"All the News That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Showers, followed by fair; fresh west to northwest winds.

VOL. LI....NO. 16,375. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 1, 1902.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere. TWO CENTS.

COLORADO SUES TO END SMELTER TRUST

Proceedings for Its Dissolution Are Entered.

Attorney General Declares the Results of the Monopoly Are Injurious—Charges of Violating the Laws.

DENVER, Col., June 30.—Proceedings on behalf of the State of Colorado to dissolve the Smelter Trust were started in the State Supreme Court this afternoon.

In a voluminous complaint filed by Attorney General Post, it is set forth that the American Smelting and Refining Company and several other smelter concerns are in a combine to restrict competition in the smelting business; that the results of the monopoly are injurious to the industries of the State; that it is violating the laws, and that it is paying unreasonable dividends upon excessive and fictitious capitalization.

The complaint asks that all the defendants be adjudged to have forfeited their rights, that they be ousted and forever excluded from doing business in the State, and that a receiver be appointed to take charge of their property.

The court stated that in fairness to the defendants they should receive notification of the suit; therefore, the filing of the proceedings was withheld until they can be informed of the contents of the Attorney General's complaint.

The hearing on the State's right to proceed with the suit will probably be set down for next Saturday.

The defendants in the case are:

The American Smelting and Refining Company.
The Omaha and Grant Smelting Company.
The Pueblo Smelting and Refining Company.
The Bimetallic Smelting Company.
The Colorado Smelting Company.
The Philadelphia Smelting and Refining Company.

The complaint recites the fact of the formation of the trust in New Jersey, with a capital stock of $65,000,000, and adds: "That said American Smelting and Refining Company was organized by the aforesaid defendants, for the specific and deliberate purpose of creating a monopoly of the business of smelting and refining gold and silver and other valuable ores and metals, as aforesaid, and to substantially engross the same, contrary to the public policy and the laws of the State of Colorado."

Then follows a severe arraignment of the company's methods, particularly excessive charges "for the smelting and reduction of the gold and silver ores which are shipped to it by the people of said State," conniving with railroads to destroy competition, and "wrongfully keeps back for its own uses the difference between the published freight rates and the said secret rates, wrongfully secured by said American Smelting and Refining Company, as aforesaid."

The trust now refuses to receive for smelting all the gold and silver ores offered to it by the citizens of Colorado, it is stated, and the company has shut down and dismantled several of its smelting and refining plants, to the great injury of the public. These plants, it is said, were prosperous concerns prior to their conveyance to the American Smelting and Refining Company, and would, but for the conduct of the company, be prosperous concerns to this day.

It is alleged that the company secures more favorable rates than are enjoyed by the general public of the State, and by reason of the extortionate and unreasonable charges demanded and received from the people for the smelting and reduction of their ores, as claimed, the American Smelting and Refining Company is enabled to pay and does pay excessive and unreasonable dividends.

WASHINGTON WOMAN WEDS?

Mrs. Esther Bartlett Clarke Reported Married to an Erie (Penn.) Resident.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—Mrs. Esther Bartlett Clarke, famed as "the violet bride," in consequence of a divorce suit in which a bunch of violets figured conspicuously, is said to have been married today to Lyman T. Whitehead of Erie, Penn.

Inquiries at the bride's house failed to produce any affirmation or denial, but the understanding is that the marriage took place there at noon, and that directly afterward Mr. and Mrs. Whitehead left, Washington on a Northern trip, preparatory to going to their home in Erie.

Mr. Whitehead is said to have become acquainted with Mrs. Clarke during the trial of the divorce suit brought against her two years ago in Pittsburg, Penn., by her husband, James King Clarke. She was one of the belles of the resident set of Washington prior to her marriage to Mr. Clarke, which took place on April 20, 1899.

May Be Next Director of the Mint.

Special to The New York Times.

DES MOINES, Iowa, June 30.—The report was circulated in political circles here today that S. T. Meservey, of Fort Dodge would succeed George E. Roberts as Director of the Mint, when the latter resigns to assume his new duties as editor in chief of The Register and Leader. Mr. Meservey is a close friend of Mr. Roberts and of Senator Dolliver, all of them being residents of Fort Dodge. At present Mr. Meservey is a member of the Iowa Legislature.

Wants $200 for a Stolen Kiss.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., June 30.—Miss Theresa Hervey of Montclair, N. J., has entered suit in the Circuit Court here against Thomas Docksry, a Montclair policeman, who, she alleges, forcibly kissed her. She asks for $200 damages. The alleged assault occurred last February, while the young woman was returning to her home from a reception.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Stocks irregular.—Financial Markets.—Pages 10, 11 and 12.
Wheat, No. 2 red, 81¾c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 71c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 55c; cotton, middling, 9¼c; iren, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $22.50; butter, Western creamery, 21½c.—Page 14.
Amusements.—Page 9.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 5.
Business Troubles.—Page 5.
Court Calendars.—Page 12.
Legal Notes.—Page 16.
Losses by Fire.—Page 5.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 5.
New Corporations.—Page 5.
Railroads.—Page 2.
Real Estate.—Page 14.
Society.—Page 7.
United Service.—Page 8.
Weather Report.—Page 5.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 5.

Burnett's Vanilla leaves a good taste in the mouth. Pure and wholesome.—Adv.

Avoid Summer complaints. Take JOHANN HOFF'S EXTRACT with meals Cheap Malts offered as SUBSTITUTES are INJURIOUS.—Adv.

£250,000 FOR A HOSPITAL.

Bequest to St. Thomas's, London, by Charles Gassiot—£26,000 for Other Charities.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 1.—The Times announces that Charles Gassiot, the wine shipper who died last May leaving an estate of over £830,000, left £20,000 to various charitable institutions and £250,000 to St. Thomas's Hospital.

St. Thomas's Hospital is one of the largest in London, and has an annual income of nearly £70,000. It is situated on the Albert Embankment, S. E.

The hospital was founded about the year 1200, was refounded in 1553, and was removed to the Albert Embankment in 1871. The President is the Duke of Cambridge. There are 585 beds, of which 150 are allotted to medical cases, 232 to surgical cases and accidents, 30 to diseases of women, 60 to infectious cases, 25 to eye cases, 48 to children under six year old, and 42 to St. Thomas's Home, (for paying patients.)

There are a medical school and a nurses' training school in connection with the hospital.

MR. KRUGER NOT DEJECTED.

Interview with a French Sculptor Who Has Executed a Bust of the Boer Statesman.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 1.—Jean Antonin Carles, the sculptor, has returned from Utrecht, whither he was sent by a French pro-Boer committee to execute a bust of Mr. Kruger, says the Paris correspondent of The Times.

In an interview published in the Temps M. Carles said he noticed in Mr. Kruger signs of calmness, strength, and confidence, and not the slightest appearance of sadness or of dejection, but in those around the ex-President he thought he sometimes surprised an expression of passing discouragement. M. Carles added:

"Mr. Kruger's whole frame breathes of energy. There is in his serious attitude and look the stamp of his profoundly religious sentiments. He passes a great part of his days in reading the Bible.

"Replying to a remark of mine that a people like that of the Transvaal, which had shown such civic virtues, could not die, Mr. Kruger said: 'No. It cannot die. A great nation will spring from our undeserved misfortunes.'"

M. Carles is the first foreigner whom Mr. Kruger has seen since the conclusion of peace.

UNION PACIFIC MEN STRIKE.

The Machinists of the System Go Out in Accordance with Their Decision Saturday.

OMAHA, Neb., June 30.—The machinists of the Union Pacific Railroad, in accordance with their decision last Saturday, today struck in all the large and many of the smaller shops of the system. No figures have been received detailing the number of men who went out at each shop, but with few exceptions the walkout seems to be general.

President Burt to-day was asked for a statement of the company's position with regard to the strike of the boilermakers and machinists.

"If you were to ask me why these men are striking I could not tell you," said Mr. Burt. "We have a most excellent class of men in our employ, and they are receiving the highest scale of wages paid by any railroad in the country. The car builders and blacksmiths, and, in fact, all of the employes in the various other departments, are satisfied with the wages they are receiving.

"The demands of the machinists are that they receive an increase of 10 per cent. in wages and that the company do not adopt the piecework system. These demands are unreasonable. The company now pays about 10 per cent. higher wages for this class of work than other roads, and the piecework system, instead of injuring the men, will give them an opportunity to make more money. This strike is the result of work on the part of agitators who have no other means to make a living."

Asked if the road was hiring new men, Mr. Burt said: "No; we are hiring no new men at present. We expect most of the old men to return to work."

NEW YORK CROPS DAMAGED.

Gloomy Reports from the Central and Northern Sections as a Result of the Continuous Rain.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., June 30.—Reports from Central and Northern New York indicate that the continuous rain of June has done many thousands of dollars worth of damage to the crops.

Farmers say that alfalfa, timothy, and clover are rotting in the fields, that the oats and barley crops will consist chiefly of straw, that sweet corn and the regular field corn are rotting, and that pasture lands are too wet to produce nutritious feed for stock. In Cortland County the corn crop is believed to be ruined, while only a small part of the hay has been harvested. In Oneida County farmers are replanting their corn, while the pea crop is also seriously damaged.

An expert at Clyde states that the onion crop in that part of the State is damaged one-quarter, and that only the most favorable weather from now on will give farmers any chance at all. It is stated from the north counties that farmers do not expect more than half a corn crop at the most, although there will be a good hay harvest. Oswego County strawberries have been greatly delayed, and the crop will be light.

A representative of a canning factory a short distance east of this city said to-day:

"We commenced operating our factory ten days ago, but so far have accomplished little. The receipts have been confined to peas, and owing to the cold weather and continued rains the crop is very backward in ripening. The quality is also not as good as usual. The indications are that the crop of canning vegetables will be very light."

Special Train July 3.
via Lackawanna Railroad to Delaware Water Gap and Pocono Mountains leaves New York at 2 P. M. Five-day tickets at one fare for round trip.—Adv.

The Every-Day Train to California
The "Overland Limited" leaves Chicago 5:00 P. M. via Chicago and North-Western, Union Pacific and Southern Railways. Offices 461, 287, and 349 Broadway.—Adv.

DISBROW LODGED IN SUFFOLK COUNTY JAIL

Will Be Examined in Foster-Lawrence Murder Case To-day.

Was Secretly Brought to Riverhead by His Counsel and Is Jealously Guarded—Hearing May Be at Good Ground.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., June 30.—Louis Disbrow, accused of causing the death of Clarence Foster and also that of Sarah Lawrence, is now in the custody of Sheriff Wells. In company with his counsel, Rowland Miles of Northport, Disbrow arrived here on the fast express from Long Island City at 5:18. He looked wan and pale, but seemingly in better physical condition than he was while at Good Ground. It is now hinted that he has been taking a course of treatment for his nerves and that he has been right along where Mr. Miles could secure his release. On arrival here Disbrow was quickly taken away to the detention room at the jail, where he will be held during the course of the examination which begins to-morrow at Southampton.

Owing to Disbrow's drinking habits, it is alleged, he was in rather bad shape just before he left Good Ground. At times he trembled as if suffering from a chill, so badly were his nerves shaken. It is now reported that when he called on Mr. Miles and engaged him as counsel, the lawyer insisted that there should be an immediate change of habits, and that Disbrow must curb himself in order to be able to face any charges that might be brought. Disbrow consented to enter an institution, it is said, and there was given treatment calculated to brace him up as quickly as possible, and meanwhile his counsel has been sparring for time to allow his client to get into better shape.

Mr. Miles, Disbrow, Sheriff Wells, and a Deputy Sheriff will drive from here in the morning to Southampton or Good Ground, according to which place the hearing is to be held. The District Attorney has said the hearing would be at Good Ground, while Justice Foster has said it would be at Southampton. This point will have been settled in the Sheriff's mind before morning, and the trip will be made direct. Sheriff Wells said to-night he would allow no one to see Dishrow except Mr. Miles or Disbrow's father or brothers. Mr. Miles refused to sanction any outsider seeing his client.

Dishrow's counsel said that he left his office in Northport this morning and started for New York to get his client. He tried to keep his movements a secret, but at Long Island City found that reporters were following him. One had picked him up at Jamaica, and at Long Island City others joined in. It had been his intention to cross by the Thirty-fourth Street ferry, but when he found he was followed he took a boat to James Slip. Landing there, he continued down to a region of large office buildings, where, by using the office of a friend and a double set of elevators and two entrances to the building he escaped the reporters. He then went to get Disbrow, and succeeded in getting him on board the train without attracting attention. From Long Island City he sent a telegram to Sheriff Wells where and when to meet them. The trip down had been uneventful, and he had obtained a good opportunity to talk to his client. Mr. Miles though he had done very well, all things considered, and seemed pretty well satisfied with himself and his client.

He refused to discuss the more serious aspects of the case or the evidence reputed to be in the possession of the authorities. He said that he would meet the various points brought up by the people as they developed, and until they did develop it was useless to talk.

"I do not know what District Attorney Smith will bring out," he said. "I have read the many tentative cases made out against Disbrow in the newspapers. These differ materially on essential points, and Mr. Smith appears to have kept his own counsel. It would be useless for me to talk about any one feature of the supposed cases published, for the reason that the matter may all come up at the hearing. I know Disbrow's story fully, but I shall continue to refuse to make it known until the right time comes."

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., June 30.—Justice Foster, when told this evening that Disbrow was in the custody of the Sheriff, seemed somewhat surprised. He said he did not as yet know where the hearing in the case would be held, and would not know until he heard from the District Attorney. He had intended to hold the hearing in this village, where there were better accommodations than at Good Ground, but that plan had been partly abandoned because all the witnesses were at Good Ground, and if wanted could be quickly summoned if the hearing was held there.

It would involve considerable trouble to bring them here, and besides, holding the hearing at Good Ground would permit the calling of witnesses whose names had not yet been suggested, if the testimony should develop any such. The Justice did not know how long the hearing would take or who would first be called before him. All this he said would develop later.

There promises to be a big crowd on hand to-morrow if the hearing is held here, and many persons have asked Justice Foster for tickets admitting them to the hearing.

TRUST EX-TREASURER'S ARREST.

John Wise, Charged with Taking Columbus Trust Company Funds.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., June 30.—John Wise was arrested this afternoon charged with having taken funds of the Columbus Trust Company during the time he was Secretary and Treasurer of the corporation. The warrant charges that the first offense was taking $2,000 on Sept. 18, 1900; the second, $1,000 on Jan. 2, 1902. There had been rumors of shortage, but at the election of officers in February Mr. Wise was elected Treasurer again. He soon after resigned, and Henry M. Leonard was elected to fill, and Leonard's examiner was set at work on his place. It is claimed the shortage on the books, and it is claimed the shortage was discovered.

Mr. Wise denies that he is guilty of the offense alleged. He says he cannot explain the discrepancies, but feels confident it will be satisfactorily straightened out. He is 58 years of age, married, and had been thirty years of age, married, and had been in the service of the trust company for nine years.

John Claflin's Pittsburg Lassa.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, June 30.—John Claflin, President of the H. B. Claflin Company of New York, has signed a twenty-year lease with Harry W. Oliver for the rental of a store building, to be erected on Wood Street, this city. It will be occupied by James McCreery, a branch of the Claflin concern.

Low Rates Colorado, Utah, California.
New through Pullman service; dining cars; meals a la carte via Missouri Pacific and Denver & Rio Grande R. Rds. Office 226 Broadway.—Adv.

ELECTRIC CAB HIT AN ELECTRIC CAR.

Five Persons Hurt in an Accident at Lexington Avenue and Thirtieth Street—Women Fainted in the Panic.

A northward-bound Lexington Avenue car was in collision with an electric hansom at Thirtieth Street and Lexington Avenue late last evening. Although five persons were hurt and six women fainted, the police did not send in an ambulance call, nor did they make many efforts to take the names of those injured. Their greatest effort seemed to be to get the occupants of the cab, a man in evening dress and a fashionably gowned woman, into another cab.

The auto-cab, under the charge of William A. Wallace of 428 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, was taking the couple from the Waldorf-Astoria to the Twenty-third Street Ferry for Brooklyn. The cab was going southward in Lexington Avenue, and in turning into Thirtieth Street Wallace turned his machine too suddenly, and it crashed front-on into the car.

Wallace was thrown off into the street, the automobile was overturned, and its occupants were bruised by wreckage of the apron and the front platform of the car. The man, although bruised, managed, with the assistance of Policeman Downey of the East Twenty-second Street Station, to extricate himself and his companion from the wreckage. The woman did not appear to be hurt.

Panic reigned in the open car. Several women fainted and many jumped off, the car having stopped. The motorman was sent sprawling into the street. He had his head injured. The front platform of the car was wrecked.

Four persons were taken into a nearby drug store. John O'Connor of 180 Lexington Avenue had his back injured; Joseph Weldman, thirty years of age, of Golden Street, Jersey City, had his left arm dislocated. The police reported that none would go to hospital.

During the excitement the man who had been a passenger in the cab said to a policeman: "For God's sake, get us away from here and hush this thing up."

The policeman got a cab. It was said that the names of the man and the woman were not ascertained.

HAITIAN SITUATION GRAVE.

Political Parties Stop Elections and Are Ready for Battle—American Warships Ordered There.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, June 30.—The elections for Deputies have been interrupted.

The various political parties in Haiti are in arms and ready for battle.

There has been much firing here, and the situation is critical.

CAPE HAITIEN, Haiti, June 30.—The street fighting here yesterday between the partisans of M. Firmin, the ex-Minister of Haiti at Paris, and Gen. Alexis Nord, the Minister of War of the Provisional Government, both of whom are candidates for the Presidency, ceased at 7 o'clock last evening. Admiral Killick, who had supported M. Firmin by landing marines and firing on Gen. Nord's followers, ordered the marines to return to their ship. They were accompanied on board by the partisans of M. Firmin.

The Admiral, who used only his small rapid-fire guns yesterday, threatens to bombard Cape Haitien in earnest. Little damage was done by the bombardment of yesterday. The residence of M. Firmin and the houses of his relatives have been completely pillaged.

The Haitien warship Crête-à-Pierrot, on which the foreign Consuls, under the protection of their respective flags, and M. Firmin sought refuge yesterday, is still in the roadstead. She is seeking to obtain a supply of coal, so as to enable her to go to Port-au-Prince.

M. Firmin has been elected to represent Gonaives in the Chamber of Deputies.

The inhabitants of the Department of Artibonite and the majority of the people belonging to the Northern and Northwestern Departments are protesting against the disturbances here, which are attributed to the followers of Seneque Montplaisir Pierre, as well as to the adherents of Gen. Nord.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—Acting Secretary of State Hill to-day received a request by cable from United States Consul L. W. Livingston at Cape Haitien for an American warship to protect the interests of the United States during the present revolutionary crisis in Haiti. Dr. Hill referred the request to Secretary Moody, and later in the day orders were sent to the gunboat Marietta at San Juan, Porto Rico, to proceed at once to the scene of the trouble.

Consul Livingston's dispatch said that a warship was needed immediately, and hence the Marietta will proceed at once to Cape Haitien with all possible dispatch. It is a thirty-hour run from San Juan to Caps Haitien. The Marietta carries a marine guard of only a dozen men.

The State Department received two cablegrams from United States Minister Powell at Port-au-Prince in the afternoon. The first stated that the Minister had received a telegram from Cape Haitien saying that the Haitien Admiral had fired on the city and that several persons had been killed. The conditions at Port-au-Prince were reported quiet.

Another cablegram received shortly afterward said that the Haitien Minister for Foreign Affairs had informed Minister Powell that the Government had ordered the arrest of Admiral Killick.

J. J. SCANNELL'S FARM SOLD.

Springdale Park, Recently Bought by New Yorker, Transferred at a Profit.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., June 30.—The formal transfer of the Springdale Driving Park to A. E. Perris of Buffalo was made to-day at Fishkill Landing by a representative of John J. Scannell of New York. The transfer was a surprise, as Mr. Scannell only recently came into possession of the property.

The Tammany politician came into possession of the property three months ago. He was on a driving tour along the Hudson, and stopped over night at a local hotel. In the morning the landlord, who is a prominent horseman, in conversation with Mr. Scannell, remarked that the park and farm were to be sold at foreclosure in a few days.

Mr. Scannell became interested, and asked to be driven to the place. He was so impressed with its surroundings and possibilities that he decided to buy it. At the sale he bid it in after a spirited strife with the mortgagee, Water Commissioner Ross of Newburg, who desired it for his own use. Mr. Scannell planned many improvements, and had a number of men at work on the track and buildings, when the unexpected sale was made.

He disposed of it at a great advance on the price he paid. Mr. Perris was accompanied on his visit to-day by E. E. Smaller, J. E. Blair, and Josh Katzenstein. The latter represented Mr. Scannell, who is now in Saratoga. In the sale is included the horse Shadow Chimes, Mr. Scannell's pacer, who has a race track and speedway reputation. Mr. Perris will make a stud farm of the park.

Coolest Restaurant in Town.
Healy's, Columbus Av. and 66th St. Finest a la carte service. Choice Wines. Music.—Adv.

MR. BAILEY ATTACKS SENATOR BEVERIDGE

Texan Seizes the Indiana Man by the Throat.

The Encounter Occurs on the Floor of the Senate After the Session Is Closed—What Led Up to It.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—"Do you retract?"

"No."

"Then, damn you, I'll make you!" shouted Senator Bailey of Texas, bursting all at once into a tremendous rage. He and Senator Beveridge of Indiana had been sitting side by side. He sprang to his feet, towering over Mr. Beveridge, who is a much smaller man, and seized him by the throat. His two fists crushed into the Indiana man's neck, and Mr. Bailey seemed about to shake him like a rat. Mr. Beveridge made no resistance. He lay back in the Texan's iron grip and glared up at him without moving an arm in his own defense.

Before Mr. Bailey could carry out his evident purpose of throwing Mr. Beveridge across the desk behind him, Senator Spooner and Doorkeeper Layton sprang to the rescue. Mr. Spooner grabbed one of Mr. Bailey's arms and Mr. Layton the other, while Senator McComas of Maryland seized the back of his coat, and together they pulled him away from his victim.

This is the second fight of the kind this session. The first was between Senators Tillman and McLaurin. In that case both men did their share of the fighting. Tillman struck the first blow, but McLaurin inflicted the most damage. In this case Bailey did all the fighting.

The encounter came after a session in which bitter words had been bandied between the two Senators for a long time. It did not occur in open session, but after the adjournment of the Senate. This does not preclude the possibility of Mr. Bailey being called before the bar of the Senate to apologize, but the Texas Senator himself does not fear such a result.

"If I am ordered to apologize," said he to-night, "I will not do it. I will let the Senate expel me sooner. If I had so far forgotten myself as to strike Mr. Beveridge in open Senate I would submit to the penalty which the Senate imposed on me, but if a gentleman cannot defend himself against imputations and insinuations designed to prove him a libeler of honest men after the session is over, it is news to me. I will not apologize."

It is the belief here to-night that if the Senate should take radical measures against Mr. Bailey he would be re-elected by the largest majority ever given in Texas, where they have a system which practically amounts to popular election of Senators.

CAUSE OF THE TROUBLE.

The case before the Senate was that of Dr. Scott in Mexico, in which charges have been made against Ambassador Clayton of neglecting the interests of American citizens. The resolution offered several days ago by Mr. Bailey, calling on the Secretary of State for all the papers in the case, including all communications sent to or received from the American Ambassador to Mexico, had been laid before the Senate. Mr. Bailey said he had encountered such delay in securing this information from the State Department as had forced him to conclude that the officials of the department were either "grossly incompetent or shamefully indifferent to the rights of an American citizen in a foreign land."

Dr. Scott, an American citizen, having had his rights denied by a Mexican court, had appealed to our Ambassador to Mexico, who advised him to leave Mexico. An appeal was made directly to the State Department, and the effort to get relief had been, Mr. Bailey said, in vain.

Mr. Bailey declared he himself had been unable to obtain the papers his resolution called for.

"If," he asserted, "one-half of what has been represented to me is true, then I will present papers to this Senate which will compel the recall of the Ambassador to Mexico and the retirement of the Solicitor of the State Department."

The Texas Senator declared that the American Ambassador to Mexico himself was connected with a mining operation linked with the claim of Dr. Scott. He said, in response to an inquiry by Mr. Beveridge, that he had been informed at the State Department that whatever action the American Ambassador had taken had been with a view to the best interests of all concerned.

THE SOLICITOR DEFENDED.

Mr. Fairbanks (Ind.) warmly defended the Solicitor of the State Department, characterising him as an able lawyer and a man of the highest character. Mr. Patterson (Col.) and Mr. Hanna defended Ambassador Clayton. The latter said Ambassador Clayton had been connected with a mining company in Mexico merely as the representative of a relative who held stock in the corporation.

In a colloquy with Mr. Beveridge, whom he referred to as "the brilliant leader of the administration forces and the able defender of the Administration policies, who had "earned that title by his services to his party," Mr. Bailey said he labored at a disadvantage before the department because of his political affiliations.

Mr. Beveridge insisted that this was unbelievable. He could not believe that any Senator, of whatever party, would not receive a kindly hearing before any department, whether the Administration was Republican or Democratic.

"I know not," insisted Mr. Bailey. "I know that I have no such hearing in the departments as a Republican Senator, and we may as well be candid about it."

Mr. Bailey maintained that this American Ambassador, as indicated by the papers in the case, was either dishonest or incompetent. In either case he ought to be removed. He declared that United States ought to be represented at the Mexican capital by a man "whose brain and conscience both were capable of the highest service."

MR. BEVERIDGE'S WORDS.

Mr. Beveridge warmly defended Judge Penfield, who, he declared, was a man of eminence as a lawyer and jurist, and of stainless character. He declared that Mr. Bailey had attacked Judge Penfield by innuendo and insinuation, and that innuendo and insinuation had extended to this Ambassador to Mexico and to the Secretary of State himself. He characterised Mr. Bailey's references to Judge Penfield as "an unwarranted attack."

To this Mr. Bailey took sharp exception, and he urged that Mr. Beveridge "withdraw that insinuation."

"I make no insinuation," retorted Mr. Beveridge. "If the Senator will withdraw his words about a high official of the State Department, I will be very glad, indeed, to withdraw mine."

"The assertion," said Mr. Bailey hotly, "that I have made an unwarranted attack upon a man whom the Senator describes as being honorable as myself, I want to say now, is so offensive that it is deserving only of such a reply as the rules of the Senate will not permit me to make here. Neither the Senator from Indiana nor any other man can insult me and require me to withdraw what I have said in the performance of my duty before he withdraws his insulting remarks."

By this time everybody in the Senate had become aware that Mr. Bailey was thoroughly roused. The only one oblivious to the situation was Mr. Beveridge, who quite evidently believed the dialogue to be simply a part of the game of politics so often played in the Senate Chamber. In this belief he arose and started out confidently with the following statement:

"I think if the Senator were as sensitive to the feelings of other men, as he is sensitive to his own feelings, there would have been no occasion for the defense of Judge Penfield. The Senator is too sensitive. He knows very well that no insult is intended; that the words 'unwarranted attack' convey no insult. I am surprised that the Senator from Texas, whom I respect most highly, as he well knows, should so construe such words as those. The Senator from Texas used extraordinary and even violent language in respect to an honorable man who is not here to speak for himself, a man whom I have known for years and respected, and loved. Language such as that is very strong, and it requires a statement that such a charge as that is unwarranted, and I think every Senator here will bear me out when I say that when the Senator thinks that there is in these words any insult to him, he should recognize that he is not insulted, but is simply too sensitive."

By this time the entire Senate was awake to the seriousness of the quarrel between the two Senators, with the exception of Mr. Beveridge, who still saw in it only a party quarrel. Breaking in again with a question, he received another crushing retort from Bailey about his intelligence. This angered Mr. Beveridge. White in the face and with a trembling voice, he retorted that Mr. Bailey attempted to answer for the intelligence of every man in the Senate. "I have never," he cried, "indulged in reflections and insinuations and quips and quiddities to prove or disprove any position, and I do not think it very witty."

Mr. Bailey, as he rose to reply, was apparently unmoved.

"I can fathom the intelligence of every Senator in this chamber," he said slowly, "except the Senator from Indiana, and therefore I feel that I can speak for them all."

Later Bailey arose and made a speech which contained a more definite threat. "I might as well be understood here and now," he said "as hereafter and elsewhere, and later. An accusation against a Senator that he practically libels anybody is out of place in the Senate Chamber. A Senator can defend a constituent without offending a Senator, and it will be understood sooner or later that it is neither parliamentary nor wise."

Mr. Bailey paused a moment, looked over at Mr. Beveridge, and added in tense tones, "I say this merely in explanation of what I may hereafter do."

LULL IN THE DISPUTE.

This ended the dispute as far as the open Senate was concerned. After the regular session there was an executive session, during which Mr. Bailey kept his seat and said nothing. His resolution had been referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations with his own consent, but when the Senate adjourned the trouble began. Mr. Bailey intended to approach Mr. Beveridge and demand a retraction to him personally, since Mr. Beveridge had declined to give one in open Senate. It was his purpose to sit quietly in his chair until adjournment, and then, when Mr. Beveridge walked out, to follow him out to the committee room and there demand a retraction.

Mr. Bailey waited patiently in his seat, without moving. He wanted Mr. Beveridge to start for the stairs, but Mr. Beveridge did not go. Instead he was laughing and chatting with his friends on the Republican side.

Thereupon Mr. Bailey determined to wait no longer. He walked over to Mr. Beveridge's seat, sat down beside him, and began.

"Beveridge," said he, in a low, level, serious tone, "I want you to retract what you said about me to-day. I wanted you once to retract in open Senate, but I will be satisfied now if you retract it to me alone."

"Retract what?" said Beveridge.

"You said," replied Bailey, "that I had made an unwarranted accusation against Penfield, and you coupled with that a quotation from my speech saying that any man who made an unwarranted accusation was worse than a corrupt official. Your inference was that I was worse than a corrupt official. Furthermore, you practically charged me with libeling Penfield, or slandering him, at any rate. I am not a libeler or a slanderer, nor am I worse than a corrupt official. I want you to withdraw that insinuation, and do it right away."

"I didn't insult you," said Beveridge excitedly; "I said your attack was unwarranted, and I mean it, but that is no insult. I never insulted you at all."

"Then you will withdraw the statement?" said Bailey, still speaking in a low and even voice, though his eyes were flashing.

"No," shouted Beveridge, throwing himself back in his seat and glaring at Bailey.

The colloquy and assault already described then followed.

The Texas Senator is a powerful man, and it was with great difficulty that he was dragged away from Senator Beveridge. A part of the Indiana Senator's neckwear was ripped and torn away in the vigorous grasp of Senator Bailey.

Without further effort, however, he walked away when Senator Bacon urged him to be quiet and led him toward the Democratic side. Senator Bacon engaged Senator Bailey in conversation for some time, advising him to cool down. Senator Spooner also went across the aisle and discussed the matter with the Texas Senator, urging him to apologize and, if possible, fix it up at once, but Senator Bailey refused all such proffers, declaring that Senator Beveridge had insulted him in the Senate, and that he had taken the only course left, as the Indiana Senator had refused to withdraw his remarks.

Senator Beveridge remained in the Chamber for some little time and continued to smoke his cigar. He remarked to those who spoke to him on the subject that it did not amount to anything. He made no effort to resist or resent the attack made on him. In fact, the whole thing was over in a very brief interval before much resistance could have been offered.

When Mr. Beveridge was asked to-night whether he had any statement to make regarding the assault committed on him by Mr. Bailey, he expressed great regret over what had occurred, and said he had no personal resentment over the matter. The conversation between them immediately before the trouble, Mr. Beveridge said, was substantially the same as that which had occurred in the Senate Chamber regarding the attack on Judge Penfield, who is an Indiana man, except that on his (Beveridge's) part it was much milder in tone.

Mr. Beveridge said that he was not excited, but remained cool and collected, and expressed to Mr. Bailey his wish that their relations might continue agreeable.

Mr. Beveridge denied that he had been choked by Mr. Bailey. According to his version, the Texas Senator had made a lunge at him, but his arm was caught by Senator Spooner before the threatened blow landed.

APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR.

New York State Hospital Trustee and Mining Congress Representative.

ALBANY, June 30.—Gov. Odell has appointed John Seely Ward of New York as a trustee of the New York State Hospital for the treatment of incipient tuberculosis, to succeed Dr. Girdner.

He has also named Samuel W. Ehrich of New York City an additional delegate to represent the State at the International Mining Congress to be held at Butte, Mont.

"The Cincinnati Limited."
Five trains a day from New York to Cincinnati by the New York Central, including "The Limited" leaving Grand Central Station at 3:30 P. M.—Adv.

Niagara Falls and Back, $9.
via Lackawanna Railroad. Tickets sold July 3d and 4th, good to return until July 6th.—Adv.

Travelers save time, trouble and expense by checking their baggage by Westcott's Express." Offices in New York and Brooklyn.—Adv.

The Day Line has special trains to and from the Catskills and Saratoga alongside the boat. New Landing, West 129th St. | 9:15 A. M.—Adv.

THE KING'S PROGRESS STILL SATISFACTORY

Only Two Official Bulletins Were Issued Yesterday.

PAIN FROM WOUND INEVITABLE

Statement Given Out at the Palace Says It Need Cause No Alarm—His Majesty's Fortitude.

LONDON, July 1.—The following bulletin was issued at Buckingham Palace at 7 P. M. yesterday:

"The King has had a fairly comfortable day and the discomfort in the wound has been less.

"TREVES.
"LAKING.
"BARLOW."

It was stated that, in view of the King's continued improvement, no further bulletin would be issued last night.

The bulletin issued at 10 o'clock yesterday morning said:

"His Majesty has slept well. The dressing of the wound gives much distress, but there is no bad symptom of any kind.

"TREVES.
"SMITH.
"LAKING.
"BARLOW."

At noon the following official statement was given out at the Palace:

"There is no cause for alarm in the distress caused by dressing the wound. This occurs at least twice daily. The wound, which is of considerable depth, is dressed from the bottom, as it is essential that it should heal from within outwards. The dressing causes his Majesty considerable pain, which he has borne with great fortitude. In fact, his Majesty's courage and patience call for the greatest admiration.

"The King was much benefited by the change to the couch yesterday, on which he stayed for a few hours. The electric fans have proved of great value in keeping down the temperature of the apartment.

"The Queen is in constant attendance in the sick room, but the utmost quiet is enforced. The King occasionally sees his children, but the interviews are of short duration. No matters of State or business are allowed to be submitted to the King, who is also debarred from reading his correspondence.

"Neither Drs. Laking, Barlow, nor Treves have left the palace since the operation, except for an occasional hour."

This statement was issued with a view to correcting the numerous unfounded stories published with circumstantial detail regarding what is alleged to transpire in the sickroom.

At 3 P. M. it was stated that no further bulletin would be issued until 7 P. M. In the meanwhile it was ascertained that the King maintained his progress and was again occupying his invalid couch.

The noticeable excitement during last week outside Buckingham Palace at the hours the bulletins were posted was absent yesterday. The cheerfulness of the public is apparently fully shared by the members of the royal family. The Prince of Wales went out riding yesterday morning, and both he and the Princess witnessed from the palace windows, with evident interest, a march past of the Guards.

HONORS VICTORIA'S MEMORY.

Gen. Wilson, on Behalf of the United States Army, Lays a Wreath on Her Tomb.

LONDON, July 1.—Gen. James H. Wilson, who was to represent the United States Army at the coronation of King Edward, accompanied by Cols. Biddle and Borup, and attended by Sir John Ker Innes, went to Windsor yesterday afternoon and placed a wreath on Queen Victoria's tomb on behalf of the United States Army.

A royal carriage met the party at the Windsor railroad station.

Chinese Prince Leaves London.

LONDON, July 1.—The only royal coronation guest who left London yesterday was the Chinese representative, Prince Chen, who started for Ostend.

EARTHQUAKES IN ASIA MINOR.

LONDON, July 1.—In a dispatch from Vienna, the correspondent there of The Daily Express says earthquakes have occurred simultaneously in twenty towns of Asia Minor.

The correspondent says that many houses collapsed.

KANSAS CITY BANK DEAL.

F. L. Underwood of This City Said to be Negotiating.

Special to The New York Times.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 30.—F. L. Underwood of New York, formerly a banker here, now a Wall Street leader, was in Kansas City to-day in private conference with Dr. W. S. Woods, President of the National Bank of Commerce, relative to buying the holdings of the doctor, a majority of the stock, for New York clients. The result of their conference was not made public, and Mr. Underwood left at noon.

Dr. Woods said afterward that his stock was for sale if he could get his price. The stock has sold recently up to 350, but the last sale was at 340. The bank is the largest in the city, and has over $5,000,000 in deposits. New York financiers have been after its stock for some time, and it is generally believed that Mr. Underwood was here to get it.

Baby Weighs 16 Pounds at Birth.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 30.—Mr. and Mrs. Frederick C. Stadelhofer of 4,

BONFIRES ALL OVER THE UNITED KINGDOM

Blazed in Celebration of the King's Improvement.

The Queen to Attend the Reviews of Colonial and Indian Troops To-day and To-morrow.

LONDON, July 1.—The general feeling of relief as a result of the favorable reports regarding the condition of King Edward vented itself last night by the lighting of the 3,000 bonfires throughout the United Kingdom which were originally prepared to celebrate coronation night.

The signal to light the fires was given at 9:35 o'clock, when a rocket was sent up from the top of the gigantic wheel at Earl's Court and burst in a cloud of stars a thousand feet overhead. In response to this signal, bonfires rose from every elevation of any consequence from the Lizard to the Orkneys. The celebrations were unfortunately somewhat marred by a downfall of rain.

London was not officially illuminated. It had been hoped that the Mansion House, the Bank of England, and Marlborough House would join in the celebration, all their illuminating devices being intact, but the official decorations were not lighted. The display in London in this line was confined to the theatres, the hotels, and business houses in the Strand, Fleet Street, and other thoroughfares.

There was quite a celebration at Spithead yesterday, when the nearest approach to a review of the great fleet there was seen in mid trip of several transports loaded with volunteers and colonial troops and a number of distinguished persons, who inspected the empire's "first line of defense."

The arrangements for King Edward's dinners to the poor of London, to be given on July 5, are being rapidly completed. The Prince and Princess of Wales have arranged to visit a number of the places where the poor are to be entertained, and if King Edward's condition continues to improve Queen Alexandra will probably make the rounds with them.

With the view of recompensing the sightseers as far as possible for the disappointments of last week, to-day's and to-morrow's reviews of the Colonial and Indian troops will be accompanied by a certain amount of pageantry. The Queen's anxiety has been so much allayed that she definitely decided yesterday to attend the reviews. Other members of the royal family will participate in the royal procession, as well as the foreign princes who are still in London.

The colonial troops, which are to be reviewed to-day, have been invited to remain in England for the present. This is taken as an indication that the officials are contemplating the possibility of the coronation taking place earlier than hitherto anticipated.

DUBLIN, June 30.—All the principal streets of Dublin were splendidly illuminated to-night in honor of the King's satisfactory progress, and they were so crowded with people that it was necessary to stop vehicular traffic.

Some disturbances were created by a mob of Nationalists, who had to be charged and dispersed by the police several times.

THE SHOOTING OF McCOY.

Physician's Testimony at Examination of McLellan—Attorneys' Contradictory Evidence.

Contradictory testimony was given in the Tombs Court yesterday at the adjourned examination of County Detective Robert J. McLellan, who is accused of having shot and dangerously wounded James F. McCoy during a raid on an alleged poolroom in the Sherman House, in East 42d Street, on the afternoon of June 2. W. M. K. Olcott and Terence J. McManus appeared for McCoy, while Lewis L. Delafield was McLellan's attorney.

Dr. Dennis J. McDonald of 137 East Forty-third Street, who was called in immediately after the shooting, said that the wounded man was barely conscious when he reached him, but that McLellan volunteered the information that McCoy had been injured by striking his head on a nail. He said that McLellan at first refused to permit his alleged victim to be removed to a hospital, although told that he was in a very serious condition. McLellan's reason for this, Dr. McDonald said, was that McCoy was under arrest for a felony. He finally consented on condition that a policeman ride in the ambulance.

Henry Marshall, a waiter in the Sherman House, told of the inrush of the County Detectives on the day of the tragedy. He positively identified McLellan, as a man who had smashed a window and fired through the aperture before McCoy was brought in from where he fell.

Assistant District Attorneys Carl R. Miner and Chadwick, who were of the raiding party, were then heard. Mr. Miner testified that he did not see any one fire a revolver, and did not hear shots fired in the room while he was in the place. Mr. Chadwick was asked how many shots were fired before he saw McLellan shoot, and he promptly answered that there had been seven. When pressed by Mr. Olcott he admitted that there had been only three or four shots.

The case was adjourned to July 21.

DROWNED IN SIGHT OF FATHER.

Three-Year-Old Boy, Playing, Fell from Recreation Pier.

While playing on the recreation pier at Throgg's Point late yesterday Matthew McCabe, three years old, of 726 Melrose Avenue, the Bronx, fell overboard and was drowned in sight of his father and uncle, who were seated at the end of the pier.

The lad, with his five-year-old brother, Raymond, left a table where his father and uncle were seated, and climbed over the railing of the pier. Matthew suddenly lost his balance and fell into the water and was carried out by the tide about fifty feet.

Thompson, a cook, hearing the cries of the people on the pier, jumped overboard and swam for young McCabe. He managed to get hold of the lad before he sank, and then he swam to the pier with him the boy was dead.

QUARANTINE AGAINST CUBA.

Forty-six Incoming Passengers Held to Complete Five-Day Period.

The quarantine against Cuban ports went into effect yesterday on the arrival from Havana of the Ward liner Havana. Forty-six passengers of that vessel not immune from yellow fever were transferred to Hoffman Island for observation.

Thereafter during the quarantine period, all persons not immune will be detained to complete the five days' period. The new rules and regulations on Hoffman Island are ready, and were used yesterday for the first time.

TROOPS TO LEAVE PATERSON.

Gov. Murphy Hopes to Order Their Withdrawal This Week.

TRENTON, N. J., June 30.—Gov. Murphy announced this morning that he hoped to order the withdrawal of the Third Battalion of the First Regiment from Paterson before the end of the week. Whether or not the soldiers would be home to spend the Fourth the Governor was not prepared to say, although of the opinion that public safety and good judgment might demand the presence of the troops in the Silk City until after the holiday.

"I do not want to keep the soldiers out a day longer than necessary," the Governor said. "I have been given to understand that to-day was likely to be the crucial point in the strike. If a majority of the dyers went back to work this morning and a general effort was made to resume the operation of the mills, as expected, there will be little more danger or fear of trouble, and we may safely leave the situation in the hands of the local authorities. The man now on duty will be ordered home just as soon as possible."

DYEHOUSES OPEN AT THE PATERSON MILLS.

Strikers Returning to Work in Droves and No Interference Attempted.

PATERSON, N. J., June 30.—All the dyehouses opened this morning, and at the smaller shops, the owners of which signed the men's schedule last week, there was about the usual force of workmen. At the big dye houses of Auger & Simon it was said that more men had applied for work than places could be found for, but that more hands would be employed as soon as business warranted an increase of the force.

Almost all the silk mills are in operation to-day. The Cedar Cliff Mill and a few others remain closed. At a number of the mills stock is taken twice a year, and it is usual at this season to shut down for this purpose for a few days. After July 4 it is expected every mill will start up and business proceed as usual.

There was no disorder or attempt to interfere with the hands that reported for duty at any of the mills or dyehouses this morning. At Cooring's, Auger & Simon's, and Weideman's dyehouses small details of troops were on guard during the night, and they will probably be kept there throughout the day, although no trouble is expected, and the retention of the troops is merely a precautionary measure. Only four companies of the First Regiment are now on duty, and most of the troops are kept in the armory. The soldiers have strong hopes of being relieved from duty before the expiration of the week.

Anarchist MacQueen in Paterson.

PATERSON, N. J., June 30.—MacQueen, the Anarchist leader, was brought to Paterson to-day from New York. He will be arraigned to-morrow for the part he is accused of having taken in inciting the recent riot here. MacQueen showed indifference as to his position and chatted freely on the train and with the county jail officials after his arrival here.

MILL OPENED, BUT NO WORKERS.

Not a Weaver Appeared at Phalanx Silk Works, Jersey City.

The Phalanx Silk Mill in Irving Street, Jersey City, reopened yesterday, but of the 140 weavers employed there not one appeared. No non-union men offered to take their places. Twenty women employed as spoolers, hinders, and warpers were on hand when the mill gates opened and were allowed to go to work in the hope that the men would follow.

The weavers say that when they asked the manager to give a written guarantee that no non-union men should be employed, they were told that this could not be done, as the mill owners were to hold a conference in New York during the afternoon. A similar statement was made by North Hudson weavers, but when the mill owners were asked where the conference would be held, they said they knew nothing about it and were not aware that any conference had been called.

Riveters' Assistants on Strike.

CAMDEN, N. J., June 30.—Three hundred riveters' assistants employed at the New York Shipbuilding plant struck this morning for more pay, against the use of soft coal, and for a Saturday half-holiday. The strike will compel 1,000 men to quit work for lack of helpers.

TO ADVANCE SCIENCE.

Delegates of the American Association Assemble in Pittsburg—Send Message to the King.

PITTSBURG, June 30.—Hundreds of delegates to the convention of the American Association for the Advancement of Science have arrived in Pittsburg. The first session of the National organization was held at Carnegie Music Hall this morning, and was devoted to addresses of welcome and responses. Prof. Asaph Hall, United States Navy, presided.

On motion of Col. Samuel Harden Church, just before the morning session closed, the following message to King Edward of England was unanimously adopted:

The American Association for the Advancement of Science, now meeting at Pittsburg, congratulates your Majesty and the English and American people on the improved prospects of your Majesty's recovery, and expresses their earnest wish that your Majesty's restoration to health will soon be complete.

ASAPH HALL, President.
L. O. HOWARD, Permanent Secretary.

This afternoon the Vice Presidents addressed the various allied societies as follows:

Vice President McMahon, before the section of mathematica and astronomy, at the Oakland Methodist Episcopal Church, subject, "Some Recent Applications of the Function Theory to Physical Problems."

Vice President Brace, before the section of physics, in the middle lectura hall of Carnegie Institute, subject, "The Group-Velocity and Wave-Velocity of Light."

Vice President Jacohy, before the section ot mechanical science and engineering, at the First United Presbyterian Church, subject, "Recent Progress in American Bridge Construction."

Vice President Galloway, before the Section of Botany, in the audiance room at the Bellefield, Church; subject, "Applied Botany,—Retrospective and Prospective."

Vice President Van Elsa, before the Section of Geology and Geography, in the audience room of the Bellefield Church; subject, "The Training and Work of a Geologist."

Vice President Fewkes, before the Section of Anthropology, at the Oakland Methodist Episcopal Church; subject, "Prehistoric Porto Rico."

Vice President Hyde, before the Section of Social and Economic Science, at the First Presbyterian Church.

To-night an illustrated lecture was given at 8 P. M. by Dr. Leonard P. Kinnicutt of Worcester Polytechnic Institute on the subject "The Prevention of the Pollution of Streams by Modern Methods of Sewage Treatment."

Missing Man Promptly Appears.

George B. Forgy of Indiana, who for some time has been operating a mining claim in the Klondike, called at Police Headquarters late yesterday and requested that a general alarm be sent out for his partner, Otto Schuler, forty-five years old, who had left San Francisco on June 18 for this city to take a steamer to Europe, and had not been heard from since. While the police of all stations were being instructed to watch out for the missing man he walked into the Hoffman House, where his partner, Mr. Forgy, is stopping, and was somewhat surprised when he learned that he had been reported missing.

Jacob Worth Improving.

Jacob Worth of Brooklyn, who has been ill for a week at the home of his sister, Mrs. Robert Kreuscher, at Rockaway, is improving rapidly.

BROOKLYN ELEVATED ROAD OFFICIALS OUT

Resignations Follow Appointment of G. W. Edwards.

Step Reported to be the Result of a General Difference of Opinion.

There were some important changes in the elevated department of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company yesterday. P. W Folger, General Superintandsnt of that department, resigned his position for some reason, but whether his withdrawal was the result of a general difference of opinion, as was reported, could not be learned positively last night. In any case, he is succeeded by G. W. Edwards, who once held the same place, but who has been connected with the company in a different capacity for some months.

In consequence of Mr. Folger's withdrawal came the resignations of Reginald Fay, Assistant General Superintendent of the elevated department; G. E. Lyons, General Trainmaster, and C. Robson, General Inspector.

The appointing power in this case was D. S. Smith, the General Superintendent of the company. An official at the main office, after declining to give his name, said last night that he had not heard whether the upheaval was due to a quarrel. He thought, however, that the resignations of the last three men named had been solely due to the appointment of a new departmental Superintendent.

"It is customary in such instances," he explained, "for the suhordinates to resign immediately after the appointment of a successor to their chief, so as to give the new incumbent a free hand in choosing his staff. He may, of course, choose the men who held the places under his predecessor, hut in any event those men do not wish to remain in the unpleasant position of having an axe over their heads. They would rather withdraw at once, so that the new head of the department, should he wish them out of the way, may not be forced to ask their resignations."

Mr. Edwards, the elevated Superintendent, is a well known railroad man, and has been long an official of the company. Mr. Folger had held his position only a short time. The resignations of all the four men go into effect to-day, and no announcement has been made yet as to who will he the successors of Meeers. Fay, Lyons, and Rohson.

ARMOUR & CO.'S PURCHASE.

They Secure the Omaha Packing Company and the International Packing Company's Chicago Plants.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 30.—Another important change in the packing field was made public to-day when it was announced formally that Armour & Co. had secured the Omaha Packing Company after a sharp tilt with the Swifts, who were bidding for the same intereet. It was further informally announced that Armour had practically secured the International Packing Company's Chicago plants at the Union Stock Yards. Both stepe were the result of the rivalry between the Swift and the Armour interests.

The Omaha Packing Company has been on the market since early in May, when Ira M. Cobe of Cobe & McKinnon, ex-President of the Chicago Titis and Trust Company, undertook its reorganization. He bid at that time $2,000,000 for its preferred stock and $1,000,000 for its common stock, and the deal with the Armour Company is supposed to have been for slightly larger totals.

The sale of the company to the Swifts instead of to Armour was taken as a foregone conclusion, as the Omaha company was formerly controlled by the Fowlers. The new purchase, so far as local business is concerned, gives to Armour a new dressed-heef husiness of large proportions.

There are rumors of the purchase of the Continental and Lipton companies, the only two smaller concerns that are now doing business in competition with Armour, Swift, Cudahy, Schworszchild & Sulzberger, and the Hammond Companies.

SUES TO ESTABLISH MARRIAGE.

Mrs. Florence Ruggles of Jersey City Asks Also for Support—Defendant Alisage Threats.

Mrs. Florence Ruggles of Jersey City brought suit before Vice Chancellor Pitney yesterday to estahlish her marriage to Charles Ruggles, and for meintenance for herself and child. Otto Crouse, who represented Mrs. Ruggles, said that Mr. and Mrs. Ruggles were married hy Justice Alanson Crawford on April 18, 1901, and that they separated immediately afterward.

D. W. McCrea filed an answer on behalf of his client. In it Mr. Ruggles, who is a son of W. W. Ruggles, Superintendent of the Jersey City Waterworks, at Boonton, denied that he had married the complainant, who, he alisged, is Miss Florence Merritt. Ha sold that on tha day of the alleged marriage a messenger called at the Second National Bank, whera he is employed as a clerk, and asked him to go to the offica of Crouse & Perkins, lawyers, at 76 Montgomery Street. He met Miss Merritt, her mother, and Justice Crawford. Mr. Parkins, Mr. Ruggles alleged, demandsd that he should marry Miss Merritt at onca. Ha asked for a day'a dslay in order that he might consult his parents.

He was told, he continued, that he could marry Miss Merritt at once or go to jail. He said that after Justice Crawford began the ceremony ha was asked if he would take Florence Merritt to wife, and answered emphatically that he would not; that Mr. Parkins nodded to Justice Crawford to go on, and that tha ceremony was concluded in tha usual form.

Vice Chancellor Pitney said he would allow the complainant $50 counsel fee and $5 a week until testimony could be taken.

Mr. Crouse's partner, Randolph Perkins, said after the hearing:

"The statsment made by Mr. Ruggles is untrue. The facts are these: A warrant had been aworn out for the arrest of Ruggles. Mr. Ruggles was accompanied to my office hy Henry Traphagen, his counsel. He was given his choice of marrying Miss Merritt or going to jail. He chose to be married, and the ceremony was duly performed and was legal in all particulars. There was no duress."

BURGLARS TURNED ON GAS.

Family, Tracing a Leak, Learned of a Robbery.

Mrs. Catherine Clinton and her three daughters, who liva in Tiabout Avenue, north of Ona Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, had a narrow escape from being asphyxiated hy gas night before last.

Mrs. Clinton, having been awakened hy the smell of the gas, aroused her daughters. While they were looking for the faulty jet they discovered that burglars had looted the parlor and left the gas flowing there. The lost bric-a-hrac and other valuables were worth several hundred dollars.

GHOST STORY IN THE SUBURBS.

Overseer of the Huntington Place in Westchester Ill in Bed from a Terrible Fright.

Amphibious ghosts are rare spooks, but it has been declared that one has been terrorizing wayfarers in the Pennfield section of Westchester for a week or more. Three persons hava reported that hava seen it recently, and one of these is Patrick Campbell, overseer of the estate of the late C. P. Huntington, who is in bed in his home in Unionport. Dr. John Gorse Simmons says he is suffering only from tha shock caused by a terrible fright.

The dismal pond at Fort Schuyler Road and Ocean Avenue is the location, and all of the witnesses tell nearly the same story. The ghost rises from the water as an exhalation, the story runs; forms itself into a female figure, which, as Campbell says, was at least seven feet tall, then wafts itself over the stagnant surface to the shore, where it walks slowly along a stone wall to the road, strolls along the road for about thirty yards, and then makes a quick side step into the bushes on the other side and disappears.

UP-STATE REPUBLICANS.

Twenty-sixth Congressional District Convention To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, June 30.—The Republicans of the new Twenty-sixth Congressional District, which includes the Counties of St. Lawrence, Franklin, Clinton, and Essex, will meet in convention here at 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon. St. Lawrence will have seventeen delegates, the other three counties combined having twenty. Senator George R. Malby of Ogdensburg will have the solid backing of St. Lawrence and William H. Flack of Malone will have Franklin'a seven delegates. Gossip to-night says that Frank S. Witherbee, who controls the Essex delegation, will cast the six votes of that county for Flack, in which event Clinton will control the situation.

The Clinton County Republican Convention, which was held to-day, was controlled by Supreme Court Judge S. Alonzo Kellogg, the recognised Republican leader of the county. The delegates to the Congressional Convention were chosen by his consent. The Judge is known to be very friendly to Senator Malby, and the prevailing opinion to-night is that the Clinton delegation will support the Ogdenshurg Senator.

BOUGHT A ROYAL YACHT.

Yacona, Once tha King of Portugal's Property, Has Arrived at Boston.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, June 30.—Tied up at the National Dock at East Boston is the handsome yacht Yacona, hailing from New York, but just arrived from a run from Southampton, which place was left July 17, Capt. Harding reports that the voyage was uneventful, save for the heavy weather which the vessel experienced, hut which was not too much for her, being a stanch and well-built boat.

The Yacona is now the property of Henry Clay Pierce of St. Louis and one of the Summer residents at Pride's Crossing. He bought her abroad, she having been formerly owned by the King of Portugal, and she is in every sense a very fine creft. Inside, her fittings are palatial, and tha accommodations include a drawing room, music room, and staterooms of the most comfortable arrangement and beautifully furnished.

The yacht is waiting here for her owner, who will take her on a cruise along the coast, and later in the Summer make a voyage to Labrador.

LOST HER FOUR CHILDREN.

Russian Women Left Them in a Car in Montreal When She Went for Food.

Weeping and begging in Russian for her four children, from whom she was parted in Montreal, Caneda, Mrs. Garcis Posner sat for hours yesterday in the office of the Superintendent of the Outdoor Poor, at the foot of East Twenty-sixth Street.

The woman, who is thirty-two years of age, said that, with four children, she had landed at Halifax on Saturday on the way from Europe to Newark, N. J., where her husband is a dyer and cleaner. She went from Halifax to Montreal by train. She expected her husband to meet her and the children in New York.

She placed the children aboard the train in Montreal, she said, and, as the stock of food was getting scanty, she started to buy some more. She got the food and hurried back to where the train had been standing, to find that it had gone, and that there was no trace of her children. On Sunday morning she started for New York and arrived here yesterday morning.

Neither her husband nor any one who could speak her language appeared at the Grand Central Station, and a policeman sent her to Superintendent Merwin. Her hope is that her husband met the children and took them home. Superintendent Merwin communicated with the police of Newark, N. J., and asked them to try to locate the husband of the woman.

OUTINGS FOR POOR CHILDREN.

Mrs. Dennis of This City Will Take Them to Connecticut.

Special to The New York Times.

WINSTED, Conn., June 30.—Mrs. Dennis, wife of Dr. Frederick S. Dennis of New York City, has arranged to give several hundred of New York's poor children an outing in Norfolk. Tha first contingent, tha Lincoln Cadets, connected with Christ Church, at 228 West Thirty-fifth Street, New York City, arrived there to-day for a two weeks' stay.

Five large tents have been pitched for the fresh air children on a hillside near Tamarack Lodge, the Summer residence of Dr. Dennis, and a house has also been fitted up for their use.

After the return of the cadets to the metropolis, tha parish children of what is known as the Mission Church, at Fifth Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street, New York, will be entertained in a similar manner by Mrs. Dennis. Forty children will come at a time to remain ten days.

SUING FOR HIS TOMBSTONE.

Death Causes a Broken Contract and Queer Lawsuit in New Jersey.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., June 30.—Tha spectacle of a man suing to recover his own tombstone was seen in court hers to-day. Some time ago an agreement was entered into between James T. Morgan and Edward A. Ellis hy which Ellis was to be allowed hurial in Morgan'a cemetery lot when death called him. Ellis thersnpon had a monument lettered, bought a footstone, and erected it in Morgan's lot.

Unfortunately Morgan died first, and thea his children repudiated the contract made hy their father with Ellis and refused to allow Ellis to remove his monument. A case in replevin was fought three months but resulted to-day in a decision allowing Ellis to claim his own tombstone.

Ex-Judge Lanning to Run for Congress.

TRENTON, N. J., July 30.—Ex-Judge William M. Lanning of this city, who has been urged by Mercer County Republican leaders to accept a Congressional nomination in the Fonrth District, to-day consented to the use of his name. Mercer County will have a majority of the delegates in the district conference, and Judge Lanning's nomination is probable.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

LACKAWANNA'S FAST TRAIN.

Speed of a Special to the Pocono Mountains Attained at One Time Eighty Miles an Hour.

Some fast runs were made on the Lackawanna Railroad by a special train, consisting of two Pullman cars, a private car, and a combination baggage and smoking car, which went up to the Pocono Mountains with a party of newspaper men on Saturday and Sunday last.

On the outbound trip the distance of 26 miles between Washington and Mount Arlington, N. J., was made in 24 minutes, and on this stretch a speed of 76½ miles an hour was maintained for a distance of 10 miles. The engine used was of the "Mother Hubbard" type. On the return trip the train achieved a speed of 80 miles an hour, which was maintained for nearly 15 miles. The distance of 67 miles from Washington to Hoboken was covered in 80 minutes, including five stops because of engines or trains on the track ahead and a slow run on the new bridge over the Passaic River. This was considered an especially gratifying performance by the railroad officials, in view of the unfavorable weather conditions, the rails having been made very slippery hy the continued downpour of Sunday.

The occasion on which these fast runs were made was a special excursion for representatives of New York, Brooklyn, Jersey City, and Newark newspapers, arranged by the passenger department of the Lackawanna Railroad under the personal supervision of General Passenger Agent Lee and Advertising Agent Colton. Stops were made at Lake Hopatcong and the Delaware Water Gap, and the night was spent at Mount Pocono, amid the odors of the mountain forests and the blooming laurel and rhododendrons.

The Lackawanna Railroad is making special efforts to bring this region of fine mountain resorts closer to New York, and has put on special fast trains for the "over-Sunday" contingent.

FREIGHT HANDLERS MAY QUIT.

Unless the Railroad General Managers Reverse Wages Decision 10,000 May Strike in Chicago To-day.

CHICAGO, June 30.—Unless the general managers of the railroads reverse their announced decision in regard to a new scale of wages, 10,000 freight handlers will in all probability quit work to-morrow morning in all the railroad warehouses and freight sheds in Chicago.

If the freight handlers strike it is highly probable that other unions will be drawn into the struggle through sympathy. Officers of all the railroads replied to-day to the demand of the freight handlers for more wages. The answers were almost uniform, each of the companies submitting an amended scale of wages to go into effect after three months. The men refused to consider the concessions of the railroads and declare that unless they are granted better terms they will quit work. From the railroads it was learned to-night that all have determined not to make any further concessions.

Having been warned that an attempt would be made to ignore their union, the men declined to be represented at any conference unless the Executive Committee of their organization was present.

An attempt to address the men in the Rock Island freight house made by Mr. Hitt, the Chicago agent, met with a rebuff. Mr. Hitt offered the men an increase in wages.

NO NEW JERSEY TROLLEY MERGER

Rumor of Contemplated Consolidation Denied by Officials.

It was reported in Jersey City yesterday that at a meeting held at the residence of E. F. C. Young, President of the North Jersey Street Railway Company, on Friday night last arrangements were perfected hy which the North Jefsey, with its Newark, Orange, and other lines, and also the Jersey City, Hoboken and Paterson Electric Railway, which includes the North Hudson lines, are to pass under the control of the Widener-Elkins syndicate.

When Mr. Young was seen yesterday at the First National Bank, of which he is also President, he said that if such a deal had been consummated he was "sorry he was not in it." He also said that no such change could be made without his consent. That was all he would say.

David Young, General Meneger of the companies in question, denied positively thet eny such merger had been arranged or was contemplated.

Spencer Weart, counsel for the companies, said that the story of a merger was periodical. It was first put in circulation a yeer ago, and is probably as true now as it was then. So far as he knew, there was nothing to warrant the rumor.

Baltimore and Ohio Pittsburg Improvements.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, June 30.—Councils this evening made concessions to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad by which a new passenger station is to be erected on the Monongahelo River bank, costing about $1,000,000. The present station will be moved and be confined to freight offices. More than one-half a mile of Second Avenue, in the Twenty-third Ward, an important thoroughfare, was surrendered to the railroad, in lieu of which the railroad will abandon present tracks and make the roadwey into a street. The whole improvement will cost more than $2,000,000.

Per Diem Freight Car Rental in Effect.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 30.—The New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company has accepted the per diem plan for the chorging of rental for freight cars, to go into effect to-day. Orders hava been issued to division men to sxpedite the handling of all foreign cars hereafter, as there will now be a rental of 30 cents per day upon them. Under the old mileage charge system the road has been paying about $150,000 a year for foreign car mileage. It is estimated that the new system will add at least $500,000 to the expenses of tha road.

Central Vermont's Foreign Freight.

The office of Foreign Freight Agent of the Central Vermont in this city having been aholished, the duties holdent to that position hava been assigned to R. L. Burnap, Commercial Agent of this company at 82 Wall Street. Hs will be in charge of all correspondence in connection with export and import traffic, via the Port of New York and the Centrsl Vermont Railway.

Rockaway Beach Steamboat Line.

Tha steamboats General Slocum and Grand Republic of tha Rockaway Beach Line, which have been overhauled during the Winter, tha Genersl Slocum having been entirely refurnished in addition, will make their first trips of the season to-day. The General Slocum will start on the afternoon trip from tha Battery at 2:03 o'clock, connecting at Rockaway Beach with the Grand Republic, which will arrive in Manhattan about 6 o'clock.

Post Office Embezzler Sentenced.

TRENTON, N. J., June 30.—Justice Kirkpatrick, in the United States District Court, to-day sentenced Jonathan Osborne, tha ex-Postmaster of West Summit, N. J., who pleaded guilty to the embezzlement of $1,087.77 while acting as Postmaster, to a fine equal to the amount embezzled and also to six months' imprisonment in tha Union County Jail.

A Popular Feature.

The People's Forum, a popular and interesting feature, with thousands of contributors in all parts of the country, in the Sunday edition of The New York Times.—Adv.

TO CUT OFF SOFT COAL FROM RAILWAY MINE MEN

Unless Strike Is Soon Settled, May Be Attempted.

This Was Stated by a Labor Leader in Chicago—President Mitchell at a Conference.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 30.—As a last resort, the soft coal miners of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and Pennsylvania may be called out to assist the miners of the anthracite region in their strike. Already the soft coal mines of Virginia are tied up. Indications point to the shutdown of others.

President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers of America has called a conference of officials of the labor unions of these States, and the meeting took place this afternoon. Among those present are said to be John P. Reese, President of the union in Iowa; W. R. Russell, President of the miners of Illinois; W. D. Ryan, Secretary of the same organization, and President Wilson of the Indiana men.

President Mitchell is not prepared to make any statement at the present time. He will see Herman Justi, Commissioner of the Illinois Coal Operators' Association, in order to adjust some questions concerning the miners of this State.

Unless the big strike is settled soon the attempt will be made to cripple the railway mine owners through the bituminous fields. One of the labor leaders, who has just returned from Pennsylvania, admitted this in a conversation. He said:

"The eight railroads that own the chief fields can only be reached through a shutdown of the soft coal mines. Without soft coal for the engines the roads would be badly crippled. In my mind this is the key of the situation."

HAZLETON, Penn., June 30.—Copies of the following notice were distributed among the striking miners at the Harwood colliery this morning:

With a view to ending what we deem a hopeless and uncalled-for strike, an opportunity of resuming work at our Harwood Colliery is hereby offered to our employes. Let every inside man who wants to begin work quietly notify the general inside foreman, and let every outside man notify the outside foreman. When a majority of our adult inside and outside men signify their desire to begin work this colliery will be started. Foremen will not make known the names of those applying for work.

C. PARDEE & CO.

Several hundred strikers stationed along the roads leading to the Drifton colliery of Coxe Brothers & Co., this morning turned back all men who reported for work, with the exception of the clerks and the passenger crews of the Delaware, Susquehanna and Schuylkill Railroad. The strikers and the Coxe deputies came together on the Freeland Borough line. When Sheriff Jacohs arrived the men dispersed.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., June 30.—The Citizens' Alliance of Wilkesbarre offers rewards aggregating $5,000 for the arrest and conviction of all persons engaged in boycotting, hanging effigies, and other criminal acts of intimidation prejudicial to the rights of American freedom.

A reward of $1,000 is offered for the arrest and conviction of any one who enters into a conspiracy to boycott any individual, firms, or corporation. For hanging anybody in effigy $500 reward will be paid. At strike headquarters it is claimed that the offering of such large rewards will cause irresponsible detectives to arrest innocent people in the hope of securing the rewards.

For permitting an effigy to hang in front of his place of buelness, Joseph Frankel, a liquor dealer of Plymouth, has brought suit against the borough for $10,000 damages. The strikers accused Frankel of selling liquor to non-union men, hence incurred their hostility.

Notwithstanding the strike leaders reported to-day that all strikers were standing firm, the Superintendent of the Delaware and Hudson collieries in the Wyoming region announced that all the engineers of that company are now at work. While the strike leaders will not admit the truth of this statement, they acknowledge that the Delaware and Hudson Company has many engineers at work.

ROANOKE, Va., June 30.—Many of the old men who had left the mines in the Pocohontas, Flat Top coal fields when the strike was being agitated previous to the date set for quitting work, and a great many others who have gone out at different times since the strike was declared, reported for duty and went back to work in their old places to-day. There are more miners at work to-day than on any day since June 7.

TO OPPOSE A GENERAL STRIKE?

Indiana District Men Will Vote Against It at National Convention.

Special to The New York Times.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., June 30.—The Indiana district of United Mine Workers will vote against a general strike at the National convention in Indianapolis July 17. State Secretary Kennedy says that his advice to the locals not to send delegates with ironclad instructions has been misinterpreted in the dispatches which make him appear as opposing the National officers, by implying that the National officers want delegates instructed to vote for a strike. On the contrary, he says, the National officers are as decidedly against it as are the Indiana officials.

The information here is that the danger of a strike is from what are known as the outlying districts, such as Missouri and Kansas. He also says the Indiana leaders would be opposed to a strike.

TO SHUT DOWN COKING PLANTS.

Corps of Organizers Sent to the Connellsville Region—Pittsburg Men Will Vote to Continue Work.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, June 30.—The United Coal Miners of America have turned their attention to the coke region to shut down the Connellsville coking plants because coke is being shipped East and used in furnaces that formerly used hard coal. Railroads and manufacturers are also using coke for fuel, especially in West Virginia.

A corps of organizers were to-day sent to tha Connellsville region to organize the plan. Every effort along this line in the last ten years has failed.

The operators here, when asked if they were shipping coke East, replied that they were not turning away any profitable orders, although the coka demand from the West was never better. Every coking plant that can be placed in operation is working.

The United Mine Workers of tha Pittsburg district will have more than 200 delegates at the convention to be held at Indianapolis to vote on a sympathetic strike with the hard-coal miners. The entire delegation will vote to continue work under the contract with the operators. This was decided to-day.

Agreement of Pittsburg Machinists.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, June 30.—The machinists, numbering nearly 3,000, made a settlement this evening with 75 per cent. of their employers for a 5 per cent. advance. A strike was ordered for July 10 at all shops which failed to pay the advance, and recognize the Machinists' International Union.

J. P. Morgan, Jr.'s, Burglar Sentenced.

LONDON, June 30.—John Barkley, who pleaded guilty on June 4 to the charge of attempting to break into the house of J. Pierpont Morgan, Jr., was sentenced to-day at the Old Bailey to five years' imprisonment.

JUSTICE TRUAX ON VAGRANCY.

Corrections Commissioner Hynes Addresses Board of City Magistrates on the Decision.

At a meeting of the Board of City Magistrates last night at the Seventh District Court building, in West Fifty-fourth Street, a communication was read from Commissioner of Corrections Hynes regarding the recent decision of Justice Truax as to the laws relating to disorderly conduct. The Magistrates were free in stating that they thought Justice Truax would reverse himself, as the majority of them believe the law under their interpretation is a good one.

Commissioner Hynes included in his communication others which he had sent to the District Attorney and to Warden Fox of the Workhouse, Blackwell's Island. The Commissioner, in his communication, said to Justice Deuel, President of the board:

You will note by these inclosures that the position of this department is that Justice Truax, in declaring in the matter of ex rel. Weiss vs. Fox, Charter Section 740 to be invalid, did not rule that Section 747 of the charter was defective in any way, hence any commitments under the last section are regarded by me as lawful and valid. In this connection your attention is called to the fact that all prisoners committed under Section 747, who would be entitled to a reduction in their terms of imprisonment under the provisions of Section 740 will be held in the absence of a judicial order to the contrary for the full term of their commitment, but in all cases where the name of the prisoners with abstracts of their commitments will be forwarded to the Magistrates who committed them in order that special discharges may be issued in such cases as might be expedient.

Counsel in the matter of Frederick W. Hommel contend that under the decision of Justice Truax the other sections are made fatally defective.

The sections at issue deal with the commitment of persons charged with intoxication; disorderly conduct, and vagrancy, and as to the time of the discharge of the prisoner.

In his communication to the District Attorney the Commissioner of Charities asks that "More than your usual high degree of consideration and diligence be given to the cause of the people ex rel. Frederick W. Hammel vs. Frank W. Fox, Warden." This is soon to be decided by Justice Truax.

Commissioner Hynes points out that there are more than 1,000 prisoners in the Workhouse and the Kings County Penitentiary on commitments under Section 887 of the charter, and that the validity of their commitment is raised by the counsel of Hammel.

BOY DIES FROM CAT BITE.

He Was Being Taken to Baltimore for Pasteur Treatment.

BALTIMORE, June 30.—Joseph Rawlins, aged eleven years, of Morgantown, West Va., died to-day on the Baltimore Limited, Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, near Cumberland. Death was from a cat bite on the upper lip last April. A dog had previously bitten the cat.

The boy first became ill on Saturday at midnight, and a physician advised that he be sent to Baltimore for Pasteur treatment at once. The mother started with him for Baltimore, and the boy made no display of violence except once, when he pressed his mother's arm between his teeth.

Suit Over the Meaning of "Heirs."

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., June 30.—Ex-United States Attorney General John W. Griggs appeared before the Court of Errors and Appeals to-day and made a strong argument for the awarding of $100,000 left by Mrs. Peter L. Conklin of Bergen County to her two step-daughters. Two nieces of Mrs. Conklin are contesting the right of the step-daughters to the money, and the Court of Chancery decided against the latter. Mrs. Conklin devised that the residue of her estate should go to her husband and "his heirs." His heirs are his two daughters by a former wife. The relatives of Mrs. Conklin put up the argument that the language "his heirs" used in the will was merely descriptive and not intended to substitute the step-daughters for blood relatives.

Dr. Lyon's PERFECT Tooth Powder

AN ELEGANT TOILET LUXURY.

Used by people of refinement for over a quarter of a century.

This is the time we clear out all broken lots of summer suits, irrespective of what the former prices were. Half dozen of this lot, ten of another, and so on through nearly all the different lines there are odd lots left, which sold all the way from $15 to $25.

They are all together in one great lot and marked $11.75.

Just as likely to find your size in a twenty-five-dollar suit as any other.

WM. VOGEL & SON,
Broadway, Houston St.

BLACK, STARR & FROST
JEWELERS
438 FIFTH AVE.
ANNOUNCE THAT THEIR STORE WILL BE CLOSED
ALL DAY ON SATURDAYS
DURING JULY AND AUGUST.
AND AT 5 P. M. OTHER DAYS OF THE WEEK DURING JULY, AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER.

REST AND HEALTH TO MOTHER AND CHILD.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has

SENATOR ELKINS'S PLEA FOR CUBAN ANNEXATION

Would Be in the Interest of Both Countries, He Declares.

His Speech Precipitates a Debate—Messrs. Platt (Conn.) and Hanna Disagree with Him.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The Senate listened this afternoon to another discussion on Cuba which followed a speech of Mr. Elkins, made in support of his Cuban annexation resolution. Mr. Elkins said that his resolution had been misunderstood. It had no bearing upon Cuban reciprocity, and was not intended to have any. It simply voiced in concrete form his judgment that Cuba ought to be annexed to the United States, and the sooner the better for both countries. The resolution did not suggest annexation of Cuba in an offensive way. It provided that the Cubans must take the initiative, and only after they had asked for annexation could the United States act.

For nearly a century, he said, the annexation of Cuba to the United States had been the ambition of American statesmanship. He declared that many distinguished and patriotic American statesmen, from Jefferson to McKinley, had favored annexation, and he thought the present was an opportune time "to carry into effect the well-defined wishes of a majority of the people of Cuba and the United States in regard to annexation."

Continuing, he said: "It is in the interest of both countries. The environments of Cuba, with the trials and difficulties that beset her on the threshold of her national life, stand in the way of her being long an independent nation; while as a State in the American Union her people would be prosperous and progressive, and enjoy the liberty and all the blessings that would flow from being part of the best, greatest, and freest Government in the world.

"After annexation the products of Cuba would not come into hurtful competition with those of the United States. Free trade among the States has never lowered the price of labor or worked injury to American interests. Wherever our flag floats the price of labor advances.

"It is claimed that annexation would destroy the promising and growing beet sugar industry of the United States. Not so, however. The price of products among the States of the Union always seeks an equilibrium. With proper protection in favor of the cane sugar of Cuba, which she will enjoy as a State, and the beet sugar of the United States, within fifteen years the United States would not only produce enough sugar for its own consumption, but largely compete with other countries in the markets of the world.

"But for the war with Spain, although so successful and glorious, Cuba would now be a part of the United States. Even with the war, had it not been for our declaration that the war was not waged for conquest or aggrandizement, known as the Teller amendment, Cuba would to-day be a part of the United States, just as Porto Rico and the Philippines are. This amendment has proved both mischievous and unwise.

"When Cuba shall become a part of the American Union, and the Isthmian canal shall be completed, which is now assured, Porto Rico, Cuba, Hawaii, and the Philippines will be the outposts of the great Republic, standing guard over American interests in the track of the world commerce in its triumphant march around the globe."

THE PLATT AMENDMENT.

"The effect of the Platt amendment will be to help bring about annexation. A nation cannot long remain half free and half dependent; such a condition embarrasses healthy progress in national life, and leaves but little room for the exercise of the genius and intelligence of a people in the affairs of government, especially when under such restrictions as these amendments impose.

"The question of annexation forces itself to the front and will claim from now on the attention of the people of both countries. Reciprocity with Cuba affords no adequate remedy for what threatens her interests. A 20 per cent. reduction in her tariff and ours will do Cuba as a people or a Government little or no good, while it will work great harm to the interests of the United States.

"There was long discussion and fierce opposition to the annexation of Texas—much more, I think, than there will be to the annexation of Cuba—but it came at last as surely as the annexation of Cuba will come."

After completing his remarks in support of his resolution, Mr. Elkins added a few short words about the debate last week between Senators Teller and Platt of Connecticut. In his opinion too much had been said about what the United States owed Cuba and too much about the importance to the United States of her relations with Cuba. The United States owed nothing to Cuba, and had nothing to fear from Cuba. In the course of his remarks, Mr. Elkins said:

"Our able Secretary of War, who conquers with his cold and frosty intellect and never had a hot thought, never was swayed by passion in his life, deliberately wrote down these words in his report: 'The peace of Cuba is necessary to the peace of the United States.'"

Mr. Elkins ridiculed this statement of Secretary Root. "Who on earth believes that?" he demanded. "It was extravagant talk, just like that which had been heard everywhere in the discussion of the Cuban question."

MR. PLATT'S REPLY.

Mr. Platt, (Conn.,) while he disclaimed any intention of replying in extenso to Mr. Elkins, expressed the fear that the introduction of the resolution and Mr. Elkins's speech might be misunderstood and resented in Cuba. He feared the Cubans might not understand that Mr. Elkins, in his resolution and in his remarks, represented only his personal opinion. He was satisfied that Mr. Elkins did not represent on the subject any considerable portion of the people of the United States. He believed the people of Cuba would have a right to charge the United States with bad faith if the United States now should institute a propaganda for the annexation of the island. "It would be most unfortunate," said he, "if that feeling should prevail in Cuba, and therefore, I wish to say that the resolution and remarks of the Senator from West Virginia do not represent the sentiments of the people of the United States."

Mr. Hanna followed Mr. Platt with a defense of Cuban reciprocity. He took issue with Mr. Elkins for a statement he had made that the American people, from Jefferson to McKinley, had favored Cuban annexation. Whatever had been the inducements and arguments in favor of annexation, it never was accomplished. That fact was a sufficient indication of the sentiments of American people on the subject. Mr. Hanna said that when President McKinley met the Commissioners from Cuba he did not advocate annexation.

"What he did say," said Mr. Hanna, "was that he would do everything in his power to place them in such a relationship to this country as would prove of advantage to them."

Referring to reciprocity with Cuba, Mr. Hanna declared he did not think the question had been decided whether we owed anything to Cuba, or not; we certainly owed something to ourselves.

"I want to see this country and the Congress stand squarely on the plane which has placed us under moral obligations to Cuba." He suggested significantly that soon an opportunity would be offered to know whether the policy of McKinley and Roosevelt was to be upheld in this country.

"My opinion is," said he, "that we shall hear from the people in no unmistakable terms. It is the policy of the Administration to-day, as it would have been of McKinley, had he lived, to treat the country of Cuba as a ward."

In reply to Mr. Hanna, Mr. Elkins once more and with great earnestness denied that the United States owed Cuba anything. "If," said he, "Cuba should last a thousand years, and every day of that thousand years she should do us a thousand favors, she would not pay us what she owes us. We owe Cuba nothing."

At this point Mr. Bailey of Texas interrupted Mr. Elkins, and in tones of mock solemnity said:

"I cannot allow that statement to pass unchallenged. We do owe Cuba something. I think in all good conscience we do owe Cuba the money that was expended by the late Governor General in his propaganda for reciprocity. Possibly if reciprocity had been secured, if a bill had been passed, the obligation might have been wiped out, but Congress is about to adjourn and the money has been wasted."

Mr. Bailey added that not a member of the Senate could be found who would defend this expenditure by an officer of the Government of the money of another country to influence Congress.

Mr. Elkins said he did not agree with the Senator from Texas in all that he had said. He thought Gen. Wood had done what he considered to be right.

Mr. Bacon (Ga.) inquired of Mr. Elkins what his opinion was of Gen. Wood's payment of money to Mr. Thurber.

"Situated as he was," replied Mr. Elkins, "I might have felt justified to spend the money."

"I don't believe," interrupted Mr. Bailey, "that the Senator from West Virginia would have expended the money. It is impossible to find words strong enough to condemn a man who would take money even of his own Government for such a purpose."

"If," suggested Mr. Spooner, (Wis.,) "the Senator desires to do any business he would better let go of this subject."

"I know there is dynamite in it," replied Mr. Bailey, smiling, "and so I will let it go."

The resolution of Mr. Elkins was referred to the Committee on Cuban Affairs.

RECENT ARMY PROMOTIONS.

Officers Who Were Retired Within One Year of Their Advancement to a Higher Grade.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The Secretary of War has prepared, in accordance with the resolution of the House of Representatives, a list of officers of the army promoted since April 1, 1898, "who have been retired within one year of their last promotion with a higher grade than that held at the time of their promotion."

The statement shows that the forty-one officers so promoted had an average length of service in the army of forty years two months and four days, and that of the entire number there was not one who did not serve during the civil war with the greatest credit. Gen. Joseph Wheeler was the only officer thus promoted who was in the Confederate Army during the civil war, and he had services of the highest order of merit in the Spanish war, and the Philippine insurrection. Thirty-eight of the forty-one officers advanced and retired were only promoted one grade—from Colonel to Brigadier General. One was a Lieutenant Colonel, and one was a Captain, who was made a Major and Paymaster and retired as such.

The officers promoted and retired within one year since April 1, 1898, are as follows:

Gens. H. S. Hawkins.	A. S. Daggett.
J. F. Kent.	James M. Bell.
W. S. Worth.	F. L. Guenther.
W. M. Wherry.	I. D. D. Ramy.
J. H. Patterson.	A. S. Burt.
W. S. Sinclair.	M. V. Sheridan.
M. P. Miller.	Simon Snyder.
E. V. Sumner.	Charles Bird.
T. M. Anderson.	William Auman.
C. C. M. Pennington.	A. A. Harbach.
R. T. Frank.	W. F. Spurgin.
L. H. Carpenter.	S. M. Whitside.
Samuel Overshine.	S. H. Lincoln.
D. W. Burke.	Thomas F. Barr.
E. R. Kellogg.	J. W. Claus.
G. S. Carpenter.	W. H. Nash.
Joseph Wheeler.	A. B. Carey.
H. E. Freeman.	H. M. Roberts.
Theodore Schwan.	A. W. Barlow.
H. R. Hall.	

Capt. John Murphy was promoted to be a Major and retired.

SCHEME TO DEFRAUD FOILED.

Treasury Notes Cut in Two and the Halves Offered as Mutilated Bills.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The watchfulness of Mr. Relyea, Chief of the Redemption Division of the Treasury Department, spoiled a clever scheme concocted in Philadelphia for getting money from the Government by fraud. Early in May there came to Mr. Relyea's division the upper halves of several Treasury notes, the aggregate face value of which was $56. The mutilated money was accompanied by a sworn affidavit in which the applicant set forth that he was of a very economic turn of mind and did not trust banks or other financial corporations as much as he did his own bedroom closet, which, he said, he had always in view, and in which he had always hidden his "hard-earned savings."

The story went on to say that housecleaning time had come around and that the applicant's wife, in the pursuit of her domestic duties, cleaned out the bedroom closet, where she discovered "some old wallpaper and other dirt and trash." Among this trash was included the "hard-earned savings." The wife promptly relegated the dirt and trash to the kitchen stove, where she lighted the fire with her husband's money, actually burning the upper half of the paper bills. The applicant said he consulted a friend in his grief, who advised him to send the mutilated pieces to the Treasury Department, which would send him in return nice, clean, crisp bills.

Mr. Relyea, after examining the money, ordered that new bills be sent to Philadelphia to the amount of $56.

About a month after this happened the lower halves of the identical bills for which new ones had been issued were turned in at the Redemption Division by a colored man of Philadelphia, who stated in his letter to the Treasury that, going home on payday night he dropped his envelope containing his pay and a street car ran over it, cutting the bills in half. Day demanded new, crisp, clean bills in return. Mr. Relyea at once observed that the lower halves submitted by the colored man belonged to the upper halves for which the other Philadelphian had been reimbursed. Mr. Relyea advised the Secret Service of the scheme.

When the Secret Service operatives went to the house of the first applicant to arrest him they found him hiding in his bedroom, closet where he had hidden his "hard-earned savings." When questioned why he was hiding in the closet the man said: "I dearly love to spend my spare time in this closet and rest my weary bones."

LOWER ASPHALT BIDS.

Four Contracts Awarded by President Cantor—Three to the Hastings Co., One to the Continental.

President Cantor was pleased yesterday when he opened the bids for asphalt and ascertained that the prices submitted were very much lower than those in vogue under the late Tammany régime.

The bids submitted were as follows:

Regulating and paving with asphalt pavement the roadway of Ninety-fourth Street, from West End Avenue to Riverside Drive: Continental Company, $1.89; Hastings Company, $2.02; Lake Erie Company, $2.64.

For regulating and paving with asphalt block pavement the roadway of One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, from Lenox to Seventh Avenue: Continental Company, $1.79; Hastings Company, $1.64; Lake Erie Company, $2.27.

For regulating and paving with asphalt block pavement the roadway of Broadway (formerly King's Bridge Road), from a point 600 feet, more or less, north of One Hundred and Eighty-first Street to the northerly line of Dyckman Street: Continental Company, $1.89; Hastings Company, $1.56; Lake Erie Company, $2.20.

For regulating and paving with asphalt block pavement the roadway of Jerome Avenue, from the intersection of King's Bridge Road and West One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street to One Hundred and Seventy-third Street: Continental Company, $1.79; Hastings Company, $1.59; Lake Erie Company, $2.30.

The first three contracts were awarded to the Hastings Company. On the first contract, while the Continental Company are seemingly the lowest with a bid of $1.89, the Hastings Company beat the Continental out in its general estimate for concrete foundations and new and old curbing, the total estimate of the Continental Company on the bid amounting to $6,778.80, as against $6,650.40 bid by the Hastings Company.

On the fourth contract the Hastings and Lake Erie Companies were beaten by the Continental Company. Its general estimate for the job, including concrete foundations, new and old curbing, was $27,454.02, as against $27,715.92 estimated by the Hastings Company and $41,412.70 estimated by the Lake Erie Company.

The lowest price of a ten-year guarantee of a square yard of asphalt pavement last year under the Van Wyck administration was $2.45; for a five-year contract it was $2.58. This year the lowest price is $1.58 on the Broadway contract.

SIGNS THE CANAL BILL.

The President Gives the Steel Pen He Used to Senator Hanna.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The President signed the Isthmian Canal bill late Saturday night. His signature was affixed to the bill with an ordinary steel pen, which is now the property of Senator Hanna. Among those who witnessed the President's act was Rear Admiral Walker, the Chairman of the Isthmian Canal Commission. It is expected Admiral Walker will be appointed a member of the commission to superintend the construction of the canal.

The understanding is that the President will proceed with the greatest possible speed to investigate the title which the new Panama Canal Company proposes to give to the properties and franchises it offers to sell for $40,000,000. The investigation will be made by the Attorney General, and will be as thorough and as searching as it is possible to make it. Meanwhile, the Department of State will, as rapidly as it is able, arrange with Colombia for the concessions that will be required before there can be a purchase from the Panama Canal Company.

The President hopes that he may have both the title and the concessions well cleared up when Congress meets in December.

MAY BUILD PANAMA CANAL.

United States-Franco Trustees Corporation Incorporated in New Jersey with Charter of Wide Scope.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., June 30.—The United States-Franco Trustees Corporation, chartered here to-day with an authorized capital of $2,000,000 and power to increase its capitalization, is believed here to indicate that this company is chartered with the object of building the Isthmian Canal.

This belief is based on the title of the company and the specification that it shall have power to enter into contracts or secure grants or concessions from any Government the United States and the Republic of Mexico being mentioned by name. It is also among the objects of the corporation that it can build canals and construct and operate railways excepting in New Jersey. The company has power to construct reservoirs, tunnels, bridges, viaducts, steamboat lines, and public works of all kinds.

The incorporators are Newton S. Finney and O. B. Thomas of New York and James C. Fitzpatrick of Jersey City.

Senator Foraker Better.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—Senator Foraker, who was taken ill at the White House yesterday, was very much improved to-day and was able to come down to his private office. He had a slight attack of peritonitis.

Schley Bill Passes the Senate.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—In the Senate to-day a bill was passed to give Rear Admiral Schley the pay of a Rear Admiral on the active list instead of a retired Rear Admiral's pay.

BILLS PASSED IN WASHINGTON.

BY THE SENATE.

To prohibit the killing or taking of seals, porpoises, whales, or marine animals or fish of any kind in the waters of the United States by means of explosive materials.

To extend the time for the construction of a bridge across Corpus Christi Channel, Texas, by the Aransas Harbor Terminal Railway Company.

To establish regulations in the District of Columbia during the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic in October, 1902.

To authorize the Director of the Census to compile statistics relating to irrigation.

Relating to the transportation of dutiable merchandise at sub-ports of Tacoma and Seattle, Washington.

To enlarge the use of electric conduits in the District of Columbia.

To regulate the sale of viruses, serums, toxins, and analogous products in the District of Columbia and to regulate inter-State traffic therein.

Appropriating $10,000 for the erection of a statue of Commodore John D. Sloat in the City of Monterey, Cal.

For the allowance of certain war claims reported by the accounting officers of the United States Treasury Department.

Authorizing the adjustment of the rights of settlers on the Navajo Indian Reservation, Arizona.

To regulate the height of buildings in the District of Columbia.

BY THE HOUSE.

Senate bill to provide for the organization of private corporations in Alaska.

To allot the lands of the Cherokee Nation and the disposition of town sites therein.

To require the Circuit Court of Appeals of the Fifth District to hold a term of court annually at Montgomery, Ala.

To reorganize the militia of the various States.

NOMINATED BY THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Charles F. Leach, Collector of Customs, District of Cuyahoga, Ohio.

H. Blair, Register of Land Office at Wakeeney, Kan.

Edward A. Slack, Receiver of Public Moneys at Cheyenne, Wyoming.

NAVY.

To be Assistant Paymasters with rank of Ensign:

Donald W. Nesbit, Missouri.
Arthur M. Pippin, New York.
John S. Higgins, Massachusetts.

All of the above nominations were confirmed by the Senate shortly after being presented to that body.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Major Isaac W. Littell, Quartermaster, is relieved from further duty in the Division of the Philippines and will proceed at once to New York City and report to the depot Quartermaster for duty in his office, to relieve Major Samuel R. Jones, Quartermaster, of his temporary assignment.

Capt. John T. Knight, Quartermaster, is relieved from temporary duty in Washington and will proceed to Philadelphia and report to the depot Quartermaster in that city for duty at the Schuylkill Arsenal, to relieve Capt. Joseph C. Byron, Quartermaster, who upon being thus relieved will avail himself of the leave of absence granted him.

Capt. John F. Stephens, Tenth Infantry, now on sick leave of absence, will report in person to the commanding officer United States General Hospital, Washington Barracks, for observation in that hospital.

Second Lieut. Frank Geere, recently appointed, is assigned to the Thirty-first Company, Coast Artillery.

Lieut. Col. John R. McGinness is relieved from duty as chief ordnance officer, Department of California, and will proceed to Chicago for assignment to duty as chief ordnance officer of the Department of the Lakes.

First Lieut. Henry J. Hatch, Artillery Corps, will proceed to Fort Monroe on business pertaining to a system of position-finding.

Transfers in the artillery corps:

Second Lieut. Albert L. Rhoades, from the Forty-fourth Company, Coast Artillery, to the Forty-sixth Company.

Second Lieut. John M. Shook from the Forty-sixth Company, Coast Artillery, to the Forty-fourth Company.

Contract Surgeon Thomas J. Strong is relieved from duty in the Division of the Philippines and will report in person to the Commanding General, Department of California, for duty.

Navy.

Navat Cadet K. B. Crittenden is ordered to the Michigan.

Assistant Surgeon B. R. Ward's resignation is accepted, to take effect June 28.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

ARRIVALS.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—Wheeling at Tutuila June 24.
Eagle at Portsmouth, N. H., June 28.
Monongahela at Queenstown June 28.
New York at Magasaki June 28.
Michigan at Mackinac Island June 29.
Solace at Cavite June 29.
Quiros and Princeton at Sandakan, Borneo, June 29.
Alert at Venture June 29.
Topeka at Puerto Cabello June 29.
Illinois at Gravesend June 29.
Lebanon at Baltimore June 29.
Sterling at Navy Yard, Norfolk, June 29.
Prairie at Tompkinsville June 30.
Galena at Cheverie June 30.
Kentucky and New Orleans at Kiao-Chau June 30.
Brooklyn at Annapolis June 30.

SAILED.

Dolphin June 30 from Tompkinsville for Washington.
Alexander June 29 from Tutuila for Montevideo, en route for Norfolk.
Philadelphia June 29 from Panama for Pichilingue, en route San Francisco.
Alert June 27 from Tompkinsville for Cavite.

"The Genial Idiot," by Hanaka.

"The Genial Idiot," by John Kendrick Bangs, in the Sunday edition of The New York Times, is peculiarly pleasing feature of "The Genial Idiot" series is illustrated by E. W. Kemble.—Adv.

PHILIPPINE BILL AGREEMENT REACHED

Conferrees Adjust the Important Points of Difference.

Provisions for Coinage Eliminated—Compromise on Legislature—The Public Lands—House Adopts the Report.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The conferrees of the two houses of Congress on the Philippine Civil Government bill reached an agreement, and the conference report was presented to-day in both the House and the Senate. In the former it was adopted amid cheers on the Republican side by a vote of 149 to 92. It was a strictly party vote, with the exception of Mr. McCall, (Mass.,) who voted with the Democrats.

In the Senate Mr. Lodge, (Mass.,) Chairman of the Committee on Philippines, called up the report, and at his instance it was ordered printed. He gave notice that he would call it up to-morrow morning.

Mr. Cooper, (Wis.,) Chairman of the Committee on Insular Affairs, presented the report in the House. The statement was as follows:

"There were three important points of difference between the two Houses, namely: The provisions in the House bill for a Legislature; another in relation to lands, and another in relation to coinage. The Senate recedes from its disagreement to the provision for a Legislature and agrees to it with an amendment providing that within two years after the census provided for in the House bill has been completed, if, in the meanwhile, a condition of general peace and good order shall have prevailed, the President shall order the Philippine Commission to call a general election for the choice of delegates to a popular assembly of the people of that portion of the island not inhabited by Moros and pagan tribes, which shall be known as the Philippine Assembly. As to the qualification of voters, the power of the Assembly and of the Legislature and the qualifications of the members of the Assembly, the Senate has agreed substantially to the House provision. This also provides for two Commissioners, to be elected by the Legislature.

"The Senate further recedes from its disagreement to the provisions of the House bill relating to public lands and agrees with an amendment reducing the amount of land to be held by corporations from 2,000 hectares to 1,024 hectares. The Senate has further agreed to the House provision restricting the ownership and control by members of corporations of mining and agricultural lands, with additional stringent provisions limiting these holdings.

"In the coinage provision reported the Senate recedes from its provision for the coinage of a Philippine silver dollar and the House recedes from its provision for the establishment of a gold standard. The report agrees upon the provision for subsidiary coins and minor coins, the names being those of the House bill, and substantially as provided in the House bill.

"The provisions relating to banks are eliminated from the bill.

"The bill contains the legislative limitations and bill of rights, complete, as in the House bill.

"The mining provisions of the bill are a combination of the provisions of the mining features of the two bills.

"Otherwise the bill reported does not substantially differ from the bill passed by the House."

Mr. Cooper explained that the differences upon the coinage provisions were difficult of adjustment, and finally resulted in dropping both Senate and House provisions. Speaking of the provisions for the disposition of the public lands, he expressed the opinion that they were satisfactory and that under them it would be absolutely impossible to exploit the islands.

The language of the Legislature provision, he said, would make the election of a Legislature mandatory as soon as the conditions were fulfilled.

Mr. Jones, (Va.,) the ranking minority member of the Insular Committee, declared that this statement did not cover one-tenth of the charges made. Yet, he said, the House was expected in an hour to vote on the report. There was, he insisted, no need for such urgent haste. He expressed the opinion that the substitute as agreed to by the conferrees was an improvement over both bills.

Mr. Jones criticised the public land provisions, saying the Philippine Commission would have the power to sell or dispose of the public lands before rules and regulations were promulgated. He also criticised the legislative provision as agreed to by the conferrees. Under it, he declared, no man could tell when a popular assemblage would be created.

Mr. Jones said he had declined to sign the report because, while the bill purported to be a bill for the temporary government of the islands, there was not a line or syllable in it that limited its operation.

Mr. Williams (Ill.) said if the Administration proceeded in good faith it would be five years before there would be popular assemblage in the islands. In the meantime all the franchises and public lands in the islands could be disposed of.

Mr. De Armond (Mo.) said the English system had been adopted and was to supplant the American system in our colonies beyond the seas. The other side was in a hurry to afford opportunity for corporations and syndicates to exploit the islands, to prepare civil government not for the Filipinos, but for the American exploiter. [Democratic applause.]

Mr. Gillett (Mass.) said he was willing to state that he hoped in twenty years the Filipinos would be capable of self-government and desire independence and that independence would be accorded them.

After some further remarks by Mr. Cooper the conference report was adopted.

HEARING OF MAJOR GARDENER.

He Abandons Charge that Higher Officers in Philippines Are Hostile to the Civil Government.

MANILA, June 30.—Major Cornelius Gardener, Governor of the Province of Tayabas, Luzon, continued his testimony to-day before the board which is inquiring into the charges of cruelty brought by him against American officers and soldiers.

Major Gardener has abandoned the charge that higher officers in the army in the Philippines were hostile to the Civil Government. He said this hostility existed, but that to summon witnesses to substantiate his charge threatened to result adversely to the interests of the Government without benefiting himself. He therefore assumed responsibility for this charge and said he was ready to bear the burden of it.

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.

Resolution Fixing the Hour at 3 P. M. To-day Is Ready.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—It is understood that the resolution for the adjournment of Congress has been drawn in authoritative quarters and fixes 3 P. M. to-morrow as the hour for final adjournment.

It has not been introduced, but it is held for prompt introduction if the present indications of dispatching work are realised, the Naval Appropriation and Philippine bills being the doubtful quantities.

Tornado Invades New Jersey.

SALEM, N. J., June 30.—A small but well-defined tornado struck about a mile west of Alloway, this county, last night, and did considerable damage, considering the small area affected. A barn on the Patrick Hart farm was completely demolished. The west end of his farmhouse was blown in and his entire orchard uprooted. A small house on the Kerlin farm was also blown down. A barn on the Hunter farm was blown thirteen feet from its foundations, and the farmhouse of Samuel Austin was demolished. For a distance of three miles the track of the tornado is distinctly marked by prostrate trees.

ALL NIGHT ON TROLLEY CARS.

Experience of Two Hundred St. Louis People as a Result of the Storm on Saturday.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, June 30.—As a result of the severe storm on Saturday night over two hundred persons camped out on electric cars between Belleville and East St. Louis all night, and were exposed to danger from the wind and from electric wires.

At about 7 o'clock a great cottonwood tree which stood a short distance east of the Lake Bridge, between East St. Louis and the bluffs, was blown down across Rock Road, carrying all the wires with it and cutting off the trolley current. One of the cars of the East St. Louis and Suburban Line was within a hundred yards of the tree when it fell. For three hours the car, and all the others of the system, lay motionless on the track. The wind blew a terrific gale.

The car near the bridge rocked and swayed, and it seemed every minute that it would be blown over. There were twenty men and three women in the car. The windows were kept closed with difficulty. By the time the wind died down it had become very dark, and for another two hours the people sat in the darkness, not knowing whether the car would move before morning. When the current came it was welcomed with a shout. The car moved a short distance and stopped again. Ahead was the giant cottonwood tree across the track.

Sunday morning had dawned before the tracks were cleared and the cars could proceed.

SCENE IN A BROOKLYN COURT.

Prisoner Discharged by One Magistrate Ordered by Another Before United States Commissioner Morle.

There was a lively mix-up yesterday in the Butler Street Police Court, Brooklyn, over William Braughton, an orderly at the Long Island College Hospital, who had been arrested on complaint of Dr. J. W. Tappan, the chief surgeon there.

Three weeks ago Simicke Mehl, an Austrian immigrant, was taken to the hospital for treatment from Ellis Island, where an immigrant ward is maintained. He remained there until Saturday last, when he left without being discharged and unknown to the hospital authorities.

Dr. Tappan was about to make an investigation when two men called at the hospital to see him. One of the visitors was a brother and the other a cousin of Mehl. The brother, Samuel Mehl, told Dr. Tappan that on the Thursday preceding he and his cousin had been met by an orderly from the hospital, who told them that Simicke Mehl was to be sent back to Austria by the Government, but that for $30 he would get the man out of the hospital free to go where he willed. Samuel Mehl added that he and his cousin met the orderly again on Saturday and gave him $30, all the money they could raise.

Dr. Tappan suspected Orderly Braughton, and caused his arrest. When the case came up before Magistrate Dooley in the Butler Street Court Braughton declared that he was unjustly accused. Dr. Tappan asked for an adjournment, to which Lawyer Gru, Braughton's counsel, objected. The Magistrate finally discharged the orderly.

Dr Tappan protested vigorously against the orderly's discharge, and a lively scene ensued. As Braughton and his counsel reached the door Dr. Tappan rushed after them.

"What do you want?" asked Lawyer Gru.

"This man," returned the doctor.

"Who will arrest him?" demanded the lawyer.

"I will," declared Dr. Tappan.

In the meantime Magistrate Tighe, who has a private office in the Butler Street Court, had come in to get some papers from his desk. Dr. Tappan sought him, and with Braughton and Lawyer Gru went into the private office. On the representations made to him by Dr. Tappan and Samuel Mehl, Braughton was ordered by Magistrate Tighe to be taken before United States Commissioner Morle.

Before the Commissioner Braughton was charged with aiding an immigrant under detention to leave the custody of the United States authorities without his having been regularly discharged. He was held pending further inquiry into the matter.

NATIONAL AID FOR BUFFALO.

House Adopts a Provision Appropriating $500,000 to Recoup the City for Pan-American Fair Loss.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The New York delegation in Congress, ordinarily a pacific organization which is never heard from at all, to-day achieved a victory by overthrowing "Uncle Joe" Cannon, the watchdog of the Treasury and war horse of the Committee on Appropriations, when the General Deficiency bill came to a vote. Mr. Alexander of Buffalo wanted to get in a provision recouping out of the Public Treasury the losses which were sustained by the failure of the Pan-American Exposition held at Buffalo.

"Uncle Joe," partly in his war horse and partly in his watchdog capacity, had determined to fight the provision and he was backed by Col. Hepburn and Mr. Dalzell. He also had the support of Mr. Richardson of Tennessee, the Democratic leader. Practically all the big men of the House were against the scheme. Mr. Cannon, in his speech, declined even to let Mr. Alexander interrupt him. Yet the unobtrusive Representative from Buffalo won out by a vote of 118 to 101, and this was not only due to his own persuasive qualities but to the work of the entire New York delegation, which stood by him to a man. McClellan, Sulzer, Sereno Payne, Lessler, and a number of other New Yorkers fought for Buffalo like Trojans.

Mr. Cannon made one of the best speeches he ever delivered against the proposition. He literally rolled up his shirt sleeves and made his gestures with bare arms, and when "Uncle Joe" does that he is very much in earnest.

Mr. Dalzell made one of his characteristically earnest speeches, denying Mr. Alexander's claim that the death of President McKinley had caused the fair's loss and saying that it was little short of sacrilege to try to loot the Treasury in the shadow of McKinley's bier. Mr. Cannon, getting tangled up in his speech, said that if Congress was to undertake to underwrite all the "shows," it would not be long before the United States Government would be buying and running what he called a "Wild Bill West Show."

Yet, with all the talent against them, the New Yorkers won out and gave an object lesson in what determined personal work can do against eloquence and parliamentary reputation. The provision accepted to-day carries $500,000 for Buffalo.

FOR THE CHARLESTON FAIR.

House Recedes from its Early Action and Grants an Appropriation.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—During the consideration of the General Deficiency Appropriation bill in the House to-day, Mr. Finley (S. C.) moved that the amendment appropriating $100,000 for the Charleston Exposition be adopted. The motion was lost, 71 to 118.

At the night session the House receded from its earlier action and adopted the amendment.

Jury in Policeman's Case Disagree.

The jury failed to agree yesterday at the trial of Policeman George R. Cain, who is charged with the larceny of $47 from Louis Gibson at Macdougal and Third Streets on March 25, and after being locked up for five hours last evening was discharged by Judge Newburger in the Court of General Sessions, before whom the trial was held.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macys

Both Sides 14th St. From 13th to 15th, 6th Ave.

We will close our present building and move into our new store when completed, this Fall, Broadway at Sixth Avenue, Thirty-fourth to Thirty-fifth Street.

The store will remain closed from Friday morning, July Fourth, to the following Monday.

The store will be closed every Saturday at 12 o'clock throughout July and August.

Flags.

If you want American Flags made of the best standard all-wool bunting, with full complement of stars and reinforced corners and wish to secure them at the smallest prices for which they are sold you'll have to buy them at Macy's. That's the whole story tersely told.

Size 4 x 5 feet at $1.24
Size 4 x 6 feet at $1.69
Size 5 x 8 feet at $2.43
Size 6 x 9 feet at $2.93
Size 6 x 10 feet at $3.23
Size 8 x 12 feet at $4.49
Size 10 x 15 feet at $6.48
Size 12 x 18 feet at $9.51

Field Glasses at Half Prices.

Every enthusiast of field sports covets a Field Glass. The lenses, properly adjusted and levelled on the players, bring them in close view, no matter how distant the scene of the struggle may be.

Intensifying your visual range promotes both the pleasure and excitement afforded by the game.

The Field Glasses we offer to-day have extra fine French lenses, worth $8.00 and $12.00; choice at

$4.98 and $6.24.

Continuation of the Great Hosiery Sale.

Salesmen's samples and broken lots from the largest American importer of Women's Hose and Men's Half Hose. All of them are fresh—newest Spring and Summer styles. The prices average about one-half of real values. To-day's response should be as big as yesterday's.

Women's Regular 25c. to 30c. Hose at 15c.

This lot includes Women's Imported Plain and Ribbed Black Cotton Hose; Fancy Stripes on Plain Black Grounds; Solid Colors and Black and Colored Domestic Lace Lisle Thread—all are worth 25c to 30c; our price 15c.

Women's Regular 40c. to 50c. Hose at 24c.

This lot includes Women's Imported Plain, Richelieu, Rembrandt and Fancy Ribbed Ingrain Lisle Thread Hose; Fine Black Gossamer Cotton—plain and split feet; Plain and Ribbed Black Cotton, enhanced with colored silk embroidery; Fancy-striped Plain and Richelieu-ribbed Lisle Thread and Imported Lace Lisle Thread—all are worth from 40c to 50c; our price 24c.

Women's Regular 75c. to $1.00 Hose at 44c.

This lot includes Women's Imported Black and Colored All-over Lace Lisle Thread Hose; Black Lisle Thread, enriched with vertical Jacquard stripes; Open-work Black Lisle Thread, relieved by tinted fronts; Plain and Richelieu-ribbed Lisle Thread, with hand-embroidered insteps, and Plain Black Lisle Thread, with hand-embroidered insteps, and Plain Black Lisle Thread, with black embroidery—all are worth from 75c to $1.00; our price 44c.

Women's Regular $1.25 to $1.50 Hose at 69c.

This lot includes Brilliant Lisle Thread Hose, with elaborate all-over lace patterns, in black and beautiful high colors; Brilliant Black Lisle Thread, with vertical stripes and Jacquard figures; Black Lisle Thread, with dainty grenadine stripes, and Plain Black Lisle Thread, with showy lace insteps and hand-embroidered silk figures—all are worth from $1.25 to $1.50; our price 69c.

Regular 25c. to 30c. Half Hose at 15c.

This lot includes Men's Imported Black Cotton Half Hose, all black or unbleached split feet; Solid and Fancy striped Cotton; Domestic Lace Lisle Thread—plain black and solid colors and Black Lace Lisle Thread with embroidered insteps.

Regular 40c. to 50c. Half Hose at 24c.

This lot includes Men's Imported Black Lace Lisle Thread; Plain Black and Colored, with hand-embroidered figures; Plain Black with vertical and Jacquard stripes, Fine Cotton, in plain black and Lace Lisle Thread in plain colors.

Men's 75c. to $1.00 Half Hose at 44c.

This lot includes Men's Imported Brilliant Lisle Thread Half Hose, with vertical silk stripes and figures; Black and colored Lace Lisle Thread with embroidered figures; Plain Black Lisle Thread with hand-embroidered silk figures; others grenadine stripes combined with silk figures—all are worth from 75c to $1.00; our price 44c.

"The Busy Man's Train."

THE

"20th Century Limited"

980 MILES IN 20 HOURS EVERY DAY BETWEEN

NEW YORK and CHICAGO

Via NEW YORK CENTRAL and LAKE SHORE.

FASTEST LONG DISTANCE TRAIN IN THE WORLD.

Superb new Pullman equipment.

Lighted and ventilated by electric lights and electric fans.

Leave New York, 2:45 P. M., Arrive Chicago, 9:45 Next Morning.

Leave Chicago, 12:30 Noon, Cincinnati, 2:00 P. M., Arrive New York, 9:30 Next Morning.

IT SAVES A DAY

We have in addition to the "20th Century Limited," 4 24-hour trains and 3 slower trains every day to Chicago; also 4 fine trains daily to St. Louis and Cincinnati and 14 to Buffalo and Niagara Falls. See our timetable in this paper.

A. H. SMITH, General Superintendent. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

New Publications. | New Publications.

THE KENTONS

A New Novel by

W. D. HOWELLS

A delightful story of an American family.

The London Times says: "How give anybody who has not read the book an idea of the delicate wit and humor that is in, through and round about every page?"

$1.50.

HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

Improvement Commissioners' Fees.

Despite the objections of Corporation Counsel Rives, Commissioners Charles L. Guy, Edward Loew, and Groavenor S. Hubbard, who were appointed to assess the

The Wanamaker Store.

Store Closes Daily, Except Saturday, at 5 P. M.
When the Store closes next Thursday, July 3d, it will remain closed until Monday, July 7th.
During the months of July and August the Store will close on Saturdays at 12 o'clock.

The Wanamaker Store.

July Announces Stirring Movements at Wanamaker's

Garments for Personal Wear

	Temperature at 12 o'clock Noon 1901	1902	Cooler than same day last year
June 23	83	65	18 degrees
24	82	66	16 "
25	83	71	12 "
26	89	73	16 "
27	87	66	21 "
28	89	75	14 "
29	88	59	29 "

The above weather facts show extraordinary conditions, and the manufacturer tells us that they are the sole reason that impelled him to give us the extraordinary concession that brings today's remarkable offering of

1,000 Wash Skirts At a Dollar Each!

THESE are smartly-made Skirts of white pique, tan, blue and gray Mercerized linen, and blue and black duck; made up in the season's choicest styles—exactly the skirts that women want aplenty during July and August. But the little price named today gives no adequate idea of their beauty. Of the white pique skirts, some have insertions of embroidery; some have flared flounce trimmed with folds of the material. The linen skirts are cool looking and very gracefully tailored. The duck skirts are in blue and black grounds with white dots and rings, handsomely made.

Regular prices were $2.25, $2.50 and $3. Today choose at **One Dollar Each!**

But be prompt, for every woman who sees them will want two or three.

Second floor, Broadway.

Silk Waists at $1.75

YES, Louisine Silk and Liberty Satin Waists at the price of Cotton Waists; and the reason for the almost sensational price is that the waists are a bit soiled, and we picked them out of regular stock.

There are only about two hundred in the lot, and they'll be claimed in a jiffy. The waists are in a variety of styles that sold formerly at $3.75 to $4.50; but they're soiled, and now $1.75 each.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Walking Skirts for Girls

THE final decision of the question—"Where shall we go this Summer?"—often brings one face to face with clothing needs, hitherto ignored. Walking Skirts are apt to be numbered among the articles which must ultimately be purchased in any event.

There's a satisfactory variety among these smart skirts, in 36 to 40-inch lengths:

$5—Of double-faced cheviot; deep stitched facing.

$6—Of mixed cheviot; well cut with flare and plaits at bottom.

$6.75—Of black canvas; flare, with stitched facing.

$13.50—Of navy blue and black cheviot; yoke top; skirt box-plaited; border design of tennis rackets on bottom.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Linen Madras Reduced

LINEN AND COTTON, half and half, combine to make this Linen Madras splendid wash goods for Summer wear—cool, airy, light, with the almost silken lustre that the admixture of linen gives.

Linen Madras was hard to get last year, so we ordered lots of it for this season—you know the rest. Our Summer weather has gotten lost in transit—so down go prices on these delightful goods at just about the time you may reasonably expect to use them:

30c and 35c Madras at 20c a yard
40c and 50c Madras at 25c and 30c a yard

Nearly a hundred and forty patterns in the group: corded stripes, singly or in clusters, broad or narrow, variously spaced, of clear white on grounds of light blue, tan, green, dark blue, gray, pink, cardinal, mais and heliotrope. Some patterns have bright-colored Persian designs on white stripes.

Also Linen Madras in these self-colorings: Light blue, green, dark blue, pink, tan, gray, mais, cardinal and heliotrope.

24 inches wide at 20c a yard
32 inches wide at 30c a yard

Rotunda.

Scotch Pineapple Grenadines

The duplicates of these handsome goods, if made in France, usually cost $1 a yard. These, of Scotch origin, were originally priced at half that; and better made, too, for the material won't slip at the seams. Made from highly-polished, hard-twisted cotton yarn, they have the finish of silk, and resemble strongly the old-fashioned sewing-silk grenadines.

Today a quarter of their price is taken off, and these handsome fabrics in black, white, navy blue, and gray, with stripes of black or white; or in plain black, navy blue and gray, are

37½c a Yard

Tenth street.

White Madras Shirts

MORE of these superb dollar-and-a-half Plaited-bosom White Madras Shirts are here today!

That's news enough for men who've been waiting for them.

They're the smartest, neatest, and coolest looking of all Summer Shirts. Only trouble is we can't get them fast enough. These are made especially for us, of fine corded madras, soft, light in weight, cool, but serviceable. Made in the best manner known to shirtmaking. The plaited bosoms are long enough to go well below trousers-band. Cuffs attached. Price $1.50 each.

Broadway and Ninth street.

Smart Price-Savings on SUITS for Young Men

YOUTHS, if you prefer—between the ages of 14 and 19. We have ever looked out for these "almost men" in splendid shape, as a glance through our stock of Long-Trouser Suits will show.

Today we pick out two of our most popular grades of these Suits, and take slices off their erstwhile prices:

$7.50, for $10 and $12 Suits
$10, for $13.50 and $15 Suits

Fancy cheviots, wool crashes, and dark, neat worsted effects, in Summer weights. Full of the best Wanamaker tailoring. Men who take up to 35 chest measurement may profit by this offering, too.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Furnishings for the Home

Wind-Up Sale of SUMMER FURNITURE

EARLY for such a movement? Yes; very. That's the chief charm of it for you, if your Summer home has bare spots, or the veranda has room for more comfort-things. The first day of July has probably never seen such broad and decisive offerings as we make today. But congealed enthusiasm is going to thaw out suddenly when it comes; and we propose being first in the freshet.

It is quite extraordinary to pick what you will from practically the entire collection of Summer Furniture, in the completest store in the land; and get the choicest and every-way best goods made, at a quarter to a half below its value *on the First Day of July!* Yes; "extraordinary" was never so weak an adjective as it is in expressing the stirring character of this news today. And finer goods nor wider variety won't be found at full prices.

Here detailed facts and figures talk. Read on:

PORCH SETTEES at Half Price

At $2, from $4—Forty-five 3-foot golden brown or bright green painted all-wood Settees, made of half-round slats; very comfortable in shape and of the most durable construction. The pieces are ornamented with light gold striping; bent arms and shaped seats.
At $2.25, from $4.50—Thirty-six 4-foot golden brown or green Settees like above.
At $2.50, from $5—Thirty-five 5-foot golden brown or green Settees like above.

PORCH SETTEES at a Third Off

At $3, from $4.50—Twenty bright red painted maple frame Settees; close-woven natural reed seat; spindle back; 3½ ft. long.
At $3, from $4.50—Thirty-three 3½-foot natural finished maple Settees; close-woven reed seat and spindle or reed back.
At $3.25, from $5—Seven 3½-foot bright red painted Settees; close-woven split reed seat and back.
At $5.25, from $8—Four 3½-ft. natural maple Settees; close-woven cane seat and back.

PORCH CHAIRS at a Quarter Off

At 90c, from $1.25—Small sewing Chair; woven cane seat; twelve to sell.
At $1.25, from $1.75—Thirty-eight maple Arm Chairs; slat back, woven reed seat.
At $2, from $2.75—Twenty maple Arm Chairs; slat back, woven cane seat.
At $4.25, from $5.50—Twelve maple Arm Chairs; natural finish; close-woven cane seat and back.

PORCH ROCKERS at Half Price

At $1, from $2—Thirty all-wood Swinging Rockers; seat and back are connected and pressure on back causes seat to slide forward; natural finish or imitation mahogany.

FIBRE COUCHES at a Third Off

At $10, from $15—Five weathered oak frame, full-size Couches; full spring seats and spring head; Colonial pattern frame; fibre matting cover in fancy colors.

UPHOLSTERED REED FURNITURE at a Third Off

All of our upholstered reed furniture is included in this sale; mostly one piece of a kind in various colors, cushioned seat and back.

At $8, from $12.50—Moss green Arm Chair; olive cushions.
At $9, from $13.50—Moss green Arm Chair; cream figured cushions.
At $10, from $15—White-enameled Arm Chair; cream figured cushions.
At $10.50, from $16—Golden brown Rocker; figured cream cushions.
At $12, from $18—White-enameled Arm Chair; figured blue cushions.
At $16.50, from $25—Golden brown, high back Sofa; olive cushions.
At $18.50, from $28—White-enameled Sofa; cream figured cushions.
At $20, from $30—Moss green Sofa; olive figured cushions.

SILVER BIRCH FURNITURE at Half Price

At $1, from $2—Small Sewing Chair; straight back; slat seat.
At $2.50, from $5—Twenty-three Arm Chairs; split seat and back.
At $2.50, from $5—Sixteen Arm Chairs; slat seat and back.
At $2.75, from $5.50—Fifteen Rockers; slat seat and back.
At $2.75, from $5.50—Sixteen Rockers; splint seat and back.
At $4, from $8—Six Settee Rockers; slat seat; back of birch spindles.
At $4.50, from $9—Fourteen Settees; splint seat and back.
At $4.50, from $9—Six Rocker Settees; slat seat and back.
At $5, from $10—Six Suspended Porch Seats; splint seat and back.
At $2.75, from $5.50—Square Porch Table; 24-in. top.

GREEN ASH HOUSE FURNITURE at a Third Off

At $5.25, from $8.50—Arm Chair; willow green ash; tapestry seat.
At $6.50, from $10—Magazine Pedestal; three shelves in top.
At $8, from $12.50—Willow green ash Rocker; tapestry seat and back.
At $9, from $13—Willow green ash Rocker; large frame; tapestry seat and back.
At $10, from $15—High-back Arm Chair; Japanese grass-cloth seat and back.
At $13, from $20—Green oak Morris Chair; close-woven cane seat and back.
At $28, from $42—Four-piece Suite, in willow green ash; sofa, rocker, arm and side chair; heavy slat frame; green figured tapestry seats
At $30, from $45—Four-piece Suite, sofa, rocker, arm and wall chair; tapestry seat and back.
At $32, from $48—Four-piece Suite, sofa, rocker, arm and side chair; heavy wood frames; tapestry seat and back.

Fourth floor.

THE UNDER-PRICE STORE

The Season's Handsomest Laces At Half Prices or Less

A BRILLIANT LACE SEASON is to be followed by another of equal brilliancy. Our Paris advices tell us that. And no material changes in the favorite kinds of colorings are promised.

And this lends increased interest to this important announcement of fresh, beautiful laces, several thousand yards of them, at

Less Than Half Their Value

Seven tables in the Basement Under-Price Store are laden with them today. Laces for every use for which you need them, at probably the lowest figures at which such a rich variety of handsome patterns has ever been offered.

There are Edgings, Galons, Insertions, Festoons, Garland and Motif effects, in black, white, cream, Arabian and ecru shades of such desirable laces as Point Venise, Cluny, Imitation Irish Crochet, Batiste, Alençon, Oriental and Chantilly.

Here are the attractive-price-groups:

Laces at 5c a yard, worth 20c and more
Laces at 10c a yard, worth 25c and more
Laces at 20c a yard, worth 35c and more
Laces at 30c a yard, worth 50c and more
Laces at 40c a yard, worth 75c and more
Laces at 50c a yard, worth $1 and more
Laces at 60c a yard, worth $1.25 and more

Other offerings of immediate interest in the Basement:

Women's Muslin Underwear

More of the splendidly-made, absurdly low-priced Muslin Underwear, for which Wanamaker's is so well known among careful women.

And a group of White Shirt-Waists, a third below value:

CORSET COVERS

8c—Of cambric; V neck; 2 styles; trimmed with embroidery or Valenciennes lace. Only 3 to a buyer.

DRAWERS

10c—Of muslin; plain hem, with plaits above. Only 3 to a buyer.

NIGHTGOWNS

38c—Of muslin; V neck; yoke of cluster plaits; neck and sleeves finished with ruffle. Only 3 to a buyer.

WHITE SHIRT-WAISTS

50c, worth 75c—Of lawn; front of cluster plaits; plaited back; bishop sleeves; stock collar.

"Fallowfield Hunt" Pictures

A Third Under-Price

This is the well-known, jolly series of the "Fallowfield Hunt"—pictures that will add a lively touch of color to the walls of smoking or dining-room.

Framed in black oak, and priced thus—a full third, or more, less than values:

One picture in frame, 50c; worth 75c.
Two pictures in frame, 75c; worth $1.25.
Three pictures in frame, $1; worth $1.75.

Pretty Ribbons, 12c Yard

Here's an enticing group of Summer Ribbons, in attractive sorts and shades, most reasonably priced at

12 CENTS A YARD

There are Satin Polka dot-edged Ribbons, Striped Taffeta Ribbons, Lonisine Ribbons, 3½ to 4 inches wide, in white, turquoise blue, yellow, light blue and rose.

Sheet Music, 8c.

This is Sheet Music of standard size, such as is published at 50c a copy, but regularly sold by us for 18c.

Today a well-selected group, both vocal and instrumental, at

8c a Copy.

Some of the titles:

VOCAL

I Don't Care If I Never Wake Up. Knox.
I Ain't Got No Happy Home to Leave. Helf.
My Sailor Lover. O'Byrne.
Be My Lady. Goromson.
Bring Your Money Home. Miller.
Belle of Murray Hill. Gunning.
All I Want Is Ma Chickeu. Wilson.
I Can Stand for Your Color, But Your Hair Won't Do. Johnson.
I Love You, My Love, I Do. Reed.
Don't Forget You, Honey. Nugent.
I Wonder Where She Is Tonight. Dresser.
I Cannot Come Back. Francisco.
I Wonder If the Old Folks Think of Me. Kohn.
If You Love Me, Leave Me. Rosenfeld.
My Queen Irene. Bratton.
I Love Ma Babe. Sterling.
I've Got Chickens on the Brain. Bowman.
I Only Hope She's Sorry. Harvey.
If All the Stars Were Mine. Sterling.
I'll Be Your Friend Just the Same. Henry.
Molly McIntyre. Evens.
My Alabama Lady Sue. Lewis.
Mammy's Little Honey. Mittel.
Old Postmaster. Stern.
My Dear Old Southern Home. Barnet.
My Evaline. Sloane.
My Carolina Lady. Hamilton.
Little Empty Nest. Hnian & Helf.
Lucinda. Perrin.

INSTRUMENTAL

Under Storm—March. Grimm.
Ping Pong. Pepn.
Liou Tamers—March. Berliner.
In Cupid's Arms—Waltz. Harger.
Honolulu Cakewalk. Lerman.
Storm King—March and two-step. Paul.
Heart to Heart Waltzes. Harris.
Georgia Peaches—Two-step. Kaiser.
Right of Way—Two-step. Spaulding.
The Rajah—Two-step. Lonha.
Gossip—Two-step. Lesser.
Psyche—Waltz. Spencer.

There is Decisive Economy In A Mark-Down of CARPETS

EVERY housekeeper knows that the item of Carpets is an expensive one; yet *good* carpets are worth all they cost, and it never pays to save money by buying cheap carpets.

But when the very best carpets made are offered at such positive reductions as are announced by the

Midsummer Carpet Sale

then it is buying-time for thrifty folks; for the saving is sure—quality is secure, and the good taste of the discerning housekeeper can be amply gratified. Then this is not merely a tedious, provoking "Remnant Sale" (though there are remnants aplenty, too, for those who can use short pieces), but there are abundant patterns in every kind of carpet of which you can buy plenty for the biggest rooms of private house or hotel.

Of these AMPLE QUANTITY lots these are the new prices:

Fine Axminsters, $1.40 to $1.65; now $1 and $1.25
Other Axminsters, $1 to $1.20; now 75c and 85c
Wilton Velvets, $1.35; now 95c
Regular Velvets, $1; now 75c
Body Brussels, $1.40; now $1
Tapestry, in 9 and 10-wire qualities, 75c and 85c; now 55c
Second grade of Tapestry Carpets, 65c; now 45c
Third grade of Tapestry Carpets, 50c; now 40c
Best All-wool Ingrain Carpets, 65c; now 50c
Extra heavy quality Ingrain Carpets, 85c; now 60c

Then here are the facts of the **Carpet Remnant Sale** in which lengths vary from 5 to 30 yards in a piece, and prices shorten as the length lessens:

Fine Axminsters at 60c to $1 a yard
Other Axminsters at 50c to 75c a yard
Brussels at 60c to 85c a yard
Wilton Velvets at 60c to 85c a yard
Other Velvets, 50c to 75c a yard
Best Tapestries, 40c to 50c a yard
Other Tapestries at 30c to 40c a yard
Agra Ingrains at 40c to 50c a yard
Extra Super all wool, at 50c a yard

And there are thousands of yards here, too; but you must have room dimensions along to buy to advantage.

The Clean-Up Rug Sale

Our offering of DOMESTIC RUGS comprises all rugs in which the line is broken or patterns are dropped, and prices are reduced 25 per cent; in some cases 33⅓ per cent. There are all grades, just as good in quality, style as goods at regular prices, if you can find the sizes you want. They consist of Smyrna, Axminster, Velvet, English and American Squares, various grades; too many sizes and prices to quote.

We have also culled from our large stock about two hundred ORIENTAL RUGS, all of the best grades, in good condition; and they are a very handsome reduction of nearly one-third from the original retail. Every quality and size of rug is represented. Again, there are too many and too many variations in size to give prices; but it is a decided opportunity which should not be overlooked by any one desiring a rug now or in the season.

Be sure to bring room measurements with you. You cannot buy to advantage without having them.

Third floor.

Wall Paper Next

BUYING new Carpets naturally makes the careful housekeeper want to have the walls right when the new carpet goes. This is the best time to have this work done; and it is convenient for you as well as for us.

We have a superb stock of domestic and imported Wall Papers. Then we do all the interior decorating, and put down Hardwood Floors in the best manner, at fairest prices.

We will send a competent man, at your convenience, to talk the matter over with you, and give estimates.

Patriotic Table-Decorations

"Squeak the fife and beat the drum,
Independence Day has come."

PERHAPS you may prefer to leave such strenuous manifestations of patriotism to Very Young America, and content yourself and your guests, with the mere outward symbols of the day, that add a festive touch to the dinner-table.

Here are various peaceful imitations of bloodthirsty and nerve-racking contraptions, whose chief end and aim seem to be to hold candy or ices.

Patriotic Ice Cases, 5c, 10c and 25c.
Snapping Mottoes, 5c and 25c.
Knapsacks, 5c, 10c and 25c.
Cannons, 5c, 10c and 25c.
Fire Crackers, 3c, 5c and 15c each.
Drums, 5c, 10c and 15c.
Canteens, 15c and 20c.
Sky Rockets, 15c.
Silk Flags, 5c and 7c.
Red-white-and-blue Jack Horner Balls, to order, $5.
Red-white-and-blue Jack Horner Pies, to order, $3.
Paper Flags, 10c dozen and 10c each.
American Eagle Shields, 50c.
Uncle Sam Candy Boxes, 10c, 15c and 25c.
Liberty Candy Boxes, 10c, 15c and 25c.
Red-white-and-blue Napkins, 35c hundred.
Chocolate Fire Crackers, 5c, 10c and 15c.
Suit Cases, filled, and tied with red-white-and-blue ribbon, 25c.
Kodaks, filled, and tied with red-white-and-blue ribbon, 25c.
Heart Boxes, filled, and tied with red-white-and-blue ribbon, 25c.

Basement.

Russian Blouse Suits for Boys

FOR the very little fellows, nothing in the way of Summer Suits is more appropriate than those in Russian blouse style. We have gathered up several goodly lots of these suits, of white galatea, chambray, pique and drill, in which sizes have become broken, and marked them at much reduced prices. All sizes between 2½ and 6 years, in these two groups:

At $1.75, were $2.50 and $2.75
At $2.50, were $3 to $4.50

Also Blouses, of percale, madras and dimity, sizes 6 to 14 years; excellent values at 75c.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Low Shoes at Low Prices

THE large economies of this Summer Shoe Sale come with exactly the shoes that the season demands. That's why this Basement Store is so busy every day now.

For instance, today we offer

3,000 Pairs of Men's Oxford Shoes At a Third Under-Price

They are of patent and enamel leather and kidskin, in most desirable shapes and weights, at three different prices:

At $1.90—Enamel leather calf-top Oxfords, with welted soles; worth $3.
At $2.15—Black kidskin Oxfords; single soles, medium toes; worth $3.
At $2.40—Patent leather Oxfords; welted soles, medium and full toe-lasts; all sizes; worth $3.50.

Then these offerings in **Women's Summer Shoes**—

At $1.30—Black kidskin Boots; flexible soles, medium toes with tips; worth $2.
At $1.50—Tan and brown kidskin lace shoes, with flexible sewed soles; three of the season's best lasts; worth $2.50 and $3.
At $1.20—Tan Russia calf Oxfords; well made, handsome shoes; worth $2.
At $1.20—Girls' tan kid spring-heel Shoes of high grades; sizes from 11 girls, to 5 women's.

Basement.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue,
Ninth and Tenth Streets.

FORTIETH UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION OPENS

Gov. Odell Delivers the Address of Welcome.

What the Regents Have Done and the Problems Confronting Them—President Butler on Education.

ALBANY, June 30.—The fortieth University Convocation of the State of New York was opened in the Senate Chamber tonight. Regent St. Clair McKelway presided. Gov. B. B. Odell, Jr., delivered the address of welcome. In the course of his address he said:

"From our earliest history, dating back to the wisdom and the times of Alexander Hamilton, New York has made education a function of Government, an inherent right of the citizen, and has maintained the principle of taxation for and supervision of our educational institutions. From this beginning has grown the University of the State of New York and its development from a mere supervisory body to the directing and controlling factor of all institutions having to do with secondary and higher education.

"The Regents of the University have a more important part to fill in the educational work of our great State than those who are charged only with the administration of a separate school or university. It is their function not alone to supervise and to inaugurate such changes as may be deemed beneficial, but it is also their province to stand as the sponsor for such expenditures of the public money as may be required to carry into effect the many wise regulations that from time to time have been instituted.

"It is doubtful if our people, interested as they are in their own affairs, realize the extent to which our Commonwealth has gone in this direction. While the primary education of our children is, of course, the first and paramount duty of the State, it is no less important that there should be brought home to the children of a larger growth the opportunities to supplement their earlier education with a more thorough knowledge of our literature and our sciences, and it seems, therefore, to me that one of the most important works that the Regents to-day are performing is to be found in the traveling libraries which they are sending from place to place, in response to such demands as may be made for their use.

"In the professions, the wise supervision of the Regents in establishing standards, in fixing the time and course of study, and in other directions, has resulted in marked efficiency, so that to-day the diploma which the young man or the young woman receives under the authority of the Regents means something and passes current and at par in every State and in every country throughout the world.

GREAT PROBLEMS STILL UNSOLVED.

"This body is a peculiar one. It is the only official State Department where the term of its members is for life, and has other Constitutional prerogatives and rights. Although its members are chosen from time to time by one or the other of the great political parties, it is absolutely without partisanship and is actuated by the highest motive and the purest sentiment. While its progress and its achievements are the subject for congratulation, its duties are by no means fulfilled, nor is its work accomplished. There are still greater problems confronting it demanding the most intelligent consideration. A new feature was incorporated into the school law at the last session of the Legislature, by which not only an increased annual appropriation of a quarter of a million dollars was given for primary and common school education, but a different principle was established for the distribution of school moneys, so that taxation for school purposes shall be by no means confined to the district to receive the benefit, but, on the contrary, that the stronger districts owe to the weaker the duty of giving to them a school system equal to their needs.

"So, too, in the development of the higher branches of education we owe to those districts that are without academies and high schools the same privilege that has been accorded for a common school education. While it is true that the State has furnished means and opportunities for collegiate education, it has been deficient in furnishing opportunities for preparation for the enjoyment of such privileges. I hope to see a system inaugurated soon whereby such pupils as desire these advantages may receive them without entailing upon their parents additional expenses. This, perhaps, might be met by a law which would enable the Regents to reimburse those districts upon which responsibility might be placed for the additional burdens thus imposed. Education should be free in every respect. Our free school system should not be a misnomer. The privileges which are accorded the more fortunate in life, those more advantageously located with reference to high school districts, should not be denied to those who are less fortunate."

PRESIDENT BUTLER'S SPEECH.

President Butler of Columbia University addressed the convocation on "Some Fundamental Principles of American Education." He said:

"I shall endeavor to place before you, though with necessary brevity, some matters which appear to me to be fundamental, in our American educational system and policy. I am the more ready to do this because during the last two or three years, in important debates, I have noticed that some of these considerations have been overlooked or their existence flatly denied.

"First and foremost, I name this proposition and hold it to be fundamental to our American educational system:

"While all forms of education may be under Government control, yet Government control of education is not exclusive and the National system of education in the United States includes schools and institutions carried on without direct Governmental oversight and support, as well as those that are maintained by public tax and administered by Governmental agencies.

"This point is of far-reaching importance, for it has become part of the political jargon of our time that any undertaking to be representative of the Nation must be one which is under Governmental control. Should this view ever command the deliberate assent of a majority of the American people, our institutions would undergo radical change and our liberties and right of initiative would be only such as the Government of the moment might vouchsafe to us. But we are still clear-sighted enough to realize that our National ideals and our National spirit find expression in and through the churches, the newspaper press, the benefactions to letters, science, and art, the spontaneous uprisings in behalf of stricken humanity and oppressed peoples, and a hundred other similar forms, quite as truly as they find expression in and through legislative acts and appropriations, judicial opinions, and administrative orders.

"In the United States there are three different types of educational institution, all resting upon the power of the State. One of the three depends wholly and one partly upon the Government. The third type is without any Governmental relationship whatever. The three types are these:

THREE TYPES OF SCHOOLS.

"Those institutions which the Government establishes and maintains, such as public schools, the public libraries, and State universities.

"Those institutions which the Government authorizes, such as school, college, university corporations, private or public in character, which gain their rights and privileges by a charter granted by proper Governmental authority, and are often given aid by the Government on the Government to forbid or restrict them, such as private venture (unincorporated) educational undertakings of various kinds.

"It is worth noting that while in the United States the Government bears nearly the entire brunt of elementary education, it finds a powerful ally in non-governmental institutions in the field of secondary and higher education. The statistics gathered by the Commissioner of Education show that for the year ended June 30, 1900, of all elementary school pupils, 92.27 per cent. were enrolled in Governmental institutions, while for secondary and higher education the percentages were 73.75 and 38.17, respectively. In other words, non-Governmental institutions—those which are loosely described as private schools and colleges—are instructing about 1-13 of the pupils of elementary grade, about 1-4 of the pupils of secondary grade, and about 2-3 of the pupils of higher grade. Almost exactly 1-10 of the whole number of pupils of all grades are enrolled in non-Governmental, so-called private, institutions. It is my contention that none of these institutions is properly described as 'private'; they are all public, but not all Governmental.

"As a second fundamental principle of our American educational system, I name this:

"The duly constituted authorities of any school district or other political unit may establish and maintain schools of any kind or grade for which the voters consent in regular form to bear the expense.

"There is a widespread belief that elementary education under Government control is a matter of right, but that secondary and higher education under Government control is an improper invasion of the domain of liberty. There is no ground in our public policy for this belief. The Government has the same right to do for secondary and for higher education that it has to do for elementary education. What and how much it shall do, if anything, in a particular case, is a question of expediency; the right to do as much as it chooses is unquestionable.

"A third fundamental principle is this:

"The schools which are maintained by Governmental authority are established in the interest of the whole people and because of the controlling conviction that an instructed and enlightened population is essential to the perpetuity of democratic institutions and to their effective operation. The schools are therefore a proper charge upon all taxpaying persons and property, and not merely upon those whose children receive instruction therein. Nor are they in any sense schools which are provided for the poor or the unfortunate.

"When stated, this principle seems axiomatic. Nevertheless, it is openly or implidedly denied with surprising frequency. It is safe to say that in all of our large cities there is a class of persons, by no means inconsiderable in number, who look upon the tax-supported schools as they look upon almshouses and asylums. Such persons regard the schools as a part of the community's charitable or philanthropic equipment. In my view, on the other hand, the schools are a part of the community's life. They are not merely to give relief or shelter to individuals; they are to minister to the democratic ideal. The very children who sit on the benches are regarded not merely as children, interesting, lovable, precious, but as future citizens of a democracy with all the privileges and responsibilities which that implies."

TIMOTHY D. SULLIVAN REACHES HOME AGAIN.

Greets Many Followers and Denies that He Will Dictate to Tammany in State Campaign.

Senator Timothy D. Sullivan arrived in New York last evening after a stay at Hot Springs. The Bowery headquarters was crowded, and at all of the haunts of the Tammany politicians there were many men looking for their leader. Senator Sullivan said he was surprised that Tammany Triumvir Murphy was married. He said:

"That is a good state for any Tammany man to get in—the marriage state—I wish him all the luck in the world."

Senator Sullivan denied that he was going to dictate Tammany's part in the State campaign.

"I don't want anything to do with the campaign," he said. "The Advisory Committee was selected to manage all the affairs of the organization, and the action they will take will be of benefit to Democrats."

In discussing State issues Senator Sullivan said: "Senator Hill has received assurances from our committee that it will work hand and glove with him for the reorganization of the Democratic Party. I know they will do this. The committee is composed of three men whose records cannot be attacked. You will find that in November the Democrats as a whole will rally to the support of the ticket selected by the delegates. Tammany is in line with the up-State Democrats and will remain so until after election day at least. The time is auspicious and no matter whom the Democratic Party nominates Tammany Hall will do its utmost to secure his election, which, to me now, seems as certain as the nomination.

RUSH TO ENROLL ON LAST DAY.

Bureau of Elections Overwhelmed—30,000 Supplementary Enrollments, Mr. Voorhis Estimates.

When the Bureau of Elections at Police Headquarters closed at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon Commissioner Voorhis left word that any supplementary enrollment papers coming into the building could be left in the Police Bureau of Information, as it was the last day of the two months of supplementary enrollment—the declaration of affiliation by voters who registered in 1901, but who did not enroll. Such papers left in the Bureau of Information had marked on them the time of their arrival. Those left before midnight will be recognized by the Election Bureau and those left after that hour will be rejected.

In 1901 169,027 voters in New York City failed to enroll when they registered. Commissioner Voorhis said last night that in his opinion about 20 per cent. of them availed themselves during the past two months of the supplementary enrollment privilege, or about three times as many as last year. He had no official data to present to fortify his opinion, as figures in the rough for the various boroughs will not be made up until this afternoon, while classified data cannot be had for several days.

Last Saturday it was estimated that 24,770 supplementary enrollments had been entered for the whole city, of which about 22,500 were for Manhattan. Yesterday the Manhattan enrollments were rushed into the Bureau of Elections in sheaves, and the clerical force was swamped. It was found impossible to even stamp the papers, and the only estimate that could be had of the number of enrollments was by feelink the packages. Some thought there not more than 4,000, others that there were as many as 7,000.

"I think," said Mr. Vborhis, "that my estimnte of 30,000 supplementary enrollments in all the boroughs will not be far out of the way. I have no means of knowing how many may be credited to each of the political parties, but, of course, in certain districts there has been great effort made to enroll voters for the primaries by Tammany Hall and the Greater New York Democracy."

SERGT. CHURCHILL'S TRIAL.

Testimony as to Improvement in Precinct Under His Rule.

In the trial of Sergt. Churchill, at Police Headquarters yesterday, Alfred Blume of the firm of Blume, Toch & Co., First Street, near the Bowery, testified that he had been visited some months ago by Sergt. Churchill as the result of a communication sent from Inspector Cross's office to the Sergeant, purporting to be a complaint of disorderly houses in their block from the Blume firm.

The witness said that, although no such letter was ever written by the firm, he shortly afterward noticed a marked improvement in the neighborhood over conditions which had existed for years.

Max Neunich of 12 First Street, also testified to improvements, and Herman Hofman, 311 Bowery, contradicted a statement

"MR. CUTLER'S" STOCK

John D. Rockefeller Really Steel Trust's Largest Stockholder.

His Interest Disguised in the Name of a Youth Employed in His Office—Meeting of Directors To-day.

The identity of the mysterious Mr. Cutler, the man who rakes in $1,000,000 a year in dividends from the United States Steel Corporation, has at last been established. He is not Andrew Carnegie, but John D. Rockefeller.

Bertram Cutler is the name of a young man, not more than twenty-one, who, unknown to fame, plodded along quietly and unobserved in the minor capacity of a secretary to the secretary to Mr. John D. Rockefeller. He lived an unostentatious life in the peaceful surroundings of Prohibition Park until last week, when his name suddenly leaped into notoriety as the registered owner of 123,975 shares of preferred and 25,365 shares of common stock of the United States Steel Corporation, making him the largest individual stockholder in the published list of those who assented to the plan of bond conversion.

He had even more stock than Henry Phipps of Pittsburg, and the fact that his name was not known immediately started a guessing contest among Wall Street men as to whose holdings he represented, for that he was only a dummy concealing some big interests was at once assumed.

Some thought they saw in him a representative of Andrew Carnegie; others claimed he voted the Morgan holdings. The absence of any representative of the Standard Oil interests finally led to the belief that these 150,000 shares belonged to Mr. Rockefeller. And so it was found to be. Mr. Bertram Cutler's office is in Room 1,409 of the Standard Oil Building, which is better known as Mr. Rockefeller's private office. Mr. Rockefeller got his shares in exchange for his interest in the Federal Steel Company and in the Lake Superior Iron ore mines.

To-day there will be a regular meeting of the Board of Directors, at which a statement of earnings for the second quarter of the current year and for the month of May will be made public. It is expected that the statement for May will show about $12,000,000.

The adjourned meeting of the Steel stockholders to ratify the bond conversion plan scheduled for yesterday was again adjourned.

Theodore S. Shaffer of the Amalgamated Association of Steel Workers and several representatives of the tin-plate workers were in town yesterday to consult with the American Tin Plate Company for the extension of the wage schedules.

Dispute Over $2 Cost Two Lives.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., June 30.—A second death resulted this morning from the dispute over an alleged debt of $2 that took place in a boarding house here yesterday. Felice Vivo, who yesterday morning shot and killed Joseph Carris, who had demanded payment of the money, which he claimed was due for board, died soon after midnight in the Nassau Hospital from the effects of wounds inflicted by Carris.

Fifteen-inning Tie Baseball Game.

ST. LOUIS, June 30.—The second game between the American League Baseball teams St. Louis and Cleveland to-day was a fifteen-inning pitchers' battle between Reidy and Bernhard, darkness ending the contest, neither team scoring after the eighth inning. The field was so soft and slippery that the players had trouble keeping their footing. In the first game the St. Louis team went to pieces behind Harper, who was very wild. He was batted all over the lot, Lajole, Hickman, and Bradley touching him for successive home runs in the sixth inning.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—J. N. Beckley, President of the Hamilton, Toronto and Buffalo Railway; Paul Morton, Chicago; R. A. King, Dayton, Ohio; M. Grosvenor, Philadelphia.

HOLLAND—M. Kogoro Takahira, Japanese Minister to the United States, Washington; R. W. Irwin, Tokio, Japan; J. H. Chandler, Chicago; Booth Tarkington, Indianapolis.

GRAND—Col. H. M. Seaman, United States Volunteers; S. F. Rose, Paymaster's Department, United States Navy; Capt. F. H. Lawton, United States Army; Col. C. Y. Starr, United States Army; Gen. W. P. Carlin, United States Army.

GILSEY—Thomas M. Waller, New London; J. E. Masters, Philadelphia.

ALBEMARLE—John R. Blemd, President United States Title Guarantee Company, Baltimore; Col. Henry May, Washington.

STURTEVANT—Amasa Clarke, Brookline, Mass.

HOFFMAN—A. J. Davis, Philadelphia.

FIFTH AVENUE—Lieut. Col. Parkinson, England; H. E. Havens, Philadelphia.

PLAZA—W. D. Uptegraft, Pittsburg.

SAVOY—R. S. Moore, Cleveland; A. B. Dumont, Philadelphia; F. Z. Rooker, Washington.

MANHATTAN—Elihu Root, Washington; C. S. Mellin, President of the Northern Pacific Railway, St. Paul.

EMPIRE—W. T. Billings, Boston.

THE WEATHER.

FORECAST.—Showers followed by fair; fresh west to northwest winds.

The temperatures will rise generally in the Middle Mississippi and Ohio Valleys to-day and it will be somewhat warmer to-morrow in all districts east of the Rocky Mountains and north of the Ohio River.

The winds along the New England and Middle Atlantic Coasts will be fresh southeasterly, becoming westerly on the South Atlantic and Gulf Coasts; light to fresh southwest winds will prevail except on the Texas Coast, where the winds will be fresh southeast.

Fresh northwest winds will continue on the Great Lakes.

Steamers which depart to-day for European ports will have fresh south to west winds and occasional showers to the Grand Banks.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1901.	1902.	1902.
3 A. M.	78	59	60
6 A. M.	77	57	64
9 A. M.	83	65	70
12 M.	90	69	74
3 P. M.	96	67	73
6 P. M.	87	65	68
9 P. M.	85	64	66
12 P. M.	82	61	64

THE TIMES'S thermometer le 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperature yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	67½
Weather Bureau	64
Corresponding date 1901	87
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	72

The thermometer registered 63 degrees at 8 A. M. and 64 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 72 degrees at 11 A. M., and the minimum 57 degrees at 5 A. M. The humidity was 74 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 77 per cent. at 8 P. M.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night until 12 o'clock Monday night.)

12:30 A. M.—11 Madison Street; A. Lecolus; damage trifling.

2:35 A. M.—One Hundred and Twentieth Street and Third Avenue; Manhattan Railway Company; damage unknown.

7:55 A. M.—40 East Twelfth Street; M. Brand; damage $500.

11:20 A. M.—626 Greenwich Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

3:03 P. M.—171 Canal Street; Louis Wintergreen; damage $50.

5:50 P. M.—87 Allen Street; B. Horowits; damage trifling.

7:05 P. M.—131 Allen Street; Herman Lintz; damage trifling.

Incorporated in New Jersey.

MRS. WILD OF BELLEVILLE, N. J., DIES UNDER "HEALER'S" MINISTRATIONS.

Refused Medicines of Regular Physician —Woman "Healer's" Son Made Executor of Will.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., June 30.—The death of Mrs. Elizabeth Wild, an aged resident of Belleville, a few days ago, has revealed the fact that the deceased was for years a victim of Christian Science.

Mrs. Wild had been residing with her son, William Lister, since November. Previous to that time she had resided in Manchester, England, and it was then that her son went to bring her to this country.

Mr. Lister made a statement to-day in which he says that his mother was receiving visits from Christian Scientists when he saw her, and that immediately upon her arrival in this country the "healers" were consulted. Mrs. Emily J. Besser of 493 Clinton Avenue was summoned, and upon a subsequent visit a member by the name of Southworth accompanied her. The women continued their visits until June 21, when Mrs. Wild's condition was growing worse instead of better, and in spite of her protestations Dr. E. O. Cyphers was summoned and prescribed for her, but the medicine was refused and the Christian Scientists' visits were continued until the son ordered the "healers" from the house.

So depressed was the mother on account of this that, for the sake of humoring her, the "healers" were again allowed to call. When the physician was again consulted Mrs. Wild's condition was such that his efforts were futile and she died a few days later.

Mrs. Wild leaves considerable property, and in her will she had made Walter J. Knight, a lawyer of this city, who is a son-in-law of Mrs. Besser, the Scientist, joint executor along with Mr. Lister, the son. When the latter heard of this he consulted Justice of the Peace Theodore Sandford, who made a codicil to the document removing Knight from the position. This document was duly signed the day before Mrs. Wild's death. It will be filed for probate to-morrow.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Sarles, H. J., Liberty, N. Y., dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Baer & Brother, Vicksburg, Miss.; L. Baer, notions; Hotel Marlborough.

Ely & Walker Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; W. H. Walker, domestics; 258 Church Street; Holland House.

Cohen, S., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; B. Cohen, cloths; Hotel Imperial.

Broadwey Department Store, Los Angeles, Cal.; H. G. R. Phillips, ladies' hoelery and underwear; St. Denis Hotel.

King-Brinsmade Mercantile Company, St. Louis, Mo.; H. B. King, millinery; 621 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Richardson & Knight, Jackson, Mich.; J. C. Richardson, millinery; St. Denis Hotel.

Abt, L., Canton, Ohio, millinery; St. Denis Hotel.

Rothschild, B., & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; B. Rothschild, woolens; Victoria Hotel.

Coone, J. S., & Co., Wilkesbarre, Penn.; J. S. Coone, millinery; Victoria Hotel.

Keith, Edson & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. E. Knudson, ribbons and silks; 621 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Lipshitz, M. & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; M. Lipshitz, furnishing goods; M. Lippmann, furnishing goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Crowley Brothers, Detroit, Mich.; F. A. Lander, notions; Herald Square Hotel.

Howe & Stetson, New Haven, Conn.; E. M. Seely, notions; 152 Franklin Street.

Lebach, S. J., York, Penn.; dry goods and notions; Hotel Cadillac.

Scheuer, B., & Brother, Eufaula, Ala.; H. Scheuer, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Rothschild Brothers, Ithaca, N. Y.; J. Rothschild, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Mills, Ellis, Pottstown, Penn.; C. Mills, notions and furnishing goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Miller, Daniel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; J. M. Easter, dress goods; Hotel Imperial.

Sisson Brothers & Welder Company, Binghamton, N. Y.; B. F. Weldon, corsets and muslin underweer; Hotel Imperial.

"Fair, The," Chicago, Ill.; M. Sommer, cloaks and suits; Hotel Imperial.

Gimbel Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; Mrs. H. Quirk, cloaks, suits, and waists; 377 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

Spiesberger, M., Son & Co., Omaha, Neb.; N. A. Spiesberger, millinery and laces; 600 Broadway; Belvedere House.

Quackenbush, G. O. S., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; W. W. Loomis, linings, ladies' and infants' wear; Park Avenue Hotel.

Horne, Joseph, & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; E. K. Horne, millinery and ribbons; 47 Lispenard Street; Westminster Hotel.

Lyman Brothers, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; O. W. Lyman, millinery; F. A. Lyman, millinery; 621 Broadway; Broadway Central Hotel.

Hahn & Nathan, San Francisco, Cal.; H. S. Nathan, millinery, ribbons, and silks; 621 Broadway; Belvedere House.

Fahnley & McCrea, Indianapolis, Ind.; A. A. Barnes, ornaments; Hotel Marlborough.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; Mr. Noyes, books; 2 Walker Street.

Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; F. Pass, laces; 2 Walker Street.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Miss Austin, dressmaking department; 115 Worth Street.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 30.—The following companies were incorporated here to-day:

Canadian Natural Live Stock Food Company, New York, capital, $100,000. Directors—Herman Mendelsaum, Fritz Sussman, H. M. Wise, New York.

Maxwell Manufacturing Company, New Hartford, Oneida County, (hosiey and underwear;) capitel, $25,000. Directors—Jacob Agne, Jr., C. A. Evans, Utica; W. S. Maxwell, New Hartford.

American Georged Richard Company, New York, (automobiles;) capital, $10,500. Directors—Alexander Fischer, A. S. Merrill, N. M. Mason, New York.

National Sulphur Wells Company, New York; capital, $150,000. Directors—C. T. Rossi, O. C. Blache, I. C. Stnmp, New York.

Federal Sugar Refining Company, Yonkers; capital, $100,000. Directors—C. A. Spreckels, W. W. Cook, B. J. Hoffacker, New York.

Excelsior Coupon Company, New York, (to publish books, newspapers, &c.;) capital, $2,500. Directors—Henry C. Bernhein, George R. Kesner, New York; Henry Sobel, Brooklyn.

Bellnard Manufacturing Company, New York, (massage creams;) capital, $600. Directors—E. L. Payn, Charles P. Cadman, J. E. Ambler, New York.

Parsons Brothers, incorporated, Brooklyn, (straw goods;) capital, $100,000. Directors—Nathan G. Parsons, James N. Parsons, Alice M. Parsons, Brooklyn.

Young Men's Home Journal Publishing Company, New York; capital, $25,000. Directors—C. L. Vandoren, J. H. Becker, A. H. Gilbert, New York.

John Allan Realty Company, New York; capital, $5,000. Directors—J. Allan, Phillip Euler, Thomas P. Quinn, New York.

Wolk Herring Company, New York, (food products;) capital, $25,000. Directors—Simon M. Wolk, Abraham M. Hohneimer, New York; Frank M. Rogers, Nutley, N. J.

Warwick Inn Company, Warwick, Orange County; capital, $35,000. Directors—C. M. Bartlett, Kraineeha; C. W. Wisner, M. N. Kane, Warwick.

Terrill Gas Machine Lighting Company, New York; capital, $200,000. Directors—H. E. Rank, Emil Strauss, Henry Frank, New York.

Rural District Telephone Company, Albion; capital, $25,000. Directors—William E. Peck, Frank Grantier, Frederick C. Lincoln, Buffalo.

INCORPORATED IN DELAWARE.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., June 30.—These charters were secured at Dover to-day:

Universal Oil Co., of Wilmington, to acquire lands in the State of Wyoming and develop the same; capital stock $2,000,000.

Consolidated Improvement Company of Pittsburg, to construct and operate telegraph and telephone lines; and also to operate mines; capital stock $1,000,000.

American Storage and Delivery Company of Seabright, N. J., to construct vehicles for transportation on rails and land or water, capital $500,000.

The Creery Leather Company of Philadelphia, to purchase, deal in and tan hides, capital $200,000.

The Railway Electric Refrigerating Company of New York filed a certificate changing its name to the Railway and Stationary Refrigerating Company.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

NEW YORK PUBLISHING COMPANY.—Supreme Court Chief Justice Clinton Gilroy receiver of the New York Publishing Company. Court has appointed Lorenzo Semple of 141 East Twenty-fifth Street on the application of the Twelfth Ward Bank, which obtained two judgments against the company on July 1, 1901, for $2,041. The company was incorporated in August, 1894, under New Jersey laws, with a capital stock of $25,000, which was increased to $75,000 in November, 1897. It published "The Municipal and Railway Record." Its plant, valued at $7,000, is in possession of another company at the same address under some kind of an agreement. The other assets consist of office furniture and shares of stock in several companies, value unknown.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

BERNARD GOLDBERG.—Bernard Goldberg, a collector, of 319 East Eighty-fifth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,530 and no assets. He owes $2,433 to Jacob Ruppert, the brewer.

HENRY A. RITCHIE.—Henry A. Ritchie of 70 West Ninety-third Street, formerly a tailor, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $5,276 and no available assets. Among the creditors are John B. Ellison & Sons, Philadelphia, $2,027, secured by a life insurance policy; Harrington & Goodman, Philadelphia, $1,355, and Collins, Downing & Co., $578. The debts were contracted in 1898. This is his second petition. The first one, filed on Oct. 27, 1898, lapsed, as no further proceedings were taken in a year after.

FREDERICK V. ENGEL.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against Frederick V. Engel, who formerly kept a liquor saloon at 16 West Twenty-seventh Street, by the following creditors: Frederick W. Bente, $623, for provisions, cigars, &c.; Starlight Brothers, $240, for cigars, and the American Exchange Cigar Company, $292, for cigars. It was alleged that he is insolvent, and committed an act of bankruptcy on March 1 by transferring the stock, fixtures and good-will of the business to his uncle, Adam Engel, in order to prefer the latter. It was stated in the petition that the liabilities are over $8,000. This business was established in 1875 by his father, Nicholas Engel, who died in October, 1897, and was carried on by the estate, with Frederick V. Engel as manager, up to April 1, 1901, when Frederick V. became the proprietor. On April 29, 1901, the fixtures were chattel mortgaged for $5,000 to Beadleston & Woerz, and on Jan. 21, 1902, for $3,500 to the Central Brewing Company.

ARTHUR J. KAHN'S AFFAIRS.

Arthur J. Kahn, the Malden Lane jeweler and diamond dealer, whose creditors have appointed Daniel P. Hays of Hays & Hershfield of 141 Broadway, as trustee, stated yesterday to a NEW YORK TIMES reporter that if given an extension of time of nine, twelve, fifteen, eighteen, and twenty-one months, he can pay 100 cents on the dollar and have about $75,000 left. But if forced his assets will not realize more than enough to pay creditors more than 40 per cent., and he will have nothing.

He says he has an equity of about $40,000 in real estate worth $225,000, and the mortgages of $185,000 on which are included in his liabilities. He did not include the real estate in his assets. Mr. Kahn places the nominal value of the latter at $482,000 and his liabilities at $390,000. Trustee Hays took possession of the property yesterday.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

APPLE, Ray—S. Rothstein and another	$145
BALZENWEIG, Herman and Dora, and Samuel Block—Jefferson Bank	276
BARZIBAY, David, and Josie Kleeblatt —A. Heusener	104
BENNETT, George W.—Peter Henderson & Co	150
BANCROFT, William—E. M. W. Rindell and another	289
CLARK, Ewen H., and Henry Morris—People of the State of New York	1,500
DU VIBIER, Charlee A., and Edward—L. S. Cooper, costs	38
DECHER, Frederick W.—I. Groffer	72
DAY, Mary P.—C. H. Hoffman	76
EASTON, John T.—R. Bunty, executrix	680
FREEDMAN, Joseph—L. G. Bloomingdale	87
FALVELLA, George—F. Gaffney	130
GERKEN, Diedrich—J. Jaburg and another	38
GLADDIS, Elisha B.—The London Assurance Corporation	46
HADDON, Charlee W.—J. A. Early and another	161
HOROWITZ, Morris—L. C. Wannamaker	59
ISAACS, Annie—Staten Island Savings Bank	888
JEFFERS, Emry S.—R. Scott and another, costs	10
KEEHNS, Patrick—R. H. Underhill, receiver	424
KUSER, A. R.—London Assurance Corporation	46
KAUFMAN, David—American Surety Company of New York, costs	23
LUCHOLSKY, Harry—D. S. Brown	45
LARNEY, William H.—H. Spear and another	39
LIGGIO, Leonardo—J. H. Richards	322
MORRISON, Mary W.—C. E. C. McColl and another	1,054
MAYER, Edgar A.—J. F. Burke	76
McINTYRE, Thomas P.—Carscallen & Cassidy	386
MAYER, Samuel—C. Schneider	1,158
MORSE, Walter G., and Philip A. Williams, Jr.—Acme Cycle Company	543
MEYERS, Frank A.—J. F. Jones	175
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—L. Buse	2,081
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—M. F. Burns, costs	27
MARTIN, Bernard—J. F. Betz	1,083
MUNZ, Gustav—Flood & Conklin Company	81
MARSHALL, Charles B.—C. E. Ellis Company	88
MORRIS, Henry, and Frederick Herbert—People of the State of New York	1,500
MEANY, Edward P.—London Assurance Corporation	46
MAN, Lizzie—H. H. Jackson and another	37
OPPENFELDT, Charles, and Samuel C. Phillips—G. E. White	214
PIPP, Kate—C. C. Manning	1,100
REUSSNER, Albert L. F.—I. Hyman	70
SANNEY, Edwin C.—E. C. Kuehn	50
REISKIN, Sheyne—M. Roth, costs	38
ROCK, Matthew—J. G. Walsh	70
STEVENS, Emery P.—H. Agello and another	92
SCOTT, Horace F., administrator—A. Creen, costs	104
SADYKER, Louis M.—S. Williams	343
SIMON, Kaufman—M. Stone	454
SECORD, Frederick—L. de Plasse	25
STRYKER, William S.—London Assurance Corporation	46
SELSMAN, John A.—K. Botvinick	282
TURNER, Helen M.—L. Jones	277
THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY and New York Elevated Railroad Company—E. D. Farrell	2,736
THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE Society of the United States—Columbia Bank and another	5,520
THE UNION SURETY AND GUARANTEE Company—D. Herring and another	11,143
THE AMERICAN PNEUMATIC TOOL Company—H. Williams	1,216
VOLKENING, Otto—C. D. Jackson	837
WIGGINS, George—Ilaley & Held Company	48
WIESENBERGER, William, and Rosario Lentino—People of the State of New York	5,000
WAINER, Herman—J. W. Weinstein	55
WILKINSON, F. A.—London Assurance Corporation	46

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...4:31	Sun sets...7:35	Moon rises...1:06

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...5:15	Gov. Isl'd...3:25	H. Gate....5:21
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...3:55	Gov. Isl'd...4:20	H. Gate....6:16

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) JULY 1.

Mails Close. Vessels Sail.

Algonquin, Charleston and Jacksonville	3:00 P. M.
El Valle, New Orleans	3:00 P. M.
Fontabelle, St. Thomas	12:30 P. M.
Graf Waldersee, Hamburg	1:30 P. M.
Kensington, Antwerp	12:00 M.
Kronprins Wilhelm, Bremen	2:00 P. M.
Nord America, Naples	6:30 A. M.
Orizaba, Colon	12:00 M.
	9:30 A. M.
	*10:30 A. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	1:00 P. M.
	3:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 2.

Cherokee, Turks Island and Domifican Republic	12:30 P. M.
	*1:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	3:00 P. M.
Majestic, Liverpool	8:30 A. M.
	*10:30 A. M.
Menominee, London	12:00 M.
Sabine, Galveston	3:00 P. M.
St. Louis, Southampton	8:00 A. M.

THURSDAY, JULY 3.

Antilla, Bahamas	12:00 M.
Columbia, Hamburg	6:30 A. M.
El Cid, West Indies	3:00 P. M.
Havana, Havana and Mexican ports	8:00 A. M.
Iroquois, Charleston and Jacksonville	3:00 P. M.
La Lorraine, Havre	7:00 A. M.
Mexico, Progreso	12:00 M.
Pelican, Tampa and Key West	10:00 A. M.
Saint Paul, Southampton	12:30 P. M.
Trinidad, Trinidad	12:00 M.

Celtic, Liverpool		
Guayaquil, Barbados and		
Northern Brazil	9:30 A. M.	
Jamestown, Norfolk		

SATURDAY, JULY 5.

Alene, Fortune Island, Jamaica, &c	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Byron, Brazil via Pernambuco, Rio Janeiro, &c	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Cosmo, Porto Rico via San Juan	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Colorado, Brunswick, Ga.		3:00 P. M.
Comanche, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Concho, Galveston via Key West		3:00 P. M.
Furnessia, Glasgow	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Hohenzollern, Naples	6:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Lucania, Liverpool via Queenstown	10:30 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
	*12:00 M.	
Maracaibo, Curacao and Venezuela	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*9:30 A. M.	
Matanzas, Mexico via Tampico	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Mexico, Cuba via Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Minnehaha, London	8:00 A. M.	5:00 A. M.
Pretoria, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Potsdam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Proteus, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Tillieman, Guadaloupe, Martinique	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

KEENE STABLE WON TWICE

Hurst Park Took Spring Stakes and Port Royal the Handicap.

VICTORS SONS OF KINGSTON

The Best-Backed Horses Captured Five of the Six Races at the Sheepshead Bay Track.

Racing at the Sheepshead Bay track yesterday became a delight and joy for the followers of public form, and when Fatalist romped home first by a half dozen lengths in the concluding event the enthusiasm of backers bubbled over. The ring in general had a bad day of it, but a saving factor for the layers of odds wes that the speculation was uncommonly light, in spite of a large attendance. As one of the leaders of the betting ring remarked, the reason for the salvation of the layers on this occasion was one that will work against them in a very short time, for the flush times of the Spring are near an end, and while the crowds show no inclination to diminish the betting has been shrinking for several weeks, and the time is not far ahead when the hookmakers will be scrambling harder than ever to grasp the nimble dollars as they pass.

The weather wes cool and even gloomy, but the track remained fast and dry, and good fields ran for the six rather ordinary events on the day's card. The two features of the afternoon were the single stake event on the programme, the Spring, at six furlongs for two-year olds, and the mile handicap, both of which races went to the Keene stable and to sons of the mighty Kingston, who, after having won a fortune for the Dwyers on the race track, seems inclined to win another fortune for James R. Keene as a sire of winners. The first son of Kingston to get to the post first was Hurst Park, in the Spring Stakes. Hurst Park, ridden by Shaw, starting actually the best backed horse in the race, though Africander, bought by M. F. and C. F. Dwyer on Saturday for $10,000, was the nominal favorite at odds of about 2 to 1. Africander ran in the name of Deimel & Dwyer, out in the colors of C. F. Dwyer, and supposedly was backed by his new owners, but even if they did back him the stable was not much hurt by his failure to win, though he ran a good race, and in the best finish of the afternoon was only a head behind the winner, with three horses so close together that none but the judges could separate them.

In this race Mizzen was named to run, but August Belmont decided to keep the great colt in the stable, which decision also was reached by the owner of that other crack colt, Golden Maxim. Only six horses went to the post, and of these Hurst Park broke first, and to the end never relinquished the lead, though at the finish he was hard pressed by Africander and the added starter, Ada Nay, from the stable of J. B. Haggin. Hurst Park at the bend into the straight was clear of his field, and there gave promise of winning easily, but in the stretch Africander, fourth to that point, and Ada Nay went after him, and with the trio ridden out at the end, Hurst Park lested just long enough in front to win by a head, with Africander a similar distance before Ada Nay, third, while Shorthose was only a half length further back. The time of the race, 1:13 3-5, was uncommonly good.

For the mile handicap seven of the twelve horses named to run were withdrawn, leaving the Keene entry, Port Royal, as the actual top weight, and at the close of the betting the favorite, though the Whitney entry, Pretorius, also was well backed and went to the post a strong second choice. Port Royal has run his best races in front, and so it was that Shaw took him out to the lead at the lifting of the barrier, and kept him in the lead to the end. Coming to the turn into the stretch, the field closed on Port Royal, and for a moment seemed to have him in trouble, but Port Royal moved away the instant he was called on, and, galloping well in hand when they passed the winning post, won very comfortably by a length, though he could have won much further away had his rider been so inclined. Cunard finished second, well off before Pretorius, who, after the stretch was reached, never was dangerous.

In the opening event, a hurdle handicap at two miles, Big Gun, with another rider than the negro Fry, who rode him in his earlier efforts, Barry having the mount, was made favorite. After breaking last of the field, Big Gun rushed out to the lead, and, holding first place from that time on to the end, won rather cleverly by two lengths, with the long-chance outsider Ferocious second. In the second race Clarion, from the Keene stable, was the favorite over a moderate lot of two-year-olds, and went to the post at little better than even money. He never was a factor in the race, however, for to the lead of Buttons at the start, St. Jude showed in front at the first furlong pole, and then gave way to the Memphis colt. Rightful, who led from that point to the end and won rather easily by two lengths from St. Jude, with Buttons third.

Barrick & O'Connor's colt gelding Van Ness was the favorite at odds on in the third race, and from the moment the start was made had the purse safe, he racing in front all the way, and winning easily from Sweet Clover, who was second throughout. In the last race the favorite was the favorite, and after waiting behind until the field was well into the last half mile, went on and romped home first by six lengths from Cougar, second, and Adelaide Prince third. The Stewards of the Jockey Club made the announcement in the afternoon that W. P. Ware, who was ruled off the turf on an accompaint to Jockey Coombs in the pulling of Wax Taper at Sheepshead Bay a year ago, had been reinstated. Summaries follow:

FIRST RACE.—Hurdle handicap, for four-year-olds and upward; two miles over eight flights of hurdles on the turf course. S. Allen's Big Gun, br. g., 5 years, by Arthury-Linda Vista, 150 pounds, (Barry,) 7 to 1, and 7 to 10, won cleverly by two lengths; Thomas W. Lawson's Ferocious, b. g., aged, 130, (Carson,) 40 to 1 and 12 to 1, second by four lengths from Ivan Fox's Neponset, ch. h., 6, 140, (Parsons,) 12 to 1 and 4 to 1, third. Time—3:55 2-5. Thistledown, Seminole, Perion, Semper Ira, Glenvarloch, and Herculean also ran. Winner trained by owner. Value to the winner, $720.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds, non-winners of $300, weights five pounds below the scale, with penalties; last five and a half furlongs on the Futurity course. J. W. Schorr's Rightful, ch. c., by Pirate of Penzance-Early Morn, 115 pounds, (Bullman,) 3 to 1 and 4 to 5, won easily by two lengths from T. H. Hitchcock, Jr.'s Jude, b. g., 112, (Wonderly,) 5 to 1 and 8 to 5, second by two lengths from Thomas Hitchcock, Jr.'s, Buttons, br. c., 115, (Redfern,) 12 to 1 and 4 to 1, third. Time—1:08. Jack o' Lantern, Attorney, Clarion, Eldelbert, Spring Silk, and President also ran. Winner trained by C. Walker. Value to the winner, $310.

THIRD RACE.—For mares and geldings three years old, non-winners of $700, weights fifteen pounds below the scale, the winner to be sold for $800; six furlongs on the main track. Barrick & O'Connor's Van Ness, blk. h., by Loyalist-Ada B., 108 pounds, (J. Martin,) 4 to 5 and 1 to 5, won easily by two lengths; W. J. Smith's Sweet Clover, ch. f., 106, (Wonderly,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, second by a length from B. Waterbury's Lady Talbot, ch. f., 106, (L. Smith,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:14 3-5. Mint Bed, Cigar, Maru, Hebran, Avis, Worry, Sedition, Jean Wood, Blanche Herman, and Ghost also ran. Winner trained by W. M. Barrick. Value to the winner, $530.

FOURTH RACE.—The Spring Stakes, for two-year-olds, penalties and allowances; six furlongs on the Futurity course. J. R. and F. P. Keene's Hurst Park, ch. c., by Kingston-Editha, 117 pounds, (Wonderly,) 6 to 2 and even, won, ridden out, by a head; Deimel & Farrell's Africander, b. c., by Star Ruby-Afric Queen, 125, (Odom,) 2 to 1 and 7 to 10, second by a head from J. B. Haggin's Ada Nay, ch. f., by Magic-Nayada, 112, (Woodley,) 5 to 1 and 3 to 1, third. Time—1:13 3-5. Shorthose, Whorlen, and Mary Street also ran. Winner trained by James Rowe. Value to the winner, $3,650.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile. J. R. & F. P. Keene's Port Royal b. c., by Kingston-Meurine, 105 pounds, (Shaw,) 5 to 2 and 4 to 5, won easily by one length; Green B. Morris's Cunard ch. c., by (J. Martin,) 5 to 1 and 9 to 5, second by three lengths from William C. Whitney's yearling, Pretorius, 106, (Burns,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:40. Francesco and Grind Opera also ran. Winner trained by James Rowe. Value to the winner, $825.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances, scale from $2,500 down

On fifth page of this issue of Sunday edi-

Ada Y. won in a gallop by six lengths; C. T. Boyd's Cougar, ch. c., 4, 101, (L. Smith,) 8 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by four lengths from W. L. Lakeside Prince, br. c., 3, 94, (H. Cochran,) 12 to 1 and 3 to 1 third. Time—2:38. San Antonio, Adika, and Bessie McCarthy also ran. Winner trained by W. Houston. Value to the winner, $960.

Entries for Sheepshead Bay Races.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners at the Sheepshead Bay meeting, with allowances; six furlongs on the main track. Demurrer, Dublin, and The Musketeer, 126 pounds each; Grand Opera, 122; Delmarch and Ben Mac Dhui, 118 each; Cornwall and Connecticut, 117 each; Sadducee, 115; Belle of Lexington and Wealth, 113 each, and Honolulu, 108.

SECOND RACE.—Apprentices' race for three-year-olds and upward, to be ridden by apprentices who have never ridden a winner; selling allowances, scale from $2,000 down to $500; one mile. Belle of Lexington, 106 pounds; Gulden, 104; Satire, 101; Elsie Skip, 99; Kalif and Dachshund, 98 each; Nugget, 94; Jack Do Mund, 93; Fonsolee, Merry Hours, and Criterion, 91 each; Alack, 89; Arak, 88; Rightaway, 87; Musidora, 86, and Oclawaha, 84.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds; penalties and allowances; six furlongs on the Futurity course. Janeway, 122 pounds; Alsano, 119; Meltonian, Osgood, and Jerry, 117 each.

FOURTH RACE.—The Long Island Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong. Advance Guard, 122 pounds; Herbert, 121; Bonnibert, 117; Morningside, 106; Belle of Troy and Knight of Rhodes, 102 each; Kanara, 100; Himself, 95, and Operator and His Eminence, 90 each.

FIFTH RACE.—For maiden fillies, two years old; selling allowances; scale from $1,500 down to $500; last five furlongs of the Futurity course. Lady Josephine, Sparkle Esher, and Birch Broom, 109 pounds each; Wannokee and Wilful, 105 each; Juan Marie, 102; Ithaca, 101; Court Maid, Conspicuous, Luctation, Ella Snyder, Fair Lass, Southern Belle, Demi Tasse, and Australia, 99 each; Queen of the Ocean, Sweet Jane, and Lady Chariot, 94 each. Apprentice allowance claimed for Sweet Jane, Queen of the Ocean, and Lady Charlot.

SIXTH RACE.—Highweight handicap; for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth on the turf course. Vincitor, 115 pounds; His Eminence, 113; Cuspidor and Tom Kenny, 110 each; Numeral, 107; Peninsula, 103; Fair Knight, 102, and Lombre, 100.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

New York Failed to Score Against the Boston Team—Philadelphia Beat Brooklyn.

New York's baseball team played with its usual weakness at the bat, and in consequence was easily defeated by the Bostons at the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon. The fact that it was shut out by the one-sided score of 8 to 0 shows how clearly the Bostons were its masters at the game.

More changes are contemplated in the make-up of the nine, and now it is on the carpet that when Bean goes, Burke, the new man signed from the Atlantic City Club, will cover second base, and Capt. Smith will play at short.

Christy Mathewson, the former pitcher, was again tried at first base. He did nothing remarkable. Compared with Tenney of the Bostons, who played a like position, he was lacking in that quick judgment and snappy work necessary to the proper covering of the position.

Only four scattered hits were made by the New Yorks, and they piled up seven errors which were costly. Only one man on the team—Jones—did anything to prove himself a trained baseball player. Jones did excellent work in left field, returning three long hits by accurate throws to the plate, thereby preventing the making of three runs. The score:

BOSTON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Cooley, cf.	1	3	4	0	0	0	0	Brodie, cf.	0	1	4	1	0	1	0
Tenney, 1b.	0	1	12	1	0	0	0	Dunn, rf.	3b.	0	1	1	2	1	
Demont, 2b.	0	1	0	3	0	3	0	Jones, lf.		0	0	4	3	0	
Carney, rf.	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	Lauder, 3b.		0	0	0	0	1	
Courtn'y, ss.	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	O'Hagan, rf.	0	1	0	0	0		
Grem'er, 3b.	0	1	1	3	1	1	0	Bower'an, c.	0	1	0	1	0		
Lush, lf.	0	2	2	1	0	0	0	Smith, 2b.	0	1	0	4	1		
Kittridge, c.	0	3	6	0	0	0	0	Mat'w'n, 1b.	0	0	0	0	2		
Eason, p.	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	Bean, ss.	0	0	0	4	2		
								Taylor, p.	0	0	0	0	0		
Total	8	14	27	12	1	4	0	*Yeager	0	0	0	0	0		
								Total	0	4	27	15	7		

*Batted for Taylor in the ninth inning.

Boston	1	1	0	2	1	0	0	3	0	8
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Earned runs—Boston, 4. First base on errors—Boston, 5; New York, 1. Left on bases—Boston, 7; New York, 3. Two-base hits—Cooley, (2;) Kittridge, Lush, Tenney. Stolen bases—Carney, Grem'inger, Dunn, O'Hagan. Double plays—Demont, Courtney, and Tenney; Brodie and Mathewson; Jones and Bowerman. First base on balls—Off Taylor, 1. Struck out—By Eason, 5; by Taylor, 3. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Cantillon.

PHILADELPHIA, 2; BROOKLYN, 1.

Philadelphia's baseball team captured a game from the Brooklyns on the latter's grounds at Washington Park yesterday afternoon. The contest was close and interesting, as the score of 2 to 1 shows. Frazer in the box for Philadelphia was more effective and steadier than his opponent, Newton. Brooklyn's heavy batters failed to show their usual standard, and what hitting there was was done by the men lower down in the batting order. While Philadelphia played an errorless game in the field, Brooklyn had three misplays. One of these, by Flood, lost the game for his team. It was Flood's wild throw in the ninth inning which enabled Frazer to make the winning run.

In the half of the ninth inning Philadelphia made the deciding run. Hallman was an easy out from short to first. Keeler captured Childs's long hit to right field. But Frazer, who had previously struck out twice, hit the ball for three bases. When Dolan got the ball he threw it to Flood, and Flood, in order to cut Frazer out at third, threw it so far over Irwin's head that Frazer reached home.

Philadelphia and Brooklyn will play at Washington Park this afternoon. The score:

PHILADELPHIA.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Thomas, cf.	1	0	3	0	0			Dolan, cf.	0	0	1	0	0		
Barry, rf.	0	0	1	0	0			Keeler, rf.	0	1	3	0	0		
Hulswitt, ss.	0	2	5	3	0			Sheckard, lf.	0	1	2	0	0		
Doolin, c.	0	0	5	1	0			McCr'y, 1b.	0	1	11	0	1		
Dougl's, 1b.	0	1	8	3	0			Dahlen, ss.	1	2	3	1	0		
Browne, lf.	0	0	4	0	0			Irwin, 3b.	0	2	1	4	1		
Hallman, 2b.	0	0	0	0	0			Ahearn, c.	0	2	1	1	0		
Childs, 2b.	0	1	2	5	0			Flood, 2b.	0	0	2	3	1		
Frazer, p.	1	1	0	2	0			Newton, p.	0	0	0	3	0		
								*Kitson	0	0	0	0	0		
Total	2	5	27	12	0			Total	1	9	27	12	3		

*Batted for Newton in ninth inning.

Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 1. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 2. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 8; Brooklyn, 8. Two-base hits—Hulswitt, Dahlen, Frazer. Three-base hit—Frazer. Stolen bases—Browne, McCreery. Double play—Hulswitt unassisted. Sacrifice hit—Barry. First base on balls—Off Newton, 3; off Frazer, 3. Hit by pitched ball—By Newton, 1. Struck out—By Frazer, 4; by Newton, 4. Time of game—1 hour and 50 minutes. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

CHICAGO WON TWO GAMES.

ST. LOUIS, June 30.—Chicago defeated the St. Louis baseball team by identical scores in the two games played to-day. Both teams fielded poorly. Scores by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	0—4	5	5	
Chicago	2	0	2	1	1	0	0	2	0—8	12	4	

Batteries—M. O'Neil and J. O'Neil; Taylor and Kling.

SECOND GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0—4	12	2
Chicago	2	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—8	12	5

Batteries—Murphy and Ryan; Williams and Kling.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	41	12	.774	Philadelphia	28	31	.475
Chicago	31	24	.564	Cincinnati	22	32	.407
Brooklyn	33	27	.550	St. Louis	21	35	.375
Boston	28	27	.509	New York	20	36	.357

Games Scheduled for To-day.

Boston at New York.
Philadelphia at Brooklyn.
Cincinnati at Pittsburg.
St. Louis at Chicago.

Eastern League.

AT MONTREAL.

	R	H.	E.
Providence	1	0	2
Montreal	0	5	3

Batteries—Conn and Mulholland; Magee and Rush.

American League.

At St. Louis—First game—Cleveland, 17; St. Louis, 3. Second game—Cleveland, 3; St. Louis, 1. Game called end of fifteenth inning on account of darkness.
At Chicago—Detroit vs. Chicago—rain.
At Baltimore—Boston vs. Baltimore—rain.
At Washington—Philadelphia vs. Washington—rain.

New York State League Games.

At Amsterdam—Troy, 7; Amsterdam, 6; 7 & 6—1.
At Schenectady—Albany, 5; Schenectady, 4, (eleven innings.)

SMALL YACHTS CONTEST

Prospective Challengers for Seawanhaka Cup in First Races.

MASSASOIT A DOUBLE WINNER

Eight Small Yachts Strive for Honors in Regatta Under Auspices of Bridgeport Yacht Club.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., June 30.—Massasoit, the Crowninshield boat built for Commodore MacDonald and others of the Bridgeport Yacht Club had considerably the best of it at the end of the first day's racing to select a challenger for the Seawanhaka Cup.

The eight yachts entered for the competition sailed three races over a triangular course measuring four nautical miles, and Massasoit won two of them—the second and third. In the first race, sailed in a light wind, she finished fourth.

Tecumseh, built for the Bridgeport syndicate, won the first race, finished third in the second race, and sixth in the last.

Nutmeg, the Huntington boat, was second in the first race and Crusader, which comes form White Bear Lake, Minnesota, was second in the other two. If points were to be assigned to the several yachts in accordance with the system in vogue in computing championships in the Yacht Racing Association of Long Island Sound, the record at the end of the first day would he as follows: Massasoit, twenty-one points; Crusader, eighteen; Tecumseh, seventeen; Frontenac, thirteen; Nutmeg, twelve; Seeress, ten; Monsoon, nine, and Fillbuster eight.

The weather was not altogether favorable when, late in the forenoon, it was finally decided to sail the races of the day. The sky was clear and the sea smooth, but there was very little wind, euch as there was coming from the southeast.

The committee logged off a triangular course, beginning at the Black Rock huoy, off the clubhouse, and running the first leg southeast hy east, half east, one and one-third miles; the second leg southwest by west, quarter west, the same distance, and the third leg due north to the starting point, also an equal distance. This made the first leg a heat and the others broad reaches.

The wind was still very light at 1:20 P. M., when a warning signal was eet. Five minutes later the preparatory signal was given and at 1:30 P. M. the starting gun was fired. Nutmeg was first across, fifteen seconds after the gun, and the others followed in this order: Monsoon, Fillbuster, Seeress, Crusader, Frontenac, Tecumseh, and Massasoit, the latter's actual time of crossing heing one minute and thirty seconds after the gun.

They went over the line on the port tack, and the Seeress was first to tack to port, crossing the Monsoon's how. Then they all split, but the Monsoon, Nutmeg, and Crusader hung to the port tack. The Tecumseh commenced to establieh a lead when about half of the windward leg had been covered. She then tacked ahead of the Nutmeg and to the weather of the Massasoit. From this time on she gradually pulled away, and rounded the first mark nearly a minute to the good. On the next leg, which was a reach, nearly all of the hoats set spinnakers and let the pole go forward of the bowsprit, to get the advantage of increased sail area. The Tecumseh kept pulling ahead all the time, and at the second mark she was about five minutes to the good. On the run in the Nutmeg gained somewhat, hut the Tecumseh finished with room to spare. The finish times of the first round were as follows:

Tecumseh	2:40:28	Crusader	2:48:43
Nutmeg	2:44:08	Fillbuster	2:48:55
Monsoon	2:48:21	Frontenac	2:49:03
Massasoit	2:48:33	Seeress	2:52:46

There wes more than twelve minutes difference, therefore, hetween the first and the last hoats.

In the second race, which was etarted at 3:05, the Fillbuster got the best of the start on getting over the line, hut the Crusader had the windward position. The breeze had been hauling to the southward and had increased slightly in strength. This was much to the liking of the Massasoit, which gradually walked up from fifth position at the start to the lead. The order at the first mark was Massasoit, Frontenac, Crusader, Tcumseh, Seeress, Nutmeg, Monsoon, and Fillbuster.

They all went fast on the second leg, which was turned from a reach to a slight beat by the hauling of the wind. The Massasoit kept her lead and gradually increased it, although slightly. She turned the second mark ahead and was followed by the Tecumseh, Crusader, Frontenac, Seeress, Nutmeg, Monsoon, and Fillbuster.

On the last leg the Massasoit increased her lead further, and had over three minutes to spare at the finish. There was more changing for second place on this leg, Crusader going ahead of the Tecumseh.

When the third race was started the breeze had become stronger still, although any of the boats could have carried more sail than they had. The course was reversed, giving the first leg a good beat to windward. The Monsoon crossed the starting line well clear of the rest, and the Massasoit also pulled clear. The Seeress came in between the Crusaders, and there was little room to spare at the windward end of the line, there was a general mix-up.

When they at last got clear the order of crossing was: Monsoon, Massasoit, Frontenac, Crusader, Fillbuster, Nutmeg, Seeress, and Tecumseh.

The wind kept increasing in strength as they sailed and the Massasoit forged out to the front. The Crusader, another of the Western boats, was the nearest to her and she was pushed for all that could be gotten out of her. Thie was the Massasoit's weather, however, and she had a comfortable lead when the first mark was reached.

Nine mile was taken by the judges at the second mark, but the positions remained the same. On the last leg in the Crusader commenced to crawl up on the Massasoit and she pulled down her lead in great style. The Massasoit went over the line in the lead, but the Crusader was only thirty-two seconds hehind her. Summary:

Yacht.	Actual Time First Leg.	Elapsed Time Second Leg.	Elapsed Time Third Leg.	Actual Time Full Course.
Tecumseh	0:41:45	0:11:21	0:17:22	1:10:28
Nutmeg	0:44:35	0:13:25	0:16:00	1:13:28
Monsoon	0:45:43	0:12:24	0:18:54	1:18:21
Massasoit	0:46:21	0:13:25	0:18:47	1:18:33
Crusader	0:48:05	0:13:06	0:17:32	1:18:43
Fillbuster	0:48:59	0:12:56	0:18:00	1:18:55
Frontenac	0:46:10	0:12:12	0:18:42	1:19:03
Seeress	0:54:44	0:13:20	0:18:42	1:22:46

SECOND RACE.

Yacht.	First Leg.	Second Leg.	Third Leg.	Full Course.
Massasoit	0:23:33	0:15:31	0:13:33	0:52:37
Crusader	0:28:03	0:15:55	0:12:33	0:55:51
Tecumseh	0:26:23	0:15:26	0:14:04	0:55:53
Frontenac	0:25:14	0:17:44	0:16:12	0:57:12
Seekes	0:27:33	0:16:47	0:13:56	0:57:46
Nutmeg	0:28:22	0:17:01	0:14:48	1:00:14
Monsoon	0:29:00	0:17:37	0:14:26	1:01:26
Fillbuster	0:31:00	0:16:41	0:14:12	1:01:53

THIRD RACE.

Yacht.	Actual Time First Leg.	Actual Time Whole Course.
Massasoit	0:23:37	0:49:06
Crusader	0:25:06	0:49:38
Frontenac	0:25:20	0:51:06
Seeress	0:28:22	0:52:05
Fillbuster	0:28:10	0:52:32
Tecumseh	0:28:28	0:53:02
Nutmeg	0:29:13	0:53:35
Monsoon	0:29:06	0:54:28

SCHOONER METEOR BEATEN.

Skipper Parker Speaks Disparagingly of American-Built Boat, but Emperor Likes Her.

KIEL, June 30.—Emperor William steered his American-built schooner yacht Meteor across the finish line at 1:20 o'clock this morning, two hours behind the Iduna, the Emprees's yacht, which, in the lightest of airs, between flat calms, passed from the tail end to head of the fleet. The Lasca came in second.

The Sailing Committee got in at 4 o'clock and its members went to their homes with-

Emperor William presided to-day at the annual dinner at the Imperial Yacht Club. Among the 200 guests present were Speck von L. Meyer, the United States Ambassador to Italy; Commander William N. Beahler, the United States Naval Attaché at Berlin; George Barclay Rives, Third Secretary of the United States Embassy; J. A. B. Widener's party from his yacht Josephine, Allison Armour, and I. Hopkins Smith.

According to the imperial order, precisely forty-five minutes elapsed from the soup to the cigars. His Majesty often says that is time enough for any man to spend in eating.

Change in Shrewsbury Regatta.

At a meeting of oarsmen held at the houee of the Dauntless Rowing Club yesterday afternoon it was announced that a junior eight-oared race had been substituted for the proposed intermediate eight-oared event in the Shrewsbury Boat Club regatta on next Saturday, and the Dauntless Rowing Club and the Atalanta Boat Club decided to enter crewe in the substituted event.

HUDSON RIVER GOLF LEAGUE.

Dutchess County and Powelton Teams in the Lead with Clean Scores.

A great, snccess has been scored by the team league of the Hudson River Golf Association, and it is already decided to keep it up next year, when the Ardsley Club will also have in a team. The matches are played on Saturday and there are twenty-two remaining to be played, which will close the eeries on the eve of the individual championship of the association on the links of the Powelton Club, Sept. 11, 12, and 13. With hut few exceptions the members of the teams come to New York to hueiness daily, which is one reason why the matches are invariably played on Saturdays. At present the Dutchess County and Powelton teams are in the lead. In the following summary of the etanding of the teams no account is taken of the Glenwood and Nyack match of June 21, which is to he investigated on a protest by the Executive Committee. The record:

	W.	L.	To Play.	Per Cent.
Dutchess County, Poughkeepsie	5	0	2	1.000
Powelton, Newburg	1	0	6	1.000
Seagkill, Yonkers	4	2	1	.666
Mount Pleasant, Ossining	2	1	4	.666
Glenwood, Hudson	2	2	2	.500
Nyack Country, Nyack	1	3	2	.250
Highland, Garrison's	1	5	1	.166
Twaalfskill, Kingston	0	3	4	.000

Brooklawn Golf Tournament.

A committee from the Brooklawn Conntry Club of Bridgeport made application for the datee of Oct. 15, 16, 17, and 18 yesterday for an open tournament at the office of Secretary Ballou of the United States Golf Association. It will be the first ever held on a links in Connecticut, other tournaments having had various conditions limiting the number to start. There will be a hundred-dollar cup for the first sixteen and a fifty-dollar cup for the second sixteen, with the usual minor prizes.

Interscholastic Golf Postponed.

The interscholastic golf tournament, that was to be held under the anspices of the Cutler School Golf Club at the St. Andrew's Golf Club this week, has been postponed until next Fall.

HACKETT WON TENNIS MATCH.

Metropolitan Champion Beat C. C. Kelley on N. Y. T. C. Courts.

H. H. Hackett, who so easily won the metropolitan tennis championship last week at the West Side Tennis Club, won the final round yesterday in the New York Tennis Club's open tournement which started on the club's courts, One Hundred and Twenty-third Street and Manhattan Avenne, several weeks ago. The local champion had more difficulay in his match yesterday with C. C. Kelley, a club mate, than prohably he has had this season. Hackett showed the same excellent form that he has all along, and young Kelley was not far behind, though he tired toward the end of the match and the last eet was accordingly short. Kelley, however, forced Hackett to the top of hie game, and frequently the youngeter's brilliant play was rewarded with the point or he was ontgeneraled. The second game in the first set was particularly notahle because of the stubborn play put forth by both players and it went to deuce with such frequency that it promised an unfinished match. Hackett finally got the point when the ecore had reached 16—14. Kelley won the third set, but the pace told on him in the fourth and deciding set, which he loet, 6—0.

The final round in the handicap singles was also played, G. L. Wyeth beating Henry Van Prag in a four-set match. Summary:

MEN'S SCRATCH SINGLES—FINAL ROUND.

FIRST SET.

	Games.
Hackett	4 16 6 6 2 4 4 3 0 8 4 4—53 7
Kelley	2 14 2 4 7 4 0 1 5 4 5 0 1—45 5

SECOND SET.

Hackett	1 2 2 4 6 4 7 4 6—35 6
Kelley	4 4 4 1 4 2 5 1 8—28 3

THIRD SET.

Hackett	5 2 2 3 2 4 5 4 2 1—30 4
Kelley	3 4 4 5 4 2 3 2 4 4—35 6

FOURTH SET.

Hackett	4 5 4 5 4 5—27 6
Kelley	6 3 1 7 2 3—18 6

Handicap Singles.—Final Round—G. L. Wyeth beat Henry Van Prag, 1—6, 6—2, 9—7, 8—6.

TENNIS FOR CHAMPIONSHIP.

Middle States Tournament Starts on Orange Club Courts.

Though the weather was unpropitious for tennis yesterday at Mountain Station, a fair-sized gallery was on hand at the courts of the Orange Lawn Tennis Club when play began in the first matches in the annual Middle Statee tournament. The pretty grass courts of the club have been put in excellent condition and the new ladies' clubhouse was a source of delight and great satisfaction to the fair competitors.

Many of the entries in the men's singles defaulted the matches scheduled for them yesterday, which of course brought the tournament well into the first round. The committee of the club was rather surprised at the absence of most of those entered, but little chagrin was felt, for the list is well provided with expert players in sufficient numbers to bear out the reputation for good tennis which this tournament has always possessed, and besidee there is a certainty of first-class material in the doubles, so that the tournament is in no danger of failure from now on.

Seven actual matches were decided yesterday, all in the singles, one in the ladies' event being played between Miss Maud Bank and Miss Alice Jenkins, which was won by the former in two straight sets. Quite some interest was taken in this match, and Miss Bank's play was frequently applauded, her placing was excellent and accurate, and at no stage of the contest was she in danger. Richard Stevens, champion of New Jersey, won his match in the preliminary round quite easily in two straight sets. Summary:

Men's Scratch Singles.—Preliminary Round—S. A. Westfall beat H. Mellenhauer by default; Gordon Byron beat E. R. Marvin by default; Dudley Bramhall beat Howard Remans by default; Walter Hazard beat T. S. Kingman by default; Montgomery Ogden beat Kenneth Gordon, 6—1, 6—1; R. S. Pyne beat F. M. Donohue by default; Richard Stevens beat W. T. Johnson, 6—1, 6—0; Holcombe Ward beat C. F. Wilson, Jr., 6—4, 6—2; H. W. Warner beat John Tilney by default.

First Round—G. H. Miles beat Dr. W. N. Fraser by default; S. A. Westfall beat Gordon Byron, 7—5, 6—3; W. Walter Hazard beat Dudley Bramhall, 6—4, 6—5; H. Millet beat H. W. Warner, 4—6, 6—1; E. P. Larned beat Calhoun Cragin by default.

Ladies' Singles.—Preliminary Round—Miss Maud Banks beat Miss Alice M. Jenkins, 6—1, 6—2.

Bay Ridge Tennis Courts Chosen.

The Tennis Committee of the Crescent Athletic Club was amply rewarded for the trouble taken in putting the grass courts of the club at Bay Ridge in such excellent condition for the

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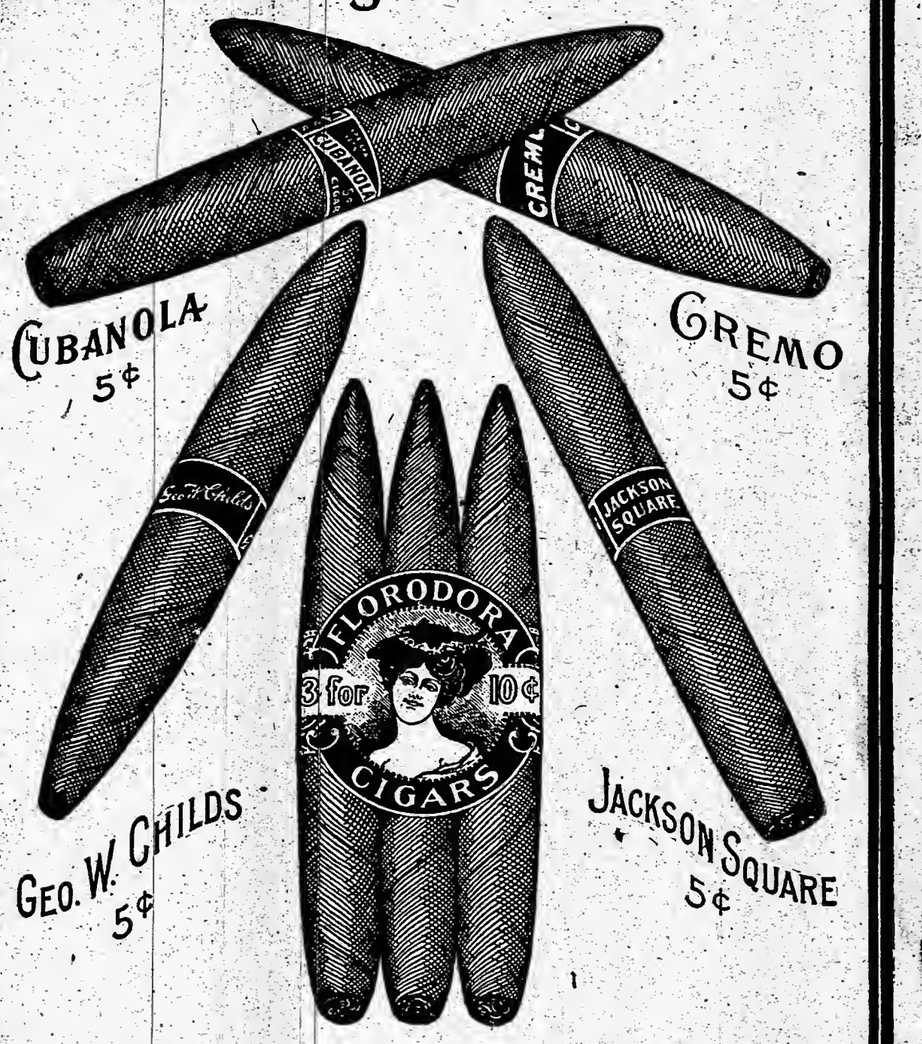

One Band from "FLORODORA" Cigars or Two Bands from "CUBANOLA," "CREMO" "GEO. W. CHILDS" or "JACKSON SQUARE" Cigars are of same value as one "SWEET CAPORAL" CIGARETTE

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the contests for the Dwight F. Davis International Challenge Cup will be played on the pretty grounds at Bay Ridge Aug. 6, 7, and 8.

Miss Jones Tennis Champion.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 30.—Miss Bessie Moore, the National tennis champion, had not sufficiently recovered from her indisposition of Saturday to defend her title today on the courts of the Philadelphia Cricket Club at Wissahickon Heights against Mies Jones, and the local committee had no recourse but to award the championship to the skillful Nevada player. On Saturday, when Miss Moore was taken ill after losing one set, Miss Jones graciously declined to accept the championship by default and agreed to continue the match to-day, hut the New York expert was not physically able to play, with the result as noted above.

English Tennis Championship.

LONDON, June 30.—H. L. Doherty won the All-England lawn tennis championship to-day, beating A. W. Gore; the hol

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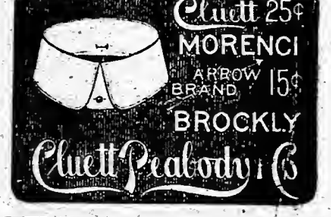

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WIDTH OF BLACKWELL'S ISLAND BRIDGE ALTERED

Mr. Lindenthal Announces Reduction from 120 to 80 Feet.

Refuses to Discuss Changes in Plans for New Structure — Pier Contractors Decline to Suspend Work.

Commissioner Lindenthal announced yesterday that Bridge No. 4 over the East River, known as the Blackwell's Island Bridge, will be 80 feet in width instead of 120 feet, as originally planned. Commissioner Lindenthal would not personally discuss the changes in the plans, but allowed subordinates to talk about the matter.

It was stated by those who claimed to be authorized to speak for Commissioner Lindenthal that under the old plans there were two pathways on the outside of the structure, and on each side two trolley tracks, making four tracks in all, with roadways in the centre. Above this was planned a second story to accommodate the tracks of the elevated roads.

The method by which Commissioner Lindenthal has reduced the width of the bridge forty feet is by placing a single trolley track on each side of the bridge, occupying a part of the pathways used for vehicles. The pathways for pedestrians are placed on the second story of the structure.

It was brought to the attention of the officials of the Bridge Department that Ryan & Packer, who have the contracts for the piers, declined to suspend operations to allow Commissioner Lindenthal to change the plans.

Contractor Ryan said: "I do not wish to appear to criticise Commissioner Lindenthal, but, whatever his plans are, we should not be made to suffer because he at this late hour has got it into his head that certain changes should be made in the plans for the bridge. We cannot afford to suspend our work. It would mean a heavy loss to us if we were forced to close down."

It was stated at the Bridge Department that if Ryan & Packer would not suspend work on the contract, they would be the losers in the end. The right of Commissioner Lindenthal to make changes in the bridge construction was claimed under the contract made for the piers.

The question was discussed yesterday whether the changes made by Commissioner Lindenthal would result in a reduction in the cost of the bridge. Several engineers of the department who refused to allow their names to be used gave the opinion that in the end the 80-foot bridge would cost nearly as much as the 120-foot bridge. Another engineer thought that a saving of $300,000 would result, but that this sum would be expended in the construction of the eight elevators which Commissioner Lindenthal proposes to place on Blackwell's Island.

Commissioner Lindenthal would not come out of his inside office to discuss bridge plans yesterday. The plans as changed by the Commissioner will now have to go through the long routine of approval. Yesterday they were submitted to the Municipal Art Commission to see whether the changes would meet with their approval. The matter will then have to come before the Board of Estimate, and later the Board of Aldermen will consider it.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Town has put on its Summer garb and there are very few of the fashionables left here, and the avenue and Park are deserted. Many of those who went to the house parties for the week end will remain over the Fourth. The ships sailing this week have not large passenger lists of New York people. The Newport season begins on Friday, and all the watering places will be in full tide by that date.

***

On the Kronprinz Wilhelm, which sails to-day, are booked Mrs. George A. Armour, W. G. Bowdoin, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Baker Bourne, who go for a six months' sojourn in Germany and France; Mrs. Henry Dater, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. William P. Field, Mrs. McKay Le Roy of New York, and Mrs. J. R. McKay of Chicago, her mother; Mr. and Mrs. William T. Tiers of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. Walter G. Oakman and the Misses Oakman, Elihu Root, Jr., and Edward Root, F. W. Hunnlwell, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont, and Harold Vanderbilt.

***

Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly will close Florham at the end of the week and go to Newport for the season. They will be at Lenox for the wedding of Miss Sloane and William B. Field, next week. Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt are closing Biltmore this week and are going to Lenox for the wedding and afterward to Bar Harbor.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Thomae Maitland, who returned on Saturday from Europe, have gone to their country seat, on the Sound, near Rye, for the Summer. Mr. Maitland has been driving the Versailles coach this Spring.

***

The coaching season in Paris is now closed.

***

The Misses Bryce and Moran were in town yesterday. Also Mrs. William Jay and Miss Eleanor Jay, Mrs. Daniel B. Riker and Miss Riker, and they and many more were lunching at the modish restaurants.

***

Lieut. Martin L. Crimmins, United States Army, son of John D. Crimmins, and who married Miss Margaret Cole of San Francisco about a year since, has returned from the Philippines to San Francisco on the transport Sherman.

***

Henri C. de Medeuil of Long Island returned a few days since from St. Pierre on the Fontabelle. Mr. de Medeuil went down on the Dixie as the representative of the French Chamber of Commerce with relief money for the survivors of the Mont Pelée eruption. On his arrival there he was met by the news that his brothers and sisters, who lived in St. Pierre, had been killed in the disaster.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Delafield (Miss Julia D. Floyd) are settled at Brecknock Hall, Greenport, L. I. Brecknock Hall is the old Floyd homestead, and the orchards extending on each side of the long lane leading to the Sound were planted years ago by Mrs. Delafield's father, the late David G. Floyd. Since last season a large portion of the land forming part of the property, and which reaches nearly to Peconic Bay, has been cleared, and Manhanset House and Shelter Island are now within view.

***

Miss Serena Rhinelander has taken a cottage at Narragansett for the Summer, and her nephew T. J. Oakley Rhinelander and Mrs. Rhinelander are to spend the month of August there with her.

***

Mrs. William Jay Schieffelin and family are to occupy one of the Newport cottages at Bar Harbor until July 10, when they will move to the new cottage recently built on the Vanderbilt property for their use.

***

The Missee Louise and Edith Hollins and Miss De Ruyter are registered at the Belmont, Bar Harbor, as are also Mr. and Mrs. J. Emlen Smith and Miss Rhoda Emlen Smith of Philadelphia. Mrs. Edward Wharton of Philadelphia is at the Newport House.

***

Mrs. John Sloane has issued invitations for a garden fête this afternoon at Wyndhurst, her Lenox home. It is in honor of Miss Lila Vanderbilt Sloane and the mem-

ment of Saturday [illegible] over 300 cottagers attended.

***

Miss Madge Niles, daughter of Lucien H. Niles, and whose engagement to Rowell Boardman was announced in this column some weeks since, is on her way to Europe, where she will spend a large part of the Summer traveling. No date has been set for her marriage to Mr. Boardman.

***

There sailed for Liverpool on the Umbria on Saturday, among others not already mentioned, Anson Phelps Stokes, Jr., the Rev. J. H. Rylance, D. D., and Mrs. Rylance, Stewart Robinson and Munroe Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander R. Whittaker, Mr. and Mrs. John C. Kelley, and the Missee and Maeter Kelley.

***

Mrs. Danford H. Knowlton and Misses Madeleine, Natalie, and Louis Knowlton are at the Montgomery cottage, at Bar Harbor.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Gould Jennings have taken a cottage at Southampton, and so have Mr. and Mrs. Quay, son of Senator Quay. There are many people there this Summer who have never had cottages there before, and that, with the absence of the Breeses, Barneys, Wyckoffs, Barnecos, Oatmans, and Schieffelins, has made and will continue to make a very great difference in the season there.

***

A garden party will be held at Brookside, the country home at Rye of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Parsons, to raise funds for the Rye Reading Room Association.

***

W. K. Vanderbilt was one of the house party entertained over the week's end at Opbir Cot by Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Lombard, who have purchased and are occupying the Chateau de Trevano, Lugano, Switzerland, are to give a fête there on the Fourth. There will be a concert of national airs, a collation, and the raising of the American flag. This chateau was formerly the property of the Baron von der Wiess.

***

Mr. and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., are booked to sail to-morrow on the St. Louis for a European trip. On the same ship will be Charles D. Wetmore, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas W. Cridler, Henry W. Munroe, Howard Phipps, Randolph Mordecai of Baltimore, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Stevens, Mrs. Helen M. Dinsmore, and G. Westinghouse, Jr.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, June 30.—Mr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Widener of Philadelphia arrived for the season to-day at the Pinard cottage. All the cottages are now occupied except that rented by Mrs. William B. Ogden. The occupants are Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Kingsland, Mr. and Mrs. Edward A. Wickes, and Mr. and Mrs. Widener.

Mr. and Mrs. E Moore Robinson of Philadelphia have opened the George Henry Warren villa, in Narraganeett Avenue.

James Renwick of New York is visiting his mother, Mrs. H. B. Renwick.

Thomas J. Emery and family of Cincinnati arrived to-day for the season at the Taggart cottage, Broadway.

Mr. and Mrs. R. I. Gammel of Providence are expected at their villa on the Cliffs Wednesday.

E. L. Winthrop is at his cottage, in Bellevue Avenue.

Mrs. M. Orme Wilcon is visiting her mother-in-law, Mrs. R. T. Wilson.

F. Grand d'Hauteville and family have opened their cottage, in Bellevue Avenue.

Juan Riaño, Chargé d'Affaires of the Spanish Legation, has arrived here for the Summer.

Dr. H. R. Storer has arrived at his cottage, in Washington Street, for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Boudoine have arrived for the Summer.

E. V. R. Thayer, Jr., is visiting Mr. and Mrs. H Mortimer Brooks.

Miss Florence Cramp is at Sunnylea with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Cramp.

Mrs. Henry Clewe went to New York today to see Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Parsons off for Europe.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Sedgwick are at the Lyman cottage, Leroy Avenue, for the Summer.

Ernest Zieboa and Paulo da Silva Rada of Brazil, George J. Feet and Stanley McGraw of New York, the Misses Eleanor and Virginia Armiger of Baltimore, and Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Sage of Hackeneack, N. J., are at the New Cliff Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. D. S. Newhall and F. C. Brewster of Philadelphia have arrived at their Jamestown cottagee.

Miss Clarke, Harry Lehr, E. L. Winthrop, Grafton Cushing, C. M. Oelrichs, John Francis Brice, Winthrop Chanler, E. V. R. Thayer, Jr., Ellie Adams, Joseph Larocque, Jr., and J. Arden Harriman are registered at the Casino.

Miss Duer is the guest of Miss Gladys Vanderbilt and Ellis Adams of R. C. Vanderbilt at The Breakers.

Dr. D. H. Hayden and Miss Hayden, who have apent the Winter and Spring in Southern California, arrived at their Newport cottage to-day.

The steam yachts Intrepid, Scout, and Monticair; the schooner yacht Quickstep, and the yawl Alisa arrived to-day.

S. B. Schiessinger, who has been at the New Cliffs Hotel, will go in a few days to Lenox for a short stay before returning to Paris.

George Haven is at his cottage, in Narragansett Avenue.

BAR HARBOR HAPPENINGS.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, June 30.—William E. Dodge of New York has rented Stanwood, the famous old Blaine mansion. Mr. Dodge came Sunday. Abram S. Hewitt, ex-Mayor of New York, has taxen Reverie Covc, the Summer home of Mrs. J. D. Jones of Cincinnati.

Mrs. Henry F. Dimock, sister of William C. Whitney, is expected soon at Canary Cottage.

Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer's family of New York arrived Sunday. They will have the Stanton cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis J. Garretson of New York are at the St. Sauveur for the Summer.

Miss Helen Beuch of New York and Miss Edith Lombard have just returned from a European trip, and are at the Belmont.

Mrs. Walter Damrosch is visiting Mrs. Edward Coles at Aldersea, the Coles cottage, on the Schooner Head Road.

The Right Rev. William Lawrence Bishop of Massachusetts arrived yesterday. The Lawrence cottage, Ingleside, has been occupied by the Misses Lawrence for some time.

Mrs. Eugene J. Bealee of New York came to-day for the season.

Ex-Mayor Mattbews of Boston is visiting his father, Natban Matthewe, at Highfield.

Dr. and Mrs. Fremont Smith entertained at dinner Lieut. Gen. and Mrs. J. M. Schofield, (retired,) Dr. and Mrs. Anderson, and Dr. and Mrs. Felix Adler.

William C. Whitney is expected the middle of July at Devilstone, which he has rented from the Scotts.

George W. Vanderbilt will come July 10 to "Point d'Arcadie."

Mrs. John B. Trevor of New York has arrived, and will occupy one of the cottages which Mr. Vanderbilt had built on his estate.

J. M. Sears has opened his cottage Briar Bound for the Summer. Mrs. Sears, who is in London, and who was present at Mr. Choate's dinner party for King Edward, will return later in the month.

Mrs. Lucien Carr of New York has rented one of the shore cottages. Mrs. Carr arrived to-day.

A dinner was given to-night by Mrs. Francis Winthrop of New York to the bridal party for the Johnson-Edwards nuptials Wednesday. The guests were:

Miss Julia Pierrepont Edwards, the bride-elect.
Miss Dorothy Edwards.
Miss Alice Vanderen Ripley.
Miss Rosalie Campbell.
Miss Edith Gresneugh.
Miss Frances Hinkle.
Reginald M. Johnson, the bridegroom to be.
Archibald Cary Harrison.
Theodore Hoadley.

JAPAN'S [illegible]

Baron Shibusawa Expresses Gratitude for America's Help.

At Asiatic Society Dinner He Suggests Further Co-operation in Developing China and Corea.

Baron E. Shibusawa, the so-called Japanese "J. Pierpont Morgan," who will sail for Europe to-morrow, was yesterday the guest of the American Asiatic Association at a luncheon served at the Down-Town Association, 60 Pine Street. Silas D. Webb, President of the organization, presided. The Baron sat on his right, with Kogaro Takabira, Japanese Minister to the United Statee, on his left. There was a large attendance, including many men prominent in commercial life.

The feasting concluded with the toasting of the Baron, and then the latter, who does not understand English, listened attentively to a long address by Secretary John Foord.

Mr. Foord said, in part:

"We trust that your visit to these shoree will be the means of creating new tles of financial and commercial interest between the United States and Japan. The prosperity of your country cannot fail to enhance the prosperity of ours, and in the advance of Japan along the path of progress she may always count on the friendly co-operation of the United States. [Applause.]

"Our association has hailed the conclusion of the Anglo-Japanese treaty as an effective guarantee, no less of the maintenance of the open-door for commerce in the Far East than of the independence of Japan. The preservation of that independence we regard as indispensable to the peaceful development of the great communities of Eastern Asia, and anything that assails it is as hostile to the intereets of our country as of yours.

"Though not formally a party to the agreement between Great Britain and Japan, the policy of which that is the expression is also the policy of the United States, and the purposes which it is intended to subserve are also our purposes. In presence of a union of interest and of eentiment on the part of three great nationa like England, Japan, and the United States, I think I am justified in saying that no power or combination of powere will be likely to challenge their hostility." [Cheers.]

Baron Shibusawa replied in Japanese, and his secretary, M. Ichihara, read a translation of it. After returning thanks for the invitation and the existence of the American Asiatic Association, the Baron said: "The Japanese feel very grateful to your country for helping us to break away from that etate of eeclusion and enter into treaty relations with the moat advanced nations of the West. We have ever since been trying to reorganize not only our political, military, and social institutions, but also our industrial and commercial eyetems as well, and what little progress we have been able to make in these lines we owe in a large measure to the kind guidance and sympathetic assistance of your country from time to time." [Applause.]

Referring to the Anglo-Japanese treaty, he remarked: "If under such benign influence your capitalists would come out to the Far East and co-operate with the Japanese in developing the great natural resources of China and Corea, the beneficial results of the alliance can never be too highly estimated. [Cries of "Good!"].

"I hope that your association will exert its best efforts for the accomplishment of such objects as these and work for the general enlightenment and prosperity of those Far Eastern countries which, in turn, will surely enbance the progress and prosperity of your noble country."

Minister Takahira, in a brief address, spoke along the same lines and declared that what further progress may be made in the commerce of the Pacific will be largely due to American and Japanese co-operation.

IN THE SHOPS.

It is certainly an attractive dinner card for the glorious Fourth, and one can warrant that the crackers will not go off, although they look real enough. The card le long and narrow, and of a bright Fourth-of-July red. On one corner is a bunch of four or five small fire crackers in red and green, held in place by a bow of narrow red, white, and blue ribbon. The cost is 2 cents each.

***

After the dinner card come the bonbons. One is a big square box of pasteboard, with a painting of "Polly wants a cracker" on the top. Polly is in a swing, and the crackers, a good string of them, are tied to it and hang below. Polly is making the familiar remark, and the illustration conveys a joke to the individual with imagination. There really should be, in these days of progressive things, another box which should show the result of Polly's desire for a cracker, and the words on it would naturally, being taken from the parrot's vocabulary, be "Poor Polly."

***

There are other boxes painted with Uncle Sam's hats filled with sky rockets and crackers. Other boxes more usual have only flag decorations.

***

Smaller boxes have Uncle Sams—one starts to say "en bust," but that is not quite correct, for there is only a head, which is mounted upon the box covers. The heads have yellow faces, white cotton hair and whiskers, and a hat and a neck scarf in red, white, and blue.

***

Other small boxes have some small brass cannons mounted upon them, decorated with tiny flags, and others have cannons in dark carriages, and on either side are piles of black cannon balls.

***

There are cannons, without carriages, about the size of the giant fire crackers, and they are bonbon boxes in themselves.

***

Among the prettiest things for bonbon receptacles are dolls, wearing liberty caps and little white crepe paper frocks, with small silk flags draped around them.

***

How is this for a brooch? There may be some special meaning to it, but let whoever will make it out. For the centre of the brooch is a big, rough baroque pearl. It is intended possibly to represent an avalanche from under which a little gold chicken with baroque pearl wings is getting away on one side, while just behind stands a little gold cupid, bolding a butterfly net witb which he is about to catch a brilliant, tiny butterfly in jewels which has alighted upon the pearl. All this in a brooch not much more than an inch long.

***

A pretty thing in these fresh water pearls is a sweet pea brooch. There is only a single flower, formed of five pearls and a diamond. The two large upper petals are formed of large, smooth, white slab pearls, if one can use that expression. Below, in the heart of the flower, is a diamond, and on either side are two small pearls slightly tinted, and below is a small pearl of a deep pink.

***

A gun metal chain bracelet has a gun metal watch in the centre.

***

Supple serpents of metal, gun metal, or silver form the handles for many bags.

***

Small hand or wrist bags of suede, shaped like the chatelaine suede bags, have double ribbon handles which match the leather.

***

A new wrist bag of silver has a round silver bracelet to slip on over the hand, and from it two silver chains extend to the bag, which is long and narrow. Another peculiarity of the bag is that on the front of it and attached to the frame is a change purse in silver.

***

A regular silver chatelaine bag of similar style has also the little change purse on the front.

Store Closed All Day July 4 [illegible] 5th.

Great Crowds Came to the Big Store Yesterday.

It was a day of magnificent activity. Every department chief was in a jubilant mood when the closing gong sounded last evening. The day was one of superb business. People seemed to realize keenly how near the Glorious Fourth is, and how wise it is to shop while time is still practically at one's beck.

Three more shopping days are left. And then three days of holidaying. Thousands are preparing to go Fourth-of-Julying. The Big Store is a good and ready friend to the go-aways as well as the stay-at-homes. We have carefully thought out your needs for this great holiday. The Store is radiant in its wealth of attractions. To-day's announcement is but a partial reflex of the many welcome thing that await your coming.

Women's Smart Outing Hats.

The Season's Cheeriest Creations in Shirt Waist and Outing Hats.

Two hours before this advertisement was written the hats described below were admitted to the receiving room. This will show you how new they are.

The very hats you've probably been looking for in vain elsewhere. Price wonderfully little, but that makes them all the more captivating.

25 CASES OF WOMEN'S WHITE DUCK SAILOR HATS, with tan crowns, trimmed with the new double two-toned wings; brim edge with velvet to match. This is the smartest Shirt Waist and Outing Hat of the season. It is really equal in point of style to hats that command more than twice as much elsewhere. Specially priced at 95c

50 CASES WHITE DUCK HATS, with stitched brims; brims stitched with white, also colors; specially priced at 25c

(Main Floor, 19th St. Aisle.)

Men's Furnishings

500 Dozen Four-in-Hand Neckties.

Narrow reversible style; made of fine summer silks; mostly blue and white colors; value 35c.; each 15

200 Dozen Bow Neckties.

Batwing, Club and Shield bow styles; hundreds of choice patterns; values 25c.; each, 12½

200 Dozen Men's Madras Shirts.

Cuffs attached or detached; plaited or plain bosoms; all sizes; $1.00 and $1.25 values; choice, 65

(Main Floor, Rear.)

National Flags.

Prepare for the Fourth.

Flags are as essential as firecrackers in celebrating the Fourth of July. Every flag has a symbolic meaning; every stripe means a State of the original dauntless thirteen, and every star means one of the present units of this land of the free. The cotton bunting flags are made government standard size and have a full complement of stars; canvas headings and brass grommets; guaranteed fast color.

4x6 feet	5x8 feet	8x12 feet
75 cents	$1.50	$3.00

(Second Floor. Take Escalator.)

Summer Needs.

For Picnics and Outings.

GLASS LEMON JUICE EXTRACTORS, 3c., 5c. and 8

GALVANIZED LEMON SQUEEZER, strong and durable, 10c., 15c. and 25

LEMON KNIVES, 6-inch size; genuine Sabatier, 35

LUNCHEON AND PICNIC BASKETS; single cover, 45c. and 60

DOUBLE COVERED BASKETS, 95c., 75c. and 1.00

LUNCHEON BASKETS, 5 different kinds; value 75c.; choice, 20

FOLDING LUNCHEON BOXES, neatly japanned and fancy designs, 21

(Basement.)

Women's Summer Outing Dresses,

Handsomely made as pictured in illustration,

at 6.90

A specially attractive value for Fourth of July. Of natural linen color Batiste; waist with all-over yoke; front and back and wide lace trimming, French effect.

Elbow sleeves with lace flanges; skirt profusely trimmed in an entirely novel manner.

Also the same style of dress, made up in white Dotted Swiss, at the same price.

(Second Floor, Front.)

Trunks of All Kinds.

Lowest New York Prices.

In these days of packing and unpacking, of short trips and protracted tours, many people live practically in their trunks. A good trunk is a treasure, a poor one worse than none. The Siegel Cooper trunks are strongly made of best materials and guaranteed. We have them here in complete assortment, each one reliable and the best of its kind. All sizes:

28-inch sizes, $3.50 to 20.00
40-inch sizes, $6.00 to 50.00

All intermediate sizes and the 42-inch size in some numbers. Visit our great Trunk Department and select whatever size and quality is required.

(Second Floor, Take Escalator.)

Bathing Suits.

CAPS AND SHOES FOR WOMEN AND MISSES.

BATHING SUITS, blue flannel and brilliantine, prettily trimmed with white braid; also white duck trimming, 2.95

MISSES' BATHING SUITS, blue brilliantine, sailor collar, trimmed with white braid, sizes 6 to 14 years, 1.95

BATHING CAPS, sateen, rubber lined, 10

BATHING CAPS, sateen, rubber lined; also plain rubber, 25

BATHING CAPS, sateen, rubber lined, bandanna style, 49

BATHING SUIT BAGS, blue serge, rubber lined, 49

BATHING SHOES, black and white canvas, 25c., 39c. and 49

(Second Floor, Centre.)

Glassware.

WATER TUMBLERS, thin blown glass, full size, best quality, per dozen, 35

WATER TUMBLERS, fineet quality of thin blown glase, very handsomely engraved, variety of new designs; special, per dozen, 60

SALTS AND PEPPERS, blown glass, nickel-plated tops; special, each, 3

JELLY TUMBLERS, tight-fitting in tops, best quality of crystal glass; special, per dozen, 23

8-INCH FRUIT OR SALAD BOWL, crystal glass; special, each, at 10

OIL OR VINEGAR BOTTLES, imitation of cut glass; special, each, 9

(Basement.)

Ice Cream Freezers.

Your choice of the "Frezo" or "Blizzard" Freezer. First quality, quick freezers. Cedar tubs; galvanized hoops and extra heavy castings, at the following prices:

1 quart size,	1.18
2 quart size,	1.40
3 quart eize,	1.70
4 quart size,	1.90
6 quart size,	2.50
8 quart size,	3.25
10 quart size,	4.50

We also carry 12 to 25 quart Freezers.

(Basement.)

"Double Value" Shoe Sale.

Thousands of Pairs of What Are Unquestionably Wonderfully Great Shoe Values.

It's the sort of sale that gives birth to inspiration, for it presents an enormous variety of really extraordinary opportunities. We guarantee every pair of Shoes in this sale just as broadly and squarely as if we made them ourselves and sold them at the regular prices.

Prices Average About Half Less Than Usual.

The event is even greater than last year's, for, as we told you, stocks are larger, varieties are greater and assortments more liberal. The shoes in this sale come from the big factories down East that have closed for the usual Summer inventories and repairs. Details:

WOMEN'S SHOES.

AT 98c DONGOLA KID SHOES, button and lace, patent leather or kid tips, all sizes, $2.00 value.

AT 1.45 BLACK KID SHOES, button and lace, and Tan Kid Lace Shoes, all sizes, $2.50 and $3.00 values.

AT 1.95 KID AND PATENT LEATHER SHOES, button and lace, light and heavy soles, several pretty styles of [illegible]

AT 69c WOMEN'S BLACK KID OXFORD TIES, kid tips, all sizes, $1.00 and $1.25 values.

AT 98c WOMEN'S OXFORD TIES of tan and black kid, 4 different styles; all sizes; $1.50 and $2.00 values.

AT 1.95 [illegible]

WOMEN'S OXFORDS.

AT 1.45 [illegible]

AT 1.90 The shoes are of tan kid and calf, and black kid and calf; the Oxfords are of black kid and patent leather, some of the shoes in this lot have hand-welted soles, and are as good as any $3.00

AT 2.85 [illegible] AND OXFORDS, in kid, [illegible] and patent leather, [illegible] $3.50 values.

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

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THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR.

Senator PLATT hears in Washington that the New York Democrats will nominate Col. LAMONT for Governor. That report has been current here. We do not know that any one has authority to say that Col. LAMONT would accept a nomination. He is actively engaged in business, in which, it is understood, he has been very successful. It may be that he would prefer to continue in business, and decline to re-enter the political field.

Senator PLATT also says that "the Democrats have not a chance of carrying the State." This is a delusion. The Democrats have a chance of carrying New York—a very good chance. But they cannot carry it with a second-rate candidate. The candidate they name must be of such character, such strength, and such independence that he will at once command the confidence of the party and of the independent voters. With a boss's man at the head of the ticket, a candidate owing his nomination to a boss who expected to manage him, the efforts of the campaign would be wasted. Gov. ODELL has pretty well shaken himself loose of PLATT, and the people would prefer him to the servant or subordinate of any Democratic boss.

Mr. STANCHFIELD is a good man, but his nomination was forced by CROKER to head off COLER; besides Mr. STANCHFIELD was considered to be a protégé of Mr. HILL. AUGUSTUS VAN WYCK had no independent standing in the community, and he, too, was nominated by CROKER. Gov. FLOWER was his own man and was elected. Mr. HILL was very much his own man, and he was elected. No boss ever dared give orders to GROVER CLEVELAND, and it was SAMUEL J. TILDEN'S pastime to move bosses about on the political chessboard. It will be remembered that Mr. TILDEN and Mr. CLEVELAND were both elected and rose to National distinction.

Whether Col. LAMONT would accept the nomination or not, the fact that Democrats turn to him as a possible candidate is a highly encouraging indication. He has not been made by any boss, he is not controlled by any boss. He has risen by his own native strength of character, his own ability, and through the possession of qualities that command the confidence of men. He is the kind of man that should be sought out for the Democratic candidate.

With a candidate of brains, of character, and of independence who is known throughout the State and beholden to no machine or party manager for his political and administrative ideas, the Democrats of New York can completely disprove Senator PLATT'S assertion that they have not a chance of carrying the State.

THE CRIME OF DELAY IN MINING COAL.

It is not intemperate to characterize any further delay in fixing the date for a general resumption of work in the anthracite mines as a crime against the public interest. The plea of the operators that it was necessary for the safeguarding of their interests that the present union should be defeated no longer has force. It is defeated already. At least two-thirds of the collieries could be started before the end of the present week. No pit which it was desired to keep dry has suffered from flooding, and no machinery has been injured. It is estimated on good local authority that something over forty thousand men have left the coal fields, and are now established in other localities. This is favorable. It cuts the number remaining down to very near the force required to work the mines to the best advantage, and permits a reorganization of the industry on a sound and satisfactory business basis. Of the total number which went on strike after the Hazleton convention probably a quarter have left the district. Of those remaining about twenty thousand have returned to work or expressed their readiness to do so. Half the remainder are breaker boys who are enjoying a holiday and care very little about the issues involved, one way or the other. Of those who are not included in the above divisions it is believed that more than a majority would gladly resume mining, recognizing that the strike is a failure and that its prolongation means simply deprivation and suffering. The United Mine Workers would stand out until the last minute is probable enough; but when a stampede begins it usually includes pretty much every one who has nothing to gain by obstinacy in adhering to a lost cause. Probably eighty thousand men would report for work before Thursday night if assured that the mines would then be opened to such as chose to enter them on the morning of that day.

The operators understand the situation thoroughly and are reported to be waiting instructions from President BAER of the Reading Railroad. What the plans of that gentleman may be we have no means of knowing, but if they do not include an immediate resumption of work at the pits they should. No advantage can possibly come to the operators from further delay in moving for the resumption of activities in an industry upon which so many other industries depend, and doing what they can to make up the deficiency of the anthracite supply which, with the utmost diligence, can scarcely be done before snow flies. They stand in the position of a city beleaguered by a force too small to command respect and which can be scattered by a bold sortie, thus raising the embargo and reopening the avenues of communication the closing of which has caused widespread suffering and distress. To resume now, while the strike order is still in force, will be a much more decisive victory for the operators than if the union should first surrender. This, however, is by no means the most important of the considerations involved. The operators owe a duty to the public which they are no longer justified in neglecting. In yielding temporarily to the inevitable they did wisely. In confining their efforts at the outset to keeping their pumps going and defending their property from mob violence they showed discretion and moderation. Now that the men are ready to return to work and the strike is broken beyond the power of MITCHELL or any one else to rally and reorganize it, the time has come to mine coal, and the date of resumption should be announced immediately. The only danger which menaces the interests of the operators is that growing out of the conviction that they lack the courage of self-assertion, and are dependent upon the consent of the union to work their properties.

OUR CRUELTY TO CUBA.

A dispatch to The New York Sun from Havana gives the substance of an article from the Diario de la Marina of that city, in explanation of the growing agitation among planters on the island, who are face to face with ruin:

It cites the following case, the figures being taken from the books of one of the leading planters, of the sale of 10,000 sacks of centrifugal sugar, polarizing 96.5 degrees, the gross weight of which was 3,230,000 pounds. The tare was 30,000 pounds, leaving 3,200,000 pounds of sugar, worth, at 3 cents a pound, $96,000 in New York. Add to this $1,000 extra allowance for the high polarization and the value was brought up to $97,000. The insurance was $250, freight, $2,500; minor expenses, $200; warehouse dues, $400; receiving and delivery charges, $400; fire insurance, $140; lighterage, $1,200; weighing and calculating tare, $323; duties, $53,020; brokerage, $242.50; commission, $970, making the total expenses $60,605 and leaving $36,394.50, or $3.63 per sack, or, say, $3.99 Spanish.

The cost per sack is as follows: $3.33 for 3,625 pounds of cane; grinding, 90 cents; transport and warehouse dues, 51 cents, a total of $4.74, leaving a loss of 75 cents Spanish gold per sack.

Here we have a sale of sugar evidently made by a planter of considerable means and presumably able to employ the best machinery and methods, in which the actual loss is, in round numbers, $7,500 on a total of $97,000. Of the cost delivered for sale in this market $53,020 is for duties paid into the United States Treasury. This duty is levied at the rate of 95-100 of a cent on each pound of sugar not above 75 degrees polariscope test, and 35-1,000 of a cent per pound for each degree above 75. In the present case the duty is $1.6 per 100 pounds. As the cost of the sugar in Cuba is $1.48 per 100, it will be seen that the tax imposed by the United States for entry into our markets is over 113 per cent., without regard to the cost of getting the sugar to our market. The Diario is quoted as saying that "some call this liberty, independence, and sovereignty, but others call it the harshest kind of economic dependence."

It is not only the harshest and most cruel kind of economic dependence that we force upon this friendly people to whom we have expressed the most amicable sentiments, but it is also insensate folly in relation to our own interests. A duty is levied of $1.95 per 100 on any sugar that has undergone any process of refining. That is pure protection for the trust. When the House, by a combination of Republican and Democratic votes, granted a concession to Cuban sugar coupled with the repeal of the differential duty, the Republicans of the Senate rejected it. The force of hypocrisy could no further go. They were willing to do scant justice to the Cubans, if it could be done without affecting the profits of the Sugar Trust. Justice to Cuba might go hang if the trust was to be touched. It is an ugly record.

THE LION'S WHELPS.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN was in conference with the Colonial Premiers yesterday, and will probably continue to confer with them for some days. It is reported that he confined himself yesterday to explaining his own views. When he comes to getting those of the Colonials there will be a good deal to talk of.

Roughly speaking, what the statesmen of Great Britain would very much like to get from the colonies is a definite contribution toward the national defense, and what the colonies are disposed to demand in return for any such contribution is admission for their products into England's markets on terms better than those granted to the products of foreign countries. As there are no duties on the commodities which the colonies produce this demand is [illegible] that Great [illegible] of commerce [illegible] preferential [illegible] classification [illegible] rates.

RENEWAL OF THE DREIBUND.

In spite of the fact that the Paris press has assured us of the trustworthiness of the reports in the Italian popular papers, that Italy would not pledge herself to the Dreibund for another six years, cable dispatches from Berlin announce the prolongation of the alliance between Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy. It is reported that Italy has returned to the fold according to the "original terms of the agreement."

It was neither desirable nor possible for Italy to renew her obligations to Germany and Austria upon those terms which CRISPI begged BISMARCK to accept in 1887, when the former dreamed of a Mediterranean empire and awoke to find that he had maintained the prestige of the Dreibund in the South by exhausting the resources and the energies of his country. Or, if we take the most charitable view of the extraordinary pledges which CRISPI made to BISMARCK, it is that in 1887 Italy wished to make an attack from Austria impossible, and one from France extremely unlikely. How dearly CRISPI made her pay for this immunity the subsequent industrial stagnation and political corruption of the Peninsula revealed, and still reveals.

The situation has changed since 1887. Italy no longer fears an attack from France, with which she has the most cordial relations. A renewal of the terms of the Crispi-Bismarck agreement in their full significance would be an indirect affront to the republic. Nor does Austria represent the bogy to Italy that she did for a decade after the unification. The dual monarchy has enough to occupy it in its home affairs. Although the building of a gigantic fleet, which is now rapidly going out of date, the reorganization of the Italian Army, and the importation of Italian products by Austria and Germany—where there was no profitable market for them—followed on the heels of the Crispi-Bismarck agreement, the renewal of the treaty in 1891 and in 1897 carried with it no visible signs of obligations on the part of Italy.

It is not incautious, therefore, to infer that what CRISPI begged for so ardently in 1887 has been more than freely granted to Signor PRINETTI for the mere form of the thing, and commercial treaties of more than usual advantage to Italy are likely to accrue therefrom.

The Italian fleet no longer dominates the Mediterranean, and any attempt to make it formidable enough to do so could never be borne financially nor politically by the Peninsula. Doubtless Italy has again subscribed to the treaty which pledges her to aid Austria or Germany if either is attacked by Russia, and, with Austria, to aid Germany should the latter be attacked by France aided by Russia, but when it comes to keeping such a promise or even a preparation to keep it, Signor PRINETTI knows, just as his German and Austro-Hungarian colleagues know, that the Italian people would have something to say and that they would say it in an unmistakable manner.

INSURANCE ENGINEERING AS A PROFESSION.

The decision of the Trustees of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology to establish a course in what, for want of a better name, has been designated insurance engineering, is commendable and should meet with hearty encouragement from the fire underwriters. Its object will be to instruct those who take the course in the selection and constructive use of materials with a view to minimizing the risk of destruction by fire. Naturally, this will for the present relate more directly to mill and factory property than to dwellings, but the influence of such a school should soon be felt in every department of architecture, especially if out of its work shall grow a determination on the part of the fire underwriters to make such discrimination against buildings in which they are expected to take all the risk as will make it to the advantage of those who build or buy houses of any kind to do what is possible to share this risk by guarding against fire within the practicable limits of slow-burning construction.

The latest official calculations—those of Insurance Commissioner DEARTH of Minnesota—lead to the conclusion that 75 per cent. of the enormous annual loss from fires in this country results from fires which are preventable. The policy of the insurance companies has lent itself to the encouragement of indifference on the part of owners of insured property to everything except the rate of premium which has been established by a keen and often reckless competition for their business. Commissioner DEARTH'S conclusions are as follows:

There is but very little doubt that 75 per cent. of the fires which occur are from preventable causes. It is not, however, to the large number of promiscuous fires that heavy losses to property are attributable, but more to the larger select risks occurring in heavy commercial circles where great values are involved. One of the greatest evils in fire underwriting is in the matter of overinsurance, which places a premium upon criminal carelessness on the part of the assured, if not absolute incendiarism. For this evil the companies themselves alone are, of course, to blame, and consequently have it entirely within their power to eliminate. There is very little question that the companies are at the present time exercising a far greater degree of precaution in this direction than heretofore; in short, cancellations, reducing the liability of the companies on all the more hazardous classes of risks, are causing not only the local agents, but the assured, no end of trouble, and much greater care is, beyond question, being exercised in the line of inspections, especially looking to the matter of values as compared with the amount of insurance covering on the property. These are all matters that are being strenuously considered by the underwriters throughout the country, and beyond question must result in a material decrease in the fire waste.

The erection of insurance engineering into a profession will enable the insurance companies gradually to reorganize their business on safer lines, and in so doing discourage the practices which have grown up through the co-operation of owners and agents to saddle them with larger responsibilities than any scale of practicable premiums would warrant. The number of men qualified to practice as insurance engineers has never been great enough to meet the requirements of the companies, and from incompetent men in positions demanding technical training the interests of the companies have suffered. The new school should have an immediate and important practical relation to the public welfare in the safeguarding of life and property

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—That Mormonism, on its spiritual side, is a gross and squalid cult cannot be questioned, and this fact renders it all the more strange that now as in the past the Mormons achieve a degree of material success, even in the face of great natural disadvantages, rarely attained by their "Gentile" neighbors. This phenomenon used to be ascribed to the remarkable abilities in practical affairs possessed by BRIGHAM YOUNG and his chosen lieutenants, and the possibility of securing an unbroken line of such leaders has hardly been suspected, but the Mormons of to-day are repeating the triumphs of their predecessors in the conquest of wildernesses. This was most emphatically stated by Dr. WILLIAM SAUNDERS, Director of the Dominion Experimental Farms, in testifying before the Agricultural Committee of the Canadian Parliament. He spoke with real enthusiasm of the Mormon colony in Southern Alberta, near the Montana line, where, in less than a decade, three large and prosperous villages have grown up, with inhabitants who, despite the queerness of their theology, seem to be excellent citizens in all the ordinary senses of that word. Dr. SAUNDERS saw no signs of polygamy, but he found the people eager to get all the agricultural literature and information he could supply, and intelligent enough to utilize the latest and most scientific ideas. They are temperate, industrious, and frugal. While not communists in any degree, the principle of co-operation is carried to great lengths, with results highly advantageous to the colonists. "During the time they have been in Southern Alberta," said Dr. SAUNDERS, "they have made more progress than any other settlement I have ever visited in the Northwest." What renders the success of these people the more difficult to understand is the fact that they are a community far from homogeneous. While most of them are from the United States, they are of many nationalities. Yet their harmony is complete, and the needs and distresses of each receive the immediate attention of all. Of course this is the report of a passing observer, but it is none the less impressive—and mystifying.

—Astonishment not altogether devoid of admiration is deserved by the ingenuity displayed by the journals commonly called "yellow" in constantly finding something new with which to interest, amuse, or excite their readers. That all the queer things would be done, in time, and that after that there would be a deplorable, or at least unprofitable, lapse into the commonplace, has long been the impression among those to whom the unusual is not always the impressive, but there seems to be no end to the resources of our sprightly neighbors, and, now that one of them has managed to produce a supplement that is literally pyrotechnic, all fears—or hopes—of an end to its inventions can be dismissed. When a paper, as The Journal did on Sunday, presents, as part of its regular issue, torpedoes and roman candles that really, if not quite perfectly, perform after their kind, and this in addition to pictures that assume color when treated with water, and practicable dancing lights, and sheet music that looks as if it could be played, and "cut-outs" [illegible] sorts, just to occupy the [illegible] its readers [illegible] the possibilities [illegible]

—Two methods, entirely novel, so far as we are aware, of exerting pressure upon men who want to work have been invented by the strikers in the hard coal region. Last week a band of fifty masked men, preceded by a drum corps, who were marching through the towns near Hazleton making demonstrations before the houses of non-union workmen, visited Dr. STEARNS of Beaver Meadow and warned him under pain of severe punishment not to attend any of the sick or injured among the men at work in the mines. And at Scranton on Sunday a striker who was attending a Roman Catholic church, rose while the service was in progress, and, after announcing that he saw present a miner who had refused to stop work, asked all "fair" men to walk out of the building. A considerable number of strikers obeyed this request. The medical papers are making a great fuss about the first episode, and it remains to be seen what the church authorities will have to say in regard to the second. Both are certainly remarkable, and well calculated to inspire the inquiry, "What next?"

—Southern papers are welcoming with enthusiasm the appearance of negro preachers of a new sort. One of them is W. W. LUCAS, a Field Secretary of the Negro Young People's Christian and Educational Congress, and in Mobile, the other day, he told a large congregation of his dusky fellows many things that they must have found novel if not startling. For instance, he said that "the progress of the negro race is impeded by the two-by-four, bigoted, selfish, ignorant Baptist or Methodist preacher to be found in every community, impeding every measure of progress." With this as a beginning, Mr. LUCAS proceeded to declare that the way to get rid of the Jim Crow car was to get rid of the Jim Crow negro; that 200,000 bars of soap applied to the negroes who hang around railway stations would solve 20 per cent. of the negro problem, and that a fifty-cent negro didn't need a one-hundred-dollar funeral. Another passage in the "sermon" ran: "Lazy, ragged, barefeet fellowe, longing for silver slippers and long white robes and counting themselves worthy; neglecting to provide a home for their families on earth and yet claiming a house not made with their hands in God's heaven! The white man is trying to make this earth blossom as a rose and the negro is getting ready to die! The white man is organizing business enterprises and the negro organizing societies to turn out at their funerals! The negro eats up and dresses away all he makes. One square meal on Sunday sweeps away all the wages of the week. He reminds me of the mule which ate the shipping tag from his leg. An old negro exclaimed: 'Gee, dat mule dun eat up his whar-he's-gwine!' That's what the negro does. He eats up his living." All this and much more like it was received with demonstrations of great approval by Mr. LUCAS'S hearers, a fact which may or may not mean that the negroes of Mobile are ready to adopt new ideas and new habits, and inaugurate a new era for their race.

THE CITY'S INSURANCE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is not a business man judged as much by what he omits to do as by what he does? Our esteemed Controller, whom we all know as an able business man, has been guilty of a questionable legal trick in stating only one side of a proposition—and need I say the side which he favors?—while omitting the strongest point of the opposition.

In explaining his reason for advocating the abolition of insurance on the property belonging to the city, of which the present administration is trustee only, Controller Grout points out that the Dock Department has carried insurance since 1861 and only $275 has been returned as payment for losses by the companies. Controller Grout is in error here. His reports refer only to insurance since 1895, and not 1861. Furthermore, he has been misinformed as to the amount of loss suffered by the city, or else his records are not complete. But his most serious error is one of omission rather than commission. He fails to state that the Armory Commission is one department of the city which has never carried fire insurance, and yet the loss to the city on the alleged fire-proof Seventy-first Regiment Armory, unprotected by insurance, was more than half a million dollars, probably more than all the premiums paid for insurance by the city for the past fifty years or more; and he also omits to point out the serious loss by fire to the city of other uninsured property; notably the Kings County Penitentiary.

Personally, Controller Grout, Mayor Low, and every member of the municipal administration carry insurance on all of their real estate. The Commissioners, as trustees for the city, deem it advisable as a protective measure, and yet Controller Grout, the one official who should above all others see that the stewardship of the city's assets are properly protected, voluntarily accepts the responsibility of an act which would be disapproved by any business man in the city, including the Controller himself, if considered unofficially.

The city can no more afford to carry its insurance than can Mayor Low carry his own or Controller Grout his private real estate.

The resolution of the Sinking Fund is unwise and unbusinesslike. An expression of opinion from the heads of departments who are responsible in the premises will convince the Controller of this fact.

It's a poor rule that don't work both ways, and if the members of the Sinking Fund really believe insurance to be a useless burden, we shall expect to hear that they have canceled all of their own insurance.

DIXIE HINES.

New York, June 28, 1902.

SLIDING SCALE FOR MINERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Putting aside other points as of minor importance, and as not accounting for the stubborn attitude of the owners, the real issue in the coal strike is the question of wages, and it seems a pity that it should be possible for a section of millionaires to paralyze the trade of the entire country by refusing in their high-handed way even to consider the claims of the men.

It has always seemed to me that a miner's life is a very hard one. His work is carried on in the worst possible surroundings, full of unseen dangers and depressing conditions, and it seems only fair that, in addition to a living wage, he should get a share of the profit realized on the coal that, but for him, would remain in the bowels of the earth. In other countries this is arranged by means of a sliding scale, adjusting the miners' wages in proportion to the realized price obtained by the owners of the coal.

It is difficult to believe that there ever was a sliding scale in operation here which it was found necessary to abandon, as it has always been found to work successfully, and with satisfaction to both sides, constituting a notable example of co-[illegible] [illegible] and [illegible]

[illegible] interests. The accountants have access to all the collieries and to the books and documents, and every month they make an examination and agree to a joint statement showing for each colliery and in total:

(a.) A reconciliation of the weight of coal raised (on which the miners' wages have been paid) with the weight sold or otherwise disposed of, and the stocks in hand at beginning and end of month.

(b.) An account of the net sum realized for the coal at the pit—that is, the gross sales for the week, less freights, discounts, allowances, and other selling charges, all as verified from the books.

(c.) A calculation of the average net price per ton, being (b) divided by (a).

There are other details, and many points of difficulty are continually cropping out, but all such are dealt with as they arise by the accountants who absolutely agree in their joint report to the owners' and miners' associations. The monthly meeting of the associations' representatives is then held to consider the experts' report, and according as the price has gone up or down they decide to raise or reduce the wages in proportion to the fluctuation. A standard wage for a certain selling price is adopted as a minimum, and advances corresponding to additions to that price are dealt with by way of percentage on the standard.

A. A. M.

New York, June 29, 1902.

THE REAL ISSUE OF THE STRIKE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a modest employe of a large corporation in this city and a constant reader of your valuable paper, will you kindly allow me sufficient space in reply to an article in your issue of Sunday last, signed by Mr. W. N. Wilmer, as well as several editorials recently published by you on the coal strike.

It seems to me that no article I have yet read relative to the fight between the coal operators and their striking miners "hits the nail on the head," or goes to the bottom of the trouble. The real issue at stake is, I think, whether the coal operators shall be allowed to manage their business, in which they have invested millions of dollars, as they think is for the best interests of themselves and their stockholders, or whether some irresponsible and tyrannical labor union shall do that for them.

I do not think that there is any doubt whatever that the above is the real issue involved in the present controversy, and that being the case, the operators must win; their very salvation depends upon it.

A good deal has been said about the offer of the miners to arbitrate, and the refusal of the operators to entertain it. Does any sane man hold or believe that one question, Can a man manage his own property as he desms for his best interest?—a proper subject for arbitration? I think not.

At the miners' convention some 40 per cent. of the delegates present did not wish to strike, but were overruled by the majority. Does not the action of this large minority the largest, I believe, ever given against a strike by a convention of laboring men in this country, prove that they were satisfied with their condition, or, at least, were not sufficiently dissatisfied to be willing to strike to improve it?

The truth is that the strike was brought about by the demagogues called "labor leaders" to hoist themselves into prominence and power in the union, and their poor dupes could not see it. A good deal has been said also about the love for poor people in general by the union labor leaders whom they misrepresent. Does the proposition of John Mitchell to the operators to increase the price of coal to consumers, in order to give the miners another increase in wages, show much love for the public?

One can imagine his uttering the slogan attributed to a prominent man in the past, "The public be damned!" as long as I attain the ends I seek.

Does not the treatment received by the men who wished to work, who have been persecuted, blackmailed, blacklisted, and boycotted, and whose families have been subjected to every conceivable indignity, and even threatened with murder, merely for what—because they wish to exercise their inalienable right to work, and did not agree with those who wish to strike—does this not prove what the operators would have to expect should the labor union gain the upper hand?

What has become of the boasted freedom of our country when thousands of men are to-day in the State of Pennsylvania forcibly prevented from doing what they have a perfect right under the Constitution to do, and which the Constitution guarantees they shall be allowed to do, namely, the right to work for whom they please, at any wage acceptable to them, without interference from any one?

No, the operators must win; the very life of their business depends upon it, as well as the general prosperity of our country.

EDMOND GRISWOLD.

New York, June 30, 1902.

SCHOOL GARDENS FOR PUPILS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The magnificent work of the various United States and State agricultural colleges and experiment, forestry, and irrigation stations is well known, but it is perhaps not so well known that the attendance, all told, at these admirable institutions is less than one-hundredth of the whole rural pupilage the great majority of whom pass directly from the primary grades, whose exercises are entirely within the four walls of the school room, to the ranks of rural labor.

The out-of-door exercises which, under the name of "school gardens," are advocated now for these multitudes, and which propose to take the pupil out into God's free air and sunshine once in a while and to put a spade in his hands and a color in his cheeks, while on a humbler plane are the manifest complement of and not a whit less important than the work of the great seminaries above mentioned.

GEORGE HENRY KNIGHT.
Formerly a Country School Director in Ohio and Kentucky.

New York, June 28, 1902.

NUGGETS.

High Explosives.

"Tommy," said the school teacher to Tommy Taddells, "what do understand by the term 'high explosives'?"

"Sity rockets, Ma'am," replied Tommy.—Judge.

Remains to be Seen.

Husband—Did that novel I brought you end happily?

Wife—I don't know. It concluded by saying the hero and heroine were married.—Chicago News.

Don't Ask a Denver Policeman.

The old song, "Ask a Policeman," doesn't apply to this town. One of them in full uniform was asked the other day which was the northwest corner of the intersecting streets he was standing on, and to the inquirer's disgust he replied: "I don't know, lady; I wasn't born here!"—Denver Times.

Misdirected Philanthropy.

"Ah got no use fo' de man," said Charcoal Eph, in one of his philosophical turns, "dat donate er thousan' dollahs t' de heathen fund ob de fashionable church wid one han', an' raise de rents on his tenement houses wid de udder. Ah 'spec' he bettah begin practicin' crawlin' fro' de eye ob er needle, Mistah Jackson!"—Baltimore News.

LOVE'S TRIUMPH.

S. S. Kiser in The Chicago Record-Herald.

He waited while the long years wore away;
To me, in happy youth, he gave his heart;
But fate was jealous of him, and one day
Contrived, for spite, to put them far apart.

Another claimed her, but the man who first
Had given her his love went on alone;
The love she gave to him he fondly nursed.
Still hoping he might claim her as his own.

Through many long and lonesome years he prayed,
And she in widow's weeds one day went past—
He rushed to claim the joy so long delayed—
And held her in his arms—his own—at last!

He waited long and hopefully and drew
Her lovely in his heart at last, and then
Grew weary of her in a month or two

VICTOR HUGO THE ARTIST.

Exhibition of Sepia Drawings, Portraits, and Caricatures of the Poet at the Lenox Library.

Théophile Gautier went so far as to say that Victor Hugo would have made a great name for himself as an artist if literature had not monopolized his attention. Whatever worth there may be in such suppositions, there can be no doubt that the sketches in sepia, water colors, and pen and ink by Victor Hugo have always a pleasing vigor, and often great dramatic feeling. Sometimes his caricatures of longshoremen and Captain Cuttles have a grim fun in them, and more frequently his views of ancient buildings in Guernsey, or on the Rhine, his marines and pictures of boats contain in a few strokes of pen or brush all that is necessary to give the character of the place, the thing or the man. These are better than the drawings and illustrations published after they had passed through the hands of lithographer or wood engraver, who succeeded in smoothing them down and extracting the harsh, tumultuous look of the original. Here is the old house at Passy where Benjamin Franklin lived, which Victor Hugo sent to the fair of the Sanitary Commission at the request of the late Prof. Théophile d'Orémieux, together with other drawings by his hand. They arrived after the close of the Sanitary Fair, but were sold for the benefit of the fund, and the "Franklin House at Passy," a building that was torn down long ago, reached the hands of Mr. Tilden, and so is part of this Hugo exhibit.

This year is the centenary of Hugo's birth, and the occasion has been seized in France to rouse a new exthusiasm for the poet, and at the same time to show what he could do as an amateur artist in various lines. The cases in the upper corridor at the Lenox Library, Fifth Avenue and Seventieth Street, form a small branch exhibition on this side of the water. A good many portraits of Hugo are here, ranging from the snappy etching by Buhot after the medal made in 1825 by David d'Angers and the lithograph, too elegant and sweet, made in 1829 by Devéria, to recent etched portraits by the sculptor Rodin. It is not generally known that Rodin etches, having taken to it during a stay in London with Alphonse Legros some years ago. There is also a good reproduction of Rodin's bust of the poet and a poor process view of the elaborate monument to Hugo by Barrias just unveiled in Paris.

If Victor Hugo tried his wit on seaside "characters" in the way of caricature, he was himself the butt of every comedian for the illustrated press for thirty or forty years. Here we have a small fragment of these testimonials to the place he occupied in the minds of Parisians, whether the caricature be meant to exalt him and abase those he attacked, as when he is depicted crushing "Napoleon le petit" under his heavy hand, or the caricaturist is on the other side of the fence, as when he is depicted as a hideous many-handed god and lampooned for his supposed egotism, greed of gold, and anti-French sentiments. A great big cartoon by Pilotell in 1868 shows him on his rocky isle disdainfully watching a score of French writers of fame. The French Institute is a classical doghouse, and in the door is Littré, while the best-known writers of the period swarm wistfully about the entrance in eccentric shapes, and those of lower rank appear as angels in the clouds. Between flutters Renan as a bat. This heavy wit carried out with a no less heavy hand does not speak well for Pilotell, although his intention is to be complimentary to Victor Hugo. The best of all these caricatures of Hugo or his rivals and enemies is a rocky shore scene by Gilbert Martin making fun of Hugo's self-importance. One promontory is fashioned more or less to a likeness of the exile's head. The lines below ask the cliff what it sees in that immensity of mirrorlike water, and the cliff answers, "Je me contemple." There are few cartoons that hit off quite so nicely that foible of the poet which the French did so much to encourage by their worship of Hugo.

The centenary at Paris has already started old controversies as to Hugo's exact position in French literature, and some critics are not slow to attack him for pomposity and the use of verbal commonplaces which mean little under their portentous sound. It would be still easier to criticise his art work, whether consisting of water colors and sepias, or his ventures in the line of applied arts, which can be seen in the collection of M. Paul Meurice in Paris, formerly in the possession of Mme. Juliette Drouet. But Hugo never pretended to be more than an amateur in art, and his art work must always be regarded with due allowance for that fact.

On the whole, it is the architectural piece that strikes one as most successful. Some of that archæological fury which fills "Notre Dame de Paris" gives a magnificent impression to his sketches of castles or a solitary nondescript building, part church, part residence, called "Vieux Guernsey," or the woodcut after water colors showing the "House of the Flags" at Geneva. His drawing of the Picuvre, on the other hand, is not particularly interesting, perhaps, because it would be difficult to draw adequately the monster octopus after describing it the way he did in "Les Travailleus de la Mer." Better is the old side paddle steamboat left high and dry in a cleft of the rocks.

To add to the interest of this little exhibition there are woodcuts from the illustrated Paris press showing the ceremonies at Hugo's funeral, his coffin lying in state under the Arc de Triomphe, and being carried in procession to the Panthéon. Here also is the rather sweetly weak cartoon by Rubin-Latour in lithograph representing Poetry and Fame at the poet's tomb, and the large engraving by Paul Chenay after the drawing by Hugo showing John Brown swinging in awful loneliness from the gibbet.

The exhibition will be open from to-day until the end of September, free to the public.

CHAMPLAIN SUMMER SCHOOL.

Special to The New York Times.

CLIFF HAVEN, N. Y., June 30.—Here in this garden spot of the Adirondack region are assembled ninety clergymen of the Burlington (Vt.) and Ogdensburg (N. Y.) Dioceses, with their respective Bishops, the Right Revs. Michaud and Gabriels. They are on their annual retreat. The clergyman who is giving the retreat is the Rev. Father Charles Lang of the Passionist Fathers.

The formal opening of the Summer school will occur on Sunday, July 6, with a solemn high mass and inaugural sermon. In the evening there will be a welcome meeting in the auditorium. The speakers will be J. Moffatt, John B. Riley, Warren Mosher, Rev. John Talbot Smith, the Rev. William Kelly of Plattsburg, and the Very Rev. Joseph H. Conroy, Vicar General of the Diocese of Ogdensburg. Music by the [illegible] school quartet and chorus—Bertha [illegible] soprano; Julia Rudge, contralto; Bernard Sullivan, tenor; J. T. Smith, basso. The programme for the inaugural week is as follows:

Monday, July 7—Opening of the lecture course by Thomas A. Mullen of Boston, who will deliver with episodes of the history of the United States for five successive days, and by James B. Connolly of Brooklyn, who will deliver a series of five illustrated lectures on the Pan-American and Charleston Expositions for five evenings.

Tuesday, July 8—A pilgrimage to the grave of St. Anne of the Islands, a trip among the islands of Lake Champlain for fifty miles.

Wednesday, July 9—The inaugural ball of the Champlain Club.

Thursday, July 10—A lake excursion to the city of Burlington.

Saturday, July 11—The inaugural week of the dramatic company, which will produce a new wholesome drama each week during the session of the Summer school.

The Champlain Club will open [illegible]

BRITISH COLONIAL CONFERENCE BEGUN

Premiers of the Self-Governing Colonies Meet.

Mr. Chamberlain Presides and Explains His Views—Important Questions to Be Discussed.

LONDON, July 1.—The Colonial Conference was opened yesterday morning in the room of the Secretary of State at the Colonial Office. The Premiers of the self-governing colonies were present, and the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain presided at the sitting, which wes of a purely preliminary character.

The time was mostly occupied witb a statement by Mr. Chamberlain enuncieting his views on commercial and political relations and imperial defense.

Mr. Chamberlain referred to the last nemed subject es a metter of the first rank.

The discussion which followed indicated the existence of a very satisfactory epirit among the Premiers, and a hopeful feeling prevails that the conferencc will prove fruitful. It has been dcided that the Ministers who accompanied the Colonial Premiers to England may be invited to join the conference whenever the discussion bears upon their special departments.

The proceedings yesterday were private. After a two hours' session the conference adjourned until July 4. No definite programme bas yet been arranged.

Only the scif-governing British colonies are represented at the conference which began yesterday, and which, it is expected, will have most important results. A large number of questions, suggested by the various colonies, will be discussed, and, according to the views of the Right Hon. Edmund Barton (the Premicr of Austrelia) and some of tho other Premiers, the conference will last much longer than was originally intended.

The plan for the conference is said to have originated with the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, the Imperial Colonial Secretary, and it was said at first that one of the subjects discussed would be a scheme for an imperial "zollverein," or customs union, which Mr. Chamberlain is believed to advocate. However, judging from a recent speech by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, this scheme does not receive the support of the majority of the Imperial Ministry, and therefore the discussion will, it is said, be limited to a consideration of the trade and tariff relations of the empire.

The Right Hon. R. J. Seddon, the New Zealand Premier, said in an interview printed in the London papers after his arrival in the capital recently that this question was by far the most important of all that were to be discussed, and added:

"I am optimistic as to the outcome. I think that there should be trlennial conferences between the Ministers of the colonies and the mother country. The colonies are absolutely able to supply all the foodstuffs required by the empire, and we ought to aim at being a self-sustaining empire. In this lies our greatest safety. I hold the opinion that all contracts for the supply of the imperial troops should be first offered within the empire. If this fails, it will then be quite time enough to fall back on otber sources of supply. We should copy Continental nations in this respect.

"In the matter of a preferential tariff there seems to be some misunderstanding. The colonies have never attempted to dictate terms. New South Wales practically gave open ports, and Canada has given preference without demanding reciprocity. I hold that if the mother country can do anything to strengthen the colonies she is helping herself. The stronger the colonies, the greater help they will be to the mother country, whereas by strengthening other nations we are providing them with a weapon which might be used against us.

"Bht whatever will be the result of the conference, it will not have the slightest effect on our patriotism or ardor. The affection of our kindred is with us and we know it.

"The question of imperial defense is one on which there will be a difference of opinion at the conference. I hold that there ought to be a force ready for any emergency in any part of the empire, and the troopers who have returned from Soutb Africa would form a splendid nucleus for euch a force. I am entirely opposed to a paid standing army in the colonies."

In a statement given out by Premier Barton in London a few days ago, he said:

"It is very hard to form an expectation as to the results of the conference until I have had conversation with my colleaguee, but if the formulation of great and complete schemes does not result from it, nevertheless there is not the least doubt that it will be productive of very great benefits. A scheme of imperial federation would at the present moment be premature so far ae formulation is concerned, but the empire is already federated in fact, and will remain so.

"Preferential trade and imperial defense stand in the forefront of the questions about to be dealt with, and my desire is on both these matters to keep an open mind until I have heard what is advanced by way of the furtherance of proposals in either direction. It is early yet to say what position one will take up on euch questions until he knows the arguments which are to be used.

"The subject of army and navy supply contracts and several other questions have been suggested by me for discussion at the conference. There is a very strong feeling both in Australia and New Zealand in favor of asking the imperial authorities to give every reasonable advantage to countries comprised within the empire in respect to contracts of this nature."

CASTS FOR SHERMAN STATUE.

Completed by the Norwegian Sculptor Stephan Sinding.

COPENHAGEN, June 17.—The Norwegian sculptor Stephen Sinding, whoee home is in Copenhagen, has completed two groups of casts for the Sherman Statue to be erected in Washington. These groupe are allegorical, representing War and Peace. They are about ten feet in heigbt. The conception and execution are regarded as in the highest degree artistic.

The Sentence on Mr. McHugh, M. P.

LONDON, July 1.—A Select Committee of the House of Commons, under the Presidency of the Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, the Government leader, yesterday examined Patrick A. McHugh, the Nationalist member of Parliament for the North Division of Leitrim, wbo on June 18 was committed to jail for three months for contempt of court. Mr. McHugh was brought here in custody on Saturday, at the request of the Parliamentary committee which was appointed to inquire into the case. Mr.

RUSSIAN OIL MEN'S PETITION.

They Want Freight Rates Reduced—Struggle with American Trust Expected if the Plea Succeeds.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES' Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 1.—A conference of oil producers and exporters at St. Petershurg, says a dispatch to The Times from Odessa, has decided to petition for a reduction of the tariffs for the carriage of Russian oil. The prices ruling for Russian naphtha and kerosene are so low that the current tariffs are regarded as being unwarranted. The Russians think that their kerosene should compete with the American product in Europe and India.

The correspondent says that, should the petition be granted, a struggle between the Standard Oil and Russian companies may be expected.

THE KAISER AND THE POPE.

Speech by Gen. von Loe Regarding the Emperor's Reported Remarks at Aix-la-Chapelle.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 1.—The German Catholic press, says the Berlin correspondent of The Times, is still discussing Emperor William's speech at Aix-la-Chapelle.

In regard to the disputed passage, in which the Emperor is reported to have said that the Pope told Gen. von Loë that Germany was the only country in Europe where a Catholic could live undisturbed in the free exercise of his faith, Gen. von Loë said at a Catholic meeting at Bonn on Sunday that he had not understood the Pope to say that Germany was "the only country," and, moreover, he did not believe that the Emperor said "the only country" at Aix. But, Gen. von Loë continued, Prussia was as far advanced as other States in regard to religious freedom, and the Vatican recognized that the position of the Catholic Church was better in Prussia than in France.

Gen. von Loë said, however, that the Vatican had a number of desires in regard to the German Catholics, which he (von Loë) had reported to the Emperor. The friendly relations between his Majesty and the Pope would be an important factor in the settlement of these questions.

The meeting sent a telegram of thanks to the Emperor for his speech at Aix.

The speech referred to in the foregoing was delivered by Emperor William at Aix-la-Chapelle on June 19. After his arrival at Aix he proceeded at once to the City Hall, accompanied by the Empress and the Crown Prince, and in the course of a somewhat lengthy address, is reported to have said:

"I look to all, priests and laymen, to help me uphold religion among the people, in order that the German name may preserve its bealth and strength. This applies equally to the two creeds, Catholic and Protestant.

"It is with pride and joy that I am able to tell you that the Pope said to my Special Ambassador who went to Rome on the occasion of the Holy Father's jubilee, that he had always kept a high opinion of the piety of the Germans, and especially of that of the German Army. The Pope asked my Ambassador to tell his sovereign that the country in Europe where control, order, and discipline still prevailed, with respect for authority and regard for the Church, and where the Church could live, was the German Empire, and for that the Papal See was indebted to the German Emperor."

The Gen. von Loë referred to in the dispatch from London was the Special Ambassador from the Kaiser to the Pope.

MISS LANGTRY MARRIED.

Daughter of the Actress Weds Ian Malcolm, M. P.—Distinguished Company at the Ceremony.

LONDON, June 30.—Ian Z. Malcolm, member of Parliament for the Stowmarket Division of Suffolk and ex-assistant private secretary to Lord Salisbury, was married this afternoon to Miss Jeanne Langtry, daughter of Mrs. Langtry, the actress, at St. Margaret's Church, Westminster.

Mrs. Langtry gave her daughter away. The bride's costume was trimmed with silver embroideries and lace collected by Mr. Malcolm in India. Instead of a bouquet, the bride carried a white vellum covered Prayer Book.

The attendance, which wae very large, included the Duke of Argyll, Sir Squire Bancroft and Lady Bancroft, several Indian Rajahs, Lord Hugh Cecil, (third eon of Lord Salisbury,) the Right Hon. John Morley, M. P.; the Right Hon. W. E. H. Lecky, M. P.; George Wyndham, (Chief Secretary for Ireland,) William E. Redmond, M. P.; P. A. McHugh, M. P., and Lord Balcerres, M. P.

King Edward sent the bride a present, with a note in his own handwriting. The Prince of Wales also sent a gift.

Mrs. Malcolm is said to have inherited all her mother's grace and beauty. About two years ago her engagement to Arthur Hill, eldest son of Lord Arthur Hill, was announced. It was reported at the time that this engagement had been arranged by Mrs. Langtry. The young woman was known, however, to have a will of her own, and there was little surprise when the announcement wae made of her change of plan and her engagement to Mr. Malcolm.

The bridegroom was born at Quebec, Canada, on Sept. 3, 1868, and was educated at Eton. He has held various diplomatic positions, has written a number of books and magazine articles, and is devoted to outdoor eports.

DREIBUND MINISTERS TO MEET.

Forthcoming Conference Between Buelow, Goluchowski, and Prinetti.

LONDON, July 1.—The Brussels correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says he has learned that Count von Bülow, Count Goluchowski, and Signor Prinetti, (reepectively the German Imperial Chancellor and the Austro-Hungarian and Italian Ministers of Foreign Affairs,) will ehortly meet at Carlsbad to discuss the difficulties connected with commercial treaties.

The three Ministers will also discuss, according to the correspondent, the military convention recently concluded between Russia and Bulgaria, which is said to have greatly alarmed Austria.

Cronje Takes the Oath of Allegiance.

JAMESTOWN, St. Helena, June 30.—Gen. Cronje, the Boer commander, who with his army was captured by Lord Roberts at Paardeburg on Feb 27, 1900, bas taken the oatb of allegiance to King Edward. Many of the remaining prisoners are following his example.

Increase in British Revenue.

LONDON, July 1.—The Treasury statement issued yesterday shows that the revenue for the first quarter of the fiscal year amounted to £35,065,081, compared with £29,731,275 for the corresponding quarter of 1901.

For Another German-American Cable.

BERLIN, June 30.—At a meeting to-day of the stockholders of the German Atlantic Cable Company the proposition of the

MEXICO AND THE VATICAN.

The Papal Delegate Confirms Rome Dispatch Regarding Re-establishing of Direct Official Relations.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, June 30.—A dispatch from Queretaro, Mexico, says: "Mgr. R. Cant de Samper, the Papal delegate to Mexico, who was taken sick here a few days ago, is improved. He confirms the published dispatch from Rome stating that he has been successful in his mission to re-establish direct official relations between the Republic of Mexico and the Vatican.

It is reported that the laws of reform which were so obnoxious to the Catholic authorities in Mexico will be repealed, and that permission will be granted for the establishment of convents in this country.

"All relations between the Government of Mexico and the Church of Rome were broken off at the opening of the reform Government under Juarez, and although they were renewed during the brief reign of Maximilien, they were again interrupted on the return of Juarez to power.

"Bitter feeling was caueed by the action of the Mexican Government in confiscating church property and forbidding religious orders, but a better sentiment bas since grown up between the civil and the religious authorities."

MERRY GOLDEN WEDDING.

Mr. and Mrs. Aimaron Young Celebrate at Their Son's Home.

At the residence of their son, Clarence R. Young, 33 West Ninety-fifth Street, Aimaron Young and Anne Eliza, his wife, celebrated lest night their golden wedding. All the brothers end sisters of both the old people gathered from various parts of the State to honor this fiftieth anniversary of tbeir marriage, and the celebration took the form of a reel wedding.

The happy couple marched into the parlors with a pretty little flower girl in front and a train of bridesmaids and groomsmen. The "best man" was Archibald Young, the bridegroom's brother, and the "maid of honor" was Mrs. Joseph F. Jones, who was quaintly attired in a Dolly Varden. The Rev. W. E. E. Merrington, assistant rector of the Church of All Angels, read the marriage service very slightly changed.

Afterward the band played the wedding march, the bride was kissed according to immemorial custom, and there were smiles and handshakes and merry laughter, and young and old danced and partook of a Golden Wedding Supper.

THE AMERICAN-RUSSIAN DISPUTE.

Taking of Evidence at The Hague Occupies More Time than Expected.

THE HAGUE, June 30.—Contrary to expectations, the taking of testimony in the American-Russian sealing dispute before Dr. Asser, the Dutch jurisconsult and member of the Permanent Arbitration Court, as arbitrator, was not finished this afternoon, although the sitting of the court was prolonged until 6 o'clock. Several of the American experts who testified before the court were not acquainted with French. Their testimony had consequently to be carefully translated, which consumed much time.

A short sitting will be held to-morrow, after which the court will adjourn until July 4.

The findings of the court will not be published immediately. The arbitrator has six months in which to reach a decision.

GERMAN MONUMENT TO WAGNER.

Movement to Build One at Leipzig, His Birthplace, Started.

BERLIN, June 30.—A committee has been organized at Leipzig to build a national monument to Richard Wagner, and Frau Cosima Wagner, the composer's widow, has assumed partial control of the movement.

Some newspapers speak sarcastically of a national monument to Wagner under the auspices of his widow, who prevents the performance of "Parsifal" anywhere in Germany except at Baireuth. Other papers deny the right of Leipzig's claim to a national monument to Wagner merely because he was born there.

SHIPPING CONGRESS OPENED.

DUSSELDORF, June 30.—The International Shipping Congress was opened here to-day.

In the course of an address Crown Prince Frederick William, who is a patron of the congress, said it filled him with joyful pride to be permitted to be a patron of so considerable and important a gathering. He saw in the congress not only an important milestone in the road of evolution, but also one of those points of contact where all the nations of the world clasped hands in friendship and each recognized without envy the merits possessed by the others.

New Commander of the Hohenzollern.

BERLIN, June 30.—Emperor William has appointed Capt. von Usedom to the command of the imperial yacht Hohenzollern, in succession to Admiral Count von Baudissin, who commanded the yacht on her recent trip to the United States. Count von Baudisein has been appointed second in command of the cruising squadron, which will put to sea in the middle of August. Capt. von Usedom was in command of the German contingent under Admiral Seymour in the first attempt to relieve the legations at Peking in 1900. For his services in that expedition Capt. von Usedom received an appointment as Adjutant to the Emperor, which he still holds.

Russian Officer's Notable Ride.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 30.—Col. Baskahoff of the Nicholai Military Academy has made a notable ride, covering 1,000 versts (663 miles) in less than nine days. He started at Mohileff with two young horses that had never before done serious work, and reached Odessa, riding first one and then the other, with both in first-class condition. One day he rode 117 versts; another 120 versts.

Big Meteor Falls in Finland.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 30.—A large meteor terrified people in eastern Finland a few nights ago, passing with a noise like thunder. Pieces were found by peasants. The greater part is believed to have fallen in Lake Ladoga, and efforts will be made to find it. A peasant claims to have observed preciely where it fell.

Carnegie Library for Leicester.

LONDON, June 30.—Andrew Carnegie today bestowed £12,000 on the town of Leicester for the purpose of establishing a public library.

Justice Fursman Chooses a Law Partner

Justice of the Supreme Court Edgar L. Fursman, who will retire from the Supreme Conrt bench in September next, has formed a law partnership with John T. Little, Jr., who has for the last eight years been in charge of the preparation of the cases brought against the Metropolitan Street Railway Company in behalf of that corporation. The firm will be known as Fursman & Little.

Rev. Mr. Crosby Accepts Brooklyn Call.

The Rev. Thomas J. Crosby of Selma, Ala., has accepted a call to become the rector of St. James's Protestant Episcopal Church, Brooklyn. Mr. Croshy is at present the rector of St. Paul's Church, in Selma. He was for two years at St. Paul's Chapel, Trinity Parish, Manhattan, whence he went to Alabama.

The Rev. Dr. Olmsted Accepts.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, N. Y., June 30.—The Rev. Dr. Charles Tyler Olmsted, rector of St. Agnes's Protestant Episcopal Church of New York, has notified the Rev. James E. Parker of Waterville, Diocesan Secretary, that he will accept the appointment as Bishop Coadjutor of Central New York.

COQUELIN'S LONDON SEASON.

"Cyrano de Bergerac" Produced with Somewhat Inferior Scenery.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 1.—Coquelin's acting in "Cyrano de Bergerac" at the Garrick Theatre yesterday was as full of personal charm and variety as ever, but the somewhat inferior scenic dress of Rostand's play and the subordination of all the other personages to the star had their effect on the audience, which was appreciative but not overdemonstrative.

A mature Roxane and a maturer Christian seemed out of harmony with the spirit of the play.

The Molière performances next week, with the three Coquelins, promise to be better worth the high prices charged for the stalls.

E. A. D.

MUSICAL COMEDIES.

Those who brave the weather gods to catch the charm of Frank Daniels's "Miss Simplicity" at the Manhattan Beach Theatre do well.

"The Pearl of Pekin" is the attraction at the Terrace Garden.

The success of "A Chinese Honeymoon" grows with each performance at the Casino.

Time does not remove the bloom of "The Wild Rose" at the Knickerbocker.

"The Chaperone" continues as the Summer bill at the New York.

"The Defender," wbich is to be produced on Thursday evening at the Herald Square, promises to be a worthy successor to "Dolly Varden."

The curtain falls on merry "King Dodo" at Daly's on Saturday night.

ROOFS AND INDOORS.

The performance at Cherry Blossom Grove on the roof of the New York Theatre bas been ehortened because "The Chaperons" follows it on the stage. The best of the usual entertainers will appear.

The "world in wax" of the Eden Musée presents as a feature this week the destruction of St. Pierre by the eruption of Mont Pelée.

Keith's Theatre offers as a headliner this week Ida Melville and company in "Sis Hopkins's Sister," a sketch on the idea borrowed by Miss Melville from her sister.

The Duss concerts will continue for twelve more weeks at St. Nicholas Garden. Each passing week adds to Mr. Duss's popularity as a leader.

Variety marks the vaudeville programme provided by Oscar Hammerstein on the Paradise Roof Garden.

The Proctor Stock Company presents "The New Boy" at the Fifth Avenne. "The Nominee" at the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Theatre, and a Summer vaudeville programme at the Twenty-third Street Theatre.

Ted Marks's variety show on the roof of the American Theatre begins its second week with a new programme.

Shannon's Twenty-third Regiment Band continues at Manhattan Beach each afternoon and evening.

Composer Mascagni's Tour.

Pietro Mascagni, composer of "Cavalleria Rusticanna," will open his tour in this country at the Metropolitan Opera House on Oct. 6. The information that he had signed contracts for a tour was received by cable yesterdey from Aubrey Mittenthal, who signed the papers at Florence, Italy. Mittenthal Brothers and S. Kronberg are the managers of the tour. The organization will comprise a complete orchestra, soloists, and a full chorus, numbering in all 160 persons. The orchestra and soloists are to be brought from Europe. It is probable that the chorus will be selected in this country.

First Trip of the Grand Republic.

Beginning to-night, the floating roof garden on the steamboat Grand Republic will make trips up the Hudson and down the bay every evening except Friday evening. The management says it has tried to make the tripe enjoyable. The programme contains the names of Gorman and West, Lydia Hall, Joe Hardman, Sadie Probst, Billy Helns, and Fielde and Wolley. The orchestra will play spirited music.

LETTER CARRIERS' DELEGATES.

After a meeting beginning on Saturday afternoon and lasting until 2 o'clock yesterday morning at Maennerchor Hall, Fifty-sixth Street and Third Avenue, Branch 36 of the National Letter Carriers' Association elected the following delegates to the National convention of letter carriers, which takes place in Denver, Col., on Labor Day:

W. H. Barker, M. P. Cbrystal, T. H. Cordery, William J. Donovan, J. Eberhardt, F. Ecke, J. I. Egan, M. A. Fitzgerald, C. P. Kelly, T. V. McKse, A. W. McKee, F. McKenna, John M. Parsons, H. Pfister, W. F. Taylor.

To Raze 71st Regiment Armory Walls.

It was stated yesterday at the office of the Bureau of Buildings that a request had been sent to the Armory Board to have the walls of the Seventy-first Regiment Armory torn down. William Barclay Parsons, engineer of the Rapid Transit Commission, recently wrote to Perez M. Stewart, Superintendent of Buildings, saying that the condition of the walls made it unsafe to proceed with the work in the subway in that immediate vicinity. Mr. Stewart detailed Inspector McGee to make an examination. The inspector reported that the wreck was in a dangerous condition. Mr. Stewart hes no authority to act as things are at present, so he has requested the Armory Board to look into the matter.

STAGE NEWS AND NOTES.

The Schubert Brothers have engaged Margaret Sayre to play the principal rôle in "When Reuben Comes to Town," which is to be produced in the Broadway Theatre.

***

A cablegram has been received from Charles Frohman in London that he has decided upon "There's Many a Slip" as the title for the new comedy hy R. Marshall, which he will produce at the Garrick Theatre early in September, with Jessie Millward, Leo Ditrichstein, and the Earl of Roslyn in the leading rôles.

***

Invitations have been extended to the Japanese Consul and other prominent Japanese residents of this city to attend the opening of "Japan by Night" at the Madison Square Roof Garden on Monday night next.

Players' Lawn Fete.

Arrangements are being made for a lawn fête on the Fourth of July by the theatrical association in New Rochelle composed of the players who live there. A feature of the affair will be an exhibition of fireworks, the material for which will cost more than $1,200. Augustus Thomas, Francis Wilson, Joseph Arthur, Grace Thorne, the Heineman sisters, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Burbeck, Mr. Seabrooke, and Raymond Hitchcock are among those who will participate.

THREE PRIZE STORIES.

THE SUNDAY MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES has, as one of its features, a series of anecdotes by or about well-known men grouped under the caption of "The Man in the Street."

Each week prizes are awarded to the best three of these stories. In accordance with this arrangement, the prizes this week were awarded to the authors of the following, wbich appeared on Sunday last:

FIRST PRIZE.

During the progress of a Prohibition wave that swept over Rochester, N. Y., some twenty-five years ago, the excited popular feeling resulted in the appointment of a committee of the City Fathers who were empowered to investigete the local excise situation and to whom was given power to summon witnesses before them. Among those who were thus called was the late "Sam" Wilder, well known to all Rochesterians as a citizen of wealth and high social position, as a man of the world in the best sense of the phrase, and as a wit and good fellow generally. After answering many questions bearing on his personal knowledge of the matter under investigation, one of the committee finally put forward this rether direct query:

"Mr. Wilder, wbere did you get your last drink?"

Quick as a flash, and with comical seriousnese, ceme "Sam's" reply:

"Please God, I haven't hed it yet!"

SECOND PRIZE.

Robert Luce of Somerville, the author and champion in the Massachusetts Legislature of the Luce bill for primary elections which has been one of the featuree of this season's session, was recently in New York to look after his business interests here. While in the metropolis he delighted a party of friends with a story about a certain nameless club in Boston which has strict regulations against gambling.

A quartet of club members decided to break that rule by a game of poker for small stakes. So they adjourned to one of the small rooms of the club and called the old colored servent to bring a pack of cards. When he brought them, one of the members queried:

"John, I suppose it would be something utterly new in this club if we should do such a thing as play for money with these cards?"

The negro scratched his head end deliberated, finally answering:

"Boss, I'se been wly dis club a long time and I'se eeen meny things."

"Yes, but what have you seen?"

"I'se seen ebry rule ob dis club vi'lated 'ceptin' one."

"What rule is that one?"

"De rule 'gainst gibbin' tips to de serbants."

And straightway that rule was relieved of its lonesomeness among its fellows.

THIRD PRIZE.

Although James McNeill Whistler was "found" at West Point in chemistry, some of his cadet drawings are still to be seen at the Academy, and he retains the greetest edmiration for the institution. Not long ago, in London, he met a casual West Pointer whom he entertained sumptuously on that ground, and who expressed his regret that the artist had not greuated and "served."

"Yes," rejoined the artist, "too had. And such a little thing, too. If silicon had been a gas, I should have been a soldier."

SCHOLARSHIPS IN CORNELL.

The State Appointments Announced—Those from New York and Kings Counties.

ALBANY, June 30.—State Superintendent of Public Instruction Charles R. Skinner to-day announced appointments to State scholarships in Cornell University. These scholarships entitle their holders to a four years' course of instruction in Cornell University free of tuition. The names of the succeesful onee in New York and Kings Counties follow:

KINGS.

Mark Rudich,	Henry Greenberg,
Levant R. Brown,	Nathan Dickler,
Percy Murchie,	John Daniel Coesrove,
Conant Taylor,	Jacob Kussel,
Leo Max Frank,	Mabelle Abbot Bessey,
Isaac Chadovitz,	Helen Mae Dennett,
Leo Francie Schiff,	Clarence Elbert Gruner,
Grover Lucker,	Arthur Rose Smiley,
Clarence Kempner,	Elizabeth Russell Topliff,
Louis Daniel Froelick,	Morton Cohen.
David Goldstein,	

NEW YORK.

Morris Joseph Clurman,	Leo Schwab,
Arthur F. Davies,	William Douglas Monks,
Max J. Russianoff,	Winslow Francis Sampbon,
Hyman Retnoff,	Alexander Klausner,
Abraham Sophian,	Irving Harold Engel,
Bonnet Ellinberg,	Samuel Tietze,
Philip Frank,	Abram Siegel,
Aaron Brown,	Samuel Rosenberg,
Jacob Gurtov,	Samuel Rosenzweig,
Edmund Burke,	Hans H. Winter,
Victor Sigereon,	Samuel Levin,
Alexander Block,	Charles Knhn Werner,
Monroe Goldwater,	William Lintz,
Benjamin Stevens,	Louis Placek,
Isidor Feldman,	Abraham Merkin,
Abraham Leon Garbat,	Enos Samuel Forrester Minott,
Isaac Goldberg,	Morris Berkowitz.
Jacob N. Fuchs,	
Solomon Horwitt,	

SAVINGS BANKS PROTEST.

Contend They Cannot Be Taxed on So-Called "Undivided Profits," Which Are Merely Dividends.

Officials of savings banks throughout the State are contemplating a legal controversy with the State Controller if he adheres to what they euppose to be his purpose to tax them on their dividends. They claim that they should not be taxed for "undivided profits," as they have none such. What would be "undivided profits" with other benke are merely dividende with them, they say. Their earnings are divided among the depositore in the form of interest, and the only portion of the earnings that is added to the taxable surplus is a small part left over after the interest has been paid out.

It appeare that the State Controller recently sent to the savings banks certain blanke containing questions about data on which to levy the tax. The questions differed from those asked last year, and it was apparently the intention of the Controller to tax the dividends on the ground that they were part of the surplus. A protest was filed by a local bank, and the first questions were recalled, to be followed later by others equally distasteful to the officials. Although the Controller has not announced definitely that he will impose the tax, the bank officials assume that such is his intention, and the counsel of the Savings Banks Asociation of New York has been consulted with a view of resisting the tax if it is forthcoming.

"The depositors will be the losers if we have to pay this additional tax," eaid an official of a leading bank yesterday. "The people at Alhany do not seem to realize that a savings bank cannot have undivided profits. Every dollar of aseets belongs to the depositore, as it is purely a mutual institntion, with no capital. The dividend is a liability, not a part of the surplus, which is simply an amount laid aside in case of emergency."

The total surplus in all the savings banks of the State last year was $62,468,833, the 1 per cent. tax on which would amount to $624,689.33. The total amount of interest paid to depositors last year (otherwise called the dividend) was $33,620,994. If this sum were taxed the State would realize an additional tax of $336,209.94.

FORMOSANS ON A VISIT.

The Governor and Other Officials to Call on the President.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 30.—Dr. S. Goto, Governor of the Island of Formosa, and a party of eight Government officials and their attendants, are staying at the Auditorium Annex. They are on a pleasure trip around the world, and expect to spend several days in Chicago, and then go East, visiting Niagara Falls, New York, and a number of other places of interest.

In two weeks they expect to be in Washington and pay a visit to President Roosevelt. Among the party are U. Ouchi, Attorney General, and Inaso Nitobe, Secretary of Agriculture of Formosa, and I. Hitomi, Y. Fujimura, K. Hagi, B. Kanekura, and Mr. and Mrs. K. Iwahara of Tokio.

Boston, Paris Mobile.

The cable news and letters from abroad con-

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Christopher R. Forbes.

Christopher Robert Forbes, a descendant of John Van Arsdale, who pulled down their flag when the British evacuated New York, is dead. He raised the flag on Evacuation Day at the Battery for many years. In 1896 Asa Bird Gardiner got a permit from the city allowing the Society of the War of 1812 to assume the honor. Mr. Forbes was born on April 14, 1854, and he died of bemorrhage of the lungs in the Fordham Hospitel on Saturday. He leaves a wife and six children.

Obituary Notes.

WILLIAM S. YOUNG, for many years a leading grain merchant in Baltimore, died there yesterday from paralysis. Mr. Young was one of the incorporators of the Baltimore Corn and Flour Exchange and a member of the Chamber of Commerce.

DOLPHUS S. LYNDE, member of the New York Assembly from 1871 to 1875 and State Senator from the Second St. Lawrence District from 1876 to 1883, died yesterday at his home, in Canton, N. Y., aged sixty-nine years. He wes the organizer of the First National Bank of Canton.

PIERSON G. DODD, ex-President of the Common Council and a lifelong resident of Newark, N. J., died on Sunday in the Summer home of his sieter, Mrs. Caroline V. Stoutenburgh, at Allenhurst. Apoplexy was the cause of death. Mr. Dodd, who was sixty-five years old, was assistant cashier of the Phoenix National Bank of New York. He had been connected with the bank for thirty-eight years.

ADVERTISING MANAGER'S DEATH.

William T. Lyons of James Butler's Grocery House Dies of Typhoid Fever.

News of the death of William T. Lyons, advertising manager for James Butler, the grocery man, has come from Englewood, N. J. Though his home was in Brooklyn, Mr. Lyons spent much of his time in Englewood in Summer. The cause of his death was typhoid fever. He was thirty-five years old and was married.

In the management of more than 100 grocery stores owned by Mr. Butler, he was the chief assistant of his employer, and he had many friends among advertising and business men throughout the city. He was a member of the Sphinx Club and the St. Patrick Society of Brooklyn. His home in Brooklyn was at 288 De Kalb Avenue.

Auditor of Orange, N. J., Dies.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., June 30.—Henry Kazenmayer, who had been City Auditor of Orange since 1877, died this morning in his residence, on North Centre Street, this city. Stomach trouble was the canse of death. The flags on the public buildings in Orange and on the flagpole in Military Common were placed at half-mast. Mr. Kazenmayer was born in Constance, Baden, sixty-nine years ago. His father, Conrad Kazenmayer, was a revolutionary refugee, who came to New York in 1851, settling in Orange, then known as North Orange. Mr. Kazenmayer took part early in educational affairs, and he founded the German-English school in 1862. He was an instructor in Robinson's private school, and in 1876 he was engaged in the insurance business, in which he remained up to the time of his death. He was a member of St. John's Catholic Church choir for thirty years, and for some time he was the organist. In politics he wae a Democrat. In 1890 Mr. Kazenmayer returned to the place of his birth and married Bertha Kramer. She, with one daughter, Mrs. Fred Temme, eurvives him.

Thinks She is a Great Opera Singer.

Fanny Schurman, twenty-two years old, a very beautiful young Russian, was taken from the Baron de Hirsch Home for Girls, on East Sixty-third Street, to the insane pavilion at Bellevue Hospital yesterday for examination as to her sanity. The girl's illness takes the form of believing herself to be more beautiful than Venus and of being a distinguished opera singer. According to the matron of the home she came from Odessa, Russie, about a year ago. She is believed to have a brother in this city wbo lives, or did live, on Madison Avenue.

Business Notices.

100 William St., New York City, June 23, 1902.

Notice is hereby given that Mr. Leon Loeb is no longer employed by or connected with the Midget Novelty Company.

MISSOULA. TETONKA.
E. & W. Two New Collars. E. & W.

MARRIED.

WHITTELSEY—ARNOLD.—At St. George's Church, Flushing, L. I., on Monday, June 30, by the Rev. Alfred B. Baker, D. D., assisted by the Rev. Henry D. Waller, Susan Clarke, daughter of the late Richard J. and Minnie S. Arnold of Newport, R. I., to Frank Chauncey Whittelsey of Sobenectady, N. Y.

DIED.

BREVOORT.—At Yonkers, on Saturday evening, Marie Louise, wife of James Renwick Brevoort. Funeral on Tuesday, at 3 P. M., from her late residence, North Broadwey.

CARRINGTON.—Suddenly, on Sunday morning, June 29, 1902, at her residence, 112 Franklin St., Astorie, L. I., Adelie E., wife of James M. Carrington.

Funeral service at the Church of the Redeemer, Astoria, on Tuesday, July 1, at 11 A. M. Interment at New Haven, Conn. Kindly omit flowers.

DOWNES.—Suddenly, on Monday, June 30, 1902, at the residence of the Rev. T. S. Fyeott, Miss Martha J. Downes.

Funeral at 135 Vernon Av., Brookiyn, near Tompkins Av., on Thursday, July 3, at 11 A. M.

GIBSON.—On Sunday, June 29, at her residence, 124 West 103d St., Susan M., widow of Robert P. Gibson, M. D., in the 81st year of her age.

Funeral services at St. Agnes's Chapel, West 92d St., near Columbus Av., on Wednesday, July 2, at 10 o'clock. Interment at St. Mark's Church in the Bouwerie.

HEISER.—On Saturday, June 28, Henry Anthon Heiser, son of Rosalie Mercein and the late Henry Anthon Heiser, aged 65 years.

Funeral services at St. Michael's Church, 99th St. and Amsterdam Av., on Tuesday morning, July 1, at 10 A. M.

HENDRICKSON.—Suddenly, Sunday, June 29, at his late residence, 19 West 82d St., Gen. John Hendrickson.

Funeral service on Wednesday, July 2, at 10 A. M. Interment at convenience of the family. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

LAWRENCE.—At Port Richmond, Staten Island, on Sunday, June 29, 1902, George Lester, only son of Alice Bradford Lester and George McKay Lawrence, aged 27 years.

Funeral Tuesday, July 1, 1902, at 4:30 P. M., 74 Heberton Av., Port Richmond, S. I.

Norwich, Conn., and Geneseo, N. Y., papers please copy.

MORRISON.—At his residence, on Sunday, June 29, Augustus F., son of the late John H. and Catherine G. Morrison.

Funeral at St. Agnes's Church, Fordham, Tuesday, July 1, at 11 A. M.

OTIS.—On Sunday, June 29, 1902, Benjamin White Otis, in his 75th year.

Services on Tuesday evening, July 1, at 8 o'clock, at his late residence, 367 Grand Av., Brooklyn.

PATON.—On Sunday, June 29, at Providence, Rhode Island, Ethel Paton, daughter of Robert L. S. and Henrietta Bayles Paton.

Funeral and interment in Morristown, New Jersey, Tuesday, July 1, on arrival of 2 P. M. train from New York.

SHALER.—Early Sunday morning, June 29, 1902, at the Presbyterian Hospital, Major Ira Alexander Shaler, only son of Major Gen. Alexander Shaler, in the 40th year of his age.

Funeral services from his father's residence, Ridgefield, N. J., on Wednesday, July 2, at 2 P. M. A special train of the Northern Railroad of New Jersey leaves 224 St. at 1:10 and Chambers St. 1:30 P. M. Returning to New York after the services.

TOMPKINS.—On Sunday, June 29, at his residence, 324 Macon St., Brooklyn, Henry Tompkins, aged 72 years.

[illegible]

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FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

United States Mortgage and Trust Company,

59 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.

MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING.

CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $3,000,000.

STATEMENT OF CONDITION JUNE 30, 1902.

ASSETS.		LIABILITIES.	
Stocks and Bonds	$6,017,533.35	Capital	$2,000,000.00
Mortgages	9,056,069.85	Surplus	3,000,000.00
Loans, Demand and Time	11,585,347.10	Undivided Profits	341,045.38
Bills Purchased	105,808.65	Deposits	17,675,313.89
Foreign Department	500,000.00	Certified Checks	102,081.09
Accrued Interest Receivable	235,338.53	Mortgage Trust Bonds	9,000,000.00
Cash on Hand and in Bank	3,840,748.54	Accrued Interest Payable	122,404.76
	$32,240,846.02		$32,240,846.02

A Dividend of 7% amounting to $140,000 has been declared and charged out of the profits of the past six months.

DIRECTORS:

Samuel D. Babcock,	George W. Young, President.		Robert Olyphant,
Wm. H. Baldwin, Jr.,	Charles D. Dickey,	Gustav E. Kissel.	Charles M. Pratt,
Frederick O. Barton,	William P. Dixon,	Luther Kountze,	Mortimer L. Schiff,
C. Ledyard Blair,	Robert A. Granniss,	William B. Leeds,	James Timpson,
Dumont Clarke,	G. G. Haven, Jr.,	Charlton T. Lewis,	Eben B. Thomas,
C. C. Cuyler,	Charles R. Henderson,	Richard A. McCurdy,	Cornelius Vanderbilt.

THE TRUST CO. OF AMERICA,

149 Broadway, New York,

(NORTHWEST CORNER LIBERTY STREET.)

Capital $2,500,000.00

Surplus and Undivided Profits $2,919,345.28

Allows Interest on Daily Balances

subject to check through the New York Clearing-house or payable at sight and on Certificates of Deposit.

Acts as Trustee, Receiver, Committee, Executor, Guardian, Administrator, Assignee, Registrar, Transfer and Fiscal Agent.

OFFICERS:

ASHBEL P. FITCH, President. WILLIAM BARBOUR, V.-Pres.
WILLIAM H. LEUPP, V.-Pres. H. S. MANNING, V.-Pres.
R. J. CHATRY, Secretary. A. L. BANISTER, Treasurer.

DIRECTORS:

Ashbel P. Fitch,	James M. Donald,	Anson R. Flower,	George Blumenthal,
William Barbour,	Jesse Spalding,	H. S. Redmond,	Frank J. Gould,
H. S. Manning,	George Crocker,	Jno. R. Hegeman,	William A. Clark,
Samuel A. Maxwell,	Edward C. Schaefer,	George C. Boldt,	John W. Griggs,
Myron T. Herrick,	S. C. T. Dodd,	C. I. Hudson,	Edwin Gould.
Emerson McMillin,	Joel F. Freeman,	Philip Lehman,	

Broadway Trust Company,

756 Broadway, New York.

Statement at close of business June 30, 1902,

(Opsned for business May 5, 1902.)

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
Cash (on hand and in banks)	$677,581.47	Capital	$700,000.00
New York City bonds	604,087.50	Surplus	350,000.00
Other bonds and stocks	245,500.56	Undivided profits	4,289.92
Bonds and mortgages	64,165.87	Certified checks	21,076.58
Loans on collateral (demand and time)	1,012,062.02	Rebate on bills purchased	9,099.63
Bills purchased	628,805.39	Deposits	2,178,466.41
Real estate	5,000.00		
Furniture and Fixtures	17,182.90		
Interest accrued	9,056.83		
	$3,263,532.54		$3,263,532.54

MOSES MAY, President.

BIRD S. COLER, Vice President. FREDERIC G. LEE, Secretary.

JOS. E. SHOENBERG, Vice President. JOHN W. H. BERGEN, Asst. Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

ALLEN W. ADAMS,	BIRD S. COLER,	JOHN G. JENKINS,
MARKS ARNHEIM,	JOHN CORNEY,	JAMES G. JOHNSON,
IRA LEO BAMBERGER,	MARSHALL S. DRIGGS,	MOSES MAY,
SAMUEL BRILL,	MICHAEL J. DRUMMOND,	JOHN J. ROBINSON
M. M. BELDING,	JOSEPH H. ECKSTEIN,	JOSEPH E. SHOENBERG,
JAMES CLARKE,	W. J. GAYNOR,	CHARLES A. STARBUCK,
GEORGE C. CLAUSEN,	V. P. TRAVERS.	

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DAILY BALANCES.

NEW LOANS
EXEMPT FROM TAXATION.

City of New York Gold 3½% Bonds

Rapid Transit, Maturing Nov., 1951; Repaving of Streets, Maturing Nov., 1942; New Aqueduct, Maturing April, 1922.

Executors, Administrators, Guardians, and others holding trust funds are authorized to invest in these bonds.

WELLES, HERRICK & HICKS,
15 WALL STREET.
TELEPHONE 245-246 CORTLANDT.

DOMINICK & DOMINICK,
100 BROADWAY.
TELEPHONE 5476 CORTLANDT.

THE QUESTION OF DIVIDENDS.

Are you satisfied with dividends of 5% per year, when you can just as safely get dividends of 5% per month?

This sounds big, but

HERE ARE THE FACTS:

The Pennsylvania & Texas Oil Company of Philadelphia; operating on Spindle Top, at Beaumont, have made enormous contracts for the sale of oil, and have just declared their fourth dividend of

Five Per Cent.

The company is managed by the most prominent business men of Philadelphia, who state that they are able to continue dividends at the same rate regularly each month. Watch this stock for big advances.

Present Price, 15 Cents Per Share

FULL PAID AND NON-ASSESSABLE.

Telegraphic orders may be sent at our expense.

Mechem, Mitchell & Company,
Bankers and Brokers,
86 Wall Street, New York.

CENTRAL TRUST CO.
NAT'L BANK OF COMMERCE.
SYRACUSE GAS.
TRENTON POTTERIES.
WESTERN NAT'L BANK.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY

(OF CALIFORNIA)

First Consolidated Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds of 1893.

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors of this Company has determined to use to redeem First Consolidated Mortgage Five Per Cent Gold Bonds of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company (of California) $64,000 now in the Sinking Fund for the redemption and payment of Bonds of that issue, and that Bonds of such issue will be redeemed therewith; bids are hereby invited for the surrender of such Bonds at prices to be named by the bidders. Such bids should be deposited with Andrew K. Van Deventer, Assistant Treasurer of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, at his office, 120 Broadway, New York City, at or before 12 o'clock noon on the 31st day of July, 1902, and should be endorsed "Bids for surrender of Southern Pacific Railroad Company of California Five Per Cent Bonds."

New York, June 30, 1902.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.,
By E. H. HARRIMAN, President.

Savings Banks.

Metropolitan Savings Bank,

98th DIVIDEND.

Three and One-half Per Cent. Per Annum

will be credited to depositors entitled thereto for the six months ending June 30, 1902, and payable on and after July 21, 1902.

Deposits made on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1.

Bank open daily, holidays excepted, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 12 noon.

FRANK M. HURLBUT, President.
WILLIAM H. ROCKWOOD, Secretary.
JOHN T. WEEKS, Cashier.
GEORGE G. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

JULY COUPONS AND DIVIDENDS.

United States Mortgage and Trust Company.

Coupons due and payable July 1st, 1902, at the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, 59 Cedar St., New York.

Alexandria, La. 5s
American Felt Co. 5s
Billings, Montana ..... Funding 6s
Baton Rouge, La. 4s
Bradford County, Pa. ..... C. H. 4s
Easton, Palmer & Bethlehem Ry. 5s
Elmira Water, Light & R. R. Co. 5s
Elyria, Ohio, Water 4½s
Fisheries (The) Co 1st 6s
Galloway Coal Company 5s
Granby, N. Y., Bridge 4s
Guayaquil & Quito Ry. Co 1st 6s
Idaho Falls, Idaho, Municipal 5s
Jackson, Michigan, Improvement 5s
Klickitat County, Washington 6s
L. I. R. R. Company Consolidated 5s
L. I. R. R. New Consolidated 4s
L. I. R. R. North Shore Branch 5s
Mamaroneck, N. Y. 3½s
Multnomah County, Oreg. ..... S. D. No. 13, 7s
Montauk Extension R. R. Co. 5s
Montgomery, N. Y., Water 4s
Memphis, Tenn. ..... Refunding 4½s
Montpelier, Ind. ..... Funding 6s
Mutual Life Insurance Co. of N. Y. 5s
Minneapolis, Minn. ..... Various
New York Bay Extension R. R. 5s
National Starch Co. 5s
North Spring Lake, N. J., Water 5s
Peoria & Pekin Terminal Ry. 5s
Ridgefield Park, N. J. ..... Improvement 5s
Stonington, Conn., S. D., No. 18 ..... 4s
Sullivan Water Co. 1st 6s
Syracuse, N. Y. ..... Various
Trenton, Mo., School 5s
Tampa, Fla. 5s
Terre Haute, Ind. ..... Improvement 6s
Utah State 3½s
Utah State 4s
U. S. Mortgage & Trust Co., Series "K" 4s
U. S. Mortgage & Trust Co., Series "L" 4s
Volney, N. Y., Bridge 4s
Wilmington, N. C. ..... Refunding 4s
Westerly, R. I. ..... Refunding 4s
West Indianapolis, Ind. ..... Funding 6s

Savings Banks.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK,
51 Chambers St., New York.

New York, June 28, 1902.

DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of this Bank have ordered that interest be paid to Depositors entitled thereto for the six and three months ending June 30, 1902, at the rate of Three and One-Half Per Cent. per annum on all deposits up to the limit of Three Thousand Dollars, ($3,000.)

Interest will be credited under date of July 1st, 1902, and will be payable on and after Monday, July 21st.

JAMES McMAHON, President.
MARCUS J. McLOUGHLIN, Comptroller.

THE BOWERY SAVINGS BANK.

128 AND 130 BOWERY,

NEW YORK, June 20, 1902.

A semi-annual dividend at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum has been declared and will be credited to depositors on all sums of $5.00 and upward and not exceeding $3,000 which shall have been deposited at least three months on the first day of July next, and will be payable on and after Monday, July 21, 1902.

Money deposited on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1st, 1902.

JOHN D. HICKS, President.
HENRY A. SCHENCK, Comptroller.
WALTER COGGESHALL, Secretary.

Dry Dock Savings Institution,

341 AND 343 BOWERY, NEW YORK.

The Trustees have declared a dividend for the six months ending June 30th, 1902, on all deposits entitled thereto under the by-laws, at the rate of Three and One-half Per Cent. per annum on all sums not exceeding Three Thousand Dollars, payable on and after July 21st, 1902.

Deposits made on or before July 10th will be entitled to interest from July 1st, 1902.

ANDREW MILLS, President.
CHARLES MIEHLING, Secretary.
WM. F. PATTERSON, Ass't Secretary.

108TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS.

NO. 20 UNION SQUARE.

A Dividend for the six months and three months ending June 30, 1902, has been declared, and will be credited July 1 to all depositors entitled thereto under the bylaws, at the rate of Three and One-half Per Cent. Per Annum on sums from $5 to $5,000, payable on and after July 21, 1902.

Money deposited on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1.

Bank open daily, holidays excepted, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 12 noon.

FRANK M. HURLBUT, President.
WILLIAM H. ROCKWOOD, Secretary.
JOHN T. WEEKS, Cashier.
GEORGE G. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

THE NEW YORK SAVINGS BANK,

N. W. COR. 14TH ST. AND 8TH AVE.

The trustees have ordered that the interest to be credited to depositors July 1, 1902, shall be at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. PER ANNUM on all sums from $5 to $3,000.

Deposits made on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1.

WILLIAM FELSINGER, President.
RUFUS H. WOOD Treasurer.
ARCHIBALD M. PENTZ, Secretary.

The Bank for Savings,

230 Fourth Avenue, New York.

June 30th, 1902.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE DECLARED interest uuder the provisions of the bylaws for the six months ending June 30th, as follows:

At the rate of 3½ PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $5 and upwards not exceeding $3,000, payable on and after the 21st day of July.

The interest is carried at once to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st July, when it stands exactly as a deposit.

It will be entered on the passbooks at any time when required on and after the 21st inst.

MERRITT TRIMBLE, President.
ROBERT S. HOLT, Secretary.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK,

266 West 34th Street, (Near Eighth Avenue.)

73D SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Board of Trustees have directed that interest be credited depositors on June 30th, 1902, at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on sums of $5.00 to $3,000.

Deposits made on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st.

ALEXANDER C. MILNE, Treasurer.
IRVING M. SHAW, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION

115 Chambers St., New York City.

The Trustees of this institution have declared interest on all sums remaining on deposit during the three and six months ending June 30, 1902, at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum on amounts from $1 to $3,000, payable on and after Monday, July 21, 1902. Deposits made on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st.

W. H. R. TOTTEN, President.
G. BYRON LATIMER, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK,

N. E. Cor. 23d St. and 6th Ave.

The Trustees have ordered interest credited to depositors July 1st, 1902, at the rate of Three and One-half Per Cent. (3½%) per annum on all sums of $5 and upward to $3,000.

Deposits made on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st.

[illegible] Jr., Treasurer.

COUPONS MATURING JULY, 1902, PAYABLE AT THE OFFICE OF
N. W. Harris & Co.

JULY 1ST, 1902.

Albert Lea, Minn., Refunding.
Albuquerque, N. Mex., Funding; General Street Improvement.
Beaverhead Co., Mont., Refunding.
Berryville, Va., Water Works.
Billings, Mont., City Hall.
Bozeman, Mont., City Hall and Funding.
Cascade Co., Mont., Court House.
Centerville, Ia., Funding, Refunding.
Cheney, Wash., Funding.
Chatham Co., Wash., School District No. 7.
Clifton Forge, Va., Bridge.
Clinton, Ia., Funding and Refunding.
Colbert Co., Ala., Road.
Colorado Springs, Col., Sewer.
Cuthbert, Ga., Electric Light; Water Works.
Danville, Ill., Street Ry. & Light Co., Refunding Mortgage Gold.
Day Co., S. Dak., Refunding.
Douglas Co., Ore., School District No. 22 School Building (Drain).
Elmwood, Ills., Refunding.
Evergreen Park, Ills., Drain and Sewer.
Fayette Co., Ky., Funding.
Fisher, Polk Co., Minn., Refunding.
Fort Madison, Ia., Refunding.
Gallatin Co., Mont., Funding, High School Building, Refunding.
Great Falls, Mont., Sewer; Water Works.
Griffin, Ga.
Hale Co., Ala., Refunding.
Hamblen Co., Tenn., Turnpike Road.
Harlan, Ia., Independent School District.
Hawarden, Ia., Independent School District, School Funding.
Highwood, Ills., School District No. 1, Refunding.
Hot Springs, S. Dk., School.
Howard, S. Dk., Independent School District, School Building and Funding.
Huntington, W. Va., Second Sewerage.
Indianola, Ia., Independent School District Refunding.
Lake Co., S. Dk., Refunding.
La Salle, Ills., School District No. 2 School Building.
Lincoln, Ills., Refunding.
Lyons, Ia., Independent School District Schoolhouse.
Macou Co., Ills., Court House.
Madison, S. Dk., Board of Education.
Manson, Ia., Water Works.
Marshalltown, Ia., Refunding.
Martinsville, Ind., Water Works.
Maywood, Ills., Village Hall and Funding.
McLeanshoro, Ills., Water Works.
Missoula Co., Mont., Funding; Refuudlng School; Renewal or Refunding School.
Mowequa, Ills., School Building.
Muskegon, Mich., General Street Improvement.
New Orleans, La., Edison Electric Co., 1st Mortgage Gold.
Odebolt, Sac Co., Ia., Refnnding; Water Works.
Ottawa, Ills., Gas Light and Coke Co., 1st Mortgage Gold.
Ottertail Co., Minn., Refunding.
Owosso, Mich., Union School District School Building.
Owosso, Mich., Water Works.
Pecatonica, Ills., School Building.
Port Huron, Mich., Light and Power Co., 1st Mortgage Gold.
Powell Co., Mont., Funding.
Pullman, Wash., Water Works.
Ravalli Co., Mont., Gold Funding.
Red Oak Junction, Ia., Water Works.
Redwood Falls, Minn., Refunding.
Richmond, Ky., School.
Riverside, Ills., School Building; Water Works.
Schiller Company Chicago, Ill., Gold Mortgage.
Seattle, Wash., Funding 1891, Funding 1st and 2d Series 1893; Sewer; Sewer Tunnel.
Shenandoah, Ia., Refunding.
Snohomish Co., Wash., School District No. 1.
Spalding Co., Ga., Public Improvement.
Sparta, Ga., School Building.
Spartanburg, S. C., Funding.
Teton Co., Mont., Funding Gold.
Tullahoma, Tenn., Electric Light Water Works.
Union Co., Ore., School District No. 5.
Union Co., Ore., School District No. 23 Refunding (Elgin.)
Utica, N. Y., Electric Light & Power Co. First Mortgage Gold.
Vancouver, Wash., Water Works.
Washington, Ind., Refunding School.
Westport, Mo., Water Works.
Wilmette, Ills., General Street Improvement.
Winnetka, Ills., School Site and Building.
Yellow Stone Co., Mont., School District No. 2 School Building (Billings.)

JULY 2D, 1902.

Fort Dodge, Ia., Water Works.
Garrard Co., Ky., Turnpike Road.
Hamburg, Ia., Independent School District School Funding.
Hot Springs, S. Dk., City Hall.

JULY 15TH, 1902.

Eugene, Ore., Sewer.
Hartford, Wis., Water Works.
Marshalltown, Ia., Independent School District Refunding.
Mount Pleasant, Mich., Water Works Refunding.
Riverdale, Ill., Village Hall.
Sauk Center, Minn., School District.

JULY 16TH, 1902.

Morris, Minn., Independent School District Refunding and School Building.

JULY 18TH, 1902.

Pierce Co., Wash., Second District No. 1 (Steilacoom.)

JULY 19TH, 1902.

Windom, Minn., Electric Light, Water Works and Sewerage.

JULY 20TH, 1902.

Albert Lea, Minn., School District Refunding.

JULY 31ST, 1902.

Shelbyville, Ills., Electric Light and Improvement.

Winslow, Lanier & Co., 17 Nassau St., N. Y. City

THE INTEREST AND DIVIDENDS ON THE FOLLOWING BONDS AND STOCKS ARE PAYABLE AT OUR BANKING-HOUSE ON AND AFTER JULY 1ST, 1902:

Blackford County, Indiana, Court House 5s.
Bedford, Indiana, School 6s.
Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R. Co. General Mortgage 4½s.
Columbus, City of, Indiana, Consolidated Funding 5s.
Cleveland & Mahoning Valley Ry. Co., Consolidated Mtg. 5s.
Cleveland & Mahoning Valley Ry. Co. Registered 5s.
Dunkirk, Indiana, Street Improvement & Sewer.
Grant County, Indiana, Gravel Road 6s.
Grand Rapids & Indiana Rd. Co. 1st Mtg. extended 4½s & 3½s.
Grand Rapids & Indiana Rd. Co.—Muskegon Division—5% Coupons No. 29 due Jan. 1, 1901.
Gas City, Indiana, Funding 6s.
Hancock County, Indiana, 4½s.
Indianapolis, Indiana, Municipal 4s and School 4s & 3½s.
Jekyl Island Club, 1st Mtg. 4s.
Jasper County, Indiana, 6s.
Johnson County, Indiana, Funding 4s.
Louisiana Nat'l Bank of New Orleans, La., Dividend 4%.
Louisiana State Consol, 4s.
Marion, Indiana, School 6s.
No. Pacific Terminal Co., 1st Mortgage 6%.
New Orleans, La., Constitutional 4s.
Niagara Falls Power Company, 1st 5s.
Niagara Falls Water Company, 1st 5s.
Okonite Company, Limited Debenture 6s.
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Ry. Co., 1st Mtg. Series A, and 2d Mtg. Series G, 7%.
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Ry. Co. Quarterly Dividend 1½%, Special Stock.
Peru, Indiana, School 4½s, Refunded 5s.
Rensselaer, Indiana, School 6s.
Traverse City R. R. Co. 1st Mortgage 6s.

July 5th.

Grant County, Indiana, Gravel Road 6s.
Hancock County, Indiana, Funding 5s.

July 8th.

Jasper County, Indiana, 6s.

July 8th.

Dividend, Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Ry. Co., Regular Stock, 1¾%.

July 15th.

Pendleton, Indiana, Improvement Bonds.
Grant County, Ind., Gravel Road 6%.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS ARE DUE AND PAYABLE AT THE OFFICE OF

Farson, Leach & Company,

35 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

JULY 1ST, 1902.

Albion, Indiana, Water Company.
Aurora, Illinois, School District No. 4.
Bluffton, Indiana.
Chaffee County, Colo., School District No. 9.
Enfield, Illinois, Refunding.
Escanaba, Michigan, School.
Fairmount, Indiana, School.
Garfield County, Colo., School District No. 7.
Geneva, Indiana, Funding.
Green Bay, Wis., School Building.
Hamilton, Indiana, Water Works Co.
Huntington, Indiana, Water Works Co.
Jonesboro, Indiana, Funding.
Kent, Wash., Water & Light.
Kokomo, Indiana, School & Improvement.
Lebanon, Indiana, Water Company.
Mansfield, Illinois, School.
Moline, Ill., School District No. 2.
Montpelier, Indiana.
New Carlisle, Indiana.
Nephia City, Utah, School District No. 2.
Otero County, Colo., School District No. 9.
Paulding County, Ohio, Ditch & Bridge.
Polk County, Minn., School District No. 1.
Pipestone, Minn., Refunding.
Quebec, Canada.
St. Clair, Mich., Electric Light.
Snohomish, Wash., Water & General Municipal.
South Orange, N. J., Refunding.
Taylor County, Wis., Jail.
Thurston County, Neb., School District No. 15.
Wasco County, Oregon, School District No. 50.
West Bay City, Mich., School.

JULY 2D AND 3D, 1902.

South Bend, Indiana, Improvement.

JULY 15TH, 1902.

Fowler, Indiana, School.

JULY 15TH, 1902.

Cheboygan, Mich., School.
Duluth, Minn., School District No. 1, (St. Louis Co.)
Polk County, Minn.

JULY 16TH, 1902.

Vaudersburg, Indiana, School.

JULY 17TH, 1902.

Huntington, Indiana, Water.

UNITED TRACTION CO. OF PITTSBURGH First Mortgage 5% bonds, Coupons due July 1st, 1902, from the collateral will be paid on and after maturities at the Farmers Bank of Bryan Brothers & Co., New York.

[illegible] Jr., Treasurer.

Savings Banks.

THE NEW YORK SAVINGS BANK,

N. W. COR. 14TH ST. AND 8TH AVE.

The trustees have ordered that the interest to be credited to depositors July 1, 1902, shall be at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. PER ANNUM on all sums from $5 to $3,000.

Deposits made on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1.

WILLIAM FELSINGER, President.
RUFUS H. WOOD Treasurer.
ARCHIBALD M. PENTZ, Secretary.

The Bank for Savings,

230 Fourth Avenue, New York.

June 30th, 1902.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE DECLARED interest uuder the provisions of the bylaws for the six months ending June 30th, as follows:

At the rate of 3½ PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $5 and upwards not exceeding $3,000, payable on and after the 21st day of July.

The interest is carried at once to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st July, when it stands exactly as a deposit.

It will be entered on the passbooks at any time when required on and after the 21st inst.

MERRITT TRIMBLE, President.
ROBERT S. HOLT, Secretary.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK,

266 West 34th Street, (Near Eighth Avenue.)

73D SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Board of Trustees have directed that interest be credited depositors on June 30th, 1902, at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on sums of $5.00 to $3,000.

Deposits made on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st.

ALEXANDER C. MILNE, Treasurer.
IRVING M. SHAW, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION

115 Chambers St., New York City.

The Trustees of this institution have declared interest on all sums remaining on deposit during the three and six months ending June 30, 1902, at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum on amounts from $1 to $3,000, payable on and after Monday, July 21, 1902. Deposits made on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st.

W. H. R. TOTTEN, President.
G. BYRON LATIMER, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK,

N. E. Cor. 23d St. and 6th Ave.

The Trustees have ordered interest credited to depositors July 1st, 1902, at the rate of Three and One-half Per Cent. (3½%) per annum on all sums of $5 and upward to $3,000.

Deposits made on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st.

[illegible] Jr., Treasurer.

The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.

16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street, New York.

COUPONS AND DIVIDENDS DUE IN JULY ARE PAYABLE AT THIS OFFICE ON AND AFTER JULY 1ST, 1902, AS FOLLOWS:

Alabama Great Southern Railroad Company, 1st Mtge. 6 per cent.
American Fire Engine Company.
Anderson Electric Street Railway Company.
Albion Water Works Company.
Akron Water Works Company.
Bath Water Works Company.
Bismarck Water Supply Company.
Butler Water Company.
Buffalo Creek Railroad Company.
Buffalo Creek Railroad Company, Registered Interest.
Charleston, W. Va., Water Works Company.
Caro Water Works Company.
Central Brewing Company.
Consolidated Street Railway Company.
Cortland Water Works Company.
Commercial Cable Company.
Consumers' Park Brewing Company.
Constitution Publishing Company.
Dayton Union Railway Company.
Evansville & Indianapolis Railroad Company, 1st Mtge. 6 per cent.
Evansville & Indianapolis Railroad Company, 1st Mtge. 6 per cent.
Eastman Freight Car Heater Company.
East St. Louis, City Water Company.
Evansville & Terre Haute R. R. Co., 1st Con. Mtge. 6 per cent.
Evansville & Terre Haute R. R. Co., Con. Mtge. 6 per cent.
Faribault Water Works Company.
Herkimer, Mohawk, Ilion & Frankfort Electric Railway.
Hudson River Water Power & Paper Company.
Ithaca Street Railway Company.
Indiana Block Coal Railroad Company.
Indiana Block Coal Railroad Company, Called Bonds.
Iowa City Water Company.
Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis Railroad Company.
Keokuk Water Works Company.
Kokomo Water Works Company.
LaCrosse, City of.
Lake Superior & Ishpeming Railway Company.
Lakewood Water, Light, and Power Company.
Mobile & Ohio Railroad Company, Extension 1st Mortgage.
Mobile & Ohio Railroad Company, Car Trust "P."
Mobile & Ohio Railroad Company, Car Trust "Q."
Mobile & Ohio Railroad Company, Car Trust "R."
Mobile Light & Railroad Company.
Mosler Safe Company.
Newport & Cincinnati Bridge Company.
Newcastle & Shenango Railroad Company.
Omaha Water Company.
Olean, N. Y., Water Bonds.
Orange County Gas & Electric Company.
Pensacola Water Company.
Portsmouth & Suffolk Water Company.
Red River Valley Company.
Richmond Beach & Railway Company.
Rocky Mount Mills.
St. Louis & Cairo Railroad Company.
South Yuba Water Company, Con. Mtge.
South Dakota Water Company.
Tarboro Cotton Factory.
Terre Haute & Indianapolis Railroad Company.
Terre Haute & Logansport Railroad Company.
Temple, Texas, Water Works Company.
Toledo, Walhonding Valley & Ohio Railroad Company.
Urbana Water Works Company.
Union Depot, Columbus, Ohio.
Union Stock Yards & Transit Company, Vanderburgh County, Indiana.
Wayeross Air Line Railroad Company.
Washington & Columbia River Railway Company.
Warren Water Company.
West Side Railroad Company of Milwaukee.
Wayne Cotton Mills,

JULY 2D, 1902.

Chattanooga City Water Company,

JULY 5TH, 1902.

Detroit, Hillsdale & Southwestern Railroad Company, Dividend.

JULY 10TH, 1902.

Joliet & Northern Indiana Railroad Company,

JULY 15TH, 1902.

Louisiana Water Company.
Minneapolis, Lyndale, Minnetonka & Minneapolis Street Railway Co.,
St. Paul City Railway.
Texas Central Railroad Company, Dividend, Com. & Pref.,
Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Ry. Co., Dividend.

JULY 20TH, 1902.

Pekin Water Works Company,

JULY 31ST, 1902.

Parsons Water Supply & Power Company.

New York Security and Trust Company,

NO. 46 WALL ST., NEW YORK.

COUPONS PAYABLE JULY 1ST.

Ashland Water Works Co., Ashland, Ky.
Arizona Water Co. 1st Mtge.
Arizona Water Co. Purchase Money Mtge.
Auburn Gas Co., Auburn, N. Y., 1st Mtge. 5s.
Citizens' Gas & Elec. of Conneil Bluffs 1st Mtge. 5s.
Citizens' Gas & Fuel Co. of Dunkirk 1st Mtge. 5s.
City of Dallas, Texas.
City Water Co. of Maryville, Mo., 1st & 2d Mtge.
Eagle & Phenix Mills.
Equitable Illuminating Gas Lt. Co.
Florence Publishing Co.
Fonda, Johnstown & Gloversville R.R. Co.
Globe St. Ry. Deb. Bonds.
Indianapolis Water Co.
Lincoln Traction Co. 1st Mtge.
Muscatine North & South Ry.
New Orleans City & Lake 5%.
New Orleans City R. R. General Mtge. 4-5%.
Norwich Gas & Electric Co.
Peace River Phosphate Mining Co.
Portsmouth St. Ry. & Light Co.
Rome, Ga., City of.
Sharon & New Castle Ry. Co.
Spring Valley Coal Co.
Tacoma Gas & Electric Lt. Co.
Terminal Warehouse Co.
The Greenwich Tramway Co. 1st Mtge. 5%.
Utica Belt Line St. R. R. 2d Mtge.
Utica, Clinton & Binghamton R. R. Co.
Watertown, Water, Light & Power Co.
Youngstown-Sharon Ry. & Light Co. 1st Mtge.

Toledo Railways & Light Company.

Coupons due July 1st, 1902, from Toledo Railways & Light Company Consolidated First Mortgage 4% bonds will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of KEAN, VAN CORTLANDT & CO., 26 Nassau Street, corner Cedar, New York.

E. O. REED, Treasurer.

The Bank of America.

New York, June 20th, 1902.

The Board of Directors have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of NINE (9) PER CENT., free of tax, payable July 1st, 1902, to stockholders of record of this date.

The transfer books will remain closed until July 3d, 1902.

W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

The Associated Merchants' Co.,

Hoboken, N. J., July 1, 1902.

A quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER (1¼) PER CENT. on the First Preferred stock and ONE AND ONE-HALF (1½) PER CENT. on the Second Preferred stock will be paid July 15th, 1902.

Transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M., July 3d, and reopened at 10 A. M. July 16th, 1902.

MOSES ELY, Secretary.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. Louis Railway Company. Steubenville & Indiana Railroad Company.—Extended five per cent. loan.

Interest due July 1st, 1902, on the bonds of this loan will be paid at the National City Bank of New York.

T. H. B. M'KNIGHT, Treasurer.

The Hanover National Bank of the City of New York.

New York, June 20, 1902.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent. payable on and after July 1, 1902. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

WILLIAM LOGAN, Cashier.

The Market and Fulton National Bank.

New York, June 24th, 1902.

A dividend of Five Per Cent. upon the Capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable, free of tax, on and after July 1st, 1902. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

T. J. STEVENS, Cashier.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK.

New York, June 21, 1902.

A Dividend of Four Per Cent. has been declared, payable on and after Tuesday, July 1, 1902.

Transfer books will remain closed until that date.

E. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

Toledo, St. Louis & Western Railroad Company.

The coupons due July 1st, 1902, from the Prior Lien Mortgage 3½% Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after July 1st, 1902, upon presentation at the office of the Central Trust Company, 54 Wall Street, New York City.

JOS. H. BEAMAN, Treas.

Kountze Brothers

will pay the interest due July 1st, 1902, on the following bonds, at their banking house, corner of Broadway and Cedar Street, New York City:

ALBION CITY, NEBRASKA.
ARAPAHOE CO., COLO., SCHOOL DISTRICTS.
AURORA CITY, NEBRASKA.
BACA CO., COLORADO.
BINGHAM CO., IDAHO.
BOIS CO., IDAHO.
BOONE CO., NEBRASKA.
BOZEMAN CITY, MONTANA.
BUFFALO CO., NEBRASKA.
BURT CO., NEBRASKA.
BUTLER CO., NEBRASKA.
CANTON CITY, OHIO.
CEDAR RAPIDS, VILLAGE OF, NEBRASKA.
CENTRAL CITY, NEBRASKA.
CLAY CO., NEBRASKA.
COLFAX CO., NEBRASKA.
COLORADO STATE CAPITOL BUILDING.
CRETE CITY, NEBRASKA.
CUMING CO., NEBRASKA.
CUSTER CO., NEBRASKA.
CUSTER CO., MONTANA.
DAVID CITY, NEBRASKA, SCHOOL DISTRICT.
DAWSON CO., NEBRASKA.
DAWSON CO., MONTANA.
DELTA CO., COLORADO.
DOUGLAS CO., NEBRASKA.
DOUGLAS CO., NEB., 5 PER CENT. BONDS, DATED JULY 1, 1887.
ELGIN CITY, OREGON.
ERIE ELECTRIC MOTOR CO., ERIE, PA.
EVANSTON, TOWN OF, WYOMING.
FERGUS CO., MONTANA.
FILLMORE CO., NEBRASKA.
FLORENCE CITY, COLORADO.
FREMONT CO., COLORADO.
FURNAS CO., NEB., SCHOOL DISTRICTS.
GAGE CO., NEBRASKA.
GOLDFIELD CITY, COLORADO.
GRAND ISLAND CITY, NEBRASKA.
GRAND ISLAND CITY, NEBRASKA, SCHOOL DISTRICT.
GRANT'S PASS, ORE., NEW WATER, LIGHT & POWER CO.
HASTINGS CITY, NEBRASKA.
IDAHO STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.
JEFFERSON CO., COLORADO.
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.
KANSAS CITY, MO., SCHOOL DISTRICT.
KEARNEY CO., NEBRASKA.
KOOTENAI CO., IDAHO.
LARIMER CO., COLO., SCHOOL DISTRICTS.
LINCOLN CITY, NEBRASKA.
LINCOLN CO., NEBRASKA.
LOUISVILLE, TOWN OF, COLORADO.
MADISON CO., MONTANA.
MANTI, UTAH, SCHOOL DISTRICTS.
MESA CO., COLORADO.
NAT'L LOAN & INVESTMENT CO., DETROIT.
NEWBERG CITY, OREGON.
NORFOLK CITY, NEBRASK

FINANCIAL.

THOUSANDS OF SHARES OF NEW YORK AND VIRGINIA COPPER SOLD

Great Rush This Week To Get Stock at $1.00 Per Share—This Is the Last Day for Reservation.

The rush to the Virginia copper fields since a block of the stock of the New York and Virginia Copper Co. was put on the market has been extremely interesting. Capitalists and mining engineers have scoured the territory over, and have purchased outright or taken options on every valuable piece of property. Every one who has visited the fields has been amazed at the wonderful riches of the copper mines, and the next year will witness the greatest and most remarkable development of mines in this section. The wealth that will be taken from Virginia-copper mines will astonish every thinking man.

If discoveries as great as those made in Virginia in the past two years had been made in Colorado, Arizona, or New Mexico a fever of excitement would have spread from one end of the country to the other. The "fever" is coming now, however, and those who "get in on the ground floor" will reap enormous profits.

Virginia can already show, in proportion to the number of mines worked, MORE PAYING MINES THAN ANY OTHER STATE IN THE UNION. This is a simple matter of fact that can be easily verified upon reference to the authorities.

If I could convince each intelligent, conservative, cautious reader of The Times of ONE-TENTH OF THE TRUTH about the NEW YORK AND VIRGINIA COPPER CO.'S property, there would be a rush of subscriptions that would inundate me.

Let me urge your serious and earnest consideration of the following FACTS—each of which I will absolutely and thoroughly prove to the satisfaction of any one who will call at my office or write to me.

This company's mines are producing valuable ore every working day. At the present time there is over **40,000** tons of rich ore on the dumps, worth **$1,000,000.00** in copper and **$500,000.00** in gold and silver. This money will be realized from this ore as soon as the smelter and reduction plants are completed, which will be within a few months.

EVERY BIT OF DEVELOPMENT WORK HAS BEEN DONE BY THE COMPANY WITHOUT THE PUBLIC SALE OF ONE DOLLAR'S WORTH OF STOCK.

The company owns large and valuable sections of the best mining land—748 acres—and owes not a penny in any form. No business concern could be in better condition.

The officers of the company are well known business men and practical mining men of recognized standing. These men are operating the company as a business proposition—not as a speculation.

The waste rock, or gangue, runs from 30 to 60 per cent. in sulphur, and by erecting a sulphuric acid plant it is believed that that ALONE WILL PAY ALL THE COST OF OPERATING the mines, leaving the metals net profit.

The company has 9,000 to 12,000 horse-power water power, from which large profits can be made by supplying power to the mines now opening up all around the New York and Virginia Company's mines.

It will in a few months have erected the only smelter and reduction plant in the vicinity, from which a large revenue can be secured by treating not only its own ores but those of the other mines. By the time the plant is up it will have over **$2,000,000** worth of ores on the dumps, MUCH MORE THAN **$1.00** WORTH FOR EVERY SHARE OF STOCK (par value $1.00 per share) to be issued, with millions of tons of rich ore in sight.

With cheap freights and labor and by saving its sulphur this company can UNDERSELL the Western Copper Mines and STILL MAKE GREAT PROFITS, FAR GREATER than the Western mines are now making.

The assays so far made, from July, 1900, to April, 1902, average 26.05% in copper and 19.56 oz. in silver per ton, MANY TIMES RICHER THAN THE WESTERN MINES, giving a value of $76.75 in copper and silver alone.

Each of these remarkable statements is a POSITIVE FACT, easily provable to any one who will call or write for the proof.

Foreign bankers have become interested in the mines of the New York and Virginia Copper Company and have caused THREE EXPERT MINING ENGINEERS to examine its mines and report to them. Mr. W. S. Coffman, the last of these, says in his report:

"Summing up my observations made by a careful examination of the company's property, I am free to say that you have ENORMOUSLY RICH AND VALUABLE MINES, apparently, from the outlook, INEXHAUSTIBLE IN THEIR OUTPUT OF HIGH GRADE ORES. I would recommend a large and suitable reduction plant being placed upon your property. This accomplished, with its present businesslike management, LARGE AND CONTINUOUS DIVIDENDS ARE ASSURED FOR MANY YEARS.

(Signed) "W. S. COFFMAN, E. M."

As the result of these engineers' reports and of a minute detailed statement of the affairs of the company furnished them, these foreign bankers are now rapidly selling the shares of the company abroad.

Thousands of shares have been sold in America. I am offering stock at **$1.00** per share (par value).

On Wednesday, July 2, the price advances to **$1.50** per share, and within a very short time the price of any shares unsold will be advanced to **$2.00** per share.

Positively no stock will be sold at less than **$1.50** per share after midnight Tuesday, July 1.

There is no room for doubt as to the value of this stock. Within a very brief time—a few months—the company will be paying dividends of such size that the stock will be worth **$10.00** per share.

This is not a highly capitalized company—$2,500,000, of which less than 500,000 shares have been or will be offered for sale.

Remember this:—I will PROVE every statement I have made before you invest a dollar. If you will investigate you will invest. If you invest, you will make the wisest and most profitable investment you ever made.

RESERVATIONS AT $1 PER SHARE.

Subscriptions bearing postmark of not later than midnight Tuesday, July 1, will be received at **$1.00** per share.

If you are interested you can make a reservation of from 25 shares up at **$1.00** per share, and I will give you reasonable time for complete investigation before taking the stock and will charge you nothing for the reservation. You must call or write BEFORE WEDNESDAY, or the price will be $1.50 per share.

Write to-day, making a reservation—WHICH DOES NOT INVOLVE ANY EXPENSE OR COMMIT YOU IN ANY WAY—and I will send complete particulars.

WALTER S. MacGREGOR,
Room 313, Banker.
No. 149 Broadway, New York.

The demand yesterday for stock in the New York and Virginia Copper Co. was enormous. The investing public is thoroughly aroused to the magnificent value of this property.

You should read every word of this article carefully.

Then make a reservation TO-DAY at $1.00 per share. To-morrow the price goes to $1.50 per share, and soon thereafter to $2.00.

WE OWN AND OFFER

$300,000

County of Oneida, New York

(UTICA COUNTY SEAT)

Court House Registered 3½s

Dated March 20, 1902. Maturing in series 1903 to 1934.
Interest payable February 1 and August 1.
Denomination Registered Certificates $1,000 or $10,000.
Assessed Valuation.....$63,656,321
Total Debt..... 377,500
Population, 132,800 (1900).

LEGAL INVESTMENTS FOR SAVINGS BANKS AND TRUST FUNDS IN NEW YORK STATE.

PRICE ON APPLICATION.

N. W. Harris & Company

BANKERS
NEW YORK
31 Pine Street

Chicago Boston

THE NEW ENGLAND GAS AND COKE COMPANY

Copies of the

Plan of Reorganization

may be obtained of:

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO., COLONIAL TRUST CO., } New York.
KIDDER, PEABODY & CO., OLD COLONY TRUST CO., } Boston.
UNION TRUST CO., } Albany.

Meetings and Elections.

Cypress Hills Cemetery.
The Annual Election for Directors of the

JAMES PARK,
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT,
52 Broadway, New York.

Lost and Found.

FINANCIAL.

Banks and Trust Companies.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits $6,912,106.55
Temporary address, 7 Wall. P. & 11 Nassau St.

Phenix National Bank
40 Wall Street.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

N. W. Harris & Co.

BANKERS
31 & 33 PINE ST., NEW YORK.
CHICAGO. BOSTON.
Deal exclusively in Municipal, Railroad and other bonds adapted for trust funds and savings.
Issue Travellers' Letters of Credit Available in All Parts of the World.
Quotations furnished for purchase, sale or exchange.

Albert H. Vernam & Co.,

36 NEW STREET, NEW YORK.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
Transact a General Banking and Stock Exchange Business. We make a specialty of
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
(MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.)

SIMON BORG & CO.,

BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES,

Joseph Cowan & Co.,

Members Consolidated Stock Exchange.
Stocks, Bonds and Grain.
MAIN OFFICES, 44 and 46 BROADWAY.
BRANCH OFFICES:
1,298 B'WAY, COR. 34TH ST.
415 B'WAY, COR. CANAL ST.
57 E. 59TH ST. (near Madison Ave.)
11 E. 42D ST. (near Manhattan Hotel.)
SEND FOR DAILY MARKET LETTER.
CHICAGO, PHILADELPHIA, BOSTON.

J. L. McLEAN & CO.

25 Broad St., New York.
Members { Chicago Board of Trade. New York Produce Exchange. Consolidated Stock Exchange.
STOCKS BONDS AND GRAIN.
Orders executed for investment or margin.
Daily Letter on application.
CITY BRANCHES:—
640 Madison Av., near 59th St.
Corner Broadway and Spring St.

JACOB BERRY & CO.,

MEMBERS { Consolidated Stock Exchange. N. Y. Produce Exchange.
44-46 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
PHILA. OFFICE: DREXEL BLDG.
ESTABLISHED 1865.
STOCKS—BONDS—GRAIN—COTTON.
Transact a general brokerage business in lots of all quantities. Issue upon request "A GLIMPSE OF WALL STREET AND ITS MARKETS," and other data of interest. Information on financial subjects gladly furnished.

ENNIS & STOPPANI

Members { Consolidated Stock Exchange. N. Y. Produce Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade. } Est. 1885.
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
34 New St. & 38 Broad St., N. Y. (Tel. 560 Broad)
LIST OF DESIRABLE
STOCK AND BOND INVESTMENTS
SENT UPON APPLICATION.
STOCKS—WHEAT—COTTON
Bought or Sold, Cash or on Margin.

Fred'k F. Marquand

35-37 BROAD STREET.
STOCKS AND BONDS
For investment or on margin.
Book of Railway statistics on application. Correspondence solicited.
DIRECT WIRE TO EXCHANGE FLOOR.

Stoppani & Hotchkin,

Members New York Consolidated Stock Exchange.
66 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
TELEPHONE, 6480 CORTLANDT.
Orders executed for investment or on margin.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
Branch Office: N. E. cor. Broadway and 30th St.

FINANCIAL.

STATEMENT OF THE

MERCHANTS' TRUST COMPANY,

320 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK,
at the close of business June 30, 1902:

RESOURCES.

New York City bonds	$734,235.40
Other stocks, bonds, and investments	705,493.81
Loans	6,671,466.55
Accrued interest receivable	19,998.75
Due from other banks	2,027,354.03
Cash on hand	288,892.72
	$10,447,441.26

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$500,000.00
Surplus fund	1,000,000.00
Undivided profits	374,715.54
Accrued interest payable	1,669.93
Reserve for taxes	23,000.00
Deposits	8,548,055.79
	$10,447,441.26

OFFICERS.

EDWIN LANGDON.....President.
JAMES E. REYNOLDS..Vice-President.
JOHN B. GRANT.....Sec'y-Treas.
FRED. P. DAVIS.....Ass't Sec'y-Treas.

DIRECTORS.

Michael E. Bannin, C. L. Bausher, George C. Clarke, Henry D. Cooper, G. E. Fisher, John U. Fraley, E. Hawley, Charles W. Jones, Edwin Langdon, John C. McCall, John P. Munn, Joseph R. Quinby, James E. Reynolds, Henry Sampson, Frank C. Travers.

Office of the Canton Company of Balto., N. E. Corner of Toone and Second Sts., Canton, Balto. Co., Md.
June 27th, 1902.
By resolution of the Directors, notice is hereby given to the stockholders that $50,000 (fifty thousand dollars) will be expended in the purchase of shares of the Capital Stock of the Canton Company of Baltimore for cancellation, in accordance with its Charter.
All offers to sell must be in writing and enclosed in sealed envelopes and endorsed "Proposals to Sell Stock."
All offers received before 12 o'clock noon on the 16th day of July, 1902, will be considered and the said sum will be expended in the purchase of shares offered at the lowest prices, the Company, however, reserving the right to reject any or all offers.
W. B. BROOKS, JR., President.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
June 30	315,264
To date this year	87,547,100
Corresponding date last year	175,708,433

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

June 30	$4,019,500
To date this year	$487,316,400
Corresponding date last year	$638,994,720

Money rates: Collateral loans on call, 4@7 per cent.; at three months, 4¼@4½ per cent.; at six months, 4½@4¾ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4¼@4¾ per cent.

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Ice	⅝	Hocking Valley	½
Am. Locom. pf	⅝	Int. Paper	1
Am. Smelting pf	½	Int. Paper pf	1
Am. Sugar	1¼	Keok. & D. M.	1
Balt. & Ohio	½	Minn. & St. L.	½
Canadian Pacific	1⅝	North American	⅝
Can. Pac. ctfs	2	Pressed S. Car pf	½
Chi. & E. Ill.	⅞	Reading	⅝
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	½
C., C., C. & St. L.	½	Southern Ry. pf	½
Col. Fuel & I.	3½	Stand. R. & T.	¾
Consol. Gas	⅝	Texas & Pacific	1
Corn Products	½	U. S. R. & R. pf	½
Den. & Rio Grande	½	U. S. Rubber pf	1½
Det. City Gas	½	W. & L. E. 1st pf	¾
Dist. of Am. pf	½	Wis. Central pf	⅝

Stocks Declined.

Am. Bicycle	¾	Kan. City South	1
Am. Bicycle pf	1½	Met. Street Ry.	¼
Am. Cotton Oil	½	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	1⅛
Am. Grass Twine	⅝	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf	2
Ann Arbor pf	3	Ry. Steel Spr. pf	½
Chi., Ind. & L.	½	St. L. S. W. pf	¾
Chi., M. & St. P.	1	Tol., St. L. & W.	½
Chi. Term. pf	½	Tn. Bsg & P. pf	½
Cit South	⅝	U. S. Steel	½
Des M. & F. pf	1	U. S. Steel pf	⅝
Dul., S. S. & A. pf	½	West. Union	1¼
Iowa Central	½		
Kan. & Mich.	½		

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Den. & S. W. gen. 5s	2	Stand. R. & T. 6s	2
Det. M. & M., 1. g. 3½s	1	Stand. R. & T. inc.	1¼
Eq. G. L. of N. Y. 5s	2	St. L. & C. gtd. 4s	1
		Third Av. 5s	1

Bonds Declined.

Am. Bicycle 5s	1¼	Ore. S. L. 6s	1
Chi., St. L. & N. O. 5s	1¼		

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Yesterday's Stock Exchange market duplicated pretty generally the features that have been distinguishing Wall Street business for some time past. There was dullness with firmness, good business reports, scanty showing of public interest, and trifling fluctuations.

Some efforts were made to create the impression that money-market stringency was threatening, and call rates were lifted to 7 per cent. But the bulk of the day's business was on a materially lower level, under the legal interest rate, indeed. In banking circles no serious consideration was given to Stock Exchange suggestions of money-market snarls. July disbursements are in such large volume that ordinary financial arrangements preliminary to their distribution naturally affect banking conditions temporarily; but as this is incidental merely to the freeing of funds here and at other financial centres to the extent of some hundreds of millions of dollars there can hardly be worry in commonsense circles.

Much sensational gossip is circulating touching the affairs of a number of the chiefly conspicuous industrial corporations whose stocks are dealt in on the Stock Exchange. Not merely Colorado Fuel and Iron, and Ice Trust, and others of that ilk, already discredited, and officially so, but other corporations (whose managers have not made dividend defaults, and who are declaring that prosperous conditions rule and will continue) are made the object of vigorous attack. In some instances the assaults are ridiculous; but in others the situation is unfortunately debatable. Yet from no business quarter are reports received that indicate any slackening in trade's activity and profitableness. What is proving a depressing influence seems in many cases to be chiefly due to stock-market disappointments suffered by managers whose interests in their properties are more largely speculative than otherwise. This is not an agreeable disclosure; but the fact of it may not be ignored.

And new Wall Street distress is provided by the copious rains that have covered the country. One of the mild announcements of the Stock Exchange's pessimistic clique is that Sunday's storm will mean such grave damage to Western grain fields that hardly half a corn crop will be harvested. Coincidentally wheat is destroyed by a cold wave. Nonsense to this effect obtained attention yesterday largely because of the sensational way in which speculators at Chicago were manipulating grain prices. July corn being lifted to a figure higher than it has reached in a quarter of a century. Conservative grain-trade authorities are in no panic. They count not merely on fair crops but on extraordinary yields; and from such sources come the assurance that Sunday's rainfall is actually no serious damaging factor at all.

Wall Street will hail with great satisfaction the suspension of the war revenue tax to-day. This, briefly put, signifies that some $70,000,000 will during the year be diverted from the National Treasury and become available for ordinary financial requirements. The release of one and a half million dollars a week is not an inconsiderable factor—and the financial district well realizes it. Incidentally, dealings in stocks from to-day will be "ex-stamps," which is to say that $2 will be saved on each hundred shares of stock sold. To the trader this is a factor that will not be without influence.

COLORADO FUEL.

Wall Street was treated yesterday to what in most quarters was regarded as a very anomalous state of affairs when Colorado Fuel—which only the other day suspended dividend payments because unable to earn them—sold up at one time five points to 92½ while at the same time United States Steel preferred, with its immense earnings, sold down nearly a point to 88¾.

Of course the explanation is that in the case of Colorado Fuel the Gates people are buying back their stock which they sold above par, and incidentally "squeezing" the shorts who were foolish enough to sell at the bottom; while Steel Trust stocks seem to be receiving no concerted support, but are being allowed to seek their own market level.

ST. PAUL'S DECLINE.

Notwithstanding the very favorable showing made by St. Paul for the month of May, when net earnings increased over $92,000, the stock of that company was heavy yesterday on selling by some of the interests who were the largest buyers some time ago. This selling is, however, understood to have no more significance than that the early buyers concluded that they had too much company on the long side and had decided to begin a "shaking out" process to dislodge weak holders.

The somewhat unfavorable crop news was taken as an excuse for this selling, it being again declared that so long as the crops are uncertain any advance in St. Paul will be opposed by the conservative interests identified with the property.

Another depressing factor on this as on other roads entering Chicago was the new difficulty with the freight handlers in that city and some suggestion of a general tie-up.

TEXAS PACIFIC.

The complete breaking of the drought in Texas—further rains having fallen over Sunday—was responsible for the strength of the Southwestern shares, under the lead of Texas Pacific, which sold up to the highest price recorded in some time. The purchases in the stock were for account of the Rockefeller-Gould pool, which is also operating in Missouri Pacific.

The earnings of the system last year, it is pointed out, showed fully 3 per cent. on the outstanding capital stock, (there is no preferred stock,) and this after deducting $1,000,000 for betterments, improvements, &c. This year's figures, it is said, will make even a better showing. The principal bull argument on the stock at present, however, is the reputed important part which it will play in the greater Missouri Pacific system, the talk being that it will be taken in and retired at between 60 and 65. This cannot be confirmed.

CANADIAN PACIFIC.

The rise of over 2 points in Canadian Pacific in the early trading was on the floor declared to be the result of manipulation by the Montreal pool in the stock, the members of which are known to be carrying a large line of the stock for which as yet they have been unable to find a market. The argument used to advance the stock was the meeting of the Colonial Premiers in London, England, and the suggestion of "subsidies." Private cables, however, were to the effect that any talk of subsidies at this time is absurd. London houses were among the sellers of the stock on the advance.

It is now stated that it is the policy of the management to put surplus earnings into the property for improvements and betterments, and that the idea of an extra or increased dividend has therefore been abandoned.

REPUBLIC IRON AND STEEL.

As evidence of the expanding policy of some of the independent steel companies comes the announcement from Duluth that the Republic Iron and Steel Company will open a mine on the Mesaba range, moving 1,000,000 yards of earth to uncover 7,000,000 tons of ore. It is said that it will take over three years to complete the work.

Little is now heard of the talk that the Republic Company may be absorbed by the Trust, and in the Street this new move on the part of the independent company is taken to signify that the company will remain independent.

THE RISE IN SUGAR.

One of the features of the afternoon was Sugar Trust stock, which, on buying by a recently formed pool, (in which trade interests are said to be concerned,) was moved up 2 points, nearly all of the gain being maintained.

Two reasons were offered for the advance; one, the adjournment of Congress, and, two, the reported improved trade position. According to trade authorities very little, if any, more sugar can be bought on the basis of present prices. Then, too, the canning season is coming on, and a large demand is expected.

SOME GENERAL ISSUES.

The continued strength of Chicago and Eastern Illinois, coincident with an advance in Illinois Central and a decline in St. Louis Southwestern, led the Street in the Street to the conclusion that it was "deal" was on to take over Chicago and Eastern Illinois the Illinois Central will probably the road to get it. There is no authority for this in fact, the Illinois Cen-

FINANCIAL.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
OFFICE NO. 55 WILLIAM STREET,
CORNER OF PINE ST.
WEDNESDAY, JULY 2D.
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
60 shs. Brooklyn Academy of Music.
20 shs. Home Insurance Co.
100 shs. Brooklyn Trust Co.
100 shs. N. Y. Mortgage & Trust Co.
50 shs. Title Insurance Co.
10 shs. Union Trust Co.
$500 Crescent Athletic Club 2d 5 p. c. Bond.
$2,100 Excelsior Club, B'klyn, 2d 5 p. c. Bds.
$1,000 Hamilton Club, B'klyn, 2d 5 p. c. Bd.
100 shs. American Express Co.
400 shs. Brooklyn City R. R.
5 shs. Brooklyn Trust Co.
10 shs. Consolidated Gas Co.
80 shs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
2 shs. Long Island Loan & Trust Co.
20 shs. Nassau Fire Insurance Co.
50 shs. N. Y. Ladies' Guide & Visitors' Bureau.
4 shs. Pullman Company.
2 shs. Standard Oil Co.
50 shs. Royal Baking Powder Co. Pfd.
$15,000 N. Y. & Boston R. R. Co. 1st Mtg 7 p. c. Bds., due 1939.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
100 shs. Panama R. R. Co.
20 shs. Van Norden Trust Co.
33 shs. Bank of America.
50 shs. Mechanics' Natl. Bank.
13 shs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
5 shs. United States Trust Co.
50 shs. Eastern Trust Co.
10 shs. Bond & Mortgage Guar. Co. (new stock.)
40 shs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
10 shs. National Bank of Cuba.
100 shs. Corn Exchange Bank (new stock.)
$5,000 Green Bay & Western R. R. 5 p. c. Deb. A Bds. (Hypd.)
50 shs. Green Bay & Western R. R. (Hypd.)
50 shs. Den. & So. Western R. R. 5 p. c. Pfd. (Hypd.)
2 shs. Western Anthracite Coal & Coke Co. Pfd.
15 shs. Clev., Cin., Chic. & St. Louis R. R. Pfd.
$1,000 Rio Grande Southern R. R. 4 p. c. Bd., 1940.
35 shs. Woodlawn Cemetery.
20 shs. Industrial Trust Co.
50 shs. Eastern Trust Co.
50 shs. Eastern Trust Co.
10 shs. Northern Natl. Bank.
100 shs. Fireproofing Manfg. Co. Pfd.
100 shs. Fireproofing Manfg. Co. common.
$5,000 International Kaolin Co. 5 p. c. Deb. Bds., 1911.
10 shs. Central Realty Bond & Trust Co.
10 shs. American Exch. Natl. Bank.
4 shs. Lack. Iron & Coal Co.
25 shs. Gallatin Natl. Bank.
$15,000 Tennessee Coal & Iron R. R. Gen'l Mtge. 5s, 1951.
50 shs. N. Y. Mtgs & Security Co.
100 shs. American Surety Co.
50 shs. Atlantic Trust Co.
38 shs. Brooklyn Warehouse & Storage Co.
100 shs. Lincoln Safe Deposit Co.
500 shs. Dominion Securities Co.
100 shs. Bowling Green Trust Co.
100 shs. American Express Co.
100 shs. Pullman Company.
50 shs. Alliance Realty Co.

Copartnership Notices.

49 and 51 Wall St.,
New York, June 30, 1902.

Notice is hereby given that the copartnership of ROLSTON & HOOLEY has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. W. H. ROLSTON and EDWIN S. HOOLEY, or either of them, will sign in liquidation.

Office of EDWIN S. HOOLEY & CO.,
49-51 Wall St., N. Y.

Referring to the above notice, the undersigned have this day formed a copartnership as Bankers and Brokers, under the firm name of EDWIN S. HOOLEY & CO., succeeding the firm of ROLSTON & HOOLEY.
Dated June 30, 1902.
EDWIN S. HOOLEY,
FRANK E. BRUMLEY,
Member N. Y. Stock Exchange.
NORBERT HEINSHEIMER.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE partnership heretofore existing between JOHN H. C. NEVIUS and EDGAR F. HAVILAND,

MONEY MARKET SITUATION.

As had been expected because of the preparations for the July disbursements, the call money market worked somewhat closer yesterday, but at no time was there anything approaching a squeeze. Call rates got up at one time as high as 7 per cent., but later they reacted to 5, where they finally closed.

The preparations for the disbursements were, of course, the influencing market factor, but in addition there is due to-day the payment of the National City Bank's increased capital, amounting to $22,500,000. In spite of this fact, the National City was yesterday the largest lender, putting out $10,000,000 at call at 4, 5, and 6 per cent. Russell Sage in the afternoon loaned $1,000,000 at 5 per cent.

Generally the expectation is that in a few days now easy rates will rule. The repeal of the revenue tax becomes operative to-day, and Klondike gold to the extent of $2,000,00 is expected in the course of a week or ten days.

As bearing out the view of easier money, it may be said that in time money as low as 4½ per cent. was offered yesterday for six months.

LONDON'S OPERATIONS.

London was not much of a factor in this market yesterday, trading all told in not more than 6,000 shares, about evenly divided between sales and purchases. The sales were in Canadian Pacific and the steel stocks, and the purchases in Southern Railway and Atchison.

The cables reported the London market rather narrow, with a disposition to take profits in Americans.

JULY DISBURSEMENTS.

With the single exception of July, 1901, says The Daily Stockholder, disbursements for the current month are the largest on record, and would exceed the heavy total of a year ago if the dividend on the United States Steel preferred shares were included in this month's payments as they were in the like period last year. But the dividend period on this issue, as also on a few others of less importance, having been changed to August, total disbursements show, as compared with those of July, 1901, a falling off.

Interest becomes due to-day on bonds having a par value of $3,651,172,812, calling for the distribution of $71,264,533, as compared with $69,333,433 a year ago, $66,949,326 in 1900, $61,307,137 in 1899, and $56,892,623 in 1898. Dividends are payable on stocks having a par value of $1,873,752,590, calling for $43,752,781, as against $53,816,044 last year, $38,611,252 in 1900, $33,017,578 in 1899, and $27,930,158 in 1898.

The Government disburses this month for interest $4,500,000 and for pension payments $12,250,000. Total disbursements are $113,017,314, as compared with $123,149,483 last year, $105,570,578 in 1900, $94,224,708 in 1899, and $84,822,781 in 1898.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Cripple Creek dispatches stating that the Amalgamated Gold Mines Company, capital $2,500,000, has just been formed by the consolidation of six mines.

Consolidation into the St. Louis Catering Company, capital $1,500,000, of the four largest restaurants of St. Louis.

According to Pittsburg dispatches, Frank M. Osborne of Cleveland, recently President of the Pittsburg Coal Company, has formed a fourteen-million-dollar corporation to control his properties.

Reports that an extensive combination of street railways of New Hampshire is being arranged under the name of the New Hampshire Traction Company.

Completion of the organization of the United Box Board and Paper Company deferred until a date not later than July 24.

Dispatches from Kansas City stating that there has been subscribed $3,100,000 toward a ten-million-dollar cotton mill to be built within twenty miles of that city.

Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company's lease of the Union Traction Company and its underlying lines for a term of 999 years operative to-day.

Output of the Dominion Coal Company for June 24 and 25 32,000 tons, breaking all previous records.

Reserve of outside banks, $227,425 below legal requirements, as shown by last week's statement, as against $395,700 below in the previous week.

According to Colorado Springs dispatches the production of the Cripple Creek district for the six months was 314,326,362, a gain of 23,282 over last year and the largest on record.

Second and last payment on the stock of the Island Creek Coal Company due to-day. The stock will then be convertible into United States Oil and Coal Company shares.

Butte (Mon.) dispatches stating that the total copper output for Montana in 1901, according to the Government report just made public, was 228,031,503 pounds, valued at $26,751,837, a decrease from the previous year of 17,966,822 pounds and $2,075,298.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 4@7 per cent., closing at 5 per cent.; majority of the day's loans at 6 per cent.

Time money, 4¼@4½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days and 4½@4¾ per cent. for four, five, and six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 4¼@4¾ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4½@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $126,846,788; balances, $9,722,201; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $111.

Money on call in London, 2¼@2½ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 2 9-16 per cent. for short and 2½@2⅝ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was firm. Posted rates were $4.86 for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand. Rates for actual business were: Sixty days, $4.85¼@$4.85½; demand, $4.87⅝@$4.88; cables, $4.88⅛@$4.88½; commercial bills, $4.84½@$4.84⅝.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾ less 1-16@5.18¾ and 5.15⅝ less 1-16@5.15⅝; reichsmarks, 95 and 95⅜; guilders, 40@40 1-16 and 40 3-16@40¼.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—5c discount. Boston—Par@5c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, $1 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, 75c discount for $1,000; selling, 75c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 15c; telegraphic, 17½c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES SPECIAL CABLEGRAM.

LONDON, July 1.—In the City Article to-day The Times says the last day of the half year brought the usual scramble for money, and the rates for accommodation increased to the figure of the Bank of England. The [illegible] between the [illegible] Bank [illegible] Consolidated Ice pf. [illegible] West. Ad. Brake. [illegible]

Sales. High. Low. Last.
30.. Nat. Fire Proof.... 31¾ 31¾ 31¾
200.. Nat. Fire Proof pf.... 41 40¾ 40¾
[illegible].. Crucible Steel.... 22⅛ 21⅝ 21⅝
175.. Crucible Steel pf.... 68 67 67
[illegible].. Pittsburg Breweries.... 21¾ 21¾ 21¾
100.. Pittsburg Brew. pf.... 48½ 48¾ 48½
200.. American Window Gl.... 8¼ 8¼ 8¼
[illegible].. Mon. River Coal pf.... 49¾ 49 49
[illegible].. Pittsburg Coal.... 20¾ 20½ 20½
5.. Pittsburg Coal pf.... 80¾ 80¾ 80¾
210.. Philadelphia Company.... 48¾ 48 48
[illegible].. United States Steel.... 38 37⅞ 37⅞
200.. U. S. Steel pf.... 90¾ 90¼ 90¼
[illegible].. Cent. Coal & Iron.... 46¾ 46¾ 46¾
[illegible].. Cent. Valley Wire.... 48½ 48½ 48½
5.. South Side Trust.... 106 106 106
20.. Colonial Trust.... 256 256 256
10.. People's Nat. Bank.... 300 300 300
[illegible].. Real Estate Bank.... 131 131 131
[illegible].. Union Trust.... 115 115 115
5.. Consolidated Ice pf.... 37½ 36½ 36½
5.. West. Ad. Brake.... 138 138 138

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, June 30.—Business on the Bourse to-day was irregular, though Contangos were easier than on the occasion of the previous settlement. The general tendency was unsatisfactory, though prices closed steadier. Rentes were heavy. Italians were in demand. Spanish 4s and South Americans were firm. Thomson-Houstons were weak. East Parisian Railroads receded on the rumor of an important buyer being compelled to liquidate. Russian Industrials relapsed. Rio Tintos reacted in sympathy with copper. Kaffirs were maintained.

The private rate of discount was unchanged at 2 9-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 101 francs 75 centimes for the account. Exchange on London, 25 francs 18½ centimes for checks.

Spanish 4s closed at 81.80.

BERLIN, June 30.—Business on the Boerse to-day had a hesitating tone, but the undercurrent was firm. Canadian Pacifics and Transvaals were somewhat harder. Mines opened higher, but the improvement was not maintained to the close.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 46½ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, for settlement, 4½ per cent.; three months' bills, 2¼ per cent.

TRANSACTIONS IN JUNE.

Transactions in stocks on the New York Stock Exchange for the month of June were the smallest of any month since September, 1900. The sales amounted to 7,813,049 shares, as against 13,485,777 shares in May, 26,578,512 in April, 11,954,672 in March, 12,950,690 in February, 14,763,391 in January, 16,672,343 in December, 18,360,459 in November, 14,023,147 in October, 14,030,762 in September, 10,771,312 in August, and 15,920,898 in July.

The following table gives the total transactions in stocks for June and the first half of this year as compared with the corresponding periods in each year back to 1889:

	STOCK (SHARES.) June.	Jan. 1 to June 30.
1902	7,813,049	87,547,100
1901	19,819,131	175,708,433
1900	7,292,357	65,946,211
1899	10,876,013	100,462,418
1898	9,700,697	52,415,079
1897	6,421,527	25,357,226
1896	4,356,323	25,361,440
1895	6,000,502	31,271,460
1894	3,384,930	24,951,830
1893	4,847,212	47,028,005
1892	9,657,334	45,724,558
1891	5,903,283	29,048,134
1890	5,270,521	28,276,887
1889	6,685,503	31,336,908

Bond dealings were on a scale considerably below some of the earlier months of the year, but compare favorably with those of May. The transactions in railroad bonds reached a par value of $64,012,200, in State bonds of $81,900, and in Government bonds of $59,700, making the total of all classes of bonds dealt in $64,152,800, as against $63,108,500 in May, $114,879,900 in April, $66,952,200 in March, $84,192,500 in February, $94,030,500 in January, $75,355,300 in December, $90,905,500 in November, $64,054,400 in October, $44,684,100 in September, $36,821,700 in August, and $49,477,000 in July.

Bond dealings for the month and the half year make the following showing as compared with preceding years:

BONDS.	June.	Jan. 1 to June 30.
1902	$64,152,800	$487,316,400
1901	79,858,050	636,994,720
1900	29,801,050	290,281,360
1899	57,870,860	$51,888,270
1898	70,638,960	396,214,720
1897	46,081,700	211,447,880
1896	26,089,100	212,167,600
1895	46,419,400	200,542,950
1894	22,488,100	182,067,820
1893	20,284,000	202,884,000
1892	32,548,000	318,438,710
1891	15,428,000	156,264,400
1890	33,870,500	198,142,210
1889	35,224,500	213,018,574

BULLION AND MINING.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Continued from Page 11.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, June 30.—There is no change in the rates for money. Clearing House rate, 3½ per cent.; New York funds, 5 cents discount, par; call loans, 3½ to 4; time money, 4 to 5; Clearing House exchanges, $18,890,037; balances, $1,203,555.

The weekly statement of the associated local banks, issued to-day, shows a series of decreases. With two exceptions, every item in the statement records a loss. The surplus reserve was cut down $923,571; the New York balance $2,212,571; loans expanded $699,000, and deposits fell off $5,981,000. The stock market closed very firm after a day devoid of interest, save for the advance in American Telephone. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
320	Atchison pf., (ex div.)	95⅞	98¼	98¼
7	Boston & Albany	260½	260	260½
1	Boston & Prov	300	300	300
1	Fitchburg pf	144	144	144
100	Illinois Central	160⅝	160⅝	160⅝
125	Massachusetts Electric	42¾	42½	42½
10	Mass. Elec. pf	97½	97½	97½
23	N. Y., N. H. & H	231	231	231
350	Union Pacific	105⅝	105	105
24	Union Pacific pf	89¼	89¼	89¼
20	West End	95⅛	95½	95½

TELEPHONES.

1,040	Am. Tel. & Tel	180½	179	180½
1,063	Am. Tel. & Tel. ex rights and ex div	163¼	162½	163¾
15	Mexican	2¼	2¼	2¼
21	New England	148	147	147
75	Western	30	30	30
24	Western pf	102½	101⅞	102½

MISCELLANEOUS.

200	American Ag. Chem	26¾	25½	26⅝
108	American Ag. Chem. pf	86½	86	86
15	American Pneu. Service	5	5	5
55	Amer. Pneu. Service pf	25	24½	25
1,980	American Sugar	128	126⅞	127⅝
27	American Sugar pf	119½	118½	118½
10	American Woolen	13	13	13
25	American Woolen pf	76¼	76¼	76¼
150	Dom. Iron & Steel	52⅝	51½	52⅛
765	N. E. Gas & Coke	3⅞	3 7-16	3⅞
5	Seattle Elec. pf	106	106	106
806	Swift Pack. & Prov	127	125	127
58	Torrington pf	28¼	28¼	28½
300	United Fruit, ex div	111	110½	110½
101	United Shoe Machine	54	54	54
288	U. S. Steel	38⅛	37¾	37¾
516	U. S. Steel pf	89⅝	88⅝	88⅞

MINING.

50	Advsnture	23	23	23
3,350	Amalgamated	63⅜	62⅜	63¼
35	Arcadian	5	5	5
25	Bingham	32½	32½	32½
15	Calumet & Hecla	580	580	580
5	Centennial	18	18	18
1,495	Cons. Mercur	2	2	2
700	Copper Range Consol	54¼	53⅝	54
65	Daly West	49	49	49
10	Dom. Coal	136¾	136¾	136¾
150	Guanjuato	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
175	Mass.	18¾	18¾	18¾
100	Mayflower	2	2	2
20	Mohawk	42	42	42
100	Montreal & Boston	2¾	2¼	2¾
100	Old Dominion	19¾	19¼	19⅜
17	Osceola	60½	60	60
10	Parrot	28	28	28
185	Rhode Island	2	1¾	1¾
405	Shannon	14¼	13	14¼
13	Trimountain	95	95	95
135	Trinity	12	11¾	12
490	United States	19¾	19¼	19¾
525	U. S. Oil	15⅝	15	15
120	Utah	20½	20	20½
10	Victoria	6	6	6
720	Winona	5¼	5¼	5¼
10	Wolverine	54¼	54¼	54¼
600	Wyandotte	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝

British Columbia, $ bid, 9¼ asked.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 30.—The local stock market to-day displayed pronounced firmness, with a good demand for Union Traction, Reading, and Cambria Steel, but the trading signified nothing, the same interests operating at times on both sides. The fact that Union Traction goes on a dividend basis to-morrow attracted inquiry for that stock, and Philadelphia Rapid Transit was benefited fractionally. There was persistent absorption of Cambria Steel, a bid of 24½ being made for 1,000 shares toward the close. In Philadelphia Company, buying by Messrs. C. H. Bean & Co. stiffened the price early in the day, but selling supposed to have been for Pittsburg caused a feeble recession from the best. The changes, aside from these brought most stocks to the point at which they ended Saturday. In the local money market call loans remain unchanged at 4 per cent. Time money is in good supply at 4@4½ per cent. Mercantile paper is slightly dull, chiefly owing to scarcity of desirable paper. Rates are 4½ per cent. and upward. Complete transactions in stocks were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
103	American Cement	7¾	7¼	7¾
200	American Alkali	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
100	American Railways	45⅞	45⅜	45⅜
1,627	Cambria Steel	24⅝	24⅜	24½
22	Cons. Lake Superior	22½	22½	22½
15	Cons. Lake Superior pf	70¼	70¼	70¼
125	Diamond State Steel pf	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
103	Elec. Co. of America	7⅜	7	7
200	Hunt. & Broad Top	22	22	22
12	Insurance of N. A	24½	24½	24½
25	Indianapolis St. Ry	85	85	85
315	Lehigh Valley	34⅜	34⅝	34⅜
18	Little Schuylkill	61¼	61¼	61¼
9	Norristown	175	175	175
538	Philadelphia Electric	5¾	5¾	5¾
2,315	Phila. Rapid Transit	9 3-16	9	9
247	Pennsylvania	76	75⅞	75⅞
1,750	Philadelphia Co	48⅝	48½	48½
45	Philadelphia Co. pf	48⅜	48⅜	48⅜
50	Penn. Salt Mfg	114	114	114
7,325	Reading trust cts	33¼	33 1-16	33¼
1,635	Reading 1st pf. tr. cts	42	42 1-16	42
600	Reading 2d pf. tr. cts	35¼	35¼	35¼
210	Susq. Iron & Steel	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
1,400	Southern Railway	37¼	36⅝	36⅝
341	United Gas Imp	108½	107¼	107¼
300	Union Traction	44¾	44½	44⅝
2,204	United States Steel com	38⅛	37½	37½
20	United States Steel pf	89	89	89

*Ex dividend.

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, June 30.—The local market showed a slight improvement in tone, though there was very little to back it in the way of additional activity. Cotton Duck incomes were better. The extra firmness was occasioned by the tendency toward recovery, due to the corrected understanding as to the bond prospects. The balance of the list accomplished very little further than to maintain itself with a fair degree of steadiness. Money on call was at 4½@5 per cent. Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 1,116 shares of stock, and $140,000 worth of bonds were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
550	Seaboard Ry. pf	44¾	44½	44½
20	At. Coast Line of Conn	208	208	208
25	Consolidated Gas	69½	69½	69½
335	Cotton Duck t. r	10¼	10¼	10¼
10	Canton Company	104	104	104
160	United Elec. L. & P. pf	41	41	41
6	United Rys. & El. com	16	16	16
10	U. S. Fidel. & Guar	150	150	150

BONDS.

$2,000	Seaboard Ry. 10-yr. 5s	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
6,000	Seaboard Ry. 4s	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞
6,000	Carolina Central 4s	100	100	100
15,000	United Rys. & Elec. inc	69¾	69¾	69¾
29,000	United Rys. & Elec. 4s	96¾	96¾	96¾
7,000	City & Sub. (Wash.) 5s	101	101	101
1,000	Ana. & Potomac Ry. 5s	99½	99½	99½
3,000	Lexington St. Ry. 5s	103½	103½	103½
2,000	Cotton Duck 5s	82⅞	82⅞	82⅞
10,000	Cotton Duck inc	48	47½	48
15,000	United El. L. & P. 4½s	86½	86½	86½
23,000	Nashville Ry. 5s cts	63	63	63
10,000	G. B. S. Brew. inc	44½	44½	44½
16,000	A. C. L. 4s, ctfs., com	99¼	99¼	99¼
1,000	Consolidated Gas 6s	114¾	114¾	114¾
1,000	Ches. & Oblo Canal pf	10	10	10
1,500	Virginia Central com	98	98	98
1,000	Va. Ry. Elec. & Deb. 5s	99¼	99¼	99¼

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the third week in June showed increases:

Alabama Great Southern	$5,857
Cin., New Orleans & Texas Pac	6,033
Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic	6,885
Total increase 3 roads	$20,775
Increase previously reported	658,982
Total increase 33 roads	$679,757
Decrease 12 roads previously reported	162,965
Net increase	$516,792

Oneida County Court House Bonds.

N. W. Harris & Co. own and offer to investors $300,000 County of Oneida (N. Y.) Court House registered 3½ per cent. bonds, maturing in series, 1903 to 1934.

To be James Stillman's Secretary.

It was announced at the National City Bank yesterday that Cyrus C. Wells, secretary to the Secretary of the Navy, was to

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Very little business was transacted in the outside market yesterday. With few exceptions changee in quotations were unimportant, and euch as amounted to a point or more were about evenly divided between gains and losses. Among bonds there was some little activity, due no doubt to the investment of interest money due to-day. The Copper stocks were for the most part extremely dull, the only one of the group which ehowed some activity being Greene Consolidated. This issue was under some selling pressure, and declined a point to 27½, closing at practically the lowest price of the day.

***

MANHATTAN TRANSIT was steady at 5⅛ and 5. It is announced that the issue of Manhattan Transit stock in exchange for the General Carriage receipts issued by the Atlantic Trust Company will be begun on Thursday next and completed as soon thereafter as it will be possible to sign and deliver the certificates.

***

STORAGE POWER.—It is again reported that the plan for the consolidation of the Storage Power Company with several other companies engaged in similar enterprises is under discussion The matter may be submitted to the stockholders of the company some time during July.

***

The principal transactions reported in the outside market yesterday, with the high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
210	American Can	12⅝	12½	12½
300	American Can pf	54¾	54¼	54¼
200	Am. Hide & Leather pf.	41	41	41
1,700	Bay State Gas	2	1¾	1¾
50	Buffalo Gas	12½	12½	12½
82	California Copper	½	½	½
300	Camden Land	11-16	11-16	11-16
100	Central Foundry	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
2,110	Cons. Refrigerating	5⅞	5½	5⅝
100	Elec. Lead Reduction	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
800	Empire Con. Quicksilver	1⅝	1½	1⅝
35	General Carriage	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
200	Gen. Chem., cts. of dep.	5	5	5
2,000	Greene Cons. Copper	28¼	27½	27⅝
100	Havana Commercial pf.	61½	61½	61½
100	International Salt	12	12	12
400	Manhattan Transit	5⅛	5	5⅛
100	Montreal & Bost. Cop	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
10	Nat. Enameling pf	85	85	85
1,000	Northern Securities	104½	103⅞	104⅜
300	Otis Elevator	33½	33	33
25	Otis, Ress. & E. pf	50	50	50
13	Roch. St. Ry. pf	99½	99½	99½
100	San Francisco pf., w. i.	63½	63½	63½
300	Seaboard Air Line pf	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜
8	Standard Oil	656	656	656
50	Syracuse Lighting	32¾	33	33
17	Trenton Potteries	16½	16½	16½
500	Union Copper	3¾	3⅝	3⅝
250	Washington Ry. El. pf.	43	42½	43

Bonds.

$4,000	Denver Gas & El. 5s	70¾	70¾	70¾
15,000	Detroit United Ry. 4½s	98¾	98¼	98¾
2,000	Metropolitan St. Ry. 4s	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
59,000	New Amsterdam Gas 5s	112¾	112¾	112¾
5,000	U. S. Iron, C. & Coke 5s	60¼	60¼	60¼
1,000	U. S. Steel new 5s, w. i.	95¾	95¾	95¾
5,000	Va. Iron, C. & Coke 5s	57	57	57
1,000	Wash. Ry. & El. 4s, scrip	82	82	82

*Less than 100 shares. †Sell flat.

***

QUOTATIONS—INACTIVE ISSUES.

Closing quotations of stocks in which no transactions were reported compare as follows with the closing prices of Saturday:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	June 30. Bid.	June 30. Asked.	June 28. Bid.	June 28. Asked.
American Banknote	57	58½	57	58½
American Chicle	103	104	103	104
Am. Chicle pf., ex div.	90	92	90	92
American Elevated	1⅜	1½	1⅜	1½
Am. Hide & Leather	7	8	7	8
American Malting 6s	94¾	95½	94¾	95½
American Tobacco	328	340	328	340
American Typefounders	41	44	41	44
Am. Typefounders pf	98	102	98	102
American Writing Paper	2⅞	3¼	3	3¾
Am. Writing Paper pf	12¼	13	12	13
Am. Writing Paper 5s	71½	73	72	..
Borden's Cond. Milk	102½	..	102½	..
Borden's Con. Milk pf	107¾	108¼	107½	108
British Columbia Cop	7¾	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛
British Exchequer 3s	99	99¼	99	99¼
California Copper	..	¾	..	¾
Camden & Trenton Ry	4	4¼	4	4¼
Central Foundry pf	11¼	11⅞	11¼	11⅞
Central Foundry 6s	60	65	60	65
Central Fireworks	22	24½	22	24½
Central Fireworks pf	65	70	65	70
Chamion Match	..	50	..	50
Chi., Peo. & St. Louis pf	12½	14	12½	14
Compressed Air	8	9	8	9
Con. Rubber Tire	2	3	2	3
Con. Rubber Tire pf	10	15	10	15
Con. Rubber Tire 4s	15	22	15	22
Con. Storage Battery	18⅜	19	18⅜	19
Consolidated Tobacco	220	..	220	..
Continental Tobacco deb	104½	107	104½	107
Distil. Co. new stock, w. i.	30⅜	32½	29	33
Dominion Securities	21	25	21	25
Electric Boat	..	30	..	30
Electric Boat pf	43	48	43	48
Electric Lead Reduc. pf	3	4	3	4
Electric Vehicle	7	7¾	7	7¾
Electric Vehicle pf	15	16	15	15½
Electro-Pneumatic	1⅜	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝
Empire Steel	11	12½	11	13
Empire Steel pf	50	52	50	52
General Carriage	2¼	2¾	2¼	2¾
German Treasury 4s	101¾	102	101¾	102
Gold Hill Copper	1¼	1½	1⅛	1¼
Hackensack Meadows	8	15	8	15
Hall Signal	87	90	87	90
Havana Commercial	19½	20	19½	20
Havana Tobacco, w. i.	48	51	48	51
Hav. Tobacco pf., w. i.	63	75	63	75
Houston, Oil	19¾	20¼	20	20½
Houston Oil pf	72	76	72	76
Illinois Trans	..	1⅛	1	1⅛
International Power pf	..	145	..	145
Lanston Monotype	12⅛	12⅞	12⅛	12⅞
Mexican Nat. Construction pf., $17 paid off	8	8½	8	8½
Mines Securities	6¾	7¼	6¾	7¼
National Bread	..	21¾	..	21¾
National Bread pf	..	92¼	..	92¼
National Enameling	29	30½	20½	30
National Enameling pf	84	85	84½	85½
National Sugar pf	102	103	102	103
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P	40	41¼	40	41¼
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf	78	78	76	78
New Eng. Trans	¾	1	¾	1
New York Trans	12½	13	12¾	13⅜
N. Am. Lumber & Pulp	5	10	5	10
Otis Elevator pf	105	105	102	104
Pac. Pack. & Nav	..	5	8½	5
Pac. Pack. & Nav. pf	20	30	20	30
Peo., Dec. & Evansville	1⅜	1¾	1⅜	1⅞
Pioneer Mining	50	60	50	60
Pitts., Bess. & Lake Erie	36	37	36	37
Rapid Tr. Op., 10% paid	126	131	126	131
Rapid Tr. Op., full paid	115	120	115	120
Retsof	..	47½	..	47½
Retsof bonds	80	84	80	84
Royal Baking Powder pf	104	105¼	104½	105
Safety Car Heating	148	151	148	151
St. Louis Transit	29⅞	30¾	30	30½
Seaboard Air Line	24½	25	24¾	25¼
Simpson-Crawford	30	34	30	34
Simpson-Crawford 6s	84	87	84	87
South. Light & Trac. 5s	86	88	86	88
Standard Coupler	31	35	31	35
Standard Coupler pf	128	137	128	137
Standard Milling	9½	10	9¼	10
Standard Milling pf	34½	36	33	36
Standard Milling 5s	81½	82½	82	82½
Storage Power	2	2½	2	2½
Tefft-Weller pf	..	100	..	100
Tennessee Copper	15	15½	15	15⅞
Timber Certificates	99	100	99	100
Trenton Potteries	15½	17	15½	17
Trenton Potteries pf	100	105	100	105
Union Typewriter	100	100¾	100	100¾
Union Typewriter 1st pf	130	134	130	134
Union Typewriter 2d pf	120	124	120	129
United Copper	33⅜	34½	33⅜	34½
U. S. Cotton Duck	14½	16⅜	14½	16⅜
U. S. Steel new 5s, w. i.	95	95⅝	95	95½
Universal Tobacco	9	9½	9	9½
Universal Tobacco pf	30	34	30	40
Virginia I., C. & C	11¾	12¼	11¾	12¼
Vulcan Detinning	35	36	35	36
Vulcan Detinning pf	82½	84½	82½	84½
White Knob Copper	19½	20¼	..	20¾

Street Railways.

	Broadway and 7th Av	245	245	250
	Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	102	101	102
	Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	103	103½	103½
	Broadway Surface 1st 5s	112½	112½	113
	Broadway Surface 2d	101	102	101
	Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s	102½	104	102½
	Brooklyn City R. R	249	250½	249
	Central Park, N. & E. R	208	220	208
	Cen. Pk., N. & E. R. bds	100½	102	100½
	Columbus Railway	52	54	52
	Columbus Railway pf	105½	107	105½
	Con. Traction of N. J	70	71½	70
	Con. Traction 5s	111	110½	111
	Eighth Avenue Railroad	410	400	410
	42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st	111½	113	111½
	42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	99	101	99
	Grand Rapids St. Ry	40	50	40
	Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf	95	98	95
	Jersey City H. & P	19	19½	19
	Jersey City H. & P. 4s	79¾	..	79¾
	Nassau Electric 4s	87	90	87
	N. Y. Transit St. Ry. w. i.	11½	12	11½
	N. Or. St. Ry. pf., w. i.	60	..	60
	N. O. St. Rys. subs., 25% paid	..	112	..
	N. Orl. St. Rys. 4s, w. i.	..	100	..
	Ninth Avenue R. R	190	190	210
	North Jersey St. R. R	27	29	27
	Nor. Jersey St. R. R. 4s	82¾	82¾	83½
	San Francisco	23¾	24	23⅞
	San Francisco subs	102	101	102
	San Francisco 4s	91½	93	91½
	Sec. Av. R. R. consols	117½	119	117½
	Sixth Avenue R. R	170	180	170
	Steinway R. R. Co. 1st 5s	117½	119¼	117½
	Syracuse Rapid Transit	..	28	..
	Syracuse Rapid Trans. pf	62	68	62
	Toledo Ry. & Light	29⅞	30½	29
	28th & 29th St. 5s, 1996	112½	114½	112½
	Union Railway 1st 5s	116¼	117	116¼
	U. Rys. of St. L. pf. ex div	85½	85½	85½
	United Rys. of St. L. 4s	87	87½	87
	Union Traction, Prov	117	120	117
	Union Traction bonds	113¾	114½	113¾
	Wash. Ry. & Electric	15¼	16½	15¼
	Wash. Ry. & Electric 4s	81½	82½	82½

Gas Companies.

	Amer. Light & Tr	36	37	36¼
	Amer. Light & Ty. pf	94	95	94
	Buffalo Gas	11	13	11
	Buffalo Gas pf	80	..	80
	Buffalo Gas 5s	85	86	85
	Central Union 5s, gtd	110	112	110
	Columbus Gas 5s	108	109	108
	Con. Gas of Newark	56	58	56
	Con. Gas of Newark bds	102¾	103	102¾

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, June 30, 1902.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
63½	63¾	20,200	*Amal. Copper Co	63¾	63¾	62¾	63¾	— ¾
6⅝	6½	1,600	Am. Bicycle Co	6¾	6¾	6¼	6½	— ⅛
21	22½	500	Am. Bicycle Co. pf	22½	22½	21	21	—1½
31	32	1,570	Am. Car & F. Co	32	32	31⅜	32	..
91¼	91½	725	Am. Car & F. Co. pf	91⅝	91⅝	91¼	91¼	— ¼
51¼	52	100	Am. Cotton Oil	51½	51½	51¼	51½	— ¼
56¼	56½	1,130	*Am. Grass Twine	56⅝	56⅝	56¼	56¼	— ⅜
12⅜	12⅝	770	*Am. Ice Co	12½	12⅝	12¼	12⅜	— ⅛
41¾	42¼	680	*Am. Ice Co. pf	41¾	42¼	41¾	42¼	— ¼
31⅞	32	400	*Am. Locomo. Co	32½	32½	31⅞	31⅞	..
94	96	300	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf	94½	95	94¾	95	— ⅝
6	6½	100	*Am. Malting Co	6	6	6	6	— ½
47	47⅞	300	*Am. S. & R. Co	47	47½	47	47	— ½
98	98½	450	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf	98	98½	98	98½	— ⅛
127¾	128	13,950	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co	126	128	125¾	127⅞	+ 1⅝
118½	119½	125	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co. pf	119	119	119	119	+ ⅞
..	..	200	Am. Tel. & Tel. rights	14	14	14	14	..
106	106½	200	*Anaconda Cop. M. Co	106	106	106	106	— ⅛
69	70	200	Ann Arbor pf	70	70	69	69	—3
92	93½	10	Asso. Merchants 1st pf	93½	95½	95½	95½	..
82⅛	82¼	10,075	Atch., Top. & S. F	82½	82⅝	82	82¼	— ⅛
98	98½	5,950	A., T. & S. F. pf., ex d	98½	98⅝	98	98¼	— ¼
106	106½	600	Baltimore & Ohio	106¼	106½	106	106½	+ ¼
67	67½	750	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	67¼	67¼	67¼	67¼	— ⅛
12¾	13	100	Brunswick City	12¾	12¾	12¼	12¼	..
135	135¼	12,500	Canadian Pacific	134	136	134	135¼	+1⅝
130	130¾	1,100	Can. Pac. ctfs., 2d in. pd	130	130⅞	130	130½	+ 2
46¾	47	100	Chesapeake & Ohio	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	— ¼
37½	37⅝	300	Chicago & Alton	37½	37⅝	37¼	37½	..
74	74¾	200	Chicago & Alton pf	75	75	74⅜	74⅜	— ⅛
..	194¾	700	Chi. & East. Ill	194	195	194	194⅝	— ⅛
30	*30⅛	7,800	Chi. Gt. West	30¼	30½	30	30	— ⅛
75	75½	700	Chi., Ind. & Louis	75	75	74½	75	— ½
86¾	88	400	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf	87¼	87¼	86¼	86½	— ⅝
174⅝	175¼	10,610	Chi., Mil. & St. P	175¾	175¾	174¾	175	—1
171⅜	172½	300	Chi., R. I. & Pac	171¾	172	171½	172	+ ½
37½	38	100	Chi. Term. Trans. pf	37½	37½	37½	37½	— ½
16½	16¾	1,200	Chi. Union Trac	17	17	16¾	16¾	— ¼
103¼	103¾	200	C., C., C. & St. L	103¼	103½	103¼	103½	+ ¼
90⅝	91	18,300	Colorado Fuel & Iron	91	91¾	87¼	91	+3½
30⅜	31	100	Colorado & Southern	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	..
43⅜	43¾	200	Colo. Southern 2d pf	43⅜	43⅜	43	43	..
221½	222	1,500	Consolidated Gas	220⅞	222	220⅞	221½	+ ⅝
121⅝	122	200	*Con. Tobacco Co. pf	121⅝	122	121⅝	122	..
28½	29	150	Corn Products	28½	28½	28½	28½	+ ½
175	175⅜	100	Delaware & Hudson	175⅞	175⅞	175⅞	175⅞	+ ⅞
..	42⅜	200	Denver & R. G	42⅜	42⅝	42⅜	42⅝	+ ⅛
93	93¼	1,100	Denver & R. G. pf	93⅜	93⅝	93⅜	93⅝	+ ⅛
200	207⅝	600	Detroit Southern	207½	207½	207½	207½	+ ⅞
39¼	40	500	Detroit Southern pf	39⅞	39½	39½	39⅝	— ⅛
130	170	100	D. M. & Ft. Dodge pf	143	143	143	143	—7
80	85¼	300	Detroit City Gas	85	85½	85	85½	+ ½
..	5⅝	800	*Distilling of Am	5¼	5⅝	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
36½	36⅞	1,650	*Distilling of Am. pf	36	36⅞	36	36½	+ ½
16½	17⅜	325	*Dul., S. S. & At	17¼	17⅜	17	17	— ⅛
20½	30⅛	150	*Dul., S. S. & At. pf	20½	20⅝	20½	20⅝	— ⅛
36¾	36⅞	2,260	Erie	36¾	36⅞	36¼	36¼	— ⅜
68	68¼	300	Erie 1st pf	68	68¼	68	68¼	..
187	188	225	Great Northern pf	187½	187½	187½	187⅝	+ ½
85	85	700	Hocking Valley	85	85¼	84½	85¼	+ ¼
88	89¾	100	Hocking Valley pf	90	90	90	90	..
160⅜	160⅞	13,000	Illinois Central	160¼	161½	159¾	160⅜	..
210	211	1,400	Internat. Paper	209¼	211½	209¼	211¼	+1
73	73½	435	Internat. Paper pf	73½	74½	73½	74½	+ ½
53	53	10	Internat. Steam Pump	54	54	54	54	— ½
48	49	700	Iowa Central	49	49¾	48¾	48¾	..
87	88	30	Iowa Central pf	87	87	87	87	..
41	43	100	Kanawha & Michigan	41½	41½	41½	41½	— ½
33⅛	33⅞	1,600

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Surrogate Notices.

BOOSS, FREDERICK.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FREDERICK BOOSS, individually or under the firm name of F. Booss & Bro., late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business at the office of Henry Grasse, No. 167 Broadway, Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the fifth day of July next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of December, 1901. CHARLES BOOSS, AMALIA B. GRAVES, LOUISA BOOSS, KATE BOOSS, DAISY BOOSS, Executors. HENRY GRASSE, Attorney for Executors, 167 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, N. Y. City. d31-law6mTu

HAWES, BENJAMIN F.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN F. HAWES, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Grant Squires, No. 41 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 2nd day of September, 1902.—Dated New York, February 24, 1902. ISABELLE B. HAWES, Administratrix. GRANT SQUIRES, Attorney for Administratrix, 41 Wall Street, New York City, Manhattan. f25-law6mTu

LEARY, JAMES D.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES D. LEARY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, at the office of Albert A. Wray, No. 10 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 3d day of November next.—Dated New York, the 29th day of April, 1902.—MARY C. LEARY, Administratrix. ALBERT A. WRAY, Attorney for Administratrix, 10 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. ap-29-law6mTu

LEHMANN, JULIUS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Julius Lehmann, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, in the office of Charles Strauss, his attorney, No. 237 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 24th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of June, 1902.

CHARLES STRAUSS, Att'y for Executor, No. 237 Broadway, N. Y. City.

LEVY, SIMON.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SIMON LEVY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, the office of their attorney, Leo Levy, Esq., No. 320 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of March, 1902. HARRY M. HSTERWEIS, MORRIS M. LEVY, Executors. LEO LEVY, Attorney for Executors, 320 Broadway, N. Y. City. mh25-law6mTu

PATTEN, MARY A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY A. PATTEN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at No. 149 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of September next.—Dated New York, the first day of March, 1902.—HUGH O'DONNELL, MARGARET S. CARLIN, Executors. WILLIAM P. CLARK, Attorney for Executors, 149 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh4-law6mTu

VAN RENSSELAER, JULIA W.—In pursuance of an order of the Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JULIA W VAN RENSSELAER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers therefor to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, namely, the office of Varnum & Harison, No. 62 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan and City and State of New York on or before the 12th day of August, 1902.—Dated the 11th day of February, 1902. AUGUSTUS CORTORIGHT, Executor. VARNUM & HARISON, Attorneys for Executor, 62 William Street, New York City. f25-law6mTu

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Furnessia...July 5, noon | Ethiopia...July 19, noon
Anchoria...July 12 noon | Columbia...July 26, noon

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TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

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Lucania, July 5, 2 PM | Umbria, July 26, 9:30 AM
Etruria, July 12, 11 AM | Lucania, Aug. 2, 2 P. M.
Campania, July 19, 2 PM | Etruria, Aug. 9, 8:30 A.M.

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Celtic...July 4, 5 P M | Oceanic...July 23, 7:30 AM
Teutonic...July 16, Noon | Majestic...July 30, Noon

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NORWICH LINE, for New London, Fisher's Island, Watch Hill, Block Island, Norwich, Worcester, North and East. Strs. CITY OF LOWELL and CITY OF WORCESTER. Lve Pier 36 N. R., foot Spring St., week days only, 5:30 P. M.

NEW HAVEN LINE, for New Haven, New Britain, Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and the North, from Pier 25, E. R., foot Peck Slip, week days; strs. RICHARD PECK, lve. 3:00 P. M.; CHESTER W. CHAPIN, 12:00 midnight. S

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Thomas B. Hidden Buys Corner Adjoining His Long Acre Square Holdings —Other Dealings by Brokers.

The McVickar Realty Trust Company has sold for Mrs. Anna Schiele the plot at the northeast corner of Broadway and Forty-fifth Street, 75.5 by 60, now occupied by three four-story dwellings. The buyer is Thomas B. Hidden, who is the owner of a plot of 17,000 square feet, surrounding the Schiele parcel and including 1,540 and 1,542 Broadway, 163 to 171 West Forty-fifth Street, and 162 and 164 West Forty-sixth Street. By the acquisition of the Forty-fifth Street corner the size of Mr. Hidden's plot has been increased to about 22,200 square feet, its frontages being 120 feet on Broadway, 152 feet on Forty-fifth Street, and 50 feet on Forty-sixth Street. The price for the Schiele holdings is said to have been something over $500,000. Mr. Hidden intends to convert the buildings on the plot into business structures at an expense of about $50,000.

Bernard Smyth & Sons have sold for H. H. Landwehr to the New York County Realty Company the southeast corner of Ninth Avenue and Fiftieth Street, a three-story frame building on plot 44 by 80.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for the estate of Louis T. Hoyt the plot, 50 by 100.11, on the north side of One Hundred and Tenth Street, 125 feet west of Lenox Avenue.

A. L. Moredcai & Son have sold for the estate of Sidney J. Mason the five-story flat 2207 Fifth Avenue, 25 by 75, between One Hundred and Thirty-fourth and One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Streets.

John P. Kirwan has sold for Miller Mather, for $6,500, the four-story brick tenement, with store, 527 West Twenty-sixth Street, 20 by 98.9.

It is reported that Bloomingdale Brothers have bought the three-story dwelling 749 Lexington Avenue, 20 by 60, adjoining their previous holdings, between Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth Streets.

Pease & Elliman have sold for William Campbell to a client the dwelling 42 West Forty-ninth Street, 16.4 by 100, Columbia College leasehold.

Albert Miller has sold for Well & Mayer the four four-story double flats 431 to 437 East Seventy-ninth Street, each 26 by 100. The buyer, Charles Guntzer, gives in exchange the five-story flat 810 Second Avenue, 25 by 100, and the three-story dwelling 250 East Fifty-first Street, 20 by 100.

Conrad G. Strubel has sold for William S. Patten the five-story brick flat, with store, 1,957 Second Avenue, 25 by 75 by 90; for $21,000; also, for a Mrs. Schuck, a three-story frame dwelling, with barn, at Marble Hill, King's Bridge, for $9,500.

Among those sailing to-day for Hamburg upon the Graf Waldersee will be Robert E. Simon of the firm of L. J. Phillips & Co. Mr. Simon expects to remain abroad until Sept. 15.

John H. Lostam has sold for Charles King the apartment house 347 West One Hundred and Forty-first Street, 25 by 100.

Le Gendre & Finkelstein have sold for Robert Friedman to a client for $42,000 the new seven-story tenement, on lot 25 by 100, 107 Thompson Street.

Frederick W. Hotchkiss has sold to Sigmund Adler for L. S. Quackenbush three lots on the north side of One Hundred and First Street 300 feet east of First Avenue, for about $18,000, and has secured a building loan of $10,000 for a three-story factory to be erected thereon at a cost of about $38,000.

Pocher & Co. have sold to a client in conjunction with J. J. Peugnet & Co. and M. Cohn & Co., for Mrs. George Bliss, the four-story and basement brownstone dwelling 54 West Thirty-ninth Street, on a lot 25 by 98.9, with an extension 21 feet wide.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By James L. Wells.

Lexington Avenue, east side, 100 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, 25 by 100, vacant; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the Bronx Borough Bank..... $2,280

Bartow Avenue, west side, 450 feet north of Elizabeth Street, 50 by 125, vacant; together with Duncombe Avenue, west side, 350 feet south of Juliana Street, vacant; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the Bronx Borough Bank..... 500

Boston Post Road, northwest corner of Eastchester Landing Road, 85 by 109 by 25 by about 100; two-story frame dwelling; partition sale, to Leopold Hutter... 1,020

Lot adjoining, 25 by 90, to Lucy Hunter 225

Boston Post Road, north side, running through to White Plains Road, 25 by 67, vacant; partition sale, to John Connelly..... 370

Lot adjoining, 50 by 107.5, to John Connelly..... 1,525

Lot adjoining, 25 by 100, to Leopold Hutter 315

Lot adjoining, 25 by 75, to John Ruser.... 180

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Bryan L. Kennelly, executor's sale, Abraham Gruber, executor, 174 Eighth Avenue, east side, 25 feet 5 inches south of Nineteenth Street, 25.5 by 90, three-story brick and frame buildings.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, Sheriff's sale, southwest corner of Ninety-seventh Street and Second Avenue, 1,879 Second Avenue, 25.11 by 75, brick store and tenement.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, Sheriff's sale, 77 and 79 Suffolk Street, west side, 125 feet south of Delancey Street, 25½ by 100 by 20, five-story brick tenements, with stores.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, partition sale, A. H. Vanderpool, referee, 68 Carmine Street, south side, 100 feet west of Bedford Street, 14 by 59 by 14.5 by 60, three-story brick tenement, with stores.

By Peter F. Meyer, foreclosure sale, George W. Clune, referee, One Hundred and Second Street, south side, 150 feet west of Lexington Avenue, 25 by 100.11, five-story stone front flat-house. Due on judgment, $18,552.

By Vincent A. Doyle, public auction sale, 103 West Forty-second Street, north side, 40 feet west of Sixth Avenue, four-story and basement brick and brownstone dwelling, 20 by 75.4.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Broadway and Sixty-fifth Street, southwest corner, for six-story brick offices, with stores, 71 by 156.8; by J. L. Miller of 126 Riverside Drive, owner; J. Munckwitz of 247 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $120,000.

Broadway, north side, 87.1 feet north of Sixty-fifth Street, for six-story brick offices, with stores, 75 by 141 and 100.3; J. L. Miller of 126 Riverside Drive, owner; J. Munckwitz, architect; cost, $66,000.

No. 278 Riverside Drive, for twelve-story brick offices, with store, 26.7 by 80; C. F. Mattlage of 235 Greenwich Street, owner; H. Kreitler of 62 Broad Street, architect; cost, $120,000.

Ogden Avenue, east side, 50 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, two three-story frame dwellings, each 21 by 103; Joseph H. Jones of 950 Ogden Avenue, owner; John J. McMillan of 950 Ogden Avenue, architect; cost, $13,000.

Aqueduct Avenue, southeast corner of Buchanan Place, for four two-and-a-half-story frame dwellings, each 21 by 33; Mabelle E. Blair of 722 Tremont Avenue, owner; Charles E. Clark of 709 Tremont Avenue, architect; cost, $14,000.

Alterations.

No. 134 Orchard Street, to a five-story brick tenement, with store; Gordon, Levy & Co. of 230 Grand Street, owners; C. Dunne of 602 Water Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 20 Market Street, to a five-story brick tenement, with store; H. Bloom, owner; M. Muller, architect; cost, $400.

Nos. 206 and 207 Madison Avenue, to a one-story brick church; Church of the Incarnation, premises, owner; G. H. Griebel of 489 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $12,500.

One Hundred and Forty-first Street, southeast corner of Brook Avenue, to a one-story-and-attic frame stable, 25 by 50; John McQuade of 1,298 Lexington Avenue, owner; Frederick W. Fenz of 1,033 East One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, architect; cost, $900.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law, as amended, provides that a 25-cent stamp shall be placed on all conveyances where the consideration or value exceeds $2,500, and is under $3,000. Twenty-five cents additional is required for each $500 of consideration over $3,000. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus $2,500 plus 2,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration for all properties over $2,500 in value.

Monday, June 30.

AVENUE A, n w corner of 6th St, 78x73; Nom.
John H. Duffy to John J. Duffy.....
BOWERY, EVERETT & Pearl St, 883
Bowery x s w 23.4 to beginning, with use of alley; Bowery Extension, or Pearl St, 260, n e 3, 110.11; ft n s of Franklin Square, runs n e 17.7x s e 88.3x s 28.6x 25.6x s 11.1x18.4x n 12.4x n w 36.6x n w 25.4 to beginning, with use of alley; Josiah Partridge to Oscar J. Maigne, (R S $21.75)..... Nom.
BRADHURST AV, 47, w s, 136.10 ft s of 145th St, 18.2x82.9x18x85.3; Elizabeth H. Woodward to Andrew Phillips, (mtg $8,000, R S 25c)..... 9,800
CAULDWELL AV, e s, 200 ft n of 161st St, 20x125; Heinrich Huronymi to Nannie E. Fowler, (R S $3.50, mtg $4,000)... 9,175
CHERRY ST, 488, n e corner of Corlears St, 22x60; Annie McNaughton and others to Crane Company of Illinois, ¼ part.
CHERRY ST, 488, n e corner of Corlears St, 22x50; Annie McNaughton and others to Crane Company of Illinois, ¼ part. $1,812
CHERRY ST, 488, n e corner of Corlears St, 22x50; Helen S. Ogilvie, devisee, to Crane Company of Illinois, ¼ part..... 1,812
CHRYSTIE ST, 84, e s, between Grand and Hester Sts, 25x100; Augustus Prentice to Jonas Weil and another, (mtg $20,000, R S $5.) other consideration and..... 100
CLINTON AV, e s present line, 111 ft s of 175th St, runs e 163.2x s 28x s 1.1x w 183.5 to avenue x n along old e s of avenue 153, w to present e s of said avenue x n 27.7 to beginning; George M. Bayne, referee, to James H. Richards, (mtg $5,500)..... Exchg.
ELM ST, w s, 27½ ft n of Broome St, 25x100; Harris Mandelbaum and another to Bertha Volkealing, (mtg $15,000, R S $2.25,) other considerations and..... 100
GRAND SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, n w corner of Locust Av, runs n w 150x n e 98x s e 60 to said boulevard, s w 221 to beginning, (mtg $6,000); Tremont Av, n e s, widened, 100.2 ft s e from old Marmion Place, runs n e 115.10x n w 100.2 to e s of Marmion Place x n e 75x s e 150.2x s w 100.10 to Tremont Av x n w 50 to beginning, (mtg $3,210;) Adolph L. Kerker and others to Mary M. Kerker, (R S 50c)..... Nom.
HOME (LYON) ST, s w corner of Perretto (Fox) St, 69x51.6x62.8x59.1; Emil Wendland to Elise Pletscher, (mtg $2,500)..... Nom.
LOT 81, map Section A Vyse Estate; Lena Woytisek and another to Della T. Jackson (mtg $1,050)..... 2,750
LOT 181, map of Van Nest Park; Ephraim B. Levy to Dominick Meyzis..... Nom.
LOT 383, Block K, amended map of H. P. Rose, Maiden estate; Hudson P. Rose to Sidney J. Burton..... Nom.
LOTS 47 and 48, map of William C. Giles, Twenty-fourth Ward; Edith M. Giles to Leo Schlesinger, (mtg $1,400... Nom.
MADISON AV, e s, 20.7x100; Alexander Ullman to David Michael, (mtg $28,750, R S $3)..... Nom.
MORRIS AV, w s, 58.10x100, being Lot 322 map of Morrisania; Morris Av, s w corner of Gouverneur St, 88.8x100, 6th St, s e corner of Avenue D, 205x216 to 5th St, Unionport; William Reiss to George Hill, 1-7 part, (mtg $15,000, R S 25 cents,) other considerations and..... 100
PARK AV, n e corner of 80th St, runs n 76.11x c 35.10½ n 0.4x e 48.6x n 24.10x e 24.11x s 102.2 to street x w 110.4 to beginning; Sophie Rothschild to William E. Finn, (R S $40.50)..... Nom.
PARK AV, s e corner of 129th St, 24.11x 80; Anna Siegel to Abraham Siegel, all liens..... 1
PERRY AV, n w cor 206th St, 27.5x 101.2x22x89.11; William J. Quinlan to Charles H. Thornton and another..... Nom.
PROPOSED 55TH ST, n s, 473.11 ft e of Green Lane or Ave., 24.0x103.5x34.7x103; Edwin Wilson to Ottille Sonnenschein (mtg $3,000)..... Nom.
STITT, LILLIE, 112, e s, 25x100; Rosa Herzog to Banned Friend, (mtg $24,000, R S $5.50)..... 1
TINTON AV, 1,034, e s, 178.8 ft n of 165th St, 17.9x73.2; Abram C. Neefus to William J. Quinlan..... Exchg.
UNION AV, e s, 352.3 ft s of 165th St, 120 x173.6x120x173.11; George B. Clark to Bertha Hoffman, (mtg $12,500, R S $5)..... Nom.
VAN CORLEAR PLACE, n e s, Lot 150 and wharf Lot 150, map of 171 lots, land of Isaac Dyckman, runs n s 95.11 x s e 40 to n s said place x s w 20.7x s w 83.9 to beginning; Augusta Schuck, devisee, to William S. Patten, (mtg $3,500, R S $1.25)..... Exchg.
WEST END AV, e s, 41.8 ft s of 88th St, 10x99.6; E. Morgan Griffin, trustee, to Eugenie Wolf, (mtg $22,000)..... 23,000
187TH AV, w s, 125.10 ft s of 112th St, runs w 93.10½ n w 11x n 17.2x e 100 to avenue x s 25; Stanley H. Bevins, referee, to Emma Rsusser, (mtg $12,000) 15,000
2D AV, w s, 25.8 ft s of 101st St, 25x90; William S. Patten to Augusta Schuck, (mtgs $16,000, R S $1.25)..... Nom.
3D AV, w s, 92.9 ft n of 134th St, 23.9x 100; Henry C. Neuwirth to John Gerhardt, B. & S., all liens..... 1,600
7TH AV, e s, 25.11 ft n of 121st St, 37.6 x92; Samuel Epstein to Simon Epstein, (R S $3.25, mtg $27,000)..... 1
7TH AV, e s, 25.11 ft n of 121st St, 37.6x 92; Simon Epstein to Stuard Hirschman and another, (mtg $27,000, R S $4)..... 100
9TH AV, s w corner of 58th St, 40.5 x 100; John A. Schoenenberger to John C. Schoenenberger (mtg $8,000 ¼ part, R S $2)..... Nom.
3D ST, 321 and 323, n s, 120 ft w of Avenue D, 40x96; Samuel V. Hemmberger, referee, to David Michael, (mtg $30,000, R S $7.25)..... 15,600
3D ST, 345, n e s, 100 ft w of Avenue D, 20x96; Alexander Ullman to David Michael, (mtg $10,000, R S $1)..... Nom.
12TH ST, s s, 325 ft e of 5th Av, 19.9x 103.3x22.3x103.3; Sylvester L. H. Ward to the Bank for Savings, (R S $11.75)... 26,000
14TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 3d Av, 19x 103.3; Lena Dangler to John A. Johnson, B. & S., all liens..... Nom.
17TH ST, 624, s s, 263 ft e of Avenue B, 25x92; Isabella M. Pettet to Charles J. King, (mtg $10,000)..... 39
31ST ST, 129 and 131, s s, 265 ft w of 6th Av, 20x 123.6x20.5x119.5; Sophie E. Foundt to William N. Heard, (R S $13,) other consideration and..... 25
43D ST, n s, 342.6 ft e of 6th Av, 22.6x 100.5; Charles Bank to S. Sidney Smith, (R S $30.25)..... 75,000
51ST ST, s s, 175 ft w of 10th Av, 25x 100.5; Richard H. Clarke to Samuel Schwartzman, (R S $2, mtg $16,000)... 6,300
56TH ST, n s, 110 ft e of 4th Av, 20x 100.5; Frederick Sonnenberg to William J. Hoagland, (R S $8, mtg $12,000)..... 30,500
58TH ST, 475 ft w of 6th Av, 20x100.5; E. Morgan Griffin, trustee, to Laura Carter, (R S $6.25, mtg $24,000)..... 25,600
79TH ST, 431, n s, 434 ft e of 1st Av, 26x102.2; 70th St, 433 to 437, n s, 460 ft e of 1st Av, 78x102.2; Jonas Weil and another to Charles Guntzer, (mtgs $40,500, R S $9.50)..... Nom.
88TH ST, 254, s s, 100 ft w of Broadway, 18x100.8; Francis H. Macy to Sophie Sterns, (R S $7.75,) other considerations and..... 100
89TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.8; Raymond S. White to Max & Gernshyn and another (R S $8.75)..... Nom.
95TH ST, s s, 102.2 ft e of 5th Av, 100x 100.8; Isaac H. Clothier to Jacob Wertheim, (mtg $35,000, R S $37.50,) other considerations and..... 1,000
111TH ST, 143 and 145, n s, 137.6 ft o of 7th Av, 75x100.11; Serial Building Loan and Savings Institution to Sophis H. Howell, (mtg $40,000,) rerecorded..... 30,000
116TH ST, s s, 25 ft e of Park Av, 37.8x 100.11; Alexander Solro to Gustave E. Beyer, (mtg $42,000, R S $3)..... Exchg.
130TH ST, n s, 215 ft w of 4th Av, 18.9x 99.11; John B. Parnes, referee, to William A. Martin (R S $4.75)..... 11,512
136TH ST, n s, 156.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 25x100; Ernest J. Stark and another to John M. Mayer, (mtg $14,000, R S $1)..... Nom.
141ST ST, 347, n s, 43.11 ft w of Edgecombe Av, 25x99.11; John H. Loscarn to Charles J. King, quitclaim..... Nom.
141ST ST, 347, n s, 43.11 ft w of Edgecombe Av, 25x99.11; Charles J. King to Isabella M. Pettet, all liens..... Omitted.
141ST ST, n s, 456.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 25x100; Armenia Smith to Ethel E. Bailey, (R S none)..... Nom.
142TH ST, s e corner of Tinton Av, 1,006, 25x100; Samuel Hoffman to Georgs B. Clark, (mtg $24,000, R S $4.25)..... Nom.
184TH ST, n s, 450 ft w of 11th Av, 25x 99.11; Amanda C. Anderson and another to Christian Stoehr, (mtg $7,500, R S 50 cents)..... Nom.

Recorded Leases.

CHATHAM SQUARE, 22; Moritz B. Philipp to Max Breakstone, 1 10-12 years.. $1,350 and $1,500
COLUMBUS AV, 376; Julia A. Grob to John A. Froben, 3 years..... 1,800
SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, s e corner of 138th St; Paul Mayer to Charles H. Mayer, 11 years..... 1,600 to 1,800
1ST AV, 1,092; Charles H. Reilley, executor and trustee, to George Weik, 3 years..... 1,650
7TH AV, 2,245, n e corner of 132d St; John B. Haskin, by Porter & Co. agents, to James McCarthy, 7 years and 2½ months..... 1,200 and 1,500
37TH ST, 336 West; Lemuel L. Williams to Robert T. Murray and another, 5 years..... 1,200
174TH ST, 774 East; Diederick Pohndorf to Antonio Suglia, 5 years..... 312 to 324

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

BACHRACH, Abram, to Lehman Samuels; 86th St., s s, 200 ft w of 1st Av., due July 15, 1906..... $8,000
BAUHAN, Gustav E., to Frederick C. Kronmeyer; 94th St, n s, 225 ft w of West End Av., 1 year, 6 per cent..... 13,500
BROGAN, Charles, to Joseph Hamershlag and another; Amsterdam Av., n w cor 97th St, prior mtg $231,000, demand, 6 per cent..... 5,000
BURTON, Sidney J., to Hudson P. Rose; Lot 363, Block K, amended map of H. P. Rose's Farm..... 2,000
CARTER, Laura, to E. Morgan Griffin, trustee; 58th St., s s, 475 ft w of 6th Av., prior mortgage $24,000, due April 24, 1902, 6 per cent..... 5,000
CLARK, Cyrus, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 7th Av, w s, 25.2 ft n of 49th St, prior mtg —, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 20,000
COOPER, James W., to John Bell; 180th St, n s, 72.1 ft e of Clinton Av, demand, 6 per cent..... 700
CRAFT, Reuben M., to Harlem Savings Bank; 133d St, s s, 200 ft e of Cypress or Trinity Av, 1 year..... 650
DONNELLY, William F., to American Bible Society; 44th St, s s, 445 ft w of 6th Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 45,000
ELLENDER, Theodore, and another to George W. Blake; Madison Av, s w corner of 60th St, prior mtg $149,871, rerecorded, due Dec. 7, 1902, 6 per cent... 3,500
FINN, William E., to New York Security and Trust Company; Park Av, n e corner of 83d St, 6 months, 6 per cent..... 10,000
FIRST REAL ESTATE Security Title Insurance Company; Park Av, n e corner of 83d St, 1 year..... 55,000
FRANK, Joseph J., to David Carll; 5th
Northwestern, $1.72@1.74; mess pork, per barrel, $18.25@18.50; lard, per 100 pounds, $10.55; short ribs sides, (loose,) $10.62½@10.72½; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 9½@9¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $10.75@10.85; clover, contract grade, $8.35.

COTTON.—Cotton was irregular all day yesterday, with opinions conflicting and speculation light. The market opened barely steady with prices 4 points higher to 5 points lower, the latter being on late months only. The Liverpool cables, which were the first received since last Wednesday, indicated a rather steadier feeling abroad than expected, but in view of bearish crop and weather reports from the belt had little effect upon local sentiment. July shorts were anxious buyers around the opening and this served to cause relative strength in the new crop positions. However, following the call the market turned easier under profit taking and pressure from the bear side, with August down to 8.20. Then came a sudden scare of July shorts on strong bulling by a prominent spot cotton house, said to have been the leader in the January bulge in 1901. The market was finally firm for the near months and steady for the far months, with prices net unchanged to 12 points higher. Total sales were estimated at about 50,000 bales. Superintendent King makes the "in sight" for the last three days of June 13,158 bales and for the first ten months of the season 10,100,935 bales.

Spot cotton closed steady with quotations unchanged on the basis of 9¼c for middling uplands and 9½c for middling gulf. Sales, 4,071 bales. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans steady, unchanged, at 8 15-16c; Mobile nominal, unchanged, at 8½c; Savannah irregular, 1-16c lower, at 9c; Charleston quiet and nominal; Wilmington firm, unchanged, at 9c; Norfolk, quiet, unchanged, at 9¼c; Baltimore, nominal, unchanged, at 9¼c; Galveston, quiet and steady, unchanged, at 8 15-16c; Augusta, quiet and steady, ⅛c higher, at 9½c; St. Louis, quiet, unchanged, at 8 15-16c.

The range of contract prices in the local market was as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	8.72	8.84	8.72	8.80@8.81
August	8.26	8.36	8.26	8.32@8.34
September	7.93	7.95	7.90	7.94@7.95
October	7.78	7.80	7.76	7.79@7.80
November	7.70	7.70	7.69	7.70@7.71
December	7.77	7.71	7.66	7.71@7.72
January	7.66	7.71	7.65	7.70@7.71
February				7.70@7.72
March	7.66	7.70	7.66	7.71@7.73

LIVERPOOL, June 30—4 P. M.—Cotton—Spot quiet; prices 1-32d lower; American middling fair, 5 1-32d; good middling, 5 3-32d; middling, 4 31-32d; low middling, 4¾d; good ordinary, 4¾d; ordinary, 4½d. The sales of the day were 8,000 bales, of which 1,000 were for speculation and export and included 7,400 bales American; receipts, 4,000 bales, including 700 bales American. Futures opened easy and closed quiet and steady; American middling, good ordinary clause, July, 4 49-64@4 50-64d sellers; July and August, 4 47-64@4 48-64d sellers; August and September, 4 40-64d buyers; September and October, 4 28-64@4 29-64d sellers; October and November, 4 21-64d sellers; November and December, 4 18-64d sellers; December and January, 4 16-64@4 17-64d sellers; January and February, 4 16-64d sellers.

BREADSTUFFS.—Wheat—Governed almost entirely by weather conditions yesterday wheat advanced 1⅝@1¾c, closing near best point in face of considerable unloading and disappointing actions of exporters, who, restrained by the upturn, bought only three and a half loads at various ports. St. Louis being close to the crop and with nearly six inches of rain to its credit in forty-eight hours, easily led the day's strength, advancing 2⅜c at one time on July and a good 2c on September, at the same time covering a lot of short wheat in Chicago. Country buying was also a feature in the Southwest, but not elsewhere. Statistics included decreases of 1,600,000 bushels in world's shipments, of 1,020,000 bushels on passage and of 791,000 bushels in the English visible supply. The domestic visible, showing a reduction of 1,275,000 bushels, was about as expected, and had little influence. Local wheat stocks increased 50,000 bushels for the week. The export trade consisted of one and a half loads of No. 1 Northern, Duluth, at New York, and two loads outports. Quotations were given on No. 2 red, 80¾c, elevator, and 81¾@82¼c, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 82¾c, and No. 1 Northern, New York, 82¾c, both prompt; No. 2 hard, Manitoba, 80¾c, to arrive; No. 1 Northern, Manitoba, 83¾c, prompt; No. 2 hard, New York, 83¾c, to arrive; No. 2 hard, New York, 82¼c, Aug. 25-31; No. 2 red, New York, 82½c, Aug. 25-31, and No. 2 red, New York, 82c, Sept. 1-10.

ST. LOUIS, June 30.—Close: Wheat—No. 2 red, cash, 72¾c; July, 72¼@72⅝c; September, 72⅝@72½c; No. 2 hard, 75½c. Corn—No. 2 cash, 65¾c; July 65⅞c; September 56⅞c. Oats—No. 2 cash, 49c; July, 30c; September, 31½@31¾c; No. 2 white, 52½@53½c.

DULUTH, June 30.—Close: Wheat—Cash, No. 1 hard, 76¾c; No. 1 Northern, 75¼c; No. 2 Northern, 74¾c; July, 75¾c; September, 73⅝c; Manitoba, No. 1 Northern, cash, 75¾c; No. 2 Northern, 74¾c. Oats—Cash, 50c; September, 34c.

MILWAUKEE, June 30.—Wheat—Higher; close: No. 1 Northern, 77½@78c; No. 2 Northern, 76½@77c; September, 73½c. Rye—Steadier; No. 1, 58c. Barley—Firm; No. 2, 71@71½c; sample, 65@71c.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 30.—Close: Wheat—July, 76¾@76¾c; September, 72c. On track: No. 1 hard, 79¾c; No. 1 Northern, 77½c; No. 2 Northern, 74c.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Spring patents, $4@$4.30; Winter straights, $3.75@3.85; Winter patents, $4@$4.10; Spring clears, $3.15@3.35; extra No. 1 Winter, $3.25@3.35; extra No. 2 Winter, $3.15@3.20; no grade, $23.50@24.25, spot and to arrive. Rye Flour—Quiet; fair to good, $3.25@3.40; choice to fancy, $3.45@3.70. Cornmeal—Firm; kiln dried, $3.35@3.45, as to brand. Bag Meal—Firm; fine white and yellow, $1.50@1.65; coarse, $1.32@1.34. Feed—Steady; Spring bran, spot, $20@$20.50; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $19@$19.25; Spring bran, $19; Spring bran, middling, $20.25@$24.50; coarse Winter bran, $22@$23; city bran, $20.50; linseed oil cake, $27; corn oil cake, $23.50; hominy chop, $23; oil meal, $27.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
July	79¾	80½	79¾	80⅜
September	78⅝	79	78⅜	78¾
December	79⅜	79⅞	79⅜	79⅝
Corn—				
July	67⅛	68⅝	67⅛	68⅝
September	65½	65⅝	65 3-16	65⅝
December	53½	55⅝	53½	53⅝
July				$10.90

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
July	73½	75	73½	74⅝
September	73½	74	72¾	73⅝
December	74	74¾	74	74⅜
Corn—				
July	72	72⅜	70¾	72½
September	62	63⅝	62	63
December	48½	49	48¼	48⅝
Oats—				
July	47¾	48¾	47½	48¾
September	34½	35½	34⅜	35
December	33	35¼	33¾	35½
Lard—				
July	$10.57½	$10.62½	$10.55	$10.60
September	10.62½	10.62½	10.57½	10.62½
Ribs—				
July	10.65	10.67½	10.65	10.67½
September	10.65	10.67½	10.60	10.67½
Pork—				
July	18.27½	18.27½	18.22½	18.25
September	18.55	18.55	18.47½	18.50

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Firm; mess, $19@$19.75; family, $19.75@$20; short clear, $19.25@$21.50. BEEF—Firm; mess, $13.50@$14; family, $15.50@$16; packet, $14.50@$15; extra India mess, $24@$25. BEEF HAMS—Dull, $21.50@$22.50. DRESSED HOGS—Firmer; bacons, 9¾c; 180 lb, 9¾c; 160 lb, 9¾c; 140 lb, 10c; pigs, 10¾c. CUT MEATS—Pickled bellies firm; smoking, 11¼c; 10 lb, 11¼c; 12 lb, 11½@12c; 14 lb, 11@11¼c; pickled shoulders firm, 8¾@9c; pickled hams firm, 11¾@12c. TALLOW—Firm; city, 6¼c; country, 6¾@6¼c. LARD—Firm; $10.90@$10.95; city lard steady, $10.20@$10.35; refined lard firm; South America, $11.50; Continent, $11; Brazil, kegs, $12.70; compound dull, 8¼@8¾c; stearine steady; oleo, 13c; city lard stearine, 12¼c.

COFFEE.—The range of contract prices in the local market to-day was as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	4.90	4.95	4.95	4.90@4.95
August	4.85	4.95	4.95	4.90@4.95
September	5.00	5.00	5.00	4.95@5.00
October				5.00@5.05
November	5.10	5.10	5.10	5.10@5.15
December	5.20	5.20	5.20	5.20@5.25
January	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25@5.30
February				5.35@5.40
March	5.45	5.45	5.45	5.40@5.45
April				5.45@5.50
May	5.55	5.55	5.55	5.50@5.55

FOREIGN COFFEE MARKETS.—Rio—Coffee, market firm; No. 7, 4525; exchange, 11 29-32d; receipts, 15,000 bags; cleared for the United States, 15,000 bags; cleared for Europe, 5,000 bags; stock, 627,000 bags. Santos—Coffee market steady; good average Santos, 4300; receipts, 23,000 bags; stock, 863,000 bags. Hamburg—Coffee market opened unchanged; at 2:30 P. M. was net ¼ pfennig lower; sales, 17,000 bags. Havre—Coffee market opened barely steady, ¾f lower; at noon unchanged; at 5:30 P. M., steady and unchanged; at 5:30 P. M., unchanged. Total sales, 27,000 bags. January, 35.50; February, 35.75; March, 36; April, 36.25; May, 36.50; June, 33.75; July, 33.75; August, 34.25; September, 34.50; October, 34.75; November, 35; December, 35.25.

OILS.—Petroleum, bbls, $7.40, and in bulk, $4.85; Philadelphia, bbls, $7.35, and in bulk, $4.80; refined cases, New York, $8.50. Cottonseed oil—Prime crude, free on board, mills, 35c; prime Summer yellow, 44½@45c; off Summer yellow, 43½@44c; butter grades, 50c; prime white, 47½@48c; prime Winter yellow, 48@49c. Linseed oil—American seed, city raw, 67@68c; out-of-town raw, 66@67c; Calcutta raw, 85c; lard oil, 81@85c.

METALS.—Considerable local business was closed in tin to-day, the sales amounting to about 30 tons for July delivery at 27.37½@27.45c. The spot market closed lower at 27.75@28c. London also declined, with spot at £124 10s and futures at £121. Copper ruled quiet and lower here, with standard, spot to August, at 11.37½@11.75c; lake, 11.90@12.30c; electrolytic, 11.90@12.05c, and casting at 11.80@12c. At London the decline was a matter of 2s 6d, with spot closing at £56 5s and futures at £53. Lead remained unchanged and quiet at New York, at 4½c; London was unchanged at £11 2s 6d. New York spelter ruled quiet and firm on the unchanged basis of 5c, and London closed also unchanged on the old basis of £21 2s 6d. Wire rods were steady and unchanged, foreign markets were higher. Here warrants were nominal; No. 1 foundry, Northern, $22@$23; No. 2 foundry, Northern, $21@$22; No. 1 foundry, Southern, $21.50@$22.50; No. 2 foundry, Southern, soft, $21.50@$22.50. Glasgow closed at 55s and Middlesborough at 49s 7½d.

SUGAR.—Refined sugar was steady, but quiet and unchanged. The demand was perhaps a little better on new orders, and sugar is still ordered out on old contracts. Large quantities of sugar are being distributed from Western points. Refiners are still melting a good deal of sugar.

NAVAL STORES.—Spirits of turpentine, oil and machine bbls, 47½@48c. Tar—Pine bbls, $2.10 oil bbls, $2.25. Resin—Common to good strained, $1.55@$1.57½; fine, $1.62½. Pitch, $1.70. G, $1.75; H, $1.80; I, $2.35; K, $2.90; M, $3.40; N, $3.70; W G, $4, and W W, $4.15.

Crude turpentine—Firm, $1.40, $2.50 and $2.60. Tar—Firm, $1.50.

SAVANNAH, Ga., June 30.—Turpentine—Firm, 45¾c. Resin—Firm. We quote: A, B, C, D, E, $1.25; F, $1.35; G, $1.40; H, $1.70; I, $2.05; K, $2.55; M, $3.05; N, $3.40; W G, $3.45@$3.50; W W, $3.60.

CHARLESTON, S. C., June 30.—Turpentine and resin unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.—Beeves steady to strong; medium steers a shade higher; common to choice cows, $2@$3.35; extra, $3.50; bulls, $2@$3.50; extra, $3@$3.20; cows, $2@$3; dressed beef firm. Calves in fair demand; firm to 25c higher; veals, $4.50@$4.25; buttermilks, $3@$3.50; no Westerns; city dressed veals, 8@10¼c per lb.; extra do 11c. Sheep slow to a shade lower; lambs active and firm. SHEEP—Firm; mess, $13.50@$14; family, $15.50@$16; packet, $14.50@$15; extra India mess, $24@$25. BEEF HAMS—Dull, $21.50@$22.50. DRESSED HOGS—Firmer; bacons, 9¾c; 180 lb, 9¾c; 160 lb, 9¾c; 140 lb, 10c; pigs, 10¾c. CUT MEATS—Pickled bellies firm; smoking, 11¼c; 10 lb, 11¼c; 12 lb, 11½@12c; 14 lb, 11@11¼c; pickled shoulders firm, 8¾@9c; pickled hams firm, 11¾@12c. TALLOW—Firm; city, 6¼c; country, 6¾@6¼c. LARD—Firm; $10.90@$10.95; city lard steady, $10.20@$10.35; refined lard firm; South America, $11.50; Continent, $11; Brazil, kegs, $12.70; compound dull, 8¼@8¾c; stearine steady; oleo, 13c; city lard stearine, 12¼c.

COFFEE.—The range of contract prices in the local market to-day was as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	4.90	4.95	4.95	4.90@4.95
August	4.85	4.95	4.95	4.90@4.95
September	5.00	5.00	5.00	4.95@5.00
October				5.00@5.05
November	5.10	5.10

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—Tuesday, July 1.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court end Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

1—Hall vs. Gilman.
2—Foster vs. Jesy.
3—Colwell vs. Colwell et al.
4—Marie Gahrmann.
5—In re Wood.
6—In re Quick.
7—Fer vs. Flammer.
8—Higgins vs. [illegible] Ry. Co.
9—Wittekind vs. same.
10—Ross vs. same.
11—Papa vs. same.
12—Goldsmith vs. same.
13—Stelm vs. Lynde.
14—Schreier vs. Weltzblum.
15—Mitchell vs. Depew.
16—Tansig vs. Hoffman House Bath Co.
17—In re McDonnell.
18—Hall vs. Hall.
19—Willcox vs. Young.
20—Shaw vs. Meagher.
21—Smith vs. Cohen.
22—Dapolito vs. N. Y. Sus. & W. R. R. Co.
23—Rich vs. Finelite.
24—Siegman vs. N. Y. Times Co.
25—Hunter vs. Hunter.
26—Ernst vs. Am. Sp. Mfg. Co.
27—Holmes vs. Press P. Co.
28—Walsh vs. same.
29—In re Asch.
30—Sackman vs. Pope.
31—Harper vs. Man. Ry. Co.
32—Schwarz vs. Walker.
33—Hagniayer vs. Alten.
34—Schwartz vs. Am. Hop & Barbey Co.
35—Fredericks vs. Tiemeyer.
36—People &c., vs. Merritt.
37—Shaw vs. B'klyn H. R. R. Co.
38—Rablnowitz vs. Mayor, &c.
39—In re E. 173d St.
40—Hansing vs. Scott.
41—Perry vs. Woltman.
42—In re W. 164th St.
43—In re E. 168th St.
44—In re E. 178th St.
45—In re Macy Place.
46—In re Public Place, 1st and 2d Aves.
47—Mixer vs. Brooklyn Iron Works Co.
48—In re East Side Coop. B. and L. Assn.
49—In re Latimer.
50—McDonough vs. Haffen.
51—In re St. Nicholas Park.
52—Jakter vs. Simon.
53—Hoyt vs. Woodbury.
54—Greenwood vs. same.
55—Dillon vs. same.
56—Schwartz vs. same.
57—Harper vs. Horgan.
58—Hamill vs. Hynes.
59—Drot vs. Drot.
60—In re N. Y. Edison Co.
61—In re True.
62—Burch vs. Burch.
63—Lohr vs. Lohr.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., and XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., and XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Held on ground floor in County Court House—Thomas, S.—Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

1—Jane Mahoney.
2—Samuel Weinberg.
3—Sante.
4—Johanna Best.
5—John Schmitt.
6—Annie F. Larkin.
7—Robert Irwin.
8—Bridget Haren.
9—Louise Brouty.
10—Zelie V. Howe.
11—Patrick Callahan.
12—Ira F. Fraser.
13—Mary A. Haggerty.
14—Marianna Mauro et al.
15—Charles Eiser.
16—Louisa V. Mount.
17—Joseph S. Spencer.
18—Conrad Stehl.
19—Jane Whittelsey.
20—Harmann Alberst.
21—Mary E. Prucha.
22—Margaret Flanagan.
23—Margaret McKane.
24—Eliza Stapleton.
25—William H. Mead.
26—Robert J. Mills.
27—Sarah L. Cashmore.
28—Mary Sanderson.
29—Giuseppina Cassanelli.
30—Luigi Cassinelli.
31—Ellen Scully.
32—Margaret Doyle.
33—D. B. Hempstead.
34—Mary R. Hall.
35—William Everett.
36—Alice Miglin.
37—Adeline M. Brooks.
38—Obadiah B. Reynolds
39—Jacob Du Bois.
40—Elizabeth Gilliman.
41—Maria A. Mais.
42—Peter Thomas.
43—T. A. Richards.
44—Anna Ossowaka.
45—Mary G. Lynch.
46—Effingham H. Nicholas.
47—Wialfred Larkin.
48—Rosanna E. Noable.
49—Etherbert M. Smith.
50—Nicola Merlenis.
51—Eliza Jane Evans.
52—Mary E. Mitchell.
53—Henry Hart.
54—Horace Tredwell.
55—William White.
56—Daniel Donovan.
57—William Snell.
58—Ann C. Grace.
59—James D. Ford.
60—Elizabeth Egenberger.
61—William Kramer.
62—Joseph Cornell.
63—Daniel Donovan.
64—Henry B. Slothouber.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—McCarthy, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Trial Term, Part IV. Room, Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10:30 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., and V.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Pleadings at 10:30 A. M. Motions must be noticed for 10:30 and brought to a hearing immediately after the pleadings are finished. The calendar for the day will be called at 11 A. M.—Foster, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Smyth for the People.

Pleadings.
1—Grace Galloway. 2—Isidor Hausiger. 3—Michael E. Foody.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—John M. Bowers, receiver, &c., vs. Frank L. Marchese—John A. Wrede: E. Morgan Griffin, trustee, &c., vs. Daniel L. Dresser et al.—John A. Wrede.

CITY COURT—McCarthy, J.—Twelfth Ward Bank vs. Columbia Publishing Company—Eugene C. Gilroy, Patrick J. Mulcahy vs. Mary Barnes—James F. Duffy.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—In re Kiessler & Cabot Enameled Furniture Company—Moses H. Rittenberg, in re Carroll—Noah Loder, Jr., in re Hitching—Richard C. Morgan, Jr., in re Acme Credit Company—Leonidas Deonis, Van Brink vs. Sutter—Charles Brandt, Jr., South Danvers National Bank vs. Stevens—Charles E. McCann, Southard vs. Rutler—Moses J. Sneudalra.

SUPREME COURT—Greenbaum, J.—Rice vs. Knowlton; Rosenberg vs. Rice; Consolidated Railway Lighting and Refrigerating Company vs. same—Edward B. Whitney.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—Hastorf vs. Lewinsohn—Alfred D. Lind.

CITY COURT—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Brodie vs. Matthews—J. Campbell Thompson.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term.—Adjourned.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Trials.—Adjourned.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Motions—Gaynor, J.—Ex-parte business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.

COUNTY COURT—Part I. and II.—Adjourned.

SURROGATE'S COURT — Church, S. — Court opens at 10 A. M. at National Bank building.

The wills of Charles F. Mason; Lillie Adams, James Fisher, Matilda Furey, and Daniel E. W. Tano.

The accounting in the estates of Henry Immig, Elizabeth Brunnagel, Jeremiah P. Robinson, and Elizabeth Robinson.

The estates of Henry Immig and Cecile L. Fougera. (Order to show cause.)

CONTESTED CALENDAR—10:30 A. M.—No. 81—The will of Mary Barclay.

Referees Appointed—Kings County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Gaynor, J.—Gimmel vs. Gerlinger—Eugene V. Brewster, to compute. Ehret vs. Delehanty—W. H. Ingersoll, to take proof of facts. Huemann vs. Ehret—Newman, to take proof. Pickett vs. Pickett—Louis La France, to take proof of title. Bennett vs. Koch—Daniel T. O'Brien, to compute.

Surrogate Notices.

WALKER, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN WALKER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her places of transacting business, at the office of Milton Mayer, No. 27 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 21st day of November next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of May, 1902. MARY WALKER, Executrix. MILTON MAYER, Attorney for Executrix, 27 Pine Street, N. Y. City. my20-1aw6mTu

SCHOEN, JENNIE E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JENNIE E. SCHOEN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 150 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 15th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of May, 1902.

HUGO H. RITTERBUSCH, Executor.
LEON LEWIN, Esq., Attorney for Executor. my13-1aw6mTu

TENER, ISABELLA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ISABELLA TENER, late of the County of New York, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, viz., the office of John H. Parsons, at No. 253 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York, or before the first day of September, 1902.—Dated New York, the 30th day of January, 1902.

Proposals.

INVITATION TO CONTRACTORS.
Office of the Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners for the City of New York,
No. 320 Broadway, New York City,
June 12th, 1902.

This City of New York, (hereinafter called the City,) acting by its Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners, (hereinafter called the Board,) proposes to build a rapid transit railroad in the City of New York. By this advertisement the Board invites proposals to construct the railroad, to equip the same, to put the same into operation, and thereafter to use and operate the same upon a lease thereof from the City for the term of thirty-five (35) years with a right to a renewal of the lease for a further term of twenty-five (25) years, all upon the terms and conditions set forth in the draft of Contract hereinafter referred to.

Payments to the Contractor will be made for construction as the work proceeds as provided in the form of contract.

The annual rental to be paid by the Contractor under such lease, after completion, will, except as provided in the contract, amount to the interest paid by the City on its bonds for cost of construction, including interest during construction, but excluding bonds issued to pay for certain easements and the like,) and in addition one (1) per cent. on such cost of construction, with provision for contingent abatement or reduction of such one (1) per cent. during the first ten (10) years of the lease.

The points within the City of New York between which the said road is to run and the route or routes to be followed are as follows, namely:

From a point in the Borough of Manhattan, at or near the intersection of Broadway with Park Row, being the point of commencement of the Manhattan-Bronx Rapid Transit Railroad now under construction; thence under Broadway and Bowling Green and State Street; thence under State Street and Battery Park to Whitehall Street, and thence under and across Whitehall Street and South Street to the East River; thence under the East River to the Borough of Brooklyn at a point in Joralemon Street between the East River and Furman Street; thence under Joralemon Street to Fulton Street; thence under Fulton Street to Flatbush Avenue, and thence under Flatbush Avenue to a point at or near its intersection with Atlantic Avenue; together with a loop or branch beginning at a point in Broadway between Bowling Green and Exchange Place, and running thence under Broadway to Bowling Green, thence under Bowling Green to State Street, thence under and across the line of State Street to Battery Park, thence under Battery Park to Whitehall Street, and thence returning under Whitehall Street, Battery Park, and State Street to Broadway; also suitable tracks and connections in the nature of loops under the City Hall Park, in the Borough of Manhattan, and around the Borough Hall, in the Borough of Brooklyn.

The general method of construction includes two tracks. These tracks shall be of the standard gauge, that is to say of a width of four (4) feet eight and one-half (8½) inches between the rails. The roof of the tunnel shall be as near the surface of the street as grades and street conditions will permit, and is to have a height of not less than thirteen (13) feet in the clear and with a maximum width in the clear, except as influenced by local conditions, of fifteen (15) feet for each track. There shall also be suitable stations, turnouts, switches, and cross-overs. The portion of the route underground shall be constructed with steel girders, with brick or concrete arches or masonry walls and arched roof. The tunnel under the East River shall be constructed of steel or cast-iron tubes with concrete. The manner of construction of the portions underground shall be by tunnelling or open excavation.

The term of years for which the contract is proposed to be made extends for thirty-five (35) years after the completion of the road and its readiness for operation as declared by the Board, with no option to the Contractor to extend the lease for further years at a rental to be fixed as in the contract provided, but not less than the average rental for the last ten (10) calendar years before the Contractor's demand for renewal.

And the requirements, provisions, details, and specifications are stated in the printed form of contract now on file at the office of the Chief Engineer of the Rapid Transit Board, No. 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, where copies of the same and of the form of bond and contractor's proposal may be had. Such printed form of contract is to be deemed part of this invitation.

Sealed bids or proposals for the construction and leasing of such rapid transit road enforced "Proposals for constructing and leasing Brooklyn-Manhattan Rapid Transit Railroad," with the name of the person or persons, corporation or corporations making the same, will be received at the said office of the Board at No. 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, until the 21st day of July, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time or at a later date to be fixed by the Board, the proposals will be publicly opened at the said office and the award of the contract, if awarded, will thereafter and within thirty (30) days after the opening of the bids be made by the Board to the person or persons, corporation or corporations, if any, whose proposal shall, in its opinion, be for the best interests of the City. The bidder or bidders whose proposal shall be accepted shall in person or by duly authorized representatives attend at the said office of the Board within ten (10) days after the delivery of a notice by the Board and deliver a contract in the form referred to duly executed with its execution duly proved.

Proposals shall be in the form prescribed by the Board, copies of which may be obtained from the Chief Engineer.

At the time of the delivery of the contract the Contractor shall give security as follows:

(1) By deposit of One million dollars ($1,000,000) in cash or in securities of the character of securities in which savings banks of the State may invest the funds. If the deposit be of such securities they must first be approved by the Board. Such One million dollars ($1,000,000) shall be security for construction.

(2) By a bond in the penalty of One million dollars ($1,000,000) or a further and continuing deposit of One million dollars ($1,000,000) in cash or in securities of the character of securities in which savings banks of this State may invest their funds. If the deposit be of securities they must first be approved by the Board. Such bond or such One million dollars ($1,000,000) shall be continuing security for construction, operation, payment of rental, and all other obligations of the Contractor until the termination of the lease. The form of the bond is prescribed in the contract.

In case of failure or neglect so to execute and deliver the contract and make the required deposit and execute and deliver the required bond or make the further deposit in lieu of the bond, such bidder or bidders will, at the option of the Board, be deemed either to have made the contract or to have abandoned the contract. In the latter case the Board shall give notice thereof to the bidder or bidders. And the Board may thereupon proceed to make another contract with such, if any, of the original bidders, as, in the opinion of the Board, it will be to the best interest of the City to contract with, or may by new advertisement, as originally made, invite further proposals. The defaulting bidder or bidders shall thereupon be liable to the City for all loss and damage by it sustained, including the cost, if any, of the amount it shall pay any other contractor over the amount of the bid of such defaulting bidder or bidders, and without abatement by reason of any increase of rental which such excess may produce to the City, which damages are hereby liquidated at One hundred thousand dollars. ($100,000.)

Bidders shall specify in their proposals the estimate of the cost of the equipment of the railroad upon which the proposal is based. The equipment includes all motors, cars, whether used for passengers, freight, express, or any other purpose, and all other rolling stock, all boilers, engines, wires, ways, conduits, mechanisms, machinery, power houses, all real estate upon which any such power houses shall stand or which shall be necessary for the generation or transmission of motive power, and all tools, implements and devices of every nature whatsoever used for such generation or transmission of motive power, and also all apparatus and devices for lighting, signaling, and ventilation.

Actual work must be begun under the contract within sixty (60) days after it shall be executed and delivered. The railroad is to be completed, ready for operation, within three (3) years with a contingent provision for an extension of one (1) year for work under the East River.

Each proposal shall be enclosed in a sealed envelope and delivered to the Board or to its secretary, and in the presence of the person offering the proposal it shall be deposited in a sealed box in which all proposals shall be deposited. No proposal will be received or deposited unless accompanied by a certified check drawn upon a National or State bank within the City of New York and satisfactory to the Board, payable to the order of the Comptroller of the City of New York for the sum of One hundred thousand dollars, ($100,000.) If the Board shall, by notice to any bidder, accept his or its proposal and if the bidder shall fail within ten (10) days thereafter or within such further period, if any, as may be prescribed by the Board, to duly execute and deliver the contract and make the deposit of One million dollars ($1,000,000) in cash or securities, and duly execute and deliver the bond with sureties, or make the further deposit of One million dollars ($1,000,000) in lieu of the bond, then this invitation to Contractors and the proposal accepted as aforesaid shall be a contract binding the bidder to pay to the City the damages by it sustained by reason of such failure, and in such case the bidder hereby absolutely assigns to the City the ownership of such One hundred thousand dollars ($100,000) in payment of such damages. Such check must not be enclosed in the sealed envelope containing the proposal, but must be separately delivered to the Board or to its Secretary, who will give a proper receipt therefor for the deposit. All such deposits made by bidders whose proposals shall not be accepted by the Board shall be returned to the person or persons making the same within five (5) days after the contract shall be executed and delivered. The deposit of the successful bidder shall be returned when the contract is executed, and its provisions as to security complied with by him.

The price stated for construction shall include the furnishing of all materials and the performance of all labor requisite to the completa construction and equipment of the proposed Brooklyn-Manhattan Rapid Transit Railroad, including all sewer and street construction and reconstruction and other work caused by or incidental to the construction of the railway as set out in the proposed form of contract and specifications. The equipment when completely delivered shall be the property of the Contractor, but subject to a lien of the City to secure performance by the Contractor of its obligations under the contract, including payment of rental under the lease during its entire term.

The Contractor shall, in the Proposal, specify the maximum fare (the same not to exceed five cents) which may be charged a single passenger for a continuous ride over the whole or any part of the railroad.

The Contractor shall, in the proposal, specify what transportation facilities over railways connecting or to connect with the rapid transit railroad it will be able to assure to the City, specifying separately (1) in List A forming part of the Proposal the connecting lines over which shall be assured to any passenger a continuous trip for a single fare not exceeding five cents without change of cars; (2) in List B forming part of the Proposal the connecting lines over which passengers shall be assured a continuous trip for a single fare not exceeding five cents but trip with or without change of cars at the option of the Contractor for fares exceeding five cents per trip but within limitations as specified.

The Contractor's Proposal shall also state whether it authorize insertion in the contract of the clause intended to further secure to the City the transfer and other operating advantages, such clause being called in the footnote thereto *Provisions for Future Operating Agreements.*

The railroad is to be operated by the Contractor after it is completed for the period aforesaid and the Contractor is to pay to the City rental therefor as prescribed in the contract.

Bidders must state in their proposals the names and places of business of the proposed sureties on the bond (if any) proposed to be given, and the securities proposed to be deposited.

Bidders whose proposals are otherwise satisfactory to the Board may in case the sureties or securities named by them are not approved by the Board, substitute in their proposals the names of new sureties or a different schedule of securities approved by the Board.

Each proposal or bid shall contain the name and place of residence of the person making the same, the names of all persons interested with him therein, and if no other person be so interested, it shall distinctly state that fact, and if the bidder shall be a corporation, then there shall be submitted a certified copy of its certificate of incorporation, with a certificate of the amount of stock paid in in cash; and the names and business addresses of all officers and directors of the corporation shall be stated; also that it is made without any connection with any other person making a proposal or bid for the same purpose, and is in all respects fair and without collusion or fraud, and that no member of the Board of Aldermen, head of a department, chief of a bureau, deputy thereof, or clerk therein, or other officer of the corporation, or any member or employee of the Board is interested, directly or indirectly, as contracting party, partner, stockholder, surety, or otherwise in or in the performance of the contract or in the supplies, work, or business to which it relates, or in any portion of the profits thereof.

No proposal will be allowed to be withdrawn for any reason whatever after it shall have been deposited with the Board.

The Board reserve the right to reject the proposal of any person who is in arrears to the City upon any debt or contract, or who is in default as surety or otherwise in any obligation to that corporation.

The proposal shall be signed and also verified by an affidevit of the bidder or if it be a corporation then by the President thereof to the effect that the several matters therein stated are in all respects true.

Each bidder shall in his or its proposal specify an office within the City of New York at which notices may be delivered and delivery of a notice at such office shall be deemed a sufficient delivery and notice to such bidder.

The Board may reject any or all proposals if the Board shall deem it to the interest of the City so to do.

THE BOARD OF RAPID TRANSIT RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS FOR THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

By A. E. ORR, President.
EDWARD L. BURROWS, Secretary.

Bankruptcy Notices.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—In the matter of CHARLES H. MOTT, Bankrupt.—No. 4,770.

To the creditors of Charles H. Mott of the County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 7th day of April, 1902, the said Charles H. Mott was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, City and County of New York, on the 15th day of July, 1902, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, June 30th, 1902.

NO. 5,037.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of PETER HARPER, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Peter Harper, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 27th day of June, A. D. 1902, the said Peter Harper was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. A. Pendleton, No. 25 Broad Street, Room 1,544, in New York City, on the 11th day of July, A. D. 1902, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

F. K. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, June 30, 1902.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York. In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of the KINGSTON LUMBER TRIM, QUARRING AND CONTRACTING COMPANY, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt will be sold under the direction of Marshall S. Hagar, the Trustee, at public auction, by Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer, for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, on the premises of the above-named bankrupt, in the town of Ulster County, N. Y., this day, Tuesday, July 1st, 1902, at 1:30 P. M. A general description of said property is as follows: Engines, boilers, and connections, machinery, derricks, shafting, belting, pulleys, steam, gas and water pipes, tools, utensils, appurtenances and implements connected with a quarrying business, furniture, fixtures and stock in trade of said business and situated on the premises of the above-named bankrupt, or adjacent thereto; the bankrupt's right, title, and interest in and to engine house, blacksmith and tool office, and other buildings, railroad ties and dumping cars for crushed stone, and crushed stone ready for delivery. The Trustee reserves the right to withdraw any of said property for sale unless it shall bring at least 75 per cent. of the appraised value, and the further right to sell the plant and for the best interest of the estate.

Dated June 18th, 1902.

AMOS VAN ETTEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy for Ulster County, Kingston, N. Y.
AUGUSTUS H. SKILLAN, Attorney for Trustee, 34 Pine Street, New York City.
Catalogues can be had at Trustee's office.
☞ Trains leave via New York Central or West Shore Railroad.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—No. 4,619.—ALFRED E. KRAMER of the City of New York, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Alfred E. Kramer, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 3rd, 1902, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at a hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 9th, 1902, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated June 30th, 1902.

NO. 4,609.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—ISADORE RASHKOVER, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Isadore Hashkover, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 26, 1902, praying for a discharge from all the debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 23, 1902, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

THEODOR AUB,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, June 30, 1902.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York. In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LOUIS BODANI & KILLIAN BODANI, bankrupts.

Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Tuesday, July 1st, 1902, at 11 A. M., at 565 Broadway, Manhattan, the assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of fittings, fixtures, machinery, material, &c. Order of

CHAS. SHONGOOD.
MARSHALL S. HAGAR, Trustee.
CHAS. FIRESTONE, Attorney for Trustee, 302 Broadway.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York. In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of NEWMAN BROS. CO., bankrupt.

Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Tuesday, July 1st, 1902, 11 A. M., at 202 West 116th St., Manhattan, the assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of leaf tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, show cases, office furniture, safe, &c. Order of

CHAS. THOMPSON, Jr., Receiver.
GOODALE, HANSON & PRICE, Attorneys for Receiver, 271 Broadway.

Surrogate Notices.

SMITH, FRANK S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANK S. SMITH, late of Ridgewood, New Jersey, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of James A. Lynch, his attorney, No. 80 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 11th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 31st day of January, 1902.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—GEORGE PEABODY WETMORE, as trustee, plaintiff, against HENRY NSUE and others, defendants.

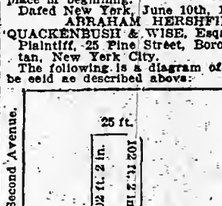
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 23th day of May, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the eighth day of July, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Esq., auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Seventy-fifth Street, distant one hundred and fifty feet easterly from the easterly side of Second Avenue; and running thence northerly, and parallel with Second Avenue one hundred and two feet two inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line of the block twenty-five feet; thence southerly and again parallel with Second Avenue one hundred and two feet two inches to the northerly side of Seventy-fifth Street; and thence westerly along the northerly side of Seventy-fifth Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, June 10th, 1902.

ABRAHAM HERSHFIELD, Referee.
QUACKENBUSH & WISE, Esqs., Attorneys for Plaintiff, 25 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of this property to be sold as described above:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is three thousand nine hundred twenty-four and 45-100 ($3,924.45-100) dollars, with interest thereon from the 28th day of May, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to two hundred twenty-five and 03-100 ($225.03-100) dollars, with interest from June 2nd, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is forty-seven dollars and interest.

Dated New York, June 10th, 1902.

ABRAHAM HERSHFIELD, Referee.
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NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—EDWARD A. EVERITT, plaintiff, against JOSEPH FRANKE and others, defendants.

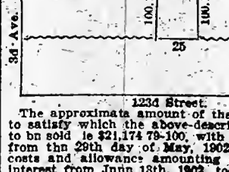
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 11th day of June, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 9th day of July, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by John T. Boyd, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land, with the building and improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in said City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, distant one hundred and fifty-five (155) feet six and one-half (6½) inches easterly from the southeasterly corner of said street and Third Avenue, and running thence southerly and parallel with said avenue one hundred (100) feet eleven (11) inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly and along said centre line of the block twenty-five (25) feet; thence northerly and again parallel with said avenue one hundred (100) feet eleven (11) inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, and thence westerly and along said street twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Said premises lie within Section 6, Block 1,788, on the Land Map of the City of New York.—Dated New York, June 16th, 1902.

ALFRED F. SELIGSBERG,
Referee.
GEO. W. PEARSALL, Attorney for Plaintiff, 49 Court Street, Brooklyn, New York City.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $21,174 79-100, with interest thereon from the 29th day of May, 1902, together with expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,200.00 and interest.—Dated New York, June 16th, 1902.

ALFRED F. SELIGSBERG,
Referee.
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WEST 67TH STREET, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY, plaintiff, against SOPHIA GUTHMAN, defendant.

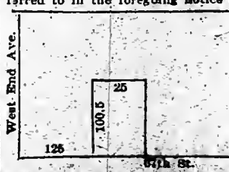
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 18th day of June, 1902, I, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Friday, the 11th day of July, 1902, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Hurbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Sixty-seventh Street distant one hundred and twenty-five feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Sixty-seventh Street and West End Avenue; running thence northerly, parallel with West End Avenue, one hundred feet five inches; thence easterly and parallel with Sixty-seventh Street, twenty-five feet; thence southerly, parallel with West End Avenue, one hundred feet five inches to the northerly side of Sixty-seventh Street; thence westerly along the northerly side of Sixty-seventh Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, June 19, 1902.

CORNELIUS P. KITCHEL,
Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:



The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and allowances, is $9,264.75, and of taxes, assessments, and other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,200.00 and interest.—Dated New York, June 16th, 1902.

ALFRED F. SELIGSBERG,
Referee.
WEST 67TH STREET, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY, plaintiff, against SOPHIA GUTHMAN, defendant.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 18th day of June, 1902, I, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Friday, the 11th day of July, 1902, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Hurbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Sixty-seventh Street distant one hundred and twenty-five feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Sixty-seventh Street and West End Avenue; running thence northerly, parallel with West End Avenue, one hundred feet five inches; thence easterly and parallel with Sixty-seventh Street, twenty-five feet; thence southerly, parallel with West End Avenue, one hundred feet five inches to the northerly side of Sixty-seventh Street; thence westerly along the northerly side of Sixty-seventh Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, June 19, 1902.

CORNELIUS P. KITCHEL,
Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and allowances, is $9,264.75, and of taxes, assessments, and other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,200.00 and interest.—Dated New York, June 16th, 1902.

ALFRED F. SELIGSBERG,
Referee.

Pianos and Organs.

20c line—3 times, 48c; 7 times, 84c.

GREAT VALUES IN PIANOS AT THE

WISSNER

WAREROOMS,
25 EAST 14TH ST.

Upright (used by artists).....$225
Upright (taken in trade)..... 95
538 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.
Upright (discontinued style).....$255
Upright (rented short term)..... 145
138 NEWARK AVE., JERSEY CITY.
Upright..... $85
Upright (celebrated maker)..... 125
603 BROAD ST., NEWARK.
Upright (used at concerts).....$215
Upright (taken in trade)..... 100
$5 TO $7 MONTHLY.
Square Pianos.....$20, $35, $45, $65, $75
New Pianos to Rent. Rent Applied.

STURZ PIANOS.
Sold on easy terms direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS AT 142 LINCOLN AVE., 134th Street, Block East of 3d Ave.

Small Pianos for Small Rooms
A little Gem for small apartments; large assortment of new and used Upright and Grand pianos. Rent for barrelin list. Rents from $3.
MATHUSHEK & SON, B'way, Cor. 47th St.

DO YOU WANT A PIANO?
Grand or upright; new or used; cash or easy payments; private apartment; all makes.
JAMES & HOLMSTROM, 23 E. 14

REAL SEA SERPENT IS HERE AT LAST

Uneanny Creature a Prisoner in the Aquarium.

Sent from Bermuda by Prof. Bristol, Who Never Saw Its Like and Does Not Know How to Class It.

In Tank No. 3, on the south ground floor of the Aquarium, there was deposited yesterday the strangest creature the authorities of that institution have ever been called upon to take care of. The creature, which may be a snake, or a moray, or a deep sea eel, or a sea serpent, arrived on the Quebec Line steamship Trinidad, and was sent north by Prof. Charles L. Bristol, Professor of Biology in New York University, who is at present in Bermuda securing rare piscatorial specimens for the Aquarium.

The creature is about six feet long, has a reptilian head, the body of a moray, and the tail of a fish. Its body is of a rich brown, striped or spotted at regular intervals with beautiful bands and spots of a light yellow. That it is very much alive is shown by its lively movements in captivity. It is on the go all the time, sometimes whirling upward, then down or sideways, striking its head against the glass walls with considerable force when the latter movement is indulged in.

Prof. Bristol in his letter to Mr. Spencer said he had no idea what the specimen was, and asked that he be informed as soon as the problem had been solved. He suggested that it might be a species of the deep sea eel, but that was only a surmise, and he frankly admitted that for once he had run across a fish or reptile the like of which he had neither soon nor heard of before.

From another source Mr. Spencer learned the story of the capture of the creature.

"I don't know what it is," began Mr. Spencer, "but whatever it happens to be, it was captured in eleven fathoms of water about seven miles northeast of Bermuda. The fact that a few feet away from the point of captivity there is a ledge where the water suddenly increases to 200 fathoms in depth probably led to the suggestion from Prof. Bristol that the creature is a species of the deep sea eel.

"Three Bermuda negro fishermen made the catch. All were intoxicated at the time, and were about ready to return home when they thought it would be a wise thing to pull in a line that they had set some hours before. One of them grabbed the line and tried to pull it in, but it became taut and refused to give. Thinking the hook had caught around a piece of coral, another grasped the line, but it still remained secure, and the third man was called on to lend his assistance.

"Pull as they would they could not dislodge the hook. Finally, all their efforts to pull the line clear proving unavailing, they decided to put on the jack ledge, which is an iron ring used to ease the hook off. This scheme failing, an attempt was made to break the line, and then trouble took place.

"While they were pulling with all their might the line suddenly eased, and before any of them had a chance to realize what had happened the 'sea serpent' had been pulled out of the water and into the boat.

"One of the negroes, a very superstitious fellow, thought the thing was the devil, and cowered in the bottom of the boat praying and yelling for mercy. The other two almost swooned with fright. All three remained thus for some time, when one of them, a little braver than the others, took a look at the strange catch, and as he did not seem to be very vicious, despite his warlike appearance, finally managed to persuade his companions—all three were perfectly sober now—to take up their oars and pull for home.

"When they arrived home the story of their catch soon became town talk, and a young naturalist of St. George, Prof. Mowbray, secured the creature and placed it in a tidal pool for safe keeping. Nothing like it had ever been seen in Bermuda. From Mr. Mowbray Prof. Bristol secured it for the Aquarium.

"Besides the mysterious creature Prof. Bristol also sent to the Aquarium a lot of fine specimens of tropical fish. There were many brilliantly colored angel and surgeon fish, a score or so of little silver butterfly or "four-eye" fish, five uncanny spiny Bermuda lobsters, an equal number of funny looking little cowfish, and two rainbow-tinted ladyfish.

In the entire lot, which came in eight tanks, there were twenty-eight varieties, totaling 143 specimens.

ANTHROPOLOGIC ASSOCIATION.

Students of the Natural History of Man Form an Organization for Stimulation of Efforts.

The last day of June will in the future be a red letter day in the history of anthropology, as the students of the natural history of man have not had until now a National organization.

The objects of the new American Anthropologic Association are to promote the science of anthropology, to stimulate and co-ordinate the efforts of American anthropologists, to foster local and other societies devoted to anthropology, to serve as a bond of union among American anthropologists and anthropologic organizations present and prospective, and to publish and encourage the publication of matter pertaining to anthropology.

One of the meetings each year is to be held at the same time and place as the annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. The association will publish a journal devoted to anthropology.

The organization of the association is the outcome of the gathering of American men of science at Pittsburg to attend the American Association for the Advancement of Science meetings

BOY KILLED BY AN ELEVATOR.

Crushed When He Attempted to Jump Off at Sixteenth Floor of the American Surety Building.

Max Goldman, sixteen years old, of 139 Watkins Street, Brooklyn, a Western Union Telegraph messenger boy, was instantly killed yesterday morning by an elevator on the sixteenth floor of the American Surety Building, at 100 Broadway.

The boy, with other passengers, was aboard a car that was ascending, and announced that he wanted to get off at the seventeenth floor. At the sixteenth floor a passenger was let off, and the operator had started the car and was closing the door, when young Goldman tried to jump out. It is believed he thought he was passing the seventeenth floor. In a twinkling he was wedged between the bottom of the elevator car and the ceiling of the sixteenth floor and his life crushed out. The body was removed to the Old Slip Police Station.

Forced to Appoint Morrison.

Justice Giegerich, in the Supreme Court yesterday, decided that Henry P. Morrison, who was, until February last, engineer of county roads in the Borough of Richmond, and who had also charge of the department of lighting and supplies in that borough, was entitled to a peremptory writ of mandamus directing President Cantor of the Borough of Manhattan and the Municipal Civil Service Commissioners to place his name on the eligible list and appoint him as chief engineer of the Borough of Manhattan, a position created since his removal. Morrison claimed that his position was a competitive civil service appointment.

ELECTRIC TRAIN STRUCK A BUNKER.

Almost Pitched Over to the Street at the Grand Central Station—Two Men Hurt.

An electric elevated train of two cars had a narrow escape from being pitched over into the street opposite the Grand Central Station yesterday afternoon. It struck a bunker at the platform with such a jolt that the fifty passengers were thrown forward violently, and one of them, Andrew Jackson of the Jackson Express Company, was injured severely on the chest.

Arnold Buckley, a Car Inspector for the Manhattan Road, was thrown against one of the seats. He felt a sharp pain in his side after the mishap, but he paid no attention to it, and continued at his duties until 5 o'clock. The pain became so intense that an ambulance was summoned, and he was conveyed to the Flower Hospital, where it was found that he had sustained internal injuries.

The bunker, which was knocked into the street, smashed through an iron railing and caused the latter to wreck the roof of a hansom cab. While the women and children on board the train were in a momentary panic, the motorman had the presence of mind to turn on the reverse current and make the train go forward an instant after the crash. When the current was changed the car nearest to the location of the bunker was about to go over into the crowded street.

REPLY TO MR. COCKRAN.

Why District Attorney Failed to Act Upon His Tobacco Trust Accusations.

Correspondence between the District Attorney's office and W. Bourke Cockran seemingly ended yesterday in regard to the letter which Mr. Cockran sent, pointing out that, according to admissions made by De Lancey Nicoll, attorney for James B. Duke, Thomas F. Ryan, and others of the Directors of the Consolidated Tobacco Company, there was room to find if criminal proceedings should not be begun. Acting District Attorney Rand wrote the following letter yesterday to Mr. Cockran:

In reply to your letter of June 28 I beg to say that you appear to mistake in some measure the duty of the District Attorney. It is not his duty, except in very extraordinary cases, to initiate criminal prosecutions. They are properly begun by the complaints of citizens before Police Magistrates, who determine whether or not the evidence adduced is sufficient to justify the holding of the defendants to await the action of the Grand Jury. The matter which you referred to me, however, appeared to be of such importance as to justify the interest of the District Attorney in seeing that all the evidence available was properly prepared and presented to a Magistrate, who has all the requisite power to compel the production of documentary and other evidence before him. Accordingly I wrote to you that, upon your indicating what the evidence was or where it could be procured, the aid of an Assistant District Attorney would be placed at your service.

Since you decline this offer, and since you have failed to indicate what the evidence is to which you refer or where it can be procured, I do not see that at this stage of the proceedings the interference of the District Attorney's office can be of any benefit.

GOV. ODELL'S TAX RATE ASSAILED BY DEMOCRATS.

State Committee in a Pamphlet Says It Is Inadequate and Is a "Delusion and a Snare."

The press bureau of the Democratic State Committee is at work, and yesterday sent throughout the State a pamphlet alleging that Gov. Odell's tax rate is a delusion; that the revenues are inadequate to meet Republican extravagances, and that it will be necessary to borrow money to meet obligations already incurred. The pamphlet says:

Under Odell, Governor, the annual expenditures of the State are $22,000,000. Under Flower, Governor, the annual expenditures of the State were $13,000,000.

Under Flower the payment of the State's bonded debt was completed. Under Odell, notwithstanding the vast annual expenditures, the State owes millions in bonded debt.

Odell's tax rate they say is the smallest in the history of the State. In this connection it is well to keep in mind the appalling magnitude of his expenditures.

A low tax rate is not in itself an evidence of good government. Neither is it an excuse for extravagance and waste of public moneys. The people are not to be misled by tax rates. They know that the more we raise by indirect taxation the less we raise by direct taxation and the smaller the tax rate.

The question which most concerns the people is not one of tax rates, but of receipts and expenditures.

The receipts of the State from indirect taxation for the fiscal year ended Sept. 30, 1901, were $16,000,000. This amount came from the tax on corporations, on inheritances, on the sale of liquors, and from miscellaneous sources.

This amount exceeds by millions the total expenditures under Gov. Flower. It is not, however, equal by millions to the expenditures of Odell's administration. The expenditures this year will at least equal those of last year—$22,000,000.

There are $6,000,000 short of the required amount. There is no other source of revenue except by direct taxation. Six million dollars were raised last year by direct taxation. A like amount was needed this year. Why was it not raised? Because this is the year of election.

Rather than raise this amount by direct taxation they pass a law (Chapter 366, Laws of 1902) permitting them to borrow six millions, and go to the people under false pretenses, claiming the abolition of direct taxation. The claim is false and ridiculous.

Direct taxation can only be prevented by reduced expenditures and increased miscellaneous receipts. The Republicans will neither reduce salaries nor appropriations. Subservient henchmen must be paid. The expense of the Attorney General's office, $36,000 under Flower, is $136,000 under Odell. The public printing, $275,000 under Flower, is $722,000 under Odell. Similar increases exist in all departments and appropriations.

YACHT COMET SEIZED.

Belongs to Edward S. Dix, Who Is Under Indictment on Charges of Larceny.

The schooner yacht Comet, belonging to Edward S. Dix, manager of the Trade Paper Advertising Agency at 150 Nassau Street, sailed into City Island yesterday and was immediately seized by the Marshal. Dix was arrested June 21 and committed to the Tombs by Judge Foster in the Court of General Sessions at the instance of Julian G. Buckley of Genesee, who says he believes that Dix, who managed his real estate and other business interests, appropriated the money with which he bought and fitted out the yacht. Four indictments have already been found against the accused.

Detectives have been looking for the Comet all along the Sound. They got track of her at Larchmont and New Rochelle, but she weighed anchor before they could capture her. She is a well-known vessel about these waters, having been owned until a few weeks ago by W. H. Langley of Bay Ridge, who sold her to Dix. When she came in yesterday it was noticed that her name and hailing port, which, according to law, should have appeared on her stern, had been painted out. The Captain was warned not to move the vessel from her anchorage. Two women and a man were seen upon her deck during the day, but no information could be gained as to their identity, no one being permitted alongside.

Mr. Buckley specifically charges Dix with the larceny of $500, but says he believes he has taken $15,000, and possibly $40,000. On motion of Solomon Goldsmith, counsel for Dix, Judge Foster yesterday granted an application to examine the minutes of the Grand Jury, as Dix had not had the advantage of a police court examination.

A Metropolitan Railway Tax Canceled.

Justice Fitzgerald, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, on the ground that it was not within the power of the City Board of Taxes and Assessments to assess the real property of the Lexington Avenue Branch of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company at the sum of $825,000 for the year 1901, canceled the assessment. The company contended that the assessment should have been made under the franchise tax law by the State Tax Commissioners, and Justice

$73,000,000 WAR TAXES RELINQUISHED TO-DAY

Means Saving of $50,000 a Year to Some Stock Brokers.

Many Branches of Trade Will Benefit—Government Still Gets $25,000,000 More Than It Did Before 1898.

The Government to-day will relinquish $73,000,000 a year income in the repeal of the war revenue taxes. The change will mean about $30,000 a day alone to Wall Street. Although under the new schedule the taxes which remain will be raised from $175,000,000 to $200,000,000 annually, the reduction is still the most gigantic ever made. In the district over which Collector Treat presides, the most important in the country, the receipts will fall from $18,594,000 to $3,500,000 yearly. Collector Treat discussing this yesterday said:

"Probably nowhere will there be such rejoicing that the documentary stamps will not be required as on the Stock Exchange. Wall Street has been hit hard, especially in the regular Stock Exchange transactions requiring $2 per hundred shares on all stock transactions. This probably amounted to over $9,000,000 per annum. The traders on the Stock Exchange who only deal on their own account have felt this tax a grievous burden, as they had no customers to charge up the taxes to. Some of them have had to pay as much as $50,000 per year. The repeal of the tax will mean just so much a year more money for them. A broker turning stocks for a fractional advantage would probably pay from $60 to $100 daily. One can readily see that $60 to $100 is no small outgo on their ventures."

During the early hours of the day the Collector's telephone kept on ringing almost continuously by brokers. The question which they wanted light on was whether or not the stamp tax would have to be paid on yesterday's sales of stocks which are to be delivered to-day. The Collector decided that in all such cases the tax would have to be paid, as the transactions really closed yesterday, the mers delivery of the stocks to-day being regarded as incidental to rather than part of the transactions.

Secretary McClure of the Stock Exchange said at first that the opinion of their counsel was that the collection was based on the date of the ticket for delivery. When the act went into effect, in 1898, the tax was collected on sales made on June 30, where the property was not transferred until July 1. The Stock Exchange Committee, which met later, ruled, however, in accordance with the opinion of the Collector, that the stamp tax on all transactions of yesterday must be paid.

The reduction of the tax on beer will also produce a great change in the business. For weeks retailers have been holding off buying their supply because of the imminent reduction of the tax on beer from $1.60 to $1 per barrel.

Summarizing, the beneficiaries under the repeal of the tax will be bankers, stock brokers, dealers in grain and provisions, pawnbrokers, Custom House brokers, proprietors of places of amusement, of bowling alleys and billiard rooms, and dealers and manufacturers of tobacco. Taxes on legacies and distributive shares of personal property are revoked, but the estates of all persons dying prior to July 1 this year will be subjected to the legacy tax, even if the distribution is not made until after that date.

The clerical work in each of the internal revenue offices will also be materially lessened. In Collector Treat's office four men will be laid off, although the force will remain slightly larger than it was before 1898, when the tax was imposed, this because of the natural increase of the business of the office.

Previous to 1898 there had been a revenue tax bringing in to the Government $175,000,000. A year ago a reduction of about $30,000,000 was effected. Despite the present reduction the Government will receive about $25,000,000 more annually now than it did prior to 1898.

COL. DADY HONORED.

Banqueted and Presented with a Loving Cup by Five Hundred Brooklyn Admirers.

A terrible wind blew over Coney Island last night, disturbing the waters and rousing rolling whitecaps, which receded with a gurgling sound. The noise that half blended with the elements sounded like this:

I'd sooner sing the song to a harp with one string,
Than hear the waters gurgle or the nightingale sing.
For we've all come down to Coney to shout for Michael Dady.

This noise came from Clayton's Pabst Hotel on Surf Avenue. Five hundred friends, constituents, and enemies, as he chose to term some of them, were assembled to pay honor to Col. Michael J. Dady, the Republican leader of the First Assembly District of Brooklyn, and to give him a loving cup of silver. The speech of presentation was made by William W. Wingate.

Mr. Dady received a rousing greeting when he entered the dining hall.

Mr. Wingate, in his speech presenting the silver token of esteem, said:

"We are here to honor a man who is the representative of the two great classes that are distinctly American."

"What are they?" asked a voice. "New York and Brooklyn?"

"He has raised himself," continued Mr. Wingate, "from an employe to an employer, and his influence extends even to an island of the sea."

Mr. Dady said in responding:

"The English language does not can not express the appreciation I feel at this great surprise. All the education I have received has been in politics, all the friendships I have made have been in politics, and all the enemies I have made have been in politics."

West Side Water Shortage.

Engineer George W. Birdsall of the Water Supply Department said yesterday that the temporary shortage of water on the west side was caused by an engine which broke down in the pumping station, and that as soon as repairs are made the service will be the same as before. "We have a low-pressure service, and it is a hard matter to decide what to do," he added. "The builders are putting up six-story tenements, and we have trouble in getting the water up four stories."

Vest Button Saved His Life.

During a quarrel in "Little Italy" last night, the cause of which is said to be ens of the belles of that part of the city, Benjamin Harris, twenty-seven years old, of 216 East One Hundred and Seventh Street, was stabbed in the abdomen with a stiletto. His life was saved by a vest button, upon which the point of the stiletto broke. Vito Corporono, twenty-six years old, a sailor of 227 East One Hundred and Seventh Street, was locked up by the East One Hundred and Fourth Street police on a charge of having done the stabbing.

Memorial Window to Father Malone.

A memorial window to the late Rev. Sylvester Malone, for more than fifty years the rector of the Church of Sts. Peter and Paul, in Wythe Avenue, Williamsburg, has been completed and placed in the new façade of the edifice. The formal unveiling of the window will take place in the Fall.

Early Summer Closing at Tiffany's.

Tiffany & Co. will close their establishment at 5 P. M. daily during July and August, excepting Saturdays, when they close at noon. The house will also be closed from the evening of July 3 to the morning of July 7.

The Sunday Edition.

Something to please everybody. The Sunday edition of The New York Times—always interesting—will be specially so next Sunday, as it will abound in a variety of timely, pertinent, and entertaining features. Magazine Section. News Section. Magazine Supplement. Financial.

FELL SIX STORIES SAFELY.

Scalp Wound and Slight Soreness Net Injury from Workman's Plunge from New Building.

Michael Manion, a bellman employed to signal beside the shaft of the largest of two elevators used for hauling materials up and down in the new Hanover Bank Building, at Nassau and Pine Streets, fell six stories down one of the elevator shafts yesterday, and was taken to the Hudson Street Hospital without having sustained any injury except a cut on his head and a bad shaking up. He was kept at the hospital for fear a later examination might show that he had received hurts which were not apparent at first.

The bellman is twenty-five years old, and lives in the Bronx. Some one called to him from the ninth floor, and he leaned over the edge of the shaft from his position on the tenth. The elevator came down from above, in response to a lever manipulated by an engineer in the basement. It is supposed that Manion was pulled down by the suction of the passing car. He lurched forward and fell with a shriek, and his fellow-workmen rushed toward the shaft from all the floors, expecting to see his mangled remains at the bottom. He struck the floor of the car as it reached the fourth floor.

Rubbing his cut head and remarking that he felt rather shaky, he was taken from the car after it had reached the basement. Although he had struck it at the fourth floor, the last four stories may be added to the distance he fell, for ths car does not descend gently, like a passenger car, but rather like a catapult. It strikes the basement landing with a crash.

After having been laid on a pile of bags, the bellman calmly felt all his limbs, sighed with relief on concluding they were intact, and waited for an ambulance, which had been summoned with all haste. He said his head felt a little sore, and his eyes hurt. The surgeon who examined him failed to find any serious injury, but took him to the hospital for further rest from the shock, saying it was possible that a more rigid examination might show some real hurts.

Manion shouted to his comrades as the ambulance was driven away, that he would be back at work soon.

COMING GIANT STEAMSHIPS.

Vessels for the Great Northern Company Will Be the Largest in the World.

The ocean vessels which are now being built by the Great Northern Steamship Company, and which within a year will be plying between Seattle and the Orient, will be the largest ever constructed in the world, and suggest many interesting comparisons. As compared with ths vessels now on the Pacific Ocean, they will be six times as great.

In fact the capacity of these leviathans of the deep can only be realized by comparisons. They will carry double that of any other ocean steamer in existence. Each vessel has deck room of over five acres, available for carrying freight. Each can carry over 900,000 bushels of wheat. Taking the average 36-foot car, with a capacity of 60,000 pounds, this would make a railroad train nearly seven miles long. To transport a full mixed cargo of one of three vessels would require 2,500 ordinary railway freight and passenger cars. Each vessel will carry over 200,000 barrels of flour, which, if placed end to end, would cover a distance of more than 120 miles.

The vessels will each be 630 feet long, 73½ feet extreme beam, 55 feet 6 inches in depth; have a gross tonnage of about 21,000 and an extreme load displacement of about 38,000 tons. The amount of steel required in the construction will aggregate fully 28,000 tons, including about 4,500,000 rivets and 40 miles of wire.

The ships are constructed with a double bottom, consisting of a surface of plate similar to the outside shell, extending the whole length of the vessel. The space is divided into water-tight compartments to preserve the ship from sinking or the cargo from being damaged. The system of pumping is such that the ship can be trimmed or the stern or bow depressed at will. Fresh water can be carried in these compartments for the supply of the boilers. These are also the first vessels to be provided with a double keel, which gives them an increase of strength.

Bilge keels or "fins" are fitted on each bilge so that the rolling of the ship in a sea may be lessened. These ships will be the only vessels that will handle their cargo by electric power, and, in fact, all the auxiliaries of the vessel save the propelling machinery will be electrically operated.

Several of the large cargo spacee will be arranged for the carrying of frozen meats and perishable fruit, and the cold storage rooms will hold sufficient provisions to feed 1,500 people for four weeks.

ELEVATED TRAIN ABLAZE.

Electric Cars Burned and Near-by Property Menaced by Spectacular Fire on Third Avenue Line.

A train of four electric cars of the Third Avenue Elevated Railway caught fire shortly before 3 o'clock yesterday morning while it was standing on the middle track between Ons Hundred and Twentieth and One Hundred and Twenty-first Street. Three of the cars were burned from their trucks to the roofs.

A man on Third Avenue first noticed flames rising from ths roof of one of ths cars, and sent in an alarm. Battalion Chief Lawlor sent in a second alarm. He saw that the fire not only threatened the elevated structure, but also adjacent property.

The firemen, donning rubber boots as a protection against ths electrically charged third rail, raised ladders from the street and dragged their hose up after them. While they were fighting the flames there were several flashes of dazzling brilliancy and reports like the explosion of cannon crackers. The flames from the cars mounted high in ths air, and burning embers lit on roofs of surrounding houses.

Battalion Chief Lawlor had stationed two companies of men on the roofs of Callan's dry goods store and Fennell & Pye's furniture store, near One Hundred and Twenty-first Street. Several times they found occasion to stamp out small fires that started on those buildings. The intensity of the heat which arose from the burning cars was shown by ths cracked windows in the buildings nearby.

For an hour, while the blaze was at its worst, the trains on both the north and south bound tracks of the road were blocked.

It is supposed that defective insulation was the cause of the fire.

THE GREATEST CUSTOMS YEAR.

Duties Collected at This Port the Largest in the History of the Service.

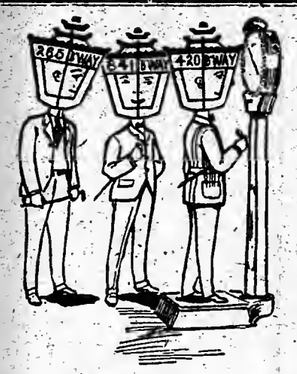
Collector Stranahan of the Custom House yesterday gave out the following statement showing the entries and the duties collected for each year since 1897. It appears from this statement that the amount of duties collected last year was not only the largest under the Dingley tariff, but the largest in the history of the Custom House.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

Fiscal Year, June 30.	Entries.	Duties Collected.
1901-2	334,434	$165,500,128.06
1900-1	310,533	153,349,846.33
Increase	23,901	$12,151,279.73

Amount of duties collected under the Dingley tariff Act of July 24, 1897:

Fiscal Year.	Entries.	Duties Collected.
1897-8	227,757	$108,986,055.84
1898-9	256,744	136,500,097.54
1899-1900	298,913	158,202,414.20
1900-1	310,533	153,349,846.33



Three BROADWAY Stores: 841 Cor. 13th St. | 420 Cor. Canal St. | 265 Near Chambers St.

R: *Hot Weather Tonic*

to be taken July and August.

3 Feather-weights: Homespun, Wool Crash and Flannel Coat and Trousers, $10, $12 & $14.

Always Dressy and Cool, Blue Serge Suits, single or double-breasted, $15.00. Smartest shown in town.

Did you have your "Cravenette" Sunday? $15 to $25.

Going swimming on the 4th? Bathing Suits, $1.00 to $7.50.

O, Yes! Straw Hats $1 to $3. Panamas up to $18.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

SMOKE NUISANCE HEARING

Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company's President Testifies.

Says It Is More Expensive to Burn Soft than Hard Coal—Manhattan Road's Case.

The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company had an opportunity yesterday afternoon at the Brooklyn office of the Department of Health, 38 Clinton Strset, to show cause why it should not be proceeded against for creating a nuisance by burning soft coal. Dr. Raymond, Assistant Sanitary Superintendent, presided at the hearing. President Jacob L. Greatsinger, John L. Wells, and Purchasing Agent Van Cott were present for the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, and the examination was conducted by Dr. Raymond, Dr. Henry V. Walker, Chief Inspector of the department, and Assistant Corporation Counsel Whitney.

Mr. Greatsinger, who was the first witness, said that the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company was at present consuming from 5,000 to 6,000 tons of coal per week. Of this about two-thirds was soft coal and about one-third hard coal.

"The amount of hard coal purchased and in sight, that is, provided it is delivered," he continued, "would with close economy last thirty-two days. The soft coal purchased and in sight might last about twenty-four days. When we thought there would be a strike we made arrangements to purchase a good supply and sent out a good many orders. When they will be filled I do not know."

Mr. Greatsinger said that it was more expensive to burn soft coal than hard coal, as the furnaces were constructed for hard coal. The policy of the company was to reduce the consumption of soft coal to a minimum. The company burned more soft coal at the power stations than in the furnaces of the locomotives of the elevated roads, for the reason that there was a better draught in the power houses. In accordance with the policy of the company to burn as little soft coal as possible, the company had purchased power from the Edison Electric Company to aid in running the electric cars. All of the power houses except one were burning more or less hard coal, and one or two of the power houses were burning only hard coal.

"We are receiving no coal at all under our yearly contract," he went on. "Whatever we get we must pick up on the outside. Before the strike we were using nearly 7,000 tons a week."

Mr. Greatsinger was questioned at length on the subject of smoke consumers. He went into technicalities, the gist of his evidence being that all the smoke-consuming devices were more or less unsatisfactory.

Purchasing Agent Van Cott was examined as to the quantity of anthracite in sight. His figures varied somewhat from the estimate given by Mr. Greatsinger, but it was explained that it was only an estimate. Enough coal had been shipped to the company this week, Mr. Van Cott said, to last a week, burning hard coal exclusively. Before ths strike was ordered they had placed large orders for hard coal.

"Can't you get that now?" asked Dr. Raymond.

"Oh, no," was the reply. "If we could we would be happy. We will have to wait until the striks is over. We are ordering on the outside now."

Dr. Raymond adjourned the hearing without naming a date when it will be resumed. After the hearing Mr. Greatsinger was asked what would be done if the Health Department forbade the use of soft coal.

"It would mean that we would have to take off a great number of trains," he replied.

The hearing in the case against the Manhattan Railway Company for burning soft coal which was to have come up before Magistrate Zeller yesterday, and which was instituted by District Attorney Jerome, was adjourned for a week after a conference between Assistant Corporation Counsel Stelle and Acting District Attorney Rand. This was because the company had now abated the nuisance and is burning only hard coal. It was also agreed between the representatives of the Health Department and the company that a test will be made in the meantime of the use of egg coal instead of broken anthracite in the dummy engines of the company as egg coal is more plentiful than broken anthracite.

The agents of the Manhattan Railway Company said yesterday that they were adding to their supply of hard coal from day to day, and that they expected to be able to use hard coal exclusively for some time to come. They said, however, they were being forced to pay exorbitant prices.

SWEEPING CHANGES IN IMMIGRATION BUREAU.

Registry Department and Special Inquiry Board Are Now Widely Separated.

Commissioner of Immigration William Williams yesterday made some sweeping changes in the different departments of the bureau. The first change was separating the Special Inquiry Bureau from the partial control of the Registry Division, of which John Lederhiger is the chief. Hereafter the two departments will be absolutely independent of each other, and the Commissioner said he was certain that the change would have a most beneficial effect on the work of both departments. In separating the departments Mr. Williams also saw fit to appoint a new head for the Special Inquiry Bureau. The appointee is Capt. Joseph Weldon, who has been stationed at the Barge Office.

The deportation department, which is a part of the Special Inquiry Bureau, has been managed in a very lax fashion, the Commissioner thinks.

"I have been told by an agent of the Department of the Outdoor Poor," said the Commissioner yesterday, "that more than 2,000 persons who landed at Ellis Island within the past year have appealed to the department for assistance. How do you account for these people, and why were they let in in the first place? In my mind there is no doubt but that they should have been detected and found disqualified to land on their arrival.

A short story for a short week.

Getting things ready to play all day Friday and Saturday.

(ALL OUR STORES CLOSE ALL DAY SATURDAY, JULY 5TH, AS WELL AS THE FOURTH.)

Are your playthings ready?
Flannels.
Straw hats — Panamas and others.
Low shoes—russet and black.
Negligee shirts.
Norfolk jacket suits.
Bathing suits.
Dress suit cases.
Anything and everything man or boy wears.

The Kempshall golf ball is livelier than the lively Haskell. You'll find the Kempshall here.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Av.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

INSANE WOMAN'S FALL.

Death Certificate Referred to the Coroner for Investigation.

The certificate of the death of Sarah Kutz, an inmate of the Manhattan State Hospital since June 19, was held up by the Board of Health yesterday. The body of the woman had bruises, but Dr. W. D. Mosely attributed death to acute mania and exhaustion.

Dr. Guilfoyle, Registrar of Statistics at the Health Board, said last evening that a letter from the Superintendent of the Manhattan State Hospital declared that the woman was emaciated and in a poorly nourished condition when she was admitted to ths hospital. While in a delirious condition she threw herself out of bed and sustained a fracture of a rib.

Where a patient sustains an injury while in a hospital and dies afterward the case is one for the Coroner, and therefore the certificate was held up. The Coroner will determine whether the accident was in any way a contributing cause of death.

Truckman Ran Over His Own Son.

Four-year-old George Ruppert of 597 Humboldt Street, Willamsburg, was killed yesterday by being run over by a truck driven by his father. Yesterday was the boy's birthday, and the father took him with him on his day's work. The boy was seated on the seat with his father when he fell to the street in front of the truck and the wheels passed over his body before the frantic parent could check the horsee. He died in a few minutes.

LEGAL NOTES.

INJURIES TO TRESPASSERS.—Stoddard Hammond le the owner of a large artificial lake in Sullivan County that is surrounded by more than 300 acres of wild forest. The lake is stocked with trout, and Mr. Hammond maintains a hatchery that produces 2,000,000 trout spawn annually. Notices are posted about the preserve to warn off trespassers. Mr. Hammond also employs a night watchman, whose duty it is to patrol ths laks at night to protect ths fish from poachers and wild animals. The watchman was in the habit of carrying either a shotgun or a rifle, kept about the place by Mr. Hammond to kill muskrats and mink. He sometimes fired into the air to frighten any poachers that might be about the lake. One very dark night in June, 1899, the watchman, hearing a noise in some thick brush on shore, discharged the rifle into the woods. Three young men, who had been fishing without permission, were on the shore, and one of them, Frank L. Magar, was wounded quite seriously. In a suit by him against Mr. Hammond, a verdict in his favor for $15,000, which had been affirmed by the Appellate Division, was reversed lately by the Court of Appeals. The reversal is ordered because the trial court refused to charge the jury that if the plaintiff knew that the watchman on the lake was in the habit of discharging a gun, and went there after receiving such information, he could not recover, even if the defendants, or either of them, were negligent, and that if the plaintiff knew or had heard that

James McCreery & Co.,

SUIT DEP'T.

Remaining stock of Tailor made suits, made of Etamine, Cheviot and Cloths. Various models and colors.

18.50 and 25.00

Blue or Black, unlined canvas skirts, finished with taffetas silk straps.

9.50

Blue, Black or Oxford grey cheviot skirts. Unlined,—gored, flare model.

4.75

Twenty-Third Street.

James McCreery & Co.,

COTTON DRESS GOODS.

10000 yards,—satin striped, printed Mousseline de soie. A dainty silk and cotton fabric, with floral designs on white ground.

Plain mousseline,—pink, pale blue, tan or black.

25c per yard
value 50c

3000 yards of fine Swiss,—small or medium size, black dots and figures on white ground.

35c per yard
value 65c

Twenty-Third Street.

Clearing Sale of *Parasols.*

Tuesday, July 1st,

We will place on sale a number of lines of

Plain and Fancy Parasols,

which we wish to close out. Former prices from $2.50 to $6.50. The reduced prices will be

$1.50, $1.95, $2.50 and $3.50.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

CARPETS!

SPECIAL! SPECIAL!

WE OFFER AN IMMENSE LINE OF

CARPETS (various grades,)
RUGS (various sizes,)
& MATTINGS (various qualities,)

slightly damaged by water in storage warehouse, to close out quickly AT HALF PRICE.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.

Sixth Ave., 13th and 14th Sts.

N. B.—In our Furniture Buildings: Great Clearance Sale of Summer Furniture and Furnishings, including Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Cottage Draperies, &c., &c.

Our store will be closed from Thursday, July 3, 6 P. M., to Monday, July 7.

LEGAL NOTES.

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION DIVIDENDS.—Ths by-laws of the Columbia Mutual Building and Loan Association provided that on the capital stock there should be paid annually, "out of the profits earned, a dividend not exceedihg 7 3-10 per cent. upon the face value thereof, such dividend to be ascertained at the annual meeting of the Board of Directors." A law passed in 1875, under which the association was incorporated, directed that no dividends should be declared except from the earnings of the association. It was provided in the certificates of stock that "profits to the extent of 7 3-10 per cent. per annum will be paid on par value of this certificate annually." Attached to the certificates of stock were coupons, which, on the face, purported to be absolute promises to pay semi-annually interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent. per annum. In an action by Harold D. Watson to recover on such a coupon, the Second Appellate Division holds, by Justice Willard Bartlett, that the plaintiff's right to dividends on his stock was contingent upon a sufficient amount of money being earned to warrant a dividend and its actual declaration. Justice Bartlett points out that the by-law providing that the shares should be paid a dividend not exceeding 7 3-10 per cent annually upon the face value "out of the profits earned," plainly showed that the per cent in question was merely the maximum charged there could be no recovery. This request, the court decides, in an opinion by Judge O'Brien, embodied the general rule that where the negligence or misconduct of the injured party is a contributing cause of the injury he cannot recover, even though negligence could be imputed to the defendants.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; winds north to northwest.

VOL. LI...NO. 16,376. NEW YORK. WEDNESDAY. JULY 2, 1902.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

HILARITY IN THE HOUSE AS CONGRESS ADJOURNS

The Senate, Dignified and Stately, Awaits the End.

Members of House in Chorus Sing "He's a Jolly Good Fellow" for the Speaker —Affectionate Greeting for Ex-Confederate.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Quietly and languidly in the Senate the first session of the Fifty-seventh Congress came to a close at 5:30 o'clock this afternoon, ending a dull day with an hour of dignified waiting for the end, without even the usual crowd in the galleries. In the House everybody was lively, and there was hardly a moment of the day when the occupants of the galleries did not find something worth seeing and hearing, and at the end the liberated servants of the people frolicked and skylarked like a pack of schoolboys at the beginning of vacation.

Outside of the agreements to conference reports nothing of great consequence was done in either body. When the Senate convened some humorous comment was occasioned among the spectators by the appearance of Senator Patterson on the floor with a long speech on the Philippine question. Mr. Patterson has talked more than any other Senator during the session, and yesterday people of sporting proclivities were offering bets that the last day of the session would not go by without a long speech from him. The conference reports on the Philippine and Naval Appropriation bills were the important businesses, and they were passed without incident.

At 3:10 in the afternoon the resolution to adjourn at 5:30 o'clock was passed. Some life was lent to the session after that by a tart debate provoked by a resolution offered by Senator Carmack, providing that the Philippines Committee should go over to the Philippines during the recess of Congress and continue its inquiry there. What made this interesting was a speech made by Senator Spooner in his most characteristic style. He prodded and tormented the Democrats, and when he had succeeded in provoking them to rise and interrupt him, he snarled and roared at them in such a way as to completely disconcert them. Again and again the galleries laughed unrestrainedly as Mr. Spooner dragged a victim to the floor and then had fun with him.

THE LAST HALF HOUR.

The last executive session began at 4:25 and lasted eleven minutes. By this time all the business had been cleared up. A recess was taken until 5 o'clock, and the crowds in the galleries swarmed over to the House and did not come back. At 5 o'clock President Frye took the chair again. It was a dismal sort of a half hour. Not more than twenty Senators were present, and, except for the announcement of the passage of bills, no business was transacted.

Senators wandered around the chamber and talked to each other. An interesting feature of this dying hour of the session was a long and earnest conference, most friendly to all appearance, between the two Ohio Senators, Hanna and Foraker, a thing said to be without precedent. Hanna kept walking briskly about the chamber shaking hands with everybody and without his cane. There was not a trace of gout; he did not limp, and he seemed as happy as a boy over his recovery of his health.

Postmaster General Payne came in and held a sort of levee, everybody coming up to shake hands with him.

Senator Perkins made a complete tour of the chamber and left out nobody in his handshaking trip. Senator Cockrell, in accordance with his custom, presented a resolution of thanks to the presiding officer, to which Mr. Frye responded in a little speech, and then at 5:29—one minute ahead of time—he declared the Senate adjourned. Everybody who was still in the chamber rushed out.

HOUSE'S CLOSING HOURS.

Very different was the closing day in the House. Aside from the conference reports, the business of chief importance was the passing of the bill to promote the efficiency of the Marine Hospital Service and change its name to the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service. But there were plenty of other bills, mostly of no importance.

Mr. Sulzer, who has been unusually quiet during the session, had a chip on his shoulder to-day, and was extremely aggressive. He filibustered against the motion to adjourn at 5:30, which for some reason he wanted amended so as to set the adjournment for July 8. After he had exhausted every other means of delay, he rose to a Parliamentary inquiry. The Speaker, whose gavel had been so busy all day that his hand was tired, lost his patience, and, with one mighty bang of his official weapon, he shouted in a voice that seemed to rend the ceiling:

"The Chair declines to recognize the gentleman from New York. He is filibustering."

Mr. Sulzer grinned happily, and sat down.

The last hour and a half of the session was the liveliest of all, and the credit therefor is due to Mr. Cousins of Iowa, who was pre-eminently the happiest man in the House. The report of the investigation in the Capt. Christmas case had been put on the calendar, and Mr. Cousins insisted on making a speech on it. His speech was in ridicule of Mr. Richardson of Tennessee for having made the House investigate such a story as that of Christmas. With a beaming smile he heaped ridicule on Mr. Richardson for three-quarters of an hour.

He gave a historical review of all the alchemists of the Middle Ages, giving a biography of every man who claimed to have found the philosopher's stone or to have discovered the elixir of life, and after each brief biography he suggested that here was a case which might well enlist the attention and energy of the gentleman from Tennessee. In his peroration he declared that if all the absurdities and follies ever perpetrated by mankind were lost in the surging sea of oblivion, and some kindly wind caught Christmas's yarn and wafted it to the shores of the future, it would be enough of itself to remain as a complete encyclopedia of human folly.

Mr. Richardson, who is not of a humorous cast of mind, got up and made a reply to Mr. Cousins which was not only profoundly serious, but rather heated. Mr. Richardson wanted to keep up the fight, but the Speaker cut him short, and after a little unimportant business he made his little speech, banged his gavel, and declared the House adjourned. It was 5:31 o'clock—one minute behind time.

SCENES AFTER ADJOURNMENT.

A moment after Mr. Tawnsy of Minnesota began to sing "My Country, 'Tis of Thee." Immediately every voice in the hall caught it up. The Representatives sang it with a will. Just as the last line had been sung the Speaker, leaning on his cane, walked down to the front of the House. Instantly Mr. Tawney, who, by the way, was the leader of the beet-sugar band which overthrew the Speaker a short time ago, started to run down the aisle toward him, singing as he went, "For he's a jolly good fellow." Everybody took it up, and there was a wild rush for the Speaker. Mr. Tawney was the first to grasp his hand, and then every man in the House filed past the Speaker, shaking his hand and singing "For he's a jolly good fellow." A dozen or so of the beet-sugar men, headed Hamilton of Michigan, did not move on, but clustered around the Speaker, leading the singing.

The last to come were a handful of ex-Confederate soldiers, and the speaker shouted "All join in 'Dixie,' boys." He tried to start the song, but could not do it, and finally, as a practical illustration of what he meant, he threw his arms around Gen. Hooker, a one-armed Confederate from Mississippi, and hugged him till he lifted him off his feet. The Representatives cheered like mad.

After this Mr. Tawney led the singing in "Old Black Joe," "There's a Hole in the Bottom of the Sea," and "Auld Lang Syne," and finally, turning toward the galleries, which were thronged with women, they all sang "Goodnight, Ladies."

Then shouts of "What's the matter with Henderson? He's all right," began to be heard, indicating that the break-up was about to come. At this moment the occupants of the press gallery, directly over the Speaker's desk, rose as one man and sang "Praise God, from Whom All Blessings Flow." This not very complimentary tribute to the adjournment of Congress was listened to with laughing faces by the Congressmen, who applauded when it was over, waved their hands to the press gallery, and shouted "Good-by, Boys."

A lanky Texan, leaning over the press gallery, called out to his friends down on the floor, "And now git." There was more applause and laughter from the floor, and then the Congressmen began to take his advice. But some of them still lingered about, unable to tear themselves away from the hall, and when everybody else had gone there was still a knot of Representatives there singing "Annie Laurie."

CABINET TAKES UP THE CANAL.

Decides to Refer the Matter of Title to the Attorney General.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The Cabinet was engaged to-day in the preparation of measures to carry out the terms of the Isthmian Canal law. The Government must determine the sufficiency of the title that can be conveyed to the United States by the Panama Canal Company; a treaty must be negotiated with Colombia conferring the necessary rights, and a technical commission must be appointed to carry on the actual work of construction.

It was decided to refer the matter of title to the Attorney General, and recourse may be had by the latter to the French courts to secure from some high tribunal a satisfactory affirmation of the sufficiency of title. The Attorney General may attempt, however, to secure from the French Government, directly through the Chamber of Deputies, some legislative declaration which shall effectually affirm the legality of the acquisition of the canal property by the United States.

There is some reason to believe that, while no formal assurances have passed, the French Government has managed to let it be known to the President that it is willing to do everything that is necessary to quiet this question of title.

CEREAL PRICES GO SKYWARD.

July Corn Sells for 78 Cents, Wheat for 77⅞, and Oats for 50 in Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 1.—July corn sold at 78 cents to-day. Up almost 6 cents, down to starting point, and closing 1½ cents higher—that was its record. The following table tells the story of the day's cereal prices:

Cereal.	Closed Yesterday.	Top To-day.	Closed To-day.
July wheat.....	74⅝	.77⅞	.75⅞
July corn.....	.72½	.78	.74
July oats.....	.48⅞	.50	.48¾

While the astounded brokers were yelling their heads off on the Board of Trade the price of corn began tumbling from 78. It went down with a thud to 74 cents—all because Harris, Gates & Co. brokers had sold. Down again, this time to 72½ cents. That is where the skyrocket grain started in the morning.

Everybody breathed a little easier when that quotation was marked upon the board, but the relief was only temporary, for in a few minutes corn was again booming and sales were recorded at 75 cents. Then it was 73, and as near as any one could tell the closing price for the wild day was 74 cents.

Meanwhile July wheat was having its own little game. From a close of 74⅝ yesterday it shot up this morning and was elevated to 77⅞, whence it glided off unsteadily to a close of 75⅞, a gain of 1¼ cents for the day.

Oats might have attracted the crowd if there had not been bigger things doing near by, as the July price ascended from 45⅞ to 50 cents, closing at 48¾ cents.

St. Louis people led in the buying of wheat. It was said that Kaufmann had at last been forced to see the error of his bear ways by the terrible soaking the harvest fields of the southwest have been treated to.

Harris, Gates & Co. took all the contract corn offered to them this morning. There were about 2,500,000 bushels of this. This gave the John W. Gates crowd control of all but 1,000,000 bushels of the cash corn in sight of this big city.

New York to Colorado.
Only two nights en route by the "Colorado Special." Low excursion rates every day via Chicago & North-Western and Union Pacific Rys. Offices 287 and 461 Broadway.—Adv.

A charming day and a charming way if your ticket is via the Hudson River Day Line. Music. New landing West 129th St. 9:15 A. M.—Adv.

GREAT CITY BUILDING FOR BRIDGE ENTRANCE

Rapid Transit Board Approves Engineer Parsons s Plan.

FINE VIEW THROUGH ARCH

Cars from Brooklyn to Run Underground to the Subway at a Central Station—Centre Street's Future.

There was a glimpse into the future of the Greater New York yesterday afternoon, when at the special meeting of the Rapid Transit Commission at 320 Broadway the report and plans of Chief Engineer William Barclay Parsons were read. President A. E. Orr presided, and the others present were Mayor Low, Commissioners John H. Starin, Charles Stewart Smith, Chief Engineer Parsons, Controller Grout, and Edward M. Shepard, and Albert B. Boardman, counsel for the Commissioners.

If Mr. Parsons's plans are carried out the unsightly bridge station will be removed and in its place there will rise a great building, to contain all the city offices. The idea to be embodied in its construction is that there is to be a great arch which will give a full view from City Hall Park of the bridge, its massive stone pillars, and curving cables. Close by will be the General Court House, the City Hall, the Hall of Records, and not far away, in Centre Street, the new City Prison and the Criminal Courts Building. Briefly, Mr. Parsons's plan is to bring the bridge cars under ground on a level with the subway, so that there will be a great central underground station there, connecting with the new bridges. He estimates the cost at $2,700,000.

PLANS OF OTHER ENGINEERS.

Mr. Parsons calls attention to the reports of Messrs. Boller, Prout, and Whinery under a previous Commissioner; C. C. Martin, Superintendent of the Brooklyn Bridge, and Bridge Commissioner Lindenthal. He says that the suggestions of Mr. Martin are a modification of the report of the engineers. He says:

Mr. Martin's plan proposes to carry the elevated tracks over Park Row to Centre Street, thence with four tracks along Centre Street to Walker, and thence along Centre to Grand, along Grand to Essex, and Essex to Delancey, to the terminus of Bridge No. 2. In connection with this line there is a projected Y branch, whose arms—one of which diverges at White Street and the other near Howard Street—converge into Canal and thence pass along Canal to Chrystie Street, where connection would be made with Bridge No. 3. Mr. Lindenthal disapproved of this plan on the ground "that a four-track elevated railroad on Centre Street would needlessly ruin the costly and architecturally monumental city property on that street."

Mr. Parsons outlines the plan of Commissioner Lindenthal, including tracks to be above those of the Manhattan tracks over Park Row and the Bowery to Delancey Street, and thence to the Williamsburg Bridge, and another elevated structure to run from Bridge No. 3 to the Hudson River at West Street, this to pass over the Manhattan elevated lines, where passengers could be transferred to the Manhattan system.

He partially approves of Mr. Martin's plan, but mainly as to the route, saying that Centre Street would serve the public better than any other street. He calls attention to the millions spent by the city on its buildings on Centre Street, which will cause private owners on the street to build better and in harmony with the city's structures, so that there will be a rapid and extensive building up of the thoroughfare.

If there should be an elevated four-track road, he says, the cars would run within twelve feet of the great municipal buildings and within a few feet of private property, and he adds that Centre Street, instead of becoming a splendid thoroughfare, would be not much more than "a railroad yard." Property would depreciate and the city lose in taxes and by claims for damages of property owners, instead of property enhancing in value and paying larger taxes, as he says it would under his plan.

Mr. Parsons's plan is to begin at the Brooklyn Bridge anchorage, where there must be necessary changes in the masonry arch structure forming the approach to the bridge, and then to depress the bridge tracks to Park Row, bringing them under the street at a level with that of the subway. The gradient would be at the rate of 4.5 per cent., the present being 3.77 per cent. The total realstance of gradient and friction would be increased by both not exceeding 15 per cent. He says that the increase would in no way interfere with the operation of the cars.

Once under Park Row, the line may be made to curve to the north under private property between Park Row and Centre Street, and thence with four tracks to the point desired, where two or any number of tracks may be carried under Grand or Delancey Street to Williamsburg Bridge. The needed arrangements there are not ee difficult as at the Brooklyn Bridge. The approach to the Brooklyn Bridge can be had from several points, and that portion of the travel seeking it would be taken care of before the bridge is reached.

CLOSES NORTH WILLIAM STREET.

Mr. Parsons points out that the lowering of the tracks would make it necessary to close North William Street, which is but one block long. He says that the street could be connected with William Street by a roadway running parallel with the bridge. William Street would have to be lowered a little between Duane Street and the bridge, but the property is mostly of junk shops and two warehouses. The expense would be small.

Returning to the plans offered by Mr. Martin, Mr. Parsons says that the former underestimated the cost, which he placed at $737,000 for construction, including the station, and $1,400,000 for damages to property, his total being $2,162,300. Mr. Parsons points out that Mr. Martin's estimate is only 8 per cent. of the damages of elevated tracks to property, exclusive of that of the city. He says this would be enormous, the assessed valuation being $17,500,000. He continues:

Using the same unit prices as we are paying on the Rapid Transit Subway, and making generous allowances for contingencies and extras, I place the cost at $2,750,000.

Mr. Lindenthal recommends for the present the construction of additional loops at the Manhattan end of the Brooklyn Bridge, and suggests that on the completion of the two bridges now under construction the operation of trolley care should be limited to the Brooklyn side, and that passengers be carried across

Continued on Page 2.

Fourth of July Excursion Tickets via Lackawanna Railroad to Delaware Water Gap and Pocono Mountains at one fare for round trip. Sold July 3 and 4, good to July 7. Special train leaves New York July 3 at 2 P. M.—Adv.

The New Yorker of this week will contain interesting stories of Bohemian days of Hon. W. Bourke Cockran. For sale at all newsstands to-day.—Adv.

CHASED BY PROCESS SERVERS.

Futile Flight in Coach of Mrs. Frank Jennison with Her Little Girl.

Shortly after 8 o'clock last night a handsome and stylishly dressed young woman was handed into a closed carriage in front of the Hotel Bingham, Ninety-fourth Street and Broadway, by a tall man with a light mustache. A young woman apparently a nurse was standing by holding a little girl by the hand. She quickly bundled the child into the carriage after the woman, and, stepping in herself, was followed by the tall man. The door of the carriage had hardly closed when two young men dashed across the street and attempted to open the door.

"Drive on there as fast as you can," came a man's voice from within the carriage, and the driver, whipping up his horses, the vehicle dashed down Broadway.

The young men ran across the street to where an electric vehicle was standing.

"Say there, cabby," they shouted, "follow that rig as fast as you can, and don't lose sight of it."

Then they jumped into ths vehicle.

Putting on as much power as he conid while still controlling the machine the chauffeur sped after the coach. Then followed an exciting chase, and the two vehicles flying over the ground had many narrow escapes.

The chase led to the West Forty-seventh Street Station, the young woman picked up the child in her arms and ran into the Sergeant's room. There she sank down into a chair, and clasping the child tighter in her arms called out:

"Oh, save her! Please save her! They are trying to kidnap my darling!"

Just as she was speaking the two young men entered the station house, and one of them running over to the rail tried to get inside. He had some papers in his hand and he called out:

"I am a process servsr, and I want to serve this woman with these papers."

"This woman has separated from her husband, and refuses to let him see the cbild. I have an order here from the Supreme Court compelling her to produce the cbild in court, and all I want to do is to serve the papers."

The woman told Sergt. Farrell that she was Mrs. Elizabeth D. Jennison, and that she resided at the Hotel Bingham. The child with her was her five-year-old daughter Alice. The tall gentleman said he was George H. Massey of 1,271 Broadway, Brooklyn, and represented the law firm of Blandy, Foody & Shipman, 7 Wall Street, attorneys for Mrs. Jennison.

The two young men gave their names aa Loula D. Hart, a clerk in the office of Cardozo & Nsthan, 128 Broadway, attorneys for Frank E. Jennison, a broker, who lives at tbe University Club; and Richard D. Dunn of 345 West Forty-seventh Street, a procesa aerver.

After taking the names Sergt. Farrell directed the doorman to direct Mrs. Jennison and her party to their carriage and they drove away. Mrs. Jennison hugging the little girl tightly to her breast.

When they had left Dunn told about the exciting chase down the Boulevard and of the difficulties he had had in serving the papers on Mrs. Jennison.

"Some time ago," explained Dunn, "Mrs. Jennison and her husband separated, he retaining possession of the child. I do not knew what the differences were between them. About two weeks ago Mrs. Jennison kidnapped the child and took her to the Hotel Bingham. Then Mr. Jennison, through his attorneys, got a writ of habeas corpus from the Supreme Court compelling her to produce the child in court on July 3. We were afraid that ehe would try and take the child out of town and out of the State before the papers could be aerved, and Hart and myself have been watching her hotel for several days. Once or twice I had almost placed the papers in her hands when she eluded me. She is a very clever woman."

Although Mrs. Jennison said in the station house that she lived at the Hotel Bingham, Dunn and his companion said they had chased the coach from in front of the hotel, the clerk who was on duty at that hotel last night declared that Mrs. Jennison had not lived there for three weeks, although she had been in the hotel and in the neighborhood frequently.

She had formerly lived at the Alclyde Apartment House, Ninety-fourth Street and Central Park West, but it was said there last night that she was not there, and had not been there in some time. At the Claremont, One Hundred and Twenty-third Street and Riverside Drive, where she once made her home, it was said that Mrs. Jennison had not been seen there in some time.

Frank E. Jennison is a member of the firm of Dunscomb & Jennison, brokers, at 2 Wall Street. He and Miss Elizabeth Dudley of Kentucky were married in 1896. About a year ago they separated, the wife suing for a separation a few months ago. She obtained an order of court for $50 a week alimony. Since the separation and the institution of her suit, Mrs. Jennison has retained possession of the child, Alice. The father was allowed to see the child a short time each week. By adroit tactics Jennison secured possesston of the child and left the city about the 13th of June last. On June 20 Mrs. Jemison kidnapped the child from her husband at The Held House, at Indian Harbor, near Greenwich, Conn.

Mrs. Jennison came to this city, and has successfully eluded all efforts on the part of her husband to regain possession of the child so far.

Where she went last night after leaving the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station could not be learned. She refused to say anything as to her destination, and up to midnight Mr. Jennison was not to be found at the University Club.

THE JENNISON KIDNAPPING.

Gov. Odell Asked to Sign a Requisition —Those Implicated May Be Arrested.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., July 1.—Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Massey and Mrs. Jennison are to be arrested by the Greenwich authorities for the kidnapping of Mrs. Jennison's child Alice, provided Gov. Odell will sign a requisition from Gov. McLean asking for the delivery of the parties into the hands of Sheriff William E. Ritch. Sheriff Ritch went to Albany to-day and saw the Governor, but Mrs. Massey's lawyers had served notice on Gov. Odell that in case a requisition was asked for they wished to be heard, and a hearing bas been set for Thursday morning at Albany at 10 o'clock.

After the kidnapping Mr. Jennison remained in Greenwich and conferred with Prosecuting Attorney James F. Walsh. Affidavits were taken from Mr. Jennison, his secretary, Robert Gibbons; the child's nurse, Elin Seholm, and Mollie Kelley, Annie Eacrett, and Mary O'Connor, waitresses and cook respectively. These affidavits were afterward given to State Attorney Fessenden, in Stamford, and yesterday the request was made to Gov. McLean for the requisition.

This was an unusual proceeding, arrests generally being made previous to requisition. The action of Mrs. Massey was expected by the Connecticut officials, and they are prepared to show why the requisition should be allowed.

Coolest Restaurant in Town.
Healy's, Columbus Av. and 66th St. Finest a la carte service. Choice Wines. Music.—Adv.

Improved service via Rutland Railroad. Four trains daily to Vermont, three to Montreal, "Across the Islands of Lake Champlain." Descriptive pamphlet, four cents, 359 Broadway, New York.—Adv.

STEEL TRUST PURSUER IS FRANCIS D. CARLEY

Wall Street's Meteoric Broker Drops Into Litigation.

It Is a Relative of His Typewriter Who Wants New Jersey Courts to Restrain the Trust's Big Conversion Plan.

Wall Street has been wondering for a month who was really behind the suit brought in New Jersey in the name of Mrs. Miriam Berger to prevent the United States Steel Corporation from retiring its 7 per cent. preferred stock and issuing therefor 5 per cent. bonds to the amount of $200,000,000. The man back of the suit is Francis D. Carley, whose meteoric financial career is a matter of familiar history in the Street.

Mrs. Berger, whose home is in Sullivan County, this State, is the sister of Mr. Carley's stenographer. She owns some steel stock, bought on Mr. Carley's advice, and Mr. Carley says that the books of the trust will show that she has owned it a long time, not having acquired it especially to qualify for bringing this suit. Mr. Carley's wife also owns stock, a good quantity of it, and her husband felt himself sufficiently aggrieved to incite some one to go into court to seek protection.

The case, having been appealed, is now in the hands of New Jersey's highest tribunal, the Court of Errors and Appeals. When it was begun there had been already half a dozen or more complaints, and a Judge of the United States Circuit Court in New York had refused to grant a temporary injunction on an application similar to that of Mrs. Berger.

Once upon a time Mr. Carley was connected with the Standard Oil Company, and in view of the fact the Standard Oil Company has been regarded by Wall Street gossips as a bitter opponent of all the Morgan interests it was surmised from the first by those who were familiar with Wall Street doings that perhaps the oil magnates were behind this suit. The men associated with John D. Rockefeller in the oil industry had been persistent bears on the stock market—so the same gossips have insisted—and thus it was urged that this was another effort to injure rival financiers. The scheme to retire the preferred stock and issue bonds was recognized as "a Morgan plan." The filing of the suit and the persistency with which it was pressed were taken as indicating that there was a fight within the Steel Trust itself between the Morgan interests and the Standard Oil people.

This, now, Mr. Carley declares to be an absurd view. He himself calls attention to the fact that the shares owned by John D. Rockefeller and held in the name of a clerk were among those voting for the conversion plan. Not one of the Standard Oil men, he adds, knew anything about his, Carley's, connection with this injunction case until day before yesterday.

"I advised Mrs. Berger," Mr. Carley said yesterday. "Naturally I would have done so. Her relative has been my stenographer for some time.

"As to the merits of the case of those who object to the conversion plan," continued Mr. Carley, "it is just this. In a nutshell: The officials of the United States Steel Corporation, by proposing to retire the preferred stock and issue the bonds, declare that the trust is so well organized that it cannot fail. Those who feel as Mrs. Berger does argue that, although the corporation is the finest one ever organized from a standpoint of self-protection, no man nor set of men have a right to prophesy that circumstances will not arise to cause even the strongest organization to get into trouble.

"Suppose the trouble should come. There would be this great additional fixed charge of the bonds to carry during the period of financial reverse. That, of course, would make the trouble more serious. On the preferred stock there would be no interest to pay during such a period, for the Directors simply would stop paying. On the bonds they would be obliged to pay.

"That was the way I looked at it. I did not know until the other day that the trust's officials have had their bonds printed so as to provide that a lapse of the payment of interest on the bonds for two years can exist without giving holders a right to foreclose. This provision, of course, lessens the chances of the corporation's losing by reason of the bonds if any financial difficulty arises."

Mr. Carley says he is willing to admit, having talked over the subject recently with the lawyers for the trust, that there is little hope of Mrs. Berger's winning her case.

The complaints against the issue of the 5 per cent. bonds and the retirement of the preferred stock began in May, after the Directors had determined on the conversion in accordance with the vote of a strong majority of the stockholders. The case brought in this city was that of the C. H. Vedder Company and James Pollitz against the trust. The plaintiffs owned 700 shares of stock. They contended that the New Jersey law allowing the conversion was contrary to the Constitution of the United States in that it impaired the obligation of a contract.

At the instance of Stetson, Jennings & Russell, counsel for the trust, the case was transferred to the United States Circuit Court from the State Supreme Court, and on June 9 Judge Lacombe declined to grant the injunction asked for.

On the same day Vice Chancellor Emery of New Jersey granted a temporary injunction on the application made by Lawyer R. H. McCarter for Mrs. Berger. Three days later R. V. Lindabury, representing the trust, filed an answer denying that it was the intention of the Directors to convert the new bonds into common stock in any way whatever, and claiming that the corporation was acting entirely within the law in carrying out the conversion plan.

Another fact that made speculation as to the attitude of ths Standard Oil Company was the appearance of Mr. McCarter as counsel for Mrs. Berger. In many cases Mr. McCarter had appeared in court for the oil trust.

On June 16 Vice Chancellor Emory granted an injunction restraining the trust from issuing the bonds and retiring the preferred stock. An appeal was taken by the trust ten days afterward to the Court of Errors and Appeals, which now, as stated, has the case under consideration. When the appeal was presented Mr. Lindabury argued for the trust. William D. Guthrie, Victor Morawetz, and Francis Lynde Stetson were also in court, but could not personally argue, as the new rule in New Jersey does not permit a New York lawyer to plead there. They submitted briefs, however.

Carlsbad Sprudel Salt cleanses the system, purifies the blood, and aids the organs. USE NONE but the genuine imported.—Adv.

Low Rate to Denver, Colorado Springs or Pueblo, $48.75 for the round trip, via Pennsylvania Railroad. Tickets sold July 10 to 12.—Adv.

Long Island Railroad—6 Hours to Block Island. See Excursion Column.—Adv.

STEEL TRUST'S APPEAL.

A Speedy Decision Expected from the Court of Errors.

TRENTON, N. J., July 1.—The members of the Court of Errors and Appeals have been called together for a conference on Monday next. They will then consider the case argued last week in which the United States Steel Corporation sought to have the order restraining it from retiring some of its stock and issuing bonds instead set aside.

It is thought the decision will be announced almost immediately after the conference.

DISBROW ARRAIGNED, PLEADS NOT GUILTY.

Warrant Charges Murder in the First Degree—He Shows No Sign of Recognizing Mrs. Clarence Foster.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., July 1.—With a plea of not guilty entered for him, Louis Disbrow this afternoon went back to spend his second night in the county jail at Riverhead. The actual proceedings to-day did not take fifteen minutes. Disbrow uttered not one word, all the talking on his behalf being done by his counsel, Rowland Miles.

With the Sheriff and his counsel, Disbrow was driven in a carriage from the county jail at Quegue, where the train was in waiting. It would have been just as near to have driven from Riverhead to Good Ground as to take the train, but it was decided to disappoint the crowd which had gathered there.

Disbrow sat next to the window with his counsel beside him and the Sheriff in the seat behind. As the train was pulling into Good Ground Mr. Miles whispered something to Disbrow and in apparent response Disbrow pulled down the curtain. This caused the crowd at Good Ground to loose a sight of the young man. Mrs. Foster, the young widow of Clarence Foster, who sat almost opposite, but to whom Disbrow ahowed no sign of recognition at any time during the day, also pulled down the shade on her side of the car.

On reacbing the station here a few minutes before noon, Disbrow and his escort were hastily bundled into stages. Then at a rapid pace the cavalcade drove up Main Street and past the Post Office building, on the second floor of which is located the little village courtroom, in which Justice Edward H. Foster presides.

Disbrow entered the courtroom a few minutes after 1 o'clock, and Justice Foster at once read the warrant, which is as follows:

Fannie G. Foster, residing in the town of Southampton, County of Suffolk, State of New York, came before me, Edward H. Foster, Esq., a Justice of the Peace in Southampton, County of Suffolk, who, being sworn, deposes and alleges on oath as follows:

That Louis A. Disbrow, on the 10th day of June, 1902, between the hours of 2 and 5 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, did commit the crime of murder in the first degree by feloniously, wilfully, and intentionally, and from premeditated and deliberated design to effect the death of Clarence Foster and Sarah Lawrence by striking and beating them and throwing them into Tiana Bay at Good Ground, aforesaid.

Therefore, your informant prays that the depositions by this informant and Nelson Squires, Annie R. Pearsall, Willis Wells, and William Walton, witnesses, may be reduced to writing, and duly subscribed, and that a warrant issue for the arrest of said accused, and that he be dealt with in pursuance to the provision of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Mr. Miles entered appearance as counsel for the prisoner, adding: "And I now enter a plea of not guilty on behalf of the accused."

An adjournment until to-morrow morning at Good Ground was then taken.

While subpoenas for witnesses were being made out, Disbrow stood close to his counsel in the midst of a group of men and was clearly nervous. Seeing this, Sheriff Wells took him from the room and together they went for a drive along the shores of the lake. This consumed the time until Mr. Miles and Mr. Lynch were ready to accompany them back to Riverhead.

BALTIMORE ELECTRIC DEAL.

Entire Trolley System in the City and Its Suburbs to be Run by Power from the Susquehanna River.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 1.—The entire system of electric railways in this city and its suburbs is to be operated by power furnished by immense hydraulic and electric works on the Susquehanna River, run on the Niagara plan.

A deal which has been pending for over a year was closed to-day. It involves the United Electric Light and Power Company and also the Mount Washington Electric Light Company. A syndicate, in which it is said New York as well as Philadelphia and Baltimore capital is interested, has been organized, under the financial direction of the Continental Trust Company of Baltimore, to absorb the light and power companies and develop the Susquehanna plant. A contract has been signed between the Continental Trust Company and the railway company under which the latter is to receive the power for operating its lines from the Susquehanna Company.

The price paid by the syndicate for the two lighting and power companies is about $900,000. It is said that the Susquehanna Company will have three plants of 40,000 horse-power each. The deal between the Continental Company and the United Railways assures the completion of the great works and the further development of a plan to furnish light and power to a number of Maryland towns as well as electric railway connections between several of them and Baltimore.

In financial circles it is believed that the syndicate will ultimately control electric power and lighting in Baltimore. It will be some time, however, before the works will be constructed.

The Will of Mrs. Mary Moore.

Special to The New York Times.

BALLSTON, N. Y., July 1.—The will of Mrs. Mary Moore, widow of Dr. Leverett Moore, has been admitted to probate. The will disposes of an estate valued at $121,000. Among the legatees are Cora, Countess of Strafford; Mrs. Alfred Kessler, Andrew W. and Sidney J. Smith of New York City.

Burnett's Cocaine allays all irritation of the scalp, and prevents the hair from falling out.—Adv.

$35.50 to Minneapolis and Return via Pennsylvania Railroad, account annual meeting National Educational Association. Tickets on sale July 4 to 6.—Adv.

Niagara Falls and Back, $9, via Lackawanna Railroad. Tickets sold July 3d and 4th, good to return until July 6th.—Adv.

$4,000,000 GIVEN TO AID THE UNFORTUNATE

John M. Burke's Great Gift of Millions for Charity.

PLACED IN TRUSTEES' HANDS

Ex-Mayor Hewitt, Edward M. Shepard, Frank K. Sturgis, and William Hubbard White to Administer the Fund.

If the history of New York's philanthropists could be written to-day, John M. Burke, a retired merchant of 18 West Forty-seventh Street, would be enrolled as the giver of the largest amount ever donated for the betterment of men and women who are unable to support themselves by reason of sickness of misfortune. After seeking for years the best method of doing good with his great fortune, he transferred to four trustees yesterday afternoon the sum of $4,000,000, the bulk of his wealth.

The trustees are ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt, Edward M. Shepard, Frank K. Sturgis, and William Hubbard White. All New Yorkers know Mr. Hewitt as a municipal reformer, philanthropist, and financier; Mr. Shepard as a lawyer and as the unsuccessful Democratic candidate for Mayor of New York last Fall; Mr. Sturgis as a banker and Director of numerous corporations. Mr. White was an inhabitant of California, where he made a large fortune, until a few years ago, when he came East and made his home in Cold Spring Harbor, L. I.

As stated in a description of the gift dictated yesterday by Mr. Hewitt, the four millions are for "the relief of worthy men and women, who, notwithstanding their willingness to support themselves, have become partly or wholly unable to do so by reason of sickness or misfortune, or who have been discharged from hospitals before regaining sufficient strength to assume their regular employments." This is the general plan. The details have not been determined exactly as yet, but Mr. Hewitt's statement gave a good idea of what they would be.

MR. BURKE LITTLE KNOWN.

When the announcement of the gift was made the striking feature of the matter seemed to be the fact that the donor's name was unfamiliar to those who knew who were the most prominent and the wealthiest financiers of the city. Mr. Burke's name appeared in few of the biographical books relating to New Yorkers. The facts about him in those few were meagre.

It was learned that he was a retired merchant. For forty years he has lived in West Forty-seventh Street, and during half that time he has not been engaged actively in business. His money was made in trading with the West Indies and South America, and the amount he is giving away while it is the larger part of what he possesses, is by no means all. He has no near relatives. Except for his conspicuous modesty, he is not eccentric. He lives in a brownstone-front house that seems better fitted to a man with an income of from $5,000 to $10,000 than to a millionaire.

The place of his birth was 1 William Street, not twenty paces from the site on which Delmonico's down-town restaurant now stands. His family had lived in New York for a long time, but was of good Irish extraction. His exact age was not to be learned last night, as he himself was unwell and could not see reporters, but it was stated by those connected with the corporation in charge of the trust fund that he was born about eighty-five years ago. He is a bachelor, entertains very rarely, strolls in Fifth Avenue almost daily, keeps no carriage, and has as his only companions two middle-aged women, one of them a housekeeper and the other an assistant manager of the residence.

While he was making his fortune Mr. Burke traveled extensively in the South American countries, where he had business. Among his associates he was known always as a man of economical habits, but not a miser. For a great many years he has been doing good with his money quietly, answering appeals for charity and disbursing in this way a sum that is said to have amounted to thousands of dollars.

The corporation formed to administer the $4,000,000 is called the Winifred Masterson Burke Relief Foundation. The papers of incorporation have been filed in Albany. It was the wish of the donor that the management of the money be private, but the trustees would not take the responsibility of caring for so great an amount without the legal steps needed to make the matter entirely public.

Winifred Masterson Burke was Mr. Burke's mother. She died about thirty years ago. The idea of giving away the greater part of his fortune had been considered by him for a long time, but it was only about a year ago that he thought of the definite plan of transferring so large an amount at once and making the gift a memorial to his mother. His first act after conceiving this plan was to consult with his old friend, William Hubbard White.

After they had talked the matter over Mr. Sturgis, another friend, was called in for his opinion. Then Mr. Hewitt's aid was enlisted, and it is said that the details of the plan finally adopted were furnished mostly by him.

The papers of incorporation having been filed, a meeting was held yesterday afternoon in the office of Frederick H. Denman of 170 Broadway, counsel for Mr. Burke and for the new organization. Messrs. Burke, Hewitt, Shepard, and White were present. Mr. Sturgis, the only absentee, was at his home in Lenox, Mass.

THE MILLIONS TRANSFERRED.

The property and railroad securities, making up the $4,000,000, were formally transferred. Most of the real estate is in this city, but there is much in Mount Vernon, New Jersey, and Minnesota. The railroad securities are mostly those of Western lines.

Among the plots of land is included the one in West One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, where Mr. Burke's Summer home is situated. Most of the philanthropist's holdings of stocks are in corporations outside of New York, but his name appears in the directory of Directors as that of a Director

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Stocks firm. Financial Markets.—Pages 10, 11, and 12.
Wheat, No. 2 red, 82½c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 71¼c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 55¾c; cotton, middling, 9¼c; iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $22.50; butter, Western creamery, 21c.—Page 12.
Amusements.—Page 9.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-

of the Eagle Fire Company of New York and the Empire City Fire Insurance Company.

After the meeting was over Mr. Hewitt gave out, through the counsel, a statement presenting the outline of the plan to spend the income on the $4,000,000, as far as it had been determined up to date. Mr. Burke, according to this statement, retired from business with an ample income, which has been increased by judicious investments. Being now far advanced in years, he has concluded to dedicate in his lifetime a substantial portion of his estate to the uses indicated above. With this end in view he conveyed the property to the corporation named, but the income, less the current expenses of administration, is reserved for him during the rest of his life, after which the entire income will be devoted to the purposes of the foundation.

"The Trustees have very broad powers," continues Mr. Hewitt's statement, "but the trust deed specifies that the benefits of the foundation shall be reserved for intelligent and respectable men and women who, in consequence of sickness, or discharge from hospitals before they have regained sufficient strength to earn their livelihood, or in consequence of other misfortune, may be in need of temporary assistance."

An office is to be maintained in the city, where applicants may make known their wants, and they will be afforded prompt assistance. The special object of the founder is to benefit convalescents, and provision is made for the establishment of a convalescents' home on the real estate surveyed in the vicinity of New York. All persons needing rest as a means of cure are to be admitted to this institution.

A leading feature of the arrangement is that the self-respect of the applicants is to be maintained as far as possible. In cases where a patient does not wish to be an object of charity altogether, there is to be a moderate charge, and in case the applicant so desires the charge shall be regarded as a loan to be repaid without interest and without security.

The donor particularly stipulates that the Directors of the foundation shall establish a thorough, careful, and kindly system for choosing as beneficiaries men and women who, beyond all reasonable doubt, come within the purposes described in the trust deed, but the founder, appreciating the frequent suffering caused by the tardy action in giving relief, urges that the methods to be used, so far as they are consistent with propriety, shall be as expeditious as possible."

Mr. Burke also provides "that in carrying into effect the objects above specified, the instrumentality of other charitable and philanthropic organizations may be availed of by the trustees, and arrangements may be made with the City of New York for the care of malignant cases either by the erection of suitable buildings or by assuming the cost of treatment in such cases."

Two considerations are named by the founder as being of vital importance. First, that the relief shall be extended to self-respecting persons who have been able, as a rule, to maintain themselves, and, second, that the relief shall be temporary, and not permanent. In short, the donor "does not wish to found an asylum, nor to provide for a body of pensioners." In giving to the trustees the power to modify the plan he provides "that the fund shall be used in such way as not to increase, but to prevent, the growth of poverty, the chief purpose of the founder being to help those who give or have given evidence of being willing to help themselves."

COMMITTEE ON PLAN.

"The Trustees are to proceed at once," says Mr. Hewitt, "to associate with themselves a Committee on Plan and Scope, so that when the income of the fund shall be available the operations may be undertaken in such way as will best carry into effect the purposes of the founder upon a scale commensurate with the magnitude of the endowment.

"In formulating this plan it is intended that provision shall be made at the convalescent hospital for the reception of sick children not proper subjects for any existing hospital, but requiring careful attention in order to prevent more serious ailments. It is also intended that provision shall be made for supplying nurses at a moderate cost to families having sick cases requiring special treatment under the supervision of the attending physician."

This was the end of Mr. Hewitt's statement. When he was seen last night at his home, 9 Lexington Avenue, he declined to add any further information to that he had already given out. He said he regarded the statement as complete.

Mr. Burke, who was suffering with a bad cold, went home immediately from the lawyer's office. A caller at the West Forty-seventh Street house soon after dinner time was told that he could not see the donor of the $4,000,000, as the latter was too unwell to receive visitors. It was learned that Mr. Burke's ailment was not considered serious. He is in comparatively good health for so old a man, but occasionally has "bad spells."

In the neighborhood of Forty-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue he is a familiar figure, for he walks there often. Sometimes he hires a cab and takes a ride. The tradespeople of the vicinity know him as a short, thick-set man, very quiet, not talkative, always polite, and so strong that one would never guess him to be over seventy years old. His house is furnished with marked simplicity. The drawing room, spotlessly clean, looks like the old-fashioned parlor of a house that the same family had inhabited for half a hundred years. The mural decorations consist wholly of antique-looking portraits, and the little odds and ends on tables and mantels are of a similarly old-time character. The chairs and tables, too, are old, and the very pattern of the carpet impresses one as belonging to a time long past. The place appears like the abode of a man who deserted the social side of life when Forty-seventh Street was in the far suburbs.

John Just, the eccentric millionaire, who died in West Forty-seventh Street several years ago, was a brother-in-law of Mr. Burke. Their houses were near together. Mr. Just's immediate family became extinct soon afterward on the death of his wife.

As to the future plans of the corporation, Mr. Denman said last night:

"Our committee on plan and scope will be organized very soon. On it will be some or all of the Trustees and several outsiders. Beyond what was told in the statement given out this afternoon we have made no arrangements for the details of the scheme.

"Mr. Burke's life has been quiet," continued Mr. Denman, "and the public has had little opportunity to hear of him. His modesty is a trait remarked on by those who have talked about him, and they speak also of the high esteem in which he is held by the business men of large interests with whom he has lived and to whom only, up to the present, he has been known.

"Mr. Burke's idea was that the foundation would have all it could do if it confined itself to the one province of giving temporary aid to needy and respectable convalescents in the territory of which New York is the centre—a territory whose population is as large as that of the whole Pacific slope."

USE OF THE INCOME.

Mr. Denman said that, although the formal arrangement called for no expenditures beyond the cost of administration, he expected Mr. Burke to use part of the income reserved for himself to set on foot the work mapped out for the corporation after his death.

"The income of the $4,000,000," said Mr. Denman, "will be much more money than he needs. He does not promise to spend it for the work eventually proposed, but it is certain he will spend part of it for such work before he dies. I have no doubt but the foundation will be effecting results within a year. The whole income, of course, will not become available until after the donor's death."

Edward M. Shepard, who was seen at his office late yesterday afternoon, said that Mr. Burke's donation was the largest gift for any similar object that he remembered as having ever been made in New York. Mr. Burke, Mr. Shepard added, had in his modesty desired to make the conveyance privately.

Mr. Burke, Mr. Shepard continued, had for many years used his wealth as a means of doing good to others less fortunate than himself. This foundation was to continue, broaden, and perpetuate what he had begun.

GIFTS OF PHILANTHROPISTS.

John M. Burke Now to Rank with Men Like Morgan, Carnegie, Gassiot, and Rogers.

To catalogue all the gifts to charitable and educational institutions would be impossible. The most recently recorded of large gifts was that of $1,250,000 by Charles Gassiot to St. Thomas's Hospital of London. The announcement was made yesterday.

J. Pierpont Morgan's gift of $1,000,000 to the New York Lying-in Hospital in 1897 may be compared with that of Mr. Burke. A new building for the hospital was erected with the money. The only condition was that the donor should be assured that the institution had enough funds to carry on its work successfully.

Mr. Morgan had given many large sums [illegible]

him. He had built a parish house for St. George's Church, on Stuyvesant Square, at a cost of about $360,000. His other smaller donations had been too numerous to catalogue, and since that time his purse has been always open to those who proved themselves worthy of help.

A large gift made in England was that of Sir Edward Cassel, who turned over to King Edward last January $1,000,000 to be used for a sanitarium.

Though the charities of Mr. Carnegie and the gift of the late Jacob S. Rogers to the Metropolitan Museum of Art do not come exactly within the same class as that of John M. Burke, they may be compared with his in that all of them were for philanthropic purposes.

Mr. Rogers's will was read on July 5 of last year. It was found that he had left $250,000 to his kin and about $7,250,000 to the museum.

Mr. Carnegie's generosity has become known everywhere in the country. These were some of his largest donations:

The City of New York was tendered $5,200,000 in March, 1901, for the erection of sixty-five libraries to be used as branches of the New York Public Library. The condition was that the city should furnish the sites and promise the proper maintenance.

Later in the year Mr. Carnegie gave two additional millions to the Carnegie Institute in Pittsburg, having previously given to it $2,000,000.

In December of last year Mr. Carnegie provided $10,000,000 for the establishment of the Carnegie Institution in Washington. Dr. Gilman, ex-President of Johns Hopkins University, was elected President of the new organization later. The purpose of the gift was to equip an institution for the higher education of promising American students. There will be no interference with other similar institutions, the new one being intsnded to supplement all of them.

In the same month that this donation was made Mr. Carnegie tendered to the Directors of the Carnegie Company of Pittsburg $4,000,000 to be used as a relief and pension fund for old employes.

Probably the largest total of gifts by a single individual or family to a single institution is the endowment of the Leland Stanford, Jr., University, in California. This is something like $30,000,000.

A CONVENTION DISAGREES.

Franklin, Clinton, and Essex County Republicans Vote for Congressional Nominee, St. Lawrence Men Bolt.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, July 1.—The convention held here to-day to nominate a candidate for member of Congress from the Twenty-sixth District broke up in a disagreement. The three counties, Franklin, Clinton, and Essex clung together, and nominated William H. Flack of Franklin, giving him 20 votes to Senator George R. Malby's 17.

It was thought last night that the Clinton Republicans would vote with St. Lawrence. The agreement that prevailed was that advanced by Franklin, that the office of Representative in Congress should be a one-term office, and that if the Franklin County candidate was nominated Clinton should have it the next term, Essex following Clinton.

The torch that caused the explosion was thrown into the convention by F. C. Hooper of the Essex County delegation, reducing the representation from that agreed upon by the Congressional Committee a few weeks ago, which was the same representation allowed in State conventions to five delegates from each Assembly district.

Judge Kellogg of Ogdensburg vigorously opposed its adoption. Senator Malby, who is well known as an independent Republican, was substituted in the delegation and rehearsed the conditions of things in the district up to the time of the introduction of the resolution.

An amendment was offered by F. J. Merriman of Madrid to the effect that the representation to Congressional conventions be upon the basis of the representation to State conventions. The amendment was defeated and the original resolution adopted, the St. Lawrence County delegates not voting.

This action, with Supreme Court Judge Kellogg's failure to give the Clinton delegates to the St. Lawrence candidate, made the St. Lawrence delegation leave for home.

BALTIMORE BANK DIRECTORS.

James T. Woodward of New York and ex-Controller Eckels Chosen for the First National.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 1.—James T. Woodward, President of the Hanover National Bank of New York, and James H. Eckels, ex-Controller of the Currency and President of the Commercial National Bank of Chicago, and Charles R. Spence, Second Vice President of the Mercantile Trust and Deposit Company of Baltimore, were to-day elected Directors of the First National Bank of Baltimore. The capital stock of the bank was increased from $350,000 to $1,000,000.

Of the new issue the Mercantile Trust and Deposit Company will take one-half and the other half will be taken by Mr. Woodward, who says he represents interests in New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, and Boston. Mr. Woodward is also a Director of the Mercantile Trust and Deposit Company. It is believed that Mr. Eckels represents the Chicago holdings of the new stock.

PITTSBURG GAS DEALS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 1.—The United Gas Improvement Company of Philadelphia has absorbed the South Side Gas Company and has reduced the price of gas from $1.20 a thousand to $t. All of the stock of the South Side Company was purchased by the absorbing concern and the officers of the Philadelphia Company assume similar positions with relation to the South Side Company.

The Manufacturers' Light, Heat and Power Company has absorbed the Tri-State Gas Company, the Relief Gas Company, and the Wetzel Gas Company of West Virginia. The deal involves $1,500,000, and gives the absorbing company control of about 400 producing wells and about 800 or 900 pipe lines.

PASTOR CALLED TO NEW YORK.

The Rev. John A. Marquis of Greensburg Wanted by Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 1.—The Rev. John A. Marquis, editor of The Presbyterian Banner of Western Pennsylvania and pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church of Greensburg, has been tendered a call to the position of assistant pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church of New York.

The Rev. Mr. Marquis is a Washington-Jefferson College graduate of the class of '85, and was a roommate of the New York pastor at Washington and Jefferson College. As yet he has not decided what he shall do in regard to the call.

Mr. Carnegie Pensions an Old Friend.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 1.—Bowed with years, the heart of John Powers of Sharpsburg, a suburb of this city, was made glad to-day when he learned that Andrew Carnegie still remembered his friend of years ago and had placed his name on the pension roll created by Mr. Carnegie for old friends and employes. Mr. Powers is sixty-nine years old. When a young man he worked on the Pennsylvania Railroad and was a companion of the retired steelmaster. Mr. Powers has not seen Mr. Carnegie for several years and the action was a genuine surprise to him.

DISPUTE OVER THE CHINESE INDEMNITY

China Refuses to Pay at the Current Exchange Rate.

Great Britain Proposes to Allow Silver Payments Till 1910—The United States' Attitude.

PEKING, July 1.—The Taotai at Shanghai has notified the Bankers' Commission that China refuses to pay the July installment of the indemnity except at the rate of exchange prevailing on April 1, 1901. The foreign Ministers consider that the Taotai's declaration is the result of the announcement of the United States Minister, Mr. Conger, to the Chinese Government, that the United States sustained China's contention and was willing to accept payment on the basis mentioned.

Great Britain now proposes to permit silver payment of the indemnity until 1910, on account of China's great loss owing to the depreciation of the price of silver. The Ministers of the other powers regard the proposal as a further complication, and as equivalent to an admission of China's contentions.

Some of the Ministers insist that the United States' policy is unreasonable and in direct opposition to the terms of the protocol. They assert that Prince Ching (head of the Foreign Office) and other Chinese officials, before learning that China had the support of the United States in this matter admitted that their arguments were rather a plea for mercy than a demand for justice.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The State Department has not yet been notified of the Chinese refusal to pay the July indemnity installment except at the rate of exchange prevailing on April 1, 1901. The department regrets being placed in the position of taking issue with other powers on this question, which is so important that grave doubt is entertained as to the probable effect of an insistence on the European contention, as affecting China's integrity.

It is, nevertheless, the case that a careful reading of the proceedings of the Ministers at Peking which led up to the settlement agreement, taken in connection with the text of that document, has convinced the department that it was the unquestionable purpose of the Ministers, and that purpose was clearly set forth in their proceedings, to permit China to pay the indemnity at the rate of exchange as it existed on the date of signature, and it is equally clear that what appears to be a contradictory clause in the agreement was nothing more nor less than an inadvertence.

However, the United States has not gone the length of refusing to accept its payment on the same basis as the other powers, namely, at the current rate of exchange. All it has done in that direction has been to notify China that it regards her contention as a reasonable and proper one.

General Manager Lee of the International Banking Corporation, which was recently organized to handle the United States's portion of the Chinese indemnity, was hastily summoned to Washington on Monday night by the State Department. A sum amounting to about $500,000 was to be paid by China to the United States yesterday but the payment has not been made owing to the dispute regarding the rate of exchange.

The assistant manager of the International Banking Corporation said yesterday: "Our Government stood willing to give China some benefit through the great depreciation of silver, recognising that otherwise an injustice might be done, but, notwithstanding this, the other powers have declined to permit the payment of the interest and principal at the rate of exchange prevailing on April 1, 1901, insisting that the protocol specifies otherwise. The fall in the value of silver has greatly increased China's indebtedness, unless the

MME. CARRENO WEDS HER FOURTH HUSBAND.

He Is Arturo Tagliapietra of This City—A Brother of Mme. Carreno's Second Husband.

BERLIN, July 1.—Mme. Teresa Carreno, the distinguished pianiste, was married here yesterday to her fourth husband, Arturo Tagliapietra of New York, who is a brother of her second husband.

Her third husband was the pianist D'Albert, whom she married in the United States eight years ago.

Teresa Carreno was born on Dec. 22, 1853, at Caracas, Venezuela. Simon Bolivar, known as "El Libertador," was her granduncle. Her father, an accomplished musician, was, about the time of her birth, Minister of Finance for Venezuela, but much of his wealth was swallowed up in the war for freedom, and when Teresa was in her eighth year another revolution not only impoverished the family, but made exiles of them. It was that calamity which gave to the world the great pianist.

Young as she was, she had been for some time a student of the piano, and when the Carrenos arrived in New York in 1861, in their impoverished condition, the talent of the little girl was first employed for the support of the family.

On Dec. 22, 1862, on her ninth birthday, Teresa Carreno began her public career, appearing at the New York Academy of Music. At that time she was a pupil of Moritz Gottschalk, who was a musical sensation in New York at the time of the war.

She left America the following year, and for several years gained triumphs throughout Europe, securing the plaudits of Joachim, Liszt, and Saint-Saens. Her operatic début took place in Edinburgh on May 24, 1867, on the Queen's birthday, and came about largely by accident. Mme. Carreno had just finished a provincial tour, and was engaged for the rôle of the Queen in "Les Huguenots" as the result of sudden illness of the singer originally cast for that part. She had never sung in opera, and although she had but four days to learn the part she made a great success. Later she sang in London, New York, Boston, and other large cities, one of her most successful rôles being that of Zerlina in "Don Giovanni." In 1873 she made a tour of the United States. Since that time she has appeared in this country frequently. She has played in 2,000 concerts.

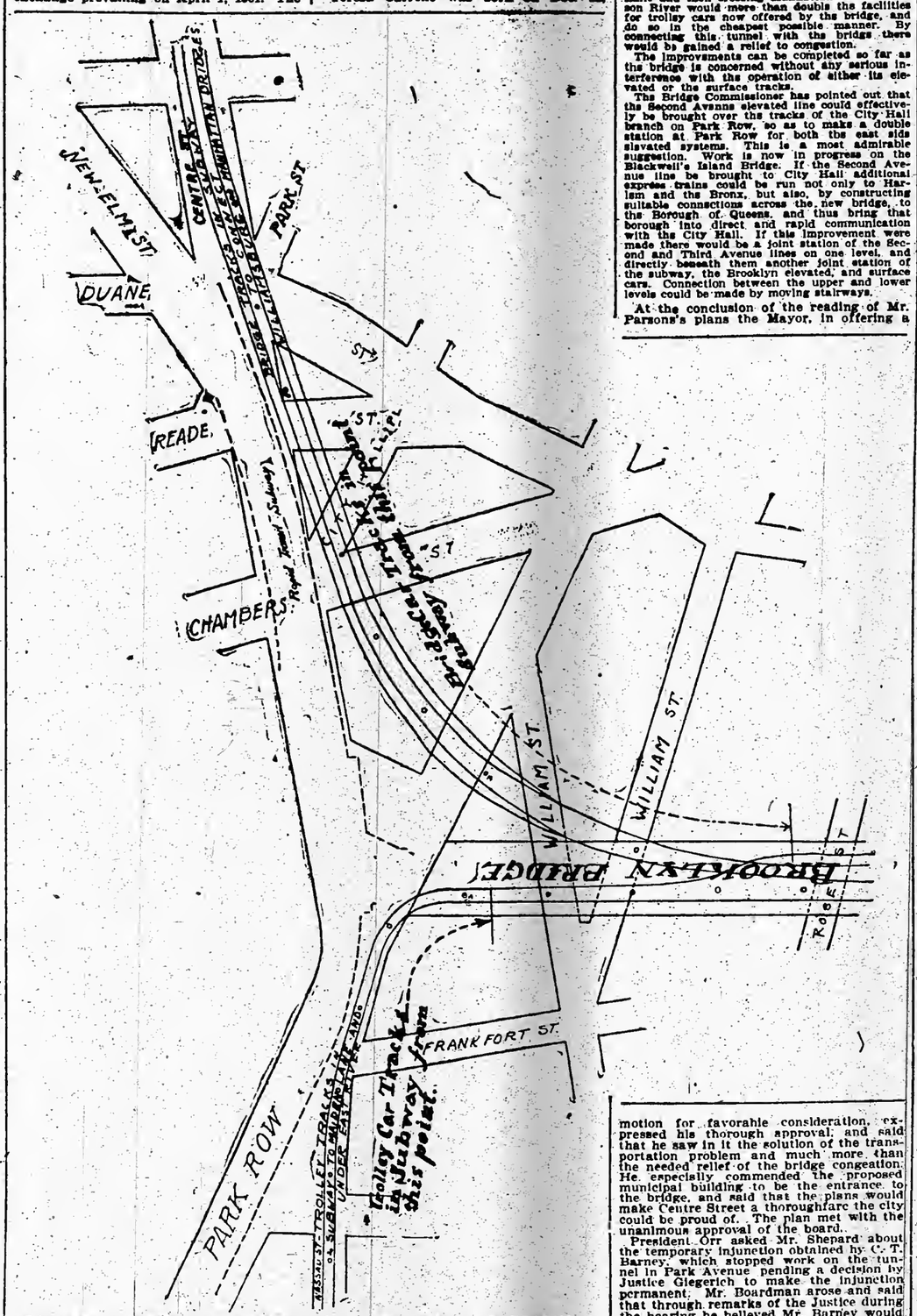
It was in London that Mme. Carreno met her first husband, Emile Sauret, the famous violinist, and there she was married to him in 1873. Before her first child, a daughter, was born her husband deserted her. The child at its birth was given into the care of an aunt.

After her separation from Sauret Mme. Carreno was married to Tagliapietra, the baritone, and in 1883 the couple went to Venezuela. There they were received with great rejoicing by the amusement loving public and arrangements were made for a series of grand concerts, to be managed by "Tag," as her husband had become nicknamed. Mme. Carreno had three children by Tagliapietra, the youngest of whom, a girl, is said to be a musical genius. She left her second husband and obtained a divorce. In 1892 she was married to her third husband, Eugene d'Albert, the pianist. This also was an unhappy union, and Mme. Carreno obtained a divorce at the end of three years after giving birth to another child.

St. Louis Fair Art Palace Contract.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, July 1.—The contract for the erection of the art palace, the permanent structure at the World's Fair, was awarded to-day to the Goldie Construction Company, for $945,127.50. The building is designed to become a Louisiana Purchase Museum after the close of the fair. The bids for the work were opened on June 20, when it was found that the Goldie Construction Company was the lowest bidder at $1,088,740. John Rache, representing Cass Gilbert, came on from New York to figure on a reduction of the expenses attached to the construction. The reduction



PROPOSED DEPRESSION OF BRIDGE AND TROLLEY CAR TRACKS (GENERAL PLAN OF ALIGNMENT).

GREAT CITY BUILDING FOR BRIDGE ENTRANCE

Continued from Page 1.

the present bridge by a movable platform. This undoubtedly possesses great merit, and is capable of moving more people than any other device.

"If the trolley cars are to remain I beg leave to call the board's attention to the fact that the lines can be depressed, brought under Park Row, and carried in a subway south under Nassau Street, to say, Maiden Lane, and thence in a tunnel under Maiden Lane and the East River to Brooklyn, rising to the surface in the neighborhood of the Borough Hall.

No provision has as yet been seriously projected to furnish continuous rail communication at any point between the existing bridge and the south end of Manhattan Island in order to connect the financial district with Brooklyn. A tunnel from Brooklyn to the vicinity of Maiden Lane and then crossing Manhattan to the Hudson River would more than double the facilities for trolley cars now offered by the bridge, and do so in the cheapest possible manner. By connecting this tunnel with the bridge there would be gained a relief to congestion.

The improvements can be completed so far as the bridge is concerned without any serious interference with the operation of either its elevated or the surface tracks.

The Bridge Commissioner has pointed out that the Second Avenue elevated line could effectively be brought over the tracks of the City Hall branch on Park Row, so as to make a double station at Park Row for both the east side elevated systems. This is a most admirable suggestion. Work is now in progress on the Blackwell's Island Bridge. If the Second Avenue line be brought to City Hall additional express trains could be run not only to Harlem and the Bronx, but also, by constructing suitable connections across the new bridge, to the Borough of Queens, and thus bring that borough into direct and rapid communication with the City Hall. If this improvement were made there would be a joint station of the Second and Third Avenue lines on one level, and directly beneath them another joint station of the subway, the Brooklyn elevated, and surface cars. Connection between the upper and lower levels could be made by moving stairways.

At the conclusion of the reading of Mr. Parsons's plans the Mayor, in offering a motion for favorable consideration, expressed his thorough approval, and said that he saw in it the solution of the transportation problem and much more than the needed relief of the bridge congestion. He especially commended the proposed municipal building to be the entrance to the bridge, and said that the plans would make Centre Street a thoroughfare the city could be proud of. The plan met with the unanimous approval of the board.

President Orr asked Mr. Shepard about the temporary injunction obtained by C. T. Barney, which stopped work on the tunnel in Park Avenue pending a decision by Justice Giegerich to make the injunction permanent. Mr. Boardman arose and said that through remarks of the Justice during the hearing he believed Mr. Barney would fail. Mr. Shepard said he quite agreed with Mr. Boardman.

$30,000,000 INTEREST PAID.

Semi-Annual Disbursements in Chicago Unusually Large.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 1.—Persons in all walks of life crowded the Chicago banks to-day until the great financial institutions of the city almost had the appearance of experiencing a run. The occasion was the semi-annual interest day. Chicago, besides disbursing intcrest on deposits, also distributed about $30,000,000 in dividends and bond interest on corporation stocks. Altogether it was the busiest interest day the banks of the city ever witnessed.

Such institutions as the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, the Northern Trust Company, and particularly the national banks, found their rotundas crowded from the moment the doors were opened for business, and the crowds of depositors kept coming in a steady stream until 3 o'clock struck and banking hours for the day were over.

PHENOMENAL FALL OF RAIN.

Total in Illinois During June Shown to Have Been 10.84 Inches.

Special to The New York Times.

GALESBURG, Ill., July 1.—Prof. A. C. Longden, who occupies the Chair of Meteorology at Knox College, issued a statement to-day in which he shows that the rainfall for June in this part of Illinois was phenomenal. The total rainfall for the month was 10.84 inches. The entire rainfall for 1901 here was but 17.06 inches.

Taking the average for the eight preceding years, Prof. Longden shows that the average for June is 2.7 inches, so that the rainfall in the month just past was nearly five times above the average. Only one month on the Knox College records exceeds June, and that was August, 1898, when the rainfall was 11.14 inches, five inches of which fell in one day.

BANKS GIVE NEW CERTIFICATES.

Four Chicago Institutions Issued $6,200,000 Stock Yesterday, Saving War Tax.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 1.—Four Chicago banks issued $6,200,000 stock to-day and delivered the certificates to their stockholders. Payments for the new stock were made some time ago, but the delay in giving out the certificates was due to a desire to save the Government war tax of 5 cents a share. This means a saving of $31,000 in the aggregate.

The First National Bank issued $3,000,000 new stock and transferred $1,000,000 from the profits to the surplus account.

The National Bank of America, the largest new bank, issued $2,000,000 stock at $125 a share, putting $500,000 to surplus account.

The National Bank of the Republic gave out $1,000,000 in certificates for $1,500,000, transferring the extra $500,000 to surplus, and the Western State Bank added $200,000 to its capital.

$1,500,000 Gas Companies Deal.

PITTSBURG, July 1.—Negotiations have been concluded for the absorption by the Manufacturers' Light and Heat Company of the control of the Tri-State Gas Company, and for the purchase of the Relief Gas Company of Washington, Penn., and the Wetzel Natural Gas Company of West Virginia. The deal involves about $1,500,000, and will make the Manufacturers' Company the largest natural gas company in the country outside of the Philadelphia Company of this city.

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Bathing Caps of silk; cardinal and blue, 48c

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Brownie Creepers of blue and red chambray; 6 mos. to 3 yrs., 25c

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FIRST LOSS OF LIFE IN ANTHRACITE STRIKE

A Coal and Iron Policeman Kills an Italian.

The Shooting Occurs at the William A. Colliery at Duryea and the Accounts Vary.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., July 1. — The first loss of life during the anthracite strike occurred to-day at the William A. Colliery at Duryea. Antonio Giusuepe, an Italian, was shot dead by one of the Coal and Iron policeman from behind the stockade of the colliery.

Reports differ as to the cause of the shooting. The friends of the dead man say he was walking on the road near the stockade when he was fired upon. The man was on his way from Scranton to Duryea at the time.

Another report is that the Italian tried to get over the fence and would not heed the warning from the policemen to go away. He insisted on making his way into the stockade and wes fired upon.

There is much indignation over the shooting, and the Sheriff of Lackawanna County was summoned to take steps to preserve order, as it was reported that there would be an uprising among the foreigners, and that they would attack the stockade before night.

The body lay in the roadway for some time. The Coal and Iron Police would not venture outside of the stockade to remove it and the people living in the vicinity did not want to take it away until the arrival of the Coroner. When the Sheriff of Lackawanna County reached the scene he ordered the body removed to an undertaking establishment.

The officials of the William A. colliery say some people on the outside of the stockade were engaged in firing at the guards all last night, and that several of the coal and iron policemen had several narrow escapes from being shot. No arrests have been mede.

A secret meeting of Italian residents was held at noon. They discussed the shooting, but what action was taken is not known.

The guard at the William A. Colliery was doubled to-night and the Sheriff swore in a special posse to preserve order. When darkness came about a thousand people collected in the vicinity of the mine, and an attack would undoubtedly have been made on the guerds had not the Sheriff's posse kept the crowd in check.

When the Coroner completes his investigation some of the deputies employed at the colliery may be placed under arrest.

A number of carpenters and laborers who were employed to build a new breaker for the Lehigh Valley Coal Company at its mineral spring mine, went on strike to-day because the company would not grant them an eight-hour day.

A telegram was sent from strike headquarters to President Mitchell in the West to-day that there was no truth in the reports that the strikers were weakening.

Three of the big coal companies in this region now claim they have all the engineers and pumpmen they need. There is no question that the companies are gradually getting back many of the engineers and pumpmen who quit their services June 2. The firemen are standing firm.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., July 1.—Several hundred strikers assembled on the streets of St. Clair to-day and, headed by a drum corps, paraded around town. They then separated and marched to the various highways and paths leading to the washery of the St. Clair Coal Company, which commenced operations yesterday. Workmen on their way to the washery were stopped and were requested to return home. This many of them did, but enough reported for work to permit the washery to operate later in the day.

ROANOKE, Va., July 1.—A special from Bluefields, West Va., says: "The coal strike is dwindling, and more coal is being loaded each day. Eleven miners and agitators were arrested to-day at Simmons by Constable C. A. Bailey for intimidating miners desiring to work, and were lodged in the Bluefield jail this evening. One striker was arrested for attempting to shoot Jenkins Jones, a mine operator.

APPROPRIATIONS OF CONGRESS.

Chairman Allison's Statement Shows a Total of $800,193,837—Mr. Cannon's Figures.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Just before the Senate adjourned finally to-day, Senator Allison, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, presented e statement showing the total appropriations for the session by bills, as follows:

Agriculture, $7,208,960; army, $91,530,136; diplomatic and consular, $1,057,925; District of Columbia, $8,647,526; fortifications, $7,298,955; Indians, $9,143,902; legislative, &c., $25,398,381; Military Academy, $2,627,324; navy, $78,678,963; pension, $139,842,230; Post Office, $138,436,598; river and harbor, $26,726,442, (exclusive of contracts authorized); sundry civil, $60,125,359; deficiencies, $28,639,911; miscellaneous, $2,600,000; Isthmian Canal, $50,130,000; permanent annual appropriations, $123,021,220; grand total, $800,193,837.

The total last yeer was $730,338,375.

Cheirman Cannon of the House Appropriations Committee presented in the House a statement of the appropriations, showing a total of $750,063,837, not including the large amounts that will be required for the Isthmian Canal and public buildings and river and harbor contracts. In his statement Mr. Cannon says in part:

"An analysis of this table shows that the total estimated expenditures forecast by the executive departments aggregated $776,348,318; that the total appropriations made, exclusive of $50,130,000 toward an isthmian canal, aggregate $750,063,837."

After giving in detail the appropriations under each bill, Mr. Cannon says:

"It is not inappropriate here to advert to the fact that the expenditures for the past two fiscal years, 1900 and 1901, show that during that period there has been applied to the sinking fund more than $115,-000,000, a sum greater than the law actually requires, and which exceeds the whole amount applied to the extinguishment of the public debt during all of the nine fiscal years of 1891 to 1899 inclusive.

"During the four years of President Cleveland's last Administration, from 1893 to 1896 inclusive, only $13,400,047 was applied to the payment of the public debt, while during the same period that Administration issued bonds to the extent of $262,315,400 in order to raise money wherewith to pay current expenses and maintain the public credit.

"An analysis of the table which I submit shows that the appropriations made in the regular annual bills for ordinary expenses of the Government, payable during the fiscal year 1903, aggregate $595,502,-700, which, together with the sums carried under permanent appropriations and exclusive of the amount required by the sinking fund, makes a total of $665,423,925.

"In the nature of things, end in the light of past experience, this entire sum will never be expended, but will probably be reduced in the neighborhood of 10 per cent. The revenues of the Government as now estimated, on the basis of the revenue reduction legislation enacted at this session, amounted to $640,520,630.

Representative Livingston, (Ga.,) the ranking Democrat of the Appropriation Committee, submitted a statement showing, with the inclusion of the Isthmian Canal, rivers, and harbors, and other prospective expenditures, appropriations of over $1,000,000,000 during the past session. His statement says in part:

"The direct appropriations made at this session of Congress, including the Isthmian Canal appropriation, reach the astounding aggregate of $800,193,837. To this sum should be added the further amount of $250,378,215 to include contracts authorized to be entered into in addition to the specific appropriations which are made. The two sums aggregate $1,059,577,052. The appropriations, including authorized contracts of this session exceed those, including contracts, of the last session by $270,-881,767."

The difference between the total then and now amounts to the startling sum of $558,-881,767."

SENATE'S FINAL DEBATE.

The Philippine Question Again Discussed—The Conference Report Adopted.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The Senate indulged in a final debate on the Philippine bill to-day, when Mr. Lodge moved the adoption of the conference report.

Mr. Culberson, (Texas,) one of the Senate conferrees, said he had declined to sign the conference report, because he could not conscientiously vote for the measure as agreed upon or recommend its passage to the Senate. He said the report of the Secretary of War indicated that from May 1, 1898, to April 30, 1902, the expenditures for the army were $605,000,000 in round numbers, while of this sum only $170,000,000 was expended in the Philippines. This statement Mr. Culberson questioned. He figured up an expenditure by the United States of $222,436,406 on account of the Philippines, and even these figures, he said, did not include some of the expenditures made for the Philippines.

Mr. Patterson (Col.) declared that from every standpoint the bill ae agreed to by the conference had been made worse than it was as passed by the Senate.

Mr. Patterson discussed the investigation made by the Philippine Committee. He asserted that the witnesses before the committee had consisted in the main of army officers, who would not give the country the unbiased view that the people want. He also referred to Admiral Dewey's testimony concerning the agreement for the surrender of Manila before the attack of Aug. 13, 1898. He said this understanding provided that no American soldier shonld be killed, but that, notwithstanding this agreement, Gen. Merritt permitted the soldiers to make the assault without any knowledge of the agreement. He asserted that this revelation calls for a court-martial or a board of inquiry.

The conference report was then agreed to.

The Philippine discussion was not ended, however, as Mr. Carmack (Tenn.) called up his resolution offered yesterday on behalf of the minority of the Committee on Philippines, authorizing that committee to sit during the recess to prosecute its inquiry into the Philippine question, and to visit the Philippine Islands in prosecution of that inquiry.

Mr. Carmack said investigation by the Committee on Philippines had been a farce and the investigation had been "choked, strangled, and destroyed. There has been no investigation."

Mr. Spooner declared that "the attack made on the army by the minority of the Philippine Committee and of the Senate was not only a 'farce,' as it had been termed, but a wicked and cruel farce." In warm terms he denounced the action of the minority of the Philippine Committee, asserting that it was the fault of the minority that the investigation had been, as stated, a farce. The investigation had not been persuasive with the American people because they did not favor attacks upon the army composed of men "far, far away—men who are brave, and humane because they are brave."

Mr. Lodge, Chairman of the committee, made an extended statement of the work of the committee. The questions discussed now were about to be taken to the larger tribunal of the American people, and "we are perfectly willing to take the appeal to that tribunal. We'll hear from them next November. We will make the appeal if the other side does not. I think I know what the verdict will be."

CONDEMN SENATOR BAILEY.

His Colleagues Regard His Assault on Mr. Beveridge as Unjustified.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Opinion in the Senate to-day emphatically condemned Senator Bailey of Texas for the personal attack he made last night on Senator Beveridge of Indiana. There was no public discussion of the incident nor any recorded judgment in relation to it, but in their individual capacities, Senators talked about it, and, with only a few unimportant exceptions, there was a substantial agreement that the Texas Senator had absolutely no justification for his act. There seemed to be no disposition on the part of Mr. Bailey's closest friends on the Democratic side to justify the attack on Mr. Beveridge. It generally was admitted that The Congressional Record showed conclusively that nothing had been said by Mr. Beveridge which he had not a perfect right to say, and that nothing whatever had been said by him which could be twisted into an insult to the Texas Senator.

The prevailing view of the affair was that Mr. Bailey's vanity had been so hurt through Mr. Beveridge's sharp thrusts and ridicule that he had lost control of his temper and made a silly and brutal exhibition of himself.

There is no doubt Mr. Bailey meant to do Mr. Beveridge serious bodily injury. Had he made the attack in some place where there would have been no interference, it is thought he would have carried out his purpose. As it was, Mr. Beveridge was not injured at all.

Both Senators were in the Chamber to-day, conducting themselves about as usual. It was noticeable that Mr. Beveridge was warmly greeted by all his Republican colleagues. If there were similar greetings for Mr. Bailey they did not take place on the floor of the Senate.

The Senate as a body took no notice of the affair.

"What's the use?" one of the Senators asked. "We could not do anything in the Tillman-McLaurin case; what could we do in this case?"

NAVAL BILL AGREEMENT.

Provision Adopted that One Battleship Shall Be Built in a Government Yard.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The corferrees of the houses of Congress reached an agreement to-day on the Naval Appropriation bill, and their report was adopted in both branches. The one point which had been left on controversy rslated to the contention between the two houses as to whether any of the proposed new war vessels should be built in Government navy yards. The House had originaiiy provided that half of them should be constructed in Government yards and the other hall by contract. The Senate provided for the construction of all by contract.

The compromise agreement authorizes the construction of one battleship in a Government yard, and also others in case of emergency, the provision being as follows:

"The Secretary of the Navy shall build one of the battleships authorized by this act in euch navy yard as he may designate, and ho shall build all the vessels herein authorized in such navy yards as he may designate should it reasonably appear that the persons, firms, or corporations, or the agents thereof, bidding for the construction of any of said vessels have entered into any combination, agreement, or understanding, the effect, object, or purpose of which is to deprive the Government of fair, open, and unrestricted competition in letting contracts for the construction of said vessels."

There is an appropriation of $175,000 for the equipment of each navy yard to be used for constructing any ships.

THE PRESIDENT SIGNS BILLS.

The Philippine, Naval Appropriation, and Other Measures Approved by Him.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—President Roosevelt, accompanied by Secretaries Hay, the Senate wing of the Capitol the President signed the Philippine Civil Government bill, the Naval Appropriation bill, and other measures that went through in the closing hours of Congress.

The Philippine bill was presented to the President by Senator Lodge, who had been closely following its course through the various legislative channels.

During a short executive session one of the Senators undertook to take Postmaster General Payne inside under the belief that a member of the Cabinet was entitled to be present, but Mr. Payne was escorted out again, and informed that while the President was entitled to enter the executive sessions, the privilege did not extend to his Cabinet. During a lull in business in the President's room the pages came in and were presented to Mr. Roosevelt. Some secured his signature for their autograph albums. Soon after Congress adjourned the President left the Capitol.

WHISKY TRUST WINS AGAIN.

Fourth Suit of Messrs. Windmuller and Bijur Fails—Bid for Distributing Company's Assets Accepted.

NEWARK, N. J., July 1.—Vice Chancellor Emory to-day decided against Louis Windmuller and Nathan Bijur, in their suit to prevent the Distilling Company of America from dissolving the Spirits Distributing Company. Messrs. Windmuller and Bijur are said to hold 404 of the first preferred shares of the Distributing Company, the Distilling Company of America owning the remaining 12,096 shares of that company.

This is the fourth suit brought by the same plaintiffs to prevent the Distilling Company of America from dissolving the Spirits Distributing Company. In the first three suits, the different courts decided in favor of the Distilling Company of America, and in consequence a few weeks ago the Spirits Distributing Company was finally dissolved by the vote of the Distilling Company of America.

Thereupon the present suit was begun to prevent the Directors of the Spirits Distributing Company, who are also Directors of the Distilling Company of America, from acting as Trustees in the disposition of the assets of the Distributing Company. The plaintiffs also prayed for the appointment of a receiver of the Distributing Company's assets.

Vice Chancellor Emory denied the application for a receiver, and accepted the bid of Levi Mayer, as general counsel of the Distilling Company of America, of $1,243,-338, for all of the assets of the Distributing Company.

NOMINATED BY THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Horace J. Harvey, New York, Consul at Fort Erie, Ontario.

J. U. Sammis, Iowa, Collector of Internal Revenu for the Third District of Iowa.

Harry C. Weaver, Iowa, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fourth District of Iowa.

Ruel Rounds, Marshal, District of Idaho.

Horace G. McMillan, attorney for the Northern District of Iowa.

Spencer B. Adams, North Carolina, Chief Judge, and Walter L. Weaver, Ohio, and Henry S. Foote, California, Associate Judges of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Citizenship Court.

ARMY.

Medical Department.—Major Blair D. Taylor, Surgeon, to be Deputy Surgeon General with rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

Capt. Frank B. Keefer, Assistant Surgeon, to be Surgeon with rank of Major.

Lieut. Col. Alfred C. Girard, Deputy Surgeon General, to be Assistant Surgeon General with rank of Colonel.

Major Henry S. Turrill, Surgeon, to be Deputy Surgeon General with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

Capt. E. S. Frick, Assistant Surgeon, to be Surgeon with rank of Major.

Cavalry.—Lieut. Col. Allen Smith to be Colonel.

Major Henry W. Sprole to be Lieutenant Colonel.

Capt. William A. Shunk to be Major.

First Lieut. Alexander M. Miller, Jr., to be Captain.

First Lieut. Charles B. Drake to be Captain.

Infantry.—Lieut. Cols. John F. Stretch and William P. Rogers to be Colonels.

Majors Charles A. Williams and Marion P. Maus to be Lieutenant Colonels.

Capt. James A. Maney to be Major.

First Lieuts. John G. Workiger and Charles H. Bridges to be Captains.

NAVY.

Assistant Paymasters to have rank of Lieutenant, (junior grade)—

Jonathan Brooks,	Cuthbert J. Cleborne,
Engene F. Hail,	Philip W. Delano,
D. Tiffany, Jr.,	John D. Robnett,
Franklin P. Seckett,	Stewart Rhodes,
Devid M. Addison,	George W. Pigman, Jr.,
William T. Wallece,	Perry G. Kennard,
Victor S. Jackson,	George W. Reeves, Jr.,
John R. Sanford,	Walter T. Camp,
Herbert E. Stevens,	Ray Spear,
Charles F. O'Leary,	Christian J. Peoples.
Charles W. Ellason,	

BILLS PASSED IN WASHINGTON.

BY THE SENATE.

Authorizing the construction of locks and dams in Pond River, Ky.

Appropriating $75,000 for the erection of a Quartermaster's station in Omaha, Neb.

BY THE HOUSE.

To resurvey certain townships in San Diego, Cal.

To authorize Anton B. Ruchen to construct locks and dams in Pond River, Ky.

To cede jurisdiction of the site of the National Soldiers' Home at Dayton, Ohio, to the State of Ohio.

To promote the efficiency of the Marine Hospital service and change its name to the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service.

To authorize the Secretary of War to furnish condemned cannon for a monument to the soldiers of Worcester County, Mass.

To authorize the creation of a Quartermaster's warehouse at Omaha, Neb., at a cost not to exceed $75,000.

To reduce the number of Appraisers at Philadelphia and Boston.

To appropriate $50,000 each for bronze equestrian statues to Count Pulaski and Baron Steuben, the Revolutionary heroes, said statues to be erected in Washington.

To promote and retire Naval Cadet William Victor Tomb as of the grade of Ensign.

To remove a shoal in the North River, New York Harbor, at a cost not to exceed $25,000.

To grant condemned cannon to the City of Detroit, Mich., for an equestrian statue of Gen. Alexander Macomb.

To grant certain lands to the South Platte Canal and Reservoir Company.

To pay $5,167 to Anna Eliza Isabella Von Hemert.

Senate bill for the suppression of train robberies.

To make Confederate soldiers who enlisted in the Union Army previous to Jan. 1, 1865, pensionable.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Second Lieut. Henry M. Fales, Twenty-first Infantry, is relieved from further duty at the Presidio of San Francisco, and will proceed to join his regiment.

Capt. Robert G. Paxton, Tenth Cavalry, upon the expiration of his leave of absence, will proceed to join his regiment.

Announcement is made of the retirement June 30 of Lieut. Col. Charles K. Winne, Deputy Surgeon General.

The Quartermaster of Fort Morgan, in addition to his present duties, will assume charge of the construction of public buildings at that post, to relieve Major John T. French, Jr., who, upon being relieved, will repair to Washington and report to the Quartermaster General of the Army for further instructions.

Capt. Oscar J. Charles is transferred from the Fourth Infantry to the Twenty-sixth Infantry. He will proceed to join the latter regiment in the Division of the Philippines.

Capt. John H. Hughes is transferred from the Twenty-sixth Infantry to the Fourth Infantry, Company D.

Capt. Tracy C. Dyckson is relieved from duty at the Rock Island Arsenal, and will report in person to the Chief of Ordnance for duty in his office.

Navy.

Ensign C. T. Owens will report to the commandant of the naval training station at Newport, R. I., for duty on board the Hist.

Surgeon H. E. Ames is transferred from the Kearsarge to the Olympia.

Passed Assistant Surgeon F. L. Pleadwell is transferred from the Olympia to the Kearsarge.

Medical Director C. U. Gravatt is ordered to duty at the Naval Museum of Hygiene and Medical School, Washington.

Medical Inspector W. A. McClurg is ordered to the Kearsarge as the fleet surgeon of the North Atlantic Station.

Passed Assistant Surgeon G. L. Angeny is ordered to the Lancaster.

Pay Director G. E. Hendee was retired June 30.

Cable from the Asiatic Station June 26:

Lieut. H. C. Poundstone is ordered home, (medical survey.)

Lieut. D. F. Sellers is ordered to the New York, and appointed Flag Lieutenant.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Arrivals:

The Chesepeake at New London July 1.

The San Francisco at Southampton July 1.

The Vixen at Portsmouth, N. H., July 1.

The Essex at Rockport, Mass., June 30.

The Hannibal at Frenchman Bay June 30.

The Nashville at Tripoli July 1.

Sailed:

The Topeka, July 1, from La Guayra for Guanta.

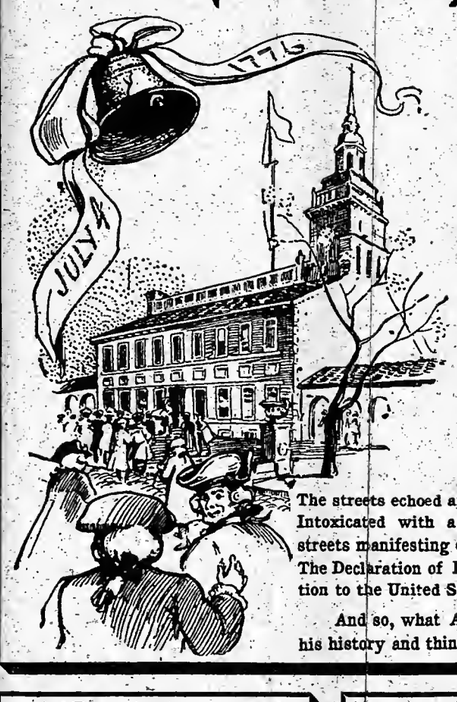
Store Closed All Day July 4th and 5th.

THE BIG STORE A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER Co.

SIXTH AVE. MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN 18TH & 19TH STS.

Two More Shopping Days Only.



It's hurry now. The hours are flying. And much is to be done. The Siegel Cooper Store with its daily announcements is a treasure-trove of helpfulness. What crowds yesterday! Every need to which the Nation's Birthday can give origin may be practically met at the Big Store. Clothing for the whole family. Everything, from hat to shoes. Food for the table, whether the repast be in the city, out in the country under the spreading branches of a friendly shade tree, or on the sands of the seashore.

AND FLAGS AND BUNTING, TOO. Who isn't stirred by a patriotic impulse at this time—when the Nation is preparing to celebrate its 126th birthday? What loyal American can forget that stirring Fourth of July, 1776, when Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Roger Sherman and Robert R. Livingston made their report to Congress in Philadelphia on the Declaration of Independence? It was a day of suspense, of nervous anxiety. The people hung in groups about the old State House. What will Congress do? was the question that trembled on every lip.

Hours dragged. At last, with sparkling eye and eager hands, the bell-ringer ran to the rope that hung in the steeple. In another moment the bell was sending forth its clarion notes. The streets echoed and re-echoed the clangor. Every steeple became brazen-throated. Intoxicated with a joyous sense of new-born freedom, crowds surged through the streets manifesting every possible form of jubilation. Cannon boomed triumphantly. The Declaration of Independence had been adopted. The Thirteen Colonies gave coalition to the United States.

And so, what American doesn't thrill when he recalls those days, when he thumbs his history and thinks of the greatest Nation on earth.

Refrigerators.

OUR MODEL 1902 is the finest Refrigerator that has been manufactured; made of hardwood, fancy designs, highly polished, charcoal filled; has removable waste pipes and trap, galvanized ice racks, zinc lining and bronze locks and hinges.

No.	Wide.	Deep.	High.	Price.
430,	24½	15¾	39	6.25
431,	25½	16½	41	8.00
458, Apartment House Style,	25	19	50	11.25
461, "	28½	20	62	15.50
462, "	31½	21	58	17.00
464, "	34½	22	61	19.50
492, Ice Chest,	27	19	27	5.50
493, " "	32	22	32	7.75
495, " "	44	26	36	9.00

(Basement.)

Choice Books For Summer Reading

"TALES OF OUR COAST," by S. R. Crockett, author of "The Stickit Minister," &c.

"A HOUSE IN BLOOMSBURY" by Mrs. Oliphant, author of "The Victorian Age," &c.

"A FAIR BARBARIAN," by Frances Hodgson Burnett, author of "A Lady of Quality," "Little Lord Fauntleroy," &c.

"THE UNCALLED," by Paul L. Dunbar, author of "Lyrics of Lowly Life," &c.

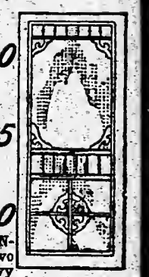
"THE SPLENDID SPUR," by A. T. Quiller Couch, author of "The Delectable Duchy," "Dead Man's Rock," &c.

"SIMON DALE," by Anthony Hope, author of "The Prisoner of Zenda," "Phroso," &c.

Per Vol. 15c

(Second Floor. Teke Escelator)

Screen Doors.



WALNUT FINISH SCREEN DOORS, 4-inch style; $1.00 value; to-day at 50

NATURAL WOOD FINISHED DOORS, plain and strong; $1.25 value; to-day at 75

MAHOGANY FINISHED DOORS, fancy, extra strong and durable; $1.25 value; to-day at 90

NATURAL WOOD FINISHED DOORS, with two coats of varnish, heavy and strong; regular at $1.40; special, 1.05

NATURAL WOOD FINISHED DOORS, fancy designs, two different patterns; regular at $1.60, to-day at 1.10

We also have a complete stock of WINDOW SCREENS, which we offer at a reduction of 10 per cent.

(Basement.)

Flags for the 4th "Old Glory" in All Sizes.

BUNTING FLAGS.

2x3 foot,	.53	6x 9 foot,	2.90
3x5 "	1.23	6x10 "	3.20
4x6 "	1.65	8x12 "	4.45
5x8 "	2.40	10x15 "	6.45
	12x18 foot, 9.00.		

COLLEGE FLAGS.

Flags embiematic of all the principal colleges, 4x6 inch, 7 | 12x18 inch, 35

SILK FLAGS.

	Not M't'd.	M't'd.		
4x 6 inch,	4	5	Fast Color Cotton Bunting Flags.	
7x10 "	7	10	4x6 foot,	1.25
12x18 "	18	25	Fast Color Silkoline Flags.	
16x24 "	30	38	5x8 foot,	2.00
24x36 "	65	75		

MOUNTED SILK FLAGS, of 56 different Nations; 4x6 inch, 7c.; 12x18 inch, 30c.

POLES, HOLDERS, ETC., at low prices.

(Second Floor, Centre. Take Elevator.)

Cameras.

CYCLE WIZARD B CAMERAS; 4 x 5; list price $16.00; just 64 of these high-grade, up-to-date, well-known instruments on sale; equipped with Unicum shutter, which sets for time and snap shots; also Bulb exposure; rising, falling and sliding front, extremely rapid rectilinear double lenses, finished in first-class style; with each camera we give a real sole leather carrying case, strap, double plate holder and instruction book, all at the ridiculously low price of 6.95

A full supply of fresh films, plates and all photographic supplies.

(Second Floor, Rear.)

Wines and Liquors.

Another Great Special Sale Begins To-Day Some Astonishing Concessions.

This sale includes many fine imported and domestic wines and liquors. The sale is now possible, for we have just received

from France Another Large Importation of Clarets, Sauternes and Burgundies.

These brands were offered by us in the big sale of six weeks ago and sold so rapidly that at the close of the first day of the sale we had to cable to France for more.

We repeat the offer we made then, viz.: You can sample these wines if you come to the liquor department on the fourth floor, or if you order by mail we will forward the wines to you with the guarantee that if at the end of ten days you decide that the wine does not please you, we will take it back and refund your money.

BORDEAUX RED WINES. Every bottle wired and sealed.	
FLORIAC, per case 12 qts.,	5.10
ST. JULIEN, per case 12 qts.,	5.70
MARGAUX, per case 12 qts.,	6.10
PONTET CANET, per case 12 qts.,	6.50
CHATEAU MOUTON, per case 12 qts.,	7.50
BORDEAU WHITE WINES. Every bottle wired and sealed.	
GRAVES, per case 12 qts.,	5.25
SAUTERNES, per case 12 qts.,	6.00
HAUT SAUTERNES, per case 12 qts.,	7.90
CHATEAU FILHOT, per case 12 qts.,	9.00
CHATEAU RIEUSSEC, per case 12 qts.,	11.75
BURGUNDIES. Fine old and rich wines.	
MACON, per case 12 qts.,	6.25
BEAUJOLAIS, per case 12 qts.,	7.60
BEAUNE, per case 12 qts.,	8.90
POMMARD, per case 12 qts.,	10.50
CHABLIS (White), case 12 qts.,	8.25
MONTRACHET (White), case 12 qts.,	9.25
RHINE and MOSELLE WINES, imported in glass from Johann Geer, Frankfort a M.	
HOCHHEIMER, case of	5.75
RAUENTHALER-BERG, case of 12 quarts,	7.80
FORSTER REISLING, per case of 12 quarts,	9.40
MOSELLE.	
ERDENER TREPPCHEN, case of 12 qts.,	7.75
BRAUNEBERGER, per case of 12 quarts,	9.75
Other very special items in staple brands and qualities.	
JOHANNISBERGER, finest product of California, case 12 quarts,	4.00
ZINFANDEL, very choice and old table claret; case 12 quarts,	3.50
PORT & SHERRY, rich, matured wine, per gal.,	1.35
CLARET AND RIESLING, fine quality, per gal.,	90
HOLLAND GIN, purest quality, for medicinal use, per gal.,	2.50
SCOTCH AND IRISH WHISKEY, per gallon,	3.00
MT. VERNON RYE, per gallon, $3.75; per bottle, 75c.,	8.25
OLD CROW WHISKEY, per gal., $2.50; per bottle, 65c.; per case,	7.00
WOODFORD RYE, per gal., $3.00; per bottle, 60c.; per case	5.50
RED FOX ALE, the finest ale brewed in America,	2.25
dozen,	
MALT CONCENTRATE,	1.50
EXTRACT OF MALT,	1.50
HERBSTREIT BROTHERS CO.	

The Big Store's Famous "Double Value" Shoe Sale

Is a Tremendous Event.

How the crowds are pouring into the Big Store and into the Shoe Sections this week! Monday set a great pace. Yesterday made its own brilliant records. But it's perfectly natural.

Thousands of good Shoes for Men, Women and Children at About One-half Usual Prices.

The Shoes come from the big shoe factories that have been closed for the usual inventorying and fixing up. The bargains are about the best New Yorkers ever saw.

WOMEN'S SHOES.

AT 98c DONGOLA KID SHOES, button and lace, patent leather or kid tips, all sizes, $2.00 value.

AT 1.45 BLACK KID SHOES, button and lace, and Tan Kid Lace Shoes, all sizes, $2.50 and $3.00 values.

AT 1.95 KID AND PATENT LEATHER SHOES, button and lace, light and heavy soles, several pretty styles of toes and heels; also some Patent Kid Welt Sole Lace Shoes; $3.50 and $5.00 values.

AT 98c GIRLS' TAN AND BLACK SHOES, in black, with spring heels; all sizes up to the ladies' size 6, for large girls; these usually SELL AT $1.50 AND $2.00, ACCORDING TO SIZE.

WOMEN'S OXFORDS.

AT 69c WOMEN'S BLACK KID OXFORD TIES, kid tips, all sizes; $1.00 and $1.25 values.

AT 98c WOMEN'S OXFORD TIES, of tan and black kid, with [illegible] $1.50 values.

AT 1.95 WOMEN'S OXFORD TIES, of black kid and patent leather; eight pretty styles; welted and turned soles; also patent leather and dull kid Colonials—several lines of sample shoes; all $3.00 to $5.00 values.

AT 98c MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S OXFORD TIES AND SANDALS; several styles; $1.50 & $2 grades.

MEN'S SHOES AND OXFORDS.

AT 1.00 Four different styles in SHOES AND OXFORDS; not all sizes of each style; if you are not too fastidious you can save $1.00 to $1.50 on each pair.

AT 1.90 The Shoes are of tan kid and calf, and black kid and calf; the Oxfords are of black kid and patent leather, most of the shoes in this lot have Goodyear welted soles, and are as good as any $3.00 shoes anywhere.

AT 2.85 SHOES AND OXFORDS in kid, calf, patent kid and patent leather; all the best makes; all sizes; [illegible] the best are made to sell at $4 to $5.

AT 98c BOYS' AND YOUTHS' SHOES; tan and [illegible] lace; several

The Wanamaker Store.

Men's Shirts at 60c

Our Regular $1 and $1.50 Lines

SMART and handsome Negligee Madras Shirts, with plain or plaited bosoms—made for our regular stock, and sold until today at $1 and $1.50 each. Light and dark colorings—those with plaited bosoms have the stripes accurately matched, and the bosoms are long enough to go well below the trousers band. Many of the patterns of madras were specially woven for plaiting, and the effects are very fine. The shirtmaking is of the highest character. Cuffs are attached or separate; and there are full ranges of sizes. Plenty, too, for the lot includes a hundred and fifty dozens of the best shirts made to sell at $1 and $1.50. Today you'll pick them out by half-dozens, at

Sixty Cents Each

Ninth street aisle.

Fourth of July CLOTHES

For Well-Dressed Men

THE weather takes liberties with all other dates; but seldom violates the prerogative of the Fourth of July, when hot weather is as necessary to proper patriotism as fire-crackers.

And the clothes that a man picks for wear on the "Fourth" are needed for outing wear all Summer.

The smartest hot-weather clothes that are made are here; and at the lowest prices. For instance:

Stylish all-wool crash coats and trousers, at $7.50 to $12.
Serviceable blue or black serge suits, at $8.50, $10 and $12.
Outing trousers of striped flannel, medium and light colors, at $4.
Linen crash trousers at $2.50.
White duck trousers at $1.50 and $3.
Thin coats, $1.50 to $5.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

These Are Remarkable Days

For DRESS Buying

YESTERDAY'S Skirt Sale made quite a sensation; and the entire thousand were practically sold out by noon; and yet there are multitudes of equal values in other lines where garments do not run into numbers great enough to elaborate upon in the same way. *Almost every dress in stock is worth double the price you need pay for it today*—some are worth even more. And throughout the entire collection there is that look of rightness, smartness, correctness about each dress that makes them please and delight the women that see them. Yet, with it all, *half price* is the almost universal cost to those who buy today.

Imported Model Dresses at less than domestic dresses would cost.
Imported Organdy Dresses that were $21 to $90; now $10.50 to $45.
Imported Outing Suits, of duck, that were $23.50 to $70; now $11.75 to $35.
Dresses of Embroidered Robes at $10—exquisite and entirely new gowns such as sold formerly at $21.

Among the many splendid values in **Shirt-Waist Suits**, we mention only one group at **Five Dollars**—made of figured and black lawn, gingham, pique, and duck; handsome styles that sold formerly at prices up to $10—now $5 a suit.

And the same superb offerings go through our entire stock. The filling of Summer wardrobes is an inexpensive matter at Wanamaker's.

Second floor, Broadway.

Elegant Dresses---Half Price

WE STILL HAVE an interesting group of very handsome Model Dresses in our Dressmaking Salons. They represent the finest and choicest ideas brought out this season to give style pictures to the patrons of our Custom Dressmaking Organization. The group includes street, carriage and reception gowns of the most refined and stylish character.

Prices were $85 to $225; now $42.50 to $112.50.

Fifth floor, Tenth street.

An Exodus of Girls' WASH DRESSES

PRETTY STYLES without number—guimpe, sailor and others; materials that are cool, dainty and attractive, such as lawn, dimity, percale, pique and linen; colors and patterns—including all white—that offer amplest room for choosing.

They go out in one-two-three order today—for they're odd lots, broken sizes and the like. Some of them have been a bit mussed by your tactile admiration. All sizes, though, from 6 to 14 years, in each price-group:

At One Dollar

Worth $1.50 to $2. Guimpe and Sailor Dresses of striped percale.

At Two Dollars

Worth $3 to $4. Dresses of lawn, dimity and chambray, effectively made and trimmed, in various pretty styles.

At Three Dollars

Worth $5 to $6. Dresses of lawn, pique or linen, in white and colors; a good assortment of styles.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Shirt-Waist Suits and Shirt-Waists

At Much Abbreviated Prices

IT'S not remarkable, when the mercury is philandering with the fifties, and turned-up coat-collars and hot tea are *de rigueur*, that there should be slacker selling of Shirt-waist Suits—those eminently summery dresses—than when the thermometer trips lightly in the nineties.

We want to hasten matters a little, and, at the new prices we've put on these jaunty suits, you'll find it conservative and profitable, to discount now the advent of real Summer weather. Two most attractive groups of these splendid all-around Summer dresses:

Store Closes Daily, Except Saturday, at 5 P. M.
When the Store closes Tomorrow Night it will remain closed until Monday, July 7th.
During the months of July and August the Store will close on Saturdays at 12 o'clock.

The Wonderful Angelus

Now More Marvelous Than Ever

THE ANGELUS is the pioneer Piano Player—the first instrument that ever took the place of knowing eyes and skilled fingers for the playing of a piano. The first boon that science ever gave to lovers of music who lacked a musical education. It was a new world's-wonder when it came, and started a new industry in the making of imitative instruments. But imitators are the greatest incentive for real genius. Pre-eminence could only be maintained by progress, and today

A New ANGELUS Is Here!

As sensitive as a harp-string to the touch of fingers that feel the music's melody—giving a control almost past belief, to the player.

The new wonder is THE ANGELUS, STYLE B. It is smaller than its predecessors, and shows beautiful cabinet work. But its extraordinary improvements are inward, organic—new, almost human. At the player's right hand is now a tilting tablet that changes the *tempo* with the moving touch of the fingers, although the lever holds it as before, except when the player wishes to add the delightful phrasing which now for the first time is possible with a mechanical instrument.

The Angelus has always had a lever to operate the soft pedal of the piano; but the new Angelus has added two push buttons, one of which softens the bass of the piano, independent of the treble; the other softens the treble independent of the bass, allowing the player to place the accent of keys at will.

The Style B ANGELUS marks a tremendous step forward in the making of Piano Players; and the fullness of the last great achievement can only be realized when you hear the new *Angelus* used.

The price remains as before, $250.

The public is invited to hear the new Angelus played, in our Piano Store.

Fifth floor.

CLOCKS for the Country

NO DOUBT your clock supply for your winter home is complete, but how about your Summer time-keeping outfit? Can't move your heavy clocks around, yet, to be successful, the train-catching country household must run like clock-work. This calls for reliable time-pieces, such as these—we leave it to you to invest as much as you like:

Alarm Clocks, 75c to $1.25.
Kitchen and Stable Clocks, wooden cases, $2.75 to $6.50.
Gilt Desk Clocks, $1.25 to $11.
Iron Mantel Clocks, $3.50 to $11.
Mantel Chime Clocks, oak and mahogany cases, $15 to $41.25.
Self-winding Mantel Clocks, $11.50 to $16.
Traveling Clocks, in leather cases, $5 to $42.

Basement.

FLAGS for the Fourth

And News of Sporting Goods

LET Old Glory snap and crackle merrily in the breeze on the Fourth. What day in the year is as worthy of calling forth outward and visible signs of your patriotism?

Maybe your old flag will do, but you're apt to need a new one—flags will whip out, and moths will get after them. The best American flags that are made, are here and ready for you—at specially attractive prices.

They are not the ordinary standard bunting, but a better grade, double warp and well twisted. The stripes are sewed with two rows of machine stitching. The stars have the edges turned under to prevent fraying, the hem is strengthened by a tape running through, which is a protection also from fraying. The heading is made of heavy canvas. Prices:

3x5 ft., $1.80.	4x7 ft., $2.70.	6x10 ft., $4.65.	10x15 ft., $10.85.
3x6 ft., $2.25.	5x8 ft., $3.40.	8x12 ft., $6.70.	12x20 ft., $14.60.
4x6 ft., $2.50.	6x9 ft., $4.25.		

Also Printed Silk and Muslin Flags, Flag-poles and Brackets, in splendid assortment.

But a flag isn't like a kite—it flies itself. *You* need other things to keep you busy on the Fourth, and the succeeding days. Hence these hints:

LAWN TENNIS

Wright & Ditson Country Club Rackets, $3.50.
Germantown Rackets; patent grip; Oriental gut, $3.75.
Other Rackets, from 75c to $7.
Tennis Nets, $1.25 and $1.50; canvas-bound, $1.75, $3.50 and $5; canvas-bound, with double centre, $5.50.
Tennis Poles, $1 to $5 pair.
Gny Ropes, 50c set.
Practice Tennis Balls, felt-covered and sewed; very lively; 25c.
"R. G. I." Championship Balls, 85c each; $4 dozen.
Marking Tape for double court, including nails and staples, $4 set.
Racket Cases, 50c, 75c and $5.

HAMMOCKS

At $1—Open and canvas weave with pillow, spreader and valance; assorted colors.
At $2—Open and canvas weave with pillow, spreader and valance; two end bars; extra finish; assorted colors; 40x80 in.
At $3—Canvas weave; tufted head-rest; two end bars; spreader and wide valance; assorted colors; 42x84 in.
At $4.50—Canvas weave; tufted head-rest; two end bars; spreader and wide valance; assorted colors; 42x88 in.
At $8.50—Mercerised Cotton; open weave, adjustable heads; wide valance; 48x84 in.
At $10—Silkoline Hammocks; with pillow, spreaders and valance; two end bars; 42x90 in.
From $12 to $28—Genuine Mexican Grass Hammocks.

TENTS

Lawn Tent, 7x7 ft., $3.
Wall Tents, 7x9 ft., with 3-ft. wall, of 8-oz. army duck, $7.50.
Same, with fly, $11.25.

CROQUET

At 90c—Set of 8 hard-wood balls, mallets, 2 stakes and steel wickets.
At $2—Set of 8 maple mallets and balls; two stakes; heavy steel wire wickets and sockets.
At $2.75—Set of 8 fine-grained maple mallets and balls, two stakes, and heavy steel wire wickets and sockets.

Annex Store, 770 Broadway.

Fourth-of-July Lanterns

The Wanamaker Store.

More Under-Price News of

Summer Furniture

WE didn't tell near all the price-story yesterday—hadn't room enough; for this sale practically takes in all classes of house, porch or lawn furniture for Summer use; and is the most general reduction we have ever made on this class of goods at one time; and never before did such a movement occur so early in the season.

In addition to the large lines of maple chairs and rockers, porch settees, rustic cedar furniture, upholstered reed furniture, green ash furniture and other pieces of Summer goods, partly told of yesterday, we include today all of our weathered green cedar furniture, and all of our woven rush furniture.

The details tell the story exactly:

RUSH FURNITURE at a Quarter Off

This is the natural gray-green wild rush, braided into strands and woven into chairs of various patterns; most artistic in design and very comfortable:

At $5.50, from $7.50—Small chair; open reed; ribbon decorated.
At $7.75, from $10.50—High-back Rocker with arms; open weave.
At $7.50, from $10—Fancy Arm Chair; close-woven fabric.
At $9, from $12—Small fancy Divan; close weave.
At $9, from $12—Rocker; full swell back and arms; close-woven seat.
At $9, from $12.50—Large Arm Chair; continuous seat and back; broad arms.
At $10, from $14—Rocker; full sweep back and arms; fancy weave.
At $11, from $15—Sofa; close and fancy weave.
At $12, from $16—Sofa; medium high back and arms; open weave.
At $15, from $20—Sofa; full roll back and arms; close weave.

GREEN CEDAR FURNITURE at a Third Off

This furniture is made on "Mission" lines, plain and simple but very strong and durable. Its roominess makes it comfortable; and it is, of course, artistic:

At $5.50, from $8—weathered green cedar Side Chair; slat back; red burlap cushion.
At $5.75, from $8.50—Weathered green cedar Window Seat; slat arms; green denim cushion.
At $8, from $12—Weathered green cedar Arm Chair; denim cushion.
At $8, from $12.50—Large Arm Chair; seat and back cushions of natural colored burlap.
At $9, from $13.50—Window Seat with slat arms; red burlap cushions.
At $10, from $15—Large Arm Chair; green burlap seat and back cushions.
At $11.50, from $17—Large Arm Chair; green burlap cushions.
At $13.50, from $20—Large-size Arm Chair; extra heavy style; green burlap cushions.
At $17, from $25—Weathered green cedar Settee; slat back; green denim cushion.
At $20, from $30—Weathered green cedar Couch; straight slat ends; seat cushion and pillow of green denim.

Fourth floor.

Embroidered Swiss Muslins

Now Sharply Under-Price

HERE are the most aristocratic cottons in our Summer stocks—the airiest, daintiest, richest of stuffs for hot-weather gowns—offered today at a third to a half below their real value; and that, before their wearing time has begun. But selling time should be over; hence this decisive offering before July Fourth. And they'll be just as elegant for evening dresses next Fall as now. These prices:

At 75c, from $1.50—Fancy Embroidered Swiss muslins, in attractive embroidered figures in Persian colorings on colored grounds.
At $1, from $2—Fancy Embroidered Swiss Muslins, in scroll figured designs of black and white on tinted grounds.
At $1, from $2—Fancy Embroidered figured and striped Swiss Muslins, embroidered in Persian figures on colored grounds.
At $1, from $1.75—Fancy Embroidered Swiss Muslins; designs in palm figures, embroidered in Persian colorings on white, black and colored grounds.
At $1, from $1.50—Fancy Embroidered Swiss Muslins; embroidered figures and stripes in black, and lace and bayadere plaids on white grounds.
At $1, from $1.50—Fancy Embroidered Swiss Muslins; designs in colored embroidered stripes and white polka-dots, and lace stripes on white grounds.
At $1, from $1.50—Fancy Embroidered Swiss Muslins; designs in embroidered dots of white on white, with hemstitched borders of colors in contrast, with white embroidered dots.

Rotunda, facing Broadway.

Boys' Washable Suits, 95c

THE present cool weather makes it easy for mothers to get their boys ready for hot days to come, at small expense. Here's a case in point:

Washable Suits, crisp, new and attractive, for boys of 3 to 12 years, came to us at a pleasant reduction. They were made to sell, and are easily worth *$1.50 to $2 a suit;* but the maker got scared; so we can sell them at,

Ninety-five Cents a Suit!

They are made of fine wash material, in pink, tan, oxblood, blue and light blue; some handsomely trimmed with narrow soutache braid, others plain.

A most timely offering at an unusual price.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Then, in the Under-Price Store:

Boys' White Waists, 35c, worth 50c—
With or without collars; sizes 6 to 14 years.
Boys' Shirts, 25c, worth 50c and 75c—
Laundered or negligee, the latter with silk fronts; sizes 6 to 8 years.
Colored Collars and Shields, 35c, worth 50c—
Sailor Collars, 35c, worth 75c—
Large size, of pique or duck. Vests to match, at 35c, from 75c.
Shirtees, 25c, worth 35c and 45c—
Of percale, in colors or white.

Basement.

Noteworthy Novels, 15c Each

YOU'LL grant the excellence of the novels, and the literary standing of their authors, after half a glance at the subjoined list.

What makes it the more interesting, however, is the absurdly low price—

Fifteen Cents a Copy

for handsome cloth-bound, copyright books, printed on good paper from the same plates as the $1 and $1.50 editions, but with smaller margins—about the price you'd pay for a paper-covered novel.

Stick one of these in your pocket, or take several along on your Summer travels. Their handy size is another of their merits:

The Great K. and A. Train Robbery. Paul Leicester Ford.
A Puritan's Wife. Max Pemberton.
American Wives and English Husbands. Gertrude Atherton.
Bonaventure. George W. Cable.
The Rudder Grangers Abroad. Frank R. Stockton.
I, Thou and the Other One. Amelia E. Barr.
Tales of Our Coast. Sea stories by S. R. Crockett, Gilbert Parker and others.
Driven Back to Eden. E. P. Roe.
Captain Shannon. Coulson Kernahan.
Dr. Dodd's School. James L. Ford.
A House in Bloomsbury. Mrs. Oliphant.
A Fair Barbarian. Frances Hodgson Burnett.
The Uncalled. Paul Laurence Dunbar.
The Splendid Spur. A. T. Quiller-Conch.
Simon Dale. Anthony Hope.
Face to Face. Robert Grant.
Within the Capes. Howard Pyle.
Mademoiselle de Berny. Paul Bradford Mackie.
The Heart of Toil. Octave Thanet.
Free Joe. Joel Chandler Harris.
Across the Chasm. Julia Magruder.
Seven Oaks. J. G. Holland.
Her Sailor. Marshall Saunders.
The Cigarette Maker's Romance. F. Marion Crawford.
Dr. Pascal. Emile Zola.
Blix. Frank Norris.
Pocket Island. Charles Clark Munn.
People of Our Neighborhood. Mary E. Wilkins.
Under the Great Bear. Kirk Munroe.
The Last Meeting. Brander Matthews.
Young Blood. W. E. Hornung.
The Continental Dragoon. Robert Neilson Stephens.
Tekla. Robert Barr.
The Herb Moon. John Oliver Hobbes.
The Light of Scarthey. Egerton Castle.
Ashes of Empire. Robert W. Chambers.
Active Service. Stephen Crane.
In Hostile Red. J. A. Altsheler.
With the Best Intentions. Marion Harland.
Guerndale. F. J. Stimson.

Book Store, Ninth street.

The MUDGE CANNER

And Perfect Preserving

THE "Mudge" process of canning and preserving fruit and vegetables has revolutionized these pet terrors of the housekeeper's

ESTABLISHED 1845

BY THIS MARK WE CONQUER

CROSS

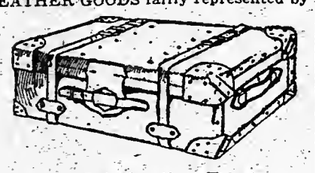
TRADE MARK LONDON

SUMMER VOYAGES

by land and sea, are TWICE AS ENJOYABLE if the worriment incident to imperfect or inelegant luggage is absent.

LUGGAGE—

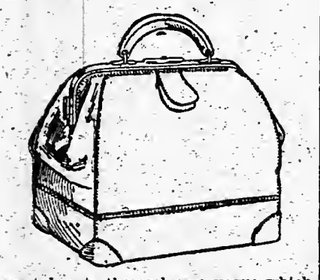
to be well kept, presentable under all circumstances, in strict accord with the appearance of its owner, growing constantly more genteel and never shabby, must be of THE ARISTOCRACY OF LEATHER GOODS fairly represented by



Cross Sole Leather Trunks

made in our workshops in England after the proverbial CROSS STANDARD of excellence and smartness. Body is made of one solid piece of sole leather. Every portion strictly hand sewn. All the quality and style that can be put in a trunk.

Cross Box-Bottom Bags



have taken to themselves a vogue which is undisputed among travellers who pay most attention to the elegance of their outfits on both sides of the Atlantic. Box-bottom portion is made firmer than the soft sides, affording special protection for shirts or fragile toilet articles. In pigskin, seal leather or solid bridle leather.

MARK CROSS COMPANY,

The World's Greatest Leather Stores,

253 Broadway, New York.

BOSTON: 20 Summer St. LONDON: 97 New Bond St., W.

WORKS WONDERS

FOR DYSPEPTICS.

Thousands of men and women, especially chronic dyspeptics, are daily expressing their surprise at the wonderful effects of the new vegetable remedy, MI-O-NA, on the digestive organs, yet there is nothing very surprising about it.

We all know that dyspepsia, indigestion, gastritis, sour stomach and nervousness are not diseases in themselves, but entirely due to diseased digestive organs. There is one thing about this disease, however, that none but physicians have known—this: that among all the remedies at their command, there has never been one which would act on these organs themselves without destroying the nourishing qualities of food taken into the stomach and upon which our health and strength depend. Therefore all preparations heretofore advertised and used to cure dyspepsia were gotten up for the express purpose of relieving the symptoms instead of curing the disease itself.

The natives of Hawaii have never been troubled with dyspepsia in any form, and the discovery that this was entirely due to the daily use of the Taro plant as a vegetable by them opened the eyes of Mr. R. T. Booth to its value as a cure for our national disease.

A little common sense and chemical knowledge soon enabled him to discover what these curative powers were and that they could be extracted from the root and compressed into tablet form, thus making it possible to give all nations the same benefits as derived by the Hawaiians.

The remarkable effects of MI-O-NA are entirely due to the following facts:

It heals the diseased organs themselves.

Does not affect the food in any way.

Restores the digestive fluids to their proper strength, and causes them to flow in natural abundance, thus creating a perfect digestion.

Is it any wonder then that the most confirmed dyspeptic eats anything fit for human food without distress and finds his health and strength returning, after MI-O-NA has placed the digestive organs in a perfectly healthy condition?

We are the sole agents for MI-O-NA and request all sufferers from dyspepsia in any form to call and obtain a free sample of the new remedy.

Hegeman & Co., 196 Broadway.
J. Milhau's Son, 183 Broadway.
William Wilson, 152 Broadway, Wall & Broadway, Forty-second & Broadway.
Wm. B. Riker & Son Co., 373 Sixth Av.
A. L. Goldwater, 2,671 Third Av., 238 Willis Av., 532 Willis Av.
Bolton Drug Co., 264 to 270 Fulton St., 456

CONEY ISLAND PARK GIVEN TO THE PEOPLE

Green Spot by the Ocean Formally Dedicated.

City Officials and Unknown but Grateful Hundreds Cheer Park Commissioner Young's Address.

Sometbing unique in the line of city embellishment had been accomplished when late yesterday afternoon Old Glory was raised on a stretch of land licked by the ocean at Coney Island, and the crowd of several thousand men, women, and children yelled "Hurrah for Seaside Park!" A moment later the crowd remembered also to be grateful, and added: "Hurrah for Park Commissioner Young!" The Commissioner of Parks of the Borough of Brooklyn, who bad just finisbed bis speech telling modestly bow he had built a park in forty-three days, bowed and smiled.

The park whicb was by this little ceremony dedicated has the distinction of being the only park in the city fronting on tbe ocean. It is situated at the terminus of the Ocean Parkway, at Coney Island, and comprises seventy acres in all. It has for many years belonged to the city, but has been nothing but an uneven waste of land, as unsightly as it was possible for a spot so near to the ocean to be.

Like the realization of a pleasant dream, the group of spectators found the place changed yesterday. Instead of uneven sands and dirt heaps, long stretches of lawn, well-modeled walks, flower beds with flowers blooming in them, an abundance of shrubbery, and even rows of trees—in fact, a splendid park with an ocean frontage of 2,750 feet, was revealed to them.

A group of city officials, numbering about fifty, went down to Coney Island to see the transformation which had been wrought, and to assist in dedicating the new park. They included President Wilcox of the Park Board, Calvin Tompkins, Chairman of tbe Municipal Art Society; James B. Reynolds, tbe Mayor's secretary, and about thirty Aldermen and others interested in the city's embellishment. They were taken down to Coney Island in three special trolley cars, which left the Manhattan terminus of the bridge soon after 3 o'clock.

At tbe new park a crowd of about 2,000 persons awaited the Manhattan delegation. A profusely decorated stand had been erected for the dedication exercises.

Calvin Tompkins, who acted as Chairman of the exercises, explained the purpose of the assembling of citizens and introduced Commissioner Young, who told how he had brought about the improvement in these words:

"On April 18 the Board of Estimate and Apportionment granted tbe Park Department $50,000, with the implied request that it was to be devoted in a measure to improving this part of the city.

"The season was so far advanced that it seemed impossible to accomplish anything this year, but on May 12 the Board of Aldermen granted me the privilege of doing the most important part of the work without the delay which would be caused by advertising for bids.

"On May 17 the serious work began, and in forty-three days this park has been made; the barren waste has become a beautiful garden; the sand hills have become a park, in wbich is found the plants of the tropics, flowers, trees, and shrubs. An irrigation plant has been put in, nearly 15,000 cubic yards of soil, and about 12,000 trees, shrubs, and plants are growing here to-day, and it is boped it will prove a blessing and a place of beauty, purity, and pleasure not alone for the present, but for generations yet unborn."

At the conclusion of his speech Commissioner Young, representing the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens, handed over to President Swanstrom of tbe Borough of Brooklyn the park, and he in turn, with a speech complimenting Commissioner Young on his splendid achievement, formally turned it over to the city. The park was received for the city by Chamberlain E. R. L. Gould.

MANHATTAN TRANSIT COMPANY.

English Noblemen In Directorate of the Reorganized General Carriage Co.

Some nobles of England were yesterday elected into the directorate of the newly organized Manhattan Transit Company, which is the successor of the General Carriage Company, the career of which latter concern has not yet been forgotten by the brokers of the curb market.

One of these noblemen is Lord Kintore, Equerry to the King. Anotber is Lord Grey, executor under the will of Cecil Rbodes. Sir Charles Rivers Wilson, Chairman of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, is also made a Director. The other members of the board are C. S. Drummond of the London Traction Company, Harold Walker, Walter G. A. Hemming, W. J. Arkell, W. K. Gillette, Walter H. Knight, and James B. Brady of Manhattan Borough, New York, and Senator P. H. McCarren of Brooklyn Borough, New York.

C. S. Drummond was elected President of the corporation and W. J. Arkell Chairman of the board.

The Atlantic Trust Company will to-day issue the new stock certificates for the old General Carriage certificates, with the assessments paid, the plan of reorganization having been perfected.

SMELTING TRUST SUIT.

Secretary Brush Says the Charges Against the Concern Are False.

Regarding the suit of Colorado against the Smelting Trust, officials of the American Smelting and Refining Company said yesterday that they had been informed some weeks ago that some suit would be brought by Attorney General Post of Colorado.

"The charges made against the company are false," said Secretary Brush yesterday. "We bave received no official notification, and all we know is what we saw in the newspapers."

It was intimated by another official tbat the suit was brought for political purposes to curry favor with the Populists, the Attorney General himself belonging to that party.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Approximate Statement of the "Big Four's" Earnings for a Year.

An approximated statement of the earnings of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad, generally known as the Big Four, for the year ended June 30, which was published yesterday, shows a decrease of $151,008 in net earnings, due to a heavy increase in operating expenses.

The statement shows:

	1902.	1901.
Gross earnings	$18,714,980	$17,877,489
Expenses	13,744,132	12,755,638
Net earnings	$4,970,848	$5,121,851
Interest and rentals	2,800,848	2,916,963
Balance	$2,170,000	$2,204,888
Other income	75,000	127,654
Total income	$2,245,000	$2,332,542
Dividends	1,619,816	1,479,625
Balance	$625,484	$852,917
Betterments	602,654	567,852
Surplus	$22,830	$285,065
Previous surplus	1,407,708	1,122,643
Total surplus	$1,430,538	$1,407,708

SALE OF THE MONON ROUTE.

Ratified by a Majority of the Company's Stockholders.

The purchase of tbe Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville, commonly known as the Monon Route, by the Louisville and Nasbville and the Southern Railway, which was autborized by the various Boards of Directors of these roads about six weeks ago, has been agreed to by a majority of the stockholders of the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville.

J. P. Morgan & Co., depositories for the stock under the purchase plan, announced yesterday that the plan had become operative by the deposit with them of more thau 51 per cent. of the Monon stock. In order, bowever, to give the other stockholders tbe opportunity to take advantage of this offer, the time for the deposit of stock has been extended to July 31. After that date stock will be accepted only on the terms of the purchasing railroads.

The offer to buy all stock of the Monon was made by J. P. Morgan & Co. for the two interested railroads on May 20 last. Many stories were circulated about the failure of tbe plan, because of the opposition of the former owners of Louisvile and Nashville and the fact that Morgan & Co. were supposed to hold control of that road, principally by options. These reports were denied at the time, and the announcement of yesterday bears out the assertions which were then made by the representatives of J. P. Morgan & Co.

RAILWAY TARIFFS IN EFFECT.

The Western Roads Make the Same Rates on Live Stock as Dressed Beef.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 1.—Tariffs were put in effect to-day by all the roads, making the same rates on live stock as on dressed beef and packing house products. This was in conformity with the promise made by the Western roads to the Inter-State Commerce Commission at the time the complaints of the Chicago Live Stock Exchange were up for a hearing.

The railroads managed to turn the ruling of the commission that rates on live stock must not be higher than the rates on dressed beef and packing house profits to their benefit. Instead of reducing the rate on live stock, which is 2½ cents a hundred pounds from the Missouri River to Chicago, and 18½ cents, which was the rate granted the big packers on packing house product, they managed to bring about the equalization of the rates by advancing the rates on packing house products and dressed beef to 23½ cents.

ROCK ISLAND'S BOND ISSUE.

To Provide Funds for Completing Extensions Under Construction.

The Board of Directors of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company yesterday voted to offer a new stock issue of 12½ per cent. to the stockholders of the road. The purpose of the issue is to provide funds for completing the various extensions which are now under construction by which the length of the system is to be increased by about 800 miles.

The right to increase the stock was recently given to the Board of Directors by a vote of the stockholders at the annual meeting.

In order that the shareholders of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern and of the Peoria and Rock Island, to whom an offer to exchange their stock for Rock Island stock had been made, may have the benefit of this stock dividend, the time within wbich such an exchange may be made bas been extended to July 15. Stockholders of record as of July 21 may subscribe to this issue at par to the amount of 12½ per cent. of their holdings.

Burlington Syndicate's Profits.

A profit of 12 per cent. earned in one year is the result of the operations of the syndicate formed to finance the bond issue of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad. The amount for which the syndicate was organized a year ago was $75,000,000, but only $16,000,000 of this amount was called. The bonds are now all sold and the syndicate has been closed. J. P. Morgan & Co. will to-day return the $16,000,000 called, together with $2,000,000 additional, the latter representing tbe profits of 12 per cent. which were earned by the transaction.

TOBACCO TRUST CHARGES.

Mr. Cockran Again Alleges Fraud "of a Magnitude to Stagger Belief in Possibility of Its Perpetration."

Acting District Attorney Rand's determination not to pay any further attention to the charges of fraud made against James B. Duke and Thomas Ryan in suits brought against them growing out of the formation of the Tobacco Trust, and his published letter giving his reasons for dropping the matter, have drawn another open letter from W. Bourke Cockran, wbo represents the complainants in the suits. In a letter addressed to Mr. Rand yesterday, Mr. Cockran writes:

"Your letter just received shows that in my different communications to the District Attorney I must have failed to make clear my reasons for asking his attention to certain proceedings now pending in the Supreme Court against some of the Directors of the American Tobacco Company.

"Permit me once more and for the last time to

SHOT BY TRAINED NURSE

Revenge of a Woman in Orange, N. J., for Alleged Wrongs.

Anna Hildebrandt, Because Joseph B. McCallam Would Not Marry Her, Tried to Kill Him.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., July 1.—Joseph B. McCallam, employed at the Orange office of the Essex and Hudson Gas Company, lies in the Orange Memorial Hospital suffering from a pistol wound that may prove fatal, inflicted this morning by Miss Anna Hildebrandt, a nurse and graduate of the Margaret Fahnestock Training School of the New York Post-Graduate Hospital, in the class of 1895. Miss Hildebrandt says she shot McCallam because he had wronged her under promise of marriage.

McCallam denies this, saying that he was merely acquainted with the girl, and had repulsed her attempts to induce him to marry ber. The shooting occurred at the residence of Mrs. G. D. Philpot, at 56 Snyder Street, where McCallam boarded, and it was witnessed by Mrs. Philpot.

According to the story McCallam told Detective Sergeant John Drabell of the Orange police force tbis afternoon, Miss Hildebrandt called at the office of the gas company this morning and asked for an interview with him. McCallam asked Manager Williams for permission to go out for a while. Mr. Williams gave tbe permission, and the two walked to the office of John Otterbein, where Miss Hildebrandt stopped, but finding that Otterbein was not in, she returned, and with McCallam walked to the latter's abode. McCallam declares that all this time the woman was pressing him to say he would marry ber.

On reaching the house McCallam went to the back entrance, intending to go to his room, and thus get rid of the woman, but she succeeded in getting in by the front way, and then walked up stairs. McCallam met her at the head of the stairs. Mrs. Philpot heard them talking, and started up tbe stairs to persuade the woman to leave the house. As Mrs. Philpot mounted the stairs, Miss Hildebrandt took a revolver from her pocket, and, pressing the muzzle closely against McCallam's abdomen, fired.

Mrs. Philpot turned and ran down the stairs, closely followed by Miss Hildebrandt, who deliberately walked to the Orange Police Station two blocks distant. Marshal McChesney, Capt. Leary, and Sergt. Drabell were sitting at the desk. Miss Hildebrandt walked directly to the Marshal, and laying her hand on his shoulder, exclaimed:

"I have shot the man who wronged me, and I have come to give myself up."

The woman saw by the expression on the faces of the men that they did not believe her, so she repeated her statement and added:

"I intended doing it, and I am satisfied."

She was at once placed under arrest.

Meanwhile McCallam had walked down stairs and out of the house to the residence of Dr. D. W. Poor, three blocks away. Dr. Poor had McCallam removed to the Orange Memorial Hospital. The surgeons consider his condition precarious.

After she was placed under arrest, Miss Hildebrandt swooned, but later recovered her composure and told her story clearly. She stated that McCallam had been a constant caller on her for over a year, and that they were engaged to be married.

In his statement to Sergt. Drabell, McCallam said be met Miss Hildebrandt in his business visits to the house where the woman and her mother, also a nurse, resided at 67 Sterling Street, East Orange. He said he called there often on business connected with the gas company, and that Miss Hildebrandt had asked him to marry her, but he had refused.

ANNUAL TREASURY STATEMENT.

Total Receipts $563,405,187 and Expenditures $471,209,641 — Comparison with the Previous Year.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The comparative annual statement of the receipts and expenditures of the United States, issued by the Secretary of the Treasury to-day, shows that for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902, the total receipts amounted to $563,405,187, as against $587,885,337 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901.

The total expenditures for the year just closed were $471,209,641, as against $509,967,353 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901.

The surplus for the year just closed is $92,196,000.

On Nov. 1, 1901, Secretary Gage estimated the expenditures for the year at $472,000,000, which was only $790,359 in excess of the actual figures. He also estimated the receipts at $572,000,000, which was $8,594,813 below the actual receipts. This difference, however, was due to the loss of internal revenue receipts as the direct result of the revenue reduction act of April 12, 1902, which amounted to about $9,000,000. This reduction could not have been anticipated as the act was passed after the estimates were sent to Congress. But for this reduction the surplus for the year just closed would have been almost exactly the amount estimated eight months before. The accuracy of these estimates are remarkable in the history of the Treasury Department.

The receipts from the several sources of revenue are given as follows:

Customs, $254,456,927; increase as compared with the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901, $15,861,000.

Internal revenue, $272,503,214; decrease, $34,431,

Miscellaneous, $36,445,046; decrease, $4,474,000.

The expenditures for the year are given as follows:

Civil and miscellaneous, $113,488,202; decrease, $9,000,000.

War, $112,216,683; decrease, $32,000,000.

Navy, $67,858,590; increase, $7,000,000.

Indians, $10,049,523; decrease, $841,000.

Pensions, $138,488,559; decrease, $850,000.

Interest, $29,196,062; decrease, $3,235,000.

The surplus for the month of June, 1902, is shown to have been $15,839,609.

SUB-TREASURY'S FISCAL YEAR.

The report of the Sub-Treasury for the fiscal year just ended as compared with that of the year before, which was made public yesterday, shows:

	1901.	1902.
Receipts	$1,730,835,768.78	$1,751,719,078.09
Payments	1,720,097,034.71	1,742,834,596.62
Total	$3,459,932,803.49	$3,494,553,676.71
Increase for 1902		$34,620,873.22

Details of receipts and payments show:

Receipts—	1901.	1902.
Customs account	$158,427,010.97	$171,479,714.48
Currency and coin account	111,009,000.00	118,511,000.00
Payments—		
Currency and coin account	148,894,855.00	159,721,450.00
Interest account	22,872,820.00	20,210,433.55
Pensions account	78,691,462.28	73,480,737.57

The PIANOLA adds to the ENJOYMENT OF A HOLIDAY

As it adds to the usefulness of a Piano.

The entire musical literature of the world is open to everyone.

In all 7,429 selections have been arranged for the Pianola. Among them are the following:

CHOPIN, SCHUBERT, MOSZKOWSKY, GOUNOD, WAGNER, BEETHOVEN, MENDELSSOHN, BRAHMS, GRIEG, MEYERBEER, LISZT, MOZART, CHAMINADE, VERDI, RAFF, and PADEREWSKI

All the light operas of Sullivan, De Koven and Sidney Jones:—San Toy, Foxy Quiller, Maid Marian, The Geisha, The Show Girl, The Chaperones, Liberty Belles, King Dodo, The Strollers, Florodora, Emerald Isle, Sultan of Sulu, Belle of New York, Dolly Varden, etc.

All the popular college songs, including songs of Princeton and Harvard.

In fact, there is hardly a selection you can ask for that is not included in the catalogue of Pianola music, and 250 selections of new music are being issued each month.

Now the Summer season is here, what could be more enjoyable than the Pianola as an entertainer and educator? If up in the mountains or at the seaside, it will be found an ever ready friend to while away the hours.

A brochure showing royal palaces around the world which contain these marvellous instruments will be sent upon request.

Price of Pianola, $250.00. May be purchased by partial payments.

THE AEOLIAN CO., 18 West 23d St.

SELLING AGENTS:

FREDERICK LOESER & CO. ..... Brooklyn, N. Y.
LAUTER COMPANY ..... Newark and Jersey City

ENROLLMENT OF VOTERS

Election Bureau Gives List of Unclassified Registrations.

Supplementary Figures Show 36,305 Names—In Manhattan 27,000 Democrats to 5,000 Republicans.

John R. Voorhis, Commissioner of Elections, was able yesterday to give figures on the supplementary enrollment of voters, who registered last Fall, but who did not enroll, which although approximate, will not be greatly changed when the official tables are made up. From the tabulations already made in the Bureau of Elections it appears that the special or supplementary enrollment of this year resulted as follows, Richmond and the Bronx being incomplete in that tbe returns for Monday are not yet footed up:

ENROLLMENT 1902.

Borough.	Special.	Transfers.	Coming of Age.
Manhattan	32,000	4,250	2,075
Brooklyn	2,278	797	238
Queens	444	337	146
*Richmond	255	56	12
*Bronx	1,328	67	13
Total for city	36,305	5,507	2,482

*To June 28, the enrollments filed June 30 will foot up about 2,100.

The totals for Manhattan for 1901 were: Specials, 9,390; transfers, 4,926, and coming of age, 896. Of the 32,000 special enrollments for Manhattan this year 27,000 voters affiliated themselves with the Democratic Party and 5,000 with the Republican, and in 1901 5,207 Democrats and 4,183 Republicans.

The guesses made at the Election Bureau in regard to the number of supplementary enrollments handed in on Monday were wide of the facts, as instead of from 4,000 to 7,000 there were 12,500. It will be several days before the official figures are made up as to the actual number of the supplementary enrollments in all the boroughs and the division of the political affiliations of those who will vote at the primaries with the voters who registered and enrolled last Fall. The enrollment of those who came of age and the transfers of enrolled voters will continue until Aug. 16.

An inspection of what has been partly tabulated for Manhattan in regard to the supplementary enrollment of the past two months furnishes some interesting data when they are reconciled with conditions that existed at the time of the registration in 1901. Then many Tammany district leaders said: "It is as many voters as possible enrolled when they registered, especially in districts where there was a foreshadowing of a contest for leadership, so that there is in some districts tbis year an appearance of inactivity in that there appears to have been no special effort to enroll voters under the supplementary enrollment law. On the other hand, some of the heavy enrollments have been made this year as intrenchments by regulars having no district fight on hand, but as a safeguard against possible contests. For instance, in the Fourteenth, Alderman Oakley's district, 946 enrollments were prepared and sent in to the Election Bureau on Monday.

The large Manhattan enrollments this year were in the Fourteenth Assembly District, already spoken of; the First, where Finn and Murphy are contesting; the Third, with the Ryder-Walker fight on; the Fourth, Sixth, Seventh, Tenth, Fifteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fourth, and Thirty-fifth. There were few indications of struggles in the Seventeenth, McMahon's, and the Nineteenth, Sexton's, district. The only Republican districts where tbe returns indicated struggles for supremacy were the Second, Shea-Dennis; the Twenty-first, Twenty-fifth, and Thirty-second.

Commissioner Voorhis said that of the enrollments filed a number will be rejected for various and excellent reasons, as was the case last year. He has several districts in view wherc the rejections will be by wholesale.

The record for the entire city last year was: Special enrollments, 12,534; transfers, 9,454, and coming of age, 2,016.

MINNESOTA REPUBLICANS MEET

They Nominate Samuel R. Van Sant for Governor and Indorse the President for Re-election.

ST. PAUL, July 1.—The Minnesota Republicans, in convention to-day, nominated the following ticket:

For Governor—SAMUEL R. VAN SANT, Winona.

For Lieutenant Governor—RAY W. JONES, Hennepin County.

For Secretary of State—PETER E. HANSON.

For State Auditor—SAMUEL G. IVERSON.

For State Treasurer—J. H. BLOCK, Nicollet County.

For Attorney General—W. B. DOUGLAS, Clay County.

For Clerk of the Supreme Court—C. A. PIDGEON, Wright County.

For Railroad Commissioner—C. F. STAPLES, Dakota County.

The most of the nominating was by acclamation.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO

Bloomingdales

3RD AVE 59TH & 60TH STS

Store will be closed from Thursday eve., July 3rd, until Monday morning, July 7th.

Get everything you need for your three days' outing to-day or Thursday. Money-saving specials throughout the store.

Smart White Waists, 98c.

Particularly pretty and inexpensive are these sheer white lawn waists with fronts of dainty hemstitched tucks and Valenciennes lace insertions; plaited backs; collar and cuffs finished with dainty hemstitched turnovers.

Second floor, 59th St. Section.

Shirt Waist Suit, $2.90.

Of finest quality percale and woven Madras; in dainty stripes and all leading shades; some tans; warranted fast colors. Waist buttoned either back or front; cut on bias and tucked vertically; finished with new style cuffs and lace trimmed collar. The skirt has full flounce trimmed to match waist; worth fully $5—sizes 32 to 48 bust; special at $2.90.

Second floor, 59th St. Section.

100 Pure Linen Skirts, $2.90.

Daintily trimmed with rows of fine lace insertion on front and flounce, or made plain seven gored shape; all gores sideplaited; all sizes.

Second floor, 59th St. Section.

Women's Summer Corsets, 59c.

C/B a la Spirite summer corsets made of good, strong net, called "seconds," but in reality perfect goods; all sizes from 18 to 30 inches; actual value $1 and $1.25.

Second floor, near Rotunda.

Men's Wool Bathing Suits, $1.98.

All wool Jersey cloth in two pieces; with plain or fancy border trimming; worth $3.50; special for to-day $1.98.

Main floor, 60th St. Section.

Men's Night Shirts, 39c.

Made of fine white muslin, with fancy border; cut full in sizes and lengths; all sizes; regular value 69c.

Main floor, 60th St. Section.

Men's Summer Underwear, 17c.

Splendid value! Shirts and drawers of fine summer weight Balbriggan, strictly first quality goods; made for comfort and good wear; all sizes; special, each, 17c. No mail orders filled.

Main floor, 60th St. Section.

Boys' Washable Suits, 29c. and 49c.

Well made, in the latest styles of stripes, checks and other designs, as well as plain white duck, pique and crash; all are finished with lanyard and whistles; sizes from 3 to 10 years.

Second floor, 60th St. Section.

Some China and Glassware Specials.

Dinner Set—American porcelain; 14 pieces; underglaze flow blue decorations; good value at $10; to-day at $6.95

Tea Set—Imported china; neat shapes; pretty decorations; 56 pieces; at $3.95

Ice Cream Sets—Thin German china; pink border and floral decorations; 13 pieces; at $1.49

Berry Sets—Thin German china; pink border and floral decorations; 7 pieces; at 75c

Berry Saucers—Thin German china; pink border and floral decorations; each, 8c

Water Tumblers—American crystal glass; each, 2c

Water Tumblers—Thin blown glass; table size; each, 3c

Berry Saucers—American crystal glass; each 2c

Jelly Tumblers—With tin caps; each, 2c

Berry Bowls—American crystal glass, 10c

Julip Straws—Package of 100, at 6c

Lemon Squicers—Each, 4c

Hotel China—(Greenwood make) Plates, all sizes; Bakers and Dishes, all sizes; Tea and Coffee Cups and Saucers; worth double; at, each, 5c

Third floor, 59th St. Section.

Doctors

who really know human nature not only praise, indorse and use Moxie but many of them go so far as to say that if one must stay in the city during the summer months, there is nothing better as a health retainer than

MOXIE

Your druggist will sell it by the glass—your grocer will send it to your home by the case.

B&K

Mr. Gilbert Wrote:

"People say, I know not why,
We shall have a warm July."

We had even expected a warm June.

If Spring Overcoats are still in order we have them.

We fancy, however, that Flannels, Serges, Crashes and Homespuns will be in demand for over the Fourth.

$10 to $18.

Browning King & Co

Cooper Square West, New York.
(Nearly opposite Cooper Union)
BROOKLYN: FULTON STREET AND DEKALB AVE.
Open Saturday till 10 p. m.

PREVENT BLACK SMOKE

Power plants can burn soft coal without black smoke and save money by applying

THE ÆOLIPYLE.

Applied to your plant if in New York or vicinity on

THIRTY DAYS' TRIAL FREE.

Call, write or telephone

THE ÆOLIPYLE CO.,
Telephone 1849 John. 237 Water St., New York.

Trieder Field Glass is the Optical Marvel

—Take one to the races or ball game or golf match or any field or aquatic sport and you'll enjoy it as never before. See the 9-power—it is a good all around size.

HAHN J. W. & Geo. H. Hahn, 26 East 23d St.

Only one store—Opposite Madison Sq. P. O.

Amusements.

MANHATTAN BEACH
At 3:30 P. M. SHANNON'S 23D REG'T BAND
At 8 P. M. PAIN'S ANCIENT ROME and GRAND FIREWORKS.
L'st Wk. Miss Frank Daniels and Com'p'ny. SIMPLICITY.
8 P. M. Matinee Sat. at 4. EXTRA MAT. JULY 4.
NEXT WEEK—RICE'S SHOW GIRL.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. | Regular Mat. Sat. | Special Mat., July 4th.
Sam S. Shubert and Nixon & Zimmerman's
A CHINESE HONEYMOON
The English Musical Sensation by Dance & Talbot

HERALD Square Theatre. Closed until Thursday. Seats Selling. Box office open 9 to 9.
OPENING 8:15 Promptly. TO-MORROW JULY 3rd.
A. H. Chamberlyn's Production of
THE DEFENDER A New Musical Yachtical Extravaganza.
Reg. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Extra Mat. (Fri.) July 4th.

CHERRY BLOSSOM GROVE 'ATOP OF THE N. Y. THEATRE, B'way, 45 St. Every Eve. Frank L. Perley's
CHAPERONS in conjunction with Immense VAUDEVILLE BILL.
Bargain Mats. (50c.) To-day and Sat. in Theatre.

FLOATING ROOF GARDEN 50c. Fare.
Every Ev. ST. GRAND REPUBLIC, Fri. Exc'd. Conterno's 14th Regt. Band & Vaudeville.
Leave W. 129th St. 8 P. M., W. 20th St. 8:30 P. M., Battery 9 P. M.

TERRACE GARDEN 58th & 59th Sts. Near Lex. Ave.
TO-NIGHT. "THE PEARL OF PEKIN."

DALY'S LAST WEEK B'way & 30 St. At 8:15. Mat. SAT. 2. "Takes Broadway by storm."—Journal. KING DODO.

PARADISE ROOF GARDENS Hammerstein's 42d St., B'way, & 7th Av. Glass enclosure. Evgs. 8:15. 20 International vaudeville celebrities

KNICKERBOCKER Theatre. B'way & 38 St. Lederer's 100 pretty Girls and Comedians. Evenings, 8:15. Only Matinée Saturday, 2:15. THE WILD ROSE.

DUSS ST. NICHOLAS GARDENS BAND CARNIVAL. 'Mid Arctic Breezes. Evs. 8:15.

KEITH'S B'way and 14th St. BEST SHOW IN TOWN 20—GREAT ACTS—20 PRICES 25c. and 50c

AMERICAN ROOF GARDEN TO-NIGHT. Ted Mark's Varieties. New Bill. Seats, 50c

PROCTOR'S 125th St., 23rd St., FIFTH AVENUE. OPEN
BIG COMEDY & VAUDE. ALL SUMMER.

EDEN MUSEE. WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. Orchestral concerts and vocal soloists.

Baseball, Polo Grounds, To-day, 4 P.M. BOSTON vs. NEW YORK. ADM. 50c.

The Turf.

CONEY ISLAND JOCKEY CLUB
RACING AT SHEEPSHEAD BAY,
JUNE 14 TO JULY 4, 2:30 P.M. (Main or Rhine.)
16TH DAY, WEDNESDAY, JULY 2.
Verona Stakes and 5 Other Races.
Leave East 34th St., E. R., via L. R. R. at 11:00, 12:10, 12:40, 1:00 Parlor Car Train), 1:30, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10 P. M. Boats foot Whitehall St. (via 39th St. Ferry) in connection with L. I. R. R. at 11:00 A. M., 12:20, 12:40, 1:00, 1:30, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40 P. M. Brooklyn Rapid Transit from Brooklyn Bridge (New York side,) Fulton trains via Kings County and Brighton Beach Road, also Flatbush Avenue Surface Line

AUTOMOBILE RACE PRIZES

Contestants Are Dissatisfied with the Awards.

Renault Gets the First Prize, Although He Did Not Comply with the Conditions.

VIENNA, July 1.—The committee having control of the recent international motor race from Paris to Vienna has decided not to disqualify Marcel Renault, who was the first contestant to arrive here, because he failed to stop at the control station, at Florisdorf, where the final racing time was to be taken. Renault, therefore, takes first prize. Henri Farman wins the second prize, Edmond is awarded the third, Maurice Farman gets the fourth, and Zborowski wins the fifth prize.

The decision to award Renault the race was received with widespread and intense dissatisfaction everywhere outside of French circles. The English representatives were especially indignant, freely asserting that only Frenchmen were given the slightest show. A prominent English automobilist said to a representative of The Associated Press:

"If an Englishman, a German, or anybody but a Frenchman had rushed by the final control station in the manner in which Renault did, they would have had no hesitation in disqualifying him. Foreigners can never permit another international race to be held under the conditions governing this contest. It is a fact that the race degenerated into a commercial performance for the benefit of certain French firms. There was no element of legitimate sport in it.

Lively proceedings are expected Wednesday when the judges render their decision in the contest for the James Gordon Bennett Cup. The Frenchmen are angry at the prospect of the trophy leaving France, and are straining every nerve to disqualify S. F. Edge, the Englishman who reached Innspruck, Austria, ahead of his French competitors.

POLO AT LONG BRANCH.

Westchester Country Club Players Defeat Squadron A Team.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 1.—Several hundred polo enthusiasts saw the quartet from the Country Club of Westchester take the Squadron A players into camp in the opening match of a three-days' tournament at Rumson this afternoon under the auspices of the Rumson Polo Club. The Westchester four won by a score of 19 to 4¾. Squadron A was allowed five goals, but lost a quarter by offside plays.

Four spirited fifteen-minute periods were played, and notwithstanding the score indicates a one-sided race, the match was replete with snappy plays, the riding and playing of Beekman and Blair being especially clever. To-morrow the same teams meet, and on Thursday the Rumson polo team will play the winners. The line-up follows:

WESTCHESTER.	SQUADRON A.
1. E. Raynal.	1. E. Colby.
2. J. C. Codey, Jr.	2. R. G. Douglass.
3. J. I. Blair.	3. A. R. Whitney, Jr.
Back, R. L. Beekman.	Back, E. N. Nichols.

Goals earned—Westchester, 19; Squadron A, 0. Goals allowed by handicap—Westchester, 0; Squadron A, 5. Penalties—Squadron A, ¼. Net score—Westchester, 19; Squadron A, 4¾.

Seawanhaka Cup Yachts Idle.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., July 1.—There was no racing to-day for the trial yachts which are striving for the honor to challenge for the Seawanhaka Cup. The day broke with a cloudy sky and with little wind. During the forenoon, however, the breeze came in strong from the northwest, and increased to half a gale before 12 o'clock. Just before that hour the eight yachts in the competition got under way and went outside Black Rock Light, and the committee's boat took its position at the starting line and prepared to lay off a course two miles to the leeward.

Shortly after 12 o'clock the committee in charge of the race concluded that the sea was too rough and the wind too heavy to risk sending eight boats over the course, especially as there were no steam yachts or large launches off shore to afford assistance in case of accident, and a postponement was ordered.

New Rochelle Yacht Club Officers.

At a recent special meeting of the Board of Trustees of the New Rochelle Yacht Club the resignation of Clendenin Eckert as Commodore was received and accepted, and the following appointments, to fill the unexpired terms, were made:

Vice Commodore Lloyd M. Scott to be Commodore, Rear Commodore P. E. Reville to be Vice Commodore, Lawrence Dunham to be Rear Commodore.

The House Committee announces that the annual club smoker will be held to-morrow evening, and that on every Saturday evening until further notice, beginning next Saturday there will be music and dancing at the clubhouse. On Friday evening there will be music and a display of fireworks.

Sale of J. B. Haggin's Horses.

A sale of horses in training, weeded out of the stable of J. B. Haggin, was held by the Fasig-Tipton Company at the Sheepshead Bay sales paddocks yesterday. The best price of the offering was $3,500 for the three-year-old bay colt Bon Mot, by Fitz James-Queen's Taste, who went to H. E. Rowell of California. E. J. Arnold of St. Louis bought Fitzbrillar, chestnut colt, two years, by Fitz James-Brillar, for $2,650, and Stranger, bay colt, four years, by Goldfinch-Doreka, for $2,250. M. J. Cavanagh bought Stevedore, chestnut gelding, three years, by Golden Garter-Julia L., for $1,400, and G. B. Morris secured Gold Dress, bay filly, two years, by Goldfinch-Blue Dress, for $1,500.

Official Decision of Kiel Races.

KIEL, July 1.—The official award of the schooner race of Sunday last is as follows: Cicely, first; Lasca, second; Clara, third; Iduna, fourth; Meteor, fifth, and Nordwest, sixth.

Cecil Quentin, the owner of the Cicely, says the Meteor has not yet had a fair test, as she has not been sailed in a good breeze.

Admiral Prince Henry of Prussia arrived here at 10 o'clock yesterday evening, and joined the Emperor and others who were present at the banquet given at the Garden Club. The Prince was especially attentive to the American guests.

Mrs. Ogden Goelet has offered a consolation prize of 2,000 marks ($400), to be raced for Thursday by the special class boats which were defeated by the Uncle Sam.

More Motor Cycle Run Entries.

In addition to the twenty-eight entries received last week for the motor cycle endurance run from Boston to New York under the auspices of the Metropole Cycling Club on Friday and Saturday, the following five were received prior to the closing of the entries this week, bringing the total number of entries up to thirty-three:

Name and Address.	H.P.	Class.
H. J. Wherett, Brooklyn, N. Y.	2½	B
C. Mankowski, New York City	2	B
Charles A. Root, Jr., Brooklyn, N. Y.	1½	A
Charles S. Henshaw, Buffalo, N. Y.	1½	A
George P. Jenkins, New York City	1¾	A

WINDOW GLASS DIVIDEND.

Fourth Quarterly Declaration of $1.50 for the American Company.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 1.—The Board of Directors of the American Window Glass Company held a meeting here to-night and declared a dividend of $1.50 on the common stock, making this a 6 per cent. stock for the last twelve months, being the fourth quarterly dividend of $1.50.

The owners of the glass-blowing machine made a proposition to the company to sell them the exclusive rights of the machine, and the Directors, after the meeting, said the offer was very reasonable. The machine, which is said to be a wonderful invention, is now in the hands of the Patent Office, and will be ready for delivery in a few days.

AID FOR STRIKING MINERS.

Bituminous Diggers Talk of Contributing $1,000,000 a Month.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, July 1.—The Executive Board of the Pittsburg District of the United Mine Workers was in session to-day, called for the discussion of the advisability of calling out the bituminous miners to assist their anthracite brethren.

The only action the meeting made public was the intention of the board, if a strike of bituminous miners is not called, to have the men give one day's salary each month to the cause of the striking miners. An average of $2 per day for slightly more than 450,000 men employed in the bituminous field would raise a relief fund of nearly $1,000,000 a month. This action, it was asserted, would allow the bituminous miners to observe their contract with the operators and still aid in the strike.

LIGNITE MINE OPERATIONS.

Big Dealers in the Fuel Will Campaign for Larger Trade.

Special to The New York Times.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 1.—North Dakota lignite mine operators are preparing to campaign the Northwest for trade this season more vigorously than ever. One of the big companies will pay special attention to Minneapolis and St. Paul.

Ex-Senator W. D. Washburn says the Washburn lignite mines at Wilton will mine four times the amount mined last season, between now and Spring. The Washburn mines will begin operations on a big scale in a few days, and large quantities of lignite will be stored in Minneapolis and St. Paul. The Washburn mines now have a capacity of 1,200 tons daily, and during the Winter months the uniform output will be 1,000 tons a day.

"RIGHT OF PRIVACY" DENIED.

State Court of Appeals Reverses Decision Awarding Defendant Damages for Use of Her Likeness.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, July 1.—The Court of Appeals, in reversing the opinion of the lower courts, awarding damages to Abigail M. Roberson, who sued the Rochester Folding Box Company for damages for using her likeness as an advertisement on flour barrels, has decided that there is at present no right of privacy known to the law, and that it would not be possible to give damages for the invasion of the so-called right. The prevailing opinion was written by Justice Parker, who says:

"The so-called right of privacy, is, as the phrase suggests, founded upon the claim that a man has the right to pass through this world, if he wills, without having his picture published, his business enterprises discussed, his successful experiments written up for the benefit of others, or his eccentricities commented upon either in handbills, circulars, catalogues, periodicals, or newspapers, and necessarily that the things which may not be written and published of him must not be spoken of him by his neighbors, whether the comment be favorable or otherwise. While most persons would much prefer to have a good likeness of themselves appear in a responsible periodical or leading newspaper rather than upon an advertising card or sheet, the doctrine which the courts are asked to create for this case would apply as well to the one publication as to the other."

THE AMALGAMATED SCALE.

Although It Has Expired, Union Steel Men Are Working.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 1.—Members of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, for the first time in the history of that association, are working after the expiration of their scale. The continuous agreement originated by J. H. Nutt, Secretary of the Labor Bureau of the Republic Iron and Steel Company, is responsible for the condition of affairs. Under its provisions there will be no suspension this year, and the men have a right to continue to work as though the scale was actually signed.

The Amalgamated scale has been signed for all the union plants of the United States Steel Corporation except the American Tin Plate Company and the American Steel Hoop Company. The final conference on the tin plate scale is being held in New York City.

NINTH INFANTRY COMING BACK.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 1.—Ten companies of the Ninth Infantry, United States Army, in command of Col. C. F. Robe, passed through the south end of the city this afternoon en route to stations in the East. There were twenty-eight officers with the detachment, and 396 men. A part of the soldiers will go to Sacket's Harbor, N. Y., and the others will be stationed at Fort Niagara. In the detachment was the remnant of Company C, which was cut to pieces a year ago in Samar.

The regiment was met at Ninety-fifth Street and Stony Island Avenue, where the Rock Island transferred it to the Nickel Plate Railroad, by Major Morton of the Ninth and Capt. Munson of the Sixth Infantry, retired, and other officers resident in Chicago.

To Preserve First Hotel in Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 1.—The old Green Tree Tavern at Milwaukee Avenue and Fulton Street is to be bought by popular subscription, and moved to one of the parks if the West Park Board will consent. This was the information given at the meeting of the Board to-day in a letter signed by William J. Onahan. The Board was asked to accept the old structure as a relic of old Chicago. The tavern was erected in 1833, and was the first building in Chicago erected for hotel purposes. When the first traveler was accommodated beneath its roof Chicago had a population of 200.

A Baltimore Bank's Purchase.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 1.—The First National Bank has purchased the Baltimore Warehouse Company's property and business and the transfer was made to-day. The company has a capital stock issue of $350,000 of a par value of $20 a share. The bank will pay $25.50 a share for the stock and continue the operations of the company. The original charter of the company provided for building warehouses, but it never put one building. The charter was changed and the company has since engaged in loaning money on warehouse receipts.

$21,000 for Albion College.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBION, Mich., July 1.—President Dickey this evening announced a gift of $21,000 to Albion College by Gov. A. T. Bliss. The pledge was made to Dr. Dickey at commencement time with the understanding that it should not be made public until after the Republican State Convention at Detroit. This amount is to apply on the college debt of $93,000, which has stood at that figure for the past thirty years. Other subscriptions are being received on the condition that the total amount be raised by Jan. 1, 1903.

Potters Vote to Strike.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST LIVERPOOL, Ohio, July 1.—Officials of the National Brotherhood of Operative Potters this evening completed counting the vote of sixty-two locals in the organization relative to sustaining the action of the Trenton Convention. Technically speaking, the vote was to strike or not to strike, and the strike proposition won. When the result of the vote was announced the matter of holding further conferences

Are Your Feet Sore, Tired, Tender or Perspiring?
Do they burn and perspire?—Feel cramped in shoes? Use
SPIRO POWDER
Soothes and heals. Kills the odor of perspiration arising from the armpits. Has no odor of its own. Try a free sample. At your druggist's or sent by mail. Full size box price 25c.
SPIRO COMPANY, Niagara Falls, N.Y.

YACHT HALCYON HELPLESS.

Steam Craft Broke Her Shaft in the Sound, with Her Owner, Frederick F. Ames, on Board.

NORTHPORT, L. I., July 1.—The steam yacht Halcyon broke her shaft somewhere off Eaton's Neck Life Saving Station at 3 o'clock this morning, while proceeding down the Sound from Shelter Island to New York with her owner, Frederick F. Ames, a business associate in his banking house at 25 Broad Street, New York, and another guest. The screw fell off and was lost in deep water. The yacht was without a launch, and Mr. Ames and his companions entered one of the small boats and were rowed to the life saving station through such a wind and sea that they were five hours in making the trip. Mr. Ames later came to this place, where he endeavored to charter a tug to go to the assistance of his crippled steamer, which was absolutely helpless, and when last seen was drifting at the mercy of the currents because, as he said, there was not enough cable on board to permit her to anchor.

The Halcyon, which flies the flag of the Atlantic Yacht Club, is one of the oldest steam yachts in these waters, having been launched from the yards of James Lennex in South Brooklyn, in 1875, her first name being the Lookout. Later she did service as the United States Fish Commission steamer Alcyon and then rejoined the pleasure fleet. Her present dimensions are: Length, 125.2 feet; on the water line, 106.3 feet; beam, 16 feet; depth, 8 feet; draught, 6 feet 6 inches. She is propelled by a double expansion engine.

Prof. Blackman to Leave Yale.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 1.—Prof. William F. Blackman, who for the past six years has been an instructor in ethics and social science in the divinity school of Yale university, has severed his connection with the institution. It is believed he will accept the Presidency of a Florida college, at Winter Park, which has been offered him. He came to Yale from Cornell.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—H. Sellers McKee, Pittsburg; Col. R. C. Kerens, St. Louis, and C. A. Hadow, London.

HOLLAND—C. Q. Chandler, Medicine Lodge, Kan.; St. John Boyle, Louisville; C. H. Small, San Francisco, and J. S. Lees, London.

IMPERIAL—L. W. Bristowe, London; W. E. Du Cros, London, and W. B. Hanna, Columbus, Ohio.

MANHATTAN—Charles Markell, Sydney, N. S. W., and Rufus Saxton, United States Army.

SAVOY—E. Beriya, Paris; Jonathan Rice, St. Louis, and Baron d' Mathies, Rome, Italy.

NETHERLAND—T. E. Burrows, St. Louis, R. M. Liddell, Belfast, and Gen. Charles F. Long, United States Army, retired.

GRAND—Capt. M. V. Judson, United States Army.

FIFTH AVENUE—B. Clark, London; Jesse R. Grant, San Diego, Cal.; E. M. Bigelow, Pittsburg; Dr. Frank W. Snead, Pittsburg; John R. McLean, Cincinnati; Paulo Schoepffer, San Salvador, S. A.

HOFFMAN—J. H. Donalds, Sydney, C. B., and ex-Congressman Nathan Frank, St. Louis.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Rauh Brothers & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; J. Rauh, furnishing goods, 585 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Stern, M., & Son, Keokuk, Iowa; I. Stern notions, millinary, laces, and ribbons; Hotal Marlborough.

Bryce Brothers & Co., Columbus, Ohio; J. C. Bryce, clothing; Hoffman House.

Loth, J., Cloth Company, St. Louis, Mo.; J. Loth, cloths; Hoffman House.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; F. W. Porter, kid gloves; 504 Worth Street.

Myers, John G., & Co., N. Y., E. H. Wade, art goods; 491 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Edwards, E. W., & Son, Syracuse, N. Y.; W. F. Walker, housefurnishing goods; Hotel Albert.

Runnett, W., & Sons, Pittsburg, Penn.; J. Runnett, dry goods, notions, and furnishing goods; Hotel Manhattan.

Houston & Henderson, Boston, Mass.; J. Bell, furnishing goods; Victoria Hotel.

Burchart & Levy, Chicago, Ill.; S. Burchart, notions; Herald Square Hotel.

Meyer, J., & Brother, St. Louis, Mo.; J. Meyer, hosiery, 87 Franklin Street; Plaza Hotel.

Harris & Ginsberg, Pittsburg, Penn.; J. Ginsberg, notions; Broadway Central Hotel.

Strauss-Green Company, Toledo, Ohio; F. J. Greene, dry goods, notions, and furnishing goods; Hotel Navarre.

Simons, Hatch & Whitten, Boston, Mass.; W. S. Hatch, furnishing goods; Hotel Navarre.

Arhuthnot, Stephenson & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; R. L. Thompson, domestics, prints, and ginghams, 95 Franklin Street; Hotel Navarre.

Cordes-Feldhauser Carpet Company, Denver, Col.; P. Feldhauser, carpets; Holland House.

Mnhlfelder, Jonathan, Pittsfield, Mass.; millinery; Hotel Imperial.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Fair, winds north to northwest.

Showers are probable to-day and Thursday in Northern Michigan, the lower Ohio Valley, and locally in the Rocky Mountain region and the eastern slope. The temperature will rise in New England, the lower Lake region, and the Middle Atlantic States. Light to fresh northerly winds will continue along the Atlantic Coast, and light to fresh south to southeast along the Gulf Coast. Light variable winds will prevail in the lake region.

Steamships which depart for European ports to-day will have light northwest to west winds and fair weather.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau.		THE TIMES.
	1901.	1902.	1902.
3 A. M.	80	61	61
6 A. M.	80	61	70
9 A. M.	86	69	75
12 M.	92	70	80
3 P. M.	96	75	77
6 P. M.	97	76	74
9 P. M.	92	71	71
12 P. M.	87	66	69

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	72½
Weather Bureau	68
Corresponding date 1901	80
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	73

The thermometer registered 66 degrees at 8 A. M. and 73 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 76 degrees at 5:30 P. M. and the minimum 64 degrees at 1 A. M. The humidity was 86 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 56 per cent. at 8 P. M.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

From 12 o'clock Monday night until 12 o'clock Tuesday night.

2 A. M.—602 West Fifty-second Street; Roditte & Co.; damage, $50.

9:25 A. M.—18 Rutgers Street; Aaron Lighthold; damage, $10.

9:45 A. M.—3203 Eighth Avenue; E. Klein; damage, $300.

11:45 A. M.—822 Madison Street; Jacob Lercy; damage, $20.

4:15 P. M.—464 Grand Street; Sophie Gomburg; damage trifling.

4:25 P. M.—11 and 13 Cannon Street; John Albert; damage trifling.

5:47 P. M.—2417 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street; Mrs. Bloom; damage, $200.

5:55 P. M.—1 Henry Street; First Italian Baptist Church; damage trifling.

6:40 P. M.—4 Rutgers Street; Samuel Rosenthal; damage, $5.

7:57 P. M.—710 Columbus Avenue; J. McEntee; damage trifling.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

PATERSON, N. J., July 1.—The mill of the Peerless Plush Company, at Franklin and Keene Streets, was destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is estimated at $100,000. It is said to be covered by insurance.

When you want the children to come to their meals in a hurry—just *Say*

ZU ZU

There never was anything so attractive to children—to everybody, as

ZU ZU GINGER SNAPS

Price 5 cents.
Sold only in In-er-seal Packages.

ZU ZU GINGER SNAPS

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...4:31	Sun sets...7:34	Moon rises...1:52	

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....4:23	Gov. Isl'd....4:41	H. Gate....6:34
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....4:53	Gov. Isl'd...5:20	H. Gate....7:13

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) JULY 2.

Mails Close. Vessels Sail.

Cherokee, Turk's Island and Dominican Republic	*1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Majestic, Liverpool	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:00 A. M.	
Menominee, London		9:00 A. M.
Sabine, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
St. Louis, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

THURSDAY, JULY 3.

Antilla, Bahamas	12:00 M.	
Columbia, Hamburg	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
El Cid, New Orleans		8:00 P. M.
Havana, Havana and Mexican ports	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Iroquois, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
La Bretagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Koenigin Luise, Bremen		10:00 A. M.
Paloma, Inagua and Haiti	12:30 P. M.	
Prins Willem, Haiti, Trinidad, and South America	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Ravensdale, Yucatan and Campeachy	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Seguranca, Nassau and Cuban ports	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
	*12:30 P. M.	

FRIDAY, JULY 4.

Celtic, Liverpool		5:00 P. M.
Grangense, Barbados and Northern Brazil	8:00 A. M.	7:00 A. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, JULY 5.

Alene, Fortune Island, Jamaica, &c	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Byron, Brazil via Pernambuco, Rio Janeiro, &c	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Ceame, Porto Rico via San Juan	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Colorado, Brunswick, Ga.		3:00 P. M.
Comanche, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Concho, Galveston via Key West		3:00 P. M.
Furnessia, Glasgow	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Hohenzollern, Naples via	6:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Lucania, Liverpool via Queenstown	10:30 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
	*12:00 M.	
Maracaibo, Curacao and Venezuela	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*9:30 A. M.	
Matanzas, Mexico via Tampico	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Mexico, Cuba via Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Minnehaha, London		5:00 A. M.
Potsdam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Pretoria, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Proteus, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Talisman, Guadaloupe, Martinique	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Zeeland, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Florida, and thence by steamer, are dispatched daily, except Thursday, final connecting closes, for dispatch via Port Tampa, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays at 6:30 A. M.; for dispatch via Miami, on Mondays and Saturdays at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer close at this office daily, except Monday, at 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 11:00 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) (Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M., (registered mail must be specially addressed. Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.) Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and first-class matter for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 3, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer China. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 4, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Tacoma. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 7, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 9, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Riojun Maru. (Registered mail must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 10, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Mariposa. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and first-class matter for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 11, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Doric. Mails for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 11, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Sonoma, if specially addressed. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after June 28 and up to July 16, inclusive, or on arrival of steamer Umbria due at New York July 10, for dispatch per steamer Ventura. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe,) and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco, and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 18, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Moana. (specially addressed only.)

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing of steamer on dates of closing as arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. (Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii reached San Francisco per steamer China and were dispatch east June 27. Due here to-day.

Chattahoochee, Savannah, June 29.
Comanche, Jacksonville, June 29.
Eiffel Tower, St. Lucia, June 25.
Peninsular, Lisbon, June 18.
Pennsylvania, Plymouth, June 23.
Ponce, San Juan, June 26.
Xenia, Copenhagen, June 10.

THURSDAY, JULY 3.

El Dia, New Orleans, June 28.
Indrade'i, Glasgow, June 19.
Milano, Hamburg, June 21.

FRIDAY, JULY 4.

Germanic, Liverpool, June 25.
Norge, Christiansand, June 19.
Roda, Huelva, June 25.

SATURDAY, JULY 5.

Etruria, Liverpool, June 28.
La Lorraine, Hayre, June 28.
Philadelphia, Southampton, June 28.

SUNDAY, JULY 6.

El Sud, New Orleans, July 1.
Korona, St. Thomas, June 29.
Mongolian, Glasgow, June 26.
Ryndam, Rotterdam, June 26.

Arrived.

SS Buenos Ayres, (Span.,) Aldamez, Vera Cruz June 24 and Havana 27th, with mdse and passengers to J. M. Ceballos & Co. Arrived at the Bar at midnight 30th.

SS Alene, (Ger.,) Rhode, Kingston, &c., June 14, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 6 A. M.

SS Oneida, Hale, Georgetown, S. C., June 26 and Wilmington, N. C., June 28, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Advance, Corning, Colon June 2, with mdse. and passengers to the Panama Railroad Steamship Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11:30 A. M.

SS Grosser Kurfurst, (Ger.,) Reimkasten, Bremen June 21 and Cherbourg 22d, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3:15 P. M.

SS Iroquois, Chichester, Jacksonville June 28 and Charleston 29th, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Sicilia, (Ital.,) Sartorio, Naples June 18, with mdse. and passengers to Hirzel, Feltmann & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1:35 P. M.

SS Mexican, Stevens, Havana June 28, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:50 P. M.

SS Hohenzollern, (Ger.,) Cuppers, Genoa, &c., June 18, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4:20 P. M.

SS Hamilton, Boaz, Newport Newa and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS El Dorado, Prescott, New Orleans 5½ da., with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Otovo, (new, Aust.,) De Arana, Alexandria June 1 and Malta 6th, with sugar to order—vessel to master. Arrived at the Bar at 8:30 P. M.

SS Hanover, (Br.,) Phelan, Hamburg June 18, with mdse. to the William W. Brauer Steamship Co. Passed in Sandy Hook at 11:40 P. M.

SS Concho, Evans, Galveston June 24 and Key West 28th, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co. Off the Scotland Lightship at 11:40 P. M.

SS (supposed) Mannheim, (Ger.,) Ockelmann, Shields June 20, in ballast to Philip Ruprecht. Passed Fire Island at 11:10 P. M.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., July 1, 9:30 P. M., west, light breeze, clear.

Sailed.

SS Guyandotte, for Norfolk and Newport

HERBERT WON BY A HEAD

Old Campaigner Caught Kamara in Last Jump for Stakes.

HIS EMINENCE WAS FIRST

C. H. Mackay's $15,000 Horse Finally Earned a Victory at the Sheepshead Bay Track.

A heavy track and plentiful scratching made extra guessing for the handicappers and form followers at the Sheepshead Bay race track yesterday, but the results were all in favor of backers, for four post favorites got to the judges first, and in the six races only one real outsider was returned winner. The attendance was quite up to the excellent average of the Spring season, in spite of the fact that the programme offered narrowly escaped being commonplace, and that the fields were about the lightest that have run since the early Spring.

The single stake event of the afternoon was the Long Island Handicap, a part of the June serial combination of races. This brought out a field of only three runners, but at that produced the most stirring finish of the day, and one that kept racegoers talking long after the race had been settled and bets had been paid off, for even then losers on the result wanted to know from all who stood near the finish line just how it happened that Herbert got up in time to win from Kamara, who to the great majority seemed to have won by anywhere from a head to a half a length. Herbert, with the top weight, started the favorite, though as the betting progressed he receded, and it seemed only a question of time for both the other runners to be better backed, Kamara being a close second choice at post time, with Rochampton at but a slightly longer price the nominal outsider.

After the race, in which Sister Juliet beat Roehampton and Breenan was suspended for not having ridden to instructions, backers generally looked for a big improvement in the performance of the Follansbee horse with Wonderly up. Under Wonderly, however, and with waiting orders, Rochampton was beaten even further off than when he ran against Sister Juliet.

From the lifting of the barrier Roehampton, who was hampered at the start by the fact that one of the starter's helpers was hanging at his head, was last, and there never was a time when he seemed in the least dangerous to the other horses. Kamara took the track at the start and galloped in the lead, clear of Herbert second to the turn into the stretch for the run home, the filly there seeming to have the race well in hand. On the straight, however, old Herbert began to close with steady stride, and getting nearer and nearer as they approached the winning post, drove Rodfern on Kamara to the whip just as they passed the last sixteenth post. Kamara drew away again under the whip, and to the great majority of the watchers seemed to have won, though Herbert was well up with her at that point. It caused general surprise, therefore, when the number of Herbert was hung up as the winner, though the judges later explained that Kamara won by a clear head.

Next in importance to the stake was the mile and a sixteenth handicap over the grass course, for which seven fair horses ran, with His Eminence, Cuspidor, and Tom Kenny the best backed. Somewhat to the surprise of the C. H. Mackay stable, the deceiver, His Eminence, closed the favorite, and ridden by O'Connor, won with the greatest ease after Fair Knight had made the running to the middle of the stretch turn, where Tom Kenny showed in front for the interval to the bend into the straight. The race was the first that His Eminence has won since he was bought by C. H. Mackay from E. B. Van Meter, a sum reported to have been $15,000. He has been tried often, but until yesterday always was found wanting when it came to the test of racing. Though the stable did not profit over his victory beyond the value of the purse, Mr. Mackay was delighted that the horse finally had repaid some part of the expenditures on his behalf.

In the opening race the Tammany stable of Frank Farrell sent out the favorite in the fast horse The Musketeer, but, as has happened so often as to make it an old story, The Muketeer, like other horses from the same establishment, disappointed, and at odds on finished second, the fast filly Wealth, from the Albemarle stable, getting the decision by a short head. In the third race W. M. Barrick's fast horse Criterion was the favorite at 3 to 5 and ridden by the light boy Durham in a race in which all the riders were apprentices, made most of the running and lasted long enough in the lead to win by two lengths, though near the finish he was stopping fast enough to cause his backers great uneasiness. For the second race the Keene colt Prediction, after opening at odds on, went back in the betting to even money, but at that was so much the best that he raced in front from end to end and won easily by two lengths after Janeway had closed on him at the bend into the straight and for a few strides seemed to have him beaten.

The fifth race went to Capt. S. S. Brown's fast filly Lady Josephine who, starting at a good price and ridden by Odom, raced into the lead in the first furlong and from there on to the end held her field safely, Lady Josephine drawing steadily away and winning pulled to a canter by five lengths from the favorite, Sparkle Esher. The race came in the nature of a consolation victory to the Brown stable, which in the forenoon lost by death the fast and good, two years old, Martie Lewis. In the Great Trial Stakes, run Saturday, Martie Lewis ran third, so close on the crack colts of the season that she was regarded as the best of her sex and age. Colic was said to have caused her death. Summaries follow:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners at the Sheepshead Bay meeting, with allowances; six furlongs on the main track. The Albemarle Stable's Wealth, br. f., 4 years, by Rainbow-Prosperity, 113 pounds, (Wonderly.) 20 to 1 and 8 to 1, won, ridden ont, by a head; Mrs. Frank Farrell's The Musketeer, b. c., 4, 128, (J. Martin,) 9 to 10 and 2 to 5, second by three lengths from the Coughacres Stable's Dublin, b. c., 4, 128, (McCue,) 6 to 1 and 8 to 5, third by a length. Time—1:15 3-5. Ben MacDhui, Sodducee, Belle of Lexington, and Honolulu also ran. Winner trained by Peter Wimmer. Value to the winner, $820.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; scale from $2,000 down to $500; to be ridden by apprentices who have never ridden a winner; one mile. W. M. Barrick's Criterion, blk. c., 4 years, by Faraday. Alta Blue, 91 pounds, (Durham,) 3 to 5 and out, won cleverly by two lengths; Charles T. Patterson's Nugget, h. c., 3, 96, (McNichol,) 4 to 1 and 7 to 5, second by four lengths from J. A. Busteed's Arak, b. g., 4, 88, (Johnson,) 40 to 1 and 12 to 1, third. Time—1:42 2-5. Elsie Skip, Merry Hours, Jack De Mund, Fonsolee, Alack, and Oclawaha also ran. Winner trained by owner. Value to the winner, $890.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds, penalties and allowances; last six furlongs of the Futurity course. J. R. & F. P. Keene's Prediction, ch. c., by Horoscope-Inglecal, 117 pounds, (Shaw,) even and 2 to 5, won easily; W. Van Meter & John W. Schorr's Joneway, ch. c., 122, (Bullman,) 5 to 1 and 8 to 5, second by five lengths from Burns & Waterbouse's Alsono, ch. g., 119, (W. Turner,) 4 to 1 and 7 to 5, third. Time—1:13 3-5. Osgood, Wurry, and Meltonian also ran. Winner trained by James Rowe. Value to the winner, $780.

FOURTH RACE.—The Long Island Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong. Walter C. Rollins's Herbert, br. h., 5 years, by Herbert-Bonnie Dia, 127, (J. Smith,) 7 to 5 and out, won ridden out by a head; Clarence H. Mackay's Kamnra, br. m., 5, by Candlemas-Halakiava, 100, (Redfern,) 11 to 5 and out, second by ten lengths from A. J. Follansbee's Roehampton, ch. c., 4, by Rathampton-Agnee Flash, 105, (Wonderly, 13 to 5 and out, third. Time—1:55. Only three horses ran. Value to the winner, $2,000. Winner trained by H. M. Mason.

FIFTH RACE.—For maiden fillies two years old, selling allowances, scale from $1,500 down to $500; last five furlongs of the Futurity course. Samuel S. Brown's Lady Josephine, ch. f., by Esher-Josie W., 109 pounds, (Odom,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, won easily by five lengths; F. R. Hitchcock's Wanoke, ch. f., 105, (T. Burns,) 4 to 1 and 3 to 1, second by a head from F. B. Van Meter's Sparkle Esher, 109, (O'Connor,) 8 to 5 and 3 to 5, third. Time—1:00. Birch Broom, Southern Belle, Ella Snyder, Lucrative, Jean Marie, Sweet Jane, Queen of the Ocean, and Lady Chester also ran. Winner trained by F. Wimmer. Value to the winner, $780.

SIXTH RACE.—Highweight Handicap, for Kenny, b. c., 4, 110, third. Time—1:55. Vinciter, Numeral, Fair Knight, and Lombre also ran. Winner trained by C. F. Hill. Value to the winner, $1,000.

Entries for Sheepshead Bay Races.

FIRST RACE.—For maidens, two years old, weights seven pounds below the scale; last five and a half furlongs of the Futurity course. Lord Turco, Ornature, Decoration, Muzio, Buttons, Napoleon, Oakington, and Semper Vivax, 115 pounds each; Kentucky Rose, Ma'meelle, Rene, Franklyn C., and Bright Girl, 112 each.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; one mile. Belle of Troy and Algregor, 122 pounds each; Honestead, 119; Wealth and Operator, 112 each; Handicapper, 107, and Grand Opera, 105. Wealth carries five pounds extra for winning yesterday.

THIRD RACE.—The Vernal Stakes, for fillies, two years old, special weights, penalties and allowances; five furlongs. Mesmart, 122 pounds; Mary Street, 119; Gold Money and Ada Nay, 115 each; Duster, Anna Daly, and Miladi Love, 110 each.

FOURTH RACE.—The Mermaid Stakes, for fillies, three years old, with allowances; one mile and a furlong. Gunfire, 116 pounds; Blanche Herman, Par Excellence, Adelaide Prince, and Barouche, 111 each.

FIFTH RACE.—The Stirrup Cup, steeplechase handicap, for four-year-old and upward, to be ridden by gentlemen riders; the full steeplechase course, about two and a half miles. Jim Mcgbee, 172 pounds; George W. Jenkins, 171; Inspector Stevens, 156; Self-Protection, 153; Higbie, Headland, and Sailust, 152 each; Trillion, 150; The Abbe, 146; Clasher, 145.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances, scale from $2,000 down to $500, weights ten pounds above the scale; one mile and a quarter on the turf. Vitellius, 108 pounds; Cougar, 106; Dachshund and Mosketo, 103 each; Ninonia end Philippine, 101 each; B. McCarthy, 99; Alsike, 98; Shandonfield, 95; Carrier Pigeon, 94.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

New Yorks Still Keep Their Losing Gait—Brooklyn Won Twice from Philadelphia.

The New York baseball team employed a young man named Wagner in short field yesterday. Wagner is from the semi-professional Murray Hill team, but this did not save the nine from defeat at the hands of the Boston team, although they played better than they did on Monday.

Young Wagner did very well, however, and made a particularly good stop of a hard-hit ball from Tenney's bat, which staggered him, and threw the Boston's star player out at first.

Evans, who pitched for New York, was very wild. He gave four men their bases on balls, which ultimately netted runs, and at two other times his wide delivery forced two men home.

Whatever honors accrued to the New York team were carried off by the outfield, Brodie, Jones, and O'Hagan, having, collectively, fourteen put-outs to their credit. Jones, in left field, made a good running catch of a puzzling fly from De Mont's bat in the fifth inning. The spectators, remembering his good work on Monday, when he threw out three men at the plate, applauded him liberally.

In the second inning the Bostons began to score, four bases on balls, Wagner's error, and Cooley's three-base hit giving them four runs.

The home team made their only runs in the third inning—a base on balls and three safe hits by Evans, Brodie, and Jones respectively, scoring three runs.

An error by Smith at second and three safe hits netted the Boston team another run in the fifth. They got one more in the seventh and two in the eighth. The score:

BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Cooley, cf	0	3	3	0	0	Brodie, cf	1	4	4	1	0
Tenney, 1b	0	0	9	1	0	Dunn, 3b	1	0	4	1	0
Dement, 2b	2	2	3	0	0	Jones, lf	0	1	5	0	0
Carney, rf	2	2	1	0	0	O'Hagan, rf	0	0	5	0	0
Court'y, lf	1	0	1	0	0	Yeager, c	0	1	1	3	0
Grem'er, 3b	1	0	0	2	0	Smith, 2b	0	1	1	1	1
Long, ss	0	2	2	2	0	Mat'son, 1b	0	0	5	1	2
Kitridge, c	0	1	8	0	0	Wagner, ss	0	0	2	3	1
Willis, p	0	2	0	3	0	Evans, p	0	1	2	0	5
						*Bowerman	0	0	0	0	0
Total	8	10	27	8	0	Total	3	9	27	15	4

*Batted for Evans in the ninth inning.

Boston	0	4	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	—8
New York	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	—3

Earned run—New York, 1. First base on errors—Boston, 3. Left on bases—Boston, 9; New York, 8. Two-base hit—Carney. Three-base hit—Cooley. Stolen base—Courtney. Double plays—Willis, Long, and Tenney; Brodie and Dunn. Sacrifice hits—Dunn, 2. First base on balls—Off Willis, 3; off Evans, 6. Struck out—By Willis, 7. Passed ball—Yeager. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Cantillon. Attendance, 1,500.

BROOKLYN WON TWO GAMES.

Brooklyn's baseball team defeated the Philadelphia nine in both games of a double header at Washington Park yesterday afternoon. These two victories place Brooklyn again in second place in the championship table.

Both games, while differing radically in the manner of their playing, were well worth seeing. The first one was a fast and clean-cut contest in the field and was largely a battle of the pitchers. The second was a heavy and free hitting game, in which each team hatted the hall hard and effectively for an equal number of hits. Umpire Emslie was struck on the back of the head by a thrown hall and knocked down in the third inning, but pluckily resumed his position as judge of the plays.

Kitson was particularly steady in the box, and White only gave one man his base on called halls in the first game. The sides were generally out in one, two, three order, and hard-hit grounders that might otherwise have been safe hits were cleverly stopped and accurately thrown, retiring the runners at first. McCreery, particularly, in the third inning stopped a lightning throw that was also wide with one hand just in time to nip the runner.

In the second game it was just hit the ball and run, and at this style of play the Brooklyn team proved themselves the better.

To the spectators it seemed as if the visitors would win the second game, when in the third inning they took the lead, making two runs. Wild Bill Donovan was true to his name, however, with two men out and the bases filled he delivered four wide balls to Jackilitsch, which forced Thomas home. Barry, who had hit safely, came in on a like hit by Hulswitt.

Here it was that the umpire was injured. Jackilitsch threw the ball to second to catch Sheckard stealing. Emslie ran down, as was his duty, to judge the play. The ball struck him on the back of the head and he dropped to the grass, rolling over as if he had been shot. The players all crowded around him in sympathy, and it was some minutes before he was revived sufficiently to return to his position. When he came to the plate he was heartily cheered. The scores:

PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Thomas, cf	0	0	1	0	0	Dolan, cf	0	1	4	0	0
Barry, rf	0	0	1	0	0	Keeler, rf	0	1	2	0	0
Hulsw't, ss	0	0	0	5	1	Sheckard, lf	0	1	0	0	0
Doolin, c	0	0	5	3	1	McC'rry, 1b	0	1	11	0	0
Dougl's, 1b	1	1	12	0	0	Dahlen, ss	1	0	0	3	0
Browne, lf	0	0	2	0	0	Irwin, 3b	0	2	0	2	1
Hall'an, 3b	0	0	2	0	0	Fuller, c	0	0	5	0	0
Childs, 2b	0	0	1	1	1	Flood, 2b	0	0	4	3	0
White, p	0	1	0	6	0	Kitson, pf	1	0	0	3	0
Total	1	4	24	15	3	Total	2	6	27	11	1

Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1
Brooklyn	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	—2

Earned runs—Philadelphia, 1. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 1; Brooklyn, 2. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 3; Brooklyn, 5. Two-base hit—Douglass. Stolen base—Keeler. Double plays—Dahlen, Flood and McCreery. Sacrifice hits—Douglass, Childs, Fuller. First base on balls—Off White, 1. Struck out—By White, 5; by Kitson, 4. Time of game—1 hour and 26 minutes. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

SECOND GAME.

PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Thomas, cf	2	2	2	0	0	Dolan, cf	1	1	2	1	0
Barry, rf	2	2	1	0	0	Keeler, rf	1	1	1	0	0
Hulswitt, es	1	3	2	3	0	Sheckard, lf	1	2	1	0	0
Jackitsch, c	0	2	8	0	0	McCreery, 1b	0	1	10	0	1
Douglass, 1b	1	0	10	0	0	Dahlen, ss	2	2	1	1	0
Browne, lf	0	1	1	0	0	Irwin, 3b	1	1	0	3	1
Hallman, 3b	0	1	0	2	0	Ahearn, c	1	1	3	2	0
Childs, 2b	0	1	0	1	0	Flood, 2b	1	1	1	4	1
Iberg, p	0	0	0	3	0	Donovan, p	0	1	0	3	0
Felix, p	0	0	0	0	0						
Total	6	12	24	9	0	Total	8	12	27	12	3

Philadelphia	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	2	—6
Brooklyn	2	0	0	0	0	5	0	1	0	—8

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 7; Philadelphia, 4. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 3. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 9; Brooklyn, 4. Two-base hits—Thomas, Hulswitt, Dahlen, Ahearn, Flood. Stolen bases—Thomas, Keeler, Ahearn. Double plays—Dahlen and McCreery. Sacrifice hit—Irwin. First base on balls—Off Donovan, 3. Struck ont—By Donovan, 5; by Iberg, 6. Wild pitch—Iberg. Time of game—One hour and forty-seven minutes. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

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Special Sale Steel Hammocks, made of steel wire, will not rust; regular price 3.00; special..... 1.39

Fancy Cotton Hammock, with spreaders. 60

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Fancy Cotton, with Pillow, all extra size, very heavy valance and new and beautiful designs, 1.25, 1.75, 2.00, 2.50, 2.75, 3.25 end..... 3.50

GOLF.

Hunt No. 1 Clubs..... 90c
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Full line Iver Johnson end H. & R., in hammer and bammerless at popular prices.

Blanks.

22 cal. R. F. Blanks, box..... 8c
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32 cal. S. & W. centre fire, box..... 27c
38 cal. S. & W. centre fire, box..... 35c
Cannons mounted on wheels from 45c. to..... 2.23

Guns.

We have just received 500 Guns for fall hunting. We offer you a grand bargain for the week:
12 ga. Single Stevens Arms, Reg. 5.00, for..... 3.98
12 ga. Davenport Single, regular 6.50, at..... 4.98
12 ga. Double Barrel, regular 9.00, for 7.48
12 " " " " 10.00, " 8.25
12 " " " " 13.00, " 9.98
12 " " " " 14.48, " 11.29
12 " Smith Hammer, " 21.48, " 16.50
12 ga. Smith Hammer Twist, regular 23.48, for..... 18.50
12 ga. Smith Hammer Twist, regular 35.00, for..... 24.50
12 ga. Lefevrs Hammerless, regular 40.00, for..... 28.50
Stevens Arms Co. Maynard Jr., Rifle, regular 4.50 kind, special..... 2.48
Single Shot Air Guns..... 79c
500 Shot Air Guns, regular 1.50..... 98c
1000 Shot Air Guns, regular 2.00..... 1.48

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Split Bamboo Rods at 95c., 1.48, 2.00, 2.50, 3.50, 5.00 and up to 10.00.
Either Fly or Bait Salt Water Rods, 35c., 50c., 1.00, 1.48, 2.00 and up to 7.00 each.
Bicycle and Trunk Rods, 1.50, 2.00 and 2.50 each.
Nickel-plated Drag and Click Multiplying Reels:

Yards...	40	60	80	100 and 150
Price...	45	55	60	75 85

Cable laid linen and braided lines, oil silk and enamel. All styles of Baits for Bass, Trout, Salmon and Pike.

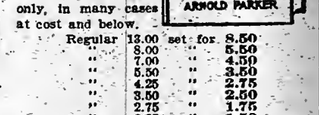
Ping Pong.

PARKER BROS., the only genuine Ping Pong made in this country. Here are some prices that will interest you; they are for this week only, in many cases at cost and below.

Regular	13.00	set for	8.50
"	8.00	"	5.50
"	7.00	"	4.50
"	5.50	"	3.50
"	4.25	"	2.75
"	3.50	"	2.50
"	2.75	"	1.75
"	2.25	"	1.50

Our regular Ping Pong Table, painted green or covered with Green Billiard Cloth, 4x8, regular price, 10.75; special..... 8.75
5x9, regular price, 13.00; special..... 9.75

Bathing Suits.



Special designs in alt. stripe sleeveless Shirts, all colors..... 65
Fancy trim Cotton Suits, medium weights; suit..... 1.00
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All Worsted trimmed Suits, fast colors, medium..... 2.25
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Water Wings—don't go to ebore on boat or water without a pair, 25 and 35c. pr.

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Boy's Bat, Ball, Mask, 6 Score Cards, reg. value, 4 pieces, 50c.; special. 23c
500 Caps—Bassball Caps, sold at 25c. and 35c.; special for week..... 10c
Louisville Slugger Bats, regular 75c. kind; special..... 48c
Louisville Burnt Taps Handle, regular price, 1.00; special..... 59c
No. 114 D. & M. Mitt, reg. 2.75; special..... 1.69
No. 9 X, D. & M. Glove, reg. 2.25; special..... 1.48
No. 4 S. Victor Mitt, reg. 1.00; special. 69c
100 Baseball Suits, pants (in Cortlandt & Nassau only), sold at 2.50, 3.50 and 4.50
Suit, take your choice at 50c., shirt or pants; Suits to order; Shirts, Pants, Hose, Caps, Stockings and Vest, 2.50, 2.75, 3.75, 4.50, 5.50 & 7.00.

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The Nodark Camera is a magazine camera, holding 26 plates, making picture 2½x3½, highly finished, all trimmings nickel plated. They are new—the latest thing in photography. They were made to sell at 6.00, and never sold before for less than 5.00. Special, 1.00.

We guarantee every one to take a perfect picture or money refunded.

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The Renault finished first in the Paris-Vienna Race.

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cinnati. An error, two hits, and a sacrifice scored the necessary two runs. The game was quick and brilliant throughout. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Pittsburg	1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 2	4	9 1
Cincinnati	1 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0	3	9 1

Batteries—Phillipp and Zimmer; Phillips and Peitz.

CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS WIN.

CHICAGO, July 1.—The St. Louis and Chicago baseball teams each played even in their two games here to-day. St. Louis won the first by hunching four hits. The first run was forced in by a base on balls, then Hartman cleared the bases with a clean two-base hit.

Yerkes was responsible for his team's loss of the second game, a gift, his muff of an easy throw, followed by a single, scoring two runs. Outside of these two innings all four pitchers were very effective. Scores by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Chicago	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1	5 0
St. Louis	0 0 4 0 0 0 0 0 0	4	11 2

Batteries—Ludgren and Chance; Wicker and Ryan.

SECOND GAME.

	R.	H.	E.
Chicago	1 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 —3	6	0
St. Louis	0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 —1	8	1

Batteries—Menefee and Kling; Yerkes and Ryan.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	42	12	.778	Philadelphia	28	33	.459
Brooklyn	35	27	.564	Cincinnati	22	33	.400
Chicago	32	25	.561	St. Louis	22	36	.378
Boston	29	27	.517	New York	20	37	.351

Games Scheduled for To-day.

Boston at New York.
Philadelphia at Brooklyn.
Cincinnati at Pittsburg.
St. Louis at Chicago.

Eastern League Games.

Rochester won to-day's baseball [illegible] Jersey City in a pitchers' [illegible] Rochester's tallies were [illegible] plays. Hayden went to first in each instance, advanced to second on sacrifices, and scored on singles to right field. Jersey City scored on Becker's error in the first inning. Grey of Rochester jumped his team to-day and disappeared. Score:

ROCHESTER.	R	1B	PO	A	E	JERSEY CITY.	R	1B	PO	A	E
M'Farlan, rf	1	1	1	0	0	Oakes, lf	1	1	2	0	0
Phelps, c	0	1	5	1	0	Shindle, 3b	0	0	0	1	0
Francis, ss	0	0	4	5	1	Hanigan, cf	0	0	6	0	0
Hayden, lf	2	1	0	0	0	Carr, 1b	0	0	8	1	0
Blake, cf	0	0	4	0	0	Stock, rf	0	0	3	0	0
McKan, 1b	0	2	9	1	0	Wood, 2b	0	0	2	4	0
Henry, 3b	0	1	0	0	0	Mack, ss	0	1	1	4	1
Demont, 2b	0	0	2	2	0	McManus, c	0	1	8	0	0
Becker, p	0	1	1	2	0	Fertsch, p	0	1	0	4	0

—Phelps. Double plays—Shindle to Mack to Carr. First base on balls—Off Becker, 2; off Fertsch, 1. First on errors—Jersey City, 2, Rochester, 1. Struck out—By Becker, 6; by Fertsch, 2. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Daly.

AT TORONTO.

	R.	H.	E.
Toronto	1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 —2	8	0
Worcester	0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 —1	8	0

Batteries—Esper and Toft; Pappalau and Steelman.

AFTERNOON GAME.

	R.	H.	E.
Toronto	0 0 2 0 0 1 0 0 —3	9	0
Worcester	2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 —2	9	1

Batteries—Briggs and Toft; McFall and Steelman.

AT MONTREAL.

	R.	H.	E.
Providence	0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 —2	8	1
Montreal	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 —0	7	3

Batteries—D. Sullivan and Mullholland; See and Raub.

AFTERNOON GAME.

	R.	H.	E.
Providence	0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 —2	13	4
Montreal	0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 —2	10	8

Batteries—Corridon and Mulholland; Souders and Raub.

AT BUFFALO.

	R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	1 0 1 0 4 2 0 0 —8	7	0
Newark	0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 —2	10	7

Batteries—Hooker and Bevier; Heming and Jape.

American League Games.

At Boston—Boston, 9; Washington, 3.
At Philadelphia—Philadelphia, 3; Baltimore, 0.
At Detroit—Cleveland, 3; Detroit, 0.
At St. Louis—Chicago vs. St. Louis; postponed on account of rain.

New York State League Games.

At Johnstown—A. J. & G., 18; Troy, 2.
At Utica—Binghamton, 11; Utica, 3.
At Schenectady—Schenectady, 11; Albany, 3.

Oarsman Titus Arrives at Henley.

HENLEY, England, July 1.—C. S. Titus of the Union Boat Club, New York, arrived here this afternoon. He has not been feeling in the best of condition for some time past. The Canadians, including Scholes, the sculler, are expected to arrive here July 3. Scholes made fast time over the Bourne End course. He is reported to have equalled the record for the distance.

Sporting Goods.

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LOCOMOBILE.

Notice is hereby given that Robert C. Shephard, auctioneer, will sell at public auction on Wednesday, July 23, 1902, at four o'clock P. M., at No. 2,156 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City, by order of Willard A. Mitchell, Attorney for Lienor, 35 Nassau Street, New York, one locomobile known as No. 216, Style 2, patented November 14th, 1899. Terms cash.

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Moltke..July 15, 10 AM | Bluecher..July 29, 10 AM

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BRIDGE AND SUBWAY.

A bold and original plan to give relief from the evils and dangers of overcrowding at the entrance to the Brooklyn Bridge has at length been devised, and characteristically enough it proceeds from the office of the Rapid Transit Commission. The solving of the most serious transportation problems that confront us seems somehow, sooner or later, to depend upon this competent and extraordinarily useful board. The bridge problem has been attacked by a multitude of experts and amateurs, but it is safe to say that no plan hitherto proposed has possessed the great merit of efficacy which the most casual examination reveals in the solution offered by the plan discussed by the Rapid Transit Commissioners at their meeting yesterday, which has been evolved under the direction of their engineer, Mr. WILLIAM BARCLAY PARSONS.

Manifestly the sure way to relieve an overcrowded point is to make it unnecessary for crowds to assemble at that point. This is the form of relief in the plan submitted yesterday. Instead of being compelled to take the bridge cars at the Manhattan entrance to the bridge, Brooklyn-bound passengers would board their cars at any place convenient for themselves between Malden Lane and points as far north as the Williamsburg and Manhattan bridges. But in addition to this extension of the lines of the bridge cars, the whole bridge traffic in Manhattan is to be transferred from the surface to subways, avoiding all delay and confusion due to complication with surface traffic. The plan thus not only immensely broadens the area within which the bridge cars may receive their passengers, who are now compelled to hoard them at a single much-congested point, but it disposes of the bridge traffic in underground tunnels where there is ample available space.

Beginning at or near the western tower of the bridge, the tracks will be gradually lowered until the bridge cars enter a subway between Rose and William Streets, and the trolley cars pass underground about 100 feet east of Park Row. Both lines would therefore be on a level with the City Hall station of the rapid transit road, from which passengers could readily be transferred. According to the plans drawn, the bridge car tracks, curving to the north, would pass under Centre Street, and thence by any desirable route to connections with the Williamsburg and Manhattan bridges. The trolley car tracks, curving to the south, would run in a subway beneath Park Row and Nassau Street to Malden Lane, and thence through the projected tunnel under the East River to Brooklyn. By this plan it would be possible to run both trolley cars and bridge cars continuously in both directions on two great loops, returning to Brooklyn, and back to Manhattan over the Brooklyn Bridge.

The present structure at the Manhattan entrance to the bridge would have no further uses if this plan was adopted, and the ground it occupies might either be converted into a plaza approach for the roadways and promenade or be occupied by a city building. It is manifest that there would be no more crowding at the bridge entrance. That is the prime requisite in any plan proposed. This plan offers the additional advantage of enabling the Brooklyn passenger to leave Manhattan on the subway level, which is in itself a feature of very great and obvious merit, calculated to promote the public convenience. Whatever criticisms or objections may be urged against the plan, and doubtless there will be many, it does have the exceedingly valuable quality of furnishing relief from the evil of crowding incident to boarding the trolley cars at the bridge entrance.

would make it appear, The debates were largely partisan, especially on the side of the opposition. The bill as passed substantially continued the present methods of government in the islands, with some extension of powers. The two houses were unable to agree as to currency provisions, and finally struck that matter from the bill—a cowardly and reckless proceeding. In effect the bill as passed is a remarkable example of the degree to which Congress finds itself compelled in practice to do what the courts have said repeatedly it could not do, delegate its powers to other bodies. We have no doubt that, on the whole, the system worked out in accordance with the necessities of the case and recognized in the bill will be fairly satisfactory.

The provision for the canal across the isthmus is a sound and statesmanlike measure, and was an agreeable surprise to all who have watched the business in Congress and the peculiar and powerful opposition to all action that had shown itself, sometimes in tortuous ways. It is a tremendous achievement, and the ease with which it was finally put through is only matched by the complete assent of public opinion to the far-reaching policy involved. Until within the last four years an American canal across the isthmus was hardly more than a dream of engineers and a topic for shouting on the part of the politicians. It is now placed in the ranks of practical undertakings, and the money, the talent, and the political support required will not be lacking.

The refusal to do justice to Cuba is the blackest act of greed and perfidy in the history of the United States. It ought to cost the party in power its majority in the House at the coming elections. If there were a solid, intelligent, honest opposition party in the field, that would be the sure result. If this does not come about, it will be because the people distrust the Democratic Party as now led even more than they distrust the Republican Party as it showed itself in this base action.

SENATOR BAILEY.

The painful impression made by the misbehavior of Senator BAILEY is even deeper than that made not long ago by the misbehavior of Senator TILLMAN. There is no occasion for the Senate to take notice of the later outrage, for it did not occur during the session of the body. But it is quite as disgraceful, and quite as well calculated to disgust and shock the country with the manners of the offender.

It is a compliment to Mr. BAILEY that more is expected of him, in the way of good manners, than of the Senator from South Carolina. He will suffer all the more accordingly, and deservedly. For the language that passed between Senators TILLMAN and MCLAURIN was what is regarded, in the country from which they come, as necessarily provoking and inviting a breach of the peace. But that is not at all the case here. No man in his senses believes that to accuse a Senator in debate of making an "unwarranted attack" is unparliamentary or necessarily offensive. How can anybody retain any respect for the judgment of a public man who found that language so insulting and intolerable that he had to resent it by a violent assault. It is even sillier and more childish than it is ruffianly. Evidently debate could not go on at all if such expressions as that which Senator BEVERIDGE employed were to be taken as personal insults. The man who had so little judgment as to resent them, and so little self-restraint as to resent them by a ruffianly assault, is evidently not fit, either by temper or by intelligence, to be a United States Senator. Whether or not the people of Texas take this view, it will be taken by a great majority of the American people. By this one foolish and criminal act Senator BAILEY has very seriously impaired his future usefulness.

For what would be the result if Senator BAILEY's action were imitated, and every Senator should become the "guardian of his own honor" by construing as insults expressions perfectly parliamentary and legitimate, and making deadly assaults upon those who use them. There would be nothing for it, for a Senator who meant to take any part in the debates of such an explosive body, but to be prepared to protect himself against the assault which any fool or bully might take it into his head to commit. That is to say that every Senator would have to go armed to the Senate Chamber. That is a phase of savagery which the Senate long since outgrew, but which Senator BAILEY is doing all in his power to bring back.

FIRE-PROOF CARS FOR ELECTRIC LINES.

The burning of three cars on the Third Avenue elevated railroad by fire communicated from the high-tension power current of the third rail gives more significance than was understood or appreciated at the time to the recent letter of Mr. GEORGE WESTINGHOUSE to THE NEW YORK TIMES, pointing out the dangers attendant upon an electrical installation when the work is not done as well as is possible in the present state of the art. Experience in more than one instance has shown that the combination of combustible wood and electricity is a most dangerous one, and the tests conducted for the Navy Department. A great deal of so-called fire-proof wood, which was put into high buildings under the "conditional" approvals issued by the Building Department prior to Jan. 2, and possibly some of that more recently smuggled into such constructions, might not compare favorably as kindling with what in the South is known as light wood, but its combustibility is not seriously impaired by such perfunctory and superficial treatment as it has received. This, however, does not detract from the value of honest fire-proofing as applied to any form of wood used in construction, and it would not be an improper exercise of legislative power to require that all electric cars shall be of fire-proof material throughout, and if of wood, in whole or in part, that such wood should be so treated as to make it incombustible according to the specifications of the Navy Department.

An elevated train, filled with passengers, on fire between stations would be a very serious matter. Such an accident could not very well fail to be attended by serious loss of life, as many persons would certainly jump or fall to the street to escape the more alarming danger of being destroyed by flame. The risk is altogether too great to be considered negligible by any company propelling cars by electric currents of large volume and high potency. In the light of experience, failure to provide against it would be criminal negligence.

THE TAX ON SAVINGS.

The savings banks of this city are wise in contesting the rule of the State Controller in regard to taxing "dividends." It is their plain duty to ascertain by appeal to the highest tribunal whether the demand of the Controller is in accordance with law. Of course, if it is, the banks will comply with the law until it is changed. But as trustees of the funds of their numerous depositors, who have no means to defend their rights except through their trustees, there is a clear obligation on the part of the officers of the banks to contest what may be an erroneous interpretation of the law and what would be a most inexpedient and oppressive law should it be sustained.

It is extremely doubtful if the funds of savings banks should be taxed at all. But if they are to be subjected to taxation, only that portion of them should be taxed which can with any reason be regarded as "surplus." The deposits of a savings bank are its sole resource. It has no capital. It makes no profits in the usual and correct meaning of that term. The deposits are invested in interest-bearing securities year by year. Most of the interest thus accruing is divided annually among the depositors. The remainder is kept in reserve to meet possible losses and to provide complete security for the depositors. The portion of the annual increase which is not paid out to its owners in the form of "dividends" is the only portion of the income of the depositors that can in fairness or reason be taxed. The Controller evidently is planning to tax the entire annual income. This would amount to an added tax for the depositors in this State of more than a third of a million of dollars annually.

It is conceded that the State does not need the tax. It has plenty of resources without it. The new exaction is apparently a part of the general plan of the present State administration to reduce the State tax in the rural districts to the lowest possible level. Relatively there are few depositors in savings banks in the rural counties. What few there are would not have much influence with the farmers who benefit by the reduction of the State tax on land. The principle of the tax is wrong. It discourages thrift and saving among those of moderate means. It adds unduly to the burdens of the working classes. It falls especially heavy on the poorest of all who can save at all, the workingwomen of the State. In a larger way it deters the accumulation of property in homes, which when accumulated becomes a fruitful source of revenue for the State. In every direction it is an unwise and mistaken tax, and we trust that it will be declared illegal by the courts.

PAYING FOR WORLD'S FAIRS.

It would have been entirely satisfactory to the public sense of justice if the promoters of the Charleston and Buffalo fairs had failed in the attempt to get themselves reimbursed out of the Public Treasury for their losses in those undertakings. It is by no means satisfactory to know that they have succeeded.

Why fish should have been made of one of these cities and flesh of another by no means appears. Certainly, if the plea of poverty is to be accepted, Charleston is much more entitled to regard than Buffalo. Doubtless the Charleston fair was too ambitious an effort for so small and comparatively poor a city, which moreover left the whole burden of a task that would have strained the resources of the community to a few enterprising and optimistic men. Charleston asked for less than a third of what Buffalo asked for, and Buffalo is far abler to stand the larger loss than Charleston the smaller. Moreover, the ton 40 have their losses made good, where is the business to end?

It is probably the demoralising influence of our pauperizing tariff to which should be attributed the tendency of men in business to beg of Uncle Sam. It has always been accepted as a sufficient reason why a manufacturer should have more protection that he was not making money, or was not making the profit he thought he ought to be making. The meanness and viciousness of the whole wretched business have just been exhibited for the disgust and instruction of the American people by the shameless greed of OXNARD and his fellow-workers, who have prevented the country from doing its plain duty by Cuba. Such a showing ought to make an end of the whole rotten system. But it is not tolerable that the pauperization induced by the tariff shall be allowed to extend to the projectors of world's fairs, when, according to the almost invariable rule, they find that their speculation has been disastrous.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Why there isn't as much of a howl this year as last in regard to the condition of the Park Avenue tunnel is a mystery explicable only on the theory that people can get used to anything—even the treatment they receive from "America's Greatest Railroad." That theory is not correct, however, for the unfortunate commuters cough and gasp as much as ever each time they are slowly hauled through the horrible hole, and the bitter tears they wipe from smarting eyes are no less numerous than in the days when their savage uiulations penetrated even to that quietest of retreats where the New York Central Directors doze their time away. But now the commuters seem to be lapped in a dull despair and their murmurs escape from the tunnel no more than the smoke does. Yet the conditions from which they suffer have not at all improved. Indeed, considering how cool the weather has been this Summer and the fact that hitherto the tunnel gases have been little more than a serious annoyance when the temperature was low, one cannot but fear that when the really hot days do arrive the present close approach to asphyxiation will become the thing itself, and that the commuters, when they reach their suburban destinations, will go home in hearses instead of cabs or street cars. Even now many of them think of telephoning ahead for ambulances, and between the ambulance and the hearse the difference is slight. They have abandoned the idea of asking for thoroughgoing reforms, and apparently would be quite resigned if only the management would send the suburban trains through the centre tunnel instead of those at the sides. The passengers on the expresses bound for distant points, they say, could better endure the terrors of that inner passage, for such passengers do not make the trip except at long-spaced intervals, while for the commuters it comes twice a day, and they have no opportunity to recover from its effects. As it would cost the road nothing to heed this suggestion perhaps it will receive a little languid attention.

—A bronze medallion of Miss SUSAN B. ANTHONY is soon to be presented to Rochester University and placed in the woman's room as a memorial of her effective assistance in securing the admission of her younger sisters to that institution. Miss ANTHONY has more than a personal interest in the exercises which are to mark the presentation, and she is trying to attract as much attention to them as possible, not to increase her own glory; but to create antagonism to the movement, observable in several parts of the country, against real co-education and toward a more or less complete separation of the girl students from the boys, even in the institutions that pretend to admit both on equal terms. Writing the other day to the lady who provided the funds for the medallion, Miss ANTHONY said: "There is so much quaking about co-education that I wish we could make the presentation emphasize and glorify the system. It seems to me most important that the education of men and women shall be side by side; the girls need the stimulus of the boys and the boys need the stimulus of the girls. The trend of the co-educational colleges is to turn them into affiliated or co-ordinate colleges, the girls to recite alone and the boys to recite alone, by which the whole question is threatened. It seems that the boys do not desire to study enough to keep pace with the girls. They are not ashamed to show their ignorance to the men professors, but they dislike to show themselves dolts before the girls." That is a characteristic putting of the situation, and one not calculated to add to the amenities of debate upon it, but to prove that Miss ANTHONY'S opinion is unfounded would not be as easy as it is to prove some other things. College boys are not woman-haters by any means, and yet beyond question a large majority of them are bitterly, and often brutally, opposed to the sharing of educational advantages between the sexes. Other reasons than disapproval of the feminine inclination and ability to take an undue proportion of prizes and honors have been given to account for this opposition, but somehow the other reasons have never been entirely convincing.

—Victims of last week's storm in Indiana are to be denied the poor consolation of calling it a tornado and are asked to admit that it was merely a severe wind with mild electrical accompaniments. Mr. W. H. BLYTHE, the Weather Observer at Indianapolis, insists that it wasn't a tornado because two of the four conditions requisite for the formation of tempests of that particular variety were missing. The four are, he says, first, a cyclone or area of low pressure, the centre of which is to the north or northwest, with a barometric pressure not necessarily much below the normal; second, a temperature of almost 70 degrees on the morning weather maps; third, great humidity, and, fourth, that the time of the year be April 1 to July 1. "These conditions," he adds, "may and often do exist separately; two or three of them may be found co-existing, but so long as one of the four be absent tornadic formation is not likely to occur. Of these four conditions the first and fourth existed at 7 o'clock Wednesday morning, but the second and third did not. The temperature was 65 degrees, and the relative humidity was 66 per cent. of the possible at that temperature." This attempt to belittle the storm is fiercely resented by those who were in its path, and certainly there is nothing ...riesshotting as it struck the earth. The clouds were of all colors save red, with yellow and blue-black predominating, and the way it tossed barns and houses and uprooted forests and played havoc generally was proof positive to the observers that no essentials were lacking.

THE BENEFITS OF RECITATION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your amusing editorial in Sunday's issue regarding elocutionary study does not exactly harmonize with that in THE SATURDAY REVIEW of April 12, in which the writer, referring to the value of declaiming extracts from the best literature, says "What work of public education in polite letters could be more needful or more beneficent?" Of course I am aware that on the editorial staff of such an able paper as yours must be "many men of many minds," and some of less mind than many men, as I make no complaint of the inconsistency; but I do feel that in the interest of an important branch of education some protest should be made against the too frequent assumption that the study of expressive reading and recitation has no broader province than that of self-exhibition. On the contrary, I doubt if there is any better or quicker method of arousing an interest in good literature than by studying it for expression.

I am not speaking of artistic elocution, the training of the actor, the preacher, or the public reader, but of declamation exercises, if you choose to call them by that somewhat misleading nomenclature—the vocal expression, not the mere verbal or critical analysis, of the best literature. To recite or even to read expressively one must know more than the mere text, and there is no more absolute test of the comprehension of the inner meaning of any composition, literary as well as musical, than its vocal rendition.

We love to do things that amuse us, and if reciting amuses the youthful student he will certainly not lose by being allowed to follow his bent. Only good literature is suitable for recitation, and one piece well memorized, or even half learned, means so much gain in culture for life. Even to listen sympathetically and critically to another's performance may arouse an interest in the subject.

One great trouble with the literary teaching of to-day is the attitude of indifference or even hostility on the part of the average teacher toward anything beyond the most flavorless and didactic reading. Many a professor of great enthusiasm and ample scholarship has spoiled the effect of a well-considered lecture by a tasteless rendition of his illustrative passages. I know of one teacher who succeeds in implanting each year a positive distaste for several of the great masterpieces by insisting on droning them out by the yard to a class of youngsters quite incapable of appreciating them without the illumination of a vivid and dramatic interpretation.

On the other hand, when a class of lads in that least impressionable and poetic period of fourteen to sixteen, after hearing Tennyson's "Sweet and Low" rendered faultlessly well, expresses a unanimous desire to learn it, the instructor may flatter himself that something has been done for literature. When a group of young boys, after studying a scene from Shakespeare, beg for more of the same kind, and throw themselves into the characters with enthusiasm, what matters it if they do strut and mouth occasionally; stumble over the big words or miss some subtle point in "Julius Caesar" or "Hamlet"? They are learning literature by the nearest way to actually making it. They are getting personal acquaintance with the characters in the nearest way to actually being them, and that is by recreating them.

Nor is the moral effect of declamation to be despised. The boy who has stood on the burning deck with John Maynard or Casabianca, who has helped to keep the bridge, charged at Balaklava, gone down with the Cumberland at Hampton Roads, or waved the old flag with mythical Barbara Frietchie, the girl who has learned the lesson of self sacrifice with "A Royal Princess," or realized the true meaning of love as the Italiens will not be the worse for the experience. The roots of right conduct are in right feelings. If our habitual emotions are noble we shall not easily yield to base temptations, and the great value of the expression of noble sentiments in recitation is that these emotions are being cultivated without self-consciousness. While the young declaimer thinks, if he stops to think about it at all, that he is merely having a good time, he is in reality strengthening the moral fibres of his whole nature.

It does not, of course, follow that he who spouts best will live the noblest life; on the contrary, as we all know, dramatic ability is often associated with unemotionalism. But this is, if anything, an argument for the universal study of elocution instead of confining it to the few exceptionally gifted pupils. For the benefits of the practice of recitation may be shared by all, and, indeed, it is precisely the stolid, undramatic, unimaginative youth that would derive the greatest good from it, while, at least, the emotional child is none the worse for the temporary exaltation derived from noble sentiments.

F. TOWNSEND SOUTHWICK.
New York, June 30, 1902.

NUGGETS.

Not to the Swift.

The man who desires to keep up with the times wants to go slow.—Philadelphia Record.

Most Desirable Exemption.

She—I wish I were a bird.
He—So you could fly to my arms?
She—No; so I couldn't have the toothache.—Chicago News.

Something Just as Good.

"Have you any real Panama hats?" asked the customer.

"No," answered the truthful salesman. "But we have some that are just as ugly."—Chicago Tribune.

They All Do It Here.

"There is a species of fish in Africa," said the returned explorer, "that frequently travels long distances overland."

"Well," said the listener, "we ship about all the species of fish in this country in the same way."—Baltimore American.

His Excellency.

"I don't understand," said the grocery clerk, "why Mr. Publico writes four capital XXXXs after his name. What do they mean?"

"Mean a lot," replied Uncle Jim from the cracker barrel; "he's ex-Justice of the Peace, ex-Mayor, ex-Senator, and experienced in politics!"—Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune.

THE EMPTY THRONE.

S. W. Gillilan in Los Angeles Herald.

Within the great, gay guest room of my heart
There sit a host of friends who laugh with me
At every merry quip I make anon
To please those friends—a goodly company.
But in the place of honor, bare, alone
There stands and cries to me an empty throne.

The throne is seen by no one's eyes save mine;
The guests all look to me for cause to smile;
Some, should they see the empty seat, might say:
"His queen will join us in a little while."
Yet some kind soul might see it there alone
And know the secret of the empty throne.

As life's long evening draws its weary way
From dark to dawn, I hear the sweet
Laugh's ring
In every corner of my [illegible]
I tell the stirring tale [illegible]
Yet sometimes I [illegible]
That I might [illegible]

PRESIDENT SCHURMAN TALKS ON EDUCATION

What Studies the Average University Student Should Elect.

The Humanities and the Natural Sciences Are Indispensable Materials of a Liberal Training, He Says.

ALBANY, July 1.—The feature of the morning session of the University Convocation was an address on the subject of "The Elective System" by President J. G. Schurman of Cornell University. President Schurman said in part:

"There would never have been a question of choice of studies if human knowledge had not advanced in many new directions, and in all directions, old as well as new, got beyond the power of any single human mind to compass it. It was perhaps still possible in the eighteenth century for an encyclopaedic mind to absorb all that was known by the civilized world. In an address to students I once heard Mr. Gladstone say that Leibnitz was probably the last great man who achieved such a task. But even Leibnitz, were he to spend his lifetime in study, would remain ignorant of by far the greater number of subjects represented in the curriculum of a great modern university. In the presence of such an inexhaustible programme of studies what is the average student to do?

"First of all, he may ignore everything but Latin, Greek, mathematics, metaphysics, ethics, and natural philosophy. These were the staple subjects of the old-fashioned college curriculum; and a thorough training in them has potency to enlarge and cultivate the intellect, especially in its powers of analysis and deduction, and in some measure to develop and chasten the aesthetic emotions. But the student who deliberately closes his eyes to all other knowledge—to the English language and literature, history, economics, politics, modern languages and literatures, and to all the wealth of the physical, chemical, and biological sciences—while he may be acting wisely is certainly exercising a choice quite as arbitrary as that of his more radical 'chum' who elects English, German, French, mathematics, psychology, and some of the sciences of nature, inorganic or organic.

"Or, secondly, the student may ignore the traditions of the schools and elect such studies as tend to qualify him for his subsequent profession: chemistry, mathematics, and physics, if he is to be an engineer; botany, chemistry, physiology, anatomy, histology, and bacteriology, if he is to be a physician; history, political science, and constitutional law if he is to be a lawyer; Greek, Hebrew, metaphysics, and ethics if he is to be a clergyman; and whatever specialty he affects if he is to be a teacher. This is a prudent arrangement at any rate, and I will not criticise it as illiberal or Philistine. It is what many boys do and most parents desire. But it is open to at least one objection. Its criterion is not cultured manhood, but professional efficiency.

THE THIRD CHOICE.

"In the third place the student might elect such studies as he especially likes. He might devote the entire period required for his A. B. degree to ancient languages, or to mathematics, or to natural science, or to history and economics. But in all other matters, likes and dislikes are poor guides to conduct; their origin is more or less arbitrary, and their character fickle and unstable. And even if we assume marked talent with the liking and a want of it with the dislike, who can assure us that it is the business of education to develop the more energetic and to neglect the feebler powers of the mind?

"Clearly we need some criterion for the determination of the subjects which the student shall elect. What is it? It is often said that we may find such a criterion in the capacity of the mind or soul. The mind observes, reasons, feels, wills. Consequently if education is to develop its capacities of the mind, the student should select subjects which will call out, strengthen, and train the powers of observation, imagination, reasoning, emotion, and volition. But the power of volition or will is developed better by action than by study, and good theatres may do more for the chastening of the emotions than colleges or universities. Even, however, when we restrict the field to the intellectual powers—to perception, imagination, and thinking—it is easier to prove they are developed by study than to show what particular study constitutes the best discipline for each power.

"Is there, then, no criterion? Are the materials of a liberal education to be selected at haphazard? Is one subject of study as good as another? And is any combination of studies as valuable and effective as any other?

"We cannot answer these inquiries without determining the end in view. That the end is the training of the powers of the mind is no doubt true, but this formula does not help us in solving the problem in hand; it is a fruitless truism. If, however, we turn from the mind of the student to the objects he may study we find (theology apart) that they all fall into two grand divisions. These are the world of human life—all that man is or that he has done, suffered, and produced—and the world of material things and events, the objective phenomena we call nature. Fundamentally considered, therefore, there are but two kinds of studies: those relating to man, which may be called humanistic studies, and those relating to nature, which may be called naturalistic studies. Since the proper study of mankind is man, the former is the more important of the two. And Lord Kelvin, the greatest living physicist, told me during his recent visit to Cornell University that it was his view that every student of physics should previously have had a training in the humanities. Indeed, I find that scientific men in general entertain the same opinion.

"But they take no narrow view of the humanities; nor do I. And I desire, for the present at least, to throw together without discrimination, English, Hebrew, Greek, Latin, French, German, Spanish, Italian, history, economics, politics, and philosophy. These are the humanities. Without them there is no humane or liberal culture. Yet with them culture is restricted, unless the soul's vision has been opened to the nature and laws of the material world by the study of some physical science. And of the sciences of nature, mathematics is the universal key, without which advance is impossible. Now, if you turn to the history of education you will find that the criterion I have derived from a consideration of the objects of knowledge has always determined the curriculum of the higher institutions of instruction.

"The older colleges here and in Europe used to prescribe the humanities, natural science, mathematics, and philosophy. The science was mathematical physics and astronomy, the mathematics at first only arithmetic and geometry, and the humanities Greek and Latin, the only literature then in existence. The education of the ancient Greeks themselves was effected by the same disciplne.

which he elects. At least one course in logic, psychology, and elementary philology is essential, and it should not be forgotten by the champions of the old curriculum that at least two were prescribed therein.

"As to the humanities, I am unwilling to dogmatize, for no one can study all the languages, literatures, history, and political science now offered at our universities. I put first, however, the English language and literature and ths history of our own country. And next to these, with due regard both to the rights of ancient civilization and the demands of modern, I would put one ancient language and one modern, and I think there is at once scholarly and practical wisdom in the popular instinct which all over the country in our high schools is selecting Latin and German for the place of pre-eminence.

"Few boys go far enough with Greek to derive as much culture from Greek literature as English literature would yield them with the same efforts, and the linguistic discipline yielded by Latin is as good, I take it, as that yielded by Greek. For nine-tenths of the students in our colleges and universities, I believe that Latin and German would be a better combination than Latin and Greek. And I am myself so much impressed with the lesson of old Athenian culture that I think a liberal education quite possible without either, though not without literary culture of some sort, which is, as I have already shown, the first essential of a liberal education."

THE THEME DISCUSSED.

Fifteen minutes were then devoted to a formal discussion of President Schurman's address, participated in by the Rev. Prof. Timothy Brosnahan of Woodstock College, Maryland, and Prof. John Kennedy of Batavia. Five-minute talks on the subject were also given by Prof. Oren Root of Hamilton College, the Rev. John O'Hara of St. John's College, Fordham, and Principal Percy L. Wight of Clinton High School.

At the afternoon session Charles E. Fitch delivered an address recommending greater care in the conduct of examinations. A discussion followed which was participated in by Principal Charles J. Maloney of Newton (N. J.) High School, Principal Gurdon R. Miller of Matteawan High School, and Prof. William F. Clark of the College of St. Francis Xavier.

Regent Dr. Albert Vander Veer of Albany delivered an address on "Requirements for Admission to Medical Schools, Including the Combined Baccalaureate and Medical Course." The discussion which followed was participated in by President George E. Merrill of Colgate University, Hamilton; Secretary Abram T. Kerr of the Medical Faculty of Cornell University, Ithaca; President Rush Rhees of the University of Rochester; President A. V. V. Raymond of the Union University, Schenectady; Maurice J. Lewi, State Medical Examiner, and Prof. Morris Loeb of New York University.

STEEL TRUST'S BIG PROFITS.

Net Earnings of the Second Quarter of 1902 Exceed Those of the Same Period in 1901 by $11,327,856.

The United States Steel Corporation yesterday put forth a statement of net earnings for the six months of the current year, which shows that the net earnings of the second quarter of 1902 were the largest since the organization of the company, and that they exceeded the earnings for the same quarter last year by $11,327,856. This big increase, according to George W. Perkins, Chairman of the Finance Committee, is due mainly to the economies of operation which have resulted from the combination and also to the early opening of lake navigation.

The statement as published is as follows:

NET EARNINGS.

January, 1902		$8,901,016
February, 1902		7,678,582
March, 1902		10,135,858
April, 1902		12,320,706
May, 1902		13,120,930
June, 1902, (estimated)		12,250,000
Total net earnings after deducting each month the expenditures for ordinary repairs, renewals, and maintenance of plants, also interest on bonds and fixed charges of the subsidiary companies		$64,407,153
Deduct amounts set aside for the following purposes, viz.:		
Sinking funds on bonds of subsidiary companies	$240,428	
Depreciation and reserve funds	6,556,028	
		6,796,456
Balance of profits for six months applicable for United States Steel Corporation securities		57,610,697
Deduct:		
Interest on United States Steel Corporation bonds for six months	$7,600,000	
Sinking fund on United States Steel Corporation bonds for six months	1,520,000	
		9,120,000
Balance		$48,490,697
Dividend for six months on stocks of United States Steel Corporation, viz.:		
Preferred, 3½ per cent.	$17,880,335	
Common, 2 per cent.	10,166,638	
Dividends on outstanding stocks of subsidiary companies	106	
		28,027,074
Undivided profits for the six months applicable to increase "Depreciation and Reserve Fund" accounts, new construction, or surplus		$20,463,623

A comparative statement for the months of April, May, and June, 1901 and 1902, shows:

	1901.	1902.
April	$7,356,744	$12,320,706
May	9,612,340	13,120,930
June	9,394,747	12,250,000
Total	$26,363,840	$37,691,636

At the meeting James Gayley was elected a member of the Executive Committee, and the regular quarterly dividends of 1¾ per cent. on preferred stock and 1 per cent. on common stock were declared. The preferred stock dividend is payable Aug. 15. The books close July 18 and reopen Aug. 16.

The common stock dividend is payable Sept. 30. The books close Sept. 6 and reopen Oct. 1.

NEWPORT BANK IS WRECKED.

Special Commission Reports the Deficit of the Merchants', Following Cashier's Suicide, Is $326,093.49.

NEWPORT, July 1.—The special commission appointed by Gov. Kimball to investigate the affairs of the Merchants' Bank of Newport, following the suicide of Cashier Sherman, made a report which shows that the bank is a complete wreck, the deficit being $326,093.49.

Aside from the bank property, which is valued at $8,800, scarcely $1,600 worth of securities remains. The amount of cash on hand out of the $322,565 capital stock and deposits was only $150.64.

No further attachments will be placed on the property and steps will immediately be taken to place the bank in liquidation.

Cashier Sherman shot himself on June 19 and died a week later. The depositors will lose practically everything. Whether the deficiency in the bank covers Sherman's entire peculations has not yet been determined. It is understood that a large amount of money was given over to the cashier at various times for investment. The liabilities include:

Deposits subject to check	$122,500
Due depositors	28,400
Due banks and trust companies	49,300
Certificates of deposit outstanding	12,800
Cashier's checks outstanding	15,100

FIRMS TO CLOSE FOR THREE DAYS.

The undersigned members of the arms, ammunition, and sporting goods trade have agreed to close their respective places of business from to-morrow night to Monday morning:

Schoverling, Daly & Gales.
M. Hartley Co.
Winchester Repeating
Von Lengerke & Detmold.
C. J. Godfrey.
Union Metallic Cartridge

KING EDWARD STILL CONTINUES TO MEND

His Appetite Improving and His Wound Less Painful.

SMOKES ONE CIGAR A DAY

Heard Hindu Troops Cheering Him Yesterday—His Grandchildren Visit Him Daily.

LONDON, July 2.—The following bulletin was posted at Buckingham Palace at 7 o'clock last evening:

The advancement in the King's condition is maintained. His appetite is improving, and the dressing of his wound is less painful. His Majesty is still easily fatigued on the least exertion.

TREVES,
LAKING,
BARLOW.

At 10 A. M. yesterday the following bulletin was issued at the palace:

The King passed an excellent night of natural sleep. He has gained strength and made substantial improvement in all respects.

TREVES,
LAKING,
BARLOW.

It is learned that the King spent an excellent day yesterday. Sir Frederick Treves has expressed entire satisfaction with the patient's condition. His Majesty takes light nourishment with keen enjoyment. He is allowed a mild cigar a day.

The King evinced the greatest interest in the arrangements for yesterday's review of the colonial troops, and he was eager that the people should be in some way compensated for their disappointment because of the postponement of the coronation. The King received Queen Alexandra's report of the review with much pleasure.

There was an interesting incident at the palace yesterday afternoon. The Queen was standing at a window when a body of Indian troopers passed. Noticing the men saluting the palace as a mark of sympathy for the King, her Majesty quickly opened the window and stepped out on the balcony with a couple of her grandchildren. A shout of welcome broke from the Indians, and it was renewed again and again as the Queen bowed her acknowledgments and little Prince Edward gravely saluted the dark-skinned soldiers. The King was immensely pleased when the sounds of the cheers from the Indian troops penetrated into the sick room.

The King's grandchildren are allowed a brief daily visit to his bedside, while an even more enthusiastic visitor to his Majesty is his pet Irish terrier Jack, which is allowed in the King's room a short time every afternoon.

There is some talk in official circles of a public thanksgiving service at St. Paul's Cathedral when the King is sufficiently recovered to attend, but nothing has been definitely settled. This proposal if carried out, will be quite apart from the coronation, which, when it takes place, will be largely confined to the religious ceremony. The invitations to foreign powers to send representatives will be considerably curtailed, being restricted to countries connected with Great Britain by ties of blood or special friendship.

SPANISH PRESS UNSYMPATHETIC.

None of the Newspapers Express Regret at King Edward's Illness.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 2.—It is impossible, says the Madrid correspondent of The Times, to glean one word of kindly sympathy from the Spanish papers in regard to King Edward's illness. The news about the King is printed without comment, except in the case of the few newspapers having or professing to have correspondents in London. The dispatches printed in these papers contain brief comment in worse than doubtful taste.

It is, says the correspondent, an extraordinary instance of the narrow provincial spirit which threatens to pervade the whole of Spanish life.

LORD LANSDOWNE'S RECEPTION

Brilliant Gathering at Lansdowne House Last Night—Some of the Guests.

LONDON, July 1.—The reception given by the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Foreign Secretary, and Lady Lansdowne at Lansdowne House to-night was a very brilliant affair. Uniforms were not generally worn, the majority of the men present being in evening dress, but wearing their decorations. The Indian Princes and other envoys to the coronation, however, were clad in gorgeous costumes blazing with jewels, while the women were most richly dressed, wearing tiaras, beautiful lacee, and jewels. Among the guests were:

Prince and Princess Christian.
The Duke and Duchess of Connaught.
Princess Henry of Battenberg.
The Crown Princess of Roumania.
The Duke and Duchess of Aosta.
The Crown Prince of Sweden.
United States Special Ambassador Reid and Mrs. Reid.
United States Ambassador Choate and Mrs. Choate.
Henry White, Secretary of the United States Embassy, and Mrs. White.
The Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, the Colonial Secretary, and Mrs. and Miss Chamberlain.

Among others present were the envoys to the coronation from India, Japan, China, and the Vatican, and a number of diplomats, peers, and peeresses.

Among the jewels worn by the Duchess of Marlborough were a crown of diamonds and ropes of pearls.

CHINESE CONCESSION GRANTED

A British-French Syndicate Secures Valuable Mining Rights in Yun-Nan Province.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 2.—The Peking correspondent of The Times says that a British-French syndicate, registered in London and represented in China by the ex-French Consul General, Emile Rochère, has secured a valuable mining concession in Yun-Nan Province. It was sanctioned by an imperial decree of June 15, and the contract has been officially recognized and signed by the British and French Ministers at Peking.

The concession is for sixty years, with the right of extension. It comprises eighty-five mines, containing coal, copper, nickel, quicksilver, tin, and other minerals and precious stones, as well as petroleum, throughout a district covering one-third of the province, the most important mines being near the course of the projected railway from Tonquin to Yun-Nan city. The mines worked by the Chinese Government are excluded from the conceeeion.

A 5 per cent. royalty is to be paid to the Chinese Government, while of the net profits 25 per cent. will be paid to the Chinese Government, 10 per cent. to the provincial Government, and the remainder to the shareholders. China undertakes to buy a fixed quantity of copper each year, paying 336 taels a ton. The right to build branch railways, roads, and canals is conceded.

M. Rochère has gone to Europe. Another French Consul General, who has just arrived in Peking, is vigorously pushing the intereste of the syndicate of French banks in Sze-Chuen Province, and suggests the desirability of a combination of British and French interests there, declaring that China is now playing one against the other.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN CRISIS ENDED BY THE EMPEROR.

He Intervenes, and the Danger of Separate Customs Systems Disappears for the Present.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 2.—As the result of a Ministerial Council under the Presidency of Emperor Francis Joseph, says the Vienna correspondent of The Times, the negotiations between the Austrian and Hungarian Governments for the renewal of the Ausgleich and the revision of the autonomous tariff, which for some time have been at a complete standstill, will be resumed.

The correspondent says the Emperor's intervention had become unavoidable, things having drifted into almost an acute phase, and the Austrian and Hungarian Premiers being understood to be on cool terms. The Emperor-King now puts his foot down, and there is to be reconciliation and peace.

The danger of separate customs systems for the two halves of the monarchy, says the correspondent, has disappeared, at any rate for the present.

BENJAMIN CONSTANT'S PICTURES.

Works Left by Him to be Sold in London by His Own Desire.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 2.—The Paris correspondent of The Times says that the late M. Benjamin Constant desired that all the works he left be taken to England, "which," he said, "I have learned to love with all my heart, and which has become my second artistic country."

The correspondent adds that on July 19 in London the sale will be begun of 130 large paintings and 60 smaller works by Benjamin Constant. The pictures include many of the artist's Oriental works, and also sketches of London, New York, Rome, and Venice.

RUSSIAN VIEW OF THE DREIBUND.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 2.—The Novoe Vremya, says the St. Petersburg correspondent of The Times, comments in a very carping spirit on the renewal of the Triple Alliance. It says the Franco-Russian union has increased in intimacy and strength, while the bonds connecting the three central powers of Europe have grown weaker and weaker. Germany, says the Novoe Vremya, in drawing up her tariff scheme has obviously neglected her partners' interests.

COLOMBIAN CRUISER SAILS.

The Cartagena Leaves Fort de France, but Destination is Secret.

FORT DE FRANCE, Island of Martinique, July 1.—The Colombian cruiser Cartagena, which has been here for the last fortnight, left here this afternoon at 2 o'clock for a destination which was not made known, but it is believed that the vessel has proceeded for the British island of Trinidad.

The Cartagena has protected turrets; she carries a crew of ninety-six men and a battery of twelve guns, six of which are Armstrongs.

Previous dispatches received from the West Indies said the steamer Cartagena was reported by the Venezuelan authorities to belong to Gen. Mates, the leader of the revolution against President Caetro of Venezuela. The Cartagena was said to have been detained at Fort de France because of a collision with another vessel anchored there.

SEVERE STORMS IN ENGLAND.

Water Four Feet Deep at Ipswich—Hay Carried Several Miles by Wind.

LONDON, July 1.—The continuous heat which has prevailed for the last week throughout England was broken up to-day by thunderstorms and torrential rain, which did great damage in some localities.

At Ipswich, Suffolk, the streets ran with torrents of water, which in some places was four feet deep, and carriages were washed away. Fish from neighboring ponds were found in the main streets of the town when the watere receded. The damage amounts to thousands of pounds.

Tranerehill, Sussex, was swept by a whirlwind, and many houses were damaged. The crop of hay in several fields there, which was ready for etorage, was picked up by the wind and deposited at Leighetill, Surrey, several miles away.

The system of electric lighting in London wae so deranged by the etorm that the illumination of the Canadian arch, in Whitehall, which was scheduled for to-night, could not be carried out.

Must Not Ship Gold as Baggage.

LONDON, July 1.—The question whether gold can be shipped as personal baggage has been decided in the negative at the Mansion House Court. The Deutsche Bank recently shipped £200,000 to Berlin. The gold was discovered in a cabin before the departure of the eteamer from London, and the Captain of the veesel was to-day fined for infringing the Revenue act. The fact that one of the bank's officials, a man named Kruger, was sent in charge of the gold gave rise to a rumor that the specie belonged to the ex-President of the Transvaal.

Big Fire at a Norwegian Port.

CHRISTIANIA, July 1.—A disastrous fire broke out to-day and is still raging at the Port of Laurvik, in the Province of Jarlsberg. One-quarter of the business section of the port has been destroyed.

Laurvik, or Laurvig, is twenty-four miles southwest of Tönsberg. Its population is about 11,000.

Americans at the Shipping Congress.

BERLIN, July 1.—The International Shipping Congress at Dusseldorf, which was opened yesterday, is being attended by the following Americans: Lieut. Col. Raymond of Philadelphia, Benjamin Morgan Harrod, a member of the Mississippi River Commission, and Mr. Bogart, a ship designer of New York.

J. P. Morgan's Yacht at Dover.

LONDON, July 1.—J. Pierpont Morgan's steam yacht Corsair arrived at Dover to-day from Gibraltar.

"Tired to death" is the feeling which frequently precedes a collapse. Don't neglect the warning. Dr. D. JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE will remove the obstruction and pave the way to health.—Adv.

COLONIAL SOLDIERS REVIEWED IN LONDON

A Great Ovation Accorded to Queen Alexandra.

Extraordinary Scene Witnessed When the Duke of Connaught Calls for Three Cheers for the King.

LONDON, July 2.—The reappearance yesterday of Queen Alexandra as a participant in a public ceremony practically marked the end of the period of anxiety caused by King Edward's condition. The Queen's presence at the review of the colonial troops by the Prince of Wales greatly increased public enthusiasm over what in itself was a picturesque and interesting event.

Upward of 2,500 colonials were brought in from the various encampments, and marched through great crowds down Constitution Hill, which was lined with troops, past Buckingham Palace, which for a week has been the centre of such supreme interest, and along the Mall to the Horse Guards' Parade. The contingent represented all parts of the British Empire, with the exception of India, whose troops will be separately reviewed to-day. The Canadian detachment numbered 600 men, and was by far the largest body on parade. The smallest detachment consisted of three natives of the Island of St. Lucia. Borneo, Ceylon, Fiji, the West Indies generally, Cyprus, the Gold Coast, Nigeria, Uganda, and other colonies were represented by native troops, in clothing of striking variety, while straight from the fighting line in South Africa were details from the Canadian Scouts, Kitchener's Horse, and contingents from a number of local levies raised in the course of the war.

The Queen's appearance while on her way from the palace to the Parade was greeted with salvoes of cheers, which increased in strength as the spectators noticed that the ordeal of the past week had apparently hut little affected her Majesty's health and noted the absence of any signs of anxiety as she cheerily acknowledged the congratulations of the public at the uninterrupted progress of the King.

The Queen was seated in an open carriage. Beside her was the Princess of Wales, and opposite her Majesty were the Princess Victoria and Princess Charles of Denmark. Several carriages, containing the Duke of Camhridge, the Duchess of Connaught, and others, followed.

The Princs of Wales was accompanied hy the Crown Prince of Denmark, Princs Charles of Denmark, and their suites, and by the foreign Military Attachés, including Major E. B. Cassatt, the United States Military Attaché. The Duke of Connaught and Earl Roberts, (the Commander in Chief,) surrounded by brilliant staffs, rode behind the Prince of Wales's party.

The long line of troops compistely filled the Horse Guards' Parads, and their variegated uniforms stood out in vivid contrast to the trees of the park. Thousands of spectators filled the stands or etood behind the police. Among the interested onlookers were Prince "Eddy" and the other children of the Prince and Princess of Wales. All the colonial Premiers, Indian Princes, and other guests of the nation were present, as well as a large number of peers and Members of the House of Commons.

The troops quickly marched past the Queen's carriage, the Prince of Wales receiving the salute. The Queen then drove slowly in and out of the lines, and the Prince of Wales closely inspected the troops and dismounted and conferred medals and crosses, shaking hands with the recipients of the Victoria Cross.

Then followed the most picturesque feature of this day. The Duke of Connaught, at the head of the troops and facing the Prince of Wales, in clear tones gave the oommand, "The parade will give three cheers for the King," and himself started the "Hip!" "Hip!" In a second the refrain was taken up, and there rose cheers such as London seldom hears, the sound of which must have reached almost to the royal sick room half a mils away. Helmets, caps, and campaign hats rose in waving confusion at the bayonet point, and the assembled crowds joined in the cheering with equal vigor. A man in the Canadian ranks shouted, "And a tigsr!" at which the troops and crowd once more yelled themssives hoarse.

It was the first occasion since the announcement of the King's illness that the general public had an opportunity to vent their feelings, and the people took advantage of it.

After this the Life Guards rode up to the Queen'e carriage to the accompaniment of "God Save the King," and amid more cheers, not unmingled with tears on the part of the women, many of whom were deeply affected. The Queen drove slowly past the troops to Buckingham Palace, constantly bowing and smiling her acknowledgments of the people's greetings. The Prince of Wales and the other membere of the royal family followed. The colonials reformed in columns, and, amid hearty cheers from the crowds, returned to their encampments.

Subsequently the Canadian troops celebrated Dominion Day hy gathering at the Canadian arch, in Whitehall, where they went through a series of evolutions and were afterward photographed.

QUEEN THANKS A FRENCH CLUB.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 2.—The Paris correspondent of The Times says that Queen Alexandra, in replying to a telegram from the Duc de la Rochefoucauld-Doudeauville expressing the sympathy of the French Jockey Club on account of King Edward's illness, said: "The Queen is profoundly touched by the sympathetic grief expressed by the membere of the club, and begs the Duc de la Rochefoucauld-Doudeauville to thank the members for the wishes they send for the King's recovery."

Cincinnati-New York Automobile Trip.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, July 1.—Col. Max Fleischmann, brother of Mayor Julius Fleischmann and well known in New York society, expecte to make a new record with his automobile. He proposes to make the trip from Cincinnati to New York over the Allegheny Mountain route in a twelve-horse power gas automobile, which he has been driving in the streets of Cincinnati for some months. He will be accompanied by his chauffeur, Josepb Bridges, an expert mechanic, whom Col. Fleischmann engaged to look after his automobiles. The route which Col. Fleischmann will pursue has never been traveled by an automobile. The trip from Cleveland to New York has been made, hut no one has attempted to take a machine over the mountains. Col. Fleischmann will start on July 8.

Baldwin-Ziegler Relief Ship Sails.

TROMSOE, Norway, July 1.—The Baldwin-Ziegler relief expedition, under W. S. Champ, secretary of the expedition, and Dr. G. Sburkley, left here to-day on the Frithiof. Mr. Champ will proceed to Frans Josef Land to take coal to Mr. Baldwin's ship, the America, which he expects to find in about 82 degrees, and to obtain news of the explorers.

The Baldwin-Zeigler arctic expedition, consisting of the America and the Belgica, left Tromsoe on July 16, 1901, under the command of Evelyn B. Baldwin.

Gen. Brooke Will Retire Soon.

Major Gen. John R. Brooke, at present commanding on Governors Island, will on July 21 be relieved from duty in the regular service, as on that day he will be sixty-four years old, the age limit of service. He will in all probability be succeeded by Gen. MacArthur, now in command of the Department of the Lakes.

GEN. WOOD'S EXPENDITURES.

Statement of His Disbursements in Behalf of Cuban Reciprocity Sent to Congress.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Acting Secretary of War Sanger to-day sent a communication to the House of Representatives in answer to the resolution directing the Secretary of War to furnish information as to what amounts have been paid out of the Cuban Treasury or funds of the Cuhan people to F. R. Tburber, or any other person, corporation, or association for advocating reciprocity with the United States. The answer of the War Department consists of certified copies of vouchers covering the payments referred to in the resolution amounting to $15,628. These vouchers are accompanied by a letter from Gen. Leonard Wood to the Secretary of War.

"The disbursements made," says Gen. Wood, "were made hy me as Military Governor of the Island of Cuba, and were made for the purpose of presenting to the people of the United States, without reference to party or section, the desires of the people of Cuha as to the trade relations which should exist between that country and our own. The action taken was approved by the industrial and commercial classes of Cuba. It received the unqualified approval of the Secretaries of the Insular Government and was an expenditure of Cuban funds for the purpose of promoting Cuban interests.

"The expense accounts are herewith inclosed.

"1. Expenses of the epecial commission of Cuban planters sent by me as Military Governor of Cuba with letters of introduction to the Honorable, the Secretary of War of the United States, with the intimation that they desired to appear before the committee of Congress to be heard upon the subject of trade relations between Cuba and the United States, $1,898.

"2. Salary of F. B. Thurber, together with certain expenses for travel and clerk hire, $740.

"3. Expenses incident to the purchase and circulation of certain marked copies of various United States periodicals, $340.

"4. The circulation of 10,000 copies of a pamphlet entitled "Industrial Cuba," $222.

"5. The cost of circulating 320,000 circulars in four issues of 80,000 each, $11,520, to which there is to be added $27.76, traveling expenses of Lieut. E. Carpenter, A. D., U. S. A., incurred in connection with the payment to United States Export Association of $2,880, (see voucher No. 1 to abstract herewith,) making in all, $11,547.

"6. The expenses incident to the circulation of 443 copies of Outlook Magazine containing an editorial article on reciprocity, $26.

"7. The expenses incident to the circulation of 18,000 copies of the Sunday editions of The Havana Post containing editorial writings on reciprocity, $750.

"8. To The Havana Post for printing and circulating certain pamphlets on reciprocity, $600. Total, $15,626.

"The foregoing is, to the best of my knowledge, the total amount of the disbursements for the cause of reciprocity called for in the resolution of Congress of June 23, 1902."

MUSIC TEACHERS GATHER.

Twenty-fourth Annual National Conventions Opens at Put-In-Bay, Ohio.

Special to The New York Times.

HOTEL VICTORY, Put-in-Bay, Ohio, July 1.—Propitious weather, something not vouchsafed previous conventione, promises to swell the attendance at the twenty-fourth annual National convention of the music teachers. To-day saw 200 registrations, which included President Manchester. The afternoon and evening meeting of Senate and Council developed some interesting changes. The Messenger, the official organ, will he published under the direction of the Educational Board, which means that some of the chief executives will be shorn of some of their possihle perquisites, and a policy adopted which may turn some revenue into the association coffers.

It is practically certain that the next meeting will go to the South. Invitations will be read from Asheville, N. C.; Hot Springs, Ark., and Detroit. The convention will vote on a change in the Constitution which will entitle certain officers, by virtue of their election to those offices, to be members of the Senate.

The slats which it is freely predicted will ge through Thursday is as follows:

President—Oliver Willard Pierce of Indianapolis.
Vice President—Rossiter G. Cole of Boston.
Secretary—Frances L. York of Detroit.
Treasurer—Fred A. Fowler of New Haven.
The last two re-elections.
Educational Board—Prof. Waldo S. Spratt, Arnold J. Gantvoort, Arthur L. Manchester, Frank H. Tubbs, and A. A. Stanley.

Round Table work and recitals begin to-morrow.

SLOANE-FIELD WEDDING.

Many Festivities Being Arranged in Lenox for Coming Week.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., July 1.—Most of the membere of the Sloane-Field wedding party are now in Lenox and many festivities are being arranged for the coming week. Mr. and Mrs. John Sloane will give a large garden party on Saturday at Wyndhurst, at which will be present all of the Lenox cottage set and the members of their house parties who have come on in anticipation of the wedding.

Miss Marion Haven will also entertain, and Mrs. Kneeland will give a large dinner party at Fairlawn. Mr. Sloane will have twenty-five guests in his house party during the wedding festivities, including nearly all the members of the Vanderbilt family. Dr. Seward Webb will come down from Shelburne in his private car.

Mr. Sloane furnishes a special vestibuled train which will bring up 200 of the New York guests, coming up at 2 o'clock July 7, and leaving Lenox at 4 o'clock the day of the wedding. The wedding presents are arriving daily, and are most magnificent. Mr. Field is in Lenox with his mother, who has a cottage here for the Summer.

The marriage will take place at high noon at Trinity Church, and the Rev. Dr. Greer will assist the Rev. Harold Arrowsmith.

Farrar—Patterson.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 1.—Prof. Preston Cooke Farrar of New York and Miss Violet Patterson, daughter of David L. Patterson of Allegheny, were married here to-night at 8:30 o'clock in the Sixth United Presbyterian Church, Allegheny, the officiating clergymen being the Rev. Dr. Henry D. Lindsay and the Rev. Dr. David F. McGill.

The maid of honor, the bride'e eister, Mies Agnes Patterson, wore a pink and white flowered gown and carried a shower bouquet of white sweet peas. In the bridal train also were four bridesmaids—Miss Sullivan and Miss Moore of New York, Miss Bowerman of Boston, and Miss Harlow of Edgewood Park. The bridegroom was attended by Arthur French Poole of Wheeling, West Va., and the ushers were David L. Patterson, Jr., and Alexander A. Patterson, brothers of the bride; David Cooke Farrar, Silas Clarke Farrar, brothers of the bridegroom; Robert Orr, and Samuel G. Notin.

After the ceremony there was a supper at the Patterson residence on Franklin Street, and later the young couple left for a trip. They will make their home in New York.

THE 4TH AT TAMMANY HALL.

Programme for the Observance of Independence Day—"Long Talks" by Messrs. Culberson and Cockran.

The programme for the observance of the Fourth at Tammany Hall is as follows:

Music by sixty-ninth Regiment Band.
Address of welcome by Grand Sachem James A. O'Gorman.
"My Country, 'Tis of Thee," by Tammany Glee Club.
Reading of the Declaration of Independence by Brother Eugene L. Bushe.
"The Red, White, and Blue," by Tammany Glee Club.
"Long Talks," by Charles A. Culberson of Texas and Brother W. Bourke Cockran of New York.
"Short Talks," by David A. De Armond of Missouri, Samuel B. Cooper of Texas, W. S. Cowherd of Missouri, James M. Griggs of Georgia, John Allen of Mississippi, and Thomas F. Grady, Thomas C. O'Sullivan, M. Wesley Platzek, and William Temple Emmett of New York.

Bright, entertaining, and attractive, the Sunday edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES.—Adv.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

As Saturday will be practically a holiday as well as Friday, to-morrow will see an outpouring of clubmen who are going to the resorts for house parties. Quite a number of well-known people left yesterday to attend the wedding of Miss Julia Pierrepont Edwards and Reginald Mansfield Johnson, which takes place to-day at Bar Harbor. In the immediate vicinity of New York the polo matches at Seabright attracted much attention, and the houses where parties will be entertained over the Fourth are rapidly filling up.

***

The engagement is announced of Miss Caroline Belmont de Saulles, daugbter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Belmont de Saulles (Miss Katherine Heckscher) of South Bethlehem, Penn., and Rudolph Degener, son of Mr. and Mrs. John F. Degener, (Miss Ellen Rimpan,) of 5 West Thirty-eighth Street. He is a member of the New York Stock Exchange. Miss de Saulles made her debut here two Winters ago. Mrs. de Saulles has had apartments at the Lenox for the last two seasons. Miss de Saulles is a niece of John G. Heckscher and of Mrs. Stephen Van Rensselaer, is also related to the Belmonts, and is well known in society here.

***

Mrs. John Sloane of Wyndhurst, Lenox, has invitations out for a garden party to be given at the Sloane place in honor of Gen. Horace Porter, Ambassador to France. Gen. Porter is to arrive at Lenox on Saturday, where he will he the guest of the Sloanes. The Albany Tenth Regiment Band will play for this fête, which is to he a large and notable one. The fête given by Mrs. Sloane yesterday was for Miss Lila S. Sloane, her niece.

***

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish was in town yesterday, en route for Garrisons, where she will pass the end of the week. She will go to Newport about the 7th. Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont have also heen in town.

***

Mr. and Mrs. James B. Haggin have returned to Tuxedo. The date for their occupancy of their new house at Newport is not arranged.

***

Mrs. Frsderic Bronson, who has heen visiting Mrs. Vanderbilt at Newport, will later sail for Europe.

***

Dr. and Mrs. W. Seward Webb are giving a large house party at their country seat at Shelburne Farms, Vt. Among their guests are Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., William K. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Charles Dodge, and Reginald Ronalds.

***

William C. Whitney has just made a flying trip to Saratoga, from which place he returned late on Monday. Mr. Whitney will divide his time between Saratoga and Bar Harbor. He will open his house at the latter place in the middle of this month.

***

Among the recent arrivals at Saratoga are Capt. Warren Beach and Mrs. Beach, who are at their apartment in the United States. Judge Horace Russell is also at Saratoga for the season.

***

Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop and Miss Marie Winthrop of 279 Fifth Avenue have gone to Bar Harbor for the season.

***

The death of Mrs. Frances Howard Barclay in Paris, which took place on Sunday, and the probating of her will on the following day in Baltimore are events of interest to many New Yorkers who knew Mrs. Barclay. She was Miss Frances Howard of Philadelphia and her first husband was William F. Larrabee of Baltimore. After his death she married Edmond Barclay of Middlesex, England, a member of the well-known hunting family of that name. She left no children, and her large estate, after a few bequests, goes to the surviving children and descendants of William Howard of Washington.

***

The large dinner given at Berger's, in Newport, by Mr. and Mrs. William Denison Hatch for their daughters, the Misses Carrie and Chloise Hatch, was very smart. The guests included the Misees Gwendolyn Burden, Natica Rives, Marie de Neufville, Cyntbia Roche, Miss Livermore, Miss Anita Sands. Augustus Jay, Jr., Albert Gray, Philip Livermore, and others.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 1.—Señor Don Juan Riano, First Secretary and Chargé d'Affaires of the Spanish Legation at Washington; J. H. Van Roijen of the Netherlands Legation, and Marion Randolph Wright of Boston are at the Berkeley for the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont went to New York to-day.

Miss Gregory, who has been the guest of Mre. Charlee H. Baldwin, returned to New York this afternoon.

Mrs. John R. Livermore has gone to New York for a brief visit.

James T. Woodward has arrived at his cottage, The Cloisters, at Ochre Point.

Judge John T. Blodgett of the Rhode Island Supreme Court, Robert Sewell, Frederick P. Sands, Henry S. Redmond, Mies Alice M. Grosvenor, and Señor Juan Riano of the Spanish Legation are registered at the Casino.

Mrs. William Jay is visiting her eister, Mre. Hermann Oelrichs.

Col. and Mrs. Jay have taken apartmente at Hill Top Cottage for August.

Thomas Dunn and family have gone to Holderness, N. H., for the Summer.

Mrs. W. F. Donaldson and Miss Mauds Donaldson of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mre. W. Mallinckrodt of St. Louis, and B. Lippincott and family of Philadelphia have arrived at their cottages at Jamestown for the season.

Harry O. Havemeyer, Jr., has opened the Jonss villa, which he purchased last year.

Mrs. R. Ballamy of New York, Mrs. L. Otis, Miss Louise Otis, and R. T. Crane of Chicago; Miss Mattie Garrett and Mise Eetella Marr of Baltimore, and Robert S. Carmen and Miss Alice Norman of London are at the New Cliffs Hotel.

A handsome stahls has been completed for Sidney Webster on his estate, on Harrison Avenue. The interior of the etable is not sheathed, as is usual, but is finished in cement, with concrete flooring.

BAR HARBOR HAPPENINGS.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., July 1.—Lady Curzon, the wife of the Vicsroy of India, will arrive in Bar Harbor about the middle of August. She will remain sevsral weeks with her mother, Mrs. Leiter, at Mossley Hall. This is Lady Curzon's first visit to America since her marriage. The trying Indian climate has weakened her greatly, and she is coming home in eearch of health.

The members of the British Embassy have rented Crow's Nest from Mrs. R. W. Emmons of New York. They will spend the Summer here, and will arrive this week. It is expected that the Hon. Michael Henry Herbert, the successor of Lord Pauncefote, will come in August, accompanied by Mrs. Herbert.

There will be other legations represented here this Summer, including the Austrian, French, and Belgian.

The wedding of Miss Julia Pierrepont Edwards of New York and Reginald Manefield Johneon of Boston will take place here at noon to-morrow. A large number of guests from New York and Boeton came to-day for the ceremony, which promisee to be a brilliant affair.

Mr. Johnson gave a farewell bachelor dinner to-night. Those present were Archibald Blanchard, Archibald C. Harrison, Theodore Hoarse, C. Clifford Payson, Edward S. Mharston, Langton P. Marvin, and Elliott Johneon.

William C. Whitney is expected to arrive to-morrow at Devilstone for a few days.

Mrs. John R. Morris and Mildred Morris arrived to-day. Mrs. Henry Clews, Jr., will be here later.

Col. and Mrs. Ellis of New York is visiting Pierrepont Edwards.

IN THE SHOPS.

If the girl isn't marked for identification this year, then she never was. She can be marked so that nothing less than a sawmill will wipe out all the initials she scatters over herself. Among the latest things in initials are those upon her shoes, and really they look exceedingly pretty. Imagine a nice little patent leather shoe, one of the big tongue kind, and upon this an oval plate of gun metal, and set upon this plate the girl's three entwined initials. The plate is about the size of an oval buckle and the letters are in silver, and they look well. Then with a single initial upon her hosiery, her monogram upon her shirtwaist sleeve, upon her purse, and upon her handkerchief, to say nothing of her chatelaine bag, and then the cheapest form in which initials and name in the twisted wire brooches if the girl is not in a position to be identified by her relatives and friends at any time an accident happens to her, then the Police Department is not able to read.

***

But, talking about footwear, here are some really stunning little slippers, and some of them are charming. They all cost a pretty penny, but it does not follow that every one would like them for all that. They come in white and black laces. One of the white pairs is all white as to foundation and lace, the latter a pretty fine net lace is set smoothly upon this foundation, and on the toe is a pretty twisted bow of blue satin ribbon.

***

Another pair is in a heavy white lace, a lace with Renaissance ringe, though it has a much hetter appearance than that lace and is perhaps made on the slipper. It is very open, and shows a most delicate tint of lavender satin for a foundation, and the beels are of the lavender uncovered.

***

A pair of black lace slippers are also made over a lavender foundation, with the lavender heels. The lace has a net foundation in this case, and covers the slipper, so that the lavender would hardly be noticed but for the heels and the dots which finish the bow in the front. This is an exceedingly pretty bow, the upper part of it two large wings of black velvet, these outlined with French knots of lavender, while below and forming a regular bow is black tulle with a tiny rhinestone buckle nestling in the heart of it.

***

One of the most attractive of the wrist bags to be seen is made of steel heads, and has a heavy, large linked steel chain. The bag is one of those known as the Vienna bags, long width ways and shallow.

***

Pretty little parlor desks, some with flowered woods in delicately painted designs, have pretty, odd little tops. One has a little corner shelf on each side, set in where the back and side are raised rather high above the desk. Another has two little drawers on one side, these raised on brackets some little distance above the desk, the other side having a little paper receiver built on that has a receiver formed with two slanting pockets similar to those made of different materials for hanging upon the walls.

***

Such a pretty, pretty thing in a jewel case! It is the shape of a little, old-fashioned trunk, with a well-rounded top. It is made of the beautiful golden copper ornamented with silver, and has a little silver key. Inside it is lined with velvet, with a little tray which can he lifted. It is a charming little thing, and costs only $50. It is hard to estimate when one is not an expert which is precious metal and which is not. The baser metals nowadays, gun metal, copper of this golden variety, and the like, cost more than silver certainly, and sometimes more than gold it may he.

***

Such dear little individual lobster dishes! They are real little lobsters, perhaps five or six inches in length, of the real lobster red, and they cost 99 cents aplece.

***

Individual terrapin dishes are not as attractive. They look like plain, everyday turtles, and not very natural ones at that. They are little porcelain dishes also, the turtles' backs lifting off. These cost 83 cents each. After the beautiful dishes the jewelers show in solid silver they seem plain.

***

One can get a marques tent for the lawn, a pretty striped canvas one, for $5.

***

Or there is a big pongee umbrella—it may not be a genuine pongee—lined with pale green, a big umbrella large enough to shelter a small tea party, for $3.25.

***

Here is something for the art lover, and whoever wishes may put an interrogation mark after the word art. It is certainly a nice big picture, and shows a golf girl in beautifully gay raiment engaged in her favorite pastime. The frame is a black one, and has golf clubs crossed upon it, and gives the effect of the real clubs with the club part at the top and the ends of the sticks on the lower part of the frame.

May—Grear.

George Frederick May of New York was married on Monday afternoon to Miss Laura Grear. The wedding took place at the residence of the bride's aunt in Philadelphia. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Fleming M. James.

Business Notices.

As a dressing and color restorer, PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM never fails to satisfy.

HINDERCORNS, the best cure for corns. 15 cts.

MISSOULA. TETONKA.
E & W. Two New Collars. E. & W.

DIED.

ARNOLD.—On Tuesday, July 1, 1902, Eleanor Jackson, daughter of the late Edward H. and Amey A. Arnold.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

BULKLEY.—At Antwerp, Jefferson County, N. Y., on June 30, 1902, Edward B. Bulkley, aged 76 years.
Funeral services on Thursday, July 3, at 2 P. M.

DOWNES.—Suddenly, on Monday, June 30, 1902, at the residence of the Rev. T. S. Pyeott, Miss Martha J. Downes.
Funeral at 135 Vernon Av., Brooklyn, near Tompkins Av., on Thursday, July 3, at 11 A. M.

DUBOIS.—In Greenport, N. Y., July 1, James P. Dubois, aged eighty-two years.
Funeral Friday, July 4, at 3:30 P. M. Interment private.

FOOTE.—Charlotte Elizabeth Foote, sister of John M. Foote.
Funeral service at her late residence, No. 1,069 Bergen St., Brooklyn, N. Y., Wednesday, July 2, at 8 o'clock P. M. Interment at convenience of the family.

FORD.—At Escondida, Ky., Tuesday, July 1, Robert Trimble Ford.
Funeral services at Escondida, Thursday, July 3.

GREENE.—Elise G., wife of T. Tileston Greene, daughter of the late Col. Frederick G. Skinner, at her home, 315 West 82d St., Tuesday.
Services at her home at 9:30 A. M. Wednesday, July 2. Southern papers please copy.

HENDRICKSON.—Suddenly, Sunday, June 29, at his late residence, 19 West 32d St., Gen. John Hendrickson.
Funeral service on Wednesday, July 2, at 10 A. M. Interment at convenience of the family. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

KENNEDY.—At Morristown, N. J., on Tuesday, July 1, Susan Lana Kennedy, wife of George Henry Kennedy and daughter of the late N. B. and Abigail Lane.
Funeral at 23 Franklin Place, Morristown, Thursday, July 3, at 4 P. M. Interment at convenience of family.

SHALER.—Early Sunday morning, June 29, 1902, at the Presbyterian Hospital, Major Irl Alexander Shaler, only son of Major Gen. Alexander Shaler, in the 36th year of his age.
Funeral services from his father's residence, Ridgefield, N. J., on Wednesday, July 2, at 2 P. M. A special train of the Northern Railroad of New Jersey leaves 26th St. at 1:10 and Chambers St. at 1:20 P. M. Returning to New York after the services.

WEEKS.—Suddenly, at her residence, 173 Park Av., on July 1, Louise M. Weeks.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

The Woodlawn Cemetery,
Bronx, New York City.
Office, 39 East 23d St., Madison Square South.

LAYS A CHURCH CORNERSTONE.

The President Officiates at the Ceremonies of the Grace Memorial Reformed Congregation in Washington.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—"We here lay the cornerstone of a house to be erected under the name of the Grace Memorial Reformed Church, and to be devoted to the worship of Almighty God. In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, Amen."

With these

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

Investment Offerings

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Co.
St. Louis Division Coll. Tr. 4's, M. & N., 1990.

Great Northern Railway Company
Montana Central 1st Mtg. Guaranteed 5's, J. & J., 1937.

Edison Electric Illuminating Co. of N. Y.
1st Consolidated Mortgage 5's, J. & J., 1995.

Kings County Electric Light and Power Co.
Purchase Money 6's, A. & O., 1997.

Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co.
New Orleans & Mobile Div. 1st Mtg. 6's, J. & J., 1930.

Mexican Central Railway Co., Limited
Five Year Coll. Tr. 4½'s, F. & A., 1907.

Metropolitan Street Railway Company
General Mtg. & Coll. Tr. 5's, F. & A., 1997.

Milwaukee Light, Heat and Traction Co.
First Mtg. Guaranteed 5's, M. & N., 1929.

Mobile & Ohio Railroad Company
Montgomery Division 1st Mtg. 5's, F. & A., 1947.

Norfolk & Western Railway Company
Imp. & Ext. Mtg. 6's, F. & A., 1934.

Norfolk & Western Railway Company
New River Division 1st Mtg. 6's A. & O., 1932.

St. Louis Merchants Bridge Terminal Ry. Co.
1st Mtg. Guaranteed 5's, A. & O., 1930.

Colorado Fuel and Iron Company
General Mortgage 5's, F. & A., 1943.

Chicago Great Western Railway Co.
4% Debenture Stock, J. & J.

Milwaukee Electric Railway & Light Company
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7% Cumulative Preferred Stock, J. A. J. O.

These and other high-grade investment securities at prices to yield from 4 to 5¼ per cent
Descriptive circular furnished upon request.

Spencer Trask & Co.,

State and James Sts., Albany. 27 & 29 Pine St., New York.

WE OWN AND OFFER

$600,000

FIVE PER CENT.

First Mortgage Sinking Fund Gold Bonds

Issued by the

Saginaw Valley Traction Company

OF SAGINAW, MICHIGAN.

Dated January 10, 1899. Due February 1, 1920. Interest payable semi-annually February 1st and August 1st in Boston. Denomination $1,000. Principal may be registered if desired.

Boston Safe Deposit & Trust Company, Trustee

The Saginaw Valley Traction Company owns all of the street railways in Saginaw and the only electric railway operating between Saginaw and Bay City, the twin cities of the Saginaw Valley, serving a population of about 90,000. Both of these cities are in a prosperous business condition, with excellent prospects of future development.

EARNINGS AND EXPENSES
Year Ending March 31, 1902

Gross receipts	$277,536.26
Operating expenses and taxes	186,743.86
Net earnings	$90,792.40
Fixed charges	38,700.80
Surplus	$52,091.60

Net Earnings Nearly Two and One-Half Times Interest Charges

Special Circular and Price on Application

N. W. Harris & Company

BANKERS

Chicago NEW YORK 31 Pine Street Boston

MORTON TRUST COMPANY

38 NASSAU STREET.

Capital - - - - - - - - $2,000,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits - $5,373,061

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N.Y. Security & Trust Co.

46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

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M. C. D. Borden,	Charles M. Schwab,
John G. McCullough,	John S. Phipps,
Frederic R. Coudert.	Frank Tilford,
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John W. Sterling,	Osborn W. Bright,
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This company is authorized to act as Executor, Trustee, Administrator, Guardian, Agent, Receiver, Registrar, and Transfer Agent.

Receives deposits subject to check, allowing interest on daily balances.

REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.

OF NEW YORK,
NO. 30 NASSAU STREET.
CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS $1,000,000.
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Allows interest on deposits.
Acts as Executor, Trustee, Registrar, &c.

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Trust Co. of the Republic.

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346 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Down-town Office, 71 William Street.

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66 Broadway
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ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

THE TRUST CO. OF AMERICA,

149 Broadway, New York,
(NORTHWEST CORNER LIBERTY STREET.)

Capital $2,500,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits . $3,034,050.46

Statement June 30, 1902.

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
New York City Bonds at Cost	$2,322,994.56	Capital Stock	$2,500,000.00
Railroad Bonds and Stocks at Cost	5,692,430.92	Surplus	2,500,000.00
United States Bonds	2,313.75	Undivided Profits	534,050.46
Bonds and Mortgages on Real Estate	575,768.97	Reserved for Dividend No. 5, payable July 1, 1902	87,500.00
Amount Loaned on Collaterals	13,005,745.50	Reserved on account Taxes for 1902	27,000.00
Bills Purchased	366,250.00	Gen'l Deposits & Deposits in Trust	19,472,995.05
Interest, Commissions, &c., Receivable	155,010.62	Interest due on Deposits	49,839.04
Cash on Hand and in Banks	3,050,870.23		
	$25,171,384.55		$25,171,384.55

Appointed by the State Bank Superintendent a Depository of Lawful Money Reserve for the Banks of the State of New York. Named as a Depository of the Moneys of the City of New York. Designated as a Depository of the Cotton, Coffee and Produce Exchanges of New York on contracts. INTERESTS ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

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$1,050,000

The American Cotton Company

3 Year 6% Gold Debenture Bonds

Being Part of an Issue of $2,000,000, the Balance Having Been Disposed of at Private Sale.

DATED APRIL 1, 1902. DUE APRIL 1, 1905.
Secured by a Collateral Trust Deed.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of NEW YORK, Trustee.
INTEREST PAYABLE APRIL 1ST AND OCTOBER 1ST.
IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
COUPON BONDS $1,000 each.
Principal and Interest Payable in Gold without Deduction for Taxes.

Redeemable at the option of the Company on any interest date at 105 and interest.

No mortgage can be made which will not secure the bonds of this issue.

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APPLICATIONS FOR THESE BONDS, AT PAR AND INTEREST, WILL BE RECEIVED AT THE OFFICES OF THE UNDERSIGNED AND WILL BE FILLED IN THE ORDER RECEIVED.

THE BONDS ARE NOW READY FOR DELIVERY.

The right is reserved to advance the price or withdraw the bonds without notice.

Copies of prospectus and form of application may be obtained at our offices.

Charles Hathaway & Co.,
45 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

W. O. Gay & Co.,
24 CONGRESS STREET, BOSTON.

We own and offer subject to prior sale, at $410 and accrued interest in current United States funds for each $1,000 Mexican,

$2,000,000

United States of Mexico

REDEEMABLE INTERNAL 5% BONDS

Payable in Mexican Dollars

DENOMINATION $100, $500 AND $1000

Bonds in Coupon Form to Bearer. Extracts from Act Authorizing this issue printed on back of each bond in Spanish and English.

INTEREST PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY, APRIL 1st AND OCTOBER 1st.

By special arrangement with the Mexican Government the principal and interest of these bonds has been made payable (during the entire life of the bonds) in the City of New York at the office of the New York Security and Trust Co

Bonds Free of All Mexican Government, State and Municipal Taxes.

Bonds of this series have an International market, being traded in extensively in Berlin, Frankfort, Amsterdam, London, New York and Chicago.

MASON, LEWIS & CO., Chicago—Boston. | GEO. D. COOK COMPANY, New York—Chicago.

NEW LOANS
EXEMPT FROM TAXATION.

City of New York Gold 3½% Bonds

Rapid Transit, Maturing Nov., 1951; Repaving of Streets, Maturing Nov., 1912; New Aqueduct, Maturing April, 1922.

Executors, Administrators, Guardians, and others holding trust funds are authorized to invest in these bonds.

WELLES, HERRICK & HICKS, 15 WALL STREET.

DOMINICK & DOMINICK, 100 BROADWAY. TELEPHONE 5476 CORTLANDT.

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

$10,000,000

Mexican Central Railway Company, Limited

Collateral Trust Five Year 4½% Gold Bonds

DATED FEBRUARY 1, 1902. DUE FEBRUARY 1, 1907.

Bonds redeemable at par and accrued interest at option of company, on any semi-annual interest day, on thirty days' notice.

INTEREST FEBRUARY 1 AND AUGUST 1, PAYABLE IN NEW YORK CITY OR ST. LOUIS.

Principal and interest payable in Gold Coin of the United States of America, of or equal to the present standard of weight and fineness without deduction for any tax or taxes which the railway company may be required to pay thereon or to retain therefrom under any present or future law of the United States or of any state, county, or municipality therein.

COUPON BONDS IN DENOMINATION OF $1,000 WITH PROVISION FOR REGISTRATION OF PRINCIPAL.

Mississippi Valley Trust Co. of St. Louis, Trustee.

This issue is limited to $10,000,000 and secured by $16,129,000 par value of Consolidated Gold 4% Bonds of the Mexican Central Railway Company, now selling on the New York and London Stock Exchanges at about 84, representing a cash value of $13,548,360.

Of the above issue $6,000,000 have been disposed of by private sale and the undersigned will receive subscriptions for the balance, $4,000,000, at 96½ and accrued interest to date of delivery. A simultaneous issue will be made in London by Messrs. J. Henry Schroder & Co. and in Amsterdam by Messrs. Hope & Company.

The subscription list will be opened at the offices of the undersigned at 10 A. M., Tuesday, July 8th, 1902, and will be closed on Thursday, July 10th, 1902, at 3 P. M. or earlier. The right is reserved to reject any application and to award smaller amounts than applied for. Payment to be made Thursday, July 17th, when the bonds will be ready for delivery.

For further information reference is made to the accompanying letter from Mr. Eben Richards, Vice-President of the Railway, and to the Trust Agreement, copies of which may be obtained at the offices of the undersigned.

The legality of the issue has been passed upon by Messrs. Guthrie, Cravath & Henderson and Messrs. Underwood, Van Vorst & Hoyt, New York.

The bonds are listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., 25 Broad Street, New York.
Mississippi Valley Trust Co., St. Louis.

July 1, 1902.

MEXICAN CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

MEXICAN CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.
Mason Building, 70 Kilby Street, Boston, Mass., June 19, 1902.
Messrs. LADENBURG, THALMANN & CO., New York City.
MISSISSIPPI VALLEY TRUST CO., St. Louis, Mo.
GENTLEMEN:

Referring to the issue of $10,000,000 Mexican Central Railway Company, Limited, Collateral Trust Five Year Four and One-half Per Cent. Gold Bonds recently sold by this Company, about which you have inquired, I beg to say that this issue of $10,000,000 is secured by $16,129,000 of the Mexican Central Consolidated Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds, due July 1, 1911, which are a First Lien upon 2,689.13 miles of road, subject only to a lien of $288,000 old First Mortgage Bonds still unexchanged for Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, and to $5,597,000 Priority Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds, which latter are all now held by the Boston Safe Deposit & Trust Company as additional security for the principal and interest of the Consolidaed Mortgage Four Per Cent. Bonds. The consolidated mortgage authorizes an issue limited to $32,000 per mile of constructed road.

The road belonging to this company extends from Ciudad, Juarez, in the State of Chihuahua, United States of Mexico, to the City of Mexico, from Chicalote, in the State of Aguas, Calientes to Tampico on the Gulf of Mexico; from Trevino in the State of Coahuila, to Tampico, and from Iraquato toward the Pacific Coast as far as Zapotlan, with numerous branches through rich mining and agricultural districts. The Consolidated Mortgage is further secured by all equipment and terminals and by $8,200,000 subsidy fund in the hands of the Boston Safe Deposit & Trust Company of Boston, Mass. Of this subsidy trust fund, $2,077,353.63 is cash, and the balance is invested in $5,597,000 Priority Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds, which were purchased for the trust fund at a cost of $6,122,646.37, and the whole fund is held by the Trustee to secure the interest and principal upon all of the Consolidated Four Per Cent. Bonds. As the cash value of the $16,129,000 Consolidated Bonds held by the Mississippi Valley Trust Company as collateral for this issue at the present market price of $84.00 is $13,548,360, and the par value of the issue of Collateral Trust Four and One-Half Per Cent. Bonds recently sold by the Railway Company is $10,000,000, it would seem that the margin of safety is sufficient to protect the holders of these latter bonds under any circumstances.

The purposes for which the proceeds of the Collateral Trust Four and One-half Per Cent. Gold Bonds were to be applied, are:

1. To redeem $6,000,000 of notes created in payment for the Monterey and Mexican Gulf Railroad, which extends from the Port of Tampico, tha principal Mexican port on the Gulf of Mexico, to Trevino, a distance of 300 miles. These notes were paid in full on May 15, 1902, the date of their maturity.

2. To extend the Monterey and Mexican Gulf Railroad from Trevino to San Pedro, a distance of about 150 miles, thus connecting the Monterey and Mexican Gulf Railroad with the main line of the Mexican Central Railway Company, Limited. Tha construction of this connecting link has been begun and is now being prosecuted with vigor.

3. To pay the floating debt of the Mexican Central Railway Company, Limited, amounting to about $2,000,000, and for other corporate purposes.

The additional mileage above mentioned and the improvements which are contemplated, will, it is believed, largely augment the income of the company.

The gross earnings of the company for tha past few years have been:

1893	$7,981,768
1894	8,426,025
1895	9,495,866
1896	10,208,020
1897	12,845,819
1898	13,588,966
1899	15,602,065
1900	17,223,878
1901	17,493,673

and tha net earnings have increased from $2,845,587 in 1893 to $4,986,663 in 1901.

When you consider the present phyaical condition of the property, which is first class, its steadily increasing earnings, and the subsidy trust fund of more than $8,000,000, which can ba used toward the payment of interest upon the Consolidated Four Per Cent. Bonds if necessary, it would seem that the new issue of Collateral Trust Four and One-half Per Cent. Bonds is amply secured and the investor is assured of the prompt payment of interest and principal.

EBEN RICHARDS,
Vice President.

Savings Banks.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 644 BROADWAY.

June 24, 1902.

102d Semi-Annual Dividend.

The Trustees of this institution have declared interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on all sums (by the rules entitled thereto) not exceeding $3,000, remaining on deposit during the three or six months ending on the 30th inst., payable on and after the third Monday in July next.

Deposits made on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st.

JOSEPH BIRD, President.
FRANK G. STILES, Secretary.
CONSTANT M. BIRD, Asst. Secretary.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK,

51 Chambers St., New York.

New York, June 28, 1902.

DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of this Bank have ordered that interest be paid to Depositors entitled thereto for the six and three months ending June 30, 1902, at the rate of Three and One-Half Per Cent. per annum on all deposits up to the limit of Three Thousand Dollars, ($3,000.)

Interest will be credited under date of July 1st, 1902, and will be payable on and after Monday, July 21st.

JAMES McMAHON, President.
MARCUS J. McLOUGHLIN, Comptroller.

THE NEW YORK SAVINGS BANK,

N. W. COR. 14TH ST. AND 8TH AVE.

The trustees have ordered that the interest to be credited to depositors July 1, 1902, shall be at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. PER ANNUM on all sums from $5 to $3,000.

Deposits made on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1.

WILLIAM FELSINGER, President.
RUFUS H. WOOD Treasurer.
ARCHIBALD M. PENTZ, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,

59 and 58 BOWERY, COR. CANAL ST.

94TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Trustees have ordered that interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT. per annum be paid to depositors on and after July 21st on all sums of $5 and up to $3,000 which have remained on deposit for the three or six months ending June 30th, 1902, in accordance with the by-laws and rules of the bank. Money deposited on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st.

HENRY HASLER, President.
CHARLES W. HELD, Secretary.
HENRY SAYLER, Assistant Secretary.

The Bank for Savings.
280 Fourth Avenue, New York.
June 30th, 1902.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE DECLARED interest under the provisions of the by-laws for the six months ending June 30th, as follows:

At the rate of 3½ PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $5 and upwards not exceeding $3,000, payable on and after the 21st day of July.

The interest is carried at once to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st July, where it stands exactly as a deposit.

It will be entered on the passbooks at any time when required on and after the 21st inst.

MERRITT TRIMBLE, President.
ROBERT S. HOLT, Secretary.

Consolidated Traction Company.
Jersey City, N. J., June 26, 1902.

The Board of Directors have this day ordered paid, on July 15, 1902, out of the rental payment made by the North Jersey Street Railway Company to the Consolidated Traction Company, under terms of the lease between said companies, dated May 25, 1899, a dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. (1¼%) on the capital stock of the Consolidated Traction Company.

Payment will be made to stockholders of record the 30th day of June, 1902. Transfer books close June 30, 1902, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopen July 16, 1902, at 10 o'clock A. M.

E. N. HILL, Treasurer.

Savings Banks.

Union Dime Savings Institution

BROADWAY, 32D ST. & SIXTH AVENUE, GREELEY SQUARE, NEW YORK.

Interest three and one-half per cent. from $5 to $3,000. Credited July 1st, payable July 17th or any time later.

Money deposited on or before July 10th draws interest from the first.

CHARLES E. SPRAGUE, President.
FRANCIS M. LEAKE, Treasurer.
WILLIAM G. ROSS, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION

115 Chambers St., New York City.

The Trustees of this institution have declared interest on all sums remaining on deposit during the three and six months ending June 30, 1902, at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum on amounts from $1 to $3,000, payable on and after Monday, July 21, 1902. Deposits made on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st.

W. H. B. TOTTEN, President.
G. BYRON LATIMER, Secretary.

Dividends.

American Car and Foundry Co.,
New York, June 26, 1902.
Preferred Capital Stock. Dividend No. 13.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, it was resolved that a dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the preferred capital stock of the company be declared and paid on Friday, Aug. 1st, 1902, at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, No. 65 Cedar Street, New York City, to stockholders of record at the close of business on July 10th, 1902. Transfer books will close Thursday, July 10th, 1902, and reopen on Saturday, Aug. 2d, 1902.

S. S. DE LANO, Treasurer.

American Car and Foundry Co.,
New York, June 26, 1902.
Common Capital Stock. Dividend No. 9.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, it was resolved that a dividend of ONE-HALF PER CENT. (½%) on the common capital stock of the company be declared, and paid on Friday, Aug. 1st, 1902, at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, No. 65 Cedar Street, New York City, to stockholders of record at the close of business on July 10th, 1902. Transfer books will close Thursday, July 10th, 1902, and reopen Saturday, Aug. 2d, 1902.

S. S. DE LANO, Treasurer.

United States Steel Corporation.
PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 5.
New York, July 1, 1902.

The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. upon the Preferred Stock, payable August 15, 1902, at the office of the Company, 71 Broadway, New York City, to stockholders of record at the close of business July 18, 1902.

The Preferred Stock transfer books will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M., July 18, 1902, until 10 A. M., August 16, 1902.

RICHARD TRIMBLE, Secretary.

United States Steel Corporation.
COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 5.
New York, July 1, 1902.

The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of ONE PER CENT. upon the Common Stock, payable Sept. 30, 1902, at the office of the Company, 71 Broadway, New York City, to stockholders of record at the close of business Sept. 6, 1902.

The Common Stock transfer books will be closed from 12 o'clock noon, Sept. 6, 1902, until 10 A. M., Oct. 1, 1902.

RICHARD TRIMBLE, Secretary.

Rhode Island Suburban R'way Co.,
Providence, R. I., June 28, 1902.

Holders of the July, 1902, coupons of the four per cent. gold mortgage bonds of the Rhode Island Suburban Railway Company may present them for payment at the office of Messrs. Clark, Dodge & Company, 51 Wall Street, New York, on and after July 1st, 1902. Checks for interest on the registered bonds will be mailed from Providence.

C. A. BABCOCK, Treasurer.

The H. B. Claflin Company,
Corner Church and Worth Streets,
New York City, July 1, 1902.

A quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent. on the common stock will be paid July 15th. Transfer books for the common stock only will be closed at 3 P. M., July 3d, and reopened at 10 A. M., July 16th, 1902.

D. N. FORCE, President.

The Twelfth Ward Bank.
New York, June 26, 1902.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 8, 1902. The transfer books will be closed on July 1, 1902, and remain closed until July 15, 1902.

F. B. FRENCH, Cashier.

National Bank of Cuba,
Havana, June 26th, 1902.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE TODAY declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT., payable July 1st, 1902, to stockholders of record of this date.

The transfer books will remain closed until July 7th, 1902.

J. N. O'CONNOR, Cashier.

Dividends.

AMERICAN WOOLEN COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of One and Three-quarters (1¾) Per Cent. on the Preferred Capital Stock of the American Woolen Company will be paid on the 15th of July, 1902, to stockholders of record at the close of business July 2d, 1902.

Transfer Books for Preferred Stock will be closed at the close of business July 2d, 1902, and will be reopened July 16th, 1902.

WM. M. WOOD, Treasurer.

Boston, Mass., June 23, 1902.

The Missouri Pacific Railway Co.

No. 195 Broadway, New York, June 18, 1902.
DIVIDEND NO. 47.

The Board of Directors has declared a semi-annual dividend of Two Dollars and Fifty Cents ($2.50) per share upon the capital stock of this Company, payable at the office of the Treasurer on and after the 21st day of July, 1902, to stockholders of record at the close of the transfer books on the second day of July, 1902.

The transfer books will be closed on July 2d, 1902, at three o'clock P. M., and reopened on July 22, 1902, at ten o'clock A. M.

A. H. CALEF, Treasurer.

Gulf and Ship Island Railroad Company

First Mortgage Refunding and Terminal 5% Gold Bonds.

Coupon No. 1, due July 1, 1902, from the above bonds, will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the office of

FISK & ROBINSON, 35 Cedar St., N. Y.
R. E. POWERS, Treasurer.

June, 24, 1902.

Buffalo & Susquehanna Railroad Company

First Mortgage Refunding 4% Gold Bonds.

Coupon No. 3, due July 1, 1902, from the above bonds will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the office of

FISK & ROBINSON, 35 Cedar St., N. Y.
E. O. CHENEY, Treasurer.

Buffalo, N. Y., June 24, 1902.

VULCAN DETINNING COMPANY.
DIVIDEND NO. 1.
New York, June 24th, 1902.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTER Per Cent. (1¾%) on the preferred stock and a dividend of ONE Per Cent. (1%) on the common stock, out of the earnings of the Company for the first quarter, payable July 20th, 1902.

Transfer books close on July 9th and reopen on July 21st, 1902.

MEYER HECHT, Secretary.

The Denver & Rio Grande R. R. Co.,
No. 195 Broadway, New York, June 12, 1902.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF (2½%) PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable July 15, 1902, to stockholders of record on July 1, 1902.

The transfer books for the preferred stock will close at 3 o'clock P. M. on July 1, 1902, and will reopen on the morning of July 16, 1902.

STEPHEN LITTLE, Secretary.

Rutland Railroad Company,
Office of the Treasurer,
June 30, 1902.

The Board of the Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of One Per Cent. upon its preferred capital stock, payable at this office on the 15th day of July next to stockholders of record at the close of business July 8th.

Transfer books will be closed July 9th to July 15th, both inclusive.

CLARENCE MORGAN, Treasurer.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Ry. Co.

A quarterly dividend of One and One-quarter Per Cent. on the preferred capital stock of this company will be paid July 21st, 1902, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, to stockholders of record at three o'clock P. M., Thursday, July 3d, at which time the transfer books will be closed.

The books will be reopened July 22d.

CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED GAS IMPROVEMENT CO., N. W. cor. Broad and Arch Sts., Philadelphia, Pa., June 11, 1902.

The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of two per cent. (one dollar per share,) payable July 15, 1902, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 30, 1902. Checks will be mailed.

LEWIS LILLIE, Treasurer.

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY.

The regular quarterly dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the common stock has been declared, payable July 15th, 1902. Transfer books will be closed from June 28th to July 15th, both inclusive.

J. A. LEWIS, Asst. Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

Banks and Trust Companies.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000 Surplus and profits $5,912,108.55
Temporary address, 7 Wall, 9 & 11 Nassau St.

Bankers' Cards.

Redmond, Kerr & Co. BANKERS, 41 Wall Street, New York.
Transact a General Banking Business.

Issue Foreign and Domestic Travelers'
Letters of Credit
in Sterling, Francs, Marks or Dollars, payable in all parts of the world.
Chicago Office, 232 La Salle Street.
Philadelphia, Graham, Kerr & Co.

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BANKERS
27 & 29 Pine St., New York
Transact a general banking business; act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
Members New York Stock Exchange
Branch Office, 65 State St., Albany.

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BANKERS,
49 Wall St., New York.
Dealers in Railroad Bonds selected for the investment of Trust Funds.
LISTS ON APPLICATION.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Broadway & Cedar St. NEW YORK.
ISSUE
Letters of Credit
for use of travellers, available in all parts of the world.
Investment Securities

G. Sidenberg & Kraus,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
20 BROAD STREET, N. Y.
Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange.
STOCKS & BONDS.
Orders executed for Cash or on Margin.
Bank and Trust Co. Stocks Dealt In.
Telephone No. 1904—Cortlandt.

Vermilye & Co.,
BANKERS,
NASSAU & PINE STS., New York. 13 CONGRESS ST., Boston.
CONTINENTAL TRUST BUILDING, Baltimore.

EDWARD C. JONES & CO.
5% BONDS A SPECIALTY.
New York, 1 Nassau St.
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ALFRED M. LAMAR
BANKER,
MAIN OFFICE, EXCHANGE BUILDING, 60 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
BRANCH OFFICES: 39 EAST 42D ST. 12 EAST 23D ST. TEMPLE BAR BLDG., BKLN.
Transacts a general banking business, executes commission orders in STOCKS, GRAIN, COTTON, and deals in high-grade INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
ISSUED IN SEMI-MONTHLY SERIES, AN EXHAUSTIVE REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF THE LEADING RAILWAY AND INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES OF THE COUNTRY, WHICH PERMIT INVESTORS TO INTELLIGENTLY DETERMINE SECURITY VALUES.
Map Accompanies Each Railway Treatise.
Series No. 1, "A Chapter on Erie";
Series No. 2, "The Greater Wabash";
Series No. 3, "St. Paul and Its Future";
Series No. 4, "Chicago Great Western";
Series No. 5, "American Sugar."
OUR NEXT SERIES, NO. 6, WILL BE A COMPLETE REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF MISSOURI PACIFIC, SHOWING ITS IMPORTANCE IN THE PRESENT PLANS OF CONSOLIDATION OF THE GOULD AND ROCKEFELLER RAILROAD INTERESTS.
CAN BE HAD BY CALLING AT OUR OFFICES OR BY ADDRESSING STATISTICAL DEPT., MAIN OFFICE.

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Members Consolidated Stock Exchange.
Stocks, Bonds and Grain.
MAIN OFFICES, 44 and 46 BROADWAY.
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1,298 B'WAY, COR. 34TH ST.
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57 E. 59TH ST. (near Madison Ave.)
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SEND FOR DAILY MARKET LETTER.
CHICAGO, PHILADELPHIA, BOSTON.

FRED. H. SMITH,
Stocks and Bonds,
66 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Thirty Years in the Business.
Prompt and efficient service. Book on R. R. and Industrials, and Special Reports mailed on application.
Customers have the benefit of my experience in the selection of stocks and bonds.
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Members { Chicago Board of Trade. New York Produce Exchange. Consolidated Stock Exchanges.
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Orders executed for investment or margin.
Daily Letter on application.
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FINANCIAL.

INVESTORS' NOTICE.
American Chicle Stocks.
The common stock pays 1 per cent. a month; the preferred pays 6 per cent. a year. There is always a market for the stocks.
EDWIN W. IVINS.
Investment Securities.
45 BROADWAY.

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY
St. Paul Building, 222 Broadway, New York.
OFFICERS:
JOHN E. BORNE, President.
RICHARD DELAFIELD, CORD MEYER, JAMES W. TAPPIN, Vice-Presidents.
ARPAD S. GROSSMANN, Treasurer. EDMUND L. JUDSON, Secretary. PHILIP S. BABCOCK, Trust Officer.

Statement of Condition at Close of Business June 30, 1902.

RESOURCES.

U. S. Gov. Bonds, Market Value	68,687 50
N. Y. City Bonds, Market Value	1,026,968 17
Stocks and Bonds, Market Value	1,115,681 64
Bonds and Mortgages	18,000 00
Real Estate	133,017 04
Loans on Collaterals	15,595,298 66
Bills Purchased	1,950,459 73
Equipment	10,000 00
Accrued Interest Receivable	144,463 82
Cash on hand and in Banks	3,678,850 63
	$23,741,427 19

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$1,000,000 00
Surplus and Undivided Profits	1,307,106 20
Accrued Interest Payable	166,987 03
Reserved for Taxes	11,000 00
Deposits	21,256,333 96
	$23,741,427 19

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
OFFICE NO. 55 WILLIAM STREET, CORNER OF PINE ST.
WEDNESDAY, JULY 2D.
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
60 shs. Brooklyn Academy of Music.
20 shs. Home Insurance Co.
100 shs. Brooklyn Trust Co.
100 shs. N. Y. Mortgage & Trust Co.
50 shs. Title Insurance Co.
10 shs. Union Trust Co.
$500 Crescent Athletic Club 2d 5 p. c. Bond.
$2,100 Excelsior Club, B'klyn, 2d 5 p. c. Bds.
$1,000 Hamilton Club, B'klyn, 2d 5 p. c. Bd.
100 shs. American Express Co.
400 shs. Brooklyn City R. R.
5 shs. Brooklyn Trust Co.
10 shs. Consolidated Gas Co.
80 shs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
2 shs. Long Island Loan & Trust Co.
20 shs. Nassau Fire Insurance Co.
50 shs. N. Y. Ladies' Guide & Visitors' Bureau.
4 shs. Pullman Company.
2 shs. Standard Oil Co.
50 shs. Royal Baking Powder Co. Pfd.
$15,000 N. Y. & Boston R. R. Co. 1st Mtg 7 p. c. Bds., due 1889.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
100 shs. Panama R. R. Co.
20 shs. Van Norden Trust Co.
32 shs. Bank of America.
59 shs. Mechanics' Natl. Bank.
13 shs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
5 shs. United States Trust Co.
50 shs. Eastern Trust Co.
10 shs. Bond & Mortgage Guar. Co. (new stock.)
40 shs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
10 shs. National Bank of Cuba.
100 shs. Corn Exchange Bank (new stock.)
$3,000 Green Bay & Western R. R. 5 p. c. Deb. A Bds. (Hypd.)
50 shs. Green Bay & Western R. R. (Hypd.)
50 shs. Den. & So. Western R. R. 5 p. c. Pfd. (Hypd.)
2 shs. Western Anthracite Coal & Coke Co. Pfd.
35 shs. Woodlawn Cemetery.
20 shs. Industrial Trust Co.
50 shs. Eastern Trust Co.
50 shs. Eastern Trust Co.
10 shs. Northern Natl. Bank.
100 shs. Fireproofing Manfg. Co. Pfd.
100 shs. Fireproofing Manfg. Co. common.
$5,000 International Kaolin Co. 5 p. c. Deb. Bds., 1911.
10 shs. Central Realty Bond & Trust Co.
10 shs. American Exch. Natl. Bank.
4 shs. Lack. Iron & Coal Co.
25 shs. Gallatin Natl. Bank.
$15,000 Tennessee Coal & Iron R. R. Gen'l Mtge. 5s, 1951.
50 shs. N. Y. Mtge & Security Co.
100 shs. American Surety Co.
50 shs. Atlantic Trust Co.
38 shs. Brooklyn Warehouse & Storage Co.
100 shs. Lincoln Safe Deposit Co.
500 shs. Dominion Securities Co.
100 shs. Bowling Green Trust Co.
100 shs. American Express Co.
100 shs. Pullman Company.
50 shs. Alliance Realty Co.
40 shs. Corn Exchange Bank, (new stock.)
10 shs. First National Bank.

THE QUESTION OF DIVIDENDS.
Are you satisfied with dividends of 5% per year, when you can just as safely get dividends of 5% per month?
This sounds big, but
HERE ARE THE FACTS:
The Pennsylvania & Texas Oil Company of Philadelphia, operating on Spindle Top, at Beaumont, have made enormous contracts for the sale of oil, and have just declared their fourth dividend of
Five Per Cent.
The company is managed by the most prominent business men of Philadelphia, who state that they are able to continue dividends at the same rate regularly each month. Watch this stock for big advances.
Present Price, 15 Cents Per Share
FULL PAID AND NON-ASSESSABLE.
Telegraphic orders may be sent at our expense.
Mechem, Mitchell & Company,
Bankers and Brokers,
86 Wall Street, New York.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY
(OF CALIFORNIA)
First Consolidated Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds of 1893.
Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors of this Company has determined to use to redeem First Consolidated Mortgage Five Per Cent Gold Bonds of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company (of California) $64,000 now in the Sinking Fund for the redemption and payment of Bonds of that issue, and that Bonds of such issue will be redeemed therewith; bids are hereby invited for the surrender of such Bonds at prices to be named by the bidders. Such bids should be deposited with Andrew K. Van Deventer, Assistant Treasurer of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, at his office, 120 Broadway, New York City, at or before 12 o'clock noon on the 31st day of July, 1902, and should be endorsed "Bids for surrender of Southern Pacific Railroad Company of California Five Per Cent Bonds."
New York, June 30, 1902.
SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.,
By E. H. HARRIMAN, President.

Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville Railway Company.
New York, July 1, 1902.
To the Stockholders of the Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville Railway Company:
Notice is hereby given that the holders of more than fifty-one per cent. of the capital stock of the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville Railway Company have accepted the offer submitted in the circular of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company and the Southern Railway Company, dated May 20, 1902, and have deposited their shares, and such deposit constitutes a final acceptance of the offer of purchase therein made.
The time for depositing stock is extended to and including July 31, 1902, after which date deposits will be accepted, if at all, only on such terms as the railroad companies may prescribe.
Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company,
Southern Railway Company,
By J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
Depositaries.

UNION TYPEWRITER CO. STOCK.
Wm. Willis Merrill,
419 PRODUCE E[illegible]

THE MOST VALUABLE ACRE IN THE WORLD
is not on Wall Street, New York, or Threadneedle Street, London.
Six months ago it was over the United Verde mine at the northern end of the Verde Copper Belt in Yavapai County, Arizona. It is now—since the remarkable results shown by the development work of the **George A. Treadwell Mining Company**—over the Cliff mine of the Treadwell Company at the southern end of the Verde Copper Belt.
The Cliff is certainly bigger and seems to be richer than even the big and rich United Verde.
But the Cliff is only one of the many great properties of the **George A. Treadwell Mining Company.**
A few more shares of the Treasury stock are for sale at $11.00 a share.
The stock is being sold only for development and equipment purposes, and but little more is for sale at any price.
Make checks payable to the order of the **George A. Treadwell Mining Company** *and send them to the company at 27 William Street, New York.*
MYRA B. MARTIN, Secretary.

CENTRAL REALTY BOND AND TRUST COMPANY
115 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits 2,022,236.85
HENRY MORGENTHAU, President.
HUGH J. GRANT, Vice-Pres. T. STALLKNECHT, 2d Vice-Pres.
W. J. B. MILLS, Treasurer. ERNEST EHRMANN, Secretary.
DIRECTORS:
FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, JAMES STILLMAN, ANTHONY N. BRADY, JAMES N. JARVIE, JAMES H. POST, ERNEST EHRMANN, AUGUSTUS D. JUILLIARD, HENRY O. HAVEMEYER, WILLIAM A. NASH, JOHN D. CRIMMINS, MICHAEL COLEMAN, HUGH J. GRANT.
HENRY MORGENTHAU.
COMPARISON OF STATEMENTS.

Date.	Deposits.	Undivided Profits.
Dec. 30, 1899	$2,471,198.92	$31,207.80
June 30, 1900	4,253,470.87	221,871.82
Dec. 31, 1900	5,307,551.59	272,666.21
June 30, 1901	7,017,033.62	846,055.91
Dec. 31, 1901	7,642,721.21	1,205,024.50
*June 30, 1902	8,806,268.29	1,522,238.85

*Dividend No. 1 of 6%, due July 1, charged to Undivided Profits.

CITY TRUST CO
OF NEW YORK.
36 WALL STREET.
OFFICERS:
JAMES ROSS CURRAN, President.
JOHN D. CRIMMINS, Vice-President.
GEORGE R. SHELDON, 2d Vice-Pres't.
ARTHUR TERRY, Secretary.
WALTER W. LEE, Asst. Secretary.
STATEMENT JUNE 30TH, 1902.
RESOURCES.

New York City bonds	$1,739,435 00
Other bonds and securities	1,107,366 11
Bonds and mortgages	634,027 64
Bills purchased	171,246 10
Loans on collaterals	14,471,472 78
Cash in vault and banks	3,010,845 93
Overdrafts	236 46
Interest, etc., receivable	87,937 52
	$21,222,567 54

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$1,000,000 00
Surplus	1,000,000 00
Undivided profits	544,730 30
Deposits	18,155,024 49
Checks outstanding	357,925 00
Interest, etc., payable	164,837 75
	$21,222,567 54

Copartnership Notices.
49 and 51 Wall St.,
New York, June 30, 1902.
Notice is hereby given that the copartnership of ROLSTON & HOOLEY has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. W. H. ROLSTON and EDWIN S. HOOLEY, or either of them, will sign in liquidation.
Office of EDWIN S. HOOLEY & CO.,
49-51 Wall St., N. Y.
Referring to the above notice, the undersigned have this day formed a copartnership as Bankers and Brokers, under the firm name of EDWIN S. HOOLEY & CO., succeeding the firm of ROLSTON & HOOLEY.
Dated June 30, 1902.
EDWIN S. HOOLEY,
FRANK B. BRUMLEY,
Member N. Y. Stock Exchange.
NORBERT HEINSHEIMER.

220 BROADWAY, N. Y., June 30, 1902.—The firm of HUNTINGTON & SEAMAN, yacht brokers, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent; the business will be continued in the name of STANLEY M. SEAMAN, at the same address.
L. D. HUNTINGTON, Jr.
STANLEY M. SEAMAN.

New York, July 1st, 1902.
We have to announce that Mr. A. H. Rutherford has become associated with us as a member into our firm this day.
TAYLOR, CUTTING & CO.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks firm.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
July 1	278,425
To date this year	87,825,525
Corresponding date last year	176,381,736

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

July 1	$3,236,000
To date this year	$480,602,400
Corresponding date last year	$640,365,720

Money rates: Collateral loans on call, 5@6 per cent.; at three months, 4¼@4½ per cent.; at six months, 4½@4¾ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4¼@4¾ per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Dist. Tel.	1½	Manhattan	¾
Am. Sugar	¾	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	½
B'klyn Union Gas	7	M. pf.	½
Chi. & E. Ill.	6¾	Missouri Pacific	⅞
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	1⅝	National Biscuit	⅞
Chi. & N. W.	1	Nat. Biscuit pf.	1¼
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	3	N. Y., C. & St. L.	1½
Consol. Gas	1	N. Y., C. & St. L. pf.	1¼
Con. Tobacco pf.	½	P., C., C. & St. L.	2
Det. City Gas	½	St. L. S. W. pf.	½
Int. Power	½	Un. B. & P. pf.	1
Kan. City South	⅝	U. S. Steel pf.	⅝

Stocks Declined.

Am. Express	1	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	⅝
Am. Ice	⅝	Nash. C. & St. L.	1½
Am. Linseed	1	Nat. R. R. of M. pf.	½
Am. Smelting	½	Norf. & West.	⅝
Am. Smelting pf.	1½	Pressed S. Car	1
Balt. & Ohio	½	Penn. Coal & I.	⅝
Can. Pac. ctfs., 2d in. paid	½	U. S. Cast I. Pipe	⅝
Des M. & Ft. D.	⅝	U. S. Rubber	½
Del., L. & W.	⅝	West. Union	1
Minn. & St. L.	1	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	1⅛

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Norf. & W. ext. & imp. 6s	2¼	Tor., H. & B. 1st	1½
Stand. R. & T. 6s	1	U. S. R. & R. 6s	1½

There were no declines.

MARKET MOVEMENT.

The highly sensational and exaggerated reports of crop damage sent out overnight from the West—undoubtedly inspired with the object of influencing prices in the grain market, where an active campaign for higher figures is in progress—were responsible for the lower range of values recorded on the Stock Exchange yesterday shortly after the opening. Professional bears and timid or weakly margined holders (there are few of the latter in these days) were the principal sellers, and responsible, therefore, for such declines as there were.
The movement, however, was neither long-lived nor of lasting effect. After the first hour prices recovered just as easily as they went down, influenced, no doubt, by the disclosure that the crop damage reports were for the most part inventions, with only here and there some basis of truth. From the local offices of the Atchison, Rock Island, Missouri Pacific, St. Paul, and other Granger systems came reports setting out how exaggerated were the published dispatches and denying in positive language the tales of crop ruin sent out. These reports came, not from sources interested in the price of grain, but from practical railroad men who are instructed to report conditions as conditions actually are. In addition, the weekly Government crop report, published later in the day, gave further substantial proof of how altogether unreliable the Chicago press reports were.
Up to yesterday, however, there had been such little wholesale killing off of the crops (on paper) that this first Summer scare is not surprising. Undoubtedly before the crops are garnered there will be plenty of others forthcoming.

One of the interesting developments of the day was the relative ease in the money market. At no time did the call rate rise above 6 per cent., while most of the day's loans were made at 3½ per cent. This, on the day when—last year only excepted—the dividend disbursements at this centre are the largest on record, carries its own comment. After this week money, it is quite generally agreed, ought to work appreciably easier.

Rock Island follows fast upon Illinois Central in the granting of valuable rights to its stockholders. Other rights by other companies are forthcoming—a fact that suggests new explanation for the tenacity with which owners of securities cling to their holdings.

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Striking evidence of the substantial prosperity of the iron and steel trade is presented in the published report of the United States Steel Corporation, showing a surplus for six months, after charges, dividends, depreciation, &c., of over $20,000,000. Litigation may affect market prices for a time, but it cannot affect earnings or real value.

CHICAGO AND EASTERN ILLINOIS.

Some three weeks ago when Chicago and Eastern Illinois was selling around 176, the "tip" was given out that the stock would sell at 200—the figure at which it was said H. H. Porter and his friends were willing to part with their holdings. Yesterday the predicted figure was reached and crossed, (with the high figure at 201,) and the holders of the stock were jubilant in consequence.
What the reason for the rise is cannot as yet be learned, though the rumor monger continues busy. One story is of rights in the form of a distribution of treasury stock, while another is of a change of control, the property to be taken over by either Illinois Central or St. Louis Southwestern. Both of the are old stories, however, and there is really nothing new on the matter.
Should the gossip prove to be not well-founded, those people who bought the stock on the rise would, it is predicted, have a hard time selling, as the market for the security is at best limited, and it is now selling far above St. Paul, Rock Island, Illinois Central, and other such stocks in the same class.

MISSOURI PACIFIC.

The feature of the market was the sustained strength of Missouri Pacific, which sold up a point to the highest price recorded on the present movement, marking an advance of nearly 15 points since the rise began. The buying was by Gould brokers, and it was said that selling to-day ex dividend of 2½ per cent. the stock will look cheap.
During the day dispatches were received at the offices of the company in this city to the effect that the newspaper reports concerning damage to crops are greatly exaggerated, and that, so far as Missouri Pacific territory is concerned, the upland crops have been greatly benefited by the rain, while in the lowlands little damage has been done.

THE SELLING OF ST. PAUL.

Professional bears on St. Paul were the heaviest sellers of that stock at the opening yesterday, taking their cue from the unfavorable crop news published by the sensational press. Under this selling the price declined a full point, only later to rally even more easily on support by some of the Western element.
On the advance members of a recent speculative Western pool in the stock, who had been sellers on the day previous, came in again as sellers, these sales, however, representing nothing more than profit-taking—the stock having been bought some time ago below 170.
The earnings of the system, officials say, continue highly satisfactory.

THE POSITION OF COPPER.

Since the official statement that there is no foundation for the several reports in respect to the next dividend on Amalgamated Copper—either that it will be passed or reduced or increased—traders and others have been inclined to let the stock alone. Notwithstanding this, it was yesterday strong on buying by trade interests who continue to say that the trade position is daily becoming better.
During the month of June exports of copper from this country were 12,560 tons, as compared with the exports a year ago of 9,428 tons. From Jan. 1 to June 30 the exports were 93,943 tons, which compares with 99,825 tons for the corresponding period last year.

CANADIAN PACIFIC.

The announcement from Winnipeg, Manitoba, that a big strike of employes has started on the Canadian Northern Railway, and that it is likely to extend to the Canadian Pacific, resulted in a cessation of the efforts of the Montreal pool in Canadian Pacific to market their holdings. Instead, they were obliged to put in supporting orders to take up the steady stream of liquidating sales that came from various parts of Canada, these sales being inspired not so much by strike possibilities as by the statement that no extra or increased dividend is to be paid on the stock.
The Canada Northern strike is understood to be due to a dispute with the United Brotherhood of Railway Employes over the wage scale.

SOME GENERAL ISSUES.

The seven-point advance in Brooklyn Union Gas and the one-point rise in Consolidated Gas were due, so far as could be learned, to nothing more than pool manipulation. Reports of a "deal" are discredited. It was suggested that the bidding up of the Brooklyn property was properly intended to carry the impression of a "deal" and to help the manipulation of Consolidated.
The Junior Vanderbilt shares, notably the Nickel Plates, were much stronger than for some days on buying by Vanderbilt brokers. There was no news to explain the rise.
The continued good crop news from the Southwest led to further buying of Texas Pacific.
The decline in the shares of the American Smelting Company was due to the suit instituted by the state of Colorado against the company. The movement was regarded as purely a political one.
In the late trading an attempt was made to stimulate activity in the local railway shares, but beyond a rise in Manhattan, which was only partially held, the attempt was of little avail.

GOOD INVESTMENT DEMAND.

Discussing the excellent investment demand for stocks and bonds, Spencer Trask & Co. state that there is an increasing demand for the better class of security issues, which is perhaps due in the main to the large interest and dividend disbursements of the current month, although doubtless warranted by existing conditions. Says a member of the firm:
"The dissolution of the syndicate having in charge the placing of the Burlington joint 4 per cent. bonds, and the recent sale by private subscription of the $11,000,000 refunding 4s of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, serve to illustrate the sale of securities in large amounts to institutions direct, and indicate that transactions recorded upon the Stock Exchange represent only a small proportion of actual business.
"Increased earnings emphasize the heavy tonnage and uniform rates enjoyed by the various railroads throughout the country. It is evident also that the better class of industrial corporations are working along lines of careful thought and conservatism, with the apparent aim of encouraging and creating amicable relationship between capital and labor.
"All things considered, it is perhaps but natural that holders of investments yielding a return so low as to practically preclude further advance in market, should seek to convert the same into securities yielding a higher rate of income, with reasonable promise of appreciation in value.

FAILURES FOR SIX MONTHS.

Reports to R. G. Dun & Co. show commercial failures for the half year 6,165 in number, with $90,274,356 liabilities, against 5,750 insolvencies in the corresponding months of 1901 involving $55,804,690. Of this year's aggregate, 1,418 were in manufacturing for $24,940,220, 4,410 in trading for $29,145,622, and 337 in other commercial lines for $6,289,214; as compared with 1,265 in manufacturing last year for $21,681,048, 4,180 in trading for $24,864,207, and 305 miscellaneous with liabilities of $9,249,485. Defaults of banks and other fiduciary institutions numbered 34, with an indebtedness of $16,797,768, against 45 in the corresponding six months of 1901 involving $15,839,389. The figures are:

	Failures.	Assets.	Liabilities.
1902	6,165	$31,648,806	$90,274,356
1901	5,750	27,635,043	55,804,690
1900	4,823	45,456,550	74,747,452
1899	4,863	21,918,494	42,062,932
1898	6,718	43,006,339	87,444,639
1897	6,861	43,500,824	91,656,787
1896	7,026	64,500,852	97,902,983
1895	6,657	57,228,715	88,136,944
1894	7,041	70,537,867	101,578,139

In every respect failure statistics exhibit a striking decrease for the second quarter as compared with the first three months of the year. In manufacturing lines there were 672 defaults, against 746 in the first quarter, while liabilities were $10,164,116, compared with $14,775,904; trading failures numbered 1,908, against 2,502, and amounted to $13,628,205, against $15,517,327; in other commercial lines there were 167, against 170 in the first quarter, while liabilities amounted to $2,850,687, against $3,438,527. The improvement was most striking in financial insolvencies, however, only eight being reported in the second quarter for $1,209,100, against 26 in the first quarter with liabilities of $15,588,663.
In the following table liabilities of strictly commercial failures are given by months for the last three years:

	1902.	1901.	1900.
January	$14,312,501	$11,220,811	$10,804,464
February	11,302,020	11,287,211	9,931,048
March	8,117,228	9,105,464	12,787,061
April	7,559,341	5,571,222	9,761,869
May	9,109,840	7,990,423	23,771,151
June	10,102,917	10,589,559	8,191,859

The number of failures and amount of liabilities during the first half of this year and last in different sections of the country are compared below:

	Number.		Liabilities.	
	1902.	1901.	1902.	1901.
New Eng.	933	1,063	$9,525,292	$13,162,063
Middle	1,103	1,180	19,286,182	17,874,696
South	1,244	1,009	8,812,747	7,683,313
Southwest	620	351	3,467,822	2,405,015
Cent. West	1,105	1,224	11,261,857	9,467,755
Northwest	543	471	4,038,346	3,062,598
Pacific	424	461	3,982,610	2,148,351
U. S.	6,165	5,759	$60,374,856	$55,804,690
Banking	34	45	16,797,763	15,839,554
Canada	610	672	5,739,451	5,530,920

COTTON CROP ESTIMATES.

Theodore H. Price has issued a circular letter on cotton summarizing the condition of the crop as shown by 2,642 replies to letters from 638 out of a total of 786 cotton-producing counties. After noting that the counties not thus far heard from are in nearly every case of extremely small productive capacity Mr. Price says:
"The purpose has been to ascertain: First—The maximum possible productive capacity of each county, assuming the best possible conditions from the commencement to the end of the season. Second—The present outlook, expressed both in bales and in percentage. My replies indicate, first, that under the best possible conditions the maximum production of the acreage now planted would be 12,208,374 bales; second, that the present condition of the crop, in the opinion of the parties reporting to me, is an average of 90 per cent. of a perfect condition. Third—That the outlook upon the date of my replies, assuming the best possible conditions afterward until the end of the season, is for a crop of 10,902,508 bales.
"I have not, as has previously been my custom, added my usual allowance of 8 per cent. either to the estimated maximum yield upon the basis of present conditions, although past experience has shown that it would be necessary to make this allowance in my final estimate of the yield, which I shall make in December. Should I add this, the figures now submitted could be taken as indicating a maximum possible production under the most favorable conditions of 13,135,044 bales, and an indicated production on the basis of present conditions and assuming perfect conditions hereafter of 11,774,709 bales.
"I desire it to be clearly understood, however, that the figures now submitted are not in any sense an estimate of the final production, which may be materially altered by later developments as the season shall progress.
"It is in order further to state that my Texas advices are all of a date prior to the recent rains, which if so generally submitted have considerably improved the crop outlook.

Securities at Auction.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold these securities at auction yesterday at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, 111 Broadway:
$527,000 New England Gas and Coke Company 5 per cent. bonds for 60% per cent.;
7 shares of Shober-Cornell Publishing Company, $100 each, $5 the lot.

ANNUAL COINAGE STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The annual coinage statement issued by the Director of the Mint shows that during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902, the total coinage executed at the mints of the United States was $94,826,676, as follows: Gold, $61,666,272, silver, $29,116,040; minor coins, $2,428,764.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, July 1, 1902.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
63½	63¾	4,600	*Amal. Copper Co.	63	63¾	62¾	63⅝	+ ⅝
6⅝	6¾	700	Am. Bicycle Co.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
20½	21¼	400	Am. Bicycle Co. pf.	21	21	20¾	20⅝	— ⅞
32	32¼	900	Am. Car & F. Co.	32	32¼	32	32⅛	+ ⅛
91	91¼	100	Am. Car & F. Co. pf.	91¼	91¼	91	91¼	...
51½	52¼	100	Am. Cotton Oil	51¼	51¼	51¼	51¼	— ¼
57	57½	700	*Am. Grass Twine	56	56	56	56	— ½
38	39	200	Am. District Tel.	37	38	37	38	+1½
223	226	236	Am. Express	225½	225½	225	225	— 1
12½	12¾	320	*Am. Ice Co.	12⅝	12⅝	12¼	12¼	— ⅜
41¾	42¼	1,025	*Am. Ice Co. pf.	42	42½	42	42¼	+ ⅛
23½	23¾	200	*Am. Linseed Co.	23	23	23	23	—1
31½	32	210	*Am. Locomo. Co.	32	32	31¾	31¾	...
46⅝	46¾	3,000	*Am. S. & R. Co.	46¼	46¾	46¼	46¼	— ½
97½	97¾	1,735	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	97¾	97¾	97¼	97¼	—1½
128⅝	128¾	24,700	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co.	128	128⅝	128	128⅝	+ ⅝
163	164½	100	Am. T. & T. Co., x d & x r.	163	163	163	163	+ ¾
...	95	100	Asso. Merchants 1st pf.	95	95	95	95	...
81½	82	7,850	Atch., Top. & S. F.	81⅜	82¼	81⅜	82	— ⅛
98⅞	98¼	1,230	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	98	98⅞	98	98½	+ ⅛
106½	106½	600	Baltimore & Ohio	106⅜	106⅝	106	106	— ⅛
67½	67⅞	3,230	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	67¼	68	67¼	67⅝	+ ⅜
238	241	500	Brooklyn Union Gas	237	240	237	240	+7
134½	135¼	4,900	Canadian Pacific	135	135⅝	134⅝	135	— ⅛
130	...	100	*Ca. Pac. cts., 2d in. pd.	130	130	130	130	— ⅛
46¾	46¾	200	Chesapeake & Ohio	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	...
37½	37¾	800	Chicago & Alton	37¼	37⅝	37	37¼	— ⅛
74½	74⅞	300	Chi. & Alton pf.	74⅝	75	74⅝	75	+ ⅜
200½	201	2,200	Chi. & East. Ill.	194¾	201	201	201	+6⅛
149	150	1,840	Chi. & East. Ill. pf.	147	151	147	148½	+1½
29¼	29⅞	3,200	Chicago Great West.	30	30¼	29¾	29⅞	— ⅛
74	76	150	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	75	75	75	75	...
86½	88	200	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	85⅝	86½	85⅝	86½	...
174⅞	175	21,300	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	174½	175	174	175	...
190	191	351	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	190	190	190	190	...
251	252	1,263	Chicago & Northw.	250	252	250	252	+1
175	175½	5,850	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	172½	175½	172½	175	+3
17	18	100	Chicago Union Trac.	17	17	17	17	...
103⅜	104	100	C., C., C. & St. L.	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	+ ⅜
90½	91½	2,300	Colorado Fuel & Iron	90¼	91½	90¼	91	...
30¼	30⅝	100	Colorado & Southern	30⅜	30

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Continued from Page 11.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 3@6 per cent., closing at 3 per cent.; majority of the day's loans at 3½ per cent.

Time money, 4¼@4½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days and 4½@4¾ per cent. for four, five, and six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 4¼@4¾ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4½@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $305,667,036; balances, $20,745,373; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,029,844.

Money on call in London, 2@2¼ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 2 7-16 per cent. for short and 2½@2 9-16 per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was firm. Posted rates were $4.86 for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand. Rates for actual business were: Sixty days, $4.85⅝; demand, $4.87⅛@$4.87⅜; cables, $4.88⅛; commercial bills, $4.84½@$4.84⅝.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.17½ less 1-16@5.18⅛ and 5.15⅝@5.15⅝ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 95 and 95⅜; guilders, 40 and 40 3-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—Par @10c discount. Boston—Par @15c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, $1 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, 75c discount for $1,000; selling, 75c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 150; telegraphic, 17½c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 2.—Money was more abundant yesterday, says The Times, in its City article to-day.

The Stock Exchange was quieter, but the tendency was firm until just before the close, when there was a relapse on vague rumors that King Edward's condition was worse. American rails were dull in the morning on bad strike rumors, and speculative sales were specially directed against United States Steel on the false statement that the old syndicate still owned a large block of the stock. A partial recovery in the afternoon was caused by New York buying of United States Steel and Union Pacific.

LONDON, July 1.—Money was more abundant to-day, and rates were easier with the turn of the half year and heavy coupon and dividend payments.

Business on the Stock Exchange maintained a cheerful tone, though transactions were moderate. The chief influences were the favorable bulletins regarding King Edward's condition and easier money. Consols were fairly steady. Home rails generally were firm. Underground rails reacted. Americans relapsed fractionally to below parity, but some of them improved, notably coal roads. They closed quiet. Grand Trunk seconds were higher. Rio Tintos hardened. Copper was firm at 52⅛. Kafirs eased, owing to lack of business.

Closing prices:

Consols for money, 96⅛; consols for account, 96 9-16; Anaconda, 5⅞; Atchison, 83⅞; Atchison preferred, 103½; Baltimore and Ohio, 108¾; Canadian Pacific, 138½; Chesapeake & Ohio, 47¾; Chicago Great Western, 30½; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 178½; Denver and Rio Grande, 43½; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 95½; Erie, 37⅝; Erie first preferred, 69⅜; Erie second preferred, 54; Illinois Central, 164½; Louisville and Nashville, 140; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 27⅜; Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred, 60; New York Central, 159¾; Norfolk and Western, 58; Norfolk and Western preferred, 93; Ontario and Western, 33⅜; Pennsylvania, 77⅝; Reading, 34½; Reading first preferred, 43; Reading second preferred, 35½; Southern Railway, 37½; Southern Railway, Mississippi, 97⅜; Southern Pacific, 65⅝; Union Pacific, 107; Union Pacific preferred, 91; United States Steel, 38¼; United States Steel preferred, 90½; Wabash, 31½; Wabash preferred, 47½; Spanish fours, 82; Rand Mines, 12⅝; De Beers deferred, 22⅜; bar silver, 24 3-16.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2½@2 9-16 per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for three months bills is 7½@7 9-16 per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 129.70; Madrid, 36.72; Lisbon, 25.50; Rome, 1.27.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, July 1.—Business opened fairly good on the Bourse to-day, but later became irregular and inactive, and closed undecided. Rentes improved slightly on a renewed rumor of their conversion shortly. Foreigns were firm. Russians closed with a substantial rise. Turks were in particularly good demand. Railroads were offered. Sosnovices declined. East Parisian Railroads were supported. Rio Tintos were firmer and inactive. Kafirs opened with a good tone, owing to the favorable news regarding King Edward's condition, and closed irregular, owing to the receipt here of less encouraging reports of his Majesty's progress.

The private rate of discount was unchanged at 2 9-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 101f 77½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 17c for checks.

Spanish 4s closed at 81.87.

BERLIN, July 1.—Prices on the Boerse to-day were firm and business was quiet. There were some speculative purchases of mines, the prospects of which were considered to be more encouraging. Canadian Pacifics were harder on New York advices. Exchange on London, 20 marks 46¾ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, (for settlement,) 3½ per cent.; three months' bills, 3⅞ per cent.

DIVIDENDS AND INTEREST.

Nearly $125,000,000 Payable Here During the Present Month.

Dividends and interest payable here during the present month are estimated at nearly $125,000,000. The aggregate will probably exceed that of last July, as some new issues have been made in the past year. In order to relieve the demand for money on July 1, the Standard Oil Company makes it a practice to pay its July dividends during the last of June, and the United States Steel preferred dividends were recently postponed till August for the same reason.

Bonds of a par value of $3,651,172,812 pay interest to-day to the amount of $71,264,333, and stocks of a par value of $1,873,752,599 pay dividends to the amount of $43,752,781, according to one calculation. Government disbursements amount to $4,500,000 interest and $12,250,000 pension payments.

Among the big companies who are paying out their dividends are the International Paper Company, the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, the St. Louis and San Francisco, the New York, New Haven and Hartford, and many banks, trust companies, and other corporations.

Mexican Central Road Bond Issue.

Of a total issue of $10,000,000 collateral trust 5-year 4½ per cent. gold bonds, dated Feb. 1, 1902, of the Mexican Central Railway Company, Limited, $6,000,000 have been disposed of by private sale. Subscriptions for the remaining $4,000,000 bonds at 96½ and accrued interest, will be received by Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., of this city, and the Mississippi Valley Trust Company of St. Louis. A simultaneous issue will be made in London by J. Henry Schroeder & Co., and in Amsterdam by Hope & Co. The subscription list here will be opened at 10 A. M. on July 8, and will be closed at 3 P. M. July 10, or earlier. The bonds are secured by $16,129,000 par value of consolidated gold 4 per cent. bonds of the Mexican Central Railway Company.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Trading in the outside market yesterday was along very quiet lines, and except in a few stocks transactions were not of sufficient importance to attract any attention. The demand that has resulted in substantial advances in some of the preferred industrials was still in evidence. Borden's Condensed Milk preferred sold at the record price, 108½, and in one or two other cases quotations were advanced without sales. The strength of these issues is looked upon as an encouraging sign and as amply offsetting the recent declines in other classes of securities which are considered rather as speculative than as investment stocks.

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GREENE CONSOLIDATED COPPER, again the only active one of the copper shares, was decidedly irregular. Early in the day it sold down a point, and then on a few sales rose 1½ points, to 28⅛. It closed with a net gain of half a point. Most of the other copper stocks were dull and rather heavy.

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MANHATTAN TRANSIT.—The plan for the reorganization of the General Carriage Company has been completed, and yesterday the Board of Directors of the new company—the Manhattan Transit Company—was announced. Particulars will be found in another column.

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AMERICAN WRITING PAPER preferred was bid up sharply at the close of the market. It sold as high as 14, an advance of 1½ points over the price of the stock three days ago.

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SAN FRANCISCO 4s sold for the first time since the corner in the bonds was engineered last week. They fetched 92 and 91½, the last previous sale having been at 102½.

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The principal transactions reported in the outside market yesterday, with the high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
25..	American Can pf	64⅝	64⅝	64⅝
100..	Am. Hide & Leath. pf.	41½	41½	41½
100..	Am. Lt. & Traction	36	36	36
400..	Am. Writing Paper pf.	14	13 1-16	14
1,100..	Bay State Gas	1⅞	1¾	1⅞
100..	Brooklyn Rapid Tr. pf.	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
15..	British Columbia Cop.	8	8	8
140..	Central Foundry	2¼	2¼	2¼
1,200..	Con. Refrigerating	5¼	5¼	5⅝
200..	Con. Storage Battery	19½	19	19½
20..	Electric Vehicle pf	15	15	15
500..	Electro-Pneumatic	1½	1½	1½
200..	Gen. Cer. ctfs. of dep.	5	5	5
200..	Gold Hill Copper	1¾	1¾	1¾
2,100..	Greene Con. Copper	28⅝	28	28⅛
3..	Herring-Hall-M. 1st pf.	31	31	31
1,850..	Manhattan Tran. w. i.	5	4⅞	5
200..	Mon. & Boston Copper	2⅜	2¼	2¼
50..	N.Y.& Q.Co.El.L. & P.	41	41	41
100..	N. Am. Lum. & Pulp.	4¼	4¼	4¼
100..	Northern Securities	104½	104	104½
100..	Otis Elevator	33	33	33
100..	San Fran. com., w. i.	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝
1..	Standard Oil	653	653	653
300..	Tennessee Copper	16	15⅝	16
400..	Union Copper	3¾	3¾	3¾
100..	United G.& E. of N.J. pf.	89	89	89
28..	Wash. Ry. & El. pf.	42	42	42
100..	White Knob Copper	19	19	19

Bonds.

$20,000..	Brook. R.T. new 4s, w. i.	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜
10,000..	Det. United Ry. 4½s	98¼	98¼	98¼
40,000..	*N. Eng. Gas & C. 5s	60½	60⅜	60⅜
23,000..	San Francisco 4s	92	91½	91½
20,000..	U.S. Steel new 5s, w. i.	95¼	95	95
5,000..	*Va. Iron, Coal & C. 5s	57	57	57

*Sell flat.

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QUOTATIONS—INACTIVE ISSUES.

Closing quotations of stocks in which no transactione were reported compare as follows with the closing prices of Monday:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	July 1. Bid.	Asked.	June 30. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	57	58	57	58½
American Can	12	12½	12	12½
American Can pf	54⅛	54⅝	53⅜	54½
American Chicle	100	104	100	104
Am. Chicle pf., ex div.	90	92	90	92
American Elevated	1¼	1⅜	1⅛	1¼
Am. Hide & Leather	8	9	8	9
American Malting	9⅜	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝
American Tobacco	328	340	328	340
American Typefounders	41	44	41	44
Am. Typefounders pf	98	102	98	102
American Writing Paper	2⅞	3¼	2⅞	3¼
Am. Writing Paper 5s	71½	73	71½	73
Borden's Cond. Milk	102½	..	102½	..
British Columbia Copper	7⅞	8	7⅞	8⅛
British Exchequer 3s	99	99¼	99	99¼
California Copper	½	⅝	½	⅝
Camden & Trenton Ry	4	4¼	4	4½
Camden Land	..	11-10	½	⅝
Central Foundry pf	11⅛	11⅞	11⅛	11⅞
Central Foundry 5s	65	70	65	70
Central Fireworks	22	24½	22	24½
Central Fireworks pf	65	70	65	70
Champion Match	..	50	..	50
Chi., Peo. & St. Louis pf.	12½	14	12½	14
Compressed Steel	7	8	9	8
Con. Rubber Tire	2	3	2	3
Con. Rubber Tire pf	10	15	10	15
Con. Rubber Tire 4s	16	19	15	22
Consolidated Tobacco	220	..	220	..
Continental Tobacco pf.	104½	107	104½	107
Distil. Co.new stock, w.i.	31	34	30⅝	32½
Dominion Securities	20	24	21	25
Electric Boat	..	30	..	30
Electric Boat pf	43	48	43	48
Electric Lead Reduction	2⅜	3½	2¾	2⅞
Electric Lead Reduc. pf	3	4	3	4
Electric Vehicle	7	7¾	7	7⅜
Electric Vehicle pf	15	16	15	16
Empire Con. Quicksilver	1¼	2	1½	1⅞
Empire Steel	10	11	10	12½
Empire Steel pf	50	52	50	52
General Carriage	2¼	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
German Treasury 4s	101¾	102	101¾	102
Hackensack Meadows	8	15	8	15
Hall Signal	87	90	87	90
Havana Commercial	19½	20	19½	20
Havana Commercial pf	61	63	61½	63
Havana Tobacco, w. i.	48	51	48	51
Hav. Tobacco pf., w. i.	68	75	68	75
Houston Oil	19¾	20½	19¾	20½
Houston Oil pf. Trust	72	76	72	76
Illinois Trans	1	1⅛	1	1⅛
International Power pf.	..	145	..	145
International Salt	11⅜	12	11½	13
Lanston Monotype	12⅜	12⅞	12⅜	12⅞
Mexican Nat. Construction pf., $17 paid off	8	8½	8	8½
Mines Securities	6¾	7½	6¾	7½
National Bread	..	21¾	..	21¾
National Bread pf	..	92½	..	92½
National Enameling	29	30½	29	30½
National Enameling pf	84	85	84	85
National Sugar pf	102	103	102	103
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P.	40	41½	40	41⅜
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf.	76	78	76	78
New Amsterdam Trans	1	1¼	1	¾
New York Trans	12½	13	12½	13
Otis Elevator pf	104	105	103	105
Pac. Pack. & Nav	5	8½	5	8½
Pac. Pack. & Nav. pf	20	30	20	30
Peo., Dec. & Evansville	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅞
Pioneer Mining	60	80	60	80
Pitts., Bess. & Lake Erie	36	37	36	37
Rapid Tr. Op., 10% paid	126	131	126	131
Rapid Tr. Op., full paid	115	120	115	120
Reteof	..	47½	..	47½
Reteof bonds	80	84	80	84
Royal Baking Powder pf	104½	105	104	105½
Safety Car Heating	148	151	148	151
St. Louis Transit	30	30½	29⅞	30⅜
Seaboard Air Line	24½	25	24½	25
Seaboard Air Line pf	43½	44½	43½	44½
Simpson-Crawford	30	34	30	34
Simpson-Crawford 6s	84	87	84	87
South. Light & Trac. 5s	86	88	86	88
Standard Coupler	31	35	31	35
Standard Coupler pf	123	137	123	137
Standard Milling	9½	10	9½	10
Standard Milling pf	34½	35⅝	34½	35⅝
Standard Milling 5s	81½	82½	81½	82½
Storage Power	2	2½	2	2½
Tefft-Weller pf	..	100	..	100
Timber Certificates	99	100	90	100
Trenton Potteries	16	17	15½	17
Trenton Potteries pf	100	104	100	105
Union Typewriter	100	100¾	100	100¾
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	130	134	130	134
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	125	129	125	129
United Copper	33⅞	34½	33⅜	34½
U. S. Cotton Duck	14⅜	16⅜	14½	16⅜
Universal Tobacco	0	2½	0	0½
Universal Tobacco pf	30	34	30	34
Virginia I. C. & C.	11⅜	12½	11⅜	12½
Vulcan Detinning	35	36	35	36
Vulcan Detinning pf	82½	84½	82½	84½

Street Railways.

Broadway and 7th Av	245	250	245	250
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	101	102	101	102
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	108	109½	108	109½
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	112¼	115	112¼	115
Broadway Surface 2d	101	102	101	102
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s	102½	103	102½	104
Brooklyn City R. R.	250½	252	250½	252½
Central Park, N. & E. R.	208	220	208	220
Cen. Pk., N. & E. R. bds.	100½	102	100½	102
Columbus Railway	52	54	52	54
Columbus Railway pf	103½	107	103½	107
Con. Traction of N. J.	70	71½	70	71½
Con. Traction 5s	110¼	111	110¼	111
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	410	400	410
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st	111½	113	111½	113
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	99	101	99	101
Grand Rapids St. Ry.	46	50	46	50
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf.	95	98	95	98
Jersey City H. & P.	19	19½	19	19½
Jersey City H. & P. 4s	79¾	..	79¾	..
Nassau Electric	87	90	87	90
N. Orleans St. Ry., w. i.	0	11	9½	11¼
N. O. St. Ry. subs, 25% paid	..	..	110	..
N. Ori. St. Ry. 4s, w. i.	..	..	100	..
Ninth Avenue R. R.	190	210	190	210
North Jersey St. R. R.	27	29	27	29
Nor. Jersey St. R. R. 4s	82¾	83½	82¾	83½
San Francisco pf	63⅝	64½	63⅜	64
San Francisco subs	101	102	101	102
Sec. Av. R. Consols	117½	119	117½	119
Sixth Avenue R. R.	170	180	170	180
Steinway R.R. Co. 1st 5s	117½	119½	117½	119½
Syracuse Rapid Transit	..	28	..	28
Syracuse Rapid Tran. pf	62	63	62	63
Toledo Ry. & Light	29¾	30⅜	29⅞	30½
28th & 29th St. 5s, 1998	112½	114½	112½	114½
Union Railway 1st 5s	116¼	117	116¼	117
U. Rys. of St. L. pf. ex d.	82	83	82¼	83¼
United Rys. of St. L. 4s, 87	87½	87⅝	87½	87⅝
Union Traction, Prov.	117	120	117	120
Union Traction bonds	113⅜	114½	113⅜	114½
Wash. Ry. & Electric	15½	16¼	15½	16¼
Wash. Ry. & Electric 4s	81½	82½	81½	82½

Gas Companies.

Amer. Light & Tr.	36	37	36	37
Amer. Light & Tr. pf	94	96	94	95
Buffalo Gas	11	13	11	13
Buffalo Gas pf	30	..	30	..
Buffalo Gas 5s	84	85	84	85
Central Union 5s, gtd	110	112	110	112
Columbus Gas 5s	108	109	106	108
Con. Gas of Nswark	56	58	56	58
Con. Gas of Newark bds.	105	105½	105	105⅝
Con. Gas of N. J.	15	17½	15	17½
Con. Gas of N. Y. 5s	87	90	87	90
Coneum. Gas (J. C.) bds.	103	104	103	104
Denver Gas	20	23	20	23
Denver Gas 5s	70	72	70	72
Indianapolis Gas	75	80	75	80
Indianapolis Gas 6s	102½	104	102¼	104
Mass Gas Cos., w. i.	87½	89	87½	90
Mass Gas Cos. pf., w. i.	85	86½	85	86½
New Amsterdam Gas 5s	112½	113	112¼	112¾
New Eng. Gas & Coke	3¼	3½	3¼	3½
N. Y. & E.R. Gas Co. 1st	113	115	113	115
N.Y. & E.R. Gas Co. con.	108	112	108	112
Northern Union 5s	108	110	108	110
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	95	98½	95	96¼
St. Paul Gas 5s	93	94	93	94
Standard Gas, New York	130	140	130	140
Standard Gas, N. Y., pf.	150	160	150	160
Standard Gas 1st 5s	115½	116¼	115½	116¼
Syracuse Lighting	24	25	24	25
Syracuse Lighting pf	84	87½	84	87½
Syracuse Gas 5s	101½	102	101½	102
Un. Gas & Sil. of N. J.	37	37⅝	37	37⅝
Western Gas	..	101	..	101

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	15	18	15	18
East River Ferry	73½	80	73½	80
East River Ferry 5s	93	95	93	96
Hoboken Ferry 1st 5s	109	110	109	110
N. Y. & Hoboken	69	71	69	71
N. Y. & Hoboken con. 5s	85	87	85	87
Union Ferry	44½	45	44½	45½
Union Ferry 5s	97	98	07	98

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

U S 4s, reg, 1007 6,000 ..... 109⅝
U S of Mex 5s 5,000 ..... 98½
Am Hide & L 6s 10,000 98
Am Spirits Mfg 6s 1,000 91
A, T & S F gen 4s 500 ..... 103¾
1,000 ..... 103½
20,000 ..... 103⅜
2,000 ..... 103⅝
10,000 ..... 13⅜
7,000 ..... 103¼
500 ..... 103⅝
10,000 ..... 103⅜
Adjustment 4s 500 ..... 94½
Stamped 4,000 ..... 91¾
3,000 ..... 91⅝
1,500 92
B & O. prior lien 3½s 6,000 ..... 95½
2,000 ..... 95¾
Gold 4s 500 ..... 103¼
7,000 103
10,000 ..... 102⅜
P J & M 3½s 4,000 ..... 90¾
3,000 91
S W Div 3½s 25,000 ..... 90¼
Bway & 7th Av 1st con 5s 10,000 118
Bklyn Un Gas 5s 10,000 ..... 117⅝
Bur, C R & N 1st 5s 1,000 ..... 103⅞
C of N J gen 5s 2,000 ..... 136⅝
Cent Pac gtd 4s 1,000 103
7,000 ..... 102⅞
Cent Pac gtd 3½s 3,000 ..... 88¼
1,000 ..... 88½
C & O gen 4½s 3,000 ..... 108½
7,000 ..... 108¼
5,000 ..... 108½
Ches & Ohio con 5s 10,000 120
C, B & Q con 7e 3,000xl 102⅞
Chi & Alt 3½s 11,000 85
Chi & Alt 3½s 1,000xl 83¾
C, B & Q 4s jt hds 26,000xl 95⅞
5,000 ..... 95¼
45,000 ..... 95⅜
37,000 ..... 95¼
10,000 ..... 95¼
1,000 ..... 95¼
375,000 ..... 95⅜
10,000 95
200,000 ..... 95¼
50,000 ..... 95¼
Iowa Div 4s 1,000 ..... 104⅝
Chi Term Tran 4s 4,000xl 88
Col F & 1 gen 5s 10,000 ..... 105½
Col F 1 conv 5s 25,000 102
27,000 ..... 101⅞
15,000 ..... 101⅞
5,000 ..... 101⅝
3,000 ..... 101⅝
20,000 ..... 101⅞
10,000 ..... 101⅝
10,000 ..... 101½
Col Mid 4s 15,000 83
Col & So 1st 4s 2,000 ..... 96¼
13,000 ..... 96¼
Consol Tobacco 4s 1,000 ..... 67½
10,000 67
Den & S W gen 5s 2,000 90
Detroit Southern 4s 7,000 ..... 86⅝
Erie 1st con 4s 5,000xl 98¾
1,000 99
Erie 1st gen 4s 1,000 87
Erie, Penn col tr 4s 2,000 ..... 94½
Ft W & D C 1st 2,000 ..... 113⅜
Iowa Cent ref 4s 10,000 97
K C, Ft S & M 4s 1,000 ..... 90½
Lac G L of St L 1st 5s 1,000 ..... 106½
1,000 ..... 106¾
Lex Av & P F 1st 5,000 ..... 122⅝
Lonis & Nash gen 6s 1,000 119
L & N col tr 4s 1,000 ..... 100½
L & N unified 4s 2,000xl 101½
Manhattan con 4s 1,000 ..... 104½
Met St Ry gen 4s 25,000 120
3,000 ..... 120½
Mex Cent con 4e 1,000 ..... 82½
Mex Cent 4½s 10,000 ..... 95⅝
Mo, K & T 1st 4s 500 ..... 99½
Total sales $2,275,000

Mo Pac 1st col 5s 1,000 108
Mob J & K C 1st 5s 5,000 100
Nat R R of Mex 1st con 4s 6,000 79
10,000 ..... 78¾
6,000 79
N Y C & H R, L S col 3½s 2,000 ..... 95¾
3,000 ..... 95½
M C col 3½s 40,000 ..... 95⅝
N Y Dock Co 4s 15,000 ..... 96¾
N Y Gas, El L, H & P pur money 4s 1,000 ..... 97¾
N Y, O & W ref 4s 1,000 ..... 103⅝
Nor & West, Focah C & C 4s 14,000 93
1,000 ..... 92¾
19,000 ..... 92⅞
Nor & W imp & ext 6s 5,000 ..... 135½
10,000 136
Nor Pac 4s 1,000xl 104
10,000 ..... 104¼
5,000 104
Nor Pac gen 3s 1,000 ..... 74½
11,000 ..... 74¾
Nor Pac Perm 1st 1,000xl 116
Ore S L 1st con 5s 1,000xl 116⅝
P, C, C & St L 4½s, Series B 2,000 ..... 115⅝
Penn R R wsrrants for new conv 3½s, 50 p. c. paid 87,000 ..... 104¼
Reading gen 4s 6,000xl 98¼
1,000 ..... 98½
1,000 99
10,000 ..... 98⅝
Reading J C col 4s 3,000 ..... 96¾
21,000 96
44,000 ..... 96¾
Rio Grande W 1st 2,000xl 100
St L, I M & S gen 6s 4,000 ..... 116¼
Unif & ref 4s 9,000 93
St L & S F 2d 6s, Class B 3,000 ..... 107½
St L & S F gen 5s 7,000xl 114¼
Seaboard A L gold 4s 1,000 ..... 85¾
So Car & Ga 1st 1,000 111
Southern Pac 4s 1,000 ..... 92⅜
9,000 ..... 92¾
500 93
3,000 ..... 92¾
Southern Pac 4½s 2,000 ..... 99⅝
Southern Ry 1st 5s 3,000xl 121½
Stand R & T 6s 1,000 ..... 67⅝
5,000 68
Stand R & T inc 10,000 15
2,000 ..... 15¼
Tenn C, I & R. De Bard C & I 6s 2,000 102
Third Av 1st 5s 4,000xl 125
Third Av con 4s 12,000xl 99¼
18,000 ..... 99⅝
Tor, H & Buf 1st 5,000 ..... 98½
Union Pac 1st 4s 10,000xl 104¼
500 104
3,000 ..... 104¼
1,000 ..... 104⅜
Union Pac conv 4s 10,000 ..... 107⅝
5,000 ..... 107¼
1,000 ..... 107½
30,000 ..... 107⅜
10,000 ..... 107½
1,000 ..... 107⅜
210,000 ..... 107½
1,000 ..... 107⅝
5,000 ..... 107½
8,000 ..... 107⅝
U S Leather 6s 7,000 ..... 112⅜
3,000 ..... 112½
U S Reduc & R 6s 32,000xl 85
4,000xl 85¼
1,000xl 86¼
Wabash 1st 5s 5,000 ..... 119¾
10,000 ..... 119½
Wabash 2d 5s 1,000 ..... 112½
2,000 ..... 112¼
Wabash deb, B 56,000 77
2,000 ..... 76¾
8,000 77
W N Y & P 1st 10,000 119
W & L E 1st con 4s 6,000 ..... 94¾
6,000 95
Wis Cent gen 4s 1,000 ..... 91½
4,000 ..... 91⅝

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 1.—The strength of Light and Power issues were the feature of to-day's market. The preferred and the 4½ per cent. bonds were both higher. The bonds have advanced 2¾ points in two days and the stock advanced proportionately. The strength of the issues is ascribed to the favorable position they are expected to hold in the deal with the Susquehanna Company. The fact of such a deal was settled to-day, and the Susquehanna Company has posted a forfeit to guarantee its compliance with the contract, in so far as taking over the Light and Power Company is concerned. City and Suburban (Washington) 5s and Anacostia and Potomac 5s continue to move upward as the result of improved financial status. Nashville Railway 5s certificates were a point higher from similar reasons. Money on call was at 4½ per cent. Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 1,628 shares of stock and $175,500 worth of bonds, were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
50..	Northern Central	118	118	118
394..	Consolidated Gas	69½	69	69
125..	Cotton Duck t. r.	10¼	10¼	10¼
240..	Elec. L. & P. pf.	42	41¾	42
500..	U. Rys. & Elec. com.	10¾	10⅝	10⅝
50..	U. S. Fidelity & Guar.	150	150	150
10..	Union	65	65	65
59..	Third Nat. Bank	128	128	128

BONDS.

$4,000..	Seaboard Ry. 4s	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
4,000..	West Va. Central 6s	113	113	113
26,000..	Balt. & O. S. W. Elec. inc.	69¾	69¾	69¾
9,000..	U. Rys. & Elec. 4s	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜
8,000..	Atlanta St. Rys. 5s	105½	105½	106½
20,000..	City & Sub. 1st 5s	114½	114½	114½
3,000..	City & Sub. (Wash.) 5s	101¾	101¼	101¼
21,000..	Anacostia & P. Ry. 5s	99¾	99¾	100
13,000..	Cotton Dnck 5s	83½	82¾	83½
11,000..	Cotton Duck incomes	47½	47¼	47⅝
16,000..	U. Elec. L. & P. 4½s	87¾	87	87¾
1,000..	Geo. Pac. 1st 6s	127	127	127
10,000..	Nashville Ry. 5s ctfs.	64	64	64
1,500..	G. R. S. Brew. 1st	53¾	53¾	53¾
2,000..	Cotton Duck 6s	112	112	112
1,000..	City 3½s, 1940	111½	111½	111½
7,000..	Con. Gas 5s	114¼	114¼	114¼
1,000..	No. Balt. Trac. 5s	120½	120½	120¾
1,000..	U. S. 3s coupons	107¼	107¼	107¼
5,000..	Va. Ry. & Elec. D. 5s	96½	96½	96½

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The monthly circulation statement issued by the Controller of the Currency shows that at the close of business June 30, 1902, the total circulation of National bank notes was $356,672,091, an increase for the year of $2,929,904, and a decrease for the month of $75,093.

The circulation based on United States bonds was $314,238,811, a decrease for the year of $9,651,873, and an increase for the month of $628,974. The circulation secured by lawful money was $42,433,280, an increase for the year of $12,581,777, and a decrease for the month of $704,067. The amount of United States registered bonds on deposit to secure circulating notes was $317,189,830, and to secure public deposits $124,718,650.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,630..	Amal. Copper	63	63¾	63	63¾

Excursions.

ERIE RAILROAD.

$1.00 4TH OF JULY EXCURSIONS.

SHOHOLA GLEN.

In the Bine Mountains, one hundred and seven miles from New York, on the beautiful Delaware River.

Express trains leave W. 23d st. 8.55 and 9.25; Chambers st. 9.00 and 9.30; Jersey City, 9.15 and 9.45 a. m. Returning leave Shohola 4.30 and 5.15 p. m.

GREENWOOD LAKE GLENS. $1.00—or, with Dinner at Casino, $1.50.

Special express train leaves West 23d st. 9.40; Chambers st. 9.45; Jersey City 10.00 a. m. Returning leave Glens 6.00 p. m.

NIAGARA FALLS **$9.00** ROUND TRIP.

Tickets good going July 3d and 4th as follows: Leave Chambers st. 9.00 a. m., 7.30 p. m. and 9.15 p. m.; W. 23d st. 5 minutes earlier; Jersey City 15 minutes later. Returning leaves Falls on or before July 6th.

Tickets on sale at all Erie offices in New York, Brooklyn, Newark, Hoboken and Jersey City.

Entertaining Beyond Comparison.

GLEN ISLAND

Attractions from all parts of the world. Interesting novelties. A band of wild riders and steer-catchers from the Plains of Mexico. Grand concerts, magnificent foliage, rare plants, Horticultural wonders, unequalled menagerie, museum and aquarium; ALL FREE. Delightful sail on swift steamers. Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." The Dairy. Boating, Bathing, Bowling, Billiards, Fishing. TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE: Cortlandt St. pier, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:45, 5:15 P. M. Bridge Dock, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:20, 10:20, 11:20 A. M., 12:20, 1:50, 2:50, 4:00 P. M. East 32d St., 9:45, 10:45, 11:45 A. M., 12:45, 3:15, 3:15, 4:30, 5:45 P. M. Leave Glen Island 11:00 A. M. for 32d St. and Cortlandt St.; 12:00 M., 1:00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only; 3:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, and 8:00 P. M. for all landings. Frequent extra boats on Sundays and holidays. EXCURSION 40 CENTS. Including admission to all attractions.

Excursion Routes to the Sea.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD

MANHATTAN BEACH:

Trains leave New York, 34th St., E. R., week days, 5:30—6:40—7:40—9:20—11:00 A. M., 12:10 (12:40 Race Days, C. I. J. C. Club) and half hourly from 1:10 to 3:40—4:40—5:10—5:40—6:00—6:40—7:10—7:40—8:10—8:40—9:30 and 10:50 P. M. Returning, last train leaves the Beach 12:00 midnight.

Trains leave East New York about 25 minutes after 34th St. time. **Excursion Fare, 40c.**

From New York, Whitehall St., via 39th St., So. B'klyn Ferry, connecting with L. I. R. R. Trains leave week days only, 7:00—8:00—8:20—11:00 A. M. 1:00—2:20—3:40—4:20—5:00—5:40 P. M. Additional train Race Days, L. I. J. C. 12:20—12:40—1:20 and 1:40 P. M. **Excursion Fare, 50c.**

ROCKAWAY BEACH:

Trains leave New York, 34th St., E. R., week days, 5:40—6:40—8:10—9:20—10:30—10:50 A. M. 12:50—1:50—2:50—4:20—5:20—6:30—7:20—8:20—9:20 and 10:30 P. M. On Saturdays and July 4th additional trains will leave 1:20—2:20—3:20 and 9:50 P. M. Returning, last train leaves the Beach at 11:55 P. M.

SPECIAL SERVICE TO BLOCK ISLAND ON JULY 3D.

VIA LONG ISLAND RAILROAD TO MONTAUK, L. I.; CONNECTING THERE WITH STEAMER.

6 HOURS FROM NEW YORK.

On Thursday, July 3d, and on Saturdays during July and August, excepting July 5th, Train No. 187 of the Long Island Railroad, leaving New York, 34th St., E. R., at 1:20 P. M., Pier 13, E. R., near foot Wall St., at 1:00 P. M., Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn, at 1:10 P. M., connects at Montauk, L. I., with one of the steamers of the Montauk Steamboat Company's line. Arrive at Block Island at 7 P. M. Passengers going by this route may return to New York via steamer to Sag Harbor, and L. I. R. R. from that point. Passengers returning by steamer direct arrive in New York at 7 o'clock next morning, returning by railroad from Sag Harbor arrive in New York same evening.

ROCKAWAY BEACH

ALL WATER ROUTE — Ocean Going Steamers — General Slocum, Grand Republic

50 Cts.

Connecting at Rockaway Beach with Trolley for ARVERNE, EDGEMERE and FAR ROCKAWAY.

The most refreshing hour and half sail, leaving W. 129th St., 9 a.m.; W. 20th St., 8.40 and 10 a.m., 1.35 p.m.; Battery Landing, 9.20, 10.40 a.m., 2.05 p.m.; Leaving Rockaway, 11 a.m., 6.00, 6.15 p.m.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION

Up Long Island Sound by Daylight

To Greenport and Sag Harbor

Passing Plum Island, Orient, and Shelter Island. Returning by Long Island Railroad.

THE POPULAR LONG ISLAND SOUND STEAMER

"CITY OF LAWRENCE"

on July 4th will leave New York, Pier 13, E. R., near foot Wall St., at 9:00 A. M.—foot 31st St., E. R., at 9:30 A. M.

EXCURSION TICKETS, $2.00.

Good only on July 4th, going by steamer and returning by trains, leaving Greenport at 7:24 or 9:00 P. M. Sag Harbor, 8:10 P. M.

MUSIC AND REFRESHMENTS ON BOAT

Staterooms may be secured in advance.

MAUCH CHUNK

SWITCHBACK & GLEN ONOKO

Excursion

JULY 4TH, 1902,

VIA

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL.

ROUND TRIP TICKETS.

ADULTS, $1.50. CHILDREN, 75c.

Switchback tickets 50c. additional.

Special train from Liberty St. station, 8:30 A. M., South Ferry, 8:25 A. M.

COOK'S HOLIDAY TRIPS.

Pleasant Tourist Parties for short trips including ALL EXPENSES.

	Date.	Time.	Fare.
Niagara	July 3	3 days	$15.50
1000 Islands	July 3	3 days	17.50
1000 Islands, Montreal and Lakes.	July 3	5 days	32.00
	July 4	4 days	28.50
Bermuda	July 19	11 days	44.00

Programmes from

THOS. COOK & SON,

261 and 1185 BROADWAY, N. Y.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO

THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO

CONEY ISLAND.

Leave FOOT 22D ST., North River, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12 M., 1:00, 1:45, 2:30, 3:15, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00 P. M.

Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River, } Half hour later.

Leave NEW IRON PIER, CONEY ISLAND, 10:40, 11:40 A. M., 12:40, 1:40, 2:40, 3:25, 4:10, 4:55, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 8:40, 9:40, 10:40 P. M.

ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

JULY 4TH.

UP THE SOUND

To GREAT NECK, SEA CLIFF and GLENWOOD

VIA THE ELEGANT STEAMER NANTASKET, will leave N. Y., Pier 13 E. R., near foot Wall St., 9:30; foot 31st St., E. R., 9:45 A. M. Returning due in New York 6:30 P. M.

EXCURSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

IDEAL JULY 4th TRIP.

On July 4th (also on Sundays) the fleet steel steamer RICHARD PECK leaves Pier 28, E. R., foot Peck Slip, at 9:30 A. M.; East 21st St., 9:45 A. M. Returning, due New York 5:00 P. M. Nearly all day on beautiful Long Island Sound. An hour in New Haven. Music. TICKETS $1.00. Children 50c.

DEEP SEA FISHING daily. Al Foster's reliable, large iron sea-going steamer Angler, regular boat runs Winter and Summer; fare, 75c.; ladies, 50c. Leaves 22d St., E. R., 7:15 A. M.; Battery Landing, 8:00 A. M. sharp. N. B.—Only iron boat on this route. Large ladies' saloon and first-class restaurant. Music on board. AL FOSTER.

Excursions.

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL.

Sandy Hook Route

From Pier 8, Foot Rector St., N. R.

Boats leave at 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., and 1:00, 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30, 8:00 P. M.; Sundays, 10:00 A. M., 1:00, 4:00, 8:00 P. M., for all

NEW JERSEY COAST RESORTS.

FOURTH OF JULY Afternoon Excursion

TO WEST POINT.

STEAMER MARY POWELL

leaves Desbrosses St., 1:45 P. M., 22d St. 2:00 P. M., W. 129th St. 2:20 P. M. Arriving West Point 4:40 P. M. Returning by West Shore R. R. Special train 7:25 P. M., or any regular train. Fare round trip $1.00. Return Hudson River R. R. $1.10. Return steamer Ramsdell $1.00. Ample time to see Dress Parade, Guard Mount, Public Buildings, &c. CONCERT ORCHESTRA on board. This excursion also made every Saturday.

UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON

To West Point, Newburgh, or Poughkeepsie, Grand Daily Excursion (except Sunday), BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS NEW YORK and ALBANY

From Brooklyn, Fulton St., by Annex, 8 A. M. From New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 A. M. From New York, West 22d St. Pier, 9:00 A. M. From New York, West 129th St. Pier, 9:15 A. M. Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.

Morning and Afternoon Concerts.

GRAND 4TH JULY Trips on Same Schedule.

DAILY EXCURSION UP THE HUDSON

To WEST POINT, NEWBURGH, and SUMMIT of MOUNT BEACON.

Str. "RAMSDELL" from FRANKLIN ST., week days, 9:20 A. M.; W. 129TH ST., 10:00 A. M.; SUNDAYS, half hour earlier. Returning arrives in N. Y., week days, 10:30 P. M.; SUNDAYS, 9:00 P. M.

Round trip to WEST POINT or NEWBURGH, 75 CTS. SUMMIT MT. BEACON and return, $1.00.

Summer Resorts.

NEW YORK.

Long Island.

MANHATTAN BEACH.

Manhattan Beach Hotel.

T. F. SILLECK, Manager.

The Oriental Hotel,

JOS. P. GREAVES, Manager.

PROSPECT HOUSE

AND COTTAGES.

BAYSHORE, LONG ISLAND.

Select family hotel; receives 400 guests; first-class appointments, 55 minutes from N. Y.; opens June 14th; beautiful location on Great South Bay; opposite Fire Island; all advantages of seashore and country life; representative at hotel every day. Write for circular and terms.

BAYSHORE HOTEL CO., PROPRIETOR.

WALKER HOUSE,

EAST QUOGUE, 100 yards from Shinnecock Bay. Pleasant drives; comfortable rooms; 15 minutes from Quogue Field Club. Still water and surf bathing. WILLARD S. FRENCH, Prop.

AMITY INN,

Amityville, L. I. Delightful location. Large airy rooms. High-class table. Spacious grounds. Entirely renovated. Fishing, boating. Terms reasonable. Henry E. Wells.

CORTLAND HOUSE.

Bay Shore; boating, bathing, fishing, &c.; modern improvements; large grounds; good table; terms reasonable. C. H. Wicks.

Apaucuck Point House, Westhampton, Directly on Great South Bay. Excellent sailing, bathing; modern appointments, electric lights; desirable for families. C. L. RAYNOR.

PECONIC BAY HOUSE

So. Jamesport. Within 20 yards of water on three sides. Send for booklet. Downs Bros.

The Wray Cottages, Shelter Island Heights. 24th season. Shady lawns; excellent driving, boating, bathing, fishing; transients accommodated; homelike. Mrs. E. G. WRAY.

RIVERSIDE HOUSE,

Centre Moriches. Directly facing water, (always cool.) Comfortable rooms. Generous table. Shady grounds. Reasonable. F. K. BOWDITCH.

OCEAN AVE. HOTEL, Patchogue, directly on Great South Bay Electric lights; modern improvements; airy rooms; first-class cuisine; terms reasonable. SANFORD WEEKS.

HOTEL ELMORE, Sayville, L. I., near Gt. South Bay. Modern appointments; boating, bathing, fishing; splendid roads for wheeling; orchestra music twice daily. Wm. C. Spalding.

PINE VIEW HOUSE. EAST QUOGUE, L. I., OPEN June 1. Directly facing Shinnecock Bay. Splendid shade, spacious grounds. Homelike; comfortable. J. LOVING, Prop.

The Hampton, Good Ground, L. I. On Shinnecock Bay. Under new management; excellent table and service; bathing, boating, fishing. Send for circular, E. Williams.

SOUTH BAY HOUSE. Sayville. Sixty feet from water. Boating; fishing; excellent table. C. A. BROWN, Prop.

AMERICAN HOTEL Broadway, Far Rockaway, 3d House from Beach. (Always cool.) Airy rooms; 33d Season. First-class buffet. Terms reasonable. John J. Bushell.

WARNER HOUSE. Blue Point. A few minutes' walk from bay. Home comforts; generous table; reasonable. J. R. WARNER.

SPRINGVILLE HOUSE, Good Ground. Directly facing water; shady grounds; boating. PETER NEHRBASS, Prop., Owner.

GRAND PARK HOTEL, Hewlett's, L. I., Broadway and Rockaway Junction.—Delightful location; airy rooms; first-class table; transients accommodated; terms reasonable. Joseph Fetzer.

MORICHES INN. CENTRE MORICHES. New and handsomely furnished. Latest improvements. Most healthful spot on L. I. Open June 1. N. O. HEDGES, Prop.

Adirondacks.

The Algonquin,

on Lower Saranac Lake,

Adirondack Mountains.

Famed for beauty of environment and excellency of Cuisine. Golf, etc. *For Booklet address* JOHN HARDING, ALGONQUIN, N. Y.

ADIRONDACKS.

THE WAWBEEK and COTTAGES,

ON UPPER SARANAC LAKE,

Open June 25 to Oct. 1.

Indian Carry Golf Links, (9 holes.)

For Booklet, Address

J. BEN HART, Proprietor, Wawbeek, N. Y.

CASCADE LAKE HOUSE

Adirondacks, Cascadeville.

E. M. WESTON, 1123 B'WAY, NEW YORK.

Sullivan County.

KIAMESHA LAKE HOUSE

OPEN FOR SEASON 1902, MAY 30TH.

HEALTHIEST LOCALITY IN THE EAST.

Every amusement. Summer home. No malaria. No humidity. No mosquitoes. Always cool.

Write for beautifully illustrated booklet with 30 photographic views.

FINEST GOLF LINKS IN SULLIVAN COUNTY.

C. M. BARTLETT, Kiamesha, Sullivan Co., N.Y.

THE BON AIR, Roscos, Sull. Co., N. Y. W. J. Thomson, Prop. First-class in every respect; accommodates 100; rooms well appointed; excellent table and service. Write for booklet.

THE KENSINGTON, WHITE LAKE. Accommodates 85. Bath, toilet, and gas. J. B. Reaine, Prop.

Lake George.

PICTURESQUE HULETT'S.

Twenty miles down the lake amid remarkable picturesque surroundings. Golf and all outdoor amusements. Boats and canoes. Booklets. Address Hulett House, Hulett's Landing, N. Y.

THE HILLSIDE.—Hague-on-Lake George; season June to October. John McClanathan, Prop., Hague, N. Y.

Summer Resorts. NEW ENGLAND. Connecticut.

Edgewood Inn

Edgewood Park

Greenwich-on-the-Sound

OPEN FROM JUNE UNTIL NOVEMBER.

Riding, Driving, Yachting and Golf.

HOTEL LOCATED IN PARK OF 250 ACRES, WITH EXTENDED VIEW OF LONG ISLAND SOUND.

NEW BUILDINGS, FIFTY BATHROOMS, AND EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE.

The Inn is supplied with Jersey milk and cream from the hotel farm. Forty minutes from New York, with trains running hourly from Grand Central Station. Address

FRANK F. SHUTE, Manager.

HAWKHURST.

LITCHFIELD, CONN.

High altitude, pure water; no malaria or mosquitoes; home cooking; high-grade service; elevator, sun parlor, golfing; special rates for May and June. Booklet at Schofield's, 1 Madison Av. GEO. H. BROWNE, Mgr.

NEW YORK.

ARDSLEY, N. Y.

THE BELLEVUE,

Now open under entire new management; accommodates 100 guests, and is surrounded by 38 acres of lawn and grove; 600 feet elevation. Easy of access from New York, being one-half hour's ride from 155th Street; fourteen trains daily. No liquors sold. THERON O. WRIGHT, Proprietor.

A SUMMER PARADISE

will help you to decide where to spend your vacation. Send four cents in stamps, J. W. BURDICK, G. P. A., Albany, N. Y.

Catskill Mountains.

THE ACKERLY.

MARGARETVILLE, N. Y., (Catskill Mts.) Popular Summer Resort. Location unsurpassed; beautiful park adjoining; shady lawns, romantic rambles; airy rooms; purest spring water. Terms and booklet apply THOMAS B. HILL.

EUROPA HOUSE. Phoenicia, N. Y. (Catskill Mts.) Finest location; shady lawns; airy rooms; romantic scenery; generous table; amusements; bowling, croquet, tennis; first-class cafe; booklet. J. W. VOSS.

THE PINES. WINDHAM, N. Y. (Capacity, 125.) Delightful location; beautiful shady grounds; spring water; sanitary plumbing; house lighted throughout by gas; terms, $8.00 to $12.00. (Booklet.) W. R. SOPER.

STONYBROOK HOUSE. Palenville, N. Y. Delightfully situated; large, pleasant rooms; spacious grounds; generous table; fresh vegetables; modern improvements; mountain scenery; terms, $7.00 to $10.00. HENRY PETERS, Prop.

HUNTER HOUSE. HUNTER, N.Y. (Catskill Mountains.) Elevation 1,500 ft.; capacity 200; location unsurpassed; (Hebrew cuisine;) gas, sanitary plumbing; café, billiards, bowling. Booklet. M. SPARK.

MAPLE GROVE HOUSE.

PALENVILLE, N. Y. (In the Catskill Mountains.) Finest location. Beautiful, shady lawns. Modern apartments. (Booklet.) Terms, apply PHILO A. PECK.

GRAND VIEW MT. HOUSE. East Windham, N. Y. Finest location. Elevation, 3,000 ft. Home comforts. Refined surroundings. (TEMPERANCE RESORT.) ALFRED J. GALER.

LOCUST GROVE HOUSE,

Arkville, N. Y. (Delightfully situated in large shady grove.) Hot and cold baths; toilet rooms; (rooms en suite.) Booklet. E. KELLY.

MEADOWBROOK FARM, MARGARETVILLE, N.Y. Grand Location. Refined and Homelike; modern improvements; Bath; First-class Cuisine. Terms apply E. F. KERNER.

THE KAATSBURG. Hunter, N. Y. (Catskill Mts.) Delightful location; refined surroundings; modern improvements; high-class cuisine; circular and terms. R. C. ELLIOTT.

SUMMIT HILL HOUSE Catskill, N. Y. OPEN ALL THE YEAR. Rates, $6.00 to $8.00. Write for circular. F. BECKER, Prop.

SUNSIDE FARM. Sunside, Green County. Home comforts; delightfully situated; peerless cuisine; refined surroundings; scenery; fruit; $6.00, $7.00. M. J. RICHTMYER.

Green Lake House Beautifully situated on lake. (Enlarged; refurnished.) Boating. First-class table. J. M. DAY, Box 200, Leeds, N. Y.

Pine Grove House Gayhead, N.Y., (Catskill Mts.) Finest location. (Elevation 1,800 ft.) Beautiful mountain scenery. Shady lawns; generous table. $7, $9. D. Feensy.

Grand View Hotel and Cottages, Hunter, N.Y. (Strictly kosher.) Capacity 200. Modern improvements. Delightful location. Spring water. Terms apply S. R. EPSTEIN.

Rural Retreat, Hensonville, N. Y., (Catskill Mountains.)—Shady lawns, airy rooms, generous table; $7.00, $8.00. O. S. GRIFFIN.

Cairo.

CAIRO, N. Y.

The Ideal Resort of the Catskills. Leading Hotels open for the Summer. MAPLE LAWN, WALTERS HOTEL, THE ROCKWOOD, EVERGREEN GROVE, THE DELLWOOD, HINE HOUSE, GLEN FALLS, THE BECKWITH, ROUND TOP VIEW, CENTRAL VIEW, ROUND TOP FARM.

Glen Falls House 44th season. (Capacity 75.) 2,000 ft. elevation. Extensive pine groves. Mountain streams and waterfalls near house. Piano, organ. Tennis grounds, croquet. Pure spring water. (NO MALARIA.) Perfect drainage. Table supplied from farm and dairy. City references. Information and illustrated booklet. R. B. JOHNSON, CAIRO, N. Y.

MAPLE LAWN.

Accommodates 175. Terms, $7 to $12. Special rate for June. Illustrated Booklet giving full information. A. J. LOCK, Proprietor, Cairo, N. Y.

EVERGREEN GROVE HOUSE Purling, N. Y. (Catskill Mts.) (New management.) Entirely refurnished. Finest location. Amusement balls, shady groves. $7, $10. A. C. Schermerhorn.

THE BECKWITH. Beautifully situated amidst a LARGE PINE GROVE. SPRING WATER. EVERY FLOOR. Bath, toilet rooms, $7.00, $9.00. Z. Beckwith, Purling, N. Y.

Dellwood House PURLING, N.Y. Delightfully situated. Highest elevation. Beautiful shady lawns. (ALWAYS COOL.) Generous table. $7.00, $10.00. A. LENNON.

Stamford.

Maple Rest Stamford, N. Y. (Catskill Mts.) Location unsurpassed; refined surroundings; shady lawns; sanitary improvements; generous table. (BOOKLET.) A. W. L. PARSONS.

UTSANTHIA LAKE HOUSE,

Stamford, N. Y. (Large Farm.) Finest location; peerless cuisine; fishing; $6 to $8; large grounds. DANIEL CRAFT.

Far View House, One of best. Spacious, shady grounds; fireplaces; hot water heat; inducements June & Sept.

Stamford, N.Y. Golf, tennis, &c. Geo. M. Hagar.

Ingleside, Stamford, N. Y. Highest elevation; beautiful grounds; electric lights; modern appointments; superior cuisine; moderate. G. R. MARTIN & SON.

The Westholm. STAMFORD, N. Y. MRS. H. F. PRESTON.

Staten Island.

HOTEL CASTLETON,

STATEN ISLAND, New York City. Now open. Located on an eminence overlooking New York Bay and surrounding country. Every modern convenience; electric light, elevators, wireless telegraphy, etc. Accommodations for 400 guests. Many suites with baths. Cuisine the very best. Three fine golf links. Grand ballroom. Saturday evening hops; 25 minutes from New York City; boats every 15 minutes. GEORGE H. AVERY, Proprietor.

Thousand Islands.

MURRAY HILL ISLE, N. Y.

Under new management. Thoroughly modern. Accommodates 800. All Amusements. For Booklet address [illegible]

Summer Resorts. NEW ENGLAND. Connecticut.

"Hie thee hither for health and happiness."

FENWICK HALL,

Fenwick, Conn.

NOW OPEN.

On Long Island Sound, at the mouth of the Connecticut River. Delightfully cool. Rooms en suite with private bath. Elevator.

SPECIAL FOURTH OF JULY RATE.

Good until Monday, July 7th, $3.00 per day.

SPECIAL RATES TO YOUNG MEN.

J. E. CHATFIELD.

New Hampshire.

Intervale House and Cottages, White Mountains,

INTERVALE, N. H.

Now Open. Unsurpassed views of White Mountain Range and Saco Valley. Spacious grounds for outdoor sports. Hotel perfectly appointed. Many rooms with private baths. Excellent golf links. Special rates for June. For rates and illustrated booklets, address H. S. MUDGETT, Proprietor, Intervale, N. H.

MONADNOCK HOUSE,

White Mountains, Colebrook, N. H.—Delightfully situated in mountainous country; 1,200 feet elevation; fishing and hunting; fine driving, sublime scenery; all natural attractions; house perfectly appointed; steam heat, electric lights, electric bells; excellent cuisine; fine livery attached; terms $7 to $14 per week. Address for circulars, T. G. Rowan & Co., Props.

Lake Sunapee, N. H. BEN MERE INN—OPENS JUNE 20TH. SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET TO S. L. THOMPSON, MANAGER, BEN MERE INN, SUNAPEE, N. H.

The marvelous and mystifying work of nature, Lost River, at North Woodstock, White Mountains, N. H.

Massachusetts.

NEW OCEAN HOUSE,

Swampscott, Mass.

Allen Ainslie, Edward R. Grabow, Proprietors.

WILL OPEN JUNE 14TH.

Greatly enlarged. Forty Private Baths. All the Latest Improvements. Everything New. N. Y. Office, 5 Park Place. Telephone 6050-Cort.

Vermont.

ECHO LAKE HOTEL, TYSON, VT.

Exceptional location, air, and scenery; three lakes, boating, fishing, golf; beautiful walks and drives; first-class livery; moderate rates. Apply Times Bureau; references. D. C. Fenn, Prop.

LAKE ST. CATHERINE HOUSE

On Lake St. Catherine, Wells, Vt.; rates, $10 to $15 a week. Send for illustrated booklet. IRVING WOOD, Prop., Wells, Vt.

In the Heart of the Green Mountains.

LAKE DUNMORE HOUSE And Cottages, Lake Dunmore, Vt.

House remodeled. Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling, tennis. Booklets, &c. CHAS. A. DUNN.

THE CASTLETON, CASTLETON, VT.

Delightful situation in Green Mountains; rates, $1.25 per day; $6 to $8 per week; send for booklet.

FRANKLIN HOUSE, HIGHGATE SPRINGS, VT.

Open June to October. On Lake Champlain. Send for circular. Judson L. Scott, Proprietor.

Rhode Island.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I.—J. G. BURNS, Prop. BURNSIDE HOTEL AND CASINO.

NEW YORK.

Saratoga Springs.

Saratoga. The Grand Union

For Special Terms and Circular address WOOLLEY & GERRANS, Proprietors, Saratoga Springs, New York.

HOTEL American-Adelphi

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River View House—L. T. LeBarre Estate; 150.
Mountain House—Mrs. Theo. Hauser & Son; 100.

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Water Gap Sanitarium—F. Wilson Hurd, M. D.; 60.
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The Swiftwater—Swiftwater, Postoffice; 100.

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Peters House—Mrs. E. E. Peters; 100.
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The Indian Queen Hotel—W. S. Shafer; 150.
Churleigh Inn—Guy C. Griffin; 100.

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Buckhill Falls Inn—Buckhill Falls Co., R. Benson; 100.

An additional mountain train to these resorts will leave New York July 3d, at 2 P. M., making no stops between New York and the Delaware Water Gap. Round trip tickets will be sold July 3d and 4th to all points from Water Gap to Gouldsboro at one fare for the round trip, good to return until July 7th. Resort Bureau, 429 Broadway, New York City.

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IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Builder Buys 198 Broadway—49 and 51 Broad Street Sold—Other Dealings and Auction Sales.

Arthur S. Cox & Co. and L. J. Du Mahaut have sold for Martha H. Andrew, 198 Broadway, a six-story building, between John and Fulton Streets, which was formerly occupied by the Dennison Manufacturing Company, and which was gutted by fire about six months ago. The price paid for the property is $325,000. The buyer is a builder, who will erect on the site a twelve-story office building costing $250,000, from plans by Walter H. Wickes. The dimensions of the lot are 23 by 161.10 by 23.5 by 161.9. Adjoining it on the north, the new six-story building for Hegeman & Co. is in course of construction. It is interesting to note that 198 Broadway has not been transferred since 1822.

E. H. Ludlow & Co. have sold for Matthew H. Beers, to Jefferson M. and L. Napoleon Levy, 49 and 51 Broad Street, east side, between Exchange Place and Beaver Street, a plot of about 4,000 square feet, having a frontage of 50.6 feet and now covered by old four-story buildings.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for Charles Cory the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 313 West Eighty-seventh Street, 17 by 100.5. The buyer will occupy the house.

H. H. Benedict of Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict has bought from the Mohawk Realty Company the nine-story apartment hotel known as the Portland, at 132 and 134 West Forty-seventh Street, 37.6 by 100.5. Amos F. Lamphear and C. J. Sands were the brokers in the transaction. The property was leased recently to Ezra R. Champion for a term of ten years.

The estate of Katherine Keek has sold the two five-story flats 842 and 844 Columbus Avenue, on plot 50 by 75.

It is reported that John P. Leo has sold the new six-story apartment house 470 and 472 West One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, on plot 50 by 99.11.

Charles E. Schuyler & Co. and Frank R. Houghton have sold for Pierrepont E. Grannis to Edward D. Haggerty the three-story dwelling 629 West One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, 50 by 99.11, just east of the Riverside Drive extension.

Lowenfeld & Prager have bought from Owen Martin the double flat 317 East Seventy-eighth Street, 25 by 102.2.

The Germania Life Insurance Company has advanced $140,000 to Elizabeth A. Wilcox in the shape of a building loan on the property, 25 by 98.9, on the north side of Thirty-first Street, 125 feet west of Fifth Avenue.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building salesroom resulted as follows:

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

174 Eighth Avenue, east side, 25 feet 5 inches south of Nineteenth Street, 23.5 by 90, three-story brick and frame buildings; executor's sale, to R. C. Ten Eyck, $20,200

1,879 Second Avenue, southwest corner of Ninety-seventh Street, 25.11 by 75, brick store and tenement; Sheriff's sale of all title and interest of J. H. Cassidy, on April 12, 1902, to H. L. Small..... 10

77 and 79 Suffolk Street, west side, 125 feet south of Delancey Street, 25 by 100, five-story brick tenement, with stores; Sheriff's sale of all title and interest of R. Rosenberg on May 9, 1898, to Edward P. Lamb..... 5,700

68 Carmine Street, south side, 100 feet west of Bedford Street, 14 by 59 by 14.3 by 60, three-story brick tenement, with stores; partition sale, to Schmeidler & Bachrach..... 4,550

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

118 East One Hundred and Second Street, south side, 150 feet west of Lexington Avenue, 25 by 100.11, five-story stone-front flat-house; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, S. A. Isaacs, as executor..... 17,000

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Peter F. Meyer, foreclosure sale, James E. Smith, referee, 311 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, north side, 151.8 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 16.8 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $9,344.

By Peter F. Meyer, foreclosure sale, Phoenix Ingraham, referee, King's Bridge Road, west side, 100.3 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, 219.5 by 239.9 by 213.8 by 264.1, vacant. Due on judgment, $5,253; subject to another mortgage of $25,000 and judgments of $470 and $112.

By Peter F. Meyer, foreclosure sale, Wauhope Lynn, referee, the Hotel Endicott, Columbus Avenue, west side, between Eighty-first and Eighty-second Streets, 204 by 200.11, seven-story building. Due on judgment, $18,872; subject to three other mortgages aggregating $720,000.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Thomas W. Burke, referee, 2,029 Third Avenue, east side, 60.4 feet north of One Hundred and Eleventh Street, five-story stone-front tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $32,327.

By D. F. Ingraham, foreclosure sale, F. W. Jockel, referee, Fourth Avenue, east side, 75.9 feet north of Ninety-seventh Street, 25.2 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $6,950.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, M. A. Lesser, referee, 1,718 Madison Avenue, west side, 21.5 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, 16.6 by 70, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $8,717.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Arthur C. Butts, referee, One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, south side, 421 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 25 by 100.11, five-story stone-front flat-house. Due on judgment, $21,036.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., foreclosure sale, Frank Brookfield, referee, 71 Mercer Street, west side, 126.1 feet north of Broome Street, 24.10 by 99.10, six-story brick store. Due on judgment, $49,283.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, partition sale, Wilber McBride, referee, Lot No. 6, on Map No. 32 in the office of the Register of Westchester County, being on Jerome Avenue, 87.10 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, excepting such portions thereof as have been taken for the widening of Jerome Avenue. Due on judgment, $6,524.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, public auction sale, West Fifty-ninth Street, north side, 100 feet west of West End Avenue, two lots, 25 by 100.5 each, with one-story stable and blacksmith's shop on easterly lot.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, D. P. Ingraham, referee, 2,780 to 2,784 Broadway, northeast corner of One Hundred and Seventh Street, 81.1¾ by 99.1 by 100.11 by 25 by 25.2 by 103.3½, seven-story brick flat, with stores. Due on judgment, $206,672.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 10 and 12 Franklin Street, for a six-story brick tenement, with stores, 46.1 by 86.3 and ST.8; L. O. Shimky of 268 East Broadway, owner; Hornbruner & Straub of 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $45,000.

No. 1,425 Avenue A, for five-story brick lofts, with stable, 26.6 by 92; J. Bohartz, premises, owner; F. Eberling of 97 Seventh Street, architect; cost, $18,000.

Amsterdam Avenue, west side, 25 feet south of One Hundred and Eightieth Street, for a two-story brick store, 25 by 90; N. A. Lawton of 567 West One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, owner; John E. Scharsmith of 477 West One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, architect; cost, $5,000.

Bleecker and Thompson Streets, northeast corner, for a six-story brick tenement, with store, 57.4 by 54; L. Lippman of 70 Elm Street, owner; Bernstein & Bernstein of 111 Broadway, architects; cost, $45,000.

Nos. 505 to 515 West Thirty-second Street, for a two and four story brick factory, 45.4 by 97.8; J. Turb, owner; Rowland & Heinrich of 1,133 Broadway, architects; cost, $32,000.

Morris Park Avenue, southeast corner of Hancock Street, for two-story frame dwellings, each 22 by 52; Charles Knauf of Classon Avenue, owner; E. Eberling of St. Lawrence Avenue, architect; cost, $10,000.

Marion Street, west side, 233 feet south of De Kalb Avenue, for a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 21 by 36; Mura Endelking of Marion and Becker Avenues, owner; William Mapes of White Plains Avenue, architect; cost, $3,500.

Alterations.

No. 147 West Twenty-third Street, to a four-story brick office building, with stora; S. A. Guvina of 12 West One Hnndred and Twenty-sixth Street, owner; P. F. Brogah of 110 East Twenty-third Street, architect; cost, $7,000.

Nos. 550 and 552 West Twenty-fifth Street, to a three-story brick warehouse; F. A. Lawrence, owner; T. B. Robertson of 907 Seventh Avenne, architect; cost, $3,000.

No. 244 Lexington Avenue, to a four-story brick dwelling; C. H. Russells of 129 East Thirty-fourth Street, owner; A. S. Bell of 44 West Forty-fourth Street, architect; cost, $4,000.

No. 55 West Fifty-third Street, to a four-story brick dwellings; W. Warren of Sixth Avenue, West Fifty-first Street, owner; Edwards & Ficken of 10 West Twenty-second Street, architects; cost, $20,000.

Nos. 1,041 and 1,042 Fifth Avenue, to two four-story brick dwellings; L. Warren of Sixth Avenue and Fortieth Street, owner; Warren & Wetmore of 3 East Thirty-third Street, architects; cost, $20,000.

No. 320 Lexington Avenue, to a four-story brick dwelling; J. Daly, owner; J. B. Snook & Son of 261 Broadway, architects; cost, $2,000.

No. 375 Canal Street, to a three-and-a-half-story brick workshop, with store; J. F. Tobin of 369 Canal Street, owner; E. F. Roberts of 33 Sullivan Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

Jackson Street, east side, 275 feet south of Railroad Avenue, to a two-story and-attic frame dwelling, 18 by 24; Erie Kometedt premises, owner; E. Eberling, St. Lawrence Avenue, architect; cost, $500.

Lyman Place, northwest corner of Freeman Street, to a three-story frame store and tenement, 45.8 by 20; Ferdinand Hecht of 1,328 Connwest Avenue, owner; Bronx Architectural Company of 3,307 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $200.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law, as amended, provides that a 25-cent stamp shall be placed on all conveyances where the consideration or value exceeds $2,500 and le under $3,000. Twenty-five cents additional is required for each $500 of consideration over $3,000. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgege, except in rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus $2,500 plus 2,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the trua consideration for all properties over $2,500 in value.

Tuesday, July 1.

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,205, e s, 25x100; William H. Smith and another to Auguste C. Buckmann, (mtg $24,000)..... $1

AV C, s e cor 3d St, 54.3x105, Unionport; Thomas Farry to Thomas J. Kerr and another..... 1

BEEKMAN ST, n e corner of Water St, 50x99.3x irregular; Ashbel P. Fitch, Jr., to Mary K. Stirrett and another..... 40,500

BROADWAY, s w corner of 81st St, 76.5x103.4x76.5x102.3, with 2 ft strip; George E. Ketcham to Joseph Hamershlag..... 1

BROADWAY, 1,179, w s, 25x75.9x26.9x85.9; Sarah R. Wells to Annie F. Leverich, Ch. G..... 1

BROADWAY, 1,214, e s, 26.5x80.10x24.8x90.3; Sarah R. Wells to Annie F. Leverich, ½ part, all title..... 1

BROOME ST, 409, s e corner of Elm St, 26.1x118x26.1x117; Matilda W. Bruce to August Troikman..... 55,000

CHRYSTIE ST, 174, e s, 25x100; Louis Fischer to Maurica Myers, (mtg $15,000) 100

CHRYSTIE ST, 174, e s, 25x100; Maurice Myers to David L. Katz, (mtg $22,750).. 100

COLUMBUS AV, s s, Lots 9 and 10, map of 211 lots, Downing estate, 50x73.11x50.6x81.8; Lizzie Normoyle to Charles Knauf..... 1

CONCORD AV, e s, 100 ft n of St. Mary's St, 62.6x100; Louis F. Doyle, referee, to Albert F. Brugman, executor..... 2,000

DAVIDSON AV, e s, 185 ft n of North St, 17x115; Carrie J. Singhi and another to Joseph C. Overbaugh (mtg $4,200)..... 1

EDGECOMBE Av, 137, w s, 25.3x116x25x112.11; De Witt C. Reid to Martha Lisson, (mtg $27,000)..... 1

LOT 63, map William O. Giles, Kingsbridge; Catherine C. Giles to Marie F. Giles; all liens..... 1

MADISON AV, 1,575, e s, 25x100; Harry M. Goldberg to Selig Citron and others, (mtg $22,000)..... 100

MOTT AV, 553, w s, 25x90; Victor W. Hungerford to Joseph Wiener..... 6,050

NEWELL AV, e s, 125 ft s of Elizabeth St, 25x125, Olinville; Louisa Bauer to Albin Bauer, quitclaim..... 100

PARK AV, 1,384, w s, 25.11x80; Elizabeth C. Clenen and another, executors, to Auguste Goodman and another (mtg $15,000)..... 16,000

PARK AV WEST, w s, 123 ft s of 152d St, 18x87.11x18x80.3; Lavinia T. Choate and another to Edward A. Faulks, (mtg $2,500)..... 1

RIVINGTON ST, 172 and 174, n s, 50x100; Theresa Hirsh, widow, to Sigmund Moses, (mtg $40,000)..... 100

RUTGERS ST, s e corner of Madison St, 22x104.6; Sophie Grossman and another to Benjamin Hepner and another, (mtg $30,000)..... 75,000

ST NICHOLAS PLACE, e s, 375 ft n of 150th St, 50.5x200 to Edgecombe Av; Gertrude B. Miller, widow, to J. C. Lyons Building and Operating Company, (mtg $15,000)..... 100

STERLING (or Addison) ROAD, w s, 62 ft s of Crescent Av, 25x100; Mary V. Sheridan to Patrick McCabe..... 600

WALES AV, e s, 208.4 ft s of 149th St, 16.8x100; Frederica Marks to Theresa Morgan..... 1

WALES AV, s w corner of St. Mary's St, runs w 127 x s e 150.6 to Wales Av x n 80.9; Robbins Av, s e corner of St. Joseph St., e 62.3x142.2x102.1x100; Louis F. Boyle, referee, to Albert F. Bingman and another, executors..... 4,800

2D AV, 1,327, s w corner of 70th St, 25.3x80; Hendet Issacs to Harris Gordon, (mtg $23,000)..... 28,000

2D AV, 526, e s, 25x100; Charles Gunther to Jonas Well and another, (R S $7.50, mtg $17,500)..... 1

2D ST, 120 East, 24.8x121.11; Rosa Hertz to Benjamin Harris and another, (R S $6.50, mtg $35,000)..... 1

4TH ST, w s, 57.7 ft s of Jones St, 44.10x73.1x43x65.1; Lizzie S. Stocker to Edna S. Latimer, (mtg $11,000)..... 1

4TH ST, 283 and 285 East, 40.6x96.2; Davis Rosenkrantz to Bernard Sherer, (mtg $68,000)..... 100

5TH AV, w s, 25 ft s of 30th St, 24.7x125; Anpie F. Leverich to Sarah R. Wells, ½ part, all title..... 1

5TH ST, 139 East, 23x97; Max Kotzen to Rachel Shapiro (mtg $26,600, R S 25 cents)..... 1

6TH AV, s w corner of 49th St, 25x100; Annie F. Leverich to Sarah R. Wells, ½ part, all title..... 1

8TH AV, 526, e s, 24.8x100; Catharins Abel, executrix, to Charlotte A. Mount and another, joint tenants, (mtg $4,000). 42,000

8TH AV, 526, e s, 24.8x100; Catharine Abel, widow, and Charlotte A. Mount and another, joint tenants, (mtg $4,000) 42,000

8TH AV, 526, e s, 24.8x100; Louise Winkler to Charlotte M. Mount and another, joint tenants..... 1

8TH ST, s s, 308.4 ft e of Av B, 10.10x97.6; Herman Moeller to Jacob Bier (mtg $11,350)..... 100

9TH ST, 745 East, 25x02.3; Leopold Kaufman to Jonas Well and another, (mtg $28,000)..... 1

15TH ST, 410 and 412 West, 37.8x103.3; Mary H. Sharpsteen to Van Norden Trust Company, as trustee..... 6,500

17TH ST, n s, 443.8 ft w of 6th Av, 21.8 x99; Clara Green and others to Edward M. Townsend and another..... 14,000

26TH ST, 211 West, 24.4x98.9; John Benz to Frederike Benz, all liens..... 1

28TH ST, s s, 475 ft w of 6th Av, 25x98.9; Benjamin Stern to Caroline Stern, ¼ part..... 1

31ST ST, 122 West, 20x123.6x20.5x119.5; William N. Heard to Muhicipal Realty Corporation (mtg $22,000; R S $2)..... 1

215T ST, n s, 200 ft w of 8th Av, 20x98.9; Elizabetb W. Becker to the Stuyvesant Real Estate Company, (R S $11.25)..... 100

32D ST, 14 East, 21.10x98.9; Arthur W. Sanders to William F. Havemeyer (mtg $30,000)..... 1

32D ST, 14 East, 21.10x98.9; Frances A. B. Ward, widow, to Arthur W. Saunders.. 100

33D ST, 318 West, 18.9x98.9; Carrie M. McAdam, individually and as executrix, to the Stuyvesant Real Estate Company, (mtg $12,000)..... 22,000

38TH ST, 329 West, 25x98.9; Benjamin Stern to Joseph Manheimer..... 1

38TH ST, 329 West, 25x98.9; Joseph Manheimer to Benjamin Stern and wife, tenants in common..... 1

39TH ST, 102 East, 21x98.9; Henry Sisbocker to Elizabeth Green and others, (mtg $6,000)..... 9,800

40TH ST, s s, 220.10 ft e of 8th Av, 20.10x98.9; Phebe J. McAdam to Harris Mandelhaum and another, (R S $4, mtg $7,000)..... 100

41ST ST, n e s, 250 ft e of 9th Av, 50x98.9; Morris Weinstein to Selig Littman and another, (mtg $24,000)..... 100

41ST ST, 12 East, 20.10x101.11x20.10x102.6; Harriet Suydam to Isidore Jackson and another, (mtg $50,000)..... 100

43D ST, 3 East, 20x100.5; Julia Richard to William W. Van Valzah..... 1

47TH ST, 132 and 134 West, 37.6x100.5; Mohawk Realty Company to Marie N. Benedict, (mtg $140,000)..... 218,000

51ST ST, s s, 25 ft w of Park Av, 25x100.5; William W. Brokaw to Rollin C. Newton and others..... 1

51ST ST, 250 East, 20x100.5; Charles Gunther to Jonas Well and another, (R S $1.25, mtg $6,000)..... 1

52D ST, 307 West, 16.8x100.5; Andrew Hendon and others to Charles F. Myers..... 11,500

53D ST, 200 and 202 West, 34x50.5; Henry Hartman and others to Amos F. Eno, (mtg $30,000)..... 100

54TH ST, 20 East, 20x100.5; Louise C. McCreery to George F. Miller, (mtg $60,000 and taxes)..... 1

55TH ST, 123 East, 18.9x100.9; George M. Welch and another to Alice T. Coudert..... 25,000

56TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of Lexington Av, 20x100.5; J. Seaver Page to Cheston Simmons..... 1

59TH ST, n s, 165 ft w of Lexington Av, 16.8x100.5; Catherine Brett to J. Waldron Gillespie, (mtg $11,500)..... 1

61ST ST, 53 East, 18.9x100.9; Joanna M. Kelly to Real Estata Security Company, (mtg $7,500)..... 1

65TH ST, 146 and 148 West, 38x100.5; Mary H. Sharpsteen to Van Norden Trust Company, as trustee..... 1

72D ST, 228 West, 25x102.2; M. J. Keogh to Isidore Bernsheim, (mtg $60,000)..... 100

73D ST, n s, 231.9 ft e of Park Av, 51.3x102.2; Mary F. Batts to Grosvenor Atterbury and another..... 100

74TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 25x93; George J. Droste to Lucy S. Scribner.. 7,500

79TH ST, 150 East, 16x68; Henry Kelins to Joseph I. Green, (mtg $11,000)..... 1

80TH ST, n s, 156.2 ft w of Avenue A, 18.2x102.2; Christian Westermann to Henry Ronnermann, (mtg $5,000)..... 1

80TH ST, 211 East, 25x102.2; Morris Kuttner to Robert Bader, ½ part, (mtg $16,000)..... 1

80TH ST, 211 East, 25x102.2; Harrietta Fibel and others, executors, to Robert Rader, (mtg $16,000)..... 10,175

86TH ST, n s, 162.9 ft w of Madison Av, 25x100.8; The Continental Real Estate Holding Company to Gertrude B. Miller, (mtg $62,000)..... 100

88TH ST, 116 East, 25x100; Terence Smith to Lee G. Lawrence, (mtg $7,000). 1

92D ST, n s, 217 ft e of 4th Av, 32.11x100.11x33x100.11; Bendet Isaacs and another, executors, to Jacob Newberger, (mtg $20,000)..... 24,500

96TH ST, n e, 141 ft e of Columbus Av, 21x100.11; Mary H. Sharpsteen to Van Norden Trust Company, as trustee..... 1

96TH ST, n s, 204 ft e of Columbus Av, 21.6x100.11; Mary H. Sharpsteen to Van Norden Trust Company, as trustee..... 1

97TH ST, 68 West, 19x100.11; Mary H. Sharpsteen to Van Norden Trust Company, as trustee..... 1

115TH ST, n s, 275 ft w of Lenox Av, 100½ block; Archibald D. Russell to Louis Cohen..... 1

117TH ST, s s, 456.2 ft s of Pleasant Av, 16.10x100.11; Wilhelm E. Nachtigall to Katie Nachtigall, (mtg $300.) all titla... 1

118TH ST, 535 East, 20.8x100.11; Paul M. Crandell, referee, to Louis Taven, (mtg $6,000)..... 2,900

120TH ST, 109 West, 20x100.11; Eduardo H. Gato to Emanuel S. Chappelle, (R S $8.75)..... 20,000

122D ST, s s, 183.8 ft e of 8th Av, 33.8x100.11; Herman Raabe and another to Lizzie Hadermann, (mtg $30,000, R S $1.50)..... 100

122D ST, s s, 150 ft e of 8th Av, 33.8x100.11; Herman Raabe and another to George J. Miltenberger, (R S $1.50, mtg $30,000)..... 100

124TH ST, n e, 150 ft e of 1st Av, 25x100.11; William J. Quinlan to Charles R. Farnolo, (mtg $9,600)..... 15,000

125TH ST, 885 East, 25x100; Alice L. Ogden to John G. Boblin, (mtg $10,500, R S 50c)..... 1

163D ST, n w corner of Forest Av, 27.6x67.5; Elizabeth C. Riker to James T. Barry, (mtg $18,400, R S $1.75)..... 1

180TH ST, s s, 99.9 ft w of Southern Boulevard, 50x100; Sigmund Kraus to Frederick J. Maidhof, (R S 25 cents)..... 1

Recorded Leases.

6TH AV, 806; Austin Finegan, as agent, to Myer Potts, 4 years 9 months..... $1,800

8TH AV, 330; H. Archibald Pell to Sarab Holtz, 3 years..... 1,800

8TH ST, 60 West; executors of James Cunningham to George Kant, 3 years.. 672

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent, unless otherwise specified.

ACHENBACH, George, to Mutual Life Insurance Company; Amsterdam Av, s w corner of 100th St, due Aug. 1, 1903, 4 per cent..... $40,000

AMEND, Theresa M., to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 343 East 86th St, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 12,000

AST, Charles, to Lambert Suydam; 3d Av, e s, 225 ft n of 171st St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 25,000

ATTERBURY, Grosvenor, and another to Henry A. C. Taylor; 73d St, n s, 231.9 ft e of Park Av, 2 years, 4½ per cent.. 50,000

BADER, Robert, to Morris Kuttner; 80th St, 211 East, due May 14, 1906, 6 per cent..... 2,850

BAINES, Hannah E., and another to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 45th St, 12 East, due Aug. 1, 1903, 4 per cent..... 30,000

JEFFETT, Edward, to Newman Cowen; 150 East Broadway, 5 years..... 19,000

BOHLIN, John G., to Alice L. Ogden; 135th St, 865 East, prior mtg $10,500, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 1,150

BURTON, Sidney J., to Hudson P. Rose; Lot 363, Block K, amended map of Hudson P. Rose, prior mtg $2,000, due June 1, 1906..... 500

CAMPBELL, William J., to Andrew Devlin; 44th St, 422 West, 3 yeers, 6 per cent., gold..... 5,000

CHAPPELLE, Emanuel S., to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 120th St, 109 West, 2 years, 4 per cent..... 5,000

COHEN, Gabriel, to Randolph Guggenheimer; Orchard St, e s, 150.5 ft n of Rivington St, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 19,000

COHEN, Louis, to Archibald D. Russell; 115th St, n s, 275 ft w of Lenox Av, 1 year, 4 per cent., gold..... 38,000

COUDERT, Alice T., to Matilde R. de Gonzalez; 55th St, 123 East, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 15,000

FRIEDHOFF, John P., to Irving Savings Institution; 3d Av, n e corner of 117th St or Tremont Av, prior mtg $50,000, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 10,000

GARDNER, Caroline, to the Greenwich Savings Bank; 92d St, n s, 173 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 5 years, 4 per cent.... 9,000

GERLACH, Mary, to the East River Sevings Institution; 142d St, 155 and 157 West, 2 mtgs, 5 years, 4 per cent., each. 15,000

HAMERSHLAG, Joseph, to George C. Ketcham; Broadway, n w cornsr of 81st St, 3 years, 4½ per cent., gold..... 100,000

HARRIS, Benjamin, and another to Rosa Hertz; 2d St, 120, prior mtg ..... Installments, about 1½ years, 6 per cent.. 7,500

HEPNER, Harris, and another, to Sophie Grossman and another; Rutgers St, s e cor. Madison St, 6 years, 6 per cent.. 11,500

HEPNER, Harris, and another, to Sophie Grossman and another; Rutgers St, s e cor, Madison St, prior mtg $61,500, 3 months, 6 per cent..... 2,000

HOFFMANN, Melchoir, to the American Missionary Association; 129 East 4th St, due June 1, 1905, 4 per cent..... 13,000

HOUPT, Missouria B., and another to Cbauncey B. Grabam; Madison Av, n e corner of 95th St, 6 months, notes..... 8,000

JACKSON, Isidore, and another to John R. Bingham; 41st St, 12 East, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 50,000

KAUFMANN, Leopold, to Gertrude R. De Chszelles; 10th St, s s, 100 ft w of 2d Av, to Stuyvesant St, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 28,000

KNAUF, Charles, to Letitia M. Clarke; Columbus Av, s s, 215.9 ft w of Bronxdale Av, 3 years, 6 per cent., gold..... 1,700

KNAUF, Charles, to Sadie B. Clocke; Columbus Av, s s, 180.9 ft w of Bronxdale Av, 3 years, gold..... 1,700

LISSON, Martha, to De Witt C. Reid; Edgecombe Av, 137, installments, 6 per cent..... 11,000

LOCKWOOD, Harriet E., to William C. Malos; 188th St, s e corner of Park Av, 3 months, 6 per cent..... 500

LUNZ, Robert, to the Franklin Savings Bank; 716 East 136th St, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 10,000

MANDELBAUM, Harris, and another to Bertha Guttenberg; 40th St, 254 West, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 5,000

McCABE, Patrick, to Mary V. Sheridan; Fladston Road, w s, 62 ft s of Faraday Av, 5 years..... 350

MERZ, George, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Avenue B, 285, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 5,000

MILLER, George F., to Louise C. McCreery; 54th St, 20 East, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 60,000

MOSES, Sigmund, to Irving Savings Institution; Rivington St, 172 and 174, 3 years, 4½ per cent st., s s, 308.4 ft e of Av B, 10.10x97.6; Herman Moeller to Jacob Bier (mtg $11,350)..... 10,000

MOSES, Sigmund, to Theresa Hirsh; Rivington St, 172 and 174, prior mtg $50,000, 10 years, 6 per cent..... 21,000

MYERS, Charles F., to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 52d St, n s, 116.8 ft w of 8th Av, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 6,500

MYERS, Maurice, to Louis Fischer; Chrystie St, 174, prior mtg $15,000, 5 years, 6 per cent..... 7,750

OESTREICHER, Herman, to Gustave Cerf, 8th Av, 250, demand, 6 per cent..... 3,000

PERLHEFTER, John R., to Sarah L. Horn; 3d Av, or Boston Road, 2,765, 5 years, gold..... 18,000

PERLHEFFER, John R., to Sarah L. Horn; 3d Av, or Boston Road, 2,765, 2 years, 6 per cent., gold..... 1,000

PFENNING, Arnold, to William Kirschhof; 43rd St, 114 and 116 West, 2 years, 6 per cent., (two mortgages)..... 4,000

POWERS, David E., to the Park Mortgage Company; Jansen Av, n s, 594.1 ft w of Terrace View Av, 3 years..... 2,100

REAL ESTATE SECURITY COMPANY to Joanna M. Kelly; 61st St, 53 East, prior mtg $75,000, 1 year..... 22,500

REICHE, Charles L., to Meta Sethmann; 40th St, s s, 150 ft e of 10th Av, 5 years..... 2,000

ROGERS, Susan L. R., to Emily De S. Clinton; 78th St, s s, 183.0 ft s of Madison Av, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 16,000

RONNERMANN, Henry, to Christian H. Westermann; 80th St, n s, 166.2 ft w of Avenue A, 2 years..... 1,500

ROSENTHAL, Harris, to Annia Pearl; East Broadway, 140, 5 years, 4 per cent. 16,000

RUSK, Mary, to The East River Savings Institution; 35th St, 108 West, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 10,000

SAUNDERS, Arthur W., to Dry Dock Savings Institution; 32d St, s s, 160.2 ft w of Madison Av, 3 years, 4 per cent. 30,000

SCHMITT, Lena, to James Carlew; Broadway, w s, 230 ft e from e e corner of land of Edward Binsse, runs n w 500x s w 110x s w 325x s e 523 to old Albany Post Road x irregular, contains 8.330 acres; Broadway or Highland Turnpike, at n e corner of land of John J. Hart, runs n 380 to land of George F. Coddington x w 20 to old Albany Post Road x s 356x e 80 to beginning, prior mtg $25,000, due April 18, 1903, 6 per cent.. 16,000

SIMMONS, Cheston, to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 56th St, 121 East, 2 years, 4 per cent..... 20,000

SPIELBERGER, Leonor, and another to Samuel Kraus; 636 5th St, s s, 188.11 ft w of Avenue C, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 4,000

SPRING, Amasa, to Kata B. Murray; 29th St, e w s, 137.9 ft w of 8th Av, leasehold, 3 years, 5½ per cent..... 2,500

SPRING, Amasa, to Kata B. Murray; 29th St, e w s, 118.9 ft n w of 8th Av, leasehold, 3 years, 5½ per cent..... 2,500

STARKETT, Mary E., to and another, the Seamen's Bank for Savings; Water St, 227 and 229, n e corner of Beekman St, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 34,000

STEFFENS, Christian H. D., to Peter Helfst; Charles St, s s, 25 ft w of Greenwich Av, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 6,000

T. H. SIMONSON & SON CO. to the Irving Savings Institution; 1st Av, n e corner of 100th St, to Harlem River to 101st St, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 175,000

TIMONEY, Ellen, to Charles Connor; 114th St, n e, 214 ft w of 3d Av, prior mtg $12,000, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 1,000

TRELEMMAS, August, to Matilda W. Bruce; 409 Broome St, s e corner of Elm St, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 45,000

TROOD, Morris, to Sophia Trood; 69 West 115th St, demand, 6 per cent..... 6,000

URSTADT, William, to Isaac Butler; 7th St, s s, corner of Avenue D, Kleinport, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 3,200

WAHLIG, Eugenia G., to Hugo Jaburg; 135th St, 825 East, 3 years..... ..

WEINSTEIN, Julius, to Emma J. Murray; 10th St, 141 and 143 West, due Feb. 1, 1903, 6 per cent..... 16,000

WILCOX, Elizabeth A., to the Germania Life Insurance Company; 31st St, n s, 125 ft w of 5th Av, due Aug. 1, 1907, 6 per cent..... 140,000

ZERLAN, Mary C., and another to Philip L. Schell and another, executors; Lenox Av, 334, 5 years..... 10,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BARRY, James T., to Eliza C. Riker.... $2,300

BENEDICT, Sarah S., and another, trustees, to John T. Dresgan and another, executors and trustees..... 7,200

BERG, Jacob, to Henry G. Peters..... Nom.

CAMPBELL, Nathaniel A., to Selena M. Campbell..... 2,300

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK to Sarah J. Fitzpatric..... 9,000

FINN, William E., to Joseph Wolf..... Nom.

FLANAGAN, William L., as Managing Director, to Patrick J. Tighe..... 5,000

GIFFORD, Albert W., to Richard Davies. 1,300

HERTZ, Rosa, to Joseph L. Buttenwieser. 100

HEYMAN, George, executor, to Excelsior Widow and Orphan Benevolent Society. 5,000

KUTTNER, Morris, to Henrietta Fabel et al, ½ part..... 1,425

LOGAN, Edgar, trustee, to Emilie L. Logan..... 10,000

NORTON, Theresé, to Heyman Harris.... 1,100

OTTINGER, Max, and another to Marie E. Jacobson..... Nom.

SCHEER, Benjamin, to Jacob Scheer.... 11,000

STEVENS, Edwin A., and others, executors and trustees, to Richard Stevens, guardian..... 7,078

THE LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURance Company to George W. Murray... 28,500

THE LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURance Company to the House of Rest for Consumptives..... 50,000

THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE Company to Excelsior Savings Bank.... 55,000

WELLINGS, Joseph G., to Alexander J. Smith..... 1

Lis Pendens.

BRYANT ST, e s, 70 ft s of 179th St, 20x85, rear of; City of New York against Russell Sage, (violation of building laws;) attorney, G. L. Rives.

DELANCEY ST, 148; David Zimmerman against Gittel Smith, (action to forclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, M. Cukor.

OAK and New Chambers Sts, e s corner, 25.7x 37.9x irregular; 24 Av, w s, 27.2 ft s of 86th St, 25x80, and 34 and 38 Madison St; Stephen F. Leahy against Henry Campbell and another, (action to recover judgment;) attorney, T. C. Byrnes.

3D AV, 894; Manhattan Railway Company against Richard P. Lydon and another, (action to acquire title, &c.;) ottorney, C. A. Gardiner.

3D AV, e s, 43.11 ft e of 45th St, 18.6x80; Minnie P. C. Blossom against Auguste Goodman and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Blair & Rudd.

3D AV, e s, 25.1 ft e of 45th St, 18.10x80; Minnie P. C. Blossom against Mary Timbie and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Blair & Rudd.

12TH ST, s s, 122 ft e of 2d Av, 66x103.3, leasehold; M. Charles Foley against Lucy Mulry, (action to establish lien;) attorney, M. C. Foley.

51ST ST, 226 East; the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, trustees, against Louisa Sohn and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Turner, Roulston & Horan.

76TH ST, 32 West; 211 and 213 Park Row, and 10 and 12 Old Slip; Julia P. Carr against Arthur W. Guilbert, (notice of attachment;) attorney, G. W. Carr.

Mechanics' Liens.

54TH ST, 558 West; Alfred P. Moran against John Rothenhauser, owner; Theis & Seager contractors..... 35

70TH ST, 120 West; McBride & Co. against Charles C. Edcy, owner; Arthur A. Hodges, contractor..... 248

91ST ST, 154 to 160 East; M. McGrath & Co. against John Doe, owner; T. Collins Noone & Co., contractors..... 454

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, UNDER CHAPTER 78, LAWS OF 1909.

BLEECKER and Thompson Sts, n e corner, 57.3x100; Harris Mandelbaum and Fisher Lewins with Israel Lippmann.... $35,000

MADISON AV and 99th St, s w corner, 100.11x120; Atlantic Dock Company with Mayer Hoffman and Theodore Ellender... 53,000

107TH ST, 141 and 143 West; Emilie J. Murray with Julius Weinstein..... 16,000

31ST ST, n s, 125 ft w of 5th Av, 25x98.9x irregular; Germania Life Insurance Company with Elizabeth A. Wilcox..... 140,000

Satisfied Mechanics' Lien.

47TH ST, 132 and 134 West; Cosmopolitan Range Company against Mohawk Realty Company, Nov. 16, 1901..... $474

BUSINES

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 1.—The following companies were incorporated to-day:

Albany Union Warehouse Company, Albany; capital, $30,000. Directors—R. D. Russell, Morris Casey, Charles A. Tournier, Albany.

Buffalo Milk Company; capital, $3,000,000. Directors—F. B. Dale, H. E. Kingman, C. V. Kip, New York; C. J. Rich, Cattaraugus.

W. A. Cullen Construction Company, New York; capital, $100,000. Directors—W. A. Cullen, Newark, N. J.; H. P. Davis, Brooklyn; H. C. Adams, New York.

Automatic Catering Machine Company, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—Max Drey, Morris Borsodi, New York; J. J. Long, Brooklyn.

Toch Realty Company, New York; capital, $30,000. Directors—H. M. Toch, Maximilian Toch, Frank Toch, New York.

University Heights Land Company, Syracuse; capital, $100,000. Directors—J. T. Shea, W. T. Rafferty, D. R. Cobb, Syracuse.

Aristypho Company, New York, tobacco and cigars; capital, $1,000. Directors—C. H. Naylor, S. W. Eells, R. A. Stewart, New York.

Hill Queen Company, Utica, real estate; capital, $150,000. Directors—W. M. Griffith, J. S. Sherman, Thomas Wheeler, Utica.

Zema Cura Company, New York, alkalies and chemicals; capital, $100,000. Directors—Minnis M. Harris, New York; B. B. Hampton, Montclair, N. J.; F. T. Lovejoy, Pittsburg.

Dresser, Smith & Co., New York, brokerage; capital, $150,000. Directors, G. W. Dresser, New York; W. E. Smith, Baltimore, Md.; H. T. Woods, Brooklyn.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars — Wednesday, July 2.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

1—Macy vs. Macy.
2—Fitzgerald vs. Fitzgerald.
3—Bergen vs. Peirson.
4—Kelly vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
5—Wells vs. same.
6—Fiebter vs. Brennecke.
7—Shipman vs. Bell.
8—C. H. Diamond Co. vs. Haberle.
9—La Boyteaukt vs. Roosevelt.
10—Shrady vs. Van Kirk.
11—Phelps vs. Bevl.
12—Knopp vs. Bonsall.
13—In re Muldoon-Caterson Granite Co.
14—Stein vs. Lynde.
15—In re Tarrant & Co.
16—Johns vs. Tarrant & Co.
17—In re Becker.
18—Phillips vs. Philips.
19—Jetter vs. Behrens.
20—Young vs. Wilmot.
21—Bergman vs. Bergman.
22—Perisil vs. Kane.
23—White vs. Major.
24—Ferguson vs. Low.
25—Mut. Life Ins. Co. vs. Talcott.
26—Tyng vs. Thain.
27—Cox vs. Meloy.
28—Keck vs. Metzler.
29—Aspinwall vs. Metzler.
30—Christie vs. N. Y. Telephone Co.
31—Aspinwall vs. Aspinwall.
32—Carn vs. Stern.
33—In re Selligman.
34—Harnes vs. Hogan.
35—Taussig vs. Hoffman House Beth Co.
36—Zenettini vs. Zenettini.
37—Young vs. Young.
38—Hamilton Nat. Bank vs. Rogers.
39—Fruitnight vs. Arnheim.
40—Werner vs. Werner.
41—Cranwell vs. Stewart.
42—Robertson vs. Mayor, &c.
43—Andrews vs. same.
44—Baker vs. same.
45—Home for Incurables vs. same.
46—Richards vs. same.
47—Dougherty vs. same.
48—In re Lafayette Av.
49—In re Lemb.
50—Schwartz vs. Squlard.
51—In re 164th St.
52—People, &c., vs. Merritt.
53—Same vs. Board of Health.
54—J. Matthews Co. vs. Cullnan.
55—Eason vs. Horst.
56—Heywood Brothers vs. N. Y. Wrecking Co.
57—Spencer vs. Huntington.
58—Vlasto vs. Vareploules.
59—McNemara vs. Willcox.
60—Colgate vs. Craig.
61—King vs. Langley.
62—Rablnowitz vs.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII. and XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Held on ground floor in County Court House—Thomas, S.—Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Nicholas Christy,	Jasper Van Vleck,
Margaret L. Groat,	Enoch Vreeland,
Maria Blanke,	Louisa Metcalfe,
Hugh Mulroy,	Randolph W. Townsend.
Harmon D. Hull,	At 11 A. M.
Theodor Munnecke,	Peter E. Reilly.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—McCarthy, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in Trial Term, Part IV. Room, Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10:30 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., and V.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Pleadings at 10:30 A. M. Motions must be noticed for 10:30 and brought to a hearing immediately after the pleadings are finished. The calendar for the day will be called at 11 A. M.—Foster, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Smyth for the People.

1—Charles W. Johnson.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Bates vs. Holbrook—William G. Choate, Briggs vs. Redfield—James D. Arnold, United States Savings Bank vs. Brooks—Abraham Hershfield.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—Wieland vs. Wieland and Wilbur McBride.

CITY COURT—McCarthy, J.—Sametz vs. Hart—Theodore M. Roche.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department. Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term. Adjourned.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Trials. Adjourned.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Motions—Gaynor, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.

COUNTY COURT—Parts I. and II. Adjourned.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Church, S.

The will of August Mackmull.

The accounting of Theodora Drier, Sarah S. Perry, Thomas Warren, Margaret J. Fisk, James Sullivan, Christine Fohlman, John Williams, Alice Pattison, and Peter J. Kelly.

The estate of James T. Benton.

The transfer tax of Fanny M. A. Pickslay, Sarah Turner, Mortimer A. Randel, Kate Ryan, Edward H. Kellogg, John Holler, Mary M. Ahrens, Richard Laurer, Phillip Fitzsimmons, Caroline Dessow, Wyckoff A. Laurence, and William J. Donglass.

Contested calendar at 10:30 o'clock.—No. 62—The accounting of Martin W. Murphy. No. 84—The accounting of George McHugh.

Referees Appointed—Kings County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Gaynor, J.—O'Conor vs. McLaughlin—Wm. H. Greene, to sell. Hover vs. Burger—Delancey F. Nichols, to compute. Bearne vs. Jaeger—George W. McKeegan, to compute. Ljungstrandt vs. William Hasken Company—John E. Van Noestrand, to hear and determine. In re Wittich—Eugene V. Brewster, to inquire.

Referees' Notices.

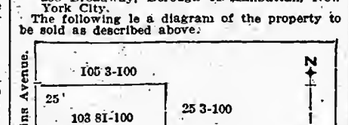
NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—HENRY H. JACKSON, Plaintiff, against PETER O'ROURKE and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date 29th day of May, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the second day of July, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Samuel Goldsticker, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, County of New York, and Borough of Manhattan, and more particularly bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Fourth Avenue, distant seventy-five feet nine inches northerly from the northeasterly corner of Fourth Avenue and Ninety-seventh Street, and running thence easterly and parallel with Ninety-seventh Street one hundred feet; thence northerly and parallel with Fourth Avenue twenty-five feet two inches to the centre line of the block between Ninety-seventh and Ninety-eighth Streets; thence westerly along said centre line one hundred feet to the easterly side of Fourth Avenue, and thence southerly along the easterly side of Fourth Avenue twenty-five feet two inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, June 6th, 1902.

FREDERICK WM. JOCKEL, Referee.

STEPHEN H. JACKSON, Attorney for Plaintiff, 106 Lexington Ave., New York City, Borough of Manhattan.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $6,950 56-100 dollars, with interest thereon from fifteenth day of May, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to $188.53, with interest from May 29th, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $31.10 and interest.—Dated New York, June 6th, 1902.

FREDERICK WM. JOCKEL, Referee.

je6-2w3wM&Th4jy2

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—FLORENCE E. VAN FLEET, plaintiff, against PATRICK GARRY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of the judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in this action, dated June 6th, 1902, the undersigned, the referee named therein, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate (Exchange) Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, City and County of New York, on July 10th, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon thereof, by John S. Mapes, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein thus described:

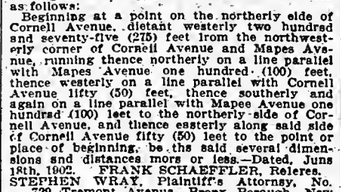
All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of the Bronx, in the City, County, and State of New York, (and formerly in the Town of Westchester,) known and designated by the numbers (237) Two Hundred and Thirty-seven and (238) Two Hundred and Thirty-eight, on a map entitled "Map of Building Lots Belonging to William A. Mapes, and Henry C. Mapes, near Westchester Village, Westchester County, N. Y.," made by Garret J. Byrne, surveyor, dated October 1st, 1872, and filed in the office of the Register of said County of Westchester, November 16th, 1872, which said lots, taken together, according to said map, are bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Cornell Avenue, distant seventy-two hundred and seventy-five (275) feet from the northwesterly corner of Cornell Avenue and Mapes Avenue, running thence northerly on a line parallel with Mapes Avenue one hundred (100) feet, thence westerly on a line parallel with Cornell Avenue fifty (50) feet, thence southerly and again on a line parallel with Mapes Avenue one hundred (100) feet to the northerly side of Cornell Avenue, and thence easterly along said side of Cornell Avenue fifty (50) feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions and distances more or less.—Dated, June 18th, 1902. FRANK SCHAEFFLER, Referee.

STEPHEN MURRAY, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 729 Tremont Avenue, Bronx Borough, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; it has no street number:

Cornell Avenue.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which this property is to be sold is $739.20, with interest from June 6th, 1902, with costs and allowance amounting to $109.79 and interest from June 6th, 1902, and with expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the Referee is $104.23 and interest.

FRANK SCHAEFFLER, Referee.

je18-2aw3w&Jy10.

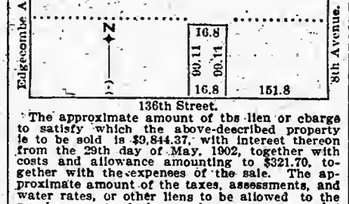
NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—MARY J. CONNOLLY, plaintiff, against MARY E. MERRY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 4th day of June, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 2d day of July, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northerly line of West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street distant one hundred and fifty-ons (151) feet eight (8) inches westerly from the northwesterly corner of said West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street and Eighth Avenue; running thence northerly parallel with said Eighth Avenue through a party wall so far as the same extends ninety-nine (99) feet eleven (11) inches, to the middle line of the block; thence westerly and along said middle line of the block sixteen (16) feet eight (8) inches; thence southerly, again parallel with said Eighth Avenue, and through another party wall so far as the same extends ninety-nine (99) feet eleven (11) inches, to the said northerly side of West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street; and thence easterly and along said northerly side of West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street sixteen (16) feet eight (8) inches, to the point or place of beginning, and known as and by the street number 311 West 136th Street in the City of New York.—Dated New York, June 9th, 1902. JAMES E. SMITH, Referee.

CHRISTIAN ZABRISKIE, Attorney for Plaintiff, 393 Canal St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 311 West 136th Street.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is one thousand one hundred nine and 72-100 dollars, ($1,109.72,) with interest thereon from the 29th day of May, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to one hundred forty-five and 87-100 dollars, with interest from June 10, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is five hundred fifty-eight and 72-100 dollars and interest.—Dated New York, June 13, 1902.

ALEXANDER U. ZINKE, Referee.

je16-2aw3wM&W&Jy3

Surrogate Notices.

HANNAN, or HANNON, MARY E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY E. HANNAN, or HANNON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of James F. Higgins, No. 263 West 34th Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 2d day of December next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of May, 1902. JAMES J. HANNAN, Administrator. JAS. F. HIGGINS, Attorney for Administrator, 263 West 34th St., Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.

my28-1aw0mW

WARD, CATHERINE M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CATHERINE WARD, sometimes called CATHARINE M. WARD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 116 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of February, 1902. JOSEPH P. O'NEILL, CECILIA G. WARD, Executors. HENRY E. KLUGH, Attorney for Executors, 116 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. f4-1aw6mW

MORAN, EDWARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD MORAN, late of the County of New York, (artist,) deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business at the office of Alex. Thain, No. 88 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of March, 1902. J. LEE MORRILL, M. D., Executor. ALEX. THAIN, Atty. for Executor.

Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—THE WASHINGTON LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiff, against JOSEPH A. STOLL and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the first day of November, 1901, and duly entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on that day, and of an order bearing date the 24th day of January, 1902, and duly entered in said Clerk's office on that day, I, the undersigned, the referee thereby appointed, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 25th day of June, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and there described as follows:

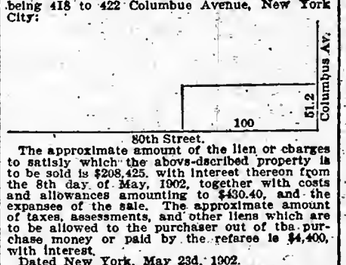
All those two certain lots of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan and which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Eighteenth Street and the westerly side of Columbus Avenue; thence running westwardly along said northerly side of Eighteenth Street one hundred feet; thence northwardly on a line parallel with said Columbus Avenue fifty-one feet and two inches; thence eastwardly on a line parallel with Eighteenth Street one hundred feet to the westerly side of Columbus Avenue; thence southerly along the westerly side of Columbus Avenue fifty-one feet two inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, May 23d, 1902.

HENRY P. BOTTY, Referee.

I. S. ISAACS, Plaintiff's Attorney, 27 and 29 Pine St., New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street numbers being 418 to 422 Columbus Avenue, New York City:



The approximate amount of the lien or charges to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $208,425, with interest thereon from the 8th day of May, 1902, together with costs and allowances amounting to $430.40, and the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $4,400, with interest.

Dated New York, May 23d, 1902.

HENRY P. BOTTY, Referee.

The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to Wednesday, June 18th, 1902, at the same hour and place.

Dated New York, June 17, 1902.

HENRY P. BOTTY, Referee.

The foregoing sale is hereby further adjourned to Tuesday, June 24, 1902, at the same hour and place.

Dated New York, June 18, 1902.

HENRY P. BOTTY, Referee.

The foregoing sale is hereby further adjourned to Thursday, July 10th, 1902, at the same hour and place.

Dated New York, June 24th, 1902.

HENRY P. BOTTY, Referee.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—WESTERN ELECTRIC COMPANY et al., plaintiffs, against HOTEL ENDICOTT COMPANY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date tenth day of June, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the second day of July, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land in the City of New York, with the buildings erected thereon, bounded as described as follows: Beginning at a point or corner formed by the intersection of the northerly line or side of 81st Street with the westerly line or side of Columbus (late Ninth) Avenue; running thence northerly along said westerly line or side of Columbus Avenue two hundred and four (204) feet and four (4) inchee to the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly line or side of 82nd Street with the said westerly line or side of Columbus Avenue; running thence westerly along the said southerly line or side of 82nd Street one hundred and thirty-three (133) feet and eisven (11) inches; running thence southerly parallel with Columbus Avenue two hundred and four (204) feet and four (4) inches to the northerly line or side of 81st Street, and running thence easterly along the said northerly line or side of 81st Street one hundred and thirty-three (133) feet and eleven (11) inches to the point or place of beginning; said premises being known as the Hotel Endicott—Dated New York, June 10th, 1902. WAUHOPE LYNN, Referee.

RICHARD T. GREENE, Attorney for Plaintiffs, 41 Park Row, New York City.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $18,372.00, with interest thereon from 10th day of June 1902; together with costs and allowance amounting to $467.75, with interest from June 10, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $20,000 and interest. Subject, however, to three prior mortgages now a lien thereon, amounting, with accrued interest, approximately to seven hundred and twenty thousand dollars.—Dated New York, June 10, 1902.

WAUHOPE LYNN, Referee.

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Surrogate Notices.

HEAD, JOSEPH A.—In pursuance of an order of the Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH A. HEAD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his place of transacting business at the office of Wing, Putnam & Burlingham, his attorneys, No. 45 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of October, 1902.—Dated New York, April 23d, 1902. ISAAC W. HEAD, Adm'r. WING, PUTNAM & BURLINGHAM, Attorneys for Administrator, 45 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. ap23-1aw6mW

Hotels and Restaurants.

WHERE TO DINE Apply at 5 Park Pl.

A, Afternoon Tea; T, Table d'Hote; D, Dinner; L, Lunch.

Cafe Martin, 26th St. and Broadway. Table d'hote Dinner, $1.50. Music. Restaurant a la Carte. Suppers.

Cafe des Beaux Arts, 80 W. 40. (Bryant Pk. 8o.) Specialties A1c. Tdh., $1.50. Two Orchestras. Music after Theatre.

Hotel de Logerot, Fifth Av., 18th St. Table d'hote dinner, $1.25 Mnsic. A la carte luuch. Albert Hesse, Albert Levy, } Props.

Hotel Lafayette, Old Hotel Martin, University Pl. & 9th St. Tdh. Dinner, $1.25. Cuisine Francaise. Also service A la Carte.

Cafe Boulevard, 2d Av. & 10th St. Tdh., A1c. Hungarian Orchestra.

Burns' World Renowned Rest. 45 St. & 6 Av. Terrapin, Game, Shellfish. Fine orchestra.

Clyde's BROADWAY & 75th St. A la Carte. Finely appointed. French Rool Garden.

Morello's, 2 and 4 West 29th St. A la carte. Tdh. dinner, $1.25. Music 6 to 9.

Rector's, 44th St. & Broadway. Service a la carte.

Jack's, 43d St. & 6th Av. 74th & Columbus. Noted for shell fish and game.

Montague 103-5 Montague St., Brooklyn. A1c. 7 A. M. to 9 P. M. Music Evgs.

Reisenweber's 58th St. & 8th Avenue. Table d'hote & a la carte. MUSIC.

Ardin's, 121-3 W. 28th St. Tdh. dinner, (wine,) 50c.

Out of Town.

Woodmansten Inn Westchester, N.Y., near Morris Park Race Course. Rest. A1c. Superior Cuisine and Service. J. B. Regan, Prop.

Glen Island, LONG ISLAND SOUND. The famous day resort.

Metropolitan Hotel,

BROADWAY AND 27TH ST.

Best moderate priced hotel in New York; 200 newly furnished rooms, 50c. and upward per day; reduced rates to permanent guests; restaurant, popular prices.

Bankruptcy Notices.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SARAH ANN ABBOTT, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Sarah Ann Abbott of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 23d day of June, A. D. 1902, the said Sarah Ann Abbott was duly adjudicated a bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of William H. Willis, No. 115 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 17th day of July, A. D. 1902, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

June 30, 1902.

NO. 5,028.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MORRIS BERNSTEIN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Morris Bernstein of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 23d day of June, A. D. 1902, the said Morris Bernstein was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, Referee, No. 45 Cedar Street, in New York City, on the 16th day of July, A. D. 1902, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

July 1, 1902.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of NATHAN KREISS, Bankrupt. Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, will sell Saturday, July 5th, 1902, 10:30 A. M., at 113 Mercer Street, the assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of spool silk, cotton, machinery, fixtures, &c. Order of MARSHALL S. HAGAR, Receiver. ALEXANDER A. TAUSKY, Attorney for Receiver, 320 Broadway.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—HERMAN MINDERMANN, individually and as a member of the firm of Doscher & Mindermann, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Herman Mindermann, individually and as a member of the firm of Doscher & Mindermann, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated May 27, 1902, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, individually and as a copartner, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before Hon. George B. Adams, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 23d, 1902, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, July 1, 1902.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the Matter of FRANKLIN TYPEWRITER COMPANY, Bankrupt.—No. 4,677.

To the creditors of Franklin Typewriter Company of the County of New York and District aforesaid, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 6th day of June, A. D. 1902, the said Franklin Typewriter Company was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City and County of New York, on the 14th day of July, A. D. 1902, at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated July 2, 1902.

NO. 4,899.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—ISADORE RASHKOVER, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Isadore Rashkover, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 26, 1902, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 23, 1902, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

THEODOR AUB, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, June 30, 1902.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BERNARD SOKOLOW and DAVID NALIBOFF, composing the copartnership firm of Sokolow & Naliboff, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Bernard Sokolow and David Naliboff, composing the copartnership firm of Sokolow & Naliboff, of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that on the 13th day of June, A. D. 1902, the said Bernard Sokolow and David Naliboff, composing the copartnership firm of Sokolow & Naliboff, were duly adjudicated bankrupts; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, referee in bankruptcy, 120 Broadway, New York City, on the 10th day of July, A. D. 1902, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

June 30th, 1902.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOSEPH SOLOMON, bankrupt. No. 4,907.

Notice is hereby given that Joseph Solomon, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 26th, 1902, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at a hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 23d, 1902, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated July 2, 1902.

Summonses.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. LUCY B. MITCHELL, plaintiff, against CAROLINE EINSTEIN and DAVID L. EINSTEIN, defendants.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, December 5, 1901.

CHARLES S. NOYES, Attorney for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office address: 76 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

To the above-named defendants, David L. Einstein and Caroline Einstein:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 18th day of May, 1902, and filed on that day with a copy of the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, the original complaint herein having been filed in said Clerk's Office on the 14th day of January, 1902.—Dated New York, May 23d, 1902. CHARLES S. NOYES, Plaintiff's Attorney.

my23-1aw6wW

For Sale.

20c line—3 times, 45c; 7 times, 84c.

$15 GOLD WATCH FOR $6.

Your old Watch taken in exchange. The greatest offer ever made on Broadway. We shall offer for the next four days one thousand premier 14K Gold Waltham and Elgin Watches, all brand new, Stem Wind, of the very latest model, that are actually worth $15 for $6. To prove the truth of this statement, and to show we mean just what we say, we will give a written guarantee with each one to the effect that it can be taken to any reputable jeweler in the land, and if he can duplicate it for less than $15 the money will be refunded. REMEMBER this offer is for the next four days only, and all mail orders will be filled, whether the person lives one or one thousand miles from New York. If they will send the money at once they will get exactly what is advertised, as we have been established in the Watch business since 1881, and can refer to any Bank or Commercial Agency in the United States as to our responsibility. We are making this great offer simply to introduce our new and elegant store at 180 BROADWAY, and it will never be made again. Remember, we take your Old Watch and allow you full value in exchange. Make no mistake in the address, as we are now at our new store.

CHAS. A. KEENE, 180 BROADWAY.

CLOTHING ON CREDIT

FOR MEN, WOMEN and CHILDREN

$1 Per Week.

Manhattan Clothing Co.

NEW YORK { 1114 3d Ave., near 66th St. 2274 3d Ave., near 124th St. 295 8th Ave., near 25th St.

BROOKLYN: 700 Broadway, nr. Whipple St.

OPEN EVENINGS.

FOR THE NEXT FOUR DAYS I will continue my offer of a pair of solid gold eyeglasses and morocco case for $2. Every pair will be sold with the distinct understanding that the money will be refunded if the same goods can be bought in this city for less than $5. The same three opticians will be in charge to make free examination of the eye by artificial light; there will be no delay; everybody will get exactly what is advertised. KEENE, 180 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. Open till 6.

FIREWORKS. $1, $2, $3, $5, $10, $25. ASSORTED LOTS. Especially for Children and Family Display. LIEDER'S Firework & Novelty House. 90, 92, 94 Park row, nr B'klyn Bridge.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED Typewriter Inspection Co., 310 B'way

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged and repaired. J. M. MOSSMAN, 72 Maiden Lane. Tel., 1423 John.

FIREWORKS. $1, $2, $3, $5, $10, $25. ASSORTED LOTS. Especially for Children and Family Display. LIEDER'S Firework & Novelty House. 90, 92, 94 Park Row, nr B'klyn Bridge.

TYPEWRITERS—SOLD AND RENTED. Standard Machines, $25. Rented from $2.50 upwd. General Typewriter Exchange, 239 B'way.

DESKS new and second hand; all styles; office and store fixtures; bought, sold, exchanged, repaired. Gies & O'Connor, 47-49 Centre St.

Typewriters, all makes; rented, $2 up; ribbons free. Telephone 5088 Cortlandt. CENTRAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 208 Broadway.

FIREWORKS. $1, $2, $3, $5, $10, $25. ASSORTED LOTS. Especially for Children and Family Display. LIEDER'S Firework & Novelty House. 90, 92, 94 Park Row, nr B'klyn Bridge.

$1 WEEKLY Gentlemen's clothing made to order. 237 Broadway, Room 7.

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20c line—3 times, 48c; 7 times, 84c.

STURZ PIANOS. Sold on easy terms direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS AT 142 LINCOLN AVE., 134th Street, Block East of 3d Ave.

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Pianos to Rent.—$2 monthly; rent applied if you purchase. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.

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$200 new mahogany upright piano, $7 monthly. 1,069 B'way, cor. 47th St.

THE PLACE FOR PIANO BARGAINS IS JACOB BROTHER

WAR OVER RICHMOND'S RAPID TRANSIT SYSTEM

Standard Oil Interests to Fight for Ferry Franchise.

IN CONTROL IN DIRECTORATE

Rogers-Ryan Syndicate Proposes Greatly Increased Facilities for Staten Island and Accuses Baltimore and Ohio Interests.

H. H. Rogers and the Standard Oil interests, which own the controlling interest in the Staten Island Electric Railroad, and through this a half interest in the Staten Island Ferry Company, have succeeded in obtaining control of the Board of Directors of the Ferry Company, on which they now have five of the nine Directors. With this control secure they have concluded to declare open warfare against the minority, which represents the Staten Island Rapid Transit interests in the ferry company, the Rapid Transit Company in turn being controlled by the Baltimore and Ohio. They will now attempt to get the entire management of the ferry away from the Baltimore and Ohio interests.

All this came out at a meeting of the Sinking Fund Commissioners yesterday, at which the question of providing Staten Island residents with better ferry facilities was discussed. Mayor Low, Dock Commissioner Hawkes, and President Cromwell of the Borough of Richmond requested Edward Lauterbach to appear and make a proposition for the interests which he represented for better ferry service. There were about 100 Staten Islanders present.

MR. LAUTERBACH'S PROPOSAL.

Mr. Lauterbach submitted a proposition in which he said he represented five of the nine members of the Board of Directors of the Rapid Transit Ferry Company. The present lease under which the ferry service is operated expires on July 1, 1903.

The events which led up to the offers for an improved service and the contest between the Directors of the Staten Island Ferry Compay were explained by President Cromwell of the Borough of Richmond. He said:

"Eight years ago a syndicate was formed to control the electric roads of Staten Island and the lines of the steam railroad were paralleled over many important sections of the island. Nevertheless the Staten Island Rapid Transit Company did not think there would be any competitor for the renewal of the ferry franchise, but a surprise came when John H. Starin, supposed to be acting in the interest of the Rogers-Ryan-Thomas syndicate, bid for the ferry franchise and offered the most money for the privilege.

"The question then arose as to what interests were going to control the ferry facilities to Staten Island. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company owned a majority of the stock of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Company, and through it controlled the ferry company, but under a compromise it was arranged that 50 per cent. of the stock of the ferry company was to be held by the Rogers-Ryan-Thomas syndicate, which controlled the electric lines, and 50 per cent. by the Baltimore and Ohio interests. It was understood that no move should be made by either side to endanger the other's interests.

"The Directors of the company which represented the Rogers-Ryan-Thomas syndicate were Thomas F. Ryan, who has been connected with William C. Whitney in many of his transactions; H. H. Rogers of the Standard Oil Company, and William L. Bull. I have heard that there was some kind of an understanding or agreement that both sides were to have an even number of Directors, and I never heard whether a controlling Director was ever chosen.

"Some time ago negotiations were begun by three of the Directors of the company, not in the Rogers-Ryan-Thomas syndicate, for the improvement of the ferry service under a new lease. I did not know about the division of interests until a few weeks ago. Commissioner McDougall Hawkes of the Dock Department carried on his negotiations with the three Directors who offered very much better service.

"When the matter was brought before the Sinking Fund Commissioners, Edward Lauterbach appeared for the Rogers-Ryan-Thomas syndicate and said that he represented a majority of the Directors of the ferry company and would offer much better terms for the ferry franchise. The death of J. Frank Emmons of the Directorate, who, it is claimed, was one of the Baltimore and Ohio representatives, left a vacancy. In his place, Col. George B. M. Harvey was elected. The result was that Mr. Lauterbach claimed in his letter to the Sinking Fund Commissioners to-day that he represented a majority of the nine members of the Board of Directors of the ferry company, and gave their names as Henry H. Rogers, William L. Bull, Samuel Thomas, Thomas F. Ryan, and George B. M. Harvey."

What side will you favor in the contest?" was asked.

"I am in favor of the Directors who will offer the best terms and the best service for the people of Staten Island. At present we have to pay a five-cent fare on the trolley lines and a five-cent fare on the ferry. There should be cheap commutation, and if such arrangements are made the population of Staten Island will increase fivefold in ten years."

THE OLD BOARD ACCUSED.

At the meeting of the Sinking Fund Commissioners, Mr. Lauterbach in a speech bitterly denounced the offer for better ferry service made by members of the Board of Directors acting in opposition to the Rogers-Ryan-Thomas syndicate. He said that their opponents were acting in the interests of the Baltimore and Ohio and the Pennsylvania Railroad. Mr. Lauterbach, in his written protest, said:

The Board of Directors of the Rapid Transit Ferry Company, the present lessee of the ferry, and the corporation with which the new lease was apparently intended to be made, consists of nine members. I am authorized to and do represent five members of that board, constituting a majority thereof, namely, Henry H. Rogers, William Lanman Bull, Samuel Thomas, Thomas F. Ryan, and George B. M. Harvey, who were not consulted in any way by those assuming to represent the Rapid Transit Ferry Company in any negotiations which led up to the formulation of the proposed lease.

Having since Thursday last been afforded an opportunity to examine the lease, the majority Directors are of the opinion that it does not properly subserve the interests of Greater New York, nor those of the traveling public, nor does it properly protect the interests of the Staten Island Railroad Company, which connects with the ferry and performs in large degree the trolley tramway service of the island; this last-named company is controlled by the Directors whom I represent and who will to-day be put in full possession and control of that railroad.

It is believed by my clients that in order to insure the development of Staten Island the proposed lease should provide, among other things, definitely for a better method of reaching the second story of the present ferryhouse by the trolley company than that now existing, and should also contain a provision enabling the passengers of this road to reach the upper decks of the boats from the second story of the ferryhouse, so that they need not be compelled, as they now are, to descend and reascend again in order to reach the upper decks.

They believe, too, that there should be no limitation as to the nature of the ferryboats, since it is deemed by my clients that where dispatch, speed, convenience, and safety of passengers are concerned the double-end ferryboat is not the proper type to employ for passenger service.

In the opinion of my clients, the service to St. George should be confined to foot passengers; provision should be made for traffic boats, with incidental passenger service, for which landings should be made further down than St. George on both sides of the island, and not only on one side, as is contemplated by the proposed lease, the population of the island being distributed almost equally on both sides.

Mr. Lauterbach after the letter was read said:

"I am authorized to state that, as soon as such a lease shall have been formulated, we are prepared to order and put in commission as rapidly as possible at least two first-class boats, which shall be thoroughly equipped and fitted for passenger service, immediately to reconstruct and improve the Robert Garrett and Castleton, and do whatever else may be essential to establish the very best possible passenger service between St. George and Manhattan, and an adequate traffic and passenger service between Manhattan and both Clifton and Port Richmond."

Dock Commissioner Hawkes submitted a long communication in which he outlined the clauses of the proposed new lease for ferry franchises, which it was said had been favored in the discussion with Mr. Lauterbach. The following are extracts from the Commissioner's statement:

"The absolute and immediate surrender of the old lease, with its absurd and prohibitive conditions, and at the expiration the city will come into possession of its property without claims or incumbrances of any kind.

"The company agrees to retire the Southfield and Middletown from the passenger service and complete within one year two new boats which will make the trip in the maximum time of twenty-five minutes under unfavorable conditions; the two newest boats now in use to be so improved as to meet this requirement of twenty-five minutes as a maximum, and all the boats in the service to be of the latest modern construction, with the best possible toilet accommodations, improved ventilation, &c., the said boats in their construction and equipment to be approved by the Commissioner of Docks.

"A readjustment of the rental every ten years by a commission composed of the Mayor, the President of the Borough of Richmond, and the Commissioner of Docks on behalf of the city and three persons to be selected by the lessee, on its behalf, which shall fix upon the ferry rental to be paid for the wharf property for the ensuing ten years.

"All trolley lines operating in the Borough of Richmond shall have equal access to the ferry at St. George.

"In case of the establishment of an additional ferry between the Boroughs of Manhattan and Richmond, the city shall have the right to enter upon and take possession of one-half of the ferryhouse at the foot of Whitehall Street.

"Rates of ferriage to be charged shall be the same as now paid.

"The city to enter into possession of the premises at the expiration or sooner termination of the lease, free of all claims or obligations to the outgoing lessee.

"Fifty trips to be made daily between the landings at Whitehall Street and St. George, said trips to be made at fifteen minute intervals during the rush hours.

"The proposed lease which is recommended for the approval of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, provides that the charge for the franchise, (the minimum amount of which is $22,500 per annum,) is waived in the new lease; thus for a term of twenty-five years the city will lose from this source the sum of $562,000.

"To offset this, however, the company waives the clause in the existing lease which provides for the payment of $175,000 for certain improvements and also the purchase of the boats, buildings, and other property used in the operation of the ferry which the said lease requires shall be purchased by the incoming tenant at an appraised valuation.

"In addition to this the company is obliged by the new lease to spend within the first year, in the purchase of two new boats and the improvements of the Robert Garrett and Castleton, the sum of $720,000, and the increased cost of operation of the two new boats and the two improved old boats over the present cost in the way of increased coal consumption and other expenses is estimated at $175,000 per annum, which for twenty-five years would amount to $4,375,000. This, added to the capital of $720,000 to be invested during the first year, would give a total of $5,095,000."

Commissioner Hawkes argued in favor of making the lease by private rather than by public sale. The Commissioner said that if the present lease is not abrogated no improvement can be secured until June, 1904.

Lester W. Clark, counsel for the Staten Island Rapid Transit Company, denied that Mr. Lauterbach represented the majority of the Directors.

Mr. Lauterbach said that he not only represented five of the nine members of the Board of Directors in their individual capacity, but as officials of the company. He said that the Directors would appear personally if desired. He also said that the use of the double-end ferryboats was out of the question, and that boats similar to the Monmouth, on the Sandy Hook route, should be used. Mr. Lauterbach added that modern electric appliances would be put in, and that Messrs. Ryan, Rogers, Bull, and Thomas would form a corporation to put the plan through.

President Cromwell said that the residents of Staten Island would favor any plan advanced to improve the service.

Commissioner Hawkes suggested that the matter be referred back to the Dock Commissioner for further consideration, which action was taken by the board.

It was stated last evening by the officials on Staten Island, President Cromwell, and others that legal action was taken yesterday in reference to the foreclosures of the mortgages on the Staten Island Ferry Company, the Staten Island Electric Light, Heat and Power Company, and the Staten Island Electric Railroad Company. This, it was said, was in the shape of a consolidation of interests, and that H. H. Rogers of the Standard Oil Company had obtained control of the property.

TROLLEY LINE TO JERSEY CITY.

Rapid Transit Board Approves Franchise for New York and New Jersey Road's Tunnel.

At the meeting of the Rapid Transit Commissioners yesterday afternoon the committee composed of President Orr, Commissioner Charles Stewart Smith, and Controller Grout reported favorably on the application of the New York and New Jersey Railroad Company for a franchise to build a tunnel under the North River, with a terminal in this city.

In their report the committeemen say the road will be glad to accept terms very similar to those granted to the Pennsylvania Railroad, and that, considering the relative importance and length of the two tunnels, the agreement with the projectors of the road is as advantageous to the city as that with the Pennsylvania Company. The assurances of the company's financial responsibility are satisfactory.

The company proposes to construct and operate a road for the transportation of passengers and property with two tracks between New Jersey and New York. The tunnel under the Hudson River will stretch from Morton Street, running easterly under the river, dock, and bulkhead property to West Street, at a point nearly opposite or at the foot of Morton Street. Under that street to Greenwich Street, and thence northerly to a terminal in the westerly half of the block bounded by Christopher, West Tenth, Greenwich, and Hudson Streets. The property necessary for the terminal is to be purchased at the expense of the company, which has agreed to begin construction within three months after obtaining the necessary consents and to have the railroad in working order within three years.

Under a schedule compiled by the committee the company is to make annual payments for the right to enter the city within the pier line and for underground portions of the streets, at a rate of $14,386.50 for the first ten years and for the next 15 years at the rate of $25,673. At the end of 25 years the charges are to be readjusted and thereafter at intervals of twenty-five years. If the city and company cannot agree upon the rates at the times of readjustment, these are to be determined by the Supreme Court. The company is to pay the city for the first ten years 3 per cent. and for the next fifteen years 5 per cent. upon an estimate of its gross receipts from traffic within the City of New York. A rough estimate and the franchise fixes this at $300,000 a year for the next twenty-five years.

Edgewater Creche's Chinese Picnic.

The Edgewater Crèche, which borders the Hudson, opposite Grant's tomb, presented a scene of unusual activity yesterday when about sixty Chinese women and children arrived from Mott Street to enjoy the unusual luxury of an American picnic. Tiny, slant-eyed babies crept wonderingly about on the green grass, while their mothers sat in stolid content, drinking in the much-needed fresh air. Miss Grant, the American missionary worker in charge, led the singing, after which a Chinese grace was said by the Rev. Mr. Huey. Then the chopsticks were brought into service, and the Celestial guests experienced the pleasure of sitting on the ground and eating from baskets in the real American picnic way. Luncheon was served on the lawn, and afterward another service was held, and then the guests from the Flowery Kingdom drove off with many regrets that the day was over.

DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT certainly does go directly to the root of all Throat and Lung troubles. There is abundant evidence of this in its sixty-two years' record of cures.—Adv.

STREET CAR OFFICIAL CORNERED BY WOMEN

Awkward Questions Put to Oren Root of the Metropolitan.

Forced to Admit that Conditions on Open Cars Are "Terribly Disgusting," Yet He Gives No Hope.

It was a trying inquisition that Oren Root, Jr., Assistant General Manager of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, faced at the home of Mrs. Ralph Trautman, 40 West Eighty-fifth Street, yesterday afternoon. His inquisitors were a dozen representative members of several prominent women's clubs of the city, who declared their intention of effecting, by some means or another, a cessation, immediate and complete, of the indignities which they asserted are suffered by the women of New York in the open cars on the Metropolitan Company's lines.

The session was particularly interesting for Mr. Root, who made a patient endeavor to hear and to answer each and every question asked. He admitted the service was not perfect; that the defects were as had been pointed out—that women at times were subjected to indignities and "excruciating embarrassment" in the crowded cars; that conductors were not always polite and considerate; that, in fine, the conditions were "terribly disgusting" and "fierce."

The meeting was held under the anspices of the Women's Health Protective Association, and was called by Mrs. Ralph Trautman, its President. There were present several prominent members of that organization, also the President of the Women's West Side Republican Association, and representatives of the Sorosis, Minerva, and Portia Clubs, the Professional Women's League, and the Daughters of 1812.

The women gave evidence that they were terribly in earnest. By a series of tactful questions they drew from Mr. Root a confession that the conditions were unsatisfactory; that it must be embarrassing for them to sit in the cross seats of the open cars with men crowded in front of them "bobbing up and down with every jerk of the car," and to have the conductor shouting "all aboard" before the car stops, and then "step lively" as he rings for the car to proceed before the passengers are on the car or in their seats. Yet he did not consider as practicable any of the many suggestions the women offered.

First it was suggested that the overcrowding of the open cars might be avoided by abandoning the long seats and side entrances, and making the entrance from the end platform, and an aisle down the centre of the car. Mr. Root declared that the crowding in the centre aisle would prevent those in the front of the car from reaching the end door.

Then the matter of a "trailer," or second car of a train, was suggested. But Mr. Root said that it would be very difficult to communicate signals to the motorman, and that much time would be wasted.

"Well," said Mrs. Sidney Rosenfeld, an official of the Health Protective Association, "the conditions are perfectly terrible. Mr. Root, why don't you put your engineers to work to devise some relief for us?"

Mrs. Mary Philipps of the Portia Club said: "I'm afraid the public is getting impatient. There's going to be an awful row before long."

"Let me ask you, Mr. Root," said Mrs. Theresa Barcalow, a member of the Health Protective Association and of the Sorosis Club. "Do you run as many cars on the Columbus Avenue line at 2 o'clock, when we women use it, as you do at 6?"

"No, Ma'am," said Mr. Root, "but we run enough to carry the traffic of that time of the day."

"You don't," shouted several of the women. "I beg your pardon, Mr. Root, but I take issue with you, most emphatically."

"Another question, Mr. Root," said Mrs. Barcslow. "Did you come up to this meeting this afternoon in a cab?"

"No, Ma'am," said the official. "Came in a street car."

"Well, how did you find the car you came on?"

"Oh, I had plenty of room," said Mr. Root.

"I am very glad to hear that some one is satisfied with the service," with a tinge of sarcasm.

Finally Mrs. J. Hedges Crowell, Recording Secretary of the Health Protective Association, arose and with an intonation which meant finality, asked:

"Well, Mr. Root, is there no relief for ladies riding on open cars?"

"I don't see any," he replied.

"I want to know," sne said, bringing her fist down on the table with force, "are we as women going to receive decent treatment in your cars?"

The other women arose, as did Mrs. Crowell, and several of them put other questions to the official.

A delegation will call on Mr. Root at his office in a few days, and further plans will be made for the campaign.

PRISONER PUTS ON BOLD FRONT

Tries to Talk Himself Out of Trouble When Accused of Trying to Pass Forged Check.

Caught in the act of trying to realize on an alleged forged check for $200, Frank W. Cross, forty years old, of 152 West Sixty-fourth Street, yesterday afternoon put a bold front on the matter and accompanied Detective John Carr to the girl's seminary of Dr. Charles H. Gardner, at 607 Fifth Avenue, where he tried to talk himself out of the trouble with the proprietor whose purported signature appeared on the check. At the close of the interview, however, he was locked up in the East Fifty-first Street Police Station.

The check was presented to Assistant Cashier B. H. Fancher of the Fifth Avenue Bank, at that thoroughfare and Forty-fourth Street, by a district messenger, who waited for the money. It was in an envelope and was drawn to "currency." It bore the indorsement "O. K. C. H. Gardner." It happens that Dr. Gardner is an old-time depositor of the bank, but always goes in person to draw money. Therefore Fancher filled an envelope with waste paper and told Carr, who is employed by the bank, to follow the boy. He came upon Cross at the Imperial Hotel just as he was signing the messenger's slip.

"This is the check Dr. Gardner asked me to cash for him," he said when Carr showed him the telltale voucher. The man seemed so frank that Carr was inclined to think a mistake had been made, especially as Cross offered to go with him to the boarding school, where, he said, the situation would be at once explained.

Cross advanced with outstretched hand to greet Dr. Gardner in his reception room, but the Principal could only say that he had never seen him before in his life, and that the check was a forgery, though a clever one, of his signature. Dr. Gardner recalled that at the prisoner's address there is an advertising agency kept by a Mrs. Cross, to whom he had occasionally mailed small checks. The man as he was led away said that this woman was his mother. He had been quite cheerful up to this time, but his spirits fell when he opened the envelope and found that its contents were worthless. Pawntickets and a bankbook of the Colonial Bank were found in Cross's pockets.

GUESSES AT THE AQUARIUM.

Some Remarks by the Multitude Anent the Channomuraena Vitata—Over 11,000 Sightseers Have a Look at the Queer Specimen.

"What is that strange-looking beast in there?" said a man yesterday morning, who had followed the crowd into the Aquarium, and joined the bigger crowd that stood around the tank in which a scaleless, finless, flatheaded, six-foot-long, snakelike fish was to be seen.

"That?" repeated a young man with spectacles. "Why, that is the Channomuraena vitata, habitat West Indies, genus—" but the description didn't get any further, for by that time his interlocutor was on the other side of the room, looking at the angel fish.

In spite of its name, the collapsible eel was the star performer yesterday at the "fish theatre," and during the day 11,000 persons from Manhattan, Brooklyn, the Bronx, Staten Island, and Jersey went to have a peep at him. The morning papers had heralded the new arrival variously as a snake, eel, moray, and sea serpent, and there was a crowd on hand when the Aquarium was opened to visitors, at 10 o'clock. In the meantime, however, Superintendent Spencer had gone down deep into his store of ichthyological lore, and he decided that the strange fish which had come up on the Trinidad the night before had all the earmarks of the genus Channomuraena, species vitata.

Mr. Spencer said the species was very rare, having been discovered in 1844, and the specimen at present in the Aquarium is the only one that has been seen since. He will send an exhaustive description to the Smithsonian Institution, where there is already a drawing of the C. V.

In order not to cause trouble among ambitious people who would try to pronounce the creature's name, the tank was labeled simply, "New Species of Moray," and there was a bargain-counter crush around it all day long. There were many learned arguments between those who didn't know what a moray was as to whether the occupant of Tank 3 was an eel or a snake.

From the time of the moray's entrance into the tank he remained motionless on the gravel, with the exception of his long jaws, which opened wide regularly as he breathed ten times to the minute. His habit of opening his mouth to breathe, a rare occurrence among fishes, is only one of the moray's peculiarities, chief of which is the fact that he has no fins, or even indications of them. Superintendent Spencer attributed the torpor which characterized his prize yesterday partly to a family trait and partly to shock at the unfamiliar surroundings.

When he gets accustomed to his new home he will be a wonder to behold, for he can exhibit himself in assorted lengths, anywhere from three to six feet; can change color as suits his fancy, and sundry other "stunts" heretofore seen only in books of fairy tales.

A TILT AMONG ALDERMEN.

Alleged Violations of the Building Code Cause Discussion—Mr. Wirth Wanted Supt. Stewart Called Summarily Before Committee.

The Board of Aldermen at the meeting yesterday authorized an appropriation of $150,000 for lighting and heating the plant of the Kings County Hospital. Commissioner Dougherty of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity addressed the board in favor of the continuance of the contract with John B. McDonald for pumping water from the old Croton Aqueduct to supply the Bronx. The request to extend the contract to Sept. 30 was granted without discussion.

The Committee on Buildings reported favorably on an ordinance to regulate the size of street signs, limiting them to 9 feet. After a discussion which lasted an hour the ordinance was adopted.

The Committee on Buildings, which had Superintendent Perez M. Stewart before it recently, reported favorably on a resolution commanding him to appear again and answer questions regarding alleged violations of the Building Code. Chairman Wirth of the committee handed in a separate resolution relating to this matter, in which he said Mr. Stewart refused to answer questions, and ordering him to appear before the next meeting of the full board and answer.

Alderman McCall objected to the resolution, saying it was a practical investigation of the Building Department. He said that the Superintendent courts full investigation, but believed it should be referred to the Committee on Buildings.

Alderman Wirth said the resolution was brought up by the persistent refusal of Superintendent Stewart to answer. He said the resolution pertains particularly to skyscrapers. President Cantor asked who drew up the resolution.

"Alderman Wirth did," shouted that Alderman.

"It came from a disappointed contractor; that's where it came from," added President Cantor.

"I deny that!" again shouted Mr. Wirth. "It is a resolution the result of Mr. Stewart's refusal to answer questions last week."

A vote was taken and the resolution was unanimously referred to the Committee on Buildings.

The resolution commanding Superintendent Stewart to appear was laid over under the rules.

The board approved a resolution of the Board of Estimate, fixing $1,800 as the salary of the entomologist in the Department of Parks.

It was decided to hold a special meeting to clear up the calendar after the Charter meeting of Monday next, and then the board adjourned.

SERGT. CHURCHILL'S TRIAL.

Inspector Cross Testifies to Violations of the Regulations by the Accused.

Tilts between counsel with but little real progress attended the trial of Sergt. James Churchill for alleged neglect of duty while in command of the Fifth Street Station, before Police Commissioner Partridge at Headquarters yesterday. Inspector Cross took the stand during the afternoon and told how on a visit to the station house he had found the Sergeant in the building, although entered on the blotter as "out on patrol," which was in violation of the regulations, and he also said that when he admonished Churchill to clean up the precinct, Churchill retorted that it was no worse than many others up town.

Jacob Wolf testified that Sergt. Churchill had appealed to him to bring about a better understanding between himself and Inspector Cross, and also said that Churchill had asked him to request some disorderly house keepers to close their establishments over night, but that he had told him to rely upon his own men for that kind of work. Wolf, it has been charged, went from one disorderly resort to another as soon as Churchill's force of detectives was reduced, telling them that it was safe for them to do business.

Assistant District Attorney Sandford had announced earlier that he would call ex-Chief Devery to the stand, and this caused a large attendance at the hearing. So far as could be learned afterward, however, he had made no serious effort to secure Devery's attendance. The case goes on this afternoon.

The Sunday Edition

Whatever news is worth printing is to be found in the Sunday issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES. The kind that isn't it does not look. There are the full and complete tables from the important European capitals sent by special correspondents. The subjects treated are those of interest to American readers. Special dispatches from all over the United States form another interesting feature. The news to the city is also given with the fullness and fairness which are characteristic of THE TIMES. In the Financial Section and the Quotation Supplement, which form part of the Sunday issue, is printed matter of value to investors and others interested in the great railway and industrial enterprises of the country. On its merits as a newspaper, the Sunday edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES invites a comparison with all others published.—Adv.

SIR THOMAS LIPTON DISCHARGES MR. BARRIE

American Representative of the Baronet Sues for Wages.

The Well-Known Factotum of the British Yachtsman and Merchant Is Summarily Supplanted.

David Barrie, for the past half dozen years the representative in New York of Sir Thomas Lipton, filed a precipe for a subpoena against Sir Thomas in the United States Circuit Court yesterday. The institution of the suit came as a great surprise to the friends of both men, for it was supposed that they were still the best of friends. Mr. Barrie thinks that he is entitled to $7,000 for services rendered to Sir Thomas, and it is to recover that amount that he is suing.

At the office of Sir Thomas, 30 Pearl Street, it was said yesterday that Mr. Barrie's connection with Sir Thomas ceased on May 1. H. H. Davies is now in charge of Sir Thomas's New York affairs. When seen yesterday and asked about Mr. Barrie's claim, Mr. Davies said:

"I came here two months ago to take charge, and on my arrival I found that Sir Thomas had several unnecessary employes, one of whom was Mr. Barrie, and I recommended their dismissal. Sir Thomas approved the recommendation, but told me that in view of the fact that Mr. Barrie had rendered valuable services in connection with the various international yacht races, I was to make him a suitable present. I suggested a reasonable sum, which Mr. Barrie declined to accept. He was a salaried man, and is not due a cent commission, and he is paid in full to the date when his connection with Sir Thomas came to an end."

Mr. Barrie's lawyer is William T. Gilbert of 346 Broadway. Mr. Gilbert was in Boston, it was said at the office, and his partner, Mr. Aldcrofft, refused to say anything for publication.

Mr. Barrie would not say anything about the suit. He has figured prominently in the public prints in connection with all of Sir Thomas's attempts to lift the America's Cup. It was through him that Sir Thomas conducted a great many of the details affecting the races, and he was one of the Irish Baronet's closest attendants while in America.

A prominent yachting broker said yesterday that he had suspected for some time that there was trouble between Sir Thomas and Mr. Barrie. He had sent several cable offers to Sir Thomas in reference to the sale of the steam yacht Erin. Instead of replying through Mr. Barrie, the answers, he said, much to his surprise, always came direct from the baronet.

Further details in the case, it was said at the office of Mr. Gilbert, may be made public to-day.

BRICKS THROWN AT PATERSON.

Strikers Attack Workers, but No One Injured—Dyers' Helpers Claim Victory.

PATERSON, N. J., July 1.—There was a disturbance at Auger & Simon's dyehouse to-day, but it was not of a serious character, and no one was hurt. A crowd of Italians hooted and jeered at the men who reported for work at the mill and a few bricks were thrown, but nobody was hit. Policemen Walker and Stalter, who were in the vicinity of the mill, charged the crowd and a squad of First Regiment men came up on a run. At sight of the troops the crowd dispersed in all directions.

The striking dyers' helpers claim to have induced quite a number of the men who returned to the dyehouses yesterday to quit. They say that more will be got out to-morrow, and that they will put the dyehouses out of business again. The strike leaders allege that the boss dyers have employed detectives to watch the movements of the members of the helpers' Executive Committee, and that the latter are tracked wherever they go.

TRENTON, N. J., July 1.—Gov. Murphy was waited upon to-day by Gen. Edward A. Campbell, commander of the First Brigade of the State National Guard, who advised the withdrawal of the troops from Paterson. Gov. Murphy immediately telegraphed Mayor Hinchcliffe asking about the situation and if the troops are no longer needed they will be recalled.

Cedar Cliff Mill in Full Operation.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your to-day's edition, under the heading of "Dyehouses Open at the Paterson Mills," we notice an article which is in error. The Cedar Cliff mill began yesterday morning at the regular hour with all hands at work.

THE CEDAR CLIFF SILK COMPANY,
ERNEST B. RUBSAMEN, President.
New York, July 1, 1902.

Tin Platemakers in Conference.

A meeting took place late yesterday afternoon in the offices of the American Tin Plate Company, 21 State Street, between the officials of the company and the Conference Committee of the tin plate workers. President Shaffer of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers is ex-officio a member of the Conference Committee.

"Our object in coming here," said President Shaffer, "is to arrange upon what we call the 'foot notes' to the new agreement between the tin plate workers and the company as to wages, which goes into effect to-day." President Shaffer said that no definite agreement was reached as to the "foot notes," and that another conference would be held to-day. He declined to say what the foot notes were. "The wage scale," he continued, "is all right, however."

Ex-Mayor Schroeder's Niece Weds.

It was announced yesterday that Frank C. Robertson, Yale, 1901, a well-known baseball player, at present pitching for the Orange A. C. team, and Miss Leola A. Schroeder, a niece of Ex-Mayor Schroeder of Brooklyn, were married in Hoboken by a Justice a month ago. The bridegroom is studying law in the office of W. H. Baker of 80 Wall Street, and pitches for Orange Saturday afternoons and holidays. Mr. and Mrs. Robertson are living in Brooklyn.

LEGAL NOTES.

PROVING CLAIMS AGAINST DECEDENT'S ESTATE.—After the death of John H. Swarthout, two of his daughters put in claims against his estate for services rendered while living with him in the family relation. One was by Emma Swarthout, the administratrix, and the other was by Cora Winsor. The decendent's two other daughters and a son filed objections to the claims. It was shown that Mr. Swarthout owned a small farm in Mansfield, Cattaraugus County, which he conveyed, in a conversation with a neighbor, would be insufficient to support him if it was not for the help of his two daughters. He once told this neighbor that he intended to give the girls all he had. While this statement, Surrogate Davis of Cattaraugus County decides, was not sufficient to establish a liability against the deceased's estate for the daughters' services, yet such services were proved by the testimony of each daughter as to what their father said in relation to the other's pay. The proceedings, says the Surrogate, to establish the personal claim of the one is entirely separate and independent from that to establish the claim of the other. Their evidence, therefore, was not incompetent under the section of the code prohibiting testimony as to personal transactions with deceased persons. "In other words," continues the Surrogate, "they occupy the same position as if an action had been originally bronght by each of these claimants to recover the amount of their respective claims against the estate. They are neither of them seeking to recover the residue of the estate, nor seeking to enforce any specific promise made to them jointly, but are each seeking to recover upon the quantum meruit, and the only purpose of making this proof was to show an understanding or an intention upon the part of the decedent that the services rendered by them respectively were not gratuitous."

CAB SERVICE IN THIS CITY NOT INTER-STATE COMMERCE.—The cab service maintained in this city by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, a foreign corporation, is held by the Court of Appeals not to be a part of the railroad's inter-State commerce, so that the capital invested in such service would be exempt from the franchise tax of this State. Several facts are cited by Judge Cullen, in giving the court's opinion, to show that the means of transportation for which the railroad company claimed exemption could not be considered a part of inter-State commerce. The use of the relator's cabs, says Judge Cullen, is not restricted to those who have previously secured transportation to or from some point on its railroads, nor is such use confined to travelers upon the railroad. Such a traveler may be accompanied by a friend to or from the ferry only, and one intending to travel upon the railroad may change his intention when he reaches the ferry. Judge Cullen also decides that the fact that the railroad is a foreign corporation has no bearing on the question whether its cab service is inter-State commerce or not. As to this point, he says: "A domestic corporation or an individual citizen of this State may engage in inter-State commerce as well as any foreign corporation. Transportation from the City of New York to the town of Port Chester is domestic or intra-State commerce, because both places are in this State, although the transportation is performed by a foreign corporation, the New York and New Haven Railroad Company. Transportation from the City of New York to Paterson, N. J., is inter-State commerce, although it is over the road of a New York corporation, the Erie Railway Company. Therefore, it is the character of the service, not the character of the carrier, that determines whether the transportation is inter-State commerce or not."

James McCreery & Co.,

Sale of

MEN'S NEGLIGEE AND PLEATED SHIRTS.

Negligee Shirts, made of white cheviot, or white and colored madras.

Pleated bosom shirts,—made of fine figured percale and nainsook,—or striped madras.

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Smart Cheviot Suits, confined styles, $18 & $20.

No up-to-date wardrobe complete without a Cravenette Coat, $15 to $25.

Men's Bathing Suits and all the right Furnishings.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

Three BROADWAY Stores: 841 Cor. 13th St. | 420 Cor. Canal St. | 265 Near Chambers St

Ducks for sailors or landlubbers—cotton $2; linen $3.50.

Other "birds" of trousers—hand-made Russian crash, $4.50; domestic crash, $2.50; striped linen $3.50.

Blue and black serge suits are also much worn by the surging sea.

$15 to $32.

For "burning sands"—thinnest of skeleton built nun's cloth suits—black $12.50, light or dark gray, $12.

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Low shoes, negligee shirts, gauzy underwear, straw hats.

Everything man and boy wears.

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Blue and white or black and white Foulard Shirt-waist dresses.

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SUNDAY, JULY 6

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PENFIELD SAYS BAILEY FALSIFIED KNOWINGLY

Speaks of the Texan's "Spasmodic Displays of Asininity."

The Senator's Charge Is Denied in Strong Language by the Solicitor, Who Is Not Worrying Over the Prospect of Bodily Assault.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—The Bailey-Beveridge affair is not ended yet. Solicitor Penfield of the State Department, the official in whose cause the two Senators came to blows, has issued a statement regarding Senator Bailey. The language used in this statement far surpasses anything Mr. Beveridge said about the Texan.

Mr. Beveridge said that Mr. Bailey's attack upon Judge Penfield was "unwarranted," and for using that word Mr. Bailey assaulted him. He explained that it conveyed an implication that he had made an untruthful statement about Penfield's official character. Judge Penfield's language is much stronger, and it is freely predicted that Mr. Bailey, who already entertains by no means kindly feelings toward the Judge, will not let it pass without action.

While Mr. Beveridge only hinted that Mr. Bailey was untruthful, Judge Penfield explicitly charges falsehood.

"Senator Bailey's charge," says he, "is in its substance and spirit untrue, and he knew it perfectly well when he made it in the Senate."

He also charges Bailey with trying to get Ambassador Clayton removed because the latter "would not take instructions from him instead of the Secretary of State."

The statement closes with the following thing, which is as likely to be resented by Mr. Bailey as anything else in the paper:

"Senator Bailey is one of those men who go about hunting for trouble, and this is simply one of his spasmodic displays of asininity in which he indulges at regular periods."

Judge Penfield was asked to-day whether he anticipated a personal assault as a result of his statement.

"I am not giving any thought to that at all," he answered. "When I am unjustly assailed I intend to defend myself without regard to the consequences."

The Judge is a bigger man than Mr. Beveridge. He is not so big as Mr. Bailey, but he is broad-shouldered and thickset. There was some talk to-day to the effect that the State Department might disapprove of his action, but this could not be verified. The statement in full is as follows:

"A judgment was recovered by Bielenberg against Scott in one of the Mexican courts. Scott took the case to the Supreme Court of Mexico, where it is still pending. Dr. Scott and his attorney, supported by Senator Bailey, requested me to draw an instruction to Ambassador Clayton, demanding of the Mexican Government the reversal of that judgment. I refused to draw the instruction, because no Government ever did demand of another Government that it reverse the judgment of one of its lower courts pending an appeal in the Supreme Court, and because intervention does not lie for a judicial denial of justice until there has been a final denial of justice by the court of last resort.

"I went to the utmost limit of propriety in drawing instructions to Gen. Clayton that he should request of the Mexican Government the use of its good offices with a view to the fair and impartial determination of the case pending in the Supreme Court. If I had complied with Senator Bailey's request, it would have been a violation of all the precedents, it would have been disrespectful to the American Government, and it would have been in utter disregard of whatever rights Bielenberg had, because the demand was that Bielenberg's judgment should be set aside on the mere ex parte statement of Dr. Scott and his attorneys and Senator Bailey, without any production of the record or any opportunity to Bielenberg to be heard.

"Senator Bailey's charge that I refused to furnish an office copy of a contract inclosed in one of Gen. Clayton's dispatches is in its substance and spirit untrue, and he knew it perfectly well when he made the charge in the Senate, for he had a letter in his possession, written by Secretary Hay on April 15, saying:

"'In answer to your letter requesting that a copy of the Scott-Bielenberg contract inclosed in a dispatch from Ambassador Clayton be furnished to Dr. Scott, I have the honor to say that the Senator informs me that he did at first express to Dr. Scott some hesitation and some doubt about the propriety of the department's compliance with his request to furnish to private parties copies of the dispatches, or of their inclosures, from any diplomatic officer of the United States, for the mere purpose of an attack upon him through the newspapers; yet, upon reflection and after consultation with the Secretary as to the propriety of such action by the department, it was decided, and in the Solicitor's office and before your letter was written Dr. Scott was plainly told by the Solicitor that the copy requested would be furnished. * *

"'The chief clerk of the department has been instructed to furnish to Dr. Scott a copy of the inclosure, which he can have by calling or furnishing his address to the department.'

"About two weeks ago Senator Bailey came to the Solicitor's office and complained that Gen. Clayton, in his note to the Mexican Government, had omitted a portion of the instruction, which stated that there were some circumstances connected with the case that seemed to indicate a want of disinterestedness and fairness in the proceedings in the lower courts. Senator Bailey imputed the omission to the sinister design of the Ambassador.

"I explained that Gen. Clayton had communicated the real and essential parts of the instruction, and that much was left to the discretion of our representatives in dealing with a foreign Government.' Senator Bailey answered with some heat:

"'I see that you are bound to stand by Gen. Clayton.'

"I replied that Gen. Clayton's conduct was not shown by the record to be actuated by any unworthy motive, and that I would not censure him without giving him a hearing. I added:

"'I will submit the matter to Secretary Hay, and if he thinks that the omitted portion of the instructions should be communicated to the Mexican Government, I will draw an instruction to Gen. Clayton requiring him to communicate it.'

"Senator Bailey replied that he did not want it submitted to the Secretary, that so far as he was concerned he would not see the Secretary or the President again about the matter, and added that he was going to deliver a speech in the Senate touching upon the President, the Secretary of State, Ambassador Clayton, and the Solicitor.

"The truth of the matter is that Senator Bailey set out some months ago to remove Gen. Clayton from his office because Gen. Clayton would not take instructions from him instead of the Secretary of State. If I had joined with Senator Bailey in his condemnation of Ambassador Clayton, whose record before the department for fidelity, discretion, and efficiency is most excellent, he would not have made his assault upon me in the speech. He says so himself in his speech, as reported in the Congressional Record, as follows:

"'Had the State Department appeared to take proper proceedings against the American Ambassador for his failure or refusal to embody in his communication to the Mexican authorities the vital point in its instructions, I should probably never have vexed the Senate with this question.'

"Gen. Clayton had been instructed to send the substance of his instructions to the Mexican Government, and he had done so. As to the omitted portion, I told Senator Bailey that I would submit to Secretary Hay the question whether Gen. Clayton should be directed to communicate that also, and Senator Bailey said emphatically that he would have nothing further to do with the President or the Secretary with reference to Gen. Clayton.

"Senator Bailey is one of those men who go about hunting for trouble, and this is simply one of his spasmodic displays of asininity in which he indulges at regular periods."

RUNAWAY PONY KILLS A BOY.

The Only Son of Richard Wainwright Meets Death While Riding with His Mother.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., July 2.—A runaway pony dragged Richard Wainwright, Jr., aged seven years, nearly a half mile today on the old White Plains Road, resulting in almost instantaneous death. The boy's father is engaged in the shipping business in New York City, and resides at Milton Point, Rye.

The boy met death while riding with his mother this morning, near Joseph Park's farm. Mrs. Wainwright was riding a fancy cob horse, and the boy was astride a pony which his father had purchased for him a short time ago.

Mrs. Wainwright's horse stumbled, and she was thrown to the ground, receiving a slight cut on her head and many bad bruises. Her horse becoming frightened, ran away. The pony, which the boy was riding, immediately took the bit between its teeth and started after the horse. Young Richard lost his balance and fell. His foot became entangled in the stirrup and he was dragged, being struck by the hoofs at every stride of the animal.

Frank Strang, employed by Joseph Park, saw the runaway, and ran out to the highway to stop it. He grabbed up a pitchfork, and as the animal came opposite him, struck at it. The pony reared and the boy's foot becoming disengaged from the stirrup, he fell to the ground, while the pony continued its mad rush.

Strang picked up the unconscious boy and laid him on a pile of grass. Just as he laid him down the little fellow gave a gasp and died.

Mrs. Wainwright, who had seen her boy fall, and had followed after, came up but was kept away from her son, being told that he was alive.

Dr. Wolf of Rye was taken to the scene of the accident, and when he arrived saw at a glance that the boy was dead, and broke the news to the almost distracted mother.

Mr. Wainwright was in New York when the accident happened, but he arrived at his home almost the same time as his boy's body. It was his only son.

AUTOMOBILE CAUSES ACCIDENT.

S. E. Huntington's Coachman Seriously Injured by Horse Becoming Frightened.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 2.—Last evening, while driving a light road wagon, James Martin, coachman for S. E. Huntington, was seriously injured, his horse having been frightened by an automobile overturning the wagon and throwing the driver to the ground. The man had a rib broken, was badly cut about the head, and was otherwise badly bruised.

The automobile, which was being driven at a very high speed, and the horse and wagon nearly came together at a turn. The horse reared and overturned the wagon. The automobile driver proceeded on his way without checking the speed of his machine.

Mr. Huntington and other occupants of residences on Harrison Avenue Ridge Road and Ocean Avenue have been much annoyed by the automobilists, who use their roads for speeding their machines, and Mr. Huntington proposes to leave no stone unturned to discover the driver of the automobile, and, it is said, will prosecute the case to the fullest extent of the law. Mr. Huntington was one of those who obtained an injunction against the automobile races last year.

MONEY FOR THE NORTHWEST.

Chicago Banks Ship It There at Rate of $500,000 Daily—New York Ones May Follow.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 2.—Chicago banks are now sending money to the Northwest at the rate of $500,000 a day. None of the local bankers seen yesterday was able to account for the early movement and the volume, as it is altogether unusual. The currency is shipped principally to Minneapolis and St. Paul and St. Louis. The interior banks which carry balances in these centres are drawing them down, and the Northwestern centres are, in turn, calling on Chicago. Banks in this city are preparing to withdraw funds from New York.

New York Exchange yesterday was offered at 50-cent discount after clearings, with no bidders. There was some indisposition to buy because of the three days' holiday beginning on Friday. But the chances are money will be shipped from New York next week if the Northwestern demand on Chicago continues.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Stocks firm. Financial Markets—Pages 10, 11, and 12.
Wheat, No. 2 red, 81⅞c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 73c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 55¾c; cotton, middling, 9¼c; iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $22.50; butter, Western creamery, 21½c.—Page 7.
Amusements.—Page 8.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 7.
Business Troubles.—Page 7.
Court Calendars.—Page 12.
Legal Notes.—Page 16.
Losses by Fire.—Page 7.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 7.
New Corporations.—Page 5.
Railroads.—Page 3.
Real Estate.—Page 14.
Society.—Page 9.
United Service.—Page 5.
Weather Report.—Page 3.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 7.

The Train of the Century
Is the Pennsylvania Special. Daily runs between New York and Chicago in twenty-hours.—Adv.

RECEIVER ASKED FOR MUTUAL RESERVE FUND

Policy Holders Declare that the Company Is Insolvent.

Negligence, Corruption, and Fraud and Disregard of the Rights of Members of the Life Association Charged—An Official Denial.

Application was made yesterday in the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York for the appointment of a receiver for the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association and the Mutual Reserve Life Insurance Company of Broadway and Duane Street, which it is charged is hopelessly insolvent. A subpoena was issued and served on Secretary Charles W. Camp and George Burnham, Jr. It is returnable on the first Monday in August, and on that day the respondents must answer.

In the bill filed the allegation is made that the company's action in April, 1902, in changing the name from the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association to that of the Mutual Reserve Life Insurance Company was illegal.

The action, in equity, is brought by thirteen policy holders of Tennessee, one of whom is the Chief Justice of that State. The complainants are:

Thomas Folk, (a descendant of the ex-President,)	William H. Foote, David L. Snodgrass, Edward C. Pool, Thomas J. Denpree, Frank B. Hamilton, Thomas M. Gates, James N. Howard.
William I. Moody, James L. Long, Simeon Marsh, Max Boshwitz, Thomas J. Hastings,	

The plaintiffs allege that they have complied with all the rules, regulations, and requirements of the defendant companies, and that they bring the suit for the benefit of all policy holders, but because these are widely scattered, it was impracticable to join them as complainants. They demand their full pro rata interest as members and policy holders, each claiming a sum exceeding $2,000, exclusive of interest.

THE COMPLAINANTS' CHARGES.

After reciting the organization of the defendant corporation, the complainants aver:

"For a considerable period of time prior to April 17, 1902, (the date of incorporation,) the company was insolvent. Its liabilities were then in excess of the true value of its assets by a very large amount, and it had become and was incapable of attaining the objects and purposes for which it had been organized. * * *

"Long prior to said date it had become known to said officers and Directors, as these complainants are informed and believe, that the respondent association was insolvent; * * * that with knowledge of this state of affairs said respondent associations, said officers and Directors had for a considerable period of time prior to the 17th of April, 1902, been engaged in a fraudulent scheme of administration and manipulation of the affairs of said respondent association through and whereby they had illegally and fraudulently deprived many of the then members and policy holders of said association of their membership rights, and their rights under said policies, forfeiting or pretending to forfeit many of said policies because of failures or refusals upon the part of many members of said association to meet and pay demands for premiums far in excess of the contract obligations."

On April 17, 1902, when the company changed its name, a statement was issued showing a surplus of $466,885.48, but at that time, the complainants aver, there was a deficiency of $1,553,162.54. The legality of this change of name is then attacked, and it is claimed that even if provided for by chapter 690 of the Laws of 1892 it is still void, because it was done without the consent of a majority of the stockholders. Continuing, the plaintiffs say:

"The complainants aver that the association has for the last few years been hopelessly and wholly insolvent and enabled to make the pretense of continued corporate existence only by depriving its members and policy holders of their just rights. * * * During 1901 just claims for more than $1,000,000 were paid at the rate of 50 per cent. or less. This wholesale scaling was fraudulent, but necessary to the continuance of the association."

The bill then goes on to say that there are outstanding claims against the company of $1,200,000; that it has been denied the right to do business in several States, and that its field has become restricted; that its assets are dwindling and its business decreasing.

The plaintiffs further allege "that the properties of the respondent association are now a trust fund, impressed with a trust for the use and benefit of the members * * * and subject to the equitable jurisdiction of this court through the appointment of a receiver therefor."

The officers are alleged to have been "extravagant, wasteful, negligent, careless, corrupt, and fraudulent, and that the company fraudulently, illegally, and in violation of law, possessed itself of and converted to its own use the properties and assets."

The bill then calls attention to an item of $2,020,048.02 in the annual statement alluded to as "liens allowed not exceeding statutory reserve," charged as a liability against each policy and says:

"This charge of $2,020,048.02 is not and does not represent any property or available collectible asset of respondent company or respondent association, but that on the contrary the same is and represents only a charge upon the books of the respondent company and of the respondent association against complainants and other members and policyholders of respondent association in the nature of a pretended abatement of the value of the policies, &c."

The complainants further aver that the insolvency of the respondent association and respondent company on April 16, 1902, and thence hitherto, is clearly shown by deducting said $2,020,048.02 from the aggregate assets, $5,780,400.83, leaving the assets of the respondent association and respondent company on that date but $3,770,352.61, against liabilities of $5,323,515.35, a deficiency of more than $1,500,000.

After charging that the assets have been greatly "padded" in the reports, the complainants charge that said pretended liens are wholly invalid, ineffective, and without security in fact, or countenance in law, and while representing pretended loans to policy holders upon their policies, in fact represent only illegal, unwarranted, and unauthorized charges made against the policies of complainant, &c."

STATE OFFICER'S CRITICISM.

The formal bill of complaint, which comprises 150 pages of typewritten matter, including exhibits, also refers to the report of the State Superintendent of Insurance on the defendant companies in 1900, in which the following occurs:

"It is quite apparent to us that the executive management of the association had a reason for treating bond statements as they have since the time of the last examination. The persistent members holding these statements have just had their premiums or assessment rates raised to attained age. To placate them and appease their dissatisfaction incident to this increase of rates the association abandoned its point it had previously maintained so strongly in protesting that these bond statements were not a liability, thus evidencing on the part of the organization an intention to deceive the policy holders as to the true financial condition, continuing the deception which has existed ever since the first bond statement was issued by the association and disregarding the criticism heretofore made by this department as to their issue."

The Directors of the Mutual Reserve Life Insurance Company are:

Frederick A. Burnham, Hillary Bell, Horace H. Brockway, George Burnham, Jr., Richard Dewes, Edward M. L. Ehlers,	George W. Harper, Charles E. Mabie, Elmer A. Miller, W. T. B. Milliken, John J. Acker.

Russell & Winslow of 253 Broadway bring the suit for the complainants.

George Burnham, Jr., said at the Savoy Hotel to a NEW YORK TIMES reporter last night:

"When we get through with these complainants there will be nothing left of them. Of course, we will fight the suit. It is the same old story; there has been much litigation along the same lines, and we have won every time. We will win again.

"Now, as I understand it, the assertion is made that our reincorporation last April was illegal. We dispute that contention. Before deciding to reincorporate we consulted excellent counsel, and their advice was that we were all right. So we went ahead. These proceedings, while annoying in a sense, will not affect the company. Our last report, which was verified in every detail, showed a surplus of nearly half a million dollars."

"In addition to the recent examination the company was examined by the New York Insurance Department in 1884; again in 1896 and again in 1899, and under every examination was found not only solvent, but possessed of a substantial surplus.

"The bill cannot have been presented for any purpose of safeguarding the interests of the members, but only with a view of creating a sensational situation in the hope of injuring the company and its policyholders.

"The company is absolutely soivent; is meeting all of its obligations as they accrue; is doing business in the larger proportion of the States, and is doing a large and constantly increasing new business.

"The charge that the company is made solvent by means of the hy-law liens is preposterous in the extreme, not one dollar of such liens having ever been included in the assets of the association, but on the contrary, the company being charged by the Insurance Department with the reserve value of its contracts without regard to said liens and without any benefit of offset to the liability thereby."

CZAR TO MAKE INQUIRIES INTO SOCIAL PROBLEMS.

Will Receive 200 Russians in Audience —Takes the Step Against the Advice of His Ministers.

LONDON, July 3.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of The Daily Express asserts that, in defiance of the advice of his Ministers, the Czar has decided to give private audiences to over 200 representative Russians of all ranks, including university professors, publicists, editors, political prisoners, and even convicts, with a view to thoroughly probing social problems and discovering the motives for the assassinations of Ministers and officials.

The visitors will be invited to tell the Czar frankly how the threatened revolution may be averted and by what peaceful means the distress and dissatisfaction of the lower classes may be met.

ARMOUR & CO.'S OFFER TO CONTROL SWIFT CO.

$150 a Share Is Reported to Have Been Declined—The Firms Are Friendly.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 2.—Armour & Co. are reported to have made an offer of $150 a share for the control of Swift & Co. The offer was not accepted.

Of late there have been considerable talk and many newspaper stories regarding the hostility existing between the two great packing firms. As a matter of fact there is absolutely no hostility whatever, and the two big packing corporations are working hand in hand. They are closely allied in Chicago, Kansas City, Fort Worth, St. Louis, and at other centres.

The absorption of the Anglo-American Company by Swift & Co. and of other companies by both Swift and Armour means a narrowing down of competition, and one of these days the consolidation of the "Big 4" will complete the harmony, it is believed.

Only the Kansas City and Chicago stock yards are now operated independent of the big packing combine, and they will be absorbed with the others.

It is asserted with positiveness that prominent Wall Street promoters are at work on the packing house combination. Not much underwriting will be necessary, as the packing house interests have signified their willingness to take stock for their plants, assets, and good will.

In place of advancing prices the theory is that lower expenses will make lower prices for beef.

Swift & Co. stock sold on the Exchange to-day at $130 a share.

TO PROTECT THE PRESIDENT.

Pittsburg Authorities Are Making Every Effort to Guard Him on His Visit There To-morrow.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, July 2.—The local authorities are taking no chances on harm being done to President Roosevelt, who will be the guest of the city July 4, and will make the principal speech at the celebration.

A list of local Anarchists has been furnished all police officers. These suspects are ordered to leave the city, or if showing themselves on the streets will be arrested. Detectives from all the leading cities have been engaged to "spot" visiting Anarchists, and these are to be locked up on sight until the President leaves the city.

Along the line of parade from the Union Station to Schenley Park the sidewalks will be roped off. Special ordinances have been passed to the effect that any one passing through these ropes after the parade starts is to be arrested.

Persons firing off explosives during the parade or within 300 yards of the President are liable to arrest. The police force has been trebled. Three regiments of infantry, a battery, and a cavalry troop will be on duty. The authorities will not permit the President to shake hands with the crowd even if he should request it.

During the evening he will be the guest of Attorney General Knox, and the President's party will be entertained at H. C. Frick's home.

Coolest Restaurant in Town.
Healy's, Columbus Av. and 66th St. Finest a la carte service. Choice Wines. Music.—Adv.

Cranberry Lake and Back $1
Special excursions to the Lackawanna Railroad's new picnic resort on July 4th and 6th. Special train July 6th leaves New York 8:45 A. M.; returning, leaves Cranberry Lake 6:30 P. M.—Adv.

4th of July Excursion—To West Point or Newburgh and return by Day Line Steamers only $1.00. Tickets good for the season. New landing W. 129th St., 9:15 A. M.—Adv.

Special Train July 3.
via Lackawanna Railroad to Delaware Water Gap and Pocono Mountains leaves New York at 2 P. M. Five-day tickets at one fare for round-trip.—Adv.

Nervous people quieted, relieved, and cured by Johann Hoff's Extract. DO NOT be IMPOSED upon. Get JOHANN HOFF'S.—Adv.

"Prepare for Comfort During Hot Weather by getting a supply of ROSS'S BELFAST GINGER ALE"—at Park & Tilford's, etc.—Adv.

WITNESSES GO OVER THE GOOD GROUND TRAGEDY

Examination Into the Death of Foster and Miss Lawrence.

Louis A. Disbrow, Accused of Their Murder, Listens Unmoved—What Was Told in the Testimony.

GOOD GROUND, L. I., July 2.—Louis A. Disbrow, accused of the murder of Clarence Foster and Sarah Lawrence, to-day for the second time faced Justice Foster, who issued the warrant for his arrest, and the formal proceedings which may end in his being committed to the county jail to await the action of the Grand Jury were begun. Owing to the method of procedure forced on the Justice by Rowland Miles, counsel for Disbrow, the proceedings are likely to take several days. Each assertion made by a witness is written out in long hand by Justice Foster, who is not as rapid a writer as are some other men. Then when the witness has finished the testimony is read over, and signed by the person giving it.

The hearing to-day was in Union Hall, which was well filled at both sessions.

A few minutes before 9 o'clock Disbrow arrived. He was brought over from the Riverhead Jail in a three-seated carryall by Sheriff Wells. Disbrow looked even more worn and haggard than he did yesterday in the Justice's court in Southampton. No one greeted him, and he greeted no one.

Immediately Judge Foster opened court Mr. Miles asked for the dismissal of his client on the ground that there was not sufficient evidence in the depositions on which the yarrant was based to justify its issuance. He claimed there was a fault in that the depositions showed no evidence of violence of any kind, and that there was a total lack of even alleged motive for murder.

In reply District Attorney Smith et up the claim that the deposition of Miss Pearsall showed that Disbrow and Foster left the Ternell House to go out in a boat after having a quarrel, and that Miss Lawrence was going with them; that Disbrow did not return until after daylight. The deposition of William Walton showed that Disbrow had told him that he loved "Dimp" Lawrence. Jealousy and anger were the motives for the murder, and the People would so contend.

The motion of the counsel for Dishrow was denied, and after being renewed on the ground that the Justice did not have proper jurisdiction, and again denied, Mr. Miles entered exceptions to each ruling and to the whole procedure to this point and against any further proceedings.

Foster's father and mother and his wife were in court and sat well up toward the front, and were deeply interested in the proceedings. None of Disbrow's family appeared in the court during the day.

The first witness called was John Caffrey. He is a member of the United States life-saving crew at Shinnecock. He testified he had known Foster, but not Miss Lawrence. He testified to finding Foster's body floating in Tiana Bay, and to having brought it ashore. He did not hear any noise or outcry on the hay the night the two met their deaths. In getting the body on to the beach he was assisted by Roger Squires. On cross-examination by Mr. Miles he said he had lived twenty years on the shores of Tiana Bay, and was familiar with it in every part. The average depth was perhaps six feet. He had assisted several times in rescuing persons from drowning. He knew Foster to be a good swimmer. He had not bruised the body in getting it out of the water, and had turned it on its back to prevent such a thing. He saw no gash on the face, and had simply seen there was blood, and the face was bloated.

Frederick Squires knew Foster and knew him to be a good swimmer. He was not sure that any of his six boats had been out in the hay on the night in question. They had been either hauled out or tied. He would not swear it was impossible for one of his boats to drift away that night. He had seen Foster's body. The face was black and swollen. He saw no wounds. He also knew Miss Lawrence and saw her body the same morning. Her face was swollen and dark. The body appeared to be fully dressed except for a hat.

Willis Wells, a liveryman, was the third witness. He knew Foster and also the girl. He saw Foster at the station on Monday evening, June 9, about 6:30 o'clock. Foster hired an open runabout wagon from him. Later in the evening witness saw Foster, Miss Lawrence, and Disbrow in the wagon. He testified there were seats for but two. The carriage was being driven toward the Hampton Pines Club house. The rig was returned to him on Tuesday morning by Dishrow, who was alone. Witness found a serge cap, a red and black sweater, and some hairpins in the body of the vehicle. He saw Disbrow later on the station platform. That was Tuesday afternoon. He told Dishrow the carriage was badly scratched and a lot of paint gone off the wheels, and told him the charge would be $10. Disbrow gave him a check for $20. He did not have change, and Disbrow remarked that as he was a stranger to Wells he would come back and get the change after the check had been cashed. Witness said he had not seen the young man again until he saw him arrive with the Sheriff this morning. Dishrow kept shifting in his chair continually while the witness was on the stand testifying.

Wells found the body of Miss Lawrence in the bay and towed it ashore. There were a jacket and skirt on the body, hut he did not know about the rest of the clothing, except the hat, which was missing. He claimed that one side of the face was black and the other seemed more natural. He did not notice any marks on the body.

Coroner Nugent as a witness told of the examinations of the bodies made hy him. There was blood on Foster's face; it had oozed from the nose. He saw no abrasion over either eye, no cuts on the face, no bruises, and the skin was absolutely clear. The nose was not broken.

Miss Lawrence's body had been examined, but he had not removed the clothing, only examining the head and breast. These parts were very dark and swollen. He saw no marks on the neck. There was a circular wound over the right eye. He was present at the autopsy on Foster's body and saw no reason to change his original finding, which was to the effect that death was due to drowning.

Miss Ellen F. Pedrsall was the last and perhaps the most important witness of the day. She occupied a room at Terneil's opposite that Disbrow had occupied. It was shortly after 2 o'clock on the morning of the tragedy, she testified, that she heard voices in Disbrow's room. The first words she heard were:

"Good-bye, good-bye; say good-bye to the 'kid.'" It was the voice of Disbrow and Foster's voice which she also recognized responded "good-bye." Following these words, she heard some one walk heavily down the front stairs. Then the inner door closed with a bang, and the screen door was allowed to shut sharply. There was a considerable lapse of time after that during which she heard nothing. Then some one came up the stairs again. There was a knock on Disbrow's door, and she heard Foster's voice call Disbrow to open the door. The door was opened, and she heard Foster say:

"I can't go like this." Dishrow spoke but not loud enough to be heard by the witness. Finally, after Foster had apparently spoken again, Disbrow spoke loudly, saying:

"Can you look me in the face, and tell me that?" This was followed by a noise as if some one jumped on to the floor. Foster started to talk, and Disbrow answered, and she heard Disbrow say: "Hush. Miss Pearsall will hear us."

There was another period of low-toned conversation, and then Disbrow appeared to loose his temper, as he exclaimed loudly enough to be heard by the witness:

"By God, I'll settle this in the morning."

There was a further mumble of conversation, and then Foster said:

"Say, if I get the boat, will you go with us?"

Disbrow answered: "Yes."

"And you'll meet us at the wharf?" asked Foster.

"Yes," answered Disbrow.

"And you won't come back?" asked Foster.

Disbrow answered "No."

Following this conversation, there were quick, heavy steps descending the stairs, followed by the slamming of the inside and outside doors leading to the porch. This was followed by a noise that appeared to be caused by the upsetting of a chair, and then Miss Lawrence was heard by the witness to say:

"What did you say? Is he coming?"

A few minutes later some one went quietly down the front stairs, and the two doors were again opened and closed, but this time not so noisily as before.

The witness heard nothing more until later in the morning she heard Disbrow's voice in the hall, saying:

"Hello, Shep!" This was apparently to the shepherd dog owned by the witness, which slept in the hall as a usual thing.

The case was then adjourned till to-morrow morning.

Disbrow was taken back to the jail at Riverhead, and will he kept there during the hearings.

NEW YORK WOMAN ACCUSED BY HER BROTHER-IN-LAW.

Mrs. Ailene O'Malley Charged with Larceny in Philadelphia—Is Said to Have Planned an Elopement.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 2.—A story that rivals fiction is back of the arrest and imprisonment of Mrs. Ailene O'Malley, aged twenty-four years, wife of Prof. Austin O'Malley, and William Hearin, twenty years old, of 14 Morningside Heights, New York, with whom, it is alleged, the woman tried to elope.

The direct charge against Mrs. O'Malley and Hearin is the larceny of jewelry and clothing to the value of $300, the property of Dr. Joseph O'Malley of 2,228 South Broad Street, who is a brother-in-law of the accused woman.

Dr. O'Malley placed the case in the hands of the police and last night they arrested Mrs. O'Malley and Hearin. Both the prisoners come of well-known New York families, and their fathers are said to be partners together in a New York banking house. Mrs. O'Malley was a Miss Ellis, who is said to have lived before her marriage at 21 Morningside Avenue, New York. Her husband is Professor of English Literature at Notre Dame University, South Bend, Ind.

About three months ago Prof. O'Malley was poisoned by eating canned goods. He was treated by physicians in South Bend, and about June 1 Dr. O'Malley brought him on to Philadelphia, placing him in St. Agnes's Hospital, where he now is. Mrs. O'Malley accompanied her husband, and made her home with Dr. O'Malley until her arrest last night.

Dr. O'Malley says that for some time he had suspected his brother's wife of being too friendly with Hearin. A few days ago he found a torn letter in the room occupied by his sister-in-law at his home, and, pasting it together, was able to decipher an acknowledgement of a letter from her by Hearin and an agreement to meet her at Broad Street Station to catch a train for the West. This Dr. O'Malley gave to the police, and it is said to have proved the clue that frustrated an elopement and caused the recovery of part of the stolen jewels.

Dr. O'Malley had missed about $300 worth of property, and Policeman Butler arrested the woman at Dr. O'Malley's house just as she was about to get into a cab to go to the station. Butler say that while on their way to the station house Mrs. O'Malley tore up some pawn tickets and threw them from the cab window. They were recovered, and proved to be for two diamond rings that had been pledged in New York At the station house Mrs. O'Malley surrendered two or three diamond rings.

From the station house Policeman Butler went to Broad Street station, and there found Hearin. By a ruse he induced the young man to accompany him to the station.

Both Mrs. O'Malley and Hearin were kept at the station house over night, and this afternoon were arraigned for a hearing before Magistrate Kochersperger. Mrs. O'Malley admitted taking the jewels, and both prisoners were committed in default of $1,200 hail for a further hearing on July 10.

The huildings given as Mrs. O'Malley's home before her marriage is the Granite, a fashionable apartment house. Callers there last evening were told that the Ellis family lived there, hut were all away. Each apartment in the house has a private telephone. A certain lack of frankness on the part of the attendant at the door caused one of the inquirers to try this mode of communication. A man answered and said he was Mr. Ellis, the father of Mrs. O'Malley, hut he denied all knowledge of her present troubles. Mr. Ellis said he was a broker at 60 Broadway, where he had a partner named Herring. Mr. Hearin, he said, had a son, whom he believed the dispatches referred to as the young man who was trying to elope with Mrs. O'Malley.

Mr. Ellis said that the Hearin family were out of the city. He refused to say where they had gone or where their city residence was.

There is no such address as "14 Morningside Heights," New York.

First Bale of Year's Cotton Coming Here

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, July 2.—The first hale of cotton from this season's crop passed through here to-day on its way to New York City, consigned to J. H. Parker & Co., to be sold at auction. The proceeds will go to the benefit of the Manual Training School of Devine, Texas. The cotton was raised by W. B. Adams, in Medina County, and lacks one day of breaking the record of first bales of previous years.

20-Hour Special to Chicago
via Pennsylvania Railroad, leaves New York (West 23d Street) at 1:55 P. M.; Brooklyn, 1:45 P. M.—Adv.

Niagara Falls and Back, $9,
via Lackawanna Railroad. Tickets sold July 3d and 4th, good to return until July 8th.—Adv.

Barnett's Vanilla is Pure.
Don't let your grocer work off a substitute.—Adv.

The New Yorker
of this week will contain interesting stories of Bohemian days of Hon. W. Bourke Cockran. For sale at all newsstands to-day.—Adv.

BIG ROBBERY IN AN ALEXANDRIA BAY HOTEL

Dr. and Mrs. W. E. Delabarre of This City the Victims.

Louis L. Richman and His Wife Accused of the Theft—He Is a Respected and Wealthy Merchant of the East Side.

Special to The New York Times.

ALEXANDRIA BAY, July 2.—Louis L. Richman and his wife, Rachael, of New York were arraigned before Justice of the Peace Willard Davis to-night, charged with stealing a pearl necklace worth $25,000 and $400 in money from Dr. and Mrs. Walter E. Delabarre of New York at the Crossmon House last night.

Dr. and Mrs. Delabarre are on their wedding trip. Both they and the Richmans arrived here late yesterday, having come from New York on the club train to Clayton, and thence on the sateamboat St. Lawrence.

They went directly to the Crossmon. The Richmans' entry in the register of the hotel reads: "L. L. Richman and wife, New York." The handwriting is large and scrawling. Dr. Delabarre registered for himself and his wife, just after the Richmans' entry had been made, and was assigned to a suite of rooms on the parlor floor.

The Richmans occupied Room No. 16, almost directly across the hallway, with a window opening on a broad veranda which surrounds the hotel.

Dr. and Mrs. Delabarre went to dinner about 6 o'clock. Mrs. Delabarre carried a silk hag, which contained the pearl necklace, a diamond sunburst, rings, and jewelry of all descriptions, and a small silver clasp pocketbook, in which was a roll of bills amounting to about $400.

After dinner they started for their room, but they stopped on the way to enjoy the fine sunset view from the veranda.

They chanced to sit down in two chairs in front of the window opening into the Richmans' apartments.

About 8:30 o'clock they arose and went to their room, Mrs. Delabarre forgetting her jewelry bag and leaving it upon one of the veranda chairs.

An hour later she discovered that she had lost the jewelry, and she and her husband returned at once to the veranda. The bag was there, but upon opening it they discovered that the pearl necklace, valuable not only for its intrinsic worth, hut as a keepsake, was missing, as well as the $400 in money.

THE LOST PROPERTY FOUND.

The small clasp containing the money had been opened and returned to the hag, its contents lacking. The diamonds in the receptacle, worth many thousands of dollars, were untouched.

Half an hour later Dr. Delabarre told Mr. Crossmon of the loss, and an investigation was started. The proprietor notified John F. Leary, a Clayton attorney, to come at once and take charge of the case for Dr. Delabarre, and placed Constable W. S. Jones to watch the window of Room No. 16 from a vantage point on the veranda. Mr. Leary arrived at the hotel at 3 o'clock this morning, and a conference was held. At 6 o'clock a search warrant was issued, and the stolen property was discovered in the possession of the Richmans.

The necklace was found in the lining of a trunk, and the money was sewed in the gray skirt Mrs. Richman was wearing. Eight hours after the notification of the loss had been given to him Proprietor Crossmon presented to Mrs. Delabarre her necklace and money.

The searchers found in the two trunks and the suit case carried by Mr. and Mrs. Richman a quantity of silken underwear, silk stockings, and shirtwaists. The Richmans remained in their room under custody of Constable Jones and Policeman Witt this morning. They placed their case in the hands of John T. Delaney, an attorney of Alexandria Bay. When the case came up in court they waived examination and were held to appear before the Grand Jury, which sits at Watertown on Oct. 6. District Attorney George H. Cobb of Watertown was present as public prosecutor, Attorney Delaney appearing for the defense, and Mr. Leary for Dr. Delabarre. Mr. Delaney objected to holding the Richmans on the ground of insufficient evidence, but Justice Davis overruled his objection.

The prisoners will be taken to Watertown to-morrow morning, and Justice P. C. Williams will fix the bail, which, it is understood, they will furnish themselves. Attorney D. W. Rockmore of the World Building, New York, is expected to-morrow to take care of their interests. The necklace and money are now in possession of Constable Jones.

"My clients do not know how the stolen articles came into their room," said Mr. Delaney to-night. "They heard a trampling around on the veranda during the night. I do not know their New York address."

The lawyer said Mr. Richman was a wealthy manufacturer and importer of looking glasses in New York. Both the Richmans are short in stature, middle-aged, and stout. Mr. Richman has black hair and a hushy, black mustache, and wears a suit of gray clothing. Mrs. Richman is dark-complexioned, and has dark hair, which she combs straight back. She wore this morning a gray skirt, and a black and white striped shirtwaist. When she came to town she

is left in charge of the business in his father's absence.

MR. RICHMAN'S SON TALKS.

Young Mr. Richman, when told of his father's and mother's arrest on the charge of stealing jewelry and money from Dr. Delabarre, could not be made to believe that the report was true.

"My father or my mother steal anything!" he cried. "Why, the idea is absolutely preposterous! Somebody will suffer for this outrage, for neither of them ever did a dishonest thing in all their lives. Ask any banker or merchant hereabout, and they will tell you that a more honest man than my father does not do business in this city.

"As for those jewels, my mother had more than $25,000 worth of her own with her. Why should she want to steal any other woman's jewelry? The whole thing is a joke and an outrage. I shall go to Alexandria Bay to-night to see for myself what has happened."

Mr. Richman was asked to give a list of his father's real estate holdings. Some of the more important are the tenement houses at 120 Broome, 90 and 92 Ridge, 489 Grand, 224 Madison, 127 Pitt, and 161 Suffolk Streets, and the residence at 103 East Eighty-first Street. His home, which he owns, is at 16 and 18 Henry Street, Coney Island.

The elder Mr. Richman's charitable gifts have been numerous. Recently he made a gift of $1,750 to the Beth Israel Hospital.

Concerning the accused merchant's business standing, Charles Desig, cashier of the Bowery Bank, said last night:

"Mr. Richman is one of our most satisfactory depositors, and has been one of them for many years. He is a man of unimpeached standing in the business world, and I don't believe for a moment that he is guilty of any theft as reported. If ever he stole anything, and I should hear of it, I should be as much surprised as if I had stolen the stuff myself."

E. F. Swanberg, Assistant Cashier of the German Exchange Bank, was another who spoke in the highest terms of Mr. Richman's integrity.

"For over fifteen years," he said, "he has been one of our regular customers. He is a fine business man and is highly thought of by those who know him. Messrs. M. J. Adrian, our President, and Charles L. Adrian, our Cashier, are among his friends, and both esteem him highly. I do not believe that he has done anything wrong."

WHO DR. DELABARRE IS.

Dr. Walter E. Delabarre is a prominent physician, with offices at 224 West Fifty-ninth Street. On Monday night he was married to Mrs. Frances Freeland Hagaman, a daughter of Mrs. Charles Linsley of New Haven. The wedding was solemnized privately at the Waldorf-Astoria. Mrs. Hagaman received many handsome bridal gifts, one of which was a necklace of pearls from Dr. Delabarre. This may be the necklace that figures in the story from Alexandria Bay.

Immediately after the ceremony the bride and groom left for an extended tour of three months, their destination being the Thousand Islands.

Dr. Delabarre is one of the visiting surgeons of the New York Ophthalmic Hospital, and is a member of numerous medical societies, both State and National. He is a graduate of Brown University, class of '80, and of the New York Homeopathic College and Hospital, class of '91. He is about forty-five years old. During his absence from the city his practice is being cared for by Dr. Samuel Vehslage of 117 West Forty-third Street and Dr. Oscoe Chase of 214 East Fifty-third Street.

PACIFIC COAST BLAST FURNACE

Tacoma Steel Company Has Had Plans Prepared for First Modern One for There.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, July 2.—The Tacoma Steel Company has had plans prepared and chosen a site on the Tacoma Tide Flats for the erection of a 250-ton blast furnace. It will be the first modern blast furnace to be erected on the Pacific Coast. Iron ores and limestone are to be brought from the company's properties in British Columbia, while it will make its own coke. Work on the plant will commence this month.

Rolling mills and a shipbuilding plant are to be constructed by the same company, which, by purchase and leases, has secured control of the largest iron deposits on Vancouver and adjacent islands. Henry Hewett, President of the company, is the partner in many enterprises of United States Senator Foster.

The United States-British Columbia corporation has been incorporated with a capital of $5,000,000 to carry out a similar project at Everett or elsewhere on Puget Sound. Its organizer is J. F. Bledsoe, an engineer, who controls extensive deposits of iron and limestone in British Columbia. It also intends to engage in gold mining.

LAWYERS AND CORPORATIONS.

Ex-Senator Lindsay Thinks Attorneys Are Weaned Away from Advising According to Citizenship Standards.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., July 2.—The annual meeting of the Kentucky Bar Association began here this afternoon. The feature of the programme was the address of ex-Senator William Lindsay, an ex-Judge of Kentucky Court of Appeals, on "The Lawyer in Kentucky and Elsewhere."

In the course of his remarks he touched on the influence of corporations on the body of society through the fact that the lawyer was weaned away from the common people and the people were deprived of that restraining advice which does so much to prevent wrong.

The withdrawal of lawyers from this sphere of influence, by the fact of their coming into corporation business solely, where they advised according to the letter of law and not the standard of good citizenship, was adverted to.

"While business corporations are not wholly bad any more than they are altogether good, they cannot be said to be schools of ethical culture or institutions established for the encouragement of philanthropic action."

AGAINST PULLMAN OFFICIALS.

Judge Decides Stockholder Can Examine Records of the Concern.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 2.—An order was entered in Judge Gary's court to-day for the issuance of a writ of mandamus directing Robert T. Lincoln, as President, and Alfred S. Weinsheimer, as Secretary of the Pullman Company, to permit Truman A. Taylor of Alton, Ill., a stockholder in the company, to examine the records of the concern. Defendants took an appeal. In his petition Taylor set forth that he was the owner of 100 shares of the Pullman Company, and that he had not been permitted to examine the books.

In their answer Lincoln and Weinsheimer declared that Taylor had never been the actual owner of the stock, but that it was acquired by Clarence H. Venner of New York in pursuance of a purpose to extort a large sum of money from the company by making an attack upon it.

FRANK G. THOMAS VERY ILL.

Assistant Manager of Waldorf-Astoria Has Typhoid Fever.

Frank G. Thomas, assistant manager of the Waldorf-Astoria, is dangerously ill with typhoid fever at his home, in Bensonhurst. About fourteen days ago he was taken ill, and three days later the affection was aggravated by something the patient ate. There was a sudden turn for the worse, and he was removed to his out-of-town home.

It was said last night that his death was expected momentarily. Mr. Thomas came to New York from Utica about seven years ago.

GUARD KILLS COAL STRIKER

The Shooting Occurs at Simmons Creek, West Va.

Disturbance at the William A. Colliery in Pennsylvania—President Mitchell's Efforts to Settle Michigan Trouble.

ROANOKE, Va., July 2.—Estill Jones, while a belligerent striker, was shot and killed at Simmons Creek, West Va., last night, while trying to force himself through the guard line.

The shooting was clearly in self-defense. Jones was asked to leave the premises, which he refused to do, and fired at the guard a number of times, after which the guard returned the fire, killing Jones instantly.

Reports from the Pocahontas Flat Top coal fields to the Norfolk and Western Railway Company to-day indicated that the operators are satisfied with the progress being made. The officials do not believe that the ordering of a general strike in the bituminous fields by the convention at Indianapolis on the 17th inst. will affect the Pocahontas Flat Top fields.

The present loading in the Pocahontas Flat Top fields is fully 75 per cent. of the normal output. The Tug River field is still closed down, and practically no coal is being mined in that territory.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., July 2.—There was a serious disturbance at the William A. Colliery at Old Forge shortly after noon to-day. When a member of the surveying corps came out of the barricade he was attacked by about 500 foreigners who threw stones at him.

The surveyor pulled his revolver and fired in the direction of the crowd. Then the coal and iron police at the colliery took a hand and began firing. The surveyor jumped in a wagon and made his escape to Plttston. So far as can be learned, no one was hurt in the firing.

William Fitzinger was taken before Magistrate Van Horn, at Kingston, to-day, charged with intimidation and conspiracy. The Citizens' Alliance of Wilkesbarre was the prosecutor. He was held in $7,000 bail for court. This is the first prosecution instituted by the alliance, which offers $5,000 in rewards for the arrest and conviction of all boycotters.

HAZLETON, Penn., July 2.—John Shovelin, John Gillett, Joseph Schaner, and John Mahatzl, pickets stationed along the road leading to the Drifton Colliery of Coxe Brothers & Co. to prevent non-union men from going to work, were arrested today by colliery guards and taken to jail at Wilkesbarre. It is alleged that one of the pickets drew a revolver when ordered by a guard to permit men to pass the line.

The men were taken to Wilkesbarre, charged with rioting and intimidation, and were held in $500 bail for court. This is thought to be the first step toward resuming operations in some collieries.

Coxe Bros. & Co. have instructed all their men who are held up by strikers' pickets and compelled to return home to furnish written statements concerning their cases. This is being done to compel the Sheriff and the local authorities to preserve order or to confess their inability to do so. If this is the case the Governor may be appealed to for protection.

SAGINAW, Mich., July 2.—The efforts of President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers of America to effect a settlement of the differences in the Michigan district, in which the miners have been out on strike since April 1, have not been as yet entirely successful.

President Mitchell addressed a joint conference of operators and mine workers here this afternoon, and made an earnest appeal to both parties to come to terms. The scale was then turned over to committees appointed to represent each side, and they wrestled with the subject until after 5 o'clock, when it became apparent that no agreement could be reached.

The men contend for the same scale of wages as they received last year, for an eight-hour day for all men working above ground, and for abolition of the system whereby the men push the cars from the entries. The operators conceded the wage scale; offered to increase the pay of firmen scale, offered to increase the pay of firemen 20 cents a day, and to adopt a uniform wage schedule for all help above ground in lieu of the demand for eight hours, but refused to abolish the pushing of cars from the entries.

The matter was referred by the joint conference back to the local unions to vote upon, and if they accept the proposition another joint conference is to be called. Otherwise the strike continues.

President Mitchell left for Wilkesbarre to-night. He advised the men to accept the proposition of the operators and end the strike.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 2.—No steps are being taken by either the coal operators or the United Mine Workers in this district to reopen negotiations for a wage scale settlement. Both sides are quietly waiting. Several furnaces have been banked, and as the coke supply is short nearly all the furnaces will be idle by the middle of next week.

NO STRIKE FOR KENTUCKY.

The United Mine Workers Vote to Fulfill Their Contracts.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 2.—The United Mine Workers of Kentucky have decided not to strike. They have taken a recent vote on the matter, with the result that they have decided to stand up to the agreement with the operators of the Western Kentucky Association.

These contracts are determined at joint conferences every year, and run from April 1 to April 1, being signed by the officers of the association and of the mine workers. They have been conceded by the operators for about three years, and have worked to the satisfaction of both parties. The miners have sent word by a Commissioner to the Illinois miners of the action they have taken, in which the Illinois miners also join.

THE UNION PACIFIC STRIKE.

Machinists and Boilermakers Encouraged by Walkout on the Northwestern and Montana Central Lines.

OMAHA, Neb., July 2.—The strike of the machinists and boilermakers of the Union Pacific seems to have settled down to a stubborn, quiet fight for supremacy. The strikers felt more encouraged to-day from the walk-out of their craftsmen on the Northwestern and Montana Central Railroads, which they say will greatly assist them.

There are several places along the road where the strikers have met the insurgent spirit. This was particularly true at Evanston, Wyoming, where but few of the men quit work. W. Webster, President of District No. 2 of Evanston, has gone home to "line up" his men. President Burt is giving his personal attention to matters at this end of the line. It is stated at railroad headquarters that the company has no reason to feel apprehension over the results.

Vice President Thomas L. Wilson of the Machinists' Union to-day made a statement to the public, in answer to that issued by President Burt of the Union Pacific Railroad, touching the merits of the strike on that road. Mr. Wilson admits that the road has been paying the highest scale of wages during the past, but says other roads raised the scale of wages July 1, and that the demands of the Union Pacific machinists were in line with the general movement of all mechanics.

On the refusal of the machinists to accept piece work, Mr. Wilson says machinists are not to be compared with trainmen, who do not come into competition with each other. He says such a system would tend to bring them into competition with sweatshop workmen and prevent them from treating as a body with the company.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming, July 2.—General Manager Dickinson and Superintendent McKeen of the Union Pacific were here to-day looking over the strike situation. Mr. Dickinson said: "The shops in Cheyenns were not closed as a result of the feeling against Cheyenne, but owing to strike conditions, the same as the Omaha and Armstrong shops were closed. The citizens can rest assured that the shops will be rebuilt. The company has decided to inaugurate piece work over the entire system, even if it takes years to accomplish it."

THE CHICAGO FREIGHT TROUBLE

Conference to be Proposed to Railway Officials—Strike Talk Will Cease Meanwhile.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 2.—The Executive Committee of the Chicago Federation of Labor met at 155 Washington Street to-day, and, after hearing a full statement of the freight handlers' grievances from President L. J. Curran, promised to do what it could toward settling with the railways before any more strike talk was indulged in. The committee will try to arrange for a conference with the Presidents of the various railways in Chicago in order to induce them to recognize the Freight Handlers' Union, as well as to grant the increased pay asked.

If the conference is refused the committee will report its failure to the members of the federation at the Sunday meeting, and in case of a freight strike all the unions affiliated with the federation probably will pledge themselves to moral and financial aid, as the issue now has resolved itsef into the question of the right of an organization to be recognized.

WHOLESALE CRIBBING SCANDAL AT PRINCETON.

Twenty-two Students from Phillips Andover Academy Barred from Entry.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., July 2.—The biggest surprise in Princeton's entrance examination that has sprung up during the past ten years came to-day when it was announced at the Registrar's office that twenty-two students from the Phillips Academy at Andover, Mass., were debarred from admission to the entering class on the charge of cribbing. Thirty-one youths from this school took the examinations, and but nine of the papers were allowed to stand, and even among these there was some doubt, but as sufficient proof could not be brought against them the Committee on Examinations pronounced them satisfactory.

The services of two lawyers were engaged, and the evidence of cribbing was carefully gone over, sentence then being pronounced upon twenty-two of the thirty-one candidates for admission. The Chairman of the committee spoke as follows on the matter:

"This is the most flagrant cribbing that has ever come under our notice, and, while we are satisfied that even more than the number debarred are guilty of such a dishonorable deed, we could not prove it against the few whose papers were allowed to stand. The cribbing in several instances was so obvious that only very ignorant students would have attempted it. Some of the most ludicrous blunders were made. And, further, on the whole, the papers were easily the poorest lot we have examined this year. The Andover school authorities will be notified of the cribbing and our action in rejecting the papers. As to what further will be done I cannot state at this time."

The Faculty are agreed with the committee that only the severest treatment must be inflicted upon the guilty youths. As the honor system obtains at Princeton, the closest watch will be kept on these students if any of them should succeed in passing the examinations on a second trial, which may be given them next Fall.

It may be recalled that several years ago a number of the Phillips Academy men failed to gain admission to Yale, as evidence was adduced which proved that cribbing had been done.

It is understood that several prominent athletes are among those debarred. The committee has declined to give out any names.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., July 2.—Acting Principal Graves of the Phillips Andover Academy, asked to-night if he knew anything in regard to the circumstances of the cribbing said to have been discovered in the Princeton examination papers turned in by the Andover boys, said: "I did not hear anything about it until to-night. The Princeton examination was held about one week before the Harvard examination, and was conducted by a Princeton professor who was sent up here for that purpose. We had nothing to do with the holding of the examination beyond giving the man a room to hold it in. We recommended fifteen men as prepared and qualified to take the examination. Thirty went into it altogether, the other fifteen being men from the lower classes. These we would not recommend, because they were from the lower classes and were not prepared to take college entrance examinations. None of the other colleges, Harvard and Yale, for instance, would accept them as candidates.

"They could not possibly have got through without cribbing. The fault is not ours, but Princeton's. Princeton has always been very careless about letting anybody that wanted to take the entrance examinations without regard to recommendation. We had nothing whatever to do with this examination."

DYNAMO WRECKED; CARS HELD.

Accident in Brooklyn Power House—Delay on Bridge and Elsewhere.

One of the feed wires grounded in the power house of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit eyetem at the foot of Division Avenue shortly after 9 o'clock last night, and a great generator was wrecked with a terrific report and a tremendous show of blinding electric flame. This accident entailed a loss of about $30,000, and all the lines for which the plant supplied the power were tied up until a reserve machine could be connected, which took about twenty minutes.

These lines included bridge cars, the Fulton Street cars, and others running north and south on Fulton Street, and traffic was also at a standstill through the Williamsburg, Greenpoint, and Ridgewood sections of the city.

Many of the cars that were stalled were packed with excursionists to the shore and suburban resorts and the delay in getting them all running smoothly was considerably longer than the time it took to get things again in working order at the power house, and at the Broadway Ferry house intending passengers waited at least half an hour for a car. The power house stands in a factory section, so there was no general fright through the neighborhood.

About two years ago a similar accident in the early hours of the morning held up the entire Brooklyn Rapid Tranelt system for about two hours.

LENIENCY TO SOFT COAL USERS.

Civil Justice Tierney Decides Against but One Out of Many Ordinance Violators.

About fifty cases of alleged violation of the soft-coal ordinance came up for hearing yesterday in the Eighth Municipal District Court. Only a few of the cases were tried. Assistant Corporation Counsel Stells acted as prosecutor.

In the case against the firm of Schmitt & Schwanenflugel, brewers, one of the cases that were tried, Justice Tierney, who presided, said that there should be a reasonable interpretation of the ordinance.

"I, for one," he said, "do not intend to punish people who convince me that they have put forth their best efforts to abate the nuisance after the complaint has been made. Industrial conditions in this city are such that the work must be proceeded with under all circumstances. I do not believe that any mere technical violation of the statute would justify me in imposing sentence."

Justice Tierney thought that this applied to Schmitt & Schwanenflugel, and entered a judgment for the defendants.

Robert F. Wick, who conducts a planing mill at 654 West Thirtieth Street, was charged with creating a smoke nuisance, and had a judgment entered against him for $50.

Among the cases on the calendar of this court which are to be tried are those against the American Ice Company, Commercial Cable Company, Standard Gaslight Company, Terminal Warehouse Company, and several brewing companies. Assistant Corporation Counsel Stelle said to a Times reporter that about twenty other cases will come up in the Seventh Municipal Court, Fifty-seventh Street, between Third and Lexington Avenues, to-day.

Several new complaints of violation of the soft-coal ordinance were made yesterday. In one large office building in Fulton Street great volumes of black smoke were issuing for the first time, most of which found its way to the street level, as the building is on low ground.

It was stated at the office of H. L. Herbert & Co., coal agents for the Manhattan Railway Company, that the company is getting coal in small lots, about 200 tons or so in each lot. These lots are held by outside people and are independent of the regular contracts for anthracite for the company, which cannot be filled until the strike is over.

President Truesdale and other officers of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad said yesterday that there was no truth in the reports that a settlement of the anthracite strike was likely.

A ROMANCE OF THE FOOTLIGHTS.

Harry Jacobs, a Wealthy Young Man of Newark, to Wed Florence Hawkins, an Actress.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., July 2.—Three months ago Harry Wilson Jacobs, a wealthy young man of Newark, N. J., went to Boston and there fell in love with Miss Florence Hawkins, an actress. They will be married here to-morrow. Miss Hawkins is a member of the "Pousse Café" Company, now at the Avenue Theatre. She is tall and blonde. At the time of her first meeting with Mr. Jacobs she was with "The Girl from Paris." Mr. Jacobs's admiration from beyond the footlights quickly developed, and, in addition to sitting in the front row every night, he went to live at her hotel in order to obtain an introduction. This was effected through the proprietor of the hotel, and then the love making began in earnest.

The young woman's father owns Hollenbeck Hotel, in Los Angeles, where she was born. She has been on the stage nearly four years, two seasons having been passed in the Ward and Vokes Company. Jacobs's parents are said to be former wealthy Chicagoans, now living in Newark.

LARGEST SALE OF OIL LANDS.

Holdings of the Forest Company Transferred to the South Penn for Several Million Dollars.

Special to The New York Times.

OIL CITY, Penn., July 2.—The largest sale of oil-producing property in the history of the oil regions was made to-day when the Forest Oil Company transferred its immense holdings to the South Penn Oil Company, a Standard Oil subsidiary concern.

Several million dollars are involved in the deal, the price being based on the appraised value of the various properties, which consist of 3,100 productive wells and about 25,000 acres of valuable Pennsylvania territory with a daily average production of 50,000 barrels. This purchase makes the South Penn Oil Company the largest producing organization in the world, owning nearly a third of the total production of the Pennsylvania fields.

THE CASE OF BISHOP TALBOT.

Board Examines Charges Against the Episcopal Prelate, but Withholds Verdict.

HARRISBURG, Penn., July 2.—The examination into the charges of conduct unbecoming a Bishop, preferred against Bishop Talbot of the Central Pennsylvania Diocese, Protestant Episcopal Church, by the Rev. Dr. Ingram N. W. Irvine of Philadelphia, was conducted in executive session today by the Board of Inquiry recently appointed by Bishop Dudley of Kentucky. After hearing the testimony of Dr. Irvine, whom the accused Bishop "unfrocked," while serving as the rector of St. John's Parish, Huntingdon, Penn., and other witnesses, the board adjourned without making public its verdict.

Bishop Talbot was not present at the investigation, which was held to determine whether or not there was sufficient evidence for holding the Bishop for trial, which, according to the Episcopal Canons, would be before a committee of Bishops.

Two ministers and two laymen from the diocese of Central Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Central New York, constitute the membership of the board. The Rev. Dr. J. S. B. Hodges of Baltimore presided and the Rev. Dr. F. C. Foley of Williamsport was Secretary.

LOW BIDS FOR ASPHALT WORK.

City Street Paving Contract Made for $1.07 a Square Yard.

All records for low asphalt bids were broken yesterday in Brooklyn when Commissioner of Public Works Redfield received bids for the work of paving eighteen streets in the borough. More bids were received for the contracts than ever before in the history of the borough. Commissioner Redfield declared that the keen competition and exceptionally low prices were evidences that the back of the so-called Asphalt Trust had been broken. The lowest biddere on separate contracts were the Cranford Company, which, it is claimed, represents the trust; the Brooklyn Alcatraz Company, the Inter-State Paving Company, and the Green River Asphalt Company of Kentucky. The last-named concern had never before bid for work in Brooklyn.

The Cranford Company, which two weeks ago was underbid for a three-hundred-thousand-dollar paving contract in Brooklyn by the Inter-State Company, for some of the work offered yesterday put in a bid of $1.07 a square yard, said to be the lowest price ever offered for asphalt paving in the city. The Brooklyn Alcatraz Company bid as low as $1.10 a square yard for some of the work and the Inter-State Company $1.32. About 80 per cent. of the work was secured by the Cranford Company.

FRANCE AND THE SHIP COMBINE.

M. Etienne Fears the French Flag May Disappear from the Atlantic.

PARIS, July 2.—At a meeting to-day of the Colonial Group of Deputies, M. Etienne, Vice President of the Chamber, delivered a long address in which he pointed out the danger which, he said, threatened French naval defense and the French merchant marine from the formation of the Morgan shipping combination.

M. Etienne declared that vigorous measures must be adopted if the French flag was not to disappear from the Atlantic Ocean. The Colonial Deputies decided to present an interpellation on the subject in the Chamber.

The meeting further decided to demand that the Chamber nominate a committee of eleven Deputies to prepare and submit to the Chamber reports on the questions of trusts and transportation.

John Kendrick Bangs in The New York Times.

In THE NEW YORK TIMES next Sunday The Genial Idiot fresh from his tiff of carnage, has some remarks to make to Automobiles and Automobilists. The suggestions are truthfully recorded and suitably embellished by the clever wit of John Kendrick Bangs and illustrated by the nimble pencil of H. W. Kemble. Order next Sunday's TIMES from your newsdealer to-day.—Adv.

CITY FATHERS IN A FIGHT

Mayor and an Alderman of New Rochelle in a Scrimmage.

Mayor Clarke Shook Alderman O'Connor and Knocked Down Four Other Men—Cause of the Row.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., July 2.—It is probable that never again will two crowds of men come so near fighting in a free-for-all manner, and still not fight, as occurred this evening in the City Hall. One-half of the crowd backed up Mayor Clarke and the other Alderman O'Connor. Coats were thrown off, sleeves rolled up, hands spat upon, and it all ended in the Mayor shaking the Alderman and knocking down three or four men in so doing.

The trouble arose at the close of to-night's hearing in the trial of Sewer Commissioner George Roth, who is alleged to have paid out something like $30,000 for rock excavation when no rock was excavated. The charges are preferred by the Mayor. The experts whom C. O'D. Iselin engaged to examine the city's hooks brought out the alleged swindle, incidentally, although the accounts seemed straight. A discrepancy is said to have led to the suspicion that rock was charged for where only dirt existed.

The matter was laid before Mayor Clarke. He held a hearing and suspended the Commissioner and preferred the charges. The hearings have been in progress for three weeks, with the Aldermen sitting as a trial court.

Late this evening it was moved the Council adjourn until next week. Alderman Cuneen, who has appeared as the friend of the accused Commissioner right along, asked the indulgence of the Council, and was granted it, the maker of the motion to adjourn waiving the usual rule. Alderman Cuneen said that not one bit of conclusive proof had been adduced, and he wanted what he termed a farce ended. He wanted to amend the motion so as to provide that at the next session the Council elt without recess or adjournment until the case was finished. While making his speech he threw a pile of photographs on the table with so much force they were scattered all over the Council room on the rebound.

While the Alderman was telling what he thought about the case Alderman Spencer suggested as an aside, but loud enough to be heard by all, that the speaker take the witness stand. When the motion to adjourn was carried. Alderman Cuneen demanded angrily what was meant by the remark. Angry words ensued. The crowd, including the Alderman and about fifty citizens, closed in, and the two men squared off. Mayor Clarke, who is an athlete of considerable power, leaped from the dais about his desk and between the two men.

Just what led to it is not clear, but a minute later the Cuneen-Spencer affair was forgotten, and Mayor Clarke and Alderman O'Connor, who seemed to resent the Mayor's interference, were hot at it. After a few hot words the Alderman invited the Mayor into the ante room to fight it out, sans ring rules. The Mayor made as if to do what he did later. The disparity in fighting ability struck everyone, and O'Connor's friends lined up for his defense, while the Mayor's friends grabbed him. This brought the two factions face to face. The crowd surrounding the Alderman hacked toward the door dragging the Alderman with them.

The Mayor followed, dragging those who would restrain him. O'Connor made a motion as if to strike the Mayor, and the latter, very angry now, shook off the men holding him, leaped forward, grabbed hold of the Alderman, and swung him around and shook him. In swinging the Alderman about the Mayor knocked down several men. This was the signal for sleeves to be rolled up and coats thrown off, but the cooler ones interfered and restrained all the more belligerent. Alderman O'Connor and his friends finally left.

After they had gone Mayor Clarke made an address, in which he said he regretted the scene and that he had lost his temper.

MAYOR LOW ON THE CITY WASTE PROBLEM.

Present Method of Disposal a Relic of Barbarism—A Park Saved from Contamination.

Mayor Low yesterday sent a letter to Alderman Jamee J. Devlin regarding the covered dumps to be built at the foot of Jackson Street. Alderman Devlin, who represents that district, opposed the removal of this dump from Clinton Street to Jackson Street, as it is directly in front of Corlears Hook Park. The Mayor took the view of the Alderman and promised to have it kept from there, and gave orders to that effect. In the letter the Mayor says:

I have notified the Street Cleaning Commissioner that he will have to abandon his covered dump at the foot of Jackson Street, and the Dock Commissioner that the dump must remain where it now is, at the foot of Clinton Street.

I am sorry that the city cannot have the covered dump, and that the commerce of the city cannot secure the additional dock at Clinton Street; but I share your view that it is unreasonable for the city to spend a large sum to make a breathing space at Corlears Hook, and then to locate in front of it a garbage dump. The warehouses where the dump now is can endure this necessary evil better than the people of your thickly populated district. Some other plan, therefore, will have to be devised.

I take advantage of this opportunity to say that the method of disposing of the city's waste by carrying it away to sea is a relic of barbarism. This waste ought, for the most part, to be burned; and the city should never be satisfied until the heat so generated is made a source of income to the city. It is no easy problem to bring about this result in the City of New York. It probably will take years fully to accomplish it, but I am confident that in time it can be accomplished if public sentiment will support every effort made in that direction.

GIFT FROM LEWISOHN HEIRS.

Sons and Daughters of Late Financier Give $100,000 Each to Charity.

The children of Leonard Lewisohn, who died in London March 5 last, have each donated $100,000 out of their share of the estate for charitable purposes, in accordance with their father's will. This instrument provided that, "having during my life given largely of my means to deserving charities, I make no charitable bequests, leaving it to my children to make such gifts out of the estate which they receive under my will as they shall deem proper."

What is to be done with the amount of $900,000 so set aside has not yet been decided. The value of the estate is estimated at between $20,000,000 and $30,000,000. The children are Walter and Frederick Lewisohn, who comprise the firm of Lewisohn Brothers, bankers and brokers; Jesse Lewisohn, head of the United Metals Selling Company; Oscar Lewisohn, a student at Yale; Mrs. P. S. Henry and Mrs. Charles S. Henry of London, and Misses Alice and Irene Lewisohn of 14 East Fifty-seventh Street. The executors of the will were his sons, Frederick and Walter Lewisohn; his half-brother, Albert Lewisohn, and his son-in-law, Philip S. Henry of London.

The late Mr. Lewisohn was largely interested in copper. He died while on the search for health abroad at the home of one of his daughters in London.

OPENING OF CITY STREETS.

Up-Town Property Owners Seek to Prevent Cost from Falling Upon Them.

Justice Giegerich, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, heard arguments on the application of Bronx and up-town property owners, among them the Astor estate, for an injunction restraining the Board of Estimate from rescinding resolutions of the old Board of Public Improvements, which fixed upon the city more than half of the cost of opening certain streets in the borough. There were eight cases before the court. Decision was reserved, but should the resolutions stand, $643,543.66 will be added to the municipal debt on account of these streets, and in the matter of the other proposed streets the city would have an estimated expense of $500,000.

Joseph A. Flannery appeared for the property owners and maintained that the Board of Estimate did not have the power under the charter to undo the action of the Board of Public Improvements.

Assistant Corporation Counsel George L. Sterling opposed the granting of the injunction, taking the opposite ground on the question of the Board's authority and contending that the property owners had their only remedy on the proceedings for the confirmation of the awards of the Commissioners of Assessments.

The cases argued were the opening of East One Hundred and Sixty-second Street from Jerome Avenue to the Grand Boulevard and Concourse; West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street from the Boulevard to Riverside Drive; West One Hundred and Seventieth Street from Kingsbridge Road to Haven Avenue; Edgewater Road from Westchester Avenue to Garrison Avenue; Quarry Road from Third to Arthur Avenue; Belmont Place from Arthur to Third Avenue; Exterior Street from One Hundred and Fiftieth Street to Cromwell's Creek; Spofford Avenue from Longwood Avenue to Tiffany Street.

The cost of these improvements will be:

	Total Cost.	City's Share.	P. C.
East 162d St.	$136,045.96	$136,045.96	100
West 135th St.	126,851.76	63,425.88	50
West 170th St.	51,428.64	25,714.32	50
Edgewater Road	84,831.46	84,831.46	100
Quarry Road	49,039.77	32,693.18	66⅔
Belmont Place	34,600.66	25,957.24	75
Exterior St.	473,868.30	236,934.15	50
Spofford Av.	94,853.68	37,941.47	40

THE YEAR'S MINT REPORT.

Record for 1902 Remarkable on Account of the Decrease in Gold Coinage and the Number of Silver Pieces.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—During the twelve months just ended there were executed in the Government mints 191,419,506 coins of all denominations, with an aggregate value of $94,526,678.12, as compared with a coinage of 176,999,132, total valued at $136,340,781.58, in 1901. The increase in the number of pieces was 14,420,374; the decrease in value, $41,814,103.46.

The gold coined in 1902 amounted to 5,428,551 pieces, with a value of $61,980,572.50, as against 8,783,142 pieces, valued at $99,965,715, in 1901. The silver coined in 1902 comprised 68,212,454 pieces, valued at $30,116,369.43, being less in number of coins by 6,575,210 and in valued by $5,149,129 than the product of the mint for 1901. The number of minor coins executed at the mints increased from 93,428,356 in 1901 to 117,778,501 in 1902, while the total value of this class increased only from $2,009,568.08 to $2,429,736.

Nearly 2,000,000 more one-cent pieces have been executed in 1902 than in 1901. The total coinage for June, 1902, was 17,059,212 pieces, against 12,809,196 pieces for June of last year, but the total value of the coinage executed in June, 1901, was nearly $5,000,000 greater than in the month just passed. This is accounted for by the fact that last month there were made only 25,034 gold pieces, valued at $500,345, while in the preceding June the coinage amounted to 763,322 pieces, valued at $5,948,030.14.

The silver coined last month exceeded that for June, 1901, by nearly 5,000,000 pieces, while the total value for the two months was about the same. As a whole, the year 1902 was remarkable for the number of silver pieces and minor coins, and the decrease in the coinage of gold, due in large measure to the need of silver in the insular possessions.

CHANGES OF BANK OFFICERS.

Vice President Moyer of the Western Succeeds President Crane of the Shoe and Leather.

The control of the National Shoe and Leather Bank, 271 Broadway, has passed to new interests that took possession yesterday by electing some new officers. W. L. Moyer, heretofore Vice President of the Western National Bank, was elected President of the Shoe and Leather Bank, succeeding John N. Crane, whose resignation was accepted, but who was in turn elected First Vice President of the bank. John A. Hiltner will continue as Second Vice President at the express desire of certain depositors. John I. Cole, Cashier of the bank, resigned. His position is to be filled later.

The Metropolitan Fire Insurance Company and the Travelers' Insurance Company of Hartford retain large interests in the bank. It is probable that under the new management the capital of the bank may be increased from $1,000,000 to $2,000,000.

Mr. Moyer, the new President, is only forty-five years of age. He has been in the banking business for twenty years. Previous to his connection with the Western National Bank he was associated with the late Marcus Daly as managing partner in the banking firm of Daly, Donahoe & Moyer, at Butte, Mon. For nine years, from 1890 to 1899, he was Assistant Cashier and a Director in the American Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago.

In accepting with regrets the resignation of Mr. Crane the Directors declared that they heard of his increasing infirmities with the deepest sympathy and regret, and hoped that relief from care and direct responsibilities in his new position as First Vice President may bring about complete restoration to health. Mr. Crane has been connected with the National Shoe and Leather Bank since May 1, 1853, nearly fifty years.

Henry A. Smith, formerly Cashier of the Western National Bank, has been elected to succeed Mr. Moyer, and Charles L. Robinson, formerly Assistant Cashier, becomes Cashier. The Western National Bank has no interest in the National Shoe and Leather Bank.

MOB FOLLOWED A DRIVER.

Boy Run Over and Killed by a Truck—His Parents See the Accident.

While playing in front of his home at 224 East One Hundred and Fourth Street last evening, William McConville, aged four years, was run over and almost instantly killed. The boy's parents were at a window at the time, and the feeling expressed against the driver of the truck, Joseph Seidel, seventeen years of age, of 1,604 First Avenue, was intense.

The truck, drawn by a pair of horses, was going toward the East River, and the driver apparently did not notice the McConville boy and other children that were playing in the street. All managed to get out of the way except Willie. The wheels passed over his body.

The father ran out and picked up the boy. The mother ran out, too, and fainted on the street. The boy was taken to the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station, where he died. After the accident Seidel drove away, followed by a crowd. At Second Avenue he was arrested.

When Sergt. Reifert arrived with the driver at the police station women and children struggled to get at the prisoner and the police had hard work to keep them from entering the station. The police say that every woman and child and many men in the block where the boy lived swarmed on the street.

The driver said that he did not see the child and that when he drove away he did not know that any one had been hurt. The police kept the father in another room until the driver was locked up.

Texans Starving for Lack of Crops.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, July 2.—Appeals have been made to Gov. Sayers by officials of Zapata County because many people in that region are starving. Unless food supplies are furnished them immediately, it is stated, there will be numerous deaths. Several weeks ago there were light showers in the stricken region, and corn was planted, but owing to the terrific heat and lack of additional rains, no crops of any kind resulted.

To AVOID EFFECT of HEAT DRINK

ZOOLAK

It is DR. DADIRRIAN'S original and only genuine Matzoon

FOOD and DRINK

Positively Refuse Imitations. At Fountains, Cafes, Druggists.

FOR GOVERNOR OF GEORGIA.

Democrats Nominate Joseph M. Terrill —Mr. Bryan's Name Not Mentioned in the Platform.

ATLANTA, July 2.—Georgia Democrats in State Convention here to-day nominated the following ticket:

For Governor—JOSEPH M. TERRILL.
For Secretary of State—PHIL P. COOK.
For Treasurer—ROBERT E. PARK.
For Controller—Gen. WILLIAM A. WRIGHT.
For Attorney General—JOHN C. HART.
For Prison Commissioner—THOMAS EASON.
For Commissioner of Agriculture—O. B. STEVENS.
For State School Commissioner—W. B. MERRITT.
For Associate Justices of the Supreme Court—A. J. COBB and SAMUEL LUMPKIN.
For United States Senator—A. S. CLAY.

The action of to-day's convention ratified the results of primaries held throughout the State June 5. The names of Col. John H. Estill, editor of The Savannah (Ga.) Morning News, and Col. Dupont Guerry, a prominent attorney of Macon

SHOT BY CORNERED THIEF

Albert C. Latimer of Brooklyn Dangerously Wounded at His Home.

Burglar Found in Closet Fires Two Effective Shots and Escapes—Victim Will Probably Die.

There was a tragic climax yesterday morning to the recent long series of burglaries in the Bedford District of Brooklyn, when Albert C. Latimer was shot and probably fatally wounded by a thief whom he had cornered in a closet in his home, at 318 Hancock Street. The burglar escaped after the shooting, and the police hunt for him was fruitless. Mr. Latimer was shot twice, in the left breast and in the left cheek. At St. Mary's Hospital it was said last night that he was in a precarious condition, and that little hope was felt that he would recover.

Mr. Latimer is thirty-five years old, and is in the stationery business at 83 Malden Lane, Manhattan. With his wife and their two young children, he occupies a two-story and basement frame house. Mr. and Mrs. Latimer sleep in a room on the second floor in the front. About 2 o'clock yesterday morning Mrs. Latimer was awakened by a noise in the room. She looked about in the darkness, but could see no one. She felt uneasy, however, and awakened her husband. Getting up Mrs. Latimer went into the bathroom adjoining and lighted the gas there, permitting the light to shine into the bedroom. Mr. Latimer also got up, and, wrapping a blanket from the bed about him to avoid taking cold, started to look about the room. Finding no intruder, he remarked that Mrs. Latimer merely imagined that she heard some one moving about.

Mrs. Latimer, however, was positive that the sounds were not imaginary. Still skeptical, Mr. Latimer stepped to a closet in the room and threw open the door. Instantly there was a flash and the report of a pistol. With a cry Mr. Latimer reeled, and a man, his face covered with a black mask, sprang out from the closet and grappled with him. There was a brief struggle and then a second shot was fired. Mr. Latimer staggered back and fell to the floor insensible.

Mrs. Latimer, who had run to the window, screamed for help, as the burglar dashed from the room and down stairs. He went out, it is believed, by way of the kitchen door, and scaling the fence in the rear made his escape. Patrolman Michael McNeely of the Gates Avenue Police Station, who was on Hancock Street about two blocks away, heard Mrs. Latimer's screams and ran to the house. After summoning Dr. R. J. Morrison of 354 Tompkins Avenue to the house the policeman sent in a call to the Gates Avenue Station for the reserves. A squad of men reached the house in a few minutes and began a search of the neighborhood for the burglar, but he had succeeded in getting well away. The police found in the parlor a pair of bicycle shoes and a black silk bicycle cap. Felt had been sewed to the soles of the shoes to deaden the footfalls of the wearer. In the bedroom where the shooting occurred a bicycle lamp was also found.

Dr. Morrison in the meantime had found that Mr. Latimer had been very seriously wounded and had him removed to the hospital. It was found there, upon examination, that the bullet which entered his breast had perforated the left lung. The bullet which struck Mr. Latimer in the face had fractured his jawbone.

Soon after the police reached the house a general alarm for the capture of the burglar was sent out from Police Headquarters, and Capt. Reynolds with almost his entire staff of detectives from the local Central Office worked all day on the case, but up to a late hour they had gained no trace of the murderous thief.

Mr. Latimer is a collector for De Witt Clinton Council of the Royal Arcanum, and as such at times keeps large sums of money at his home over night. The police believe that the burglar knew of this and broke into the house with the expectation of making a rich haul. So far as could be learned, however, he secured no booty at all.

SECOND VISIT BY BURGLARS.

Twice Within Five Days They Invaded Residence of E. T. Jenkins of Brooklyn.

For the second time within five days the unoccupied brownstone residence of Edward T. Jenkins, a son of John G. Jenkins, the President of the First National Bank of Brooklyn, at 825 Putnam Avenue, has been burglarized and another large lot of plunder carried off. Mr. Jenkins is at the head of the Long Island Storage Warehouse Company, at Broadway and Park Avenue. When he went to his house yesterday he discovered his second loss. The burglars had left the gaslights burning in the house.

It is believed that the burglars on their second visit secured an entrance to the premises by means of false keys. On their first visit last Thursday they secured access to the house by forcing off the iron chain on the front cellar grating, and before going up to the rooms on the floor above they cut the burglar alarm wires in the cellar, and carried off costly draperies, curtains, portieres, and other things valued at $3,000. After this burglary Mr. Jenkins had the basement and parlor windows and the doors boarded up. He also had dark shades put on all the windows.

When he went to his house yesterday he found nearly all the rooms illuminated with gaslights. He quickly discovered that burglars had been there again, and from out-of-the-way nooks had pulled out chests and boxes containing silverware, old jewelry, and coins. These things had been overlooked by the family when they caused to be put in storage before going to the country all their most valuable things. The burglars carried off all the silverware.

HOLIDAYS FOR DYESTUFFS TRADE.

The following houses in the dyestuffs trade have made an agreement to close their places of business from July 3 to July 7:

Cassella Color Co.,	Victor Koechl & Co.,
The Selling Co.,	Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co.,
Sykes & Street,	New York and Boston
Geisenheimer & Co.,	Dyewood Co.,
Read Holliday & Sons., Limited,	Dilion & Co.,
Schoellkopf, Hartford & Hanna Co.,	The Stamford Mfg. Co.,
F. Bredt & Co.,	Berlin Aniline Works,
John J. Kellar & Co., Inc.,	Kalle & Co.,
	Oakes Mfg. Co.

Cross Company Closed Until Monday.

The Mark Cross Company, 253 Broadway, will close this afternoon, and will not open until Monday morning. The house will also close during the next two months at 5 P. M.

W. & J. Sloane to Close.

W. & J. Sloane will close their store during July and August at 5 o'clock daily and 12 o'clock noon on Saturday. They will also close to-day, opening again Monday.

Holidays at Bloomingdale Brothers.

Bloomingdale Brothers' store will be closed to-morrow, July 4, and Saturday, July 5.

Closing at Hill Brothers.

Hill Brothers, millinery goods, will close their place of business from to-day until Monday.

W. H. Fletcher Company Closing.

W. H. Fletcher Company will close from this evening until next Monday morning.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA POSTAL DEAL.

Hitch in the Negotiations Not Apparent —Statistics Cited for the Western Union's Future Position.

W. A. Baker, Vice President of the Postal Telegraph Company, denied yesterday that a hitch had been arrived at in the negotiations between his company and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. He said that the contract had been approved by the Directors of both companies, and that preparations are under way to carry it out. He would not say whether or not the contract had been signed by all interested, but he declared that he saw no reason why the contract should not be carried out.

At the Western Union offices no information regarding the reported intention of the Western Union Company to sue the Pennsylvania Railroad was forthcoming. President Clowry refused to be seen.

A member of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. said that his firm had no interest in the matter, as had been reported, and a similar denial was made on behalf of E. H. Harriman.

It is asserted that under the United States Statutes of 1866 and 1872 the Western Union can maintain its poles along the Pennsylvania's right of way. The statute of 1866 says that any telegraph company now organized or which may hereafter be organized under the laws of any State of the Union shall have the right to construct, maintain, and operate lines of telegraph over and along any of the military or post roads of the United States which have been or may hereafter be declared such by act of Congress, provided that such lines shall not be so constructed as to interfere with travel on such roads and provided also that before any telegraph company shall exercise any of the powers and privileges conferred by this act such company shall file its written appearance with the Postmaster General of the restrictions and obligations required by this act.

The statute of 1872 includes as post roads all railroads or parts of railroads which "are or may be hereafter in operation." These statutes have never been construed, it was said yesterday, by the United States Supreme Court, although lower courts have interpreted them in various ways.

CENTRAL'S NEW BLOCK SYSTEM

Putnam Division from New York to Yonkers Will Be Equipped with Electro-Gas Signals.

The New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company has awarded a contract to the Hall Signal Company for the equipment of its Putnam Division from One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street to Yonkers, with the Hall system of automatic electro-gas block signals, to be operated on the normal danger plan.

This application of signals represents the latest system of railroad protection in the automatic-block signaling art. The signal blades, or semaphore arms, are held by gravity to a horizontal position to indicate to the engineer danger ahead, or are drawn down to indicate safety, by carbonic acid gas pressure in a cylinder in each signal post. The gas is stored in liquid form in a tank underground beside the post. The valve controlling the flow of gas from the tank to the cylinder is closed or released by an electric current passing through the rails, and this is done automatically by the presence, or otherwise, of a train in the block ahead, and the approach of a train from behind.

The electric connections are such that the signal blade stands normally at danger. When the locomotive approaches it the engineer sees the blade down at safety, if it is safe to go ahead, or the blade remains up at danger if there is a train, open switch, or a broken rail ahead. Signal engineers representing many leading railroad companies in the United States have made a critical examination of this new system of automatic block signals, and predict that it will revolutionize the block signaling business.

AMERICAN INVESTORS IN MEXICAN LEGAL TANGLE.

Creditors of the Monterey and Mexican Gulf Railroad Not Able to Collect Their Claims from the Mexican Central.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, July 2.—Americans who have investments in Mexico are much interested in the case of the American creditors of the Monterey and Mexican Gulf Railroad, which was recently acquired by the Mexican Central. The claims of these creditors aggregate about $1,500,000. Judgment was obtained in the lower courts and affirmed by the Supreme Court.

While the case was pending on appeal before the Supreme Court of Mexico, the road was purchased by the Mexican Central. Application was made by the new owners to President Diaz for the necessary official sanction of the transfer of the acquired property, and such sanction was granted after the purchasing company had promised that, should the Supreme Court affirm the judgment of the lower courts, the American creditors would be paid the amount of the judgment without delay. But no steps have been taken to pay the claims, although every effort has been made to secure an enforcement of the judgment.

The matter is to be laid before the Mexican Congress, and it is not improbable that President Diaz will rescind his order sanctioning the transfer if the claims are not immediately paid. It is set forth in a memorial prepared by the creditors that under the laws of Mexico the title of a railroad cannot be transferred to other owners until all outstanding legal claims or judgments against it have been paid, and that the action of President Diaz in consenting to the transfer of the Monterey and Mexican Gulf to the Mexican Central interests is therefore illegal and not binding. What action Congress will take is not known. It is said that President Diaz proposes either to annul his action in sanctioning the transfer or to force the Central to keep its agreement.

Baltimore and Ohio Inspection Trip.

BALTIMORE, July 2.—President L. J. Lorec of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad returned to-day from an inspection trip, during which $8,000,000 of new work was reviewed. This embraced 21,000 miles of railway or less than half the system. The inspection included the trackage and stations, coal and timber resources along the West Virginia and Pittsburg Railroad and the Pittsburg and Western and new improvements now under way or projected.

New Jersey Central's New Schedule.

The full Summer schedule on the New Jersey Central went into effect on June 29, including a complete service on the Sandy Hook boats. Sixty new locomotives have been put into service in the last two weeks, and many new cars added to the equipment. The Summer service provides a fast train to Somerville at 5:10 P. M., and to Perth Amboy at the same time. The seashore division will have complete schedules, and there will be a Saturday special at 1 P. M. for Atlantic City, and a Sunday train at 5:30 from Atlantic City to New York.

Hide and Leather Bank's New Name.

The National Bank of the United States in New York is the new name that is being painted over the doors of the Hide and Leather National Bank, and by which that bank is to be known hereafter. Control of the bank was acquired recently by Thomas F. Ryan and his associates, and the decision was to move it from 100 William Street to a more convenient location and to increase the capital stock. Neither of the things has been done yet, but the name has been changed in anticipation of action in the future.

Montana Smelting and Refining Co.

BUTTE, Mon., July 2.—Articles of incorporation of the Montana Smelting and Refining Company under the laws of the State of South Dakota have been filed. The capital stock is $3,000,000, and the principal place of business is Pierre, S. D. The Trustees are Max Stagman of New York, George W. Sanders of Pierre, S. D., and Joseph Johnson of Butte, Mon.

More Money for Whitman College.

WALLA WALLA, Washington, July 2.—Two checks for $25,000 each have been received by President S. B. L. Penrose of Whitman College as a gift from D. K. Pearsons of Chicago. This makes $250,000 that Dr. Pearsons has given to the institution. The endowment was offered on the condition that the first story of the new girls' dormitory be completed by June 1.

JEWISH PROBLEM DEFINED

Events that Are Attracting Universal Attention.

An Appeal for Organization by Leo N. Levi at a Meeting of the Order of B'nai B'rith—Work to be Extended.

B'nai B'rith, a Jewish secret organization with a membership of more than 30,000, had an open meeting last evening in the hall of the Educational Alliance, at East Broadway and Jefferson Street. Simon Roeder, President of Justice Lodge, presided. The occasion was enlivened by the band of the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society, which rendered patriotic and popular music.

J. B. Klein, President of District No. 1, said that the society has built schools of learning, asylums, and manual and training schools throughout the world. He directed particular attention to the Home for the Aged and Infirm in Yonkers. He said that the society proposes to extend the sphere of its usefulness in New York City, particularly among the poor of the east side.

Leo N. Levi, President of the Executive Committee of the order, was the principal speaker. He said in part:

"There is an irrepressible interest all over the world in the Jewish question. There are few among our co-religionists who understand that we are passing through events that are surpassing in their importance the exodus from Egypt and the expulsion of the Jews from Spain. Certainly those who watch and think must discover a similarity in the great movement of the Jews from the Eastern to the Western hemisphere. The Jews in their exodus from Egypt and Spain did not accomplish their hopeful journeys and plan for them in a night. There had first to be organization and mutual help.

"During the last twenty-five years you have participated in another great migration of the Jews. Hundreds of thousands were driven from Russia, Roumania, and other countries to seek homes in another clime, where they found liberty of life, property, and conscience. The great majority sought refuge and found it under this flag."

The speaker pointed to the Stars and Stripes above him and he was greeted with applause that was continued for several minutes.

"I doubt not," he continued, "that the immigrants of to-day in their far-away homes thought of the Jews here as apostates and persons not observing the same rites of the religion of the fathers. The Jews of Western Europe and those here, more American than Jew, looked on those from the East as bigots. It has required contact for them to recognize their differences and their similarities, and the main fact that they are different from all other men, as they are Jews. They have a common ancestry and laws. They recognize that hostility surrounds them, a hostility directed against them, not because they are foreigners, but because they are Jews. They have the same identical past, present, and future.

"It is time, if we are learning anything from the centuries, and if we are to fulfill the measure of our possibilities, that we prepare; that we no longer rely on outside influence, the interference of our Creator, but learn that we have within ourselves the element of safety, progress, and success.

"Perhaps it is true, as in Biblical times, that we have been a stiff-necked people, each too prone to set up a law for himself and not to recognize the laws of the majority of the community. Let those who feel themselves superior amid the poverty of this part of the city remember that the Jews here preserve the old customs, the love and respect of the child for the parents, and the veneration of the elders. And you of this part of the town, who suspect those in other walks of life because of their apparent indifference to what you think sacred, remember that in their breasts are Jewish hearts eager to help all Jews.

"We cannot accomplish our great purpose without organization. Sixty years ago there was a condition of affairs similar to to-day, but differing in degree. The problem of the race now concerns thousands, with different languages and different ideas of worship. The thought came to a Jew that there should be a union and not discord; that the sons of the Covenant should come together with the purpose not only to benefit the members of the B'nai B'rith, but to help the weak, and that all work together as the servants of Israel, in fraternity, harmony, and American assimilation. You who are proud that you are Jews, and do not regard your noble lineage as an impediment, listen to the cry of your brethren and answer, 'I have heard you, and I come.'"

The other speakers were Dr. Isidor Singer, John Grunberg, and the Rev. H. S. Mazlinski.

THE CASE OF AMERICAN JEWS ENTERING RUSSIA.

President Roosevelt Discusses the Subject with a Delegation of New York Congressmen.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—The discrimination said to be exercised by the Russian Government against the entry of Jews into that country was the subject of a discussion to-day between a delegation of New York Representatives and the President. The delegation was composed of Messrs. Ryan, Sulzer, Goldfogle, and Wilson, and they were accompanied to the Executive headquarters by Simon Wolf of this city. They urged Mr. Roosevelt that steps should be taken to put an end to the discrimination against Jewish citizens of the United States.

The President promised to talk the matter over with Secretary Hay.

The State Department has made repeated and consistent efforts to have the Russian exclusion laws against Jews modified, so far as they apply to citizens of this country, but thus far without avail. Occasionally American Jews are permitted to enter the country, but this always is with the tacit knowledge of the Russian authorities, as the exclusion laws apply to all countries alike. It is safe to say that the good offices of the State Department in the matter will be continued.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Fair; brisk south winds.

Showers are indicated for to-day in the Ohio Valley, the lower lake region, and the Middle Atlantic States. There will also be showers in the Mississippi Valley and the Rocky Mountain region. On Friday showers are indicated for New England, the Middle Atlantic States, and the lower lake region. The temperature will fall temporarily over the rain area.

The winds along the Atlantic Coast will be mostly light to fresh southwest; on the Gulf Coast fresh southeast winds will prevail, on the Texas coast and south to southwest elsewhere. Fresh to brisk southeast winds are indicated for the lake region to-day, increasing Friday. Steamships which depart for European ports to-day will have southwest winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1901.	1902.	TIMES. 1902.
3 A. M.	86	63	66
6 A. M.	83	64	66
9 A. M.	91	70	76
12 M.	97	78	79
3 P. M.	95	80	80
6 P. M.	84	79	78
9 P. M.	84	72	72
12 P. M.	82	69	70

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	73¾
Weather Bureau	72
Corresponding date 1901	87¾
Corresponding date for last 25 years	73

The thermometer registered 67 degrees at 8 A. M. and 73 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 83 degrees at 5 P. M. and the minimum 62 degrees at 5 A. M. The humidity was 66 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 58 per cent. at 8 P. M.

THE NATIONAL BANKS.

Controller of the Currency Ridgely Issues Statement Showing Conditions at the End of the Fiscal Year.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—Mr. Ridgely, Controller of the Currency, has issued a statement showing that there were added to the National bank system in the last fiscal year 437 National banking associations, with aggregate authorized capital stock of $30,407,000, and with bond deposits of $6,012,750 as security for circulation. Organizations effected under the act of March 14, 1900, with capital stock of less than $50,000, numbered 273, with an aggregate authorized capital stock of $7,247,000, the average capital being approximately $26,540.

Included in the total number of organizations are 164 banks, with total capital of $23,160,000, the individual capital ranging upward from a minimum of $50,000.

Since the passage of the act of March 14, 1900, there have been organized 1,061 banks, with aggregate capital of $62,349,000 and with bond deposit of $15,442,500. Banks of the smaller class were organized to the number of 702, with a capital of $18,404,000, and to the number of 359 of the larger class, with an aggregate capital of $43,945,000. The net increase of associations was 368, as three associations failed and were placed in the charge of receivers, and sixty-six closed by voluntary liquidation. Since the establishment of the system there have been organized 6,325 banks, of which 4,546 are in active operation; 1,392 placed in voluntary liquidation, and 387 in the charge of receivers.

While the records show that the total authorized capital stock of National banking associations has increased during the year from $647,666,695 to $684,061,695, there has been a reduction of $9,055,700 in bonds on deposit as security for circulation. Circulation secured by bonds has decreased $9,651,872, or from $323,890,683 to $314,238,811. Circulation outstanding secured by lawful money deposited with the Treasurer of the United States on account of failed and liquidating banks and those reducing their circulation has increased from $29,851,503 to $42,433,280, which has resulted in a net increase of $2,929,905 in outstanding issues secured both by bonds and lawful money.

The material changes in denominations of notes outstanding are confined to the 5s and to the 10s and 20s. Of the bonds on deposit to secure circulating notes aggregating $317,163,530, 2 per cent. consols of 1930 amount to $306,008,200, or more than 96½ per cent. of the total deposits. The paid-in capital stock of National banking associations increased between April 30, 1901, and April 30, 1902, to the extent of $30,397,712; surplus and other profits, $44,958,459; individual deposits, $218,024,746; total resources, $331,341,084. The aggregate resources of reporting associations in April, 1901 and 1902, were $5,630,794,367 and $5,962,135,451 respectively.

IN THE SHOPS.

"Who," asked the woman with an expression of awed wonder on her face," ever uses that patriot wall paper?"

"No one," answered the shopman, "no one that I know except the shopman himself, who gets it out and puts it in his windows at Fourth-of-July time."

It is really a pretty paper in its way, flags, of course, with twisted cords, and then smaller flags—tiny ones crossed and supporting something which looks like a patriotic badge, then more big, flags more little ones, and so on.

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One of the best Uncle Sam bonbon boxes is rather a small one, the body of it a firecracker about 3 inches tall when it stands on end as it must, to keep Uncle Sam upright. Uncle Sam is small, too, with a delicately tinted face, a gray hat with a blue silver-starred band, a blue waistcoat—all of it that shows—and red firecracker arms made of the regular small size crackers. Uncle Sam has the appearance of being propelled from the firecracker as if he were a jack in the box.

***

Who would ever believe it, but there is a doll's hospital which makes a practice of selling dolls' false teeth. It is one of those unpleasant looking shops with a barbarous display of limbless bodies and bodiless limbs, heads without hair and hair without heads, eyes of all sizes and colors out in the world by themselves without a head to cover them, and, worst of all, the interior workings of poor little dolls. But it is the teeth which are most interesting—real bone teeth; a long glass slab of them, ranging in size from those for a big, grown-up doll, to little wee baby doll's first teeth, so small that it is difficult to see them on the glass.

***

Such a wicked and disrespectful game as it is. Aunt Sally is the principal of the game, and she is an unpretty lady dressed in a strongly marked calico frock and holds between her teeth a stout wooden pipe. This pipe is the mark at which children throw rings, which are about 2½ inches in diameter. Really it is an exciting game, but it does not seem quite nice to throw things at Aunt Sally.

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Every other thing in the inexpensive jewelry line nowadays is a shirtwaist set reduced to its lowest dimensions in price. One of the latest of these is a ping-pong set. There are three tiny ping-pong rackets for the front of the shirtwaist and a larger one for the belt. The rackets are plain gilt, and each with a small pearl upon it for a ball.

***

Nothing so charming for upholstery for Summer as some green-and-white cotton material which they are selling in one of the furniture shops up town. It is not a mixed green and white, as the description would seem to imply, but white with stripes of green. Used with green wicker furniture it is charming. In a sofa there is a thin, narrow cushion of the white stretched across the back, the green stripes are on either end, about 2 inches wide, and set in a little, to show a broad line of white on the ontside. The seat cushions are made in the regulation fashion and tufted with white buttons covered with the material, and these cushions, too, have the wide stripe of green on either end. Chairs are upholstered in a similar fashion. There are white draperies with the plain green stripe for a border and a big white lawn umbrella shows the same cool-looking line at the edge. It is one of the most refreshing looking materials which have been seen this year for Summer use.

***

Here is something for your card parties. They are bonbon spoons of silver. The handle shows a king or a queen holding in one hand a staff, sceptre—whatever a king or queen of hearts, diamonds, clubs, or spades would have, and this topped with a figure of one of the suits. The bowl of the spoon is perforated, and the perforations are in the form of the four suits.

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For blackening one's own shoes there is a shoe rest which is screwed securely to one side of the wall. It is adjustable and can be pushed in or pulled out, and with the shoe on the form it is an easy matter to get at any part of it.

***

Such very pretty things as are the embroidered front and stocks to be worn with gowns made low around the back of the neck and open in front. These muslin pieces are of the finest and sheerest parts of the material and with a pattern of hand embroidery in a simple design upon the front and another upon the stock. Some of the pieces are embroidered in colors.

***

Nothing is more pretty and ladylike in the way of hosiery than gray silk stockings with a fine open-work front, and upon this small dots formed by little clusters of small steel beads.

THE BIG STORE— A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER Co.

SIXTH AVE. MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN 18TH & 19TH STS.

This Store Will Be Closed from

This Evening Until Next Monday Morning.

You have but to-day left in which to do your Fourth of July Shopping. And that counsels you to exercise expedition. It has been a week of tremendous busyness at The Siegel Cooper Store. Crowds have been flocking here in enormous numbers.

But it's all very natural. The Store is most attractive. The Main Aisle is an outburst of patriotism. The Stars and Stripes never looked more inspiring than they do in this Court of Honor.

On every side seasonable merchandise from all parts of the world bids you welcome. Qualities are the best. Prices are the least possible. That's why The Store is so popular.

A Great Rush for Women's Shirt Waists.

The values are conceded to be the most extraordinary ever known at the prices quoted.

For To-day We Have Added Thousands of New Waists at the Same Fascinating Prices.

Coming at this time—at the dawn of a great national holiday—the sale possesses boundless interest. The styles are the very newest and best that the world's foremost waist manufacturers can produce. They have all those dainty, delicate curves and sparkles of fashionableness found in the high-priced creations featured by the exclusive dealers.

The details which follow do them but partial justice. You must see them to fully appreciate their very remarkable beauty and smartness.

$1.50 DOTTED SWISS WAISTS, tucked front and three rows of hemstitched Val. lace, forming bodice, 89

$1.75 DOTTED LAWN WAISTS, closely tucked over bust, hemstitching across front and back, forming yoke, at 95

$2.50 CIRCULAR YOKE WAISTS of fine white lawn. The yoke and collar in one piece of alternating rows of fine lace and embroidery; tucked and hemstitching across front, with inserting of Val. lace in centre; flaring elbow sleeves; the most striking effect of this season; at 1.25

$1.75 WHITE "ELBOW SLEEVE" WAISTS, solidly tucked and hemstitched front, with three rows of hemstitched blind embroidery across blonse, at 1.00

$1.95 SHEER LAWN WAISTS, with dainty patterned hemstitched Val. lace stripes across yoke, set between clusters of tucking; elbow sleeves with flaring flanges; trimmed with lace and hemstitching; at 1.25

ALSO

2,000 Lawn Waists.

Black with white polka dots, white with black polka dots, piped side plaits across front, $1.50 values, to-day, 79

(Second Floor, Front.)

Gentlemen, By Your Leave!

Preparation for the Fourth Is Now a Question of Paramount Importance.

The desire to dress well is universal. It has become a strong factor in everyday success. The man who would go forward cannot afford to neglect his personal appearance. And at no time of the year is the need for proper apparel more keenly accentuated than now.

The Siegel Cooper Clothing Store comes to the front with an exceptionally attractive range of offerings. The shibboleth of the clothing store is, "More than you expect. More than is promised in our announcements."

Men's Hot Weather Suits. AT 6.50

Flannels, Wool Crashes, Homespuns and Sackings made up artistically into STYLISH COATS AND TROUSERS.

The Coats are made up "Skeleton" or unlined, finished seams, patch pockets and all correct accessories. THE TROUSERS have the "College Bottom" or permanent turn-up, belt loops, and are "correct form."

All sizes to fit all builds of men, large or small, without extra charge. NORFOLK SUITS are also included in this offering.

Tropical Suits 4.50 to 13.50 of all descriptions.

Men's "Correct Form" Trousers, 2.80

Made of cool and light-weight Flannels, Homespuns and Wool Crashes. All sizes, including extra large,

Guaranteed SERGE COATS at 2.80 and up to 4.80

Fine quality ALPACA COATS at 1.40 and up to 3.80

WHITE DUCK TROUSERS (that are correct), 1.00 and 1.50

Men's Serge Suits. AT 8.50

Guaranteed Fast Color, Navy Blue, Double shrunk. Tested as to strength and resistance.

They are Serge Lined. Every seam is made to stay. Styles are absolutely correct.

Single-Breasted Sacks in conservative and semi-military models. Two-button Double-Breasted Sacks in all shapes.

EVERY SIZE, TO FIT THE SMALL, SHORT, STOUT, SLIM, TALL AND EXTRA LARGE MAN—AT ONCE.

Men's Serge Suits.

A very extensive assortment, made in every correct design, at

11.00, 13.50, 16.50, 18.50

AND ALSO A MARVEL OF A SERGE SUIT AT SEVEN DOLLARS.

Straw Hats. 50c to 2.80

Do you know why certain prominent firms are marking down the prices of Straw Hats? It's because they made a mistake; because they have the wrong kinds. Their styles are not the latest or best. We have all the newest shapes and best straws. Besides, our prices were right at the begining of the season.

THAT IS WHY THE SIEGEL COOPER HAT STORE IS SO BUSY.

New Arrivals of ROUGH AND FINE STRAWS, for Men, Youths and Boys, 50

Great assortments in all the very latest of MEN'S POPULAR SHAPES, 1.00 and 1.40

The very finest BRAIDS, including ENGLISH AND FRENCH STRAWS, also PORTO RICAN PANAMAS, 1.80 and 2.80

(Main Floor, Rear.)

The Wanamaker Store

Store Closed All Day Friday and Saturday

TODAY is the last shopping day until next Monday. The double holiday makes possible a universal getting away to the country, and we are prepared today to provide quickly and fully for the thousands of

Hurried Needs of Go-Aways

The things you think of, and the things you'd likely forget, if we didn't jog your memory, are all here.

Right clothes, and bags and trunks to carry them in; as well as the dozen little conveniences for traveling and visiting. For those who are just starting away for the Summer there are scores of other things to think of. This page only tells enough to start the wheels going round.

Pre-Holiday Offerings of Men's Outing Clothes

IF you have a suit to buy today, come to Wanamaker's to look, at least. It will pay you. The careful man will do that any time that he has clothes to buy, but today offers unusual incentive for investigation.

The clothes we offer are of the highest character in their various grades; and the reductions are stirring enough, certainly.

Men's blue and black Serge Suits; broken lots that were $10 and $12, **now $8.50 a suit.**

Men's Fancy Cheviot and Worsted Suits—a good many small lots, but good assortment of sizes—values $13.50 to $20, **now $12 a suit.**

Men's Striped Worsted Trousers—$5 and $6 kinds—**at $3.50.**

Our popular-priced Outing Suits are a revelation to most men—the goods are so handsome and the tailoring so well done. Plenty of stout sizes. Prices, **$7.50 to $12.**

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Satisfactory UNDERWEAR For Particular People

WE CATER, probably, to the most widely diversified tastes, as to underwear, of any store in New York. As to Summer sorts, of under-garments, perhaps you've neglected to give them the consideration they deserve about this time.

But when hot days *do* arrive, and a mad rush sets in for clothing comfort, it's not a bad idea to have *yours* safely reposing in your bureau! We suggest a few possibilities:

WOMEN'S SUMMER VESTS.

Several attractive new styles of Ribbed Vests, with crocheted necks, that are just over from Switzerland, at three popular prices:

At 37½c—Of white or pink Cotton; light and fine; low neck; nicely trimmed and finished.

At 50c—Of white Lisle Thread; three new designs in white and one in pink; crocheted neck.

At 75c—Of fine white Lisle Thread; low necks; with new and handsome crocheting.

MEN'S SUMMER UNDERWEAR.

At each price, the variety is astonishingly broad:

At 50c a garment—French Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers; drawers with reinforced seats.

White Ribbed Lisle Thread Shirts; short sleeves; no front opening; made to slip on over the head; drawers to match, knee or ankle lengths, 60c each.

At $1 each—German open-mesh Cotton Shirts or Drawers.

German open-mesh Silk Shirts.

English fine ecru Lisle Shirts or Drawers.

French Balbriggan or natural-colored Merino Shirts or Drawers.

At $1.75—Fine English Lisle Thread Shirts or Drawers, full fashioned and regular made; white or ecru; shirts with long or short sleeves; drawers with short or regular length inseam; seats spliced or reinforced.

At $3 each—Open-mesh white Silk Shirts or Drawers; long or short sleeves in shirts; the acme of comfort-giving Summer underwear.

Broadway and Ninth street aisle.

WOMEN'S JACKETS At Clearance Prices

THROUGHOUT our entire collection of Women's Jackets, whether covert cloth, black cloth or silk, new, low prices rule, that represent **Reductions of One-Third to One-Half** on the beginning-of-the-season prices. There is also a group of Three-quarter Length Coats, suitable for Summer wearing, that includes some of our handsomest wraps.

For all those women, who need a jacket or wrap, preparatory to going away for the Summer, this is an exceptional chance to secure the season's best styles at a remarkable saving. Price-groupings follow:

COVERT CLOTH JACKETS
At $5, worth $7 to $10.
At $8.50, worth $12 to $15.
At $10, worth $16.50 to $18.

BLACK CLOTH JACKETS
At $7.50, worth $10 to $12.
At $13.50, worth $18 to $26.

SILK ETON JACKETS
At $16 to $55, formerly $32 to $110.

Three-quarter Length COATS and CAPES
Imported; formerly $32 to $140, now reduced one-third to one-half.

Second floor, Broadway.

Women's Comfortable Summer Gloves

WHETHER you are going to wear gloves tomorrow for appearance only, or to keep your hands free from cinders, dust and dirt, here are the proper gloves for the outing—lisle thread and silk. The most complete assortment of the Kayser Double-tipped Gloves is here:

Kayser Double-tipped Silk Gloves, in colors, black and white, at 50c, 75c and $1.
Silk Elbow Gloves, in black and white, 75c and $1. Tenth street.
Suede Lisle Gloves, 2-clasp, in mode, gray, white and black; 25c pair. Basement.

Shoes for the Long Holiday Money Saved to Enjoy It

COOL AND EASY SHOES that are smart and stylish—hundreds want them in a jiffy today. But there are places aplenty to call for holiday money, and you don't want to lighten the pocketbook unnecessarily for shoes. So, of course, you'll come to Wanamaker's—where right sorts cost comparatively little.

For instance, these:

Men's Oxfords at $1.90—
Enamel calf Oxfords—soft, bright, snappy; welted soles; worth $3.

Men's Kid and Calf Shoes at $1.90—
Single soles, welted and stitched; the new straight last.

Men's Patent Leather Oxfords at $2.40—
Correct footwear for all purposes; welted soles; small extension neat toe-shapes.

Women's Kidskin Oxfords at $1.20—
Turned soles, medium heels and toes; three styles; all sizes, A to E widths. $2 will buy no better.

Women's Kidskin Boots at $1.80—
Fine-grained kid, on stylish lasts; close-trimmed soles of medium weight; correct in style and weight.

Women's Patent Leather Boots at $1.80—
Stylish, of course—and as durable as any; fine for dress-up or careful wear; styles in button and lace.

CHILDREN'S SHOES

Sturdy, handsome shoes for boys and girls at an average of two-thirds their worth.

Kidskin, patent and enamel leather shoes at 80c, 90c, $1 and $1.20.

Tan kid lace shoes, with spring heels; sizes 11 to 2; at $1.20.

Small boys' shoes, of calf, with heavy welted soles of oak leather; spring heels and wide toes; sizes 9 to 13½, at $1.60.

Basement.

WEARABLES FOR MEN

TO get exactly the thing you want; to get it at a bargain, and to get it in a hurry at just the moment you want it—*that's luck!*

And it's WANAMAKER'S, on this Thursday morning before the Fourth, as every man with furnishings to buy will agree. Read on:

White Madras Shirts at $1—New lot just received, of these smart, refined shirts that go out faster than we can get them. Made of white corded madras of handsome quality, with the best of shirtmaking, and hard to match at a dollar-and-a-half. **These $1 each.**

$1.50 and $2 Colored Shirts at $1—Smart, new, stylish Summer Shirts, from one of the best known high-class shirt factories. They are made, for the most part, of madras, in handsome woven and printed patterns. Fronts are plain or plaited; cuffs are attached and detached. All the patterns are new; and the styles are those to be seen only in high-class stores. Not a shirt in the lot is worth less than $1.50; and the others are $1.75 and $2 values. Today choose for **$1 each.**

Men's White Madras Pajamas, $1—About two hundred and forty suits; of excellent corded madras, handsomely made; with silk frogs and flat pearl buttons. Regular $1.50 value, at **$1 a suit.** The best kind of Summer sleeping garments for both looks and comfort.

Broadway and Ninth street.

Don't Forget Your BATHING SUIT

THIS applies particularly to those men and women who are going to make their first entrance for this Summer into Father Neptune's domain tomorrow or the succeeding days. It is long past peradventure, that the way to enjoy your dip in the ocean is to take it in your own suit.

BATHING SUITS FOR MEN AND BOYS

Absolutely fast colors, even at $1 a suit; and a broad and complete variety, up to $12 a suit. Some with quarter sleeves, others sleeveless. These price-hints:

MEN'S BATHING SUITS
$1—Plain navy blue cotton Jersey cloth.
$1—Navy blue or plain black cotton Jersey cloth; with end stripes of white, red or orange.
$1.25—Navy blue cotton Jersey cloth; 6-inch stripe around shirt.
$1.50 and $2.50—Plain navy blue or black wool Jersey cloth suits.
$3 and $3.50—Navy blue or black Jersey cloth suits, with end stripes of white, red or orange.
$5—Plain black or navy blue full regular made suits.
$5.50 and $7.50—Navy blue or black full regular made suits, with end stripes on shirt and trunks.
$12—Navy blue or black, with jacquard designs at end of shirt and trunks.

BOYS' BATHING SUITS
75c and $1—Striped cotton suits.
$1—Navy blue or black cotton Jersey cloth suits, with end stripes of color.
$2—Plain navy blue all-wool Jersey cloth suits.
$2.50—Navy blue and black Jersey cloth, with stripes on shirt and trunks.

Men's wear, Broadway and Ninth.

WOMEN'S BATHING SUITS
$3—Of blue and black brilliantine; sailor collar, white braid trimming.
$4—Of blue or black alpaca; large sailor collar, tie and shield of linen.
$5—Of blue or black brilliantine, shirt-waist suit; high neck, plaited waist; white braid trimming.
$6.50—Of blue or black mohair; large sailor collar, with revers to waist; white shield; with embroidered anchor; gored skirt.
$10.50—Of blue or black brilliantine, hair stripe; large sailor collar of white mohair; gored skirt.
Bathing Suits of Alpaca, $2.25 to $12; of silk, $20 to $40; of pongee, $26.50.

Second floor, Broadway.

"Dolly Varden" Hats and Others

FOR the myriads of Fourth-of-July outings that are planned, appropriate headgear is necessary.

Whether the holidays are to be spent on the beach or in the country, here are inexpensive, cool, pretty Hats for women, in a variety of styles. First of all, a group of the popular

Dolly Varden Shade Hats at 50c

Untrimmed, of duck, with ruffle around edge of brim. Quaint and decidedly fetching. Other hats, in profusion, of duck, pique and batiste, at prices ranging upwards from 50c.

Second floor, Tenth street.

UMBRELLAS---A Safeguard

FAR be it from us to croak; but you never miss the umbrella till the weather runs wet, and you'd best take an umbrella along on the Fourth, on general principles. And this year, you're giving the weather-dispenser three chances!

Here are a couple of decidedly tempting offerings, that you'll be glad you took advantage of, the next day it rains:

At $3.75, worth $5 to $8—
An exceptionally fine group of 26 and 28-inch all-silk Umbrellas; the 26-inch, with an entirely new assortment of fancy handles, with pearl-and-silver, pearl-and-ivory and silver caps. The 28-inch have handles of natural wood, silver-trimmed; or ivory. A most unusual offering.

At $2, worth $3—
24 and 26-inch colored silk Sun Umbrellas; can be used also on rainy days; with natural wood or fancy handles.

To men who dislike to carry umbrellas when traveling, the "Magic Folding Umbrella" will appeal strongly. It is easily adjustable, and folds into a dress-suit case or trunk.

Priced, according to covering, at $2, $2.75, $3.25 and $5.

Broadway.

Paper-Covered Novels, 33c

PLAY as hard as you will during your Fourth-of-July holidays—there's bound to be a little space when you'll only be too glad to tumble into an easy chair and pick up a book. It will be all the better if chiefly made to entertain.

Here are paper-covered books, new and interesting, handy to hold, and easy to take along, at

33c A VOLUME

A tithe of the titles:

A Master of Fortune. Cutcliffe Hyne.
John Winslow. H. D. Northrop.
Father Anthony. Robert Buchanan.
The Crossroads to Destiny. John P. Ritter.
A Man and a Maid. Frances Gordon Fane.
The Making of a Saint. W. Somerset Mancham.
The Archbishop's Unguarded Moment. Oscar Fay Adams.
The Cat's Paw. B. M. Croker.
Mr. Dooley's Philosophy. P. F. Dunne.
The Sign of the Seven Sins. Wm. Le Queux.
A Name to Conjure With. John Strange Winter.
Granstark. George Barr McCutcheon.
The Lord of the Sea. M. P. Shiel.
Jennie Baxter, Journalist. Robert Barr.
Light of Scarthey. Egerton Castle.
The Son of the Czar. James Graham.
Gober. Kate A. Benton.
Prisoners of Sea. Florence M. Kingsley.
Norman Holt. Captain Charles King.

Book Store, Ninth street.

New Prices on Boys' Suits

HERE'S an enticing lot, both as to stylishness and price, of Boys' Sailor Suits, that will enable many a mother to dress her boy spick and span for the Fourth, at small expense. They are of cheviots and serges, in various colors, for boys of 3 to 12 years; and, though formerly $5 to $8.50, are now marked **$3 a suit.**

Also a group of Single-breasted Three-piece Suits, in a number of shades and materials; in sizes 9 to 16 years, that were $5 to $11, now **$4 a suit.**

Second floor, Ninth street.

Convenient Articles in Leather

The provision made here for your comfort, while traveling or at home, is broad, indeed. Random suggestions of useful and attractive Leather Goods follow:

Leather Shopping Bags and Cloth Boston Bags, with strap fastening, 50c.
Shopping Bags, in a variety of sizes and leathers, $1 to $5.
Wrist Bags of genuine seal, walrus and suede leathers, inside purse pocket; nickel and gun-metal finished frames, $1.50.
Gray Suede Bags, with inside pocket; gilt and gun-metal finished frames; large size, $1.
Wrist Bags, in other styles of leathers and mountings, 50c to $3.25.
Wrist and Chatelaine Bags, 25c and 50c.
Chatelaine Bags of leather, $1, $1.25.
Chatelaine Bags, at greatly reduced prices, of alligator and seal, $2.75 to $3.75; reduced from $3.75 to $6.25.
Gray suede Chatelaine Bags, with decorated frames; very low-priced at $1.50; worth $3.
Medicine Cases, tan, brown or red leather, with 4 to 13 bottles; some have measuring glasses; nickel-plated stoppers; to carry liquids or tablets, 40c to $3.25.
Leather-covered Flasks, with or without cups; various sizes, in three shades of leather, 50c to $1.
Flasks, in finer quality of leathers, with silver-plated or sterling silver mountings, $1.50 to $10.50.
Drinking Cups, collapsible, of aluminum, in leather cases, 50c.
Other styles of Traveling Cups and Glasses at 75c to $1.75.
Safety Bottles, 2 to 4, in leather cases, $2.25 to $8.75.
Safety Pockets, for money, jewels, etc., 50c to $2.
Jewel Bags, 25c to 65c.
Fitted Cases, in grain, seal, alligator and Texas steer leathers, $1.75 to $24.
Alcohol Lamps, for heating Curling-irons, 75c to 90c.
Desk Pads, in assorted sizes and leathers, 40c to $1.25. Some styles in sterling silver and sterling gilt finishes, $2.25 to $5.25.
Writing Cases, in red, brown, tan and black leather, with blotter, ink-well, calendar and stamp-box, $1.35 to $6.
Writing Cases that are miniature dress-suit cases, with gilt clamps and lock; in monkey-skin and tan and brown leathers, $3.75.
Traveling Clocks, in various leathers, plain and mounted, $1.50 to $2.25.
Stationery Boxes, with 4 compartments; postal card, stamp, elastic and odds-and-ends boxes; $1 to $2.25.
Paper Racks, of fancy English morocco leather, with gilt tracery, $3.
Desk Sets, $4.25 to $12.
Jewel-Cases: of morocco and seal leather; some with tray, $1.25 to $10.
Umbrella Straps, 25c to $1.

Broadway.

Hand-Bags and Dress-Suit Cases

The most particular traveler cannot fail to get the precise sort of Hand-Bag or Dress-Suit Case he needs in our splendidly inclusive stock; of which a hint or two:

At $4.50—Heavy cowhide Dress-Suit Cases; brass lock; finely made and finished; 24 in.
At $4.50—Light-weight cowhide Dress-Suit Cases; with inside shirt pocket and compartment for collars; suitable for either men or women, and splendid value.
At $9—Olive brown cowhide Dress-Suit Cases; leather-lined; inside shirt pocket; 24 in.
Other Dress-Suit Cases up to $89.

$6.50 to $8.75—Cowhide Hand-Bags; leather-lined, brass-trimmed.
$10 to $12.50—Black seal Club Bags; brass-trimmed, leather-lined; 12 to 16 in.
$12.75 to $15.75—Pigskin Club Bags; leather-lined, brass-trimmed; 14 to 18 in.
$12.75 to $15—Genuine alligator Club Bags in tan shade; leather-lined, brass-trimmed; 16 to 18 in.

Basement.

Summer Cottons at Fall Prices

THERE'S a bear market on in Summer Cottons now. The appended list of pretty wash fabrics—Batistes, Ginghams, Swiss Muslins, Dimities, Linen Madras—shows what excellent choosing and sharp price-savings are possible for the woman who does her buying now. And the assortment of patterns and colorings is surprisingly broad. Indications:

8c Printed Batiste at 5c yd.—
Attractive figures and stripes, in colors on white grounds.

12½c Printed Batiste at 8c yd.—
Fine and sheer, in conventional designs, printed on white and colored grounds.

18c Printed Broche Batiste at 10c yd.—
Satin and broche figured stripes on Swiss grounds, in a variety of attractive designs, on white and tinted grounds.

25c Corded Striped Ginghams at 10c—
In lacey figured corded stripes of white on pink and cardinal grounds.

25c Lace-striped Swiss Muslins at 12½c—
In twelve attractive self-colorings, including black, woven with an open lace and embroidered figured stripe between the laces.

25c Fine Printed Dimities at 12½c yd.—
Attractive designs, printed in America on an imported cloth.

20c and 25c Fancy Scotch Gingham, 15c—
In attractive patterns of stripes and checks.

25c Embroidered Swiss Muslins at 18c—
Of American make, in a large variety of attractive figured stripes.

50c Embroidered Swiss Muslins at 25c—
In attractive embroidered figures in black on tinted grounds; imported goods.

30c and 35c Linen Madras at 20c yd.—
In a variety of fancy stripes of white and colors, also self-colorings.

50c Linen Madras at 30c yd.—
Fancy stripes of white and colors, and plain self-colors, too.

Rotunda, Tenth street and Fourth avenue.

Shirt-Waist Suits, $5

THAT'S an easy price to pay for an extra holiday dress; but you mustn't judge the dresses by the price. We thought them remarkably good value when marked at $7.50 to $11, as they were until today. The group consists of about a hundred and twenty-five suits, picked out of our regular stock. They are made of figured and plain lawn, madras, gingham, pique and duck; in a variety of styles, most of them prettily trimmed. Choose today for **$5 a suit.**

We also show, of course, a great variety of other Shirt-waist Suits for street and outing wear, at prices between $4.50 and $18.

Second floor, Broadway.

SHIRT-WAIST SUITS AT $2.75

The mention of these stylish Shirt-Waist Suits yesterday was enough to bring women in shoals to see them, and buy them. For it didn't need *our* say-so to make women appreciate the merits of these suits for Summer holiday outings and warm-weather wear in general.

Enough to talk about today—new additions to the group. Handsomely made, of chambray, in solid colors, in three styles, at

$2.75, worth $4.50 to $6

Broadway and Tenth street.

It won't be amiss to say a pre-holiday word about the black and white

CHINA SILK WAISTS

that are so easy to pack in a bag, so cool and comfortable to wear:

At $2.25—Plaited front, French back, stock collar, with stitched strap.
At $2.75—Three styles; plaited front, with lace insertion or fine plaits in yoke effect.
At $3.25—Finely plaited; stock collar, with stitched straps.
At $4.25—Full front, French back; straps over shoulder; pique stock; Ascot tie.
At $5—Black only; front with stitched straps and lace medallions; or Gibson front; cluster plaits and lace insertion.
Others up to $6.

Second floor, Fourth avenue and Tenth st.

Then a hint of low-priced Muslin Underwear in the Basement:

DRAWERS—
At 10c—Plain hem; plaits above. Three to a buyer.

NIGHTGOWNS—
At 38c—V neck; yoke of cluster plaits; neck and sleeves with ruffle. Three to a buyer.

SHORT PETTICOATS—
At 25c—Cambric ruffle; plaits above.
At 35c—Hemstitched lawn ruffle.

Allover Embroideries—Half Price

FINE Nainsook and Swiss Allover Embroideries; from one of the best factories in St. Gall. The group consists of several hundred yards that have gotten mussed and soiled; hence prices are cut in two.

Choose at 25c, 45c, 75c, $1.25, $1.45 and $1.90 a yard. All were worth double, and more than double these prices originally.

Broadway.

Cameras and Kodaks

GAVE you fair warning, the other day, that it was high time to get your Camera or Kodak in readiness for the coming holiday. This is a "last call" that you'd better not overlook:

CAMERAS

Eastman Kodaks, in full assortment, including:
No. 3 Folding Pocket Kodak, 3¼x4¼, $14.
No. 1A Folding Pocket Kodak, 2½x4¼, $9.60.
Blair Film Cameras, No. 3, folding, 3¼x4¼, at $22.
Blair Film Cameras, No. 4, folding, 4x5, at $24.
Same, with automatic shutter, $16 and $22.50.
Premo and Poco Cameras, from the Pocket Poco at $7.20, to the Premo Suprems at $175.
Korona Cameras, in complete assortment of 1902 models, a quarter below list prices; also some bargains in 1901 models of same make.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES

Fresh Films, Plates and Paper, in all kinds and sizes; Developing, Toning and Fixing Solutions, Trays, Wash-boxes, Albums, Card Mounts—in fact, everything needed in photography, is here at lowest prices.

We do developing and printing. Send us a postal, and we'll take care of the rest, most moderate prices, and promptly.

Annex Store, 770 Broadway.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

NEXT SUNDAY.

¶ The principal difference between a Sunday newspaper and a monthly magazine is that the former, while embracing as much reading matter as the latter, contains also the current news of the day. It is thus a magazine and a newspaper combined. And it is sold for a fifth or a half of the price of a monthly magazine.

¶ Now, in addition to this, it may be pointed out that the Sunday Edition of The Times contains a large quantity of special cable news sent by its correspondents from European capitals on Saturday night, together with full, ample, and complete telegraph news from its special correspondents from all over the United States.

¶ For Sunday reading, however, people, while demanding the current news adequately treated, like special articles of peculiar and timely interest. In this respect the Sunday Edition of The New York Times is each week supplying its readers with a quantity and quality of reading matter that will stand comparison with the contents of the magazines.

¶ Take the reproduction by over one thousand people of a celebrated historical event ---a national tragedy. Its spectacular and popular interest lies largely in the fact that it is now for the first time taking place.

¶ A "grasshopper war" is now going on in a certain section of the West, with many interesting phases and indulged in by over 20,000 people, and new words have just been adopted into the English language.

¶ Another new "ocean graveyard" has been discovered, and a U. S. naval vessel has been sent to watch it. New York lawyers are discussing a decision just handed down putting an end to the famous "third degree" methods of American police, and are considering its application to this city. A very awkward phase of the coronation's postponement is distressing certain people in London, and wholesale kidnappings are taking place in a Western State.

¶ These are only a few suggestions of what the Magazine Section will contain, and if you want to be sure and get it order next Sunday's New York Times to-day from your newsdealer.

WHY RECIPROCITY FAILED

Washington's Retrospective Views Are Widely Divergent.

Beet Sugar Influence Not the Only Obstacle—Opinions on Mr. Roosevelt's Attitude—The Cause of Failure Something of a Mystery.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—There is nothing approaching a consensus in the explanations given by Senators, Representatives, and others for the failure of Congress to pass a Cuban relief bill.

To every analysis of the failure exception bas been taken. One fact, however, stands out in bold relief—that the opposition the beet-sugar Senators made against straight reciprocity was not the only obstacle to the granting of aid to the Cubans. If the beet-sugar people prevented the passage of one kind of relief bill, other persons made just as effective opposition to other forms of relief. The beet-sugar Senators were ready to vote for a rebate bill, and said the President might write his own figures determining the percentage of tbe rebate. They certainly expected for a time that this scheme could be adopted, and were very much astonished when they learned that the edict had gone forth that it should not be considered in discussing ways and means of helping Cuba.

They do not believe to this day that if Congress had sent a rebate bill to the White House it would have been vetoed, and they are at a loss to account for the failure of their Republican brethren in the Senate to agree to such a bill.

"In view of what has been said to me at the White House about the rebate plan, I cannot for the life of me understand why it has not been put through," a beet-sugar Senator said to-day.

But the mystery of the rejection of the rebate plan does not equal tbat of the repudiation of the House bill by the Republican leaders in the Senate. If these Republicans had said the word, the House bill could have had almost the unanimous vote of the Senate. The Democrats were for it, and the beet-sugar Senators would have accepted it with the rate of reduction in duties raised from 20 to 25 per cent.

People are wondering now why the so-called Administration Senators neglected to take advantage of the friendly feeling in the Senate toward the House bill. Newspapers all over the country had earnestly advocated the cause of Cuban relief, calling on the Senate leaders to put the House measure before the Senate. The leaders would not do it. They said there must be a straight reciprocity measure or nothing.

There is a strong feeling in Washington against some of these leaders. The feeling is based on the conviction that they did not want Cuban reciprocity, but preferred tbat Congress should do nothing for the Cubans. Some harsh things are said by tbose who believe that there was duplicity in the ranks of the so-called Administration Senators. For one thing, it is charged that they are the ones really responsible for the failure of the relief plan. It is suggested, too, that they were guilty of "surpassing" injustice when they put the whole blame for the failure on the beet-sugar men.

Some do not believe that if the President had given to the House bill the support to which they think it was entitled, the bill would have died in the Senate committee room. In the judgment of those who hold this view the President must bear a share in the responsibility for the outcome of the fight. They do not accept the theory that he was ground between the upper millstone of beet-sugar Senators and the nether millstone of the Sugar Trust Senators.

They say there appeared to be perfect harmony between the President and the Republican Senators who are charged with conducting the campaign in behalf of the Administration's Cuban policy. They do not understand that this harmony could have prevailed unless Mr. Roosevelt was for reciprocity or nothing. They do not see how it would have been possible for the President to advocate the passage of the House bill without producing one of two results—either the passage of the bill or a split with Republican Senators who would not consent to its passage.

The assumption is drawn that the President did nothing to influence the Administration Senators to favor the House bill. Nobody undertakes to account for his supposed neglect to support the measure on the theory that he had the slightest disposition to shield the Sugar Trust from the clause destroying its differential.

One theory is that, knowing the disinclination of some of his Senatorial advisers to support the House bill, he refrained from urging it upon them; another supposition is that these Senators, by subtle arguments, prejudiced him against the House bill, possibly persuading him that it could not go through the Senate, and that its introduction would be sure to provoke a general tariff debate. Taken all in all, the failure of all plans for the relief of Cuba is something of a mystery.

PRESIDENT'S SUMMER PLANS.

A Business Office Will Be Established at Oyster Bay, Where He Will Spend His Vacation Time.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—It is probable that when the President leaves Washington to-morrow he will stay away until Fall. He goes first to Pittsburg to attend the Fourth of July celebration, and will start for Oyster Bay at 2 o'clock Saturday morning. He will spend the Summer at his Long Island home, not leaving there until he starts on his Western trip.

The machinery necessary for carrying on the executive branch of the Government, and about half the regular White House force, including Secretaries Cortelyou and Loeb, stenographers, telegraphers, and messengers, will be transferred to Oyster Bay. The President will have offices in the village, which is two and a half miles from his residence, and will keep regular business hours there, in order to preserve as much as possible the quiet of his home.

It is his intention to discourage political and business callers from visiting him outside of office bours, but it is believed by those who know bim that a great many important conferences will be held around his dining table in spite of the present plans to the contrary.

BUSY ON THE FALL CAMPAIGN.

Congressional Committees of Both Parties Begin to Work—Mr. Spooner's Last Philippine Speech Is the Republicans' Leading Card.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—Tbe Congressional committees are busy getting ready for an active campaign in tbe Fall.

Next week Chairman Griggs of the Democratic Committee will go to New York to confer with Ben T. Cable and Lewis Nixon on financial matters. Secretary Charles A. Edwards is organizing a speaker's bureau, and has written to every Democratic Senator and Representative asking how much time he can devote to general campaigning outside his own district, and when and where he would prefer to speak. Representative De Armond has consented to open the campaign in the Middle West, and will make several speeches in that section.

Tbe Democrats are printing tbe speeches of Senators Hoar, Mason, and Dubois and Representative Shafroth on the Philippine question, and Representative Patterson's speech on trusts. The latter contains matter regarding slavery in the Philippines, in connection with an amendment he introduced to prohibit slavery. Their strongest cards, the Democrats believe, are the speeches of Messrs. Hoar and Dubois, the former treating tbe Philippine question from a moral standpoint and the latter from a financial and business standpoint.

The Republicans are busy ranging off Senator Spooner's extemporaneous speech delivered yesterday in the Senate. It was a godsend to them, they say, and tbey believe it to be vastly more of a vote-maker than his more elaborate efforts earlier in the session. In the closing bours of the session Mr. Carmack's resolution to send a committee to the Philippines gave Mr. Spooner a chance to deliver a review of the Democratic course in regard to tbe Philippines.

He was particularly anxious to "rub in" the fact that tbe Democrats, having discovered that attacks on the army were not favored by the people, were trying to run away from the record tbey had made. Several interruptions from Messrs. Carmack, Culberson, and Patterson gave bim the opportunity he wanted.

Some of the wiser heads among tbe Democrats, such as Mr. Dubois, have attempted all along to prevent the Philippine question from being diverted into an attack on the army, and bave done all they could to prevent it. They figured on just such a result as Spooner's speech, but their more impetuous colleagues ran away from them.

TO STUDY HAWAIIAN ECONOMICS.

The Senate's Sub-Committee Making Ready to Start to the Islands.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—The Senators who are to go to Hawaii to investigate economic conditions are busy making their preparations. They will hold a meeting at the Capitol to-morrow afternoon to settle upon the date of their departure. They are Senators Mitchell of Oregon, Burton of Kansas, Foster of Washington, Cockrell of Missouri, and Blackburn of Kentucky, and they constitute a sub-committee of the Committee on Porto Rico and the Pacific Islands. Mr. Mitchell being the Chairman.

Among the subjects to be investigated are taxation, water rights, finance, tbe land question, and the banking system. The committee is to make a report with a view to the enactment of general legislation for Hawaii in the next session of Congress.

A REPROOF FOR GEN. SMITH.

Verdict of the Court-Martial Outlined by a Washington Newspaper—"Not Guilty, but Don't Do It Again."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—A Washington paper publishes the following with reference to the verdict of the court-martial that tried Gen. Jacob H. Smith:

"From a source of unquestioned authority it is learned to-day that the court held that Gen. Smith to a certain extent exceeded the authority conferred upon him by his superiors, and by General Order No. 100, in issuing bis famous 'kill and burn' and 'howling wilderness' order to Major Waller. It was the view of the court, however, that the General's offense was palliated by the conditions under which he was forced to wage his campaign in Samar — conditions practically without precedent.

"It was held that the General exercised what he believed to be his best judgment in prescribing the nature of the warfare to be practiced against his savage foes, but that he was intemperate in tbe language wherewith he conveyed his instructions to Major Waller.

"The sentence of the court, therefore, is that Gen. Smith sball be cautioned by the reviewing authority, which in this case is the President of the United States, to be more circumspect in the future as to the form of his instructions to subordinates. In effect the verdict of the court is:

"'Not guilty, but don't do it again.'

"The papers will be taken by tbe President to Oyster Bay, along with the record of the Waller case, and War Department officials expect to learn of tbe President's conclusions within a week or ten days. The President may carry out the sentence of the court, or he may rebuke the court for tbe mildness of the finding, wbich, in effect, would be a positive reprimand for tbe General."

CORPORAL TANNER COMPLAINS.

The ex-Commissioner of Pensions Gets Senator Cullom's Coachman Into Trouble.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—Corp. Tanner, ex-Commissioner of Pensions, has come to light again. He was complaining witness in the police court to-day against Thomas Brown, Senator Cullom's negro coachman, charged with trotting his team through an alley, contrary to the police regulations, and also with disorderly conduct.

The complainant said his house was next to an alley leading from N Street. Brown had made much noise in going through the alley, and after being asked to desist on more than one occasion he had indulged in profanity.

Brown denied the accusation, but the Judge fined him $10.

BUENCAMINO BEGS A PEN.

Gets Bit of Steel with Which President Roosevelt Signed Philippine Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—Buencamino, the Filipino leader, has secured possession of the pen with which the President signed the Philippine Government bill, and purposes to take it to Manila for presentation to the public library of that city. When he asked the President for the pen, he was told that it bad been given to Senator Lodge. Later he begged him to give up the coveted bit of steel, declaring that it would be one of the main attractions of the capital city of the island, and tbat natives coming from the country districts would regard as one of their greatest privileges the opportunity of seeing it.

The Senator, appreciating the force of Señor Buencamino's argument, reluctantly consented to yield the pen.

JAMES HARTFORD LEAVES HIS ESTATE TO A WOMAN.

Lucy Boquet, the Beneficiary, Formerly Lived on East 14th Street—The Widow Makes No Statement.

The will of James Hartford of 301 West Ninety-first Street was filed for probate in the Surrogate's office yesterday. He directs tbat his bank stocks and other stocks, real estate, cash in bank, and the value of two life insurance policies, one for $10,000 and the otber for $5,000 and all his estate shall go to Lucy Boquet, who at the time that the will was executed, on May 2, 1880, lived at 200 East Fourteenth Street.

The will is not accompanied by any estimate of the value of the estate or by any petition showing by whom it has been filed for probate.

Mr. Hartford at the time of his death was the Vice President of the Schoellkopf, Hartford & Hanna Company, dealers in colors and chemicals, at 100 William Street, besides being a Director in other concerns.

He was a member of the New York Athletic Club, the Chemists' Club, the Drug Trade Club, and one of the council of the drug trade section of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation. He was also a prominent Mason, and member of the St. George Society.

Mr. Hartford is said to have left a vast estate, which, according to the will, is bequeathed to Lucy Boquet. Just who the latter is or what her relationship to the deceased merchant was could not be learned.

Mrs. Hartford, the widow, lives in a handsomely furnished suite in tbe Arbutus apartment house, on the northwest corner of Ninety-first Street and West End Avenue, with her daughter, Florence, sixteen years old. She could not be seen last night.

REFORMS EFFECTED IN WATER SUPPLY BUREAU.

Statistics of the Department Given in the Report Just Compiled—Comparisons with Former Administration.

Statistics of the Department of Water Supply for the first quarter of the current year just compiled sbow great results accomplished in important directions in which little or notbing was done during the corresponding period of last year. A partial list of these innovations and economies shows tbe following:

Penal Code amended making it a crime to tamper with water meters.

Water revenues of Manhattan and the Bronx increased $125,458.88 over corresponding period of last year, while there has been a reduction of $112,000 in the Brooklyn pay roll.

Municipal ownership of private water companies inaugurated by passage of bill to condemn and acquire the New York and Westchester Water Company.

Brooklyn reservoirs filled above the normal with an average daily supply of 101,791,705 gallons.

Steps taken to relieve Brooklyn from overhead wires, particularly within two miles of the Brooklyn Bridge.

Great savings effected in contracts with the Jamaica and Citizens' Water Supply Companies.

Abolishing of practice of rewarding political favorites with orders for supplies for less than $1,000 by extending the circle of bidders for small lots.

Stringent affidavits required from lighting companies as to the quality of their gas and number of lamps lighted.

It is also claimed for the new régime that tbe Jerome Park reservoir has been commenced during this period, together with the high-service pumping station in Jerome Avenue. It is stated, too, that during tbe corresponding period of last year no legislative effort was made to protect meters, 130 men were in almost absolute idleness in Brooklyn, no steps were taken toward the burial of Brooklyn's wires, while the Hempstead, Ridgewood, and New Lots reservoirs were depleted with a daily supply of only 92,000,000 gallons.

TO TEST A CITY ORDINANCE.

Attempt to Tear Up Old Car Tracks in Brooklyn Resisted by Company.

Acting under a resolution passed seven months ago by the old Municipal Assembly, Public Works Commissioner Redfield of Brooklyn yesterday sent a gang of men to tear up tbe car tracks of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company in Bush Street, between Hamilton Avenue and Smith Street. The company has been using the tracks merely for the purpose of storing cars. The resolution under which Commissioner Redfield acted declared the tracks to be an obstruction to traffic in the street.

When Assistant Engineer E. J. Fort of the Bureau of Highways, in charge of the gang of men, reached Bush Street, he found a large number of employes of the railroad company gathered on the tracks. Fort ordered them away, but they refused to go. He tben called upon the police of the Hamilton Avenue Station and the railroad men were driven from the tracks, which Fort's men proceeded to tear up. Fort met with no further interferenbe until his men reacbed the end of the block at Smith Street. There they found a car standing on the track, into which the railroad men had crowded.

Fort once more appealed to the police, and the railroad men were ordered from the car. They refused to get ont, however, the man at the head of them declaring that they were on the company's property and that neither the police nor Mr. Fort had any right to drive them off. The police believed that they were powerless to act, and seeing that he could not pursue tbe matter further Fort withdrew his men. The company, it is said, intends to test the right of the city to remove the tracks.

SOLDIERS LEAVE PATERSON.

Local Authorities Resume Control—Men Returning Gradually to Work in the Dyehouses.

PATERSON, N. J., July 2.—The Third Battalion of the First Regiment, which has been doing strike duty here since Saturday, marched away this afternoon and took train for Newark. The decision was reached that the city authorities could deal with the situation without the aid of the troops, and they were recalled.

Otherwise the strike situation is unchanged. The affair has settled down apparently to a waiting game, with the chances against the strikers. Work in the dye houses is being resumed slowly, the number of men increasing daily.

At the meeting this morning the strikers were warned by their leaders not to go near the dye shops and to avoid fights with those who are working. John Osborne, who had been accused of being a spy on the men, denied tbe charge and dared those who made it to try to prove it.

JAMAICA FRUIT TRADE DEAL.

Agreement Between Elder, Dempster & Co. and the United Fruit Company.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, July 2.—An agreement has been entered into by Elder, Dempster & Co. and the United Fruit Company of Boston, under tbe terms of which tbe fruit company is to find fruit with which to load the majority of the steamers belonging to Elder, Dempster & Co. plying between here and England. This agreement will put the bulk of the banana business of Jamaica into the hands of tbe American company, by which it was controlled prior to the advent of Elder, Dempster & Co.

It is hinted here that a combination with the idea of keeping Americans out of the English fruit markets may follow the present agreement.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 2.—The following companies were incorporated here to-day:

New Endicott Company, New York, (hotels and restaurants;) capital, $250,000. Directors—W. P. Sawyer, J. White Kelly, and G. L. Von Pusch, New York.

Carbonation Apparatus Company, Buffalo; capital, $150,000. Directors—M. J. Root and J. R. H. Richmond, Buffalo; F. G. Mott, New York.

Long Island Fruit Company, Brooklyn, (to raise, can, and sell fruits and vegetables;) capital, $50,000. Directors—J. R. Crandall and J. R. Crandall, Jr., Brooklyn; C. J. Patterson, Ozons Park.

Carolina King Mining Company, New York, (to operate in North Carolina and elsewhere;) capital, $500,000. Directors—E. B. Beecher and Fordice Durg, New Haven; H. P. Layton, New York; Louis N. White, Crews, N. C.; William Gelder, Denver, Col.

Hygeia Ice Company, Port Chester, Westchester County; capital, $40,000. Directors—F. C. Mertz, W. A. Mills, and C. L. Austin, Port Chester.

Standard Vitrified Conduit Company, New York; capital, $100,000. Directors—R. W. Lyle, B. S. Barnard, and W. H. Barnard, New York.

United States Clay Manufacturing Company, New York; capital, $16,000. Directors—F. W. Burn, W. H. Raftery, and A. A. Lorser, New York.

Meyer, Denker & Hoerig, New York, (coal;) capital, $50,000. Directors—W. C. Hughes and William Scully, Brooklyn; E. J. Dwyer, New York.

Onondaga Paper Company, Marcellus Falls; capital, $25,000. Directors—F. J. Ford, M. J. Lawless, and A. J. Lawless, Jr., Marcellus Falls.

Knickerbocker Hotel Company, Mineola, Nassau County; capital, $200,000. Directors—J. B. Regan, B. F. De Free, and J. V. Falver, New York.

John Kirkland Company, New York, (wines and liquors;) capital, $15,000. Directors—John Kirkland and Miss Hadel, New York; C. A. Kirkland, Derby, Conn.

Incorporated in New Jersey.

The United Realty Company, capital $2,000,000. Incorporators: Charles A. McHenry, Herbert D. Cohen, E. J. McCarthy, A. L. Schwarz, and C. S. Griffin, all of Newark.

WAR COLLEGE BOARD NAMED.

Gen. Miles Announces Appointments of Major Gen. Young, Brig. Gens. Carter and Bliss, and Majors Greene and Beach.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—Gen. Miles issued to-day a general order announcing that the Secretary of War had detailed the following officers as members of the War College Board:

Major Gen. S. B. M. Young, Brigadier Generals William H. Carter and Tasker H. Bliss, Major Henry A. Greene, Assistant Adjutant General, and Major William D. Beach, Tenth United States Cavalry.

The ex-officio members of the board are Brig. Gen. George L. Gillespie, Chief of Engineers; Brig. Gen. J. Franklin Bell, Commandant of the General Service and Staff College; Col. Wallace F. Randolph, Chief of Artillery, and Col. Albert L. Mills, Superintendent of the Military Academy.

The order issued to-day directs the board to convene here on the 21st, and states tbat tbe body will be governed by the provisions of the general order for the establishment of the college, issued Nov. 27 last, and by such other instructions as may be communicated to it by the Secretary of War from time to time.

Another order bearing on the same general scheme of advanced military instruction provides that the General Service and Staff College at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., sball be opened on Sept. 1, and details Brig. Gen. J. Franklin Bell as President of tbe institution. Gen. Bell is now on duty in the Philippines, but will be relieved on the 4th and will return immediately to the United States to assume his new duties. The course of instruction at the General Service College will be arranged under the supervision of the War College Board.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capt. Orin B. Mitcham and First Lieut. Samuel Hof will report to Col. Joseph P. Farley, President of the examining board convened at the Army Building, New York City, at such time as they may be required by the board for examination to determine their fitness for promotion.

Major William J. Wakeman, Surgeon, is detailed as a member of the examining board convened at the Army Building, New York City, vice Capt. John S. Kulp, Assistant Surgeon, hereby relieved.

Capt. Frank A. Cook, Commissary, will report not later than July 7 to the Adjutant General of the Army for temporary duty.

An army retiring board is appointed to meet at Omaha for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it. Detail:

Brig. Gen. John C. Bates.
Lieut. Col. John W. Pullman.
Major Edward J. McClernand.
Capt. Paul F. Straub.
Contract Surgeon Merton A. Probert.
Capt. Robert W. Dody, Recorder.

Capt. John R. Seyburn, Twenty-second Infantry, is directed to report to Brig. Gen. Bates, United States Army, President of the army retiring board appointed to meet at Omaha, at such time as he may designate, for examination by the board.

Second Lieut. Frederick E. Gignoux, Artillery Corps, recently appointed, is assigned to the One Hundred and Eighth Company, Coast Artillery.

Lieut. Gignoux will report to Col. John L. Rodgers, President of the examining board convened at Governors Island, New York, at such time as he may be required by the board for examination to determine his fitness for promotion.

Navy.

Lieut. R. L. Curtin is ordered to the Scorpion.

MOVEMENTS OF NAVAL VESSELS.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—Arrivals:
Chicago at Southampton July 2.
Helena at Chingkiang July 2.
Atlanta at Montevideo July 2.
Dolphin at Washington July 2.
Hartford at Salem, Mass., July 1.
Leonidas at Lambert Point July 1.
Sailed:
Choctaw July 1 from Newport for Norfolk.
Marietta July 1 from San Juan for Cape Haitien.
Brooklyn July 1 from Annapolis for Southampton.
Alert July 1 from Ventura for Monterey.
Buffalo July 2 from Port Said for Colombo.
Nashville July 2 from Tripoli for Jaffa.
The Scorpion was placed in commission yesterday at Boston.
The Manila was placed out of commission yesterday at Mare Island.

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

STORES EVERYWHERE 104 RETAIL BRANCHES

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

TO MAKE NEW FRIENDS

for the Butler stores and to demonstrate to our old customers that we are always prepared to offer the most attractive bargains in high-grade Groceries, we announce to-day this special sale for **Thursday, Friday** and **Saturday.**

A Package Zu Zu Ginger Snaps, 3½ Pounds Granulated Sugar,

BOTH FOR 18 CENTS.

ONLY ONE LOT TO EACH CUSTOMER.

HOLIDAY PICNIC SPECIALS.

A can Imported Sardines
A can Red Alaska Salmon
A can Potted Ham or Tongue
A package Uneeda Biscuit
} All 4 for 25c.

Graham Crackers, a pound..... 10c
Golden Crisp, a pound..... 10c
Derby Mixed, a pound..... 10c

Jelly Powder, Blue Ribbon brand, all flavors, a package..... 9c
Peaches, Patapsco brand, Maryland pack, a can..... 9c
Corn, Essie brand, fancy Maine, a can..... 9c
Boston Baked Beans, Triumph brand, plain or in sauce, a 3-lb. can..... 10c
Anderson's Soups, all varieties, a can..... 7c
Eiffel Tower Lemonette, none better, a bottle..... 9c
Soda Water, all flavors, a large bottle..... 5c
Hires Root Beer Extract, a bottle..... 13c
Parlor Brooms, best, No. 7, each..... 25c

A BARGAIN
A package Bromangelon Jelly,
A package Alpha Pudding,
Both for 12 Cents.

A BARGAIN
1 Pound Best Imported Macaroni,
1 Pound Best Cream Cheese,
Both for 19 Cents.

Breakfast Food, Blue Ribbon brand, a new breakfast cereal, a package..... 10c
Root Beer Extract, Peerless brand, per bottle..... 8c
Vanilla or Lemon Extract, Peerless brand, very best, a bottle..... 12c
Best Cider Vinegar, quart bottle..... 7c
Concentrated Ammonia, Butler's best, large bottle..... 10c
Gelatine, shredded, a package..... 9c
Butler's Square Blue, three squares..... 5c
English Mustard, our best, ¼-pound can..... 10c
Black Pepper, our best, ¼-pound box..... 7c

PRUNES.
Fancy California, finest grown, averaging 55 to the pound,
2 Pounds for 15c.

COFFEE.
Best Mocha and Java, bean or ground, a pound..... 25c
TEA.
Butler's No. 1, all kinds, quality guaranteed, a pound.. 35c

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

FANS FREE TO ALL PURCHASERS.

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

Kodaks—NOW.

To no other store can you turn at the last moment and be so certain of best cameras, of special lenses, of freshest films—of service that is genuinely helpful. 20 per cent. discount on all regular Eastman models.

HAHN J. W. & Geo. H. Hahn, 26 East 23d St.
Only one store—Opposite Madison Sq. P. O.

GERMS ABOUND IN CARPET

that have lain for a few months. To avoid all danger of infection rugs and carpets should be thoroughly cleansed at least twice a year. If you will write or 'phone us, we will call and get your carpet and cleanse it without any injury to color or fabric. All carpets would look brighter and wear longer if sent to Ths Thos. J. Stewart Co., 1,554 Broadway, New York, Erie and 5th Sts., Jersey City, N. J.

AVOID NOSE TORTURE

Wear Levoy's new Clip; attached to any eyeglass, 50c.; no pinching, no falling; oculists' prescriptions filled; quick repairs; factory on premises. B. M. LEVOY, 24 East 23d. Telephone, 2,950—18th.

For 27 Years New England's Favorite 7-20-4 10c. Cigar.
N.Y. distributers: Mangles & Hillman, 64 Park Row.
R. G. SULLIVAN, MFR., MANCHESTER, N. H.

BALANCE RECORD BEATEN.

Business at the Clearing House Yesterday Established at New Figures.

The statement of the Clearing House yesterday showed a balance of $24,943,457, which breaks the record. The previous high-record figures were on March 5, 1901, at $24,170,338.

Tbe large figures were due primarily to the July disbursements, and also, to some extent, it was thought, to the increase in the capitalization of the National City Bank, whose credits were $4,500,000. Tbe total of exchanges was $365,155,900.

Two Stock Exchange Seats Sold.

Two seats on the New York Stock Exchange were sold yesterday for $73,000 each. The previous sale was at $75,000. The sellers were A. L. Blum and the Emmons estate, and the purchasers were William Hortigan and K. P. Emmons, respectively.

Argus Company Gets State Printing.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 2.—The State Printing Board has awarded the contract for State printing during the coming year to the Argus Company, the lowest bidder. On the advice of the Attorney General, the protest of the J. B. Lyon Printing Company on the ground that the successful bid was irregular was overruled.

COLORADO

The way to get the best accommodations is via the

GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE

WHY? It is the only direct line to Colorado Springs and Manitou.

It is the popular route to Denver. It has the best Dining Car Service.

It has the finest equipment and most satisfactory schedule and in the

Rocky Mountain Limited

offers the best train, only one night, Chicago to Colorado.

It leaves Chicago daily at 5.45 p. m. and arrives at Denver 8.45 p. m., Colorado Springs (Manitou) 8.30 p. m.

Another inducement to use the *Rock Island* will be the round trip rates of $25 Chicago to Colorado and $15 Missouri River points to Colorado effective this summer by that line. Ask for details and free books.

"Under the Turquoise Sky" gives the most fascinating description of Colorado.

"Camping in Colorado" has full details for campers.

A. H. MOFFET, G. E. P. A.
401 Broadway, NEW YORK.

The Difference Between

Welch's Grape Juice and wine is marked. In Welch's Grape Juice all the food properties of the Grape are found unchanged. In wine the natural sugar of the Grape is changed to alcohol, and much that is of value is eliminated to give the bright color, (this is also true of light Grape Juice). The use of wine must be marked by a reaction,

Welch's Grape Juice

creates a vigor from which there is no reaction.

Sold by druggists and grocers. The Welch Grape Juice Co., Westfield, N. Y.

Vantine's
BROADWAY & 18 ST. N.Y.
Have you tried Mo-ri Coffee?
A new blend of Mocha and Java.
Special at 25c. a lb.
Regular price, 30c. a lb.
Fresh roasted and put up in air-tight Sealed Cans.

Everything goes off around the "Fourth."

Even a fellow's money goes off with a "bang." Fireworks for the boys, the little excursion out-of-town and a new suit perhaps, make the cash fly.

You can save about half on the suit now.

Clearing out all broken lots of summer suits that sold all the way from $15 to $25, now marked down to $11.75.

WM. VOGEL & SON, Broadway, Houston St.

B&K TRADE MARK

Out-of-Towners

Whatever you want for over Sunday, if you're going out of town, get it here to-day or on Saturday.

We shall close to-morrow.

Serg s, Crashes, Flannels and Hom spuns—$10 to $18.

Straws and Straws, half-price.

Furnishings of all kinds.

Browning King & Co

Cooper Square West, New York

(Nearly opposite Cooper Union)

BROOKLYN: FULTON STREET AND DEKALB AVE

Open Saturday till 10 P. M.

"Last but not least."

Huyler's BONBONS & CHOCOLATES SENT ANYWHERE CITY OR COUNTRY

Main Store 863 Broadway, New York.

Amusements.

MANHATTAN BEACH

At 3:30 P. M. SHANNON'S 23D REGT BAND

At 8 P. M. PAIN'S ANCIENT ROME and GRAND FIREWORKS.

Last Wk. Frank Daniels and Co. in MISS PANY SIMPLICITY.

Matinee Sat. at 4. EXTRA MAT. JULY 4.

NEXT WEEK—RICE'S SHOW GIRL.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. | Regular Mat. Sat. Special Mat., July 4th.

Sam S. Shubert and Nixon & Zimmerman's

A CHINESE HONEYMOON

The English Musical Sensation by Dance & Talbot

HERALD Square Theatre. | Promptly 8:15. | Management Sam S. Shubert.

OPENING TO-NIGHT.

A. H. Chamberlyn's Production of

THE DEFENDER A New Musical Yachtical Extravaganza.

Reg. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Extra Mat. (Fri.) July 4th.

CHERRY BLOSSOM GROVE ATOP OF THE N. Y. THEATRE, B'way, 45 St. Every Eve. Frank L. Perley's

CHAPERONS in conjunction with immense VAUDEVILLE BILL.

Bargain Mats. (Sac.) Wed. and Sat. in Theatre.

FLOATING ROOF GARDEN Fare, Every Ev. ST. GRAND REPUBLIC. Frl. Exc'd. Conterno's 14th Regt. Band & Vaudeville. Leave W. 13th St. & P. M., W. 50th St. 8:30 P. M., Battery 9 P. M.

DALY'S LAST 4 TIMES B'way & 30 St. At 8:15. Mat. SAT. 2 "Takes Broadway by storm."—Journal. KING DODO.

TERRACE GARDEN 58th & 59th Sts. Near Lex. Av. TO-NIGHT. "THE PEARL OF PEKIN."

KNICKERBOCKER Theatre, B'way & 38 St. Lederer's 100 pretty Girls and Comedians. THE WILD ROSE. Evenings, 8:15. Only Matinée Saturday, 2:15.

PARADISE ROOF GARDENS Hammerstein's 42d St., B'way, & 7th Av. Glass enclosure. Evgs. 8:15. 20 International vaudeville celebrities.

TO-NIGHT ST. NICHOLAS BAND CARNIVAL EVERY NIGHT. DUSS

KEITH'S B'way and 14th St. BEST SHOW IN TOWN 30—GREAT ACTS—30 PRICES 25c. and 50c

PROCTOR'S 125th St., 23rd St., FIFTH AVENUE. OPEN BIG COMEDY & VAUDE. ALL SUMMER.

AMERICAN ROOF GARDEN TO-NIGHT. Ted Marks's Varieties. New Bill. Seats, 50c.

EDEN MUSEE. WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. Orchestral concerts and vocal soloists.

KALTENBORN CIRCLE AUDITORIUM, B'way & 60th St. Wagner Night—TO-NIGHT 8:15—50c. That's All.

The Turf.

CONEY ISLAND JOCKEY CLUB

Racing at Sheepshead Bay.

JUNE 14 TO JULY 4, 2:30 P.M. (Rain or Shine.)

17TH DAY, THURSDAY, JULY 3.

Equality Stakes and 5 Other Races.

Leave East 34th St., E. R., via L. I. R. R., at 11 A. M., 12:10, 12:40, (1:00, Parlor Car Train,) 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10 P. M. Boats foot Whitehall St. (via 39th St. Ferry) in connection with L. I. R. R. at 11:00 A. M., 12:20, 12:40, 1:00, 1:20, 1:40, 2:20, 3:10 P. M. Brooklyn Rapid Transit from Brooklyn Bridge, (New York side,) Bridge trains via Kings County and Brighton Beach Road, also Flatbush Avenue Surface Line via Brighton Beach Road every 10 minutes. From Broadway, Williamsburg, take Ocean Av. cars. All Brooklyn surface cars transfer direct to track. Music by Lander.

ADMISSION TO GRAND STAND, 50c.

AMATEURS' TRYING RACE

Mr. Clark on Jim McGibben Won Stirrup Cup Steeplechase.

TWO STAKES FOR FILLIES

Duster for J. R. and F. P. Keene and Gunfire for W. C. Whitney Were First at Sheepshead Bay.

Of a programme of three stakes at the Sheepshead Bay race track yesterday, the Stirrup Cup, a steeplechase over the full course, for horses ridden by gentlemen riders, was the real feature, and the race, in spite of the general inclination of the regular element to make merry concerning the riding ability of the amateur jockeys, aroused an amount of interest that for the betting crowd could be explained only by the uncertainty as to the result. The clubhouse portion of the attendance took the race most seriously, however. Society racegoers were much in evidence about the paddock when the horses in the race for the Stirrup Cup were being saddled.

Of ten named to start, six answered the call to the post, two of these starting in one interest, that of F. Ambrose Clark, about the youngest of the amateurs interested in steeplechasing, Mr. Clark riding Jim McGibben in his own colors and Mr. Evans having the mount on The Abbe, the other of the Clark entries. Canadian horsemen were very numerously represented on the other jumpers in the contest, Mr. Hendrie riding Higble, Mr. Harris riding Inspector Stevens, Mr. Page riding Headland, and Mr. Barber having the mount on the Hayes & Fell horse Trillion. On the majority of the starters the weights were approximately about as the scale prescribed, but as an instance of the indifference to such slight things as regard for weight in amateur races, Higble carried fifteen pounds over, or 167 pounds in all. In the betting the knowing element made Inspector Stevens the favorite, he starting at a slightly shorter price than the Clark stable, while Headland was the third choice, with Trillion the outsider.

The race was one of the prettiest cross-country events of the Sheepshead Bay meeting, the gentlemen jockeys managing their mounts in a style that kept the field well together from the start until they were well into the last mile, The Abbe and Headland each taking a turn in the lead until a mile and a half had been covered, after which Jim McGibben showed first and from there on to the last jump, alternated with Inspector Stevens, who trailed behind until they were on the last round of the course.

The finish was between the two, Inspector Stevens seeming to have the race at his mercy until the pair went at the last jump, where Jim McGibben, hanging with him in game fashion, drove the rider of Inspector Stevens to his best efforts. Mr. Harris, however, was more tired than was his mount, and when it came to a drive at the end Mr. Clark, riding his hardest on Jim McGibben, raced with him almost to the post, where Mr. Harris gave out completely, and stopped riding, and Jim McGibben won by a half length, with Higble far away to the rear, third. Jim McGibben pulled up so lame that he hardly could walk back to the scales, and after the race was found to have been badly cut by some other horse of the field. His race, however, was one of the best that has been run by a steeplechaser this season, and stamps the horse a cross-country performer of uncommon merit. Game as Jim McGibben ran, however, he had no advantage over his rider in that respect, for if Mr. Clark lacked judgment in racing to the front too soon, he more than made it up by the way he went at the jumps and the determination of his finish. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—For maidens two years old; weights seven pounds below the scale; last five and a half furlongs of the Futurity course. Burns & Waterhouse's Oakington, b. c., by Libertine-Berna, 115 pounds, (L. Jackson,) 20 to 1 and 8 to 1, won easily by two lengths; the Pepper Stable's Kentucky Rose, b. f., 112, (Redfern,) 7 to 1 and 5 to 2, second by three lengths from Thomas Hitchcock, Jr.'s, Buttons, h. or br. c., 115, (T. Burns,) 5 to 2 and even, third. Time—1:06 3-5. Napoleon, Muzio, Decoration, Ornature, Lord Turoo, Semper Vivax, Bright Girl, Franklyn C., Ma'mselle, and Rene also ran. Winner trained by C. T. Patterson. Value to the winner, $730.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; seven furlongs on the main track. Hardy B. Durham's Operator, blk. c., 4 years, by Victory-Thanks, 112 pounds, (O'Connor,) 5 to 2 and even, won, ridden out, by a neck; the Albemarle Stable's Wealth, br. f., 4, 107, (Wonderly,) 7 to 1 and 5 to 2, second by a head from C. T. Boot's Argragor, b. c., 4, 122, (Bullman,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, third. Time—1:27. Belle of Troy, Homestead, Handicapper, and Grand Opera also ran. Winner trained by owner. Value to the winner, $780.

THIRD RACE.—The Vernal Stakes, for fillies two years old, special weights, penalties and allowances; last five furlongs of the Futurity course. J. R. & F. P. Keene's Duster, b. f., by Ben Brush-Lady Invercauld, 110 pounds, (Shaw,) 12 to 5 and 4 to 5, won cleverly by a half length; P. H. McCarren's Gold Money, ch. f., by Goldcrest-Money Spinner, 115, (T. Burns,) 8 to 5 and 3 to 5, second by a length from J. B. Haggin's Ada Nay, ch. f., 115, (Wonderly,) 8 to 1 and 5 to 2, third. Time—1:01. Mamari and Mary Street also ran. Winner trained by James Rowe. Value to the winner, $3,305.

FOURTH RACE.—The Mermaid Stakes, for fillies three years old, allowances; one mile and a furlong. William C. Whitney's Gunfire, b. f., by Hastings-Royal Gun, 116 pounds, (T. Burns,) 1 to 10 and out, won in a canter by four lengths; the Pepper Stable's Par Excellence, b. f., by Kantaka-Lady Pepper, 111, (Redfern,) 12 to 1 and 7 to 10, second by six lengths from August Belmont's Torchlight, ch. f., by Henry of Navarre-Rushlight, 111, (Bullman,) 15 to 1 and 5 to 2, third. Time—1:54 2-5. Adelaide Prince also ran. Winner trained by J. W. Rogers. Value to the winner, $3,415.

FIFTH RACE.—The Stirrup Cup, steeplechase handicap, for four-year-olds and upward, to be ridden by gentlemen riders, special weights, over weight to any amount allowed; the full steeplechase course, about two miles and a half. F. Ambrose Clark's Jim McGibben, br. g., aged, by Eberlee-Battle Belle, 172 pounds, (Mr. Clark,) 8 to 5 and 4 to 5, (coupled in betting with The Abbe,) won, ridden out, by a half length; Dr. J. Lawson's Inspector Stevens, ch. g., 6, by Inspector B.-Theodora, 156, (Mr. Harris,) 8 to 5 and 4 to 5, second by fifteen lengths from T. P. Bbelan's Higbie, ch. g, aged, by Jile Johnson-Glenleven, 167, (Mr. Hendrie,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—5:30 2-5. The Abbe, Headland and Trillion also ran. Winner trained by J. Allen. Value to the winner, $815 and $100 in plate.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances, scale from $2,000 down to $500; one mile and a quarter on the turf. William Huston's Philippine, b. h., 5 years, by Sir Dixon-Phalia, 101 pounds, (Rice,) 13 to 5 and even, won easily by two lengths; A. L. Aste's Mosketo, b. g., 4, 103, (H. Micbaels,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by a length from J. L. Holland's Carrier Pigeon, b. c., 3, 94, (Redfern,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, third. Time—2:11. Vitellius, Cougar, Ninonia, Dachshund, Bessie McCarty, Alsike, and Shandonfield also ran. Winner trained by owner. Value to the winner, $800.

Entries for Sheepshead Bay Races.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upwards; non-winners of $1,000 in 1902; with allowances; six furlongs on the main track. Demurrer, 133 pounds; Knight of Rhodes, Delmarch, and Schoolmaster, 118 each; Remorse, 117; Sadducee, 115; Cheat 'Em, 114; Slipthrift and Paul Creyton, 107 each; Chiron and Khital, 104 each; Baronche, 102.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; scale from $3,000 down to $500; one mile and a furlong. Bonnibert and Agnes D., 111 pounds each; Ethics and Congar, 108 each; Pomolee, 107; Plohn and Peninsula, 104 each; Ohnet, 103; The Amazon, 101; Henry Clay Rye, 96; Rightaway and Pure Pepper, 95 each; Past, 92, and Swamplands, 89. Apprentice allowance claimed for Swamplands.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds; penalties and allowances; last five and a half furlongs of the Futurity course. Africender, 126 pounds; Injunction, 122; Rightful and Hurstbourne, 117 each; Alsono, 114; Ravelment and Jack o'Lantern, 112 each.

FOURTH RACE.—The Equality Stakes for three-year-olds and upward, penalties and allowances; one mile. Ten Candles, 126 pounds; Kamara, 121; Nones, 118; Old England, 115; Somhrero, 114; Dublin and Knight of Rhodes, 111 each; Belle of Troy and Ohia, 106 each; Trump and Highlander, 104 each.

FIFTH RACE.—For fillies two years old, selling allowances, scale from $3,000 down to $1,000; last five furlongs of the Futurity course. Gloriosa and Wannekee, 105 pounds each; Our Nugget, 104; Sparkle Esher and Sontag, 100 each; Petit Bleu, Louise Elston, Witful, Niarus, Fair Lass, Gravina, Ithan, Luctation, Morca, and Jeanne Marie, 90 each; Harriet S., 97; Australia, 96; Anna Daly and Birch Broom, 94 each. Apprentice allowance claimed for Birch Broom, Morca, Harriet S., Anna Daly, and Australia.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a half on the turf course. Advance Guard, 132 pounds; His Eminence, 107; Lanceman, 104; Fatalist, 103; Francesco, 100; Trigger and Tom Kenny, 97 each; San Andres, 89.

Jockey Hewitt Hurt in Race.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 2.—The running races of the Rhode Island Jockey Club at Narragansett Park to-day were marred by an accident in the steeplechase. Foolhardy fell at the water jump, throwing his jockey, Alfred Hewitt, who sustained cranial injuries, possible a fracture. His wrist was also broken. The race was won by Mr. Stoffel, the favorite. Barring the accident, the race was a beautiful example of cross-country riding. All the other events had close finishes.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

New York Lost Final Game with Boston —Brooklyn Beat Philadelphia.

The New York baseball team left for the West last night, after losing nine straight games, their last defeat being by the Bostons on the Polo Grounds yesterday by a score of 4 to 3.

It was the best played game of the series just ended, and were it not for Bowerman's error and passed ball in the eighth inning New York would have scored a victory.

Hale started in to pitch for the visitors, but his delivery was easily solved in the first two innings, and when the third inning began Pittinger was sent in to relieve him. The latter kept the home team's hits well scattered, and proved effective with men on bases.

Mathewson did the pitching for the New Yorks, and he showed something like his old-time form. He struck out eight of the visitors, and allowed them but eight hits. Score:

BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Cooley, cf.	1	1	0	0	0	Brodie, cf.	0	1	1	0	0
Tenney, 1b.	0	1	9	0	0	Dunn, 3b.	1	1	0	3	0
DeMont, 2b.	1	1	5	1	0	Jones, lf.	0	1	2	1	0
Carney, rf.	0	2	1	0	0	O'Hagan, 1b.	0	2	10	1	0
Carney, lf.	1	1	1	0	0	Ferman, c.	0	1	9	2	1
Grieger, 3b.	0	1	0	3	0	Smith, 2b.	0	1	3	5	0
Long, ss.	0	0	4	4	0	Clark, rf.	1	0	2	0	0
Moran, c.	0	0	7	4	0	Wagner, ss.	1	0	2	2	0
Hale, p.	0	0	0	1	0	*Yeager	0	0	0	0	0
Pittinger, p.	1	1	1	0	0	Math'n, p.	0	2	0	2	0
Total	4	8	27	13	0	Total	3	10	27	16	2

*Batted for Wagner in ninth.

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	—4
New York	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—3

Earned runs—Boston, 1; New York, 1. First base on errors—Boston, 1. Left on bases—Boston, 6; New York, 7. Two-base hits—Tenney, DeMont, Dunn, and Mathewson. Hits—Off Hale, in two innings, 4; off Pittinger, in seven innings, 6. Stolen bases—Carney. Sacrifice hit—Long. First base on balls—Off Hale, 1; off Pittinger, 3; off Mathewson, 2. Struck out—By Hale, 1; by Pittinger, 6; by Mathewson, 8. Passed ball—Bowerman. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Cantillon.

BROOKLYN, 2; PHILADELPHIA, 1.

It is very probable that no better game of baseball has been played this season than that between the Brooklyn and the Philadelphia teame at Washington Park yesterday afternoon. No errors were made in the field by either side, and only one battery error by each pitcher. The score, 2 to 1, in Brooklyn's favor, also shows what good work was done in the field.

Hughes, in the box for the home nine, pitched in excellent form, with the exception of the eighth inning, when his good work was sullied by a wild pitch. This unfortunate error was the more glaring, owing to the fact that it enabled the visitors to score the only run they made.

When the Brooklyns came to bat for the ninth inning, without any runs to their credit, it did not seem probable that they would win the victory in the last ditch. But they did. Keeler and Sheckard, by their clever base running in unison, aided by Dahlen's long hit to deep left field, scored the two runs which gave their side the game.

The Brooklyns left for Pittsburg last night, where they begin a series of four games to-day. The score:

PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Thomas, cf.	0	0	4	0	0	Dolan, cf.	0	0	1	0	0
Barry, rf.	0	0	6	0	0	Keeler, rf.	1	2	1	0	0
Hulswitt, ss.	0	0	3	3	0	Sheckard, lf.	1	0	2	0	0
Doolin, c.	0	0	5	1	0	McCarry, 1b.	0	0	10	1	0
Dougl's, 1b.	1	1	9	0	0	Dahlen, ss.	1	0	3	1	0
Browne, lf.	0	0	0	0	0	Irwin, 3b.	0	0	2	2	0
Hall'an, 3b.	0	1	1	0	0	Ahearn, c.	0	1	10	1	0
Childs, 2b.	0	0	1	2	0	Flood, 2b.	0	1	0	1	0
Duggleby, p.	0	0	0	0	0	Hughes, p.	0	0	0	1	2
Total	1	2	26	6	0	Total	2	5	27	10	0

*Two out when winning run was made.

Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—2

Left on bases—Philadelphia, 1; Brooklyn, 8. Sacrifice hit—Browne. Hit by pitched ball—By Duggleby, 1. Struck out by Duggleby, 5; by Hughes, 8. Wild pitch—Hughes. Time of game—1 hour 23 minutes. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

PITTSBURG, 3; CINCINNATI, 1.

PITTSBURG, July 2.—Beckley heat out a bunt and Dobbs made a clear hit to centre in to-day's baseball game. This was all Cincinnati could do with Doheny. The visitore made their one run on two gifts and a passed ball. Corcoran's error gave Pittsburg one run, but the other two were batted in. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Pittsburg	0 0 0 0 0 1 0 2 —3	7	0
Cincinnati	0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—1	2	4

Batteries—Dobeny and Smith; Hahn and Peltz.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	43	12	.782	Philadelphia	29	24	.453
Brooklyn	39	27	.571	Cincinnati	22	34	.393
Chicago	32	25	.561	St. Louis	22	36	.379
Boston	30	27	.526	New York	20	38	.345

Games Scheduled for To-day.

Brooklyn at Pittsburg.

Eastern League Games.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 2.—Jersey City took the last game of the present series with Rochester to-day. The game was fast and scientific until the eighth inning, when everybody batted, and the finish was of a heart-breaking variety. Rochester attempted a whirlwind finish, but could not quite reach it. Score:

JERSEY CITY.	R	1B	PO	A	E	ROCHESTER.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Oakes, lf.	2	4	3	0	0	McFarlan, rf.	1	1	1	0	0
Shindle, 2b.	1	1	2	2	0	Phelps, c.	1	0	5	0	0
Halligan, cf.	1	3	4	0	0	Francis, ss.	2	3	2	4	0
Carr, 1b.	0	2	11	0	1	Hayden, lf.	3	2	2	0	0
Shoch, rf.	1	1	1	0	0	Blake, cf.	0	1	3	0	0
Wood, 2b.	0	1	3	1	1	McKean, 1b.	0	0	13	0	0
Mack, ss.	0	0	2	2	0	Henry, 3b.	0	1	0	2	1
Butler, c.	1	3	2	1	0	Demont, 2b.	0	1	0	6	0
McCann, p.	3	2	0	3	0	Horton, p.	1	2	1	1	0
Total	9	17	27	9	3	Total	8	11	27	13	1

Jersey City	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	6	0	—9
Rochester	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	4	—8

Two-base hit—Blake. Three-base hits—McCann, Halligan. Home runs—McFarlan, Hayden. Stolen bases—Shoch, Hayden. Sacrifice hits—Sbindle, 2. First base on errors—Jersey City, 1. First base on balls—Off Horton, 2; off McCann, 1. Hit by pitched ball—By McCann, 1. Struck out—By McCann, 1; by Horton, 4. Left on bases—Jersey City, 10; Rochester, 7. Passed ball—Butler. Time—Two hours and ten minutes. Umpire—Mr. Kelly.

AT BUFFALO.

									R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	—5	11	3
Newark	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0—2	4	1

Batteries—Amole and Bevier; Moriarty and Jope.

SECOND GAME.

									R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	1	1	1	0	2	1	1	0	—7	7	2
Newark	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1	6	1

Batteries—Ferry and Bevier; Stark and Jope.

American League Games.

At Boston—Washington, 6; Boston, 3.
At Philadelphia—Baltimore, 2; Philadelphia, 1.
At Detroit—Detroit, 7; Cleveland, 2.
At St. Louis—(First game,) St. Louis, 6; Chicago, 4. (Second game,) St. Louis, 4; Chicago, 3.

New York State League Games.

At Utica—Syracuse, 4; Utica, 0.
At Johnstown—Albany, 15; A. J. & G., 1.
At Schenectady—Schenectady, 3; Troy, 2.
At Ilion—Ilion, 7; Binghamton, 0.

Equitable Baseball Park to Open.

The Equitable Baseball Park, at Sixty-seventh Street and Eleventh Avenue, where it was at one time thought the American League would place a rival team to New York, will be formally opened to-morrow with a game between the Metropolitans, Captained by Carsey, and the Xavier Athletic Association team. July 6 the Orchards of Greenpoint will play the "Mets."

SMALL YACHTS IN RACES

Massasoit and Tecumseh Lead in Seawanhaka Cup Series.

RECORDS OF BOTH BOATS EVEN

Perfect Day for Light-Weather Racing in the Regatta of the Bridgeport Yacht Club.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., July 2.—Honors are pretty nearly even between the yachts Massasoit and Tecumseh at the end of the second day's racing for the purpose of selecting a challenger for the Seawanhaka Cup in the Bridgeport Yacht Club regatta. Tecumseh won two races to-day and Massasoit one. Tecumseh finished second in one race and Massasoit was second in two. Estimated on the basis of races won, the records of the two boats are exactly even, as Massasoit won two races on Monday while Tecumseh won one, but Tecumseh finished third in one race and sixth in another on Monday, and so the total of points to the credit of Massasoit is slightly larger than that in Tecumseh's score. To-day's record of points is as follows:

Tecumseh, 22; Massasoit, 21½ Seeress, 16; Crusader, 14; Frontenac, 12; Nutmeg, 7; Filibuster, 6, and Monsoon, 1.

The last-named boat finished at the end of the fleet in the second race, withdrew after turning the windward mark in the second race, and did not start in the third.

It was a perfect day for light-weather racing. The sky was fair, the sea smooth, and there was a light six-knot and fairly steady breeze from the southwest. The wind blew true from this quarter during the first race and half of the second, then it hauled to the northwest during the latter part of the second race, and returned to the southwest for the third race. Committee and contestants were ready for the day's work promptly. As the race was to be sailed to windward or leeward, two miles and return, the starting line was established about half a mile southwest of Bridgeport Lighthouse, and considerably to the eastward of the starting point on Monday. The course was logged by Thomas Fleming Day, assisted by a junior officer of the revenue cutter Dallas. The warning gun was fired at 11:55 A. M. The blue peter was set at noon, and the signal for the first race was set at 12:05. Crusader was across in eight seconds, Massasoit two seconds later, Tecumseh and Seeress two seconds later still.

It was a pretty race to the windward mark, with Tecumseh and Massasoit well in the lead and Filibuster and Monsoon, the two Boston boats, well astern. Tecumseh rounded first, at 12:38:46. Massasoit was seven seconds later, Crueader at 12:41:25; Seeress ten seconds later, and the rest strung out. It was a race home with spinnakers, and a close fight between Massasoit and Tecumseh, the latter winning by four seconds.

The second race was started at 1:40 o'clock, the weather conditions being almost identical with those of the first. The first half of the race was in many respects a repetition of the first, excepting that Massasoit was the leader instead of Tecumseh, and she beat Tecumseh by 28 seconds.

The starting of the third race was delayed until 3:40, as the weather-wise fellows on the committee boat discovered a southwest breeze off shore and figured that it would reach the starting line in a short time. They were right, and the last race was sailed in a true southwest breeze, a trifle stronger than that of the early afternoon. The feature of the race was the start, all the boats going over the line in 24 seconds, with Tecumseh in the lead and Massasoit and Seeress close astern of her. Massasoit and Seeress were only 39 seconds apart at the windward mark, Massasoit leading. She held her poeition until almost at the finish line, and then was bothered by some of the eightseeing yachts just enough to let Tecumseh win by 30 seconds. This was the closest race of the day, only 2 minutes and 25 seconds separating the finishes of the first and last boats. The summary:

FIRST RACE.—Start, 12:05 P. M.

	Outer Mark.	Finish Time.
Massasoit	12:38:53	1:00:20
Tecumseh	12:38:46	1:00:16
Nutmeg	12:44:33	1:10:36
Seeress	12:41:45	1:02:55
Frontenac	12:43:11	1:06:59
Crusader	12:41:25	1:02:30
Filibuster	12:50:00	1:13:06
Monsoon	12:49:12	1:19:11

SECOND RACE.—Start 1:40 P. M.

Massasoit	2:10:06	2:35:52
Tecumseh	2:11:26	2:36:30
Nutmeg	2:27:15	2:44:40
Seeress	2:11:23	2:36:33
Frontenac	2:13:21	2:38:06
Crusader	2:15:07	2:38:32
Filibuster		2:46:52

Monsoon withdrew.

THIRD RACE.—Start 3:40 P. M.

Massasoit	4:08:17	4:34:13
Tecumseh	4:08:56	4:33:43
Nutmeg	4:13:44	4:36:06
Seeress	4:12:04	4:34:27
Frontenac	4:12:19	4:34:55
Crusader	4:12:23	4:34:45
Filibuster	4:14:12	4:35:47

The racing will be continued to-morrow over a triangular course.

POLO AT LONG BRANCH.

Lakewood Team Wins from Rockaway Four on Rumson Grounds.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 2.—Probably the most interesting polo game ever played on the Rumson grounds was contested there this afternoon between George J. Gould's Lockwood team and the Rockaway four of Long Island. Fifteen hundred people witnessed the sport, the field being lined with handsome equipages coming from all the resorts of the North Jersey coast. Four spirited fifteen minute periods were played, the Lakewood team winning by seven goals to four and one-half. The features of the match were the playing of George J. Gould, his two sons, Jay and Kingdon, for the winning team, and of P. F. Collier, F. S. Conover, and R. La Montagne, Jr., for Rockaway.

The teams were tied at the end of the second period, and the tie was not broken during the third period, the Lakewood team winning in the opening of the fourth period through the excellent work of the three Goulds. H. L. Herbert, Chairman of the Polo Association, acted as referee. Mr. Miles and Mr. Fields were the timekeepers. This evening Mr. Gould entertained a small company of his friends aboard his yacht at Fort Hancock. The summary follows:

LAKEWOOD.	Hdicap.	ROCKAWAY.	Hdicap.
1—George J. Gould	3	1—G. G. McMurtry, Jr.	2
2—Jay Gould	3	2—R. La Montagne	5
3—Kingdon Gould	4	3—F. S. Conover	5
Back—B. Nicoll	5	Back—P. F. Collier	3
Total	15	Total	15

Goals earned—Lakewood, 7; Rockaway, 4½. Referee—H. L. Herbert. Timekeepers—Mr. Miles and Mr. Fields.

NOVICE POLO MATCH.

Squadron A Teams Play for Cups Offered by Lieut. Lawrence.

The first of a series of novice polo matches between the members of Squadron A was played yesterday in Van Cortlandt Park between teams representing Troop 2 and Headquarters, the former winning by a score of 4 to 0. Lieut. R. C. Lawrence, who, with other members of Squadron A, has tried to stimulate interest in polo this year, has offered cups as an inducement to play. The line-up:

HEADQUARTERS.	TROOP 2.
1—F. Van Beuren	1—C. A. Bates
2—F. D. Beyea	2—J. H. Hunt.
3—H. C. Robinson	3—W. A. Putnam
Back—Willis Munro	Back—H. M. Holt.

Goals—Hunt, 3; Bates, 1; Putnam, 1. Lost by penalties—Troop 2, 1 goal. Referee—W. S. Wright. Timekeeper—Herbert Barry.

BASEBALL CHANGE EXPECTED.

McGraw's Tilt with Ban Johnson May Let New York Secure Him as Manager.

Gossip regarding the probability of the appointment of a new manager for the New York baseball team has been current for the past day or two and many of the most earnest supporters of the local club believe that before the New York players return from their Western trip a new man will be in the position now occupied by George Smith as Captain-Manager of the New Yorks.

President Freedman was out of the city yesterday, but Secretary Knowles said that there was no foundation for the rumor that negotiations had been opened with John McGraw, manager and part owner of the Baltimore Club of the American League, with a view to securing his services in a managerial capacity. A close friend of the Baltimore manager said yesterday that President Freedman had communicated with McGraw and that they probably would meet in this city to-day, when McGraw will pass through on his way to Boston. This statement, coupled with the fact that McGraw did not deny the rumor when seen yesterday in Baltimore, but simply evaded a direct answer to the question of his having received any communication from the New York Club, leads to the belief that there is something in the report.

McGraw Accuses Ban Johnson.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 2.—The Baltimore baseball team and the American League may lose John McGraw and Joe Kelley before the close of the season. While McGraw would neither confirm nor deny a report from New York to-day that he had opened negotiations with the New York Club, he said: "I have received offers from various clubs. No, I don't care to state if I have or have not negotiated with the New York Club."

"It is just this way," he continued. "Johnson is down on Baltimore and would like to see it off the map. I am sick and tired of the whole business, and I don't care if I never play in the American League again."

Kelley is silent. He is under indefinite suspension. Under National League law Kelley belongs to the Brooklyn Club, which was willing last December to release him to the New York Club when it was proposed that Kelley take the management of the New Yorks.

A conference of the owners of the Baltimore Club was held this afternoon. John J. Mahon, the father-in-law of Kelley, and McGraw and Robinson, together with Sidney Frank, are said to own the bulk of the stock. Although all were reticent as to reports that the Baltimore Club will withdraw from the American League, it is believed that the possibility of such a course was discussed. The question of withdrawing the club from Baltimore and locating it as an American League team in New York is also under consideration, but no definite action has been taken. One thing, however, seems certain, and that is that if Ban Johnson does not immediately reinstate McGraw and Kelley and adopt a different course, these players will leave the American League.

METEOR BEATEN AGAIN.

American-Built Schooner Third in the Sail from Kiel.

ECKENFOERDE, Prussia, July 2.—Emperor William's schooner yacht Meteor, which was built in the United States, was beaten for the fourth time by the British schooner Cicely yesterday in the long run from Kiel. The Clara was second and the Meteor was third. The Imperial Chancellor, Count von Bülow, was a guest of the Emperor on the Meteor.

The Grand Duke Michael, heir presumptive to the throne of Russia, arrived here yesterday on the yacht Czaritza, from London, accompanied by the Russian cruiser Svetlana. Admiral Prince Henry of Prussia went on board the Czaritza and invited the Grand Duke, in behalf of Emperor William, to attend the "beer evening" of the Marle-Lubsen-Bad Yacht Club, which he did, sharing animatedly in the proceedings.

The Meteor, Cecily, and other large schooners are racing to Kiel to-day.

MIDDLE STATES TENNIS.

Holcombe Ward Beat New Jersey Champion on Orange Courts.

Holcombe Ward beat

BROKER PHILLIPS ON CORN.

His Opinions on Some Points of the Reported Corner.

Although the corn market eased off yesterday under report of more favorable weather, the shorts on the July option are not yet out of danger, according to the opinion of George H. Phillips, the Chicago broker who has opened offices in this city, and who is supposed to know a good deal about corners in corn.

Mr. Phillips said yesterday that he figured that Harris, Gates & Co., who are attempting to handle something of a corner in corn, it is believed, were long of that commodity to the extent of about 15,000,000 bushels. He said he thought that about 10,000,000 of it could be delivered to them during the remainder of the month, leaving them 5,000,000 long of July corn at the end of July.

It was Mr. Phillips's opinion that the handling of the 10,000,000 that would be delivered to them for cash would cost about as much as they could make on the 5,000,000 that could not be delivered. He said also that he thought the resulting squeeze might drive some small commission brokers to the wall.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

STEAM VEHICLE COMPANY OF AMERICA.—Deputy Sheriff Govan has received an attachment for $15,000 against the Steam Vehicle Company of America of 52 West Forty-third Street in favor of George S. Edgell and Austin Corbin, doing business as the Central Banking Company, as a result of a defendant, dated Aug. 13, 1901, payable on demand. The attachment was granted on the ground that it is a New Jersey corporation. The company was incorporated on March 22, 1900, with a capital stock of $250,000, and had a factory at Reading, Penn., where it is said a petition in bankruptcy was filed against it three weeks ago. Arthur Schwarzenbach was President and George A. Lamb Treasurer. The attachment was served on Mr. Schwarzenbach.

PATRICK EGAN.—Judge Truax of the Supreme Court has appointed William J. Rosenstein receiver in supplementary proceedings for Patrick Egan, a mortgage broker at 271 Broadway, on the application of Martin & Wolf, who obtained a judgment against him for $721 on April 16. Five years ago Mr. Egan was Treasurer of the Harrison Telephone Company. He has 1,400 shares of stock of the Power Transmitter Company of New Jersey, which are pledged for a loan of $2,000. The stock, which is about a quarter interest of the entire capital stock, is to be exchanged for a like amount in a New York corporation of the same name recently organized. Richard C. Kerens of St. Louis is said to have put $5,000 in the company.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN HOSPITAL.—Three judgments aggregating $2,523 were entered yesterday against the Austro-Hungarian Hospital in favor of Joseph Barsky, Nathan Friedman, and George I. Miller for $843 each. They alleged that they paid $880 each in September last for positions in the hospital for one year. Messrs. Barsky and Friedman were to be surgeons and Mr. Miller chief of one of the departments of the dispensary, but the hospital was closed on Dec. 25, 1901, and has since remained closed. Herman Kraus, the President, was served with the summons at 36 Avenue C.

Out of Town.

JOHN C. WEST.—Several cases of involuntary bankruptcy were started in the United States District Court in Chicago yesterday. The principal of these was an application of The Buffalo Review Company and several other newspaper publishers, to have John C. West adjudged bankrupt. The man against whom the petition was filed is proprietor of the Nervita Medical Company, and the claims against him, $2,495, are for advertising.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

GUSTAVE ADOLPH ELLING.—Gustave Adolph Elling, salesman at 127 Warren Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $821 and no assets. The debts are for produce bought this year, and there are twenty-five creditors whose claims range from $2 to $128. He began business in October, 1900, as a partner in the firm of G. A. Elling & Co., wholesale dealers in produce at 127 Warren Street.

LOUIS WEINSTEIN.—Louis Weinstein, a salesman at 235 Centre Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $1,023, to six creditors, and no assets. The debts are for liquors and brass goods, and were contracted from 1898 to 1900.

JAMES BROWN.—Judge Adams of the United States District Court has dismissed the petition in bankruptcy against James Brown, builder, of 128 West Ninety-third Street, filed on July 15, 1901, by three creditors, whose claims aggregated $716, and the adjudication has been set aside.

PETER HARPER.—Judge Adams of the United States District Court has appointed M. Linn Bruce temporary receiver of the assets of Peter Harper, grocer, at 2,345 Eighth Avenue, who filed a petition in bankruptcy on June 27 on the application of the Greenwich Dairy Company, a creditor for $214.

HOLZMAN & ROSENBERG.—Judge Adams of the United States Court has appointed Benjamin Barker temporary receiver of the assets of Holzman & Rosenberg, cigar manufacturers, at 252 Pearl Street, and of the individual assets of Leopold Holzman, whose petition in bankruptcy was filed on May 31 on the application of Christopher J. Warmann, a creditor for $614.

MONMOUTH LOAN ASSOCIATION.

NEWARK, N. J., July 2.—Judge Andrew Kirkpatrick in the United States Circuit Court has appointed ex-State Senator Michael T. Barrett of this city and J. W. Newbery of New York receivers of the Monmouth Savings and Loan Association, which holds property in various parts of the State, with a principal office at 243 Washington Street, Jersey City. The receivers will at once proceed to the adjustment of the affairs of the concern.

The receivers were appointed on the application of Harry M. Shelley of Brooklyn, a shareholder, representing other shareholders in the concern. Mr. Shelley asserts that the assets of the association amounted to about $450,000 and the liabilities to about $431,000, but it was impossible for the corporation to continue to do business under the statute of 1902, which limits the expenses of building and loan associations to 4 per cent. of the actual receipts.

An Attachment.

Deputy Sheriff Fogarty has received an attachment for $11,339 against the Guayaquil & Quito Railway Company of Ecuador, in favor of George H. Emerson, on an assigned claim of the Phoenix Bridge Company of Phoenixville, Penn., for the amount due for a bridge for the company's railway in Ecuador, which was shipped from this city on May 14 for Guayaquil. The attachment was granted on the ground that it is a New Jersey corporation.

The J. Overton Paine Judgment.

Transcript of a judgment from Kings County was filed here yesterday against J. Overton Paine for $7,835 in favor of Eugene H. Buck.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ADAMS, Walter C.—American Forcite Powder Manufacturing Company..... $1,050
AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN HOSPITAL—G. I. Miller 843
AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN HOSPITAL—N. Friedman 843
AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN HOSPITAL—J. Barsky 843
ATLAS SAFE AND MACHINERY Trucking Company—H. M. Boyd and another, costs 108
AGNEW, Lee A., and Nevada Stoody—C. H. Unversagt, costs 67
AGNEW, Lee A. M. A. Kraus, costs 54
BRESSANT, Fanny, and Morris Spiegel—I. Weiss 452
BROTSKY, Hannah—City of New York, costs 120
BOURKE, William—New York Edison Company 124
BESOSA, Pedro J.—H. Simon 178
BENT, John—F. Buonicuro 34
CITY OF NEW YORK—O. Stutbach 87
CARR, Henry—L. Hesse 48
DUNN, Tobitha, and George Powell—P. Barry 164
DAVIS, J. Marvin—New York Athletic Club of the City of New York 22
EDWARD, Whitfield W.—The Ottinger Company 171
EPSTEIN, Joseph and Sarah—S. Kuetter. 37
FLANAGAN, Patrick—P. F. O'Neill 82
FETZER, Philip A.—I. S. Long and another 204
FENNELL, William H.—City of New York 105
GREVILLE, Mary—M. A. Fitzgerald 120
GOOD, J. Dalton—H. Simon 178
GOOD, J. Daitoo—H. Simon 190
GOODFRIEND, Samuel—M. Wikmark and another 62
GREGORY, Robert M.—G. L. Slawson 35
HASTINGS, William H. and Ella—E. E. Ensley, costs 104
HOSFORD & SONS' ENGRAVING AND Printing Company—Hamilton Bank-note Engraving and Printing Company 170
HAMILTON BANK OF NEW YORK City—W. U. Lawson 134
HAUCK, John M.—H. Micholsburg 33
HEINSFURTER, Napthalia A.—H. E. Gerlach 419
HESCH, Flora—M. H. Appleby and another 1,121
HIGGINS, Francis T., and Charles Jones —People of the State of New York 1,000
HAMPSON, Jane P., and Joseph—A. E. Walsh 125
JOSEPH, George E., trustee—L. Nissen, costs 87
JULIEN, Louis E.—L. H. Horton 84
JAYOE, H. B.—H. Simon 178
KRANDZ, Charles B.—Bay State Hotel Company 244
LEWITIN, William—M. Rabiowitch 699
LAFORGE, Nicholas—C. Klefer 1,375
LIGGIO, Leonardo—G. H. Fletcher 578
MANHATTAN AND UNION BOTTLING Company—P. Saodmsn 7
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—J. H. Ingersoll, costs 28
MULLANE, Patrick—J. Keller and another 109
MULRY, Lawrence V.—C. A. Johns 109
MARSHALL, Susie—S. M. Keating 23
MINER, Edwin D., Edward F. Gavin and Mortimer Norden—The Brooklyn and Rockaway Beach Railroad Company 157
MURPHY, Hugh C.—New York Telephone Company 87
MARTIN, E. S.—H. Simons 42
MERINO, Juan F.—H. Simons 178
MALONE, Thomas—J. Horn 195
METLANDER, Isidore, and Samuel Saffron—E. Rafferty and another 67
NOYES, Milton—E. T. Gerry 123
NAGLE, Randolph J.—L. E. Muller and another 450
NEW YORK & BROOKLYN PAPER Company—New York Edison Company 72
PARLOVELL, Samuel W.—S. Lichtenstein and another 184
POPHAM, Reina M.—F. W. Seyel Company 575
PATTERSON, Walter L.—F. S. Lockwood and another 96
PAINE, J. Overton—E. H. Buck 97
PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York—J. D. Gilmor 7,835
MAY, Alexander, and the American Surety Company of New York—B. Fohs 90
REIMOLD, Willard—J. Doelger and another 519
STRAUSS, Henry D.—Lanward Publishing Company 1,146
SUN PRINTING AND PUBLISHING Association—M. Singer 153
SMIDT, William H.—C. C. Bailey, executor ..... .06
SCOTT, Walter G.—C. Platt and another, costs 484
STOCKS, George J.—J. R. Bolton 118
STOCKS, George J.—J. R. Bolton 523
SEIDEL, Catharine—F. J. Hammond 533
SENIOR, Clarence W. and Russell C.—C. J. McGuire and another 1,505
STEIBELS, Ada—E. Ruber 47
STERLING, Turner S.—S. J. Levy 274
STRONG, Montgomery J., and John Ds C. Ireland—New York Edison Company 38
SPERO, Louis—H. Simon 245
TRUE, Clarence F.—Havens Relief Fund Company 495
TAYLOR, Charles P.—New York Telephone Company 123
WOLF, Selig—M. Smallwood 9,872
WINKLER, George H.—J. B. Ireland 200
WALSH, Patrick—C. Nicolls 277
WHITNEY, Charles M.—M. Coyne 163
WHITNEY, Charles M.—M. Daly 1,470
ZEBLEY, John F.—A. E. Pallard 172
ZASULY, Louis and Mollie—M. Shalzkin. 195
 74

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—H. S. Legare, Washington; Bertin Murot, Paris; Dayrell Crackenthorpe, London.

MCLAND—Joseph F. Costello, Havana, J. Gilman Miller, St. Louis; Caleb E. Gowen, Cleveland; Calvin Bullock, Denver; R. R. McCormick, Chicago.

IMPERIAL—Prof. R. A. Redraque, University of Birmingham; Thomas M. Sloane, Sandusky; Thomas Turner, Birmingham, England.

VICTORIA—W. B. Keyser, London.

MANHATTAN—W. D. Guilbert, Attorney General of the State of Ohio; T. G. Whitehead, Hongkong.

NETHERLAND—L. J. Otterbourg, Chicago.

SAVOY—Sidney B. Velt, Paris; Nicholas Scharff, St. Louis; Thomas Emery, Chicago.

ALGONQUIN—Sir Philip Burne-Jones, London; D. W. Kittredge, Cincinnati.

FIFTH AVENUE—John Waight, Shanghai; J. A. Riddoele, Melbourne.

HOFFMAN—W. J. Pearson, Nashville.

NAVARRE—Capt. H. Dorey, United States Army.

NORMANDIE—Capt. H. A. Vasseller, United States Army.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; T. U. Clark, hosiery; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Cadillac.

McAuslan & Wakelin, Holyoke, Mass.; J. H. Wakelin, house furnishing goods; Hotel Vendome.

Howland Dry Goods Company, Bridgeport, Conn.; J. V. Flanagan, domestics; 52 Franklin Street; Hotel Navarre.

Seeger Brothers, Dallas, Texas; A. Michaelson, clothing; 9 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Morris, A. M., Houston, Texas, clothing; Hersid Square Hotel.

Sporborg, S. Albany, N. Y.; William B. Dick, millinery; Hotel Imperial.

Rauh Brothers & Co., Pittsburg, Pa.; L. Rauh, furnishing goods; 585 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

O'Dell & Ward, Detroit, Mich.; E. F. Ward, millinery; 622 Broadway.

Sheehan, Dean & Co., Elmira, N. Y.; E. Dean, dress goods and silks; St. George Hotel.

Barr, William, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; L. B. Cady, clothing; 621 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Beall, George S., Columbus, Ohio; dress goods, silks, and furnishing goods; 60 Lispenard Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Hewes & Geddes Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; H. H. Lowe, notions; 258 Church Street.

Ely & Walker Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; H. P. Bontics, dress goods; 258 Church Street.

Mitchell, J. C., Company, Worcester, Mass.; A. A. Spaulding, dress goods, cloths, cloaks, and suits; 57 White Street.

Ferguson-McKinney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; A. R. Smith, dress goods; 43 Leonard Street; Westminster Hotel.

Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; W. R. Calkins, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street.

Pollock, Pettibone & Chapman, Detroit, Mich.; H. B. Pollock, millinery; Park Avenue Hotel.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night until 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

4:20 A. M.—183 Avenue C; Morris Diab; damage, $25.

11:05 A. M.—1,020 Park Avenue; Solomon Sterndan; damage, $20.

3:30 P. M.—St. Paul's Avenue and Pelham Road; Chris Miller; damage trifling.

4:20 P. M.—329 West Twenty-sixth Street; Baptist Excoffier; damage, $50.

4:35 P. M.—39 Thomas Street; J. L. Bailey; damage trifling.

7:15 P. M.—49 East Forty-second Street; White, Von Glahn & Co.; damage, $25.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red ..... .81⅞
Corn, No. 2 mixed ..... .73
Oats, No. 2 mixed ..... .55⅞
Flour, Minnesota patents $4.15
Cotton, middling ..... .09¼
Coffee, No. 7, Rio ..... .05¼
Sugar, granulated 4.65
Molasses, O. K., prime ..... .40
Beef, family 15.75
Beef, hams 22.00
Tallow, prime ..... .06¼
Pork, mess 19.37½
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb. ..... .09 15-16
Lard, prime 11.05
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry 22.50
Butter, Western creamery ..... .21¾
CHICAGO, July 2.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour, firm. Spring wheat, 75@76c; No. 2 red, 78c; No. 2 corn, 75@75¼c; No. 2 yellow, 75@75¼c; No. 2 oats, 49@50c; No. 2 white, 54½@55c; No. 3 white, 53½@54½c; No. 2 rye, 60@60½c; fair to choice malting barley, 60@74c. Timothy seed, $1.45. Clover, $1.74. No. 1 Northwestern, $1.74; prime timothy seed, $5.75; mess pork, per barrel, $18.42½@18.57½; short clear sides, (boxed,) $10.67½@10.70; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.30; clover, contract grade, $8.35.

OIL.—Cottonseed oil was active, cotton was firmer yesterday. The market opened steady, with prices unchanged to 5 points higher on light demand from the shorts and absence of selling pressure of note. The Liverpool market was not a factor either way, though rather dragging as a steady market here. The most important part of the cables was the sale of 14,000 bales of spot cotton at sustained prices. Trading was disposed to drag from the first, the public refusing to re-enter the market at a time when the crop was wavering between an almost perfect condition and decided deterioration. The room was believed to be generally short of the market and to be far from content with its position. The course of the market during the remainder of the session was upward, though speculation did not broaden and sentiment in professional circles remained more or less mixed. The South sold in a small way from time to time; Europe bought in lots of 500 to 1,000 bales, and followed every point change here. Receipts were light, as expected; week-end figures gave every promise of being bullish. The market closed steady and net 4@6 points higher. Total sales were estimated at 90,000 bales. Spot cotton closed steady, with prices unchanged on the basis of 9¼c for middling upland and 9½c for middling Gulf. Sales were 21 bales.

Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans, quiet and easy, unchanged, at 9c; Mobile, nominal, unchanged, at 8¾c; Savannah, steady, unchanged, at 8⅞c; Charleston, quiet, no quotations; Wilmington, firm, unchanged, at 8c; Norfolk, quiet, unchanged, at 9¼c; Baltimore, nominal, unchanged, at 9½c; Galveston, steady, unchanged, at 8 15-16c; Augusta, quiet and steady, unchanged, at 9¾c.

The range of contract prices in the local market was as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	8.76	8.76	8.68	8.75@8.76
August	8.38	8.40	8.33	8.39@8.40
September	7.95	8.00	7.95	7.99@8.00
October	7.83	7.88	7.82	7.88@7.89
November	7.78	7.78	7.78	7.80@7.81
December	7.73	7.79	7.73	7.79@7.80
January	7.73	7.80	7.73	7.79@7.80
February	....	....	....	7.79@7.80
March	7.75	7.80	7.75	7.80@7.81

LIVERPOOL, July 2.—Cotton—Spot, good business done, prices firmer; American middling, 4 15-16d. The sales of the day were 14,000 bales, of which 2,000 were for speculation and export and included 11,500 American; receipts, 3,000 bales, no American. Futures opened and closed steady; American middling, good ordinary clause, July, 4 49-64@4 50-64d, sellers; July and August, 4 47-64@4 48-64d, buyers; August and September, 4 41-64d, sellers; September and October, 4 29-64 @4 30-64d, value; October and November, 4 22-64 @4 23-64d, buyers; November and December, 4 19-64@4 20-64d, sellers; December and January, 4 18-64d, sellers; January and February, 4 17-64@4 18-64d, sellers.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—A sudden rise in temperature through Winter wheat States, although accompanied by continued showery conditions, so affected speculative sentiment that general weakness became the order of the day, and last prices showed a partial ⅞c net decline. From the highest point after the opening the price broke just 1¼c a bushel, uncovering a lot of stop-loss orders below 79¾c for September. A feature of interest, although one having little real significance, was the relative firmness of July, both at Chicago and here, resulting locally in 2¼c premium over September, against 1¼c on Tuesday. There only 4,000 bushels of Spring wheat were reported. Foreign houses sold a little in the pit, and had easier English cables, with Paris 10@15 points higher. Broomhall reported a French crop estimate of 336,000,000 bushels, compared with last year's crop of 304,000,000 bushels, and 325,000,000 bushels in 1900. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board, afloat, basis, were as follows: No. 2 red, 81¼c, elevator, and 81¾@82¾c, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, and No. 1 Northern, New York, 83c, both prompt; No. 1 hard, Manitoba, 86¾c, to arrive; No. 1 Northern, Manitoba, 82½c, to arrive; No. 2 hard, New York, 82½c, Aug. 25-31; No. 2 red, New York, 82¾c, Aug. 25-31, and No. 2 red, New York, 82¼c, Sept. 1-10.

MILWAUKEE, July 2.—Wheat—Lower; close: No. 1 Northern, 77¾@78c; No. 2 Northern, 76@77c; September, 74½c. Rye—Steady; No. 1, 58¼c. Barley—Steady; No. 2, 71½c; sample, 65@71c. Corn—September, 62¼c.

DULUTH, July 2.—Wheat—Cash, No. 1 hard, 78¾c; No. 1 Northern, 76¼c; No. 2 Northern, 74½c; July, 76¼c; September, 74c; Manitoba, No. 1 Northern, cash, 76¼c; No. 2 Northern, 74½c. Oats—Cash, 50c; September, 34c.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 2.—Close: Wheat—July, 76c; September, 75¾@75¾c. On track: No. 1 hard, 81¾c; No. 1 Northern, 79¾c; No. 2 Northern, 74½c.

ST. LOUIS, July 2.—Close: Wheat—No. 2 red, cash, 75c; July, 74c; September, 73¾c. No. 2 hard, 70@77c. Corn—No. 2 cash, 65½c; July, 65⅞c; September, 56¾c. Oats—No. 2 cash, 50c; July, 38½c; September, 30¾c; No. 2 white, 53c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Unsettled again by the wheat reaction. Flour showed little activity, at the close was barely steady. Spring patents, $4@$4.30; Winter straights, $3.75@3.85; Winter patents, $4@$4.10; Spring clears, $3.15@3.35; extra No. 1 Winter, $3.25@3.35; extra No. 2 Winter, $3.15@3.20; rye grades, $2.50@2.75, spot and to arrive. Rye Flour—Quiet; fair to good, $3.25@3.40; choice to fancy, $3.45@3.70. Cornmeal—Steady; kiln-dried, $3.35@3.45, as to brand. Bag Meal—Steady; fine white and yellow, $1.85@1.95; coarse, $1.32@1.34. Feed—Quiet; Spring bran, spot, $20@$20.50; sacks, to arrive, 200-lb, $19@$19.50; Spring bran, bulk, $19; Spring bran, middling, $20.25@$24.50; coarse Winter bran, $22@$25; city bran, $20.50. Linseed oil cake, $27; corn oil cake, $23.50; hominy chop, $23; oilmeal, $27.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	81¾	81¾	80⅞	81¼
September	79 11-16	80 5-16	78⅞	79
December	80¾	81⅛	79¾	79⅞
Corn—				
July	69¼	69¼	69	69
September	65½	65¾	65⅛	65⅛
December	54	54	53½	53½
Lard—				
July	....	....	....	$11.05

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	76¾	77½	75 13-16	76¾
September	73	75 5-16	73¾	74
December	75⅜	76	74⅜	74⅝
Corn—				
July	74	76½	74	75⅜
September	63	63½	62 11-16	62⅝
December	48¾	49½	48⅜	48⅜
Oats—				
July	48¼	49	48	48⅜
September	36	36¼	35	35¼
December	36	36¼	35	35¼
Lard—				
July	$10.70	$10.72½	$10.67½	$10.70
September	10.70	10.75	10.67½	10.70
Ribs—				
July	10.62½	10.65	10.62½	10.65
September	10.67½	10.67½	10.65	10.67½
Pork—				
July	18.40	18.42½	18.40	18.42½
September	18.53	18.57½	18.55	18.57½

PROVISIONS.—Trade was on a small scale all day, and mostly professional. On steady live hogs the market ruled firm at a slight advance, closing easy. Receipts of hogs altogether, including 30,000 at Chicago, 5,500 at Kansas City, and 11,000 at Omaha, PORK—Mess, $19@$19.75; family, $20.50@$21; short clear, $19.50@$21.50. BEEF—Steady; mess, $13.50@$14; family, $15.50@$16; packet, $14.50@$15; extra India mess, $24@$25. CUT MEATS—Pickled hams, 10¾@11c. CUT MEATS—Pickled bellies firmer; smoking, 11¾c; 10 lb, 11¼c; 12 lb, 11¼c; 14 lb, 11@11½c; pickled shoulders firm; 8¾@9c; pickled hams, firm, 11½@12¼c. TALLOW—Firm; city, 6¼c; country, 6¼@6½c. LARD—Firm, $11@$11.05; city lard, firm, $10.30@$10.45; refined lard, firm; South American, $11.50. Continent, $11.15; Brazil, kegs, $12.70, compound, dull, 8¼@8½c. STEARINE—Steady; oleo, 13c; city lard stearine, 12¼c.

COFFEE.—The range of contract prices in the local market was as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	4.85	4.85	4.85	4.85@4.90
August	4.90	4.90	4.90	4.85@4.90
September	5.00	5.00	4.95	4.95@5.00
October	5.00	5.00	5.00	4.95@5.00
November	....	....	....	5.05@5.15
December	5.20	5.20	5.15	5.15@5.20
January	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.20@5.25
February	....	....	....	5.25@5.30
March	5.40	5.40	5.35	5.30@5.35
April	5.45	5.45	5.45	5.40@5.45
May	5.50	5.50	5.45	5.45@5.50
June	....	....	....	5.50@5.55

FOREIGN COFFEE MARKETS.—Rio—Firm; No. 7 Rio, 4$t50; exchange, 11 13-16d; receipts, 8,000 bags; cleared for the United States, 6,000 bags; cleared for Europe, 2,000 bags; stock, 612,400 bags. Santos—Quiet; good average Santos, 4$000; receipts, 21,000 bags; stock, 853,000 bags, (stock in recounted shows an increase of 18,000 bags.) Hamburg—Opened unchanged; at 2:30 P. M. was net unchanged to ¼ pfennig higher; sales, 9,000 bags. Havre—Opened barely steady, ½f higher; at 12 M. declined ½f; at 3 P. M. barely steady, but unchanged at 5:30 P. M. Dull; total sales, 22,000 bags; January, 35.25; February, 35.50; March, 35.75; April, 36; May, 36.25; June, 36.25; July, 35.50; August, 34; September, 34.25; October, 34.50; November, 34.75; December, 35.

SUGAR.—Refined sugar was firmer in tone owing to the further advance in prices for refined sugars. Higher prices are now talked of. List prices were unchanged, with granulated quoted at 4.65c.

METALS.—At London prices for copper were unchanged, with spot closing at £52 15s, and futures at £53 2s 6d. The New York market was irregular and quiet, with standard unchanged, Lake higher, electrolytic and casting easier. Thus standard, spot to August, closed at 11.37½@11.75c; lake, 12.12½@12.25c; electrolytic, 11.85@11.95c, and casting at 11.73@11.95c. Tin was quiet locally, but about 25 points higher, owing to a gain abroad. The local price was 25@28.25c. London closed £1 5s higher, with spot at £124 15s, and futures at £122. Lead was steady and unchanged here, with London 1s 3d higher, at £11 3s 9d. Spelter ruled firm at a gain of ⅛c in the local market, closing at 5¾c. London advanced 2s 6d, to £18 17s. Iron continued steady at home and abroad. Local prices were unchanged, with warrants nominal; No. 1 foundry, Northern, $22@$22.50; No. 2 foundry, Northern, $21@$22; No. 1 foundry, Southern, soft, $21.50@$22.50, and No. 1 foundry, Southern, soft, $21.50@$22.50. Glasgow closed at 54s 9d, and Middlesboro at 49s 10½d.

OILS.—Cottonseed oil was dull again but steady. There was only a quiet market for linseed oil, but the situation continues to show steadiness, and prices are easily maintained. Refined petroleum had a fair demand from the usual sources at steady prices.

NAVAL STORES.—Stocks: Resin, 29,952 barrels. Spirits turpentine, 2,845 barrels. Tar, 2,881 barrels. The local market for spirits turpentine was dull, but prices were unchanged, although at Savannah they were reported to be a trifle lower. Resin remained steady but quiet and unchanged. Tar was firm at late prices and the demand good. Spirits turpentine, oil and machine, barrels, 47¾@48c. TAR—Pine barrels, $2.10. Oil barrels, $4.25. RESIN—Common to good strained, $1.55@$1.57½; D, $1.62½; E, $1.65; F, $1.70; G, $1.75; H, $1.90; I, $2.35; K, $2.90; M, $3.40; N, $3.70; W G, $4, and W W, $4.15.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 2.—Turpentine and resin unchanged.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 2.—Turpentine firm, 44¾c. Receipts, 1,621 casks; sales, 600 casks; exports, 50 casks. Resin firm; receipts, 3,183 bbls; sales, 3,016 bbls; exports, 1,581 bbls; A, B, C, D, and E, $1.25; F, $1.35; G, $1.40; H, $1.70; I, $2.05; K, $2.55; M, $3.05; N, $3.40; W G, $3.45; W W, $3.60.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 2.—Spirits turpentine steady, 44¾c; receipts, 52 casks. Resin steady, $1.40@$1.45; receipts, 38 bbls. Crude turpentine firm, $1.40, $2.50, and $2.60; receipts, 93 bbls. Tar firm, $1.50; receipts, 42 bbls.

LIVE STOCK.—Beeves steady to a shade higher. Steers, $5@$5.50; fancy, $5.75; oxen, $3.10@$4.15. bulls, $3@$4.40; cows, $2@$3.40; stockers, $3.25@$3.75. Dressed beef firm at 9@12½c per lb. Calves, 25@35c higher; veals, $4.50@$7.60; tops, $7.75; culls, $4; buttermilks, $3.20@$3.75; mixed calves, $4@$5. City dressed veals, 8@12c per lb. Good, handy sheep firm; others dull; lambs, 15@25c higher. Sheep, $2.50@$4.25; extra and export do, $4.50@$5; culls, $1.50@$2; lambs, $6@$7.50; extra, $7.75; culls, $4.50@$5.25. Dressed mutton, 5@8c per lb; dressed lambs, 10@14c. Hogs firm. State hogs, $7.75@$7.80; mixed Western, $7.25@$7.40; country dressed firm at 7@10½c per lb.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...4:32	Sun sets...7:34	Moon rises..2:44

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...5:25	Gov. Isl'd...5:45	H. Gate....7:38
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...5:49	Gov. Isl'd...6:16	H. Gate....8:09

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) JULY 3.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Antilla, Bahamas	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Columbia, Hamburg	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
El Cid, New Orleans	....	3:00 P. M.
Havana, Havana and Mexican ports	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Iroquois, Charleston and Jacksonville	....	3:00 P. M.
La Bretagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Koenigin Luise, Bremen	....	10:00 A. M.
Paloma, Inagua and Haiti	12:30 P. M.	....
Prins Willem I., Haiti, Trinidad, and South America	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Ravensdale, Yucatan and Campeachy	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Seguranca, Nassau and Cuban ports	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
	12:30 P. M.	

Cable, Liverpool
Gascogne, Havre
Kaiserin Maria Theresia, Bremen
Kansas City, Jacksonville

SATURDAY, JULY 5.

Alene, Fortune Island, Jamaica, &c ..... 9:30 A. M. 12:00 M.
 *10:30 A. M.
Byron, Brasil via Pernambuco, Rio Janeiro, &c ..... 11:00 A. M. 1:00 P. M.
Cogno, Porto Rico via San Juan ..... 9:00 A. M. 11:00 A. M.
Colorado, Brunswick, Ga ..... 3:00 P. M.
Comanche, Charleston and Jacksonville ..... 3:00 P. M.
Concho, Galveston via New Orleans ..... 3:00 P. M.
Furnessia, Glasgow ..... 9:30 A. M. 12:00 M.
Hohenzollern, Naples ..... 6:00 A. M. 9:00 A. M.
Lucania, Liverpool via Queenstown ..... 10:30 A. M. 2:00 P. M.
Maracaibo, Curacao and Venezuela ..... 12:00 M.
 *9:30 A. M.
Matanzas, Mexico via Tampico ..... 10:00 A. M. 1:00 P. M.
Mexico, Cuba via Havana ..... 10:00 A. M. 1:00 P. M.
Minnehaha, London .... 5:00 A. M.
Potsdam, Rotterdam ..... 7:30 A. M. 10:00 A. M.
Prestonian, Nortriken, Sweden ..... 8:00 A. M. 10:00 A. M.
Proteus, New Orleans .... 3:00 P. M.
Silvia, Newfoundland ..... 10:00 A. M. 12:00 M.
Talisman, Guadaloupe, Martinique ..... 10:00 A. M. 12:00 M.
Zeeland, Antwerp ..... 10:00 A. M. 12:00 M.

MONDAY, JULY 7.

Jefferson, Norfolk ..... 8:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Florida, and thence by steamer, are dispatched daily, except Thursday, and connect closely here for dispatch via Port Tampa, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays at 5:30 A. M.; for dispatch via Miami, on Mondays and Saturdays at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by way of New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M., Sundays at 11:00 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) †Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M., (registered mail must be specially addressed. Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.) Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and first-class matter for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July $3, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer China. Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 4, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Tacoma. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July $6, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Moana. Mails for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July $11, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Tacoma. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after June $28 and up to July $19, inclusive

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THE TREASURY BUSINESS.

The Treasury of the United States closed its business on the last day of the fiscal year with an "available cash balance" of $208,630,022. During the year the receipts and expenditures had been as follows:

Receipts	$563,405,187
Expenditures	471,211,797
Surplus	92,193,390

These figures give the substance of the situation of the finances of the country. Were the Government a manufacturing or trading concern, the situation would be brilliantly satisfactory. The surplus is very large. The amount of cash on hand is enormous. But the Government is not a business concern at all. It is an agency for performing certain more or less necessary functions, collecting the money for them from the profits or savings of the people and expending it. In this process there ought to be some coordination between the fixing of taxes and the spending of them. As a matter of fact there is hardly any. Both things are nominally done by Congress, but in practice each is in the hands of a separate committee, and the two committees do not work with reference to each other. It is largely due to this fact that the income and the outgo so often show great discrepancies. It is from this cause that the reserve in the Treasury has grown to the present extravagant amount. An attempt has been made this year to bring the income into some rational relation to the outgo. Taxes amounting to some $70,000,000 a year have been abolished. This still leaves a surplus on the basis of this year's figures of more than $20,000,000. The chances are that the income will be larger, apart from the taxes repealed, than last year. In that case the ample reserve will be still further swollen.

These are facts that would engage the earnest attention of any statesman who regards useless taxation as a drain on the resources of the people that ought to be avoided. We have no such statesmen. They have gone out of fashion. Taxation is largely regarded as a device by which to increase the profits of favored interests, or to defend them against losses which they have not the wit or the energy to avoid. Whenever taxes are reduced, it is the internal taxes that are selected, the product of which goes into the Treasury and the payment of which is directly felt by the taxpayers. The protective taxes, which enable the beneficiaries to take from the consumer two or three times as much as the Treasury ever gets, are left untouched. It has come about that the people regard taxation not as a burden but as a means of extending political favors. With that idea prevailing the swollen reserve is looked upon as an evidence of prosperity instead of money taken needlessly from the pockets of the people and lying idle in the vaults of the Treasury.

It is not to be denied, however, that the big surplus is really an evidence of prosperity, for if the people were not extremely prosperous they would not stand it. And that, after all, is the secret of much of the patience we show with the recklessness of our financial management. We can better afford to tolerate it than to take all the trouble required to reform it.

AN ECHO OF THE PAST.

The Protectionist, a journal needing no other introduction than its name, which is accurately and luminously descriptive, commits what would look like a "blazing indiscretion" in printing the following in its May issue:

> It is reported that, of the machinery manufacturers in this country, thirty-four, "who are or have been protectionists," declare that they need no tariff on their own products. They do not deny that their industries have been built up by a protective tariff, but now that they feel that they are strong enough to withstand foreign competition they would have the tariff on machine tools abolished. There is reason for suspecting that they would like to prevent the establishment of new competitive enterprises at home which could not be successful unless the duties on machine products should be retained, and that they favor a policy that would deprive other industries of protection in the hope of increasing their own gains in foreign markets. They seem not to have learned the important lesson of the mutual dependence of industries, and that, so far as a protective tariff is concerned, all "must hang together or they will all hang separately."

The writer of this instructive paragraph is probably very old or very young. If very old, he lives in the memory of the acceptable protectionist literature of the days of HENRY C. CAREY and WILLIAM D. KELLEY. If very young, he has not progressed in his study of political economy beyond the reading of the epistles of those fathers of the protectionist faith.

The especial indiscretion of the paragraph quoted lies in the fact that it at once suggests the inquiry on the part of those prone to inquire too curiously whether the public interest would be better served if the beneficiaries of protection should hang together or hang separately—provided, of course, they are hanged effectually. This is a rude thought, and one not consistent with the amiable injunction which bids us be patient toward all men. It also challenges contradiction as to its basic assumptions. There are a great many manufacturers in the United States, and among them those engaged in the production of machinery, who will deny with great emphasis that their industries have been built up by a protective tariff. Indeed, they have the temerity to insist that American ingenuity and skill had a great deal to do with the upbuilding of their industries, and that they have been touched by the tariff at all only to their detriment through the artificial cost of materials and labor, which has rendered it possible for English, German, and French manufacturers to imitate their patterns and duplicate their inventions more cheaply than the originals can be produced in this country. They fail to see why the possession of exceptional and unique natural resources, enabling us to produce more cheaply and in greater abundance than any other country or continent of the world, should leave our producers of raw material, pig iron, and steel ingots dependent on a tariff for the protection of their business, when without it we should diminish our imports and increase our exports.

We had supposed that the tariff argument had advanced its ground within the past twenty-five or thirty years, but it appears not to have done so. In the defense of error consistency is indispensable.

"NEGLECT OF DUTY."

The failure of the jury to find Capt. HERLIHY guilty of neglect of duty in the face of perfectly clear, unmistakable, and undisputed evidence is discouraging. Comment on a case that is res adjudicata would seem to be useless and unprofitable. HERLIHY is in a position to continue to neglect his duty, and that he will fail to avail himself of this privilege is beyond the range of probability.

CHURCHILL may take heart o' grace, since the incriminating evidence in his case does not seem to be as clear as in HERLIHY'S. As might have been expected, the prosecution of Sergt. CHURCHILL, for failing as acting Captain at the Fifth Street Station, to suppress disorderly houses, is bringing out a great deal of information as to how the Police Department was conducted during the last pangs of the Tammany misrule. As might also have been expected, the trails of slime all lead up to DEVERY by way of Inspector CROSS. That CHURCHILL neglected his duty is obvious enough; that he could have performed it under the conditions in which he was placed is perhaps open to discussion. That he was not in a position to assert his independence of official interference in the conduct of his precinct may be assumed. To enforce the law and defy official superiors who are not only willing but anxious that it should be violated "primarily for purposes of revenue," a man needs a record so clean and a character so far above impeachment that he can disregard threats directed against himself. It probably does Sergeant CHURCHILL no injustice to say that he might not have felt himself quite strong enough for such hazardous self-assertion, even had he had appetite for the trouble which such a course would have entailed. The incident very clearly illustrates the fact that in practical police reform very little progress will be made by working from the bottom up. It must begin at the top and work down. Like intermittent downward filtration, it may take an appreciable time to permeate to the underlying strata, but upward filtration would take appreciably longer—so much longer, indeed, that it would never be accomplished.

We wonder how long it will be before the incident of Detective NORBECK of Minneapolis is repeated in New York. There are plenty of men here who, in a frank confession, could uncover the whole system of police corruption. It is surprising that our prosecuting officers have not yet been clever enough to put one of them in a position where he found it to his interest to do so.

THE RIGHT OF PRIVACY.

The definition given by the New York Court of Appeals to what has been somewhat vaguely designated as the right of privacy is that there is no such right. As this is the second time this court of last resort has so decided, we assume that the decision of Mr. Justice PARKER, handed down in the case of Miss ROBERTSON, who sued a Rochester manufacturing concern for the unauthorized use of her portrait on the heads of flour barrels, is good law and in accordance with a sane and conservative judicial interpretation of the equities. Judge PARKER says:

> The so-called right of privacy, is, as the phrase suggests, founded upon the claim that a man has the right to pass through this world, if he wills, without having his picture published, his business enterprises discussed, his successful experiments written up for the benefit of others, or his eccentricities commented upon either in handbills, circulars, catalogues, periodicals, or newspapers, and necessarily that the things which may not be written and published of him must not be spoken of him by his neighbors, whether the comment be favorable or otherwise. While most persons would much prefer to have a good likeness of themselves appear in a responsible periodical or leading newspaper rather than upon an advertising card or sheet, the doctrine which the courts are asked to create for this case would apply as well to the one publication as to the other.
>
> The average citizen reading this decision would be apt to ask why the doctrine, as Judge PARKER calls it, should not apply as well to one class of publications as to the other. The dividing line between them is theoretically one of sharp demarkation; in fact, it is not sharp at all, and the right of the citizen desiring privacy is the same in the case of a publication which seeks to honor him by the publication of his portrait as in the case of a newspaper which does it for motives of its own which are much less unselfish. Judge PARKER thinks that if the right of the individual to as complete obscurity as he may desire is affirmed and incorporated into the body of the law through the instrumentality of a court of equity, the attempt logically to apply this principle would result in a vast amount of litigation bordering on the absurd. This may be true, but it will occur to the reader that the affirmation on such high authority that no right of privacy exists is liable to be abused and liberties taken under it which will represent the anomaly of injury without legal remedy. It would seem to the lay mind that obiter dicta on such a point are extremely dangerous, and that each case of the invasion of privacy which reaches the courts should be decided with reference to the facts of the particular case under review.
>
> An illustration of this is furnished by the suit of a young actress who claims that her picture was used without her consent in a corset advertisement, by reason of which invasion of her somewhat public privacy she was held up to popular contumely and greatly injured in reputation and feelings. In this case the enterprising manufacturers selected a pretty photograph in the shops and utilized it for the purposes of their business. In such use they took no improper liberties with the subject. In their advertisement it appears in a costume quite as modest, if not conventionally as presentable, as in the photograph. It does not appear that the name of the young woman was used in any way, and to be recognized in the advertisement one would need to be familiar with her appearance. How far the appropriation of a picture freely offered for sale, and its utilization as an anonymous model for the display of an article of usual female attire, is an invasion of privacy or in any way more objectionable than an infringement of copyright, we are not prepared to say. It would seem as if the injury possible to result from such use of a portrait, anonymously, was limited to a relatively small area of damage, so to speak, since not one in, say, five thousand of those who might see the advertisement would know, or have any means of learning, who the original of the picture was—and still fewer would care. The liberty in the case of a person authorizing the sale of her portraits to whoever may care to have them would seem to be vastly less than in the case of another person who shrinks from notoriety and is pained and distressed by anything resembling publicity. Judge PARKER'S decision seems to rest upon the assumption that neither class of victims of enterprise in illustration has any right to insist upon seclusion if others choose to invade it, unless insult is intended and perpetrated. This opens the door pretty wide, and it is to be hoped that it will not let in so many abuses as to break down all barriers between the individual seeking modest privacy and a public supposed to be consumed by a morbid appetite for the portraits of people who do not care to be made notorious.

MR. BURKE'S BENEFACTION.

The manner in which Mr. JOHN M. BURKE has disposed of the bulk of his fortune will attract the admiration of intelligent observers for two reasons.

In the first place he has created a fund under the guidance of able and judicious men for the relief of a class that suffers greatly from poverty, and is not as easily reached by the ordinary methods of relief as other classes. Worthy men and women, who, notwithstanding their willingness to support themselves, have become partly or wholly unable to do so by reason of sickness or misfortune, or who have been discharged from hospitals before regaining sufficient strength to assume their regular employments, are as a rule precisely those whose needs are sorest and least readily discovered and mitigated.

In the second place Mr. BURKE has arranged to give away his money while it is still within his own control, and while no possible question of his legal right to do so can be effectively raised. He has the satisfaction also of aiding and directing the formation of plans for the accomplishment of his kindly desires. That is certainly better than seeking the same ends by bequest. It is as businesslike as it is humane.

AN OPEN LETTER.

As a matter of public duty would it not be a good idea for some one—Mr. POULTNEY BIGELOW or another personal friend—to send to the Emperor of Russia a letter to the following effect:

> NICHOLAS ALEXANDROVICH, Esq., Emperor of All the Russias, Moscow:
>
> Dear Sir: Assuming that you do not read the newspapers and that only such information is imparted to you as your purveyors of intelligence see fit to impart, I take the liberty of advising you that his Imperial Majesty, EDWARD VII. of Great Britain and India, is quite ill and has been so for some days, though somewhat better at last accounts. Feeling very sure that your apparent disregard of the customary amenities of royal intercourse in such circumstances is due to the fact that the matter has not been brought to your notice, I am confident that you will welcome the information herein contained and hasten to offer your imperial cousin of England the customary conventional expressions of sympathy, at least, the absence of which might suggest to the too credulously critical the idea that England's part in straightening out the complications in the East have not been altogether to your Imperial Majesty's liking—especially the little incident of Manchuria.
>
> For information as to the nature of King EDWARD'S malady, your Imperial Majesty is respectfully referred to your medical advisers, who will probably tell you that he has been badly treated, notwithstanding the fact that he is making what appears to be satisfactory progress toward recovery. It may have come to your notice that in the judgment of the medical profession the success of a surgical operation is usually held to be in inverse ratio to the progress of the patient toward recovery. I am, of course, aware that it makes no great difference, one way or the other, whether your Imperial Majesty of Russia does or does not tender to his Imperial Majesty of Great Britain the perfunctory expressions of condolence which are customary on such occasions, but the conspicuousness of their absence at a time when other monarchs and heads of States are keeping the wires hot with such messages would make it appear that your Imperial Majesty is either ignorant of or indifferent to the amenities which govern the intercourse of gentlemen and ruisrs. With much respect, &c.

If NICHOLAS is the sort of man we take him to be, he will be very glad to have this information and will act upon it with his customary promptness. It may safely be assumed that he would feel very badly if King EDWARD should get well—before he had learned that he had been sick.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—In consenting to discuss the problems and peculiarities of the open car with an assemblage of women especially well provided with words and the inclination to use them, Mr. OREN ROOT, Jr., invited the trying experience be underwent and vindicated his courage at the expense of his discretion. At the expense of his discretion, that is, if he could have avoided the ordeal and went to it in mere recklessness and gayety of heart. And possibly there were practical reasons why avoidance would have been as inconvenient as attendance was painful. Mr. Root's title, Assistant General Manager of the Metropolitan Street Railway, more than hints that he receives orders from a few, as well gives them to a many, and the desire to credit him with both courage and discretion, instead of only one of those fine qualities, inspires the belief, or, at least, warrants the suspicion, that he exposed himself to the wholly uncovenanted mercies of women full primed on the grievances of their sex against open cars, not because he didn't know what was coming, but because certain higher officials, like himself, thoroughly understood the manner in which the situation would develop and with modest firmness transferred to him the more than dubiously glorious task of meeting the foe. Of course the women raged. The open car is a decent means of urban transportation only when the number of passengers is restricted by the seating capacity. The absence of such a rule inflicts discomfort and disgust upon men, and those words are utterly inadequate to describe the tortures it inflicts upon women. Mr. Root had to admit everything, and he was unable to promise even an attempt to remedy the evils he recognized. That also was of course. The one means of relief is the carrying of fewer passengers in each car, and that may do for Boston, but it will never be considered by a New York corporation under any other compulsion than a legislative enactment.

—A chance reference to poker as one of our National games recently elicited from Mr. J. P. MORGAN, if Harper's Weekly is to be trusted—and of course it is—an impassioned attack upon that popular means of keeping money in circulation. "That," he is said to have exclaimed, "is not a game characteristic of the American people. It never was. It never will be. It is a bad game. It is based upon a lie. The man who has the greatest capacity for deceit wins. To become a strong player he studies to develop the most ignoble and most un-American faculty. The effect upon boys is to make them think deceit and bluff are 'smart' and essential to success in work as well as in play. It is an iniquitous game and ought to be abolished. Nothing could be more foreign to American ideas. The man who labeled it our typical National game ought to be shot. I never hear it referred to by that term without wanting to shoot him." It is with many compunctions and much timidity that we rally to the defense of poker. Mr. MORGAN knows a lot about many things and several games, but these remarks of his clearly indicate that of this particular game he speaks without knowledge—or else that he is a bad loser. Poker is, as a matter of fact, distinctively American, as its early invention, wide acceptance, and enduring vogue in this country clearly indicate. As gambling, which it always is and must be, it is beyond defense, but as a form of gambling it needs none. The "deception" it involves is according to a prearranged and thoroughly understood plan, and therefore is quite aside from the realm of morals. Every game not entirely dependent upon chance is essentially the laying of a trap to catch your opponent, meanwhile trying to escape the traps he lays for you. Nobody plots more deeply, secretly, and cruelly the undoing of another than the chessplayer, but he does not thereby acquire the delusion that treachery is admirable or profitable. Poker is bad, but not for the reasons Mr. Morgan states, and it is American, despite his denial, because it affords a field for the display of quick wits, shrewd intuition, good judgment, and a sort of courage, not of very high quality, but of considerable use in the world nevertheless.

—New terrors are added to life by the decision of the Court of Appeals that there is at present no "right of privacy" known to the law. This terrifying statement is made in overruling the judgment for damages accorded by a lower court to a young woman in Rochester who considered herself injured by the use without her consent of her portrait as an advertisement on flour barrels. While opinions would have differed widely as to the amount of injury inflicted in this particular case, most would be inclined to say, we think, that any man or woman, young or old, has a just grievance when his or her picture is thus appropriated to the real or imagined benefit of another in whom he or she is not interested. However, the Court of Appeals has spoken. It is not judicious to reverse that body, and there certainly is something in the court's argument that—"while most persons would much prefer to have a good likeness of themselves appear in a responsible periodical or leading newspaper rather than upon an advertising card or sheet, the doctrine which the courts are asked to create for this case would apply as well to the one publication as to the other." A line exists between cases where consent can fairly be assumed and those where it should be secured by money or persuasion, but the line would be hard to draw. At least, not all persons would draw it in the same place.

—Nobody need be worried a bit by the disgraceful squabble in which the contestants in the automobile race between Paris and Vienna are now engaged. It will merely bring new discredit upon the automobilists whose only ambition is speed, and the more that is done the better for all who have any appreciation of a noble machine's real value, and enough intelligence to use it properly. These racers went at breakneck speed from the French to the Austrian capital, and the numerous accidents that marked the progress of the contest showed that the sacrifices of everything to speed to which the short-sighted manufacturers are incited have been wildly excessive, even from the scorcher's point of view. The prize has been awarded to a man who seems to have been literally maddened by weariness and excitement, for, according to the cable dispatches he rushed past the place in the outskirts of Vienna where he knew the rules of the race required him to stop, and traversed the crowded city streets at the rate he had maintained in the open country. Because he is a Frenchman may or may not be the reason why he has not been disqualified in favor of rivals who heeded the accepted conditions, but the problem does not concern any except the participants in the race. They are a class apart, and the more clearly that fact is recognized the less will the consequences of their sins and their follies be visited upon automobilists who are public benefactors, not public dangers.

MESSRS. HORGAN AND SLATTERY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I inclose an editorial cut from THE TIMES of Saturday, June 28, 1902, headed "Horgan & Slattery," on which I wish, with your permission, to make a few comments. I should not take the trouble to write you on the subject did I not believe, as a reader of THE TIMES, that it is your intention to treat all matters fairly and justly that are noticed in your editorial columns.

I do not undertake to make any defense of Messrs. Horgan & Slattery in their relations with the City Government, or of the plans they may have submitted for any city buildings, as I have neither the information nor the technical ability to do so, but when you state outright or intimate in your editorial that these gentlemen as a firm are incapable of good architectural work, I must protest, and ask of you a fair hearing as to facts that I can present you of my own knowledge.

The company of which I am the head is at present erecting a sixteen-story building, which, when completed, will be the largest occupied by any one business concern in New York City outside of the mammoth dry goods stores and the immense hotels. On some of its floors it calls for the very heaviest weights, and on others for the lightest, and is considered a harder building to plan and erect than the average skyscraper. Messrs. Horgan & Slattery are the architects. More conscientious devotion to our interests could not have been given by any one than has been displayed by Mr. Horgan, with whom most of my dealings have been, and I do not believe any more thorough knowledge of all the details of construction could have been shown by any architect. Finally, when the plans and specifications were submitted to some dozen of the largest general contractors and builders in the city for bids, they were pronounced by each and every one as fine or a better set than they had ever received. This statement can be verified by your consulting any of these contractors or builders, whose names I will gladly supply you. To my personal knowledge the specifications were written by Mr. Horgan himself in the privacy of his own home.

I think a fair investigation will convince you that you are entirely unjustified in characterizing these gentlemen as "absurd and impudent practitioners," as well as in any way casting reflection on their professional ability.

I don't ask you to publish this letter; I don't expect it. I ask you as fair-minded man to investigate my statement of facts, and if you find them to be true, to do the fair and honorable thing.

G. W. WILDER.

New York, July 1, 1902.

When We Go a-Fishing.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Fishermen, as a rule, take a lively interest in any incident out of the ordinary relating to unique catches, therefore the catching of an owl by I. G. Sutterlin on the hook and line, as related in your issue of this morning, affords them pleasurable reading. Many doubt such stories, but this is not the first instance by any means of fowl being caught in that manner, although this may be the first owl catch. I had a singular experience on Saturday last—June 28—on the second lake, Tuxedo Park, while fly fishing, which goes to show that other species besides trout, ouananiche, or bass may be caught on the fly. My leader contained three flies, the dropper being a small jock scott. A pilot snake attracted my attention as it swam across the lake within reasonable casting distance, and I thought it would be a novelty to hook it. My first cast was short, the second reached, but was ineffectual. The third, however, hooked the reptile, which I landed and killed. Another instance had later in the day was on the third lake, where, with the same fly, I hooked a good-sized bullhead, or catfish. I never heard of a bullhead being caught on the fly. It will no doubt interest your readers if such an authority as William C. Harris, formerly editor of The American Angler, who has fished probably every lake and stream in the United States, would enlighten them as to the oddity of many of his catches.

JOHN F. DOYLE.

New York, July 2, 1902.

The Duty of Coal Operators.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Everybody owes you thanks for your plain and convincing words in regard to the duty of anthracite coal operators to begin mining coal now, and if need be calling on the State for protection.

It is an outrage on a too amiable public that they do not begin promptly in an energetic and determined way.

C. H. A.

New York, July 1, 1902.

Senator Bailey's Precedent.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It comes natural to Senator Beveridge and all the rest of the imperialists to impute dishonest motives to those who differ from them on the Philippines. Ridiculing, as they do broad and general principles and calling them ephemeral, their argument is petty and personal.

Beveridge extended his practice too far. A few more precedents, commenced by Senator Bailey, ought to be established.

R.

New York, July 1, 1902.

NUGGETS.

The Slanderous Echo.

"You may not believe it, but this is July." And the echo comes back, Ju-ly, u-ly.—Buffalo Times.

Still He's Envied.

Biggs—Everybody dislikes a miser because of his meanness.

Diggs—Yes, and envies him because of his money.—Chicago News.

The Best He Could Give.

A man was asked what "an idea in the concrete" means, and he said: "It must be an inscription in a patent pavement."—Catholic Record.

Not the Day to be Off.

Say, Blinks, are you going to celebrate the Fourth?"

"Well, hardly; I'm a city fireman, you know!"—Baltimore Herald.

His Deadly Plan.

"I could put an end to the war in the Philippines in a month."

"Of course you think so. Every American who stays at home does. What's your idea?"

"Equip the army with racing automobiles, and turn it loose!"—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

THE UNFORGIVABLE OFFENSE.

From The Chicago News.

Dear friends were they some seasons back
And everywhere together went;
What one sweet nature seemed to lack
The other one did complement.

They shared each other's secrets and
Kept them, as women ever do.
One easily might understand
Their friendship was both kind and true,

Considering that one was tall
And blonde and languorous, whereas
The other was brunette and small—
Vivacious—quite another class.

But now a blind and bitter hate
Is in the bosom of the blonde
Toward this one of whom of late
She'd been so very, very fond.

The while the bright and brisk brunette,
Not knowing any reason why,
Is naturally in a pet
And does not speak as they pass by.

The reason of this falling out
Might be a little hard to guess
Because the fuss was not about
A man or a becoming dress.

The breach will not be healed, I fear.
The brisk brunette with heedless tongue
Said, innocent of harm: "My dear,
You're looking absolutely young."

MISS JULIA EDWARDS WEDS R. M. JOHNSON

Many Society People Attend the Ceremony at Bar Harbor.

The Bride is the Eldest Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Pierrepont Edwards of This City.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., July 2.—Miss Julia Pierrepont Edwards and Reginald Mansfield Johnson were married here at noon to-day in the presence of a large gathering of society people that crowded to the doors the Transept Street Saviour's Episcopal Church. The bride is the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Pierrepont Edwards of New York. Through her father, who was formerly British Vice Consul at New York, she is connected with a number of the best families in England, and on her mother's side she is prominently related to the Waterburys. The bridegroom is the son of the Rev. Francis Hows Johnson of Andover, Mass., is a graduate of Harvard, and practices law in Boston.

The wedding brought down such a large number of out-of-town guests that the resort took on the appearance of Mid-Summer. The bride, who entered the church on the arm of her father, was beautifully gowned in white satin, richly trimmed with knots of pearls. Her veil was of rare old point lace, a family treasure for several generations, and was worn over orange blossoms. In her hand she carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley.

The maid of honor was Miss Dorothy Edwards, a sister of the bride. She wore a gown of white chiffon and a large hat trimmed with white lilacs. The bridesmaids were gowned in mauve chiffon, wore picture hats of purple lilacs, and carried large bouquets of maidenhair tied with bows of mauve ribbon. They were Misses Alice Van Doren Ripley, Edith Greenough, Rosalie Campbell, and Marie Hinkle.

The best man was Archibald Blanchard of Boston. The ushers, all of whom were former classmates of the bridegroom at Harvard, were Edward S. Thurston, Elliott Johnson, Langdon P. Marvin, Gouverneur Morris, and Archibald Cary Harrison of New York, Theodore Hoague, C. Clifford Payson, and John C. Rice of Boston.

There was a full bridal chorus of boys. The betrothal service was performed by the Rev. William Osborne Baker, and the marriage service at the altar by the Right Rev. William Lawrence, Bishop of Massachusetts. It was a lovely scene; the widsaisles of the church were barred with white satin ribbon and the walls hidden behind tall palms. From the centre of the nave were trailed innumerable lines of smilax. Asparagus and laurels were turned about the rafters, and the altar was decked with Bride lilies and white peonies.

After the service a reception was held at "Eastcote," the Summer home of the Edwards family on the shore near Hull's Cove. The guests numbered several hundred and represented all the families here. Among those present were the following:

Lieut. Gen. and Mrs. J. M. Schofield,	Mr. and Mrs. Fabbri,
Mr. and Mrs. Edward O. Coles,	Mr. and Mrs. Amos R. E. Pinchot,
Mrs. Robert Abbe,	A. Howard Hinkle,
Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Addison,	Mr. and Mrs. De Grasse Fox,
Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Maitland,	Mr. and Mrs. William Lawrence Green,
Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Banks,	Mr. and Mrs. James R. Todd,
Mr. and Mrs. John W. Auchincloss,	Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Blair,
Mr. and Mrs. L. McI. Luquer,	Mr. and Mrs. Edwin C. Cushman,
Col. and Mrs. Bass,	Justice and Mrs. Edward Patterson,
Dr. and Mrs. H. C. Chapman,	Gen. Ripley,
Mr. and Mrs. Andrew J. Davis,	Mrs. Miles B. Carpenter,
Mr. and Mrs. William A. Duer,	Mrs. John S. Kennedy,
Mr. and Mrs. David B. Ogden,	Mrs. C. M. Lea,
Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Parsons,	Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Eno,
	Mrs. C. F. Winthrop,

Mr. and Mrs. Johnson will sail at once for England, where they propose to spend the Summer with relatives. They may return to Bar Harbor for a brief visit at the end of the season.

Stahl—Foster.

George Frederick Stahl of Long Island City and Miss Rachel Foster of New York were married yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock in St. Mary's Protestant Episcopal Church, Alexander Avenue, New York City. The Rev. Mr. Harrie officiated. The maid of honor was the bridegroom's sister, Miss Lilian Stahl. The bridegroom was attended by Ls Roy Bedford Herbert, and the ushers were Clarence Ashton Sparks and Albert Glover Rich. After the ceremony there was a reception at the Foster residence on One Hundred and Forty-third Street, and later the young couple left for a bridal trip of two months.

DEED TO LORILLARD SPENCER.

War Department Makes Good His Title to Land at Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 2.—The deed from the War Department to Lorillard Spencer, making good his title to the estate on Halidon Hill, has been filed at the City Hall office. It was signed by Secretary Root June 26, and the consideration named is $25. The deed recites that by deed dated Nov. 15, 1808, Elisha Brown of Tiverton conveyed to the United States the right to erect and forever maintain a circular battery of about eighty feet on his farm on Brenton's Neck, on the highest point of land, and between his farmhouse and the north shore.

The deed gave the right to use material for the construction of the battery and the right of ingress and egress and of garrisoning during the war. The battery was built and was known as Fort Denham. In order to give Mr. Spencer a clear title to the land an act of Congress was necessary. This was passed and approved May 31.

MUSIC TEACHERS' CONVENTION.

The Meeting in Put-in Bay, Ohio, a Successful One—R. G. Cole of Boston to be the New President.

Special to The New York Times.

PUT-IN BAY, Ohio, July 2.—To-day was an eventful one in the annual convention of National Music Teachers. Another year of existence is guaranteed, and the life membership fund is increased by a half dozen contributions. Rossiter G. Cole of Boston will be elected President to-morrow, and Oliver Willard Pierce of Indianapolis Vice President. The next meeting place will be Asheville, N. C., or Durham, N. C.

President Mancheeter elicited great enthusiasm to-day by his allusion to the rejoinder of Gov. Gen. Taft to President Roosevelt at the college dinner. The Governor said:

"It has been my ambition to go upon the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States, but if you offered it to me to-day I should refuse it, for I conscientiously think that my duty lies in the Philippines, and I will return there."

This spirit should prevail in music teachers' National association meetings, said President Manchester.

Round table work was begun to-day by Julia E. Crane of Potsdam, N. Y., who conducted discussions on singing in public schools, care of children's voices, and the relation of the artistic to the technical in school music teaching. Round table for organists was conducted by Secretary York, because of the absence of Mr. Wilkins of Rochester, and Prof. Paolo Gallico of New York gave a piano recital in the morning.

Frederick W. Root of Chicago conducted round table for voice teachers, and this was followed by a pianoforte lecture lesson by Ernest R. Kroeger of St. Louis and round table for musical theory by E. B. Boiss of Baltimore. There was a public school music lecture lesson by W. Seymour Twichell of Paterson, N. J., and a voice lecture lesson by Mrs. Etta Edwards of Boston completed the work features of the day.

In the afternoon a recital programme, including a group of songs representing Handel, Chadwick, M. R. Lang Foote, and Techaikoweky, and "Enoch Arden" by Mary Miller Jones and Mary Gregory of Philadelphia, was given. The day closed with a concert by the Oberlin (Ohio) College of Music.

NOTES OF AMUSEMENTS.

An announcement is that Duse and his band will remain in New York until Fall. After Sept. 28 the band will play on eight Sunday evenings at the Metropolitan Opera House.

A few evenings ago a part of the audience in St. Nicholas Garden received a rude awakening by Mr. Dues. It has become the custom there for the audience and the band to rise and remain standing during the playing of "The Star-Spangled Banner." On the occasion referred to Duss followed the air with "God Save the King." It is said that when he saw that only a part of the audience had risen he stopped the musicians and began to score those seated for lack of common decency and sympathy. He said that if his playing could help the King he would play "God Save the King" all night, whether the audience liked it or not.

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Among the celebrations of the Fourth of July in and out of theatres is to be the exhibition at Manhattan Beach to-morrow night in "Ancient Rome." Preparations have been made for a more elaborate exhibition.

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The lawn fete to be given by the theatrical colony at New Rochelle on the Fourth is to be attended by the players and attaches of the Casino and the Herald Square Theatre. The players in "Chinese Honeymoon" and "Belle of New York" are to be entertained at the country home of Frederick Zwelfel. Later they will go to a fireworks display in New Rochelle.

***

Herr Bonn and Georgine von Januschowsky are among the new members of Heinrich Conried's company for next season at the Irving Place Theatre. Bonn played here last Spring. The second named was at one time at the Metropolitan Opera House, and later he sang in grand opera in Germany.

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Richard Mansfield closes his Western tour at Montreal July 4, after which he joins his wife in England at their villa on the Thames.

***

Walter C. Kelly, Superintendent for Duss, and for eight years with Clara Morris as manager and actor in opposite parts, has received a legacy from the estate of his brother, Henry C. Kelly, who died in Boston lately.

Hollywood Hotel Concert.

Robert Graham-Woodward, manager of the Hollywood Hotel at Long Branch, has arranged a special musical programme to be rendered at the hotel this evening, in connection with the observances of the Fourth. Joseph Ladislay, formerly a waiter in this city, whose talent as an opera singer was discovered some time ago, will be the principal performer. Ladislay is the protégé of Mme. Lilli Lehmann. She noticed his resonant voice, and advised him to develop it. Since his début he has sung in many European cities. Miss Louise Brehany, soprano, will appear also.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 2.—Mr. and Mrs. Harry O. Havemeyer, Jr., arrived at Lawnfield to-day. The cottage, which was purchased by Mr. Havemeyer last Summer, has been thoroughly renovated, and has been made a most attractive place. It was first reported last year that W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., had purchased Lawnfield, but Mr. Hamemeyer claimed priority of his agreement to purchase. It is on Halidon Hill, overlooking the harbor.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph S. Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. P. Lorillard Ronald, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Randolph, Stanley Mortimer, Richard Mortimer, Mrs. R. Winthrop, Mrs. O. L. Lamb, and Theodore A. Havemeyer arrived at the Muenchinger King and Hill Top cottages to-day.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Childs arrived to-day at the Pumpelly cottage, Gibbs Avenue, for the Summer.

Miss Fanshawe is the guest of Mrs. W. S. Wells.

John D. Weeden of New York is the guest of Dr. Austin Flint, Jr., at his cottage on Berkeley Avenue.

Mrs. and Miss Yankins of New York are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Murray.

Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney arrived this evening, and is with her mother, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, at The Breakers.

Mrs. J. Mitchell Clark gave a luncheon to-day at Gray Craig Park.

Mr. and Mrs. John R. McLean of Washington arrived by special train to-day at the Bennett stone villa, opposite the Casino.

Mrs. James Stillman and family arrived at their villa on Narragansett Avenue.

Mrs. William Jay, who has been visiting Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, returned to New York this afternoon, accompanied by Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs.

C. Hauge, Chargé d'Affaires of the Sweden and Norway Legation at Washington, is at the Berkeley for the Summer.

To-day's arrivals at the New Cliff's Hotel include:

Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Irving of New York.

The Rev. and Mrs. John Cornell of Washington.

Mr. and Mrs. H. K. Bliss of Washington.

Mr. and Mrs. Murray Tait of Toronto, Canada.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Thielson of Portland, Ore.

Capt. F. W. Coe, United States Army, and Mrs. Coe of West Point, and E. A. Williams of New York are at the Kay Street house.

Mr. and Mrs. William R. Hunter have returned from their coaching trip through Rhode Island and Connecticut. They were accompanied by Mrs. W. N. Eldridge and Mrs. Bradford Norman.

Mrs. Howard Walters of Baltimore is visiting her parents, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Luce.

Mrs. James Winslow and J. L. Winslow of New York are at the Riggs cottage, Catherine Street, for the season.

Mrs. Edwin Fieles, Jr., of Philadelphia is at the Woodward cottage, Jamestown, for the season.

William Fouike of Pittsburg is at the Cove cottage, and Dr. and Mrs. B. C. Hurst and W. W. Phelps of Philadelphia are at the Allen cottage.

Mrs. S. V. Stickney of St. Louis has rented the Weeden cottage, Jamestown, for the Summer.

Among to-day's arrivals are E. J. Berwind, Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Rutherford, Robert Sedgwick, Pembroke Jones, Lieut. Commander Cameron, McR. Winslow, United States Navy; Judge John Clinton Gray, C. M. Oelriche, and Mrs. H. M. Brooks.

Mrs. Mackenzie of New York is the guest of Mrs. G. M. Odell, Jr.

The Misses Lanier, daughters of Judge Lanier of Georgia, are the guests of

THE KING MAKES STEADY PROGRESS

His Doctors Say the Wound Is Beginning to Heal.

IT IS MUCH LESS PAINFUL

His Majesty Wanted to See the Troops March Past Yesterday, But the Physicians Would Not Allow Him to Do So.

LONDON, July 3.—The following bulletin was posted at Buckingham Palace at 7 o'clock last evening:

"The King maintains his steady progress. The local pain being less, the days are passed with greater comfort.

"TREVES,
"LAKING,
"BARLOW."

At 10 A. M. yesterday the King's physicians issued the following:

"The King had another excellent night, and is making steady progress in all respects. The wound is much less troublesome, and is beginning to heal.

"TREVES,
"LAKING,
"BARLOW."

At a late hour last night it was stated that the King's improvement continued. It was announced that his Majesty had partaken of a fairly good dinner, and had smoked a cigar.

His Majesty passed a good day yesterday. The quiet and routine of the royal sick room were varied by the excitement of listening to the music and cheers of the Indian troops as they marched past the palace and greeted Queen Alexandra, who was on the balcony. King Edward demanded a full account of the review of the Hindus, and the formal report made by the Prince of Wales was supplemented by the personal narrative of the Queen.

The King dictated a letter to the Duke of Connaught commanding him to compliment the colonial and Indian troops upon their excellent appearance and to thank them for their expressions of loyalty and sympathy, which, his Majesty said, he had heard with pleasure in his sickroom. King Edward was somewhat disappointed at not being able to see the march past of the troops; he had hoped that this would be possible from an invalid couch in a window of the palace, but his doctors were unwilling that their patient should risk the exposure and excitement, and his Majesty had to content himself with hearing the troops without seeing them.

A unique and impressive scene was witnessed in St. Paul's Cathedral last evening, when some 2,000 doctors assembled beneath the dome of the building and offered prayers for the King's recovery. Many of the doctors wore their academic robes. A litany was sung in procession, the doctors joining in the singing. At the conclusion of the service the congregation sent a message to Queen Alexandra expressing fervent wishes for his Majesty's speedy recovery.

FRENCH COMPLIMENT TO LAURIER

Politicians to Give a Banquet to the Canadian Premier in Paris.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 3.—After the close of the Colonial Premiers' conference in London, says the Paris correspondent of The Times, a banquet will be given in Paris by French politicians to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Canadian Premier.

The Temps predicts the failure of the conference, declaring that a British "zollverein," or even a permanent Council, would be a dangerous experiment.

PRINCE ARRESTED IN LONDON.

Francis Joseph of Braganza, a Member of the Austrian Coronation Mission, Appears in a Police Court.

LONDON, July 2.—Prince Francis Joseph of Braganza, a Lieutenant in the Seventh Austrian Hussars and a scion of a former reigning house of Portugal, who is a member of the Austro-Hungarian mission to the coronation, appeared in the Southwark Police Court to-day, with other men, charged with a criminal offense.

Strict secrecy was observed by the court officials regarding the nature of the charges. Formal evidence was given that certain information in the possession of the Magistrate was true and the prisoners were remanded.

Prince Francis was allowed to furnish bail for his appearance. His companions were retained in custody.

It was said that the Prince's defense would be that an attempt was made to blackmail him, that he resisted, and that thereupon information was given to the police, resulting in the arrest of himself and the alleged blackmailers.

Prince Francis Joseph of Braganza is the second son of the Duke of Braganza by the latter's first wife, the late Prince Elizabeth of Thurn-and-Taxis. The Prince was born in 1879. His father is Colonel of the Seventh Austrian Hussars, which is known as the "William II., Emperor of Germany, King of Prussia," Regiment.

FLEET AT SPITHEAD DISPERSES.

LONDON, July 3.—The British fleet which assembled off Spithead for the proposed coronation review dispersed yesterday morning.

Guests of Admiral Crowninshield.

LONDON, July 2.—United States Ambassador Choate and Mrs. Choate, Henry White, Secretary of the United States Embassy at London, and Mrs. White, and Commander Richardson Clover, the United States Naval Attaché, and Mrs. Clover, lunched this afternoon with Rear-Admiral Crowninshield on board the United States flagship Illinois at Gravesend.

M. RAFFAELLI'S PAINT-STICKS.

The Artist Exhibits His Invention at His Paris Studio—M. Bernard Enthusiastic.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 3.—The Paris correspondent of The Times says that J. F. Raffaelli, the well-known painter, described and exhibited, at his studio in the Rue de Courcelles yesterday, the curious discovery which he has made in connection with oil painting.

M. Raffaelli declared that he had always been struck by the inconveniences and complications in the practice of oil painting, which were greater out of doors than in a studio. The cleaning of brushes and the mixing of colors broke the continuity of the painter's thought. On the other hand, in pastels the color lost its tone, even though the picture were placed under glass.

The artist then showed the contrivance which he has invented, by which oil paints are used in small solid sticks. He claims that this invention combines the advantages of pastels with those of oil painting.

After explaining the invention M. Raffaelli painted a small picture with his paint-sticks, and M. Bernard, the great colorist, exclaimed:

"It is wonderful! It is a revolution in oil painting!"

THE MANCHURIAN CONVENTION.

Ratifications Were Exchanged at St. Petersburg on June 29.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 3.—The Peking correspondent of The Times says that ratifications of the Manchurian Convention were exchanged at St. Petersburg on June 29.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, July 3.—When questioned in the House of Commons yesterday on the subject of the collection of likin and other dues by the Russian administration at Niu-Chwang, the Parliamentary Secretary of the Foreign Office, Lord Cranborne, said that Great Britain had not protested against the action taken, because his Majesty's Government had been notified that negotiations were proceeding for the evacuation of Manchuria by Russia, and it was expected that Manchuria would shortly be restored to Chinese control.

SPANISH MINISTRY ATTACKED.

One Object of the Charges Is to Decrease the King's Popularity.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 3.—Certain newspapers, says the Madrid correspondent of The Times, have been attacking the Ministry on the ground of undue subservience to the throne, with the obvious intention of injuring the popularity of the King as well as of his Ministers.

It is alleged, for instance, that the Grand Cross of Alfonso XII. has been refused to the novelist Benito Perez Galdos in consequence of his anti-Clerical views.

This charge has been answered by Premier Sagasta, who says the cross has not been refused to Señor Galdos, but that he is waiting his turn with others because it is thought that the distinction will be greater if only one or two crosses are given at a time.

CHINESE RAILWAY DISPUTE.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 3.—The Peking correspondent of The Times says the disagreement regarding the retention of the foreign military co-Directors of the Northern Railway still continues. Great Britain insists on the retention of the military Directors, but British lay opinion at Peking regards them as unnecessary.

FRENCH DIPLOMATIC CHANGES.

Recall of the Present Ambassadors at St. Petersburg, Berlin, and Constantinople Not Unlikely.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 3.—The Paris correspondent of The Times, in referring to the rumor that the Marquis de Montebello, the Marquis de Noailles, J. A. E. Constans, and Jules Cambon will be recalled respectively from St. Petersburg, Berlin, Constantinople, and Washington, admits the probability of the report so far as it affects the first three Ambassadors named.

The correspondent says that M. de Montebello's absence from St. Petersburg at the time of President Loubet's recent visit to the Russian capital caused remark, while M. de Noailles acknowledges that his post has been too heavy for him for years, and M. Constans is anxious to return to Parliamentary life, being afraid of being forgotten by his countrymen.

Notwithstanding the reproaches leveled at M. Cambon for his ineffective action in connection with the Panama negotiations, the correspondent does not believe that his return from Washington would end his diplomatic career. The republic, says the correspondent, owes too much to M. Cambon's brother, (Paul Cambon, Ambassador at London,) and Jules Cambon is too devoted a servant of the State for this to be likely.

THE CAMBON TRANSFER REPORT.

Officials of the French Embassy Do Not Verify the Dispatch Concerning Their Chief.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—Officials of the French Embassy are not prepared to make any statement about the intimation conveyed in a press dispatch from Paris that M. Jules Cambon, the Ambassador, may be transferred to the Berlin Embassy as a result of a contemplated shift in the French Diplomatic Service. The Ambassador himself has left Washington and was due to arrive in Paris to-day.

It is understood that the transfer is well within the range of possibility. The present incumbent of the Berlin post is the Marquis of Noailles, who was Minister to Washington from 1871 to 1873, and who formerly served at Constantinople. He is nearly eighty years old, and for some time it has been expected that on account of his advanced age he would relinquish his post at the German capital, making transfers and promotions necessary to fill the eight French Embassies.

M. Cambon was accredited to Washington in 1898, and has had an unusually fine record. His departure would be a source of much regret to his official and social friends here.

MORE RIOTS IN RUSSIA.

Many Persons Killed or Wounded by the Troops at Rostov-on-Don—Factories Wrecked.

LONDON, July 3.—A dispatch to the Reuter Telegram Company from St. Petersburg says there have been labor riots for the past few days at Rostov-on-Don, in the Province of Ekaterinoslav, Southern Russia. There have been numerous collisions between the troops and the rioters. The troops fired and many of the rioters were killed or wounded.

The outbreak at Rostov-on-Don, says the dispatch, somewhat resembles the peasant riots in the central provinces of Ruasia in the early Spring. The leaders of the latest riots are strangers in the district. They are dressed in fantastic uniforms, adorned with decorations. They proclaim themselves to be agents of the Czar and preach the destruction of all machinery which raduces the number of laborers and brings the masses to starvation. A fanatical mob, inflamed with this idea, declared war on the factories in the name of the Czar, and had already wrecked many manufacturing establishments by the time the troops were called out.

HINDU TROOPS REVIEWED

A Picturesque Spectacle in London Yesterday.

Another Ovation for the Queen—The Indians Give Cheers for King Edward.

LONDON, July 3.—The review of the East Indian troops yesterday was largely a repetition of Tuesday's review of the colonial troops, but the varied colorings of the uniforms of representative troops from all parts of Hindustan formed a much more picturesque spectacle.

Queen Alexandra was again the central figure of the proceedings, and the public welcomed the opportunity to testify once more its sympathy with her on account of her recent anxiety, and its congratulations at the continued good news regarding King Edward's condition.

The review procedure of Tuesday was followed. About 1,300 dark-skinned troops, headed by a detachment of the body-guard of the Viceroy of India, Lord Curzon of Kedleston, reached the Horse Guards' Parade to the strains of Sousa's "Hands Across the Sea." The members of the royal family who reviewed the colonials on Tuesday traversed the lines of the soldiers of the Indian Empire. The Prince of Wales, representing the King, took the salute standing by the side of his mother's carriage, and the proceedings ended like those of the previous day, with cheers for the King, led by the Duke of Connaught, the Indians drawing their swords and waving them wildly as they joined in the cheering.

On returning to the palace the Queen appeared at an upper window and took several snapshots of the Indian troops as they marched past on their return to camp. The Indians recognized the Queen-Empress, and each detachment cheered as it passed.

DINNER TO INDIAN PRINCES.

LONDON, July 3.—The Prince and Princess of Wales gave a brilliant dinner party at York House last evening in honor of the visiting Indian Princes.

THE FRENCH JULY 14 FETES.

To Be on a Reduced Scale This Year Because of the Aid Given to the Martinique Sufferers.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 3.—The July 14 fêtes, says the Paris correspondent of The Times, will be on a reduced scale owing to the 100,000f. voted for the relief of the Martinique sufferers.

By The Associated Press.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., July 2.—In recognition of the visit here of the French flagship Isly for the proposed coronation festivities, the British flagship on the station, the Charybdis, will, if possible, visit the neighboring French colony of St. Pierre and Miquelon to participate in the celebration on July 14 of the anniversary of the taking of the Bastille.

KAISER THANKS CATHOLICS.

Sends a Telegram in Reply to the Address Voted at a Meeting at Bonn.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 3.—The Berlin correspondent of The Times says that Emperor William has sent a telegram to Gen. von Loë in reply to the address to his Majesty recently voted by a meeting of Catholics at Bonn, at which meeting Gen. von Loë discussed his own mission to the Pope and the Kaiser's recent speech at Aix-la-Chapelle. The Emperor says of the address:

"Its words, instinct with attachment to the Emperor and Empire, and with deep religious feeling, have gratified my heart. They are a pleasant assurance that what I said at Aix-la-Chapelle fell on good ground, and with God's help it will bear good fruit."

ENGLISH CATHOLICS ATTACKED.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 3.—Since he left Parliament, says a telegram from Dublin to The Times, Michael Davitt has become a copious and violent letter writer in the Nationalist press. Yesterday he bitterly attacked the service in London last Saturday at which the loyalty of the English Catholics to the throne and the person of the sovereign was expressed.

ITALIAN CHAMBER'S QUICK WORK.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 3.—The Italian Chamber, says the Rome correspondent of The Times, has adjourned for the Summer recess after adopting more than a score of bills with indecorous rapidity in a few days. The financial consequencea of this Parliamentary haste will probably be unpleasantly apparent during the next twelve months.

ITALIAN KING'S JOURNEY.

Victor Emmanuel to Start for St. Petersburg on July 9.

ROME, July 2.—King Victor Emmanuel, accompanied by Signor Prinetti, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, will start for St. Petersburg, via Berlin, on July 9, to visit the Czar. The King will remain at St. Petersburg three days. His later movements have not yet been defined, but it is believed that he will visit Emperor William after he has seen the Czar.

His Majesty's visits to St. Petersburg and Berlin are in response to direct invitations from the Czar and Emperor William, who both promised to make return journeys to Rome. If the Czar carries out his intention it will be the first time a Russian Emperor has visited a King of Italy.

The health of the Queen will prevent her from accompanying her husband to Russia.

SPANISH-AMERICAN TREATY.

MADRID, July 2.—The Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Duke of Almodovar, has been authorized to sign a treaty of commerce with the United States, which will then be sent to Washington for the approval of the Senate.

PLOT TO KILL THE SULTAN?

NAPLES, July 2.—A newspaper published here says that the Porte has denounced two Anarchists living in Naples as the organizers of a plot to assassinate the Sultan.

Rising in West China Suppressed.

LONDON, July 3.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Shanghai says that the Viceroy reports officially that the Boxer rising in Sze-Chuen Province has been suppressed, and that the leaders of the movement have been captured and executed.

The Big Fire at Laurvig, Norway.

CHRISTIANIA, July 2.—The fire which broke out yesterday at Laurvig, Province of Jarlsberg, was subdued this morning. About 150 buildings were destroyed. The loss is estimated at over 1,000,000 kroner, ($268,000.)

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Every one is occupied to-day with the prospects for the glorious Fourth, and New York has begun to have a Summer appearance. There are few men at the clubs, and the handsome equipages have disappeared from Fifth Avenue. The entertainments of to-morrow have been enumerated. A dance for Miss May Hadden at Seabright, tha opening of the season at Newport by tha Clambake Club, and some small receptions and yachting parties and dinners are among the announcements. Among those who have house parties are Mrs. Mackay at Harbor Hill, L. I.; Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish at Garrisons, and Mrs. James Scrymeer at Seabright. Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Harriman are entertaining at Arden, and Mrs. Albert Barnes Boardman will have a small house party at Southampton.

***

The Fourth is always a gala day at Tuxedo. There will be the usual contests and open-air sports. The cottages are filled and the club is crowded. Some artistic fireworks will close the evening at the club. Among those at Tuxedo are Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. James B. Haggin, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Poor, Mr. and Mrs. Collier, Master Vincent Astor, and Mr. and Mrs. Lorillard Ronalde.

***

The departures on the outgoing ships are not numerous. On La Bretagne will be Mr. and Mrs. Arthur H. Litchfield and Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Skidmore. On the Königin Luiae, which sails to-day also, are booked Mr. and Mrs. Almet F. Jenke and Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Barclay. The Majestic, which sailed yesterday, carried Mr. and Mrs. Frederick A. Constabis, Robert de Neuville, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Isham, Marshall Field of Chicago, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Parsons, McDougall Hawkes, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Hollister, Daniel Mills, Eugene Kelly, and Thomas Hugh Kelly.

***

Mrs. John B. Morris and Miss Mildred Morris of Baltimore are expected to arrive at Bar Harbor to-day. They will be at Lynam'e. Abram S. Hewitt and family will occupy Reverie Cove. The members of the family of Henry W. Poor of New York and Tuxedo have not yet opened their Bar Harbor cottage, The Ledge.

***

Mrs. Clarence Mackay, Mrs. Arthur Kemp, and Mrs. Frederic Neilson were among the many in town yesterday, lunching at the modish restaurants.

***

From Flushing comes the announcement of the engagement of Ralston Murray Crosby and Miss Losa Richmond, daughter of Mrs. Thomas Richmond of that town. Mr. Crosby is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Allen H. Crosby (Miss Josepha M. Young) of Flushing, and a nephew of Murray and Frederic S. Young of Flushing. He has two sisters, the Misses Ethel and Margaret, and a brother, José. He is a member of the Manhattan Club and the Sons of the Revolution.

***

Another engagement of interest to New Yorkers is that of Miss Caesandra L. Lee and Carrington Arnold, both of Flushing. Miss Lee is the daughter of Mrs. Clarence McKim by her first husband. Mrs. McKim's maiden name was Caroline Lawrence. The wedding of Mr. Arnold and Miss Lee is to be at Flushing on Saturday, July 19.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Livingston Jones and their family are at Jones Manor, their country residence, at Cold Spring Harbor, L. I.

***

Mrs. Georga K. Davis of Wilkesbarre, who was Miss Gallatin of thie city, will spend a part of the Summer season at Rainbow, the Summer home of her mother, Mrs. Jamea Gallatin, at Easthampton, L. I.

***

Booked to sail on the Kronprinz Wilhelm yesterday were Mr. and Mrs. Walter G. Oakman, the Misses H. and C. Oakman, and W. G. Oakman, Jr., Henry V. and Roger M. Poor, sons of Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Poor; Elihu Root, Jr., and Edward Root, F. W. Hunnewell, second; Harold S. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. R. K. Root, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Baker Bourne and Miss Pauline Bourne, and Judge W. G. Choate.

***

Mrs. Charles Stuart Dodge is one of the gueste of Mrs. W. Seward Webb at Shelburne Farms.

***

On the Menominee, for London, sailing yeeterday, were booked Mrs. Stuyvesant Peabody, Miss Peabody, Mrs. Katherine C. Berry, and Mr. and Mrs. Bartow S. Weeks. Gardiner D. Matthews of the firm of A. D. Matthews'e Sone, sailed in the steamship Columbia for Hamburg, Germany.

***

David Stewart of Baltimore will sail for Europe on July 10. Mrs. Stewart has been living there for the past two years. She has been at Milan, stopping with her son-in-law and her daughter, the Count and Countess de Conturbia.

***

Mrs. Henry Clews was in town yesterday. She came from Nswport to bid bon voyage to her son-in-law and her daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Parsons, who sailed for a European trip.

***

The annual polo tournament that is to be begun on Saturday at tha Rockaway Hunt Club will keep the Meadow Brook people away from Newport for a while. Among those who will play are George Gould, J. M. Waterbury, J. E. Cowdin, H. L. Herbert, Clarence Mackay, Harry Payne Whitney, and others. Several entertainments have been arranged for next week, and there will be an informal dance at the club on Saturday.

HARVARD ATHLETE WEDS.

William T. Reid Marries Miss Lincoln of Brookline, Mass.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 2.—In the preaence of a large gathering from Brookline, ths Newtons, Back Bay and Cambridge, Miss Christine Williams Lincoln of Brooklina and William T. Reid, Jr., of Belmont, Cal., tha famous Harvard athlete, were united in marriage at the First Parish (Unitarian) Church, in Brookline, this evening.

The wedding was one of tha social events of the year, and attracted a fashionable company. Miss Lincoln is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Albert L. Lincoln, Jr., ona of Brookline's leading families. Sha is a brunette, just out of her teens, and very popular in younger social circles. She is fond of athletics, playing a good game of golf, and is a fine equestrienne. During the last five years there has not been a better known athlete in the leading collegea of tha United States than Mr. Reid, or "Bill" Reid, as he was called at Harvard. He was a member of the class of 1901. Miss Agnes Williams Lincoln, sister of the bride, was maid of honor. The bridesmaids were Miss Edith Louise Lincoln, sister of the bride; Miss Dorothy Foote, Miss Edith Tilaston, Miss Groladis Williams of Boston, Miss Ethel Williams of Brookline, and Miss Hilda Williams of Brookline. The best man was J. Richard Hoxie of New York, and the Rev. William H. Lym, D. D., pastor of the church, performed the ceremony.

Hosea B. Perkins Critically Ill.

Hosea B. Perkins, one of the best-known citizens of Washington Heights, is critically ill at his home, at One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street and King'a Bridge Road. He is eighty-four years old and has been ailing for the past nina months. Last February ha took a trip into the South, but was not relieved, and returned in very poor condition. His son-in-law, Ethan S. Allen, 850 St. Nicholas Avenue, said last night that it was feared by members of tha family that death might come at any momant. Mr. Perkins is the grandfather of Louis Disbrow, now on trial in the Foster-Lawrence case at Good Ground, L. I.

$25,000,000 Franchise in Havana.

Special to The New York Times.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., July 2.—W. H. Park and H. G. Hamilton of this city, associated with Davott, Trimble & Company, and H. W. McDonald & Company, Chicago; G. F. Penhale & Company and H. Whipple, New York, and W. J. Hayes & Sons, Cleveland, Ohio, have received a franchise authorizing them to construct and operate electric railway lines through Havana, Cuba. The concessions are estimated to be valued at $25,000,000.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Major Harry Cooke Cushing.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., July 2.—Major Harry Cooke Cushing, United States Army, retired, died at his home, 25 Sound View Avenue, this city, to-day. Death was due to heart disease.

Major Cushing was descended from a notable family. One of his grandfathers was Nicholas Cooke, Rhode Island's war Governor. He was a cousin of Lieut. Cushing, who blew up the Albemarle, and of Major Alonzo C. Cushing, who was killed at Gettysburg.

Major Cushing was in his freshman year at Brown when the call for troops came at the outbreak of the civil war. He enlisted as a private in Company A, First Rhode Island Artillery. He was made Corporal on June 6, 1861. His further promotions were: Sergeant, Sept. 16, 1861; Second Lieutenant, Oct. 24, 1861, and was assigned to the Fourth Artillery; brevetted First Lieutenant for gallant and meritorious conduct Aug. 9, 1862; First Lieutenant, Sept. 17, 1862; brevetted Captain for distinguished services at Chicamauga Sept. 2, 1863; brevetted Major for similar conduct at Smithfield, Aug. 28, 1864. He was tendered a Captaincy in the infantry in July, 1866, but declined, as he wished to remain in the artillery. He became a Captain in August, 1871, and retired with the rank of Major in 1892.

When Mayor Strong chose Col. Waring to clean New York's streets Col. Waring made Major Cushing one of his chief lieutenants. He remained in this position until Col. Waring retired from office, and had since lived here. During the civil war Major Cushing served in more than a score of engagements, beginning at the first Bull Run and ending at the Wilderness. Afterward he served in various Indian campaigns. He is survived by his wife and three sons. The body is to be taken to Washington and interred in Arlington.

James Benkard.

James Benkard died early yesterday morning after a long illness. His father was among New York'e best-known merchants, and his mother was Miss Mary Robinson, daughter of Capt. Henry Robinson, a prominent shipowner of early days and an early member of the New York Yacht Club.

Mr. Benkard was born at 34 Varick Street, April 12, 1840, and was graduated from Columbia College with the Class of '61. He went to the civil war with Company F, Seventh Regiment, as a private, and became First Lieutenant of the Thirteenth Wisconsin Volunteers in September, 1861. Afterward he was promoted to Captain and additional aide de camp on the staffs of Gen. Augur and Gen. Hatch, and took part in the early Virginia campaigns, the battle of South Mountain, and the siege of Port Hudson.

He was a member and ex-Governor several terms of the Union Club, Past Master of Holland Lodge, F. and A. M., ex-President and member of the Southside Club, ex-President of the American Fisheries Society, and a member of the Loyal Legion, Military Society of the War of 1812, Delta Phi, and Army and Navy Clubs. He leaves a wife, the daughter of the late H. K. Horton of Boston, Mass., and three sons, J. Philip Benkard, J. Gerald Benkard, and Harry H. Benkard. Their home is at 125 East Twenty-fourth Street.

The funeral will be at Calvary Church, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-first Street, on Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock, and the burial will be in Greenwood.

Leverett Brainard.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 2.—Leverett Brainard, an ex-Mayor of this city and a Director in various large corporations, including the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, died to-day. In 1890 Mr. Brainard was appointed head of the World's Fair Commission for Connecticut.

Leverett Brainard was born in 1828 in Colchester, Conn. His early life was spent on a farm. He attended the village school, and took a course at Bacon Academy. When he was thirteen years old his father died, and upon him devolved the management of the farm.

When still a young man he went to Pittsburg and engaged in the life insurance business until 1853, when he went to Hartford as the First Secretary of the old City Fire Insuranca Company. In 1858 he became a partner in the printing and publishing house of Case, Lockwood & Brainard, Mr. Brainard becoming Treasurer and Secretary. He remained in that position until 1890, when he became President of the company. He was elected Mayor of Hartford in 1894, and he was interested in many industrial and financial inetitutions of the city. He was President of the Hartford Paper Company, the Burr Index Company, and a Director of the Aetna Life Insurance Company, the Willimantic Linen Company, and the Aetna National Bank. He was married in 1865 to Mary J. Bulkeley, daughter of E. A. Bulkeley, who founded the Aetna Life Insurance Company.

Obituary Notes.

The Rev. HENRY MEIRSSNER of the St. Charles Roman Catholic Church, Peru, Ind., died yeeterday, aged sixty years. He was born in Germany and came to the United States in 1866. He was one of the best known priests in Indiana.

FREDERICK SHERWOOD, one of Peekskill's oldest builders, will be buried to-day, having died on Tuesday, after a long illness. He was born in Shrub Oak, Aug. 16, 1837. He came to Peekskill twoscore years ago. His wife was Ophelia Shaw, daughter of Washington Shaw. Mr. Sherwood was a member of the building firm and contractors of Sherwood & Dutcher for a great many years. They built many of the old-time houses and stores in Peekskill. He was a Republican, and was Trustee of the village from 1873 until 1876. He leavea a wife and five children.

Business Notices.

MISSOULA. TETONKA.
E. & W. Two New Collars. E. & W.

MARRIED.

CLARKE—MOLL.—At Christ Church, La Crosse, Wis., Wednesday, July 2, 1902, by the Rev. Charles E. Roberts, Fanita Alexandra, daughter of Mrs. Fannie Moll of Milwaukee, to John Clarke of Flushing, N. Y.

JOHNSON—EDWARDS.—On Wednesday, July 2, at Saint Saviour's Church, Bar Harbor, by the Right Rev. Bishop Lawrence of Massachusetts, assisted by the Rev. William Osborn Baker, Julia Pierrepont Edwards, daughter of J. Pierrepont Edwards, Esq., to Reginald Mansfield Johnson of Boston.

MEADE—MALONEY.—On Wednesday, July 2, 1902, by the Rev. E. F. Chauncey, Isabel Maloney to Charles Arthur Meade.

DIED.

ARNOLD.—On Tuesday, July 1, 1902, Eleanor Jackson, daughter of the late Edward H. and Amey A. Arnold.

Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 1128 Amity St., Brooklyn, on Saturday morning, July 5, at 11 o'clock.

BENKARD.—On Wednesday, July 2, James Benkard, after a long illness, in the 63d year of his age.

Funeral services at Calvary Church, 4th Av. and 21st St., on Saturday, at 10 A. M.

DOWNES.—Suddenly, on Monday, June 30, 1902, at the residence of the Rev. T. S. Pycott, Miss Martha J. Downes.

Funeral at 135 Vernon Av., Brooklyn, near Tompkins Av., on Thursday, July 3, at 11 A. M.

DU BOIS.—In Greenport, (Hudson, N. Y.,) July 1, James Du Bois, aged 82 years.

Funeral from his late residence Friday, July 4, at 3:30 P. M. Interment private.

FORD.—At Escondida, Ky., Tuesday, July 1, Robert Trimble Ford.

Funeral services at Escondida, Thursday, July 3.

GORDON.—Suddenly, July 2, Jane, wife of the late George P. Gordon, in her 66th year.

Funeral service will be held at her late residence, 225 West 68th St., July 4, at 10 A. M.

HELLER.—At Far Rockaway, on July 2, 1902, Jette, widow of Jonas Heller, in her 67th year.

Funeral service will be held at Salem Fields Cemetery, Thursday, July 3, at 4 P. M.

San Francisco papers please copy.

KENNEDY.—At Morristown, N. J., on Tuesday, July 1, Susan Lane Kennedy, wife of George Henry Kennedy and daughter of the late N. B. and Abigail Lane.

Funeral at 23 Franklin Place, Morristown, Thursday, July 3, at 4 P. M. Interment at convenience of family.

WAINWRIGHT.—Suddenly, at Rye, N. Y., July 2, 1902, Richard Tighe, Jr., son of Richard Tighe and Alice Crawford Wainwright.

Funeral private.

WALKER.—Suddenly, at Millbrook, July 2, 1902, Mary J., widow of Evan T. Walker and daughter of the late John Watson.

Funeral services on Saturday at 11 A. M. at The Crest, the residence of Mr. Samuel Thorne, Millbrook. Interment at Woodlawn.

WEEKS.—Suddenly, on July 1, Louise M. Weeks, daughter of the late Matthew H. and Amanda E. Weeks and granddaughter of the late George H. Rose.

Funeral service at her late residence, 772 Park Av., Thursday at 2 P. M.

EDWARD W. TOWNSEND
(CHIMMIE FADDEN)

Social life in and around New York, as seen by a typical Western girl, is to form the topic for a series of letters from Alice to her Western chum, written in the characteristically bright, chatty, and humorous style of which Mr. Townsend is a master. They will appear under the general title of

A Summer in New York

JOHN KENDRICK BANGS

Fresh from the field of carnage and thrills incident to his first appearance as a chaffeur.

THE GENIAL IDIOT

Has some terse, timely, trenchant and truthful remarks, as well as some humorous comment to make regarding

Automobiles and Automobilists

Both of these attractive and entertaining novelties are WRITTEN EXCLUSIVELY FOR THE NEW YORK TIMES. They are illustrated by Kemble and Valentine and appear in the Magazine Supplement of THE NEW YORK TIMES, SUNDAY, JULY 6TH. ORDER FROM YOUR NEWSDEALER TO-DAY.

A Story of Modern Heroism.

BY Hamlin Garland

Author of "Main Traveled Roads," etc. $1.50.

The Captain of the Gray-Horse Troop

HARPER & BROTHERS, New York City.

CITY MUST PAY $80,000.

Street Cleaner's Test Case Decided—Men Forced to Take a Day Off Duty Can Recover.

In deciding in favor of the plaintiff in the test case brought by Patrick Downs, a street cleaner in Brooklyn, Justice Barrett in the Supreme Court decreed yesterday that all the uniformed force in the Borough of Brooklyn who were compelled during 1900 and a portion of 1901 to take one day's leave of absence a week without pay in order to reduce the expenses of street cleaning to the amount of the appropriation are entitled to recover the sum of $135.03 each. This in the aggregate amounts to more than $80,000.

The case was tried befors Justice Barrett and is the result of the question raised by more than 600 street sweepers, all of whom sued the city for the amount awarded to Downs.

DEATHS REPORTED JULY 2.

Manhattan.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date D'th July
ATHMARK, Paul, 10 E. 115th St.	1	2
AMMANN, Mathilda, 62 1st Av.	1	2
BROWN, Edward, 543 W. 44th St.	1	30
*BANKS, Mary, 16 E. 77th St.	31	29
BERG, Sarah, 325 E. Houston St.	86	1
BENKHARD, James, 127 E. 24th St.	63	2
BURKLEY, Mabel, 211 E. 102d St.	83	2
BROWN, Charles, 506 W. 29th St.	2	2
BALLETTO, John, 61 Chrystie St.	73	1
*COHEN, Samuel, 152 Madison St.	22	29
CUNNINGHAM, William, 518 E. 76th	1	30
*COYDE, Elizabeth, 545 W. 37th St.	3	28
DANE, Solomon, 71 E. 3d St.	23	1
D'ORTO, Louise, 360 Broome St.	3	1
DALY, Annie, 78 E. 115th St.	24	1
*DICKINSON, Robert H., 1,696 3d Av	45	30
*DALEZAN, John, 535 E. 72d St.	40	30
DE COSTA, Luigi, 161 Mott St.	1	1
DOUGAN, Harold, 62 E. Houston St.	1	1
DOUGHERTY, Charles, 1,334 3d Av.	43	1
*DESKS, Anna, 413 E. 63d St.	1	30
*DRUMGOUL, Abbie G., 224 W. 17th	52	29
DE NISCO, Giuseppa, 174 Mulberry	67	30
DONOHUE, Mary E., 201 W. 10th St.	1	1
*DENIHAN, Mary, 73 Clarkson St.	54	29
DOWD, James F., 598 W. 151st St.	35	1
D'ANNA, Vincenzo, 48 Oak St.	1	1
*DAWLING, John, 125 7th St.	44	30
DINGER, John, 860 5th St.	4	1
FISHER, Charles, 531 10th Av.	1	1
FRANK, Kuppel, 705 5th St.	6	1
FIERENTINA, Angelina, 181 Grand	1	2
FASCH, Hans, 322 W. 40th St.	1	1
FREENE, James, 1,947 7th Av.	63	1
*GONZALES, John, 182 W. 119th St.	39	28
*GRASSO, Peter, 305 E. 109th St.	7	23
*GORMAN, Mollie, 50 E. 119th St.	21	21
*GRILL, Mary, 149 E. 10th St.	31	30
GREEN, Ella G. D., 315 W. 82d St.	61	1
*HEFFERON, Edward, 225 W. 66th	2	30
*HAESSNER, Emil, 116 E. 106th St.	51	28
*HAMBERGER, Frank, 192 2d St.	76	23
*HUGHES, Catherine, 206 E. 57th St.	68	29
*HORN, Louis, 240 E. 122d St.	57	27
JAMES, Henry, 170 E. 60th St.	87	1
*JEFFERSON, James, 224 W. 62d St	2	1
KENNEY, Catherine, 537 1st Av.	40	2
KERR, James, 446 W. 28th St.	1	1
KOLB, Anna, 151 107th St.	41	29
KIETZ, Sarah, 212 Eldridge St.	82	30
KEYES, Kate, 316 E. 15th St.	50	28
LEONE, Nicola, 101 W. Houston St.	1	1
*LENAHAN, Margaret, 127 Monroe	19	29
LAMOROSO, Maria, 352 E. 114th St.	1	1
LESSLER, Antoinetta, 23 7th St.	84	1
*LAURENT, Eugene, 127 W. 82d St.	58	30
MEYER, Joseph, 63 W. 130th St.	35	1
*MILLER, Jane S., 330 E. 19th St.	80	29
MARTINSON, Flora, 1,245 W. 133d St.	1	1
MAXMILLE, Catherine, 444 W. 41st St.	57	29
*MONROE, Rosie, 453 W. 46th St.	1	30
*MACK,

FINANCIAL.

Banks and Trust Companies.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000 Surplus and profits $5,912,106.55
Temporary address, 7 Wall, 9 & 11 Nassau St.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

Henry Clews, James B. Clews, John H. Clews, Member N. Y. Stock Ex. Member N. Y. Stock Ex. C. P. Holzderber, Member N. Y. Stock Exchange.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
11, 13, 15, and 17 Broad St.

Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check. Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors.

Government and other High-Grade Bonds bought and sold.

BRANCH OFFICES:
353 3d Av., cor. 57th St. 202 5th Av., cor. 25th St.
487 B'way, Silk Ex. Bldg. 56 Worth & 39 Thomas St.
67 Hudson St., Merc. Ex. 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

N. W. Harris & Co.
BANKERS
31 & 33 PINE ST., NEW YORK.
CHICAGO. BOSTON.
Deal exclusively in Municipal, Railroad and other bonds adapted for trust funds and savings.
Issue Travellers' Letters of Credit Available in All Parts of the World.
Quotations furnished for purchase, sale or exchange.

BANK AND TRUST CO. STOCKS.
DEALT IN BY
P. J. GOODHART & CO.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
57 BROADWAY.
Telephone No. 6445 Cortlandt.

SIMON BORG & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES,

Dominick & Dominick
BANKERS
100 Broadway, New York.
BONDS AND INVESTMENTS.

Joseph Cowan & Co.,
Members Consolidated Stock Exchange.
Stocks, Bonds and Grain.
MAIN OFFICES, 44 and 46 BROADWAY.
BRANCH OFFICES:
1,298 B'WAY, COR. 34TH ST.
415 B'WAY, COR. CANAL ST.
57 E. 59TH ST. (near Madison Ave.)
11 E. 42D ST. (near Manhattan Hotel.)
SEND FOR DAILY MARKET LETTER.
CHICAGO, PHILADELPHIA, BOSTON.

JACOB BERRY & CO.,
MEMBERS { Consolidated Stock Exchange. N. Y. Produce Exchange.
44-46 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
PHILA. OFFICE: DREXEL BLDG.
ESTABLISHED 1865.
STOCKS—BONDS—GRAIN—COTTON.
Transact a general brokerage business in lots of all quantities. Issue upon request "A GLIMPSE OF WALL STREET AND ITS MARKETS," and other data of interest. Information on financial subjects gladly furnished.

ENNIS & STOPPANI
Members { Consolidated Stock Exchange. N. Y. Produce Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade. } Est. 1885.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
34 New St. & 78 Broad St., N. Y. (Tel. 560 Broad)
LIST OF DESIRABLE
STOCK AND BOND INVESTMENTS
SENT UPON APPLICATION.
STOCKS—WHEAT—COTTON
Bought or Sold, Cash or on Margin.

Fred'k F. Marquand
35-37 BROAD STREET,
STOCKS AND BONDS
For investment or on margin.
Book of Railway statistics on application. Correspondence solicited.
DIRECT WIRE TO EXCHANGE FLOOR.

Stoppani & Hotchkin,
Members New York Consolidated Stock Exchange,
66 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
TELEPHONE, 6480 CORTLANDT.
Orders executed for investment or on margin,
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
Branch Office; N. E. cor. Broadway and 30th St.

FINANCIAL.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY
(OF CALIFORNIA)
First Consolidated Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds of 1893.

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors of this Company has determined to use to redeem First Consolidated Mortgage Five Per Cent Gold Bonds of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company (of California) $64,000 now in the Sinking Fund for the redemption and payment of Bonds of that issue, and that Bonds of such issue will be redeemed therewith; bids are hereby invited for the surrender of such Bonds at prices to be named by the bidders. Such bids should be deposited with Andrew K. Van Deventer, Assistant Treasurer of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, at his office, 120 Broadway, New York City, at or before 12 o'clock noon on the 31st day of July, 1902, and should be endorsed "Bids for surrender of Southern Pacific Railroad Company of California Five Per Cent Bonds."

New York, June 30, 1902.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.,
By E. H. HARRIMAN, President.

The Trust Co. of America
140 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus $5,419,345.28.
ASHBEL P. FITCH.....President
WM. H. LEUPP, Vice-President. WM. BARBOUR, Vice-President.
R. CHATRY, Secretary. H. S. MANNING, Vice-President.
A. L. BANISTER, Treasurer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

WANTED—INDORSER ON $5,000 NOTE USED in going Pa. Coal Company; treasurer's position offered until paid; must be rated. Address Indorser, Box 124 Times Office.

Copartnership Notices.

New York, July 1st, 1902.
We beg to announce that Mr. A. H. Rutherford has been admitted into our firm this day.
TAYLOR, CUTTING & CO.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
BOSTON UNITED GAS
5% Sinking Fund Trust Bonds
(FIRST SERIES)
Due Jan. 1, 1939:

Default having been made in the payment of the sinking fund instalment due January 1st, 1902, under the deed of trust dated January 1st, 1889, the undersigned, at the request of a large number of holders of the bonds secured by the said deed of trust, have agreed to act on behalf of the bondholders in the protection of their interests, and to recommend a Plan of Reorganization if a satisfactory one is submitted. All bondholders are requested to deposit their bonds with the Mercantile Trust Company, New York, to the order of the undersigned, for which receipts will be given, and, in the event of the preparation of a bondholders' agreement, any bondholder who does not approve of the same may withdraw his bonds without expense. Bondholders are advised not to part with their bonds at the present time.

Deposits will be received up to and including July 8, 1902.

BROWN BROTHERS & COMPANY,
New York, Boston and Philadelphia.
VERMILYE & COMPANY,
New York and Boston.
New York, June 20th, 1902.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
BOSTON UNITED GAS
5% Trust Bonds
(SECOND SERIES)
Due Jan. 1, 1939:

Default having been made in the payment of the sinking fund instalment due January 1st, 1902, on the First Series of these Bonds, under the deed of trust dated January 1st, 1889, the undersigned, at the request of a large number of holders of the bonds secured by the said deed of trust, have agreed to act on behalf of the bondholders in the protection of their interests, and to recommend a Plan of Reorganization if a satisfactory one is submitted. All bondholders are requested to deposit their bonds with the Old Colony Trust Company, Boston, or its agent, the Mercantile Trust Company, New York, to the order of the undersigned, for which receipts will be given, and, in the event of the preparation of a bondholders' agreement, any bondholder who does not approve of the same may withdraw his bonds without expense.

Deposits will be received up to and including July 8, 1902.

HENRY B. DAY, Chairman,
WILMOT R. EVANS,
RICHARD M. SALTONSTALL.
Boston, June 20th, 1902.

Savings Banks.

THE BOWERY SAVINGS BANK.
128 AND 130 BOWERY,
NEW YORK, June 20, 1902.
A semi-annual dividend at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum has been declared and will be credited to depositors on all sums of $5.00 and upward and not exceeding $3,000 which shall have been deposited at least three months on the first day of July next, and will be payable on and after Monday, July 21, 1902.
Money deposited on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1st, 1902.
JOHN D. HICKS, President.
HENRY A. SCHENCK, Comptroller.
WALTER COGGESHALL, Secretary.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK,
51 Chambers St., New York.
New York, June 28, 1902.
DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of this Bank have ordered that interest be paid to Depositors entitled thereto for the six and three months ending June 30, 1902, at the rate of Three and One-Half Per Cent. per annum on all deposits up to the limit of Three Thousand Dollars, ($3,000.)
Interest will be credited under date of July 1st, 1902, and will be payable on and after Monday, July 21st.
JAMES McMAHON, President.
MARCUS J. McLOUGHLIN, Comptroller.

108TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS.
NO. 20 UNION SQUARE.
A Dividend for the six months and three months ending **June 30, 1902**, has been declared, and will be credited **July 1** to all depositors entitled thereto under the bylaws, at the rate of **Three and One-half Per Cent. Per Annum** on sums from $5 to $3,000, payable on and after **July 21, 1902.**
Money deposited on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1.
Bank open daily, holidays excepted, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 12 noon.
FRANK M. HURLBUT, President.
WILLIAM H. ROCKWOOD, Secretary.
JOHN T. WEEKS, Cashier.
GEORGE G. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

Dry Dock Savings Institution,
341 AND 343 BOWERY, NEW YORK.
The Trustees have declared a dividend for the six months ending June 30th, 1902, on all deposits entitled thereto under the by-laws, at the rate of Three and One-half Per Cent. per annum on all sums not exceeding Three Thousand Dollars, payable on and after July 21st, 1902.
Deposits made on or before July 10th will be entitled to interest from July 1st, 1902.
ANDREW MILLS, President.
CHARLES MIEHLING, Secretary.
WM. F. PATTERSON, Ass't Secretary.

THE FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK,
656 and 658 Eighth Ave., corner 42d St.
EIGHTY-FOURTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
On and after July 21, 1902, interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF per cent. per annum will be paid to the depositors entitled thereto on all sums of $5 to $3,000. Money deposited on or before the 10th of July will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. and Monday from 6 to 8 P. M., holidays excepted. Closes at 12 M. on Saturday.
A. TURNER, President.
WM. G. CONKLIN, Secretary.

THE NEW YORK SAVINGS BANK,
N. W. COR. 14TH ST. AND 8TH AVE.
The trustees have ordered that the interest to be credited to depositors July 1, 1902, shall be at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. PER ANNUM on all sums from $5 to $3,000.
Deposits made on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1.
WILLIAM FELSINGER, President.
RUFUS H. WOOD Treasurer.
ARCHIBALD M. PENTZ, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
56 and 58 BOWERY, COR. CANAL ST.
54TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
The Trustees have ordered that interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT. per annum be paid to depositors on and after **July 21st** on all sums of **$5** and up to **$3,000** which have remained on deposit for the three or six months ending **June 30th, 1902**, in accordance with the by-laws and rules of the bank. Money deposited on or before **July 10th** will draw interest from **July 1st.**
HENRY HASLER, President.
CHARLES W. HELD, Secretary.
HENRY SAYLER, Assistant Secretary.

The Bank for Savings.
280 Fourth Avenue, New York.
June 30th, 1902.
THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE DECLARED interest under the provisions of the by-laws for the six months ending June 30th, as follows:
At the rate of 3½ PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $5 and upwards not exceeding $3,000, payable on and after the 21st day of July.
The interest is carried at once to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st July, where it stands exactly as a deposit.
It will be entered on the passbooks at any time when required on and after the 21st inst.
MERRITT TRIMBLE, President.
ROBERT S. HOLT, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
S. E. Cor. Sixth Ave. & 16th St.
INTEREST AT THE RATE OF THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. PER ANNUM will be credited depositors for the SIX MONTHS and THREE MONTHS ENDING JUNE 30, 1902, on all sums from five dollars to three thousand dollars, entitled thereto under the by-laws, payable JULY 21, 1902.
JOHN HARSEN RHOADES, President.
JAMES QUINLAN, Treasurer.
B. OGDEN CHISOLM, Secretary.
Deposits made on or before JULY 10, 1902, will draw interest from JULY 1, 1902.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK,
266 West 34th Street, (Near Eighth Avenue.)
73D SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
The Board of Trustees have directed that interest be credited depositors on June 30th, 1902, at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on sums of $5.00 to $3,000.
Deposits made on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st.
SAMUEL D. STYLES, President.
ALEXANDER C. MILNE, Treasurer.
IRVING M. SHAW, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
115 Chambers St., New York City.
The Trustees of this institution have declared interest on all sums remaining on deposit during the three and six months ending June 30, 1902, at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum on amounts from $1 to $2,000, payable on and after Monday, July 21, 1902. Deposits made on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st.
W. H. B. TOTTEN, President.
G. BYRON LATIMER, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK,
N. E. Cor. 23d St. and 6th Ave.
The Trustees have ordered interest credited to depositors **July 1st, 1902**, at the rate of **Three and One-half Per Cent.** (3½%) per annum on all sums of $5 and upward to $3,000.
Deposits made on or before **July 10th** will draw interest from **July 1st.**
WILLIAM J. ROOME, President.
JOHN C. GRISWOLD, Secretary.

MORTGAGE INTEREST UNPAID.
Hackensack Meadows Company's Liability of Nearly $1,500,000.

Interest on a mortgage for $1,400,000 of the Hackensack Meadows Company, that was due yesterday, was not paid. The amount involved is slightly more than $37,000. This mortgage does not appear in the statement of the company that was published some time ago, and it is understood to be an underlying mortgage.

The Hackensack Meadows Company is one of the corporations that figured in the so-called Webb-Meyer syndicate, the securities of which took a tumble when the manipulating brokers could not support the market. The company owns many acres of the salt meadows along the Hackensack River, which it intended to improve for factory sites.

To Fight the Fireproofing Trust.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., July 2.—Opposition to the Fireproofing Trust is to come from men who resigned from offices in the Federal Clay Company on June 30. R. W. Lyle, who was Secretary and General Superintendent, and J. A. Green, Treasurer of the company, have bought the plant and 140 acres of clay land of the Edgar Brothers Company at South River. The price paid, according to the deed, was $100,000. Lyle and Green are organizing the Standard Vitrified Conduit Company, that is to have a capital of $5,000,000.

Trust Company of the Republic.
MAIN OFFICE, 346 BROADWAY.
BRANCH OFFICE, 71 WILLIAM STREET,
New York City.

OFFICERS.
DANIEL LeROY DRESSER, President.
ALEXANDER GREIG, First Vice-Pres. — *THOMAS C. CLARKE, Sec'y and Treas.*
FREDERICK Y. ROBERTSON, Second V.-Pres. — *CLAUDE W. JESTER, Asst. Sec. and Treas.*
JAMES DUANE LIVINGSTON, Third V.-Pres. — *THOMAS J. FRY, Trust Officer.*

STATEMENT JUNE 30, 1902.

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
New York City Bonds	$1,001,266 26	Capital	$1,000,000 00
Other Stocks and Bonds	22,500 00	Surplus	500,000 00
Loans on Collaterals	2,756,788 94	Undivided Profits	98,828 30
Bills Purchased	100,350 00	Deposits	2,915,422 90
Cash on Hand and in Banks	627,914 52	Interest Due Depositors	3,691 68
Interest Accrued	6,123 16		
Total	$4,514,942 88	Total	$4,514,942 88

Commenced Business March 31, 1902.

McVickar Realty Trust Company,
24 NASSAU STREET,
537 Fifth Avenue,
BRANCHES, 350 Columbus Avenue,
242 East Houston Street.

Statement of condition at the close of business, June 30th, 1902.
(Opened for business May 6th, 1902.)

Capital $500,000
Surplus, paid in July 1st, 1902 ..... $500,000

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
Bonds & Mortgages	$54,000.00	Capital	$500,000.00
Bonds of the City of New York	326,854.03	Undivided Profits	5,396.52
Other Stocks and Bonds	315,873.47	Deposits	1,071,439.57
Bills Purchased	17,070.00	Treasurer's Checks Outstanding	14,261.27
Furniture and Fixtures	12,048.00	Certified Checks	3,981.46
Overdrafts	55.00		
Cash on Hand and in Banks	703,226.35		
Demand Loans on Collateral	165,951.91		
	$1,595,078.82		$1,595,078.82

H. W. McVICKAR, President. W. E. G. GAILLARD, First Vice President.
FRANCIS BURTON HARRISON, 2d Vice-President. E. D. McGREAL, Secretary and Treasurer.

DIRECTORS.

Henry W. McVickar, Wm. E. G. Gaillard, Francis Burton Harrison, E. D. McGreal, George F. Baker, Jr., Frederic R. Coudert, Jr., Elbridge T. Gerry, George G. Haven, Thomas B. Hidden, Augustus D. Juilliard, William Salomon, Henry Morgenthau, A. Hartupee McKee, H. Sellers McKee, Henry A. Robbins, J. Henry Smith.

NEW LOANS
EXEMPT FROM TAXATION.
City of New York Gold 3½% Bonds

Rapid Transit, Maturing Nov., 1951; Repaving of Streets, Maturing Nov., 1942; New Aqueduct, Maturing April, 1922.

Executors, Administrators, Guardians, and others holding trust funds are authorized to invest in these bonds.

WELLES, HERRICK & HICKS,
15 WALL STREET.
TELEPHONE 245-246 CORTLANDT.

DOMINICK & DOMINICK,
100 BROADWAY.
TELEPHONE 5476 CORTLANDT.

Dividends.

New York Building Loan Banking Company,
111 Fifth Avenue.
New York, June 27th, 1902.
The regular semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent. on the Class "W" Guaranty Capital Stock of the Company will be due and payable on August 1st, 1902, to stockholders of record on July 10th, 1902. Checks will be mailed.
Transfer Books of the Guaranty Capital Stock will be closed at 3 P. M. July 10th, 1902, and reopen August 1st, 1902.
W. E. BUZBY, Secretary.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Ry. Co.
A quarterly dividend of One and One-quarter Per Cent. on the preferred capital stock of this company will be paid July 21st, 1902, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, to stockholders of record at three o'clock P. M., Thursday, July 3d, at which time the transfer books will be closed.
The books will be reopened July 22d.
CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

Texas Central Railroad Company.
A semi-annual dividend of Two and One-Half Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock of this company has been declared out of the earnings of the company, payable at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company on 15th July, 1902.
The transfer books for the preferred stock of this Company will be closed at 12 M. 5th July, 1902, and reopen at 10 A. M. 16th July, 1902.
D. COMYN MORAN, Assistant Secretary.
New York, 26th June, 1902.

Dividends.

OFFICE OF
Empire State Idaho Mining and Developing Company.
Stokes Building, 45 Cedar Street.
New York, July 1st, 1902.
Dividend No. 50.
A monthly dividend of One-half (½) Per Cent. on the outstanding capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable July 15th, to stockholders of record at the close of business on July 8th. F. J. KILNER, Secretary.

United Fruit Company.
DIVIDEND NO. 12.
A quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable July 14, 1902, at the office of the Treasurer, 60 State Street, Boston, Mass., to the stockholders of record at the close of business June 30, 1902.
CHARLES A. HUBBARD, Treasurer.

National Bank of Cuba,
Havana, June 26th, 1902.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE TODAY declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT., payable July 1st, 1902, to stockholders of record of this date.
The transfer books will remain closed until July 7th, 1902. J. N. O'CONNOR, Cashier.

Meetings and Elections.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Murray Hill Hotel will be held at the office of the corporation, on Tuesday, July 8th, 1902, at 11 o'clock A. M.
WASH. L. JACQUES, Secretary.

THE TRUST CO. OF AMERICA,
149 Broadway, New York,
(NORTHWEST CORNER LIBERTY STREET.)

Capital $2,500,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits . $3,034,050.46

Statement June 30, 1902.

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
New York City Bonds at Cost	$2,322,994.56	Capital Stock	$2,500,000.00
Railroad Bonds and Stocks at Cost	5,692,430.92	Surplus	2,500,000.00
United States Bonds	2,313.75	Undivided Profits	534,050.46
Bonds and Mortgages on Real Estate	575,768.97	Reserved for Dividend No. 5, payable July 1, 1902	87,500.00
Amount Loaned on Collaterals	13,005,745.50	Reserved on account Taxes for 1902	27,000.00
Bills Purchased	366,250.00	Gen'l Deposits & Deposits in Trust	19,472,995.05
Interest, Commissions, &c., Receivable	155,010.62	Interest due on Deposits.	49,839.04
Cash on Hand and in Banks	3,050,870.23		
	$25,171,384.55		$25,171,384.55

Appointed by the State Bank Superintendent a Depository of Lawful Money Reserve for the Banks of the State of New York. Named as a Depository of the Moneys of the City of New York. Designated as a Depository of the Cotton, Coffee and Produce Exchanges of New York on contracts. INTERESTS ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

OFFICERS:

ASHBEL P. FITCH, President. — **WILLIAM BARBOUR, V. Pres.**
WILLIAM H. LEUPP, V. Pres. — **H. S. MANNING, V. Pres.**
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Sec'y. — **ALBERT L. BANISTER, Treas.**

DIRECTORS:

Aebbel P. Fitch, William Barbour, H. S. Manning, Samuel A. Maxwell, Myron T. Herrick, Emerson McMillin, James M. Donald, Jesse Spalding, George Crocker, Edward C. Schaefer, S. C. T. Dodd, Joel F. Freeman, Anson R. Flower, H. S. Redmond, Jno. R. Hegeman, George C. Boldt, C. I. Hudson, Philip Lehman, George Blumenthal, Frank Jay Gould, William A. Clark, John W. Griggs, Edwin Gould.

COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY
St. Paul Building, 222 Broadway, New York.

OFFICERS:
JOHN E. BORNE, President.
RICHARD DELAFIELD, CORD MEYER, JAMES W. TAPPIN, Vice-Presidents.
ARPAD S. GROSSMANN, Treasurer. EDMUND L. JUDSON, Secretary. PHILIP S. BABCOCK, Trust Officer.

Statement of Condition at Close of Business June 30, 1902.

RESOURCES.	
U. S. Gov. Bonds, Market Value	68.687 50
N. Y. City Bonds, Market Value	1,026,968 17
Stocks and Bonds, Market Value	1,115,681 64
Bonds and Mortgages	18,900 00
Real Estate	133,017 04
Loans on Collaterals	15,595,298 66
Bills Purchased	1,950,459 73
Equipment	10,000 00
Accrued Interest Receivable	144,463 82
Cash on hand and in Banks	3,678,850 63
	$23,741,427 19
LIABILITIES.	
Capital	$1,000,000 00
Surplus and Undivided Profits	1,307,106 20
Accrued Interest Payable	166,987 03
Reserved for Taxes	11,000 00
Deposits	21,256,333 96
	$23,741,427 19

United States Mortgage and Trust Company,
59 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus Profits, $5,000,000
Travellers Supplied With
LETTERS OF CREDIT
Payable Throughout the World.
None More Convenient.

DIRECTORS:
George W. Young, President.

Samuel D. Babcock, Wm. H. Baldwin, Jr., Frederick O. Barton, C. Ledyard Blair, Dumont Clarke, C. C. Cuyler, Charles D. Dickey, William P. Dixon, Robert A. Granniss, S. S. Howe, Jr., Charles R. Henderson, Gustav E. Kissel, Luther Kountze, William B. Leeds, Charlton T. Lewis, Richard A. McCurdy, Robert Olyphant, Charles M. Pratt, Mortimer L. Schiff, James Thomson, Elon R. Thomas, Cornelius Vanderbilt.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks firm.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
July 2	290,693
To date this year	88,116,218
Corresponding date last year	176,711,587

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

July 2	$2,970,000
To date this year	$492,581,400
Corresponding date last year	$642,088,220

Money rates: Collateral loans on call, 4@7 per cent.; at three months, 4⅛@4¼ per cent.; at six months, 4½@4¾ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4¼@4¾ per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	½	Long Island	1⅝
Am. Gr. Twine	¾	Louis. & Nash	2½
Am. Express	½	Met. Street Ry	½
Am. Smelt. pf	½	Mexican Central	⅝
Am. Sugar	1	N. Y. Air Brake	2
Am. Sugar pf	½	N. Y. Dock pf	2¼
Anaconda Copper	2	Norf. & West	½
Balt. & Ohio	1¼	Norf. & West. pf	2⅞
Ches. & Ohio	½	Pressed S. Car	½
Chi., Ind. & L.	½	Pullman Co.	1
Chi. & N. W.	1½	Ry. Steel Sp. pf	½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	½	Reading 2d pf	½
Col. Fuel & I.	2¾	Rep. Steel pf	¾
Col. & H. C. & I.	½	Rutland pf	3
Consol. Gas	½	St. L. & S. F.	¾
Des M. & Ft. D. pf	1	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	¾
Erie 1st pf	¾	Tol., St. L. & W. pf	½
Evans. & T. H.	⅞	Twin City	½
G. A. Fuller Co.	1	U. S. Steel	⅝
Illinois Central	½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Ice pf	1	Met. S. S. R.	½
Am. Snuff	¾	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	½
Am. Snuff pf	⅝	pf	1¼
Chi. & Alton pf	½	Missouri Pacific	½
Chi. & E. Ill.	½	N. Y. Dock	⅛
Chi. G. W. pf. A	½	Pacific Mail	1
Chi., M. & St. P.	½	Texas Pac. L. Tr.	½
Chi. Un. Tract. pf	⅝	U. S. R. & R.	1½
Con. Tobacco pf	½	Va.-Car. Chem.	½
Del. & Hudson	⅞	Wabash	½
General Chemical	1	W. & L. E. 2d pf	¾
Int. Power	½		

***

Net changes in bond quotations of ⅛ per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Balt. & O. conv. 4s	⅛	Moh., Omaha Div. 3½s	1
Mob., J. & K. C. 1st	⅛	Ev. & T. H. gen	1½
Stand. R. & T. 6s	⅛	St. J. & G. I. 1st	1½
U. S. R. & R. 6s	1¼	Third Av. 5s	⅛
Det. City Gas 5s	⅛		

MARKET MOVEMENT.

There is little to be said of yesterday's stock market except that price movements were altogether irregular. Some stocks were strong, some were weak, and some, because neglected, practically were neither weak nor strong. The advances that were scored were in specialties or in securities in which pools are operating. Louisville and Nashville, for instance, rose on the report that at the dividend meeting on Wednesday next the stock is to be placed upon a 6 per cent. dividend basis; Colorado Fuel and Sugar Trust were advanced as a demonstration against the short interest in those stocks; Northwest rose on buying, said to be for control; while the much-discussed preferred stock of Rutland Railroad, manipulative advance and subsequent downfall of which are still fresh in memory, rose 3 points on dealings in 400 shares.

On the other hand, stocks like St. Paul, Canadian Pacific, and Missouri Pacific, were inclined to heaviness, although at no time were they weak.

However, neither the advances nor the declines were of particular significance, the general market being almost wholly in the hands of professionals. Even these operators were not disposed to do much, which explains the fact that barely 287,000 shares of stock were traded in throughout the session.

The day was without influencing developments, one way or the other. Further evidence developed, however, that the reports of crop damage put out from the West on Monday were exaggerated greatly.

It seems not improbable that the gold export movement will shortly be resumed. With new gold from the Klondike coming in now such a movement should not disturb.

SOME GENERAL ISSUES.

All of the so-called Gates stocks, in which are included Colorado Fuel, Chicago and Northwest, and St. Louis and San Francisco, were strong. There is a very large short interest in Colorado Fuel, and it is said that a determined effort is to be made to force that interest to cover. In Northwest the buying is probably more for the account of the Moores and H. C. Frick than for the Gates crowd. The St. Louis interests associated with Mr. Gates have been accumulating steadily St. Louis and San Francisco shares for some months.

The stocks of the soft coal roads were in demand, Baltimore and Ohio especially. Singularly enough, Pennsylvania was one of the heaviest of the group, failing to respond to the phenomenal showing of the company for the month of May. In that month the net earnings of the lines east of Pittsburg and Erie increased $834,900, and west they increased $150,800—a total of almost $1,000,000. The gain is said to be due to the larger soft coal business the system has been doing since the anthracite strike was started.

The shares of the Steel Trust and of the independent steel companies were strong throughout the day, but the advances were in no case significant. It was expected generally that the trust securities would have a substantial advance following the very gratifying exhibit made by the corporation for the quarter ended June 30, but apparently little public buying was induced by the statement. It is thought that this is due to the pending litigation involving the company and its affairs, and that if this be determined in favor of the company the stock will then be in better demand.

As an evidence of the limited supply of floating stock, it may be said that Norfolk and Western preferred rose 3½ points, Maryland Coal preferred 2½, and Pullman 1, on transfer in each case of 100 shares.

The buying of Amalgamated and Anaconda was by the same trade interests that have been conspicuous as purchasers of the stocks for some days past.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE.

For the first time in a number of weeks Louisville and Nashville stock showed decided activity and strength yesterday, selling up at one time more than 3 points and retaining the greater part of the gain at the close. Total dealings in the stock were 24,000 shares, which, considering the small supply of the issue outstanding, was large.

Several reasons for the advance were offered, but not one of them could be confirmed. One of these was that Mr. Morgan is about to exercise his option on the stock held by him and take it over at 150. One story, indeed, was that he had exercised the option—it has only a few weeks to run—but that was denied officially.

Another report had it that the security is to be placed on a 6 per cent. dividend basis. The meeting to act on the dividend has been called for Wednesday next.

THE ADVANCE IN SUGAR.

In the industrial list the feature of the market was Sugar Trust stock, which rose more than two points to the highest figure recorded in some weeks, though in the late trading half of the early gain was lost as the result of profit-taking sales.

In connection with the rise the Street heard the rather interesting story that the advance was intended primarily to "run

in a large short interest in the stock, including several prominent beet sugar men who, with others, thought that the failure of the Cuban reciprocity cause would seriously prejudice the cane sugar interests. How much there may be in this report cannot be said, of course, but in some parts of the Street it was regarded as not improbable.

Because of the present wide margin between raw and refined sugars, it is said that the profits of the trust at present are unusually large.

GOLD EXPORT TALK.

The strength of sterling exchange in this market yesterday, coincident with a sharp decline in the sterling rate at Paris, led to renewed talk of gold exports. Exchange authorities said that the rate would allow exports at this time at a profit, and some reports had it that exports had been actually decided upon. None, however, had been announced up to a late hour in the afternoon.

If gold should go out—and with London selling stocks and the second installment on the British loan due the latter part of next week, it is not improbable that it will—it is said that the money market should not be affected adversely. Gold is arriving now from the Klondike. The Sub-Treasury yesterday paid out $250,000 for Klondike gold deposited at Seattle and the Bank of British North America and the Canadian Bank of Commerce have each received this week checks for $250,000 Klondike gold, which were paid by the Sub-Treasury. They each have $250,000 more due to arrive this week, and both have been advised of further shipments now on the way to Seattle and San Francisco, aggregating together to about $2,000,000, making in all nearly $3,000,000.

IRON AND STEEL SITUATION.

Discussing the condition of the iron and metal trades, The Iron Age will say to-day:

So far as the immediate supply of pig iron is concerned, the situation is becoming more and more serious, and is affecting more particularly the foundry trade. The Schuylkill and Lehigh Valleys are crippled by the anthracite coal strike, and are not getting their supply of mountain cokes as fast as they ought to. In Virginia a number of stacks are idle, owing to the troubles in the Virginia and West Virginia coal fields, which are also causing cessation of work with the blast furnaces of the Ohio Valley. Some of the Tennessee furnaces are in trouble, too, and now comes the struggle over the renewal of the scale with the miners in the Birmingham district, which, according to recent dispatches from there, has already caused the banking of six blast furnaces in the district. The steel trade is not affected as to supply of raw material, except so far as it tells on the make of basic pig and low phosphorous iron.

This, of course, is a most unfortunate condition for the importers of foreign foundry pig iron, and we hear of considerable sales of Scotch, English, and German pig iron and some quite liberal offerings as to quantity. The very large amount of foreign material which has been contracted for has, however, crowded the freight carriers, and it is understood that the regular lines are filled up to September, which, of course, interferes with that prompt delivery which is the essence of the transaction.

Chicago continues to report heavy sales of pig iron for the first half of 1903, one consumer being credited with having taken 30,000 tons. However, there is a growing disposition among furnace interests to discourage booking for 1903 until the situation is more clearly defined. The Southern railroads have warned the producers that while they do not protest them the freight rates up to Jan. 1 they will be unable to do so after that date. The result is that buyers of 1903 pig iron must assume the risk of an advance in freights.

In the steel trade sales of foreign material continue to be made in moderate lots, including billets and steel bars.

From Chicago further sales of steel rails for 1903 delivery are reported, and it is figured out that thus far there have been placed in that territory about 425,000 tons. The Eastern mills have not booked nearly as much, but have taken some good orders. The Pennsylvania Company has not yet ordered its requirements beyond one parcel of about 20,000 tons booked some time since. It is generally admitted that considerable tonnage must be carried over into next year because the mills will be unable to roll it. Estimates of the quantity are obviously subject to many contingencies. The guesses run from 350,000 to 400,000 tons.

The policy pursued by both railroads and manufacturers, as to rails, of booking early, at prices now prevailing, for 1903 deliveries, is followed also in the case of bridge material, and it is understood that a large tonnage has already been secured. The business in structural shapes goes on at a heavy rate, and there is a very large volume in sight. Deliveries continue exceedingly unsatisfactory, and imported material is stepped up at prices far above the official level.

The closing of large contracts for ships on the lakes will bring into the market some additional large orders for plates and shapes. We have not heard that they have been already placed.

FAILURES FOR SIX MONTHS.

Discussing the failures for the first half of the present year, some facts and figures relating to which were published yesterday, Bradstreet's has this of interest to say in addition:

Failure returns, whether for the past month, the quarter, or the half year, are in a high degree favorable. Only once in nine years have the June failures been fewer in number than last month, and the same remark is true of the quarter's returns, while only twice since 1888, in 1900 and 1899, were there fewer failures for the half year than there were in the six months ending June 30. It might be added that the full calendar period—that is, the June returns are to the actual full thirty days of June—the quarter's returns are for the three months ending with June, and the like is true of the six months' or half yearly returns. Following will be found statistics of business failures in the United States in the first half of each calendar year from 1879 to 1902, inclusive:

	Number Failures.	Estimated Liabilities.	Total Assets.	Per Cent. Assets to Liabilities.
1902	5,292	$27,018,882	$20,927,688	47.4
1901	5,365	32,435,338	16,128,362	49.0
1900	4,880	27,475,514	10,004,208	45.7
1899	5,127	22,804,187	10,384,253	45.5
1898	7,642	26,366,918	12,120,341	50.0
1897	7,024	53,011,782	28,656,295	57.0
1896	7,002	99,165,936	56,610,167	57.0
1895	6,597	44,153,614	24,737,481	55.9
1894	5,628	46,170,822	22,555,339	49.0
1893	6,259	105,371,813	170,860,222	61.0
1892	5,351	28,955,109	56,535,521	51.0
1891	6,937	48,206,886	26,370,282	55.0
1890	5,466	30,625,116	62,867,562	48.0
1889	5,218	28,811,911	56,304,225	49.0
1888	5,754	34,834,746	64,987,622	53.0
1887	5,072	25,933,108	52,278,829	48.0
1886	5,401	25,509,317	53,241,932	48.0
1885	6,196	32,955,465	68,570,965	48.0
1884	5,444	30,736,978	124,104,357	56.0
1883	5,296	29,887,202	73,584,205	54.0
1882	5,629	27,329,765	52,383,289	55.0
1881	5,256	19,785,527	39,533,705	50.0
1880	2,399	14,727,905	31,837,363	46.0
1879	3,810	29,600,478	60,508,756	49.0

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Müller & Son sold these securities at auction yesterday at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway:

20 shares Home Insurance Company, ex dividend, $160 each, 22½.

100 shares Brooklyn Trust Company, $100 each, 440¼.

50 shares Title Insurance Company, $100 each, 161.

10 shares Union Trust Company, $100 each, 1,400.

$500 Crescent Athletic Club second mortgage 5 per cent bonds, 90.

$2,000 Excelsior Club, Brooklyn, second mortgage 5 per cent bonds, 20.

$1,000 Hamilton Club, Brooklyn, second mortgage 5 per cent bonds, 100½.

100 shares American Express Company, $100 each, 226.

400 shares Brooklyn City Railroad Company, $10 each, 250½.

5 shares Brooklyn Trust Company, $100 each, 445.

10 shares Consolidated Gas Company, $100 each, 222½.

80 shares Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, $25 each, 1,495½.

2 shares Long Island Loan and Trust Company, $100 each, 320½.

20 shares Nassau Fire Insurance Company of Brooklyn, $50 each, 181.

50 shares New York Ladies' Guide and Visitors' Bureau, $5 each, $3 lot.

4 shares Pullman Company, $100 each, 234½.

50 shares Royal Baking Powder Company preferred, $100 each, 105¾.

2 shares Standard Oil Company, $100 each, 662½.

$15,000 New York and Boston Railroad Company first mortgage 4 per cent. bonds, due 1939, $10 lot.

20 shares Van Norden Trust Comoany, $100 each, 238½.

50 shares Mechanics' National Bank, $25 each, 295.

13 shares Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, $25 each, 1,525½.

5 shares United States Trust Company, $100 each, 1,750½.

10 shares Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company (new stock,) $100 each, 256.

40 shares Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, $25 each, 1,512½.

2 shares Western Anthracite Coal and Coke Company pref., $100 each, 20½.

10 shares Northern National Bank, $100 each, 175.

$5,000 International Kaolin Company ten-year 5 per cent. gold debenture bonds, due 1911, coupons March and September, 1901 coupons on, $1,000.

4 shares Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company, $100 each, 90.

25 shares Gallatin National Bank, $50 each, 433½.

100 shares Bowling Green Trust Company, $100 each, 217.

100 shares American Express Company, $100 each, 232.

100 shares Pullman Company, $100 each, 240.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

President Callaway of the American Locomotive Company quoted as saying that orders have been received in the past few weeks for 183 engines.

Dispatches from Jamaica, W. I., stating that the Elder-Dempster, the Fyfe, and the United Fruit Company line will consolidate to handle the fruit business from the island.

Control of the Rochester and Sodus Bay Railway assumed by the Rochester Railway Company.

According to Southern dispatches, a new mining plant, with 500 coke ovens, will shortly be opened in Dickinson County, Va.

Baltimore Warehouse Company, capital $350,000, purchased by the First National Bank of Baltimore.

Revenue collections for the fiscal year the heaviest in the history of the Peoria office, the total figures being $31,286,023, an increase of $1,000,000 over the previous year.

Incorporation in South Dakota of the Montana Smelting and Refining Company, with a capital of $3,000,000.

Norfolk Banking and Trust Company chartered at Norfolk, Va., with $500,000 capital.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 4@7 per cent., closing at 6 per cent.; majority of the day's loans at 4 per cent..

Time money, 4¼@4½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days and 4½ per cent. for four months, and 4½@4¾ per cent. for five and six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 4½@4¾ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4½ @5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $365,155,900; balances, $24,943,457; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,194,370.

Money on call in London, 2@2½ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 2 7-16 per cent. for short and 2 7-16@2½ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was strong. Posted rates were $4.86 for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand. Rates for actual business were: Sixty days, $4.85¼@$4.85¾; demand, $4.87⅛; cables, $4.88⅛@$4.88½; commercial bills, $4.84½@$4.85¼.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.17½ less 1-16@5.18⅛ and 5.15⅝@ 5.15⅞ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 95 and 95⅜; guilders, 40 and 40 3-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—10c discount. Boston—12½ @5c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank $1 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1/8c premium. Savannah—Buying, 75c discount for $1,000; selling, 75c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 15c; telegraphic, 17½c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 3.—In its City article to-day The Times says that the market yesterday repaid four-fifths of the large sum due to the Bank of England, and at the close money was offered freely. On the basis of 2½ per cent. six months' offers of American bills were made from New York, but were not accepted freely.

As has been the case at the end of previous quarters, hope is expressed that money will now be cheap, but it has not really been dear for a long time, and, says The Times, it is unreasonable to expect a material reduction in its value as long as the instalments on the last consols issue must be paid monthly. "Ease" is not likely until Oct. 5, when the last instalment is due.

The Stock Exchange yesterday was extremely quiet, and the apathy caused a certain amount of realization by professional operators, especially in home rails and South Africans.

American rails were firm throughout, though there was no increase in activity except in United States Steel. The purchases of this stock were mainly for Wall Street account.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, July 2.—The demand for money increased to-day, in connection with the consols settlement. The supply was fairly plentiful. Considerable repayments to the Bank of England are due. Discounts were easier.

Business on the Stock Exchange opened with a better tone, but transactions were few. Consols, home rails, and Canadians were neglected. Americans were idle, irregular, and mostly about parity. They improved somewhat during the day, and closed firm. Chinese were dull. Argentines and Brazilians hardened. Kaffirs were inclined to relapse, and were largely dominated by the position in Paris.

Closing prices: Consols for money, 96⅛; consols for account, 96⅛; Anaconda, 5⅜; Atchison, 83⅞; Atchison preferred, 103½; Baltimore and Ohio, 109; Canadian Pacific, 138⅝; Chesapeake and Ohio, 48¼; Chicago Great Western, 30½; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 179; Denver and Rio Grande, 43¼; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 95¼; Erie, 37½; Erie first preferred, 69⅜; Erie second preferred, 54; Illinois Central, 164½; Louisville and Nashville, 142; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 27⅜; Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred, 60; New York Central, 160; Norfolk and Western, 58; Norfolk and Western preferred, 93; Ontario and Western, 33½; Pennsylvania, 77½; Reading, 34; Reading first preferred, 43¼; Reading second preferred, 35⅜; Southern Railway, 37⅞; Southern Railway preferred, 98¼; Southern Pacific, 65¾; Union Pacific, 107⅜; Union Pacific preferred, 91; United States Steel, 39; United States Steel preferred, 91⅝; Wabash, 31½; Wabash preferred, 47½; Spanish 4s, 80⅝; De Beers deferred, 22⅜; Rand Mines, 12¼.

Bar silver steady at 24 3-16d per ounce. Money, 2@2½ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2 7-16@2½ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 2 7-16@2½ per cent.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £7,000.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 129.60; Madrid, 36.32; Lisbon, 25.50; Rome, 1.32.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, July 2.—Business on the Bourse to-day opened quiet, with prices firm, but rentes and French rails soon sagged, being weighted by offerings, and the whole list yielded. Later operators were practically idle, but toward the close there was a rally. Rentes and most of the foreign securities closed steady. Tractions and tramways were generally weak, Thomson-Houstons and Southern Tramways suffering most. Rio Tintos at first were weak, but improved on professional purchases. Kafirs closed heavy.

The private rate of discount was 2 9-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 101f 72½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 15c for checks.

Spanish 4s, 81.92.

BERLIN, July 2.—Business had a hesitating tendency on the Boerse to-day, though prices were firm in expectation of developments in London and New York. Banks were harder. Mines had a better tone. Transvaals were considerably higher. Exchange on London, 20 marks 46½ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, (for settlement,) 2¾ per cent.; three months' bills, 1⅞ per cent.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was last quoted in London at 24 3-16d per ounce, and in New York at 52¼c per ounce. Mexican dollars at 42¼@ 43½c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 200 shares of Consolidated California and Virginia sold at 1.30, 400 Isabella at .26, 300 Mollie Gibson at .13½, 100 Portland at 1.75, 200 Potosi at .24, and 100 Sierra Nevada at .28.

NEW ORLEANS RAILWAY'S STOCK $40,000,000.

TRENTON, N. J., July 2.—The New Orleans Railway Company has filed a certificate with the Secretary of State, increasing its capital stock from $5,000,000 to $40,000,000. The company was incorporated in January of this year for the purpose of constructing and operating railways by electric and other motive power. The capital stock is to be divided into $10,000,000 preferred stock, with 4 per cent. cumulative dividends, and $30,000,000 common stock. The consenting stockholders include the names of Charles S. Fairchild, E. Clarence Jones, and J. Ledie Hees, who jointly own 49,996 shares of the stock of the company. Henry H. Pearson, Jr., is President and Theodore F. Lozier is Secretary.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL—

	1902.	1901.	1900.
Mileage	982	982	982
4th week June...	$167,000	$153,755	$155,780
Month	537,000	496,380	500,888
Fiscal year	6,017,396	5,299,457	5,632,841

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT—

Gross earnings	1,156,344	1,075,576	1,086,840
Exp. and taxes..	730,152	715,161	658,098
Net earnings	426,192	360,415	428,742
Ratio op. exp....	63.1%	66.5%	60.5%
Gross, 11 mos.	11,624,417	10,920,174	10,646,588
Exp. and taxes..	8,220,062	7,237,894	7,335,346
Net, 11 mos.	3,404,355	3,682,280	3,311,242

PENNSYLVANIA reports for its Eastern lines directly operated for May—

Gross earnings	8,467,437	7,770,667	7,126,567
Op. expenses	5,607,070	4,942,170	4,722,070
Net earnings	3,663,397	2,828,497	2,404,497
Ratio op. exp.	66.4%	63.7%	66.3%
Gross, 5 mos.	40,881,674	37,026,574	33,628,476
Op. expenses	27,387,049	24,770,148	23,356,451
Net, 5 months	13,514,625	12,256,425	10,272,025

Lines west of Pittsburg and Erie, directly operated, show changes for May and the five months, as follows:

	May.	From Jan. 1, 1902.
Gross earnings	Inc. $668,300	Inc. $2,649,800
Op. expenses	Inc. 508,500	Inc. 2,038,400
Net earnings	Inc. 159,800	Inc. 611,400

Changes reported in the same period a year ago, over 1900 figures, were as follows:

	May.	From Jan. 1, 1901.
Gross earnings	Inc. $367,500	Inc. 222,200
Op. expenses	Dec. 183,700	Dec. 411,100
Net earnings	Inc. 551,200	Inc. 633,300

NORTHERN CENTRAL for May—

	1902.	1901.	1900.
Gross earnings	710,183	679,963	661,965
Op. expenses	500,253	483,358	478,158
Net earnings	210,307	191,607	183,807
Gross, 5 months.	3,480,892	3,283,492	3,147,892
Op. expenses	2,470,323	2,427,923	2,326,923
Net, 5 months	1,010,569	855,569	820,969

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON & BALTIMORE for May—

Gross earnings	1,085,658	1,020,258	995,158
Op. expenses	791,171	784,871	661,271
Net earnings	294,487	244,387	333,887
Ratio op. exp.	72.9%	76.3%	66.5%
Gross, 5 months.	4,810,204	4,663,904	.....
Op. expenses	3,394,169	3,440,169	.....
Net, 5 months	1,416,125	1,258,825	.....

WEST JERSEY & SEASHORE for May—

Gross earnings	298,150	272,350	257,550
Op. expenses	217,033	205,133	190,133
Net earnings	81,117	67,217	67,417
Gross, 5 months	1,627,528	1,563,628	1,074,828
Op. expenses	1,016,651	946,251	890,951
Net, 5 months	210,877	217,377	183,877

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 2.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Wednesday.	Tuesday.
Alta	.05	.06
Alpha Con	.03	.02
Andes	.05	.05
Belcher	.11	.11
Best & Belcher	.24	.23
Bullion	.02	.02
Caledonia	.86	.86
Challenge Con	.13	.13
Coollar	.08	.08
Confidence	.50	.50
Con. Cal. & Va	1.35	1.30
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.02	.02
Gould & Curry	.05	.05
Hale & Norcross	.36	.36
Julia	.04	.04
Justice	.07	.07
Kentucky Con	.01	.01
Lady Washington Con	.04	.04
Mexican	.49	.47
Occidental Con	.15	.12
Ophir	1.30	1.25
Overman	.26	.26
Potosi	.21	.21
Savage	.07	.07
Sag Belcher	.03	.03
Sierra Nevada	.25	.25
Syndicate	.06	.07
St. Louis	.06	.06
Union Con	.20	.20
Utah Con	.06	.06
Yellow Jacket	.15	.13
Silver bars	52½	52¼
Mexican dollars	44@44½	44@44½
Drafts, sight	.15	.15
Telegraph	.17½	.17½

The Mining Stock Exchange adjourned this afternoon until Monday, July 7.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., July 2.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday as follows:

	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	7	10	7	9
Alamo	3¼	3½	3¼	3½
American Con	1⅞	2¼	1⅞	2⅜
Anaconda	15	18	15	18
Battle Mountain	10	13	10	13
Blue Bell	5	7½	5	7½
C., K. & N	5¼	5½	5⅛	5½
C. C. Con	6	6⅞	6	6⅞
Coriolanus	2⅝	3	2½	3⅛
C., C. & M	2½	2¾	2½	2¾
Columbine Victor	5	8	5	6½
Dante	2¾	3⅛	2½	3¼
Doctor Jackpot	10⅜	10⅝	10⅛	10⅜
Elkton	55½	56¾	55½	57
El Paso	51¼	51½	51⅜	51⅝
Fanny Rawlings	5½	7	5½	7
Findlsy	7½	8¼	7⅝	8
Gold Dollar Con	3⅞	4	3⅞	4
Golden Cycle	59¾	60½	59	60
Golden Fleece	10	18	10	18
Gold Sovereign	2½	3	2½	3
Gould	3	7½	3	7½
Gould Exploration	4	4¾	4	4¾
Gould Bond	2¼	2½	2¼	2½
Isabella	27	27½	27½	27⅝
Independence	0⅞	10½	9½	11
Keyetone	2½	3¼	3	3¼
Little Bell	50	65	50	65
Livingston	5⅜	5¼	5½	6
Little Puck	5¼	5⅝	5⅝	6
Little Bessis	3⅜	4	3½	4
Mollie Gibson	13⅜	13½	13¼	13⅝
Mary Cashen	3	4½	3	4½
Moon Anchor	8	15	10	15
New Haven	3	3¼	2⅞	3¼
Old Gold	1	1⅛	1	1⅛
Pharmacist	3½	3¾	3⅝	3⅞
Pinnacle	5½	6	5½	6
Pointer	1½	2	1½	1⅞
Portland	178	185	178	188
Rose Maud	1¾	2	1¾	2
Rose Nicol	2⅝	3	2⅝	3
Sunset Eclipse	3	3¼	3	3¾
Vindicator	91	95	93	100
Work	5	5¼	5¼	5½

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
4,800	Amal. Copper	63⅝	64½	63⅝	64¼
10	Am. Car & Fdy	32¼	32½	32¼	32½
50	Am. C. & F. pf	91½	91½	91½	91½
00	Am. Gr. Twine	56¾	57	56¾	57
250	American Ice	12⅝	12⅝	12	12¼
60	Am. Ice pf	42½	42½	41⅜	41⅜
60	Amer. Linseed	22¾	22¾	22⅞	22⅝
20	Am. Smelting	46¼	46¼	46¼	46¼
22,700	Am. Sugar	129⅛	130½	128½	129¾
1,640	A., T. & S. F.	82⅛	82¼	81½	82¼
20	A., T. & S.F. pf	93½	93½	93½	93½
130	Balt. & Ohio	107	107⅜	107	107⅜
3,410	Brook. Rap. Tr.	67⅞	68⅜	67⅝	67⅝
200	Can. Pacific	134⅞	135¼	133¾	134¾
200	Ches. & Ohio	47¼	47¼	47¼	47¼
130	Chi. Gt. West	30	30	30	30
4,480	C., M. & St. P.	173	176¼	174⅜	174½
140	C. & N. W.	176¼	176¼	176⅛	176⅛
1,150	Col. Fuel & I.	91½	94¼	91½	93⅜
20	Col. Southern	30½	30½	30¼	30½
40	Col. & H. Coal	17	17	17	17
80	Erie	36¾	36⅞	36⅝	36⅝
20	Int. Paper	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼
1,470	Lou. & Nash.	130½	141	130¼	140⅝
2,460	Manhattan	132⅜	132⅞	132	132
20	Met. Street	149	149	149	149
50	Mex. Central	20	20	20	20
80	Mo., K. & Tex.	27½	27¾	27	27
10	Mo., K. & T. pf.	59¼	59¼	59¼	59¼
8,730	Mo. Pacific	109½	109½	108⅝	108⅝
60	Pennsylvania	151¾	152	151¾	152
3,350	Reading	66¼	66⅝	66¼	66⅜
140	Reading 2d pf	70	70¼	70	70⅛
410	Rep. Steel	17¼	17¼	17	17
3,400	Southern Pac	64⅜	64⅝	64¼	64½
2,840	Southern Ry	36⅞	37¼	36⅞	37⅛
140	Tenn. Coal & I.	62⅝	62¾	62½	62⅝
1,200	Texas Pacific	44⅜	44½	44	44
3,010	Union Pacific	104⅜	105¼	104⅜	104¾
140	U. S. Leather	12¾	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞
6,750	U. S. Steel	37⅞	38½	37⅞	38½
700	U. S. Steel pf.	89⅝	89¾	89¼	89⅝
590	Wabash	30⅝	30½	30⅜	30⅝
50	Wabash pf	46¼	46½	46	46
140	West. Union	87⅞	87⅞	87⅝	87⅞
20	Wis. Central	27	27	27	27

75,380.

Bonds.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$5,000	Wabash deb. B.	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 2.—The sharp advance in Nashville Railway 5s certificates was the feature of the day. Three days ago they were selling at 63, to-day they reached 67. The company's earnings showed a striking increase. This means much to the company, particularly since the past handicapping influence of public hostility at Nashville has been replaced by cordiality and a reciprocity of good feeling. The Street expects to see the bonds cross 80. Light and Power 4½s were also higher, due to stronger financial position of the bonds under the Susquehanna deal. The demand is good, which in time may carry the bonds to par. Money on call was at 4½ per cent. Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 2,655 shares of stock and $181,200 worth of bonds, were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
102	Seaboard Ry. common	25½	25	25½
130	Atlantic C. L. of Conn.	289	288	289
385	Consolidated Gas	63	63	63
63	Canton Company	104½	102½	102½
100	G. B. & Brewing Co.	17¾	17¾	17¾
1,855	United Rys. & El. com.	16	16	16
2,000	Seaboard Ry. 10-yr. 5s.	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
2,000	Seaboard Ry. 4s	85¾	85¾	85¾
1,000	Ga. & Ala. Consols 5s.	113	113	113
3,000	Ga. South. & Fla. 5s.	113⅜	113¾	113¾
16,000	United Rys. & El. inc.	69¾	69¼	69¾
6,000	United Rys. & Elec. 4s.	96¾	96¼	96¾
2,000	Charlsston Con. El. 5s.	94	94	94
18,000	Anacostia & P. Ry. 5s.	100¼	100	100¼
2,000	Lexington St. Ry. 5s.	103½	103½	103½
1,000	Norfolk Ry. 5s	113	113	113
5,000	Cotton Duck 5s.	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜
7,000	Cotton Duck incomes.	47⅜	46⅞	46⅞
24,000	United E. L. & P. 4½s.	88	88	88
1,000	Ga., Car. & Nor. 5s.	112¼	112¼	112¼
35,000	Nashville Ry. 5s, cfts.	67	66	67
1,000	Consolidated Gas 5s.	114½	114½	114½
1,000	Consolidated Gas 6s.	112	112	112
4,000	C. & G. 1st.	119	119	119
200	City 3½s, c.	110	110	110

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 2.—Money rates continue firm, with a better demand. Clearing House rate, 4 and 4½ per cent.; New York funds, 12½, 10, and 5 cents discount; call loans, 3½ to 4½ per cent.; time money, 4 to 5 per cent. Clearing House exchanges, $89,340,763; balances, $2,573,500. The stock market was better in tone to-day, with Oil and Gas issues the features. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
102	Atchison	82½	82	82½
15	Atchison pf.	98¾	98⅝	98⅝
6	Boston & Albany	280	280	280
2	Bos., C. & Mon. Class A	199¾	199¾	199¾
221	Boston & Maine	202¼	201	201
10	C. J. R. & S. Y.	163¾	163¾	163¾
35	Fitchburg pf.	144	144	144
236	Massachusetts Electric	42¾	42¼	42¾
9	Massachusetts Elec. pf.	97½	97½	97½
10	Mexican Central	29¼	29¼	29¼
44	N. Y., N. H. & H.	231½	231	231½
8	Old Colony	209¼	209¼	209¼
110	Portland pf.	77	75⅞	77
100	St. L. Southwestern pf.	67⅝	66¾	67⅝
10	Union Pacific pf.	88¾	88¾	88¾
2	West End	95	95	95

TELEPHONES.

1,243	Am. Tel. & Tel. ex rts.	164	163¾	163¾
6,185	Am. Tel. & Tel. rights.	15	14⅞	15
100	Mexican		2½	2⅝
10	New England, ex rights.	141½	139½	141½
905	New England rights	1⅞	1½	1⅞
175	Western	30¼	30¼	30⅜
79	Western pf.	102½	102	102

MISCELLANEOUS.

5	Am. Pneumatic Service.	5¼	5¼	5¼
6,474	Am. Sugar	130⅝	128½	129⅝
30	Am. Sugar pf.	120	119½	120
210	Am. Woolen pf., ex div.	76	74½	75
100	Dom. Iron & Steel	52½	52½	52¼
25	Int. Buttonhole	3	3	3
10	Mergenthaler	183	183	183
10	N. E. Cotton Yarn pf.	89¾	89¾	89¾
330	N. E. Gas & Coke	3¾	3½	3¼
7	Pullman	237½	237½	237½
464	Swift Pack. & Prov.	130½	128	130⅜
25	Seattle Elec. pf.	106	106	106
20	Terre Haute Elec.	50	50	50
215	United Fruit	112½	112	112
100	United Shoe Matchine.	54	53	54
100	United Shoe Mach. pf.	31¼	31⅛	31⅛
3	U. S. Rubber pf.	52	52	52
1,470	U. S. Steel	38⅝	38¾	38¾
90	U. S. Steel pf.	97¾	97¾	97¾
5	Western Union	87¾	87¾	87¾
2	Westinghouse	102	102	102

MINING.

50	Adventure	23¾	23¾	23¾
100	Allouez	2½	2½	2½
602	Amalgamated	64½	63½	64¼
35	Arcadian	4¼	4¼	4¼
20	Atlantic	23½	23½	23½
100	Bingham	32½	32½	32½
10	Calumet & Hecla	570	570	570
68	Centennial	18	17⅞	18
1,200	Cons. Mercur	2 1-16	2	2 1-16
425	Copper Range Consol.	54⅛	54	54½
100	Daly

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Continued from Page 11.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

U S of Mex 5s		Hock Val 1st 4½s	
5,000	98¼	1,000	108
Adams Express 4s		Inter Paper 6s	
1,000	105½	7,000	108⅝
Am Cotton Oil 4½s		Kan City South 3s	
1,000	100⅝	12,000	72¼
Am Hide & L 6s		Louisville & Nashv	
1,000	98	unified 4s	
Am Spirits M 6s		4,000	101⅞
6,000	91	4,000	101⅝
Atch, Top & Santa		Manhattan con 4s	
Fe gen 4s		8,000	104½
2,000	102⅝	4,000	104¼
1,000	102⅝	Mex Cent con 4s	
34,000	102⅝	7,000	82½
5,000	103¼	Mex Cent 1st inc	
6,000	103¼	20,000	32½
500	103½	47,000	32⅝
3,000	103⅝	5,000	32½
Adjustment 4s		Mex Cent 2d inc	
12,000	94⅞	10,000	22½
Stamped		Mex Cent 4½s	
5,000	92	4,000	98¼
Balt & Obid prior		Milw Gas L 4s	
lien 5½s		4,000	95½
4,000	95⅝	Mil, L S & W 1st	
9,000	95½	1,000	133⅞
Minn & St L 1st &		Mo, K & T 1st 4s	
refunding 4s		15,000	105¼
10,000	103	2,000	100
Colo Ind 4s		Mo, K & T 2d 4s	
2,000	108½	9,000	85½
P, L E & W V 4s		9,000	85¾
15,000	98	Mo, K & T, St L	
2,000	97¾	Div 4s	
23,000	98	17,000	86½
S'w'n Div 3½s		15,000	86
1,000	90½	10,000	86¼
B'klyn Un Gas 5s		15,000	86⅝
5,000	117⅞	10,000	86½
Cent of Ga con 5s		15,000	86⅝
10,000	109¼	10,000	86⅞
Cent of Ga 1st inc		5,000	87⅛
10,000	82	Mo Pac 1st col 5s	
10,000	82½	6,000	108
2,000	82⅝	Moh, J & Kan City	
Cent of N J gen 5s		1st 5s	
2,000	136¾	10,000	101
Cent Pac gtd 4s		Nat R R of Mex	
15,000	102⅝	1st con 4s	
Ches & O gen 4½s		5,000	79
3,000	108½	Nat Starch 5s	
10,000	108½	4,000	106
48,000	108⅝	N Y Cent & Hud	
Chi & Alton R R 5s		River 1st 7s	
8,000	55	1,000	101⅝
Chi, Bur & Q deb 5s		N Y Gas, El L, H	
2,000	108¼	& P purchase	
Chi, Bur & Q 4s,		money 4s	
joint bonds		10,000	97½
50,000	95¼	10,000	97⅝
27,000	95⅛	12,000	97⅜
10,000	95⅜	N Y Dock Co 4s	
1,000	95	5,000	96⅜
12,000	95⅛	5,000	96¾
50,000	95⅞	Norf & W con 4s	
1,000	95¼	2,000	101⅞
3,000	95⅜	Norf & W, Pocah,	
2,000	95	C & C 4s	
20,000	95¼	15,000	93
53,000	95⅛	North Pac 4s	
69,000	95⅜	500	104½
5,000	95	5,000	104⅝
23,000	95½	500	104½
5,000	95	1,500	104¼
Chi & E ill gen 5s		30,000	104¾
40,000	124¾	North Pac gen 8s	
5,000	124¾	4,000	74⅞
25,000	124¼	22,000	74¾
Chi Gas L & C 1st		25,000	74⅝
5s		Ore R & N con 4s	
2,000	103½	4,000	103¼
Chi, Ind & Lo re-		Ore Sh L 1st con 5s	
funding 6s		1,000	117
1,000	129½	4,000	116½
Chi, M & St Paul		5,000	117
Term 5s		Penn R R warrants	
6,000	112⅝	for new conv	
Chi & N'w'n con		3½% 50% paid	
7s		70,000	10¼
1,000	136½	250,000	10⅜
Chi, R I & P gen 4s		Peoria & E 1st 4s	
5,000	110¼	1,000	100
Chi, R I & P col		Reading gen 4s	
4s Series C		2,000	99
20,000	100⅝	25,000	98⅝
Series M		Reading, Jere Cent	
15,000	99⅝	col 4s	
C, St L & Pitt 1st		2,000	96½
6,000	123	Rio Gr West 1st	
Col F & I conv 5s		5,000	100½
10,000	101½	R, W & O con 5s	
15,000	101⅜	20,000	123½
5,000	101⅞	St J & G I 1st 4s	
75,000	101⅛	7,000	96
10,000	101⅜	St L, I M & South	
110,000	101⅝	unif & ref 4s	
75,000	101⅞	4,000	93¼
3,000	102	10,000	93
30,000	101⅞	St L S'w'n 1st	
7,000	102	2,000	99⅝
20,000	102¼	18,000	99¾
10,000	102¼	6,000	99⅞
40,000	102	Seaboard A L Ry	
25,000	102¼	gold 4s	
20,000	102⅜	1,000	85¾
20,000	102¼	South Pac 4½s	
50,000	102	3,000	99⅝
Col Mid 1st 4s		South Pac 4s	
3,000	83½	5,000	92¾
5,000	83⅝	1,000	92½
Col & South 1st 4s		9,000	92⅜
10,000	96⅝	1,000	92⅝
5,000	97	8,000	92¾
Consol Tobacco 4s		7,000	92⅞
54,000	67½	Southern Ry 1st 5s	
10,000	67¼	1,000	121¼
5,000	67⅝	16,000	121½
4,000	67⅝	Stand R & T 6s	
134,000	67¼	1,000	68
10,000	67⅝	4,000	68½
4,000	67⅜	5,000	69
3,000	67⅝	Third Av 1st 5s	
5,000	67½	1,000	124
20,000	67⅝	Third Av con 4s	
Consumers' Gas of		1,000	90⅝
Chi 1st 5s		Tol & O C 1st 5s	
4,000	108½	2,000	112½
Denver & Rio Gr		Tol, St L & West	
con 4s		prior lien 3½s	
9,000	101¾	5,000	90½
Denver & S'w'n		Tol, St L & W 4s	
gen 5s		1,000	82¾
4,000	90¼	5,000	83¼
1,000	90½	Union Pac 1st 4s	
Det City Gas 5s		53,000	104½
4,000	97	8,000	104⅝
11,000	97½	Union Pac conv 4s	
Det, Mac & Mar		100,000	107½
land grant 3½s		85,000	107⅜
13,000	59	22,000	107½
Det South 4s		10,000	107⅝
8,000	86½	20,000	107⅞
East Tenn, V & G		U S Redu & R 6s	
con 1st 5s		2,000	87
2,000	121	5,000	87½
Erie 1st con 4s		Wabash 1st 5s	
6,000	99	4,000	119⅞
10,000	99	Wabash 2d 5s	
5,000	99⅛	2,000	112½
2,000	99	Wabash deb B	
Erie 1st gen 4s		45,000	76⅜
7,000	86¾	5,000	76⅞
6,000	87	Wah, Omaha Div	
Erie, Penn col tr 4s		3½s	
1,000	94⅞	10,000	88½
4,000	94⅝	West Shore 4s	
Evans & T H 1st		1,000	113½
con 6s		6,000	113⅞
1,000	122	4,000	114
Ft Worth & D C		2,000	113¾
1st		Registered	
1,000	113¼	5,000	113½
Green Bay & West		2,000	114
deb ctfs, B		Wis Cent gen 4s	
13,000	20½	14,000	91⅞
Lehigh Val of N Y			
gtd 4½s			
2,000	109¾		
Total sales	$2,079,000		

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$205,495,991
Gold	103,043,034
Silver	24,820,873
United States notes	10,508,328
Treasury notes of 1890	147,390
National bank notes	10,807,152
Total receipts this day	2,204,730
Total receipts this month	2,204,730
Total receipts this year	2,204,730
Total expenditures this day	5,025,000
Total expenditures this month	5,025,000
Total expenditures this year	5,025,000
Deposits in National banks	126,632,996

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$347,602,089
Silver dollars	454,135,000
Silver dollars of 1890	39,961
Silver bullion of 1890	29,960,039
Total	$831,737,089

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$347,602,089
Silver certificates outstanding	454,135,000
Treasury notes outstanding	30,000,000
Total	$831,737,089

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$62,072,034
Gold certificates	40,973,000
Silver coin and bullion	17,787,971
Silver certificates	1,031,902
United States notes	10,598,328
Other assets	25,868,055
Total in Treasury	$164,341,292
Deposits in National banks	126,632,996
Total	$290,974,288
Current liabilities	85,478,297
Available cash balance	$205,495,991

Stock Exchange Listings.

The following-named bonds and stocks have been added to the list of the Stock Exchange by the action of the Committee on Stock List:

Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Railway—$20,000 additional general mortgage 5 per cent. bonds of 1937, making the total to date $4,427,000.

Wabash Railroad—$500,000 additional debenture bonds, Series B, making the total to date $26,500,000.

National City Bank of New York—$15,000,000 additional capital stock, making the total $25,000,000.

TRUST COMPANY REPORTS.

Central Realty Bond and Trust Co.

The sixth semi-annual statement of the Central Realty Bond and Trust Company on June 30, is as follows:

RESOURCES.

Stocks and bonds	$2,645,602.37
Loans on collateral	3,655,054.06
Mortgages on real estate	3,013,642.50
Real estate	699,909.70
Revenue stamps	491.72
Accrued interest receivable	59,733.30
Cash on hand and in banks	1,762,114.97
Total	$11,837,448.82

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$1,000,000.00
Surplus	500,000.00
Undivided profits	1,522,238.85
Deposits	8,806,268.29
Accrued interest payable	8,941.68
Total	$11,837,448.82

A dividend of 6 per cent., due July 1, has been charged to undivided profits, and was not included in the statement.

Standard Trust Company.

The Standard Trust Company reports its condition on June 30 as follows:

ASSETS.

New York City bonds	$1,058,442
Other bonds and stocks	1,719,186
Loans on collateral	9,434,299
Bills purchased	250,000
Other assets	96,688
Cash on hand	2,634,699
Interest accrued	68,025
Total	$15,311,319

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$1,000,000
Surplus and undivided profits	713,971
Deposits	13,597,348
Total	$15,311,319

The Trust Company of the Republic.

The Trust Company of the Republic, which has been doing business since March 31, reports its condition as of June 30 as follows:

ASSETS.

New York City bonds	$1,001,266
Stocks and bonds	22,500
Loans on collaterals	2,756,789
Bills purchased	100,350
Cash on hand and in bank	627,915
Interest accrued	6,123
Total	$4,514,943

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$1,000,000
Surplus	500,000
Undivided profits	95,828
Deposits	2,915,423
Interest due depositors	3,692
Total	$4,514,943

Atlantic Trust Company.

The Atlantic Trust Company reports its condition to the State Superintendent of Banks on June 30 as follows:

ASSETS.

Bonds and mortgages	$1,007,300
New York City bonds	925,840
Real estate	65,839
Stocks and bonds	720,763
Cash	1,151,182
Demand loans	1,415,000
Time loans	8,823,394
Bills discounted	146,035
Interest receivable	76,400
Total	$14,321,744

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$1,500,000
Surplus	1,050,121
Deposits	11,741,623
Total	$14,321,744

Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—DAVID ALLAN, Sr., plaintiff, against THEARON B. DEAN and others, defendants.

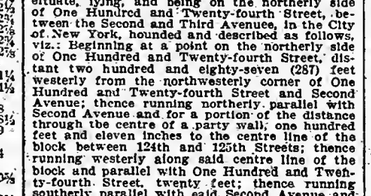
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosnre and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the thirtieth day of June, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the twenty-fourth day of July, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premisee directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being on the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, between the Second and Third Avenues, in the City of New York, hounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, distant two hundred and eighty-seven (287) feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street and Second Avenue; thence running northerly parallel with Second Avenue and for a portion of the distance through the centre of a party wall, one hundred feet and seven inches to the centre line of the block between 124th and 125th Streets; thence running westerly along said centre line of the block and parallel with One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, twenty feet; thence running southerly parallel with said Second Avenue and for a portion of the distance through the centre of a party wall, one hundred feet and eleven inches to the northerly side of One Hnndred and Twenty-fourth Street, and thence running easterly along said northerly side of said street twenty feet to the place of beginning; said premises being known as No. 227 East 124th St. Being the same premises conveyed to the said Thearon B. Dean by William Allan by deed dated July 15th, 1895.

Dated New York, July 2d, 1902.

LEMUEL SKIDMORE, Attorney for Plaintiff, 69 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above:



The approximate amonnt of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $1,957.02, with interest thereon from the 20th day of June, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to $186.42, with interest from July 1st, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $28.35 and interest.

Dated New York, July 2d, 1902.

JNO. S. WISE, Jr., Referee.

jy3-2aw3wM&Th&jy24

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT. COUNTY OF New York.—HENRY P. ANSORGE, plaintiff, against MARIA KIEFER, defendant.

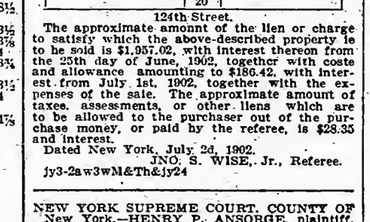
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 2d day of May, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 14th day of July, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land situate at Tremont, in the 24th Ward of the City of New York, being a part of the lands formerly of Ferdinand Proffen, deceased, with the buildings and improvements thereon, and which lot on a map made by Georgi & Haight, Surveyors, dated July 7th, 1885, is described and bounded as follows: Beginning on the westerly side of Fordham, or North Third, Avenue at a point one hundred and eight feet and 20-100 of a foot north of One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, formerly Mott Street, running thence westerly on a line nearly parallel with that street ninety-four feet; thence northerly, nearly parallel with Fordham Avenue, twenty-seven feet; thence easterly ninety-three feet and 2-100 of a foot to said avenue, and thence southerly along said avenue twenty-seven feet and 5-100 of a foot to the place of beginning, be the said several dimensions and distances more or less. Also all right, title, and interest in the adjoining street or avenue subject to public use as a highway, and also subject to a strip of land about one inch on the front of said premisee taken by the city authoritiee in straightening out Third Avenue.—Dated New York, June 10th, 1902.

FRANK M. TICHENOR, Referee.

SAMUEL J. COHEN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 280 Broadway, New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is two thousand one hundred and seventy-five dollars, with interest thereon from the 22d day of May, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to $157 27-100, with interest from May 23d, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and water rents and other liens which are to be allowed the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $361.81 and interest. The said premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage now a lien thereon, the principal of which is six thousand dollars, with interest thereon from the first day of January, 1902, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, payable half yearly.—Dated June 10th, 1902.

FRANK M. TICHENOR, Referee.

Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—JULES MAYER, against CHARLES W. KAY and JEANNETTE G. KAY, his wife.

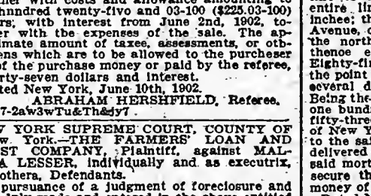
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 2d day of June, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 9th day of July, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Esq., auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Jerome Avenue two hundred feet north from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Jerome Avenue with the northerly side of James Street, running thence northerly along the said side of Jerome Avenue one hundred feet; thence running easterly and parallel with James Street one hundred and twenty-five (125) feet; thence running southerly and parallel with Jerome Avenue one hundred feet; thence running westerly and parallel with James Street one hundred and twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning, being Lot No. 29 as the same is laid out on the map of a portion of the farm of William H. Morris, situate at Morrisania, said map being dated November 13th, 1863, and filed in the Register's Office of Westchester County, in the year 1864.—Subject to the covenants and restrictions contained in Liber 695 of Conveyances, Page 162.—Dated New York, June 12th, 1902.

THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Referee.

PHILBIN, BEEKMAN & MENKEN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office address No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is three thousand nine hundred twenty-four and 45-100 ($3,924.45-100) dollars, with interest thereon from the 29th day of May, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to two hnndred twenty-five and 03-100 ($225.03-100) dollars, with interest from June 2nd, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is forty-seven dollars and interest.

Dated New York, June 10th, 1902.

ABRAHAM HERSHFIELD, Referee.

ju17-2aw3wTu&Th&jy7

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, Plaintiff, against MALVINA LESSER, individually and as executrix, and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 11th day of June, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 15th day of July, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

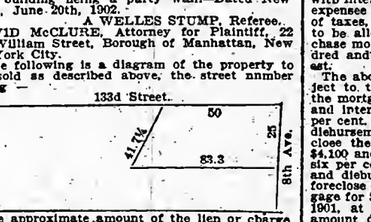
All that certain lot of land, with the building thereon erected, situate in the City of New York and bounded and containing as follows, to wit:

Beginning at the southwesterly corner of Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, running thence southerly along Eighth Avenue twenty-five feet; thence westerly parallel with One Hundred and Thirty-third Street eighty-three feet three inches; thence diagonally in a straight line forty-one feet seven and one-quarter inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-third Street at a point distant fifty feet westerly from the place of beginning, and thence easterly along One Hundred and Thirty-third Street fifty feet to the place of beginning. The southerly side wall of said building being a party wall.—Dated New York, June 20th, 1902.

A. WELLES STUMP, Referee.

DAVID McCLURE, Attorney for Plaintiff, 22 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street nnmber being —



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is fourteen thousand three hnndred and four and 75-100 dollars, with interest thereon from the ninth day of May, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to two hundred and ninety-six 90-100 dollars, with interest from June eleventh, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $474.07 and interest.—Dated New York, June 20th, 1902.

A. WELLES STUMP, Referee.

ju23-2aw3wM&F&jy15

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—EDWARD A. EVERIT, plaintiff, against JOSEPH FRANK and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosnre and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 11th day of June, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 9th day of July, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by John T. Boyd, auctioneer, the premisee directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land, with, the building and improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.:

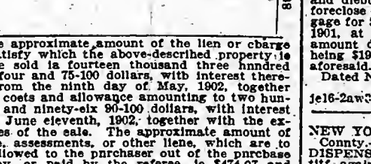
Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hnndred and Twenty-fourth Street, distant one hundred and fifty-five (155) feet and one-half (½) inches easterly from the southeasterly corner of said street and Third Avenue, and running thence southerly and parallel with said avenue one hundred (100) feet eleven (11) inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly and along said centre line of the block twenty-five (25) feet; thence northerly and again parallel with said avenue one hundred (100) feet eleven (11) inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-fonrth Street, and thence westerly and along said street twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Said premises lie within Section 6, Block 1,788, on the Land Map of the City of New York.—Dated New York, June 16th, 1902.

ALFRED F. SELIGSBERG, Referee.

GEO. W. PEARSALL, Attorney for Plaintiff, 49 Court Street, Brooklyn, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $21,174 79-100, with interest thereon from the 29th day of May, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to $417.05, with interest from June 13th, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $300, and interest.

Dated New York, June 24th, 1902.

PETER SCHMUCK, Referee.

jy17-2aw3wTu&Th&jy8

Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—THE WASHINGTON LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiff, against JOSEPH A. STOLL and others, defendants.

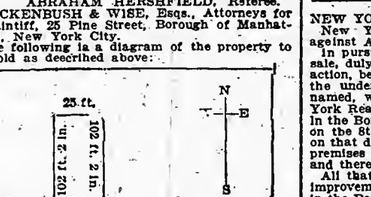
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the first day of November, 1901, and duly entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on that day, and of an order bearing date the 24th day of January, 1902, and duly entered in said Clerk's office on that day, I, the undersigned, the referee thereby appointed, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 8th day of July, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Samuel Goldsticker, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Seventy-fifth Street, distant one hundred and fifty feet easterly from the easterly side of Second Avenue; and running thence northerly, and parallel with Second Avenue one hundred and two feet two inchee to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line of the block twenty-five feet; thence southerly and again parallel with Second Avenue one hundred and two feet two inches to the northerly side of Seventy-fifth Street; and thence westerly along the northerly side of Seventy-fifth Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, June 10th, 1902.

ABRAHAM HERSHFIELD, Referee.

QUACKENBUSH & WISE, Esqs., Attorneys for Plaintiff, 25 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following ia a diagram of the property to be sold as described above:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is three thousand nine hundred twenty-four and 45-100 ($3,924.45-100) dollars, with interest thereon from the 29th day of May, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to two hnndred twenty-five and 03-100 ($225.03-100) dollars, with interest from June 2nd, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxee, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is forty-seven dollars and interest.

Dated New York, June 10th, 1902.

ABRAHAM HERSHFIELD, Referee.

ju17-2aw3wTu&Th&jy7

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, Plaintiff, against MALVINA LESSER, individually and as executrix, and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 11th day of June, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 15th day of July, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land, with the building thereon erected, situate in the City of New York and bounded and containing as follows, to wit:

Beginning at the southwesterly corner of Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, running thence southerly along Eighth Avenue twenty-five feet; thence westerly parallel with One Hundred and Thirty-third Street eighty-three feet three inches; thence diagonally in a straight line forty-one feet seven and one-quarter inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-third Street at a point distant fifty feet westerly from the place of beginning, and thence easterly along One Hundred and Thirty-third Street fifty feet to the place of beginning. The southerly side wall of said building being a party wall.—Dated New York, June 20th, 1902.

A. WELLES STUMP, Referee.

DAVID McCLURE, Attorney for Plaintiff, 22 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street nnmber being —

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is fourteen thousand three hnndred and four and 75-100 dollars, with interest thereon from the ninth day of May, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to two hundred and ninety-six 90-100 dollars, with interest from June eleventh, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $474.07 and interest.—Dated New York, June 20th, 1902.

A. WELLES STUMP, Referee.

ju23-2aw3wM&F&jy15

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—STANLEY NORTON, plaintiff, against ANNIE SIMON and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 9th day of June, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 8th day of July, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, bounded and described as follow: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Seventh Street with the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Seventh Street with the easterly side of Broadway (formerly the Boulevard); running thence easterly, along the northerly side of One Hundred and Seventh Street one hundred feet and eleven inch; thence northerly, at right angles to One Hundred and Seventh Street one hundred feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Seventh and One Hundred and Eighth Streets; thence westerly along said centre line of the block, twenty-five feet; thence southerly, at right angles to One Hundred and Seventh Street, twenty-five feet and two inches; thence westerly, parallel with One Hundred and Seventh Street, one hundred and three feet and three and a half inches to the easterly side of Broadway; and thence southerly, along the said easterly side of Broadway, eighty-one feet and one and three-quarter inches, more or less, to the corner, the point or place of beginning—Together with all gas and electric fixtures, ranges, heaters, elevators, pumps and machinery and connections of every description, whether or not the same or any of them are securely attached to the freehold or otherwise, the same having been declared by the defendant Joeeph A. Stoll to be real estate and covered by the lien of the mortgage made to the plaintiff by said defendant.

Dated New York, May 31st, 1902.

DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Referee.

FOSTER & THOMSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following ie a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold ie $200,226.79 and interest thereon from October 31st, 1901, together with costs and allowance amounting to $445.38 and interest thereon from November 1st, 1901, together with the expenses of sale, on account of which amount so due there has been paid $9,500.00. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates amounting to about $525.00.

Dated New York, May 31st, 1902.

DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Referee.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned to Wednesday, the 2d day of July, 1902, at the same place and hour.

Dated New York, June 25th, 1902.

DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Referee.

FOSTER & THOMSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby further adjourned to Wednesday, the 16th day of July, 1902, at the same hour and place.

Dated New York, July 2d, 1902.

DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Referee.

FOSTER & THOMSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—STANLEY NORTON, plaintiff, against ANNIE SIMON and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 9th day of June, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 8th day of July, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, bounded and described as follow: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Seventh Street with the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Seventh Street with the easterly side of Broadway (form

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—Thursday, July 3.

SUPREME COURT—Appellats Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

1—In re Schwarzschild.
2—Sargent vs. Press Pub. Co.
3—Isaacs vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
4—McCauley vs. same.
5—Bucasso vs. same.
6—Goldsmith vs. same.
7—Rayner vs. same.
8—In re E. 172d St.
9—East River Nat. Bk. vs. Smith.
10—In re Valentine Av.
11—Beck vs. Beck.
12—City of New York vs. Evans.
13—Handren vs. Lewis.
14—Green vs. Green.
15—J. H. Labares Co. vs. Crossman.
16—Blasks vs. Ute.
17—In re Zinn.
18—In re Watts St.
19—Glaser vs. Glaser.
20—Wynkoop vs. Razell.
21—Flattery vs. Press Pub. Co.
22—Knox vs. Lockwood.
23—McNamara vs. Willcox.
24—Chapman vs. Ropes.
25—Ligouri vs. Jacobson.
26—Reimers vs. Strauss Rubber & Tire Co.
27—Spruik vs. Clitcheon
28—Deering vs. City R. Estate Co.
29—Cranwell vs. Stewart.
30—Haaren vs. Schrader
31—Gurnee vs. Garnory.
32—Stern vs. Signell.
33—Hanna vs. Voorhis.
34—In re Briggs Av.
35—In re E. 187th St.
36—In re E. 157th St.
37—In re E. 158th St.
38—In re Lyman Place.
39—In re Marmion Av.
40—In re Crotona Park East.
41—In re Exterior Street
42—In re Davidson Av.
43—In re Arthur Av.
44—In re E. 171st St.
45—In re Ritter Place.
46—In re Rockwood St.
47—In re E. 173d St.
48—In re E. 233d St.
49—In re E. 186th St.
50—In re E. 178th St.
51—In re Andrews Av.
52—In re Westchester Av.
53—In re Rockwood St.
54—In re Morris St.
55—In re W. 144th St.
56—In re Spuyten Duyvil Park.
57—In re Harlem River Terrace.
58—In re Elsmere Place.
59—In re Ritner Place.
60—In re E. 168th St.
61—In re City Island Br.
62—Gleason vs. Lent.
63—Mesier vs. Redding.
64—Aspinwall ve. Aspinwall.
65—In re. Cohen.
66—Finnegan vs. Roberts.
67—Young vs. Young.
68—Finklestein vs. Huner.
69—Rosenberg vs. Stand. Import'n Co.
70—In re Randall Av.
71—Seaver vs. Northern Security, &c., Co.
72—Kramer vs. Kramer.
73—Aspinwall vs. Metzler.
74—Crawford vs. B'way Magazine Co.
75—Forster vs. Jagy.
76—Treisinger vs. Hamburg-Am. Packet Co.
77—Thompson vs. Thompson.
78—Lese vs. Miller.
79—Rigas vs. Livingston.
80—In re Richardson.
81—Jennison vs. Jennison.
82—McWhitter vs. Bowen.
83—Mumford vs. Consol. Tobacco Co.
84—Behlen vs. Behlen.
85—In re Engelmann.
86—Consol. Ry. Lighting, &c., Co. vs. Rice.
87—Benedict vs. Phyfe.
88—Ruskay vs. Daimler Motor Co.
89—Simon vs. Schroeder.
90—Stone Cleaning, &c., Union vs. Russell.
91—Bassett vs. Hennessy.
92—De Long vs. Meyer.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., and XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Held on ground floor in County Court House—Thomas, S.—Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.
Samuel L. Malcolm, Moses Einstein,
Catharine K. Bird, Patrick Muller.
Catharina Henneberger.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—McCarthy, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Trial Term Part 1V Room, Brownstone Building. (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on tba calendar before 10:30 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., and V.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Frederick A. O. Schwarz vs. Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Co., et al.—Michael Gleason. Morris Callender vs. George W. Steele et al.—Samuel Schumacher.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—Daniel F. Martin et al. vs. Patrick Egan—Walter J. Rosenstein.

CITY COURT—McCarthy, J.—Philomena M. Malion vs. Dora Scheer—Isaac F. Russell. Louis Frank vs. Nettie Levy—Chas A. Benton.

CITY COURT—Delehanty, J.—George C. Hutchinson et al., trustees, &c., vs. William Sheaf—Goodwin Brown.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Trnax, J.—Cusbing vs. Southworth—Joseph P. McDonough.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—McClernan vs. Guerineau—John M. Quinn. Goldsmith vs. Curry—Louis H. Habio. Lohr vs. Lohr—Charlee B. Page.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department. Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term. Adjourned.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Trials. Adjourned.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Motions—Gaynor, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

COUNTY COURT—Parts I. and II. Adjonrned.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Church, S.—Court opens at 10 A. M.
The estate of John Clifford.
The transfer tax in the estates of Nicola Hemenella, August Gencke, Jane Richardson, Margaret Bogart, Emma L. Jacobs, Mamie E. Vogt, Jane McKeaman, Charles S. Stephenson, John Otten, Jessie F. Baker, Margaret Burt, Thomas Walsh, Helene L. De Nyse, James Laughran, and Samuel Tabb.
No contested calendar.

Referees Appointed—Kings County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Gaynor, J.—Strang vs. Strang—M. F. McGoldrick, to hear and determine. Cowperthwait vs. Michels—Livingston Smith, to sell.

Excursions.

Excursion Routes to the Sea via THE LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

MANHATTAN BEACH:
Trains leave New York, 34th St., E. R., week days, 5:30—6:40—7:40—9:20—11:00 A. M. 12:10 (12:40 Race Days, C. I. J. Club) and half hourly from 1:10 to 2:40—4:40—5:10—5:40—6:00—6:40—7:10—8:10—9:10—10:40—12:30 and 10:50 P. M. Returning, last train leaves the Beach 12:00 midnight. **Excursion Fare, 40c.**
Trains leave East New York about 25 minutes after 34th St. time.
From New York, Whitehall St., via 39th St., So. Brklyn Ferry, connecting with L. I. R. R. Trains leave week days only, 7:00—8:00—8:20—11:00 A.M. 1:00—2:20—3:40—4:20—5:00—5:40 P.M. Additional trains Race Days, C. I. J. C. 12:20—12:40—1:20 and 1:40 P. M. **Excursion Fare, 50c.**

ROCKAWAY BEACH:
Trains leave New York, 34th St., E. R., week days, 5:40—6:40—8:30—9:20—10:30—10:50 A. M. 12:50—1:50—2:50—4:20—5:20—6:30—7:20—8:20—9:20 and 10:50 P. M. On Saturdays and July 4th additional trains will leave 1:20—2:20—3:20 and 9:50 P. M. Returning, last train leaves the Beach at 11:55 P. M.

LONG BRANCH AND BACK, 50c.
ASBURY PARK AND BACK, 80c.

PATTEN LINE

LONG BRANCH—ASBURY PARK
And all resorts on the Jersey Seacoast.
SCHEDULE FOR THURSDAY, JULY 3.
Lv. ft. W. 13th St., 5 A. M., 12 M., 2:45, 4:55 P.M.
Lv. Battery (nr. So. Ferry) 20 minutes later.

July Fourth Schedule.

Lv. ft. W. 13th St.: 8:55 9:25 9:45 10:50 A. M.
Lv. Battery..... 9:20 9:50 10:10 A. M.

UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON

To West Point, Newburgh, or Poughkeepsie, Grand Daily Excursion (except Sunday). BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS NEW YORK and ALBANY
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., by Annex, 8 A. M.
From New York, Catherine St. Pier, 8:40 A. M.
From New York, West 22d St. Pier, 9:00 A. M.
From New York, West 129th St. Pier, 9:15 A. M.
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
Morning and Afternoon Concerts.
GRAND 4TH JULY Trips on Same Schedule.

DAILY EXCURSION UP THE HUDSON

To WEST POINT, NEWBURGH, and SUMMIT of MOUNT BEACON.
Str. "RAMSDELL" from FRANKLIN ST., week days, 9:30 A. M.; W. 129TH ST., 10:00 A. M.; SUNDAYS, half hour earlier. Returning arrives in N. Y., week days, 10:30 P. M.; SUNDAYS, 9:00 P. M.
Round trip to WEST POINT or NEWBURGH, 75 CTS. SUMMIT MT. BEACON and return, $1.00.

DEEP SEA FISHING daily. At Foster's reliable, large iron seagoing steamer Angler, regular boat runs Winter and Summer; fare, 75c.; ladies, 50c. Leaves 22d St., E. R., 7:15 A. M.; Battery Landing, 8:05 A. M. sharp. N. B.—Only iron boat on this route. Large ladies' saloon and first-class restaurant. Music on board. AL FOSTER.

Surrogate Notices.

KRANICH, HELLMUTH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HELLMUTH KRANICH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Deyo, Dner & Bauerdorf, No. 115 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of September, 1902.—Dated New York, the 18th day of March, 1902. MARY KRANICH, FREDERICK KRANICH, HELLMUTH KRANICH, Executors. DEYO, DUER & BAUERDORF, Attorneys for Executors, 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh20-law@mThs18

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Entertaining Beyond Comparison.

GLEN ISLAND

Attractions from all parts of the world. Interesting novelties. A band of wild riders and steer-catchers from the Plains of Mexico. Grand concerts, magnificent foliage, rare plants, horticultural wonders, unequalled menagerie, museum and aquarium; ALL FREE. Delightful sail on swift steamers. Glen Island clam bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." The Dairy. Boating. Bathing. Bowling. Billiards. Fishing. TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE: Cortlandt St. pier, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:45, 5:15 P. M. Bridge Dock, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:20, 10:20, 11:20 A. M., 12:20, 1:50, 2:50, 4:00 P. M. East 32d St., 9:45, 10:45, 11:45 A. M., 12:45, 2:15, 3:15, 4:30, 5:45 P. M.
Leave Glen Island 11:00 A. M. for 32d St. and Cortlandt St.; 12:00 M., 1:00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only, 3:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, and 8:00 P. M. for all landings.
Frequent extra boats on Sundays and holidays.
EXCURSION 40 CENTS.
including admission to all attractions.

ROCKAWAY BEACH

ALL WATER ROUTE — Ocean Going Steamers — **General Slocum, Grand Republic**
50 Cts.
Connecting at Rockaway Beach with Trolley for ARVERNE, EDGEMERE and FAR ROCKAWAY.
The most refreshing hour and half sail, leaving W. 129th St., 9 a.m.; W. 22d St., 8:40 and 10 a.m., 1.35 p.m.; Battery Landing, 9.20, 10.40 a.m., 2.05 p.m.; Leaving Rockaway, 11 a.m., 5.00, 6.15 p.m.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION

Up Long Island Sound by Daylight
To Greenport and Sag Harbor
Passing Plum Island, Orient, and Shelter Island. Returning by Long Island Railroad.
THE POPULAR LONG ISLAND SOUND STEAMER
"CITY OF LAWRENCE"
on July 4th will leave New York, Pier 13, E. R., near foot Wall St., at 9:00 A. M.—foot 31st St., E. R., at 9:30 A. M.
EXCURSION TICKETS, $2.00.
Good only on July 4th, going by steamer and returning by trains, leaving Greenport at 7:24 or 9:00 P. M. Sag Harbor 8:10 P. M.
MUSIC AND REFRESHMENTS ON BOAT
Stateroorns may be secured in advance.

ERIE RAILROAD

$1.00 4TH OF JULY EXCURSIONS.
SHOHOLA GLEN.
In the Blue Mountains, one hundred and seven miles from New York, on the beautiful Delaware River.
Express trains leave W. 23d St. 8:55 and 9:25; Chambers St. 9:00 and 9:30; Jersey City 9:15 and 9:45 A. M. Returning leave Shohola 4:30 and 5:15 P. M.

GREENWOOD LAKE GLENS.
$1.00—or, with Dinner at Casino, $1.50
Special express train leaves West 23d St. 9:40; Chambers St. 9:45; Jersey City 10:00 A. M. Returning leave Glens 6:00 P. M.

MAUCH CHUNK

SWITCHBACK & GLEN ONOKO
Excursion
JULY 4TH, 1902,
VIA
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL.
ROUND TRIP TICKETS.
ADULTS, $1.50. CHILDREN, 75c.
Switchback tickets 50c. additional.
Special train from Liberty St. station, 8:30 A. M. South Ferry, 8:25 A. M.

COOK'S HOLIDAY TRIPS.

Pleasant Tourist Parties for short trips including ALL EXPENSES.

	Date.	Time.	Fare.
Niagara.....	July 3	3 days	$15.50
1000 Islands.....	July 3	3 days	17.50
1000 Islands, Montreal and Lakes.	July 3 July 4	5 days 4 days	33.00 28.50
Bermuda.....	July 19	11 days	44.00

Programmes from
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1185 BROADWAY, N. Y.

AN OCEAN EXCURSION

Commencing July 14th, the Ocean-going Steamship "MANHATTAN" of the MAINE STEAMSHIP COMPANY will be placed in service between New York and Portland at the **REDUCED FARE** of
$7 FOR THE ROUND TRIP
Thus affording an opportunity of making
This Most Delightful of all Short Sea Trips
AT GREATLY REDUCED COST.
Leave New York Monday, return Thursday. Or Friday and return Monday morning. **DON'T MISS IT.** Full particulars at Ticket Office, 290 Broadway, cor. Reade St. Gen'l Office, Pier New 32, East River, foot of Pike St, New York, and all agents.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO.

THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO
CONEY ISLAND.
Leave FOOT 22D ST., North River, 9:00; 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00, 1:00, 1:45, 2:30, 3:15, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00 P. M.
Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River, } Half hour later.
Leave NEW IRON PIER, CONEY ISLAND, 10:40, 11:40 A. M., 12:40, 1:40, 2:40, 3:25, 4:10, 4:55, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 8:40, 9:40, 10:40 P. M.
ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

JULY 4TH.
UP THE SOUND
To GREAT NECK, SEA CLIFF and GLENWOOD
VIA THE ELEGANT STEAMER NANTASKET, will leave N. Y., Pier 12 E. R., near foot Wall St., 9:30; foot 31st St., E. R., 9:45 A. M. Returning due in New York 6:30 P. M.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

FOURTH OF JULY Afternoon Excursion
TO WEST POINT.
STEAMER MARY POWELL,
leaves Desbrosses St., 1:45 P. M., 22d St. 2:00 P. M., W. 129th St. 2:20 P. M. Arriving West Point 4:40 P. M. Returning by West Shore R. R. Special train 7:25 P. M., or any regular train. Fare round trip $1.00. Return Hudson River R. R. $1.10. Return steamer Ramsdell $1.00. Ample time to see Dress Parade, Guard Mount, Public Buildings, &c. **CONCERT ORCHESTRA** on board. This excursion also made every Saturday.

IDEAL JULY 4th TRIP.

On **July 4th** (also on **Sundays**) the fleet steel steamer **RICHARD PECK** leaves Pier 25, E. R., foot Peck Slip, at 9:30 A. M.; East 21st St., 9:45 A. M. Returning, due New York 8:00 P. M. Nearly all day on beautiful Long Island Sound. An hour in New Haven. **Music. TICKETS $1.00. Children 50c.**

Summer Resorts.

Lake George.

"At the Gateway of the Adirondacks."
THE NEW
F'T WM. HENRY HOTEL
LAKE GEORGE,
Owned by the Hudson Valley Railway Company
Situated amid **SUPERB MOUNTAIN SCENERY** on the shores of **BEAUTIFUL LAKE GEORGE.** Luxuriously refitted and refurnished. Every modern improvement. Fire safety equipment, the most complete of any Summer hotel in America. **GOLF LINKS,** new **BATHHOUSES, FISHING, BOATING. DELIGHTFUL DRIVES** through an historic country. **TWO CONCERTS DAILY** by Doring's Military Band and Orchestra.
OPEN—JUNE TO SEPTEMBER.
C. R. ELDRIDGE, Manager.
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TUXEDO HALL,
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A modern family hotel among the Ramapo Hills; every convenience; golf, tennis; moderate rates. L. RICHARDSON.

Lake Champlain.

THE ORIGINAL HOTEL CHAMPLAIN.
MAQUAM BAY.
Eighteenth season opens June 15th to Oct. 6th; fine bass fishing; drives; bowling, tennis, and rowing. For descriptive booklet and rates address C. F. SMITH & SON, Proprietors, Swanton, Vt.

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Now open. A select family hotel. GOLF AND ALL OUTDOOR SPORTS. Superior accommodations. Excellent cuisine. Fifty miles from New York City via N. Y. & Harlem R. R. and N. Y. & Putnam R. R. Telephone. Illustrated booklet. EMERSON CLARK, Proprietor.

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Manhattan Beach Hotel.
T. F. SILLECK, Manager.
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THE NEW
Fire Island Hotel
Fronting on the Great South Bay of Long Island, and backed by the Ocean.
200 large, airy rooms. $3.50 per day and up. **Special Rates for 4th July Holidays.** Unequaled Surf Bathing.
No Hay Fever. No Malaria. Always Cool. Trains leaving East 34th St. at 1:30 and 4:20 P. M. connect with hotel boat.
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Ocean, Sound and Bays.
COOLED BY SEA BREEZES.
"LONG ISLAND," a handsomely illustrated descriptive book, containing a list of the hotels and boarding houses on Long Island, free upon application at Ticket offices, Astor House, 129, 1583 Broadway, 95 8th Ave., and 43 West 125th St., New York, or send 8c. in stamps to H. M. SMITH, General Passenger Agent, Long Island City, N. Y.

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less than one hour from N. Y. City.
LONG BEACH HOTEL
AND INN NOW OPEN.
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Also Proprietor of
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BONAIRE, PATCHOGUE, L. I.
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Grand location, shady grounds; every modern appointment; boating, bathing, fishing; terms moderate. S. S. ACKERLY.

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So. Jamesport. Within 20 yards of water on three sides. Send for booklet. Downs Bros.

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(Always cool.) Airy rooms; 23d Season. First-class buffet. Terms reasonable. John J. Buehell.

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HEALTHIEST LOCALITY IN THE EAST.
Every amusement. Summer home. No malaria. No humidity. No mosquitoes. Always cool.
Write for beautifully illustrated booklet with 80 photographic views.
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LIBERTY, SULLIVAN COUNTY, NEW YORK.—One of the fairest and most alluring resorts for health and pleasure to ba fonnd in the East. Situated 2,000 feet above sea level on the highest summit between New York City and the Great Lakes. An ideal resort in an ideal country. Mngnificently equipped with modern botsle, churches of every denomination, schools, stores, the best of sanitary arrangements, and all tbe other advantages of a high-class civilization. Finest golf links and tennis grounds.

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An ideal resort in an ideal country. Elevation, 1,450 feet. Private lake. Spacious grounds. Golf links, tennis, &c. All modern and sanitary improvements. The place for rest. Booklets upon application. JEFFERSON CAMPBELL, Prop.

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Capacity, 60. Every modern improvement. No undesirable persone accommodated. For booklet address J. A. MUNSON. Prop.

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Large, shady grounde, extending to tha river. First-class table. Music daily and avenings. Terms moderate. Send for illustrated Booklet.

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Accommodatee 40; large farm; sanitary improvements; boating, bowling.

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LAKE MASSAWEPIE, ADIRONDACKS.
Privats Park of 6,000 acres. Opens June 20. Fine camp sites and cottages to let. **Golfing, Tennis, Boating, Fishing, Hunting.** Large Casino for entertainments and dancing. THROUGH WAGNER PALACE CAR from NEW YORK to CHILDWOLD.
For information and rates address
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Open June 26 to October 1. $4.00 per day and upward.
SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED PAMPHLET.
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Mansion House and Cottages
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Munnatawket Hotel
OPENS JULY 1ST.
Fine 9-Hole Golf Links.
BOATING, FISHING, DRIVING, CASINO, TENNIS, MUSIC.
STEAMER FROM NEW LONDON, CONN., 7 TIMES DAILY.
For Illustrated Circular address
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PAWLING, DUTCHESS CO., N. Y.
A healthful and charming family resort; 90 minutes from New York; 8 trains each way daily; positively no malaria or mosquitos; finest golf links, tennis courts, and bowling alleys. For terms, booklets, and other information, address The Dutcher House, R. C. Lovsridge, Manager, Pawling, N. Y.

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Two hours from New York by Harlem Railroad. Opens June 20. 1,200 feet Elevation.
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Small, quiet, homelike house. Fifty acres of land. Charming drives; good livery. First-class golf links. Our own gardens. Excellent table. Resident physician. LONG DISTANCE PHONE. MRS. A. P. CARPENTER.....Manager

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Always cool. 3½ hours from New York City. Direct railroad access from New York to Kaaterskill. Address,
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BUTT'S HOTEL, (TOP OF CATSKILL MTS.) East Windham, N. Y. Elevation, 2,000 ft. Most popular resort in the mountains. Beautiful, shady lawns, (view over five States.) Booklet. John J. Barry.

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Will open June 20th for the season.
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IDEAL SUMMER RESORT. Elevation 1,800 feet. Climate DRY, COOL; free from FOGS, mosquitoes, and MALARIA. Water system, costing $45,000, supplied by pure, sparkling mountain springs. Streets and hotels electric lighted. Sewerage system complete. 5 miles flagwalk. Amnsements, golf, bowling, tennis, boating. Beautiful scenery on every side, intersected by shaded walks and drives. Lake and mountain streams for the angler. SEE SUNDAY EDITION FOR LIST OF HOUSES.

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Has the most convenient and finest location in the Catskills, 2 miles from Cairo. Large shaded grounds.
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Moderate Rates.
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THE BERKELEY. Situated directly opposite the Park and bathhouse. Newly furnished and decorated throughout. Rooms en suite, with or without bath. Cuisine thoroughly first-class.
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WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS AND BATHS. PAVILION HOTEL AND COTTAGES.
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Baths open June 10th. Pavilion open June 19th. Send for pamphlet. JOHN H. GARDNER & SON.

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GANANOQUE INN.
Directly opposite Clayton.
THE ONLY BRICK AND STONE HOTEL IN THE COOLEST AND MOST PICTURESQUE LOCATION ON THE ST. LAWRENCE RIVER.
Modern in all appointments. Correctly managed. World-famous fishing, boating, sailing, golf, &c. Booklet. ALFRED S. AMER, Gananoque, Ont.

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St. Lawrence River, N. Y. The best located and most attractive hotel among the Thousand Islands. Thoroughly up to date in all respects. Orchestra, boating, fishing, etc. Open June 14.

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Under new ownership and management.
OPENS JULY 3RD.
Entirely remodeled, refurnished, enlarged, and thoroughly modernized. Most complete resort hotel in the Pennsylvania Mountains. Electric lights, hydraulic elevator, ¼ mile of broad piazzas, magnificent view, golf links, orchestra, well-kept walks and drives; bathing, boating, and fishing. Rooms en suite, with private baths. Golf tournaments and social diversions. Illustrated booklet. 3½ hours from Philadelphia, Pennsylvania R. R.
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NEW ENGLAND.

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BURNSIDE HOTEL AND CASINO.
Directly on beach; perfect cuisine; excellent music; fine bathing, boating, driving, and wheeling.
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WATCH HILL, R. I.
Overlooking Bay and Ocean. Fine Music Hall and Orchestra. Elevator. Only house with electric lights. Near bathing beach. Golf. Accommodates 250. Booklet, 3 Park Pl., C. A. STONE, Mgr., Watch Hill, R. I., (late of Palm Beach, Fla.)

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Clisntage, location, appointments, cuisine, first among leading Summer reeorts. GOLF links and TENNIS courts unexcelled. Fine livery and saddle horse service. Address C. H. GREENLEAF, Pres.

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Maine.

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Ideal Resort.....Always Cool.....Swimming Pool.....All Outdoor Sports.
OPENS JULY 1ST. Send for booklet.
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SPECIAL INTRODUCTORY RATES OVER JULY FOURTH, July 3d to July 7th,
AT THE MAGNIFICENT
HOTEL RUDOLF

R. R. Fare Round Trip $4.75 15 Days.

Through Express Trains 3 Hours from New York.

	A. M.	P. M.
Penn. R. R.	9:55	2:55
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American and European Plans. 400 Rooms with Sea and Fresh Water Baths en Suite.
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Pennsylvania Railroad train leaves.....9:55 A. M. 23d St.
2:55 P. M. " "
Sunday, 7:55 A. M. " "
Central Railroad of New Jersey leaves.....9:35 A. M. South Ferry.
3:35 P. M. " "
12:35 P. M. Saturday only, South Ferry.
Fare $3.25 one way, $4.75 round trip, good 15 days. $5.00 round trip, good 6 months.

10:00 A. M. Desbrosses and Cortlandt Sts.
3:00 P. M. " "
8:00 A. M. " "
9:40 A. M. Liberty St.
3:40 P. M. " "
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Fenwick Hall, Fenwick, Conn.
On Long Island Sound, at the mouth of the Connecticut River. Delightfully cool.
If you wish to visit one of the most charming Summer resorts, possessing all modern improvements, together with a delightful comb

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Resale of 414 Fifth Avenue—Other Dealings by Brokers—Hotel Endicott Sold at Auction.

The property 414 Fifth Avenue, 32.6 by 145, adjoining the Brick Church, at the northwest corner of Thirty-seventh Street, has been sold by Fernando Wood, through L. B. Preston of the firm of Holdridge & Ward. The name of the purchaser is withheld. This is the third time this dwelling has changed hands within a few months. Mrs. M. Orme Wilson sold it to the New York Realty Corporation, who soon afterward turned it over to the present seller. It was generally understood that Mr. Wood represented Martin & Brother in the transaction.

F. De R. Wissmann has sold for Isaac Simmann to Benjamin Stern the five-story flat 5 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, 25 by 100.11.

William A. White & Sons have sold for William Wicke and the executors of the Roesler estate to Lowenfeld & Prager the three five-story tenements 548, 550, and 552 First Avenue, southeast corner of Thirty-second Street, on plot 73 by 100.

Janpole & Werner have bought the plot, 50 by 90.11, on the south side of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, 175 feet east of Seventh Avenue, and have resold it to Davis Karp, who will erect thereon two five-story flats. The same operators have also sold to a builder four lots on the north side of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, 325 feet west of Seventh Avenue, for improvement with two six-story apartment houses; also a plot on the north side of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, 219 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 46.3 by 100.

E. H. Ludlow & Co. have sold for Selma Wallach to a client of Charles E. Duross the five-story brick factory building 209 West Eighteenth Street, 25 by 92.

It is reported that Mrs. Charlotte Ditman has sold the four-story brownstone front dwelling 63 West Fifty-fourth Street, 13 by 100.5.

Max Marx has sold to Joseph Spetorsky the two five-story four-family flats 71 and 73 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, each 33.4 by 100.

Mr. Marx has also sold, through W. J. Huston & Co., the vacant plot having a frontage of 50 feet on the south side of One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, 100 feet east of Wadsworth Avenue.

William Richberg has sold for the Leopold estate to J. William Hill the four-story tenement 333 West Thirty-ninth Street, 29 by 98.9. The buyer is a Director in the New Amsterdam Realty Company.

Mitchell Bernstein has sold to William Vogel the dwelling 735 East Eighteenth Street, 21 by 100, for about $50,000.

C. E. Harrell has sold to the F. W. Seybel Company, wholesale milliners, the new factory building now being erected on the south side of Twenty-third Street, east of Third Avenue, for something less than $150,000. On completion of the building, about Jan. 1, 1903, the Seybel Company will occupy the entire premises.

Louis Becker Company of 2,003 Amsterdam Avenue sold Charles Martin the three-story dwelling 447 West One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, on a 25-foot lot, to Capt. Patrick Foley for his occupancy.

Samuel H. Martin was the broker in the sale of the two five-story flats 842 and 844 Columbus Avenue, for the estate of Catharine Keck.

Yesterday's recorded transfers show that Joseph Milbank is the buyer of 314 Fifth Avenue, sold recently by Charles Astor Bristed.

The Auction Room.

Yesterday's foreclosure offering of the Hotel Endicott, covering the westerly block front on Columbus Avenue, between Eighty-first and Eighty-second Streets, resulted in the purchase of the property by the plaintiffs, the Western Electric Company and others, on a bid of $730,000. It is understood that a corporation to be known as the New Endicott Company will be organized for the purpose of taking over the property. After negotiations for the furniture and fittings have been concluded with the present proprietors, the hotel will be generally overhauled and remodeled.

Other auction offerings yesterday resulted as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

811 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, north side, 151.8 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 16.8 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, M. J. Connolly..... $19,850

By Philip A. Smyth.

2,029 Third Avenue, east side, 50.4 feet north of One Hundred and Eleventh Street, five-story stone-front tenement, with stores; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, G. F. Wemmes, as trustee.. 29,000

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.

Fourth Avenue, east side, 75.9 feet north of Thirty-seventh Street, 25.2 by 100, vacant; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, H. H. Jackson 6,500

By Herbert A. Sherman.

1,718 Madison Avenue, west side, 51.5 feet north of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, 16.6 by 75, three-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, L. C. Tiffany and others, executors 9,025

One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, south side, 425 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 25 by 100.11, five-story stone-front flat house; foreclosure sale, to M. O. Ranger 23,150

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Lot, No 6, on Map No. 32 in the office of the Register of Westchester County, being on Jerome Avenue, 67.10 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, excepting such portions thereof as have been taken for the widening of Jerome Avenue; partition sale, to George H. Huber 8,024

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

71 Mercer Street, west side, 120.1 feet north of Broome Street, 24.10 by 99.10, six-story brick buildings; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the Brooklyn Savings Bank 51,000

To-day's Auction Sales.

The only sale at auction scheduled for to-day at 111 Broadway is the following:

By L. J. Phillips & Co., foreclosure sale, E. H. Pomeroy, referee, 1,748 Second Avenue, northeast corner of Ninety-first Street, 26.2 by 80, five-story brick tenement and store. Due on judgment, $31,263.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

James Slip and South Street, northeast corner, for a six-story brick tenement, 46 by 76.4; by Foley, Franklin and Centro Streets, owner; Bernstein & Bernstein of 111 Broadway, architects; cost, $45,000.

Nos. 211 and 213 East Third Street, for a six-story brick tenement, 46 by 83.2; Weinstein & Weljenstein of 1,294 Lexington Avenue, owners; Bernstein & Bernstein, architects; cost, $35,000.

Nos. 29 and 31 Avenue D, for a six-story brick tenement, 39.7 by 87.4; L. Lippmann, premises, owner; Bernstein & Bernstein, architects; cost, $35,000.

Park Avenue, east side, 50 feet north of Second Street, William's Bridge, for a two-and-one-half-story frame dwelling, 28 by 39; Joseph Duehler of 2,501 Decatur Avenue, owner; Pringle & Buckbout of 63 William Street, architects; cost, $5,000.

Glenwood Avenue, east side, 425 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, for a two-story brick building, 20 by 55; August Kampfner of 33 Linwood Avenue, owner; W. A. O'Hea of 195 Woodycrest Avenue, architect; cost, $5,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, north side, 151 feet east of Southern Avenue, one-story frame storehouse, 30 by 80; New York and College Point Ferry Company, 109 East Fourteenth Street, owner; L. C. L. Smith of 24 Jackson Street, architect; cost, $2,500.

Alterations.

No. 210 East Forty-fifth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; W. Garner of 762 Third Avenue, owner; J. E. Nitchie of 13 Park Row, architect; cost, $500.

West End Avenue, east side, 87.2 feet south of Seventy-second Street, to a three-story brick dwelling; A. R. Conkling, owner; O. Lowinson of 39 Cortlandt Street, architect; cost, $2,500.

No. 140 Norfolk Street, to a five-story brick tenement, with store; L. Lunitz of 148 Madison Street, owner; Sass & Smallheiser of 28 Park Row, architects; cost, $5,000.

Broadway and Twenty-ninth Street, southwest corner, to a four-story brick theatre, with stores; L. Gilsey of 1,193 Broadway, owner; P. Green of 11 East Thirty-third Street, architect; cost, $3,000.

Nos. 281 to 297 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, to a stan; H. W. Gilshan, owner; W. T. Totten, architect; cost, $450.

Eleventh Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street, southeast corner, to a four-story brick tenement, with store; E. Joyce of 11 West Ninth Street, owner; Thom & Wilson of 1,123 Broadway, architects; cost, $1,500.

Union Avenue, west side, 174 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, to a two-story frame store and dwelling, 18 by 30; Maria Patterson of 629 Union Avenue, owner; Andrew Elson of 629 Union Avenue, architect; cost, $150.

Courtlandt Avenue, east side, 30 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, to a four-story frame tenement; Angelo Mandalo of 650 Eagle Avenue, owner; W. C. Dickerson of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Third Avenue, architect; cost, $500.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Wednesday, July 2.

AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 26.3 ft a of 100th St, runs e 68x± 0.6x± 32x± 54xw 90 to avxn 54.5 to beginning; Oliver R. King to Hermann G. Eggers (mtg $32,000).. Nom.

AVENUE A, e s, 25 ft s of 74th St, 25.7x77; Josephine Lopelak to Jerome Vostrosky, (mtg $13,300) $100

AVENUE C, 76, e s, 54.2 ft n of 5th St, 18.7x75.3; Peter Endlich and another to Joseph Wiesenthier, (mtg $115,000)..... 15,500

AVENUE D, 98, e s, 22.8x75; Joseph Ritter and others to Ludwig Weinberger 1

BANK ST, s w corner of 4th St, 40x42; Mary H. Connolly to Morris Weinstein, (mtg $8,500) 18,000

BRADHURST AV, s e corner of 151st St, 50x125; Charlton W. Crane to Frederick Schlueter, (mtg $8,000) 100

BROAD ST, 49, e s, 22.4x37.3x irregular; Broad St, 51, e s, 25x50.10x25x51.2; Matthew H. Beers to Lewis A. Altemeri 1

BROADWAY, n e s, at the s s of 69th St, 113.4x109.6x100.10x161.8; Edward Livingston to the Central Realty Bond and Trust Company 271,500

BULLSHEAD, Island of, East River, at dividing line of property of New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company and property of first part, runs e 500 n 900x w 500± s 900; East Bay Land and Improvement Company to Nonex Plasters Company of New York and New Jersey 45,000

COLUMBIA ST, 121, w s, 125 ft s of Houston St, 25x100; Max Gross to Joseph Isaac, (mtg $21,000) ..... Nom.

CONGRESS ST, 2½ and 3, e s, 48.11x83.11x irregular; Francis H. Leggett to Francis H. Leggett & Co., B. and S. 1

CONVENT AV, e s, 51.11½ ft n of 148th St, 16x85; Julie M. Livingston to Elizabeth Mansen, quitclaim 50

CRESTON AV, 2,388, e s, 199.5 ft n of 184th St, 25x93; Carrie B. Caster to George Thorn and another, (mtg $5,000). Nom.

CROTON ST, s s, 264.5½ ft w of 10th Av, 50x84.6x50x86.4; Jane McGrain to John H. Koelsch, (mtg $2,000) 100

DELANCEY ST, 107, s s, 17.8x100.7x17.8x100.10; Samuel Riedler to Abraham Lewengood; (mtg $14,000) 100

DEY ST, 9, s s, 25.6x80.6; George N. Robinson to Warren Leslie, (mtg $65,000).... 1

DUANE ST, 209, n s, 25x29, between Washington and West Sts; Stewart G. Alger and another to Henry C. Alger and others, quitclaim..... Nom.

ELDRIDGE ST, 136, e s, 25x87.6; Michael Larkin and another to Sam Rosenthal and another, (mtg $25,000) 1

ELIZABETH ST, 199, 25x100; Julius Landauer and another to Rocco Russo and another 25,000

ESSEX ST, 104, e s, 21x100.3x irregular; Essex St, e s, 21x100, part of Lot 1,521, map by Evert Bancker; Samuel Amsterdam to Samuel Harris, (mtg $71,000) 1

GRAND ST, 458 and 460, n s, 43.9x100x 44.1x100; Joseph D. Goldstein to Jacob Fischel, (mtg $89,000) 1

GRAND ST, n w corner Clinton St, 50x 83.5; Jacob Fischel to Joseph D. Goldstein (mtg $85,000)..... Nom.

HOLMES AV, n s, 20.4 ft e of Hunter Av, 25.1x81.5x25x84.3; Karoline M. Swanson to George Robin, (mtg $3,050)..... 5,400

JEFFERSON AV, s s corner of Oakes Av, 25x100; Ignatz Weisberg to Morris Dworczky, B. & S. ..... Omitted

JEROME AV, s w corner of 184th St, 44.6 x103.5x70.10; Carrie J. Singhi to J. J. Theodore Rieper, (mtg $17,500)..... 100

LENOX AV, s s, corner of 138th St, 25x 75; George Doctor and others to William Bauman and another, (mtg $30,000). 100

LENOX AV, s e corner of 115th St, 26 x100; Gustav Rhelnauer and another to Jacob Polatschek, (mtg $38,000)..... 1

LEWIS ST, 55, w s, 175 ft n of Delancey St, 25x100; Louis Zasuby and another to Annie Slominsky, (mtg $17,300)..... 100

LEXINGTON AV, 825, e s, 20x70; William N. Heard to Henry Meyers, (mtg $15,000) 1

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 55.8 ft s of 95th St, 55.8x95; Israel Lippmann and another to Bethoven Englander (mtg $116,500) 100

LOTS 241, 242, and 243, partition map of Lot 6, Hunt estate; Morris Dworczky to Ignatz Weisberg ..... Omitted

LOTS 449 and 450, map Van Nest Park; Bela D. Eisler, referee, to Charles C. Manning, (R S $2, mtg $1,038)..... 6,200

LULLOW PL, 2, e s, and 178, e s, 48x37.6; Benjamin Gross to Joseph Isaac, (mtg $20,000) 1

MADISON ST, 230, s s, 43.7 ft s of Jefferson St, 21.1x70, interior lot, begins 43.7 ft south of Jefferson St and 70.1 ft e of Rutgers Pl, runs n 10x e 8.11x± 10x w 8.11 1

MADISON ST, 232, s s, 64.8 ft e of Jefferson St, 21.1x70; Harris Cohen to Emma Cohen, (mtg $35,000) ..... Nom.

MADISON AV, w s, 74.2 ft n of 31st St, 24.7x95; Jennie B. Jarvis, executrix, and others, to William F. Mittendorf..... Nom.

MADISON AV, n e corner of 103d St, 26.11x70; George Marinus to Daniel Mahoney, (mtg $30,400)..... 100

MADISON AV, w s, 74.2 ft n of 31st St, 24.7x95; Thomas S. Mumford and another to William F. Mittendorf, B & S. ..... Nom.

MORNINGSIDE AV, EAST, n e corner of 117th St, 25x100; Christian F. Tietjen and another to John D. Karst, Jr., (mtg $27,000) ..... Nom.

OAKES AV, s s, 225 ft w of Jefferson Av, runs e 104.4xs 24.6xs w 102.8x6.7 to Avx n 50.6; Morris Dworczky to Ignatz Weisberg, B & S. ..... Omitted

PARK AV, 3,076, e s, 28.3x76.6x25x91.6; Edith Euler to Josefine Deutsch, (mtg $12,000) 1

PEARL ST, 503; Mary McF. Jones to Joseph E. Hoppen, quitclaim..... 1

PINE ST, s s, 27 and 29; Helen M. Sanford to the New York Realty Corporation, quitclaim ..... Nom.

PINE ST, s s, 27 and 29; New York Realty Corporation to the Twenty-seven and Twenty-nine Pine St Company, (mtg $900,000) 1,000

PLOT at w s of estate of William W. Fox and 168.6 ft n from n e corner of Lot 67, map of Woodstock, 57x84x59.9x 99; Wilber McBride, refcree, to James A. Wolff and another 10,418

PROSPECT AV, 1,352, s s, 25x100; Louis Roos to John Butt, (mtg $5,500)..... 100

PYNE ST, a s, 150 ft n of Bayard St, 25x 154.2x—x152.8, West Farms; John Weldon to Dennis Mullins, (mtg $500) 75

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 83, 69.2 ft s of 83d St, 26.4x68.0x24x77.8; Richard Dadensing to the Havens Relief Fund Society, (R S $17.75) 38,000

RIVINGTON ST, 240 and 242, n s, 50 x100; Samuel Harris to Frank Hillman and another, (mtg $64,000)..... 1

RIVINGTON ST, s s, 70 ft e of Bowery, 30x45x30.1x45.3½; Bowery, e s, 23.5 ft s of Rivington, 22.6x70x22.3½x70; Albert Kraus and others to Celie Vogel, (R S 55c) 100

RIVINGTON ST, s s, 70 ft e of Bowery, 30x45x30.1x45.3½, Bowery, e s, 23.5 ft s of Rivington St, 22.6x70x22.3½x70; Celie Vogel to Bertha Jacobs..... Nom.

SEDGWICK AV, n e corner of 182d St, 79.3x149.4x75.1x127.4; William D. Peck to Albertine E. Peck..... 1

SOUTH ST, n e corner of Whitehall St, 43.4x108.3x40.8x107.2; Benjamin C. Morris and others to Elizabeth C. Hollins and another, 1-20 part..... Nom.

SPRING ST, 105, s s, 25x75; Rocco M. Marasco and others to James Winterbottom..... 1

STANTON ST, s e corner of Pitt St, 50x 100x irregular; Louis Ricks to Hyman Adelstein and another, (mtg $42,500)... 1

ST. JOHN'S AV, 3, e s, 20.3x98.1x20.4x 99.8; St. John's Av, 5, e s, 20.3x96.6x 20.2x98.1; Charlotte B. Ward to Paul L. Roenne, (mtg $18,300) 1,000

SUMMIT AV, n s, 680.3 ft w of Williamsbridge Rd, runs n 100xe 25xn 100xw 100x s 100xe 25xs 100xo 50; Robert G. Macdonald to Josephine A. Macdonald (R S $1.25) ..... Nom.

TERRACE PLACE, n e corner of Park St, 150x207.3 to Trinity Av x s 147.7 to place, x 31.5; Narrie M. Howe, widow, to Frederic T. Howe..... 1

UNIONPORT ROAD, w s, 249.46 ft s of Morris Park Av, 50.7x100.8x50x93.6; Charles C. Manning to Charles Pitchle. Nom.

VALENTINE AV, w s, 124.5 ft s of 180th St, 25x100.2x25x100.5; Victor Luigert to Eliza A. Hofstetter, (mtg $4,000)..... 1

WASHINGTON ST, e s, 25 ft n of Jane St, 25x82.10x25x54.7; Stewart C. Alger to Henry C. Alger and others, quitclaim 1

WAVERLEY PL, 117, 1-16 part; South St, 1, 1-80 part; Benjamin C. Morris to Elizabeth C. Morris, B & S, re-recorded from March 12, 1894..... Nom.

WEST BROADWAY, n w corner of Franklin St, 74.3x—x86.4x89.7; Francis H. Leggett and another to Francis Leggett & Co., B. & S. ..... Nom.

WEST END AV, s e corner of 68th St, 25.5x80.1x25.5x80; William Stuhenbord to William G. Christie, (mtg $25,000)..... 38,000

WEST END AV, e s, 37.11 ft n of 97th St, 18x89; Elizabeth L. Fischer to John Dwyer, (mtg $7,000) 1

WEST END AV, w s, 31.5 ft n of 101st St, 44.6x100; Sophie Vollmer to Leo M. Lehman, (mtg $62,000)..... 1

WEST END AV, 2,700, n e, 66 to 70, s s, 63x55; Marin Mitchell to William R. Mitchell, onc-half part, (R S $8.75)..... 1

WILLIS AV, 216, e s, 27x80; Hugo Siller to August Meyfahrt, (mtg $16,000)..... 1

WOODY CREST AV, e s, 37.6 ft s of 164th St, 37.6x100; Adolph J. H. Meyer to Anna Dressler and another, (mtg $9,000) 1

2D AV, w s, 76.7 ft s of 81st St, 25.6½x 104.3 Sherwin Pl, n s, 26.2 to 81st, e s, 104.3; Henry C. Alger and others, quit claim.. Nom.

2D AV, n w corner of 47th St, 100.5x227.6x irregular; Joseph E. Hoadley to Manhattan Transit Company, (mtg $275,000, R S $43.75)..... 1

3D AV, 1,761, e s, 25x83.9; Frum Merser to Harry Raphael, (mtg $16,500)..... 1

3D AV, 1,026, w s, 26.11x83; Rosa Biel to Louis Biel, quit claim..... 1

3D AV, e s, 25.11 ft s of 101st St, 25x100; Elias Kempner to Anthony Tuna, (mtg $16,000) 1

3D ST, 361 East, 20x77x irregular; Louis Weller to Charles Goldstein..... 1

3D ST, 361 East, 20x77x irregular; Charles Goldstein to, Max Cohen and another, (mtg $4,000)..... 1

4TH ST, s s, 32.3 ft w of Wooster St, 24.9x104.8; also small piece adjoining 73 Washington Square South; Emanuel Alexander to Edith R. Gellatly..... 100

4TH ST, 58 West, 19x56; Robert C. Fox to Edith R. Gellatly 1

5TH AV, 1,048, s e corner of 86th St, 25.8x100; Margaret L. H. Stone to Charles C. Marshall, (mtg $140,000)..... 1,000

5TH AV, e s, 25.8 ft s of 86th St, 21.10x 100; Alister Greene to Charles C. Marshall, (mtg $65,000) 80,000

5TH AV, 1,214, e s, 24.8x100; Charles A. Bristed to Joseph Milbank..... 1

5TH AV, 414, w s, 66.3 ft s of 38th St, runs w 145x n 66.3 to 38th St, s 10 and 12, x w 50x s 96.9 to centre of block x e 198 to avenue x n 32.6, with title to private street; Lyman J. Gage and others, trustees, to New York Realty Corporation 425,000

5TH AV, 2,163, w s, 105.11 ft n of 132d St, 19x100; Peter G. Kemp to Isaac L. Dunn (mtg $14,000)..... Nom.

5TH AV, e s, 32.2 ft s of 79th St, 26x100; Oliver H. Payne to Jeremiah C. Lyons.. 180,000

6TH AV, s e corner of 16th St, 20.10x 95; Abraham Goldsmith and others to Gustave L. Morgenthan. (mtg $100,000).. Nom.

6TH AV, 830, w s, 20x84; Constance M. Percy to Eugene L. Murtha 1

5TH ST, 811, n s, 138 ft s e of Avenue D, 26.8x97; 5th st, 815, n e, 164.8 ft s a of Avenue D, 26.8x97; Bethoven Englander and another to Louis Rosenblum (mtg $47,000) ..... Nom.

6TH ST, 817, n e, 191.4 ft s e of Av D, 26.8x97; Betboven Englander and another to Adam Reinhardt (mtg $23,000)..... Nom.

7TH AV, n w corner of 130th St, 32x74.10x 32x74.10; Herman C. Kudlich, referee, to William C. Stuart and another, trustees, (R S $13.75) 30,000

8TH AV, e s, 25.5 ft s of 115th St, 25x 100; John Friedrich to Rosa Muller, (mtg $29,500) ..... Nom.

11TH AV, w s, 75.5 ft s of 57th St, 50x 100; Francis Prendergast to Michael Egan, (R S $17)..... 37,750

16TH ST, 540 East, 19x92; Samuel Barnett to Christian Beisler, (mtg $5,000).. 1

19TH ST, 11 West, 25x92; John McL. Nash and others, executors, to the Alliance Realty Company..... 60,000

19TH ST, 417 and 419 West, 42.10x80; Pincus Lowenfeld and another to Urry Goodman, quitclaim 1

19TH ST, 15 West, 25x92; William A. Pator and others, executors, to the Alliance Realty Company..... 60,000

19TH ST, s s, 240 ft w of 5th Av, 25x92; Elizabeth A. Howard Martin to the Alliance Realty Company..... 60,000

26TH ST, s s, 500 ft w of 6th Av, 20.2x—x 18.10x98.9; Abraham Greenberg to Sadie Brody, (mtg $24,000) 25,000

28TH ST, 321 West, 25x98.9; Annie Purdy, widow, to Isidor Jackson and another, (mtg $9,000)..... 1

28TH ST, 332 West, 25x98.9; Miriam S. Bernhan and Peter Malone, executors.. 18,750

28TH ST, n s, 170.1 ft e of 7th Av, 47.9x 98.9x47.10x98.9; Charles A. Peabody to Pierson E. Sanford..... 1

28TH ST, n s, corner of 10th Av, 25x 102.2; David Klein to Nathan Friedman (mtg $25,000) 1

35TH ST, 520 East, 25x102.2; William Volk to John Finkbeiner, (mtg $12,000). 100

38TH ST, 12 to 18 East, 100x100.8; Chauncey M. Depew to Samuel I. Kolston 1

38TH ST, 12 to 18 East, 100x100.8; Samuel I. Kelton to Simon H. Stern and another, (mtg $145,000)..... 1

38TH ST, n s, 308.8 ft e of 5th Av, 51.1x 100.8; Willam Colgate and another to Albert Brod 1

39TH ST, s s, 65 ft w of Columbus Av, 35x100.8; William B. McNiece to Thomas V. Hussey (mtg $40,000)..... 1

39TH ST, 313 ft e of Columbus Av, 33.4x100.8; Stewart C. Alger to Henry C. Alger and others, quitclaim..... 1

39TH ST, n s, 493 ft w of Columbus Av, 26.9x100.8; 39th St, s s, 425 ft w of Columbus Av, 50x100.8; Jacob Mohr to Jacob Jung, one-half part, (mtg $64,500) 1

39TH ST, n s, 546.6 ft w of Columbus Av, 78.6x100.8; Jacob Jung and Jacob Mohr, one-half part, (mtg $63,000)..... 1

92D ST, 162, s s, 115.6 ft s of Amsterdam Av, 17x100.8; Christine A. M. Hayward to Agnes T. Mossman, ½ part, (mtg $12,000)..... Nom.

95TH ST, s s, 150.6 ft s of Park Av, 16x100.8; Francis J. Schnugg to Isaac Simons, all liens 1

106TH ST, s s, 283 ft e of Riverside Drive, 17x100.11; Peter Wagner to Elizabeth M. Loll, (mtg $10,000.) other considerations and..... 100

108TH ST, s s, 99 ft e of 3d Av, runs s 87.6x e 1x s 13.5x e 16.3x n 100.11x w 16.3 to beginning; Joseph Mourek to Michael Kelleher, (mtg $42,500)..... 9,000

111TH ST, n s, 95 ft w of 3d Av, 25x 100.11; Loretta V. Wynne to William J. Turney, (mtg $15,000) 1

111TH ST, 143 and 145, n s, 137.6 ft e of 7th Av, 75x100.11; Sophie H. Howell to Henry Lemmermann, (mtg $69,000)..... Nom.

112TH ST, s s, 105 ft w of 4th Av, 32.9x 100.11; Mary E. Hamm to Rebecca Davis, (mtg $10,000) 16,000

112TH ST, 21 East, 19x100.11; Cornelius F. Kingsland to Jacob Epstein, B. & S. 16,300

115TH ST, 205 East, 18x100.11; Celie Vogel to Bertha Jacobs, (mtg $9,000)..... 1

115TH ST, n s, 174 W. 3d Av, 21x63.10x —x30.4; also plot at n s of Benson tract; Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Company to Borden's Condensed Milk Company..... 1

118TH ST, n e corner of Lexington Av, 39x100.4; Daniel Mahoney and another to George Marinus (mtg $45,000) ..... Nom.

118TH ST, s e, 335 ft w of 5th Av, 25x100.11; Mitchell A. C. Levy to Frank A. Otis and another, trustees..... 20,000

125TH ST, n s, 122.10 ft e of St. Nicholas Av, 18x100.11; Louisa S. Marshall to Henry Hasbrouck, (mtg $11,000)..... 100

123D ST, s s, 237.6 ft w of Pleasant Av, 37.6x100.11; Nicholas J. Cooney and another to Union Woodworking Company (mtg $22,840.75) 1

122ND ST, 49.5 ft w of 8th Av, 17.2x 50.2; Charles Mayne to Margaret Van Hagen (mtg $5,000)..... Nom.

124TH ST, 234 to 242, s s, 300 ft e of 8th Av, 100x100.11; Alonzo G. McLaughlin and another to William Harrison and another, B. & S., (R S $5)..... Nom.

124TH ST, 234 to 242, s s, 300 ft e of 8th Av, 100x100.11; James M. Varnum and others to Alonzo G. McLaughlin, B. & S., (R S $5)..... Nom.

128TH ST, s s, 325 ft w of 7th Av, 50x 99.11; Ida J. Walker to Samuel Strasbourger 1

129TH ST, 165, n s, 96 ft e of 7th Av, 27 x99.11; Max Marx to James D. Macdonald, (mtg $37,000) ..... Nom.

137TH ST, 206, n s, 119 ft w of 7th Av, 19x99.11; William Pickus to Ada A. Nevius, (mtg $16,000)..... Nom.

138TH ST, n s, 375 ft e of 12th Av, 50x99.11; Pierrepont E. Grannis to Edward D. Haggerty, (mtg $10,000)..... 1

139TH ST, 112 West, 20x99.11; Arnold Fernitz to Max Glauber and wife, (mtg $20,000) 1

141ST ST, s s, 131.8 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 25x95; Andreas C. Bosselman to Anna Bohn, (mtg $13,000)..... 18,750

146TH ST, 465, n s, 110.6 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 20x99.11; James D. Macdonald to Max Marx, (mtg $16,000)..... Nom.

149TH ST, n e corner of Broadway, 100x 99.11; John Feeney to James McClenahan, (mtg $24,000)..... Nom.

157TH ST, s s, Lot 242, map of the village of Melrose, 50x221.7x50x224.2; Caroline B. Kirk, widow, to Louis Hubener and another, (mtg $5,600)..... 19,000

158TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of Broadway, 75x190.10 to 159th St; Helen M. Schramm and another to Henry F. Albert, (mtg $20,500,) other considerations and..... 100

163D ST, 931 East, 25x68.4x irregular; Benjamin R. Kelsey, individually and as trustee, to Joseph T. Watson..... 11,500

163D ST, 931, n s, 81 ft w of Forest Av, runs n 68.4xw 6.8xn 18xw 18.6xs 86.4 to ste 25 to beginning; Joseph T. Watson to Mary E. Kelegher, (mtg $10,000,) other consideration and..... 100

175TH ST, s s, 84.2 ft e of Clinton Av, 27x 111; Quinton Corwine, referee, to George H. Fletcher 6,000

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ADELSTEIN, Hyman, and another to Louis Eicke; Stanton St, s e corner of Pitt St, due Jan. 1, 1904..... $28,000

ALBERS, Henry F., to Thomas J. Sanson; 158th St, n s, 238.5 w of Broadway, 75x190.10 to 159th St, due June 18, 1905, 4½ per cent..... 45,000

ALKUS, Rachel, and another to Union Dime Savings Institution; 8th Av, 587, due May 1, 1903, 4 per cent..... 30,000

ALLIANCE REALTY COMPANY to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 19th St, 11 to 15 West, 1 year; 4½ per cent..... 145,000

BALLMANN, Herman, to Peter Ruge, 2d Av, w s, 76.10 ft n of 85th St, 25.4x75, due July 1, 1907, 3½ per cent..... 8,500

BEAVER, Caroline, and another to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 52d St, 304 West, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 15,000

BLISS, Elphalet W., to the Brooklyn Savings Bank; 61st St, s s, East, prior mortgage $100,000, due June 27, 1905, 4 per cent..... 100,000

BOHN, Anna, to Mathilde Bosselmann; 141st St, s s, 131.8 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 3 years, 5 per cent..... 4,250

BRAMWELL, CORA M., to Title Insurance Company; Kingsbridge Rd, s w s, at s e s Jefferson Av, 1 year, 6 per cent. 2,500

BRINCKMANN, Heinrich F., to Dry Dock Savings Institution; 7th St, e s, 72.6 ft w of 1st Av, 5 years, 4 per cent. 11,000

BRINCKMANN, Heinrich F., to Dry Dock Savings Institution; 1st Av, w s, 42.6 ft s of 7th St, 5 years, 4 per cent.. 11,000

BROD, Albert, to Hannah Colgate; 80th St, n s, 306.8 ft e of 5th Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 60,000

BUB, Herman, to the Bank for Savings; 80th St, s s, 75 ft w of Avenue A, 25x 102.2, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 7,000

CALLAHAN, Mary, and another to Helen Wilkins; Parker Av, w s, being Lots 35 and 36, block G, map of Dore Lyon, at Westchester, 5 years, 6 per cent..... 3,500

CHAPPELLE, Emanuel S., to Adolphe de Bary and another; 120th St, 109 West, interest and time due as per agreement. 15,000

CLINTON, Owen J., to Harlem Savings Bank; Bear Swamp Road, n w cor Main St, 1 year..... 500

COHEN, Harris, and another to Bowery Savings Bank; Essex St, 86, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 22,500

DAVIS, Rebecca, to Mary E. Haines; 112th St, s s, 105 ft w of Park or 4th Av, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 5,000

DEVOE, Clara L., to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 18th St, 310 East, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 5,700

DYER, Amy E., to Louis Levi; Webster Av, s e s, 225 ft n e of Woodlawn Rd, 5 years 1,500

EGGERS, Hermann C., to the Bowery Savings Bank; Amsterdam Av, e s, 26.3 ft s of 100th St, 5 years, 4 per cent. 16,000

EGGERS, Hermann G., to the Bowery Savings Bank; Amsterdam Av, e s, 26.3 ft s of 100th St, 5 years, 4 per cent. 16,000

EPSTEIN, Jacob, to Cornelius F. Kingsland; 21 East 112th St, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 14,000

EUMICKE, Henry, to Wilhelm Heinrich; 8th St, or St. Mark's Place, 74, 10 years, 4 per cent..... 5,000

FELT, George L., to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 40th St, s s, 100 ft w of 6th Av, building loan, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 125,000

FELT, George L., to Frederick G. Potter; 49th St, s s, 100 ft w of 6th Av, prior mtg $125,000, due Oct. 1, 1905, 6 per cent..... 3,250

FRANCIS H. LEGGETT & CO., a corporation, to Knickerbocker Trust Company; West Broadway, n w corner of Franklin St, to Varick St, Congress St, -2½ and 3, 20 years, 6 per cent, gold bonds 1,000,000

FRANKLIN, Mark, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 2d Av, w s, 25.11 ft s of 107th St, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 7,000

GALLATLY, Edith R., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Washington Square South, (4th St.) s s, 52.3 ft n w of Wooster St, also interior lot adjoining, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 20,000

GALLATLY, Edith R., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Washington Square South, (4th St.) s s, 33 ft w of Wooster St, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 12,000

GOLDSTEIN, Charles, to Louis Weller; 3d St, 361 East, 1 year, 4½ per cent,. 4,000

GREEN, Elizabeth, widow, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 29th St, 331 East, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 5,000

GRIMLEY, Felix, and wife to Annie Gorman; Transverse Road, n s, at East 200th St, 28.6 ft e of Villa Av, prior mortgage $6,000, 5 years..... 2,000

GOLDSTEIN, Joseph D., to Jacob Fischel; Grand St, n w corner of Clinton St, prior mtg $115,000, 12 years, 6 per cent..... 26,500

GOLDSTEIN, Joseph D., to Jacob Fischel; Grand St, n w corner of Clinton St, prior mtg $266,000, 12 years, 6 per cent..... 39,000

GOODMAN, Urry, to Susan D. Griffith; 19th St, 417 and 419 West, 5 years, gold 38,000

GORDON, Harris, to Bendet Isaacs; 2d Av, s w cor of 70th St, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 20,000

GORDON, Harris, to Bendet Isaacs, 2d Av, s w cor of 70th St, 3 years..... 3,000

GROSS, Marks, to Katie Kuhn; Monroe St, 244, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 10,000

GROSS, Marks, to Peter Otten; Monroe St, 244, prior mtg $19,000, 5 years, 6 per cent..... 6,000

HAFFEN, John, and another to James Barrett; Willis Av, s w cor Southern Boulevard, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 20,000

HAGGERTY, Edward D., to Pierrepont E. Grannis; 138th St, n s, 375 ft e of 12th Av, prior mtg $10,000, due May 23, 1904, 6 per cent..... 4,500

HALSEY, F. Spencer, to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 74th St, s s, 80 ft w of Columbus Av, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 19,000

HAPPY, Thirza E., to Henry Rauch; Webster Av, e s, being lots 11 and 12, map Norwood, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 750

HARTNETT, Timothy M., to Rollin H. Lynde; Commonwealth Av, w s, 202.10 ft s of West

Real Estate for Sale.

3 times 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

MORSEMERE PARK

Presents houses like this on plots 100x125 feet, thoroughly modern in every appointment.

Columbia Investment and Real Estate Company,
277 Broadway, New York.

Telephone 1217 Franklin.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

$200 BUYS BEAUTIFUL HOME SITE. Across the Hudson, 6¾ miles from Manhattan; 200 feet above the sea; at RIVERSIDE HEIGHTS, River Edge, N. J. The most remarkable offer ever made in building lots; 25x150; only $200; 10% down, $3.50 monthly; no interest, no taxes; all improvements; carefully restricted; opening days July 4th and 5th; DON'T WAIT; GO TO-DAY. For further particulars apply to John W. Miller, Co., 150 Nassau St. Telephone 4147-John.

FARM FOR SALE.

126 acres, with large dwelling and gardener's house; commodious outbuildings; on the highest point in New Castle Township; 640 feet elevation, one and one-half miles from Chappaqua; three-quarters of a mile from Millwood; four from Ossining and Mt. Kisco; over three hundred apple trees and abundance of other fruit; price $10,000, to close estate. James S. Holmes, Orange, N. J.

Catskill Mountains.—Elk Park, Tannersville, altitude, 2,500 feet; cottage, with nine rooms, kitchen, bath; all city improvements; large garden, fine forest, lawn tennis ground; in excellent condition; thoroughly furnished; large plazzas, magnificent view; shade; fishing, bathing; for sale. Apply to Tamsen, 334 East 18th St.

For 30 years we have sold
COUNTRY REAL ESTATE EXCLUSIVELY
Buyers get our free monthly catalogue
Owners send details of your property
Phillips & Wells, 6 K Tribune Building, N.Y.

Yachtsmen! Island, about 4 acres; deep water; restricted neighborhood; convenient to city; trees; artesian water; fine building site. Archibald C. Foss, 66 Broadway.

A.—Country place of 25 acres; house 10 rooms; improvements; hour from city; free and clear; in Nyack, N. Y.; for sale or exchange for tenement or flat. Owner, 854 East 158th St.

Farm bargains in Litchfield County, Conn., and Berkshire County, Mass.; 50 farms for sale, 15 acres to 580 acres, from $600 to $10,000. Write for list, J. K. Smith, Station A, Winsted, Conn.

Health and pocket benefit by suburban life. For details, apply Erie Railroad Information Bureau, 1,158 and 239 Broadway, New York.

New ten-room cottage, barn, outbuildings, fruit and shade trees, near water, cheap. W. S. Hawkins, Brookhaven, L. I.

For Sale.—A modern cottage on the banks of the Hudson at Fishkill-on-Hudson. Kmpo & Brinckerhoff, 45 East 42d St.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—2 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Hempstead.—Cost $9,500, sell $7,500 $1,000 cash, new modern residence, large plot, finest section; homes selected; trolley to city, seashore. Urgent. 237 Hempstead, L. I.

Fourteen-room cottage, modern improvements, and completely furnished, with four lots facing the ocean; price complete $8,000. Apply Victoria Cottage, 20 Av., Rockaway Park.

Fine farm—House, 12 rooms, unfurnished, 10 acres, $200 season, near station, trolley, stores, Eureka! Cheap shore fronts; other higher. Codling, Northport, L. I.

Seacliff.—Large furnished cottages; shaded lawns, plazzas; boating, bathing; picturesque drives. Everitt, 381 Park Av.

For Sale.—Small place; good business locality; terms reasonable. M. A. Grundy, East Islip, L. I.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Finely located, well rented single flat; never a vacancy; equity of $10,000, and a well located Madison Av. dwelling, equity $5,000, and cash, to exchange for city improved. Bellamy, owner, 3d Av. and 61st St.

An elegant residence, Cairo, Catskill Mountains, four acres; all kinds of fruit trees; fine barn; equity $5,000; principals or brokers; send for new list. Ignatz Martin, 1,157 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.

To Let for Business Purposes.

3 story Floors.—Two floors, size 75x140, 10,500 square feet per floor, on river front; light on all sides; skylights in roof; steam heat, elevator, good power, gas and electric light; conveniences at No. 373-377 South St. Also, Crosby St., No. 129, six floors, size 43x84, on a corner, with every convenience, one block from Broadway. Apply Lee Schlesinger & Co., No. 129 Crosby St., or your broker.

Store and basement, 25x102, to let in new building, 1,761 Park Pl., near E. R. Adams's Annex; good for any business; mostly for cafe or restaurant; rent reasonable. Apply to Greenberg Bros., 89 East Broadway.

A big opportunity for dentist or photographer in best locality of the city, N. E. Cor. 59th St. and Lexington Av.; rent reasonable. Apply to Greenberg Bros., 89 East Broadway.

To Lease.—Water-front lots, with bulkhead; also corner lots East 50th St.; also large lofts South Street, Brookman estate, 52 Exchange Place.

To Let—Loft, 6,300 square feet; heated, all light, elevators, and electric power. Apply Horton's, 213 East 24th St.

Attractive offices and studios, 131 East 34th St.; elevator; rents, $18 up.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Attractive studio, with skylight; rooms for business; 165 East 17th St.; $12 upward.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Lofts to let, large and small, with or without power. Ruland & Whiting Co., 5 Beekman St.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

For Rent—Fine house, 11 rooms, on East 135th St., bet. Willis Av. and Brown Place, suitable for doctor or lawyer; rent, $50. House, 7 rooms, on 142d St., bet. Willis and Brook Ave.; rent, $35. Fine corner flat, 7 rooms and bath, Stebbins Av. and Home St., $16. Bronx Land Mortgage and Real Estate Company, 741 Tremont Av.

A three-story stone and brick dwelling to let, 131 East Seventy-first St.; has 10 rooms and bath; rent, only $1,600; size, 17x50x100; possession at once. E. A. Cruikshank & Co., 141 B'way.

86th St., 132 West.—Elegant four-story 20 feet, bathroom extension; finest block west side; $2,200 if taken soon. Apply premises. Would sell low.

A.—Houses, unfurnished and furnished, in desirable locations; rent, $1,200 to $5,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

THE BLYTHEBOURNE AND LORRAINE.

Madison Ave., S. E. Cor. 90th St.,
FACING CENTRAL PARK.

Only a few apartments left; 6 and 7 large, light rooms and bath, with shower; electric light, telephone, rapid elevators.

RENTS $40 TO $60.

C. M. SILVERMAN, Builder and Owner, on premises. Telephone 1754 79th.

THE OSBORNE

172-174 WEST 79TH STREET.

Choice large light apartments of eight rooms and baths; electric lights; pure water supply, steam heat, elevator, &c.; rents, $1,000 up.
E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 141 Broadway.

A chance for small family adults; five elegantly decorated, large, light rooms and bathroom; fine, large dining room; hot water supply; $30; two flights up; house quiet, strictly clean; no bill up; ring janitor's bell. 72 West 134th St.

Corner flats, 17 Livingston Pl., Stuyvesant Sq.; elevator, steam heat; most modern plumbing; telephones; at moderate rental; $800 to $1,100.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Attractive apartment, 55 East 11th St.; six rooms and bath; modern improvements; $28.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

118th St., 30 West.—6 rooms, all light; bath; hot water supply; steam; elegantly decorated top floor, $21.00; 3d fl., $23.00; hassment, $9.00.

Cathedral Heights.—Elevator, apartment, five rooms; latest improvements; low rent to desirable tenant. 508 West 112th St.

Brooklyn.

573 Lexington Av.—Elegant flats, all light rooms, $15, $17; 593 Park Place, $12, $14. Janitor.

Long Island Property to Let.

Cottages furnished, with or without improvements, at Patchogue, East and Centre Moriches; splendid grounds; water fronts. George Herrman, Centre Moriches, L. I.

Summonses.

SUPREME COURT.—Plaintiff desires an place of trial the County of New York. CHARLES H. PLATT, plaintiff, against WOLFF BLUM, Savelle Levine, Victor Cohen and Toby Cohen, his wife; Saiman W. Cohen and Annie C. Cohen, his wife; Hayman M. Cohen and Sarah Cohen, his wife, (the name "Sarah" being fictitious, the real first name of said defendant being unknown to plaintiff;) Beney Cohen and Kate Cohen, his wife, (the name "Kate" being fictitious, the real first name of said defendant being unknown to plaintiff;) Louie Cohen and Eliza Cohen, his wife, (the name "Eliza" being fictitious, the real first name of said defendant being unknown to plaintiff;) Fanny Navinsky and Henry Navinsky, her husband, (the name "Henry" being fictitious, the real first name of said defendant being unknown to plaintiff;) Simon B. Epstein and Lilis Eostein, his wife; Jacob Henry Epstein and Annia Epstein, his wife, (the name "Annie" being fictitious, the real first name of said defendant being unknown to plaintiff;) Abraham Epstein and Yacha Epstein, his wife, (the name "Yacha" being fictitious, the real first name of said defendant being unknown to plaintiff;) Gertie Walpert (formerly Epstein) and Joseph Walpert, her husband, (the name "Joseph" being fictitious, the real first name of said defendant being unknown to plaintiff;) Maurice or Marx Epstein and Sarah Epstein, his wife, (the name "Sarah" being fictitious, the real first name of said defendant being unknown to plaintiff;) Tinnie Epstein and Seth Epstein, her husband, (the name "Seth" being fictitious, the real first name of said defendant being unknown to plaintiff;) Philip B. Philips or Margilis or Paltrovitch and Cillie Philips or Margilis or Paltrovitch, his wife; Victor Margilis or Paltrovitch and Delia Margilis or Paltrovitch, his wife, (the name "Delia" being fictitious, the real first name of said defendant being unknown to plaintiff;) Gertie Goldstein (formerly Margilis or Paltrovitch) and Marx Goldstein, her husband, (the name "Marx" being fictitious, the real first name of said defendant being unknown to plaintiff;) Gertie Alpert and William Alpert, her husband; Regina Margilis or Paltrovitch and Peter Margilis, her husband, (the name "Peter" being fictitious, the real first name of said defendant being unknown to plaintiff;) the unknown heirs and legal representatives of Dina Radin, deceased, and unknown persons having any interest in or lien upon the interests of the unknown heirs and legal representatives of Dina Radin, deceased, in the premises described in the complaint in this action, and all persons who may be the heirs-at-law, devisees, legatees, and judgment creditors of, or persons claiming through any of the above, all the last-mentioned persons being unknown to the plaintiff and their names being also unknown to the plaintiff; the wives, widows, and husbands of all the above-mentioned unknown parties, all of whom are persons unknown to the plaintiff; all persons having, or claiming to have, any dower, or right of dower, or curtesy, in the premises described in the complaint herein, or any part thereof, all of said last-mentioned persons being unknown to the plaintiff and their names being also unknown to the plaintiff, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the Plaintiff's Attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, April 19th, 1902.

TURNER, ROLSTON & HORAN,
Attorneys for Plaintiff,
Office and Post Office address, 22 William Street, New York, N. Y.

To the defendants Victor Cohen and Toby Cohen, his wife; Saiman W. Cohen and Annie C. Cohen, his wife; Hayman M. Cohen and Sarah Cohen, his wife, (the name "Sarah" being fictitious, the real first name of said defendant being unknown to plaintiff;) Beney Cohen and Kate Cohen, his wife, (the name "Kate" being fictitious, the real first name of said defendant being unknown to plaintiff;) Louis Cohen and Eliza Cohen, his wife, (the name "Eliza" being fictitious, the real first name of said defendant being unknown to plaintiff;) Fanny Navinsky and Henry Navinsky, her husband, (the name "Henry" being fictitious, the real first name of said defendant being unknown to plaintiff;) Simon B. Epstein and Lillie Epstein, his wife; Jacob Henry Epstein and Annie Epstein, his wife, (the name "Annie" being fictitious, the real first name of said defendant being unknown to plaintiff;) Abraham Epstein and Yacha Epstein, his wife, (the name "Yacha" being fictitious, the real first name of said defendant being unknown to plaintiff;) Gertie Walpert (formerly Epstein) and Joseph Walpert, her husband, (the name "Joseph" being fictitious, the real first name of said defendant being unknown to plaintiff;) Maurice or Marx Epstein and Sarah Epstein, his wife, (the name "Sarah" being fictitious, the real first name of said defendant being unknown to plaintiff;) Tinnie Epstein and Seth Epstein, her husband, (the name "Seth" being fictitious, the real first name of said defendant being unknown to plaintiff;) Philip B. Philips or Margilis or Paltrovitch and Cillie Philips or Margilis or Paltrovitch, his wife; Victor Margilis or Paltrovitch and Delia Margilis or Paltrovitch, his wife, (the name "Delia" being fictitious, the real first name of said defendant being unknown to plaintiff;) Gertie Goldstein (formerly Margilis or Paltrovitch) and Marx Goldstein, her husband, (the name "Marx" being fictitious, the real first name of said defendant being unknown to plaintiff;) Gertie Alpert and William Alpert, her husband; Regina Margilis or Paltrovitch and Peter Margilis, her husband, (the name "Peter" being fictitious, the real first name of said defendant being unknown to plaintiff;) the unknown heirs and legal representatives of Dina Radin, deceased, and unknown persons having any interest in or lien upon the interests of the unknown heirs and legal representatives of Dina Radin, deceased, in the premises described in the complaint in this action, and all persons who may be the heirs-at-law, devisees, legatees, and judgment creditors of, or persons claiming through any of the above, all the last-mentioned persons being persons unknown to the plaintiff and their names being also unknown to the plaintiff; the wives, widows, and husbands of all the above-mentioned unknown parties, all of whom are persons unknown to the plaintiff; all persons having, or claiming to have, any dower, or right of dower, or curtesy, in the premises described in the complaint herein, or any part thereof, all of said last-mentioned persons being persons unknown to the plaintiff and their names being also unknown to the plaintiff, defendants.

You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer, or, if not served with this summons, to serve a notice of appearance, on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, July 2, 1902.

GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, July 2, 1902.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—WILLIAM H. GLICKMAN and HARRY E. GLICKMAN, individually and as members of the firm of Glickman Brothers, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that William H. Glickman and Harry E. Glickman, individually and as members of the firm of Glickman Brothers, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated the 26th day of June, 1902, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, the 23d day of July, 1902, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, July 2, 1902.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—JAMES H. McDONALD, Bankrupt.—No. 4,758.

Notice is hereby given that James H. McDonald, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 30, 1902, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, the 23d day of July, 1902, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, July 1st, 1902.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In the matter of BENJAMIN KELLER, Bankrupt. —No. 5,011.

To the creditors of Benjamin Keller of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 20th day of June, A. D. 1902, the said Benjamin Keller was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City and County of New York, N. Y., on the 18th day of July, A. D. 1902, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, July 2, 1902.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—In the matter of THOMAS C. LISK, Bankrupt.—No. 5,034.

To the creditors of Thomas C. Lisk of the County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 27th day of June, 1902, the said Thomas C. Lisk was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Geo. C. Holt, referee, No. 34 Pine Street, in New York City, on the 16th day of July, A. D. 1902, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, July 1st, 1902.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—WALTER MacDONOUGH, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Walter MacDonough, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated the 11th day of June, 1902, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 23d, 1902, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, July 1st, 1902.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—ADAM P. SCHMIDT and WILLIAM FORSTER, as executors and trustees under the last will and testament of Martha Schiuter, deceased, and individually, plaintiffs, vs. KATY LIMMER, Lizzie Schmidt, Mary Simon, Adolf Schluter, Charles Forster, Martha Janner, Louis Schluter, Adolph Schluter, August Schintar, Emma Schluter, Charles A. Schluter, Henry W. Schluter, Louisa Hartmann, Minnie Vollechon, George A. Schluter, Pauline Schluter, William E. Schluter, Jacob Schroeder, Martha Diesler, Henry Schluter, August Schluter, Charles Koehler, Augusta Schader, Martha Schader, Charles Schader, Frieda Schluter, Andrew Schroeder, Charles Schroeder, John Schmidt, Carl Schmidt, Andrew Schmidt, John Stecher, Katy Stecher Witnauer, Lizzie Stecher Notz, William Stecher, Eliza Simon, Deutscher Frauen Verein zur Unterstutzung Hilfsbedurftiger Wittwen, Waisen und Kranken, Elise Moldehnke, as President of the Frauen Verein of the St. Petri Lutheran Church of New York; John Schroeder, August Schroeder, John Schroeder, George Schroeder, William Schroeder, defendants.

To the above named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, April 7th, 1902.

GEORGE P. HOTALING, Plaintiffs' Attorney, office and Post Office address, No. 59 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

To Henry W. Schluter, Louisa Hartmann, Minnie Vollschon, George A. Schluter, Pauline Schluter, William E. Schluter, Henry Schluter, Martha Diesler, Charles Koehler, John Schroeder, August Schroeder, George Schroeder, Adolf Schluter, Augusta Schader, Martha Schader, Charles Schader, Frieda Schluter, and Eliza Simon and each of them: The foregoing summons is served upon each of you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. P. H. Dugro, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 24th day of May, 1902, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and State of New York, on the 28th day of May, 1902.—Dated New York, May 29th, 1902.

GEORGE P. HOTALING, Plaintiffs' Attorney, office and Post Office address, 59 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

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SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF LOCK HAVEN, plaintiff, against GEORGE W. ROBINSON, defendant.—Summons.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, April 17, 1902.

WHITE & WING,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Post Office Address and Office, No. 20 Nassau Street, (Manhattan,) N. Y. City.

To George W. Robinson, defendant: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. P. Henry Dugro, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 27th day of May, 1902, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on May 27, 1902.—Dated New York, May 28, 1902.

WHITE & WING,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office Address, No. 20 Nassau Street, (Manhattan,) N. Y. City.

my29-1aw6wTh

Surrogate Notices.

FREUND, HERMAN.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Henrietta Freund, Harold Freund, Hilda Freund, Bernhard Freund, Bertha Reis, Albert Freund, Bernhard Freund, Sigmund Freund, Bernhard Freund, Harry Freund, Robert Freund, Ella Freund, Flora Freund, Carrie Reis, Amelia Reis, Jennie Reis, Augusta Reis, Lillie Reis, Bernhard Reis, Harry Reis, Herman Schlosser, Fanny Loeb, Babette Freund, and Clara Hall, and to all persons interested in the estate of HERMAN FREUND, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 16th day of September, 1902, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of the proceedings of Bernhard Freund, Henry Maibrunn, and Samuel Bloch, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 24th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and two.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

ISAAC & JACOB FROMME, Attorneys for Executors, 93-99 Nassau Street, N. Y. City.
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WATSON, JOHN WILLIAM.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to PORTER WATSON, Charles Edward Watson, Angelina W. Brown, Emma Page Watson Cady, Roal B. Watson, William Watson, Charles Watson, the only heirs and next of kin of JOHN WILLIAM WATSON, deceased, send greeting. Whereas, Central Trust Company of New York, of the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date July first, one thousand nine hundred and one, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of John William Watson, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 4th day of August, one thousand nine hundred and two, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 10th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and two.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

WIGHT, EBEN.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Emily S. Caswell, Elizabeth S. Mifflin, Danforth P. Wight, George R. Wight, Edward P. Wight, Barrington Wight, Louiss Wight, and Caroline Wight, the heirs and next of kin of EBEN WIGHT, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Gustav E. Kissel of Morristown, State of New Jersey, has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date November 8th, 1897, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Eben Wight, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office, in the County of New York, on the 20th day of August, one thousand nine hundred and two, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 10th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and two.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

Apartments to Let—Furnished.

10c line—2 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Bachelor apartments, "Westerley," 101-107 West 54th St.; exposed plumbing; electric light; breakfast and valet; $32.50. Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

Country Houses to Let—Furnished.

Country Home

TO LET, 15 miles from Boston, in a beautiful country town, furnished house of twelve rooms and bath; hot and cold water; hot water heat; electric light; perfect drainage; large grounds, shade and fruit trees; fine drives and walks; electric cars for a day's trolley trip to NEWPORT, ONSET, PLYMOUTH, NEW BEDFORD, or NANTASKET BEACH PASS THE DOOR.

Address D. B. SEAVER,
183 Essex St., Boston, Mass.

Mamakating Park.—Cottage, 8 rooms, improvements, near hotel and lake; elevation 2,000 feet; 90 miles Ont. and W. R. R., Sullivan Co., N. Y.; season, $250. Owner, 245 West 135th St.

Elegant furnished new cottages at Sea Gate to rent to desirable parties. Apply 146 Broadway, Room 401.

Surrogate Notices.

FREUND, HERMAN.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Henrietta Freund, Harold Freund, Hilda Freund, Bernhard Freund, Bertha Reis, Albert Freund, Bernhard Freund, Sigmund Freund, Bernhard Freund, Harry Freund, Robert Freund, Ella Freund, Flora Freund, Carrie Reis, Amelia Reis, Jennie Reis, Augusta Reis, Lillie Reis, Bernhard Reis, Harry Reis, Herman Schlosser, Fanny Loeb, Babette Freund, and Clara Hall, and to all persons interested in the estate of HERMAN FREUND, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 16th day of September, 1902, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of the proceedings of Bernhard Freund, Henry Maibrunn, and Samuel Bloch, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 10th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and two.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

WATSON, JOHN WILLIAM.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to PORTER WATSON, Charles Edward Watson, Angelina W. Brown, Emma Page Watson Cady, Roal B. Watson, William Watson, Charles Watson, the only heirs and next of kin of JOHN WILLIAM WATSON, deceased, send greeting. Whereas, Central Trust Company of New York, of the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date July first, one thousand nine hundred and one, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of John William Watson, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 4th day of August, one thousand nine hundred and two, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 10th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and two.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

MAHER, LUCINDA B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Lucinda B. Maher, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at No. 300 Stats Street, in the City of Albany, New York, on or before the tenth day of December next.—Dated New York, the third day of June, 1902.

JOHN T. NORTON,
Executor.

MARTIN T. NACHTMANN, Attorney for Executor, 80 State Street, Albany, New York.

O'KELLY, WILLIAM J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against William J. O'Kelly, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of William C. Arnold, No. 120 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 15th day of September next.—Dated New York, March 13th, 1902.

JOHN J. McNAMARA, Executor.

WILLIAM C. ARNOLD, Attorney for Executor, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

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BRADY, JAMES V.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES V. BRADY, late of the County and State of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Charles K. Carpenter, No. 11 William Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 1st day of December next.—Dated New York the 27th day of May, 1902.

ELIZABETH C. BRADY, Executrix.

CHARLES K. CARPENTER, Attorney for Executrix, 11 William Street, New York City.
my29-1aw6mTh.

HINSDALE, EDWARD C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD C. HINSDALE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, eleventh floor, No. 7 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of February, 1902.—CHRISTINE H. HINSDALE, Executrix. BLANDY, MOONEY & SHIPMAN, Attorneys for Executrix, 7 Wall Street, Manhattan, N. Y. City.
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MAHER, LUCINDA B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Lucinda B. Maher, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at No. 300 Stats Street, in the City of Albany, New York, on or before the tenth day of December next.—Dated New York, the third day of June, 1902.

JOHN T. NORTON,
Executor.

MARTIN T. NACHTMANN, Attorney for Executor, 80 State Street, Albany, New York.

O'KELLY, WILLIAM J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against William J. O'Kelly, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of William C. Arnold, No. 120 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 15th day of September next.—Dated New York, March 13th, 1902.

JOHN J. McNAMARA, Executor.

WILLIAM C. ARNOLD, Attorney for Executor, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

mch13-1aw6mTh

BRADY, JAMES V.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES V. BRADY, late of the County and State of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Charles K. Carpenter, No. 11 William Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 1st day of December next.—Dated New York the 27th day of May, 1902.

ELIZABETH C. BRADY, Executrix.

CHARLES K. CARPENTER, Attorney for Executrix, 11 William Street, New York City.
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THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

Bankruptcy Notices.

NO. 5,013.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SAMUEL ALBERT, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Samuel Albert of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 21st day of June, A. D. 1902, the said Samuel Albert was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, referee, No. 34 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on the 14th day of July, A. D. 1902, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, July 2d, 1902.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—SAMUEL L. ANSPACHER, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Samuel L. Anspacher, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated the 24th day of June, 1902, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, the 23d day of July, 1902, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, July 1st, 1902.

NO. 5,039.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CAROLINE BORCHERS, Bankrupt.

MR. BURKE SILENT ABOUT HIS BENEFICENCE

Foundation of Millions to Aid Convalescents Commended.

Charitable Work Long the Occupation of the Founder—The Few Facts Known About the Retired Merchant's Quiet Life.

John Masterson Burke, whose gift of $4,000,000 to found the home for convalescents under the corporation of the Winifred Masterson Burke Relief Foundation, brought him before the public after many years' retirement, would not yesterday discuss his beneficence. At his home, 18 West Forty-seventh Street, one authorized to speak for him said that he was ailing, but that if he was well he would not see any one in regard to his humanitarian project and that he was of the opinion that too much had been said about him already in this regard.

This Mr. Burke's friends say is typical of the man. At all times in his career he has shrank from notoriety, and since he retired from business life twelve years ago this characteristic has become more marked as he advanced in age.

"There is," said Mr. Burke's lawyer, F. H. Denman, "very little to add to what was made public yesterday in regard to the home. Of Mr. Burke's life I know little. I succeeded Elliott Sanford, who died three years ago, as his legal adviser, and Justice Abraham R. Lawrence preceded him in this capacity. Did I know his whole career I should be very careful about giving any particulars, except such as relate immediately to the convalescent home benefaction.

"I would like to say first that Mr. Burke is not a Roman Catholic, but an Episcopalian, and that in politics he is an old-time Democrat. Very shortly the Trustees of the foundation will organize a committee on plan and scope, who will select a site for the home, and who will take into counsel some prominent gentlemen not identified with the corporation, which was incorporated at Albany a week ago.

THE PLAN LONG CONSIDERED.

"I can say that the whole plan of the founder of this home is as free from sentimental interest as can be. Nothing that came near to him in his life is responsible for this trend of munificence. It is not entirely, however, a business proposition, but rather an agreeable way for a man without relatives to dispose of his property on a line thought out and studied out for years. He had it in mind many years ago, when his fortuns was rounded out, and he was relieved of the cares of active business.

"This particular line of humanitarianism was brought about by his own observations and the result of inquiries made by close friends. It filled a crying need. Mr. Shepard, one of the Trustees, was told by W. R. Stewart, President of the United Board of Charities, that this line of benevolence had been almost entirely neglected, and that he was delighted at what Mr. Burke had done.

"Mr. Burke can have no history that the public should be curious about. He has led such a retired life that he has been almost beyond the pale of social relations. All that can be said of him is that in appearance he is a substantial business man, and that he is well preserved and has not a false tooth in his head. He is well read and a fluent Spanish scholar. He learned the language while in South American countries, where, I believe, he passed seven or eight years. He would impress you as one who had passed his life among people of means and culture.

"He is free of arrogance, and has always been conspicuous in charitable doings, and has a courtliness of the old school. He never had a 'fad' of any sort, and his home life is of the simplest. His Summers have been passed in some such quiet place as Nantucket. His gift of $4,000,000 could pass to the home at once without impoverishing him. He has enough property outside of that passed over to the Trustees to live on comfortably."

Ex-Justice Lawrence admitted that Mr. Burke was at one time a client, but he declined to talk of him on the ground that he had never broken his rule not to talk of the affairs of those for whom he acted professionally.

DR. STEWART'S COMMENDATION.

President Stewart's characterization of Mr. Burke's gift as being in a line of benevolence that has been neglected is voiced by many who have studied the subject, among them Dr. George Taylor Stewart, Superintendent at Bellevue Hospital, a close student of conditions that confront convalescents. Dr. Stewart was enthusiastic about the founding of the home by Mr. Burke. He said that as a result of his observations 5 per cent. of the free patients discharged from hospitals would be eligible for aid under the Burke foundation. As there are 75,000 free patients treated yearly in the various hospitals, about 4,000 persons would come under the provisions of one of the conditions of the Burke benefaction.

"The city," added Dr. Stewart, "has no provision for the care of convalescents, though it has for chronic, acute, nervous, and incurable cases. There is no question of the need for such a place. When a man in prosperous circumstances comes out of a hospital after an illness or an operation, he takes a few weeks' rest as a matter of course, and does not go back to his work, if he can possibly help it, until his strength has come back.

"This is just what the workingman cannot do. Almost no patient, when he comes out of the hospital, is in the same condition as before he was taken ill. He may think he is able to go back to work, and a large share of patients do leave the hospital as soon as they can, because of their impatience to get to work; but a great many of them break down from taking up their work prematurely, and at last there comes a time when they are neither sick nor well. Being self-respecting men, they are unwilling to impose themselves on others as sick men, and, on the other hand, are not sick enough to be admitted to a hospital if they apply. Their only resource is the dispensary, which attends only to their medical needs.

"In cases of typhoid fever or pneumonia, after the patient is cured from a medical point of view, and it is safe for him to go out, the weakness may last for months. The same thing is true of many cases of fracture.

"The fact is that a public hospital cannot take care of convalescents after a certain point. The best it can do is to send them to the City Hospital. There are several homes for convalescents, but they are small, and so crowded that they can keep patients only two weeks. I have known of many cases in which discharged patients have been helped with money by the doctors who attended them in the hospital because there was not regular provision for them.

At times, Dr. Stewart went on to say, when there is room convalescents are kept over time to gain strength, but they must give way and leave when the space they occupy is needed for new cases. In such cases care is taken to benefit the most deserving of the patients who would, in the event of a crowded hospital, be discharged.

HOSPITALS FOR CONVALESCENTS.

At present the hospitals for convalescents consist of:

The Adirondack Cottage Sanitarium, Saranac Lake. For consumptives. Patients who are able to pay are charged $5 a week.

The All Saints' Pavilion for Convalescent Men and Boys of the Order of Brothers of Nazareth, Priory Farm, Verbank, N. Y.

Convalescent Hospital, New Rochelle, N. Y., founded by Adrian Iselin and under the care of Sisters of Charity. Accommodates 20 discharged free hospital patients each for two weeks.

Fresh Air and Convalescent Home, South Mountain, Summit, N. J. For children to remain until health and strength are properly restored.

Ward in the Isabella Heimath, Ottendorfer Foundation, One Hundred and Ninetieth Street and Amsterdam Avenue. Not for consumptives.

New York Home for Convalescents, 423 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street. For Protestant women. Can accommodate 21.

Presbyterian Rest for Convalescents, White Plains, N. Y. For Protestant women. Sojourn two weeks, except on certain conditions.

St. Andrew's Convalescent Hospital, 713 East Seventeenth Street. For women and girls of sixteen and older. No distinction as to creed. In charge of the Sisterhood of St. John the Baptist.

The offical record of real estate transfers of yesterday furnish this list of property turned over to the Trustees of the foundation:

No. 18 West Forty-seventh Street, 20 by 100.5.

One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, north side, 200 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, 275 by 99.11.

Old Boston Post Road at the northeast corner of the land of Lorillard Spencer, runs northeast 2,482 feet by southeast 553 by 445 to the land of Stickney, by south 326.4 to the land of Schnugg by southwest 100 by west 700 by southeast 376 by southwest 513.5 to the land of Hemersley, by west 1,125 by south 15 by 32 by northwest 294, contains 46 158-1,000 acres.

Old Boston Post Road, north side, at the junction with lands of Lorillard Spencer, runs northeast 2,477 to the land of Tallman Hyde by northeast 401 by northeast 265 to Briggs Street, by northwest 719.8 by west 508 by northwest 332 by southwest 680 by southwest 706 to the land of Lorillard Spencer, by southeast 245 by southwest 315 by 125 by southeast 688 by southwest 59 by west 293.2 by southwest 335.7 by southeast 417.3, contains 77 acres. Also property in Middlesex County, New Jersey; property in Essex County, New Jersey, and property in Lyon County, Minnesota; also shares of stock.

John M. Burke to the Winifred Masterson Burke Relief Foundation.

MR. BURKE'S LIFE HISTORY.

Mr. Burke's life history goes back to the early part of the last century. None, even old acquaintances who have been close to him for the past fifty years, knew it exactly, but the following information was believed by them to be correct:

A shipmaster, Miles R. Burke, said to be the philanthropist's father, lived in 1815 at Broome and Mulberry Streets, and in the two succeeding years at 20 Nassau Street and 96 William Street, respectively. There is no record that a Burke ever lived at 1 William Street. A Joseph Burk, a hair dresser, lived in the years named at 79 William Street. In 1850, John M. Burke, an engineer, had a business at 25 Old Slip, where then there was the house of the Thebaut merchants, and he lived at 32 Hamilton Street. At this time the commission and mercantile house of Chastelain & Ponvert, composed of Julius Chastelain and Elias Ponvert, was at 65 Water Street. The style changed to Chastelain, Ponvert & Co. in 1851, and afterward to Ponvert & Co.

Mr. Burke entered the service of the firm, which did a large South American business, in a subordinate capacity, and he rose until he became its "Co.," and afterward had the entire concern and founded his great fortune in its business. Ponvert & Co. were at 45 South Street in 1875. Mr. Burke, before going to his present home, lived at 110 Madison Street. The last business address of Ponvert & Co. was at 41 South Street. The firm went out of existence in 1887, but Mr. Burke had an office at 42 South Street until 1890.

Mr. Burke is one of the oldest Directors and stockholders of the Empire City Fire Insurance Company, he having joined its board in 1860. He attended a meeting of the Directorate on Tuesday, the day the transfer of the $4,000,000 was made to the Trustees of the home, in Mr. Dunham's office. None of his fellow-Directors had ever been inquisitive about Mr. Burke, who was the largest stockholder of the company. They knew that he was of unsullied reputation and found him averse to talk, reticent about himself, and a thorough man of business. His first holdings of stock were transferred from Chastelain & Ponvert to Ponvert & Co., and afterward to himself. Mr. Burke had the same reputation as a Director of the Eagle Fire Company of New York, now in liquidation, whose board he joined in October, 1894.

Mr. Burke's home circle, until nine years ago, comprised his sister and her husband, John Just, a merchant, of 1,227 Broadway. Mr. Just died in 1890, and his wife did not long survive him.

George Blair's Commendation.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Burke's gift of $4,000,000 for temporary homes deserves exceptional notice for the reason that most of the bequests given by rich persons are given on the old lines and to institutions many of which are already beyond necessary aid.

During my four years' experience in the Department of Charities I saw the sick turned out of hospitals weak, helpless, and unfortunate. The city has no resting place but the almshouse, and that is nearly always crowded. Who will be next to found a home for incurables, and one for the respectable aged? GEORGE BLAIR.

New York, July 2, 1902.

THE SILK FRAUD CASES.

Action Begun to Recover $1,500,000 from A. S. Rosenthal and Samuel Fried.

W. Wickham Smith, the Special Attorney General appointed to investigate the alleged silk importation frauds at this port, yesterday issued summonses in the United States District Court against A. S. Rosenthal and Samuel Fried, composing the firm of Rosenthal & Co., to answer to an action commenced against them by the Government to recover the sum of $1,500,000.

This is the first step taken to recover from the defendants the sum alleged to have been fraudulently taken from the Government, together with the forfeitures allowed by law.

A. S. Rosenthal and Samuel Fried are the firm of Rosenthal & Co. concerned in the so-called disclosures announced last week. Ex-Judge A. J. Dittenhoefer, their counsel, when told yesterday of the action of Mr. Smith, said:

"The action is absolutely absurd. No complaint has been served upon us. We don't care a bit what action W. Wickham Smith takes. He can do exactly as he chooses. Nothing that he can do will worry us."

WOMEN FIGHT ON BROADWAY.

One, the Larger, Claims as Husband the Escort of the Other, and the Struggle Begins.

Two young women engaged in a fight before a large crowd at Broadway and Thirty-third Street last evening. After the brief but desperate struggle, in which two handsome dresses were sadly torn, two pretty hats jerked from their fastenings and trampled under foot, and the originally well-ordered tresses distressingly disarranged, the combatants were separated, not without some difficulty, by the husband of one of them and the escort of the other—one and the same person.

This is what caused the scuffle: The man was walking up Broadway with a woman. At the corner of Thirty-third Street they encountered another woman. The latter saw the couple, and springing toward them shouted:

"Ah, so you're with my husband, are you?"

With these words she struck the smaller woman in the face and then grabbed her hair, pulled her toward her, jerked her hat from her head, dropped it, and trampled on it. The little woman was plucky and she fought her assailant as best she could and with some effect.

The man stood by dumfounded for a moment, reluctant to interfere. Finally some one in the crowd that had collected yelled: "Here comes the cop!" Instantly the man in the case grabbed the two fighting women and separated them. The larger woman, who had described herself as the man's wife, hastened up the street a short distance and stepped into a doorway to await developments.

Roundsman Hertz entered the crowd, and as he approached the man and the little woman some one indicated the larger woman and the officer captured her. Together they marched back to the scene of the conflict. The little woman fainted. The officer permitted his attention to be diverted from his prisoner for a moment and the tall woman turned and fled up Broadway. The officer followed and, after a brief but lively sprint, recaptured her.

The man and the woman, when the officer came after his escaped prisoner, jumped into a cab and were driven off hurriedly.

Roundsman Hertz took the woman to the West Thirtieth Street Police Station. There being no complainant, however, she was released.

"Pat" Sheedy Now a Promoter.

Patrick F. Sheedy sailed yesterday for London on the American Liner St. Louis. He will promote a company to mine emeralds in Argentina. Asked about the gambling business, Mr. Sheedy said that he was out of it for good. "But," he added, "I want it understood that I have not reformed. No reform for mine."

FIGHT FOR CONTROL IN RICHMOND TRANSIT

Denial that Standard Oil Men Won a Victory.

Charges of Bad Faith Made by the Rogers Syndicate and Pennsylvania and Baltimore and Ohio Interests.

The inside fight for control between the interests represented in the Staten Island ferry, the Staten Island Rapid Transit Company, the Staten Island Electric Railroad Company, and the Staten Island Electric Light, Heat, and Power Company, will probably remain in abeyance for the next six weeks because McDougall Hawkes, Commissioner of the Department of Docks and Ferries, sailed for Europe yesterday. To Mr. Hawkes has been referred by the Sinking Fund Commissioners the awarding of the lease for ferry privileges between the Boroughs of Manhattan and Richmond.

The opposing interests fighting for the ferry lease are the Pennsylvania and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Companies on the one side and the Rogers-Ryan-Thomas syndicate on the other. Each has a half interest in the ferry stock, while the railroad companies control the steam railroad on Staten Island, and H. H. Rogers and his friends own the Staten Island Electric Company.

Each faction accuses the other of bad faith. The Pennsylvania and Baltimore and Ohio people charge that their opponents want to use the ferry as an annex to the trolley system, while the others assert that the railroad people seek to utilize the ferry for the benefit of the steam railroad on the island.

Edward Lauterbach, representing the Rogers Syndicate, alleges that their adversaries have been working in an underhanded way through the Dock Department to secure a lease without the knowledge of the other Directors, while Lester W. Clark of 20 Broad Street, counsel for the railroad interests, ridicules Mr. Lauterbach's assertion and says the ratification of the proposed lease could only be brought about by the affirmative vote of a majority of the Board of Directors for whom Mr. Lauterbach assumes to speak.

The Rogers Syndicate and the Pennsylvania and Baltimore and Ohio roads each own 50 per cent. of the ferry stock. A few years ago John H. Starin and Howard Carroll made a bid for the ferry lease, and, to the surprise of the Pennsylvania and the Baltimore and Ohio people, obtained it. Then Messrs. Starin and Carroll assigned it to H. H. Rogers and others. An agreement was reached in 1894 that fighting was not profitable, so a stipulation was made that nine Directors should be chosen, the railroad people to have five. Two of the latter resigned, and when their places were filled the minority contested their election in the courts.

Mr. Rogers and President Cowen of the Baltimore and Ohio concluded that litigation was not desirable, so the suits were withdrawn and it was decided to give each faction four Directors and select a ninth man as arbitrating Director.

William L. Bull, ex-President of the Stock Exchange, who had no entangling interests, was chosen, and in a majority of cases he has acted with the Rogers people.

Mr. Clark said yesterday that Mr. Bull had acquired much of the electric stock, and in this connection added:

"I think Mr. Bull has occupied a most embarassing position in regard to this matter. His gradual acquisition of stock or interest in the electric companies has naturally made it most difficult for him to take a judicial view of the situation. I have felt and still feel that he will anticipate the embarassment which will result by realizing the situation and resigning."

Mr. Lauterbach stated yesterday that the railroad companies were seeking to use Staten Island as a stepping stone for their through traffic, and to build up settlements along their lines, while his people were seeking to give Richmond County real benefits which would result in increasing the population of Staten Island from 70,000 to 500,000 within ten years. The Rogers syndicate, he said, stood ready to buy the interest of the Pennsylvania and Baltimore and Ohio companies in the properties.

Mr. Clark admitted that the operations on the part of the Pennsylvania and Baltimore and Ohio had been carried on by General Manager J. Van Smith and C. S. Sims, the latter having been the choice to succeed the late J. Frank Emmons. He denied that the persons represented by Mr. Lauterbach controlled the Board of Directors, and asserted that Mr. Lauterbach was "speaking for the galleries" when promising additional facilities to the traveling public.

Mr. Lauterbach and Mr. Clark each asserted for their clients that they will give fifteen trips to Staten Island from the foot of Whitehall Street. Mr. Lauterbach added that the opposing interest has persistently ignored promises made for better service.

It is understood that Mr. Roger's fast yacht will be utilized on Monday in observation trips to different points on the island from Manhattan.

WHISKY TRUST'S PLAN.

Efforts at an Agreement in the Litigation Over the Assets of the Spirits Company.

In the matter of litigation in New Jersey involving the question of the appointment of a receiver to distribute among the stockholdera the assets of the Spirits Distributing Company, Nathan Bijur and Louis Windmüller, minority stockholders, are pitted against the Distilling Company of America, that holds the bulk of the stock.

The attorneys and persons interested tried yesterday to agree on a form of a decree to be entered by Vice Chancellor Emory which shall be satisfactory to all. The basis of the proposed agreement is the proposition of the Distilling Company of America to buy ont the holdings of the minority stockholders at their face value. That agreement, if reached, will obviate the necessity of the delay involved in the appointment of a receiver. As several claims are involved, the matter was adjourned yesterday until Monday, to give time for the parties to come together.

Mr. Bijur has called attention to certain errors in the report of the matter published in THE TIMES yesterday. No decision was made by Vice Chancellor Emory on Wednesday, nor was the application for a receiver denied. The question is merely one of protecting the intereat of the minority stockholders.

STANDING ROOM TICKETS GOOD IN OPERA HOUSE.

Judge Bolte Decides for the Grau Company Against Fire Commissioner Sturgis.

Judge Hermann Bolte yesterday handed down his decision in the test case brought by Fire Commissioner Sturgis against the Maurice Grau Opera Company, ruling in favor of the defendant company. The case was instituted in the Eighth Municipal Court to determine the validity of the law prohibiting the sale of standing room tickets and its bearing upon the sale of these tickets in the Metropolitan Opera House.

The contention in the suit brought by the Fire Commissioner was that the portion of the orchestra floor behind the chairs that is occupied by standing room patrons is a passageway for the use of the audience, and therefore under the fire protection law could not be obstructed.

Corporation Counsel Rives and the counsel for the opera company both filed extensive briefs hearing on the case, and these were taken under consideration by Judge Bolte. The several former decisions of the court on the obstruction of passage ways, presented by the Corporation Counsel, Judge Bolte held to have no bearing on the case on account of the construction of the opera house where a doorway is provided at the entrance to every aisle on the ground floor. In this way, the Justice decided, it is not necessary for any one to pass through that portion of the theatre used for standing room.

"At an opera performance it often happens," said Judge Bolte, in commenting upon his opinion last night, "that many of those in the audience prefer standing in the rear of the orchestra to sitting down nearer to the front. And it was with this idea in view that the architect of the Metropolitan Opera House designed the ground floor. There is no violation of the law, as the aisles and passageways are not obstructed. You might as well consider the spaces between the seats passageways as to designate the space at the rear of the theatre as such. The blocking of this space does not interfere with the egress from the house, although it would if the management permitted patrons to stand in the aisles connecting these spaces.

"The law in the case refers only to passageways and is the one that was created after the panic in the Park Theatre in Brooklyn in 1871, when the audience was occupying the aisles, in which loose chairs had been placed."

NEW CHANGE OF GRADE BOARD.

The Mayor in Appointing Commissioners to Assess Damages Criticises the Men Forced Out.

Mayor Low yesterday announced the appointment of three new Change of Grade Damage Commissioners for the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards. Those appointed are:

William D. Leonard of 29 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, a Republican and a lawyer at 141 Broadway; James R. Burnet of 19 West Thirty-fourth Street, living at the City Club, the Citizens' Union leader of the Twenty-fifth Assembly District, a lawyer and counsel for the North American Trust Company; John S. Wise, Jr., of 154 West Seventy-sixth Street, son of ex-Congressman John S. Wise of Virginia.

The Commissioners will receive $3,000 per annum, and the time is not limited.

In connection with the appointments and the removal of the other men, the Mayor gave the following statement, in part:

"On the 1st of January I found in office a commission known as the Change of Grade Damage Commission, consisting of Messrs. William E. Stillings, Charles A. Jackson, and Oscar S. Bailey. This commission had been appointed pursuant to Chapter 537 of the Laws of 1893, and the acts amendatory thereof.

"It appeared to me, however, that the important thing was to bring the work of this commission, which had already been intolerably extended, to as prompt a close as possible. Under these circumstances I communicated with the Commissioners then in office, and upon receiving from them the assurance that they would endeavor to complete the work by the 1st of May, I allowed the commission to remain unchanged, as it was on the 1st of January.

"On the 21st of April the Commissioners communicated with me and reported that they had made good progress, but that they would be unable entirely to complete their work by the 1st of May. A few days ago the Commissioners called upon me to state that by the 1st of July the work as it stood on the 1st of January would be completed, but that they had reopened a number of cases which they had previously dismissed. I thereupon notified the commission that if the work was not completed by the 1st of July I should change the commission.

"I have now received the final report from this commission, accompanied by the resignations, to take effect upon the appointment of their successors. It may be added that the Corporation Counsel is of the opinion that the commission had no legal authority to reopen the cases which they have reopened."

The report of the commission to which the Mayor refers states that the work is practically finished, except a number of cases which were reopened during the last two months.

THE BRIDGE RELIEF PLAN OF MR. PARSONS INDORSED.

Commissioner Lindenthal's View of the Cost of the Improvement—President Cantor's Favorable Opinion.

Bridge Commissioner Lindenthal yesterday indorsed the plans of William Barclay Parsons for the improvement of the terminal facilities at the New York end of the bridge. The Commissioner said:

"The plan suggested by Mr. Parsons is fully practicable and expedient, and certainly has the great merit of keeping the streets free and clear of elevated structures. Its contiguity to the rapid transit subway, and the fact that the proposed station will be on a level with it, are undoubtedly points of great merit.

"Of course, Mr. Parsons's plan is costly, more so, in fact, than Mr. Martin's, and more so than even he himself accounts for. In estimating the amount of damages to abutting property owners, be considers only that part of his route from Park Row to the bridge. The purchase of property, the connection of the tunnel with the bridge tracks, the cutting out of arches, are instances of the cost of the proposed undertaking. I am perfectly satisfied, however, that no thorough, far-seeing, and practical solution of the problem can he arrived at on any cheap basis."

President Jacob A. Cantor of the Borough of Manhattan said:

"I believe that the plan is the most feasible and practical and at the same time the most satisfactory that has yet been submitted. I believe that it will relieve the congestion at the Manhattan end of the bridge, and will add largely to the transit facilities of the city.

"It will get rid of the station at the City Hall, which has been an eyesore for a long time, and will prevent the construction of elevated railroad tracks through the Borough of Manhattan, which was feared under all of the other plans submitted."

DELAY IN BRIDGE PLANS.

Commissioner Lindenthal Withdraws His Scheme for Narrowing Blackwell's Island Structure.

Commissioner Lindenthal of the Department of Bridges yesterday morning withdrew his change of plans for the Blackwell's Island Bridge from the Municipal Art Commission, where it was referred yesterday.

It is not definitely known what this change on the part of the Commissioner means, as he positively refused to discuss the matter, but it is understood that Architect Hornbostel wishes to make some further changes and will submit to the Art Commission within a few days a complete new set of plans covering the architectural features of the entire bridge.

Mr. Hornbostel had a long conference with the Commissioner this morning and it was after this conference that the new move was made. The plans that were originally sent to the Art Commission were hardly more than rough pictures by Mr. Hornbostel. It is understood that the Art Commission did not feel justified in taking any action without knowing exactly what the changes in the plans were and consequently called for a new set of complete plans.

Y. M. C. A. NAVAL BRANCH.

Miss Helen Gould Announces Endowment Fund of $10,000.

Miss Helen Gould announced yesterday that the endowment fund for the Young Men's Christian Association work in the navy at present amounts to $10,000. Of this $2,500 was raised by selling ticketa for the lawn fête held last Saturday at Miss Gould's home at Lyndhurst, Irvington-on-Hudaon, at which there were present about 1,200 guests. The donations amounted to $7,500.

Thia fund will be devoted principally to the maintenance of the Brooklyn Naval Branch of the Y. M. C. A., at 167 Sands Street. To illustrate the practical value of this work, it is reported that on last Sunday forenoon there were nearly 200 sailors on the floor at the association rooms, reading, writing, and listening to the sacred music. During the day 130 meals were served to sailors in the restaurant. Sunday night 225 beds were occupied, including twenty-five pneumatic mattresses on the floors wherever space could be found. Twelve men were compelled to sleep in chairs and twelve others who applied were turned away because of lack of room. Miss Gould is greatly pleased with the success of the work at this branch, and with the appreciative interest shown by the sailors.

YACHTS AND COFFEE FIGURE IN LIPTON SUIT

David Barrie's Lawyers Say Client Advertised Both.

Discharged Employe of Baronet Wants $11,515 for Services—Defendant's Lawyers Say He Was Well Paid.

It was explained yesterday by William T. Gilbert, attorney for David Barrie, who bas brought suit against Sir Thomas Lipton for $11,515, that that sum is claimed by his client for services rendered the baronet. "In arranging the preliminaries leading up to the race for the Shamrock III. and in transacting the business connected with the race, and at the same time in making investigations as to the prospects for the successful introduction by Lipton of the coffee business in this country." In all of this, Mr. Gilbert said, Mr. Barrie had acted as the personal representative of Lipton, and had received no compensation except "a certain amount which he was allowed to draw each month to be applied on the final settlement," which, it is alleged, was not made.

"Was it a part of Mr. Barrie's duties," was asked, "to use the yacht races in any way as an advertisement of Sir Thomas's tea and coffee business?"

"ou may draw your own inferences," Mr. Gilbert replied.

"Were the services for which payment is asked those of superintending the yacht races, or of investigating the prospects of the coffee business?"

"Both. I don't know that we can differentiate. The two projects were on foot at the same time—let us say that it was a coincidence."

From London yesterday came a dispatch saying that Sir Thomas Lipton being out of town, his secretary had denied knowledge of the suit and had explained that the races for the cup had not resulted in any increase in the business of the firm; hence the whole story appeared to him ridiculous.

Sir Thomas's attorneys in New York, MacFarland, Taylor & Costello, announced yesterday that they would fight the suit. They said Barrie had acted simply as a clerk, and had received a regular weekly salary, and in addition a gratuity at the end of both of the cup races.

In some of the newspaper reports aome one connected with the defense was reported as characterizing the suit as an attempt to "hold up" Sir Thomas. Mr. Gilbert said, in answer to a question about this: "I was very much surprised to see that Lipton's attorneys have attempted to try their case in the newspapers. It must have been for the reason that they would make a better impression there than in a court of justice. It is worthy of the defendants to characterize the plaintiff's claim as blackmail. The claim is founded on solid basis and there can be no possible doubt as to its recovery."

Mr. Gilbert said that he had intended placing an attachment upon the Shamrock II., which is lying in Erie Basin, but had submitted an alternative of filing a bond. It was understood last night that this bond, in the sum of $10,000, had been filed.

CITY HALL AS A POOLROOM.

Stranger Was Using Aldermanic Telephone in "Making a Book."

Alderman Armitage Mathews made a discovery in the committee room of the City Hall yesterday which surprised the city officials. A smooth-faced young man was using an Aldermanic telephone for some time when Alderman Mathews approached.

"I will give you odds of ten to one," the young man said. "Take any horse in the race. I am making a hand book."

"What is your business here?" asked Alderman Mathews.

The young man grabbed up a lot of "dope-sheets," used on race tracks and fled across City Hall Park. Alderman Mathews was in close pursuit. The race was won hy the poolroom man, who fled down Park Row.

"That is the first time I ever knew that the City Hall was being used as a poolroom," said Alderman Mathews.

The telephone used by the young bookmaker was one seldom used except by members of the Board of Aldermen.

PRAISE FOR GOV. ODELL.

He Is Certain to Succeed Himself, According to Louis Stern.

Louis Stern and his son, Melville Stern, who was recently graduated from Yale University, sailed on the Majestic yesterday. Mr. Stern will join his family, who are now in London. Prior to his sailing Mr. Stern said:

"I am off for my usual Summer holiday. I shall stay in England for a short time, then spend a few weeks in Switzerland and Paris. When I return the Guhernatorial campaign will be on in earnest. It is practically settled that Mr. Odell will succeed himself as Governor. I attach very little importance to the statement that he has antagonized some of the large moneyed corporations. It is impossible for a man to be Governor of this State, or to hold any other important position, without antagonizing somebody. The industrial interests of the State recognize in Gov. Odell a business man of the very highest order. Senator Platt recognizes this, and his insistence that Gov. Odell should be renominated is sufficient for the party to renominate him. I consider his renomination tantamount to election.

"In regard to the prosperity of the country I will say that from the opportunities I have of judging it, I feel confident that it rests on a firm foundation. Every indication is that the Fall trade will be greater than the one we have enjoyed in the past year. I look forward with confidence upon our entire financial situation."

BARON SHIBUSAWA SAILS.

Japanese Financier, Off for Europe, Pays Tribute to Americans.

Baron Shibusawa, Japan'a foremost financier, sailed yesterday on the White Star liner Majestic, accompanied hy his sister, the Baroness Shihusawa. A number of prominent Japanese residents of the city, including the Japanese Consul, were at the pier to aay good-hye.

The Baron said that he was sorry his visit here had come to an end, and that he would return some day. When asked what he had been most impressed with here, the Baron replied that he had been greatly struck with American methods of doing away with hand lahor and substitnting machinery.

"Your means of transportation are also wonderful," he said, "and the growth of your commerce has been marvelous."

Another passenger on the Majeatic was Commissioner of Docks McDougall Hawkes. The Commissioner will inspect the principal European docks and get ideas for the improvements which are to be made on the North River front. He will be absent about six weeks.

Edward W. Townsend in The New York Times.

A Summer in New York, experiences of a Western girl in the metropolis as set forth in letters from Alice to her sister. A bright, breezy, humorous series of sketches of city life in Summer written exclusively for THE NEW YORK TIMES by Edward W. Townsend, creator of "Chimmie Fadden," author of "Days Like These," "Chimmie and Mr. Paul," "A Daughter of the Tenements," &c. The first of the series will appear in the Magazine Supplement of THE NEW YORK TIMES Sunday, July 6—Adv.

We're Going Off.

Friday and Saturday
Stores Closed.

Better get ready to-day. Here are some of our Forget Me-nots:

Stylish Blue Serge Suits, $15.

Comfortable Negligee Shirts, thousands to select from. New Bathing Suits (that's more than you'll get to-morrow). Belts, Golf Stocks, Underwear, Straw Hats, Panamas, and Homespun, Flannel and Wool Crash Coats and Trousers, $10, $12, $14.

Now! Suit Case to pack them in.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

Three BROADWAY Stores: 841 Cor. 13th St. | 420 Cor. Canal St. | 265 Near Chambers St.

COUNT LISSA, STUDENT OF JAILS, GETS HERE

Released from Ellis Island with 9,700 Documents as Baggage.

Has Little Else to Tell About Except a Series of Thrilling Narratives of Prison Adventures.

Rocco Dianovich, Count Lissa, who arrived here Tuesday on the Ward Line steamship Havana, and who on account of lack of funds and baggage was detained at Ellis Island, was released yesterday by the Board of Special Inquiry.

That is a very ordinary proceeding. The Count, however, is no ordinary person. He has traveled further north than the Arctic Circle, and as far south as Terra del Fuego; he has visited fifty-nine countries, and speaks seven languages. He has been arrested in nearly every country he visited, for his specialty, he says, is to investigate conditions existing in prisons; and he has met with many extraordinary adventures.

To convince the incredulous, the Count carries with him as his only impediments two bags which contain 9,700 letters, permits, passports, and testimonials, signed by Emperors, Kings, Presidents, Generals, Maharajahs, and jail keepers, written in many tongues, and sealed and stamped with many coats of arms. They fill five volumes, and the collection, with another book containing accounts of his various exploits as they have appeared in the newspapers of different countries, is valued by the Count at $6,000. The exhibition convinced the board that the Count waa a man of parts, and on his assurances that his talents would enable him to increase his present capital of $1.35, he was speedily released.

His most remarkable adventure happened last March in San Juan. On Monday, March 10, he rescued a girl from drowning; on Tuesday he married her, and on Wednesday he lost her. According to his story, he was sitting on the beach when he saw some soldiers throw a woman out of a rowboat. After a struggle he rescued her, and the next day, out of kindness, he says, he offered to marry her, which offer was not turned down, as is attested by the certificate which he exhibited yesterday, recording the marriage on March 12 of Hazel Marion Thornton, 20 years old, to Count Rocco Dianovich. The next day he left his hotel for a drive and on his return the bride had disappeared. The hotel people said that she went away with two American army officers. "I am convinced she has been killed," said the Count yesterday.

He has visited the mines of Siberia, the fortresses of Germany and Austria, the penal settlements of Great Britain, and prisons and jails everywhere. "When I want to see a jail," he said, "I throw a stone through a window, and am arrested."

The worst jail he bas seen, he said yesterday, was that at San Juan, Porto Rico. "It has not been cleaned since the American occupation," he declared. "I spent three days in it, and a Russian dungeon is luxurious in comparison."

The Count claims that on account of his expose of the condition of affairs existing some years ago in the Moyamensing Prison in Philadelphia, sixty prisoners detained there at the time were liberated. He is anxious to see the inside of the new Tombs prison.

The Count is well built, of medium height, and apparently about fifty years old. He is a Dalmatian, and his face is swarthy and fringed with gray whiskers. Yesterday he wore a linen suit, white leggins, and a Panama hat. Before leaving Ellis Island he announced his intention of calling on Mayor Low. Then he will travel over the country as fancy directs him.

"POOR OLD McGURK" DEFENDED

Inspector Cross Grows Sympathetic in Discussing Divekeeper at Churchill Trial.

Inspector Cross and Attorney Rosalsky, counsel for Sergt. Churchill, on trial before Commissioner Partridge for alleged willful neglect of duty, quarreled violently yesterday afternoon when the Inspector was under cross-examination by the attorney. Their wrangling went to such an extent that Rosalsky accused Cross of having called him improper names behind his back. The Commissioner had to rap for order, which was temporarily restored. In the line of questioning, Rosalsky had asked if Sergt. Churchill, while acting as Captain, had not told him that his precinct was rotten.

"I told Churchill to get the evidence of the 'rottenness' and that I would help him," said the Inspector. "Then I had to act over his head and raid his precinct. I found that he was neglecting his duty and that he was not playing fair with me. He would raid a place and then he would leave it alone, and many of his raids were fakes."

"Didn't you start in on the raiding after Churchill had raided twenty-seven disorderly houses, and didn't you do that to protect yourself?"

"I could not trust Churchill, and the evidence he had gathered was useless. I told him the precince was wide open."

"Did you ever see anything wide open?"

"Yes, you."

At this point Rosalsky angrily told of the language the Inspector had used against him in speaking of Churchill. The Inspector denied it, and they were at it hammer and tongs when the Commissioner interfered.

"Did you ever make any raids in Capt. Diamond's precinct?"

"No; he was a good officer. You have said that I did not dare to raid McGurk'a. I got the evidence against him."

"You said," remarked the attorney, "that money was used to square the caae against McGurk. Did you mean the Judges got the money?"

"No, a lot of east side lawyers. Poor old McGurk spent $3,000 on them. Yea, poor old McGurk. He was the victim of sharks ever since I knew him."

Assistant District Attorney Sanford in his cross-examination of the Inspector said that the attorney for the defense had insinuated that the charges against Sergt. Churchill were the result of a conspiracy on the part of the Inspector and ex-Chief Devery. The Inspector testified that he had been in communication but twice with Devery since he went out of office, once when he met him on the street and Tuesday, when Devery had called him on the telephone to ask if he could help as a witness, which offer was declined.

The prosecution rested, stating that there would be no summing up, the evidence being left to the decision of the Commissioner. Counsel for the defense said that he would sum up this morning.

MINNIE KURTZ CAPTURED.

Woman Wanted in Wardman Bissert Case Now in the Tombs.

Minnie Kurtz, the alleged disorderly house keeper, who disappeared on March 4 last while very much wanted as a witness in the trials of Police Captain Diamond and Wardman Bissert, also being under indictment herself, was recaptured yesterday in her house in Stuyvesant Street. She was arrested by Detective Patrick Seeney of the Court of Special Sessions, on information given by Michael Tanderlich, an attaché of the Criminal Courts Building, that the woman had returned to her old haunts. She said that she had been hiding in New Jersey until a few days ago.

When brought before Justice McKean she was committed to the Tombs in default of $1,500 bail, as a fugitive from justice. Before being locked up she was taken into the office of Assistant District Attorney Miner, where she spent about an hour, and made a statement by the direction of her lawyer, Thomas F. Cherry, the details of which Mr. Miner refused to disclose.

LEGAL NOTES.

COLLISION AT A STREET CROSSING.—Henry Schroener testified, on the trial of his action against the Metropolitan Street Railway Company to recover for personal injuries which he sustained in a collision between a wagon driven by him and one of the defendant's cars, that as he tried to cross the

"All the News That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Showers and cooler; fresh northwest winds, diminishing.

VOL. LI...NO. 16,378. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 4, 1902.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

LIVES LOST IN A STORM

Wind of Cyclonic Force Sweeps Over Baltimore and Vicinity.

Sailors Blown from a Ship and Drowned —Houses Unroofed, Yachts Capsized, and Trees Uprooted.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 3.—Several lives were lost, a dozen or more people injured, houses unroofed, large steamships and other vessels driven adrift, yachts capsized, and other damage done by a cyclonic storm that, for ten minutes, swept over Baltimore City, Baltimore County, Anne Arundel County, and the harbor and Patapsco River at 4 o'clock this afternoon. The wind tore through the city and across the harbor at a velocity of forty to fifty miles an hour.

One storm came from the west, and another suall from the southwest caused a whirlwind on the Anne Arundel County shore, which ripped up trees, lifted small boats out of the water, and demolished light structures at the shore resorts. Two Dutch sailors who were painting the side of the Netherland steamship Thermistoe were blown from a swinging scaffold and drowned. The big ship dragged her anchors and struck the four-masted schooner S. W. Stevens, carrying away her jibboom.

A yacht in which were John Welsh, Joseph Nelson, Stephen Hartman, and H. B. Cohen capsized. All were rescued when nearly drowned. Tugboats and steam launches went to the rescue of many persons who were thrown into the water by sailboats capsizing. Communication is cut off from some points on the river shore, where loss of life is reported.

The wires between Baltimore and numerous suhurban towns are down, and altbough it is known the destruction was great in those places, the information is meagre. At Govanstown a tree fell, crushed in the roof of a residence and upset a stove, causing further damage to the house by fire. The occupants escaped with slight injuries.

A numebr of persons were cut and bruised by flying glass and débris in this city. For a few minutes the air was filled with pieces of skylights, parts of roofs and shutters, and portions of awnings. In the public parks hundreds of trees were uprooted. On suburban electric lines travel is blocked by fallen trees and broken trolley wires.

At Jacob Ulman's country estate, in the Green Spring Valley, a huge water tank in which three men were working was blown sixty feet. John Fallon was killed and Harry Effler and Edward Deerhart seriously injured.

Joseph Chandler was killed hy a flying hatch from a vessel.

RAINSTORM DOES DAMAGE.

Live Stock Drowned and Other Loss Sustained in Eastern Ohio and Western Pennsylvania.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 3.—The heaviest rainstorm in the history of Eastern Ohio and Western Pennsylvania came to-day. At Sharon, Penn., about 2 P. M., enough rain fell in a few moments to turn a small creek into a raging current and considerable live stock was drowned.

At a Fisk Street house, Undertaker W. D. Semple had placed the body of a man in a coffin. A few moments after he left the water rose three feet in the building, and the undertaker had to wade in and float the coffin and its contents to a dry place. Damage aggregating thousands of dollars is reported from many towns.

SOLDIER HEIR TO A FORTUNE.

Adopted Son of Newark Man to Receive Big Fund Left by Erring Father.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., July 3.—John Gilmore Hall, a soldier in the United States Army, now etationed in Fort Riley, Kan., is an heir, together with three other children, to an estate said to be valued at $2,000,000, which was left by his father, who deserted his family twenty-three years ago at Crestline, Ohio.

Young Hall is an adopted son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. Hall, who reside at 19 Franklin Place, Arlington.

Mr. Hall, who is a clerk in a large wholesale house in New York, received information recently notifying him that his adopted son, together with two brothers and a sister, were being sought for in order that the estate of John Gilmore, the father of the young man, who died only four months ago at San Luis Potosi, Mexico, might be divided among them.

The four children who were deserted by Gilmore were given out to families and the father went West, and then to Mexico, where, together with his partner, Charles Searles, he accumulated a fortune in the mining business. It was Searles who located the son in Arlington. The other children were adopted, one by a family in Treadly, Ind., another by William P. Dickerson of Sugar Branch, Ind. The sister's whereabouts are unknown.

Mr. and Mrs. Hall have gone to Crestline, Ohio, their former home, and will endeavor to locate the other heirs.

SANTIAGO NAVAL BATTLE.

Louisiana Bars Histories That Do Not Give Credit to Admiral Schley.

Special to The New York Times.

BATON ROUGE, La., July 3.—The Louisiana Senate, by a unanimous vote to-day, passed a bill debarring all histories from the public schools in this State that do not give Admiral Winfield Scott Schley credit for the naval victory at Santiago, Cuba, July 3, 1898, which resulted in the destruction of the Spanish fleet. The bill had previously passed the House, and was promptly signed hy the Governor.

The new law makes it obligatory on the State Board of Education to examine all histories and furnish lists of tabooed works to the Parish Superintendents of Education. The State Board is also empowered to select the histories that shall be used, a heavy penalty is imposed on teachers who violate the law in their schools.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Stocks strong. Financial Markets.—Pages 8 and 9.
Wheat, No. 2 red, 81⅛c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 72½c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 55½c; cotton, middling, 9 15-16c; iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $22.50; butter, Western creamery, 22¼c.—Page 9.
Amusements.—Page 7.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 5.
Business Troubles.—Page 5.
Court Calendars.—Page 5.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.
Losses by Fire.—Page 5.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 9.
New Corporations.—Page 9.
Railroads.—Page 2.
Real Estate.—Page 11.
Society.—Page 7.
United Service.—Page 5.
Weather Report.—Page 5.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 5.

Round Trip Tickets to California.
At all ticket offices, offering diversity of routes going and returning, via Chicago and North-Western, Union and Southern Pacific Rys. Offices 461, 287, and 349 Broadway.—Adv.

OFFER BY GUSTAVUS SWIFT FOR A LIVERPOOL BUSINESS.

Shareholders of Fowler Brothers, a Big Provision Concern, Asked to Confirm an Agreement to Sell.

LONDON, July 3.—Excitement has been caused in Liverpool by reports pointing to the "Americanization" of the leading local provision firms.

The shareholders of Fowler Brothers, one of the largest wholesale concerns, have received circulars inviting them to confirm a provisional agreement to sell their husiness to Gustavus Franklin Swift, President of Swift & Co. of Chicago.

The agreement with Mr. Swift was made by Anderson Fowler of New York, and includes the sale of the company's interests in the Stockyards and Warehouse Company of Chicago, and the Packing Company of Kansas. Among the conditions is a provision for the liquidation and dissolution of Fowler Brotbers.

WOMAN HOLDS MEN AT BAY.

Wife of a Greenwich (Conn.) Resident Refuses to Allow a Barn to be Moved.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., July 3.—Mrs. Bartholomew Finn, wife of a mechanic, aged about forty, held a dozen men, including an officer, at hay to-day. She held a hrick in each hand and dared them to enter her premises. Her neighbor, Joseph Whelan, is a contractor and lives next door. He engaged Stephen Stoothoff to move his barn from one place to another, and while doing this the end of the barn protruded on Mrs. Finn's property.

She ordered Stoothoff and his men away, and hy way of emphasizing her orders shs seized the hricks. The men ran. Constable Fulton came next, but Mrs. Finn told him that as she was on her own premises he dare not arrest her. She also claimed that the harn was hers, as she could enter it on her own land.

Both Mr. Whelan and Mrs. Finn went to consult a lawyer, who proved to be the same one, Judge McNall. The woman would not give in, so no agreement was reached.

Mrs. Finn returned to her house and resumed watch, club in hand. The barnmovers planned to take action later.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO AERONAUT.

Man Killed in Louisville Said to Have Been Frank Derl of This City.

LOUISVILLE July 3.—The young aeronaut who died this afternoon as the result of injuries sustained in an attempt to descend in a parachute from a bomb fired in the air at a performance of the "Last Days of Pompeii" last night, is said to he Leo Stevens of New York, an inventor, who was entered in the St. Louis exposition airship tests in competition with Santos Dumont.

His is said to have had a shop on Long Island, where he had been experimenting with aerial navigation, and had so far succeeded that he had secured a patent on an airship.

Mrs. Leo Stevens, the wife of the aeronaut and airship inventor, said last evening that it was not her husband who was killed by a fall while making an ascent at Louisville, Ky., on Tuesday. She was seen at 291 Eighth Avenue. The man killed, she said, was an employe of her husband, Frank Derl, who lived at 326 East Seventy-third Street. The man lived there with his parents and two sisters. He was twenty-eight years old.

Leo Stevens, according to his wife, is now at Dolgeville, N. Y.

AERONAUT'S PERILOUS DESCENT.

Dropped a Quarter of a Mile in Parachute, Damaging a Chimney.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 3.—Prof. Charles Litchfield, the New England aeronaut, made a sensational parachute leap this afternoon at the opening of the Business Men's Carnival and Street Fair.

The ascension was made about a half-mile from the seashore in the strong westerly wind, which carried his balloon rapidly toward the ocean. Realizing the danger of dropping into the sea, the aeronaut cut from his halloon when at a height of about a quarter of a mile, landing in the top of the chimney of the Ocean Wave Hotel, directly on the ocean drive. In the descent he struck the chimney with such force as to tear away a portion of it, severely wrenching his right knee. The balloon was picked up a mile and a half off shore by Capt. Hennessey's fishing crew.

DEFENDANT PACKERS' MOVE.

They File an Appearance in the Clerk's Office in Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 3.—The packers made the first move to-day to bring to an issue the proceedings in the United States Circuit Court. Through their attorney, John S. Miller, all the defendants filed an appearance in the office of Clerk Sampsell. They had until next Monday, the regular rule day, to take the step, hut Attorney Miller, who is out of the city, telegraphed to file the paper at once.

This is mere formality. The first important step is to he taken on or before Aug. 4, when the packers will have to give in an answer plea or demurrer. Just what will be the form of the defendants' answer to the Government's petition for an injunction under the Sherman Anti-Trust law is not known.

Nelson Morris & Co. were served yesterday with the injunction issued hy the Supreme Court of New York, restraining the concern from violating the Anti-Trust law of that State.

Swedenborgian Missionaries Ordained.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., July 3.—On Monday next the Rev. Adolph Roeder, pastor of the New Church (Swedenborgian) and President of the German Synod of the New Church of America, in company with the Rev. S. S. Seward, President of the General Convention of the New Church of America, will leave on a trip to Manitoba, where they will ordain three men to the Swedenborgian ministry, to have charge of congregations in the Northwest territory. The Rev. H. C. Hubert will be made pastor of the Swedenborgian church at Rosenfeld; the Rev. Klaas Peters will have charge of the church at Gretna, and to Gerhard Ens will be given the pastorate of the New Church at Rosthern, Saskatchawan.

Remember all R. R. tickets between New York and Albany are good via Day Line Steamers. New Landing, West 129th St., 9:15 A. M.—Adv.

Coolest Restaurant in Town.
Healy's, Columbus Av. and 60th St. Finest a la carte service. Choice Wines. Music.—Adv.

FIRST FIRE OF THE FOURTH

Planing Mills on West Twenty-eighth Street Destroyed.

Blaze Started by a Skyrocket Which Fell Upon the Property—Man and Woman Rescued.

The first fire of the Fourth of July was started a little after midnight by a skyrocket in the planing mills of John Crawford, at 256 and 258 West Twenty-eighth Street, and in an hour had gutted his two big five-story mills, another smaller wooden mill between them, and fired several other surrounding mills, one of which, on Eighth Avenue, he owned himself. Nobody was hurt, though a woman and a watchman were rsscued, a roundsman doing some heroic work in rescuing the latter. The damage is estimated at $50,000.

Crawford's planing mill, on Twenty-eighth Street, is duplicated on Twenty-seventh Street by a similar building, at Nos. 257 and 259. Between them was a wooden mill connected with the main buildings hy wooden runways and eheds. The rocket was seen to fall there, but the fire was not noticed for a time, and the flames got a good start.

A second and a third alarm were quickly sent in. Roundsman Martin Reagan of the West Twentieth Strete Station heard cries of fear coming from the Twenty-seventh Street building. He got into 255, ascended to the top floor, and found Joseph Chaffee, sixty-five years of age, a watchman, who slept on the top floor of 257. Reagan could not get to him. He found an iron ladder, with hooks at the end of it, and this he pnshed over from the roof of hia hnilding to the window of 257, at which the watchman was shouting.

Chaffee was too frightened to get over, and four men who had ascended with Reagan held the ladder while the policeman climbed over it. It was a ticklish eituation, and it was some seconds before Chaffee could be induced to make the return.

Flames were shooting out of nearly every window of the front and back buildings by this time and Chaffee was afraid. Reagan put him on the ladder and keeping close behind him encouraged him to cross. Once in safety Chaffee fled to the street.

The buildings on both Twenty-eighth and Twenty-seventh Streete had tenements flanking them on the east side. The firemen went through these houses and turned the dwellers out. Many ran to the street with their furniture and other belongings and soon there was a lot of household property on Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth Streets with frightened women and men surrounding them.

The fire caught in the rear of 254 West Twenty-eighth Street and broke the windows of several floors. An old Frenchwoman lived on the second floor and Policeman Charles Wixson of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station heard ehe was an invalid. He ran upstairs and found her lying almost paralyzed by terror and watching the flames breaking the panes of glass. He picked her up and she fainted in his arms. He carried her to the street and gave her into the care of neighbors. A doctor found that she had been overcome by smoke and exaution but he revived her.

In about an hour the building at the rear of the wooden planing mill, on Eighth Avenue, caught fire. It is occupied by Isaac H. Tyrrell, who has a planing shop in it. The firemen got to work there and soon had the flames under control. After that the work was continued with such vigor that at 1:10 o'clock the fire was under control.

WOMAN'S VAIN ATTEMPT TO DROWN HER CHILDREN.

Mrs. Lynan of Washington, Insane, Tried to Throw Two Little Girls into Mill Creek, Brooklyn.

Suddenly seized with the insane impulse which caused her to be confined in an asylum in Washington not more than a year ago, Mrs. Margaret Lynan, thirty-five years old, tried to throw her two children, Margaret and Loretta, into the creek at Mill Creek Avenue and Avenue N, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, where she had taken the children for a stroll.

Loretta is six years old, and realizing from the strange actions of her mother that something wae seriously wrong, she escaped from her grasp and ran nearly a mile to a policeman. She told him of what had happened, and the mother was found later wandering aimlessly about, remembering nothing of her murderous attempt. The other child was picked up on the hrink of the creek.

Mrs. Lynan is the wife of George Lynan, a bookbinder of Washington, D. C. The unfortunate trouble which caused yesterday's occurrence also became evident a year ago in Washington, it is said, and it was found necessary to confine the woman. After a short time it was considered that a cure had been effected, and the woman was discharged from the institution to take up again the cares of her family. She arrived in New York a few days ago for the purpose of visiting her mother, Mrs. May Farrell, who lives on Mill Lane, near Lincoln Road. She had brought her two children with her, and yesterday announced her intention of taking them out for a walk.

She left the house and proceeded down Mill Lane. The six-year-old girl was running ahead, and the three-year-old haby was toddling beside the mother. It seems impossible to gain any idea of when Mrs. Lynan first became seized with her insane impulse to drown her children, hut the older child tells of a deliherate effort which she made to drag them toward a steep bank of the creek. The child says that the mother was occupied in trying to accomplish the baby's drowning when she escaped. When the woman was found by the policeman she was taken to the Kings County Hospital and her relatives were notified.

NEWS OF EXPLORER DE WINDT.

He and Party Reported Picked Up on Siberian Coast.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 3.—News brought by the steamer St. Paul from the arctic says the English explorer Harry De Windt and his party were picked up on the Siberian Coast, probably at Indian Point, by the United States revenue cutter Thetis, under the command of Capt. Healey, about the middle of June.

De Windt is attempting to go from Paris to New York via the eastern route, and if he reaches Nome he will be sure to succeed.

LONDON, July 3.—Considerable relief was experienced by Harry De Windt's friends on the receipt of the newe from San Francisco that he and his party, which started Dec. 19 last from Paris in an attempt to travel overland from the French capital to New York, had been picked up on the Siberian Coast. On the day of his departure from London De Windt correctly forecasted the future, saying:

"If the ice conditions in Bering Straits do not permit walking at United States revenue cutter will pick us up, and news of ths expedition may be expected in July, via America."

Cranberry Lake and Back $3.
Special excursions to the Lackawanna Railroad's new picnic resort on July 4th and 6th. Special train July 6th leaves New York 8:45 A. M.; returning, leaves Cranberry Lake 6:30 P. M.—Adv.

REFUSED TO STRIKE TO-DAY.

Plan to Get Norfolk Street Railway Men Out on the Fourth Fails.

Special to The New York Times.

NORFOLK, Va., July 3.—A wave of excitement swept over this city to-night because of a persistent rumor that the lines of the Norfolk, Newport News, and Portsmouth Railway, recently consolidated, would be tied up by a strike to-morrow morning. The company had planned the greatest celebration in the history of the city at the five resorts they controlled, and members of the Street Railway Employes' Union planned a course that wae frustrated just in time.

The men have organized a union that the company has refused to recognize. Several of the young employes had planned a strike on theFourth of July, when traffic was heavy, hut the majority of the members of the union would not abide by the action, and have postponed making any demand upon the company. There will certainly be a strike unless the company recognizes the union, and trouble is expected Saturday morning.

TRANSPORT'S RESCUE DENIED.

Story of the Saving of the Kearney by the Leonidas Declared False.

Speciol to The New York Times.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., July 3.—The story sent out from Norfolk last night, giving an account of a rescue of the transport Kearney hy the Leonidas, is denied by those of the Kearney.

First Mate Holmes of the Kearney said: "There is absolutely no foundation for the etatement that a panic was narrowly averted on the Kearney, and the statement that there were several hundred troops aboard is utterly incorrect. Counting my wife and two daughters, there were fourteen perеons on the ship and never at any time was there the slightest alarm. We had a small leak, but that was checked several days before we eighted the Leonidas."

The Kearney left Cuba on May 17. When nearing Key West the hoilers refused to work and the vessel tied up at Key West for repairs. After leaving Key West, and when nearing the Virginia capes, the shaft broke and the boilers again hecame disarranged. She continued her voyage until within ten miles of the capes.

COTTON MILLS OPTIONS CLOSED.

New York Syndicate Will Control Plants in Indian Territory, Oklahoma, and Eight in Texas.

Special to The New York Times.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 3.—H. B. Spaulding announces the closing of options on three of the cotton mills in the Indian Territory, making the last necesеary to give a New York syndicate, represented by J. B. Beveridge, control of the mills in the Indian Territory and Oklahoma, and eight of the large mille in North Texas. This company has been at work for months getting options on all the mills in the Southwest.

Over two-thirds of the mills have been audited and reported favorably, and not one has been rejected. The sale includes the mills at Muskogee, Checotah, Eufala, Duant, Ardmore, Pursell, and Chickasha, in the Indian Territory; Shawnee, Oklahoma City, Chandler, Stroud, and Norman, in Oklahoma.

The mills secured in Texae are not definitely known, but there are eight of them, and it is understood that included are the mills at Denison, Gainesville, and Sherman, the latter heing the largest in the world. The total amount of the sale price called for is $2,000,000.

STORMY POLITICAL MEETING.

Factions in South Carolina Cheer Rival Candidates for Governor and Carry Their Men Off Bodily.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBIA, S. C., July 3.—Not since the fierce campaign meeting that marked the candidacy of the present Senator Tillman for Governor has so turbulent a meeting been held in South Carolina as that at Edgefield to-day.

Col. "Jim" Tillman, nephew of the Senator; Congressman Talbert, and several others are running for Governor. Edgefield is the home of both Messrs. Tillman and Talbert, and each seems to have desired to capture the meeting. Although they both belong to the old Tillman faction they are hitter enemies. Talbert defeated Tillman's father for Congress and the younger man has been fighting him from the start.

The meeting was held in the Edgefield Courthouse. The ladies withdrew after awhile. Then the audience got absolutely beyond control. One faction yelled "Tillman," while an equally demonstrative faction yelled "Talbert" when there was a lull.

Talbert retired. Tillman then came to the front and was cheered, hut Talbert's followers continued the yelling for "Talbert" until a gang of men rushed on the stand, put a crown of flowers on Tillman's head, lifted him high in the air, and carried him out into the street.

Another Talbert moh gathered up their man and ran off with him.

PETITION OF M. ROSTAND.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 3.—Edmond Rostand, who stands convicted as a plagiarist, ie to try to prove to the world that "Cyrano de Bergerac" was not inspired by Samuel Eberly Gross's "Merchant Prince of Cornville."

M. Roetand's attorney, William Burry, appeared in the United States Circuit Court to-day with a petition for leave to reopen the case and have the decree in Mr. Gross's favor set aside.

Attorney Burry said: "Judge Kohlsaat's order was the only one that could have been entered under the circumstances. As long as Mr. Mansfield consented to the entry of a decree against himself the order for injunction had to issue.

"But my client is peculiarly affected by the proceedings. He has a contract with Mr. Mansfield by which the latter is to pay royalties for the use of the play 'Cyrano.' Now that Mr. Mansfield has volunteered to stop the production of this play, it is proper for the author to object to a decree which makes him out a plagiarist."

BLACKMAILERS SEND A LETTER.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., July 3.—The police are looking for the author or authors of a threatening letter received on Tuesday by Charles Oppman, who with his wife is stopping at the Arlington Hotel, in Bayville.

The leiter is signed "Big Four," and the writer demands the payment of $5,000. If the demand is not complied with Mr. Oppman is warned that he will be seized and kept in captivity until the money is forthcoming. The money, the letter says, must be placed in a box and deposited under a certain bridge between the hours of 2 and 3 in the morning. Oppman is connected with the East New York Gas Company, and is well to do.

Improved service via Rutland Railroad. Four trains daily to Vermont, three to Montreal. "Across the Islands of Lake Champlain." Descriptive pamphlet, four cents, 359 Broadway, New York.—Adv.

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FIERCE BATTLE WITH AN ESCAPED CONVICT

A Deputy Sheriff Killed and Three Others Wounded.

THE DESPERADO ESCAPES

The Day Before He Captured a Launch and Compelled the Crew to Make an All-Day Voyage.

SEATTLE, Washington, July 3.—Harry Tracy, the escaped Oregon convict, in a hattle with a Seattle posse near Bothell, twenty-two miles from here, this evening, shot and inetantly killed Charles Raymond, a Deputy Sheriff from Everett, and dangerously wounded Deputy Sheriff John Williams of this city. Carl Andereon, a newspaper man, was slightly grazed on the arm. Loule Seefrit, another reporter, was wounded in the face.

So intense is the excitement over the killing of Raymond and the wounding of Williams, that an effort is heing made to have Gov. McBride call out the State militia. Tracy was last seen below Bothell, and was headed for Seattle in a wagon.

A special train, carrying more than twenty-five men armed with Wincheeters, has left for the scene.

The first posse was composed of Deputy Sheriffs Williams, Raymond, Nelson, McGee, Bernier, and Snyder. Tracy was seen walking the track of the Seattle and International Railroad about 7:30 o'clock this morning by Jack Freeman, night watchman at the State University. He at once notified the Sheriff's office and the pursuit began. The posse of Deputy Sheriffs was soon joined by a number of citizens.

According to the late reports Tracy was concealed in a cahin on the banks of Squak Slough, two miles from Bothell. When the posse came in sight, Tracy commenced firing. Williams and Raymond were both hit. Tracy then concealed himself in the cabin. Anderson claims to have fired three times at Tracy, but does not know whether he hit him.

Raymond's body was brought here tonight.

Capt. Clark of ths Steam launch H. and S., owned hy the Capitol City Oyster Company, to-day gave a thrilling account of a trip of himself and crew up the Sound from the South Bay yesterday in company with Tracy, who at the point of a rifle forced all hands to embark and pilot him northward. For nearly ten hours Tracy was commander of the craft by virtue of force, finally abandoning it and escaping into the woods.

Tracy said that he had murdersd Merrill, his companion, hut the etatement is not believed. He gave as the reason for the alleged deed that Merrill was growing faint-hearted. It is believed, however, that the latter is in the vicinity of his sister's home at Shelton.

"We were in the company of Tracy from 9 o'clock in the morning until 6:30 in the evening yesterday," said Capt. Clark, who continued:

"We had been working at South Point. I entered the company's house in the morning and found a man with a gun there, beckoning me to the door leading to the stairs. I supposed the boys were playing some prank, and paid no further attention to him or to the other men, but proceeded to eat breakfast.

"The rest of the men seemed unusually quiet, hut even that did not arouse my suspicions. As the other men had already been apprised of the conditions, they were somewhat uncommunicative. When through breakfast I reached my hand into my pocket, and then for the first time the stranger spoke. 'Take your hands out of your pockets, Captain,' said he. 'You have a gun there. It is no use for you to draw it.'

"'Who are yon?' I demanded.

"'Tracy,' he replied.

"After ordering the cook to put him up a lunch, he ordered four of us to tie the other two men in the party, and then proceed to the launch. Arriving at the launch, he helped us to get under way, all the time keeping his hands on his rifle.

"We set eail about 10 o'clock, and it was his first desire to land on the beach near Tacoma, as he said he wanted to go as close as he could to NEWELL Island, in order to take a shot at the guards there.

"All day he displayed the most daring recklessness regarding the taking of human life, and all day he exercised the most exaggerated vigilance to prevent us from getting the drop on him in any manner, or even from discussing the matter among ourselves, for the purpose of forming a plan for simultaneous action. We were all unarmed.

"On just one occasion during the day did there seem to be for a single moment an opportunity to take him at a disadvantage. That was off McNeil's Island, when he leaned over the side of the launch to take a shot at the seals. That was the only time during the day he actually shot his rifle, though he was constantly pointing it at men and objects. The seal was some 200 yards from the boat, and in a spirit of bravado he raised his rifle and fired at it.

"As he was firing the chance for which I had been watching seemed to present itself, and I made a move toward him, thinking to push him over the barge while his back wae turned. As I did eo he raised up slightly, as though he had abandoned the idea of shooting, and in order to ward off suspicion as to my intentions, I turned my face away as though to look after the hoat. He fired, and before I could return my attention to him he had turned around and reloaded his rifle."

Harry Tracy and David Merrill, the former a twenty-year convict and the latter a thirteen-year, both paying the penalty for having committed assault and robbery, escaped from the State Penitentiary of Oregon on June 9, after killing Frank Ferrell, S. R. Jones, and Ben Tiffany, three guards.

The first two of the guards hindered the escape, but Tiffany was shot down in cold blood. The two convicts somehow secured rifles, and appeared with them in the morning when it was time for them to march with the other prisoners to work.

The Sheriff of the county and a posse scoured the country, hnt the fugitives kept to the woods and made apprehension wellnigh impossible. Two days later the militia was called out to assist in the search, but the two convicts so far have been able to elude their pursuers.

Army of Caterpillars Stops Trains.

Special to The New York Times.

VICTOR, Col., July 3.—The great army of caterpillars which has been devastating the aspen treee south and east of the city during the past two or three weeks, has reached this section, and is now feasting on the leaves of the trees. They are so thick that they have stopped trains, and this has cut off the entire district until the passage of the plague. An attempt on the electric line to fight the invaders was abandoned.

Church to be Sold by Sheriff.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, July 3.—Calvary Baptist Church, in this city, is to be sold at Sheriff's sale next week to satisfy a large mortgage that was placed some time ago. The congregation has been struggling along endeavoring to pay off the amount, but has failed.

On Saturdays the steamer "Nantasket" for Great Neck, Sea Cliff, Glen Cove, and Glenwood will leave New York, Pier 13, E. R., at 1:30; foot 31st, E. R., 1:50 P. M. Returning same evening.—Adv.

Antediluvian Rye.
Aristocratic, old, and fine. Luyties Brothers, N. Y.—Adv.

MRS. McKINLEY'S FRIEND LOSES GOVERNMENT PLACE.

Appointment by President Roosevelt Displaces Postmistress at Media, Penn., Who Taught Dead Executive's Wife.

Special to The New York Times.

MEDIA, Penn., July 3.—A recent appointment made by President Roosevelt to-day has the effect of turning an ex-tutor of Mrs. McKinley out of her twenty-four-hundred dollar position as Postmistress here.

The new Postmaster, who may take office at once, is Allen C. W. Mathues, a hrother of Prothonotary and Republican County Chairman W. L. Mathues. The woman who is turned out is Miss Harriet B. Gault, who was years ago the tutor and close friend of the girl who becams Mre. McKinley. Mies Gault wae first appointed hy President McKinley at the instance of hie wife, whose old Miss Gault had enlisted. Some weeks ago her term expired. Mr. Mathues, backed hy the Quay machine in the county, demanded the place.

Miss Gault again appealed to Mrs. McKinley and the latter appealed to President Roosevelt. Miss Gault was nominated for a second term, but the Senate failed to confirm the nomination. Influence of the organization was too great for the fair incumbent.

CATTLE'S MAD RUSH IN CHICAGO

Big Herd, Driven in Stock Yards, Stampede, and More Than a Score Are Killed.

Speciol to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 3.—Panic-etricken and hellowing madly, a big herd of cattle stampeded in the stock yards to-day. More than a score of the animals met death in the rush. A big herd wae driven up the viaduct with John Quinn riding ahead and intending, when the gate to the Armour pen was reached, to fling it open and let the cattle pass in.

Quinn did try, it seems, to open the wicket; but the animals wers upon him before he could do so, and all that eaved him from death was that he epurred his horse deep, and the horse and rider took a twelve-foot fence leap to safety. Quinn was slightly injured, but his horse was so badly hurt that it had to be shot.

"Bill" Larkin, who was assisting Quinn, also sustained injuries. The cattle leadere roared in terror and fright. In some cases their heads were twisted about so that their necks were impaled on their own horns.

With blows and yells the rear of the etream of cattle was driven back, and those that had eecaped by jumping fences were corralled.

RUNAWAY BOYS' LONG TRIP.

Edgar Burden and Freddie Price of Richmond Hill, Long Island, Turn Up in New Hampshire.

Speciol to The New York Times.

LACONIA, N. H., July 3.—Two boys, giving their names as Edgar Burden, aged ten years, and Freddie Price, aged nine, were taken in charge by City Marshal Scott here as runaways. Ths boys told the Marshal that they lived at Richmond Hill, Long Island, N. Y. While playing ball at home last Saturday their ball broke a large pane of glass. Later, they said, a playmate of theirs, a girl named Marion Pdlmer, thirteen years old, told them that they would be arrested for breaking the glass and sent to the Truant Home, where they would be put in a dark cell.

She also told them that ehe was going the following Monday to a great lake in New Hampshire and advised them to follow her.

The Price boy had $3, which his father had given him to buy fireworks with. They did not pay any fare on the boat at Providence, and bought two half-rate tickets for Boston. In the latter city they had hut little money left, and asked a man about the great lake in New Hampshire, and the way to get there. This man told them it was Lake Winnepesaukee, and took them to the North Union Station, pald their fares through, and put them in charge of the conductor.

The parents of Howard Burden and Frederick Price, both of Richmond Hill, have been communicated with hy the police of New Hampshire, and have left for that State.

THOUGHT EACH OTHER DEAD.

A Rutland (Vt.) Woman Meets Husband She Had Supposed Died Thirty-two Years Ago.

Speciol to The New York Times.

RUTLAND, Vt., July 3.—Mrs. Dennis Sird, a dressmakcr, was startled hy the appearance at her home of her first husband, Joseph Martin, Sr., whom she had believed to be dead thirty-two years.

She and Mr. Martin formerly lived in Massachusetts, hut thirty-three years ago the hueband left home. A year after he left Mrs. Martin received a letter from the West, stating that her hueband had been killed in a mining accident. A year later Mrs. Martin married Mr. Sird. When Mr. Martin left home he wandered to the West. Word reached him that his wife had died, and he also married again. Upon the death of his second wife he took a third. She is still living in Indiana, as are children by both wives.

Mr. Martin came East a few days ago to look up traces of his son, Joseph Martin, Jr. He learned that his first wife was alive, visited Rutland, and they met.

DECLINED A DEGREE.

Archbishop Williams Said to Have Refused Harvard's Offer.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., July 3.—The Republic in its current issue states that Harvard University has twice offered an honorary degree to Archbishop Williams and that the venerable clergyman has as many times politely declined accepting it. Says The Republic:

"A gentleman who has the information directly from President Eliot himself tells The Republic that Harvard did offer the degree to Archbishop Williams, not once, hut twice, and this more than a dozen years ago. His Grace on both occasions courteously asked to be excused from accepting the honor.

"What were Archbishop Williams's grounds for declining an honor which had been accepted by his classmate, friend, and predecessor, Bishop Fitzpatrick, The Republic is not informed; neither does it know whether his Grace has altered his sentiment in the matter."

200 LITTLE TRIPS.
The Travelers' Condensed Guide, published by the Raymond & Whitcomb Co., Union Square, contains a selection of over 200 trips suitable for Summer outings and will be sent on receipt of two cents to cover postage.—Adv.

GENERAL AMNESTY FOR THE FILIPINOS

Proclamation Issued by the President.

COMPLETE CIVIL CONTROL

Restoration of Peace Declared and Gen. Chaffee Relieved as Military Governor—The Army Eulogized.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The President has formally declared the restoration of peace in the Philippine archipelago; he has placed the islands under eomplete civil control, and has extended general amnesty to the Filipinos who have been in rebellion. These three things, marking one of the most importaut chapters in Philippine history, were accomplished through the issus of three separate orders and proclamations, one hy the President over his own signature, extending amnesty; one through Secretary Root, by the President's order, relieving Gen. Chaffee from his duties as military Governor, and a third, which takes the shape of a general order addressed to the entire army of the United States, in which Secretary Root takes occasion to express the President's high appreciation of the work it has accomplished, both in Cuba and in the Philippines.

The amnesty proclamation is as follows:

"By the President of the United States,

"A PROCLAMATION.

"Whereas, Many of the inhahitants of the Philippine archipelago were in insurrection against the authority and sovereignty of the Kingdom of Spain at divers times from August, 1896, until the cession of the archipelago by that kingdom to the United States of America, and since such cession many of the persons so engaged in insurrection have until recently resisted the authority and sovereignty of the United States; and

"Whereas, The insurrection against the authority and sovereignty of the United States is now at an end and peace has been established in all parts of the archipelago except in the country inhabited by the Moro tribes, to which this proclamation does not apply; and

"Whereas, During the course of the insurrection against the Kingdom of Spain and against the Government of the United States, persons engaged therein, or those in sympathy with and abetting them, committed many acts in violation of the laws of civilized warfare, but it is believed that such acts were generally committed in ignorance of those laws, and under orders issued by the civil or military insurrectionary leaders; and

"Whereas, It is deemed to be wise and humane, in accordance with the beneficent purposes of the Government of the United States toward the Filipino people, and conductive to peace, order, and loyalty among them, that the doers of such acts who have not already suffered punishment shall not be held criminally responsible, hut shall be relieved from punishment for participation in these insurrections and for unlawful acts committed during the course thereof by a general amnesty and p

law and order and the enforcement of their authority."

THE ARMY EULOGIZED.

Finally the President, through Secretary Root, pronounces the following eulogy upon the United States Army:

"General Orders No. 60.

"Headquarters of the Army,
"Adjutant General's Office,
"Washington, July 4, 1902.

"The following has been received from the War Department:

"War Department,
"Washington, July 4, 1902.

"To the Army of the United States:

"The President, upon this anniversary of National independence, wishes to express to the officers and enlisted men of the United States Army his deep appreciation of the service they have rendered to the country in the great and difficult undertakings which they have brought to a successful conclusion during the past year.

"He thanks the officers and the enlisted men who have been maintaining order and carrying on the military Government in Cuba because they have faithfully given effect to the humane purposes of the American people. They have with sincere kindness helped the Cuban people to take all the successive steps necessary to this establishment of their own constitutional Government. During the time required for that process they have governed Cuba wisely, regarding justice and respecting individual liberty; have honestly collected and expended for the best interests of the Cuban people the revenues, amounting to over sixty millions of dollars; have carried out practical and thorough sanitary measures, greatly improving the health and lowering the death rate of the island.

"By patient, scientific research they have ascertained the causes of yellow fever and by good administration have put an end to that most dreadful disease which has long destroyed the lives and hindered the commercial prosperity of the Cubans. They have expedited justice and secured protection for the rights of the innocent, while they have cleansed the prisons and established sound discipline and healthful conditions for the punishment of the guilty. They have re-established and renovated and put upon a substantial basis adequate hospitals and asylums for the care of the unfortunate. They have established a general system of free common schools throughout the island, in which over 200,000 children are in actual attendance. They have constructed great and necessary public works. They have gradually trained the Cubans themselves in all branches of administration, so that the new Government upon assuming power, has begun its work with an experienced force of Cuban civil service employes competent to execute its orders.

"They have borne themselves with dignity and self-control, so that nearly four years of military occupation have passed unmarred by injury or insult to man or woman. They have transferred the Government of Cuba to the Cuban people amid universal expressions of friendship and good will, and have left a record of ordered justice and liberty, of rapid improvement in material and moral conditions, and progress in the art of government which reflects great credit upon the people of the United States.

ARMY IN THE PHILIPPINES.

"The President thanks the officers and enlisted men of the army in the Philippines, both regulars and volunteers, for the courage and fortitude, the indomitable spirit and loyal devotion with which they have put down and ended the great insurrection which has raged throughout the archipelago against the lawful sovereignty and just authority of the United States. The task was peculiarly difficult and trying. They were required at first to overcome organized resistance of superior numbers, well equipped with modern arms of precision, intrenched in an unknown country of mountain defiles, jungles, and swamps, apparently capable of interminable defense. When this resistance had been overcome they were required to crush out a general system of guerrilla warfare conducted among a people speaking unknown tongues, from whom it was almost impossible to obtain the information necessary for successful pursuit or to guard against surprise and ambush.

"The enemies by whom they were surrounded were regardless of all obligations of good faith and of all the limitations which humanity has imposed upon civilized warfare. Bound themselves by the laws of war, our soldiers were called upon to meet every device of unscrupulous treachery and to contemplate without reprisal the infliction of barbarous cruelties upon their comrades and friendly natives. They were instructed, while punishing armed resistance, to conciliate the friendship of the peaceful, yet had to do with a population among whom it was impossible to distinguish friend from foe, and who in countless instances used a false appearance of friendship for ambush and assassination. They were obliged to deal with problems of communication and transportation in a country without roads and frequently made impassable by torrential rains. They were weakened by tropical heat and tropical disease. Widely scattered over a great archipelago extending a thousand miles from north to south, the gravest responsibilities, involving the life or death of their commands, frequently devolved upon young and inexperienced officers beyond the reach of specific orders or advice.

TWO THOUSAND BATTLES.

"Under all these adverse circumstances, the army of the Philippines has accomplished its task rapidly and completely. In more than two thousand combats, great and small, within three years, it has exhibited unvarying courage and resolution. Utilizing the lessons of the Indian wars, it has relentlessly followed the guerrilla bands to their fastnesses in mountain and jungle and crushed them. It has put an end to the vast system of intimidation and secret assassination by which the peaceful natives were prevented from taking a genuine part in government under American authority. It has captured or forced to surrender substantially all the leaders of the insurrection. It has submitted to no discouragement and halted at no obstacle. Its officers have shown high qualities of command, and its men have shown devotion and discipline. Its splendid virile energy has been accompanied by self-control, patience, and magnanimity.

"With surprisingly few individual exceptions its course has been characterized by humanity and kindness to the prisoner and the non-combatant. With admirable good temper, sympathy, and loyalty to American ideals, its commanding Generals have joined with the civilian agents of the Government in healing the wounds of war and assuring to the people of the Philippines the blessings of peace and prosperity. Individual liberty, protection of personal rights, civil order, public instruction, and religious freedom have followed its footsteps. It has added honor to the flag which it defended, and has justified increased confidence in the future of the American people, whose soldiers do not shrink from labor or death, yet love liberty and peace.

"The President feels that he expresses the sentiments of all the loyal people of the United States in doing honor to the whole army which has joined in the performance and shares in the credit of these honorable services.

"This General Order will be read aloud at parade in every military post on the fourth day of July, 1902, or on the first day after it shall have been received.

"ELIHU ROOT, Secretary of War.

"By command of Lieut. Gen. Miles.

"H. C. CORBIN,
"Adjutant General, Major General United States Army."

THE PACIFICATION COMPLETE.

Acting Governor Wright Sends a Message to Secretary Root.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—Secretary Root has received the following reply from Acting Governor Wright of the Philippines to his congratulatory cablegram sent yesterday:

"Provincial Government was inaugurated in Laguna on July 1, thus completing the establishment of civil government over all the civilized people of the archipelago. Acceptance of American authority and general pacification complete. I beg to offer congratulations to you and through you to the President on the success of the wise and humane policy inaugurated by President McKinley and continued by President Roosevelt."

THIS GIRL A FIRE HEROINE.

Agnes Romer Rescued Grandmother and Brother, Then Gave Alarm.

Agnes Romer, a twelve-year-old girl, living with her grandmother and eight-year-old brother Philip at 861 East One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, made a name for herself last night as a fire heroine.

It was about 9 o'clock that little Miss Agnes, who was standing at window on the first floor, was informed by a passer-by that her flat, on the third floor, was a-fire. The girl ran up stairs and found the flat on fire. Her grandmother, Mrs. Mary Romer, and little Philip were asleep.

Agnes roused the grandmother, led the old woman down stairs and then returned and brought Philip down. She then went to the corner drug store, got the key to the fire box, and turned in an alarm.

Engine Company No. 19, of which her father is a member, responded, and when the truck arrived Agnes was at the door to inform her father that his mother and little son were safe. The firemen experienced little difficulty in extinguishing the blaze.

WOUNDS SEEN ON FOSTER'S HEAD

Coroner's Statement Contradicted by Four Witnesses.

DOCTOR TELLS WHAT HE SAW

Belief at Good Ground that Disbrow Will Tell Story of a Pact to Commit Suicide.

GOOD GROUND, L. I., July 3.—The testimony to-day against Louis Disbrow was mainly intended to discredit the statement of Coroner Nugent that there was no wound on Foster's body and that there was one on the face of Sarah Lawrence. This testimony was the direct opposite of what had been understood and what Coroner Nugent in a dozen interviews has told from the very outset of the case. The four witnesses who testified to discredit the Coroner's statement were very exact in detail and all agreed practically as to the wounds.

Mr. Miles has not yet laid bare his line of defense. His cross-examining thus far has simply been to either discredit the witnesses or else to throw doubt on their stories. It is believed he will place Disbrow on the stand at the last moment and that Disbrow will then tell a story of an agreement entered into by himself, Clarence Foster and Sarah Lawrence to kill themselves by suicide. The great weakness of this story, it is pointed out, would be the fact that it would contradict other stories Disbrow has told. It is alleged he told one person Foster was sleeping off the effects of liquor in the woods. To the mother of the Lawrence girl he sent a telegram saying he would try and find her daughter and Foster, and to William Walton he said nothing of any suicide agreement.

The hearing before Justice Foster in Union Hall was resumed this morning at 10 o'clock. The father, mother, and widow of Clarence Foster were again present and occupied seats near the prisoner. Disbrow looked pale and haggard, but seemed self-possessed.

SAW HOLE IN THE FOREHEAD.

The first witness was George D. Aldrich. He said he had assisted in putting Foster's body into the coffin, and that he saw an abrasion an inch and a half long over the right eye. The head, he said, was black and blue. He told of a wound in the centre of the forehead and another on the top of the head, neither of which had ever been mentioned before. Aldrich had examined the body in the presence of the dead man's father.

"I lifted his hair, which was very thick," he said, "and found a hole in the forehead right in the centre, and at the very edge of the hair. It was just about the size of the head of an eight-penny finishing nail." (Aldrich is a carpenter by occupation.)

He then explained that it was a round hole, with the skin cut out as if by a harness or leather punch. The wound, he said, wasn't an eighth of an inch in diameter. The face was covered with blood.

"Was there any other wound?" was asked.

"Yes, I noticed a wound over the right eye. I think it was an inch and a half long. The forehead was swollen and black. Right on top of the head, where the hair was washed apart, was a black and blue spot. The right eye beneath the wound on the forehead was more swollen and discolored than the other eye."

Walter Kane, fifteen years old, was the next witness. He saw the body after it was taken from the water, he said. There was blood all over the face and on the ears. There was a mark of some kind over the right eye. There was blood around the eye and blood oozing from the ears and nose. The wound over the eye was certainly cut through the skin for more than an inch and a half on the forehead.

Byram Newton, a newspaper reporter, said he had assisted in removing Miss Lawrence's body from the waterside and had viewed Foster's body. He swore that Foster's face had a deep wound, about an inch or more long, over the right eye. The gash was filled with blood to such an extent that the depth of the wound could not be determined without probing. The edges of the wound, particularly the upper edges, were plainly visible, and the flesh around the cut was swollen. The right eye was puffed considerably more than the left eye. There was a considerable amount of blood in that eye socket, and partially clotted blood covered that side of the face near the eye. There was blood trickling out of both ears and blood issuing from the corners of the mouth and from the nostrils.

NONE COULD FAIL TO SEE IT.

Mr. Newton said that at the time he saw the body no one making any sort of an examination, even the most superficial, could have failed to see the wound.

District Attorney Smith proceeded to qualify the witness as an expert. Newton said that in his eighteen years' experience as a newspaper man he had seen about fifty bodies of persons taken from the water. His experience had been that blood ran from the ears in the case of only those bodies bearing injuries in the head.

Mr. Miles, Disbrow's lawyer, strenuously objected to the admission of the testimony of these three witnesses, on the ground that it impeached the evidence of Coroner Nugent; a witness called by the prosecution. He especially objected to admitting Mr. Newton's testimony, claiming it was not proper, as Newton was not a physician. In spite of counsel's objections, however, the testimony of the three witnesses was admitted by the court, Justice Foster considering Mr. Newton's experience to have given him qualifications to testify.

The same line of testimony was continued when Dr. Thomas H. Chattele, a local physician, who examined Foster's body the day it was found, was called. He swore there was a contusion wound over the right eye. He said there was a local swelling around the wound. This was the only place where there was any general swollen condition accentuated.

"Doctor, in your opinion, was this wound above the eye inflicted before or after death?" he was asked.

"Before death. There is never any local swelling after death," was the reply.

Dr. Chattele said he had never known blood to trickle from the ears of a drowned person unless there had been injuries or a concussion.

William Walton, the young man who did some apparently aimless wanderings with Disbrow on the day of the tragedy, was the last witness of the day. Walton said he lived at Good Ground and was twenty-one years of age, a painter by trade. He knew Foster slightly, and had known who Disbrow was, but did not know him, and first met him on the morning of June 10, about 11 o'clock. He was seated in Eldridge's Hotel, opposite the station in Good Ground, with Bert Hildreth. Disbrow came in and joined them. He called for drinks, and there were several rounds served.

Witness in the course of conversation remarked that he wanted to go to Quogue. Disbrow said he was going that way and asked witness to accompany him. Witness replied that he had no money for his fare. Disbrow offered to pay the expenses. The offer was accepted, and they walked to the station.

DISBROW'S TALK WITH WALTON.

Witness asked where Foster was, and Disbrow told him he was "full, up in the Squaretown Woods, and asleep." Disbrow also spoke to Station Agent Topping and told him the same thing. Disbrow bought tickets for Quogue. Walton said he and Disbrow went to Quogue on the 2:20 train. On reaching that village they went to Wicke'e Hotel. From there they drove to Homer's Hotel, at Eastport. They had more drinks, remaining at the hotel perhaps two hours. They then went to Tillie Tuttle's boarding house and had supper. They went to bed soon after eating and occupied the same bed, Disbrow sleeping next the wall.

About 2 o'clock in the morning, the witness said, he was awakened by Disbrow crawling over him in the act of getting out of bed. Disbrow took several drinks of water, lit his pipe, and walked about the room. Witness asked what was the matter and Disbrow replied: "My heart is nearly broke." The witness then continued:

"He told me that he and Foster and Dimple Lawrence had been over to the Hampton Pines Club. All three had gone from there to Ternell's, where he and Foster had a fight on the beach, and Foster took him by the throat and, being too much for him, threw him down. He also told me that Foster and Dimple had been in the same room together in Ternell's. Ternell had warned him to keep Dimple away from this place, to take her away. Before that Disbrow said Foster had called him down to bid him good-bye because they (Foster and Miss Lawrence) were going away. Then he told about the fight."

Resuming the details of his relations with Disbrow, Walton said they had breakfast at the boarding house and then started to the station. On the way there Disbrow, he said, told him that "Dimp" Lawrence was his girl and also said she was a good girl. The witness went on:

"He told me that on Friday, while all three of them were down on the beach, 'Dimp' said she loved Clarence and Clarence said he loved 'Dimp,' and that they were going away together. Disbrow sent a telegram to Good Ground from the station."

Walton finished his direct testimony by saying that Disbrow told him Foster and Sarah Lawrence went out in a boat, but did not say what he himself had done.

Mr. Miles, on cross-examination, went at Walton fiercely. He wanted to know how many drinks he had had on the day he was with Disbrow. Walton thought it was six or seven. Questioned about having drinks in Southampton, he said he had had many and when asked what it was, said it tasted like beer, and mighty good beer at that. There was much merriment while this testimony was being taken, as, with the exception of Homer's, all the places visited at which "malt" was quaffed, according to the witness, were in the no-license town of Southampton.

Walton was forced to admit he had been arrested and convicted of stealing a set of harness from H. L. Griffin. He did not know whether he had been convicted a second time, and Mr. Miles did not press the matter.

The court adjourned until Monday.

STEEL COMPANY SAVINGS BANK.

The Illinois Concern's Officials Will Have One at South Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 3.—Officials of the Illinois Steel Company applied to the Secretary of State yesterday for articles of incorporation for a new savings bank at South Chicago. Its officers will be representatives of the Steel Company. The capital stock will be $200,000. Twice a month the Steel Company pays out from $350,000 to $400,000 to its employes.

E. H. Gary, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the United States Steel Corporation, will be, it is said, interested in the new institution, which will probably have close business relations with the Federal Trust and Savings Bank, on account of Mr. Gary's interest in both banks.

FIRE ALARMS CHINATOWN.

Policeman and Civilian Rescue Woman and Children from a Blazing Apartment.

An attempt by Mrs. Lee Mon to fill a kerosene lamp which was burning last evening caused a fire in the five-story brick tenement 28 Mott Street, which did $2,000 damage and caused great excitement in Chinatown. In her fourth-floor apartment at the time was Mrs. Mon and her two children, aged two and five years. Her clothing caught fire, but she beat out the flames in her dress without being badly burned.

Policeman John Stapleton of the Elizabeth Street Station was passing the house when he saw smoke coming out of the window. He rushed in and aroused the tenants. Making his way to the apartments of Mrs. Mon, with a man named William J. Gallagher, the policeman found that the flames had cut off escape by way of the stairway, and so they carried the woman and her two children down the fire escape.

The other tenants in the house ran down the stairs to the street, except those on the fifth floor, who hastened to the roof, where they remained until the firemen put the fire out.

During this time there was the greatest excitement in the street. Chinamen fled from all the adjoining houses with their families, and so great did the crowd become that the reserves from the Elizabeth Street Station had difficulty in keeping order.

SAYS IT WAS CONSPIRACY.

Policeman Scheimer, Threatened with Dismissal, Declares He is a Victim—Capt. Chapman's Plea.

Capt. Chapman of the Mercer Street Station appeared before Deputy Commissioner Thurston, presiding at the trials of delinquent policemen at Headquarters yesterday, in an effort to save Robert Scheimer, a patrolman of his command, from dismissal under the rules of the Police Department. In the Court of General Sessions the policeman was convicted of assault on Nicholas Sberry, and the conviction was the basis of a formal charge against him by Inspector Brooks.

"This is a good and faithful officer," Capt. Chapman said when the case was called. "He is worthy of consideration. If you can save him, he deserves it. I do not believe he has had fair treatment. He had some trouble with Judge Leventritt's son, but you would not consider the complaint."

Scheimer insisted that he was innocent of the charge on which he had been convicted, and said that he was the victim of a conspiracy, in which one of his enemies was County Detective McLellan of the District Attorney's staff, who is accused of shooting James McCoy when he fled with others from an alleged poolroom at the Sherman House, in East Forty-second Street, a few weeks ago.

"My conviction was the result of a conspiracy started last Fall," Scheimer said on the stand. "Those people swore they would break me. Deputy Commissioner Devery investigated their complaint and dismissed it. I could not connect the complainants at the trial with the men who made threats against me until the last day of the trial. Then I found one of them in the corridor intimidating my witnesses. I put him on the witness stand, but the District Attorney would not let him testify. The man was County Detective McLellan."

Col. Thurston in closing the case assured Capt. Chapman that he would report what he had said in Scheimer's favor to Commissioner Partridge, who will render the final judgment, and ask him to take it into consideration.

MOTHER'S TERRIBLE MISTAKE.

Poured Acid Instead of Eyewash into Her Daughter's Eye.

An error that may cost her eighteen-year-old daughter Mamie her eyesight was made early yesterday morning by Mrs. Brueggeworth of 540 Humboldt Street, Union Hill, N. J.

For some time past the girl has been treated for her eyes, which were weak. Yesterday morning, before daylight, her eyes annoyed her more than usual. Her mother went to get the eyewash prescribed and apply it to relieve the pain. Instead of the wash she picked up a bottle of carbolic acid and dropped some of it into her daughter's left eye. The girl's cry of agony apprised her of her mistake.

Doctors were summoned, and Dr. D. Menger was the first to arrive. He found the eye, face, and neck of the young woman burned with the acid. He fears the sight of the eye will not be restored.

LITTLE BOY'S BIG CLIMB

Ascended an Iron Trestle to a Height of Eighty Feet.

Rescued by a Man Who Lowered the Daring Child to Safety with a Rope.

The mischievous instinct which led Johnny Madigan, six years old, of 8 Madison Street, Hoboken, to climb the steel trestle of the railroad building on Ferry Street, nearly resulted in his death yesterday. After he had started his perilous climb it was found necessary to rig up a number of ropes in order to get him safely to the ground.

Since the railway company has commenced to build its great structure on Ferry Street the scene of operations has afforded a playground for all the children in the neighborhood. The framework rises to a height of 100 feet, and the steel ladder-like structure, which connects the ground with the tracks above, affords a tempting climb. For some time youths of sixteen or more have considered the successful climb a proof of unusual agility and steady nerves.

Johnny has stood in the distance and watched the feats of the "big boys" in open-eyed admiration. Instinctively he decided that he must emulate them. Yesterday he got down to that part of the structure which presented the best climbing spot and stood around for awhile all alone. He looked wistfully up at the mass of steel towering above him, and on a sudden impulse decided to try it.

When he started up the upright iron beams no one was around. He struggled painfully up the ladder, and had got within eight of the top, when another boy came along and, seeing the small form away up in the air in imminent risk of a fatal fall, called to Johnny to climb down. His yells were unheeded. Near the top of the trestle the framework flares outward in such a manner as to make the last twenty feet of the climb nearly impossible. The little fellow reached this difficult portion and stopped his ascent to look it over. He could go no further, and to go back was an equal impossibility. Johnny sat down on a ledge and looked at the street far below him.

By this time a group of men had accumulated, and a discussion was started as to the best method of rescue. Finally one man secured a long truck rope with a slipknot at the end and climbed up to where the child was clinging to the girder. The rope was slipped over Johnny's waist, and he was lifted down. When the child reached the ground his only comment on his experience was on the soreness of his feet.

DESERTED WOMAN TURNS TABLES ON HER HUSBAND.

He Left Her in Italy, Married Again Here, and Tried to Have Her Deported.

Maria Antonia Allocca, a native of Sabiano, near Naples, who has been detained on Ellis Island since May 5 for deportation, was yesterday released on a rehearing of her case.

A little less than a year ago the woman's husband, who was a Brigadier of police in Sabiano, disappeared with their two children and much of his wife's property, including her dowry of 6,000 lire and a quantity of jewelry and household effects. In March last the woman received a letter from this country, saying that her husband had been killed in Newark, N. J., and asking her what should be done with the two children. She responded by coming over in person to look after them.

On her arrival here the supposedly dead husband turned up very much alive, and went before the Special Inquiry Board at Ellis Island, where he and several of his friends testified that his wife had deserted him in Italy for another man, and that if allowed to land she was calculated to become a public charge. On this testimony the board ordered her deported. Meanwhile a younger child, which accompanied her to this country, was taken sick and died in the Ellis Island Hospital.

The woman appealed to Washington from the board's decision, but was unsuccessful. Finally she wrote a letter to Commissioner Williams relating facts in her case which had not been brought out before the board. The Commissioner became interested in the case and placed it in the hands of his counsel for investigation. Mr. Van Ingen found that the woman's story was true, and the investigation revealed the fact that the husband soon after his arrival in this country had contracted another marriage in Newark, N. J., and is now living there with wife No. 2.

These facts were placed before the Treasury authorities by the Commissioner, with the result that yesterday a special board was convened and the woman was released on the new evidence. Mr. Van Ingen has taken steps to secure the woman's property and children, and to have the husband prosecuted in New Jersey for bigamy.

Her dowry of 6,000 lire is in the shape of Government certificates, made out in her own name, and the husband has not been able to negotiate them, so that Mr. Van Ingen hopes to get them back intact. The dowry is the outcome of a peculiar law in Italy. When a Brigadier of Police, which rank is equivalent to that of Roundsman here, marries his wife has to bring a dowry of that sum. This is taken by the Government and certificates issued for the amount in the wife's name, but the husband enjoys the income from it so long as he is on the police force.

THE RICHMANS UNDER BONDS.

Couple Accused of Stealing a $25,000 Necklace Furnish $5,000 Each and Are Released.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., July 3.—Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Richman of New York, charged with grand larceny in having stolen a twenty-five-thousand-dollar necklace of diamonds and pearls and $427, the property of Mrs. Walter E. Delabarre, also of New York, from the veranda of the Crossmon House at Alexandria Bay Tuesday night, were arraigned before a Justice in that village last night. They waived examination and were brought to this city to-day to appear before Supreme Court Justice Pardon C. Williams. Bail was fixed in the sum of $5,000 each. David W. Rockmore of New York appeared for the defendants.

Mr. Rockmore was busily engaged this afternoon in an effort to secure bail for his clients from local real estate dealers. His efforts did not meet with much success, however, and in the meantime Mr. and Mrs. Richman were at the Woodruff House in the custody of officers.

Attorney Rockmore visited several local jewelry stores and endeavored to dispose of diamonds in an effort to raise sufficient bail. Later bail was furnished. S. R. Ryan, a local liquor dealer, and Joseph Marriah, a hotel proprietor, going on the bonds. Mr. and Mrs. Richman have been released from custody and will leave for New York to-night.

The family of Louis L. Richman had not heard a word from him up to a late hour yesterday afternoon. At Mr. Richman's place of business, 89 Bowery, no one seemed to know what to think of the case, although they stoutly maintained that Mr. Richman is innocent. Mr. Richman's friends, both business and personal, were equally positive yesterday that a grave mistake has been made and that he is guiltless of wrongdoing.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

The Report that Baltimore Will Not Be Made a Wabash Terminus Ridiculed in That City.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 3.—Officials of the Western Maryland Railroad and the Fuller-Gould syndicate to-day laughed at reports from New York that Baltimore would not be made an Eastern terminus of the Gould Wabash syetem. The fact that the syndicate may secure the Drum Point Road, a partly finished line ninety miles long, to Deep Tidewater, in Calvert County, started the story that after paying $12,000,000 for the Western Maryland Road and its tidewater privileges, Baltimore was to be cut out.

Edward Lauterbach of New York is one of the two owners of the Drum Point, or Baltimore and Southern Railroad. Frank Beidler of Baltimore, the other owner, has admitted that negotiations with the Fuller syndicate are on. Fifty-eight miles of the road are graded. The company owns fifty acres of land on a front where the water is sixty feet deep. The capitalization is $1,000,000. The road can be completed for $500,000, and offers great facilities for soft coal shipments. It can be positively stated, however, that the Gould eyetem elevators and other terminals will be at Baltimore.

The franchises of the Baltimore and Southern would be of great value to the Goulds for their contemplated extension to Washington. Congress has passed a bill authorizing the Columbia and Southern to conetruct to Waehington. Thie is the Gould scheme. To come to Baltimore by the Western Maryland and then go all the way round to Drum Point would be too great an increase of haul except, perhaps, for through shipments of soft coal. The Goulds will use the Baltimore and Southern's privileges for an extension of their eystem to the National capital. Plans for the terminals at Baltimore are nearly finished.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL'S DIVIDEND.

Stock Bought on the Strength of a Reported Coming Increase to an 8 Per Cent. Rate.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 3.—Prominent New York and Chicago intereste assert that the dividend rate on Illinois Central stock will be increased from 6 to 8 per cent. Official verification is not practicable, but it is on this poseible increase that the stock has been bought by some local houses. Two hundred is talked for the shares, but this price merely results from the belief in the 8 per cent. dividend, since this price of 200 would put the stock on a 4 per cent. basis of income.

Most of the meesages from New York today predicted the high price mentioned. The huying was considered good. Flower was conepicuous in taking the shares. The local people who were bullish on this stock believe in an increase in the dividend rate.

As to Chicago and Eastern Illinois, a well-entertained theory is that there will be an increase in the capital.

CHICAGO & N. W. IMPROVEMENTS.

The Main Line Double Tracked as Far as Omaha, Neb.

The Chicago and Northwestern announces the completion of its work of double tracking the main line as far as Omaha.

The completion of this double track to Omaha, the first double track between Chicago and the Missouri River, puts the road not only at the front as compared with the other Western roads, but in advance of many of the Eastern lines that traverse country where the population is much more dense.

The double track to Omaha is part of the general plan on the part of the Northwestern, the Union Pacific, and the Southern Pacific to make the facilities for transportation between Chicago and the Pacific Coast as ample as possible.

Interchange of Freight Traffic.

The Lackawanna Railroad announced yesterday that arrangements had been made by which there will be a joint interchange of freight traffic between that company and the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, via the Hoboken and Harlem River Stations; also via the Fall River Steamboat Line, the Providence Steamboat Line, the Stonington Steamboat Line, the New Bedford Steamboat Line, the Norwich Steamboat Line, and the New Haven Steamboat Line, commencing July 25, 1902.

Card Tickets for Commuters.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., July 3.—As a result of a conference between the conductors and General Manager W. G. Beeler, the New Jersey Central Railroad Company will restore the card-form of commuters' tickets on Sept. 1. Many complaints have been made by the New York commuters regarding the present style of book tickets, claiming that they are bothersome, and that the time of the conductor is wasted in detaching the coupons.

Postal Telegraph in New Agreement.

It was authoritatively announced yesterday that the new contract between the Postal Telegraph and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company had been duly signed. The contract is for fifteen years.

New York Oarsmen at Philadelphia.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 3.—Not for fifteen years has the invasion of New York oarsmen at the People's Regatta caused such a stir among the local rowing clubs as has the large number of Gotham amateurs who arrived here this afternoon and to-night to participate in to-morrow's event. Critics who saw the New York Athletic Club, Nassau, Staten Island, and Bohemian Club entrants paddle over the National course right before sundown to-day after a heavy downpour of rain, were of the opinion that the local crews have their work cut out for to-morrow. The Harlem Rowing Club proposes making a strong bid for the Sharpless Cup in eight-oared shells, but as they will be opposed by the Vesper and Pennsylvania Barge Club crews, a bruising race is bound to result.

Fatal Railway Accident in Russia.

GRAUDENZ, Western Prussia, July 3.—A dispatch from Eydtkuhnen, on the Prussian frontier, announced that the express train from Graudenz to St. Petersburg was in collision with an excursion train near Gatchina, thirty miles from St. Petersburg, to-day, and that a number of persons were killed, and sixty persons were injured.

Hartford Fire Causes $125,000 Loss.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 3.—A fire started in the Capewell Horsenail Company's factory at Charter Oak and Governor Streets early this morning. In response to a second alarm all the engines in the city responded, but were unable to do anything on account of the excessive heat, not being able to get near enough to play on the flames which enveloped the entire building. The house of David Tilton, across Charter Oak Street, caught fire and the upper part burned. The loss is estimated at $125,000. Insurance will about cover it.

Would Not Change Name for $12,000.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., July 3.—The sum of $12,000, which Louise Frisbie willed to Lumar H. Holmes of Springfield, provided he changed his name to Frisbie, will go instead to Vassar College. Louise Frisbie was Holmes's aunt. In the will, filed in New York a year ago, Mr. Holmes was given until to-day to decide whether he would change his name to that of the giver. He announces that he will retain the name of Holmes.

Hosea B. Perkins Sinking.

Hosea B. Perkins, grandfather of Louis A. Disbrow, critically ill at his home, One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street and King's Bridge Road, was sinking rapidly last night. Mr. Perkins's son, Robert R., said last evening that his father did not know that Disbrow had been charged with murder, as no matters of business had been brought before him for the past six weeks.

BRIGHTON RACES

Begin To-morrow

at 2:30 P. M. with six star events, including the greatest of all Metropolitan Races,

The $10,000 BRIGHTON HANDICAP

All the crack Thoroughbreds entered. Music by Lander.

All Coney Island routes lead to Brighton.

PARK LAW AGAINST FLAGS.

Children Musn't Unfurl the Stars and Stripes Near Driveways in Central Park—A Youngster's Protest.

Parents must be careful to see that their children do not carry the Stars and Stripes near the driveways in Central Park to-day, the Glorious Fourth. This is in accordance with an old law of the Park Commissioners. Policemen who find children bearing the colors must force them to furl their flags. If they patriotically refuse they are to be taken with their nurses to the Arsenal, there to repent of their crime. The children may, however, carry waving banners on any of the walks not near the driveways. This is through a lenient interpretation of the rule prohibiting the carrying of flags or banners in the park without permit.

The Fourth of July being a holiday it will be impossible for the individual parents to obtain permits until the following day, when the fire crackers have all exploded, the spinning wheels have ceased their spinning, and the sticks of the rockets that soared heavenward are being gathered up together with the empty sockets of extinct roman candles.

A small boy, the son of an officer in the United States Army, who has seen hard service in Indian wars, the conflict with Spain, and the campaigning in the Philippines, dared yeeterday to carry the flag through the Seventy-second Street entrance of Central Park, under the arbor, and across the drivsway. He was seized some distance below on this walk parallel to the driveway by a policeman, who told him that he could not carry his banner in the park, that is not along the driveway, for it might frighten horses.

The little fellow protested that there was no place where he could not carry the American flag. He insisted that the officer salute the flag. The policeman took the silk emblem from the youngster, wrapped it up carefully, and told the boy that this was the only way he could carry his flag along the driveway. The policeman was larger than the lad, and he had to obey, but he brought his little hand to a salute as the furled flag was handed back to him.

As it happened the boy's colored nurse felt as keenly as he did at the seeming injustice of the policeman and berated him.

"You have no right to touch dat flag that-a-way," she said. "Suah, his fathah's fathah's fathah fit and died foah that flag in two wahs against England, and the fambly carried dat flag into Mexico, and some of de family fit for it in the wah of emancipation, and his dad's fightin' for it now. I wish he was heah to chase you back to the ole country, Suah I does."

The policeman tried to pacify the nurse. An automobile, with the noise of a volcano preparing to erupt, thundered by. One horse stood on his hind legs in terror, while another dashed madly down the driveway to be captured at the risk of his life by a gallant policeman on horseback. The flag-furling policeman hurried to the assistance of the driver of the plunging horse. When he returned to the walk the nurse resumed her scolding.

"Dem theah automobiles scahs hosses to def an' you doan stop them, but you bothahs with a soldier's eon, an' doan know you husiness."

With the small boy the nurse marched from the park, and the youngster unfurled the flag on the sidewalk, where it did not frighten traffic from Central Park Wsst.

The boy's mother called up the officials at the Arsenal and told them of the indignity offered to the flag. She was politely told that the policeman had obeyed orders and was to be commended rather than blamed.

TO AMERICANS IN BERLIN.

July 4 Greetings from Col. Fritz von Steuben.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 3.—Col. Fritz von Steuben, who attended the Yorktown Centennial celebration in America, telegraphs as follows to THE NEW YORK TIMES's correspondent:

"In grateful remembrance of the magnificent hospitality once extended by America in honor of my progenitor, I send the American colony in Berlin, on the National holiday, greetings and congratulations."

Famous Powder Concern's Celebration.

This being the one hundred and twenty-sixth anniversary of the Declaration of Independence and the one hundredth anniversary of the E. I. Du Pont de Nemours & Co. at Wilmington, Del., this firm of powder makers will celebrate the day with fifty differing displays of fireworks. Special interest will attach to the celebration in that the Du Pont powder, made at the Brandywine mills, has been used in the defense of the Stars and Stripes by the American Army on every battlefield and in every engagement of the navy for a century.

Concert in Central Park.

Fanciulli's Seventy-first Regiment Band will give a special concert in Central Park at 4 o'clock this afternoon. The programme is as follows:

March, "The Stars and Stripes Forever"..Sousa
Overture, "Jubilee," introducing America..Weber
Grand selection, "Babilonia," popular melodies of grand opera.....Musat
"The Cavalry Charge," an episode of Indian fighting.....Luders
Overture, "William Tell".....Rossini
Comical Contest.....Godfrey
Descriptive fantasie, "With Dewey at Manila".....F. Fanciulli

Day Line Trip Up the Hudson.

The Hudson River Day Line steamer Albany will leave Desbrosses Street to-day at 8:40, West Twenty-second Street at 9:00, and West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street at 9:15 A. M. for West Point, Newburg, or Poughkeepsie, returning at 5:10 P. M. Brooklyn Annex leaves Fulton Street at 8 A. M.

RHODE ISLAND CINCINNATI.

The Society Will Hold Its Annual Meeting To-day at Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 3.—The Rhode Island Society of the Cincinnati will hold its annual meeting to-morrow, the business meeting taking place in the morning. The commemorative celebration of the one hundred and twenty-sixth anniversary of American independence, which has been held by the society annually since its institution in 1784, will be celebrated at 3 o'clock in the afternoon in the Representatives' Hall at the State House.

Col. Asa Bird Gardiner of New York, President of the society, will make an introductory address. Gen. Hazard Stevens of Boston will read the Declaration of Independence. Augustus Franklin Arnold will sing "The Sword of Bunker Hill," accompanied by Albert Ross Parsons, President of the American College of Musicians of New York, and the principal address will be made by Prof. William Brenton Greene, Jr., of Princeton Theological Seminary on "The Significance of the Battle of Guilford Court House," in which Gen. Nathaniel Greene, the first President of the Rhode Island Cincinnati, and Lord Cornwallis participated.

In the evening the annual banquet will be held at the Casino, the society's guests including Gov. Charles Dean Kimball, Mayor Patrick J. Boyle, and United States Senator George Peabody Wetmore. The thirteen toasts customary at the annual dinners of the Cincinnati since the Revolution will be proposed.

Testimonial to Eugene F. Aucaigne.

At the works of the Henry-Bonnard Bronze Company, 432 West Sixteenth Street, the employes yesterday presented to the manager, Eugene F. Aucaigne, a handsome gold chain and locket. This presentation was made by the men to show their appreciation of the kindness of Mr. Aucaigne generally, and especially for his granting them a nine-hour day at the same rate of pay entirely of his own volition.

Federal Sugar Company's Incorporation.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., July 3.—A certificate of incorporation of the Federal Sugar Refining Company of Yonkers was filed in the County Clerk's office at this place this morning. The incorporators of record are C. A. Spreckels, William W. Cook, and Bernard Hellocker.

Next Sunday's Edition NEW YORK TIMES

MAGAZINE SECTION
QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT
MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT
FINANCIAL SECTION
SUMMER RESORT NEWS
CARTOONS

Among the features in the Magazine Section will be the following:

Monarchy Absorbs Republic.

Since the extinction of the Orange Free State and the South African Republic, another self-governing community has lost its independence. It is shortly to become a part of one of the monarchies on the Continent of Europe, after maintaining a separate existence since 1815.

News from Lonely Pitcairn Island.

Results of an "American Invasion" of the long-isolated community of descendants of the mutineers of the Bounty, who are now for the first time to be brought into communication with the outside world.

**To

PRESIDENT STARTS ON TRIP

He Leaves Washington for His Visit to Pittsburg.

Great Preparations Have Been Made in the Pennsylvania City for His Entertainment While There.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—President Roosevelt left here at 7:45 o'clock to-night via the Pennsylvania Railroad for Pittsburg, where he is to attend the Fourth of July celebration at Schenley Park.

Those accompanying the President were Attorney General Knox, whose guest he is to be at a dinner to-morrow night; a young son of the Attorney General, Secretary Cortelyou, Dr. John F. Urie, and M. A. Latta, a stenographer of the White House force. After the visit to Pittsburg the President is going to join his family at Oyster Bay, where, with the exception of such trips as he contemplates making, he will remain for some months. He will not return to Washington to reside permanently until the Autumn.

The trip to Pittsburg is being made in a special train. It was made up of the private car Olympia, occupied by the President; the compartment car Hebron, and a baggage car.

BALTIMORE, July 3.—President Roosevelt's special train, en route from Washington to Pittsburg, arrived here at 8:45 P. M. It was switched to the Northern Central tracks and was run as the second section of the regular Chicago Express, leaving Union Station at 9 P. M.

PITTSBURG, July 3.—Nearly a million people, it is expected, will take part tomorrow in the biggest programme for the biggest day Pittsburg ever saw. Patriotism was never more manifest, and only bad weather will be able to cause any breaks in the schedule for the day.

From East Liberty to the Point and back again to Schenley Park, where President Roosevelt will make an address, there will be one continuous line of bunting and red, white, and blue banners, lanterns, rosettes, and framed pictures of the guest of the day and other American heroes, dead and alive.

With the President of the United States as chief guest, the Governor of Pennsylvania, and candidates of both the great parties to succeed him, together with the Attorney General of the United States and many other prominent people, all in the line of parade, the demonstration promises something scarcely if ever equalled here.

The Presidential party will be met just outside the city limits by the local reception committee and escorted to Union Station, where the line of march for Schenley Park will be taken up. The streets along the route are already roped off, the many spectators' stands are completed, and all is in readiness for the great celebration.

PANAMA CANAL AGENTS SAIL.

MM. Edouard Lampre and Bunau-Varilla Gratified with the Success of Their Mission.

Edouard Lampré, who came here from France several months ago to negotiate with the United States Government for the sale of the unfinished Panama Canal, sailed yesterday on the French liner La Bretagne.

"I am gratified with the result of my labors," said M. Lampré, "and am going back to my employers well satisfied with my success. The United States will now have to gain the consent of the Colombian Government to work the canal, but I do not think that will be very hard. I am sure also that there will be no trouble over proving the title, notwithstanding reports to the contrary. These negotiations may take a year, and it may be necessary for your Congress, when it convenes again, to go further into the matter."

M. Bunau-Varilla, who was chief engineer of the work that has been done on the canal, also sailed.

"It is very gratifying to myself and the other French engineers," he said, "that the United States Government has accepted our proposition. It shows that we were right in deciding against the Nicaragua route. Of course, all Frenchmen will be sorry that the canal has passed out of our hands, but we did not have enough money to keep up the work. If the Nicaragua Canal had been decided upon by your Government I do not think it would ever have been built. I know of many obstacles that would have had to be overcome which were not considered, or discussed. At any rate, it would have taken twice as long, and perhaps longer, to have finished the Nicaragua Canal, and even then I do not think it would have been satisfactory."

PANAMA CANAL INQUIRY.

Government Official Will Proceed to Paris to Examine Records There.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The work incident to the carrying out of the provisions of the Spooner amendment to the Isthmian Canal bill will be prosecuted with the utmost expedition consistent with the nature and magnitude of the interests involved. Attorney General Knox has designated Charles H. Russell, an assistant to the Attorney General, to go to Paris and make a critical and exhaustive examination of the records in the case. Mr. Russell is exceptionally well equipped for the task. Under the direction of Mr. Knox, Mr. Russell will apply to the French Court of Cassation to complete certain essential proceedings, and will verify records and proceedings in the case, of which the Attorney General now has reputed transcripts.

The liquidation of the old canal company and the merger of its interests in the new one will receive Mr. Russell's careful scrutiny. While it is thought that a perfect title to the Panama Canal property can be secured, and any necessary concessions obtained from Colombia, the Attorney General is unwilling to express himself on the subject further than to say that he is hopeful of success.

It is possible that after the examination of the records in Paris shall have been completed, Mr. Knox himself may go to France for a personal review of the work before proceeding further with the negotiations.

A PLEA FROM ARKANSAS.

The Governor Protests to President Against the Proposed Jones Appointment.

Special to The New York Times.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 3.—Gov. Jefferson Davis forwarded a letter to President Roosevelt to-day. He said in part:

"I desire, Mr. President, to say in behalf of the people of Arkansas, with all due deference and respect to yourself, and your power of appointment, that if you contemplate appointing Mr. Jonee [to the Panama Commission] as a Democrat from Arkansas, as an honor to our State, we would like to have an opportunity to protest against the proffered honor.

"He has been repudiated here by the Democracy and by his recent utterances and actions has put himself beyond the party line, but if you desire to appoint him as a Republican, pure and simple, of course we can raise no objection, though if you appoint him as a Democrat, we would like to be heard.

"Perhaps I should not have addressed you thus plainly, and I should not have done so but for your kind consideration of me on my recent visit and the expressed desire on your part to have me communicate with you freely about any matter in Arkansas."

PENSIONS FOR CONFEDERATES.

The Pritchard Bill Also Provides that Some Deserters Who Re-enlisted May Be Pensioned.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—Among the bills rushed through in the closing hours of Congress was one introduced by Senator Pritchard of North Carolina providing that those Confederate veterans who enlisted and served in the Federal Army prior to Jan. 1, 1865, shall be eligible to receive pensions from the United States Government. When this matter was brought up before Commissioner of Pensions Evans several years ago he ruled that the men in this class were not pensionable.

By the passage of this bill about $3,000,000 in pensions will be disbursed in North Carolina and Tenessee. At the time of the war there were many Northern sympathizers who were forced into the Confederate ranks, but who afterward deserted and joined the Union Army.

There is another clause in the bill which is also likely to be far-reaching in its effects. This clause provides that where a soldier has deserted from the United States Army and has subsequently re-enlisted and been granted an honorable discharge his former desertion shall not militate against his eligibility to receive a pension. By this clause a man may have deserted any number of times, yet if he succeeds in getting into the service and out of it again with an honorable discharge the slate is wiped clean and he is eligible to be placed on the pension rolls. There were 107,000 desertions during the civil war, and it is estimated that this clause in Senator Pritchard's bill will add $1,000,000 yearly to the pension account.

THE SENATOR BAILEY EPISODE.

The Texan Has Nothing to Say About Judge Penfield's Reply to His Attack.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—Senator Bailey was in Washington to-day, and so was Solicitor Penfield of the State Department, who issued the statement yesterday severely denouncing the Senator for attacking him in his speech in the Senate last Tuesday. The two men did not meet, and there was no communication between them by mail or messenger.

Mr. Bailey having attempted to choke Mr. Beveridge because the latter said the Texan's attack on Judge Penfield was "unwarranted," Washington people wondered what he would try to do to the man who had accused him of deliberate falsification and in addition has remarked, "Senator Bailey is one of those men who go about hunting for trouble, and this is simply one of his spasmodic displays of asininity in which he indulges at regular periods."

It may be Mr. Bailey contemplates some act of violence against Judge Penfield, but if he does he is not doing his thinking aloud. To all newspaper men who waited on him to-day with inquiries as to his intentions he was as dumb as an oyster. The suggestion ran about town this afternoon that Mr. Bailey might call upon Secretary Hay or the President to discipline the Solicitor.

Some of Mr. Bailey's friends were reported as being extremely indignant that a department official should use such language as Judge Penfield employed in resenting a Senator's criticism of his official acts. Judge Penfield said it was immaterial to him what course Mr. Bailey pursued. He had been unjustly assailed and had made his reply, and suggestions of personal violence and of discipline by his superior in office were not worrying him in the least.

Some of the Judge's friends rather regret that he did not make his reply to Mr. Bailey milder. They think he should not have accused Mr. Bailey of indulging in asininity at regular intervals. A State Department official commenting on this criticism made this statement:

"Judge Penfield is a sick man. He was ill in bed when Bailey attacked him, suffering from some sort of nervous trouble. The trouble was intensified by what was said and done by Mr. Bailey, and this afternoon when the Judge left Washington to go to Indianapolis, where he is to make an address, he looked very ill, I thought. Those who criticise him for being too strong in his reply to Mr. Bailey will make allowances, I am sure, when they learn the circumstances in which it was written."

ISLE OF PINES'S PLIGHT.

Its People Practically Without Any Form of Government.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The State Department is discussing with the Cuban Minister the treaty disposition of the Isle of Pines. In a petition laid before the department by J. H. Keenan, the President of the Association of American Settlers in the island, it is stated that at present the need of action by this Government is imperative.

When the American troops were withdrawn from Cuba the people in the Isle of Pines were left without any form of government, and they are practically in a state of chaos as far as civil order is concerned. While the United States was responsible for the Government of Cuba, the island was governed by the authorities of the Province of Cienfuegos. For over a month they have had no Government except such as is exercised by the petty authorities of a little old Spanish town on the south coast of the island. The schools have been closed for want of revenue to continue them, and every other public function has been abandoned. The civil affairs of the island are at a standstill.

The Americans who have gone there have taken up over half of the island, and are prospering with their farming enterprises. They believe they have the finest cattle country in the world and are in every way satisfied with their prosperity. Now they want the United States to take up their political condition and give them the machinery to govern themselves in order that they may have roads, schools, and other needed public institutions and works.

When our forces withdrew from Cuba the Isle of Pines was left without connection with any customs district and at present the people are buying from Cienfuegos without paying any duties on their purchases. The imposition of tariff duties is one of the prerogatives of civil order which will be restored to them when the treaty is completed and ratified. The Isle of Pines people will, until the Senate reaches their case, next Winter, enjoy their peculiar "No man's land status."

RECIPROCITY WITH CUBA.

Mr. Payne Predicts that It Will Be Accomplished by Treaty.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—Chairman Payne of the House Committee on Ways and Means to-day conferred with President Roosevelt in regard to Cuban reciprocity. Upon leaving the executive quartere Mr. Payne said he was satisfied that reciprocity with Cuba would be effected at the next session of Congress with almost a unanimous vote in both Houses. The method by which this will be attained, he said, will be by treaty. Under ordinary conditions, he said, a treaty is ratified by the Senate only, but in mattera of this kind, involving questions of revenue, under ths Dingley law, the House has equal jurisdiction with the Senate.

The conference of Mr. Payne with the President and his subsequent utterances effectually puts an end to extra session talk.

Postponement of the St. Louis Fair.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The President has issued a proclamation, in accordance with the act of Congress, announcing to the world the postponement until April 30, 1904, of the opening of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

PROPOSALS REGARDING THE PHILIPPINE FRIARS

Note Presented by the Taft Mission to the Vatican.

Price to be Paid for the Orders' Lands to be Arbitrated—Nearly All the Friars to Leave the Islands.

ROME, July 3.—Judge William H. Taft, Civil Governor of the Philippins Islands, to-day received a long cable message from United States Secretary of War Root, containing the War Department's final instructions concerning the note relating to the disposition of the friars' lands in the Philippines which was drawn up here on Tuesday.

This afternoon Major Porter of the offics of the Judge Advocats General of the Army personally delivered the nots to Cardinal Rampolla, the Papal Secretary of State. Cardinal Rampolla conversed cordially with Major Porter at some length, expressing the hope that the negotiations would be concluded in time to allow Judge Taft to leave Rome on July 23.

The Pope read the original note, which was immediately manifolded for the bensfit of the Committee of Cardinals having charge of the matter.

The note occupies fourteen typswritten pages. It begins by acknowledging the Vatican's note of June 21, and says Judge Taft is pleased that the Vatican approves of the sending to Rome of a representative of the President with the object of arriving at a satisfactory agrsement on the questions in dispute, and to see that the general views of the Vatican are in harmony with the views of Secretary Root, although on one of the important questions, namely, that of the religious orders, there appeare to be a difference regarding the methods to be adopted in order to remove the admitted difficulty.

Answering the Vatican's nots proposing to have the new Apostolic Delegats at Manila settle the question of the religious orders, Judge Taft says:

"Thus would be lost the advantags expected from a direct contract clearly determining the principal lines upon which co-operation between the State and Church may be assured."

The note proposes:

The purchase of the land of the Dominicans and Augustinians, at a price to be determined upon by five arbitrators, two to be chosen by the United States, two by the Vatican, and one by a neutral, say the Viceroy of India.

The arbitrators to meet in Manila not later than Jan. 1, 1903, examine witnssess, and visit the land.

The judgment of the majority to be accepted.

The price to be paid in Mexican dollars, one-third immediately, a third in nine months, and a third in eighteen months, with interest at 4½ per cent.

Payment is to be made to a person chosen by the Vatican.

The former Spanish crown lands now in possession of the American Government on which there are ecclesiastical buildings to be handed over to an ecclesiastical official appointed by the Vatican.

The ordinary courts to decide concerning the land retained by the Church, but claimed by the municipalities.

It is hoped that when an Apostolic Delegate competent to represent the Holy See is sent to the Philippines he will be able to decide which property used for charitable or educational institutions belongs to the Church and which to the State.

Cases of disagreement shall be submitted to this arbitration of the same arbitrators, who shall also decide the San José foundation case, now pending befors the Snprems Court of the Philippines.

The United States to pay an indemnity for the buildings used by American troops, but nothing to be paid until the title deede are in the hands of the Philippine Government.

All friars of the four orders shall withdraw. A small number are to continue during two years from the first payment to look after the schools and universities, but all of them must go, half in the course of nine months from the first payment and half eighteen months later. This does not apply, however, to the few friars who have not raised the hostility of the natives, and who remained in their parishes after the revolution of 1898 till now, except those in Manila.

No Spanish friars may be substituted for those withdrawn. The churches, schools, and universities may be directed by Spanish clergy or members of orders other than those withdrawn, or by clergy of the same orders who are not Spanish. It is, the nots says, necessary to convince the Filipinos that the ancient régime of the Spanish friars is finished.

The note reminds the Vatican that the orders still publish a paper in Manila, which is anti-American and anti-Philippine, but pro-Spanish, and that the orders possess property in Manila to the value of nearly 6,000,000 Mexican dollars, while that of the Catholic Church is only valued at 3,500,000 Mexican dollars. This is very significant, it is stated, as the ordere have also a large capital out at interest, besides the land which it is now propoeed that the Government shall purchase.

To reach the desired object, it is declared, the best thing is to prevent any member without distinction of nationality of the four withdrawing orders from being sent to the islands. Nothing will so calm the people and produce harmony between the Church and Government as the certainty given by contract that the friars shall leave the islands at a fixed dats, not return, and not exercise any influence from Manila over the priests in the parishes. In view of these facts it is hoped that the Vatican will accept the propositions.

The note ends by calling the attention of the Vatican to the clause regarding religious teaching in the public schools, saying that Judge Taft's instructions prevent further discussion of the matter. The attention of Cardinal Rampolla is called to the sixteenth section of the general law for Philippine schools, a copy of which is inclosed.

The note is accompanied by the kind of contract which Judge Taft proposes shall be signed.

GOV. TAFT PRAISES MR. ROOT.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—Gov. Taft's estimate of the work accomplished in the Philippines by Secretary Root is set forth in the following personal telegram from Gov. Taft:

"Secretary of War, Washington:

"Referring to telegram from your office of 2d inst., congratulate you on accomplishment of most important step in your great work of constructing satisfactory civil government in the Philippine Islands. None but those acting under you can fully know the debt the country owes you, for the courage and original constructive genius involved in drafting instructions of April, 1900, and forming civil government without a precedent under President's undefined authority as military Commander in Chief, almost within the sphere of war, which should furnish convincing proof to Filipinos of benefit of general peace under American sovereignty, or can realize the success of your plans in actual peace, and the vindication of them in the ratification of Philippine Government act."

TRIAL OF CAPT. RYAN.

Evidence Shows that He Caused Filipino Officials to be Ducked in Water.

MANILA, July 3.—The trial by court-martial of Capt. James A. Ryan of the Fifteenth Cavalry, on the charge of being unnecessarily severe and arbitrary in his dealings with the natives of the province where he was stationed, began to-day. Major Edwin F. Glenn, Fifth Infantry, appeared for the defense.

The evidence adduced showed that the President and Vice President of the town of Jimines, Island of Mindanao, were arrested for conferring with the insurgent Gen. Rufino. They declined to talk, and Capt. Ryan ordered their arms to be bound and ducked their heads in a bucket of water. The duckings of water were brief and the arrested officials did not suffer and were not injured. The water was clean. The prisoners then confessed. They were not subjected to any other punishment.

It is believed that Capt. Ryan will be acquitted.

The court is composed of the following officers:

Brig. Gen. W. H. Bisbee.
Cols. Theodore J. Wint, Sixth Cavalry; William E. Dougherty, Eighth Infantry, and J. S. M. Lee, Thirtieth Infantry.
Lieut. Cols. John P. Stretch, Twenty-eighth Infantry; C. A. P. Hatfield, Fifth Cavalry, and George S. Anderson, Eighth Cavalry.
Majors William L. Pitcher, Eighth Infantry; W. W. Wotherspoon, Thirtieth Infantry; William C. Butler, Twenty-fifth Infantry; H. S. Bishop, Fifth Cavalry; C. J. Brown, First Cavalry, and John P. Ryan, Sixth Cavalry.
Major Millard F. Waltz, First Infantry, judge advocate.

THE MAJOR GARDENER INQUIRY.

Strain of the Proceedings Telling on the Officer.

MANILA, July 3.—The cross-examination of Major Cornelius Gardensr, Governor of Tayabas Province, by the board which has been investigating the charges of cruelty, &c., brought by the Major against American officers and soldiers, was continued to-day.

There was much wrangling between the Recorder and counsel for the Major. The Recorder made frequent objections to counsel conferring with his client when the latter was testifying, and counsel objected to much of the cross-examination on the ground that the questions were designed to trip the witness.

Major Gardener is ill and on the verge of nsrvous collapse owing to worry and the strain of the proceedings.

United States Transport Ashore.

MANILA, July 3.—The United States transport Salamanca is ashore on the Zambales coast. She has three companies of the Twenty-fifth Regiment on board. Assistance has been sent to her.

Cholera in the Philippines.

MANILA, July 3.—In Manila to-day forty-nine fresh cases and thirty-three deaths from cholera were reported. In the provinces the records show that 190 new cases and 147 deaths have occurred. The health officials have asked for larger appropriations.

MORE MACHINISTS MAY STRIKE.

Representative of the Association Says the Baltimore and Ohio Men May Go Out.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 3.—"Piece work must be discontinued on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad system or the 700 machinists employed in the different shops will go out on strike," said Business Agent W. D. Roderick of the International Association of Machinists to-day.

The arbitrators to meet in Manila not later than Jan. 1, 1903, examine witnssess, and visit the land.

The machinists on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad system are thoroughly organized, and are determined that piece work will be abolished and a day-work system established with a minimum wage scale of 30 cents an hour. While admitting that a larger amount may be made under the piecework system, they declare it obnoxious and declare their determination to get rid of it.

The system has been in operation in Garrett for several years, but an attempt on the part of the company to extend it to other shops has forced the union to take action, and it is said the issue will now be fought to a finish.

It was stated a conference would be held between a machinists' committee and the company's officials.

RIOTOUS STRIKERS JAILED.

Eight Men Caught Stoning the Police at a Paterson Dyehouse.

PATERSON, N. J., July 3.—Eight Italians were arrested to-day for stoning the police on duty at Auger & Simon's dye house. The men are said to be striking dyers' helpers. When taken to police headquarters they said they were Paul Nunginto, Resnow Eugenio, Anto Sennsilo, Frank Springman, John Troll, Jacob Troll, Charles Delvio, and Clarence Chiarolong. They were taken before Recorder Senior, who sent them to jail for ten days.

These men and a number of others are said to have been doing picket duty around Auger & Simon's plant. They began by jeering and hooting at the police on guard and wound up with a volley of stones. The police made a charge, captured the eight men, and dispersed the others.

STRIKE AT SHOE FACTORIES.

Hands at Four Establishments at Burlington, N. J., Turn Out.

BURLINGTON, N. J., July 3.—Four of the seven shoe factories of this place were rendered idle to-day by a strike of employee which is expected to extend to the remaining three establishments. The plants affected are those of the Budd Baby Shoe Company, R. T. Wood & Co., the Standard Shoe Company, and the Bastian Shoe Company. The seven factories employ more than 1,500 men and women, and of this number about 700 are on strike.

The strike is the result of a notice posted in all the factories announcing that when the works reopen next Monday after the holidays none but non-union hands will be employed. The strikers say that in recent years their wages have been gradually reduced until now they are receiving 50 per cent. less than they did ten years ago. They formed a union for the purpose of securing better conditions, but have made no demands on the manufacturers.

Iron Molders Get Shorter Days.

The organized iron molders of this city and vicinity reported yesterday that they had gained a peaceful victory, 2,200 of their number having been granted the nine-hour workday without a strike. This was the result of arbitration proceedings between representatives of the union and of the National Foundrymen's Association held in this city about three months ago.

FOR 3-CENT CHILDREN'S FARES.

A Chicago Alderman Starts a Crusade on Railway Lines with Eleven-Year-Old Daughter.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 3.—Alderman Race and his eleven-year-old daughter Mabel have begun a crusade to secure three-cent fares for children on street cars. They began this morning riding on various west side lines, the girl proffering 3 cents as her fare. In two cases this amount was accepted, under protest, by the conductors when Mabel told them that this sum was all that was due the company from a girl of her age. On the third car, however, a conductor took hold of her arm to put her off the car.

Alderman Race said: "Let go of that girl's arm!"

"Is she your daughter?" asked the conductor, tightening his grasp.

"She is, and I repeat, let go of her arm."

"Will you pay her fare?" asked the conductor. When the Alderman showed no intention of complying with the conductor's request, the fare taker resorted to abuse until the car was stopped and Mabel and her father alighted.

Alderman Race believes that if the patrons of the Union Traction Line will follow his example, that another victory will be gained.

Appointed Consul at Magdeburg.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The President has appointed Rufus William A. McKellip of Maryland, United States Consul at Magdeburg, Germany. Major McKellip is a prominent member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and his appointment was urged by [illegible] as well as by that organization.

THE ST. LAWRENCE POWER PLANT SOLD

Bid In for Reorganization Committee for $500,000.

More Than $10,000,000 Have Been Expended by the Company at Massena, N. Y.—English Stockholders.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, N. Y., July 3.—The St. Lawrence power plant at Massena, N. Y., was sold this afternoon at Massena by Referee Lynch under foreclosure proceedings begun by the first mortgage bondholders. The plant was bid in by Mark T. Cox of New York, representing the Reorganization Committee of the first and second mortgage bondholders, for $500,000.

More than $10,000,000 have been expended in the Massena powsr schems, and it is undsrstood that English capitalists ars the heaviest losers by the failure. All the capital stock was taken by Englisbmen, and practically all the first and second mortgage bonds were sold to Englisb speculators. The failure of the project was principally due to a lack of field in which to dispose of the company's product, it is believed.

The village is located on the Grasse River about three miles south of the St. Lawrence, the outlet of the great lakes. Just south of the confluence of the St. Lawrence and the Grasse River are the Long Sault Rapids, one of the most dangerous spots to the navigators of the St. Lawrence River.

Albon Man of New York, Henry H. Warren, Charles R. Higgins and M. H. Flaherty of Massena, and Charles A. Kellogg of Ogdensburg were the original promoters of the power project. In 1896 a charter was secured to dig a canal there and one-half miles long to connect the St. Lawrence River, above the Long Sault, with the Grasss River at Massena. About 2,000 acree of land along the proposed channsl were secured. Meanwhile the original promotsrs had sold out their rights to an English promoter named Moreing. The St. Lawrence Power Company was formed, with a capital stock of $6,000,000. Charles C. Macras, the President of the Railway Share Trust and Deposit Company of London, was made ths President of the company. The contract for digging ths big drainage canal was awarded to the Lehigh Construction Company of South Bethlehem, Penn., and on Aug. 11, 1897 ths job was begun.

The waters of ths St. Lawrence were diverted just above the Long Sault. Then a canal, 31-10 miles long, 187½ feet wide, having a depth of 25 feet, was dug. From the canal to the Grasss River there was a fall of 45 feet, and it was figured that the power of the falling water was sufficisnt to drivs turbines, which in turn would drive dynamos, generating electricity from 100,000 to 150,000 horse power. A power building 526 feet long and 65 feet wide was built.

Ths $6,000,000 were soon spent. Then $3,000,000 first mortgage bonds were issued and $1,500,000 second mortgags bonds. Two millions of the first mortgags bonds and $1,250,000 of the second mortgage honds were taken by the English people. The plant was completed after $10,500,000 had been spent. When ths interest on the first mortgags bonds becams due on July 1, 1901, there was no money to pay ths interest chargee. Interest charges due on Jan. 1 also went by defanlt, and in February suit was begun by ths Commercial Trust Company of New Jersey and the Morristown Trust Company to foreclose before Judge Coxe in the United Statee Circuit Court in Utica. The plant was ordered sold on May 13 by Judge Coxe. The bondholdere who are in the reorganization turned their holdings over to Robert Winthrop & Co. of New York.

FACTS FOR CERTIFICATES.

Requirement for Applicants for Admission to Practice at the Bar.

The committee to pass on the character of applicants for admission to practice as attorneye and counsellors will hold an adjourned meeting at the office of Francis Lynde Steteon at 35 Wall Street on Tuesday next at 10:30 A. M. Each applicant must appear with a certificate of character from at least one member of the bar who is known by the committee, and it is important that the certificate state facts to justify the opinions expressed.

CHURCH STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

Kemble Memorial at Woodbury Damaged—Trolley Car Passengers Scared.

WOODBURY, N. J., July 3.—A severe storm passed over this city this afternoon. Lightning struck the battlement of the tower of the Kemble Memorial Methodist Church. Several heavy stones were dislodged and, crashing down, shattered the steps below and tore a hols in the front of the building. The rain which accompanied the storm flooded all parts of the city and much damage resulted. Two trolley care on the Camden Line were struck by lightning. The passengers, although badly scared, were not hurt, the fluid expending its force in flashes of light.

The Bennett Will Hearing.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 3.—Another hearing in the Henry M. Bennett will case was held here to-day before Judge Heisley. It was nearly 5 o'clock when the court adjourned to convene again on July 17, when it is expected that the case will be finished. The hearing opened to-day with John N. Hayes on the stand. He testified that there had been a noticeable change in Mr. Bennett's condition upon his return from the hospital, and that he was unusually forgetful. To the question, "Do you think Bennett was able to make a will intelligently?" the witness stated that, while he considered Mr. Bennett weak in mind, he could not definitely state that he was unable to make a will.

Killed by a Mail Street Car.

BALTIMORE, July 3.—Joseph Merrefield, a venerable and well-known citizen of Baltimore, aged eighty-ons, was run over by a United States mail street railway car and instantly killed shortly after 9 o'clock this morning. Mr. Merrefield was Trsasurer of the Johns Hopkins Hospital.

Daniel G. Reid Abandons Building Plan.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Ind., July 3.—Daniel G. Reid, formerly of this city, now prominent in New York financial circles, had plans prepared for a beautiful mansion here, but his efforts to secure the site he desired proved a failure and he abandoned the plan.

Haffen Association Meeting.

A meeting of the Louis F. Haffen Democratic Association was held last evening at 635 East One Hundred and Fifty-second Street. There were speeches and the reading of the Declaration of Independence. President Haffen thanked his friends and neighbors for their support. Resolutions were adopted against Senator Joseph P. Hennessey, who is now making a fight against President Haffen for the leadership of the district.

ATLAS LINER ALTAI ASHORE.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, July 3.—The Atlas Line steamer Altai, from Port Limon for New York, is ashore outside Kingston harbor.

The tug Premier has gone to her assistance.

MUTUAL RESERVE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

MUTUAL RESERVE BUILDING. NEW YORK CITY.

FREDERICK A. BURNHAM, President.
GEO. D. ELDRIDGE, Vice-Pres. and Actuary.

State of New York
INSURANCE DEPARTMENT

Albany, April 17th, 1902.

I, FRANCIS HENDRICKS, Superintendent of Insurance, Do Hereby Certify that the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, now Mutual Reserve Life Insurance Company, of the City of New York, has complied with all the requirements of law to be observed by such corporation on reincorporation, and that it is authorized to transact the business of Life Insurance as specified in the First Sub-Division of Section Seventy of Article II. of the Insurance Law within this State, and that such business can properly be entrusted to it.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and caused my Official Seal to be affixed in duplicate, at the City of Albany, on the day and year first above written:

[L. S.]

FRANCIS HENDRICKS,
Superintendent of Insurance.

Surplus over all Liabilities, June 30, 1902, over
$500,000
Gain in Paid Membership First Six Months of 1902,
4,000
Gain in Paid Assurance, First Six Months of 1902, over
$2,500,000
Gain in Surplus, First Six Months of 1902, over
$50,000
Total Death Claims Paid Since Organization, over
$50,000,000

THE SUPPLY OF HARD COAL.

New York Dealers Send Rather Large Lists of Holdings to Health Department.

In spite of the prosecutions of violators of the soft-coal ordinance by the Department of Health, there were large deliveries of soft coal at down-town office buildings yesterday. The Superintendents of some of these buildings said that it was intended to mix the soft coal with anthracite so as to lessen the smoke nuisance, and they will, if summoned to court, they say, show that they were doing their best to burn as little soft coal as possible.

A number of new cases against violators of the soft-coal ordinance were called yesterday in the Seventh Municipal Court, and dates were fixed for the hearing of the various cases. In the meantime new cases are being prepared which will be called next week.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Steele, who has charge of the cases, says that in each case where it is shown that hard coal can be procured the law will go into effect. He believes that there is still hard coal in and around New York in large enough quantities to run the business of the city for weeks to come if people are willing to pay for it.

It was stated yesterday by a representative of H. L. Herbert & Co., coal agents for the Manhattan Railway Company, that enough hard coal is in sight to last for several weeks. Nearly all the coal bought recently from the company has been held by dealers outside of New York. "We are buying it in quantities of from 50 to 200 tons wherever we can get it," he said. "We have now enough coal ahead to last us some weeks."

W. C. Atwater, President of the W. C. Atwater Company, hard and soft coal dealers and operators, returned yesterday from a trip to the hard and soft coal regions. He said that he was through West Virginia, and found that 50 per cent. of the men in the Pocahontas region were at work. All the soft coal miners in the New River fields were still out.

A number of coal dealers in Manhattan sent reports yesterday to Health Officer Raymond at the office of the Brooklyn Department of the Board of Health stating the amount of hard coal they have on hand. The following is the list:

W. C. Atwater Company, 1 Broadway—249 tons of chestnut at $6.75 per ton; 87 tons of chestnut at $7; 450 tons of broken at $8.25.

Meyer, Dsnker & Hoerig, 910 Fifth Street—1,250 tons of buckwheat at $5.50; 1,300 tons of nut at $8; 1,000 tons of stove at $7.25; 1,000 tons of egg at $8.60; 250 tons of broken at $8.60.

New York Central Coal Company, 29 Broadway—300 tons of buckwheat at $4.80; 200 tons of buckwheat at $4.80; 175 tons of pea at $5.95; 200 tons of nut at $6.15.

Acme Anthracite Coal Company, Sixty-third Street and East River—450 tons of pea at $5.25; 400 tons of nut at $5.75; 350 tons of egg at $5.75.

Meeker & Co., 143 Liberty Street—500 tons of pea; 2,000 tons of nut; 1,000 tons of stove, and 1,250 tons of egg.

SCARE IN FIRST AVENUE.

Fox Terrier Chased by a Crowd Sought Refuge in a Tenement—Many Shots Fired.

A fox terrier, with a bow of blue ribbon at his neck, created excitement in First Avenue in the vicinity of Forty-sevsnth Street last evening until two policemen shot it after a chase through the tenement house at 848 First Avenue.

Roundsman Kane and Policeman McAuliffe of the East Fifty-first Street Station were at Forty-seventh Street and First Avenue at 6:30 o'clock, when they saw fully five hundred persons running toward them from Forty-seventh Street. Many were shouting "Mad Dog!" Ahead of the crowd came the fox terrier, foaming at the mouth and running with bead down. The policemen attempted to head the dog off, but he eluded them.

Through the doorway at 848 First Avenue the dog darted, scattering the women and children who were on the stoop. Persons at the windows o fthe houses nearby joined in the shouts of the crowd in the street. The dog kept on up the stairs and went to the roof.

The policemen followed, and tried several times to kill the dog by shooting, but the dog escaped to a room below. From a kitchen door three shots were fired, but the only damage done was to the stove and the wall. The shots aroused the dog to renewed activity, and it took refuge in another room. There Policeman McAuliffe's shot was effective.

When the policemen reappeared in the street they had to disperse a great crowd. Nobody was hitten by the dog.

GEORGE H. HUBER MARRIED.

His Wife, the Niece of the Late Mrs. Huber, Is Sixteen Years of Age—He Is Sixty-one.

Rumors of a romance that have been floating northward along Broadway from Huber's Museum for a week or more, which gained impetus when George H. Hnber, the proprietor of the resort, withdrew mysteriously from his daily haunts early in the present week, were confirmed last evening by a telegram from him announcing the marriage of Mathilde Schulte, his young adopted daughter, to him on Wednesday last. The dispatch came from Mr. Huber's Summer home, at Fort Ticonderoga, and was to the effect that the ceremony had been performed in Saratoga.

Mr. Huber is sixty-one years of age. Mrs. Huber is sixteen years of age, and the niece of Mrs. Wilhelmina Huber, who, under the name of Minnie Schulte, was known as a singer. She taught much of her art to her niece. She died about a year ago. The young woman had confided to friends that she was to be married to Mr. Huber, and she showed a ring engraved with his initials.

The bride has been a member of Mr. Huber's household nearly all her lifetime. She was a three-year-old babe in Germany when Mr. Huber saw her while on a wedding trip. He took a fancy to the child, and he and his wife importuned her relatives to let them bring her with them to America. Mr. Huber lives in the Wilhelmina, an apartment house at St. Nicholas Avenue and One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, which he built and named after his wife.

MUSIC TEACHERS' OFFICERS.

Rossiter G. Cole Elected President—Asheville, N. C., Chosen as the Next Place of Meeting.

Special to The New York Times.

PUT-IN-BAY, Ohio, July 3.—Asheville, N. C., was selected as the next meeting place of the National Music Teachers' Association. The time proposed in the invitation, the last week in June, was with a view to uniting with the meeting of the Southern Music Teachers' Association. Ultimate decision is left to the Executive Committee.

Rossiter G. Cole was elected President; Oliver Willard Pierce, Vice President, and Francis L. York, Secretary, and Fred A. Fowler, Treasurer.

The Executive Committee will be named soon by President Cole. The Programme Committee is Arthur Foote of Boston, Benjamin Guckenheimer, Birmingham, Ala., and F. A. Parker, Madison, Wis. The two new members of the Educational Board, which has its scope enlarged, are Arthur L. Manchester, Wellesley Hills, Mass., and A. J. Gantvoort, Cincinnati.

Round table work was presented to-day and a concert at five, with Albert Lockwood of Ann Arbor as pianist, and another at 8 finished the work of the day. A brilliant reception followed the evening concert, which was devoted entirely to compositions of Western composers. Edna Apel of Detroit opened with a gronp of three piano numbers representing Godard, G. Wilson Smith, and Conrath. Ernest E. Kroeger of St. Louis gave his sonata in D flat major. Milton B. Griffith of St. Louis sang songs by Busch, Armstrong, and Smith.

The meeting will close with to-morrow's session.

ACCUSED COUPLE IN CUSTODY.

No Bondsman Appears for Mrs. Allene E. O'Malley and William J. Hearin in Philadelphia.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 3.—Mrs. Allene Ellis O'Malley and William J. Hearin, the young Cornell student with whom the woman, it is said, had planned to elope, leaving her middle-aged husband, Prof. Austin O'Malley, dangerously ill in St. Agnes's Hospital, are still in the Central Police Station awaiting the arrival of friends to secure their release on bail. The couple must face a charge of larceny, preferred by Dr. Joseph O'Malley, the brother-in-law of the fair prisoner, and though their friends have been communicated with, no bondsman has yet appeared.

Henry J. Scott, counsel for the defendants, said it would not surprise him if bail was not furnished before Monday. Hearin's father, he said, was in the Catskills, and the father of the woman, William A. Ellis of New York, had not responded to a dispatch forwarded to him. He was expected to come to her aid to-day, but to-night a brotber of the prisoner is quoted as having said that his father, although he had been fully informed of the affair, would not say that a helping hand would be extended to the young woman.

Prof. O'Malley, who is said to be suffering from poisoning, is holding his own in the hospital, and the doctors are hopeful that recovery is only a question of time.

Besides being charged with taking valuable jewelry belonging to her brother-in-law, Mrs. O'Malley is said to have carried off valuable articles belonging to her husband. Prof. O'Malley's family are determined to secure the return of the Professor's valuables

YACHT TECUMSEH CHOSEN

Challenger for Seawanhaka Cup Named by Bridgeport Y. C.

WON FIVE OF TEN RACES

Committee Decided on Western-Built Boat After Exhaustive Consideration of All Her Points.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., July 3.—The Bridgeport Yacht Club to-night decided on Jones and Lahord's yacht Tecumseh as challenger to go to Canada to sail for the Seawanhaka Cup. This selection was made by the club after full trial of the yachts that competed for the honor of challenging, the last race of the trials being sailed to-day, when Tecumseh again was winner.

The committee empowered to designate the challenger considered all the trial races and found that Tecumseh had won five of the ten races, against three victories in the entire series for Massasoit, her nearest competitor. An average of time also was made, this showing that Tecumseh's average elapsed time through the series of trials was 8 hours 54 minutes and 24 seconds, while the average for Massasoit was 9 hours and 3 minutes. The announced decision of the committee in selecting Tecumseh was that this boat had been found superior in all ways.

The trials to-day consisted of two triangular races and two races to windward and return. The Tecumseh won the two triangular races and the Crusader and the Seeress won one each of the windward and leeward races.

The first race was sailed in a strong to moderate air. The second was light to strong. The third was strong throughout with a squall in the middle, and the last was moderate to light. The wind was southwest by west in the first two and hauled to west by south for the last two.

A triangular course was laid out one and one-third miles to each leg, southeast by east, southwest by west, and north. The warning gun for the first race was fired at 1 o'clock, and the yachts were sent away at 1:10, going over the line on the starboard tack. The order of the start was Frontenac, Massasoit, Crusader, Tecumseh, Filibuster, Monsoon, Nutmeg, and Seeress.

The Filibuster was in the windward position and hauled close to the stern of the judge's boat. The Monsoon was behind and tried to squeeze in, and as a result they came together. The Tecumseh, the Crusader, and Massasoit went up ahead and the Tecumseh turned the first mark in the lead. All took the port tack well in shore after hauling on the wind, the Crusader in the lead, the Tecumseh to windward, and the Massasoit third boat to leeward.

The Massasoit was first to tack, followed by the Crusader. The Tecumseh stood on and tacked to windward. The breeze now began to lighten and the Tecumseh gained. She passed the Crusader and turned the windward mark at 1:39:53. The Crusader turned at 1:40:10, and the Massasoit at 1:41:23. As the judge's boat remained at the starting line no other times could be obtained. The Tecumseh held her lead on the run to the finish line, crossing 26 seconds ahead.

They were sent away on the second race at 2:25, the order of starting being: Nutmeg, Filibuster, Crusader, Tecumseh, Seeress, Frontenac, Massasoit, and Monsoon. The Crusader was to windward and commenced to go ahead. The wind was very light and they were all moving slowly. The Tecumseh was in a pocket, but she pulled out and led to the first mark. The order of turning was: Tecumseh, Crusader, Massasoit, Filibuster, Seeress, Nutmeg, Monsoon, and Frontenac.

The Seeress and the Nutmeg turned together. All split tacks after rounding, and, as the wind hauled to the westward, the Massasoit and the Tecumseh stood outside. When they met the Crusader on split tacks the Crusader crossed the Massasoit and was forced by the Tecumseh to tack. The Tecumseh pulled through the Crusader's lee and tacked on her weather. The Massasoit stood in shore and, coming out, crossed both. The Seeress also crossed both.

The breeze now had freshened noticeably, and whitecaps commenced to appear. For all this every crew was perched high on the weather rail. The Tecumseh began to do some tall sailing, and the best race of the series followed. The Tecumseh went up on the Massasoit and turned the mark just inside of her. The shift of wind made the last leg a reach, and the Tecumseh here increased her lead to the finish line, made the leg at the rate of about ten knots.

The third race was started at 4 o'clock, two miles to leeward and return, with the wind west by south. They went over the line well bunched, the Massasoit first, then Filibuster, Nutmeg, Tecumseh, Seeress, and Crusader. The Monsoon dropped out at the finish of the second race, and went in to the float. All set spinnakers after crossing the line, and they commenced to spread out. The Crusader pulled out in the lead.

The order of turning the leeward mark was: Crusader, Filibuster, Massasoit, Nutmeg, Frontenac, Tecumseh, and Seeress. The breeze was increasing, and the Crusader commenced to show her weather qualities. She finished with a lead of 37 seconds. The judges then sent them over the windward and leeward course for the second time at 5:20. They went over the starting line as follows: Filibuster, Tecumseh, Massasoit, Frontenac, Seeress, Crusader, and Nutmeg. The Filibuster was coming to the line on the port tack and the Tecumseh on the starboard tack, and there was for a time a serious danger of a mix-up. The Tecumseh was obliged to haul across the Filibuster's stern, and nearly ran into the judges' boat.

The Filibuster was on the port tack, but she was by the wind, while the Tecumseh was running dead free. This would have given the Filibuster the right of way. Besides this, her spinnaker had become fouled and she had no other alternative except to go over the line where she did. If she had furled she would have hit the Tecumseh on the dashes. In spite of this the Tecumseh was declared disqualified by the judges for that race. It was learned later that the Filibuster's tiller was broken and she could not have kept off. On the same start several boats fouled, and there was no talk of disqualification. The Nutmeg was fouled by the Crusader and withdrew from the race.

In this race the Seeress went out to the front and turned the leeward mark in the lead, followed by the Crusader, Filibuster, Tecumseh, Frontenac, and Massasoit. The Seeress kept up her good work and finished with a lead of 27 seconds. The summary:

FIRST RACE.—Start, 1:10.

Yacht.	Finish. H.M.S.	Actual Time. H.M.S.
Tecumseh	1:52:25	0:42:25
Crusader	1:52:08	0:42:51
Massasoit	1:53:45	0:43:45
Seeress	1:53:56	0:43:45
Frontenac	1:54:52	0:44:52
Filibuster	1:57:54	0:47:54
Monsoon	1:59:24	0:49:24
Nutmeg	2:03:32	0:53:32

SECOND RACE.—Start, 2:25.

Yacht.	First Mark. H.M.S.	Second Mark. H.M.S.	Finish. H.M.S.	Actual Time. H.M.S.
Tecumseh	2:45:06	3:07:30	3:14:24	0:49:24
Massasoit	2:45:53	3:07:30	3:15:05	0:50:05
Nutmeg	2:46:30	3:09:55	3:15:16	0:51:16
Seeress	2:46:30	3:09:00	3:16:21	0:51:21
Crusader	2:45:29	3:08:00	3:16:33	0:51:33
Filibuster	2:46:30	3:09:30	3:16:35	0:51:35
Frontenac	2:47:30	3:09:30	3:19:34	0:54:34
Monsoon	2:47:08	3:10:20	3:20:16	0:55:16

THIRD RACE.—Start, 4:00.

Yacht.	First Mark.	Finish.	Actual Time.
Crusader	4:16:24	4:41:08	0:41:08
Frontenac	4:17:17	4:41:45	0:41:45
Filibuster	4:17:04	4:41:50	0:41:50
Seeress	4:17:55	4:49:29	0:49:29
Tecumseh	4:17:46	4:49:32	0:49:32
Massasoit	4:17:21	4:54:44	0:54:44
Nutmeg	4:17:33	4:56:55	0:56:55

FOURTH RACE.—Start 5:20.

Seeress	5:38:22	6:07:54	0:47:54
Tecumseh	5:39:19	6:08:21	0:48:21
Crusader	5:38:52	6:08:31	0:48:31
Massasoit	5:39:40	6:09:45	0:49:45
Filibuster	5:39:10	6:11:04	0:51:04
Frontenac	5:39:31	6:12:28	0:52:28

Oxford-Cambridge Cricket Match.

LONDON, July 3.—The annual cricket match between Oxford and Cambridge began at Lord's grounds to-day. The crowd present was smaller than usual. Both eleven were admittedly below university form, and were especially weak in bowling. Oxford won the toss and went to the wicket. At luncheon time the score was 111 runs for no wickets down.

The Oxford players were all out in their first innings for 206 runs. At the close of play to-day the Cambridge cricketers had scored 71 runs for three wickets down in their first innings.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

St. Louis Beat Chicago in Two Games on the Grounds of the Latter Team.

The National League baseball game between the Brooklyn team and the champions, scheduled at Pittsburg, yesterday, was postponed on account of rain. Two postponed games were played by the St. Louis and Chicago nines at Chicago, both of which were won by St. Louis. By winning the double-header the St. Louis Club passed the Cincinnatis in the race for the pennant. Cincinnati is now seventh and New York last on the percentage list.

To-day the Eastern teams will begin their second tour of the Western circuit. The New York and Brooklyn teams will not play again on their home grounds for two weeks.

ST. LOUIS WON TWO GAMES.

CHICAGO, July 3.—The local baseball team dropped two close games to St. Louis to-day. The visitors won the first by bunching seven hits in two innings, O'Neill cicarly outpitching Rhoades.

Murphy was hit safely in every inning excepting one in the second game, but the safeties were scattered and non-productive, while Chicago's one error and one gift by Williams resulted in runs. Scores by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
Chicago	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	6	2
St. Louis	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	4	10	1

Batteries—Rhoades and Cling; M. O'Neill and J. O'Neill.

SECOND GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	12	1
St. Louis	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	10	1

Batteries—Williams and Chance; Murphy and Ryan.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	43	12	.782	Philadelphia	28	34	.452
Brooklyn	36	27	.571	St. Louis	24	36	.400
Chicago	32	27	.542	Cincinnati	22	34	.393
Boston	30	27	.526	New York	20	38	.345

Games Scheduled for To-day.

New York at St. Louis. (A. M. and P. M.)
Brooklyn at Pittsburg, (A. M. and P. M.
Boston at Chicago, (A. M. and P. M.)
Philadelphia at Cincinnati, (A. M. and P. M.)

Eastern League Games.

Manager-Captain Carr of the Jersey City Eastern League baseball team distinguished himself yesterday in the game against Newark by making two home runs and bringing in three other players ahead of him. Both sides indulged in free hitting, each making fourteen hits. By bunching their hits the Jersey City players gathered in ten runs, while the Newarks made only three.

These teams will play two games to-day, the first at Newark in the forenoon and the other at Jersey City in the afternoon. The score:

NEWARK.	R	I	P	O	A	E	JERSEY CITY.	R	I	P	O	A	E
Schrall, rf.	1	2	4	0	0	0	Oaks, if.	1	2	2	0	0	0
Hayw'd, 1b.	0	1	7	0	0	0	Shindle, 3b.	1	1	3	1	1	1
Griffin, 3b.	0	2	1	2	0	0	Halligan, cf.	3	2	2	0	0	0
McIntyre, lf.	0	2	4	0	0	0	Carr, 1b.	2	3	11	1	0	1
Henry, cf.	0	1	3	0	0	0	Shoch, rf.	2	3	2	1	0	1
Daly, ss.	1	1	1	1	1	1	Woods, 2b.	0	1	0	1	0	1
Kellogg, 2b.	0	1	3	2	0	0	Mack, ss.	0	1	1	0	0	0
Jope, c.	1	2	0	1	0	0	Butler, c.	1	1	5	0	0	0
Hem'ing, p.	0	2	1	1	0	0	Pfannl'r, p.	0	0	0	1	7	0
Total	3	14	24	8	1	1	Total	10	14	27	11	2	

Newark	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	—3
Jersey City	2	1	0	1	4	2	0	0	.	—10

Earned runs—Jersey City, 7. First base on errors—Newark, 1; Jersey City, 1. Left on bases—Newark, 11; Jersey City, 5. Two-base hits—Hemming, Griffin, Henry, Carr. Three-base hits—Butler, Shindle, Halligan. Home runs—Carr, (2.) Stolen bases—Henry, Daly, Schrall. Sacrifice hits—Henry, Woods, Mack. First base on balls—Off Pfannmiller, 1. Struck out—By Pfannmiller, 4. Wild pitch—Pfannmiller. Time of game—Two hours. Umpire—Mr. Rinn.

AT BUFFALO.

									R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	6	10	16	2
Rochester	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	13	2

Batteries—Gray, Hawley, and Bevier; McAleese and Phelps.

American League Games.

At Detroit—Cleveland, 9; Detroit, 7.
At St. Louis—Chicago, 5; St. Louis, 3.
At Philadelphia—Boston vs. Philadelphia; postponed; rain.
At Boston—Washington vs. Boston; postponed, rain.

MIDDLE STATES TENNIS.

Play in Championship Tournament Up to Final Round.

The semi-final rounds in the men's singles of the Middle States championship tennis tournament were played on the courts of the Orange Lawn Tennis Club at Mountain Station yesterday, Holcombe Ward beating S. C. Millett in two straight sets, though it took three sets for Montgomery Ogden to beat George H. Miles. This match was stubbornly contested, and drew the attention of the fair-sized gallery and most of the players who are there for the tournament. The second set of the match was full of snap and expert play, the games going to deuce again and again. Ogden finally won, 12—10, and he also captured the next set and the match, 6—4.

The grass courts were not in the best shape, for it rained heavily during the morning, but the excellence of the turf enabled the sun to sufficiently dry them for the play in the afternoon. Two more matches were played in the men's doubles, the Wrenn brothers beating Beals C. Wright and W. J. Clothier. Summary:

Men's Singles.—Semi-Final Round—Holcombe Ward beat S. C. Millett, 6—2, 6—3; Montgomery Ogden beat George H. Miles, 3—6, 12—10, 6—4.
Men's Doubles.—Preliminary Round—R. O. Wrenn and G. L. Wrenn beat Beals C. Wright and W. J. Clothier, 6—1, 9—7. D. S. Davis and Holcombe Ward beat C. F. Watson, Jr., and E. L. Marvin, 6—1, 6—2.
Mixed Doubles.—Miss Juliette Atkinson and Montgomery Ogden beat Miss Helen Homans and W. T. Johnson, 6—2, 7—5.

RACE HORSES AT AUCTION.

G. Walbaum's Stable Dispersed—Richard Croker's $15,000 Disappointment Sold.

G. Walbaum, bookmaker, formerly associated with the management of the Guttenberg (N. J.) and Saratoga race tracks, retired from the ownership of race horses for the tenth time yesterday, when his racing stable was sold at auction by the Fasig-Tipton Company at Sheepshead Bay. The best-known horse sold was Prince of Melbourne, five years old, by Bramble-Maid of Balgowan, one of the best three-year-olds of his season, who went to Alexander Shields for $8,500. Ben Howard, three years old, by Ben Strome-Mary Howard, was sold for $1,700 to the same buyer. W. M. Barrick secured Sun Gold, chestnut colt, two years old, by Sensation-Elizabeth, for $2,300, and N. Bennington bought Mayor Graham, chestnut colt, two years old, by Rossington-Betsy Broeck, for $2,250.

Following the sale of the Walbaum horses, lots from the stables of W. C. Whitney, F. R. Hitchcock, Peter Wimmer, Sydney Paget, and Richard Croker were disposed of. Bellario, four years old, bought by Richard Croker for $15,000 two years ago, was sold for $2,900 to A. L. Aste, and Swiftmas, once a star of the Farrell Stable, and a horse who raced in England last year, went to G. B. Morris for $3,500.

ENGLISH TENNIS TEAM NAMED.

Dohertys and Pym Will Play in American Championships.

LONDON, July 3.—The English lawn tennis team, consisting of the brothers Doherty and Pym, will sail for the United States about July 19 to contest for the American championships.

The English players to-day agreed to the proposal of the Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn, N. Y., to play on the Crescent courts, and suggested Aug. 6 to Aug. 8 as being suitable dates.

FOURTH OF JULY SPORTS

Interesting Programme for All But Local Baseball Enthusiasts.

HORSE RACING AND ATHLETICS

Golfers Have Planned for a Big Day on the Links—Few Important Competitions Are Scheduled.

Local followers of sports have a good programme from which to make a selection to-day, and all except the admirers of professional baseball will find entertainment provided for them in several directions. As both the local baseball clubs are playing out of town, the New York team in St. Louis and the Brooklyns in Pittsburg, the baseball enthusiasts will have to content themselves with amateur games or turn their attention to other sports for the day.

The principal attractions of the day will be at the Sheepshead Bay race track, where the Lawrence Realization and Independence steeplechase will be features of the last day's racing of the present meeting, and many of the baseball followers will doubtless find their way to the track by the sea. There will also be trotting at Interstate Park, Queens, Hohokus, and Plainfield, N. J., besides the meet of the Mohawk and Hudson Valley circuit at Hudson.

Athletic interest will centre in the Fourth of July games of the Greater New York Irish Athletic Association at Celtic Park, Long Island City, in connection with which the all-around championship of the Amateur Athletic Union will be decided. There will be also the games of the New York letter carriers at Union Hill, N. J., the Clan-na-Gael games at Ridgewood, L. I., and a number of club events.

Yachtsmen will celebrate the day with half a dozen or more regattas, of which the Larchmont and the Seawanhaka-Corinthian races are the most important. The annual people's regatta, the principal rowing event of the year in Philadelphia, will be decided on the Schuylkill, and there will be swimming races and water sports at a number of places.

As usual, the golfers lead in the number of events scheduled, almost every local club holding some kind of a competition for its members. The Middle States championship lawn tennis tournament will be continued at the courts of the Orange Lawn Tennis Club at Mountain Station, N. J. Cyclists, cricketers, lacrosso and polo players also will be busy. The schedule for the day follows:

ATHLETICS.

All-around championships of the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union and Fourth of July games of the Greater New York Irish Athletic Association at Celtic Park, Long Island City, 2 P. M.
Clan-na-Gael games at Deckelman's Ridgewood Park, Brooklyn.
King's Sons games, West Side Driving Park, Jersey City.
Arion Athletic Club games, Newark.
New York Letter Carriers' games, Union Hill.
New York Scottish Celtic Society, Pleasant Valley, N. J.

BASEBALL.

National, American, Eastern, and Amateur Leagues and individual clubs.

CRICKET.

New York at Philadelphia; Manhattan at Paterson, A. M.; Knickerbocker Athletic Club at Livingston; Staten Island, Manhattan, and Kings County at Prospect Park, P. M.

CYCLING.

Motor cycle endurance run of Metropole Cycle Club, Boston to New York. First day's run, Boston to Hartford.
Elizabeth-Rahway twenty-five-mile road race.
Holiday race meet at Valisburg track, Newark.
Races at Asbury Park.
Century Road Club Association run to Lynbrook, L. I., 1 P. M.

GOLF.

Ardsley—Handicap for Skyrocket Cup.
Apawamis—Play Caswell, Kemp, and Freeman Cups.
Baltusrol—Class A and B handicaps.
Bayside—Match play to qualify for team.
Colonia—Smith Cup for women, men's handicap.
Crescent Athletic Club—Thirty-six-hole handicap.
Dyker Meadow—Play for Norris and Fish Cups.
Deal—Independence Day Handicap.
Englewood—Wells Memorial Cup Handicap.
Essex County—Independence Day Handicap.
Flushing—Club championship.
Forest Hill—President's Cup Handicap.
Fairfield—Medal and match play for cups.
Hillside—Qualifying round, club championship.
Hillandale—President's Cup Handicap.
Hollywood—Members' handicap.
Innis Arden—Strangers' Welcome Handicap.
Larchmont—Mixed foursome handicap.
Mshopac—Opening handicap.
Marine and Field—Play for Snedeker Cup.
Morris County—Bogy handicap.
Montclair—Four-ball match.
Maidstone—Handicap and opening of new clubhouse.
Newark Athletic Club—Handicap for E. E. Moody Cup.
Nassau—Medal and match play for cups.
Lord Jersey—Mixed foursome and handicap.
Rockaway—Handicap for Chauncey Cups.
Richmond County—Handicap and mixed foursome.
Ridgewood—Medal and match play for cups.
Seabright—Handicaps for Havemeyer and Thorncli Cups.
St. Andrew's—Independence Day Cups.
Shelter Island—Annual medal-play handicap.
Shinnecock Hills—Opening handicap.
Tuxedo—Members' handicap.
Westbrook—Play for Great River Cup.
Westchester—Medal and match play for prizes.
Wee Burn—Scotch foursomes.

LACROSSE.

Crescent Athletic Club and All-Boston at Boston.
Crescent second team against all-collegiates at Bay Ridge.

LAWN TENNIS.

Middle States championships, Orange Lawn Tennis Club, Mountain Station, N. J.
Jersey City Tennis Club tournament.
West Side Tennis Club, Jersey City, club tournament.

POLO.

Rockaway Hunt Club, Cedarhurst, L. I., 4 P. M.
Rumson polo tournament at Rumson Neck.

HORSE RACING.

Coney Island Jockey Club at Sheepshead Bay, last day.

ROWING.

People's regatta on the Skuylkill River at Philadelphia.
Aquatic sports, Monmouth Boat Club, Red Bank, N. J.
Metropolitan Regatta on Charles River at Boston.

SWIMMING.

Races and aquatic sports at Hotel Howard, Jamaica Bay.

TROTTING.

Mohawk and Hudson Valley circuit races at Hndeon, N. Y.
Matinée races at Inter-State Park, Queens.
Glen Head Trotting Association at Glen Head.
Matinée races at Hohokus, N. J.
Matinée races at Plainfield, N. J.

YACHTING.

Larchmont Yacht Club, all classes, at Larchmont.
Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club.—Club races, Oyster Bay.
Atlantic Yacht Club.—Water sports, Sea Gate.
Yacht Racing Association of Gravesend Bay.—First association regatta.
Hartford Yacht Club.—Annual regatta.
Harlem Yacht Club.—Annual cruise.
Hempstead Bay Yacht Club.—Club regatta.
Shelter Island Yacht Club.—Opening regatta.
Ardsley Club.—Races for points in one-design class.
Northport Yacht Club.—Race for dory class.
Regatta at Lake Mahopac.

WESTCHESTER WON AT POLO.

Rumson Quartette Beaten on Their Own Field by Twelve Goals.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 3.—The polo team of the County Club of Westchester won an easy victory over the Rumson players on the Rumson field this afternoon by a score of 17 to 5. The local players had an allowance of two goals. To-morrow the Rumson team will play Squadron A. The line-up follows:

WESTCHESTER.	RUMSON.
I—E. Reynal.	1—P. F. Collier.
2—James Cooley.	2—W. S. Jones.
3—J. T. Blair.	3—Seward Carey.
Back—R. L. Beekman.	Back—H. S. Borden.

Goals carried—Westchester, 17; Rumson, 3. Goals by handicaps—Westchester, 0; Rumson, 2. Net score—Westchester, 17; Rumson, 5. Referee—Mr. Rawlins. Timers—Mr. Fields and Mr. Brassett.

Ping-Pong Tournament in Brooklyn.

In the second night's series of the ping-pong tournament at the Knickerbocker Billiard Academy, Brooklyn, last night, H. Williams won from W. Edwards and Christopher Dancel defeated W. A. Corbett. The scores follow:

H. Williams beat W. Edwards, 10—8, 3—6, 6—4.
Christopher Dancel beat W. A. Corbett, 6—3, 6—3, 11—9.

GAMES AT CELTIC PARK.

Entries for All-Around Championship, Weight Throwing, and Other Events.

The entries for the athletic carnival and the all-around championship of the Amateur Athletic Union of America show an excellent array of talent for the events which will be contested on the grounds of the Greater New York Irish Athletic Association, at Celtic Park, Laurel Hill, L. I., to-day. The list includes:

All-Around Championship of the Amateur Athletic Union.—Adam B. Gunn, C. Y. M. C. A., Buffalo; Ellery H. Clark, Boston, Mass.; Myer Prinstein, Y. M. C. A., Syracuse; Edward S. Merrill, Milwaukee A. C.; John Flanagan, Greater New York Irish A. A.

All-Around Weight Throwing Competition.—John R. De Witt, Princeton University; John Flanagan, Greater New York Irish A. A.; Richard Sheldon, New York A. C. and Yale University.

100-Yard Run, Handicap.—Trials—Arthur Ritter, Iroquois A. C., 9 yards; Oscar F. Luders, New York, 9; Joseph McGowan, Philadelphia, Penn., 7½; Thomas J. Ford, Brooklyn, 8½; J. E. Peters, New York A. C., 4½; W. S. Edwards, Knickerbocker A. C., 3; N. B. Fried, Knickerbocker A. C., 6; George H. Hoffman, Jersey City A. A., 6; Charles McClellan, Jr., New West Side A. C., 8½; W. Ingraham, New West Side A. C., 10; C. W. Boynton, New West Side A. C., 10; H. N. Holde, Pastime A. C., 8½; S. J. Furst, Mohawk A. C., Bronx, 8½; Milton Rainey, Xavier College A. A., 7½; John Berger, St. George A. C., 9½; Dan Frank, New York, 8; M. J. Cregan, Greater New York Irish A. A., 10; Frederick Flores, Greater New York Irish A. A., 8½; G. R. Goerwitz, Greater New York Irish A. A., 9½; F. A. Sullivan, Greater New York Irish A. A., 10; R. K. Neill, Greater New York Irish A. A., 7½; M. J. Sullivan, Greater New York Irish A. A., 9; J. Graham, Greater New York Irish A. A., 8½; F. J. Scannell, Greater New York Irish A. A., 8½; C. H. Higgins, Greater New York Irish A. A., 8; Chester Peabody, New West Side A. C., 10; Max Block, New West Side A. C., 8; H. C. Feldman, St. Cleir A. C., 8; Joseph F. Brennan, Xavier A. A., 7½.

880-Yard Run, Handicap.—G. W. Rullson, Knickerbocker A. C., 45 yards; Arthur Beinert, Pastime A. C., 50; R. L. Sandford, Knickerbocker A. C., 10; John H. Wray, Jersey City A. A., 44; George Hackman, Anchor A. C., 40; C. Scharps, Knickerbocker A. C., 48; Owen F. Riley, Star A. C., 52; Henry Hoffer, New West Side A. C., 52; J. H. Wright, New West Side A. C., scratch; Charles Maher, Stamford, Conn., 30; William E. Curran, Olympia A. C., 44; Joseph Bromilow, Entre Nous A. C., Paterson, 44; G. T. Fitzgerald, Star A. C., 40; F. J. Sweek, Pastime A. C., 45; R. D. Beecher, Greater New York Irish A. A., 44; M. J. Cregan, Greater New York Irish A. A., 52; G. R. Goerwitz, Greater New York Irish A. A., 46; P. J. Sullivan, Greater New York Irish A. A., 45; William R. Munro, New Haven, Conn., 46; F. A. Bresiin, St. Bartholomew's A. C., 48; W. Grymwald, St. Bartholomew's A. C., 46; J. E. McNabb, Union Settlement A.C., 48; P. H. Peigram, New York Military Academy, 42; D. Kennedy, Star A. C., 50; George C. Wood, New York A. C., 15.

440-Yard Run, Novice.—Oscar F. Luders, New York; Alexander G. Atworth, Stapleton, S. I.; Joseph McGowan, Philadelphia, Penn.; Frank B. Decker, Holy Cross A. C.; Paul A. Cavo, Central Y. M. C. A., Brooklyn; Lorenzo Cavo, Central Y. M. C. A., Brooklyn; A. J. Boston, New West Side A. C.; Meyer M. Marks, New West Side A. C.; T. D. Richardson, New West Side A. C.; Joseph McCann, New West Side A. C.; C. Pietzsch, Harlem Y. M. C. A.; James McDonald, Greater New York Irish A. A.; J. McCausland, Greater New York Irish A. A.; M. C. Deleney, C. Y. M. C. A.; William R. Munro, New Haven, Conn.; R. H. Platz, Star A. C.

220-Yard Run, Handicap.—Arthur Ritter, Iroquois A. C., 21 yards; "Bob" Fisher, Olympia A. C., 20; Henry Christoffers, New York, N. Y., 21; Joseph McGowan, Philadelphia, Penn., 16; G. W. Rullson, Knickerbocker A. C., 18; James F. Donovan, Xavier A. A., 22; Joseph A. Kenny, Xavier A. A., 19; W. F. Melny, Mohawk A. C., Bronx, 21; W. S. Edwards, Knickerbocker A. C., 10; N. B. Fried, Knickerbocker A. C., 14; George H. Hoffman, Jersey City A. A., 17; Charles McClellan, Jr., New West Side A. C., 17; W. Ingraham, New West Side A. C., 19; C. W. Boynton, New West Side A. C., 22; J. J. Morris, Xavier A. A., 22; H. N. Holde, Pastime A. C., 17; John Berger, St. George A. C., 22; Dan Frank, New York, N. Y., 17; M. J. Cregan, Greater New York Irish A. A., 18; Frederick Flores, Greater New York Irish A. A., 17; George R. Goerwitz, Greater New York Irish A. A., 17; F. A. Sullivan, Greater New York Irish A. A., 22; Peter J. Sullivan, Greater New York Irish A. A., 18; J. A. Graham, Greater New York Irish A. A., 16; Frank X. Kelly, Greater New York Irish A. A., 19; Chester Peabody, New West Side A. C., 21; R. K. Neill, Greater New York Irish A. A., 15; Joseph F. Brennan, Xavier A. A., 17.

One-Mile Team Relay Race, Handicap.—New West Side A. C., New York City—Chester Peabody, 24 yards; J. H. Wright, 10; J. L. McAdam, 24; H. W. Garthe, 18; W. Ingraham, 22; Thomas J. Murray, 24; Meyer M. Marks, 24; Joseph McCann, 24.

Star A. C., Long Island City, N. Y.—Thomas J. Sullivan, 24 yards; G. T. Fitzgerald, 12; F. X. Hussey, 8; S. J. Rottger, 7; F. P. McCabe, 10; R. W. Kennedy, 12; J. G. Hoben, 8.

Greater New York Irish A. A.—M. J. Sullivan, 20 yards; P. J. Sullivan, 18; Fred Flores, 12; M. J. Cregan, 24; G. R. Goerwitz, 12; Joseph Graham, 22.

Three-Mile Run, Scratch.—A. C. Bowen, University of Pennsylvania; Jerry Pierce, Pastime A. C.; Charles Maher, Stamford, Conn.; John Joyce, Pastime A. C.; William E. Hull, Star A. C.; T. J. Kennedy, Star A. C.

METEOR LED THE FLEET.

Though Empress's Yacht Got First Prize Emperor Cables Congratulations to Designers.

KIEL, July 3.—Emperor William's guests on the Meteor during the return race from Eckernfoerde to this port included P. A. B. Widener, Allison Armour, Clement A. Griscom, and C. L. F. Robinson, Rear Commodore of the New York Yacht Club; the Grand Duke of Saxony, and Admiral Prince Henry of Prussia.

Though the Meteor finished first, the Empress's yacht Iduna won the first prize on time allowance. The Meteor was second. The British schooner Cicely gave up the race.

A. Cary Smith & Barbey, who designed Emperor William's yacht Meteor, were the recipients of a congratulatory cablegram from his Majesty yesterday. The message reads:

"Kiel.

"Cary Smith & Barbey, New York:

"Meteor so far very successful in light winds as well as to-day in half a gale. I am satisfied with her good qualities and congratulate the designers. She managed to reach the speed of sixteen knots. "WILLIAM, I. R."

As all the members of the firm are at present out of town Ernest E. Lorillard, who is in charge during the firm's absence, sent the following reply:

"H. I. M. Emperor of Germany, Kiel:

"Your Majesty's kind message is most grateful. We thank you sincerely.

"CARY SMITH & BARBEY."

ARVERNE ATHLETIC CLUB.

New Organization Has Field in Course of Construction.

The movement now under way toward the organization of an athletic club at Arverne, L. I., to be known as the Arverne Athletic Club, has created quite a stir among the residents of that popular seashore resort. The interest manifested in the building up of this club has been shown not alone by the younger men, but the older ones as well, and the history of the movement dates back to the 16th of June last, when a few gentlemen, residing at Arverne, interested in the advancement of amateur sports, met and discussed the feasibility of organizing an athletic club. The result of their efforts was the procuring of the privilege to draw plans for an athletic field on the property located opposite the Gaston Avenue station of the Long Island Railroad. Since then fifty laborers have been working daily, laying out a baseball diamond, tennis courts, and a track for athletic games. A grand stand has already been erected with a seating capacity of about 200 people, for the use of the members, their relatives, and friends. The enthusiasm of those interested has been aroused to such an extent that up to date close on to 100 residents have joined. This foreshadows the complete success of the scheme. So far the baseball division comprises twenty players, for whom uniforms have already been procured. These players comprise only members of the club with a first and second team, the best players being selected from both for the first team to play all games scheduled for the season. One game has already been played, Arverne Athletic Club winning against the Inwards of Far Rockaway. Other games will be played against the Long Branch, Cedarhurst, and Oxford Baseball Clubs. Lawn tennis is another division in which teams comprising ladies and gentlemen have been organized. Swimming races will also be held later in the season. A vaudeville entertainment and dance will be given for the benefit of the club at the Arverne Hotel Casino on the evening of Wednesday, July 23.

The officers of the club recently elected are well known among the residents of Arverne, and are as follows: Lewis May, President and Manager; Clifford Tostevin, Secretary and Treasurer, and the Advisory Committee is Louis F. Levy, Clifford Tostevin, and Arthur I. Stonehill.

Special attention has been given to the lawn tennis courts, which will be open to the use of the young ladies during the day. A cup will be presented as a tournament prize for this branch of sport at the end of the season. A bowling team has also been organized, and a prize for this event will also be given.

MARTIN RODE STAKE WINNER.

Veles Won Rich Race Easily from Poor Lot of Horses.

LONDON, July 3.—At the Newmarket first July meeting to-day the Princess of Wales's Stakes, 10,000 sovereigns, ($50,000,) for four year-olds and upward, a mile and a half, was won by Veles, ridden by J. H. ("Skeets.") Martin, the American jockey; Pietermaritzburg, M. Cannon, was second, and Lascaris, Maher, (American,) was third.

It is doubtful if a worse lot of horses ever previously contested for so rich a prize as ran in the race for the Princess of Wales's Stakes. The whole lot of competitors were hardly worth £10,000, the amount of the stakes. Veles won a hollow victory by three lengths. Four lengths separated second and third horses.

The betting was 100 to 8 against Veles, 13 to 8 against Pietermaritzburg, and 5 to 2 against Lascaris.

Sloop Yacht Olga Changes Hands.

Special to The New York Times.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., July 3.—The keel sloop yacht Olga, which has been laid up since last season at the Robertson yard, has been sold by T. W. Satterthwaite of the Seawanhaka Corinthian and Larchmont Yacht Clubs to Arthur Miller of this place. The Olga is a very commodious craft for her size, and was built and designed by Mr. Beebe of Freeport, L. I., in 1894. Her dimensions are 44 feet over all, 34 feet waterline, 12 feet 6 inches beam, and 5 feet 5 inches draught.

The process of overhauling and repainting preparatory to commission is nearing completion, enabling the yacht to be launched in the course of a day or so. The Olga will fly the burgee of the New Rochelle Yacht Club this season.

English Jockey Club's New Rule.

LONDON, July 3.—In connection with the recent starting gate fiascoes the stewards of the Jockey Club have issued a ruling that if the gate fails to act properly when the lever is pulled, or if the webbing is broken by a horse, it shall not be considered a start, and the horses must return to the post.

The stewards have also notified the trainers that in consequence of the fact that horses of certain stables are persistently troublesome at the gate trainers whose horses are not properly schooled

DEAD HEAT FOR A STAKE

Dublin and Highlander Ran a Tie and Divided the Equality.

HIS EMINENCE AGAIN FIRST

C. H. Mackay's Horse, Favored by Weight and Tactics, Easily Won Grass Race at Sheepshead Bay.

The first dead heat of the present racing season on the New York tracks made the sensation of the afternoon at the Sheepshead Bay racecourse yesterday, when the feature of the programme, the Equality Stakes, the fourth event on the card, resulted in a tie between Dublin and Highlander; after the most trying finish of the meeting for the nerves of the betting crowd. That there should be a close finish was a surprise to the "talented" element, for Highlander, on form and according to the stable view of it, was regarded as the surest of winners, and that Dublin should annoy was the last thing expected by the backers of the favorite, for Highlander now is trained by T. J. Healy, who last season also trained Dublin, and who, therefore, was supposed to know to an inch the capability of the Gougbacres horse.

The contender, according to the betting, was looked for in Old England, who was backed at an average price of about 3 to 1, while Belle of Troy waa the outsider in the field of four that went to the post for the race, Highlander starting at odds on. Another thing that was out of the calculations of the stable from which the favorite came was that McCue, who last season did much of the riding on Healy's horses, could ride well enough to be in the way of the favorite, for Healy, atraight through this season, has refused to put up McCue, and it was only by the chance of the regular stable jockey, Landry, being in Providence that McCue got the mount on Dublin. The one-time rider for both the Goughacres and Wilson stables simply outdid himself when it came to the finish for the Equality Stakes, however, and by one of the best efforts of his life made a vast difference to the backers of the favorite, and when Dublin tied Higblander and ran the dead heat, it made the backers of Highlander losers on the race.

The start was made with Old England first away, that three-year-old lasting in front to the first quarter pole, where Dublin went on past him and, racing under a steadying pull, led around the turn and into the straight, Highlander there moving up from last place and, as Dublin swung into the stretch, taking second place. If McCue made a single mistake in the race, it was on this last turn, where he went wide enough to let Highlander come up on the inside, but there was explanation for that, as McCue was trying his hardest to keep a jaded and supposedly cowardly horse doing his best, and so had to let Dublin have his own way of making the bend. On the straight Highlander slipped to the front and a furlong from the post showed a half length in the lead and seemed to have the race safely won, Old England and Belle of Troy then being hard ridden behind and unable to keep up. In the last furlong McCue called on Dublin for his last effort. Riding with the whip for a few strides to rouse the horse, he then sat down to coax the last speed from his mount and, hand riding at the finish, induced Dublin to come again close on the post, Dublin then making up the half length of Highlander's advantage, and the two horses passed the winning post so close together that the backers of the favorite, seeing Dublin going away from that moment, gave the race up as lost. The majority of the Highlander partisans after the finish conceded that they were lucky even to have got the decision of a dead heat, for Dublin ran with amazing courage under McCue's handling, even after once giving up and looking beaten. Old England finished third, struggling on to the end, and only a scant length away. The time was 1:39, making a very fast race for the condition of the track. The owners of the horses in the dead heat agreed to divide, and backers of Highlander cheerfully accepted the loss of an average of 10 per cent. of the money bet, though there were some horsemen who, counting on the hard races Dublin has run recently, thought the three-year-old would have the better of it had the dead heat been run off.

Light fields ran in all but one of the remainder of the races, and favorites fared moderately well. In the opening event Slipthrift, carrying the W. C. Whitney colors, started the post favorite, and barely managed to squeeze home first by a half length after Sadducee made the running into the straight, Barouche being only a head further back.

For the second race Plohn and Agnes D. were nearly equal favorites, and Plohn, coming with a rush at the finish, won comfortably by a half length after Ohnet made nearly all the running. Julius Fleischmann's Hurstbourne was favorite at odds on in a field of five runners for the third race, and after leading early in the distance won pulled up by a length from Alsono. In the selling five furlongs for fillies two years old, Sparkle Esher was well up all the way, and drawing out at the end won easily by three lengths from Gloriosa.

The veteran campaigner, Advance Guard, with the unusual weight of 132 pounds and Odom up, opened favorite for the mile and a half on the grass course, but as the betting progressed was displaced from the post of favorite by the weight of money bet on C. H. Mackay's $15,000 horse, His Eminence. The race was a peculiar one, Advance Guard going to the front with his big weight five furlongs from the finish, after San Andreas had made the running to that point, while the light weight His Eminence, still trailed. On the straight Advance ran past him with ease, and won pulling up by two lengths. Summaries follow:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olde and upward, non-winners of $1,000 in 1902, with allowances; six furlongs on the main track. Wm. C. Whitney's Slipthrift, br. c., 3 years, by Spendthrift-Varina, 107 pounds, (T. Burns,) 2 to 1 and 3 to 5, won ridden out by a half length. J. McCarthy's Sadducee, ch. g., 5, 115, (Redfern,) 11 to 5 and 3 to 5, second by a head from W. H. McCarkie's Barouche, ch. f., 3, 102, (Wonderly,) 4 to 1 and even, third. Time—1:14. Delmarch, Khital, and Chiron also ran. Winner trained by J. W. Rogers. Value to the winner, $820.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances, scale from $3,000 down to $500; one mile and a furlong. P. Ryan's Plohn, br. g., 5 years, by Strathmore-Kelp, 104 pounde, (O'Connor,) 3 to 1 and even, won ridden out by a half length; E. M. Maloney's Ohnet, ch. g., 5, 103, 4, (H. Cochran,) 12 to 1 and 4 to 1, second by three parts of a length from Edward Morrell's Agnes D., b. f., 4, 111, (Wonderly,) 13 to 5 and 9 to 10, third. Time—1:54 3-5. Peninsula, Rightaway, Pure Pepper, Past, and Swamplands also ran. Winner trained by owner. Value to the winner, $840.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds; penalties and allowances; last five and a half furlongs of the Futurity course. Julius Fleischmann's Hurstbonrne, 117 pounds, by Indio-Fara Hurst, (J. Martin,) 4 to 5 and 1 to 4, won easily by a length and a half; Burne & Walerhouse's Aleono, ch. g., 114, (L. Jackson,) 7 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by a neck from John W. Schorr's Right-ful, ch. c., 117, (Bullman,) 3 to 1 and 4 to 5, third. Time—1:08. Injunction and Ravelment also ran. Winner trained by T. Welsh. Value to the winner, $770.

FOURTH RACE.—The Equality Stakes for three-year-olds and upward, penalties and allowances; one mile. The Goughacres Stable's Dublin, br. c., 4 years by Atheling-Wild Honey, 111 pounds, (McCue,) 6 to 1 and 6 to 5, and Richard T. Wilson, Jr.'s, Highlander, b. c., 3, by Ben Strome-Henrietta, 104, (J. Martin,) 15 to 20 and 1 to 4, ran a dead heat; Green B. Morris's Old England, b. g., 3, 115, (L. Jackson,) 7 to 2 and 7 to 10, third, three-parts of a length behind the first two. Time—1:39. Belle of Troy also ran. Winner trained by T. J. Healey. Value to the winners, $1,390 each, to the Goughacres Stable and R. T. Wilson, Jr.

FIFTH RACE.—For fillies, two years old; selling allowances; scale from $3,000 down to $1,000; last five furlongs of the Futurity course. F. B. Van Meter's Sparkle Esher, b. f., by Esher-Sparkle, 100 pounds, (Redfern,) 7 to 1 and 5 to 2, won easily by three lengths; the Columbia Stable's Gloriosa, ch. f., 105, (L. Smith,) 3 to 1 and 6 to 5, second, by two lengths, from Krauss Brothers & Co.'s Our Nugget, b. f., 104, (O'Connor,) 7 to 1 and 3 to 2, third. Time—1:00 3-5. Wanaskee, Jean Marie, Ithan, Grereon, Niazus, Petit Bleu, Wirful, Mares, Australia, Anna Daly and Birch Broom also ran. Winner trained by owners. Value to winner, $890.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a half on the turf course. Clarence H. Mackay's His Eminence, h. c., 4 years, by Falsetto-Patroness, 107 pounds, (O'Connor,) 3 to 2 and 2 to 5, won easily by two lengths; Carruthers & Shield's Advance Guard, ch. g., 5, 132, (Odom,) 8 to 2 and 2 to 5, second by ten lengths from Davis & Van Kuren's Lanceman, ch. c., 4, 104, (J. Martin,) 3 to 1 and 7 to 10, third. Time—2:38 1-5. San Andreas also ran. Winner trained by C. F. Hill. Value to the winner, $1,210.

Entries for Sheepshead Bay Races.

FIRST RACE.—Steeplechase Handicap for four-year-olde and upward, the full steeplechase course; about two and a half miles. George W. Jenkins, 159 pounds; Miss Mitchell, 153; Rowdy, 148; Sallust, 146; Topmast, 145; Self Protection, 139; Adjidamo, and Somerset, 138 each; Rising Sun, 136; Curfew Bell, 133; Facile, 130

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling allowances; scale from $3,000 down to $1,000; last five furlongs of the Futurity course. Dr. Saylor and Joe Cobb, 117 pounds each; Leader, 112; Knocknagow, Jack O'Lantern, Red Knight, Mennenfield, and President, 107 each; Lord Turvo, 106; Dr. Hayward, 104; Minotaur, Mount Hope, Flemboyant, Fort Wayne, and Dark Planet, 102 each; Southern Belle, and Irene Mac, 99 each; Yaqui and Damon, 97 each; Squid and Tyrondale, 94 each. Also eligible: Right and True and Bernard, 102 each; Bright Girl, 100; Yardsrm, 99.

THIRD RACE.—High Weight Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; six furlonge on the main track. Demurrer, 140 pounds; Col. Bill, 133; Dublin, 132; Knight of Rhodes, 130; Plohn, 124; Irene Lindsey, 120; Cuspidor, 116; Graden, 116; Satire, 114; Connecticut, 111; Choate, Orlawha, and Alard Sheck, 110 each.

FOURTH RACE.—The Douhle Event Stakes, for two-year-olds, to be run in two parte with penalties and allowances; six furlongs on the Futurity course. Mizzen, Monte Carlo and Mexican, 129 pounds each; River Pirate, Africander, Prediction, Golden Maxim, and Janeway, 122 each; Whitechapel and Whorler, 114 each.

FIFTH RACE.—The Lawrence Realization Stakes, for three-year-olde and upward, with allowances; one mile and five furlongs. Yankee, 128 pounds; Maeterman, Goldsmith, and Major Daingerfield, 123 each; Spendthrift, 116; Juvenalis, 113; The Rival, 111.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances, scale from $3,500 down to $1,000; one mile and a sixteenth on the turf course. Kilogram, 110 pounds; Gulden and The Amazon, 108 each; Moeketo, 105; Kalif, 100; Ben Howard, Jack De Mund, and Nugget, 98 each; Shandonfield, 97; Cornwall, Ascension, Five Nations, Carrier Pigeon, and Courtenay, 96 each; Tchula, 94; Gibson Light, 93; Alack and Rossignol, 91 each.

NEWPORT'S HORSE SHOW.

Forty-four Classes in the Annual Exhibition Which Begins Sept. 1.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 3.—The Newport Horse Show has issued its prize list for the sixth annual exhibition, to be held at the Casino Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, Sept. 1, 2, and 3. There will be forty-four classes, for which cash prizes will be offered in all classes, except for sweepstakee and the best exhibits in four different classes. The prizes are $100 for first, $40 for second, and $10 for third prize, except in the case of ponies and polo ponies, those in the pony classes being $35 and $15, and in the polo pony classes $30 and $20. There is an additional prize, a gold medal given by the Hackney Hores Society of England, to which the Newport Horse Show adds $50, for half-bred hackneys, not less than 15 hands 2 inches, shown in a single harness, by a sire registered in English or American hackney stud books. The other prizes are offered in the following classes: Horses in harness, runabout horse, single horse for ladies' phaeton, gig horse, brougham horee.

Harness and Saddle Horees.—Best harness and saddle horse, to be shown in harness first and under saddle afterward; pair of horses for ladies' phaeton; pair of horses for victoria; pair for spider pheeton, pace and action; horse over 14.1 hands and under 15.2 hands; horse 15.2 hands and over; pair of horses over 14.1 hands and under 15.2 hands; pair of horses, 15.2 hands.

Neptune Novice Class.—Horse over 14.2 hands and under 15.2 hands, which has never won any ribbon previous to the opening of this show, to be shown to appropriate two or four wheel vehicle.

The Wave Novice Class.—Pair of horses, same conditions as in Neptune class.

The Surf Novice Class.—Pair of horses, same conditions as in Aquidneck class.

Ponies in Harness.—Pony, 13 hands and not exceeding 14.1 hands.

Tandems.—Harness tandem, wheeler, 14.3 hands and under 15.2 hands; harness tandem, wheeler, 15.2 hands and over.

Four-in-Hands.—Four exhibits to fill and to exhibit property of different owners; road team to be shown before a coach or body brake.

Horses, Carriages, and Appointments.—Ladies' single horse and trap, lady to drive; ladies' pair and trap, lady to drive; phaeton and pair; victoria and pair; park team to be shown before drag.

Saddle Horses.—Horse up to carrying 150 pounds; horse up to carrying 175 pounds; horse up to carrying 200 pounds; ladies' saddle horse.

The Sea Foam Novice Class.—Horse 14.1 hande and under 15.2 hands, which has never won any ribbon previous to the opening of the show, to be shown under saddle.

The Billow Novice Class.—Horse, 15.2 hands and over; same conditions as in Sea Foam class.

Hunter Classes.—Performance over six successive jumps 5 feet high to carry a minimum weight of 140 pounds.

Entries will be received until Saturday, Aug. 16, at the Executive Committee of the Horse Show consists of Prescott Lawrence, Chairman; O. H. P. Belmont, Henry F. Eldridge, Center Hitchcock, William R. Travers, Francis M. Ware, Treasurer and Secretary. The Ring Committee is Messrs. Hitchcock, Ware, and Eldridge. The Judges are E. V. R. Thayer of Boston, Reginald W. Rives of New Hamburg, N. Y., and F. K. Sturgis of New York for the harness classes, and Messrs. H. W. Smith of Worcester, Mass.; R. Penn Smith of Berwyn, Penn., and C. Pfiser of Bernardsville, N. J., for saddle horses and hunters.

ENGLISH BETTING EVILS.

LONDON, July 3.—The select committee of the House of Lords which was appointed last January to deal with the evils of betting, and which included the Earl of Durham, the Earl of Harewood, the Earl of Derby, the Earl of Aberdeen, Viscount Peel, and the Right Rev. John Percival, Bishop of Hereford, among its members, has just issued its report. The committee has arrived at the conclusion that betting cannot be altogether suppressed; but in view of the fact that while the practice bas declined among the higher classee and horseowners, it has taken an increasingly stronger hold on the working classes, it recommends that betting should be confined by legislation to the actual scenes of racing and athletics.

Bookmakers who induce boys and girls to bet should be imprisoned without the option of a fine, and the committee finds that the same penalty should be extended to street bookmakers, against whom repeated convictions have been recorded. It deprecates any attempt to prohibit the publication of starting prices, but favors the suppression of the advertisements of sporting tipsters. The committee considers it impossible that The Jockey Club should undertake the responsibility of licensing bookmakers and opposes the introduction of the French Paris mutual system.

Vanderbilt Horse Won French Race.

PARIS, July 3.—W. K. Vanderbilt's Nettle (Macginn) ran second in the race for the Prix Tertre at the Maisons Laffite races today.

Mr. Vanderbilt's Bright (Macginn) won the Prix de Lourdes.

Cycling Sweepstakes Handicap.

Iver Lawson's first metropolitan appearance since his return from Europe will be made at Manhattan Beach to-morrow in the Metropolitan Sweepstakes Handicap at five miles, and he will be on scratch with Champion Kramer, Willie Fenn, and "Plugger Bill" Martin. This quartette will have a most difficult task before them, since the line strung out in front will include such noted riders as Bald, Fisher, Kimble, Bedell, Schreiber, and a particularly energetic bunch of long-markers. Added to the winner's prize will be the entrance fees, and since all will be started in one heat, and money is offered for the intermediate laps and miles, a good contest is assured.

To Gus Lawson, the younger brother of Iver, will participate in the paced event at twenty miles, and the many extravagant predictions made regarding this youngster lend much interest to his Manhattan début. The amateur entry list is the largest ever obtained at a race meet in this country, and on this account the first trial heats will begin promptly at 2 o'clock.

Mrs. Rupprecht Won Golf Round.

In the semi-finals for the Women's Handicap Cup, at the Innis Arden Golf Club, Sound Beach, Conn., which was played Wednesday, Mrs. Fred Rupprecht beat Mrs. F. W. Tuttle 3 up, 2 to go. Miss Emily Dale beat Mrs. Pfarre 4 up.

The final for this match will be played on Wednesday.

For the Odor of Perspiration
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HOTEL MANAGER DEAD.

Frank B. Thomas, assistant manager of the Waldorf-Astoria, died in his home, at Bath Beach, yesterday. He had been ill with typhoid fever for two weeks. He was thirty-six years old, and had held his position seven years. He was born in Utica, and early in life he developed a remarkable capacity for the hotel business. He was a manager of a hotel when twenty years of age.

His first position was in Bagg's Hotel, in his native town. From there he came to the Hotel Brunewick, in this city. He went to the Park Avenue, and afterward to the Waldorf-Astoria. Mr. Thomas leaves a wife, a son, and a daughter.

Sloop Upset Off Fire Island.

FIRE ISLAND, N. Y., July 3.—The sloop Greybound of Bayport, a fish carrier, was capsized on Fire Island bar this morning. In her were Capt. Lueffler, her owner, and a boy. The sloop was in the act of riding the bar when she was struck by a squall and upset. Capt. McClock of Fire Island Beach went out in his fishing steamer and picked up Capt. Lueffler and the boy and landed them at Oak Island Beach. The sloop was dismasted and drifted ashore at Oak Island Beach.

Chinese Wedding at Coney Island.

Miss Wee Sung Fung of Peking, China, was married at 1:30 o'clock this morning at Coney Island to Ling Foy, a tea merchant of 14 Pell Street. The ceremony, which was according to the Chinese custom, was solemnized in the Seaside Dancing Pavilion, and was attended apparently by all the Chinamen and Chinawomen hereabouts. The ceremony was performed by Fee Lee of this city. Ling Foy came here from Peking eight years ago, and settled in San Francisco, but soon left the latter city for New York, where he has since resided.

Raid at Coney Island.

Detectives Murry and Baughmann of the Coney Island Police Station raided the Tivoli on Tilyou's Walk at that resort last night. Twelve men and women were arrested, and Charles Colenat, the proprietor of the resort, was held on a charge of maintaining a disorderly house.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night until 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

12:20 A. M.—199-201 Grand Street; S. W. Boun & Co.; damsge, $600.

1:15 A. M.—155 West Thirty-seventh Street; Michael Leonard; damage, $100.

5:15 A. M.—1,710 Second Avenue; Otto Carlstad; damage, $100.

8:10 A. M.—181 Second Street; Max Stollman; damage trifling.

9:40 A. M.—1,326 Lexington Avenue; Mrs. Keffle; dsmage trifling.

11:10 A. M.—208-212 Chrystle Street, Lewis Levy; damage trifling.

1:05 P. M.—140 Ludlow Street; Charles Scalnick; damage trifling.

3:45 P. M.—2,495 Third Avenue; Otto Block; damage trifling.

4:25 P. M.—1,363 Seventh Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $100.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

NEWBURG, N. Y., July 3.—Fire did $5,000 damage to the Dibble House at Matteawan early this morning. Many guests escaped only partially clothed. No one perished. It is believed the firs was of incendiary origin.

JOHNSTOWN, N. Y., July 3.—Maylender's mill, one of the largest glove leather dressing establishments in Fulton County, was destroyed by fire to-day. The loss is estimated at $60,000 and is covered by insurance. The mill will be rebuilt.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

The detail July 1, 1902, of Capt. Clarence R. Edwards, Tenth Infantry, to act, under the authority of the Secretary of War, as Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department, with the rank, pay, and allowances of a Colonel, pursnant to the provieions of an act entitled "An act temporarily to provide for the administration of affairs of civil government in the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes," approved July 1, 1902, le announced by the Secretary of War.

Capt. Elmer W. Huhbard is detailed as a member of the examining board convened at Fort Monroe, vice Major Albert S. Cummins, hereby relieved.

Col. Jacob A. Auguer is assigned to temporary duty at Fort Leavenworth, in connection with the opening of the general service and staff college at that post.

Capt. George E. Stockle, Eighth Cavalry, is transferred from Troop H to Troop B of that regiment.

Capt. Stephen L. H. Slocum, Eighth Cavalry, is assigned to Troop H of that regiment.

Col. Charles Smart, Assistant Surgeon General, is detailed as President of the faculty of the Army Medical School, vice Brig. Gen. William H. Forwood, Surgeon General, who le hereby relieved.

Capt. Francie R. Shunk, Corps of Engineers, is relieved from duty as assistant engineer of the Third Lighthouse District, to take effect upon the completion of his annual report, and will then report in person to the Chief of Engineers for instructione.

Navy.

Commander W. H. Beehler is detached from duty as Naval Attaché at Berlin, Rome, and Vienna, Oct. 1, and ordered to Washington, D. C.

Paseed Aeslstant Surgeon E. Thompson le ordered to the Naval Laboratory, New York.

Passed Assistant Paymaster C. W. Penrose is detached from the Michigan and will wait orders.

Commissions have been isened as follows:

Paymasters—From June 19, 1902, H. R. Sullivan, to rank. G. W. Simpson, J. A. Mudd, L. Hunt, J. S. Carpenter.

Surgeons—From June 3, P. Leach, J. M. Edgar.

Civil Engineers—From June 27, G. A. McKay, C. A. Wentworth.

Lieutenant Commanders—From April 11, D. R. Salisbury; from April 29, F. W. Kellogg.

Captain—From Sept. 23, F. P. Gilmore.

Rear Admiral—From June 14, W. C. Wise.

MOVEMENTS OF NAVAL VESSELS.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—Arrivals—Leonidas, at Navy Yard, Norfolk, July 2.

Choctew at Norfolk July 3.

Marietta at Cape Haitien July 3.

Sailed—Topeka, July 2, from Barcelona for La Guayra.

San Francisco, July 2, from Southampton for Gravesend.

Princeton and Quiros July 3 from Sandaken, Borneo, for Jolo.

Lebanon July 3, from Baltimore for Lambert Point.

Hartford July 3, from Salem, Mass., for Marblehead.

Nero, July 3 from Montevideo for San Juan.

THE WEATHER.

FORECAST—Showers and cooler; fresh northwest winds, diminishing.

Showars are indicated for to-day in the Ohio Valley, Tennessee, the Middle Atlantic States, and along the South Atlantic Coast; showers are also orobable in the Northwest and throughont the Middle Slope region. The weather to-morrow will be fair and cooler in the Rocky Mountain region and over the East Slope. There will be showers in the Mississippi Valley and the lake region. Warm weather will prevail fn all districts east of the Mississippi to-day and probably to-morrow.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

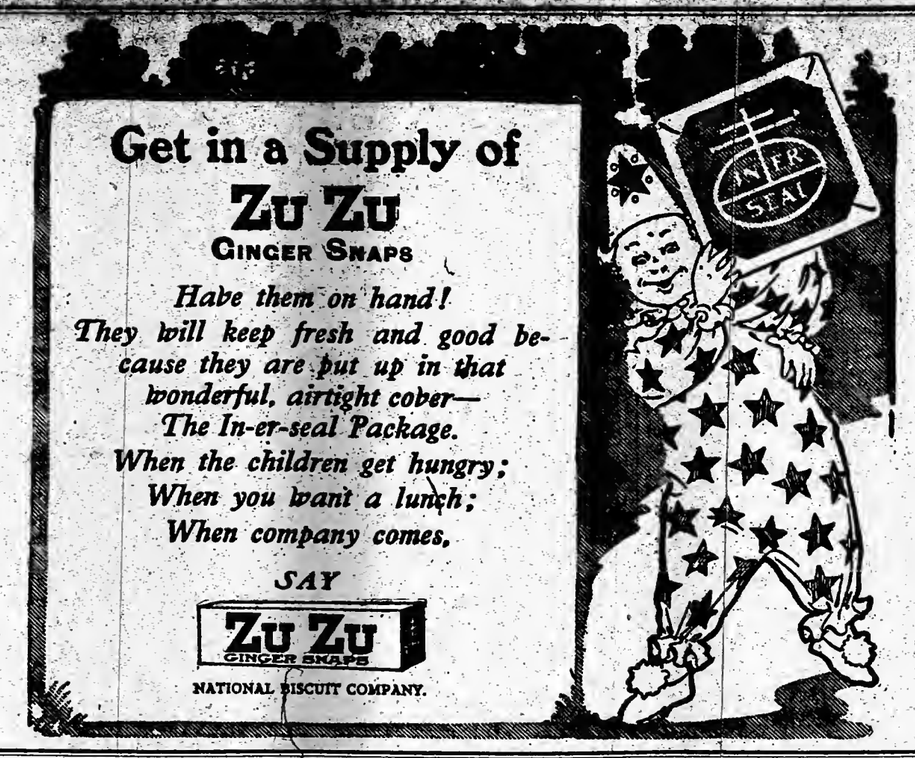
	—Weather Bureau.—		—TIMES.
	1901.	1902.	1902.
3 A. M.	80	67	70
6 A. M.	75	68	71
9 A. M.	84	68	75
12 M.	83	71	82
3 P. M.	80	83	84
6 P. M.	78	83	82
9 P. M.	75	76	77
12 P. M.	77	68	73

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	75½
Weather Bureau	74
Corresponding date 1901	84
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	74

The thermometer registered 70 degrees at 8 A. M. and 80 degrees at 8 P. M., the maximum temperature being 80 degrees at 2 P. M. and the minimum 65 degrees at 10 A. M. The humidity was 56 degrees at 8 A. M. and 70 degrees at 8 P. M.



AT THE HOTELS.

HOLLAND—Peter D. Martin, San Francisco; Erneet Chaplin, London; Daniel H. Somers, Columbus, Ohio.

IMPERIAL—W. D. Mills, Chicago; John W. Dorman, Washington; E. A. Cole, Columbus, Ohio; William B. Dick, Albany; Newbold Robinson, Louisville.

GRAND—Capts. C. F. Parker, H. M. Reeve, F. W. Sloden, and A. J. Bowley, United States Army.

GILSEY—Woodrow Wilson, President of Princeton University; W. H. Francis, Washington.

STURTEVANT—W. B. Strong, Washington.

FIFTH AVENUE—E. S. Wilmarth, Chicago; Dr. McClurg, United States Navy; L. C. Van den Broeck, Antwerp; J. H. Manly, Maine; D. Hayes Ahlement, Philadelphia.

EMPIRE—J. F. Finley, Philadelphia.

HOFFMAN.—Charles N. Thayer, Norwich, Conn.; Robert Wilson, Edinburgh; Capt. A. H. Weber, St. Louis.

MANHATTAN—The Rev. Edward Winshurst, Syracuse; George K. Root, Detroit.

MURRAY HILL—J. H. Webster, Cleveland; P. S. Honeyman, Lenox; George T. Paine, Providence.

ENDICOTT—William Mason, Shanghai, China; Lowell Talbot, Massachusetts.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Sheehan, Dean & Co., Elmira, N. Y.; F. H. Atterton, ladies' and infants' wear and cloaks; T. A. Maions, notions and ribbons; 45 Lispenard Street; St. George Hotel.

Livingston, L. & Son, Bloomington, Ill.; H. Livingston, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Johnson, Boyd & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. Lewis, furnishing goods; Westminster Hotel.

Ginbie Bros., Milwaukee, Wis.; M. M. Pynn, furnishing goods; 377 Broadway; Hsrald Square Hotel.

Joska Broe., San Antonio, Texas; M. Frank, shoes; 50 Franklin Street.

Wenamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. Wilson, optical goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Lipper, E., Houston, Texas; furnishing goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Levi, Strauss & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; W. G. McCarthy, hosiery; 196 West Broadway.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

ENTERPRIAE GAS STOVE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—The Enterprise Gas Stove Manufacturing Company of 9 to 13 Desbrosses Street made an assignment yesterday to Charles E. Frey. Charles Lederhos is President and Edward F. Curley Secretary. The company was incorporated under New York laws on March 21, 1900, with a capital stock of $50,000, and succeeded the firm of Luther & Lederhos, who had established the business in 1892. The liabilities are reported to be about $25,000, and the assignment is attributed to competition in this line of business and changes in patents.

ABRAHAM SIEGEL.—Deputy Sheriff Prendergast has received an attachment against Abraham Siegel, builder, of 105 Avenue B, for $500 from Max D. Steuer for Isaac Blumberg on a note payable to the ordsr of Fritz & Perelberg, which fell due on July 2 and waa not paid. The attachment was granted on the ground that he is about to dispose of his property. It was stated in the affidavits that he owned considerable property but had disposed of it all except a half interest in 329 to 333 East Twentieth Street and he had said he was to transfer this property on July 15. A lis pendens was filed against his interest in the property 329 to 333 East Twentieth Street yesterday on the attachment. He was interested with another party in building a six-story flat there.

MYER PALTROWITZ.—Myer Paltrowitz confessed judgment yesterday for $1,017 in favor of Joseph Hyman for money loaned, he stated, between May 1 and June 20 to the firm of Kaminsky & Paltrowitz, of which he was a partner. They have a ship chandlery store at 167 South Street. Execution was issued to the Sheriff against Mr. Paltrowitz. Deputy Sheriff Mayforth went to the store to levy upon Mr. Paltrowitz's interest in the business, but found the placed closed and a City Marshal's lock upon the door. The Sheriff also put a lock on the door. It is said the partners had a disagreement between them.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

WALDEN P. ANDERSON.—Walden P. Anderson, a real estate operator, who resides at Rye, formerly a builder in this city, has filed a petition in bankruptcy here with liabilities of $1,535,211, and no assets. The debts were contracted in 1890 to 1892, when he was in the building business. Of the liabilities $1,503,131 are secured by bond and mortgage on houses formerly owned by him on West Ninety-third and Ninety-fourth Streets, near Tenth Avenue, and on Ninetieth Street, near Central Park West, and $32,080 are unsecured, in the shape of judgments, principally for building materials. Mr. Anderson became embarrassed in his extensive building operations in 1892 and a number of his bouses were sold under foreclosure of the mortgages. He had built thirty houses on Ninety-third and Ninety-fourth Streets, and eighteen on Ninetieth Street. He began building in 1888. Among the secured creditors now mentioned in his schedules who held bond and mortgages in 1892 are Francis M. Jencka, $373,750; Alfred Gutwillig, $234,000; George E. Hyatt of Brooklyn, $172,500; American Bible Society, $107,500; Robinson Gill, $50,000; New York Protestant Episcopal Society, $68,000; Martha G. Farish, $56,000; Charles G. Judson, $31,000, and the Rupert Mitchell Furniture Company of Cincinnati, $30,000. Among the unsecured creditors are the estate of James Phelps, $11,306; W. G. & J. E. Schuyler, $6,877; Prime & Keinkell Iron Works, $3,869, and Gelston & Oweps, $2,736.

MAX KAMAK.—Max Kamak, a real estate broker, at 9 Pine Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $44,181, and nominal assets $258, consisting of an unpaid note $100, a debt due $58, and 100 shares of stock of the Southern Oil Company, $100. Among the creditors are Rae Kamak, his wife, $17,500, for money borrowed from 1875 to 1901; Rachel Kamak $4,750, money borrowed in 1896; Louis Frank of Boston $4,900, money borrowed in 1886; Flora Lamm, $4,600 on a guarantee, and B. F. Kenny $6,900 contingent liability as security on a lease.

DAVID H. BIDWELL.—David H. Bidwell, residing at 230 West Ninety-seventh Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $12,961, and no assets. The debts were contracted from 1894 to 1902, and include borrowed money $6,646, rent $1,583, note $1,000, services of two dentists $230, services of a physician $29, cab hire $94, and the balance chiefly for merchandise. There are fifty creditors.

PETER MARINE.—Peter Marine, a bartender and manager, residing at 436 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $1,802, to John F. Betz and three other claims, the amounts unknown, and no assets.

LOUIS COOPERMAN.—Louis Cooperman and Monroe Spiegel, who composed the firm of Cooperman & Spiegel at Rondout and Saugerties, N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy here, with liabilities $5,694 to sixty creditors and no assets. They were formerly dealers in dry goods and gave up business in September last.

Bradstreet's Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 188 failures in the United States during the week, against 178 for the previous week and 145, 146, and 241 for the corresponding weeks of 1901 to 1898. The Middle States and New England 36, Southern 10, Western 27, Northwestern 8, Pacific 5, and Territories 2. Canada had 6, against 17 for the preceding week. About 92 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capital of $5,000 or less, and 5 per cent. had capital of $5,000 to $20,000.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ADDICKES, William H., individually, and C. H. Addickes & Sons—C. A. Christman	$31
ARNOW, Stephen V.—Henry Huber Company	172
ADAMS, Victor—C. F. Zentgraf and another	4,384
AMERICAN CHEESE COMPANY—M. C. Clemens and another	48
A. ONIGET & CO.—City of New York	2,070
ALBRINGER, Frank E.—F. Benz	380
HURT, R. Rcss—New York Telephone Company	26
BOLLENBACKER, Jacob—S. W. Johnson, President	42
BARTON, Minnie A. Borrill	82
BRIDGEWATER, Francis F.—C. Brickelmaire	683
BERGFIELD, Leo—P. W. Cullinan, Commissioner, costs	262
BRUCKNER, Peter—C. F. Bauerdorf	557
BUCHANAN, Edward F.—B. B. Buchanan	138
BALCOM, Henry C.—H. Hogehoom	42
BEAGLE, William H.—C. J. Post, Jr.	367
BUDDENDICK, Mary and Julia—M. Adams	108
BELL, Eugene C.—New York Telephone Company	209
BOGG, William—Bank for Savings in City of New York	444
BRENNAN, James J.—Royal Furniture Company	115
BURKE, Isaac—M. Rosenberg and another, costs	55
COOPER, Frank C. and Clinton E. Fiske—Carey Printing Company	114
CURRAN, John J.—P. W. Cullinan, Commissioner, costs	242
COHEN, Philip, and Jacob Levine—S. Gross and another	140
COHN, Samuel—Real Estate Record Association	12
CHAUNCEY, Lucy, executrix—F. A. Otis and another	9,896
CORCORAN, Timothy J.—S. Schwanenflugel	476
CORCORAN, Timothy J.—S. Schwanenflugel	114
DRUSE, Emma—W. Manger and another	136
DICKMAN, Emil, and Israel Mowat—Twelfth Ward Bank of City of New York	462
DEMPSEY, Mary E.—G. W. Gerstner	490
EPSTEIN, Leopold—New York Telephone Company	45
ENGEL, Fredsrick V.—New York Telephone Company	71
EATON, Lemuel S.—E. D. Aldrich	75
FRANKEL, Juetus—Union Square Bank	2,166
FANNING, Joseph E.—New York Telephone Company	91
FOWLER, Dwight E.—Excelsior Brewing Company	267
GRAVES, William P.—New York Telephone Company	70
GOLDRING, Samuel—I. Raynor	223
GALLENDIZ, Josenide—L. A. Lefin	144
HAUPTMAN, William L.—Colonial Bank	2,307
HEETER, Frank—W. & J. Sloane	187
HEUTENHEIMER, Louis—Canajoharie National Bank	11,208
HUNTER, Paul C.—William Rohltzek—H. C. Kennedy	424
HOLMES, Amy—W. H. Spangenberg and another	89
ITZEL, Lizzie—P. W. Cullinan, Commissioner, costs	188
KILIAN, Frederick—Union Square Bank of the City of New York	257
KLENERT, William—New York Telephone Company	21
KEANE, David—H. S. Ely	158
KRESS, John—J. Nather	102
KOMMEL, Isaac—M. Lowenstein and another	469
LEWIS, Clarence A.—F. Foulke	359
LEVY, Louis, or Lewy—H. Beadler	327
LONGLEY, Edward D. W.—M. E. Howe	129
LOMAN, Augustine—M. A. Merritt	181
MUNK, David—M. Abraham	1,448
MCGINNIS, James and Edward—H. Unrich	147
MANIX, John E.—City of New York	526
MEALY, James—H. J. Heinz and another	157
MACK, John M.—W. J. Latta, costs	45
MILLS, Henry—George Bechtel Brewing Company	471
MARTIN, George M.—E. D. Smith	342
MACLELLAN, Daniel M.—G. W. Walker	162
MANOLA METAL COMPANY—J. Sugden and another, costs	105
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—S. Brown, costs	130
NEW YORK MANUFACTURING COMPANY—New York Telephone Company	34
MOGUES, Francie G.—H. C. Haight and another	103
OZDOBA, Solomon and Isaac—J. S. Lesser and another	168
PALTROWITZ, Myer—J. Hyman	1,017
PETARDI, Nicola—R. Petardi, costs	88
ROBINSON, Henry S. G.—F. Abraham

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THE PRESIDENT'S MISTAKE.

President ROOSEVELT'S chief error of judgment has been his decision not to pursue the policy of President MCKINLEY, announced in his speech at Buffalo:

> The period of exclusiveness is passed. The expansion of our trade and commerce is the pressing problem. Commercial wars are unprofitable. A policy of good-will and friendly trade relations will prevent reprisals. Reciprocity treaties are in harmony with the spirit of the times; measures of retaliation are not.
>
> If, perchance, some of our tariffs are no longer needed for revenue or to encourage and protect our industries at home, why should they not be employed to extend and promote our markets abroad?

Had President ROOSEVELT announced that he should be guided by these words of wisdom and make the course they indicated his own, reciprocity with Cuba would have become a part of his general policy. The greater includes the less. He was not guided by the words of MCKINLEY; he had small faith in the wisdom of the policy of reciprocity as a means to trade extension. He regretted that his predeceseor had gone so far.

At the end of the session of Congress he finds that he himself has not gone forward at all. He has not even secured the passage of the Cuban Reciprocity bill. He is defeated, his party is divided, and the country is angry. It was in vain for him to urge upon Congress the obligation to give relief to Cuba when his friends in the Senate stood solidly opposed to any general re-examination of the party's tariff policy and feared that the petty exception in favor of Cuba might prove to be the beginning of an assault upon the Dingley duties.

His party could not have been put in any worse predicament than it is in now by the use of his influence in support of the policy marked out by Mr. MCKINLEY. It would have been in a better position before the people next Fall. The Republicans must now enter the Congressional contest upon their disgraceful record of having refused relief to Cuba rather than diminish the protection of a tariff-sheltered trust.

MINE COAL.

A correspondent in the anthracite district sends us a letter to the following effect: "Regarding your editorial in Saturday's issue entitled 'Mine Coal,' permit me to say that the operators are not moral cowards, neither are they trifling with the public interest. But they know that the State of Pennsylvania has a law which says that no man shall mine coal who has not had two years' experience and who cannot show a certificate from a county Board of Examiners to that effect. This, you see, explains fully why new miners cannot be obtained, as was done in former years, and why orders from the operators to resume would be useless."

Concerning the law to which our correspondent calls attention, we may remark that a knowledge of its existence and provisions is not a monopoly of the anthracite operators. The law in question was approved July 15, 1897, and is the joint product of labor leaders and political demagogues. It professes to be an act to protect the lives of miners and others by excluding incompetent persons from working in the mines of the Commonwealth, and to provide the means of determining the qualifications of persons seeking to engage in this employment. Section 1 provides that

> No person whomsoever [sic] shall be employed or engaged in the anthracite coal region of this Commonwealth, as a miner in any anthracite coal mine, without having obtained a certificate of efficiency and qualification so to do from the Miners' Examining Board of the proper district and having been duly registered as herein provided.

A district Miners' Examining Board consists of nine persons, selected for skill and experience, and who must have had not less than five years' practical experience. They are required to qualify by oath that they will faithfully and impartially discharge their duties, must hold regular and public monthly meetings, the dates of which are advertised, must perform their duties in certain prescribed ways and report annually to the local Court of Common Pleas and to the Bureau of Mines and Mining. An applicant for examination and registration must produce satisfactory evidence that he has had not less than two years' practical experience as a miner or mine laborer, can speak and write English, and answer correctly at least twelve questions pertaining to the requirements of a practical miner. To guard against an abuse of the power of the board, its records shall show in full the questions asked an applicant and his answers to the same, evidently with a view to giving one who deems himself aggrieved recourse to certiorari proceedings.

The object of this law was obviously to place an obstacle in the way of the importation of immigrants for the purpose of breaking strikes. That it now forbids the bringing into the anthracite district of thousands of superfluous operatives is a cause for congratulation. That it stands in the way of a resumption of coal mining by the operators we do not believe. There are thousands of men who have qualified for registration by working more than two years underground as laborers and helpers who would be extremely glad to change places with their arrogant bosses, the miners, and get chambers. The Miners' Examining Boards could not legally refuse certificates to such as are qualified for them, and should they do so they could be constrained by mandamus. Their function is purely ministerial, and they can neither refuse to perform it nor perform it unjustly without incurring liability for contempt of court. It would not take the operators many days to make it clear to the examiners that they are not in office to further a strike, and that to stand between a competent applicant for a miner's certificate and his rights under the law would be extremely dangerous, and call for the repeal of the act in question at the earliest possible moment.

Furthermore, if half that the operators give out for publication as to the applications of their miners for re-employment is true, an announcement of resumption in the near future would cause a stampede. For example, the Lackawanna management issued a statement on Wednesday to the effect that in its Wyoming division enough certified miners have asked for work to run any one of their collieries. From this it may be assumed that the number desirous of returning to work, but who have not applied, seeing no advantage in doing so in the present attitude of the operators, is enough to run several collieries. We can only repeat what we have already said, that continued inaction on the part of the operators is indicative of moral cowardice or shows that they are deliberately trifling with the public interest. The certification law does not stand in the way, and if the Boards of Examiners do they can be dealt with in summary and instructive fashion. The enforcement of the law is part of their duty, and they would have no statue in court as prosecutore if open to the charge of exceeding their powers or exercising them under the direction of the labor leaders.

CALLING A HALT IN OHIO.

After a revel of special legislation in Ohio extending over several years, and embracing about all the cities in the State, the courts have at last intervened and brought all the schemes to grief.

The experience of Ohio was much the same as that of this State previous to the latest revision of the Constitution. It is true that the Constitution of Ohio, like that of New York, required the legislation to provide for the organization of cities and incorporated villages by general laws, and forbade the passing of special laws conferring corporate powers. But the politicians of the Legislature thought that they had got around that provision by creating numerous classes of cities and grades within the classes, to the number of some fifty. In these classes it happened that there were frequently only one or two cities.

The Supreme Court has just decided in the case of Cleveland that a classification of this sort was an evasion of the Constitution, and therefore void. The result is that the entire City Government of Cleveland is without authority, so soon as the decree of the court is enforced. To avoid the chaos that would ensue from this condition of things, the court has granted a stay of proceedings until the 1st of October, to allow the Legislature time in extra session to create a new City Government that will be in harmony with the requirements of the Constitution. A similar decision, but not so sweeping, is rendered in the case of the police force of Toledo. The law creating this department, which is entirely unlike any other in the State, is declared void as conferring corporate powers by special act.

It is quite natural that Mr. TOM JOHNSON, the Mayor of Cleveland, should take the view that this decision of the courts is due to the influence of Mr. HANNA. Of this there is not a particle of evidence, and it is plain enough to any intelligent reader of the decision of the court that there is good ground for it in the language of the Conetitution and in the facts as described. The effect on the Municipal Governments of Ohio is likely to be salutary. Special legislation is the prolific parent of mischief always and everywhere, because it lends itself to jobbery and to deals, and responsibility as to it is almost impossible to enforce. Only the traffickers in offices and in privileges will suffer from its being checked.

AN EXPLANATION FOR WASHINGTON.

A few days ago we directed attention to what seemed to be a remarkable if not revolting, proposition by Senator ALLISON, to punish by fine or imprisonment, or both, the buying or selling of appointments or promotions under the Government of the District of Columbia. The effort, which was successful, did not strike us offensively because it manifestly was intended to make dangerous further traffic in District offices. Its revoltingness lay in its suggestion that appointment and advancement had been possible and had been practiced under a form of municipal government that has been widely regarded as superior in its freedom from corrupt practices.

We are further constrained to refer to this subject because of subsequent proceedings touching the proposition by Senator ALLISON to rebuke the sale of appointments or promotions by a fine of $1,000 or a year's jailing, or both. Before the bill in which the proposed penalties were carried could be completed, and at the suggestion of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, the amendment that declared the penalties was so modified as to apply only to offenses of the sort described "hereafter" to be committed and discovered. To account for the original proposition and the strange modification of it, an "official statement" was issued, in which the public is asked to believe that only in "one or two cases" had employment in the District service, or promotion after employment, been made possible by the use of money, and that "in the present state of the law" such offenses could not be punished by prosecution if discovered.

If this were manifestly not a statement intended to allay concern naturally provoked by the request of the District Commissionere to be clothed with power to punish gross offenses against decent government methods, it would be laughable. If any of our Tammany people should offer such an "innocent" explanation it would condemn them off-hand, even by the dullest of tribeemen, to permanent exclusion from public life and its opportunities for gain. We must assume that in their desire to put the best face possible upon revelations of the force and effect of which they had not reflected the District Commissioners have unwittingly promoted suspicion by admitting too little knowledge and confessing too much weakness.

The District of Columbia Commissioners may be assumed to be better advised as to the conditions and needs of the Washington Government than any outsider whose curiosity and amazement have been provoked by the effort to provide law that shall not be retroactive to punish office brokerage. But a crime that deeerves a fine of $1,000 or imprisonment for a year is a serious one. Legislation against it might be provided instantly to guard against its perpetration, but from our acquaintance with the conservative temperament of Senator ALLISON we may be excused for regarding as improbable such precipitate action if haeed upon nothing more than "intimations" that officee and promotions had been bought and sold.

But where does the "explanation" for the Commissioners put that triumvirate in their own estimation? If they have not excited and justified, by their request for severe punitive legislation, the distrust they have created, certainly by their later requeet to limit punishment to future offenees, they have displayed weakness in adminietrative ability, a possible dread to boldly grapple and deal with a repulsive job. They may not be able to fine or imprison persons in the District eervice who have bought their way in or up, but they certainly can dismiss such scamps. And if the Commissioners were wiee in asking for the legislation they seem to have obtained so swiftly they may gain great credit for justice and strength by quickly making examples of those offenders who are responsible for the cloud that has appeared over a shield hitherto radiant as a symbol of municipal perfection.

THE ETERNAL FEMININE.

Having occasion to shoot Mr. HELMER the other day, Miss CORA WITTS of Oneida lodged the bullet in the left hip of Mr. LEOPOLD MYERS. Undoubtedly MYERS was guilty of contributory negligence. Seeing his great danger, he should have taken shelter in front of HELMER or fled to one of the adjoining counties. In the confusion ensuing upon the unintended wounding of MYERS the revolver wae discharged a second time, and then, of course, HELMER fell dead. Miss WITTS is only seventeen years old, but her shooting abounds with all the large possibilities of mature womanhood.

On the same day Mr. OREN ROOT, Jr., Assistant General Manager of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, was heartlessly detailed by that corporation to attend a meeting of delegates of women's clubs and answer questions. If he could have had his choice probably he would gladly have changed places with Mr. MYERS. Most men would prefer to confront one woman with a pistol rather than ten women with questions. Mr. ROOT may have all the white-souled candor of an angel or all the foxiness of the reynard trihe. In either case he could not have come off with credit from his encounter with the women's clubs. Probably he did not expect to come off with credit.

Mr. ROOT was asked by one of the ladies if he came to the meeting in a cab. No, he replied, he came in a street car and had plenty of room—a statement which was received with frank incredulity. Asked if his corporation ran as many cars on the Columbus line at 2 o'clock, when the women use them, as at 6 o'clock, he replied that not so many cars were run, but they ran enough to carry the traffic at that time of the day. "No, you don't!" they all shouted at once.

It is characteristic of the mind of woman to mistake isolated experiences for universal laws. If one of these ladies, say, in the last century—toward the close of it, of course—had upon one occasion found a Columbus Avenue car at the hour named already crowded and unable to receive another passenger, she would unhesitatingly affirm that it was always and eternally impossible to find a seat or standing room even on Columbus Avenue cars at 2 P. M. Contrariwise, if some complacent dame occupying four seats, one for herself, one for her baby, and two for her packages, should daily observe the futile struggles of huge multitudes of less fortunate women to board Columbus Avenue cars she would cheerfully testify to the adequacy of the company's service.

One of the club members, expressing the opinion that the public is getting impatient, remarked that "there's going to be an awful row before long." To this observation, of course, Mr. ROOT heartily assented. He was in the midst of the row. And it is not over, for a delegation of club women is to call at his office for further discussion.

These incidents illustrate the persistence of the distinctly feminine traits, whether in the rural solitudes of Oneida or in the urban environment of West Eighty-fifth Street.

PIGS IN CLOVER.

A few years ago a very popular game was introduced to paretics and others having a taste for such things, which conaisted in a board provided with barriers and certain evasive globules of mercury—the puzzle being to group these globules in a common pocket into which they had no idea of going. Something very like this was seen on Broadway the other evening, which amused the bystanders hugely, though it must have sorely taxed the patience of the policeman who essayed to play it.

Two women engaged in an altercation which culminated in a sensational breach of the peace. Bonnets were pulled off and trampled upon and more or less injury inflicted upon garments not in any respect suited to the strenuous exertions of the prize ring. The cause of the disturbance was, naturally, a man. After it had made satisfactory progress a policeman appeared, and at once proceeded to assert the dignity of the law by arresting the participants—both women and the man. Then his troubles began. One of the women fainted, giving the other an opportunity to run away, of which she promptly availed herself. She sought retirement in a convenient doorway and modestly withdrew from observation. As her presence in court was deemed essential to a clear understanding of the facts by the cadi or other magietrate of competent jurisdiction, the policeman pursued and recaptured her, leading her back to the scene of the recent conflict. The other woman needing attention, the gallant policeman ministered to her neede as well as he was able, and while thus engaged the first woman again took flight and ran like a deer up Broadway. She was pursued, overtaken, and brought back, but meanwhile the other woman and the man, finding themselves temporarily at liberty to follow the bent of their inclinations, jumped into a convenient cab and were whisked away to welcome oblivion. The woman who had twice escaped was taken forthwith to the precinct headquarters, but as there was no complaint nor other version of the incident than her ex-parte statement, she was promptly released and at once faded into invisibility.

To discharge his duty in such circumstances a policeman would need the simian equipment of four available hands and a prehensile tail. We hope he was not reprimanded or disciplined. He essayed the impossible. In the days of Capt. WILLIAMS he would probably have deemed it consistent with his duty and dignity to have "fanned" all three into plasticity with his club and laid them in a row along the curb to await the arrival of the ambulance; but there seems to be a prejudice at this time against this method of procedure in arrests for infractions of the public peace, and while the prejudice lasts our police officers will no doubt find their experiences in trying to gather in prisoners by the armful as amusing and generally unfruitful of good results as in the incident described.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Sir THOMAS LIPTON that was, Sir T. LIPTON, Baronet, that is, and Baron Shamrock that might have been, may be the innocent victim of a blackmailing echeme, as his representatives seem to insinuate. We have yet to learn whether or not Mr. BARRIE had a license to boom tea and Shamrock in sweet communion. But the reasons alleged in defense of Sir THOMAS are ludicrously inadequate. "Being out of town, his secretary denied knowledge of the suit and explained that the races for the cup had not resulted in any increase in the business of the firm; hence the whole story appeared to him ridiculous." If the secretary said things like these, then the secretary did protest too much. It seems for the moment to have escaped his memory that the Irish yacht failed to win the coveted cup, and that in consequence something went wrong with a promising advertisement. When he entered the contest, if we remember, Sir THOMAS had long hopes of winning. There was, of course, nothing in his demeanor here to indicate that he had his eye on either tea or a peerage, but human nature is human nature, and no sensible man is, or should be, stone blind to the main chances. We sympathize with Sir THOMAS as to the cup, and we sympathize with him as to the peerage. And, most of all, we sympathize with him as to the reputed protestations of his secretary.

—When twenty-two prep. students out of thirty are caught cribbing, who is to blame? At Princeton it seems to be assumed that the fault lies at Andover, where the young men were prepared for the examination, mentally and morally; and the Chairman of the Examining Committee of Princeton furthermore remarks: "On the whole, the papers [written at Andover] were easily the poorest lot we have examined this year." Andover is not unnaturally loath to accept the Princetonian view of the case. Acting Principal GRAVES is reported from Boston as saying:

> We recommend fifteen men as prepared and qualified to take the examination. Thirty went into it altogether, the other fifteen being men from the lower classes. These we would not recommend, because they were from the lower classes and were not prepared to take college entrance examinations. None of the other colleges, Harvard and Yale, for instance, would accept them as candidates.

Clearly we have here a divided responsibility. And yet one cannot help suspecting that in a community in which twenty-two out of thirty are agree to cheat there must be a screw loose somewhere. On such a subject few calm spirits would care to be dogmatic, but anybody has a right to guess. Preparatory schools in America are of two kinds. In one kind the boys are divided into small residential communities or "houses," over each of which a master presides, like the father of a patriarchal family. The purpose of this house system is to make every boy a member of a small, wellspring and repository of this local pride—athletic, mental, and moral. The well spring and repository of this local spirit is the house master, a teacher in the school, who makes it his business to know his boys and to deserve their respect. When the house system prevails the boys are more than likely to be square with their masters, even to be fond of them. They would be scarcely more likely to cheat them than to cheat their pals. At Andover and Exeter the idea is to let every boy shift for himself. No doubt the system breeds independence and self-reliance; but it is not calculated to bring students and masters into any bonds of intimate sympathy. Psychologically man is scarcely further removed from the ape than an adult is removed from a prep. schoolboy. Where the boy is allowed to range loose and free he instinotively comes to regard the master as belonging to a different moral world. To cheat him is a triumph, an achievement of glorious note. Our guess is that in a school in which twenty-two out of thirty cheat there is a grave lack of sympathy and understanding hetween teachere and taught.

—Another of those dear, cherished illusions has vanished. No matter how great the provocation or how small the rod, it now appears, a husband has no right to beat his wife. Here is what Judge ARNEMRED of Common Pleas Court No. 4 had to say on the subject to The Philadelphia North American: "In former times it was adjudged that a husband had the right to whip his wife, so long as he used a stick or a whip that was not thicker than his finger. That presumption ie dead because the reasons for the presumption are dead. At that time the husband was held to be responsible for his wife's torts and debts. He was also held to be responsible for acts of larceny or assault where those acts were committed in his presence, and the theory of the law was that, holding such responsibility, the husband had the right of correction. Possibly it was the custom of the day for husbands to beat their wives, and custom makes the common law. It is not the custom to-day, and therefore that theory of law is dead." But while the Judge would not allow even the most reasonable degree of wife beating, he is equally stern against publicly whipping the husband who has beaten his wife, as is done in Delaware, alleging that it is calculated only to degrade the husband further and cut him off from all hope of becoming a respected member of society. "I do not believe that the decrease in the cases of wife beating in Delaware is due to the use of the whipping post. I incline to the belief that it is the horror of the punishment that deters the women from bringing their husbands into court." Verily times are changed. Yet even though the thumb-thick rod and the public whipping post are tabooed, life has one compensation. There is still the notable game of ping-pong. To beat one's wife at golf or at tennis is good, but even here the element of masculine strength makes the chastisement almost as degrading as that of the thumb-thick rod. Those who best their wives with ping-pong triumph by sheer skill and address, qualities in which the sexes are supposedly equal. The game makes no great noise. It does not wake up the neighbors. But it leaves the victim crushed.

—The public has a right to be enlightened as to the code upon which jarring Senators proceed. When Mr. BEVERIDGE said that Mr. BAILEY'S attack upon Judge PENFIELD was "unwarranted" Mr. BAILEY clutched him by the throat. Now Judge PENFIELD says that Mr. BAILEY'S charge "is in its substance and spirit untrue, and he knew it perfectly well when he made it in the Senate." According to Mr. BAILEY'S code it would seem that Judge PENFIELD is verging toward annihilation.

NUGGETS.

Appreciation.

He—Have you bought my new book yet? She—Yes, and it's the prettiest thing on my centre table!—Atlanta Constitution.

Tell it to the Marines.

The finding of Noah's Ark in Alaska is the most important bit of marine news reported for some time.—Boston Herald.

A Collector's Admiration.

Pretty Dorothy—Tell me honestly, professor, what made you propose to me?
Professor—Dear girl, it suddenly struck me that you would be a handsome addition to any library.—Detroit Free Press.

Not Needed in His Family.

Agent—I am agent, Sir, for the Great American Universal Encyclopedia of History, Biography, Art, Science, and Literature, complete in 200 vol—"
Business Man—Don't need it. I married a Boston girl."—New York Weekly.

Park Attractions.

The Superintendent—Now, children, why do we love to go to the beautiful parks? What do we find there that is always fresher and purer than it is in the city?
Truthful Tommy, (with cheerful promptness)—Popcorn, Sir!—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

THAT YANKEE DOODLE FEELING.

James Barton Adams in Denver Post.

Tell again the thrilling story of its battle-
hallowed glory,
Fling its sacred folds to heaven's greeting
breeze,
Honor it with loving glances as it in its
beauty dances
On the gentle waves of atmospheric seae.
Let your voices join in chorus to that
starry banner o'er us,
Sing the praises of the glory it has won—
How it holds the admiration and respect
of every nation
When 'tis spread to catch the kisses of the
sun.

Greet it with a loyal shout as its folds are
shaken out,
Let the mem'ries of its birth come o'er
you stealing—
Give your patriotism play on its glorious
natal day—
Let your hearts throb with that Yankee
Doodle feeling!

As it floats in regal glory tell the little ones
the story
Of the bloody days when it sprung into
birth,
How it floated over freemen, soldiers brave
and fearless, seamen,
When its foemen strove to trample it to
earth.
Tell them how 'twas rudely shattered, how
its sacred folds were tattered,
By the storms of war and rains of shot
and shell,
How it flashed defiance foeward and in
shame was never lowered
Since the tapping of that old historic bell.

Teach them reverence and love for the flag
that floats above,
As the sun-glints all its glory are revealing—
O'er and o'er the story tell till their youthful bosoms swell
With that patriotic Yankee Doodle feeling.

Many clouds have gathered o'er it, many
foes have sought to lower it,
Many hands have tried to drag it in the
dust,
But its stars were ever gleaming and its
stripes were ever streaming
In their triumph, for its cause was ever
just;
And whenever foemen dare it, and wherever freemen bear it,
In its native home or far beyond the seas,
Will again repeat the story of its oft-
triumphant glory
As it answers to the kisses of the breeze.

Let the [illegible] sound it play on our ban-
[illegible]
Start the [illegible] of liberty to loudly pealing,
Let your [illegible] it flow while your
hearts are all aglow
With the magic of that Yankee Doodle
feeling.

BRITISH FOREIGN POLICY

The Government Severely Criticised in the Commons.

REPLY BY LORD CRANBORNE

He Says the British and French Foreign Offices Are Trying to Settle the Treaty Shore Question.

LONDON, July 4.—When the vote for the Foreign Office came up in the House of Commons yeeterday afternoon the Government's foreign policy received considerable criticism.

Sir Charles Dilke (Liberal) said he wanted to know if there had been any real negotiations with France looking to the eettlement of the French Shore (Newfoundland) dispute, and he further declared that British recognition of French righte to the Hinterland of Tripoli endangered the traditional friendship of Great Britain and Italy. The new arrangements between France and Italy, he further asserted, had entirely upset the British situation in the Mediterranean and Eastern Europe. They had been made in order to put the screwe on Great Britain. The feebleness of the Government'e policy in China showed the abeence of a presiding mind.

Sir Charles also referred to the hostility to Russia involved in the Japaneee alliance, and he eaid that a clear definition of the respective interests of Great Britain and Russia could possibly be secured by some sort of an arrangement with the Czar himself.

Continuing, Sir Charles aeked if there was any secret understanding with Germany regarding her access to the Persian Gulf.

Sir Charles, who urged the fostering of friendship with France, concluded by moving a reduction of the salary of the Foreign Secretary, Lord Lansdowne.

Thomas Gibson Bowles (Conservative) seconded the motion. He said he regretted the subservieney of the Foreign Office to Germany, declaring that she wae the disturbing influence in China, and that Emperor William's telegram to Mr. Kruger was largely responsible for the feeling which produced the Boer war.

Henry Norman (Liberal) wanted to know if the Government realized that Germany had practically secured exclusive rights in the Shan-Tung Peninsula, and that Russia had a complete monopoly of the enormously valuable mines of Mongolia.

In the course of a general reply, the Under Secretary for the Foreign Office, Lord Cranborne, declared that the great questions affecting Newfoundland were not being allowed to sleep. They were perpetually before both the British and French Foreign Offices. The Government would be exceedingly glad to eettle the Newfoundland question, but it was a very difficult one because of a complexity of interests over which the British Government had no control.

Regarding Ruesia, Lord Cranborne said it was not the fault of Great Britain that an understanding between the two countries had not been reached.

The question of the relations between Great Britain and Italy was very important, continued Lord Cranborne. Great Britain's international friendships were never aggressive, nor intended to be aggressive. Her friendship with Italy belonged to that class. It was based on eomething stronger than treaties, namely identity of interests and sympathies. There had been a passing coldness regarding such aubjects as Tripoli and Malta, but Great Britain had given Italy assurances on both and the soreness was healed. Great Britain had no designe on Tripoli. She was only anxious to maintain the status quo and intended to adhere to treaty obligations concerning Tripoli as well as other matters.

The agreement with Japan, Lord Cranborne aeserted, was founded on mutual interests; therefore it had a strong foundation. Regarding the complaint as to the lateness of the treaty, Lord Cranborne said it was not for Great Britain to offer treaties; she granted them and was delighted to grant this treaty to Japan.

Lord Cranhorne further remarked that he did not believe that China was likely to be mieled hy the advances of various powers. She knew it was the true policy of Great Britain to maintain the integrity of China and increase her reeources. He was therefore not in the slightest degree afraid of the small advantages which it was thought had been gained hy other powers. Lord Cranborne quoted the denial of the German Imperial Chancellor, Count von Bülow, of the report that Germany had exclusive rights in Shan-Tung, and he claimed therefore that the door remained open.

As to a Ruselan concession in the Pei-Ho Valley, the Government, said Lord Cranborne, was not in a position to say that Russia was not entitled to a concession, but when it came to the question of the site and area thereof Great Britain had a deal to say, and said it with considerable effect.

Referring to the termination of the provisional Government of Tien-Tsin, Lord Cranborne said the terms had not been definitely agreed upon. The Government would be glad to see their modification, and there was very little doubt that they would be modified.

As to the Chinese indemnity being a gold debt, the Government, Lord Cranborne declared, could not recede from its position, but sympathized with China, and some amelioration might be granted. It was hopeless to expect the total abolition of the likin statione in China, but it was confidently hoped that it would be poesible by a fiscal arrangement to relieve foreign trade of this enormous burden.

FRENCH-ITALIAN FRIENDSHIP.

PARIS, July 3.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day the Foreign Minister, M. Delcaeé, replying to a question by M. Chastenet, (Republican,) who asked if the recent renewal of the Dreibund would influence Franco-Italian relations, eaid that when the renewal of the Dreibund drew near the Government occupied itself therewith and acquired the conviction that the renewal was no menace to France.

Italy, the Minister added, would never lend herself to an aggressive policy toward France. The statement was greeted with cheers.

SANDHURST CADETS PUNISHED.

LONDON, July 4.—Twenty-nine "rusticated" cadets of the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, left that institution yesterday morning, protesting that they had not been connected with the recent incendiary fires started at the college.

The time limit of forty-eight houre given by Lord Roberts, the Commander in Chief, to the cadets of the Royal Military College to deliver up those who have been guilty of starting the many recent fires at the college, in default of which the "rustication" of all the cadets was to be ordered, expired on Wednesday night.

OUTBREAK IN THE CAUCASUS.

Peasant Risings Similar to the Recent Troubles in Other Sections.

LONDON, July 4.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from St. Petersburg says that secret political agents are fomenting peasant uprisings in the Caucasus similar to the recent outbreaks against landowners in the Provinces of Kharkov and Poltava.

The civil authorities, who have been attempting to cope with the propaganda, have been maltreated and driven out by riotous mobs.

The Governor of Stavropol has issued a proclamation threatening drastic measures in case of further trouble.

KAISER'S AMERICAN GUESTS.

His Majesty Entertains Messrs. Griscom, Widener, Robinson, and Armour—Visits J. Pierpont Morgan.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 4.—At Emperor William's dinner party on board the Hohenzollern at Kiel on Wedheeday evening, says the Berlin correspondent of The Times, the guests included Count von Bülow, the Imperial Chancellor; Herr Ballin of the Hamburg-American Line, and four Americans—Messrs. Griscom, Widener, Robinson, and Armour.

By The Associated Press.

KIEL, July 3.—Emperor William to-dsy received J. Pierpont Morgan, who was invited to remain on the royal yacht for luncheon.

Afterward, in the afternoon, the Emperor went on board Mr. Morgan's yacht, the Corsair, and remained there an hour conversing with the American financier and inspecting the yacht. His Majesty later returned to the imperial yacht Hohenzollern.

SHIP SUBSIDIES HEARING.

William J. Pirrie a Witness Before the House of Commons Committee.

LONDON, July 3.—The Committee of the House of Commons appointed to inquire into the question of subsidies, heard William J. Pirrie, Chairman of the Harland & Wolff Shipbuilding Company, to-day.

This witness, who figured so prominently in the recent J. Pierpont Morgan shipping combine, expressed the opinion that subsidies were given merely as a bounty and served to encourage inefficiency, and that even where they could be legitimately bestowed the tendency of subsidies would be to foster individual as against general interests. Mr. Pirrie regarded foreign subsidies as a blessing in disguise, as they stimulated British shipowners to keep more abreast of the times.

Replying to a question of the Chairman, Mr. Pirrie said the Morgan combine, which he preferred to call a "community of interests," was established purely for commercial purposes and on entirely business principles. He was convinced that a dangerous international situation was rapidly approaching at the time the deal was effected, but, hy the creation of this community of interests the future of British shipping as well as of British shipbuilding was assured.

In short, Mr. Pirrie considered the deal to be in every way satisfactory to the British. Giving subsidies would only invite retaliation in the most important markets of the world. The extent of State assistance to German shipping was greatly exaggerated.

Mr. Pirrie also said that the feeling against the combination was due to misapprehension. All they had been doing was to act on the advice of the Prince of Wales when he said, "England must wake up." Mr. Pirrie theught that the best way for the Government to help British shipping was to deepen the approaches to, and otherwise improve, the chief ports.

Mr. Pirrie added that British participation in the future in the world's carrying trade would depend less on subsidies than on improved business methods.

Replying to the Chairman, Mr. Pirrie asserted that he did not think it possible that subsidies would prevent the transfer of such ships as those of the White Star Line to Americans.

POLES' DISCONTENT GROWS.

Bitterness of People of Prussian Provinces Increasing—Officials to Ignore Kaiser's Visit.

BERLIN, July 3.—The recalcitrant pupils of the Wreschen (Prussian Poland) School, with the exception of six, have now, declared their willingness to accept religious instruction in the German language. They had all been punished by longer houre and extra tasks for eight months, since the Prussion Ministry ordered the suspension of corporal punishment.

This and other incidents constantly taking place in the Polish provinces are increasing the sullenness and bitterness of the inhabitants.

Eight Poles holding official positions in the Province of Posen have decided to take the same attitude toward Emperor William during the approaching army manoeuvres as the nobility have previously assumed. They are determined not to accept invitations to banquets, receptions, the gala opera performance, or any other function planned in honor of his Majesty.

Dr. Goide, a female practitioner, has been sentenced to a year's imprisonment, and a publisher named Morawski has been condemned to two years in prison for circulating songs and leaflets, prepared in London, tending, in the court's opinion, to incite race hatred.

THE SPANISH-AMERICAN TREATY.

Signed Yesterday by Mr. Storer and the Spanish Foreign Minister.

MADRID, July 3.—The treaty of trade, commerce, and amity between the United States and Spain was signed to-day.

Bellamy Storer, the United States Minister, leaves Madrid to-morrow to join his family in Switzerland. He will return in September and complete other negotiations which are in progress between the United States and Spain.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—Secretary Hay to-day received a cablegram from Minister Storer at Madrid announcing that the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs and Mr. Storer had signed a treaty of amity between the United States and Spain. The text of the treaty will not be made public now, but in general terms it is one of the standard treaties of amity, commerce, and navigation which have been used with little modification by the United States Government for the last fifteen years.

It provides in brief that the citizens of each country shall enjoy equal rights in the other in the matters of residence, travel, protection of person and property, the administration of justice and taxation. They are also exempted from compulsory military service and forced loans.

Reciprocal freedom of commerce and navigation is provided for, and the usual "most favored nation" clause respecting tariff dues is included. This will probably not result in the remission of the maximum rates which have been imposed by the Spanish Government since the war of 1898 on all imports from the United States. The United States can secure an abatement of the preeent high rates only through the conclusion of a specific reciprocity treaty on the same lipes as similar treaties which Spain hae recently made with European countries.

Other provisione of the treaty guard against discriminating port duee and like chargee on commerce, regulates salvage and wreckage, and provide for the appointment of consular officers.

Mr. Storer is also in the negotiations of an extradition treaty.

Grand Duke Cyril's Visit to Japan.

TOKIO, July 3.—To Grand Duke Cyril of Russia, cousin of the Czar, has been accorded an imposing reception on the occasion of his visit here. The newspapers are discussing its significance, and insist that the objects of Russia and the allied powers (Great Britain and Japan) are identical, namely, the preservation of peace and the promotion of the commerce of the Orient. It is declared that Russia and Japan are especially drawn together by the identity of their commercial and industrial interests.

No British Officials Meet Pauncefotes.

LONDON, July 3.—At the request of Whitelaw Reid, Commander Cowles, of United States Naval Attaché here, and Mrs. Cowles met Lady Pauncefote and her family on their arrival in London this morning from New York, which city they left June 25 on the American Line steamer St. Paul. Apparently owing to some misunderstanding, no British officials were present. But for Mr. and Mrs. Cowles Lady Pauncefote would have returned to London without a single person to receive her.

VENEZUELAN TOWN TAKEN

Rebels Under Gen. Mendoza Capture Barquisimeto.

Revolutionists Now Marching Upon Valencia—Fears that Porto Cabello Also Will Be Seized.

PORT-OF-SPAIN, Trinidad, B. W. I., July 3.—News has reached here that after four days' fighting the town of Barquisimeto, in the State of Lara, Venezuela, has been captured by revolutionists under Gen. Luciano Mendoza.

Gen. Mendoza, who reappeared in active operations, was assisted by Generals Solagnie, Pancho Batalla, and Aular. The Government troops were nearly all captured. One hundred of them, however, escaped with Gonzalez Pacheo, Governor of the State of Lara, in the direction of Trujillo. Four Venezuelan officers and Gen. Varela, the chief in command at Barquisimeto, escaped to the seaport of Tucacas.

Gen. Jacinto Lara has been appointed Governor of Barquisimeto by the revolutionists.

This new victory is believed to prove once again the vitality of the revolution against President Castro. Revolutionists, estimated to number 4,500 men, are now marching on Valencia, in the State of Caraboho, which is forty miles away. Valencia will probably be attacked within ten days. The whereabouts of Gen. Matos, the leader of the revolution, is absolutely unknown to the Venezuelan Government.

According to the latest reports received here from Porto Cabello, the telephone and telegraph lines connecting that port with Valencia were cut eight days ago, and traffic on the English railroad between these points has been interrupted for the last three days. It is believed that the revolutionists will shortly attack and capture Porto Cabello.

COLOMBIA TO BUY A WARSHIP.

Gen. Gutierrez Going to San Francisco to Purchase One.

COLON, July 3.—The Government General, Pompilio Gutierrez, left here on July 1 for New York. His destination is San Francisco, and he has instructions from the Government to purchase a warship for use on the Pacific side of Colombia. It is to be larger and more powerful than the insurgent gunboat Padilla. Such a vessel is required to protect the mobilization of Government forces on the Pacific Coast and to insure the capture or the destruction of the Padilla.

The Colombian cruiser Cartagena (which left Fort de France, Martinique, on July 1) is expected to reach Colombian waters shortly.

THE MARIETTA AT CAPE HAITIEN.

CAPE HAITIEN, Haiti, July 3.—The United States gunboat Marietta has arrived here from San Juan, Porto Rico, which port she left on July 1.

The town is quiet.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—At the instance of the State Department, Secretary Moody to-day cabled to Commander Rodgers of the Marietta, which arrived to-day at Cape Haitien, orders to stop on his way from that point to Port au Prince at a place called Pointe La Paix, where an American concern has considerable interests, supposed to be endangered.

PRAISES BRITISH SELF-CONTROL.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 4.—A dispatch from Brussels to The Times says that a Belgian diplomat who has just returned home from London, whither he was sent for the coronation, declares that what impressed him was not merely the magnitude of the preparations; not the aspect of London, and not even the fleet, "but the manifestation of power lying behind all this and the self-control of the British in adverse circumstances, which explain to me the position England occupies among the nations of the world."

LORD HOPETOUN'S NEW TITLE.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 4.—The new title of the Earl of Hopetoun, Governor General of Australia, (a Marquisate for whom was one of the coronation honors,) will, says a dispatch from Melbourne to The Times, be Marquis of Linlithgow.

SCHOOLS FOR KAFIR CHILDREN.

To be Established in the Transvaal and Orange River Colonies.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 4.—Speaking at a conference of teachers in Government schools in the new South African colonies, says the Johannesburg correspondent of The Times, Mr. Sargant, the Director of Education, said that the colored children had as much right as the children of other taxpayers to access to the Government schools, and the Government recognized that it was its duty to provide schools for them.

Mr. Sargant added that it was impossible to disregard the social usages of generations, and therefore, in spite of the extra expenditure involved, separate schools, just as well equipped as those for the whites, would be provided for the colored children.

URGES A TRANSVAAL MINT.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 4.—The Times's financial editor urges that British measures be taken to establisb a mint at Pretoria or Johanneshurg, as, he says, it is absurd to pay insurance and freight on the gold required there.

To-day £400,000 in gold is to be shipped from here to South Africa, while a large amount of raw gold from the South African fields is due here to-morrow.

The Irish-American Prisonere.

LONION, July 4.—The War Secretary, the Right Hon. W. St. John Brodrick, informed Jasper Tully (Nationalist) in the House of Commons yesterday that he was not aware that a number of Irish-Americans were made prisoners of war in South Africa, but if such were the case their release would proceed on the same lines as in regard to other prisoners similarly situated.

Canadian Troops Sail for Home.

LIVERPOOL, July 3.—A portion of the contingent of Canadian troops sent to England to take part in the coronation festivities is returning home on the Allan liner Tunisian, which sailed for Montreal to-day. An enthusiastic reception was accorded to the Canadians here this afternoon and they were entertained at luncheon by the Lord Mayor in the Town Hall.

English Iron Trade Stagnation.

LONDON, July 3.—Returns for the six months just ended show the production of all classes of manufactured iron in the North of England district to have been the smallest recorded in the history of the trade. The total was only 41,000 tons, compared with 46,206 tons for the same period of 1901, which was the worst previous half year. Compared with 1899, this year's output shows a diminution of 51 per cent.

THE KING'S PROGRESS CONTINUES EXCELLENT.

It Is Expected that Soon Only One Bulletin a Day Will Be Issued—London Medical Papers' Statements.

LONDON, July 4.—The following bulletin was posted at Buckingham Palace at 7 o'clock last evening:

"His Majesty had a comfortable day. His general condition is still further improved, and the wound now causes him comparatively little pain.

"TREVES,
"LAKING,
"BARLOW."

The following wae issued at 10 o'clock yesterday morning:

"The King has slept well, and nothing bas occurred to mar the excellent progress his Majesty is now making.

"TREVES,
"LAKING,
"BARLOW."

Everything points to a satisfactory, if somewhut prolonged convalescence of the King. It is expected that the bulletins regarding his condition will soon be reduced to one a day. Only small crowds now haunt the bulletin boards at Buckingham Palace, which is an indication that public confidence has been restored.

Only one physician now remains at tbe palace throughout the night, and all his Majesty's doctors are able to attend to the more pressing portion of their private practice. Sir Frederick Treves absented himself from the palace yesterday to attend the wedding of his only daughter to Major Delme Radcliffe.

A number of coronation guests left London yesterday, including the Crown Prince of Sweden and Norway, and Prince Komatsu of Japan. Both wera seen off by gatherings of distinguished persons at the station, where every one seemed to be in high spirits owing to the good condition of the King.

Crowds of the soldiers now in London maks daily pilgrimages to Buckingbam Palace to gaze at the windows of his Majesty's apartment, while crowds of citizens gather to stars at the strange uniforms and stranger faces of the native soldiers from distant quarters of ths empire.

A striking scene was witnessed yesterday. A hig brake loaded with Fijian soldiers drew up in front of the palace. Ths men were barelegged and hareheaded; their frizzy hair was long and dyed, and with their white cotton skirts and quaint tunics they presented a strange spectacle even in cosmopolitan London. In front of ths palace, and to the amazement of the assembled crowd, the Fijians solemnly intoned a hymn of intercession in their native tongue which bad been composed for the occasion by one of their number.

Discussing the King's uninterrupted progress, Ths Lancet says:

"It has been necessary to remova the drainage tubes, as they could not be tolerated, and gauze plugs are now used instead. Tbe wound is granulating satisfactorily, the discharge has diminished, and is perfectly inodorous. His Majesty's temperature has been normal since June 26. His constitutional condition is admirable."

The British Medical Journal, in expressing a similarly satisfactory view of the King's condulon, says:

"At no time has it been necessary since the operation to use sedatives to induce the King to sleep. To medical men who have read the daily bulletins it has been obvious that the statements therein were entirely frank.

"There was great anxiety at first. Sir Frederick Treves did not go to bed for seven nights. But the load of anxiety is now lightened. If it has not entirely disappeared. The rumors regarding the King's general health are altogether unfounded, and confidence is now felt that, thanks in an unusual degree to his sound constitution, the King will make recovery."

ENTERTAINMENTS IN LONDON.

LONDON, July 4.—With the satisfactory progress of King Edward a large number of the unofficial coronation functions are heing carried out with the greatest brilliancy.

The Indian and colonial guests of the country are being fêted and entertained on all sides. Sir Henry Irving gave an elaborate reception in their honor on the staga of the Lyceum Theatre last night, after the performance of "Faust." The theatre was beautifully adorned and illuminated, and the eight hundred guests present included most of official, literary, and artistic London. United States Ambassador Choate and Henry White, Secretary of the Embassy, represented the United States.

In addition to the performance at the Opera last night, when a very brilliant audience assembled for the London debut of Miss Mary Garden, from Paris, who made a most successful appearance in Massenet's "Manon," private concerts were given by Mrs. John W. Mackay and Mrs. Adair. The guests of Mrs. Adair included the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, and Mme. Nordica sang. Whitelaw Reid, the Special United States Ambassador to the coronation, and Mrs. Reid, Princess Hatzfeldt, and other prominent persons were the guests of Mrs. Adair at dinner before the concert.

MR. MORGAN'S PURCHASE OF EARLY PRINTED BOOKS.

London Times Laments the Wholesale Exportation of Literary Treasures to This Country.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 4.—The Times laments the continuous wholesale exportation of rare early-printed books and illuminated manuscripts to the United States. It points out that the drain has been going on for more than half a century, and has recently reached huge proportions.

Now, says The Times, it has to chronicle the most important single transaction of this sort that has ever taken place, or is likely to take place. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge have just sold by private treaty to an American, who refuses to have his name disclosed, a library containing thirty-two Caxtons. The price runs into six figures.

The nucleus of this library was formed by the late William Morris. Soon after he died his splendid collection of early books and manuscripts was purchased by a collector, who for the next five or six years further enriched the collection from the Ashburnham and other sales, till now it contains 700 articles, each a gem of the first water.

The idea of the collection, apart from the intellectual joys of the bibliophile, was to exemplify the origin and development of the early illuetrated book from the illuminated manuscript, through the block book, to the finished typographical specimen, so that there is scarcely a volume in the collection of later date than the year 1500.

Only the choicest specimens from the Morrie library were included in the books sold to the American. The others were sold at Sotheby's for nearly £11,000.

Although tbe name of the purchaser of the library spoken of in the foregoing dispatch is apparently not known in London, it has been announced in this city that the books have been bought by J. Pierpont Morgan. A Mr. Bennett was the owner of the collection.

It has been stated that it may be some time before the books are brought to this city.

ITALIAN KING'S JOURNEY.

Why Victor Emmanuel Will Not Visit the Austrian Emperor.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 4.—Referring to the omission of the Auetrian capital from King Victor Emmanuel's approacbing tour, the Vienna correspondent of The Timee eaye that the origin of the difficulty datee from several yeare ago, when the late King Humbert visited the Auetrian Emperor at Vienna. The Emperor would have received the vieit at Budapeet or any other town, and if the Italian Ministry had not been eager to dazzle public opinion it would have understood that Budapest was preferable to Vienna, as it was extremely difficult for the Emperor to return the King'e vieit at Rome, whereas if King Humbert had gone to Budapeet the Emperor could have returned the vieit at Florence, Venice, or any otber town.

The correspondent saye that the whole affair is one in regard to which strong expressions of outside opinion could only make miechief. Its eventual solution should he left to the two sovereigns and Governmente concerned.

"THE DEFENDER."

A Passable Nautical Comedy from Boston at the Herald Square.

"The Defender," tbe nautico-mueical extravaganza by Allen Lows and Charles Denner, which has come over from Boston and found lodgment at the Herald Square Theatre, is made up of one dull act and two fairly good ones. There was a man in the audience last night who said he had seen a worse show tban the first act, but he admitted that he was unfortunate. The other two acts have just enough novel fun to lift the show as a whole out of the class of impossibilities.

The chief figure in the play is the Sir Thomas Ceylon Teaton, represented in that stage of his career when he still boped to lift the America's Cup and was not yet a Coronation Baronet. The proprietor of a Boeton yacht called ths Independence has a shadowy, but heroical exietence in the play. Tbe villain of ths piece is Ivory D. Queene, (Have you used Queer's soap?) who ie bent on wrscking the American boat in the intereete of an Engliah betting eyndicate. Aside from this episode the yacht Constitution and her partieans do not figure in the bill. If anything of importance happens to the people represented it occurred after 11:45, at whioh time the ehow was etill in full blaet.

The amueement of tha evening is mainly supplied by the horseplay of Mr. Alexander Clark and Miss Paula Edwardes. In one turn a sbeet is lowered and a biograph thrown on it representing the approach of the Empire State Express. Mr. Clark grabs Miss Edwardee and throwe her across the path of the train, which rushes over her amid the irresistible laughter of ths audience. The pln trick of Mr. Clark is very funny, but defies description.

As Sir Thomas's ward, Miss Sandol Milliken, is spirited, amusing, and good to look at, Miss Edith Eldridge is refined in face and in her one song of importance discloses the best voice in the cast. Miss Emma Carus seemed somewbat tortured and lacking in genuine comic spirit; hut her songs and dances were loudly applauded. As Miss Kuff ho'sun the Hibernian, Mr. Gordon Tomkins was very acceptable.

The chorus lacked ths snap and ginger to which Metropolitan audiences ara accustomed, and ths membsr of it who seemed most graceful and refined was in ths depth of the back rank. Thres cbildren who eang and danced were amusing and repeatedly recalled.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 3.—Thers was anothsr large addition to the peopls in the cottags colony to-day, and many guests will be at the cottages until after the Fourth.

To-morrow ths Clam-bake Club, at Easton's Point, will hs opened for the season, and ths members will have their annual clam-bake in bonor of the national holiday.

Gooid H. Redmond and his sister, Miss Redmond, of New York, hava arrived for the Summer at the Bishop Potter cottaga on Rhode Island Avenue.

R. R. Colgate, who has been visiting Mrs. Lewis Cass Ledyard, returned to New York to-day.

Frederick C. Havemeyer is the gueet of Mr. and Mrs. Harry O. Havemeyer, Jr., at Lawnfield.

Col. Ds Lancsy Kane, Miss Fanny Iselin, Josepb A. Wales, and A. C. Blanding are registered at the Casino.

E. C. Perkins is visiting Mrs. C. C. Perkins at Bruen villa.

Mrs. E. Livingston Ludlow gave a luncheon to-day in boror of her daughter, Mrs. Henry Parrish, who is her guest.

Lloyd Warren arrived from New York to-night and ia tha guest of Mr. and Mrs. Whitney Warren.

Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont returned from New York to-night and bave as their guest S. S. Howland of Washington, Mr. Belmont's brother-in-law.

Col. and Mrs. Howard A. Stevenson of Germantown, Penn., bave arrived at Hawthorn villa.

Arthur Iselin and tha Mieses Iselin of New Rochelle are guests of Col. and Mrs. De Lancey Kane.

Miss Ketellas, sister of Mrs. Georga Peabody Wetmore, has arrived at her cottage on Bellevue Avenue.

Joeeph A. Wales is the gueet of Mr. and Mrs. W. Storrs Wslls.

Mrs. E. Rollins Morse entertained at luncheon to-night.

W. Bayard Cutting is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. Stewart Barney at tha Eldridge villa.

Mrs. E. Moore Robinson arrived to-day at the Warren villa, Narragansett Avenue.

Dr. W. Barton Hopkins and family of Philadelphia arrived to-day at tha McCagg cottage, Gibbs Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Anthony A. Hirst of Philadelphia arrived to-day at the Thornton cottage, and Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Levy of Elizaheth, N. J., at the Emmons cottage, Jamestown.

J. Bolton Winpenny of Philadelphia bas rented the Dr. Potter cottage, Ocean Highlands, Jamestown, for the Summer. This is the last of the larger cottages for rent at Jamestown.

The steam yachts Zencca and Taro and schooner yacht Leelie arrived to-day.

BAR HARBOR HAPPENINGS.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, July 3.—Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador to tbe United States, will pass tbe Summer here. He has engaged a cottage, and will arrive to-morrow night. Count Cassini will be accompanied by Pierre Rogestvensky, attacbé of the Russian Embassy.

The diplomatic colony will be unusually large this Summer. Foreign reprssentatives now hera include seven countries.

The Eastern Yacht Club arrived here yesterday on its annual cruise, leaving almost immediately on a three weeks' trip to the coast of Labrador, to return here later.

Tha El Piacita, Morria K. Jesup's steam yacht, arrived yestarday. Mr. Jesup will remain hera for the Summer.

William E. Dodge of New York came today. Tha Dodgee will have Standwood, the old home of James G. Blaine.

William C. Whitney, who was expscted to arrive here to-day, was dslayed, and will not come until the end of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. William A. Duer of New York are at Thornhedge. Their daughter, Mre. Clarence Mackay, who is now at Newport, will visit here in August.

Dr. and Mrs. S. Weir Mitchell will come Monday to their Summer home, Far Niente.

The golf season will open to-morrow at the Kebo Valley Club with a beele tournament.

Mrs. John Morris, accompanied by her daughter, Miss Mildred Morris, came today.

Col. Edward Morrell, President of the Horse Show Association, arrived yesterday. A son was born yesterday to Mr. and [illegible] of New York.

$450,000 FOR EDUCATION

Mrs. Walsh's Gift in Memory of Her Brother, Henry McCaddin.

Candidates for the Catholic Priesthood in the Poorer Dioceses to Receive the Benefits of the Fund.

A munificent foundation for ths education of candidates for ths priesthood of the Catholic Church hae been announced. The gifts composing it are from Mrs. Ann Eliza Walsh, formerly Miss McCaddin, of Brooklyn. Mrs. Walsh's donations for educational and charitable purposes have amounted to nearly $800,000. Her present establishment of a fund of $450,000 exceeds by $150,000 the Cauldwell appropriation for the Catholic University at Washington.

The title undsr which the five incorporators act ia "The Henry McCaddin, Junior, Fund for the Education of Candidates for the Catholic Priesthood in the Poorer Dioceses of the United States and Elsewhere." The fund is a memorial of the deceased brother of the founder. The name is conspicuous now in the McCaddin Msmorial in Brooklyn, a building erected by Mrs. Walsh in 1896, at a cost of about $200,000, and given by her to the Church of Saints Peter and Paul, to be used as a lecture hall and for other purposes connected witb the church.

Investments made by Henry McCaddin, Sr., since 1840 in real estate in the village of Williamsburg, of which he was a Trustee, and in other parts of Brooklyn by him and bis son, Henry McCaddin, Jr., resulted in the accumulation of a large fortune, which Mrs. Walsh, his daughter, inherited. She entered into communication concerning her wealth with the Rev. Dr. John McQuirk, rector of St. Paul's, Harlem, who is well known by churchmen as the former Defender of the Marriage Tie in the Council of the late Archbishop. His judgment and experience in business affairs bad impressed Mrs. Walsh favorably.

The direction of the gifts to the purposes of education of ecclesiastical students came about after long and mature deliberation. While it was known that in many dioceses students in the theological seminaries were provided for sufficiently by annual collections and in other ways, the Rev. Dr. McQuirk's attention had been turned often to the fact that throughout the United States, in Mexico, and in other countries there were many dioceses without the means of carrying on the necessary studies of young men in the course of divinity. To meet mere living demands has always been a problem difficult of eolution for numerous college students with capacity to engage in business employments—a question which in thle city hae in a measure been met hy the Employment Bureau of Columbia University. From the nature of their vocation, candidates for the priesthood, unabis to seek employment in ordinary business poeitions, bave labored under a double burdsn.

With euch conditions to overcome, it was realized that the benefit of the fund sbould reach beyond local needs, and that the poorer dioceses, unable to bear the expenses of the maintenance and tuition of their seminarians, ehould be considered as entitled exclusively to its hsnefits. It was seen that the generous purpose of the donor could bs served best not hy investing any part of her gifts in a new building and nominating mors profeseors and tutors, but by paying the expenses of etudents in the institutions open now. To this end it was datermined that the fund should be devoted to the education of such aspirants to the priesthood as the Bishops of dioceses should name, and that its help should extsnd throughout and to the compietion of the entire theological conrse, thus founding numeroue scholarships in many seminaries.

The fund has been incorporated under the laws of this State, with the Rev. John McQuirk, D. D., LL. D., as President and Treasurer; Matthew Daly of New York as Vice President, and ths Rev. Charles P. Grannan, D. D., of ths Catholic University, Justice Joseph P. Fallon, and John G. Tbehan, civil engineer, its first Directors.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Society has hardly a part in the celabration of Independence Day in town. It le in ths country. And yet there will be a few well-known people who may remain in tha city. But the Fourth, with the holiday extended until Monday, offers special inducemente to bostesees and to tha men who bave to be in the city a greater part of tha year. There are houee parties everywhere. Some of the more notable will take place at Arden, at the residencs of Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Harriman; at Lenox where Mr. and Mrs. John S. Barnse are entertaining, and at Seabright, whare thera are a number of house partiee the guests of which ara to go this evening to ths dance given for Miss May Hadden.

There will be polo to-day at the Cedarhurst Club; there will be a special celebration at Oyeter Bay and on the o'ber elda of the Sound at the Larchmont Yacht Club. Tbe games and open air sports at Tuxedo will be attended hy all tha members of that colony, and Newport, with the ciambake and other festivitiee, will sbow its patriotic spirit. At Lenox thera are assembling at various houses the guests for the Field-Sloane wedding.

A dinner danca wae given at tha Morris County Golf Club last evening. There will be an extra celebration to-day, and the usual music and table d'bota on Saturday. Thera will also be this evening fireworks, followed by a dance at Ardsley, and a proper celebration of the day at the Meadow Brook Club at Southampton and at Baltusrol.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay will ba in town to-day and, with a party of friends, will attend tha races.

From Bar Harbor comes the report that Lady Curzon, formerly Miss Leiter, is to arrive at Bar Harbor the latter part of Augnet and that shs will spend some weeks tbere with her motbar and sisters. Mrs. Leiter has taken Mosley Hall for tha season. Lady Curzon is debilitated by the climate of India, and believes that the combination of sea and mountain air afforded by Bar Harbor will restore her health. Lord Curzon is debarred by statute from leaving India so long as he is Viceroy and, therefore, cannot come to America.

Mrs. C. F. Winthrop's dinner, followed by dancing, on Monday evening, at Bar Harbor, was in honor of Miss Julia Pierrepont Edwards, her neice, now Mrs. Reginald Mansfield Johnson, and the guests included the entire bridal party.

On Sunday there will be the consecration and dedication of the naw chancel and chapel added to St. Saviour's Chnrch by Mrs. Charles Carroll Jackson in honor of her husband, the late Charles Carroll Jackson, who died in December, 1900.

Crow's Nest, at Bar Harbor, has been rented for the season by members of the British Embassy, and it is expected that the Hon. Michael Herbert and Mrs. Herbert will spend some little time there.

The Misses Mildred and Helen Stokes, with Anson Phelps Stokes, are to be the guests of Mrs. John Serman Hoyt at her Connecticut country place for a few days and will then go to the Stokes camp, Birch Island, in the Adirondacks.

Mrs. Theodore Havemeyer, Sr., who is traveling in Europe, will probaly not return to New York until late next October.

Mrs. H. Fairfield Osborn and her daughter, Miss Virginia Osborn, will have a house party over the Fourth at their country place, Wing-and-Wing, at Garrison's-on-Hudson.

Mrs. Albert Barnes Boardman has several friends of ber daughter and her son with her over the Fourth, among them being Miss Violet Stewart, James McLean, and Charles Mead.

Among those who sailed yesterday on the Columbia were Mrs. Walter Dyer, John L. Hammond, J. A. McKim, Le Roy McKim, Frank R. Lawrence, and Mr. and Mrs. H. Wertheimer.

On the Potsdam, which will sail to-morrow for Rotterdam, ars booked Henry F. Boardman, Mrs. Boardman, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Cushing, Mr. and Mrs. Francis A. Hoffman, Jr., Charles D. Morgan, Dr. Parker Syms, Felix L. Tuckerman, William A. Warren, John J. Garrison, Chester M. Munroe, J. Clarence Lane, and Irving Murray.

Among the recent arrivals at Saratoga are the Misses de Peyster, who will be there for the remainder of the season. Mrs. Henry Preston of New Orleans and her father, I. H. Stauffer, havs arrived at the same place.

Ex-Gov. Brown of Maryland, Miss May Brown, and Frank Brown, Jr., ars at the Waldorf. They are to sail on Saturday for Europe, to remain abroad ths season. Miss Brown will be in New York during Horse Show week and the earlier part of the Winter, before she returns to Baltimore.

Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Brown and the Misses Brown are also at the Waldorf. The eldest Miss Brown made her début in Baltimore this Winter. She and her mother are very well known in New York society. Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Brown and the Misses Brown are also en route for Europe.

Mrs. Carlos de Heredia gave a dinner at Wheatleigh, Lenox, last evening for Mrs. de Labarre, Mr. de Heredia's sister.

Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed has invitations ont for a dance this evening, and Mrs. John E. Alexandre will give a large dinner for Gen. Alexander Webb, her father.

IN THE SHOPS.

Thin white India silk waists are made with lace of deep cream or ecru shades, whicb seem heavy for the silk. One of the waists, with a beavy ecru lace, has a yoke of two broad bands of this lace running across, another band down the centre of the front, and short bands, finishing with a point, are carried half way to the waist line from the yoke on either side. The stock and cuffs of tbe eleeves are made of bands of the lace.

More delicate lace of a lighter tone is used in another waist of the wbite silk. The whole upper part of the waist is made of the all-over lace, which is used peculiarly. It is plaited in upon the shoulders sufficiently to give a little fullness, and it is carried down from there to the waist in inconsiderable folds, leaving a small pointed opening at the neck which is finished with the straight fold of the lace and without collar or even an edge of any kind. The all-over lace is drawn in, growing narrower as it nears the waist, and a peculiar feature of it is the sharp points or rays which extend out from it on either side. In the upper part, whera the lace is broadest, the rays are carried over, or bave that appearance, onto tha sleeve, although that is not actually the case, as tbe laca is sst in and is of course broken at ths armseys. At the lower part of ths waist, whers the lace grows narrower, ths broad ende of the points come nearer meeting. More of the all-over lacs forms ths lower part of the sleeves, being gathered in full a little below the elbow, deep points of it extending up into the silk of the upper part.

A voile gown in ons of tbe tan shadee is trimmed with white braid and French knots that givs an effect of a half-inch band of trimming. The skirt is simple, with a shaped flounce at the lower edge that is headed by the trimming, composed of two narrow hands of ths fancy white braid set eoms distance apart. In the centre, between the rowe, is a line of French knote in black. The suit bas a half-fitting Eton jacket, with etraight little vest fronts of pique. The jacket is outlined with trimming, like that on the skirt, including the neck, which is cnt low, and up the blases in the front. On either sids of the narrow whita vest fronts are rows of small round pearl buttons with simulated buttonholes of a tan to match tha color of the suit.

One linen gown has a Persian effect. It is made entirely of tucke, or tbey are really bias folds stitcbed on to a plain ground. The effect is of tucks. Tbese are made of a linen whicb in the piece shows a linen, a Persian, and a delicate pink stripe. The skirt and bodice are made entirely, with ths exception of the yoke and tops of the sleeves, of tucks of tha material. They are graduated in width on the skirt, being about two inches in width around the lower edge and half an inch at the waist. In the upper part of the back the narrower of tbeee tucks turn up to the waist in ths centrs of the back, giving a much better effect than they would give if they were carried straight around. The bodice is formed of more of the tucks, growing smaller from yoke to waist line. Tha yoke is effective, being formed of two-inch squares, alternating with plain tucked grass linen and filet lace. Thess extend across the waist and tops of the sleeves. The stock is formed of folds of plain grass linen joined by rows of pink fagoting and a strip formed of two folds, and a central line of fagoting is carried down over the opening in the back to the waist. A similar band ssrves for a belt. The sleeves are formed of tha tucking, the lower tucks forming a ruffs around the arm. The eleeves reach only a little below the elbow.

Effective also is a dark blue linen gown trimmed with three-incb bands of beavy coffee-colored lace. Three of the broad bands encircle the skirt. They are set about their width apart in the centre of the skirt. The upper part of the skirt is fitted hy narrow tucks over hips and back, and a cluster of thesa fina tucks finishes tbs flaring lower part of the skirt. There is a yoke formed of ths bands of the lace set across, and another band is carried down tha centre of ths front, while on either side of it are fine tucks running from yoke to the waist. The stock is of the lace, with a fold of blua on either edge. Tha sleeves are tucked perpendicularly above and below the elbow, and they gather in at the wrist, where there is a cuff of the lace with folds of blue on either edge to match the stock.

A similar blua gown with three bands of the heavy lace aronnd the skirt has tha front of tha bodice made entirely of an all-over linen lace. It blouses slightly.

Very pretty is a dark gray gown of lawn. It is made with a skirt covered with graduated tucks, eet a little distance apart, and with a line of fancy etitching in black between every two. Tbe bodice is trimmed with large squares of the gray tucked and of the white filet lace. There is one row of these alternating squares, which encircles the waist in the lower part, where it blouses, and two rows form the yoke. There are tucks and stitching between the yoke and lower row of embroidery.

A medium-sized black and white check in silk makes an attractive dust coat. It is piped with black silk.

John Kendrick Bangs.

Fresh from the field of carnage and thrills incident to his first appearance as a chauffeur, the Gandy Goose has produced some timely, tasteful and truthful remarks, as well as some humorous comment to make regarding Automobiles and Automobilists. The entire thing matter is written exclusively for The New York Times, illustrated by Kemble in The New York Times and in the Magazine Supplement of This New York Times Sunday, July 6. Order from your newsdealer to-day.—Adv.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Capt. James M. Brady.

Capt. James M. Brady, son of tha late James S. Brady, a well known contractor, died in his home at 248 Wsst One Hundred and Fifth Street, on Wednesday night, after a brief illness. Capt. Brady, who gained his military title as a company commander in the Twelfth Regiment, was born in this city on May 17, 1847. Graduated from Columbia University, he studied law in the office of Evarts, Choate & Beaman, and he was soon admitted to practice. His officss were in the St. Paul Building. He was active in Democratic politics and he was an Assistant District Attorney under the late John McKeon. In recent years he acted with the faction of the Democracy presided over by ex-Sheriff James O'Brien. For many years Capt. Brady was one of the best known men about town, and he was specially prominent in the Catholic Club. His health was undermined by too close attention to business. He is survived by an invalid brother, John G. Brady, and two children, James Brendon Brady and Mrs. Ross Messercau.

Horace Ailing.

Horace Ailing, aged seventy-nine, died in his home, at 41 Walnut Street, Newark, N. J., yesterday afternoon. Death was due to a complication of diseases incidental to old age. Mr. Ailing was one of the best known financiers in Newark, where he resided all of his lifetime. He was born on Sept. 2, 1822, and he was a lineal descendant of Roger Ailing, one of the original settlers of New Haven, Conn. Horace Ailing was educated in the Newark public schools, and at sixteen years of age he entered a dry goode etore. Later he learned the jewelry trade with his brothers, Isaac and Joseph Ailing. He became a partner in the concern in 1850. When the Prudential Insurance Company was started, in 1875, Mr. Ailing became identified with it. Later he became its Treasurer, and he held that position up to the time of his death.

Mr. Ailing married Julia E. Bail in 1848, and three children were born to them. He had been a member of the Third Presbyterian Church, Newark, since 1838, and was a life Director of the American Sunday School Union, a life member of the American Tract and Bible Societies, and he had been Treasurer of the Board of Managers of the Children's Aid Society and the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. He was also a Trustee of the Newark Academy and a Director of the New Jersey Historical Society, and of the Washington Association of New Jersey.

Henry F. Akin.

Henry F. Akin, Vice President of the American Can Company, died in the Waldorf-Astoria yeterday. He had been ill three weeks with typhoid fever. Mr. Akin was a well-known figure in the business world, and, although not a native of New York, he had been for many months a resident of this city, residing at the Waldorf. He is survived by a widow and one son, a cadet at West Point.

Charles M. Marsh.

Charles Mercer Marsh died of cerebral apoplexy in his home, in Morris Plains, N. J., yesterday. He was a lawyer, with offices at 111 Broadway, this city, and was a member of the Bar Association, the Lawyers' Club, and the Metropolitan Museum of Art. He was sixty-three years of age.

Obituary Notes.

KEERN EAGAR, a rich retired building contractor of Williamsburg, who lived alone in a room of an apartment house at 147 North Eighth Street, was found dead yesterday, having been asphyxiated by illuminating gas. He was seventy-four years old, and he settled in Williamsburg more than sixty years ago. He had grieved much over his wife, who died a year ago. On Wednesday night he seemed to be depressed.

ROBERT BEATTY, a retired beer and ale importer, died of heart failure in his home, at 78 West Twelfth Street, on Wednesday. He was seventy-six years of age. He was born in Scotland, and he started business in 1845 at 548 Pearl Street. He retired six years ago. He was a member of the Atlas Lodge of Freemasons. He leaves a wife, ons son, Robert A. Beatty, who continues the business, and a daughter.

NATHANIEL H. BISHOP of Toms River, N. J., died of apoplexy on Wednesday at Glens Falls, N. Y. He was well known as a writer and conoeist. When seventeen years of age he walked across South America, and later he paddled in a canoe from Quebec down the Atlantic Coast. He wrote books of his adventures. He was sixty-five years of age at the time of death. He amassed a fortune in the cranberry business in New Jersey.

NATHAN R. FOWLER died in his home, at 47 Cottage Street, Jersey City, yesterday. He had been stricken with paralysis. He was born in Albany, N. Y., on Oct. 18, 1824, and he lived in Jersey City for more than half a century. He was an active Democrat, and was appointed Chief of Police when Jersey City and Bergen were consolidated in 1871. He subsequently became the manager of John R. McPherson's business interests at the Central Stock Yards, and he assisted Mr. McPherson in the political campaigns.

Business Notices.

MISSOULA. TETONKA.
E. & W. Two New Collars. E. & W.

MARRIED.

FOSTER—JOHNSON.—On Thursday, July 3, by the Rev. J. S. Burton, at the residence of the bride's cousin, Mr. G. M. Hannam, Gertrude Louise, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Johnson of Brooklyn, to Mr. Thomas Foster of Albany.

DIED.

AKIN.—Henry F., at the Waldorf-Astoria, July 3, at 5 P. M.

Funeral arrangements will be announced later.

ARNOLD.—On Tuesday, July 1, 1902, Eleanor Jackson, daughter of the late Edward H. and Amby A. Arnold.

Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 128 Amity St., Brooklyn, on Saturday morning, July 5, at 11 o'clock.

BEATTY.—On July 2, in the seventy-seventh year of his age, Robert Beatty, formerly of Beach St.

Funeral services from his late residence, 78 West 12th St., Friday, July 4, at 7 P. M. Interment Saturday at 10 A. M.

Poughkeepsie papers please copy.

BENKARD.—On Wednesday, July 2, James Benkard, after a long illness, in the 63d year of his age.

Funeral services at Calvary Church, 4th Av. and 21st St., on Saturday, at 10 A. M.

BENKARD.—Members of Holland Lodge, No. 8, F. and A. M., are requested to attend the funeral service of our late Past Master, W. Bro. James Benkard, on Saturday morning, the 5th day of July, at 10 o'clock. By order

T. M. CHEESMAN, Master.

D. I. JACKSON, Secrtary.

BISHOP.—On Wednesday, July 2, Nathaniel Holmes Bishop.

Funeral service and interment at Toms River, N. J., on Saturday, July 5, at 3:30 P. M. Boston papers please copy.

DOLD.—At Astoria, L. I., on Wednesday, July 2, Willy Brown Dold, wife of Dr. William Elliott Dold, physician in charge River Crest Sanitarium, and youngest daughter of Mrs. Bettie Lewis Minor Brown of Charlottesville, Albemarle County, Va., after a brief illnass, aged 28.

Funeral services from the Church of the Redeemer, Astoria, L. I., on Saturday, the 5th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. Carriages will meet friends at 924 St. Ferry.

Virginia papers please copy.

GORDON.—Suddenly, July 2, Jane, wife of the late George P. Gordon, in her 65th year.

Funeral service will be held at her late residence, 225 West 68th St., July 4, at 10 A. M.

GOWANS.—On Thursday, July 3, after a short illness, Anna Regenia, widow of John Gowans, at her residence, 261 West 10th St.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

HALL.—Snddenly, July 3, at the home of her son, the Rev. George A. Hall, Montclair, N. J., Elisa Ann Hall, widow of the late James S. Hall of Brooklyn.

Funeral Saturday on arrival of 2:08 train at Mount Kisco M. E. Church.

MACGREGOR.—On Thursday morning, July 3, Lewis, only child of Duncan and Olivia Norton MacGregor, aged twenty-two months.

Funeral Saturday at 2 o'clock from St. Stephen's Church, 122 West 69th St.

MARSH.—At his residence, Morris Plains, N. J., on Thursday, July 3, 1902, of cerebral apoplexy, Charles Mercer Marsh, in the sixty-third year of his age.

Fun

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
July 3	366,860
To dats this year	88,483,078
Corresponding date last year	176,711,587

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

July 3	$1,975,000
To date this year	$494,556,400
Corresponding date last year	$642,088,220

Money rates: Collateral loans on call, 3@6 per csnt.; at thres months, 4⅛@4¼ per cent.; at six months, 4¼@4¾ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4¼@4½ per cent.

***

Nst changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	½	Hocking Valley	1¾
Am. Cotton Oil	⅝	Hock. Val. pf.	½
Am. Smelting	⅝	Illinois Central	3¾
Am. Tel. & Tel.	1¼	Kan. City So.	½
Am. Tobacco pf.	1	Long Island	½
At., T. & S. F.	1	Md. Coal pf.	½
Balt. & Ohio	¾	Missouri Pacific	1¼
Chas. & Ohio	⅝	N. R. R. of Mex. pf.	½
Chi. & Alton	½	N. Y. Air Brake	1½
Chi., Ind. & L.	½	N. Y., N. H. & H.	1¼
Chi., M. & St. P.	1	Pacific Mail	¾
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	¾	Pressed S. Car	⅝
Chi. & N. W.	⅝	Pullman Palace Car	1
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1½	Ry. Steel Sp.	½
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	⅝	Ry. Steel Sp. pf.	⅝
Col. South. 1st pf.	1½	R. R. Securities	1½
Col. South. 2d pf.	½	Rntland pf.	2
Consol. Gas	1	St. L. & S. W. pf.	½
Con. Tobacco pf.	1⅞	Southern Pacific	⅝
Del., L. & W.	2	Tenn. Coal & I.	½
Del. & Hudson	2	Union Pacific	½
Den. & S. W.	9	U. S. Rubber pf.	1
Det. City Gas	1	U. S. Steel	⅝
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	½	West. Union	½
Evans. & T. H.	½	Wheel. & L. E.	⅜
General Electric	3	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	1½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Grass Twine	½	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	
Am. Ice	1⅞	pf.	2
Am. Ice pf.	½	North American	⅝
Am. Sugar	½	Rubber Goods	1
Chi. Union Tract.	½	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	½
Den. & S. W. pf.	9	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	⅝
Dist. of Am. pf.	⅝	Westingbouse	2

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bond Advanced.

Third Av. 5s 1

Bonds Declined.

Cent. of Ga. 2d pf. inc. 1 | Stand. R. & T. 6s 2

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Actual buoyancy ruled on the Stock Exchange yesterday under the leadership of the standard railway shares. Quotations, showing strength in the early trading, climbed higher and still higher until in the late dealings the large short interest in the market—fearful of aome unexpectedly favorahle announcement over the holiday—hecame alarmed, and ran precipitately to cover. Under the stimulus of this fresh buying demand, prides rose further, the market in-point of animation and strength resemhling much the markets in the days of the boom following President McKinley's re-election.

The highest prices were reached ahout ten minutes before the close, when it became evident that the urgent short covering demand was at an end and that in not a few cases the interests primarily responsihle for the early upbidding of prices were steadily selling to the frightened shorts. Hence it was that closing prices were a ahade lower than the highest level—but high enough, nevertheless, to give concern to those hears not already forced in. Some of the notable gains for the day were: Northwest, 3¾; Delaware and Hudson, 2; Lackawanna, 2; General Electric, 3; Illinois Central, 3⅜; Missouri Pacific, 1½; New Haven, 1¼; New York Air Brake, 1½, and Continental Tobacco preferred, 1⅞, while there were many gaine of a point.

So far as could be learned the demonstration against the shorts was planned and cleverly executed by the so-called Western element, none of the local banking interests figuring in the matter. Indeed, the selling, toward the close, of such shares as St. Paul, Union Pacific, and Amalgamated Copper would seem to suggest that the rise in those stocks at least was actually opposed by one leading financial interest. However this be, the fact remains that the coup of the Western element was a conspicuous success and indicative of their market power.

The Government cotton report, giving condition as of July 1 at 84.7 per cent., compared with 95.1 per cent. last month, is disappointing. It is to he remembered, however, that in Texas recent rains have done much good, and that these are not considered in the report. It is worth recalling, too, that the condition, despite its decrease, is much better than the condition a year ago, the figures at that time being 81.1 per cent.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL'S ADVANCE.

According to the latest gossip in Wall Street, the four-point advance in Illinois Central yesterday, to the highest prlce on record, is duc to an endeavor on the part of the Moore brothers of Chicago to obtain control of the system, much as they did with Rock Island. One story had it, in fact, that these interests had obtained control of the Railroad Securities Company, (which owns 80,000 shares of Illinois Central common stock,) and were endeavoring to buy up enough Illinois Central stock in the open market to give them control of the entire system. What the exact purpose is for this scheme (if there actually be such a one) is mere guesswork, but the gossips had it that the Moores intend to form a great system from the North to the Gulf, to include Monon, Louisville and Nashville, Southern Railway, Illinois Central, and Chicago and Northwest, the Moore interests in this last named property (which rose 3¾ points yesterday) being now greater than ever. Indeed, it is said that at ths next meeting they and their friends, including H. C. Frick, will havs sufficient stock to wrest the control of Northwest from the Vanderhilts, being in no wise discouraged by their non-success at the recent meeting.

Ae for the general story of a change of Illinois Central control, it is in Wall Street regarded as ahsurd. The original interests in the Railroad Securities Company—the Fish-Harriman-Kuhn-Loeb people—say that control still rests with them, which would seem effectually to kill the Moore story.

In othsr parts of the Street the suggestion was that the huying of Illinois Central might be in the interest of the Union Pacific, the Chairman of which, E. H. Harriman, is Vice President of the Railroad Securities Company.

In still others the movs is regarded as nothing mors nor less than a manipulative one by the Gates following.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE.

Louisville and Nashville stock, which on the day previous had, for the first time in weeks, shown activity and strength, was yesterday the leader of the market in point of activity, more than 40,000 shares of ths stock changing hands. In the early dealings the price advanced two points, but later it reacted on manipulation and profit-taking, London selling fully 7,000 shares on the rise.

The movement, both yesterday and the day previous, is credited to the present controlling element in the property, and it is generally believed that not a little of the trading represented "washed" or "matched" orders, for the reason that ths floating supply of stock is now very small becauss of the large deposits with Mr. Morgan.

Whsn the stock hecame strong and any public huying cams in ths issue was almost immediately marked down, apparently in an endeavor to discourage outside dealings. This, mors than anything else, it was said on the floor of the Exchange, suggested that the report is true that at the meeting on Wednesday the stock is to he placed on a 6 per cent. dividsnd basis.

ICE TRUST SHARES DROP.

The only weak stocks on the list yesterday were the shares of ths Ice Trust, which were conspicuously heavy. Ths common dropped 1½ points and closed at practically the low for the day, while the preferred fell nearly thrse points, closing for a net loss of 1½. These declines in the face of an exceptionally strong markst elsewhers were the subject of much comment in the Street, but no new reasoir for them was disclosed.

In banking houses it was said that the decline was due simply to continued liquidation on the part of holders disgusted with the past management of the property and the loss of their dividends.

THE COPPER SITUATION.

In yesterday's stock market there was an advance at ons time of 1¼ points in Copper Trust stock on short covering, and a subsequent decline of over a point on what was regarded as inside selling. There was no news on the stock, hut the Street read with interest the circular letter of D. Houston & Co., reviewing the trads situation. The letter says, among other things:

Operations in copper were on a comparatively moderate scale during the past month, and buyers showed considerable conservatism. There was an absence of spirited aggressiveness in the trading, and with the prevalence of quiet conditions a modification in valnes occurred. Early in June the market quoted 12⅝@12¾ for lake copper, but latterly an easier tone developed and at the close the lake haste was around 12¼. The consumptive requirements continne very large, but these were partially anticipated by purchases earlier in the year, and consequently new orders lately have not been eo freely forthcoming. The salient features of the situation are thc great consumption and heavy exports, but the presence of other influences tends to temporarily counteract these powerful factors as a stimulating force to the market.

Official returne for the month of May reveal a pronounced increase in the copper production of this country, and with the preparations going on it is generally conceded that the United States output will be on a rising scale. Nevertheless, recent deliveries to domestic consumers and for export have undoubtedly absorbed with apparent ease the bulk of current output, and a great deal of last year's surplus in the bargain. But the market will naturally pulsate between hesitation and expectancy until after the new producers now coming into more prominence become full fledged and demonstrate their ability as regular contributors of copper, when the relative limits of production and consumption can be better gauged.

SOME GENERAL ISSUES.

The initial decline of over a point in Sugar Trust stock was dus to the announcement of the increase in the capitalization of the new Federal Sugar Company and the apparent intsntion of that company to enter into the mannfacture of sngar as an aggressive competitor of the Trust. The stock seemed to he well bonght on the decline.

Steel Trust shares, though not so buoyant as the active railroad stocks, were nevertheless strong and in good demand. It is a known fact that there is a very large short interest in both the common and preferred, and it is said that next week an effort will he made to drive these shorts to cover.

The very favorable crop news, with clear, warm weather reported, was a welcoms change, and in the Street was regarded as a bull argument on the Grangers. Hence not only the advances in such shares ss Atchison, Missouri Pacific, Rock Island, and St. Paul, but the drop in corn and wheat prices in the grain market.

Investment demand was responsible for the advances in such usually inactive shares as Lackawanna, New Haven, New York Air Brake, and General Electric.

MOVEMENT OF CURRENCY.

Discussing the movement of currency during the week, Messrs. Dow, Jones & Co. say:

The principal movements of currency this week indicate that the banks gained thereby $844,300.

The banks received from the interior $4,051,100, and sent to the interior $3,095,800, of which $170,000 was transferred through the Sub-Treasury to New Orleans. The gain on the interior movement was $955,300.

The banks received new gold to the amount of $1,070,900, of which $496,600 was on New York Assay Office checks, $245,500 on San Francisco Mint checks, and $328,800 on Seattle Assay Office checks. About $500,000 of the checks from the Pacific Coast represented deposits of Klondike gold.

The banks received from the Sub-Treasury on ordinary Government disbursements $14,296,100, and paid to the Sub-Treasury for customs, internal revenue, 5% redemption fund, retirement of circulatio by correspondents, &c., $15,480,000. The loss on Sub-Treasury transactions proper was $1,161,900.

The total gain from the interior and new gold was $2,026,200; deducting the loss of $1,181,900 to the Sub-Treasury, the net gaif was $844,300.

The direct receipts of currency were chiefly from the South and the Pacific Coast. The shipments were mostly to nearby and eastern points. No large shipments to the West are reported. The decline in New York exchange at some Western cities is believed to be due to the deposit in their banks of checks for July interest and dividends. Some currency is usually shipped from New York during the first week of July on this account. Compared with last week the receipts from the interior are less by $2,169,700, and the shipments to the interior are $1,398,100 greater. The changes reflect in part the July disbursements.

STEAM PUMP'S YEAR.

The annual report of the International Steam Pump Company for the year ended March 31, was made public yesterday. The income account shows as follows:

Balance undivided profits last year	$1,962,350
Interest	21,802
Total	$1,984,152
Div'ds: Com. Int. Pump	$490,500
H. R. Worthington	184
	490,684
Balance last year's surplus	$1,403,468
Net profits for year	1,510,466
Less preferred dividends:	
International Steam Pump	$531,000
H. R. Worthington	140,000
Provision for debentures, interest, preferred dividend, and expenses, Blake & Knowles Steam Pump, Limited, (unpaid)	105,050
	776,050
Surplus	$734,436
Previous surplus	1,493,468
Total undivided profits	$2,227,904

President Dunn, in his annual statement, says:

The manufacturing plants of the company have been taxed to their utmost to meet the increased demand. The orders on hand at the present time are largely in excess of the capacity of the works. During the year just closed the orders taken have been over 41 per cent. in excess of the orders taken during the preceding year. The unfilled orders at the end of the present fiscal year amount to $5,750,000, which is $3,500,000 in excess of the unfilled orders on March 31, 1901. It has been found necessary to snbstantially enlarge the plants. Additions have been made to eome of the shops, and the erection of extensive new works has been begun at Harrison, N. J., for the Worthington Company, which will largely increase the present capacity of the Worthington plant. It is intended that the new works shall be the largest and best equipped pump manufacturing plant in the world.

There has been purchased during the past year the Clayton Air Compressor Works, which has proved an important acquisition to the properties of the company. The outstanding 40 per cent. of stock of the Holly Company, except a small number of shares, has also been acquired in the process of reorganizing the affairs of the company.

On May 20, 1901, the International Association of Machinists inaugurated a strike which practically shnt down the principal shops of the company for upward of three months, and in view of the effect of this strike upon the past year's profits the result is highly satisfactory.

TRADE DEVELOPMENTS.

Bradstreet's, in its weekly review of the state of trade, summarizes the various special reports to it as follows:

Weather and crop conditions have been first in evidence this week, diverse influences affecting different sections to help or depress trade. Throughout the northern half of the country, from the Atlantic Coast to the Rocky Mountains, except in some parts of the Northwest, cool, wet weather has injured or arrested crop development, hurt retail distribution, and checked reorders and Fall business with jobbers. Touching the latter, howsver, it might be mentioned that the present week marks a between-seasons period and rarely witnesses activity in wholesale distributive lines.

The breaking of the Texas drought is reflected in improved trade reports from that section of ths cotton belt west of the Mississippi. On the upper South Atlantic Coast crop conditions have been favorable and trade has been measurably helped thereby, but extremely hot weather in the Middle Gulf section is complained of as affecting crop and trade conditions. Warmer, dry weather is imperatively needed in the northern and western sections of the country if Summer trade is to reach its full development.

Eastern cities note the check given by the weather to retail trade and the Snmmer-resort business. Pacific Coast trade advices are rather better, and with large crops, a good salmon pack, an active lumber trade, and large gold receipts from the North, a good business is looked for.

Wbile trade in dry goods, boots and shoes, and Snmmer wear of all sorts is restricted, the dawn of better things is apparently seen in shoes and raw wool. The encouraging Fall outlook renders it probable that a good business will be done after the July holidays in shoes. Eastern shipments are 13 per cent. larger than last week, but are about the same percentage less than in this week a year ago. Raw wool is in quite active demand at the West and is firmer in tone at the East, where stocks are small and manufacturers, who have been out of the market for some time, are reported in need of supplies.

Central Western bituminous coal operators are doing a rushing husiness. Recent heavy rains allowed shipments south on the Ohio River of fully 12,000,000 bushels of coal. Higher prices are looked for in the Pittsburg district. Lumber is ratber quieter at the East, but stocks of all kinds are low and prices are firmer there and at the West. Builders' hardware is still active.

Western clothing manufacturers are reported still doing a rushing business. Western hog receipts are liberal, but good cattle are scarce and in demand at higher prices.

SIX MONTHS' BANK CLEARINGS.

According to Bradstreet's heavily reduced security apeculation at New York—stock salea are only ons-half thoss of last ysar and hond sales 10 per cent. less—accounts for the entire decreass shown in bank clearings in the past six months from the phenomenal totals of a year ago. The decline shown in the country as a whole is 10.3 per cent., but the New York clearings are 17 per cent. smaller, and outside of New York clearings are 6.5 per cent. larger than a year ago. What is true of the six months' returns is necessarily largely true of those for June. The latter total is 23 per cent. smaller than that of June a year ago, is, in fact, the smallest since September a year ago, and the decrease at New York is practically the measure of the entire falling off shown. In the following, tables are summarized the returns for ths month and six months by geographical groups:

JUNE.

	1902.	1901.	Increase. P. C.
New England	$607,701,149	$651,794,300	*6.2
Middle	5,656,488,548	7,657,945,145	*26.1
Western	835,485,107	299,924,594	11.8
Northwestern	828,716,641	777,797,670	6.5
Southwestern	310,957,555	295,735,691	5.1
Southern	236,486,832	221,366,634	6.6
Far Western	195,049,244	166,056,053	17.4
Totals, U. S.	$8,170,807,074	$10,069,720,087	*23.2
Outside N. Y.	3,203,649,672	3,208,937,833	*0.1
Canada	193,077,719	159,056,564	21.3

SIX MONTHS.

New England	$3,961,308,417	$4,173,222,441	*5.3
Middle	41,283,396,156	49,000,669,040	*15.3
Western	1,923,880,288	1,726,655,687	11.4
Northwestern	5,291,232,452	4,625,545,256	14.4
Southwestern	2,000,430,525	1,742,302,812	14.8
Southern	1,555,028,446	1,506,863,423	3.2
Far Western	1,182,614,799	1,002,885,439	17.9
Totals, U. S.	$57,197,587,103	$63,778,084,100	*10.3
Outside N. Y.	20,286,704,794	19,043,430,713	6.5
Canada	1,133,102,576	891,986,621	26.2

*Decrease.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Boston and Maine Railroad said to bs considering buying bituminous lands near Emporium, Penn., to secure its own supply of coal.

According to Cleveland dispatches a movement is on foot to consolidate all the independent shipyards on the Great Lakes.

Reports from Youngstown, Ohio, that a contracting firm located there has secured franchises authorizing it to construct electric railways in the City of Havana. The concessions are estimated to be worth $25,000,000.

Southsrn Stove Manufacturers' Association has advanced prices 10 per cent.

Oil City, Penn., dispatches stating that the Forest Oil Company has sold out its property to a subsidiary company of the Standard Oil Company.

Permission asked by ths Mineola, Hempstead and Freeport Traction Company to issue $1,000,000 bonds and increase its stock from $125,000 to $1,000,000, to build about forty-six miles of railroad through Nassau County.

Oil shipments for June, according to Beaumont, Texas, dispatches, amounted to 1,421,268 barrels, the largest on record.

Wisconsin Central common and Illinois Central shares added to ths stocks cleared through the New York Stock Exchnnge Clearing House.

Decrease of $69,432 in imports of dry goods for the week as compared with the previous week, but increass of $426,263 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 3@6 per cent., closing at 3 per cent.; majority of ths day'e loans at 4½ per cent.

Time money, 4⅛@4¼ per cent. for sixty to ninety days and 4½ per cent. for four months, and 4¼@4¾ per cent. for five and six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 4¼@4¾ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4½@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $292,116,355; balances, $18,673,083; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $390,386.

Money on call in London, 2@2¼ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 2 7-16 per cent. for ahort and 2 7-16 per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was dull and firm. Posted rates were $4.86 for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand. Rates for actual business were: Sixty days, $4.85⅛; demand, $4.87⅞; cables, $4.88¼@$4.88⅝; commercial bills, $4.84¾@$4.85¼.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.17½ less 1-16 and 5.15 less 1-16@5.15⅝; reichsmarks, 95 and 95⅜; guilders, 40@40 1-16 and 40 3-16@40¼.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—50c discount. Boston—15c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, $1 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, 75c discount for $1,000; selling, 75c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 15c; telegraphic, 17½c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 4.—Money was fairly plentiful yesterday, says The Times, in its City article to-day. After information was made public that about £400,000 in gold would be shipped to South Africa to-day, the disposition to take bills decreased.

The Stock Exchange was very quiet except for a little investment business. There was no change in the temper of the various markets. American rails were again slightly firmer because of the strength of Louisville and Nashville and other investment stocks, and the continuance of New York buying of United Statee Steel.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, July 3.—Money was plentiful to-day and rates were easy, being benefited by the Exchequer disbursements and the release of dividends. Discounts were thereby affected, though the weakness of the Paris Chequs had a stsadying influence, snggesting the possihle withdrawals of gold for Paris.

Businesa on the Stock Exchange was quiet and prices wsre irregular. There was no indication of an increase of activity anywhere. Thongh the undertone was firm the public was apathetic and professionals wers overloaded. It is anticipated that there will he a renewed demand for consols after the release of large dividends on July 15. Glit-edgsd securities and home rails were comparatively steady. Americans opened irregular and slow, with some stocks below parity. They improved and closed firm. Grand Trunks were firm.

Closing prices:

Consols for money, 96 3-16; consols for account, 96⅛; Anaconda, 5½; Atchison, 84; Atchison preferred, 103½; Baltimore and Ohio, 109⅝; Canadian Pacific, 158½; Chssapeake and Ohio, 48¼; Chicago Great Western, 30⅝; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 178⅝; Denver and Rio Grande, 43; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 96; Erie, 37⅝; Erie 1st preferred, 70¼; Erie 2d preferred, 53½; Illinois Central, 165; Louisville and Nashville, 144¼; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 27⅛; Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred, 60; New York Central, 160½; Norfolk and Western, 58; Norfolk and Western preferred, 94; Ontario and Western, 33½; Pennsylvania, 77½; Reading, 34¼; Reading 1st preferred, 43; Reading 2d preferred, 35¾; Southern Railway, 38½; Southern Railway prefsrred, 98¼; Southsrn Pacific, 65⅞; Union Pacific, 107⅝; Union Pacific preferred, 91; United States Steel, 39⅜; United States Stsel preferred, 91⅛; Wabash, 31; Wabash preferred, 47½; Spanish 4s, 80⅜; Ds Beers deferred, 22⅝; Rand Mines, 12¾; bar silver quiet, 24 5-16 per ounce; money, 2@2¼ per cent.

The rats of discount in the open market for short bills is 2 7-16 per cent.

The rate of discount in ths open markst for three months' hills is 2 7-16 per csnt.

This amount of hullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £120,000. The sum of £20,000 was withdrawn for shipment to South Africa.

Gold premiuma are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 130.10; Madrid, 36.32; Lisbon, 25.50; Rome, 1.32.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, July 3.—Prices on the Bourse to-day were heavy at first, owing to a reaction in French rails, tramways, and tractions. The dscline in tractions was ascribed to forced salea on ths part of a Belgian banking house. Toward the end rentes were very strong, on the rumor that their conversion would be effected on July 22, and the whole list improved. This was continued until the close. Spanish 4s were in good demand. Rio Tintos improved on satisfactory New York advices and the rise in the price of copper. Kafirs were quiet.

Ths privats rate of discount was unchanged at 2 9-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 101f 80c for the account; exchange on London, 25f 16½c for checks.

Spanish 4s closed at 82.15.

BERLIN, July 3.—Iron shares were strong on the Boerse to-day owing to encouraging reports regarding the home markets. Banks were firm. Internationals were maintained. Navigation ahares were weak.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 46¼ pfenigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, (for settlement,) 2½ per cent.; three months' hills, 1⅞ per cent.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 3.—Ths local market continued dull to-day, but prices were better nearly all along the list. Cambria Steel furnished the chief point of interest. Union Traction, United Gas Improvement, Consolidated Lake Superior, and Philadelphia Electric were all higher. National Asphalt preferred was advanced to 2. In the bond corner the transactions totaled only about $30,000 and prics changes wers not significant. The money market is very dull. Quotations are firm at 4 per cent. for call, 4½ for time, and 4½ and upward for commercial paper. The Stock Exchange will be closed to-morrow and Saturday. Completa transactions in stocks were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
4,425	Cambria Steel	25¾	25½	25¾
200	Con. Lake Superior	22¾	22½	22½
103	Con. Lake Superior pf.	77	76¾	77
75	Electric Co. of America	6	6	6
400	Electric Storage	89½	89	89½
150	Electric Storage pf.	88¾	87½	88¾
7	Insurance of North Am.	24¼	24¼	24½
215	Lehigh Valley	34½	34½	34½
100	Lehigh Navigation	74½	74¼	74½
50	Merchants' Trust	15	15	15
50	Nat. Asphalt pr. rects.	1¾	1¾	1¾
50	Nat. Asphalt pf.	2	2	2
2	Nat. Bank of Liberties	126½	126½	126½
10	Nesquehoning Valley	51½	51½	51½
535	Philadelphia Electric	5¾	5½	5¾
335	Pennsylvania	76¼	76	76¼
9	Philadelphia Traction	96¾	96¾	96¾
266	Philadelphia Co.	46¾	46½	46¾
200	Philadelphia Co. pf.	46¾	48¾	48¾
100	Palmetto Co.	1-16	1-16	1-16
132	Pennsylvania Steel pf.	90	90	90
318	Philadelphia & Erie	57¼	56	57½
4,800	Reading 1st cfts.	33½	33 1-16	33 7-16
50	Read. 1st pf. tr. cfts.	42 3-16	42 3-16	42 3-16
100	Reading Traction	32½	32½	32½
2,850	Sus. Iron & Steel	3	3	3
600	Southern Railway	37¾	37¼	37¼
845	United Gas Imp.	108	107¾	107¾
272	Union Traction	44¼	44¼	44¼
1,545	United States Steel	38¾	38¾	38¾
180	United States Steel pf.	90¼	90	90¼
50	Wabash	30½	30½	30½

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
3,520	Amal. Copper	64½	65¾	64½	64½
570	Am. Ice	11½	11½	10¾	10¾
20	Am. Smelting	47	47	47	47
9,370	Am. Sugar	129	129½	128½	128⅝
6,550	A., T. & S. F.	82	83¾	82	83¼
300	A., T. & S. F. pf.	98½	99¼	98½	99¼
280	Balt. & Ohio	107⅜	108½	107¼	108½
930	Brook. Rap. Tr.	87½	88	87½	88
160	Canadian Pac.	134⅜	135¼	134⅝	135¼
10	Canada Southern	92	92	92	92
170	Cres. & Ohio	47¾	48½	47¾	48½
10	Chic. & Alton	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾
70	Chi. Gt. West	30¼	30¼	29¾	30¼
5,830	C., M. & St. P.	174½	175¾	174½	175¾
630	Col. Fuel	94¼	94¾	93¼	93½
10	Col. Southern	30½	30½	30½	30½
40	Erie	36⅞	36⅞	36⅜	36⅞
1,160	Ill. Central	164⅜	166	164	164½
20	Int. Paper	21	21	21	21
2,060	Lonis. & Nash.	141	142	140	140
670	Manhattan	132¼	132⅝	132	132½
20	Mexican Cent.	29	29	29	29
100	Mex. N. & T. pf.	27	27	26¾	27
10	Mo., K. & T. pf.	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¾
16,760	Mo. Pacific	108¼	110	108¼	109⅞
20	Nat. of Mexico	18¼	18¾	18¼	18¾
30	N. Y. Air Brake	66¾	66¾	66¾	66¾
200	Pennsylvania	152	152⅝	152	152⅛
40	People's Gas	101¼	101¾	101¼	101⅝
10	Pressed S. Car	46¼	46¼	46¼	46¾
70	Pressed S. C. pf.	86¼	86¾	86	86
6,630	Reading	66⅝	67	66½	66⅝
20	Republic Steel	17	17	17	17
350	South. Pacific	64¼	64⅞	64¼	64¾
1,920	Southern Ry.	37¼	37⅝	37½	37½
20	South. Ry. pf.	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
120	Tenn. C. & I.	62½	63½	62¾	63⅛
440	Texas Pac.	43⅞	44	43¾	44
2,690	Union Pacific	104¾	105½	104¾	105⅝
30	U. S. Leather	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
2,850	U. S. Steel	38⅞	39	38½	39
370	U. S. Steel pf.	90¼	90¼	89⅝	90¼
80	Wabash	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾
140	Wabash pf.	46	46¼	46	46¼
70	Western Union	87¾	88¼	87¾	88
30	Wis. Central	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾
140	Wis. Cent. pf.	46	46¼	46	46¼

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
59,610	Bonds.				

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$4,000	Stand. R. & T. 6s	66¼	66½	66¼	66½
7,000	Stand. R. & T. inc.	15	15	14¾	14¾
$11,000					

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$204,015,312
Gold	102,255,872
Silver	24,376,165
United States notes	10,708,591
Treasury notes of 1890	145,683
National banknotes	10,950,719
Total receipts this day	3,196,037
Total receipts this month	5,400,788
Total receipts this year	5,400,788
Total expenditures this day	4,720,000
Total expenditures this month	10,655,000
Total expenditures this year	10,655,000
Deposits in National banks	127,110,830

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS.

Gold coin	$349,046,089
Silver dollars	454,302,000
Silver dollars of 1890	39,961
Silver bullion of 1890	29,960,039
Total	$833,348,089

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$349,046,089
Silver certificates outstanding	454,302,000
Treasury notes outstanding	30,000,000
Total	$833,348,089

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$60,868,462
Gold certificates	41,696,410
Silver coin and bullion	17,581,851
Silver certificates	6,734,211
United States notes	10,708,591
Other assets	25,964,718
Total in Treasury	$163,607,346
Deposits in National banks	127,110,830
Total	$290,718,177
Current liabilities	86,702,865
Available cash balance	204,015,312

Bank of France Statement.

PARIS, July 3.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes: Notes in circulation increased 147,775,000f, Treasury accounts current decreased 92,220,000f, gold in hand decreased 5,575,000f, bills discounted increased 110,775,000f, silver in hand decreased 1,000,000f.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The stocks traded in in the outside market yesterday were more numerous than on Wednesday, and at the same time ssveral issues showed transactions considerably in sxcess of the average of the last few days. One or two important stocks wsre undsr selling pressure and ended the day with nst losses, but on the other hand a number of sharp advances wsre recorded. The buying of Borden's Condensed Milk preferred continued, and resulted in a frnther advance of 1⅜ points in that issue, to 109¼. The ratification of the Trsnton Potteries funding plan was reflected by a further advancs in the common stock, which sold up to 17.

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Northern Securities was quite activs and weak. From 104 it sold down to 103, and closed at practically the lowest price of the day. Ths sales of the stock, amounting to more than 3,000 shares, exceeded ths total transactions during ths first three days of the week.

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Hall Signal was the most prominent stock of the day, helng more activs than usual, and at the same time showing notahle strength. Having sold on Wednesday at 94 it advanced on the purchase of a little over 100 shares, to 98. Later in ths day, without further transactions it was bid up to 100. The reason for the remarkable strength of this stock was the announcement of the contract secured hy ths Hall Signal Company from the New York Central Railroad Company, which was supplsmentsd yesterday by ths announcement that a contract for ths equipment with automatic signals of forty miles of donble track road has just been secured from ths Illinois Central. The earnings of the company are said to be very large. It is officially stated that the profits on contracts and orders aecured during the month of June, ths first month of the company's fiscal year, will be sufficient to pay a full year's dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. on all the company's stock, leaving the profits on contracts secured during the remaining eleven months of the fiscal year to be carried to surplus.

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The principal transactions reported in the outside market yesterday, with the high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Am. Can	12	12	12
300	Am. Can. pf.	54¼	54¼	54½
200	Am. Elevated	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
100	Am. Hide & Leath. pf.	42	42	42
100	Am. Tobacco	335	335	338
100	Am. Writing Paper	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
1,300	Bay State Gas	2	1⅞	1⅞
30	Bord. Cond. Milk pf.	109½	109½	109½
100	British Columbia Copper	7⅞	7¾	7¾
1,700	Camden Land	⅝	⅝	⅝
100	Central Foundry pf.	11½	11½	11½
200	Electric Boat	30⅜	30	30⅜
100	Electro-Pneumatic	1⅜	1⅜	1

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

U S 4s, reg. 1907 ... 109½
5,000 ... 109½

Virginia funded debt 2-3s ... 85¾
18,000 ... 96½

Atch, Top & Santa Fe gen 4s ... 103½
500 ... 103½
500 ... 103½
15,000 ... 103¾
3,000 ... 103⅝
32,000 ... 103⅞
500 ... 102⅝
1,000 ... 104⅛
1,000 ... 104
Adj 4s, stamped ... 92
6,000 ... 92
Balt & O prior lien 3½s ... 95½
5,000 ... 95½
26,000 ... 95⅝
1,000 ... 96
Gold 4s ... 103
5,000 ... 102⅞
500 ... 103
4,000 ... 103
Conv Deb 4s ... 103¾
2,000 ... 103¾
10,000 ... 103⅝
20,000 ... 103¾
P, L E & W V 4s ... 98
15,000 ... 98
S'w'n Div 3½s ... 90¼
8,000 ... 90¼
B'klyn Un El 1st ... 103⅞
10,000 ... 103⅞
7,000 ... 103½
Canada South 1st ... 104⅝
10,000 ... 104⅝
Cent of Ga con 5s ... 100⅜
1,000 ... 100⅜
Cent of Ga 2d inc ... 35¼
20,000 ... 35¼
Cent of N J gen 5s, registered ... 136
2,000 ... 136
Cent Pac 1st 3½s ... 88¾
5,000 ... 88¾
1,000 ... 88½
Ches & O gen 4½s ... 108½
4,000 ... 108½
Chi & Alton 3½s ... 83
2,000 ... 83
Chi, Bur & Q 4s, joint bonds ... 95½
5,000 ... 95½
10,000 ... 95
14,000 ... 95¼
6,000 ... 95⅛
1,000 ... 95⅛
94,000 ... 95¼
58,000 ... 95½
20,000 ... 95⅝
27,000 ... 95¼
10,000 ... 95⅝
20,000 ... 95½
Col Mid 1st 4s ... 83⅜
13,000 ... 83⅜
Col & South 1st 4s ... 96⅞
5,000 ... 96⅞
2,000 ... 96½
2,000 ... 96¾
1,000 ... 96¾
2,000 ... 96⅞
Con Tobacco 4s ... 67⅝
5,000 ... 67⅝
44,000 ... 67½
30,000 ... 67⅝
5,000 ... 67¾
Denver & Rio Gr con 4s ... 102
1,000 ... 102
Denver & S'w'n gen 5s ... 90½
9,000 ... 90½
Det, Mac & Mer land grant 3½s ... 59
14,000 ... 59
Det South 4s ... 86¼
5,000 ... 86¼
Erie 1st con 4s ... 99½
1,000 ... 99½
3,000 ... 99⅝
3,000 ... 99⅞
Erie 1st gen 4s ... 107½
27,000 ... 87
3,000 ... 87⅜
Erie, Penn col tr 4s ... 94⅝
2,000 ... 94⅝
Hous & Tex Cent 1st 5s ... 110
1,000 ... 110
Hock Val 1st 4½s ... 105½
4,000 ... 105½
Kan City South 3s ... 72¼
6,000 ... 72¼
Lake E & W 1st 5s ... 120¾
1,000 ... 120¾
Louisville & Nashv unified 4s ... 101⅝
3,000 ... 101⅝
Louisville & Nash, Pens & Atl 6s ... 115
2,000 ... 115
Mex Cent 1st inc ... 32¼
10,000 ... 32¼
9,000 ... 32¼
Mo, K & T 1st 4s ... 100¾
1,000 ... 100¾
1,000 ... 100
2,000 ... 99¾
Mex Cent 2d inc ... 22¼
5,000 ... 22¼
15,000 ... 22
Mo, K & T 2d 4s ... 85¾
12,000 ... 85¾
Mo Pac 1st gen 5s ... 124½
10,000 ... 124½
Mo Pac trust 5s ... 103¾
10,000 ... 103¾
2,000 ... 103⅝
10,000 ... 103
Mob & O gen 4s ... 90½
1,000 ... 90½
Mob, J & Kan City 1st 5s ... 102
10,000 ... 102
Nat R R of Mex 1st con 4s ... 77½
7,000 ... 77
Nat R R of Mex prior lien 4½s ... 101¾
5,000 ... 101¾
N Y Cent & Hud River, L S col tr 3½s, regis ... 103
5,000 ... 103
N Y Dock Co 4s ... 93
2,000 ... 93
N Y Dock Co 4s ... 96¼
5,000 ... 96¼
Nor & W con 4s ... 101⅞
3,000 ... 101⅞
1,000 ... 102
1,000 ... 101½
Nort & W Focah, C & C 4s ... 98
18,000 ... 98
North Pac 4s ... 104¼
58,000 ... 104¼
North Pac gen 3s ... 74⅞
25,000 ... 74⅞
6,000 ... 75
Penn R R warrents for new conv 3½s, 50% paid ... 104⅝
135,000 ... 104⅝
26,000 ... 104½
100,000 ... 104⅞
Penn gtd 4½s ... 111¼
3,000 ... 111¼
Reading gen 4s ... 98⅜
8,000 ... 98⅜
3,000 ... 98⅝
3,000 ... 98⅝
12,000 ... 98⅜
12,000 ... 98⅞
Reading, Jers Cent col 4s ... 96½
23,000 ... 96½
Rio Gr South 1st ... 80½
15,000 ... 80½
St L, I M & South unif & ref 4s ... 93
2,000 ... 93
St L S'w'n 1st ... 90¾
25,000 ... 90¾
10,000 ... 100½
St L S'w'n 2d ... 85
7,000 ... 85
So Car & Ga 1st ... 111½
10,000 ... 111½
South Pac 4s ... 97⅞
16,000 ... 97⅞
Third Av 1st 5s ... 125
2,000 ... 125
Third Av con 4s ... 99⅝
41,000 ... 99⅝
Union Pac 1st 4s ... 104½
4,000 ... 104½
Union Pac conv 4s ... 107½
101,000 ... 107½
52,000 ... 107⅜
10,000 ... 107½
86,000 ... 107⅜
158,000 ... 107⅝
3,000 ... 107⅝
10,000 ... 107⅜
U S Redu & R 6s ... 87
2,000 ... 87
Wabash 2d 5s ... 112½
2,000 ... 112½
Wabash deb B 1,000 ... 77
1,000 ... 76¾
1,000 ... 77
2,000 ... 76¾
West Shore 4s ... 113½
2,000 ... 113½
West Un funding & real est 4½s ... 106¼
10,000 ... 106¼
Wheeling & L E 1st con 4s ... 95
7,000 ... 95
Wis Cent gen 4s ... 91⅞
1,000 ... 91⅞

Total sales ... $1,975,000

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1902.	1901.	1900.
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG—			
Mileage ...	472	472	472
4th week June ...	$160,876	$159,816	$147,344
Month ...	600,763	532,720	491,145
Fiscal year ...	6,293,058	5,830,020	5,012,134
HOCKING VALLEY—			
Mileage ...	347	347	346
4th week June ...	158,960	122,030	117,756
Month ...	596,757	435,824	437,380
Fiscal year ...	5,298,877	4,653,258	4,418,339
MISSOURI PACIFIC—			
Mileage ...	5,162	5,155	4,938
4th week June ...	938,000	848,000	779,000
Month ...	2,781,000	2,566,000	...
From Jan. 1 ...	16,718,164	16,112,600	...
TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL—			
Mileage ...	430	430	371
4th week June ...	72,743	67,612	65,444
Month ...	245,356	240,621	...
Fiscal year ...	2,355,913	2,561,513	2,362,301
WABASH—			
Mileage ...	2,484	2,358	2,326
4th week June ...	438,259	452,528	416,748
Month ...	1,488,482	1,406,006	1,309,580
From July 1 ...	1,901,19,026,351	17,533,431	16,440,430
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY for May—			
Pass. earn ...	1,100,332	943,577	848,443
Freight earn ...	2,965,463	3,002,113	2,340,936
Mail and misc ...	406,796	372,855	372,855
Gross earn ...	4,477,262	4,345,886	3,571,254
Exp. and taxes ...	8,077,858	3,134,175	2,628,636
Net ...	1,399,406	1,161,711	944,618
Fixed charges ...	500,400	377,200	315,818
Surplus ...	599,406	364,451	128,800
Gross, 17 mos ...	49,318,500	45,963,031	43,540,510
Exp. and taxes ...	30,911,974	29,621,220	27,185,338
Net, 11 mos ...	18,406,526	18,341,811	16,355,172
Fixed charges ...	6,600,000	5,768,582	5,374,002
Surp, 11 mos ...	9,606,526	7,571,949	7,381,170
CHICAGO UNION TRACTION for the twelve months ended June 30—			
Gross ...	8,691,443	8,158,810	8,615,748
Oper. exp ...	4,223,700	3,942,194	3,761,797
Net ...	4,467,743	4,216,816	4,853,951
Chgs. and taxes ...	4,415,080	4,058,040	3,979,876
Surplus ...	52,663	158,576	874,075
DENVER & RIO GRANDE for May—			
Gross earnings ...	937,452	930,912	872,575
Oper. expenses ...	525,538	572,523	569,390
Net earnings ...	411,914	358,389	303,185
Int. from secur. ...	...	26	...
Less interest discount and exp. ...	...	582	10,366
Total income ...	411,940	357,707	292,819
Fixed charges, &c. ...	178,489	194,279	193,551
Balance ...	233,451	163,229	99,315
Renewal fund ...	10,000	10,000	15,000
Surplus ...	223,470	153,228	84,315
From July 1 to May 31—			
Gross earnings ...	10,690,891	10,463,151	9,329,028
Oper. expenses ...	6,668,608	6,521,851	5,808,185
Net earnings ...	4,022,283	3,941,300	3,430,843
Other income ...	127,730	108,290	92,912
Total income ...	4,150,012	4,049,590	3,529,755
Fixed charges, &c. ...	2,279,302	2,193,134	2,167,599
Balance ...	1,870,710	1,856,372	1,362,216
Ren. and bd. con. fund ...	110,000	130,000	165,000
Surplus ...	1,760,710	1,726,372	1,197,246
Dividends ...	1,110,000	591,250	473,000
Surplus ...	650,710	1,135,122	724,246
DETROIT & MACKINAC for May—			
Gross earnings ...	76,882	88,977	84,955
Oper. expenses ...	61,382	62,450	58,488
Net earnings ...	15,598	26,497	25,567
Gross, 11 months ...	798,307	785,714	744,877
Oper. expenses ...	572,146	551,647	523,810
Net, 11 months ...	226,161	234,067	221,067
LEXINGTON & EASTERN for May—			
Gross earnings ...	42,047	35,161	31,876
Oper. expenses ...	24,690	10,490	19,342
Net earnings ...	17,348	13,670	12,534
Gross, 11 months ...	384,983	323,663	277,042
Oper. expenses ...	233,469	168,654	170,651
Net, 11 months ...	151,514	155,009	106,391
LONG ISLAND RAILROAD reports changes for May and for the eleven months ended May 31, as follows:	Month May. Increase.		Eleven Months. Increase.
Gross earnings ...		76,241	629,260
Operating expenses ...		51,116	303,470
Net earnings ...		25,125	325,790
NASHVILLE, CHATTANOOGA & ST. LOUIS for May—	1902.	1901	1900.
Gross earnings ...	684,967	640,175	575,339
Oper. expenses ...	500,555	458,481	385,198
Net earnings ...	184,412	181,694	189,141
Charges ...	152,510	145,712	134,560
Surplus ...	31,902	35,982	24,581
Gross, 11 months ...	7,266,021	7,087,864	6,591,506
Oper. expenses ...	5,123,887	4,768,960	4,377,014
Net earnings ...	2,142,134	2,318,904	2,214,492
Charges ...	1,677,508	1,696,416	1,739,191
Sur., 11 months ...	464,626	619,488	475,301
PACIFIC COAST COMPANY for May—			
Gross earnings ...	395,933	430,046	454,230
Oper. expenses ...	307,285	322,896	340,403
Net earnings ...	88,648	107,150	113,827
Gross, 11 months ...	4,551,914	4,670,709	4,754,060
Oper. expenses ...	3,624,270	3,645,191	3,478,299
Net, 11 months ...	927,843	1,025,699	1,277,770
WABASH for May—			
Gross earnings ...	1,510,760	1,411,684	1,292,869
Oper. expenses ...	1,244,025	1,082,415	969,083
Net earnings ...	266,735	329,269	323,786
Ratio op. exp ...	82.3%	76.7%	75.0%
Gross, 11 months ...	17,537,889	16,537,869	15,130,849
Oper. expenses ...	12,618,424	11,730,134	11,009,253
Net, 11 months ...	4,919,445	4,919,445	4,121,596

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was last quoted in London at 24¾d per ounce, and in New York at 52¾c per ounce. Mexican dollars at 42@43½c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 3,000 shares of Brunswick sold at .07, 200 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.45, 400 Elkton at .55@.54, 1,000 Mollie Gibson at .19@.14, 100 Standard at 3.15, and 1,000 Work at .08.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 3.—Call money eased off somewhat to-day, with 4 per cent. the very general rate. Time money is for the moment only in moderate demand, and quoted rates are showing no change. Sterling exchange holds firm, and there is some talk of possible gold shipments next week. Clearing House rate, 4 per cent.; New York funds, 15 and 16 2-3c discount; call loans, 3½ to 4½; time money, 4 to 5; Clearing House exchanges, $30,204,653; balances, $2,297,753. The bulls had full swing in the stock market to-day. American Telephone, Amalgamated, United States Oil, and United Fruit were the leaders. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
816	Atchison	83½	82	83¼
423	Atchison pf	99¼	98½	99
5	Boston & Albany	260	260	260
130	Boston & Maine	203	202	202
2	Bostou & Providence	300	300	300
22	Chicago & Northwest	255	255	255
61	C. J., R. & S. Y.	163	162	162
100	Massachusetts Electric	42¾	42¾	42¾
15	Massachusetts Elec. pf.	97½	97	97½
12	N. Y., N. H. & Hart.	222	221	221
10	Old Colony	210	210	210
40	Union Pacific	105¼	105¼	105¼
111	Union Pacific pf.	89¼	89	89¼

TELEPHONES.

1,630	Am. Tel. & Tel., ex rts.	165	163¾	165
14,308	Am. Tel. & Tel., rights	15¾	14⅞	15⅛
7	New England, ex rts.	141½	141½	142
1,984	New England, rights	7¾	7⅛	7¾
300	Western	30⅜	30½	30⅝
957	Western pf.	103½	102¾	103

MISCELLANEOUS.

150	Am. Agri. Chemical	26	26	26
105	Am. Pneu. Service	5¼	5¼	5½
12	Am. Pneu. Service pf.	25	25	25
1,887	American Sugar	129¼	128⅝	128¾
40	American Sugar pf.	120	120	120
35	American Woolen pf.	75	75	75
200	Dom. Iron & Steel	52⅞	52¼	52⅞
30	Edison	280	280	280
5	New Eng. Cot. Y. pf.	89¾	89¾	89¾
577	New Eng. Gas & C.	3⅝	3 9-16	3⅝
926	Swift Peck. & Prov.	132	130	131
642	United Fruit	114½	111⅞	114
51	Un. Shoe Mach. pf.	31¾	31¼	31¾
509	United States Steel	30	28¾	29
595	United States Steel pf.	90	89¾	90

MINING.

50	Adventurs	23¾	23¾	23¾
100	Actna	40c	40c	40c
225	Alloucz	2½	2½	2½
1,102	Amalgamated	65¾	64	64¾
725	American Zinc	12¾	11	12¼
100	Bingham	32½	32½	32½
110	Centennial	19¼	18⅞	19¼
710	Copper Range Con.	55	54	54⅞
2,100	Con. Mercur	2¾	2 1-16	2¼
730	Daly West	50½	49	50
25	Elm River	2¾	2¾	2¾
525	Guanajuato	3⅝	3½	3½
100	Isle Royale	13	13	13
705	Mass.	18⅞	18½	18⅝
150	Michigan	11¾	11¾	11¾
250	Mohawk	43	42	43
100	Osceola	60	60	60
200	Rhode Island	2	2	2
5,000	Santa Fé	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
480	Shannon	13¾	12½	13¾
250	Trinity	12	11¾	12
400	United States	20	19⅝	20
1,440	United States Oil	17	16¾	16⅞
50	Victoria	8	8	8
15	Winona	6	6	6
150	Wolverine	56	55½	56
15	Wyandotte	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝

British Columbia, 7½ bid, 8½ asked.

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 3.—The continued upward tendency of Nashville Railway 5s certificates, and the sharp recovery of United States Fidelity and Guaranty Trust shares were the features and the principal supporting influence in to-day's market. Both were bought readily on a strong upward movement. Atlantic Coast Line of Connecticut was also higher. Accompanying these issues of special interest were others scoring gains of ⅛ to ⅞, the whole trend denoting a strong undertone beneath the list. The persistent investment demand is still one of the leading causes for activity and firmness, and it has likewise been an inciting cause to a slight improvement in speculative action. Money on call was at 4½ per cent. Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 1,702 shares of stock and $52,300 worth of bonds, were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
180	Seaboard R'way com.	26	25⅝	26
50	Atlantic Coast L. com.	147	146½	146½
90	Atlan. C. L. (of Conn.)	270	269½	270
179	Consolidated Gas	68¼	68	68¼
10	Cot. Duck. (trust rcts).	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
13½	G. B. S. Brewing com.	17	17	17
50	United Elec. L. & P. pf.	41¾	41¾	41¾
10	Norfolk Pur. & Lt. com.	13	13	13
760	U. S. Fidelity & Guar.	153½	153½	153½
100	Maryland & Penn. R.R.	31	31	31
155	Citizens' Nat. Bank	33¾	33	33¾
115	Mechanics' Nat. Bank	33	33	33

BONDS.

$4,000	Seaboard R'y 10-yr. 5s.	103¾	103¾	103¾
2,000	Seaboard R'way 4s	85¾	85¾	85¾
88,000	United Rys. & Elec. 4s	60¾	60¼	60¾
16,000	United Rys. & Elec. 4s.	96¾	96¾	96¾
2,000	Newport N. & Old P. 5s.	109¼	109¼	109¼
7,000	Anacostia & Pot. Ry. 5s.	101	101	101
2,000	Lexing. Street Ry. 6s.	103½	103½	103½
1,000	Cotton Duck 5s	85	85	85
5,000	Unit. Elec. L. & P. 4½s	87⅞	87½	87½
3,000	Nashills Ry. 5s cts.	68¼	68	68¼
100	City 3½s, 1945	111½	111½	111½
2,000	City 3½s, 1930	110¼	110½	110¼
1,000	Baltimore Trust 5s	117½	117½	117½
5,000	Virginia Centurys	96¾	96¾	96¾

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, July 3.—Complete transactions in the local stock market to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
50	Allegheny Nat. Bank	115	115	115
35	Federal Nat. Bank	133	133	133
31	Colonial Trust	390	390	390
10	Real Estate Trust	290½	290½	290½
200	West. Elec. 2ds	104½	104½	104½
650	Amer. Window Glass	62½	62	62
50	Amer. Window Glass pf.	93	93	93
150	Consolidated Ices pf.	38½	38½	38½
450	Crucible Steel	21¾	21¼	21¾
320	Crucible Steel pf.	85¾	85½	85½
220	U. S. Steel	34½	34¼	34½
110	U. S. Steel pf.	90	89¾	90
35	Mfrs. Heat & Light	71¼	71	71
100	Monon. River Coal	12½	12½	12¼
30	Pittsburg Coal pf.	91¼	91¼	91¼
10	Pittsburg Brew.	27½	27½	27½
70	Pittsburg Brew. pf.	47	47	47
$1,000	Mon. River Coal 6s	116¾	..	..
16,000	Pittsburg Brew. 6s	110¾	..	..

BIG MORTGAGE FILED.

Instrument for $2,000,000 Executed by Queens Borough Lighting Company.

There was filed in the office of the Clerk of Queens County yesterday a mortgage executed by the Queens Borough Gas and Electric Light Company, to the Guaranty Trust Company, of New York, for $2,000,000. The company has absorbed the rights, privileges, franchise, and capital stock of the Queens Borough Electric Light and Power Company, and those of the Hempstead Electric Light Company.

The bonds are to bear interest at 5 per cent. Of the total amount realized, the sum of $200,000 is to be devoted to acquiring the existing mortgage of the Queens Borough Electric Light and Power Company, and $200,000 for the acquirement of the mortgage of the Town of Hempstead Electric Light Company. The sum of $800,000 will be spent for the acquisition of further properties and the extension of the plant.

A. H. Bronson is the President of the new company, and Nelson R. Tbeall Secretary.

BANK OF ENGLAND STATEMENT.

LONDON, July 3.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve decreased £145,000, circulation increased £38,000, bullion decreased £106,968, other securities increased £932,000, other deposits increased £2,361,000, public deposits decreased £1,496,000, notes reserve decreased £84,000, Government securities unchanged.

The proportion of the Bank of England's reserve to liability is 42.95 per cent. Last week it was 43.80 per cent.

Rate of discount unchanged at 3 per cent.

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

Imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week were valued at $2,129,585, as against $2,109,017 the previous week and $1,703,822 in the corresponding week last year. The amount marketed was valued at $2,049,467, as against $1,800,714 in the previous week and $1,806,466 in the corresponding week last year.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., July 3.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations for mining stocks to-dey and yesterday as follows:

	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	7½	9	7	10
Alamo	3¼	3½	3¼	3⅝
American Cou	1⅞	2⅛	1⅞	2¼
Anaconda	12½	15	15	18
Battle Mountain	10	12	10	13
Blue Bell	5	7	5	7½
C., K. & N.	5	5½	6¼	6½
C. C. Con	6¼	6⅝	6	6⅝
Coriolenus	2⅝	3¼	2⅝	3
C., C. & M.	2½	2¾	2½	2¾
Columbine Victor	5	6	5	6
Dante	2½	3¼	2⅝	3¼
Doctor Jackpot	15⅜	16½	15⅝	16¾
Elkton	55	55½	55	55½
El Peso	50⅝	51¼	51¼	51½
Fanny Rawlings	5½	7	6¼	7
Findley	7½	8	7½	8¼
Gold Dollar Con	3⅝	4	3⅞	4
Golden Cycle	59½	60½	59¾	60¼
Golden Fleece	10	18	10	18
Gold Sovereign	2½	2¾	2½	3
Gould	3	7½	3	7¼
Gold Exploration	4	5	4	4½
Gold Bond	2½	2¾	2½	2¾
Isabella	26¾	27½	27	27½
Jackpot	9¾	11	9⅞	10½
Keystone	2¾	3¼	2¾	3¼
Last Dollar	50	75	50	65
Lexington	5⅛	5½	5⅜	5½
Little Puck	5¼	5½	5¼	5⅝
Little Bessie	3¾	4	3¾	4
Mollie Gibson	13	13¼	13⅜	13½
Mary Cashen	3	4½	3	4½
Moon Anchor	10	15	8	15
New Haven	3	3¼	3	3¼
Old Glory	1¼	1½	1¼	1½
Pharmacist	3⅜	3¾	3¼	3¾
Pinnecle	5	6	5½	6
Pointer	1½	2	1½	2
Portland	178	185	178	185
Rose Maud	1¾	2	1¾	2
Rose Nicol	2¾	3	2¾	3
Sunset Eclipse	3⅛	3¼	3	3¼
Vindicator	93½	95	91	95
Work	5	5¼	5	5¼

Friday and Saturday holidays.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 3.—All local exchanges adjourned to-day until next Monday, except the Mining Stock Exchange, which closed yesterday for holidays. Growth of the city is shown by comparison of bank clearings. Last year in five days up to July 3 clearings were $22,043,789.13. This year for three days clearings were $22,481,424.56.

Silver bars	.52¾
Mexican dollars	.43½
Drafts, sight	.60
Telegreph	.17½

TAX ON SAVINGS BANKS.

State Controller Miller Says It Is Not the Purpose to Include Dividends of Depositors.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 3.—State Controller Nathan L. Miller to-night gave out an authorized interview relative to the department's attitude on the law taxing dividends of savings banks. He said in part:

"There is a great misapprehension on the part of the savings bank officials as to the attitude of this department on this question. The department, in fixing the assessment upon which last year's taxes were levied, did not include dividends, neither is it the purpose to include such dividends in fixing the assessment for this year, nor is it the policy of the State to tax dividends paid to depositors.

"A test case was made by the Bank for Savings of New York to obtain a construction of the law in the courts. On their application for a revision before me they raised the following questions: That the law is unconstitutional; that interest accrued but not yet due should not be included in fixing the assessments; that, though the statute provides that the tax shall be on the surplus and undivided earnings at par, nevertheless securities owned by the bank having a market value above par should be assessed at par, while securities having a market value below par should be assessed at their market value; that the real property of the bank, consisting of the real estate used for banking purposes, although the building had just been erected, should be assessed, not on the basis of the cost of the property, but upon the basis of what the material would be worth torn down.

"These contentions were overruled and the tax confirmed. For the purpose of presenting all of the questions involved, the Attorney General made a counter application to increase the assessment by adding the amount of dividends declared but not yet payable. This application was also denied, and the determination of the Controller is now under review in certiorari proceedings instituted both by the bank and the Attorney General, and it was for this purpose that the proceedings were thus taken.

"Many savings bank officials have apparently assumed an attitude not only of hostility to the law itself, but to the fair administration of it. The law was intended to reach, for the purpose of taxation, only the surplus and undivided profits of the banks, and it is well known that this surplus never reaches depositors.

"The total tax last year was $705,333.12. The total amount of deposits was $987,621,808.80. It will readily be seen therefore that this tax was considerably less than one-tenth of 1 per cent. of the amount of deposits. It is stated, however, that many savings banks have made this tax an excuse for reducing their rate of interest from 4 per cent. to 3½ per cent."

Hackensack Meadows Co. In Debt.

Maurice L. Muhlemann, controller of the Hackensack Meadows Company, admitted yesterday that the interest on the first mortgage bonds, due July 1, had not been paid. He said that efforts were being made to pay the amount, $37,000, next week. He said no foreclosure could be had until the second default had occurred. The bondholders are the original owners of the property.

GOVERNMENT COTTON REPORT.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The monthly report of the statistician of the Department of Agriculture will show the average condition of cotton on June 25 to bavs been 84.7, as compared with 05.1 on May 26, 1902; 81.1 on June 25, 1901; 75.8 on July 1, 1900, and a ten-year average of 85.6 with the exception of North Carolina, where there seems to have been a slight improvement, and Virginia, where there is no appreciable change in condition, every cotton-producing State shows a decline during the month, the declines being greatest in Texas, where amounts to 22 points, and in Louisiana, Indian Territory, Mississippi, and Alabama, where it is 11, 10, 9, and 8 points, respectivly. The condition is, however, still in excess of the ten-year average in the following States, by the number of points stated in each case: Virginia, 3; North Carolina, 0; South Carolina and Florida, 9; Georgia and Arkansas, 7; Tennessee, 12; Oklahoma, 2, and Missouri, 10. On the other hand, the condition falls below the ten-year average by 5 points in Louisiana and Indian Territory, 1 point in Alabama, and 13 points in Texas.

This report is made up to June 25, and no changes subsequent to that date have been taken into account. The statistical agent for Texas, however, telegraphed last night that the recent rains in that State have been of little or no benefit to the crop, and that a further deterioration is to be looked for unless there is more rain by July 10.

The condition in the principal States is reported as follows:

North Carolina, 93; South Carolina, 95; Georgia, 91; Florida, 96; Alabama, 94; Mississipi, 85; Louisiana, 85; Texas, 73; Arkaneas, 94; Tennessee, 98; Oklahoma, 90; Indian Territory, 89.

The Government cotton report, which was made public yesterday, caught the cottou market somewhat by surprise and brought about a sharp rise of 12@14 points in the September, October, and December options. The quotations were:

	Highest.	Lowest.	Last Yesterday's Sales.	Closinge.
September	8.11	7.97	8.08	7.99@8.00
October	8.01	7.86	7.98	7.88@7.89
December	7.95	7.78	7.90	7.80@7.81

The market was not very active, owing to the fact that the Exchange will be closed for two days, while Liverpool will be open.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 8.—Ths following companies were incorporated here to-day:

American Grass Products Company, Queens Borough, wall and floor coverings, furniture, &c.; capital, $1,500,000. Directors—Michael J. O'Shaughnessy, St. Paul, Minn.; Charles P. Howland, Robert E. Tod, New York; Samuel L. Look, Brooklyn.

J. M. Miller Company, New York, jewelry; capital, $24,000. Directors—Mrs. Fannie Miller, D. P. Barry, J. H. Snyder, Brooklyn.

American Commission Company, New York, manufacturers; capital, $20,000. Directors—J. J. Rose, Brooklyn; L. M. Scott, Larchmont; J. C. Scott, New York.

Columbia Wire Company, Brooklyn; capital, $10,000. Directors—B. J. Malone, M. A. Dooley, M. Lucey, Brooklyn.

Barnes & Curtis, Queens Borough, bathhouse; capital, $1,000. Directors—W. A. Barnes, W. J. Curtis, Mary A. Curtis, Oceanus, Canisteo.

Jasper and Woodhull Railway Company, Canisteo, Steuben County, thirteen-mile electric railway, Canisteo to Jasper; capital, $250,000. Directors—L. D. Whiting, Canisteo; L. M. Hewit, [illegible] Thomas Hannon, Perth.

American Brew. Co., New York; capital, $5,000. Directors—E. J. Meyer, C. J. Haenlein, Jr., New York; J. T. Skelly, Brooklyn.

Manhattan Fireproof Door Company, New York; capital, $25,000. Directors—C. G. Norman, Nathan Kahn, Jacob Schneider, New York.

C. A. Theller Company, New York, liquors; capital, $50,000. Directors—C. A. Theller, Paul Falk, Frederick O'Byrne, New York.

Ben Blumenthal Manufacturing Company, ladies' hats; capital, $2,000. Directors—Benjamin Blumenthal, Albert Joseph, and Louis De Haan, New York.

De Vean Telephone Manufacturing Company, New York; capital, $50,000. Directors—A. S. De Vean, William Hoffman, New York; Charles Auth, Brooklyn.

W. F. Meeks & Co., Limited, New York, brokerage; capital, $50,000. Directors—W. F. Meeke, H. M. Tburston, New York; N. E. Reshill, Brooklyn.

INCORPORATED IN DELAWARE.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., July 3.—Thess charters were secured at Dover to-day:

Nelson Mountain Mining Company of Youngstown, Ohio, to engage in general mining; capital, $1,000,000. Incorporators—W. J. Williams, T. E. Milligan, and C. P. Smith.

Champion Oil Company of Chicago, to buy bonds, debentures, and investments; capital, $700,000.

Coronation Gold Mining Company of Tonapoh, Neb., to operate and own mines; capital, $300,000.

THE PRINT CLOTH MAR

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MONEY We loan money to people in any kind of business. 150 Nassau St., Office 729.

For Sale.

20c line—3 times, 45c; 7 times, 84c.

FOR THE NEXT FOUR DAYS I will continue my offer of a pair of solid gold eyeglasses and nose-piece for $2. Every pair will be sold with the distinct understanding that the money will be refunded if the same goods can be bought in this city for less than $5. The same three opticians will be in charge, make free examinations of the eyes and artificial light; there will be no delay; everybody will get exactly what is advertised. KEENE, 150 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. Open till 6.

FIREWORKS. $1, $2, $3, $5, $10, $25. ASSORTED LOTS.
Especially for Children and Family Display.
LIEDER'S 390, 92, 94 Park Row, nr Fulton Bridge.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED
Typewriter Inspection Co., 310 B'way

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged and repaired. J. M. MOSSMAN, 72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

TYPEWRITERS SOLD AND RENTED. Standard Machines, $25. Rented from $2.50 upwd. General Typewriter Exchange, 239 B'way.

DESKS new and second hand; all styles; office and store fixtures; bought, sold, exchanged, repaired. Glen & O'Connor, 47-49 Centre St.

Typewriters, all makes; rented, $2 up; ribbons free. Telephone 5986 Cortlandt. CENTRAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 203 Broadway.

$1 WEEKLY Gentlemen's clothing made to order. 237 Broadway, Room 7.

Pianos and Organs.

20c line—3 times, 48c; 7 times, 84c.

STURZ PIANOS.

Sold on easy terms direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS AT 142 LINCOLN AVE., 134th Street, Block East of 3d Ave.

Small Pianos for Small Rooms
A little Gem for small apartments; large assortment of new and used Uprights and Grand pianos. Send for bargain list. Rents from $3.
MATHUSHEK & SON, B'way, Cor. 47th St

DO YOU WANT A PIANO?
Grand or upright; new or used; cash or easy payments; splendid assortment; all makes.
JAMES & HOLMSTROM, 23 E. 14th St.

OPERA PIANOS
1569 BROADWAY, Cor. 47th St
Pianos to Rent.—$2 monthly; rent applied if you purchase. Wissner, 25 East 11th St.

UPRIGHTS $75, $100; rents $3; rent allowed on purchase. 10 East 14th St.

$200 new mahogany upright piano, $7 monthly. 1,589 B'way, cor. 47th St.

THE PLACE FOR PIANO BARGAINS IS JACOB BROTHERS, 467 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

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Best moderate priced hotel in New York; 200 newly furnished rooms, 50c. and upward per day; reduced rates to permanent guests; restaurant, popular prices.

Country Board.

"RIVER VIEW," NEW WINDSOR, N. Y.—Near Newburg; large, shady grounds; river and mountain view; large rooms, piazza; piano, daily mail; good board; fresh vegetables, milk; terms, $5.00. Frank Moores.

THE PINES and Cottages, Hempstead, near Garden City; always open; select; sanitary; private baths, electric lights; pure artesian well water; tennis, acres shady lawn; trolley to city and seashore; moderate terms. Booklet.

At New Rochelle, 42 Pelham Road, near Centre Av.—Gentleman can be accommodated with very desirable rooms, at reasonable rates; large grounds, directly on the water; boating, bathing, and fishing; large piazzas.

Berkshire Hills.—Boarders accommodated at Old Homestead Farm, head of Pontoosuc Lake. Bicycling, boating, driving; three daily mails. Send for circular. Carrie R. Bow, Lanesboro, Mass.

Farm board, quiet, comfortable, 1st class table; large lawns and lawns, shade, lawn, swings, etc.; healthy location; terms, $6. O. Giffhorn, Spotswood, N. J.

Boarders wanted July and August; healthy location; bathing and shade; 70 feet of porch; good table and music; reference given; terms, $5.50. Mrs. J. S. Tilton, Keansburg, N. J.

Cool, delightful rooms in private house on the Hudson; board optional; thirty minutes from New York; large grounds; stable. Address E., M Box 102 Times.

Walker Valley House, Shawangunk Mountains.—Pleasantly situated; $5 and $6; children $3 and $4 weekly. Times Information Bureau or Mrs. E. E. Morrow, Walker Valley, Ulster Co., N. Y.

BARTON HOUSE.
A select resort for Summer boarders; large, airy rooms; broad veranda; shady lawn; table unsurpassed. Address Box 35, West Hurley, Ulster Co., N. Y. P. M. Barton, Prop.

TAYLOR COTTAGE.
Pine Bush, Ulster Co., N. Y. Select home, first-class table; $6 weekly.
MRS. E. J. TAYLOR.

MAPLE HOME.
Florida, Orange Co., N. Y.; few select boarders; excellent table; near village; $6, $8. Mrs. John Stoll.

"Pine Grove House," Neversink, Sullivan county, N. Y., Hurleyville Station.—Daily mail; table supplied from our farm; shady grounds; healthful climate; no malaria or mosquitoes.

Sullivan County—Comfortable rooms; excellent table; near churches; fine scenery, roads; fishing, bathing; all conveniences, toilet, bath; rates low. Joseph Sheridan, Rose, N. Y.

Farm House, 1½ miles from Ferndale, Sullivan County, N. Y.—Milk, butter, eggs, and poultry from farm; good trout and pickerel fishing. Darius Depuy, Prop.

Boarders accommodated; rates moderate; large rooms; nice shade. Prospect House, Mrs. W. T. Sherman, Prop., 41 James St., Englewood, N. J.

The Rockland House overlooks the Lake; modern house; terms $7 to $10; circulars. Alfred Kuhlke, 203 B'way, or Frank Jewell, Congers, N.Y.

MEADOW BROOK FARM, Surprise, Greene Co., (CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.)—Homelike table; large grounds; $5, $6. P. D. BOGARDUS.

Excellent accommodation; $7 to $10; family house; cool location. The Altimount. Mrs. Leek, Ashury Park.

Long Branch, N. J.—Good board near ocean. For terms apply 3 Seaview Av.

Purchase and Exchange.

Don't sell your household furniture, antiques, pianos, before obtaining my price. Miller, 208 East 125th St.

Summer Resorts.

NEW ENGLAND.
Connecticut.

Edgewood Inn

Edgewood Park

Greenwich-on-the-Sound

OPEN FROM JUNE UNTIL NOVEMBER.

Riding, Driving, Yachting and Golf.

HOTEL LOCATED IN PARK OF 250 ACRES, WITH EXTENDED VIEW OF LONG ISLAND SOUND.

NEW BUILDINGS, FIFTY BATHROOMS, AND EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE.

The Inn is supplied with Jersey milk and cream from the hotel farm. Forty minutes from New York, with trains running hourly from Grand Central Station. Address

FRANK F. SHUTE, Manager.

Vermont.

In the Heart of the Green Mountains.
LAKE DUNMORE HOUSE
And Cottages, Lake Dunmore, Vt.
House remodeled. Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling, tennis. Booklets, &c. CHAS. A. DUNN.

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THE CASTLETON, CASTLETON, VT.
Delightful situation in Green Mountains; rates, $1.25 per day; $6 to $8 per week; send for booklet.

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THE COLD SPRING HOUSE
OPEN JUNE 23D.
Fine boating, bathing, fishing, and golf.
T. C. PEIRCE & SON, Wickford, R. I.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I.—J. G. BURNS, Prop. BURNSIDE HOTEL AND CASINO.

NEW JERSEY.

Lake Hopatcong.

HOTEL BRESLIN

ON LAKE HOPATCONG, N. J.,
40 miles from New York on D., L. & W. R. R.
Now open under the management of
JOHN B. QUINN,
of the Plaza Hotel, New York.

1,200 ft. above the sea—Cool Nights—No Mosquitoes. Terms and Booklets at Plaza Hotel, N. Y.

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GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL,
S. Tennessee Av., half square from Pa. Depot. Capacity, 300. American and European plans; $1 up; elevator; cuisine Française; table d'hote; restaurant café.
F. L. ADDOR, Prop.

Atlantic City, N. J.

NEW HOTEL RUDOLF,
Write to hotel for terms and booklet.
CHAS. R. MYERS.

Bernardsville.

Somerset Inn

AND EIGHT COTTAGES,
BERNARDSVILLE, N. J.
25 miles from New York, on D., L. and W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry. Altitude 800 feet.
GEORGE W. TUTTLE, Manager.
Telephone 78, Bernardsville.

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BELMAR, N. J. OPENS EARLY IN JUNE.

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DIRECT OCEAN-FRONT.
DESCRIPTIVE BOOKLET AND DIAGRAM ON APPLICATION.
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DEVONPORT INN,

Directly on the ocean front; every room faces the ocean; golf links. Booklets, descriptive matter. E. C. LINDSEY.

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NORTH ASBURY PARK, N. J.
New and modern. Facing ocean and Deal Lake. In exclusive cottage section; sanitary arrangements first-class; bath on each floor; open to October. Booklets. T. V. SILVA, Prop.

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CAPE MAY, New Jersey. Atlantic Coast's leading Summer resort. See advertisement in Sunday Times.

Ocean Grove.

TOWER HOUSE, 27 Webb Av.—All outside rooms, near beach. Wm. A. Cross, Prop.

Ocean City.

OCEAN CITY N. J. The Queen City by the sea. See Sunday adv't, or Times bureau.

PENNSYLVANIA.

LACKAWANNA INFORMATION BUREAU.
Booklets, photographs, and all information regarding hotels and boarding houses at Mount Pocono, Delaware Water Gap, Stroudsburg, and other Summer resorts on the Lackawanna Railroad. 429 Broadway, corner Howard St.

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THE NEW KITTATINNY, DELAWARE WATER GAP, PA.

Under new ownership and management.
NOW OPEN.
Entirely remodeled, refurnished, enlarged, and thoroughly modernized. Most complete resort hotel in the Pennsylvania Mountains. Electric lights, hydraulic elevator, ¾ mile of broad piazzas, magnificent view, golf links, orchestra, well-kept walks and drives; bathing, boating, and fishing. Rooms en suite, with private baths. Golf tournaments and social diversions; illustrated booklet. 3½ hours from Philadelphia, Pennsylvania R. R.
LEEDS & LIPPINCOTT.

Tropic, Haddon Hall, Atlantic City N. J. LEWIS T. BRYANT, Manager.

Dingman's Ferry.

THE BELLEVUE Dingman's Ferry, Pike Co., Pa.
Boating and fishing. W. E. KERN.

Mount Pocono.

POCONO MOUNTAIN HOUSE, Mount Pocono, Penn.—Delightful location; first-class rooms; steam heat; superior cuisine. E. L. HOOKER & SON.

NEW YORK.

Catskill Mountains.

"THE WORLD-FAMED VIEW"
CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE

Open June 28. Altitude 2,250 feet.
Pure spring water. Forest preserve, 2,780 acres.
POWERFUL SEARCHLIGHT.
Its range is 12,000 square miles. A light that casts its rays into five States.
BOATING, GOLF, MUSIC, ELECTRIC LIGHTS.
Addition to dining room, seating for 150 more guests. Special rates to guests arriving before July 4.
CHAS. AND GEO. H. BEACH, Managers.
Catskill, New York.

Rural Retreat, Hensonville, N. Y., (Catskill Mountains.)—Shady lawns, airy rooms, generous table; $7.00, $8.00. O. S. GRIFFIN.

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RICHFIELD SPRINGS, N. Y.
FIFTEENTH SEASON
HOTEL EARLINGTON
Directly opposite the Great White Sulphur Springs Bathing Establishment.
HOTEL ST. JAMES
Moderate Rates.
E. M. EARLE & SON,
New York Booking Office
Hotel Earlington, 27th St., West, near Broadway. GOLF LINKS.

Thousand Islands.

MURRAY HILL ISLE, N. Y.

Under new management. Thoroughly modern. Accommodates 300. All Amusements. For Booklet address S. GRAHAM, Prop., Murray Isle, N.Y.

Summer Resorts.

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Connecticut.

Edgewood Inn

Edgewood Park

Greenwich-on-the-Sound

OPEN FROM JUNE UNTIL NOVEMBER.

Riding, Driving, Yachting and Golf.

HOTEL LOCATED IN PARK OF 250 ACRES, WITH EXTENDED VIEW OF LONG ISLAND SOUND.

NEW BUILDINGS, FIFTY BATHROOMS, AND EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE.

The Inn is supplied with Jersey milk and cream from the hotel farm. Forty minutes from New York, with trains running hourly from Grand Central Station. Address

FRANK F. SHUTE, Manager.

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Intervale House and Cottages, White Mountains,
INTERVALE, N. H.
Now Open. Unsurpassed views of White Mountain Range and Saco Valley. Spacious grounds for outdoor sports. Hotel perfectly appointed. Many rooms with private baths. Excellent golf links. Special rates for June. For rates and illustrated booklets, address H. S. MUDGETT, Proprietor, Intervale, N. H.

MONADNOCK HOUSE,

White Mountains, Colebrook, N. H.—Delightfully situated in mountainous country; 1,200 feet elevation; fishing and hunting; fine driving, sublime scenery; all natural attractions; house perfectly appointed; steam heat, electric lights, electric bells; excellent cuisine; fine livery attached; terms $7 to $14 per week. Address for circulars, T. G. Rowan & Co., Props.

Lake Sunapee, N. H.
BEN MERE INN—OPENS JUNE 20TH. SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET TO S. L. THOMPSON, MANAGER, BEN MERE INN, SUNAPEE, N. H.

NEW YORK.

Long Island.

Summer on Long Island.

Ocean, Sound and Bays.
COOLED BY SEA BREEZES.

"LONG ISLAND," a handsomely illustrated descriptive book, containing a list of the hotels and boarding houses on Long Island, free upon application at Ticket offices, Astor House, 120, 1383 Broadway, 95 5th Ave., and 43 West 125th St., New York, or send 5c. in stamps to H. M. SMITH, General Passenger Agent, Long Island City, N. Y.

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EDGEMERE, L. I., New York City.
The finest Hotel on the Coast. 35 minutes from N. Y. City.
Newly decorated and furnished throughout.
NOW OPEN.
Golf, tennis, croquet; surf and still water bathing, sailing, driving, fishing. 200 rooms; 50 private baths. Rates $5 per day and upward. Booklets, diagrams, &c. on application.
G. E. WEBB, Manager,
Edgemere, L. I.

GOLF HOUSE, FREEPORT, L. I.,
Situated on golf links. COLONIAL HALL, Rockville Centre, L. I. All modern improvements. Strictly first-class. Under one management. For particulars apply to Edwin H. Payne, Manager, Freeport or Rockville Centre, L. I.

PECONIC BAY HOUSE

So. Jamesport. Within 20 yards of water on three sides. Send for booklet. Downs Bros.

THE BAYSWATER, FAR ROCKAWAY.
Elegant brick hotel; 30 minutes from Manhattan; large rooms; electric lights; telephone service; acres of shade; private beach; boating, bathing, fishing, golf links and lawn tennis adjoining; reasonable terms; best accommodations. Address The Elite Hotel Co., Bayswater, Far Rockaway, L. I.

Far Rockaway.—McClellan cottage, Central Av., near ocean, formerly the Arlington; now open; experienced management; exceptional table; splendid beds; electric lights; modern plumbing; large, shady grounds; tennis, croquet; still water; surf bathing.

Sullivan County.

KIAMESHA LAKE HOUSE

OPEN FOR SEASON 1902 MAY 30TH.
HEALTHIEST LOCALITY IN THE EAST.
Every amusement. Write for beautifully illustrated booklet with 30 photographic views.
Summer home.
No malaria.
No humidity.
No mosquitoes.
Always cool.
FINEST GOLF LINKS IN SULLIVAN COUNTY
C. M. BARTLETT, Kiamesha, Sullivan Co., N.Y.

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EMPIRE HOTEL.

The Old Reliable House; new appointments; new management and modern cuisine; is one of the best houses in Saratoga; near large Hotels and Springs; moderate terms. Apply
T. ROACH, Jr., No. 129 Maple Av.

BECKMORE HOTEL Is located near the Race Track; large rooms; modern cuisine, with restaurant a la carte. For particulars address HENRY S. TRUAX, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

Adirondacks.

ADIRONDACKS.
THE WAWBEEK and COTTAGES,
ON UPPER SARANAC LAKE,
Open June 25 to Oct. 1.
Indian Carry Golf Links, (9 holes.)
For Booklet, Address
J. BEN HART, Proprietor, Wawbeek, N. Y.

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THE WESTPORT INN,

Westport, on Lake Champlain, N. Y.
Adirondacks, Dry Climate, No Mosquitoes, Mountain Spring Water, Boating, Bathing, Fishing, Driving, Tennis, Golf.
H. P. SMITH, Manager.

Lake George.

PICTURESQUE HULETT'S.
Twenty miles down the lake amid remarkable picturesque surroundings. Golf and all outdoor amusements. Boats and canoes. Booklets. Address Hulett House, Hulett's Landing, N. Y.

THE HILLSIDE.—Hague-on-Lake George; season June to October. John McClanathan, Prop., Hague, N. Y.

Sharon Springs.

Sharon Springs, The Baden Baden of America. See Sunday ad. or Times Bureau for information.

Excursions.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO.

THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO

CONEY ISLAND.

Leave FOOT 22D ST., North River, 9:00, 9:40, 10:20, 11:00, 11:40 A. M., 12:20, 1:00, 1:30, 2:00, 2:30, 3:00, 3:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:00, 5:30, 6:00, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:00, 8:30, 9:00 P. M.

Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River, { Half hour later.

Leave NEW IRON PIER, CONEY ISLAND, 10:40, 11:20 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:40, 1:20, 2:00, 2:40, 8:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:10, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40, 9:10, 9:40, 10:10, 10:40 P. M.

ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON EXCURSION UP THE SOUND
To GREAT NECK, SEA CLIFF, GLEN COVE and GLENWOOD.
The steamer "NANTASKET" will leave New York, Pier 18 E. R., 1:30 P. M.; foot 31st, E. R., 1:50 P. M. Returning, leave Glenwood at 7:00, Sea Cliff 7:25, Great Neck 8:15 P. M., arriving at New York, 31st St., 9:15; Pier 13, E. R., 9:35 P. M.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

Excursions.

BRIGHTON BEACH.

From MANHATTAN (Park Row).—Take Surface cars reading "Brighton Beach," via Flatbush Ave., or
Manhattan Beach Elevated Electric Trains, changing at Kings Highway to Trolley Cars, or by Ferry from
Forty-second, Twenty-third, Grand, or Roosevelt Sts. to Broadway, Brooklyn, connecting with "Brighton Beach" Surface Cars.
From CONEY ISLAND—Sea View Trolley Cars leave Culver Depot on frequent headway.
MUSIC on Hotel Veranda by BROOKLYN MARINE BAND afternoons and evenings.
Matinee and Evening Vaudeville Entertainment daily in Music Hall.

MANHATTAN BEACH.

From MANHATTAN (Park Row).—Electric Elevated Trains on frequent headway from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. and 7:20 P. M. to 12:20 A. M. daily, except Saturday. Sunday service from 8:40 A. M. to midnight. Saturdays 10 A. M. to 11:50 A. M., and 7:20 P. M. to 12:20 A. M. At other hours these trains will depart from Brooklyn terminal of Bridge (See printed time tables) or take Brighton Beach Surface Cars of Flatbush and Nostrand Ave. Lines, changing to Electric Trains at Kings Highway.
From SEA GATE and CONEY ISLAND—Surf Ave. Trolley Cars direct.

CONEY ISLAND.

Frequent Trolley service from Park Row, Manhattan, and principal Ferries.
(Liberal Transfer System pieces all resorts on the System within reach of all sections of Brooklyn.)

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT.

ON JULY 4TH.
EXCURSION ROUTES TO THE SEA via
THE LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
MANHATTAN BEACH.
Trains leave New York, 34th St., E. R., week days, 5:30, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, (12:40 Race Days, C. I. J. Club,) and half hourly from 1:10 to 3:40, 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40, 9:30, and 10:50 P. M. Returning, last train leaves the Beach 12:00 midnight. Excursion Fare, 40c.
Trains leave East New York about 25 minutes after 34th St. time.
From New York, Whitehall St., via 39th St. South Ferry, connecting with L. I. R. R. Trains leave week days only, 7:00, 8:00, 8:20, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 2:20, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40 P. M. Additional trains Race Days, C. I. J. C., 12:20, 12:40, 1:20 and 1:40 P. M. Excursion Fare, 50c.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.
Trains leave New York, 34th St., E. R., week days, 5:40, 6:40, 8:30, 9:20, 10:30, 10:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 4:20, 5:20, 6:30, 7:20, 8:20, 9:20 and 10:20 P. M. On Saturdays and July 4th additional trains will leave 1:20, 2:20, 3:20 and 9:50 P. M. Returning, last train leaves the Beach at 11:55 P. M.

Entertaining Beyond Comparison.

GLEN ISLAND

Attractions from all parts of the world. Interesting curiosities. A band of wild riders and steer-catchers from the Plains of Mexico. Grand concerts, magnificent foliage, rare plants, Horticultural wonders, unequalled menagerie, museum and aquarium; ALL FREE. Delightful sail on swift steamers. Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." The Dairy. Boating, Bathing, Bowling, Billiards, Fishing.
THE TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE: Cortlandt St. pier, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:45, 5:15 P. M.
Bridge Dock, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:20, 10:20, 11:20 A. M., 12:20, 1:50, 2:50, 4:00 P. M.
East 32d St., 9:45, 10:45, 11:45 A. M., 12:45, 2:15, 3:15, 4:30, 5:45 P. M.
Leave Glen Island 11:00 A. M. for 32d St. and Cortlandt St.; 12:00 M., 1:00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only, 3:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, and 8:00 P. M. for all landings.
Frequent extra boats on Sundays and holidays.
EXCURSION 40 CENTS.
Including admission to all attractions.

The most refreshing hour and half sail, leaving W. 129th St., 9 a.m.; W. 42d St., 8.40 and 10 a.m., 1.45 p.m.; Battery Landing, 9.20, 10.40 a.m., 2.05 p.m.; Leaving Rockaway, 11 a.m., 5.00, 6.15 p.m.

ROCKAWAY BEACH VIA Brooklyn Elevated Line and Long Island Railroad.

Leave Broadway Ferry daily except Sunday, A. M., 6, 7, 7:50, 9, 9:34, 10:04, 10:34, 11:04, 11:34; P. M., 12:04, 12:30, 1:04, 1:34, 2:04, 2:34, 3:04, 3:34, 3:59, 4:29, 4:59, 5:34, 6:04, 6:34, 7:04, 7:34, 8:04, 8:34, 9:04, 9:34, 10:34.
Last train returning leaves Rockaway Park at 12:02 midnight.
SCHEDULE SUBJECT TO CHANGE.
SUNDAYS AND HOLIDAYS
trains leave Broadway Ferry at frequent intervals, as travel warrants, from 6:04 A. M. to 9.44 P. M.
FARE 15 CENTS FROM ALL POINTS ON THE ELEVATED SYSTEM.

EVERY SUNDAY UP THE SOUND TO SEA CLIFF AND GLENWOOD

THE ELEGANT STEAMER "NANTASKET"
will leave New York, Pier 13, E. R., near foot Wall St., 9:30; foot 31st St., E. R., 9:45 A. M. Returning, due in New York 6:30 P. M.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

FOURTH OF JULY Afternoon Excursion
TO WEST POINT.
STEAMER MARY POWELL
leaves Desbrosses St., 1:45 P. M., 22d St. 2:00 P. M., W. 129th St. 2:20 P. M. Arriving West Point 4:40 P. M. Returning by West Shore R. R. Special train 7:25 P. M., or any regular train. Fare round trip $1.00. Return Hudson River R. R. $1.10. Return steamer Ramsdell $1.00. Ample time to see Dress Parade, Guard Mount, Public Buildings, &c. CONCERT ORCHESTRA on board. This excursion also made every Saturday.

UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON

To West Point, Newburgh, or Poughkeepsie, Grand Daily Excursion (except Sunday), BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
NEW YORK and ALBANY
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., by Annex, 8 A. M.
From New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 A. M.
From New York, West 22d St. Pier, 9:00 A. M.
From New York, West 129th St. Pier, 9:15 A. M.
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
Morning and Afternoon Concerts.
GRAND 4TH JULY Trips on Same Schedule.

DAILY EXCURSION UP THE HUDSON

To WEST POINT, NEWBURGH, and SUMMIT of MOUNT BEACON.
Str. "RAMSDELL" from FRANKLIN ST., week days, 9:30 A. M.; W. 129TH ST., 10:00 A. M.; SUNDAYS, half hour earlier. Returning arrives in N. Y. week days, 10:30 P. M.; SUNDAYS, 9:00 P. M.
Round trip to WEST POINT or NEWBURGH, 75 CTS. SUMMIT, MT. BEACON and return, $1.00.

JULY 4TH.
UP THE SOUND

To GREAT NECK, SEA CLIFF and GLENWOOD
VIA THE ELEGANT STEAMER NANTASKET
will leave N. Y., Pier 13 E. R., near foot Wall St., 9:30; foot 31st St., E. R., 9:45 A. M. Returning due in New York 6:30 P. M.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

LONG BRANCH AND BACK 50C.
ASBURY PARK AND BACK 80C.

PATTEN LINE

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK AND ALL RESORTS ON THE JERSEY SEACOAST.

JULY FOURTH SCHEDULE.

Lv. ft. W. 13th St., 8:55, 9:25, 9:45, 10:50 A. M.
" Battery, 9:20, 9:50, 10:10, 11:10 A. M.

IDEAL JULY 4th TRIP.

On July 4th (also on Sundays) the fleet steel steamer RICHARD PECK leaves Pier 25, E. R., foot Peck Slip, at 9:30 A. M.; East 21st St., 9:45 A. M. Returning, due New York 8:00 P. M. Nearly all day on beautiful Long Island Sound. An hour in New Haven. Music. TICKETS $1.00. Children 50c.

NORTH BEACH

Large Double-Decked Boats Leave East 99th St. TO-DAY, HOURLY to 1 P. M., then HALF HOURLY.
WEEK DAYS, HOURLY 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

Excursions.

AL FOSTER

DEEP SEA FISHING daily. Al Foster's reliable, large iron seagoing steamer Angler, regular boat runs Winter and Summer; fare, 75c.; ladies, 50c. Leaves 22d St., E. R., 7:15 A. M.; Battery Landing, 8:05 A. M. sharp. N. B.—Only iron boat on this route. Large ladies' saloon and first-class restaurant. Music on board. AL FOSTER.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

Short Sea Trips

A FEW DAYS CAN BE PLEASANTLY SPENT IN A TRIP TO
Norfolk,
Old Point Comfort,
Virginia Beach,
Richmond, Va.,
Washington, D. C.
VIA THE
OLD DOMINION LINE.
Steamers sail daily except Sunday from Pier 26, North River, foot of Beach Street, New York.
Tickets, including meals and stateroom accommodations, $8.00 one way, $13.00 round trip, and upwards.
PHONE, 1850 FRANKLIN.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE.
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.
Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.
H. B. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

Hamburg-American.

TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.
F. Bismarck...July 24, 10 AM | A. Victoria...Aug. 11, 10 AM
Columbia...July 31, 10 AM | F. Bismarck...Aug. 21, 10 AM
TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.
Pennsylvania...July 8, 8 AM | Patricia...July 22, 6 AM
Moltke...July 15, 10 AM | Bluecher...July 29, 10 AM

Delightful Summer Cruises

During JULY AND AUGUST
Norway, to the North Cape, to the Baltic Sea and the Capitals of Norway, Sweden, Russia, and Denmark.
BY THE PALATIAL CRUISING STEAMER
Prinzessin Victoria Luise.
For illustrated pamphlets and itinerary apply
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Offices 35 & 37 Broadway. Piers, Hoboken, N. J.

North German Lloyd.

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
From Pier 52, North River, Gansevoort St.
Kaiser...July 15, 10 AM | Kaiser...Aug. 12, 10 AM
Kaiserin, July 22, 10 AM | *Hoh'nzoll'n, Au. 16, 10 AM
Kronprinz, July 29, noon | Kaiserin, Aug. 19, 10 AM
From Pier 24, ft. of Amity St., Brooklyn.
TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
Cherbourg—Southpton, Alternately, and Bremen.
From Bremen Piers, Hoboken, N. J.
Kr'fuerst, July 10, 10 AM | Friedrich...July 31, 1 PM
Barbarossa, July 17, 10 AM | Luise.....Aug. 7, 1 PM
Bremen...July 24, noon | Kr'fuerst...Aug. 14, 1 PM
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
From Pier 24, ft. of Amity St., Brooklyn.
Hoh'zollern...July 5, 9 AM | Aller.....Aug. 9, 10 AM
Lahn.....July 19, 9 AM | Lahn.....Aug. 23, 10 AM
Trave.....Aug. 2, 3 PM | Trave.....Sept. 6, 10 AM
OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N.Y.
Louis H. Meyer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.
Phila.....July 9, 10 AM | St. Louis, July 23, 10 AM
St. Paul, July 16, 10 AM | *S'th'w'k, Aug. 5, 7:30 AM
*From Pier "C," ft. of York St., Jersey City, N.J.

RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.
Zeeland....July 5, noon | Vaderland, July 19, noon
Friesland, July 12, noon | Kroonland, July 26, noon
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway, N. Y.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE
MINNEHAHA.....July 5, 5 A. M.
MANITOU.....July 14, 9 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS.....July 19, 5 A. M.
MINNETONKA.....July 26, 9:30 A. M.
MINNEHAHA.....Aug. 2, 4 A. M.
ALL MODERN STEAMERS, LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS AMIDSHIPS on UPPER DECKS. FIRST CABIN PASSENGERS CARRIED FROM NEW YORK TO LONDON, FOR RATES, ETC., APPLY TO 1 BROADWAY.

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Celtic...July 5, 5 P M | Oceanic...July 23, 7:30 AM
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IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Thomas B. Hidden Sells Eighth Avenue Corner—New Building on West 19th and 20th Streets.

One of the most interesting transactions which came to light yesterday was effected through the McVickar Realty Trust Company and consisted of the sale of the southeast corner of Eighth Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street, a new five-story business building, 40 by 75, by Thomas B. Hidden to Azariah H. Sawyer and others, who will convey to Mr. Hidden, as part of the same transaction, the so-called Sawyer tract of about 114 acres, lying northeast of Bronxville, in the township of East Chester. The latter property has frontages of 2,500 feet on the White Plains Road and 3,500 feet on the highway leading from the White Plains Road to New Rochelle. It is Mr. Hidden's intention to develop it at an early date. The Eighth Avenue corner figured in the deal at $125,000, while the Sawyer tract is said to have been held at about $2,000 per acre.

It was learned yesterday that Henry Corn will be the ultimate purchaser of the plot 9 to 19 West Nineteenth Street, running through to 8 to 16 West Twentieth Street, the sale of which was reported some time ago and to the greater part of which the Alliance Realty Company has already taken title. Upon this site, which contains about 25,000 square feet, Mr. Corn will erect a twelve-story loft building, which, it is believed, will be, in point of area, the largest structure of its type in the city.

Amos S. Lamphear and H. R. Dwight of E. S. Willard's office have sold for George A. Viehmann to an investor the seven-story apartment house 310 and 312 West Ninety-seventh Street, 62.6 by 100 by 125.

Henry D. Winans & May have sold for Mrs. Rosa Zahn the four-story dwelling 25 East Ninety-fourth Street, 21.1 by 100.8.

William E. Baker has sold for Charles W. Gusher to William Buhler the five-story double flat 53 West Ninety-eighth Street.

Julius Block and P. H. J. Daly have sold for Miss E. C. Meagher the five-story single flat 206 West One Hundred and Third Street, 20 by 80.

George R. Sheldon is the buyer of 414 Fifth Avenue, the sale of which by Fernando Wood was reported yesterday.

Albert Miller has sold for J. V. Achard to Ida Kach, for $15,000, the five-story tenement 548 East Thirteenth Street, 25 by 75.

Charles R. Faruolo has bought from J. Quinlin, through William Smith, the five-story tenement 411 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, for $15,000.

Max Marx has sold to Charles Palm, through W. F. & C. H. Smith, the three-story flat with store 3,396 Third Avenue, running through to Franklin Avenue, 25 by 137 by 27 by 144.

G. Tuoti & Co. have sold for Maria Juehrs the five-story double tenement 229 East One Hundred and Seventh Street; also, for S. Epstein, the four-story tenement at 56 Oak Street; also, for Lowenfeld & Prager, the five-story tenement 27 Sullivan Street, 20 by 81.

Tuoti & Co. also report the following leases: For Schmeidler & Bachrach, the six-story double tenement 24 Kling Street, for a term of five years, at an aggregate rental of $18,000; also, for Louis Marinelli, the six-story double tenement 174 West Houston Street, at an aggregate rental of $10,000; also, for Martin Garone, the four-story tenement known as 50 Oak Street, for a term of five years at an aggregate rental of $4,200.

Charles Griffith Moses & Brother have sold for Max Marx to Grace E. Henriques the three-story dwelling 419 West One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, 21 by 99.11.

It is reported that Elias Kempner has sold the five-story double tenement 1,813 Third Avenue, 25 by 100.

W. J. Mangam was the broker in the sale of the two lots on the south side of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, 175 feet east of Seventh Avenue, to Janpole & Werner.

Results at Auction.

The only offering in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday resulted as follows:

By L. J. Phillips & Co.

1,748 Second Avenue, northeast corner of Ninety-first Street; 20.2 by 80; five-story brick tenement and store; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, George Ehret..... $32,000

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, north side, 212.4 feet west of Fifth Avenue, for two six-story brick flats, 46.8 by 56.11; L. Karp of 115 Hamilton Place, owner; L. Weilbar of 103 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $65,000.

Nos. 351 to 359 West Forty-second Street, for a twelve-story brick hotel, 66.8 by 86.3; Provident Realty Company of 247 Broadway, owners; G. Keister of 1,133 Broadway, architect; cost, $350,000.

One Hundred and Fifth Street and the East River, for one-story brick office, 36 by 31; C. D. Jackson & Co. of 1 Madison Avenue, owners; G. Keister, architect; cost, $3,500.

Columbus Avenue and Sixtieth Street, southeast corner, for a ten-story brick hotel, 75 by 75, L. J. Brandt of 103 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, owner; J. Brandt of 103 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $250,000.

One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, north side, 125 feet east of Lenox Avenue, for a six-story brick tenement, 50 by 94; Sheldon Realty Company, owner, Neville & Bagge of 217 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architects; cost, $60,000.

One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, north side, 152 feet west of Franklin Avenue, for a two-story brick church, 54.8 by 103.10; Second Church, Disciples of Christ, 1,281 Union Avenue, owners; W. Dickerson of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Third Avenue, architect; cost, $25,000.

Hughes Avenue, west side, 250 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, for two two-story frame dwellings, 20 by 53; Filomena Tesoro of 2,128 Hughes Avenue, owner; Charles S. Clark of 709 Tremont Avenue, architect; cost, $3,000.

Alterations.

Broadway, southeast corner of Exchange Place, to twelve-story brick offices; W. W. Astor, owner; Clinton & Russell of 32 Nassau Street, architects; cost, $5,000.

No. 313 East Twenty-sixth Street, to two five-story brick tenements; E. Levenson of 324 East Twenty-first Street, owner; H. Regelman of 133 East Seventh Street, architect; cost, $3,000.

Sixth Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Fourth Street, to a five-story brick tenement; J. Gillender, owner; W. L. Boyd of 561 Hudson Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 109 East Thirty-ninth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; D. H. Bacon of 109 East Thirty-ninth Street, owner; J. Cox, Jr., of 156 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $8,000.

Eleventh Street, northeast corner of Hudson Street, to a three-story brick dwelling, with store; S. Blakely, owner; E. Hallam of 489 Ninth Street, Brooklyn, architect; cost, $2,000.

Nos. 2,284 to 2,288 Third Avenue, to three nine-story brick stores; S. R. Jenkins, owner; Lucas Brothers, premises, architects; cost, $900.

No. 56 East Fifty-ninth Street, to a six-story brick hotel; R. D. Jones, premises, owner; H. Lane of 788 East One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, architect; cost, $5,000.

No. 222 First Avenue, to a four-story brick tenement; H. Beerman, premises, owner; O. L. Spaulding of 401 East Sixty-fourth Street, architect; cost, $700.

No. 12 Avenue B, to a five-story brick tenement, with store; W. Welkowitz of 57 Avenue B, owner; H. Klein of 191 East Third Street, architect; cost, $1,400.

No. 69 East Fifty-fourth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; G. D. Hastings, premises, owner; A. Embury of 111 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $4,000.

No. 258 West Seventy-second Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; L. C. Dessart, premises, owner; G. E. Wood of 63 William Street, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 161 West Forty-fourth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; F. E. Ravenel, premises, owner; C. and M. Thain of 4 East Forty-second Street, architects; cost, $2,500.

No. 261 West Seventy-first Street, to a three-story brick dwelling; M. Toch, premises, owner; G. Lewinson of 357 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, architect; cost, $1,200.

No. 27 West Forty-second Street, to a five-story brick hall, with offices; J. J. Little, owner; W. H. Camp, King's Highway, Brooklyn, architect; cost, $350.

One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, north side, 25 feet west of Hughes Avenue, to a two-story frame store and dwelling, 20 by 41.4; W. Burland of 917 East One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, owner; Charles S. Clark of 709 Tremont Avenue, architect; cost, $2,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Thursday, July 3.

AV A, e s, 17.1 ft s of 59th St, 16.8x75; Emily L. Durr and another by guardian to James Wright, all title..... $800

AV A, e s, 50 ft s of 59th St, 16.8x75; Oscar E. Durr and another to James Wright, ½ part. (Mtg $5,400)..... 3,500

AVENUE D, 54, e s, 24.6x78; Leah Myers to Leon Franzhigu. (mtg $24,480)..... 100

BROOK AV, w s, 50 ft s of 171st St, 25x100.9x25.1x100; Moritz L. Ernst and another to William G. Ehrlich. (mtg $9,500) 100

CAULDWELL AV, e s, 200 ft n of 161st St, 20x125; Clara Decker to John C. Feiss. (mtg $4,500)..... 1

CENTRAL PARK WEST, n w corner of 108th St, 100.11x100; Charlee W. West to William Schneider. (mtg $135,000).. 1

CHRYSTIE ST, 122 to 126, n s corner of Broome St, 75x42.5; Aaron Levy to Jacob Israelson. (mtg $60,000)..... 100

DAVIDSON AV, at cantre lins of 184th St, runs w along st 130x s 80x e 130 to av, x n 80 to beginning; Anne E. Levey and others, executors, to Henry L. Singhi 6,440

DELANCEY ST, 300, n e, 25x100; Leonard G. Preusch to Jonas Wsll and another. (mtg $2,200)..... 1

ERNECLIFF PLACE, n s, 659.6 ft s w of Graneda Place, 75.4x92.3x75x87; Jacob Murr to William Beerli..... 2,500

ELSMORE PLACE, n s, 375 ft w of Marmion Av, 25x100; Salvatore Caldara to Tommaso Giordano. and another..... Nom.

ELMWOOD PLACE, s e, 100 ft w of Prospect Av, 23x129.1; Tommaso Giordano to Salvatore Caldara. (mtg $3,700)..... 1

EAGLE AV, 631, w s, 19.11x99.5; Sophia M. Weesener to Ferdinand Wegner. (mtg $5,500)..... 1

GRAND ST, 458 & 460, n s, 43.9x100x 44.1x100; Jacob Fischel to David Bloom. (Mtg $8,000)..... 1

GOUVERNEUR PLACE, s s, 142.10 ft w of Wsehington Av, 26x95, releass mortgage; Jacob Wiehe to Amelia Schwarzler 1,500

GOUVERNEUR PLACE, 12, s w s, 26x95; Elizabeth Schwarzler to Hermine Buck. (mtg $10,000)..... 16,000

HUDSON RIVER RAILWAY COMPANY'S tunnels and lines of railway known as North and South tunnels, extending from New York City to Jersey City, with shop, stations, engines, &c.; Sir William D. Pearson, individually and firm; S. Pearson & Son and another, and others, executors to New York and Jersey Railroad Company, quitclaim..... 1

HOUSTON ST, 147, s e, 25x75; Harry Rolzhauser to Eliza C. Wery, ¼ part. (mtg $14,000)..... 2,125

LENOX AV, 251, w s, 19x80; the American Baptist Homs Missionary Society to Samuel H. Virgin 100

LOTS 410 and 445, map of Saction A, Vyee estate; Frederick F. Neumann to A. H. Beyer 1,650

LAFAYETTE AV, s w corner of Tiffany St, 32.10x25x72.10x62.2; Joseph J. Little to Demorest & Little, a corporation.... 1

LEWIS ST, 7 and 9, w s, 34.4x100; Edward Aaron to Eliza Cohn. (mtg $30,000)..... 100

LENOX AV, 545, w s, 74.11 ft s of 138th St, 25x75; Joseph Brucker to Albert Brucker. (mtg $23,000, other considerations and 100

LOT 202, map of Lott G. Hunt estate; Annie J. Maskell to Ellen Foy. (mtg $265)..... 500

LOT 203, map for partition of Lott G. Hunt estate; Annie J. Maskell to Thomas Flynn. (mtg $265)..... 500

MELROSE AV, n w corner of 154th St, 100x50; the Rockland Realty Company to Christian H. Wagner. (mtg $10,000).. 100

MADISON ST, s s, 144.10 ft w of Gouverneur St, 19.6x107.4x19.6x108.4; Charlotte Whitley to Matilda Whitley..... Nom.

MADISON ST, s s, 144.10 ft w of Gouverneur St, 19.6x107.4x19.6x108.4; Matilda Whitley to Hyman Adelstein and another. 15,800

MONROE ST, 261, n s, 25x93.9x25x93.4; Ida Solinger to Morris Kerber. (mtg $28,3 0)..... 100

ORCHARD St, 24, s s, 24.11x88x25.1x88; Hyman Donishevsky to Israel D. Shlachopski. (Mtg $29,600)..... 33,800

OAK ST, 56, n s, 19.8x50 with alley; Michele La Sala to Simon Epstein. (mtg $5,000)..... 1

PALISADE AV, w s, 743 ft n of South Av, runs w 354 ft to alley x n 138x e 860x s 138; Joseph Stracks to Robert W. Milhank, B. & S..... Nom

PRINCE ST, 160 to 164, s s, 20.10 ft e of Thompson St, 56.9x62.4x56.7x62; Nichols Espenscheid Nichols to Pincus Lowenfeld and another..... Nom.

RIVINGTON ST, 182, n s, 25 ft e of Attorney St, 26x100; Max Wachsmann to Annie Harris and another. (mtg $21,000) 1

TOWNSEND AV, s e corner of 172d St, 117.11x109.3x irreg; A. S. Norton, referee, to Joseph Schreiner..... 2,750

UNIVERSITY PLACE, e s, 50 ft n of 9th St, runs e 100 x n e 27 x s w 25.11 x w 81 to place x s w 1; Irving L. and Elias Kempner to Denison F. Chesebro 8,000

UNIVERSITY PLACE, e s, 50 ft n e of 9th St, runs east 100 n e 27x w 21x s w 29.11x w 81 to place x s w 1; Denison P. Chesebro to William O. Gennert. 1

WASHINGTON ST, n w cornsr North Moore St, 24.11x75; Henry C. Alger and another to Stewart C. Alger, quitclaim. 1

WEST END AV, at centre of block, between 101st and 100th Sts, runs n 25x 100; Emilie Lawson to Willard P. Butler 1

WOODYCREST AV, w s, 302.4 ft n of 164th St, old line, 20.2x80.6x25.2x79.10; Joseph H. Jones to John J. O'Brien. (mtg. $6,000)..... Nom.

WEST END AV, 512, e s, 42.2 ft s of 86th St, 20x75; Catherine H. McClure to Emily L. Landon. (mtg $20,000)..... 1

WEST BROADWAY, west side, 73.8 ft s of Houston St, —x76x48.10x75; Edward M. Voorhees to Maud E. Knapp. (mtg $15,000) J-N part..... 1

1ST AV, e s, 201.6 ft s of 23d St, 20x77.10; Charlee Roth and another, executors, to Johann D. Scheiberg..... 21,000

1ST AV, n w corner of 104th St, 25.11x75; Rudolph Reichenstein to Salvatore Imperatore 100

3D AV, w s, 75 ft n of 2d St, 25.6x80; Morrisania Anna Sturz to Henrietta K. Anderson 100

3D ST, s s, 263.9 ft w of Avenue B, 24.9x ½ block; George W. Folsom to Margaretha Messerschmidt..... 19,000

4TH ST, 67 East, 25x100; Salamon Farlan to Morris Epstein. (mtg $30,000). 100

4TH AV, s w corner of Lots 685 and 729, runs n 114x e 37.6x s 114 to av, x w 37.0, being part of Lot 688, map of Wakefield; Joseph G. Wassmer to John Quinlan. (mtg $2,000)..... Nom.

7TH AV, s e corner 23d St, 20.8x80; Josephine G. Rohinson to William B. Riker & Son Co., (mtg $250,000)..... Nom

6TH ST, 532 East, 25x97; John Grasenauer to John Basco. (mtg $12,500) 1

6TH AV, s w corner of 23d St, 20.9x60; Agnes D. Rohinson, legatee, to Josephine G. Rohinson 10,000

6TH ST, s s, w ½ of Lot 685, map of Wakefield, 50x114; Horece K. Hill to Owen Ward..... 6,000

7TH ST, s s, 308 ft n w of Avenue C, 25x90.10; Michael Tenzer to Ignatz Weisgerher. (mtg $33,000)..... 1

10TH ST, s e, 100 ft w of 2d Av, runs w 11.8 to line of Stuyvesant St x s y 24.8x s 64.2x e 25x n 79.7; Leopold Kaufmann to Jonas Weil and another. (mtg $28,000) 1

11TH ST, n s, 352.7 ft w of 6th Av, 22.4x 103.3; Molina M. Elwell to Herbert Adams 1

11TH ST, n s, 107.11 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 25x25.2; Thomas F. Doherty to John J. McBride, B. & S..... 1

28TH ST, s s, 250 ft e of 5th Av, 25x 98.9; Alice V. Leavitt to Mayer S. Auerbach. (mtg $23,000)..... 46,500

33D ST, 358 West, 19.8x98.9; Robert Gray to the Stuyvesant Real Estate Company. 25,000

33D ST, s s, 138 ft e of 9th Av, 19.8x 98.9; Helen W. G. Voorhees and others, heirs to Robert Gray, (R S. $8.75)..... 1

40TH ST, 313 to 319 West, 99.7x98.9; Daniel L. Korn to Jacob Holzman, ¼ part. 1

44TH ST, 154 West, n s, 122.8 ft e of Broadway, 42x100.5; Frank E. Kaverne to Abraham J. Levy. (mtg $50,000)..... Nom.

48TH ST, 353 & 355 West, 45x100.5x irregular; Elizabeth L. Givernaud to Patrick Kennedy. (mtg $35,000)..... 70,000

54TH ST, 20, s s, 295 f'ne of 5th Av, 20x 100.5; George F. Miller to Sterling Realty Company. (mtg $60,000)..... Nom.

56TH ST, 59 East, 21.6x76; Julia A. Kent to Robert E. Bonner..... 100

56TH ST, 453 West, 19.0x80.5x irregular; The Citizens' Ins. Co. to Thomas J. Daly 1

61ST ST, n s, 215 ft w of Columbus Av, 20x100.5; George R. Bourne to Juliet Turner. (mtg $10,000)..... 1

72D ST, 138 East, 20x84.2; Gustave F. Veith to Sidney Bernheimer..... 43,500

73D ST, 148 West, 20x102.2; Elias A. De Lima to John H. Aheel. (mtg $17,000).. 1

74TH ST, 137, n s, 51.6 ft w of Lexington Av, 17x72.2; Hattie Ruhenstein and another, executors, to Nannie J. Faulkner, ½ part. (mtg ⅔ of $9,500)..... 10,166

74TH ST, 137, n s, 51.6 ft w of Lexington Av, 17x72.2; Sarah Lewenthal to Nannie J. Faulkner, ½ part, B. & S.. Nom.

81ST ST, n w corner Columbus Av, 133.11 x204.4 to 82d St; James W. Greene to New Endicott Co., B. & S. (mtg $710,000)..... 250,000

81ST ST, n w corner of Columbus Av, 133.11x204.4 to 82d St; Wauhope Lynn, referee, to James W. Greene, (mtg $710,000)..... 10,000

81ST ST, 314 West, 20x102.2; William F. Hoope to Helmuth Kranich, (mtg $14,500)..... 100

83D ST, 535 East, 25x102.2; Henry Brabandt and another to Catharine Brabandt. (mtg $16,000)..... 1

83D ST, 537 East, 25x102.2; Henry Brabant and another to Mary Schildt, (mtg $10,000)..... 1

84TH ST, n s, 201.6 ft e of 1st Av, 18.6x 102.2; John F. Soosen to John L. Engel, (mtg $8,000)..... 100

84TH ST, 452 East, 20x102.2; Matthew Rohm, executor, to Pauline Tafferner, (mtg $12,000)..... 1

89TH ST, 338 West, 20x100.8; Julius S. Klous to John L. Cutler, Jr., (mtg $26,000)..... 1

89TH ST, 312 East, 25x100.8; Israel D. Shlchefetzki to Hyman Danashefsky, (mtg $14,000)..... 17,000

97TH ST, n s, 536 ft w of 8th Av, 17x 100.11; Helen A. Nutting to William I. Clark and others, executors and trustees. (mtg $11,500)..... 14,500

102D ST, n s, 75 ft e of Columbus Av, 25x100.11; Benjamin Schneider to Alfred L. Larkin. (mtg $10,000)..... 23,500

104TH ST, 5 East, 25x100.11; Reginald Sinmann to Julius G. Kugelman, (mtg $23,000)..... 1

104TH ST, 303 West, 17x100.11; Sarah E. Kimball to Eugene Van Schaick, (mtg $13,000)..... 1,500

106TH ST, s e, 200 ft w of 1st AV, 25x 100.11; Simon Epsteln to Michele La Sala..... 24,000

116TH ST, n s, 139 ft w of 3d Av, 17.3x 100.11; Louisa Fent to Josephine Collins, (mtg $10,000,) other considerations and 100

117TH ST, 131 East; William Fanning to George W. Fanning, (mtg $5,000, R S. 50 cents)..... Nom.

120TH ST, n s, 258.4 ft w of 1st Av, 16.8x100.10; Mathilda Alexander to Ray Frisch 7,000

120TH ST, 423, n s, 268.9 ft w of Avenue A, 18.9x100.10; Thomas F. Gilroy, Jr., referee, to John T. Pyle and another... 7,150

123D ST, 346, s s, 106 ft w of Manhattan Av, 19x100.11; Ella C. James-Toppen to Mary J. Quinlan, widow, (mtg $11,000) 17,250

123D ST, 340 West, 16x100.11; Cyrena Li Jones, widow, to Ella C. Jones-Toppen, (mtg $11,000)..... 1

125TH ST, 11 East, 15x99.11; Nellie G. Byrnes to Moses Barnett. (mtg $14,000).. 1

125TH ST, n s, 350 ft e of Broadway, 25x 99.11; Grace E. Johnston to Martha Lisson, (mtg $17,000)..... 27,750

127TH ST, 19, n s, 228.9 ft e of 5th Av, 18.9x99.11; Katherine M. Smith to Edwin A. Beck, (mtg $15,500, R S $1)..... Nom.

130TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Lenox Av, 24.6x 99.11; George Herbener to William Ebling, other considerations and..... 100

131ST ST, n s, 113.6 ft w of Lenox Av, 18.9x99.11; Kate E. Rapp to Margaret Gillespie and another, executors, (mtg $14,500)..... 1

133D ST, 120, e s, 230 ft n w of Lenox Av, 20x99.11; Mary G. Murphy to Edward H. Murphy, (Mtg $6,000)..... Nom

135TH ST, 842 East, 25x100; John H. Monroe to Richard Condon, (mtg $4,000). 100

137TH ST, 103, n s, 75 ft w of Lenox Av, 25x99.11; Hermann G. Unger to Christian Mohr, (mtg $16,500,) other considerations and 100

140TH ST, 123, n s, 467.6 ft e of Willis Av, 37.6x100; Elkar Kahn to Adam Moesch, (mtg $24,000,) other considerations and 100

140TH ST, s s, 475 ft e of Lenox Av, 50 x99.11; Sophia L. Owens to Richard H. Hadley, (mtg $5,000)..... 8,000

142D ST, n s, 395 ft w of Broadway, 15x 99.10; William Ash to Mark Ash, (mtg $8,850)..... Nom.

142D ST, n s, 395 ft w of Broadway, 15x 99.10; Mark Ash to Allen C. Hill, (mtg $7,000)..... Nom.

151ST ST, n e, 116.1 ft w of 3d Av, —x 114.3x25x114.2; Frances H. Graham to John McKee, (mtg $13,000, R S $1)... 17,000

151ST ST, n s, 91.1 ft w of 8d Av, runs n 114.1xs 50.9x s 114.1 to beginning; Frances H. Graham to John McKee, B. & S..... Nom

167TH ST, e s, 30 ft w of Melrose Av, 18.3 x100; Sarah Schwab to Seymour Realty Company..... 14,000

162D ST, n e, 105 ft e of Forest Av, 40x 120.2x Minna Preech (aleo known as Wilhelmina Presch) to Henry F. Nimphius 8,750

168TH ST, 55 ft w of Brook Av, 25x71; Charles J. Obermayer to Lorenz Wohlhagen, (mtg $8,500)..... 1

176TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Wadsworth Av, 50x43.1x50.2x38.6; Max Marx to Robert W. Huston, (mtg $2,000)..... 1

178TH ST, s s, 379.6 ft w of Anthony Av, 25x100, 23.6x100; Annie French to Alfred Lopez 6,750

187TH ST, n e, 38 ft e of Audubon Av, 19x94.10; James Alexander to Priscilla McConvills, (mtg $7,400)..... 1

Recorded Leases.

ATTORNEY ST, 96; Hirsch Hochman to Hirsch Roth, 1 10-12 years..... $700

BROADWAY, 1,551, n w corner of 40th St; Jean M. Mantel, trustee, to Joseph Goodman, 24 years..... $5,000

BOWERY, 40; Julia F. Karsch to Frank Tucker, 5 years..... 2,500

BAXTER ST, 70; Charles Bacigalupo and another to Bonaventura Durlano, 4 10-12 years..... 600

1ST AV, 391, s w corner of 23d St; Adam Stiebl to Bernard Walsh, 5 10-12 years. 2,000

3D AV, 1,104; Frederick A. Budde to Arnold Budde, 5 10-12 years..... $1,200, 5TH AV, s e corner of 14th St, 48.11x 107; Henry Van Schaick to William C. Demorest and another, 7 years...$14,000, 16,000

9TH AV, 235; Ahrend F. Meyer to Solomon Cohen, 5 years..... 1,056

21ST ST, 513 to 519 West; Charlotta J. McGourkey and others, administratrix, to William H. Smith, 44 months at per month..... 208

40TH ST, 22 West; Frank Abbott and others to Martin A. Ross, 10 years..... $3,800, 4,000

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent, unless otherwise specified.

ANDERSON, Henrietta K., to Anna Sturz; 3d Av, w s, 75 ft n of 2d St, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... Nom.

ADAMS, Herbert, to Molina M. Elwell; 11th St, n s, 352.7 ft w of 6th Av, 3 years $15,000

ADAMS, Herbert, to Molina M. Elwell; 11th St, n s, 352.7 ft w of 6th Av, prior mtg $15,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 6,500

ALBRECHT, Frederick C., to George Q. Colline; Morris Av, w s, 319.8 ft s of Burnside Av, 3 years 4,600

ADELSTEIN, Heyman, and another to Matilda Whitley; Madison St, s s, 144.10 ft w of Gouverneur St, due Jan. 2, 1904..... 14,000

ASHLEY, Edward E., to New York Savings Bank; 145th St, n s, 100 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, demand, 4 per cent..... 30,000

AHERN, John V., to Michael E. O'Donovan; 13th St, 129 west, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,500

BONNER, Robert E., to Julia A. Kent; 56th St, 52 East, 2 years, 4 per cent.. 37,000

BERNHEIMER, Sidney, to Gustavs F. Veith; 72d St, 188 East, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 28,000

BUNNSTEIN, Henry, to David J. Dannat and others, trustees; 2d Av, e s, 25.8 ft n 94th St, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 7,500

BASCO, John, to John Grasenauer; 6th St, 532 East, installments, 6 per cent..... 5,000

BECK, Emil, to the Riverside Savings Institution; 127th St, 19 East, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 10,000

BORGSTEDE, Josephine S., and another to the Bowery Savings Bank; Trinity Av, e s, 393 ft s of 165th St, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 4,000

BEYER, Augusta H., to Manhattan Mortgage Company; Lots 410 and 445, map of Section A, Vyse estate, 2 years..... 1,800

CAMPBELL, William, to Sarah Wyse Devlin; 141st St, 543 West, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 6,000

CASEY, Patrick, to Ronald H. Brown, trustee; Grand Av, w s, 50 ft n of Evelyn Place, 3 years 700

COLLINS, Josephine, to Maurice S. Bondy; 116th St, n s, 139 ft w of 8d Av, 3 years, 4 per cent, gold..... 10,000

COLLINS, Josephine, to Louisa Finn; 116th St, n s, 139 ft w of 3d Av, due May 1, 1903, 6 per cent..... 4,500

COHN, Eliza, to Edward Aaron; Lewis St, 7 and 9, prior mtg $30,000, 6 years, 6 per cent..... 6,000

COHN, Eliza, to Edward Aaron; Lewis St, 7 and 9, prior mtg $38,000, 6 years 6 per cent..... 6,000

CORN, Henry, to Realty Associates; Broadway, 373 and 375, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 25,000

COHN, Harvey, to Michael H. Elsman; Grand St, 474, prior mtg $33,000, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 2,500

CHAMBERLIN, Frank W., to West Side Savings Bank; Convent Av, 117, due Nov. 1, 1902, 4½ per cent..... 8,000

DALEY, Thomas J., to the Citizens' Insurance Company; 56th St, 453 West, 3 years 5,100

DOWDNEY, Susan A., and another to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 20th St, 114 East, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 800

DI VITA, Matteo, to John F. Steeves; Lot 100, map of W. F. Duncan, demand, 6 per cent..... 12,000

EPSTEIN, Morris, to Salomon Farian; 4th St, 67 East, due Jan. 1, 1905, 6 per cent.

EGGERS, George W., to American Mortgage Company; 3d Av, e s, 74.10 ft s of 159th St, 1 year..... 7,000

FELDMAN, Lina, to the Title Insurance Company of New York; 504 East 76th St, 6 years, 4 per cent..... 8,000

FITZGERALD, Luke, to the Seamen's Bank for Savings; 23d St, s s, 283.1 ft w of 8th Av, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 17,000

FRIEDMAN, Harris, and another to Harris Mandelbaum and another; Delancey St, 115 Delancey St, n s, 43.9 ft w of Essex St, prior mtg $34,000, building loan, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 30,000

FRIEDMAN, Harris, and another to Harris Mandelbaum and another; Rivington St, 92 East, 21.6x75; Julia A. Kent to Robert E. Bonner..... 100

FRISCH, Ray, to Mathilda Alexandsr; 120th St, n s, 258.4 ft w of 1st Av, 8 years, 4½ per cent..... 4,000

GRINNELL, Joanna H., to Irving Grinnell and others, trustees; 72 East 118th St, prior mtg $4,000; also assigns mtg of $15,000 as further security, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 1,000

GRAY, Lizzie E., to Frances W. A. Donohue; 123d St, 118 to 122 East, due Dec. 23, 1903, 4 per cent..... 1,500

HARTUNG, Wilhelmina B., to Henry G. Schneider; Amsterdam Av, 208 and 210, 3 years 5,000

HIDALGO, Julio, to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; Madison Av, s e corner of 69th St, 3 years, interest as per bond 50,000

HARRIS, Annie, and another to Charles Reusch; Rivington St, 182, 5 years, 6 per cent..... 2,500

HESS, Caclelie, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 27th St, 139 East, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 10,000

HULSE, Susan B., to Thomas Simpson; Brook Av, e s, 34.2 ft n of 169th St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 2,500

IMPERATO, Salvatore, to Rudolph Reichenetsin; 1st Av, n w corner of 104th St, 5 years 15,000

IRVING, Catharine, to Manhattan Mortgage Company; Valentine Av, 462.6 ft n of 179th St, old line, due Nov. 1, 1902, 6 per cent..... 8,000

JONDRO, Gertrude, to Lamont McLoughlin; 62d St, n s, 172.6 ft w of 3d Av, prior mortgage, $11,000, 1 year 1,000

JUNG, Anna, to Anile Wsrner; Washington Av, e s, 100 ft s of 168d St, 3 years..... 12,000

KAISER, Jacob, to Henry Bindewald; 82d St, 517 East, 3 years, 4½ per cent.. 12,500

KENNEDY, Patrick, to Elizabeth L. Givernand; 48th St, 353 and 355 West, 2 years 5,000

KNAUER, George, to Jacob Schmitt; 1st Av, 151, 3 years 8,000

KNAB, Philip, and another to Ignatz Bauer, Jr.; 84 St, 139 East, leasehold, due Jan. 1, 1904, 4 per cent..... 4,000

KOTZEN, Max, to John J. Jones and another, trustees; 67 and 69 Avenue D, 5 years 40,000

KIMBER, Arthur C., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Gilbert St, at corner of Sedgwick Av, being Lots 32 and 33, map of William O. Giles, at King's Bridge Heights, 8 years 4,000

KOPETZ, Alfred, to Annie French; 178th St, s s, 379.6 ft w of Anthony Av, 3 years 5,000

KAISER, Jacob, to Henry Bindewald; 82d St, 519 East, 3 years, 4½ per cent.. 12,500

LA SALA, Michele, to Ella W. Mills and another, executors; 106th St, s s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 18,500

LA SALA, Michele, to Simon Epstein; 106th St, s s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, prior mortgage $18,500, installments, 6 per cent..... 8,500

LEWKOWITZ, Morris, to Mary G. Richardson; 111th St, 27 East, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 18,000

LANDON, Emily L., to Mary A. Dalrymple; 84th St, 373 West, due May 1, 1905, 4 per cent..... 8,000

LIEBOVITZ, Simon, to Bowery Savings Bank; 70th St, 122 East, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 13,000

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another, Nicholas Espenscheid; Prince St, 160 to 164, 2 years 24,000

LYONS, M. Claire, to Rose Frey; 127th St, 214 West, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 2,500

LYONS, M. Claire, to Rose Frey, lots 288 and 289, part new map Lott G. Hunt estate, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 2,500

LISSON, Martha, to Grace E. Johnston; 529 West 125th St, installments, 6 per cent..... 10,000

MESSERSCHMIDT, Margaretha, to George W. Folsom; 84 St, e s, 263.9 ft e of Avenue B, 3 years, 4½ per cent.... 16,000

MELLERT, Emma M., and another to Arthur L. Fanning, trustee; 183d St, 686 East, 5 years..... 5,000

McGUIRE, John, to Catharine Kennedy; 29th St, s s, 75 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year.... 1,000

MELLERT, Emma M., and another to Adelia A. Carpenter; 183d St, 682 East, 5 years 5,000

MARSHALL, Charles C., to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; Park Av, 646, demand, 4½ per cent..... 20,000

MELLERT, Emma M., and another to Alfred Howey; 183d St, 684 East, 5 years 5,000

MANNHEIMER, Jacob, to Bessie S. Kursman; 2d Av, w s, 60.10 ft n of 116th St, 3 years..... 9,000

McDONALD, Frank B., to George Ehrst; 6th Av, s w corner of 82d St, leasehold, year..... 5,000

MOORE, Mary E., to Michael J. Gilhuly; Westchester Av, e corner of Gresne Av, Cebrie Park, 1 year..... 500

McCONVILLE, Priscilla, to James Alexander; 187th St, n s, 38 ft e of Audubon Av, 3 years 7,400

MOHR, Christian, to David Dreytus; 137th St, 130 West, 5 years..... 8,000

MULLANY, Ann, to East River Savings Institution; Railroad Av, e s, 97.10 ft s of 169th St; 169th St, s s, 55 ft e of Railroad Av, 1 year..... 15,700

McINTOSH, Neil W., to Joseph Kornhauser; Valentine Av, e s, 100.1 ft n of 179th St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,000

O'BRIEN, John J., to Joseph H. Gomez; Woody Crest Av, w s, 302.4 ft n of 164th St, old line, installments, 6 per cent..... 500

OTTINGER, Maria A., widow, to Jacob Schmitt; 1st Av, e s, 69 ft s of 17th St, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 11,000

PARKER, Henrietta M., to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 88th St, s s, 142.6 ft w of Central Park West, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 15,000

PFENNING, Arnold, to Charles Massoth; Water St, 472, n e corner of Pike Slip, prior mortgage $6,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 10,000

RAPHAEL, Harry, to Conrad Stein's Sons; 3d Av, 1,761, due Oct. 1, 1902, 6 per cent..... 1,800

RUND, Cleophas, to Rose W. Klopper; Webster Av, e s, 275 ft s of Anna Place, demand 500

RUND, Cleophas, to Catherine E. Rund; Webster Av, n e s, 275 ft e of Anna Place, installments..... 600

RUND, Cleophas, to Annie E. Klopfer; Webster Av, n e s, 275 ft e of Anna Place, inetallments..... 500

RAUDNITZ,

THE MONMOUTH BEATEN BY NEW TURBINE YACHT

The Revolution Gets Ahead in Dash Down the Bay.

Excitement on Board the Sandy Hook Flier and on Passing Vessels—Description of the Victorious Craft.

The new steam yacht Revolution, the first craft of the kind to be fitted out with turbine engines, fell in with the speedy Monmouth of the Sandy Hook line yesterday afternoon, and in a lively twenty-minute race from Robbin's Reef to Swinburne Island won out by a good length from the blue-ribbon holder among the harbor fliers.

The Revolution looks like any ordinary yacht, and is 178 feet over all, 16½ feet beam, and has a 7-foot draught. She was launched last Summer from the Charles L. Seabury works at Morris Heights, and the adaptation of the turbine principle to her engines was invented and applied by Charles G. Curtis, who was on board yesterday. The Revolution's owners requested that their names be not used in connection with the trial, and said that the yacht was not for sale, but would be used to demonstrate the adaptability of the turbine engine to commercial purposes.

While her owners claim that she was not built for speed purposes, it was decided to put her against the Monmouth, whose speed is figured out as twenty knots.

The Revolution was cruising around the upper bay when the Monmouth came along, and the Sandy Hook flier evidently scented trouble, for she was blowing off steam some time prior to coming up with the turbine yacht. The speedy little racing yacht Vamoose was also lying in wait, and the column of black smoke belching from her smokestack denoted her intention of being in at the finish.

The three boats were abreast at Robbin's Reef just at 4 o'clock, and the big holiday crowd on the Monmouth, who recognized at once that something was up, had their attention divided between the diminutive Vamoose, which lay to leeward, and the trim Revolution, which had the wiudward berth.

The Monmouth had the advantage at the start, as the other boats had slowed down to wait for her. In very few minutes, however, all were on even terms and the race was on in earnest.

Five minutes was enough for the Vamoose, and, as the plucky little boat dropped astern, the Monmouth's passengers saluted her with cheers and waving of handkerchiefs.

The Monmouth's stem was cutting through the water like a knife, and the spray tossed up by the Revolution's bow drenched everybody on deck. The Revolution forged ahead inch by inch, and was laying close to windward with the expectation of crossing the Monmouth's bows. Just off Swinburne Island, however, the sidewheeler St. Johns, niso of the Sandy Hook line, came up on her way from Atlantic Highlands, and, though signaled to pass close to winward of the Monmouth, she did not respond until too late. The Revolution was forced to turn her course to starboard, and the race wes over.

Then Capt. Champlin and Engineer Kenney did "stunts" with the turbine boat. In twenty-six seconds the yacht was brought to a dead stop from full speed ahead, and while traveling at her crusing speed of 16½ knots she was turned in a little more tben her own length. She was swung around on her heel and driven astern with 90 per cent. of the power that sends her full speed ahead.

The Revolution's machinery is duplicate, consisting of two boilers, two feed pumps, two main turbines, two condensers, and two shafts, with one screw propeller on each shaft. The advantages claimed are high power with comparatively light engines, economy, and comfort. The Revolution's engines have developed 2,500 horse power, which is double the power that could be developed in a boat of similar size by the ordinary engines. She has six staterooms, three bathrooms, two deck houses, and quarters for a crew of nineteen men. The only other turbine boats are those built in England by the Hon. Charles A. Parsons. In his boats one turbine is divided among three or four shafts, each shaft having two or three screws, while in the Revolution there are two independent turbines, each on one shaft, fitted with one screw.

Charles G. Curtis, the inventor of the turbine methods as employed on the Revolution, is a son of George Tichnor Curtis, and a nephew of the late George William Curtis. He is also a member of the bar and a graduate of the Columbia School of Mines.

Others on board yesterday were L. C. Ryce and Prof. James E. Denton of Stevens Institute, who said that the trial was a remarkable success, and that in his opinion turbines eventually would supplant all other methods of marine propulsion.

The Revolution made her first appearance last week, when she raced up to Poughkeepsie with Charles R. Flint's Arrow, which has a reputed speed of forty knots an hour. The Revolution was only a few minutes behind after a three hours' run. On Tuesday she crossed the bows of the Sandy Hook, a sister ship to the Monmouth, in a brush up from the Highlands, and was saluted by the Sandy Hook's Captain, as the trick had never been done before.

FREIGHT THIEVES CAPTURED.

Two Prisoners Held for Trial on Many Charges.

John Mitchell, alias Nitzell, thirty-four years old, of 248 West Sixty-fifth Street, and Robert Smith, alias "Roddy" Conrad, alias Robert Hoffman, thirty-six years old, of Jersey City, were each held in $1,500 bail for trial by Magistrate Zeller in the Harlem Court yesterday, charged with the theft of goods from freight cars of the New York Central Railroad. In the capture of the two men the railroad detectives and city police think they have caught the thieves who have been operating on the Central for six months and stolen thousands of dollars' worth of goods. The method has been for men to board the cars in the yards in the city, force open the doors, and at a lonely spot along the river throw cases of goods from the car. The men then walked back to where the cases were, opened them at their leisure, and removed the contents to a boat.

On Wednesday night Policeman Creedon of the West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street Station, Detective John H. McLean of the New York Central Railroad, and other officers saw the door of one of the freight cars open, and two men within. Farther on along the road two boxes were found beside the tracks, containing goods.

Later the detectives saw Mitchell and Smith come ambling down the track. They walked over to the boxes and commenced to examine the contents. While they were doing so they heard the click of revolvers, and, looking up in alarm, found themselves "covered."

TOO SLIPPERY FOR HIS UNCLE.

Lost Boy Claimed at Police Station by Relative Promptly Escapes.

Constantino Presco, twelve years old, who has been missing from the home of his aunt, 234 Mulberry Street, since Friday, was found last evening by Policeman Durr in Battery Park. The boy said that he ran away because his aunt chided him for staying out late at night. Since then he said he had been wandering around the city, living as best he could. The boy's father lives at Bridgeport, Conn.

Lugi Presco, an uncle of the boy, called at the Old Slip Station about 10 o'clock last night and claimed him. He told Sergt. Tighe that the lad was a pretty bad boy in his way, and led him out of the station house. The uncle attempted to put the boy on a Broadway car to take him home, but the lad ran through to the other side of the car and, slipping through under the guard rail, ran away. Very much disheartened the uncle went back to the station house and reported the matter to Sergt. Tighe.

ASSUMED DEAD MEN'S NAMES.

Inspectors Drew Pay from the City —Mr. Cantor Resents Mr. Grout's Action in the Matter.

Controller Grout made a discovery a few days ago that on the payrolls of the Department of Public Buildings and Offices, of which William H. Walker is the Superintendent, were two men who were receiving $12 a week as bath attendants under assumed names. The men were summoned before the Controller without consultation with President Cantor of the Borough of Manhattan, who appointed Superintendent Walker.

Among the men employed last year were William Conroy and C. J. Paradine, who, it now developes, have died since they were relieved from duty last Fall. This year the names of "C. J. Paradine and William Conroy" appeer again on the payrolls. The positions are under the civil service, and at the end of the year the men who have beeu employed are relieved from duty, but their names are placed on a preferred list for the next year. The notices addressed to C. J. Paradine and William Conroy fell into the hands of two men whose names are known now to be Frawley and Reynolds.

Controller Grout called the attention of the District Attorney's office to the matter, and Assistant District Attorney Train was assagned to the case.

Superintendent Walker said yesterday:

"These men came to work about four weeks ago, and have drawn pay for the work done at the basin at the foot of Thirty-ninth Street. They presented appointment papers, and were regularly assigned to duty under the assumed names. As they answered to their names I let it go at that. I received anonymous letters a few days ago stating that the men were working under assumed names, and on investigation I found this to be true."

President Cantor said:

"It was an act of discourtesy for Controller Grout to call these men before him without bringing the metter to my attention. I am at the head of the departments under the President of the borough, and the matter should have been called to my attention first without going over my head and dealing with one of my subordinates."

MAN RISKED HIS LIFE TO SAVE TWO BOYS.

Dock Builder at Hoboken Plunged to Save Them and All Three Were Nearly Drowned.

Vertney Freer, twelve years old, of 254 Eleventh Street, Hoboken, and George Sutter, ten years old, who lives in the same neighborhood, were walking along the edge of a new crib north of Fifteenth Street dock, in Hoboken, shortly before noon, when Freer's foot slipped. He caught his companion by the leg, and both fell into the river. Neither could swim.

Harry Olsen, a dock builder, saw them fall, and without waiting to remove his heavy spiked shoes, jumped in after them. The boys were locked in each other's arms when he grasped them and started with them to the dock. He had gone only a short distance when the terrified lads threw their arms around his neck. Olsen tried to force them off, but was so badly choked he was almost helpless. Other men who were working on the crib saw the struggle in the water, but were unable to give any assistance.

Timekeeper Joseph McNeill and Watchman Theodore Spencer, who were on the dock, secured pikepoles, and with them they managed to keep the heads of Olsen and the boys above water. Several times the pole hooks tore through Olsen's clothing, and the three sank, only to be grappled to the surface again. The man and boys were finally gotten near enough for Frederick F. Bleeding, when lowered head down by his feet over the side of the dock, to lift the boys, one after the other, to safety. Olsen was so completely exhausted that he could not stand, and his back was lacerated by the hooks of the pikepoles.

AGED TEACHER WILL RETIRE.

Leonard Dunkly Has Completed Sixty Years of School Work and Was Absent Ten Days in That Time.

Leonard Dunkly, the veteran Principal of Wilson Street Public School No. 16, in Williamsburg, and, it is said, the oldest public school Principal in Greater New York, has asked to be retired on a pension, having completed sixty years of active school life. Mr. Dunkly is more than eighty years old.

Such men as former Mayor F. W. Wurster, former Fire Commissioner William Cullen Bryant, Joseph Baston, the artist, and other equally prominent men are graduates from this school. Mr. Dunkly during the sixty years that he has devoted to teaching the young has been absent but ten days, his last absence being fourteen years ago, when he had trouble with his eyes. He is a native of New York City, and his early education was obtained privately. Seventy years ago he was graduated from the Mechanics' Society School, in New York City, and while still in his youth he decided to make teaching his profession, and on Sept. 1, 1842, he occupied the position of instructor in the junior department of the Grammar School of Columbia College. Two years later he was appointed teacher of English in the New York High School, which position he held for four years. He decided at that time to apply for a Principal's certificate in the public schools of Brooklyn, and his appointment was approved and a license issued, and in 1851 he went to Williamsburg to take up the duties of Assistant Principal in the Wilson Street School. Four years later he was promoted to the Principalship, the position from which he has asked to be retired with a pension of $1,500 a year.

AFTER THE COLOR OF A LEAF.

Verestchagin, the Painter, Leaves for Cuba to Get Exact Shades for San Juan Hill Canvas.

Vassili Verestchagin, the Russian painter who has been at work for several months at Fort Myer, on a painting of the Battle of San Juan Hill, sailed yesterday for Santiago de Cuba on the Ward liner Seguranca.

The painting had been done from sketches made in February on the scene of the battle, and when it was nearing completion. It was criticised by President Roosevelt for the reason that it did not show the brilliant foliage of a certain tree that was a conspicuous feature of the landscape. Accordingly, Vereestchagin, who is nothing if not a realist, has gone to Cuba to see the verdure as it looks in the first week of July, during which the battle was fought.

Will of Edward N. Marks.

The will of Edward N. Marks, proprietor of the Pennsylvania Club, the fashionable gambling place of Long Branch, N. J., was filed for probate yesterday. While the petition states that the estate is worth upward of $20,000, Morris J. Hirsch, who represents the beneficiaries under the will, states that the estate at the loweet calculation is worth at least $500,000. Marks was Treasurer of the Metropolitan Turf Association, and wes largely interested with "Eddie" Burke in bookmaking. The transactions of Marks and Burke were large, and it is said that they never kept any books and never had a difference over money matters. The testator leaves his estate to his wife and near relatives.

Edward W. Townsend (Chimmie Fadden).

Social life in and around New York, as seen by a typical Western girl, is to form the topic for a series of letters from Alice to her Western chum, written in the characteristically bright, chatty, and humorous style of which Mr. Townsend is a master. They will appear under the general title of "A Summer in New York." First of the series next Sunday, July 6.—Adv.

DR. WILSON'S RESIGNATION

St. Andrew's Pastor Offered Secretaryship of Wesleyan Fund.

His Retirement Followed Retraction of Trustees' Request to Withdraw—The Rev. E. H. Hughes Declines the Pulpit.

The Rev. Edwin H. Hughes of Malden, Mass., declines the cell to the pastorate of St. Andrew's Methodist Church of this city, and asks that his name be not considered. The Rev. Dr. J. O. Wilson, who has announced his intention to retire from the pastorate of the church, has been offered the position of executive secretary of the Wesleyan University $1,000,000 Endowment Fund, and it is said that he is likely to accept it.

New details about the retirement of Dr. Wilson, who raised $100,000 to pay off the debt on the church, came out yesterday. It seems that when St. Andrew's was built in Seventy-sixth Street, one member gave a note for $6,000, failed in business, and was unable to pay. The note had been discounted, and became a debt of the congregation. A running deficit increased the amount to $15,000, which the congregation owed. The trustees undertook to raise this sum, but got $13,000, and declared they could get no more. At this juncture the Rev. Dr. Wilson came in and promptly secured the lacking $2,000.

The Sunday School of St. Andrew's Church desired deaconesses and an assistant pastor, in order that additional work might be done. It urged the pastor to preach a sermon asking for money with which to provide the same. He at first demurred, and was told that if he did not do so the school would itself undertake to secure the money. The Rev. Dr. Wilson had just returned from conference. He preached the sermon, and pleaded for the money. He is said not to have mentioned by name St. Paul's Church, at Eighty-sixth Street and West End Avenue, but he referred to it as having two deaconesses and an assistant minister, and was declared by many to have hinted that St. Andrew's people were not doing their duty. Dr. Wilson got the money asked for, and St. Andrew's may have the deaconesses and the assistant minister.

On the Tuesday evening following the preaching of the sermon there was held a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the church. The Rev. Dr. Wilson supposed the meeting was held to take action on the matter of the assistant minister and the deaconesses, and probably to commend him for having raised the money for the same, and also for securing the $2,000 that the trustees were unable to get to clear off the floating debt. Instead, the trustees voted unanimously to ask him for his resignation. During the week it was discovered that the Board of Trustees possessed no power for such action, so a second meeting was held on the succeeding Tuesday, the resolution was rescinded, and an apology offered to the Rev. Dr. Wilson.

A storm in the congregation ensued. Some upheld tho pastor, a few upheld the trustees. The Rev. Dr. Wilson, however, announced his intention to resign, and said he might or might not complete his conference year.

Methodists are discussing this new development in the working of the no-limit to the pastorate period, but the Rev. Dr. Wilson declines to talk, and officers of St. Andrew's desire nothing to be said about the matter.

CALLED TO BROOKLYN CHURCH?

Report Regarding the Rev. Andrew V. V. Raymond, Union College's President.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., July 3.—The report was current here late this afternoon that the Rev. Andrew V. V. Raymond, D. D., LL. D., President of Union College and Chancellor of Union University, had received a call to the pestorate of the Tompkins Avenue Congregational Church, in Brooklyn. Mr. Raymond bas been supplying the pulpit of this church for several weeks, since the resignation of the Rev. Robert R. Meredith, who was compelled to give up his pastorate connection with the society because of ill-health.

Dr. Raymond is now in New York City, and those of the officials of the college who have been seen are inclined to discredit the story. The salary of the pastorate in question is $12,000.

BIG STONE FALLS IN STREET.

Half-Ton Missile, Dropped from Top of New Hall of Records, Wounds One Man—Remarkable Escapes.

Pedestrians on Centre Street were scattered in all directions, passengers on passing trolley cars were panic-stricken, and one man was seriously injured yesterday by the falling of an ornamental cornice-stone weighing almost half a ton, at the new Hall of Records, which is being erected at Centre Street, between Chambers and Reade Streets.

The large stone was being hoisted to the top of the structure. It was during the rush hours, and many of the thousands on their way to work stopped and watched the large block slowly traveling upward. Suddenly, when it had almost reached the top, there was a jar from the derrick, the clip hooks on the steel runner with which the block was being hoisted slipped their hold on the rope sling holding the stone.

The crowd in amazement saw the stone, disengaged, whirl downward toward the street. Policeman Schoenfeld, who is posted at this perilous part of Centre Street during the rush hours, shouted to the crowd to get back.

The sidewalk here is protected by a bridge work constructed out of heavy boards and wooden beams several inches thick.

Through this bridge work the stone crashed as though the great beams had been made of glass. Passing directly under where the stone struck on Centre Street, near the corner of Reade Street, was Samuel Giordano, an Italian laborer. He managed to get out of the way of the stone itself, not, however, before it had dealt a glancing blow to his cheek. Splinters were flying in all directions, wounding Giordano, and a heavy beam fell on his left leg, while the ends of other broken timbers knocked him unconscious to the sidewalk. Several other pedestrians were injured by flying splinters, but rushed away before the police could get their names.

Giordano had received serious internal injuriee, and blood was streaming from his mouth. He was taken in an unconscious condition to the Hudson Street Hospital.

The contractor, Alexander Mitchell, of 136 Weet One Hundred and Fourth Street, was shortly afterward arrested by Policeman James P. Riley of the Harbor squad on a technical charge of assault. Later he was arraigned in the Tombs Police Court and discharged.

New Trust Company for Women.

It was reported yesterday that a new trust company, to be known, probably, as the Windsor Trust Company, wes about to be formed, to operate in the Murray Hill district, and to give especial attention to women customers. The incorporators and probable Directors of the company will include, it is said, August Belmont, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Ernest Iselin, Richard A. McCurdy, John Alvin Young, James Gayley, and others.

National Shoe and Leather Bank.

Announcement was made yesterday that Bayard Dominick of the firm of Dominick & Dominick had purchased the controlling interest in the National Shoe and Leather Bank, details about a new interest in this bank having been made public yesterday morning. The firm of Goldsborough, Villard & Warner is understood to have conducted the negotiations. Mr. Dominick has associated with him men connected with various railroad, mining, and trust company interests, who will become depositors in the bank. The name of the bank will not be changed.

BROOKLYN BURGLAR'S VICTIMS.

No Trace of the Man Who Wounded Albert C. Latimer.

Up to a late hour yesterday the Brooklyn police had found no trace of the burglar who shot Albert C. Latimer at his home, 318 Hancock Street, early Wednesday morning. This was not due to any lack of energy on the part of the officers, for the tragedy, coming as a climax to a long series of burglaries in Brooklyn, has thoroughly aroused the department, and most diligent search is being made for the would-be murderer.

At St. Mary's Hospital, where Latimer now lies, it was said that he had recovered consciousness during the afternoon, but that he had frequent lapses into delirium, making it difficult to get anything from him. There has been as yet no attempt to locate the bullets, but it is thought they are imbedded, one in the muscles of the back and the other in the muscles of the neck. If septic pneumonia does not set in it is believed that Mr. Latimer will recover.

Mrs. Latimer continues to suffer from the shock and is in such an excited condition that nothing can be extracted from her about the shooting.

CHILDREN ON THE STAGE.

Vernon M. Davis's Charges Against a Theatre Manager and an Amusement Company—Reference to Blackmail.

Harry G. Somers, business manager of the Knickerbocker Theatre, and James L. Lederer of the Lederer Amusement Company, were in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday in response to a summons obtained by James Fogarty, agent of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, to answer to a charge of violating the section of the Penal Code which provides that no child under sixteen years of age shall appear upon the stage or at other public place for the purposes of entertainment.

President Vernon M. Davis prosecuted the charge. He said the case was that of "June" Thompson, a girl eight years of age, who has been allowed to sing and dance at the theatre. She lives with her mother, Louise Thompson, a costums maker, at 131 West Fortieth Street. Mayor Low refused to give a permit to allow her and several others to appear on the stage, Mr. Davis having objected.

Mr. Davis said that when the evidence was produced he would prove, besides the violation of the Penal Code, a system of blackmailing the children out of part of their pay. He would not give particulars, but he said that he could and would prove his statement. He said that the Lederer Amusement Company furnished the children at the theatre, and that there would be a case soon against the company on account of Arthur Brown, a colored boy, aged ten, of 330 West Thirty-seventh Street, who had been allowed to sing and dance at the theatre.

Mr. Somers said he had not the least idea why he had been summoned. Magistrate Crane adjourned the case to July 10.

HIGHWAYMEN IN NEWARK.

Four Persons Held Up and Robbed in One Day.

Several persons in Newark, N. J., reported yesterday that they had been held up and robbed by highwaymen. Charles J. Kelly of 127 Elm Street was on Broad Street, near Aetor, in the morning when he was attacked by three men, knocked down, and robbed of a gold watch.

The same men, according to the descriptions, by using a revolver, held up Freeman Wendel and his son Hanwood, while they were driving along the Boulevard at Waverly. The robbers took all the money they had. The amount was not large.

In Bloomfield Avenue, on the outskirts of Newark, Oscar Llebe, a Montclair merchant, was held up by three white men and a negro. They took from him a large roll of bills. The men escaped into the woods alongside the road.

POOR FIRE ALARMS IN QUEENS.

Grand Jury in Presentment Charges Officials with Willful Neglect.

The Queens County Grand Jury yesterday handed down a presentment relating to the fire alarm systems in the Fire Departments in Queens. It says that a large number of persons, including volunteer firemen and merchants, have been examined on the subject and that the inquiry showed apparently willful neglect on the part of the officials.

The results obtained, the presentment seys, might furnish grounds for indictments, and the records of the inquiry will be left for the September Grand Jury, so that that body may take action in the matter if it should deem it proper to do so. The jury recommends that copies of the presentment be sent to the Mayor, Controller, President of the Borough, District Attorney, and Fire and Water Commissioners.

RECTOR A LIFE SAVER.

The Rev. David B. Matthews Rescues a Boy from North River.

The Rev. David B. Matthews, rector of St. John's Episcopal Church, West Hoboken, has a record as a life saver. On Friday afternoon he went with the choir boys of the church to the Hudson River at Weehawken to swim. They found several other boys swimming at the point selected. Suddenly one of these boys began to cry for help. Rector Matthews swam to the boy's assistance and reached him just as he sank. Owing to the swift current he had a hard struggle, but finally succeeded in reaching the shore with his burden. The boy had fainted, but he soon recovered. He said his name was James De Barker, and that he lived in Summit Avenue, near Union Street.

He is the fourth boy Rector Matthews has saved from drowning in three years.

CHURCHILL CASE CLOSED.

Enmity Referred to as the Basis of the Charges.

The Churchill case was summed up yeeterday before Police Commissioner Partridge. Mr. Rosalsky, attorney for Sergt. Churchill, described Inspector Cross as a "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde."

"The Inspector knowe how John McGurk was fleeced," Mr. Rosalsky said, "fleeced out of thousands of dollars."

He intimated that the reason that Sergt. Churchill had been singled out for trial was because during Devery's reign he had made certain statements against the Chief. He said that personal enmity between Cross and Churchill was the basis of the charges brought.

At the close Commissioner Partridge called the lawyers to his desk and, after a short talk, took the case under consideration.

Austrian Yacht Waturus Arrives.

The Austrian steam yacht Waturus arrived yesterday from Trieste by way of Gibraltar and Fayal, after a good passage. The Waturus was bought from the Archduke Stephen of Auetria by Randall Morgan of Philadelphia, and belonged to the Kaiser and Konig Yacht Club of Trieste. She was built in 1900 by Hawthorn, Leslie & Co., at Leith, Scotland. Her dimensions are 192.6 feet between perpendiculars, 175 feet on the water line, 27.65 feet beam and 14.8 feet deep. She will go to Erie Basin to refit.

JAMES HARTFORD'S WILL

His Bequest to Miss Boquet Put at About $4,000.

He Had Provided for His Family During His Lifetime, Her Counsel Explains.

When James Hartford, Vice President of the Schoellkopf, Hartford & Hanna Company of 100 William Street, died recently in the German Hospital after an operation, his wife, Lucinda Hartford, lived at Stanwick Mansions, London, England. He had up to the time of his going to the hospital lived at the Arbutus apartment house, 301 West Ninety-first Street, with his daughter, Florence Hartford, who is fifteen years old, and Lucy Boquet.

In 1889, when Mr. Hartford made a will, just offered for probate, leaving his estate to Miss Boquet, he and she were living at 209 East Fourteenth Street, although in it he gave his address as 3 Cedar Street, where he was manager for the Schoellkopf, Hartford & Maclagan Company, Limited, dealers in colors and chemicals. The filing of ths will on Wednesday perplexed many who knew Mr. Hartford, but who were not informed as to his domestic life.

"It is very simple," said A. C. Shenstone, attorney for Miss Boquet, yesterday. "The will does not dispose of property worth $250,000, as has been stated, but of equities amounting to not more than $4,000. The will would not have been offered had there not been difficulties in the way of collecting what was due to the beneficiary, and it was the easiest way to settle the estate. While I will not discuss the affairs of my client or those of Mr. Hartford, I will say that during his lifetime Mr. Hartford made ample provision for his family, and this accounts for the smallness of the estate on which the will operates."

Mr. Shenstone referred to a transaction that occurred when the will of 1889 was made. Mr. Hartford then transferred his title in the firm of Schoellkopf, Hartford & Maclagan to his daughter Florence, with his interests in the American Magnesia Covering Company. Under the will of 1889 Miss Boquet's principal benefit will be from a life insurance policy for $5,000.

Mr. Shenstone filed an application for the probate of Mr. Hartford's will yesterday, and an order was issued to serve notice of it by publication on his widow. The testament was witnessed by George Maclagan, the executor, and by A. Menze of 275 Tenth Avenue. It is not expected that it will be contested.

Mr. Hartford came from England to this city in 1881 and worked in a drug house until 1883, when he returned to London and started the firm with which he amassed a fortune. He transferred its business to New York. His former partner and executor, Mr. Maclagan, is now with the Garvin Machine Company, 141 Varick Street.

LABOR UNIONS AT WAR.

Pending Court's Decision in the Dispute Contractor Rossell Cannot Finish Miss Gould's House.

Isaac S. Rossell, the contractor who erected the Hall of Fame, is awaiting the decision of the Supreme Court as to which of two labor unions shall have the work of cleaning and pointing the stone front of a building at the northeast corner of Forty-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue, owned by Miss Helen M. Gould. Meanwhile the work is at a standstill.

The question came before Justice Giegerich yesterday morning on an application made by the Stone Cleaners and Pointers' Union for the continuance of a temporary injunction obtained by the union to restrain Mr. Rossell from employing on the building any other men than members of the union. An agreement was entered into between the contractor and the union in May last that the union should furnish the men to do the work, and five men were put on the job. In June the contractor told them that he was forced to give the work to another union.

Mr. Rossell admits the contract, and says that after the work had gone on for some time the walking delegate of the Derrick Men's, Riggers and Pointers' Union threatened that a general strike would be ordered on all the buildings which he had under construction if he did not lay off the men and employ only members of their union. The walking delegate represented a union that was allied with the building trades unions that were at work on more than a hundred buildings he had under construction, so he complied with the demand.

Then the plaintiff union came back at him with more threats, and he gave the work back to them. Again he was threatened by the other union with the stoppage of all his work, and he again laid off the members of the Cleanere and Pointers' Union and did not attempt to go on with the work at all.

Justice Giegerich reserved decision.

COLLAPSE OF A STORE WALL.

Workmen Were Preparing to Make Alterations—No One Injured.

No little excitement was caused shortly after 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon by the falling of a wall in the wholesale house of Acker, Merrall & Condit, on West Broadway between Warren and Chambers Streets. Luckily no one was injured by the flying debris, and se far as could be learned no damage was done to the stock.

The firm has for some time been anticipating alterations to the party wall separating the two buildings occupied by the store, which face on Chambers Street. The contract was awarded to William T. Cody and the work was to begin last evening in order that it might be completed by Sunday. The workmen began to arrive about 5 o'clock, and were getting ready the staging to shore up the ceilings when there was a sudden crash of falling bricks and mortar. Every one in the building rushed to the liquor department, whence the sound came, and it was seen that a portion of a fifteen-foot section of wall had caved in. A foreman for Mr. Cody made an examination and found that the break would not seriously damage the rest of the wall, but for the sake of caution he ordered that the staging be put up at once. No one was near the wall at the time of the collapse. It is supposed that some bricks became loosened at the base while the workmen were making an opening to brace the staging.

Health Board Veterinarian Dropped.

Dr. Herman Wellner, veterinarian for the Board of Health for the Borough of Queens, was on Wednesday dismissed from the department after a hearing before Commissioner Lederle, at which he was accused of corrupt practices and incompetency. Dr. Lederle said to-day that evidence heard at the hearing indicated that Dr. Wellner had received a ten-dollar bribe for giving a favorable report on an application for a permit.

Ferryboat Edgewater's First Trip.

The first trip of the new ferryboat Edgewater of the Hudson River Line, which connects with the trolley line from Fort Lee to Hackensack and Englewood, took place yesterday at 3 o'clock. After crossing the river from Edgewater to gather passengere the boat steamed up to Yonkers. A cold luncheon was served. The Edgewater is similar to the Cortlandt Street ferryboats, having two decks, and being fitted up with two propellers.

Firemen's Gift to Chief Kruger.

Battalion Chief Charles W. Kruger is wearing a handsome gold locket, diamond studded, on his watch chain, which was presented to him yesterday by the officers and men of the First Battalion of the Fire Department, in commemoration of the thirtieth anniversary of his appointment to the department. When he arrived at the station house, Fulton and Church Streets, he found about 200 persons assembled, including prominent business men from the down-town section, the Secretary of the department, William Leary; Fire Commissioner Thomas Sturgis, and ex-Fire Commissioner James Sheffield. The presentation, which was a complete surprise to Mr. Kruger, was made by Mr. Sheffield.

SUPPLEMENTARY ENROLLMENT.

Official Figures Given Out by the Bureau of Elections.

The official returns of the supplementary enrollment for primary elections as compiled to date were given out yesterday in the Bureau of Elections at Police Headquarters. The figures by boroughs follow:

BOROUGH—AGE ENROLLMENT.

	Dem.	Rep.
Manhattan	1,534	435
Brooklyn	81	155
Bronx	91	15
Queens	119	27
Richmond	59	9
Total	1,884	641
Combined totals		2,525

BOROUGH TRANSFERS.

Manhattan	3,215	589
Brooklyn	296	513
Bronx	248	47
Queens	274	63
Richmond	168	29
Total	4,201	1,541
Combined totals		5,742

SPECIAL ENROLLMENT.

Manhattan	26,731	4,730
Brooklyn	1,289	986
Bronx	2,929	90
Queens	363	32
Richmond	686	149
Total	31,977	6,037
Combined totals		38,014
Gand total		46,281

Woman's Exchange Closed To-morrow.

The New York Exchange for Woman's Work at Forty-third Street and Madison Avenue will be closed to-morrow.

LEGAL NOTES.

FALSE IMPRISONMENT VERDICT AGAINST WEIGHT OF EVIDENCE.—A judgment for the plaintiff in an action for false imprisonment brought by Mrs. Bridget Tobin against Bell Brothers, the proprietors of a department store in Olean, N. Y., has been reversed by the Fourth Appellate Division on the ground that the verdict of the jury was against the weight of evidence. Just before the holidays in December, 1899, Mrs. Tobin went to Bell's store, ostensibly to exchange a pair of rubbers and have buttons sewed on some shoes she had previously purchaeed. She testified that she looked at the Christmas goods throughout the store, and at the jewelry counter tried on a ring. At that moment, so she said, she was accused of stealing the ring by one of the defendants' employes, a man named Johnson. The latter, notwithstanding her protestations of innocence, ordered her into the office of the store, and told her she must pay $25, as goods of that value had been stolen. Johnson also asked her where she got a new pocketbook she had with her, and she answered that she had purchased it at the store two days before. "I wanted to go home," said Mrs. Tobin, "but they wouldn't let me. I had $25, and this they wanted me to leave with them. They made me wait in the office for an hour while an officer was sent for." An entirely different version of the occurrence was told by four witnesses for the defense, Jennie Shauer, a clerk, not in the employ of Bell Brothere, at the time of the trial, testified that while she was at a counter adjacent to where the jewelry was, she saw Mrs. Tobin try on a ring, put it back in its case and then take it out and look at it again. Miss Shauer was called away for a moment, and when she returned the ring was gone. She called the attention of Miss Myers, who had charge of the rings, to the fact, and the latter reported the matter to Mr. Johnson, who spoke to Mrs. Tobin about it. She at first denied she had the ring, but finally said, "For God's sake, don't expose me for this thing." Johnson said Mrs. Tobin remained in the office voluntarily. Justice Spring, for the court, says: "The verdict is clearly against the weight of the evidence. The plaintiff is unsupported in her story, and is contradicted by four witnesses, two of whom are disinterested. While actions of this kind, as a rule, are peculiarly for the jury to determine, yet when the evidence is overwhelmingly against any unlawful detention and tends very strongly to show that the plaintiff was the culprit, instead of the defendant, we are impelled to intervene to prevent the defendants being mulcted in damages unjustly."

PROXIMATE CAUSE.—A flash of fire followed by smoke in a crowded trolley car of the Paducah Railway in Kentucky, caused such a stampede of the passengers that one of them, a man named Davis, was seriously injured. In an action by him against the railway company, it was held, (68 Southwestern Reporter, 140,) that it could not be said as a matter of law that the injury was not the proximate and natural result of the defendant's negligence. The defendant will be liable if the conduct of the passengers was the natural result of the railroad's negligence, or was such as might reasonably be expected under the circumstances, considering the crowded condition of the car, and the fact that it was propelled by electricity. The court said in part: "Thus where the defendant threw a squib into a market house, and it was knocked from one person to another in an effort to prevent it injuring him, the person who was injured at last by its explosion, it was held, could recover from the person who originally threw it. So where, in a quarrel with a boy on the street, the defendant, with a pickaxe, followed the boy into another's store, and the boy, in striving to get away, knocked out a faucet from a cask of wine, and the wine was spilled, the pursuer was liable. 'So where, through the negligence of a railroad, fire fell on a horse and its driver in the street, and the horse ran away with the wagon, and the driver, in attempting to stop the horse reined it against the curbstone, and thus injured a person on the sidewalk, the railroad was held responsible to the person injured, without regard to whether or not the driver did, in the emergency, the most prudent thing. So where the whistle of a locomotive is needlessly and wantonly sounded near a highway, causing a team of horses to run, and to kill another horse, the owner of the latter may recover of the railroad for the loss."

HEARN
West Fourteenth Street

Closed To-day and To-morrow.

As previously announced

Our Stores will be closed To-day, July 4th,
AND REMAIN CLOSED UNTIL MONDAY, JULY 7TH.

THEREAFTER
WE WILL CLOSE ALL DAY SATURDAY
during July, August and September.

Celebr—ate to-day.
Recuper—ate to-morrow.
Monday—at 8, to work.

Stores closed all day Saturday.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Av.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.
We fill orders by mail.

STAR Safety Razors

Shave Clean and Never Pull.

Users enjoy the full benefit of self-shaving. THE STAR is the best and original Safety Razor.

Accept No Substitute.

THE STAR is a little higher in price, but a razor of merit.

ESTABLISHED 1875.

Imitated by many, equalled by none. Every razor warranted. Star Razors, complete, $2.00. Handsome Sets, $3.50 and up. Call or send for Catalogue.

KAMPFE BROS.,
8-12 Reade St., New York.
Or all dealers in A1 Cutlery.

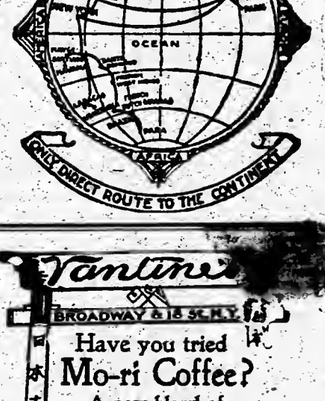
Fun and Vacation.

Our Three Stores closed to-day and to-morrow, July 4th and 5th.

On Monday, ready as usual with all kinds of Hot Weather Clothing, Shirts, Hosiery, Underwear, Bathing Suits, etc.

Smith Gray & Co.

Broadway at 31st St., New York.
Brooklyn: Broadway at Bedford Ave., and Fulton St. and Flatbush Ave.



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Fresh roasted and put up in air-tight Sealed Cans.

IT GROWS WITH YOUR BUSINESS
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380-382 BROADWAY COR. WHITE, ST.

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The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair, winds southwest to west.

VOL. LI...NO. 16,379. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 5, 1902.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

J. S. CLARKSON TO WORK FOR MR. ROOSEVELT

Capture of Southern Delegates His Part in Campaign.

The New Surveyor of the Port Here Has Been in Washington Conferring with Politicians.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—J. S. Clarkson, recently selected by President Roosevelt for Surveyor of the Port of New York, has been in Washington for about a week, conferring with Postmaster General Payne and other politicians close to the President with regard to the political situation.

At the time that Mr. Clarkson was nominated Senator Platt was asked if it were not true that Mr. Clarkson had been inactive in politics lately. He replied that it was, but that people would find that Mr. Clarkson would be active enough hereafter.

This prediction is already being fulfilled. There is reason to believe that the campaign of 1904 is already under consideration, and that Mr. Clarkson is to have a very important part in the capturing of delegates. His friends say that he can give Senator Hanna "cards and spades" in capturing the Southern delegates.

Postmaster General Payne is the head and front of the Roosevelt campaign for 1904, and Senator Hanna's friends have long reckoned upon him as their real adversary. He is looked upon here as the manager of the Roosevelt boom, with able lieutenants. One of the ablest of these is Mr. Clarkson, and Senator Quay, who recently engineered an indorsement of Mr. Roosevelt for 1904 through the Pennsylvania Convention, is another.

The part in the movement which is assigned to Mr. Clarkson, according to good authority, is the capture of the South. Mr. Hanna himself gave evidence in 1896 of his ability at the bagging of Southern delegates, although it is asserted by persons unfriendly to Mr. Hanna that he got too much credit for that, and that the honor really belonged to the late Consul General Osborne. At all events, shrewd politicians figure that the fight for the Southern delegates will be one of the most important features in the preliminary campaign of 1904, and to that work Mr. Clarkson appears to have been assigned.

With Mr. Payne acting as general manager of the Roosevelt boom and the Southern end of the campaign assigned to Mr. Clarkson, considerable curiosity exists as to the part which Mr. Quay is to play. It is assumed by some that he is to be a sort of political counsel to Mr. Payne.

There is no doubt that he will throw himself heart and soul into the fight in some way. There are two reasons for this assumption. First, that the only prominent opponent of the President is Mr. Hanna, whom Quay hates bitterly; and, second, that Mr. Roosevelt has recognized Mr. Quay to a greater extent in Federal patronage than did President McKinley. Mr. Quay was persona non grata at the White House during Mr. McKinley's term, and one of his chief opponents was honored with a seat in Mr. McKinley's Cabinet. On President Roosevelt's assumption of the office Mr. Quay received entirely different treatment, and his enemy was the first of Mr. McKinley's old Cabinet Ministers to leave the Cabinet.

Aside from this, Mr. Quay has a strong grudge against Mr. Hanna for having aided materially in keeping him out of the Senate in 1900, when Senator Burrows led the fight against seating Mr. Quay as an appointed Senator. Mr. Burrows tried to make peace with Mr. Quay after he got back, but Mr. Hanna never did, and everybody who knows Mr. Quay's personal characteristics has been waiting to see him take his revenge on Mr. Hanna.

But whatever the part that Messrs. Payne and Quay will play, interest will centre for a time around Mr. Clarkson, the man in charge of the movement to capture the South.

At the time that Mr. Roosevelt appointed Clarkson there was severe criticism upon the selection. It seemed to many persons a strange thing that a proposed "reformer" should select such a spoilsman as Mr. Clarkson for such an important office. New Yorkers who found fault said that Mr. Clarkson had not been active in New York politics; that, in fact, he had not taken any part in politics at all for six years, and that his previous activity was that of an Iowa man. That he was a clever politician was admitted, but few of Senator Platt's supporters could understand why he consented to the appointment of one who was voted an Iowa man to such an important position.

There was a disposition to lay the blame on the Iowa delegation, and to insinuate that they had outgeneraled Senator Platt. But this was not true. Careful inquiry was made, not only of the New York, but of the Iowa delegation, and there is not the least doubt that Mr. Clarkson was Mr. Roosevelt's personal choice. This is not to intimate that Mr. Clarkson's appointment was distasteful to either Mr. Platt or Senators Allison and Dolliver. They cheerfully acquiesced in it, but did not suggest it.

Those of Mr. Roosevelt's supporters who have been admitted into the secret of Mr. Clarkson's activities are extremely happy over the situation. They are confident that Mr. Clarkson will have no trouble in defeating Mr. Hanna, or anybody else who wants to get the Southern delegates away from Mr. Roosevelt. They point to his brilliant political record as First Assistant Postmaster General and as a leading spirit in the Republican National Committee, to prove that no better man could have been intrusted with the work in hand. It is believed that Clarkson will not confine his work entirely to the South, but will be expected also to lend a hand in other sections of the country, although the South will be his main concern. At all events, there is no doubt whatever that Mr. Platt was right when he said that if Clarkson had been inactive in politics, he would be so no more.

Mr. Clarkson's friends say that the reason that he has not taken an active part in politics in recent years is that he has been in bad health and unable to do much. His health is now recovered, and he expects to be as active as he ever was in his life.

SENATOR HANNA'S CHANCES FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

Congressman McClellan Thinks He Could Be Nominated Now—Predicts Defeat for Mr. Roosevelt.

"If the Republican National Convention were to be held at this time," remarked Congressman George B. McClellan yesterday, "Senator Hanna of Ohio would be nominated for President. He and Senator Foraker are on friendly terms again. Should President Roosevelt be named he would be beaten. He enjoys the distinction with the close of Congress that he cannot count a friend in the House of Representatives, while Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts is about his only friend in the Senate.

"Despite the President's great power Senator Hanna can count on all the delegates from the South, and I believe the Ohioan can, if he really needs them, get the solid delegations from New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania as against Col. Roosevelt."

Senator John P. Jones of Nevada, who is in the city, expresses the belief that President Roosevelt will be renominated, but has fears for his election.

ESCAPED OREGON CONVICT KILLS TWO MORE MEN.

Harry Tracy Shoots a Policeman and a Guard and Again Escapes from His Pursuers.

SEATTLE, Washington, July 4.—Harry Tracy, the escaped Oregon convict, late yesterday killed Policeman E. E. Breese and mortally wounded Neil Rawley in the city limits, after having murdered Deputy Sheriff Charles Raymond and seriously wounded Deputy Sheriff John Williams earlier in the day. Rawley died this morning.

In his hopeless flight for safety Tracy has covered probably sixty miles. He was first encountered by a Seattle posse near Botbell at 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Evidently the convict caught sight of his pursuers before they saw him. He had taken a commanding position in a clump of huge firs and opened fire before he was discovered.

He fired five shots in all. Raymond was instantly killed by one of the rifle balls. Another struck the raised rifle held by Williams, splitting it in four parts, and then entered Deputy's breast. It is now believed that Williams will live.

Shortly after 8 o'clock in the evening Tracy was located in the home of Mrs. R. H. Vanhorn, at the southwest corner of Woodland Park. The news was conveyed to Fremont by a butcher's boy, who brought the intelligence just as Sheriff Cudihee drove into the suburb from Bothell.

The house was quickly surrounded, but Tracy deliberately fought his way through the guards, killing Policeman Breese and mortally wounding Guard Rawley, and disappeared into the brush toward Ravenna. Sheriff Cudihee twice had a bead upon the desperado, but was unable to fire because the fugitive had taken the precaution to walk between two men whose lives would have been imperilled had the Sheriff opened fire with his rifle.

As soon as the last skirmish was over and the body of the policeman, together with Rawley, could be placed in an ambulance, Sheriff Cudihee summoned all the assistance available and began strategic movements in order to surround the fleeing fugitive. Tracy went in an easterly direction toward Ravenna, and once well within the shadow of the underbrush and timber which skirt Woodland Park, would be safe from observation.

Gov. McBride, who is in this city, with Adjutant Gen. Drain of the State Militia, is taking the keenest interest in the case. He has offered a reward of $2,500. This, with other amounts offered by the relatives of the victims of Tracy's rifle, brings the rewards offered to a total of $5,600.

The Governor, in addition to offering the reward, has ordered Adjutant Gen. Drain to send two troops of the State Militia to aid the posses.

CONVICT TRACY'S CAREER.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 4.—Convict Harry Tracy, who is now terrorizing Seattle and its suburbs, began his career of crime in Colorado in 1897 by killing Deputy Sheriff Valentine Hay. In 1898, after he had been sentenced to the Oregon Penitentiary, he attempted to escape by seizing a railroad locomotive, but the engineer outwitted him, and he was captured. In the scrimmage he wounded Detective Rainer of Portland.

On June 9, 1902, with David Merrill, Tracy escaped from the penitentiary at Salem. His record from that date till July 2 follows:

June 9—Escaped, with Merrill, at 7 A. M., killing Guards Jones, Ferrell, and Tiffany, and wounding Guard Ingram.

June 10—Returned in the darkness of the early morning to Salem, where the men held up J. W. Roberts, whom they stripped of clothing, and then stole a team of horses and made their way to Portland. Near Gervais they held up two members of the posse in pursuit and took a horse and buggy.

June 11—Fired on pursuers from ambush near Gervais.

June 12—Broke through cordon of 250 militia and made their escape.

June 14—Stole two horses and rode through Portland suburbs.

June 15—Forced two men to ferry them across Columbia River.

June 17—At Salmon Creek exchanged shots with a posse, and Tracy wounded Deputy Sheriff Biescher. At Ridgefield the men stole horses and continued their flight.

June 23—Robbed the house of Patrick McGuire at Alacenter.

June 25—Stole breakfast near Kelso, Mont.

June 26—Stole two horses, but gave them back.

June 29—Slipped through a strong posse guarding the road.

July 1—Seen forty miles from Tacoma. Tracy left Merrill, saying later that he had killed him in a duel. Tracy rode through Olympia.

July 2—Tracy held up six men at South Bay, near Olympia, and forced four to embark with him on Puget Sound. Landed at night at Seattle and started north.

CRUSHED BY THEIR AUTOMOBILE

Dr. and Mrs. Morehouse Strangely Injured at Orange, N. J.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., July 4.—Mrs. James T. Morehouse, wife of Dr. James T. Morehouse of Valley Road, this city, is lying in her home sufering from severe injuries received by being run over by her husband's automobile last night. Dr. Morehouse was also badly bruised.

Dr. and Mrs. Morebouse had just returned from making some calls, and were standing behind the automobile in the yard, when, without the slightest warning, the machine started backward at such a rate of speed that neither had time to get out of the way. It is thought Mrs. Morehouse is injured internally. What started the machine is not known.

200 LITTLE TRIPS.

The Travellers' Condensed Guide, published by the Raymond & Whitcomb Co., Union Square, contains a selection of over 200 trips suitable for Summer outings and will be sent on receipt of two cents to cover postage.—Adv.

The "Colorado Special" to Denver from Chicago is only one night en route, leaving Chicago 6:30 P. M. daily. Low excursion rates every day via Chicago & North-Western and Union Pacific Rys. Offices 287 and 461 Broadway. —Adv.

RICHMANS ACCUSED IN AN ANONYMOUS NOTE

Strange Postal Card Sent to the Crossman Hotel.

Dr. Delabarre Says He Will Appear Before the Grand Jury—The Richmans Start on a Trip to the West.

Special to The New York Times.

ALEXANDRIA BAY, N. Y., July 4.—Charles W. Crossman of the Crossman Hotel here received an anonymous letter on a postal card this afternoon reflecting on Louis L. Richman and his wife Rachel of New York, who will appear before the Grand Jury in October, accused of stealing a twenty-five-thousand-dollar pearl and diamond necklace and $427 in money from Dr. and Mrs. Walter E. Delaharre, also of New York. The letter is headed "One who knows," and is signed "A Citizen." It is written in a jerky hand and was posted in Station A, New York.

A reporter in an interview with Dr. Delaharre to-day, asked:

"Are you still convinced that the Richmans attempted to steal your wife's property?"

"I am," replied the doctor.

"How do you reconcile this supicion with the past reputation which the Richmans have borne, according to the statements of New York business men?"

"I do not reconcile anything."

"Did not Mr. Rockmore, their attorney, say that Mrs. Delaharre, was an actress and was probably seeking notoriety."

"I do not think so. If he did and I knew it I would make him suffer for it, as my wife is not an actress, never has been, and never will be one."

"Friends of the Richmans in New York say that this whole affairs is a plot."

"Such an idea," said the doctor, "is preposterous. The whole affair has been an unpleasant one to Mrs. Delabarre and myself."

"Will you appear against the Richmans before the Grand Jury?"

"Most assuredly I will," concluded Dr. Delaharre.

Mr. Crossman will forward the postal card received to-day to District Attorney George W. Cobb of Watertown.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis L. Richman, who were charged with having stolen a $25,000 necklace and a sum of money from Mrs. Delabarre at the Crossmon House, in Alexandria Bay, arrived early yesterday morning at the Grand Central Station from Watertown. They went to breakfast in a near-by botel, where they refused to see reporters. Their daughter, however, said for them that they were going to take the first train for the West; that they would visit Yellowstone Park and later go to the Pacific Coast. They expected to be away about a month, when they would return to answer the charges against them.

D. W. Rockmore, an attorney, of 143 Clinton Street, who came to the city with Mr. and Mrs. Richman, his father-in-law and mother-in-law, was indignant over the treatment they had met with and told for them their side of the story. He said:

"They arrived at the Crossmon House at the same time as did Dr. and Mrs. Delabarre, whom they did not know and had never heard of. My father-in-law left the dining room with his wife a little after Dr. Delaharre and his wife. Mrs. Richman retired at once with her husband to their room. Early in the morning they were awakened by a detective and the Chief of Police. They were naturally startled and the story that Mrs. Richman fainted when they began searching her trunks does not seem a presumption of guilt, but rather just what a tired and frigbtened woman might do.

"After searching through three trunks in which he found nothing Detective Jones looked into Mrs. Richman's bag, where he found $427 and not the $375 which Mrs. Delabarre said had been stolen from her. In the accounts of the trouble the sums have been mentioned as identical and this was taken as meaning that Mrs. Richman had really stolen from Mrs. Delabarre, but the fact is that the amount found by the detective was much more than that alleged to have been stolen.

"Mrs. Richman cashed a check before leaving New York and carried the money where it was found. My father-in-law had a large sum of money with him. They are people of means and there is nothing surprising in the fact that they should have bad money with them.

"There is another thing I would emphasize, and that is that the pearl necklace was not found in Mrs. Richman's trunk. It was lying on the floor near the window, where any one might have tossed it, as the window was open at the time. The whole thing seems to me a 'plant,' but I cannot understand why any one should wish to harm Mr. or Mrs. Richman.

"We have entered a claim for the money seized and are certain that we can prove that it belonged to Mrs. Richman and not to Mrs. Delabarre. Mr. and Mrs. Richman were detained at Alexandria Bay and were not arrested, as stated. As they were unable to secure a hearing before County Judge Emerson, who was away, they waived examination and gave bail in the sum of $5,000 each. Their bondsmen, S. R. Ryan and Joseph Martin, telegraphed to New York before they went bail, and were satisfied with what they learned about Mr. and Mrs. Richman.

"The fact that Mrs. Richman had a great deal of feminine clothing in her trunk and that shop tags are said to have been attached to the garments is not surprising. She had intended to be away for a considerable period, and that she failed to remove the tags is not remarkable—simply a matter of carelessness. Mr. and Mrs. Richman have been through a trying ordeal, due to a mistake, or malice, and I am confident that on their return from the West they will easily prove their innocence."

A $2,500,000 Mexican Mining Deal.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, July 4.—R. D. Laudehale, formerly of this place but for several years a prominent mining man of Mexico, has just consummated one of the largest mining deals that have occurred in Mexico for a long time, according to advices received here to-day. Mr. Laudebale and his associates have purchased eleven rich mines and two large reduction works owned by the Minera, La Luz, and the San Juan Nepomuceno Mining Companies, in the State of Jalisco. The purchase price was $2,500,000.

On Saturdays the steamer "Nantasket" for Great Neck, Sea Cliff, Glen Cove, and Glenwood will leave New York, Pier 13, E. R., at 1:30; foot 31st., E. R., 1:50 P. M. Returning same evening.—Adv.

20-Hour Special to Chicago, via Pennsylvania Railroad, leaves New York (West 23d Street) at 1:55 P. M., Brooklyn 1:45 P. M.—Adv.

FIRE IN BAR HARBOR HOTEL.

Flames Are Communicated to the Rodick by a Balloon and Proprietor Helps Extinguish Them.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, July 4.—The Hotel Rodick, famous for nearly two decades as the centre of Bar Harbor life, caught fire to-night from a fire balloon, and but for the efforts of two fire fighters the main part of the town might have been destroyed.

The structure is a frame one, and stands in the centre of Bar Harbor, surrounded by the clustering shops and smaller dwellings. For the last six years it has been unoccupied, and has lately been considered a menace to the safety of the resort. It is a huge building, towering over 100 feet, and contains 400 rooms. "Founty" Rodick, the proprietor, lives alone in the great hotel. The fire to-night broke out as the crowds in the street were celebrating the end of the Fourth.

A burning balloon sailing eastward from one of the Summer cottages on the shore of the upper bar drifted against a parapet and fell upon the shingle roof. In an instant the dry wood work bad caught. The cries of alarm set all the church and town bells ringing, and a great crowd gathered upon the scene.

The Fire Department, which is a volunteer one, could not get a stream within twenty feet of the burning roof. Two men, one of whom was Mr. Rodick, climbed, by means of a ladder, to the ridge of the roof. The dangerous footing made it difficult to accomplish anything. The two men took off their coats and beat down the blaze. They succeeded by strenuous efforts in preventing the flames from spreading, and by that time a bucket brigade was formed and the fire was extinguished.

The Rodick, which was built in 1881, is the most famous hotel on the Eastern coast. The celebrated "Fishpond," as the hotel exchange was called, and the life which a dozen years ago hummed about the spacious porches made Bar Harbor popular to hundreds of tourists. It is the great landmark of the resort, but since its decline during the last half dozen years every effort has been made to induce the owner to tear down the structure.

HUNT FOR TRAIN ROBBERS.

Search for Men Who Shot Express Messenger on the Rock Island Railroad Thursday Night.

CHICAGO, July 4.—With half a hundred men on their trail and the promise of a battle and probably death for their portion if they shall be overtaken, the two bandits who halted the Rock Island Railroad's limited express train at midnight Thursday, and escaped after mortally wounding one of the express messengers, are still at large.

The train was moving at the rate of forty miles an hour when a man climbed over the tender and, leveling a revolver at the engineer and fireman, ordered them to stop.

The engineer at first supposed it was a Fourth of July joke. He was ordered to obey or lose his life, and he put on the air brakes. The man, with others, then ordered him to dismount and made him walk to the express car as a decoy. He was ordered to ask the messenger to open the door.

When the messenger appeared the robbers began shooting and threatened to blow up the car with dynamite unless he gave up the valuables in his possession.

Assistant Messenger Kain drew a pistol and was shot through the right groin. One of the highwaymen then ordered the engineer to put out the headlight and uncouple the engine. This last effort was unsuccessful. The messenger at the point of a pistol was made to carry a bag, said to contain jewelry, over to a fence, where it was leisurely examined.

Passengers began piling out of coaches to learn the cause of the shooting. This frightened the highwaymen, who fled.

As a result of the "hold up" the Joliet police have in custody Charles Nessler. He climbed over the tender of the engine and told the engineer and fireman that they must stop the train under penalty of death. Nessler, however, is believed to have been the unwilling accomplice of the robbers, as he obeyed their commands at the point of a revolver.

According to Nessler's story only two robbers were concerned, though the detectives think there were more. He says last night he was beating his way, taking the train at Chicago. At Englewood he climbed on the bumpers back of the tender and had scarcely secured this position when two men also climbed up. When Midlothian Station was reached, one of the men climbed over the end of the tender upon the coal and ordered Nessler to follow. Both men had adjusted black masks to their faces. At the point of a revolver Nessler was told to go forward to the cab and tell the engineer to stop the train half a mile beyond. Thoroughly frightened, he did so, with the result as given.

The detectives engaged in the investigation and the pursuit now being pushed all over Illinois, are satisfied that the robbers hoped to force the big safe, which contained somewhere in the neighborhood of $90,000 and only the precipitate shooting of the messenger defeated them in this project. When they fled they carried with them several packages of cheap jewelry, valued at about $300.

WILLIAM J. LEE ARRESTED.

Hurled a Stone Through the Window of Prof. W. M. Mumper's Residence at Trenton, N. J.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., July 4.—William J. Lee was arrested last night, charged with throwing a stone through a window of the residence of Prof. William M. Mumper on West State Street. The stone broke a lot of china and cut glass ware and caused a loss estimated at $1,000.

It appears that Mr. Lee accused the professor's boy of stealing some building material for a handsome residence he is constructing in a street behind the Mumper house. Mr. Lee wanted a warrant for the boy's arrest, but the Magistrate refused to issue it. This action enraged him and prompted the stone throwing. In the police court to-day he was held in $200 bail.

Mr. Lee attracted attention to himself about the time of the formation of the United States Steel Corporation. He declared that J. P. Morgan had forced him out of his employment with the New Jersey Steel and Iron Company, one of the concerns absorbed in the trust. He offered at that time to sell his house in South Trenton at cost and to present the purchaser with the lot adjoining. Mr. Lee recently purchased the Phoenix Iron Works near this city, and declared he was going to put Mr. Morgan out of business.

Will Wed "Golden Rule" Jones's Son.

Special to The New York Times.

TOLEDO, Ohio, July 4.—Miss Marion G. Collen, once leading lady of "Shore Acres," is to wed Percival Jones, elder son of "Golden Rule" Mayor Jones, this city. Miss Collen is a Dorchester, Mass., girl and played Helen Barry in Mr. Herne's play when it had such a long run. Her sister, also a member of the "Shore Acres" company, will be one of the bridesmaids. The ceremony will be in St. Peter's Church, Boston, Aug. 19.

Cools the entire system—the natural CARLSBAD SPRUDEL SALT. BE SURE to get only the genuine from Carlsbad.—Adv.

Coolest Restaurant in Town. Healy's, Columbus Av. and 66th St. Finest a la carte service. Choice Wines. Music.—Adv.

TRAIN KILLS TWO GIRLS

One Dies in Fruitless Attempt to Save Friend.

Accident Occurs in Greenwich, Conn.—Victims Believed to be College Girls Working as Waitresses.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., July 4.—With a screech of the whistle which alarmed the whole village, the Boston express train on the New York, New Haven and Hartford Road, which left the New York Grand Central Station at 4 o'clock this afternoon, struck two young women within 200 feet of the Greenwich Station and tossed the lifeless body of one into the dooryard of Robert M. Bruce, while the other woman was struck hard enough to throw her alongside the track, leaving her moaning, to be relieved by death soon.

It was a case of bravery on the part of one woman, who in attempting to push the other from in front of the incoming train, sacrificed her own life almost the same instant. One of them was named Nellie E. Riley, the other Jennie Price. Miss Riley had come to Greenwich from Boston a week before, to be a waitress at the new Edgewood Inn. Among the effects picked up was a dress suit case on which the word Riley was written, and printed on the end of the case were the initials N. E. R.

The dead girl is the one who made the sacrifice. Both girls had gone to the west-bound railroad station at 4:30 o'clock, and one purchased a ticket for Boston and checked her trunk. Instead of going down the stairway and up another to the east-bound side, they crossed a bridge over Greenwich Avenue. They were on the centre of the track, facing east, when the train came up.

Seeing them, the engineer blew the whistle. One girl heeded the alarm and, rushing to the side of the other, called to her and gave her a push. As she did so her foot caught in the rail and as she half turned she was struck.

A large crowd was on the station platform at the time. The bodies were brought to the baggage office and John E. Ray, suspecting that they were Edgewood Inn girls, telephoned to Manager Shute. He came with Medical Examiner Jones. One girl was dead and the other, in great agony, received medical attention, dying later.

Miss Riley was bound for Boston and Miss Price accompanied her to the station. Their bodies now lie in the morgue here. It is said that they were college girls, working as waitresses.

Girl Killed at Railroad Crossing.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 4.—James Partridge, with two small children of the name of Smith, while crossing the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad tracks in a buggy, at Wallace, was struck by a train on that road about 5:40 o'clock this afternoon. Partridge was injured about the legs, and one of the children, a girl, was killed.

FOOTBALL PLAYER RESCUES A MAN IN THE SURF.

Reiter of Princeton Seminary Saves Harry Burtsell of Orange, N. J., After Another Had Failed.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., July 4.—H. R. Reiter of Princeton Theological Seminary and well known as a football player, rescued Harry Burtsell of Orange from drowning in the surf at Ocean Grove to-day.

Burtsell was bathing and swimming, and went out beyond his depth, and while there was seized with a cramp. Albert Francis, the nearest person to him, went to his aid, but could do little, as Burtsell weighed almost twice as much as he did. Both went down together, but Francis managed to separate himself from his heavier companion in danger, and saved himself. He was thoroughly exhausted.

Scifuss and Harrison, the volunteer life guards, both of whom, by the way, are college men, the former a Princeton graduate and the latter a Harvard student, started to swim out to Burtsell's rescue. Reiter, who had been bathing, but who was on the sand at the time, made for the surfboat Princeton and pushed off in it. He outstripped the life savers easily as they swam, and reached Burtsell just too late to grab him as he went down. He missed the man on the first dive, but on the second seized him.

The life savers had now reached the spot, and the three brought the unconscious Burtsell ashore. He was revived with difficulty, but to-night is out of danger.

PROF. O'MALLEY VERY ILL.

Information Regarding His Wife's Arrest and Alleged Purpose to Elope Believed to be Responsible.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 4.—Prof. Austin O'Malley, whose wife was arrested a few days ago charged with the theft of jewels from her husband's brother, is in a critical condition at St. Agnes's Hospital. It was feared to-day that he could not live through the day.

He suffered a severe relapse early this morning, and his family was summoned to his bedside. He subsequently rallied somewhat, but his condition is such that the gravest fears are felt by his physicians.

The information regarding the arrest of Mrs. O'Malley and the story of her alleged intended elopement with William J. Hearin are believed to have been responsible for Prof. O'Malley's serious condition.

Mrs. O'Malley and Hearin were to-day removed from the Central Police Station to Moyamensing Prison.

Nobody has yet come forward to furnish the $1,200 bail required for their appearance in the Central Police Court next Thursday.

It is authoritatively stated that the only charge that will be made by the local police against Mrs. O'Malley will be the one on which she was arrested—larceny. If the accused woman is called upon to face the charge of attempting to poison her husband, as it has been rumored she may, it must be brought by the authorities of South Bend, Ind., where she lived with her husband, and where he was taken ill. The matter is now being investigated there.

Cranberry Lake and Back $1.

Special excursions to the Lackawanna Railroad's new picnic resort on July 4th and 6th. Special train July 6th leaves New York 8:45 A. M.; returning, leaves Cranberry Lake 6:30 P. M.—Adv.

Every attribute of refined pleasure is realised on a Hudson River Day Line trip. Music. New Landing West 129th St., 9:15 A. M.

SIXTEEN REPORTED KILLED AND TWENTY-NINE HURT.

Wreck on the Fonda, Johnstown and Gloversville Railroad—No Details Yet.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., July 5.—A dispatch from Gloversville says that sixteen were killed and twenty-nine injured late last night in a wreck on the Fonda, Johnstown and Gloversville Railroad, three miles from that city.

No details are as yet available.

MOTOR TRAIN WRECKER CAUGHT IN THE ATTEMPT.

Letter Carriers Returning from an Excursion Saved by a Guard Established by Bath Beach Police.

Caught in the act of trying to wreck a crowded motor train of six care at New Utrecht Avenue and Sixty-second Street, Brooklyn, at 11:30 o'clock last night John Brady, twenty-six years old, who lives a block away, at Sixty-first Street, and who is apparently insane, was locked up in the Bath Beach Station. It is believed that he is responsible for two recent attempts to cause a disaster at precisely the same point, and his capture was effected by Policeman O'Connell, who had been stationed there on purpose to watch the track.

The train was bound from Ulmer Park to the Brooklyn Bridge and was filled with letter carriers, their relatives and friends, who had been enjoying their annual picnic at that resort. It was running at a high rate of speed when Brady, who had been carrying one of the regulation park benches, staggered to the tracks and tumbled his burden of wood and iron directly across the rails, the foremost car being about a block away.

The motorman tried to stop, but he would have run into the obstruction had not O'Connell sprung from his hiding place and pulled it from the track. He then seized Brady, who neither to him nor at the station house made any coherent statement. The same train two weeks ago ran into a barrel and the heavy limb of a tree just there, but it kept the rails.

Another obstruction was found there at the same hour Wednesday night and then it was that Capt. Levy of the Bath Beach Station established a guard. Brady will be arraigned in the Coney Island Court this morning.

HOUSEBOAT FAMILY'S PERIL.

A Fisherman Swims Out in the Mississippi and Rescues Wife and Children Just in Time.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, July 4.—With his wife and children afloat on the muddy Mississippi in a drifting houseboat, unable to steer the cumbersome craft to shore, Edward Witfield stood on the Illinois bank at Venice Thursday afternoon. Half a mile below he saw his houseboat broken from its moorings by the rising water, floating rapidly down stream.

The fisherman had gone up town to lay in supplies; his wife, just recovering from an illness, remained aboard the boat with the two children. Returning Witfield found his home gone. The drifting household was going down the stream on the swift current. There was great danger of collision with the bridge pier.

The man believed he could overtake the craft by running along the shore. Once opposite he would swim out and overhaul her. But he found the sloughs full of backwater, and it was impossible for him to travel down the shore without making long detours inland, so he plunged into the water.

Witfield could see that the craft was nearing the piers of Eads Bridge. As he approached he saw that his wife was trying to work the "sweeps" and steer the boat shoreward, but she was unable to make headway. He finally reached a "sweep" of the boat, and with the aid of his wife climbed aboard. They just had time and strength enough left to keep their craft from dashing against a pier of Eads Bridge.

POWDERMAKERS CELEBRATE.

Picnic for Three Thousand Employes of Dupont, de Nemouri & Co. at Wilmington, Del.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., July 4.—The great powder-making concern of E. I. Dupont, de Nemouri & Co. to-day celebrated the one hundredth anniversary of their founding with a mammoth picnic of employes and a beautiful display of fireworks on the grounds of the Wilmington Country Club. The picnic grounds along the Brandywine were specially fitted up for the occasion, and about three thousand employes and their families held an all-day outing.

The workmen from Carneys Point, N. J., came over in a boat chartered for the event. Bands and orchestras furnished music. There were vaudeville entertainments, games of all sorts, and 3,000 were fed with dinner by the company. T. Coleman Dupont, President of the company, and Alfred I. Dupont, the Vice President, together with the officers of the concern, were on the grounds the greater part of the day. The company spent about $10,000 for their guests.

MADE FORTUNE WITH POPCORN.

The Humphrey Family in Cleveland Is Now Worth Nearly $1,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, July 4.—A little more than ten years ago there was a sheriff's sale. A fatherless family had struggled for years to make a farm of several hundred acres support both itself and a mortgage. Fourteen years before the father had died and bequeathed the farm and a debt of $50,000. When $30,000 had been paid out and $25,000 still remained to be paid the sheriff slipped in and closed accounts.

This was in 1891, and things looked pretty dark for the Humphrey family, consisting of Harlow, David, D. S., and Emma. The family decided to come to Cleveland, and borrowed $100 to get here. They sold popcorn, and, although they did not sell much for a while, they stuck to it.

Last year the Humphreys made up their minds a good Summer park ought to pay, so they acquired control of Euclid Beach and Forest City Parks. Besides the parks they have three stores, and are worth nearly a million dollars, all made from popcorn and candy.

The Train of the Century is the Pennsylvania Special. Daily runs between New York and Chicago in twenty hours.—Adv.

Hot weather poor appetite and poor digestion CURED by JOHANN HOFF'S EXTRACT. Cheap SUBSTITUTES are liable to HARM.—Adv.

CROWDS IN PITTSBURG CHEER THE PRESIDENT

His First Visit There Occasion of Enthusiastic Welcome.

SPEECH AT SCHENLEY PARK.

In This Mr. Roosevelt Refers to Peace in the Philippines and Declares Reciprocity for Cuba Will Come.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 4.—Half a million persons greeted President Theodore Roosevelt in Pittsburg to-day. They came not only from Pittsburg and Allegheny, but from the scores of industrial towns within 100 miles of the city. It was the distinguished guest's first visit to Pittsburg as President, and his welcome was most enthusiastic.

From the Union Station to the speaker's stand in Schenley Park, nearly four miles away, it was one continuous cheer.

The weather was all that could be desired, with the sun shining brightly and the temperature not too high.

President Roosevelt reached the Wilkinsburg Station of the Pennsylvania Railroad at 8:35 o'clock this morning. At that point, which is within the city limits, a local Reception Committee, headed by George T. Oliver, boarded the train. The run into Union Station consumed twenty minutes, during which time the members of the committee were introduced to the Presidential party, Attorney General Knox, who is a Pittsburg man, making the party acquainted.

As the train passed Shady Side Station a railroad signal communicated the fact to Hampton Battery B of the Pennsylvania National Guard stationed at Bedford Avenue basin overlooking Union Station. The guns of the battery immediately commenced to boom forth the President's salute of twenty-one guns. The last gun of the salute was fired as the President stepped from his car at Union Station.

When the President stepped from his car at Union Station he was escorted to the main entrance of the station, where his carriage and those provided for the Reception Committee were standing.

Those who entered the carriage with President Roosevelt were City Recorder J. C. Brown, United States Attorney General P. C. Knox, and George B. Cortelyou, Secretary to the President. The other carriages in waiting were promptly filled by the Reception Committee. The bugler of Sheridan Troop sounded the assembly call, which was a signal for Brig. Gen. John A. Wylie, commander of the military escort, to order the movement of the column.

The marchers numbered 3,000 men, representing the Eighteenth Regiment, the Fourteenth Regiment, the Tenth Regiment, who saw Philippine service; Sheridan Cavalry troop of Tyrone, the boys' brigades, and independent military organizations.

START OF THE PROCESSION.

At a signal from the bugler of the Sheridan Troop, Gen. Wylie and staff moved from their position at the Liberty Avenue approach to the Union Station to the head of the column and directed the start, and in a moment the whole line was in full swing on the four-mile route.

Among the prominent guests who rode in carriages were Gov. W. A. Stone, Congressman Dalzell, and Congressmen Acheson, Jack, and Graham. Interest centred in the unique feature of the Republican and Democratic candidates for Governor, Judge Samuel W. Pennypacker and Robert E. Pattison, respectively, both of Philadelphia, riding together in one carriage. They were accompanied by George T. Oliver and Albert J. Barr, editors of Republican and Democratic papers, respectively, of this city.

Flags and hunting fluttered everywhere along the course of parade. People hung from windows of tall skyscrapers, yelling themselves hoarse in greeting of the Nation's Chief Executive. The greatest ovation came as the line passed up canyon-like Fifth Avenue to the top of Grant's Hill. Tall buildings on either side of the street offered fine vantage points for spectators. Every window in the immense buildings was filled with enthusiastic people, women predominating. When the head of the military escort reached a position opposite the speaker's stand it was halted and stood in company front, with arms at present. As the President and those in carriages passed in review the band struck up the stirring strains of "Hail to the Chief." The music was fairly drowned by the cheering of the multitude of 200,000 persons in the stand and occupying vantage points on the amphitheatre-like hillside which rose in front.

Following the hand piece, the United German Societies of Allegheny stationed at one side of the stand and made up of six hundred voices broke into singing "The Star Spangled Banner." At the close of the song the invocation was pronounced by the Rev. John H. Prugh. The Declaration of Independence was read by Brig.-Gen. Willis J. Hulings, and then followed the oration of the day by the President of the United States, Theodore Roosevelt.

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

The President said:

"Mr. Mayor and you, my fellow-citizens, my fellow-Americans, men and women of Western Pennsylvania:

"You have just listened to the reading of the great document which signaled our entry into the field of nations 126 years ago. That entry was but the promise which had to be made good by the performance of those men and their children and their children's children.

"Words are good if they are backed up by deeds, and only so. [Applause.]

"The Declaration continues to be read with pride by us year after year, and stands as a symbol of hope for the people of all the world because its promise was made good, because its words were supplemented by deeds, because after the men who signed it and upheld it and did their work, the men who came again after them, generation by generation, did their work in turn. [Applause.] The Declaration of Independence had to be supplemented in the first place by that great instrument of constructive and administrative statesmanship—the Constitution, under which we now live. The document promulgated in 1788, under which Washington became our first President, supplemented, necessarily supplemented, the Declaration of 1776. We showed in the Revolution that we had a right to be free; we showed when we constructed the more perfect union of the old Confederacy, that we

TO-DAY:
TWELVE PAGES,
with
REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

knew how to use that right as it needed to be used. [Applause.]

"And then seventy years and more passed and then there came again upon the Nation the days of iron need. There came again the days that demanded all that was best—the life itself of the bravest and truest of the Nation's sons, and when Sumter's guns awakened our people, America, until then the incarnate genius of peace, sprang to her feet, with sword and with shield, a helmeted queen among nations; when the thunder of the guns called the Nation's children, they sprang forward to do the mighty deeds which if left undone would have meant that the words to which we have listened to-day would have rung as meaningless platitudes. [Loud applause.]

"Those were the two great epochs in the Nation's history, the epoch of the founding of the Union and the epoch of its preservation; the epoch of Washington and the epoch of Abraham Lincoln. [Loud applause and cheers.] Those two generations had the greatest tasks to do, but each generation has its tasks, and woe to the generation which regards the deeds of the mighty men of the past as an excuse for its failing to do its part in the work that it finds ready to hand. [Applause.] The great deeds of those that have gone before us must ever serve, not as a reason for inaction on our part, but as the keenest of spurs to drive us forward on the path of national greatness and justice. [Applause.]

CUBA AND THE PHILIPPINES.

"We have had our tasks to do in the last four years, or rather we have had, as every generation must have, many tasks to do, tasks affecting us abroad, and one of those tasks being done as it has been, has signaled our entry to a larger world. [Applause.] And it is most appropriate that on this Fourth of July, this anniversary of the birth of the Nation, it should be our good fortune to have promulgated the declaration establishing peace in the Philippines and the acknowledgment to the army of the praise so richly due our fellow-Americans who wear the uniform of the United States, for all that they have done in tropic islands during the last four years. [Applause, and continued applause, and cheers.]

"We said Cuba should become a free republic, and we have kept our word. [Loud applause.] To have turned Cuba over to the hands of its own people immediately after the withdrawal of the Spanish flag would have meant ruin and chaos. We established a government in the islands; we established law and order; we began to provide for the payment of the Cuban troops who had fought against the misrule of their oppressors; we instituted a public school system, modeled upon that which has been so potent a factor in our own National progress. [Applause.] We cleaned the cities in Cuba for the first time in their history. [Applause.] We changed them from being the most unhealthy to being among the healthiest cities of the civilized world. We introduced a system of orderly justice to succeed one of irresponsible and arbitrary despotism. So that any man, rich or poor, weak or strong, could appeal to courts and know that he would receive his rights.

"And then when in the fullness of time we felt they could walk alone we turned over the government to them, and now the beautiful Queen of the Antilles has started on her course as a free republic among the nations of the earth. [Applause.]

"But there is one thing—our policy toward Cuba has not yet met with its entire fruition. It will meet with it. [Applause.] The course of the last few years has made more evident than ever before that this Nation must in time to come have pecuniary interests on the isthmus connecting the two Americas and in the waters and among the islands adjacent thereto. [Applause.] Nationality we cannot escape; the position toward these regions that we did toward others where our interests are far less, and this is doubly true now that Congress with great wisdom has provided for the building of an inter-oceanic canal. [Applause.]

"Cuba must occupy a peculiar relation to us in the field of international politics. She must in the larger sense be a part of the general political system in international affairs of which this Republic stands as the head. She has assented to that view and in return this Nation is bound to give her special economic privileges not given to other nations. [Loud applause.]

RECIPROCITY MEASURE.

"I regret that a measure of reciprocity with Cuba is not already embodied in statute or in treaty, but it will be, just as sure as fate. [Loud applause.]

"And now a word as to the Philippines. There are yet troubles in the Moro country, the country of the Mohammedan tribes, but in the Philippines, among the Filipinos, among the people who have been in insurrection, peace now reigns. [Applause.]

"It may be, I think it will be, but it is possible, that here and there some seeming dead coal of insurrection may for the moment be fanned into a live piece of ember and burst into a fitful flame. If so, that flame will be stamped out. [Loud applause.] But speaking broadly and generally, peace has come. Our army has received its reward. [Applause.] And what was the reward of our army? The reward of the consciousness of duty well done. [Loud applause.] Our soldiers have fought, have toiled, have struggled, so that when victory came they might turn over the Government to the civil authorities. [Applause.]

"Victory came. To-day the proclamation of peace and amnesty has been promulgated, and at the same time our Generals have been notified that the civil Government is supreme in the islands. [Applause.] "Does not that speak well for our army, for our troops, that the troops of this people should war, hoping for a triumph which is to put the power into the hands of the civil authorities?

"By law we are allowed an army at a maximum of 100,000 men, at a minimum of 60,000 men. While this war has gone on we have steadily reduced that army until now by orders promulgated its limit is 66,000, and as a matter of fact we have two or three thousand fewer actually under arms. That speaks well for our institutions. It speaks well for the triumphs of the policies with which as a Nation we have been identified in the past four years, and men and women of the United States, it shows how slight was the warrant for the fears expressed by those of little faith as to what would follow authorizing even the small army that was authorized. [Applause.]

RECOGNITION FOR THE ARMY.

"No body of our citizens deserves franker and more generous recognition at the hands of the country than the officers and enlisted men who wear Uncle Sam's uniform. [Applause.] For there is no body of our citizens which gives more disinterested service, with less thought of material reward proportionately in any way to them. And now, my fellow-citizens," spoke of the past which has confronted those in Cuba and the Philippines as being one of the tasks which this generation had to face. It is only one. We have great problems at home to face. I am speaking in one of the great industrial centres not merely of America, but of the world. [Applause.] A million people stand grouped in a small radius around the spot where we now are. The growth of your cities within this radius has been one of the most striking phenomena of this day and here, therefore, you are brought face to face with those problems which affected our entire civilization at the opening of this new century. The tremendous rush of our industrial department which has brought in its train so much that is good and also of necessity brought somewhat its evil, the very intensity of the progress that has been made has meant that new and infinitely difficult problems have arisen which we must strive to solve as best we may.

AS TO CORPORATE FORTUNES.

"Under our form of government, with its great decentralization of power, some of those problems must be solved through the work of private individuals working by themselves; others, by the association into organized bodies of groups of private citizens, and others yet through the various governmental agencies of municipal, State, and National. Especially great, especially difficult, are the problems caused by the growth and concentration of great individual, and above all, great corporate fortunes. It is immensely for the interests of the country that there should be such individual and corporate wealth as long as it is used right, and when not used right then it becomes a serious menace and danger. [Applause.]

"The instruments and methods with which we are to meet these new problems must in many cases themselves be new, but the purpose lying behind the use of these methods of those instruments must, if we are to succeed, be now, as in the past, simply in accord with the immutable laws of order, of justice, and right. [Applause.]

"We may need, and, in my belief, will need, new legislation conceived in no radical or revolutionary spirit, but in a spirit of common sense, common honesty, and a resolute desire to face facts as they are. [Applause.] We will need then new legislation, but while laws are important, it is infinitely more important that they should be administered in accordance with the principles that have marked the honest administration from the beginning of recorded history. [Applause.] In the last analysis the most important department of civilized government is the department of justice. Think what it means.

"The Department of Justice, justice which means that each man, rich or poor, big or small, strong or weak, shall have his rights and shall not be allowed to do wrong to his fellows. [Applause.] And you, here of this city, have a right to feel proud of your representative in the Cabinet, the man under whom we can guarantee that the Department of Justice will be such in fact as well as in name. [Loud and continued applause and cheers. Cries of "Knox! Knox!"]

"When it comes to practical work the ounce of performance outweighs the ton of promise. [Applause.] And under Mr. Knox there has been very much more than an ounce of performance. [Applause.]

"CHARACTER" IS NEEDED.

"Oh, my fellow-countrymen, as we face these infinitely difficult problems let us ever keep in mind that though we need the highest qualities of the intellect in order to work out practical schemes for their solution, yet we need a thousand times more, what counts for many, many times as much as intellect—we need character. [Cries of "That is it" and applause.] Character, that compound of honesty and courage and common sense will avail us more in the long run than any brilliancy on the stump or any advising legislative means and methods. The brilliancy is good. We need the intellect; we need the best intellect we can get; we need the best intelligence, but we need more still, character. We need common sense, common honesty, and resolute courage. [Applause.]

"We need what Mr. Knox has shown—the character that will refuse to be hurried into any unwise or precipitate movement by any clamor, whether hysterical or demagogic, and, on the other hand, the character that will refuse to be frightened out of the movement which he thinks it right to undertake by any pressure, still less by any threat, express or implied. [Cries of "Hear, hear!" and applause.]

"Gentlemen, we have great problems. We can only solve them by degrees. We can only solve them by doing well each particular bit of work as it comes up for solution. Much can be done along the lines of supervision and regulation of the great industrial combinations, which have become so marked a feature in our civilization, but if we recklessly try without proper thought, without proper caution, to do too much we shall do nothing or else we shall work a ruin that will be felt most acutely among those of our citizens who are most helpless. It is no easy task to deal with great industrial tendencies. To deal with them in a spirit of presumptuous and rash folly, and above all to deal with them in a spirit of envy and hatred and malice would be to invite disaster, a disaster which would be so widespread that this country would rock to its foundations.

"The Mississippi sometimes causes immense damage by flood. If you cannot dam it and stop the floods you can regulate and control them by levees. You can regulate and control the current; you can eliminate its destructive features, but you can do it only by studying what a current is and what your own powers are. It is just exactly so in dealing with the great tendencies of our industrial civilization. We cannot turn back the wheels of progress. If we could it would mean the absolute destruction of just such industrial centres as this. We will either do nothing or we will do damage if we strive ignorantly to achieve the impossible. But that fact does not excuse us for failure to strive to do what is possible.

SPECIAL LEGISLATION.

"Special legislation is needed, some of that legislation must come through municipalities, some through States, some through the National Government, but above and beyond all legislation we need honest and fearless administration of the laws as they are on the statute books. [Applause.] Honest and fearless administration of those laws in the interest neither of the rich man as such nor of the poor man as such, but in the interest of exact and equal justice to all alike, and such administration you will surely have while Mr. Knox remains as Attorney General in the Cabinet at Washington." [Applause.]

After the President had been vociferously cheered at the conclusion of his speech, loud calls were heard for Mr. Knox brought the Attorney General finally to the front. Mr. Knox said:

"My fellow-townsmen and my friends:

"It has already been agreed by the Recorder of the city and the President that I am to be entitled to credit upon my speech for all the time I have stood upon the platform. Therefore, having already unexpectedly occupied your time for the last ten minutes I can do no more than merely to acknowledge my gratitude to the President for that generous estimate that he has placed upon my most willing service in trying to uphold in the hands of a strong and good man in his determination to do right by all classes."

After the address the German singers sang "America," the vast audience joining in the words of the final verse. Following this, out of compliment to the German ancestry of the distinguished guest, "The Lord's Day" was sung in German. The benediction was then pronounced by the Rev. Dr. T. N. Boyle, presiding elder of the Pittsburg District, Methodist Episcopal Conference.

The exercises consumed just one hour. The President immediately afterward entered his carriage, surrounded by the Sheridan troop, was driven to the residence of H. C. Frick, on Homewood Avenue, where he was tendered a luncheon and reception, which was joined in by a number of prominent Pittsburg captains of industry. As the President left the park Battery B fired the National salute of forty-five guns from a tall hilltop.

When the Presidential party reached the Frick residence a short rest was taken, after which the guests, numbering about fifty, sat down to luncheon. It was about 2:45 when the President left the ladies, and the remainder of the afternoon was spent in an informal reception, at which many Pittsburg business men met the President.

Shortly after the President had left the park a heavy rainstorm came up, completely drenching the immense crowd, causing much inconvenience, but otherwise doing no damage.

Just before the President left the Frick residence for the dinner at the Schenley Hotel he reviewed the Sheridan troop, which had been his escort all day. He thanked the officers and men for their faithful discharge of duty and then shook hands with all the members of the troop. The time spent on the Frick residence in Schenley Hotel was without special incident except for the general and generous cheers which greeted the President as he rode along the streets.

From the Frick mansion the President was driven to the Hotel Schenley, where, shortly after 8 o'clock, he was the central figure at a dinner tendered by Attorney General P. C. Knox to 200 of Pittsburg's prominent business men. The dinner was entirely informal, and the only toast was at the conclusion of the menu, when Mr. Knox arose and said:

"I propose the toast, the one and the only toast of the evening, 'Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States.'" [Loud applause.]

Mr. Roosevelt responded as follows:

"Mr. Knox and Gentlemen: I am glad to have the chance of thanking you this evening for the courtesy with which you have greeted me to-day. I can imagine nothing that would be more inspiring to a public officer, that would give him better heart to try to do his duty as it is given him to see his duty; nothing that would make him try to carry out his work than the experience I have had to-day in addressing the great audience that met me this morning. [Cries of "Good boy," and cheers.]

"But one thing in particular pleases me about it, gentlemen. That was the fact that the audience whom I met then, that you, my hosts and fellow-guests, with whom I dine now, represent all shades of political belief; that you represent every occupation and every industry, and that you come together on this Fourth of July as American citizens and nothing else. [Loud applause and cheers.]

"It has been said, and said well, that our political differences cease at the water line. That is true, but much more than that is true. In great crises, whenever the great fundamental issues of our Government are at stake, all party differences cease. [Cries of "Good," and cheers.]

"There is an immense amount in public life that has not got anything to do with party at all. There is an immense amount of work to be done in public life in which we are interested purely from the standards of citizenship, and of course the greater the more fundamental, the matters are the nearer they come to being matters upon which there can be no real party difference.

"I do not know that it would be possible to improve on this gathering in any way. You certainly could not improve on it by having any other gathering, but if it would be allowed to paint the lily and gild refined gold, then I should say I would like to have met you here this evening, and I would like to have seen that meeting this morning.

"I think, gentlemen, that the average American is a pretty good fellow. [Laughter and loud applause.] All that is necessary to find that out is to know you, and that the differences that come up among us mainly spring from failure to know one another.

"Sometimes that causes differences among localities; sometimes it causes differences between two groups of men in the same locality, between the employer and the employed, between the men of the town and the men of the country, between the men of one occupation and the men of another occupation and I most earnestly and fervently believe that the best solvent for all such conditions is bringing the people together, so that one side shall get to understand the view point of the other (Cries of "Good" and applause.) I don't say that will prevent all differences, but I am confident that it will minimize the causes of differences and that it will make the differences far less acute.

"I don't believe that any considerable body of our people really wishes ill of any considerable body of our people and [applause] and when there is an appearance of such wishing ill I am sure that it springs from some fundamental misapprehension between the two sides, and that the best way of removing the difference, be it real or assumed, is to try to get the two sides together and to try to make each approach the meeting with the honest purpose of looking at the matter that is the cause of the difference from the view points of both.

"And so, gentlemen, I feel that a meeting such as this to-night, such a great assemblage which I had the honor of addressing this morning, served one purpose—a purpose, the most important of all—the purpose of getting our people together, the bringing them in contact, one with the other, so that they may realize that the differences that divide one from the other are trivial and that the unity among us all is fundamental. [Cries of "Good, good!" and applause.]

"Perhaps the most valuable lesson taught by the civil war as regards our civil life, apart from the lessons taught in military life, was that of brotherhood, of unity. Wherever I speak of men who have been in the great war, who have been in the civil war, such as that body that we passed in the course of the procession this morning, the feeling of brotherhood has practically applied for a number of years the principle of brotherhood and who could not apply any other principle.

"I mean all that the principle of treating a man on his word as a man, with all proper charity for his failings, but with regard primarily with what is real as distinguished from what his accidental qualities and characteristics were.

"There are in this audience, there are in every audience one speaks to, men who have fought in the great war, the men who got down to the fighting, to the marching, to the long, wearisome months of drudgery in camp, who got to put a pretty good judgment on their fellows that were next to them, if it was a fight, and who had to move forward or wanted to be sure that the man next to them would move the right way. [Laughter and applause.] They did not care a bit whether the men next to them were bankers or bricklayers. They wanted to know whether they would 'stay put.'" [Applause.]

When the President concluded his address the banqueters adjourned to the parlors, where a reception was held, and shortly before 11 o'clock the Presidential party were driven to their train, standing on a siding at Shady Side Station, where they retired, their car being attached to the Eastern train on the Pennsylvania Railroad at about 3 o'clock in the morning, en route to Oyster Bay.

As the President was leaving the hotel he shook hands with the porters, bell boys, and other employes of the house, and bade them good-bye.

London Newspaper's Comment.

LONDON, July 5.—The Standard, commenting upon President Roosevelt's speech at Pittsburg yesterday, says it thinks it very significant that a statesman of his position and with his future should think it wise to deliver a serious warning to powerful trusts.

GLORIOUS FOURTH NOISILY CELEBRATED.

Firecrackers and Firearms Cause Innumerable Injuries—Great Exodus of Pleasure Seekers to Seaside and Suburban Resorts.

Deafening and general reports of explosives ushered in the Fourth several hours before its time, and the whole twenty-four houre of yesterday were made memorable all over the city by the generous amount of powder set off. At the various institutions exercises were held in order properly to commemorate the day, and in no part of the five boroughs did the inhabitants have a chance to forget that a National anniversary was occurring.

In Brooklyn, the borough of homes, where nearly every man had a holiday, the celebration started early. The usually quiet borough was transformed. Promptly at midnight on Thursday heads of families emerged from the houses laden with firecrackers and punk. Sleep became an unknown quantity, and those who turned in their beds to grumble at patriotic enthusiasm which expressed itself in racket finally dressed and went down stairs to join the rioters.

The accident list, without which no Fourth of July in New York would be complete, was unusually long. The hospitals and ambulances were kept working at high pressure throughout the day attending to hundreds of burns of a more or less serious nature, and fully two score of wounds caused by the reckless firing of revolvers.

Many made of the holiday an opportunity to go fishing. All of the fishing boats were crowded, and the Long Branch boats could not carry all the would-be passengers who presented themselves. It was found absolutely necessary by the management of the boats to turn hundreds away, who amused themselves by staying around the Battery and expending their holiday wealth in smoke.

Crowds went to the seaside or to the country. When the steamships Angler and Edmund Butler left their landings at the Battery shortly after 8 o'clock in the morning they were crowded almost out of capacity. Family parties filled the Staten Island ferryboats and the ferryboats of the various railroad companies on their way to suburban resorts. The Iron Steamship Company had its eight big steamboats on its Coney Island line. Liberty's shrine on Bedloe's Island was not forgotten, and the little steamboat which plies between the Battery and the resting place of the great statue was packed all day.

From the same pier near the vine-covered barge office the Patton line ran four boats to Long Branch, while up at Rector Street the boats of the Sandy Hook line were taking on hundreds of passengers for the resorts strung along the sandy ridge from the Hook to Asbury Park.

The usual custom of raising the flag at the Battery was carried out at sunrise. The flag was raised by a park laborer, and there were no ceremonies. Shortly after daybreak a large flag was raised over the blockhouse in Central Park. Norman D. Gardiner, 6 West Thirty-fourth Street, a great-grandson of John Bigney, a Revolutionary hero, was present and made a brief speech. A bronze tablet eulogistic of the three martyr Presidents, McKinley, Lincoln, and Garfield, the gift of Peter Winchester Rouss, was unveiled at the West Side Branch of the Yonng Men's Christian Association with appropriate services.

CROWDS AT THE BEACHES.

More than 200,000 persons, according to police estimates, journeyed to Coney Island yesterday.

Explosion and fire have worked such havoc of late in the various power houses of the Brooklyn street railroad systems that they were unable to generate enough electricity to meet the increased traffic, and the cars moved about Coney Island at a slow walking pace. Hundreds unable to obtain transportation remained on Coney Ieland all Thursday night, and all the indications early last evening were that thousands would have the same experience. Even then there were awful scenes of crowding about the starting points of the cars.

Two hundred policemen in addition to heavy details of detectives from the Manhattan and Brooklyn Headquarters guarded the island crowds.

Places of entertainment had all the business they could handle, and it was simply impossible for the restaurants to feed the crowd, and all were turning away swarms of hungry people.

The largest crowd ever drawn filled the amphitheatre at Manbattan Beach to witness the ancient Rome spectacle and fireworks. The audience was estimated at 10,000.

One of the largest crowds that Rockaway Beach ever saw visited that resort. The Long Island Railroad had all it could do to handle the crowd. Old paesenger coaches which had been out of commission had to be pressed into service as well as the regular cars and cars ordinarily used on the main lines. Every resort was filled all day and everything along the beach that afforded amusement waa liberally patronized.

It was estimated that 60,000 persons visited North Beach.

South and Midland Beaches, on Staten Ieland, entertained the largest crowds of the season, and the business done was said to be the largest in years.

MR. COCKRAN WELCOMED BY TAMMANY'S HOSTS

Republican Party Seeks Prosperity by Plunder, He Declares.

ALL ITS POLICIES CONDEMNED

Letters of Messrs. Bryan, Hill, and Shepard Call Attention to the Opportunity Now Presented for Democrats.

Tammany Hall leaders welcomed W. Bourke Cockran back to the fold yeterday. The Wigwam was crowded when the man who was once the idol of the organization appeared on the platform to make a speech. Richard Croker sent no cable or letter. The Tammany triumvirs had made arrangements to have several Democratic oratore from the West and South, but in most instances letters of regret were received.

The Tammany leaders were all anxious to do honor to Mr. Cockran, and when he entered the building in company with Senator Bernard F. Martin he received a hearty welcome. It has been many years since Mr. Cockran has been a guest at Tammany Hall because of his differences with Richard Croker. Mr. Cockran greeted all the district leaders warmly. Senator George W. Plunkitt, who wae near Mr. Cockran's elbow, spied John F. Carroll at the other end of the room. He beckoned, and Mr. Carroll walked over and said:

"Why, how are you my dear Cockran?"

The two men shook hands and Mr. Cockran said:

"I am very glad to see you and be with you again, Mr. Carroll. I trust you are well."

This cordial greeting pleased those who have been pointing out Mr. Cockran as the new leader of Tammany Hall.

It was at 10:30 o'clock when the speakers were ushered into the large hall by Grand Sachem O'Gorman. The cheering for Mr. Cockran lasted nearly a minute. In introducing him as the first speaker the Grand Sachem said:

"We all have just reason to be proud of him."

The band began to play "Home Again," following it with "We Won't Go Home Till Morning."

MR. COCKRAN'S ADDRESS.

After the cheering had stopped Mr. Cockran said in part:

"I interpret the enthusiasm which marks this day as a proof and an inspiring one that the Declaration of Independence is not an exploded formula, bnt remains the political creed to which the American people are immovably attached.

"It must be obvious that the Declaration of Independence is eound or it is unaound. It is truth or it is imposture. It formulates the moral law of nations or it is an audacious extravagance.

"Obviously there is a wide difference, a yawning and unbridgable chasm between those Americans who regard the Declaration of Independence merely as an interesting exhibition of controversial ingenulty or a fine specimen of literary excellence, and those Americans who reverence it aa the immortal declaration of inalienable and universal human rights, the imperishable monument of human progress.

"However it may have been in the past, this distinction to-day marks the separation between Republicanism and Democracy. I assume nobody will dispute that the pursuit of happiness is the end of life, or that the pursuit of happiness is the effort for prosperity. All men and all parties in every country agree in desiring prosperity, but they differ widely as to the means by which it should be sought. Men are apt to persuade themselves that there are only two. One is by production and the other by plunder. Whatever a man possesses must be the product of his own labor or the labor of some other man, and, therefore, he has but two ways of getting property; he must make it or he must take it.

"From the very beginning of the world down to this day, the masses of men have been divided into those who seek prosperity by industry and those who seek it by pillage. The Declaration of Independence, proclaiming all men entitled to equal opportunities in the pursuit of happiness, is the chart for reaching prosperity by industry. It is tbe gospel of democracy. Every departure from its principles springing from a desire to impair its authority, however disguised, is imperialistic, anti-American, anti-Christian. And this, my friends, stated in the narrowest compass and in the plainest terms, is the vital distinction to-day between the Democratic and the Republican Parties.

GOVERNMENT NON-CREATIVE.

"Government of itself can create nothing. There is but one source of property, and that is the labor of hnman hands exercised directly on the bosom of the earth or on the products of the earth. Since government cannot create anything, it has nothing of its own to bestow. If, therefore, it undertakes to enrich one man, the thing which it gives him it must take from some other man. Where it has a favorite it must have a victim, and obviously that government only la just and truly benevolent which has neither favorites nor victims.

"From this it follows that whenever government proposes to benefit an individual or a class, it is really planning to plunder a multitude. Examining the policies and enterprisea to which the Republican Party is now committed, in the light of these self-evident truths, it will be apparent that all are achemes to establish or at least increase prosperity by plunder.

"You remember the accounts of Mr. Roosevelt's campaign for reciprocity. While the bill was trembling in the balance, we read in the papers most friendly to him accounts, evidently inspired, of hia labora for the passage of the bill. And with whom was he laboring? Not with the chiefe of his own party; not with the chiefs of the opposition; not with the exponents of public opinion in the press, on the platform, or in the pulpit; not with any recognized authority in State or Nation, either in official life or party management; but with a man named Oxnard, who held no place either in the public service or the public respect.

"We were told that the President abored with Oxnard, and we began to think that relief was possible. We read that he had a long interview with Oxnard, and our hopes ran high. We were told that he had given Oxnard a bad half hour, and behold it turns out that while the head of the State made faces at the lobbyist and discharged rough language at him, the lobbyist held the Government in a grip so firm that President, Congress, newspapers, the conscience of the American people, and the opinion of the world are defied—Cuba remains the spoil of the plunderer, the victim of imperialism, and the burning shame of this nation.

"The Slip Subsidy bill reaches its full development and discards or disdains any pretence of moral justification for opening the Treasury doors. The argument in favor of it, if it can be understood at all, is that the business of ocean traneportation is highly profitable, and because it is highly profitable, therefore, the losses of citizens engaged in it ehould be borne by the Government. I do not aesume to understand this logic; I repeat it only to marvel at it.

"Within a few days the eudden illness of a King supposed to be mortal had no other effect than merely to postpone a pageant. It did not disturb business for an hour, that is to say, it did not affect the lives of men in the slightest degree. It merely deprived a few women of an opportunity to display gowns on their backs, and a few—Americans among them—of an opportunity to display tbeir legs in silk stockings.

POWER OF CORPORATIONS.

"Does any one doubt that the death of one well-known American would cause more dieturbance to trade—that is, it would have greater consequences to the world—than the sudden disappearance of all the crowned heads in Christendom? From this it le clear that the Government of a State is becoming less important than the governing of industrial enterprises. Public interest and the seat of power are passing from the council tables of cabinets and the halls of legislative bodies to the Directors' rooms of great corporations. Since the public convenience and necessities are now largely supplied by corporations, their management is no longer a matter of private interest, but is of public importance. Indeed, it is the principal subject of public interest everywhere, since the manner of their administration touches more closely the lives of all men than the operation of any municipal, State, or Federal government.

"Ae there are but two ways by which a country can reach prosperity, there are but two methods by which a corporation can make profits. One is by efficiency in industry, that is by cbeapening commodities, and the other by plunder, that is by cheating or oppressing the people. The corporation which depends for profit upon efficiency must be a public benefactor and a source of abundance.

"No, my friends, Democrats must win through the triumph of industry and justice or they can't win at all. Whatever may have been their differences in the past, on the issue now before them they are unanimous. That issue is clear. Republicanism stands for the pursuit of prosperity by plunder; Democrats believe there is no prosperity except that based on industry. Republicans urge the conquest of foreign lands for profit; Democrats believe the only source of profit is the cultivation of our own lands. Republicans believe in shielding the men who disgrace the army while humiliating its most illustrious chiefs. Democrats believe that the fame of the army is best preserved by sternly punishing those who discredit it, and condemn with unspeakable indignation the attempts of fustian heroes to humiliate our real heroes.

"Republicans believe that manufacture should be made profitable through taxation; Democrats, though excellence. Republicans propose to pay the expenses of ocean travel and ocean transportation for individuals from the treasury; Democrats believe all expenses of the individual must be borne from his own industry. Democrats believe that fortunes made by industry are monuments of virtue which they would be glad to see multiplied. They regard fortunes made by fraud ae monuments of violence which they would like to see prevented."

At the conclusion of Mr. Cockran'a address the vaet crowd in the hall broke out into cheers and applause, while the Sachems on the platform were as enthusiastic ae boys. Ex-Mayor Van Wyck, Supreme Court Justice Giegerich, ex-Fire Commissioner Scannell, ex-Dock Commissioner Murphy, ex-Water Commissioner Dalton, and ex-Charities Commissioner John W. Keller, waved their hats in the air and shouted and clapped their hands, and then ran up to Mr. Cockran, whom they surrounded and shook by the hand.

BRYAN AND HILL LETTERS.

The reading of the letter of William J. Bryan was the next signal for applause. The letter of David B. Hill was cheered, but not enthusiastically. The following are excerpts from the letters of regret:

WILLIAM J. BRYAN—Tammany is to be congratulated upon having adhered to the long-established custom of celebrating the Fourth of July, and even more to be congratuated upon the support which it gives to the party that still recognizes the binding force of the principles set forth in the Declaration of Independence. It is, however, more important that we should so discharge the duties of citizenship as to strengthen our Nation's character and perpetuate our Government than that we should observe each recurring anniversary of the Nation's birth.

There is a never-ending contest between human rights and man's unbridled greed; sometimes that greed creates one issue, sometimes another, but whether it manifests itself in the tariff question, the money question, the trust question, or in that greatest of all questions, imperialism, it is the same, for everywhere it tramples upon the inalienable rights of the citizen, and always hides behind a pretended philanthropy.

DAVID B. HILL—In regard to State affairs permit me to suggest that there was never a better opportunity for the redemption of New York from Republican misrule than is presented at the ensuing election, if the Democratic party shall have the sense to avail itself of it. The contest will be between the people and the office-holding ring, now in control of the State. That political trust—arrogant, selfish and corrupt—is far more dangerous to the public interests than any business trust can possibly be.

It is a time for plain words. The State of New York is in the hands of a more unscrupulous political "ring" than our sister State of Pennsylvania. That ring has increased the expenses of the State Government so that they are larger than ever before, except during the first year of Gov. Black's administration. It has juggled with the State's finances in order to create a fictitious tax rate, involving, as contemplated, the using up of the whole present surplus in the treasury, as well as the borrowing of $6,000,000 during the coming fiscal year to meet the absolute needs of the treasury.

Its legislatures and conventions have largely become mere farces, and do not represent the deliberate and honest public sentiment of the State. It controls the State government only because of the lethargy of the people and the pestiferous activity of its political dependents and stipendiaries.

EDWARD M. SHEPARD—Constitutional liberty, limited to special privileges and a persistent assertion of popular rights—these and like causes have called forth the most honorable and useful struggles of our society. It has never enjoyed a larger or more far-reaching opportunity than at present to do effective and patriotic work in this field of sacred endeavor.

Lettera were also received from Senators Vest and Turner, Gov. Beckham of Kentucky, Smith of Maryland, Dockery of Missouri and Davis of Arkansas. Most of them merely sent regrets and good wishes.

THE PRESIDENT ATTACKED.

First among the speakers delivering short talks was Congressman Cowherd of Missouri.

Mr. Cowherd referred to the nomination of Mr. Rooaevelt for the Vice-Presidency as a step that was taken for the purpose of "ridding this city and a long-suffering Democracy of Roosevelt and San Juan Hill."

"The cowboy in the White House," he continued, "has made the moet eensational President we bave had. But out in our country we are not sure whether President Rooseveit is a patriot who has been led astray by bad associates or whetber he is not simply a political bluffer."

Congressman Sulzer, who was not on the programme to make a short talk, was then introduced by Grand Sachem O'Gorman, and he was received with cheers.

Secretary Smith read the following letter from Lewis Nixon, which was delivered to Grand Sachem O'Gorman just before the meeting ended:

"I regret that I cannot be present at the patriotic gathering of the Society of Tammany to renew its faith in American institutions as founded on the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States, and the earlier years of our national existence love of country and pride of party went hand in hand, and we who believe that the well-being of our country la safest in the keeping of the party of our faith ehould count no sacrifice too dear nor effort too great in guarding the party from reproach and in making it an instrument for the common weal and the growth of every proper factor of national greatneea along Democratic lines."

There were refreshments served after the meeting and Peter F. Meyer, the partner of Richard Croker, was the dispenser of the wine cards. After the celebration there was a gathering and a luncheon at the Democratic Club.

Great Crowd at Glen Island.

The attendance at Glen Island yesterday exceeded 62,000 people. Every boat was filled with pleaaure seekers bent on spending the glorious Fourth away from the noise of the city. Before noon the regular schedule of time in the running of the boats had to be abandoned and every available steamer of the large Starin fleet was preesed into service. The boats from New Haven and trains from other Connecticut points brought thousands of visitors. Little Germany, Idle Wild, Beach Lawn, the Wild Weat Show, and other attractions were largely attended. Despite the immense number of people there were no accidents and no overcrowding.

The Best and Most Popular of all the Great Metropolitan Races
The Great $10,000
BRIGHTON HANDICAP TO-DAY
WITH ALL THE CRACK THOROUGHBREDS ENTERED, AND FIVE OTHER SPARKLING CONTESTS.
MUSIC BY LANDER. RACING BEGINS AT 2:30 P. M.
All Coney Island Routes lead to Brighton

JULY 4 DINNER IN LONDON

Between Four and Five Hundred Americans Present.

AMBASSADOR CHOATE BLAMED

Criticised for Discountenancing Speeches Because of the King's Illness and for Going Away Early.

LONDON, July 5.—The Fourth of July banquet of the American Society in London was given at the Hotel Cecil last evening. There was a remarkable manifestation of sympathy for King Edward on account of his illness, and incidentally there were some open expressions of displeasure with United States Ambassador Choate.

Between four and five hundred Americans were present at the banquet, and the specially invited guests included:

Lieut. Gen. Sir Francis Grenfell, Governor of Malta.
Sir John Gordon Sprigg, Prime Minister of Cape Colony.
Sir Robert Bond, Premier of Newfoundland.
Gen. Joseph Wheeler.
H. Clay Evans, United States Consul General at London.

Among the other guests present were:

Admiral Watson, United States Navy.
Admiral O'Neil, United States Navy.
James Boyle, United States Consul at Liverpool.
Isaac Seligman.
Commander Richardson Clover, Naval Attaché to the United States Embassy.
John R. Carter, Second Secretary of the United States Embassy.
Richard Westacott.
Marshal Halstead.
Sir Christopher Furness.
Henry Phipps.
Josiah Quincy.
M. H. De Young.

The dinner was expedited in order to enable Mr. Choate, Henry White, Secretary of the United States Embassy, and the Colonial officials to attend the reception at the India Office.

Having eloquently toasted King Edward, Mr. Choate announced that, in consequence of his Majesty's grave condition, the other usnal toasts, with the exception of the toast to the President of the United States, would be omitted, and that there would be no speechmaking. Sir Francis Grenfell proposed the health of President Roosevelt. After this toast was drunk Mr. Choate, Mr. White, Sir Francis Grenfell, and the other colonial officials hurried away to don court dress and to meet the Prince of Wales at the India Office.

The other guests of the society remained, and in spite of Mr. Choate's announcement there ensued an unusually bright series of speechee, which were punctuated by openly expressed dissatisfaction with the absence of the United States Ambassador and his action in discountenancing the speeches.

This dissatisfaction was voiced by ex-Gov. Hastings of Pennsylvania, who declare that be quite disagreed with Mr. Choate. Mr. Hastings said he had only just arrived in London from the United States, but before he left America all the country was rejoicing over the King's improvement, and, therefore, he thought that the night should be one of rejoicing and of speeches to voice that feeling. This remark was greeted with loud cheers, in which the American diplomats who had remained and all the Consular representatives present heartily joined.

MR. CHOATE'S SPEECH.

Mr. Choate opened the ceremonies at the banquet by reading the latest bulletin concerning the condition of the King. It was received with cheers.

"The ends of the world," said the Ambassador, "have been brought very close together these last few days. King Edward's health occupies the tender, serious, and affectionate regard of the civilized world. At this banquet, and especially upon the Fourth of July, which I believe, contributed to the happiness of both countries, I can express for the people of the United States, and without unduly assuming any authority, their earneat and hearty sympathy with King Edward and his people in their anxiety, and I can say that the American people offer them their prayers for his Majesty's speedy recovery as earnestly and as ardently as if no separation had ever occurred.

"Never has there been and never could there be a more pathetic historical occurrence than the King's illness. The peace which was so anxiously looked for had come at last, the capital had been transformed into a theatre in which millions of people might behold the most wonderful pageant of modern times, and all mankind was on the tiptoe of expectation, when suddenly, like a bolt from a clear blue sky, the centre of these festivities had to exchange the glory and hrightnesa of the coronation for weeks of illness. No wonder all hearts were prostrated and that every note of preparation ceased. Now, when hope has revived, we are all somewhat chastened by the brief but startling experience. Anxiety still mingles with hope, and speeches on this occasion would be suitably omitted."

In view of these circumstances, Mr. Choate urged that the usual hilarity of the celebration be tempered. He referred to President Roosevelt, "whom all men delight to honor," and his keen sympathy for the King in the latter's illness, to which the speaker drew the parallel of the feeling in Great Britain over the death of President McKinley. "Indignation at the act of the assassin," said Mr. Choate, "and expreaaions of grief came from all parts of the British dominions, from the King downward. One voice that week spoke more constantly and feelingly than any other, and that was the voice of King Edward. Not only did the King insist upon my forwarding him every message I received concerning Mr. McKinley's condition, but he answered each one with sympathetic messages. No living heart beat more warmly toward the United States in those daya than did that of hia Majesty. He has loat no opportunity of manifesting hia good will toward us, and we have every reason and right to count him, aa we did his mother, our steadfast and constant friend.

Mr. Choate concluded his speech with a brief reference to the function at the India Office. The speech was loudly cheered, and King Edward's health was drunk with enthusiasm.

In proposing the health of President Roosevelt, Sir Francis Grenfell quoted Rear Admiral Lord Charles Beresford as saying yeeterday afternoon in reply to Sir Francis's question, "Do you know Roosevelt?"

"Know him? I know him well; I've staid with him in America. He is the best and straightest of men, a real good sportsman, a gallant soldier, and a successful author."

This description of the President was vociferously greeted by those present.

Continuing, Sir Francis classed the death of President McKinley, the death of Lord Pauncefote, (British Ambassador at Washington,) and the illness of King Edward as the three great

GUNN CHAMPION ATHLETE

Buffalo Man Won the All-Around Championship of A. A. U.

FLANAGAN WON WEIGHT EVENT

An Games at Celtic Park Under Auspices of Greater New York Irish Athletic Association.

Three distinct sets of athletic games were decided at Celtic Park, Long Island City, under the auspices of the Greater New York Irish Athletic Association. The weather was delightfully fine, and the track and infield in splendid order. Over 5,000 persons watched the different contests in the long programme, and for nearly four hours the spectators cheered the athletes in their struggles for supremacy.

The most important of the three sets was the contest for the all-around championship of the Amateur Athletic Union. This was won by Adam B. Gunn of the Central Young Men's Christian Association of Buffalo, who successfully defended his title of all-around athletic champion, which he won during the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo last year. There were only two other competitors for this honor, Edward S. Merrill of Milwaukee and Myer Prinstein, Young Men's Christian Association, Syracuse. Ellery H. Clark of Boston, who won the championship in 1897 and finished fourth in 1900, and John Flanagan, the world's amateur champion hammer thrower, were among those who entered, but they declined the issue.

The second set was an all-around weight-throwing competition between Flanagan and John R. De Witt of Princeton University. Richard Sheldon of the New York Athletic Club was to have taken part in this competition, but for some unexplained reason he also was absent. The contest included the sixteen-pound hammer, discus, shot put, and throwing the fifty-six-pound weight. Flanagan, while not up to his usual form, won the hammer, discus, and fifty-six-pound weight events, and thereby defeated De Witt, who was only successful in the shot put. The Princeton man failed to score with the discus, as every one of his throws was declared a foul on account of his overstepping the circle.

The third part of the programme was made up of a series of handicap, scratch, and relay races, and a special three-mile run. The most prominent competitors in the three-mile race were A. C. Bowen of the University of Pennsylvania, the intercollegiate champion, and Jerry Pierce, a Seneca Indian, who ran in the colors of the Pastime Athletic Club of this city, as he is a member of that organization. That the finish would be between these two was generally believed, but no one expected that the result would be so close. Both of them breasted the tape together after a thrilling run down the home stretch, and the judges declared the result to be a dead heat. The men agreed to divide the honor, and tossed a coin for the possession of a gold medal. Bowen won the toss, but the Greater New York Irish Athletic Association decided to give each a gold medal in recognition of the splendid performance.

Gunn was a prime favorite for the individual championships for the reason that while he is not a star at any particular one of the ten events which make up the all-around programme, he is a consistent performer and his good judgment and general work won for him by quite a considerable margin. Gunn won first place in the half-mile walk, the hammer throw and pole vault. He was second in the shot-put, high hurdle, fifty-six-pound weight, running broad-jump and mile run, and third in the one-hundred yard dash.

In the running high jump Gunn and Merrill tied for second place with the bar at five feet two inches, so that the Buffalo man scored points in every event, his total being 6,260 1-8, the second highest number of points ever scored since the championship was inaugurated eighteen years ago.

Merrill was first in five events, tied for second in the high jump, third in the walk and broad jump, and failed to score in the hammer throw and pole vault, being unable to reach the minimum in either of these. Prinstein was seen at his best in the running high and broad jumps, but did not have to extend himself in the latter. The former Syracuse University athlete was second in the sprints, pole vault and hammer throw, but failed to reach the standard in throwing the fifty-six pound weight, and in the one-mile run only negotiated a little less than half the distance when he was forced to give up. Summary:

ALL-AROUND CHAMPIONSHIP.

First Event—100-Yard Dash.—Won by Edward S. Merrill, Milwaukee A. C., 574 points; Myer Prinstein, Y. M. C. A., Syracuse, 541 points, second; Adam B. Gunn, C. Y. M. C. A., Buffalo, 755 points, third. Time—0:10 2-5.

Second Event—Putting 16-Pound Shot.—Won by Edward S. Merrill, Milwaukee A. C., distance 40 feet 6¾ inches, 6501/2 points; Adam B. Gunn, C. Y. M. C. A., Buffalo, distance 39 feet 7 inches, 644 points, second; Myer Prinstein, Y. M. C. A., Syracuse, distance 30 feet 2¾ inches, 185 points, third.

Third Event—Running High Jump.—Won by Myer Prinstein, Y. M. C. A., Syracuse, height 5 feet 3 inches, 576 points; Edward S. Merrill, Milwaukee A. C., and Adam B. Gunn, C. Y. M. C. A., Buffalo, tied with the bar at 5 feet 2 inches, scoring 544 points each.

Fourth Event—880-Yard Walk.—Won by Adam B. Gunn, C. Y. M. C. A., Buffalo, 706 points; Myer Prinstein, Y. M. C. A., Syracuse, 646 points, second; Edward S. Merrill, Milwaukee A. C., 628 points, third. Time—4:01 4-5.

Fifth Event—Throwing 16-Pound Hammer.—Won by Adam B. Gunn, C. Y. M. C. A., Buffalo, distance 101 feet 3½ inches, 4081/2 points; Myer Prinstein, Y. M. C. A., Syracuse, distance 67 feet, 63 points, second. Edward S. Merrill, Milwaukee A. C., failed to keep within the circle and his three throws were foul; no points.

Sixth Event—Pole Vault.—Won by Adam B. Gunn, C. Y. M. C. A., Buffalo, height 10 feet 6 inches, 760 points; Myer Prinstein, Y. M. C. A., Syracuse, height 8 feet 10 inches, 440 points, second; Edward S. Merrill, Milwaukee A. C., height 8 feet 6 inches, no points, third.

Seventh Event—120-yard hurdle.—Won by Edward S. Merrill, Milwaukee A. C., 760 point; Adam B. Gunn, C. Y. M. C. A., Buffalo, 680 points, second; Myer Prinstein, Y. M. C. A., Syracuse, 560 points, third. Time—0:17 1-5.

Eighth Event—Throwing fifty-six-pound weight.—Won by Edward S. Merrill, Milwaukee A. C., distance 26 feet 9 inches, 564 points; Adam B. Gunn, C. Y. M. C. A., Buffalo, distance 20 feet 6½ inches, 266 points, second; Myer Prinstein, Y. M. C. A., Syracuse, distance 12 feet 2 inches, no points, third.

Ninth Event—Running broad jump.—Won by Myer Prinstein, Y. M. C. A., Syracuse, distance, 21 feet 4 inches, 788 points; Adam B. Gunn, C. Y. M. C. A., Buffalo, distance 20 feet 9¼ inches, 736 points, second; Edward S. Merrill, Milwaukee A. C., distance 20 feet 6 inches, 708 points, third.

Tenth Event—One-mile run.—Won by Edward S. Merrill, Milwaukee A. C., 764 points; Adam B. Gunn, C. Y. M. C. A., Buffalo, 961 points, second; Myer Prinstein, Y. M. C. A., Syracuse, started, but dropped out at the half mile. Time —5:05.

Total number of points scored:

Gunn	6,260½
Merrill	5,532½
Prinstein	4,079

ALL-AROUND WEIGHT THROWING COMPETITION.

Throwing Sixteen-Pound Hammer.—Won by John Flanagan, Greater New York Irish Athletic Association, distance 165 feet; John R. De Witt, Princeton University, second, distance 161 feet 10 inches.

Putting Sixteen-Pound Shot.—Won by John R. De Witt, Princeton University, distance 42 feet 4 inches; John Flanagan, Greater New York Irish Athletic Association, second, distance 37 feet 6¾ inches.

Throwing the Discus.—Won by John Flanagan, Greater New York Irish Athletic Association, distance 116 feet 5 inches; John R. De Witt, Princeton University, failed to stay within the circle and all his throws were declared fouls.

Throwing Fifty-six-Pound Weight.—Won by John Flanagan, Greater New York Irish Athletic Association, distance 35 feet 11 inches; John R. De Witt, Princeton University, second, distance 29 feet 11 inches.

OPEN EVENTS.

One Hundred Yard Run, Handicap. Trial Heats, Winners to Run in Final.—First Heat—Won by W. S. Edwards, Knickerbocker A. C., (3 yards;) F. A. Sullivan, Greater New York Irish Athletic Association, second. Time—0:10. Second Heat—Won by George H. Hoffman, Jersey City A. A., (8 yards;) Joseph F. Brennan, Xavier A. A., (7½ yards,) second. Time —0:09 4-5. Third Heat—Won by Fred Flores, Greater New York Irish Athletic Association, (8½ yards;) W. Ingraham, New West Side A. C., (10 yards,) second. Time—0:09 4-5. Fourth Heat—Won by Chester Peabody, New West Side A. C., (10 yards;) G. R. Goerwitz, Greater New York Irish Athletic Association, (9½ yards,) second. Time—0:09 4-5. Heat for Second Men, Winner to Run in Final—Won by F. A. Sullivan, Greater New York Irish Athletic Association, (10 yards.) Time—0:10. Final Heat—Won by Chester Peabody, New West Side A. C., (10 yards;) Fred Flores, Greater New York Irish Athletic Association, (8½ yards,) second; George H. Hoffman, Jersey City A. A., (8 yards,) third. Time—0:09 3-5.

880-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by Arthur Belnert, Pastime A. C., (50 yards;) Henry Hofler, New West Side A. C., (52 yards,) second; J. E. McNabb, Union Settlement A. C., (48 yards,) third. Time—1:58 3-5.

440-Yard Run, Novice.—Won by Joseph McGowan, Philadelphia; Joseph McCann, New West Side A C., second; R. H. Platz, Star A. C., third. Time—0:54 3-5.

220-Yard Run, Handicap.—Trial heats, first two to qualify for final—First heat won by F. A. Sullivan, Greater New York Irish Athletic Association, (22 yards;) Arthur Ritter, Iroquois A. C., (21 yards,) second. Time—0:22 1-5. Second heat won by Chester Peabody, New West Side A. C., (21 yards;) Dan Frank, unattached, New York, (17 yards,) second. Time —0:21 4-5. Third heat won by W. S. Edwards, Knickerbocker A. C., (10 yards;) W. Ingraham, New West Side A. C., (10 yards,) second. Time—0:22.

Final heat won by W. S. Edwards, Knickerbocker A. C., (10 yards;) Chester Peabody, New West Side A. C., (21 yards,) second; Dan Frank, New York, unattached, (17 yards,) third. Time—0:21 3-5.

One Mile Team Relay Race, Handicap.—Won by New West Side A. C. team: H. W. Garthe, (18 yards;) J. L. McAdam, (24 yards;) J. H. Wright, (10 yards,) and Thomas J. Murray, (24 yards;) Greater New York Irish Athletic Association team: Fred Flores, (12 yards;) P. J. Sullivan, (18 yards;) G. R. Goerwitz, (12 yards,) and M. J. Cregan, (24 yards,) second; Star Athletic Club, Long Island City, team: R. W. Kennedy, (12 yards;) P. P. McCabe, (10 yards;) S. J. Rottger, (7 yards,) and J. G. Hoben, (8 yards,) third. Time—3:27 1-5.

Three-mile Run, Scratch.—Dead heat between A. C. Bowen, University of Pennsylvania, and Jerry Pierce, Pastime A. C.; John Joyce, Pastime A. C., third. Time—15:39 1-5.

MOTOR CYCLES IN RACE.

Thirty-three Start from Boston — Will Arrive in This City To-night.

BOSTON, July 4.—A two days' endurance race between Boston and New York for motor cycles was started from Copley Square at 8 o'clock this morning. The long run is via Worcester, Springfield, Hartford, New Haven, and Bridgeport, a distance of 234 miles.

The affair is under the auspices of the Metropole Cycle Club of New York, and the winners will be those who come nearest to averaging fifteen miles an hour. The contestants are divided into three classes according to the horse power of their machines.

An elaborate system of checking has been arranged.

After starting, W. F. Seaman of Mineola, L. I., lost a pedal, but he continued.

H. J. Wheret and C. A. Root, Jr., both of Brooklyn, withdrew about five miles from the start, owing to accidents. The starters and the order of departures were as follows:

C. A. Persons, Worcester.	J. I. Russell, Hartford.
E. Hafeltinger, New York.	A. A. Hoyt, Whitman, Mass.
G. M. Holley, Bradford, Penn.	A. R. Marsh, Brockton, Mass.
G. M. Hendee, Springfield, Mass.	W. T. Marsh, Brockton.
G. W. Sherman, Brooklyn.	J. Downey, Brockton.
O. L. Pickard, San Francisco.	H. E. Lane, Brockton.
G. V. Rogers, Racine, Wis.	R. Halsall, Brockton.
G. H. Beebe, Racine.	G. L. Marsh, Brockton.
W. F. Seaman, Mineola, L. I.	L. H. Roberts, Waltham, Mass.
H. Allmon, New York.	W. R. Jameson, Waltham, Mass.
C. M. Burnham, Waltham, Mass.	H. J. Wheret, Brooklyn.
H. H. Brown, Boston.	C. Maukeyski, New York.
F. W. Tuttle, Hartford.	C. A. Root, Jr., Brooklyn.
J. M. O'Malley, Hartford.	C. S. Henshaw, Boston.
N. P. Bernard, Hartford.	E. J. Edmuad, New York.
	G. P. Jenkins, New York.
	E. L. Ferguson, New York.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 4.—Just twenty out of the thirty-two riders who started in the motor-cycle endurance race from Boston to New York reached Springfield this afternoon. Most of the others fell by the way on the bad roads between this city and Palmer. The first man to come in was O. L. Pickard, of San Francisco, at 2:52, well ahead of time. He left for Hartford at 3:28. Others of the early ones were George W. Sherman of Brooklyn, George M. Holley of Bradford, Pa.; L. N. Roberts of Waltham, Mass., and J. I. Russell of Hartford.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 4.—Seventeen of the thirty-two riders who left Boston for New York this morning in the endurance test of motor cycles conducted by the Metropole Cycling Club of New York, arrived in Hartford to-night inside the schedule time. The riders will leave here at 8 o'clock to-morrow morning and expect to reach New York by 6 p. m.

Nearly all the men who failed to reach this city gave out before they arrived at Warren, Mass. Some of them started out at racing speed, as they had fine roads at the Boston end. There were few accidents.

Joseph H. Russell of this city lost a pedal at Thompsonville and was towed in by another machine, and J. M. O'Malley of this city was detained at Thompsonville by an injury to the rear tire of his motor. The men will be checked to-morrow at Meriden, New Haven, Bridgeport, Greenwich, and New York. The contest will be scored on a basis of 100 points between each checking station. The perfect score will be 1,000 points. Every man who is one minute behind his latest time for reaching a station has one point deducted from his score and one more point for each additional minute. The condition of the machines and the repairs are also to be taken into consideration in making the awards.

CLAN-NA-GAEL GAMES AT RIDGEWOOD.

A surprise at the thirty-fifth annual games of the Clan-na-Gael at Ridgewood Park, Brooklyn, yesterday was the victory of the team of the Jersey City Athletic Association over the National Athletic Club four of Brooklyn in the one-mile relay. The visitors had the advantage of the handicap and won quite easily. "Andy" Walsh, the Xavier Athletic Association veteran, was a winner in the three-quarter-mile run. The summary follows:

75-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by James Payne, Jersey City A. A., (11 feet;) E. H. Danforth, Heffley School, Brooklyn, N. Y., (16 feet,) second; John C. Doyle, National A. C., Brooklyn, (18 feet,) third. Time—0:07 4-5.

Three-Quarter-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by A. J. Walsh, Xavier A. A., (28 yards;) John Foy, Star A. C., Long Island City, (40 yards,) second; Sidney Curtiss, National A. C., Brooklyn, (35 yards,) third. Time—3:11 3-5.

300-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by William Beckman, New West Side A. C., (28 yards;) Henry Kaiser, Brooklyn A. C., (28 yards,) Second; W. E. Finley, Twenty-sixth Ward Y. M. C. A., Brooklyn, (24 yards,) third. Time—0:32 3-5.

Three-mile Run, Handicap.—Won by Thomas O'Connor, Pastime Athletic Club, New York City, (250 yards;) H. A. Yorhies, First Regiment New Jersey, (scratch,) second; John Foy, Star Athletic Club, Long Island City, (150 yards,) third. Time—16:58.

Relay Race, Teams of Four.—Won by Jersey City Athletic Association team, composed of C. A. Wogan, (10 yards;) George H. Hofmann, (16 yards;) James Payne, (6 yards,) and M. S. Hynes, (30 yards;) National Athletic Club team, composed of Sidney Curtiss, (scratch;) W. Kauffman, (scratch;) D. J. Sullivan, (4 yards,) and John C. Doyle, (6 yards,) second. Time—3:42.

Putting the 16-Pound Shot.—Won by F. S. Callahan, New West Side Athletic Club, (46 feet;) with 42 feet; J. Mahoney, (12 feet,) second, with 43 feet 8 inches; W. E. Quinn, New West Side Athletic Club, third, with 47 feet 3 inches.

Chicago Yachts Race for Lipton Cup.

CHICAGO, July 4.—The first of the series of three races to be sailed under the auspices of the Chicago Yacht Club for the cup donated by Sir Thomas Lipton was won to-day by George R. Peare's Larita. Arab IV. was second, Spray third, and Privateer fourth. Sprite broke down and withdrew from the race. The race was sailed twice over a triangular course, the entire distance being twelve miles. Tomorrow's race will be three miles to windward and return and repeat.

The time for to-day's race and percentage of yachts following: Larita, 2:20:06, 100 per cent.; Arab IV., 2:26:05, 80 per cent.; Spray, 2:38:25, 60 per cent.; Privateer, 2:40:40, 40 per cent.

Yacht Races on Newark Bay.

An open regatta was sailed over an eight-mile course on Newark Bay yesterday for prizes offered by August Nelson. A special prize, offered for the boat making the fastest time, was won by the Eglat. The winners in the various classes were:

Class A, Cabin Sloops.—Won by Walter Belling's Eglat. Racing length, 25 feet. Time—2:34:00.

Class F, Open Jib and Mainsail Boats.—Won by J. H. W. Blake's Echo. Racing length, 20 feet. Time—3:04:00.

Class G, Open Catboats.—Won by W. Stickel's Echo II. Racing length, 22 feet. Time—3:08:00.

Class H, Open Catboats Under 21 Feet.—Won by J. Wilson's Chic. Racing length, 16 feet 10 inches. Time—2:35:00.

MIDDLE STATES TENNIS.

Miss Jones Beaten by Miss Banks on Orange Courts—Whitman and Ware Lost.

Miss Marion Jones, who recently won the national singles tennis championship for women, was beaten in the final round of the ladies' singles event yesterday on the courts of the Orange Lawn Tennis Club at Mountain Station by Miss Maud Banks, three sets being required to decide the match.

The contest for the Middle States championship between Holcombe Ward and Montgomery Ogden was stubbornly fought throughout, the players still continuing after all the matches for the day had been decided. The winner will meet W. A. Larned, holder of the championship, in the championship round this afternoon, when the winners of the men's doubles will also be decided.

The Wrenns, despite their excellent team play, were beaten by the National champions in the doubles, Davis and Ward, but only after a stubborn three-set match. Little and Alexander surprised the spectators by cleverly beating Ware and Whitman. In the final round of the ladies' doubles Miss Carrie Neely and Miss Nina Closterman were victorious, Miss Marion Jones and Miss Juliette Atkinson being beaten in three sets. Summary:

Men's Singles.—Final Round—Holcombe Ward and Montgomery Ogden, 6—1, 5—7, (unfinished.)

Men's Doubles.—First Round—R. D. Wrenn and G. L. Wrenn beat J. D. Forbes and S. C. Millette, 4—6, 6—3, 6—3; R. D. Little and S. B. Alexander beat E. P. Larned and G. H. Miles, 7—5, 6—3; M. D. Whitman and L. E. Ware beat H. W. Hague and S. C. Hague by default.

Semi-Final Round—Holcombe Ward and D. S. Davis beat R. D. Wrenn and G. L. Wrenn, 6—4, 3—6, 6—3; R. D. Little and S. B. Alexander beat M. D. Whitman and L. E. Ware, 3—6, 6—3, 10—8.

Ladies' Singles.—Final Round—Miss Maud Banks beat Miss Marion Jones, 6—2, 5—7, 6—3.

Ladies' Doubles.—Semi-Final Round—Miss Marion Jones and Miss Juliette Atkinson beat Miss Bradley and Miss Starr, 6—1, 6—3.

Final Round—Miss Carrie Neely and Miss Nina Closterman beat Miss Marion Jones and Miss Juliette Atkinson, 6—3, 2—6, 6—4.

ENTERTAINS ON THE NORMAN.

Commodore Tilford of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club Host of Five Hundred Guests.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., July 4.—Commodore Frank Tilford of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club entertained about 500 members and friends of the club to-night between 8:30 and 11 o'clock on his flagship, the Norman. The guests were carried in three launches between the clubhouse and the Norman, anchored an eighth of a mile out. Fireworks, dancing, and music were the entertainment at the clubhouse. The Norman was brilliantly outlined on the water by myriads of electric lights.

On the starboard side the word "Norman" appeared in letters of red, while the same name was shown on the port side in green. On the deck were the seamen lined up in their full dress of white, and a Neapolitan band of six pieces, in costumes of red waist, blue sash, and white trousers.

Commodore Tilford received his guests, assisted by Miss E. S. Lufburrow of New York, a relative, and afterward refreshments were served. Among the invited guests were commodores of all the Sound clubs, Commodore Tod of the Atlantic and Commodore James of the Seawanhaka Corinthian Club.

This is the first year in the club's history that the courtesies of the New York Yacht Club have been extended to the Indian Harbor Club, which is accepted as an indication of the prestige the club has gained during the past two years that Commodore Tilford has ruled.

HOUSE ROBBED IN DAYLIGHT.

Rooms Ransacked in an Hour—Servant Was in the Basement—Property Worth $2,500 Stolen.

While Miss Alice Ryan and her brother, Frank L. Ryan, a lawyer, were away from their home at 12 East Thirty-fourth Street less than an hour yesterday afternoon, some one ransacked the house and took away portable property valued at $2,500. Mr. Ryan went with his sister to the Grand Central Station, where they intended to take a train to visit friends in the country. Finding the trains crowded they decided to return to the house, where they saw that things in the rooms of the second and third stories had been turned upside down.

A maid, the only person supposed to have been in the house, was interrogated. She appeared to be ignorant of the robbery and said she had been in the basement all of the time. A transom over the front doors had been broken.

Miss Ryan went to the West Thirtieth Street Police Station and reported her losses, which included two diamond rings, two gold watches, eighteen or twenty other pieces of jewelry.

POTTOWATOMIES BIG PICNIC.

Betting on the Leadership of the Thirty-fourth District Drops to Even Money.

Lively betting on the outcome of the fight for the Tammany leadership of the Thirty-fourth Assembly District was the feature of the first annual picnic and games of the Pottowatomie Club at Sulzer's Harlem River Park yesterday. It was said that at least $20,000 was staked with the bookmakers.

Many saw in the betting a forewarning of political doom for ex-Commissioner Percival E. Nagle, formerly of the Street Cleaning Department, who shares with ex-Commissioner Moebus, formerly of the Park Department, the leadership of the district, the affairs of which, being divided by the Harlem River, require two men. It was to combat Nagle that the Pottowatomies were organized in March last, their candidates being John Haveron, opposing Nagle in the southern section, and Eugene McGuire, against Moebus in the Bronx.

Reigning odds have been 2 to 1 in favor of Nagle, and much money has been placed at that figure, but at the end of three hours last evening the betting was at even money. About 15,000 persons attended the picnic.

LARGEST OF COAL FLEETS.

Eight Hundred Boats and Barges, with 20,000,000 Bushels, Descending the Ohio—Low Water an Impediment.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 4.—Commencing to-morrow morning, one of the largest coal fleets ever brought to Louisville from Pittsburg will begin to arrive here. About 400 coal boats and an equal number of barges have already left Pittsburg with over 20,000,000 bushels of coal. As much as possible of this will be sent below the Falls, but it is not likely all of it will be able to get over, as the stage of water is not likely to continue long enough.

The present coal boat rise in the Ohio is the first one since April 25. Never before in fifty years has the Ohio failed to have a coal boat rise either in May or June at this port. In consequence of failure to ship coal below in June, the market is short at all points. The present shipment is the greatest in the history of Ohio River navigation.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATS' TICKET.

Benjamin Hanford of Brooklyn, a Printer, Nominated for Governor in Convention.

Delegates of the Social Democratic Party met in convention at 64 East Fourth Street all day yesterday for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Governor in the next election. After considerable discussion Benjamin Hanford of Brooklyn was named for the State's chief officer. The other nominations made were:

William Thurston Brown of Rochester for Lieutenant Governor.

Leonard D. Abbott of New York for Secretary of State.

Gen. Lawrence Mayes of New York for Attorney General.

Warren Atkinson of Brooklyn for Controller.

Joel Moses of Port Chester for State Treasurer.

Everitt Holmes of Peekskill for State Engineer and Surveyor.

John F. Clarke of New York for Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals.

The nominee for Governor is a printer and a prominent member of Typographical Union No. 6. Mr. Hanford made a speech accepting the nomination, in which he said that the future of the Socialist cause was never so bright.

Considerable routine business was transacted during the meeting. The temporary officers were made permanent, and the reports of the State Committee were read by Dennis E. Abbott. The delegates will attend a reception to-night at 206 East Eighty-sixth Street, the home of the Workmen's Educational and Home Association. The following were selected as members of the new State Committee:

I. Phillips,	A. Bevorman,
H. Reich,	Christian Bub,
H. L. Slobodin,	Emil Happel.
Leonard Abbott,	James Woods.
Charles Furman,	

HAHN WILL GO TO JAIL.

Ohio Man, Under Indictment Here, Will Prevent New York Police from Arresting Him.

MANSFIELD, Ohio, July 4.—William M. Hahn, ex-Insurance Commissioner of Ohio, indicted in New York, will go to jail next Monday to remain indefinitely, to prevent arrest by Detective N. C. Brindley, the New York officer, on the Governor's requisition, and to prevent his removal to New York.

It has been found impracticable to continue the personal custody arrangement. Hahn has been advised by his attorney to go to jail.

ON LOCAL CRICKET CREASES.

Paterson Eleven Beat Manhattan Team in a Championship Match.

The Manhattan Cricket Club visited Paterson yesterday for its championship game of the Metropolitan League with the local club. There was a large crowd present at the East Side Park to witness the contest, and the spectators felt highly jubilant when the home team won the game by 32 runs. The scoring of both elevens was small, and all credit for the victory is due to J. W. Hooper and W. Clarkson, both of whom bowled with good effect for Paterson. The former secured 4 wickets for 10 runs and the latter obtained 6 for 36. W. Dodds and F. G. Warburton made a good stand for the winners' first wicket, with contributions of 23 and 15, respectively. The score:

PATERSON.

F. G. Warburton, b. Slade	15
W. Dodds, c. Caville, b. Adam	23
H. Wilde, b. Slade	0
J. W. Hooper, b. Adam	7
W. Bruce, c. Prendergast, b. Rushton	7
W. Clarkson, c. Smedley, b. Rushton	17
A. Brown, c. Caville, b. Rushton	0
W. Boyd, b. Smedley	3
J. Rigby, c. Balmer, b. Smedley	2
E. Shaw, c. Withers, b. Rushton	1
S. Simpson, not out	0
Byes	4
Total	78

MANHATTAN.

F. J. Prendergast, b. Hooper	0
A. J. Gray, c. Shaw, b. Hooper	4
P. Slade, b. Hooper	5
W. Adam, b. Clarkson	13
T. J. O'Reilly, b. Clarkson	1
A. Caville, l. b. w., b. Clarkson	0
A. Smedley, b. Clarkson	5
J. Finnery, b. Clarkson	0
J. Balmer, not out	7
A. Withers, b. Clarkson	2
H. Rushton, b. Hooper	6
Total	46

The Kings County Cricket Club had Team B of Brooklyn as opponents at Prospect Park and gained rather an easy victory over them by 50 runs, the score being 132 to 82. A. Cleaver did the best batting for the winners with a vigorous innings of 37, while H. Tattersall achieved considerable success with the ball and captured 8 wickets at a low cost. A. Nugent made the second highest score of the day with a hard hit, 27, while H. Tattersall, A. B. Lewis, R. L. Seely and G. McPherson all added double figures for Kings County. H. Glover and H. Neaves were the only men to get into the double-figure list for Brooklyn.

The second teams of the Manhattan and Kings County Clubs had a contest of the championship series of the Prospect Park Cricket Association at Prospect Park. The Manhattans had things all their own way and won by an innings and 49 runs. Some good scoring was done by the winners, no less than six of the team getting into double figures, with R. U. Delapenba first with a good innings of 32. W. Burrows and T. Jewell also batted well for their respective scores of 28 and 27, while H. A. Beveridge added 20 in good style. For Kings County F. E. Fisher did the best work with 16 in the first innings and 23 in the second. The totals were: Kings County, 56 and 66; Manhattan, 171.

The British-American team of Hackensack played a full two innings game at Prospect Park yesterday with Team C of Brooklyn, which won after a good game by 36 runs. A. S. Puyle and G. Jemmott were the chief scorers for the winners with 22 and 27, respectively, while T. Mafarrand also played well for 16. The British-Americans were all at sea with P. Scanlan's underhand bowling, and none of them got into double figures. The totals were: Brooklyn, Team C, 47 and 57; British-Americans, 36 and 32.

Oxford Leads in Cricket Match.

LONDON, July 4.—At the close of play to-day in the annual cricket match between Oxford and Cambridge, at Lord's Grounds, the Oxford men had scored 244 runs for 8 wickets down, in their second innings. Yesterday they made 206 runs in their first innings.

The Cambridge cricketers were all out in their first innings for 186 runs.

DERBY WINNER BEATEN.

Aladdin, Third to Wyeth in Big Chicago Race, Was First Yesterday.

CHICAGO, July 4.—In the presence of 20,000 people, G. C. Bennett's Aladdin this afternoon won the Sheridan Stake at Washington Park, defeating the American Derby winner, Wyeth, and the colt which finished second in that race, Lucien Appleby. By a singular coincidence only the three colts which ran one two three in the Derby started in to-day's stake, which had most of the Western Derby colts as eligibles.

Under the conditions of the race Aladdin had seven pounds the better of the weights as compared with Wyeth and five pounds as compared with Lucien Appleby. The smallness of the field did not detract from the interest in the contest. Rather, it seemed to add to it, and the enthusiasm at the finish was almost unprecedented.

The distance of the race was a mile and a quarter, a quarter of a mile shorter than the Derby. At post time Wyeth and Aladdin were each 9 to 5, while Lucien Appleby was at 12 to 5. The three colts were sent away to a perfect start and Aladdin at once took the lead.

He came past the stand a length and a half in front of Wyeth. Going round the first turn Coburn let out a link suddenly, and had a lead of three lengths before the other boys knew what was coming. At the half-mile pole Aladdin was running smoothly in front, two lengths to the good.

On the run for home Wyeth tried to pass Aladdin on the outside, but Coburn pulled out and carried his challenger considerably out of the way. Then, straightening his mount out, Coburn hurried Aladdin on down to the finish, and although Lyne whipped out Wyeth, the latter never seriously threatened the leader, and, in fact, narrowly escaped being beaten out for second money by Lucien Appleby, who closed strong and steady. Aladdin won by two lengths, while only a neck separated Wyeth and Lucien Appleby. The track was slow and the time was 2:18 1-5. The total value of the stake was $4,745.

NEOLA'S FIRST TIME OUT

The New Sixty-Footer Easily Beat the Weetamoe in Light Winds.

LARCHMONT CLUB'S REGATTA

The Mineola Defeated the Yankee and Rainbow—The Elmira Captured the Colt Cup.

George M. Pynchon's new 60-rater Neola defeated her rival, Henry M. Lippitt's Wertomoe, in a decisive manner at the annual regatta of the Larchmont Yacht Club yesterday. Over a course of fifteen miles, in a light southerly wind that varied from almost a calm to ten or twelve miles an hour, the Neola was 6 minutes and 22 seconds ahead at the finish. The two boats met for the first time in their career, and only the Neola had made a previous appearance in any race, that being at the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Club's annual regatta last Saturday, when she had a sail-over.

Both boats, twin in design, are handsome racing craft. They are light, slim yachts of an extreme racing type, very rakish looking, and with every appearance of speed about them. Their lines are easy and graceful, and even in the light winds that prevailed yesterday they slipped through the water very rapidly, and made little fuss.

On board the Neola were the owner, his skipper, Capt. "Bob" Dennis, and F. C. Henderson. On the Wertamoe, besides the owner, were Capt. Henry Haff, Oliver Iselin, and L. M. Clark, Jr.

When the signal for the start of Class J was given the Weetamoe was the first to go over the line. She was only a few seconds ahead of the Neola, however, and the latter had rather the best position, being at the windward end of the line. Both boats had their club topsails up, and as they crossed the line they broke out big jibtopsails. The Neola had the most headway on, and she at once went briskly after the Weetamoe, passing her before they had gone two hundred yards. It was a run down to the first mark, the first leg of the course being six miles east, three-quarters north, from the starting line off Larchmont. The Neola turned the first mark at 4:26:00, the Weetamoe following twenty-five seconds later.

On the second leg, six miles southwest, five-eighths west, the yachts had a broad reach to start with and then took several hitches in toward the Long Island shore. There followed a broad reach home three miles north-northwest. On the second leg the Neola showed up to distinct advantage. She outfooted her rival and pointed higher. Her sails drew beautifully, filling well and holding the wind. The sails of the Weetamoe were baggy. The yachts caught considerable wind under the Long Island shore and they raced along beautifully, carrying their loads of canvas with very little heeling over. The elapsed time of the Neola was 20 minutes 44 seconds behind the leading "seventy," the Mineola.

The meeting of the "seventies" was made more interesting than it has been this season by the first appearance of Cornelius Vanderbilt's Rainbow. An excellent start was made by this class. The Mineola was first over the line, Capt. Barr cleverly manoeuvering to put his boat in the windward position. Close behind him was the Rainbow, sailed by Capt. Hank Haff. The latter had trouble with his big balloon jib, which was twisted and could not be quickly broken out. Meantime, at the leeward end of the line the Yankee, steered by her owner, J. Rogers Maxwell, at once became a good second to the Mineola. Spinnakers were broken out on the run to the first mark over the same course as that of the 60-raters.

The Yankee and the Rainbow indulged in a little luffing match, but neither gained any advantage. At the first mark the Mineola had a pronounced lead, which she increased in the windward work on the second leg.

Off Hempstead Harbor as she neared the second mark she got the advantage of the flood tide and the increasing wind from the south. She was an easy winner, defeating the Yankee by 1 minute and 52 seconds and the Rainbow by 4 minutes 50 seconds.

The day was a good one for pleasure sailing, but not very good for racing. In the forenoon there was no wind at all, and at noontime it looked doubtful if there would be any racing at all. The longer courses that had been laid out for the big boats were divided, and the yachts were started at the end of the first round, fifteen miles. The small boats sailed twice around their course, making eleven miles.

The Colt Cup, which has heretofore been sailed for by schooners of Class B, was offered this year to schooners of Class D, and was won by F. F. Brewster's Elmina.

The summaries follow:

SCHOONERS, CLASS D.

65 to 75 feet racing length.
Course, 15 miles. Start, 3:10.

Boat and Owner.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Elmina, F. F. Brewster	5:35:59	2:23:59
Muriel, Charles Smithers	5:35:11	2:23:11

SCHOONERS, CLASS D.

Cruising trim. Not over 65 feet racing length.
Course, 15 miles. Start, 3:10.

Katrina, James B. Ford	5:49:45	2:39:45
Gevalia, T. O'Conor Sloane	6:13:56	3:03:56

SLOOPS, CLASS H.

70 to 80 feet racing length.
Course, 15 miles. Start, 3:05.

Mineola, August Belmont	5:24:02	2:19:02
Yankee, J. R. Maxwell	5:25:54	2:20:54
Rainbow, Cornelius Vanderbilt	5:29:11	2:24:11

SLOOPS, CLASS J.

51 to 60 feet racing length.
Course, 15 miles. Start, 3:15.

Weetamoe, F. Lippitt	5:54:08	2:39:08
Neola, George M. Pynchon	5:47:46	2:32:46

SLOOPS, CLASS K.

43 to 51 feet racing length.
Course, 11 miles; start, 3:20.

Humma, H. B. Duryea	5:18:02	1:58:02
Syce, C. Ludam	5:30:31	2:12:31

SLOOPS, CLASS K, CRUISING TRIM.

43 to 51 feet racing length.
Course, 11 miles; start, 3:20.

Choctaw	5:37:51	2:17:51
Ondawa, H. J. Robert	5:36:44	2:16:44

SLOOPS, CLASS L.

36 to 43 feet racing length.
Course, 11 miles; start, 3:20.

Dorwina, Clifford V. Brokaw	5:22:50	2:02:50
Effort, F. M. Smith	5:24:50	2:04:50
Challenge, Wallace T. Foote	5:32:12	2:12:12

SLOOPS, CLASS M.

30 to 36 feet racing length.
Course, 11 miles; start

The Wanamaker Store.

CLOSED All Day Today

The Science of Beauty

"Beauty comes we scarce know how"

NOTHING is more attractive than health and beauty combined. The two, indeed, are inseparable, for features, however fine, rarely gain the homage they deserve, unless thrown into relief by a healthy complexion. A soft white skin, a rose-leaf color irradiating the countenance make even an ordinary face interesting.

Hundreds of women with nothing more are thought beautiful. It is in the power of every woman to have at least these attributes of comeliness by the constant and skillful use of suitable toilet articles.

Proper attention, given every day, to the care of the skin will reward those who take this trouble by imparting increased clearness to the complexion. Scarcely less beautiful are dazzling teeth, and rich glossy hair, but these requisites of ideal beauty must be preserved by constant, daily care if they are to last. It is largely upon these features that beauty depends. Good teeth mean a good digestion, and who does not know that a good digestion means a clear and beautiful complexion? Is it not undeniable that health underlies beauty, is its natural cause, and its most lasting fortifier?

Such being the importance of the toilet,—an importance that should have its due measure of attention from every refined man and woman;—that does, in fact, receive this attention from celebrated beauties of public and private life,—it becomes desirable to produce suitable cosmetic preparations, free from injurious properties, and so pleasantly and scientifically compounded that they shall not only have a quality of elegance, but shall achieve in a satisfactory manner all the results for which they are prepared.

In the group of toilet preparations, gathered in this store, are all the requisites needed to make the care of the face and person a delightful task, to the daily repetition of which no man or woman will be averse, who has felt a new charm in life under the benign influence of health and improved being. These articles are made in our own Laboratory, or under our supervision, of ingredients of the highest purity, bearing our personal guarantee as productions of unexcelled value, as effective and harmless cosmetics and toilet necessaries.

Here are powders and perfumes extracted from the choicest flowers, exotics gathered from the remotest parts of the earth, made into useful forms by the hand of scientific skill, powders and perfumes as soft and delicious as the air in which those flowers grew. With the aid of these subtle extracts of the choicest flowers and healing plants of nature, the toilet should be an agreeable episode,—one affecting not only one's happiness, but often one's success in life.

As regards that most important question,—the feminine toilet,—pure and simple,—no care or thought or expense on the part of the manufacturer can be called superfluous, no detail out of place, in the preparation of refreshing, beautifying substances, cosmetics, powders, and soaps that will satisfy the taste of the most refined and delicate woman.

Queen Mary Violet Powders.

POUDRE DE RIZ, FLORENTINE, ORRIS, ROYAL COURT, ETC.

AMONG the most delightful, important and useful requisites of the toilet are assuredly these Powders, incomparable means of increasing the softness, whiteness and purity of the complexion. To obtain the most brilliant effect with powder, the face should be carefully bathed in warm water before the powder is applied. Employed in this way, it renders a complexion dazzling in its perfection. Much depends, too, on the fineness of the powder and on its tint. These we manufacture of two shades, white and flesh color, which enable any one using them to obtain, with a little judgment, the most gratifying results. They are besides almost impalpable, that is to say, scarcely perceptible to the touch, and, if applied with any degree of care, invisible, except in their effect.

Powder, indeed, is an essential of the toilet, a means of adornment for which there is no substitute, for without it, the clean and velvety skin, the absence of that shiny look, which even a moderate secretion of oil in its pores is apt to cause, could not be obtained. Made of pure and harmless materials, free from any metallic impurities, these Powders can be used with entire confidence.

Philadelphia Hard Water Soap

ANOTHER exceedingly pleasant article, perhaps first in importance among toilet accessories, is the delicately scented Philadelphia Hard Water Soap, which, as its name implies, is as much at home in hard as in soft water. The qualification will not come amiss to people who have experienced the difficulty of trying to extract any cleansing effects from ordinary soaps in hard water, or of attempting to procure by such means that rich, abundant, refreshing lather, without which the bath, or lesser ablutions, are more laborious than satisfying.

Hard water resists the virtues of the best soaps, unless specially made to dissolve freely. Soaps that possess an excess of lye or alkali are not adapted for use in hard water, which itself contains an excess of lime. The excess of alkali, whether in the soap or water, not only injures the solvent properties of soap, but also diminishes its health-giving, cleansing principles, and renders it harmful. The rich white lather, so refreshing and delightful, is produced by the free solution of the soap in water. It is clear, therefore, that to procure a soap that will dissolve readily in hard water, and yield an abundant lather, is a matter of no little difficulty, and we feel sure that our Philadelphia Hard Water Soap is, for this as for other reasons, a valuable contribution to the polite toilet.

Philadelphia Cleanser Toilet Soap

IS especially commended for washing the hands when soiled with ink, grease, paint, etc. While potent to remove these, it has nothing in it to hurt the most delicate skin—it leaves the skin soft and pleasant.

Cleanser Soap is not only a delicately scented toilet soap, for personal use, but it is also very useful in the household for taking stains from carpets, cloth, etc.

The soap is nicely boxed and likewise tinfoiled; and directions for its use accompany each box.

Hygienic Value of Good Soaps

LOOKED at from an æsthetic point, the toilet would be incomplete without the graces that these simple means of health and cleanliness bestow. A pure, delicately constituted soap unites in its composition the benefits of Art and Nature—of clear air and bright sunshine. We mean that its use is the cause of blooming health and brilliancy of complexion. From its invigorating influences the person emerges with renewed freshness and increased red and white tints of the skin.

Regarded from the point of hygiene, the use of a chemically pure soap is as necessary as one's daily food, and must be as regularly resorted to. Its effects are—to speak physiologically—to open the pores of the skin, clear them of the oily matter that collects in them when cleanliness is overlooked, and thus keep open these little avenues to the blood, by which channels the blood is purified, and the lungs and kidneys aided in their functions. The obstruction of the pores will, if long continued, show dire results, in a thick and sallow complexion disfigured by pimples. The system will become clogged, the blood of poor tone, and loss of looks and health must be the inevitable consequence.

Odontine, the Scientific Dentifrice

THIS Tooth Powder is made in a scientific manner, with the aid of an expert dentist's advice, of simple materials that do not injure the enamel of the teeth. Besides its fragrance, and its cleansing properties, it contains an antiseptic to prevent the decay that comes in course of time if the mouth is not kept free from microbes and tartar. This antiseptic will arrest the growth of these agents of decay, and it is one, moreover, that is found in very few even of the best tooth-washes.

Odontine, therefore, fulfills the requirements of a satisfactory, reliable tooth powder. It is perfumed with a cool, delicious fragrance, refreshing in the mouth. Its use will keep the teeth white, clean and beautiful, the breath pure and sweet. Where the teeth are defective or unhealthy, Odontine will check or retard the progress of disease.

A few hints about the general care of the teeth may well be given here. The water in which the tooth powder is used should not be too cold. Water rather warm is best, and the brush should be of moderate softness. The teeth should be cleaned, both the outer and inner surfaces, in the morning and before bedtime.

The latter rule is of the utmost importance, for particles of food should not be left adhering to the teeth over night. If this rule of health is neglected, fermentation goes on in the mouth to the injury of the teeth. This is indeed the chief cause of their decay, but it can be avoided easily by cleaning the teeth regularly morning and evening, and by washing the mouth out with a little warm water after each meal.

A fine set of teeth, a row of pearls in the mouth, though not the greatest of earthly beauties, are more necessary to attractiveness than fine hair or eyes or complexion. The reason must be that in conversation, the attention is naturally fixed upon the most obvious feature in view, the teeth. Upon them the gaze usually falls, and if they are beautiful, the interest of the beholder is secured.

Phytalia, Hair Tonic

THERE is no mystery of the Toilet so deep, as this question of how to preserve the hair in its full growth and beauty, with its brilliancy of color, and glossy shades unimpaired by time, or the changes that the most trifling causes, such as fatigue, travel, slight ill-health, are unfortunately able to make in its appearance and condition.

The hair, it should be known, is more subtly affected by any unfavorable influence, in the bodily health of its owner, or even in external climatic conditions, than any other physical feature of men and women. Its color and tone vary with the slightest variations of mental and physical health. Worry and anxiety diminish its growth, alter its color prematurely, render it dull of hue, with all its former gloss—perhaps its greatest beauty—gone. How injurious these changes may be to the looks, can readily be imagined, but the difficulty of finding a preservative of the hair, a means of keeping it in a healthy state, is not so generally understood.

In Phytalia, which is composed entirely of beneficial vegetable principles, we have found a hair tonic which is in effect an extract of the virtues of various flowers and plants known by practical study and trial to be efficient restoratives of fading, ill-nourished hair. It cleanses the scalp of dandruff, of any parasitical disease affecting the filaments and roots, removes obstructions from the hair bulbs and cells, and promotes the circulation of blood in the scalp.

It is by means of a good circulation of blood that these hair bulbs and cells are nourished. It is from them that the hair grows. A good circulation in the scalp is maintained by the use of a vegetable tonic, by cleanliness and by rubbing in the Tonic with a little gentle friction. By means of the daily application of Phytalia, and the observance of the few simple rules about its use and the general care of the scalp, the hair will be kept in a good condition, glossy, soft of texture, and with the faintest, the least obtrusive scent.

Strong perfumes in a hair wash are condemned by the most refined, but the refreshing effect on the hair of a suitable essence, has not been lost sight of in the preparation of this Tonic. The effect of the essence, while invigorating to the hair, is to remove excess of oil from the scalp and filaments, thus preventing the unsightly appearance of "matting." This appearance, though uncomely in the extreme, is often to be seen. How often, before it is even dimly suspected, is this neglect of the hair visited with baldness.

Queen Mary Distilled Extract of Witch Hazel

THIS preparation is an extract from the plant Hamamelis, or Witch Hazel, and contains all its medicinal principles. The value of Witch Hazel, as a remedy, is due to a volatile oil, and to a form of tannic acid that is found in it alone. The latter constituent is by far the more important. The existence of this agent in Witch Hazel is the secret of its remarkable efficacy in the treatment of bruises, sprains, etc.—of any condition of things where inflammation is the chief symptom. Under the influence of this remedy the pain, heat and swelling are reduced, with relief to the suffering.

The cause or mechanism of this action is to be explained as follows: When the surface of the body is bruised or injured, so that inflammation results, an abnormal amount of blood is confined and congested in the wounded spot. From this congestion arise the pain, heat and swelling. The effect of Witch Hazel is to withdraw this confined and congested blood by mechanical action, that is, by contracting the small arteries at the surface of the body. The swelling then subsides.

Witch Hazel is best applied by means of a soft rag, thoroughly saturated in it. The inflamed spot should be gently rubbed, and then a bandage, dipped in the remedy, should be applied. Ulcers, sores and neuralgic pains are best treated by rubbing the Witch Hazel on gently with the hand. A bandage, wet in it, may then be applied. Burns, chilblains, sprains, joint swellings, rheumatism, stings of insects, etc., should be treated in the same manner. For a soft rag, absorbent cotton is an excellent substitute.

For some affections of the skin, Witch Hazel is a sure and agreeable application. Such diseases are pimples and eruptive spots on the face, in men and women. The face should be bathed with hot water and castile soap; then the soap removed by hot water alone, and after drying, the Witch Hazel Extract should be freely applied. It removes the redness, lessens the inflammation and prevents the formation of pus and scars.

Guerlain, Paris

"A stream of rich distilled perfumes."—MILTON'S COMUS.

THERE'S a little white store on the Rue de la Paix, in Paris, that is famous the world over as the repository of all that is wondrous in the witchcraft of the perfumer's art. For Guerlain is the master wizard of them all, and his little store has been for years a resort of visitors to the French Capital anxious to see the abode of one who has made the Courts of Christendom his debtor, and ransacked the flower-beds of every land for their rarest perfume treasures.

Guerlain perfumes have certain rare qualities; they are the product of long years of laboratory research; and they are compounded from such innocent elements that "they would not harm a child who ate them."

We have done no finer service to Philadelphia and New York society than in bringing to its boudoirs these "scented breezes of the Orient," these subtle fragrances of sunlit Southern lands.

These odors are excinsive with us in this country:

Pétole de Rose, the finest rose perfume prodnced—the very breath of the flower, 3 oz. bottle, $2.26.
Guerlain's Extracts—2 ozs. $1.57, 4 ozs. $2.35.
Gazaki, Héliotrope de Serre, Parie Gem, Rue de la Paix, Violette de Serre, Ikbal Bouquet, Geranium de Serre, Far West, Fragrance, Rup, Rose Conquête, Tume, Floxinia, Full Scent, Aquarella.
Eau de Cologne, simplex, 4 ozs., $1.08.
Poudre de Riz, pour le Teint, $1.55.
Guerlain's Military Shaving Soap, 30c a cake.
Military Shaving Cream in porcelain jars, 60c a jar.
Bain Laiteux, $2.25 a bottle.
Sachet in Envelopes, at 50c—Maréchale, Héliotrope, Ess. Bouquet, Violette de Parme.
Bocaux Poudre d'odeur, in 4 oz. bottles—Héliotrope, $1.35.
Perfumed Cloth, Héliotrope odor, $4.50 per yard; Iris odor, $7.50 per yard.
Creme de Fraises, 95c.

Other Foreign Perfumes, Etc.

WE HAVE at all times a complete line of all the widely known perfumes, extracts, toilet waters and preparations for the teeth, the hair and the skin—the products of Roger & Gallet, Caswell & Massey, Colgate, Coudray, Atkinson, Bailey, Lubin, Lundberg, Pinaud and others.

We fill orders for every brand of toilet goods.

Queen Mary Toilet Articles

"And all Arabia breathes from yonder box."—POPE.

ALL the toilet articles that bear the name "Queen Mary" are made in our own laboratory under the supervision of an expert in the chemistry of perfumes. The laboratory is not only extensive in size—covering an area of 6,000 square feet—but is well lighted, extremely neat, and equipped with the best mechanical appliances that invention has devised in this field, including a complete plant for distillation.

"Queen Mary" is more than a pretty name. It is our guarantee that the contents of every package to which it has been given are pure and worthy to be used with perfect confidence.

There are twenty-three odors in the "Queen Mary" extracts—none loud—all delicate, yet with a lasting power and free from the "sickish" odor sometimes noticed in other scents.

QUEEN MARY COLOGNES

Eau de cologne, 4 ounces, 40c; 8 ounces, 75c; 16 ounces, $1.25; Extra forte, 4 ounces, 50c; 8 ounces, 85c; 16 ounces, $1.40.
Cologne for invalids, a new specialty, freshene a sick room delightfully; not oppressive—delicate enough to be grateful to sick and well, 75c a pint.
Eau de toilet, 8 ounces, $1.00; 16 ounces, $2.00; London jubilee cologne, 8 ounces, $1.00; 16 ounces, $1.75; friction and bath colognes, quart, 95c.

QUEEN MARY TOILET WATERS

Revivify exhausted nature and make the bath an ideal luxury.
Violet toilet water, 8 ounces, 25c; 6 ounce, 50c; 10 ounces, 75c.
Toilet Waters—heliotrope, stephanotis, lavender, royal court, lilac flowers, jockey club, white rose, new mown hay, ylang ylang, 3 ounces, 25c; 6 ounces, 50c; 10 ounces, 75c.
Crab apple blossom and lily of valley toilet waters, in 3 ounce, 6 ounce, and 10 ounce bottles.
Florida water, 8 ounces, 35c.
Pure rose water, 4 ounce bottle, 25c.
Violet water, quart, $2.00.

QUEEN MARY BAY RUMS

Bay rum, 8 ounces, 25c; 16 ounces, 45c.
Bay rum, quart, 80c.

QUEEN MARY EXTRACTS

The new and popular Sisi—a whiff of the violets first gathered in the Rue de la Paix. Three-fourths of an ounce, 35c; 1½ ounces, 55c; 4 ounces, $1.50.
Queen Mary triple extract, ¾ ounce, 25c; 1½ ounces, 45c; 4 ounces, $1.25. Musk, ¾ ounce, 35c; 1½ ounces, 55c.
Extract Peau d'Espagne, 1½ ounces, 55c; extract Queen of Violets, 1 ounce, 45c; 4 ounces, $1.50; extract cowslip, 1 ounce, 50c; 4 ounces, $1.50.
Imperial violet extract, 1 ounce, 45c; 2 ounces, 90c.
Extract Princese May, 1 ounce, 45c.
Oriental violet extract, ¾ ounce, 50c.

QUEEN MARY HAIR DRESSINGS.

Phytalia—a superior wash and tonic for the hair, ½ pint, 45c.; pint, 85c.
Eau de quinine, hair tonic, ¼ pint, 25c; ½ pint, 50c; pint, $1.

QUEEN MARY TOILET POWDERS

Odontine tooth powder, in bottles, 2 ounces, 25c; 4 ounces, 45c.
Queen Mary chalk and orris tooth powder, 25c.
Talcum powder, plain, 15c; rose, 15c; violet, 15c.
Borated talcum powder, 8c a box.
Nail paté, for coloring and brightening the nails, in opal glass boxes, 1 ounce, 20c; 2 ounces, 40c.
Almond meal, sprinkle top bottles, 25c; in bulk, 1 pound packages, 40c.
Odontine tooth powder in tin cans, 2 ounces, 25c; 4 ounces, 45c; 8 ounces, 80c; in bulk, ½ pound package, 63c; pound package, $1.25.
Toilet powder, white, cream or flesh color, 25c a box.
Toilet powder, royal court, in white or flesh color, 35c a box.
Brilliant rubis powder, for polishing the nails, in wooden boxes, 1 ounce, 20c; 2 ounces, 40c.
Florentine orris, ¼ pound package, 25c.
Violet powder, ¼ pound package, 15c.
Pocket emery boards, 1 dozen in a box, 17c.
Tooth paste in glass boxes, 25c.
White orris sachet, 25c.
Reine Marie powder, fleeh and white, 40c.

QUEEN MARY TOILET GOODS.

Toilet ammonia, ½ pint, 15c.
Spirits of camphor, 4 ounces, 25c.
Royal nail cleanser, a liquid for cleaning and whitening the nails, 4 ounces, 30c.
Rose glycerine, for chapped hands, sunburn, &c., 4 ounce bottle, 25c.
Sachets in heliotrope, white rose, violet, 15c.
New London sachet, 10c.
Reine Marie sachet, 10c.
Court plaster, assorted, white, and flesh, in envelope, 5c.
Black Taffeta silk court plaster, 10c.
Witch hazel, ½ pint, 20c; pint, 30c; quart, 40c.
Perfection of mint for family or toilet use, 25c.
Inexhaustible salts, lavender odor, 15c and 25c.
Preston salts, 10c bottle.
Violet ammonia, 16 ounces, 25c; shampoo, 16 ounces, 35c.
Lanoline, ¾ pound, 15c; pound, 25c.
Perfumed alcohol, 90c; for use in curling lamps; if burned on a piece of raw cotton will quickly perfume the air in a room.

Other Toilet Goods

TOILET SOAPS.

Queen Mary Soaps, made for us by the best Paris makers; violet, 30c., 90c a box; heliotrope blanc, 35c, 90c a box; eue de laitue, 25c, 65c a box; rose and almond, 35c, 90c a box; lilae blanc, 25c a cake, 65c a box; Reine Violette, 20c a cake.
Queen Mary Violettee Marie, 35c a cake, $1.00 a box; a Violette Oriental, 40c a cake, $1.00 a box; a l'Eau de Cologne, 40c a cake, $1.10 a box.
Queen Mary traneparent glycerine, warranted, 5c a cake, 50c a dozen.
Philadelphia Cleaneer Toilet Soap, 10c a cake.
Philadelphia Hard Water Soap, 10c a cake; 25c for a box of three.
Castile—White castile, 14c a pound; 60c a bar (about 5 pounds.)
Bayley's spermaceti, 45c.
Althene, 19c, 57c a box.
Savona a la Pate d'Amondee, 10c a cake, $1.20 dozen.
Colgate's perfumed bath, in bars, 24c a pound; oatmeal, glycerine, turtle oil and honey, 8c a cake; cashmere bouquet, large 24c cake, small 15c cake; La France rose, 20c cake; violet, 32c cake; Turkish bath, 5c cake; white clematis, bay rum, 6c cake; guest room, 10c a cake; silver plate, 5c a cake; sweet lavender, 15c a cake; sulphur, 9c a cake; violet, heliotrope, and La France rose, 20c a cake.
Vinolia, 35c a cake.
Cartwright's—Poncine, 9c a cake; tar soap, 10c a cake, 1.00 a dozen; Philadelphia, hard-water soap, 10c a cake, 25c a box; a la heliotrope blanc and a la violette, 20c a cake.
Lagos Palm, made of pure palm oil, 8c. a cake, 85c a dozen.
Oakley's Camellia, 18c; Florida Water, 18c.
Peare' unscented, 10c; glycerine, without perfume, 13c; otto of roses, 42c; traneparent, 20c.
Recamier, Ayer's, scented, 40c; unscented, 20c.
4711, perfumed with white rose, transparent, ½ pound bars, 29c; 1-pound bars, 58c.
Pinaud's Violettee de Parma, 20c a cake; French Carnation Pink, 20c.
Coudray's lettuce, 28c; glycerine, 28c; roee, 28c; violet, 28c; lacteine, 37c.
Lubin's small cakes, 35c; medium, 55c; large, 80c; roee, small cakee, 40c; medium, 60c; large, 95c.
Roger & Gellet's Violet, small, round, 20c a cake; heliotrope lettuce, sandal, new mown hay, 20c; heliotrope blanc, 60c; violet de parme, 33c; vera violet, 60c; vera roee, 70c.
Le Trefle Incarnat, 45c a cake.
Legrande's Savon Doubles Violettee du la Turbie, 75c a cake; Royal Oerliet, 55c a cake; Parma Violette, 25c a cake.
Shaving Soaps and Creame: Bazin's rose, 25c; Colgate's demulcent shaving etick, large, 15c; small, 9c; Lloyd's euxesic, in tubes, 35c; Peare' shaving tablets, 21c; shaving sticke, 18c, 25c.
Queen Mary Borax, 1-pound box, 18c.
Bran Bags, for bathing, 18c, $1.80 a dozen.
Sea Salt, for bathing purposes, 10c a bag; 10 pounds.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE TEETH

Odontine.
Dental Floss, on spools, waxed, 10c; not waxed, 8c.
Powders: Calder's Dentine Powder, 17c, 34c; Dr. Sheffield's Tooth Cream, 14c; White's Powder, 25c; Jaswsbury and Brown's Tooth Paste, 44c; Sozodont Powder and Wash, 47c; Listerated Tooth Powder, 25c.
Tooth Washes: Fougera's Eau Angelique, 55c, $1.25; Gelle Freree' Glycerine Dentifrice, 38c a box; Ruhlfoam Tooth Wash, 19c; Sanitol Tooth Wash, 40c; Dr. Pierre Tooth Wash, 47c, 85c, $1.35; Pinaud's Tooth Wash, 35c, 60c.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE SKIN

Keep it young and nourish ed:
Queen Mary glycerine and honey jelly, 15c a tube; 2 for 25c.
Recamier preparations; cream, 90c; balm, 90c.
Vaseline, pure, bottlee, 5c; ½-pound cans, 20c; ¼-pound cans, 30c; perfumed, white, in bottles, 17c, 35c.
Vaseline cold cream, email, 11c; large, 30c.
Camphor ice, 7c.
Lileteine, pints, 66c.
Cosmetiques, Pinaud's brilliantine, for hair and mustache, 2 ozs., 28c; 3 ozs., 39c.
Crayons, for eyebrows, 10c; colors, black and brown.
Coudray's stick cosmetique, for hair and mustache, 10c; colors, black, brown, and white.
Paeia Mack perfumes the bath and softens the water, 85c.
Patey's cold cream, 14c.
Dr. Sheffield's cream, 14c.
4711 cologne, 50c and $1.00.
Oriental cream, 99c; L'Eneel Wash, $1.00; Hind's Honey and Almond Cream, 36c; Frostilla preparation, for chapped hands, 18c; Creme Simon, 28c, 85c a jar; Cucumber Cream, 50c a bottle.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE HAIR

Phytalia, half pints, 45c; pints, 85c.
Bandoline: Colgate's white, 1 ounce, 11c.
Pinaud's white, 1 ounce, 11c; 2 ounces, 19c.
Diamond powders for frosting the hair, 20c a box.
Philocome oil, 4 ouncee, 39c.
Vaseline pomade, 11c a bottle.
Queen Mary Eau de Quinine, ¼ pints, 25c; ½ pints, 50c; pints, $1.00.
Pinaud's Eau de Qninine, 39c, 75c, $1.42, $2.48.
Hirsutue, Barker's, pints, $1.19.
Sage hair tonic, Grebe's, ½ pints, 79c.

BRUSHES AND COMBS

Celluloid hair brushes in white, plain and oval shape, 60c, $1.75; with twisted handle, 90c; oblong, 95c.
Fleur-de-lie pattern, in white, $1.25; light antique, $1.35.
Oval brush with fancy handle to match, sunflower mirror, white, amber, and shell, $2.25; light antique, $2.50.
Celluloid hand glassee to match brushes, plain, $1.35, $1.45; with twisted handle, $1.10, $1.75.
Sunflower mirror, in white, amber, and shell, $2.00; light antique, $2.10.
Fleur-de-lis pattern, white, $1.25; light antique, $1.35.
Celluloid combe, in white, 25c, 30c, 55c; fleur-de-lis, white, 50c; light antique, 55c; ivory, 80c; in amber 25c; in imitation shell, 25c, 30c, 75c.
Men's combs, in white and shell, 25c; amber, 25c.
Rubber combe, coarse and fine, 10c, 15c, 20c, 25c, 35c, 60c, 65c, 75c.
Rubber combs, all coarse, 25c, 45c, 60c, 75c, 85c.
Men's rubber combs, 15c, 18c, 25c, 35c.
Ideal hair brushes, bristles set in rubber cnehion, 75c, $1.25, $1.50.
Woodsn back, light or dark color, oblong, pieced back, white bristles, 25c, 50c, 75c; ebony, 25c, 35c, 50c, $1.00, $1.50, $1.75, $2.00, $2.50; eclld wood back, white brietlee, 50c, 75c, 85c, 95c, $1.00, $1.10, $1.20, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00.
Men's military hair bruehes, 11 rowe, $2.00 a pair; 12 rowe, $3.00 a pair; 13 rows, ebony, $4.00 a pair; 13 rows, white celluloid, $4.00 a pair; 11 rows, $3.50.

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Everybody's Magazine

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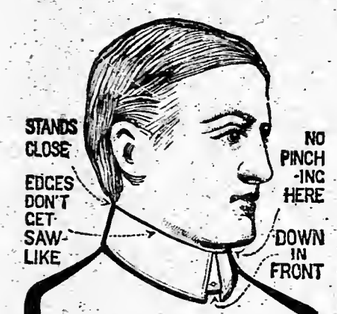

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Many of life's miseries come from ill-fitting collars. The remedy is at your disposal.

CLUETT or MONARCH SHIRTS go with these collars—they're all made in the same factory. To be had where men's goods are sold.

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1,000 TONS BEST QUALITY
WHITE ASH FURNACE, EGG, STOVE, NUT, PEA, AND RED ASH STOVE AND NUT FOR SALE. PROMPT DELIVERY.
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41 THE AMERICAN MAN'S WHISKEY. TRADE—41—MARK. 41
A blend of four absolutely pure whiskies, none of them less than 8 years old, each one in such proportion as not to destroy the flavor of the other—the blend making one of the finest flavors as well as the richest whiskey ever offered in America. CALLANAN, Grocer and Wine Merchant, 41 and 43 VESEY ST., N. Y.
Monthly price list mailed on application.

Amusements.

MANHATTAN BEACH
TO-DAY at 2 P.M. SHANNON'S 23D REGT. BAND
TO-NIGHT at 8 P.M. PAIN'S ANCIENT ROME and GRAND FIREWORKS
To-day 4 & 9 P.M. FRANK DANIELS and Company in Miss Simplicity.
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CASINO B'way & 39th St. | Mat. To-day.
Sam S. Shubert and Nixon & Zimmerman's
A CHINESE HONEYMOON
The English Musical Sensation by Dance & Talbot

HERALD Square Theatre. | Promptly at 2:15 & 8:15. | Management Sam S. Shubert.
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A. H. Chamberlyn's Magnificent Production of
THE DEFENDER Yachtical Extravaganza.
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FLOATING ROOF GARDEN Fare, 10c.
Every Ev. ST. GRAND REPUBLIC, Frl. Exc'd.
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Leave W. 129th St. 8 P. M. W. 20th St. 8:30 P. M., Battery 9 P. M.

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CHAPERONS in conjunction with immense VAUDEVILLE BILL.
Bargain Mts. (50c.) To-day & Wed. in Theatre.

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KNICKERBOCKER Theatre, B'way & 38 St. Lederer's 100 pretty Girls and Comedians. THE WILD ROSE
Evenings, 8:15. Only Matinee To-day, 2:15.

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LAST 2 TIMES This Evening last time. KING DODO.

DUSS ST. NICHOLAS GARDENS HAND CARNIVALS. Mid Arctic Breezes. Evs. 8:15.

EDEN MUSEE. WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. Orchestral concerts and vocal soloists.

PROCTOR'S FIFTH AVENUE. 125th St. & 23d St. OPEN
BIG COMEDY & VAUDE. ALL SUMMER.

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Ted Marks's Varieties. New Bill. Seats, 50c

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CIRCLE AUDITORIUM, 60th St. & B'way, 8:30.
KALTENBORN Sat., Popular Night. 50c.
Sun., Sacred Night. That's All.

MAJOR DAINGERFIELD FIRST IN FAST TIME

Black Colt Lowered Record for the Lawrence Realization.

WHITE CHAPEL BEAT MIZZEN

A Great Crowd at Sheepshead Bay Saw a Stirring Finish for the Double Event.

A holiday crowd that rivalled the largest attendance of the racing season gathered at the Sheepshead Bay track yesterday for the closing of the Coney Island Jockey Club's June meeting, and witnessed the victory of the black colt Major Daingerfield, unbeaten this year, in the Lawrence Realization Stakes, the chief event of the afternoon. The race fell short of the great contest that was anticipated, for both of the horses that were expected to be contenders with the victor, William C. Whitney's Yankee and August Belmont's Masterman, were withdrawn, Yankee because in the opinion of the owner, he was not yet up to a hard race over the trying distance of the Realization, one mile and five furlongs, and Masterman because of one of the accidents of training that could not be foreseen, the colt, when keyed up almost to the hour of the big event, having lamed himself with a split hoof.

The absence of Yankee and Masterman left the race so one-sided that even the casual racegoers conceded victory to Major Daingerfield, who always was a heavy odds on favorite. The great black colt won quite in the style that was anticipated for him, but the spectators found some little consolation in the fact that even though he won with ease, he had to race fast to do so and cut four-fifths of a second from the track record for the distance, Major Daingerfield winning in 2:47 3-5, as against the 2:48 2-5 of The Friar's Realization in 1897, a further balance in favor of Major Daingerfield being that he carried 123 pounds, while The Friar carried only 115.

Major Daingerfield's victory swelled the total winnings of F. C. McLewee & Co. to $43,135 in four races at the Sheepshead Bay meeting, this amount putting the firm far in the lead of the winning owners. J. R. & F. P. Keene were second on the list with $16,400, and J. B. Haggin third with $14,150.

The real surprise of the big race came in the fact that The Rival, the last chance outsider, finished second, before the pair Goldsmith and Slipthrift, representing W. C. Whitney, and Juvenal, who ran in the colors of J. B. Haggin.

MIZZEN MET DEFEAT.

The race second in importance to the Realization produced a vastly better race, but this, too, had disappointment in its result, for in it the supposedly great colt Mizzen, from the stable of August Belmont, starting at odds on, met with a thorough defeat and finished unplaced behind James R. Keene's Whitechapel, J. E. Madden's Whorler, and Clarence H. Mackay's Mexican for the second part of the double event, six furlongs, for two-year-olds.

The finish was a pretty one, but when the colts were coming to the winning post there was not a time in the last quarter of a mile that Mizzen had a chance to get up, the three that finished for the money being lined out before him, with Mizzen back on the rail, in a position from which he could not have got up unless he had had wings. Jockey Bullman, who rode him, followed out his orders to wait, however, and there were horsemen who said that orders beat the Belmont colt.

Straight through the day, however, the results were profitable to the huge attendance of holiday makers and exceedingly disastrous to the betting ring, for all the winners were backed. The most notable plunge of the day was made by "Diamond Jim" Brady, partner with F. C. McLewee in the ownership of Major Daingerfield, he sending $10,000 in one commission into the ring on the black colt and his agents accepting an average of about 2 to 5 for it, but aside from the plungers, the general public relieved the bookmakers of enough money to pay a good part of the holiday expenses, and the betting successes caused many extravagant demonstrations among the casual patrons of the turf, who filled the grand and field stands to overflowing and made the betting ring a whirlpool of excited speculators. The total number about equaled the figures of Suburban Day. The transportation facilities were a great improvement on those of Suburban Day, and the crowd, which was three hours in assembling, was cleared out in less than a third of that time.

The interest of the crowd generally centred in the fourteenth-running of the Realization, the fifth race on the programme, and disappointment was expressed on all sides when the names of Yankee and Masterman appeared on the bulletin board as having withdrawn.

With Yankee out, W. C. Whitney still had two horses left in the race, Goldsmith and Slipthrift, and started them both, Juvenalis, who only recently left the ranks of maidens, represented J. B. Haggin, while The Rival started in the interest of T. C. McDowell and Major Daingerfield ran for McLewee & Brady. Odom had the mount on Major Daingerfield, while Wonderly rode Juvenalis. J. Martin rode The Rival, and the Whitney jockeys, N. Turner and T. Burns were up on Goldsmith and Slipthrift respectively.

MAJOR DAINGERFIELD'S VICTORY.

Major Daingerfield, always the favorite, was held by the ring at about 1 to 3 from first to last, and the short price against the favorite naturally resulted in causing the small bettors to try to pick the horse which would be second or to back one of the field to win, Juvenalis thus coming in for a strong support and being sent to the post a slight second choice over the Whitney entry, 5 to 1 each being obtainable at post time against either, while The Rival, start at 20 to 1 on the warming up gallops, Major Daingerfield made his backers even more confident than before, while Juvenalis, a fine-looking but rather flashy, bay colt, made new admirers. The Rival, recently beaten in a selling race, was ignored practically.

The start was made from the half-mile pole on the Futurity straightaway, and Major Daingerfield, first away, at once was taken back and steadied, while Juvenalis, third away, went to the front, with The Rival second, Major Daingerfield third, and the Whitney pair, waiting behind, Slipthrift last. In the run to the stand the only change in the positions was that The Rival passed Juvenalis, and at the end of a half mile led by a length, Juvenalis then a length and a half before Major Daingerfield. Around the paddock turn and into the back stretch the order was the same, but just as the horses straightened out there Juvenalis was sent on a run, and easily racing up to The Rival, passed him in the middle of the back stretch and led by a scant length, the others holding their old places, except that Major Daingerfield moved up slightly and hung within easy reach of Juvenalis, The Rival still having second place, but looking already beaten.

With Juvenalis in the front, they swung on to the far turn, where The Rival, struggling on gamely, began to close on Juvenalis again. They were a full half from the end, when Odom let down the favorite, but the instant the black colt moved the race was over to all intents, so far as the victory was concerned. Going forward like a flash Major Daingerfield closed the two lengths between him and Juvenalis, and drawing out a length clear of that horse before the middle of the turn was passed, settled down under a pull again, but still was drawing away.

From that moment none got near Major Daingerfield, and he galloped on in front to the end, the only contest being for second money. The Rival was worrying Juvenalis before Major Daingerfield passed that horse, and the quick flight of the black colt definitely settled the chance and inclination to try on of Juvenalis. Stopping fast on the bend into the stretch he fell back to the rear, while The Rival resumed second place and went on in a hopeless pursuit of Major Daingerfield, Goldsmith in the meantime making his effort and closing from the rear. Well into the straight Juvenalis fell behind Goldsmith, but after that there was no further change in the order of the horses. Hard held at the end but still coming away from The Rival, Major Daingerfield galloped home, winner in easy style, by four lengths, with The Rival, ridden out and staggering at the end, second, a length before Goldsmith, third. Three lengths further back came the weary Juvenalis, while Slipthrift, who always was last, brough up the rear. The gross value of the stake was $15,985, of which $1,833 goes to the second horse and $916 to the third.

For the Double Event, at six furlongs on the Futurity Course, eight two-year-olds ran, Mizzen and Mexican each having up 129 pounds, while Whorler and Whitechapel each received allowance. In the betting Mizzen was always a favorite at odds on, with the Keene entry Whitechapel and Prediction about the next best backed. It was generally known that Bullman on Mizzen had orders to wait with that colt, and on the form he showed in the Great Trial, when Irish Lad beat him, the layers seemed determined that he should run for the ring. The start was made with Mizzen well away, and abreast of Whitechapel and Mexican, the three having a shade the best of the others, all well together. Bullman settled Mizzen into his stride and then sat still on him, while Mexican going on with a rush took the lead, Whitechapel then second and Prediction third, necks apart, Mizzen then being fourth, hardly a length away at the first furlong pole, with River Pirate fifth and Whorler sixth. This order was the same to the bend in the Futurity Course, Mexican leading by a length at that point, where Whitechapel still was second, Golden Maxim, Mizzen, and River Pirate following in the order named. Entering the straight, Mexican still was leading, but Whitechapel there closed on him, while Mizzen, trying to move up on the rail, went in behind them and was shut off, he at that point being third. Before Bullman could pull out, Whorler, coming from the rear, moved up on the outside and again shut in Mizzen, who from that point hung in behind them, unable to get through, and, though ridden hard, looking unable to have got up to the leaders had an opening showed. Mexican held his place in front to half way through the stretch, where Whitechapel, with Shaw hand-riding his hardest, reached his side, to be joined an instant later by Whorler, the three fighting it out to the end. Whitechapel drew away from Mexican in the final sixteenth, and with Whorler still closing on him at the winning post, was first by three parts of a length, Whorler second, a length before Mexican, third. River Pirate was fourth, a head further back, Golden Maxim fifth, and Mizzen, pulling up, was sixth. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—The Independence Steeplechase Handicap for four-year-olds and upward, over the full steeplechase course, about two miles and a half. M. T. Mooney & Co.'s George W. Jenkins, b. g., 4 years, by Esher-Clarissa, 159 pounds, (Ray,) 13 to 10 and 2 to 5, won easily, pulling up by a length; F. Ambrose Clark's Rowdy, b. g., 4, by Lissak-Lady Royster, 148, (Mr. Clark,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, (coupled in betting with Topmast,) second by six lengths from Kelly & Hill's Somerset, ch. h., 5, by Great Tom-Miss Ryan, 158, (C. Green,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, third. Time—5:10. Miss Mitchell, Topmast, Adidumo, Rising Sun, and Facile also ran. Winner trained by owner. Value to the winner, $2,575.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling allowances, scale from $3,000 down to $1,000; last five furlongs of the Futurity course. Frank Farrell's Minotour, ch. c., by Bonnemark, 102 pounds, (J. Martin,) 12 to 1 and 5 to 1, won, ridden out, by a neck; August Belmont's Yard Arm, ch. c., 99, (Rice,) 12 to 1 and 5 to 1, second by three lengths from J. J. McCafferty's Joe Cobb, br. c., 117, (T. Burns,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, third. Time—1:01 4-5. Dr. Saylor, President, Mennenfield, Red Knight, Jack o'Lantern, Knocknagow, Lord Turco, Dark Planet, Fort Wayne, Mount Hope, Irene Mac, Damon, Southern Belle, Yaqui, Squid, and Byronesdale also ran. Winner trained by T. Welsh. Value to the winner, $920.

THIRD RACE.—Highweight Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs on the main track. W. C. Daly's Cuspidor, ch. g., 4 years, by Owas-Utility, 116 pounds, (Odom,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, won, ridden out, by a head; the Weston Stable's Connecticut, b. h., 3, 111, (McCue,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, second by a head from H. R. Schaffer's Satire, b. c., 4, 114, (Wonderly,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, third. Time—1:14 3-5. Demurrer, Colonel Bill, Knight of Rhodes, Plohn, Irene Lindsay, Grenadier, Oclawaha, and Allard Scheck also ran. Winner trained by J. Daly. Value to the winner, $845.

FOURTH RACE.—The Double Event Stakes, for two-year-olds; penalties and allowances; six furlongs on the Futurity course. James R. & Foxhall Keene's Whitechapel, ch. c., by Chorister-White Rose, 114 pounds, (Shaw,) 7 to 2 and 6 to 5, (coupled in the betting with Prediction as Keene's entry,) won, ridden out, by three-parts of a length; John E. Madden's Whorler, ch. c., by Inverness-Whyota, 114, (Redfern,) 50 to 1 and 15 to 1, second by a length from Clarence H. Mackay's Mexican, ch. c., by Mirthful-Llandrino, 129, (T. Burns,) 25 to 1 and 6 to 1, third. Time—1:14 3-5. River Pirate, Golden Maxim, Mizzen, and Janeway also ran and finished in the order named. Winner trained by James Rowe. Value to the winner, $4,000.

FIFTH RACE.—The Lawrence Realization, for three-year-olds, with allowances; one mile and five furlongs. F. C. McLewee & Co.'s Major Daingerfield, blk. c., by Handspring-Alon Droit, 123 pounds, (Odom,) 1 to 3 and out, won easily by four lengths; Thomas C. McDowell's The Rival, b. c., by Halma-Bracegirdle, 111, (J. Martin,) 20 to 1 and 3 to 1, second by a length from William C. Whitney's Goldsmith, b. c., by Meddler-Kildeer, 123, (N. Turner,) 5 to 1 and even, (coupled in the betting with Slipthrift as Whitney's entry,) third, by three lengths. Time—2:47 3-5. Juvenalis and Slipthrift also ran and finished as named. Winner trained by M. H. Allen. Value to the winner, $13,235; to the second horse, $1,833.33, and to the third, $916.66.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances, scale from $3,000 down to $1,000; one mile and a sixteenth on the turf course. Harry J. Morris's Kalif, b. g., 5 years, by Executor-Kisbern, 100 pounds, (Rice,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, won handily by two lengths; Charles Oxx's Ascension, b. f., 3, 96, (Redfern,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by a neck from Barrick & O'Connor's Cornwall, b. c., 3, 96, (J. Martin,) 5 to 2 and 4 to 5, third. Time—1:49 3-5. Jack Demund, The Amazon, Guiden, Nugget, Gibson Light, Rassignal, and Alack also ran. Winner trained by M. Feakes. Value to the winner, $880.

BRIGHTON HANDICAP TO-DAY.

Eleven Horses, with Gold Heels Top-weight, Named to Start in Great Race.

The Brighton Handicap, last of the series of great handicaps for horses three years old and upward, at one mile and a quarter, with a value of approximately $10,000, will be run this afternoon at the Brighton Beach track as the feature of the opening of the twenty-fourth annual meeting of the Brighton Beach Racing Association. Eleven horses are named to start, and though, according to the expectation of horsemen, several of these will be withdrawn as not having any chance, the race is one which promises to make a fair sequel to the great contests for the Metropolitan, Brooklyn, and Suburban Handicaps. Horsemen generally concede the race to Gold Heels, winner of the Suburban Handicap, but great as F. McLewee & Co.'s stout four-year-old has proved himself, his claim will be disputed by some of the fastest horses of the American turf. Though Gold Heels is certain to be a strong favorite, the chances of accident or interference on the mile oval track at Brighton Beach give owners of other horses the hope that they may be able to beat the McLewee entry. Blues and Herbert, who tried and failed in the Suburban, will try again, while two other horses who will add interest to the contest are Morningside and Port Royal.

Gold Heels, by his victories in the Suburban and Advance Stakes, has incurred a penalty, and will carry three pounds more than the weight allotted to him in the original announcement of weights, making 126 pounds in all. The horse is fit and trained to the hour, however, and his owner yesterday stated that he had no excuses to make for him. The Brighton Handicap has not attained the popularity of the earlier great events, but the race has aroused a vast amount of popular interest this year, and with fair weather and the speedy track a record attendance is expected at the Brighton track. The entries for the race, with the weights to be carried and the jockeys who will ride, are as follows:

BRIGHTON HANDICAP. — For three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a quarter, to be run as the fourth race.

Weight:	Jockey.
Gold Heels, b. c., 4, 126	Odom
Blues, b. c., 4, 123	J. Martin
Herbert, br. h., 5, 121	L. Smith
Two Candles, b. h., 5, 119	Wonderly
Watercure, ch. g., 5, 110	L. Jackson
Argregar, b. h., 4, 109	Bullman
Morninglside, b. f., 4, 103	H. Cochran
Port Royal, b. c., 3, 100	Shaw
Northern Star, ch. c., 3, 94	Redfern
Petra II., blk. m., 4, 93	J. Daly
Keynote, br. g., 3, 90	D. O'Connor

Entries for Brighton Beach Races.

FIRST RACE.—The Auteuil Hurdle Stakes, for four-year-olds and upward; penalties and allowances; one mile and three-quarters over seven flights of hurdles. Maryland—161 pounds; Semper Ira, Doctor Riddle, and Star Chamber, 154 each; McGrathiana, Prince, 151, and King's Favorite, 139.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners of $1,000 in 1902; special weights and allowances; one mile and a furlong. Bonnibert, 116 pounds; Swamplands and Sombrero, 111, and Keynote, 101.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling allowances; scale from $2,000 down to $500; five furlongs. Cinquevalli, 106 ponnds; Mennenfield, 102; Ahumadn, 101; Warte Nicht and Fagus, 100 each; Rapid, 98; Dramatist, 95; Nisaus, 93; Wer Cry, 92; Bobblnet, 90; Witfull, 89, and Flamboyant, 87.

FOURTH RACE.—The Brighton Handicap.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; allowances; six furlongs. Monte Carlo, 122 pounds; Decoration, 107, and Birch Broom and Anna Daly, 104 each.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; scale from $2,500 down to $1,000; one mile and a sixteenth. Sir Eges, 123 pounds; Vitellius, 112; Sweet Tooth, 107; Criterion and Gulden, 106 each; Moranda, 101; Paul Creyton, 98; Numeral, 97; Fatalist, 96; Rightaway, 94, and Locket and Early Eve, 89 each.

PROFESSIONAL BASEBALL

New Yorks Beaten in Two Games by St. Louis Team.

BROOKLYN'S FRUITLESS DAY

Pittsburg Kept Their Opponents from Scoring in Both Contests—Boston Won Twice.

ST. LOUIS, July 4.—St. Louis outplayed the visitors in every department of the game in the morning contest with New York to-day. Sparks had to be relieved by Blewitt in the third inning. Score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	IB	PO	A	E
Farrell, ss.	1	1	1	4	0
Donovan, rf.	1	1	1	1	0
Smoot, cf.	1	2	3	0	0
Barclay, lf.	1	3	1	0	0
Brashear, 2b.	0	1	2	1	1
Nichols, 1b.	2	3	9	0	0
Hartman, 3b.	0	2	3	2	3
Ryan, c.	1	2	7	2	0
Yerkes, p.	0	0	1	2	0
Total.	7	15	27	12	4

NEW YORK.	R	IB	PO	A	E
Brodie, cf.	1	1	2	0	0
Clerk, rf.	1	2	0	0	0
Jones, lf.	1	2	7	0	0
Bowerman, c	0	3	4	0	0
Smith, 2b.	2	2	0	2	1
Dunn, 3b.	0	0	3	2	0
O'Hagen, 1b.	0	1	6	1	0
Wagner, ss.	0	2	2	1	0
Sparks, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Blewitt, p.	0	0	0	0	2
*Yeager	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	5	13	24	6	3

*Batted for Blewitt in ninth inning.

St. Louis	2	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	—7
New York	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	—5

Earned runs—St. Louis, 4; New York, 3. Two-base hit—O'Hegen. Three-base hit—Hartman. Stolen bases—Smoot, Smith, Wagner, Hartman, Nichols, Donovan. Hit by pitcher—By Blewitt, 1. Bases on balls—Off Yerkes, 1; Struck out—By Yerkes, 4; by Blewitt, 1. Left on bases—St. Louis, 10; New York, 10. Hits—Off Sparks, 7; off Blewitt, 8. Time of game—1 hour and 50 minutes. Umpire—Mr. O'Dey.

AFTERNOON GAME.

St. Louis won the second game from New York to-day after a pitchers' battle. Taylor's let up in the ninth lost the game. Score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	IB	PO	A	E
Farrell, ss.	0	1	0	3	0
Donovan, rf.	0	0	0	0	0
Smoot, cf.	0	2	3	0	0
Barclay, lf.	0	1	4	0	0
Brashear, 2b.	0	1	1	0	0
Nichols, 1b.	1	1	12	0	0
Hartman, 3b.	0	1	0	3	0
Ryan, c.	1	0	6	2	0
Wicker, p.	0	1	1	5	1
Total.	2	8	27	13	1

NEW YORK.	R	IB	PO	A	E
Brodie, cf.	0	1	0	1	0
Clarke, rf.	0	0	0	0	0
Jones, lf.	0	0	3	0	0
Bowerman, c	0	0	6	1	0
Smith, 2b.	0	1	3	4	0
Dunn, 3b.	0	0	2	2	0
O'Hagen, 1b.	0	1	8	1	0
Wagner, ss.	0	0	2	5	0
Taylor, p.	0	0	0	3	1
Total.	0	3	24	17	1

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—2
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Earned runs—St. Louis, 1. Two-base hit—O'Hagen. Sacrifice hits—Wagner, Dunn. Double play—Wagner, Smith, and O'Hagen. Stolen bases—Donovan, Nichols, Smith. Bases on balls—Off Taylor, 1. Struck out—By Wicker, 5; by Taylor, 3. Left on bases—St. Louis, 3; New York, 3. Time of game—1 hour and 42 minutes. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

PITTSBURG WON BOTH GAMES.

PITTSBURG, July 4.—Only three Brooklyn players reached first base, and none got as far as the second in the first game here to-day. Tannehill's great work and his errorless support accounted for this. Eprors behind Newton discouraged him. The local nine duplicated its victory in the afternoon, and again Brooklyn failed to score. Scores:

PITTSBURG.	R	IB	PO	A	E
Davis, rf.	1	0	1	0	0
Clarke, lf.	1	0	0	0	0
Beaumont, cf	0	1	1	0	0
Wagnsr, ss.	0	0	2	2	0
Br'nsfield, 1b	1	1	13	1	0
Ritchey, 2b.	0	0	2	3	0
Leach, 3b.	0	2	0	3	0
Smith, c.	0	0	7	1	0
Tannehill, p.	0	1	1	6	0
Total.	3	5	27	16	0

BROOKLYN.	R	IB	PO	A	E
Dolan, cf.	0	0	2	0	0
*Wheeler	0	0	0	0	0
Keeler, rf.	0	1	2	0	0
Sbeckard, rf.	0	0	5	0	0
M'Creery, lb.	0	0	5	0	0
Dahlen, ss.	0	0	1	1	2
Irwin, 3b.	0	0	0	3	1
Ahearn, c.	0	0	8	3	2
Flood, 2b.	0	1	0	1	1
Newton, p.	0	0	1	2	0
Total.	0	2	24	8	6

*Batted for Dolan in ninth inning.

Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	—3
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hit—Leach. Three-base hit—Beaumont. Sacrifice hit—Beaumont. Stolen base—Wagner. First base on balls—Off Tannehill, 1; off Newton, 1. Hit by pitched ball—Clark. Struck out—By Tannehill, 7; by Newton, 3. Time of game—1 hour and 30 minutes. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

AFTERNOON GAME.

PITTSBURG.	R	IB	PO	A	E
Davis, rf.	2	3	0	0	0
Clarke, lf.	0	0	3	0	0
Beaumont, cf	0	2	2	0	0
Wagner, ss.	0	2	1	4	0
Br'nsfield, 1b	0	1	10	0	0
Ritchey, 2b.	0	1	5	2	1
Leach, 3b.	1	1	2	1	0
O'Connor, c.	0	1	4	0	0
Chesbro, p.	1	2	0	2	0
Total.	4	13	27	9	1

BROOKLYN.	R	IB	PO	A	E
Dolan, cf.	0	1	4	0	0
Keeler, rf.	0	0	0	0	0
Sbeckard, lf.	0	1	6	0	0
M'Creery, lb.	0	0	10	0	0
Dahlen, ss.	0	0	0	1	0
Irwin, 3b.	0	1	0	1	0
Fuller, c.	0	0	3	0	0
Flood, 2b.	0	0	1	4	0
Kitson, p.	0	2	0	1	0
Total.	0	5	24	7	0

Pittsburg	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	—4
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Earned run—Pittsburg, 1. Two-base hit—Wagner. Sacrifice hit—Keeler. Stolen bases—Sbeckard. First base on ballsetaoin etaoln olanan na ard. Struck out—By Chesbro, 2; by Kitson, 3. Time of game—1 hour and 35 minutes. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

BOSTON WON TWO GAMES.

CHICAGO, July 4.—Boston won the morning game by timely hitting. It was a pitchers' battle from start to finish, in which Willis showed to better advantage. The local players could not score until the last inning, when a three-bagger and an out saved them from a shut-out. The fielding of both teams was excellent. Score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	4	2
Boston	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	7	2

Batteries—Willis and Kittridge; Taylor and Kling.

AFTERNOON GAME.

The Bostons outplayed the local team in evry department in the afternoon game. They pounded Menefee hard, sacrificed neatly, and stole bases at will, while Eason held his old team mates down to six singles. Tinker's fielding, the second base play of Demont, and the work of both men on the initial sack were features. Score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	6	3
Boston	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	6	3	13	12	2

Batteries—Eason and Kittridge; Menefes and Kling.

CINCINNATI WON AND LOST.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 4.—Both teams played poorly in the first game, but Cincinnati was luckier in bunching their hits. Frazer went up in the air in the last three innings, but previous to that both men pitched fine ball. Peitz's hitting was the feature. Score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	2	6	2	0	7	13	1
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	12	2

Batteries—Ewing and Peitz; Frazer and Jacklitsch.

AFTERNOON GAME.

The Cincinnati team failed to give Theilman anything like fair support, and while he held the Philadelphias down to five hits, they succeeeded in winning on account of the errors by the Cincinnati players. Corcoran was especially bad in this respect, although he batted well. Score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
Cincinnati	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	4	12	4
Philadelphia	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	5	5	2

Batteries—White and Dooin; Thielman and Bergen.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	45	12	.789	Philadelphia	29	35	.453
Brooklyn	36	22	.621	St. Louis	28	36	.438
Boston	32	27	.542	Cincinnati	23	35	.397
Chicago	32	29	.525	New York	20	40	.333

Games Scheduled for To-day.

New York at St. Louis.
Brooklyn at Pittsburg.
Philadelphia at Cincinnati.
Boston at Chicago.

Eastern League Games.

After shutting out the Newark baseball team in the morning game at Newark, the Jersey City nine played a return game at West Side Park, Jersey City, yesterday afternoon, and defeated the Newarks by a score of 9 to 4.

Newark could do nothing with Fertsch's delivery, while the Jersey City players hit Moriarty for fifteen safe hits, scoring 9 runs. They also outfielded their opponents, the only error charged against the home team being a fumble by Mack, which proved of no advantage to Newark.

The batting of Butler and Shindle for the Jersey City team was a feature of the game.

Newark and Jersey City will play on the latter's grounds this afternoon. The score:

NEWARK.	R	IB	PO	A	E
Schrall, rf.	1	2	0	0	0
Hayw'd, 1b.	1	1	10	0	1
Griffin, 3b.	0	0	1	3	0
McIntyre, lf.	2	3	4	2	0
Henry, cf.	0	1	0	0	1
Daly, ss.	0	1	3	4	0
Kellogg, 2b.	0	0	1	1	0
Jope, c.	0	0	3	1	0
Moriarty, p.	0	0	0	1	0
Total.	4	7	24	12	2

JERSEY CITY.	R	IB	PO	A	E
Oakes, lf.	0	1	2	0	0
Shindle, 3b.	1	3	3	1	0
Hallig'n, cf.	1	2	4	0	0
Carr,

The New York Times.

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THE PHILIPPINE PROCLAMATION.

The proclamation of amnesty to political prisoners in the Philippines and of the establishment of civil government throughout the civilized portion of the archipelago marks the attainment of a long-pursued and arduously sought end. It is the official declaration of substantial peace. The declaration is soberly made with a full sense of the accountability of the Government, and it may be accepted by the people with profound satisfaction.

We may not take it as conclusive that all difficulty and disturbance in our island possessions are over, and that perfect peace and order will reign there henceforth. But that real civil government prevails with reasonable safety and that the use of the army in the future is to be in aid of the civil government, and especially that the civil government will gradually and steadily be shared in by the natives as fast as they are fitted for its duties and privileges, may be relied upon. It is an achievement that the country must regard with some pride and with sincere faith that it will be fruitful of lasting good. Unquestionably it has been reached at enormous cost of money and of human life. The war with its "two thousand combats," is an event in our history deeply to be regretted, however inevitable we may see it to be. No humane person, though he share the admiration our President expresses in the name of the American people for the brave and sound-hearted soldiers who have fought this war and aided in reaping its fruits for civilization, can fail to wish that the fruits might have been gathered without the bloody tilling. But with this feeling no reasonable American can refuse to recognize the real advantages that have been secured. The bloodshed and the strife we have been compelled to endure were, so far as human judgment can perceive, the alternative to worse conditions that would have followed our refusal to establish order in the islands.

As it is, what has been done and what has been made possible and practically sure, is the steady development of the Philippines in the direction of peace, freedom, self-government, education, and of prosperity. To-day every community of the archipelago is insured a decent and efficient administration, fair courts, equal laws, protection of life and property, schools, roads, sanitation, and progressive development of industry and commerce. The advance in these directions will be slow or rapid according to the character of the people, but it will be continuous and persistent. And it will everywhere be not only possible but certain that the rights of self-government in these communities will be extended in the ratio of the capacity of the people to understand and perform the duties of self-government. Doubtless errors will be made in the future as they have been made in the past. We have not attained and there is no use in thinking that we can attain perfection in our political agencies. But we have established the Philippines in the way of progress toward the ideals which are our own, and which we shall pursue there as we pursue them here, often haltingly and with stumbling steps, but in the long run gaining constantly. That is a prospect that carries with it great responsibilities which we shall work out with frequent lapses, but it is not a prospect which any American need regard with either shame or fear.

THE WORK OF THE ARMY.

Not only every American officer and soldier, but every American citizen, ought to feel grateful to the Secretary of War for his eloquent expression of the gratitude of the American people to the American Army for the great work it has been doing during the last four years, crowned at last, as it now is, by the pacification of the Philippines. When we consider what a state we should have been in at the outset of the Spanish war and throughout all its sequels if we had had no better trained or better prepared public servants than those factious and malignant legislators or publicists who have confined their patriotic labors to criticising the men who were doing the work of their country and of the world, we have to own that it is the army and navy, which do not constitute a "vote," which have no representatives in the legislative halls and few in the organs of opinion, which have saved us, not once, but a hundred times, from failure and from shame. It is well for these otherwise unrepresented men that they have found, in the present Secretary of War, a man to speak for them, who knows how to do it and is not afraid to do it, who has not been "in politics" long enough, or deep enough, to forget that he is an American and a man.

Although the thanks of the American people to the army are, most properly, given in the name of the President, it would not enter the generous and magnanimous mind of THEODORE ROOSEVELT to question that it is the Secretary who has borne the burden and heat of the day and who is most entitled to congratulate the army upon services upon which the army is equally entitled and desirous to congratulate him, for enabling it to render, for directing it how to render, and for loyally and manfully standing by it while it was rendering. It was very fitting and very fortunate that Gov. TAFT should have been moved to denote the Secretary's individual share of credit for this great pacification, doubtless the most important and indispensable of any single man's, and that this acknowledgment should have been published on the same Fourth of July morning on which the glorious conclusion of the army's glorious work is formally announced.

What a great record it is which the Secretary outlines in the order that was yesterday read at every American army post "for a memorial" of the gratitude of the American people. We are proud to have it recognized by foreigners what a credit our little army is to us, as it was most handsomely recognized the other day, on the occasion of the centennial at West Point, by Lord WOLSELEY, when he said that in his opinion it was "the best army in the world." We are correspondingly ashamed when a born American takes occasion to refer to our "nurse of arms" at West Point, which has made our army what it is, as a "charity school," as was the graceful and appreciative expression of a Senator named DUBOIS. It was the lack of such a school and the prevalence of politics of the Dubois kind in the army of the day that put us to open and repeated shame in the first of our foreign wars. It was the existence of that school and the work of its graduates that crowned with rapid and brilliant success our other two foreign wars, the war with Mexico and the war with Spain, and which has now, by the spirit it has engendered among the officers who are not as well as among those who are its graduates, carried to a successful conclusion under all the difficulties that the Secretary of War enumerates, and after 2,000 fights, great and small, the pacification of the Philippines. A retired officer said to a civilian on graduation day at West Point this year: "These fifty-four boys are liable to get their orders for the Philippines when they get their commissions. Once there, any one of them is likely to find himself in sole charge of a Filipino village, of which he is the chief authority, civil as well as military—the Mayor, the Judge, almost the Bishop, as well as the commandant. Can you imagine any other training in the world which would fit them so well for all this as what they have been getting here?" It is not only the purely fighting qualities of the army that have led to the success we celebrate to-day. "Peace hath her victories, no less than those of war." It is in the arts of peace, in the scientific intelligence with which they have confronted sanitary problems, in the application of the principles of equity that they have derived from their studies, in the "sincere kindness," as Mr. ROOT happily puts it, with which they have led forward and upward the more backward peoples whom the chances of war and fate had made their wards, that they have shone equally as in the battles. It was, we believe, the officer in charge of the American quarter at Peking who, in answer to the thanks of the Chinese, expressed through LI-HUNG-CHANG, for his justice and kindness to them, informed them that the American Army had never been the instrument of tyranny, nor made war except as a means to a just peace. The boast was true, and the United States Army can apply to itself the Roman boast about its power to "impose the terms of peace, to spare the vanquished and beat down the proud." It is its glory to have made itself needless, and we should never forget that it is the army which has pacified the Philippines.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE?

We publish in another column a letter from a correspondent who questions the justice of our comments on the responsibility for the failure to do justice to Cuba. He thinks that that failure is due to the "hold-up" by a minority of the Republicans in each house, and that, as the great body of the Republican press, and probably the great body of the Republican Party, were in favor of justice to Cuba, the party leaders cannot fairly be held to account for the lamentable result. And he calls attention to the parallel between the present situation and that at the time of the repeal of the Silver Purchase act under the Administration of President CLEVELAND.

There is much justice in the general reasoning of our correspondent. We have meant to do full credit to the Republican press and to the mass of Republicans for the honorable sentiments expressed in regard to this matter. But we cannot exempt the Republican leaders, even including the President, from grave responsibility for the outrage committed on Cuba and the discredit brought on the good name of the Republic. They had it in their power to prevent what took place by accepting the House bill which made a concession to Cuba, coupled with the repeal of the protective tax in the interest of the Sugar Trust. Had they accepted the latter provision, it is pretty certain that they could have secured even better terms for Cuba than were offered in the House bill. And in this they would have followed exactly the precedent set by Mr. CLEVELAND in the silver matter referred to by our correspondent. He not only took but sought the aid of his political opponents against his party friends to accomplish what he deemed a measure of public honor and utility. So far as THE TIMES is concerned, our readers will recall that in this we heartily supported him, and when the Democratic Party refused to stand by him and the sound policy he advocated we as heartily supported the election of the Republican candidate for President.

It is our judgment to-day that the true, direct, reasonable, and effective way of punishing the fault of the Republican Party in this matter would be to elect an opposition majority in the House of Representatives this Fall, and to do so on this issue. No one would have any difficulty in understanding the meaning of such action on the part of the people, and an effective bill for the relief of Cuba and the discharge of the solemn obligations of the United States toward that island would pass within a fortnight of the reassembling of the Congress in December.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF BANK DEPOSITORS.

Judicial decisions touching matters of business usage are always of interest. Such a decision has just been handed down by the New York Court of Appeals, which is of consequence to bank depositors everywhere. The facts are briefly as follows: A business concern depositing with the Chemical National Bank of this city was victimized by its confidential clerk, who systematically raised checks and appropriated the excess to his own use. He had charge of the firm's books, had been accredited to the bank as its representative, and otherwise occupied a relation to it which warranted the bank in assuming that he acted by authority in all that he did. His manipulation of checks extended over a period of some two years, during which time the deposit book of the firm was written up twelve times and the vouchers in the shape of paid checks returned. The alterations were very skilfully made, and as they were presented at the bank by the clerk in question it is not surprising that they escaped detection. When the defalcation was discovered the firm brought suit against the bank for the amount of their losses on the raised checks. In this demand they appeared to be protected by old decisions in this State, and got judgments in the lower courts for the amount of their claim. Appeal was taken to the Court of Appeals, which has reversed the courts below and holds that for the depositor to have made no examination of his accounts and no comparison of returned checks with the stubs when such examination would have revealed the alterations was such negligence as excuses the bank for having paid the raised checks and leaves the depositor no recourse. In a letter addressed to the banks of New York Mr. GEORGE G. WILLIAMS, President of the Chemical Bank, says:

> Notwithstanding the lack of precautionary system in handling their finances the firm made demand upon this bank to refund to them the amount stolen by their chief; and strange as it may seem, notwithstanding their negligence, they appeared to be protected by old decisions of some of the courts of this State. We carried the matter up to the Court of Appeals, with the hope of being able to demonstrate to the court that a rule laid down half a century ago does not apply equitably to the changed conditions and largely increased volume of business of the present day. We were fighting, not to avoid payment of the money a second time, but with a strong desire to assist in the establishmsnt, by law, of fair business methods.
>
> Under the decision the duty of verifying the balance and examining the vouchers returned, and giving notice to the bank of any discrepancies, within a reasonable time, is placed upon all depositors of banks in this State.

This is now the law of New York, and bank depositors will hereafter be under the very proper obligation of doing what should always have been done by them to aid the banks in protecting their interests. This decision settles many questions which have long been in dispute as to the liability of banks for frauds rendered possible by contributory negligence of depositors.

WHEREABOUTS.

The time is long past when we took seriously the books Englishmen write about America after a visit of six weeks; but we may still look upon them with interest, nay, amazement, for what they reveal of the nature and habits of the Englishman. In "Those Delightful Americans" Mrs. EVERARD COTES makes an American say:

> Yesterday afternoon at tea time a mosquito got that dear thing of yours on the shin, and he just pulled up ths leg of his pants and scratched it before us all. An American wouldn't have done it for $500.

Commenting on this The Academy says: "The Anglo-Saxon race can never be one in heart and mind until the American ceases to be ashamed of his ahin."

The Academy is victim of a misunderstanding of the kind that may stand like a wall even between brothers. Something was clearly the matter with that ahin; but The Academy does not know what it was, and probably never will know. How shall we find words to divulge the awful truth? CHARLES HAWTREY, in ANSTEY'S comedy of "The Man from Blankley's," tells a story of a woman who, missing her husband, inquired of the housemaid as to his whereabouts. "I don't know, Ma'am," said the maid, "unless they are in the wash." Let us be charitable. The whereabouts of "that dear thing" were possibly in the wash. In any event, it was the lack of them that seemed worse to the American than the loss of $500. But we must be frank as well as charitable. We gravely suspect that "that dear thing" had no whereabouts whatever. An English gentleman has been known to come in from the moors in October, and, taking off his gaiters, discourse with the ladies as to his day's bag, toasting his shins before the fire. Perhaps his whereabouts also were in the wash? Alas, no! An Oxford undergraduate has been encountered who needed information as to what whereabouts were and why they are worn. He tubbed every morning, he said, and had his flannel bags (N. B., "bags," not "pants,") washed every month, and if that wasn't enough for a man he must be a dirty lot. Did he never wear whereabouts? Never in Summer, thank the Lord!

Most Englishmen assume that there's a divinity doth hedge an English bath; but this is one of the many vainglorious superstitions cherished in Albion. Once upon a time an Englishman, when he went traveling, hoisted a leather-covered milkpan on top of the hansom, while all his compatriots, beholding, said in their hearts, What a clean, pure race are we! And they think so still. But no exertion of human ingenuity could transform that milkpan into an instrument by means of which a full-grown man can get clean. The lack of bathtubs in English country houses might be excused by the charitably minded on the score of their age if it were not for the fact that the lack is characteristic of the country as a whole. A close scrutiny of the university and town of Oxford some years ago revealed only one unmistakable bathtub. That was at the university athletic grounds, and it was never used. When the fellows got through their day's exercise they took off their running shirts, rolled up their running shorts, and bathed as well as they could out of a washbasin. Bathing of any kind is a modern accomplishment at Oxford, for it is only fifty years ago that a scout rebelled because a certain undergraduate required him to fetch a tin of water every morning. At the hotels in London they do have bathtubs; but let us take as an example that luxurious caravanseral the Carlton. Through the week the supply of tubs is sufficient; but of a Sunday morning one has to wait his turn until midday. On weekdays the Briton is a very imperfect ablutioner.

The insinuation that Americans are sensitive as to their shins or their skins—that they are not as unabashed as Mr. MEREDITH says the male should be—is base, malignant, and unfounded. When the Cornell crew went to Henley they wore rowing shirts that left their deltoid muscles exposed to the view of the British Matron. This Personage, be it observed, welcomes the sight of shins; but she cannot abide the most beautiful muscle in the human body. The Henley officials fell in a swoon, and when they recovered ordered the Americans to wear "zephyrs." At first blush it might be thought that a zephyr were scantier raiment than a sleeveless shirt. But blush again! A zephyr has half sleeves that cover the deltoid muscle, thereby preserving the modesty of the British Matron. When next a Briton comes to write a six weeks' book about America, we shall take him into the gymnasium at Yale, Harvard, or any other of our universities, where he may see squads of deep-breathed athletes soaping in sweet communion beneath the hot-water tap, dancing beneath the icy douche, and standing in line along the lockers as they are rubbed down with whisky and hamamelis. The Anglo-Saxon race can never be one in heart and mind until the Englishman becomes a much more perfect ablutioner and until he learns the use of whereabouts.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Life is not all woe for the unvacating. There are, to be sure, moments when one thinks with longing of those who flash white flannels across the verdure of the golf links, who eat up cool, windy miles of Summer roads on their automobiles, who fleck the blue waters of the Sound with their scudding craft. But those people also might be disturbed if they knew how much pleasanter town is for their absence. In that region of the neighboring borough where LATIMER was lately shot by a burglar we learn that five hundred dwelling houses are closed for the Summer; and at this season fashionable Brooklyn is a humming metropolis compared to fashionable Manhattan. Boards are sported everywhere, and the by-streets are as deserted as Persepolis. Fifth Avenue itself is as quist as a village highway, and he who drives the stage is so lonesome that he invited a changeless passenger to ride free rather than dismount to break a bill. On the eve of the Fourth, when the clouds scattered, the pearl pink and blue of the breezy heavens smiled as if on a virgin wilderness, and the huff and crimson of the sunset at the ends of the streets had a primeval mystery and awe. All night long quiet reigned on the asphalt. The sound of the chimes of St. Patrick in the morning melted sweetly into waking dreams, and the stray bunches of firecrackers which the caretaker's children let off beneath a tin pail purred like a gasoline motor car.

—The spectre of the wilderness of Fifth Avenue in Summer—and every wilderness has its spectre of woe—has always been the tribes of cats that are left to starve by soulless vacators. As the hot weeks pass purring Tom becomes thin and haggard, his aleek step grows tigerish, and a famished light burns from his eyes. The noise he makes on the back fences is no longer an amatory exultation, but the thin and terrible snarl of hunger. For the more adventurous spirits, however, there is compensation. An observer in The Evening Telegram notes that the starving felines are learning to live by the chase in Central Park. Instead of the offscouring of the Winter kitchen Thomas lives on Summer sparrows and young squirrels. As regards the sparrows we congratulate Thomas with all our heart. Some folks, we are aware, make a deity of sentimental humanity. There are those who, like the carpenter, weep for the oyster even while they devour him; there are even those to whom the joy of recovering from typhoid or diphtheria is mitigated by the fact that life to them means death to the bacteria. Such people will grieve for the sparrows and perhaps protest. But it seems, on a soberer thought, to make very little difference whether Thomas gets his sustenance at first paw in the Park or at second, third, and fourth paw via the butcher, the family table, and the kitchen table. In either case life feeds upon death, as death feeds upon life in the world-old manner. Properly speaking, the predatory Thomas is as much nobler a creature than the Thomas of the kitchen swillpail as the sportsman who eats his own kill is nobler than the hutcher-fed burgher. All success, then, in the hunt for the bickering sparrow! As for the young of the friendly squirrel we own to a qualm, an illogical and perhaps an unjustifiabls quaim, but still a qualm.

—A new phase of "government by injunction" has been illustrated in the suit to make perpetual a temporary injunction against a builder to restrain him from employing in his work any but members of a particular union. It seems that for the sake of peace and quietness he entered into a contract with the representatives of organized labor to employ only union labor. But it appears that in one branch of work there are two unions. For reasons of his own the builder employed the members of one of them to do his work, whereupon the members of the other asked for and obtained a temporary injunction restraining him from continuing this relation, and the question of making it permanent is now under consideration by the court. Under the contract it would seem to devolve upon the court to decide which is the union and which an intrusive and unauthorized attempt to disturb the happy family of labor by an imitation of its sacred function as a disturber of industrial peace. The only instructive thought which this incident suggests is that by having recourse to the expedient of the injunction organized labor is sowing the wind, and should it at some future time be called upon to reap the whirlwind, it will have less reason to complain that the injunction is an instrument of oppression by means of which the power of the courts is enlisted to serve the purposes of the selfish and unprincipled few against the long suffering and much abused many. There is a venerable proverb that those who take the sword shall perish by the sword. It does not always come true in practice, but the chances of its doing so are extremely good. To encourage the injunction habit in connection with labor disputes is unwise from the standpoint of organized labor.

WHO ARE RESPONSIBLE?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with considerable interest the editorial entitled "Republican Confidence" in your issue of June 30. In that editorial you hold to account the "Republicans in Congress" and the "Republican politicians in Washington" for the failure to pass the bill reducing the duty on sugar imported from Cuba. As I feel that your paper is impartial in the expression of its views on political matters, without regard to whether such expression shall censure or approve the actions of any political party, I would be gratified and enlightened if you will inform me as to whether the facts in this case do not show that a large majority of the Republicans in Congress desired to grant relief to Cuba, and were supported in this position by a very great majority of the Republican electors throughout the country. Is this not a case where a small minority in the Senate hold up the party without warrant? And have not many of the members of this small minority been criticised by resolutions passed by the Republican Conventions of their respective States? Furthermore, is this situation not somewhat similar to the situation existing under the Cleveland Administration, when the Democrats, being in control of all branches of the Government, were unwilling to repeal the Sherman Silver bill? As I recall the situation at that time, the Republicans in Congress supported Mr. Cleveland. The proposed relief for Cuba, it seems to me, is in line with the principles expressed by the Democratic Party in favor of a reduction of the tariff, and therefore the bill for the relief of Cuba could consistently have been supported by all the Democratic members of Congress. Why did not some of these Democratic members rise above the temptation to place the majority party in a position antagonistic to the wishes of the people, and support the bill which President Roosevelt desired to have passed? At the time of the repeal of the Sherman bill I believe that over three-fourths of the Republicans supported Mr. Cleveland, although the majority of the Democratic members of Congress opposed him. In the present emergency, with a large majority of the Republican Representatives in Congress supporting the President, it seemed impossible to find even a few Democratic Representatives who were willing to adopt the course advocated by you, and which I believe is supported by 90 per cent. of the Republicans in the country. I will appreciate your views in regard to the points which I have stated above.

W. H. R.

New York, June 30, 1902.

The Bailey-Beveridge Affair.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"H.'a" letter in to-day's TIMES concerning the Bailey-Beveridge affair is wide of the mark, like all anti-imperialistic literature. The trouble arose not from matters concerning the Philippines, but from a debate on Mexican affairs.

The concluding part of the letter indicates clearly how "H." and his fellow-antis would treat all who do not agree with them on the Philippine question, namely, by choking them.

A. C.

New York, July 3, 1902.

NUGGETS.

Not Particular.

Landlady—What portion of the chicken would you like, Mr. Newcomer?

Mr. Newcomer—Oh, half of it will be ample, thank you.—Chicago News.

His Life Struggle.

"But the man has no serious troubles."

"Oh, I don't know. He lives in a flat building and has to keep peace between his children and the janitor."—Chicago Post.

Distanced.

Woggies—What is your business?

Sappe—My pursuit is the realization of the highest ideals of the human intellect.

Woggies—How many laps are you behind?—San Francisco Bulletin.

One Necessity That Hadn't Gone Up.

Mrs. Wickier—Did you ever see how all the necessaries of life have gone up?

Wickier—No, they haven't all gone up.

Well, I should like to have you mention one thing that hasn't gone up."

"Certainly. My salary."—Brooklyn Life.

Patriotic Polly.

"Gee!" said Billy, proudly, "we've got what pop calls a mighty patriotic parrot at our house. He celebrated the Fourt' I'

"Aw, gwan," said the second "tacker," enviously.

"Sure; all through de Fourt' he kept a-screechin' 'Polly wants a cracker!'"—Baltimore Herald.

GRANDMA.

Frank Beard in The Ram's Horn.

Grandma sits in her rocking chair,
Watching the sun go down.
There'a a yellow glow on her snow-white hair
As she sits on the porch in the open air,
That seems like a golden crown.

Watching ths clouds with dreamy eyes—
I wonder what Grandma sees?
Is she watching the picture in the skies
That change and fade as the sunlight dies,
Above the distant trees?

All her life she has done her best
To walk in the narrow way,
Which leads to the mansions of the blest,
Where longing hearts find peaceful rest
In never-ending day.

And now she is old and her work is done,
Her treasures safe on high;
The sands of her life are almost run;
Her earthly battles are fougbt and won
And Heaven draweth nigh.

What does she see in the Summer sky,
Watching the sun's last ray?
A shining path to her home on high
That brighter growa as the days go by,
And ends in perfect day.

THE FRENCH AND SPANISH ANTI-CLERICAL MEASURES.

King Alfonso Signs a Decree Regulating Non-Official Instruction — Declaration by the French Premier.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 5.—The Madrid correspondent of The Times says that the decree for the regulation of non-official instruction has been signed by King Alfonso, and the rumor that his Majesty would refuse to consent to the measure has thus been disposed of.

The decree, says the correspondent, is evidently directed against the teaching establishments of a religious character. As it stands, its action is far too drastic to permit of its provisions being carried out entirely. There is no reason to suppose that the reform will be more effective than other anti-Clerical measures for which Premier Sagasta's Government is responsible.

King Alfonso, adds the correspondent, has finaly given the Grand Cross of Alfonso XII. to Benito Perez Galdos, the novelist.

By The Associated Press.

PARIS, July 4.—An interpellation was made in the Chamber of Deputies to-day concerning the application by the Government of the Law of Associations by the recent closing of schools, &c., which were managed by unauthorized congregations.

Premier Combes replied that the Government had decided not to permit any evasion of the Law of Associations, that it was determined to break down all resistance in religious affairs, and that it had decided to carry out the spirit of the French Revolution.

"We have firmly resolved," said the Premier, "to assure the supremacy of civil society over monastic obedience."

M. Combes received an ovation from the Chamber, and it was decided that his speech should be posted throughout France.

A motion approving the declaration of the Government, and expressing the Chamber's reliance upon the Government for the firm application of the Law of Associations and the necessary defence of the civil rights of the State, was adopted by 333 votes to 206.

THE KING'S WOUND HEALING.

His Progress Toward Recovery Maintained—He Is Now Allowed to Read a Good Deal.

LONDON, July 5.—The following bulletin was posted at Buckingham Palace at 7 o'clock last evening:

"The King has had a quiet day. His constitutional condition is satisfactory and the wound shows more active signs of repair.

"TREVES,
"LAKING,
"BARLOW."

The bulletin posted at the palace at 10 o'clock yesterday morning waa as follows:

"The King had a good night and, indeed, slept better than at any time since the operation. The wound now gives less trouble, and his Majesty can move in bed with greater ease. His Majesty's appetite has improved.

"TREVES,
"LAKING,
"BARLOW."

Beginning to-morrow, only one bulletin a day concerning his Majesty's condition will be issued. It will be posted at 9 o'clock in the morning, and the arrangement will be continued until the King is entirely convalescent.

The fact that Queen Alexandra, in company with the Duchess of Aosta, Prince Waldemar of Denmark, and Prince George of Greece, drove out yesterday afternoon, is taken as a sign of the King's satisfactory condition. This was the first recreation of the kind that the Queen has indulged in since his Majesty was taken ill.

The King is allowed to read a good deal now, and he enjoys looking at ths newspapers. He recently expressed amusement at some of the sensational and detailed reports of the operation in the press.

THE NEGOTIATIONS AT ROME.

Further Details of the American Proposals Regarding the Philippine Friar Lands.

ROME, July 4.—The proposed contract which Judge William H. Taft, Civil Governor of the Philippine Islands, submitted to the Vatican yesterday, puts the propositions explained in his note into a formal agreement.

The contract shows that the lands which it is proposed the United States purchase are those possessed by the friars on May 1, 1898. Payment of the first third of the entire cost of the land is to bs made a month after the transfer of the titles. The lands on which stand churches or convents will be transferred by the Philippine Government to a person designated by the Vatican, through the enactment of a legislative bill.

The contract provides that the withdrawal of the friars must be accomplished as follows: Those having charge of schools or universities must be gone within two years from the date of the first payment. Half of the remainder are required to go within nine months and the other half within eighteen months from the same date. The latter class, during the time previous to their withdrawal, are forbidden to preach, teach, do parochial work, or superintend parishes.

The indsmnity to he paid for ths uss by the Americans of ecclesiastical buildings in the Philippines will include damages for alterations expressly or tacitly authorized by officers commanding the troops, but will not include indemnity for damage by unauthorized or crimnal acts of private individuals or for damage due to the ordinary course of war.

THE TRANSVAAL CENSORSHIP.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 5.—Although, says the Johannesburg correspondent of The Times, the censorship has been for some time considerably relaxed, it is deemed necessary to continue the office of Chief Censor of the Transvaal a little longer.

The Commercial Cable Company yesterday sent ont the following notice:

"We are advised that the British administration has removed the censorship on messages to and from Zanzibar, Seychelles, Mauritius, Madagascar, British East Africa, German East Africa, Mozambique, and Lorenzo Marques."

KING LEOPOLD REMITS TAXES.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 5.—King Leopold, says the Brussels correspondent of The Times, has signed a decree remitting from July 1 50 per cent. of all the personal and direct taxes payable by religious, charitable, and scientific institutions in the Congo Free State.

Mr. Reid Visiting Country Houses.

LONDON, July 4.—Since Whitelaw Reid, who was to represent the United States at the coronation of King Edward, took official leave of the British authorities and closed the special embassy in London, he and Mrs. Reid have been paying a number of short visits in the country. To-day they are at Lord Algernon Gordon-Lenox's country seat, Bronghton Castle, Banbury. Mr. and Mrs. Reid will spend July 6 with the Earl and Countess of Jersey at Osterley Park, Isleworth.

BRILLIANT RECEPTION TO HINDU POTENTATES

The India Office, London, Gorgeously Decorated.

Prince of Wales Represents the King and Receives Indian Officers' Homage—3,000 Guests Invited.

LONDON, July 5.—The Prince of Wales, on behalf of King Edward, received ths Indian Princes who came here to attend the coronation at the India Office last night.

The entertainment was one of the most brilliant ever witnessed in London. Members of the royal family were present and occupied a private box overlooking the main ball. The guests of the evening included all the royal envoys to the coronation who are still in London, as well as a great number of members of ths English nobility and many of the notable personages of London.

The decorations of the building were magnificent, and, including the furniture and hangings, cost not far from £50,000. The flowers alone cost £3,000. The great reception hall was transformed by means of palms, ferns, and orchids, into the semblance of an Indian garden.

A feature of the decorations was an immense ceiling cover, painted to represent the Indian firmament, in which the stars and constellations were accurately depicted. Electric lights behind the cover were utilized to make each star scintillate in a realistic manner, and 3,000 incandescent electric lights were employed in the illumination of ths building. The rooms were cooled by mountains of ice clothed with masses of rare plants and flowers.

Three thousand guests were invited. All the men wore uniforms or Court dress, and the women were clad in most elaborate and bejeweled costumss, hut they were all outdazzled by the gorgeous attire and the profusion of jewels worn hy the Indian Princes. Such a picturesque spectacle had never been witnessed in London since the visit of the Sultan of Turkey, thirty years ago.

The Prince and Princess of Wales arrived at 11 o'clock, and were received by a guard of honor from the Indian contingent. The procession formed at the Foreign Office. It was headed by members of the Indian Council, and marched through the corridors, which were lined with Indian troops, to the Indian Office. Whils the Princess of Wales remained on the balcony, the Prince traversed the length of the hall to the dais, where all the Indian potentates were assembled. There under a crimson canopy bearing the royal arms and supported by four dusky Indians clothed in white, the presentation of swords to the Prince, as the King's representativc, by the Indian officers took place. This ceremony was followed by a supper, music, and conversation. The reception lasted until a very late hour.

So many peopls who applied for invitations were disappointed that ths India Office has decided to illuminate the rooms for their benefit to-night.

The following are the more important of the Indian Princes who went to London to attend the coronation of King Edward:

Col. his Highness Maharaja Dhiraj Sir Madho Rao Sindhia, Maharaja of Gwalior.

His Highness Maharaja Dhiraj Sawai Sir Madho Singh, Maharaja of Jaipur, (Rajputana.)

His Highness Sir Shahu Chhatrapati Maharaj, Maharaja of Kolhapur.

His Highness Muhammad Khan Bahadur, Nawab of Bahawalpur, (Punjab.)

Col. his Highness Maharaja Sir Pertab Singh, Maharaja of Idar.

Lieut. Col. his Highness Maharaja Sir Nripendra Narayan Bhup Bahadur, Maharaja of Cooch Behar.

The following represent the Presidency towns:

Calcutta—Maharaj Kumar Prodyot Kumar Tagore. He is the heir and adopted son of Maharaja Sir Bahadur Sir Jotendro Mohun Tagore, the head of the leading native family in Calcutta.

Bombay—Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhai, Bart., J. P. He is the recognized head of ths Parsi community in the City of Bombay.

Madras.—Raja Sir Savalai Ramaswami Mudaliyal. He is a native who has long been distinguished for his public spirit and generosity in Madras.

Besides these there are a number of special provincial representatives, as well as some of the chief officers of the native Indian Army.

GERMANS UNDERBID BRITISH.

Obtain an Order for Thirty-two Locomotives for the West Indies.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 5.—As evidence of Continental enterprise in engineering work, saya The Times, it may be noted that an order for thirty-two locomotives has recently been placed by the West India Railway Company with a German firm.

The price submitted by the firm in question was nearly 20 per cent. lower and delivery was promised nearly 25 per cent. sooner than in the tender of the English firm whose offer stood next.

SOUTHERN EDUCATORS ADJOURN

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., July 4.—The annual convsntion of the Southern Educational Association, which has been in session in this city for the past four days, came to a close to-day. The following State Managers' Board was appointed by the association:

Tennessee—S. G. Gilbreath.
Virginia—J. L. Jarbigan.
Kentucky—Alfred Livingston.
Missouri—William A. Cate.
Georgia—C. Holman Gardner.
North Carolina—D. Matt Thompson.
Florida—W. N. Sheats.
Mississippi—E. S. Bailey.
Louisiana—Dr. E. E. Shirb..
South Carolina—J. W. Gaines.
Maryland—No representative.
Arkansas—No representative.
Texas—To be appointed.
Alabama—E. M. Shackelford.
District of Columbia—No representative.
West Virginia—Representative to be appointed.

The selection of the city in which to hold the next convention was left to the Executive Committee. A resolution was adopted calling on all State Legislatures to enact laws authorizing the use of a portion of the school funds for the establishment of district school libraries wherever a like amount for the maintenance of the library shal be provided by the district authorities.

Prof. J. S. Stewart, President of the North Georgia Agricultural College, delivered an address on "Library Work in the Schools." Papers were read by Prof. J. Reese Linn of Mississippi, Prof. Archibald Belcher of Texas, and Prof. T. H. Garratt of Augusta, Ga.

HOSPITAL BOARD'S QUANDARY.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., July 4.—After elaborate plans have been accepted and the contracts awarded for the erection of the administration building to the new Muhlenberg Hospital, the Board of Governors finds itself in a peculiar predicament because of the refusal of the City National Bank to loan $10,000 on a note. The board is in urgent need of the money to go ahead with the work, but the directors of the bank have declared that they only loan money on approved security when the applicant is not a depositor.

A short time ago the board of governors withdrew thsir depoait from thia institution and placed it with the Plainfield Trust Company, a new concern, started by Edwin S. Hooley, Charles J. Fisk and other New York bankers, which is unable to lend money on a note. Mr. Fisk is also a member of the Hospital Board, and among the other members who are New York business men are William L. Saunders, William R. Cock and Charles Brooks.

FILIPINOS LISTEN TO AMNESTY PROCLAMATION

President's Message to Islanders Read at Manila.

Aguinaldo and Six Hundred Other Prisoners Have Been Released—Celebration of the Fourth.

MANILA, July 4.—President Roosevelt's amnesty proclamation was read at noon today in English and Spanish from a flag-draped stand on the Luneta after a parade of 6,000 Americans and Filipinos. Arthur Ferguson, Secretary to Gov. Taft, read the proclamation in the presence of a small gathering, the heat having dispersed the crowd when the parade ended.

The prisoners freed by the proclamation, estimated to number 600, were released without ceremony. Many military prisoners had previously been freed. Aguinaldo remained in the house which has sheltered him since his captivity. He is expected to visit friends briefly and then depart on a trip. His destination is not announced. The exiles on the Island of Guam are expected to return here on a special steamer.

The observance of the National holiday is general. The city is decorated and the ships are flying all their flags. The celebration was typically American, even to the firecrackers. Acting Gov. Wright and Gen. Chaffee reviewed the procession, and Capt. Crossfield delivered an oration. He defended the American policy in the Philippines, predicted the ultimate complete acceptance of American institutions by the Filipinos, and denounced the critics of the Philippine policy. There were athletic games and racing in the afternoon, and there will be fireworks and illuminations at night.

The military have surrendered control of Batangas Province to the civil authorities, and with Laguna the province was organized and Gen. Cailles appointed Governor. Every province in Luzon is now under civil government.

GEN. MILES ON PHILIPPINES.

Says Problem of the Islands Must Be Solved with United States's Honor Preserved.

PHILADELPHIA, July 4.—As has been the custom for many years, the city of Philadelphia officially celebrated the one hundred and twenty-sixth anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence in this city by holding patriotic open-air exercises in Independence Square.

The celebration was of unusual interest because of the presence of Lieut.-Gen. Nelson A. Miles, who delivered the oration. Gen. Miles was enthusiastically greeted. After his address he held a reception. Later in the day the General was entertained by a committee of city councilmen at luncheon and was also a spectator of the regatta on the Schuylkill River. He left the city later.

Gen. Miles, with references to the Philippine Islands, said in part:

"The problem of the Philippine Islands is one of serious moment, involving the expenditure of valuable life and vast treasure. Although the subject is attracting marked attention and exciting bitter discussion there can be one final solution. That must be one in which the honor, the integrity and high character of our government are preserved and maintained beyond any peradventure. Full and impartial justice must be accorded to the ten millions of people who are now at our mercy, and whose present weal and future destiny depend upon a nation that is strong and whose people are true."

PANAMA CANAL TREATY.

Colombian Minister and Secretary Hay Confer on It—Forecast of Its Provisions.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—The negotiations for the treaty between the United States and Colombia by which this Nation will acquire the right to build the Panama Canal will begin in about one week, Minister Concha of Colombia having conferred with Secretary Hay on the preliminaries of the negotiations. Mr. Hay will be out of the city for the next few days, and on his return the negotiations will begin. Minister Concha has been fully clothed with authority to proceed with the treaty.

The main features of the treaty are pretty well settled, as the protocol signed some time ago was quite full in setting forth the prospective arrangement in case Congress acted favorably on the Panama route. The amount to be paid Colombia for a relinquishment of exclusive rights to the United States will be $7,000,000 in gold, payable on the exchange of ratifications of the treaty, and in addition Colombia is to receive an annuity at the end of fourteen years, to be determined by mutual agreement at that time. This annuity is expected to be $600,000 a year, as the immediate payment of $7,000,000, covering the period of the next fourteen years, is considered a basis for fixing the annual rental at $600,000.

In transferring the rights of Colombia to the United States the languags used by the act of Congress will be followed to a considerable extent, and there will be a transfer of such jurisdiction over the six miles' zone as will permit the exercise of American authority, with American courts, sanitary officers, police, &c. The question of transferring complete political sovereignty is about the only point which could raise obstacles to the negotiations, but it is expected that this point will be avoided, as the act of Congress appears to contemplate a transfer of jurisdiction and not a transfer of political sovereignty.

The Colombian officials in Washington look forward to a successful consummation of the negotiations. They say, however, that there is far less popular demand in Colombia for the Panama Canal than there is in Nicaragua for the Nicaragua route, and this apathy may delay the conclusion of negotiations. The treaty will have to be ratified by the United States Senate and the Colombian Congress before it becomes effective.

State Department officials are gratified at the action taken in the French courts yesterday in non-suiting an applicant who sought to challenge the soundness of the title of the new Panama Canal Company. This is regarded as simplifying the task the Attorney General has undertaken of establishing the ability of the present canal company to transfer a sound title. The French Government has already informed the State Department of its disposition to forward the transfer, so that small legal technicalities may be swept away.

ASKS PRINCETON TO EXPLAIN.

Acting Principal A. E. Stearns of Andover Wants Official Statement of Reported Charges.

Special to The New York Times.

ANDOVER, Mass., July 4.—"Snap" examinations, lax methods, low requirements for examinations—these are some of the charges hurled back at Princeton University by the Andover faculty in answer to the allegations of "cribbing" in examinations by Andover men. Acting Principal A. E. Stearns has also demanded an explanation from the Princeton faculty. The members of Andover faculty are extremely indignant over the charges made by the Princeton authorities, the more so because the university made no report of the matter to the Andover authorities.

In answer to the Princeton allegation Acting Principal Stearns said to a reporter that he had decided to issue no formal statement in reply to Princeton's allegations that out of thirty-one Andover men who took the examinations for entrance to Princeton twenty were found guilty of gross "cribbing."

"Andover is extremely indignant," said Prof. Stearns, "over publication of such charges. I am surprised that Princeton did not see fit to apprise us before the papers. I am telegraphing the Princeton faculty for an explanation. We have had trouble in the past with Princeton." We sent last year a formal protest against their lax methods of entrance examinations. They are far below Harvard and Yale. Princeton only requires a recommendation in a single study to enable a student to take the entrance examination. Harvard and Yale require reecommendation in six studies.

"The Princeton Faculty paid no heed to our protest last year. The Andover Faculty has had the conducting of the examinations up to this year, when Princeton sent one of her new professors to act as proctor. With thirty-one students taking examinations only one man was detailed to watch them. Yale sent four men to watch examinations.

"The Princeton system allows practically any one to take the examination. Why, I don't believe one-third of the men ever thought of going to Princeton, anyway. Some of them were only in their second year in the school here, and couldn't have passed any college examination. We would not recommend them, but Prof. Anson allowed them to take the examinations. We recommend only fifteen out of the thirty-one. The fact is, many of the boys took a wild chance. Some of them hoped they might be lucky enough to pass and use their entrance certificate to get into Yale or Harvard.

"I personally know that some of the boys who took the Princeton examinations have not the slightest idea of entering Princeton, but are going to Yale. You see why they took the examinations. I saw one student who took the examination and stood no earthly chance of getting through. He was confident, however, that he would. I asked him what made him so sure he would pass, and he said: 'Any athlets can pass. I have my sweater and wrote "football player, weight 200," on the top of my paper. That'll take me through flying.'"

Coming just at the time when Princeton is getting on a friendly footing with Andover, the present sensation, it is said, may cause a serious break. Only within a few years has Princeton secured any Andover mon.

"GOLDEN RULE" MAYOR ILL.

Sam Jones of Toledo, Ohio, Confined to His Home—Condition Said to be Critical.

Special to The New York Times.

TOLEDO, Ohio, July 4.—"Golden Rule" Mayor Sam Jones is very ill at his beautiful home, on Monroe Street. Close friends of the family say he is in a dangerous condition. Every effort is being made by the family to prevent the news being generally known the he is a dangerously sick man, but those who have noted his haggard condition, great loss of flesh, and peculiar appearance for the past two or three months will not be slow to believe that he is now in a precarious condition.

His health has been failing for a year past. At the last meeting of the Police Board, of which he is an ex-officio member, it was almost imperative that he be present, and he has always been very prompt in attending such meetings when he was in the city, but he was absolutely unable to go either in private conveyance or otherwise. 2.

IN THE SHOPS.

They are so inexpensive it is a wonder that every woman does not carry one, but for some reason, if any are carried, they are not to be seen in the parks or streets. They are women's canes, with sterling silver heads, and are only 89 cents each. They are short, about the length of a woman's riding crop, for, as the saleswoman says, "they only carry them in their hands; they don't walk with them." However, there is a ferrule on the lower end of each to give it a real walking-stick appearance.

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Rather pretty in color is a hat trimmed with thistles in deep red and burnt orange. These are the colors, the reports from Paris say, that are coming to stay, while the greens and blues are going, or have gone, out. If one were in the pun-making business it might be said that all of the greens and blues had gone out here, so many of them are to be seen on the street. It looks sometimes as if every other woman had a bit of green veiling tacked around her hat.

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One sees in some of the smarter shops green veiling of another shade, a deeper green more like that which the better dressed men are wearing in their neck scarfs. These are really in better taste.

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A pretty tulle veiling has small stars at the angles of the fine threaded plaids running through it.

***

Many borders of many kinds are to be seen on veils. There are dots of all kinds, those in the best taste being small and frequently a white dot on the solid colors, and if so there will be perhaps narrow bands of white outlining the border; or the narrow silk bands may carry the dots. There are any number of different ways in which these borders are carried out.

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Nothing looks so cool and pretty in the way of a veil as those of white tulle upon the all-white and very light hats for the midsummer season.

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White straw rolled-rimmed sailors are among the pretty and simple hats. The trimming introduces either black or colors. One of these hats is trimmed with a narrow band of black velvet around the crown and flat on the front are two white wings tipped with black. Another hat of the same shape is trimmed with very pale blue.

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A hat which has some distinction is a broad-brimmed deep gray straw, almost a slate in tone, trimmed with broad, pale blue satin ribbon.

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A hat seen at one of the shops where some of the smartest hats in town are made is on the lines of that known familiarly as the Queen Victoria. It is white on the top and dark blue underneath the rim, while around the crown and knotted at the back with short ends is plain dark blue veiling. Another hat with dark blue trimming is of light straw, with a narrow dark blue edge of straw that is trimmed with dotted dark blue tulle and feathers.

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In bright red, and with the familiar scarlet poppies, is a rough red straw that is trimmed around the crown with poppy buds, while at the left side is a big mass of the blossoms clustered so closely together that their centres do not show. They have the effect of a big scarlet rosetta.

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Laurel is somewhat of a new flower to appear in millinery. It is one of the flowers to be seen on one of the Summer hats. It has pale, grayish green foliage, almost white. A bright green bow of velvet is placed upon the crown, the flowers being in front.

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A cool appearing hat is one trimmed with cherries, the foliage being too pale to be natural. The fruit is either a pale green or a white.

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Here is one of the coolest stocks of the season. It is made of a wide band of lace, the pointed, open-worked edge forming the upper part. At the lower edge of the lace the plain net is folded into two or three thicknesses. In the front the lace is jabotted down one side. In the centre at the top is a rosette of white chiffon, with the ends falling at one side the length of the lace ends. The only doubt about this stock is as to its stability.

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Pretty things in the way of fine lawn stole stocks have the stock of the plain lawn, with the hemstitched top turned over after the fashion of a top collar. The two stole ends fastened to the lower edge of the collar are of fine embroidery and are plaited. In the centre of each are three little lace buttons. The turnover edge has a very narrow hem or one a quarter of an inch wide.

THE RAILWAY SITUATION

Never So Few Receiverships and Foreclosure Suits as Now.

In Twenty-six Years Receivers Have Been Appointed for 639 Roads, with Securities Aggregating $6,291,397,000.

Never before in the railway history of the United States have there been so few railway receiverships and foreclosure proceedings brought in the courts as during the first six months of the present year. Since Jan. 1 only one operating railroad, the New York and Pennsylvania, a road fifty-two miles long, has been placed in the hands of a receiver. But even this receivership has already been disposed of, the entire proceedings having taken only four months. The receiver was appointed in February and in May the road had been sold under foreclosure and reorganization proceedings had been commenced.

The Railway Age of Chicago, in its issue of yesterday gives a compilation of figures on railway receiverships, which shows that during twenty-six-years receivers have been appointed for 639 roads, covering 114,400 miles of lines and representing stock and bonds aggregating ths vast sum of $6,291,397,000. In a single year, 1893, no fewer than seventy-four roads went into hankruptcy, with 29,340 miles, and $1,781,000,000 of stocks and bonds.

"But," says The Railway Age, "since that year of greatsst financial calamity, failures bave rapidly decreased and reorganizations have gone on at equal speed, so that to-day the era of railway receiverships may be said to be ended."

Since the year 1893 to 1894, which was a banner year for receiverships, thess havs been steadily falling until this year only twenty-two railways, representing 1,310 miles of road and $61,085,000 capital, are in receivers' hands.

The following is a table giving the figures for ths last nine years:

	No. Roads.	Miles.	Stocks and Bonds.
1894	192	40,819	$2,500,000,000
1895	169	37,855	2,245,063,000
1896	151	30,151	1,742,331,000
1897	128	18,862	1,017,472,000
1898	94	12,745	587,030,000
1899	71	9,853	526,697,000
1900	53	4,177	215,489,000
1901	44	2,463	100,965,256
1902	22	1,310	61,085,000

The railways which still remainsd in the hands of receivers on July 1, 1902, ars shown in the following table:

Railway.	Miles.	Receiver Appointed.	Stocks and Bonds.
Dansville and Mount Morris	15	1894	$200,000
Bellaire, Zanesville and Cincinnati	111	1895	2,644,000
East Shore Terminal	5	1896	2,420,000
California and Nevada	22	1896	500,000
Denver, Lakewood and Golden	12	1896	1,627,000
Terre Haute and Indianapolis	432	1896	18,902,000
Roaring Creek and Charleston	10	1897	.....
Columbus, Sandusky and Hocking	219	1897	17,207,000
Sharpsville	18	1897	516,000
Gainesville, Jefferson and Southern	65	1897	620,000
Poughkeepsie and Eastern	35	1898	1,000,000
Silverton	15	1899	775,000
Sebasticook and Moosshead	3	1899	200,000
Little Falls and Dolgeville	10	1899	575,000
Farmville and Powhatan	93	1899	1,780,000
Coos Bay, Rosehurg and Eastern	30	1900	2,625,000
New York and Ottawa	70	1900	4,900,000
Washington and Potomac	21	1900	4,000,000
White River Valley	16	1900	300,000
Gulf and Inter-State	70	1900	261,000
Mount Airy and Eastern	13	1901	.....
Sylvania	15	1901	33,000
Total, 22 roads	1,310	....	$61,085,000

Most of these roads are small lines, ths only important ones being the Terre Haute and Indianapolis, the Columbus, Sandusky and Hocking, and the Bellaire, Zanesville and Cincinnati. The Terre Haute and Indianapolis remains in charge of ths court, not on account of its insolvency, but by reason of disagreement among its owners, represented chiefly by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The othsr two roads named will soon be sold and reorganized.

During the last six months eleven small railways aggregating 249 miles of road and representing $12,700,000 capitalization have been sold at foreclosure, as sbown in the following table:

	Miles.	Bonded Debt.	Capital Stock.
Duluth Transfer	14	$1,180,000	$2,000,000
Gulf & Brazos Valley	11	88,000	10,000
Wilkesbarre and Western	31	620,000	*600,000
Zanesville Terminal	5	453,000	453,000
Columbus, Lima & Mil.	40	545,000	1,000,000
Erie & Cent. New York	18	300,000	584,000
Chi., Greenville & South.	4	*50,000	*50,000
Omaha, Kan. City & E.	36	816,000	1,428,000
N. Y. & Pennsylvania	52	500,000	500,000
Col. Ry. & Nav. Co.	3	300,000	495,000
Wash., Bayfield & I. R.	35	235,000	*500,000
Total, 11 roads	249	$5,087,000	$7,620,000
Total bonds and stock			$12,707,000

*Estimated.

In commenting on these figures The Railway Age says:

These are insignificant totals compared with those of the previous twenty-seven years in which this record has been kept, and they give further indication that the supply of bankrupt roads is nearly exhausted. The steam railways of America bave run a fearful career of dissipation and have retnrned to sobriety, redneed in numbers, but far greater in extent and capital, than when the time of trouble began. Henceforth, for a time at least, electric railways are likely to furnish the chief material for receiverships and to repeat the experience of the promoters and builders of greater enterprises in the past. Indeed, the era of electric railway receiverships and foreclosures has already begun.

Brief Railroad Items.

The Northern Pacific has pnblished a profusely illustrated pamphlet abont the fishing and hunting grounds along its line. Copies may bs had at the company's Broadway passenger office.

The Lackawanna Railroad has opened a new picnic ground on the shores of Cranberry Lake, Sussex County, N. J., about fifty miles from New York.

The Erie Railroad has gotten out two posters showing typss of the American Summer girl from drawings by a well-known artist.

RABBI'S REQUEST FOR PASSPORT REFUSED.

No Guarantee of Rights as an American Citizen in Russia Granted Dr. Louis Grossmann.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, July 4.—Dr. Louis Grossmann, rabbi of the Plum Street Temple, sailed for Europe to-day after a vain attempt to secure from the United States Government a passport guaranteeing his rights as an American citizen while in Russia. Senator Foraker replied to his request hy stating that "the laws of Russia exclude from Russian territory, except by special permission, all people of the Jewish faith." He stated that the United States had not yet secured from Russia a promise of uniform treatment for all Americans.

In replying, Rabbi Grossmann said: "I demand a passport from my Government which I can bear as a citizen of my country without fear anywhere. I will not accept a passport from my country or from any country in name of mins as a favor or as an exceptional toleration or accommodation."

It is believed by Dr. Grossmann's friends that he will try to enter Russia, and will welcome interference for the sake of bringing about an international settlement.

"Burning the candle at both ends," is that what you are doing, if you lie awake nights and worry without cause? Set your system right with Dr. D. JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE.—Adv.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The Fourth of July is dies non in town as far as society is concerned. There is only one otber day which equals it in absolute dearth of social news, and that is Good Friday. Ths unfortunate clubman who is left without an invitation to the country, or has not made plans to go away, has his club almost to himself. He dines in solitary grandeur. During the greater part of yesterday not a living soul appeared at the Knickerbocker, and there were only about half a dozen men each at the Union and the Calumet. All of the current news is suburban, and as the celebration it may be said, is to be continued until Monday, fashionable interest will centrs at the watering places.

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Among the entertainments near New York were the club dinner, fireworks, and informal dance at Morristown, a small dance for Miss Hadden at Seabright, polo at the Rockaway Hunt, a varied Fourth of July programme at Tuxedo, and house parties at the country resorts and settlements, and golf and squash at all the country clubs. There were elaborate displays of fireworks at Ardsley, Knollwood, and other places.

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Mr. and Mrs. Herbert L. Satterlee are visiting Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan at Highland Falls. Miss Morgan and J. Pierpont Morgan are on tbe Corsair at Kiel.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Joel Nott Allan (Miss Fanny Walton Ogdcn) are spending the month of July with J. V. H. Nott at Killadoon Farm, Katrine, N. Y. Later they will go to Hempstead, Easthampton, and Germantown.

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Edward Ashley Allen is booked to sail on tbe Zeeland for Europe to-day. He will make a tour of the Continent with a party of young friends.

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Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay and several friends lunched at Sherry's yestsrday before going to the races. Little Miss Mackay is at Bar Harbor with her grandmother, Mrs. William A. Duer.

***

Mrs. Willis L. Ogden and ths Misses Clara and Lulu Ogdcn have left Quogue, L. I., and gone to their Adirondack camp in Keene Valley. On her return in August from England Miss Alice Ogden will join them there.

***

Baron Alliotti, who came from Washington on Thursday, is making his headquarters at Samuel Newhouse's apartment.

***

The Allenhurst Club will build a large clubhouse at Allenhurst, the plans for which are ready. In the ground story are to be, besides otber rooms, a large entrance ball, a ballroom, a lounging room, a dining hall, and privats dining rooms. There are to be twenty-four rooms in each of the second and third stories, with prlvate baths. There is to be a large amusement ball in the basement.

***

Mrs. Georgs Burrough Torrey, wife of the artist, has been ill, but shs is recovering rapidly. Mr. and Mrs. Torrey will go to the Adirondacks as soon as Mrs. Torrey is in condition to travel, and in August they will make a trip through ths great lakss.

***

Booked to sail to-day in the Lucania for Liverpool among others are Mr. and Mrs. Henry Burr Barnes and Courtland Barnes, Mrs. J. R. Doudge, Miss Doudge, and Miss Edith Doudge, Prof. Seymour Eaton and R. Thornton Eaton of Philadelphia, Francis Higgins, and Mr. and Mrs. Prescott Slade.

***

The bookings on the Potsdam, sailing today for Rotterdam, incinde Mr. and Mrs. Henry F. Boardman, Miss Wyanda Boardman, and Master Derick Boardman, Dr. H. Holbrook Curtis, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Gay, Mr. and Mrs. Francis A. Hoffman, Jr., Mrs. W. A. Jenner and the Misses Sara and Anna Jenner, Mr. and Mrs. Richard H. Morgan, Charles D. Morgan, and Miss Caroline Morgan, F. L. Tuckerman, and Edward A. Thurber. Mrs. Hugh Norman is booked to sail on the Hohenzollern for Genoa via Gibraltar and Naples. Another passenger on the same ship will he Walter De C. Poultney.

***

Booked among otbers to sail in the Zeeland are Mr. and Mrs. Larz Anderson of Boston, Molly E. Seawall, and Miss Seawall.

***

Bishop Potter has been at Tours. Two weeks ago he celebrated divine service at the Hotel de l'Univers, in that city.

***

In Paris recently were Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Wysong, Mrs. Charles Marshall, Miss Della Gurnee, Mrs. A. Blerstadt, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Moller, Edwin Clarence Moller, and Miss Moller.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Dix of East Orange will leave this coming week for Lake Placid, where they will remain until the early Autumn.

***

Among those who sail to-day in the Minnehaha are Mr. and Mrs. Robert Jenks, S. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Case, and Albert Morris Bagby.

***

Mrs. Levi P. Morton and the Misses Morton bave closed Ellerslie for the season. Mr. and Mrs. William Eustis will arrive this morning at Boston from Liverpool, and will go with Mrs. Morton and the Misses Morton to Manchester, Mass., where they have taken a cottage.

***

Mrs. W. Stewart Polk of Baltimore will go to Newport next week, and will be the guest of her daughter, Mrs. William E. Carter.

***

Mr. and Mrs. J. Howard Wright and their daughters, Mrs. Mason and Mrs. Corlies, have returned from abroad, and are at their camp in the Adirondacks.

***

Dr. S. Weir Mitchell and Mrs. Mitchell are expected at Far Nlente, their cottage at Bar Harbor, on Monday.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 4.—Newport society enjoyed the Fourth in a very cosmopolitan way, taking little part in the city's celebration, but participating in the general observance of the day in various ways. The Newport Clambake Club opened its season at its clubhouss at Easton's Point, the members and guests participating in a genuine Rhode Island clambake with the usual and some unusual accompaniments. There was more than the usual amount of dining on the avenue, and in the evening there were numerous small partiea at the cottages, with displays of fireworks. The principal social function was a dinner given by Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones on ths stsam yacht Narada. The yacht was handsomely decorated with electric lights and Japanese lanterns, and a display of fireworks was set off from the yacht during the evening. Mr. and Mrs. Jones's guests numbered twenty.

H. S. Redmond entertained at dinner on the yawl Ailsa, and Mrs. E. J. Berwind and Mrs. William Grosvenor entertained at their cottages.

During the day ths large number of yachts in the harbor were decorated with flags and bunting in honor of the Fourth, those arriving during the day being steam yachts Narada, Riviera, Marietta, Ella, Seneca, Wayetta, Duchess, Reva, Llewllyn, and Squib, and schooner Sylph, yawl Petrel, and sloops Zinita and Irex.

Gerald Wheeler of England, Charles A. Childs, George I. Scott, Percy Kirkland, Deans Miller, Harry O. Havemeyer, Jr., and P. F. Miller of New York registsred to-day at the Casino.

Gen. Asa Bird Gardiner of New York is at Hartmann's, and George W. Olney and Albert Ross Parsons are at the Aquidneck.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, who were guests of Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt at The Breakers, will leave to-morrow for Lenox to attend the Field-Sloane wedding. It is not expected that they will spend any considerable part of ths Summer at New York, coming in bere lats in August after ths Saratoga races.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt left tbis morning in their automobile for Lenox, intending to go ths entire distance by automobile, arriving in time for the Field-Sloane wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll will not occupy their Newport cottags this Summer, having been compelled to remain away on account of the illness of their daughter. Mr. Carroll has offered the use of his house to his brothers.

Deane Miller, G. T. Warren, and Percy Kirk and of New York are guests of Mr. and Mrs. George S. Scott.

Peter D. Martin has returned from California and is at the Cadwallader cottage. He brought his mother from California with him.

Mrs. Burke Roche is entertaining Professor and Mrs. J. R. Soley and Victor Morowitz of New York.

P. F. Miller of New York is a guest of Judge and Mrs. John Clinton Gray.

Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Ellis and Richard Davis of New York and Mrs. M. E. Watson and Mrs. C. Rogers of Philadelphia ars at ths New Cliffs Hotel.

BAR HARBOR HAPPENINGS.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, MAINE, July 4.—T. Suffern Tailer of New York came to-day to the Malvern Hotel.

Joseph Leiter will arrive Monday on board his steam yacbt. He will remain for a sbort visit with Mr. and Mrs. Leiter at Mossley Hall and will then return to Newport. He will come again in August when Lady Curzon arrives.

Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador, accompanied by his beautiful niece, the Countess Cassini, came to-night. Several members of the Russian Embassy will visit bere this Summer.

Mrs. J. Montgomery Sears, who was one of the American women at the dinner given by Ambassador Choats to King Edward, sailed from England to-day. Sbe will come direct to Bar Harbor.

A match race to-day between the "knockabouts" owned by T. G. Condon of New York and Antonio G. Stewart of Philadelphia resulted in a win for the former. There was a large wager on ths finish.

Captain Devoent of the English army came here to-day to the Porcupine.

E. J. Curley of Kentucky arrived at the Malvern to-day.

Johnston Livingston of New York, accompanied by the Count and Countess Villars, came yesterday for the season. Count and Countess Villars have just returned from Paris.

Society celebrated the Fourth by several small dinners. Generally the day was very quiet.

Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Eno of New York have arrived for the Summer.

GUESTS OR PASSENGERS?

New Point in Marine Laws Raised at New Orleans—Steamship Company Fined.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., July 4.—The United Fruit Company's steamship Anselm made ber rccent trip to the Quarantine Station with the State Inspection party—were they guests or were they passengers?

Collector A. T. Wimberly of this port has ruled that the Anselm did carry passengers, and in support of this decision fined the company the sum of $5,000.

The Anselm files a foreign flag, and under ths marine laws of the United States no foreign ship is permitted to carry passengers in American waters. The company holds that their ship carried only guests—the Biennial Inspection party of the State, including State Senators, Representatives, State officials, and members of the State Board of Health—to Porteads for the official inspection of the quarantine plant. They say that "passengers" pay fare, and that the party carried on the Anselm were strictly guests of the company.

The matter was immediately appealed to Washington, and the authorities there reduced the fine to the nominal sum of $25. The company is now endeavoring to have that fine knocked off, on the ground that there was no violation of the marine laws in any way.

It was on June 27 that the trip was made, the journey covering a day and a night. The disputed point of law is covered by the Federal act of Feb. 2, 1898. Collector Wimberly, in support of his position, says he is merely carrying out the letter of the law, and that he has no malice in the act.

"We have no doubt about the final outcome of the disputed point," said Manager C. H. Ellis of the United Fruit Company this evening. "The party on board the Anselm consisted of invited guests strictly. You cannot make anything else out of that. They were invited to go down the river and inspect our plant and to look over our quarantine station, and they accepted. Passengers on a steamship pay fare. Guests do not pay fare. This party did not pay fare. Therefore, I consider them as guests. The case is now in the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury at Washington and we expect to receive his decision. The fine has already been reduced to $25."

The case is one without precedence in marine annals.

M. FAYE, THE ASTRONOMER, DEAD.

Was Born in 1814—Oldest Member of the French Academy of Sciences.

PARIS, July 4.—Hervé A. E. A. Faye, the astronomer, is dead. He was the oldest member of the Academy of Scisnces.

Hervé Auguste-Etienne-Albans Faye was born in 1814 at St. Benoit du Sault, his father being an engineer. He studied at the Ecole Polytechnique and at the Paris Observatory. In 1843 he discovered a new comet, which bears his name, and in 1847 he was elected a member of the Academy of Sciences. Later he was professor of astronomy at the Ecole Polytechnique and Inspector General of Secondary Scientific Education.

Marshal MacMahon made M. Faye Minister of Public Instruction in 1877, after which he became Inspector General of Higher Education, an office which he held till 1885.

M. Faye was appointed a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor in 1843, and was promoted to be a grand officer in 1883. He wrote a number of astronomical works.

Col. G. A. Shallenberger Dead.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—Col. George A. Shallenberger, for the past twenty years the Superintendent of the District Reform School, died here to-day. Col. Shallenberger was a distinguished volunteer soldier of the civil war, enlisting as Second Lisutenant of Company I, One Hundred and Fortieth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and rising to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel and Chief Quartermaster of the Second Corps. He was a brother of W. S. Shallenberger, tho Second Assistant Postmaster General.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Joseph Benson Rose.

Joseph Benson Rose, Director of the Royal Baking Powder Company and a Director of the Drevet Manufacturing Company, died yesterday at the Hotel Savoy. He was well-known among business men and was a member of several clubs, including the Atlantic Yacht Clnb.

Obituary Notes.

Capt. RICHARD IRBY, Treasurer of Randolph-Macon College, Ashland, Va., died yesterday, aged seventy-seven years.

J. IRVING PEARCE, for many years proprietor of the Sherman House, in Chicago, and one of the best known hotel men in the United States, died there yesterday. He was seventy-five years of age. Death was the result of a general breakdown of his system.

CHARLES J. COULTER, until five years ago Secretary and Treasurer of Huyler's, died yesterday in his country home at Bell Haven, Conn. He had appendicitis. Until recently Mr. Coulter occupied a town house, but poor health required him to move to the country. He was fifty years of age. He was a member of the Manhattan, the New York Yacht, the Blooming Grove, and the Larchmont Yacht Clubs.

GEN. PORTER AT LENOX.

Before Returning to France He Will Visit Bar Harbor and Newport.

Gen. Horace Porter, Ambassador to France, has gone to Lenox, Mass., whers hs will remain until tbe 10th inst., being one of the guests who will attend the wedding of Miss Lila Vanderbilt Sloane to William B. Field. On the 9th inst. he will be the guest of honor at a garden party to be given at Lenox by John Sloane.

From Lenox Gen. Porter goes to Bar Harbor, where he will remain until ths 14th inst. as the guest of Morris K. Jesup. The week from the 14th to the 20th he will be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Berwynd at Newport. Returning to New York, he will sail on La Savole on July 24.

Business Notices.

Many causes induce gray hair, but PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM brings back the youthful color.

HINDERCORNS, the best cure for corns, 15 cts.

DIED.

AKIN.—Henry Franklin Akin, July 3, of typhoid fever.

Funeral services will be held at Waldorf-Astoria, Sunday, July 6, at 2 P. M.

BAKER.—At Newark, N. J., on July 4, 1902, Cyrus Osborne Baker, in the 71st year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend ths funeral services from his late residence, 41 Franklin St., on Tuesday, July 8, at 2 P. M. Friends kindly omit flowers.

BENKARD.—On Wednesday, July 2, James Benkard, after a long illness, in the 63d year of his age.

Funeral services at Calvary Church, 4th Av. and 21st St., on Saturday, at 10 A. M.

BISHOP.—On Wednesday, July 2, Nathaniel Holmes Bishop.

Funeral service and interment at Toms River, N. J., on Saturday, July 5, at 3:30 P. M. Boston papers please copy.

BOGERT.—At Yonkers, on July 4, in his 87th year, James Bogert, formerly of New York City.

Funeral service at 1:30 P. M. Sunday, July 6, at his late residence, 225 Buena Vista Av., Yonkers. Interment at Kensico.

DOLD.—At Astoria, L. I., on Wednesday, July 2, Willy Brown Dold, wife of Dr. William Elliott Dold, physician in charge River Crest Sanitarium, and youngest daughter of Mrs. Bettie Lewis Minor Brown of Charlottesville, Albemarle County, Va., after a brief illness, aged 36.

Funeral services from ths Church of the Redeemer, Astoria, L. I., on Saturday, the 5th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. Carriages will meet friends at 92d St. Ferry.

Virginia papers please copy.

GOWANS.—On Thursday, July 3, after a short illness, Anna Regina, widow of John Gowans, at her residence, 261 West 20th St.

Funeral service on Sunday, July 6, at 5 o'clock P. M. Scotland and London papers please copy.

JOHNSON.—Suddenly, on July 4, Olivia Newland, wife of George Pryor Johnson.

Service will be held at her late residence, 239 Central Park West, Tuesday, July 8, at 11 A. M.

Detroit and Rochester papers please copy.

MACGREGOR.—On Thursday morning, July 3, Lewis, only child of Duncan and Olivia Morton MacGregor, aged twenty-two months.

Funeral to-day at 2 o'clock from St. Stephen's Church, 122 West 69th St.

MARSH.—At his residence, Morris Plains, N. J., on Thursday, July 3, 1902, of cerebral apoplexy, Charles Mercer Marsh, in the sixty-third year of his age.

Funeral services at St. Peter's Church, Morristown, N. J., Saturday, July 5, at 10:30 A. M. Trains leavs Barclay and Christopher St. Ferries, New York, at 8:40 A. M. It is kindly requested that no flowers be sent.

POWELL.—Richard, after a short illness, in the 57th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 723 East 163d St., at 7:30 P. M., Saturday, July 5. Interment St. Michael's, Astoria, on Sunday.

ROSE.—On July 4, 1902, Joseph Benson Rose, well acquainted as President of Royal Baking Powder Co. and interested in many business enterprises in this city, after a short illness, succumbed to heart failure at Hotel Savoy.

Notice of funeral hereafter. Chicago papers please copy.

SIMON.—On July 3, Frankie, oldest and beloved son of Franklin and Frances Carroll Simon.

Funeral Sunday, July 6, 9:30 A. M., from 109 West 136th St.

DEATHS REPORTED JULY 4.

Manhattan.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Nams and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date D'th July
ADAMS, Francis J., 351 W. 29th St.	82	3
ARNOLD, August, 295 E. 7th St.	80	3
BROWN, Adam, 162 W. Houston St.	1	2
BRUMMOLO, Pietro, 220 Chrystie St.	2	3
BETZEL, Cora, 129 Chambers St.	29	3
BAGWELL, Edward F., 150 W. 14th.	45	1
BUNGER, Matilda, 217 E. Houston.	62	3
BENTLEY, Andrew G., Laurel, Md.	42	2
BEATTY, Robert, 78 W. 12th St.	76	2
BROOMBERGER, Isaac, 94 Ludlow.	1	4
BANNAN, James, 13 Bowery.	43	4
BRANNIGAN, Sarah, 225 W. 31st St.	45	4
CANNON, Sarah, 15 Leroy St.	18	2
CONLIN, Joseph, 142 10th Av

Religious Notices.

CALVARY CHURCH, WEST 57TH ST.—Dr. Morse preaches 11 and 8. All cordially invited.

MADISON AV. BAPTIST CHURCH, cor. 31st St. —Rev. GEORGE C. LORIMER, D. D., Pastor. —Services at 11 A. M.; reception of new members and communion; topic: "Christianity Not the Religion of Sorrow"; and at 8 P. M., PATRIOTIC SERVICE; topic: "Religion the Source of National Stability." Strangers welcome. Sunday school, 9:30 A. M. Chapel service Wednesday evening at 8.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, Mendelssohn Hall, 119 West 40th St. Rev. C. E. Jefferson, D. D., Pastor. Public worship, 11 A. M. and at 8 P. M. Preaching by Rev. C. C. Creegan, D. D.

MANHATTAN CONG. CH., BROADWAY AND 76th St., Rev. H. A. STIMSON, D. D., Pastor Union Prayer Meeting Wednesday evenings. For Sabbath services the church accepts the hospitality of the Collegiate Church, West End Av. and 77th St.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN.—SUNdays, low mass, 7:30; matins, 9; high mass, 10:45; evensong, plain, 4; daily, 7:30, 9, and 5.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, Fifth Avenue and 10th Street. Rev. Percy S. Grant, Rector. Holy communion, 9 A. M. Morning service, 11 A. M. Evening service, 8 P. M. Rev. Walter E. Clifton Smith, will preach. Seats free at all services.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY, 334 West 57th St. Sunday services: Morning prayer, holy communion, and sermon, 11 A. M. Evening prayer, 8 P. M. Sermon by Rev. Dr. Rushton.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, MADISON Av., and 44th St., the Rev. David H. Greer, D. D., Rector.—Service in the morning at 11 o'clock; the Rev. David M. Steele will preach.

CHRIST CHURCH, BROADWAY AND 71ST ST. Holy Communion, 11 A. M. Evening prayer at 4 P. M.

HEDDING CHURCH, 337 EAST 17TH ST., Rev. J. H. Fairchild, Pastor, at 11 and 8.

PEOPLE'S CHURCH, 61st St., near 3d Av.—Rev. E. A. DENT, Pastor. Services 11 and 8.

SEVENTH STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, Near Third Avenue, Rev. John R. Henry, Pastor.—Services 11 and 7:45 o'clock.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, West End Av., and 86th St. Rev. GEORGE P. ECKMAN, D. D., Pastor. OPEN ALL SUMMER. Preaching 11 A. M. by Rev. Robert J. Trevorow. No evening service. Prayer service Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock.

THE WASHINGTON SQUARE METHODIST Episcopal Church, West 4th St., Near 6th Av. Preaching, 10:30 and 7:45, by the pastor, Dr. John J. Reed.

BRICK CHURCH, FIFTH AVENUE AND 37TH STREET. MINISTERS IN CHARGE HENRY VAN DYKE, SHEPHERD KNAPP. SERVICES SUNDAY JULY 6TH. REV. S. J. McPHERSON. HEAD MASTER LAWRENCEVILLE SCHOOL, LAWRENCEVILLE, N. J., WILL PREACH AT 11 A. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WEST 55th St., Between Broadway and 7th Av., Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., Pastor. Rev. Hardell Prima Keeler, Assistant.—Dr. Smith will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; Christian Endeavor Monday evening, 8. All welcome.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5th Av. and 55th St. REV. G. CAMPBELL MORGAN will preach every Sunday morning and afternoon throughout July. Services commence at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Strangers are invited. All seats free.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WEST End Av. and 91st St., Rev. Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman, Pastor.—Rev. Daniel S. Gregory, D.D., LL. D., will preach Sunday, 11 A. M., Subject, "True Freedom Only Through Christ."

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 73d St., Howard Agnew Johnson, D. D., Pastor.—This church will unite in Summer union services with the Madison Avenue Reformed Church, Dr. Abbott E. Kittredge, pastor. Only morning service.

OLD FIRST CHURCH, 5TH AV., 12TH ST. HOWARD DUFFIELD, Pastor. 11 A. M. Rev. Mr. McCurdy will preach.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway and 73d St., Rev. ROBERT MACKENZIE, D. D., Pastor. Rev. John Clark Hill, D. D., of Springfield, Ohio, preaches at 11 A. M.

THIRTEENTH STREET PRESBYTERIAN.—Rev. James H. Hoadley, D. D., pastor, preaches Sunday, in First Reformed Presbyterian Church, 12th St. between 6th and 7th Avs., 10:45 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Sunday school, 2:30.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Corner 10th Street.—Public worship tomorrow at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor, Rev. George Alexander, D. D., will preach. Sunday school at 9:45 A. M. Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock.

WEST END PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Amsterdam Av. and 105th St. The pastor, Rev. John Balcom Shaw, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Open-air meeting in front of chapel at 7 P. M.

COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 2d Av. and 7th St. Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, Minister. Rev. EDWARD G. W. MEURY will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE (MARBLE) CHURCH, 5th Av. and 29th St. Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D. D., Minister. Rev. ARCHIBALD H. BRADSHAW will preach 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 5th Av. and 48th St. Church closed during July. Rev. DR. W. S. SYMINGTON of Glasgow, Scotland, will preach August 3, 10, and 17.

COLLEGIATE CHURCH, West End Av. and 77th St. Rev. HENRY EVERETT COBB, D. D., Minister. Rev. HERMAN C. WEBER will preach at 11 A. M.

MADISON AV. REFORMED CHURCH, COR. 57th St., Rev. Abbott E. Kittredge, Pastor.—Union service at 11 o'clock; sermon by Rev. Denis Westman, D. D., of East Orange, N. J.; prayer meeting Wednesday evening.

CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS, WEST, 57TH ST., NEAR 8TH AV. Rev. D. Ann Blackburn, Pastor. 11 A. M.—"HEART VISION." 7:45 P. M.—"SEEING NOT RECEIVING." ALL SEATS FREE. EVERYBODY WELCOME. THE PASTOR WILL REMAIN IN THE CITY ALL SUMMER AND WILL PREACH. SERVICES MORNING AND EVENING.

STEPHEN MERRITT BUILDING, 8th Av. and 10th St. only. Sixty minutes of music to-night free. Rev. Stephen Merritt and Mr. Radcliffe.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, 127-143 West 48th St., Between 6th and 7th Avs.—Christian Science service Sundays, at 10:45 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock. Reading rooms open daily from 9 to 5

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth St., WM. F. BARNARD, Superintendent.—Service of song on Sunday at 3:30 P. M. Singing by the choir of children of the institution. Public cordially invited. Donations of clothing and shoes solicited.

METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 7TH AV. AND 14th St., "The Church of the Open Door." Rev. Robert Bagnell, Pastor. Communion, 10:30. Evening worship, 7:45. Pastor preaches morning and evening. Gospel meetings each evening next week. POPULAR PROGRAMME TO-NIGHT.

MORAVIAN CHURCH, LEXINGTON AV. AND 30th St., Rev. H. A. Gerdson, D. D., Pastor.—Services 11 A. M.

REV. KENNETH McKENZIE GIVES DAILY Bible talks during coming week at Missionary Institute, Nyack. Open to visitors.

STEPHEN MERRITT BUILDING, 8th Av. and 10th St. only. Gospel Meetings Every Night. Rev. Stephen Merritt and Mr. Radcliffe, Leaders.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair; winds southwest to west.

The temperature has risen in the lower lake region and the Upper Ohio Valley. Showers and thunderstorms are probable in the lower lake region, the upper portion of the upper lake region, the Upper Mississippi Valley, and the Central Rocky Mountain region. The weather Sunday will be generally fair, except that local thunderstorms will occur in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States and in the lake region. The temperature will continue above the seasonal average east of the Mississippi.

Light variable winds will prevail along the Atlantic Coast and along the East Gulf Coast. The winds on the West Gulf Coast will be fresh southeast, and in the lake region fresh southeast to south. Steamships for European ports will have light to fresh south winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1901.	1902.	TIMES. 1902.
3 A. M.	76	68	72
6 A. M.	76	68	74
9 A. M.	78	75	84
12 M.	80	80	80
4 P. M.	85	83	84
6 P. M.	78	79	81
9 P. M.	75	74	76
12 P. M.	75	69	72

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	79
Weather Bureau	75
Corresponding date 1901	80
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	73

The thermometer registered 71 degrees at 8 A. M. and 75 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 83 degrees at 3 P. M. and the minimum 67 degrees at 5 A. M. The humidity was 69 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 65 per cent. at 8 P. M.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes on the International Series Selection for July 13, 1902.

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SUBJECT.—The Ten Commandments. Ex., xx., 1-11.

GOLDEN TEXT.—Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart. Luke, x., 27.

Note.—As we have two lessons on "The Ten Commandments" in this course, instead of considering them as setting forth "Duties Toward God," and "Duties Toward Man," I have thought it would be more helpful to devote the first to the consideration of the circumstances attending their delivery, and the second, to their characteristics. J. R. W.

When the children of Israel first came into Egypt—like man in the garden of Eden—they were in fellowship with God—they dwelt "in the best of the land," (Gen., xlvii., 6,) and their representative, Joseph, "was ruler over all." Gen., xli., 43-44.) But, like man in Eden, in process of time they fell from this high position, and for over 200 years, certainly, and probably for more than 400 years, they had been abject slaves. The history of God's dealing with them henceforth thus became a very striking illustration of His dealings with sinful man everywhere. For, according to His promise, "when the fullness of the time was come," (Gal., iv., 4,) He sent them a Deliverer, "one chosen out of the people," (Ps., lxxxix., 19,) and they were redeemed.

But, as we saw last week, when they came out of Egypt they were as little children just learning to walk. As a people, they knew nothing of personal responsibility, nothing of their own weakness, nothing of high aims, nothing of self-government, nothing even of the character of God or of their relation to Him. As individuals they were for the most part ignorant, debased, and undisciplined. They were satisfied with the "fish, the cucumbers, the melons, the leeks, the garlic" of Egypt. (Num., xi., 5,) and wanted nothing more. They "groaned" under their "hard bondage," to be sure, but it was only because it was painful to the flesh, and they had no higher desires than to secure bodily rest and the gratifying of their carnal appetites. Their spiritual condition, and God's gracious dealings with them, are very graphically described in the twentieth chapter of Ezekiel. Such were they when brought out of Egypt through the blood of the lamb. Such are all of God's redeemed children, for "God commendeth His love toward us, in that while we were yet sinners Christ died for us." (Rom., v., 8.)

AT MOUNT SINAI.

Last week we watched the first steps of these children of Israel in their new life of liberty. Now, three months have passed away since they received their freedom, (xix., 1,) and now we see them gathered together at Mount Sinai to receive from the mouth of God the law of God. The time is very significant.

For when they passed through the Red Sea they were entirely delivered from bondage and from everything connected with it. They were then an independent people, and were to become a great nation whom God had "chosen to be a peculiar people unto Himself above all the nations of the earth." (Deuteronomy, xiv., 2.) Humanly speaking, it would seem as if this was just the time to proclaim to them the laws by which they were henceforth to be governed.

That it was not done then could not have been because of any local circumstances or conditions. For the place where they were encamped was roomy enough for them to be gathered together there to sing their song of triumph. It would have been just as suitable a place to gather them together to hear "The Law." Besides, there were no more enemies to molest them there than there were at Sinai. And apparently God could have spoken to them with quite as much impressiveness from "the pillar of fire and of the cloud" which overshadowed them (xiv., 24) as from the top of the mountain.

And yet He did not give them His "Law" at that time. To have done it would have been man's way, but not God's. For it is not the way in which He deals with His people spiritually—therefore it was not the way in which He dealt with them historically. For the first thing which He impresses upon His redeemed children is not His Law, but His Grace, and His Grace leads them to magnify His Law.

Hence the narrative proceeds to tell us that after they had sung their song of triumph, and had journeyed only "three days in the wilderness," (xv., 22,) they learned by experience that as God's children they could not be satisfied with the water that they found there. Those wandering Arab tribes might be, but they could not until they were sweetened as He directed. Thus "He proved them." (xv., 25.) Then, when they had learned this lesson, almost immediately they were refreshed for many days under the palm trees of Elim, and by its pleasant springs. (xv., 27.)

THE GIFT OF MANNA.

Then as they continued their journey, although they had an abundance of cattle which they had brought out of Egypt, they began to feel the necessity of other food. They were God's redeemed children, and must have food from heaven. So He "rained down Manna upon them," and "man did eat angel's food." (Psa., lxxviii., 24-25.) And this continued through all their wilderness journey. Every man was to gather "a day's portion every day, that I may prove them"—said the Lord—"whether they will walk in My law, or no." (xvi., 4, R. V.) Our Lord Jesus Christ interpreted its meaning when He said to the Jews: "I am the Living Bread, which came down from heaven—if any man eat of this Bread, he shall live forever." (John, vi., 51.) Feeding day by day, by faith, upon Jesus Christ thus proves the believer's relation to the law of God.

The giving of Manna, however, was not enough. The redeemed of the Lord must not only be fed on "Living Bread," but they must also drink of "Living Water." (John, iv., 10.) So we read that the children of Israel had scarcely resumed their journey before this need began to be felt, and again they cried: "Give us water that we may drink." (xvii., 2.)

Then "the Lord said unto Moses—Go on before the people, and take with thee of the elders of Israel—and thy rod wherewith thou smotest the river, take in thy hand, and go. Behold, I will stand before thee upon the rock in Horeb; and thou shall smite the rock, and there shall come water out of it, that the people may drink." (xvii., 5-6.)

This "rock in Horeb"—elsewhere called "Sinai" (xix., 20)—was the very place at which God had appointed Moses to be the deliverer of His people, and this command was the fulfilling of His promise—"when thou hast brought forth the people out of Egypt, ye shall serve God upon this mountain." (iii., 1-12.) It was also the place from which "The Law" was afterward proclaimed. ("Deut., v., 2.) But now it was to be "smitten," that water might flow from it for the refreshing of the people, and, like the Manna, this water was to continue with them during all of their journeyings. Its spiritual significance is explained by the Apostle when he says that they "did all drink the same spiritual drink, for they drank of that spiritual Rock that followed them, and that Rock was Christ." (1. Cor., x., 4.) And it is still more explicitly explained when it is written of our Lord that He said, "If any man thirst, let him come unto Me and drink. He that believeth on Me, as the Scripture hath said, out of his belly shall flow rivers of living water. But this spake He of the Spirit which they that believe on Him should receive; for the Holy Ghost was not yet given, because that Jesus was not yet glorified." (John, vii., 37-39.) This "water" therefore was the significant type of the Holy Ghost, who came to "abide" with His people "forever" when Jesus had been "smitten of God and afflicted—bruised for our iniquities" (Isa., liii., 4-5) on the Cross.

THE BATTLE WITH AMALEK.

When the children of Israel had partaken of this water from the smitten rock—without any explanation as to why they were attacked, or even the least intimation that any enemies were near to attack them—the inspired historian writes, "Then came Amalek and fought with Israel in Rephidim." (xvii., 8.) It was evidently a sudden and unexpected attack, but Israel was marshaled under the banner of the Lord, and the victory was won through hard fighting, and much praying—Joshua leading the host in the field, while Aaron and Hur ("Miriam's husband," (Joshua) —upheld Moses's hands on the mount. It was, however, a hotly contested battle, and it lasted "until the going down of the sun." And even then victory did not end the matter—Amalek was not subdued. The battle was to be very often renewed, and probably often under very similar circumstances. The very altar which Moses built to commemorate the struggle, he called "Jehovah-Nissi—the Lord, by banner (margin)—for he said—because the Lord hath sworn that the Lord will have war with Amalek from generation to generation." (xvii., 15-16.) Therefore, He commanded His people—"Thou shalt blot out the remembrance of Amalek from under heaven—thou shalt not forget." (Deut., xxv., 18.)

Less than three months before, when the Israelites came out of Egypt they were not permitted to go by the nearest way to the promised land, "lest peradventure"—God said—"the people repent when they see war, and they return to Egypt." (xiii., 17.) Then they were not prepared to fight. But now they have passed through very significant experiences. They have had the bitter waters of Marah sweetened—been refreshed by the shade and springs of Elim—been fed with Manna—and drank of the living waters from the smitten rock—and now their conflicts begin. Heretofore the Lord had wrought for them—now He begins to work in them, and in His strength they must fight.

It is just so with the life of the believer. The historical narrative is simply the story of spiritual experiences. For "Amalek" everywhere in the Scriptures is the type of "the carnal mind" which is always "enmity against God." (Rom., viii., 7.) But the redeemed of the Lord never realize this fully until they have sung the song of their redemption—found the cross of Christ their solace in the bitter experiences of life, had their minds and hearts filled with a deep sense of His finished work for their redemption, and then renewed by the indwelling of the Holy Ghost. Then the more they feed upon Christ and the more they are led by the Spirit the more unexpectedly the foes sharply, and the more frequently will "Amalek" contest their progress. Then the cry goes up: "O wretched man! who shall deliver me?" How long must this warefare be waged? When will the victory be complete and "Amalek" subdued? What is the standard of holiness which God believes and set before him? What is God's standard? Now, "the law" has a power and majesty which he had never seen before.

It is just at this juncture in the history of Israel that we find "the law" was given. Immediately after giving an account of the fight with Amalek, with only a brief account of the visit of Jethro, Moses's father-in-law," thrown in apparently after the manner of a parenthesis, the narrative proceeds to tell of the impressive scene upon Mount Horeb. Then Moses went up unto God, and the Lord called unto him out of the mountain, saying, "Thus shalt thou say to the house of Jacob and tell the children of Israel, Ye have seen what I did unto the Egyptians, and how I bear you on eagles' wings and brought you unto Myself. Now therefore if ye will obey my voice, indeed, and keep My covenant then ye shall be a peculiar treasure unto Me above all people, for all the earth is Mine and ye shall be unto Me a kingdom of priests and an holy nation. These are the words which thou shalt speak unto the children of Israel."

HEARING THE LORD'S WORDS.

"And Moses came and called for the elders of the people, and laid before their faces all these words which the Lord commanded him."

"And all the people answered together, and said, All that the Lord hath spoken we will do."

"And Moses returned the words of the people unto the Lord." (xix., 3-8.)

Thus the people undertook and solemnly covenanted to do all that God should command. They thought that they could do it and that they would commend themselves to Him by what they did. But they knew not as yet what His law demanded. Neither did they really know Him as "glorious in holiness, fearful in praises, doing wonders." (xv., 11.) Then He revealed Himself to them, and they were filled with fear as they stood in His presence. It was death to any man or beast who should presumptuously, or even unintentionally overstep the bounds set about Him. The mount itself "was altogether on a smoke, because the Lord descended upon it in fire, and the smoke thereof ascended as the smoke of a furnace, and the whole mount quaked greatly." (xix., 18.)

As the people stood trembling before this display of the Divine Majesty, and realized all that they had promised, they heard the voice of God proclaiming His "Law." When He refreshed them at Elim, "He made for them a statute and an ordinance, and there He proved them" as to whether they would "diligently hearken" to His voice and "do that which is right in His sight," (xv., 25-26,) and when He gave them bread from heaven, it was, He said, "that I may prove them whether they will walk in My Law or no." (xvi., 4.) But as yet they had no just comprehension of that law, and they had not as yet heard His voice. It needed these experiences to prepare them for these revelations. Now, therefore, when He made known to them the majesty of His voice, and the holiness of His Law, they trembled in His presence.

So is it ever. All men have been redeemed, but all men have not accepted the gift. And the man who is still in the bondage of sin knows nothing of God's law, and stands in no fear of its judgments. With the Egyptian he says: "I know not Jehovah, and will not obey His voice?" (v. 3.) But when he has been awakened to feel the burden of his bondage, and has sung the song of his redemption, and learned to know the fullness of God's grace in Jesus Christ, and been taught by the Holy Ghost, both God and His law appear to him in a new light, and he sees that he stands in a new relation to both. In fact, none but His true children have any adequate sense of His holiness, or of the majesty of His law. So when the Redeemer came, He was called "Jesus," because He should "save His people from their sins," (Matt., i., 21,) for none but they can understand the fullness of His grace or the foulness of their own condition. It is because He has revealed Himself to them as to none others.

QUESTIONS ON THE LESSON.

Why are God's dealings with the children of Israel striking illustrations of His dealings with sinful man everywhere?

Why would it have seemed fitting that God should have given His "law" to them when they had passed through the Red Sea, and when did He not?

What is said of Marah, of Elim, of the manna, of the water from the smitten rock, and of the conflict with Amalek?

How does this historical narrative set forth spiritual experiences and prepare for the reception of "the law"?

What were the circumstances attending the giving of "the law," and how were the people affected?

How does this apply to the condition of redeemed men, and why was their Redeemer named "Jesus"?

Catholic Benevolent Legion's Meeting.

The twentieth annual session of the New York State Council of the Catholic Benevolent Legion will be held in this city July 8 and 9. Mayor Low will deliver an address of welcome. About 300 delegates are expected to be present.

On the Ardsley Links.

At Ardsley yesterday play was commenced for two cups. One was the Independence Day cup, in which the qualifying round at thirty-six holes was played with handicap conditions. The other cup was the Skyrocket cup, which was an eighteen-hole handicap affair.

In the qualifying rounds for the Independence Day cup the following qualified:

	Gross.	Hdcp.	Net.
H. Jaffray	182	30	152
J. French	187	32	155
H. B. Gayley	175	18	157
A. D. Cochrane	165	0	165
Thomas Barron	194	24	167
R. H. Thomas	203	36	167
F. L. Eldridge	188	20	168

In the handicap for the Skyrocket Cup the scores were:

	Gross.	Hdcp.	Net.
H. Jaffray, Jr.	88	15	73
O. P. Consnt	90	13	77
J. French	94	16	78
Thomas Barron	92	12	80
A. D. Cochrane	80	0	80
H. B. Gayley	90	9	81
H. Gibney	97	14	83
F. L. Eldridge	93	10	83
R. H. Thomas	104	18	86
H. Griffin	99	12	87
C. M. Taylor	106	17	89
H. H. Vail	107	18	89
W. V. Worcester	103	12	91
L. M. Greer	99	7	92
H. Melvills	112	18	94
H. L. Webb	113	18	95
E. Griffin	114	16	98
F. C. Wechman	119	18	101
E. J. Whitehouse	125	18	107

Lucky Golfer Wins Three Prizes.

D. H. Penney had his lucky day yesterday at the Englewood Golf Club, for he won the Wells Memorial Cup, and with same gross score the regular July 4 handicap, in which he was allowed 12 strokes. Besides this, in partnership with Mr. R. Howe, Penney won the four-ball match with 78, 9—69.

HOLIDAY GOLF MATCHES

The Links Around New York Crowded with Enthusiasts.

HANDICAPS FOR SPECIAL CUPS

No Big Matches, but Fine Weather Induces Low Scores—Three Events Well Contested at Apawamis.

No such volume of sport under excellent conditions was ever seen at the Apawamis Club links, at Rye, as the Independence Day programme brought out yesterday. It included medal-play qualifying rounds for two cups and the first match-play round for another cup. The summarlee follow, giving scores of those who qualified:

W. W. Caswell Cup, thirty-six-hole qualifying round:

	Gross.	H'cp.	Net.
R. D. Lapham	177	0	177
A. V. Clapp	188	16	172
Ulysses D. Eddy	202	30	172
H. H. Downey	186	12	174
F. W. Doubleday	197	20	177
Frank A. Moore	184	6	178
R. P. Walden	193	15	178
Maturin Ballou	178	0	178
L. H. Lapham	203	24	179
J. W. McBride	210	30	180
D. A. Downey	195	14	181
L. M. Delsno	184	2	182
H. Morse	189	6	183
W. R. Pennington	186	2	184
James Downey	208	24	184

George W. Kemp Cup, eighteen-hole qualifying round, for players handicapped at 10 or over:

	Gross.	H'cp.	Net.
L. H. Lapham	100	12	88
U. D. Eddy	104	15	89
E. R. Maker	105	15	90
J. L. Downey	101	11	90
J. W. McBride	105	15	90
O. M. Beach, Jr.	107	14	93
N. Warner	113	18	95
A. Sheland	106	11	95
E. B. Ramsey	108	12	96
E. S. Daniels	111	15	96
H. L. Gabbly	111	15	96
E. B. Talcott	109	11	98
H. B. Eddy	109	11	98
W. A. Pratt	112	14	98
J. H. Clark	111	12	99
E. H. Sherborn	117	18	99

Sackett Cup.—First match play round—H. L. Downey beat H. A. Sherman, by default; D. B. Clark beat C. L. Tiffany, by default; J. A. Peck beat Simeon Ford, by 2 up; R. P. Walden beat E. R. Maker by 6 up and 5 to play; U. D. Eddy beat J. A. Elmer by 5 up and 4 to play; H. Morse beat W. A. Pratt by 2 up; H. L. Gabbly beat C. W. McKelsey by default; Maturin Ballou beat J. I. Downey by 6 up and 5 to play.

Richmond County Golf Handicap.

In the handicap at Richmond County yesterday the scores were:

	Gross.	H'cp.	Net.
W. P. Heinlken	98	18	80
P. R. Swayback	98	18	80
C. C. Pierson	84	0	84
C. T. Stout	86	0	86
L. H. Thomas	87	1	86
Du Frees Critten	105	18	87
J. R. Chadwick	90	2	88
W. P. Lamed	101	12	89
J. M. Carrere	102	12	90
A. E. Paterson	102	8	94
C. F. Simons, Jr.	111	16	95
R. W. Collins	113	12	101

The mixed foursome handicap was won by L. H. Thomas and Miss J. Hecker, at 86—6—80. C. T. Stout and Mrs. H. B. Clark were second, at 95—8—87.

Newark A. C. Golfers Active.

A cup presented by E. E. Moody was the holiday attraction at the Newark A. C. links yesterday. The qualifying round and the first round at match play were disposed of.

In the qualifying round the scores were:

	Gross.	H'cap.	Net.
H. O. Cristle	80	0	80
E. E. Moody	84	0	84
H. G. Edgner	94	8	86
J. W. Halsey	95	7	88
A. F. Gifford	98	10	88
W. H. Burnett	102	12	90
C. McD. Wilie	91	0	91
George Berker	103	12	91
E. S. Marcer	106	12	94
F. A. Bissmeke	111	15	96
W. H. Osborn	103	7	96
Halsey Durrant	114	15	99
C. D. Sbundham	117	15	102
J. E. Mitchell	117	15	102
J. W. Morrell	129	20	105
L. H. Hardy	122	15	107
F. J. Faulks	127	15	112
John Younk	125	12	113
J. H. Taussig	111	15	96

Good Golf at Baltusrol.

Two holiday cups were disposed of at the Baltusrol links yesterday, the competitors for them being divided into Class A and Class B. The summary:

CLASS A.

	Gross.	H'cp.	Net.
C. H. Wheeler, Jr.	86	6	80
E. A. O'Connor	87	4	83
L. P. Bayard, Jr.	83	0	83
W. Irving	95	10	85
E. E. Sturgis	96	10	86
Roy De Raimes	81	0	81
R. W. Caudler	86	4	82
A. F. Morrow	92	5	87
R. W. Courow	97	10	87
J. A. Tyng	87	0	87
F. J. De Raimes	87	0	87

CLASS B.

J. H. Ward	97	13	84
C. Stewart	103	16	87
C. B. Beckwith	103	13	90
C. Notman	105	15	90
S. T. Davidge	107	15	92
L. P. Bayard	100	15	94
W. P. Neal	114	14	100
B. Hardwick	117	13	104

On Marine and Field Links.

An eighteen-hole qualifying medal play handicap, the eight lowest scores to keep on at match play for the Snedeker Cup, was the feature yesterday at the links of the Marine and Field Club. The returns were:

	Gross.	Hcp.	Net.
D. R. Aldridge	98	24	74
P. S. Mallett	94	14	70
D. A. Fuller	88	10	78
W. Baylor	113	33	80
C. A. Kimball	90	10	80
A. D. Seaver	92	10	82
F. H. Wilkins	90	8	82
B. A. Bullock	120	36	84
J. E. Hay	107	23	84
E. H. Cross, Jr.	110	26	84
J. A. Way	107	23	84
G. L. Lord	85	18	85
Louis H. Smith	103	18	85
J. R. Quimby, Jr.	120	34	86
F. J. Heavene	122	35	87
Arthur P. Clapp	99	11	88
T. H. Whitney	115	25	90
F. N. Doubleday	92	0	92
G. C. Pratt	147	36	111

Golf at Crescent A. C.

The green was in perfect condition at the Crescent Athletic Club yesterday, and as there was no wind the scoring was on the low side. A thirty-six-hole medal play handicap was on the card, the four lowest scorers keeping on to-day for a cup presented by Thomas Hovenden at match play. The summary follows, with the lowest qualifying score in full:

James Rhett—		Gr.	Hp.	Net.
Out	4 5 4 5 5 3 5 5 5—41			
In	5 4 5 4 4 4 5 3 5—39	80		
Out	5 4 5 5 5 3 4 5 4—41			
In	6 3 4 4 5 5 3 4 4—36	77	157	11 146
J. A. McKelvey			170	23 153
H. S. Bowns			164	11 153
W. Nash Read			171	17 154
Thomas Hovenden			171	16 155
D. V. B. Hegeman			174	16 158
W. W. Pelkington			183	22 161
W. B. Rhett			188	17 171
F. Dunderdale			195	24 171
G. W. Becket			196	14 178
G. C. Cassels			177	14 163
Sidney Maddock			170	12 158
M. D. Baldwin			180	14 166

Dyker Meadow Golf Events.

In the final round for the cups presented by A. R. Fish and A. L. Norris yesterday at the Dyker Meadow Golf Club, George S. O'Flyn beat H. G. Walden by 2 up.

In the sweepstakes against bogey the best scores were: J. M. Byers, 99, 14, 6 down; S. K. Probasco, 94, 11, 2 up; H. G. McKeever, 97, 10, 2 up; A. P. Clapp, 92, 4, 2 up; F. N. Doubleday, 83, 6, 4 up; J. B. Bogart, 103, 18, 5 down, and C. N. Horn, 101, 14, 5 down.

Miss Smith Wins at Golf.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., July 4.—Miss Mildred Smith was the winner of the cup in the woman's competition over the East Orange Golf Club course, the cup being offered by Austin Colgate.

Miss Smith met Miss Harker in the final round, and beat her one up in a twenty-hole match.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

North German Lloyd.

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
From Pier 52, North River, Gansevoort St.
Kaiser...July 15, 10 AM | Kaiser...Aug. 12, 10 AM
Kaiserin..July 22, 10 AM | Hohenzollern..Aug. 16, 10 AM
Kronprinz..July 29, noon | Kaiserin..Aug. 19, 10 AM
From Pier 24, ft. of Amity St., Brooklyn.
TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
Cherbourg—Southampton, Alternately, and Bremen.
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Kr'fuerst..July 10, 10 AM | Friedrich..July 31, 1 PM
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GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
From Pier 24, Ft. of Amity St., Brooklyn.
Hoh'zollern..July 5, 9 AM | Aller.....Aug. 9, 10 AM
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Trave.....Aug. 2, 8 PM | Trave..Sept. 6, 10 AM
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Hamburg-American.

TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.
F. Bismarck..July 24, 10 AM | A. Victoria..Aug. 14, 10 AM
Columbia..July 31, 10 AM | Hamburg..Aug. 21, 10 AM
TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.
Pennsyl'a, July 8, 8 AM | Patricia..July 22, 6 AM
Moltke..July 15, 10 AM | Bluecher..July 29, 10 AM
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Offices 35 & 37 Broadway. Piers, Hoboken, N. J.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.
Philadelphia.....July 9, 10 AM | St. Louis..July 23, 10 AM
St. Paul..July 16, 10 AM | New York..Aug. 6, 7:30 AM
*From Pier 57, ft. of York St., Jersey City, N.J.

RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—AN

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

All Wall Street took a holiday yesterday, concerning itself in no wise with stock market or financial matters. All the Exchanges were closed, nor was the least interest taken in the movement of prices in the foreign markets. Up-town brokers' offices, usually open on holidays for the benefit of customers who might desire to transact business in London, were closed and little or no inquiry developed in respect to quotations. The fact of the matter is that over the holiday there had been a general exodus to country places of brokers and traders alike, the day being one of the "closest," from the holiday standpoint, ever known. That this is so the deserted corridors of the up-town hotels where brokers most do congregate fully bear out.

It is not improbable that this same condition of things will rule to-day, when the Stock Exchange also will be closed. But from what can be learned this quiet is but preliminary to what, the gossips say, promises to be a period of market activity in which higher prices are to rule. It is said—with how much truth remains to be seen—that the Western and Pittsburg element have planned a vigorous campaign for the next few weeks, not purposing to let the usual midsummer dullness to prevail. This campaign, should it be instituted, will of course be for higher prices—for that is the side on which these interests declare themselves to be working. With the good weather now prevailing in the wheat and corn growing States, with easy money, with continued good earnings, and with the probability of an early ending of the coal strike, the bulls will have powerful and favorable influences on their side.

Dun's Review, summarizing trade conditions, speaks, as did Bradstreet's in its report published in these columns yesterday, of the generally excellent state of affairs. Railroad and industrial earnings continue to expand, and with only here and there an exception, encouraging and prosperous conditions rule.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 5.—The Times, in its City article to-day, says a large amount was repaid to the Bank of England yesterday, and money was still abundant, the rates for fixtures being rather lower. It is not expected that the gold shipments to Paris, now being made on a small scale, will become large, as the demand on this market would be met by shipments from New York, whence it is almost possible to take gold now.

On the Stock Exchange yesterday business was inactive and the tone was dull. American rails opened firmer, but business was very limited. They closed steady. South Africans were flat.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, July 4.—Money was abundant and in fair demand and rates were easy to-day. Discounts were steady. The knowledge that large exports of sovereigns were being made to the Cape tended to strengthen the market.

Business on the Stock Exchange opened idle, with prices fairly firm and occasionally heavy. The approach of the settlement was a bar to fresh engagements. Consols were steady at the opening, but weakened somewhat later. Home rails were irregular. Americans were practically neglected, in view of the holidays in the United States. They scarcely varied from parity, and closed firm. Kafirs were idle. A few shares hardened slightly, but they closed weak, owing to fears of native trouble in South Africa.

Closing prices: Consols for money, 96 3-16; consols for account, 96 7-16; Anaconda, 5; Atchison, 83; Atchison preferred, 103½; Baltimore and Ohio, 110¾; Canadian Pacific, 139; Chesapeake and Ohio, 49; Chicago Great Western, 30½; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 179½; Denver and Rio Grande, 43¼; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 95½; Erie, 37½; Erie first preferred, 70; Erie second preferred, 53½; Illinois Central, 168; Louisville and Nashville, 143¼; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 27⅝; Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred, 60; New York Central, 160½; Norfolk and Western, 58; Norfolk and Western preferred, 84; Ontario and Western, 33⅝; Pennsylvania, 77⅝; Reading, 34½; Reading first preferred, 83; Reading second preferred, 53¾; Southern Railway, 37⅞; Southern Railway preferred, 98¼; Southern Pacific, 66; Union Pacific, 107¾; Union Pacific preferred, 91; United States Steel, 39½; United States Steel preferred, 92; Wabash, 31¾; Wabash preferred, 47½; Spanish fours, 89⅝; bar silver, quiet, 24 5-16d per ounce; Rand Mines, 12; money, 2½%; De Beers deferred, 22½. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2 7-16 per cent.; the rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 2 7-16 per cent.

Bullion amounting to £400,000 was withdrawn from the Bank of England to-day for shipment to South Africa.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 130.50; Madrid, 36.60; Lisbon, 25.50; Rome, 1.35.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, July 4.—Prices were heavy on the Bourse to-day and business was light. Rentes suffered on account of realizations due to the conversion news. Spanish 4s and Italians were very firm. French Rails, tramways, and tractions were supported. Rio Tintos were weaker. Kafirs were adversely affected by forced sales.

The private rate of discount was unchanged at 2 9-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 101f 75c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 16c for checks.

Spanish 4s closed at 81.22 ex-interest.

BERLIN, July 4.—Business on the Boerse to-day was generally dull. Operators were inclined to realize, reports from the manufacturing districts being unsatisfactory.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 46¼ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates—Short bills, 2½ per cent.; three months' bills, 3¼ per cent.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

LIVERPOOL, July 4.—Cotton, spot, good business done, prices 1-32d higher; American middling fair, 5¾d; good middling, 5½d; middling, 5 1-32d; low middling, 4 15-16d; good ordinary, 4 13-16d; ordinary, 4 9-16d. The sales of the day were 15,000 bales, of which 3,000 were for speculation and export, and included 13,000 bales American. Receipts, 4,000 bales; no American. Futures opened firm and closed strong; July, 4 58-64d@4 59-64d sellers; July and August, 4 56-64d@4 57-64d sellers; August and September, 4 49-64d@4 50-64d buyers; September and October, 4 38-64d@4 39-64d buyers; October and November, 4 31-64d@4 32-64d buyers; November and December, 4 28-64d@4 29-64d buyers; December and January, 4 27-64d sellers; January and February, 4 26-64d@4 27-64d buyers; February and March, 4 26-64d@4 27-64d sellers; March and April, 4 26-64d@4 27-64d sellers.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

LEADVILLE, COL., July 4.—The two-story building occupied by Sands Brothers, clothiers, was destroyed and four men were badly hurt by an explosion of gasoline followed by fire last night. Loss, $67,000.

NEW JERSEY'S NEW LAWS.

Gunners Must Have Licenses—Right of Search Established—Regulation of Insurance Companies.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., July 4.—The fish and game laws passed at the recent session of the Legislature went into effect to-day. The law that is interesting to New Yorkers requires non-resident gunners to take out licenses to shoot game.

Licenses cost $10 each and are obtainable of any County Clerk. The licenses have the address, business and general statement of the identity of the holder.

If the fine of $25 for violation be not paid a gunner's weapon may be seized and sold after ten days. An exemption under the act permits the shooting without a license of wild water fowl and snipe and mud hens. The act does not apply to hunting or gunning on preserves that are established. A non-resident can be invited to a preserve and he can shoot in the preserve without taking out a license.

Among other laws the right of search was established. A measure provides a fine of $25 for selling bass and rock fish of less than eight inches, and prohibiting all killing of deer for three years. Another act, taking effect to-day, requires trading stamp companies to redeem the whole or a part of their stamps in cash at the option of the holders.

The general act, regulating the formation and operation of insurance companies, the revision relating to marriages, divorces, mortgages, County Clerks, Justices of the Peace, and the procedure in the Court of Chancery went into effect also.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Lederer Brothers & Co., Chicago, Ill.; I. M. Lederer, dry goods; 258 Church Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Hartman, L. M., York, Penn.; dry goods; Criterion Hotel.

Howland Dry Goods Company, Bridgeport, Conn.; H. W. Pettis, gloves and laces; 52 Franklin Street; Criterion Hotel.

Rice-Stix Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; J. Stix, dry goods; 51 Franklin Street; Hotel Savoy.

Hollender, L. P., & Co., Boston, Mass.; Mme. Marguerite, millinery; 290 Fifth Avenue; Holland House.

Gross & Strauss Company, Boston, Mass.; B. Strauss, cloaks and waists; 31 East Tenth Street; Hotel Vendome.

Loveman, D. B., Company, Chattanooga, Tenn.; H. Schwartz, dry goods; 55 Franklin Street; Hotel Vendome.

Katzenstein, J., Shreveport, La., dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Sanger Brothers, Dallas, Texas; E. H. Hablo, ladies' and infants' wear; 9 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Tootle, Wheeler & Motter Mercantile Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; C. Wheeler, furnishing goods; 320 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Finch, Young & McConville, St. Paul, Minn.; T. M. Sharp, hosiery and underwear; 51 Leonard Street; Victoria Hotel.

Whits, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; A. H. Rosanan, jr., dry goods; 9 W. Powers, dry goods; 480 Broome Street; Hotel Normandie.

Fuchs, A. H., St. Louis, Mo.; millinery; Hoffman House.

Irwin-Phillips Company, Keokuk, Ia.; I. A. Sawyer, notions and furnishing goods; 258 Church Street; Hotel Navarre.

Laier, G. W., Omaha, Neb.; dry goods, notions, and furnishing goods; Hotel Navarre.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Prof. Robert T. Hill, Washington; ex-Gov. William Pinckney Whyte, Maryland.

IMPERIAL—Col. F. I. Luddington, Waterbury.

HOFFMAN—Dr. Bowhill, Edinburgh; S. Magao and P. C. Daito, Tokio, Japan.

FIFTH AVENUE—Prof. J. W. Anthony, Prof. R. M. Cargo, Prof. C. E. Carter, Profs. G. G. Hertzog, Prof. B. A. Pollock, and the Pittsburg European tourists from the public schools; the Rev. F. H. Rickey, St. Louis.

SAVOY—Congressman W. S. Cowherd, Missouri.

NETHERLAND—Capt. E. A. Sarrat, United States Army.

MURRAY HILL—Bishop W. D. Walker, Buffalo.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...4:33	Sun sets...7:33	Moon sets... ...

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...7:18	Gov. Isl'd...7:41	H. Gate...9:34
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...7:36	Gov. Isl'd...8:02	H. Gate...9:55

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) JULY 5.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Alene, Fortune Island, Jamaica, &c	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Byron, Brazil via Pernambuco, Rio Janeiro, &c	10:30 A. M. 11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Coamo, Porto Rico via San Juan	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Colorado, Brunswick, Ga.		3:00 P. M.
Comanche, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Concho, Galveston via Key West		3:00 P. M.
Furnessia, Glasgow	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Hohenzollern, Naples	6:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Lucania, Liverpool via Queenstown	10:30 A. M. 12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Maracaibo, Curacao and Venezuela	9:00 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Matanzas, Mexico via Tampico	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Mexico, Cuba via Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Minnehaha, London		5:00 A. M.
Potsdam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Prairie, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Protcus, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Talisman, Guadaloupe, Martinique	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Zeeland, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

MONDAY, JULY 7.

Hamilton, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, JULY 8.

Advance, Colon		1:00 P. M.
Arapahoe, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
El Dia, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Pennsylvania, Hamburg		8:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 9.

Alamo, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Philadelphia, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Florida, and thence by steamer, are dispatched daily, except Thursday, final connecting closes, for dispatch via Port Tampa, on Mondays, Wednsdays, and Saturdays at 6:30 A. M.; for dispatch via Miami on Mondays and Saturdays at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) †Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 17, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 10, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Riojun Maru. (Registered mail must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 10, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Mariposa. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and first-class matter for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 11, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Doric. Mails for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 11, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after June 28 and up to July 19, inclusive, or on arrival of steamer Umbria, due at New York July 10, for dispatch per steamer Ventura. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 19, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Moana, (specially addressed only.) Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and first-class matter for Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 19, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Nippon Maru. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 22, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of India, (registered mail must be specially addressed. Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.)

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. †Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) JULY 5.

Arapahoe, Jacksonville, July 2.
Esperanza, Havana, July 1.
Etruria, Liverpool, June 28.
Germanic, Liverpool, June 28.
Indradevi, Glasgow, June 19.
La Lorraine, Havre, June 28.
Norge, Christiansand, June 19.
Peninsuler, Lisbon, June 18.
Philadelphia, Southampton, June 28.
Rio, Huelva, June 25.
Santiago, Havana, June 30.
Xenia, Copenhagen, June 10.

SUNDAY, JULY 6.

El Sud, New Orleans, July 1.
Korona, St. Thomas, June 29.
Mongolian, Glasgow, June 26.
Ryndam, Rotterdam, June 26.

MONDAY, JULY 7.

Alamo, Galveston, June 26.
Anchoria, Glasgow, June 26.
Comus, New Orleans, July 2.
Georgic, Liverpool, June 27.
Philadelphia, Porto Cabello, June 27.
St. George, Antwerp, June 25.
Tauric Liverpool, June 27.

TUESDAY, JULY 8.

Alliance, Colon, July 1.
Barbarossa, Bremen, June 28.
El Alba, New Orleans, July 2.
Friesland, Antwerp, June 28.
Georgian, Liverpool, June 26.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen, July 1.
Moltke, Hamburg, June 29.
Nueces, Galveston, July 2.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 9.

Laurentian, Glasgow, June 28.
Liguria, Naples, June 25.
Roma, Naples, June 24.
Teutonic, Liverpool, July 2.

Arrived.

SS Cilurnum, (Br.,) Bethell, Palermo, &c., June 12, with mdse. to Simpson, Spence & Young. Arrived at the Bar at 9 P. M.

SS Milano, (Ger.,) Scharmberg, Hamburg, June 19, with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edys & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:45 P. M., 3d.

SS Marlstow, (Br.,) Prout, Yokohama, &c., April 8, with mdse. to Barber & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:30 P. M.

SS Housatonic, (Br.,) Nicholas, Liverpool, June 21, in ballast to Philip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 7:15 A. M.

SS Chesapeake, Delsno, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

SS Tartar Prince, (Br.,) McFarlane, Leghorn, June 11, Genoa, 13th, Naples, 15th, and Palermo, 17th, with mdse. and passengers to the J. C. Seager Company. Arrived at the Bar at 11:45 P. M., 3d.

SS Egyptian Prince, (Br., new, 2,010 tons,) Wulker, Santos, &c., June 7, with mdse. and passenger to the J. C. Seeger Company. Arrived at the Bar at 1 P. M.

SS Mao, McDonald, Port Tampa, June 28, with phosphate rock to the American Agricultural Chemical Company; vessel to A. H. Bull & Co. will discharge at Carteret, N. J.

SS Benefactor, French, Philadelphia, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Esperenza, Rogers, Vera Cruz, &c., June 26, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2 P. M.

SS Jefferson, Dole, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Dordogne, (Br.,) Collins, Banes, June 28, with fruit to the United Fruit Company. Arrived at the Bar at 1:45 P. M.

SS Eiffel Tower, (Br.,) Case, Santos, &c., June 3, with coffee to Arnuckle Brothers. Arrived at the Bar at 2 P. M.

SS Nordksp, (Nor.,) Lind, Tilt Cove, N. F., June 28, with copper ore to the American Metal Company; vessel to A. H. Bull & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:10 P. M.

SS Kansas City, Smith, Savannah, July 2, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., at 9:30 P. M., southwest, fresh breeze; clear.

Sailed.

SS Washington, (Ger.,) for Rotterdam.
SS Ask, (Dsn.,) for Port Antonio.
SS Pawnee, (Br.,) for Malta, Venice, &c.
SS Grangense, (Br.,) for Para.
SS Ethelbrytha, (Br.,) for Fernandina.
SS Cayondotte, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Mohican, (Br.,) for Leith and Dundee.
SS Nicomedia, (Ger.,) for Havre, &c.
SS Princess Anne, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Celtic, (Br.,) for Liverpool.

By Cable.

LONDON, July 4.—SS Tuscarora, (Br.,) Capt. Payne, from New York for this port, passed ths Lizard yesterday.

SS Palatia, (Ger.,) Capt. Schrotter, from Naples for New York, passed Sagres yesterday.

SS Colorado, (Br.,) Capt. Cox, from New York for Hull, passed Portland Bill to-day.

SS Oscar II., (Dan.,) Capt. Skjodt, from New York for Copenhagen, passed Butt of Lewis to-day.

SS Rotterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Stenger, from Rotterdam for New York, passed Isle of Wight to-day.

SS Hesperia, (Br.,) Capt. Coverley, from New York, arr. at Naples July 2.

SS Afton, (Br.,) Capt. MacGregor, from New York for Shanghai, arr. at Port Said to-day.

SS Kaffir Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Smythe, from Santos for New York, sld. from Barbadoe July 2.

SS Ethiopia, (Br.,) Capt. Lumsdane, from Glasgow for New York, sld. from Movilis to-day.

SS Hekla, (Dan.,) Capt. Wulff, from New York for Christiania, Copenhagen, &c., passed Dunnet Head yesterday.

SS Aller, (Ger.,) Capt. Wilhelmi, from New York for Naples and Genoa, passed Ponta Ferrara to-day.

SS Exster City, (Br.,) Capt. Watkins, from New York for Bristol, passed Brow Head to-day.

SS Syracusa, (Ger.,) Capt. Behrmann, from New York for Rio Janeiro, &c., arr. at Pernambuco June 30.

SS Umbria, (Ital.,) Capt. Barabino, from New York, arr. at Genoa July 1.

SS Glexinia, (Br.,) Capt. Wallace, from New York, arr. at Havre yesterday.

SS Patria, (Port.,) Capt. Jensen, from New York, arr. at Havre to-day.

SS Tenawanda, (Br.,) Capt. Brown, from New York, arr. at Avonmouth to-day.

SS St. Oswald, (Br.,) Capt. Tinball, for New York, sld. from Lucata June 28.

SS Diamond, (Ger.,) Capt. Schleemilch, for New York, sld. from Hamburg July 2.

SS Tropic, (Br.,) Capt. Barber, for New York, sld. from Hamburg July 2.

SS Gallia, (Fr.,) Capt. Pavey, for New York, sld. from Marseilles July 2.

SS Spartan Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Hanks, for New York, sld. from Genoa July 2.

SS Tennyson, (Br.,) Capt. Ohls, for New York, sld. from Rio Janeiro yesterday.

SS Friedrich der Grosse, (Ger.,) Capt. Eichel, from New York for Cherbourg and Bremen, passed Scilly at 7:30 P. M. to-day.

Marine Intelligence.

LONDON, July 4.—A dispatch from Lima, Peru, says that the Italian ship Wallacetown, Capt. Rusco, from London, Dec. 10, for Honolulu, put in there yesterday damaged about deck and with sails gone and steering-gear disabled.

LONDON, July 4.—Search for the leak having been fruitless it has been decided that repairs cannot be made at St. Michael's to the Italian ship Caldera, Capt. Osiglia, from Mobile for Buenos Ayres, before reported at St. Michael's.

FINANCIAL.

CITY TRUST CO
OF NEW YORK.
36 WALL STREET.
OFFICERS:
JAMES ROSS CURRAN, President.
JOHN D. CRIMMINS, Vice-President.
GEORGE R. SHELDON, 2d Vice-Presid't.
ARTHUR TERRY, Secretary.
WALTER W. LEE, Asst. Secretary.
STATEMENT JUNE 30TH, 1902.
RESOURCES.

New York City bonds	$1,739,435 00
Other bonds and securities	1,107,366 11
Bonds and mortgages	634,027 64
Bills purchased	171,246 10
Loans on collaterals	14,471,472 78
Cash in vault and banks	3,010,845 93
Overdrafts	236 46
Interest, etc., receivable	87,937 52
	$21,222,567 54

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$1,000,000 00
Surplus	1,000,000 00
Undivided profits	544,730 30
Deposits	18,155,024 49
Checks outstanding	357,925 00
Interest, etc., payable	164,887 75
	$21,222,567 54

Dividends.

Rutland Railroad Company,
Office of the Treasurer,
June 30, 1902.

The Board of the Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of One Per Cent. upon its preferred capital stock, payable at this office on the 25th day of July next to stockholders of record at the close of business July 8th.

Transfer books will be closed July 9th to July 15th, both inclusive.

CLARENCE MORGAN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED GAS IMPROVEMENT CO., N. W. cor. Broad and Arch Sts., Philadelphia, Pa., June 14, 1902.

The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of two per cent., (one dollar per share,) payable July 15, 1902, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 30, 1902. Checks will be mailed.

LEWIS LILLIE, Treasurer.

National Bank of Cuba,
Havana, June 26th, 1902.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE TODAY declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT., payable July 1st, 1902, to stockholders of record of this date.

The transfer books will remain closed until July 7th, 1902. J. N. O'CONNOR, Cashier.

Commonwealth (Fire) Insurance Co. of New York.

The Directors have declared a DIVIDEND of THREE PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock, payable July 7th, 1902.

CHAS. S. BARTOW, President.

FINANCIAL.

Banks and Trust Companies.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000 Surplus and profits $5,912,108.53
Temporary address, 7 Wall. 9 & 11 Nassau St.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

Bankers' Cards.

Spencer Trask & Co
BANKERS
27 & 29 Pine St., New York
Transact a general banking business; act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Members New York Stock Exchange
Branch Office, 65 State St., Albany.

N. W. Harris & Co.
BANKERS
31 & 33 PINE ST., NEW YORK.
CHICAGO. BOSTON.
Deal exclusively in Municipal, Railroad and other bonds adapted for trust funds and savings.
Issue Travellers' Letters of Credit Available in All Parts of the World.
Quotations furnished for purchase, sale or exchange.

BANK AND TRUST CO. STOCKS.
DEALT IN BY
P. J. GOODHART & CO.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
57 BROADWAY.
Telephone No. 6445 Cortlandt.

LEHMAN BROS.,
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK,
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee and Produce Exchanges, New York.

Dominick & Dominick
BANKERS.
100 Broadway, New York.
NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

Joseph Cowan & Co.,
Members Consolidated Stock Exchange.
Stocks, Bonds and Grain.
MAIN OFFICES, 44 and 46 BROADWAY.
BRANCH OFFICES:
1,298 B'WAY, COR. 34TH ST.
415 B'WAY, COR. CANAL ST.
57 E. 59TH ST. (near Madison Ave.)
111 E. 125D ST. (near Manhattan Hotel.)
SEND FOR DAILY MARKET LETTER.
CHICAGO, PHILADELPHIA, BOSTON.

FINANCIAL.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON.
OFFICE NO. 55 WILLIAM STREET, CORNER OF PINE ST.
WEDNESDAY, JULY 9TH.
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
$15,000 City of New York, 3½ p. c. Gold Corporate Stock, (Fire Dept.,) 1941.
48 shs. Market & Fulton Natl. Bank.
5 shs. Long Island Safe Deposit Co.
BY ORDER OF TRUSTEE.
$5,800 Atlantic Mutual Ins. Co. Scrip, 1897-1900.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
600 shs. International Power Co.
200 shs. International Power Co.
10 shs. Wells-Fargo Express Co.
100 shs. New York Realty Corp'n.
10 shs. Fifth Avenue Trust Co.
$30,000 Minneapolis & Western Ry. 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. Bds., 1911.
$17,000 Greenbay & Western R. R. Deb. "A" Bds.
$8,000 St. Paul & Northern Pac. Ry. 6 p. c. S. F. Bds., 1923.
2,000 shs. Brooklyn City R. R.
50 shs. Bowling Green Trust Co.
10 shs. Natl. City Bank.
40 shs. Bowling Green Trust Co.
50 shs. Natl. City Bank.
24 shs. Mechanics' Natl. Bank.
9 shs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
15 shs. Fourth Natl. Bank.
3 shs. Union Trust Co.
2 shs. United States Trust Co.
$10,000 Green Bay & Western R. R. 5 p. c. Deb. "A" Bds.
$10,000 Union Ry. 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. Bds., 1942.
$2,000 N. Y. & East River Gas Co. 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. Bds., 1944.
45 shs. Bank of America.
155 shs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
58 shs. Fourth Natl. Bank.
932 shs. Krystaleid Water Co.
700 shs. Krystaleid Water Co.
5 shs. American Exchg. Natl. Bank.
25 shs. Trust Co. of the Republic.
500 shs. Dominion Securities Co.
48 shs. Union Trust Co.
31 shs. United States Trust Co.
165 shs. Mechanics' National Bank.
5 shs. American Exchg. Natl. Bank.
$10,000 Green Bay & Western R. R. 5 p. c. Deb. "A" Bds.
28 shs. Norfolk & New Brunswick Hosiery Co.
5 shs. Wyoming Anthracite Coal & Coke Co. com.
100 shs. Chatham Natl. Bank.
10 shs. Morton Trust Co.

LOUIS MESIER, AUCTIONEER.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on TUESDAY, JULY 8TH, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,
For account of whom it may concern,
314 shs. Yonkers Catholic News Co.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY
(OF CALIFORNIA)
First Consolidated Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds of 1893.

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors of this Company has determined to use to redeem First Consolidated Mortgage Five Per Cent Gold Bonds of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, (of California) $64,000 now in the Sinking Fund for the redemption and payment of Bonds of that issue, and that Bonds of such issue will be redeemed therewith; bids are hereby invited for the surrender of such Bonds at prices to be named by the bidders. Such bids should be deposited with Andrew K. Van Deventer, Assistant Treasurer of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, at his office, 120 Broadway, New York City, at or before 12 o'clock noon on the 31st day of July, 1902, and should be endorsed "Bids for surrender of Southern Pacific Railroad Company of California Five Per Cent Bonds."

New York, June 30, 1902.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.,
By E. H. HARRIMAN, President.

$100,000 U. S. Steel Corporation
5% 50-year 1st Collateral
Mtg. Gold Bonds.
$100,000 Montclair, New Jersey,
3½% 30-year Gold Bonds.
PRICE ON APPLICATION.
T. W. Stephens & Co.,
2 WALL ST., NEW YORK.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Savings Banks.

THE BOWERY SAVINGS BANK.
128 AND 130 BOWERY,
NEW YORK, June 20, 1902.
A semi-annual dividend at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum has been declared and will be credited to depositors on all sums of $5.00 and upward and not exceeding $3,000 which shall have been deposited at least three months on the first day of July next, and will be payable on and after Monday, July 21, 1902.
Money deposited on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1st, 1902.
JOHN D. HICKS, President.
HENRY A. SCHENCK, Comptroller.
WALTER COGGESHALL, Secretary.

THE FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK,
656 and 658 Eighth Ave., corner 42d St.
EIGHTY-FOURTH
SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
On and after July 21, 1902, interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER cent. per annum will be paid to its depositors entitled thereto on all sums of $5 to $3,000. Money deposited on or before the 10th of July will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. and Monday from 6 to 8 P. M., holidays excepted. Closed at 12 M. on Saturday
A. TURNER, President.
WM. G. CONKLIN, Secretary.

THE NEW YORK SAVINGS BANK,
N. W. COR. 14TH ST. AND 8TH AVE.
The trustees have ordered that the interest to be credited to depositors July 1, 1902, shall be at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. PER ANNUM on all sums from $5 to $3,000.
Deposits made on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1.
WILLIAM FELSINGER, President.
RUFUS H. WOOD Treasurer.
ARCHIBALD M. PENTZ, Secretary.

The Bank for Savings.
280 Fourth Avenue, New York.
June 30th, 1902.
THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE DECLARED interest under the provisions of the by-laws for the six months ending June 30th, as follows:
At the rate of 3½ PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $5 and upwards not exceeding $3,000, payable on and after the 21st day of July.
The interest is carried at once to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st July, where it stands exactly as a deposit.
It will be entered on the passbooks at any time when required on and after the 21st inst.
MERRITT TWOMBLE, President.
ROBERT S. HOLT, Secretary.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK,
266 West 34th Street, (Near Eighth Avenue.)
73D SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
The Board of Trustees have directed that interest be credited depositors on June 30th, 1902, at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on sums of $5.00 to $3,000.
Deposits made on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st.
SAMUEL D. STYLES, President.
ALEXANDER C. MILNE, Treasurer.
IRVING M. SHAW, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK,
N. E. Cor. 23d St. and 6th Ave.
The Trustees have ordered interest credited to depositors July 1st, 1902, at the rate of Three and One-half Per Cent. (3½%) per annum on all sums of $5 and upward to $3,000.
Deposits made on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st.
WILLIAM J. ROOME, President.
JOHN C. GRISWOLD, Secretary.

Meetings and Elections.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF
Standard Dishwasher Manufacturing Company.

Notice is hereby given that the election of Directors for the Standard Dishwasher Manufacturing Company not having been held on the day designated in the by-laws, a meeting of the stockholders for the purpose of electing Directors thereof will be held at the office of Wallace B. Cook, its attorneys, No. 33 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 8th day of July, 1902, at three o'clock in the afternoon.

Dated June 27th, 1902.

PETER FOGARTY, Vice President.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Thaddeus Davids Company will be held at the office of the company, No. 127 William St., New York, on Monday, July 14th, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of Trustees and such other business as may come before the meeting.

E. W. DAVIDS, Secretary Thaddeus Davids Co.

New York, July 5th, 1902.

Proposals.

INVITATION TO CONTRACTORS.

Office of the Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners for the City of New York;
No. 320 Broadway, New York City,
June 12th, 1902.

The City of New York, (hereinafter called the City,) acting by its Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners, (hereinafter called the Board,) proposes to build a rapid transit railroad in the City of New York. By this advertisement the Board invites proposals to construct the railroad, to equip the same, to put the same into operation, and thereafter to use and operate the same upon a lease thereof from

Summer Resorts.

NEW YORK.

Orange County.

HILLCREST HALL

NOW OPEN.

For illustrated booklet write to W. J. READ, Highland Mills, Orange Co., New York. Long Distance Telephone 11 A.

WHIGAM DALE FARM, Walden, Orange Co.—Delightful homs; beautiful drives, &c. Large, airy rooms. Rates on application.

Bonnie Brook House. Woodbury Falls, N. Y. Large rooms; excellent table; absolutely pure spring; beautiful walks. Mrs. M. R. Cornell.

LAKEVIEW HOUSE. Highland Falls, N. Y.; refined Summer home; superior cuisine. Mrs. Ida Greene.

ORANGE HOTEL, Goshen, Orange Co.—Finest and most select hotel. Away from cars. D. B. Rumsey, Prop.

HOMESTEAD FARM, Florida, Orange County, N. Y. Large rooms, excellent table, beautiful walks, &c. M. PARKER.

GERMANIA HOUSE, Warwick, N. Y. Modern improvements. Good table. Livery. ALBERT BURK.

Stephens' Highland Falls Hotel. Open All Year. Highland Falls, N. Y. Chas. H. Stephens, Prop.

HOTEL WELLING, Warwick, N. Y. Large rooms, excellent table. W. A. RANDALL.

Ulster County.

THE WAWBEEK, CRAGSMOOR, ULSTER CO., N. Y.

Under new management. On Shawangunk Mountains; elevation 2,300 ft. Special rates for June. Mrs. M. Lundrigan, Manager.

CORNISH HOUSE PINE HILL, ULSTER CO. (Elevation, 1,700 feet.) Delightfully situated in a beautiful, shady park; sanitary improvements; spacioue verandas. Terms and booklet, apply J. C. CORNISH.

Pleasant View Cottage, Marlborough, Ulster Co.; elev. 1,000 ft.; near Hudson; large, airy rooms, excellent table; shady lawns, &c. Mrs. A. Clark.

MAPLE FARM, Loyd, Ulster Co. Beautiful walks, &c.; homa cooking; farm supplies our tahla. Box 53.

SHADY SLOPE, Wallkill, Ulster Co.—Beautiful drives, scenery, and walks. Mrs. Lippencott.

Pine Mountain Cottage, Clintondale, Ulstar Co., N. Y.—Refined Summer home, beautifully located. C. E. Cornell.

Adirondacks.

The Algonquin,

on Lower Saranac Lake,

Adirondack Mountains.

Famed for beauty of environment and excellency of Cuisine. Golf, etc. *For Booklet address* JOHN HARDING, ALGONQUIN, N. Y.

CASCADE LAKE HOUSE

Adirondacks, Cascadeville.

E. M. WESTON, 1123 B'WAY, NEW YORK.

Dutchess County.

Pine Plains Hotel. Pine Plains, N. Y. Beautiful location, rear lakes; grand walks, drives, &c.; large rooms; excellent table. D. C. Katterer.

Amenia House. Amenia, N. Y. Leading commercial and tourists' hotel. Thoroughly modern.

ROSE HILL FARM, Amenia, N. Y.; large, airy rooms; excellent table; livery. A. E. HALL.

Dean House, LAKE MAHOPAC, N. Y. Easy dietance; terms, $15 to $20. per week; $3.50 per day. Write for booklet.

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL, Lake Mohegan, N. Y., is now open. FRANK FRYE, Prop.

Staten Island.

HOTEL CASTLETON,

STATEN ISLAND, New York City.

Now open. Located on an eminence overlooking New York Bay and surrounding country. Every modern convenience; electric light, elevators, wireless telegraphy, etc. Accommodations for 400 guests. Many enitee with baths. Cuisine tha very best. Three fine golf links. Grand hallroom. Saturday svening hops; 25 minutes from New York City; boats every 15 minutes.

GEORGE H. AVERY, Proprietor.

Summonses.

N. Y. SUPREME COURT.—Trial desired in New York County.—MINNIE J. MERRITT, plaintiff, vs. GEORGE L. MERRITT, defendant.—Summons. Action for abeolute divorce. To the above-named defendant.

You are hereby summoned to answer tha complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer upon the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty (20) days after the service of thie summous exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will ha taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated N. Y., February 25th, 1902.

HARDY & SHELLABARGER, Attorneys for plaintiff, Office and Post Office Address, 141 Broadway, N. Y. City, Manhattan.

To George L. Merritt, defendant:

The foregoing summons is eerved upon you hy publication pursuant to an order of Hon. P. Henry Dugro, Jostice of the Supreme Court of tbe State of New York, dated the 19th day of May, 1902, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at ths County Court House, in tha Borongh of Manhattan, City of New York, on May 22d, 1902.

HARDY & SHELLABARGER, Attorneys for plaintiff, 141 Broadway, N. Y. City, Manhattan.

Surrogate Notices.

HOTCHKISS, MARIA H.—In pnrsuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the Conuty of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claime against MARIA H. HOTCHKISS, late of the town of Salisbury, Connecticut, deceasad, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to tha subscribers, at their place of transacting business at ths office of Alexander & Green, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of July next.

Dated New York, the 9th day of January, 1902.

CHARLES H. BISSELL, } Administrators.
WILLIAM L. BISSELL, }
ALEXANDER & GREEN, Attornsys for Administrators, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

ja11-law6mSa

BLEIDORN, MARIA A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice ia hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIA A. BLEIDORN, late of tha County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to tha auhecribers, at the office of Philbin, Beekman & Menken, their attorneys, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before tha 27th day of October next. Dated New York, the 26th day of April, 1902.

HUGO B. ROELKER, ALFRED ROELKER, Jr., Executors. ap26-1aw6mSa

BAUCHLE, THOMAS H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notica is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS H. BAUCHLE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Henry Stanton, No. 31 Nassau Street, in tha City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the first day of Octoher next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of March, 1902. MILTON HOPKINS, Executor. HENRY STANTON, Attorney for Executor, 31 Nassau Street, City of New York, Borough of Manhattan. m22-1aw6mSa

GRISSOM, ARTHUR.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of tha County of New York, notics is hereby given to all persons having claims against ARTHUR GRISSOM, late of tha County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their places of transacting business, Nos. 53-63 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or bafora the 8th day of Septsmher next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of March, 1902.

HOUSE, GROSSMAN & VORHAUS, Attorneys for Executors, 53-63 Park Row, N. Y. City. m8-1aw6mSa

Bankruptcy Notices.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In the matter of EDWARD STERN and CELIA WEISS, doing business as copartners under the style of E. Stern & Company, Bankrupts.

Upon the affidavit of Walter R. Clayton, verified the 20th day of June, 1902, and upon all the proceedings had herein, it is

Ordered and directed that the said Edward Stern and Celia Weiss, plead, anawer, or demur on the 9th day of August, 1902, to the petition herein dated the 26th day of May, 1902, and filed in tha office of the Clerk of this Court on the 26th day of May, 1902, praying that the said Edward Stern and Celia Weiss may be declared involuntary bankrupts; and in case of their failure to plead, answer, or demur, an adjudication will-he made according to the prayer of said petition, and it is further

Ordered that service of this order be mada upon said Edward Stern and Celia Weiss by publication at least once a week for not less than six successiva weeks in The New York Times, which paper is designated hy me as the most likely to give notice to tha said dehtore. said publication to commence not later than the 28th day of June, 1902.

Dated New York, N. Y., June 24, 1902.

GEO. B. ADAMS, U. S. D. J.

A. G., Jr.

Summer Resorts.

NEW YORK.

Orange County.

HILLCREST HALL

NOW OPEN.

For illustrated booklet write to W. J. READ, Highland Mills, Orange Co., New York. Long Distance Telephone 11 A.

WHIGAM DALE FARM, Walden, Orange Co.—Delightful homs; beautiful drives, &c. Large, airy rooms. Rates on application.

Bonnie Brook House. Woodbury Falls, N. Y. Large rooms; excellent table; absolutely pure spring; beautiful walks. Mrs. M. R. Cornell.

LAKEVIEW HOUSE. Highland Falls, N. Y.; refined Summer home; superior cuisine. Mrs. Ida Greene.

ORANGE HOTEL, Goshen, Orange Co.—Finest and most select hotel. Away from cars. D. B. Rumsey, Prop.

HOMESTEAD FARM, Florida, Orange County, N. Y. Large rooms, excellent table, beautiful walks, &c. M. PARKER.

GERMANIA HOUSE, Warwick, N. Y. Modern improvements. Good table. Livery. ALBERT BURK.

Stephens' Highland Falls Hotel. Open All Year. Highland Falls, N. Y. Chas. H. Stephens, Prop.

HOTEL WELLING, Warwick, N. Y. Large rooms, excellent table. W. A. RANDALL.

Ulster County.

THE WAWBEEK, CRAGSMOOR, ULSTER CO., N. Y.

Under new management. On Shawangunk Mountains; elevation 2,300 ft. Special rates for June. Mrs. M. Lundrigan, Manager.

CORNISH HOUSE PINE HILL, ULSTER CO. (Elevation, 1,700 feet.) Delightfully situated in a beautiful, shady park; sanitary improvements; spacioue verandas. Terms and booklet, apply J. C. CORNISH.

Pleasant View Cottage, Marlborough, Ulster Co.; elev. 1,000 ft.; near Hudson; large, airy rooms, excellent table; shady lawns, &c. Mrs. A. Clark.

MAPLE FARM, Loyd, Ulster Co. Beautiful walks, &c.; homa cooking; farm supplies our tahla. Box 53.

SHADY SLOPE, Wallkill, Ulster Co.—Beautiful drives, scenery, and walks. Mrs. Lippencott.

Pine Mountain Cottage, Clintondale, Ulstar Co., N. Y.—Refined Summer home, beautifully located. C. E. Cornell.

Adirondacks.

The Algonquin,

on Lower Saranac Lake,

Adirondack Mountains.

Famed for beauty of environment and excellency of Cuisine. Golf, etc. *For Booklet address* JOHN HARDING, ALGONQUIN, N. Y.

CASCADE LAKE HOUSE

Adirondacks, Cascadeville.

E. M. WESTON, 1123 B'WAY, NEW YORK.

Dutchess County.

Pine Plains Hotel. Pine Plains, N. Y. Beautiful location, rear lakes; grand walks, drives, &c.; large rooms; excellent table. D. C. Katterer.

Amenia House. Amenia, N. Y. Leading commercial and tourists' hotel. Thoroughly modern.

ROSE HILL FARM, Amenia, N. Y.; large, airy rooms; excellent table; livery. A. E. HALL.

Dean House, LAKE MAHOPAC, N. Y. Easy dietance; terms, $15 to $20. per week; $3.50 per day. Write for booklet.

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL, Lake Mohegan, N. Y., is now open. FRANK FRYE, Prop.

Staten Island.

HOTEL CASTLETON,

STATEN ISLAND, New York City.

Now open. Located on an eminence overlooking New York Bay and surrounding country. Every modern convenience; electric light, elevators, wireless telegraphy, etc. Accommodations for 400 guests. Many enitee with baths. Cuisine tha very best. Three fine golf links. Grand hallroom. Saturday svening hops; 25 minutes from New York City; boats every 15 minutes.

GEORGE H. AVERY, Proprietor.

Summer Resorts.

NEW YORK.

ARDSLEY, N. Y.
THE BELLEVUE,

Now open under entirc new management; accommodatee 100 guests, and is surrounded by 38 acres of lawn end grovss; 600 feet alevation. Easy of access from New York, being one-half hour's ride from 155th Street; fourteen trains daily. No liquors sold.

THERON O. WRIGHT, Propriator.

THOMPSON'S HOTEL | **LAKE MAHOPAC N. Y**

Now open. A select family hotel. GOLF AND ALL OUTDOOR SPORTS. Superior accommodations. Excellent cuisine. Fifty miles from New York City via N. Y. & Harlem R. R. and N. Y. & Putnam R. R. Telephone. Illustrated booklet.

EMERSON CLARK, Proprietor.

TRAVELLERS' INFORMATION CO., 3 PARK Pl., Tourists' information gratis.

Long Island.

THE NEW

Fire Island Hotel

Fronting on the Great South Bey of Long Island, and backed by the Ocean.

200 large, airy rooms. $3.50 per day and up. Unequaled Surf Bathing.

No Hay Fever. No Malaria. Always Cool. Trains from E. 34th St. at 1:30 and 4:20 P. M., and Flatbush Ave. 1:19 and 4:30 P. M. connect with hotel boat.

DOBIE & CAHN, Fire Island, New York.

PROSPECT HOUSE

AND COTTAGES.

BAYSHORE, LONG ISLAND.

Select family hotel; receives 400 guests; first-class appointments, 55 minutes from N. Y.; opens June 14th; beautiful location on Great South Bay, opposite Fire Island; all advantages of sea shore and country life; representative at hotel every day. Write for circular and terms.

BAYSHORE HOTEL CO., PROPRIETOR.

LONGBEACH, L.I.

less than one hour from N. Y. City.

LONG BEACH HOTEL

AND INN NOW OPEN.

A. E. DICK, Proprietor. Also Proprietor of HOTEL GRENOBLE, 56th St. and 7th Ave.

THE BAYSWATER, FAR ROCKAWAY. Elegant brick hotel! 30 minutes from Manhattan; large rooms; electric lights; telephone eervice; acres of shade; private heach; hoating, hathing, fishing; golf links and lawn tennis adjoining; reasonable terms; best accommodations. Address The Elite Hotel Co., Bayswater, Far Rockaway, L. I.

WALKER HOUSE,

EAST QUOGUE, 100 yards from Shinnecook Bay. Pleasant drives; comfortahla rooms; 15 minutes from Quogue Field Club. Still water and surf hathing. WILLARD S. FRENCH, Prop.

AMITY INN,

Amityvills, L. I. Delightful location. Large airy rooms. High-class table. Spacious grounds. Entirely renovated. Fishing, hoating. Terms reasonable. Henry E. Wells.

CORTLAND HOUSE.

Bay Shore; hoating, bathing, fishing, &c.; modern improvements; large grounds; good tahls; terms reasonable. C. H. Wicks.

Apaucuck Point House, Westhampton, Directly on Great South Bay. Excellent sailing, hathing; modern appointments, electric lights; desirahle for families. C. L. RAYNOR.

The Wray Cottages, Shelter Island Heights.

24th season. Shady lawns; excellent driving, hoating, bathing, fishing; transients accommodated; homelike. Mrs. E. G. WRAY.

PECONIC BAY HOUSE

So. Jamesport. Within 20 yards of water on three sides. Send for booklet. Downs Bros.

THE SEASIDE. SAYVILLE, L. I. On Great South Bay. Grand location, shady gronnds; every modern appointment; hoating, hathing, fishing; terms moderate. S. S. ACKERLY.

HOTEL ELMORE, Sayville, L. I., near Gt. Sonth Bay. Modern appointments; boating, hathing; fishing; splendid roads for wheeling; orchestra music twice daily. Wm. C. Spalding.

RIVERSIDE HOUSE,

Centre Moriches. Directly facing water, (always cool.) Comfortable rooms. Generous table. Shady grounds. Reasonahle. F. K. BOWDITCH.

OCEAN AVE. HOTEL, Patchogue, directly on Great South Bay. Electric lights; modern improvements; airy rooms; first-class cuisina; terms reasonable. SANFORD WEEKS.

PINE VIEW HOUSE. EAST QUOGUE, L. I., OPEN June 1. Directly facing Shinnecock Bay. Splendid shade, spacious grounds. Homelike; comfortable. J. LOVING, Prop.

The Hampton, Good Ground, L. I.

On Shinnecock Bay. Under new management; excellent table and eervice; hathing, hoating, fishing. Send for circular. E. Williams.

AMERICAN HOTEL Broadway, Far Rockaway, 3d House from Beach. (Always cool.) Airy rooms. 33d Season. First-class hnffet. Terms reasonable. John J. Bushell.

SOUTH BAY HOUSE. Sayville. Sixty feet from water. Boating; fishing; excellent table. C. A. BROWN, Prop.

WARNER HOUSE. Blue Point. A few minutes' walk from hay. Home comforts; generous table; reasonahle. J. R. WARNER.

SPRINGVILLE HOUSE, Good Ground. Directly facing water; shady grounds; hoating. PETER NEHRBASS, Prop., Owner.

GRAND PARK HOTEL, Hewlett's, L. I., Broadway and Rockaway Jnnction.—Delightful location; airy rooms; first-class table; transients accommodated; terms reasonable. Joseph Fetzer.

MORICHES INN. CENTRE MORICHES. New and handsomely furnished. Latest improvements. Most healthful spot on L. I. Open June 1. N. O. HEDGES, Prop.

Lake George.

"At the Gateway of the Adirondacks."

THE NEW

F'T WM. HENRY HOTEL

LAKE GEORGE,

Owned by the Hudson Valley Railway Company

Situated amid SUPERB MOUNTAIN SCENERY on the shores of BEAUTIFUL LAKE GEORGE. Luxuriously refitted and refurnished. Every modern improvement. Fire safety equipment. The most completa of any Summer hotel in America. GOLF LINKS, new BATHHOUSES, FISHING, BOATING, DELIGHTFUL DRIVES through an historic country. TWO CONCERTS DAILY by Doring's Military Band and Orchestra.

OPEN—JUNE TO SEPTEMBER.

C. R. ELDRIDGE, Manager.

New York Office—Room 924 St. James Building, Twenty-sixth St. and Broadway.

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Saratoga. The Grand Union

For Special Terms and Circular address WOOLLEY & GERRANS, Proprietors, Saratoga Springs, New York.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.

THE KENSINGTON.

NOW OPEN.

HENRY A. BANG, Prop. New York Office—Sturtevant House.

SARATOGA SPRINGS. WINDSOR HOTEL.

Open June 26 to October 1. $4.00 per day and upward.

SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED PAMPHLET. R. G. SMYTH, Lessee.

Thousand Islands.

1,000 ISLANDS.

GANANOQUE INN.

Directly opposite Clayton.

THE ONLY BRICK AND STONE HOTEL IN THE COOLEST AND MOST PICTURESQUE LOCATION ON THE ST. LAWRENCE RIVER. Modern in all appointments. Correctly managed. World-famous fishing, boating, sailing, golf, &c. Booklet. ALFRED S. AMER, Gananoque, Ont.

THE COLUMBIAN

1,000 ISLAND PARK,

St. Lawrence River, N. Y. The rest located and most attractive hotel among the Thousand Islands. Thoroughly up to date in all respects. Orchestra, hoating, fishing, atc. Open June 14.

Summer Resorts.

NEW YORK.

Catskill Mountains.

THE ACKERLY.

MARGARETVILLE, N. Y., (Catskill Mts.) Popular Summer Resort. Location unsurpassed; beautiful park adjoining; shady lawns, romantic ramhles; airy rooms; purest spring water. Terms and booklet apply THOMAS B. HILL.

EUROPA HOUSE. Phoenicia, N. Y. (Catskill Mts.) Finest location; shady lawne; airy rooms; romantic scenery; generous tahla; amusements; bowling, croquet, tennis; first-class café; booklet. J. W. VOSS.

THE PINES. WINDHAM, N. Y. (Capacity, 125.) Delightful location; heautiful shady grounds; spring water; sanitary plumbing; house lighted throughout hy gas; terms, $8.00 to $12.00. (Booklet.) W. R. SOPER.

STONYBROOK HOUSE. Pelenville, N. Y. Delightfully situated; larga pleasant rooms; spacious grounds; gengrous table; fresh vegetahles; modern improvements; mountain ecenery; terms, $7.00 to $10.00. HENRY PETERS, Prop.

HUNTER HOUSE. HUNTER, N.Y. Elavetion 1,800 ft.; capacity, 200; location unsurpassed; (Hehrew; cuisine;) gas, sanitary plumbing; café, hilliards, bowling. Booklet. M. SPARK.

MAPLE GROVE HOUSE.

PALENVILLE, N. Y. (In the Catskill Mountains.) Finest location. Beautiful, shady lawns. Modern apartments. (Booklet.) Terms, apply PHILO A. PECK.

GRAND VIEW MT. HOUSE.

East Windham, N. Y. Finest location. Elevation, 3,000 ft. Home comforts. Refined surroundings. (TEMPERANCE RESORT.) ALFRED J. GALER.

LOCUST GROVE HOUSE,

Arkville, N. Y. (Delightfully situated in large shady grove.) Hot and sold baths; toilet rooms; (rooms en suite.) Booklat. E. KELLY.

MEADOWBROOK FARM, MARGARETVILLE, N.Y. Grand Location. Refined end Homelike; modern improvemente; Bath; First-class Cuisine. Terms applv E. F. KEENET.

THE KAATSBURG. Hunter, N. Y. (Catskill Mts.) Delightful location; refined surroundings; modern improvements; high-class cuisine; circular and terms. R. C. ELLIOTT.

SUMMIT HILL HOUSE Catskill, N. Y. OPEN ALL THE YEAR.

Rates, $6.00 to $8.00. Write for circular. F. BECKER, Prop.

BUTT'S HOTEL, (TOP OF CATSKILL MTS.) East Windham, N. Y. Elevation, 2,900 ft. Most popular resort in tha mountains. Beautiful, shady lawns, view over five States.) Booklet. John J. Barry.

SUNSIDE FARM. Sunsida, Green County. Home comforts; delightfully situated; peerless cuisine; refined surroundings; scenery; fruit; $6.00, $7.00. M. J. RICHTMYER.

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22 AND 24 LENOX AV.
New apartments, four and six large, light rooms; elevator, electric lights, steam heat, hot water supply, shower bath, telephone; outlook on Central Park; $25 to $40. Superintendent.

PARK AVE., 785-787-789.
Select and quiet apartments; choice neighborhood; steam heat, hot water, private halls; convenient and comfortable home; $30 to $45.

8 ROOMS, TILED BATH.
Sanitary plumbing, up to date; appointments private house; quiet, select, convenient neighborhood; accommodations unequaled at $55, $60.
245 WEST 135TH ST.

Corner flats, 17 Livingston Pl., Stuyvesant Sq.; elevator, steam heat; most modern plumbing; telephones; attractive entrance; $800 to $1,100.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

A.—311 WEST 51ST ST.
Parlor floor and basement; 6 good-sized rooms and bath; perfect order. Inquire on premises or John P. Kirwan, Broadway, corner 44th St.

Beautiful Parlor Flat—8 Large Rooms and Bathroom; perfect order; private block; Carnegie Hill; select house; reduced to $34. 115 East 92d St., near Park Av.

Attractive apartment, 55 East 11th St.; six rooms and bath; modern improvements; $28.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

116th St., 30 West.—6 rooms, all light; bath; hot water supply; steam; elegantly decorated top floor, $21.00; 3d fl., $23.00; basement, $9.00.

Cathedral Heights.—Elevator, apartment, five rooms; latest improvements; low rent to desirable tenant. 509 West 112th St.

Brooklyn.

578 Lexington Av.—Elegant flats, all light rooms, $15, $17; 593 Park Place, $12, $14. Janitor.

New Jersey Property for Sale.

Palisades Park

The COMPLETION of the HUDSON RIVER TUNNELS will mean enormous profits to property owners in Palisades Park—on the Jersey side, opposite Grant's Tomb. Offers the freedom and pure air of the ideal suburban residence locality, largely improved, with all the advantages of the city, such as macademized streets, stone sidewalks, water, gas, electricity, thorough drainage system, shade trees in abundance, and excellent transportation facilities.

$300 Buys a Building Lot
FOR CASH, OR
$10 Down and $10 a Month
A SPECIAL OFFER
Until July 15th, 1902,
WHEN THE PRICE OF ALL LOTS WILL BE ADVANCED TO $350.

BUY NOW, at less than you can purchase a lot in any other suburban residence locality. In a park where property is absolutely sure of an enormous increase in value. With the tunnels in operation Palisades Park will grow faster than Brooklyn ever did. TITLES GUARANTEED. No assessments. INVESTIGATE NOW. Send for illustrated booklet and special offer. The greatest opportunity to share in the Real Estate Boom—now on. Maps and free tickets on Erie Railroad from Chambers or 23d St. Ferry, only 24 minutes from Jersey City, upon application. The 1:20 P. M. is a convenient train. Station at Palisades Park. Address

Palisades Park Co.,
100 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
OR 244-246 W. 23D ST.

For Sale—Seaside property, Jersey coast, 150 acres, at bargain price and terms. Box 243, Camden, N. J.

Apartments to Let—Furnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

SUMMER VISITORS can find unequaled accommodation, week or month, 2d floor; eight large, cool rooms; tiled bath; appointments private house; quiet, select; convenient transit lines. Apply janitor, 245 WEST 135TH ST.

Furnished apartments, 5 rooms, hot-water supply, elevator service, 300 West 17th St. and 159 2d Av.

Country Houses to Let—Furnished.

Country Home

TO LET, 15 miles from Boston, in a beautiful country town, furnished house of twelve rooms and bath; hot and cold water; hot water heat; electric lights; perfect drainage; large grounds, shade and fruit trees; fine drives and walks; electric cars for a day's trolley trip to NEWPORT, CONSET, PLYMOUTH, NEW BEDFORD, or NANTASKET BEACH PASS THE DOOR.

Address D. B. SEAVER,
183 Essex St., Boston, Mass.

THE WYCHMERE SEASHORE COTTAGES, Cape Cod, (Harwich, Mass.); every comfort; broad piazzas, windmill; bathrooms; pure water; cool climate; fine bathing; pine forests. J., Box 60, South Harwich, Mass.

A nine-room furnished cottage to let, $350, at Onteona Park, Catskills; charming location; sale price, $4,000. For particulars see Phillips & Wells, Tribune Building, N. Y. City.

Long Island Property to Let.

Cottages furnished, with or without improvements, at Patchogue, East and Centre Moriches; splendid grounds, water fronts. George Herrmann, Centra Moriches, L. I.

Bankruptcy Notices.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MORRIS D. COHEN and HARRY KAPLANSKY, individually and as members of the firm of COHEN & KAPLANSKY, Bankrupts.—No. 5,026.

To the creditors of Morris D. Cohen and Harry Kaplansky, individually and as members of the firm of Cohen & Kaplansky, of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 23d day of June, A. D. 1902, the said Morris D. Cohen and Harry Kaplansky, individually and as members of the firm of Cohen & Kaplansky, were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of William Allen, Referee, No. 67 Wall Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 10th day of July, A. D. 1902, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, July 3d, 1902.

NO. 5,016.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES FLAUM, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Charles Flaum of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 21st day of June, A. D. 1902, the said Charles Flaum was duly adjudicated bankrupt and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, Referee, No. 25 Broad Street, Room 1,544, in New York City, on the 17th day of July, A. D. 1902, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
July 3d, 1902.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of NATHAN KRENSKY, Bankrupt.—Chas. J. Shongood, Esq., Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Saturday, July 5, 1902, 10:30 A. M., at 113 Mercer Street, the assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of spool silk, cotton, machinery, fixtures, &c. Order of Marshall S. Hagar, receiver. Alexander A. Tnusky, attorney for receiver, 320 Broadway.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ABRAHAM KRINSKY and HIRAM KRINSKY, individually and as members of the firm of KRINSKY BROTHERS, Bankrupts.—No. 4,510.

To the creditors of Abraham Krinsky and Hiram Krinsky, individually and as members of the firm of Krinsky Brothers, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 17th day of June, A. D. 1902, the said Abraham Krinsky and Hiram Krinsky, individually and as members of the firm of Krinsky Brothers, were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of William Allen, Referee, No. 67 Wall Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 16th day of July, A. D. 1902, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, July 3d, 1902.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES A. PAGE, Bankrupt.—No. 5,008.

To the creditors of Charles A. Page of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 19th day of June, A. D. 1902, the said Charles A. Page was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of William Allen, referee, No. 67 Wall Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 16th day of July, A. D. 1902, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, July 3d, 1902.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HENRY A. RITCHIE, Bankrupt.—No. 5,041.

To the creditors of Henry A. Ritchie of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 30th day of June, A. D. 1902, the said Henry A. Ritchie was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of William Allen, referee, No. 67 Wall Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 17th day of July, A. D. 1902, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, July 3d, 1902.

Excursions.

BRIGHTON BEACH.

From MANHATTAN (Park Row)—Take Surface cars reading "Brighton Beach" via Flatbush Ave., or
Manhattan Beach Elevated Electric Trains, changing at Kings Highway to Trolley Cars, or by Ferry from
Forty-second, Twenty-third, Grand, or Roosevelt St. to Broadway, Brooklyn, connecting with "Brighton Beach" Surface Cars.
From CONEY ISLAND—Sea View Trolley Cars leave Culver Depot on frequent headway.
MUSIC on Hotel Veranda by BROOKLYN MARINE BAND afternoons and evenings.
Matinée and Evening Vaudeville Entertainment daily in Music Hall.

MANHATTAN BEACH.

From MANHATTAN (Park Row)—Electric Elevated Trains on frequent headway from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. and 7:20 P. M. to 12:20 A. M. daily, except Saturday. Sunday service from 8:40 A. M. to midnight. Saturdays, 10 A. M. to 11:20 A. M., and 7:20 P. M. to 12:20 A. M. At other hours these trains will depart from Brooklyn terminal of Bridge (See printed time tables) or take Brighton Beach Surface Cars of Flatbush and Nostrand Ave. Lines, changing to Electric Trains at Kings Highway.
From SEA GATE and CONEY ISLAND—Surf Ave. Trolley Cars direct.

CONEY ISLAND.

Frequent Trolley service from Park Row, Manhattan, and principal Ferries.
(Liberal Transfer System places all resorts on the System within reach of all sections of Brooklyn.)

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT.

Entertaining Beyond Comparison.

Attractions from all parts of the world. Interesting novelties. A band of wild riders and steer-catchers from the Plains of Mexico. Grand concerts, magnificent foliage, rare plants, Horticultural wonders, unequalled menagerie, museum and aquarium; ALL FREE. Delightful sail on swift steamers. Glen Island clam bake. Dinners a la carte. "Kiein Deutschland." The Dairy. Boating, Bathing, Bowling, Billiards, Fishing.

TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE:
Cortlandt St. pier, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 5:15 P. M.
Bridge Dock, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:20, 10:20, 11:20 A. M., 12:20, 1:50, 2:50, 4:00 P. M.
East 23d St., 9:45, 10:45, 11:45 A. M., 12:45, 2:15, 3:15, 4:30, 5:45 P. M.
Leave Glen Island 11:00 A. M. for 23d St. and Cortlandt St.; 12:00 M., 1:00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only, 3:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, and 8:00 P. M. for all landings.
Frequent extra boats on Sundays and holidays.
EXCURSION 40 CENTS,
including admission to all attractions.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO.

THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO
CONEY ISLAND.

Leave FOOT 22D ST., North River, 9.00, 9.45, 10.30, 11.15 a. m., 12.00 m., 12.40, 1.20, 2.00, 2.40, 3.20, 4.00, 4.40, 5.20, 6.00, 6.40, 7.20, 8.00, 9.00 p. m.

Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River, } Half hour later.

Leave NEW IRON PIER, CONEY ISLAND, 10.40, 11.25 a. m., 12.10, 12.55, 1.40, 2.20, 3.00, 3.40, 4.20, 5.00, 5.40, 6.20, 7.00, 7.45, 8.30, 0.10, 0.55, 10.40 p. m.

EXCURSION TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH
ALL WATER ROUTE
50 Cts.
Ocean Going Steamers
General Slocum
Grand Republic
Connecting at Rockaway Beach with Trolley for ARVERNE, EDGEMERE and FAR ROCKAWAY.
This most refreshing hour and half sail, leaving W. 129th St., 9 a.m.; W. 20th St., 9.40 and 10 a.m., 1.35 p.m.; Battery Landing, 9.20, 10.40 a.m., 3.05 p.m.; Leaving Rockaway, 11 a.m., 5.00, 6.15 p.m.

ERIE RAILROAD
$1.00 EXCURSIONS EVERY SUNDAY
SHOHOLA GLEN.
In the Blue Mountains, one hundred and seven miles from New York, on the beautiful Delaware River.
Express traine leave W. 23d St., 8:35 and 9:25; Chambers St., 9:00 and 9:30; Jersey City, 9:15 and 9:45 A. M. Returning leave Shohola 4:30 and 5:15 P. M.

GREENWOOD LAKE GLENS.
$1.00—or with Dinner at Casino, $1.50.
Special express train leaves West 23d St., 9:40; Chambers St., 9:45; Jersey City, 10:00 A. M. Returning leave Glens 5:00 and 6:58 P. M.

ROCKAWAY BEACH
VIA
Brooklyn Elevated Line and Long Island Railroad.

Leave Broadway Ferry daily except Sunday, A. M., 6, 7, 7:50, 9, 9:34, 10:04, 10:34, 11:04, 11:34; P. M., 12:04, 12:30, 1:04, 1:34, 2:04, 2:34, 3:04, 3:34, 3:59, 4:29, 4:59, 5:34, 6:04, 6:34, 7:04, 7:34, 8:04, 8:34, 9:04, 9:34, 10:34.

Last train returning leaves Rockaway Park at 12:02 midnight.
SCHEDULE SUBJECT TO CHANGE.
SUNDAYS AND HOLIDAYS
trains leave Broadway Ferry at frequent intervals, as travel warrants, from 6:04 A. M. to 9.44 P. M.
FARE 15 CENTS FROM ALL POINTS ON THE ELEVATED SYSTEM.

LONG BRANCH AND BACK 50C.
ASBURY PARK AND BACK 80C.

PATTEN LINE
LONG BRANCH—ASBURY PARK
And all resorts on the Jersey Seacoast.
Lv. ft. W. 13th St., 7:55, 8:55, *10:55 A. M. (*Saturday 12:55 P. M.) and 2:45 P. M.
Lv. Battery (nr. So. Ferry) 8:20, 9:20, *11:20 A. M. (*Saturday 1:20 P. M.) and 3:10 P. M.
SATURDAY SPECIAL, 13th St., 3:55; Battery, 4:20 P. M.
SUNDAY SCHEDULE.
Lv. ft. W. 13th St., 8:55, 9:25, 9:45, 10:50 A. M.
Lv. Battery, 9:20, 9:50, 10:10, 11:10 A. M.

EVERY SUNDAY
UP THE SOUND
TO SEA CLIFF AND GLENWOOD
THE ELEGANT STEAMER "NANTASKET"
will leave New York, Pier 18, E. R., near foot Wall St., 9:30; foot 31st St., E. R., 9:45 A. M. Returning, due in New York 6:30 P. M.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON
To West Point, Newburgh, or Poughkeepsie.
Grand Daily Excursion (except Sunday).
BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
NEW YORK and ALBANY
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., by Annex, 8:45 A. M.
From New York, Pier 32, North River, 8:40 A. M.
From New York, West 22d St. Pier, 9:00 A. M.
From New York, West 129th St. Pier, 9:15 A. M.
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
Morning and Afternoon Concerts.

DAILY EXCURSION UP THE HUDSON
To WEST POINT, NEWBURGH, and SUMMIT of MOUNT BEACON.
Str. "RAMSDELL" from FRANKLIN ST., week days, 9:30 A. M.; W. 129TH ST., 10:00 A. M. SUNDAYS, half hour earlier. Returning arrives in N. Y., week days, 10:30 P. M.; SUNDAYS, 9:00 P. M.
Round trip to WEST POINT or NEWBURGH, 75 CTS. SUMMIT MT. BEACON and return, $1.00.

IDEAL OUTING TRIP
SUNDAYS.
On SUNDAYS the fleet steel steamer RICHARD PECK leaves Pier 25 E. R., foot of Peck Slip, at 9:30 A. M.; East 21st St., 9:45 A. M. Returning due New York 8:00 P. M. Nearly all day on beautiful Long Island Sound. An hour in New Haven. MUSIC. TICKETS, $1.00; CHILDREN, 50 CENTS.

AL FOSTER
DEEP SEA FISHING daily. Al Foster's reliable, large iron seagoing steamer Angler, regular boat runs Winter and Summer; fare, 75c.; ladies, 50c. Leaves 22d St., E. R., 7:15 A. M.; Battery Landing, 8:05 A. M. sharp. N. B.—Only iron boat on the route. Large ladies' saloon and first-class restaurant. Music on board. AL FOSTER.

Excursions.

Excursion Routes to the Sea.
THE LONG ISLAND RAILROAD

MANHATTAN BEACH.
Trains leave New York, 34th St., E. R., week days, 5:30—6:40—7:40—9:20—11:00 A. M., 12:10 and half hourly from 1:10 to 3:40—4:40—5:10—5:40—6:00—6:40—7:10—7:40—8:10—8:40—9:30 and 10:50 P. M. Returning, last train leaves the Beach, 12:00 midnight. Excursion Fare, 40c.
Trains leave East New York about 25 minutes after 34th St. time:
From New York, Whitehall St., via 39th St., So. B'klyn Ferry, connecting with L. I. R. R. Trains leave week days only, 7:00—8:00—8:20—11:00 A. M., 1:00—2:20—3:40—4:20—5:00—5:40 P. M. Excursion Fare, 50c.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.
Trains leave New York, 34th St., E. R., week days, 5:40—6:40—8:30—9:20—10:30—10:50 A. M. 12:50—1:50—2:50—4:20—5:20—6:30—7:20—8:20—9:20 and 10:20 P. M. On Saturdays additional trains will leave 1:20—2:20—3:20 and 9:50 P. M. Returning, last train leaves the Beach at 11:55 P. M.

Saturday Afternoon Excursion
TO WEST POINT.
STEAMER MARY POWELL
leaves Desbrosses St. 1:45, W. 22nd St. 2 P. M., W. 129th St. 2:20 P. M. Arriving West Point 4:50 P. M. Returning by West Shore special train 7:25 P. M., or any regular train. Fare, round trip, $1.00. Return N. Y. Central train, $1.10. Return Steamer Ramsdell, $1.00. Ample time to see Dress Parade, Guard Mount, Public Buildings, &c. CONCERT ORCHESTRA on board. This excursion made every Saturday.

EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON
EXCURSION UP THE SOUND
To GREAT NECK, SEA CLIFF, GLEN COVE and GLENWOOD.
The steamer "NANTASKET" will leave New York, Pier 13 E. R., 1:30 P. M.; foot 31st, E. R., 1:50 P. M. Returning, leave Glenwood at 7:00, Sea Cliff 7:25, Great Neck 8:15 P. M., arriving at New York, 31st St., 0:15; Pier 13, E. R., 0:35 P. M.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

Loans.

CASH
IN ANY AMOUNT
advanced without unnecessary delay or formality on satisfactory security of any character.
Accounts, Notes, Chattels, Salaries, Legacies, Incomes, Judgments, Contracts, &c.
Business Confidential.
Lowest Possible Rates.
John Mulholland,
FIVE OFFICES IN GREATER NEW YORK.
38 PARK ROW, 5 & 7 EAST 42D ST., } NEW YORK.
125TH ST. & PARK AV., 44 COURT ST., 84 BROADWAY, } BROOKLYN.
APPLY MOST CONVENIENT OFFICE.

MONEY We loan money to people in any kind of business. 150 Nassau St., Office 729.

For Sale.

FOR THE NEXT FOUR DAYS I will continue my offer of a pair of solid gold eyeglasses and morocco case for $2. Every pair will be sold with the distinct understanding that the money will be refunded if the same goods can be bought in this city for less than $5. The same three opticians will be in charge to make free examinations of the eye by artificial light; there will be no delay; everybody will get exactly what is advertised. KEENE, 180 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. Open till 6.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED
Typewriter Inspection Co., 310 B'way

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged and repaired. J. M. MOSSMAN, 72 Malden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

TYPEWRITERS SOLD AND RENTED. Standard Machines, $25. Rented from $2.50 upwd. General Typewriter Exchange, 239 B'way.

DESKS new and second hand; all styles; office and store fixtures; bought, sold, exchanged, repaired. Glen & O'Connor, 47-49 Centre St.

Strictly first-class
SMITH PREMIER TYPEWRITERS
for rent. $5.00 per month. The Smith Premier Typewriter Co., No. 338 B'way.

Typewriters, all makes; rented, $2 up; ribbons free. Telephone 5980 Cortlandt. CENTRAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 203 Broadway.

Patents.

Thomas Drew Stetson, mechanical expert and patent solicitor; established 1855; superior foreign connections. 23

RAILS SPREAD UNDER A RUSHING TRAIN

A Number of Passengers Hurt in Wreck Near Tremley, N. J.

Engine Ploughs Up the Track for Nearly 300 Yards—Ties Were in Rotten Condition.

Special to The New York Times.

TREMLEY, N. J., July 4.—Spreading rails caused an accident one mile north of hsre this morning. It resulted in the destruction of about 290 yards of the south-bound track, eight hours' delay to traffic, damage to the sxtent of $3,000 to the property of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, and injuries of a severe or slight character to about ten of the thirty persons who were on the train.

The only injury of record is Mary Gerossa, sixteen years old, of 18 Williams Street, Bayonne, taken to the Elizabeth General Hospital and Dispensary; contusions of body and arms and shock. May be abls to leave to-day.

The accident was, in roundhouse parlance, "due." It occurred on the Elizabeth River Mendows, midway bstween Bay Way and Tremley. Here the track is levsl and raised about five feet from the drainage cuts of ths rush-grown swamps. Varions circumstances in such localities tend to tbe speedy destruction of tles, and those bere wsre not an exception to the conditions whfch obtain on salt watsr meadow roadbeds. On Thursday a party of tie settsrs had worked up to near ths plac of the accident, and they knocked off over ths Fourth.

On Monday one of the crew of Engine 570, after passing the iron bridge over the Elizabeth River bound south, felt the locomotive sway as is usual when it goes over a treacherous track, and hs exclaimed: "Here's the plac for it." Hs explained yesterday: "I thought ws were gone then; I never felt an sngine wabble so."

Tbe disaster happened to Train 361 of ths Elizabethport and Perth Amboy branch of the Jersey Central. It isft Jersey City at 8:51 A. M. and was due at Tremlsy at 9:23 o'clock. It was drawn by Engine 614, and tbe enginssr was George F. Coffee. Lester Brightman was the conductor of tbe train.

Coffee was headed off in sevsral ways befors he reached Elizabeth Avenus, and he left that station nearly half an hour late, and to make up time "let her levsr" on ths levsl meadow track to Tremlsy. It was not disputed that on leaving the Elizabsth River bridge Coffes's engine was making at least forty miles an hour. As suddenly as such disasters occnr, Engins 614 was first running on the tiss with ths rails curled up and acting as flails on it and its train of three cars, then plowing through ths rubbls of the roadbed, and finally halting with its wheels almost hub deep in rotten wood and rock.

The cars which followed had each, according to its nearness to the engine, a mors or less rocky road to travel, the last car having a deeper furrow of wood and stone to plow through. It was a dispensation of Providence that the track was without a curve, and that the engine kept to it, as from the time that Coffes knew what was happening and pulled ths throttle, and when the engine stopped witb a jerk, more than 200 yards of the west track had been traversed and cut up.

When the train stopped the engine floor was level. The cars left had run into tbs rut between the west and east tracks, and they werc at a dangerous angle to the east. The car nearest to the engine, a smoker, had its front platform carried away. Inside only a couple of the seats were broksn, and the glass of but two windows was shattered. Tbe middle car had all the windows to the left broken, and those to the right were intact, and only the cushions of the seats were thrown out of place. The third car was even less damaged.

Conductor Brightman's first care was for his passengers. He found that three-quarters of them had escaped without injury beyond nervous shock, and that of the others only four had injuries of gravity beyond slight bruises. The young woman, Mary Gerossa was with her sister, Armie Tolter, and she and her husband supported her between them along the track to Tremley station, where she was put on the first train that went north and taken to ths bospital from Elizabeth Avenue by Ambulance Surgeon Alvin R. Eaton, Jr. A woman who declined to give her name was taken there on the same train and attended by a private physician. A man was bleeding from a scalp wound. Friends bandaged his hurt and he went on to Maurer. Another woman who complained of internal injuries and bruised limbs remained on the track near the scene of the accident, and went back to Elizabethport, refusing to say who she was. None of the crew of tbe train received a scratch or a bruise.

The disaster compelled ths use of the east track between Bay Way and Tremley for the rest of the day. The wrecking gang ripped out the whole of the west track along which Engine 614 plowed, and marveled at the condition of ths ties, some of which were as rotten as punk.

HIT BY JEALOUS MAN'S BULLET.

Mother Seriously Wounded, While the Daughter, Who Was Fired At, Escapes.

The sound of pistol shots accompanied by cries of "Murdsr!" coming from the apartments of Mrs. Rosie Cosifino, on ths second floor of the tenement house at 37 Monros Street, last night, created a panic among the tenants, some of whom ran into ths street and summoned Policemen George Lee and Francis McGee of the Madison Street Station.

The latter went to the apartments of Mrs. Cosifino, who was found lying on the floor with a pistol shot wound in tbe abdomen. From the injured woman and her daughter, Ganofra, they learned that last night Isidore Lupiro, who lives in the same house, went to tbeir apartments and discbarged five shots at Canofra and her fiancé, Pansarello Nofrio, to whom she is to be married to-morrow. The shots went wide of their mark, one wounding Mrs. Cosifino.

According to the young woman, she had promised herself in marriage to Lupiro about three months ago, and soon thereafter Lupiro went to Kingston, N. Y., to work. She corresponded with him for a while, and finally ceased writing altogetber. Lupiro recently returned to this city and found that Ganofra had transferred her affections to Nofrio, and that they wers to be married. According to the girl, he had threatened her unless she gave up Nofrio, but she attached no importance to his remarks.

Lupiro was captured and locked up. Mrs. Cosifino was removed to Gouverneur Hospital. Her wound is serious.

Steamer Massachusetts Damaged.

NEW LONDON, Conn., July 4. — The sidewheel steamer Massachusetts, owned by the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, was damaged to the extent of several thousand dollars today by the breaking of a walking beam strap off Bartlett's Reef. The steamer was towed to this port by the steamer Fall River and her 650 passengers sent by train to New York. The loss is covered by insurance.

Man's Body Scares Women Bathers.

While half a hundred young women were bathing off Ninety-third Street, Brooklyn, yesterday, the body of a man clad in a corduroy golf suit rose to the surface and drifted among them, causing them to rush for the shore in terror. There was nothing in the dead man's pockets to lead to identification. The body was taken to the Morgue.

YACHT LUCILE AGROUND OFF GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Franklin Haines, Her Owner, and His Children Aboard When the Accident Happened—The Boat Much Strained.

The steam yacht Lucile, owned by Franklin Haines, was on ber way from Eris Basin to her owner's home in Yonkers Thursday night, when south of Governors Island she ran upon the cribwork which msrks the beginning of ths improvements being mads at that point. Yesterday shs lay all dsy on her port side with ber screw in the air and her nose deep in ths water, but the Merritt & Chapman Wrecking Company's tug, which arrived on the scene early in the morning, expected to bs able to float her off at high water last evening.

The yacht was considerably strained, and her port quarter rail was torn away by the efforts of a tug to get her off on Thursday night, but the hull, though of wood, apparently was undsmaged.

Mr. Haines got aboard at Erie Basin with his daughter and his two sons, Frank and Dallas, and he was in ths pilothouss with Capt. Psterson when at 7 o'clock the yacht fetched up hard aground on the riprap. The Captain thought hs was outside the cribwork, but miscalculatsd the distance by about twenty-five yards. Hs said that if there were any lights tbey were too dim for those in the pilot house to see. Thers was about four feet of water over ths stone work when the Lucile grounded.

The rest of the party were sitting aft at ths time, and as the yacht was running at a ten-knot clip, ber sudden balt created a panic, particularly among the chairs and movable furniture. Mr. Hainss and his family left ths boat at 11 o'clock on a tug which bad coms to her assistance, and hs immediately notified ths Merritt and Chapman Wrecking Company, who sent down their wrecking tug Monarch.

The Lucile is a small screw steamer built by ths Herreshoffs in 1885. She measures 90 feet over all, 85 feet on ths water line, 11.6 feet beam and 5.7 feet draught.

SHIPYARD WORKMEN STRIKE.

Employes of Baltimore Company Ordered Out by Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders' Union.

BALTIMORE, July 4.—One hundred workmen employed at ths yards of the Spedden Shipbuilding Company havs gone on a strike, having been ordered out by the Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders' Union because of an alleged grievance against the company.

The trouble arose over four union riveters employed by the company, wbo wers at work on two Government boats now being constructed at the yard. Thess riveters asksd for an increase in wages, and on being refused quit work. The company bired four otber riveters, and gave them the increased rate of wages demanded by ths men who quit. A demand was mads upon the company for the discharge of tbe four riveters, and on the company declining to discbarge the men, the entire forcs of riveters stopped work yesterday.

Ths company says it bas a liberal time limit on the Government work now under way.

EXPERT SWIMMER DROWNED.

His Brother In Trying to Save Him Nearly Shares Same Fate.

Peter Hansen, thirty years old, of 74 Summit Street, Brooklyn, who had a reputation as an expert swimmer, was drowned off Fort Hamilton in the sight of hundreds of pleasure-seekers yesterday afternoon, and his brother Olaf, two years younger, narrowly escape the same fate in trying to rsscue bim.

The young men went in the water at Fourth Avenue at about 5 o'clock, wbcn the elder attracted general attention by his feats. As a further display of prowess they swam rapidly far out in the Narrows. They turned and bad nearly reached the shore when Peter became exhausted and aank. Boats put out to his assistance. Whils they were coming Olaf dived for him, but at the second attempt struck his head on a rock. Hc came to the surface, where he floated, helpless. He was pulled into a boat while another plunged and rcovered hia brother's body. Olaf soon recovered sufficiently to be sent home.

DROWNED ON THEIR VACATION.

Two Young Men of Brooklyn Lose Their Lives by the Capsizing of a Canoe.

The body of John J. Hughes, Jr., who was drowned on Wednesday at Hawkins, Sullivan County, was brought last night to the home of his parents at 261 Hewes Street, Williamsburg. The elder Hughes, also named John, is a sash and blind manufacturer on Twenty-third Street, Manhattan.

Hughes, who was an athlete and a member of the Congress Club, started on a vacation in May, accompanied by Arthur Evans, aged twenty, an artist living in Eleventh Street, Brooklyn. The two were boating in a canvas canoe and were running some rapids when the boat capsized and flung Hughes, Evans, and a man they had with them into the water.

The man swam ashore. Hughes, who was an expert swimmer, and only two years ago saved the lives of two people at Manhattan Beach, tried to rescue his friend Evans. In the effort both were drowned. Evans's body has not been recovered.

HIGHWAYMEN ON 3D AVENUE.

Drag a Man from a Car at Thirty-fourth Street and Beat and Rob Him.

Rudolph Lomberg, an upholsterer, of 1,349 Lexington Avenue, was robbed of $40 and assaulted at 3:30 o'clock yesterday morning just as he was about to step aboard a Third Avenue electric car at Thirty-fourth Street.

Lomberg had bis foot on the running board of the car when four men made a dash at him, dragged him to the pavsment, and then pummeled and kicked him until he was bruised from head to foot. The attack was so sudden that Lomberg had no chance to make an outcry, and when he did the men had got the money from his pockct and were running away.

Policeman Eckler of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station was near, and he manged to catch one of the men. The prisoner struggled, and finally knocked Eckler down and got away again. Eckler, however, regained his feet, continued the chass, and again caught the man. The others escaped.

Lomberg was taken to Bellevue Hospital. At the station house the prisoner proved to be John O'Nell, thirty-one years old, of 338 East Forty-ninth Street. Before being arraigned in the Yorkville Court he was taken to Police Headquarters, and there identified as an ex-convict who had served three terms in prison. He was held in $1,000 bail for examination this morning.

MAY RESUME COAL MINING.

Report that Operators Will Reopen Collieries on July 17 with Non-Union Men.

HAZLETON, Penn., July 4.—It was reported here to-night from what is regarded as an authoritative source that July 17, the opening day of the National Miners' Convention at Indianapolis, has been selected by the operators as the time for resuming operations at one or more collieries near Wilkesbarre with experienced non-union men collected from the various mines in Luzerne County.

The news cannot be confirmed because of the extreme reticence of the operators.

ROCKEFELLER PROPERTY AFIRE

A Roman Candle Starts Flames in a Tenth Avenue House and Exciting Scenes Follow.

A Roman candle entered ths window of ths apartments of Mrs. Margaret McKeever on the top floor of 741 Tenth Avenue and exploded on a bed, causing a firs which did damage to the amount of $6,500 and caused considerable excitement in that vicinity. The house is owned by John D. Rockefeller, and next door to it is the Armitage Chapel and the West Side Settlement, also owned by Mr. Rockefeller.

Mrs. McKeever was out when the fire started and the first those in the house knew of it was when a man who wss passing on the opposite side of the street saw smoke coming out of the window. He notified the tenants. Two alarms were sent in during the excitement which followed, one from the box at Fifty-third Street and Tenth Avenue and the other at Fifty-eighth Street and tbs avenue. This brought a large force of firemen and tbe reserves from the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station.

The firemen broke into Mrs. McKeever's apartments and after a hard figbt succeeded in confining the flames to the top floor of the house. At ons time after a burst of flames from the window it looked as though the firs would spread, and thers was hurried flight from the immediate vicinity.

A great deal of damage was done by water. George Duer had a china and glassware store on the first floor, and the second floor was occupied by the Legal Aid Society. The damage to property in the house is said to be $4,000, and Mrs. McKeever's loss $2,500.

EXCURSION BOAT DISABLED.

Breaking of a Shaft on the Glen Island Steamer Myndert Starin Causes Excitement Aboard.

Wbat might havs been a serious panic was averted by the Captain and crew of the Glen Island steamboat Myndert Starin about 8:30 last night while she was in ths East River off Fourteenth Street. As it was, thers was a panic aboard among tbe crowd of holiday excursionists who were returning from Glen Island.

The excitement was due to the breaking of ths crank shaft on one of the paddle wheels. When it snapped it shook the boat from stem to stern, and both paddles ceased working. The tide was on the ebb, and the boat drifted down stream. The passengers, not knowing what had happened, were getting into an excited state, when the Captain and his men quickly circulated among them, explaining ths mishap and assuring them that thers was no danger.

About this time the Glen Island of ths same line was observed on her way to Glen Island, and responded to signals from the Myndert Starin and pushed the latter over to the pier at tbe foot of East Eleventh Street, whsre numbers of the passengers were glad to debark. Ths Sam Sloan soon after was sent around to the pier and took aboard the remaining passengers who were bound for Brooklyn and the west side of town.

CONVENTION OF MUSICIANS.

National Association of Teachers Closes Its Annual Session at Put-in-Bay, Ohio.

Special to The New York Times.

PUT-IN-BAY, Ohio, July 4.—Ths twenty-fourth annual convention of the Music Teachers' National Association closed at noon amid scenes of patriotism and much musical enthusiasm. The business of tbe day was incorporated in a short but interesting session of the Senate and Council closing up some unfinished business relating to delegates' attendance. The round table for piano teachers met at 9 o'clock. In tbe abscence of Cbairman Alden of Boston it was presided over by C. C. Hamilton of Providence, R. I., who gave an interesting talk on ancient methods. Catherin Burrowes of New York talked of modern methods.

At 10 o'clock the closing concert of the convention presented Ray Finel of Boston in a programme of songs. Mrs. M. D. Bentley of Detroit gave the opening numbers, and Miss Pauline Woltmann of Boston, pressed into service on short notice, delighted the delegates with a group of songs by Brahms.

RESERVES SAVE POLICEMAN.

He Was Attacked by Crowd of Men and Boys and Slashed with a Knife.

Policeman Nicholas O'Neill, of the Oak Street Station, was set upon by four men and eight boys at the southwest corner of Roosevelt and Water Streets last night while he was endeavoring to put a stop to a street fight, and received an ugly gash from a knife above his left eye.

Thomas Bark, eighteen years old, a laborer, of 304 Water Street; Michael Scott, twenty-three years old, a laborer, of 617 Hart Street, Brooklyn; Michael Dwyer, twenty-nine years old, of 5 Batavia Street, and Edward O'Brien, nineteen years old, a laborer, of 17 Cherry Street, were arrested by seven defectives and four policemen who went to O'Neill's aid.

According to the patrolman's story the four persons were standing in front of the saloon on the corner, all of them somewhat intoxicated. Bark and Scott were disputing the ownership of an accordion and came to blows. O'Neill interferred and threw Bark into the roadway when he resisted. The entire gang then attacked the patrolman. A crowd of boys arrived, and during the fight they tripped up O'Neill snd tried to take his revolver from him.

Sergeant Hanley of the Oak Street Station was notified and sent out the reserve patrolmen and detectives. An ambulance was called from the Hudson Street Hospital and Dr. Old dressed O'Neill's wound and several scalp wounds of the prisoners that were inflicted by the officer in using his club.

CYCLE RACES AT VAILSBURG.

Kramer Defeats Lawson in Professional Match Race.

The professional match cycling race between Frank L. Kramer of East Orange, N. J., and Iver Lawson of Salt Lake City, Utah, at the holiday cycling race meet at the Vallsburg track, Newark, N. J., yesterday, was won by Kramer in straight heats. Lawson held his own in each heat until near the finish, when the champion won out in the final sprint.

In the five-mile professional handicap there were thirty-six starters, including "Plugger Bill" Martin, who recently returned from Australia. He was on scratch with Kramer and Lawson, but as prizes were offered for the leaders at each lap, the pace was so fast that all three scratch men quit before the finish and. "Eddie" Bald, the Buffalo veteran, won by twenty yards. Six riders fell in a bunch near tne finish, but none was seriously injured. The summary follows:

Half-Mile Novice.—Won by August Miller, Totowenville, N. Y.; Edward F. Miller, Scotch Plains, N. J., second; Frank L. Singer, Brooklyn, N. Y., third. Time—1:13.

Half-Mile Handicap, Amateur.—Won by George Glasson, Newark, N. J., (scratch;) Frank Williams, New York City, (50 yards,) second; Oscar Goerke, Brooklyn, N. Y., (20 yards,) third; Leo G. Gargan, Tremont, New York City, (50 yards,) fourth. Time—1:01 1-5.

Professional Sprint Match Race, best two in three heats, purse $300, between Frank L. Kramer, East Orange, and Iver Lawson, Salt Lake City.—First Heat—Won by Kramer. Time—2:03. Second Heat and Race—Won by Kramer. Time—1:59 1-5.

Two-Mile Handicap, Amateur.—Won by Michael Coffey, Newark, N. J., (150 yards;) J. F. Brown, Irvington, N. Y., (150 yards,) second; L. G. Gargan, Tremont, New York City, (150 yards,) third; Abraham Welsher, Vallsburg, N. J., (210 yards,) fourth. Time—4:11 1-5. Winners of lap prizes—A. C. Spain, Bloomfield, N. J., (240 yards,) and L. G. Gargan.

Five-Mile Professional Handicap.—Won by E. C. Bald, Buffalo, N. Y., (100 yards;) Saxon Williams, New Haven, Conn., (250 yards,) second; Edward Armbruster, Brooklyn, N. Y., (250 yards,) third; Albert Guery, Newark, N. J., (400 yards,) fourth; Thomas Butler, Boston, Mass., (200 yards,) fifth. Time—10:21 2-5.

Catarrhel affections, like all Colds, are best reached by DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. —Adv.

WOUNDS HIS WIFE AND KILLS HIMSELF

Jealousy the Motive That Inspired Charles Guther, Jr.

His Marriage Had Estranged Him from His Father—A University Man and a Medical Graduate.

In a fit of jealous rage, Charles Guther, Jr., twenty-six years old, yesterday afternoon made an unsuccessful attempt to kill his wife, who is twenty-one years old, and then shot himself dead in their room in a boarding house at 245 Lawrence Street, Brooklyn. The woman was not dangerously wounded.

Guther was a son of Charles Guther, a well-to-do retired business man, who lives at 760 McDonough Street, Brooklyn. The young man is said to have been a graduate of Yals University and also of a medical school. He became acquainted with ths woman whom he shot yesterday about two years ago, and his attentions to her, it is said, estranged him from his father. Guther did not practice as a physician, but for the past two years had been working in different hotels as a clerk.

With his wife he had been living at the houss in Lawrencs Strest, which is conducted by Mrs. Thomas Hogan, for several months. At the house it was said that after a violent quarrel witb his wife yesterday morning Guther left ths house, returning late in the afternoon. When he returncd Mrs. Guther was in a room down stairs with Mrs. Hogan, sewing. Guther went upstairs to his room, where hs carefully and neatly arranged all ths furniture. Then he called his wife upstairs.

As the womsn entered the room Guther closed and locked the door behind her. Then he drew a revolver and fired two shots at her. One of the bullets missed, but the other struck her in the right side of the head, inflicting a painful but not dangerous wound. The woman fell to the floor with a cry, and Guther turned the weapon on himself, shooting himself in the head. Mrs. Guther was taken to the Brooklyn Hospital.

In the room was found a pencilled note, apparently left by Guther. It read simply: "Please notify my sister, Mrs. Weiner, 760 McDonough Street."

Neither Guther's father nor his sister would have anything to say with regard to the suicide when seen last night.

STANDING OF NAVAL CADETS.

The Annapolis Academic Board Has Made Up Order from the Final Examination Papers.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., July 4.—The Naval Academy Academic Board, having received the papers in the final examination of the cadet class of 1900, has made up the order of standing of men as they leave the grade of past cadet and attain the rank of ensign. Tbis examination was held in the Spring and each cadet took it at the place he wss stationed. Their certificates of graduation for the six years' course, including four at the Naval Academy and ths two at sea, have been prepared. Ths standing arrived at is as follows:

1. Charles P. Snyder, West Virginia.
2. Carleton R. Kear, Ohio.
3. Joseph R. Defrees, Illinois.
4. Willis G. Mitchell, Pennsylvania.
5. John W. Hyland, Pennsylvania.
6. Samuel W. Bryant, Pennsylvania.
7. Edward S. Jackson, Jr., Pennsylvania.
8. William F. Bricker, Pennsylvsnia.
9. Henry L. Wyman, Illinois.
10. Daniel P. Mannix, Washington, D. C.
11. Artbur B. Kesrny, Centreville, Md.
12. Charles T. Wads, New Jersey.
13. Hollis T. Winston, North Carolina.
14. Frederick R. Nalle, Pennsylvania.
15. Emil P. Svarz, Texas.
16. Wilbert Smith, Michigan.
17. James C. Kress, Pennsylvsnia.
18. Julius F. Hellweg, Baltimore.
19. Sinclair Gannon, Texas.
20. Robert Morris, Utah.
21. John D. Wainwright, Delaware.
22. Harry K. Cage, Texas.
23. George W. Steel, Jr., Indiana.
24. Stafford H. R. Doyle, South Carolina.
25. William K. Riddle, Tennessee.
26. William S. Case, Illinois.
27. William N. Jeffers, New York City.
28. John W. Timmons, Ohio.
29. John G. Church, Washington, D. C.
30. Charles S. Freeman, Pennsylvania.
31. Robert L. Berry, Kentucky.
32. Herbert C. Cocke, Virginia.
33. Robert A. Abernathy, Tennessee.
34. Ward K. Wortman, Montana.
35. Hayne Ellis, Georgia.
36. Frank D. Berrien, Iowa.
37. James H. Comfort, Missouri.
38. Paul Foley, New York.
39. Carlos A. Gardiner, Illinois.
40. William V. Tomb, Arkansas.
41. Bayard T. Bulmer, Nevada.
42. Edison E. Scranton, Ohio.
43. John W. Schoenfeld, New York.
44. Clarence L. Arnold, Indisna.
45. Stanley Woods, Illinois.
46. Edwin H. Dodd, Illinois.
47. Charles P. Huff, Missouri.
48. Luke E. Wright, Jr., Tennessee.
49. Charles R. Train, Washington, D. C.
50. Hugo W. Osterhaas, Virginia.
51. George B. Landenberger, Pennsylvania.
52. Robert L. Menner, Pennsylvania.
53. Benjamin G. Barthalow, Ohio.
54. Clarence E. Landram, Kentucky.

William McEntee, of Minnesota; William B. Ferguson, Jr., of North Carolina, and John A. Dilman, of Virginia, who graduated from the Naval Academy one, two and three, respectively, are not rated here, as tbey are under special instruction at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

GAYNOR-GREENE JUDGMENT.

QUEBEC, July 4.—An unusually large crowd was present to-day in court when Judge Caron ascended the bench to render judgment in the Gaynor-Greene case. The judgment was a short one and was satisfactory for the accused, as Judge Caron granted the motions made by their counsel for writs of certiorari, addressed to Extradition Magistrate Lafontaine, ordering him to produce without delay all documents in his possession and in relation to these cases before the Superior Court here.

As to the motions made by counsel for the United States Government to amend the returns of Sheriff Langeller and Jailer Vallee to the writs of habeas corpus, Justice Caron stated that he would not render the judgment thereon until all documents were before the court.

Messrs. McMaster, Stuart, and Dandurand, on behalf of the United States Government, made a supreme effort to have judgment rendered immediately on these motions, as otherwise the record could not be complete, but the presiding Judge replied that he would not render judgment before having the record. The court was adjourned until Friday next, when Magistrate La Fontaine is expected to produce all documents in the case.

TRAIN SPEEDS WITH DYING MAN.

Is Taken Aboard After Being Run Down, but Expires in Hospital.

While walking on the tracks of the Manhattan Beach Railroad near Vandervecr Park, Brooklyn, last evening, a man who gave his name as H. Judyorloski, but whose address was not learned, was struck by a south-bound train. Tbe train was stopped and he was taken aboard, all speed being made to Sheepshead Bay, from where he was taken to the Reception Hospital at Coney Island.

He was later removed to the Kings County Hospital, where he died soon after being received there.

CREDIT FOR SANTIAGO VICTORY.

Louisiana's New Law Specifies that Pro-Sampson Histories Shall Be Barred.

NEW ORLEANS, July 4.—The bill of Representative Smith, penalizing the use of any history which does not do full and fair justice to Admiral Schley, to-day passed the Senate and was immediately signed by the Governor, as it had already been passed by the House.

The bill provides that before any history of the Spanish war shall be used in any of the public schools it shall have been examined and the fact ascertained that the part played by Admiral Schley off Santiago is treated justly, and that he was given the credit for the victory over Cervera.

The use of a history partisan to Admiral Sampson is prohibited under severe penalties.

Lebanon Hospital's New Ambulance.

A handsome new ambulance was presented to Lebanon Hospital yesterday by the people of the Bronx, who contributed $1,200 to improve the ambulance service.

In-the-tall-Grass, U.S.A., Sat., July 5th.

T. K. Rest Esqre
Spoony Island, N.Y.

Dear Tom:—

Had a "cracking" good time, yesterday.

Seems kind of funny to think of nothing doing at Rogers Peets to-day, but I'm not sorry for I'm tired of "clothes, furnishings, hats and shoes for man or boy."

See you at the store Monday at 8.

Yours
Bob.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Av.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

ENGINE KILLED THREE MEN

Early Morning Accident on the Central of New Jersey.

Two Railroad Detectives and a Friend, to Avoid Two Trains, Stepped to Death on Another Track—No Report by the Engineer.

Three msn, two of whom were railroad detectives employed by the Central Railroad of New Jersey, the third man being a plumber who accompanied them occasionally, wers killed between ths Communipaw and Claremont stations, Jersey City, early yesterday morning. Ths detectives were William J. Hanson, twenty-seven years of age, of 335 Whiton strest, and John Cosgrove, thirty-five years of age, of 86 Phillips street. Their friend was Robert E. Smith, twenty-five years of age, of 175 Pine street.

The bodies were discovsred by James Lewis, an engineer, who was taking a drill engine to Bergen Point at 2.30 A. M. He found the body of Cosgrove on the west track about three hundred yards south of Communipaw Station. Hanson's body was on the same track two hundrsd fset away. When search was made for Smith, who, it was known, had besn one of the party, his body was found on ths same track half a mile away. Ths bodies were mutilated and were identifisd by the clothing and articles found in ths pockets.

Chief of Police Benjamin Murphy and the railroad officials instituted a searching investigation, the result of which indicated that the men were killed by a camel-back engine that was sent out from the Communipaw yards shortly after 1 A. M. to go to Elizabethport for a freight train.

Cosgrove, Smith, and Hanson left the Central Railroad station at about 12.30 A. M. to go to the freight yard at Claremont. Tbey passed the Communipaw avenue station at 1 o'clock. They spoke to the ticket agent, who knew them, and continued on their way southward. Soon afterward the camel-back engine went by.

Shortly after passing Communipaw station the men met two trains, one a passenger train on the inner east-bound track, the other a fast freight on the outer east-bound track. The trains were then parallel, and it is believed that the men, in trying to avoid the trains, stepped from the east-bound track, on which they were walking when last seen, and then over to the inner west-bound track, directly in front of the camel-back engine, which struck and killed them. The belief is that they were run over afterward by two freight trains, one of which dragged Smith's body to where it was found.

Chief Murphy thought it was strange that the men could have been killed without the engineer's knowledge, but railroad men said that such a thing could have happened easily, as it was likely that the engineer, supposing hs had a clear track at that hour, was looking at the passing trains and not watching the road ahead. The engineer made no report of the accident. His name could not be learned. Tho railroad officials did not refuse to give his name, but said they did not know it.

Cosgrove leaves a widow and a daughter ten years of age. Smith and Hanson were unmarried.

JUSTICE OLMSTED'S GRIEF.

He and His Wife Prostrated by Their Children's Death.

Justice Willard H. Olmsted of the Court of Special Sessions is mourning the loss of his two children, Charles J., fourteen months old, and Willard E., three years and four months, who died within twenty-four hours of each other. The younger child died on Wednesday, after a four days' illness of cholera infantum. Willard, who had been ill for the past fourteen days, was convalescing when he suddenly contracted pneumonia and died Tbursday. It was not thought that he was in a serious condition, but Thursday morning, while preparations for Charles's funeral were being made, hs took a turn for the worse and died less than twenty-four hours after his younger brother.

Funeral services were to have been held at the home of Justice Olmsted, 580 West One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, on Thursday night, but when Willard died that morning they were postponed.

Justice and Mrs. Olmsted were so prostrated with grief last night that they denied themselves to callers. The funeral arrangements bave not yet been made.

A NEW GUIDE FOR TOURISTS.

A very handsome and interesting pamphlet is Presbrey's "Information Guide for Transatlantic Travelers," published by the Frank Presbrey Company, 12-16 John Street, for tbe Dominion Line. The guide, which may be had free of cost, furnishes valuable details relating to tbe procurement of tickets, the securing of staterooms, the handling of baggage, the most comfortable attire on shipboard, and suggests many ways in which the time on board ship can be pleasantly passed. Then it tells of what goods can enter free of duty hsre and abroad, the rates of exchange, American value of foreign coins, and kindred information.

Points of European travel are concisely described, and there are descriptions of all places of interest along the coasts of the Continent, Great Britain, and Ireland. Some valuable hints are furnished of methods to adopt in hotels abroad, the railway fares in Europe are given, and the most comfortable meana of transportation from point to point are related. The pamphlet is readily carried in one's pocket.

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street

CLOSED TO-DAY.

During July, August and September Saturday is full Holiday here.

WE CLOSE ALL DAY.

EDWARD W. TOWNSEND (CHIMMIE FADDEN)

Social life in and around New York, as seen by a typical Western girl, is to form the topic for a series of letters from Alice to her Western chum, written in the characteristically bright, chatty, and humorous style of which Mr. Townsend is a master. They will appear under the general title of

A Summer in New York

JOHN KENDRICK BANGS

Fresh from the field of carnage and thrills incident to his first appearance as a chaffeur.

THE GENIAL IDIOT

Has some terse, timely, trenchant and truthful remarks, as well as some humorous comment to make regarding

Automobiles and Automobilists

Both of these attractive and entertaining novelties are WRITTEN EXCLUSIVELY FOR THE NEW YORK TIMES. They are illustrated by Kemble and Valentine and appear in the Magazine Supplement of THE NEW YORK TIMES, SUNDAY, JULY 6TH. ORDER FROM YOUR NEWSDEALER TO-DAY.

LEGAL NOTES.

FRAUDULENT STATEMENTS TO FINANCIAL AGENCIES.—A firm, of which Clarence T. Birkett was a member, made grossly false statements to the two leading financial and commercial agencies of this city as to what was its standing financially. A written statement was rendered to one agency by Birkett eighteen months before he and his partner filed a petition in bankruptcy, and that statement was practically reiterated by him less than six months before he was adjudged a bankrupt. Birkett told the agency that his firm had assets of $152,858.22. Thomas Tindle and others, relying on the rating of Birkett's firm given by the financial agencies, sold the firm several bills of goods, the last being delivered about twenty days before it failed. The complaint in a suit brought by Tindle against the bankrupt firm, based upon allegations of fraud and deceit, was dismissed at the Trial Term of the Supreme Court, the Justice holding that since the false and fraudulent statements were not made to the plaintiffs personally, but to the agencies, and since the plaintiffs never saw the statements themselves, but only the result of them in the agencies' reference books, the action could not be maintained. An order of the Appellate Division, affirming the judgment, has been reversed by the Court of Appeals in opinions by Judges O'Brien and Bartlett, Judge Vann dissenting. "That one merchaut," says Judge O'Brien, "may defraud another under modern business methods just as effectually by a false and fraudulent statement to a commercial agency as in any other way no one can doubt. That tbe defendant did actually deceive and defraud the plaintiffs by thus putting into circulation in the business world a false, fraudulent, and fictitious rating, purporting to express his true commercial standing and financial ability, is equally clear. Disregarding mere forms and methods, it cannot be doubted that the defendant spoke false and deceitful words to the plaintiffs through the agency just as effectually as if they had met face to face and the statements had been made directly and personally. The buyer of goods may become liable to the seller in fraud, although they have never met or seen each other, and no personal communication that is false or fraudulent has passed between them. If the former does just what this defendant did, and procures a fraudulent rating, intending that it should be published to the business community and taken as true, that is a fraud upon the person who relies and acts upon it, to his damage."

CONFESSIONS BY PRISONER IN "SWEAT-BOX."—Law Notes for July contains the following case on the "Third Degree" system: A prisoner in a jail in Mississippi was confined in what is known as a "sweat-box," an apartment above five or six feet by eight feet, kept entirely dark, and blanketed. No communication whatever was allowed the man with other human beings except with the officer who put him there, who would appear occasionally and question him about the crime he was charged with, telling him that "it would be better for him to tell the truth." A confession under these circumstances, it is held, is not voluntary, and therefore inadmissible in evidence. The court said: "This sweat-box seems to be a permanent institution, invented and used to gently persuade all accused persons to voluntarily tell the truth. Whensver they tell the truth—that is, confess guilt of the crime—they are let out of the sweat-box. Speaking of this apartment and the habit as to prisoners generally this officer says: 'We put them in there [the sweat-box] whsn they don't tell me what I think they ought to.' This is refreshing. The confession was not competent to be received as evidence. Defendant, unless demented, understood that the statement wanted was a confession, and that this only meant release from this 'black hole of Calcutta.' Such proceedings as this record discloses cannot be too strongly denounced. They violate every principle of law, reason, humanity, and personal right. They restore the barbarity of ancient and mediaeval msthods. They obstruct, instead of advance, the proper ascertainment of truth. It is far from the duty of an officer to extort confession by punishment. On the contrary, he should warn his prisoner that every statement he may choose to make may be used against him on his trial."

AQUATIC SPORTS AT RED BANK.

Monmouth Boat Club's Two-Day Carnival—Rowing Regatta To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., July 4.—The Monmouth Boat Club inaugurated its two-days sporting carnival on the Shrewsbury River this afternoon. Thousands of people witnessed the contests, which were very interesting. The river was alive with craft of every description, loaded with excursionists. Grand stands had been erected at vantage points and these were all filled. The events consisted of bateau, swimming, and launch races. A summary of the races follows:

Double Batteau Race, Distance One Mile.—Won by Edward Roswell and Henry Morris of Ocean Port; Charles Irwin and Reuben White of Red Bank, second. Time—9:30½.

Canoe Paddling Race, Single; Distance Half Mile.—Won by Jacob Frick of Red Bank; Raymond Conover of Jersey City, second. Time—6:02½.

Canoe Paddling Race, Tandem; Distance One Mile.—Won by Jacob Frick and G. H. Gee of Red Bank; Raymond Conover and David Shriver of Red Bank, second. Time—10:51½.

Swimming Race for Men, Distance 220 Yards.—Won by S. H. Stern of New York; W. E. Tobias of New York, second. Time—2:03¼.

Swimming Race for Boys, Distance 100 Yards.—Won by Clark Kemp of Little Silver; Charles Thompson of Red Bank, second. Time—1:52.

Round Bottom Boat Race for Boys, Double Sculls, Distance, 440 Yards.—Won by Reuben White and John White of Red Bank; Bart Cullington and Ollie Brown of Red Bank, second. Time—2:10.

Naphtha Launch Race, Distance 2½ Miles.—Won by Carrie M., owned by Carson Miller; Victor second, and Mary Jane third. Time—15:25½.

The races to-morrow will bring together some of the best oarsmen in this part of the country. The boat clubs that will be represented are the Clifton, at Rosedale; Friendship, Metropolitan, Nassau, Institute, Lone Star, Union, Valencia, Nonpareil, Atlanta, and Newark Athletic Club. The races will include singles, doubles, fours, and eights, and will be governed by National Association rules. The crews were practicing to-day, and all of them seemed to be in fine condition.

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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CONTENTS.

Treaty Making Power. Pages.
Charles Henry Butler's Interesting Exposition of its Functions in the United States. Reviewed by JOHN BASSETT MOORE 449

Carroll of Carrollton.
A Father's Correspondence with His Son 450

Purists and Words.
Reminiscences of Noah Brooks Among Language Experts 451

Little Engravings.
Books for Lovers of the Art of Painting 453

Thomas Cromwell.
The Statesman'a Character Not Reconstructed—Valuable Letters Published. Reviewed by JOHN WHITE CHADWICK 455

London Under George I.
A Foreigner's View of England Nearly Two Centuries Ago 458

Siborne's Waterloo.
A Famous Work Brought Within Reach of All 459

The Study of Arts.
Its Proper Place in a University Course 463

London Literary Letter.
By WILLIAM L. ALDEN 464

Our Cable Letter.
Gossip About London Authors and Publishers by E. A. D. 457

Fiction of the Day.
"Belshazzar" 452
"Abner Daniel" 452
"Tales of Destiny" 452
"The King in Yellow" 452
"Olympian Nights" 452
"The Spenders" 452
"A Remedy for Love" 462
"The Way of Escape" 455
"A Welsh Witch" 458

Other Books Reviewed.
"Fashions in Literature" 459
"Life at West Point" 451
"Chapters in the History of the Arts and Crafts Movement" 453
"The Early History of Sangerties" 455
"Primitive Semitic Religion To-day" 458
"In Tuscany" 458
"Herbert Baxter Adams" 455
"Those Delightful Americans" 458
"Modern Astronomy" 453
"The Journal of a Voysge to Lisbon" 460
"The German Empire of To-day" 461
"The Moors" 459
"The Kindred of the Wild" 463
"The Lower South in American History" 459
"The Trust: Its Book" 464
"In My Vicarage Garden" 463
"Labor and Capital" 464
"Garden Craft, Old and New" 463
"Tribal Customs in Anglo-Saxon Laws" 464

John Paul
Some Observations and Reminiscences Concerning the Author of "The Burial of Sir John Moore" ... 461

Robert C. Ogden, M. A. 456
Demand for New Writers 456
Fine Arts at Columbia 456
A Theme for Balsac 456
A New Usage 456
Pierpont Morgan and Caxton 457
Another Shakespeare Treasure Here 457
Defoe's Description of a Volcanic Eruption 457
Apotheosis of Paul De Kock 401
Fountaine's Books for $53,000 457
Topics of the Week 449
From Readers 454
Queries 454
Books and Men 460
Notes and News 462

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books.
One Dollar Per Year.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

PERSONS who do not believe in the analytical, logical, and critical acumen of women may gain inspiration for discussion from a perusal of "The Three Francescas," by Mrs. Edith Wharton, in the current number of The North American Review. Here is a very striking example of the way in which a very gifted writer, in purely artistic, literary ways, may set down a series of judgments and impressions without any attempt to confide to the reader the mental process by which the judgments were reached or the exact point of view of her mind which made it susceptible of certain impressions. It is evident that Mrs. Wharton has very pronounced ideas on the various qualities—literary, artistic, histrionic, &c.—of the three plays under discussion. These ideas are interesting in themselves and are set down with considerable grace and energy, but, as far as the forensic form of the article is concerned, they might just as well be replaced by others equally ingenious, and no one be the wiser.

This lack of critical analysis is most apparent when a comparison is made between the "Francesca da Rimini" of Marion Crawford and that of Signor d'Annunzio. The differences of fact between the two plays are readily comprehended, for Mrs. Wharton outlines the story of each. It is also evident that one is in verse and the other is in prose. They are said to differ, too, in movement and atmosphere, but how is not demonstrated. In speaking of the Italian's work the author says:

> This is the real Italy of the Middle Ages—not the "academy of manslaughter, the sporting place of murder" of the terrified English imagination, but the bright, fierce inconscient Italy of Mattarazzo and Boccaccio. The pasteboard flies are replaced by the actual walls of the Malatesta keep, &c.

And yet when a discussion of Mr. Crawford's play is reached it is abruptly stated:

> He [the author] has had the audacity to draw his characters as Italians of the Middle Ages, and not as scrupulous and sentimental modern altruists.

In spite of the fact that each play appears to be a "real" expression of the life of the "secolo decimoterzo," it is clear that the author wishes to convey the idea that there is a difference. But what is it? Simply that one play is the attempt to reproduce the real, exact thing, and the other an attempt to portray an illusion of it. And it is because the quality of logical analysis is absent from the article that one is forced to guess at this conclusion or establish it by a critical examination of each play.

Miss Marie Corelli, with her customary reluctance to self-advertising, still declines to impart, even to her faithful and patient publishers, any information concerning her forthcoming novel, beyond announcing its title—"Temporal Power"—and intimating that it deals "with a subject never before touched by fiction, but one which, nevertheless, is uppermost in men's minds"—or words to that effect. How well, how very well, she manages it—never a portrait, never an interview, never a grain of intimate, gossipy information—for who is not on tiptoe eager to take a peep at the forthcoming mysterious, mystical unknown? But something else must happen before that privilege is permitted. This is the announcement, by her aforesaid faithful and patient publishers, of the number of copies in the first edition. In the meantime ons may be consoled with the information that Miss Corelli has revived the old-time "annual" or "gift book" idea, which will find expression about Christmas time in "A Christmas Greeting" consisting of a sort of voluminous magazine with stories, sketches, poems, written all by herself. This information is freely given by the gifted authoress. But who on earth cares for it as long as the riddle of "Temporal Power" remains unanswered?

Prof. Brander Matthews has been telling his English audiences that the criticism of contemporary authors has had little attraction for the greatest critics of the nineteenth century, men like Matthew Arnold, Sainte-Beuve, and James Russell Lowell preferring to write of the work of writers of the past. There seems also to be a tendency among English critics of the present day to write of those authors who have completed their work with varied claims to permanency. At first thought this is a very safe field of criticism, but it should not be forgotten that admirers of the dead are perhaps quicker to come to the defense of their idols than are the friends of the living—as Sir Leslie Stephen, Herbert Paul, and Percy FitzGerald, to say nothing of Mr. Howells, have lately learned to their cost. It is possibly true that criticism of a dead author is of greater public benefit than criticism of a live one. Still M. Jules Lemaitre goes too far when he says that criticism of contemporaries is not really criticism but conversation.

Not satisfied with his attempt to rehabilitate Aaron Burr through pure historical fiction, the resourceful Mr. Pidgin of Boston, author of "Blennerhassett," is now engaged in rehabilitating his hero through fiction that is not historical. In other words he follows the path pursued by the authors of "The Apocryphal Napoleon," "The Real Benedict Arnold," "The Gospel of Judas Iscariot," to say nothing of Marie Corelli's "Barrabas." In speculating on what might have been had Burr been elected Governor of New York and President of the United States, or the continued secrecy of his treason, Mr. Pidgin says he is merely replying to the sarcastic requests of some of the reviewers of "Blennerhassett." Still, one may be excused for doubting either his candor or his sense of humor, as one remembers the alleged sincerity and care with which the Burr pedestal in "Blennerhassett" was erected.

TREATY-MAKING POWER.

Charles Henry Butler's Interesting Exposition of Its Functions in the United States.*

Reviewed for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS by

JOHN BASSETT MOORE,
Professor of International Law and Diplomacy at Columbia University.

IT IS seldom, I fancy, that a reviewer can derive from his task the unfeigned satisfaction which I have found in the examination of Mr. Butler's work. It is, besides, a satisfaction which could not have been expected without some misgivings, since we have here two large volumes, with a guarded promise of yet a third, devoted to a subject which is usually disposed of, in works on constitutional and international law, in a brief chapter not infrequently characterised by a certain perfunctory manner. Mr. Butler has, however, justified his expansiveness of treatment (and I believe he is an advocate of the policy of expansion) by an industrious, painstaking, and intelligent presentation of matter which must be of value to every careful student of the subject. Nor do we detect in his pages any trace even of the wish to exercise the art of the mere popularizer, who makes a deft and ready use of materials at second hand, often without acknowledgment. On the contrary, his pages bear constant and conclusive testimony to the earnestness and thoroughness of his work, and to his true scientific spirit.

Mr. Butler's volumes are rendered easy and convenient to use by attention to practical details, which are helpful to the student as well as to the active practitioner. In his table of authorities he gives the full titles of the sources which he has employed, exclusive, of course, of official reports or digests of judicial and executive opinions, while his table of cases contains practically an analytical index to the names embraced in the case-titles, so that if one has the name either of the plaintiff or of the defendant, or even of any designation found in a sub-title, he can find immediately that which he seeks. Moreover, at the end of the first volume there is an "Insular Cases Appendix," which contains an abstract of all the decisions and opinions of the Supreme Court of the United States in the cases determined in May and December, 1901, which involved the status, so far as the revenue provisions of the Constitution are concerned, of our new possessions acquired under the treaty of peace with Spain. At the end of the second volume there is also a "Treaties Appendix," which contains a list of treaties and agreements with foreign countries, and also of pertinent proclamations arranged alphabetically according to countries—a list probably more complete than can be found in any publication heretofore made. Finally, the comprehensive analytical index to the work, found at the end of the second volume, occupies upward of 250 pages, and is characterized by unusual thoroughness.

Proceeding, now, to the consideration of the theories which Mr. Butler propounds and maintains, we find that his point of view is distinctly National. He does not question, it is true, the general proposition that the Government of the United States is one of limited powers. On the contrary, he declares that there can be no doubt that the National Government, in the exercise of many of its prerogatives, "is limited to those powers which are so unequivocally expressed in, and conferred by, the Constitution as to be beyond peradventure or dispute"; and he also concedes that, "in all controversies in which State sovereignty is involved, all questions as to the extent of those powers must, as far as possible, be answered in favor of extending the powers of the States, and of limiting the powers of the National Government as closely as possible to the lines laid down in the Constitution." But to this general rule he maintains that there are exceptions; that there are certain instances in which the Federal Government not only possesses and exercises sovereign powers enumerated in the Constitution, but in which it also possesses and exercises certain other powers, as inherent attributes of the sovereignty with which it is clothed, in the "same manner as all other fully sovereign States possess and exercise such powers"—the view, it is needless to point out, embodied in the ultimate decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the legal-tender cases.

On this question opinions divide, as a matter of principle or of proportion, according to the associations and habits of thought of those who entertain them. But it will hardly be disputed by the adherents of any

*THE TREATY-MAKING POWER OF THE UNITED STATES. By Charles Henry Butler of the New York Bar. Two Vols. Pp. cl-855, 780. New York: The Banks Law Publishing Company. 1902.

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the newer suggestions and most far-reaching preventives proposed by the National Government.

Beginning with the assumption that the treaty-making power of the United States, though it is "controlled not only by constitutional limitations, but also by the general rules of law applicable to all sovereign powers, and to their exercise of this prerogative," is not only derived from the powers expressly conferred by the Constitution, but is also possessed by the United States "as an attribute of sovereignty," Mr. Butler maintains that it extends to every subject which can be the basis of negotiations and contract between any of the sovereign powers of the world.

From this general premise he deduces the proposition that the Government of the United States may, in its relations with other powers, regulate by treaty the use of property belonging to States or citizens thereof, such as canals, railroads, fisheries, public lands, and mining claims; that it may likewise regulate the descent or possession of property within the otherwise exclusive jurisdiction of the States; and that it may, in fine, exercise, by means of treaty stipulations, in regard to all matters properly the subject of negotiation between independent states, a power which is practically unlimited, and which requires for its exercise and enforcement neither the consent nor the aid of any State.

With the power of the Federal Government to make treaties, its power to give effect to them by appropriate legislation is, as Mr. Butler logically maintains, necessarily co-extensive. It follows, therefore, that Congress may, for the purpose of enforcing the stipulations of a treaty, make laws which would otherwise be unconstitutional; and such statutes may be enforced, even though they conflict with the State laws or provisions of State Constitutions.

The Constitution indeed expressly declares that treaties made "under the authority of the United States" shall be "the supreme law of the land" and that "the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding." The circumstances which suggested this express subordination of the laws and Constitutions of the various States to the treaty-making power of the United States attest the importance that was attached to its exercise as well as the intention that it should not be hampered by any State opposition. The clause as embodied in the Constitution was made to apply to treaties concluded before the formation of the Federal Government as well as to those subsequently negotiated. Its immediate object was to override the laws of various States which obstructed the enforcement in the State tribunals of the treaty of peace with Great Britain of 1783, by which it was provided that creditors on either side should meet with no lawful impediment to the collection of bona fide debts previously contracted—that is to say, contracted before the Revolutionary War. During that conflict laws were passed by some of the States under which debts due to British creditors were confiscated or sequestered. By the clause in question these laws were set aside, and were set aside retroactively, unless indeed it may be supposed that it was tacitly assumed that the principle of National sovereignty was at work not only before the formation of the Constitution, but also before the adoption of the Articles of Confederation, and that the States even then were thought incompetent to deal with matters of international concern.

In view of the far-reaching extent of the treaty-making power, Mr. Butler does not hesitate to condemn the policy, which has sometimes been adopted by the United States, in dealing with matters lying within State jurisdiction, of avoiding positive treaty stipulations and substituting therefor engagements to urge upon the several States the enactment of legislation requisite to obtain the desired results. In this relation he does not omit to mention the question raised as to the powers of the Federal Government in the controversy concerning the northeastern boundary, in the settlement of which by the Webster-Ashburton treaty there was conceded to Great Britain territory which was claimed by the States of Maine and New Hampshire. In the course of the correspondence Mr. Webster, who was then Secretary of State, declared that the United States had no power to dispose of any part of the territory of a State by treaty without the State's consent. Chancellor Kent, on the other hand, declared that the better opinion would seem to be "that such a power of cession does reside exclusively in the treaty-making power under the Constitution, although a safe discretion would forbid the exercise of it without the consent of any State." Forty-five years later, however, as Mr. Butler points out, the opinion expressed by Mr. Webster was tacitly approved by Mr. Justice Field in delivering the opinion of the Supreme Court in an important case; but Mr. Butler maintains, in concurrence with the usual supporters and most far-reaching preventives proposed by the National Government.

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The history of the settlement of the northeastern boundary in reality affords a number of incidents which are highly instructive as to the development of constitutional theories. One of these, to which Mr. Butler may have referred, although if he has I have not observed it, is the unsuccessful negotiation at one time conducted by the United States with the State of Maine, with a view to obtain a free hand in the settlement of the boundary question. It was proposed that the Legislature of Maine should provisionally surrender to the United States all territory claimed by the State north of the River St. John and east of the River St. Francis, the State to be indemnified by adjoining territory for the ultimate loss of any part of the territory thus surrendered, and, so far as the adjoining territory should prove inadequate, by Michigan lands at the rate of a million acres of such lands for the whole of the territory surrendered, the lands thus appropriated to be sold by the United States and the proceeds paid into the Treasury of Maine. An agreement or "treaty" to this effect was actually signed in 1832 by Edward Livingston, Secretary of State; Louis McLane, and Levi Woodbury, on the part of the United States, and by William Pitt Preble, Ruel Williams, and Nicholas Emery, on the part of Maine. This curious document, which seems to have been looked upon by its framers as a sort of treaty between the United States and a State of the Union, never was ratified; nor did the fact that it was concluded become public till long after the transaction had failed.

The grounds of Mr. Butler's general theories and the authorities for and against them are fully elaborated and discussed in the sixteen ample chapters of which the work is composed. These chapters respectively relate to the nationality and sovereignty of the United States, as evidenced by the opinion of jurists, by the acquisition of territory, and by the recognition of other sovereign powers; to the treaty-making power as an attribute of sovereignty in centralized Governments; to the exercise of that power by the United States prior to and under the Articles of Confederation; to the proceedings of the Constitutional Conventions of the several States by which the Federal Constitution was ratified, so far as they relate to the present subject; to the treaty-making power as a factor in the great National debate of 1787-8; to historical, political, and judicial expositions of the extent and scope of the treaty-making power under the Constitution; to Congressional debate and action on the same subject; to judicial decisions affecting the exercise of the treaty-making power; to the effect of treaties involving a change of sovereignty on laws, persons, and property; to the exercise of the treaty-making power in the relations of the United States with the Indian tribes, and to certain specific instances illustrative of the exercise of the treaty-making power, as well as of its limitations. In connection with the subject of treaties with the Indians, the fact is pointed out that it was provided by Congress in the act of 1867 that no more treaties with the Indians should be made, and that all future relations with them should be regulated either by legislation or by agreements which should be submitted to Congress for its approval. This legislation, it is needless to say, was not intended to take from the United States a power vested in the Government by the Constitution, but was designed to mark the disappearance, as the result of a change in conditions, of the theory of dependent Indian nationality, which prevailed at the time of the adoption of the Constitution.

JOHN BASSETT MOORE.

"The Web of Empire" is the title of the diary of the imperial tour of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York last year, written by Sir David Mackenzie Wallace, assistant secretary to the Prince, and published by The Macmillan Company. It is fully illustrated by the Chevalier de Martino and by Sidney P. Hall. While it is the author's account of the tour, it makes no pretension of having an official character. It is a readable account of an interesting journey, and is good for any one who wishes to have a good scope of the British Empire.

"'Tween you and I," Max O'Rell's last book, is being translated into French by Prince Karageorgevitch, and will be published in the Autumn by Calmann Lévy of Paris.

A Father's Correspondence with His Son.

AN interesting and valuable volume is this first of a monograph series projected by the United States Catholic Historical Society. If the others of the series are of like character with this, lovers of American history will owe much to the publishers. Those letters are concerned only in small part with Charles Carroll's active political career, because the correspondence relating to that portion of his life was long since given to the public. Beginning with 1764, when the younger Charles Carroll was a youth of seventeen at school in France, the letters are frequent up to 1768, when there is a break in the sequence, and the letters are not resumed until after the close of the Revolutionary War. They then continue with occasional interruptions until the death of Charles Carroll in 1832.

It is delightful to find how amiable, cultured, and truly liberal a Catholic aristocrat of the eighteenth century could be, as shown by the letters of Charles Carroll the elder to Charles Carroll the younger. It is instructive to learn what were the habits of a young colonial aristocrat residing in London, that his father sent him a pipe of wine, and cared not whether he spent £250 or £300 a year, so long as he did not misspend his time. It is pleasant also to find in these letters that the Americans of the colonial period had already developed the modern American relation of father and son, that relation of open affection on either side, that confidential relation which renders the show of parental authority seldom necessary. In one letter the son is advised to conform to the amusements of the French people among whom he finds himself, to learn cards, and to wear ruffles. In another Charles is cautioned against intimacy or familiarity with "the fair sex," though advised always to make women part of his company. Although the laws of the period against Catholics made it impossible that the young colonial should practice law in England, nevertheless he went to London to study that science. His father points out to him how important it is for a gentleman of independent fortune to know the laws of his country not only that he may keep out of the hands of "dirty pettifogers," but also that he may be a wise adviser of his neighbors.

Young Charles was abundantly supplied with money, "exhibition," as he would doubtless have called it, but the father wishes a detailed statement of his expenditures. He approves of his son's enjoying the pleasures of the British Capital—Ranelagh Vauxhall and the coffee houses. Elsewhere the father humorously says:

> Now, as I find you charge all the money you lose as cards you ought to credit what you win, for I cannot suppose you so unfortunate as not to win sometimes."

The Carrolls of Maryland lived in a style that it would be hardly an exaggeration to call princely. The son is asked in one letter to arrange for sending over well-bred mares to his father in Maryland; in another, to procure a good marksman in order that he may be stationed at Elkridge to supply the family with grouse, pheasants, and woodcock. Later we find the son sending wild turkeys and their eggs to his English friends, and importing mares himself, through the agency of a certain sprig of nobility, who scandalized the American by trying to cheat him out of the purchase money. It is just to the Englishman to say that he eventually made good Mr. Carroll's loss.

Charles Carroll of Carrollton returned to his native land determined to keep out of politics and to live the life of an English gentleman. He inherited one of the greatest of Colonial fortunes, and with it responsibilities for a host of dependents, black and white, and vast areas of undeveloped land. But the Stamp act set him upon a different career. His tone in discussing the question is moderate but firm.

> "If," [says he in a letter to an English friend,] "I could make a coat of my own wool much cheaper and better than what I could have from England, would it not be the highest injustice to force me to forego such an advantage; would it not be laying a very heavy tax upon my property without my consent, either by myself or by my representative?"

The granddaughters of Charles Carroll were the three beautiful Caton sisters, called in England the American graces. These young women married brilliantly in England, and many of the later letters give glimpses of the gay life led by the American beauties.

Even in his extreme old age Charles Carroll was actively interested not only in his own domestic concerns, but also in the affairs of the State of Maryland and of the Nation at large. He lived to take part in the ceremonies attendant upon the first steps in the building of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, an enterprise in which he took the liveliest interest and upon which he built the highest hopes for Maryland and Baltimore.

The compiler's part in this volume is performed unobtrusively and well. Nevertheless, it is impossible to feel that his zeal outruns his discretion when he seems to

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*UNPUBLISHED LETTERS of Charles Carroll of Carrollton and of His Father, Charles Carroll of Doughoregan. Compiled and edited with a memoir by Thomas Meagher Field. Pp. 250. Octavo. Paper. New York: Published by the United States Catholic Historical Society. 1902.

the Danish. At this point then it is safe to say that the book obtains more or no religious bigotry. Doubtless it is through a typographical error that the name of Gov. Vandreuil is spelled with an "n" at the end of the first syllable, so that it suggests an origin Dutch rather than French.

"Fashions in Literature."*

It is a long time since it was said, "The thing that hath been it is that which shall be; and there is no new thing under the sun." The same writer remarks on the endless making of books, and he sums the matter up, as far as life is concerned, in Man's sense of duty. Yet the light is new every morning, and the flowers every spring, and a genuine book is still as welcome as these. As such we regard this volume by Charles Dudley Warner; and one of its clear characteristics is its loyalty to a sense of duty.

It is unnecessary to say much in commendation, for the book is introduced by Mr. Mabie in a graceful and satisfactory manner and because the author holds a secure place in our appreciation. The volume is a distinct contribution to the sum of our esteem, according as it awakens in us a sense of Warner's personality. It should not be difficult for the reader to feel his influence in this book so plainly as to know from it what manner of man he was, and, to quote himself, it is this personality which "gives the final value to every work of art as well as of literature." Not that there is any trace of egoism or obtrusiveness, for it may be said, as Flaubert puts it, he is in his work "like God in the universe, everywhere present and nowhere visible."

Though we do not look then for any "new thing," we find such things as are both as old and as new as the life of man, and are led, in the author's cogent and charming way, to those restoring and living streams of life that are in literature. It would be easy to quote many statements that, though containing no new truth, are presented in forms and in lights so new and so observant that they seem to have never before been so well expressed. It is not necessary to attempt a chart of Warner's mind, its admirable balance, moderation, and reserve, its ability to grasp a subject and present it in its bearing upon the practical affairs of to-day.

The volume is fraught with passages of true power. But in its best parts there is no cock-crowing. If we are stirred by his enthusiasm, it is a sane enthusiasm, and if we are uplifted by his eloquence, we gain our footing again in a manner which adds to the charm. If his description glows in the light of the material transformation that freedom and enterprise have wrought throughout a vast empire, he quickly brings us again to the fact that such progress is necessary and inevitable, and that, after all, this alone is not the aim and end of things in the original conception of the republic.

The book is so almost entirely devoted to the life of the State and of the individual that it might with a wholesome result be made a textbook in every school. Nothing could more surely tone up the boy entering upon life to the pitch of a true patriotism, or win him more successfully to prefer principles to politics than the address "The Pilgrim and the American of To-day"; nothing instruct him more fully in the real aim of education than "Certain Diversities of American Life," and "Fashions in Literature." The sincerity which characterizes these essays commends them to the like-minded; and it is much that such weighty truths are so—presented as to charm the experienced, and to lighten with intellectual fire such as are looking eagerly out into the world. They also teach a lesson in handling difficult problems—such as the condition of the South, and the race question—with that moderation which raises no antagonism, but inclines us to conciliation, to laying aside our antipathies and employing a sweet reasonableness in their discussion.

Nowhere is the author's uniformly high aim more apparent than in those essays, and their influence is the more that moral teaching qua moralo, is not aimed at, but is incidental to the discussion of important living issues. The diversity of the subjects shows how versatile the author could be in a uniformly excellent style, a style having those indispensable qualities he names as exhibited in the highest class of literature—simplicity, knowledge of human nature, charm. Where he wounds the State, or the institution, or the individual, they are faithful wounds, and bring healing along with them. He is "very kind" to our virtues, and "a little blind" to our faults. The discussions are characterised by seriousness, but are not devoid of a pleasant humor which invariably serves for point and adornment.

There is little doubt of the volume being widely distributed, and still less of the result of its perusal. It is, moreover, well and tastefully made, and at a price within easy reach.

*** Cyrus Townsend Brady has just received the degree of Doctor of Laws from St. John's College, Annapolis, Md., "in recognition of his distinguished scholarly and literary attainments." St. John's, by the way, is one of the oldest colleges in the United States, its charter dating from 1783 and its foundation from King William's School, the first public school in America, in 1696.

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*FASHIONS IN LITERATURE AND OTHER LITERARY AND SOCIAL ESSAYS AND ADDRESSES. By Charles Dudley Warner. Introduction by Hamilton Wright Mabie. 8vo. Cloth. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. 1902. $1.20.

PURISTS AND WORDS.

Reminiscences of Noah Brooks Among Language Experts.

SENATOR SUMNER was a purist in his use of words, although he sometimes used a word of learned length and thundering sound when a simpler word would do as well. I listened to a running debate in the Senate one afternoon in which Senator Conness of California, employed the word "verbiage" in place of "wording," as was the fashion some years ago. I saw that Mr. Sumner was amused by this, and he induced the California Senator to use the word several times, meanwhile winking to some of his neighbors. The Senate adjourned soon after the debate closed, and I took a street car near the door of the Senate wing of the Capitol. Presently I saw Senator Sumner, Senator Allison, and Senator Windom approaching the car and laughing very heartily over something about which they were talking. Sumner led the column, and, looking into the car, he saw me and turned his head, saying, "Hush, hush, here's his friend Brooks." A few days later I took breakfast with Senator Sumner, and of course I embraced the first occasion I could make to use the word "verbiage" as the Senator from California had used it. Sumner instantly corrected me with the air of one who expects no reply. Astonished that I should venture to defend my use of the word, he commanded the dictionary, Webster's Unabridged, to be brought, when, lo and behold, the lexicographer sustained me. With one of his proconsular gestures, the Senator said: "Usage, my dear fellow, usage favors the use of verbiage as surplusage of words; and usage, my dear fellow, is autocratic." I wanted to tell him that Senator Sumner was autocratic, but I did not. Since that time, however, usage has actually changed the meaning of the word so that it is no longer used to express the wording of a composition, but its verbosity. Nevertheless, I noticed the other day that Senator Depew used "verbiage" in the sense of wording; and some editions of Webster's Dictionary still carry the old-fashioned definition.

Speaking in the Senate upon the bill to abrogate the Canadian reciprocity treaty Mr. Sumner said the treaty was unilateral. With portentous gravity Senator Nesmith of Oregon said: "I beg pardon of the erudite Senator from Massachusetts, but does he mean to say that the agreement is jughandled?"

I once complimented Mr. Sumner on the fact that in the Senate, where some men put their heels on their desk or hung their legs over the arm of their curule chair, his attitude was always dignified. With something of the air of one making a confidential disclosure he said: "That is the result of habit. I never, even in the privacy of my lodgings, fall into an attitude that I would not take in the Senate."

Mrs. Lincoln liked and admired Senator Sumner very much. She did not dislike Secretary Seward, but she would have rejoiced if Mr. Sumner could have been made Secretary of State, and she took frequent occasion to say so to the President. She showed Sumner every attention and courtesy that was possible for "the First Lady of the Land" to show to any man. Sumner manifested his appreciation, years afterward, by taking up and championing with ardor the bill to give her a widow's special pension. At that time there were not a few Congressmen who cherished against the poor lady an animosity as unreasonable as it was mischievous. Nothing could be further from the truth than the current saying that, by virtue of her Southern birth she was at heart a rebel and that she had given State secrets to rebel emissaries. People failed to see the illogicalness of her being willing to leave the White House to the President of the Confederacy while she was reputed to be overfond of her place. As for State secrets, the poor lady never saw one; and she would not have known it if she saw it.

Mr. Brander Matthews, who is an authority on the use of words, may yet be fooled by the sound of a word into a misspelling of the same. Thus, in a recent paper on Mr. Lounsbury's book, "Shakespearean Wars," he is making mention of the full current of Shakespearean criticism and commentary, and says it is "always brimming over the levies." Mr. Matthews has in mind the Southern pronunciation of levee, but "levies" is the plural for levy, a forced loan or contribution, and Mr. Matthews means to say that the levees are always full.

Similarly, at least one-half of the fiction writers of the present day use the adjective "staid" in place of the past participle "stayed." They will insist that Sir George "staid an hour talking to Lady Arabella" when they mean to say that he tarried or stayed. How would Spencer's familiar lines look if written, "Too late I staid—forgive tho crime—"?

When Representative Wheeler of Kentucky stigmatized Prince Henry as "a little Dutchman," he evinced the true spirit of the American hoodlum. The Prince is neither little nor even a Dutchman. No matter, it is hoodlumite to regard all foreigners with a certain supercilious superiority that belongs to a master race. It is well to affect ignorance of the racial antecedents of the stranger. He is not an American; therefore, let him be consigned to any category of the lower orders of mankind. To the American hoodlum all the peoples of Northern Europe are "Dutchmen." Danish, Scandinavians, Russians, Germans, Prussians, Finlanders, and Hollanders are to him indiscriminately "Dutch." Taking in the South of Europe, Portuguese, Spaniards, Italians, Maltese, and Greeks are "dagoes."

California has enriched the language with two words used in this paragraph. Hoodlums were a band of toughs and thieves in San Francisco. They had their thieves' argot, or jargon, passwords, grips, and secret signs. Hoodlum was an arbitrary word, without any meaning or derivation; the unsavory brotherhood was simply "hoodlum," as it might have been "boojum," or "slithy toves." In early times, before the invasion by the Chinese, the hewers of wood and drawers of water in California were Portuguese. They cultivated thrifty little truck gardens and carried on a fishing trade along the shores and up the creeks near San Francisco. The commonest name among them was Diego, (Deeaygo,) and the transition from Diego to Dago was easy and natural. The epithet was transplanted to the Atlantic Coast, and the American hoodlum found it easy to badge the entire Latin race with it.

Waiting for a train at a New Jersey railway station, one day, my attention was attracted by two Italians who were talking animatedly in their native tongue. As they kept up their dialogue, two American laborers regarded them with a half-pitying superciliousness of the superior race, as one might regard the futile efforts of a chimpanzee to make himself understood. Presently, one of the two Americans said: "That ain't no language that them fellers are talkin'. It's only jest a jabber."

NOAH BROOKS.

An Index of the Fragments of the Avesta.*

The present volume, although the fourth in number in the Columbia University Indo-Iranian Series, is the first of that series to appear. The general editor of the series is Prof. A. V. Williams Jackson, head of the Indo-Iranian Department of Columbia, who is widely and favorably known among scholars for his studies in Oriental subjects and to the public as the author of the standard volume "Zoroaster, the Prophet of Ancient Iran," and as a lecturer of great charm.

The prophet Zoroaster, who lived in all probability from 660 to 583 B. C., was rather a reformer than an originator. He purified the ancient faith of the Magi, which had become very corrupt and debased, and promulgated his new laws and the tenets of his religion in several collections of scriptures which are known as the Avesta. Something more than a century ago a young French scholar, Anquetil du Perron, resurrected these rapidly disappearing records of the religion of the Parsis or followers of Zoroaster, and brought them to the attention of Orientalists. Since that time the Avesta has been studied with care as the sole remaining evidences of a lost language, and has been edited several times. There are, however, still many fragments which, either on account of the bad condition of the texts or of the obscurity of their expression, have not been included in the standard edition of the Avesta—namely, that made some ten years ago by Prof. Geldner of Berlin. It is the aim of the present "Index Verborum of the Fragments of the Avesta" to gather up in easily accessible form the words which occur in these fragments for the future convenience of scholars. The work is of too technical a nature to demand an exhaustive review here.

The third volume of the Columbia Indo-Iranian Series, a comprehensive treatment of "Indo-Iranian Phonology," by Dr. Louis H. Gray, will appear in the course of a few weeks, and the third volume, a "Bibliography of the Sanskrit Drama," by Mr. Schuyler, is nearing completion. Volume I. of the series is to be a "Sanskrit Grammar for Beginners," by Prof. Jackson. Its publication has been delayed by the preparation of the author's work on "Die Iranische Religion" in the "Grundriss der Iranische Philologie," (Cyclopedia of Iranian Philology.)

Making Army Officers.*

A description of the life led by cadets at the United States Military Academy has, of course, a timely interest during this anniversary year, but the present book is so carefully prepared that it will retain its value as long as the character of the West Point discipline remains unchanged. In the first chapter is given a brief history of the Academy's career from the first direction for its establishment given by Congress to the Board of War in 1776, (and ignored,) down to the present year. Following this is an account of the system by which the cadet is now trained to the high level of efficiency expected of him, and an appendix gives information relative to the appointment and admission of cadets to the Academy, with specimen examination papers. A schedule summarizing the work of the four years' course is calculated to impress the mind of the reader by the amount of exacting labor indicated, but the author wastes no sympathy upon the cadet, regarding him as a remarkably fortunate individual who emerges from his academic training the better for it in body, mind, and morals.

The division of the day into periods of study, drill, and recreation is described in detail in the third chapter. The day begins at the stroke of 6 A. M., when the cadets are wakened by the reveille and tumble out of bed without delay. Their dressing and "police work," as the setting their rooms in absolute order is called, must be performed in the shortest possible time. Breakfast ends at 7:20. Then come forty minutes of recreation. At 8 o'clock the sections form and march to the classrooms. Study and recitations last from 8 till 1. Dinner occupies forty minutes, and from 1:40 until 2 o'clock is another period of recess. The afternoon recitations last for two hours. Then drill and dress parade, except in Winter weather, when the time is given up to extra recreation. From 6:30 to 7 is supper time, and the evenings are spent in study until 9:30. At 10 o'clock "lights out" is sounded. Saturday afternoon and evening the cadet has to himself, and the Saturday evening "hops" are great occasions.

The aim of the authorities at West Point is to turn out well-trained and normally developed men, and Mr. Hancock's enthusiastic but thoroughly candid little book contains ample testimony in favor of the methods employed. The official motto of the Academy is "Duty, Honor, Country," and the ethical side of its discipline is not neglected. Honesty is the prime virtue emphasized. Mr. Hancock says:

"Not only do the authorities do all in their power to prevent falsehood, but the entire corps of cadets act as monitors against this offense. Let a cadet be detected by his comrades in an untruth and he feels the fatal force of his fault at once. He is considered by his brother cadets as being utterly unworthy of association with them. Should a detected liar address one of his comrades on a personal or social matter, the only answer is frigid silence, possibly accompanied by a raising of the eyebrows. The man who is caught in an untruth will quickly realize that the news of his offense has traveled through the battalion, and that he can receive recognition from his fellows only when making or asking an official communication."

The present Superintendent of the Academy, Col. A. L. Mills, furnishes a preface to the volume, stating Mr. Hancock's qualifications for his task of describing the training at West Point and the fact that he has been given the fullest facilities for studying the working methods and ideals of the Academy.

A Remedy for Love.*

Solomon is authority for the infrequency of "newness" in the world, and, in the flood of books pouring in upon us all the while, it is too much to expect originality in every case of course. But writers can't disguise old themes by giving them new names. This is what Mrs. Kirk has tried to do. "An Anti-Climax" was the title given to this story when it first appeared in Lippincott's Magazine; and it seems a pity that in casting about for a second title the author did not hit upon a less awkward and misleading one. Those who enjoy reading fiction of the "Winsome Winnie" school, will, perhaps, in some "shadie nooke" while away a pale, sentimental half hour in turning over the pages of "A Remedy for Love." This is the way of it: Stanwood Fleming is a widower of fifty, who, since the death of his wife, twenty years back, has shut himself up with grief and the pursuit of the natural sciences. He has two young daughters—"sweet and twenty." About the time he has completed his scientific investigations and wishes to bring out a book, a conventional aunt, of the social world, suggests that he "bring out" his daughters instead. He yields to the suggestion, and properly launches his girls. But they are troublesome and naughty débutantes. Agnes falls in love with her father's secretary, an absurd prig, and Theodora gives her maidenly heart to a mollycoddle. The next thing to do is to take the dear girls away. They spend six weeks, accordingly, between Narragansett, Newport, and Bar Harbor. The prig of a secretary having flown, his position is filled for the six weeks' absence by Annis Speed, a pretty and clever young woman. A little later, when Stanwood Fleming comes back to his home and his work, we fall upon these thrilling passages:

"I don't want you to go away. I don't feel willing to spare you. I ask you to stay with me, to be my wife." He stretched his hand across the table, hoping that she would meet it; but she sat as if frozen. * * * "I haven't dared tell you yet how well I love you, Annis Speed; but you drew me from that first moment."

She made a gesture as if impatient at having to repel such a thought. "It does not belong to my life," she said, almost fiercely. "I have too many duties; I have been too unhappy." * * *

"Is this good-bye!"

"Yes," Miss Speed answered quietly; "this is good-bye."

Of course, we know it isn't, and everything turns out beautifully. That great nerve ganglion, situated near the material heart, has made the man of science tender in sentimental emotions. And so, although it is not conclusively stated, the fair inference is that Agnes gets her priggish lover and that Theodora gets her mollycoddle.

*A REMEDY FOR LOVE. By Ellen Olney Kirk. 12mo. Pp. 227. New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

*LIFE AT WEST POINT. The Making of the American Army Officer: His Studies, Discipline, and Amusements. By B. Irving Hancock. With an introduction by Albert L. Mills, Colonel United States Army, Superintendent of the United States Military Academy. Illustrated. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1902. $1.40.

*INDEX VERBORUM OF THE FRAGMENTS OF THE AVESTA. By Montgomery Schuyler, Jr., M. A., sometime Fellow in Indo-Iranian Languages in Columbia University. 8vo. cloth. Pp. xiv.-100. New York: The Columbia University Press; The Macmillan Company, agents. 1901. $2.

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FICTION OF THE DAY.

A Story of Babylon in the Days of Belshazzar.*

Of the many so-called "Biblical" stories of the present season, two at least, by a curious coincident, have Babylon or Nineveh, or both, for their setting, though they treat of different periods. These are "The Gate of the Kiss," by John W. Harding, and "Belshazzar," by William Stearns Davis.

To mention the very name of Babylon—which Nebuchadnezzar made one of the wonders of the world with the hanging gardens and magnificent palaces he erected for his Queen Amytis—is immediately to associate it in the mind with all that is most poetical, gorgeous, and sensuous in the annals of the voluptuous East. This is how Mr. Davis pictures the city under the regency of Belshazzar, about 550 B. C.:

Before us, on the left, rises the citadel of Nebuchadnezzar; yonder flashes the brass of the great Gate of Istar; beside the mighty ziggurat of Bel rises that, scarce smaller, of his consort Beltis. These brick quays on either bank extend ten furlongs, yet do not suffice for the shipping. The high walls to the right are the royal palace, a city in itself, and the forest of the Hanging Gardens is close by. * * * Darius could only wonder and gaze. The quays were a forest of masts. The houses that crowded the water front rose three and four stories high, and were flat roofed, walled with plastered wicker, brightly painted. The windows were very small, and all the buildings were closely thrust together.

The following picture of Babylon, nearly two hundred years earlier, under the Viceroyship of Belib, in the reign of Sennacherib, is taken from "The Gate of the Kiss," (recently noticed in these columns,) as being a comparison of interest:

They made their way into Babylon through a great arched gate that was reached by steps. It was flanked by high crenelated towers. At the entrance, as though keeping watch and ward, were colossal statues of grim-visaged androcephalous bulls. The roof of the long vaulted passage was decorated with designs on enameled bricks of brilliant colors. Gigantic figures of winged genii, warriors, and animals, ornamented the walls. At the end of the passage was an extension of buildings, forming a street. Some of these were the quarters of the soldiers on duty at the gate. Others afforded free shelter, where the passer-by could rest in the shade of the mighty walls. At the extremity of the street the city itself was disclosed to view, with its quays, its bridge, its splendid palaces, its vast gardens, and its temples whose seven stories, superposed in a pyramid, were each painted in a different color, the gilded observatory of the astronomers at the summit flashing in the sunlight, a crown of golden glory. Palaces and temples were reflected deeply in the Euphrates they bordered, and which, borrowing its hue from the sky, shone in the distance a vein of purest turquois.

It is in this beautiful city that the action of Mr. Davis's romance passes. The story is woven upon the dramatic episode of the writing on the wall at the feast of Belshazzar, which foretold the doom of the monarch. It opens with the arrival at Babylon of the Princess Atossa, daughter of Cyrus, King of Persia, who for reasons of state, but against her will, is to be the bride of Belshazzar. She is escorted by Darius, future King of Persia, who loves her, and whose affection is reciprocated. Another couple whose true love does not run smooth is presented in Isaiah, a young Jew of Babylon, and Ruth, daughter of the Prophet Daniel, who himself, of course, plays a leading rôle in the exciting events that culminate in the taking of the city by Cyrus and Darius, and the downfall of the arrogant and perfidious Belshazzar. The capture of the palace while tempests of war and of the elements rage about it is intensely dramatic and well handled. Belshazzar, with a few faithful followers, defends himself with kingly valor to the last, and then, rather than fall into the enemy's hands, slays himself.

As to Isaiah, Mr. Davis makes the following explanation for those who may be nonplused by remembering that Isaiah, the great seer and littérateur of Judah must have been dead considerably more than a century before Belshazzar ruled over Babylon:

I have ventured to give the name of Isaiah to the great "Prophet of the Captivity," whose writings are found in the last half of our present "Book of Isaiah." It has been well conjectured that his name was also Isaiah, which resulted in the combining of the two independent prophecies into one book.

Mr. Davis occasionally shows an utter disregard for the rules of composition and syntax, and now and then his style is crude. We read, for instance, where a lion is about to hound upon Ruth, "that the beast had instantly forgotten his perils. Keepers, soldiers, multitude all ignored. He seemed again in his forest—fair prey! That was all he knew!" Some of the characters "bawl" much too frequently. They vary this performance, however, by "belching," "chirping," "braying," and "squeaking." The book is freely illustrated, and some of Mr. Zeigler's drawings are uncommonly good.

"Abner Daniel" of Georgia.*

We have had David Harum from Central New York, Eben Holden from out West, Uncle Terry from up in Maine, and so should feel no thrill of surprise at the appearance of Abner Daniel from Georgia. In fact, he has been expected all along. And now that he has come he is really a very nice sort of old fellow—kind-hearted, gentle, unpretentious, and, of course philosophical. The only flaw that can be discovered in an otherwise perfect mortal is the length of his stories. He will tell a long story in spite of everything, and while they are usually rather good when one gets to the point, he leads his auditors through a long lane before the turning point is reached.

On the whole, however, Mr. Harben has produced a very pleasant and restful book. There is no attempt at meteoric brilliancy. The picture of the little Georgia village is drawn after the manner of little Georgia villages, and the citizens, with their easy Southern habits and their soft Southern drawl, bring to the hearts of those Southerns who have wandered far afield especially, a wealth of memories of the restful calm of the "sunny South."

Why the book should have been called "Abner Daniel" is another question, unless the author is merely following the modern fad of calling a book after one of the characters of the story. It might as well have been called "Alan Bishop," who is virtually the hero, or "Pole Baker," the mountaineer, who does the real work of the story, and, on the whole, is as much of a character as Abner himself. It is to Pole that the heroic task of recovering Alan's fortune is delegated; it is Pole's cheerful experience with the chain gang which forms one of the best pieces of reading in the book; and it is he who, in spite of Abner's oratorical eloquence at the mass meeting of citizens assembled to discuss the granting of a right of way for the building of a railroad, finally, by a clever stratagem, wins the day.

Abner's trial before the congregation, conducted by the Rev. Mr. Dole, being an affair of some importance and interest to the community, may be starred as one of the features of the book. It is to be feared that the Rev. Mr. Dole was inspired by some personal animosity when he instigated the church members to put Uncle Ab on trial for heresy. Firmly stating his convictions, however, the culprit declared:

"* * * I think * * * that no matter what some folk mought believe about the starry heavens, no man iver diskivered a big world with a tail to it through a spy glass without bein' convinced that thar was other globes in the business besides jest this 'un." * * *

Dole drew himself up straight. * * *

"Kin I ax," he asked sternly, "how you happen to think like you do?"

Abner grasped the back of the bench in front of him and pulled himself up, only to sink back hesitatingly in his seat. "Would it be out o' order fer me to stand?" he questioned.

Dole spread a hard, triumphant smile over the congregation. "Not at all, if it will help you to give a sensible answer to my question."

"Oh, I kin talk settin'," retorted the man on trial. "I jest didn't know what was right an' proper, an' I 'lowed I could hit that spit-box better standin' than I kin over Brother Tarver's legs."

* * * * * * *

"Brother Daniel," began the preacher again, "charges has been preferred agin you on the score that you are a profane man. What have you got to say on that line?"

"I hardly know, Brother Dole; * * * it's all owin' to what profanity is and what it hain't. I don't know that I ever used but one word out o' the general run, and that is 'dern.' I don't believe that's any more harm in saying 'dern' than 'scat,' ur gruntin' when thar's no absolute call fer it. I don't know as anybody knows what it means; I don't. * * * Fer a long time I 'lowed nobody used it but me. * * * I met a feller from up in Yankeedom that said 'darn,' an' another from out West that said 'dang,' so I reckon they are all three in a hunch."

The book, as a whole, is of the good, wholesome kind; the kind that, after reading it, makes one respect the villagers and farmers. The love story is sweet and pure, the action, while not quick, still never lags, and above all, of none of the characters can it be said they are either too good or too bad for Nature's daily food.

Well Told Tales.*

Miss Jordan's gift for presenting situations and psychological moments vividly and simply, and her ability to penetrate the hidden potencies of commonplace character and everyday life, make her "Tales of Destiny" conspicuous among the year's volumes of short stories. They are written with the charm, the refinement, the sympathetic reticence that characterize her "Tales of the Cloister" and "Tales of the City Room," and will appeal to that large audience whose members include the sick and the sorry, the sinners of omission and the servants of expedience, and those virtuous and universally reprobated social benefactors who insist upon "doing you good," and making you happy in their way instead of permitting you to be unhappy in you own.

The motives of Miss Jordan's latest book are as varied as the title indicates. "The Voice in the World of Pain" is the story of a woman, young, beautiful, loving and beloved, who through an operation and its results enters into the spiritual life; "Her Friend" has for its heroine a Russian who is a Princess, a Nihilist, and a woman whose mistaken, unhappy heart belongs wholly to suffering humanity; in "The One Who Intervenes" a city editor, a newspaper woman, and a most natural and engaging "enfant terrible" divide the reader's interest, and "A Collaboration" gives Miss Jordan another opportunity for sympathetic and satirical portraiture of her own guild.

But the stories that show the author at her best are the strong, delicate, individual studies of yellow journalism and the woman newspaper reporter in "Miss Underhill's Lesson" and "In the Case of Dora Risser." They would make "Tales of Destiny" worth reading and buying if the other stories were as dull as they are interesting and helpfully suggestive. The book is illustrated.

Robert W. Chambers's Studio Stories.*

The gentle reader who is also somewhat squeamish will probably find little to interest him—or one might better say her—in Robert W. Chambers's collection of short stories under the title of "The King in Yellow." On the contrary, indeed, there is much to repel any one who likes his literature clear, translucent, or more or less peptonized.

Five years or more ago the book made its first appearance under the auspices of another publisher, but it is quite worthy of its later and more elaborate dress, for the short stories contained in the volume are all written with that rare artistic finish which is not so common a trait in the stories of the present day. There is, it is true—and here is where the objection of the gentle reader would probably centre—a morbidity, even a gruesomeness about some of the stories which is repellant, and might even be disgusting but for the exquisite style in which they are told. The first tale, "The Repairer of Reputations," the story of a man criminally insane, told by himself, makes one shudder, while "The Yellow Sign," a morbid, psychological mystery which is left unraveled, frankly disgusts. Here one catches a suspicion of Poe at his worst, while in "The Mask" there is something, a faint, far-off echo, which recalls some of Hawthorne's wilder tales—"The Birthmark," or that exquisite piece of Oriental fabric, "Dr. Rappaccini's Daughter."

"The Demoiselle D'ys" is an exquisite idyl, delicate and intangible as the scent of a rose, but it must be confessed that "The Prophets' Paradise," being weird, mystical, and disjointed, is somewhat difficult of interpretation. The Latin Quarter figures in many of the tales, and Mr. Chambers has not glossed over any of the doubtful doings of the art students in Paris. "The Street of the Four Winds," "The Street of the First Shell," "The Street of Our Lady of the Field"—studio stories all—are exquisitely told with true artistic insight and sympathy, but at the heart of each, "like the worm i' the bud," one finds a spot of gangrene. "Rue Barbée," of all the tales, makes one hope that in the artistic life of Paris there may, after all, be at least one good woman.

Still one is actually willing to disapprove of such stories, even honestly preach against their baleful influence, especially upon sensitive and impressionable natures, and yet read many more like them for the supreme pleasure to be derived from their composition. But why did Mr. Chambers mar the almost perfect by putting into the speaker's mouth, (Page 225,) "I might if I was present." It seems not so many years ago that school teachers insisted upon "were" in the subjunctive mood.

Fooling With Olympus.*

How unjust we have been with our snap-shot judgment in regard to the heathen deities. We have maligned them, declaring them to be decadent. It is so good of Mr. John Kendrick Bangs to have stood up bravely in defense of Olympus, and to have shown us in the most convincing manner that the entire mythology (regardless of the past) is to-day composed of really nice and hospitable personages. Nothing is more natural than the way the war correspondent makes his entrée into the celestial abode. He had fallen asleep at the foot of Olympus. His guide, a rascally Greek, had robbed him not only of his clothes, but had carried off his eatables and drinkables. What was worse, Hippopolis, the guide, was no true Greek, a recreant in fact, for he abused the gods. Had he not said that Apollo was the most absurd of fiddlers, having no "virtuoslty"? Maybe he was fitted to amuse squirrels, or moles, or wildcats, perhaps kangaroos, but to attempt a solo before an appreciative audience, that was too ridiculous.

Left to his own resources, the war correspondent looked around him. He was fortunate enough to find an elevator, and at once mounted into the Empyrean. It was Dan Cupid who tended the lift. Cupid was communicative, and told of his many troubles. On reaching Olympus the newcomer was kindly received. He was lodged and boarded in the most sumptuous manner. Nothing was too good for him. He became acquainted with Jupiter, and many of the inferior deities. Not knowing at first who was the royal personage, the newspaper man was quite uncivil to Jupiter, having pelted him with all the worst, hard names to be found in Roget's "Thesaurus." But being a most amiable potentate, Zeus rather enjoyed the chaff. Great Zeus taught the mortal how to play golf, where the links on Mars were thousands of miles in length, and the balls made of condensed electricity.

After a fine game, Jupiter and the mortal enjoyed their nectar highballs. Finally the intimacy is such that the man of the earth is asked to an informal evening tea, and the Monarch of Celestial Space is to be taught how to play bridge. Juno, having probably become tired of ping-pong. Alas! the war correspondent is too curious. While waiting for the coming of his hosts, the guest fools with a penny-in-the-slot machine. This mechanism produces pictures of the future. To have monkeyed with the machine enrages Jupiter, and the meddler is kicked out of Olympus.

Mr. John Kendrick Bangs plays skittles with the entire mythology, and does it in his usual bright and amusing manner. Mr. Levering's sketches, a funny jumble of the classical past and the matter of fact present, are most taking.

Harry L. Wilson's "The Spenders."*

One is a little in doubt just how to take "The Spenders." As a type of the self-made, successful miner, with a kind heart and little education, one can thoroughly sympathize with Uncle Peter Bines and enjoy his homely philosophy, which has the true ring of sincerity. In spite of her Mslapropian tendencies, the Hon. Mrs. Daniel J. also has a natural dignity which commands admiration, but P. Percival Bines, her son, with his Western characteristics and his Eastern polish, is utterly impossible. As for Psyche, the daughter, she is another Lucy Kenton, with all the spice and joyousness left out. Indeed, the book, with its picture of the rugged Westerners set beside the effete Easterners, does much to establish the belief in the reader's mind that comparisons are odious to both parties. Mr. Wilson has been unfortunate in selecting types that are all vulgar, with their coarse slang expressions and their foolish repartee. There are moments when one feels that but for lack of an appended moral and capital letters properly sprinkled throughout the text he might just as well be reading one of George Ade's fables. [With apologies to Mr. Ade.] Mr. Wilson was recently the editor of Puck, but to this book he has not even brought the wit of a comic paper. Some of the conversational brilliancy is displayed in the following:

One has to breathe more air here—there's less oxygen in it, and you must breathe more to get your share, and so, after a while, one becomes robust. Your cheeks are already glowing, and you've hardly started. * * * There, now; there are your colors, see— * * * There are your eyes and your cheeks.

What a dangerous character you'd be if you were sent to match silks.

And so on. It really is trying the reader's patience a good deal, too, to ask him to be delighted over that old joke about the French waiter's children talking French so fluently.

Of the plot and substance of the story we have new stage properties, but the old figures that have appeared in novels from time immemorial. The young lover, rich and ardent; the object of his affection ravishingly beautiful and wayward—and seemingly heartless—a sudden wicked plunge, and millions apparently gone. Finale: The stalwart hero wins the heart and hand of the beautiful heroine.

The book might have been made far more readable if there had been less of it. It must be an excellent story to hold one's attention in hot Summer weather through 512 printed pages. Mr. Wilson is to be congratulated upon the selection of his "foreword"—one may trust Sharlot M. Hall to breathe into all her poems the beauty and grandeur of the true spirit of the West.

Only a Farmer's Daughter.*

The title of Mrs. Rowe's new story, with the pretty beach blossoms upon its cover, lead one to expect an idyl of the Summer girl and instinctively to seek a hammock as a fitting place wherein to make her acquaintance. With something of a shock he finds that this maid of Bar Harbor is no dainty butterfly of sunshine and holiday, but is the heroine of a much denied and a strenuous life, the child of the stern farmer folk who, more than half a century ago, struggled with ungenial nature on Mount Desert Island and wrested a hard-won subsistence from a reluctant soil.

The story takes us from this period into these better days, when the Maine farmers and fishermen have learned to look for their harvests to the light-hearted and free-handed Summer boarders, and have exchanged their almost surly independence for the motto that closes the book, "Take all you can get and make the most of it."

It is a well-told tale of the ups and downs of life, and the lights and shadows of character. The introduction of a Norwegian element with Norse legends and mystic runes, adds a charm to the drama. Its chief value, however, lies in its delineation of the stern, hard-worked, and repressed existence—for it cannot be called life—of those who toiled fifty years ago upon the unresponsive New England soil. It will possess a peculiar interest for those who know the Bar Harbor of to-day, and to whom the name is suggestive of anything rather than of toil, self-denial, and a Puritanic attitude toward the pleasures of life.

It is pleasant to close it at the dawn of a gentler era and to the sound of wedding bells. It is to be specially commended, in that it does not leave one with his emotions torn to fritters, as is the manner of the modern novel, but that the little maid, after many vicissitudes, sails from stormy seas into a calm harbor, where one may reasonably hope she is "happy ever after," and that the minor characters follow the good example of the leading lady.

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*BELSHAZZAR. A Tale of the Fall of Babylon. By William Stearns Davis. Illustrated by Lee Woodward Zeigler. Decorated by J. E. Lamb. Pp. 427. 12mo. Cloth. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50.

*ABNER DANIEL. A Novel. By Will N. Harben. 12mo. Pp. 311. New York: Harper Brothers. $1.50.

*TALES OF DESTINY. By Elizabeth G. Jordan. Pp. 233. 12mo, cloth. New York and London: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

*THE KING IN YELLOW. By Robert W. Chambers. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 273. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

*OLYMPIAN NIGHTS. By John Kendrick Bangs. Cloth. Decorated cover. Pp. 224. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.25.

*THE SPENDERS. A Tale of the Third Generation. By Harry Leon Wilson. Illustrated by O'Neill Latham. Pp. 512. Boston: The Lothrop Company. $1.50.

*A MAID OF BAR HARBOR. By Henrietta G. Rowe. Illustrated from drawings by Ellen Weiherald Ahrens. 12mo. Pp. vi.-368. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

LITTLE ENGRAVINGS.

Books for Lovers of the Art of Painting.*

"LITTLE ENGRAVINGS" will be welcomed with delight by students of art. The first number is devoted to Albrecht Altdorfer, generally accepted as having produced wood engravings second only to Dürer's, and Mr. Moore, who is an ardent student of Altdorfer's work, is not willing to yield the palm without reservation to the greater master. Altdorfer's dramatic power, he claims in his introduction to the woodcuts, compares favorably with Dürer's in many cases, and in some instances, as in the subject of the "Flagellation," surpasses it. He also finds in Altdorfer the superiority of the born craftsman who will not permit himself to strain his materials beyond their natural limitations.

The woodcuts of Dürer, Holbein, and other German artists [he says] are in the main merely fac similes of pen drawings. The design (not being conceived in the first instance as a woodcut, as earlier and ruder work had been) leaves but little room for the cutter to prove himself expert or craftsman. With Altdorfer there is a difference: whether he ever cut any blocks himself or not, he evidently made his designs with more appreciation for the capacities of this medium. His pen work when intended for the wood must have differed to a far greater extent from what it was in and for itself, than Dürer's did, or still more than Holbein's, and probably he knew and practiced engraving enough to enable him at least to go over the work of his assistants.

That he did cut some at least of his own blocks is suggested, though not proved, by the first two illustrations in the present collection, which are from unique impressions, and are rough sketches engraved in fac simile, the character of the pen line being faithfully given.

Mr. Moore thinks that so much care should be expended on such slight designs, "is perhaps best accounted for by supposing the draughtsman his own cutter, the task being one an artist learning to engrave might well set himself, especially when the work done would be in its degree commercially useful, while the time of a capable journeyman would be too valuable for such a job."

The third illustration helps to reinforce the supposition. It is from a drawing on a wood block which has been commenced by an engraver who, departing from the usual method, has commenced to cut the drawing in the middle of the block instead of methodically in one corner. The fact that the cutting was so soon given over, although the design was complete, also points to its having been undertaken as more or less of an experiment in the hands of an amateur.

A few engravings, signed by Altdorfer or attributed to him, have been omitted from the present volume on account of their size. The publishers announce, however, that they are prepared to issue reproductions of any or all of these pieces, with the exception of the inaccessible "St. Catherine," if subscribers' names are received in sufficient number, the price to depend upon the extent of the demand. Mr. Moore frankly tempts comparison between Dürer and Altdorfer, and if we put Altdorfer's cut of St. George and the Dragon by the side of Dürer's very early cut of the Archangel Michael's Combat with the Dragon, we have a fair basis for such comparison as may be afforded by a single instance, and it is certainly possible to uphold the superiority of the former in certain particulars. The arrangement of mass and space, for one thing, is much more impressive in the St. George. In place of the heavy cloud of armed angels in fierce combat with the many-headed dragon above a sweet landscape of low-wooded hills and water, we have the combat of the earthly saint naturally taking place not in the heavens but on the surface of the earth. The same impression of wildness and superhuman power is rendered by the rough crags simply indicated by a bold, free outline, which, with the ponderous semi-human figure of the dragon and the warrior on his horse, fill two-thirds of the picture. The remaining portion is left almost blank sky, broken by a large cumulus cloud and a flight of scattered birds. The sense of escape for the imagination given by this calm open space enhances the breadth of the whole conception, and the extreme simplicity and spontaneous quality of the line has a charm lacking in Dürer's more elaborated composition. In the cut of "St. Jerome in His Cavern," we have again Altdorfer's dramatic sense in its most remarkable manifestation. The walls of the cavern loom dark and menacing above the figures of the gaunt saint and the attendant lion. In these expression and emotion are concentrated, the thin clasped hands of Jerome kneeling in front of his book producing an effect of intensity and exaltation only to be attained by an artist of dramatic insight akin if not equal to that which produced the "Melancholia."

"Old Blake is quite as lovable by his oddities as by his genius," said Rossetti. These woodcuts, the only ones Blake ever cut, and produced by him when he was sixty-three years old, are full of both oddity and genius. The rich tones and the spirited line in which his conception flows unimpeded by elaboration or convention represent him more directly and personally than even the great "Inventions to the Book of Job," and a public quickened to his remarkable qualities by half a century of insistence upon them on the part of artists and amateurs may well rejoice to have such convenient access to this phase of his work. By the end of 1820, the year in which the woodcuts were commissioned by Dr. R. J. Thornton as illustrations for a new edition of the Doctor's "School Virgil," wood engraving, in the modern sense of the word, had come into its great popularity. "Blake brought to the new material," says Mr. Binyon in his introductory pages, "a mastery of his tool, free from that retarding influence of old tradition which hampered him throughout as a copper engraver, so that he only half discovered his true manner late in life." The fact that he was the designer as well as the engraver of his subjects gave them the peculiar expressiveness never under any circumstances to be found except where the artist is his own interpreter. This priceless advantage was relinquished by his successors, the new school of wood engravers contenting themselves with the skilful reproduction of drawings supplied by illustrators, "a tradition which no artist thought of breaking, after Blake's and Calvert's example," says Mr. Binyon, "till William Morris took up the graver under the inspiration of Rossetti." (As a matter of detail, Morris did almost no engraving from his own designs, his most ardent labor going to the reproductions of drawings by Burne-Jones.)

"That Blake stopped short when he did," [Mr. Binyon continues,] "improvising rather than elaborating, is the secret of the charm of these woodcuts. For his temperament unfitted him for success in carrying his work further; his want was not lack of skill, but lack of patience. Everywhere in his work we trace the ardent desire to find in objects, which a purer artist would have studied primarily for their beauty, symbols for ideas; and he is often so impetuous in his search as to forget not only the beauty but the natural significance of the objects he represents. Once found, the symbols are used as letters of an alphabet wherewith to spell sentences imaginatively prophetic of an unknown beyond. Thus the same attitudes of the human form recur again and again in his work. When the execution is slight and rapid, as in these woodcuts, we are brought immediately face to face with the glowing thoughts of the artist, and his ardor and energy delight us; but when the execution is elaborate we are conscious of something lost, or rather of the alloy introduced by Blake's effort to give something like the elaborate realization of other artists to what he himself chiefly valued as a sort of hieroglyph."

The motives of the woodcuts, Mr. Binyon thinks, were drawn from what he calls the "happy and serene memories" of Blake's stay at Felpham, the happiness and serenity of which were certainly not undisturbed. The sweet pastoral landscape is peaceful enough in the drawings, however, and the strange elemental character of Blake's realizations of the human figure tell against it with singular force and suggestiveness.

*"LITTLE ENGRAVINGS: CLASSICAL AND CONTEMPORARY. No. 1. A Book of Seventy-one Cuts. Photographically Reproduced in Fac Simile, with an Introduction by George Moore. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. 1902.

*"LITTLE ENGRAVINGS: CLASSICAL AND CONTEMPORARY. No. 2. William Blake. Being All the Woodcuts Hitherto Issued Engraved in Fac Simile, with an Introductory Note by Laurence Binyon. New York: Longmans, Green, & Co.

The Arts and Crafts Movement.*

The arts and crafts movement is arousing a constantly increasing amount of attention both in England and in America, through exhibitions given by or under the auspices of societies closely connected with its aims, or through publications and essays dealing with the subject. One of the latest volumes of such essays, "Chapters in the History of the Arts and Crafts Movement," by Oscar Lovell Triggs, has just been published by the Bohemia Guild of the Industrial Art League of Chicago. It is an artistically bound and printed volume, the work of the Lakeside Press.

The book includes appendices containing "A Proposal for a Guild and School of Handicraft," a paper originally delivered as an address at the annual meeting of the Chicago Industrial Art League, in 1901, and a reprint of an article on "The Industrial Art League," which gives much concise information as to the scope and aims of the movement. The Industrial Art League was organized in Chicago in 1899. The paper clearly defines the terms "industrial art" and "the arts and crafts."

Industrial art is a name given to a form of art that is grounded in life and industry, and is distinguished, therefore, from the "fine" arts, which are leisuristic in their appeal, represent special status, and require genius for their development. The term "arts and crafts" has also come into general use as indicating the same association of art and labor. When these two elements—art and labor—come into association each loses something of its special character, but art gains in so far as it is vitalized by use, and labor gains in that it is refined by beauty and energized by pleasure.

The Industrial Art League has in view four important aims, involving four functions—those of work, instruction, exhibition, and publication. The league is well established, and hopes to be in a position to provide workshops and tools for the use of guilds of artists and craftsmen; to help in the exhibition and sale of finished work; to afford instruction in the industrial arts; to found industrial art museums and libraries, and to promote a knowledge of and interest in the arts and crafts, through publications and other closely allied means.

The address on the Guild and School of Handicraft should be read by all who are interested in the subject, embodying, as it does, all the principles underlying these new schools which are more essentially workshops than schools.

The industrial factor co-operating also to this end is known as the arts and crafts movement. As the name given to the new industrialism implies, its supporters propose the association of art and labor, in which association, of course, art is to give up something of its special and "fine" character and become practical, and labor is to rise above its drudgery and become pleasurable. By emancipating and individualizing labor it tends to become artistic. By rubbing art and rendering it useful it tends to become real and vital. By applying the principles of both art and labor to either an artist or workman, the ideal craftsman is formed—a craftsman who is a new kind of artist and a new kind of workman. Such a craftsman satisfies all the life conditions that economists like Ruskin and Morris demand, and he is indeed the product of their teaching.

The term arts and crafts primarily implies the association of art and labor. The movement is essentially English, and has been steadily gaining ground since 1860, which is thought to have been its earliest beginning. As a distinct phase of industrialism, however, its history belongs to the last ten years. On its practical side, this movement may be said to have begun when William Morris built his famous Red House and designed and executed so much of its furnishings and decoration because he could not otherwise obtain what he desired. On its theoretical side, however, the movement is much older, its development being largely due to the teachings of Carlyle, Ruskin, and, later on, of William Morris. Carlyle's influence was largely theoretical, and was most closely connected with the awakening of thought on social questions:

Carlyle's words fell upon the ear of a young man, then idling in Italy and Switzerland and employing an astonishing literary skill in describing objects of nature and art, but presently to become something quite other than a literary dilettante, something more, even, than Carlyle, namely, a Socialist in both word and deed. The story of John Ruskin's pilgrimage, his passage from naturalism to artistic interests, and thence to socialism, is one of the most significant life histories of the nineteenth century.

Mr. Triggs then sketches Ruskin's career, principally from its socialistic side, "he having been the first English thinker to socialize economy in a strictly scientific manner."

By the middle of the nineteenth century Carlyle and Ruskin had created a "certain discipleship," and were drawing to them a class of young men of fervent and poetic temperament, chief among whom was William Morris. "The Stones of Venice," first kindled in Morris his social beliefs, the latter reprinting one of its chapters, "On the Nature of the Gothics," forty years later, to show the abiding influence of Ruskin.

Mr. Triggs follows very fully Morris's career, as Socialist, thinker, and worker, giving us much detail as to these several phases of a strongly individual man.

The book contains in a separate chapter, "Ashbee and the Reconstructed Workshop," in which Essex House, in London—a guild and school of handicraft—is fully described; Mr. Triggs calling Essex House "another mile stone on the road to industrial freedom," and pointing out that in the Essex House work Mr. Ashbee is continuing the traditions of Ruskin and Morris in "attempting to humanize business and industry."

The Rookwood Pottery at Cincinnati—"an ideal workshop"—is next described; this pottery being not only a workshop but "a school of handicraft, an industrial art museum, and a social centre."

The final chapter, "The Development of Industrial Consciousness," is a summing up of Mr. Triggs's aim and ideas in preparing the present book, and should be read as a whole. Two short extracts must suffice to show us the trend of the chapter:

The arts and crafts movement is the industrial phase of the modern evolution of individuality. * * * The emancipation of labor is accomplished by changing the character of labor. No one desires to be free from work, but to be free and self-directive in his work. * * * Voluntary, co-operative individualism is the goal toward which the whole industrial world is now tending.

*"CHAPTERS IN THE HISTORY OF THE ARTS AND CRAFTS MOVEMENT." By Oscar Lovell Triggs, Ph. D. Illustrations. 8vo, pp. 200. Chicago: The Bohemia Guild of the Industrial Art League.

Advances in Astronomy.*

"Of arms and men I sing." That is so ancient, and yet it always is the living theme. Take your "arms" and make it tools, and you mark man's progress. A materialistic measurement it is not, for it shows at its best human advancement. In Herbert Hall Turner's "Modern Astronomy," a work of a singularly impressive character, the author gives you what is the keynote of the present astronomical situation. We gape in wonder at the solution of some abstruse problem, and are in utter ignorance as to the methods employed. We read the results, and dwell on them only. Mr. Hall writes:

It is my object in the present work to lay more stress on the new methods than on the results already obtained for two reasons: Firstly, because discoveries are announced in other ways, while the important and interesting changes in method are not announced, and, secondly, because the crop of results yielded up to the present, although of goodly size, is but a fraction of what we may expect in the future, as the tools grow more familiar and the new methods are better understood and perfected.

It is interesting to read in the public prints that a telescope has just been mounted which is ever so much longer than the last one, or that finally a lens has been made which throws all prior lenses in the shade. Then speculation arises as to what the new tools will do in their hunt for the stars. Unfortunately human eyes have their limitations, and telescopes can do little more for them. We are a little daft just now on the subject of Mars and its habitability. Mars is a fairly distant planet, and about 200 times further from us than is the moon. The telescope is a fine one which magnifies, say 200 times. It follows, then, that whatever a telescope enables us to make out in Mars could be seen on the moon with a naked eye. That is, indeed, a come-down for human capabilities. The author writes:

It may be added that whatever the largest telescope in existence would enable us to see in Mars, could be seen in the moon with an opera glass; * * * hence let any one look at the moon with the naked eye, or even with a small opera glass, for traces of canals or other signs of a like kind, and he will begin to understand the caution which must be exercised in drawing conclusions, however attractive, as to the habitability of the planets.

Wonderful have been the improvements made in astronomical instruments during the past century. Mr. Turner thinks the tools have advanced in the ratio of 10. It is probable that this ratio will be doubled in the time to come, but it is hardly possible that the augmentation will ever be increased to 100, and this the author thinks is unattainable. But in what direction has come the great advance? The casual visitor, say at the National Observatory, is in hot haste to see the telescope, and he is nonplussed when the person in charge tells him that "work with a large telescope does not take a permanent place in the programme." There are many other instruments to be considered as the transit-circle, the altazimuth, and above all, the photographic aids. The author dwells on the subject of the benefits astronomy has derived from the gelatine dry plate. He writes:

In astronomy the dry plate is all important! It removed a limitation under which photography previously suffered. With a wet plate a photograph could not be exposed for more than a short time; the film dried, and ceased to be sensitive. With the advent of the dry plate came not only a gain in sensitiveness, but the possibility of prolonging exposures indefinitely.

Say the night is clouded. All that has to be done is to put the cap on the telescope and there is nothing more said. As soon as opportunity presents itself there is the dry film put to work again.

Plates have been left in the telescope for weeks, or even months. Hence the very faintest objects can be photographed—and it is a common experience now to photograph objects too faint to be seen in the largest telescopes.

As to the camera used by the astronomer, that does not differ essentially from that which takes your likeness. The portrait lens will do the work, only the camera is very much longer. The telescope can hardly be called a special one, only in the place of the human eye there is a photographic plate. With then this insignificant film, we get a better insight into God's wondrous works. Of course the greatest nicety is necessary, and the accuracy of the motion of the telescope is to be considered. It is then possible to make to-day maps of the heavens, and to show the position of the stars. Then in the time to come, say 100 or 500 years from now, the differences of positions of the stars or the coming of new ones will be carefully noted.

It would be interesting to dwell on the discoveries of the last few years, some of which Mr. Turner treats. Does the north pole wabble? Later researches, pure mathematical ones, seem to be convincing that the north pole is erratic. But its wabble is within a very narrow limit.

Thirty years ago we did not know precisely how far the sun was distant from us. The margin of error was some millions of miles. Now we are fairly positive that the sun's distance is, say, 92,874,000 miles. If there is an error it can be only one of a little 100,000 miles. If you were to measure the height of an ordinary man, this difference of 100,000 miles would be about the thickness of the man's stockings did he put them on or take them off. Almost beyond the realms of human cognizance are some of the deductions arrived at by the astronomers of to-day. Take the question of what is a day. All the knotty problems concerning the earth and the moon have not been solved yet. The strangest theory is the one due to Prof. G. H. Darwin, and it is regarding the duration of the day on our world. The astronomer works backward. May it be said that the moon is doing her best to retard the rotation of the earth? Will she succeed? But the wise ones say that some day in the very far future she will do what she pleases with our day. Prof. Darwin has constructed a table, in which he shows what was the day in the long past years 54,000,000. The sidereal day was then a little over five hours, and there was only one day in the month. The author thinks that Prof. Darwin's figures are fairly sound. We may suppose then that 57,000,000 years ago, when the moon parted company with the earth, the latter did not vary much in size from the configuration of to-day.

Prof. Turner does the fullest justice to the American astronomers, and is always citing the excellent work they are accomplishing. Let us give a place to the ladies, for it is quite evident that Mrs. Somerville has to-day many followers of her own sex.

*"MODERN ASTRONOMY." Being Some Account of the Revolution of the Last Quarter of a Century. By Herbert Hall Turner, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 317. London: Chas. Griffin & Co.; New York: J. B. Lippincott Co.

A Reminiscence of the Hurlberts.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

In Mr. T. C. Evans's capital sketch of William H. Hurlbert (see THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS of June 14) mention is made of the father of the journalist. The father kept a school at the corner of Tenth and Walnut streets, Philadelphia, and the writer of this was one of the pupils. William Henry Hurlbert was a fine-looking, burly lad, and as a fighter could whip any boy in the school, but was by no means a bully. Athletics were just then beginning to be in vogue, and a tall Yorkshireman, Barret by name, taught boxing, and William Henry was an expert. Among Mr. Hurlbert's pupils was Charles Godfrey Leland. As a lad Leland's artistic talent was conspicuous. We all used to delight in the pictures drawn by him, and still, after so long a time, I remember the strength and vigor of his sketches. Mr. Hurlbert, the head of the school, was a quiet, dignified, and scholarly man, a type of the old régime, and won the affection of all his pupils.

New York, June 30, 1902. E. F.

FROM READERS.

A Plea for Fiction.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Mr. Dana, in his article on ths snbject of "Fiction in Libraries," asks: (a) "How many novels each year should any library lend relatively to the othsr work it does?" and (b) "How poor may be the quality of the novels it lends?"

In regard to the first question, which perhaps Mr. Dana discusses less explicitly than ths second, sursly there is only one answer. I take it that it is the duty of a public librarian to sound the culturs depths of the various groups of his members and to classify them according to their edncational grades. If the class of lowest educational grade preponderate numerically, surely it is his duty to provide a proportionate supply of judiciously selected books suited to their faculties of comprehension and to their requirements. That ts to say, for this class, chiefly formed of individuals whose daily work is of a severely exhausting nature, and whose powers of concentration (always low) are consequently reduced almost to a minimum, the public librarian should provide a supply of light litersturo which shsll appeal to them. With regard to the quantity supplied, surely it should be proportionately equal to the supplies of beavier literature which be provides for the presumably less numerous classes of the more highly educated. Of coursc it may he that the numerically largest class of readers is formed of the medium educated; hut, however that msy he, surely it is ths duty of a public ihrarian to spportion the expenses he devotes to the various kinds of supplies in accordance with the numerical strength of the various demands.

I suppose one might say that it is tbc proper function of fiction—(I am taking fiction only, because it is of fiction that Mr. Dana particularly writes)—to provids wholesome mental relaxation. This definition of its scope would seem to strike the bappy mean—"wholesome" illusively suggests nourishment and "relaxation" should not offend ths most strenuous-minded novelist when he weighs fiction against its sister literatures.

Armed with this definition I arrive at Mr. Dana's question (b:) "How poor may be the quslity of novels it the library] lends?" As Mr. Dana eays, "There are good novels enough to meet all tastes," which assertion very rightly discouincnances (though it is not clear that Mr. Dana intends that it should do so) the fastidious choice of the eminent critics to whose lists of good fiction Mr. Dana refers. From a purely literary point of view their lists may be fair enough; but if fiction ls to be judged hy purely literary standards, who shall be saved? A Henry Harland here, n William Dean Howells there; a Henry James or two, and (though some would cry "No!") a Meredith perhaps—not more than a mercy handful from the burning, bowever! But is fiction to receive such short shrift as this at the hands of our public librarians? Heaven forbid! Fiction has a wider field, and a wilder, perhaps, than the garden of pure "literature." The propsgation of fiction is pursued not only on such soil as that garden is mads of; nor should it be so always. Along these broader lines of taste let us agree to recognize and appreciate the fact that there ts indeed a snfficiency of "good novels to meet all tastes."

This being so, Mr. Dana's second question is answered hy repudiating entirely the necessity of admitting (wittingly) so much as one poor novel into a public library, while the public librarian may still provide, proportionately to the demand, an unfailing supply of wholesome mental relexation to suit all tastes. Nor need tt, surely, trouble the public conscience of any librarian that the number of fiction readers preponderates. For though it be the proper function of fiction in literature to provide relaxation, we know very well that the most learned may find it as profitable and educative as the less learned; in fact, that there is fiction, and good fiction, to fit every varying mental calibre, he that calibre normally and permanently narrowed by lack of education, or abnormally and temporarily narrowed by influence of transient circumstances; be it naturally widened by the acquisition of practical experience, or artificially widened by acquirement of studied lore.

R. HAROLD PAGET.

New York, Juns 18, 1902.

The Old and the New Magazine Writers.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

In the entertaining article on magazine writers, published in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS for June 21, Mr. Frederick Stanford would give the reader the impression that magazinists do not fare as well to-day as they did twenty or thirty years ago. I know a great deal can he said on this side of the subject, but there is one point the writer did not touch, a discussion of which might prove interesting. I refer to the anonymous chnracter of so much of the work that nppeared in the pages of both American and British magazines. At one time magazine articles were as anonymous as advertisements, and Mr. Shanks, in his reminiscences on indexing in the Harper establishment, in the same issue of THE SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS shows how difficult it was to ascertain who wrote the various contributions in Harper's Magazine prior to the twentieth volume. He tells us he had to rely upon the recollection of the kindly old cashier, whose memory was quite as long as his patience.

Tbe story of tbe signed article is an interesting one, and may some day he written. Up to the year 1860 the contributions in Harper's Magazine, the leading monthly in America, were almost always anonymous. Before that date the names of only such distinguished authors as Dickens and a few others ever graced the table of contents, and it waa not until 1886 that, following the lead of The Century and other magazines, tha names of the writers were prefixed to the articles themselves. Since then other journals, as the New York Independent, for instance, have gone a step further and affixed also the author's address. The latest development was introduced by The Cosmopolitan soms ten or twelve years ago in printing a small portrait and a short biographical sketch of the writer on the first page of each article published in that magazine. Other periodicals since then have adopted this feature with more or less success.

This recognition of a writer's personality has dons much, I think, to improve the quality of periodical literature. Of course, it has been abused by celebrities of one kind or anothsr obtaining an opportunity to appear in print that under the old order of things would have been impossible. But now a writer can make a nams for bimself as a megazinist long before he reaches the dignity of book covers. The amount he is paid in caeb for an article should be only a part of his compensation. As David Christie Murray once said, in discussing this question, "the laborer is worthy of his hire, and a good part of a writer's legitimats hire is tha right to strivs for fame."

I think writers of ths present day don't renlize how much they have gained in the past twenty-five or thirty years since tbe old-fashioned prejudice in favor of anonymity has died out. Another very important result of this identification of the writer with his work has been the closer relations that have been established betweeu writer and reader, and this should count for something in estimating the position of magazine writers of to-day with those of yesterday.

CUNNINGHAME MOFFET.

Louisville, Ky., June 30, 1902.

The Amalgamation of English and American Universities.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Your notice tn a recent issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS of Dr. Charles Waldstein's proposal for the foundntion of a British Academy prompts me to write, and tbrough tbe medium of your valued columns to 'challenge Dr. Waldstein to wtden bis scheme. Ie he not the author of a trenchant volume entitled "The Expansion of Western Ideals and the English-Speaking Brotherhood"? With the Rhodes American-Oxford scholarships in the air and the never-ceasing intercourse between the universities of tbe Old and the New World, (as witness recently Mr. John Corhin's excellently conceived book, "An American at Oxford,") it is superfluous to state that my challenge to Dr. Waldstein consists in ths suggeetion for a common Academy of Arts and Sciences in the English-epeaking world. It is impossible at present to twist inte one etrand the tsngle of threads of the English and American commercial worlds, and hence also of their political worlds, but tt wonld appear to be hy no means impossible to direct the several flash-lights of our tnstitntions for learning and reeearch toward a common zenith. Little hy little the assimilation of nourishment hy the Anglo-Saxon race from a common Alma Mater would lead to that real welding of aims and interests which all believe is a consummation devoutly to be wished—if effected hy a natural and wholesome growth. A race fusion of this kind must begin witb an influence from lofty, wide-reaching, and powerful abstractions, which will steadily percolate through the intermediate strata of the civilizations until it reaches the infinitely divided and varied details of tndividual life. What more effective agent could be conceivcd to produce this result than a common sun of ligbt and learning for Anglo-Saxondom?

R. HAROLD PAGET.

New York, June 30, 1902.

"The Harp of a Thousand Strings."

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

I was surprised to find in THE SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS of June 21 n new version of the origin and authorship of the fsmous sermon: "For he played on a harp of a thousand strings." A few years after its publication I was conversing with a lady who lived on the opposite side of the river from Cincinnati, and something was said about that sermon. "Did you ever know," she asked, "a young artist in Cincinnati by the name of Brannen?" I told her I did—that he was a sentimental, smooth-faced, solemn-looking youth that a funny idea would hardly dare approach. She replied: "You have made a mistake in judgment. He frequently dined at our house, and with his wit and funny stories was a circus for the company. He wrote sentimental verses, and seemed proud of them, but he thought the sermon undignified for print, and it was a long time before he could be induced to father it. After it became so famous he no longer denied it, and one of the editors persuaded him to write another, of which I only remember: "Where the lion roareth, and the whangdoodle mourneth for her young."

I gave my only copy of the harp sermon to Justin McCarthy to take to England with him, and have never been able to get a printed copy of it since, though I have it in manuscript.

DIDYMUS.

St. Augustine, Fla., June 28, 1902.

Aaron Burr in Song.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Here is an old schoolboy song—1804-1848—which was given me to-day by a man who sang it in his time. He says that it was sung in every boys' school and college in the North for two or three generations:

"Oh, Aaron Burr! Whnt have you done?
You've gone and killed great Hamilton!
You stood behind a great, tall thistle,
And shot him with a big 'hoss' pistol!"

GERTRUDE ATHERTON.

New York, June 30, 1902.

The Circulating Libraries.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

A new order of things has superseded the old. Not only tn the commercial world is this true, bnt also in the literary. Our grandfathers, yes, our fathers, purchased whatever volumes they desired, and thus, in time, accumulated a collection of books which became a home library.

The tendency of late has been not to gather volumes, but to join a circulating library, and be supplied with literature from this source. But now, even this modern custom has become antiquated. The reader subscribes to the membership of an association which delivers to its members literature each week, and for which a nominal chnrge is made. When the reader has finished with the books, he returns them. In the principal cities of the country these library associations have come to stay. One in particular, now not only operates extensively in communities, but also on the railroads, and contemplates extending its service to steamships and Sunday schools. Like a great octopus this association is grasping the trade which formerly belonged to the dealer. However, although a popular library of this sort leads toward extended reading, can thers be any luxury more desirable than a collection of books which one may call his own?

ARTHUR THOMAS DYSON.

Borough of the Bronx, N. Y., June 30, 1902.

"Hawthorne's Diary" Again.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Tbs note of J. N. Otis in your last issue reminds ms that I should have qualified the expression of which I made use in a recent article in regard to withdrawing from circulation my little book entitled "Hawthorne's First Diary, With an Account of Its Discovery and Loss." I withdrew all the unsold copies from the hands of the publishers, with ths purpose of placing in each copy a statemsnt of the nsw facts which had intensified my doubts as to genuineness. I know there would be no call for a second edition, under ths circnmstances, and therefore had the plates destroyed. But the few copies now in my possession can be had hy those tnterested in this literary puzzle, and who care enough to spend a dollar for it.

SAMUEL T. PICKARD.

401 Newbury Street, Boston, Mass., June 25, 1902.

Mr. Howells's Fondness for Unusual Words.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Though "relict" is to be found defined in the Standard and other dictionaries, the same cannot be said of otber words Mr. Howells has used. In "Venetian Life," writtsn at the beginning of his career, ths careful reader observes a tendency to the use of unusual tsrms. He may be suspected, therefore, of having always had a predilection for words of obscure origin. This tendency bas reached a crisis in the "Heroines of Fiction," where the pages of some of the essays bristle with obsolete and obsolescent words and technical terms. When before, for instance, did ws happen upon "ethicized" put of the pages of a philosophical treatise? Mr. Howells would be so much more enjoyable if be would givs us instead the simplest "English undefiled."

EVA EICKEMEYER ROWLAND.

Yonkers, N. Y., June 28, 1902.

Books for Boys.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Replying to the inquiry of Mr. G. F. Reynolds for a list of boys' hooks, the July number of How to Help Boys contains a "List of Books for Boys' Reading," and also a series of articles on "Suggestions for a Boy's Own Library," "Books Suitable for the Library of a Boys' Camp," "Periodicals Suitable for Boys," "Helpful Finding Lists for Selecting Books for Boys," "Some Recent Studies of Boys' Tastes in Reading," &c. The msgazine is published hy the Men of To-morrow, 3 Dexter Row, Charlestown, Mass. Price, 25 cents.

HUGH F. FOX.

Bayonne, N. J., June 30, 1902.

Queries.

J. O. CURTIS, 564 Broadway, New York City: "Kindly tell me where the 'Magazine of New England History' is published?"

Address The Magazine of New England History, Newport, R. I. It is a quarterly. Tbs subscription price is $2.

"ARGONAUT," Savoy Hotel, New York City: "Kindly give me some information concerning the bibliography of Bret Harte's works, of which I have an almost complete collection. Is 'Outcroppings,' 1866, his first original book? Is 'A Ward of the Golden Gate,' Boston, 1869, a first edition? Which should a collector of Harte own: 'A Sappho of Green Springs' as it originally appeared in Lippincott's Magazine, or 'A Sappho of Green Springs, and Other Stories,' as published in book form in Boston? Do you believe that first editions of Harte will increase in value?"

"Outcroppings" comes first in a collection of Harte's works, as it contains his earliest published writing. "The Lost Galleon and Other Tales," 1867, is his "first original book," however. "A Ward of ths Golden Gate" first appeared as an illustrated supplement to a London weekly paper, (The Illustrated News, we bclieve.) The Boston edition is the first in book form, and is not as valuable. The issue in Lippincott's of "A Sappho of Green Springs" is the first edition. The Boston edition, however, also contains ths first printing in book form of stories by Harte, and a collector should hnve both volumes. There is no reason wby Harte's works shonld not greatly appreciate in value in the near future. Scveral of his earliest hooks are already nmong the rarest of American first editions.

Rev. HENRY A. DOWS, New York: "Answering Mr. Wilson, the following references may throw further light upon the matter: In 'Our Familiar Songs,' by Miss H. H. Johnson, it is stated that the poem in its present form was written by Lady John Scott of Buccleugh; also in 'A Literary Pilgrimage,' by Theodore F. Wolfe, the same assertion is repeated, together with the statement that the song, as rewritten, was published for the benefit of the widows and orphans of soldiers serving in the Crimean war."

The poem, which Mr. White kindly copied, will be sent to L. H. Wilson if he will forward a stamped and addressed envelope.

A. L. DURAND, Camden, N. J.: "Who publishes 'The Story of a Bad Boy'?"

T. B. Aldrich's "Story of a Bad Boy" is published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., with illnstrations by Frost, at $2.

"L. R. S.," Union Club, New York City: "I often see references to the 'Grenville Collection' in the British Museum. Who was the founder of this collection?"

Thomas Grenville, born in 1755, died in 1846, (First Lord of the Admiralty, 1806-1807, &c.,) formed a library of great value, containing many books of extreme importance, which he bequeathed to the British Museum. Much information relative to his collection can ha found in Edwards's "Foundera of the British Museum," the "Dictionary of National Biography," &c.

AINSWORTH R. SPOFFORD, Washington, D. C.: "In 'Appeal to Readers' (May 13) the English-German edition of 'The Economy of Human Life,' Allentown, Penn., 1814, is referred to, with inquiry for the author. It first appeared at London in 1750, and at Armagh (Ireland) in 1751, and there have been many more. Both and at least two American editions. All of these were anonymous, but the first edition was thus entitled: 'The Economy of Human Life. Translated from an Indian Manuscript Written by an Ancient Bramin.' A sequel, the second part, was published in the same year as the first, and discussed by the unknown author in The London General Advertiser, Dec. 22, 1750. Robert Dodsley, an author-bookseller, who originated The Annual Register, (still published,) is credited with the authorship in most catalogues, including the British Museum's, Lowndes, the Encyclopædia Britannica, &c. But H. R. Tedder, in the Dictionary of National Biography, styling Notes and Queries, first series, x., 218, attributes it to the Earl of Chesterfield. Sidney Lee in treating Chesterfield in the same work, does not confirm this, while William Ernst, the chief biographer of Chesterfield, is silent about it. All direct evidence appears to be wanting as to either claim. The only grounds for attributing it to Chesterfield are (1) an alleged likeness to some of his maxims in the posthumously printed 'Letters to His Son,' and (2) the assumption that Dodsley could not have written anything of such merit. The last argument is as baseless as the claim of the Baconians that Shakespeare was incapable of writing his own plays. Dodsley wrote poetry and prose which his age found worthy of repeated reprints. His 'Chronicle of the Kings of England, by Nathan Ben Saddi,' 1740, is an ingenious literary invention, worthy of the pen of the learned Jesuit who compiled 'The Economy of Human Life' out of materials readily found in many ethical works, Oriental and Christian. The latter book was republished as Dodsley's in his 'Trifles' in 1775. While it had merit enough to be translated into Latin, French, Spanish, Portuguese, and German, and to be attributed to Chesterfield in some of these editions, (though not in any English one,) it is a mere compilation, not a creation, and is written in a style quite unlike the elegance of Chesterfield's."

DR. THEODORE F. WOLFE, Succasunna, N. J.: "If 'C. A. R.' of Brooklyn will write to me, giving his address, I can put him in the way to get a cloth-bound copy of 'Ginx's Baby.'"

Another correspondent, Mr. Romans, 200 Throop Avenus, Brooklyn, also offers to put "C. A. R." in the way of obtaining a copy.

"W. H. S.," Hartford, Conn.: "Kindly inform me as to the value of 'Code of Gentlemen Laws,' with introductory letter by Warren Hastings, published in 1775."

It has no special value.

"F. E. B.," Hartford, Conn.: "Can you tell me in your columns the date of Whittier's first published book? A most interesting article in the May Century gives a hitherto unpublished account of an early—and probably the only—love passage in the poet's life. This article says the poet had at this time, 1830-1832, published only one volume of poems, which he afterward did his utmost to suppress. I believe I have this very volume. It is entitled 'Legends of New England. By John G. Whittier. Hartford, 1831.' It contains eleven poems and seven prose articles. I would like much to find out if this was his first book. I feel sure it was."

"Legends of New England" was Whittier's first original book, that is, this earliest work written entirely by him. He contributed, however, to several collections of poetry bearing an earlier date, notably to Dinsmoor's "Incidental Poems," Haverhill, 1828. Whittier never reprinted "Legends of New England," but we doubt if he attempted to suppress tt. "Moll Pitcher," printed the following year, a rarer volume, was evidently withdrawn from circnlation to some extent.

M. G. STARR, Litchfield, Conn.: "Is there a life of Philip Melanchton published in book form?"

See the "Life," by James W. Richard, (G. P. Putnsm's Sons, $1.50.)

"R. F. O. F.," New York City: "W. Wade, Oakmont, Penn., asks sbout the tune which is linked with the song, 'Oh, where, oh where is my little dog gone.' It has its origin in a German folk song, 'In Lauterbach, hah ich mein atrumpf virloren,' &c."

"X.," 322 East Thirteenth Street, New York City: "How old is the phrase, 'Old Man Eloquent,' applied in England to Coleridge and here to John Quincy Adams, our sixth President?"

It originated with Milton, who tbus applies it in a sonnet to Isocrates, who died of grief after the battle of Chaeronea, where Philip of Macedon defeated the combined armies of Thebes and Athens:

"When that dishonest victory
At Chaeronea, fatal to liberty,
Killed with report that old man eloquent."

"F. W. M.," New York City: "Some weeks ago the question was asked whether there is any English edition of the poems of Alfred de Musset. It is trne that no collected edition of them exists, but many have been published in English translations, appearing singly in magazines and reviews. In December, 1880, the Harvard Monthly, published by students of Harvard College, contained a complete version of 'Nuit de Mai,' in the original meter, by George Santayana. Probably no better work than this was ever done in translating De Musset."

"LURIA," Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York City: "Who was it who said 'Orthodoxy is my doxy, heterodoxy is the other fellow's doxy?' Also, where can I find this thought, 'Our ideals are framed not according to the measure of our performances, but according to the measure of our thoughts?'"

"Orthodoxy is my doxy, heterodoxy is the other fellow's doxy," is attributed in Dr. Priestley's "Memoirs" to Bishop Warburton, who is said to have used the phrase in conversation with Lord Sandwich. It is also to be found in Selden's "Table Talk," however. The second phrase occurs in A. J. Balfour's "Foundations of Belief," Part I., Chepter I.

"VIVIAN," 650 Eighth Avenue, New York City: "A Philadelphia magazine recently said that Disraeli's 'Vivian Grey' was written when the author was 'a mere boy.' Is this so? By the way, is the book still in print?"

Disraeli was born Dec. 21, 1804. "Vivian Grey," his first work, appeared anonymously, the first part in 1826, the second in 1827. It can be had in several editions. The Appletons publish it at 60 cents, F. Warne at 20 cents, and Crowell & Co. at 60 cents.

MISS GERTRUDE W. ORVIS, 93 West Milton Avenue, Rahway, N. J.: "Having received several very kind notes in answer to my inquiry regarding the 'Great Harry,' I would like through your query column to thank the writers for the information they have given me and express my appreciation of their courtesy."

"W.," 26 Broadway, New York City: "Can you kindly tell me the name of the firm who published the writings of H. Rider Haggard?"

Longmans, Green & Co., 93 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

JOHN BANNON, Post Office, Third Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, New York City: "I have in my library a book, 'Stephen Branch's Alligator,' Volume I., 1858. Can any one tell me something of the author?"

M. FAY PEIRCE, Hotel Warner, Chicago, Ill.: "I would greatly like to inquire among your readers if any know where first appears this phrasing of the Jeffersonian doctrine: 'The best government is that which governs least?' And also in what poem and by what poet is the line, 'The balm, the bliss, the beauty, and the bloom?'"

1902

THOMAS CROMWELL.

The Statesman's Character Not Reconstructed—Valuable Letters Published.*

MR. MERRIMAN'S book, as he describes it in his preface, is an attempt to present the life of Thomas Cromwell as a statesman and to estimate his work without religious bias. The intention and effect are not to depreciate his importance in his relations to the English Reformation. It is conceded that this could not easily be overrated, but at the same time it is contended that to judge him from a distinctly religious standpoint, whether Catholic or Protestant, can hardly fail to mislead the student and obscure the truth. Here is a contention for which the Protestant should be particularly grateful. To be relieved from all responsibility for Cromwell's character and actions is no trifling matter, and what Mr. Merriman attempts upon this line he successfully carries out with little, if any, forcing of the note. This does not signify that he takes his place with those who find in Cromwell "a purely selfish political adventurer, the subservient instrument of a wicked master, bent only on his own gain." It seems as idle, to Mr. Merriman, to disparage his patriotism and statesmanship as to try to make him out a hero of the Reformation.

He merits a place higher than that of most men of his type, a type essentially characteristic of the sixteenth century, a type of which the Earl of Warwick in England and Maurice of Saxony on the Continent are striking examples, a type that profoundly influenced the destinies of Protestantism, but to which theological issues were either a mere nothing or else totally subordinate to political considerations.

But while dismounting Cromwell from his high Protestant pedestal and detaching him from the martyr host, at the same time claiming for him a statesmanship at once vigorous and patriotic, Mr. Merriman leaves the personal character of Cromwell much where it stands in the estimate of John Richard Green and other competent historians, and, so doing, makes him extremely foreign to our sympathy, the inspirer of an English Terror as hateful in its spirit, if not as monstrous in its proportions, as that of the French Revolution, and relieving Danton, Robespierre, and Marat of some part of the peculiar isolation of their bloody instructions. For the scholar and student the value of Mr. Merriman's book inheres mainly in his complete collection of Cromwell's extant letters. He is himself more the plodding scholar than the literary artist, and to go from his arid presentation to that of J. R. Green is to enjoy a great and pleasant change. But he appears to have edited Cromwell's letters with punctilious care, and they admit us to the penetralia of Cromwell's mind as can nothing written about him. Because of the vagaries of their orthography they are hard to read; but, of course, easier as one goes on. Mr. Merriman's system of transcription should, we think, commend itself to the judicious reader. For his translation of the dates throughout from old style into new he should be particularly praised.

This frontispiece portrait, taken from a picture in the Bodleian Library, confirms the account of Cromwell's character. The type is that of the ecclesiastics of his time, though his dominant secularity was seasoned with but few ecclesiastical preferments. He was a short, strongly built man, with a large, dull face; smooth-shaven, with close-cropped hair, and a heavy double chin. His mouth was small and cruel, his upper lip extraordinarily long, his restless gray eyes set close together. An awkward gait helped the impression of a patient, plodding rather than stupid sort of person. But in conversation his countenance had great mobility and his talk was witty and entertaining, a sly wink giving notice when he had said something striking, or fancied that he had done so. During a long stay in Italy he had taken on much of the Italian manner, and no one of his time knew his Machiavelli better or practiced more successfully the arts of flattery and dissimulation recommended in "The Prince." We seem to have an inconsistency when Mr. Merriman writes: "Cromwell worshipped and sought after the useful and practical only, and utterly disregarded everything else," when he has just written of the "many evidences of his good taste and love of beautiful things." What he actually conceives is that Cromwell's love of such things was less genuine than Mr. Cecil Rhodes's delight in Walter Pater's "Marius the Epicurean," simply a disguise in fact to hide his real character. He was more like Cecil Rhodes in his thorough appreciation of the importance of money as a political force. On this side of his character we seem to be dealing with a contemporary development.

A chapter upon Cromwell's "Ancestry and Early Life" sets right some of Mr. Merriman's predecessors in his chosen field, but few of the corrections are of much importance. It is, however, perhaps worth noticing that the "Dictionary of National Biography" considerably antedates Cromwell's first acquaintance with Wolsey. That they knew each other in 1520 is certain, but for eight years before that there is an absolute blank in Cromwell's history. In 1523 he was in the Parliament which Henry VIII. summoned after dispensing with Parliaments for eight years. We have an elaborate speech prepared by Cromwell, but apparently not delivered. It was prophetic of his ministerial career. It abounded in that subserviency to the King which was the chief of all his arts. It forecast that insular policy which he habitually opposed to the expansionism which survived England's long series of attempts to assert a Continental claim.

Naturally, the interest of the study deepens when we come to Wolsey's fall and Cromwell's relations to the great Cardinal, brought to a low estate. But, unfortunately, one of the worst gaps in Cromwell's letters correspond to the two years preceding Wolsey's death. Enough of various material remains to make it clear that Cromwell kept up an appearance of loyalty to Wolsey's face while secretly working against him. Even when Cromwell sided with Wolsey against the Parliamentary attack on him, it was because he had accurately gauged the temper of the King and was bent on making that his guide. Simultaneously with Wolsey's death he ingratiated himself with Henry to a degree that had in it immense potentialities, and these he made haste to realize.

A general chapter on "The Character and Opportunity of Thomas Cromwell" is of first-rate importance. It gives the English situation with its laughing surface-stream and its undercurrent of social discontent; then the foreign relations, where Wolsey had made a false step aside from the strait and narrow way of strict neutrality, which Cromwell himself would copy in due time with a result equally fatal. The chief persons in the great drama are effectively put upon the stage—Queen Katherine, Anne Boleyn, Norfolk, and Gardiner. Then Cromwell's own person and character are described, especially his crowning trait—that unemotional matter-of-factness which enabled him to tick off the lives of human beings as if they were items of an account. A typical entry was, "The Abbot of Redyng to be sent down to be tryed and executed at Redyng." This English Bismarck, serving a very different master from William I., is quite certainly not painted blacker than he was in what follows:

> He totally disregarded the justness or morality of any action; its utility was for him its morality, and created its justification. He never struck at his victims in a moment of passion, uselessly or capriciously; no personal feeling of hatred mingled with his crime. On the other hand, had the sacrifice of one of his nearest or dearest friends been necessary to the accomplishment of his purposes, he would hardly have hesitated a moment. Any means that could bring about the ends he sought were ipso facto for him justifiable. Whether his desires were attained by fair means or by foul mattered little to him; he kept his eyes steadily fixed upon the goal.

Treating of Cromwell "In the King's Service," Mr. Merriman plausibly maintains that he at once made himself felt; that even in the early years of that service, if the voice was the voice of Henry the hands were the hands of Cromwell. His the scheme for making Henry head of the Church of England; his the crushing out of the clerical opposition with such incidents as the deaths of Bishop Fisher and Sir Thomas More. When the time came for killing Anne Boleyn, Cromwell was not a whit less serviceable than he had been in divorcing Katherine. He was less fortunate in his participation in the King's marriage with Anne of Cleves, which proved one of the most fatal circumstances of his downward course. There are important chapters which rehearse his "Internal Policy," his dealings with Ireland, Wales, Scotland, and Calais; others on "The Monasteries," "The Pilgrimage of Grace," the struggle with Cardinal Pole and the ruin of his family, and, finally, "The Foreign Policy," and "The Catholic Reaction." As touching the suppression of the monasteries, we are assured that none of the changes following the divorce of Katherine has Cromwell's stamp on it more plainly. There is not much said about the character of the monasteries, but Cromwell's agents are written down as knaves and their charges as gross exaggerations. But here was not so much a religious persecution as the fulfilling of Cromwell's promise to Henry that he would make him "the richest King that ever was in Christendom." Cromwell's original idea was to strengthen the despotism of Henry, while using Parliament to further his particular schemes and flattering the people into acquiescence with them. The famous Pilgrimage of Grace (1536) marked the popular discovery of his deceit and its failure the thoroughness of his policy. The weakest point in Cromwell's armor was his foreign policy. Henry had withheld from the dismemberment of France after the defeat of Francis at Pavia, only to find England endangered by a coalition of France and Spain against her. The King and his Minister differed as to the best way out, and Cromwell committed himself so entirely to a particular line that he could not withdraw. It was J. R. Green's opinion that that line—the consolidation of Protestant Europe in defiance of the Roman Catholic powers—was a piece of splendid strategy. But there was much complication. Henry was at heart no Protestant, and his distaste for Anne of Cleves was no mere drop in the bucket. Meantime Cromwell had enemies who in their aggregation were too much for his strength. And so he fell, man-fashion, nothing in his life more becoming him than the temper in which he met his fate.

In conclusion we have "The Work of Thomas Cromwell," a chapter which sums up in an effective manner the purposes and issues of his great career. What emerges as the principal thing is his attempt to establish an all-powerful despotism under the forms of constitutio[illegible]

*LIFE AND LETTERS OF THOMAS CROMWELL. By Roger Bigelow Merriman, A. M., Harvard. In two volumes, with a portrait and fac-similes. Two volumes. 8vo. Oxford: Clarendon Press. [illegible]

end as the only sure road to national greatness. But there is room for difference here. What is certain is that he showed a marvelous energy. He did a good work in destroying Papal control of the English monarchy and English law. As to whether we should add "and the English Church" there will be further difference. In the main things he builded better than he knew. The despotism that he fostered worked its own cure in time, and the instrument was that parliamentary action which he encouraged with a view to serving more effectively his absolutist ends. That the whirligig of time might the more pointedly bring its revenges, a King's head and an Archbishop's redressed the scales into which More's and Fisher's had been thrown, and the man who let Kings know they had "a lith in their necks," was Oliver Cromwell, a not too distant relative of Thomas. He was a great-grandson of Thomas Cromwell's nephew, Richard Williams, son of Katherine Cromwell, who was one of his uncle's active instruments in suppressing the monasteries and thwarting the Pilgrimage of Grace. We must all be glad that he changed his name from Williams to Cromwell. It does not seem possible that Oliver's genius could have been linked with any other name. Thomas Cromwell was certainly a great figure, and, with the splendor of his efficiency and the tragedy of his fall, the wonder is that he has not more impressed the imagination of mankind. Most probably it is because he had so little warm, red, human blood in him and because his crimes debarred him from the pity of his fellow-men.

JOHN WHITE CHADWICK.

"The Way of Escape."*

There are some books that seem to lead one through darkness into the light, but what of those which bring one out into the shadow? There seems to be something so distressingly hopeless about Graham Travers's "The Way of Escape." One feels after reading it how hedged in we all are by the inevitable. Destiny seems written in capital letters throughout the book, and the reader finds more of Omar Khayyam's philosophy in the story than is given on the title page.

> The Moving Finger writes; and having writ
> Moves on; nor all thy Piety nor Wit
> Shall lure it back to cancel half a Line,
> Nor all thy Tears wash out a Word of it.

This is the motif of the story, and one feels the hopelessness of trying to combat with the inevitable. True, Vera Carruthers's atheism finally merges into the belief of God; still her conversion is not, on the whole, as convincing as her unbelief. It is the old story of our sins finding us out; the old hopeless theory verified again, that the only certain wages of sin are death. Valiantly as Vera fought against the tide of fate, it hemmed her in, and the reader is left asking himself if grace after death can really atone for the bitterness of life.

Of the man, who, engaged to one girl, willfully deceives another, the general verdict is usually that he is a miserable villain, but where the affection springs up against will and judgment, one can only call him a coward. At least, Dr. Willoughby, Mrs. Todd's hero, has the saving grace of cowardice rather than villainy to his credit. Perhaps the pangs of conscience are a just punishment for behavior such as his, but there is a growing conviction in the mind of the reader as he gets deeper into the story, that he might have fared worse and still had only his deserts. One feels pity, too, for Alice, the woman to whom he gave the husks of a dead love out of a sense of misdirected gallantry. Mrs. Todd does not seem to think much of Alice, and makes her a rather pale picture of austere virtue, but what did she do to deserve the punishment of a loveless marriage?

There are, however, some excellent characters in the story. One feels the sweetness and generosity of the Raburns and the rough kindliness of Betsy, and in spite of the general feeling of depression that accompanies the reading of the book, it is undoubtedly an excellent piece of work. The style is clever and in places sprightly, while the story itself, though not full of incidents, never lags. Yet, after all is said, Mrs. Todd must have pondered deeply on the words of the Persian poet—too deeply, perhaps—for the book seems so plainly to agree with the words of that grand old pagan:

> 'Tis all a chequer board of Nights and Days,
> Where Destiny with Men for Pieces plays.

An Old Ulster Town.*

Saugerties, on the Hudson, was named after the little sawyer—de Zaagertjes—who had a mill at the mouth of the Saw Creek at a date beyond the ken of recorded history. The earliest records allude to him, and the Indians acknowledged having granted or sold land to him, but no one has ever learned his name, or for whom he sawed lumber in the uninhabited wilderness. The echo of his industry has come down to the present day, but no man has been able to fathom its motive. The first settler whose name is known to us was Cornelius Lambertsen Brink, whose descendant in the seventh or eighth generation, Benjamin Myer Brink, has just published a full account of them and other matters of historic interest.

The "Early History of Saugerties" is one of those books of place that have a general as well as a local interest. There are chapters that to any alien will be dry as the first chapter of Matthew, recounting the begetting of generations whose chief importance seems to consist in the fact that they were somebody's ancestors; but there are also many pages that should recommend the book to a larger public than the nine or ten thousand souls that live near the mouth of Sopus Creek.

The settlement of the Palatines, those unfortunate exiles from the lower Rhine, is set forth with historic accuracy, and no lack of literary skill. The hardships and injustice which they suffered in the early years of their exile and the part that they played in the formative period of the colony are written with a sympathetic hand and make good reading.

The story of the Hudson River cannot be written without allowing more than a passing reference to the German Palatine of Rhinebeck and the Esopus and the French Huguenots who settled the valley of the Wallkill. The combination of these with the neighboring Dutch settlers resulted in the production of a race that during the war for independence furnished some of the best fighting material in the Continental Army. The men of Ulster were in all the conflicts waged along the river, from the Battle of Harlem Heights to Saratoga, and gave a good account of themselves on many a more distant battlefield. Mr. Brink has treated this part of his subject in a clear and interesting manner. It has been his good fortune to introduce some pages from a hitherto unpublished diary of a Saugerties man in the Revolution.

Perhaps the most original and valuable contribution to literature that the book before us contains is the collection of old Dutch songs and jingles that forms one of the last chapters. It is doubtful if a more complete anthology of these homely folk rhymes exists, and its preparation must have been the work of years. There are about thirty of these compositions, that were once the familiar cradle songs of the countryside. We have only one regret, that the compiler has not added the notes to which they used to be sung. These jingles are translated—or rather, translitterated—into a somewhat bald English equivalent, losing most of their music and meaning by the process. The history of Saugerties would be better understood, by a reader unfamiliar with its geography, if a map were added to the already full and interesting number of illustrations. Primarily written at the request of the Saugerties Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution, there are many things to recommend this book to the attention of those not to the manner born.

Herbert B. Adams.*

There seems at times a peculiar irony in the workings of fate. Often—far too often—men die before their worth is known, before they have been accorded that praise which is theirs through services rendered the world. Or, again, one is taken away when one is but prepared for the real work of life. So it was with Herbert Baxter Adams, who, after a career of unusual interest as student and teacher, passed away at the age of fifty-one.

The volume under consideration—issued by the Johns Hopkins Press—is a tribute of friends, being dedicated to the "Memory of Herbert Baxter Adams, the inspiring teacher, the skillful editor, the devoted friend, the generous giver, who as Fellow, associate, and professor served this university with dignity and distinction from 1876 to 1901." He was a man of no ordinary clay who could so profoundly affect the teaching of history and political science in the United States, and who could so inspire some of the most eminent students in these branches of science. Among the more prominent of those who may be mentioned in this connection are C. H. Haskins, R. T. Ely, J. M. Vincent, F. J. Turner, J. F. Jameson, and Albert Shaw.

The first contribution in the book is a biographical sketch by Prof. J. M. Vincent of Johns Hopkins. He traces briefly the descent of the lamented professor from the distinguished Adams family of Massachusetts; points out the chief stages in his career. We see him as a student at Amherst and at Heidelberg, where he came under the influence of Droysen, Kuno Fischer, Treitschke, and Bluntschli; and are then permitted to follow him through his twenty-five years at the university—to the day of his death.

Richard T. Ely contributes "The Life and Services of Herbert Baxter Adams," while Daniel C. Gilman, Rhodes, and others bear tribute to the sterling character of the student and man. The resolutions of the American Historical Association, of which he was one of the founders, of the Massachusetts Historical Society, and other bodies are also included.

The latter half of the volume is devoted to a bibliography of the Department of History, Politics and Economics of Johns Hopkins from 1876-1901. The writings of most of the men who came in contact with Prof. Adams in graduate work at the university are here listed, and an imposing summary it is. It is a crowning monument to the deceased—immortalizing his labors in the cause of science.

*"THE WAY OF ESCAPE." A Novel. By Graham Travers, (Gwendoline Todd, M. B.) [illegible] 12mo. New York: D. Appleton [illegible]

*HISTORY OF SAUGERTIES. Including the Early History of Ulster County and Olden Times on the Hudson. By Benjamin Myer Brink. 8vo. Kingston, N. Y.: Published by the Author. [illegible]

*HERBERT BAXTER ADAMS. His Life and Services. As Historian, Educator, Economist. Together with Resolutions of Various Societies and Bibliography of the Department of History, Politics and Economics of Johns Hopkins University, 1876-1901. Edited by Herbert B. Adams. 8vo. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press. [illegible]

*** Frederick M. Smith, the author of "Christine," which attracted attention in The Ladies' Home Journal, gave a dinner to a number of friends last Monday evening at the Café Martin in honor of his thirtieth birthday. Among the guests were H. C. Bradley, correspondent of The Times; R. Fewsmith, and W. G. Bowdoin at Greenwich, one of the many biographers of James McNeill Whistler. Mr. Smith is now one of the editors of The Woman's Home Companion.

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ROBERT C. OGDEN, M. A.

It is the custom of THE SATURDAY REVIEW, as our readers are aware, to discuss general questions of education as an important part of the matters included in the field of letters. The cause of education in this country is very directly concerned in the honor conferred by Yale University upon Mr. Robert C. Ogden of this city.

To those who know this gentleman only as an extraordinarily able and successful merchant—though it is not easy to think of any one who knows him in that character and in no other—the degree of Master of Arts from the conservative university may not seem especially appropriate, notwithstanding the fact that he has established his business on principles as scientific and by methods as intelligent as those prevailing in most of the professions. But to those who know at all completely the work that he has done in education the degree is recognized as a tribute by the university to one distinguished and highly distinguished in the difficult and indispensable task to which it is itself devoted. Mr. Ogden has been active and efficient for some quarter of a century in the direction of the Hampton Institute. For many years now he has been the President of the Board of Trustees. He has given to this institution not merely time and labor and liberal expenditure of his means, but also what has been of still greater value, the counsel and direction of a mind of singular acuteness, breadth, and vigor. It has been largely due to him, with the able and devoted men and women engaged at Hampton, that the Institute has become to-day one of the most admirably conceived and administered educational enterprises in this country. Indeed, it may be doubted whether there is one anywhere that with the material on which it works, the ends it seeks, the conditions surrounding it, can show such valuable and permanent achievement.

In this estimate we do not forget what the great universities here and elsewhere have done. Especially we do not forget the sane and helpful work of the university to which Mr. Ogden owes his degree. But the accomplishment of Hampton has been different; it has been harder; it has been more original, and it has been wonderfully complete. On the lines first laid down by Gen. Armstrong and followed and developed by his successors, and by no one with more sympathy or richer contribution than by Mr. Ogden, the Institute has undertaken the tremendous problem of teaching the teachers of a backward and childish race and to fit them to guide that race toward right and successful living in the land where its forefathers had been slaves. That was a problem of absolute novelty and of incredible complexity. It was taken up with a courage and fidelity very rare, and, what is not perhaps generally understood, with an insight that seemed like inspiration. The aim of Hampton is to turn out men and women trained to earn honest livings in the most intelligent manner and to deserve the respect of the community in which they reside. That, as Gen. Armstrong put it, required the very best training of the "head, the hand, and the heart," a training taxing the skill and the energies of the best instructors. There is no college, no university, in the land with an aim at once loftier and more practical, demanding greater gifts of all engaged in it. What we call the scholastic work of Hampton is done thoroughly, carefully, and as well as in any college with which we are acquainted. But it is the least of the work done there. What is added is infinitely more puzzling and baffling, and it is done equally well, with results that are as surprising as they are admirable.

From the experience of Hampton Mr. Ogden passed to the organization of the Southern educational movement, which owes its vigorous start and its extraordinary promise largely to him. This movement is only in its infancy, but there are evidences that it will have a very wide scope and will directly affect the future of the whole country. In a recent address Dr. Schurman referred to the "humanities" as embracing all that related to the life of man, and traditionally the degree of Master of Arts is a certificate of excellence in the "humanities." In the sense of Dr. Schurman's definition Mr. Ogden richly merits the degree.

A THEME FOR BALZAC.

M. Frédéric Humbert, who disappeared with his wife from Paris, after bamboozling French bankers and lawyers for many years with a story of a great American fortune left to Mme. Humbert, was in the habit of posing for a playwright. A friend of the Humbert family recently threw some light on this curious pair and their habits and tastes.

No suspicion that all was not right ever entered his mind. Had he been rich he would have intrusted his fortune to them without a question, so convinced was he of their uprightness. The only fault he had to find with Frédéric Humbert was his habit of buttonholing his friends and reading them scenes from his plays. None of the frequenters of the Humbert house could escape from this ordeal. Just before he disappeared, Frédéric Humbert informed him that he had obtained the consent of M. Jules Claretie of the Théâtre Français to read him a play in three acts which he had written. The sudden discovery of the Humbert-Crawford humbug may have saved M. Claretie from a good deal of weariness of the flesh, for, according to this informant, the ambition of Frédéric Humbert was in inverse ratio to the quality of his work.

Mme. Humbert, whom he spoke of as the one who wore the breeches, seemed always an affectionate wife if a somewhat absurd person. She encouraged her husband in his ambition as a playwright and his love of the fine arts. She believed in the sentimental. "The theatre," she remarked, "is only interesting when it is sentimental." She herself seems to be a character fit for a play, but not exactly one of sentiment. Molière would have rejoiced at the chance to bring on the stage a woman who was capable of learning from Mlle. Fayolle of the Théâtre Français how to recite sentimental verses in order to please her family and friends, while all the time she was borrowing money on a non-existent fortune, driving creditors to suicide, and using her child as a pawn in the elaborate game of swindling which she devised and carried on so long. How Thackeray would have appreciated her! And what a morsel for Balzac! He would have made of Mme. Humbert another book in his Comédie Humaine.

THE FINE ARTS AT COLUMBIA.

The position taken by Mr. Russell Sturgis in a letter to the President of Columbia University, which is printed in part elsewhere, will appeal to all who have occasion to experience the truth of the wayworn adage: Ars longa, brevis vita. In connection with the admirable ambition of President Butler to have the fine arts better represented at the university, Mr. Sturgis calls attention to the necessity of giving up the idea that art as a career can be taken up by men and women as an incident to their work as undergraduates.

The artist, he says, must begin early in life, devote himself absolutely to the technical side in order to train his hand and eye; and only when he has that technique can he afford to widen his mind by the study of the theory and the history of the arts.

This is the rule that has come down to us from antiquity and still governs the talk in studios and clubs when the education, generally it is the lack of liberal education, of artists is uppermost. Yet there are many and notable exceptions to the rule, so many, indeed, that one is tempted to put a question mark against such sweeping generalizations.

It would not be difficult to marshal an array of names belonging to artists of the past who began late and are still among the masters, after death and the winnower time have put their works to the proof. We see about us instances of men who have reached a good measure of success, although they began their careers as artists after twenty-two, the average age for graduation at our universities—George Hitchcock and Alexander Harrison, for instance; Wellington Ruckstuhl, and others. It is always possible to retort that if these men had begun at fourteen they would be greater masters to-day. But it is enough to make one hesitate at the acceptance of a rule to which so many exceptions must be taken.

With the main contention of Mr. Sturgis, that the university should not teach the technical, or rather the manual, side of art, no one is likely to differ. Some time ago a plan was mooted by a number of artists and art lovers, who met for discussion at the National Arts Club, that a college of the arts should be established in Manhattan Borough independent of Columbia University, but in friendly, reciprocal relations with it. The results of the meetings were submitted to a famous philanthropist in the hope that they would appeal to his public spirit and might through his generosity take actual shape. The idea at the bottom was to furnish a substitute for the old apprentice system to which Mr. Sturgis alludes, a system now on the wane even in Europe, and too rare in America to be considered. This "College of Studios and Workshops" might exercise an educational influence on professors and undergraduates of the university, while the latter would surely have an enlightening and liberalizing influence on the art students who were giving their time to the perfecting of their powers of observation and the training of their hands.

It is hardly necessary to point out that the widening and deepening of art instruction at Columbia within the limits noted by Mr. Sturgis would be aided by the establishment of such an academy of the arts. Each would help the other. The art student would have near him a great variety of knowledge from which he could select such part as would assist him, and he would get glimpses of horizons to be open to him when the proper time should come to explore them. On the other hand, his influence would be a counterpoise to dogmatism, theorizing, and bookiness, which are pitfalls to the art teacher.

DEMAND FOR NEW WRITERS.

We have already devoted many columns to dispelling the idea that unknown writers are debarred from the leading magazines by the fact that they are unknown. But the error is a weed of persistent growth. A recent correspondent writes:

> Will you be kind enough to publish the names and addresses of two or three magazines that would be likely to accept work from an author quite unknown? I fully realize that the leading New York magazines are out of the question.

Observations of this kind always recall a remark made by the dean of American magazine editors, who is as wise as he is old. On looking over the table of contents of a forthcoming number of Harper's Magazine, Mr. Alden checked off four names, and said to his assistant: "Four new authors. I never heard of them before, and I don't suppose anybody ever heard of them before. That means four new individualities to introduce to our readers. There's nothing most people are so eager for as the touch of a new individuality, and few things they resent so much as the repetition of the old." Then he glanced again at the list and added: "We've finally succeeded in getting a number without an article by X." The man referred to was a journalist of extraordinary cleverness, whose services were constantly required to treat the latest event demanding picturesque description.

Here is the gist of the case. Certain articles on current topics have to be had, and to write them men of old and tried ability are usually necessary. Occasional contributions from the great literary artists are also necessary, and especially from the latest recruits to the ranks of the great, because these are likely to be the best matter obtainable, and because people expect them. This leaves only a comparatively small part of each number to be filled. But every wise editor—and editors require to be very wise—knows that this small part of his magazine is intrinsically the most important of all. The bulk of his magazine represents its present—sometimes even its past. In the pages devoted to new authors resides its future.

The editor who discovers and secures a new writer of ability has presented his employers with a gold mine. And it is only by getting and keeping many of these gold mines that an editor can look toward the future undismayed. The greater the magazine the less is it "out of the question" for new writers of ability.

It does not follow, of course, that any writer can at once make his place in the great magazines. During his apprenticeship he may find it worth while to print where he can. As for recommending receptacles for 'prentice manuscripts, we decline the office with considerable pleasure—unless indeed we be permitted to mention that much-used receptacle for the works of genius, to which Bret Harte, for example, submitted the first six drafts of "The Outcasts of Poker Flats," namely, The Wastebasket.

A NEW USAGE.

Language experts are rapidly driving the world toward the conclusion that "everything goes." Such arbiters of elegance as Robert Louis Stevenson are out of date, and your true Petronius of literature is the ragman or the bagman, who says "wot's wot" in the most incisive and unpolished manner imaginable. Nevertheless it is unlikely that a few old-fashioned sticklers for the niceties of a language, replete with symbols for every shade of meaning, as ours is, will yield without a struggle to the arguments of Prof. Brander Matthews and the party of which he is a part, "magna" or otherwise.

These old-fashioned sticklers will probably sympathize with a mild protest about to be made in this place against a particularly irritating redundancy which is rapidly establishing itself in popularity. So long as it was confined to the daily newspapers, whose news columns are nothing if not inelegant, protest seemed to be unnecessary. But when we find in the pages of a true authority on sports, namely, the Outing magazine, the expression "private yacht," we are moved to a solemn declaration that this is literally too much of a good thing.

All the dictionaries agree that a yacht is a pleasure craft, whether used for racing or cruising. Now it is true that such vessels as Defender and Columbia were built and owned by syndicates, but did any one labor under the delusion that they were public yachts? They were the private craft of gentlemen, and every other yacht is a private craft, except those vessels of state in which potentates like Wilhelm II. go a-cruising, and in Germany it would be lese-majesté to dub the Hohenzollern a public yacht.

Occasionally some seaside hotel proprietor hires a coasting schooner, paints her white, hires her out by the hour or day to fishing parties, and calls her a "yacht." If she were a yacht she would be a public one; but a yacht is now, ever has been, and probably ever will be a private pleasure craft. Therefore why speak of a "private yacht"? Being translated, that means a private private craft. That is just one adjective too many.

*** William S. Walsh writes in the July Era concerning "Some Tendencies of the Time," and Spencer and Carlyle: "Mr. Spencer scorns Carlyle even more than he scorns Kipling. He scouts the 'ridiculous Carlylean theory of the great man and his achievements.' Carlyle, in his turn, never spared to attack every theory which Mr. Spencer indorses, including 'the gorilla damnification of mankind,' the 'march of mind and progress of the species humbuggery,' the extension of the suffrage, the abolition of slavery. The world in theory has rejected Carlyle and accepted Spencer. Yet, in practice, it has accepted the Carlylean doctrine of force. And, to add to the poignancy of the paradox, this Carlylean doctrine is in its essence Spencer's doctrine of the survival of the fittest!"

1902

OUR CABLE LETTER.

Latest Items About the Doings of Authors and Publishers.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1902.]

LONDON, July 4.—Even before the publication of John Morley's "Oliver Cromwell" two years ago people had grown impatient waiting for his long-promised biography of the famous Liberal leader and statesman, and now it is formally announced that the Gladstone biography will not appear until next Spring.

***

G. W. E. Russell, author of "Collections and Recollections" and "An Onlooker's Notebook," has completed a new volume for Autumn publication, which consists of a series of biographical sketches of eminent ecclesiastics. It will be published by Hodder & Stonghton.

***

Swinburne's article on Dickens in the next number of The Quarterly Review will be the first signed article ever to appear in that periodical, which is nearly a century old, although, as everybody knows, many contributors have later become identified with their work through the courtesy of the editor, who still maintains the ancient traditions of the time of Jeffrey, Sydney Smith, and Francis Horner. Swinburne's article is a complete study of Dickens's position in literature.

***

Helen Stanley, an American residing in Paris, is the translator of Mme. Adam's memoirs in English. The Appletons, who, it has already been said in these dispatchee, will shortly bring out the first part, are preparing to publish in America a volume of the collected poems of Henry J. Newbolt, author of "Admirals All," together with Pett Ridge's new novel, "Erb." Ridge, by the way, who is one of the best interpreters of the picturesque side of Cockney life, is at present taking a walking tour through the Tyrol with Jerome K. Jerome.

***

Tolstoi is said to have recovered his usual health, and is hard at work on his autobiography.

***

Archibald Constable announces a volume called "Reminiscences of Punch and Its Contributors," by Arthur à Beckett, who has just retired from that journal, after nearly thirty years' service. He will be recalled as the author of "The Comic History of England" and many other books of humor whose chief characteristic is a satire on serious literary effort and scientific research.

***

Austin Dobson contributes the literary half to a new illustrated book on Hogarth which Heinemann will publish about Christmas time.

***

David Storrar Meldrum, literary adviser of Blackwood's and author of "The Story of Margrédel" and "Holland and Hollanders," has just finished a new Anglo-Scotch story called "The Conquest of Charlotte." E. A. D.

Pierpont Morgan and Caxton.

The recent report of J. Pierpont Morgan's purchase of rare books produced by the earliest typographers in England credited him with acquiring the extraordinary number of thirty-two volumes printed by William Caxton, together with three with the imprint of Theodericue Rood, the first Oxford printer, several issued by John Letton and William de Machlinia, the first London printers, and several books illustrating the progress of printing in England after Caxton's death, among them being some of the most important productions of the presses of Wynken de Worde and Richard Pynson. Popular rumor further somewhat vaguely stated that this marvelous assemblage of incunabula was first formed by the late William Morris, the poet-craftsman, who deprived himself of "clothes, coal, and food" to pay for the treasures, and that after his death they passed into the possession of a Mr. Bennett, unknown here, who lately resold them to Mr. Morgan.

It seems almost a pity to spoil such a pretty tale, bnt the fact remains that William Morris was never at any period of his life wealthy enough to purchase these book rarities, particularly at the very high prices at which such books were quoted in the open and private market. Furthermore, the Morris collection was not sold at the death of its owner, but was privately disposed of at a time when he was in need of funds with which to establish his long-wished-for press—the press he had dreamed of when a fellow-student at Oxford with his lifelong friend, Burne-Jones. Two years after Morris's death a portion of his library was sent to auction, but while it was only a portion, the original collection never contained the highly important books secured by Mr. Morgan. It is safer to assume that the "Mr. Bennett," whose name is so unfamiliar to American bibliophiles, is the collector who purchased the Morris library, and later, at the three Ashburnham sales, secured the rirest of the early printed English books collected by the fourth Earl. The final fate of at least twenty of the Ashburnham books has been much of a mystery to most collectors, and it is agreeable news to learn that they have been acquired for this country, even though they may remain abroad for a time, in company with a number of other important rarities recently purchased by Mr. Morgan.

When we remember that a Caxton brought £2,225 last March—"The Royal Book, or Book for a King," about 1487—it is easy to see what an important portion of the Morgan library this new collection will prove to be. Caxton was already represented in the banker's library by another copy of the same book, one of the five perfect copies known—the one that sold for £1,550 at a London auction in July, 1901. Some of the new Caxtons, however, overshadow in bibliographical importance this "Royal Book." There are the "Jason," 1477, the Harley, West, Ratcliffe, Erskine, Taylor, and Heber copy, sold for £2,100 at the second Ashburnham sale; the "Recuyell of the Histories of Troye," 1474, slightly defective, bnt only one perfect copy is known, (the Fairfax-Jersey example;) the "Dictes and Sayings of the Philosophers," 1477, the first book printed in England, (the "Recuyell" was printed by Caxton at his first Continental press;) the "Consolatione Philosophiae" of Boethius, translated by Caxton and printed by him about 1478; the "Chronicles of England," 1482, the rare second edition with the long commas, bound with the "Description of Britain," 1480, lacking only a blank leaf; the "Mirror of the World," 1481, (a kind of fifteenth century encyclopaedia and containing some of the earliest specimens of wood engraving used in an English book;) "Caton," translated by Caxton in 1484 from an extensive French Gloss of the Parvus Catho and Magnus Catho: "The Order of Chivalry," about 1484, translated by Caxton and presented to Richard III. and famous for a stirring appeal to the knighthood of England from the pen of its printer, and Voragine's "Golden Legend," 1484. One zealous chronicler of Mr. Morgan's book purchase asserted that among his newly acquired prises were Caxton's "Fabies of Aesop," 1484, and "The Life of the Noble and Christian Prince, Charles the Great," 1485, but this seems unlikely, inasmuch as the "Aesop" is only represented in the book world by the two copies owned by the King of England and the Bodleian Library, while of "Charles the Great" only two copies are known, one a fragment in the King's library and the other a perfect example in the British Museum.

Mr. Morgan's library is rapidly becoming the most valuable private book collection in the world. Its owner does not seem to be collecting books, however, but to be absorbing collections formed by others. In 1899 he purchased en bloc the library of James Toovey, the English rare-book dealer; in 1900 he secured in like manner the highly important library of Theodore Irwin of Oswego, N. Y.; last year he acquired prizes at a dozen sales, public and private, and now he becomes the owner of the largest number of Caxtons that are in the possession of any private owner, for the fifty-seven examples collected by Lord Spencer are now permanently housed in a public building in England's cotton capital. Still, with all his English incunabula, which form such an ensemble of marvelous richness, he must regret that in 1885, when the Jersey sale occurred, he had not the bibliographical enthusiasm of Miss Hanscom, the cultured Brooklyn lady, who outbid the bibliophiles of the world and captured the finest known copies of Gower's "Confessio Amantis" and Malory's "King Arthur," printed by Caxton in 1483 and 1485 respectively. These treasures have since changed hands, and are now owned by Robert Hoe, (who also owns the finest known copy of Caxton's "Polychronicon," 1482, and the two best extant Wynken de Wordes,) but it is highly improbable that these books will ever again be sold in Mr. Morgan's lifetime. Bibliographical opportunities sometimes never recur.

Fountaine Books for $53,000.

Complete reports have just reached this country of the important Fountaine sale, held by Messrs. Sotheby June 11-14, at which a total of £10,732 3s. 6d. was realised. The highest price of the sale was the £1,550 given by Quaritch for a fourteenth century manuscript of Gower's "Confessio Amantis," written on 213 leaves in old English black letter, with 99 finely painted and illuminated miniatures. The two most interesting books in the sale were secured by "A. Jackson," presumably for Marsden J. Perry of Providence, R. I. The earliest of the two was "Polimanteia," 1595, by "W. C.," which contains the first printed reference to Shakespeare. This was a fine copy, and realized £131, which is a record price. The same buyer paid the record price of £300 for a splendid, clean copy of the first edition of "The Merry Devil of Edmonton," 1608. This is one of three known copies, the Capel collection at Cambridge including one, and the other being the Perkins copy, sold in 1889 for only £14. The Fountaine library was chiefly collected by Sir Andrew Fountaine of Narford Hall, Norfolk, during the reigns of Queen Anne and Kings George I. and II. Other prices of importance were as follows:

Boccaccio's "Fall of Princes," printed by Pynson, 1494, the excessively rare first edition, fine copy, with rough leaves, £435.

"Book of St. Albans," Wynken de Worde's edition of 1496, seven leaves in fac simile, but rare in any condition, £120.

Chapman's "May Day," 1611, and "Widows' Tears," 1612, two rare plays, (Bought for an American collector.)

Dante's "La Divina Commedia," Foligno, 1481, the first edition with Landino's commentary and containing Botticelli's designs, superlatively rare, £326.

Lilly's "Woman in the Moone," 1597, excessively rare play, but last leaf defective, unfortunately, £120. (The fine McKee copy sold for $300 in April, 1901.)

Manuscript of chess and other games, written about the middle of the thirteenth century in old Norman French on 182 leaves, £800.

Middleton's "Your Five Gallants," 1607, fine unbound copy of this rare play, £100. (Purchased for an American collector.)

"Mucedorus," 1615, an early English play, first printed in 1598 and once attributed to Shakespeare, £80. (Probably bought for Mr. Perry of Providence.)

A collection of twenty-three autograph letters, poems, and essays of or relating to Dean Swift, £400.

Wycherley's "Miscellany Poems," 1704, £105. (This interesting copy was inscribed: "For ye Right Honble the Earle of Radnor from his most obliged and most humble servant, W. Wycherley." Several copies of this rare poetical volume, now owned in this country, are also presentation examples. The sum just given is a record price.)

American Collection Sold in London.

On June 18-20 Christie, Manson & Woods sold an interesting library said to be the property of an American collector. The chief prices were:

Champlain's "Voyages," Paris, 1619, describing events from 1615 to 1619, described as a fine copy, £76. (Purchased for a New York collector. The beautiful Ives copy now in J. Pierpont Morgan's library sold for $180 in 1891.)

Collier's "An Old Man's Diary," 1871-2, one of twenty-five copies printed, annotated by the author, together with an extensive collection of autograph letters and documents relating to this eminent bibliographer, £175.

Daniel's "Civile Wares," 1609, first complete edition, described as fine, £46. (The splendid Lefferts copy was privately sold last Fall.)

A collection of fifty broadsides issued in New York between 1769 and 1775, £150. (Purchased for an American collector.)

Another Shakespeare Treasure Here.

The copy of Shakespeare's "Henry the Fifth," 1617, which sold for £197 in London June 5 to "A. Jackson," is reported to have been secured for Marsden J. Perry of Providence, whose Shakespearean library is now probably the finest existing in private hands in this country.

The first edition of this play, date 1598, exists only in the unique copy bequeathed by Malone to the Bodleian Library. Of the edition of 1617 only two copies are said to be known. The British Museum has the copy once owned by J. O. Halliwell-Phillipps. The title of this drama, which furnished Shakespeare with the outline of the two parts of Henry IV, as well as that of Henry V., is as follows: "The Famous Victories of Henry the Fifth, Containing the Honorable Battell of Agincourt, as it was acted by the Kinges Majesties Servants."

This is not the only Shakespearean treasure captured by Mr. Perry. A number of rare items whose value is rendered immeasurably great by their connection with the poet's fame, have lately crossed the Atlantic and are now a part of the Perry collection. In January, 1897, he secured, for example, the great Shakespearean library formed by Halliwell-Phillipps, the biographer of Shakespeare, who during a life of seventy years spent a fortune in acquiring rare books, prints, and manuscripts associated with the name of "the world's poet."

On April 25, 1899, Mr. Perry gave £510 for a copy of "The Troublesome Raigne of John, King of England," 1591, from which Shakespeare wrote his version (about 1595) of the "Life and Deatb of King John," first published in quarto form in 1611 as written by "W. Sh." The only other copy of the 1591 edition is in the Capel collection, Trinity College, Cambridge, England. The latter was long thought to be unique.

Mr. Perry's purchases at American sales have added numerous prizes to his library. A number of the best Daly items were secured by him in 1900. At the Ives sale, in 1891, he obtained several books of the most precious description, notably, the copy of "Venus and Adonis," 1636, one of two copies known, for which he paid $1,150. The other copy is in the British Museum, and is much inferior to the Ives-Perry copy, being badly stained and soiled, and having a number of leaves mended.

The Perry library was recently removed to a historic old Colonial house in Providence, originally the Brown-Gammel mansion.

Ruskin's First Published Poem.

Francis William Bourdillon, best known to American readers as the author of "The Night Has a Thousand Eyes," writes to the Athenæum concerning the recent discovery of a poem by John Ruskin, which is claimed to be his earliest poetical production that appeared in print. This is a poem, consisting of thirty-two lines of rather dull blank verse, which appeared in London in 1834 over the signature "J. R.," in a volume entitled "The Bow in the Cloud; or, The Negro's Memorial, a Collection of Original Contributions in Prose and Verse, Illustrative of the Evils of Slavery and Commemorative of Its Abolition in the British Colonies."

This is an interesting bibliographical discovery, though the money value of the book is not likely to be great. As most collectors now know, Ruskin's earliest literary work came upon the market last year and was privately sold to Mr. Severs of Brantwood, England. This was "The Poems of Solyman and Almeda, the Circassian Lovers," by "Edmund Clarke," a little volume of 100 pages, published in 1836, when Ruskin was only seventeen years old. It is a collection of verses, mostly in blank verse, and is dedicated to the author's father. Ruskin's first printed work was a letter to the Editor of Architectural Magazine, published in 1835, when he was only sixteen years old.

Defoe's Description of a Volcanic Eruption.

No author of fiction ever surpassed Daniel Defoe for what may be called "apparent veracity." Swift, Gay, and Johnson held Defoe in small estimation, oblivious to his special qualities, and even Macaulay was wanting in a proper appreciation, but for all that "Robinson Crusoe" is the great masterpiece, and must live as long as does our English language.

In Notes and Queries Mr. Alfred F. Robbins defends Defoe, and the topic he presents is one of exceeding interest, having to do with the eruption of St. Vincent in 1718. On July 5, 1718, there was printed in The Weekly Post, a London journal, commonly known as Mist's Journal, from the name of the publisher, a long and detailed account of the eruption, "the entire desolation of the Island of St. Vincent, in the West Indies, by the immediate hand of Nature, directed by Providence." The account, so it was stated, had been gathered from letters received in London descriptive of the eruption on March 26. This was printed:

It would be impossible to bring the letters all separately into this journal. We have thought it better to give the substance of this amazing accident in one collection, making together as full and as distinct account of the whole as we believe is possible to come at by any intelligence whatsoever.

Mr. Robbins writes:

It has never been doubted that the writer of that account was Defoe; but what is astonishing is that his biographers have followed one another in expressing the belief that he not merely wrote but invented it.

Mr. George A. Aitken in his introduction to an edition of Defoe's works writes about the "Destruction of St. Vincent" as "a make believe." Now, it so happened that on the precise day when the eruption description was printed in Mist's somewhat similar articles appeared in several other London journals. There was a weekly paper known as Read's, and in it there was not a word about St. Vincent. To have been without such important news angered the editors of Read's, and so Mist's Journal was soundly abused, and the writer of the eruption account was called a manufacturer of "bombast stuff." In time, however, there came to London other and fuller accounts confirming the story, and so Defoe's brilliant description had to be accepted.

The Late Charles Sotheran.

Charles Sotheran, who died in this city June 27, was prominently connected with the New York bibliomania of twenty years ago. Born in England July 8, 1847, a relative of Henry Sotheran, of the well-known English firm of rare book sellers and publishers, he came to the United States in 1874. He was associated with several newspapers, but finally drifted into bibliography, which was pre-eminently his proper field, because of his intimate knowledge of the finer points of rare and valuable books.

About 1880 Mr. Sotheran became connected with the New York book auction firm of George A. Leavitt & Co., and remained with them as their chief cataloguer for over ten years. During that period occurred several sales of high bibliographical importance, the catalogues of which were chiefly prepared by Mr. Sotheran. Among them were such sales as the Cooke, in 1883; the Farnum, in 1884; the Dorman, in 1886; the Hawkins, in 1887, &c. In 1892 the firm of Leavitt & Co. ceased to exist.

The "Parables" of Prof. Marcus Dods of Edinburgh have been republished by Thomas Whittaker in popular form. The reprinting of the work has been occasioned by the Professor's recent visit to this country.

A GOOD HALF YEAR ENDED.

July first being the ending of the half year, we reconnoitre a little. It is good to be able to say that the sales have not only been greater than the previous years month for month, but what is of even more importance, we believe that the books also represent a higher standard.

Our magazines, The World's Work and Country Life in America, have prospered amazingly, and we should like to think because they deserved it. Their circulations are net and not subject to return of unsold copies from dealers, and yet the sale is larger.

In these six months we have established the New Nature Library so that a thousand dollars' worth a week are sold direct to readers, and we have but touched the edge of the great company who will want this set, though 90,000 volumes are now in circulation.

We enter the second half year of 1902 with high hopes.

DOUBLEDAY, PAGE & CO.,
34 Union Sq. E., New York.

Our books are also published at our
[illegible] Paul's Yard, London.

LONDON UNDER GEORGE I.

A Foreigner's View of England Nearly Two Centuries Ago.*

MME. VAN MUYDEN, whose husband is a great-great-grandson of César de Saussure, has recently finished translating and editing a series of letters from the latter to members of his family written during the reigns of George I. and George II. These letters embody his impressions of England and other countries, gathered during a period of travel, which, beginning in 1725, lasted considerably over ten years. During this time M. de Saussure wrote long letters home describing the principal sights and objects of interest he saw during his travels. These letters contain not only accounts of his adventures and experiences, but also good stories and de Saussure's personal reflections and opinions as to what he had seen and heard, told in a simple and pleasing style, which makes the somewhat remote period as familiar to us as that of to-day.

M. de Saussure's letters were received with much interest at the time they were written. During a period of abont twenty years they were loaned to at least 200 people in Berne, Geneva, and Lausanne; the interest taken in them leading to their being sorted and bound in volumes. In 1755, Voltaire, who was then residing at Lansanne, heard of the letters, begged to be allowed to read them, and returned them with a most appreciative note in his own autograph.

César de Saussure was born in 1705, and was a descendant of a French family who had left their native province of Lorraine and sought refuge in Lausanne during the persecutions of the Protestants in the time of Louis XIV.

The present book describes de Saussure's journey to England by way of the Rhine and Holland, his various experiences and opinions as to the country, and his escapes both from dangers at sea and from the brigands of Turkey. In 1729, de Saussure accompanied Lord Kinnould on an Ambassadorship to Constantinople, and later became First Secretary of the British Embassy there. In 1733 he left Lord Kinnould's service for that of Prince Ragotsky, who had settled at Rodosto, after the loss of his Hungarian and Transylvanian estates. After the Prince's death, in 1735, de Saussure returned to Lausanne, but in 1738 once more left Switzerland for Paris and London. In 1740 he was offered a secretaryship to Lord Cathcart, commanding a portion of the British fleet sent against the Spanish settlements in America, bnt gave it up in accordance with his mother's wishes. In 1743 M. de Saussure married a Vaudois lady of high birth, having some time previously fallen in love with an English girl whose people would not allow her to marry a foreigner—this disappointment being the cause of his journey to Turkey. César de Saussure was the anthor of several other volumes, among which are a history of France and one of Switzerland, as well as of an account of the Emperor Joseph's journey, in 1777, with a notice of his visit to Lausanne.

Readers will best realize the years which have elapsed since these letters were written when the journey from Switzerland to England, by way of Holland, is followed in M. de Saussure's vivid descriptions. On an April day in 1725 de Saussure, with about twenty fellow-passengers, left Yverdun on a big boat, which seems to have been some sort of large open rowboat, the nights being passed at inns along the way. Meals were taken either on board or at various inns, according to the dictum of the head boatman, the comforts available for men and women alike being far from overabundant. As, for instance:

> We were forced to pass the night at Biberstein, and were shown to a sort of tavern by the riverside, and in this most uncomfortable abode we were taken to a large room quite bare, save for a table and two wooden benches and a large stove, which was heated, though the weather was sultry. Some big bearded German peasants were in the room eating and drinking and making much noise, and we were seated uncomfortably close to them. Our supper was brought to us in two large wooden basins; it consisted of soup, which we ate with wooden and pewter spoons, followed by cheese and eggs and very bad wine. When it was time to lie down for the night the table and benches were removed, straw was laid on the floor, and we rolled ourselves in blankets and tried to sleep, there being no other room in the house.

As the party journeyed on they spent much time in seeing all the sights at the various places through which they passed; M. de Saussure putting into his letters the various legends and stories clustering around these places as well as some of the odd quarrels that arose between members of the party. As for instance, at St. Goas, an ugly, dirty little garrison town, all strangers had to be baptized before entering. One of de Saussure's fellow-travelers being asked whether his baptism should be that of wine or water, chose the latter, receiving immediately a bucketful over his head, which was thrown from a convenient upper window. The next chose wine, and was immediately supplied with a large pewter vessel full, much of which he was forced to drink, being then obliged to pay for the whole. The rest of the party avoided the christening ceremony by "paying liberally for christening the soldiers' thirsty throats."

The most interesting portion of the book, as would be expected, deals with the London of George I., which is obviously described for the entertainment and instruction of de Saussure's friends and relatives. Its streets, he tells us, are long, wide, and straight; some of them being more than a mile in length.

> On either side of the street the ground is raised and paved with flat stones, so that you can walk in the streets without danger of being knocked down by coaches and horses. The City of London itself is not very large, being only three miles in circumference. It is inclosed by stone walls and has gates; but so many houses have been built around, especially on the western side, that London has been joined to Westminster, which latter place was formerly two miles distant. The space between consisted of fields and pastures, but now is part of the town. That which is surrounded by walls is called the city, and is almost entirely inhabited by merchants; the other part of London is called the Liberty of Westminster, and here you will find the Court, and the residences of the peers and noblemen, and of other persons of distinction.

M. de Saussure describes his first visit to Court, including a very minute description of the royal family, the palace, its ceremonies, and the manners of the people present, who "do not consider their King to be so very much above them that they do not dare to salute him, as in France. They respect him, and are faithful to him, and often sincerely attached to him." Sketches of Westminster Abbey, Henry VII.'s Chapel, the House of Lords, and the House of Commons are followed by descriptions of State processions, the King in Parliament, Whitehall, Temple Bar, and the streets and houses of London. The Royal Exchange, the wealth of London shops, and countless other places and people are described much more fully and interestingly than would probably have been done by an Englishman, because the differences in aspect and customs are so apparent to the writer that he takes unusual pains to make his friends see them plainly, thus giving us these pen pictures with nnusual detail.

Perhaps one of the most interesting portions of this volume, and especially at the present time, is M. de Saussure's account of the coronation of George II. and Queen Caroline, which is given in such full detail as to be well worth comparing with the present coronation ceremonies. The volume contains a series of well-made illustrations, principally reprodnced from rare old prints, which ably supplement the text, the whole forming one of the most simple hnt convincingly told chronicles of an England of an early day it has ever been the present writer's good fortune to encounter.

*A FOREIGN VIEW OF ENGLAND IN THE REIGNS OF GEORGE I. AND GEORGE II. The Letters of M. Cesar de Saussure to His Family. Translated and Edited by Mme. van Muyden. With map and illustrations. Pp. xii.-334. London: John Murray, Albemarle Street. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. 1902. $3 net.

"In Tuscany."*

A comprehensive appreciation of the favored corner of the earth he has chosen to describe, an all-pervasive humor and sympathy, a broad cultnre, and gentle spirit, and a rare felicity of style, all these combine to make Mr. Carmichael's "In Tuscany" a most fascinating and amusing volume. Unlike the class of travelers that delights to give its dogmatic decisions about conntries visited for a few brief weeks, the author, who has written his book only after long residence among the Tuscans, modestly announces that he "has endeavored to illustrate some of the little-known spots of that most fascinating country and to present to the reader a truthful impression of Tuscany and the Tuscans in general." How well he has succeeded in attaining this and much more his delighted readers will soon learn for themselves.

The book divides itself naturally into three parts, in the first of which an estimate of the Tuscan character, with its curious mingling of complexity and simplicity, is justified by numerous sketches of Tuscan types: The Franciscan friar, with his warm heart and saintly charity; that delightful and pathetic figure, Carlo Bianchi, who in his love for all things English transforms his own name into Cialè (sic) White; that gem of all cooks, Elviring—these are sketched with so light a tonch, unfolded with so dry and quiet a humor that one cannot hut agree with the author that, though "it is easy to pick holes in the Tuscan character, the Tuscan is perhaps the most charming of all the children of Adam."

There follows in the second part an "entirely unphilological disquisition" on the spoken language, with all its extraordinary difficnlties and diversities, which none the less, according to Mr. Carmichael, is "the most charming of all languages for conversation and everyday intercourse."

The third part—a description of some of the characteristic highways and byways of the country—confines itself to the less familiar and over-written places, and therefore avoids all mention of Florence and Siena. In his acconnt of Pisa, too, the author almost passes hy the Duomo, the Leaning Tower, and the Campo Santo to tell of the more unusual sights. He dwells, however, on the ancient miracle picture in the Duomo, the Santa Maria sotto gli Organi, and then describes the Royal Park near Pisa, with its flourishing herd of camels, now indigenous, and the famous old Ponte Pisano, now a ruin.

Leghorn, with its cemetery where Smollett lies buried, and the famous villa where Shelley composed his "Cenci" and "The Skylark"—Cara Livorno, the Italians call her; Lucca, and the Lucchesi, to whose piety, probity, honest pride, and independence the anthor gives full recognition, and whose highest enlogy is the single sentence of Heine: "Nirgends Philistergesichter," (Nowhere the face of a Philistine;) Volterna, the "lordly Volaterrae" of Macaulay, the ancient Etruscan city which "was in the month of her glory 4,000 years ago, and is seven hundred years before Rome was heard of," and Pontremoli are the other Tuscan towns described. With the wide culture and fine sympathy of Englishmen of the best class, Mr. Carmichael everywhere finds refined beauties as well as the more salient points of interest. The marble quarries of Volterra, where the only true alabaster in the world is found, are described as vividly as the convict ship going to Elba, and the Brignole, or prison for murderers, on the same island. But the charm of Tuscany is best depicted in the descriptions of the real by-ways of Italy—of La Verna, the convent where St. Francis of Assisi is said to have received the stigmata; or Carnadoli, the gracious Summer resort, abhorred by Philistines; or Montecatini, the Tuscan Tunbridge Wells, with its valley rendered famous by Ruskin, and its almost equally beautiful grotto.

The national game, Pallone, a kind of Italian tennis on a Brobdingnagian scale, and the Tuscan State lottery furnish two interesting sketches in this charming and refreshing volume, where in fact no subject is neglected save that of politics. The enchanting and varied scenery of valleys and mountains, the beauties of excursions and sea trips must be enhanced by the curious local traditions and picturesque historical associations suggested by the author. He loves the old convents, and has an intimate knowledge of the various Italian religious orders. Englishman and Protestant though he is. He is full of delightful literary reminiscences, too, and not the least charm of his work is the reappearance of almost forgotten friends like Tristram Shandy and My Uncle Toby in allusions and citations.

*IN TUSCANY. Tuscan Towns, Tuscan Types, and the Tuscan Tongue. By Montgomery Carmichael. With 48 illustrations and 3 maps. In one volume. Pp. xvii.-353. Cloth. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.

Travels and Explorations in Syria and Palestine.*

In his "Primitive Semitic Religion Today," Prof. Curtiss, who interprets Old Testament literature in the Chicago Theological Seminary, has given in addition to the purely scientific portion of the volume a very interesting and instructive narrative of travel and exploration in Syria, Palestine, and the Sinaitic Peninsula. In all Mr. Curtiss made three journeys during the years 1898-1901 through these Biblical lands for the purpose of getting new light upon the interpretation of the Old Testament. His travels were made by horseback, on donkeys, and sometimes upon camels. The start was from Beyroot, thence through the Lebanon to Mount Hermon, to Tripoli and Northern Syria. The Sinaitic Peninsula, Palestine, and Egypt were also visited, and, with some shorter tours in the Summer of 1901, completed the wanderings. Prof. Curtiss's relations with the natives, both Arabs and Syrians, were of the pleasantest description, and they freely gave him whatever information they had about the habits and customs of their ancestors and themselves. His impressions of Beyroot, which is usually supposed to be as unattractive a place as can be found, are as follows:

> The charm of the changing colors which rested on the bay, sometimes becoming deep as indigo, and rivaling the beauty of the Bay of Naples, the soft light which fell on the mountain sides, bringing out every configuration in the landscape and shedding a glory npon it, baffle my powers of description. For five weeks my eyes rested on these scenes, and on such peculiarities of Oriental life as may still be seen in the most European city of Syria, only to be fascinated by them. I think I felt something of the saying attribnted to Mohammed when he is said to have withheld his foot from entering Damascus, lest he should not afterward desire the joys of Paradise. I am well aware that many a traveler is grievously disappointed in Syria and Palestine; the filth and the squalor are so present to the senses that he can neither see nor feel the beauty that surrounds him.

In his studies on the primitive religion of the Semites the author has made very valuable contributions to the sum of our knowledge of the earlier phases of this subject. As Biblical scholars well know, the religion of the Hebrews and of the other nations mentioned in the Bible is not in any sense primitive, and presupposes a long period of development before the times of which we have any record. The Jewish faith of the Old Testament is a highly organized and perfected system of worship requiring a complex institntion of priesthood to accomplish its intricacies. As was the case with the Veda, the oldest monument of Aryan civilization which we possess, a long period of formation has elapsed between the first gropings of the uncivilized mind toward a conception of its spiritual duties and any records which have been preserved to us. In order to clear up some of the obscure places in the Biblical account of the Jewish religion, Prof. Curtiss resolved to go among the Semites of to-day in Syria and Palestine in order to discover, if possible, some relics of their ancestral customs which might throw light upon hitherto dark spots. In pursuance of this idea he went among the Arabs and Syrians for information, and carefully examined all the archaeological remains of altars and "high places" he found, and heard the local traditions in regard to them. This method of investigation of the sources of Biblical religion is somewhat novel, but it has apparently very great possibilities, and if it does not clear up everything, will at least be of service in furthering the study of a too little known branch of folklore.

In conclusion, the author expresses his results and sommarizes them in the following words:

> There are three views which may be

*PRIMITIVE SEMITIC RELIGION TODAY. A Record of Researches, Discoveries, and Studies in Syria, Palestine, and the Sinaitic Peninsula. By Samuel Ives Curtiss. 8vo, cloth. Pp. 288. Chicago, New York, and Toronto: Fleming H. Revell Company. $2.00. 1902.

> held. The advocate of the origin of Israel's religion, of all truth in the Old Testament, finds in it simply the record of a human development, from which the idea of God is excluded, except as God may be conceived of as being in all things. Another is that of those who may be designated as traditionalists, for lack of a better name, who conceive of the worship of ancient Israel as instituted by God Himself on new foundations. This view is favored, as the critics affirm, by the historian of the Priest's Code. A third view recognizes the fact that the religious institutions of ancient Israel at their beginning are an outgrowth of those of the primitive Semites, yet not merely through natural development, but through the power of God's spirit co-working with men.
>
> Let us examine each of these views a little more in detail. The first adopts the principle of natural development, of an advance from the most rudimentary religious conceptions of God and man and their relations to each other, to those which are complex and spiritual. I think no student who weighs the evidence can question the fact of development in the religion of Israel from elementary ideas, such as are characteristic of the childhood of the race, to those which we find in the most spiritual utterances of prophets and psalmists. * * * The theory of the traditionalist that the teachings of the Old Testament are new revelations direct from God, without relation to past customs and institutions, is not borne out by facts. * * * We are thus borne on by a consideration of the facts of primitive Semitic religion to the third theory that the most spiritual conceptions of the Old and New Testaments have been gradually evolved from ancient Semitic conceptions under the guiding and controlling power of God. God must be predicated as a factor in this evolution if we take into account the fact that among no branch of the Semitic peoples, if we count out ancient Israel, have they been able to rise to spiritual conceptions of deity and worthy ideas of morality.

Prof. Curtiss's volume is very well worth reading, and it must be an extremely conservative student of mythology and folklore who will not receive many new and suggestive ideas from its perusal.

MONTGOMERY SCHUYLER, JR.

As Others See Us.*

The time has long passed for resentment of humorous exploitation of the follies and foibles that a complacent public puts at the disposal of the acquisitive foreigner who accepts hospitality not so much for the purpose of stalking it as of turning an honest penny out of it and by it. When it is done cleverly and "without malice," that American humor which our guests kindly take for granted when they cannot see it, enables us to join in the laugh at our own expense even though we feel how much better we could have done it ourselves—if we had cared to.

Mrs. Cotes's very clever satire upon what she seems to believe is the highest order of social life in New York—she goes no further afield for the types and illustrations of her amusing and entertaining book—prepares her readers to expect a great deal from her should she ever write a story dealing with a life that she really knows something about. She writes with the daring and wit of a "loyal and true-born Colonial." All is grist that comes to her mill; she grinds her English as small as her Americans, though it must be admitted that she seems as unconscious of doing so as of the lack of refinement which, in the literary and artistic sense as well as in the concrete, pervades "Those Delightful Americans" from the first page to the last.

But this is more a matter of regret for the author than for the reader who having once divested himself of seriousness and sensitiveness can enjoy, irresponsibly, graphic sketches of American manners, traits, and customs made "from a car window"—the distance of her view is the only thing he will remain sure of when he finishes Mrs. Cotes's latest work of fiction. The width and quality of her brush produce no more than "a fleeting show," which will delude only him to whom "a primrose by the river's brim" remains to the end of life nothing more than a primrose.

English and American methods of courtship figure largely on pages that skim our whole social economy and flutter over our political horizon. The book is full of vivid characterization and picturesque, epigrammatic phrasing. It is far in advance of the author's previous work.

*THOSE DELIGHTFUL AMERICANS. By Mrs. Everard Cotes, (Sara Jeannette Duncan.) Pp. 353. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 1902.

Love Among the Welsh Fishermen.*

In a little Welsh fishing town, situated high among the cliffs, Mr. Raine has laid the plot of his story, "A Welsh Witch." Even from the beginning the reader has only a half-hearted belief in Catrine Rees's witchcraft, and when she suddenly settles down to a life of the most exemplary devotion to housewifely duties it is really no more than the discerning reader expected all along. Nor, indeed, can any incident in the entire story be considered in the light of new situations. Four young people of the village have hopelessly—for a time—entangled their love affairs, as is the foolish way of young people in story books. Goronwy Hughes, while loving Catrine Rees, is about to marry Ysbbel Lloyd, and she, meanwhile, has her heart set on Walto Gwyn. One would rather expect Walto and Catrine to console each other, but here, at least, there is disappointment. However, it takes no wealth of imagination to picture the final blissful ending of the romance, and the curtain is rung down upon the peaceful scene of Catrine, the erstwhile witch, placidly cutting slices of barley bread.

If a superabundance of local color can be accounted a fault, one might almost enter the charge against Mr. Raine. The life of the Welsh fishermen is almost photographically described, and it must be confessed that the author has thoroughly caught and reproduced all its dullness. For, in spite of the incidents attendant upon the vegaries of the loves of these young people, which include, among other experiences, an explosion in a coal mine, the book rambles along at an exasperatingly slow gait. Mr. Raine's people, however, are kindly, whole-souled folk, and Walto Gwyn and Gorowny Hughes appeal especially to the reader as delightfully honest and manly.

*A WELSH WITCH. A Novel. By Allen Raine. 12mo. Pp. v.-405. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.

1902

SIBORNE'S WATERLOO.

A Famous Work Brought Within Reach of All.*

CAPT. SIBORNE'S book on the details of the battles of Quatre Bras, Ligne, Wavre, and Waterloo might at this time be dismissed with a brief paragraph stating that this celebrated work had at length been made accessible in its fifth edition to Americans of slender purse were it not for two facts. Since the appearance of the last "revised" edition of the book two important publications have taken place: An excellent essay on "The Campaign of Waterloo" by the late American historian, John C. Ropes, and "The Belgians at Waterloo," by Demetrius C. Boulger.

While in the light of Capt. Siborne's authoritative and graphic narrative Mr. Ropes's effort may be dismissed as a popular interpretation of the English military man's mass of material—for Ropes with all his lawyer's gift of logic and persuasion leaves some things to be desired from the point of view of the expert in war—"The Belgians at Waterloo" is quite a different proposition.

It is unnecessary for the writer of this sketch to remind his readers that since Capt. Siborne wrote his book the whole method of writing history has been changed. Nowadays the cautious historian is more of an editor than anything else. He arranges the material handed down from contemporaneous writers, maps out a definite plan of narrative, and then allows his writers to speak for themselves, and so sets them over against each other that the reader is enabled to form his own opinion as to the results achieved. According to the old plan, the plan adopted by Capt. Siborne, the historian wrote history according to his lights and inclinations, relegating contemporaneous data to footnotes or to an appendix. In this way little chance was given the reader to form his own independent opinion without a careful examination of all the material at the service of the historian. It is therefore somewhat remarkable that the conclusions on all important points reached by Capt. Siborne are inevitable with the intelligent reader who studies Mr. Ropes's essay with care and patience. But wisely or through inadvertency Mr. Ropes refrains from dwelling upon the part played by the Dutch-Belgians in that memorable campaign. Capt. Siborne, however, influenced by popular tradition, is remorseless, and, as has lately been proved, unjust in his condemnation of the soldiers of the Low Countries.

To be sure, Capt. Siborne does full justice to the courage and military capacity of the Prince of Orange, but this justice is denied the Netherlanders and Belgians whom he led. On Page 147 their efforts to defend Gemioncourt against an overwhelming force of French is patronizingly accounted for, but on Page 463, the Dutch-Belgian carabineers come in for severe censure. There we learn that the Dutchmen cowardly refused to follow Lord Uxbridge on a charge. The English officer implored them in vain to come, and finally,

"* * * exasperated and indignant, rode away from the brigade, leaving it to adopt any course which its commander might think proper; and as the French cavalry, to which this hesitation was but too manifest, was now advancing, went about and retired in such haste and disorder that the two right squadrons of the Third Hussars of the King's German Legion experienced the greatest difficulty in maintaining their ground. * * *"

On Page 562 we read.

"D'Aubremé's Infantry Brigade of Chassé's Dutch-Belgian Division, * * * was now formed into three large squares, of two battalions each. These troops, on hearing the loud shouts of the Second advancing columns of the French Imperial Guard, * * * became so unsteady, and evinced so decided a disposition to quit their ranks, that Vandeleur, whose brigade of British Light Dragoons was at this time drawn up in their rear, deemed it advisable to close his squadron intervals, the better to impede their contemplated retreat.

* * * * * * * * *

"The three Dutch-Belgian squares, into which D'Aubremé's Brigade had been formed, and whose unsteadiness, previously described, had greatly augmented as the firing and shouting on the exterior slope of the ridge, of which they could see nothing, became more continuous and intense, were now in a state bordering on dissolution.

And there is much more of the same damning nature until we come to Page 703, where the disgrace of the Dutch-Belgians is rendered complete by the following passage:

"They pillaged wherever they went, not even excepting the headquarters, the house which he himself [the Duke of Wellington] occupied; they forced the safeguards, and rescued, at the point of the bayonet, the prisoners from the gens d'armerie, which the Duke had formed for the police of the army.

But the truth of the matter appears to be that the allied armies had destined the Dutch-Belgians as the paw to draw the French chestnuts out of the fire, and that the men of the Low Countries, who might on a pure technicality have fought on the French side, did not always come up to the expectation of their patrons.

The list of Dutch-Belgian malingerers includes a number of names—Col. Cheaney, Siborne, Maclachlan, Alison, Lord Derby, and even the novelist Thackeray, who, in the person of Regulus Van Cutsum, attempted to typify the part the Dutch-Belgians played in the campaign. These writers have been followed by the authors of the Baedeker Guides, and for eighty-five years the world has pointed its finger of contempt at the troops of William of Orange.

Let us glance now at contemporary sources dug up with so much patience and placed in such a formidable array by Mr. Boulger. Space will not permit refutation in detail nor even an exposition of the documents preserved in The Hague archives, which prove that for a generation after the battle of Waterloo the fame of the Dutch-Belgians was secure. There is more popular evidence, however. Say the first advices of the battle that appeared in The London Times:

The Belgic and Dutch troops behaved admirably.

From a letter in The London Star of June 23, 1815:

The Pays Bas regiments fought admirably.

Times editorial article, June 21, 1815:

At Quatre Bras the brave soldiers of the Low Countries were not slow to prove otherwise than by words that they were resolved to conquer or to die for their country and their sovereign.

And before we come to the distinctive official documents bearing on the case, it should also be noted that the Duke of Wellington, who, according to Capt. Siborne, was utterly disgusted with the conduct of the Dutch-Belgians, in his order of Dec. 9, 1815, at Paris, praised "the conduct of the troops of the Netherlands throughout the campaign," while the Prussian General, Pirch II., in a proclamation dated Namur, June 24, 1815, asserted that the Belgians had sustained their old brilliant reputation for courage, "especially at the battle of La Belle Alliance, where they fought with such intrepidity that they astonished the allied armies."

As this sketch is being penned it may with satisfaction be noted that the latest edition of the Baedeker Guide to Belgium has been altered in conformity to the researches of Mr. Boulger. Capt. Siborne's book sadly needs revision along the same lines if it is to maintain its old reputation of accuracy and fairness. It also needs a carefully compiled index, without which its present value as a book of reference is seriously impaired. It is to be hoped that the sixth edition may contain these very proper changes.

The Story of the Moors.*

The third volume of Mr. Meakin's valuable series on Morocco is divided into three parts. The first discusses at length the social life of the Moors; the second, their ethical life, and the third, under the head of "Supplementary," gives a sketch of the Morocco Berbers and the Morocco Jews, with a chapter on the literal and primitive customs of the Jews as practiced by the Jews of Morocco. The author says in the introduction all that he has to say about the ethnology and language of the Moors, the distribution of the population, and the proportion of Jews and Europeans it contains, and has a word or two about the most important cities, the native name of the country, and the derivation of the word Morocco.

The opening chapter of "The Moors, a Comprehensive Description," shows us the famous market of Marrakesh, the commercial methods of the Moors, the dress and physical traits of natives from the central provinces to the province including the southern spurs of the Atlas, and Jews who wear the Berber cloak as symbol of the only protection under which they dare to travel as well as Jews who live within the gates of the city. The absence of the Nazarene makes the crowd entirely and typically native, and an easy and flowing style sets before the reader the violent and contradictory contrasts with which each succeeding chapter is to make him more familiar.

The time Mr. Meakin must have expended on collecting his material is only equaled by the painstaking labor given to the coordination and arrangement of details that make his book valuable to the student, and entertaining to whoever wishes to learn something about the local color and atmosphere of the people around whom clusters the romance of the Alhambra. There is, however, little in the volume to feed romance. The reader must divest himself of the childish illusions that sprang up with his first reading of "The Tales of the Alhambra," and accustom himself to the fact that the word Moor is unknown in Morocco except to the European, and that the "swarthy child of fervid suns" is white, if he is to profit by Mr. Meakin's comprehensive description and discussion of the homes, food, dress, habits, manners, occupations, customs, laws, architecture, art, music, education, superstitions, religion, and—one might almost say ideals—forms of the Moors. If we are to rest upon the final conclusions deducible from the book, forms are the framework of Moorish morality and the basis of Moorish living. That many of these forms are disgusting to Europeans is to be expected, and that some of them are debasing is also not surprising; that others lend charm and dignity to Moorish life the author succeeds in making one feel as well as believe. His unprejudiced vision discerns clearly the good even in what often seems to be evil, and, weighing and sifting, is willing to leave open to decision points and questions upon which many less authoritative writers would consider it necessary to pronounce final judgment.

The stumbling block in the way of progress he believes to be neither racial nor climatic, but religious. His hopeful deductions as to the future of Moorish art are based upon what he considers a misapprehension of the relation that modern Moorish art bears to the mediaeval Moorish art of Spain, and upon the repressive influence that a corrupt and mercenary government always has upon creative work whether it be that of art or invention.

The chapter on the Morocco Berbers is ethnological as well as descriptive, and "The Jewish Year in Morocco" offers material for a comparative study of the social and religious customs of Israel in Morocco with the observance of Jewish ceremonial in other countries. The book is attractively bound, printed, and illustrated, is well indexed, and, in addition to a glossary and tables valuable for reference, contains examples of methods of teaching and of Moorish chants, a number of receipts, and patterns and minute descriptions of the various garments worn in different parts of Morocco, and by different classes of Moors. In a word, "The Moors, A Comprehensive Description," justifies its title.

"The Lower South in American History."*

"The Lower South in American History" is a collection of six papers, mainly of historical and sociological interest, that will appeal to the general reader no less than to the special student. Mr. Brown, who is at present lecturer in history at Harvard, has evidently known both the South and the North well, and endeavors to be impartial as well as candid in his studies of the perplexing problems, past and present, of the South. As a result his retrospective criticism of the circumstances and causes that led to the irrepressible conflict is tempered with regret, and his outlook on the future of his country is not a joyful one, but rather sane and temperate.

The title essay deals with the history of the Cotton Belt, from 1820 to 1860, and in it Mr. Brown traces the rise of the Cotton States, their ascendency in Congress from 1833 on, and their final insistence on secession, in which they forced the Upper South to join. He offers an interesting account of the manner in which the cotton States in the Southwest forced Virginia and other States, where slavery had proved an economic and industrial failure, to support it none the less. The ascendency of the Lower South, dating from 1824, with the rise of protection in Kentucky and the Middle West—the "American system" of Clay—led to the steady opposition of the whole South to the tariff, the National banks, and internal improvements—in strict adherence to its policy of devotion to the Cotton Belt and purely agricultural interests. Just as naturally it favored an aggressive foreign policy to increase the slavery territory—as witness its stand in Texas and that early attempt on Cuba, now almost forgotten.

The studies of Southern economic conditions by Cairnes and Olmstead do not satisfy Mr. Brown entirely, since they present but the partial and outer aspects, while the inner aspects of the plantation system are far more illuminating, though less statistical. Mr. Brown's tendency is to study the dynamic forces that molded events—thus he holds that in the final struggle the defeat of the South was due rather to the moral awakening of the North than to its industrial alertness.

In his second paper William Lowndes Yancey, the "Orator of Secession," is contrasted with Wendell Phillips, the "Orator of Abolition," while in the third "The Resources of the Confederacy," the industrial backwardness of the South and the financial blunders of the Confederacy are emphasized. "The Ku-Klux Movement" is treated as one of the necessary weapons to fight the evils of reconstruction. The author considers it as a historical development growing out of a disordered society and a bewildered people. Its origin in Pulaski, Tenn., in a club formed rather for amusement than for any political reason, did not prevent its rapid spread between the years 1866-9. It, with other secret orders such as the "Knights of the White Camellia" in 1868, accomplished its purpose in undoing the work of reconstruction by "using the fox'a skin." But the evil has remained with them none the less. "Having seen forms of law used to cloak oppression, and liberty invoked to countenance a tyranny, they learned to set men above political principles. It is they themselves who are now befooled and robbed of the nobler part of their own political birthright. They outdid their conquerors, yet they are not free." "A New Hero of an Old Type" is a fervent eulogy of Hobson, while "Shifting the White Man's Burden" is a study of the problem of the illiterate white man of the South as of the illiterate negro. Granting the evils of the present state of affairs, the hopelessness of the future, Mr. Brown contends that more is to be gained by educating the densely ignorant and prejudiced white man than by neglecting him wholly and devoting all energies to the negro.

In this story of flagrant wrongs and endless injustice, Mr. Brown displays a most liberal intellectual point of view, although naturally his sympathies are with the South. He endeavors to present history in broad panorama, and he vitalizes the dead past for his readers. In his description of the cotton States, of the poor whites, of the picturesque aspects of plantation society, of De Soto's bloody pageant sweeping up the Mississippi, the method recalls Macaulay, so vivid is the presentation, so glowing the color.

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*THE WATERLOO CAMPAIGN, 1815. By Capt. William Siborne. (Fifth edition.) 8vo, pp. 888. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $12.50.

*THE MOORS. A Comprehensive Description. By Budgett Meakin, for some years editor of The Times of Morocco. Author of "The Moorish Empire: A Historical Study," "The Land of the Moors: A Comprehensive Description," "An Introduction to the Arabic of Morocco," "Sir Joseph Pease: A Picture of Modern Life," etc. 8vo, pp. 428. Illustrations, maps, etc. New York: The Macmillan Co. $3.50 net.

*"THE LOWER SOUTH IN AMERICAN HISTORY." By [illegible]. 12mo, pp. [illegible]. New York: [illegible]. $1.25 net.

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BOOKS AND MEN.

The "New" Harper's Weekly.

Col. George Harvey, journalist, railroad builder, publisher and editor of The North American Review, is now definitely identified with Harper's Weekly as its editor. The issue of this periodical for July 5 bears the imprint of originality as well as a judicious adaptation of existing methods. In the first place, the size of the weekly has been reduced from folio to quarto size. It contains forty pages of reading matter and illustrations. From the cover the time-honored insignia of the Harpers are missing. Instead there is a design based on a picture of the Goddess of Liberty, whose torch illuminates the names of the principal contributors and their topics—the opening chapters of Anthony Hope's new novel, "The Intrusion of Peggy"; "The Five Boons of Life," by Mark Twain; "The Fourth-of-July Boy," by W. D. Howells, and an anniversary poem, "Santiago," by Thomas A. Janvier. On the other side of the Goddess are the names of the contributors to the "Comment." This "Comment" is a curious feature, which consists of several pages of paragraphs on all sorts of more or less timely topics, set forth without any particular typographic ostentation. Evidently in these columns the heavy masked guns of the periodical's batteries will be situated. "Comment," too, has a creed, which is that the writers of its paragraphs will employ all their energies to aid in bringing about the great American millennium, dreamed of by Mr. Stead, as soon as possible. The New Harper's Weekly can hardly be called an illustrated weekly newspaper, athough this is clearly one of its elements. More than anything else, it suggests The London Sphere, Outlook, and The Spectator, rolled into one and fashioned according to supposed American needs and desires. One thing is certain, the first number contains a lot of interesting matter attractively displayed, and fixes a worthy and intelligent basis for future development.

Marion Crawford and Signor d'Annunzio.

The "Francesca da Rimini" of Marion Crawford and that of Gabriellé d'Annunzio are now to be had at the foreign booksellers' in New York. The former, which is the French version used by Mme. Bernhardt, bears the imprint of Fasquelle of Paris. It will probably not appear in English in book form. The d'Annunzio volume is of special interest, as it shows what is being done to-day in Italian bookmaking. It is printed from large, clear-cut, simple Roman types, and every page is rubricated, the stage directions being in red. There are tasteful designs, too, illustrative and symbolic, and, with the text of the play is given the music employed in its representation. It is presented in two editions, one bound in linen and the other in parchment, costing, respectively, in Italy, 7 and 11 lire. Its message may not mean much to American poets, even though they have a sufficient knowledge of Italian to get at Signor d'Annunzio's meaning, but as a specimen of intelligent bookmaking it preaches an eloquent sermon to American publishers. Mr. Crawford's play is presented in the usual paper-covered Paris style. The text itself is dedicated "A Mme. Sarah Bernhardt qui par sa magie créatrice a réincarné après six cents ans l'âme de Francesca 'che piange e dice.'" In the preface, Mr. Crawford tells his French readers how he came to discover in the old palace at Verruchio the identical chamber in which the double tragedy, which forms the end of the play, originally took place. Then comé contemporaneous comments on the Francesca episode drawn from Dante, Boccaccio et al., and finally the text of the play, which is written in such direct, unornamented prose that it must be a marvel to the modern Parisian. The French translation is the work of M. Marcel Schwob, who simply turned into his own language what had been particularly prepared for that purpose.

The Author of "Erewhon."

Samuel Butler, the English writer and composer, author of "Erewhon," or "Nowhere" inverted, who died a fortnight ago, was a gifted man and master of a brilliant style, but wasted his strength in grappling with so many diverse subjects that he left a lasting mark on none. He was specially interested in classical literature, in the controversial problems of modern science, in painting, music, and archaeology, in questions of Shakespearean criticism, in psychological and ethical inquiries, and in religious polemics of a peculiar kind. But he is likely to be remembered as having a claim to be called "the lord of irony, that master-spell." He delighted in flouting the prejudices of those whom he despised and in entrapping them into the acceptance in solemn seriousness of more than one hoax. He inherited from his father and grandfather, who was Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, whose life he wrote, with many other characteristic moral and intellectual qualities, a combative spirit that fortified his passion for paradox and made consistency odious to him. He used to boast that his grandfather had attacked Darwin's grandfather, his father had been in controversy with Darwin's father, and regarded his own hostility to Darwin's system as an incident of a hereditary feud. He set great value on his anti-Darwinian writings, although they made no impression on the world. Butler published his "Erewhon" in 1872, and it comes nearest to "Gulliver's Travels" in mordant irony and startling paradox of all that has been written in that vein since the death of Swift. He published in collaboration with H. F. Jones an opera, "Narcissus," in which some musical critics held that the Handelian methods were imitated with astonishing skill. When he chose, it is said, Butler could be brilliant, vigorous, and inspiring in conversation. Many epigrams were attributed to him. In late years he lived a retired life at Clifford's Inn, England.

The Age of Success.

There has been an eager discussion in the magazines lately as to the time of life when authors achieved their first permanent successes. Some writers maintain that some authors achieved fame between the ages of fifty and sixty; others say that it was between twenty and thirty. In the list of this discussion the following data may be of interest: Dickens's first great success came with "Pickwick," when he was twenty-four; Thackeray's at thirty-six, with "Vanity Fair"; George Eliot's at forty, with "Adam Bede," and Scott's at forty-three, with "Waverley." An inquiry into the ages of some contemporary novelists when they first became popular gives the following result: Miss Helen Mathers wrote "Coming Thro' the Rye" when she was twenty-two; Kipling, "Plain Tales from the Hills" at the same age; Mrs. Craigie, "Some Emotions and a Moral," at twenty-four, and Miss Braddon, "Lady Audley's Secret," at twenty-five. Mr. Anstey wrote "Vice Versa," and E. F. Benson wrote "Dodo" when they were twenty-six. Ouida brought out "Under Two Flags" at twenty-seven, and Mrs. Hodgson Burnett "That Lass o' Lowrie's" and Zangwill his "Children of the Ghetto" at twenty-eight. Mr. Boothby's success began with "Dr. Nikola" when he was twenty-nine, and at the same age Miss Harraden achieved a success with "Ships That Pass in the Night" and H. G. Wells with "The Time Machine." The successful authors between thirty and forty include J. K. Jerome, with "Three Men in a Boat"; Richard Le Gallienne, with "The Quest of the Golden Girl"; Anthony Hope, with "The Prisoner of Zenda"; J. M. Barrie, with "The Little Minister"; Sir A. Conan Doyle, with "Sherlock Holmes"; S. R. Crockett, with "The Stickit Minister"; W. W. Jacobs, with "Many Cargoes"; Hall Caine, with "The Deemester"; Sir Gilbert Parker, with "Seats of the Mighty"; Lucas Malet, with "The Wages of Sin," and at forty-four Ian Maclaren came out with "Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush," and J. H. Shorthouse achieved his first permanent success with "John Inglesant" at forty-seven.

A New Napoleon Book.

The long-awaited important addition to Napoleon will come from the press of John Lane early next week. It is called "With Napoleon at St. Helena," and is by Paul Frémeaux, from the memoirs of Dr. John Stokoe, Naval Surgeon, translated, with fac-similes of letters, documents, &c., by Edith M. Stokoe. There are many contemporaneous accounts of Napoleon in his exile, all more or less drawn from by Lord Rosebery in his "Napoleon: The Last Phase." Besides the account of Sir Hudson Lowe, Napoleon's jailer, four eye-records have been given: Dr. O'Meara, (1819,) Count Las Cases, (1822,) Dr. Antommarchi, (1825,) and Montholon, (1847.) "With Napoleon at St. Helena" was first published in Paris in February, 1901, under the title "Napoleon Prisonnier," and attracted much attention. The work contains interesting accounts of Dr. Stokoe's intercourse with Napoleon, who desired him for his personal medical attendant after O'Meara was banished. The aim of the work appears to be to expose the method Sir Hudson Lowe employed in his treatment of the prisoner.

Col. Harvey in English Eyes.

The interview with Col. George Harvey, which appeared a short time ago in THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS, has been widely copied and commented on in England. Col. Harvey's remark that he found "deterioration" in most of the British authors except in Mr. Meredith and Mrs. Humphry Ward, one London paragrapher declares that the selection of the undeteriorated is "curious." "Few critics," he continues, "would rate Meredith's last work his best, and Mrs. Humphry Ward is perhaps hardly a writer of whom many native critics would agree with Col. Harvey in saying the finest of her work had never been excelled." In commenting on Col. Harvey's opinion that the "mass of English readers regard 'Sherlock Holmes' as the highest form of literary art," the critic calls "literary art" a "figure of speech." He says that 'Sherlock Holmes' is regarded by Englishmen as an excellent entertainment, but "neither they nor Dr. Conan Doyle talk of 'literary art' in connection with it. * * * One wonders, too, if there is much pretension to 'literary art' in the romances that sell their half million copies in the American market. The 'artistic' American novelists of the kind of W. D. Howells and Henry James probably have quite as many readers on this side of the Atlantic as on the other."

F. Hopkinson Smith in Uniform Edition.

Admirers of that charming author and talented gentleman, F. Hopkinson Smith, whose story of New York studio life—a sort of American "Trilby" without Trilby—is now running in Scribner's Magazine, should be delighted to hear that his works are in course of republication in uniform edition. Charles Scribner's Sons have just issued the first two volumes of this edition, called the "Beacon Edition," which, by arrangement with Houghton, Mifflin & Co., is to be published in ten volumes, to be sold by subscription only. Several new stories have been added by the author, who has rearranged the stories and sketches that have already appeared. The name of the edition and the device of a lighthouse on the title page are derived from Mr. Smith's work as an engineer and builder of lighthouses. A special feature of the edition will be the drawings in color done by the author, E. A. Abbey, Howard Chandler Christy, F. C. Yohn, Henry Reuterdahl, and other artists. There will be three illustrations to each volume.

Mainly Personal.

The provisions of the Transvaal law on copyright passed in 1887 will be valid until amended by legislative ordinance. The term of protection for printed books is fifty years, or the lifetime of the author, whichever be the longer period. In the case of works not printed, including oral lectures, the term is the author's lifetime and thirty years after. The right of translation is, however, reserved to the author in the case of printed works for five years only. The right of performing unpublished plays is reserved to the author for his lifetime and thirty years after, but if he publishes the play, unless he expressly reserves it on the title page, the exclusive right lapses at once. If he does so reserve it, he gets it exclusively for ten years from the publication.

*** Prof. James Agar Beet, a well-known commentator, is having the usual experience of scholars in official position, whose views have broadened ahead of those of their compeers. An effort is on foot looking to his resignation as Professor in the Wesleyan College, Richmond, England, on account of the recently published views on the doctrine of the future life. Prof. Beet's "Commentaries" are being revised to conform to his later views. That on Romans in revised form has been published by Thomas Whittaker.

*** Dr. James K. Hosmer, who has just been elected President of the American Literary Association, is at the head of the Minneapolis Public Library, and one of the best known men in his profession. He is at present engaged on the new edition of a history of the expedition of Lewis and Clark. He is the author of the histories of the Louisiana Purchase and the Mississippi Valley.

*** Justus Miles Forman, a young American, is to bring out his first novel in England in the Autumn. "The Garden of Lies" is said to be a romantic tale of love and adventure in modern Paris. The action is swift and continuous. The heroine, a beautiful American girl, is married to a Prince of a reigning Balkan house, and the hero is a young Irishman, Denis Mallory, ex-soldier of fortune, and present tavern lounger.

*** Miss Fanny Y. Cory, whose amusing drawings of "The Tragedies of Childhood" appear in Harper's Bazar, is one of those American art students whose success has been the result of persevering study and determination. Miss Cory studied abroad for a time, and is now in Montana, riding broncos and living in a studio on the plains. She is a sister of the well-known cartoonist, Campbell C. Cory.

*** Frances Aymar Mathews has written a play based on her "My Lady Peggy Goes to Town," which was so successfully received on its publication last October. A new star will appear in the title rôle, and the play will open in this city.

*** The Sully-Prudhomme Prize has been awarded to a young Parisian poet named Emile Michelet. M. Michelet has written for Le Gaulois and other literary journals, but he has kept upon the level plains of prose, except when he sent a poem to some quiet magazine. He has even written plays, and there is some chance of one of them being produced at the Odéon. He is thought to have something of Edgar Allan Poe's faculty for weird story writing. Most of the 263 poems which were submitted to the judges were very bad, and it was with difficulty that three were found fit to be shown to the founder of the prize, who himself is known throughout Europe for the philosophy and beauty of his verse, as the result of himself gaining the Prix Nobel.

*** John Wanamaker is sending out a catalogue of "Books for Summer Reading, 1902." There are many lists of books, the prices ranging from 10 cents up. There are novels, cook books, guide books, books on nature and out-door life, color books, &c. The books in sets also are offered at a low figure. The book catalogue contains 282 pages and is free.

*** The London Daily Telegraph says that "the sixpenny book is becoming a power" in England. For sixpence a work it has long been possible to make acquaintance with much of the best literature, though mainly in the form of fiction. A certain publisher has issued a list of sixpenny novels which, in addition to well-known books out of copyright, includes over 500 volumes of fiction published within the last few years. "It is noted that during the season the experiment will be tried of issuing more serious works in sixpenny form. Whether the public will welcome these remains to be seen, says The Telegraph. But the editions at this price of "Huxley's Lectures and Essays" and "Cobden's Life" have done well. Among books announced for this cheap issue are Lord Avebury's "The Use of Life," "Island Night's Entertainments," by Robert Louis Stevenson; Lord Roberts's "Rise of Wellington," and John Oliver Hobbes's "Robert Orange."

*** Stewart Edward White, author of the "Blazed Trail," &c., accompanied by Thomas Fogarty, the artist, is at present making a canoe trip from Georgian Bay to Sault Ste. Marie, following up some of the large rivers in the course. The canoeists will stop only two or three times in the trip. One of the author's ambitions is to catch a Georgian Bay muscallonge. With this in view he took with him a trailing spoon with a brass shell bigger than a bass-viol string. He wrote to a friend that the first day out a fine muscallonge struck on. "After he had towed the boat around for half an hour, I got him alongside—about four feet of him. He took one look at Fogarty, bit the brass shell in two, and left us lamenting." Mr. White is collecting material for a book on wood-lore and wood-life. His next novel is laid in the Hudson Bay country.

*** Apropos of the coming centenary of the birth of Alexandre Dumas père on July 26, a story is told of the great romancer and a Paris hatter. The two men met one day, and though his acquaintance with the author was very slight, the hatter said to Dumas: "I have a great ambition to go to your répétition this evening." "I have nothing left but a fauteuil, and I promised that to a critic whose good will I am desirous of retaining," replied the dramatist. The tradesman insisted, so Dumas rummaged in his pockets until he found a ticket for a badly-placed seat in the gangway, which is one of the methods to get more space in a Paris theatre. The hatter was very stout, and that small folding-up seat could not have been of much use to him. Next day Dumas sent a note to the hatter saying he was "keenly anxious to have a silk hat," and that the man would please send him one. The hatter, not to be outdone, sent Dumas the smallest hat he could find in the shop—about large enough for the head of a child of five years. At Dieppe the visitors will have an opportunity of taking in the celebrations. There will be a banquet, preceded by a representation of "Anthony," and the bust of the novelist, in the theatre, will be crowned with much ceremony.

*** A young novelist remarked the other day, in a vein of humorous complaint, that the least favorable review he had received was written by a personal friend, and was published in a paper to which he contributes. It is frequently assumed that a friendship makes for log rolling. But quite as frequently a loyal friend is the severest critic, and this not because he wishes to be "candid," but because he wishes to be thorough. In this case the novelist admitted that this comparatively unfavorable review showed that the critic had read the story through, whereas the kinder opinions were clearly based on scamped reading and a rather worthless amiability.

Fielding En Voyage.*

The Punch-like profile of Hogarth's portrait of the author of "Tom Jones" smirks placidly at one from the frontispiece of this excellently made "Journal of a Voyage to Lisbon," which is the well-known diary written by Henry Fielding during his voyage, in 1754, to Portugal, where he died after a two months' sojourn, Oct. 8, of that year. "The Journal of a Voyage to Lisbon, by the late Henry Fielding, together with a Fragment of a Comment on Lord Bolingbroke's Essays" was first published in 1755.

The incidents of the voyage which began on board the Queen of Portugal are detailed in the "Journal" with fine humor and with an undiminished interest in life which convey no forebodings that the end of the author was near. Mr. Austin Dobson recently said of the work that it is one "of the most unfeigned and touching little tracts in our own or any other literature"; still, there are those critics, now possibly few in number, who imagine they see a falling off in movement and style and who attribute the "Journal" to the pen of a young woman named Collier, who undoubtedly accompanied the Fieldings on their tour.

The "Journal" differs from similar diaries by travelers in that it is essentially intimate, personal, and subjective. What appeals to the author is not so much how scenes and persons may interest the general public as how they move him at a given moment. As an example of how a narrative may be told through a series of impressions, it was far ahead of its time, and it was only natural that certain contemporaneous critics who had become enthusiastic over the objective writing in "Tom Jones" should find it falling short of their ideal.

The present reincarnation of "The Journal of a Voyage to Lisbon" is in every way in keeping with the message that Fielding, the satirist of Richardson, has for book lovers. The letter-press, large, simple, and dignified, is presented on a fine grade of Dickinson hand-made paper, and the press work, while suggestive of the last half of the eighteenth century, is at the same time modern in all useful qualities. It is a well-made book, and quite properly should be placed in a supplementary niche to the original editions of this author.

*THE JOURNAL OF A VOYAGE TO LISBON. By Henry Fielding. Printed on English hand-made paper. With frontispiece portrait. Long octavo. Pp. 215. 300 copies, (numbered.) Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $5 net.

1902

JOHN PAUL.

Some Observations and Reminiscences Concerning the Author of "The Burial of Sir John Moore."

SPEAKING of the canons of criticism—so much less definite than those of the Church—a few years ago, (only forty or so, I think,) I copied in my "Californian," from an English magazine, an article written by C. B. Gibson, descriptive of a visit to the grave of Charles Wolfe, author of "The Burial of Sir John Moore." A fact or two which I unearth may be interesting, I think, and the reader may thank me for disturbing the dust of my files.

In this visit to Clonmell churchyard Mr. Gibson—who fore-mentions that Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Hall state in their work on Ireland that they visited the churchyard and could find no trace of the poet's grave—was accompanied by his daughter. Together they made the circuit of the churchyard, in vain. But entering the old, unroofed church, in a damp corner, and overgrown with nettles, the daughter found a stone inscribed with the poet's name, but the lettering was in a dilapidation that might have puzzled even an Old Mortality to decipher, were he not on a particular quest. No friendly hand, much less a mason's chisel, had cared for the moss-grown and crumbling stone. Yet here reposed the poet whose verses have done more to immortalize the soldier who sleeps under the dome of St. Paul than a thousand marble monuments.

In the old, unroofed church of Clonmell—not in the town of Clonmel, in the County Tipperary, but the Parish of Clonmell, in the County Cork—under a crumbling stone, to dumb forgetfulness a prey, even his last resting-place unremembered by the oldest inhabitants of the parish, who were questioned, slept the Rev. Charles Wolfe. It would be interesting to know if the grave is now in the same neglected and unkempt condition; and were it not for an indisposition to disturb the everlasting repose of the present poet laureate, I would question him.

Is there not something vastly incongruous in the very idea of an unroofed church in old England—high-church old England—where antiquity is held in as much reverence as the apostolic succession, and they go to the graveyards for their Generals? In this country, of course, where a church, one day worshipped in, is the next sold at public vendue and indiscriminately and indifferently turned into a theatre or a tan-yard, as the need may arise, it is different, and nothing better could be expected. But I have sometimes thought that in this particular both nations might learn from and be Christianized by the Jews, who, if I am rightly informed, not only preserve their temples to all time from desecration, but also gather up and piously incinerate even the fragment of a leaf from the Talmud or the veriest shred of paper whereon a holy name may have been written. Indeed, they do not carelessly write the sacred name, but instead use a sign that suggests what neither lips nor pen nor the dustpan should profane. Under no circumstances does the awful name of Jehovah—the Builder of earth and sea and sky, and the permitter of reputations—ever go into the ragbag.

A literary friend, whose name Mr. Gibson does not feel at liberty to mention, accompanied him on a second visit to the grave, and told him the following interesting—might I not almost say astonishing?—anecdote. And here my perennial regret of, and marvel at, the lack of positive canons of criticism has an ample illustration, and the arch motive of this present writing becomes apparent. Says Mr. Gibson:

> Charles Wolfe showed me the lines in manuscript, with the beauty of which I was so much impressed that I requested a copy for insertion in a periodical with which I had some connection. Mr. Wolfe at first refused, but in the end complied. I laid the ode before two or three of the literary savants who were in the habit of deciding what should or should not appear in their periodical. The lines were read, condemned, and ridiculed, and I was laughed at for imagining such "stuff" worthy of publication. I felt myself in a very awkward position, but I got cleverly out of it. I wrote to Charles Wolfe, returning him his manuscript, saying that on more mature consideration I did not deem the periodical I had named worthy of its insertion.

Had the true facts of the refusal come to Mr. Wolfe's knowledge, and had he tip-toed about mewing and complaining like a sick and hurt kitten, or prowled in the purlieus of Gruh Street growling like a bear, he would probably have been laughed at for not patiently bowing to the opinion of experts, and, instead of finding fault with a literary Sanhedrin, setting himself to do better; to write something really worth while. But Mr. Wolfe did not live by literature alone, neither had he a sore nor a swelled head—though I do make bold to say that there is not more than one man in the Authors' Club, and perhaps not more than two or three in the Authors' Guild, who could have, at a moment's notice, done as good an elegy. Again quoting Mr. Gibson:

> "I see by an old letter of Charles Wolfe, in the Royal Irish Academy, that he sent a copy of these lines to his friend, 'John Taylor, at the Rev. Mr. Armstrong's, Clonoulty, Cashel,' on the 18th of September, 1816. 'My Dear John: I have completed the "Burial of Sir John Moore," and will here inflict them on you. You have no one but yourself to blame—for praising the two stanzas—that I have told you so much.' We discover from the date of this letter that the ode was not finished till nearly eight years after the death of Sir John Moore, who fell in January, 1809."

Byron, however, who was showing no [illegible]

those days a bad poet, seems to have made no mistake in this business. For Mr. Gibson further tells us:

> Capt. Medwin records that at an after dinner conversation between Lord Byron and Shelley the question arose as to which was the most perfect ode of the day. Shelley contended for Coleridge's ode on Switzerland: Moore's melodies were quoted, and some one mentioned Campbell's "Hohenlinden," when Lord Byron started up and said: "I will show you an ode you have never seen that I consider little inferior to the best which the present prolific age has brought forth." He left the table and returned with a magazine, from which he read the well-known lines on the burial of Sir John Moore. "The feeling," says Medwin, "with which he recited these admirable stanzas I shall never forget. After he had come to the end he repeated the third, and said it was perfect, particularly the lines,
>
> But he lay like a warrior taking his rest,
> With his martial cloak around him.

Byron, notwithstanding his ignorance of some minor canons and morals, seems to have been sound when it came to a positive opinion and canons of criticism. As the reader will remember, it is that third stanza which is graven on the monument to Sir John in St. Paul's.

Have I not, O brothers of the parched pen, commended, even pressed, a cool consolation cup to your fevered and blistered lips? In this light of other days, reflecting the experience of an elegy which none among us would need binsb to have written, shall we mourn the fate of our sonnets, our triolets, our villanelles, our sounding peans? The elegy is sad, manifestly, but would not even the editor who devotes his life and streogth to struggling against the sad in verse, pardon the sadness of the elegy in view of its excellence? Possibly our sonnets and triolets and villanelles and triumphant peans are even sadder than elegies, but are they up to Wolfe's in other respects? And is it wonder that occasionally they get turned down?

More or less unfortunately, there are no Sir John Moores just now to lament over and eulogize. But if any one or two or three of my fellow-dwellers on Brooklyn Heights or the Parnassian will do an elegy on anybody as good as the one we have bad nnder discussion, I, even I, at the risk of myself heing made the subject of one, will go the rounds with it among all the editors of my acquaintance. I will not prejudice them against the verse by insisting upon reading it to them, as does Mr. Henry Guy Carleton and other wild elocntionists I have known. But I will linger patiently about until it is read, and if it be accepted I will divide the profits with the author. Indeed, at a reasonable rate I'll write a policy guaranteeing its acceptance. We have better and kinder and more astute editors now than of old. They drink less, and are less reckless of their own and our reputations. * * * I'll say that for them, notwithstanding that they not infrequenlly leave out the point I have led up to, and print "gang-plank" where I write "pang of pain" in the best hand I am capable of, or "Tribune God" where, in a chirography that many vainly endeavor to copy, I write "triune"—just as though I could be disrespectful to Mr. Reid! But to err is human and a habit of the printer; to write poetry and forgive divice. And if I cannot do the one, I surely can the other.

JOHN PAUL.

Apotheosis of P. de Kock.

To have paid $200,000 for a unique original work by an old master of the rank of Rembrandt or Michael Angelo would be a notable event, explainable, however, from the fact that such objects represent a high flight of the human mind and that very few specimens of such masterpieces can he found. But what are we to think of people who will pay $200,000, or even $150,000, for a set of modern volumes which contain the work of a light-hearted scribbler of the fourth or fifth rank?

That is what is happening in pious Boston, to the astonished ghost of Charles Paul de Kock, who has found Miss Mary Hanford Ford to translate his novels, tales, vaudevilles, life, and reminiscences into English, and a publisher who agrees to furnish customers with a set in fifty volumes for $9,000, and two separate and unique sets in 100 volumes for $200,000 and $150,000 respectively. If you pay only $9,000 you must not expect to have a unique copy; there will be twenty-five others. Then for the riff-raff who can only afford $3,750—for the "Passy" edition—there is a famous lunatic asylum at Passy by the way—the edition is fifty copies in fifty volumes; while comparative vulgarity attends the "St. Martin" edition, since you get the fifty-volume set thrown away at $30 per volume, or $1,500 in all, and have the doubtful satisfaction of knowing that the edition consists of 100 sets.

Paul de Kock, in the cheapest binding and on the worst paper, to while away the time on steamer deck or in the cars, is understandable, but the storing away of all that froth in fifty and hundred volume editions with vellum covers and parchment leaves, painted here and there à la mode d'Elbert Hnbbard, by the young woman who works water-colors, is a funnier thing than any of Charles Paul's sniffles. If his ghost has the stout sides of the Paul that was, he must be holding them at this unexpected apotheosis. For, while Paul de Kock thought himself ill-used by those who rebuked his flippancy and raised their eyebrows at the somewhat fly-blown morality of his works, he was not incapable of humor, and of seeing a joke on himself.

Fortunately, mates attire; there seems to be persons who not only greedily devour the remote and early nineteenth century creations of Paul de Kock, but are impressed by limited editions and limited lives and full moons, Whatman papers and other [illegible]

with a large store of pelf. That is their affair. What is more to the point is the good side of such incredible hut actual transactions, namely, the employment of artists and artisans to give some warrant for such prices, whereby to some extent the arts are encouraged. On the other band, these books encourage speculation, for their publisher does all he can to push the price up from the original figure, and each buyer is naturally interested with him to see the values sosr. The book is an investment like a piece of real estate, only bought to sell again, or a stock that may enrich several persons before the break comes, and then—devil take the hindmost!

If it were possible to enlist such publishers and such buyers in works by men of the first literary or scientific rank, it would be well. But that seems impossible because such works appeal to a comparatively narrow class. Paul de Kock has the advantage also of a reputation for naughtiness, and no one was ever known to have a headache by reason of difficulty in following his trains of thought. Indeed, his popularity in the boudoir was only excelled by his fame in the kitchen, and his invincible joviality also won him the hearts of his contemporarics who were not blind to his weak points. It would be odd indeed if this sensational publication should start a fashion for his novels over here.

A Study of Germany.*

Never indulging in criticisms or speculations, "Veritas," in the "The German Empire of To-day," does his best to impart information relative to one of the great powers of the present moment. He gives you the facts, so far as ascertainable, and puts them on record, leaving to others, "all enigmatical inferences as to their significance." We are to-day witnessing in Germany what is the evolution of a nation, and we must needs be astonished at the wonderful strides it has made during the last forty years. Germany was in the chrysalis stage up to 1866. Her metamorphosis took place only thirty-one years ago. To-day, by right of arms and brains, she stands, in Europe at least, first in the domain of practical politics. The history of a country all dotted over with insignificant States, where homogeneity was impossible, has been told ever and over again. Each small country held in large measure to the feudalism of the Middle Ages. Napoleon shook Germany to pieces, for he mainly took advantage of that antagonism which existed between Austria and Germany, a race enmity most unfortunately not extinguished at the present moment. Unnecessary is it to enter into the many details hut when William was proclaimed German Emperor Jan. 18, 1871, then came about that much desired national unity.

The chapter devoted to national progress since 1871 is clearly written, giving a concise account of a most remarkable period. The army, the new navy, the commercial policy of Germany are treated, as are the topics of national education and German finances. In the appendix, legislation for improving the condition of the working classes is described. In some ways paternalism is a benefit, only the rights of parents are not understandable without dictation. The Traffic Policy, (Chapter VI., Page 164) is particularly worthy of study. We are beginning to understand in the United States that the cost of transportation has all to do with the price of the commodity.

What will particularly interest the reader are the two chapters on the "Colonial Policy" and "Colonial Possessions of Germany." Facing the title page of the volume there is a map, and in contrast may be noticed the area of Germany and that of her colonies. The area of the African, Western Pacific, and Asiatic (Chinese) colonies is about 1,027,000 square miles, or, say, nearly five times as large as the entire German Empire. The last colony, "protectorate," if you please to call it so, is the Chinese one, Kiao-Chau. Over Kiao-Chau, its harbor and some 200 square miles of surrounding country, Germany holds "a lease for ninety-nine years." Certainly of all her "protectorates" this Chinese one is by far the most important. Railroads have already been planned there, and we may be quite certain that a vast territory will be opened for commerce.

The advantages Germany may have in the future so far as her colonies are concerned are not yet clear. The general theory is that there must be overpopulation before a colony can be founded. As it is, it was a long time before Bismarck saw any advantage in the founding of colonies. It was his opinion that "a German who cut off his Fatherland was not worth reclaiming as a subject." It might have been the actual drain on the German Empire of over 4/5 per cent. of its population in one year which brought about a change in Bismarck. German commerce is rapidly increasing, and so are her manufactures. Shipping must find freight or passengers, and as important as aught else there must be coaling stations for the German men-of-war. That is a commercial sense German colonies have been successful so far is questionable. It remains to be seen whether the individual German is an efficient colonist. His industry, his probity, we as Americans are only too glad to insist on. If, however, colonization is not inherent in German nature his Government can never help it. All the world may take lessons from the Englishman, for in an English colony the home Government meddles the least possible with him.

"Veritas" gives all the particulars of the German Army and Navy. Now, this ought to be borne in mind, and it is, that to hold together so large a body of armed men, perfect in discipline, and ready to move at the shortest notice, this is one of the necessities of Prussia. Prejudice as you may political conditions in Italy or Portugal, Germany must stand armed between the two foes—Russ and France. Prussia is the barrier. It is her task to keep the peace. "Veritas" has written a masterly clear and, above all, honest book. Internal troubles in Germany? Of course there are. Are we in the United States free from them?

* THE GERMAN EMPIRE OF TO-DAY. By "Veritas." Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 320. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

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MEMORIAL WINDOWS

NOTES AND NEWS.

SIR WALTER BESANT'S last novel, called "No Other Way," will be published in the early Autumn by Dodd, Mead & Co. It deals with the debtor side of English life many years ago, a glimpse of which is given in "The Vicar of Wakefield." It tells of the Honorable Isabel Wayland, debtor, who, through accepting the alternative offered by the King's Bench Prison, sets in motion a train of circumstances of unusual interest.

***

"The Resurrection of the Gods," by that brilliant young Russian novelist and historian, Dmitri Mérejkowski, is about to be brought out in America in translation by G. P. Putnam's Sons. It is edited by Herbert Trench, and will be uniform with "Death of the Gods." The American title will be "The Romance of Leonardo da Vinci: The Forerunner." It depicts the eternal conflict between Men-God and God-Man, between Apollo Belvedere and Christ. It is no exaggeration to say that a subtle and scholarly translator of the classics, a richly equipped student of the Renaissance, and an accurate historian of modern times Mérejkowski has fused his learning and his imagination into the trilogy entitled "Christ and Anti-Christ," the first of which, "The Death of the Gods," has already been published.

***

"Hypnotism and Suggestion in Therapeutics, Education and Reform," by Dr. R. Osgood Mason, has just gone to press for the third time, and is said to be a rival of the author's "Telepathy and the Subliminal Self," which is now in its fifth impression. The books have been brought out in England, where "Hypnotism" is already in its second edition. The American publisher is Henry Holt & Co.

***

The life of a confirmed criminal by himself, which was mentioned in these columns a week ago as being prepared for publication by D. Appleton &Co., will be entitled "Autobiography of a Convict." The manuscript is being edited by Stanley Waterloo, who will also provide an introduction.

***

Bücher's "Industrial Evolution," published in this country by Henry Holt & Co., is reported to have a large circulation in Germany, besides being translated into English, and it has appeared in French, Russian, and Bohemian versions. Of special interest at present are Prof. Bücher's chapters on the labor problem, as is also his allusion to Julius Cæsar as one of the first of the newspaper men.

***

Mr. Roland Holt, in The Theatre for July, demonstrates with considerable ingenuity that opera costs New Yorkers too much. Kenneth Lee begins the first of a series of stories of the stage in this issue. Among the pictures in this month's Theatre are Viola Allen in "The Hunchback," Mrs. Langtry as "Mlle. Mars," Grace George as "Frou-Frou," Mrs. Potter as "Calypso," and Mary Mennering in several poses, who is the subject of an interview. Apropos of The Theatre, an absurd suit is being brought against this periodical by Le Théâtre of Paris, charging a number of curious things, the most conspicuous of which is that The Theatre is an imitation of the French publication, and has been presented to its readers as "the American edition of Le Théâtre."

***

Sir Gilbert Parker's new novel, called "Little Dickey Donovan," will be published in the Fall by D. Appleton & Co.

***

Volume II. of Prof. J. P. Gordy's "Political Parties in the United States" will be published soon by Henry Holt & Co. The first volume covered the period 1783-1809. The new volume continues the history to 1829. Attention is paid to the financial side of the war of 1812, and to the similar attitudes of the North and South toward the negro in those days. Volume III., 1829-60, and Volume IV., from 1860 to the election of Cleveland, are in active preparation.

***

A new volume of poems from the pen of F. L. Stanton, author of "Up From the Soil," is in active preparation by D. Appleton & Co.'s. It will be entitled, "Up From Georgia."

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"A Speckled Bird," by Augusta Evans Wilson, to be published by G. W. Dillingham & Co., will have no illustrations, the author objecting to artist's portrayal of her characters.

***

"The Story of the Trapper" is about to be added by the Appletons to their Story of the West Series. The author is Miss A. C. Laut, author of "Heralds of Empire."

***

The following note from the well-known publishers, Funk & Wagnalls Company, explains itself: "We notice the review in your last Saturday's issue of 'Nathan Hale,' headed 'Mr. Parsons's Biography,' &c., and credited in the footnote to William Ordway Parsons. This is a strange error. Will you not correct it? The author's name is William Ordway Partridge." Our apologies to Mr. Partridge.

***

"A History of the Roman People," by Prof. Charles Seignobos, is published by Henry Holt & Co. Dr. William Fairley of the New York High Schools has edited the translation, bringing the history down from Theodosius I. to Charlemagne, and to each chapter is appended a set of parallel readings and references in English. The volume contains maps and numerous illustrations. Prof. Seignobos's "Political History of Europe Since 1814" is now in its third edition.

***

D. Appleton & Co. have in preparation for their Library of Useful Stories "The Story of a Grain of Wheat."

***

"A Song of a Single Note," by Amelia E. Barr, author of "The Lion's Whelp," &c., will come from the press of Dodd, Mead & Co. in the Fall. Mrs. Barr's new story has a historical setting, the time being in the early years of the Revolution, while the British were in New York City. In point of time it follows the author's "Bow of Orange Ribbon," and coming between "The Bow of Orange Ribbon" and the "Maid of Maiden Lane," the three novels, taken together, cover nearly a century of life in this city.

***

"As Seen from the Ranks," by Charles E. Benton of the One Hundred and Fiftieth New York State Volunteers, is announced for publication this month by G. P. Putnam's Sons. This is a private soldier's account of war, particularly the civil war, and is said to be of interest in studying the point of view of the private, and the problems of an army in the field as seen from the ranks.

***

Among the many editions of a "History of the Expedition of Captains Lewis and Clark" one will be issued in the Fall by A. C. McClurg & Co. This publication will be a reprint from the original Biddle text of 1814, with an introduction and index by James K. Hosmer, LL. D., author of "A Short History of the Mississippi Valley," &c. The work will be in two volumes, and will contain portraits and maps. The Biddle edition appeared in 1893, but is now said to have quite disappeared from the market. The bulk of the new edition will not be increased, but it will be carefully supervised by Dr. Hosmer, who will prepare an index, which the original edition lacked. Facsimiles of all the maps of the 1814 edition will be contained in the volumes, which will be in two square octavos of over 500 pages.

***

An édition de luxe consisting of 250 copies of William Watson's "Coronation Ode" is announced by John Lane. The London Times recently wrote as follows of the poetical quality of the ode: "This poem is published with appropriately regal magnificence of paper and margin. And the magnificence is not only material. There is a suggestion all through it of the os magna sonaturum which exactly fits the great occasion. Its theme is the obvious one, not obviously treated, of the strange growth of our greatness, the mystery of our future, the awful responsibility of our present. Who will surpass its fit splendor of words, who will equal its grave memory of the solemn tenure on which England holds the glories of her vast inheritance?"

***

"Two Vanishing Game Birds," by A. K. Fisher, a pamphlet recently issued by the Department of Agriculture, Washington, for gratuitous distribution, will be found valuable to the reader who is interested in stories and studies of bird life. It is recommended to tourists who enjoy shooting, for a good part of their pleasure will be soon lost unless they heed the warning in Dr. Fleber's pamphlet.

***

The International Monthly will henceforth be issued every quarter from September on. It will contain twice as many articles and be double the size of the monthly, and the type and margins will be enlarged proportionately. Two new departments will be added; one devoted to a criticism of the more important works of current literature, the other to the drama and fine arts. Frederick A. Richardson will continue as editor, and the political chronicle will be continued by Joseph B. Bishop. Among the contributors to The International Quarterly will be President Eliot of Harvard University, President Hadley of Yale, Capt. Alfred T. Mahan, Prof. Franklin H. Giddings of Columbia University, William Ostwald, Pasquale Villari, Ferdinand Brunetière, M. Coquelin, the French actor; John La Farge, Prof. Matthews of Columbia University, John W. Foster, Viscount de Vogüé, Andrew Lang, and the Right Hon. James Bryce.

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Arrangements have been made by Grant Richards, the London publisher, with the Century Company by which the London house will bring out "The Confessions of a Wife," the anonymous story that is appearing in The Century Magazine.

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"The Home Aquarium," by Eugene Smith, will be published in a few days by E. P. Dutton & Co. The book will contain descriptions of the various plants and animals that thrive in the "home aquarium," with suggestions for their care.

***

The current issue of The Cosmopolitan contains several articles of interest to men and women. Rafford Pyke contributes "The Woman's Side," in which he discusses why marriages fail. "An Experiment in Domestic Finance" will appeal to women, while about twenty pages are devoted to the "Captains of Industry," which will be interesting for men in all classes of business.

***

An English writer asks, apropos of Mark Twain's "A Double-Barrelled Detective Story": "The question arises, has Mr. Clemens Dr. Conan Doyle's permission for the use of Mr. Holmes's person, just as Mr. Frohman lends his 'stars' to other managers, or did Mr. Clemens make free with the character of Mr. Sherlock Holmes? And if Mr. Clemens had actually succeeded in lynching Mr. Sherlock Holmes would Mr. Sherlock Holmes at last be really dead?" As Dr. Doyle has already killed the immortal Sherlock and revived him there need be no anxiety concerning his welfare in whatever hands he may be.

***

The International Studio for this month opens with a discourse on the art of the Belgian painter, Henri Cassier, which is illustrated by reproductions in color of three of his works, and of several others in black and white. Then comes an article on "London Depicted by Tony Grabhofer." An interesting contribution is that on "Some Paintings and Sculpture at the London Spring Exhibitions," in which this years's salons are illustrated and discussed. There are reproductions of the "star" pieces of artists such as J. J. Shannon, Hubert Herkomer, H. J. Draper, Frank Brangwyn, Ralph Peacock's portrait of Holman Hunt, &c.

***

"The Diary and Correspondence of Wilhelm Müller," edited by Dr. Philip S. Allen of the Germanic Department of the University of Chicago, is announced for publication this Summer by the University of Chicago Press. Dr. Allen will be assisted by Dr. James Taft Hatfield of the Germanic Department of the Northwestern University. The book will be done in German type, so as to preserve the original qualities of the work. Wilhelm Müller was the father of Dr. Max Müller of Oxford, having been a lyricist of the nineteenth century and a conspicuous representative of the later romantic school of Germany. The book will consist of about 150 pages.

***

"The Builders of the Republic," by the author of "Famous Homes of New York," is in preparation by James Pott & Co. The author has made several trips abroad to study the ancestors of Washington, Franklin, Jay, Livingston, and other great Revolutionary characters. The new work covers about two dozen of these personages, who, from the chaos of royal and colonial government and misgovernment brought forth our Republic. Some facts and letters never before published will appear in the forthcoming publication.

***

"Religio Medici, Urn Burial, Christian Morals, and Other Essays," by Sir Thomas Browne, edited by C. J. Holmes, and decorated by C. S. Ricketts, under whose supervision the book has been printed at the Ballantyne Press, is announced by John Lane. One hundred copies only are printed for sale in this country, and the volume contains the following: "Religio Medici," "Hydrietaphia," "Urn Burial," "Letter to a Friend," "Christian Morals," and "On Dreams."

***

Vol. III. in the Studies in Classical Philology, is announced by the University of Chicago Press. The series is under the editorial direction of a committee of the faculty of the Classical Department of the university, and the contributions are from representative teachers. The new edition contains the following contributions: "Papri from Karanis," by Dr. Edgar J. Goodspeed; "The Use of Repetition in Latin to Secure Emphasis, Intensity, and Distinctness of Impress," by Dr. Frank E. Abbott, and "Epideictic Literature," by Theodore C. Burgess. All the papers are technical in nature, but Mr. Burgess's paper forms the bulk of the volume. In something over 200 pages he deals with this division of Greek oratory, and the various chapters present such topics as the definition and general scope of epideitic literature, Isocrates as a presentative, and his conception of oratory in general. There is also a brief sketch of the history of epideictic literature and its oratorical treatment by the ancients.

***

The current number of The Little Chronicle of Chicago contains a description of the work now going on in the wheat fields all over the world; an article on the beetle tribe, to which the ladybird belongs, which is being imported to California from Australia to kill the scale insects now doing so much damage to the orange groves. A new historic story is begun in this issue on "The King's Favorite," a tale of the days of Edward II.

***

A new and enlarged edition of Winthrop Sargent's biography, "The Life and Career of Major John André," will be published Nov. 1 or sooner by William Abbatt. The volume is octavo in size, and will contain about 500 pages, with many notes and twenty illustrations, including portraits of Honora Sneyd, Anna Seward, Gen. Grey, Col. Musgrave, Col. Baylor, two of André, and of Sargent himself. There will also be two facsimiles of unpublished letters, one by André and the other by Edward Shippen, the father of Mrs. Arnold. The edition will be limited to 500 general copies and 75 large paper copies.

***

"An Elegie upon the Death of the Reverend Mr. Thomes Shepard, late Teacher of the Church at Charlestown in New-England, by a great Admirer of his Worth, and true Mourner for his Death," the unique poem by Unian Oakes, is about to be issued from the Palmetto Press, W. L. Washburn, Aiken, S. C. This is a reprint following the form and spelling of the copy of the first edition of the "Elegie" in the library of Brown University, Providence, R. I. H. L. Koopman, librarian, has helped Mr. Washburn in the reading of the proof. There will be two editions of the book, 125 copies on Kelmscott handmade paper and 25 copies on Japanese vellum.

***

The circulating department of the New York Public Library reports the following as the popular books for the week ending June 28: Mary Johnston's "Audrey," Charles Major's "Dorothy Vernon of Haddon Hall," Dr. A. Conan Doyle's "The Hound of the Baskervilles," "Tom Sawyer," by Samuel T. Clemens; Drysdale's "Young Supercargo," Grimm's "Fairy Tales," Jacob A. Riis's "The Making of an American," Dr. Van Dyke's "Fisherman's Luck," Thompson-Seton's "The Lives of the Hunted."

***

"The Book of Beauty," frequently referred to in London cable dispatches, is being published in this country by the J. B. Lippincott Company. It is presented in folio form, decorated cloth, and it costs $35 net.

Boston Notes.

BOSTON, July 3.—The production of Miss Clara Morris's "Stage Confidences," announced by the Lothrop Publishing Company, is slightly delayed by the preparation of the illustrations, which will include a large number of unpublished photographs in character, and the advance orders indicate that the first edition will be speedily followed by a second. Miss Violette Hall's "Chanticleer," from the same publishers, is to appear July 10. It is a tale of married lovers who study birds and flowers, and are very often much surprised at themselves, which is the proper frame of mind for married lovers, according to Mrs. Phelps-Ward.

Messrs. L. C. Page & Co. are preparing a few August books, among others "Joe's Paradise," by Marshall Saunders, a sequel to "Beautiful Joe." Mr. Richard Le Gallienne's "Old Love Stories Retold," which have been appearing in one of the monthly publications, will soon be gathered together in book form. The tales included are as widely different as those of Heine and Mathilde, and Dante and Beatrice.

Mr. Bliss Carman's "Pipea of Pan," in The Atlantic Monthly, gives its name to a new edition of his works, including much that is new, and published in two volumes, each year, those for 1902 to be entitled "From the Book of Myths" and "From the Green Book of the Bards." A third book is entitled "The Last Word," and is a novel by Miss Alice McGowan. The heroine enters New York from Texas, "to succeed in journalism," as she confidently phrases it, and the story is equally divided between journalism and her romance.

The Literature of Friendship.*

This little volume, while by casual examination may seem to be merely a well-burdened storehouse of quotations, prose and verse, of what has been written on the subject of friendship, and hence convenient as a sentimental correspondent's vade mecum, is in reality a philosophical work of considerable ingenuity, in which citations are a means and not an end.

Mr. Carpenter says in his preface that in making the collection he was struck by the remarkable manner in which the customs of times and peoples illustrate each other, thus forming, from first to last, a logical yet varied evolution on the subject of friendship and the language in which this sentiment was and is expressed. Mr. Carpenter sees, or imagines he sees, five distinct periods in the history of his subject—"Friendship-customs in the Pagan and Early World," "The Place of Friendship in Greek Life and Thought," "Poetry of Friendship Among the Greeks and Romans," "Friendship in Early Christian and Mediaeval Times," and "The Renaissance and Modern Times."

He has written an introduction to each of these periods which is intended to show the conditions under which the quotations to follow were produced, as well as to define their meaning and special significance. What the editor would perform through these introductions may be indicated by a passage prefacing quotations from Plato, Xenophon, Plutarch, &c.:

> The extent to which the idea of friendship (in a quite romantic sense) penetrated the Greek mind is a thing very difficult for us to realize; and some modern critics entirely miss the point. They laud the Greek culture to the skies, extolling the warlike bravery of the people, their enthusiastic political and social sentiment, their wonderful artistic sense, and so forth; and at the same time speak of the stress they laid on friendship as a little peculiarity of no particular importance—not seeing that the latter was the chief source of their bravery and independence, one of the main motives of their art, and so far an organic part of the whole polity that it is difficult to imagine the one without the other. The Greeks themselves never made this mistake, and their literature abounds with reference to the romantic attachment as the great inspiration of political and individual life. Plato himself may almost be said to have founded his philosophy on this sentiment.

Then directly follow expositions of what friendship meant to the Greeks from such historians as Bishop Thirlwall, Ludwig Frey, Glowes Dickinson, J. A. Symonds, and others, and then come the quotations on friendship from the Greek writers themselves.

"Iolaus" is a well-made little volume, printed in a black yet clear-cut Roman letter, with marginal subtitles and initial letters in red. It is an appropriate gift book, and would serve well as a convenient reference volume for composers of "polite" literature.

The Muse Among Scales.*

The smell of fish has not usually been regarded in the progress of the world as suggestive of poetic thought. The fish as an edible has given delight to many, and one might easily drop, like Silas Wegg, into poetry over a Rhode Island fish chowder or a planked shad, with white wine in loving propinquity. But the business of skinning and cleaning fish has its poetic limits. The fisherman is a topic of poesy at a distance. One may sit on the beach and construct a sonnet on a fisherman two miles off, but when the fisherman lands with his catch, poetry turns up her delicate nostrils, lifts her dainty skirts, and canters to the fragrant woods with all speed. Mr. Clarence Manning Fait, however, has had no patience with this performance of the fastidious muse. So he has undertaken to hold her when the fisherman comes ashore and treat her as a bird that can sing and won't. The results are set forth in a pretty little volume called "Wharf and Fleet." The author has thoughtfully composed an explanatory preface for his work, and in it he says:

> In presenting this voluma to the reading public it has been my object to perpetuate as far as possible some of the leading phases and characters of wharf and fleet. No life offers to the reader more absorbing divertisement than does that of Gloucester in the study of its great fishing industry, so replete with tragedy, grim humor, heroism, thrift, and progression; also its physical and historical environments.

After this lucid and happy exposition of the attractions of a fisherman's life we are fully prepared for the soarings of Mr. Fait's fancy among the tubs, the salt bags, the cutting knives, and the entrail baskets. What, for instance, could be more graphic and exciting than this stanza from the stirring poem, entitled "Splittin' er Trip"?

> W'en two's at front an' two's at side
> An' one is haulin' in,
> It's drive 'em, boys, on' slat 'em, boys,
> An' bone 'em thick an' thin.
> It's tub 'em, boys, an' scrub 'em, boys,
> An' wash 'em all yer worth,
> W'en two's at front an' two's at side,
> An' one waits fer er berth.

There is a vast plenty of this sort of thing scattered through the 117 pages of this book, and no doubt there are many persons who will be patient enough to meander through it. There be some, however, who, fond as they may be of seeing the muse with bare feet and with rosy skin putting the dawn to blush, do not desire to see her dabbling her pretty toes in the sordid mess of the deck of a fishing smack. There is poetry and to spare in the lives of the Gloucester fishermen, but it takes a poet to express it.

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*IOLAUS; AN ANTHOLOGY OF FRIENDSHIP. Edited by Edward Carpenter. Rubricated pages. 12mo. Pp. 192. Boston: Charles E. Goodspeed.

*WHARF AND FLEET. Ballads of the Fishermen of Gloucester. By Clarence Manning Fait. Illustrated. Pp. 117. 12mo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

THE STUDY OF ART.

Its Proper Place in a University Course.

MR. RUSSELL STURGIS recently addressed the following letter to President Butler of Colnmbia University concerning a proposed department of fine arts:

New York, 30f East Seventeenth Street, June 10, 1902.

President Butler:

My Dear Sir: I have to thank yon for a printed copy of a report made by a committee of your Board of Trustees, and relating to instruction in the fine arts. I note that the report is dated May 5, 1902, and that the whole matter is of immediate interest to every one who cares for the fine arts or for general education in the highest sense. As, however, practical teaching in the fine arts has nothing to do with general education, even in its highest sense, it may be that such teaching has no place in a university. It is to that question that the following remarks are addressed.

The fine arts with which the immediate inquiry lies are those of form and color, those which are generally called the arts of design. * * * Those arts which are especially fine arts are all manual arts in the strict sense of the word. They are the result of the skilled hand of man inspired directly by the mind which has, by nature and by training, a peculiar ability not noticeable in the ordinary pursuits of mankind. In saying this I am presuming, of course, a certain degree of merit in the artistic production. The work of the sculptor is most commonly in modern times, at least, the putting into shape of soft and plastic material; the process called modeling. From the model copies in hard and durable material are made, and these copies are open to revision and improvement by the hand of the original artist. Sculpture includes also carving directly by the hands of the artist in wood, ivory, or stone; and in preparation for such work which cannot easily be altered, models in soft material are continually made. All this is the work of the naturally delicate and artistically trained hand of the artist, inspired by his gifted and educated senses and creative power. The art of the painter is more complex than that of the sculptor, but it may be defined in a general way as the art of representing on the flat surface any or all of the things seen in external nature, but in such a way that the natural object is seen in new lights and perhaps with a profounder insight, and that the resulting effect is attractive in a very high degree.

Whatever is the ultimate object, the means are the same. Those means are all reducible to the touch of the skilled hand guiding such instruments as experience has proved useful for its immediate purposes. The sculptor has wooden scrapers of different forms, and iron tools, some of which are of the man's own devising; he uses wax prepared in various ways, clay which has to be kept wet and is of infinite annoyance to the artist and his assistant; he guides himself by drawing in chalk on a blackboard or a great sheet of paper; he sets up iron forms to support the heavy masses of his wet clay; he uses a complicated machine to enable the workmen to copy in marble the perfected model, and that perfected model as given to the workmen will probably be a plaster cast from his clay original, because such a cast will keep its shape forever if not injured by direct blows. All of this is the mere external and visible side of the artist's work. The essential thing in his work is that touch of the hand upon the material, hard or soft, which touch it is impossible to describe, and equally impossible to teach to another except by long and slow personal precept and example. In short, the art of sculpture is a manual art, and is to be handed down from master to pupil only as any other manual art of great delicacy may be handed down. * * *

The manual art of painting is still more complex. No one artist has ever been able to carry on at the same time all the various branches of this elaborate art, for it includes every kind of representation and of expression of thought on a flat surface. It includes drawing with the hard point and with the soft crumbling stick of charcoal, and this drawing to include under one general term processes so different as the setting down of an arbitrary boundiog line ("the outline,") carried more or less far into detail, according to the ideas of the artist at work; and equally the representation of light and shade, that is to say, of masses of light and dark so arranged, so contrasted, and so graded that they explain and in a way represent certain actually existing objects in nature; all this to produce an effect of beauty, force, or significance which appeals directly to the eye and to the mind of the observer. Drawing, moreover, includes much of the putting into place and organising of the whole work of art. Thus, a definition has been given by most competent critics for the term "drawing," namely, the putting of each thing into its right place; that is to say, putting the strongest dark, the most brilliant light, the half lights, the point of pure red, the surface of delicately graded blue, and the like—of putting all these each into its right place for its due effect upon all the other parts of the composition. But if drawing includes so much and is so hard to define absolutely, in like manner the word "coloring" or "color" is almost equally extensive and almost equally ill-defined. * * *

For some reason hard to explain the artist in painting has generally preferred the expression of form on the flat surface, the most difficult thing which is given to artistically minded man to achieve—as preferred this to that which would seem to be directly offered him as his proper task, the production of strong contrasts and delicate gradations of color such as nature gives us in the scenery of mountains and sky. Still, however, the art is manual. The turn of the hand, the action of wrist and finger by which a little of the heavy clinging oil color with which the brush is loaded is left delicately attached to the previously laid surface of paint, henceforward modifying throughout one whole passage of the composition, delicate and inexplicable as it is, is not more purely a refined manual operation than is the leaving of a bit of white paper in the water-color drawing while the transparent color around it flows as it were up to the unseizable, undiscoverable edge of the white patch, so that although the eye sees that the bit of white is there, and that beyond it there are gradations of yellow passing slowly into green, the dividing line is as imperceptible as that which separates a distant mountain at sunset, flushed with pink, from the sky beyond it—an outline which no one can draw.

The purpose of this attempted exposition of the significance of manual art is that I may insist upon the enormous difference between this and university education. University education has to do with all that can be taught in words and all that is expressible in the language of words. A manual art has nothing to do with the thoughts which are expressible in words; by it thoughts are expressed wholly otherwise. It is not out of the way for a university to have a school of architecture, because architects are educated [illegible] is traditious now embodied in books. What little skill in any manual way the architect may require he must of necessity gain outside of the university, just as he must gain also outside of the university that knowledge and instinctive sense of the business expediencies which will make him more or less successful in getting business and in doing it to the advantage of his employer. * * * In like manner, archaeology belongs in a university. * * *

As taught in a university, archaeology is, of course, a branch of history, and its extraordinary services to the historian are made manifest in the work now going on of slowly building up the history of the great Roman Empire, a history which had been left in a hopeless state of confusion and misunderstanding by those contemporary writers whose works are all that had come down to us. In like manner, the history of fine art, a matter not in all respects the same as archaeology, though of course closely connected with it, is altogether a matter for university teaching; and in immediate connection with this, in fact inseparable from it, is the matter of artistic criticism. * * * It need hardly be said that aesthetics, or the metaphysical aspect of the production of the work of art and the mental processes which lead up to it, is entirely a fit subject for university training. * * *

There is one important reason why the university should not undertake to include in its course of study other subjects than those which are expressible in the language of words, and that is the requirement which certainly exists, though it is partly lost sight of in modern times, the requirement that the student of the manual arts should begin his training at a very early age. If one could be sure that at the age of fifteen a boy had unusual gifts of artistic perception, and thoughts capable of artistic expression as well, it is then and not later that he should be put to all-day training in the art which he would choose. Such knowledge of his native tongue and of arithmetic and other simple studies as are obtainable before the age of fifteen are all that should be asked for the commencement. The boy should be set to work upon his task in the morning, and kept at it easily, quietly, without hasts and without worry, all day long and every day, until the master finds that his apprentice has grown up to his own stature. If then the university should wish to teach this artist in his later life—when the young man already a master in his art, feels the need of more literary cultivation than he has had hitherto—then, to his mature mind and his faculties of perception and acquisition trained, though not in the literary way, the university may offer literature, language, science, what you will. It would be a noble thing to have such a course of what may be called collegiate studies for the grown man. On the other hand, nothing but injury to the artist's career can come from anything like a serious attempt to teach him any of those things which are contained in the language of words during the years which he should devote exclusively to his artistic training.

The conclusion is that the university may and should include a course of study in the theory and criticism of fine art, including archaeology in the widest sense, incinding, that is to say, the study of the recent past as well as of remote antiquity, and the careful noting of new views and recently matured lines of criticism, as well as the absolute discoveries of hitherto unknown documents or works of art. Yours very sincerely, RUSSELL STURGIS.

Work of a Garden Artist.*

Once upon a time a tourist who had arrived at Newport unacquainted with a single soul, and, without introductions, hired a cabman to drive him through that part of the island where people of wealth have built their Summer homes. As the horse ambled along, the cabman, half-turned in his seat, pointed his whip at the various houses, and named their owners until after an hour or so he stopped before a gate in a high stone wall, and, pointing at the grounds beyond, he said: "There, Sir, what do you think of that, Sir? Ain't that something wonderful?"

Along one side of the long drive within stood a row of shrubs six feet apart, each of which was trimmed almost to the exact shape of the stools placed in front of the counters of a department store, and back of this row of green stools stood a thick hedge, the top of which would have served admirably for the display of a marked-down sale of Summer dress goods.

It is reasonably certain that every one who has said with Browning, "O World, as God made it! All is beauty!" will be repelled by a casual glance at John D. Sedding's "Garden Craft." For the illustrations show that gardens laid out in squares and triangles, wall-like hedges, thick-growing trees that are trimmed into monstrosities—into something of the shapes of pagodas, or of birds impaled on poles above towers, castiron peacocks—the whole an agglomeration which the world, as God made it, never saw, and which only the cramped mind of man could conceive.

Nevertheless, on reading the book it is found to be not only an instructive manual, but a really interesting and, in places charming, discourse on an art wherein the earth and its plants are the raw materials, and spades and trowels are the tools of the artist. The man who would like to build a hut on Walden Pond, and from its occasion make notes of the work of nature, may have no use for a work on garden craft, but he who owns a village garden, or a suburban "five-acre plot," or a backwoods home—even the man who has no more than a city back lot—does, or ought to see, that there is plenty of work and opportunity for the garden artist. For with the genius of a Midsummer what might not be done on the tiny space found behind city houses?

Sedding was an architect who learned to draw and to study and love flowers under Ruskin. He took up gardening after he had acquired sufficient fortune to secure a home of his own. Garden-making became his recreation, and his enthusiasm arose until he couldn't help writing about. It was an enthusiasm that the reader, with a taste for out-of-door life, will find infectious. Thus, here is his description of his ideal garden:

You will note how the English garden style, as it were, attaches itself to the house, and the house will be the central garden with terraces and architectural accessories, all trim and fit, and nice. Then comes the smooth shaven lawn, studded and belted round with fine trees arranged, as it seems, with a divine carelessness; and beyond the lawn, the ferny heather-turf of the park, where the dappled deer browse, and the rabbits run wild, and the sun-checkered glades go out to meet and lose themselves "by green degrees" in the approaching woodland—past the river glen; the fields of grass and corn; the cottages and stock yards, and gray church tower of the village; past the ridge of fir-land, and the dark sweep of heath country in the dim waving lines of blue distances.

That passage makes one ready to admit that, "however self-centred the stiff old garden may seem to be, it never loses sympathy with the green world at large, but, in a sense, embraces and locks in its arms the whole countryside as far as the eye can see."

On the whole, here is a good book, on "a discursive subject that of itself breeds laggard humors, inclines you to reverie."

Hints About Gardens.*

Canon Ellacombe is a passionate gardener and an almost equally passionate reader of garden books. Consequently whatever he writes is chiefly addressed to that enviable public at home in both the outdoor world and the world of letters.

I have always found, [he says,] that a lover of gardens and flowers is also more or less a lover and reader of books. * * * And the best gardeners are the greatest readers.

He estimates the number of botanical works now existing as over 10,000, and says that his own preference among them is for the older English writers—those of the seventeenth and early part of the eighteenth centuries. He gives very little space, however, to quotation from these authorities, but furnishes plenty of fresh material derived from his personal observation. In a rambling, incidental way he gives excellent advice as to the choice of plants for a garden and information as to their habits therein. His own garden, which he says, including everything, is less than two acres, indicates his catholic taste.

Every border must be full, and for this purpose no border is given up to any one class of plants; there is a mixture of shrubs, herbaceous plants, bulbs, and ferns, all joined together without any respect to uniformity of outline, or fancied harmonies in color, or studied variations in heights, but each placed where it grows because that particular place was supposed to be best suited to its wants, or sometimes for no better reason than to fill a vacancy.

In a front border of a dozen or fifteen yards in length and about eight feet in width he has plants from Texas, Mexico, New Zealand, Buenos Ayres, Brazil, the Himalayas, and many other regions, growing in neighborly profusion and in courageous defiance of William Morris's theory that a garden should be an intrinsic part of the home and contain only homely native flowers. In his chapter on plant names he makes a strong plea for the scientific names that prove to the amateur such a stumbling block, calling attention to the fact that almost all such names contain much of the history of the plants to which they are applied, indicating either the discoverer or the native place, or the structure, or appearance.

It is this history, [he says,] which I contend lifts the most forbidding looking botanical names from their apparent uselessness and dryness, and gives them an interest which adds largely to the other interests of the garden.

The final chapter of this entertaining little book is printed with an apologetic note. "Shakespeare and Architecture" is certainly not perceptibly cognate to the subject of vicarage and other gardens, and the author contents himself with the feeble explanation that to him "flowers and Shakespeare are closely united." The comments on Shakespeare's silence regarding architectural beauties will, however, give a certain class of readers the lively amusement of verifying Canon Ellacombe's conclusions.

Lafitte of Louisiana.*

The partition between piracy and privateering was so very thin even as late as 1815 that it is small wonder that Jean Lafitte's deeds were regarded with no overwhelming abhorrence even before the days when he served Andrew Jackson so well and began the defeat of the British forces intended to end the war in a blaze of glory for the invader. Miss Mary Devereux's novel, "Lafitte of Louisiana," devises a biography for the adventurer, bringing him into intimate relations with Bonaparte in the days of his artillery Lieutenancy, and sending him to Elba to offer his powerful aid to the discrowned Napoleon. She makes the Corsican a much more amiable person than it is customary to regard him, attributing to him not only the careless good nature by which a young soldier may attract a child, but also friendship so faithful as not to forget a friend's private affairs even while directing the destinies of half of Europe, and she makes the final issues between the two very touching and effective.

The best piece of work in the book is the interview which Lafitte forces upon Jackson and Claiborne, compelling them to listen to him, to examine the proofs of his innocence of the charges brought against him, and to accept his aid against the British. The scene is made credible by the early history of Lafitte as Miss Devereux has shaped it, calling him the worthy scion of a noble house, a friend of the oppressed, a trusty leader of damsels in distress, and the stanch enemy of all cowards and bullies. In short, a strong man forcing even his misfortunes to serve him, and wringing new power from adversity. Such as she has made it, the story hardly goes beyond the legend received in Louisiana, where Lafitte's name is still a spell to bring scenes of battle and romantic daring before the mind, and visions of treasure fabulously vast. He is not the least brilliant figure in that remarkable passage of American history culminating in Jackson's great victory, and in the sixty-odd years that have passed since his name was made the title of a novel, much secret history has been revealed, all tending to clear it from stain and to add honesty to the valor and cleverness never denied him by his worst enemy. The story is better than the author's first historical novel, and justifies the "confidence and encouragement" of her publishers to which she bears witness in dedicating her book to them as a token of her gratitude.

*"LAFITTE OF LOUISIANA." By Mary Devereux. 12mo, pp. [illegible]. Illustrations. [illegible]

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LONDON LETTER.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS by
WILLIAM L. ALDEN.

LONDON, June 26.—The "Dickens Number" of Household Words is certainly an interesting one. It contains an excellent sketch of Dickens and a variety of contributions concerning him and his works. The most remarkable thing in the number is the collection of opinions as to Dickens's novels which the editor has got together. Among other well-known writers who say what they think of Dickens is Mr. Cutcliffe Hyne, who remarks in effect that he finds it impossible to read Dickens, and cannot understand his popularity. Now, Mr. Hyne is an unusually clever and well educated man, and yet he is totally unable to understand Dickens. It is quite easy to see why Dickens's novels may seem frothy in their sentiment, and extravagant to the point of caricature in their humor, but that any one with an intelligence above that of the admirers of Miss Lyall, or the late Mrs. Henry Wood, should be unable to read Dickens is certainly astounding. I frankly admit that I have always found Little Nell inexpressibly tiresome, and as for Little Dorrit and Agnes, they have always filled me with a longing to take them out to some solitary place and wring their necks. Also there are times when even Mr. Pickwick becomes so glaringly impossible that one's interest in him somewhat flags. But contrast the blemishes of Dickens with his merits and the former fade into invisibility. After all the years that have passed since Dickens's death both the man and his books seem greater to me than ever. Mr. Hyne has both power and humor as a writer, and how he can fail to see the greatness of Dickens is unintelligible. But after all, this would be a very tiresome world if every one held precisely the same opinions that every one else held. In that case we should have to compel men by force of law to pretend to hold objectionable opinions, so that conversation would once more become possible. Mr. Hyne, of course, has a perfect right to his own estimate of Dickens, but one cannot help wishing that he would explain upon what grounds it is built.

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A copy of Tennyson's "Sonnets and Fugitive Pieces," of the year 1830, has just been discovered, which bears on its flyleaf a brief poem in the handwriting of Thackeray and also a pen and ink drawing by the same illustrious hand. This will naturally be a prize for collectors, but neither the verses nor the drawing can be ranked very high. Speaking after the manner of Mr. Hyne, I am totally unable to admire any of Thackeray's drawings, and am lost in wonder at this fact that they should ever have been admired by any one. The very worst drawings that ever passed muster as illustrations are probably those furnished by Thackeray to "Vanity Fair." The men all have preposterously big heads and utterly impossible legs, and as for the women, they are abominable caricatures without the redeeming trait of humor. How Thackeray could ever have studied drawing for a single week and still have been capable of the atrocious works that he put into his own books is wonderful. The average school girl who has had half a dozen lessons in drawing could hardly draw as badly as Thackeray habitually drew. And yet there are people who profess to admire the illustrations to "Vanity Fair."

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Mr. William Watson's "Coronation Ode" has been published, and on the whole it must be regarded as a meritorious performance. It is certainly much above the commonplace, and there are lines in it of great beauty, both of melody and thought. But nevertheless it is pervaded by a tone of sadness which suggests that the author has not yet recovered from what must have been to him the bitter disappointment of a peace which was not a positive misfortune to his own country and a victory for her enemies. Also the fact that the Sultan has not yet been boiled in oil and that the Armenians have been permitted to inherit the entire Turkish earth may have something to do with Mr. Watson's sadness. The King and the British nation will be relieved to find that Mr. Watson approves of the coronation and will make no protest against it. This at least is a comfort. If Mr. Watson had seen fit to denounce the King and to insist that he ought never to be crowned, except with the full consent of Mr. Kruger, no one would have been surprised, but of course there would have been an end of the coronation, which would have been a great disappointment to every one except, perhaps, Mr. Kruger.

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The illustrated papers are all giving us coronation numbers, the chief feature of which seems to consist of colored prints. The fondness of the public for colored prints never seems to diminish. Give them an illustrated paper with a dozen admirable drawings in black and white, and a single two-page picture in colors of a girl in a white dress, and they will infinitely prefer the latter. The coronation numbers so far published are certainly more or less interesting, especially the number issued from the office of The Sphere, but they contain little except pictures, and even on the eve of a coronation one does want a little pleasant reading matter in a paper.

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The loss of Bret Harte will be seriously felt when the midsummer and Christmas numbers of the great illustrated papers are published. He seldom failed to be the chief contributor to such papers, and somehow he always seemed to give them his best work. If the midsummer Graphic, or the Christmas News contained a story by Bret Harte, it did not much matter what the rest of its contents might be. And now we shall find our midsummer and Christmas numbers partly emptied of delight, for we shall look in vain in them for the names of Jack Hamlin and Colonel Starbottle.

***

The coronation and the peace, and perhaps also the utterly infamous weather, have all conspired to make the book market worse than it has ever been in the memory of man. If the weather continues, it will of course spoil the coronation procession, which may possibly afford a grim pleasure to certain publishers, but it will not help the book trade. Even if there were no peace and no coronation, people would lack the courage to read new novels in this steady downpour of chilly rain. The downpour at Martinique was at least warm, and it did its work so suddenly that it did not drive people to suicide. Among the new novels of the last week or fortnight I have been able to find only two that seem to my depressed soul to be worthy of mention. There is the "Searchers" by Margaretta Byrde. It is not a good novel, and it is not even an interesting novel—that is to say, it has failed to interest a critic who was extremely anxious to find an interesting book; but it has merit in its numerous pages. The writer treats that ridiculous delusion known as Christian Science with genuine humor, and any one who is not a devotee of the Widow Eddy cannot fail to be amused by Miss Byrde's ridicule of the faith committed to the new saints at the rate of $5 per saint. Also Miss Byrde writes of the American woman as an object of worship in a way that will amuse even those who do not altogether dare to say that the mere fact that a given human being happens to be a woman does not entitle her to be regarded as something considerably higher than the angels. Altogether it is safe to say of Miss Byrde's book that it contains promise of better things, which is more than can be said for the average coronation novel.

Then there is Mr. Horace C. Hutchinson's "Friend of Nelson's," which is a historical novel with a good deal of improbable and interesting incident. The great Admiral who figures in the book is very much alive, and while the real hero does impossible things, and has impossible adventures, he does not tire one. The novel can hardly be called a genuinely good one, but it can easily be read, and no one who reads it will feel that he has altogether wasted his time.

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Some hitherto unpublished letters of Boswell have been discovered, and will shortly be published. It is rather odd that several interesting literary curiosities have been discovered within the last month, and it is to be hoped that the fact will not stimulate the literary forger to resume his activity. It is now a long time since we have had any serious attempt at literary forgery. Indeed, the eminent Mr. Shapira was perhaps the last of his tribe, and since he vanished there has been no important forgery offered to the public. But if we are to keep on discovering poems and novels by Milton and letters by Boswell, some one will be reasonably sure to discover not wisely but too well. A hitherto unsuspected story by Dickens would be perhaps rather too bold a discovery, but a poem by Burns and a novel by Bulwer would not tax our credulity too much, and it will not be in the least astonishing if they are brought to our notice before very long.

W. L. ALDEN.

Labor and Capital.*

The present strike of coal miners gives special timeliness to the publication of this collection of papers on the relation of employers and employed. Unfortunately, industrial conflicts are becoming so frequent that the appearance of such a volume on almost any day in the year would now have a close relation to facts. The articles which constitute this book are reprinted from a newspaper symposium under the editorship of the Rev. Dr. John P. Peters, who also supplies a careful introduction. There are no less than forty-five contributors, including employers, labor leaders, church dignitaries, professors, journalists, settlement workers, lawyers, and socialists at large. The book illustrates the usual advantages and disadvantages of such compilations. On the one hand the multiple authorship enables the problem to be considered from various standpoints, and the limitations of space compel each writer to state his opinion compactly. On the other hand, there are frequent repetitions of the same idea, and there is produced a general impression of scrappiness rather than thorough treatment. It should be mentioned that the profits derived from publication are to be devoted to settlement or other similar work in New York.

In spite of the inequality of its contents the volume is one not to be neglected by students of our social difficulties. Its theories and arguments always deserve attention, but they will perhaps be of less value than its collection of personal experiences. The knowledge of previous successes and failures in the attempt to secure industrial peace is of real service in pointing out the most promising path for the future. The socialistic legislation of New Zealand is described and criticised, and among other important statements of facts are records of the work of the Massachusetts Board of Conciliation, the relations of the Founders' Association and the Moulders' Union, the village communities of Bournville and Port Sunlight, the profit-sharing system of the London South Metropolitan Gas Company, and the similar plans adopted at certain works in St. Louis, Lacliare, and Newark.

As far as the argumentative papers are concerned, their effect upon the reader is somewhat bewildering. After hearing the various solutions proposed by Bishop Potter, John Mitchell, Jacob A. Riis, Henry Demarest Lloyd, Dr. Josiah Strong, J. B. Reynolds, John De Witt Warner, and Ernest H. Crosby, one's natural feeling is that the problem is insoluble. This may, however, be a wholesome stage in the enlightment of the public mind, for there can be no true progress until we start from the conviction that there is much to be said on all sides. Perhaps the most "radical" suggestion of all, in the literal sense of the word, is that with which W. T. Stead closes his paper. He declares that there are two principles which, if acted on practically on a small scale, would do more to promote a happier state of things than any other that could be named. One is that we should endeavor to do unto others as we would have others to do unto us, and the second, without which the first is not of very much value, is that we should put ourselves in the other man's place.

The Trust: Its Book.*

This volume will be of considerable service to students of economics as constituting an apologia for the trust, mainly from the point of view of men who have a first-hand acquaintance with its operation. It consists of eight articles, followed by a series of quotations illustrating "representative opinion" on the subject, a reprint of Mr. C. R. Flint's testimony before the Industrial Commission, and a bibliography.

The principal section of the book develops the leading arguments in favor of combinations of capital, e. g., that they are in the line of evolution; that they give the public the advantage of lower prices and better goods; that they result in higher wages for workmen and larger opportunities for skilled managers; that they involve the distribution of ownership, and hence tend to political stability, and that they promote the success of America in foreign trade.

Three of the chapters, written by Charles R. Flint, James J. Hill, and Francis B. Thurber, respectively—first appeared in The North American Review. These, with three others by Mr. Flint, are excellent examples of controversial articles. Their tone is fair, and they rely for their effectiveness upon fact and logic. This is not to say that they present the whole situation. Avowedly, they present one side only, and it would doubtless be possible for a well-equipped opponent of the trust to show that there are important considerations which they minimize or ignore. But he would at least find in this presentation of the capitalist case material that would deserve his careful attention.

Unfortunately, this impression is not produced by the other two contributions. Mr. Bridge's introduction is scarcely more than a glorification of plutocracy. In a passage of remarkable magniloquence he tells us that the trust "receives the benediction of nature herself," and that it has "its roots at the gates of Eden"—whether inside or outside he does not say. He even invents in support of it a new text of Scripture, "Whatsoever is, is good," which he actually attributes to St. Paul! He falls into inconsistencies from the very beginning. On the first page he declares that the conquest and economical development of this continent is already achieved, but on the fourth he bids us be amazed at the speed with which this process is at present going on. Mr. S. C. T. Dodd's article is very much of the same type. It is difficult to believe that, as we are informed, it was originally an address delivered to the students of a university, for surely no academic audience could have listened in patience to its extraordinary historical confusions. It begins with the astounding assertion that aggregated capital was practically unknown in the ancient world. The fact is, of course, that one of the most powerful political forces in the Roman Republic was a class of men who derived their wealth and influence from the co-operation of business interests. Four pages further on, without a suspicion of any discrepancy, Mr. Dodd quotes, in evidence of the position that commercial centres are generally centres of culture, the very States which he had just mentioned as averse to trade. He attempts to make our flesh creep by his story of the condition of England "prior to the days of the introduction of machinery and her extensive manufactures and commerce." He describes the inhabitants as living on fern roots and tree bark, and clothed with wisps of straw; they dwelt in houses whose floors were covered with rushes alive with vermin; the house servants went about naked; the coat sleeve served the purpose of a handkerchief; the purest country air was fouler than the air of our city slums. When he has concluded his account of these and other horrors of previous ages Mr. Dodd declares in so many words that "such is the golden age of the past to which imaginative men would have us return, and to which we will return when we shall have abolished trade combinations and the aggregations of capital which alone render modern industry possible." It would be hard to find anything more rabid in the wildest outburst of Socialism gone mad. If any further evidence is required of Mr. Dodd's quality as an interpreter of economic history, it is provided by his mention of events occurring in 1588 and 1578 as illustrating the result of the defeat of the Armada. "All this is commonplace," adds Mr. Dodd at the close of this historical summary, but in so saying he does grave injustice to the originality of his own work.

Tribal Custom in Anglo-Saxon Law.*

He who dismisses the study of the "wergeld" as of only academic interest little realizes the social possibilities of the automobile. And has not the urgency of the employers' liability question inspired one of our scientific magazines to publish this very month an article on "The Commercial Value of Human Life"? Perhaps the revived importance of the death fine is an instance of that tendency to rebarbarization which Mr. Herbert Spencer detects in our modern life.

The researches of Mr. Seebohm have for their object, however, neither the chastening of the amusements of the millionaire nor the instruction of the practicing lawyer. They illustrate in a remarkable manner how the thorough investigation of what may appear at first sight a subject of narrowly limited area casts light upon a number of important historical problems. In this book the examination of the customs of various countries concerning the wergeld is the main task of the author, but he does not accomplish it without being led to conclusions respecting the whole range of the conditions of mediaeval society.

The present volume is described by Mr. Seebohm as supplemental to his previous books on "The English Village Community" and "The Tribal System in Wales." His first chapter discusses the currency in which wergelds were reckoned and paid. He proceeds to investigate the customs regulating the payment of the death fine among the Welsh, the Irish, the Bretons, the Gauls, the Burgundians and Visigoths, the Franks and the tribes conquered by the Merovingian Kings, the tribes conquered by Charlemagne, the Scandinavians, and the Scots. From the vantage ground afforded by these exhaustive preliminary studies he approaches the Anglo-Saxon laws, with which he deals from the Norman, Danish, and Viking point of view, as well as on the basis of strictly Anglo-Saxon evidence. A special chapter deals with the distinct customs enforced under the Kentish Kings. The author modestly claims for this treatise that it contains the restatement of problems rather than their solution, but if so, his service is like that of a man who discovers a number of lost links and unites them into a strong chain.

The wide bearing of these special researches upon questions of sociology and economics may be inferred from a few instances. The whole question of family relations in early society is illustrated by the evidence here given of the solidarity of the kindred upon whom came the responsibility for the offense committed by the individual. The status of women and the rights of succession to property come similarly into consideration. The varying tariff of charges according to the rank of the slayer makes clear the social gradations in contemporary society. A curious Norse document shows how these gradations were observed even in the churchyard, which was divided into four sections, according to the rank of its occupants. We see incidentally by what means the ceorl might rise into a higher class. We even find in the course of Mr. Seebohm's researches a valuable discussion of currency questions—the ratio between gold and silver, and the like. This is made necessary by the computation of the coinage in which the wergeld was paid.

One of the most interesting of what may be called the by-products of this inquiry is its incidental evidence of the extent to which the teaching and practice of the early Church were affected by pagan tribal usage, and in turn affected it. Mr. Seebohm asks how we are to explain the astonishing willingness of Gallic chieftains to submit to penalties and penances imposed by priests and monks who were claiming for themselves immunity from secular services and payments. He answers this question by showing that this authority was a natural transference of that exercised by the Druid priests, whose prestige was considered by the converted Gauls to belong appropriately to the representatives of the new religion. Even the custom of the wergeld itself was adopted by the Church for its own advantage. A money price was placed upon the blood of the several ecclesiastical ranks, Bishops claiming the wergeld of Princes and priests that of Thanes. But when once this system was brought within the power of the Church it was gradually modified in the direction of the elimination of private vengeance and the substitution of mediation and peaceful arrangement. So we ultimately find in place of the old wergeld a formal charter executed according to the system of Franco-Roman conveyancing.

The publication of the present volume will confirm and extend Mr. Seebohm's reputation as one of the foremost of living historical writers. The conditions of this inquiry gave him no opportunity for the exercise of that charm of narrative which made his "Oxford Reformers" so fascinating, but they have enabled him to show conspicuously his diligence and accuracy in research and his sanity of judgment.

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*LABOR AND CAPITAL. Edited by John P. Peters, D. D. 12mo. Pp. xliv.-463. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

*THE TRUST: ITS BOOK. By C. R. Flint, J. J. Hill, J. H. Bridge, S. C. T. Dodd, and F. B. Thurber. Edited by J. H. Bridge. Pp. xxviii.-255. New York: Doubleday, Page, & Co. $1.25 net.

*TRIBAL CUSTOM IN ANGLO-SAXON LAW. By Frederic Seebohm. Pp. ix.-538. London and New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $5.

"All the News That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Occasional showers and thunderstorms; winds variable.

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THE PRESIDENT ARRIVES HOME IN A STORM

His Children and a Crowd Meet Him at Oyster Bay.

Secret Service Men Placed on Guard at Sagamore Hill, and They Will Keep Intruders Off the Grounds.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., July 5.—President Roosevelt's special train arrived here this evening during one of the worst thunder storms of the season. The President, in spite of the downpour, drove to his home, two miles away, in a station wagon. He was accompanied by his children, and all were thoroughly wet when Sagamore Hill was reached.

The train arrived at 5:14 o'clock. There were between 300 and 400 men, women, and children standing in the rain to welcome the President. The engineer of the special opened the whistle when nearing the station to announce the President's arrival.

When the cars came to a standstill there was a rush to get aboard, but before this was accomplished Mr. Roosevelt ran down the steps and into the crowd, who cheered him heartily. The President made his way slowly to the side of the station, bowing and shaking hands right and left. He was followed by Secretary Cortelyou, Dr. Ury, and two stenographers.

The President's children, Archie, Kermit, and Ethel, were in the wagon. President Roosevelt, as quickly as possible, stepped into the wagon and ordered the driver to start. He was attired in a dark sack suit and wore a Panama hat.

The rain was coming down in torrents, but Mr. Roosevelt did not seem to mind it. He threw a large coat over the children and wrapped himself in one. Just as the party started a terrible clap of thunder startled the horse, which went away at a gallop. The run to Sagamore Hill was made in good time.

Secretary Cortelyou, Dr. Ury, the stenographers, two Secret Service men, two New York detectives, and two Post Office Inspectors followed the President later. The detectives will remain with the President for some time. They are on guard to-night with ordere to keep everybody off the grounds.

Secretary Cortelyou found time to say that the President intends to remain at Oyster Bay about three weeks, though he says the programme is not entirely settled, and he may return to Washington earlier.

The question of the location of the executive offices at Oyster Bay still remains unsettled. All the White House paraphernalia is in the meantime carefully stored in the station here. The matter will be decided probably on Monday.

The President sat down to a happy family dinner and this evening had a romp across the lawn with the children after the rain had ceased.

The Chinese Minister, Wu-Ting Fang, had presented the Roosevelt children with their supply of Fourth of July fireworks, and they had saved a goodly portion to be used in celebrating the home-coming of their father. The President seemed delighted with the display, and set off many of the pieces himself, while the children applauded.

THE PRESIDENT'S TRIP HOME.

Enthusiastically Received at Every Stopping Place of His Special Train.

HARRISBURG, Penn., July 5.—A special train, carrying President Roosevelt and party from Pittsburg reached Harrisburg at 9:35 this morning, en route to Oyster Bay, L. I. During the ten minutes' wait at the Union Station to change engines and crew, the President and Attorney Gen. Knox walked constantly up and down the platform. A large crowd of railroad men and other spectators gathered, and to these the President smiled and lifted his hat.

A party of secret service men was with the President and carefully guarded him and Mr. Knox from the time they left the train until it started on its journey east. Mr. Knox left the party here and, after a wait of fifty minutes, started for Washington.

The President took breakfast after leaving Altoona, and when he reached Harrisburg he was supplied with copies of all the Philadelphia and New York newspapers, which had been ordered in advance by the Station Master at Altoona.

Just before the train pulled out of the station here the President hurried down to the locomotive and shook hands cordially with Engineer F. M. Johnston and Fireman I. N. Conklin of Harrisburg, who will make the run between Harrisburg and Philadelphia.

LANCASTER, Penn., July 5.—Awaiting the train here was a large crowd, who set up a hearty cheer as the President appeared on the rear platform in response to their calls for "Teddy." He acknowledged their greeting and remarked that he would not make a speech, because he had said all he had to say yesterday. He then went inside the car, but the cheering was kept up and he was forced to come out again, and spoke briefly as follows:

"I was glad to be the guest of Pennsylvania, on the Fourth of July. From all I can see here you seem to be doing very well. I have staid here longer than I expected, but I want to say that I had the pleasure of being here once before. I am glad to be greeted by you to-day as I come through, and I know that you will be glad that I am going back to my own family for a holiday."

While the President was speaking the train suddenly started, but it was immediately stopped, and he finished what he had to say.

Express Agent Killian handed the President a bunch of water lilies, with a note saying that if he had known sooner that the President was coming he would have sent the whole pond.

PHILADELPHIA, July 5.—President Roosevelt arrived here over the Pennsylvania Railroad, en route to Oyster Bay, at 12:17, promptly on schedule time. His private car, the Olympia, was surrounded by railroad employes, with whom the President shook hands. To a friend the President said:

firecracker in a glass bottle and cut his head. I suppose that is to be expected of the family."

The President's car was detached from the train and taken to West Philadelphia to the turn table, where the President again shook hands with a number of employes. The car was brought back to the station and during the few minutes' interval before starting the President walked up and down the platform. The train left at 12:46.

President Roosevelt passed through Jersey City yesterday on his way from Washington to his home in Oyster Bay. He was accompanied by Secretary Cortelyou, Assistant Secretary Loeb, and Dr. Uric. They traveled in the palace car Olympia, which was attached to the regular train. It arrived at the Pennsylvania Station at 2:40 o'clock P. M., but the President remained in his car for 15 minutes. Then he and his party walked down the platform.

As they reached the elevator that was to convey them to the pier below, President Roosevelt suddenly called a halt. Then he walked back to the engine where he shook hands with Engineer Keller and Fireman Maxwell, and thanked them for the care they had taken of him and the other passengers, and the splendid run they had made from Washington. Then he rejoined his party and went down the elevator. There the party entered a Pennsylvania cab, and were driven on board the ferryboat St. Louis, which left for Twenty-third Street at 3 o'clock.

MR. ROOSEVELT EAGER FOR TRUST LEGISLATION.

Congressman Littlefield of Maine Asked to Prepare a Bill—His Conference with the President and Attorney General Knox.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., July 5.—It has been ascertained that the President's speech at Pittsburg yesterday in reference to the trust question was merely the forerunner of determined efforts by him to have Congress take up that subject and enact definite legislation for the control and supervision of trusts at its next session.

Recently the President and Attorney General Knox held a conference with Representative Littlefield of Maine, whose knowledge of constitutional law is admitted, at which Mr. Littlefield was invited to prepare a bill for the regulation and control of the trusts that will go before Congress with the indorsement and influence of the President back of it. The bill will be submitted at the beginning of the next session, but before this is done the President, Attorney General Knox, and Mr. Littlefield will have frequent conferences as to the details.

In addition to this proposed action the President is going to talk upon the trust question a good deal on the several trips to be made by him in the Fall. The President has announced to friends that the question is a vital one, and that he proposes to push it vigorously until there is some action by Congress.

Killed by Fall from Bicycle.

Special to The New York Times.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., July 5.—Alfred C. Hanna, a school teacher from Delaware Township, Pike County, Penn., was riding a bicycle on Broad Street, Milford, yesterday afternoon. In turning he ran into the gutter and was violently thrown, his head striking a telegraph pole, fracturing his skull. He was picked up unconscious and brought to the Port Jervis Hospital, where he died last evening. He was forty years old and married.

TO-DAY'S TIMES

In Four Sections, with Magazine and Financial Supplements.

CONTENTS:

	Page.
President at Home	1
Operators Try to End Strike	1
Mutiny in Industrial School	1
The Brighton Handicap	1
Storm Dissipates Heat	3
Cable News from London	4
Cable News from Paris	5
Cable News from Berlin	5
Editorials	6
Society	7
Letters to the Editor	8
District Attorney Jerome's Speech	8
Amusements	9
Local News	10
Washington News and Politics	11
News of Sports	12-13
Death List	15
Local News	20
The Looker-On	21
Pure Americanism	21
Custer Massacre Re-enacted	21
A Blue Rose Grown	21
New Things in the Aquarium	22
Grasshopper War	22
New Ocean Graveyard	22
Wholesale Kidnapping	22
To Abolish the "Third Degree"	23
Revival of Tennis	23
Slump in the Art Market	23
Chaos in the Isle of Pines	24
The New York-Chicago Road	24
New Words	24
Monarchy to Absorb Republic	24
News from Pitcairn Island	25
New York's Latest Curiosity	25
Summer Resort News	26, 27, 28

MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT.

	Page.
The Man in the Street	1, 2
Panama Canal and Politics (cartoon)	1
Anti-Imperialism (cartoon)	2
A Summer in New York. By Edward W. Townsend	3
The Democratic July Walk (cartoon)	4
The Buncoing Absalom	4
How the Tenderfoot Met the Bear	5
A Philanthropic Pilgrimage	6
Annual Tug-of-War (cartoon)	6
Little Stories of Stage People	7
The Genial Idiot. By John Kendrick Bangs	8, 9
Club Life in Town and Country	9
An Up to Date Goose Race (cartoon)	10
Wise Men of Wall Street	10
When Amos Rusie Struck Out	11
One Man's Birthday	12
Strikes (cartoon)	13
A Confusion of Vowels	13
Timely Trappings and Trimmings	14
Women Here and There	15
Gunbusta Tries Athletics	16

Low Rates Colorado, Utah, California. New through Pullman service. Dining cars; meals a la carte. Lv. Chambers-st. Ferry 8 P.M. daily. Ticket Office, 1 Broadway.

OPERATORS PLAN TO BREAK COAL STRIKE

Will Unite Forces to Open Two Collieries July 17.

Belief that This Will Affect Indianapolis Convention — Will Gather Workers Throughout Anthracite District.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 5.—President George F. Baer of the Philadelphia and Reading Railway and of the Coal and Iron Company of the same name is expected to take the initiative in a movement toward breaking the anthracite strike. It is said that in pursuance of a plan already agreed upon by a number of operators, two collieries in the vicinity of Wilkesbarre will be put in operation about July 17, non-union miners being drawn from all over the anthracite region in order to insure a full working force at the two plants, which will be heavily guarded.

The date will be the same as that on which the Indianapolis convention will meet, and it is expected by the operators that if the mines are actually put in operation the effect upon the Indianapolis convention will be to prevent its voting for a general strike.

A man who is believed to be in the confidence of the operators is authority for the statement that the mine owners were not thinking of the Indianapolis Convention only when they selected the middle of July as the time to start their mines. He says that they have chosen the time when the Pennsylvania National Guard will be in camp at Gettysburg. The camp is intended to last from July 12 to 19, but according to this authority, "several regiments which will go into camp expecting to return to their vocations on the 19th will find that they have some weeks of active service ahead, unless the condition in the mine region improves very soon."

With the entire National Guard of the State in camp at Gettysburg, the operators know that it would be a matter of only a few hours, should trouble occur, to get troops in plenty to the scene of trouble. Under ordinary circumstances, it would take several days to get enough troops together to cope with a mob of striking miners.

It is reported in railroad circles to-night that three crews of the Lehigh Valley Railroad stationed at Coxton have been ordered to be in readiness on Monday to move coal to tidewater.

It is also reported that United States Senators Quay and Penrose are to use their influence with President Baer of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad and President Roosevelt to bring about an amicable settlement of the strike.

President Mitchell held a conference at headquarters to-night with District Presidents Nichols, Duffy, and Fahey. Nothing could be learned as to what was done at the meeting.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., July 5.—The movement of empty coal cars along the railroads and the unusual activity about several of the collieries in the region indicate to the strikers that an effort is to be made in a few days to start work at some of the collieries. The operators assert that they have sufficient men under engagement, both returned strikers and imported men, to man several of the collieries. While they will not admit that work may be resumed next week, there is a general belief that the effort will be made. In the Hazleton region the Pardees expected to mass men at the Harwood colliery, which, being on the outskirts of the region, is in less danger of attack than a mine in the heart of the district, and the coal can be shipped from it without being sent past any mining village. A number of miners are said to have applied for work in response to the notice of the company that it was ready to receive applications.

In the Wyoming region all indications point to a resumption of work at the Nanticoke No. 5 Colliery of the Susquehanna Coal Company. This mine is situated at the edge of the Wyoming Basin, and its output goes over the Pennsylvania Railroad. It is also stated that from the Wyoming division mines of the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Company one colliery will be selected at which work is to be started. The officials say enough miners of the division have asked for work to man a colliery. Some empty coal cars were to-day placed on sidings near a couple of these collieries, and there is a bustle about the workings which indicates that some move is about to be made.

The Delaware and Hudson and the Lehigh Valley Companies are also busy with preparations which make it appear as if at a time understood by the operators each company will try to break the strike.

Officials of the union, cognizant of what is being done, are busy. Pickets are watching the mines, and all moves are reported to headquarters, and if any effort is made to gather men the strikers will endeavor by large picket committees to see them before they go to work and dissuade them. In the Hazleton region they turned many back this morning, an especially strong picket line being established around the Dilton colliery of the Coxe Brothers & Co., where the building of a strong barbed wire stockade, backed with barricades, yesterday, lends color to the belief that an effort is to be made there to resume work.

President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers delivered an adress before the striking firemen, who held a meeting in this city to-day. If Mr. Mitchell's remarks are to be taken as the sentiment at strike headquarters, then there is little probability that the miners are yet willing to give up the fight. Mr. Mitchell spoke as follows:

"I am well pleased with the showing made by the steam men in obeying the strike order, and the firmness displayed by them ever since. This is the battle of our lives, as it means the success or downfall of our union in the anthracite region.

"Of all the strikes of my recollection or of any that I have ever participated in, there never was one I was so confident of winning as this one. And let me tell you that the day is not far away when my words will come true.

"Those few fellow-workers among your craft who refused to obey the strike order and those few who deserted you since will have reasons to regret their action, as they will suffer greatly when this strike is won or lost. I have yet to meet the man who prefers a traitor to a good, upright, honest man, and those men who are now getting patted on the back by the officials of the coal companies will, at the close of our strike, be treated with scorn by their employers. And there is one thing that I wish to impress upon you people, and that is this great strike will never be settled with my consent except on condition that each and every man that left his place with us in our battle shall be returned to his former position; otherwise there shall be no settlement that will permit discrimination for taking an active part in our battle."

Mr. Mitchell also advised the firemen to remain firm and determined, as success was sure to crown their efforts ere long if they did.

Adam Rescavage, Vice President of District No. 1, United Mine Workers, in an address issued to-night, says:

"The Lithuanians, Poles, and Slavonians propose to stand by the United Mine Workers' Union until a victory is won. If the strike should be prolonged and the resources of the strikers give out, the Poles, Litbuanians, and Slavs are willing to leave the region and not return until President Mitchell advises them to do so."

There have been no disturbances of moment during the last few days.

ROANOKE, Va., July 5.—When work was resumed in the Pocabontas Flat Top field to-day, almost all of the men who had not left the field for the Fourth of July holiday returned to work. The situation in the Tug River field shows improvement, and it is believed that next week a considerable number of miners will be at work in that district.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 5.—Secretary Wilson of the United Mine Workers has returned from the West Virginia coal fields. He says nearly every independent company there is anxious to end the strike, and will sign the scale if the combine does not interfere. He is going to Clarksburg Monday night to address a meeting of the miners and will speak again Tuesday night at Fairmount. "Mother" Jones will also speak at the meetings.

Wilson and "Mother" Jones may be arrested, as the injunction of Federal Judge Jackson was for the purpose of preventing the miners from holding meetings to get the men to quit work.

COAL LAND PURCHASE RUMOR.

Boston and Maine Railroad Officials Emphatically Deny that They Intend Purchasing.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 5.—The long continuance of the coal miners' strike has led to the circulation of some rather fantastic reports concerning one or two of the New England railroads. The Boston and Maine Railroad has been credited with the intention of purchasing bituminous coal lands in Pennsylvania, as a precaution against being deprived of fuel for its locomotives in the event of the indefinite continuance of the strike and a sympathetic giving out of the soft coal miners.

The officials of the road laugh at this statement and say that it is utterly without foundation. As one of them put it to-day: "The Boston and Maine Road is just as well off in respect to its future coal supply as any road in New England, and even if it was not, what would be the use of running our trains except for a limited amount of passenger business, if all the mills of New England are to be closed down for want of fuel?

"You can say emphatically that the Boston and Maine Road is not going into the coal mining business in spite of certain offers of coal lands the management has received as a result of the circulation of these absurd reports."

TO SETTLE LACE MILL STRIKE.

National Board Will Hold Conference at Wilkesbarre with Prospects of Success.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., July 5.—The National Board of the Amalgamated Association of Lacemakers, composed of five members, who reside in Philadelphia, came to this city to-night for the purpose of settling the strike at the lace mill. It is understood that the mill company and the employee had reached an agreement last Saturday, by which work was to be resumed on Tuesday, but some hitch occurred in the arrangements, and the mill did not start up.

The National Board members held a conference with a committee of the mill employes this evening. On Monday they will confer with the Superintendent from Illinois. The present suspension was brought about by the refusal of the Superintendent to discharge five girl employes whose fathers and brothers remained at work in the mines after the Miners' Union had requested them to join the strikers. When the girls were not discharged the 1,100 employes quit work.

COAL SITUATION IN THE CITY.

Manhattan Road to Ask for Dismissal of Smoke Nuisance Proceedings—Scarcity of Soft Coal Expected.

The hearing in the case of the Health Department against the Manhattan Railway on the charge of creating a nuisance by burning soft coal will be resumed on Thursday in the Harlem Police Court, and up to that time Charles W. Gardner, lawyer for the company, has promised none but hard coal will be burned on the Manhattan Elevated roads. Since the proceedings were first started against the company it has burned no soft coal, and on Thursday an application will be made on behalf of the company to President Lederle of the Board of Health to dismiss the proceedings on the ground that the company has shown that it has exercised all due diligence to comply with the anti-smoke ordinance.

A representative of the coal agents of the company said yesterday that the company will be able to go on some time longer burning hard coal exclusively. He continued:

"The proceedings before the Board of Health have led to a number of dealers with various small stocks of coal releasing their supplies. While there is no appreciable supply in sight, we have been able from day to day to buy hard coal in lots of from fifty to 200 tons, and have thus managed to keep up the supply."

A number of new cases against violators of the soft coal ordinance will be called in the courts, both in Manhattan and Brooklyn, this week. There are more complaints in Brooklyn than in Manhattan. People who went to the Brooklyn Board of Health after they had been notified to stop burning soft coal, with complaints that they could not get any hard coal, were referred to a number of dealers who wrote to Health Officer Raymond stating that they had coal to sell.

Several of the coal dealers said yesterday that soft coal will be scarce this week, owing to various causes. One is the apathy of the soft coal miners, who are at work pending the coming National Convention of miners on July 17.

Passenger Agent Daniels of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company said yesterday that notwithstanding the scarcity of anthracite, its fleet of twenty-five ferryboats and its West Shore fleet of seven ferryboats running between New York and Weehawken have burned only anthracite since the strike began. Nearly all the other tugboats on both the North and East Rivers are now burning soft coal.

Boy Killed with Flobert Rifle.

Special to The New York Times.

SCRANTON, Penn., July 5.—By the accidental discharge of a Flobert rifle in the hands of Michael Steinbach this afternoon, Joseph Hornbeck was shot through the heart and killed. Hornbeck was eleven years old; Steinbach is nineteen. The boys were going to a swimming pool at Meadow Brook and took the rifle along for additional sport.

Bodies of Train Victims Sent Home.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., July 5.—The bodies of the two girls who were killed by the Boston express here yesterday were sent to their parents' homes to-day. That of Nellie Riley was sent to Roxbury, near Boston, her parents being Mr. and Mrs. John P. Riley. She was twenty-nine years old. Her companion, Jessie E. Price, lived at Lee, Mass.

200 LITTLE TALES.
The Travellers' Condensed Quills, published by the Raymond & Whitcomb Co., Boston, contains a selection of over 200 stories, sketches, humorous and pathetic, with a

BOYS OF INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FIGHT TO ESCAPE

Three Break from State Institution, One Is Shot.

The Inmate Wounded Is an "Orderly" Who Was Attempting to Prevent Others from Leaving.

ROCHESTER, July 5.—A serious and nearly fatal mutiny occurred at the State Industrial School while the inmates of the institution, together with its officers and numerous visitors, were assembled in the first division yard witnessing a display of fireworks last evening.

During the riot one boy, a cadet, was shot and three others escaped. The injured boy is Adam Oliver, aged eighteen, of this city, shot in the right temple, but not dangerously wounded. The boys who escaped are William Steinagle and John Rufski of Buffalo, and William King of Syracuse, all three about seventeen or eighteen years old.

This evening an officer of the school gave the following statement, which describes the mutiny and the partial success of the outbreak:

"Between 9 and 10 o'clock last night, while the boys and girls, with the officers and numerous visitors, were assembled on First Division yard seeing the fireworks, it was discovered that several boys were endeavoring to make their escape. By removing a panel from one of the doors of the drill hall, next to which they were sitting, they had been enabled to enter the drill hall, climb up over the lantern or skylight, out on the roof. The three sides of this roof rest upon the inclosing walls of the institution, and it was an easy matter for them to slide to the base and drop to the ground in order to escape.

"As soon as their attempt was discovered officers were sent out on the farm side, the rear of the drill hall, to prevent their escape. The boys who were trying to escape from the drill hall roof attempted to intimidate the officers by throwing bricks, stones, and pieces of iron at them which they had pried from the gable battlements of the drill hall. Thus supplied with missiles in the hands of muscular boys, and led by Rutski, a large and powerful Pole, the situation of the officers below became dangerous.

"Meanwhile several of the officers had ascended to the roof from the inside of the ground, accompanied by office orderlies. These orderlies were cadets and uniformed as such. When the cadets who were attempting to escape were throwing stones, iron, and bricks, and broken glass at the officers, a shot-gun, loaded with bird shot, was procured from one of the neighboring houses, and one of the office orderlies, Oliver, started around the roof toward where the officers were. The officers had called out to know who was there and warned them, but receiving no reply, supposed that it was one of the escaping cadets who had been most violent in his attacks upon the officers. In the darkness and excitement, this inmate, who was employed as an orderly, was mistaken by one of the officers for this escaping inmate, and was fired at to prevent his escape, and he was struck in the right temple, causing a serious, but not dangerous wound.

"Meanwhile the boys who were attempting to escape were secured and taken to the grounds and lodged in the guard house. The officer firing aimed at the boy's legs, but owing to the distance, the shot scattered so widely that some of it reached as high as the temple.

"Of the three boys who escaped but one, King of Syracuse, has been overtaken. He was apprehended at Sea Breeze, a resort on Irondequoit Bay, while attempting to exchange clothing with some bathers and was returned this evening to the school. He absolutely refuses to give information as to his companions' movements."

TRAP SET FOR AUTOMOBILISTS.

Distances Marked and Stop Watches Used on Nassau County Roads—Three Arrests Made.

ROCKVILLE CENTRE, L. I., July 5.—District Attorney Niemann of Nassau County, has declared war on fast automobiles, and this afternoon his men arrested three offenders who were running beyond the speed limit. Stop watches used on a measured course convicted two of the offenders.

The men arrested were Howard A. Dietz of Hempstead; Reid Holliday of 47 Brevoort Place, Brooklyn, and Thomas J. Donohue of 2,023 Broadway, Manhattan, who is stopping at Long Beach. Deitz pleaded not guilty. He was released on bail and will be tried next Wednesday. Holliday and Donohue were fined $25 each, which they paid.

District Attorney Niemann has received many complaints against the drivers of automobiles. This week he had several courses laid out by surveyors. They were located in Freeport, Hempstead, and other parts of the county. To-day four officers were sent out to watch the roads in the incorporated villages where the law limits the speed to eight miles an hour. The officers selected the Freeport road, and two men were stationed at each end of the course, holding stop watches. When an automobile crossed the start and finish of the course the time was taken, and the watches were compared. Then the vehicles were held up until their speed was figured out. In the course to-day the speed of the offenders was fixed at fifteen miles an hour.

The District Attorney stated to-night that he had a dozen courses measured off in the county. He refused to say where they are located, as he expects to make many arrests to-morrow.

RICH WOMAN STUDIES MUSIC.

Boston Millionaire Shoe Manufacturer Gives Up Business and Accompanies His Wife to Italy.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 5.—Mrs. Francis Batcheller, wife of a millionaire shoe manufacturer, has sailed for Italy to study vocal music under the most famous Italian masters. Mrs. Batcheller's voice is a soprano of great compass and purity. For the past two years she has been training it under the best instructors in the United States. To-day Mr. and Mrs. Batcheller, accompanied by Mrs. T. L. Bates, the mother of Mrs. Batcheller, started for Naples. The party will proceed directly to Rome, and in the Autumn Mrs. Batcheller will commence her studies.

Francis Batcheller last February was actively engaged in business. He is the President of the E. & H. Batcheller Shoe Company. Six months ago the factory closed and 1,200 people were thrown out of work. Desire for foreign travel was the alleged reason for the withdrawal of Francis Batcheller from business. Now those who have been in touch with the situation say it was in January that Mr. Batcheller determined to give his wife the musical training she craved and that it was for the sake of gratifying her that he abandoned business and closed and dismantled his big store.

When they return to this country it is likely that the handsome young society woman will star in grand opera. In the circles in which the Batchellers move it has been long known that to appear as a prima donna has been the highest ambition of Mrs. Batcheller.

Mrs. Batcheller is the daughter of Theodore Bates, corporation lawyer of Worcester.

CHICAGO HAS A BIG FIRE.

Swift & Co. Suffer Loss Estimated at $1,000,000—Building Ruined.

CHICAGO, July 5.—By a fire which broke out in their plant at the stock yards to-night Swift & Co. suffered a loss which is estimated by the officials of the company at $1,000,000.

The fire was confined to one building standing at the intersection of Packers Avenue and Broadway. This structure was four stories high, built of brick, and was 300 feet square. The first floor was occupied by the wholesale meat market of the company, the second by the shipping department, and the third and fourth by the general offices of the company.

The latter are said to have been the largest single offices in the United States, more than 800 employes working on one of the floors in a single room.

The cause of the fire is not known, but it was discovered near the engine room. It spread so rapidly through the building that it was found impossible to save anything in the structure.

The first arrivals of the fire department were unable to check the fire, and repeated calls were sent in for assistance, but all the engines that the department could gather were not able to prevent the entire destruction of the building. Within an hour after the fire was discovered, the building was ruined, although it continued to blaze for a long time.

The burned building adjoins portions of plants of Armour & Co. and Libby, McNiel & Libby, and for a time the Fire Department had a desperate fight to keep these buildings from the flames. The wind was blowing strong from the southwest, and at times the flames were touching the side of Armour's building, but the firemen managed to confine the fire to the building in which it had occurred. All the books and office records of Swift & Co. were in the burned building, but they are thought to be safe, as they were in fire-proof vaults.

J. McGonigle, the Superintendent of the plant, said to-night that the loss will aggregate fully $1,000,000. There were, he said, 3,950 beeves in the building, and great quantities of green hides and tallow. The general supplies of the company were stored in the meat market and in the cellars, and everything in and about the building was destroyed.

Superintendent McGonigle telephoned to Mr. Swift, who was at his country home near Lake Geneva, that the loss would be total. The insurance carried by the company will cover all losses.

EARTHQUAKE IN TURKEY.

Many Houses Wrecked and Much Loss of Life Reported at Salonica.

LONDON, July 6.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Vienna says a severe earthquake shock was felt at Salonica, European Turkey, yesterday afternoon. According to this dispatch, many houses were wrecked and there was much loss of life.

Particulars of the disaster have not yet been received.

MILLIONS IN WOMAN PLAINTIFF'S MINE SUIT.

Katryn C. Plumer Wants Half Interest in Quicksilver Properties — Her Charges Against Capitalists and Her Partnership.

Katryn C. Plumer of Brooklyn has begun an action in the Supreme Court in that borough to recover a half-interest in the profits of quicksilver mines in Lake and Colusa Counties, Cal., which are said to be now under the control of a number of capitalists. The defendants are Riley A. Bogges, Richard T. Harding, John T. Reed, Charles Page, Richard White, and the California Title and Insurance and Trust Company of San Francisco.

The plaintiff estimates that the profits of the mines in question amount to about $1,500,000. She alleges that she entered into a co-partnerships with Bogges in 1897, advancing $80,000 toward the purchase and development of the mines.

She claims that there was an agreement that she was to have an equal share of the profits and of the stock of the corporations to be formed. Two companies were organized in West Virginia, "the Sulphur Banks Consolidated Quicksilver Mining Company and the Empire Quicksilver Mining Company. The plaintiff alleges that Bogges has received as profits of the co-partnership transaction at least $1,000,000 and stock in two companies greatly in excess of the number of shares received by her.

She further alleges that in May, 1900, Bogges entered into an agreemnt to sell the stock of the mines to William Henry Dowe for $2,225,000, or thereabouts, and in conjunction with Dowe caused the organization of the Empire Consolidated Quicksilver Mining Company in New Jersey.

This plaintiff alleges that there was other manipulation of the stock and that Bogges sought by these transactions to avoid a division of the profits with her. She asks that the partnership with Bogges be dissolved, that the defendant be enjoined from parting with the stock, and that a receiver be appoined.

CHARGE AGAINST A RAILROAD.

Claimed the Western Indiana Attempts to Dodge Taxes on $3,000,000 Worth of Real Estate.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 5.—The Western Indiana Railway Company is charged by the Council special committee with an attempt to dodge paying taxes on $3,000,000 worth of real estate it owns, the property being listed as "trackage" according to a map produced by an expert employed by the city.

The company owns real estate valued in round numbers at $3,000,000, including valuable property vacant or occupied in various parts of the city. This ranges from thirty acres, leased to truck farmers, to houses and lots. In all there are sixteen pieces of property of this sort. In years past the company has escaped paying taxes on this by listing it as "right of way."

The case will be presented to the Corporation Counsel, and if the Boards of Assessors and Review fail to act on the case, he will be instructed to mandamus the company.

GOLD HEELS' VICTORY BEAT WORLD'S RECORD

Brighton Handicap Won in Fastest Time for Circular Track.

CONQUEROR A HOT FAVORITE

Twenty-five Thousand Persons at Brighton Beach Saw Suburban Winner Capture Great Race.

The racegoer's cup of happiness overflowed at the Brighton Beach race track yesterday when Gold Heels, the best horse of the year and the popular favorite, won the Brighton Handicap, and in doing it clipped a fraction of a second from the world's record over a circular course by running the mile and a quarter in 2:03 4-5. How much better the performance of Gold Heels, four years old, with 128 pounds up, was than the old figures made by Chartentus, a six-year-old, with 106 pounds, can be speculated on only, but the 25,000 persons who witnessed the race, and a large portion of them who bet on Gold Heels, lost no time in speculation or comparisons, but hailed Gold Heels at once as the greatest horse that ever lived. Not even the deluge of rain that came later marred the general enjoyment of the day.

The popularity of the victor, the time of the race, and the spectacular nature of the contest all combined to drive the immense crowd into a frenzy of joyous satisfaction, and such an uproarious ovation as the stout and game conqueror received when he returned to the scales have never been witnessed before on the popular old track by the sea. The triumph of Gold Heels, winner of the Suburban Handicap and now a fair rival for Kinley Mack, the only other American horse that ever won a double victory in two great handicaps, was earned in splendid style, the gallant colt, ridden by Odom, taking his top weight to the front on the back stretch and racing all the way, winning at the finish, with something in hand, though Odom kept him going to the end and took no chances. Gold Heels finished first by a safe half length before Blues and Argregor, who fought out a neck apart for the second money.

GOLD HEELS RAN A GREAT RACE.

The victor's performance truly was a wonderful one, considering that by The Jockey Club's scale of weight he carried the full allotment for his age and conceded liberal allowance to a fast lot of horses, nine in all running, but the result never really was in doubt after the horses were on the turn out of the backstretch.

The Brighton Handicap, the great event of the day and the feature of the opening of the twenty-fourth annual meeting held by the Brighton Beach Racing Association, has not yet attained the popularity of the Mstropolitan, Brooklyn, and Suburban Handicaps, but for all that the quality of the field announced to start, and the prestige of the popular favorite, Gold Heels, quite made amends and drew an attendance to the Brighton track that eclipsed all former records at that course, and fell but little behind the biggest gatherings of the year at the more fashionable tracks.

Estimates ran wild in the figuring on the number of visitors, but it is fair to say that between 25,000 and 30,000 spectators had assembled in the three inclosures of the track when the big race was run. The weather was uncertain and threatening in the early afternoon, and that, combined with the fact that a great racing holiday had preceded the Brighton Beach opening might have been expected to keep down the attendance. In fact it did nothing of the kind, for the new roofed-over field stand was packed as it never had been before, while there was not room in the grand stand to seat all who gathered there.

On the galleries of the new clubhouse all the notables of the turf world were congregated, while, though Brighton Beach in the past never appealed to the fashionable set, the boxes and the balcony on the upper floor of the clubhouse were filled with women prominent among the exclusive of society. Brighton Beach had a real gala day for its opening, and a most impressive feature of the throng in the clubhouse end of the grand stand was the array of bright colors and handsome gowns, something of a novelty at the track by the sea, but strongly indicative of the present popularity of racing. Aside from the patronage of the society element, the general public was present in full force, and all the scenes of former big race days in transit, in the grand and field stands, and in the betting ring were repeated.

HEAVY BETTING ON THE WINNER.

With hope revived by the beginning of a new meeting and the change to a new track, the bookmakers, or, in other terms, layers of odds, who have been roughly handled through the greater part of the season, were on hand, en masse, prepared to recoup their former losses. In the big ring of the grand stand nearly a hundred members of the Bookmakers' Association, and half as many back-liners, were ready for business, while the bookmakers of the dead line and the aggregation known as "hurdlers," scattered through the outskirts of the big ring and through the field stands swelled the total to something in the neighborhood of 200. Their hopes went wrong, however, for it was the general public's day, and though several hot favorites were beaten in the course of the afternoon, any profits that might have accrued from these unexpected happenings were more than wiped out by the victory of Gold Heels. It looked as if the public at large had settled on Gold Heels as a certain winner, and after he actually won, the lines behind the bookmakers' stands were long enough to have caused a susceptible layer of odds to weep. As one man of the ring remarked after the race, "They," meaning the public, "wanted Gold Heels, and nothing but Gold Heels. They took the short price as if it was finding money, and mighty few of them even bothered with trying to pick place horses."

As if to pile up the agony on the Brighton Handicap for the professional element, both Blues and Argregor were backed for second place and to be third by their respective stables, and the bookmakers had to lay three ways on a race which the majority of the professionals confidently believed would furnish one of the greatest upsets of the season.

Aside from the three horses named, the only others of the field who were backed were J. R. and P. P. Keene's improving three-year-old Port Arthur and W. C. Whitney's four-year-old Morningside, both of whom would need great trials with the

with sufficient confidsnce to send them to the post at shorter prices than the opening betting.

THE RACE FOR THE BRIGHTON.

The great race of the day was the fourth on the card and ths pivot ahont which all things moved for the occasion. Early in the afternoon Henry Graham's Petra II. and J. G. Follanbee's Keynote were scratched, the latter runing in the second race, this leaving nine horses to start for the Brighton Handicap. Of these nine Gold Heels, carrying 126 pounds, which included three pounds penalty for his earlier victories, and ridden by Odom, was the central figure from first to last. When Gold Heels warmsd up before the race the rails were crowded, and there was as much attention in the grand stand as if a race ware in progress.

The sturdy colt, son of a great horse and grandson of a great race horse and sire, and the produce of one of the best bred and best race mares the American turf has ever known, breezed through the stretch in the businesslike way that is one of his peculiarities, and even the most exacting critic could have found no fault with him except on the score of size, for Gold Heels, good horse that he is, is a fraction of a hand under the averags height of a thoroughbred, but a tremendously muscled and big bodied animal. Blues, carrying 123 pounds, and ridden by J. Martin, looked even better than that handsome horse showed in his earlier races, while Morningside, with 103 pounds, and ridden by Cockran, and Port Royal, with 105 pounds, which included five pounds overweight, Shaw being unable to ride at the 100 pounds of the horse's original impost, were the next most prominent in the paddock, groups of observers surrounding each. Argregor, with 109 pounds, and ridden by Bullman, also came in for a share of attention from the professionals and horsemen, for he had the full confidence of his stable, and C. T. Boots, his owner, declared with the greatest confidence his conviction that Argregor would be a contendor and "could not be out of the money." Herbert, 121 pounds, with L. Smith up; Ten Candles, 118 pounds, with Wonderly up; Watercure, 110 pounds, L. Jackson up, and Northern Star, 94 pounds, Redfern up, made up the field.

Though several bookmakers laid odds on the Brighton Handicap through the earlier part of the afternoon and ignored the first three races, the actual betting opened only when the numbers were hoisted announcing the official weighing in of the jockeys. Then 6 to 5 was laid and taken against Gold Heels, while 6 to 1 each was on offer against Morningside and Port Royal, with 5 to 1 against Blues, and from 10 to 1 up against the others. As the betting progressed and Morningside and Port Royal were backed down, Morningside starting at 4 to 1 and Port Royal at 5, the odds against Gold Heels rose slightly, 13 to 10 being laid against that horse for a time, though he started at 6 to 5. In the meantime the betting against Blues went up to 7 to 1 while against all the others the prices roce. Argregor starting at 15 to 1. Herbert at 30 to 1. Ten Candles at 15, Watercure at 40, and Northern Star at 50. The horses went to the post for the Brighton about 4 o'clock, and though the betting went on until the moment of the start, the scramble for positions, when the bugle sounded calling the post signal, created almost a stampede.

NORTHERN STAR AS PACEMAKER.

The field went into the starter's hands at the quarter-mile pole, just around the turn into the stretch, with a bend to be made before they began the run to the stand the first time, Herbert having the rail position; with Northern Star next to him, Argregor third, Gold Heels fourth, and Blues, Watercure, Morningside, and Port Royal ranged out in the order named, Ten Candles having the extreme outside. At the post there was but a brief delay, all the nine runners behaving admirably, with the honors for gentlemanly conduct due to Gold Heels if to any.

There was no break until the official send-off was secured, when the field moved away as one horse, spreading out, however, the moment the barrier rose, Blues then showing in front, with Gold Heels second, Northern Star third, and Herbert, Morningside, and Port Royal following in the order named, Agregor next, and Watercure last to move. Settling down to a killing pace from the first jump, Northern Star raced out to the lead in the first fifty yards, Blues going on with him, while Gold Heels was steadied by Odom, and, permitting the more eager to pass him, took a place in the middle of the crowd, Port Royal, Morningside, and Herbert moving ahead of him in the run into the straight, while the others held their relative positions.

Coming to the stand the first time Northern Star was out in front clear of Blues second, with Port Royal and Morningside lapped a half length away, while the favorite, rating along under a gentle restraining pull, was sixth and working his way to the front by easy stages, Odom, however, refraining from rushing him for fear of being shut off on the paddock turn, then only a sixteenth of a mile away. The others went wide enough to give Gold Heels plain sailing as they made the turn, and there Gold Heels moved up to fourth place, passing both Port Royal and Morningside, while Herbert, who moved before the favorite did, was second, just at the heels of Blues, Northern Star still leading by a short gap of daylight, but already beginning to come back to his field.

As they entered the back stretch Herbert made a rapid move forward, and just as Northern Star, his race already run, stopped at the end of five furlongs, Herbert went on past him and ehowed in the lead, Blues racing under a pull and still going easily, permitting Herbert to take command without disputing him, while Northern Star dropped back, beaten at once, and in the sixteenth of a mile was last and out of it. As Herbert went on, Gold Heele slipped through fourth place and went up after him, and from that moment was racing with the fastest, his waiting having ended. Herbert, then in front, led by a length and a half just before they came to the pole marking the beginning of the last half mile, but Gold Heels then went up beside him, Blues still waiting, a length and a half away, with Morningside, Ten Candles, and Argregor the closest of the others.

GOLD HEELS IN RECORD TIME.

As Gold Heels made his move for Herbert a great shout went up from the crowd, and that shout was repeated with interest when, just as they began the turn out of the back stretch, Gold Heels showed at Herbert's throatlatch, and made his run for the race. On that turn, and full three furlongs from the winning post, Gold Heels took the lead, and from that moment was not again headed, Herbert struggling with him for a brief half furlong and then, finding he had met his superior, giving it up and falling back to Blues. Gold Heels had hardly shaken off Herbert, however, when Blues challenged, and, closing with a rush, compelled Odom, on the favorite, to let out a link and make work of it, Heels for a few strides, the favorite then drawing away again and plainly holding Blues safe, though he had no time to dally or loaf.

Blues had just begun his run when Argregor, who had closed from seventh place on the back stretch and was fifth at the head of the straight, went on after the leaders, the horees mush like that when Gold Heels first by a half length, Blues second, and Herbert lapped third, Ten Candles fourth, and Agregor fifth, the latter two hardly more than a length behind Herbert. In the straight Blues made his last effort, but hung when he got almost up to Gold Heels, that horse drawing away a bit in the final furlong, while after Herbert and Ten Candles failed Argregor went on after the leaders with a rush that brought the backers of the favorite to their feet with suspense and excitement.

In the last half furlong Gold Heels had Blues safely beaten, but Argregor came so strong that Odom, looking back and seeing him coming, sat down and hand-rode the favorite, keeping his mount going to the end, and winning a clever race by a half length from Blues, who was second by a neck from Argregor, the latter gaining rapidly at the end, however, and in the next jump past the poet, showing before Blues. A length away Ten Candles finished fourth, a length before Herbert, fifth, with Morningside sixth, a length further back and three lengths before Watercure, seventh, Northern Star beaten off, finishing last.

The time of the race clipped a fifth of a second from the world's record for a mile and a quarter run on a circular track, Gold Heels winning in 2:03 4-5, while Charentus, with twenty pounds less weight, ran the distance in 2:04 at the Empire City track in 1900. The only other performance at the distance that can be regarded as rivaling the triumph of Gold Heels was the mile and a quarter on the straightaway track of Monmouth Park at Long Branch in 1900, the year the new track there was opened, when Banquet, then a three-year-old, with 108 pounds, ran the distance as timed officially in 2:03¾, or one-twentieth of a second faster than Gold Heels ran, the great difference between the performances, however, being that Banquet had no turns to make, while Gold Heels negotiated five turns practically on a mile course where the stretch is hardly more than a furlong in length. The fractions of Gold Heels's race were 0:23 3-5, 0:36, 0:48, 1:00 2-5, 1:13, 1:25 3-5, 1:38 2-5, and 1:52.

The winner has been beaten but once this season, when in his first race of the year he failed to concede a big weight allowance to Colonel Bill and finished second at the Gravesend track. He won the Suburban Handicap and the Advance Stakes at the Sheepshead Bay track, and on performance, leaving out of consideration the

the best horse of the year. His triumphs this year amount to a retelling of the allegory of the "Ugly Duckling," for Gold Heels, weeded out of William C. Whitney's stable as a horse that was undersized and undesirable in that great establishment, has dsvsloped until he holds first place on the American turf. Gold Heels was sold out of the Whitney stable to David Sloan for $1,500, and after running in cheap races in the Fall of his two-ysar-old form was bought at the instance of Trainer M. M. Allen by F. C. McLewee and James Brady for $7,500, and in Trainer Allen's hands has become what he is. Yeterday's race was worth $8,245 to the winner, this victory swelling the total of Gold Heels's earnings this season to ahout $25,000.

The turf career of his owners has been as meteoric as has been that of Gold Heels, for Col. McLewee, who figures among the turf leaders now through the performances of Gold Heels and Major Daingerfield, once before surprised the turf world when in 1892 he raced with young Frank Ehret under the name of McLewee & Co., and with M. M. Allen training for the stable, and collecting the strongest stable in the country, in the one year that the stable raced, led the turf winners of the United States by capturing $157,789 in stakes and purses. It came as a bit of leaven in the troumphs of the McLewee & Brady establishment that the announcement was made just before the running of the Brighton Handicap that Major Daingerfield, winner of the Lawrence Realization on Friday at Sheepshead Bay, and the leading three-year-old of the season, had gone wrong and was supposed to have broken down beyond hope. While at the post for the Lawrence Realization Major Daingerfield was struck on the shoulder, and later was kicked on the stifle, the two injuries laming him so badly that he cannot race for eome time, if even again.

HOW OTHER RACES WERE RUN.

McGrathiana Prince Won the Auteuil Hurdle Stakes from an Odds-on Favorite.

Aside from the Brighton Handicap a rather light programme was offered, with the Auteuil Hurdle Stakee as the second feature of the afternoon, while in two of the remaining four races the fields were about the smallest of the season, three horses running for one event and four for another. For the Auteuil Stakes, a mile and three-quarters over seven flights of hurdles, there were five starters, with L. V. Bell's Charawind the favorite at odds on. Monahan rode Charawind and attempted to watt with the horee, who was very rank, and under the efforts of his rider to hold him nearly fell twice in the race, and then tired under a pull. In the meantime McGrathiana Princé, who went on in front, raced there to the end, and had enough left at the finish when Charawind went after him to stall off the favorite's effort and win, ridden out, hy a short head.

For the second race Frank Farrell's once fast horse, Bonnibert, was made a hot favorite over the two that opposed him, and in the race showed a flash of his old-time speed and quality by racing in front all the distance, and winning hard held by two lengths from Keynote. Warte Nicht was the choice for the third event, five furlongs, selling, for two-year-olds, but getting away back in the crowd was never really dangerous, the race from end to end being between Ahumada, a long-chance outsider, ridden hy the apprentice, King, and Cinquevalli, ridden hy O'Connor. These two led off, and, running neck and neck all the distance, fought out to the post, with Ahumada the winner hy a good head. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—The Auteuil Hurdle Stakes, for four-year-olds and upward, penalties and allowances; one mile and three-quarters over seven flights of hurdles. The Albemarle Stable's McGrathiana Prince, ch. g., 5 years, by Hanover-El Dorado, 151 pounds, (Barry,) 12 to 1 and 5 to 2, won ridden out by a head; L. V. Bell's Charawind, b. g., 5, by Charaxus-Helmwind, 154, (Monahan,) 3 to 5 and out, second by two lengths from Joseph E. Widener's Star Chamber, b. h., 5 years, by St. Blaise-Soncy Lass, 154, (Mara,) 8 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—3:20. Semper Ira and King's Favorite also ran. Winner trained by P. Wimmer. Value to the owner, $775.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners of $1,000 in 1902, special weights, with allowances; one mile and a furlong. Frank Farrell's Bonnibert, ch. h., 4 years, by Albert-Bonnie Ola, 116 pounds, (J. Martin,) 3 to 5 and out, won easily by two lengths; J. G. Follansbee's Keynote, br. h., 3, 101, (H. Cochran,) 6 to 5 and out, second by ten lengths from W. C. Daly's Swamplands, b. c., 3, 111, (Odom,) 20 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:52 2-5. Only three horses ran. Winner trained by Thomas Welsh. Value to the winner, $730.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling allowances, scale from $2,000 down to $500; five furlongs. J. G. Follansbee's Ahumada, br. c., by G. W. Johnson-Floroon, 101 pounds, (King,) 20 to 1 and 5 to 1, won ridden out by a head; Andrew Miller's Cinquevalli, ch. c., 106, (O'Connor,) 7 to 2 and 7 to 5, second by a length and a half from J. H. Carr's Warte Nicht, ch. c., 100, (Wonderly,) 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, third. Time—1:03 4-5. Merrifield, Maxus, War Cry, Dramatist, Pagus, Rapid, Flamboyant, and Bobbinet also ran. Winner trained by H. M. Mason. Value to the winner, $720.

FOURTH RACE.—The Brighton Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a quarter. P. C. McLewee & Co.'s, Gold Heels, b. h., 4 years, by The Bard-Heel and Toe, 126 pounds, (Odom,) 13 to 10 and 1 to 2, won cleverly by a half length; Frank Farrell's Blues, b. h., 4, by Sir Dixon-Bonnie Blue II., 123, (J. Martin,) 7 to 1 and 5 to 2, second by a neck from C. T. Boots's Argregor, b. h., 4, by Brutus-Ledalia, 109, (Bullman,) 15 to 1 and 5 to 1, third. Time—2:03 4-5. Joseph E. Widener's Ten Candles, b. h., 5, 118, (Wonderly,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1; W. C. Rollins's Herbert, b. h., 5, 121, (Smith,) 30 to 1 and 15 to 1; W. C. Whitney's Morningside, b. m., 4, 103, (H. Cochran,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5; Green B. Morris's Watercure, ch. g., 5, 110, (L. Jackson,) 40 to 1 and 15 to 1; J. R. & F. P. Keene's Port Royal, b. c., 5, 105, (Shaw,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, and J. Smith's Northern Star, ch. c., 3, 94, (Redfern,) 50 to 1 and 20 to 1, also ran and finished in the order named. Winner trained by M. M. Allen. Value to the winner $8,245, to the second horse $1,000, and to the third $500.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; penalties and allowances; six furlongs. H. C. Schultz's Decoration, ch. c., by Requital-The Heroine, 107 pounds, (L. Smith,) 7 to 2 and 7 to 10, won easily by three lengths; J. Grant Lyman's Monts Carlo, ch. c., 122, (Odom,) 7 to 10 and out, second by two lengths from J. R. & F. P. Keene's Birch Broom, b. f., 105, (Shaw,) 3 to 1 and 3 to 5, third. Time—1:14 1-5. Anna Daly also ran. Winner trained by owner. Value to the winner, $640.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; scale from $2,500 down to $1,000; one mile and a sixteenth. Jule Garson's Fatalist, ch. m., 5 years, by Kismet-Joiza, 96 pounds, (Rice,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, won, ridden out, by a head; J. E. Gardner's Early Eve, ch. f., 3, 89, (Redfern,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, second by four lengths from W. M. Barrick's Criterion, blk. c., 4, 106, (Wonderly,) 11 to 20 and out, third. Time—1:50. Numeral, Maranda, Vitellius, Paul Creyton, and Locket also ran. Winner trained by W. Huston. Value to the winner, $720.

FELL OFF THE LINER LUCANIA.

Man Rescued in the Narrows by the Steam Yacht Sappho.

As the Cunard liner Lucania was slowly passing out through the Narrows bound for Liverpool at 2:15 yesterday afternoon, a man fell overboard.

The liner stopped and quickly lowered boats to rescue him, hut the steam yacht Sappho, owned hy Harry Alexandre, which wae passing at the time, picked the man up before the hoats conld reach him. The man, whose name could not be ascertained, was transferred to the Lucania, and the vessel proceeded on her voyage.

Mr. Alexandre was not aboard the Sappho at the time.

Strikers May Build Rival Factory.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., July 5.—The forty-eight members of the Color Mixers and Machine Printers' Union, who are striking from the wallpaper factories of Janeway & Carpenter and Janeway & Co. for recognition of their organization, have decided to form an independent company on the co-operative plan. The present companies have refused to recognise the men as a hody, and have put other men to work in their places. Each of the strikers is to raise $1,000, making $48,000 in all, and a union factory will be huilt, the strikers say, to compete with the Janeway factories.

Extension for Newark (N. J.) Park.

NEWARK, N. J., July 5.—Chief Justice Gummere to-day appointed Howard W. Hayes, William P. Condit, and Francis Mackin Commissioners to condemn land owned by the Forest Hill Association for an extension to Branch Brook Park. The association objected to the appointment on the ground that the act creating the Park

SHOOTS HERSELF AT A BRIDE'S THRESHOLD

While Her ex-Sweetheart Marries, Sophie Sarie Takes Her Life.

Swedish Lacemaker, Disappointed in Love, Dies, but the Wedding of Her Rival is a Merry One.

While a clergyman was speaking the words which made August Newholm and Victorine Lindroist man and wife at the home of the bride at 6 East One Hundred and Thirty-third Street last evening, Sophie Sarie of 14 East Ons Hundred and Thirty-second Street, who had long wished the bridegroom for her husband, and who, according to her sister, had every right to expact that he would be, stood on the sidewalk near hy and shot herself through the heart, dying instantly.

All are Swedes. Newholm is a hoss painter, thirty-five years old, of 2,195 Fifth Avenue, while Sophie Sarie wae three years his junior. She earned a great deal of money as a lacemaker and as an expert laundress of delicate fabrics. She went to the Lindroist apartment at 7:30 o'clock last evening and asked for Newholm, hut was told he was not there. She remained on the stoop for twenty minutes or so, where her excited manner attracted much attention. Seeing this, she rose and walked slowly to the corner of Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street and killed herself at 8 o'clock, the hour set for the wedding.

The woman's act was witnessed by Mrs. Mary Caldwell of 28 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, a passer-by, who paused long enough to lay her hand upon the body and find that the heart was still before calling Policeman Ward, who had the body rsmoved to the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Police Station. There it was identified a few minutes later hy Mrs. Micheison, a sister of the dead woman, living at 2,092 Madison Avenus.

According to Mrs. Michelson's story, as detailed to Police Sergeant Mott, hsr sister had saved money with which she had furnished the pretty little flat in which she lived, and the wedding day was set. About two weeks ago, however, she noticed a coolness on the part of her fiancé and set on foot an investigation, which revealed to her that he had been courting Victorine Lindroist, and she also learned the date of their wedding.

The wedding iteelf was a merry gathering. The Rev. Dr. Bloomberg officiated, and a sister of the bride was bridesmaid. There were about forty guests, and a reception followed which lasted about an hour, when the couple started on their wedding tour.

Suicide May Have Been Jilted.

About 1:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon a man walked out on Pier 20, North River, and, removing his hat and coat, plunged into the water. Frank Tremont of 89 Mulherry Street, who is employed at the pier, saw the act, and summoned Policeman John Culhane of the Steamboat Squad, hut the hody was not recovered. The man is helieved to be Frank McTague of 64 Grand Street, Englewood, N. J. A letter from a woman was found in the pocket of the coat bearing that address. It was dated July 2, and told the receiver that all was over between them bscause he would not stop drinking. It was signed "Your Friend, A."

STAMPEDED BY FIREWORKS.

Sparks from a Boxful of Ignited Rockets Fell on Spectators at the Cranford Golf Club's House.

CRANFORD, N. J., July 5.—About 200 persons assembled at the Cranford Golf Club's house last night to witness a display of fireworks. Rockets in an uncovered hox were ignited by sparks that fell, and fireworks in other boxes were ignited also, startling the guests into something like a panic.

The rockets struck the building and cast showers of fire on the heade of the spectatore. In the etampede children were knocked down and trampled upon. Several women fainted, and with difficulty were taken into the clubhouse. In the ballroom the distracted women were alarmed again hy cries that the building was on fire. Lewis Haisey, a fireman, ran out a garden hose, and with it extinguished the hurning shingles of the roof.

Many of the women's gowne caught fire, hut the flames were extinguished before they could injure anyone. The display was under the charge of a professional pyrotechnist, who fled when the accident occurred, and could not be found by the angry members of the club.

TRUCK TEAM RUNS AWAY.

A Woman Hurt and a Mail Box and Lamp Post Shattered—Later an Arrest is Made.

While responding to an alarm from Market and Monros Streets yesterday afternoon a fire patrol dashing down New Chambers Street frightened a team of horses hitched to one of the heavy trucks of the Reid Ice Cream Company of 32 New Chambers Street, causing them to run away at Madison and Pearl Streets.

Mrs. Bertha Reinhoffer, twenty-sevsn years old, of 258 William Street, was knocked down by one of the horses while she was passing in front of them. She narrowly missed falling undsr the wheels, and escaped with a scalp wound, which was dressed by Dr. Rea of the Hudson Street Hospital.

The horses continued on their way through Pearl Street, breaking the mail box at the corner of Madison and Pearl into fragments, and also breaking the lamp post.

The pieces of the mail box were picked up hy some small boys, who carried them away, disposing of them for 5 cents to Antonio Johnadillo, a junk dealer at 81 Roosevelt Street. Post Office Inspector John E. Owens of 378 Bleecker Street went out in search of the loet mail and the remains of the mail box, and put the case in the hands of Detectives Reynolds and Schmidt of the Oak Street Station. On the mail hox was the oombination lock, a key to which will open all of the boxes in that district. Johnadillo was arrested by the detectives.

ENGINE RUNS, ENGINEER DEAD.

A Fireman Also Fatally Injured on Pere Marquette Railroad.

ELK RAPIDS, Mich., July 5.—Engineer Pickett of Traverse City was killed and Fireman Edward Dwyer of Grand Rapids fatally injured in a wreck on ths Pere Marquette Railroad at Williamsburg late last night.

They were on Engine 71 which was hauling a special excursion train. They had switched the cars on a side track, and the engine itself was just passing from the main to the side track when the Petoskey Flyer, running forty-five miles an hour, crashed into it. The special engine's tender was thrown off the track, crushing the engine cah and killing Engineer Pickett.

Fireman Dwyer jumped and sustained fatal injuries. In some way the throttle of the special train's engine was opened, and with the dead body of the engineer aboard, the boiler and wheels shot forward, and ran three and one-half miles to Bates before the steam gave out.

Case of the Smelter Trust Deferred.

DENVER, July 5.—The State Supreme Court to-day deferred until the September term consideration of the complaint filed recently by Attorney General Post against the American Smelting and Refining Company and

STEPPED FROM CAR TO DEATH.

Fate of Henry Von Deesten, a Brother of Deputy Sheriff Von Deesten—Coroner Issues a Warrant.

Henry Von Deesten, thirty years old, of 823 East One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, who was a brother of Deputy Sheriff Fred Von Deesten, was instantly killed last night while alighting from a northbound car of the Union Railway, at the junction of Third and Brook Avenues. When the car came to a stop there he raised the guard rail on the left side and stepped to the street. At that moment a heavy mest truck, which was going rapidly through Third Avenue, struck him, knocking him to the ground.

Several passengers alighted from the car and carried Von Deesten to a drug store, and Policeman Kenna of the Morrisania Station summoned an ambulance from Lebanon Hospital. When Dr. Reish responded, howsver, the man was dead. Ths surgeon said he had received a fractured skull and shock, which killed him instantly. The hody was removed to ths Morrisania Station, where it was later claimed hy Deputy Sheriff Von Deesten.

Late last night Coroner O'Gorman issued a warrant for the arrest of the driver of the truck, whose nam e has not yet heen learned. The police say the truck belonged to Brady & Co., dealers in meat and cattle, at Fiftieth Street and the North River.

JEALOUS HUSBAND SEEKS TO KILL HIS WIFE.

Employe of the Metropolitan Road Fires Shots in the Barroom of a Far Rockaway Hotel.

Extremely jealous of his wife, Michael O'Keefe ended a period of hard drinking yesterday hy entering the Troy Hotel, at Far Rockaway, where he lives, and threatening to shoot Mrs. O'Keefe. The man first went into the harroom and fired two shots, endangering the hartender.

O'Keefe is employed by the law department of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company. The proprietor of the Troy Hotel is H. B. Tingley, and O'Keefe accused Tingley of having allsnated his wife's affections. O'Keefe first asked for a drink. While it was being served he suddenly drew his revolver and started to destroy the mirrors. He fired two or three cartridges and then rushed through the huilding in search of his wife. The bartender hurried to the street and summoned Policemen Rau and Snell, who arrssted O'Keefe after a struggle.

SOCIALISTS IN CONVENTION.

Colorado State Organization Plans Complete Overthrow of Capitalistic System.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., July 5.—The first separate State Convention of the Socialist Party of Colorado, in session here to-day, adopted a resolution characterizing the platform adopted by the National Socialists' Convention at Indianapolis in June, 1901, as "inefficient as a method of organization," and demanded a more efficient method of organization, "to the end that this entire party throughout the whole Nation may he more thoroughly protected under a uniform system of National control."

The platform declares for "an international revointionary movement, contemplating the complete overthrow of the capitalistic system and the establishment of a co-operative commonwealth that gives the laborer the full benefit of his production." Union lahor is indorsed and the right hand of fellowship is extended to the colored race.

This convention is distinot from the Socialist Labor gathering held at Denver yesterday.

A full State ticket was selected at the afternoon session.

NO DUTIES ON CUBAN VESSELS.

Proclamation Removing the Discriminating Tax Issued by the President.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—The President has issued a proclamation, of date July 3, removing discriminating duties upon Cuban vessels entering United States ports. Under Spanish rules and also under the military occupation such duties were not imposed upon Cuban vessels, for it had heen formally declared to the authorities that Spain imposed no such dnties upon United Statee vessels.

But when Cuba became an independent nation the law was self-acting and the duties began to run, until such time as the President ehould receive satisfactory assurance that there was no discrimination against United States vessels in Cuban ports. Now such assurance has been received through Mr. Squlers, and the proclamation has been issued.

SIAM'S CROWN PRINCE'S VISIT.

He Will Come to This Country Some Time Before September.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—The Siamese Minister, Phya Akharaj Varadhara, accompanied by Mr. Loftus, his Secretary of Legation, came to Washington from East Gloucester, Mass., to-day, to confer with Secretary Hay in regard to ths approaching visit to the United States of the Crown Prince of Siam. Owing to the ahandonment of the coronation ceremonies, this visit will take place earlier than was originally projected, certainly before September next.

Secretary Hay has given the Minister evsry assurance that the Crown Prince will have a cordial welcome to the United States so far as the Government can arrange it.

To Review Gen. Smith Trial Papers.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—Secretary Root will take the papers in the case of Gen. J. H. Smith and of Major Waller with him to Oyster Bay next Friday, with a view to final action thereon hy the President. In the meantime the Secretary declines to announce the result of the trial of Gen. Smith. But regardless of the findings of the court-martial, it is practically admitted at the War Department that he will be reprimanded for careless and intemperate language to Major Waller in connection with the orders for the Samar campaign.

Matter of Building Battleship Undecided

WASHINGTON, July 5.—Save for informal talks with naval officials Secretary Moody has taken no active steps toward coming to a decision as to what navy yard shall build the battleship authorized hy Congress. The Secretary is awaiting the return of Rear Admiral Bowles, Chief of the Bureau of Construction, who has been out of the city for some days on leave before calling his Bureau Board into consultation on the matter. Admiral Bowles is expected in Washington Monday.

Old Soldier and Sailor Dead.

NEWARK, N. J., July 5.—Robert Herbert, the oldest inmate in the New Jersey Soldiers' Home at Kearny, died in that institution yesterday in his ninety-first year. Herbert had served his country, both as a soldier and a sailor, and was with Commodore Perry during the expedition to Japan in 1853-54. During the civil war he was in Battery B, United States Artillery.

Peru's Presidential Election.

LIMA, Peru, July 5.—The summoning of Gen. Caceres by the Government on the eve of the Presidential election is disapproved here, as it is feared that the

SECRET WEDDING OF AN AGED COUPLE

Mrs. Elizabeth Morey, Aged 64, Weds B. F. Hobby, Aged 82.

The Bride Claims Ownership of All of Coney Island—Noted for Her Troubles with the Police.

Great interest was aroused at Coney Island among the resident population last night by the deferred announcement of the marriage of Mrs. Elizabeth Morey, sixty-four years old, a celebrated character of the place, to Benjamin Franklin Hobby, eighty-two years old, of the firm of Hobby & Boody, masons and huilders, of South Brooklyn. Both have children, but even they had no knowisdge of the intention of thsir parents when the latter went on a drive to Gravesend on Thursday, ostensihly for an outing, but according to their confession last evening to he joined in matrimony by the Rev. P. B. Van Boskerck of the Gravesend Reformed Church.

Their progeny had hardly recovered from their surprise hefore the news had spread from one end of the island to the other, and the good people of the shore flocked to tender their congratulations, the couple soon being the centre of a large if slightly informal reception in the house in West First Street where the hride has lived for many years.

Mrs. Morey was most widely known from the fact that she claimed the ownership of the whole island, for which ehe exhibits royal deeds and patents, hut she hae never been able to convince the courts that her rights outweighed the legislative title obtained hy the late John Y. McKane, about twenty years ago and vested in the town of Gravesend, under which all the present holders of the insular real estate have hought their properties.

Mrs. Morey has also been famous for her troubles with the police, and has heen arrested many times and fined for violations of corporation ordinances. For instance, she once marched a cow through Coney Island, milking the animal hy glassfuls for casual customers. This got her into trouhle. More recently she was fined upon the complaint of a neighbor for permitting the cow to run at large. Though reputed to be wsalthy, she refused to pay and served ten days in jail.

She operated a stage line hetween the West End and Manhattan Beach for a long time, employing many men and horses. One of the vehicles was driven hy her daughter Ninah, now about twenty-five years old, who, while on the box, affected wild Western attire, including ahbreviated skirts, leather leggins, and huge sombrero.

GALE SWEEPS NEWFOUNDLAND.

Much Fishing Property Destroyed—Havoc Worked with Shipping.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., July 5.—A furious gale raged here last night and swept the whole seaboard, destroying much fishing property. It is feared that the storm worked great havoc with shipping. The steamship Harmony, at this port, broke from her moorings, damaged three ships, several wharves and a numher of fishing vessels, and finally went ashore in Petty Harbor. Her crew was rescued.

Other vessels were heached at different points, and it is helieved that much damage was done to the fishing fleet on the Grand Banks.

BLADE BROKE OFF IN HER HEAD.

Woman Stabbed with Sheers Pursued Man Who Wounded Her.

A woman with a piece of scissor hlade broken off in her forehead, from which an inch of it projected, pursued a man out of the tenement at 31 Marion Street last evening. She failed to overtake him, and, leaving the pursuit to a crowd which had taken it up, ran to the Mulherry Street Station, where she fainted as she entered the door.

The Sergeant saw the steel hlade in her forehead and tried to pull it out, hut could not, and an ambulance was summoned from St. Vincent's Hospital. Dr. Connell tried to get the steel out with forceps, but they slipped time after time, and he then hastily got the still unconscious woman into the ambulance and drove to the hospital, where later it was said her condition was critical.

Meanwhile the man she had been chasing was caught in Mott Street by the crowd and turned over to a couple of policemen, who took him to the station, where he was locked up.

The woman proved to he Catterino Tomlia, who lived at 31 Marion Street with the man arrested, Micallo Carmilo, a tailor. According to her daughter, Camilla Tomlia, the two quarreled and Carmilo stabbed her mother with the shears, which broke off in the wound, whereupon, becoming frightened, he ran out of the house.

CUBANS WANT COAL REMOVED.

To Discuss Question of Abandonment of United States Station Near Havana.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—Just after the occupation of Havana hy the United States troops in 1898 the War Department secured by lease a large warehouse helonging to private persons and located at Triscornia, across the hay from the City of Havana. About 2,000 tons of coal helonging to the Government is still in the huilding. The War Department also huilt a railroad from the wharf at Triecornia, connecting with the existing interior railroad system a few miles from the hay.

The Cuhan Government naturally does not care to see a manifestation of foreign presence near Havana, and it has signified a disposition to discuss with the United States authorities the subject of the removal of the coal and the abandonment of the place as a coal station. Incidentally the subject of the transfer of the railroad is involved.

KILLED BY ELECTRIC SHOCK.

Workman Fell on the Third Rail of the Third Avenue Road.

While walking on the elevated structure of the Third Avenue road, between One Hundred and Forty-seventh and One Hundred and Forty-eighth Streets, late yesterday, James Reilly, a section hand, slipped and fell on the third rail. The electric shock killed him.

With two fellow-workmen he went out to make repairs, and he was a few feet in front of them when he fell. He was thirty-five years of age and he lived with his wife and four small children at 562 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street.

HE WILL NOT GO TO BROOKLYN.

The Rev. Dr. A. V. V. Raymond Will Refuse Call to Church There.

SCHENECTADY, July 5.—The Rev. Dr. A. V. V. Raymond, President of Union College, to-day stated that he would not accept the call of the Tompkins Avenue Congregational Church, Brooklyn.

"I believe my duty demands that I remain in this city," he declared.

There are four or five other churches that are desirous to have the services of Dr. Raymond as pastor, but he will not give them encouragement. The salary of the pastor of the Tompkins Avenue Church is $12,000, while Dr. Raymond, it is understood, receives but $4,000 as President of Union College.

No Free Passes in Virginia.

RICHMOND, Va., July 5.—Attorney General Anderson has given out a formal interpretation of the free-pass provision of

BEST & Co
LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Special Sale Infants' Wear.

White Nainsook Short Dresses,
Unusual Value,
69c., 79c., 89c., 98c., $1.19, $1.35,
Sizes 1 to 3 years.

Infants' Fine Gingham Dresses,
new goods, prettily trimmed,
$1.00 and $1.29,
Sizes 1 and 2 years.

60-62 West 23d Street.

from any transportation or transmiesion company without violating the provision. Such officials cannot receive free transportation in compensation or part compensation for services rendered a company, as attorneys, for instance.

MINNESOTA LUMBER "CUT."

The Northwestern White Pine Region Is Something of But a Few More Years.

Special to The New York Times.

DULUTH, Minn., July 5.—The daily "cut" of lumher hy mills located on the harhor of Duluth is now 2,000,000 feet. Just at present, on account of a war between shippers and buyers on one side and vessel owners and manufacturers on the other, shipments to the East are not half the cut.

Docks are piling up with eawn lumber, most of it already sold to wholesalers, and there is now estimated to be on docks here waiting forwarding more than 150,000,000 feet of hoards and strips. Of this immense quantity nearly all goes East by water, to New York and New England points.

Aside from the "cut" of this city, mills located in other parts of this district that ship this way are making every day about 500,000 feet. Still other mills in the district, hut whose market is elsewhere, are cutting ahout 1,000,000 feet daily.

Though it has been expected that the lumber business of this section was on the decline, and that few if any new mills would be built in the district, projects for two immense mills are now under consideration with every prospect of early agreement. One of these may be in this city and the other on lands recently opened to settlement under Indian treaties.

Such an advance has taken place in price of lumher that the lowest merchantable grades of stock are now selling as high as the best quality sold a few years ago. Higher priced timher, more expensive labor, additional costs of all supplies, and greater profits make the difference. Lumbermen are now cutting and bringing to their mills logs that a few years ago they would not notice, and they are now going over lands that have been out two or three times, in the hope of finding something that then was neglected as too small or too poor for handling.

The Northwestern white pine region is a thing of but a few more years. The last stronghold of the pine is in the Duluth district, and this is heing cut into from all sides. Minneapolis mills are at work on its western side, Ashland and Baraga mills along Lake Superior, Cloquet mills all through the middle, and local mills everywhere, with their logging railroads running into the very centre of the district. In a few years this district, as a pine centre of importance, will be nothing. Then the centre of the lumbering industry of the United States will move to the Pacific Coast, and the day of white pine will be over.

DEDICATION OF STONY POINT.

Exercises to Make Its Transformation Into a State Park Will Take Place July 16.

Special to The New York Times.

NYACK, July 5.—The plans have been about completed for the dedication of Stony Point as a State park on July 16, and the occasion will be a notahle one for this section of the State. Gov. B. B. Odell will dedicate the historio battlefield. He will arrive at Stony Point by special steamboat with other distinguished guests about noon. Troops of regulars and other troops will be present, with organizations of many kinds from both sides of the river, and join in a procession at about 1 o'clock. Gov. Odell will review the procesalon.

The programme of the subsequent exercises is as follows:

Invocation hy the Rev. Henry Elliott Mott of Elizabeth, N. J., Chaplain of the Empire State Society of the American Revolution.

Address of welcome by Alonzo Wheeler of Haverstraw.

Address in behalf of the Custodian Society by Walter Beth Logan, Vice President of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society.

Dedication of the park by Gov. Odell.

Immediately following the dedication the band will play the National Anthem simultaneously with the raising of the American flag by a lineal descendent of Gen. Anthony Wayne, and the firing of the National salute.

Address in behalf of the people by Congressman A. S. Tompkins of Nyack.

Address on The Military Season of Stony Point, by Gen. Horace Porter.

Oration by Judge Samuel W. Pennypacker of Philadelphia, President of the Pennsylvania Historical Society.

Address by Clarence Lexow of Nyack.

PROVIDENCE STREET CAR STRIKE DECLARED OFF

Employes Hurry Back to Get Old Positions.

Pawtucket Strikers Hear the News with Anger and Vote to Stay Out—Central Falls Men Also Continue.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 5.—The strike of motormen and conductors on the United Traction Company's lines in Providence was declared off to-night, after having been in force since June 3. At the time the Union of Street Railway Employes took this action it was presumed that it would end the strike in Pawtucket, Central Falls, and throughout the Blackstone Valley, but later the strikers in those places refused to end the strike, acting independently of the union in Providence. Business Agent Vetter of the union, after the Providence meeting, said that the strike was declared off because there had been so many breaks in the ranks of the strikers that it was necessary to stop the strike to allow men now out to get their old places.

Mr. Vetter at this time expected that the strike would end on the entire system of the traction company. Two hours later the strikers at Pawtucket met and voted to continue the strike indefinitely. The end of the strike in Providence was forecasted.

The strike, which thus appears to be broken, has been one of the most remarkable of its nature in New England. Almost from the beginning there have been riots, with some bloodshed, much dynamiting of cars, and for many days the militia patrolled the streets of this city and Pawtucket. The United Traction Company succeeded in moving cars on its system only with great effort. Early in the strike, when the company got men to man the cars, it used Deputy Sheriffs to protect them, and this precipitated riots. Gov. Kimball called out during three weeks practically the entire National Guard of the State.

The strike became quiescent in Providence under the rifles of the soldiers, and the running of the cars was resumed. In Pawtucket the unruly element has not subsided, and in Central Falls it watches for opportunity to wreck cars and stone the crews. The militia was withdrawn from Providence and then from Pawtucket when the authorities in these cities were certain that they could grasp the situation. In Providence the strike was followed by what was practically a boycott of the cars, for patronage was very light. In Pawtucket a few cars are being run in daylight, and withdrawn in the early evening.

Arrests of disturbers of the peace have been numerous. The use of firearms has been frequent, and several motormen have been before the court for this reason.

To-night it is anticipated that cars will run on the city lines to-morrow, and will be generally patronized.

PAWTUCKET, R. I., July 5.—The strike on the Pawtucket system of the United Traction Company, by vote of the strikers to-night, will continue indefinitely. The proposition made to them by General Mansger Potter was that they return to work on exactly the same terms they struck against—eleven hours a day within any number of hours up to twenty-four, at 18 2-11 cents an hour.

Further, the men who returned were to rank behind those now at work. The men refused the offer and denounced the Providence strikers for giving in. Outside strike headquarters 2,000 people cheered the strikers on hearing the result of the meeting. The company has been operating ten cars daily on the city lines.

In Central Falls to-night a crowd assailed a car and wounded the conductor. A few extra cars were put on after the news of the action of the Providence strikers became known, but these were later withdrawn to avoid trouble.

BIG MEAT TRUST FORMED.

Gigantic Corporation to Absorb All the Great Packing Houses of America.

CHICAGO, July 5.—Combination of the gigantic companies controlling the packing industry of the United States has finally been consummated, with John D. Rockefeller as the central figure in the financial part of the negotiations. Final arrangements have been made for the consolidation of the Swift and Amour interests, which have recently gained control of the other packing concerns throughout the country.

The final steps which were taken today require merely the merging of the Swift and Armour interests. There are, it is said, one or two companies not yet under this control, but negotiations are pending with a favorable outlook.

Swift & Co., who own the Sioux City Stock Yards, and the Libby, McNell & Libby Company business recently secured control of a majority of the stock of the Anglo-American Packing Company when the Liverpool interests reported favorably to allowing the company to pass into the hands of the combination. The Fowlers will retain a part interest in the new corporation.

Armour & Co. have secured control of the G. H. Hammond Packing Company, of part of the Fowler interests, and have been negotiating for the Cudahy Packing Company and Nelson Morris & Co.

AN INTERVIEW WITH THE PRESIDENT

Story of a Secret Call at the White House, When Mr. Hayes Spoke Frankly to His Friend.

A PARTY was discussing, a day or two ago, the present political situation at one of the uptown clubs. Among them was Capt. William Ledyard Ellsworth, United States Army, who, upon request, will exhibit with pride his first commission in the army, which bears the signature of Abraham Lincoln and the countersignature of Gen. Thomas. In stature he is short and slight, and despite his seventy odd years has not a gray hair to show. During the evening he related the following story of events which led to the incumbency of the twenty-first President of the United States:

"'The best laid plans of mice and men' you know," he quoted, by way of a beginning, when another member of the party concluded a long expatiation upon the chances and non-chances that Theodore Roosevelt will succeed himself. "I am acquainted with a chapter of history that has never, to my knowledge, been printed, which had more to do with the elevation of Chester A. Arthur to the Presidency than any other one thing. Of course, it was really the bullet of Guiteau that made him President, but if it had not been for this incident I do not think Garfield would have been nominated. John Sherman, I believe, would have succeeded Hayes, and history would have been written differently.

"I do not know if Mr. Rogers, who was private secretary to Rutherford B. Hayes, is living or not, but the three others who, beside myself, were cognizant of this affair, Hayes, Arthur, and Conkling, are dead. Even Conkling did not know about it until long after the occurrence. It is a very simple little story, and nobody could have foreseen how grave were to be the results; still it demonstrates most graphically the effects which little things have upon the political aspirations of great men.

"Arthur, you will remember, was Collector here in New York from 1871 to 1878. Sherman, who was Secretary of the Treasury under Hayes, had long wanted his place for another, but the influence of Conkling had kept him in the New York Custom House. It was really Blaine who was fighting against Arthur. Sherman, I think, was indifferent regarding the matter. But the time came when Arthur had to go—and that comparatively trivial affair made Garfield President instead of Sherman; made Arthur Vice President and then President, and so dethroned Blaine from the Department of State.

"I was a close friend to Arthur, and also to Hayes. I was not then, and never have been, active in politics. I was in Washington. To these several facts may be attributed my association with the matter.

THE MEETING AT WASHINGTON.

"When it became evident to Arthur that he would have to go despite the influence of Conkling, he determined to take a hand in the game. There remained yet about two years of the Hayes Administration, and Arthur decided that he would secure a personal expression of opinion from the President himself; and this, without consulting the great Senator from New York. He telegraphed me to meet him at the Arlington.

"It was at 5 o'clock in the evening of a rainy day in September when I met him. We dined together quietly, and while at dinner he made this statement (I give it practically in his own words): 'Billy, they want my place in the New York Custom House. Blaine has determined that I must go because of my friendship for Conkling. Sherman upholds him, because he would like the place for one of his friends. Evarts is non-committal.

"Now, what I want is a direct expression of opinion from the President, and I want you to secure that for me. You have cordial relations with Mr. Hayes. You will have no difficulty in securing an audience with him to-night. He knows that you are my friend, and also that you never play the game of politics. You and Rogers are also good friends, so if he should be present when you see the President, there will be even less reserve. I have not consulted a soul about this move—not even Conkling. You are the only man who can do for me what I want done. If I must get out, I want to know it in time. I regard it as inevitable, but I wish to be sure before I leave. Will you go to the President and ask the question for me?'

"I told him that I would do so, and he added:

"'Tell him that you have come directly from me; that my only desire is to know exactly what he wishes me to do; that I have taken this course to avoid embarrassing him—or myself—and that neither you nor I will ever disclose the fact of this interview while he lives. Understand one thing, however. You are not to intercede for me in any way. I do not send you there for that purpose. You are simply to ascertain if he wants me to go or stay. I want to get back to New York on the midnight train, if possible.'

IN THE WHITE HOUSE.

"That, in substance, was our conversation. We walked across Lafayette Park in a pouring rain. He paused beneath one of the larger trees, turned up his coat collar and concealed his identity by holding an umbrella close down over his head, while I crossed over to the White House.

"The President received in Mr. Rogers' office. They were consulting together at the time. I said: 'Mr. President, I have dined this evening with Collector Arthur. He is here in Washington now and is awaiting the result of this interview, underneath a tree in Lafayette Park. Not even Senator Conkling is aware of this affair. No person save yourself, Mr. Rogers, Collector Arthur, and myself know that I have made this call upon you. I desire, in my own behalf, to add that I hope you will not say anything to me that I may not repeat, word for word, to Collector Arthur.'

"'Very good, Captain,' he replied. 'What is it you want to know?'

"'The Collector has been informed that it is your intention to appoint another in his place. He wishes to know, directly from you, if that is true. He has sought this means of ascertaining the fact in order to avoid, equally, embarrassment to you and himself.'

"The President stroked his beard a moment, and then replied, slowly and thoughtfully:

"'I am grateful, Capt. Elisworth, for the opportunity to speak unofficially to a friend of Collector Arthur. I do not see how a change in the administration of the Custom House in New York can be avoided. That change must be made very soon. I wish you would say to the Collector that absolutely there is nothing personal in the matter. You may say to him also, that I thoroughly appreciate his delicacy in approaching me in this manner, and that if he will not delay his resignation, I will await its receipt.' Then he turned to Rogers, and added: 'Can you suggest anything further to say to the Captain?'

"'Notbing, sir. The Collector wants the fact; nothing more.'

"Arthur was awaiting me under the tree when I left the White House. I repeated to him, word for word, the conversation with the President. He made no comment whatever, and at midnight he left Washington. But here is the point of the story: I did not see Arthur again until November, 1881—practically three years later. He was then President of the United States, and was seated in the same chair that President Hayes had occupied when I had last been in the room."

AGUINALDO MAY COME HERE

Boston Report States He Will Visit That City.

It Is Further Declared the Filipino Chief Will Lecture on Conditions in the Islands.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 5.—It is reported that Aguinaldo is coming to Boston. He may sail at any time for San Francisco and join his Lieutenant, Sixto Lopez, in this city, with whom he will tour the country, delivering a series of lectures on the true conditions existing in the islands, and making a plea for the independence of their countrymen.

In this campaign, as now planned, there will be no inflammatory speeches or fiery eloquence. A simple, plain statement of fact will be made and people will be left to draw their own deductions.

This is the news which sent a thrill of anticipation and excitement through the anti-imperialist leaders in Boston yesterday, and although there were none who could be found willing to guarantee the absolute accuracy of the story of Aguinaldo's coming, none denied that the Filipino leader was expected to visit Boston. The feeling among the anti-imperialists was that of excitement and pleasure more than of surprise.

Since the change of civil for military rule in the Philippines there has been unusual activity among the anti-imperialists in Boston, and those in touch with the leaders in the anti-imperialistic movement have felt that some startling bit of news was being held for a more propitious time for announcement.

"Of course Boston is admitted to be the centre of inspiration for those discountenancing the holding of the Philippine Islands," said a close friend of Edward Atkinson yesterday, "and it would surprise no one if Aguinaldo came here. His close friend and coadjutor, Sixto Lopez, has made his home in this city for some time, and as he is considered to be the next in prominence to the leader, it is not surprising that Aguinaldo should join him.

"Of the lectures I know nothing. No, I am not at liberty to state upon what I base my belief in the coming of the noted Filipino. You must seek elsewhere for that information."

Fiske Warren, with whom Señor Lopez has been making his home for the past few months, could not be found last night. His city house was closed, and it was stated that Mr. Warren and Señor Lopez were at the former's country place in Harvard, Mass.

Winslow Warren was asked over the telephone at his Dedham residence if he knew anything regarding the rumored mission of Aguinaldo to Boston.

Mr. Warren replied that he knew nothing further than that the well-known Filipino was about to start on a long trip.

"Is he coming to Boston?" was asked.

"I cannot tell," Mr. Warren answered.

"Do you know whether Fiske Warren made arrangements for the coming of Aguinaldo when he visited him in the Islands last year?" was the next question.

"I cannot say," the anti-imperialist replied.

Dispatches from Manila yesterday stated that Aguinaldo was about to start on a journey, but his destination was not given.

ROBBERS' TRAIL GROWS WARM.

Men Who Held Up Rock Island Express Train Seen Near Chicago—A Posse Closing In.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 5.—The pursuit of the robbers who held up the Omaha and Denver express on the Rock Island Road Thursday, near Dupont, narrowed down this afternoon to a search for two young men, believed to be experienced criminals, who lived in an Englewood rooming house for two weeks before the robbery.

A man who said he was well acquainted with the suspects during the stay in Englewood furnished the information to the Rock Island detectives. The suspects, he said, had not been seen there since Thursday afternoon. Their descriptions correspond to the particulars given by the members of the train crew.

In connection with the new clue the names of George Parker, alias "Butch" Cassidy, and Harry Longbaugh are mentioned. Parker is also known as George Cassidy, Harry Alonzo, and Ingerfield. According to the police he served time as bank robber, train robber, cattle and horse thief, and his description is similar to that given of one of the men who robbed the Rock Island train.

Detectives, villagers, and farmers are scouring the country near the Moss farm, outside of Tinley Park, where two suspicious strangers asked for food. The proprietor of a hotel at Tinley Park reports seeing the same men who called on Moss. They carried packages similar to those taken from the express car. They said they had been picking mushrooms. After eating luncheon they disappeared. There is a cordon of watchers about the entire locality, and the suspected men may be taken to-night.

DEFINITE NEWS OF ANDRE.

He and Members of His Party Murdered by Eskimos North of York, Northwest Territory.

CHICAGO, July 5.—A special from Winnipeg says:

The Rev. Dr. Ferlies, a Church of England clergyman, arrived from York Factory, Northwest British Territory, to-day, and brings authentic information of the fate of Explorer André and his companions.

Two years ago, 1,800 miles north of York, a party of Eskimos, under the leadership of "Old Huskie," saw the André balloon alight on a plane of snow in that vicinity, which is two miles north of Fort Churchill. Three men emerged from the balloon and some of "Huskie's" people approached them out of curiosity.

As they did so one of André's companions fired off a gun. This is a signal to uncivilized natives for battle. It was regarded as a challenge, and almost instantly the natives fell upon the three explorers and massacred them. Everything pertaining to their outfit was carried to the homes of the natives on the borders of the arctic region.

"Old Huskie" himself gave this information to Ralph Alstine, agent for the Hudson Bay Company, and the story, after being investigated by Dr. Ferlies, was told by him to-day. He says that there is little room for doubt, as frequent reports have since come of the strange implements which the north natives have in their possession, the telescope being particularly described.

The Hudson Bay Company has recently offered a reward for the recovery of any portion of the outfit belonging to Andre, and, though natives have gone on the search for them, they have never returned, believing, as the Rev. Dr. Ferlies says, that they will in some way be punished, for they now understand that it was not an attack upon them, but an accident by which the gun was discharged that precipitated the massacre.

TO SETTLE WINDOW GLASS WAR.

An Invitation Extended for All Manufacturers to Meet in Cleveland.

PITTSBURG, July 5.—One more effort is to be made to bring about a peaceful settlement of the window glass war that has been raging during the past year.

President J. A. Chambers of the American Window Glass Company has taken the initiative in calling a meeting of all manufacturers in Cleveland for Thursday, July 10, for the purpose of considering the present conditions of the glass trade, and urging united action in bringing about better prices. The invitation has been extended to every one interested in the manufacture of window glass.

BUFFALOES FOR YELLOWSTONE

Herd with an Indian History to be Added to Those Already in the National Park.

Special to The New York Times.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 5.—Howard Eaton of Medora, N. D., formerly of Pittsburg, has been in Washington conferring with his former ranch neighbor, "Teddy" Roosevelt, as he is still known along the Little Missouri, with regard to an opportunity to enlarge the Yellowstone Park buffalo herd by the addition of a herd with a history. As a result of Mr. Eaton's visit to Washington, the purchase of the herd, which was gotten wind of by Mr. Eaton in his work as a sort of "wild animal broker," is certain.

About twenty-five years ago there dwelt in the Flathead Reservation, in westernmost Montana, an Indian of a bad heart, who murdered his wife, the daughter of one of the prominent men of his tribe. He fled across the Rockies to the Blackfoot Reservation. The Blackfoot Indians soon discovered the true character of the fugitive. A month later a scourge of smallpox, the disease most dreaded by the Indians, came upon the Blackfeet. The fugitive Flathead was looked upon as the evil influence responsible for the scourge. He knew his chances were few, and in desperation he sought out a French priest, who advised him to go back to his own people and take with him some gift to show that his heart had changed.

The Flathead decided to follow this advice, and hit upon a buffalo as a suitable gift. That was in the early eighties. Buffalo did not inhabit the land occupied by the Flatheads. These Indians, in order to hunt buffalo, had to face the perils of the Rockies. Hence buffaloes for his people would be a gift that would be valued.

A bull and eight cows were captured alive, the Indian set out to drive this little herd across 200 miles of mountains to his own people. He reached his destination, worn and haggard, with his bull and six cows, two having died on the way. The herd was placed in a little valley and carefully kept.

Years passed and the buffalo east of the Rockies were killed off, but this little herd grew in numbers in spite of the many that were killed off. Now there are 200 of them with many more half-breeds.

Mr. Eaton learned of the herd and secured several of them for shipment East. He also obtained options on nearly all of the pure bloods. It is these animals that he is now offering for the Yellowstone Park herd. The latter, he has been assured, is running down and is in need of new blood.

President Roosevelt welcomed the opportunity to get such valuable animals for the Government, and wrote a personal letter to Secretary Hitchcock asking him to take charge of the matter, and immediate steps were taken to add enough to a pending appropriation bill to make the desired purchases. Mr. Eaton offered to turn his option over to the Government without taking any commission for himself.

STEAMSHIP DORIC'S CARGO.

She Brings Valuable Shipment of Opium and Chests of New Tea to San Francisco.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 5.—A shipment of opium worth more than $500,000 arrived from Macao, China, to-day in the steamer Doric. The opium consists of 810 cases, or 33,210 pounds. It is the largest shipment of opium that ever reached this city, and the second largest ever leaving Macao.

It was not the only notable shipment brought by the Doric, which had in her hold 120,492 chests of new tea, worth more than $100,000. In all the steamer brought 2,693 tons of freight. The unusually large number of 77 cabin passengers were on board.

FINNISH THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE.

New Edifice Will Probably Be Erected at Ashtabula, Ohio.

Special to The New York Times.

ASHTABULA, Ohio, July 5.—At the National meeting of the delegates of the Finnish Lutheran Church now in session in this city, the matter of establishing a Finnish theological college in this country was thoroughly discussed. This will be the first strictly theological college of the Finnish Church in America.

Scores of young Finnish men are waiting to enter such a college. The discussion concerning the establishment of this seminary was principally concerning the location and the amount which should be expended in the erection of the buildings. Some thought the location should be at Calumet, Mich., while others favored Ashtabula Harbor. Although it has been definitely decided to build the college, the location will not be determined until the next annual meeting of the "Kansallis Synod." The college building will be of brick.

The Kansallis Synod, according to the action taken at this meeting, in the future will embrace all the Finnish Lutheran churches in the United States. In addition to joining in particular the Churches of Ohio and Michigan, its scope becomes National. There are said to be over 4,000 more members of the Finnish churches in this country to-day than there were a year ago. The emigration from Finland is altogether in the direction of America. The Finns in this country are regarded as the most industrious and desirable foreigners that come to America. They are settled principally in Minnesota, the Dakotas, Michigan, and at the lake ports in Ohio.

Several Burned in a "Merry-Go-Round."

TWIN MOUNTAIN HOUSE, N. H., July 5.—Several persons were severely burned and a larger number nearly lost their lives in a "merry-go-round" at the Half-Way House at Pittsburg, N. H., early to-day. The injured number about a dozen, all of whom will recover. The party started a dance last night. In the midst of the gayety a lamp was upset, and in an instant the room was ablaze. Some of the dancers were spattered by the blazing oil and others had their clothing catch fire. The flames destroyed the building. The loss has not been estimated, but it is said that the property was well insured.

INDIAN ASSAILS MORRIS BILL.

Chief Flatmouth Says the People Who Passed It Are Dishonest.

WALKER, Minn., July 5.—Chief Flatmouth of the Pillager Chippewa Indians bitterly assailed the Morris bill in a speech at the Fourth of July celebration at the Leech Lake Agency.

"The white men are bound to crowd out the poor Indian," he said, "and then what will we do? I have been to see the Great Father in Washington five times, to collect annuities and back pay, and each time I came away without a cent. The people that passed the Morris bill are not honest. The Indian should have more money for his land and pine."

The Indians of the reservation are much opposed to the bill, and will hold a council to-morrow with Major Scott, the agent, relative to the merits of the bill.

Guggenheim Interests Get a Mexican Mine.

LAREDO, Texas, July 5.—A Monterey, Mexico, special says: "It has been learned here that the Guggenheim interests, which dominate the American Smelting and Refining Company, have acquired the Tiro General Mine in the Charcos district, near San Luis Potosi, for the sum of $450,000. The property is a silver and lead producing mine, and was owned by Pedro L. Monroy and other capitalists at San Luis Potosi.

STORMS COOL THE CITY

Thermometer Reaches 89 Degrees, Drops, Rises, and Drops Again.

Heavy Rain Drenches Holiday Attire, and Wind and Lightning Cause Damage—One Death Attributed to Heat.

Old Sol, who has not been leading a strenuous life of late, got to work early yesterday and by 1 o'clock had pushed the mercury up to 89 degrees, which equals the record for this year. Twice this year the thermometer has registered 89 degrees, on June 3 and on June 13.

From the weather expert's point of view the performance of the thermometer yesterday was spectacular. Half an hour after the silver reached 89 degrees, it had dropped 13 degrees, and two hours later had climbed up again to 88, while at 6 o'clock it registered only 75 degrees. The humidity was 86 per cent. at 8 o'clock in the morning, and reached its low point, 59 per cent., at 1 o'clock, when the thermometer was at its highest.

The sudden changes were due to the heavy showers, which were scheduled for the evening, but which made their appearance shortly after 1 o'clock. The unexpected downfall was a source of deep grief to those who had donned holiday raiment, and by evening nearly everybody had been caught in at least one of the intermittent showers. According to passengers on East River ferryboats, the rain had a peculiar characteristic. Instead of falling steadily, it came down in detached sections. It would shower heavily for a moment, then let up for a few seconds, when it would begin again, just as if some one were throwing it around with a hand sprinkler. Along the East River front, particularly in the vicinity of Bellevue Hospital, large hailstones fell.

The rain was accompanied by lightning, and some damage was done about the city. A big sign, 50 feet long and 12 feet wide, on top of the four-story building at 315 East Twenty-third Street was struck and fell to the sidewalk, grazing the head of seven-year-old Helen Bradley, who lives in the building. Ambulance Surgeon McGovern of Bellevue dressed the wound and the child was taken home.

The sign in falling broke a plate glass window valued at $200 in the grocery store of Frederick Raubsbl on the ground floor, and also damaged the stock of groceries.

The high wind which accompanied the storm did some damage along the upper west side, and was responsible for a number of accidents.

Lawrence Welsh, who is seventy-one years old and an employe of the Dock Department, was blown against a pile of lumber on the West Fifty-fourth Street pier and had his leg broken in two places.

Frank Clark of 450 West Fifty-eighth Street was fishing from an ice barge at the foot of West Fifty-fourth Street when a hatch door which the wind had torn loose struck him on the head, inflicting a severe scalp wound.

There was one death attributed to the heat, the victim being Robert McWborter, a barber of 139 West Twenty-fifth Street. There were six prostrations.

The storm did considerable damage to overhead wires in the Bronx, and at midnight all the telephone wires in that district were not in perfect working order. The telephone line connecting the Westchester police station with Headquarters was not in order during a greater part of the afternoon.

LIGHTNING STRIKES CAR TRACKS.

Tears Up 25 Feet of Rails in Jersey City—Starts Fire in a Store Window.

During a thunderstorm which passed over Jersey City yesterday the tracks of the North Jersey Street Railway Company's line at Communipaw and Jackson Avenues were struck by lightning. The rails were torn up for a distance of about twenty-five feet, disabling the Newark line for a short time. No great inconvenience was caused, however, as the company has another line running to Newark by the old turnpike road.

About the same time another flash of lightning struck G. B. Warne's market at 99 Monticello Avenue and set fire to some waste paper in the window. The building was not damaged, and the fire was extinguished by members of Truck Company No. 4.

LIGHTNING KILLED A PORTER.

Bolt Struck a Pole from Which He Was Lowering a Flag.

John Kelly, thirty-five years of age, a porter employed in the Edgemere Hotel, was killed instantly by lightning yesterday afternoon. His body was burned considerably.

When the storm broke at about 2 o'clock Kelly was sent up to the roof to take down the flags. He was lowering one from a high pole when the bolt of lightning struck him. His body was taken to Far Rockaway.

CLOUDBURST AT FIRE ISLAND.

Two Sailboats Overturned by Wind That Followed Hailstones.

FIRE ISLAND, N. Y., July 5.—There was a terrific cloudburst over Great South Bay late this afternoon. The wind blew with hurricane force for ten minutes. The rain was preceded by a shower of hailstones as large as peas.

Two large party boats that were anchored near the hotel were overturned. Parts of verandas and board walks were torn up and sent whirling through the air, but no serious damage was done.

YACHT CAPSIZED IN SQUALL.

Its Owner Drowned Off Bath Beach—Companion Rescued Just in Time.

Henry Jacobs, twenty years old, of 318 Eighteenth Street, Brooklyn, who had been employed at 9 and 11 Murray Street, met his death by drowning last night in the squall which overtook his yacht off Bath Beach.

Jacobs owned a thirty-foot sloop yacht, and yesterday afternoon started out for a sail, accompanied by Alfred C. Rau of 159 Heyward Street, Brooklyn. The course was set for Norton's Point, but the squall came on so quickly that the boat was capsized. Both Rau and Jacobs were plunged into the water. Rau clung to the keel for awhile and then started to swim. He was picked up nearly exhausted a half hour later by a tugboat. Early attempts were made to locate Jacob's body, without result. An hour or so after the capsizing the yacht drifted against the pier at Ulmer Park and the body was found tangled in the rigging.

CREW MAY BE DROWNED.

Capsized Schooner with Sails Set Found in Delaware Bay.

BRIDGETON, N. J., July 5.—A sailing party discovered a small schooner capsized off Fort Rescue, in Delaware Bay, to-day. The sails were set, but there was no trace of the crew.

It is believed the boat was caught in a heavy squall and all hands were drowned.

Fall of Snow in Colorado.

DENVER, Col., July 5.—Specials from various towns in the mountain portions of Colorado report a snowfall ranging from an inch to three inches. Leadville reports a light fall, while at Aspen more than two inches fell yesterday.

A. Simonson

933 Broadway 21-22 Streets

Only the Finest Hair Goods.

I use only the finest selected human hair in my wigs, coiffures and toupees, and employ the most skillful artists to make them under my personal supervision.

I can match exactly any shade of gray hair, from the slightly gray to the pure silver white, and any color of the natural hair, from the softest blonde to the raven black.

MAIL ORDERS RECEIVE MOST CAREFUL ATTENTION.

No Branch Stores No Agents

KRAKAUER

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Embody the Highest Musical, Artistic and Mechanical Ideals.

RETAIL WAREROOMS, 113 EAST 14TH STREET.

CAR HIT BY LIGHTNING

Fifteen Passengers Have a Startling Experience.

The Vehicle Enveloped in Flame, and Electric Light Bulbs and Windows Smashed—Wild Rush for Safety.

A trolley car containing fifteen passengers, six of whom were women, was struck by lightning during the storm yesterday afternoon at West Farms and Unionport Roads.

The car, No. 240, was going up the grade at that point when there was a clap of thunder and a flame seemed to run along the wire and envelop the vehicle. Instantly the car came to a stop, all the fuses being blown out. Simultaneously a sheet of blue flame shot from beneath it, while all the electric light bulbs inside and three windows were shattered. The broken glass showered all over the passengers, two of whom, men who were sitting near the front door, were thrown violently to the floor.

A wild panic ensued as soon as the startled men and women recovered from the momentary shock, and there was a rush for the door. Two women fell or were knocked down and promptly fainted. Another woman fainted as soon as she got out in the pouring rain.

One man in his anxiety to get off fell over the rear board and landed on his face in a puddle. When those near by rushed to his assistance, however, he picked himself up, wet, excited, and dazed, but unhurt.

The motorman had received a slight shock, which nearly projected him from the car, but it was found that no one had suffered much, except from fright.

The women who had fainted were revived in Trolley Hotel. All the passengers refused to give their names, and proceeded to their destinations on other cars. The disabled car was pushed to the power house on the Boston Road.

SPEECHES BY PREMIERS.

Messrs. Barton and Seddon Predict that the Colonial Conference Will Bear Fruit.

LONDON, July 6.—Edmund Barton, the Premier of Australia, and Richard J. Seddon, the New Zealand Prime Minister, both made speeches yesterday, the former at a banquet at the Savage Club and the latter when he was presented with the freedom of his native town, St. Helen's, Lancashire, and both prophesied that the conference of Colonial Premiers in London would ultimately bear fruit.

Mr. Barton said that though little might be committed to paper at the present meeting of the Premiers, there was an earnest desire in the colonies for closer relations with the mother country and universal British citizenship, and he was sure that some effective start would be made in that direction.

Mr. Seddon, in the course of his speech, said Continental nations could not war on each other's trade, but could only war upon the trade of the British Empire. When he saw one colony of one nation increasing its trade six-fold in five years, while British trade declined, he would have been wanting in duty to his country and his colony if he had not brought the matter forward and tried to stop the inroad by which a rival nation was able largely to build up its army and naval resources.

BIG ORDER FOR STEEL RAILS.

Pennsylvania Railroad Contracts for 207,000 Tons for 1903.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, July 5.—Official announcement has been made by the Pennsylvania Railroad that its order for steel rails for 1903 on all lines both east and west of Pittsburg and Erie, will amount to 207,000 tons. The contracts have been made and the orders distributed as follows: United States Steel Corporation, 110,000 tons; Cambria Steel Company, 38,500 tons; Pennsylvania Steel Company, 38,500 tons; Lackawanna Iron and Steel Company, 20,000 tons.

The Pennsylvania is the first of the larger railroad systems to place the orders for rails for the coming year. This early action is inspired by the possibility of a flood of orders from the various systems of the country, and the hope of securing a more speedy delivery by getting the order in first. No announcement is made of the price to be paid by the Pennsylvania, but it is supposed that it will not vary much if any, from last year's quotation of $28 per ton. The order is larger than that of last year.

POLICEMAN'S HOUSE ROBBED.

Burglars have been so active of late in the Bedford district of Brooklyn that the residents are angrily declaring that the police methods are lax. One of the latest places entered was the home of Sergt. J. D. Reeves of the Gates Avenue Police Station, where they are making strenuous efforts to find the thief who a few nights ago shot Albert C. Latimer, who surprised him while he was robbing the house.

Some time Friday or Saturday Sergt. Reeves's house was ransacked from top to bottom, and it is estimated that they carried off about $300 worth of clothing, silverware, and jewelry. The house is at 435 Gates Avenue, less than half a block away from the station house. Sergt. Reeves, however, is not occupying it at present, as he is spending the Summer at Sea Cliff, L. I.

Man Swallows His False Teeth.

Special to The New York Times.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., July 5.—J. C. Huston of this city swallowed his lower set of false teeth this morning while eating pie. The teeth broke as he swallowed them. Huston is in a critical condition. A half dozen physicians are working over him, but they fear his life cannot be saved. The man is in extreme agony, and is kept under the influence of anaesthetics while the doctors work on him.

Furniture After a Simple Principle

of purity in form and color with practical service is the theme of our Hampton Furniture for the Bedroom. Bureaux, Chests of Drawers, Tables and Chairs in subdued gray and white enamel, create an individuality for honest construction and simple form.

Grand Rapids Furniture Company,

(Incorporated)

34th Street, West, No. 155-157

"Minute from Broadway."

SEARCH FOR THE MURDERER.

One Report Says Tracey Made a Woman Where He Stopped Cook Provisions, Then Disappeared.

SEATTLE, Washington, July 5.—Harry Tracey, the fugitive convict, is still unlocated. The report was brought in that Tracey had eaten breakfast with a man named Johnson this morning about four miles north of where Tracey shot Policemen Breeze and Rawley.

Another report was that Tracey spent all Friday with a man named Fisher, living just north of Woodland Park. He made Fisher's wife cook enough provisions to last for several days, and threatened with death any member of the family who left the house for forty-eight hours after he departed. Posses are located to the north, south, east, and west of where Tracey is supposed to be, but Sheriff Cudlbee says there is absolutely no reliable information as to his whereabouts.

Searchers in the cabin near where Tracey killed the officers at Bothell Thursday found blankets and provisions hid in the loft. A piece of fresh veal supports the theory that the convict killed a calf in order to get fresh meat and that he spent Friday night in the cabin.

MOB PURSUES AN ITALIAN.

Three Hundred Join in the Chase in Jersey City, Following a Shooting.

Pasquale Antonaccho, twenty-five years of age, of 271 Railroad Avenue, Jersey City, and Joseph Scoppo, twenty-two years of age, of 378 Second Street, became involved in a quarrel at Brunswick Street and Railroad Avenue shortly after midnight. Antonaccho drew a revolver and shot Scoppo in the left side, inflicting a wound which will probably prove fatal. Scoppo was taken to the City Hospital.

Antonaccho fled to the meadows and was pursued by four policemen and a mob of nearly three hundred Italians, some of whom were armed and who threatened to kill Antonaccho on sight. He was found hidden under the Fifth Street Viaduct. The mob would have wreaked vengeance upon him had not the policemen drawn revolvers and kept the crowd at bay until the prisoner could be taken to the hospital, where he was identified by Scoppo.

The cause of the quarrel could not be learned, as no Italian interpreter could be found.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Occasional showers and thunderstorms; winds variable.

There will be local thunder showers in the lake region and possibly in the Middle Atlantic States, but these will only cool the air temporarily.

The winds on the Atlantic and East Gulf coast will continue to be light and variable, on the West Gulf coast fresh southeast winds will continue, and on the Great Lakes fresh southwest to south winds will prevail.

Steamships will have light to fresh west winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1901.	1902.	TIMES. 1902.
3 A. M.	73	69	74
6 A. M.	74	70	75
9 A. M.	81	82	80
12 M.	89	88	89
3 P. M.	78	85	89
6 P. M.	78	77	82
9 P. M.	75	74	78
12 P. M.	74	72	76

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	80⅝
Weather Bureau	78
Corresponding date 1901	77½
Corresponding date for last 25 years	72

The temperature at 8 A. M. was 75 degrees and at 8 P. M. 74 degrees. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 81 per cent. and at 8 P. M. 76 per cent. The maximum temperature was 88 degrees at 1 P. M. and the minimum 69 degrees at 5 A. M.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

TORRINGTON, Conn., July 5.—Fire early this morning destroyed Lilley Block No. 1, at Water and Main Streets, occupied by offices and stores. The building is owned by George F. Lilley of Waterbury, whose loss is estimated at $60,000, fully insured. Loss to the occupants of the building, $40,000, all covered by insurance.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., July 5.—The large Summer boarding house of Mary L. Miller at Eldred, Sullivan County, was destroyed by fire yesterday. The house accommodated 100 people and was popular with city people. Loss, $8,000; insurance, $4,200.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—J. C. Milburn, Buffalo; J. F. Medina, Paris; Count D. Korckwikl, London; Count Vinci, Rome; Ricardo Borghetti, Attaché of the Italian Legation, Washington.

HOLLAND—Albert E. Reed, London; Louis F. Payn, Chatham.

GILSEY—Dr. T. E. Bamford, Poughkeepsie.

MANHATTAN—Dr. S. L. Elsner, Rochester; Capt. John S. Bartlett, United States Navy; Saint John Boyle, Jr., Louisville; Dr. Edward Rowland, Waterbury, Conn.; Major Willard Abbot, United States Army.

FIFTH AVENUE—A. Coulpelre, Paris; Miguel Iglesias, Peru.

CADILLAC—C. D. Meyers, York, Penn.; H. S. Wheeler, St. Louis.

HOW AMERICANS ARE SPENDING THE WEEK-END IN LONDON.

Others than Notables at the Independence Day Celebration of the American Society—The Ambassador's Reception—Innumerable Gatherings at the Hotels.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1902.]

LONDON, July 5.—The Independence Day banquet of the American Society in London, which had been expected to be the most notable celebration of our National birthday ever held here, hardly equaled expectations, yet it was the largest company ever gotten together at the society's bidding, and, in some respects, the finest, and, so far as the speeches went, they were good, because appropriate.

But almost at the last moment the splendid reception arranged at the India Office demanded the presence of the American diplomats quite early in the evening as well as Englishmen of official rank, while, because of the King's continued illness, it was thought proper somewhat to curtail the ordinary revelry.

Mr. Choate's and Lord Grenfell's speeches were admirable, and after two formal toasts had been drunk and some of the principal guests had hurried away to put on Court clothes or uniforms and mingle with the Rajahs and other potentates in the transformed courtyard of the India Office, there were other good speeches of a less formal type, in which the eagle screamed politely.

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THE ONLY HUMOROUS SPEECH.

The only humorous speech, however, was a short one by Dr. Charles Owen Riley, the Australian Bishop, who had already won the regard of the company by the nature of the blessing he asked. Lieut. Gov. Woodruff made one or two notably good points, especially in regard to the recent importance of the Fourth of July in the history of the world apart from the United States, and Gen. Joe Wheeler, who was called upon with vigorous enthusiasm by 450 voices, spoke briefly and pleasantly. Early in the evening Gen. Wheeler sat next to Lord Grenfell, whose uncle served on the veteran's staff during the civil war.

In the throng of diners besides officers and the more prominent members of society, including D. C. Haldeman, F. C. Vanduzer, Lafayette De Frèse, and Morgan Richards, were Frederick G. Bourne, Dr. L. L. Seaman, Admirals Watson and O'Neil, Isaac and I. N. Seligman, Consuls Boyle and Halstead, Consul General Evans, James Patron, M. H. De Young, Marshall P. Wilder, and David Bispham.

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OTHER CELEBRATIONS.

Other Independence Day celebrations on a small scale were countless, not including the American Ambassador's reception at Carlton House Terrace, where there was even a greater throng than usual. Probably two-thirds of the Americans who attended the dinner at night were also at the Ambassador's in the afternoon. Others were the Duchess of Marlborough, Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin, Mme. Nordica, Mme. Belle Cole, Sir Gilbert and Lady Parker, Count Ward, Mrs. Vanduzer, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur W. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. Moberly Bell, and the Marquise Vistabella.

Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid have gone into the country and took part in none of the Fourth of July functions in town.

At the hotels where Americans congregate, Independence Day luncheons and dinners were innumerable. Mrs. C. B. Stokwell gave a dinner party for seven at the Savoy, where the table decorations of flowers and lights were in American colors. It was as unique as it was beautiful.

Another party in the same house was given by Mrs. G. R. Curtis, among whose guests were Mr. and Mrs. Hammond.

The Duchess of Manchester, formerly Miss Zimmerman, gave a luncheon party.

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AT THE SAVOY.

Among the Americans lunching at the Savoy on Friday were Mr. and Mrs. H. M. T. Beekman, R. M. Gallaway, L. F. Braine, L. R. Alberger, all registered from New York; Floyd Milnor, W. D. Gregory of Chicago, Mrs. William Moir of New York, and Francis Skelding and James W. Kennedy of Pittsburg.

A dozen Americans gave dinners at the Carlton Hotel, where a large secession of guests to the Continent has still left the house crowded. It is said that no rooms will be vacant until the end of the month.

Mr. Ritz declares that a large number of his American customers have reserved rooms for early October, in the belief that the coronation will be held then.

RUMORS ABOUT THE CORONATION DATE

Conflicting Reports of the King's Constitutional Condition.

King Edward Wants to be Crowned in August—Business Men Favor Early October—Servants' Tips on the King's Health.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1902.]

LONDON, July 5.—Because of the wonderfully good reports from the King's sickroom the air is full of rumors about the coronation. Oct. 2 has been fixed upon as the day by people who take the least extravagant view of the rapidity of the King's recovery, but it is only known that nothing in regard to this has been decided. They say that Edward is very anxious to be crowned as soon as possible and hopes that the ceremony, in greatly shortened form, may take place early next month, but his physicians do not encourage this idea.

The same conflicting stories in regard to the King's constitutional condition are being circulated, as they have been heard for more than a year past, and by the same persons. It is noticeable that the most important papers have been the worst informed in the matter of his Majesty's health from the first, because they print only statements from persons in authority, preferring to disbelieve all others.

Yet such news as has come from Buckingham Palace lately seems to be derived from the servants' hall, and I have reason to believe that many holders of stand tickets to see the processions got tips from that source which enabled them to unload, in many cases, on Americans who are now out of pocket.

E. A. D.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, July 5.—A number of coronation rumors are current. The optimists say King Edward will be quietly crowned six weeks hence, yst Rear Admiral John C. Watson, who was to have represented the United States Navy at the crowning of King Edward, returns home July 12, hoping to come back for the cersmony, the date of which he is qnite unable to prognosticate. The Court authorities have been consulting the business world, with the view of ascertaining public intsrests prior to making any definite arrangements.

The proprietor of one of the largest hotels in London urged that the beginning of October would suit the populace best. He pointed out that the King could not possibly be well enough to undertake any ceremony until August, when society will be shooting in Scotland, the working classes will be enjoying their holiday, and London will be deserted. This condition prevails up to the end of September. By Oct. 1, also, hundreds of Amsricans and others who are now visiting the Continent will be passing through the metropolis on their way home. Already many of the prsviously disappointed persons have sscured options on rooms for the end of September, in anticipation of seeing the coronation. It seems likely that the crowning will occur somewhere about that time, but with little or no pageant.

A large number of stands, at the instance of the Government authorities, remain untouched, and nothing definite yet appears to have been decided upon. Stripped of their baize coverings these stands once more make the streets hideous and imperil the safety of such historic buildings as Westminster Abbey and the National Gallery, which are hidden by thess obstructions.

Only Friday night the Fire Dspartment got into a terrible fright. An alarm of fire was sent out from Westminster Hospital, only a few yards from the Abbey. A large number of engines galloped to the scene, but it proved to be a false alarm. The precautions against an outbreak of fire in the inflammable annex of the Abbey and at the stands about the Abbey are now redoubled.

Coronation Dinners to 500,000 Poor

King Edward's Guests Fed at 400 Points in London—Royal Party, Headed by the Prince and Princess of Wales, Visits Diners—Messages from the King.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, July 5.—Half a million of London's slum dwellsrs were King Edward's guests this afternoon. They were scattered in about 400 halls, schools, and parks in varying numbers, the greatest number of the royal beneficiaries being at Stepney, where no less than 45,000 enjoyed a dinner such as they seldom partaks of. At every gathering was read a message from the King to the poor, sent through the Lord Mayor of London, Sir Joseph C. Dimsdale, as follows:

"Buckingham Palace, 11:20 A. M.

"I am commandsd by the King to inform your Lordship that his Majesty and the Queen had intended visiting some of his coronation dinners to-day, and he deeply regrets that his illness prevents their doing so. The King has deputed members of his family to represent him at as many of these dinners as possible. I am furthsr commanded by the King to express his hope that his guests are enjoying themselves and passing a happy day. KNOLLYS."

Lord Knollys, who signed the message, is King Edward's private secretary.

This morning's bulletin, announcing that King Edward is out of danger, was also circulated, so that the 500,000 poor folks drank his Majesty's health in no restrained enjoyment out of the coronation cups presented to each of them as a souvsnir of the occasion. The Prince and Princess of Wales traversed the metropolis from end to end in semi-state, the carriages being escorted by a detachment of the Horss Guards, and appeared at central gatherings in several districts.

The royal visitors included the Duke and Duchess of Connaught; ths Duke and Duchess of Fife, Prince and Princess Charles of Denmark, ths Duke and Duchess of Argyll, Princess Henry of Battenberg, Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, and the Duchess of Albany.

The principal dinner was at Fulham, where Sir Thomas Lipton, who organized the whole feast, did the honors of the day to 14,000 of the poor, aided by a host of titled and untitled volunters, including Timothy L. Woodruff, Lieutenant Governor of New York State; Vice Commodore Bourne of the New York Yacht Club, and other Americans, who handed around plates of beef and pudding, or filled beer mugs with an enthusiasm emblematic of the whole spirit of the occasion.

The Prince and Princess of Wales paid their first visit to Fulham. They entered the park of the Bishop's Palace through a triumphal arch and were received by the Mayor of Fulham, Sir Thomas Lipton, and others. Their royal Highnesses were enthusiastically greeted by an immense band of scholars, who sang "God Save the King." The Prince and Princess alighted and walked among the marquees, where the guests were assembled around two and one-half miles of tables, evincing the utmost interest in sverything. At the head of the table in the central marquee the royal party stopped and the Prince of Wales read this morning's bulletin regarding the King's health. This was the signal for a tremendous outburst of cheering. Before leaving the Prince of Wales expressed to the Bishop of London, the Right Rev. Arthur Foley Ingram, and Sir Thomas Lipton, his great satisfaction at the completeness of the arrangements and emphasized his regret at the fact that the King was unable to be present.

This was a sample of all the other dinners, which were followed in every case by variety shows, upward of 1,500 operatic, theatrical, and music hall artists, and 418 pianists giving their services for the occasion.

During the course of the afternoon a second message from the King was read at the various gatherings, saying his Majssty was very glad to feel that they were his guests and hoping that they would all be happy and comfortable and spend a pleasant afternoon.

The Prince and Princess of Wales were accorded a particularly warm reception in the East End streets, which were gayly decorated. In speaking to the gatherings the Princs always addressed the people as "My friends."

On his arrival at York House this evening, after a long tour of the many dining rendezvous, the Prince of Wales telegraphed to the Lord Mayor of London, Sir Joseph C. Dimsdale, that the programmes were everywhere carried out without a hitch. The Prince in this dispatch commended all the Mayors and all others concerned for the excellency of the arrangements for the dinners, and thanked the people for the hearty welcomes accorded himself and the Princess.

Sir Thomas Lipton, the General Chairman of the dinners, has transmitted his thanks to all responsible for organizing the feasts for their painstaking devotion in carrying out the wishes of the King.

The appearance of Queen Alexandra as she drove out in an open carriage for an hour this evening, accompanied by some of the royal guests at the palace, occasioned much enthusiasm in the park and on the streets which her Majesty traversed.

A Dull But Complacent Week in British Politics.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1902.]

LONDON, July 5.—Peace with the whole world having succeeded most luckily, as it now seems, a dubious and critical period in English history, one who goes about much in London cannot fail to be struck with a certain recurrence of some of the self-satisfaction in ordinary English talk which has been strangely lacking in the past two years.

Perhaps recent incidents such as the splendid review this week representing, as one patriotic Briton remarked to me, "the microcosm of our hundred millions of people, all bound with one tie, upholding one ideal," and the fine display of English warships at Spithead helped to embolden the Englishman to give voice to his abiding faith in himself, which he has never lost, but has been rather silent about lately. Certainly there is much justification for pride in the fact that such a stupendous array of the British naval power was possible in Portsmouth waters without disturbing a single squadron on service elsewhere, while the colonial soldiery on exhibition here is a fine body of men, of whom the empire well may be proud.

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ALL DEPRESSION OVER.

On the whole, it is agreeable rather than otherwise to notice that Englishmen are getting over their depression and are beginning to take rosy views of life again, and one reflects that belief in himself has always been the Englishman's most noticeable characteristic, and perhaps one of the chief reasons for his success.

Politically this week has been as dull as its predecessor, and the somewhat heated discussion over the religious aspect of the pending Education bill in Parliament has led to nothing particularly interesting to Americans.

The appointment of Sir Schomberg McDonnell, so long Lord Salisbury's principal private secretary, to succeed Lord Esher as Secretary of the Office of Works, has led to a renewal of the rumors that it is the Premier's intention to retire early, but the time seems unpropitious for any such radical change in the Ministry.

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OUTLOOK FOR PARLIAMENT.

There are still occasional hints and cautions in the London press of the possibility of an early dissolution of Parliament, which, it is said, the King thought desirable immediately after the coronation, and people still talk occasionally of the reappearance of Lord Rosebery as Prime Minister, although that statesman has not been in the public eye lately and seems content with such small laurels as those bestowed on the grower of the best small fruits in his county.

About the proposed Zollverein, although the Colonial Premiers are now in conference, it seems its chance is not improved and it is likely that the conference will not come to a more significant conclusion than that of 1897, which decided that the existing state of things between England and the colonies was generally satisfactory. Still, there is hound to be a great deal of present talk about preferential duties and discrimination in favor of the colonies by England, and this is always more or less gratifying to the middle class hurghers, who feel the heavy burden of the income tax.

E. A. DITHMAR.

THE KING OUT OF DANGER

His Majesty's Physicians Issue a Bulletin to That Effect.

He Is Cheerful and Much Stronger—Queen Alexandra Sends a Message to President Roosevelt.

LONDON, July 5.—The following bulletin regarding King Edward's condition was posted at Buckingham Palace at 10 o'clock this morning:

"His Majesty had another excellent night. He is cheerful and feels much stronger. We are glad to be able to state that we consider the King now out of danger. The evening bulletins will therefore be discontinued.

"TREVES,
"LAKING,
"BARLOW."

Although more evening bulletins regarding the condition of King Edward are to be issued, it was announced at Buckingham Palace this evening that his Majesty had made good progress since morning and that he was much gratified with the accounts he received of the successful carrying out of the plans for the dinners for the poor of London.

The King received many telegrams of thanks and congratulation from the scenes of these festivities, declaring that the pleasure of the occasion was vastly enhanced by the tidings that his Majesty was out of danger.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—The President has received the following cablegram from Queen Alexandra:

"London, July 4.

"The President, Washington:

"The King is most grateful for kind sympathy. He is thank God, getting on very favorably now. ALEXANDRA."

MONEY FOR REVIEWING SEATS RETURNED.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1902.]

LONDON, July 5.—In regard to the disposal of money received for stand tickets the larger hotels, with good commercial wisdom, promptly refunded the full amount paid, while those who sold tickets with the understanding that if there was no procession the money would be returned in whole or in part, kept to their hargain.

The American Express Company, which had nothing to gain by doing so except a repute for fairness, returned every penny it received for stand seats in Waterloo Place without waiting for the purchasers to ask. On the other hand, many of the standholders have resolved themselves into a mutual protective association, the avowed purpose of some of the members being to keep what they have got and, if possible, to force purchasers who stopped payment on checks to give up the money.

MENACE OF LONDON TOUGHS.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1902.]

LONDON, July 5.—The revival of Hooliganism in London streets, which led to one brutal murder lately, and caused great discomfort to the law-abiding public, has led to some pointed discussion as to how the capital can be cured of this disease.

"The Settlement," as it is called both here and in New York, where wise, hard-working clerics and laymen settle in the midst of bad neighborhoods, to work patiently to reclaim the young, seems to be the only effective machinery yet put in action in London against the spread of Hooliganism, and there are not nearly enough of such settlements.

The former pupils of Murray Spicer, who was lately killed by street roughs, intend to take a charitable revenge by founding a new settlement.

London is keenly aware of its responsibility for these half-savage creatures, who are worse than our New York hoodlums and far outnumber them. Their existence seems in some way an excuse for a conscription or compulsory drill law, which many persons here favor.

John Redmond's Appeal to Ireland.

DUBLIN, July 5.—Addressing a meeting of the United Irish League at Limerick this afternoon, John Redmond, Chairman of the League, called on the Irish to unite for one great effort. Coercion, he said, should meet coercion, and the land schemes of Mr. Wyndham, the Chief Secretary for Ireland, who was one of the worst representatives of English rule ever sent to Ireland, should be defeated. It rested with the Irish to win their liberty.

The London Theatrical Season Closing

An American Opera Singer Well Liked —Receptions to the Colonial Premiers.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1902.]

LONDON, July 5.—The chief incident at the Opera this week was the first appearance here of Mary Garden, an American woman of Scotch descent, who has been singing in Paris. She sang in Massenet's "Manon," and was uncommonly well received.

Next week she creates the principal role in "The Heart of Princess Orsa," composed by Herbert Bunning. Plançon and Maréchal will also have important roles.

Besides Sir Henry Irving, Beerbohm Tree and Sir Charles Wyndham have been entertaining the colonial Premiers at their theatres, and this evening George Alexander gave them a royal reception at the St. James's after the play. The season now closes at that house, which will open in the middle of August.

Theatrical entertainments are fast waning, and the middle of July and early August promise to be dull, indeed, for stay-at-homes.

Tree reopens Her Majesty's Theatre in August with "The Merry Wives of Windsor," and about four weeks later he produces "The Eternal City."

Maude Jeffries, who is now in London, may take both the provincial and the Australian rights of this play.

It is whispered now that Maeterlinck's "Monna Vanna" was suppressed here on a hint from the Queen, who is desirous of having the theatre reformed in a moral, if not in an artistic, way.

E. A. D.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, July 5.—All the old favorites at the theatres have had a good week. The chief feature was the number of special matinées, and at the conclusion of the performances the receptions of the colonial Premiers.

After next week the theatres will begin to close. "David Garrick" at Wyndham's, "Paoli and Francesca" at the St. James's, "The Gay Lord Quex" at the Duke of York's, and "Caste" at the Haymarket, all will be withdrawn by July 12.

At the music halls Liane de Pougey and Otéro ars attracting large crowds.

LONDON'S INTERRUPTED SEASON IS WANING.

Henley About All That Is Left—Social Entertainments of the Week—Indian Princes Outshine Society Queens in Diamonds.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1902.]

LONDON, July 5.—Sir Gilbert and Lady Parker's splendid reception and dinner to the Colonial Premiers can scarcely be counted as an Independence Day banquet, but it was a brilliant company in the historic Williss Rooms, at St. James's, and some citizens of the United States were present.

Many important social functions have been postponed or abandoned and the most prominent features of the next few weeks are charity entertainments, which it was thought inadvisable to postpone.

The rose show in the Temple Gardens attracted great crowds in midweek and was, indeed, the best of its kind ever given, while next week Henley will be the only rival of the Imperial Coronation Bazaar at the Botanical Gardens, of which enough has already been said.

Mrs. Choate and Mrs. Adair have joined forces in the charity exhibition of rare jewelry from famous collections, which was held to-day at Buckingham Gate.

Cora, Countess of Strafford, Mrs. Walter Burns, Mrs. L. V. Harcourt, and Mrs. Wilton Phipps assisted.

The treasures were loaned by the Dukes of Rutland, Portland, Beaufort, and Newcastle and by Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan. As for Henley, doubtless, if the weather plays no tricks, there will be a tremendous crowd.

It is really all there is left of the season and people have been taking to the river lately in large numbers. Thames cottages, which were lately a drug in the market, are now all taken up.

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INFORMAL GATHERINGS.

Most of this week's entertainments in fashionable society were small and informal, but expensive enough. London life was never more luxurious, and if the season had not been interrupted it would have been one of remarkable brilliancy, but as it was, the diamonds of the Countess of Romney, Mrs. Bradley Martin, and Lady Aberdare were quite outshone by the jewels of the Orientals at the India Office fete and at Sir Henry Irving's wonderful reception at the Lyceum Theatre on Thursday night, when the stage and auditorium were transformed into reception rooms almost in the twinkling of an eye.

These Maharajas wear collars and sashes of diamonds, rubies, and emeraids, which make the wealthiest fashionable women envious and arouse greed in the most amiable and law-abiding citizens.

Carle J. Bienner, who is in London again this year, begins an exhibit of a new batch of portraits of ideal heads of women next week.

The Rev. Edward F. Houghton, well remembered as a resident of the west side of New York, was in town this week from his home in Dorchester, Wallingford, to attend the exhibition of paintings by his son-in-law, W. D. Adams.

Edward G. Kennedy awaits only the forthcoming sale of prints at Sotheby's, which he declares includes the finest collection ever offered there, before departing for Aix-les-Bains.

Melvil Dewey, instead of going to France and Switzerland, as he intended, is painting at lovely Ludlow, near Hereford.

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MUSICAL AT HAMPSTEAD.

Herbert Whitney New had a remarkable gathering of Americans at his house in Hampstead Thursday, at a musical in which many distinguished American artists took part, and Fritz Kreisler played the violin.

In the drawing rooms and gardens I noticed Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Reid Griffin, Mrs. Lafayette De Frèse, Consul General Evans, Miss Evans, Mme. Nevada, Mrs. Vander Veer Green, Mme. Alice Estey, Gen. Joseph Wheeler, the Misses Wheeler, Esther Palliser, Eleanor Cleaver, as well as the Countess of Romney, Lady Clover Canon, and Mrs. Blake Wirgman, and Alfred Austin, the Poet Laureate.

Mrs. E. C. Clark, formerly of Philadelphia, has returned from Florence and taken up her residence in the St. Ermin's Hotel.

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THE CORONATION BAZAAR.

In the musical programmes for the Coronation Bazaar next week, Esther Palliser, Kitty Cheatham, Plunket Greene, David Bispham, Louis Arens, and Helen Mar will take part.

Mme. Nordica has canceled all her engagements and starts on Monday for her house in the Black Forest.

The reception by the Society of American Women in London to Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, for which most elaborate preparations had been made, has also been abandoned.

Mr. and Mrs. Bayard Cutting are at the Alexandra Hotel, Knight's Bridge.

Prof. and Mrs. Brander Matthews and Miss Matthews have returned to London. They were guests of Sir Gilbert Parker at the House of Commons on Wednesday.

COMING AND PARTING GUESTS IN LONDON.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1902.]

LONDON, July 5.—Mr. and Mrs. Yerkes leave here for Paris on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. De Young and Miss De Young, who have been entertaining largely for a month past, left the Carlton for the Continent to-day.

W. L. Elkins, who has lately been in German waters with his yacht Josephine, has been invited by the Kaiser to the Kiel regatta.

W. P. Ward and family are going to Carlsbad.

Among the Americans remaining at the Carlton are A. C. Smith and family, R. W. Van Boskerck, Mr. and Mrs. Everett Little, E. Clarence Jones, John T. Underwood, Mr. and Mrs. William T. Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Peabody of New York, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Pitcairn of Pittsburg, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Townsend of Washington, Mr. and Mrs. Wade and Mrs. Banker of St. Louis, Mr. and Mrs. S. Castner and Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Sinnott of Philadelphia.

Gen. Wilson and his two daughters, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Esler, Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, David Barnes, Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Wheeler, and Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Reilly have gone from Claridge's. New arrivals there are Mrs. J. A. Bostwick, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton U. Cary, Mr. and Mrs. James Speyer, Mrs. Flora Marchan, and Mr. William Fuller.

New arrivals at the Hyde Park Hotel are Mrs. H. Johnson, Mrs. T. J. Barney, and Mrs. Edward K. Jones of New York, and Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Law of Philadelphia.

RUMORS OF LORD SALISBURY'S RETIREMENT.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, July 5.—At the earliest possible moment Lord Salisbury contemplates retiring from public life. But that severance from the affairs of the empire, which he has so long administered, is not likely to come until after the coronation, and it may possibly be still further dslayed by now unseen reasons of state or politics.

During the last few months the Premier has more and more detached himself from the cares of office. With increasing age his dislike of publicity and dread of details, which high office holding involves, have been strengthened into an antipathy so strong as to render even the Conservative leaders less importunate in their demands that he remain Premier. Those who have recently been brought into contact with the aged statesman privately comment on his absentmindedness, which is only overcome by great effort, when it is absolutely necessary for him to deliver a public utterance on a question of importance.

Peace in South Africa having been procured, Lord Salisbury is said to consider the crowning of the King as the moment when his services to the nation may most fitly be ended. One of those intimately associated with the Premier throughout his political career, more so, perhaps, than any other person, said to a representative of The Associated Press to-day:

"I suppose that no one can have failed to notice that Lord Salisbury lately has seemed to be slipping more and more away from public life. The reports of his failing mentality are largely exaggerated, but for a long time it has been an open secret that he is extremely anxious to retire. I do not know any reason for believing that he will announce his determination in the immediate future, but I fear it is only a matter of a short time, perhaps after the coronation."

The curiously veiled intimation in The Times this morning, when, referring to the appointment of Schomberg McDonnell, principal private secretary of Lord Salisbury, to succeed Lord Esher as Secretary of his Majesty's Office of Works, that paper said it thought it doubtful if Lord Salisbury will try to find a new Secretary, adding that the appointment of Mr. McDonnell "cannot fail to revive the rumor of the Premier's resignation after the coronation," is the only notification here that the often repeated rumor is now on the verge of becoming a fact.

The Westminster Gazette, (Liberal,) while not professing to know the truth or otherwise of The Times's rumor, sadly admits that if Lord Salisbury retires it will not bring the Liberals into power, and prophesies that the "Unionist Party, if Salisbury goes, will probably move along the line of least resistance, make Mr. Balfour Premier, leave Mr. Chamberlain at the Colonies, and exchange some old lamps for new by the process which is called reconstruction. How long the reconstructed Government might last, and whether Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain might not change places before the end of Parliament, are questions which at present are too speculative to answer."

COLONIAL PREMIERS REACH NO AGREEMENT.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, July 5.—After two msetings the Colonial Premiers did not get, to quote one of them, "much forrader," nor does thsre sesm to be a prospect of reaching any conclusions in the immediate future. The question of imperial defense was put up first as being the least argumentative, hut even here difficulties have arisen. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Premier of Canada, and Sir John Gordon Sprigg, the Prime Minister of Cape Colony, appear to differ materially from Edmund Barton, the Premisr of Australia, and Richard J. Seddon, Prime Minister of New Zealand, as to what the colonies ought to do.

Mr. Seddon is being constantly employed as spokesman both in and out of the councils, and this has given rise to a little jealousy among his brother Premiers. Canadian circles openly express dissatisfaction, and declare that Sir Wilfrid Laurier is not being treated with the deference due to a man whose imperial statesmanship is so universally admired. The elaborate manner in which Sir Wilfrid's forthcoming reception in Paris has been heralded in the English press was to no little extent due to a desire to emphasize Canadian disgruntlement.

In the fight against the suspension of the Constitution of Cape Colony Sir John Gordon Sprigg had the tacit support of all ths Colonial Premiers, who feared that the suspension might create a precedent most dangerous to their constituencies. It is said that before the Premisr of Cape Colony attained his purpose unusually sharp passagss occurred between himself and Mr. Chamberlain, ths Colonial Secretary.

The decision of the British Cabinet not to suspend Cape Colony's Constitution is taken to be a serious blow to Lord Milner's prestige. The latter openly opposed the Premier, and Sir John's victory is not likely to improve relations which were already strained. Some interesting results may be anticipated from the visit at the beginning of August of Lord Alverstone, the Lord Chief Justice, and Sir John Bigham, Judge of the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice, who was a member of the South Africa Committee of the House of Commons, 1896-97, South Africa.

CONSTITUTION OF CAPE COLONY STANDS

British Government Denies the Petition for Suspension.

No Precedent for Such Action, Says Mr. Chamberlain—Confidence in the Cape Parliament.

CAPE TOWN, July 5.—Lord Milner, the British High Commissioner in South Africa, has received a dispatch announcing that the Imperial Government has decided against the proposal to suspend the Constitution of Cape Colony.

The Imperial Government has notified the Acting Premier that the Colonial Parliament should be assembled as speedily as possible.

LONDON, July 5.—The reply of the Colonial Secretary, Joseph Chamberlain, to the petition for the suspension of the Constitution of Cape Colony was published in a Parliamentary paper this evening. It says there is no precedent for the suspension of the Constitution of a responsibly governed colony. The suspension could be effected only by an act of the Imperial Parliament, and the Government believes such a step is not called for unless it is proved that the Constitution is a positive danger to the colony's peace or that a great majority of the whites desire that the authority be completely transferred to the Imperial Government. Such a desire could only be constitutionally expressed by a resolution of the Cape Parliament.

It will be necessary to pass an act of indemnity on account of violations of the Constitution, and it may also perhaps be needful to confer special powers on the Cape Government for carrying out the pacification of the colony and the maintenance of British interests. The Government was satisfied that the Cape Parliament would take the necessary steps to provide for the security of the colony and to discourage the racial and political controversy which was interfering with its prosperity, and which can serve to no good purpose among members of a community having common interests in the peace and prosperity of South Africa.

Mr. Chamberlain concludes with remarking that the Government considers it unjustifiable to assume beforehand that the Colonial Parliament will refuse the necessary legislation, and is of the opinion that the Parliament of Cape Colony should assemble as soon as possible, and that the requisite legislation should be introducsd, especially as the Imperial Government was assured that the Moderates of all partics desire to avoid further strife and wish to allay the passions excited by the war. The Government was hopeful that those who sympathized with the rebellion would cordially co-operate in the pacification of the colony.

Sir John Gordon Sprigg, the Premier of Cape Colony, was interviewed to-day regarding the decision of the Imperial Government not to suspend the constitution of Cape Colony. He said:

"If the petition had been granted it would have caused apprehension regarding the position of every self-governing colony, since it involved the whole question of free constitutional government. The decision will promote peace and reconciliation in South Africa. The suspension of the constitution would have had a reverse effect."

ORIGINAL OF AN ACADEMY PORTRAIT TO WED.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1902.]

LONDON, July 5.—The young woman who is the principal figure in that group of three by John Sargent, at the Academy, which Rodin called Sargent's masterwork, is about to be married, and all society is naturally interested.

Sylvia Hunter is a daughter of Charles Hunter, and the bridegroom will be Grant Lawson, M. P.

CHARLES BRIGHT'S TRIAL.

One of the Last Cases Heard in the Old Bailey, Now Rapidly Being Demolished.

LONDON, July 5.—One of the last of the long list of historic cases heard at the Old Bailey, the famous criminal court which is rapidly being demolished, is that of Charles Bright, the civil engineer of Sandusky, Ohio, who is on trial charged with concealing $500,000 of his estate in connection with bankruptcy proceedings. All through this week a formidable array of counsel and witnesses from the United States and South America congregated in one of the few courtrooms not yet invaded by the destroyers to hear the evidence in this long drawn out case. It is expected to go to the jury July 10.

Bright's counsel commenced his client's defense July 3 by submitting voluminous documents and accounts to prove his client's intricate financial transactions were legal.

CECIL RHODES SCHOLARSHIPS.

Hitch in the Arrangements Owing to Lord Grey's Illness.

LONDON, July 5.—An unfortunate hitch has occurred in the arrangements regarding the Cecil Rhodes scholarships owing to the illness of Lord Grey, who suffered a slight sunstroke in the Channel Islands this week. Serious complications were at first feared, but Lord Grey will be well enough July 8 to go to the Continent, though perfect rest is enjoined.

As Lord Grey is spokesman of Mr. Rhodes's executors, several meetings and informal discussions by the Colonial Premiers and others now in London regarding the best method for selecting candidates, &c., have been temporarily postponed.

DISEASE DEVASTATES AN ARMY.

Liberal Forces of Colombia Suffering from an Epidemic.

PANAMA, Colombia, July 5.—Advices received here from Chiriqui yesterday say that dysentery is devastating the Liberal army, and that the population of David is also suffering considerably from the same cause. The forces of Gen. Herrera, the Liberal leader, were reported to be on the point of leaving their camp for a healthier spot.

News from Cauca is to the effect that the revolutionists there have been reduced to a few guerrilla bands of no importance.

It is pointed out here that the recent shipments of gold made from Colombia prove that the country is slowly recuperating.

The Week in Franco-American Society in Paris.

Miss Bell Betrothed to Count Raoul d'Aramon — Americans Returning from London — The President's Garden Party — An Aristocratic Function—American Girl Sculptor's Success.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1902.]

PARIS, July 5.—Owing to the death of the Dowager Marquise d'Aramon, who was buried to-day, no official announcement has yet been made of the betrothal of the second daughter of Mrs. Isaac Bell, sister of James Gordon Bennett, to Count Raoul d'Aramon. This, however, is the most important social event of the week, so far as the American colony is concerned.

Count Raoul d'Aramon is the twin son of Count Jean d'Aramon and the Comtesse, (née Fischer,) who was an American.

Mrs. Bell resides in a handsome apartment in the Avenue Henri Martin, and has also a place in Warwickshire, England, where her son hunts. Comtesse d'Aramon's mother, Mrs. Fischer, lives in Florence, where her sister, Comtesse Ghirardesca, also resides. The Ghirardescas are a very ancient Florentine family, the young Count being famous all over Italy for his horsemanship and as a bosom friend of the Duke of Aosta.

The engagement of the Count Raoul d'Aramon to Miss Rita Bell, the youngest daughtsr of Mrs. Isaac Bell, is one of the most interesting announcements of the season. Miss Rita Bell is a debutante of this season. Her mother has given several notable entertainments for hsr in Paris. Mrs. Isaac Bell and her two daughters were at Newport Summer before last. Mrs. Bell was Mise Jeanistte Bennett, the daughter of James Gordon Bennett the elder. She married the late Isaac Bell, Jr., the son of the late Isaac Bell, at one time Commissioner of Charities, and the representative of an old New York family. Isaac Bell, Jr., was Minister to the Netherlands. After his death his widow snd children lived abroad, making occasional visits to this city and Nswport.

Ths Count d'Aramon's mother was a Miss Fischer of this city. She and her sister married titles. Her sister is the Countess Ghersdesca, whose young son, the Count Gheredesca, has been living in this country several years, and is very well known at Newport. Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed, who was a Miss Donnelly, is also a rclative of the Fischer family. The rsport of the serious ilfness of Miss Bell's uncle, Edward Bell, who is suffering from typhoid fever, wss current yesterday. Mr. Bell and family were to have sailed for Europe this coming wesk. As hoth the Count d'Aramon and Miss Bell are Roman Catholics, the wedding should he a very brilliant church function in Paris.

BEAUTIFUL AMERICAN WOMEN AT PRESIDENT LOUBET'S.

Wife of the French Ambassador to Madrid Much Admired—The Countess de Castellane Gives a Reception.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 5.—In official society the function of the week was a garden party given by the President of the Republic and Mme. Loubet on Sunday. The weather, which was threatening at first, turned out magnificently. In the beautiful grounds of the Elysée Palace, with their regular lawns and bright stretches of water, some lovely toilets were to be seen.

Three Americans, all from Philadelphia, were much admired, namely, Mme. Patenôtre, (née Elverson,) wife of Ambassador Patenôtre, who was dressed in white; Miss Florence Fox, in white crêpe de chine, and Miss Malcolm, who ranks as one of the prettiest women in Paris, was in pale blue.

The smartest aristocratic reception was that of the Countess de Castelline, (née Gould,) given last Sunday at her magnificent palace, in the Avenue du Bois de Boulogne, which is a reproduction of the Trianon. She herself wore white satin embroidered in stars, a collar of pearls, and a diamond tiara. In the garden, which was brilliant illuminated, Danhes's Orchestra played selections, and all fashionable and artistic Paris was there.

L'ART NOUVEAU IN PARIS.

Miss Warrick's Exhibit—G. de Feure to Show the Scheme of Applied Art to New Yorkers.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 5.—In artistic circles much attention has been aroused by an exhibition of little plaster figures hy a young American artist, Miss Warrick, at Bing's Art Nouveau Galleries. Miss Warrick, who is a Creole, and only just twenty, is an impressionist, and has adopted the modeling methods of Rodin. Her very great talent, amounting to almost genius, is admitted hy the best critics here.

Another of the chief promoters of l'art nouveau, G. de Feure, a naturalized Dutchman, who also exhibits at Bing's, is, I hear, leaving here for New York very shortly, where he will exhibit his work, which covers the whole domain of applied art.

The name of Miss Warrick is not known in America, and L'Art Nouveau has more enemies than friends over here. But there are practitioners of industrial art on this side who find their time not misspent, seeing that buyers take their wares. The sculptor Rodin can scarcely he considered an authority on this new phase of decorative art, although the spirit of his sculpture has a certain resemblance to the grotesque figures the modelers of Art Nouveau hronzes and pottery sometimes produce. It is in architecture and furniture that L'Art Nouveau has made its greatest sensations and received its most violent attacks. Spreading quickly to Austria and Southern Germany, it has almost become a recognized department in the arts. The Hollander who proposes to make an exhibition of work in this line in New York will be likely to have a success so far as curiosity is concerned.

TOURISTS RETURNING TO PARIS.

Happenings in the American Summer Colony—Chauncey Olcott to Go to Lourdes—C. W. Morse Improing.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 5.—Americans are heginning to come back from London, where, as one of them expressed it, apart from missing two hours' rare show, they had a brilliant time. All board and no lodging is the description of London during the past ten days which another American brings back with him.

Mr. and Mrs. M. H. De Young arrived from the Carlton Hotel, London, yesterday, and, after leaving their children at the convent school Auteuil, they will go on to Carlsbad.

Mr. and Mrs. Morton Mitchell, who were staying in London with Mrs. George Crocker, have returned to their apartment in the Rue Boissière.

Mrs. George Crocker arrives at the Ritz Hotel to-morrow, and will remain fifteen days, then going on to Carlsbad. She has ahandoned her intention of taking a houseboat on the Thames.

Dr. Stafford, the popular rector of a Catholic church at Washington, has been stopping at the Hôtel de France, and leaves here to-morrow for the Italian lakes.

Mrs. Dinsmore left Paris yesterday for Houlgate, where her husband, Clarence G. Dinsmore, will join her on his return from the seashore.

Mrs. Frank Porter and family and Gen. James H. Wilson, with the Misses Wilson, have arrived here from London.

M. L. C. Hanna and family have left the Hotel Ritz for Lucerne, en route for the Italian lakes, and Rear Admiral Gherardi of the United States Navy has arrived from Lucerne at the Hotel Binda.

Mr. Chauncey Olcott, the actor, is at Vichy with his wife, whence they will make the pilgrimage to Lourdes. Mr. and Mrs. Austin Lee will spend the Summer at Tournan.

Charles W. Morse, the banker, who was thrown from his restive horse in the Bois de Boulogne Wednesday, and who fell on his face, cutting his nose to the bone, is now hetter.

On Monday the marriage hetween Miss N. Terry and Prince Guy de Lucinge-Faucigny takes place.

Mrs. Astor, Mr. William Bigelow, Mrs. Ogden Mills, and the Misses Mills have sailed from Cherhourg for New York.

Mrs. Astor sailed for Europe ths first week in March. With the sxception of a short visit to London, she has remained in Paris since her arrival in Europs. On her return she will immediately go to Newport and open her cottage Beeohwood. The villa has undergone many improvements this Spring, a new ballroom being added.

Mrs. Ogden Mills and the Misses Mills sailed quite lats in the Spring. They havs been traveling on the Continent.

MOULIN ROUGE TO CHANGE.

Famous Bohemian Resort to Become a Music Hall Under the Direction of M. Maurey.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 5.—Many Americans will regret to hear that the Moulin Rouge is definitely to undergo a change of character, in one sense perhaps for the hetter.

Plans for its reorganization were deposited Monday at the Prefecture of Police, and if approved Moulin Rouge will open in two months as a music hall, under the direction of Max Maurey, who at present runs the Grand Guignol.

Whoever has seen ths "rsd lights" on ths arms of the windmill which gave its name to the Moulin Rouge and called the attention of Parisians from a long way off will he more than surprised to learn that any good can come from a place which used to he the synonym of light living and loose behavior. After the Jardin Mabille came ths Jardin de Paris, and after that the Moulin Rouge, places provided for the foreigner and frequented hy those who make it their business to amuse and if possihle fleece him.

The Moulin Rouge cams again into notice some time ago when ths art students conducted a ball within its precincts that was much talked about. Music, suppers, opera hoxes for those who would pay for them, and large dancing floors on which the most eccentric dancers in Paris used to astonish the crowd were part of the play at the Moulin Rouge.

A strict supervision by the polics prevented ths frequsnters of the place from anything too scandalous, and after a while the ahssnce of sensations and the natural change of fashion deprived the Moulin Rouge of its former attractiveness. In its old age the naughty Moulin is going in for good works and will dispense music alone to a very different kind of audience.

THE HUMBERT SAFE SOLD.

Fetches $332 at Auction in Paris—Big Swindle Recalled.

PARIS, July 5.—The famous Humhert safe was sold at auction to-day and fetched 1,660 francs ($332.)

As cahled from Paris Juns 27, while the debate on the Humbert case was procesding in the Chamber of Deputies that day, a crowd of 7,000 persons was witnessing the removal of the safe from the Humbert residence on the Avenue de la Grande Armee to an auction room. This was the safe supposed to contain the many millions of the Humherts, but which was found to be empty after their flight from Paris. It weighs 5,000 pounds.

AMERICAN BOY WINS.

Carries Off First Prize as Violinist at a Brussels Contest.

LONDON, July 5.—Francis MacMillen, a sixteen-year-old violinist from Marietta, Ohio, won the first prize at the annual contest of the Brussels Royal Conservatory of Music. This also securss for the young American the Van Hal Prize of 528 francs, (about $105.) The jury added that MacMillen showed the "greatest distinction."

The Brussels press was rather wrought up over the juvenile American winning the coveted honor, and the suggestion was made that the competition in future he limited to Belgians. The critics, however, frankly characterize the boy as an exceptional player.

NEWS FROM AUSTRALIA

The Resignation of Gov. Gen. Lord Hopetoun.

The Commonwealth Tariff — Exclusion of Colored Races—An Exodus to South Africa—Dullness of Trade.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MELBOURNE, June 2.—Sixteen months only havs elapsed since the establishment of the Austrslian Commonwealth, and it hss taken thst short period to develop a state of things which was little expected. My letter three weeks ago showed that a somswhst serious imhroglio had arisen between the Governor Gensral and the Federal Psrliament over ths question of his salary and allowances. Lord Hopetoun, as ths first Governor General, accepted the post at a salary of £10,000 a year, the amount fixed hy ths Constitution act, and nothing was definitely arrsnged as to what allowances, if any, he should receive beyond that sum.

The correspondences which has heen published recently shows that Mr. Chamberlain endeavored to so arrange matters that the various States, six of them in number, should subscribe another £10,000 a year on a population basis. The New South Wales Parliament voted its quota, (£3,600,) hut when a hill granting £3,300 as its share was introduced in the Victorian Legislature the representative chamher hy a majority of seven, consigned the hill into the waste-paper hsket. The remaining four States took no action, and consequently Mr. Chamberlain's suggestion came to nothing.

Under these circumstances the Barton Government hrought a hill into the Federal House of Representatives for the purpose of voting an additional £8,000 by way of allowances. There was such an outcry in the House against this that Mr. Barton was obliged to withdraw the measure to avoid its rejection by an overwhelming majority if it had gone to a division.

Lord Hopetoun a few days later sent a cablegram to Mr. Chamberlain requesting that he should be recalled after the coronation. The Secretary of State for the Colonies replied regretting the position, and adding that if Lord Hopetoun desired to he relieved of his office immediately, effect would he given to his wishes. He is shortly to leave these shores, and we are informed that his successor will he Lord Balfour of Burleigh.

Among people generally Lord Hopetoun is a popular man, and much regret is expressed that he is going away. But there is another view of the position which ought not to be obscured. It was admitted in Parliament hy Mr. Barton that the hill, which proposed to vote £8,000 in the shape of allowances, was the outcome of conferences between his Excellsncy and his Ministers, which the Constitutionalists regarded as an invasion of the Constitution, and they hold, therefore, that his Excellency was himself a party to the proposed unconstitutional act. Hence their attitude when that measure was hrought up.

Canon Dalton, who accompanied the Princs of Wales on his two visits to Australia, has declared that there is a strong undercurrent of repuhlicanism here, especially in Victoria and New South Wales. This statement is absolutely correct, and has heen shown in a variety of ways before Australia was formed into a Commonwealth and since. Ths most recent evidence of republican feeling comes from Senator Higgs, who has asked in the Senate if the Federal Government will respectfully invite the Imperial authorities to appoint as Governor General one of the several Australian statesmen who have served their country faithfully and well. Senator O'Connor, the Minister representing the Government in ths Senate, replied that ths Government was unable to make any promise that it would invite the Imperial authorities to appoint an Australian statesman to the position.

The fact that such a question as this has been asked at the very moment of Lord Hopetoun's withdrawal from ths Governor Generalship is one of the straws which shows how the wind hlows.

The Senate has heen making fair progress with the tariff during the last three weeks. It has no powsr to amend; ths scope of its functions is limited to making what are called "rsquests" to the Houss of Representatives. To this extent, therefore, the Senate "requests" the Houss to reduce the duty on imported hottled ale and porter from 1-6d. to 1-3d. per gallon, (agreed to by 16 to 12,) and also the duty on the same articles in hulk from 1s. to 10d. per gallon, The Senate requests that the duty on cigarettes be raised from 6s. 3d. to 7s. per pound to make it uniform with cigars. A motion was also carried to abolish the penny per pound duty on arrowroot. A proposal to reduce the duty on bacon and hams from 3d. to 1d. per pound was lost hy the casting vote of the Chairman, but another motion to reduce the dnty to 2d. was carried hy a majority of four. A motion to reduce the duty on hiscuits from a penny to a halfpenny per pound was lost. The cheese and butter duties have hsen reduced from 3d. to 2d. per pound; stearine to ½d., and paraffine wax to ¼d. per pound. Fruits and vegetahles preserved in liquid, or partly preserved or pulped, have been reduced to a uniform rate of 15 per cent.

It will take several weeks hefore the tariff is finished. The protectionists of Melbourne are agitating against ths reductions which are being made in the duties by the Senate, and it is probahle that these rsductions will not he agreed to hy the Houss of Representatives, where the protectionist party is in the ascendancy.

Australians havs set their minds upon having a white Australia, hut this idea scarcely harmonizes with the treaty entered into a few months ago hetween Great Britain and Japan. It reads rather curiously that a Japanese cook found in Sydney has been sent to prison for six months for heing a prohihited immigrant. Now, a petition is being circulated throughout Australia for presentation to King Edward VII., praying that, as their Emperor, he will cause his Indian subjects in the Commonwealth to have Parliamsntary rspresentation in order that their interests may bs looked after. This colored immigration question is certain to raiss difficulties between the Commonwealth and the imperial authorities, as the Commonwealth will never give up its right to say that it will fix its own legislation with references to the exclusion of all colored races.

There are unfortunately too many indications that the Winter which has just begun will this month will be a very hard one for the working classes all over Australasia. Trade in all branches has become very dull, and in all the hig cities many hundreds of men can find nothing to do. They have sent deputations to the governments of the States, hut the latter are unahle to do anything. Conferences of municipal hodies have been held to discuss the serious aspect of things, but have failed to arrive at any definite scheme for coping with the unemployed difficulty. Owing to the long-continued drought in Queensland, New South Wales, South Australia, and Western Australia the pastoral and agricultural industries have suffered exceedingly. The consequence is that the labor market is in a very congested state. The prices of the necessaries of life have advanced, and this accentuates the serious condition of affairs among the working classes.

New South Wales has just raised a loan of three million pounds sterling, and out of this funds will be forthcoming for public works in that State, hut in other States money is not available in sufficient quantity to enable any vigorous public works policy to be pursusd. Besides, economy in public expenditure is demanded by the press and people outside the working olasses, and this insistence upon economy in public works and administrative expenditure gives little hope to the workers that employment will be provided for them. Altogether, the situation is a somewhat perplexing one, and it could not have occurred at a worse time of the year.

Through causes which it is unnecssary to particularize, the natural increase of population in all psrts of Australasia is proceeding at a very slow rate. The aids to population through immigration are practically at a standstill, as the lists of arrivals and departures show. In addition to this, South Africa hss hsen, and is, taking nway large numhers of Australian youth. The permit system renders it necessary that each arrival in South Africa should be able to produce £100 before being allowed to land at any of the South African ports, hut times are so bad in Australia that scores endeavor to get off as stowaways in all outgoing vessels.

A cablegram was published here a few days ago stating that an article in The London Daily News suggested that the colonies should contribute toward the cost of the South African war in the following proportions: Canada, £24,000,000; Australia, £29,000,000; New Zealand, £7,000,000. Commenting editorially upon the suggestion, The Melhourne Argus says:

"The Daily News, however, is not alone with suggestions of this character, for, so highly patriotic a hody as the Navy League is constantly claiming that a contribution of, say, £2,000,000 per annum should he made hy Australia to the cost of the Imperial Navy. This demand also needs to be discountenanced. In our present stage it would he disastrous for the empire to expect financial contrihutions from the colonies. New countriss such as ours have nothing to spare for military and naval expenditure outside their bounds."

This is a clear indication that a strong reaction has set in. Canon Dalton was perfectly right when he informed the Royal Colonial Institute in London that in the event of future wars, colonial assistance would not he so freely given as in the recent war.

J. G. G.

WITHDRAWAL OF FRIARS.

The Vatican Finds an Obstacle to the Plan Proposed by Judge Taft.

ROME, July 5.—After an examination of the note submitted hy Judge William H. Taft, Civil Governor of the Philippine Islands, regarding the friar lands in the archipelago, the Vatican finds one very great obstacle to the withdrawal of the friars. The Vatican would not object if the expulsion of the friare were arranged and carried out hy another power, so that the Holy See would only have to recognize the accomplished fact, hut it shrinks from appearing ae a direct party to their withdrawal, especially sincs the religious orders are powerful in Rome and above all others in the Sacred College.

The efforts of the Vatican are directed toward finding a way to consent to the withdrawal of the frairs from the island without appearing to do so. In fact, the Vatican, it is helieved, would wslcome a show of force to which it could submit. It would much prefer, however, a compromiss prohibiting the friars from returning to the parishes they left in 1898, but allowing them to remain where they now are or where there is no local opposition to their ministrations.

The Committee of Cardinals appointed to discuss Judge Taft's propositions were to meet July 10, but a requiem mass for the late King Albert of Saxony to be celsbrated in the Sistine Chapel, at which the Pope and the Cardinals will assist, has necessitated a postponement of the mseting of ths committee.

TO SETTLE THE PIUS CLAIMS.

Names Suggested for Arbitrators in the American-Mexican Dispute.

ROME, July 5.—In view of the possihility of The Hague International Trihunal recommsnding that arbitrators of a neutral country he chosen to ssttle ths question between the United States and Mexico regarding the Pius claim, the following names havs bsen suggested.

Signor Zanardelli, the Italian Premier.
The Italian Ambassador to Austria-Hungary, Count Ligra.
The Italian Ambassador to France, Count Tornielli.
The President of the Senate, Signor Saracco.
The President of the Chamber, Signor Biancheri.
Senators Villari, Pagano, and Viscounti Venosta.

The latter were chosen by King Victor Emmanuel to study the Anglo-Brazilian dispute regarding the boundary of British Guiana, in which his Majesty is arbitrator.

The Pius claim (amounting to ahout $1,000,000) has besn pending for ahout a third of a century. It involves a dispute between the Catholic Church in California and the Government of Mexico as to the liahility of the latter for the interest on certain Church lands which the Mexican Government undertook to hold as Trustes for the Church. Powell Clayton, the United States Minister to Mexico, early in April last, secured the submission of the case to The Hague International Arbitration Trihunal.

AMERICAN-RUSSIAN DISPUTE.

Arbitrator at The Hague Closes the Taking of Testimony in the Sealing Case.

THE HAGUE, July 5.—The taking of testimony by Dr. Asser, the Dutch jurisconsult, who is arbitrator of the American-Russian sealing dispute, closed yesterday with a statement of Herbert H. D. Peirce, Third Assistant Secretary of State at Washington, enunciating ths view of the United States Government regarding the extent of the territorial waters. There was an sxchange of complimsnts between the representatives of the two Governments and Dr. Asser, the latter thanking the delegates for their valuable help and referring to the admirable example set by two great powers in arbitrating the differences.

Mr. Peirce and M. Komaroff, the Russian delegate, entertained the Amsrican and Russian participants in the case and the Netherlands Ministers at luncheon.

THE NEW SWEDISH MINISTRY.

King Oscar Approves the Cabinet Formed by Erik Gustav Bostrom.

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, July 5.—King Oscar has approved the formation of the Cahinet, as reconstructed hy Erik Gustav Bostrom, who was invited to undertake the task June 28, after the resignation of the Ministry presided over by Admiral Baron von Otter. The new Ministry is constituted as follows:

Premier—ERIK GUSTAV BOSTROM.
Minister of Foreign Affairs—CARL H. T. A. LAGERHEIM.
Minister of Justice—BERGEN.
Minister of War—J. L. CRUSEBJORN.
Minister of Marine—A. A. L. PALANDER.
Minister of the Interior—WESTRING.
Minister of Finance—MEYER, who is a merchant of Calshaum.
Minister of Worship—CARL VON FRIESEN.
Minister of Agriculture—A. T. ODELBERG.

The Ministers of Foreign Affairs, War, Marine, and Agriculture held the same positions in the Von Otter Cabinet.

Topics of Interest in the German Capital.

New Casts for Harvard—Bavarian Students Dissatisfied—Physicians Praise King Edward's Efforts to Cure Tuberculosis.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 5.—Dr. and Mrs. Benjamin Ellis Martin this week visited the Nowawes Home for Crippled Children. They pronounce it the best and most complete in the world.

Dr. Agnes Vietor is also here to study the institutions for hackward children.

Rhoda Holt, the well-known authority on rugs, has been allowed to inspect the rugs given to the Kaiser hy the Sultan.

Prof. Kuno Franke has ordered new casts of objects in the Germanic Museum at Nuremberg for Harvard.

Prof. Bickmore of New York is here.

Mrs. White, wife of Ambassador White; her father, Dr. Magill, and Dr. Dickil paid a visit to Wittenberg this week.

Forty-one New Yorkers attended the celebration of the Fourth of July yesterday.

KING EDWARD PRAISED.

His Efforts to Cure Tuberculosis Beginning to be Appreciated in Germany—The Coming Congress.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 5.—The official organ of the International Bureau for Tuberculosis contains an article by Dr. Williams of London, praising the efforts of King Edward to cure the disease. Editors and famous authorities like Leyden, Gerhardt, and Fränkel, commenting, say it is to be hoped that Williams's article will contrihute to the appreciation in Germany of King Edward's services in behalf of one of the most magnificent works of peace.

When the International Bureau meets here next October the foremost authorities are expected to he present, including many Americans.

Kaiser Cheers for King Edward.

TRAVEMUNDE, Germany, July 5.—After awarding the prizes to the winners in the North German Association's yacht races here to-day, Emperor William read a telegram from King Edward's physicians announcing that his Majesty was out of danger and called for three cheers for the King, which were heartily given.

NEW OPERAS ON ONE THEME.

Coincidence Revealed in Compositions of Humperdinck and Siegfried Wagner.

BERLIN, July 5.—Singularly, Humperdinck and Siegfried Wagner have both taksn material for new fairy operas from precisely the same sourcss. The two composers maintained great secrecy regarding the story of their operas, but, meeting the other day, Humperdinck inquired of his former pupil how his opera was progressing, and Wagner replisd:

"Very well. It is a fairy opera."

Humperdinck answered, "And mine also."

Then Wagner added: "Mine combines the German popular fairy story of the sleeping beauty."

"Why, so does mine," replied Humperdinck, with amazement.

Upon a further exchange of confidences it was found they had both used the same material.

BAVARIAN STUDENTS THREATEN.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 5.—It is learned that if the Prince Regent Luitpold of Bavaria does not dismiss Dr. von Landmann, Minister of Education, who has had a conflict with Prof. Peterzhurg, the students at the Bavarian universities will begin a monster demonstration.

ADOPT AMERICAN METHODS.

Germans Extend the Baggage Check System—Will Study Postal, Telegraphic, and Telephone Arrangements.

BERLIN, July 5.—In pursuance of Emperor William's dssire to adopt good American things, the Prussian Railroad Ministsr has ordered the extsnsion of the Amsrican haggage check system, which has been experimented with on the Hamburg-Bsrlin Line, and the Imperial Post Office has just appointed a commission to go to the United States and study American postal, telegraphic, and telephone arrangements.

Special attention will he given to the tubular mail service. Germany, at present, is using only small tubes for individual letters, and contemplates introducing the Amsrican system of transmission in bulk by mail to and from the hranches of the Central Post Office. The Commissioners are Post Councillors Wsrnecke of Leipzig, and Braun of Hamburg. They will be accompanied by a telegraphic engineer and anothsr engineer of Berlin.

DESCENDANT OF STEUBEN SENDS GREETING TO AMERICANS.

By The Associated Press.

BERLIN, July 5.—A feature of the celehration of the Fourth of July at Grunau by the American colony of this city was the receipt of a telegram from Baron von Steuben, a retired Colonel living at Elsenach, a lineal descendant of the Revolutionary Baron von Steuhen. It was as follows:

"In grateful remembrance of the magnificent hospitality extended to me by America years ago in honor of my progenitor, I send the American colony of Berlin on its National holiday greetings and congratulations."

The colony replied, recognizing the splendid services of the Baron's illustrious progenitor.

A party of Americans who banqueted at Bad Nauheim July 4 sent Joseph Chamberlain, the British Colonial Secretary, a telegram expressing sympathy in consequence of King Edward's illness, and wishing the King a speedy recovsry. Mr. Chamherlain replied:

"I thank you for your friendly sympathy and good wishes, which I value as an expression of the common feeling which bind the two nations togsthsr. I am happy to state that the King continues to make satisfactory progress."

Anti-Kaiser Demonstrations by Poles.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 5.—It is said that the demonstrations of the Poles in East Prussia against the Kaiser are much more personal and bitter than has yet been made public.

Summer Exodus from Berlin.

BERLIN, July 5.—The vacations of the pupils of the German schools, which began yesterday, are causing an immense exodus to the mountains and seaside. Eighty-one trains left one station to-day and twenty-one special traine left another station.

Henry Nikisch Elected Principal.

BERLIN, July 5.—Henry Nikisch, formerly conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, has been elected Principal of the Leipsic Conservatory of Music, which is probably the German musical institution hest known to Americans. He succeeds Karl Reinecke, the composer.

J. P. MORGAN CONVERSES WITH EMPEROR WILLIAM.

The Kaiser Says He Wants to Learn American Methods—They Meet on Mr. Morgan's Yacht.

BERLIN, July 5.—"I am not one of those who believs that we can learn nothing from other countries. I think we can learn something from all peoples, and moet from the Americans. We desire to know the things you do better than others, and make them our own," said Emperor William to J. Pierpont Morgan.

"The United States has long been the dsbtor of Germany in science and German msthods," replied Mr. Morgan. "I should be sorry to think we could not give something in return."

This is the fragmsnt that began the long conversation between Emperor William and Mr. Morgan while sitting on the deck of Mr. Morgan's yacht, Corsair, Thursday. The talk took a wide range, from yachting, a congenial subject to both, to business. His Majesty saw Mr. Morgan three times during two days.

Mr. Morgan, P. A. B. Widener, Clsment A. Griscom, W. L. Elkins, and a party of twenty-one, including eight ladies, went to Hamburg yesterday. Herr Albert Ballin, Director General of the Hamburg-America Line, with several prominent citizens, met them at the railroad station, took them to the Hamburgerhof, and showed the travelers various other objects of interest in the city. Herr Ballin also gave the Americans a luncheon at the Restaurant Pforde, to which thirty guests sat down. Later Herr Ballin entertained the party at his villa. Mr. Morgan started for Berlin to-day.

The progress of Mr. Morgan and his party from Kiel to Berlin was made in a saloon carriage usually occupied hy members of the royal family.

Mr. Morgan affirms that Berlin is only a way station for him between Hamburg and Paris, whither he starts Sunday evening or Mondsy. He says he has no business object whatever in Berlin.

Mr. Morgan will spend most of to-morrow at Potsdam, seeing the palaces. Emperor William has telegraphed to the Court Marshal properly to guide Mr. Morgan and his party, and to show them apartments which are inaccessible to the general public.

KAISER HONORS HERR CONRIED.

Entertains the New York Manager on Board the Hohenzollern and Gives Him a Snuffbox.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 5.—Heinrich Conried, manager of the Irving Place Theatre, New York City, was seen hy the Berlin correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES this evening on his return from seeing the Emperor.

He was elated by the reception accorded him on board the Hohenzollern, at Travemuende, where Mr. Conried had been summoned from Carlsbad.

The Kaiser was most amiable, he said, thanked him for his efforts to promote the German theatre in America, and asked him to continue his good work. The Kaiser also presented him with a magnificent snuffbox, made of gold, upon the cover of which is the imperial W., studded with diamonds, and introduced him to the Empress, who expressed great interest in the education of women in America.

She said she was a firm believer in the higher education of the sex. She then asged about women's colleges in the United States, Vassar in particular. Mr. Conried also met the Grand Duchess of Saxe-Weimar, who was with the imperial party.

By The Associated Press.

BERLIN, July 5.—His Majesty's object, it is understood, is to decorate Herr Conried in recognition of the gala performance given by him during Prince Henry's visit to America.

GERMAN LOCOMOTIVES FOR INDIA.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, June 5.—The locomotive works of Borsig, in Berlin, is the firm which, it was recently admitted by an English Cabinet officer, received an order for thirty-two locomotives for use in India. The firm employs an American locomotive expert and uses American patents.

Czar's Audience to Paul Du Chaillu.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 5.—The Czar today granted an audience of half an hour to Paul Du Chaillu, the explorer and author, of New York, who is beginning a trip through Russia which is to last five years. His Majesty readily granted Du Chaillu the privilege of traveling undsr his protection and invited ths traveler to visit him whenever he was in St. Petersburg.

MORMON TEMPLE IN DENMARK.

300 American Missionaries at the Dedication in Copenhagen.

COPENHAGEN, Denmark, July 5.—Some three hundred American Mormons, including ex-United States Senator Frank Jenne Cannon, his brother, and many American missionaries in Europe, attended the dedication to-day of the Mormon Temple in this city.

Three meetings have been arranged for July 6, with the ohject of giving impetus to missionary work in Denmark.

Gen. Monagas Not Dead.

PORT OF SPAIN, Island of Trinidad, B. W. I., July 5.—The report circulated by the Venezuelan Government of the death of Gen. Domingo Monagas, one of the leading chiefs in the Matos revolution against President Castro, has been proved to be false. The rumor, it is believed, was spread for the purpose of disheartening the revolutionists.

CHINA APPEALS TO AMERICA.

Asks This Nation to Urge the Powers to Withdraw Their Troops from Tien-Tsin.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—The Chinese Government has appealed to the Government of the United States to use its good offices to cause the allied powers, who still retain their soldiers in Tien-Tsin, to evacuate that place in conformity with the spirit of the agreement of Peking, which settled the Boxer troubles. The appeal was made to-day by Minister Wu directly to Secretary Hay, in the shape of a cablegram from Viceroy Yuan of Chihli, which the Minister supplemented with a long verbal explanation.

The cablegram is as follows:

"Translation of a cablegram received July 4, 1902 (fifth moon twenty-ninth day,) from Viceroy Yuan Shih-Kai of Chihli, dated July 3, 1902, (fifth moon twenty-eighth day.)

"Your cahlegram of July 2 is received with much gratification. In the final protocol signed by the different powers there is no stipulation that a supplementary convention will be made in regard to the restoration of Tien-Tsin. But the foreign military officers at Tien-Tsin have arbitrarily given rise to fresh complications and drawn up msny articles limiting to 300 the number of Chinese guards to be stationed at Tien-Tsin within the limit of 30 kilometers. Since the hrigands in the vinicity of Tien-Tsin, on account of the looting of the arsenals in 1900, are generally well armed, it would be impossible for such a small force to suppress and punish brigandsge; much less can it police the city and vicinity and preserve order generally. The military officsrs appear to be willing to restore the city, but in reality they wish to delay. There is reason to fear that their action is not by any means for the public good. The foreign Ministers at Peking do not approve their action, and they have repeatedly remonstrsted with them, but the military officers have not heen willing to come to an agreement. The Ministers and the military officers each hold to their own opinions, which greatly impede the progress of our affairs. I request you to ask the Government of the United States to consult with the other Governments so that instructions may be sent to the different military officers direct, ordering them to accede to the suggestions of the foreign ministers to the end that the restoration may not be further delayed."

The author of this message, Yuan Shih-Kai, has taken the place of the late Li-Hung-Chang to a large extent, in dominating Chinese foreign policies, and the United States Governmsnt is the more disposed to heed his appeal because of his excellent conduct during the Boxer uprising. He was the principal meane of communication between the outside Governments and the legationers during their time of peril, and hut for his strength of character, the entire province of Shantung would have been drawn over to the Boxer cause.

Secretary Hay will address himself to the various Governments, probably through Mr. Conger at Peking, and the Foreign Ministers there located. The situation at Tien-Tsin is peculiar, and, in the view of the State Department, the attitude of the foreign military officials there is perfectly unreasonable. The State Department has satisfied itself that the foreign Ministers at Peking, whose governments are represented by these military leaders, are thoroughly anxious to have the treaty of Peking executed in a fair spirit, and to that end to have Tien-Tsin evacuated at the earliest possible moment hy the foreign forces, so it will carry the Chinese appeal to the Governments concerned.

THE VENEZUELAN REBELLION.

Commander McLean Says Insurgents Number 10,000 Men.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—Secretary Moody has received the following cablegram from Commander McLean of the Cincinnati, dated La Guayra, via Haiti, July 4:

"Topeka reports forty revolutionists attacked Custom House Guanta yesterday; secured four Mausers, some ammunition. Fled hills appearance troops. Captain visited Barcelona. Information, Matos 3,000 men at Urica, well armed, but inactive. Three thousand more in State Bermudez. Estimated entire force revolutionists in country 10,000. Small bands revolutionists this vicinity; some firing nights. Foreigners not molested either side yesterday. Two hundred and thirty more troops who came here from Caracas recalled to-day in haste. Steamship Ossum goes Puerto Cabello 300 troops."

TOUR OF AMERICANS IN PERSIA.

Minister Griscom and His Wife Travel 1,000 Miles on Horseback.

LONDON, July 5.—Private advices from Teheran, Persia, under date of June 13, announce the return of Lloyd Griscom, the United States Minister to Persia, and Mrs. Grisoom, from a 1,000-mile ride on horseback through Central and West Central Persia. The trip was undertaken to secure information with the view of building up American commerce in Persia. The great Persia trade routes, ths Karun River and the old highway from Teheran to Bagdad, were closely investigated.

Mr. Griscom was prevented from entering Turkey owing to the quarantine against Persia. His journey entailed plenty of hardships and strange experiences, but had excellent results. The Psrsians everywhere expressed their pleasure at his visit. Mr. Griscom travsled officially, and was received with full honors in all the cities. The Governor of Ispahan, who is the Shah's brother, accorded Mr. Griscom a great reception. The American missionaries at Hamadan also received on this occasion their first visit from an American Minister.

ELECTION RIOTS IN HAITI.

Disorder and Bloodshed Interrupt the Choice of Deputies.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti, Friday, July 4.—M. Delinois has hsen elected First Deputy for Port-au-Prince hy a plurality of 800 out of 12,000 votes cast. After M. Delinois's election had been announced in the customary manner an attack, which was repulsed, was made on the Arsenal by the party hostile to the Deputy. Many persons were wounded on both sides.

In many of the towns of Haiti no elections have been held, owing to disorder and bloodshed, and it is now believed that no quorum will be ohtained and that it will be impossible to organize the Chamber of Deputies and elect a new President.

GROUNDED STEAMSHIP FLOATED.

The Alleghany in Kingston Harbor—The Altai Still Stranded.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, July 5.—The steamship Alleghany, which grounded last night while endeavoring, it was reported, to float her sister ship, the Altai, which went ashore outside this harbor July 3, has come into the harbor and docked. Her commander, Capt. Haase, denies the report that his vessel went ashore while endeavoring to get the Altai off. The latter vessel is in a perilous position.

The Alleghany was bound from New York June 28 for Kingston and Central American ports.

The Altai was bound from Port Limon to New York.

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THE PRESIDENT'S PLANS.

We note with no surprise the comments of some of the opposition papers on the plans of the President to spend the Summer away from Washington and in the Fall to take a pretty extended tour tbrough the West and Southwest. It suits the mental calibre of critics of a certain class to find all wrong and no right in the leader of the party to which they do not belong, and President ROOSEVELT in his freedom from precedent and conventionality exposes himself readily to that sort of criticism. Very few of his fellow-citizens, unless driven to it by a stern sense of party duty, will find any serious fault with him for seeking the healthful hillocks of Oyster Bay in the Summer or for journeying widely in the Fall. As for the Summer, the notion of Mr. ROOSEVELT in the rôle of an idler is unthinkable to most of his countrymen. As for the trips in the Fall, we confess that we regard them as in every way desirable and likely to be useful.

Our opposition friends say that he is going on a mission of personal political import, that he is to seek popularity for himself and influence for the party. It may be. What of it? Either he will deserve popularity and get it, or he will not deserve it and will not get it. Either result will be good for the country. It is well for our people to see their President when they can, to hear him, or to read what he says on such occasions. Our country is big. Our population is enormous and widely scattered. Despite the free intercommunication and the vast number of newspapers, we are beset with local and sectional prejudices and misunderstandings due mainly to ignorance. It is a good thing that the President should come into personal relations, even though fleeting, with as large a number of the people as he can.

If he has an idea that he can thus intentionally promote his nomination and election to the Presidency in 1904, he is probably mistaken. The more he tries for that the less he is likely to succeed. It is not his "hold." But if he means to do his work as well as he can, and let the political future take care of itself, he will probably without seeking to do so strengthen himself with the people. Doubtless he will say a good many things of no great importance, and he will iterate and reiterate his familiar philosophy, so that those who are forced to follow him will be pretty tired of it. But he is a very earnest and sincere man at heart, and the American people will find that out more and more the more they see and hear of him. If he contents himself with appealing to them and does not try to manipulate them, he will come out all right; and he will have a good time—which will be good for him and for all the rest of us.

TO MODERNIZE RUSSIA.

It must be said that the present Czar of Russia is a dreamer of great dreams. It is easy to fancy the bewilderment of a man who is conscious of nothing but good-will to his people and his kind, and yet who has lived since his birth in daily danger of assassination. It is that cruel corrective by which, according to the old and bitter saying, his absolutism is tempered. That a ruler who maintains his place only by the force supplied by the people who do not know their own strength should have made the first step toward urging the nations to disarm is one of the strangest things in history. But the proposal for The Hague conference is less remarkable than the news this last week has brought us that the Czar has resolved to take counsel of the men whom he supposes to be the wisest counselors in his vast dominions as to what can be done to allay the spirit of revolution, breaking out from time to time in murder or rebellion.

It is a spectacle as pathetic as it is strange. For the intellectual backwardness in which Russian despotism has kept Russia is such that the country contains no counselors who can be trusted to give their ruler good advice. Every manifestation of intellectual life in Russia has been stamped out as soon as it was discovered by the system of espionage and surveillance that overlays the whole empire. The lines that MILTON prefixed to his "Speech for the Liberty of Unlicensed Printing" two centuries and a half ago express a commonplace of the present thought of English-speaking men:

This is true liberty, when freeborn men
Having to advise the public, may speak free.

But in a country where men have been for ages prevented from free speech, to expect that a number of them can suddenly be assembled "to advise the public," that a public opinion can suddenly be evoked and created by and for the benefit of the very authority which has so long suppressed it, is to cherish a delusion as melancholy as it is amiable. In such social and political discussion by Russians as escapes into print from the presses of other countries than Russia, in the dreams of a visionary like TOLSTOI, we may see how the very faculty of sane and well-founded political speculation, the capacity to give sound advice on public affairs, may become atrophied by its enforced disuse.

It is announced, it is allowed even in Russia to be announced, that the Czar's official advisers, those who would be his constitutional advisers if Russia had a Constitution, are opposed to the step their nominal master has taken. It was quite inevitable that they should disapprove it, and natural that they should publicly wash their hands of it. For the Russian bureaucracy is itself one of the things to be reformed—is the very head and front of the offending against which the patient Russian people murmur, against which on occasions they rise up in murderous arms. And the bureaucracy which the Russian people recognize as the Government, and hate the Government accordingly, is itself a corollary and consequence of the theoretical absolutism of the Czar. It is his abdication of powers too great for any man to hold, excepting over savages and slaves, which is needed to appease the discontent of the Russian people. He must take himself and his Czarship out of the way if the Russian Government is to be reformed. And so his appeal for advice is an appeal to which the only wise answer would be a prescription of suicide to the patient who asks the advice. The terms and the extent of his abdication might indeed be wisely taken in hand by wise advisers, but a delegation and diminution of his powers which should amount to a virtual abdication of his Czarship there must be if Russia is to be put in the way of political development and political modernization. Doubtless it was this fact that induced his grandfather to abandon the project he once entertained of "giving a Constitution" to his people. It may be that the present Czar would not shrink from the sacrifice. But to what an "impasse" is he brought by the conflict between his good intentions and the false position into which he was born!

DISPOSAL OF CITY WASTE.

Major WOODBURY, Commissioner of Street Cleaning, is entitled to a more formal compliment than casual mention in the news columns, on the fact that he has already practically put an end to the venerable nuisance of dumping at sea the sweepings and house refuse collections of the city, and will soon have abolished it altogether.

Human ingenuity could not very well have devised a more wasteful and objectionable method of getting rid of this material than of towing it into the lower bay and dropping it in the path of navigation, with the certainty that anything light enough to float, and a good deal that might be expected not to float, under conditions less unusual than those which imparted buoyancy to the axe head of the prophet ELISHA'S, rustic friend, would sooner or later distribute itself along the beaches which are New York's favorite recreation grounds. Sea bathing, in theory and normally in practice, is a refreshing and health-giving function, but a sea bath in which one becomes entangled with discarded crinolines and watermelon rinds, lacks charm and hygienic value. Cats which have escaped the rendering tanks of Barren Island and found what the archaeologists call "intrusive burial" in the family ash barrel add nothing instructive or pleasurable to the message of the sad sea waves, and greatly interfere with the effort of the citizen to substitute vitalizing ozone for the residual air of his lungs. Even ozone which carries with it the gases of organic decomposition lacks value as a stimulant.

In the new system inaugurated by Major WOODBURY garbage and organic matter of all kinds are separated from the ashes and burned, and what remains is sold for filling. This is as it should be. It was one of the objective points of WARING'S administration of this department to put an end to deep-sea dumping; but ancient evils are not easily or quickly reformed. The amount of clean and valuable filling material which has been taken out of New York during the past year or two would make a very respectable alp, and in a less degree this has been going on for probably a century. If a return to the system of throwing this material into the sea is rendered forever impossible, Major WOODBURY will be much better deserving of a monument in enduring bronze than many who have been thus honored.

"THE WHOLE WORLD KIN."

No observant reader can have read the bulletins about the state of health of the King of England without feeling that his own emotions, whatever they may have been, were greatly intensified by being shared with, one may say, all the population of this planet. It is a quite recent phenomenon. Men not to be called old can perfectly remember when it would have been impossible. Indeed, the first recognition we can remember of a common and instantaneous sorrow of the reading human race was that accorded to the lingering and fatal illness of President GARFIELD only a score of years ago. It was that occasion that moved The London Spectator to remark that, whatever verdict history might return upon the character and career of the dead President, history could not forget to recall how all mankind mourned him.

We do not quite know about that. History has a trick of forgetting with ease what all contemporaries expect her to remember. Also she has a trick of remembering and emphasizing what all contemporary men expect her to forget, because they have left it out of their own calculations. But we have had many instances, in the critical illnesses of persons much in view, and either by their personal qualities or by their accidental positions memorable, how contagious sympathy is under the modern conditions of swift communication, the development of which will be the main feature of a true and appreciative history of the nineteenth century.

It may be that the twentieth will unfold still greater wonders in the same direction. It seems to us that "the limit" has been reached. But we have only to consider what has already been achieved with the telephone, for instance, since that not very remote period when it was regarded as merely a scientific toy, to make sure that the limit has not been reached; that, as the poet puts it, "that which we have done" toward increasing the facility of human communication among the nations of the earth is "but earnest of the things which we shall do." But only consider how impossible, in any previous generation of human history, even how inconceivable, would have been such a spectacle as that at which all mankind is now "assisting," of watching at the bedside of the King of England.

It is quite true that the last hours of the King's own mother were watched with the same universal interest, which it is not extravagant to call universal sympathy or universal concern. But that was only the other day, and there has been no marked improvement in the methods of communication between the last and fatal illness of Queen VICTORIA and the illness, of which nobody seems now to apprehend a fatal termination, of King EDWARD. But go back a little. Think of the death of her grandfather and his great-grandfather, our old "friend, the enemy," GEORGE III., although his actual death had been preceded, for very many years, by his virtual death for all practical or monarchical purposes. The watching by the sick bed of GEORGE III. was confined to the witnesses actually present. The watching by the bedside of President GARFIELD, or President MCKINLEY, or Queen VICTORIA, or King EDWARD has comprised the whole number of speakers and readers of the English tongue on this little globe, little when it is compared with the vast interstellar spaces disclosed to us by astronomy, but great to those of us who have to live and to get our livings here. When GEORGE III. died, and more typically when he fell disabled, a place at three hours' horseback distance from London was practically more remote from London than New York now is, than Sydney now is, than any place within "the wide arch" of the British Empire now is, or than any place within the periphery of these English-speaking, English-reading United States of America, which have so wonderfully, and within the estimation of all living men, snatched the sceptre from the parent race.

And only think what this means. It was GOETHE, a writer of the ante-telephonic era, who said, in effect, "My conviction gains immensely, inconceivably, so soon as it is adopted by another human soul." It was a much later and a much less writer, Archbishop WHATELY, if we mistake not, who pointed out how curiously contagious is sympathy; how an individual who happens to be a member of a crowd is more deeply affected, in some kind of geometrical ratio, than if he were an individual standing by himself, by anything that affects the "crowd" of which he happens to form part affects him; how he will laugh sooner, and cry sooner, than if he were there all alone. And this exposure to sympathy is what we have all been undergoing, as, thanks to the telegraph and the cable, we have been standing together, all the hundreds of millions of us, round the bedside of the King of England. And it is nothing but a series of mechanical devices that has brought us there. It is very wonderful, when you come to think of it, very strange, a thing to dream of, but also, and very particularly, a thing to act on.

PLANTING ART MUSEUMS.

The plaintive wail of the British writer on art, the arrogant ignorance of the German Kunstkritiker, and the groans of the French expert fill the air of Europe just now, owing to the invasion by Americans of the realm of virtu—the art sale that is heralded by the beating of tom-toms and the quiet transfer from owner to owner of collections that have taken the better part of a lifetime to assemble, as well as the picking up of odds and ends in bric-à-brac shops. These inconvenient rivals from beyond the sea are supposed to have a fund of ignorance as deep as their gold mines and as wide as their lakes of oil. To hear the clamor one would think that the objects thus changing hands were lost to the world, whereas they often step from badly lighted rooms open to a comparatively few into galleries arranged for their exhibition open to the many. Sooner or later they reach the art museums of this big hustling country, where they are more needed than in Europe.

A special fad of the European writer on art who assumes that Americans are the most gullible of men is to try to frighten them by suggestions of the perfidy of art dealers, without stopping to consider that their own experts make mistakes, their own State museums are full of erroneous attributions, and that Americans have often led the way to the recognition of artists whom the fashionable critics have left in the lurch. In their eagerness to prevent the exodus of ancient works of art they "prove too much." If Americans are buying spurious old masters, they can be safely left to the consequences of their folly; if they are buying judiciously, they deserve applause. As it is, there is more spite than sense in the way they depreciate objects as soon as they pass into American hands after they have moved heaven and earth to keep them in Europe.

The larger and older museums of New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and Chicago have some lively rivals planted or about to be planted in smaller cities of the Union. The great art museum for Cleveland which three estates will supply can hardly fail to reach an active stage in the near future. Thanks to Mr. ALLBRIGHT, the Buffalo Art Gallery is rising in spotless white marble, and at Paterson, N. J., the home of Mr. LAMBERT is already a well-equipped museum of old and modern paintings. At Worcester, Mass., thanks largely to the public spirit of Mr. STEPHEN SALISBURY, one wing of a fine museum is in working order, while Norwich, Conn., has the Slater Museum, and Syracuse, N. Y., has the beginning of an excellent foundation. Brooklyn's museum of the fine arts is assuming an important position under Mr. GOODYEAR, and even the little Summer resort Southampton has its art gallery through the efforts of Mr. SAMUEL PARSONS.

These are only some of the foundations in various stages of growth which have been or are being planted in different States. That the utmost care should be taken to get for them the best examples of the art of the past goes without saying; the danger lies rather the other way, that in their fear of being "done" the Directors of these museums do nothing and let good chances of acquiring excellent specimens slip. They should not be too much afraid of making mistakes; all museums make mistakes. As buyers they should have persons of well-known honesty who have made art a life study and trust to luck, for in the acquisition of art works luck does very often cut a figure. Meantime, each foundation should set aside a sum for the purchase of work by Americans. The encouragement of living artists by asking for the best examples of their work is a quicker and surer way to promote the art of the country than any other. To accumulate examples of the masters of the past is one of the functions of a museum, but it does not exhaust the duties of such a foundation, as many Directors seem to think. The two go hand in hand.

STATESMEN'S AGES.

The French press refers to M. COMBES'S Cabinet as the "old Ministry." The reference is not to the month which has elapsed since they assumed office, although that period is already fourfold the time for which M. DUFAURE'S colleagues tasted the joys of office, and earned immortality as the Government for a week, which is the shortest time for which a Government was ever constituted in France. M. COMBES'S Cabinet is old because its members are over sixty years of age. That is the average of a generation ago. Before that time, in the middle of the last century, Ministers averaged sixty-five years old. In the Ministries just before the present the average had fallen to fifty. Now the average in France is rising again.

Simultaneously the English press is discussing the ages of rulers of Britain. Somebody started the theory that fifty-five is a deadline for Cabinet officers. A practical person applied the rule to the existing Government, with the result that only eight of twenty would remain upon that test of eligibility. This is less alarming than the fact that the strength of the Government lies in the disqualified portion. If the civil service limit of sixty were substituted, the strength would grow accordingly, but not until sixty-five and upward is reached are the really eminent and characteristic members included.

Our own Cabinet includes only two members below fifty, and five below sixty. There are three above sixty, but not one has reached the Scriptural threescore and ten. The average is fifty-eight, which makes the President seem like the mere boy he is of forty-four. The oldest members of our Cabinet are certainly not like the oldest of the English Cabinet—the most famous and influential. With Secretary HAY just past sixty and Secretary ROOT approaching sixty, perhaps the average is about right—if it is possible to average genius like numbers. But ROOSEVELT himself is aged compared with the years at which ALEXANDER HAMILTON was making history as our youngest and ablest Secretary of the Treasury. Remembering other similar cases, it is more than doubtful if genius can be averaged and expressed in terms of years at all. A man may be young in years and old in political experience compared with those whose entry into affairs was made at maturity instead of in youth. Interesting as age comparisons are, they are most misleading and incomplete unless account is taken of multifarious other factors.

THE NEW "GUEST OF HONOR."

A few days ago a number of ladies and gentlemen of some social prominence summering at Newport were invited to dinner to meet "a distinguished visitor from Siam." They expected to meet a Prince traveling incognito, or at least a prominent diplomat, but the guest of honor was a monkey—a well-educated and generally well-behaved representative of the group of primates in the classification of the higher mammals by LINNAEUS. At home he may have been both a Prince and a diplomat, or possibly a Grand Duke of the Siamese Bandar-log. At all events he belongs to a very old family, long antedating the oldest of human families, and if Prof. GARNER has discovered the key he has been looking for to the grammar of simian language, and his conversation could be understood, there is every reason to believe he would be found to be a most interesting and instructive talker.

Nor is there anything either unseemly or improper in entertaining at dinner, as formally as the host pleases, a clever and well-behaved simian. This favored ape is no doubt superior from some points of view to many young men who come to this country with more or less indisputable credentials of social distinction, and are welcomed to what Mr. Dooley has described as the "homes of luxury and ailmony" which adorn the shores of Narragansett Bay. As to mental endowment, he is fairly up to not a few of the young society men and might very well resent being asked to associate with them on a plane of equality if he was anything of a prig in such matters. As to his moral status, one may safely assume that unless corrupted by recent evil communications he might hesitate to fraternize with some of the young scions of nobility who wander to this country in pursuit of pleasure, and, incidentally, in search of wives willing to pay their debts contracted in gambling and debauchery and able to support titles, when gained, by liberal annual appropriations. The monkey has the advantage of acting according to his light and developing his nature along the lines ordained for such development; a great many young men, and some who are not young, are a law unto themselves in such matters, and the net result of their development is to render them ineligible for even good simian society.

The ape at the Newport dinner table seems to have behaved frankly after his kind. He is said to have become hilarious as the result of too much champagne, but that is not unknown at dinner parties, and while he may have been a little foolish, it is certain that he had nothing to quarrel over or to apologize for the next morning. Everything considered, he was probably fitted for companionship with those who have taken him into their set. His example might even be improving to those who would study and imitate it; what effect the example of his human friends will have upon him depends a good deal upon his strength of character and his fidelity to the Bandar-log code of morals and ethics.

GENERAL NOTES.

A Boston paper is of the opinion that few men ever voluntarily quit smoking; that the exceptions to this rule are "more subject to parsimony than to nicotine."

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The June bride was very numerous in Chicago. There were more marriage licenses issued there last month than in any other month in the history of the city.

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In the estimation of a South Carolina paper, the Southern people consider Robert E. Lee "the greatest figure" of the war, and Jefferson Davis the figure "most typical" of the lost cause.

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To-day the Rev. Charles Becker of Westwood, Ohio, (near Cincinnati,) will celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of his entering the ministry. He is in his eighty-fourth year, and is one of the oldest ministers of the German Reformed Church in this country.

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Nebraska sends out a complaint of a scarcity of competent school teachers. State Superintendent Fowler says he has been over a large portion of the State within the last few weeks and found only one county where there are enough teachers to supply all the schools.

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The New Orleans Times-Democrat says that the fact that Louisiana is shown by the census to enjoy the unenviable reputation of being the most illiterate State in the Union has apparently stirred up all interests, the Legislature included, to try and wash out this stain. The Legislature has increased the appropriation for schools.

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The Indiana Republican State Committee has decided to open the Fall campaign on Saturday, Sept. 20, with "a hurrah in every county." The Democratic State Committee has not yet decided upon the date of its opening, but it is thought it will not lag behind the Republicans, and it is predicted that the latter will find themselves confronted by a lively and aggressive foe.

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During the coming Old Home Week the Town of York, in York County, Me., will celebrate the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of its settlement, and it hopes to have President Roosevelt present at the festivities. The town's proud claim is to have been the site of the first chartered city government established in this country.

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Ex-Speaker C. D. Van Duzer of the Nevada Legislature expresses in Washington, where he is visiting, his confident belief that his State is about to enter upon a new era of prosperity, and that it will never again be classed as a dwindling State. Recent discoveries of mineral wealth, he predicts, will cause a large immigration of permanent settlers.

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The new Constitution of Virginia provides for a Corporation Commission of three members, and though the appointments will not be made before November next, 110 citizens have already been announced as candidates for the three positions. Among these are two or three ex-Governors and several members of the recent State Constitutional Convention.

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A Gentile who has lived in Utah twenty-five years and regards that State as the garden spot of the Union said in Washington the other day: "The only cloud on our political horizon is the apparent determination of leading Mormons to elect Reed Smoot, an apostle of that Church, to the United States Senate. They have been advised against the folly of such an act, and the episode of B. H. Roberts has been held up as a warning."

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The Boston Aldermen have decreed, so far as they have authority, that henceforth no portion above ground of the old State House shall be given up to business. A railroad company has for years occupied the street floor for the sale of passenger tickets, but its lease is about to expire, and the Aldermen say it shall not be renewed. Whether the Common Council has different ideas about it remains to be seen.

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Wolf bounty claims for killing wolves have been filed in the Auditor's office at Lincoln, Neb., to the amount of $20,000, and more claims are coming in every day. The State Legislature at its last session appropriated $15,000 for wolf bounty, but the appropriation was vetoed by Gov. Dietrich because no provision had been made for the payment of old claims. So the next Legislature will have four years' accumulation of claims to take care of.

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There were exactly 19,000 non-property holders registered at Providence, R. I., to vote at next Fall's election when the Board of Registry closed its session for the year on Monday evening, June 30. This is the largest number ever registered for this purpose in the city. Previous to the adoption of the present State Constitution none but freeholders and their eldest sons could vote, and a total of 1,500 ballots in the city was a large one.

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A former Virginian who migrated to Australia twenty-four years ago is making a visit to this country after his long absence, and in conversation with a gentleman in Washington regretfully said: "Though I am a British subject now, I must confess to the superiority of some of the social customs of my native land. For instance, though mint is grown in Victoria, somehow or other the people have never learned the old Virginia way of making a julep."

DEPOSITORS' CHECKS ON BANKS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial in to-day's issue of THE TIMES, discussing the modification in the law as to a bank's liability to its depositors, I read with a great deal of interest. The decision just handed down by the Court of Appeals is not only fair to the banks, but is eminently proper. A great deal of good will be almost certain to result with a minimum of effort on the part of the depositor. This is one step in the right direction, but, it seems to me, a step not long enough.

According to the law at the present time a business man makes out a check, and, if he exercises reasonable care in filling it out and examining it after it has been returned to him, his liability is at an end; and, even though the check is subsequently raised the bank must bear the loss, the depositor having made a demand for the original sum only. But the bank has no better means of determining what the amount of the check was than the depositor has of controlling it.

It is possible for the depositor to do one thing in addition, which would go far toward protecting the banks from suffering needless loss as the result of checks being raised, viz.: to notify the bank in each case when a check is made out for such and such an amount, numbered so and so, with the date, payee, and the like; i. e., to furnish the bank with a duplicate of the check, or enough facts to enable the bank to determine what check was issued. Then, if a check were presented to the bank, it would be necessary only to refer to these facts and determine whether the check had been raised or not, and then make inquiries of the maker. This, of course, would impose additional burdens on business men, but it would likewise increase those of the bank, and the good resulting would far outweigh the slight inconvenience necessarily resulting.

I would place the duty of notifying the bank of the character of the check on the depositor, rather than to compel the bank to make inquiries, for these two reasons: First, because the depositor is the one who makes the loss possible by the very act of issuing the check to the public, whereas the bank occupies a position purely negative and passive. Second, because any one man's business, as far as the issuance of checks is concerned, is trivial, as compared with the volume of business done in checks by each of the banks daily.

JOSEPH S. MENLINE.
New York, July 5, 1902.

INVASION OF THE PHILIPPINES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You say that our treatment of Cuba is the most disgraceful act in our history. I will not attempt to palliate it, but I must say that it is not so heinous as our invasion of the Philippines, where the blood of natives and Americans has been shed, for which we will have to answer to a just God. And now our President says, forsooth, we will pardon them for resisting our attempt to subjugate them. His proclamation even acknowledges that in this attempt we are standing in Spain's shoes, for, as has been truly said, "we bought an insurrection," which that pitiable nation was unable to suppress, and have undertaken the disreputable job ourselves. It may be that the Filipinos are not a model race, and do not resist our invasion in orthodox ways, but that does not justify the invasion.

Your editorials almost always command my respect and admiration, but your treatment of Mr. Hoar's arguments seems to be unworthy of you, and to show that you cannot answer them. In our Revolution, Chatham and some other noble Englishmen deprecated the attempt to subjugate us, and the nobility of their action would have been none the less bad we failed, as so nearly happened. Mr. Hoar and Mr. Carnegie are equally noble, though the weak Filipinos may be crushed amid a general imperialist hurrah.

Our politicians will be glad to have us forget the many domestic evils needing correction, while diverted by the glamour of conquest or by this pharisaical talk about "benevolent assimilation." The Roman republic lost its liberties through the demoralizing effect of subjugating other nations, as a provincial governorship was good schooling for a Roman dictator. Imperialism and true republicanism cannot exist together; one or the other must go.

DAVID PARKS FACKLER.
New York, July 5, 1902.

THE COST OF ASSIMILATION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It so happens that the total mongrel population of a certain distant archipelago that we have bought with a price, and are seeking to assimilate, about equals numerically the schoolgoing portion of our own American countryside. It is true further that the millions already sunk in said attempted assimilation would have sufficed to equip each and every American school district, outside the great cities, with a well endowed and officered school garden, such as the most advanced educators strongly favor now.

But, alas! it also happens that the immediate beneficiaries; the children, are mainly our own kith and kin, and that is so dreadfully unromantic, don-cher-know. Is there not something in this akin to that which provoked Uncle Remus to say:

"Ah got no use fo' de man dat donate er tousan dollahs t' de headen fund ob de fash'n'bl church wid one han' and ra-aise de rents ob his ten'ment houses wid de udder han'. Ah spec he bettah begin practicin' cra-awlin frooh d' eye ob er needle, Mistah Jackson."

GEORGE HENRY KNIGHT.
New York, July 5, 1902.

AGUINALDO.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is unfortunate that Admiral Dewey's characterization of Aguinaldo as a looter and a robber should have been made at this time, just as a spirit of magnanimity is being manifested toward the Filipinos in the public utterances of Government officials hinting at a possible future independence for them, and the proposed granting of amnesty on July 4 to Aguinaldo and his followers.

How much more worthy of true greatness of mind and heart are the utterances of Gen. MacArthur, who said of Aguinaldo in September, 1901:

"His conduct while in the custody of the American forces has been quiet, dignified, manly, and in every other respect of a kind calculated to excite admiration."

And of the Filipinos in general:

"Now that the bitter feelings engendered by the war are wearing away, we are able to look upon the Filipino in a dispassionate light, and we find him a pretty good fellow after all. He is intelligent, orderly, and will make a good citizen when the time arrives for a civil government."

New York, June 30, 1902. JUSTITIA.

Two Questions.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a recent editorial you say: "It is more than a feat of arms which our army has performed." Are ruthless cruelties, atrocities, deceptions, and, finally, recourse to mediæval torture (see your own news columns for the past two years) more than feats of arms, or less? And does an implication in a proclamation not yet issued prove that anything but sullen quiescence has been attained thereby?

C. E. D. PHELPS.
New Brunswick, N. J., July 1, 1902.

VIOLENCE AGAINST LEGISLATORS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Believing that resort to physical violence is a blow at the fundamental principles of representative government, I beg to suggest to you for editorial advocacy the following legislation, which I believe to be imperatively demanded by the ideas and questions prevalent in certain semi-civilized portions of this country: That any threat by word of violence toward a National legislator shall be a misdemeanor, and any motion toward violence or actual committing of violence shall be a crime; that the first offense, when committed by a legislator, shall be punishable with three days' imprisonment, the second with thirty days' imprisonment, and the third with six months' imprisonment; that when committed by other than a legislator the offense shall entail a punishment ten times as great; and, finally, that a person convicted of the second or third offense shall, if a legislator, be expelled from office, and that in any case such person shall forever after be ineligible for office.

UPTON SINCLAIR.
Grindstone, N. Y., July 3, 1902.

Coke Fires for the Tunnel.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I came through the New York Central tunnel yesterday, and it was horrible. Agitations are on foot, editorials are written, the direct remedy is overlooked. The law requiring coke fires is not enforced. The authorities and officials may say what they will, but coke (that is, furnace coke,) burns without smoke and is free of sulphur.

Railroads will avoid using coke if they can, but the present law can be enforced and other laws passed. When coke alone is used there will be no smoke in the tunnel and no sulphur. P. V. H.
Stockbridge, Mass., July 2, 1902.

School Location Criticised.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have been informed recently that it is proposed to locate the new Central De Witt Clinton High School, to cost $500,000, and to accommodate 3,500 boys, on Fifteenth Street near First Avenue.

It seems passing strange that a building which is to be the educational home of many thousands of boys should be located in that quarter of New York. It is not a question of east side, west side, north or south, but of a central place, easily accessible to all. Who is responsible for its location—Tammany or the new city authorities? Can you tell your readers the arguments in favor of such a location?

DAVID G. WYLIE.
New York, June 30, 1902.

Remarks That Heat a Veteran.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Judge Penfield's statement in your issue of this date is sufficient for Bailey as well as your correspondent "R.," I should think. It's the same old Copperhead crew of 1861, '62, '63, and '64, condemning the Government, and it makes me hot.

A VETERAN.
New York, July 3, 1902.

NUGGETS.

At Ping-Pong.

Mrs. Richmond—I hear that Mr. Westchester has distinguished himself at ping-pong.

Mrs. Bronxborough—Ping-pong? Is that in the Philippines or in China?—Judge.

That's Different.

A Missouri man refuses to accept a legacy of $12,000 conditional on changing his name. There are plenty of girls in Missouri, no doubt, who will change their names for half that amount.—Boston Herald.

Fruitless.

Little Willie—Pa, what does this paper mean by saying it was a fruitless search?

Father—It probably applies, my son, to the quest of some man who was looking for pineappler on a pine tree.—Chicago News.

Writes Often, as He Promised.

Friend—Is George very homesick—does he write home as often as he promised?

Father—Oh, he's not homesick, but he sometimes writes oftener than he thought to. You see, "going broke" is a new experience with him.—Detroit Free Press.

Very Irritating.

"Once in awhile, even now," remarked the caller, "you hear of some Englishman who says our Revolutionary War was the most causeless rebellion in history. Isn't it irritating?"

"Decidedly so," responded the Boston young woman. "If a thing is causeless, how can it be any more causeless?"—Chicago Tribune.

THE COMEDIAN IN THE COUNTRY.

J. J. Montague in Portland Oregonian.

Ring down the curtain on the closing day,
The stars are almost ready to come on;
And set the second act in sombre gray,
With dark green for the wood wings, and the lawn.

This rooted tree, that over me is spread,
Can never be reset and used again;
Although once Birnam Forest, so 'tis said,
Did follow forth its route to Dunsinane.

The grass that grows within this cooling shade
Is part and parcel of the very land,
Nor will it roll up tightly, to be made
To fit the stage of ev'ry one-night stand.

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Far, far away from theatre or stage,
From ancient fairies, and from senile elves,
I read the lines from Nature's glowing page,
And heed the prompting of the stars themselves.

This calm asylum, in the mountains set,
Has for its heart a pleasant, shady dell,
As old as that of our esteemed soubrette,
Like hers, abiding in a padded cell.

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I love this truly rural state of things,
No frost is here, and only snakes can hiss,
The graveyard, 'neath the maple yonder, brings
A cheering vision of ghost-walking bliss.

And on the back-drop of yon paling sky,
Without a wrinkle, stretching near and far,
I fancy as I look at it that I
Can see an angel back of ev'ry star.

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But, backward country, actors should collect
Whole barrels of back-royalties from you.
We taught your farmer all his dialect,
Our lines were read long ere your breezes blew.

The passes in the mountains over there,
These flies, those stalls, we had long years ago.
We fade your Summer pallid on hot air,
And build far better whiskers than you grow.

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What drop was that? The long-expected ghost?
I like it not, although I know 'tis dew.
Ah, Nature! You have played the trusting host.
So, au revoir! I will not say adieu.

Alas! the countless ties that intervene
'Twixt me and where I join the rising sun,
Too distant are to skip the one between,
Too closely lie to step on every one.

So exit I, and that the world may see
The sort of candid player that I am,
I'll deeply carve upon this spreading tree:
"Here rested, not F. Bacon, but A. Ham."

SOCIETY AT HOME AND ABROAD

CERTAIN dates and certain festivals mark the boundary lines in the seasons in which society plans for this or that series of functions. Easter brings weddings and coaching, Memorial Day country life in the suburbs and country sports, and the Fourth of July the opening of the watering places. As yet it is very dull everywhere, because people are in a state of transition. The Fourth was observed with even less entertaining at Newport than in former years, and the absurd stories of monkeys and other animals which eminate from that stronghold of society show how very quiet it must be. There are limits even to human patience and the small beer is sometimes too thin for the chronicling. The London season, owing to the rumors of the rapid convalescence of the King, has been extended, and it may last until August, in which case a few of the very prominent Americans who entertain and are entertained there and at Newport will not come home as soon as has been expected. Americans have been very conspicuous in London social life during the past week and they have shown, by their consummate tact, their English cousins and friends the course to pursue when a national calamity is threatened. Mrs. Mackay and Mrs. Adair gave their concerts just as if the King had not been very ill, and as his Majesty is anxious to have all festivities kept up during his convalescence, royalty showed its appreciation of the spirit by appearing at the entertainments in question.

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The failing of bank holidays on days at the end of the week has given this year more than one short vacation by including the Sunday. Country hostesses have been grateful for the Providential dispensation. It has enabled them to have full houses for their week-end parties. Although there are comparatively many men of leisure in New York, with racing and the excitement of Wall Street, which is not always likely to be quiet in Summer, there is a scarcity of the masculine element at the watering places. But from Friday the fashionable clubs were deserted, and piles of luggage for the departure to the country were heaped in the halls of the clubs where bachelors have their apartments. At Newport the annual dinner of the Clam-Bake Club was the principal event, at Seabright there was one private dance, and at the various country clubs fireworks and games and out-of-door sports of all kinds. There were house parties everywhere.

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It would seem as if society were a bit fickle and that Newport would not be the centre of social life this Summer. There is a chance of Lady Curzon visiting her mother, Mrs. Leiter, and it is said also that the Honorable Michael Herbert and Mrs. Herbert will he at Bar Harbor during August. Later comes the news of the taking of a cottage by Mr. and Mrs. William A. Duer, the parents of Mrs. Mackay, indicating that Mrs. Mackay will go to Bar Harbor during its season. Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt, whose new villa has been completed, will entertain a great deal there this Summer.

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As said earlier in the season, there is no doubt that Saratoga will also come in for a large share of fashionable patronage. The Whitneys and the Mackays and the Belmonts will undoubtedly be there during the racing season, and the polo matches will attract admirers of the game throughout the country. Mr. and Mrs. Foxhall Keene are to come over from England, and Mr. and Mrs. George Gould will visit the famous spa while the games are in progress.

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However, with all this, there are enough entertaining people to go around in Newport, and, with Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish at the helm and the weddings and the women like Mrs. Drexel, Mrs. Pembroke Jones, and others who are always devising new hospitalities, there is no doubt that Newport will hold its own. Mrs. Astor may give some entertainment in her new ballroom, and as Wakehurst is to be opened there is no doubt that Mr. Van Alen will follow the same plan characteristic of him in other years. There is the promise of a fancy-dress ball in mid-Summer.

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The one event of social import this week is the wedding of Miss Sloane and William Field at Lenox. The members of the Vanderbilt family have been moving toward the Berkshires during the latter part of the week. Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly have closed Florham, where they have had many entertainments during the Spring season, and after leaving Lenox on Tuesday they will go to Newport for the rest of the season. Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt are due in town to-day en route to Lenox. After the wedding they will go to Bar Harbor. Mrs. Elliott Sheppard has postponed her trip abroad until after the wedding. She will go to Lenox to-morrow with her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Dave Hennen Morris. From the vicinity of New York, among guests expected will be Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Kernochan and Miss Kernochan, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt, Mrs. William Hazard Field, Miss Mary Pearsall Field, and Miss Wells.

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Polo will claim the attention of the Rockaway and Meadow Brook contingents this week. Among those who will play are John Cowdin, George Gould, J. M. Waterbury, Harry Payne Whitney, Clarence Mackay, and Livingston Beeckman. Entertainments are to be given at the Hunt Club and numerous dinners at the cottages.

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Among those who are expected from Europe within the next fortnight are Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, the Misses Gerry, Mrs. Ogden Goelet and Miss Goelet, and Mrs. Astor. Mr. and Mrs. William Eustis have arrived at Boston. They are going directly to their Sumer place in Massachusetts. Mr. and Mrs. Levi P. Morton and the Misses Morton will join them there. Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop Rutherfurd have taken a cottage on Catherine Street, in Newport, and have arrived there.

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The White Mountains are very attractive in July, but the hotels have filled up slowly. Mr. and Mrs. Philip Rhinelander and Dr. and Mrs. George Lindley have been among the prominent arrivals. Mrs. Reginald Ward, Miss Ingraham, and Mr. Gibbs Ingraham are at Bethlehem. Mrs. Ward's health is better.

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Anson Phelps Stokes and Miss Stokes will go to their camp in the Adirondacks to-morrow. They will be there during the Summer and are to be joined by the Baroness Halkett and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes. J. Roosevelt Roosevelt is expected at his camp in about a fortnight. Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt have been enjoying life at their camp. On Lake Regis some preparation is being made in the camp of Whitelaw Reid, who will return in the latter part of July and will spend the rest of the Summer there.

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The engagement was announced during the week of Miss Lisa R. Richmond, daughter of Mrs. David Richmond (Miss Katharine Hoppin of Providence) of Flushing and Ralston Murray Crosby, son of Mrs. Allen H. Crosby (Miss Josepha M. Young) of Flusbing, L. I. Miss Richmond is connected with many of the old families of Providence, and Mr. Crosby is related to the Beekmans, Van Rensselaers, and other old New York families. Mr. Crosby is a nephew of Richard N. Young, Frederick S. Young, and A. Murray Young, all of New York. He has three sisters, the Misses Ethel, Margaret, and Josefa Young. No date has been mentioned for the wedding.

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Mr. and Mrs. Frederic O. Spedden, (Miss Margaretta Corning Stone,) who sailed recently for Europe, will join Mr. and Mrs. Walter Schuyler Kemeys (Miss Emma Stone) in Paris. Mr. and Mrs. Spedden will return to New York in the Fall.

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Mr. and Mrs. J. Lowrie Bell of Morristown, who are abroad, will spend the Summer on the Continent. Their daughter, Mrs. Humphreys of Boston, will be with them. Mrs. Frederic Bell and Miss Marie, who are traveling together on the Continent, will spend some time at Carlstadt. Mr. and Mrs. W. Allston Flagg are in London. They will soon return home.

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The engagement of Miss Caroline Belmont de Saulles, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Belmont de Saulles of South Bethlehem, Penn., and Rudolph Degener of this city, was announced in THE TIMES of Wednesday. Miss de Saulles is a niece of John G. Hecksher, Mrs. Stephen Van Rensselaer, and Mrs. John C. Wilmerding. The late Mrs. Philip M. Lydig was another aunt. Mr. Degener, who is a member of the New York Stock Exchange, is the son of Mr. and Mrs. John Degener, (Miss Ellen Rimpan.)

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Peter Marié opened the season on Friday at the Meadow Club, Southampton, with a series of games. There was a luncheon and some unique prizes were offered by Mr. Marié for the winners. Mr. Marié is one of the most popular men in society, especially with the young set.

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Marshall W. Dodge has rented Ingleside, one of the Fair Lea cottages at Southampton, and with Mrs. Dodge, will arrive there the latter part of this month. Mr. and Mrs. John T. Terry, Jr., are to be at the Meadow Club until August.

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A welcome report from Southampton is that before the next Summer season a large hotel is to be erected at Captain's Neck Point on land owned by Mrs. Henry G. Trevor. The site is attractive and is surrounded on three sides by water. Southampton is in need of more commodious quarters for Summer visitors.

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The most important society event for the coming week is the wedding at Lenox on Tuesday of Miss Lila Vanderbilt Sloane and William B. Osgood Field. It is to be celebrated at noon in Trinity Church by the Rev. David H. Greer, rector of St. Bartolomew's Church, this city, and the Rev. Mr. Arrowsmith of Lenox. Miss Mary Kernochan will be the maid of honor, and the Misses Frances Crocker, Marion Ludlow Whitaker, Emily Rogers, Marian Haven, Evelyn Sloane, Florence V. Twombly, and Frederica Webb, the last named three being cousins of Miss Sloane, will be bridesmaids. Morris Kellogg will be Mr. Field's best man, and the ushers selected are Roger Winthrop, A. Duer Irving, Ernest Iselin, Frederic Kernochan, Williams P. Burden, Alexander Webb, Jr., and Erskine Hewitt.

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Mrs. John R. Harrie and Miss Cornelia Harris are at the Louisberg, Bar Harbor, for the season.

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Mrs. William Jenner and the Misses Jenner of 125 East Sixtieth Street sailed yesterday in the Potsdam for Rotterdam.

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Capt. and Mrs. Phillip Lydig returned yesterday in the Philadelphia. They have been abroad since their wedding, last Winter. They were on the Riviera and in Egypt and Paris. They were in London at the time of the announcement of the postponement of the coronation, and Mrs. Lydig said yesterday that the excitement was intense. The coronation decorations were beautiful. Capt. Lydig has leased the residence on the southeast corner of Irving Place and Gramercy Park, occupied formerly by Stuyvesant Fish. They will reside there this Winter. Mrs. Lydig was Miss d'Acosta. She married W. E. D. Stokes and obtained a divorce from him about a year ago.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 5.—United States Senator and Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore joined their daughters at Chateaux-Sur-Mer this evening, coming direct from Washington.

Mrs. William E. Glyn arrived at her cottage on Bellevue Avenue to-day.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Gould of Rye, N. Y., arrived here to-day in the steam yacht Meaira.

Dinners were given to-night by Mrs. George B. De Forest at the Train villa; by Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs, who entertained in honor of Mrs. Peter D. Martin of California; by Mrs. G. J. Mason and Mrs. C. M. Bull.

H. S. Redmond entertained on the yawl Alisa.

Mrs. Williams of New York is the guest of Mrs. Henry Clews.

Daniel Le Roy Dreseer of New York is the guest of his sister, Mrs. John Nicholas Brown.

Lloyd Phoenix, with a party of friends, left to-day in his auxiliary steam yacht Intrepid.

George L. Rivee joined his family here to-day.

The orchestra opened its season at Berger's to-day. Monday an orchestra will begin daily concerts, morning and afternoon, and popular concerts Wednesday and Sunday evenings, and will play for the weekly "hops" Thursday evenings.

So great has been the demand for additional lawn tennis courts at the Casino, and particularly for a court to be played on on rainy days, or when the grass courts are too wet, that the Executive Committee has decided to lay out a dirt court in the space between the theatre and court tennis building. Work has been commenced on the court, which will be the best that can be constructed, and which will be completed within a few days.

The steam yacht Varo and schooners Navis and Undercliff arrived to-day.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Edward Addicks and Mr. James Stillman are expected at their cottages early next week.

Mrs. William C. Emmitt is at the Wilson cottage, Beach Street.

Mrs. Berryman of New York is visiting her daughter, Mrs. H. Casimir de Rham.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert I. Gammell of Providence have arrived at their villa on the Cliffs for the Summer.

Miss Mary E. Tillinghaat, the artist, is here for the Summer.

R. Livingston Beeckman is visiting his sister, Mrs. Louis L. Lorillard, at White Hall.

W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., has rented the Henry White villa on Harrison Avenue, and is expected here the latter part of the month.

Charles W. Church, Miss J. C. Church, and R. L. M. Bates of New York are registered at the New Cliffs Hotel.

Count Solome di Campello of Rome is the guest of Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, at Oak Glen, in Portsmouth. The Count is the founder of the Italian Club of Boston, of which Mrs. Howe is President, and has been for the past year in charge of the Italian department at Smith College.

SOCIETY AT TUXEDO PARK.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, July 5.—The week's end at Tuxedo was lively, especially over the Fourth, and each cottager had guests to remain over Sunday.

The Fourth was a gala day, the usual eports were seen on the race track during the day, and in the evening many assembled on the lawn of the club grounds to hear the concert rendered by the Seventh Regiment Band of New York.

Many of the cottagers are preparing to leave Tuxedo for the Summer months. Among those are:

Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Poor, who will go to Bar Harbor.
Mr. and Mrs. Thomas G. Condon, also to Bar Harbor.
Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mortimer.
Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hoffman, Jr.
George R. Preston, to Newport.
Mr. and Mrs. Amos T. French, to Newport.

Among the arrivals this week were:

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Trimble, in the Stokes cottage.
John Doyle, at the small Cutting cottage.
Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Price, at the clubhouse.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Haggin and the Countess Festetics, who were stopping at the club, have gone to their town house previous to going to Newport for the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. P. Lorillard Ronalds, who were stopping with Mr. and Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt in the small Chanler cottage, have gone to Newport for the Summer.

Among those who entertained at dinner Saturday evening were:

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Page.
Mr. and Mrs. Jules Vatable.
Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Post.
Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Frelinghuysen.
Mr. and Mrs. R. Mortimer.
Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Poor.

Mr. and Mrs. George Rutledge Gibson entertained numerous guests at dinners Thursday and Saturday evenings. Among the guests were:

Norman S. Dike of Brooklyn.
William Loren of England.
Mr. and Mrs. J. Butler Wright.
Cecil Landale.
William Constable, Jr.
William E. Norton.
Willis Browning.
George E. West and others of the Tuxedo colony.

Mr. and Mrs. George Huntington Hull entertained at dinner Saturday. Among the guests were:

H. S. Carpenter,	H. C. Smith,
Mrs. Benjamin Harrison,	Miss Carpenter.
Mrs. Carpenter.	

Among the late arrivals at the club this week were:

Mr. and Mrs. John H. Foeter,	Henry T. Carey,
George E. Goldthwaite,	George E. Barton.
C. N. Farnum,	O. S. Campbell,
W. R. Bronk,	Alonzo Potter.
W. T. Dunning,	Thomas H. Phelps,
Thomas P. Fowler,	Joseph E. Stevens,
Schuyler Schieffelin,	Pierre Barbey,
Frederic J. Dieter,	F. M. Johnson,
	R. C. Hurry.

SOCIETY IN PHILADELPHIA.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 5.—Society folk in this city having tacitly fixed upon July 1 as the end of the season, the early part of this week was a busy period for those in excluelve circles, and the latter part was almost devoid of social happenings, except the general exodus to shore and mountain. On Monday, Pennsylvania Day, there was a tea at Stenton, given by the Colonial Dames, which was attended by persons of fashion. In the evening the event was the wedding of Mise Emmie Davis Robins to Mr. Charles S. Gibeon, in Calvary Church, Germantown.

On Tuesday Miss Edna Virgina Bowman and Samuel Landis Gabel were married in Olivet Presbyterian Church.

Mrs. Howard Ware Middleton of Germantown has announced the engagement of her daughter, Evelyn, to John Pickens Dornan. Miss Middleton, a tall, striking brunette and noted whip of Germantown, is extremely popular in the younger society set, as is her fiance, who is related to the Pickens family of North Carolina.

Mrs. Jennie T. Gardner of Narberth gave a ping-pong party and dinner on Monday in honor of her daughter, Julia, and Mise Anna T. Roberts of New York.

Frederick W. Chesebrough of New York and his bride, nee Mathews, also of New York, who were married at Valley Forge, on Saturday last, have started on a trip around the world. On their return they will reside in New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Greensmith, married recently in New York, are in their new home at Ogontz.

The Philadelphia colony at Newport is larger thie year than ever before, the latest arrivals there from this city being Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Cramp, Mr. and Mrs. E. Moore Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. George Pepper Norris, and Dr. William Barton Hopkins.

HARRY LEHR PROTESTS.

He Did Not Drug a Monkey, He Says—Asks for Fair Play.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 5.—Harry S. Lehr informed a correspondent to-night that he did not propoee to allow any further reporte of his doings here or elsewhere to go uncontradicted. He said that he was deeply mortified at the reporta about a monkey which he was said to have drugged and entertained at dinner. Mr. Lehr said:

"I never saw the thing. It was never at my house. As far as I know it never left Mr. Leiter's steam yacht. These etories are mortifying to me and Mrs. Lehr. I am a gentleman, and I wish it, once for all, to be known that I wear no monogram garters or gold bracelets. Kindly tell the press to let up. That monkey story is a wicked falsehood and malicioua slander, and you are authorized to quote me. I wieh the prees would give me plain, common, everyday justice."

Keene—Frederic.

Miss Ruth Frederic, eldest daughter of the late Harold Frederic, and Eliot Keene, art editor of The Household, were married on Friday by the Rev. Raymond P. Ingersoll, at the residence, in this city, of the bride's grandmother.

LAKE WHEAT FREIGHT RATES.

They Are Now One Cent a Bushel to Buffalo, Lower than in Many Years.

Special to The New York Times.

DULUTH, Minn., July 5.—Wheat freights down lakes to Buffalo are now 1 cent a bushel. This is lower than in many years. It means but .33 cents a ton, gross, and there is to be deducted from every ton the cost of trimming and unloading, which is about 15 cents. The distance is about 1,000 miles.

The freight is therefore one-third of a mill per ton per mile, gross. This is about a tenth of the cost on the best freight roads in the country. This rate is not profitable, and none but line boats that must move anyway and have package freight to carry, are taking atuff under it. The drop in rates is due to the excess of new tonnage on the lakes this year and to the decrease in grain for shipment.

This rate is especially notable by reason of the fact that iron ore, the customary basis for all lake freight rates, remains solidly pegged at 75 cents a grose ton, just twice as high. Iron ore remains so high because the United States Steel Corporation refuses to take advantage of the situation, and, having won a victory from vessel owners at the commencement of the season by cutting the rate from 80 to 75 cents, prefers to hold the latter price, and show its willingness to give and take, rather than, having forced one reduction, to take another and more radical one. In other words, the Steel Corporation is trying, in lake transportation, as in the price of ore and steel, to steady and preserve the market situation. Lake freights have always been the most unsteady factor in the entire Northwestern industrial situation, as the present grain rate testifies.

That faint, sickly feeling, which creeps over you at intervals, with palpitation, dizziness, apprehensions of evil, and all that, may result seriously if long neglected; but Dr. D. JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE will correct the cause, promote healthy action, and bring strength.—Adv.

NEW ART MUSEUM.

Worcester's Gift from Stephen Salisbury and Other Citizens—Contributions from Clubs and Societies.

The man without a hobby is preparing for an old age without zest while the pursuit of some idea even remotely useful to mankind lends a savor to life. How much greater is the pleasure to be reaped when the interest of collecting works of art goes hand in hand with a purpose to further the higher education in one's own State and city!

Such thoughts can hardly fail to occur to one who visits Worcester, Mass., after a term of years and finds that a descendant of one of Worcester's old families has been quietly donating land, subscribing a building fund and endowing the city with an Art Museum, as it were overnight. At least, the outer world has heard little or nothing of the Worcester Art Museum, however deep may be its importance to the thriving town itself.

In September of 1896 the Hon. Stephen Salisbury called some friends together at his house, organized the Art Museum Corporation, and presented it with a tract of land on the old Salisbury farm in one of the best parts of the city adjoining a park, and then contributed $100,000 for a building. A Worcester architect, Mr. Stephen Earle, made the designs and a Worcester firm with wide connections, Messrs. Norcross Brothers, built the museum, which was formally opened in 1898. Among the charter members are the Rev. Dr. Daniel Merriman, now President of the museum; Dr. George E. Francis, the Rev. Dr. Alexander H. Vinton, John G. Heywood, now the manager; Mrs. Daniel Merriman, an artist, and Prof. Lincoln N. Kinnicutt. For several years the museum has been open to the public, and a small band of art pupils has been making use of some of its rooms. It is already a factor in the higher education in and about Worcester, and deserves the attention of New Yorkers and Bostonians.

Worcester has grown at a rapid rate, too rapid for its own good in some respects, since its citizens have not known how to prevent the cutting down of a magnificent double row of elms which used to arch Main Street. But even when it was a small town its citizens had civic spirit and cultivation to no little degree. George Bancroft, the historian, was from Worcester, and Senator Hoar also is one of its distinguished citizens. The elder Salisbury was deeply interested in the Maseachusetts Antiquarian Society, of which he was a liberal benefactor; its building stands near the old Salisbury home; his son inherits the father's tastes, but turne to art.

The museum that owes so much to his initiative and generoeity stands near the new Woman's Club, and makes a pleasing impression through its simple and unpretentious architecture, which indicates sufficiently that it is a public building, having halls lit from above; but it is extremely chary of ornamental details.

The museum as it stands is indeed only the kernel of a larger complex which will cover the ample grounds as the taste for art growe and pupils increase and further donations swell the available funds. Although eo much beholden to the Salisburys in its beginning, and likely to benefit from the estate hereafter, the intention has been to keep the mueeum a public affair, and to that end its name does not carry that of its chief benefactor, while the officials of the city are ex officio Directors, and the articlea of incoproration include the paragraph: "All of said property and funds of the corporation, however, are to be held solely in trust for the benefit of all the people of the City of Worcester."

The architect has fitted the present building very intelligently for the needs of a small museum, from the basement, well heated and lighted, where art works can be stored and repaired, to the ground floor with its amaller rooms for classes in art or the hanging of black and white work and for places of small sculpture, to the top floor, which has two large lateral galleries and a emaller central gallery with top light. Elevators large enough to take big paintings reach these galleries. On the floor below there are galleries for sculpture, porcelains, and such paintings as do not require a top light. Ample and well-deeigned stairways give access to all the floors. For the present, therefore, the museum exactly fills the needs of such an organization in a city like Worcester, whether for occasional exhibitions of works of art or for its permanent poseessions.

Among these is a collection of 5,000 books, color prints, and drawings from Japan from the estate of John Chandler Bancroft, son of George Bancroft, presented to the museum in accordance with the wish of the deceased. The extraordinary influence that Japanese art has exercieed on European and American artiats for the last thirty years is only being realized to-day, and this collection, which includes many very rare examples hardly to be obtained at present in Japan, will alwaya grow in value as the importance of Japanese art becomes more widely recognized.

It is arranged for consultation in one of the sonth rooms on the ground floor. It represents the work of many years on the part of the late Mr. Bancroft, who lived a long while in Japan. On the floor above are well-selected examples of Japanese porcelaine, pottery, and bric-à-brac, the old pottery arranged and labeled by Prof. Moree, as well as sword guards, bronze works, &c.

Among the gifts last year is a good portrait of a Mrs. Strachan of Forfarshire, Scotland, by Sir Henry Raeburn, a painter whose works have risen in value since the great memorial exhibition at Edinburgh. It was bought with money left the museum by Mrs. Hester Newton Wetherell, and is her posthumous gift. Mrs. Daniel Merriman hae presented a portrait by the Frencb painter Pierre Subleyras, whose works are rare in France, perhaps because he lived so long in Italy; it is said to be the likeness of his wife, Marie Feilce Tibaidi.

A beginning has been made of a collection of casts from the antique and the Renaissance, some being bought by the museum, others presented. Thus the Ghiberti gates of the Baptistery in Florence are from the memorial fnnd of the late Lucius J. Knowles. The Swedish citizens of Worcester have given a large cast from the bronze of "The Wrestlers," by John Peter Molin, a vigorous group showing great power in anatomy. The interest taken by the people is shown in presents of this kind. Thue the bank clerks have as their offering a cast of the "Resting Hermes," the city press the "Ludovisi Mars," the Board of Trade the "Vatican Augustus," the public school teachers the "Poseidippos and Menander," the physicians the "Belvedere Apollo," the lawyers the "Sophokles," the Board of Underwriters the "Apaxyomenos," the Foresters the "Tomb of Lorenzo di Medici," the Art Students' Club the "Hermes," by Praxiteles; the St. Anne Cadets the "Praying Boy," the Worcester Art Society a cast of the "Venus of Melos," and the Women's Club one of the "Winged Victory" of Samothrace. Such gifts show the public spirit of Worcester people and their appreciation of the value of such a foundation.

A catalogue of the permanent objects and those lent would be out of place, but the unique bronze portrait by Carpeaux of the painter J. L. Gérôme as a young man should not be overlooked. It is full of spirit; it comes from the estate of the late Joseph Tuckerman of Newport.

One of the most remarkable exhibits in the museum is a series of portraits in oils and miniature of members of the Salisbury family, some by artists of record, others by unknown hands. They offer a curious chapter to the historian of Colonial American art, ranging from barbarous seventeenth century work to portraits from the skilled hrush of Gilbert Stuart. Were it generally known about New England that Colonial portraits would find a place at Worcester perhaps this collection might be the nucleus of a gallery in which weakness on the side of art would be overlooked in view of the value of the picturee as records.

The museum has started classes in art instruction under Mr. Philip L. Hale for composition and drawing from the model, Mr. Joseph de Camp for oil painting, and Miss Southwick for water colors and design. The Directors who have the care of the museum under their special charge are the Misses Frances M. Lincoln and Mary N. Perley, Dr. George E. Francis, and Manager John G. Heywood. The seal is designed by Charles H. Lincoln, and shows a half-draped female figure with classic lar and wreath seated on a bench of marble, and in the background three male figuree representing Art, Craft, and Labor.

ART NOTES.

In the old Mission Building, at Los Angeles, Cal., a number of barbaric wall paintings have been found dealing with the crucifixion. There are thirteen of these paintings executed in crude, brilliant colors, apparently with pigments taken from the soil. They have been traced to the abandoned Mission of San Fernando and to the brush of an Indian called Antonio. The Southern California Historical Society is interesting itself in these religious pictures, which, if not remarkable for art, are curious examples of an Indian's attempt to paint like a European.

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The biennial international at Venice takes place next Summer, from April 22 to Oct. 31. These art showe on alternate years have proved very attractive, and, what is a surprise to Venetians and those who know Venice, have been a great success financially. Twenty thousand dollars will be spent by the Municipio on pictures to be bought from the exhibition and placed in the gallery of modern art. A number of gold medals will be awarded.

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Scheffel, the autbor of "Der Trompeter von Säckingen" and of "Ekkehard" has been honored with a bas-relief in the Alps of Glarus, Switzerland. It is modeled by the sculptor Bösch of St. Gallen, and will be affixed to the little chapel of the hermitage on the Eben Alp, where Scheffel caused his hero Ekkehard to live while composing the Walthariied. The inscription beside the profile relief of Scheffel reads: "Dem Dichter des 'Ekkehard,' J. Victor Scheffel seine dankbare Verehrer."

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The fine arts at the St. Louis World's Fair are to be housed in a special building to cost a million dollars, which will rise on a heigbt about eixty feet above the general level of the main group of buildings. The design is by Cass Gilbert. The façade on the northwest will be 836 feet long, but part of this will not be permanent. The central body, however, will be made of stone and brick and remain as one of the souvenirs of the Fair. The design by Gilbert is a rather severely classic affair with a central porch having six Corinthian columns, and side façades having blank walls save for the stone screenwork on their upper part. These blank walls represent the galleries where wall space is required. The wings have long porchee with Ionic columns, connecting them to the central body. Looking on a formal garden in the rear is a façade treated in colors with different kinds of brickwork. The central building is 348 by 166 feet, and has a grand hall of statuary 157 feet long and 94 feet wide, with an arched ceiling 50 feet from the floor.

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A curious dress was sold in London a fortnight ago which came from the French possessions on the Congo. It is made of grass, and beionged to a negro wizard or medicine man who was captured in it and confeseed that he had been instrumental to the murder of a thousand human beings. Part of the dress is a mask for the face, and there le also a boot which terminates in a cloven foot made of Tira wood. When the wizard desired to show that a devil had been to hie hut and had retired in defeat he used this cloven-footed boot to leave tracks of sinister shape which led from his abode.

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A portrait of Miss Sarah Rodbard, who married General Sir Eyre Coote, painted by Romney in 1784, brought a large and curious crowd to Christie's in London to witnese its sale. Romney, by the way, never exhibited at the Royal Academy showe, but his fame was great nothwithetanding, although his prices were not those of Sir Joshua Reynolds and Gainsborough. It is a large canvas, 93 by 56 inches, and shows the lady at full length standing, as she rests her arms on a stone pedestal on which sits a white Skye terrier. She wears a white eatin dress with blue sash and gold fringe; a blue ribbon is in her curly tresses. It comes from West Park, Salisbury. The competition started at $15,000 and two rivals carried it to $50,000, when one, Mr. Lawrie, retired and Mr. Agnew obtained it on his next bid of $52,000. In 1896 the "Viscountess Clifden and Lady Spencer" brought exactly the same great sum at the Clifden sale. This price is well up to the highest paid of late for Gainsboroughs and Sir Joehnaa.

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The exhibitions now being held at Brugee are remarkable for the curious and beautiful objects of Fiemish art lent by private owners of Great Britain as well as Belgium and by public galleries. The Gruthuis is an old Gothic palace lately restored; it is full of missals, weapons, jewelry, embroidery, iron work, old swords, and ivories, linen, damask, and tapestries. The paintings in the Hostel include many Memlines, and particularly fine are Memline's decorations of the reliquary of St. Ursula, one of those receptacles of the Middle Ages shaped like a Noah's Ark. It is covered with finely wrought pictures from the legends about St. Ureula. Memline's "Marriage of St. Katherine" and "Adoration of the Three Kings," Van Eyck's "Madonna of St. Donatian," and "Head of the Saviour," painted in 1420, as well as a portrait of Van Eyck's wife are on exhibition. A collection of modern Belgian fine and applied art is shown in the galleries of the Bruges Academy.

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A round bowl and cover of old Dresden porcelain, presented by Frederick the Great to Sir James Cockburn, was sold the other day in London to liquidate the estate of Lady Marianna Augusta Hamilton, in whose family it was an heirloom. Cockburn was Commissary General of the Allied armies in 1760-63. It is 10¾ inches high and a foot in diamater. An odd feature is the fact that four scenes from Hogarth's works were painted on the bowl by command of Frederick in order to make the gift more acceptable. It sold for $1,050.

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Atlanta has a young negro named John Henry Adams, Jr., who has developed talent in painting. He has studied at the Drexel Institute in Philadelphia, and he now teaches in the art department at Morris Brown College. One of his lateat pictures is a scene from Scripture, "The Woman Taken in Adultery." Christ kneels and writes in the dust, while Jewe and Romans stand about. There is an architectural background with people in a semi-circular balcony.

Steel Corporation Agent Dead.

PHILADELPHIA, July 5. — Edward Muench, Chief Purchasing Agent of the United States Steel Corporation, is dead at his home in Overbrook, a suburb, after an illness of several weeks of typhoid fever, which he contracted while on a business trip in Cuba. Mr. Muench was born in Millersburg, Penn., and was thirty years of age.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Cyrus O. Baker.

Cyrus Osborne Baker, a member of the New York Stock Exchange, died at his home in Newark, N. J., on Thursday, at the age of seventy-one years, after an illness of several weeks. He was born in Darien, Ga. When he wae a boy his parents moved to Newark. In early manhood he went into the manufacture of jewelry with his brother, Daniel W. Baker. Later he became paying teller of the Park National Bank, New York. Afterward he became a stock broker. He never married.

Mr. Baker was one of the organizers of the Republican organization in Newark. He had likings for art and literature, and he purchased several valuable paintings abroad. Edmund Clarence Stedman dedicated "American Ethnology" to Mr. Baker, his friend. For fifty years Mr. Baker was an attendant at the First Congregational Church, Newark. He was a member of the Sons of the American Revolution and of the Century Club. The funeral services on Tuesday are to be conducted by his nephews, the Rev. Lewis C. Baker and the Rev. Alfred Baker of Princeton.

John T. Foote.

John T. Foote, a wealthy resident of Morristown, N. J., died in his home, in South Street, yesterday, at the age of eighty-four years. He had been suffering from stomach troubles for several weeks. He wae born in Madison. When a young man he located in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he conducted a large distillery. He went to Morristown thirty-five years ago. He wae married twice, and he is survived by two sons, one of whom is Robert D. Foote, President of the First National Bank of Morristown, and two daughters, one being the wife of Admiral Philip Cooper. His wealth is estimated at $10,000,000. He was interested in several banks and railroads and in real estate transactions.

Ambrose O. McCall.

Ambrose O. McCall, Clerk of the Special Term, Part I., of the Supreme Court, died suddenly yesterday in his Summer home at Simis Beach, Far Rockaway. He was a member of Tammany Hall. He was born in Albany on July 14, 1865. He studied law in the office of D. Cady Herrick and afterward in the office of Peckham, Rosendale & Hessberg. Then he took a course of two years in the New York University, and he received there his degree. County Clerk Edward Reilly appointed him Clerk of the Supreme Court and the Appellate Division reappointed him.

Gurdon B. Horton.

Gurdon E. Horton, who was prominent in the leather trade in New York for many years, and who lived at 618 Carlton Avenue, Brooklyn, died last evening at Bay Shore, L. I., where he had gone to spend the Summer. He was about sixty years of age. He had been President of the Eagle Storage and Warehouse Company of Brooklyn. He was a Director in the United States Leather Company, and one of the charter members of the Montauk Club of Brooklyn. He left a wife and three daughters.

James Stewart.

PITTSBURG, July 5.—James Stewart, the head of one of the prominent contracting firms of the country, died here to-day in his eighty-first year from the effects of an attack of pleurisy. The firm of James Stewart & Co. has offices in this city, St. Louis and New Orleans, and has been interested in many big construction contracts, notably the rebuilding of Galveston. Much of his later life had been devoted to aiding charitable and benevolent institutions.

Obituary Notes.

JOHN P. DRUMMOND, owner of a large brickyard in the southern part of New Jersey, and at one time prominent in horse racing circles, died in Asbury Park on Friday night. He had neuralgia of the heart.

Mrs. ALICE B. POE, matron of the Young Woman's Christian Association of Rochester, was found dead in bed in her home on Franklin Street, in that city, yesterday. Heart disease is thought to have been the cause of death.

CECIL HASTINGS, a newspaper man, died of heart disease yesterday afternoon at his home at 736A Union Street, Brooklyn. He was born forty years ago in Covington, Ky. His father was an Episcopal minister. Mr. Hastings began newspaper work in Chicago fifteen years ago. Afterward he worked in London, England. Returning to New York, he was employed by The Recorder and The Press. For several years he had charge of the Brooklyn office of The New York Herald. His last employment was with The Herald in Manhattan. He leaves a widow and one son.

THOMAS J. G. CLARK, an old-time resident of this city, died at his home, 28 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, yesterday. He was ninety-three years of age. He was born in Plymouth, N. C., but when seven years of age he went with his parents to Framingham, Mass. As a young man he learned the carpenter's trade, but embarked later in the manufacture of straw hats and bat shapes for women. He settled in this city in 1844, and retired from business fourteen years ago. He leaves a daughter, Mrs. J. E. Brewster, with whom he lived.

SENATOR MASON WILL FIGHT.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 5.—Senator Mason, who arrived from Washington this afternoon, lost no time in entering upon his fight against the Yates-Hopkins-Lorimer combination in the State and in Cook County. Meanwhile the interests friendly to the Senator are arranging a monster labor mass meeting to be held at the Auditorium, by which it is intended to attack A. J. Hopkins, the organization candidate for Mr. Mason's seat in the Upper House of Congress, for his record on the labor question. The Senator intends to enter upon his campaign in the county and State at once, and it is his purpose to make the dust fly in and about the Republican machine, which refused to consider his claim for a second term in the United States Senate.

In the State he says he will organize a State Committee of his own. Locally, it is expected that he will take the stump against the Jamieson-Lorimer candidates, and, while the Republican leaders say they have nothing to fear from the Senator's bolting his party's nominations, they will take steps to offset Mr. Mason's campaign. On the other hand, the local Democratic managers, recognizing the Senator's capabilities for making trouble, are glad of his return. They have counted upon him to aid them in an uphill fight for the election of the City Hall ticket. Among the Democratic leaders it is admitted that only Republican defection can lead to the election of the ticket nominated at the West Side armory.

DEATHS REPORTED JULY 5.

Manhattan.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date D'th July
AUKERS, Thomas, 1,125 1st Av.	46	5
ANGEL, Annie, Elmhurst, L. I.	35	4
ANDREWS, Mary, 5 Batavia St.	84	3
ALOISE, Giocinta, 347

Letters to The Editor of The Times

WHEN WE GO A-FISHING

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. John F. Doyle's interesting experience in catching a snake and a bullhead on the artificial fly, and related in your issue of July 3, has been duplicated in my own. In the Summer of 1889 I was fishing one afternoon in the Battenkill near Greenwich, N. Y., and as I floated down stream in my canoe I saw a large green snake swimming across the river. Thinking I would like to test my skill in casting, I urged the fly to some six inches in front of the snake's head. Either by accident or intent the snake took the fly and was hooked securely in the jaw. After a terrific struggle, which severely tried my five-ounce rod, the reptile was lifted in the landing net and safely boated. It was the ordinary water snake of these waters, and certainly gave more trouble to capture than a two-pound trout would have done. I have also on several occasions taken a bullhead on a small bass fly. I have also taken pickerel with a trout fly, and both these occurrences happened at Cossayuna Lake in July, 1889.

On one occasion while fishing in the Ondawa, near Arlington, Vt., I hooked a large eel and hope never to do so again. The experienced angler knows just what a Gordian knot the eel can tie in one's leader. In this case it surpassed even the tangle of the snake. The fly was a brown hackle, and had been allowed to sink deeply in the water near the submerged root of a tree.

Perhaps the funniest catch I ever made happened on a brook, a tributary of the Ondawa aforesaid. This brook ran through a farmyard and the animals of the yard had access to it at will. Some distance down stream was an excellent hole for trout, and the wily angler would never dream of passing this fruitful nook. It had never failed to furnish me some kind of sport, and it was destined to do so now. On daintily dropping the fly into the oily curl of the eddy, a resolute plunge, a loud splash, and the bending rod showed that I had hooked the "sockdolager" of the stream. In a second there was the hardest fight going on that I had ever had on that brook, but I was unable to restrain the fish from boring down into his lair beneath the tree trunk. In a moment he was fast in the roots, but appeared to be still on the hook. By sheer strength I gained some line but could feel no struggle. After five minutes' effort of a determined and hopeful kind, during which I was convinced I had at least something heavy on my line, I slowly raised my quarry to the line of vision. What do you think it was?—tell it not in Gath, whisper it not in the streets of Askelon—a little dead pig, caught by the ear!

A sucking pig had evidently fallen in and been drowned, and had settled in the lair of the trout, which was an eddy and a deep hole. I had hooked the trout all right—there was no doubt of that, but he had of course broken free, and the curling stream had carried the hook of the fly to the dead carcass of the little porker.

Has any other angler ever caught a pig on a fly or do I go up one?

J. HARRINGTON KEENE.

Richmond Hill, N. Y., July 4, 1902.

PLEA FOR THE CHILD OF THE STREET

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We cannot be too kind to the dear little dirty-faced and barefooted children we see daily in the busy streets of New York. They may find here and there a bright spot in life, but as a rule their daily existence is fraught with privation and very little to bring cheer and gladness to their young hearts. Many, many times I have been filled with delight and satisfaction as I observed how much joy they exhibited when given some fruit or candy. Their smiles and happy faces at such times would bring tears of gladness to many a person's eyes.

To-day as I left my office for lunch I saw running up the street a dear little barefooted chap. Suddenly he fell heavily to the sidewalk, and as he did so, a penny which he had in his hand rolled into the gutter.

I hurried to him, lifted him up, gave him his penny, and pacified him as best I could, but he cried very hard, until a little companion of his came up and put his arm about him. Then I looked into the faces of the two little dears and said: "Now come and have some bananas." My! how surprised they looked, but oh, how pleased as they received the fruit and started up the street, casting a glance of satisfaction at me and looking at each other with smiling faces.

Be good to the dear children. By brightening their lives you will lighten your own.

CITIZEN.

New York, July 2, 1902.

THE CROWDED OPEN-CAR EVIL

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is my belief, founded upon long acquaintance with the sentiments expressed in its columns, that no newspaper could be more anxious for the promotion of public morality and comfort than THE TIMES. I admire and love it, not because it is always right, but because I believe it to be actuated by high and noble motives and a spirit of frankness and fairness in its treatment of all public questions. And I think I am not mistaken in the further belief (a most comforting one) that it has tremendous influence in shaping public sentiment, especially with those intelligent and conscientious people who are willing unselfishly to suffer and work for the advancement of the public good.

It is for these reasons, and from the conviction that flippant treatment on your part, from no matter how innocent motives, of any movement designed to abate a crying public evil, may tend seriously to cripple its influence, that I am encouraged to ask whether you do not think that your editorial remarks in to-day's issue on the interview between the Assistant General Manager of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company and the delegates of women's clubs may not have a tendency to depreciate the importance of the reform they are striving to accomplish, and encourage the management in turning a deaf ear to public remonstrance against a shameless abuse of its privileges.

Of all outrages to which the public are subjected by heartless and greedy corporations none can compare in point of brutality with the overcrowding of these public conveyances. With the seats of its cars so constructed that the five passengers who are supposed to find sitting room on each of them can scarcely get in and out and maintain an upright position, the Metropolitan Street Railway Company not only permits, but encourages, people to squeeze in between the sitters and the back rail of the seat in advance, to which these intruders cling with their hands to the annoyance of those occupying the seat in front, while they thrust their feet and legs violently against those seated behind them, shutting out their vision, light, and air, and obstructing the most offensive portion of their persons into their very faces. It is nothing more nor less than a beastly outrage that ought not to be tolerated for a single moment in any civilized community. And these good women who have combined to oppose and protest against it should have the serious and earnest co-operation of every decent man and woman in the land.

I don't wonder they pounded the table with impatience at the wholly insufficient and disingenuous answers of the gentlemen whom this greedy corporation thrust between it and their righteous indignation. Let the law but once put its hand on it in earnest and say: "This thing must cease," and, my word for it, these worthy managers will soon find a way to carry their passengers with decency. And it will not be so very long before the law will speak these words if THE TIMES and its worthy coadjutors will only give the matter the prominent, persistent, and earnest attention its great importance deserves.

CHARLES H. MUNDY.

New York, July 4, 1902.

GRAND OLD WEST POINT AND ITS SURROUNDINGS

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was very much interested in reading the article of Charlotte Sayre Boorman which appeared in THE TIMES of the 30th ult., headed, "Expansion vs. Tradition at West Point," and was reminded of having read from the writings of the Rev. E. P. Roe a description of the historical place called "Sacrobosco," situated on the Highlands of the Hudson, adjoining the Military Academy at West Point. He states:

"I can sit in the shade of a centennial cedar tree on the spur of the bluff, or on the tottering ruins of the Fort No. 1, and meditate on the past. There before me in the distance rises Fort Putnam, still a stately ruin; and there across the river is the house where Arnold plotted his treason, and there the ravine down which he ran and the little cove from which he embarked in breathless haste on its discovery. The Father of his Country has been here, he may have stood on this fort where now I am. Hallowed soil! A high and elevating influence still lingers here. But after a sultry July day, when the moonlight falls cool and clear on this mountain and on the river, that is the witching time for a stroll on this sacred spot. There, by the weird power of imagination, you can conjure up the past. Here, on the weather-beaten ramparts or these redoubts, you can see a shadowy Continental with his matchlock pacing up and down in ghostly vigilance, or the gleaming canvass of the passing vessels on the river are become to you the phantom sails of the British fleet, and the dip of some distant oar that of an emissary of the traitorous Arnold.

"On the spur of the mountain where stands Fort No. 2, the spot commands one of the finest views to be obtained on this beautiful river so famous for its picturesque and magnificent scenery. A short walk to Fort Putnam is very invigorating and instructive. This fort, built on the spur of the mountain, about 600 feet above the river, retains its parapets and several casemates and one cannon in good state of preservation."

Should not these ancient relics, made so by our revolutionary fathers, become a part of the West Point Reservation?

CORA FUNSTON.

Brooklyn, N. Y., July 4, 1902.

THE INFLUENCE OF CO-EDUCATION

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Miss Stanton is right—the greater part of the objection to co-education as felt by young men is the restraint placed upon the latter by the presence of the former, and the demand for more exacting and efficient work. Twenty-five years' constant experience in the co-educational world assures me of this. Again and again have I had students say frankly that they did not mind flunking in the presence of other men students, "but the women seem to make so much of this, and take it so seriously!" The records of all co-educational institutions will show that the average grade of the women is higher than the average standing of the men. The women are more conscientious, and, strange as it may seem to some who are not acquainted with the facts, are more regular in attendance.

A well-known educator once told me that he was satisfied that in manners, dress, general tone, and in morals, the faculty of his institution had gained 50 per cent. (as far as such gain can be thus expressed) in the first two years after co-education was undertaken. The results of my own observation make this seem very probable and reasonable.

Yet two things are to be noticed in this whole matter. Thus far the experiments in co-education have included a very choice selection of women. Speaking in general terms, thus far women go to college where boys are sent. The difference is a marked one, and the comparisons between the sexes are not quite fair. Again, the question of co-education is like Hancock's tariff—a local issue. In the West it is comparatively easy to continue to do that which has always been done, without a thought of experiment, and with not the slightest doubt as to the wisdom of the course. In the East, with the set of tradition and conventionality all the other way, it would be a very different matter.

Beyond doubt, however, it is the general opinion of all educators of note that co-education is desirable, and that it will become the prevailing force.

J. H. C.

New York, July 2, 1902.

THE BATTLE CRY OF THE DEMOCRATS

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The reorganization of the Democratic Party has fallen into the hands of a man who is not merely a leader of men, but one whose unassailable integrity, high conception of principle, clear and incisive penetration, stanch and unflinching Democracy and courage of conviction, inspire the belief that the party will be strongly directed in the approaching Presidential campaign. I refer to the Hon. Benjamin T. Cable of Illinois. Mr. Cable's remarkable achievement, in placing Illinois in the column of Democratic victory at Mr. Cleveland's last election was a masterly example of ability. When such men are willing to abandon their pursuits to promote the welfare of their party it is an unmistakable indication that we are to again see the party restored to its splendor and steadfastness.

Ex-President Grover Cleveland, after long and determined political silence, emerges from his voluntary retirement to electrify the party with wisdom, the application of which means its ascendency to power. What a remarkably invigorating factor Mr. Cleveland's firm, capable, and fearless oration at the dedication of the Tilden Club was! The party has been so long fed "upon the husks of defeat" that to again hear the glorious independence of such a man is inspiring beyond words.

The repudiation of Bryanism and its baleful influence is reverberating from one end of the country to the other. In every direction Democrats are organizing upon the old standard of Democracy. The tariff and sound money should be their battle cry. I predicted at the last election of Mr. McKinley that the Republicans would ultimately revise the tariff. What means President Roosevelt's vigorous language to the Senators regarding the necessity of adopting a measure for the relief of the Cubans?

Excessive protection is the parent of huge industrial combinations, which have grown so rapidly and abundantly in our midst, excluding the individual from participation in his common heritage, to share the benefits of enterprise which naturally springs up in a country governed by the consent of the governed. Political economy teaches the indisputable formula that taxation should exist only when it embraces the public needs.

The Democrats to a man should make the fight upon the tariff and sound money. If they do this conscientiously, recruiting their strength from those who in past years have been compelled to abandon the ranks, they must win the victory in 1904.

CHARLES O'NEILL BRANT.

New York, July 3, 1902.

THE NAME CHRISTIAN

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In this morning's TIMES I notice a communication from A Grandmother, criticising the views set forth in THE TIMES of June 21 on "The Sunday School Lesson." She objects to the idea that the disciples were first called "Christians" by Divine authority, as she "had been taught that the term was one of derision." If it was given by the heathen and persecutors of the disciples in derision, I do not think that that would make it any the less by "Divine authority," or at least Divine purpose.

As I think we have a direct reference to this very thing in Isaiah, lxii., 2, "And thou shalt be called by a new name which the mouth of the Lord shall name." Again in Isaiah lxv., 15, "For the Lord God shall slay thee and call His servants by another name."

Being a grandfather myself, I have lived long enough to lose many things my grandfather and mother taught me in my youth, and now I like to prove all things and hold fast to that which is good, and as we have no real, reliable information for Grandmothers' early intuitions, I would not care to lay very much stress upon the name being given first in derision. It may have been, yet, nevertheless, it has certainly redounded to the glory of all who bear it in truth, and, to my mind, was given "that the Scriptures might be fulfilled." "Grandmother" has failed, she says, to realize that the Gospel was offered to any class in preference to others. Our Lord said: "I am not sent but to the lost sheep of the House of Israel." We have also this fact very clearly set forth in Matthew, xxii., 3 and 4, where a double invitation is given to the Jews to come to the marriage feast of the Son of the King, and because of their refusal to come, the eighth verse tells us of another class being invited in their place, and the tenth verse tells us of all those that accept this invitation, they come so that the wedding should be furnished with guests.

Here we have two classes, viz., the Jew in the first place rejecting; the Gentiles in the second place accepting the call, and certainly without any preference among them, as "both bad and good," we are told, came as guests. Now the bride is not spoken of in this parable, but we all know that there can be no marriage without her, and as we find the Jews were only invited as guests in the first place, and the Gentiles are called in in their stead, will "Grandmother" or any one else tell us where the bride came from? If she does, she will then see one whom the Lord hath "chosen" with a "preference" above all others.

A GRANDFATHER.

New York, June 30, 1902.

CIVIL SERVICE FOR PLUTOCRATS

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It may be of interest to your readers to know how the civil service of the city is being improved. With an aristocratic and millionaire Mayor, is it only to be expected that there should be emulation demanded in the departments?

There will be an examination for the position of Deputy Tax Commissioner on the 9th day of July. As a prerequisite to such examination an application must be filed with the Municipal Civil Service Commission on or before July 3, which must, among other things, show that the applicant is a freeholder—that is to say, one who owns land either through demise, bequest, or inheritance.

The purpose and intent of the Constitution of this State is that the civil service of the State shall be based upon merit and ability, not upon the possession of wealth or political preferment.

Your correspondent passed the examination for the position in question a year ago, and on June 24 received a communication from the Civil Service Board of the expiration of his year of eligibility, and a notice of the new examination. Nothing was said about freeholdership as a requirement until your correspondent applied to-day. He was then informed by the clerk of the application bureau of the requirement, and in explanation was told that one who owned property would be more careful in assessing it. Oh, ye sapient Civil Service Board!

Upon interviewing Mr. Brisco, the Secretary, your correspondent was informed that his application could be filed and examination taken, but that a mandamus would be necessary before they would consider it.

To sum up: The present proposed examination for Deputy Tax Commissioner is intended for a distinct class in contravention of the purpose and intent of the Constitution and the civil service rules of the State, in which wealth is the sesame irrespective of brains and ability, and brains and ability if they presume to the impertinence of competition must first purchase a lawsuit.

GEORGE G. LEONARD.

New York, June 30, 1902.

SOMETHING ABOUT DOGS

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The dog is regarded as the living symbol of faithfulness and honesty, while his intelligence and docility have passed into a proverb. "Love me, love my dog," is an old saw of plebeian notoriety.

Every man considers his own jowler a model of good breeding, and even his little vices are shaded down to freaks of sagacious cunning and amusing instinct.

This is all well enough at home as between dog and master, but when this pet dogmatically insists upon making calls at every house in the neighborhood and leaves all his accomplishments at home, he at once loses caste and becomes a nuisance. He somehow acts as if the neighbors had no rights which he is bound to respect, and only escapes from the effect of their displeasure by reason of their regard for the owner. I am not a dog probibitionist, and do not think the principle broad enough to form a political party, yet for the public good I would curtail the roaming franchise of the Snyders of our city.

Byron had an acute perception of the friendship of the dog when he wrote:

'Tis sweet to hear the watchdog's honest bark
Bay sweet-mouthed welcome as we draw near home.

The tone and quality of the bark is always modified for the occasion. The bark of recognition is a good-natured, friendly bark, and justifies the poet's compliment, but when a dog is ill-tempered and fiercely growls and snarls at every passer-by, or when a neighbor (returning to his home at a seasonable hour of night) is confronted by a canine bully of the sidewalk, whose eyes glare with fierceness, his deep, vicious growl clearly indicating an attack, while his scarlet mouth and powerful jaws are set in stern defiance, exposing a double row of serrated ivory—well, well! that is not the canine Byron had in view when he penned the above couplet, but it is the class of dogs I had in view in penning this article.

ESTA BROOKS.

New York, July 2, 1902.

TAXATION OF REAL ESTATE

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The article in THE TIMES of June 29 on "Property Exempt" gave the taxpayers much valuable information. The remarks of Mr. James L. Wells, President of the Board of Taxes and Assessments, on the effect produced by the exemption of this large amount of property from taxation, lead me to suggest that it would be wise for the reform administration of Mayor Low, if the money can be spared, or perhaps for the Merchants' Association, to get a list of the property that is illegally exempted from taxation on from 10 to 80 per cent. of its value.

During the Mayoralty campaign last Fall the taxpayers were asked to elect Mr. Low so that the taxes or revenues of the city could be fairly collected and honestly expended, and the appointment of Mr. Wells convinced many who had opposed the election of Mr. Low that there was to be a fair assessment of real estate under his administration.

The unequal assessment of real estate in this city has been so long discussed, with little apparent result, that the task of improving the method of assessing it seems hopeless to those who have not closely watched the work of agitation. The Real Estate Record and Guide of May 17 last published a list of sixty pieces of real estate recently sold, some of which were assessed for taxation at 90 per cent. of selling value, while others were assessed at 26 per cent. of selling value.

A large majority of taxpayers believe that it is as much the duty of believers in good government to work for the equitable assessment of real estate for purposes of taxation as to strive for the honest expenditure of money obtained by the present illegal and inequitable method of taxing real estate.

How can the taxation of all real estate at its true value, as the law directs, be brought about? This is the most important question that the administration of Mayor Low has on its programme.

A TAXPAYER.

New York, June 30, 1902.

APPEAL FOR BOER PRISONERS

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I ask you to inform the readers of your valuable paper that there are 5,400 Boer prisoners of war in the prison camps on the Bermuda Islands awaiting transportation to Africa? There is a probability of these prisoners being held three or four months, perhaps longer, before they will be sent home. I have just received a letter from Mr. Herman G. Recht, dated at Hamilton, Bermuda, June 28, 1902, making an urgent appeal for 1,337 suits of clothes, shoes, stockings, hats, and underwear to clothe that number of prisoners who are almost naked or in rags. These prisoners do not ask for money, they simply wish to be decently clothed. Summer flannel (blue preferred) suits, costing perhaps from $6 to $8 per suit, will answer the purpose. Hats, shoes, stockings, and underwear of fair quality will answer the purpose, and should be obtained in New York at very low prices.

In the name of the suffering Boer prisoners of war I ask friends of the Boers to assist me in obtaining from manufacturers of clothing in this city and in other cities the articles above mentioned.

Arrangements have been made with Messrs. A. E. Outerbridge & Co., agents of the steamship Pretoria, which sails July 10 (and every two weeks thereafter) from the dock at the foot of West Tenth Street. They have agreed to transport these goods free of cost, and the same will be passed through the Custom House at Bermuda free of duties. The goods should be carefully packed in substantial boxes and classified; a memorandum of contents of each box and its destination should be marked on the same, so they may be equally distributed as nearly as possible among the camps on Morgan's Island, Burt's Island, Hawkin's Island, Tucker's Island, and Darrel's Island. I will attend to the shipment of the goods, which should be delivered at the steamship dock, foot of West Tenth Street, New York, all delivery charges being prepaid. No second-hand clothing can be received; all must be new.

CHARLES D. PIERCE,
Late Consul General, Orange Free State.

New York, July 3, 1902.

THE MINER AND HIS RIGHTS

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Griswold asks if men have the right to manage their own business. I should say that would depend entirely on the nature of the business and how that management affects the public rights. Has any combination the moral right to control the necessaries of life and increase their dividends by increasing the cost of living at will? Is the miner better paid or any one except the owners benefited? Mr. Mitchell could have said nothing better than that the miners were satisfied to abide by the public verdict from the owners' statement of their side. They admit the average earnings of the miner are $300 per annum.

It is a common occurrence for the owners to advance the price of coal and so pocket millions of dollars for each advance of 25 cents per ton without any other apparent reason. If they have this right then surely we are at the mercy of soulless parisites that fatten on the life of both producer and consumer. Are laws made to protect the weak? Are we not to-day in the power of the coal barons? Could any system be fairer than the sliding scale? Could any proposition be more just than arbitration in this matter of one of the necessaries of life so far reaching in its power for good or evil? We remember the past record of these combinations, their store system of robbing the miner, their violations of the child-labor law, their cheating the miner in output and time, their importation of a surplus of ignorant cheap labor, a direct violation of our immigration laws.

Are patience and long suffering virtues under such conditions, or rather is it not a crime to be impassive under such tyranny? If we have not a law, let us make haste to get one to protect the weak, the innocent, the suffering masses. The miner says let justice decide between us. The owner says, We will not arbitrate, but will conduct our business in our own way. To which side belongs the slogan, "The public be damned!" as long as I attain the ends I seek?

JOHN WALKER.

Newark, N. J., July 2, 1902.

A WORD FOR THE COAL MINER

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In to-day's issue of THE TIMES I notice a letter on the coal strike. The author states that he is a modest employe of a large corporation in this city. I am pained to see a writer come to the front to defend the Coal Trust. It calls to mind the words of the poet, "Man's inhumanity to man."

As a worker, I am compelled to think that the writer is a willing tool in the hands of one of the trusts of to-day that are slowly but surely digging their own graves. He goes on to state that the real issue at stake is, as he puts it, I think, whether the coal operators shall be allowed to manage their own mines or not, or whether some tyrannical labor union shall do it for them.

The chances are that he is of that type that knows coal when he sees it. As to the hardships of the poor miners, or the crumbs he and his family are compelled to exist on, he knows nothing about them, and cares less. If there is any one who toils for a living who should have the sympathy of the public it is the poor miner. Outside of the dangers that daily confront him, he is robbed, not only in weight, but also at the company stores.

We are told that the miner can make $2 per day. Great heavens! is there any individual who thinks that is sufficient remuneration for the perilous services rendered? The facts are that the poor fellows are only given three days per week, and the output at that is twice as large as the sales. The operators have large quantities on hand, and to unload the same on the innocent public at increased price they force the poor fellows to go out on strike.

He next goes on to talk about our boasted freedom, and what the Constitution guarantees us. That is our greatest trouble. It protects large combinations of capital, in most cases largely watered, that have for their sole object the reduction of cost of operation and the increase of price to the consumers.

The sooner the people awaken from their slumber and see to it that the imperial Government takes the mines and all the public utilities in charge, that the several trusts control, the better for all concerned.

CHARLES D. CRAWLEY.

New York, July 1, 1902.

MR. JEROME'S SPEECH IN COLORADO

District Attorney's Address to the Bar Association of That State.

Ideals for Good Government in Municipal Affairs—Character in the Judiciary.

The address of District Attorney William Travers Jerome of New York before the Colorado Bar Association at Colorado Springs on Tuesday evening, July 1, is as follows:

"Mr. Chairman, Gentlemen of the Colorado Bar Association, and Ladies Especially: You are not the only man that has notes, Mr. Rogers. I remember a celebrated campaign in New York when a distinguished gentleman by the name of Flower was running and had typewritten notes. He had gotten rather confused in the course of his address when some gentleman of Hibernian extraction in the audience, when he was finding the thirteenth sheet, called out: 'You'd better let the fellow as wrote them read them.'

"I feel it a very great honor and a very great pleasure and delight to come out here, although why on earth I should come 2,000 miles, as I thought, to address Westerners and find when I get here that the Westerner is as great a rarity here as in the East, I don't know. I contemplated preparing some learned address about some important legal subject, on apexes and sidelines, or on irrigation, or something like that, but I couldn't get time, so I just thought that, in view of the fact that there are so many Eastern men among you lawyers of Colorado, I would just come out and talk to you here in the West about something that would interest the lawyers of the East.

"Now as I have thought over the situation, as I have grown older and been brought more in contact with life and in contact with large affairs, the thing that perhaps impresses me more than anything else is the very different conditions under which we are called to operate. I am not a pessimist, I am afraid I am too optimistic, but I think I see, and see truly, in the present conditions of affairs conditions that give every one who thinks grave anxiety and that impose responsibilities upon us especially who are of the learned profession, who claim to be of a profession having great traditions, and we have got to meet these responsibilities and we have got to meet them soon. We have got to meet them now. If there was any fundamental thought that underlay the struggle for constitutional liberty that was forcible in the development of what we of the Anglo-Saxon race speak of as the liberties, it was the idea that there should be no taxation without representation. And yet, gentlemen, you study it. You see all through the struggle of the long reigns of the Stuarts, how that principle underlay every struggle. You see it in the bringing about of the war of the Revolution that established our liberties, and yet how do you think the fathers of constitutional liberty would have treated the idea that the taxes should be levied by those who have got no property and expended by those who have got less. It seems to me that we do not quite realize where we have landed as a result of the violation of that principle. We have got universal manhood suffrage and you in Colorado have universal womanhood suffrage, too. I do not know how it works. I know that a little cousin of mine who was a teacher for many years in Denver asked me who I voted for in the election of 1896. I told her I voted for Palmer and Buckner, and she said she never heard of them. If this is the result of female suffrage I should suppose the results would be at least striking.

"But consider that we have in New York a budget of $100,000,000 a year, in that one city, an amount that is practically a National budget. I do not suppose that 90 per cent. of the voters in New York pay any taxes. No wonder expenditures are lavish. Why, it is not at all surprising. It does not take a great deal of self-denial to blow in another's money. You can do it with great complacence, and the wasteful and corrupt expenditure of public moneys that we find all over these United States to-day is really traceable to one practice, a violation of that which was a fundamental principle, that there should be no taxation without representation. But the representation should be the representation of the persons taxed. Why, as one of the most perfect illustrations which sums up our situation in the East in the concrete as nothing else that I know of does, I want to tell you of an instance that occurred in the City of New York on this very line of wasteful and dishonest expenditure of public money. There was a gentleman who was the chief chemist of the Board of Health and now Health Commissioner, an honorable, noble, capable man, none finer in this country. He had no power of determining what sums should be expended for particular articles—what the price should be. His functions were limited to putting in a requisition, and then the bill was returned O. K. as to quality and quantity, but not as to price. He made a requisition for five pounds of sponges. They came in all right, but when he weighed them he found that they weighed but four ounces. He refused to O. K. the bill, and when it came to a settlement the firm protested against his weighing the sponges dry.

"I find myself described in The Rocky Mountain News as a middle-aged man. I always supposed I was just a kid out of college. But I have bred in me some old-fashioned notions about the sanctity of private property, and when you get this power of taxation exercised by some of the electorate that may in the stress of economic or industrial crises come into power you are putting into their hands a terrible power. You are putting into their hands and you cannot take it away from them, into the hands of this electorate, which is very different in the East from that which you have here in the West, the power to spend money, which power is an instrument of destruction. It is an instrument that the Socialists have always aimed at, and we as lawyers are called upon to meet this situation. We have been taught to believe in the sanctity of private property, or in making other people believe in it, and we have been taught that equality was equity, that one of the fundamental principles of private property was its power to be inherited without a destructive tax, and yet we see the notion continually creeping up in the Populistic and Socialistic and communistic ideas of the time of practically destroying this sanctity of private property, and on the proposition that equality is equity we are continually having suggested to us something in the line of a graduated income tax. It may be true, and it is true without a doubt, that those who are strongest should perhaps bear the burden of taxation—the burdens of the community—but it does jar you a little bit when an infant industry like the Steel Trust has to be protected at the expense of the community. Your Chairman, the President of this association, has spoken about the municipal problem, which is another one of those conditions entirely different from those under which democratic institutions based upon universal suffrage were developed in this country. We had practically nothing but a rural life. Now we are fast coming to almost a condition where we have nothing but urban life. The growth of cities is something that is hardly realized by those who have not studied it. In the State of New York to-day more than three-fourths of the population are gathered in three or four great cities, and nearly half the population of that great State is gathered in one city. Under such institutions as we have we have got to have party government. There is no other way of working our institutions except by party government. But party government in the East, with the great stress and strain of political activity that exists there, has resulted in the organization down to minute districts, and we have in the City of New York districts where one great tenement house will turn out more people than are found in whole election districts in a portion of the city where the people are more well-to-do and better educated.

"Do not understand me as making any reflection on those tenement house people. God knows that their kindness to me, their loyalty and devotion to everything that was true and manly, was such as to hold me personally under such an obligation to them that no word should come from me or will come from me reflecting on them. But God Almighty did not make mountains all of the same size. Nor did the Lord intend that trees should all grow to the same height. It may not be good politics, but it is one of the eternal verities that men differ from men, and while they may be free and equal before the law, and should be, any doctrine that does not take into account that men differ from one another as vastly as anything could differ from anything else is false and not based upon fact. The idea that a man in politics cannot recognize facts and realities as they are has got to trim and turn is false. The plain people of this great Nation have had only one man since it has been a Nation that they absolutely trusted, and that man, Abraham Lincoln, rings true each and every time to every man who has got the elements of true manhood in him and appeals to all on the basis of true manhood.

"The struggle for those people to give their children a better chance in life is a tacit recognition that men do differ from one another. And no man ever found an American electorate, even though made up of the most heterogeneous population, that took offense at such doctrines and such ideas and that were not quick to recognize it, when they felt that the man who was putting it to them put it to them honestly and true. Nevertheless there is the situation, and there, as a consequence, is the obligation put upon those of us who differ from those unfortunates, not from any merit of our own, it may be, but because we have had advantages of birth, of education, or one thousand fortunes of life that may come to one. But one result of that intense (if I may so say) party organization is the development of the boss. Now, among the reformers with whom my political associations have been mostly, people whom in my mind I love rather to call professional citizens, much has been said about killing the boss. Why, you cannot kill the boss. You cannot have a disorganized rabble in politics any more than in industry or in war. You have got to have a leader, and it is just a question of getting a person to lead who is a man. When you study up the situation you find that the people have come pretty near to getting men to lead them. The boss is not an accident by any means. He is a result of causes that are inherent in our system, and will continue to be as long as our system is what it is. You take greatness as you see it in history. Take three men like Cromwell, Napoleon, and Washington—history says they were great men, and you study their lives and try to find out some common ground, something that is common to all three of them. You can find practically nothing that is common to them except this: they were forceful. Do you suppose that a man like Croker arose from a mere plug-ugly, a member of a so-called tunnel gang, and foreman on a fire engine in the City of New York to dominate for years a great city, and who held thousands of men absolutely at his disposal, by accident? Why, I brought back that story of when Tennyson and Carlyle were going through the gallery of great sculptors in London and Tennyson turned to Carlyle and said: 'What do you think of that, Thomas?' 'Ah, mon, it is a sad sight.' 'Why?' 'There is nae mon of them that has a jaw.' It is the man with the jaw. The strong man in it that rules, that rules and has got to rule. You cannot beat the game; but it is up to us to see that that strong man has something more than strength, and it is up to us if he has nothing but brutal strength to grapple with it and either have him do us or we do him, and put in his place a man who may have coupled with that strength some moral elevation and some appreciation of the responsibility that power brings with it. And that element of saddling with responsibility the boss is one of the great elements that we have to deal with wherever we have this particular form of political organization. And that is where the reform element is almost always weak. They have the infinite yearning for goodness, but they have not got much in them for a fight, and there has got to be a fight. You cannot talk up to the boss who has nothing but brutal strength and ask him to dethrone himself, and expect him to do it. I am classed as a reformer, and I am. I have stood with them and shall stand with them so long, I think, as I may live, but too often they are found wanting when the time for action has come.

"Ideals amount to nothing. You have got to have steam back of them. I think Dr. Parkhurst's parting shot, when he went to Europe, on the subject of reform, was not a bad one. He said: "A masterful devil from hell is a much more inspiring spectacle than an angel suffering from nervous prostration." We couple all this condition with education. What did education ever do for a man unless he had force? Give a man an education, if he be forceful, and you do wonders for him, and nothing speaks more of that than this great country that you are living in now, this great West. But give him education alone and you have nothing. Education, in that portion of New York where I have come to live, the most densely populated portion of this whole world, Canton and Peking and London included, in the so-called ghetto, the Jewish region, a very significant thing is found in the library returns of the so-called Hebrew Educational Alliance there. Here are real Orientals, people who have the imagination such as we of Anglo-Saxon stock do not have, and yet what does their reading show as contrasted with the up-town libraries in the silk-stocking and brownstone districts. In the latter it is fiction which is most generally read. In the districts of those poor fellows that sweat and toil for their living in the most unimaginable conditions, who work for 10 and 12 hours a day in spite of factory laws in these sweat shops, their reading is economics, history, and biography, with fiction trailing along at the end, and yet they are not of the forceful class but supple and keen and nimble, (misunderstood by us of an alien race because we do not touch them, except, perhaps, in commercial transactions, and then perchance with the worst of them,) having ideas and strivings that would put us who claim to be native born to shame. They have the education but need the steam. It is up to us again, as being members of the profession in whom trust is placed and who after all are a pretty good lot in the last analysis, although rather timid, to see that our institutions work right among such a people.

"Then, as another condition markedly dissimilar from those on which democratic institutions based on universal suffrage were developed, we have the elective judiciary, and that is a thing that the bar of these whole United States sooner or later will have to meet and down—an elective judiciary in which Judges are rewarded for partisan political purposes, an elective judiciary in which political assessments are an essential ingredient to nomination and election. With short tenures of office on top of it all, are you going to get the scales evenly balanced with that? You may here and there, but you will not generally. Contrast the Judges of the Federal Courts, who hold for life, and the Judges of Massachusetts who hold for life, with the Judges of the States where the Judges are elected and hold for short tenures. I go every year to a little hill camp on the Connecticut and Massachusetts line on which a large number of lawyers gather, and of course as we come about the fire at night we naturally talk of topics that interest us, and you would hear Judge so-and-so commented upon, his idiosyncrasies and his peculiarities, but you would never hear a breath of suggestion that there is any reason why you should pick this Judge to apply for an injunction, or to that Judge for an attachment or to that you had better, if so and so was against you, get before that Judge—never a breath of suspicion, but in the great City of New York, where there is as much important litigation coming up as there is anywhere in the world, a group of lawyers hardly ever gets together without making a canvass of Judges that would bring the blush of shame to their cheeks if they could hear it. In the Metropolitan Street Railway cases had better not get before such a Judge, &c. These things make lawyers think, if they have the stuff in them, of ways to make better conditions. I know nothing of your legal condition here. It seems to me something like the South, where if you say Colonel everybody gets up, noticed in coming in on the train that if any one said Judge a dozen responded. I have no doubt from the samples I have seen that the judiciary of this State is very different. But have pity on us in the East and realize that as brothers in our professional work we must stand together.

"I would rather see a bad man on the bench for life than a weak man on the bench for a limited term.

"Another element that comes into this whole business, complicating the conditions of democratic institutions under conditions of universal suffrage, is the trust. I hold no brief for the trusts. I hold a public office based upon universal suffrage. I ought not to be prejudiced, but this perpetual tall-twisting of the trust, this seeing nothing in it but iniquity is not true. Let us be fair. Let us look at things in the face as they are. That the trust has tended to bring stability in prices, to avoid economic crises by preventing overproduction in localities, that it has tended to cheapen prices by the quick turning over and small profits, I think is understood by everybody who has studied the situation. That it has wrought great evils no one can doubt who has seen what it has done.

"Those evils which are incident to trusts are hard, but they must be borne. There are other evils that you and I will be especially called upon to deal with, and must correct—the evils of overcapitalization, leading to improper prices where there is monopoly of a staple industry, has got to be dealt with by law, but it must not be dealt with by demagogues. It must be dealt with by wise men, feeling their responsibility. These great corporate interests touch millions of people in the United States, and no man who has not connected with large business but knows how sensitive and delicate industry, commerce, and finance are, that any derangement, improper, undue, and hasty, must plunge thousands of people into distress throughout this broad country and practically paralyze industry.

"Let us be men, stand on our feet, and fear nothing from any electorate, and let us separate these problems out wisely and meet them bravely and fearlessly. We can do it, and it is up to the legal profession to do that thing.

"When earth's last victory is painted and the tubes are twisted and dried,
And the oldest colors have faded and the youngest critic has died,
We shall rest, and faith we shall need it, lie down for an æon or two,
Until the Master of all good workmen shall put us to work anew.
And only the Master shall praise us, and only the Master shall blame,
And no one shall work for money, and no one shall work for fame,
But each for the joy of working, and each in his separate star
Shall draw the thing as he sees it for the God of things as they are."

Arnold, Constable & Co.

MONDAY, JULY 7TH.

SPECIAL SALE

SUMMER COSTUMES.

Silk Foulard Dresses
$12.50 and $16.00

Pongee Silk Dresses
$22.00 and $35.00

Batiste, Dimity and Mull Dresses
Reduced from $35.00 and $48.00,
$25.00

Linen and Pique Suits
$9.50

9,000 Yards
Lyons Printed Silk Foulards
50 cents per yard
These Silks are new patterns in Black and White and Blue and White.

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COAL.
1,000 TONS BEST QUALITY
WHITE ASH FURNACE, EGG, STOVE, NUT, PEA, AND RED ASH STOVE AND NUT FOR SALE. PROMPT DELIVERY.
JOHN C. STOKES,
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Summer Amusement Season Under Way

"Japan by Night," at the Madison Square Roof Garden, the Feature To-morrow Evening—"The Show Girl" Moves to Manhattan Beach—Satisfactory Results of the Winter Season.

"Kind Dodo" closed its merry reign at Daly's Theatre on Saturday night, it being the last of the Broadway shows held over from Spring. Many of the theatres that closed in the latter part of May might have fared well, too, for the weather of the past month has been cool. The few theatres that remained open prospered. But while the weather gods have favored the theatres, they have worked ruin for roof gardens and seaside theatres and concerts. Oscar Hammerstein says he had to go to Chicago to avoid seeing himself lose money. Although the glorious Fourth brought promising roof-garden weather, it will be scarcely possible now for any Summer entertainment to much more than make up its losses.

Broadway playhouses having closed for the Summer, the managers, while making their plans for the coming season, are summing up the result of the season just finished. In general they find themselves much richer, although they may not find any great room for congratulations from an artistic point of view. They say that there have been few seasons in theatrical history when the general prosperity of the country has responded so well to their efforts. When one production, "The Beauty and the Beast," exceptional though it be, can show earnings to the amount of half a million of dollars, it can be believed that other productions have at least paid expenses.

During the past season success was sought on Manhattan boards by almost every known form and perversion of the drama, and it was not sought in vain. Beginning with "A Royal Rival," at the Criterion Theatre on Aug. 26, there have been until July 19 this year about 100 plays produced, and about 50 were revived in Manhattan. In this number were four eminently successful plays—sensations of "The Beauty and the Beast" type—from a money point of view. Of the remaining number about 25 did well, while the rest paid expenses, which is sometimes a good deal, or were frosts. It is to be noted that some of the revivals did unusually well, for instance, the Shakespearean plays produced by Miss Crossman.

The Madison Square Roof Garden is to be opened to-morrow evening for the Summer. "Japan by Night" is the name given to the new feature in roof garden attractions. It has been designed as a novelty. The aim has been to transport the audience as far as possible by representation into the atmosphere of the Orient, and the garden and the entertainment are to be reproductions of what the tourist has seen in his travels through Japan. A part of the Japanese Garden has been set aside for the exhibition of 100 varieties of dwarfed Japanese plants. Suspended from the overhanging eaves are to be 6,000 sprays of wisteria.

Japanese girls will wait on the tables and will serve tea in Japanese style. In the bakery booth a Japanese girl will make Japanese cakes. All connected with "Japan by Night" are to be dressed in native costumes.

The stage has been altered to represent the temple at Nikko, and the entertainment is to be by a troupe of small Japanese trained dogs; Satsuma, the juggler; Kudara's troupe of acrobats; Kiku, in a daring aerial performance; Totimatsu, a wire walker; Otokichi and Kotaro, in a fencing bout with bamboo sticks, and double-barrel kicking, and Romando, a Philippine musician. The musical part of the programme is to be rendered by twenty women in Japanese costumes.

"The Show Girl" will appear at Manhattan Beach to-morrow evening. The musical comedy is a bit of "tomfoolery," written by R. A. Barnet, with music by H. L. Heartz and E. W. Corliss. There is much in "The Show Girl" to amuse and please, and it is expected that it will be found as entertaining for Manhattan Beach as for Broadway. Some of the catchy tunes lately added to the piece are "That's the Way of a Sailor," "Psyche," "Champagne and Terrapin," "Katarina," "Lover's Lane," "Adelina Patti in Disguise," "Remembrance," "Six Little Girls from Troy," and "The Love Lorn Washington." Besides Frank Lalor and Miss Hutchinson, prima donna, there are in the cast Bessie de Voie, Yolande Wallace, Marie Hilton, Stanley Hawkins, William J. Sturgeon, Frank C. Young, Charles Guyer, and Robert L. Dailey.

COMING OF "THE ETERNAL CITY."

The production in this country next season of Hall Caine's "The Eternal City," in which Miss Viola Allen is to make another appeal for public favor, is to be on an elaborate scale. George C. Tyler of Liebler & Co. has contracted with Signor Pietro Mascagni, the author of "Cavelleria Rusticana," for a complete musical setting for this play. For this work he is to be paid $5,000.

Hall Caine will come to America to witness the opening presentations. As at present arranged, the initial presentation is to be at the National Theatre, Washington, on Monday, Oct. 6. An early appearance in New York City will follow, and it will probably remain here during the greater part of the season. The managers say that there will be neither time, money, nor artistic aid withheld in this production. Mr. Tyler spent nearly two weeks in Rome this Summer, in consultation with Mr. Caine and Miss Viola Allen upon essential points, and Miss Allen will remain there some weeks, preparing for the role she is about to assume.

In support of Miss Viola Allen will be Edward J. Morgan as David Rossi, E. M. Holland as the Pope, and Frederick De Belleville as Baron Bonelli.

ROOFS AND VAUDEVILLES.

The third week for the American Theatre roof show is to have a change of bill. Business on the roof, which is one of the coolest in the city, has exceeded Mr. Marks's expectations. In the event of rain the performance is given in the theatre down stairs. Among those who will appear during the week are: Zeb and Zarrow company, Mr. Klein and Miss Clifton, Campbell and Dare, Waldron Brothers, Miss Florence Seely, the Sisters Dougherty, Miss Vera King, Frank Whitman, Manning's Entertainers, Ta Thuma, and other big acts.

At Cherry Blossom Grove, on the roof of the New York Theatre, the combination of vaudeville and musical comedy has been successful. The vaudeville part of the entertainment begins shortly after 8 o'clock. The curtain rises on "The Chaperons" before 9:30. For the coming week there will be very little change in the vaudeville bill. Cole and Johnson will be the only new features.

The floating roof garden on the steamboat Grand Republic begins its second week tomorrow evening. Manager Kreykenbohm announces an entirely new bill. Among the performers will be Lottie West Symonds, the Irish Countess; Bryant and Morgan, comedians; Hall and Herbert, sketch artists; Al Burton, character comedian, and Capitola Urline, comedienne.

Many new attractions are to be shown at the Eden Musée during the coming week. Several new wax groups are to be placed on exhibition. New moving pictures have been received from abroad and they are to be shown each hour in series of twelve pictures. Several of the pictures show the prominent persons in London.

The bill at Keith's is headed by Charles Dickson and company in his one-act domestic comedy, "The Salt Cellar." Mr. Dickson having created the part of Sir Thomas Teaton in "The Defender," left the cast of that production for a short revival of this playette which was used by Lillian Burkhart and himself in their first starring tour. Raymond and Caverly, German comedians; the Three Nevarus, acrobats; Dooley and Ten Brooke, blackface comedians and vocalists; the Leslie Brothers, musical comedians; Rastus and Banks, colored entertainers; Emerson and Omega, in Dutch comedy; Joe and Nellie Doner, eccentric acrobats; John Barker, bone soloist and character comedian, and nineteen other acts that include three European novelties, with new pictures for the biograph and stereopticon make up the offering at the Union Square.

Mr. Hammerstein has prepared a big bill for this week on his Paradise Roof Garden. Fifteen numbers, containing many new acts, will make a four-hour entertainment. Much interest is evinced as to the outcome of Mr. Hammerstein's experiment of giving a matinee performance in the roof garden every Wednesday and Saturday at low prices, inasmuch as the performances will contain some of the best of the acts of the evening, interspersed with novel performers.

The Lion Palace Musical Hall and Roof Garden on the upper west side will present its usual bill this week.

Proctor's Fifth Avenue, Harlem, and Twenty-third Street Theatres present attractive vaudeville programmes for the week.

PLAYS THAT CONTINUE.

"The Defender" at the Herald Square Theatre is a musical extravaganza, treating the latest international contest from the Bostonian point of view. The first act is dull; but the other two acts redeem the play by means of vaudeville horse-play of striking hilarity, personally conducted by Alexander Clark and Paula Edwardes.

"The Chaperons" has moved up stairs from the New York Theatre to the Cherry Blossom Grove, where, in an abbreviated form, it is run in conjunction with the best features of the vaudeville bill. Joseph Miron, who has been suffering from overwork, will be succeeded this week by Charles H. Prince. Eva Tanguay still sings "Sambo" with success.

"The Wild Rose" at the Knickerbocker Theatre is above the level of musical plays of its kind, both in the wit of the words, which are by H. B. Smith, and the quality of the music, which is by Ludwig Englander. Eddie Foy is the chief comedian.

At the Terrace Garden the usual repertoire is to be presented.

"A Chinese Honeymoon," at the Casino, is a brilliant and varied spectacle, which has been signalized by the appearance of two new singers of note—Miss Katie Barry, the understudy of the woman who created the leading part in London, and Miss Angeles, who learned her art of travestying current singers in the ballet at Weber & Fields's. Thomas Q. Seabrooke and Mrs. Annie Yeamans are among those who remain.

SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERTS.

Oscar Hammerstein will give his usual Sunday night performance in the Paradise Roof Garden.

Sunday concerts at the Proctor theatres will engage the best acts in vaudeville, special bills having been arranged for the Fifth Avenue, the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and the Twenty-third Street.

The Sunday night concerts at Cherry Blossom Grove are to be continued indefinitely. The bill for to-night will include Smith and Campbell, La Belle Tortajada, Cole and Johnson, Josephine Sabin, the Four Cuttys, Pete Baker, Eulah Lee, and others.

The usual concert performance is to be presented to-night on the American Theatre roof.

Duss will entertain this evening at St. Nicholas Garden with the usual popular airs.

The Terrace Garden company's operatic concert will present its usual features.

The Kaltenborn Orchestra will play as usual at the Circle Auditorium.

Shannon's Band offers an elaborate programme for this afternoon and evening at Manhattan Beach.

PLAYS AND PLAYERS.

The American tour of Eleanora Duse, for which George C. Tyler, of Liebler & Co., arranged the details during his recent visit to Florence, Italy, will be one of the theatrical events of the season. Mme. Duse will sail from Genoa for America on the 20th of September, and will bring twenty-seven persons and the scenery, costumes, &c., which she used in her productions in the large Italian cities. Her first appearance in America on this tour is to be at the Tremont Theatre, Boston, on Oct. 20, when she will open in the D'Annunzio play of "La Gioconda." This she will follow with a presentation of "Citta Morta," and then will come her impersonation of Francesca da Rimini. The extension of the distinguished artiste's tour from fifty to one hundred performances makes all attempts to present a list of dates outside of the Boston dates speculative. The precise route is to be determined soon after Mr. Tyler's return from Europe.

Daniel Frohman, who is now spending a few weeks in Paris, expects to visit Baireuth in July and attend the Wagner festival. He will be accompanied by his new musical star, Ossip Gabrilowitsch, the young Russian pianist, who will make a second American tour of fifty recitals, beginning early in October. They will be joined July 22 by Jan Kubelik, the violinist, who has signed another contract with Mr. Frohman for one hundred and twenty-five concerts to be given during the season of 1903-04, as a tour in Russia and Germany next Fall and Winter will prevent his coming over during the present year in time to fill the number of concerts required.

Kyrle Bellew and his American yacht which he had built and shipped to London have arrived in good shape. He will now proceed to consume a couple of months in recreation and genuine enjoyment. His country home is at Maidenhead, Berks.

In his production of the dramatization of Winston Churchill's novel, "The Crisis," James K. Hackett has demonstrated that his expressed purpose to follow a consistent course as an actor-manager was no idle boast. In casting himself to play the part of Stephen Brice, the Puritan of the novel, Mr. Hackett selected for himself a part that is scant in the number of lines compared to the other roles, and one that is not forced illogically to the centre of the stage. He is the hero of the story, and is a strong type of character, but he is by no means so continuously in the glare of the limelight as most roles that stars pick out for themselves.

Contracts have been signed by Klaw & Erlanger and Frank Pixley and Gustav Luders, author and composer of "King Dodo," under the terms of which Messrs. Pixley and Luders give the exclusive use of their musical compositions for the next five years to Klaw & Erlanger. Mr. Pixley and Mr. Luders are responsible for "The Burgomaster" and "The Prince of Pilsen," now running in Boston.

Another contract of importance made recently was that between W. H. Savage of the Castle Square Opera Company and George Ade. By it Ade's musical productions are to be controlled by Mr. Savage during the next three years. Mr. Ade has written the "Sultan of Sulu," and he is working on "Peggy From Paris," which is to be produced in the Fall.

Klaw & Erlanger and the Rogers Brothers have signed a contract by which the entertainers will remain under the management of the firm for five years from September, 1903. On the same day were signed papers by which the Rogers Brothers will become part owners of the new theatre that the Klaw & Erlanger Amusement Company will build in Forty-second Street, ten doors from the New Amsterdam Theatre. The Rogers Brothers open their coming season in "The Rogers Brothers in Harvard" at the Knickerbocker Theatre on Sept. 1. John J. McNally is at work on the scenario of the vaudeville farce they will present the season following.

Paul Gilmore, who starred in "The Musketsers," "Under the Red Robe," and "Don Caesar," will begin a starring tour in Haddon Chambers's comedy of temperament, "The Tyranny of Tears," under the direction of Jules Murry in September next.

The cast of Klaw and Erlanger's production of "Ben Hur" during the coming tour is to be practically the same as that of last season, with two exceptions—Dodson Mitchell as Simonides, and Beverly Sitgreaves as Amrah.

The musical comedy, "When Reuben Comes to Town," words and music by Herman Perlet, will have a hearing on Broadway before the holidays. The season of the first company is to be begun on Aug. 30 at the Folly Theatre, Brooklyn.

Miss Harriet Ford is making good progress on the new play she is writing for James O'Neill.

Miss Eleanor Robson did not go abroad this Summer, but, with her mother, Mrs. Madge Carr Cook, is seeking rest and recreation in the Adirondacks.

Western Town Has Literary Censors

The Evanston Public Library Makes Up a "Black List"—Works by Gertrude Atherton, Justin McCarthy, and Mrs. Burnett Withdrawn from Circulation—Why People Objected to "The Aristocrats."

A NEW theory of literary censorship has been laid down within the past few days at Evanston, in Illinois, where the local library has made up a sort of "index expurgatorius" or "black list." It is admitted that there are a lot of books in the library which ought to be suppressed, but they are among the classics and so are well known.

It is to new books that the censors particularly devote their attention. As soon as a work of this kind is "suspect" it is read, and if found objectionable, as is generally the case, it is hidden away in the attic, so that it will not corrupt the good folk of Evanston. Among the works that have thus been suppressed are "The Aristocrats," by Gertrude Atherton; "If I Were King," by Justin McCarthy, and "A Lady of Quality," by Frances Hodgson Burnett.

The exclusion of certain books from general circulation by the Evanston public library was praised by the town, says the Chicago Tribune, while the university set condemned the action of the library board. In spite of the criticisms the board maintains that it is right, and is preparing to blacklist other books against which objections have been raised.

At the library there were many calls for the blacklisted books, but most of them were allowed to stay in the dusty attic to which they have been relegated. Permission had to be obtained from a member of the library board before any of them could be seen.

ONLY NEW BOOKS BARRED.

The fact that most people do not know the character of the offensive volumes is the primary cause of blacklisting them, according to William S. Lord, of the library board. The works of Emile Zola, Daudet, Balzac, Victor Hugo and the unexpurgated editions of Shakespeare's works remain on the library shelves undisturbed by the censor because people everywhere know what they are. But it is maintained that lately published books, which are indelicate or immoral, are dangerous because people do not know their character until after they have read them.

"We have books in the library now which are as bad or worse than those which have been withdrawn from general circulation," said Mr. Lord, "but we do not disturb them because people know what they are. No parent would allow a son or daugbter to read the poem 'Venus and Adonis' or 'The Passionate Pilgrim.' The story of 'Jude the Obscure,' however well told it may be, is not the proper thing for a boy or girl to read, but if the boy or girl drew it from the library the parents would not interfere, not knowing its character. On this account we are compelled to protect the public."

Mr. Lord then went on to recount some of the reasons urged by various people for blacklisting certain books. "If I Were King," by Justin McCarthy, was objected to by a member of the literary set of the town, who appeared at the library with the volume in her hands and demanded that it be thrown out. The passages to which objections were raised began with the first chapter and continued until the last.

"The Aristocrats," by Gertrude Atherton, is blacklisted because of the objections of church people. In the series of letters which comprise the book the author makes the heroine say:

"I have heard of revival meetings in which 'people stand up and confess Christ.' Public emotions. How unutterably vulgar and cheaply sensational. And what pleasure can a religion be that is shared with the multitude, that is formulated, ticketed, branded, with the approval of others? I hope everybody I know, with the exception of the one or two I love, thinks me a heathen."

Members of the churches "knocked" this volume and it was withdrawn from the shelves before it had been there a week. In another part of the book the heroine speaks of divorce, and this, also, was censored.

"JUDE THE OBSCURE."

"Jude the Obscure," was blacklisted, not because of any particularly offensive passages, but because of "the tenor of the book as a whole."

"That book is the worst I ever read," said the Rev. J. H. Boyd, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church. "I not only think the library board has done right, but that many other books should be put out of circulation."

POPULAR BOOK BANISHED.

"There were so many calls for "Sir Richard Calmady", shortly after it was published that eight copies of it were placed in the library. Hundreds of people read it. Then some discerning person found that it was "vulgar." Seven copies are in the attic. Some one stole the eighth. One criticism of the book contained the following quotation from the beginning of the second part, in which Helen, after running away with another man, hears that her husband has gone to war, and says:

"Well, let him both start and continue. I am the last person to be otherwise than delighted thereat. Just in proportion as he is occupied he ceases to be inconvenient. If he succeeds—good. If he is shot—good, likewise. For him, laurels and a hero's tomb. For me, crêpe and a permanent emancipation. An agreeably romantic conclusion to a profoundly unromantic marriage. Fresh proof, if that were needed, of the saying that 'all is for the best in this best of all possible worlds.'"

J. Seymour Currey, President of the book committee of the library board, says the matter of judgment of books is "left almost entirely to the librarian, Miss Lindsay."

"We try not to be narrow," he said, "but we know that there are books that ought not to be allowed to circulate. Women have come to me complaining of books, and an investigation has always followed. If the complaints are well founded we banish the book."

"I have read some of those books, and I want to say emphatically that the action of the board is correct," said Mayor Patten. "They ought not to be allowed to circulate among all classes. They are harmful to many, but, on the other hand, they can be read freely by those of more mature mind."

CONDEMNS THE "INDEX."

"I do not know where the library people draw the line," said J. Scott Clark, professor of English in Northwestern University. "It seems to me that this action will only have the effect of making ten people read these books where only one would have read them before. I have always found that it is better to lead children into the right than to attempt to drive them from wrong. I think it would be better if an effort were made to place good books before the children.

"It seems to me that it is not exactly the right thing to do to exclude some of the books which have been excluded, but at the same time to keep Zola's 'Paris' or 'Labor,' or some of the works of Tolstoi. I do not see where the line is to be drawn. These books are worse than some of those cut out.

"You cannot reform people by everlastingly telling them not to do a certain thing. You must show them the result of their wrongdoing. I believe that Hawthorne's 'The Scarlet Letter' is a fit book to put in the hands of a young girl."

F. H. Hild, librarian of the Chicago public library, says the action of the Evanston librarian was silly.

"I can see," he said, "how some finicky persons would want to place the ban on certain books, but I do not believe that any works should be thrown out of a public library for that reason. I do not believe a public library is justified in having a person stationed at the desk to pass upon the age of persons and their fitness to read certain books."

THE "BLACK LIST."

More books have been added to the list of those consigned to the back shelf, while, as stated, there has been complaint made of many others which are still in circulation. The complete list of books that have been "retired" by the Evanston board thus far is as follows:

"Sir Richard Calmady," Lucas Malet.
"A Fool of Nature," Julian Hawthorne.
"A Lady of Quality," Frances Hodgson Burnett.
"Jude the Obscure," Thomas Hardy.
"The Aristocrats," Gertrude Atherton.
"The Secret Orchard," Egerton Castle.
"Orloff and His Wife," Maxim Gorky.
"Dr. Dale," Marion Harland.
"Decameron," Boccaccio.
"If I Were King," Justin McCarthy.
"Foma Gordyeeff," Maxim Gorky.
"Wild Rose," Francis Francis.
"The Awakening," Kate Chopin.
"McTeague," Frank Norris.

FIRE-EXTINGUISHER ACCIDENT.

Said to Be the First to Explode of Sixty-two Thousand Sold.

By the explosion of a chemical fire extinguisher at Quincy, Tuesday, whereby a fireman was injured, the query no doubt has been raised in many minds of how much danger ordinarily attaches to the use of such apparatus. Most reassuring of all answers is that of a member of the firm which manufactured the extinguisher in question, who stated that out of 62,000 put into service by the company within the last twenty years this was the first to explode. Furthermore, he said, if the extinguishers are handled properly and given the care which they should have the chances for explosions are so small as to be almost eliminated.

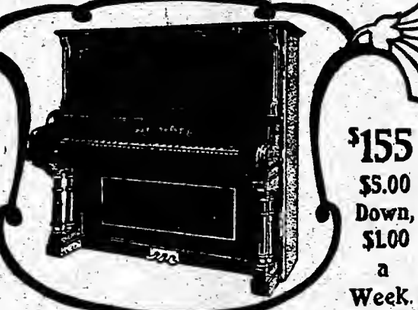
What caused the explosion at Quincy he did not know, although it has been stated that the metal had corroded and was too weak for the pressure generated by the chemicals within. If such was the case doubtless that extinguisher had received such rough treatment at some time that the inside lining had been cracked, giving the chemicals a chance to eat into the metal. Again, a double charge might have been put in through carelessness or lack of knowledge, or else some ingredients inserted not called for as part of the solution designated by the manufacturers.

The Quincy extinguisher had been in service for seven years. On account of the danger of breaking the lining, through rough handling, it was suggested to the Boston Fire Commissioner, at one time, that department extinguishers be given a yearly test. As perfected, the fire department extinguishers are tested up to at least 500 pounds pressure, and in Government tests a pressure of 800 pounds or more has been made without explosion. Inasmuch as only about 100 pounds is generated in actual service, the severity and thoroughness of the test is apparent.—Boston Transcript.

Cigarettes by the Mile.

The Inspectors under the factory acts for the Bristol District calculate, according to a recently issued Blue Book, that 5,156 miles of machine-made cigarettes are turned out weekly in the area under their jurisdiction. This is the output of 100 machines.—London Globe.

Weigner Piano, $1 A WEEK.



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ALASKA BOUNDARY DISPUTE

Canadian Minister of the Interior Discusses the Controversy.

Three Radical Points of Difference—Conflicting Claims of the British and the United States.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, July 5.—Clifford Sifton, Minister of the Interior, speaking on the difficulties between Canada and the United States over the Alaska boundary, recently said: "In 1867 the Territory of Alaska passed by purchase into the possession of the United States, so that the United States Government became possessed of all the rights formerly held by Russia. In 1872, after the discovery of gold in the Cassiar District, and again in 1873, the British Government, at the instance of Canada, suggested to the United States the desirability of defining the boundary, but the probable expense of the survey prevented the United States from taking any action at that time. In 1874 the Government of British Columbia again urged the necessity of having the boundary line defined. In 1875 the Canadian Government suggested the marking of the place where the boundary would cross the Stickeen River, but the United States Government declined to accede to this suggestion. In June, 1877, Joseph Hunter, a surveyor, who had been employed by the Canadian Government to lay down the line of the boundary where it crossed the Stickeen River, reported that he had done so, and his line was shortly afterward provisionally accepted without prejudice to treaty rights by both Governments.

"As to the 141st meridian in 1887 William Ogilvie, acting for the Canadian Government, made an astronomical determination of places where the 141st meridian crosses the Yukon River and Forty-Mile Creek. The United States sent two surveying parties to do the same work. They also determined the crossing of the Porcupine River by the 141st meridian. The calculations of the American and Canadian experts almost coincided at Forty-Mile Creek, but they differed by about 600 feet at the Yukon. In 1895 the United States Government was invited to provide for co-operation in regard to this line, but nothing was done at that time. Subsequently, in 1897, a convention providing for a joint delimitation of the meridian was signed on the part of Great Britain and the United States, but the convention failed to be ratified by the United States Senate and nothing has been done since.

"As to this particular line, however, the question is merely one of survey, and no real difficulty can arise. The serious difficulties in connection with the Alaskan boundary question arise in attempting to define the line between the coast strip owned by the United States and the British possession. There are at least three radical points of difference between the positions of the parties to the controversy. First, the treaty describes the line as running along Portland Channel. The Canadian contention is that the Portland Channel of the treaty is the Portland Channel of the present maps, whereas the United States claims that the Portland Channel of the treaty is the Observatory Inlet of the present maps. So far as this dispute is concerned, it seems hardly open to doubt that the Canadian contention is correct.

"The United States claim that there are no mountains parallel to the coast, and that, therefore, the line must be laid down by reference to the clause which states that when the crest of the mountains is more than ten marine leagues from the coast the lines shall be drawn at a distance of ten marine leagues. We contend, on the contrary, that they are well-defined mountains lying along the coast, plainly visible from the coast, and that when the negotiators, in the possession of information by explorers who had sailed along the coast, made use of the expression, 'the crest of the mountains parallel to the coast,' they meant the mountains lying along the coast, and visible from the coast, and, therefore, that in accordance with the plain words of the treaty, the line must be drawn from summit to summit of these mountains.

"The United States contend that wherever there is a bay or an indentation in the shore line the line must be run back so as to leave the shore line around the bay or indentation in United States territory. The Canadian contention is that by the well-established rule of geographers an indentation is not part of the ocean or part of the ocean coast unless the mouth is six miles wide. Anything inside of the indentation the mouth of which is not six miles wide constitutes territorial waters, and is not part of the ocean. On the contrary, the ocean stops at the entrance. Therefore, as the treaty says, the line follows the crest of the mountains situated parallel to the coast, the line should be measured from summit to summit of these mountains, and we are entitled to cross these indentations where the entrance is not six miles wide.

"The effect of the different methods of interpretation may be readily seen by a glance at the map, but the effects are vastly more important in reality than they would appear to be from a cursory examination. In order to understand the importance it must be remembered that behind the mountains which run along the coast lies a vast extent of Canadian territory, comprising the Yukon Territory and a portion of British Columbia. The readiest method of access to the Canadian territory must be by a water route to some point upon the coast, thence by rail to the interior. Unless we have access at some point north of Portland Canal, where the boundary begins, in order to reach the Yukon through our own territory we are obliged to construct a railway from a point at least as far south as Observatory Inlet, or, speaking more strictly, the south side of Portland Channel, involving an expenditure of a very large sum of money for the construction of a railway through a most difficult district of country. If, however, we had the Lynn Canal were held to be Canadian territory, our vessels could sail directly from Vancouver to Skagway, and thence by way of the White Pass route we would gain access to the mining territory in the interior. At the present time the head of the Lynn Canal is in possession of the United States, under protest on the part of Canada.

W. S. HASELTINE'S FEAT.

ROME, June 14.—The English must take care of their laurels for eccentricity, for Americans are fast beating them even in this. Our latest hero in this line is young William Stanley Haseltine, who is quite a figure in the most aristocratic society in Rome. He lives in the Palace Altieri with his mother and pretty sister. He had been out shooting and returned home at night with a beautiful bay horse, two dogs, a fox in a cage, and some snakes in a perforated box. The snakes and the fox he gave to a porter to take care of, then he entered the palace on horseback and followed by his two dogs. The porter offered to hold the horse while young Haseltine got off, but the young man merely thanked him, and proceeded to mount the stairs on horseback, to the dismay of the house porter and the man who had charge of the fox and snakes.

The horse performed his task as if he had been trained to it, and was soon at the door of the Haseltine apartment on the second floor. On the door being opened Miss Haseltine went to meet her brother, who told her to stand back, as he was going to ride his horse into his room! But Miss Haseltine quickly shut the door again, and there the mad young fellow rang the electric bell again, this time furiously. Guards were then called in, and the young man offered them cigars, but he said he meant to ride his horse into his room, nor could Prince Altieri himself dissuade him. Meanwhile, a crowd had gathered in the Piazza in front of the palace, and seemed to enjoy the fun.

At last, however, a delegate of the police arrived on the scene and persuaded the young gentleman to dismount, which he did, and led the horse down the stairs again. Then he invited all the guards and the delegate into his apartment, where he offered them wine and cigars while he partook of his supper.

They all laughed heartily over the little adventure, and one and all admired the cleverness of the horse. The affair has made quite a sensation in Roman society, and Mr. W. S. Haseltine is the lion of the hour.—Paris Messenger.

Basket Shares Advance to Par Monday, July 14th.

Shares of the Mergenthaler-Horton Basket Machine Company advance to par ($1.00) on Monday, July 14th. No shares will be sold at 75 cents after that date, and all intending subscribers should act promptly. Liberal subscription terms are obtainable upon application.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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MRS. WATT SEEKS DIVORCE

Archibald Watt's Wife Accuses Him and Names Co-respondents.

The Plaintiff Says She Was Summarily Dismissed from the Millionaire's Yacht, the American, and Treated with Scorn.

Mrs. Adele Force Watt has brought suit against her husband, Archibald Watt, for divorce. The papers were served on Mr. Watt a week ago Friday. Mrs. Watt alleges statutory grounds, and names Gladys Lemshaw of 126 West Eighty-fourth Street, this city, and Mrs. Irene Rice, 410 Boylston Street, Boston, as co-respondents.

Mrs. Watt was married to Mr. Watt June 15, 1895, at the rectory of St. Andrew's Church, West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, the marriage being solemnized by the Rev. Dr. Van De Water, the rector. For a short time after the wedding the couple resided at the old Watt home on One Hundred and Forty-first Street, between Lenox and Seventh Avenues. Mr. Watt then had constructed the magnificent steam yacht American, which he designed himself, and on its completion made his home aboard the craft.

The yacht cost $500,000, and it was while superintending the construction of it that the trouble between him and his wife began, Mrs. Watt alleging that he spent all of his time looking after the work on the boat, and that when he came home at night he would remain only a few minutes, after which he would go to the home of his aunt, Miss Mary Pinckney, where he would spend his evenings. In various other ways he neglected her, she alleges, on several occasions making uncomplimentary remarks to her on board the yacht and in the presence of other people.

Mrs. Watt was the divorced wife of Charles McLaughlin, and by him had one child, a daughter. Miss McLaughlin was educated in Europe, and on her return to the United States, Mrs. Watt says, Mr. Watt refused to allow her to live on the yacht.

The open breach between the couple occurred in the middle of last month, when Mrs. Watt says her husband refused to allow her to board the American. After her summary dismissal from the yacht she decided to bring suit. She asks $250 a week alimony during the pendancy of the action and $2,500 in counsel fees.

Archibald Watt, the defendant, is a member of the well-known New York family of that name, and is a descendant of James Watt, the great inventor. His father was the late Thomas Watt, while an aunt is Miss Mary Pinckney, the aged woman who has often figured in the public prints owing to her great success as manager of the Watt millions.

Mr. Watt is a millionaire in his own right, and is a member of many clubs, among them the Manhattan, Harlem, Driving, American Yacht, and the Bachelor Circle. When not on his yacht he spends most of his time in his machine shops, between One Hundred and Forty-first and One Hundred and Forty-second Streets, where he makes such repairs as are necessary in the maintenance of his two yachts, the American and the Golden Rod.

SIKEY'S FAILING HEALTH.

The Orang-Outang at the Zoo Has Lost Her Appetite—Apple Pie Pleased Once.

Homesick for her native jungles in Borneo, Sikey, the orang-outang that is the star attraction in the New York Zoological Gardens in Bronx Park, is failing in health, and recently she has hardly eaten enough to sustain herself. Every possible effort has been made to tempt her appetite, and, unless there is a decided change in her condition, the fears are that she will die.

Not less than thirty dishes, composed of fruits and vegetables, have been prepared for her during the past week by Superintendent Hornaday and Keeper Castens, but all have been rejected. On several occasions she used force, for she has not the best kind of a disposition. Her aim is true in hurling a plate.

Sikey is a big, solemn-faced animal, with deep-set eyes that are very bright when they single out a visitor. She is forty-two inches in height, and she has a spread of arms of six feet two inches. She is very strong, and, with her nursing infant, who has been named Dohong, she requires quantities of wholesome food, such as rice and fruit.

On Monday last her loss of appetite was noticed. She put aside her bananas and scorned her favorite dish of rice, sugar, and milk. Eggs cooked in various ways were offered, but the only way in which she took any interest in that food was when they were hard boiled and she saw a good chance of landing one on the head of a keeper or visitor. When it reached its mark, which it did usually, the result seemed to please her, as she would grin and chuckle.

Keeper Castens thought he had made a valuable discovery on Thursday, and for a while he believed that the great American dish, apple pie, would save the life of Sikey. He was eating his dinner when an argument between two apes caused him to approach with a large piece of apple pie in his hand. As he passed Sikey's cage she saw the pie and her eyes grew as big as silver dollars. Castens offered the pie to her. She accepted it with a grin, and devoured it with evident satisfaction.

Castens went to the restaurant and selected an apple pie. When he returned, Sikey grabbed pie, plate, and all, but either it was not so good as the first piece or her appetite failed, for after the second gulp she raised it above her head and let it fly at her keeper. He dodged it, and since then has not been trying any experiments in that line.

Many visitors yesterday watched the antics of Sikey and Dohong, who is hardly a year old. The mother watches every move and action of her offspring. The way she helps the youngster to climb is very droll.

TOSSED BY ELEVATED TRAIN.

Peril of a Trackman Excited Passengers Waiting on the 50th Street Station of the Ninth Avenue Road.

Passengers on the Fiftieth Street station of the Ninth Avenue elevated railroad idly watching a south-bound express gradually distancing a local approaching in the same direction were suddenly horrified to see Charles Nelson, thirty-five years old, a trackman, who had just climbed out of the way upon a pile of timber between the centre and west tracks and a little to the north of the station platforms, lose his footing and fall directly before the locomotive of the faster train.

Instantly the man was tossed high, only to fall an inert mass across the rails on which the local was advancing. The engineer, however, saw the accident and succeeded in stopping the train within a few feet of the prostrate body.

Shouts of the spectators and of John McCauley and Charles Bresson, fellow-workmen with Nelson, who had sought safety on the other side of the express track, attracted the attention of the engineer of the express, and he stopped his train and backed to the scene of the accident.

Policeman Casey called an ambulance with Dr. Haven from the Roosevelt Hospital. It was found there that Nelson's skull was fractured, and that he had probably received serious internal injuries, yet the doctors said he had a small chance for life. Nelson was born in Sweden and lives at 27 Schaeffer Street, Brooklyn.

WOULD-BE SUICIDE LEAPS FROM HIGH BRIDGE.

Turned Three Somersaults in 120-Foot Fall to the River—Rescued and May Live.

Heartbroken over the death of his wife, out of work, and penniless, Harry Clark, forty-five years of age, who came to this city from Buchanan, N. Y., three days ago, decided that life was not worth living yesterday morning, and in order to end it all leaped from High Bridge. He was fished out of the Harlem River more dead than alive, and taken to the J. Hood Wright Hospital.

Before leaping from the bridge Clark had spent his last penny for a postal card, which he addressed to his son-in-law, J. D. Losee, who lives in Buchanan. It was found in his breast pocket by the police and read:

It's all over. I am no use to God or man, so here goes nobody. HARRY.

Shortly before 9 o'clock yesterday morning several pedestrians and the employes of the High Bridge Pumping Station saw the man run to the south side of the bridge, climb the railing over the centre arch, and jump off. The centre arch is 120 feet above tidewater, and in falling this distance the man's body turned three complete somersaults, and he struck the water on his left side. He rose to the surface almost immediately, and began beating the water with his arms.

Michael Fath, the foreman of the Harlem River Speedway, and one of his assistants, John McLaughlin, ran to the water's edge. As they did so a strong current caught Clark and carried him toward the coal pier. As his body struck the spiles Fath reached out and grasped Clark's clothing. He struggled but was too much exhausted to fight against the united efforts of Fath and McLaughlin, who dragged him ashore.

Mounted Policeman Fitzgerald of the Speedway squad telephoned for an ambulance from the J. Hood Wright Hospital. Dr. Klein answered the call, and found the man unconscious and suffering from internal injuries. The swaying and jolting of the ambulance revived Clark, who told who he was and the circumstances that prompted the act. He was placed under arrest and when searched the only thing found upon him was the postal card. Since his arrival in this city he has been stopping at a lodging house at 72 Bowery. At the hospital last night it was said that his condition was very critical, but that there was a slight chance of recovery.

A SHIP CAPTAIN'S GRIEF ENDS IN SELF-DESTRUCTION.

When Andrew Zahey's Vessel Met with an Accident Her Commander Brooded Till He Was Unnerved.

The proudest boast of Andrea Zahey, Captain of the Austrian steamship Fredericka, was that during his long life on the sea he had never had an accident or lost a life. On his last voyage, some weeks ago, the Fredericka ran aground off Block Island and was badly damaged. Yesterday afternoon the Captain'a body was found floating in the Erie Basin, near the dry dock pier, and his mates attribute the suicide to worry over his first accident.

When the Fredericka was pulled off the rocks at Block Island she was taken to Brooklyn and put in dry dock, where it was discovered that her bottom had been badly torn. Although the officials of the Fratella Consulite Line, which owns the steamship, absolved the Captain from blame, he felt it keenly. During the day he would sit on the dock and watch his ship and at night he was unable to sleep. His men tried ineffectually to console him.

Early yesterday he was at the dock as usual, watching the laborers at work on the vessel he had commanded so long. He remained there all the morning, and it was not until 2 o'clock in the afternoon that some one noticed that the Captain was not sitting where he was accustomed to sit—on the stringpiece. Half an hour later Michael Dempsey, who was working on the dock, saw his body floating in the water.

The Coroner, who was notified immediately, gave a certificate of death by drowning. The crew will try to obtain permission from the owners to hold the funeral aboard the ship.

TO CONTEST CUSTOMS SEIZURE.

English Manufacturer Comes Here Bent on Fighting His Case "to the Last Notch."

E. L. Fleming, the English manufacturer, who it was announced recently had sailed for this country to protest against the seizure by the customs authorities of several bags of washing crystals, arrived here yesterday on the Etruria.

For the purpose of developing a borax trade with this country Mr. Fleming shipped in March last a quantity of the washing crystals which was admitted on payment of the regular duty of 20 cents per 100 pounds. A subsequent shipment went through in a similar manner, but a third consignment of forty bags which arrived on the Tauric on May 22 was held up on the ground that the bags contained pure borax, on which there is a duty of 5 cents per pound. Mr. Fleming attributes the seizure to the machinations of the so-called "borax trust."

"It is perfectly true that I have come to protest against the confiscation of my goods," said Mr. Fleming, "and I think I have a very good case. Another point in which the Custom House officials have made a mistake is where they state that the bags in my shipment contained pure borax. This is untrue. Every bag contained a certain percentage of soda mixed with the borax, and, therefore, come under the rule of Article 3. I shall fight this case to the last notch and see whether the trusts are invulnerable, as I have heard they are."

STUDENTS SEEKING WORK.

Report of Columbia University Committee on Employment.

The Committee on Employment for students of the Columbia University reports for the year that 228 men applied for assistance, 118 of the 228 reporting on blanks provided by the committee.

The report states that the most important extension of the work has been an organized attempt to procure positions in hotels for the Columbia men during the Summer. Five hundred letters were sent to proprietors of the more important Summer hotels, and as a result eleven men have been provided for directly through the assistance of the committee.

The report states that for the present the committee has very few opportunities to provide work for the women students in the graduate schools.

WOMEN WITNESSES VANISH.

Needed in Cases Against Capt. Diamond and Wardman Bissert.

It was admitted at the District Attorney's office yesterday that Lena Schmidt and Rose Greenberg, the police witnesses in the Diamond and Bissert cases, had disappeared from the boarding house near Poughkeepsie, where they had been stopping. They have been in the house in question for some days and left four or five days ago, according to the notification sent to the District Attorney by the landlady.

The District Attorney's office, however, is not worried over the action of the women, and said they would be found when wanted.

Never let a little child's cold "run on." There is sure danger and perhaps death at the end of it. The infantile organs are always helped by Dr. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, and the little ones like it.—Adv.

DECLINED TO BE RESCUED

Governors Island Corporal Would Not Wait for Sergt. Lamb.

His Superior Dived After Him When He Fell Off a Pier, but the Corporal Swam Away.

A rumor which started at the Battery, crossed on the little steamboat Tremont to Governors Island, and borrowed wings to get around the military reservation, has been whispering that Sergt. Lamb, whose stalwart form is familiar to all voyagers between the island and the mainland, is to be promoted, and that maybe some of the soldier boys will get together and present a medal.

In England the Sergeant would get a V. C., for he risked his life to save another's, and in France they would pin on his chest a red ribbon tied in a bowknot. Here he has no such expectations, and he is letting others do the talking about an incident on the morning of the Fourth. If anybody approaches him on the subject it is dropped with a bang.

On the morning of the Fourth, shortly before 7 o'clock, Private Carroll was in charge of the Battery landing, when a certain Corporal "blew in" through the gate, and after a series of marches, countermarches, and flank movements, found himself sitting on the Tremont's forward starboard rail, and leaning up against the side of the slip. A few moments later the Tremont carelessly moved away—the Corporal says that it was the slip that moved—and, anyway, the Corporal dropped into three fathoms of water.

"Foxy Grandpa," whose official position is that of chief deckhand on the Tremont, shouted out that something had dropped overboard. Then some one noticed that the Corporal was no longer leaning up against the dock. Now, this is where Sergt. Lamb took the centre of the stage. Seizing a piece of rope, he climbed to the rail, and, clapping his hands to his sides in correct military form, he jumped high into the air. Just as he shot into the green water the Corporal's head emerged, spluttering.

"Wait for the Sergeant. He wants to see you," shouted "Foxy Grandpa" from the boat. But the Corporal is a famous swimmer, and having had enough of the water just then, he struck out for the bulkhead.

In the meantime those on the boat and on the dock were wondering what had become of Sergt. Lamb. What was keeping him down so long? True, he had on his full uniform, and he had taken with him all his accoutrements. But was that his excuse for not coming up? Just as somebody went below after the grappling irons the Sergeant reappeared where his floating cap marked the spot where he had gone under. It wasn't long before he got his bearings, and he spied the Corporal making for the dock. Now the Sergeant was pretty well fagged, for he had gone plumb to the bottom. When he saw the Corporal so far away he cried out to him:

"Come over here; I want to save you."

The Corporal, however, wasn't taking chances, so he grabbed the rope that was thrown out to him and was hauled upon the dock. Then a stouter rope was thrown out to the Sergeant, for those who pulled him up said afterward that with his uniform, belt, pistol, cartridges, and shoes the Sergeant must have weighed nearly a ton.

EDWARD BELL VERY ILL.

The ex-Park Commissioner Is at the Hotel Netherland Suffering with Typhoid Fever.

Edward Bell, ex-Commissioner of Parks, is dangerously ill at the Hotel Netherland of typhoid fever. His temperature yesterday was 105 degrees. Dr. Albert H. Ely of 47 West Fifty-sixth Street, who is attending him, said:

"This has been Mr. Bell's worst day. The crisis is three days away. While Mr. Bell's temperature has increased and he has not much vitality, I have not given up hope."

Mr. Bell was taken sick while at the United States Hotel in Saratoga, and local physicians diagnosed his ailment as malaria. He gradually grew worse, and on June 22 it was decided to remove him to this city. This was done in a private car arranged for by William C. Whitney. Arriving in New York, Mr. Bell was taken to the Hotel Netherland, where Dr. Ely awaited him. He soon pronounced the case one of typhoid and saw that it was so serious that he decided to make his home in the hotel temporarily.

Mrs. Bell, who was Helen A. Wilmerding, and who was at Pomfret, Conn., where her son Harold W. is preparing for college, was sent for, and she came to New York with Edward Bell, Jr., who is a sophomore at Harvard. Since their arrival they have been almost constantly at the sick man's bedside.

It had been the intention of Mr. Bell to sail for Europe last Wednesday, and, expecting to be absent during the Summer, he had leased his cottage at Southampton, L. I.

BOY KILLED BY A WAGON.

Three Women Who Witnessed the Accident Fainted in the Street.

Five-year-old George Meyers of 429 East Seventy-ninth Street was run over and instantly killed last evening at Avenue A and Eighty-first Street.

With two companions he was riding on the rear of an ice wagon, when the driver struck behind with his whip. The boys jumped off and George ran in front of a wagon belonging to the Bentel Birch Beer Company. He was knocked down and the wheel of the wagon passed over his body.

A crowd gathered and three women who were passing fainted, which added to the excitement. A policeman sent in a call for an ambulance from the Presbyterian Hospital. On the arrival of Dr. Post he looked at the little form and simply said, "Instantly killed."

The driver of the wagon which ran down the boy was Henry Kesinz of 425 East Eighty-first Street. He was locked up in the East Eighty-eighth Street Station.

Danger of Drinking Water.

The distrust with which English travelers abroad are apt to regard the water bottle, whether on the dining table or as a toilet appurtenance, will not be lessened by the recent statement of a Paris nswspaper. According to this authority, there is no effective supervision of the public water supply in fifty of the largest towns in France, and in small towns and rural districts the necessity is hardly recognized even in theory. There is no department of sanitary reform in which more progress has been made in our own country than in that of the supply of drinking water. It has been authoritatively stated, indeed, that there are very few English towns possessing public water works where any hesitation need be felt in drinking as one feels inclined, without any special precaution. In London, in particular, the experts tell us that all our sources of supply are as near to absolute purity as anybody need require. The greatest danger is in the country, and it is still needful to remind people who take Summer lodgings in isolated farmhouses that there may be poison in the domestic pump or the garden well. The chances, indeed, are very strongly in favor of its presence, and the frequency with which visitors from towns are attacked with ailments, more or less grave, but enough to mar their holiday, is a warning against implicit confidence. It can never be too strongly pointed out that the limpidity of water is no indication of its purity.—London Globe.

As to Happiness.

"Bredderen an' sistern," remarked Uncle Ephe, "Ise learned dat life ain't so much in gettin' happiness as hit is in givin' hit, an', strange to say, de moh yo' gives away de moh yo have."—Colorado Springs Gazette.

Stern Brothers

The following **Exceptional Reductions** To-morrow

Cotton Dress Goods

7,500 Yds. { The remainder of Printed Irish Dimities, French Mousselines and Swisses } 12c

Former prices 25c to 38c yd.

Fine Parasols

Extra quality silk in striped and large floral effects. Value $3.75 to 4.95 — $1.95, 2.50

Openwork Pongee lined with silk; also Fancy Taffetas, Former price $5.75 — $2.95

Choice Parasols Handsomely trimmed, Formerly $9.75 to 11.75 — $4.95, 7.50

Misses' & Girls' Apparel

Guimpes of white lawn, tucked, hemstitched and insertions of embroidery, 4 to 14 yrs., Value 95c and $1.23 — 45c, 59

Guimpe, High Neck and Blouse Wash Dresses, 4 to 16 yrs., Formerly $1.98 to 5.00 — 95c, $1.98

Misses' Silk Suits of extra quality foulards, with taffeta silk bands, 14 to 18 yrs., Value $18.50 — $12.90

Misses' Plaited Walking Skirts striped or plain melton cloths, 14 to 18 yrs., Value $9.50 — $5.75

Boys' Seasonable Clothing

Washable Suits, 3 to 12 yrs., Heretofore $1.75 to 3.95 — 95c, $1.95

Two & Three-piece, also Cloth Sailor Suits Broken lots, 3 to 16 yrs., Heretofore $5.00 to 7.95 — $2.95

Trousers 3 to 16 yrs. { Of all wool navy blue cheviots and mixtures, also English Corduroy. Value $1.00 — 59c; Of tan linen and white duck, — 48c, 75

Men's & Women's Hosiery

Men's Fancy Half Hose, embroidered fronts and stripes, Value 40c Pr. — 25c

Women's Fast Black Cotton Hose, with embroidered fronts, Value 45c Pr. — 29c

Women's Fine quality Lisle Thread Hose, in novelty lace work and neat embr'd effects, Value 65c Pr. — 39c

Women's Fancy Lisle Thread Hose, lace ankles, handsomely embroidered, Value 95c Pr. — 58c

Lace Curtain Dep'ts

Large assortments of dainty furnishings for summer homes at Remarkably Low Prices.

Curtains { Ruffled Muslin, Pr. — $1.05, 1.25, 1.45; Ruffled Bobbinet, with lace insertion & edge, Pr. — $1.45, 2.45, 2.95 }

Bed Sets, Ruffled Bobbinet, — $3.50, 6.75, 8.50

Lace Curtains Cleaned and Stored during the summer. No charge for storage.

West Twenty-third Street

WOMAN ABLAZE FLEES TO SAVE HER CHILDREN.

Mrs. Margaret Guillon, a Widow, Fatally Burned by the Explosion of a Lamp.

By the explosion of a kerosene oil lamp which she was carrying Mrs. Margaret Guillon, a widow, fifty-three years old, was burned so severely in her apartments, on the second floor of 153 West Twenty-sixth Street, yesterday morning that she will die.

Mrs. Guillon lived with her three children—Susan, nineteen years; Margaret, sixteen years, and Victor, fifteen years—all of whom are employed. It has been her habit to keep a small lamp burning dimly in her sleeping room. At 5 o'clock in the morning she arose to prepare breakfast. Taking the lighted lamp in her hand, she went into the kitchen to see what time it was. As she raised the lamp toward the shelf on which the clock stood she knocked it against something and it exploded, the blazing oil being scattered all over her clothing. She was only partially dressed and tried to beat out the fire, but in vain.

Her three children were asleep and were aroused by their mother's screams. They ran into the kitchen and saw her ablaze from head to foot. As they rushed toward her she dodged them, as if desirous of preventing them from being injured by the flames, and ran into the hall and down the stairs.

Her screams had been heard by Mrs. Staub, who lives on the floor below with her son, Charles. The latter went into the hall to see what was the matter and met Mrs. Guillon descending the stairs. He pulled a blanket from his bed in an instant and wrapped it about the burning woman. Her three children appeared at the same moment with blankets and the flames were finally extinguished. Mrs. Guillon was fearfully burned. She soon became unconscious. In the meantime Mrs. Staub and other women in the house got pails of water and extinguished the fire, which had communicated to furniture in Mrs. Guillon's kitchen.

Policeman Lawless was then summoned and an ambulance was called from New York Hospital. Dr. Luddington, who took the woman to the hospital, said she could not live.

Too Much of Mr. Bryan.

From The Wilmington (Del.) Every Evening, (Dem.)

If one things in National politics is more apparent than another it is that the Democratic Party has had enough—and too much—to do with Mr. Bryan and his political illusions. It should be borne in mind that in 1892, when Mr. Cleveland was nominated for President against the active opposition of every politician in the Democratic Party, but in response to the undoubted sentiment of the Democratic people, Mr. Bryan did not vote for him or support him. On the contrary, he supported and voted for Gen. Weaver, the candidate of the Populist Party, who received 23 electoral votes. That was the calibre of Mr. Bryan's Democracy in 1892. And it is no better to-day.

It will not be pretended that the Democratic Party to-day is dependent for its existence upon Mr. Cleveland. On the contrary, it can live without him. But beyond the question of a doubt it has no dependence upon Bryan and his Populistic worshippers. They repudiate themselves by their utterances. Without their aid—indeed, with the actual open hostility—the Democratic Party is infinitely stronger with the people of the country.

MR. PLATT TALKS BRIEFLY

His Comment on the President's Chances for Nomination.

Did Not Read the Speech Delivered in Pittsburg—Inquiry for Lieut. Gov. Woodruff—Senator Spooner's Chat and Views.

Senator Thomas C. Platt shows the benefit of rest and recreation. When seen at the Oriental at Manhattan Beach last evening he was in a very contented frame of mind.

"What can I do for you, gentlemen?" was his greeting to a group of reporters.

"What did you think of the President's speech at Pittsburg?" he was asked.

"Did not read it," was the Senator's reply.

"Do you think Col. Roosevelt will be nominated in 1904?"

"I think so," the Senator replied, "if he gets the votes of New York and Pennsylvania."

"What about Senator Hanna's chances?"

The Senator shrugged his shoulders.

"Do you think Senator Hanna wants the nomination?"

"Ah," the Senator rejoined, "I am not speaking for Mr. Hanna."

Then, facing the reporters, Senator Platt inquired: "What do you hear about Lieut. Gov. Woodruff? Has he returned yet?"

"No," several reporters replied in chorus.

The Senator was informed that cable dispatches announced that Mr. Woodruff was one of the volunteer waiters yesterday at the dinner given to the poor of London by King Edward VII.

"So?" the Senator remarked, inquiringly. Then he smiled and added: "Everything comes to him who waits."

Senator Spooner of Wisconsin had a long chat with the senior Senator from New York. Mr. Spooner said that the Bailey-Beveridge episode was closed so far as the two Senators are concerned, but he thought that Judge Penfield's remarks might cause some friction. Senator Spooner does not believe that the failure of Congress to act with regard to reciprocity with Cuba or to grant exemptions in duties to the Cubans will affect the Republican vote next Fall.

The President, he says, can do nothing while Congress is not in session, and any action that he might take would certainly have to be ratified by the Senate, if not by the House also, at the next session. Senator Spooner would not discuss Presidential probabilities.

An Efficient Postmaster.

The press of the State is singing the praises of Joseph C. Manning, Postmaster of Alexander City, who bravely rescued the Government property and mail matter during the fire which destroyed the business quarter of the city, and established a new office and was ready for business before the fire burnt itself out. This prompt service was of great benefit to the distressed people, affording them at once an avenue of communication with their friends outside.—Mobile (Ala.) Register.

John Daniell Sons & Sons

will offer remarkable values in the following departments this week:—

Waists.

Another new lot of our Black China Silk Waists, tucked and hemstitched, very desirable style for ladies wearing mourning; sizes 32 to 46; reduced from $3.98 to $3.25

Colored corded Wash Silks and Pongee, tucked to bust; reduced from $3.98 to $2.98

New lot of White Lawn Waists, all-over embroidered fronts also insertions of embroidery and tucks, short and long sleeves; sizes 32 to 46, at . . . . . 98c. each

Also a few White Madras Waists, reduced for this sale from $3.00 to . . . . . 98c. each

Skirts.

Remainder of our stock of cotton covert cloth Skirts, trimmed with several rows of white braid; value $3.50, reduced to $1.75 each

Colors:—Light and dark blue, tan, brown and red.

Petticoats of sateen and spun GLOSS, in black, black and white, with deep graduated accordion ruffle; special 98c.

Also mercerized sateen and fancy black and white stripes special $1.65

Embroideries.

5,000 yards Nainsook, Cambric and Swiss Edgings, Insertions and Galloons; a very special offering at . . . . 12½c. yard

White Goods.

2 cases 40 inch Lawn . . . . . 10c., 13c. and 15c. yard

68 inch French Organdie . . 33c., 40c., 45c. and 50c. yard

Women's Neck Dressing.

Transparent Collars of Point Gene Lace, with blue and white edge, at . . . . . 95c. each

100 dozen Lace Ties, in Lierre, and Net Ties with Point Gene ends, at . . . . . 24c., 45c., 50c. to $1.25 each

Lace Collars, in Point Venice, Irish and Russian, at 75c., 98c., $1.25, $1.35 to $15.00 each

Parasols and Sun Umbrellas.

Owing to the unseasonable weather our entire stock of choice Parasols and Sun Umbrellas have been marked down to half their original cost. Comprising the most desirable styles in Pongees and all the popular colors in Silk.

Prices for this sale . . . . $1.25, $1.75, $2.50 and $3.50

Exceptional values in ladies' all silk umbrellas, with beautiful silver trimmed handles; value $4.00, for this sale $2.50 each

Broadway, 8 and 9 Sts.

IRON-OX

"It is with real pleasure that I certify to the efficacy of

Iron-Ox Tablets.

Having been in the Retail Drug business thirty-seven years, I have never sold any proprietary medicine that has given the same satisfaction to my customers, or has been such an 'easy seller.' The package recommends and sells itself; the Tablets 'do the rest.' Every box sold makes friends for the store and sells another box."—JAMES E. SOMES, Pharmacist, Terre Haute, Indiana.

Iron-Ox Tablets

the best cure for constipation, an unequalled nerve tonic

50 Tablets, 25 Cents

CIVIL WAR HERO DEAD.

Thrilling Exploit Recalled of James J. Dunigan of the Western Union When a Messenger Boy.

James J. Dunigan, one of the oldest employes of the Western Union Telegraph Company and for years night manager of the delivery department of that company, died yesterday at his home, 480 Henry Street, Brooklyn, after a five months' illness.

Nearly half a century ago, when a small boy, Dunigan went to work for the Western Union as a messenger. At the outbreak of the civil war a few years later he distinguished himself by carrying dispatches for the Government, risking his life on several occasions in delivering war orders to the army posts in and around New York.

Thrilling stories are told of his experiences in braving death while conveying dispatches to the Union commanders and of his narrow escapes from falling into the hands of rebel spies who infested the city during those stirring days. Although only a lad, the Western Union placed great confidence in "Jim," and when there was hazardous work to be performed he was generally the one selected. He was known to many of the military commanders, who admired him for his fearlessness.

Probably the most exciting experience he had was in the Winter of 1862, when he delivered a message to the commander on Governors Island. The bay was frozen over, and a terrific storm had broken the wires from this city to the island. Navigation was impeded, and the only possible way to get to the island was by crossing on the ice floes.

When the message for the Union commander was handed to young Dunigan, he set out to deliver it. With a sole companion, John Youdale, he crawled over the ice from the Battery to Governors Island and delivered the important dispatch to the Colonel commanding. Both were in an exhausted condition when they were hauled up on the island and were in such a state that they had to be sent to the military hospital.

During the trip over the ice floes they were fired on by soldiers on the island who thought they were spies. Youdale was shot through the right hand and became unconscious, but "Jim," with the bullets whissing past his head, supported and half carried his companion over the ice until they were rescued by the soldiers.

Dunigan was one of the organisers of the Telegraphers' Mutual Benefit Association. A widow and five daughters survive him.

A chorus of 10,000 voices will welcome our Remnant Sale—it starts to-morrow. Why would't they? It is easy to understand, if you will take the trouble and see the values—goods that formerly sold as high as $40.00 per suit, now on sale at a uniform price; suit to order, $15.00; coats and vests, $11.00; trousers, $4.00.

No risk—garments must be satisfactory or money back.

ARNHEIM,

Broadway & 9th Street.

A QUESTION OF CONTRAST.

It may be that the broken down condition of 42d Street is an assistance to the business enterprises of that desolated section.

The oasis in this desert of dirt and dust is The "Popular Shop," with its white marble entrance and staircase, cool green walls, and perfect ventilation; and the street is still open.

The "Popular Shop."

ALWAYS ATTRACTIVE WITH Things Not to Be Had Elsewhere. The McHugh (Mission) Furniture. (Gold Medal, Charleston Exposition). (Silver Medal, Pan-American Exposition). The Comfortable Willow Furniture. The Formosa Cane-Seated Chairs. The Liberty Flax Fabrics, For Furniture and Hangings. The Picturesque Wall Papers and The Cecil Aldin Nursery Pictures. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AT REASONABLE RATES. Visitors Welcome.

Joseph P. McHugh & Co.

42D ST. W. AT 5TH AVE.

(Trade Marks Reg'd.)

Confiscated Weapons Thrown Overboard

Several hundred dollars' worth of deadly weapons were broken up and thrown into the Potomac River from the harbor police boat Vigilant of Washington a few evenings ago. The Star says it was the annual destruction of the weapons confiscated by the Police Department during the past year and which were formerly sold at auction. In recent years, under a new police regulation, they have to be destroyed and the Vigilant is used in the work. Commodore Sutton, the harbormaster, took out a barrel full of revolvers, of high and low grade, bowie knives and carving knives, brass, iron, and steel knuckles, and all other kinds of weapons. Some of them were very handsome. As the vessel sailed down the river the officers aboard broke the weapons with anvil and sledge and cast the broken parts in different directions into the river. In the collection thus destroyed were 201 different weapons, the possession of which brought to their former owners severe punishment.

Part Two
Pages 11 - 20

Daily 1 Cent. **The New York Times.** Sunday 5 Cents.

Sunday
July 6, 1902

ACTION OF MINNESOTANS

Republican Convention Did Not Condemn Members of Congress.

Reports that President's Course in Regard to Cuban Reciprocity Was Upheld Now Declared Misleading.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—It now appears that the Minnesota Republicans did not side with the President, and condemn their delegation in Congress in the declaration they made at their convention with reference to Cuban reciprocity.

There was an attempt to capture the convention in the interest of the President, but it failed, and in the Cuban resolution which was adopted there is not an atom of criticism of the Minnesota Senators and Representatives, nor an atom of comfort for the President. The story is told in The Washington Post of to-day as follows:

"The arrival here of the Minnesota newspapers furnishes proof for settling the controversy as to the reciprocity plank in the Republican State platform. The complete platform as printed in at least three different newspapers—The St. Paul Pioneer Press and The St. Paul Dispatch, Republican morning papers, and The Minneapolis Times, a Democratic afternoon paper—shows that the State delegation in Congress was upheld by the convention.

"The day following the convention The Post printed a telegram which Representative F. C. Stevens sent to Representative Tawney, giving the following as the language of the reciprocity plank:

We favor reciprocity with Cuba, urged by President Roosevelt, by a plan which shall insure the profitable interchange of commodities, inure to the advantage of both nations, help the Cuban people needing assistance, but the chief benefits of which shall not enrich truste, monopolies, or foreign speculators, or which shall not interrupt our home production.

All three of the newspapers mentioned print the same text of the Cuban reciprocity plank. The Pioneer Press has the following story of the adoption of that plank, which the other newspapers mentioned also have, but with different wording:

Although it bas been kept in the background, one of the keenest contests of the day was on the platform, and the committee had spent the entire afternoon in the hearings. When the platform was presented, Dr. John Watson of Cottonwood County, moved to strike out the paragraph on Cuban reciprocity and insert the following substitute:

We hereby indorse President Roosevelt's high, moral and patriotic stand taken on the question of reciprocity with Cuba.

There was a brief but lively discussion, and the amendment was laid on the table to an overwhelming vote.

A prominent Minnesotan here called attention last evening to the fact that other planks in the platform were entirely in harmony with the stand the Minnesota delegation has taken on the Cuban controversy. He mentioned especially the plank, indorsing the Representatives for their independence in shaping legislation, the entire plank being as follows:

The Republican Party of Minnesota for years past has had a just pride in its representation in the Senate of the United States, and strongly indorses our present Senators Knute Nelson and Hon. Moses E. Clapp, for their conspicuous and efficient service for our State and Nation, and believe that our welfare is best subserved by a continuance of their eminence and ability in their present high station.

The Republican Party of Minnesota indorses its representatives from this State in Congress, is proud of their ability, courage, independence, and experience in shaping legislation, caring for the interests of our Commonwealth, insisting upon the rights of its members and maintaining the interests of the producing classes of the West, bringing added glory and honor to the State they so ably represent.

Still further the platform indorses the reciprocity policy of the late President McKinley, but it is emphasized that this should be done without any injury to home industries. The Minnesota plank on that question reads as follows:

We heartily favor the wider extension of our markets for the sale of all American products. To this end we indorse the policy of reciprocity as defined by President Roosevelt in his annual message to the Fifty-seventh Congress, when he said:

"Our first duty is to see that the protection granted by the tariff in every case where it is needed is maintained, and that reciprocity be sought for so far as it can be done without injury to our home industries."

And as defined by our late lamented President, William McKinley, in his last utterance to the people of Buffalo, when he said:

"By sensible trade arrangements which will not interrupt our home production we should extend the outlet for our increasing enrplus. We should take from our customers such of their products as we can use without barm to our own industries and labor."

There was a determined fight in Minnesota to prevent indorsement of the reciprocity plan supported by the Minnesota delegation in Congress. The impression prevails in Washington that the reports telegraphed from St. Paul the day of the convention were designedly manipulated, so as to misrepresent the attitude of Minnesota Republicans.

PANAMA CANAL CONTROL.

How the Government Can Finance the Purchase of Site and Rights and Construct the Waterway.

A plan by which the Government in accord with the Constitution of the United States can finance the purchase of site and rights and construct and maintain the Panama Canal has by request of Government officials been submitted by James Madison Lively, Vice President of the Colonial Bond and Guaranty Company of 21 Park Row. Mr. Lively has just been conferring at Washington with Gen. Edward W. Serrell, General Surveyor of the United States Engineering Corps, who officially, like Mr. Lively, unofficially, is an old student of the question of an Isthmian Canal.

Mr. Lively said it is a conceeded fact that the canal will have to be built by an Isthmian Ship Canal Company, but the great disturbing question has been, How could the United States Government control and govern the canal under the Constitution? Following is a synopsis of the plan by which he believes the canal may be financed and the supervision of the United States secured, under the accepted common law of ownership guaranteed by the Constitution and recognized by all nations and the international treaties now existing:

Congress having authorized the President to appoint a Canal Commission of seven members, the sequence should be to recognize and empower an American Isthmian Ship Canal Company, to which the Commission may disburse the money as the operations according to the company's contract progress.

"The first act necessary," said Mr. Lively, "is to place in a designated depository of the United States Government a majority of the capital stock of the Canal Construction Company, together with a deed of trust for one hundred years, approved by the Attorney General of the United States. This deed and the majority carrying control of the company's stock would be the base of the bond issue. Provided the company's stock should be $500,000,000 its directors would resolve to make $300,000,000 of it preferred stock and guarantee to pay annually a dividend or interest of 2½ per cent. payable semi-annually on the preferred stock, for one hundred years into the Treasury or a depository.

"The company could then issue bonds for $150,000,000 under the form of what is termed by financiers the colonial system, bearing 3 per cent. interest payable semi-annually at the United States Treasury. The funds would provide a sinking fund of one per cent. of the issue, to be deducted annually for the redemption of the bonds at stated periods at the option of the holders to the amount only of money for such redemption in the Treasury. To secure the bonds the company would deliver to the United States Treasurer the $300,000,000 of preferred stock.

The details of the plan worked out by Mr. Lively provide for payment of the Commissioner's salaries, the maintenance of forts to defend the Government's trusteeship, and payment for the tonnage tolls of the United States Government's naval and revenue vessels through the canal, which would thus pay the uniform rate established for the private and Government vessels of all nations.

CHEATED POVERTY BY SUICIDE.

Col. J. N. Smythee of Denver Left a Letter Explaining His Motives for the Act.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 5.—Col. J. N. Smythee of Denver, Col., was found dead in his room at the Merchants' Hotel in this city this afternoon. A pistol clasped in his right hand and a bullet hole through his head explained the cause of his death. A note nerby gave this further explanation:

For cripples, paupers, and mendicants I have no use. Fearing I may get in one of these classes by reason of the injury with which I was recently visited I end the doubt.

While in New York several months ago Col. Smythes severely injured his ankle by a fall. He had been in Little Rock about two months and was preparing to leave for Denver in a few days.

Col. Smythes was a native of Arkansas and was sixty years of age. He served in the Confederate army, and after the war became connected with the Arkansas Gazette of this city. In 1875 he was elected State Land Commissioner and was subsequently Chairman of the State Democratic Central Committee. In 1876 he was an unsuccessful candidate for Governor of Arkansas. He then moved to Colorado, but returned to Little Rock in 1896 to become editor of the Gazette, which place he held over two years, then returning to Denver.

REBEL CHIEFS ESCAPE DEATH.

Sentences Commuted by Colombian Insurgent Leader to Imprisonment for Fifteen Years.

PANAMA, Colombia, July 5.—Confirmation has been received from a reliable source of the report that the revolutionary Generals Ramirez, Payan, and Porras, who were recently made prisoners by the rebel Chief Herrera for insubordination, and who were tried by court-martial at David, were sentenced to death. The penalty imposed was, however, commuted to fifteen years' imprisonment.

The prosecution was based upon the finding by Gen. Herrera of letters written by Gen. Porras protesting against violent acts committed by the rebel chief. Gen. Porras was then imprisoned, and Gen. Payan, who was in command of the revolutionary forces at Darien, and Gen. Ramirez, commander of the revolutionary gunboat Padilla, who sided with him, were accused of plotting with him against the supreme authority of Gen. Herrera.

It is reported that many foreigners who enlisted in the revolutionary forces are abandoning the Liberal cause, owing to the fact that they have received no pay for a long time.

Supt. Jenkins of the S. P. C. C. Sails.

Superintendent E. Fellows Jenkins of the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children sailed yesterday on the Cnnarder Lucania for London, where he will represent his society at the International Congress for the Welfare and Protection of Children. The congress opens on July 15. The Earl of Beauchamp will preside, and the Duke of Marlborough and Lord George Hamilton are among the Vice Presidents. Mr. Jenkins will make an address on "The Law, the Societies, and the Child."

Brooklynites' Pilgrimage to Rome.

The second division of the American Catholic pilgrimage to Rome sailed from Brooklyn yesterday morning in the North German Lloyd steamship Hohenzollern. Seventy-four men and women composed the party that is under the care of the Rev. Father M. J. Henry of the Rosary Mission.

Michigan's Big Sum for Civil War Bonds

LANSING, Mich., July 5.—Gov. Bliss today received from the General Government a check for $382,167.62, the amount due Michigan on account of interest, &c., on civil war bonds. The check will be turned into the State Treasury at once.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capts. William G. Gambrill and Timothy D. Keleher, Paymasters, are relieved from duty in the Department of California, to take effect at such time as will enable them to take transport on or about Aug. 16, 1902, for the Philippine Islands.

Major Jerome A. Watrous and Capt. Robert S. Smith, Paymasters, are relieved from duty in the Division of the Philippines, to take effect as soon as their services can be spared after the arrival in that division of Capts. Gambrill and Keleher, and will then proceed to San Francisco and report for further orders.

Major William P. Kendall, Surgeon, is detailed as a member of the board of medical officers appointed for the examination of candidates for admission to the Medical Corps, vice Lieut. Col. Alfred C. Girard, Deputy Surgeon General, hereby relieved.

The expiration of the appointment of Second Lieut. Frederick Coe, Twenty-first Infantry, on July 1, 1902, the date of adjournment of the Senate, is announced; he not having been nominated for a permanent appointment.

Chaplain William T. Anderson, Tenth Cavalry, will proceed to join his regiment at Fort Robinson, his sick leave having expired.

Capt. Edward W. McCaskey, Twenty-first Infantry, will proceed to Plattsburg Barracks on business pertaining to the shipment of the property of the Twenty-first Infantry.

Capt. Frederick S. Foltz, Second Cavalry, is relieved from further duty in Washington, to take effect July 10, and upon the expiration of his leave of absence will proceed to join his troop.

Contract Surgeon David W. Overton will proceed to Plattsburg Barracks for duty.

Contract Surgeon Thomas G. Holmes will proceed to Fort Wayne for duty.

Transfers that took effect June 27 are announced as follows:

Major Frank P. Eastman, from the infantry arm to the Subsistence Department, as Commissary, with rnnk from April 1, 1901.

Major Robert L. Bullard, from the Subsistence Department to the infantry arm, with rank from April 1, 1901. He is assigned to the Twenty-eighth Infantry, and will join that regiment.

Second Lieut. George F. Brady, Fourteenth Infantry, is relieved from treatment at the United States general hospital, Washington Barracks, and will return to his proper station.

Contract Surgeon Robert H. Pierson is detailed as a member of the examining board at Governors Island, vice First Lieut. Eugene H. Hartnot, Asseistant Surgeon, hereby relieved.

Capt. Charles J. Bailey will report in person to the Chief of Artillery for instructions in connection with his dutles pertaining to the disbursement of the funds appropriated by Congress for the purchase of submarine mines.

Navy.

Capt. R. M. Berry is ordered to the Norfolk Yard Aug. 1 for duty as Captain of the yard.

Capt. G. A. Bicknell is detached from the Norfolk Yard Aug. 1, and ordered to duty as Commandant of the naval station, Key West.

Lieut. Commander J. F. Parker is ordered to sail from San Francisco Aug. 26 to the Asiatic Station.

Lieut. Commander F. S. Carter is ordered to sail from San Francisco Aug. 9 to the Asiatic Station.

Ensign D. C. Hanrahan is ordered to Washington July 15 and will report to the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation for temporary duty in connection with recruiting.

Lieut. W. V. N. Powelson was retired July 3.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—Arrivals:
Alliance at Queenstown July 4.
Lebanon at Lambert Point July 4.
Topeka at La Guayra July 5.
Hartford at Marblehead July 3.
San Francisco at Gravesend July 3.
Essex at Gloucester July 3.
Albany at Southampton July 4.
Sailed:
Hercules, July 4, from Norfolk for New York.
Dolphin, July 4, from Washington for Norfolk.
Kentucky and New Orleans, July 5, from Kiau-Chau for Che-Foo.

Changes among the vessels in the waters of the Philippine Islands:
Frolic, Paragua, Pinabatuan, Arethusa, Isla de Luzon, and Yorktown, at Cavite.
General Alava at Manila.
Calamianes and Quirce at Mapun.
Arayat at Zamboanga.

A NEW SCHOOL OF BIOLOGY

The Sharon Observatory Established Near Boston to be Unique in This Country—To Investigate Bacteria of the Soil and Study Bird Life.

THERE is soon to be opened at Sharon, a few miles out of Boston, a novel scientific undertaking, to be called the Sharon Biological Observatory, which it is expected will do work of a kind that has never yet been taken up in this country in just this same way, except perhaps—and then only in part—by some of the official State agricultural experiment stations.

The Director, to whom the establishment of the observatory is due, will be George W. Fields of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and although at present the station is nominally a private matter, it will be conducted in accordance with the advice and with the cooperation of the biological department of the Institute, with the intention of putting it in the hands of a public Board of Trustees at the first available opportunity. Some 300 acres of fields and pastures, valley lands and woody hillsides have been set aside for the observatory, and the work to be done bids fair to become of vital importance to the farming interests of the whole country as well as to the general health and hygienic life of dwellers in towns and cities.

The observatory will supplement and at the same time co-operate in the modern methods of scientific observation that have of late years almost monopolized natural history and provide a place where teachers can bring their classes on open-air excursions—where the living creatures will serve as object lessons to illustrate the instruction of text books, lectures, charts, and laboratory investigations. Not that the animals will be confined in cages like the denizens of a "Zoo." Rather, the observatory will be stocked with all available native birds, fishes, and animals—and it is pretty well stocked already for that matter—like a great preserve, so that teachers and students may go hunting for them with pencils and notebooks instead of guns and game bags.

Whoever has read any of the many accounts of Darwin's methods will remember that it was largely in this fashion that the great naturalist made many of his most important discoveries, and it is the hope of those interested in the new observatory to reawaken this intimate acquaintance with the living creatures as a means of scientific investigation. It is believed, in short, that the laboratory, with its miscroscopic investigation of animal organism, is all right in its place, but that the living animal, climbing a tree or making itself a burrow in the ground, ought not to be altogether neglected.

TO STUDY NATURE.

The 300 acres covered by the observatory include a widely diversified territory. There are lowlands and uplands, brooks, ponds, pastures, marshes, and scattering pieces of primeval forest. One may study the mating of birds in Spring or the countless tracks which birds and beasts have left upon the snow of a Winter's morning with equal facility, and with nothing but the time table in your pocket to recall the fact that one is within fifty miles of a great city.

Nature study is the subject of the course which the Institute of Technology gives at the observatory for the first time during the present Summer, primarily for teachers and others whose time is too much taken up during the Winter to permit attendance at schools or colleges. The work laid down for the Summer school very well illustrates the relation between the observatory and schools in general—for the institution is by no means intended as a great recreation park for persons who like to see the birds and animals without desiring any more intimate scientific acquaintance.

The students will begin with general biology—the study of those processes of the living organism which are common to animal and vegetable life, and embracing, therefore, a general laboratory and textbook knowledge of plants and animals with the whole observatory as a daily object lesson. Then, on this basis of general knowledge, the course will cover successively certain branches of zoology and botany, and the students will thus become familiarized with animals as animals and with plants as plants.

Finally, the last week of the course will be devoted to physiography—the why and wherefore, as it were, of geography, and will illustrate bit by bit the natural processes that have developed the hills, valleys, brooks, and ponds of the observatory. But the influence of the observatory naturally does not stop there.

A PLANT MYSTERY.

But this is after all only a small part of the programme of the new institution. Its direct bearing upon economic problems is perhaps of even greater importance. There is the "nitrogen-fixing organism," for example, which holds the possibility of turning the Desert of Sahara into a garden. This microbe, which is still so new in scientific recognition that it has really not been christened, although it has appeared commercially under various names given it by manufacturing companies, lives at the roots of clover and other leguminous plants, and manages by some as yet unknown process, to extract nitrogen from the air, with the plant as a medium of transmission. Apparently, that is, the little microbe sucks nitrogen out of the air, using the plant very much as a thirsty customer makes use of a straw in absorbing the liquid portion of an ice cream soda.

The plant, however, still gets the benefit of the nitrogen, and so does the soil in which it is growing. The fact was discovered when scientific investigation began seking a reason why the planting of clover in soil from which agriculture had already exhausted the nitrogen restored the soil to its original condition and made it serviceable for the planting of other crops. And it was found that this kindly microbe could be artificially transferred to certain other plants which could thus be grown in what had always been considered hostile territory.

A MYSTERIOUS MICROBE.

Again, there is the microbe that purifies sewage—and this is only one out of many other microbes which are engaged in a work of purification of one kind or another that is a material aid to humanity—and that is now being investigated at the Sharon Observatory. In the animal kingdom there are likewise a long list of possible investigations.

It has been recently proved at the institute, for example, that a certain system of feding hens prodnces an egg in which there is a marked addition of iron. There is the possible development, by feeding, grafting, or mating, of new or special breeds of plants, fruits, trees, pigeons, or poultry. There is the improvement of food products of all descriptions; even the Belgian hare, which most persons regard as a luxury, is excellent food and very like a chicken, according to those who have eaten it in California. But the question of the best methods of breeding the chickenlike Belgian hare in the climate of New England is still a subject for experiment and observation.

The observatory is meant to serve a twofold purpose. In its relation to all the schools in its immediate vicinity it will be a permanent mecca for the educational pilgrimage of teachers and students—a typical New England countryside preserved with al its present natural complement of birds, beasts, fishes, anl scenery; barring, of course, the larger wild animals. In its broader sense it offers an opportunity for all the men or corporations interested in modern economic problems—from a State Government anxious to develop the best and most economical method of sewage disposal to a private person seeking to perfect some half-achieved improvement in the growth of cereals or the breeding of poultry—to experiment under the best possible conditions and with the advice and instruction of the technology biologists.

The institution has its immediate need for funds to be expended in the equipment of apparatus and of such plants and animals as are not already running wild within its limits and an appeal is being made to all persons interested in scientific and educational work of this kind to aid in the undertaking. But contributions have already provided for certain special investigations that will be immediately got under way, and with the land purchased, with an Advisory Board which includes representatives of Harvard University, the new Simmons College in Boston, as well as the Institute of Technology, and with the present popular and scientific interest in everything connected with nature, the observatory begins existence under unusually favorable conditions.

NEGOTIATING FOR A RAILROAD.

It Is Said the Fuller Syndicate Is Planning to Secure the Baltimore and Southern.

BALTIMORE, July 5.—Negotiations are pending for the purchase of the franchises and property of the Baltimore and Southern Railroad Company. This is commonly known as the Drum Point Railroad. Edward Lauterbach of New York, President of the company, is handling the negotiations.

It is said that the Fuller or Gould syndicate, which owns the Western Maryland Railroad, figures in the negotiations with the view of estahlishing a deep-water harbor at Drum Point. Inquiries from sources identified with the Fuller syndicate indicate that this syndicate is concerned in these negotiations.

An effort recently made to secure options on the Baltimore and Annapolis Short Line and the Annapolis, Washington and Baltimore Railroad, which led to subsequent negotiations, is said to be in connection with the Drum Point project. Alexander Brown & Sons represent the owners of these properties.

The Baltimore and Southern Railroad Company is the successor to the Baltimore and Drum Point Railroad. Among its property is fifty acres of land, which embraces the entire water frontage at Drum Point. The depth of water is ninety feet up to this frontage. Over $700,000 has been spent on rights of way and partial grading on the projected railroad. Drum Point Shoal is near the mouth of the Patuxent River and at the extreme southern point of the tremity of Calvert County. It is about eighty miles south of Baltimore.

Under the charter of the Belt Line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad the Baltimore and Southern is given access to its tunnel under Baltimore City.

PASSENGER TUNNEL IN BAYONNE.

Jersey Central Gets a Portion of the Old "Dummy Railroad" Route.

Special to The New York Times.

BAYONNE, N. J., July 5.—Several contracts have been signed and some titles passed, providing for private sale of portions of the old "dummy railroad" route property in Bayonne, proving conclusively that the route is now abandoned for either surface or elevated railroad purposes.

Secrecy has been maintained, and the transfers may not be recorded for two or three months, while title is being perfected by the original roadbed owners, the Jersey City and Bergen, succeeded in turn by the East, Consolidated, and finally the North Jersey Traction Companies. They are olosely associated with the Pennsylvania.

The Jersey Central has arranged to purchase the route land from Eighth to Seventh Street, under its tracks, to build a passenger tunnel.

To Sue St. Louis Southwestern Railway.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Tex., July 5.—The Railroad Commission of Texas to-day directed the Attorney General to institute suit against the St. Louis Southwestern Railway Company for penalties for alleged discrimination in freight [illegible]. About forty [illegible] and ponds [illegible]

Le Boutillier Bros

Women's Summer Garments at EXCEPTIONAL VALUES.

250 TAILOR-MADE SUITS, (taken from our regular stock), in Venetians, Cheviots and Etamines,—Blacks, Blues and other colors,—including Grays—many silk lined—other models unlined—every suit of this season's manufacture,

$15.00

were $19.75 to $25.00

DRESS SKIRTS—Black, Blue and Gray Mohairs, Broadcloths and Cheviots—unlined, and all handsomely trimmed, well adapted for shirt waist wear,

$7.75

formerly $10.00 to $14.50

Le Boutillier Bros
West 23rd Street.

LIEUT. ARNOLD NOT GUILTY

Acquitted of Direct Knowledge of Cruelty to Filipinos.

War Department Roundly Scores and Highly Praises Officer Accused by Private Weir.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—The War Department to-day gave out the rssuits of the inquiry made by Col. Crowder into the case of Lieut. Frederick T. Arnold, Fourth Cavalry, acquitting him of direct knowledge of or complicity in the ill-treatment of Filipinos by United States soldiers.

This is the case referred to by Senator Culberson on the floor of the Senate a short time ago. The case grew out of charges made by ex-Private Weir against Lieut. Arnold, alleging cruel treatment of prisoners of war occurring within his command while serving in the Philippines. It was understood that Gen. Miles had recommended to Secretary Root that the charges were of a character to justify a court-martial.

The action of the War Department is embodied in the following extract from a letter to Lieut. Arnold, through the commanding general of the Department of the Missouri:

"The Secretary of War, while concurring in the conclusion expressed by the Inspector that the evidence acquits you of direct knowledge or complicity in the infliction of the punishments shown to have been practiced by members of your command, is of the opinion that these abuses were preventible and could scarcely have occurred had you exercised that high degree of vigilance which was imperatively demanded by the unusual conditions under which your command was operating; that your failure to do thls is only measureably excused by the numerous and exacting civil dnties imposed upon you, and justly exposes you to official censure for neglect of duty, the direct result of which has been that, because of the few instances of cruel treatment of prisoners which were of undoubted occurrence within your command, the military service generally has incurred unjust criticism.

"That such neglect has not been made the subject of charges is due to the considerations above noted, and to the further fact shown in evidence that in your personal and official relations with the natives you nniformly exhibited kindness and consideration for them, and worked assiduously and with excellent results for the betterment of conditions among them, particularly in the establishment of municipal government and in the maintenance of public schools. In this connection, and as further inflnencing the action taken, the Secretary of War is pleased to recognize the special commendation for gallantry in action extended you by your regimental and division commanders."

The War Department also furnishes the following statement of the facts developed:

"The evidence taken in the course of the investigation shows that the punishment, charged by Private Weir, of the native prisoner at Pasay was administered by three native policemen of the town of Pasay, directed and assisted by Sergt. James C. Edwards, Troop H, Fourth United States Cavalry, in the quarters of the detachment commanded by Lieut. Arnold, and was witnessed by several noncommissioned officers and privates of the detachment, six of whom testify in substantial corroboration of the more material allegations preferred by Weir, but state that no serious injury resulted from this punishment. It appears that with the exception of Sergt. Edwards none of these men had anything to do with the administration of the punishment; all except him being there as spectators.

"Private Weir's allegations of severe punishments resorted to by members of Lieut. Arnold's command at Calaca, Luzon, were stated by him upon hearsay evidence, he disclaiming all direct knowledge as to these punishments. The evidence taken completely refutes these charges, but does establish the fact that punishments of a lesser degree of cruelty, but wholly unjustifiable, were secretly inflicted by Sergt. Edwards and the native scouts in the quarters separately occupied by them at Calaca, and behind closed doors.

"The evidence of guilt against Sergt. Edwards, and of the native scouts who under his direction administered in greater part all the punishments above referred to, is reported as conclusive by Col. Crowder, who expresses the view that their trial therefore, if now possible, would of necessity be followed by conviction and severe punishment. He further reports that such action in the case of Sergt. Edwards cannot be had for the reason that upon publication in the daily press of the fact that such charges had been made against him, and that an investigation had been instituted [illegible] action looking to his [illegible] was [illegible] Secretary of War he [illegible] on [illegible] At this [illegible] Francisco, [illegible]

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street

Store Open Daily Until 6 P. M.
CLOSED ALL DAY SATURDAY
DURING JULY, AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER.

American Sale

All Hail, America!

Let American Products be sold As American and successful manufacturers get their just due.

Wash Dress Fabrics

As America's largest buyers, we can and do name America's lowest prices!

and in this sale we outdo our own best previous records.....Such an array of new, fresh and up-to-date fabrics as follow, at the prices quoted, is an impossibility elsewhere:

FINE AMERICAN DIMITIES—Altho' oftimes offered as "real Irish," we have never sold them as anything but American—the styles are really superior to the Foreign—quality is beautiful—they will sell on their merits fast enough as American—value 17 cents—now..... .10

FINE MADRAS GINGHAMS—Their label bears a high-sounding English name, but they are made in North Carolina—and look as English as the real thing—have that wiry finish that gives them the correct Madras quality—best styles and newest colorings for Dresses and Shirts—full 32 inch—They'll go with a hurrah at..... 6¾

FINE PRINTED DRESS MUSLINS—Sheer, dainty—choicest colorings and styles—large and small patterns—not styles shown all over town, but our own exclusive designs—Foreign goods at 29 cents are not more fine..... .11

Large assortment of White Lawns, with the fashionable Hunter's Green dots and stripes—fine quality— 7¾

FINE AMERICAN GINGHAMS—Madras and Cheviot effects—choice up-to-date designs in all colors—32-inch—so effective in quality and style that they are elsewhere sold as "Scotch" at 19 to 24 cents—our price .10

FINE SILK GINGHAMS—Maize and Pink only—beautiful shades—cost 39 cents—To close..... .19

KIMONO BATISTES—Solid colors with white scrolls and light border to contrast—specially intended for Kimono Sacques and Gowns, although they make up exquisitely for Dresses with French flounce effect—very, very fine quality—with a sheer lace inserting stripe—were .39—now .12½

Read the figures again; there's no mistake—were .39—now .12½.

AMERICAN DRESS MULLS—Silk-and-Linen, and Silk-and-Cotton—plain or with woven dots—no more exquisite goods of this character have ever been shown, yet they are made in America—this season's early price elsewhere was 50 cents; when offered lower it was as a "special"—our price .19

These goods had such an extraordinary sale last week that as quantity is limited we cannot promise them after Monday.

AMERICAN CHEVIOT PERCALES—New woven effects in beautiful clear prints, aptly illustrating cleverness of American manufacturers, for they are perfect copies of all wool Cheviots—36 inch—firm as linen—absolutely fast—worth .15..... 7¾

In addition to the foregoing, FOR NEXT FIVE DAYS, EVERY DAY UNTIL NOON, we will sell FANCY LAWNS AND BATISTES AT 5 CENTS A YARD,

150 styles—light and dark—large, small and medium designs—styles to suit everybody. We don't say how much they are worth, but you can rely upon their being worth coming early for.

They are a "Morning Special" only. None sold after 12 o'clock.

No Mail Orders.

Summer Curtains & Draperies

There is very little that the American manufacturer cannot reproduce here, be it never so choice or artistic....As examples of American push and enterprise, Curtain and Drapery manufactnres are as characteristic as any textile industries of our country....This week:—

FANCY RUFFLED CURTAINS—Plain organdy with lace inserting; also coin spots with fluted ruffle—3 yds. long—36 to 40 inches wide—Special for American Sale..... .98

PRINTED CORDINETTE CURTAINS—High class Cordinette and Taffeta—best block prints in all-over designs or plain with floral border. For American Sale..... 1.98

Less than value of material by the yard!

MOMIE FINISH CRETONNES—Floral, Oriental and Conventional designs—red, blue, rose and other tints—value 17 cents—for American Sale.. 11½

PRINTED TAFFETA DRAPERIES—Artistic Wall coverings and furnishing for country houses—value .55..... .39

FANCY ART DENIMS—Oriental and detached figure designs—colorings to match all furnishings—40 styles..... 12½

LACE BED SETS—Nottingham and Irish Point, single and deuble size—only one and two of a style—some a little soiled—marked down to American Sale prices as follows:
2.98 and 3.98 sets..... 1.79
5.98 and 6.98 sets..... 3.98
9.98 sets..... 6.98

REVERSIBLE TAPESTRY PORTIERES—Oriental, French and Moorish designs, also special cool effects known as "Matting" styles—25 designs and colorings—heavy tassel fringe—all full width—valuo $4 and $5—American Sale price..... 2.98

Half Price Offering of Light Weight White Flannels

Best Washing Flannels Made—a small proportion of cotton preventing shrinkage, and on this account preferred by most people for Undergarments and Babies' Wear. Through a propitious trade turn one hundred pieces of these fine Flannels have come into our possession at concessions that enable us to sell

At Half Regular Prices! Four Qualities.

Grade X—⅞ yd. wide—usually .40..... .19
Grade XX—⅞ yd. wide—usually .50... .25
Grade XXX—yd. wide—usually .55... .29
Grade XXXX—yd. wide—usually .65... .33

Ladies' Summer Dresses

Warm weather style and comfort at American Sale Prices—a great combination!

FANCY WASHABLE DRESSES
Emb'd Stripe Lawn—floral designs—square yoke—back and front of black lace insertings—Elbow Sleeves—trimmed skirt..... 6.98
White Point d'Esprit Dresses—transparent yoke—ruffled bertha—entire flounce trim'd with clusters of narrow satin ribbon...10.98
Fine White Point d'Esprit—tucked waist, with lace inserting and shirred satin ribbon—skirt with cluster tucks and deep accordion flounce, lace and ribbon trim'd..... 15.98
Finer Washnble Dresses to 30.00.

LADIES' SILK SHIRT WAIST SUITS
The fashionable small checks—unlined tucked waist—flare flounce, 6.98
Think of a Silk Costume, perfectly made, complete, at such a price.
Foulard Silk Shirt Waist Suits—Blue, Gray, Tan, Violet, and other shades—large and small designs—finished and piped with white satin ribbon..... 11.98
Black and Shaded Taffeta Silk—unlined—graduated tucked yoke, tucked back—fancy buttons..... 14.98
Finer Silk Shirt Waist Suits to 19.98.

LADIES' "DRESSY" SILK DRESSES
Satin Foulard—beautiful designs—white, black and colors—box pleated yoke—Arabian lace galoons back and front—circular flounce with three lace insertings—value 24.00..... 16.98
Satin Foulard Dresses—new colorings and designs, including dainty Persian patterns—transparent lace yoke—fine tucked bodice—three-quarter sleeve, lace trimmed—Duchess skirt, with wide lace insertings and black velvet Ribbon—value 20.00..... 13.98
Finer Foulard Dresses to 39.98.

Good American Silks

500 pieces will be quickly distributed at the prices we quote:

BLACK CHINA SILKS—23 inches wide, bright finish—do you know of anything else as cool and dressy at so low a price?..... .29
At same price you can buy White Washable Habutais—a Special for American Sale.

WHITE WASHABLE HABUTAIS—Full yard wide—the name is Oriental, but the silks are woven here:—for American Sale 75 cent quality at .59

LINING TAFFETAS—White, black and colors—including the new Greens and Blues..... .39

BLACK SILK TAFFETAS—Manufacturer's guarantee woven in edge—Summer weight—bright finish—more durable that the imported at .85—American Sale price..... 59

FIGURED SATIN FOULARDS—24 inches wide—handsome colors—large, medium and small designs—for American Sale, 59 and 69 cent qualities..... 39

Ladies' Shirt Waists White and Colored

If you go to London and are attracted by a particularly pretty "Blouse" in the window of some fashionable "Shop," the chances are it is an American made waist, for hnndreds of thousands of dollars' worth of American Shirt Waists are yearly sold abroad!

American Sale Means extra values in these cool and stylish Garments.

COLORED SHIRT WAISTS—Silk Ginghams, Lace Stripe Ginghams, Swiss Dimity, Lawn and Linen—This season's smartest styles.

At these remarkable reductions

were 1.39 to 1.98..... .98
were 2.98 and 3.49..... 1.49
were 3.98 and 4.49..... 1.98

WHITE LAWN WAISTS—Round lace yoke and tucks—or full front of tucks and lace or emb'y—long or elbow sleeves—with tucks and lace trim'd double ruffle—button back or front—value 1.39 to 1.69..... .95

FINE WHITE LAWN WAISTS—Allover emb'y; hemstitch tucks and insertings, or lace and emb'y inserting fronts—cluster or fine tucked back—long or short sleeves; also dainty low neck effects—open front or back—value 2.98 and 3.25..... 1.98

SHEER WHITE LAWN WAISTS—Dainty inserting and tucked front; front of allover emb'y, (also black and white emb'y;) pointed front effect of allover tucks and French emb'y—new tucked or plain sleeves; also ten other styles—value 3.25 to 3.98..... 2.69

Still Finer White Waists—were 4.98 to 12.98, Now 3.69 to 6.98

We have bought a large lot of **Babies' Short Dresses** from a leading manufacturer **At One-Third Off**

and can SELL at less than we ourselves have hitherto been PAYING for the identical qualities and styles.

Purchase comprises about 1,500 White Dresses of Lawn and Nainsook—fine qualities and dainty styles—full skirts, with deep hems or single or double ruffles, some with tucks and inserting besides; high neck with fancy yokes, or long French waists, also low neck guimpe styles, trimmed with tucks, hemstitchings, hemstitched and tucked ruffles or deep emb'y and insertings—trimmings are particularly fine, and the dresses are spick and span clean, not a spot or a wrinkle on them.

At 49c You can buy Dresses worth 75 and 89 cents.
At 69c You can buy Dresses worth 98 cents and $1.25
At 98c You can buy Dresses worth $1.50 to $1.79.
At 1.39 You can buy Dresses worth $1.98 to $2.49.
At 1.69 You can buy Dresses worth $2.29 to $2.79.
At 1.98 You can buy Dresses worth $2.98 to $3.98.

You will have no trouble finding these dresses—they will be freely displayed for your selection on special space tables.

AUTOMOBILE TOPICS OF INTEREST.

The Increase of Hostility Toward Automobilists—Reckless Drivers Responsible—Restrictive Measures Advanced—Endurance Run at Chicago—The Passing of the Boarding Stable—Motor Vehicle Expenses.

When the automobile made its appearance in this country a few years ago it was received with a cordiality which was nothing short of remarkable. Whether on the city streets or the country roads, pedestrians and vehicles stopped to see it pass, and the general sentiment was obviously that of admiration. So much had been published regarding the probable advent of the horseless vehicle, and such glowing pictures had been drawn of the coming horseless age, with all progression in self-propelled vehicles, that the advent of the vehicle was anticipated for several years before its arrival, and the public mind was in a receptive condition.

Now the admiration and interest of at least a very large part of the public has been succeeded by open hostility. Motor vehicles encounter abuse at almost every point, and of late passive hostility has developed into active attacks, not only upon the drivers who run their machines at an illegal rate of speed, but those who observe the legal speed. This attitude is more apparent in the city than in the country, for the appearance of an automobile in many of the city streets, particularly upon the east side, is a signal to the small boys of the neighborhood to provide themselves with whatever missiles may be handy, and the unlucky passengers of the vehicle run the gauntlet of a fusillade of missiles that frequently inflict serious damage. Even in the country the small boy, who at one time sat on the fence and waved his hat at the passing automobile, sties a stone from behind the same fence, while his older brothers adopt more repressive measures.

Recently a local automobilist, while passing along one of the well-kept highways in the immediate vicinity of the city, undoubtedly at a high rate of speed, though he declared he was "not going so very fast," was shot at by a farmer whose horses he had frightened. The shot perforated the body of the vehicle, but the occupant was not injured. He brought the vehicle to a stop and, facing about in his seat, demanded: "What are you doing?" The reply was an invitation to return and receive the second barrel, which, after a few minutes' consideration, the automobilist decided not to accept. Both drove on then, and the incident was closed.

Another feature of the situation is the hostility displayed by city crowds toward not only the driver, but the occupants of the vehicle in the case of an accident caused by an automobile in the city streets. In several cases recently the prompt arrival of assistance has saved the occupants of vehicles from indignities or injury from the hands of an angry crowd, even where these occupants were women, who presumably had no responsibility in the management of the machine.

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In another form this feeling against the new vehicles finds expression in the many efforts to restrict the speed of the vehicles along city streets and the suburban and country roads, and the determined nature of the opposition to the efforts of the drivers to obtain a higher speed in cities where there is an existing legal limit.

In this city the efforts of the automobilists to secure an increase from the present limit of eight miles an hour to one of twelve or fifteen miles has been met by the formation of a committee of fifty citizens that has aroused sufficient public support to prevent action in the metter up to the present time. In Suffolk County another citizens' committee of fifty has been formed in the town of Brookhaven and an executive committee has been appointed whose members will become Deputy Sheriffs in order to deal personally with violators of the law against speeding.

Measures of another sort ere to be taken by the Township Committees of Nyack, West Nyack, and Piermont, in Rockland County, through which the road from this city to Tuxedo passes. They propose to erect barriers at certain points along the road, which will be connected by telephone and closed whenever a vehicle approaches at racing speed.

In Winnetka, a suburb of Chicago, it is stated that the Mayor has had a rope stretched across a road where the automobilists are in the habit of testing their speed and guards with stop watches stationed a distance each way from it, and that whenever an automobile comes along, trying to break the record, the guards signal and the rope is drawn tight. This compels the automobilist to stop or have his machine raked fore and aft by the rope. Policemen are on hand to arrest him. The first afternoon three autos were caught in this way, and the Mayor promises to continue the same method until automobile speeding is stopped in that locality.

In Philadelphia sentiment has been so aroused by several recent accidents, due to illegal speeding, that an ordinance is pending in the Common Council which proposes to limit the speed of the vehicles to seven miles an hour and to require operators and machines to be licensed. The Automobile Club of Philadelphia recently held a series of braking contests before the Law Committee of the Council to demonstrate the ease with which the vehicles may be handled, but in spite of the success of the demonstration it is questionable, on account of the strength of public sentiment, whether any increase in the proposed limit will be secured.

Four New Jersey suburban towns in the vicinity of this city—Summit, Westfield, Springfield, and Harrison—have ordinances pending in which the speed limits are seven, eight, and ten miles an hour.

The list of proposed restrictive enactments migbt be extended.

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Concerning speed restriction, it is worth noting that all vehicles which use the highway, with the one exception of the heaviest merchandise trucks, are run habitually at a speed in excess of that prescribed by the law. Eight miles an hour is no faster than can be walked by a professional pedestrian, a record of eight miles and 302 yards within that time having been made in this city a few years ago, while twelve miles an hour is approximately the speed of an expert runner, 11 miles and 1,243 yards having been accomplished. The usual rate of speed of the old-fashioned horse cars was ten or twelve miles an hour at the regulation car-horse trot, while fifteen miles an hour was made frequently when the horses were urged to their speed. More than twenty miles an hour can be made by a four-horse team for a short distance, and a fast trotter can go a mile at the rate of almost thirty miles an hour. The electric trolley cars run habitually at a speed of fifteen to twenty miles an hour, while a speed of thirty or more miles an hour is made in the suburbs of the city. The average speed of a cyclist in the city streets is not less than twelve miles an hour, while a speed of fifteen to eighteen miles an hour is maintained by some riders without exciting comments or causing the least interference. A higher speed is made on the suburban roads.

These figures not only furnish a guide by which the speed of an automobile in the streets may be estimated, but they indicate also how high must be the actual speed of these vehicles in order to be singled out from the great mass of road users on account of high speed. It is safe to say that no automobile in the city streets ever keeps within the legal limit of eight miles an hour, while the average speed is in excess of twenty, and thirty or forty miles an hour are frequently made. On the country roads a rate of more than fifty miles an hour, frequently reaching a mile a minute, is made by the imported high-powered racing machines of certain wealthy drivers.

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These reckless and short-sighted motor vehicle owners who drive their machines at racing speed along suburban and country highways in violation of the law and utter disregard of the danger to other vehicles and to pedestrians are responsible primarily for the hostile attitude of at least a portion of the general public and the proposed restrictive laws, but a great deal of blame attaches to the various automobile clubs and the members who have connived at these offenses instead of endeavoring to prevent them. Instead of being disciplined the member who has made a record run over public highways has too often in the past been complimented upon his accomplishment.

The course of recent events, however, has brought about a decided change in the attitude of the automobile organizations on this subject, and they now realize that the automobile scorcher is the greatest menace now threatening the progress of the sport, and they are beginning to take such measures as are in their power to discourage him. In Cleveland, where the automobilists enjoy the benefits of a very liberal ordinance, the Cleveland Automobile Club has announced that it will aid the police in the apprehension of auto scorchers, even though they be members of the organization, and has appointed a committee to act in the matter.

The Automobile Club of Bridgeport, Conn., aroused by a local accident and the adverse sentiment created thereby, has, with the following resolutions, put itself upon record as opposed to unlawful speeding upon the public highways:

Resolved, That this club publicly protest against all violations of the speed laws and that it cautions its members to so use the public highways as to give no offense to other users with whom the rights to the roads are shared.

That this club favors the bringing to justice of all persons who willfully speed their automobiles in such a manner as to recklessly menace the public.

The local clubs have expressed their sentiment in the matter by disqualifying contestants who exceeded the speed limit in recent runs and in several cases by the suspension of offending members, but they have as yet failed to take steps to cause the apprehension of notorious offenders or even to deny the privileges of membership to offending members, measures which probably soon will be necessary for the preservation of the sport from severe restrictive legislation.

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On Saturday next the Chicago Automobile Club will hold a 100-mile endurance run from Chicago to Waukegan and return, which will be open to all classes of self-propelled vehicles made in this country or abroad so constructed that at least two passengers are carried seated side by side. There will be three classes, as follows:

Class A—Gasoline vehicles, to complete the run without a stop.

Class B—Steam vehicles, in two sections, one to complete the 100 miles without a stop and the other to be allowed four stops, when water or gasoline may be taken aboard. The vehicle may be lubricated, but not adjusted or repaired.

Class C—Electric vehicles, in two sections, one to complete the course without a stop, the other to be allowed one stop, where batteries may be replaced, but the vehicle may not be adjusted or repaired.

An average speed of eight miles an hour, exclusive of involuntary stops, must be maintained over the whole course to render a vehicle eligible for a certificate, twelve and a half hours being allowed in which to cover the entire course. The maximum speed limit will be fifteen miles an hour, and the minimum limit eight miles an hour. The minimum time for the entire course will be seven hours and fifteen minutes, and any car finishing before this time will be disqualified.

Each gasoline vehicle will have its water tank and gasoline tank filled at the start, and at the finish the talks will be refilled and the amount of gasoline used will be measured and recorded. Steam vehicles will have their tanks filled at the start and refilled at the four stopping places as well as at the finish. The time for receiving entries closes to-morrow evening, but penalty entries may be made by paying a penalty of $5 in addition to the regular fee of $10 until noon on Wednesday.

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One of the greatest practical benefits to be derived from the general introduction of motor vehicles and the consequent banishment of the horse from streets will be the great reduction in the large number of stables now maintained in cities, and particularly the so-called "boarding stables," in which frequently several hundred animals are kept.

Most of these objectionable institutions will be converted ultimately to other uses, many of them, of course, as storage and repair shops for motor vehicles. With the departure of the equine occupants will come an appreciation in the value of the adjacent premises and the stabis properties, with a general improvement in the appearance and health of the neighborhood.

The eviction of the horse is in progress in this city, and almost every week sees the conversion of some stable into a motor-vehicle storehouse. Several recognized automobile centres have been established, and it is a significant fact that each and every one is located in a former stable district, and most of the buildings were stables.

One of the largest of these centres of automobile activity is at Seventh Avenue, West Thirty-eighth and West Thirty-ninth Streets, just west of Broadway; another is in West Forty-first Street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, and the third is in West Fifty-ninth and West Sixtieth Streets, near the Circle and the Eighth Avenue entrance to Central Park. There is the beginning of another in East Fifty-eighth Street, near Lexington Avenue.

No alterations have been necessary in most cases to adapt these one-time stables to their new uses except to remove the stalls and mangers and to install machinery and materials for making repairs. In some cases, particularly where a good storage business is expected, locker rooms and toilet facilities are provided for customers.

Rates for the storage and cleaning of a single vehicle, generally with the use of a locker, range from $15 to $40 a month, with $25 or $30 the average charge. As repairs and gasoline are, of course, charged as extras, it will be noticed that the owner of an automobile is under considerable expense, and the expense may be increased largely if he takes his car out on the road and meets with an accident, requiring him to send for another machine to tow it in. However, most automobile accidents are no more expensive than that of an ordinary runaway, and unlike the latter it may usually be avoided by experienced and carsful management. The charges for storage and care are not excessive when compared with the usual charge for the corresponding care of a bicycle, which is $2 a month. A motor vehicle occupies the space of a dozen or two of bicycles, and it must be kept on the floor, while the cycles may be swung to the ceiling or placed in racks several tiers high.

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At the recent Pan-German Motor Carriage Exposition at Berlin the list of exhibitors included 105 firms, all German except two, and the display included about eighty vehicles of every type, from the ponderous twelve-ton freight wagon or eight-seated "tonneau" to the motor bicycle, of which latter there was a large and interesting display from not less than seven different manufacturers.

The one real novelty of the exposition was the device of Prof. Klingenberg, in which the motor, inclosed in a dust-proof sheath, rests upon and is geared directly to the rear axle of the carriage. The axle is in two sections, connected at the centre by a complicated device, which provides for differential motion as between the two hinder wheels and couplings for different rates of speed. The idea seems to have been adapted from a tricycle of French origin, and its application to a motor carriage is ingenious and interesting.

The motor works directly on the driving shaft with the maximum economy of power; the working parts are not only securely inclosed and protected from mud and dust, but they work in a bath of oil, which secures perfect lubrication. On the other hand, it has the disadvantage that the motor, with all the complicated and delicate mechanism of transmission and differential movement, rests on the axle without springs, and would, therefore, in the opinion of critics, be soon shaken out of service by the vibration of travel over a rough road. For exclusively city use, over good pavements, this method of construction, which eliminates chains, cogs, and belts, might prove effective and very desirable, but for open-country touring its durability is thought to be questionable.

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Efforts to introduce American motor vehicles of the steam runabout class in Germany, which have been futile in the past, are likely to succed now. One of these machines of American make was brought to Berlin in the Winter of 1901, and it attracted much favorable attention, but when the new code of automobile regulations went into effect in April, 1901, a special license became necessary, and it was found that the American steam carriage came in conflict at eight points with the Prussian law governing the construction and use of steam boilers. This statute was enacted on March 9, 1900, before the motor carriage had become a factor in transportation.

During the past six months, however, the statute has been amended so as to permit the uss of steam carriages which fulfill in their construction certain conditions. Under these revised conditions the steam vehicle of American make has been granted a concession, not yet issued officially, to be sold and used throughout Germany upon condition that three trifling modifications shall be made in its construction.

The whole influence of the German Government is directed toward the substitution of crude alcohol for petroleum products wherever possible.

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An endurance run for trucks and other heavy business vehicles was conducted between Paris and Monte Carlo, a distance of 700 miles, which resulted in a remarkable showing, as all of the twelve vehicles entered completed the trip without a mishap in spite of the fact that the roads were watersoaked from recent rains and the grades, particularly near Monte Carlo, were very heavy. Each of the vehicles was loaded to its average capacity, and it carried several passengers.

The run demonstrated the reliability of the vehicles and economy of operation, as an average distance of sixty miles a day was made on an average consumption of four gallons of gasolene a day, making the cost of transportation much smaller than would have been the case with horse-drawn vehicles. In consequence the promoters of the test intend to establish regular trucking lines of heavy motors from Paris to other cities of France.

NOTES FOR AUTOMOBILISTS.

It is estimated that upward of $75,000,000 is now invested in the manufactnre of automobiles in this country.

Jossph Bamford of Paterson, N. J., bas bought a sixteen-horse power car with a charette body, finished in white and gold.

At the St. Louis Expositton of 1904 it is expected that the largest and most complete exhibit of automobiles ever installed at any exhibition will be made. The transportation Building, in which they will be housed, will be 1,300 by 525 feet and will cover fifteen acres.

H. C. Pierce of St. Lonis has bought a sixteen-horse-power touring car with a tonneau de luxe from the local agents of the French makers at a cost of $4,000.

E. M. Shanley of Newark, N. J., has ordered from a local automobile maker a large steam-propelled wagonette of twenty-five-horse power, to seat eight persons. The price is said to be $5,000.

R. B. Holmes of this city, accompanied by his wife and daughter, left last week for a ten weeks' automobile tour through the northern part of the United States and Canada. Their vehicle is a twelve-horse-power Frech machine with a canopy top.

William M. Vance of Wheeling, West Va., is touring his way home from this city in a twelve-horse-power French touring car, with a tonneau body, which he purchased about a week ago. He is making a leisurely trip and will probably cover 1,000 miles before reaching home.

James A. Stillman of this city has purchased the sixteen-horse-power touring car recently imported by E. E. Britton of the Automobile Club of America. The car is the most elaborately decorated machine that has been seen in this country. The lamps alone, twelve in number, of Mr. Stillman also owns a forty-horse-power car with a canopy top, for which he is said to have paid $20,000.

R. A. Rainey, who recently returned from Europe, where he purchased Baron Henri de Rothschild's famous French racer, states that the foreign makers of motor vehicles, particularly of the faster touring models, are far behind their orders, and unable to supply the demand. Second-hand machines bring prices equal to new, and the last model of a popular make will even sell for more than the list price of a new machine.

The eighth annual international exhibition of motor cars, motors, accessories, &c., will be held under the auspices of the Automobile Mutual Protective Association (President, Earl Shrewsbury) the last week in March, next year, at the Royal Agricultural Hall, England. In order to give American makers an opportunity to display their products at a nominal cost, the National Association of Automobile Manufacturers proposes to engage space for an American exhibit, in which each manufacturer shall display one standard model. It is believed that Great Britain offers the best foreign field for the sale of American machines, as there is no import duty imposed. At present the French cars are sold very largely in the United Kingdom.

ON LOCAL CRICKET CREASES.

Rain Caused a Postponement of Most of the Matches Started.

The rain of yesterday interfered with all the cricket matches arranged to be played in the vicinity of the city, and they were all either drawn or postponed.

At Prospect Park the rain came down in sheets, and although the players took the field on several occasions, the league championship match between the Manhattans and Nelson Lodge had to be abandoned before a single ball had been bowled.

The only game in which any progress of moment was made was the contest between scratch teams of the Columbia Ovel and Kings County teams. J. Foy bowled with great effect for Columbia Oval, and captured eight wickets at a low cost. The Kings County men could make no stand against him, and they were all disposed of for a total of 87, of which C. Moore obtained 15 and C. Palfreyman 10, not out. The rain allowed of no further play after this, and Columbia Oval got no batting.

Only two overs were bowled in the championship match of the New York Cricket Association between the Manhattan second eleven and Paterson Team B. The Manhattans batted first and had lost one wicket for 9 runs, when it was decided that the ground was unfit for further play, and the game was declared a draw.

Brooklyn team was unable to get together a team for their championship match of the Prospect Park Cricket Association with Westchester and Indiana, and before it was known that the rain would stop play they decided to forfeit the game. They then began a scratch match, but had bowled only a few overs when the rain came down and all further play had to be abandoned.

C. Shaw and J. Escobel appeared to be in great form with the ball for Columbia Oval in the New York Cricket Association championship match with Brooklyn Team B. The wickets of the former had started to fall with regularity when play ceased for the day, owing to the weather conditions.

The Brooklyn Club, champions of the Metropolitan League, visited Philadelphia on the Fourth for a contest at Wissahickon Heights, with the Philadelphia Cricket Club, and succeeded in gaing a victory over the Quaker City representatives by 46 runs. O. Smith did the best batting for the winners with a good innings of 42, while H. Poyer added 29, not out; A. Brown, 22, and J. Poyer, 17. C. A. Worm bowled in effective style and captured 7 wickets at a low average. The totals were: Brooklyn, 187; Philadelphia, 141.

Ping-Pong in Brooklyn.

In the ping-pong tournament at the Knickerbocker Billiard Academy, Brooklyn, last night, Dr. Moon defeated William Edwards, and Christopher Daniel won from B. McManus. The scores follow:

Fourth Round—Dr. Moon beat William Edwards, [illegible]; Christopher Daniel beat B. [illegible]

BIG YACHTS SMART RACE

Meeting of Mineola and Yankee Made Sharp Work at Start.

THE RIVERSIDE Y. C. REGATTA

Old Rivalry Between "Seventies" Was Renewed and Smaller Craft Finished in Close Order.

The meeting of the two "seventies," the Mineola and the Yankee, has coms to bs looked for as a regular feature at yacht races this season. Thus far the Mineola has been uniformly successful, but J. Rogers Maxwell has shown himself a yachtsman of undaunted spirit by coming up fresh to a new conflict after every defeat. On more than one occasion he has put Capt. Charlie Barr to his trumps to win.

The two dougbty antagonists met again in the annual regatta of the Riverside Yacht Club yesterday, and it was noted as being the first time that the "seventies" had ever been at Riverside. The Mineola won, beating the Yankee by one minute and forty-six seconds over a twenty-five-mile course. The race, a close one at many points, was particularly exciting at the start. Just before the gun was fired both boats were standing along the line, with the Belmont yacht leading to the windward. Skipper Maxwell kept on sharply trying to force his opponent further away, but a second before the gun fire Capt. Barr cams around, loosed his head sails, and came almost to a standstill. Then as the gun was fired, he came up tn the wind and shot ahead immediately under the bows of ths Yankee and crossed the lins at the windward end immediately under the stern of the committee's tug. The Yankee was close to him, to the leeward, right abreast, and their masts went over ths line not two seconds apart. It was a brilliant performance and a thrilling piece of yachtsmanship. In ths race the Mineola always was in the lead.

Shs had up her big balloon jib topsail, but ths skipper of the Yankee contented himself with his ordinary head sails. Both boats came to the finish line with spinnakers out to port. Just before crossing a stronger breeze came up. The Mineola caught it first and came in at a spanking pace.

Fifty-one yachts were at the starting line when the preparatory signal was given at 12:30, the largest number to come out in any regatta of this season, except that of the Larchmont Yacht Club on Friday, when there were fifty-two. Aside from the contest betwsen the Mineola and ths Yankee the feature of the meeting was the appearance of an unusual number of small boats, raceabouts, and those of the one-design classes. Thres of ths one-design classes were started together, the Manhasset Bay, New Rochelle, and Horseshoe Harbor, and a spirited and interesting contest was had between them. In their eagerness to get a supposed desirabls position to the windward half a dozen of them had a bad mix-up at ths start, being bunchad together directly under the stern of ths committee's tug. They managed to get clear without serious trouble, however, but lost soms time in consequence.

The finish of these small boats was equally exciting. As they neared the finish line they picked up a little more wind, and they all scampered homs at a pace that seemed to indicate that they were afrald of ths squall and the thunderstorm that was threatening. At 3:40 they began to coms in, and inside of 18 minutes 30 of them had finished. The Gambo, Neola Eos, and Mallilan led the fleet in.

The wind was fairly strong, some ten or twelve miles an hour, but occasionally dropped off into a calm, and again became variable in direction, shifting from the northwest to the east and the southeast and back again. A thunderstorm came up about 2 o'clock, but it passed over to Long Island. Just after the yachts had finished a heavy thunderstorm broks, and thsre was a deluge of rain and a tempest of wind.

Several pleasure craft brought spectators to see the races. Commodore Stephen W. Roach of the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club was there with friends on board his steam yacht Emeline. Commodore George Tyson was there in his schooner, the Nirvana, that was the stake-boat at the starting and finishing line. On board with him were C. F. Buxton, W. H. Guernsey, S. W. Williams, Fleet Captain E. H. Brandt, Dr. Starr, and several others.

The summaries follow:

SCHOONERS—CLASS F.

Not over 55 feet racing length.
Course, 25 miles. Start, 12:35.

Boat and Owner.	Finish.	Elepsed Time.
Regina, W. Hamilton.	Finished, but time not taken	

SLOOPS—CLASS H.

70 to 80 feet racing length.
Course, 25 miles. Start, 12:40.

Mineola, August Belmont	4:43:27	4:03:27
Yankee, J. Rogers Maxwell	4:45:13	4:05:13

SLOOPS—CLASS J.

51 to 60 feet racing length.
Course, 25 miles. Start, 12:45.

Neola, Georgs M. Pynchon	Did not finish.

SLOOPS—CLASS L.

36 to 43 feet racing length.
Course, 18 miles. Start, 12:50.

Effort, F. M. Smith	3:55:37	3:05:37
Challenge, W. T. Foote, Jr.	Did not finish.	

SLOOPS—CLASS M.

30 to 36 feet racing length.
Course, 18 miles. Start, 12:50.

Spasm, E. D. King	4:38:20	3:48:20
Leda, H. L. Maxwell	3:54:00	4:04:00
Possum, E. S. Ballou	4:49:35	3:59:35

YAWLS—CLASS M.

Not over 36 feet racing length.
Course, 18 miles. Start, 12:50.

Spindrift, S. C. Weld	Did not finish.

SLOOPS—CLASS N.

25 to 30 feet racing length.
Course, 18 miles. Start, 12:50.

Euproxi, Alfred Peats	4:57:35	4:07:35
Alerion, A. H. Alker	4:57:52	4:07:52
Mimosa, Trenor L. Park	4:52:59	4:02:59
Zaza, G. P. Granberry	5:09:23	4:19:23
Hsnley, C. D. Mallory	4:51:53	4:01:53
Gossip, P. M. Brooke	4:59:51	4:09:51

RACEABOUTS.

Course, 14½ miles. Start, 1:00.

Mavis, G. L. Pirie	3:56:43	2:56:43
Scamp, J. F. Pirie	3:59:17	2:59:17
Indian, C. R. Maxwell	3:57:33	2:57:33
Whistlewing, H. M. Crane	3:56:22	2:56:22
Rogue, A. Bryan Alley	3:58:23	2:58:23

SLOOPS—CLASS P.

21 to 25 feet racing length.
Course, 14½ miles. Start, 1:10.

Oilbway, D. P. Morse	3:58:50	2:48:50
Chingichgook, A. W. Lockwood	3:52:50	2:42:50
Robin Hood, G. E. Gartlandt	3:57:59	2:47:59

LARCHMONT—21-FOOT CLASS.

Course, 9 miles. Start, 1:10.

Hourl, J. H. Eger	4:41:13	3:31:13
Adelaide, J. J. Dwyer	4:14:44	3:04:44

SLOOPS—CLASS Q.

18 to 21 feet racing length.
Course, 9 miles. Start, 1:15.

Eos, E. D. Mead	3:45:05	2:28:05
Gazabo, N. P. Vuite	3:41:18	2:26:18
Neola, J. R. Johnson, Jr.	3:41:37	2:26:37
Mallillan	3:43:20	2:28:20

CATBOATS—21-FOOT CLASS.

Course, 9 miles. Start, 1:15.

Little Joe, Samuel Lynas	3:45:31	2:30:31

SLOOPS—CLASS R.

Not over 18 feet racing length.
Course, 9 miles. Start, 1:20.

Chipmunk, T. S. Young	3:49:09	2:29:09
Cricket, H. C. Pryer	3:45:18	2:25:18

NEW ROCHELLE ONE DESIGN CLASS.

18 feet racing length.
Course, 9 miles. Start, 1:25.

Knave, R. M. Bavier	3:44:19	2:19:10
Ace, W. M. Bavier	3:45:45	2:20:45
Caper, O. L. Howard	3:44:26	2:19:26

MANHASSET ONE DESIGN CLASS.

18 feet racing length.
Course, 9 miles. Start, 1:25.

Firefly, Guy Standing	3:47:82	2:22:32
Mist, J. W. Alker	3:49:58	2:24:58
Bab, J. R. Hoyt	3:47:54	2:22:54
Arisons, G. A. Corry	3:49:24	2:24:24
Lambkin, S. W. Rosch	3:49:23	2:24:23

HORSE SHOE HARBOR ONE DESIGN CLASS.

Course, 9 miles. Start, 1:25.

His Knibbs, L. F. Winship	3:53:13	2:28:13
Gloomy Gus, L. H. Rutey	3:47:16	2:22:16
Indra, W. E. Albee	3:59:21	2:30:21
Catherine, R. W. Robinson	3:54:39	2:29:39

LARK CLASS.

Course, 9 miles. Start, 1:20.

Askmo, John Tyson	3:05:20	1:35:20
Lobster, A. M. Brush	3:06:35	1:36:35
Bantam, T. Page	3:10:26	1:41:26
Wasp, J. H. McKenna	3:07:31	1:38:15

INDIAN HARBOR SAILBOATS.

Course, 9 miles. Start, 1:25.

Cato	2:39:40	1:09:40

The winners were the Mineola, [illegible]
Spasm, Hanley; Wanderer, [illegible]

Jack, Adelaide, Gazabo, Chipmunk, Knave, Firefly, His Knibbs, and Lobster. Little Joe and Cero had sail-overs.

A special prize was given to Cero for beating the winner in the Horseshoe Harbor one-design class. A special prize was given to the Cricket for beating the winner in the twenty-one-foot class.

Small Yachts Race for Cups.

In the third of the series of races for the Centre Island Cup of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club and a special prize by E. I. Low, four boats sailed yesterday over the inside route, about twelve and a quarter miles. Ths wind was squally, shifting from south to southeast, and the skippers of the little boats had all they wanted to do. There was also a race between boats of the catboat class. The summaries follow:

SEAWANHAKA KNOCKABOUTS.
Start, 3:05.

Boat and Owner.	Finish. Time.	Elapsed Time.
Gowan, F. G. Stewart	5:06:11	2:01:11
Wyntje, Colgate Hoyt	5:06:16	2:01:16
Bobs, H. A. W. Stewart	5:06:18	2:02:18
Hexen, F. R. Coudert, Jr.	5:15:23	2:10:23

SEAWANHAKA CATBOATS.

No. 11, Beverly Robinson, helmsman	5:41:03	2:31:08
No. 7, H. W. Warner, helmsman	5:42:04	2:32:04

The winners were the Gowan and the No. 11.

Ardsley Club Yachts Race.

Ths yachts of the one-design class of the Ardsley Club had a race off the clubhouse at Dobbs Ferry yesterday. The start was at 3:08, and F. Marion Crawford's Stoot finished at 5:37.30, M. M. Homer's Kim at 5:39:30, M. A. Campbell's Ping Pong at 5:41:25, and Edwin Gould's Fidget at 5:51:00. William Chrystie's Sandfly did not finish. Ths race was ons in ths series for the Ardsley Cup.

SIX SHOOTER'S BIG HANDICAP.

Heavily Backed He Won the Great Western at Chicago After a Good Race.

CHICAGO, July 5.—The Great Western Handicap, over the Derby distance, one mile and a half, was run to-day and won by Six Shooter. Backed from 8 to 5 to a shade better than even, Six Shooter took command about a sixteenth from home and was first by two and a half lengths, with Flying Torpedo and Nitrate in the money behind him. Ths race was truly run, and the only interferences, which did not change the result, were when Flying Torpedo bumped into Six Shooter at the head of the stretch, and when he cut across Nitrate near the infield gate.

Starter Dwyer sent the field of seven away in splendid order. Hunter Raine showed first, but Little Scout, with Helgeson up, moved in front immediately. His lead was short lived, as Mathews then went on with Flying Torpedo. While Flying Torpedo, Nitrate, and Hermencia were battling for supremacy, Six Shooter was content to lis in front of Vincitor, who, early in ths race, was beaten off. At the head of the stretch Six Shooter made his move, and at ths furlong ths race was on in earnest. At the infield gate it was all over but the shouting, however, with Six Shooter winning. Meade lodged a complaint of foul with the judges, which was not allowed.

RESULTS OF HARNESS RACES.

CONCORD, N. H., July 5.—The race meeting at the State fair grounds closed to-day. Favorites were beaten except in the 2:12 pace, which E. E. Knott won with ease. A dead heat in the 2:19 trot made that event much in doubt until Othmar showed that he had more speed in the homestretch than the field. Summary:

2:28 pace; purse $500.

Red Line, b. g., by Altemus, (Cox)	4	2	1	1
Sammy Gale, g., (O'Neil)	1	4	2	2
Daniel Webster, b. g., (Cook)	2	3	2	3
Willie Mapes, h. g., (Carter)	3	4	4	3

Time—2:28; 2:19½; 2:21½; 2:23½; 2:22¼.

2:25 trot; purse $300.

Gld Wilkes, br. g., by Nelson Wilkes, (Gilmore)	1	1	1
Helen May, b. m., (Miller)	3	3	2
Silverdale, h. h., (Lang)	4	2	3
Artmont, ch. g., (Dore)	2	5	5
Fanfsre, blk. g., (Hewitt)	5	4	4

Time—2:26½; 2:25¾; 2:27¾.

2:19 trot; purse $300.

Othmar, br. g., by Louis Owosso, (Fletcher)	6	3	1	1
Paddy McGregor, ro. g., (Gardner)	4	1	2	3
Fred C., b. g.,	2	5	4	2
Minnie G., b. m., (Lore)	3	5	4	4
Jennie Hale, br. m, (Taft)	5	4	3	5

Time—2:24¼; 2:20¾; 2:22½; 2:23¼; 2:20¼.

2:12 pace; purse, $300

E. E. Knott, ch. g., by Alcander, (Sunderlin)	1	1	1
Phebon, W., br. g., (Dore)	5	2	2
Minnie Russell, blk. m., (Gardner)	2	3	4
Milo S., ch. g., (Ball)	3	4	3
Henry's Girl, br. m., (Lang)	4	5	5

Time—2:13¾; 2:13; 2:13.

BOSTON, July 5.—The Readville trotting meeting closed this afternoon with two features, the 2:10 pace and 2:19 trot. In each which a heat of 2:08½ was recorded. Thsse races were exceptionally interesting, especially in ths trot, wherein Dolly Bidwell won each time by not mors than a nose. In the pace Terrell S. was too strong in the home stretch to lose, although Cinch made him to his best in the first mile. The other two events were good, but being two out of three the end came quickly. Summary:

2:28 Class.—Trotting; two in three. Purse $500.

Mars, br. h., by Margrave-Ariess, (Johnson)	1	1	1
Wilton Boy, br. g., (McDonald)	3	2	2
Nanita, b. m., (Proctor)	5	3	3
Baroness, b. m., (Marsh)	4	5	4
Majestic, b. g., (Bass)	6	4	5
Rose, br. m., (McClary)	2	Dis	

Time—2:16¾; 2:13¾.

2:10 Class.—Pacing; two in three. Purse $500.

Terrell S., ch. g., by Strathmore-Effie, (La Salle)	1	1	1
Cinch, ch. g., (Blanchard)	2	2	2
Tom Calhoun, ro. g., (Essery)	3	3	3

Time—2:09¾; 2:11¾.

2:10 Class.—Trotting; two in three; purse, $500.

Dolly Bidwell, b. m., by Inglewood-Anna B., by John Bordine, (Carpenter)	1	1	1
Poindexter, b. h., (Marsh)	3	2	2
Susie J., ro. m., (Titer)	2	3	3
Temple Wilkes, b. g., (Golden)	4	4	4

Time—2:08½; 2:09¼.

2:19 Class.—Pacing; two in three; purse, $500.

Clivewood, br. g., by Forwood-Jet, by Ravenswood, (Hayden)	3	1	1
Coaster, b. g., (Rose)	1	5	2
Bethel, b. g., (Proctor)	2	3	4
Bertha W., b. m., (Demsrest)	5	2	3
Ernest G., ch. g., (Weil)	6	4	5
Little Judge, b. g., (Morris)	4	dis	
Gladys M., br. m., (Clarke)	dis		
Blackmail's Maid, h. m., (Birch)	dis		
Faith, ch. m., (Payne)	dis		

Time—2:10¼; 2:14¾; 2:15¾.

Army Duties Prevented Boxing Match.

GUTHRIE, Oklahoma, July 5.—The War Department has stopped the boxing contests at Lawton scheduled for this week by forbidding any soldier to engage in a fight whers a prize is offered. "Kid" Waite, a member of the regular cavalry stationed at Fort Sill, was to have fought with "Tommy" Dixon of New York. Waite was detailed for special duty by the commander of the fort to report personally every hour and thus was compelled to obey the department's orders.

Essex County Golf Tournament.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., July 5.—In the semi-final round of the club tournament on the golf links of the Essex County Country Club to-day F. C. Reynolds beat G. M. Gill 2 up and R. D. Worrall beat W. J. Kingsland 3 up and 2 to play. In the final round Reynolds defeated Worrall 3 up and 2 to play.

Plainfield Golfers Out.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., July 5.—Out of a score who entered for the weekly competition for the President's Cup on the links of the Park Golf Club this afternoon, only eight turned in their scores. A severe thunderstorm was responsible. S. St. John McCutcheon, who leads for the trophy, was low man, and Charles B. Morse, who is second in the race, divided second honors with W. R. Faber.

Hillside Golf Team Won.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., July 5.—The Hillside Golf Club team easily defeated the St. Paul's School team on the local course this afternoon. The score: Hillside—H. C. Wright, 8; Robert Abbott, 9; W. I. Glenney, 0; N. F. Rogers, 3; M. Dumont, 0; T. R. Van Bodkerck, 7. Total, 26. St. Paul's School—S. C. Tallenadge, 0; E. Hilyer, 0; [illegible] Rowland, 2; [illegible] Butler, 0; [illegible] Bradlee, 0; M

TENNIS MATCHES LISTED

Review of the Game and Tournaments Just Ended.

DOHERTYS WILL PLAY HERE

National Association Announces Programme for Championships—Doubles Played in Two Sections.

Championship events in tennis will practically he out of the list for some time, as no important fixtures are scheduled with a championship aepect, hereaboute at least. With the finish of the Middle States championship decided on the courts of the Orange Lawn Tennis Club, at Mountain Station, during the last week, ended the local preliminary important tournaments preparatory to the big tournaments scheduled for the near future.

The matchee which have been played have kept the players husy, and some of the experts have been engaged in two tournaments at the same time, so popular has the game becme since the seaeon opened and the playing has heen of the highest order.

The claim made at the advent of the eeaeon to the effect that the game was in for a boom needs no retraction, and developments have even surpassed the promises made by the most enthusiastic.

One of the developments of the present season and one that has become a prominent feature is the advance of the doubles style of game. Doubles this year are rushing to the front, and will take a more prominent part than ever before. Indeed, the tesm competitions have always heen popular, because of their presenting more of the spectacular and rapid action than singles. As a rule, there has been a scarcity of material, and the really high-class teams have been few in any previous season.

This latter drawback will have no force this year. There is material enough and to spare right here in the East to cause a very lively movement all along the line. Singls players of the highest class have gone in for doubles this year more than ever before. They are not neglecting their singles games, but intend to stick it out in pairs. This is just what was needed, and the outlook for good matches with well-balanced teams is particularly bright.

Of course Ward and Davis, the present holders of the National and international titles, will be back at the game, for the privilege of entering ths international as well as making the defense of the National. Their path may not he so smooth as heretofore, for tho other teams will challenge them all the way.

Little and Alexander, the crack Princeton players, who have mads a specialty of doubles for years, will again make an attempt at the honors for which they were beaten hy Ward and Davis in the challenge match two years ago, and by Ware and Wright in the East against West last seaeon.

Following these come the new teams, upon which the eyes of the tennis world will be fixed until they either make good or go under. Thess are the Wrenn brothers, Whitman and Wars, and Wright and Clothier. Theee three combinations are going to make marks before the season is over, and it will he particularly interesting to see how such high quality at singles will accommodats itself to the demands of the doubles game.

In connection with the boom in doubles, the Westchester invitation tournament, soheduled to begin here to-morrow, is one of the biggest events of the year preliminary to the international and National tourneys. In this event the Wrenn brothers, Ward and Davis, Little and Alexander, Whitman and Ware, Clothier and Montgomery Ogden will compete.

This tournament will he on the round robin plan, and a week of excellent eport should result.

The fact that the Doherty brothers, exchampions in douhlee of England, have announced their intention of coming to this country, the date of their sailing heing fixed, July 19, has served to still further increase the interest in the game. They will first be seen on the Crescent Athletic Club courts at Bay Ridge, for which the Englishmen have expressed their high favor, and they will also take part in a number of tournaments for which arrangements have heen made.

One of the biggest surprises of the week was the defeat of Miss Marion Jones, who won the women's championship at Philadelphia, hy Miss Maud Banks on the courts of the Orange Lawn Tennis Club in the Middle States championship tournament. Mies Banks surprised the critics from the first day by her exceptionally clever playing, and she went consistently through the tournament without anything to show against her claim to the highest class of women experts.

The United States National Lawn Tennis Association has announced the programme of the championships, of which the doubles are to be played in two sections, the first at Chicago July 19, and the second at Longwood July 28. The single championships will be held at Newport, beginning Aug. 19. The winners at Chicago will play the winners at Longwood in Newport, probably on Tuesday, Aug. 19. The winners the will be called on to play Ward and Davis for the championship, probably the next day.

Entries for the single championship will be received by Dr. James Dwight at the Casino, Newport, on or before Thursday, Aug. 14. An entrance of $3 should accompany each entry. Play will begin each day at 10:30 A. M. The winner of the tournament will be called on to play W. A. Larned for the championship. The referee will be Dr. James Dwight.

All championship matches will he best three in five, advantage sets. In each tournament first, eecond, and consolation prizes will he given. The consolations are open to all players heaten in the first match actually played. Matches will be best two in three, advantage sets.

MIDDLE STATES TENNIS.

Ward Won the Right to Challenge W. A. Larned for Championship—Rain Prevented Play.

Holcombe Ward won the honor to challenge W. A. Larned, the present holder of the Middle States tennis championship, and it was hoped that this match would he played yesterday on the Orange Lawn Tennis Club courte at Mountain Station, where the tournament has been in progress during the past week, but the rain which came while the last day's play was at its height put a sudden etop to the sport, and the championship match was necessarily postponed for two weeks.

Ward won the match with Montgomery Ogden, which was started on Friday and lasted so long, so etuhhorly did Ogden dispute Ward's way to victory. The match, which was the final of the eingles event, wae decided in four sets, 6—1, 8—10, 7—5, 6—3.

Ward and Davis and Little and Alexander had played one set in their match, which was to have decided the men's doubles championship when the downpour put a stop to any further play. The set played was won hy Ward and Davis, 7—5. The finish of this match will be played on the Orange Lawn Tennis Club Court on Saturday.

Miss Marion Jones was again unfortunate yesterday, for in the final round of the mixed donhles event she paired with P. K. Condict and went down before the superior playing of Miss Juliette Atkinson and Montgomery Ogden in two straight sets, 7—5, 6—2. Summary:

Men's Singles.—Final Round—Holcombe Ward beat Montgomery Ogden, 6—1, 8—10, 7—5, 6—3.
Mixed Doubles.—Final Round—Miss Juliette Atkinson and Montgomery Ogden beat Miss Marion Jones and P. K. Condict, 7—5, 6—2.
Men's Doubles.—Final Round—Ward and Davis vs. Little and Alexander, 7—5. (Unfinished.)

AMACKASSIN TENNIS TOURNEY.

New York Experts Contest Successfully in Doubles and Singles.

Tennis experts of this city met with considerable success in the early rounds of the invitation tennis club, held last week on the courts of the Amackassin Club, at Yonkers. Calhoun Cragin and C. C. Kelley of the West Side Tennis Cluh reached the eemi-final round in the men's singles, and they will compete in the final rounds with Mollenhauer of the Kings County Tennis Cluh and J. Robertson of the Park Hill Country Club. In the doubles, Cragin and Kelley have won their match in the semi-final round. The games of the tournament were watched each day by a large and enthusiastic gallery. Summary:

Men's Singles.—Preliminary Round—C. Ketcham, Amackassin Club, beat Heiffrich, Greystone Tennis Club, 2—6, 6—4, 6—1; Calhoun Cragin, West Side Tennis Club, beat H. L. Parr, Amackassin Club, 6—1, 6—0; Mollenhauer, Kings County Tennis Club, beat R. Brownson, Amackassin, 6—1, 6—2; J. Robertson, Park Hill County Club, beat Brehore, Sleepy Hollow, by default; L. V. Ledoux, Amackassin Club, beat T. M. Donobue, New York Tennis Club, 6—4, 6—4; C. C. Kelley, West Side Tennis Club, beat S. H. Thayer, Amackassin Club, 6—1, 6—2; Floyd Smith, Sleepy Hollow Tennis Club, beat S. P. Lockwood, Amackassin Club, by default; J. P. Wylie, Amackassin, drew a bye.
First Round—Calhoun Cragin, West Side Tennis Club, beat C. Ketcham, Amackassin Club, 6—2, 6—2; Mollenhauer, Kings County Tennis Club, beat J. P. Wylie, Amackassin, 6—2, 6—2; J. Robertson, Park Hill County Club, beat L. V. Ledoux, 6—2, 8—6; C. C. Kelley, West Side Tennis Club, beat Floyd Smith, Sleepy Hollow Tennis Club, 6—0, 6—1.
Men's Doubles.—Preliminary Round—Smith and Donohue beat Ketcham and Brownson, 6—2, 6—2.
First Round—Wylie and Parr beat Thayer and Blake, 6—4, 9—11, 6—3; Caighn and Kelley beat Smith and Donohue, 6—0, 6—1; Heiffrich and Taylor beat Todd and Chickering, by default; Mollenbauer and Ledoux beat Robertson and Robertson, 6—4, 6—3.
Semi-Final Round—Cragin and Keiley beat Thayer and Blake, 6—0, 6—0.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

New Yorks Failed to Score a Run Against St. Louis—Brooklyn Beat Pittsburg.

ST. LOUIS, July 5.—St. Louis shut out the New York hasehall team this afternoon after a pitchers' battle hetween M. O'Neill and aMthewson. Mathewson's wild pitch in the second inning let in St. Louis's only tally. Score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	B	PO	A	E
Farrell, ss.	0	2	1	4	0	Brodie, cf.	0	0	2	0	0
Donovan, rf.	0	2	2	0	0	Clarke, rf.	0	1	2	0	0
Smoot, cf.	0	0	2	0	0	Jones, lf.	0	0	0	1	0
Barclay, lf.	0	0	3	0	0	Yeager, c.	0	0	4	1	0
Nasheal, 2b.	0	1	1	4	0	Smith, 2b.	0	2	2	1	0
Nichols, 1b.	1	0	11	0	0	Dunn, 3b.	0	0	1	1	0
Hartman, 3b.	0	1	0	1	0	O'Hagan, 1b.	0	1	10	1	0
J. O'Neil, c.	0	0	7	0	0	Wagner, ss.	0	0	3	3	1
M. O'Neil, p.	0	0	0	1	0	Math'son, p.	0	0	0	5	1
Total.	1	6	27	10	0	Total.	0	5	24	13	1

St. Louis.	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	..	—1
New York.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	..	—0

Sacrifice hit—Smoot. Double play—Smith and O'Hagan. Stolen base—Smith. Wild pitches—Mathewson, 2. Base on balls—Off O'Neil, 1; off Matthewson, 3. Struck out—By O'Neil, 4; by Matthewson, 3. Left on bases—St. Louis, 5; New York, 8. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. O'Dey.

BROOKLYN, 2; PITTSBURG, 0.

PITTSBURG, July 5.—The Brooklyn hasehall team's remarkably fine work in the field defeated Pittsburg to-day. Several times the locals were in a position where a hit would have won, but the Brooklyn fielders pulled down almost impossible chances. Score:

PITTSBURG.	R	B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	B	PO	A	E
Davis, rf.	0	0	0	0	0	Dolan, cf.	0	1	2	2	0
Clarke, lf.	0	0	1	0	0	Keeler, rf.	0	0	1	2	0
Beaum't, cf.	0	0	1	0	0	Sheckard, lf.	1	0	3	0	0
Wagner, ss.	0	0	2	2	4	McCr'ry, 1b.	0	1	13	0	0
Brane'd, 1b.	0	0	2	15	0	0	Dahlen, ss.	0	0	1	4	0
Ritchey, 2b.	0	1	2	4	0	Irwin, 3b.	0	0	1	1	2	0
Leach, 3b.	0	0	1	5	0	Ahearn, c.	0	0	1	3	1	0
Smith, c.	0	0	1	5	0	0	Flood, 2b.	0	0	2	4	1
Leever, p.	0	0	0	0	1	0	Donovan, p.	0	0	0	1	0
Total.	0	0	27	14	3	Total.	2	2	27	12	1

Pittsburg.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
Brooklyn.	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—2

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 1. Two-base hits—Wagner, McCreery. Sacrifice hit—Keeler. Stolen base—Dahlen. Double play—Leach, Wagner, and Bransfield. First base on balls—Off Donovan, 1. Struck out—By Leever, 4; by Donovan, 8. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

BOSTON, 5; CHICAGO, 4.

CHICAGO, July 5.—After having practically won the haseball game hy pretty hitting in the seventh and eighth innings, the local team went to pieces in the niuth inning and allowed Boston to tie the score after two men were out on errors hy Lowe and Tinker and three eingles. Boston won in the thirteenth inning on Tenney's double and a single hy Lush. Score hy innings:

AT CHICAGO.

														R.	H.	E.
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	—4	13	2
Boston	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1—5	11	2

Batteries—Williams and Kling; Pittinger and Moran.

CINCINNATI, 6; PHILADELPHIA, 4.

CINCINNATI, July 5.—The Cincinnati haseball team succeeded in winning to-day through errors on the part of the Philadelphia players. Score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
Cincinnati.	1	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	..	—6	10	4
Philadelphia.	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	—4	9	6

Batteries—Phillips and Peitz; Duggleby and Doen.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	45	13	.759	Philadelphia	29	36	.446
Brooklyn	37	29	.561	St. Louis	27	36	.429
Boston	33	27	.550	Cincinnati	24	35	.407
Chicago	32	30	.516	New York	20	41	.328

Games Scheduled for To-day.

New York at St. Louis.
Brooklyn at Cincinnati.
Pittsburg at Chicago.

Eastern League Games.

The Jersey City baseball team defeated the Newarks for the third time in succession yesterday at Jersey City. The Jersey City men bunched their hits, scoring seven runs, while the visitors made seven scattered hits and one run. The score:

NEWARK.	R	B	PO	A	E	JERSEY CITY.	R	B	PO	A	E
Schrall, rf.	0	1	0	0	0	Oakes, lf.	2	3	0	0	0
Hayw'd, lf.	0	0	1	0	0	Shindle, 3b.	1	2	2	3	1
Griffin, 3b.	1	1	0	3	0	Halligan, cf.	2	2	0	0	0
McIn're, lf.	0	2	2	0	0	Carr, 1b.	1	2	12	2	1
Henry, cf.	0	0	2	0	1	Shoch, rf.	0	1	2	0	0
Daly, ss.	0	0	2	1	2	Woods, 2b.	0	0	2	4	0
Kellogg, 2b.	0	1	1	4	0	Mack, ss.	1	1	3	2	0
Jope, c.	0	0	5	1	0	Butler, c.	0	0	3	1	0
Hem'ing, p.	0	1	0	4	0	McCann, p.	0	0	3	5	0
Total.	1	7	24	13	3	Total.	7	11	27	15	2

Newark.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1
Jersey City.	2	0	2	1	1	1	0	0	..	—7

Earned runs—Jersey City, 2. Two-base hits—Kellogg, Carr. Three-base hits—Halligan, Griffin. Left on bases—Newark, 8; Jersey City, 10. First base on errors—Newark, 2; Jersey City, 3. Sacrifice hits—Shoch, Butler, Griffin. Double plays—McCann and Shindle; Woods and Carr. First base on balls—Off McCann, 4; off Hemming, 3. Struck out—By McCann, 2; by Hemming, 2. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Popps and Rinn.

AT WORCESTER.

										R.	H.	E.
Worcester.	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	..	—2	5	1
Toronto.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	1

Batteries—McFall and Steelman; Esper and Taft.

AT PROVIDENCE.

										R.	H.	E.
Providence.	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1—3	13	2
Montreal.	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0—2	10	2

Batteries—G. Sullivan and Smith; Souders and Raub.

AT BUFFALO.

Rain caused the postponement of the Buffalo-Rochester game after three innings had been played.

Eastern League Standing.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Toronto	35	19	.648	Rochester	24	27	.471
Buffalo	35	21	.625	Jersey City	26	32	.448
Worcester	33	24	.579	Montreal	23	32	.418
Providence	29	26	.527	Newark	17	41	.292

American League Games.

At Philadelphia—Washington, 9; Philadelphia, 5.
At Boston—Baltimore, 5; Boston, 4, (ten innings.)
At Chicago—Chicago, 11; Cleveland, 2.
At Detroit—Detroit, 6; St. Louis, 1.

American League Standing.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Chicago	37	21	.638	Detroit	28	32	.467
Boston	35	28	.555	Washington	29	34	.460
St. Louis	30	28	.517	Baltimore	28	34	.450
Philadelphia	30	28	.517	Cleveland	29	38	.406

New York State League Games.

At Binghamton—Syracuse, 8; Binghamton, 1, (first game.) Binghamton, 3; Syracuse, 2, (second game.)
At Albany—Albany, 11; Troy, 3.

GAMES AT CELTIC PARK

Large Crowd Witnesses Sports of the Knights of Columbus.

PIERCE AND BOWEN BEATEN

No Records Were Broken on Account of the Rain-Soaked Ground—Ten Standing-Jumps Contest.

Despite a heavy thunderstorm early in the afternoon and eeveral ehowers euheequently, the annual track and field athletic gamee of the Knights of Columbus wers decided yesterday at Celtic Park, Long Island City. Between 5,000 and 6,000 persons saw the grmes, and while no records were equaled every one of the conteets proved to bs more than interesting. Owing to the heavy rain the track and infield were in bad condition, but the athletes made the best they could of the surroundings, and the meeting was brought to a succeeeful iseue.

A. C. Bowen of the University of Pennsylvania and Jerry Pierce, a Seneca Indian, who ran a dead heat in a three-mils race on the eame track on Friday, met in the one-mile handicap run, in which J. H. Wright of the New West Side Athletic Club was scratch man. Bowen received ten yards and Pierce forty yards, but neither of them ehowed to any advantage, as their efforts of ths day before had left them unfit for a first-class performance. Pierce quit after running a quarter of a mile, but Bowen ran the entire distance, although he finished last. Wright, the scratch man, ran a splendid race, and whils he was not placed, he was close up at the finish, as he croesed ths line in fifth position. The winner was Andrew J. Walsh, of the Xavier Athletic Club, who hee heen a well-known figure on the running track for several years, and while he was in receipt of thirty yards, his victory wae none the less meritorious. D. S. Horton of Princeton University, the intercollegiate champion, won the pole vault with ths har at 11 feet 3 inches. He then tried to beat the record of 11 feet 10½ inches, but ths ground was in too bad a condition, and his efforte were fruitless, as he failed to get anywhere near that mark.

W. J. Holland, the Georgetown runner and intercollegiats champion quarter miler, was scratch man in the running broad jump, and finished second to Daniel Sullivan of thle city, who wae in receipt of fourteen inches. Holland also took part in the relay racs for members of the Knights of Colnmbus, and was No. 4 on the Federal Council team of Boston, which won ths one-mile relay event. Hurley of the Boston team almost fainted after the first lap, and Hines, who followed him, finished about twenty yards behind Sullivan of Excelsior Council, but B. F. Sullivan of Boston, the New England half-mile champion, came pretty near catching hie man in ths third lap. Holland overtook B. F. Sullivan of Excelsior Council in ths first fifty yards of the final lap and romped homs an easy winner, the time for the mile being 3 minutes 32 2-5 seconds. Holland's time for the quarter was 52 flat.

A novel contest, and one which is very seldom seen at athletic meetings nowadays, was ths ten standing jumps. Seven men took part in this contest, and it was thought that some ons of them would beat the record held for years by the late Malcolm J. Ford, who in 1889 covered the distances of 113 feet 5¼ inches. The soggy condition of the ground yeterday was decidedly against a record-breaking performance, and Dr. B. E. Mulligan of Yonkers, who won, was only able to cover 112 feet 9 inchee. With good weather and a springy turf there is no doubt that Dr. Mulligan is able to do very much better than what he accomplished yesterday, and in the near future it is expected that he will surely establish a new record.

Only two teams started in the interscholastic relay handicap, which was at a distance of a mile. Dwight School entered two teams, and these were the only ones who contested. The first team won by about twenty yards, the time being 3 minutes 51 3-5 seconds.

A banner made of silk and richly embroidered was given by the United Councils of the Knights of Columbus for the council winning the most points, and the Excelsior Council of New York won it with a total of 12 points, the Federal Council of Boston being the next best, with a score of 9 points. All of the other events were closely contested, but none of them called for any special mention. Following is the summary:

100 Yards, Novice, Open, Trial Heats.—First heat won by Philip J. gels, Pastime A. C.; J. P. Bastin, Xavier Council, second; Frank J. Scannell, Greater New York Irish A. A., third. Time—0:12. Second heat won by H. Sharkey, Xavier A. A.; W. Squires, National A. C., second; J. E. Fortune, Star A. C., third. Time—0:11 4-5. Final heat won by H. Sharkey, Xavier A. A.; W. Squires, National A. C., second; Philip Jagels, Pastima A. C., third. Time—0:10 4-5.

100 Yards, Handicap, Open, Trial Heats.—First heat won by Dan Prandt, unattached, New York. (7½ yards.) Time—0:10 2-5. Second heat won by W. S. Edwards, Knickerbocker A. C., (4½ yards.) Time—0:10 3-5. Third heat won by P. J. Walsh, New York A. C., (3½ yards.) Time—0:10 4-5. Fourth heat won by George Ashley, Pastime A. C., (8½ yards.) Time—0:10 2-5. Fifth heat won by M. J. Sullivan, G. N. Y. I. A. A., (9 yards.) Time—0:10 4-5. Final heat won by George A. Ashley, Pastime A. C., (8½ yards;) P. J. Walsh, N. Y. A. C., (5½ yards,) second; Dan Prandt, unattached, New York, (7½ yards,) third. Time—0:09 4-5.

100-Yard Run, Handicap, Closed, Trial Heats.—First Heat—Won by J. P. Bastin, Xavier Council, (6 yards;) Thomas J. Ford, John Loughlin Council, (5 yards,) second. Time—0:10 4-5. Second Heat—Won by P. J. Callahan, Xavier Council, (7 yards;) F. A. Sullivan, Excelsior Council, (5 yards,) second. Time—0:10 3-5. Third Heat—Won by Frederic Flores, Salva Regina Council, (8 yards;) Daniel Sullivan, Excelsior Council, (2 yards,) second. Time—0:10 4-5. Fourth Heat—Won by Gallagher, Fidelity Council, (5 yards;) Peter E. Costello Lexington Council, (8 yards,) second. Time—0:10 2-5. Semi-final Heats.—First Heat—Won by P. J. Callahan, Xavier Council, (4 yards;) F. A. Sullivan, Excelsior Council, (5 yards,) second. Time—0:10 4-5. Second Heat—Won by Frederic Flores, Salva Regina Council, (3 yards;) D. Gallagher, Fidelity Council, (5 yards,) second. Time—0:10 3-5. Final Heat—Won by Frederic Flores, Salva Regina Council, (3 yards;) P. J. Callahan, Xavier Council, (4 yards,) second; F. A. Sullivan, Excelsior Council, (5 yards,) third. Time—0:10 3-5.

One-Mile Run, Handicap, (Closed.)—Won by G. T. Fitzgerald, De Sota Council, (60 yards;) Peter P. McCabe, Lexington Council, (40 yards,) second; D. F. Sullivan, Federal Council, (scratch,) third. Time—4:38.

One-Mile Run, Handicap, (Open.)—Won by Andrew J. Walsh, Xavier A. A., (30 yards;) John Joyce, Pastime A. C., (45 yards,) second; James J. Farrell, Star A. C., (60 yards,) third. Time—4:31 4-5.

540-Yard Run, Handicap, (Closed.)—Won by P. L. Waters, Angelus Council, (20 yards;) Daniel Sullivan, Excelsior Council, (6 yards,) second; J. E. McNabb, San Salvador Council, (10 yards,) third. Time—0:53.

220-Yard Run, Handicap, Open, Trial Heats, Winners to Run in Final.—First heat won by W. S. Edwards, Knickerbocker A. C., (6 yards.) Time—0:22 3-5. Second heat won by George Kinscherf, National A. C., (20 yards.) Time—0:23. Third heat won by G. R. Goerwitz, Greater New York I. A. A., (18 yards.) Time—0:22 1-5. Fourth heat won by Thomas J. Murray, New West Side A. C., (20 yards.) Time—0:22 1-5. Fifth heat won by W. Elmer Finley, Twenty-sixth Ward Y. M. C. A., (20 yards.) Time—0:22 4-5. Final heat won by W. Elmer Finley, Twenty-sixth Ward Y. M. C. A., (20 yards;) Thomas J. Murray; N. W. S. A. C. (20 yards,) second; George R. Goerwitz, Greater New York I. A. A., (18 yards,) third. Time—0:22 2-5.

Two-Mile Bicycle Handicap, Closed.—Won by T. F. Keary, Cecil Calvert Council, (60 yards;) John M. Mayer, Jr., Long Island Council, (150 yards,) second; H. F. Baker, St. Augustine Council, (120 yards,) third. Time—5:42 3-5.

Interscholastic Relay Race, Handicap.—Won by Dwight School first team—L. D. Klous, (20 yards;) C. Palmer, (15 yards;) J. T. Ellingwood, (scratch,) and A. Mackenzis, Jr., (8 yards;) Dwight School second team—G. Teichman, (4 yards;) W. Ferguson, (28 yards.) J. G. Golf, (20 yards,) and G. Wall, (28 yards,) second. Time—3:51 3-5.

440-Yard Run, Handicap, Open.—Won by John G. Hobson, Star A. C., (20 yards;) Harry Arnold, Union Settlement A. C., (16 yards,) second; Sidney Curtis, National A. C., (22 yards,) third. Time—0:50 2-5.

Relay Race for Colleges, One Mile, Handicap.—Won by the Federal Council (Boston) team—E. Burke, (scratch;) M. J. Hines, (6 yards;) [illegible] J. Holland, (scratch;) [illegible] (12 yards;) and W. J. Holland, (scratch;) Manhattan Council, second team—John J. Ryan, (20 yards;) J. A. Sullivan, (32 yards;) Daniel Sullivan, (20 yards,) and P. J. Sullivan, (30 yards,) second; San Salvador Council (New York) team—John B. McNabb, (28 yards,) J. P. Shannon, (22 yards,) J. T. Mahoney, (30 yards,) and J. J. McNabb, (30 yards)—third. Time—3:33 2-5.

Putting 16-Pound Shot, Handicap.—Won by J. T. Mahoney, San Salvador Council, (6 feet,) actual distance, 35 feet 10¼ inches; George W. Kidd, Lexington Council, (6 feet,) actual distance, 34 feet 5 inches, second; P. J. Dinan, San Salvador Council, (2 feet,) actual distance, 37 feet 1½ inches, third.

Pole Vault, Handicap, Open.—Won by D. S. Horton, Princeton University, (penalized 3 inches,) actual height 11 feet 3 inches; August G. Anderson, N. Y. A. C., (scratch,) height 10 feet 6 inches, second; J. E. Peters, unattached, New York, (scratch,) height 10 feet 6 inches, third. Anderson and Peters tied, but as Peters refused to jump off the tie he was placed third.

Ten Standing Jumps, Scratch, Open.—Won by Dr. B. E. Mulligan, Yonkers, N. Y., distance 112 feet 9 inches; Louis Mang, Mohawk A. C., Bronx, distance 112 feet 7 inches, second; Otto Sauer, St. Bartholomew A. C., New York, distance 106 feet 10 inches, third.

Throwing 16-Pound Hammer, Handicap, Open.—Won by John R. De Witt, Princeton University, (4 feet,) actual distance 160 feet 9½ inches; James E. Monahan, Pastime A. C., (40 feet,) actual distance 118 feet 9¾ inches, second; John McCarthy, Pastime A. C., (35 feet,) actual distance 120 feet 1 inch, third.

Running High Jump, Handicap, Open.—Won by R. J. Cotter, Star A. C., (8 inches,) actual height 5 feet 8 inches; C. P. Ludorf, unattached, New York, (7 inches,) actual height 5 feet 6 inches, second; Edward E. Mayer, unattached, New York, (5 inches,) actual height 5 feet 6 inches, third.

Running Broad Jump, Handicap, Closed.—Won by Daniel Sullivan, Excelsior Council, (14 inches,) actual distance 19 feet 11½ inches; W. J. Holland, Federal Council, Boston, (scratch,) 21 feet ½ inch, second; D. Gallagher, Fidelity Council, (12 inches,) actual distance 19 feet 10 inches, third.

Throwing 56-Pound Weight, Handicap, Open.—Won by John McCarthy, Pastime A. C., (6 feet,) actual distance 30 feet 11 inches; James E. Monahan, Pastime A. C., (8 feet,) actual distance 28 feet, second; A. J. Buschmann, Star A. C., (7 feet,) actual distance 27 feet 8¼ inches, third.

Scores by points for Knight of Columbus banner:

Excelsior Council, New York	12
Federal Council, Boston	9
San Salvador Council, New York	8
Lexington Council, New York	6

INDIA'S GREAT STEP AGAINST SUGAR BOUNTIES.

India has taken steps to realise the decieion of the Brussels Sugar Convention. The legislation proposed follows strictly ths lines laid down by the convention for countervailing bounties in excess of a specified suritax. India is thue carrying out logically the policy initiated in 1899 pending the final settlement of the convention on Sept. 1, 1903, when she will have ths opportunity of giving her adhesion.

This step, coming at a time when the German Government appeare to be vacillating under preesure from the agrarians and when Austria-Hungary has yet to overthrow the strong combination of rational beet growers and sugar manufacturers, may possibly produce important results.

It will be remembered that within a year after the failure of ths Brussels conferenee of 1898 the Indian Government imposed countervailing duties on bounty-fed sugar on the ground that imports, which had heen trivial before 1890-1, had gradually assumed such large dimensions as to threaten seriously the valuable sugar cane cultivation of India, on which much land revenue depende. At first these duties, which were additional to a general 5 per cent. duty on all imported sugar, appeared to be effective, but after three years' experiences it is found that beet sugar is entering India to an extent quite unprecedented. In four years the total imports of refined sugar have douhled, while ths imports of beet sugar, which were less than one-third of the total in 1897-8, are now more than ons-half—2,850,000 hundredweight out of 5,429,000 hundredweight of sugar imported in 1901-2 being bounty-fed. The most notahls progress is in Austro-Hungarian sugar, which attained a record of 2,250,000 hundredweight last year. Cane eugar showed a great advance in 1900-1, when Mauritius sent a record quantity, and Asiatic sugar-producing countries also contributed large supplies. But in 1901-2 cane sugar declined, though imports from Mauritius were still much above the average. Meanwhile, prices, after rising for two years, have declined in 1901-2. Beet sugar has fallen about 11 per cent., while the best Mauritius is now cheaper than the beet cryetale. The constantly increasing imports of beet sugar after 1899-1900 furnished strong presumptive evidence that the trade was being artificially stimulated, hut not until the Brussele conference revealed the far-reaching effects of the Continental sugar cartels was the progress of beet sugar in Indian markets adequately explained.

LITIGIOUS LABOUCHERE.

Truth's Record of Twenty-five Years of Libel Actions—The Results and Costs.

From The London Express.

Mr. Labouchere is the most experienced defendant of libel actions in these realms. During the twenty-five years of the existence of Truth he must have felt lonely on the rare occasion when he had no writ for libel out against him.

Dealing with this side of his career, Mr. Labouchere once said: "The fact on which I congratulate myself most in the history of Truth is that in almost every case where my statements or opinions have been formally challenged hy those aggrieved at them the result has been in my favor."

This claim is borne out by a remarkable list of forty-four libel suits.

Of this list sevsnteen verdicts were returned for defendant, and nineteen cases were ahandoned or settled, while in tho remaining eight cases some of the verdicts were not unsatisfactory to the defendant.

In June 1880 Mr. Labouchere was preceded against for criminal libel at ths Old Bailey and acquitted. In February, 1892, he was placed in the dock at the Mansion House on a similar charge, and the caso was dismissed after one witness for the defense had heen heard. His prosecutor afterward got six months' imprisonment. Anothcr of his libel plaintiffs got ten years.

The longeet and most expensive caso in the list was the Zierenberg action. It concerned a home for female inebriates at Kenington. After a twenty-one days' hearing the jury returned a verdict for the defendant. It was a satisfactory but expensive victory? The case cost Mr. Labouchere £7,000, not a penny of which could be recover.

The other side had briefed distinguished counsel, and when the defendant got there the cupboard was bare.

Though the Cowen action has been expensive enough, its figures have not reached those of the Zierenberg case. It has lasted nine days, against the twenty-one of the other. But if the second hearing occupies another nine days it is not too much to assume that the total costs, reckoning both sides together, will approach £10,000.

The costs of the abortive trial will be added to those of the next hearing, and become costs of the action, which the loser pays.

Of course the victor does not recover all he epends.

The taxing maeter whittles down his figures, both in the matter of counsel and of witnesses. If the winner has disbursed £5,000 out of his own pocket, he is not likely to be allowed more than £2,500 or £3,000 out of the other side.

Therefore the irreconcilable jury did accomplieh one thing. It sent grist to the legal mill.

As a rule it is the defendant who declines a majority verdict, on the general ground that the plaintiff presumably has a case, and that on the balance of chances the majority would be in favor of allowing him something. In the Cowen case both sides declined tho suggestion of the jury.

Beware of Latin Plurals.

An excellent addition to the list of misquotations was made recently by a well-known man of eduance, who described the Address of a preceding speaker as "a series of [illegible]

BUSY DAY ON THE LINKS

Spirited Play for Cups at the Seabright Golf Club.

NEW RECORD FOR THE COURSE

A. Havemeyer Won the Shedd Trophy—Contest for the Lapham Cup at the Apawamic Club.

There was much interest in the wind up of ths two-day tournament yestsrday at the Seabright Golf Club, and there was a very fashionable assemblage on the links for ths match play. The new club is so near the waters of the Shrewehury River that quits as many go to the golfing afloat as in vehicles, and the scene on the river and road was gay and bristling. The svents were eo varied that ths attsntion of the golfers was kept up to the highest tension. Play for the Shedd Cup, a handicap based on the thres beet scores of each compstitor, was mads public after being on for a month, A. Havemeyer winning with 93, 20-73; then, too, by his fins round in ths medal play J. C. Rennard won a "leg" on ths Thornell Cup, which will be played for again on Labor Day, and the Class A and

AMERICAN ATHLETES WIN.

Duffey First in Hundred Yards' Dash—Jones Beat English Jumpers.

LONDON, July 5.—The Amateur Athletic championships meeting at Stamford Bridge to-day was of unusual interest owing to the international flavor imparted to it by a number of American entries. The weather and ground were all that could be wished, and a big crowd was present. The results were as follows:

Putting the Weight.—William Coe, American, 42 feet 10¼ inches; R. W. Edgren, American, 38 feet 3 inches. There were no English competitors, although Coe entered as a representative of Oxford.

100-Yard Dash.—A. F. Duffey, American, first; R. W. Wadsley, second; Dennie Murray, third. Duffey won by a yard and a half. Time—0:10.

Mile Run.—Binks, United Athletic Club, won; Hawtrey, second; Barker, third. Binks won by two yards. Time—4:16 4-5. This breaks the British amateur record.

120-Yard Hurdle.—G. W. Smith, New Zealand, won; Trafford, second; Phillips, third. Time—0:16.

High Jump.—S. S. Jones, New York Athletic Club and New York University, 6 feet 3 inches, won; P. O'Connor, 6 feet 2 inches, second; C. Leahy, 6 feet 1 inch, third.

Hammer Throw.—T. F. Kiely, 142 feet 9 inches; May, 130 feet 2 inches; Robert Edgren, 121 feet 1 inch.

Cambridge Won Cricket Match.

LONDON, July 5.—The Oxford players in the annual cricket match with Cambridge, which began Thursday, were all out to-day for 251 runs in their second innings. Cambridge won by five wickets.

Germans Praise American Yachts.

BERLIN, July 5.—The papers here are laying stress on the success of the American yachts in the regatta at Kiel. Die Woch says:

"As in many other spheres, America triumphs in this year's regatta."

In discussing the Meteor's performances, the writers surmise that the Emperor's yacht was not rigged in a satisfactory manner while in England.

Horses Struck by Lightning.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 5.—Two valuable horses belonging to Dr. George P. French were struck and instantly killed by lightning during a storm to-day. American Queen, valued at $5,000, possessed quite a racing record and had a famous pedigree. The other was known as Babe, valued at $1,000.

Young Homing Pigeon's Great Speed.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 5.—Dr. George W. Fisher of this city is the owner of a nineteen-weeks-old homing pigeon which has just broken the world's record for birds of its class. In a 500-mile contest from Augusta, Ga., to this city, the bird made the distance in a single flight at the rate of 1,050.18 yards a minute, or nearly forty miles an hour. In a 200-mile contest it made forty-eight miles an hour.

Polo ist Waterbury Home Again.

On the French Line steamship La Lorraine, which arrived yesterday morning, was J. M. Waterbury, Jr., the polo player. Mr. Waterbury looked to be in the best of health and brought a large assortment of polo sticks with him.

Brooklyn Advertisements.

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Examinations and Estimates Free.

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This advertisement appears Sunday only.

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BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Primat Blend Coffee,
22c. Lb., 5 Lbs. for $1.00,
and you'll enjoy every drop of it.
Monday Only.

TRUNKS, GAS RANGES AND REFRIGERATORS
Have an important place here in this week's selling. We will make it surprisingly interesting to you, money wise or otherwise—for all or any one of these important Summer helps.

We will make, lay and line all Carpets bought this week FREE

Another Harvest of Laces and Embroideries.

Last Monday we awakened an appetite for these filmy, cobwebby creations which seems to have grown apace. The fact is that the fame of these values has spread from house to house and immediately the neighborhood comes also.

Well, we are in the lace business not for a day or a week, but to meet the demand—so again we spread the feast for Monday.

5c. to 10c. yd. Torchon Laces, Edgings and Insertions, for, yd ..... 2c. to 7c
8c. to 15c. yd. Nottingham Lace, irregular Insertions, for, yd 7c
25c. to $2.48 yd. Venice Lace, irregular Insertions, for, yd ..... 12½c. to $1.39
$1.39 to $2.98 Sailor Collars, lace trimmed, white and batiste shades, for 98c
65c. to $1.69 Swiss Allovers, with tucks and lace insertions, for, yard ..... 35c. to 85c
Beautiful French Valenciennes Lace, per piece of 12 yards, 10c. to 45c
Embroidered Turnover Collars, regularly 10c. to 15c. each, for, each 5c
25c. quality Swiss Ties, with turnover collars attached, for each 10c

Great Values in Voluptuous Veilings.

Many meshes of Tuxedo, 25c. to $1.25 yard, Monday, for, yard ..... 15c. to 65c
Airy Chiffon Veilings, with dots and rings in multiple of combinations, 48c. to 98c. value, Monday for, yard, 39c. to 48c

Dreams of Summery Dresses, at 5c., 6c. and 7c. Yard—Half Price.

Another feast of Cotton Fabrics in which taste and utility are woven in a most winsome way. The prettiest patterns of the season.

At 5¾c. a yd. instead of 9c. and 12½c.—Dimities and Batiste, standard makes, white ground, black and colored polka dots, royal blue, black and white and all the dainty shades. The greatest bargain of the season.

At 5¾c. a yd. instead of 10c.—5,000 yards fast black Sateen.

At 5½c. a yd. instead of 7c. and 9c. —3 cases fine American Dress Gingham.

At 7c. a yd. instead of 12½c.—88 pieces "P. K.," fast black and two shades of navy.

At 5c. a yd. instead of 7c.—175 pieces fast black Challie de Laine.

At 19c. a yd. instead of 39c.—Another lot of silk stripe and plaid Ginghams, perfect goods, fast colors, at half price.

At 6c. a yd. instead of 12½c.—Three thousand yards best quality yard wide Percales, fast colors, choice designs.

A Summer Suit Sensation.

Woman's tailor made Suits in Eton and blouse effects; they are made of fine cheviots, venetian and broadcloth, the styles are the latest and the workmanship the best; these Suits range in prices from $18.00, $20.00, $22.50 and $25.00; special for Monday $10.98

Woman's Shirt Waist Suits, made of fine lawns and chambrays, waists neatly tucked; skirts with full flare flounce, colors are black, navy blue, oxblood and white; special for Monday $2.98

Woman's Walking Skirts.

Each day we add some new styles to our large assortment of Walking Skirts, and we believe that we can please the most fastidious both in style and price. Hairline stripes and flaked effects are shown in this assortment; prices, $3.50, $4.50, $4.98, $5.50, $5.98, $6.75, $7.50, $9.00, $10.50, $11.25.

Woman's mohair grenadine Dress Skirts, 7 gore flare, worth $3.50, for $1.69

Another White Goods Sensation.

The White Goods welcome doesn't wear out, because they're most welcome. White Goods—and that doesn't need emphasis—for if ever Mrs. Grundy gossipped it has been about the White Goods values here. Notwithstanding the cool weather with us, this is the largest White Goods season we have ever known.

For 5c. yd.—In the wide wake of the mill's ends there followed remnants and some soiled lengths of Lawns and fancy weave white materials; actual 10c. yard goods, but they're odd for store purposes.

For 8c. yd.—White Lawns, 40, 36 and 32 inches wide; actual 15c. yd. Lawns, but they're "mill ends."

For 11c. yd.—Finest, sheerest, prettiest finished 40-inch Lawns you have ever seen; worth from the piece 20c. yd.

11c. yd. for the prettiest patterned striped white Madras—a regular 19c. yd. value.

17c. yd. for finest, sheerest French Lawns, 45 inches and will launder beautifully—these are 35c. yd. Lawns.

FULTON ST., GALLATIN PLACE, LIVINGSTON AND SMITH STS., BROOKLYN.

Brooklyn Advertisements. | Brooklyn Advertisements. | Brooklyn Advertisements.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS

During the months of July and August the Store will close at 5 P.M. Saturdays at noon

Our Out of Town Delivery.

During June, July, August and September we will prepay express, freight or mail charges on purchases for New York, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. We have our own representatives in most of the Long Island towns, with whom business may be directly transacted. The Long Island Express covers the few points our agents do not reach. Orders by mail or telephone will receive the promptest attention.

The Second Week of
The Underwear and Hosiery Sale.

Men, women and children alike may share in the most incomparable values of the season. The selling all week has continued with great activity. Shrewd buyers were quick to see what purse-saving protection this sale afforded. Some of the styles and patterns have disappeared altogether, some new lots are added, and to-morrow's offerings are just as great in regards to quality, quantity and value-giving as the sale of last week. Remember, that wear time—most of it—is yet to come. You will not wisely skip over the following details:

Women's Stockings.

Women's Stockings, some fine cotton, some lisle thread, some allover lace effects, some lace stripe, some plain colors, some drop stitch, worth 25c. a pair, for 12½c
Women's Stockings, fast black lisle thread, in Richelieu and Rembrandt ribbed, some lace openwork, also fancy striped, some fine cotton ones embroidered, some extracted polka dots, some novelty lisle thread, worth 50c. a pair, at 24c
Novelty lace lisle thread Stockings, some with embroidered openwork front, some with vertical stripes, worth $1.00 a pair, for 48c

Men's Socks.

Men's fancy cotton Socks, some plain with split feet, some fancy striped, some embroidered, some with extracted dots, some with lace openwork stripe, worth 25c. a pair. 15c
Men's fancy lisle thread Socks, with silk stripes, some vertical stripes, some lace openwork embroidered, some with embroidered fronts, some side clocked, worth 50c. a pair, for 24c

Women's Undervests.

Women's ribbed Vests, low neck, sleeveless, trimmed with silk tapes and wide edging; worth 15c., at 8c
Women's ribbed lisle thread Vests, some fine cotton ones, some shaped, some straight, some low neck, sleeveless, some high neck and short sleeves, all have silk tape, some have lace edging around neck and armholes, some have wide lace fronts, colors pink, sky and white; worth 25c. ea 15c
Women's ribbed lisle thread Undervests, some are mercerized Richelieu ribbed, some fancy weaves, all of them handsomely trimmed with lace and ribbons—some have wide lace shoulder straps, colors white, pink, sky and black; worth 50c. each, at 24c

Children's Stockings.

Children's fine and heavy ribbed cotton Stockings with double knees, heels and toes, if you are contemplating going to the country these Stockings ought to be considered—worth 20c. a pair, at 12½c

Negligee Shirts.

Men's negligee Shirts, made of a fine quality of corded madras cloth, with neat printed stripes and figures, all white grounds, one pair of detached link cuffs with each Shirt; value $1.25, for 75c
At 55c., worth $1.00. Men's negligee shirts, made of corded madras cloth, with neat stripes and figures printed on the white grounds, which is very fashionable, well made; also, some tan grounds with neat printed figures with pleated bosoms.

Men's Underwear.

Men's balbriggan Underwear, made of a soft, silky yarn, finished with pearl buttons and French necks; some of the Drawers have double seats and double gussets, also pearl buttons, strapped backs and suspender tapes; a few slight mill imperfections account for the difference in price; worth 50c. each, at 29c
Men's balbriggan Shirts and Drawers, made of pure Egyptian yarn; Shirts have English style neck bands, sateen facings, extra fine pearl buttons and overlock "never rip" seams. Drawers have outside sateen facing, pearl buttons and extra deep reinforced gussets, worth 70c., at 50c

Skirts and Silk Dresses
Attractively Priced.

They are the newest arrivals in our Suit Store and at their low prices their stay here will be a short one. They are in the newest of the Summer styles and are very smart in appearance.

100 foulard silk Dresses, in navy blue and black grounds with white polka dots, waists are finished with pleats and stitching, collar and cuffs are trimmed with various shades of plain taffeta, skirts are the gored style with piped seams and graduated flounce style, finished with tucking; sizes 32 to 42, at $9.75.

Shirt Waist Suits of chambray, in blue, oxblood, pink and gray; waists are prettily trimmed with bands of material and embroidery; flounce skirts trimmed with embroidery; these Suits ordinarily are from $6.00 to $6.50 each; we have reduced this lot for selling to $2.50.

Pedestrian Skirts.

There is a complete showing of all the most wanted styles and in all the wanted materials; the prices are lowest.

Pedestrian Skirts of excellent quality melton, silver gray, Oxford gray, castor, navy blue and black, made seven gore, stylish flare at bottom and finished with separate stitched band; sizes 37 to 42 in. long; 23 to 29 waist; splendid value at $4.95
Pedestrian Skirts of Oxford gray and black cheviots—style is the new kilted model, pleated over hips, wide flaring bottom—a very stylish model at $7.50
Washable Skirts of black and navy blue duck with white polka dots, trimmed with band of insertion and bands of plain duck 79c

Second floor, front, Central Building.

Two Fine Corset Values.

The right Corsets for wear now, and at these reductions in price will find their new owners quickly.

98c. for $2.25 Corsets.

600 batiste Corsets, straight front, fully gored and long over the hips.

59c. for $1.25 Corsets.

1,200 straight front Corsets, in coutille and batiste, medium length and short over the hips, prettily trimmed top and bottom with lace; sizes from 18 to 26.

Second floor, front, East Building.

29c. a Yard for
Black Wool Albatross.

This has been a much favored material all season. And as the season progresses it keeps on growing more in popularity for those who have black dresses to supply. It is a light weight wool fabric and the most popular for Summer wear in black; the price is 29c. a yard.

Main floor, rear, Central Building.

Refined China.

China.

German China Tea Sets, 56 pieces, handsome floral decorations, every piece gold trimmed, would be good value at $12.00, to go at $7.97 set
Limoges China Tea Sets, 56 pieces, neat floral decoration and buff tint, marked low at ..... $8.49 set
A new assortment of French and German China Dinner Sets, in 101, 113 and 125 pieces, many shapes and decorations to choose from ..... $14.49 to $275.00 set
150 dozen Haviland China Plates, handsome floral decorations and colored borders, at the following low prices:
Dinner Plates ..... $9.00 doz | Breakfast Plates ..... $8.25 doz
Soup Plates ..... $8.25 doz | Bread & Butter Plates $6.00 doz
Large assortment of decorated German china Plates, Oatmeal Saucers and Preserve Saucers at one-half and less than regular prices:
Dinner Plates, were 50c., now ..... 25c. each
Fruit or Dessert Plates, were 55c., now ..... 25c. each
Tea Plates, were 40c., now ..... 25c. each
Bread and Butter Plates, were 30c., now ..... 19c. each
Oatmeal Saucers, were 30c., now ..... 19c. each

Cut Glass.

Cut glass Rose Bowls, many beautiful designs, $6.98 to $25.00 each
Cut glass Flower Vases, a large assortment to choose from, $1.79 to $35.00 each
A large assortment of cut glass Water Bottles, value $6.98, at $4.98 each
Cut glass Salts and Peppers, sterling mounted tops, value 49c., to go at ..... 29c. each

Bric-a-Brac.

Large assortment Bisque Ornaments, Figures and Candlesticks, value up to 69c. each, to go at ..... 19c., 29c. and 39c. each
New importation of Metallic Vases, some with painted panel decoration, marked exceptionally cheap at from ... 59c. to $14.98 ea

Clocks.

Marbleized iron mantel Clocks, eight day time, striking the hour and half hour, cathedral gong, value $5.98 and $7.98, now $3.98 and $4.98 each
Nickel alarm Clocks, guaranteed movements, at ..... 49c. each
Gilt novelty Clocks, in a large variety of styles, priced at from 98c. to $10.50 each

Lamps.

Cottage Lamps, decorated porcelain, complete with burner and globe to match, at ..... 89c. and $1.29 each
Decorated porcelain Banquet Lamps, best central draught burners and globes to match, while they last they are yours at ..... $3.98 each
Decorated porcelain Lamp Globes, assorted decorations, at 49c. and 89c. each
300 crystal Gas Globes, suitable shapes, regular value 15c., this sale only, at ..... 8c. each

Large Savings on
Laces and Embroideries.

The kinds that are mostly wanted for the trimming of Summer dresses and waists, and the various other purposes which they can be used for. Our being foremost in dealings with the principal Lace makers both here and abroad bring to us the best Laces and Embroideries that are made. The most wonderful Lace values ever offered have come from this Lace Store—and to-morrow's news is simply a continuation of the good value giving.

Medallions, regularly 3c. to 25c. each, at ..... 1c. to 15c
Black Chantilly Galloons, in various widths, some in sets, 8c. to 49c. a yard
Nottingham Galloons in white, butter and linon shades, 8c. to 19c. a yard
Normandy and Point de Paris Laces and Insertions, in sets and odd widths ..... 2c. to 12c. a yard
Imitation Torchon Laces and Insertions, odd widths, at 2c. to 5c. a yard
Plauen and St. Gall Galloons and Insertions, in white, ivory, butter and linon shades, at ..... 10c. to 98c. a yard
Nottingham Allovers, in various makes, white, butter and linon shades ..... 25c. to 75c a yard
Plauen and St. Gall Allovers, white, butter and linon shades, 75c. to $3.98 a yard
Black Allovers, in various makes, suitable for waists, guimpes, yokes, etc ..... 49c. to $1.98 a yard
French Valenciennes Laces and Insertions, ½ to 2 inches wide, 10c. to 98c. a dozen yards
Robes, suitable for street, seaside and mountain wear, value $7.50 to $75.00, at ..... $2.98 to $25.00 each
Batiste Tucking, suitable for waists, collars, guimpes and yokes, value 50c., at ..... 25c. a yard

Embroideries.

Slightly soiled Embroideries, nainsook, Swiss and cambric Edgings and Insertions, well made, in neat and showy patterns, wide margins, cut out edges; values 5c. to 50c. a yard, at 2c. to 25c
Allovers, blind and open work effects, neat designs, suitable for waists, guimpes and yokes; half price, at ... 25c. to 98c. a yard

Main floor, center, Central Building.

Muslin Underwear.
Smallest Prices Anywhere.

Garments with style, made of first class materials. Our enormous dealing with the makers enables us to offer all the year round the best made Underwear for the least cost. Read of to-morrow's savings:

Gowns.

Cambric Gowns, V neck, yoke of hemstitched tucks, lawn hemstitched ruffle on neck and sleeves 89c
Nainsook Chemise Gowns, round neck, wide insertion and ruffle of fine embroidery and ribbon run beading back and front, short sleeves trimmed with embroidery 98c
Low round neck Chemise Gowns, trimmed with fine embroidery and ribbon back and front, short sleeves trimmed with embroidery $1.15

Corset Covers.

Round neck Corset Covers, trimmed with lawn hemstitched ruffle back and front, armhole trimmed, full front 19c
Nainsook Covers, round neck, one insertion of torchon lace and two rows of ribbon run beading in front, lace ruffle back and front and on armhole, full front 49c

Drawers.

Muslin Drawers, with full cambric umbrella ruffle and tucks above 29c
Muslin and cambric Drawers, with full ruffle of choice embroidery and tucks above 49c

Walking Skirts.

Walking Skirts, full lawn umbrella ruffle, trimmed with embroidery ruffle; also dust ruffle 89c
Cambric Skirts, full lawn umbrella ruffle, with two clusters of hemstitched tucks and full ruffle of fine embroidery; also dust ruffle $1.39

Second floor, East Building.

A Timely Sale of
Furniture Coverings

And other Upholsterings.

There is economy everywhere in this Upholstery Store.

At this time of the year we recover Furniture at considerably less than the ordinary prices—we want to keep our work rooms busy during the Summer—that's why we do the work at substantial reductions in the cost to you. We will also store your Furniture until Fall free of charge. We have taken some choice materials that you will want to use in the recovering of your Furniture and have priced them most attractively. So there is double economy for you to-morrow if you share in these offerings.

50 inch all silk Damask, beautiful chintz coverings, value $2.50, yard $1.49
50 inch Tapestry, Oriental effect, special, yd 79c
All short lengths of our finest furniture coverings, including Brocades, Damasks, Tapestries and figured Velour, at about ½ regular prices.

Mosquito Canopies. The Clymax Mosquito Canopy, made of best quality of netting, all copper wire frame.

9x6 9 ..... $1.55 each
10x10 ..... $1.95 each
11x11 ..... $2.35 each

Lace Curtains.

Striped Swiss Curtains, fluted ruffle, 3 yds. long, special 89c. pair
Ruffled muslin Curtains, with Dresden colored insertion borders, special ..... $1.49 pair
Hemstitched ruffled Curtains, special ..... $2.98 pair
Brussels bobinet Curtains, ruffled, special, $1.19 and $1.79 pair
Brussels Net Curtains, with knotted fringe ruffle, $2.98 pair, and other styles, with knotted fringe ruffle, $3.98 pair, and other styles, with knotted fringe ruffle, $4.98 pair, and other styles, with knotted fringe ruffle, $5.98 pair

The Special Sale
of
Used Upright and Square
PIANOS

Will continue another week. Upright Pianos that look and sound like new ones, but at half original prices, is an opportunity worth investigating.

$100, $125, $150 to $225
Terms: $10 Down, $6 Per Month.

SQUARE PIANOS

at a small fraction of their original prices. Pianos that cost when new $500, $600, $700 and $800, for

$40, $50, $60, $75 and Up.
Small Monthly Payments. No Interest.

The
Sterling Piano Co.
Manufacturers.
Wholesale and Retail Warerooms,
Sterling Building,
Fulton Street and Hanover Place,
BROOKLYN.
Open Monday Evenings.
Close at Noon Saturdays During July and August.

JOURNEAY & BURNHAM.
Flatbush Avenue, Junction Fulton Street.

Annual Summer Sale
Muslin Underwear.

We invite particular attention to this sale. The goods are all new and fresh, made in the best manner and prices exceptionally low.

Walking Skirts of Cambric and Muslin, lace or embroidered, 95 cts.—$1.35—$1.50 to $2.50.
Gowns, Muslin, 37—65—95 cts. to $3.50.
Gowns, Nainsook and Cambric, 95 cts.—$1.25—$1.50 to $4.50.
Chemise, Nainsook and Cambric, lace and embroidery, 58—75—95 cts.—$1.35.
Drawers, Cambric, hemstitched or ruffle, 23—48 cts.
Drawers, Cambric and Muslin, embroidery trimmed, 48—85 cts.—$1.25.
Corset Covers, Cambric, French shape, lace and embroidery, 19—38—48—75—95 cts.
Dressing Sacques, Lawn, trimmed with Val. lace, 58—79—95 cts. to $3.75.
Lawn Wrappers, kimona and fitted, small patterns, 95 cts.—$1.25 to $4.50.

Infants' and Children's Dep't.

Cambric and Nainsook Slips, 25—48 cents.
Gowns of Cambric, hemstitched, 2 to 8 years, 79 cts.; 10 to 16 years, 89 cts.
Drawers, Masonville Muslin, (our own make,) 2 to 16 years, 25 cts.
Gingham, Batiste and Dimity Dresses, 2 to 6 years, $1.95; were $2.50 and $2.95.
Fine Cloth Reefers, brown and navy, 2 to 6 years, $1.95; were $3.75 and $4.50.

Special Sale
In Suit Dep't.

$8.50, reduced to $4.90.
Skirts of men's wear Checks, Mixtures and Stripes, made with side plaits.
$6.75, reduced to $3.65.
Brilliantine Walking Skirts, with stitched flounce and open seams.
$6.50, reduced to $2.75.
Tan Covert Jackets (small quantity.)
$1.25, reduced to 85 Cts.
Dotted Lawn Waists, fine quality.
At ½ Price.
Rainy Day Suits, desirable styles, AT ONE-HALF PRICES.

46 In. Brilliantine at 38 Cts.
Another lot of pure navy Brilliantine, splendid weight, bright, lustrous finish, full 46 inches wide; suitable for traveling skirts or bathing suits; navy blue and black;
Regular 59 Ct. Goods, 38 Cts.

LACES.

12 YARDS FOR 50 CTS.
Point de Paris, Normandy, Platt Val. and other Laces, in white, cream and butter; regularly sold at 9 to 12 cts. yard.
12 YARDS FOR $1.00.
Extra fine quality, choice patterns, 4 to 8 inches wide, in white, cream and butter; worth from 18 to 25 cts. yard.
EMBROIDERIES AT 12½ CTS.
Fine Swiss, Nainsook and Cambric Edgings and Insertions, wide margin and all cut out; reduced from 18 and 28 cts. yard.

Clearing Sale of
Men's Furnishings.

$2.00 Negligee Shirts for $1.00.
$2.50 Negligee Shirts for $1.50.
50 ct. Four-in-hands and Ties, 25 cts.
50 ct. Leather Belts, 25 cts.
Ladies' Washable Stock Ascots, Batwing Ties and Four-in-hands at 25 cts., reduced from 50 and 75 cts.

Linens and White Goods.

SHEETS AND PILLOW CASES, MADE OF NEW YORK MILLS MUSLIN, TORN AND IRONED, FINISHED SIZES.

SHEETS.

1½x2½ yds., 41 cts., instead of 50 cts.
1¾x2½ yds., 45 cts., instead of 55 cts.
2 x2½ yds., 50 cts., instead of 62 cts.
2½x2½ yds., 62 cts., instead of 72 cts.

PILLOW CASES.

42x36 in., 11½ cts., instead of 15 cts.
45x36 in., 12½ cts., instead of 16 cts.
50x36 in., 13½ cts., instead of 17 cts.
54x36 in., 15 cts., instead of 20 cts.

English Long Cloth, chamois finished, 12 yd. pieces, 90 cts.; worth $1.25.
Satin Damask Table Linen, 72 inches wide, 95 cts.; regular value, $1.25.
Colored Table Covers, manufacturer's samples, 2 and 2½ yds. long, reduced one-third.
Heavy Turkish Bath Towels, 27x56, regularly 37½ cts., for 25 cts.

Upholstery Department.
COTTAGE SPECIALS.

38 inch Dot. Figured and Lace Stripe Curtain Swiss, 10 cts., worth 14 cts.
Ruffled Muslin Curtains, 65—90 cts.—$1.00.
Nottingham Lace Curtains, 65—90 cts.—$1.00.
Bamboo Porch Screens, best outside bark, hooks, rope and pulleys, at low prices.
Opaque Window Shades, 5x6, spring roller, 22 cts.
Tapestry Couch Covers, [illegible] $1.25.
Tapestry Square Table Covers, [illegible] $1.25.

Death List of the Week.

ADAMS
Adelbrera
Adler
Akin
Alden
Alling
Alman
Anker
Arnold

BAIN
Baker
Bamberger
Barclay
Bassell
Bax
Beatty
Benkard
Bennett
Berdan
Bergen
Berner
Bertermann
Betts
Bishop
Blethem
Blood
Blum
Blymer
Bodenstein
Bogart
Bogert
Boland
Boyden
Boylo
Brackley
Brady
Brainerd
Breden
Brereton
Brevoort
Brooks
Brown
Buckley
Bunn
Byrn

CAIN
Caldwell
Canfield
Cannon
Carolan
Carrington
Carroll
Case
Chapin
Chayman
Clancy
Clark
Clark
Cleark
Colahan
Coleman
Collins
Combs
Conklin
Connell
Cook
Cornell
Cosgrove
Coulter
Coyle
Crandall
Cullen
Cummings
Curtin
Cushing

DABALL
Darrow
Davis
Days
Denihan
Derl
Diamond
Dickinson
Dickson
Dike
Dodd
Dold
Donohue
Doran
Dorsett
Doude
Dougherty
Dowling
Downes
Dowd
Doyle
Dreyer
Drumgold
Dubois
Dulin
Dunn

EAGAN
Ebeling
Edwards
Eitel
Elkins
Emerson
Englehart
Este
Evans

FARRELL
Ferry
Finnen
Flack
Flanagan
Flanigan
Flynn
Foote
Forbes
Ford
Forester
Fowler
Frederick
Freed
Fuller

GALLIGAN
Ganoung
Geddes
Geiger
Gerard
Gibson
Gleitz
Goff
Goldman
Gordon
Gorham
Gorman
Gotthelf
Gowans
Graham
Grausman
Greene
Guacomia
Guther

HALL
Hanan
Hanford,
Hanly
Hanna
Hansen
Hanson
Harper
Harris
Harvey
Haughey
Hayden
Heller
Hendrickson
Hennessy
Henshaw
Herlihy
Hess
Hickey
Higgins
Hill
Hoeffer
Hoff
Holbrook
Holder
Hopper
Howley
Hubbard
Hughes

IRBY
Irons

JAMES
Jensen
Johnson

KALB
Kastendike
Kavanagh
Kazenmayer
Keating
Kelly
Kelly
Kemp
Kennedy
Kenny
Keyes
Keyler
Kiernan
Killian
Kinkel
Kissam
Koch

LANCASTER
Lawrence
Leary
Lenahan
Lent
Lewis
Lincoln
Litchen
Loesser
Loughead
Lowenthal
Lustig
Lynch
Lynde
Lyons

McCABE
McCall
McCarthy
McConville
McCowen
McGinn
Maglinn
Maguire
McGovern
McGrath
McNally
Mallon
Manning
Marsh
Marshall
Martesch
Masur
Mathews
Meehan
Meissner
Merrefield
Meyer
Miles
Miller
Moore
Moran
Moritz
Morris
Morse
Muench
Mulcahy
Murdaugh
Murray
Murtaugh

NOBLE
Norris

O'BRIEN
O'Connell
O'Hara
Olmsted
O'Neill
O'Rourke
Ossman
Otis
Ouvrier
Owens

PAGE
Paton
Paul
Pauritsch
Peabody
Pearce
Pine
Pinkham
Powell
Powers
Prote

QUAIL

RANDOLPH
Rawls
Raymond
Reilly
Reynolds
Reynolds
Rhoades
Riker
Riley
Roche
Rogers
Ronk
Rose
Roth
Rulon
Ruppert
Russell
Rust
Ryan

SANFORD
Schaffer
Schapiro
Seaman
Searl
Seixas
Shaler
Shallenberger
Shandley
Sherwood
Shaw
Simon
Sims
Sinclair
Skidmore
Slater
Smith
Snee
Solomon
Soully
Staples
Statts
Staudinger
Stelz
Stock
Stone
Stovey
Striker
Sullivan
Suydam
Swayne
Sweet

TAGGART
Tepper
Terry
Thomas
Thorpe
Thurston
Tomlinson
Tompkins
Tully
Turner
Tutt

VERMILYA
Volke
Volkowitz

WADE
Walnwright
Walker
Wallace
Walsh
Walshau
Ward
Watson
Watt
Weeks
Well
Wenman
Westervelt
White
Wickes
Wigand
Worrall
Wright

YOUNG

ZAHEJ

ADAMS.—July 3, Francis J. Adams, in his 83d year, at 351 West Twenty-ninth Street.

AKIN.—At the Waldorf-Astoria, July 3, Henry F. Akin.

ANKER.—July 4, Thomas Anker, 40 years old, of 722 First Avenue.

ALLING.—July 3, Horace, aged 79, husband of Julia E. Ball Alling, at 41 Walnut Street, Newark, N. J.

ADLER.—July 1, Isaac Adler, Amsterdam, N. Y., aged sixty years.

ADELBRERA.—June 28, Sadie Adelbrera, aged 15, 546 Ralph Avenue, Brooklyn.

ALMAN.—At Turin, Italy, June 30, Louis Alman of New York.

ARNOLD.—July 1, Elcanor Jackson, daughter of the late Edward H. and Amy A. Arnold, 128 Amity Street, Brooklyn.

ALDEN.—July 1, Charles H. Alden, in his eighty-first year, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. William H. Carpenter, 991 Trinity Avenue.

ADAMS.—At Croton Falls, N. Y., July 2, Maud M. Smith, wife of Mason G. Adams.

BAIN.—June 30, Helen Bain, in the New York Hospital; granddaughter of Dr. Preston and daughter of Gilbert P. Bain.

BAMBERGER.—June 29, at Long Branch, N. J., Leopold Bamberger, aged 72 years, 1,438 North Broad Street, Philadelphia.

BLUM.—June 30, Madeleine, widow of Joseph Blum and daughter of Jeannette and the late Moses Goodchaud, 318 East 43d Street.

BOGART.—June 30, Susan M., wife of John W. Bogart, 361 6th Avenue, Brooklyn.

BRADY.—June 29, Thomas, son of Bernard W. and the late Mary Brady, 916 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn.

BERGEN.—June 30, Catherine Bergen, sister of Mrs. Mary Wade, 341 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street.

BLETHEN.—Exeter, N. H., June 30, Allen Blethen, aged sixty-two years.

BAX.—Catherine, wife of Jilles Bax, (Charles) June 29, aged fifty-nine years, 250 South Fourth Street, Brooklyn.

BERNER.—June 28, wife of Robert Berner, in her 72d year, at 14 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street.

BOLAND.June 29, William W. Boland, 327 East Sixty-ninth Street.

BREVOORT.—June 28, Marie Louise, wife of James Renwick Brevoort.

BROOKS.—June 28, at Seaside Park, N. J., Charles F. Brooks, 28 Eighth Avenue, Brooklyn.

BROWN.—June 29, at Plainfield, N. J., Mary Scott, (née Dodds,) wife of Adam T. Brown, Jr., aged 28 years.

BAKER.—June 28, in Hallowell, Me., Judge Henry K. Baker, aged 95 years.

BASSELL.—June 28, at Waterbury, Conn., Homer F. Bassell, aged 81 years.

BENNETT.—June 29, Capt. John W. Bennett, in Sykesville, Md., aged 81 years.

BERTERMANN.—June 29, at Indianapolis, William G. Bertermann of Sacramento, Cal.

BISHOP.—July 2, Nathaniel Holmes Bishop, at Toms River, N. J., aged 65.

BRADY.—July 2, James M., son of the late James Bernard Brady, 248 West One Hundred and Fifth Street.

BLOOD.—June 29, at Amsterdam, N. Y., John D. Blood, aged 71 years.

BLYMYER.—June 28, at Mansfield, Ohio, Mrs. George W. Blymyer.

BODENSTEIN.—June 29, Otto Bodenstein, father of William and Hugo Bodenstein, aged 71 years, Grant Avenue, near Jamaica, Richmond Hill Terrace.

BOYDEN.—June 29, Albert L. Boyden, 645 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn.

BROWN.—June 29, Charles J. Brown, aged 75 years, 283 Logan Street, Brooklyn.

BUNN.—June 28, D. J. Bunn of Barry Post, G. A. R., of Rahway, N. J., aged 64 years.

BRACKLEY.—July 1, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. James C. Lowery, 41 Second Place, George J. Brackley.

BREDEN.—July 1, Henry Breden, aged thirty-six years, at 916A Gates Avenue, Brooklyn.

BYRN.—July 1, at Keansburg, N. J., Anna, wife of Dr. M. L. Byrn, in her seventy-fourth year.

BARCLAY.—June 29, in Paris, Frances Howard, of Baltimore, widow of Edmond Barclay of Middleeex, England.

BRAINERD.—July 2, Leverett Brainerd of Hartford, Conn.

BULKLEY.—At Antwerp, Jeffereon County, N. Y., June 30, Edward B. Bulkley, aged seventy-six years.

BEATTY.—July 2, at 78 West Twelfth Street, (formerly Beach Street,) Robert Beatty, aged 77 years.

BAKER.—July 4, Cyrus Osborne Baker, in the 71st year of his age, 41 Franklin Street, Newark, N. J.

BERDAN.—July 4, John H. Berdan, at 506 Broadway, Paterson, 71 years old, father of William and John H. Berdan.

BETTS.—July 3, Emily Betts, 45 Pearsall Avenue, Greenville, N. J.

BOGERT.—July 4, in his 87th year, James Bogert, formerly of New York City, 225 Buena Vista Avenue, Yonkers.

BREEN.—July 4, Mrs. Sarah Breen of 467 East One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street.

BROWN.—July 4, George Brown, 410 South Fourth Street, Brooklyn.

BRERETON.—July 4, 198 Tenth Street, Ellen, wife of John Brereton, County Tipperary, Ireland.

BROWN.—July 4, at St. John's Hospital, Brooklyn, Franklin Brown, aged 76 years.

BROWN.—July 4, Clara A., wife of Otto Brown and daughter of Annie Aikens, 834 Third Avenue.

BROWN.—July 3, 422 East Seventeenth Street, Margaret, wife of Michael Brown and daughter of the late James Vaughan and Norah McCormack, also sister of John and Lizzie Vaughan, native of Elphin, County Roscommon, Ireland.

BENKARD.—July 2, James Benkard, 63 years of age, 125 East Twenty-fourth Street.

CANFIELD.—At Sterling, Ill., June 28, Henry Canfield of Morrison, aged 75, and wife aged 70.

CALDWELL.—July 3, Margaret S., in the 71st year of her age, at the residence of her sister, Mrs. Martin Cathcart, 749 Belvidere Aveuue, Plainfield, N. J.

CHAPIN.—At Tarrytown-on-Hudson, July 3, Warren Chapin, in his 73d year.

CRANDALL.—At the residence of Mr. M. A. Hoppock, 36 Clark Street, Westfield, N. J., July 2, Maria T., widow of Charles Crandall, in her 75th year.

CULLEN.—July 3, John S., son of John and Mary Cullen, 122 Alexander Avenue.

CANNON.—June 28, Charles H. Cannon, aged 65 years, formerly of Poughkeepsie, at Decatur Avenue, William's Bridge.

CARRINGTON.—June 29, at 112 Franklin Street, Astoria, L. I., Adelie E., wife of James M. Carrington.

COLEMAN.—At 77 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, June 29, John Coleman, 75 years of age.

CLARK.—In Hartford, Conn., at 268 Farmington Avenue, June 29, Caroline H. Robbins, wife of William B. Clark.

CLARK.—July 4, at 28 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, in his 93d year, Thomas J. G. Clark.

CORNELL.—June 28, at Manhasset, L. I., Charles Cornell, 79 years old.

CORNELL.—June 30, Sarah E., wife of Edwin Cornell, in her 72d year, at Sea Cliff, L. I.

CAROLAN.—Mrs. Patrick Carolan, (née Lizzie Dolan,) daughter of Margaret and Patrick Dolan, native of the Parish of Togher, County Louth, Ireland, at 454 West Fifty-third Street, July 2, aged 28 years.

COMBS.—July 4, Mrs. Effie Combs of Rockville Centre, at the home of her brother, Stephen H. Wbaley, on Raynor Street.

COLLINS.—July 5, 221 East Seventy-sixth Street, Michael C. Collins, husband of Catherine Neenon, native of Queenstown, County Cork, Ireland.

CONKLIN.—July 4, 54 Oak Street, Jane Conklin, mother of Lizzie Smith and grandmother of James J. and Nellie Conklin, and great grandmother of James J., Jr., and Annie and Jeremiah Conklin.

CRAIG.—July 3, Katie J., wife of Stafford Craig, 431 West Fifty-fourth Street.

CURTIN.—July 4, Margaret, wife of Cornelius Curtin of 472 Columbus Avenue, native of Brosna, County Kerry, Ireland.

CLEARK.—July 4, Charles Cleark, 45 years old, of Mountain View, N. J.

COLAHAN.—July 4, Mrs. T. J. Colahan, at 53 East One Hundred and Fifth Street.

COLLINS.—July 4, Mary, sister of Charles and the late George Collins, 107 Vanderbilt Avenue, Brooklyn.

COSGROVE.—July 4, at Communipaw, N. J., John Cosgrove, aged 35, of 86 Phillips Street, Jersey City, N. J.

COULTER.—At Belle Haven, Conn., July 4, Charles J. Coulter, in his 51st year.

CHAYMAN.—Frederick Chayman, July 2, 35 years old, at 224 East Seventy-fourth Street.

CARROLL.—July 1, Michael Carroll, 19 years old, of 28 Elizabeth Street, Paterson.

CASE.—July 2, Clarinda Case, widow of John Case of Kingwood, at Frenchtown, N. J.

CUMMINGS.—June 30, Michael Cummings, native of Killmacaduane, County Clare, Ireland, and husband of Maggie Haran, Washington Avenue, Laurel Hill, L. I.

CAIN.—July 3, Sarsfield J., son of Catharine and John Cain, in his 26th year, 13 Ainslie Street, Brooklyn.

CANNON.—July 2, Sarah, daughter of the late Bernard and Anna Cannon, in her 18th year, 15 Leroy Street.

CONNELL.—July 3, Mary Connell, (née Mary Cotter,) a native of Kildowery Parish, County Cork, Ireland, and widow of John Connell, 432 Tonnele Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.

CANNON.—July 2, Sarah, daugbter of the late Bernard and Anna Cannon, in her 18th year, 15 Leroy Street.

CUSHING.—July 2, New Rochelle, N. Y., Major Harry Cooke Cushing, 25 Sound View Avenue, 61 years old.

COYLE.—July 1, at the residence of her son-in-law, T. F. Hanlon, 243 West Sixteenth Street, Ellen, wife of the late Henry Coyle.

COOK.—July 3, Mrs. Mary Cook, aged 60, at Ninety-fifth Street and Avenue N, Canarsie.

DARROW.—June 29, Miss J. M. Darrow of Geneva.

DEVLIN.—June 30, at 122 Hart Street, Brooklyn, Mary Blanche Devlin, in her 18th year.

DAVIS.—June 28, William A. Davis, at 771 Wendover Avenue.

DIKE.—June 28, at Port Jervis, Maria L. Dike, in her 72d year.

DONOHUE.—June 28, Bernard Donohue, native of Kildare, Ireland, at his son's (Detective Sergeant Joseph Donohue) residence, 155 East Forty-eighth Street.

DORAN.—June 29, Annie, wife of John J. Doran, 81 Ralph Avenue, Brooklyn.

DORSETT.—July 5, at the Presbyterian Hospital, Eliza Macknet, wife of R. Clarence Dorsett.

DRUMGOOLE.—June 30, Mrs. Abbie A. Drumgoole, 2,343 West Seventeenth Street.

DULIN.—June 28, Arthur Dulin, 45 years old, of Peekskill.

DENIHAN.—June 29, 73 Clarkson Street, Mary Denihan, née White, wife of Michael M. Denihan, native of Asdee, Ballylongford, County Kerry, Ireland.

DAYS.—July 5, Frank G. Days, husband of Mamie Sullivan, 272 Fifty-second Street, Brooklyn.

DUNN.—July 4, Julia, mother of John, Lawrence, and Mary Dunn, 270 First Avenue.

DIAMOND.—July 3, Philip Diamond, 113 Eagle Street, Greenpoint, Brooklyn, veteran of the Indian, Mexican, and civil wars.

DOYLE.—July 4, Mary E., wife of James L. Doyle, 661 East One Hundred and Forty-second Street.

DOWD.—July 4, Boston, Mass., Rose Margaret, aged 12 years, daughter of Mary and the late John F. Dowd, formerly of Hyde Park, Mass.

DICKINSON.—June 30, at 1,696 Third Avenue, R. H. M. Dickinson.

DODD.—June 29, Pierson G. Dodd of Newark, N. J., in the home of his sister, Mrs. Caroline V. Stoutenburgh Mullenhurst, 65 years old.

DOWNES.—June 30, Miss Martha J. Downes, at the residence of the Rev. T. S. Pycott, 125 Vernon Avenue, near Tompkins Avenue, Brooklyn.

DOUGHERTY.—June 30, Michael Dougherty, aged 68 years, at 108 Pineapple Street, Brooklyn.

DOWLING.—At 185 Seventh Street, John, son of the late Simon and Margaret Dowling, policeman, attached to the Fourth Precinct, (bridge police,) June 30.

DICKSON.—June 30, Mary E. Dickson, at the residence of her brother-in-law, Henry H. Cochrane, 138 Orange Street, Bipomfield, N. J.

DOUDE.—July 1, James F., son of William Doude, Sr., 598 West One Hundred and Fifty-first Street.

DUBOIS.—In Greenport, N. Y., July 1, James P. Dubois, aged eighty-two years.

DOULING.—June 30, John, eon of the late Simon and Margaret Douling, policeman attached to the Fourth Precinct, (Bridge police,) 185 East Seventh Street.

DREYER.—July 2, John Dreyer, aged 47 years, at the residence of his brotber, Herman Dreyer, near the junction of Jackson Avenue and Newtown Road, Long Island City.

DOLD.—At Astoria, L. I., July 2, Willy Brown, wife of Dr. William Elliott Dold physician, in charge River Crest Sanitarium, and youngest daughter of Mrs. Nettie Lewis Minor Brown of Charlottesville, Albemarle County, Va., aged

DABALL.—July 3, George W. Daball, Troy, N. Y.

DERL.—July 2, in Louisville, Ky., Frank Derl, aged 28, of 826 East Seventy-third Street.

ELKINS.—At Wakefield, Mass., June 28, Charles M. Elkins, aged 70 years.

ENGLEHART.—June 29, at 76 Nassau Street, Brooklyn, Mary B., daughter of Andrew and Mary Englebart.

EMERSON.—George Edward Emereon, Sr., at 59 James Street, Newark, July 1, born in Parsonsfield, Me.

ESTE.—July 1, at Carryl, Yonkers, at the residence of H. A. Flagge, 21 Elinor Place, Rafael A. Eete.

EITEL.—July 2, Mabel M., daughter of George and Annie Eltel, at her residence, 218 Monroe Street, Brooklyn.

EDWARDS.—July 4, Edward J. Edwards, sexton of the First Presbyterian Church, Newburg.

EBELING.—June 30, in Stanton, Neb., Anna M., wife of the late Hermann Ebeling, in her 66th year, sieter of Mrs. Mohlman, 15 Van Nest Place.

EAGAN.—July 3, at 147 North Eighth Street, Kerrn K. Eagan, father of Mrs. Annie Conboy, 704 Grand Street, Brooklyn.

EVANS.—At Lordville, N. Y., July 2, S. Arthur, aged 17, son of David M. and Agnes W. Evans, of 633 Eleventh Street, Brooklyn.

FARRELL.—July 1, Tbomas J., eon of Catberine and the late Thomas Farrell, 30 yeare of age, 237 Avenue A.

FERRIS.—At Westchester, New York City, June 28, Cornell, son of the late Capt. Cornell and Mary Ferris, aged 58 years.

FINNEN.—June 29, at 514 East Fifteenth Street, Elizabeth, widow of Patrick Finnen, native of the Parish of Maine, County Westmeatb, Ireland, aged 70 years.

FERRY.—July 4, John J., eon of Mary A. and the late John Ferry, 400 East Twenty-fifth Street.

FLYNN.—July 4, Richard, hueband of Ellen Flynn, 308 Henry Street.

FULLER.—At Kent, Conn., July 4, Rufus G., aged 51, husband of Ida Thayer Fuller.

FLANAGAN.—June 29, at 671 East One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, Patrick, son of John and Winifred Flanagan, native of Parish of Skreen, County Sligo, Ireland.

FORBES.—June 28, Christopher Robert Forbes, member Society Sons of American Revolution, at 2,301 Anthony Avenue, corner One Hundred and Eighty-third Street.

FOOTE.—July 1, at 1,099 Bergen Street, Brooklyn, Charlotte Elizabeth Foote.

FOOTE.—July 5, at Morristown, N. J., in the 84th year of his age, John T. Foote.

FREDERICK.—June 28, William Frederick, 26 years old, of 238 East Forty-sixth Street.

FORD.—July 1, at Escoudida, Bourbon County, Ky., Robert Trimble Ford.

FLANIGAN.—July 2, at 400 East Eighteenth Street, Ann, wife of the late John Flanigan.

FORESTER.—July 2, Dr. Thomas W. Forester, at Oroya, Peru.

FREED.—July 2, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. A. D. Ferguson, at Webster, Woodman Place, Riverdale, New York City, Joseph Freed.

FOWLER.—July 3, Natban R. Fowler, at 47 Cottage Street, Jersey City, born in Albany, N. Y., on Oct. 18, 1824.

FLACK.—July 3, William Ross, eldest son of William and the late Margaret Flack, aged 19 years, at his aunt's residence, Mrs. S. B. Downes, 148 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street.

FLYNN.—July 3, Tbomas Flynn of 136 West Sixteenth Street, native of Kelfinone, County Limerick, Ireland.

GANOUNG.—July 1, at 21 Woiden Road, Ossining, Harriet E., wife of Leonard W. Ganoung, aged 75 years.

GORDON.—July 2, at 225 West Sixty-eighth Street, Jane, wife of the late George P. Gordon, in her 65th year.

GOTTHELF.—July 2, at 335 East Seventy-ninth Street, Isidor S., son of Charles S. and Pauline Gotthelf.

GEDDES.—July 2, Alexander Geddes of Chicago, at Glasgow, Scotland.

GERARD.—June 30, Caroline Gerard, 50 yeare old, at the Long Island Home, Amityville, L. I.

GREENE.—July 1, Elsie G., wife of T. Tilleston Greene, daughter of tbe late Col. Frederick G. Skinner, at 315 West Eighty-second Street.

GEDDES.—July 1, Alexander Geddee, at Blair More, Aberdeen, Scotland, 59 years of age.

GALLIGAN.—June 30, at 27 James Street, James, formerly of Seventb Ward, husband of the late Catharine Galligan.

GEIGER.—Jacob, husband of Annie Geiger, at 323 East Fifty-third Street.

GIBSON.—June 29, at 124 West One Hundred and Third Street, Susan M., widow of Robert P. Gibson, M. D., 81 years of age.

GRAUSMAN.—June 29, Bertha, sister of Sam Meier and Ida Grausman, 58 Eaat Seventy-fifth Street.

GLEITZ.—June 28, at 920 Belmont Avenue, Brooklyn, Mary A. Gleitz.

GOFF.—July 1, Virginia Estelle, wife of William H. Goff, 12 Montclair Avenue, Montclair, N. J.

GOLDMAN.—June 30, Max Goldman, 16 years old, of 139 Watkins Street, Brooklyn.

GORMAN.—June 29, Peter Gorman, 61 South Tenth Street, Brooklyn.

GORHMAN.—July 3, Alice, sister of Miss O. Wilson and Katherine Gorhman, 428 Amsterdam Avenue.

GRAHAM.—July 4, Daniel Graham, 25 years old, of College Point, L. I.

GRAHAM.—July 4, at 747 Lexington Avenue, Susan Ann, widow of Joseph F. Graham.

GUTHER.—July 4, at 245 Lawrence St., Brooklyn, Charles, Jr., aged 26 years, son of Charles Guther, 720 McDonough Street, Brooklyn.

GUACOMIA.—July 4, at 82 Bleecker Street, aged 65, Persolia Guacomia, of the Dupont Powder Company, Wilmington, Del.

GOWANS.—July 3, Anna Regenia, widow of John Gowans, at 261 West Twentieth Street.

HALL.—July 3, at the home of her eon, the Rev. George A. Hall, Montclair, N. J., Eliza Ann, widow of the late James S. Hall of Brooklyn.

HARVEY.—June 28, Mrs. Margaret Harvey, 134 Tenth Avenue.

HAYDEN.—June 30, Ellen Hayden, aged 76 years, at the residence of her sister, Mrs. Ann Wannack, 610 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

HESS.—June 29, Elizabeth, wife of Leonard Hess, 1,388 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn.

HANFORD.—South Norwalk, Conn., June 29, Priecilla T., widow of Winfield S. Hanford.

HANLY.—July 1, Margaret, (née Conway,) native of County Clare, wife of Michael Hanly of Cullonboy, County Roscommon, Ireland, residence 65 Spring Street.

HIGGINS.—June 29, William D. Higgins, at 309 East Twenty-fifth Street, born in Flushing, 70 years old.

HENDRICKSON.—June 29, at 19 West Eighty-second Street, Gen. John Hendrickson.

HENSHAW.—In Southport, Conn., June 29, William G. Henshaw.

HILL.—June 28, Eleanor T., wife of James A. Hill and daughter of Henry and Albertine S. Ziegler, 18 East Fifty-fourth Street.

HUBBARD.—At Red Bank, N. J., June 29, John S. Hubbard, aged 80 years.

HOWLEY.—June 28, at 1,399 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, Annie Howley, (née Burne,) a native of Killinacowan, Sligo, Ireland.

HERLIHY.—July 1, William, native of Killgarvan, County Kerry, Ireland, and beloved husband of Mary Herlihy, 47 Catharine Street.

HANAN.—July 5, Marcus A. Hanan, aged 77 years, 202 Penn Street.

HANNA.—July 4, Albert Hanna, of Delaware, Pike County, Penn., at Port Jervis Hospital.

HENNESSY.—July 3, Mary J., wife of Theodore Hennessy, 151 India Street.

HANSEN.—July 4, at Fort Hamilton, Peter Hansen, 30 years old., of 74 Summit Street, Brooklyn.

HANSON.—July 4, at Communipaw, N. J., aged 27 years, William J. Hanson of 335 White Street, Jersey City, N. J.

HUGHES.—July 2, John J. Hughes, Jr., aged 30 years, at Hawkins, Sullivan County, of 261 Hewee Street, Williamsburg.

HELLER.—July 2, at Far Rockaway, late of 65 West Forty-sixth Street, New York, Yetta, widow of Jonas Heller, in the 76th year of her age.

HOLBROOK.—At Mount Vernon, Ill., July 4, Robert Holbrook of St. Louis, aged 32 years.

HOLDER.—July 2, Frank, son of John and Mary Holder, aged 16 years, 64 Charlton Street.

HOPPER.—July 4, Max Hopper, 38 years old, at 501 East Seventy-second Street, husband of Mary.

HOEFER.—July 3, Reinhold Hoefer, aged 75 years, 220 Halsey Street.

HICKEY.—July 1, Richard M., beloved husband of Jane T. Lowry, 10 Columbia Street.

HAUGHEY.—July 1, Patrick Haughey, 35 years old, of Staten Island, at Palenville, Catskill Mountains.

HILL.—July 2, at 109 Schaeffer Street, Brooklyn, Ann Cashmore, wife of George Hill, and mother of Drs. George R. and Robot W. Hill.

HILL.—July 2, at 451 Willoughby Avenue, Brooklyn, Francis Hill, 74 years of age.

HUGHES.—July 3, at 525 West Forty-ninth Street, Ann Hugbes, formerly of Belfast, Ireland.

HARPER.—July 3, Arthur Newton Harper, aged 4 years, 374 Quincy Street, Brooklyn.

HARRIS.—July 2, at the residence of her sister, Mrs. Herman Levy, 139 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, Henrietta Harrison Harris of Syracuse, N. Y., daughter of Mrs. Julia De Bruln.

HELLER.—July 2, John Henry Heller, Jr., in his 61st year, eldest son of the late John H. Heller, 532 West One Hundred and Forty-second Street.

HOFF.—In New York City, July 3, George B. Hoff of Reading, Penn.

IRONS.—June 30, Joseph Ray Irons, aged 11 years, of Morgantown, West Va.

IRBY.—July 4, at Ashland, Va., Capt. Richard Irby, Secretary and Treasurer of Randolph-Macon College, aged 77 years.

JAMES.—At 170 East Eighty-ninth Street, Henry James, July 1.

JENSEN.—June 30, Mary, wife of F. Jensen and daughter of Patrick Condon, native of Furze, Thurles, County Tipperary, Ireland, at 407 East Sixtieth Street.

JOHNSON.—July 4, at 239 Central Park West, Olivia Newland, wife of George Pryor Johnson.

JOHNSON.—June 28, Mrs. Mary Johnson, age 42, at Seiden, L. I.

JOHNSON.—June 28, Edward, husband of the late Mary Johneon, native of County Waterford, Ireland, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Kate Loring, 358 Madison Street.

KALB.—July 2, Anna, wife of A. G. Kalb, 121 West One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street.

KAVANAGH.—June 28, Luke J. Kavanagh, 1,402 Lexington Avenue, corner of Ninety-second Street.

KAZENMAYER.—June 30, Henry Kazenmayer, North Centre Street, Orange, N. J., born in Constance, Baden, 69 years old.

KILLIAN.—June 28, at New Brunswick, N. J., Richard W. Killian, 40 years or age, of 504 Hudson Street, Trenton.

KEATING.—July 1, John J. Keating, 40 years old, 128 Park Row.

KINKEL.—July 5, at 291 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn, Henry, husband of Charlotte Kinkel, aged 61 years.

KENNEDY.—June 30, John Joseph Kennedy, 562 Lexington Avenue, 8 months.

KISSAM.—June 30, Jackson Mott Kissam, 97 years old, at Glen Head, L. I.

KELLY.—July 1, at 188 Nelson Street, Michael Kelly.

KELLY.—July 4, James Kelly, aged 35 yeare of Jackson Avenue and Fourth Street, Long Island City.

KEYES.—July 1, George B. Keyes, aged 39 yeare, 280 Tenth Street.

KEMP.—July 1, Marie E., wife of the late George Kemp, 272 Ainslie Street.

KIERNAN.—July 2, Francis J. J., son of James and the late Annie J. Madden Kiernan, 1,245 Fortieth Street, Brooklyn.

KOCH.—July 3, Ella J., wife of Henry Koch, Dooley Street, Sheepshead Bay.

KENNEDY.—At Morristown, N. J., July 1, Susan, wife of George Henry Kennedy and daughter of the late N. B. and Abigail Lane.

KENNY.—John S., son of Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Kenny, brother of Frank J. and Alice Kenny, July 3, at 154 East Fiftieth Street.

KASTENDIKE.—July 3, at 15 Watson Avenue, East Orange, N. J., Elizabetb Blackwell, daughter of the late John C. and Margaret Van Derveer (now Mrs. J. Ward Woodruff) of East Orange, N. J., and wife of William Edwin Kastendike, in the 41st year of her age.

KEYLER.—At Bloomfield, N. J., July 3, Margaret B., wife of John G. Keyler, aged 72 years.

LAWRENCE.—At Port Richmond, S. I., June 29, George Lester, only son of Alice Bradford Lester and George McKay Lawrence, aged 2 years.

LENAHAN.—June 29, Margaret, daughter of Mary and John Lenahan, 127 Monroe Street.

LOESSER.—June 30, Bertha Loesser, (née Ehrlich,) wife of Henry, in her 31st year, 463 Central Park West.

LUSTIG.—In Paris, France, June 30, Sophie Lustig, faithful servant and friend in the family of J. F. Knapp.

LANCASTER.—June 28, R. A. Lancaster of 10 Wall Street, in Hillsborough, near Richmond, Va., 71 yeare old.

LEARY.—June 28, at Gladstone, Mrs. John Leary, aged 60 years, of Whitehouse, N. J.

LYNDE.—June 30, Dolphue S. Lynde, in Canton, N. Y., aged 69 yeare.

LYONS.—June 30, William T. Lyons, at Englewood, N. J., 35 yeare old, of 288 De Kalb Avenue, Brooklyn.

LITCHEN.—July 1, Margaret E. E., daughter of the late John and Mary Litchen, Cooper and Hawthorne Streets, Inwood.

LEWIS.—July 5, at 129 North Portland Avenue, Brooklyn, Eliza L., daughter of the late William and Mary J. Lewis.

LYMAN.—July 3, at the Mill Creek, Flatlands, Margaret, 4-year-old daughter of George W. Lyman and Margaret Parrell, 1,318 Florida Avenue, N. E., Washington, D. C.

LYERCATH.—July 3, Mrs. Caroline Lyercath, 72 years old, at her house on the Point, Jamaica Bay.

LYNCH.—June 30, at St. Dominick's Convent, Orangeburg, N. Y., Loretta, daughter of John J. Lynch and the late Emma Woods, aged 3 years.

LINCOLN.—At Stockbridge, Mass., July 1, Helen M. Root, wife of Sidney P. Lincoln, aged 69.

LYNCH.—July 1, 113 Columbia Street, Brooklyn, Edward, husband of Margaret Lynch, (née O'Connor,) native of Inniscarra, County Cork, Ireland.

LOUGHEAD.—July 3, Mary Jane, wife of Samuel Loughead, 17 Sterling Place, Brooklyn.

LENT.—July 2, William Humbert Lent, at the residence of his eister, Mrs. Cordelia Lent Farley, 134 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, aged 65.

LOWENTHAL.—July 2, Flora, wife of Robert Lowenthal, sister of Harry J., Mike, Charles, Ray, and Becky Seamon, 364 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street.

MARSH.—At Morris Plains, N. J., July 3, Charles Mercer Marsh, in the 63d year of his age.

MILLER.—July 2, Winfield Scott, husband of Anna Miller, 978 East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street.

MORRIS.—Edward, July 2, 676 East One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street.

MAGINN.—July 2, at 343 West Fifty-eighth Street, Fanny Maginn, 70 years of age.

McCARTHY.—July 4, Loretta, grandchild of Edward and Margaret Stapleton, and daughter of Daniel and Kate McCarthy.

McGINN.—July 4, Ann, aged 41 years, wife of Michael McGinn.

McGOVERN.—July 5, at 260 West Seventeenth Street, Elizabeth, daughter of Elizabeth and the late Bernard McGovern.

MORITZ.—July 4, Caroline B. Moritz, aged 85 years, 287 Roebling Street.

MUENCH.—July 4, Edward Muench, in Overbrook, Philadelphia, born in Millersburg, Penn., 30 years of age.

MURRAY.—July 4, 156 Eldridge Street, wife of George A. Murray.

MULCAHY.—July 1, at 783 Ninth Avenue, Daniel O'Connell, aged 6 months, son of Timothy and Katie Mulcahy, of Boherbue, County Cork, Ireland.

MURDAUGH.—July 1, Francis J., son of Thomas and Margaret Murdaugh, 315 East Eighty-eighth Street.

MURRAY.—July 2, at 178 Waverley Place, Michael Murray, native of Ballymartin, Strokestown, County Roscommon, Ireland, and patrolman of Ninth Precinct.

MILES.—July 1, William B. Miles, 559 West One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street.

McCONVILLE.—July 2, "Willie" McConville, No. 226 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, aged 4.

MERREFIELD.—July 3, Joseph Merrefield, 81 years old, at Baltimore.

MEIRSSNER.—July 2, Rev. Henry Meirssner of St. Charles's Catholic Church, Peru, Ind., aged 60 years.

MILLER.—July 1, Louis, son of Louis Miller and Mary Miller, in his 13th year, Vernon and Flatbush Avenues, Flatbush, L. I.

MOORE.—July 2, Annie, widow of William Moore, 177 Fourth Street, Long Island City.

MORAN.—July 1, Mary, wife of James Moran, 185 High Street, Brooklyn.

MURRAY.—June 30, James, son of the late Mary Fox and John Murray, 429 East Nineteenth Street.

MORRIS.—July 3, Nellie Morris, 19 years old, 90 North Third Street, Brooklyn.

MURTAUGH.—July 1, Francis J., son of Thomas and Margaret Murtaugh, 315 East Eighty-eighth Street.

McCABE.—June 30, Matthew McCabe, 3 years old, 726 Melrose Avenue, the Bronx.

MATHEWS.—July 3, John, son of Thomas and Margaret Mathews, (nee Wynn.) 87 Vandam Street.

McCALL.—July 5, at Ennis Beach, Far Rockaway, Ambrose O. McCall.

MEYER.—July 2, Rachel A., wife of Wilson B. Meyer, 365 Madison Street.

McGRATH.—June 28, Mary E., in her 22d year, daughter of Ellen and the late John McGrath, at 38 Morton Street.

McCOWEN.—June 29, Mrs. Robert, sister of the late Patrick Waleh, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Joseph E. Nosworthy, Ferris Place, Westchester, New York City.

McGOVERN.—June 28, Catherine, wife of Michael J. McGovern, 568 East One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street.

McNALLY.—June 29, John P. McNally, at the residence of hie sister, Mrs. Gorman, 990 President Street, near Franklin Avenue, Brooklyn.

MAGUIRE.—June 30, Cornelius, husband of Bridget Maguire, deceased, of County Cavan, Ireland, Ninety-second Street, near First Avenue, Brooklyn.

MILLER.—June 29, at 330 West Nineteenth Street, Jane A. Miller, aged 80 years.

MURRAY.—June

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Several Deals of Interest Enliven Summer Trading.

Latest Sales by Brokers—Foreclosures Make Long Auction List—Schedule of Week's Offerings.

For a period of which little is expected, the first three days of July produced happy surprises in the shape of several transactions of real interest and importance, although it is too much to hope that these deals are of the type which may be looked for with any regularity during the next three months.

The sale of 198 Broadway to a builder occasioned considerable comment, because the reported price, $325,000, or $87 per square foot, is said to be the lowest that has been paid within recent years for any Broadway parcel south of Fulton Street. This property, it is true, is an isolated one in the middle of a block, and its area of about 3,730 square feet is due to its depth of 161 feet rather than to its frontage—the latter being 23 feet. But even with these restrictions in view, the lot has the advantage of adjoining a new structure only six stories in height, and ground at $87 per square foot is certainly a promising beginning for the success of any building operation in that neighborhood.

Thomas B. Hidden's purchase of the northeast corner of Broadway and Forty-fifth Street is another striking example of the recent flights of Long Acre Square values. It is only about five years ago that this corner was offered at auction, and the best bid that could be obtained for it was in the neighborhood of $200,000. Now Mr. Hidden pays about $500,000 for it, and as he has been one of the most active of those who have operated in that district, and is also the owner of adjoining property, it is to be assumed that his figure is based upon accurate knowledge. Incidentally, Mr. Hidden, by a series of purchases covering a period of over a year, has now gained control of a plot of over 22,000 square feet, with frontages of 120 feet on Broadway, 152 feet on Forty-fifth Street, and 50 feet on Forty-sixth Street. With the volume of dealing around Long Acre so largely speculative, an investment purchase is an encouraging sign, which fact gave an added importance to H. H. Benedict's acquisition of the Portland apartment hotel at 132 and 134 West Forty-seventh Street.

Among other transactions which have served to enliven the ordinary course of Summer trading were the purchase of 49 and 51 Broad Street by Jefferson M. Levy and the sale of 414 Fifth Avenue to George R. Sheldon. That the latter property has changed hands three times within the last few months is perhaps sufficient indication of the demand along Fifth Avenue between Thirty-fourth and Forty-second Streets.

Latest Sales by Brokers.

George Backer has sold for the various owners to Aaron Goodman, for improvement, 140 and 142 East Twenty-second Street, 36.8 by 98.9.

B. & D. W. Blumentbal have sold for Mrs. J. Krauss to G. Gartner, the property 318 East Eighteenth Street, 20 by 78.6.

Richard Dickson has sold for Anna Sturz the lot 25 by 80, with one-story frame building, on the west side of Third Avenue, about 75 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street.

Henry F. Hazard has sold the Clinton flats, eleven five-story structures, covering the block front on the east side of St. Nicholas Avenue, between One Hundred and Fortieth and One Hundred and Forty-first Streets. It is understood that the buyer has resold the property.

A. H. Wiggin has bought the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 42 West Thirty-ninth Street; 20 by 98.9.

It is reported that L. Milliken has bought 949 Madison Avenue, a four-story brownstone dwelling, 16.8 by 100.

Oscar Dobroczynski and Adolph Blumenkranz have sold for Johan Katzman to Isidor Leipzig the six-story tenement 64-66 Avenue C, on a lot 48 by 83; price $76,000.

The Auction Room.

The salesroom at 111 Broadway has been turned over to the painters, and their labors will not be seriously interrupted by the volume of current business, although a fairly large number of foreclosures have been crowded into the next few days, owing, probably, to the brevity of last week for business purposes. Among the more important properties in the list are 117 and 119 Mercer Street, between Spring and Prince Streets; 211 East Tenth Street, on the northwest corner of Boston Road and One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street. An adjourned sale of the apartment house at the northwest corner of Columbus Avenue and Eightieth Street is down for Thursday, while the northwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue and Seventy-ninth Street, which has figured in several foreclosure actions within the last eighteen months, appears again among Tuesday's offerings.

There were recorded last week 337 mortgages for $8,108,726, of which 93, for $934,653, were at 5 per cent.; 117, for $2,312,521, were at more, and 127, for $4,861,550, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 421 mortgages for $7,027,128, of which 145, for $2,131,811, were at 5 per cent.; 145, for $1,604,226, were at more, and 131, for $3,291,085, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, JULY 7.—By Vincent A. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Richard S. Chisolm, referee, 64 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, south side, 100 feet east of Madison Avenue, 20 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $22,460.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, John R. Farrar, referee, 321 and 323 East Ninety-first Street, north side, 300 feet east of Second Avenue, 50 by 100.8, two five-story brick tenements, with stores. Due on judgment, $7,476; subject to another mortgage for $15,000.

By John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, Paul Groepel, referee, 306 East Ninety-second Street, south side, 125 feet east of Second Avenue, 25 by 100.8, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $10,050.

TUESDAY, JULY 8.—By Vincent A. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Frederic A. Tanner, referee, Amsterdam Avenue, northwest corner of Seventy-ninth Street, 100 by 102.2, nine-story brick hotel. Due on judgment, $152,022.

By Vincent A. Ryan, foreclosure sale, William P. Burr, referee, 549 West One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, north side, 434.7 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 15.3 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $9,621.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Alfred J. Talley, referee, 538 East Fourteenth Street, south side, 120 feet west of Avenus B, 25 by 103.3, six-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $9,168; subject to another mortgage for $25,000.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Charlee Lyons, Jr., referee, 151 and 153 East Eighty-first Street, north side, 256.2 feet west of Third Avenue, 43.10 by 102.2, seven-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $5,634; subject to other mortgages for $19,100.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Philip J. McCook, referee, 686 and 688 East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, south side, 155.11 feet east of Brook Avenue, each 25 by 116, two four-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $2,815; subject to other mortgages for $8,000.

By Samuel Goldsticker, foreclosure sale, Thomas F. Donnelly, refree, West One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, north side, 96.1 feet west of the Boulevard Lafayette and running through to the latter, 18 by 65.3 by 19.6 by 72.9, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $10,812.

By Samuel Goldsticker, foreclosure sale, Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, Walton Avenue, east side, 200 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, 100 by 125, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $6,649.

By Samuel Goldsticker, foreclosure sale, Alexander H. Zinke, referee, Stebbins Avenue, east side, 661 feet north of Freeman Street, 25 by 105 by 25 by 103, vacant. Due on judgment, $1,255.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Herman Fox, referee, 29 East Tenth Street, north side, between Broadway and University Place, 25.5 by 94.9, eight-story brick building. Due on judgment, $29,346; subject to another mortgage for $75,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, M. Warley Platzek, referee, 60 and 62 East Ninety-sixth Street, south side, 120 feet east of Madison Avenue, each 20 by 100.8, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $3,368; subject to another mortgage, on each, for $17,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Abraham Hershfield, referee, 309 East Seventy-fifth Street, north side, 150 feet east of Second Avenue, 25 by 102.2, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $4,149.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, M. Warley Platzek, referee, 211 East Ninety-fifth Street, north side, 181 feet east of Third Avenue, 25 by 100.8, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $5,360; subject to another mortgage for $15,000.

John P. Heiren, referee, 32 West Ninety-second Street, south side, 230.7 feet west of Central Park West, 17 by 100.8, four-story brick dwelling. Due on jndgment, $19,832.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John P. Schuchman, referee, 304 East Ninety-second Street, south side, 100 feet east of Second Avenue, 25 by 100.8, five-story brick tenement, with stores.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 9.—By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, 117 and 119 Mercer Street, west side, 200 feet north of Spring Street, each 25 by 100, two five-story brick buildings. Due on judgment, on each, $41,270.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, William W. Niles, referee, Crotona Park North, northeast corner of One Hundred and Sevsnty-fifth Street, 51.11 by 101.8 by 50 by 94.7, vacant. Dus on judgment, $8,398.

By Peter F. Meysr, foreclosure sals, Phoenix Ingraham, referee, King's Bridge Road, west side, 100.3 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, 219.3 by 239.9 by 215.8 by 264.1, vacant. Due on judgment, $5,253; subject to another mortgage of $25,000 and judgments of $470 and $112.

By Bernard Smyth & Sons, foreclosure sale, One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, north side, the block front between St. Nicholas Avenus and St. Nicholas Place, 65.9 by 92.7 by 85.3 by 90.7, vacant. Due on judgment, $40,532.

By John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, Alfred F. Seligsberg, referee, 208 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, south side, 185.6 feet east of Third Avenue, 25 by 100.11, five-story brick tenement. Dne on judgment, $21,591.

THURSDAY, JULY 10.—By Vincent A. Ryan, executors' sale, 549 West One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, south aids, 435 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 18 by 99.11, three-story dwelling, with extension; also, eight lots at Netherwood, N. J., on Leland and La Grande Avenues and Radcliffe Place.

By Vincent A. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Lewis A. Abrams, referee, 126 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, south side, 300 feet west of Lenox Avenue, 50 by 99.11, sevsn-story brick flat. Dus on judgment, $6,481.

By Samuel Goldsticker, foreclosure sale, Michael H. Cardozo, referee, 1,255 Third Avenue, east side, 44 feet north of Sevsnty-second Street, 32.8 by 71.8, four-story stone-front tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $23,681.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Wilber McBride, referee, One Hnndred and Sixty-second Street, south side, 300 feet west of Broadway, 100 by 99.11, two-story frame dwelling, vacant. Due on judgment, $40,490.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, James M. Tully, referee, 991, 993, and 995 Boston Road, northwest corner of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, 115 by 44.11 by 115 by 89, three six-story brick flats, with stores. Due on judgment, $01,052.

By John S. Mapes, foreclosure sale, Frank Schaeffler, referee, Cornell Avenue, north side, 275 feet west of Mapes Avenue, 50 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Dus on judgment, $848.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Henry P. Botts, referee, Columbus Avenus, northwest corner of Eightieth Street, 51.2 by 100, ten-story brick apartment house, with stores. Due on judgment, $208,855.

FRIDAY, JULY 11.—By Vincent A. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Meyer Greenberg, referee, 1,663 Third Avenue, northeast corner of Ninety-third Street, 25.8 by 80, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $28,550.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Quinton Corwine, referee, 856 Ninth Avenus, east side, 74.8 feet south of Fifty-sixth Street, 25.9 by 70, five-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $23,080.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Cornelius P. Kitchel, referee, Sixty-seventh Street, north side, 125 feet east of West End Avenue, 25 by 100.5, vacant. Due on judgment, $3,286.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John J. Buckley, referee, 153 and 155 East Seventy-second Street, north side, 210 feet west of Third Avenue, 38.5 by 102.2, eight-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $14,695; subject to another mortgage for $63,500.

By John M. Thompson, foreclosure sale, Champe S. Andrews, referee, 511 and 513 East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, north side, 120.3 feet east of Morris Avenue, 50 by 80, two five-story brick tenements, with stores. Due on judgment, $14,604; subject to another mortgage for $25,000.

By John M. Thompson, foreclosure sale, Champe S. Andrews, referee, 474 East One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, south side, 125 feet west of Morris Avenue, 25 by 100, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Dus on judgment, $4,102; subject to another mortgage for $14,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Saturday, July 5.

AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 74.11 ft n of 156th St, 25x100; Frederick H. Walker to Charles H. Douglas, (mtg $7,750) $1

AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 181st St, 79.11x100; William T. Goundie to Desmonde Dunne, (mtg $42,000) 1

AVENUE B, 180, w s, 20x90.6; James N. Webb to Benjamin T. Graham, (mtg $12,000) 17,000

BROOME ST, n s, 22.2 ft e of Mulberry St, runs n 86.2x irregular; Gianbatista Gauzza to John Palmieri, quitclaim 1

CROTON ST, e s, 264.5 ft w of 10th Av, 50x84.8x50x86.4; John H. Koelsch to Andrew J. Cormick, (mtg $2,000) ..... Omitted

DAVIDSON AV, w s, 80 ft s of 184th St, 36.10x103.5x63.1x100; Henry U. Singhi to Anne E. Levey and others, executors, quitclaim, all liens 3,000

DIVISION ST, 74, n s, 25x75; Elizabeth Messmann to Joseph S. Marcus, (mtg $18,000) 1

FORT WASHINGTON AV, centre line, 619.11 ft w of old King's Bridge Road, runs w 11.2x, n 11.2x, n w 288.8 to centre public drive x irregular; William C. Muschenheim to Emma M. Radley 1

HENDERSON PLACE, 14, e s, 106.2 ft n of 86th St, 17.4x40; Ernest F. Henderson to Richard Limberger 1

HOUSTON ST, 74, n s, 152.6 ft w of the Bowery, 20 ft to Elizabeth St x 71.1x 23.1x74; Engel Heller Company to Morris Weinstein, (mtg $19,000) 1

HOUSTON ST, 74, n s, 152.6 ft w of the Bowery, 20 ft to Elizabeth St x71.11x, 23.1x74; Morris Weinstein to Joseph Polstein and another, (mtg $20,000) 100

HOUSTON ST, n s, 152.6 ft w of Bowery, 20 ft to Elizabeth St x71.11x23.1x 74; Morris Gincig to Morris Weinstein, quitclaim ..... Nom.

MADISON AV, e s, 25.11 ft n of 107th St, 25x100; Adele Gumb to Frederick Less, (mtg $17,500) 1

MADISON ST, 308, e s, 19.6x108.4x10.6x 109.5; Edward J. Hogan to Hyman Adelstein and another 16,000

NORFOLK ST, 151, w s, 25x100; Jacob H. Westheimer to Samuel Rosenberg, (mtg $34,500) 1

NORFOLK ST, 149, w s, 25x100; Jacob H. Westheimer to Samuel Rosenberg, (mtg $34,500) 1

ST. ANN'S AV, n e corner of Southern Boulevard, 83.10x100x25.9 to Boulevard x w 100.4; Elise Parker to George Ehret, (mtg $27,500) 1

WASHINGTON AV, e s, 53 ft s of 180th St, 25x100.10x22.4x101.2; John F. Coffin, referee, to Clara Rothschild 3,785

1ST AV, e s, 22 ft n of 24 St, 22x75; Emnia Parisette to John Beckmann, (mtg $12,000) 1

4TH ST, 103 East, 25x96.2; Peter Freess to William Adolphi, (mtg $16,000) 1

6TH ST, 609, n s, 168 ft e of Avenue B, 25x70.10; Thomas Adelson and another to Isidor Lind, (mtg $22,000) 100

8TH ST, n s, 189.6 ft e of Avenue B, 24.9x 92.4; Morris J. Simon and others to Leon Hirsch, (mtgs $30,850) 35,000

10TH ST, 195 West, 21.4x05; Charles E. Davis to Thomae O'Donnell, (mtg $5,000) 1

33D ST, 350 West, 25x98.9; Elizabeth F. Meagher (formerly Hughes) to the Stuyvesant Real Estate Company, mtg $18,000) 100

33D ST, s s, 490 ft w of 8th Av, 20x 98.9; Stephen Babcock to the Stuyvesant Real Estate Company 100

10TH ST, s e, 88.8 ft e of Irving Place, 18x27; E. Morgan Griffin, truetee, to Arkell R. McMichael 5,000

74TH ST, 157 East, 17.72.2; Nannie J. Faulkner to Edward L. Keyes 1

79TH ST, n s, 77 ft e of Medison Av, 22.10 x102.2; Edith L. Harris to Edward Bagan, (mtg $35,000) 100

90TH ST, 110 East, 27.6x100.8; Lazarus Mannheimer to Jacob L. Mannheimer and another 100

97TH ST, s e, 162.6 ft w of West End Av, 62.6x110; Alfred P. Rastall to George A. Viehmann, B. & S., (mtg $120,000) 100

137TH ST, 450 ft e of Willis Av, 50x100; Felix Levy to Conrad Glebelhaus, (mtg $12,000) 100

145TH ST, n e corner of St. Nicholas Av, 110x67.5; Frederick A. Reiss to George De Lany, all liens 1

135TH ST, 112 West, 25x99.11; Albert B. Hardy to Catherine E. Moran, all liens ..... Nom.

168TH ST, e s, 206 ft w of Prospect Av, 25x134.2x24.3x134.3; William C. Conner to Solomon Myers, all liens 1

Recorded Leases.

3D AV, 3,825; William C. Osting to Henry Westenberger, 3 years ..... 780 to 840

5TH AV, 208, s w corner of 31st St; Margaret E. Ghent, individually, executrix, and as trustee, to the Mauser Manufacturing Company and others, 20 years 19,500

7TH AV, 2,060, s w corner of 123d St; Herman Suesen and another, executors and trustees, to Adolph Holzman, 2 years 1,800

7TH AV, 234; Jacob Appell, individually and as agent, to Peter Cassenelli, 4 11-12 years 1,800

104TH ST, 94 West; Annie Aaron and another to Mark Aaron, 1 year 5,000

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ADELSTEIN, Hyman, and another to Edward J. Hogan; Madison St, 308, due 1903 ..... $12,000

ANDERSON, William D., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 10th Av, 271, 1 year 8,600

BACON, Edward, to Edith L. Harris; 79th St, 81 East, due May 6, 1903 15,000

BEALS, John D., to Robert C. Fulton; West End Av, 578, s e corner of 88th St, 3 years, 4½ per cent 36,000

BRADY, Rose, to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 107th St, n s, 360 ft w of 2d Av, 3 years, 4 per cent 5,000

DOLL, John, to Emma Kingsman; 160th St, e w e, 275 ft n w of Elton Av, 5 years 3,200

DORSCHEL, Bessie, and another to Provident Loan Investment Company; Investment Company; Lots 208 and 209, map of Dutchess Land Company, Westchester, $22 per month, 6 per cent 2,000

EGAN, Michael, to Charles P. Hall; 11th Av, w e, 75.5 ft e of 57th St, two mtgs, 3 years, each 10,000

ERICKSON, Helen J., to Mstropolitan Life Insurance Company; 80th St, 208 West, due March 1, 1905 25,000

LIND, Isidor, to Thomas Adelson and another; 6th St, 609 East, prior mtg $22,- 1,000

MARCUS, Joseph S., to Elizabeth Messmann; Division St, 74, due May 5, 1904, 6 per cent 7,500

McMICHAEL, Arksil R., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 19th St, s s, 88.8 ft e of Irving Place, due Sept. 25, 1903, 4½ per cent 3,000

MANHEIMER, Jacob L., and others to Lazarus Mennheimer; 90th St, 110 East, 5 years 18,000

NEIER, Charles E., to Alwini F. K. Loewe; 72d St, 217 East, 2 years, 4½ per cent 9,000

OSBORNE, David L., and another to John J. Brown; 150th St, n s, 92.11 ft w of St Nicholas Av, 1 year, 6 per cent 2,000

PASCO, Michael G., to Pasquale Baglur, 3d Av, w s, 130.8 ft n of 172d St, 4 mtgs, demand, 5½ per cent. each 2,000

POLSTEIN, Joseph, and another to Morris Weinstein; Houston St, n s, 152.6 ft w of Bowery and 20 ft to Elizabeth St, prior mtg $22,000, 1 year, 6 per cent 5,500

RIELL, Matilda F., to Harry M. Goldberg; Stanton St, 15, prior mtg $8,000, 1 year, 6 per cent 2,000

STINES, Martin, to John N. Lanthier; 165th St, n s, 125 ft e of Stebbins Av, due June 21, 1904, 6 per cent 250

VON LEHE, Henry, to Philip Lahm; Lyman Place, e s, 145 ft s of Fresman St, 5 years 3,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

EFINGER, Mina, to Andrew Wissmann. $2,500

EHRMANN, Ernest, and another, trustees, to David Frank 7,000

EHRMANN, Joshua, to Jacob Scholle and others, executors and trustees 7,000

JACOBS, Samuel E., to Central Realty Company 1

LOVE, Samuel, to Madgs I. Hennsn 2,000

NADLINGER, Lazarus, as general guardian, to Samuel Fleischmann 12,000

RICHMOND, John B., and another, executors, to Henry G. Keufmann and another 4,033

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Company to William W. Rouss 28,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Company to the Bowery Savings Bank 15,000

Mechanics' Liens.

2D AV, 156; Mnrtagh & McCarthy against Ignatz H. Rosenfeld, owner; John M. Hauck, contractor 106

BIS.ON AV and 152d St, n e corner, 25x 100; Pster De Maria against William L. Sallis, owner and contractor; Joseph Beilah, contractor $350

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 78, UNDER LAWS OF 1900.

MULFORD AV, e s, 678.1 ft n of Pelham Road, 50x100, Bronx; Provident Savings Loan Investment Company with Bessie and Emil C. Dorschel 2,000

VAN BUREN ST, e s, 250 ft e of Columbus Av, 20x100, Bronx; James C. Forbes against Baroncini & Silvani, owners and contractors 161

Lis Pendens.

BEACH AV and 152d St, n e corner, 25x100; Peter De Maria against William L. Sallie and another, (action to foreclose mechsnic's lien;) attorney, B. J. Kelly.

7TH ST, 62 East; George Horenberger against James D. Dusenbury and another, executors, (partition;) attorney, H. G. Leow.

98TH ST, 35 West; Isabella Arnot against John B. Roberts and another, (action to impress trust, &c.;) attorney, J. McElroy, Jr.

121ST ST, n s, 321 ft w of 3d Av, 16.6x81; Citizens' Savings Bank against Emma C. Nichols and another, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Pirsson & Beall.

Excessive Tea Drinking.

At St. Bartholomew's Hospital Dr. Waldo, the City Coroner, held an inquiry respecting the death of John Charles Fairman, aged sixty-two years, a night watchman, lately living at 431 Rotherhithe New Road. Harriet Margaret Fairman, the widow, stated that the deceased used to suffer with faintness if he burried, and on Saturday when he left home he said: "I'm bound to be late, for if I hurry I know I sball fall dead." The Coroner—Was he a temperate man? Witness—I never saw him drunk in my life. The Coroner—I hear he was a great tea and cocoa drinker? Witness—Yes; he never had less than three quarts of tea and cocoa every day, and I told him it was too much. The Coroner—Oh, yes; far too much. It would probably account for the heart weakness. Excessive tea or cocoa drinking is as dangerous as intoxicants. Police Constable Humphreys stated that the deceased had just reached his employer's premises in Upper Thames Street, E. C., when he fell dead. Dr. H. R. Urwick, house physician, stated that the deceased's heart was nearly twice the normal weight, and death was due to sudden heart failure from hurrying. Such excessive tea drinking would predispose the deceased to a weak heart. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the medical evidence.—London Globe.

Inverted Addresses on Envelopes.

Fashionable Paris has now taken to a new craze, for as the elections are over and have ended in the triumph of the Governmental party, there is no longer any need for the ladies of the Faubourg St. Germain to deny themselves new dresses in order to raise money for running "Nationalist" candidates. By the natural process of reaction, the minds of the ladies have turned from politics to frivolity, and it is now the proper thing to address letters in what we should consider an upside-down manner. That is to say, the new fashion is to commence an address on a letter with the department or county, to follow it up with the town, then the street, and, lastly, with the name of the person to whom it is addressed. This mode of addressing an envelope has always been common in Eastern Europe, but to Western ideas it is an upside-down method. And yet if we consider the matter it is the only sensible way of writing. The first thing that the letter sorter wants to see is the part of the country to which the letter is to be sent. Next comes the town, and that is all that is needed at the office from which the letter is dispatched. Last in importance is the street and the name of the addressee. Therefore, the upside-down address is strictly logical, and the form to which we are at present accustomed is in reality an inversion. But for all that, it is safe to say that we shall adhere to it, and cast logic to the winds in the matter of addressing letters.—London Globe.

Real Estate at Auction.

10c line—8 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double

PHILIP A. SMYTH, Auctioneer.

Supreme Court Partition Sale, Tuesday, July 15, at 12 o'clock M., at Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway:

Under Direction of Wilber McBride, Referee,

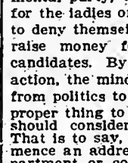
80 and 81 South St.,

Bet. Maiden Lane and Burling Slip,

Five story brick business building in good condition. Size of lot 30x73.8. Leased to May 1, 1903.

STRONG & CADWALADER, Plaintiffs' Att'ys, 40 Wall St.

Maps, &c., from **AUCTIONEER,** 141 Broadway.



TRUSTEE'S SALE

TO CLOSE THE ESTATE OF CROSSMAN LYONS, DEC'D.

BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEE,

SATURDAY, JULY 12, 1902,

AT 2:30 P. M., ON THE PREMISES, THE LARGE 2½-ST. FRAME DWELLING, 40x32 ft., with roomy cottage extension, TOGETHER WITH A WATER MILL AND

ABOUT 7 ACRES OF LAND,

situated on

LINCOLN AV. & THE RAHWAY RIVER,

Between Centeanial Av. and High St.,

CRANFORD, N. J.

The property, which is in a beautiful section of Cranford, 5 blocks from the station, will be first offered as a whole and then in seven parcels of about one acre each.

Additional particulars from Messrs. COLIE & DUFFIELD, Attys., 776 Broad St., Newark; THOS. E. PILSWORTH, Esq., 175 Remsen St., Brooklyn; FERGUSON & VAN NAME, Cranford, N. J., or JERE. JOHNSON, JR., CO., 187 Broadway, N. Y., and 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Real Estate.

DOUONA LOUONA PARK LOT?

It is an investment best of all. Drop us a postal card or call for full particulars.

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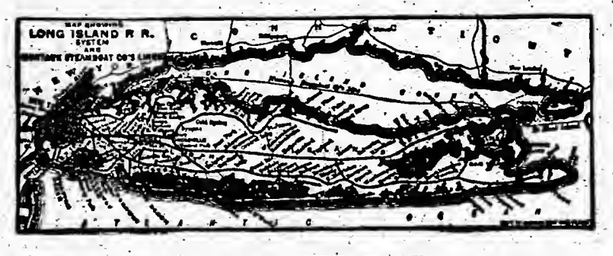

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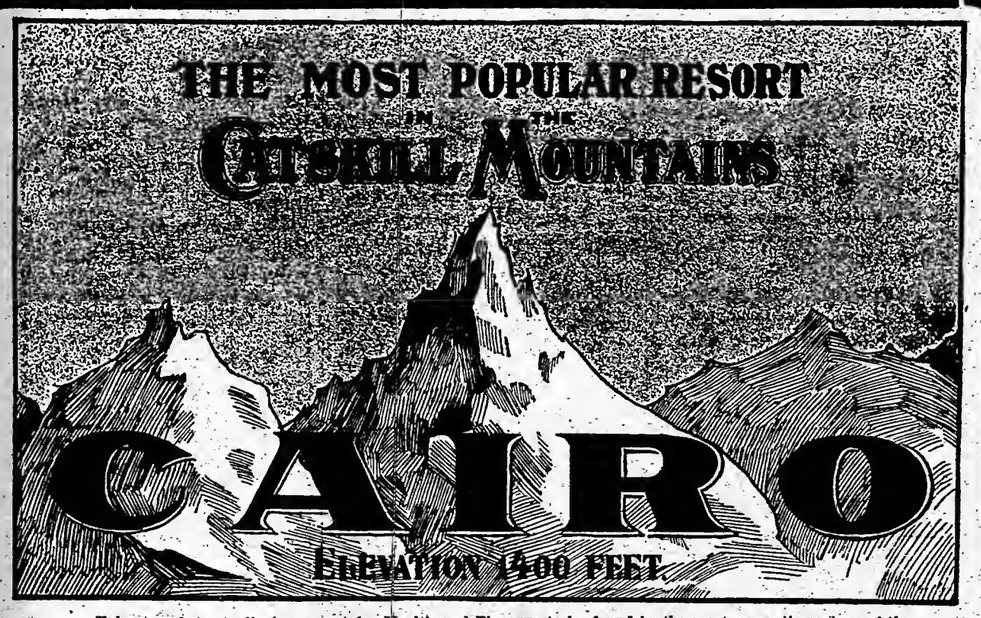

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Appointments and service strictly first-class; house situated on a high bluff overlooking ocean; fine bathing, boating, and fishing. A. B. Davis, Prop.

CAPE COD. HOTEL ENGLEWOOD, West Yarmouth, Mass.
New house, just completed, with all modern conveniences; good bathing, fishing, and first-class service. Cabot & Morin, Props.

New Hampshire.

THREE RIVERS HOUSE NORTH WOODSTOCK, N. H.
Now open. Delightfully located in the Pemigewasset Valley, with mountains on all sides; fine fishing, charming walks and drives; on highway to Lost River; good table, large rooms, bath-room, etc. For rates address
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THE ALPINE, Bethlehem, N. H.
Situated on Main Street, West End, where the atmosphere is invigorating and the grandeur of the country unsurpassed. Every department first-class and equipped with every modern convenience. Golf, tennis, croquet. C. H. CLARK, Prop.

THE HIGHLANDS,
Bethlehem, N. H., situated on Main Street, West End, overlooking the beautiful Presidential Range and Mount Washington; air cool and delightful, cuisine unsurpassed; electric lights, perfect sanitation; golf, tennis, croquet. J. H. CLARK, Prop.

THE HOWARD,
Bethlehem, N. H.
Situated on Main Street, West End, in a delightful section where unobstructed views can be obtained of the surrounding country. Elevation, 1,700 feet. Golf, tennis, croquet. Appointments perfect. Steam heat. C. E. HALL, Prop.

NEW STAG AND HOUNDS,
WEST CAMPTON, N. H.
This famous Summer resort among the White Mountains now open. Livery, golf links, music, and all requisites for complete Summer home. Reduced rates June and Sept. Near Lost River. Send for descriptive booklet.
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BEN MERE INN—OPENS JUNE 20TH. SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET TO S. L. THOMPSON, MANAGER. BEN MERE INN, SUNAPEE, N. H.

Pliny Range House, Jefferson Highlands, N. H.—White Mts., elevation, 1,650; dry air, cool nights; pure spring water, sublime scenery; telephone, telegraph connections in house.
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North Conway, N. H.

DELIGHTFULLY situated among the Pines. "Forest Glen" Spring Water, noted for its efficacy in the treatment of Rheumatism, Bright's Disease, Dyspepsia, Gout, Liver Complaint, etc.

NERVOUS DISEASES A SPECIALTY.

Experienced Physicians in attendance. Appointments First-Class. Particulars upon request.
C. J. BAILEY, Supt.

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APPLEDORE HOUSE
OPEN JUNE 24.
The Queen of all the Summer Resorts Visited and praised in verse by WHITTIER, LOWELL & HAWTHORNE.
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JACKSON, N. H.
Situated at Gateway to Wild Cat and Glen Ellis Valleys. Appointments perfect. Near Jackson Falls. Send for circulars. TRICKEY BROS.

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Full view of ocean; remodeled, newly furnished throughout. Music, Ping-Pong, Boating, Fishing. L. EVANS, Prop.

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New and modern. Facing ocean and Deal Lake. In exclusive cottage section; sanitary arrangements first-class; bath on each floor; open to October. Booklets.
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Golf and all outdoor amusements. Superior cuisine and service.
For rooms apply to the hotel.
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THE ONLY BRICK AND STONE HOTEL IN THE COOLEST AND MOST PICTURESQUE LOCATION ON THE ST. LAWRENCE RIVER.
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Elevation 500 feet. Now Open.
Entirely remodeled, decorated, and newly furnished throughout at an expense of $20,000.00; private baths, electric lights, steam heat; cuisine and service absolutely first-class; golf, tennis, ping-pong, riding, and driving; orchestral concerts daily.
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Open entire year.....Accommodates 200
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Cape May.

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Pure drinking water from artesian wells, perfect sanitary arrangements, and every other modern improvement.

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AN IDEAL SUMMER RESORT within easy access of New York, where every convenience for pleasure and comfort will be found.
ARTESIAN WELL WATER, ELECTRIC LIGHTS, SANITARY SEWERAGE, and every other modern improvement.
Two miles of board walk; unexcelled beach; yacht club, (races weekly,) and the best of deep ocean fishing on the Jersey coast, also in the Great Egg Harbor Bay.
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Directly opposite the ocean; excellent cuisine; Write for booklet. S. H. RICHMAN.

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Ocean view; large, airy rooms; excellent cuisine. Rates on application.
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Unobstructed ocean view; new house, finely furnished; bath; modern improvements; excellent cuisine. F. E. CHAMPION.

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Finest location in city; ocean view from every room; open all year; excellent cuisine.
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Fine bay and ocean view; opposite park; southern exposure; excellent cuisine. Booklet.
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WEST END, LONG BRANCH, N. J.
NOW OPEN.
The Hollywood offers to its guests a combination of luxurious "home" enjoyment and varied outdoor recreation and amusement scarcely obtainable at any other seashore resort. Tennis, golf, bathing, ping-pong. Special rates to bachelors.
60 min. from New York. Penn. R. R., Central R. R. of N. J., or Sandy Hook Route.
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Under New Management.
Thoroughly Renovated and Newly Furnished. Cuisine First-class.
Rates from $12.00 to $25.00 per Week.
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Cooper Av., near N. J. C. Railroad station, one minute from station; charmingly situated; excellent cuisine; reasonable rates.

Belmar, N. J.

BELMAR, N. J.

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DIRECT OCEAN-FRONT.
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Belmar, N. J., on ocean front. Under new management. Excellent table. Special June rates.
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Under new management. Directly on ocean front; all modern improvements; excellent service.
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Ocean front, Belmar, N. J. First-class service; home cooking; beautiful surroundings.
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GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL,
S. Tennessee Av., half square from Pa. Depot. Capacity, 300. American and European plans; $1 up; elevator; cuisine Française; table d'hote; restaurant café.
F. L.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

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North and west-bound trains, except those leaving Grand Central Station at 3:15, 3:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:50, 2:45, 3:20, 3:30, 9:15, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th St. to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

All southbound trains, except the "20th Century," and the "Empire State Express," and Nos. 36, 66, and 200 will stop at 125th St. ten minutes before their arriving time at Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—‡MIDNIGHT EXPRESS.—Due Buffalo 4:15, Niagara Falls 5:02 P. M.
3:15 A. M.—*MAIL AND PAPER TRAIN. Ar. Buffalo 1:15 P. M., Chicago 7:10 A. M.
7:50 A. M.—‡ADIRONDACK, 1000 ISLANDS AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.
7:54 A. M.—*SYRACUSE LOCAL. Stops at all important stations.
8:30 A. M.—‡EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. Most famous train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:15, Niagara Falls 5:45 P. M.
8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL. 24 hours to Chicago. Due Buffalo 7:10, Niagara Falls, 8:07.
9:55 A. M.—‡SARATOGA AND MONTREAL SPECIAL. Via D. & H. and Rutland.
10:30 A. M.—*DAY EXPRESS. Makes local stops. Due Buffalo, 1:15 A. M.
11:30 A. M.—‡RUTLAND EXPRESS. Due Rutland, 7:55 P. M.
12:50 P. M.—‡BUFFALO LIMITED. Due Buffalo, 11 P. M. Niagara Falls, 12:28 A. M.
1:00 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED. Due Cincinnati, 10:45, Indianapolis, 11:30 A. M. St. Louis, 6:45 P. M. next day
1:00 P. M.—*CHICAGO LIMITED. 24 hours to Chicago via Lake Shore. 27 via M. C.
1:50 P. M.—‡SARATOGA LIMITED. Saturdays only; other week days at 3:20 P. M.
2:45 P. M.—*"THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED" 20 hour train to Chicago via Lake Shore.
3:20 P. M.—‡SARATOGA LIMITED. Leaves Saturdays at 1:50 P. M.
3:30 P. M.—‡ALBANY FLYER. Due Albany 6:40.
3:35 P. M.—*ALBANY AND TROY EXPRESS. Local stops.
4:00 P. M.—*DETROIT AND CHICAGO SPECIAL. 24 hour train to Chicago.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED. 24 hour train to Chicago. All Pullman Cars.
6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS. 28 hours to Chicago via both L. S. and M. C.
6:35 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS via D. & H. or Rutland.
7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK, 1000 ISLANDS AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO AND TORONTO SPECIAL. Due Buffalo, 7:25 A. M. Niagara Falls 8:31, Toronto 10:50 A. M.
9:15 P. M.—*SPECIAL MAIL LIMITED. Sleeping car only for Rochester.
9:20 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL. Due Cleveland, 12:25 noon. Cincinnati, 7:50, Indianapolis, 10:15 P. M. St. Louis, 7:30, second morning.
9:30 P. M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS. Chicago, 34 hours by Michigan Central, 33 hours by Lake Shore.
11:30 P. M.—*NORTHERN N. Y. EXPRESS. Cape Vincent, Ogdensburg, &c.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‖Except Monday. ‡Except Saturday and Sunday. §Saturday only.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:08 A. M. and 3:36 P. M. Daily, except Sundays, to Pittsfield and North Adams. Sundays at 9:20 A. M. Saturdays only at 2:46 P. M.

Pullman cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.

Ticket offices at 113, 261, 415, and 1,216 Broadway, 28 Union Sq. W., 275 Columbus Av., 130 West 125th St., Grand Central Station, 125th St. and 133th St. Stations, New York; 338 Fulton, and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Telephone "900 38th Street," for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.

NEW YORK CENTRAL ROUTE
BETWEEN
NEW YORK AND BOSTON
Via Springfield and the
BOSTON AND ALBANY RAILROAD.

(New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Lessee.)

Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, New York, as follows: *9:00 A. M., ‖12:00 noon, *4:00 P. M., *11:00 P. M.; arrive Boston, 3:39 P. M., 5:40 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 6:14 A. M.

Leave Boston, ‖9:00 A. M., ‖12:00 noon, *4:00 P. M., *11:00 P. M.; arrive New York, 3:30 P. M., 5:40 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 6:14 A. M.

Tickets at New York Central ticket offices, 415 and 1,216 Broadway, and at Grand Central Station.

A. H. SMITH, General Superintendent. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE
RAILROAD.

(New York Central & Hudson River R. R., Lessee.)

Leave Franklin St. Station, New York, as follows, and 115 min. later from West 42d St., N. R.—

*7:10 A M—For interm. points to Albany.
*9:40 A M—(1) Catskill Mtn. Exp. to Catskills.
‡11:20 A M—(2) Saratoga & Mohawk Exp.
‡12:45 P M—(3) Rin Van Winkle Flyer.
*1:00 P M—Chicago Express.
*2:25 P M—Com. Lim. for Detroit, Chi. & St. Louis.
‡3:25 P M—(4) Ulster Express to Catskill Mts.
*3:45 P M—(4) For Hudson River points & Albany.
*6:00 P M—For Roch., Buffalo, Clev'd & Chicago.
‡7:45 P M—For Roch., Buffalo, Detroit & St. Louis.
*9:15 P M—For Syrac., Roch., Niag. Falls, Det. & Chi.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. Leave Brooklyn Annex (1) at ‡9:15 A. M.; (2) at ‡10:45 A. M.; (3) at ‡12:10 P. M.; (4) at ‡3:00 P. M. Leave Jersey City, P. R. R. Sta. (1) at ‡9:47 A. M.; (2) at ‡11:20 A. M.; (3) at ‡12:50 P. M.; (4) at ‡3:35 P. M. Tims tables at principal hotels and offices. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott's Express.

A. H. SMITH, Gen'l Superintendent. C. E. LAMBERT, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

READING SYSTEM.
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R.

Liberty St. and South Ferry (time from South Ferry five minutes earlier.)

EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN, AND MAUCH CHUNK—‡4:00 (7:15 Easton only,) 9:10 A. M. 1:20 4:40, 5:00, (5:45 Easton only) P. M. Sundays, ‡4:25 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.

WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON—‡4:00, 9:10 A. M., 5:00 P. M. Sundays, ‡4:25 P. M.

LAKEWOOD, TOMS RIVER, AND BARNEGAT—‡4:00, 9:40 A. M., ‖1:00, 1:30, (3:40 Lakewood only,) 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 10:15 A. M.

ATLANTIC CITY—‡9:40 A.M., ‖1:00, ‖3:40 P.M.

VINELAND AND BRIDGETON—‡‡4:00 A. M., ‖1:30 P. M.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT, AND SEASHORE POINTS—‡4:00, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., ‖1:10, ‡2:45, 3:30, 3:53, 4:45, 5:30, 6:30 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove, 9:00 A. M., 1:30, 4:00 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA. (READING TERMINAL)—‡‡4:25, †7:00, *8:00, *9:00, †10:00, †11:00 A. M., ‖12:00, *1:00, ‖1:30, 12:00, ‡3:00, ‡4:00, *5:00, ‖6:00, †7:30, ‡8:00 P. M., ‡12:15 Mdt.

24TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS—‡4:25, †8:30, *10:30, *11:30 A. M., *1:00, ‡‡3:40, *5:00, †7:00, ‡9:25 P. M., *12:15 Mdt.

READING, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE AND WILLIAMSPORT—‡4:00, ‡4:25, †8:00, ‖‖9:10 (10:00 A. M. Reading only,) ‖‖1:00, 1:20, ‡2:00 P. M. Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg only, ‡5:00 P. M.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE—From foot of Rector St., Pier 8. Atlantic Highlands, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch, Asbury Park and Point Pleasant, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30, (8:00 Ocean Grove only,) P. M. Sundays, 10:00 A. M., 1:00, 4:00, 8:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.
FOR BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON

—†8:30, *10:30, *11:30 A. M., *1:00, 2,00, ‡‡3:40 *5:00, *7:00 P. M., *12:15 Mdt.

zFrom Liberty Street only. *Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Sunday only. ‡Parlor cars only. ‖Via Tamaqua. §Saturdays.

Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 113, 261, 434, 1,300, 1,364 Broadway, 182 5th Ave., 25 Union Square West, 153 East 125th St., 277 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Ave., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

W. G. BESLER, General Manager. C. M. BURT, General Pass'r Agent.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

Leave New York City, South Ferry, Liberty St.

Chicago, Pittsburg..	†12:10nt.	*12:15nt.
Chicago, Columbus..	*12:55pm.	*1:00pm. Dinsr.
Pittsburg, Cleve.....	*3:35pm.	*3:40pm. Limtd.
"Pittsburg Limited"	*6:56pm.	*7:00pm. Buffet.
Cincinnati, St. Louis.	*10:10nt.	*12:15nt.
Cincinnati, St. Louis.	*10:25am.	*10:30am. Diner
Cincinnati, St. Louis.	*6:55pm.	*7:00pm. Buffet.
Norfolk	†12:55pm.	11:00pm. Diner.

ROYAL BLUE TRAINS.

Washington, Balto..	†8:25am.	†8:30am. Buffet.
Washington, Balto..	*10:25am.	*10:30am. Diner.
Washington, Balto..	*11.25am.	*11:30am. Diner.
Washington, Balto..	*12:55pm.	*1:00pm. Diner.
"Royal Limited"	*3:35pm.	*3:40pm. Dinsr.
Washington, Balto..	*4:55pm.	*5:00pm. Diner.
Washington, Balto..	*6:55pm.	*7:00pm. Buffet.
Washington, Balto..	*12:10nt.	*12:15nt. Sleepers

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. §Sundays only.

Offices, 113, 261, 434, 1,300 Broadway, 6 Astor House, 25 Union Square W., 391 Grand Street, N. Y.; 343 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal and Liberty Street. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY.

Foot of West 23d A. Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. B.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. Sunday changes. c12.25, d12.45, s7.15, n5.25, s6.45, x5.45.

	Lv. N.Y., A.	Lv. N.Y., B
Buffalo Local	*7.10 AM	*6.30 AM
Buffalo and Chicago Express	*9.25 AM	*9.30 AM
BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS	†11.55 AM	†12.00 N'N
Manch Chunk and Hazleton Local	*12.10 PM	*12.50 PM
Wyoming Valley Express	‡3.55 PM	‡4.10 PM
Easton Local	‡5.10 PM	‡5.20 PM
Chicago & Toronto Vestibule Exp.	‖5.40 PM	*5.40 PM
THE BUFFALO TRAIN	‖7.55 PM	*8.00 PM

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 290, 355, 1,234 and 1,354 Broadway, 182 5th Ave., 25 Union Square West, 245 Columbus Ave., N. Y.; 340 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Ft. Fulton St., Brooklyn.

N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage.

THE NEW YORK TIMES,
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA
RAILROAD

STATIONS foot of WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

☞ The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.

7:55 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Limited to two Buffet Parlor Cars New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:55 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:55 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:55 P. M. THE PENNSYLVANIA SPECIAL.—20-hour train to Chicago. Pullman Compartment, Drawing-room, Sleeping, Dining, and Buffet Smoking Car.

3:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Toledo, Nasbville (via Cincinnati and Louisville), Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.

5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car. For Welch, W. Va. (via Shenandoah Valley Route.)

5:55 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.

7:55 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland, except Saturday.

8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, and Cincinnati.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, 9:25 (Dining Car), 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car), 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car), 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20), (3:25 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars), 3:25 (Dining Car), 4:25 (Dining Car), 4:55 (Dining Car), 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, 9:25 (Dining Car), 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car), (3:25 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars), 3:25 (Dining Car), 4:25 (Dining Car), 4:55 (Dining Car), 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 3:25, 4:25 P. M. 12:10 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—"Florida and Metropolitan Limited," 12:55 P. M. daily. Express, 12:10 night daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week-days 12:55 and 4:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 8:55 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 7:55 A. M. Through Vestibuled Trains. Parlor Cars and Standard Coaches on week-days. Parlor Smoking Car, Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Standard Coaches on Sundays.

CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week-days.

For points on New York and Long Branch Railroad, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:55 A. M., 12:10, 1:10, (Saturdays only,) 2:25, 2:55, 3:25, 4:10, 4:55, and 6:55 P. M. week days. Sundays, 7:55, 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M. (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 2:30, 9:00 A. M., 12:20, 1:20 (Saturdays only,) 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, and 7:00 P. M. week days. Sundays, 8:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR OCEAN GROVE AND ASBURY PARK, 10:10 A. M. (Saturdays only, 11:00 A. M.), 12:00 noon, 1:10, 3:53, 4:45, 5:30, 6:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, 4:00 P. M.

For Long Branch, 10:10 A. M. (Saturdays only, 11:00 A. M.), 12:00 noon, 1:10, 3:53, 4:45, 5:30, 6:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, 4:00 P. M.

For Sea Girt, 10:10 A. M. (Saturdays only, 11:00 A. M.), 12:00 noon, 1:10, 3:53, 4:45, 5:30, 6:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, 4:00 P. M.

For Spring Lake, 10:10 A. M. (Saturdays only, 11:00 A. M.), 12:00 noon, 1:10, 3:53, 4:45, 5:30, 6:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, 4:00 P. M.

For Point Pleasant, 10:10 A. M. (Saturdays only, 11:00 A. M.), 12:00 noon, 1:10, 3:53, 4:45, 5:30, 6:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, 4:00 P. M.

For Bay Head, 10:10 A. M. (Saturdays only, 11:00 A. M.), 12:00 noon, 1:10, 3:53, 4:45, 5:30, 6:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, 4:00 P. M.

For Atlantic Highlands, 8:55 A. M., 12:10, 1:10, (Saturdays only, 2:25,) 2:55, 3:25, 4:10, 4:55, and 6:55 P. M. week days. Sundays, 7:55, 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M. (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 2:30, 9:00 A. M., 12:20, 1:20 (Saturdays only,) 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, and 7:00 P. M. week days. Sundays, 8:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

For Philadelphia, 8:55 A. M., 12:10, 1:10, (Saturdays only,) 2:25, 2:55, 3:25, 4:10, 4:55, and 6:55 P. M. week days. Sundays, 7:55, 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M. (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 2:30, 9:00 A. M., 12:20, 1:20 (Saturdays only,) 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, and 7:00 P. M. week days. Sundays, 8:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

6:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 6:20,) 7:25, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, (Dining Car,) (9:55, Penna. Limited,) 10:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20,) (Dining Car,) 10:55, (Dining Car,) 11:55 A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 1:55 (Dining Car,) 2:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) 2:55, 3:25, (Dining Car,) 3:55, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55, 6:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M. 12:10 night. Sundays, 8:10, 7:55, (no coaches,) 9:25, 8:55, 9:25 (Dining Car,) 9:55 (Limited,) 9:55, 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 1:55 (Dining Car,) 3:25 (Dining Car,) 3:55, 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 5:55, 6:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

Ticket offices Nos. 461, 1,196, 1,354, 111, and 261 Broadway; 182 Fifth Avenue, (below 23d St.,) 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "914 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

6-28-1902.

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN RY

Lvs. Franklin St. Lvs. W. 42nd St.

‡3:15 A. M.....Way Train.....‡3:30 A. M.
7:45 A. M. Day Express to Oswego. 8:00 A. M.
9:05 A. M.....Liberty Express..... 9:15 A. M.
*11:40 A. M. Liberty Spl. Satrys only. 12:00 Noon
12:00 Noon. Express to Norwich....12:15 P. M.
*12:45 P. M. Saturdays to Rockland.. 1:00 P. M.
3:00 P. M. Ellenville and Kerhonkson. 3:15 P. M.
3:25 P. M....Express to Rockland.... 3:45 P. M.
‡5:40 P. M.....Western Express..... 6:00 P. M.

*Saturdays only. ‡Daily.

Parlor Car seats at 425 Broadway only.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

MONTAUK STEAMBOAT COMPANY Ltd
For Block Island, R. I., Orient, Greenport, Shelter Island, Southold and Sag Harbor, L. I.

Steamers will leave New York, Pier 13 E. R., near foot Wall St., week days, excepting Saturdays, at 5:30 P. M. On Saturdays at 1:00 P. M. The steamer leaving on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays will not stop at Southold.

ADDITIONAL SERVICE TO BLOCK ISLAND. On Saturdays during July and August one of the steamers of the Montauk Steamboat Co.'s line will connect at Montauk, L. I., with Long Island R. R. train No. 187, leaving New York, 34th St., E. R., 1:20 P. M., Pier 13, near foot Wall St., at 1:00 P. M., Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn, at 1:19 P. M., arriving at Block Island at 7:00 P. M.

On Mondays the steamer "Shinnecock" will leave Pier 13 E. R., at 8:00 A. M.; returning leave Sag Harbor at 5:00 P. M. Excursion tickets, (good only on date sold,) going and returning by boat, $2.00. Going by boat and returning by L. I. R. R. same day, $3.00.

HARTFORD LINE

from Pier 24, East River, daily except Sunday at 5 P. M., for Connecticut River Landings, connecting for Springfield, Holyoke, Northfield and all New England points. Send for illustrated folder.

CENTRAL HUDSON BOATS.

STMR. "RAMSDELL" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. PIER week days 9:30 A. M., W. 129TH ST. 10 A. M. for WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL, and NEWBURGH; connects at CORNWALL with trains for all points on N. Y., O. & W. Ry. Sundays leaves half hour earlier and extends trip to POUGHKEEPSIE and RONDOUT.

STMR. "BALDWIN" or "ROMER" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. week days except Saturdays 4 P. M., Saturdays 1 P. M., for NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and intermediate landings.

STMR. "NEWBURGH" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. week days except Saturdays at 5 P. M. for CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, COLD SPRINGS, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH and POUGHKEEPSIE; Saturdays, 8 P. M., and from W. 129TH ST., 8:30 P. M.

Hudson River by Daylight

Palatial Steamers "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY" of the HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE. Fastest and finest river boats in the World. For the Catskills, Albany, Saratoga, and all points East, North, and West, daily, except Sunday. Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex) 8:00 A.M.

" Desbrosses St. Pier.....8:40 "
" West 22d St.....9:00 "
" West 129th St.....9:15 "

Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Through tickets to all points on sale at leading ticket offices, including those of the New York Transfer Co., who check baggage from residence to destination.

Morning and afternoon concerts. Fine restaurant.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE

For Catskill and Catskill Mountain Points, Hudson and the Berkshires, Coxsackie and way landings. Steamers leave every week day: Pier 43, N. R., P. M., and West 129th St., 7 P. M.

Extra boat Saturdays ("Onteora") from Pier 43, N. R., 1:30 P. M., and West 129th St., 1:50 P. M., for Catskill, Hudson by annex, and Malden.

Connections:—Catskill Mountains, Boston & Albany, and Albany & Hudson Railroads.

Special trains for Cairo, Palenville, Otis Summit, Haines Corners, and Tannersville.

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Direct Route for Saratoga, Lake George, Adirondacks and Thousand Islands.

Steamers ADIRONDACK or DEAN RICHMOND leave Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M., week days only, making direct connection with express trains for above-named points. Saturday night steamer connects with trains for Sharon Springs, Saratoga, North Creek, Caldwell, and steamer on Lake George. Summer Book Free.

TROY BOATS

leave Pier 46, N. R., foot West 10th Street, daily 6 P. M., except Saturday. SUNDAY STEAMERS TOUCH AT ALBANY. Direct railroad connection at Troy for all resorts North and East.

Excursions, TROY, $2.50; SARATOGA, $4.50.

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HUDSON RIVER STEAMER MARY POWELL

Leaving Desbrosses St. at 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.,) W. 22d St. 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays 2 P. M.,) 129th St. on SATURDAYS AND HOLIDAYS ONLY 2:20 P. M., for Highland Falls, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, New Hamburgh, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Esopus, Rondout, and Kingston. Orchestra on board.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

North German Lloyd.

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.

From Pier 52, North River, Gansevoort St.

Kaiser...July 15, 10 AM		Kaiser...Aug. 12, 10 AM
Kaiserin...July 22, 10 AM		*Hoh'nzol'n..Au. 16, 10AM
Kronprinz, July 29, noon		Kaiserin..Aug. 30, 10 AM

*From Pier 24, ft. of Amity St., Brooklyn.

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.

Cherbourg—South'pton, Alternately, and Bremen.			
From Bremen Piers, Hoboken, N. J.			
K'rfuerst..July 10, 10 AM		Friedrich..July 31, 1 PM	
Barbarossa..Jy 17, 10 AM		Luise.....Aug. 7, 1 PM	
Bremen...July 24, noon		K'rfuerst..Aug. 14, 1 PM	

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
From Pier 24, ft. of Amity St., Brooklyn.

Lahn....July 19, 8 AM		Lahn....Aug. 23, 10 AM	
Trave....Aug. 2, 3 PM		Trave...Sept. 6, 10 AM	
Aller.....Aug. 9, 10 AM		Aller...Sept. 13, 2 PM	

OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N.Y.
Louis H. Myer, 5 South Third St., Phila.

Hamburg-American.

TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.

F. Bism'ck..July 24, 10 AM		A. Victoria..Aug. 14, 10AM	
Columbia..July 31, 10 AM		F. Bism'ck..Aug. 21, 10AM	

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.

Pennsyl'a..July 8, 8 AM		Patricia...July 22, 6 AM	
Moltke..July 15, 10 AM		Bluecher..July 29, 10 AM	

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During JULY AND AUGUST

Norway, to the North Cape, to the Baltic Sea and the Capitals of Norway, Sweden, Russia, and Denmark.

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Prinzessin Victoria Luise.

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AMERICAN LINE.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.

Phila.....July 9, 10 AM		St. Louis..July 23, 10 AM	
St. Paul..July 16, 10 AM		*S'thw'k..Aug. 5, 7:30 AM	

*From Pier "C," ft. of York St., Jersey City, N.J.

RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.

Friesland..July 12, noon		Kroonland..July 26, noon	
Vaderland..July 19, noon		Zeelsnd....Aug. 2, noon	

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway, N. Y.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE

MANITOU	July 14, 9 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS	July 19, 5 A. M.
MINNETONKA	July 26, 9:30 A. M.
MINNEHAHA	Aug. 2, 4 A. M.
MENOMINEE	Aug. 9, 9 A. M.

ALL MODERN STEAMERS, LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS AMIDSHIPS ON UPPER DECKS. FIRST CABIN PASSENGERS CARRIED FROM NEW YORK TO LONDON. FOR RATES, ETC., APPLY TO 1 BROADWAY.

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84 BROADWAY. }
APPLY MOST CONVENIENT OFFICE.

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Public Notices.

IN THE MATTER OF AN ACT RELATIVE TO the powers of the Aqueduct Commissioners to agree with any person, firm, or corporation, that eight hours shall constitute a day's work for all laborers employed upon the Jerome Park Reservoir.

A joint hearing in the above matter will be held in the former Council Chamber, City Hall, by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and the Aqueduct Commissioners on Tuesday, July 8, 1902, at 10:30 o'clock A. M.

J. W. STEVENSON, Secretary.

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Appraisers of diamonds, pearls, and other stones for estates, banks, trust companies, or individuals: established in 1830; bank and trade references; cash offers made on desirable lots. Chas. S. Cresseman & Co., 3 Maiden Lane.

Don't sell your household furniture, antiques, pianos, before obtaining my price. Miller, 208 East 125th St.

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Herbert Gray & Co., auctioneers, sell Monday and following days imported and domestic cigars at 356 Fulton St., Brooklyn, commencing 12 noon daily.

Excursions.

BRIGHTON BEACH.

From MANHATTAN (Park Row)—Take Surface cars reading "Brighton Beach" via Flatbush Ave., or

Manhattan Beach Elevated Electric Trains, changing at Kings Highway to Trolley Cars, or by Ferry from

Forty-second, Twenty-third, Gr

ELEVEN PERSONS DEAD FROM RAILWAY ACCIDENT

Many More Injured on the Mountain Lake Line—Fourth of July Pleasure Seekers Are Victims of the Collision Near Gloversville, N. Y.

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y., July 5.—A wreck which occurred on the Mountain Lake Railroad late last night caused the almost instant death of ten persons, and one victim died in the hospital here early to-day. It is believed that several other victims will succumb to their injuries. The bodies of many of the victims were crushed and maimed almost beyond recognition.

The accident was caused by a combination baggage and passenger car getting away from the motorman and rushing down the mountain side at terrific speed. The brakes refused to work, and at the end of the grade the heavy car crashed into a loaded open car also descending the mountain. The latter was hurled from the track and turned on its side, and over 50 per cent. of the passengers were injured. Those who were pinned directly under the car were crushed to death, and in some instances terribly mutilated. The combination car also left the track and turned on its side.

As the scene of the accident is remote from the city it was two hours before appliances to raise the open car and release the victims were secured. When assistance finally arrived the relief work was promptly undertaken. The bodies of the dead were laid along the embankment, and the injured, numbering about fifty, mostly with arms and legs broken, and deep scalp wounds or fractured skulls, were placed in cars, and taken to Gloversville. Some of the dead were suffocated. The list is as follows:

THE DEAD.

ANNABEL, Mrs. MARIA, Northville, N. Y.
BAIRD, Mrs. EDWARD J.
BAIRD, Miss ELECTA.
CRONIN, FRED.
DAVIS, EDWARD.
EASTMAN, Mrs. ORNAN.
MAIN, Miss MARGARET.
ROTHBERG, ISADORE.
SALOY, JOSEPH.
SALOY, Mrs. JOSEPH.
TREVITT, EDWARD L.

The wreck occurred at the end of a day of pleasure at the resort at the top of the mountain, and the cars which were in the wreck were loaded with excursionists who had been enjoying the sports and the fireworks in the evening and were desirous of hastening home to rest.

The car on which the dead and injured persons were riding was an open one in charge of Motorman Arthur Perkins and Conductor James Cameron, and the car which was responsible for the wreck was in charge of Motorman William Dodge. Cars were dispatched from the mountain top by an official of the road, and about five minutes after the open car started on the fatal trip the closed car was sent out from the station at the lake. All went well until the cars reached the curve at the top of the steep grade above the storage reservoir.

According to the conductor of the open car, James Cameron, the closed car ran away while coming down the grade above the curve, and as the open car was going around the curve the closed car struck it, and then both cars went down the grade at lightning speed. The trolley of the open car jumped off and left it dark, and it is asserted that as the cars went around the curve at the foot of the hill the closed car again struck the open car, and as it left the track tipped it forward. By this time the passengers on the open car were in a wildly excited condition, and some of the passengers made desperate leaps for safety, amid shrieks of "Jump for your life!"

Just before the rear car had reached the one ahead the lights in the first car went out, and added darkness to the horror. The big double car crashed into the car ahead. With the terrific force with which it was running it raised the rear end of the first car up into the air and over the right embankment on the side. The collision was too much for the baggage car, and for the roadbed. The tracks spread, and the baggage car followed closely in the wake of its predecessor. Both cars, crowded to their utmost capacity with passengers, were hurled into the ditch. The passengers were thrown from the cars in every direction, and many were killed instantly, while others died from their wounds immediately afterward. After the cars struck the curve it was but a matter of a very few seconds before the open car left the track and pitched forward on its side, hurling some passengers to their death by crushing them under the side of the car, maiming others for life, and causing scenes of agony which were terrible in the extreme.

In the last gasps of the passengers, and the terrible sufferings to which the injured were subjected, some scenes occurred which show that heroes are found in other places than the battlefield, as men who were pinned beneath the weight of the overturned car lay there for over an hour and never made a murmur or complained of their sufferings.

The injured were taken in wagons to the Nathan Littauer Hospital in Gloversville. All the doctors in Gloversville were pressed into service and assisted greatly in relieving the wounded.

City Recorder Frank C. Wood was held under the car for two hours betwen two dead women with both legs crushed.

ALBANY, July 5.—The State Board of Railroad Commissioners to-day ordered a strict investigation of the wreck on the Mountain Lake Railroad, near Gloversville, last night. Inspector A. H. Sutermeister will endeavor to place the responsibility.

MYSTERY OF A BEER KEG.

It Is Empty, Is Addressed to Mayor Low, and Awaits His Return to the City Hall.

A keg, known in brewers' parlance as a half barrel, is in the City Hall awaiting the return of Mayor Low. How the keg got into the City Hall is a mystery. Janitor Keese said:

"I did not shoulder it in. Then again what would I be doing with an empty keg? What am I going to do with it? Why, the keg is addressed to Mayor Low."

None of the watchmen could explain how the beer keg was smuggled into the building. An examination of the keg after the Sherlock Holmes method discloses the following facts:

That the keg is old and battered.

That the keg had been removed from some brewery, because the name of the owner was erased and, further, rings of bright red paint were drawn arouud the edges of the keg and the hoops.

On the top of the keg was this inscription:

SPORTSMEN'S HOME
FUND.
Drop a Nickel in the Slot.

A metal plate was sunk into the bunghole of the keg with an opening for coin.

Tacked on the other end is a tag addressed to Mayor Low, at the City Hall, with a request that the keg be allowed to stand in the Mayor's office as a repository for the nickels of those who want to help broken-down "sports," especially those addicted to horse racing.

"From the Sherlock Holmes work I have done in this matter I have become convinced that it is all a practical joke, and of the fact that the jokers probably emptied the keg before sending it to the City Hall, showing that they must be fond of brewed hops," said Janitor Keese.

Mayor Low will probably order the keg consigned to the care of Street Cleaning Commissioner Woodbury for final disposition.

CHURCH SERVICES TO-DAY.

Where the name of the clergyman is mentioned he will officiate at the service or services designated.

BAPTIST.

CALVARY, West 57th St.—The Rev. Dr. Morse; 11 and 8.
MADISON AVENUE, Corner 31st St.—The Rev. Dr. George C. Lorimer; 11 and 8.

CONGREGATIONAL.

MANHATTAN, Broadway and 76th St.—Services in West End Avenue Collegiate Church.
TABERNACLE, Meadelssohn Hall, 119 West 40th St.—The Rev. Dr. C. C. Creegan; 11 and 8.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

HEDDING, 337 East 17th St.—The Rev. J. Howard Fairchild; 11 and 8.
METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 7th Av., near 14th St.—The Rev. Robert Bagnell; 10:30 and 7:45.
PEOPLE'S, 61st St., near 3d Av.—The Rev. D. A. Deyo; 11 and 8.
SEVENTH STREET, near 3d Av.—The Rev. John R. Henry; 11 and 7:45.
ST. PAUL'S, West End Av. and 86th St.—The Rev. Robert J. Trevorrow; 11.
WASHINGTON SQUARE, 4th St., near 6th Av.—The Rev. Dr. John J. Reed; 10:30 and 7:45.

PRESBYTERIAN.

BRICK, 5th Av. and 37th St.—The Rev. S. J. McPherson of Lawrenceville, N. J.; 11.
CENTRAL, West 57th St., between Broadway and 7th Av.—The Rev. Dr. Wilton Merle Smith; 11 and 8.
FIFTH AVENUE, Corner 55th St.—The Rev. G. Campbell Morgan; 11 and 4:30.
FOURTH, West End Av. and 91st St.—The Rev. Dr. Daniel S. Gregory, LL. D.; 11.
MADISON AVENUE, corner 73d St.—Unites with Reformed Church, 57th St. and Madison Av.
OLD FIRST, 5th Av. and 11th St.—The Rev. Mr. McCurdy; 11.
RUTGERS, Broadway and 73d St.—The Rev. Dr. John Clark Hill of Springfield, Ohio; 11.
THIRTEENTH STREET, (in First Reformed Church, 12th St., near 6th Av.)—The Rev. Dr. James H. Hoadley; 10:45 and 7:45.
UNIVERSITY PLACE, Corner 10th St.—The Rev. Dr. George Alexander; 11 and 8.
WEST END, Amsterdam Av. and 105th St.—The Rev. Dr. John Balrom Shaw; 11 and 8.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

ASCENSION, 5th Av. and 10th Sts.—The Rev. Walter E. Clifton Smith; 11 and 8.
CHRIST, Broadway and 71st St.—11 and 4.
ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S, Madison Av. and 44th St.—The Rev. David M. Steele; 11.
ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 139 West 46th St.—7:30, 9:45 and 4.
ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY, 334 West 57th St.—The Rev. Dr. Joseph Rushton; 8, 11, and 5.

REFORMED.

MADISON AVENUE, Corner 57th St.—The Rev. Dr. Denis Westman of East Orange, N. J.; 11.
MARBLE, 5th Av. and 29th St.—The Rev. Archibald H. Bradshaw; 11 and 8.

BROOKLYN RESIDENTS TO SEEK SAFETY FROM BURGLARS.

A Meeting Called by People of the Bedford Section—Clubmen Now Carry Heavy Canes at Night.

Aroused by the many burglaries committed in the district of late, residents of the Bedford section of Brooklyn have planned to hold a meeting to-morrow night to discuss means of securing better police protection. The meeting will be held at the residence of F. V. Morrell, 177 Quincy Street. Notice of the meeting has been sent to all the residents of Quincy Street, between Bedford and Nostrand Avenues. Deputy Police Commissioner Ebstein and Capt. John Buchanan, the Commander of the precinct, have also been invited to attend.

Brooklyn clubmen have taken up a practice which promises broken heads for footpads whom they may encounter while abroad in the streets at night. The clubmen are discarding the light and fancy canes which they have been carrying and substituting for them thick and heavy walking sticks, to be used in possible emergencies as weapons of defense. The practice is said to have originated among the members of the Union League Club, on Bedford Avenue, and is spreading to the Montauk, Crescent, and other local clubs. The idea of carrying heavy walking sticks was taken up because the law prohibits the carrying of revolvers without a permit.

CONCERTS IN PARKS TO-DAY.

Following are the programmes of the concerts that will be given at 4 o'clock this afternoon in various public parks:

CENTRAL PARK MALL.
(Fanciulli's Seventy-first Regiment Band.)
PART I.

1. National anthem.
2. Grand march from "Tannbauesar"..Wagner
3. "Ave Maria," (by request.) Played at the unison by all cornets, trombones, baritones, &c., with reeds accompaniment.
4. Grand selection, "André Chenier"...Giordano
5. Fantasie for trombone, "My Old Kentucky Home."
Mr. Leo Zimmerman.
6. Suite d'orchestre, "Peer Gynt".....Grieg (a) Morning. (b) Death of Ass. (c) Dance of the Imps in the Hall of the Mountain King.

PART II.

7. Overture dramatique, "Saul".....Bazzini Describing the fury of Saul and the tender solicitude of David.
8. Grand descriptive fantasie, "A Day with Teddy's Terrors".....Fanciulli In commemoration of the battle of San Juan Hill.
9. Characteristic descriptive, "The Awakening of the Lion".....Kontski
10. "Old Hundred."

CLAREMONT PARK.
(Friedgen's Band.)

National hymn.
March, "The Admiral".....Friedemann
Overture, "Fra Diavolo".....Auber
Prayer from "Lohengrin".....Wagner
Romance, "Happy Thoughts".....Pesco
Cornet solo, "Inflammatus," from "Stabat Mater".....Rossini
August Berlinger.
Overture, "Oberon".....Weber
Grand selection, "Mignon".....Thomas
Valse de concert, "Jolly Fellows".....Vollstedt
Medley selection, "Harry Von Tilzer's New Hots".....Tilzer
Finale, two-step, "Blaze Away".....Holzmann "Home, Sweet Home."

BRONX PARK.
(Special Concert—Franz Schubert Männerchor, Carl Hein, Conductor; Hager's Band; New York Solo Quartette—J. Batz, R. Hilderbrandt, J. Haupt, C. P. Bardes.)
PART I.

"Star-Spangled Banner."
March, "Army of Peace".....Morse
Overture, "Tannhauser".....Wagner
"Dance of the Hours," from "La Gioconda".....Ponchielli
Valse intermezzo, (a) "Falling Leaves" (request).....Ringleben, Jr.
Sextet, (b) "Lucia."".....Donizetti
Messrs. Bode, Mygrant, Zimmerman, Blodgett, Rech, and Wagner.
(a) "Frühlingslied".....Attenhofer Franz, Schubert Maennerchor.
(b) "My Old Kentucky Home".....Foster-Van der Stucken Maennerchor and New York Solo Quartet.
(c) "Dixie's Land."....Emmet-Van der Stucken

PART II.

Trumpet solo, "The Trumpets."
A. Bode.
Schubert Maennerchor, "Siegesgesang".F. Abt With military band.
Grand American fantasia.....Herbert
Prologue from "Pagliacci".....Leoncavallo
Selection, "King Dodo".....Lunders "Old Hundred."

VAN CORTLANDT PARK.
(Pierce's Orchestra and Military Band.)
PART I.

March brilliantine, "Club-Fellow".....A. Johns
Overture, "William Tell".....Rossini
Characteristique, "On the Mobile Levee"..W. H. Anstead
Valse de concert, "Helmet of Navarre"..C. R. Hirst

POLICE RAID LOWER WEST SIDE WATERFRONT

Gather Up Fifty-eight Prisoners in Descent on "The Farm."

Twenty-two Promptly Sent to Jail—Gangs Had Long Made the Neighborhood Dangerous at Night.

Part of "The Farm," the North River pier front west of the West Street car tracks, between Houston and Fourteenth Streets, was "cleaned up" early yesterday morning by Capt. John F. Flood, who gathered in fifty-eight "bummers," allies of dangerous thieves, and some of police record.

Conditions in this, the Ninth Precinct, on "The Farm" had become intolerable both to the police and those who for one reason or another had to use this pier district between nightfall and dawn. They were due to the divided responsibility between the men of the Ninth Precinct and those of the Steamboat Squad, or Eighty-first Precinct.

The patrol posts of the Charles Street command ran to the west car tracks in West Street. The territory patrolled by the police of the Eighty-first Precinct was from these car tracks to the North River, known as "The Farm." The Steamboat Squad can spare few men at night, so "The Farm" from Chambers to Thirtieth Street was under the care of four policemen from 6 P. M. to 6 A. M. A policeman of the Ninth Precinct invading this territory would have risked charges of being off post unless he produced a prisoner or established excellent reasons for going into the Eighty-first Precinct.

Capt. Flood took command of the Ninth three weeks ago. He found a long record of "hold-ups," carousing outrages and "growler gang" outrages for "The Farm," which to a greater or lesser extent affected his command, and he consulted Inspector Cross. He was directed to disregard red tape and to act for the best interests of the community.

"The Farm" affords enough facilities for lounging, concealment and escape through parks, trucks, piles of lumber, stacked goods, and open sheds and shanties, and for years, especially in fine weather, it has at night been the resort of outcasts, drunkards, dissolute people, and a dangerous class of depredators and petty highwaymen. From the latter class many notorious footpads have been graduated.

Protection from these evildoers has been chiefly asked by seafaring people whose craft are moored to the docks along the North River front, and, in the Ninth Precinct, by the officers and men of the ship of the White Star, Cunard, Leyland, and Transatlantic Lines, and also by dock watchmen and patrons of the ferry lines. Complaints have also been made of the "growler gangs," who are part of the make-up of this undesirable community. A "gang" in debauch solicits "pint o' beer, boss," from passersby, and a refusal to chip in results certainly in insult if not in assault, and in nearly every case there is a hanger-on of the "gang" who is more or less of a crook and who will take a chance in a scrimmage to steal a watch or a wallet.

Just after Capt. Flood took command of the district there was a "hold-up" at the foot of Morton Street, and a man going back to a ship in a beery condition lost a watch and chain. Several complaints of growler gangs followed, and early last week just before sundown the police of the Charles Street command made an initial round-up of seven fellows who were rendering the neighborhood of Thirteenth Avenue and Twelfth Street unsafe for passersby. Each was sent to prison for three months by Magistrate Barlow. Further conference with Inspector Cross resulted in Capt. Flood planning a wholesale raid on the disorderly and criminal characters on "The Farm," and the opportunity came early yesterday morning.

Capt. Flood had been instructed to act under Section 887a, subdivision 3, of the Code of Criminal Procedure, which defines a tramp as a person who:

Wanders abroad and lodges in taverns, groceries, alehouses, watch or station houses, outhouses, market places, sheds, stables, barns, or uninhabited buildings, or in the open air, and does not give a good account of himself.

The first incentive to action came late Friday night, when Albert McNeil, twenty-seven years old, of 27 Desbrosses Street, who is a reputed cockfighter, and Michael Mulqueen, twenty-one years old, of 34 Morton Street, lounger on "The Farm," started in to "clean out" Morris Stack's saloon, 397 West Street. They were arrested in fashion none too gentle, and locked up. Shortly after midnight Frank Marshall, an engineer on the steamship Pretoria, was returning to his ship when George Nash, a young hoodlum of "The Farm" gang, asked him the time. Marshall gave it at a guess, but Nash demanded, "Let me see your watch," and when Marshall pulled out his timepiece it was promptly grabbed. Nash, however, in escaping ran into the arms of a policeman, and he was taken to the Charles Street Station House. This decided the raid.

Eight patrolmen in citizens' garb, fifteen men of the reserve force of the Ninth, and a patrol wagon were mustered by Capt. Flood and they dashed for "The Farm," and with lanterns hunted and rounded up every man against whom a complaint could be made. The patrol wagon made two trips. While it was making the first a corral was made of threescore prisoners near the Cunard Line pier. On the second trip the wagon broke down through a wheel coming off, but not a prisoner escaped.

The round-up put fifty-eight characters, more or less tough, in the cells of the Charles Street Station House. Many of them are known to its veteran policemen, among them "Dublin" Doyle, "Kiddy" McNeill, "Dock Rat" Peter Riley, "Fog" O'Day, and of the "gangs" the bunch of prisoners are reputed to be affiliated with are "Skelly's Quartet," "The Ice Pick Brigade," and the "Oyster Opening Gang."

The prisoners were arraigned before Magistrate Barlow, whose sympathies are with the public and the efforts of the police to clean up "The Farm." Twenty-two of them were sent to jail for three months under the section of the Code quoted above. The rest either proved that they had business when they were found or were discharged with a caution.

"I think," said Capt. Flood last evening, "that with the support of my inspector and the countenance of the public, and especially of those who have legitimate business on 'The Farm' at night, I can do away with a situation that has been a nuisance. Anyway, I am going to keep it up, and if necessary I shall raid 'The Farm' every night until these people quit making it a lounging ground, and nuisances and crimes cease to be reported. Up to now a man carried his life in his hand if he attempted to cross some parts of 'The Farm' after nightfall. One of the results may be that the watchmen will summon enough pluck to properly co-operate with the police."

CIVIL JUSTICES' SITTINGS.

Repeal of the Act Enforcing the Rotation System—Its Merits and Demerits.

The law passed by the last Legislature, which gives the Civil Justices of Manhattan the right to sit continuously in their respective courts, and which repeals the act requiring them to rotate in the eleven districts of the borough, goes into effect of non-resident Justices. The opinion is general that a Justice who presides in the court of his own district in which he was elected and in which he is required to reside, is not being eligible unless he is such resident, will dispense justice more satisfactorily than a Justice who rotates and is a non-resident of the district.

An argument in favor of a resident Justice is that he is required to certify to the pay roll of the court of the district to which he was elected. Without such certification officers and employes cannot receive their pay.

The rotation system was not known until the passage of the City Charter of 1897, in which a rotating provision was inserted. The reason for it is obscure, but it has been suggested that it was done to prevent Justices from being biased through political influence or acquaintance with litigants in their districts.

Under the rotation system it has been questioned if a Justice could properly and conscientiously certify the pay rolls of his court when because of his absence in other courts he could not know that the duties paid for had been performed by officers and employes. Under rotation it has been asserted the business of the Municipal Courts has accumulated and the congestion of business in some of them have been so great that it was impossible to try the cases as they appeared on the calendar each day, while prior to 1897 these courts were able to dispose of their calendars.

MISS LEARY TO AID IN BUILDING NEW CHURCH.

Her Interest in the Plans of the Fathers of the Blessed Sacrament Shared by Mrs. Plant.

Miss Annie Leary of 3 Fifth Avenue, the only American woman created a Countess by the Holy See, and who is well known for her interest in the Stony Wold Sanatorium and other charitable projects, is the moving spirit in an undertaking to erect in this city a suitable church for the Fathers of the Blessed Sacrament, largely at her own expense. The statement was confirmed at the Leary home yesterday.

The church will be the only one of its kind in the United States, and none other will be permitted by the rules of the order.

Miss Leary has been actively at work to benefit the Fathers of the Blessed Sacrament, and is regarded by the latter as their best friend in America. The Fathers have long desired a place in New York, which they regard as a promising field, but as the ceremonial of the perpetual adoration of the Blessed Sacrament entails unusual splendor, their application for admission to the diocese found little encouragement.

But Miss Leary pleaded their cause with the late Archbishop Corrigan and secured his consent to the building of a church when she promised to befriend the order. She was made Treasurer of the fund.

The Fathers of the Blessed Sacrament have made their New York home in the Church of St. Jean Baptiste, in East Sixty-seventh Street, a parish that has benefited largely from Miss Leary's generosity.

After securing the late Archbishop's consent Miss Leary soon enlisted the active co-operation of many of her friends in the movement she had undertaken. It had been the original intention of Miss Leary to build the proposed church, for which a site has not yet been selected, as a memorial to her brother Arthur, but others, notably Mrs. Henry B. Plant, desired to assist her. The decision was then reached to make the church a memorial jointly to Arthur Leary and Henry B. Plant.

Mrs. Plant had had in view the erection of a Jesuit College at Tampa, Fla., and with that idea in mind she had been negotiating with her step-son to donate his interest in the Tampa Bay Hotel. But while visiting Miss Leary, Mrs. Plant learned of the former's intentions with regard to the Fathers of the Blessed Sacrament and asked the privilege to be allowed to share the expense. Consent was readily given.

Miss Leary is absent from the city, but on her return in a few days an auxiliary association which has been provided for will be actively interested in the undertaking.

FIGHT OVER BROOKLYN CONTRACTS FOR PAVING

The Cranford Company's Representative Gets an Injunction.

Inter-State Company Cannot Comply with the Specifications Under Its Accepted Bid, Declares the Plaintiff.

Walter V. Cranford of the Cranford Company, contractors, has obtained from Justice Gaynor of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn a temporary injunction restraining Borough President Swanstrom and Commissioner of Public Works Redfield from carrying out the asphalt paving contracts recently entered into between them and the Inter-State Paving Company.

After issuing the injunction Justice Gaynor, on the application of Assistant Corporation Counsel McKeen, modified the order, limiting its application, until a hearing shall have been had in the matter, to those contracts on which the Inter-State Paving Company has not yet actually begun work.

The modification of the order was made so that the work already begun on four or five streets would not be interfered with. Argument in the matter will be heard before Justice Gaynor on Tuesday.

The Cranford Company, which is said to be connected with the so-called Asphalt Trust, was recently outbid by the Inter-State Company for the contracts for the paving of fifteen streets in Brooklyn with asphalt. The Cranford Company protested against the awarding of the contracts to the Inter-State Company when the bids were opened, alleging that that concern could not supply the required grads of asphalt for the work.

Walter V. Cranford, who has secured the injunction, brings his action as a taxpayer. He asks that the contracts with the Inter-State Company be cancelled, alleging that it would be a waste of city funds for them to be allowed to stand. He claims that the Inter-State Company cannot get the quality of crude asphalt required by the specifications at the mines it controls at Galeto, Cal., and that this fact was well known to the defendants when the contracts were made on June 14.

Borough President Swanstrom declares that Cranford's injunction suit "has not a leg to stand on."

Assistant Corporation Counsel McKeen, in answer to the plaintiff's allegations, will put in evidence a report by James Schuyler, an expert mining engineer of Los Angeles, Cal., who, at the request of President Swanstrom, made an investigation of the asphalt beds at Galeto. He reports the asphalt found there to be of high grade, and says that the supply is almost inexhaustible. Government reports on the Galeto asphalt beds tending to corroborate the statements of Mr. Schuyler will also be produced in evidence by Mr. McKeen.

Mrs. Dorsett Dies in Hospital.

Mrs. Eliza Dorsett, who on the evening of June 19, while driving in Central Park with her husband, R. Clarence Dorsett, was thrown from their vehicle in a runaway accident and received a fracture of the skull, died yesterday afternoon at the Presbyterian Hospital. Mrs. Dorsett was forty-one years old, and with her husband, the lawyer, lived at 63 West Seventieth Street. Mr. Dorsett was thrown and narrowly missed being crushed to death in the accident. Both Mr. and Mrs. Dorsett were taken to the Presbyterian Hospital. It was said there yesterday that Mr. Dorsett's chances for recovery were good.

G. S. WOOLSEY ENJOINED.

Court Restrains Him from Violating His Contract with the Standard Distilling Company.

An opinion was handed down yesterday by Judge Lacombe in the United States Circuit Court in an action brought by the Standard Distilling and Distributing Company against George S. Woolsey, the Hammond Distilling Company, and the Manhattan Trust Company, whereln an injunction asked by the plaintiff against the Hammond Company is refused, but granted as against Woolsey and the trust company.

In 1898 Woolsey was the principal stockholder in the Inter-State Distilling Company of Indiana. Joseph B. Greenhut, in organizing the Standard Company, purchased Woolsey's interest in the Inter-State Company. By the terms of the contract, made in June, 1898, Woolsey was to receive stock in the Standard Company in payment for his 2,200 shares in the Inter-State Company. The shares were to be deposited with the Manhattan Trust Company and a certain number paid to Woolsey annually. This was done in order to insure Woolsey's compliance with the terms of his contract made with Joseph Greenhut, that he would not engage in the distilling business within 1,200 miles of Chicago for a specified number of years.

In 1901 the Hammond Company was organized, with Woolsey as its President. The Standard Company sought to restrain Woolsey and the Hammond Company, alleging ths two were identical, from engaging in the distilling business, representing that it was a direct violation of the 1898 contract between Greenhut and Woolsey. An injunction was also asked restraining the Manhattan Trust Company from delivering any of the Standard stock to Woolsey on the ground that he had violated his contract and was engaged in distilling within 1,200 miles of Chicago.

In his opinion Judge Lacombe says:

"The injunction to enjoin the Hammond Distilling Company is denied. That company has not voluntarily appeared; this is not the district of its residence and this ccurt has not any jurisdiction of it. As to Woolsey, the case seems entirely plain. There is no substantial dispute as to the facts and complainant may take an injunction pendente lite, restraining him from violating the terms of his contract of June 29, 1898. The trust company is also enjoined from delivering the stock to Woolsey or to his order without further instructions from this court."

BARON FAIRFAX RETURNS.

American Citizen Who is a British Peer May Not Attend Coronation.

Baron Fairfax of Cameron, who in New York is plain Albert K. Fairfax, and who is the only American citizen to have been "commanded" by the King to attend the coronation, returned yesterday on the Cunarder Etruria. Mr. Fairfax said that he was not sure whether he would cross again to attend the postponed coronation. Asked whether he could be commanded to present himself, he replied:

"I am an American citizen, and I hardly think that I could be compelled to attend."

He is the twelfth Baron Fairfax of Cameron, and the family has resided in Virginia since the time of the sixth Lord Fairfax, who was an intimate friend of George Washington. Mr. Fairfax, as his name appeared on the steamship list, and as he prefers to be called, is a member of the Union Club and is associated with Brown Brothers in Wall Street.

Church of St. Rose of Lima.

The cornerstone of the Church of St. Rose of Lima, West One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, will be laid next Sunday afternoon at 4 by the Right Rev. Joseph F. Mooney. The sermon will be preached by the Rev. William L. Penny, rector of the Church of the Annunciation.

LEGAL NOTES.

RIGHT TO RECOVER FOR EXTRA SERVICES.—A case involving the right of an employe to recover for extra services outside his regular work was decided lately by the Third Appellate Division. Samuel H. Mathison was employed by the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, in 1882, as an engine dispatcher at Chatham, N. Y. His duties were the inspection and repair of engines, and the running of engines in cases of emergency. A switch engine used at the station was discontinued in June, 1898, when Mathison received an order stating that all trains would do their own switching at his station with their regular engines, but in case the switch engine was called into service he was to operate it. Afterward Mathison ran the switch engine four or five hours each day from June, 1898, to October, 1899, when he left the railroad's employ. Mathison was paid by the month, and during all that time he made no claim for the extra services in operating the switch engine. A judgment on the report of a referee, allowing him compensation for the extra services, has been reversed by the Appellate tribunal. Justice Smith, for the court, holds that the running of the switch engine was, as a matter of law, so far within the scope of the plaintiff's employment as to negative any implication that he was to receive extra compensation. "There are authorities," says Justice Smith, "holding that in certain cases where the extra service required is entirely without the sphere of the service for which the contract was made, or where the extra service exacted was such as required special skill or qualifications, in such case the law will imply an agreement for extra compensation. This rule is based upon the probability that for such service there was an intention on the part of the master to pay extra compensation upon which the servant might rely. But this rule must be cautiously applied, and the service must be so far outside of the sphere of the employment as to indicate a probable intention on the part of the master to allow extra compensation therefor. If the question be one of doubt, the right to extra compensation should rest only upon an express agreement. Any other rule of law would introduce dangerous uncertainty and instability into all contracts of service. Even the domestic in your household would charge you with a judgment for compensation for extra service if some further work were required of her than the mistress thought to mention at the hiring."

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ACTION ON PROMISSORY NOTES.—The defense of William H. Stevens, in an action against him on three promissory notes, was a failure of consideration on the part of J. Block and L. Franck, the plaintiffs, who, he alleged, neglected to deliver certain whisky for which the notes were given. In passing upon the plaintiffs' claim that their motion for judgment on the pleadings should have been granted by the trial court, the Third Appellate Division says, by Justice Smith, that the defense, if found, would have been a complete one. "If at any time," says Justice Smith, "the defendant had made due dsmand for the balance of the whisky, in accordance with the terms of the contract, and that demand had been refused, the vsrdict would have been right, as the defendant might properly plead in his defense this refusal to comply with the contract as a partial failure of consideration for the making of the notes." Mr. Stevens showed, against his opponents' objection, that at the time the notes were given there was a verbal understanding that the instruments were to be paid when the whisky was delivered. This question was submitted to the jury, the trial court charging that, if such an agreement did exist, the verdict must be for the defendant; if otherwise, the plaintiffs should have a judgment. No such issue, Justice Smith decides, was presented by the answer, and therefore a verdict for Mr. Stevens must be reversed. "Moreover, evidence of such an oral agreement would be clearly inadmissible both under the pleadings and as varying the terms of a written instrument. The notes provide for a specific date of payment, and that provision could not be varied by an oral understanding at the time that payment should only be required when the whisky was delivered."

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We will deliver all purchases free of charge at your door, at all places reached by the express companies in the States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut, or at railroad stations where there is no express. Goods for Long Island will be delivered the day of the purchase or early the following morning.

For All Who Wear Stockings and Underwear.

The Best of Our Annual Midsummer Sales.

Every Previous Event Vanquished.

Incessant progress again marks an incomputable Loeser benefit to Brooklyn through this semi-annual sale. As with wheat and flour the price fluctuations of hosiery and underwear are generally very narrow, a fact which in itself makes this half-price sale all the more phenomenal as well as masterful. It will need but a cursory investigation to prove to any one that the benefits of this year's sale are far greater than those of previous years. While it is a fact that the prices of hosiery are steadily advancing, it is also a fact that a great many surplus stocks, of underwear particularly, have been offered at sacrifice prices, due to the slow consumption because of the cool season. We have been in closer touch than ever before with every movement in the market, and have been able to take advantage of every fluctuation that would reap you a benefit. The merchandise is in every way up to the highest standard of quality, style and shape, and speaking plainly, merchandise that cannot be replaced to-day at our present selling prices. In the lot are:

Thousands of Makers' Samples and Broken Lots

which, because they are samples, are the very best product of the very best skill of the very best makers and guaranteed perfect in every respect. The variety is numerous, touching the needs of all men, all women, all children and all babies. The sale is opportune because timed to meet the largest welfare of the largest number and is already an assured success.

Stockings.

AT 10c. INSTEAD OF 15c.—Children's extra heavy black ribbed cotton stockings, spliced heels and toes, with double knees, sizes 6 to 9½. Just the thing for country wear.

AT 12½c. INSTEAD OF 25c.—Women's fine gauge, full fashioned black cotton stockings, spliced heels and toes; also fancy striped and black grounds with white polka dots.

AT 25c. INSTEAD OF 50c.—Women's colored lisle thread stockings, assorted stripes, lace effect, plain and ribbed stainless black.

AT 3 PAIRS FOR $1.00 INSTEAD OF 75c. PER PAIR—Women's colored lisle thread and cotton stockings, stripes, two tone, embroidered and stainless black.

AT 50c. INSTEAD OF $1.25—Women's superior quality colored lisle thread stockings, striped, embroidered, lace effects, vertical stripes. These goods are samples

with short sleeves; also a small lot of drawers trimmed with lace.

AT 12½c. INSTEAD OF 19c.—Women's ribbed white cotton vests, low neck, no sleeves, nicely trimmed at neck and arm.

AT 19c. INSTEAD OF 29c.—Women's fancy rib, white lisle thread vests trimmed with silk at neck and arms, low neck, no sleeves.

AT 3 FOR $1.00 INSTEAD OF 50c. EACH—Men's light weight Ecru balbriggan shirts, self-fronts, long and short sleeves, also drawers with double seats to

Silk Underwear at Lowest Price Known.

AT 69c. INSTEAD OF $1.00—Women's silk mixed ribbed vests, trimmed with crochet trimming at neck, low neck, no sleeves, pink, sky, cream, black and lavender.

AT 89c. INSTEAD OF $1.25 TO $1.50—Women's ribbed silk mixed vests, handsome crochet trimming at neck, in pink,

Part Three
Pages 21-28

Daily 1 Cent.

The New York Times.

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Magazine Section

SUNDAY, JULY 6, 1902.

THE LOOKER-ON,

By David Graham Phillips,

Author of "Her Serene Highness," etc.

THIS Friday Fourth of July, meaning practically three clear holidays, with half-time on Thursday and to-morrow, is a very pointed reminder of the vast amount of fraud there is in our "life of toil." If any man will put himself to the trouble of subtracting from his day's work the time he spends in getting ready to work, in getting ready to stop work for lunch, in getting ready to work after lunch, in getting ready to stop work for the day, and in thinking how hard he was working, he may arrive at a result which will give him valuable information on why he progresses so slowly.

But the wonder is that men work so much as they do. For centuries each generation has passed on unimpaired the tradition of the slave period of the human race—the tradition that work is a curse, and that the only things that are at all interesting or amusing are useless things. And to make sure that the tradition shall not be shaken, we train our children in it by our method of sending them to school—two holidays each week, a long vacation at Christmas, and a huge gap of idleness in the Spring, Summer, and Fall. There has been a good deal of agitation of late on the subject of condensing the college course from four years to three. Many plans have been proposed, the most of them looking to less study. But who has ventured to suggest that these vigorous young men, in the important preliminary training for the best use of their one chance to live might possibly train more than thirty-six out of the fifty-two weeks of the year?

Thirty-six? No. From the thirty-six must be subtracted the Saturday and Sunday holidays—ten weeks more—leaving only twenty-six weeks of actual college work.

A man went into a Chicago shop to buy something, and was rather roughly handled by the overenergentic clerk. "Why this haste?" asked the man. The clerk answered condescendingly: "Oh, that's a way we have in Chicago to save time." The man reflected on this a few minutes, and then said: "Now, tell me, what do you do with all this time you save?" It might be pertinent—or impertinent—to reverse that question, and ask our college youths, and some others, what do you do with all this time you don't save? What is it that is so much more interesting and important and profitable than work?

Mr. Burke's Great Public Benefaction.

More interesting even than the discovery of another obscure New York millionaire in John M. Burke is the peculiar wording of his explanation of the object of his $4,000,000 benefaction:

"For intelligent and respectable men and women who, in consequence of sickness or discharge from hospitals before they have gained sufficient strength to earn their livelihood, or in consequence of other misfortune, may be in need of temporary assistance."

An unusual and admirable personality seems to be revealed in these careful phrases. There is no city in the world which contains a larger number of prosperous beggars than New York. For not only must all the regular and recognized beggars be included in any complete list, but also all those who are being pauperized or partially pauperized by our rich people. Mr. Burke shows that he has observed this great and growing evil, and that he recognizes that the man whose giving is an end, not a means, is committing a grave sin against society.

Some day there may be more immediate value than there is at present in the reflection that it was not vice or luxury or barbarians that ruined Rome, but free food and free shows. Is it not European—and mediaeval European, at that—and in no sense American, this growing habit of looking to the rich for that which any industrious, deserving man could earn for himself? Are there not other—and subtler—ways of sapping a man's self-respect than by making him a "client" or a serf outright?

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During the week several deaths and dangerous wounds from pet-dog bites were reported from New York and its environs. But there was not a single case of death or dangerous wound from the bite of a baby.

The city being physically in a state of upheaval, one sees in every street at the noon hour scores of laborers lounging in the shadow of the houses eating. To look at their lunch is to marvel at their endurance. How can they withstand the double burden of doing their work and digesting their lunch? Soft bread, ham, bacon, cold potatoes, pie, cold coffee, beer—they are indeed men of iron! Not one single item in their bill of fare is digestible without a savage struggle, and then the amount of nourishment is pitifully small.

If the laboring man did but know it, he has a more pressing problem than the labor question, and one far easier of solution—the cooking and eating problem.

One day last week a stenographer in a lawyer's office fainted away just after she came in from lunch. When she came to, she told her employer that she had long been feeling ill after lunch, "and I only take a cup of coffee and a piece of pie or a chocolate eclair," she said. He sent her to his own doctor. The next day she reported that the doctor had told her that her lunch was all right so far as it went, but that it was not extensive enough. "You must eat more," he said.

It is advice like this that makes business brisk with the beauty specialists, the patent medicine man, and the undertaker.

New York's New Millionaires.

In a single day's news there were announcements of the addition of two Western multi-millionaires to New York's huge colony of the very rich. They attracted a little attention because they happened to be worth so many millions; men with a scant million or so are slipping in all the time unobserved. If it were not necessity that drove them here, many of them would doubtless become angry at their insignificance and would go where money alone gives distinction. But the rapid concentration of the directing forces of the business of the country in Manhattan Island compels them to yield to the entreaties of their wives and daughters and remain.

It is these new millionaires that make the dealers in luxuries—in great houses, in works of art, in jewels—so cheerful nowadays. For each new millionaire must provide himself and his family with all the pride, pomp, and circumstance which his predecessors display, and must, if his millions permit, raise the standard a little.

It is a pleasant sight to see them and their women sweeping through the shops. There is a large unfilled space in the new house. At the art dealer's the millionaire waves his cane vaguely at a corner where statuary and pictures are grouped. "How much for the bunch?" he says. "Your bottom price. I'm in a hurry." Or, Mrs. Millionaire is at the fashionable jeweler's, sweeping grandly along. She pauses, casts a careless glance at a cushion full of hatpins. "I'll take this," she says, taking one out. "How much is it?" And when the clerk says: "Twelve hundred dollars," she almost conceals her shiver of surprise, flushes, and replies: "I'll take two if you've got another to match it."

There should be a census of New York's millionaire colony; and it would be gracious and not unjust to include those who haven't a million, but are affording their fellow-citizens much profit and entertainment by living as if they had.

John Milburn and Judge Parker

John Milburn of Buffalo and Judge Parker of the Court of Appeals were the two men most talked about in State politics in the past week. An impression has been growing with those Democrats who are emerging from a long retirement that the right sort of man can be elected Governor next Fall, and that, if he is, and if he makes a good record, he may have more than a fighting chance to repeat Grover Cleveland's experience in 1884. As Mr. Milburn was born in England, the Democrats who indulge this dream or hope are against him. They are thinking of victory next Fall only as a stepping stone to victory in 1904, and they want a candidate for Governor who would be eligible to the Presidency. So they are urging against Mr. Milburn the fact that he sent his sons back to England to be educated.

Judge Parker is one of the youngest-looking men who ever passed into the fifties; he has an engaging personality and a reputation for great common sense combined with great tenacity to principle. When they told Samuel J. Tilden that there was serious talk of nominating Mr. Cleveland for the Presidency, Mr. Tilden wagged his head slowly and said in his queer voice: "Well, Mr. Cleveland is a very wilful man."

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It is not often that a political and personal opponent gives such an opportunity as Senator Bailey, the youngest man in the Senate, gave Senator Beveridge, the next youngest. If Beveridge had struck or had grappled with Bailey the opportunity would have been lost, and, in the public mind, Beveridge and Bailey would have been commingled as participants in a disgraceful fight in the Senate Chamber. But Beveridge seized his opportunity and neglected the momentary triumph of defending his personal dignity for the greater triumph of defending and maintaining the dignity of the Senate.

DAVID GRAHAM PHILLIPS.

"Philippine Canaries" the Latest Swindle

SPARROWS PAINTED YELLOW THAT LOSE THEIR COLOR WHEN THEY TAKE A BATH.

THERE are several men in Brighton, Mass., who will, no doubt, take a course in ornithology before they trade with a vender of birds hereafter.

But the bird seller, says The Boston Herald, was not disposed to exhibit his wares on the public street, and the sight of a uniform in blue was his one cue to take the climating them, and the expense of transporting them to this country. Thus explained the slick stranger. And only $1 each.

With the money gained from his sales the stranger quickly left the district, and all went well until the "beautiful canaries" took their first baths in the dainty little glass vessels which had been placed at the bottom of the cages. Well, suspicious looks were directed at the birds after they had taken their first dip. The beautiful golden coloring they had on the day of sale had become dulled, and there was a peculiar yellowish sediment in the bottom of the bathing dishes.

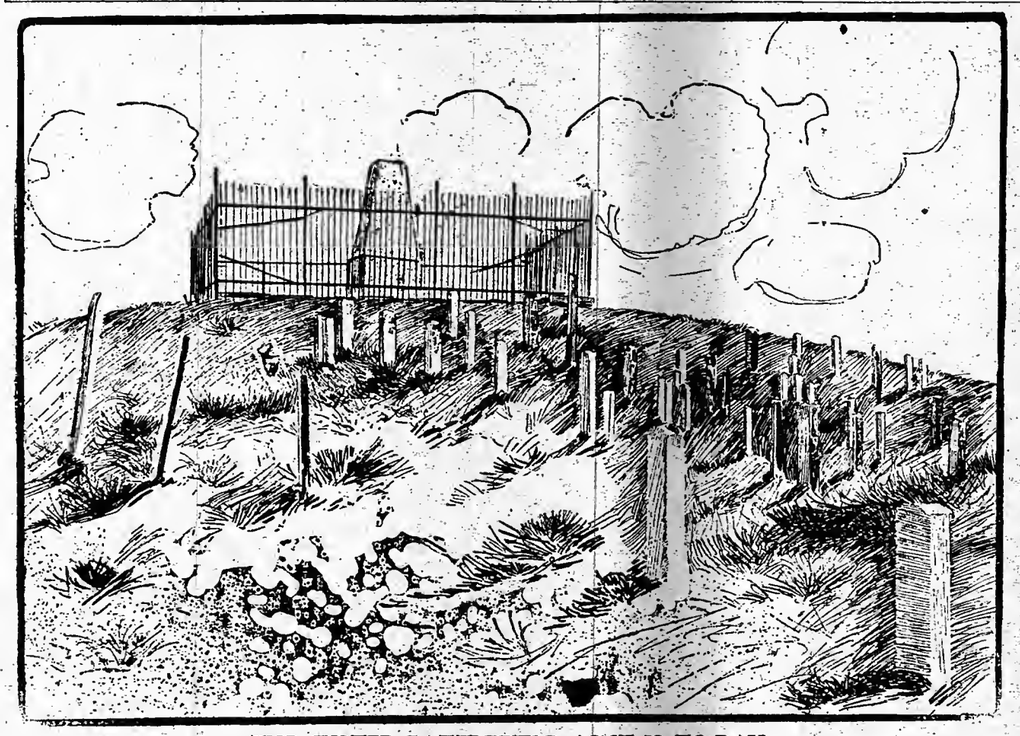
Two baths altogether changed the aspect of the "canaries," for then the coats were of a dirty brownish color, with but a few dashes of the lovely golden coloring left. It soon developed that the good people had been buying common, ordinary street sparrows, which had been treated to a chemical bath to give them their canary hue.

One man reported the matter to the police. He said that perhaps the bird seller might come back with another load of "chippies," and his warning was "pro bono publico." It developed that he was only one of many victims who had been buying painted sparrows, and also that more than one person had bought expensive cages to put the "beautiful birds" in.

Reproduction of the Custer Massacre

1,500 Crow and Cheyenne Indians with 260 Regulars from Fort McKenzie Fight in Mimic Warfare on the Historic Battleground of the Little Big Horn --300 of the Indians were in the Celebrated Fight of 26 Years Ago.

AT Sheridan, Wyoming, July 4, not far from the spot where Custer fell, twenty-six years after the heroic Seventh Cavalry was demolished by a ferocious and overpowering force of Indians, was enacted a mimic but fearfully lifelike imitation of that celebrated massacre. On last Friday 1,500 Crows and Cheyennes, hideous in their war paint, swooped down upon 260 men from Fort McKenzie and surrounded, cut down, and annihilated them in the presence of thousands of spectators, who then saw the first lifelike reproduction of the slaughter of Custer and his band.



THE CUSTER BATTLEFIELD AS IT IS TO-DAY.

The fight of June 25, 1876, was without a surviving witness, and after the last horrible yell had died away in the Big Horn, after the last scalp had been lifted, there was no one of that gallant band of troopers left to tell the tale. The scene of carnage has been described only in the unwilling speech of the Indian victors and the imagination of the writers whom that speech and the graves of the silent dead inspired. So, after all, the most authentic and certainly the most vivid picture of that fight was the sham battle between Uncle Sam's men and the Crows and Cheyennes on the Fourth of July, 1902.

Two hundred and sixty soldiers, and Custer among them, lie buried on the plains of Montana, and so 260 soldiers from Fort McKenzie met the yelling horde of Crows on Friday. The bodies of the Seventh's dead were buried where they fell, and were later moved to the summit of the hill, where they were interred about a huge granite shaft. The little marble headstones now glisten in the July sun on the historic field, and in the midst is Custer's, which, in addition to the marble slab, is marked by a white stone cross inscribed with the words, "Here Fell Custer, June 25, 1876." Gen. Custer's remains now rest at Arlington, among the Nation's heroes.

Last week's reproduction of the Custer massacre is the result of many years of scheming. For ten years efforts had been made to persuade the Crows to take part in the mimic fight. But all overtures had been met with grunts of disapproval. It was not until after patient persistence and much canvassing that O. P. Hanna, once a scout with Custer, succeeded in interesting the reds in a sham battle. Through his long experience on the frontier and his personal acquaintance among the leading chiefs among the Western Indians, Hanna finally came out "on top."

The agreed to "put up" an exhibition if Hanna would do certain things which Hanna readily promised. It is a curious thing that this man, who has the reputation of one to be feared and hated among many of the tribes, should succeed in such an enterprise, using his old foes who had often sought his scalp, for his own ends.

The Crows are a very conservative tribe these days, and when once they were interested in the project they were ready to emigrate almost to a man to the field of the sham battle. So the Crow agency on Friday looked like a deserted village, while around the town of Sheridan were camped at least 3,000 Indians. Of the chiefs who took part in the sham battle the best known are Spotted Horse, Wolf-that-lies-Down, Two Leggins, Old Crow, Plenty Cuss, Crazy Head, Red Tomahawk, Iron Thunder, Medicine Crow, Sparrow Hawk, Pretty Eagle, and Bad Man.

Rehearsing 1,000 Indians for the sham battle was no small task, and required diplomacy as well as executive ability. For days the spectacle was repeated, until all the movements were thoroughly drilled into the red men's minds. In the band of Indians who fought on Friday more than 300 of them were in the battle of twenty-six years ago. It is interesting to note in this connection that the Sionx tribe, which furnished most of the hordes of Sitting Bull, which slaughtered the Seventh Cavalry and terrorized the West for many years, are now learning to plow corn and to fix up a homestead like a white man.

One man is living to-day who was largely responsible for the Government's final treaties with the Sioux. He is Charles Percival Jordan, a trader at the Rosebnd Agency, South Dakota, a relative and a friend of Gen. Custer. Col. Jordan was a Government scout and Indian fighter, and after the battle of 1876 it was he who exerted a great influence over his old-time foes, who had the same veneration for him that they did for Custer. The present treaty with the Sioux is the result almost exclusively of his efforts.

But to the battle. Major Sanders was the Custer of last Friday, and at the head of his little band, representing the detachment of the famous Seventh United States Cavalry, he could be seen in the distance making a detour to surround a small cluster of Indians. The latter ran, and Sanders charged after them in full pursuit. The red men were real warriors in appearance, with their shining, naked limbs and features fantastically colored, and riding their mounts at top speed they presented a terrifying spectacle.

The reds were then reinforced and beat back the soldiers, the firing broke into a sullen roar and the soldiers were seen again advancing. The soldiers divided into two columns, one taking one side and the other the opposite of the ascent up the ravine. Then Spotted Horse, who acted "Gall," brought up more Indians. The troopers tried to form a junction of their two slender columns, but the enemy, scores and scores of flying, yelling friends, remained ever between them.

There was no escape. "Gall" was an omnipresent fiend, and seemed to possess a charmed life as he charged at the head of his hordes, yelling, encouraging, calling on the Great Spirit as they rode over their own dead to reach the little band of the Seventh. First the cavalry horses fell as their riders dropped behind them, shooting desperately on every side at an enemy that seemed to encircle each one of them, so numerous were the reds.

A final charge, and both sides were down save a few plucky bunches of men who stood side by side in the last encounter. Then the carnage began, and scalps were lifted in high glee. Custer alone, with half a dozen men, was making his last stand.

Then Custer remained alone for a moment, finally falling, pierced by numerous bullets and lying undisturbed among that yelling horde, which regarded him with awe as some powerful agency of the Evil Spirit. There he lay, even as did the Custer of a quarter of a century ago, his yellow locks undisturbed, his face marred only by the battle smoke, and his sword in his hand even in death.

Such was the mimic battle given at Sheridan last Friday, at once the first and the most lifelike attempt to reproduce the Custer massacre.

A Blue Rose Has Been Grown at Last

THE announcement was made a few days ago in a London paper that a perfect blue rose had been received from America at Kew Gardens. There was nothing in the short notice, aside from the mention that the rose was considered a botanical curiosity, to indicate that the flower, a perfect blue, marks an epoch in rose culture.

Among the faddists in the growing of the rose it has been for ages the sought-for color. Not that there would be any particularly large money reward, but there seems to be some allurement in the hope that their name may go down in botanical history trailing after a Latin prefix as the grower of "a perfect blue."

In other conntries and in bygone years things were different as to the monetary rewards for successful growing of floral monstrosities. This was notably the case in the Netherlands during the early part of the seventeenth century. The country went mad over the tulip, and large bonuses in cash were offered for the freaks has always been a matter of much interest to botanists, it has been a luxury with which the commercial florist, no matter how enthusiastic, could not afford to toy. He is mostly concerned in the successful raising of varieties for which there is a well-known public demand. Thus experimentation has become a monopoly enjoyed by private botanical students and those at the head of botanical gardens and the conservatories attached to private estates.

And, like the preliminary work on inventions in other lines, the experimental botanist surrounds his work with a shroud of secrecy, seemingly fearful of the loss of his idol or that some one may steal the secret of its rearing. Thus, while the announcement states that the rose came from this side, its existence in this country was not suspected by any of the experts in rose culture interviewed.

The cultivation of the blue rose has long been considered an impossibility. culturists should strive for this high goal.

One head gardener, in speaking of the matter, said that it did not surprise him that the blue rose had been grown at last. There have, according to him, always been some few enthusiasts working to that end. Probably their patience had at last been rewarded.

"For you must understand," he continued, "that the perfection of such a rose means much—the work of a lifetime. Even the attempted cultivation of such a monstrosity presupposes a premiership in the ranks of botanists. It involves an age of personal experience and a knowledge of the continued experiences of others along the same line.

"Years and years of individual experiment, grafting and regrafting, budding and rebudding, crossing and recrossing with endless varieties, all the while keeping minute records of the habits of the plant in its different stages, its varying color, this time a nearer approach to the cherished blue, and then

PURE AMERICANISM,

By Julian Ralph,

Author of "An American with Lord Roberts," etc.

WHILE tens of thousands of us are abroad considering royalty, monarchy, and the charms and consequences of their existence, some millions of us are here at home, without a single royal pageant or castle on a hill or palace by a lake to remind us that there are other peoples and other modes of living and thinking besides our own.

I have been seeking a place in which to finish a considerable task of writing, and have visited and scrutinized many inviting places between Saratoga and Montreal. The place I first stopped at was Brandon, Vt. This I decided to be the most beautiful spot in a State whose towns are nearly all distinguished by a neatness, pride, and picturesqueness the like of which I have found nowhere else, not even in England. The Vermonters are the only country people I have seen who rate a beautiful "view" as part of the attractions of a home. They build their houses so as to command a mountain or a valley "view," they remove their ancestral barns and outbuildings if these interfere with a view. Whether this is because the extreme abundance and beauty of their valleys, lakes, and mountains has, in the course of a century and a half, impressed itself upon their minds and tastes I do not know.

Far from the Dollar Worship.

In the case of Brandon it cannot be that tourists and "city boarders" have educated them, for Brandon is not yet spoiled by rich Summer loiterers. Even the enterprising Mr. Daniels of the New York Central Railroad has not yet heard of it—at least he has not thought enough of it to put it in his time-table maps. Nothing in Brandon has yet been corrupted by the Golden Calf except one liveryman, who asks four dollars for what is worth two, and the hotel bootblack, who charges 10 cents for a shine, forgetful of the example of the Napoleonic "Tony" of New York, who cut the price in two a dozen years ago, and has become rich at the reduced rate.

Brandon rests upon half a dozen marble hills, each of which commands a view of the Valley of the Otter, and some of which overlook Lake Champlain and bound their vision by the purple Adirondacks. The 3,000 inhabitants live in 600 or 700 houses, each one of which is as orderly and proud as any villa beside Como, all being set in plots of well-kept lawn, beside streets that are shaded by from two to six rows of elms and maples. In the heart of this mass meeting of inviting homes is what was once the sandy "common," but is now a park of grass and elms, with a fountain in its centre. Looking at it every day sits the man who was one of a dozen who planted those great trees forty years ago, for as far back as that the little place thrilled with the modest pride which renders it a jewel in the necklace of gemlike towns with which the Vermonters have decked their fair Commonwealth.

High Sounding Royal Names.

But far as this is from Europe, the people are not without their constant reminders of royalty. If you go into any of the stores in which dry goods or clothing are on sale, you would imagine yourself in a monarchical land where caste and rank are as the breath of the nostrils of the people. You will see displayed Duchess Quality shoes, King's note paper, Queen's gray paper, Royal Standard letter paper, Ducal shirts, Princess shirtwaists, Duke of York slippers, Empress corsets, Royal yeast, Imperial cornmeal, Prince Imperial gloves, and so on through a long list of goods christened in such a wise as to justify a foreigner in imagining that we Americans are besotted with a yearning for rank and title to a degree which England herself has not yet reached. In almost every shop in this purely American village this strange love for the mere ornaments and outward signs of royalty and nobility meet our eyes. The placards do not merely tell us that Jones's Ten-Minute Oats make good faring, but they insist that we shall know how much Prince Henry enjoyed them. They urge us to buy a certain table water because the Queen of England and the Czarina of Russia "ordered another case." I cannot now recall that any monarch is posted in a fire-color lithograph as urging me to wear rubber heels because his Majesty does so, but it must be that my memory fails me, for surely the rubber-heel men know their business too well to miss this chance.

I take my chair on the marble porch of my inn, facing the principal street, where all the white or yellow houses peep shyly out of the breaks in the cloudlike foliage of the village, and I look at the other visitors around me. The young ladies have on their Empress Quality shoes, their Ducal shirtwaists, and (this I merely suspect) their Dowager Duchess corsets, while the men are smoking their Heir Apparent pipes and lounging in Duke of Norfolk jackets and Prince Henry "Pats." I say to myself: "I am only a simple democrat and must take my pleasures by myself, as I have had to do so many Summers in Europe—unless, perchance, I hire a team and talk to the driver or make an excuse to chat with the feudal baron who keeps the hotel."

But just then the proprietor and a personage of the town come along, and I am introduced to the Brandonite. "I say, Ralph," he remarks, "the ladies at the other end of the porch are anxious to meet you; come along and I will introdude you."

Everybody Came to the Dance.

On one evening two young girls who were at the "inn" proposed a dance. Immediately they were introduced to the belles of the village, and these maidens entered heartily into the project, inviting their brothers and sweethearts and assisting in the decoration of the ballroom. The next events were the calls of the village matrons upon the women visitors at the hotel, and by the time the dance took place we visitors knew everybody in the village. And everybody came to the dance. The young men were what American youths should be—hard-working, self-sustaining chaps, who clerked in the stores, who ran the Post Office, who managed the quarry, who kept books in the banks, and who were the dentists, young doctors, and college students of the locality. We knew who they were because we dealt with them at their places of business, but they did not know who some of us were. And they did not inquire. I do not even know whether they cared, so long as we behaved ourselves, danced, played ping-pong, and made ourselves agreeable to their mothers and sisters.

Everything mundane must come to an end, and so I have left Brandon, while the others are still giving teas and dances at the hotel in return for card parties in the cottages. And now that this short chapter in my life is closed, I wonder why the manufacturers thought that to dub their shoes Empress Quality must catch the coin of these democratic ladies, and why the manufacturers of suspenders style them "Prince of Wales brace" in order to induce the grocer or his clerk to buy a pair. But perhaps these makers of necessaries find that there is a different taste, and one better worth pleasing than that of little Brandon—a taste for a snob's vocabulary and a yearning for the symbols of a false classification of humanity. It may be that these form a larger class than the type I found in the Green Mountains and that my recent companions at Summerville, S. C., and those others at Lakewood, who did not invite one another at haphazard to whatever was going on, would not share with me the admiration I felt for the genuine and poetic Americanism which I have just described.

Another View of Complex Americanism.

Perhaps in the place I have now come to I am to obtain still another view of our complex American civilization. I say this because this evening a dozen stylishly dressed young girls, without a single chaperon, invaded the place at which I am now rusticating and announced themselves as desirous of using the ballroom of the hotel for a dance.

"We are girls from —— College," they said, "and we are camping for a couple of weeks on the shore of the lake here. We are having oceans of fun at fishing, cooking, singing, rowing, and tramping over the mountains, but now we want a dance. We have just simply got to dance, and that is all there is about it. We will provide our own music, and all we want here is for the proprietor to loan us the ballroom and the men to dance with."

The proprietor is doing his best to accommodate these independent, merry girls as I sit above them in my bedroom and write. It is not a light thing that they have asked. The season is upside down, it is extra cool and extra rainy, and the people who should be here to dance with stray parties of camping college girls are still clinging to the cities. Fortunately, the young clerks and one or two other of the hotel employes are just from college themselves, and are high-headed, fearless-eyed, bright-minded young Americans who feel themselves properly fitted to dance with the girls—which they are now doing precisely as they would manage a marble quarry, run a locomotive, or wire a house for electric lights, at a moment's notice, without necessarily knowing anything about any of these works. A college girl is at the piano, twenty feet are keeping time to its strains, and I should not wonder if I were to get still further light upon the subject of true Americanism before I leave here.

JULIAN RALPH.

Lake Dunmore, Vt., July 2.

All the Jews engaged in the iron ore and coal mining industries in the Government of Ekáterinoslaf, Russia, are, pursuant to a Gubernatorial edict, and during the course of the current month, to be expelled from their employment, and those having no lawful right of domicile are to be expelled from the Government. Some exceptions are made with Jews holding appoint-

New Things in New York's Aquarium

A Remarkable and Beautiful Collection of the Sea Anemone Which Arrived Last Week—Living Marine Flowers with All the Colors of the Rainbow—The Mysterious Green Moray or "Sea Serpent"—Teredos or Living Augers From New York Harbor.

THE Aquarium has just put on view a consignment, received last week, of specimens that is of absorbing interest. The exhibit consists of 125 sea anemones, comprising four species, which were taken from the rocks near the old bridge at City Island by Aquarium assistants.

Some were brought in still attached to the rocks upon which they were found, while others had been carefully removed, and have since fastened themselves to objects placed in their tank. Others have made their moorings on the sides and glass front of the tank.

These curious forms, with their myriads of waving, semi-transparent tentacles, which, when fully distended, in some of the specimens of the new group, attain a diameter of 3 inches, are of many shadings, no two being alike, even of the same species. Some are nearly white and others vary from light to dark brown, often running to an extreme chocolate. The scientific description of the sea anemone says that he is "an actinia: a coelenterate of the class actinoza and order malacodermata, of which there are several families besides the actinidae, many genera, and numerous species."

"They are distinguished by the cylindrical form of the body, which is soft, fleshy, and capable of dilation and contraction. The same aperture serves for mouth and vent, and is furnished with tentacles, (by means of which the anemone seizes and secures its food,) and which, when expanded, gives it the appearance of a flower. The tentacles vary in the different species, but are usually very numerous, in some cases exceeding 200 in number. When fully expanded their great variety of color presents a beautiful sight, but upon the slightest touch—presto!—the tentacles disappear and the anemone shrinks into a leathery-looking hummock, which, if one had not seen the distended animal a minute before, he would take to be a clod of earth.

The name anemone is certainly well chosen, for these charming creatures much more resemble a flower than an animal inhabitant of the sea, and a group of them together, all distended, waving with the motion of the water, and with the light playing on their soft and harmonizing shades, presents a wonderful and interesting sight.

Of the four varieties represented in the group—Sagastia Lucilina, Metridium marginatum; Sagastia Lucle, and Actinia misembrianthemum—the Metridium marginatum is the most numerous.

The peculiar characteristic of this particular anemone is that it propagates by detachment—merely tearing from its tentacles small particles which it casts adrift to later attach themselves to rocks or shells and gradually attain life and form. The shape of the Metridium is cylindrical. It being one of the largest of the new native group, standing about two inches in height when fully distended.

The Segastia Lucilina, as may be seen in the Aquarium, is much more delicate both in color and shape. Perched on a frail stem of about an inch and a half in length, it approaches nearer the anemone in plant life than any of the other specimens under the charge of Mr. Spencer, the Superintendent of the Aquarium. It furnishes the "missing link" between animal and plant life.

The Actinia misembrianthemum is of a very dark brown coloring as to its purselike body, but when dilated its numberless tentacles displayed all the variations of brown, from the deepest chocolate to the most delicate sepia tint, so arranged that its effect was startlingly like some of the rarer orchids. It is said that this anemone is slightly poisonous, contact of the naked flesh being followed by an unpleasant stinging sensation and the breaking out of a rash at the affected spot.

The life of this anemone is a continual ambush, yet the tentacles appear to be true offensive arms. One of these tentacles was torn off just as it had seized a little fish, but the captive only struggled feebly and soon relaxed all effort. Young mackerel have been known to roll upon their sides and die by a simple contact with the animal. This poisonous quality of the tentacles resides in minute organs, which are spread out under the whole surface of the skin.

The tiniest anemone of the Aquarium's new group, the Sagastia lucie, is a dull white in color, and when fully dilated resembles small particles of down. When collapsed it would puzzle a sharp-eyed person to locate one of them on the rock to which it is usually attached. They resemble the coral, several specimens of which have been received by the Aquarium from the expedition of Prof. Bartholomew of the New York University.

These specimens of coral, when massed, are very beautiful, having the same general appearance and characteristics of the anemones. They differ, though, in the fact that while the anemone has independent action, and can, if so desiring, detach himself and move to other quarters, the coral parasite is fixed.

The new anemone specimens from Bermuda have not as yet been put on view, residing in glass aquaria in the laboratory of the Aquarium. They are ponderous fellows, as anemones go, measuring, when fully distended, seven and one-half inches across. They are of a delicate shade of salmon, with here and there a dark brownish spot.

Other arrivals last week at the Aquarium, mostly from Prof. Bartholomew, are green, red-fin, and mud parrot fishes; trigger and angel fish, striped and yellow-tailed runt, spotted hind, margate fish, trunk fish, grouper, gray snapper, common, princess, salmon, and tiger rock fish; squirrel fish, hog fish, four-eyes or bride fish, sergeant major and surgeon fish, cow fish, Mollie Miller, lady fish, and spinal lobster.

There came with this group a rare specimen of the spotted moray. Of this Superintendent Spencer says:

"It was first discovered by Richardson in 1844, when his expedition on the Erebus and Terror saw one off the coast of Cuba. It is the only one in captivity in this country."

Another new exhibit of peculiar interest is that contributed by Mr. Baldwin of the Dock Department. While superintending repairs at the fireboat New Yorker's bulkhead at the Battery recently, he found that some of the spiles had been attacked by the terrible teredo, or ship worm. The spiles affected had been bored through and through by the worm, making the substitution of new spiles necessary. The new exhibit now on view at the Aquarium consists of sections of these spiles, showing the havoc wrought and the manner in which the mollusk goes about its work.

The scientific name of this animal is Teredo navalis, being a member of the family Teredinidae. In appearance it is worm-shaped and grayish-white in color. Its length is mostly owing to the elongation of the united siphons or breathing tubes, conveying water to the gills. The two valves of the shell are small, the viscera being mainly contained within the valves. The shell is the boring instrument; and in excavating in the wood every individual is careful to avoid the tube formed by its neighbor. Often a very thin leaf of wood, hardly thicker than linen paper, is the only partition separating these holes.

As the worm bores his way through the wood he lines his tunnel with a chalky incrustation, which nature has provided him to save friction.

Cropping out all over the section of spile now in the anemone tank are the duplex siphons of the worm. One of the siphons is used to take in sustenance, the other to eject after use. Superintendent Spencer says that the teredo bores by a reverse motion, expelling the sawdust from the boring as he works his way into the wood. They have the power of elongation to an astonishing degree, and while having the appearance of a very small worm, the business end of the teredo may be at work three or more inches deep in a spile, but still his siphons are waving gently from the hole, only to be withdrawn at the first sign of danger.

This worm is remarkably well armed for carrying on his chosen work, for his augerlike head-piece is as hard and sharp as a razor blade. So it can easily be seen, when a ship's bottom or submerged wood, such as piling in bulkhead construction, is attacked by the teredo in large numbers, what the ultimate result will be. A piece of planking or spile with the perforation of the worm resembles the wax formation of our common honey bee in general appearance, although the cells of the teredo are much longer and in some cases have a tendency to zigzag in and out through the grain of the wood.

The methods used as a preservative of submerged woods against the teredo are various. Probably the surest, but by far the most expensive, is copper sheathing. Treating with creosote and corrosive sublimate has also been resorted to, as well as the driving of short, broad-headed nails close together into the timbers, the rust from which spreads and prevents the animal from settling. But at the present day, when the steel-shell steam-propelled vessel has crowded out the old wooden-hulled clipper, and steel structural work has largely taken the place of wooden spiles in piers and bulkhead construction, not so much is heard of the teredo as formerly.

Again, while the United States Weather Bureau has found that many of the transcontinental storms are born up in the neighborhood of Alberta, there is still another tempest-breeding ground somewhere off the coast in the Pacific. It is probable, therefore, that the recent disasters to shipping are due to their attempted passage through this nursing ground of storms, in which region the vessel is in addition subjected to the natural turmoil of the diverted Japan current.

The United States Government Hydrographic Office is making a special study of this region, in the hope some day of reducing its phenomena to tabular form, just as the mechanism of the West Indian hurricane is now plotted. But while the difficulties of the Portland and the Jeannie call attention to the dangers of northwest coast navigation, there are other sea graveyards nearer home. No less a spot than Point Judith, in Long Island Sound, is considered so dangerous that Congress has been petitioned to authorize the construction of a breakwater for the protection of ships. A report made by the Life-Saving Service to the New York Maritime Association shows that since 1883 ninety-two vessels have gone down off the point. The loss of life, thanks to the vigilance of the Point Judith Life Saving Corps, has been only eighteen, but the property loss has been $1,412,490.

Of course, most ocean travelers are familiar with the sombre possibilities of Sable Island and most old sailors with the terrors of the Cape Horn passage. Now that the isthmian canal is to be put through, there will be less loss of life on the way from the Atlantic to the Pacific, but Sable Island will probably aways remain a menace to navigators.

A map published by the British Admiralty shows this island entirely surrounded by wrecks, some of which date back hundreds of years. A rescue station was established there in 1802, and the life savers have been busy ever since. Just as many wrecks in proportion to the extent of shipping occurred on Sable Island previous to 1802 as have occurred since, so that the record is grim, indeed, and the place is full of legends and ghost stories. To show how dangerous a spot it is, the pigs which used to breed on the island had to be exterminated because of the injury they did to dead bodies washed ashore.

The Italian Chamber has adopted a bill sanctioning the construction of an aqueduct from the Apennines throughout the Province of Apulia. The cost of the undertaking is calculated at $40,000,000, of which the State and provincial authorities contribute $25,000,000 in the form of annuities, the balance to be furnished by the contractor in return for a ninety-nine years' concession. Hitherto no tender has been forthcoming.

The Grasshopper Pest Out West

An Area of 1,800 Square Miles Threatened with Destruction—Public Fund to Buy Grasshoppers—The First "Hopper Dance"—How the Insects Are Being Disposed Of—Sea Gulls May Eat Them Up.

SAN PETE COUNTY, Utah, offers a rich market for grasshoppers. Men, women, and children are engaged from daylight until dark in collecting the pests and shipping them to the cities. The market price is $1 per bushel, and there seems to be no limit to either the supply or demand. Millions of the little insects darken the sun and hover over the gardens and fields, threatening destruction to everything in their pathway. An area comprising 1,800 square miles, in the centre of the richest agricultural section of Utah, is infested with the hoppers, and the people are staring at destitution.

Sections of soil under microscopic test show seventy-six grasshopper eggs deposited in a piece only two inches square. This is the situation in an entire mountain-walled valley, including fifteen prosperous towns, having a combined population of 20,000 people. The grasshoppers are everywhere that they can crawl or fly, and have destroyed the wheat and oat fields and will soon strip the grasses and trees of every sign of vegetation. Great dusty clouds hang over the green spots and gently wave in the mountain winds. Suddenly the living mass drops to the ground, and the vegetation is no more.

The average daily harvest, of men and women, ranges about thirty bushels of the hopping, squirming, and jumping insects. These are held in "gunny sacks," and measured, or guessed, as to quantity, and the money paid without a murmur. Business men and farmers have contributed to a fund for the extermination of the hoppers, and have all the people they can secure at work picking them from the grain fields. When a collection of sacks is made, the mass is burned on the streets, amid the shouts of young and old, gathered about the bonfires.

The "grasshopper dance" is a form of amusement introduced at Ephraim, a small Scandinavian town. The Mormons are great dancers and convert every public charity or church demonstration into dances. They use the meeting houses and other buildings and dance when a missionary goes out preaching and when he returns. They dance when a man is married and when his children are married. Now they have the pests destroying their crops, and use that as a pretext for a dance. The admission to the ballroom must be paid by the deposit of a bag containing one-half a bushel of grasshoppers. No passes are accepted and money is rejected.

When the first "hopper ball" closed the ticket seller announced that he had received seventy-five bags of grasshoppers. This represented a cash valuation of $37.50, as the total receipts. The music and hall were donated, and the proceeds cremated.

When the midnight bell from the old town clock tolled its signal for the dancers to retire, they were startled by the illuminations of the heavens, brought about by the burning of the dance tickets of admission. Seventy-five bags of grasshoppers had been placed upon a funeral pile of dry goods boxes and were being enveloped in flames. The young Latter-Day Saints danced and sang the songs of Zion while the pests passed beyond the world of destruction.

San Pete County is one of the richest agricultural sections of the State. It is often referred to as "the granary of Utah," because of the immense crops of wheat, oats, and barley harvested. It occupies one great irrigated field, sixty miles long and thirty miles wide, surrounded by snow-clad mountains of the Wasatch Range on the east and the Oquirrh spurs on the west. It stands at an altitude of 6,000 feet, and is noted for the superior quality of flour shipped to the Rocky Mountain States and the Pacific Coast. The grasshoppers destroyed the crops last year, and wheat for Spring sowing had to be imported from Washington and Oregon. All breadstuffs are shipped from the mills of the Northwest to feed the people.

Manti, the county seat, is an old-fashioned stone-walled city, the second oldest in Utah. The houses are almost entirely of stone. Here is located one of the Mormon temples, costing over $1,000,000. It stands on an eminence commanding a view of the entire valley, now almost denuded of vegetation by the march of grasshoppers. The people are largely natives of Scandinavia and have all the traditions and superstitions of Mormonism thoroughly impressed on their minds. They believe the grasshoppers have come to curse them for not obeying the priesthood and paying better tithes to the Lord.

The country was formerly owned by a tribe of Indians known as the Sanpitchers. Their chief, Arropine, was induced to deed the valley to Brigham Young, for the Mormon Church, the consideration simply being love for the religion. Other Indians did not share in this love, and they claim the hoppers have come at stated intervals from the bad spirit to curse the whites for robbing the poor Indians of their lands. The remnant of the tribe occupies a high valley and is presided over by a white Bishop. They have all the practices of the Mormons, including the privilege of many wives, which is not overlooked. Their town is called Indianola.

The Mormon prophets have been preaching a famine for San Pete County for the last half century. Several grasshopper wars have caused the people to believe that a famine was coming. The Ladies' Relief Society has prepared for this by storing several thousand bushels of wheat in bins throughout the county. This will be used to feed the people during the coming Winter; if all crops are destroyed. The hoppers remain about six weeks in one place, and fly away. Where they go no one seems to know. While in San Pete County they are the subject of prayers and preachings, much hard work and cursings from the saints.

In 1867 the grasshoppers visited San Pete Valley and took the crops. The Indians had burned everything the year before, and the Mormons were in desperate circumstances. They appealed to their prophets for some means of deliverance. Prayer meetings were held, and the Lord asked to destroy the pests.

Suddenly a dark cloud came over the country, the sun was hidden, and a sound as of a rushing, mighty wind came through the valley. Then darkness fell upon the people. When the light once more shone it revealed great hordes of seagulls from the shores of the Great Salt Lake. These birds devoured the grasshoppers and departed. This was regarded as a miracle, and the birds have ever since been treated as sacred. No Mormon ever kills a seagull, and every one will raise his hands to defend the birds against the strokes of others.

WHOLESALE KIDNAPPING IN KANSAS

Farmers Fiercely Struggling with Each Other to Get Laborers to Harvest Their Crops—Demand Bigger Than Supply.

Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATCHISON, Kan., July 3.—The broad, waving, seemingly boundless wheat fields in the Southwest are changing color from green to russet, an alteration which is the signal for activity and excitement such as this section sees only at this season of the year. In fact, it is reasonably safe to say that no other quarter of the globe lives through a month in which the hubbub is so tremendous and incessant as a Kansas July.

The reasons for this are the necessity of gathering an immense crop in an almost impossible space of time if the farmers would prevent heavy loss of ripened grain by exposure to the elements, and the lack of hands to perform this ponderous task. Herefrom arises the keenest and most remarkable and interesting competition for labor the civilized world has ever seen, and which has now begun.

Great armies of men come into Kansas at this signal. They come from every part of the Northern Mississippi Valley. They are not particular as to their mode of travel. At the outset they are furnished first-class tickets on passenger trains at a cost of a cent a mile. These are the vanguard, and their number is almost inconsiderable.

Later they pour into the grain belt in immense throngs. They gather at the railway stations and down in the yards, and, literally speaking, capture whole trains. They pile into box cars, facetiously called "Pullman sleepers," climb on top of them, and on to flat and coal cars, cling to the ladders on the sides, sit on the tender or pilot of the locomotive, and some, unable to secure more favorable places, and determined to get into the harvest fields, "ride the bumpers," or crawl under the cars on the trucks and rods. Then there are those who go in wagons or on foot.

Thousands of these, if they are unable or unwilling to purchase the low-rate tickets, ride free of cost—the railroad men by common consent and with commendable prudence making no effort to put them off. Even on passenger trains, large numbers go in this way, usually on the engine or on the "blind baggage," but frequently in the day coaches.

> Ten thousand men wanted! Three thousand to ship to-night!

This is a sample proclamation posted in front of a local employment agency. It is like hundreds of others tacked up in conspicuous places in other towns. Kansas City, Topeka, Omaha, and Des Moines are now sending out hundreds of hands every day. Every train coming into the grain belt brings its quota.

USING FORCE.

These laborers usually make contracts with the agent, who furnishes them low-rate or free transportation to go to a certain town and work for a certain farmer. But few of them reach their original destination. Almost any paper one picks up this week contains a story under a head line similar to this:

> "TAKE THEM FROM THE TRAINS. Kansas Farmers Are Kidnapping Harvest Hands."

And this is true. The demand for harvesters is so strenuous that not infrequently large gangs of men who start for a designated locality do not arrive. The trains are intercepted en route and strong-armed farmers, whose crops stand a fair chance of being damaged if they are not gathered at once, carry them off, and the train speeds on. Those farmers who have received telegrams from their agents in the city to this effect, "Two hundred men shipped for you this morning," gather at the station and are greeted by empty coaches.

The gangs leave the cities often penniless, many of them without bundles of any sort, some of them hungry, but all happy because of glowing prospects. As the train rolls on through the wheat belt they make a joke of their adversity, shout, sing, and wave their hats at others already laboring in the fields. They have a long trip to make, according to their schedule.

The train draws up at an intermediate way station. Farmers are gathered looking for men, and they espy the small army of harvesters with satisfied amazement. The crops must be harvested. Men must be had. To let these brawny, muscular fellows continue on their way is out of the question.

Negotiations are begun. They are necessarily brief and to the point. The contracts in the pocket of the leader of the gang show what they are to receive. The farmers on the platform bid higher. The contracts are forgotten.

The men are hustled into waiting wagons, which go rumbling over the country roads toward the farms of the jubilant farmers. Within an hour the men are at work in the fields, gathering the bountiful harvest, and the success of the season for the farmer is assured.

THE HANDS SHOW.

Early in the season the farmer selects his hands with as great care as he would a horse. In the small towns in the immediate neighborhood he is sure to find a large crowd of men who want work in the fields. He can be circumspect in selecting his men then. With his neighbors he mingles with the men, looks them over, singles out those who look like good workers, calls them aside, questions them as to experience, looks at their hands, and from these indications bids for their services.

The hands, it might be said, are pretty good indexes. Snow-white, smooth palms are not considered favorable. They should be callous. If they are, the wage offered is higher. The farmer offers the "hand," say, $1.50 a day, and, of course, his board and a good place to sleep during the harvest season. A neighbor sees the same man. He, too, considers the candidate likely. The bid is raised. And the highest offerer gets the man, and takes him away so that he may be as far removed as possible from inducements to go elsewhere.

But it is altogether different as the season progresses, especially if the weather is threatening. Almost any person who has two legs and two hands is pressed into service, if money can induce him to work at all.

The laborer is a wily fellow. Those who make itineracy a business—and there are hundreds in the Middle West who do—have learned the ground so thoroughly that little time is wasted. That is, little of the time when he wants to work, for the itinerant "hand" does not want to work all of the time. That is why he becomes itinerant.

FOLLOW THE SEASONS.

In the Winter he finds reasonably lucrative employment in the woods in Northern Minnesota. There he works for several months, as long as the cold weather lasts, hewing trees, trimming them, and sledding the logs to streams and sawmills. When the Spring breakup comes, the immense drives are guided down the rivers to distant mills, but it takes only a comparatively few men to do this. The great majority of men are discharged with the first big thaw.

They flock into Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Duluth, and for two or three weeks, or longer, they spend their Winter's wages, which they have been unable to part with while in the woods, most profligately. Then they must return to work, and they find several courses open. Railroad construction gangs are wanted, and many "sign" for this work. With excellent forethought they plan to have this work in the Southwest, in order that they may "yump their yobs" and hurry into the harvest fields when the Southern wheat crop is ready to gather. Then they work northward and join forces with those who have remained in the North, and who leaped from the railroad grades into the fields of Minnesota and the Dakotas direct. When the harvests are gathered, they are ready to take work for the Winter—after the customary vacation, during which they prove themselves good spenders and become separated from every cent they had.

There was an unusually large number of itinerant "hands" in this section this Summer. Last Fall, for the first time, great armies of men were imported from Minnesota, Wisconsin, and the Dakotas, where the lumberjacks usually spend their Summers. There is an increased amount of railroad construction work being done in Southern Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, and Nebraska. Early in the Autumn the contractors saw that they would be unable to fill their contracts unless they went into foreign parts for their laborers.

Negotiations were opened with the large employment agencies in Minneapolis and Duluth. There were posted on the vari-colored placards in front of the labor marts, alluring signs like this:

> GO SOUTH FOR THE WINTER! Laborers, attention! Why freeze in the woods this Winter? There is plenty of work, at good wages, in the South. Ship to-night. Low fare.

It was something new and taking. Large gangs were shipped into this section, and railroad work was prosecuted during the cold weather, in order that contracts might be filled. It is said that the depletion of the supply in Minneapolis due to this cause would have resulted seriously for the lumbermen had the past Winter not been an unusually "black" and warm one. There was little snow and great stocks of cut lumber could not be sledded to the mills and streams, and for that reason fewer men were needed.

THE NEW "OCEAN GRAVEYARD"

Wrecks Only Became Numerous with Klondike and Cape Nome Development, but the Place Is Now Notorious In Shipping Circles—Vessels Lately Lost There.

THERE are certain spots in the sea around which storms rage so constantly that they have come to be known as "ocean graveyards." Sometimes it is a conformation of coastline that makes the spot dangerous; again it is a mere area of water which seems to be a natural storm centre, but mariners know these spots well and always give them a wide berth.

Heretofore Sable Island, off the southeast coast of Nova Scotia, has been considered the most dangerous ocean graveyard, but now a new area of peril to vessels has been discovered which seems likely to claim as many lives as the more famous cemetery. Of course, this newly found area has always been just as dangerous as it is now, but until the discovery of Klondike gold not so many vessels visited it. For this new-found graveyard of ships is in the North Pacific, near where the shore bends down into the Aleutian chain.

So frequent are disasters in this region that the shores are especially patrolled by Government life savers and by Indians in search of drift, and a United States revenue cutter has lately been kept busy at certain seasons of the year searching for vessels believed to have foundered or to have been caught in the ice. The revenue cutter Bear did good work in this region, and at the present moment the Thetis is trying to aid two shiploads of Klondikers which disappeared in the ice near Bering Strait.

The goldseekers sailed on the steamers Portland and Jeannie, which left Seattle for the north in April. The steamer Centennial, which arrived in Seattle June 30, reported that before she left Nome the steam whaler Belvidere, just arrived at Nome, had sighted the vessel and the cutter Thetis, which was standing by and doing all in her power to liberate them. A later dispatch doubted the accuracy of the information, but both telegrams confirm the opinion now held by seafaring men, that the northwest coast is one of the most dangerous in the world.

It is such a wild region and so great in area that even the United States Hydrographic Office is unable to keep accurate record of all the disasters that have occurred there, but the periodically constant reports of vessels loaded with gold or Klondikers lost in the region have instilled the popular mind with a knowledge of its terrors. The name Pacific is a misnomer in the region, for from Tillamook Rock north to Nome the swirl of wind and wave is at times not less terrific than any storm that ever ruffled the Atlantic.

Even Government steamers with every equipment of science and knowledge for defying the elements have succumbed in the region. The most notable disaster of the kind was her Majesty's ship Condor, which disappeared off the northwest coast two years ago. Pieces of the Condor were found by Ahousett Indians. Capt. Tozier of the United States revenue cutter Grant found a boat of the Condor in possession of these Indians, and gave them his dress sword for it. His Majesty's ship Egeria also went to look for the Condor, and was herself caught by the rocks off Clayoquot, but succeeded ultimately in getting away safely.

LOSS OF THE WALLA WALLA.

Another notable case was the wreck of the steamer Walla Walla, which went down off Cape Mendocino in January, 1901, when Lieut. Kotzshmar of the Revenue Cutter Service, who was on board, did gallant service in saving a boatload of passengers. Then there was the steamer Ralph, which went ashore off the Umpqua River Oct. 5, 1899; the West, which was wrecked at the entrance of Humboldt Bay, Dec. 1, 1899; the Lupota, which foundered off Tillamook Rock, and the Eureka, which was wrecked off the Coquilla River Life Saving Station. Even the heavily anchored lightship which rides off Cape Disappointment, Washington, was washed ashore on McKenzie's Head, April 16, 1900.

The wreck record of the northwest coast is of necessity incomplete. A ten years' record made by the Life-Saving service of vessels which have come ashore in the Pacific shows that nearly two-thirds of the casualties have occurred north of Oregon. In that time Alaska had 85 wrecks, Washington had 68, Oregon had 75, Vancouver had 12, and the mouth of the Columbia had 4 especial wrecks of its own.

Tillamook Rock is eighteen miles off the mouth of the Columbia River. There is a lighthouse on the rock which is called the high school of the Lighthouse Service. Two men have gone insane there from the lonelliness and the peril of the elements. What happens occasionally to Tillamook will show just what a northwest storm can do. The rock is eighty feet above sea level, and the water roundabout is ninety feet deep.

The house where the watchmen live is on the summit, and the light itself rises 136 feet above sea level. Yet during big storms the water often actually washes the plate glass of the light. Worse still, the keepers are compelled continually to be on the lookout for the rocks which are often hurled high above the island's surface by the waves. The storm which sent the Lupota to the bottom was not the worst in the history of Tillamook. It is a fact vouched for by Chief Keeper Peronen that on Dec. 9, 1894, the waves broke off huge pieces of rock from the shore and hurled them high up against the light.

A ROCK-PROOF ROOF.

Some of the rocks were dashed as high as 100 feet above the main rock. By noon thirteen out of the forty-eight pieces of plate glass were broken out of the light and the lenses and clockwork were so badly injured that it required a week to repair them. The keeper's house had been provided with a corrugated iron roof. At noon a boulder weighing 146 pounds was torn from the south rock and hurled 100 feet above the top of the light. It fell crashing through the iron room of the dwelling house. This rock shower has become such a recurrent happening that a special roof has been provided for the house, made of concrete three feet thick and supported by steel stanchions.

It is little wonder, when such wave power can be generated in even so temperate a clime as the Columbia, that further north an ocean cemetery should exist. There is, indeed, a peculiar conformation of land just below the Aleutian Chain of islands well fitted to cause a swirl of water where the Japan current runs in. This Black Water, as it is called, comes headlong across the Pacific, and is suddenly bent southward along the coast in the direction of California. The result is quite a swirl or eddy.

LARGEST WATCH IN THE WORLD JUST FINISHED

THERE has just been finished at Waltham, Mass., a mammoth watch, the largest in the world. To build this gigantic timepiece cost several thousand dollars and several weeks' time. Special machinery and tools were required for its construction. The watch is a model of the new sixteen-size maximus, three-quarter plate watch, enlarged ten times, perfect in every detail, and as highly finished as the finest watch.

The diameter of the pillar plate is 17 inches, and the movement is 2½ inches thick. The balance wheel, says The Boston Transcript, is 6½ inches in diameter, and the breguet spring which controls its action is 8 feet long, .08 of a centimeter thick, and .25 of a centimeter wide. When running the balance makes a vibration in .7 of a second. The pallet stones are of sapphire and exquisitely polished. The actuating, or main spring, is 23 feet long, .17 of a centimeter thick, and 2.0 centimeters wide.

The mammoth model is as completely jeweled as a watch of the finest grade. The plate jewels, which are as large as the smallest movement made, or about the size of a nickel five-cent piece, are fine rubies, about ten lines in diameter, but bushed with sapphires. The polish of the wheels, pinions, and other steel work is perfect, and the damaskeening on the plates is most beautiful. The pendant and winding crown are of fine bronze, brilliantly polished.

"DEMOCRACY WILL FIND ITSELF IN BETTER HEALTH FOR SUCH BLOOD-LETTING."—*From The Rochester Herald.*

TO ABOLISH THE "THIRD DEGREE"

New York Lawyers Considering a Drastic Judicial Decision Just Handed Down in Massachusetts—Tortures of the Modern Inquisition as Now Practiced.

LAWYERS of this city, especially those who practice at the criminal bar, find in several very recent decisions of courts of different States judicial expressions which, in their opinion, when quoted as precedents, will overthrow any argument that might be made in favor of the custom of subjecting persons arrested on suspicion of having committed crime to the "third degree" treatment in order to extort confessions—a custom which has been freely employed in this city for a generation. These opinions, according to lawyers who have studied the question closely, will in a short time utterly do away with the "third degree," whether the ordeal consists merely of moral suasion or physical violence; so that hereafter the police will have to resort to hypnotism or some other occult science in order to extract confessions from prisoners, and even then they are apt to find that their new method is included in the legal meaning of "third degree."

Ex-Assistant District Attorney Maurice B. Blumenthal, who has recently been called upon to defend a number of prisoners arrested on suspicion, and who, he says, were subjected by the police to the ordeal of the "third degree," said the other day that the evidence obtained against his clients was utterly illegal and incompetent.

"In my opinion," said he, "a recent case in the Supreme Court of Mississippi (Ammons vs. State,) which was decided a few weeks ago, comprehended the entire subject, and the opinion handed down by the court will establish a precedent that will practically overthrow the pernicious system."

THE "SWEATBOX."

In that case the prisoner was kept in what is called a "sweathox," a room about six feet square and eight feet high. This was blanketed, so that scarcely a ray of light could penetrate, the effect produced being a depression that amounted to suffocation. None of this prisoner's friends was allowed to visit him, but occasionally an officer would call upon him and question him about the crime charged, stating that it would be for his best interests to make a confession, but not acquainting him with the fact that his words would be used against him.

This treatment was kept up for several days, until the prisoner finally gave in and made a confession. This confession was offered in evidence at the trial, but the court ruled that the confession was not voluntary, and therefore was not admissible. This opinion will be used in every case presented to any criminal court which involves evidence secured through the use of the method. Following are extracts from the decision:

"The Chief of Police testified that the accused made to him a free and 'voluntary statement.' The circumstances under which he made it were these: There was what was known as a 'sweatbox' in the place of confinement. This was a tiny apartment kept entirely dark. For fear that some stray ray of light or breath of air might enter without special invitation, the small cracks were carefully blanketed.

"The prisoner was allowed no communication whatever with human beings. Occasionally the officer who had put him there would appear and interrogate him about the crime charged against him. To the credit of our advanced civilization and humanity, it must be said that neither the thumbscrew nor the wooden boot was used to extort a confession. The efficacy of the sweatbox was the sole reliance.

JUDICIAL SEVERITY.

"This, with the hot weather of Summer, and the fact that the prisoner was not provided with sole leather lungs, finally, after several days of obstinate denial, accomplished the purpose of eliciting a 'free and voluntary' confession. The officer, to his credit, says that he did not threaten the prisoner; that he held out no reward to him, and did not coerce him. Everything was 'free and voluntary.' He was perfectly honest and frank in his testimony, this officer. He was intelligent, well up in the law as applied to such cases, and nothing would have tempted him, we assume, to violate any technical requirement of a valid confession—no threats, no hope of reward, no assurance that it would be better for the prisoner to confess.

"He did tell him, however, that 'it would be best for him to do what was right,' and 'that it would he better for him to tell the truth.' In fact, this was the general custom in the moral treatment of these sweatbox patients, since this officer says: 'I always tell them it would be better for them to tell the truth, but never hold out any inducement to them.' He says in regard to the patient, Ammons: 'I went to see this boy every day, and talked to him about the case, and told him it would he hetter for him to tell the truth; tell everything he knew about the case.'

"This sweathox seems to he a permanent institution, invented and used to gently persuade all accused persons to voluntarily tell the truth. Whenever they do tell the truth—that is, confess guilt of the crime—they are let out of the sweatbox. Speaking of this apartment, and the habit as to prisoners generally, this officer says: 'We put them in there when they don't tell me what I think they ought to.' This is refreshing. The defendant, unless demented, understood that the statement wanted was confession, and that this only meant release from this black hole of Calcutta.

"Such proceedings as this record discloses cannot be too strongly denounced. They violate every principle of law, reason, humanity, and personal right. They restore the barbarity of ancient and mediaeval methods. They obstruct, instead of advance, the proper ascertainment of truth. It is far from the duty of an officer to extort confession by punishment. On the contrary, he should warn his prisoner that every statement he may choose to make may be used against him."

When the "third degree" was first instituted as a method of securing confessions by the New York police it consisted in simply confining a man in a dark cell, where he was excluded from intercourse with a solitary person and fed on bread and water. Every now and then a detective or the officer who had made the arrest would stop at his cell grating and call through, "Ready to cough?"

If the answer was "No," he would pass on, leaving the poor man to his solitude again. In the majority of cases this method proved effective, but there were some prisoners who wearied even the patience of the police, notwithstanding the treatment until it was no longer thought advisable to keep them in this solitary dark cell.

SALTING THE BREAD.

As time went on, however, many little innovations were introduced by ingenious police officers that in the course of time developed a perfect "treatment," which was practiced throughout certain police régimes. One of these refinements or innovations (they were not used until about the end of the second day when the prisoner still continued stubborn) consisted in salting the bread given to the prisoners, and then withholding the water supply. In many cases this "refinement" of the method reduced the poor wretches in the cells to a state bordering on frenzy, but it eventually compelled the most stubborn to confess.

The system of "tapping" was another pretty little brutal device that has been much used in connection with the "third degree." This consisted of rigging up an electric tapper on a sheet of glass, attaching to the tapper a weak dry battery, then placing this device just outside the dark cell and turning on the current. The tapper operated slowly—"tap, tap, tap." At first the solitary prisoner would not pay much attention to it, but soon it would grow upon him, until he finally experienced a sensation of having something tapping upon the tissues of his brain, so that it only took about twelve hours of the tapping before he was ready to confess.

But these practices were realy refinements compared to some of the methods practiced in Western and Southern cities. An ex-convict a short time ago told some stories of the "third degree" that fairly made people shudder.

He said that the police picked him up in Chicago about ten years ago and arrested him as a suspicious person. He was thrown into a cell in which there was not even a crack for an opening. The four walls were of black stone, and as the cell was in the basement of the prison, which was below the water line of the Chicago River, they were oozing with a sort of stagnant moisture.

The door of the cell consisted of a heavy iron-barred gate covered with a series of wire screens, the interstices of which were so arranged that the finest pin-point of light could not penetrate. Not satisfied with this arrangement, however, a wooden door closed upon the whole. The door was perforated with small holes at the top and hottom, so as to allow a little air to filter into the cell.

IN TOTAL DARKNESS.

When the police threw this man into this hole of a cell they told him that they wanted certain information about some friends of his, and until he confessed he would have to remain. He said that when he got in that cell he made up his mind to die rather than "blow."

"I'd been in a sweatbox before," he said, "and as this cell was kinder cool I thought I could stand it all right. I sized up the game for not longer than a week, as they needed the information that I only could give by that time. A week in a place like that, though, is worse than six months in a legal cooler. They handed in the food once a day—that is, according to the figuring I did after I got out, for when I was in there I thought they were feeding me once a week.

"As time went hy the place became stifling, so that I crawled to the door of my cell and sucked the air from the openings in between the bars. I stuck it out, though, and every time they asked me if I was ready to confess I said 'No.'

"About the fourth day, however, they tried a new one on me. When they brought me my food they threw in a hox of red ants—hig ones that hite like rats. That day I suffered the tortures of purgatory, for my nerves had now gotten in that condition when I saw things, notwithstanding the ahsolute darkness.

"I still said 'No,' however, and they tried a new one that came right near polishing me off. They hlew red pepper in to the cell. When they did this I heard one of them say, "Ten to one the red stuff will bring the cough.' It brought a cough, all right, that all but choked me to death, but when I came to I still said 'No.' My voice was faint, though, and as I was stretched out like a dead one they got scared and let me out. That dose of 'third degree' sent me to the hospital for six months."

THE HOT-WATER CURE.

This man told of another experience of "third degree" treatment that he had in Memphis that, if anything could be, was worse than what he got in Chicago. There he was placed in a 'sweatbox' on a day when the thermometer was above 100 Fahrenheit. This cell was blanketed with boards in which there was not the slightest perforation. There was a little window-slit arrangement, however, that would be opened every fifteen minutes or so, allowing the entrance of barely enough air to last until it was opened again. At night the slit was left open altogether.

He said that he stuck it out for two days, and then keeled over. When he came to he said that he felt that he was still in the same place, but as his eyes were bandaged he could not see. There was plenty of air, however, and his clothes felt as if they had been soaked in water. Pretty soon they came and took off his bandage, and he discovered that he was still in the same place. They asked him if he was ready to confess. He said "No." They went out, leaving the air slit in the box open.

About an hour later he felt a stream of scalding water touch his feet, (they had taken off his shoes,) and then his legs. He was lying down, and jumped to his feet, yelling with pain. Somebody yelled through the slit, "Will you tell the truth?" He said "No," and the water continued to come in, until it was up to his ankles. Then, he said, he gave in.

The chief reason that so little is heard of the "third degree" as it is really practiced by the police of the different large cities in the United States is that those upon whom it is practiced to the full extent of its brutality are of that class that would not be believed even when they tell the truth, and of course those who practice it would not care to have the public know of the delicate arts of their profession.

There is an apartment in the Tombs Prison known as the "dark cell" which is typical of the cells used for putting prisoners through the "third degree." This cell, which is situated on one of the upper tiers, is entirely of iron and stone. The gate or door to the cell is composed of massive iron bars covered with a series of screens arranged so as to prevent the penetration of the slightest ray of light.

Outside of this door is another door of sheet iron, which does not close flush, so that the air can get to the screens through the edges of the overlappings of the sheet-iron door. This cell is used for "disciplining prisoners who hreak the rules," and it only takes a few hours in the "dark cell." before the boldest of the bad prisoners are as meek as lambs, bleating to get out.

After fifteen minutes in this cell one experiences a sensation as of actual suffocation, though the cell has been tested and found to always contain sufficient air to allow of hreathing freely.

A Sudden "Slump" in the Art Market

Magnificent Pen and Ink Pictures and Even "Actual Photographs" of the Coronation for Sale Cheap—How Crowds of Enthusiastic Englishmen Were Manufactured.

THERE has been a heavy slump in the art market. Masterpieces that were going to astound humanity by reason of their elaboration and perfection of detail can he hought for little more than the price of oid paper and incidentally a lot of carefully thought-out and almost completed pen pictures can be had cheap.

All of this is the result of the sudden ahandonment of the coronation in London hy reason of the King's illness. The people who were hit were the publishers of the British metropolis, and the works of art which they now have on their hands had to do with Westminster Ahbey and the various streets of London through which the processions were to pass. The pictures cover every subject from Tudor architecture to Elizahethan costumes. Upon them artists have heen working for many months. More than nine-tenths of the work had been finished, and the pictures were ready for reproduction in the illustrated papers of London within a few hours of the coronation.

Indeed some of them had already been printed, showing the Archbishop of Canterbury putting the crown on the head of the King and the papers containing them (weekly publications) had "gone out" and could not be recalled when the King was taken sick. In the majority of cases, however, there was just time enough for the English publishers to call off their special coronation editions and throw together a miscellaneous collection of hurriedly made cuts showing crowds reading bulletins at the Mansion House and of physicians rushing into Buckingham Palace.

It is not generally known that the elaborate pictures published of historical ceremonious events like the coronation and which the weekly illustrated papers puhlish are made weeks and often months in advance. Take a douhle-page picture of the interior of Westminster Abbey. If the picture makes any pretense at showing the architectural detail which is extremely rich in such a building, a first-class artist would need to work upon it for weeks in advance in case a real work of art is desired. The figures in the background, people in the galleries, &c., are also put in and finished.

Indeed, in the case of the King's coronation it is now known that some of the finest pictures had been finished in every detail and had gone to the engravers when the King was taken sick. Exterior views, showing the scenes outside the Abbey, the King and Queen leaving the palace, and the procession through the streets were completely finished, but kept back from the engravers until the event, in case it should rain, when a few strokes of the pen or brush would alter the picture to fit the actual conditions.

The details of robes, costumes, &c., worn hy the different functionaries were worked out and copied months ago, and all these pictures were finished. Even in pictures requiring portraits the latter were put in from photographs and finished.

"Actual photographs" of the scene were taken in the same manner as South African battles were manufactured in London during the Boer war. A piece of scenery, such as the altar of the Abbey or the passage through Trafalgar Square, was turned out by a scene painter to serve as a background. Then a few dozen men were hired to pose as a crowd, two or three men dressed as policemen, soldiers, &c., were posted at advantageous points, and a man dressed as King Edward was placed in the situation required. In this way half-tones were ready "showing actual photographs of the coronation."

It was in this way, by the use of a few hired guns, painted kopjes and crowds of supers dressed as Boers and British soldiers that some of the most thrilling and lifelike pictures of South African battles were manufactured within a few miles of London. Unfortunately the Boers and British went out on a strike for higher pay and the "battle factory" got into the newspapers, which for a time put a stop to this industry. But when the repulse at Spion Kop happened the desire for pictures was too great to he resisted, and the factory started up again with an imaginary Spion Kop painted on a huge canvas. From that time on the industry flourished, turning out "camp scenes," "midnight marches on the veldt," and "incidents of the fight," which found a ready sale.

It is different, however, with the coronation, for a more costly class of pictures was ordered and must be paid for. The American public may therefore not be surprised if in the next year or two a surprising number of scenes in Westminster Ahhey make their appearance in the English illustrated weeklies. The pictures have been paid for and must be used somehow; even if it he necessary to work over coronation scenes into simple "American tourists viewing the Abbey" or "A new view of Buckingham Palace" from Birdcage Walk.

A CANDIDATE FOR THE PAPACY

Cardinal Vaughan of England Regarded as a Possibility —Sacred College Said to Wish to Honor the "Anglo-Saxon Race."

LONDON, June 28.—A prominent British Catholic layman, who recently returned from a lengthy visit to the Vatican, declares that Cardinal John Vaughan, Archbishop of Westminster—who is known to be one of the Pope's favorites and a persona grata to his fellow-Cardinals—may be regarded as one of the "strongest possibilities" for the succession to St. Peter's chair.

That announcement, coming from the source that it does, is of significance, as it has hitherto been considered inevitable that the Italians, who preponderate in the College of Cardinals, should once more exclude foreigners and select one of their own number to he the next wearer of the Papal crown. But it is stated, and with some show of authority, that a majority of the Italians are favorable to the placing of the Papal crown on the head of an Englishman when the present aged "Prisoner of the Vatican" shall have laid it aside forever.

To the world-dominance of the Anglo-Saxon race is due the departure from conservatism of the Italian members of the famous "seventy." For long the keen observers at the Vatican have been watching the rapid onward march of the all-conquering race, and it may well be that the lesson of the decay of the Latin races has not been lost even in the Eternal City itself.

Then again, the rapid growth of Catholicism in this land and in Britain and Canada, and the supreme importance to the Church of its Anglo-Saxon members will have been reckoned among the influences which have induced the Italian Cardinals to consider an Englishman as the possible head of the Church whose spiritual sway is owned hy nearly 250,000,000 people.

The selection of an English-born and English-speaking Pontiff would yield to the Church both here and in greater Britain an incalculahle access of prestige, and give to her various activities an immense impetus. To bring back to the fold the English "separated brethren" has ever been the darling wish of "Mother Church" and the pious aspiration of every Pope since the Reformation days. A long step will have been taken to the desired goal hy the elevation of an Englishman to the Popedom.

These considerations will not have been lost sight of by the astute politicians at the Vatican, some of whom are conceded to be second to none among the diplomats of the day.

That Cardinal Vaughan is the most conspicuously fit possible successor to the Papal chair among English-speaking possibles, is admitted by many. He would, it is predicted, be a great Pope as he is a great Cardinal. Saintly in life, wholly without enemies, a deep thinker, an accomplished scholar, with the gift of a fluent and elegant pen, and an eloquent speaker, his reign would add a lustre to the Church. His presence is strikingly handsome and impos-ing—earning for him the description "the handsomest man in London"—and he would make a regally impressive Pontiff.

The Cardinal is a militant ecclesiastic of the finest type. Masterfully strong, with the strength born of unfaltering conviction and of that ability that will out, he is withal gentle with the gracious gentleness of the strong, and his courtly courtesy is unfailing. Possessed of a remarkahle talent for organization, he is a striking contrast to his predecessor, the late Cardinal Manning, who was more attracted by public affairs and social questions than by the administration of the Archdiocese of Westminster.

Manning was of an easy-going disposition, while his successor is an incessant worker, full of restless energy and painstaking almost to a fault. Vaughan, like all born organizers, has surrounded himself with a bodyguard of clever, strenuous men who serve him with rare fidelity. "One can work forever for such a man," enthusiastically said one of his trusted helpers.

Although not afflicted with any serious malady, the Cardinal is hy no means robust, and he has frequently of late years been laid aside by illness for brief periods. But "they live longest who know oftenest ill," and his intimates declare that he is good for at least twenty more years—he is seventy—of mental activity.

Among the outstanding services which Cardinal Vaughan has rendered to his Church are: The erection of a superb cathedral in London (near to Westminster Abbey,) the thorough organization of the premier Archdiocese and the invigoration of the entire Church in Britain. The new cathedral, built at a large cost, supersedes the Pro-Cathedral, Kensington.

Bernard Vaughan, the celebrated Jesuit pulpit orator, is a younger brother of the Cardinal. The "enchanting preacher," as he has been described, was transferred from Manchester last year to London, and assigned to the Church of the Immaculate Conception in Farm Street, an offshoot of Berkeley Square.

That famous sanctuary, which adjoins Lord Rosebery's town residence, is that to which Lord Beaconsfield went with Robert Orange (according to the "School for Saints.") Readers of that hook will remember the vivid description of the great Jewish statesman's feelings during the service of the Bona Mors, (Happy Death.)

The church is situated in the centre of the most artisocratic section of London, is ministered to by such distinguished and scholarly men as Father Gavin, S. J., and attended hy many of the nobility; yet it is located in a back alley, innocent of sidewalk save that in front of the ugly structure itself, and surrounded by stables. Stables! But as the worshippers pick their way through the filth and mud their thoughts may go back to that other stable in far Bethlehem!

G. R.

Umbrellas Supplied for $1 Per Year

A New Scheme Which It Is Predicted Will Revolutionize the Business—Branch Stands All Over Town and in Every Community on a Railroad.

DOWN the ages since the deluge has come the saying that a man is horn with a right to steal, or rather "take," an umbrella and appropriate it to his own use. Now is launched a scheme which revokes this license and once more returns his conscience to an inflexihle state, so that he who covets his neighbor's umbrella or his tent or his parachute is guilty before the law of the land. No longer does one have to chain down his pet rain protector, and no longer does he have to worry when he has left it behind him in a ferryhoat or suburhan train. For out of the hrains of the multitude somewhere has arisen the new scheme which obviates all this mental and physical discomfort.

The motto of the new scheme is "Don't Get Wet." You live in New Rochelle, Rye, Jersey, or anywhere about New York. In the west the clouds are gathering, and just as you are leaving your office in your newest homespun suit and water-proof warranted-not-to-color Panama hat, the shower begins. The corner which was ornamented by your umhrella is now vacant, and the office boy has gone for the day. Here is the way, then, to prevent getting wet.

If you're an up-to-date man you'll have pasted on your desk the places where umbrellas can be rented. If not, you can carry with you nearest your wallet a "stand directory." This tells you where you can rent an umbrella. It is probably in the same building. They are extensively scattered all over the business section of the city.

You give the man a one-dollar bill. It may he in a restaurant, a cigar store, or a barber's shop. You pick your choice of the stock on hand, and you are given a check. By the time you get to New Rochelle the sun is shining again. You drop into a stand in your town, show them your check, and leave the umbrella there. After that you don't need to care what becomes of it till it rains again, for it's a branch of the great don't-get-wet scheme, and finds its way back to the place where it was first lodged.

You've still got your check. Business calls you to Chicago. You get off at Cleveland, Cincinnati, or any place along the line for a bite to eat, and it's threatening rain such as only the West can provide. Again consult your directory, walk into a place, show your check, and get an umbrella. When you reach Chicago, you don't want to carry it about, especially if it is 104 degrees in the smoke-laden atmosphere. Walk into a branch place, leave it there, and forget what use it has been to you.

CAME FROM BOSTON.

The idea is said to have originated in Boston some six months ago, and already a company has established branches in all the large cities of the country and is still extending them to many of the smaller cities. It is its intention eventually to have places where one can procure an umbrella in nearly every city on a railroad line for the yearly subscription price of $1.

When the umbrellas rented here are left in outside neighboring cities or in different parts of New York City, they eventually find their way back to the main office, and then are distributed again, according as the supply gets low and there is a call for them at the various stands.

Now, if your office boy or best friend has not returned your prized umbrella at the end of a year, don't discharge the boy, as he has virtues, too, and don't snub your friend when you meet him on the street. Just manfully walk into a stand and buy a new check good for one more year, and you will find that your provocations to profanity will greatly have decreased.

As to losing them. Well, that calls for another check and $1, but still you have the consolation of feeling that your conscience is clear. Again, if a sou'wester should catch your 'chute from the port side and immediately transform it into a funnel-shaped thing and lift you up into space, while the crowd are giving you the laugh—don't mind, again. The next morning just cheerfully bring back your derelict and get another check free of charge and another umbrella any time you may need it.

The concern has only one rival establishment at the present time, and that is the ingenuity put to practical use by the youngster of Harlem. He keeps a dozen or more at the foot of the elevated road station on rainy days, and loans them to you for 10, 15, 25 cents, or whatever you choose to give him.

TAKING EXCEPTIONS IN THE AUGUST BODY.—*From The Boston Herald.*

Sudden Revival of Lawn Tennis

Knocked Out by the Bicycle and Golf, It Has Now Been Brought Back to Popularity by Ping-Pong.

"MY BOY, I'm in trouble." And the head of the hig sporting goods manufacturing concern sat back in his swivel chair and looked at a disorderly pile of letters as if he meant what he said.

"I am just formulating the best apology I can make to the writers of about three-fourths of those letters for delaying the delivery of their goods. And it is almost entirely due to ping-pong. Ping-pong has done more to awaken near New York the dormant popularity of lawn tennis than anything I have known, and the consequent enormous demand for materials with which to play the game has come on us so suddenly that we really do not know where we are at. Just look at 'em."

And he surveyed the increasing pile of letters with a gloomy stare.

"There are letters there from Maine and letters from Florida; shoals of them from Wisconsin, and I can't make good for more than half the demand. You see, it's this way. Ahout six years ago, when the hicycle fever was at its height, people began to take less and less interest in tennis. Then came the fad for golf, and it seemed that, so far as the people of this country were concerned, lawn tennis was dead forever.

"But with the introduction of ping-pong here last year there came an immediate boom in materials for playing lawn tennis, and that hoom has grown to such considerable proportions that the largest concerns are unable to cope with it. And so, my boy, if you find a racquet factory lying around loose that isn't working, just let me know and I will buy it."

The story was the same in the department stores. In one big, husy place the manager stopped long enough to wipe the perspiration from his brow and declare that he had never seen anything like it.

"Why," he said, "those bright-eyed girls with the springy feet who last year came in and handled golf sticks so lovingly simply won't look at them now, but keep us busy telling them of the merits of the various tennis racquets. What is it due to? Why, ping-pong, of course.

"People who come in here tell us that they have not played a game in six years, but have had their interest revived by participating in the indoor game. Others still who never handled a tennis bat before have become acquainted with the game over the table, and now the open season has come are beginning to find the delight of playing outdoors."

One suburban resident, whose effort to pay off the mortgage on the Queen Anne goldbrick he is trying to make his home leaves him with but little money, attempted to organize a tennis club in his settlement last year, in order that he might enjoy the game without undue expense, but made a dismal failure of it. He had to endure the cost of equipping his court alone, and almost had to play alone.

This Spring it was different. All his neighhors wanted to come and play in his yard, and, emboldened hy their awakened interest, he suggested a club. The result astonished him. He secured enough coin to have two courts laid out in the most approved fashion, with backstops of wire netting and most recent attachments. And now when he gets home from business he gazes at the crowded courts, sorrowfully wondering when he will get a chance to play just one set.

That the game has taken a new hold on the affections of the people is evidenced in Prospect Park, Brooklyn, where in the beautiful long meadow there are now ten times as many courts as there were last year. These are overcrowded, and the authorities are devising means for additions to the courts without incroaching on the half of the meadow devoted to the children.

In one of the largest and most fashionahle public billiard rooms in the metropolis half of the billiard tables have been taken out and ping-pong tables substituted. These tahles are crowded nightly, while many of the billiard and pool tables are deserted.

OVER A THOUSAND PILGRIMS DIE IN ONE DAY

Disguised Greeks Killed for Poisoning the Water of the Well of Asfana, Near Mecca—Supposed Culprits Hacked to Pieces With Knives.

A Marseilles paper has received a letter from Algiers containing the story of an Algerian journalist accompanying the caravan of Algerian pilgrims to Mecca.

The Algerian reports that after drinking of the water of the well of Asfana, as is customary before visiting the Sacred Carpet, a large number of pilgrims became ill, and over 1,000 died in one day. The report spread that a Greek who had been found disguised in the caravan as a Mohammedan had poisoned the waters.

He was seized, and then confessed that he and three other Greeks had disguised themselves in order to make the pilgrimage, but he declared that he and his companions were innocent of the poisoning. Nevertheless, the infuriated crowd attacked the four Greeks and hacked them to pieces with knives.

Asking for American Government

Extraordinary Condition of Affairs in the Isle of Pines, Whose American Residents Demand That the State Department Put An End to Prevailing Chaos—A Veritable No Man's Land, Whose Civil Government Has Been Abandoned—Strange Result of the Spanish-American War.

NOW that Verestohagin is actually on his way to Cuba to study the color of the verdure on San Juan Hill, it is in order for George Ade or some other up-to-date writer of comic operas to take the next Ward liner, and make his way to the Isle of Pines. According to latest reports, he should there discover color—local color—in large and easily manipulated quantities.

For here is a community that has been lost in the diplomatic shuffle; a land without customs houses or other evidence of government control; a land where "injunctions don't go," for they are unknown. In a word, a country which appears to exist at the present time solely for the purpose of supplying material for the comedian, or of offering opportunities for Kipling's "Man Who Would be King."

Not that the Isle of Pines has not opportunities to offer to the commercially inclined, a fact doubtless realized by the Association of American Settlers, which has petitioned the Government of the United States to cast its eyes in their direction, and let them have a customs house, a Raines law, and other necessary adjuncts to a condition of responsible citizenship. The farming lands are good, there is any quantity of good timber, and several quarries of excellent marble. Santa Fé with its celebrated mineral waters to which many a Spanish Governor has resorted, might be made the Saratoga of the West Indies, if only there were a few schools in the vicinity and some more definite system of monetary standards with which to transact business at the local track.

When the United States directed affairs in Cnba the Isle of Pines had its Government supplied by the authorities of the Province of Cienfuegos. But when Uncle Sam retired, the island appears to have been overlooked by the new directors of affairs on the larger island. During the past month the schools have ben closed, revenues have not been collected, and civil affairs have been at a standstill.

The Isle of Pines—the Islands of Pines would be a better name, for in effect there are two of them—is really not so small that it should have been so completely lost in the shuffle that preceded the new deal. According to the census returns, prepared under the direction of the War Department of the United States in 1899, it has an area of 840 square miles, i. e., it is a little more than half the size of Long Island. At that time it had a total population of 3,200, of which number of inhabitants only 617 were men over twenty-one years of age.

Of this number only 283 could read and write, and of the total population of 3,200, about 2,000 were classified as being "without gainful occupation." Of these, young and old, who worked for a living, 404 were engaged in agricultural pursuits or were fishermen, and only 84 in manufacturing and mechanical industries. There were only 9 profesional men in the community, yet 647 of the inhabitants were employed in domestic or personal service.

There were 546 occupied dwellings on the Isle of Pines in 1899, and 94 farms under cultivation. The farming land is generally good, the northern territory being somewhat broken by hills, but boasting better soil than the southern, which, while flat, is often marshy.

The only two settlements which may be dignified with the title of towns are Santa Fé and San Pedro. Neither has any substantial public buildings at the present time, but the former was once well known to all Cubans on account of the excellent mineral springs to which reference has been made.

In view of the fact that the Senate has adjourned, it is said to be difficult to see what relief can be afforded to the petitioning American residents before next Winter. In the meantime, the Isle of Pines should be worthy of close attention, for if even a handful of Americans learn that they are to be deprived of the forms of responsible government for that length of time, they are likely to take right hold somewhere, break huge quantities of red tape, risk all kinds of complications, and do things.

The Isle of Pines, during the time of Spanish sovereignty, was administered as a municipality in the Province of Havana. It was ceded to the United States by the second article of the Treaty of Paris, which specifically stated that Spain transferred to her conqueror "Porto Rico and all the other islands under Spanish sovereignty in the West Indies."

Hence it was to the State Department of the United States that J. H. Keenan, the President of the Association of American Residents on the Island, has addressed himself. He declares in his petition, which the State Department has taken up with the Cuban Minister, that a condition amounting practically to chaos has existed on the island for a month past. Some of the petty authorities of "a little old Spanish town" (probably San Pedro) have attempted to get things going, but without success. Meanwhile, Mr. Keenan points out, not only are the schools closed, but the roads are falling out of repair, and much needed public works cannot be advanced.

With no connection with any customs district, the people at present are purchasing from Cienfuegos without paying any duties on the articles bought. The spectacle is therefore presented of a territory acquired by the United States, "which free trade flourishes—and that with a party in power in the United States which but recently has shown, in its dealings with the Island of Cuba, that above all things the doctrine of excessive protection must be maintained.

Recent dispatches from Washington announce that the imposition of tariff duties in the Isle of Pines is to be restored when the treaty with Cuba is completed and ratified. Still, even at that, there is plenty of time for the gay librettist to gather the "atmosphere" and "local color" of which he talks so glibly at the Players and the Lambs.

New Words in the English Language

As a Result of the South African War Everybody Knows What It Is to "Maffick," an "Trek" Has a Well Defined Meaning.

AVERY great war that has been waged has, apart from its political and social effects, left its permanent record on the peoples who were engaged in it. Traces of all the important conflicts of the past can be found to-day among the nations of Europe. New medicines, new arts, new legends and fairy tales, for instance, were some of the results of the Crusades, while every one knows what the French invasion of Italy in the fifteenth century did in the way of Italianizing the country of Charles VIII.

But the most permanent and easily traced effects of the wars of old days are not to be found in a people's arts or architecture or legends, but in its language. Some campaigns have almost revolutionized the speech of one or other of the peoples engaged in them, and there has hardly been even a minor war which has not left its record in half a dozen or a dozen new terms enriching the language of either contestant.

This being the case, it was to be expected that the recently concluded war in South Africa, with the enormous number of men engaged in it, and lasting, as it did, for so long a time, would result in adding various words to the English language. The rule has held good, and even now, before the British Army has returned home, in the English and American newspapers can be found a number of expressions which three years ago would have been as little understood as Chinese.

What Englishman or American three years ago would have known what a "kopje" was, unless he chanced to have lived in South Africa? But the word now appears without explanation in many papers in this country and the United Kingdom. It "caught on," for the reason that it was a distinct acquisition. In a country where there are big mountains, little mountains, and hills it is only to be expected that terms will be evolved differentiating one kind of elevation from the other, and doubtless the British troops will continue to speak of "kopjes" even should their next campaign take them to Northern India.

"Commando" is another word which looks as though it is going to become naturalized. The English word "command" does not express quite the same meaning, the Boer word being used to define any body of troops acting as a unit at any particular time. Sometimes a "commando" has consisted of thousands of men; at other times, notably in the invasion of Cape Colony, it has consisted of a couple of score of burghers.

The Boer word "slim" has not yet been introduced in America, but some of the English papers are using it, and, as it expresses a quality which is not exactly defined by any English word, it is likely to become incorporated in the English language. To be "slim" means to be shrewd, keen, "foxy." As used by the Boers, no onus is attached to a person who is "slim," and the peculiar quality of the term is the result of the fact that what the Boer thinks quite admirable is defined by the British soldier as being quite the reverse.

No word has yet been used in England which quite describes the manner of fighting so successfully used by the burghers, and which, after a time, the British had perforce to learn. Had it been this country which was fighting the Boers, no new term would have been needed, for the Boer tactics would at once have been recognized as very similar to those of the Indians, and "Indian fighting" is something with which American troops are familiar.

But to the British troops it was entirely new; and doubtless Tommy Atkins has found a word to express it, which word will later on be used by the newspapers between quotation marks, then without quotation marks, then by the dictionaries as a "colloquialism," and at last admitted as a part of the English language.

Many other words might be mentioned which stand a fair chance of becoming naturalized, among them "trek," veldt," "outspan," "inspan," "laager," and "spruit." But it is a word which was never used by the Boers, but which is nevertheless a result of the South African war, that forms the most remarkable instance the campaign offers of the manner in which new expressions are evolved when they are needed. Take up a London paper these days, and the chances are that somewhere or other in it one will come across the word "maffick." The expression is even being used in this country, and most of the reports printed here of the doings of the street crowds in London the night after peace was declared and the two or three days before King Edward's coronation was postponed told how the people were "mafficking."

The word had its origin in the scenes witnessed in London on May 18, 1900, the night after the raising of the siege of Mafeking was announced. The relief of the little South African town which Gen. Baden-Powell and his handful of troops and volunteers defended so bravely took place some time after the relief of Kimberley and Ladysmith, and, from a military point of view, was an event of very little importance. But the story of the siege of Mafeking had fired the enthusiasm of the British people, and when the news that the heroic defense had not been in vain was received there were celebrations all over the empire.

As for London, it acted in a manner that had previously been regarded as utterly impossible in any British city. The most frenzied transports of enthusiasm on the part of members of the Latin races, which every well-conducted Britisher had up to then smiled at in conscious superiority, were surpassed. London for six hours was given up to a mob, every single unit of which seemed to have lost his or her senses. Peers walked down Piccadilly arm and arm with 'Arrys from Whitechapel. Countesses marched along with girls from Bermondsey, screaming, singing, and waving flags.

After that exhibition the London reviews sadly asked whether the British race was going to the bad. And because the celebration was so utterly unprecedented, because such scenes had been supposed to be impossible in London, or anywhere else where English is spoken, there was no word to describe it. Afterward, therefore, when the London mob has shown a disposition to celebrate in a similar manner, a brand-new word has been employed to describe these manifestations of enthusiasm—the word "maffick." This is the active verb, and from it are such words as "mafficky," "mafficking," &c.

From present indications it seems that the word and the form of national enjoyment which it expresses will remain among the permanent legacies to the British race from the South African war.

ROOSEVELT—"NOW THEN, GENTLEMEN, WE WILL TALK HARD, COLD BUSINESS."—*From The Philadelphia Inquirer.*

Spain Is Uneasy About Gibraltar.

ADVICES from Madrid show that the termination of the Boer war has filled the Spanish Government with a sense of uneasiness as to what Great Britain contemplates doing in regard to the Straits of Gibraltar.

Recently articles have appeared in the semi-official Madrid papers to the effect that in certain official circles a telegram had been received, showing that England was negotiating with a view of acquiring the Spanish heights which overlook Gibraltar, with the intention of insuring her domination of the town and the Straits. According to some, this telegram proceeds from a person of high authority in Cadiz, who calls the attention of the Government officials to these aspirations and to the work that is in store for them in the future relating to Gibraltar.

Some perturbation has been caused by this announcement, and the French news agencies have tried to work up an agitation against England. El Liberal, a popular morning paper, however, advises Spain to keep calm, and not allow herself to be hoodwinked by interested parties.

A question in regard to the matter was asked of one of the highest officials of the Madrid Foreign Office, and he assured the inquirer that in reality the Spanish Government had the best desires, to arrange any differences that might arise in the most friendly manner, quoting the old Spanish proverb, "War with all, but peace with England." It is believed that this is in reality the policy of Spain toward England at the present. In the highest circles, it is said, one finds no other than friendly sentiments toward England.

May Solve the Servant Question.

A NEW fad has started among the Western aristocracy which may penetrate the East shortly. It is the use of Indians as servants. The Indian schools all over the Southwest have recently adjourned for the Summer, and the students are being employed very rapidly by those who keep servants. The Indian boys make excellent cooks, while an Indian girl, once trained, is a fine maid of all work, a modish hairdresser, and endowed with an inborn taste which becomes picturesque when combined with a few civilized touches.

The system of training now bestowed upon the red children at school teaches them to become servile to their superior, the paleface, and the present generation in training have become so accustomed to serving their paleface teachers that they are more than willing to enter the household as servants. Herein may lie the solution of the servant girl question—for a time, at least.

Indian youths are strong, agile, and if brought up by the right kind of methods are perfectly willing to work. They are healthy and quick of limb. This makes an excellent combination for a servant. Statistics of the Indian taken recently show that of the 45,000 workers among the various tribes 3,000 of them are employed as helpers in the houses of palefaces.

You never see the Indian servant at his or her best until you visit the home of an Indian Agent on one of the reservations. Here they are brought up to wait upon the white people, and they are excellent servants.

Survival of the Fer de Lance

NATURALISTS have been laughing over a story which recently appeared in this city to the effect that the eruption of Mont Pelée had not been without some gain to the inhabitants of Martinique, and that the lava, ashes, gases, &c., from that volcano had completely exterminated the fer-de-lance, that noted reptile of Martinique, which is one of the most venomous and deadly of all poisonous snakes.

Mr. Robert T. Hill, of the Geological Survey, when asked in regard to this story a day or two ago at Washington, said:

"The story is completely absurd. The territory devastated by the eruption is only about ten miles square, and, of course, within that area the snakes shared the fate of all other forms of life, but I can assure you from personal observation that they are not exterminated in the remaining part of the island, for in our excursions about and over the country we encountered the fer-de-lance at every turn."

The Proposed New York-Chicago Road

A Great Continuous Highway to Connect the Two Cities—Practical Value of the Innovation—How It Will Increase Business and Help the Farmer—Steps Now Being Taken to Push the Work.

UPON the bicycle and the devotion to the pastime of cycling by men and women of the Eastern States, particularly those of the country districts, seem to depend in large measure the ultimate success of the prodigious project of the proposed New York and Chicago Road. At the annual meeting of the League of American Wheelmen at Atlantic City on July 18 those who are fathering the proposition for this greatest of all American highways will submit the plans for the thoroughfare with the confident expectation of receiving the hearty support of that organization.

The members of the New York and Chicago Road Association, however, believe that aid will be forthcoming from other sources. The farmers, other than those who would be interested as wheelmen, they think, may be looked to for both moral and material support. The good highway will be of inestimable value to them in making their traffic to and from their markets less difficult and expensive, and is enabling their children to take advantage of the schools, many of which are practically unavailable to a large number of ruralists because of the present deplorable condition of the country roads.

It is also reasonable to believe, advocates of the plan say, that real estate values along the route will be increased Particularly is this true in those portions of New York State where farm lands have been rendered practically incapable of agriculture, and, as a result, are being turned over to wealthy city folk who are converting them into country homes. Many such farms, now losing investments, would have been bought up for this purpose before had they not been inaccessible because of the poor roads in the surrounding country.

A preliminary task of magnitude confronts those who would build the great highway from this city to Chicago. This is the education of the farmers and residents of provincial towns. Heretofore these people have been awake to the necessity of good roads, but their efforts have been selfish. In many communities much work has been done on the public highways, but the work has been done spasmodically, and on isolated strips of road. The result is that of the 900 miles of the proposed route between these two great cities, 420 miles or thereabout are in good condition, most of this portion having been macadamized. But the strips of macadam are disconnected, so that a continuous trip for any distance is impossible.

ROAD BUILDING.

In the small towns and country districts the work of road building and repairing is in the hands of local Commissioners. The territory of each of these Commissioners varies from ten to fifteen miles. And these often somewhat arrogant officers do just what work they desire to do and no more.

They are not ordered by law to do any certain amount of work, and if public-spirited citizens appeal for repairs of the highways, or even advance money to have those repairs made, Mr. Highway Commissioner does the work if he so pleases; if not, the work is not done. As for the acceptance of donations, he is forbidden to take them, and can prevent any man from putting down a kind of road which he thinks would be too expensive for the county to keep in condition.

This Highway Commissioner, however, the road association members say, is an elected official, and must carry out the wishes of the voters, else at the end of his term another will be chosen to succeed him. But if the Commissioner is a success he will succeed himself.

For this reason those interested in the New York and Chicago Road will first work among the farmers and citizens in an effort to educate them to a complete realization of the profits that will accrue from a good through thoroughfare. Then these people will demand road improvement of those in authority.

Many country people want road improvement now, but what they usually get is the improvement of small strips, a few miles in length at most, on either side of their town or locality, and are satisfied with that because they do not understand the necessity for and value of a long public highway that is in good condition. What the road association believes is that the people want a road that commences somewhere, like New York, and goes to somewhere, like Chicago.

THE ROUTE.

On Aug. 1 the Trustees of the New York and Chicago Road Association will make a tour over the proposed route between the two cities. In a general way they have settled upon one route, which, with the possible exception of a strip of about 100 miles out of New York, seems likely to be followed if the project is successful. This leaves New York at a point on the Jersey side of the Hudson River across from One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, goes north through the Palisades Park, and on to Kingston. From there the proposed route extends westward to Delhi and then southwesterly to Binghamton.

A rule placed on a map from Binghamton to Chicago will show the general route that is considered advisable and practicable between those two cities. This extends through Jamestown, in Western New York, along the southern shore of Lake Erie, near and easily accessible to Cleveland, Sandusky, and Toledo, Ohio, across Northern Indiana, touching Elkhart, and around the southern point of Lake Michigan and into Chicago.

The exception noted is the route from New York to Binghamton. Another route suggested, and which is said to have several advantages over the one by way of Kingston, is from New York along the Hudson to Nyack, a distance of about 24 miles, thence almost directly across to Binghamton, lying to the northwest. This route would be some distance shorter, and, it is pointed out by the association members, if adopted would have the additional virtue of increasing interest in the New York and Albany Road among those who go regularly into the Berkshire Hills and the Adirondacks from this city.

John B. Uhle, an attorney at 206 Broadway, is Vice President of the New York and Chicago Road Association and one of its most active workers. Mr. Uhle has made a thorough study of roads and road making in this and other countries, and is enthusiastic over the proposed road between this city and Chicago. He claims to be confident that it will be

HALF IN GOOD CONDITION.

"Almost one-half of the road along the 900 miles of the proposed route," said Mr. Uhle, "is in good condition. Much of it has been macadamized, but these macadamized strips are not continuous. It is estimated that the other portion can be repaired at a cost of about $5,000 a mile. This will not put the road in perfect condition, but it will make it comfortably passable from this city to Chicago. Later, as traffic increases, as it is certain to increase, and additional outlay will appear justifiable, as it surely will, with the expenditure of $10,000 more on each mile, the road can be widened and placed in ideal condition.

"Aside from the road's commercial value, it will be a big object lesson to other parts of the country. I feel certain that if the road were built it would be a surprise to the people the many benefits that would result for many classes. The local authorities in other parts could not but recognize the success of the project and the profits paid on the investment, and would follow our example.

"Thousands upon thousands of dollars are expended on roads every year, but the result is not appreciated because each community looks after the roadways in its particular locality, and thinks of no other. Consequently, for a distance of a few miles, perhaps, out of a prosperous town, the traveler finds good roads, and then he comes to the boundary of that Commissioner's jurisdiction and finds the roads almost impassable. The people would like to see some road that commences somewhere and goes somewhere.

"Over in New Jersey it has been demonstrated that roads that comply with these last-mentioned conditions are valuable as investments. The State spent some $3,000,000 on the roads to Trenton and to the seashore resorts or to places near New York, and the Railroad Commissioner considers that the result of this has been an increase in the taxable values along the routes of $27,000,000, or three times the investment. I believe, with the New York and Chicago Road finished and in use, the same thing will be true in New York State, that the increase in taxable values will be more than enough to build that road and others.

GOOD FOR AUTOMOBILES.

"Thousands of city people who have money would move out on to the farms in Southern and Western New York, farms that are not making money for their owners at present, but which would become valuable if improved the way these men of means would improve them. The farms would be so occupied now, but it is too difficult to get to them.

"Better schooling for the children of farmers would be another result of better roads. At present many country folk are unable to send boys and girls to school, especially in rainy weather, because of the condition of the roads. If travel were easier the little country schoolhouses would not have to be scattered every mile along the road, but they could be consolidated, better facilities could be had, better teachers employed, and the results would be better. The farmer would find another benefit in the greater frequency of the rural free delivery of mails.

"But it is going to be difficult to reach these people and arouse in them any great interest in the project. We are going down to Atlantic City on the 18th and talk the matter over with the League of American Wheelmen. I think through this organization we are going to reach hundreds that could not be reached in any other way.

"The wheel is growing into disuse in the cities, it is true, but the country people are using it more this year than ever. It seems probable that the bicycle will be more of a fixture in the country than it ever was in town, and with the increase of good roads the farmers are going to cling to it closer than ever. It is of great utility in the country, and there is little likelihood that the automobile will supplant it there.

"I think a little later the proposed road to Chicago will attract the attention of the New York business men, because it penetrates, along the proposed route, a section of New York where there are few factories and where goods are obtained direct from this city. Within five years, I believe, autos will be making regular trips into the country round about New York making deliveries of goods for New York houses. I believe it will be found cheaper than freight, when the autos come into more general use, as they are bound to do.

"In fine, people of all classes will be interested in the great highway from New York to Chicago, and I firmly believe that, notwithstanding difficulties encountered at the outset, it will be built in the near future."

Monarchy to Absorb This Republic

The Little Government of Moresnet to be Placed Under Sovereignty of Belgium—How It Came Into Existence Through the Obscure Wording of a Document and An Inaccurate Map.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BRUSSELS, June 14.—The semi-official announcement in the Belgian press that the long-pending negotiations between Belgium and Prussia for the cession to Belgium of the diminutive Republic of Moresnet have been concluded has naturally drawn attention to this the smallest of European States. Moresnet, or Altenberg, as the Germans call it, with a territorial area less than that of San Marino, Andorra, and Monaco—those three well-known lilliputian States—is situated within a few miles of the town of Aix-la-Chapelle, at the confines of Prussia, Holland, and Belgium.

The status of Moresnet as a nation is a unique one. Although not an independent State in the usual meaning of the term and notwithstanding the fact that it is under the collectivo rule of Prussia and Belgium, Moresnet is not, neverthsless, governed by what is known in diplomatic language as a condominium. It cannot be placed in any recognized category of neutral nations, such as Switzerland, Belgium, Monaco, Andorra, San Marino, and other States. In this respect, therefore, Moresnet holds a unique position, and the only possible definition of its status is that it is a provisional and an accidental neutral State.

The territory of Moresnet owes its existence alike to the obscurity in the wording of a diplomatic document and to an inaccurate map. Its lease of life seemed destined to be a short one, and yet it dates from 1815, and all previous attempts made to suppress it have been futile.

In Article XXV. of the treaty of Vienna of June 19, 1815, it was stipulated relative to the Prussian-Dutch frontier that in the former Department of the Durthe the five Cantons of St. Vith, Malmedy, Cronenbourg, Shleiden, and Supen, together with a portion of the Canton of Aubel, shonld be annexed to Prussia. The new frontier was to follow the boundaries of the cantons "in such a manner that a line drawn from south to north shall pass through the extreme end of the Canton of Aubel and be prolonged as far as the point of contact of the three former Departments of the Durthe, the Lower Meuse, and the Roer." As the Dutch and Prussian Commissioners were unable to reach an agreement concerning the exact meaning of this article, after some months of negotiation on the subject it was decided to postpons the final settlement of the question. By a convention passed at Aix-la-Chapelle in Juns, 1816, the present régime was agreed to. After the revolution of 1830 and the independence of Belgium the Dutch rights to Moresnet were ceded to Belgium.

When the territorial limits of Moresnet had been fixed by the convention of Aix-la-Chapelle a suitable form of government for the neutral district was arranged. It was decided that the territory should depend neither directly upon Holland nor Prussia, but that the sovereignty of thess two States should be exercised jointly. This sovereignty was delegated to two Commissioners, wbose powers are similar to those of the departmsnt prefects in France. Tbe municipality of Moresnet has a communal government, at the bead of which is a Mayor, or Bourgmestre, as he is called, chosen alternatively by Belgium and by Prussia. Tbsre are besides two deputy Mayors and a Town Council, consisting of tsn members appointed by the Commissioners upon the Mayor's nomination. The yearly budget of Moresnet amounts to 2,735f. This sum has never varied since 1815. Prussia and Belgium, neither of which has ever allotted any subsidy to the Government of ths neutral territory, divide this sum equally between them. It is therefore entirely by municipal taxes that the expenses of administering Moresnet are defrayed. There are five of these taxes—an income tax, a parish tax on all ths inhabitants belonging to the Roman Catholic faith, a tax on saloon licenses, and a tax on dogs used as beasts of burden. The fifth and most important tax is levied on the Vieille-Montagne joint stock company, which has a monopoly for working the calamine mines.

As for the nationality of the inhabitants of Moresnet, it was arranged by the convention of 1816 tbat they should be neither Prussians nor Dutch. This question of nationality was to be settled at a later date. It bas, however, remained open ever since. The question was of small importance at the outset, for the population of Moresnet nnmbered but 250. But since then the population has increased rapidly, owing to the development of mining interests, which has necessitated the employment of a larger and larger number of laborers, and also because military service does not exist in Moresnet, which fact has attracted many Germans to the country. Finally, by an agreement made by Prussia, Belgium, and Holland it was decided that only the original inhabitants of Moresnet and their descendants should be considered as citizens of the neutral territory, while the immigrants and their descendants have since then retained tbeir own nationality. Tbe total number of inhabitants in the territory at present is 3,038—1,380 Prussians, 918 Belgians, 308 Dutch, and 432 natives. They speak German, Plattdeutsch, Flemish, French, and Walloon.

In view of the negotiations for the cession of Moresnet to Belgium it should bs stated that though a majority of the territory's inhabitants are of German origin, the people of Moresnet would prefer to be annexed to Belgium rather than to Germany, and this because they fully realize that they would enjoy a greater amount of freedom as subjects of King Leopold than under the régime of Prussia's military despotism.

Why, it may be asked, has Moresnet not become a sovereign State, in the same manner as Andorra, San Marino, or Monaco? Some authorities have answered this question by stating that the small number of inhabitants and the diversity of races were insurmountable barriers to the establishment of an indspendent State. It is doubtful, however, if these reasons can be accepted as conclusive. The truth is that a territory of such small dimensions must, in order to becoms a sovereign State, evolve and develop under natural conditions and not be the result of an international diplomatic convention, a freak of history, so to speak.

B. C. DE W.

Ohio's Survey Begun.

THE topographic survey of Ohio, to be conducted by the United States Geological Survey in co-operation with the State of Ohio, under an appropriation by its Legislature, has been started, and a number of parties are already in the field.

Under the charge of Topographer Robert D. Cummin, work is being actively pushed in the vicinity of Cleveland and along the shore of Lake Erie to the west, covering parts of Cuyahoga, Lorain, and Medina Counties, the results of which will be embodied in a map sheet representing the Berea quadrangle. An interesting topographic feature of this map will be its representation of the old lake terraces found in this region.

The Westerville quadrangle including parts of Delaware, Licking, and Franklin Counties northeast of Columbus, is being surveyed under the charge of Mr. W. H. Griffin, topographer; when completed this map will be combined with the maps of three other quadrangles around Columbus, and the whole printed as a special map of Columbus and vicinity.

The mapping this Summer will be extended into the coal and oil districts along the Ohio River from Steubenville to Parkersburg, and eastward to the vicinity of Carrollton, Cambridge, and Caldwell, the field work being in charge of Messrs. Griswold, Cooke, Manning, Griffin, and Morrill.

During the season primary triangulation will be extended over most of the coal districts between Cadiz and Ironton, under Messrs. S. S. Gannett, geographer, and G. T. Hawkins, topographer.

The New Science of Health Hunting

Thousands of People Now Moving from Place to Place With Their Own Meteorological Instruments—Insist on Testing Sunshine, Water, Elevation, Air, Humidity and Other Things That Affect Their Bodies.

WITH half a million people suffering with tuberculosis, half as many more afflicted with asthmatic and bronchial troubles, and countless numbers possessing from one to half a dozen ordinary diseases which are either attributed to or directly affected by the climatic conditions of the land in which they live, it is not strange that there should be a small army of professional health hunters flitting around from one part of the world to another in search of that chief desideratum of all, happiness in this life. The new science of health hunting is the outcome of discoveries made in recent years that nearly every disease is aggravated by peculiar climatic conditons, and that total recovery in most cases must depend upon the permanent change one can make in the climate. Where drugs and medical treatment have repeatedly failed to effect a cure, nature in her peculiar way has produced permanent relief.

Ten years ago even the moderately wealthy and intelligent sufferer was inclined to accept his affliction as a sort of unfortunate visitation which fate and circumstances doomed him to, and with almost Oriental fatalism he resigned himself to the inevitable. But to-day very few feel any obligation to remain at home to endure tortures which a change of climate may entirely cure. The great army of health hunters which moves from place to place in Summer and Winter in search of sunshine, dry climates, and pure, balsamic atmosphere testifies not only to the success of climatic cures, but to the remarkable change that has entered our National life in recent years.

By far the most persistent travelers of the world to-day are the health hunters. They furnish the chief support to several hundred Winter and Summer resorts in this country and Europe. Many members of this afflicted army are merely temporary invalids, and they are in search of a cure while the disease is in its early stages. A number of short railroads depend largely upon the health hunters for their passenger traffic during certain seasons of the year. Fully half a million people in this country Summer and Winter seek climatic changes for the benefit of their health.

THE SUN CURE.

The sunshine cure is nature's strongest drawing card. Every physician agrees that plenty of sunshine is the best tonic and cure for nearly nine-tenths of the people afflicted with diseases. Sunny climates are therefore recommended for the invalids, and sun parlors for those who cannot go South. The relative dryness of the air during a large part of the Summer or Winter is the second important factor in the life of the health hunters.

Clear, sunshiny climates, comparatively free from humidity, furnish the ideal conditions to make life agreeable to the majority of invalids. If we add to these an atmosphere rich with the ozone of the pine woods or tonic with the salt of the ocean, we begin to find a cure for troubles and ills of flesh which have baffled the doctors for ages.

Health resorts which are scattered freely all over the country have obtained their patronage through the recommendation of physicians, who have openly encouraged this health migration in recent years. But the great army of health hunters no longer rely upon published statistics of interested proprietors of health resorts. There have been so many deceptions and impositions practiced in this respect that the professional health seeker is too wary to be taken in by wily misrepresentations.

A good part of this queer army of travelers are armed with instruments for recording weather conditions, and many of them have learned through practical experience the nature of the different prominent health resorts. Some of them keep tabulated records of the number of sunshiny days in the different regions considered the healthiest. They keep such records as carefully as a business man would his books and receipts. Many of them are so skeptical of published statistics concerning the weather conditions of any place that they will accept none unless actually verified by personal experience.

HIGH ALTITUDES.

Those who are seeking for a high and dry climate, free from all humidity, and yet not so high as to cause depression of the heart, are equally insistent upon finding out the exact nature of the climate by personal tests. It is one of the peculiar fads of the health seeker to study weather conditions. Let a physician send a patient away to seek a more congenial climate, and he makes a confirmed observer of the weather.

At first he may satisfy himself with studying the daily reports of the Weather Bureau, but in a short time he must have his own thermometer to make comparative tests, and then a barometer is found necessary. In time he buys an aneroid barometer to gauge the altitude of his place, an electronometer to ascertain the amount of electricity in the air, and possibly several other instruments to make observations.

From the tests made with these instruments he will learn to associate certain pains and nerve irritations with the wind when blowing from one quarter, and good health with the western or southern winds. In time he will find out that a certain altitude agrees perfectly with him, while a lower or higher one produces trouble. In this way he gradually gets at what he considers the proper climatic conditions to make life the most agreeable to him. Some find that they were intended by nature to live near the seacoast, and they never feel so well as when within the sound of the ocean, and others must reside in high altitudes where not the faintest suspicion of salt is contained in the winds that are wafted to them.

This modern movement for health is causing a rapid redistribution of our population, and, according to the physicians, it is proving of momentous value in establishing a better health rate for the whole country. Those who cannot stand the irritating winds of our coast on account of sensitive throats and lungs are gradually moving inland to the higher and drier altitudes. A good many are still in the migratory period and refuse to settle down permanently anywhere, seeking the health resorts in Winter, and returning to their old familiar haunts in the coast cities in Spring and Summer. But a fair number every year are arranging their business to make permanent changes of homes. This is being done before the inroads of disease have weakened the body so that death will soon follow.

NERVOUS CRANKS.

Those who are afflicted with nerves and neuralgic disorders and are unable to stand a climate where cold, damp, easterly winds blow from the ocean are likewise moving south or inland to find a more congenial climate. The great pine woods of the South will in time be preserved as a matter of health and happiness to thousands of those afflicted with asthmatic and bronchial troubles, and they will build up within their borders a population which will have all the attributes of good health.

Heart affections have in recent years caused a great mortality in this country. Many weakening disorders are due to imperfect action of the heart. In many mountainous districts people are living to-day who are really unable to enjoy good health at such altitudes. Very few indeed can find good health at an altitude much over 2,000 or 3,000 feet. Heart troubles are usually induced, and the old advice to seek a high climate to cure certain disorders is to-day modified by the warning that excessive altitudes are dangerous to most people. People sent to the mountains have suffered lingering illness for no other reason than that they could not stand such atmospheric pressure as they found there. The readjustment of the mountain and inland population is thus a matter that is going on slowly for the benefit of all.

People to-day build homes with more caution than formerly, and when choosing a site for a permanent location in the country a score of questions are asked that never occurred to our forefathers. Business generally determines one's home location more than anything else, but next to that to-day is the question of health.

The rank and file of our population is imbued with the health question and problems, and they do not choose a site for a home until they have passed in review many questions that affect the health of their families. It is not sufficient that the site should be on high, dry ground where malaria is not likely to prevail, or where marsh mosquitos will make life miserable; but one asks if the general meteorological conditions of the place are satisfactory. Does the climate agree with the members of the family? Are the sunshiny days many, or is the humidity too great for one's nerves? Is the situation too near or too far from the coast?

On the proper answer to many of these questions will depend to a large extent the size of the doctor's bills. Dry, pure air, and plenty of sunshine make home a place of happiness, but damp, gloomy, miasmatic air cannot be breathed daily the year round without producing trouble in some sensitive organs.

GROWING IN NUMBERS.

The army of health seekers is thus growing in size every year. Their numbers are recruited from the ranks of the every-day workmen and business men of our towns and cities. One by one climatic conditions, in conjunction with hard, confining, straining work, weaken some organ and produce slight symptoms of a harassing disease. Within a few years the sufferer seeks climatic change to help him.

If it is hay fever, he hurries mountainward in Summer, and finds to his surprise thousands of others afflicted by the same complaint. If it is throat or pulmonary troubles, he tries to arrange his business so that he can travel in Winter with the other afflicted ones.

From this great army a few settle down permanently in some new home and live a life of comparative comfort, but more continue their travels over the world, vainly flitting from place to place in the hope that they will find some ideal spot where they can be content to spend the remainder of their days. On the whole, they represent a restless army of migrants, whose wandering would be pathetic in the extreme if it were not for the fact that they could easily establish a new home for themselves in the land which they know agrees with them.

AN AESTHETIC RESULT OF THE RAINES LAW

FADS in house painting have never heretofore taken very deep root in New York, the extensive use of Philadelphia brick, brownstone, iron, and has made its appearance, and its introduction has given rise to another fad, which cannot long escape the notice of the observant—the painting of corner houses on big thoroughfares white or yellow. Along Sixth, Eighth, Third, and Second Avenues it is getting to be no uncommon thing for a corner house to be wholly painted white, but what especial benefit is derived thereby no one seems to know.

The fashion in colors is generally a changeable one, but in New York, on account of the sameness of the building materials used, such fashion has been kept closely in conservative lines. There are about 100,000 dwelling houses in New York City, and the great majority of them have been put up under contracts of a "row at a time." Builders desirous of marketing a row of houses have usually found it desirable to make as little distinction in outward appearance as possible, and by this means have assisted in maintaining that uniformity which strangers in New York declare to be a blemish on the architectural beauty of the city.

But with the recent appearance of white and cream-colored houses, the day of green, red, orange, and blue domiciles cannot be very far off, and the house painter will be enabled, at a comparatively small expense, to reap a profit by improving on the architects. One cogent reason for the present use of what may be called lurid colors in house painting is explainable by reference to the gradual restriction of saloons to corners and the giving up of mid-block sites. A desirable corner justifies, of course, a long lease by a saloon keeper, such a lease being a desirable asset for him in his trade.

Until the Raines law went into effect saloonkeepers as a rule took only the leass of the first or ground floor, but since then a lease of the whole building for a term of years has come into vogue.

Possession of such a lease justifies a saloonkeeper for going to some expense, which will especially attract notice to his corner, and it is for this reason probably that the present fad in painting is likely to keep on growing for some time at least.

News From Lonely Pitcairn Island

Regular Service Soon to be Established in a Schooner Bought for the Purpose by the Islanders—How Their Customs Have Recently Been Affected by the "American Invasion" of One Man.

FAR away in the Southern Pacific, Pitcairn Island, so long isolated from the world, has at last been brought into regular communication with civilization. Its inhabitants, with one exception, are descendants of the British mutineers who stole the good ship Bounty in 1789. Yet during 113 years of isolation the meagre bit of volcanic land has been self-governed by these descendants of criminals, with but one break in its peaceful career. That was in 1898, when a young man murdered a woman and her baby. So unusual was the circumstance that the peaceful people had no provision for the punishment of the culprit, and a special Judge had to be sent from a neighboring English possession to mete out his penalty.

A century of entire seclusion had passed, and sometimes the inhabitants had not seen a vessel for years at a time. Children had grown up without having known what a vessel of the sea was like, without having learned, except from hearsay, that their desolate life was in any way different from the life of other human beings across the waters.

Philip Coffin, an old man who was wrecked on the island twenty years ago and had lived there ever since, was the cause of the establishing of a regular service in which it was arranged to have a schooner make trips to the island once in every few months. He came to San Francisco three years ago. It was not his intention to stay there, but he had the idea that it would not take more than a year to persuade some sea Captain to arrange to drop him on the island in passing that way. He was mistaken. For more than two years he staid in California, and then he succeeded in getting back to the Southern Pacific only after he had sailed to England.

When he managed finally to reach Tahiti Island, several months ago, he found there the Governor of Pitcairn. Tahiti is not far from Pitcairn, and the ruler of the latter island had managed to make the trip, after securing a promise from a brigantine skipper that he would be safely returned to his own domains. The Governor's name is Russell McKoy. He and Coffin discussed the subject of their country's isolation, which, it seemed, had never impressed them before. They decided to make a strenuous effort to establish communication with the civilized world.

In a letter received from Coffin by a citizen of San Francisco early last month it was related that he had prevailed on McKoy to buy for the islanders a big schooner. This vessel will be used to make voyages to Manga Reva, where traders from Tahiti call regularly. Manga Reva is about 300 miles north of Pitcairn.

The government of the island has been maintained not only with rigor and regard for justice, but even with a religious spirit bordering on Puritanism. The people were not only lawabiding, but devout, and one of the strictest rules of the colony has been that no intoxicating liquor could be sold. Nor was tobacco allowed on the island, and any skipper who happened to pass that way was so informed as soon as he hove to off the coast.

The occurrence to which the Pitcairn colony owes its existence was the mutiny on the Bounty. Fletcher Christian, an ancestor of the murderer of 1898, was the leader of the rebellious crew. After putting the Captain of the ship and others who refused to join them into irons, the mutineers put their captives into an open boat and turned them adrift. By good luck the Captain and his companions managed to reach Timor Island, in the Southern Pacific, after a hazardous voyage. From the island they were taken to England.

Meanwhile the mutineers had sailed to Pitcairn, which was then, as now, far out of the path of commerce. They established a colony, destroyed the vessel, cutting off all possibility of leaving the land they had chosen for their exile, and settled down to a quiet life. The British Government sent out many expeditions to find them, but all traces were lost until the year 1808, when a sailing ship, chancing to find herself in the vicinity of the island, sent a boat ashore for water and fruit.

A curious, half-civilized colony was discovered by the new arrivals. The men of the Bounty had married native women. All of them but one had died, and that one, John Adams, was the ruler of the community. He had taught the natives to read and write, and the newcomers learned that the mutineers before they died had become as enthusiastic in religious matters as though they had visited the island to do missionary work instead of to avoid punishment for their crime.

The scheme of self-government on the island was developed gradually. At the time of the murder perpetrated in 1898 there had arisen a Parliament of seven members, presided over by a President, all elected by popular vote, the women voting as well as the men. At that time there were about 150 people on the island.

The families numbered five—the Christians, Youngs, McKoys, Buffets, and Coffins. All except the Coffins were sprung directly from the mutineers of the Bounty, and the head of the Coffins, the same who made the trip to San Francisco recently, had been an inhabitant of New England previous to the time when he was wrecked on Pitcairn.

The King of England is recognized as overlord. In the island church is an organ sent to the inhabitants by Queen Victoria. On it is an inscription stating that it was presented by her "to her loving subjects of Pitcairn Island in appreciation of their domestic virtues." But there is rarely any interference from England in the government of this far-away possession, and often years elapse between visits of British ships.

One peculiarity of the islanders is that they speak with a decided "down East" twang. They use, too, many expressions never heard elsewhere than in New England, from which fact it is inferred that Coffin's influence affected the insular vocabulary.

The people of Pitcairn are light brown in color and have brown or blue eyes. The harbor is a very bad one—only an indenture in the shore, where the mutineers burned the ship they had stolen after they decided to spend the rest of their lives on the island. It was on the edge of the harbor that they kept a lookout for many years after the commission of their crime. Christian, the leader, used to watch the sea from a small tower, and whenever a sail was sighted all hands on the island had to put out their fires and hide, so that no one on the passing ship could see them.

The Parliament House of the island is a strange place, with rows of portholes like a ship. The house in which the President lives is called the White House. A few of the natives have visited the United States, and occasionally missionaries or teachers from this and other countries have gone to the island.

Now, with the establishment of a regular schooner service to the isolated land, it may be hoped that the romantic life of its people may be heard of more often. But perhaps it is a pity that there should be any innovation tending to destroy the individuality of so interesting a community.

NEW YORK'S LATEST CURIOSITY

Crowds Collecting Every Day to Look Up at "the Flat Iron"—Beats the Dewey Arch as an Attraction to Madison Square—Building Cranks and Sidewalk Wits Hold Forth.

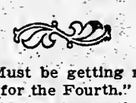
NOT so very long ago tens of thousands of resident New Yorkers and thousands of visitors to the city were flocking to Madison Square to see the Dewey Arch. Of course the "Dewey" arch was not the correct name for the memorial, but it was the name which most commended itself to the majority of Americans, and so it was never otherwise referred to, save in the circulars of the committee which sought to make it a permanent feature of city adornment.

So it is with "the Flat Iron" building. It has another name, no doubt, but few New Yorkers know what that name may be, and fewer care. To the knots of people who stand in front of the Fifth Avenue Hotel or on the edge of the square and strain their necks as they gaze upward at the latest addition to New York's collection of tall buildings, it is "the Flat Iron," and it is safe to say that within the next few years "the Flat Iron" will be as well known to the Cook excursionist as the leaning tower of Pisa or Cleopatra's Needle.

The peculiar office structure appears to exercise a strange fascination over some minds, for not only do hundreds of people stand for five and ten minutes at a time looking up at it, but many of those who have detached themselves from the groups are obliged to return in a minute or two to examine the structure from another point of view.

The comments which are made are generally interesting, and sometimes amusing, and they are to be heard from as far north as Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, where guests of the Waldorf-Astoria seldom turn into the avenue without immediately making some remark concerning the original design of the architects.

On Thursday evening, when the band concert in Madison Square had attracted an exceptionally large crowd, it was noticed that no sooner had the last notes of any one of the selections been played than nearly every one present, old and young, turned to a discussion of the merits of the skyscraper. Across the street fully 200 people were blocking the sidewalk in front of the Fifth Avenue



marked. "Must be getting ready to go out of town for the Fourth."

"You don't mean to say that there are more people than this watching that building every evening?" queried the reporter.

A COMPARISON.

"Every evening, and all day long. Why, the Dewey Arch wasn't a marker to that there Flat Iron. There's some guys gets right off their trolley figgering on it. Tries to reckon how many feet of steel there is in it if the front is only so wide and the end so much wider. Gets quarreling about it sometimes. Only this morning there came near to being a lively scrap right here in front of the house."

"How was that?"

"Big, smooth-faced chap, looked like an actor, and talked loud, like he wanted to make every one believe him, whether he really knew it all or whether he didn't. Had got quite a little crowd around him, and was delivering quite a lecture. I don't know just what particular point it was all about, and I don't think he did. But he appeared to be quite happy—was enjoying himself immensely I should think, when a little thick set man elbowed his way to the front.

"'Call that there one of the earth's wonders?' he says.

"'I certainly do, my good man,' says the other, patronizing like.

"'Oim not your good man,' says the other, 'and I seen taller buildings nor that in the City of Limerick before I left it forty year ago.'

"The big chap laughed.

"'It's laughing you'd be?' says the little fellow. 'Faith, if you'd travel you'd learn something,' he says.

"'I don't have to travel to know that you're the biggest liar I've seen to-day,' says the other.

A BUSY TIME.

"Then for half a minute no one looked at 'the Flat Iron.' But some one in the crowd grappled the little fellow and there was nothing doing except in the language line, and there was no stint of it. Then a policeman arrived and the crowd dispersed, and I went on my way. But I'll bet that there was a fight over that building before the evening was over."

Yesterday afternoon a man with a megaphone was standing on the corner delivering a short lecture on the strength and durability of 'the Flat Iron' to an audience of one.

"And what do you think of it, Lena?" he concluded.

"I think," answered the pretty girl with the wide blue sash, "that it's more attractive than the pickle sign that used to be there. But then, I don't care for pickles, and I just love strawberry shortcake."

"Shortcake? Why, what has shortcake got to do with 'the Flat Iron'?" he asked.

"Oh, George, how stupid you are sometimes. Can't you see, it's just like a great wedge of it, with the windows for berries."

And so from all sides. Comments wise and sensible, comments frivolous, loudly voiced admiration, admiration that is expressed in one long-drawn-out exclamation.

The reporter boarded a car at Twenty-third Street to go down town. As he prepared to light a cigar on the rear seat the conductor leaned across to him.

"Watch 'em rubberneck," he said.

Surely enough, every head was craned to one side of the car. A glimpse of 'the Flat Iron,' even a glimpse of a second from a most uncomfortable position, must not be missed.

CONQUERED MacMAHON.

This late King Albert of Saxany, says Le Siecls of Paris, was the real conqueror of Marechal MacMahon in the Franco-Prussian war. This was fully acknowledged by William I when the venerable Emperor went to Dresden to hand him the staff of a Field Marshal in the German Army. When the late Count von Beust was Austrian Ambassador in Paris he frequently vented his spleen upon King Albert. One of the diplomatic dreams of his Excellency was the transformation of his native Saxony into a kind of Teutonic Belgium. He considered that the monarch who as Prince Albert of Saxony had won his spurs on the French battlefield had in too servile fashion helped the ambitions of imperial Germany.

The Origin of the Westchester Ghost Story

A Frightened Girl, a Vivid Imagination, and a White Spectre by a Pond.

FOR over a week hundreds of residents of Westchester have spent their evenings ghost hunting. Ever since the night of June 26, when Bud Campbell, foreman's assistant on the estate of the late Collis P. Huntington, met a "tall white lady" who disappeared into the ground by the side of Pennyfield pond, "the ghost" and the "haunted pool" have been the chief topics in the village.

Men by the score have ridden over on wheels or trudged over afoot and have lain in wait for the white lady, some of them with the avowed if ungallant intention of putting a bullet in her on sight. Perhaps this is why the "lady" has not deigned to reappear. There are those in the crowd in whom skepticism is a leading trait and these are the ones who go armed, for those who really believe in the white lady know that bullets would trouble her not in the least, would pass through her in fact as through so much mist.

Of course, were only the word of Bud Campbell to vouch for the lady's existence she would have been long ago relegated to the realms of imagination, for even Bud now says doubtingly that "possibly, possibly, you know, I may have only thought I saw her," but there are others who are even more insistent that she has "walked by the pool." There is Sergeant Ward of the Westchester Police Station, whose testimony no one in Pennyfield would dare to doubt, Bryan Gallagher, lately returned from the Philippines, and Neil Gallagher, Bryan's father, who has been called the "truthfullest man in Pennyfield."

Now let it be said that the ghost really exists. She was laid by a visitor who, however, did not hunt her with a gun. He went up to her stamping, or rather rising, ground and, after several hours' weird detective work and with the help of the Westchester police, he ran her to cover. It was an interesting task, which solved a mystery of seventeen years' standing and, for the peace of the Pennyfieldian mind, let it be said that this description of it will surely come to the eyes or the ears of the white lady and that in consequence she will never "walk" again.

On the way to Westchester the people in the cars were talking ghost, and one of them asked the visitor if he had seen it. When told that he was looking for it and meant to ask the police about it two men took him aside separately, and each whispered cautiously:

"When you get to the station house, look out for Denny Ward."

"Why," he replied cautiously, "what is the matter with the Sergeant?"

"Oh," replied each, "he is the man who sprung the flying fish story some years ago."

But when pressed for an explanation neither would reply other than to shake his head mysteriously. Sergt. Ward when asked about the ghost replied solemnly that he knew her well. In fact he had made her acquaintance when a boy.

"Oh, yes," he said, "I've seen her. She's old in years now if she does not grow older in appearance. I've described her many a time to the people hereabouts, and whenever they've seen her she always answers the description. She always looks just as I tell them she will—tall, seven feet high, white, like a dressed up statue and wearing a big Gainsborough.

"You are only allowed one look. If you look twice she disappears. You ask Bud Campbell, who turned sick with the sight of her, or 'Airy Cook,' who has been driveling ever since he saw her and won't go past the pond in the daytime. They'll tell you she looks just as I said she would look.

"I mind the first time she appeared seventeen years ago. You know the place. The pool was originally an ice pond on the Havemeyer estate. It is right on the edge of the marsh, and at night when the moon is up it is a dismal spot. I've wondered that the very ghost itself is not afraid to be alone there. I believe she always waits anyway till some one comes to keep her company—it's company she wants anyway.

"Well, Shanty McGrory and I were walking along there one night late when of a sudden we heard a noise. 'Shanty,' says I, 'let's into the woods with us. It's one of them loafers from the clam beach that's after us.' But with that he grabs me by the arm. 'Look!' he says. And there in the road stood the white lady, rising seven feet high against the dark of the marsh, and a Gainsborough hat tilted over her white face.

"Shanty had grabbed my arm so hard it hurt, and just then a white rabbit ran across the road and into a hole in the wall by the pond. We looked after the rabbit, and when we looked back to the lady she was gone. Then we went home.

"Now, you may not believe it, but the next morning two boys found the dead body of a man lying in the road by the hole where the white rabbit ran in. And he was covered with paris green, which seemed to have been sprinkled all over him, although he didn't die of the poison. We never found out who the man was. But I always said the white lady would come again, and she has, as you'll find if you ask Bud Campbell or 'Airy Cook.' They know her well.

"Where can Mr. Cook be found?

"Well, you'd better ask for Bryan Gallagher. You see he was a soldiers' cook in the Philippines, and the boys called him 'Airy Cook.' But its not likely you'll meet him by the pond. Go to his father's house. Neil Gallagher is the old man's name, and ask him to tell you the story of the big tide."

Bud Campbell was found raking hay on the Huntingdon estate. He refused to talk at first when asked to describe the white lady. He said the people in the village were given to stopping him and demanding minute descriptions of the ghost. For his part, he wished he had never laid eyes on the thing. Finally, however, he admitted that he thought he had seen the white lady. She agreed minutely with Sergeant Ward's description of her. She was tall and white, and she stood in the road about fifteen feet away. He was naturally frightened, and perhaps his gaze was not as steady as it might have been. At any rate, when he "looked again" she was gone.

The pool is on the road that leads down to Fort Schuyler, and at night it is in truth a dismal place. Soldiers on the way to the fort sometimes go down the road late at night to "check," as they familiarly term the ceremony of taps. But otherwise few pedestrians use it. The Gallaghers live just beyond the pond. Old Mr. Gallagher was found seated on the back porch. He held up his hands when he was asked about the white lady, and immediately her name was mentioned men, women, children, and dogs came out of doors and outhouses and gathered around to listen. Among the rest was old Mrs. Gallagher. The most forcible feature of the combined protest was the name "Denny Ward."

"It's all that Denny Ward," cried several, and Mrs. Gallagher in particular said: "It'd be a mercy if some one would write up that Denny Ward."

But old Mr. Gallagher waved them back.

"The gintleman is talking to me," he said, but not minding that fact himself he launched forth into a vociferous denial of belief in all things supernatural. "No one who had ever died had ever come back to earth." There was no white lady, and—but he could tell of one thing that did happen to him years ago. And he told a long story of two ghost men who rowed beside him in a ghost boat, and—but it had nothing to do with the white lady. He had many other stories which were better than that of the white lady, but Mrs. Gallagher gave him little chance to tell them. She insisted that it was all that Denny Ward, whom she had known since he was a barefoot boy, and who in later years had in the ingratitude of his heart sent policemen around to compel her to take out a license on her dog, or have it killed. As to her son Bryan's driveling over the ghost, that was another of Denny Ward's doings, worse even than that tale of his about the flying fish, which, he said, rained down from the clouds.

In the hope of gathering inspiration from the pool itself, the visitor walked down that way. There he met a man on a bicycle who had been told that a ghost hunting stranger had gone down the road leading to Fort Schuyler. He plunged into the subject at once.

"Well, what have you found?"

"It seems to be all the fault of one Denny Ward," was the reply.

"All Denny's fault! No, not all. He started the thing years ago, to be sure, but Bud Campbell really did see something."

"What did he see?"

"Well, if you won't mention my name, I'll tell you. Denny started the tale, and ever since people have looked upon the spot as haunted. Now, there is a soldier down at the fort who has a sweetheart who lives near here. The girl's people discourage his attentions, and they are compelled to meet on the sly. They picked out this spot because it is a lonely one, and because of its ghostly reputation. They were not likely to be discovered.

"The other night they were here, and it came time for 'check,' and the soldier was compelled to go to the fort. He told the girl to wait for him awhile, as he might be able to run the guard and come back. She waited by the pool, and presently Bud Campbell came along. It was 11 o'clock, the place was dark, and Bud's mind was ready for the ghost anyway. When the girl saw him she thought it was her soldier lover.

"She ran to him, and Bud—well, she saw her mistake, and, thinking to conceal her identity, grabbed her white skirt and drew it up over her face and head. That is why she looked so tall to Bud. She ran into the woods and got away. Bud thought she vanished. How do I know? Well, I know the soldier, and the girl told him all about it."

On the way back to Westchester the visitor met Sergeant Ward going home on his bicycle.

"Found the ghost?" he called as he rode past.

"Yes."

"What did she look like?"

"Marble statue, Gainsborough hat—just as you said."

"I told you so," he chuckled, and as he sped away in the direction of the Gallagher's the visitor could see his stout, jolly form shake with laughter.

A FOREIGN VIEW.

STEADY GROWTH IN THE NUMBER OF PRIVATE CAMPS AND CABINS IN THE ADIRONDACK REGION

Many Campers Have Ordered Electric Launches for Use on the St. Regis Lakes, and Some Exciting Races Are Anticipated—News of the Entire Territory.

Special to The New York Times.

PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y., July 5.—Since his purchase of Twombly camp, Fred Vanderbilt has made many improvements about the buildings and grounds. Mr. Vanderbilt was here for a few days looking after the preparations for the Summer, which include the construction of three new bathrooms at the shore of the lake, the rearrangement of the water supply system, the installation of hot air engines, &c. He contemplates bringing a launch, which he will place in the waters of the St. Regis Lakes. The camp on the Upper St. Regis consists of seven shingled buildings, including the living room and the dining room in separate buildings, and eight tents, which are used as sleeping apartments. An addition has been made to the dining room, and the grounds have been cleaned up. Several new flower beds beautify the grounds.

James Toleman Pyle is expected here in the next few days to occupy the Charles T. Barney camp, which adjoins that of his brother-in-law, William W. McAlpin.

S. J. Drake, Miss Alice Drake, and her fiancé, W. B. Trowbridge of New York, have gone into the Drake camp on Spitfire Lake.

Paul Tuckerman of Tuxedo Park arrived this week for the Summer. He has the camp of Bayard Smith.

The Pearl Island cabin of the Anson Phelps Stokes camp is occupied this Summer by Henry Rogers and the members of his family, of New York.

Anson Phelps Stokes is expected here in a few days, and it is thougbt that he will remain here for the Summer. Mr. Stokes has a new electric launch, which he will run on the St. Regis chain. Much interest is displayed in launches here this season, and there is every promise of some exciting races before the Summer is over.

George H. Earle of Philadelphia, who has arrived with the members of his family to occupy the new camp on the Upper St. Regis Lake, has two new launches, making four in all. Louis S. Thompson of Red Bank, N. J., has had a new electric launch sent here, and it is said that his boat is the fastest on the chain. The launch of Frank E. Faulkner is another beautiful boat, which will engage in the manoeuvres.

Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Durkee have just returned from Europe and are occupying their camp on the Upper St. Regis Lake.

Mr. and Mrs. John Seeley Ward, Jr., of New York have been here for several days placing their camp on the Upper St. Regis Lake in readiness for the coming of the members of their family, who will soon arrive to occupy the Ward camp for the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. Stewart and the members of their family of New York are in camp on the Upper St. Regis Lake.

J. F. Phillips of Brooklyn has taken the Crawford camp on Osgood Pond for the season, and is already in camp.

Mr. and Mrs. John Skelton Williams and the members of their family of New York have taken the Bianchi camp on the Lower St. Regis Lake.

Mrs. Lorillard Kipp of Newport is here for the Summer. Mrs. Kipp has one of the cottages of the Paul Smith Hotel Company, and has chartered an electric launch. Mrs. Kipp's daughter, Mrs. McCreary, is expected to sail from London July 9, and upon reaching this country will come at once to the Lower St. Regis Lake to join her mother.

Mr. and Mrs. Alonzo Van Deusen of New York are at Paul Smith's Hotel.

Capt. Theodore F. Kane, Mrs. Kane, and their son, F. H. Kane, and daughter-in-law, Mrs. Porter Kane, are at Paul Smith's Hotel for a long visit.

Mrs. S. M. Stevenson, Miss Stevenson, Miss Florence Stevenson, Malcolm Stevenson, Philip Stevenson, and their cousin, F. P. Clark, all of New York, are at Paul Smith's.

Among the other New Yorkers here are Mr. and Mrs. James Wilkinson, Miss Whittemore, Miss Bianchi, Peter Quinn, John Quinn, Mrs. Warren L. Green and Miss Green, E. H. Faulkner, Frank E. Faulkner, and Miss Bassett.

R. L. Huggins is here with Miss Huggins and John Huggins. The first named has been very successful on his fishing trips.

Richard Van Wyck of New York is at Paul Smith's, and expects that Mrs. Van Wyck will join him next week.

More Improvements on Fulton Chain

New Cabins and Boathouses Built and a Forest Highway Completed.

Special to The New York Times.

OLD FORGE, N. Y., July 5.—The appearance of the Fulton chain of lakes is fast approaching that of a great Summer city, and this season the building has been particularly brisk. There are several new cottages at Old Forge, and the growth of cabins and boathouses along the chain of lakes is considerable. The road along the Moose River has been completed, and a highway has been cut through the forest from Eagle Bay, on Fourth Lake, to Inlet. Inlet is a Post Office in Hamilton County, located at the inlet to Fourth Lake, and it is a busy place in the Summer. At Eagle Bay connections are made with the Raquette Lake Railroad, and with an excellent highway running along the north shore of the Fulton chain of lakes.

The Fulton chain of lakes is one of the few sections of the great forest of Northern New York in which the State does not own the shore line, and the Summer resorter here is able to select some very desirable camp sites. The same condition is to be met on Big Moose Lake. In each place new camps are being constructed, and they are all of a style of fine architecture. The shores of the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth Lakes are invaded this Summer.

The Fenton Game Preserve Association of Township No. 4, Lewis County, has leased about 40,000 acres of forest land on Brown's Tract, and in Townships Nos. 3, 4, and 5, and proposes to protect the game within its limits for its members. The tract runs eight miles east and west, and thirteen miles north and south, and includes a large portion of the Beaver River, Bear Lake, Frances Lake, Mosier Lake, Sunshine Lake, Buck Pond, Sunday Lake, and other ponds and creeks.

John U. Fraley of New York is completing a new camp on Little Moose Lake in the territory of the Adirondack League Club. Another new camp there is that of J. C. Van Blarcom of St. Louis, Mo.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Russell and the members of their family of New York have arrived for the Summer at their camp in Fourth Lake, Fulton Chain.

Miss Marion Beardsley of New York, who is a member of Mrs. Fiske's company, in which she is known as Marion Ten Eyck, is in camp here with her mother, Mrs. Ella Beardsley, and her sister, Miss Ada Beardsley. Miss MacNey of Jersey City is also a guest at the camp.

Mr. and Mrs. Abram De Ronde, Miss Ethel De Ronde, Miss Katherine De Ronde, Louis De Ronde, and Miss Mary Kane of Englewood, N. J., are at the Bald Mountain House, Third Lake, for the Summer.

Other arrivals at the Bald Mountain House include Mrs. A. Holcomb, Mrs. D. Harold Hall, Mrs. F. I. Sittig, Fred Sittig, Mrs. A. H. Briggs, Mrs. G. B. Beltz, Mrs. C. F. Wise, and Mr. and Mrs. George of New York.

Canoeists Flock to Saranac Lake

Coaching Is Also a Popular Diversion at the Adirondack Resort.

Special to The New York Times.

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y., July 5.—Saranac Lake may be called the centre of the interests of the canoeists and the coaching parties. Coaching and canoeing, like golf and baseball, have their devotees who contribute to making the season a merry one. The Algonquin and the Ampersand are already busy in caring for visitors.

Hillcrest is occupied this Summer by Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Montgomery of New York. Miss Montgomery, Dudley Montgomery, and Hugh Montgomery are also at Hillcrest.

Miss Agnes Blake and her maid from Boston are here for the season. Mr. and Mrs. Francis Blake, father and mother of Miss Blake, will arrive later, to remain for the Summer. Mr. and Mrs. Blake have been coming to the Ampersand for ten years.

The resident physician at the Ampersand this Summer is Dr. C. H. Knight of New York. Mrs. Knight, wife of the doctor, is also here.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Jennings and the members of their family are occupying the Lakeside, which adjoins the cottage of Mrs Poillon of New York, who is also here.

Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Goff and the members of their family of Pawtucket, R. I., are occupying the Wigwam. Mr. and Mrs. Clinton Bidwell of Buffalo and the members of their family have the cottage called Overlook.

Mr. Goff, Mr. Bidwell, and D. Henry Smith will have launches on the Lower Saranac Lake this Summer.

The Evolution of the Saranac Inn

Steady Growth of the Resort at Which Grover Cleveland Had a Summer Home.

Special to The New York Times.

SARANAC INN, N. Y., July 5.—The development of the resort at Saranac Inn has been interesting. The original building was a log affair now incorporated in the cabin of Thomas Blagden of Washington, who resides throughout the Summer and late into the Autumn near Saranac Inn. When the people found the old log cabin no longer adequate for their increasing numbers, it was removed to one side and occupied for several seasons by Grover Cleveland, who was at that time President of the United States. Succeeding the log structure was a modest frame building which has been enlarged from time to time until now it slightly resembles a hutterfly because of its many wings. Now it is proposed to add another wing to accommodate the many persons who desire to come here for the Summer, and this new edition will be constructed during next Autumn and Winter. The annex will not seriously affect the present form of the inn, which is considered very homelike and pleasant by a great many people who have been coming here regularly for many years.

The steamer Saranac began its regular trips down the lake on July 1. Saranac Inn, which is the Post Office as well as the hotel and supply store for the Upper Saranac Lake, arranges the mail for the campers along the lake, and it is delivered from the Saranac. There are three other Post Offices in this locality, one at Wawbeek Lodge, one at Bartlett Carry, and the other at Axton, which is the home of the Cornell Forestry School.

In speaking of post offices it might be well to call attention to the great confusion of Saranacs in the Adirondacks. There are three post offices and express offices all having the name of Saranac connected with them, but as each is many miles distant from the other there is much delay and loss arising from unfamiliarity with these places. Saranac Inn is in Franklin County, on the northern end of the Upper Saranac Lake. The hotel and offices are two miles from Saranac Inn station on the Adirondack division of the New York Central Railroad. Saranac Lake, on Lake Flower and the Saranac River, is a village called the metropolis of the Adirondacks. The village of Saranac is reached via the Cheateaugay Railroad, and a drive of a few miles into the mountains from Cadyville. Saranac Junction is now called Lake Clear Junction, and in this manner some confusion will be avoided.

Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Cammann and son, H. S. Cammann of New York, are at Saranac Inn for the Summer. Mr. and Mrs. Cammann have had excellent luck while fishing, and on a recent trip Mr. Cammann secured a fifteen-pound trout.

Mrs. W. H. Merrill devotes much time to fishing, and has made some fine catches. On a recent trip to Little Tupper Lake in the preserve of William C. Whitney Mr. Merrill secured a lake trout weighing four pounds and one ounce. On the following day Mrs. Merrill secured one weighing four pounds two ounces. Mr. Merrill was anxious to surpass this record and, going to Granpus Pond, on the preserve, was rewarded for a rather hard journey by capturing a laker weighing 23 pounds. This is only a little better than Mrs. Merrill did in Upper Saranac Lake a few years ago, when she landed a laker weighing 21 pounds.

Mrs. John Todd and Mrs. James R. Sheffield of New York have arrived for the Summer at the new Gibbens cottage near the Inn.

Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Ferris and the members of their family have gone into camp on Deer Island, Upper Saranac Lake.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Blagden of Washington and the members of their family are in camp here. Mr. Blagden's son was the stroke of the freshman crew at Yale this year, and the Blagden young men have figured prominently in aquatics at Yale for several years.

Jacob H. Schiff of New York has leased the camp of Levi P. Morton on the Upper Saranac Lake for the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Winder Johnson and the members of their family have a cottage near Saranac Inn and get their meals at the inn.

Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Colgate of New York have arrived in their camp on the Upper Saranac Lake.

Mrs. Charles Lord, daughter, and maid of New York are at Saranac Inn for the Summer. Mr. and Mrs. Henry T. Alley, also of New York, are at the inn.

Miss Alice Wood of Dallas, Texas, is among the late arrivals at Saranac Inn and will remain for the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. James Johnston of Washington and the members of their family arrived at the inn this week, and will remain throughout the Summer.

Mrs. Edward J. Fox of Easton, Penn., and Miss Randolph of Morristown, N. J., are at Saranac Inn for the Summer. They have a tent which they use as a parlor.

Among others who are at Saranac Inn for the Summer are H. W. Calhoun, Mrs. T. L. Thornell and the Misses Thornell, and Mr. and Mrs. Francis Brown and Miss Susan F. Brown of New York.

Lake Placid Region Rich in Pretty Drives

Coaching Parties Find Mountain Highways Excellent for Their Purposes.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., July 5.—During the last week substantial improvements have been made on the road leading from the main highway between Saranac Lake and Lake Placid to Whiteface Inn. There are many pretty drives in the immediate vicinity of Lake Placid, and of them the Whiteface Inn road and the Placid Club road along the shores of Lake Flower are perhaps the most popular. Great care is directed to these highways, and in the height of the season the mountain highways surrounding this resort are the scenes of many merry coaching parties. Of the vehicles perhaps the four-horse break is the most popular.

The opening of the Whiteface golf course on July 1 was informal. Later in the month the enthusiasts will get together and decide upon the dates for the handicap games. The Whiteface course is in charge of a Philadelphia professional named Reynolds, and is in excellent condition. Lake Placid visitors have been playing on the course at the Stevens House and Placid Club for two or three weeks.

Bronson Howard, the playwright, of New York, and Mrs. Howard, have arrived at Whiteface Inn for the Summer.

Admiral George A. Lyon, Mrs. Lyon, and the members of their family, of New York, are at Whiteface Inn.

Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Farrelly of New York will remain throughout the Summer at Whiteface Inn. Mr. Farrelly is manager of the American News Company.

Mr. and Mrs. N. C. Rogers and the members of their family of New York are at Camp Overbrook for the Summer.

Among others at Whiteface Inn are William M. Bennett, who arrived on Monday from New York; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph C. Noyes, Chester Van Kleeck, F. H. Schmidt, Mrs. J. W. Perry, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Pickslay and the members of their family, and Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Malcolm, all of New York.

The Placid Club, which is an exclusive organization, will have a very busy season. To provide for the increased demand for cottages and rooms a new building called Overlook has been completed.

Among those who will remain throughout the Summer at the Placid Club are the following: The Rev. Cyrus Townsend Brady of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. William B. Howland, and George H. Mable of New York.

Mr. and Mrs. George H. Lewals and the members of their family of Philadelphia will have a cottage at the Placid Club.

Dr. Albert Shaw of New York will bring his family to the Placid Club for the month of August.

W. C. Beecher, son of the late Henry Ward Beecher; Mrs. Beecher, and the members of their family have a cottage at the Placid Club.

B. F. Niles and James Colwell, the latter President of the Commercial National Bank of Cleveland, will spend some time at the Placid Club; Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Pierce and the members of their family, Pittsburg, are expected, and Justice W. W. Porter of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, whose home is in Philadelphia, will bring the members of his family here for the season, to occupy a cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Morgan of New York have a new cottage called Tanglewood at the Stevens House this Summer. Mr. and Mrs. Morgan are here and are entertaining Mrs. T. L. Buleson and Miss Buleson of Cambridge, Mass.

Mrs. N. H. Le Massena, Miss Le Massena, and Mrs. N. H. Le Massena, Jr., of Glen Ridge, N. J., are at the Stevens House for the Summer.

Among the late arrivals at the Stevens House are the following: Mr. and Mrs. Henry B. Auchincloss, Mr. and Mrs. John J. Walsh and son, Mrs. Bradley A. Fiske, wife of the Lieutenant Commander of the Massachusetts, and Miss Fiske; Mr. and Mrs. Thomas M. Vinton, New York; Mrs. A. E. Chandler, Montreal; Mrs. H. M. Chadburn, Chicago.

About 200 Pittsburg school teachers are expected at the Stevens House on July 11, to remain four days.

The Fourth of July was duly observed at the Ruisseaumont, where there was a big dinner and subscription races for the servants. Swimming races, boat races, &c., were also contested, and in the evening there was a grand illumination.

Among the late arrivals at the Ruisseaumont are Mr. and Mrs. William L. Rich, Miss Edna Josephine Rich, William L. Rich, Jr., and Miss Helen B. Rich, Mrs. R. E. Aitken, Miss Harriet L. Aitken, New York; Carll H. De Silver, Mrs. Carll H. De Silver and maid and Albert De Silver of Brooklyn; Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Eschman, Miss Eschman, and Edgar Eschman, Yonkers, and Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Davenport and Miss M. Adae of New York.

Miss Aitken is an enthusiastic tennis player, and is now a leader in the tennis tournament. She won the honors in the ping-pong tournament, which closed Saturday evening. Miss Rich, Albert De Silver, William Rich, Jr., and Edgar Eschman are also contestants in the tennis tournament.

Mrs. Rich, Miss Rich, and William Rich, Jr., and Miss Davenport, and Miss Adae devote much time to horseback riding, and may often be seen on the mountain highways.

Miss Pomeroy and Miss McLean of New York are at the Ruisseaumont for an extended visit. Miss Mary Walter and Miss Jennie Walter of Albany will remain here for some time, and Charles J. Gallagher of Philadelphia has arrived to occupy his new camp, near the Ruisseaumont.

Train Service Accelerated to Blue Mountain Lake

Railroad Connections Improved to Keep Pace with Steamboat Facilities.

Special to The New York Times.

BLUE MOUNTAIN LAKE, N. Y., July 5.—One may now alight at supper time on the shore of Blue Mountain Lake on the evening of the day he left New York City. Remarkable strides have been made in the transportation facilities here and great changes have been wrought in this, one of the oldest and best known resorts in the Adirondacks. The connections by railroad at North Creek have been improved to keep pace with the strides made by the steamboat companies operating through the Raquette Lakes and the Marion River, which was dredged for miles to float large steamers.

The hotel proprietors and the storekeepers believe that Blue Mountain Lake is on the eve of its greatest season, and say that the improved facilities for getting here have accomplished the feat. Many improvements have been made about the hotels in keeping with the demands; there is a new public library in the village and several new cottages have been constructed.

The Utowana is under the management of Kline & White this Summer.

The Blue Mountain Lake House, familiarly known as "Holland's," is now under the management of the Blue Mountain Lake Hotel Company, with John G. Holland as Superintendent. The improvements inaugurated last Summer have been completed for the present season. They include the installation of an elaborate sanitary system.

At the Blue Mountain House, called "Merwin's," as the proprietor is Tyler M. Merwin, the cottages have been raised and improved, a new cottage has been added, and there are improvements in the baths, &c. Mr. Merwin has received the appointment of Postmaster and a new Post Office has been established in the hotel. The Western Union Telegraph Company also has an office in the main building.

Miss Charlotte Tyler of Hartford, Conn., is occupying her cottage at Blue Mountain Lake. Mrs. Robert E. Day of Hartford, Conn., is also in her cottage here.

Gen. Hiram Duryea of New York, who has a magnificent Summer home on the shore of Blue Mountain Lake, near the outlet, is in camp.

Mrs. Morrison of New York now occupies her camp, Eagle Wing, on Blue Mountain Lake.

Late arrivals here include:

At the Utowana.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lang, Miss Rosalie Frownenfeld, Mr. and Mrs. Kingsimon and the members of their family, New York; Mr. and Mrs. W. Hart and the members of their family, New Orleans; Mr. and Mrs. P. C. King and the members of their family, Glens Falls, N. Y.

At Merwin's.—Walter C. Gale, Mrs. W. H. Wallace Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Bartlett, New York, Maurice E. McLaughlin; Miss Ellen McLaughlin, Miss Mary McLaughlin, Brooklyn; M. L. Bacon, Clarence S. Davidson, Tarrytown; J. F. Fairchilds, Yonkers; Dr. Murray Sewickley, Penn.; W. T. McCollock, Howarth, N. J.; F. H. Meeder, South Orange, N. J.; Ellis McEwan, H. D. Brennan, Albany.

At Holland's.—Alfred B. Thatcher, John M. Hicks, James G. Johnson, Mrs. Johnson, and the members of their family; Mrs. A. M. McIntyre, Master J. G. McIntyre, New York; L. Stowell Clark, Orange, N. J.; Mrs. George E. Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Peck, Miss Gladys Peck, Plainfield, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. Clark Day, Brooklyn; Mrs. C. W. Gillet, Miss E. E. Johnston, Baltimore; Mrs. James C. Ulrich, Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Huntington, Columbus, Ohio; Karl D. Bishop, Cleveland; Miss Madge Bennett, Warrensburg, N. Y.; Charles S. Coville, Camden, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Yost, Watertown; Mr. and Mrs. William J. Cluet, Alfred C. Coxe, Jr., Mrs. C. S. Foster, and Miss Irene Foster, Utica.

New Cottages Erected At Childwold, N.Y.

Boston Men Also Build Studios in the Town—Recent Arrivals.

Special to The New York Times.

CHILDWOLD, N. Y., July 5.—The brisk renting of cottages and the demand for apartments in the hotel indicate a very successful season at the Hotel Childwold this year. The hotel is under the management of Charles E. Leland, formerly of the Delavan, at Albany, who has had charge of the property for six years. This season two new cottages have been built for Loel and Albert Hendricks of New York. New studios for W. W. Churchill and E. L. Ipsen of Boston have also been erected.

Late arrivals at the Childwold include W. A. Lathrop, Mrs. Lathrop, and Miss Lathrop, Mrs. M. Heller, Adolph Phillips, Edgar Phillips, Miss Margaret Phillips, Miss Green, Samuel Rosenthal, Miss Florence Rosenthal and maid, Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Hermann, W. H. Shelton, Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Rosenthal, Mr. and Mrs. Coe Downing Tows, Ferrars Tows, Miss Ida Smalley, Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Conrad, A. Namburg, Mrs. Namburg, C. J. Walsh, C. F. Luddington, and Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Ehrman, and the members of their family of New York; W. W. Wilkins, W. W. Churchill, E. L. Ipsen, Major Henry G. Dorr, and Frederick G. Masden of Boston, and H. J. Moulton of Buffalo.

Mr. and Mrs. Victor Koechl and the members of their family of Brooklyn are at Camp Manhattan.

Campers' Rights Tested at Raquette

Great Interest Manifested in the Injunction Against Mrs. Ladew.

Special to The New York Times.

RAQUETTE LAKE, N. Y., July 5.—The question of the rights of campers on the Raquette Lake has arisen in the injunction secured against completing the building started by Mrs. J. H. Ladew of New York, who has a Summer home on Osprey Island. It is alleged that Osprey Island is owned by the State, and that the building started by Mrs. Ladew was on State land. The injunction was secured by A. W. McKay of the Forest Commission, who is now stopping at the Antlers. Raquette Lake lies almost entirely within the limits of Township 40, a famous tract possessed almost exclusively by the State.

The Raquette is one of the largest, and by many it is deemed the most beautiful, of all Adirondack lakes. Its deep bays and irregularities of outline give it a coast line of nearly ninety miles. The lake is at an elevation of 1,774 feet, and is surrounded by rugged hills and mountain scenery. With one exception the islands of the lake are owned by the State. In the entire township there are only eight private holdings. The interest of wealthy Americans in the Raquette Lake country is increasing each year. Around the lake are many beautiful camps, some of them on State land, and hundreds of persons come here each Summer. Many of these camps may be reached only by water, but along the southern end of the lake is a fine highway, built to preserve the woodsy appearance of the locality, and kept in the perfect condition of the speedway.

It is said that the injunction secured against Mrs. Ladew is the first step in a test case affecting all camps and cottages on State land.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank H. Platt of New York have arrived at Camp Deerhurst for the Summer.

C. H. Bennet, proprietor of the Antlers, is having plans prepared for a new hotel to be erected at the close of the season. The hotel is to accommodate about 250 people.

Some of the late arrivals at the Antlers are the following: Dr. and Mrs. Van D. Gazzan, Ernest Hayward, Howard W. Charles, New York; Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Peck and daughter, Mrs. G. E. Rogers, Plainfield, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Wharton, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Drummond, East Orange, N. J.; Fred M. Shepard, Pittsfield, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. George E. Perry, Miss Elizabeth Kirk, Waterbury, Conn.; Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Lippincott, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Humphrey, Miss Anna Nicholson, Mr. and Mrs. Francis S. Brown, Philadelphia; Joseph Perkins and son, Cleveland; Mr. and Mrs. A. W. McKay, Albany; R. M. Breeze, Saratoga Springs.

Daily Paper for Stamford

It Will Be Published During the Summer for Visitors' Benefit.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, N. Y., July 5.—The change to more seasonable weather has brought many visitors to Stamford. The hotels report encouraging prospects for the season and all the available cottages have been rented.

A novelty this year will be the appearance of a daily edition of one of the local weekly newspapers.

Since the arrival of the orchestra at Churchill Hall and the Rexmere the regular schedule of dances and concerts has commenced.

On Wednesday afternoon Miss Churchill gave a tea and informal reception at Churchill Hall. Miss Churchill and Mrs. McCracken received the guests. Among those present were Mrs. George Reid, Miss Florence Reid, Mrs. F. E. Basley, Miss Mae Basley, Mrs. Charles Weberley, Mrs. Hampton D. Ewing, Mrs. Seggerman, Miss Seggerman, Mrs. William Cheney, Mrs. Hecht, Mrs. J. C. Safford, Mrs. Simpson and Miss Campbell.

At the annual meeting of the Utsayantha Golf Club officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: Charles E. Bedser of New York, president; George H. Coutts of Brooklyn, vice-president; William M. Campbell of New York, secretary and treasurer. The dates for the tournament will be arranged shortly.

Mrs. George E. Reid and her daughter Miss Florence Reid have taken possession of Eskdale cottage, picturesquely situated, overlooking Churchill Lakes.

John Campbell and family of New York are at their cottage on Main Street, corner of Lake.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis Wood have leased the Lamport cottage on Prospect Street.

Dr. Ferdinand Beach and family of New York are again occupying Maynard cottage, Seminary Heights.

Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Langler of Brooklyn have returned to their cottage on Main Street at the entrance of Churchill Park.

Mrs. E. Vandeventer and the Misses Vandeventer are spending the Summer in Helnrich cottage, Grandhurst Park.

M. J. Adrian and family of New York are at Barlow cottage for the Summer.

M. H. Everett of Brooklyn has taken possession of the Wood cottage on Prospect Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Weberley of Troy are occupying their cottage adjoining Churchill Park. Mr. Weberley is a brother-in-law of Dr. Churchill and has spent many seasons in Stamford.

Mr. and Mrs. James H. Polhemus of Newark have returned to Mundore cottage on Brooklyn Heights.

Parisian Dressmaker's Bill.

PARIS, June 20.—A case was heard to-day wherein Mlle. Duparc applied for a reduction of £500 from her dressmaker's bill. She complained that in one item Paquin, the dressmaker, charged £4 for merely sewing on a button, and £30 for slight alterations in a dress.

Mlle. Duparc pointed out that she had paid Paquin £12,400 in four years. The case was adjourned for expert opinion.—London Express.

Italy's Piano Champion.

An Italian maestro named Signor Camilio Baucia has just won at Venice an endurance wager for fifty hours' continuous playing upon the piano without intermission. The display took place at the Rossini Theatre. At the end of his ordeal the pianist showed no sign of muscular strain.—Popolo Romano.

Thousand Islands and Lake Champlain News

Rumor of a New Steamboat Line to Ply Between Lewiston and the Islands—Formal Opening of the Hotel Champlain.

Special to The New York Times.

CLAYTON, N. Y., July 5.—There have been many interesting reports during the last week concerning the lines of transportation on the St. Lawrence River. One of these reports is that a line of steamers backed by the New York Central Railroad will be run between Lewiston and Thousand Island points. Another topic of discussion has been the injunction secured by the Thousand Island Steamboat Company against the proprietors of the Visger boats, keeping them from landing at certain docks. The Visger boats now land at the Thousand Island House docks, which are a few feet above the docks in question. The Visger interests are looked after in the courts by ex-Attorney General Hancock. The Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company, whose boats run between Toronto, Kingston, and Montreal, have arranged to meet the regular Sunday down boat at Montreal and transport all passengers to Quebec and up the Saguenay without delay. Heretofore people have been obliged to remain until Monday evening in Montreal. The schedule of the Thousand Island Steamboat Company for the Summer has gone into effect. It includes the famous rambles for fifty miles among the islands twice a day, trips to Kingston four times a week, to Ogdensburg twice a week, and weekly trips from Kingston to Ogdensburg.

This has been a busy week on the river in the matter of excursions. There were special trips from Lowville and Syracuse, and on Tuesday, July 1, there were many celebrations in observance of Dominion Day in Canada. The Fourth of July was also duly observed on the water by cottagers, hotel visitors, and many excursions from down the State.

One of the races of the week was that of Monday, between the steam yachts Jean of Clayton and Jule of New York. The Jean is owned by T. A. Gillespie of Pittsburg, and left the wharf at Basswood Island shortly after the Jule, which had the members of the Costello family of New York on board. At the Thousand Island House the Jule had a commanding lead, but the Jean overtook her rival below Alexandria Bay, after a race of eight miles. The Jean is one of the fastest boats on the river, and was built by the Herreshoffs at Bristol, R. I., two years ago. The Jule was built by Charles R. Seabury at Morris Heights, N. Y., last year, and is a new boat on the river. T. A. Gillespie, owner of the Jean, and the members of his family, were on board throughout the race. The Now and Then, owned by Commodore Luckenbach of Brooklyn, and the new boat of A. T. Brown of Syracuse, which is expected on the river in a few days, will be among the fastest boats here this year.

Royal C. Vliss's new steam yacht Oswegatchie arrived this week from Chicago, after a trip during which the actual running time was 4 days and 21 hours. The Oswegatchie is 80 feet over all, with 13 foot beam, and is propelled by a fore-and-aft compound engine at an average speed of 12 miles an hour.

Summer schools are held by the State each year from July 7 to July 25 inclusive at Thousand Island Park and Chautauqua. Charles A. Shaver, State Institute Conductor, is in charge of the State Summer School here. He says that he expects there will be over 400 teachers registered before the close of the season.

Among the extensions of the Postal Telegraph Company undertaken from the headquarters in Syracuse, is the placing of offices in the hotels among the Thousand Islands.

Justice H. A. Provost and the members of his family of New York and Mrs. English and her two sons, also from New York, have arrived at their respective cottages on Murray Isle. Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Smith and the members of their family of Brooklyn, have arrived at their cottage here. Mr. and Mrs. B. A. Brooks and the members of their family, Brooklyn, are occupying their cottage on the east coast. Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Terry and the members of their family of New York have arrived for the Summer at their cottage on Woronoco Isle.

R. J. Nulty, a river guide, landed a thirty-five-pound muscallonge in the vicinity of the Isle of Pines this week. The fish was one of the hardest fighters the guide ever handled, he says. John W. Bush of Buffalo recently landed five beautiful bass, weighing eighteen pounds in all.

John How of Boston is having a new catboat made for him at Clayton, and he intends to enter it in the yacht races to be held here later in the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Tiffany and the members of their family of Yonkers arrived here to-day, and will occupy the Kerr cottages for the season. Mr. and Mrs. P. W. Page and the members of their family from Summit, N. J., have the Robbins cottage at Grennell Island this Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Slawson of New York are at the Frontenac. They are on their wedding journey, and intend to visit Montreal, the Saguenay River, and Lake Champlain.

Among the late arrivals at the Frontenac are Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Talbot, Dr. and Mrs. Edwin E. Swift, Miss Bertha Lods, Miss Jacobs, S. R. Well, and Mrs. I. T. Yates of New York; Mr. and Mrs. William Dickey and the Misses Dickey, Brooklyn; Dr. and Mrs. E. J. Lee, Miss Constance Lee, Miss Mildred Lee, Miss Florence Lee, and Charles L. Lee, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Mellon, Pittsburg; Mr. and Mrs. W. Whitehead, and Miss Dorothy Whitehead, Cleveland, Ohio.

The Murray Hill Hotel, at Murray Hill Park, was opened on June 25 under the management of S. Graham of Miami, Fla. Among the late arrivals at the Murray Hill are S. J. Silverman, Mrs. Silverman and son, Mrs. George W. English, H. C. English, and George W. English, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Arnott, C. L. Arnott, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Jenks, New York; Mr. and Mrs. James K. Bakewell, Mr. and Mrs. James O'Neil and the members of their family, H. D. W. English, Pittsburg; Mrs. J. E. Soule, Miss Helen E. Soule, Philadelphia, and Mrs. Harry E. Harmon and family of Atlanta.

Mr. and Mrs. George W. English will occupy the Vanderzee cottage this Summer.

Thousand Island House guests include Mr. and Mrs. Walter L. Strauss, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Burnham, F. K. Burnham, A. Macfarlane, D. H. Quit, New York; Mrs. S. P. Russell and Mrs. S. Sharp, Union Hill, N. J.

Mrs. George L. Crawford, Miss Dorothy Crawford, Alan Crawford, Mrs. J. P. Green, Miss Marjorie C. Green, and Miss Phyllis Green of Philadelphia were at the Walton House, Clayton, this week on their way to camp on Grindstone Island, where they will remain during a portion of the Summer.

L. Kean of New York is at the Walton House.

Among those at the Hubbard House are J. S. Bacher, New York; W. E. Gordon, Patchogue, L. I.; J. W. Friend and H. T. Friend, Pittsburg.

The Manatauck Hotel, formerly the St. Lawrence Clubhouse, located on Prospect Point, one mile above Clayton, has been opened under the management of E. D. Dickinson of Syracuse, formerly of the Frontenac. Plans have been prepared for a large extension to the Manatauck, which will be built during the coming Winter. The new extension, when completed, will have over ninety rooms.

Among the visitors at the hotel at this time are E. A. Reed, Jesse Goodnough, Brooklyn; George N. Davis, Miss Davis, Mrs. L. G. Brown, Tenafly, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. E. Irving Patterson, Shrewsbury, Conn.

At the Marsden are E. H. Furman, Dr. and Mrs. T. Sanderson, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Blackwood, New York; Mr. and Mrs. M. B. Montague, South Bridge, Mass.; Mrs. F. T. Perry, Worcester, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Bark, Albany; Miss Thompson, Toronto; Miss Lottie Phillips, and H. C. Dewey, Chicago.

The Columbian includes among its guests Miss Arkenburgh, R. H. Arkenburgh, Miss Fay, New York; Miss Anna D. Palmer, Albert E. Cook, Brooklyn; Mrs. Robert Davis, Montclair, N. J.; R. Hevenor, Albany; G. S. Brownell and party, Cincinnati, Ohio.

The following guests are at the Crossman: Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Gilbert, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas G. Leonard, Mr. and Mrs. John J. Bichu, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Van Note, New York; Mr. and Mrs. Guy S. Meloy, Washington; J. F. Zimmerman, Frank G. Zimmerman, Mr. and Mrs. Frank D. Wildman, Miss Mamie Sontag, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Delaney, Miss Mildred Delaney, Edmund Allen, Miss Laura Allen, Miss Ella Allen, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Woodbury, Jefferson, Ohio.

Hotel Champlain Formally Opened

Flag Raising and the Firing of a Salute Mark the Occasion—Tenants of Various Cottages.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., July 5.—Hotel Champlain at Bluff Point was formally opened on July 1. Manager Brown fired a salute from the brass cannon on the lawn, the hotel flag was raised on the flagstaff on the hotel tower, and the orchestra played "The Star Spangled Banner." An unusually large numher of guests have arrived for the first week. Cottage No. 1 on the hotel grounds has been taken by D. O. Wickham of Cleveland, who, with his daughter, Mrs. Treadway, and family will occupy it for the season.

Cottage No. 2 will this year be occupied by Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Barney of Dayton, Ohio, who have been coming to the Champlain Valley for years, and whose descriptions of the beauties of the locality induced President and Mrs. McKinley to visit Plattsburg in 1897.

Cottage No. 3 has heen taken for the season hy Charles M. Swain of Philadelphia.

Cottage No. 4 will be occupied by H. G. Runkle and family of Plainfield, N. J., until August, when they go to their mountain lodge near Saranac Inn on Upper Saranac Lake in the Adirondacks. Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Johnson, Mrs. Rogers and Miss Rogers will occupy the cottage for the remainder of the season.

Cottage No. 5 has heen let to A. S. Matheson of New York.

Among the guests now at Hotel Champlain are Mrs. Albert K. Fulton and Miss Fulton of Baltimore; Mrs. S. V. Lapham, Mrs. C. V. Ladd, Mrs. F. R. Ferriss, Mrs. W. S. Daland, and the Misses Daland of New York.

CROWDS FLOCK TO NEW JERSEY SEASIDE RESORTS TO SPEND INDEPENDENCE DAY VACATIONS

Long Branch Business Men Open Their Carnival Despite Unsatisfactory Weather Conditions—Reports from Many Towns on the Coast Indicate That a More Than Usually Successful Season May Be Expected.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 5.—The Business Men's Carnival and Street Fair at this place was opened on Thursday, and will be continued during the greater portion of next week. Everything was in first-class shape when the opening day came to hand, all the business places and private residences throughout the town being decorated for the occasion. But a downpour of rain early in the forenoon, which continued nearly all day, marred the pleasure of the event for that day, ruined a good portion of the decorations, and disappointed a large number of people.

The arrangements which the various committees have made provide for an excellent entertainment for visitors to the town. Two bands are furnishing music for the concerts, and other of the attractions are balloon ascensions, trapeze and other similar performances, and a sham battle.

Alvah Meyer, the fourteen-year-old son of Alfred Meyer of Garfield Avenue, was struck and badly cut over the right eye by a croquet ball last night.

Wilson Starley and family of Frankford, Penn., have arrived here for the Summer.

Ex-Mayor and Mrs. Augustus Chandler of Third Avenue are entertaining Mr. and Mrs. William Chandler of Cincinnati.

Charles Basch of New York has taken the McGinnis cottage, on Cottage Place, for the Summer.

The McKenna cottage, on Morris Avenue, has been rented to Max Mouer of New York.

Patrick Murphy of New York is occupying the Lane cottage, on Garfield Avenue.

Harris Samlison of New York is summering in the Hull cottage, on Union Avenue.

J. S. Nicholson of New York is domiciled in the J. W. Simpson cottage for the Summer.

Nicholas V. White of West Long Branch, a veteran of the civil war, celebrated his Fourth by having a flag raising at his residence, which was witnessed by a large company.

News Items From West End Hotels

Ping-pong Experts to Compete for Trophies—First Summer Hop.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST END, N. J., July 5.—Ping pong having become very popular at the West End Hotel, Proprietor Walter E. Hildreth has decided to give two cups to be played for early this month.

The body of Leopold Bamberger, who died at his Summer residence at Norwood Park, on Saturday last, was taken to Philadelphia this week for interment. Mr. Bamberger had been a Summer resident at this place for a number of years.

The Rev. John Norris of Trenton is a guest at the St. Michael's rectory, at Lake Takannassee.

Mrs. M. A. Steinhart of New York, a sister of Randolph Guggenheimer, who has been a Summer resident here for a number of seasons, is one of the recent cottage arrivals at this place.

The Stokeley cottage, at this place, is occupied this season by E. V. Neel of New York.

Leopold Wallach, President of the Hollywood Hotel and Cottage Association, has left for abroad, where he will spend the Summer.

J. W. Albaugh, Sr., and family of Cedar Avenue, are spending a few days at Saratoga. His son, John W. Albaugh, Jr., and family are at South Yarmouth, Mass., for the Summer.

Ludwig Baumann, who owns a handsome Summer residence on Cedar Avenue, will not occupy it this season. Mr. Baumann and his family are spending the Summer at Arverne, L. I.

The West End Hotel gave the first of a series of night hops this evening. These hops are generally very popular during the Summer season, and many of the guests from the surrounding hotels attend them.

Golf Supplants Tennis at Hollywood

Links at This Resort Improved for the Season—Plans for Polo Grounds.

Special to The New York Times.

HOLLYWOOD, N. J., July 5.—The rainy days which preceded the present fine weather were utilized by the guests at the Hollywood for the playing of ping-pong, which has become very popular. Six tables are provided for the players, and tournaments are in progress at the present time.

The revival of tennis as an out-door pastime is not so noticeable at Hollywood, where the golf links attract a larger number of the Summer visitors. David Hunter of the Baltusrol Golf Club is in charge of the links this season, and he has done much to improve what has been known for some time past as a very good course.

Plans are under way for the purchase of the property adjoining the links, and if this can be obtained, it is intended to lay it out as a polo ground.

Schwab's orchestra gave the first open-air concert of the season last Tuesday evening.

The nightly dances at the hotel are well patronized, and the advent of warmer weather appears to have had no effect upon the number of those who attend.

The Fourth of July was celebrated in the evening, when the management of the hotel had secured a number of well-known vocalists to assist the orchestra in the giving of a concert, the programme of which was made up almost entirely of patriotic numbers.

Recent arrivals at the Hollywood include Mr. and Mrs. D. Meyers, Miss Florence Meyers, Miss Annie Meyers, Albert Lyons, Mrs. L. Wormser, Miss Wormser, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Rogers, Clarence M. Cohen, Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Gillett, D. Dillon, Edwin Blun, Maxwell S. Mannes, G. Merville Banner, B. E. Hacker, Miss A. Hovy Kamp, Miss E. D. Bodsworth, W. W. Wormser, Alexander Kaufman, Leon Weil, Herbert A. Suchfeil, and S. Emery of New York; Simon Wormser, Sol. Hirsch, and Max Rosenbluth of Wilkesbarre, Penn.; Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Snow of Salt Lake City; Mr. and Mrs. Max Bamburger and Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Wolf of Philadelphia, and Mrs. J. F. Wagener of Boston.

Gov. Murphy to Spend Summer at Elberon

Ex-Senator James Smith, Jr., of Newark Also Among the Recent Arrivals.

Special to The New York Times.

ELBERON, N. J., July 5.—Ex-Senator James Smith, Jr., of Newark, who is a well-known Summer resident at this place, has arrived home from Carlsbad. He was accompanied by Mrs. Smith, John F. Shanley, and Dr. Elliott. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are occupying one of their Elberon cottages.

Gov. Franklin Murphy of New Jersey has again become a Summer resident at this place.

Mr. and Mrs. John F. Gossling, John F. Gossling, Jr., and Miss Florence Gossling of London, England, are guests at Elberon.

Michael Ehret, who leased the Barbour cottage at this place, has taken possession of it for the Summer. Mrs. Robert Barbour, the owner of the cottage, has gone abroad.

Personals from Monmouth Beach

Special to The New York Times.

MONMOUTH BEACH, N. J., July 5.—Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Beadleston have gone to Southampton, L. I., for the remainder of the Summer, after spending some time with Mr. Beadleston's mother, Mrs. William H. Beadleston, at her Summer home, The Meadows, at this place.

L. H. Niles of New York, who has summered at this place for many seasons, has left here for an extended tour through England and France.

John Knox, who has been stopping at this place since the opening of the season, will move to the Rumson Road, where he will spend the remainder of the Summer at his mother's residence.

Big Holiday Crowds at Atlantic City

Hotels Filled to Such an Extent That Cots Have to be Utilized.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 5.—The fact that a large number of business houses in New York and Philadelphia announced that they would close from Thursday night until Monday morning caused a phenomenal rush to this resort. All of the large hotels were filled to capacity, and in many it was necessary to utilize cots.

The Atlantic City Yacht Club arranged a programme of aquatic sports at the Inlet during Independence Day, and set off fireworks in the evening. The Seaside and Ventnor Yacht Clubs also held a regatta, and races of power and sail boats in the Thoroughfare, and kept open house for visitors. Dancing was indulged in during the evening, and fireworks were set off from a float anchored in the stream.

The "green spots" on the boardwalk have created lots of criticism, and visitors are wondering why paint adorns sections of the wide promenade. The City Fathers decided to paint the entire walk from the Inlet to Chelsea, and they painted two strips, each about 150 feet long, to see how it would look. In all probability the entire stretch of walk will be painted, as it dulls the glare of the sun.

It is quite the thing to hire several of the big automobiles that run about the city to take a party of friends to the Country Club at Northfield for a game of golf, have dinner at the clubhouse, and return by moonlight. It costs money, but the visitors are here for a good time and the expense is forgotten.

During the week Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Gibbs of New York took a party of twenty over to the links, among them being the Misses Grace and Emma Winters, Myrtle Walker, and Dorothy Pauline, and Messrs. Jack Prince, D. Thomas Payne, Horace and Edgar Truax of New York, Miss Verna Le Chevalier, Edson Brownson of Brooklyn, Nellie and Edna Coxe of Washington, W. H. Detwiler of Baltimore, Miss Mary Sutton of Seattle, Wash., and Robert Murray, Clifford Stockton, and Wesley J. Thompson of Philadelphia.

Yachting is another pastime claiming many followers, and the Inlet fleet can be seen out any fair afternoon with jovial parties aboard.

Asbury Park Welcomes Large Holiday Crowds

Fifty Thousand Holiday Seekers Arrived at the Resort During Last Week.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., July 5.—The exodus from the cities to the seashore set in on Thursday, and from that time up to late this evening every railroad train has rolled into the Union Station crowded to the platforms with holiday seekers. The arrivals on Thursday alone numbered 20,000, and the total for the week will aggregate 50,000, so to-night finds the Park and the Grove crowded well nigh to the limit with tourists.

Gov. Franklin Murphy of New Jersey was here on Monday evening. He came as the guest of the congregation of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, the members of which are holding a patriotic bazaar this week, and the Governor, who is a Methodist, gave the enterprise a send-off by his presence. He was accompanied by Col. William Barbour of Paterson, and each of the visitors made a number of purchases. The church, which was recently rebuilt at a cost of $30,000, is to be dedicated to-morrow by Bishop W. F. Mallalieu of Boston.

The event of the week was the banquet given on Wednesday evening by the Asbury Park Hotel Keeepers' Association at the Hotel Brunswick. There were seventy covers, and the guests of the association included the Councilmen and a number of railroad officials. The banquet was one of the finest ever served in Asbury Park, and the illuminations and decorations were unusually elaborate.

Sea bathing started in with a vim this week. All the bathing establishments are open, and the ocean is now sufficiently warm to make the pastime enjoyable. The average temperature of the water for the week was 60 degrees. The advent of warmer sea water is responsible, too, for the coming of big schools of kingfish and flounders, and hundreds have been hooked daily from off the fishing pier. The striped bass have not yet made their appearance, but the veteran anglers who frequent the pier say their coming in large numbers will not be much longer delayed.

Full-dress hops were given this week at the Coleman, Lafayette, Monmouth, West End, Ocean, Columbia, Brunswick, Sunset Hall, and other hotels, and in every instance the ballrooms and casinos were filled with the younger set.

Both Asbury Park and Ocean Grove celebrated the Fourth. Here in the Park there were golf contests, tennis matches, baseball games, and bicycle races during the day, and in the evening $1,000 worth of fireworks was sent up from the fishing pier to the delight of the 50,000 onlookers. Over in Ocean Grove patriotic orations were delivered by Congressman R. Wayne Parker of Newark and ex-Senator Charles P. McClelland of New York. Bishop FitzGerald presided over the Auditorium celebration, and Gov. Franklin Murphy, who was present, spoke briefly.

The religious season in Ocean Grove is now in full swing. This evening, in the Auditorium, an audience of 5,000 attended the concert given under the direction of Dr. Tall Esen Morgan, and participated in by his famous chorus and orchestra and several professional soloists. To-morrow Bishop Charles H. Fowler of Boston and Bishop John W. Walden of Cincinnati are announced to preach in the Auditorium. On Tuesday the Summer Sunday School Assembly, under the leadership of the Rev. Dr. B. B. Loomis of Ocean Grove, will begin a ten days' session. The assembly is conducted on Chautauqua lines, and the graduates are given diplomas. The Summer School of Music, of which Dr. Morgan and Silas Pratt of New York are the heads, will also be inaugurated next week.

A special commission, composed of three Bishops, five ministers, and five laymen of the Methodist Episcopal Church, appointed by the last General Conference, is now in session in the Grove and will be until the middle of next week. The conference, which is presided over by Bishop Cyrus D. Foss of Philadelphia, is for the purpose of considering the advisability of consolidating or reducing the benevolent boards of the Church so that all contributions to the various boards may be made by an "omnibus" collection in the various churches. Such a scheme is already in vogue in most of the churches, and it is believed that the commission will report in favor of all the churches raising their money for benevolences in that way.

M. T. Ross, one of the Democratic leaders in New Jersey, brought his family to the Coleman House this week.

L. T. Fell, Jr., of Orange, son of ex-Mayor Fell of that city, is stopping with Mrs. Fell at the Hotel Brunswick.

Gen. Richard A. Donnelly of Trenton was one of the visitors this week.

Charles Hood, a lawyer from Newark, is enjoying a vacation at the Leroy.

Capt. George B. Haycock of Washington is at the Victoria with Mrs. Haycock.

Judge W. H. Kelsy, who is a member of the Connecticut judiciary, is spending the Summer with his daughter at the Hotel Brunswick.

Mrs. B. F. Shanley of New York has a suite of rooms for the season at the Plaza. She is accompanied by her family of six children.

Miss Mary M. Morrison of New York is a guest at the Willard.

Prof. Heber Sensenig, a tutor of languages in Columbia University, is enjoying an outing at Beach-Wood Inn.

J. H. Vincent, a New York lawyer, is making the Ocean Hotel his Sumer headquarters.

The Rev. Dr. John J. Owens of Croton is spending the Summer in Ocean Grove.

James Nugent of Newark, Chairman of the Essex County Democratic Executive Committee, has rooms at Sunset Hall for the season.

The Rev. Dr. James M. Buckley of New York, editor of The Christian Advocate, will spend Sunday in Ocean Grove with his family.

Prof. J. H. Von Nardoff of Brooklyn arrived in the Grove this week with his wife.

Dr. J. T. Rice of New York is enjoying a rest at the Grand Central Hotel.

E. P. Wilcox, the Brooklyn shipbuilder, is at the Beach-Wood Inn with Mrs. Wilcox.

The Rev. Dr. J. O. Wilson, pastor of St. Andrew's Methodist Episcopal Church, New York, is sojourning at the Park.

Charles Bechtel of Trenton, Treasurer of the New Jersey Grand Lodge of Masons, is making the Ocean Hotel his Summer home.

Major J. B. Pond of New York spent a portion of the week here with his family.

The Rev. Dr. A. J. Palmer, a well-known Methodist minister of New York, spent Independence Day in the Park.

Miss Ellen M. Stone, the ransomed missionary, was here this week, accompanied by her sister.

Dr. R. A. Earle of New York is seeking rest and recreation at the St. James Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Morley of Chicago are at the Hotel Lafayette, accompanied by their daughter, Miss Emma Morley.

Col. Judson H. Clark of Newark is stopping for a few days at the Coleman House.

Mrs. C. G. Judson of New York is making the Madison her Summer home.

Miss F. M. White of Pittsburg arrived this week for a month's visit to the Hotel Monmouth.

Mrs. R. Nichols of New York is being entertained at the Hicks.

Mrs. Mary Conroy of Troy is a guest at the Leadley.

Mrs. A. G. Smith of Brooklyn is stopping with her child at the Grand Avenue Hotel.

Miss Edith Hamilton of New York is participating in the nightly social functions at the Hotel Lafayette.

Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Engle are among the New Yorkers who are guests at the Bristol.

Thomas Purdy of Newark, a Pennsylvania Railroad official, spent Independence Day at the West End Hotel.

Mrs. P. Klein of New York, accompanied by her son Cyril, is domiciled for a long stay at the Wellington.

Mrs. Charles Cicero of New York is a newcomer at the St. James.

Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Noe and Miss G. H. Dawson of Bayonne have rooms at the Marlborough.

Mrs. G. P. Horton of New York is a guest at the Lenox.

Mr. and Mrs. George T. Stewart of Yonkers, accompanied by Douglas Stewart, are spending the month of July at the Fenimore.

J. C. Thompson of Trenton is making the Sterling his Summer home.

J. De Champ of New York is enjoying Summer pleasures at the Touraine.

A. B. Cole of Elizabeth brought his family to the St. James this week.

Capt. R. Canfield, a Government official connected with the Life-Saving Service, is stopping at the West End Hotel.

Mrs. S. S. Long of New York is with a party of friends at the Touraine.

C. H. Firth of London is here with his wife on a sight-seeing tour. They are guests at the Coleman House.

Charles L. Heverin of New York is at the Ocean Hotel.

Miss F. M. Brewster and Mrs. W. Savage are among the tourists from New York who are at the Tenney House.

Misses Anna Collins and Agnes Collins of Mount Vernon have engaged rooms at the Hanlon.

Outdoor Sports at Seabright

Tennis and Polo Divide with Yachting the Attention of Summer Visitors.

Special to The New York Times.

SEABRIGHT, N. J., July 5.—No Summer resort along the New Jersey coast is as well equipped for outdoor sports as Seabright, where there are golf links and tennis courts, in addition to the attractions of the yacht clubs. The Seabright Lawn Tennis and Cricket Club has five good courts.

The Meadow Yacht Club will hold races every alternate Saturday, and arrangements have been made for three races for women, as there are some very good yachtswomen here. Handsome prizes will be offered.

On Tuesday the Rumson Polo Club opened its active season. The club is well patronized by the cottagers along the Rumson Road all through the Summer season.

Mrs. Susan McCook was among Tuesday's arrivals from abroad.

C. H. Gilbert and family arrived on Thursday and are occupying a cottage belonging to the Duncan estate.

The C. H. Ward cottage, Meadow Lawn, on Ward Avenue, Rumson Bluff, which has been greatly improved, is now completed and Mr. and Mrs. Ward have taken possession of it for the Summer.

M. Lopez and family of New York arrived at their Rumson Bluff cottage on Thursday.

A. B. Stickney and family of New York are spending their Summer in one of Washington E. Connor's cottages.

Mrs. S. S. Hollinshead of New York is here for the season and occupying the Riley cottage.

Ex-Controller Theodore Myers of New York is visiting J. B. Hughes at his Summer cottage at Black Point.

Mrs. J. J. Knox is a recent cottage arrival. She is occupying her cottage at Belknap Park.

Mr. and Mrs. Prescott Slade, who have been spending some time at this place, have left to visit Gen. and Mrs. Charles Francis Roe at the latter's country home at Highland Falls, N. Y.

Since the opening of the season at this place a number of dinner parties have been given at the Thomas Inn, on the Rumson Road. H. C. Brokaw has entertained the Westchester Club, H. P. Whitney the Company A Squadron, Mrs. Hartshorne a party of eight from Hartshorne Park, and H. E. Mecker has dined the Rumson Polo Club.

Ex-Mayor Janies J. Reed has moved into his handsome residence at Oceanic.

Ex-Mayor Van Wyck of New York, who is spending his Summer at this place, is seen driving daily upon the avenues.

Cornelius N. Bliss, ex-Secretary of the Interior, who owns a handsome country seat at Oceanic, drives to Seabright daily from his Summer home.

Independence Day at Cape May.

"The Glorious Fourth" Celebrated by Lawn Sports, Baseball and Fireworks Displays.

Special to The New York Times.

CAPE MAY, N. J., July 5.—With the coming of the warm weather this week there has been an increased arrival at the shore, and Cape May in common with other coast resorts has received its fair share of visitors, among whom are many from New York and Brooklyn.

The large party of newspaper men of Washington, Baltimore, and Philadelpbia who were here from Friday until Monday of last week went away on the latter day, much pleased with their visit, which they enjoyed as the guests of the passenger department of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

At the golf links there have been three tournaments during the past week, one for the women, and a similar contest will be held each Monday throughout the season. The men held tournaments both yesterday and to-day.

Cape May properly celebrated the glorious Fourth yesterday by having old-fashioned Southern lawn sports on Congress Hall lawn and an oration by Col. James M. Scovel, who was before the war President of the New Jersey Senate, and during the war was for a time Private Secretary of Abraham Lincoln and later connected with the War Department. In the afternoon there was an amateur ball game, which did not attract any special attention, and in the evening there was an elaborate display of fireworks, which were set off from the beach front.

The women of the Golf Club will hold a euche next Thursday. They propose to get some electric lighting for their clubhouse, and do not want the men to pay for the same, and they use this as a general reason for the gathering. Some of the leaders of this event will be Mrs. E. O. Richards of New York, Mrs. J. W. Stoltz of Yonkers, and Mrs. Washburn of Saugerties.

Rosetti's Naval Reserve Band of New York arrived on Tuesday, and began on Wednesday morning its concerts at the beach front, which are given three times daily in the public pavilions, except on Sunday, when they are only given in the afternoon and evening. On Saturday afternoon the music is transferred to the Golf Club grounds.

Marshmallow parties are coming into favor, and parties ranging from ten to sixteen go up among the sand hills in East Cape May, and there they build fires and toast mashmallows, and occasionally, it is said, burn their fingers. Ping-pong parties are also popular, but they do not promise to remain so long, because of the younger people desiring to get into the hotels and dance. Just at the beginning of this Summer, as well as of other Summers, the young people are dancing continuously just as long as the music keeps up.

The Right Rev. Dr. Leighton Coleman, Bishop of Delaware, is a guest here, and will officiate in the local Episcopal Church to-morrow.

Henry Charles Lee, the historian, is occupying his cottage on Grant Street for the Summer.

John Richards has joined the New York colony for a short season.

F. P. Payson of New York is here for an extended visit.

John H. O'Rourke of Newark, the architect who, during the administration of President Cleveland, was Supervising Architect of the Treasury, is here, accompanied by W. C. McDougal.

Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Graham of Brooklyn and a. Aitgelt are late arrivals.

John F. Collins has joined the New York colony, and intends to make a long visit.

J. Stewart Heriot of Brooklyn has joined friends at Congress Hall for a short visit.

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Williamson of New York are also guests at Congress Hall.

Miss Lora Smith of New York is a guest of the Misses Ratty at their cottage here.

The Misses McDonald and Mr. and Mrs. W. J. McDonald of Brooklyn are occupying a Grant Street cottage for the Summer.

Superintendent Patterson of the New York Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, was a visitor last week.

Assistant Postmaster General Robert J. Wynne, who was here last week, spent a great part of his time playing golf.

The Countess de Kermel will visit her mother, Mrs. Kearny, for a portion of the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Cheeseborough are enjoying their honeymoon at the Lafayette.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Harding are here for a long visit.

Gus W. Hogan of New York has opened the Iron Pier Opera House, and is giving high-class vaudeville entertainments.

C. H. Bishop of New York is sojourning at the Ebbitt.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Wilbur Stoltz of Mount Vernon have opened their cottage at Cape May Point, where they will pass the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry G. Lohman and Miss Clara Martens of Mount Vernon are at the Shoreham, Cape May Point, to pass the Summer.

SEVEN-MASTED SCHOONER.

First of its Type Will Be Launched on Thursday Next.

A SEVEN-MASTED schooner, the first vessel of the type to be constructed, will be launched from the yards of the Fore River Ship and Engine Company, at Quincy, Mass., next Thursday. The craft will be known as the Thomas W. Lawson, in honor of the owner of the yacht Independence, one of the owners of the vessel.

Many will remember when, in September, 1900, there arrived at this port, after a record run from Havana, via Brunswick, the six-master George W. Wells, which at that time was the largest, both in point of speed and amount of sail carried, of any sailing vessel afloat. The Wells, which was captained by Capt. "Johnnie" Crowley, one of the most famed of American skippers, on her arrival proceeded to Weehawken, and, passing up the North River under full sail, made a picture that those who were so fortunate as to see will not soon forget.

She was then considered the perfection of schooner construction, and it was freely predicted in marine circles that in her constructor and designer had reached the limit of their ingenuity. Imagine the surprise, then, when one day there came a dispatch from Quincy that, owing to the wonderful success of the Wells as a moneymaker, a party of New England capitalists had decided to have constructed a seven-masted craft of a similar type.

A comparison of dimensions will give a clear idea of the proportions of the new leviathan. The Wells is 302 feet 11 inches long on the keel and 345 feet over all, has a beam of 48 feet 6 inches, and a depth of 23 feet. She registers a net tonnage of 2,750, and has a carrying capacity of 5,000 tons. She carries 12,000 feet of canvas on her six masts, which are known as the fore, main, mizzen, jigger, spanker, and driver.

The Lawson will be 403 feet 4 inches over all and 368 feet on the water line. Her beam is 50 feet, while her depth is 34 feet 5 inches. Her gross tonnage is 6,000, while her displacement will be 11,000 tons. The carrying capacity of the seven-master will be 3,000 tons more than that of the six-masted craft.

Of course, the one great distinguishing feature of the Thomas W. Lawson is her seven masts. They are all of the hollow steel design, each being 135 feet high and with a diameter of 31 inches. Twenty-five feet of each mast is hidden from view below decks, and each of them has an approximated weight of twenty tons.

When all her sails are set, the new vessel will carry no less than 43,000 square feet of canvas. This immense amount of sail will be hoisted by steam capstans and windlasses, while her anchors, which are of the stockless type, weighing 10,000 pounds, will be handled with engines.

All the appointments of the Lawson are after the most modern and improved plans. The cabins are finished in quartered oak, and it can be said with safety that no skipper or crew of a sailing vessel ever enjoyed more comfortable and luxurious surroundings than will the seventeen men who will compose the complement of the Lawson.

Despite her mammoth size, the Lawson will be one of the finest sights under sail ever viewed on the ocean. Her lines are delicate and symmetrical, and when she is under full sail and favored with friendly breezes her owners expect her to cut through the water at a speed that would do credit to a transatlantic liner.

"Johnnie" Crowley, who commanded the Wells when she made her maiden entry into New York two years ago, will be the commander of the Lawson. This alone is assurance enough that she will be handled in a fashion to justify the high hopes entertained of her seagoing qualities and money-earning capacities. It may be mentioned that the flag that will fly from the top of the Lawson's skyscraping masts will be the largest ever made. It will be presented by Mr. Lawson.

News From Interior Resorts, In Jersey and Pennsylvania

Launch Parties at Lake Hopatcong, also Much Fishing, Golfing, and Tennis—Personal Items from Mount Pocono and the Water Gap.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKE HOPATCONG, N. J., July 5.—Bathing, driving, fishing, golfing, tennis, and yachting have been the amusements of this resort during the past week.

There have been a number of launch parties the last few evenings to Nolan's Point. Members of the New York parties were Mr. and Mrs. B. Freeman, Mr. and Mrs. C. Raymond, Mr. and Mrs. K. Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. B. Payson, Mr. and Mrs. R. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. J. Rockwell, Mr. and Mrs. L. Harding, Mr. and Mrs. O. Richardson, and Mrs. Helen Palmer.

Mrs. Albert Tilt of New York entertained a houseful of friends over the Fourth. Mrs. Tilt, whose "at homes" at her villa, in Breslin Park, have for some years been among the popular events of the Summer, has sent out cards for Wednesday.

Miss Mabel Hull of New York, who is here for the Summer, has issued invitations for a pavilion dance on Wednesday evening.

One of the fastest steam launches on the lake is owned by R. L. Edwards, a Wall Street banker, who takes frequent trips about the lake.

The young people are giving considerable attention to fishing for black bass. The women are becoming quite expert at fly casting. Mrs. N. Curtis, Mrs. Charles Phillips, and Mrs. Henry Duncan are among the women who indulge in this sport. They usually take boats from the boathouses, and when the days are favorable they have excellent success.

Before Mr. and Mrs. C. Adams started for Bar Harbor this week the latter gave a very pleasant dinner party in honor of her husband's birthday. The table was decorated with sweet peas and other flowers from about the place, and presented a very pretty sight. A dozen of Mr. and Mrs. Adams's friends were invited, among whom were Mr. and Mrs. J. Wheeler, Mr. and Mrs. E. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. H. Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. E. Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. S. Owen, Mr. and Mrs. W. Griffin, and Frank Carpenter of New York.

A coaching party given by Mr. and Mrs. Walter Lyon of New York to their friends of the Arion Club on Wednesday, to Budd's Lake, was a very enjoyable affair. Those who accepted invitations were Mr. and Mrs. I. Burns, Mr. and Mrs. I. Falk, Mr. and Mrs. Vose, Mr. and Mrs. A. Knowles, Mr. and Mrs. C. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. K. B. Tarbell, and Mr. and Mrs. R. Peck.

Several driving parties have been visiting the lake, indulging in yachting, fishing, and bathing during the week, stopping at the Breslin for a few days or for overnight before going over to the Water Gap and down through Schooley's Mountain. One party was composed of Mrs. Louise Hawkins of New York, Mr. and Mrs. F. Tempie, Mr. and Mrs. C. Hush, Mr. and Mrs. J. Whitehead, and Mr. and Mrs. P. Anderson. Other horsemen here in single runabouts were Mr. and Mrs. D. Stern, Mr. and Mrs. P. Childs, Mr. and Mrs. H. Tuttle, and James Smith.

Among the campers here this week are George Dunn, Harry Burke, William Hunter, Frederick Hoffman, Albert Bassett, and John Taylor, who have Camp Look Down, near Westport.

Mrs. T. M. Kramer of Brooklyn brought a four-in-hand from Schooley's Mountain over to the Breslin on Wednesday morning. With her were Mr. and Mrs. C. Hill, Mr. and Mrs. J. Burns, Mr. and Mrs. F. Marks, Mr. and Mrs. F. Bradford, Mr. and Mrs. U. Rice, and Mrs. G. B. Tompkins.

A series of championship swimming races will take place from the Breslin pavilion on the first Saturday in August. Among the women entries are those of Miss Ethel Golding, the amateur champion swimmer of America, and Miss Florence West.

The social event of the week among the cottagers was the dance and dinner given by Mr. and Mrs. George Livingstone at their cottage, in honor of their eldest daughter, Miss Louise Livingstone. There were thirty-five guests present.

One of the most delightful afternoon teas of the season was given by Mrs. Mary Bennett of New York, last Wednesday afternoon, from 2 to 5 o'clock, at her cottage, near River Styx. Among the guests were Mrs. Clarence Sheppard, Mrs. Thomas Hall, Mrs. Henry Crane, Miss Maud Reed, Miss Sallie Crawford, Miss Lizzie Upperman, Mr. H. Putton, Mrs. E. Miller, Mrs. F. Rees, Mr. and Mrs. H. Clarke, Mrs. L. Palmer, Mrs. B. Stewart, Mrs. W. Lathrop, Mrs. Alva Duryea, Mrs. S. Sullivan, Mrs. C. Dickerson, and Miss Nellie Trowbridge.

Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Rockwood of New York have had a houseful of guests this week. Among the visitors were Mr. and Mrs. W. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. David O'Reilly, Mr. and Mrs. H. Knox, Mr. and Mrs. D. Strong, Mr. and Mrs. C. Luther, Mr. and Mrs. E. Carleton, and Mr. and Mrs. K. Roosevelt of New York.

At a luncheon given on Wednesday by Mrs. Arthur Taylor, there were fifteen covers laid. Miss Ella Snyder assisted Mrs. Taylor in receiving her guests.

Among those who have enjoyed the hospitality of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Binney of New York at the Flint villa, which they occupy this season, are Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Packard, Mr. and Mrs. Hester Van Dusen, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Daniels, Mr. and Mrs. F. Sanger, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Buchanan, and Mr. and Mrs. Howard Rogers.

Miss Lizzie Williams of Brooklyn is spending the Summer with Mr. and Mrs. G. Ford of New York.

Miss Ada McClure won first ladies' prize at the progressive euchre given by Mrs. B. Eldridge of New York at her cottage, Better Times. Mrs. R. Rhodes took second prize. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. L. Blanchard, Mr. and Mrs. C. Scofield, Mr. and Mrs. J. Chambers, Mr. and Mrs. P. Murphy, Mr. and Mrs. K. Cook, Mr. and Mrs. L. Rowe, Mr. and Mrs. F. T. Foster, Miss B. Kellogg, Miss L. Hamilton, Miss C. Wood, G. Wardwell, W. Garrison, M. Holmes, and D. Bartlett.

Orchestral Concerts at the Water Gap

These and the Golf Tournaments Are Now the Main Attractions.

Special to The New York Times.

DELAWARE WATER GAP, Pa., July 5.—The new Kittatinny opened for the season on Thursday. The bookings show that many prominent society people of New York, Philadelphia, Washington and Baltimore will spend the season here. The orchestral concerts and golf tournaments are to be features. The new Kittatinny is under the care of Leeds & Lippincott, formerly the proprietors of Haddon Hall, Atlantic City. The Water Gap resort will be under the personal charge of Major Lewis T. Bryant.

Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Gray and Mrs. Emma Reed, of Tompkinsville, Staten Island, are guests at the Cataract House.

Mrs. J. B. Huffman and Miss L. Burnett of Cape May Court House, are also at the Cataract.

Z. C. Robbins of Washington is at the Water Gap Sanitarium with his wife. Mr. Robbins is ninety-two years old, although he does not look much over sixty-five. His mind is particularly clear.

The first guest at the Forest House was Mrs. E. Weigant of New York, who arrived early in May.

Mrs. Warren of Jersey City is here with her sisters, for a short stay.

Mrs. F. D. Shook and daughter, Mrs. A. L. Grady, of New York, are located at the Central for the season.

Mrs. C. M. French and Miss French of Washington have returned to the Central for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Spadone and Miss Spadone and maid of New York are again at the Water Gap House.

The Clique Tourists of New York are so delighted with their first visit to the Delaware House at this resort that they returned for a three days' visit over the Fourth. There were about eighty in number.

Mrs. L. Leining and Miss Lillie Leining of New York are at the Riverview for an indefinite stay.

Mr. and Mrs. D. P. Oliver of Burlington, N. J., and their son Roger are here for a long visit.

Mrs. Sheldon and Miss Frances Sheldon of New York are at the Riverview House.

Miss M. M. Macauley of New York, who spent last season in Europe, has returned to the Arlington for her tenth season.

Joseph F. Jackson is soon to arrive on his annual visit at the Glenwood.

The Misses A. F. Smyth and A. P. Smyth of Brooklyn are spending some time here. Both are good golf players.

Charles Frolich, a New York artist, is sketching bits of landscape about the Glenwood.

Mrs. R. Foster and her son of New Orleans will spend the Summer at the Glenwood.

Judge Acker and family have arrived from Long Island to spend the season at the Glenwood.

Henri L. Bouche, Mrs. Bouche and Master Louis Bouche of New York will spend the season here.

On their honeymoon at the Water Gap House are Mr. and Mrs William J. O'Connor of New York.

Mount Pocono's Attractions

A Continuous Round of Tournaments for Golf and Tennis Players.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT POCONO, Penn., July 5.—Tennis and golf and ping pong are the most popular forms of amusement at this resort this season, and tournaments are being held daily and nightly.

The Fourth of July was duly celebrated, a fine display of fireworks being given in the evening.

The New York and vicinity editors who were the guests of the Lackawanna Railroad Company and the local Resort Association spent Saturday afternoon and Sunday morning at Mount Pocono. A long drive over the mountain roads was arranged for them on Saturday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Gordon of New York, spent a portion of their honeymoon at the Montanesca.

Mrs. Allen Lee Smidt and Miss Grace Smidt of New York are here for the season. Miss Smidt is an excellent golf player.

Mrs. Edward Hodger, her sister, Miss Edgerton, and Miss Hidges of New York are here for their second season.

Miss M. Churchman of New York arrived at the Pocono Mountain House recently.

William A. Redding, a New York lawyer, and Mrs. Mary E. Redding and Miss O'Shea arrived to-day at the Pocono Mountain House.

Mrs. J. F. Rutter, whose Winter home is the San Remo, in New York, is to spend the season at the Ontwood.

Miss M. R. Rutter of Pottstown made a brief stay here recently. She will return later for a longer stay.

A recent arrival from New York for the season is Miss Alice M. Parsons.

Miss E. Hidges of New York is enjoying a long stay at the Ontwood.

Miss Anna M. Mixier and Mrs. John L. Salter of Brooklyn will spend the Summer at this resort.

Music and Dancing at Belmar Hotel

Independence Day Celebrated with a Banquet, a Concert, and a Ball.

Special to The New York Times.

BELMAR, N. J., July 5.—The last few warm days have brought many new arrivals among the hotels and cottages here, and the Summer season is now well on. The Hotel Columbia observed Independence Day in an appropriate manner. The orchestra gave the usual morning concert, rendering patriotic selections, and a banquet was given in the dining room, which was beautifully decorated with flags, bunting, and flowers. Each person served was presented with a handsome souvenir. In the evening a dress ball was held in the Casino. The regular Saturday evening hop was held to-night.

Among the late arrivals are: The Rev. Murray Bartlett of Rochester, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. Frank H. Earle and family, and Col. Coe and family of Newark, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Wakeman, F. J. Walsh, Mrs. T. J. Walsh, and the Misses Walsh, William A. Wright and daughters, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. L. Gould, Thomas Purdy and wife of New York; George F. La Foy of Newark, N. J.; Dr. and Mrs. M. F. De Lorme of Brooklyn; C. A. Austin and family of Orange, N. J.; W. Wickham Smith and family of Brooklyn; Mrs. M. F. Hart and daughter, and Mr. and Mrs. G. Frederick Atherton of New York.

The Pride of the Town.

"This is a pretty live town, isn't it?" remarked the Eastern tourist.

"You bet it is," replied the native. "We've got the biggest cemetery in Arizony, an' it's still a-growin'."—Philadelphia Record.

MANY ENTERTAINMENTS GIVEN AT BAR HARBOR

Influx of Well Known Society People Due to the Johnson-Edwards Wedding. Preparations for the Reception of British and American Naval Officers.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., July 5.—The continued arrival of cottagers has given Bar Harbor an appearance unusually animated for so early in the season. Already the drives are crowded in the afternoons, and entertainments in large numbers are being given.

The week has been notable for the wedding of Julia Pierrepont Edwards and Reginald Mansfield Johnson. The ceremony, which attracted a large number of people from New York and Boston, took place in St. Saviour's Church, and was performed by the Right Rev. William Lawrence, Bishop of Massachusetts. The bride was given away by her father, J. Pierrepont Edwards of New York. The maid of honor was the bride's sister, Miss Dorothy Pierrepont Edwards, and the bridesmaids were Misses Alice Van Doren Ripley, Rosalie Campbell, Edith Greenough, and Miss Hinkie. The best man was Archibald Blanchard of Boston, and the ushers C. Clifford Payson, Theodore Hogue, John C. Rice, Langdon P. Marvin, Gouverneur Morris, Archibald Cary Harrison, Elliot H. Johnson, and Edward S. Thurston, all of New York. The church was crowded with guests, and after a wedding breakfast Mr. and Mrs. Johnson left for an extended tour through Europe.

The presence here of so many out-of-town visitors who came on for the wedding resulted a large number of dinners. The week might have been in mid-August, so crowded were the events.

The Kebo Valley Club will open this week with its regular Saturday evening dinner dance. On the Fourth of July a dinner dance took place at the club, but the regular series is yet to begin.

The Horse Show will take place on Aug. 19, 20, and 21. It is expected by the committee which is already making arrangements, that the show will eclipse the exhibitions of the last two years. Certainly the number of exhibitors is in excess of any previous years. Gen. Edward Morrell has been re-elected President of the association.

Definite news has been received here from both the English and American squadrons. Society is delighted with the prospect of entertaining the representatives of the two great navies. Secretary of the Navy Moody has written that the fleet will probably be here in August, and that he hopes himself to be here at the time. As the American fleet was scheduled for summer practice off the New England coast, it was more or less expected that it would come here, but the letter received from Vice-Admiral Bedford of the British fleet was somewhat of a surprise. He has written that while he himself was called back to England, he has advised Admiral Douglas, his successor, to bring the English warships that are on the Halifax station to Bar Harbor this Summer. An effort will be made to have both fleets here at the same time.

Several of the hotels are opening far in advance of other seasons. The St. Sauveur is well filled with guests and the Malvern and Louisburg, which open this week, have very large bookings for the remainder of this month and August. The Malvern hops will commence during the second week in July.

Bar Harbor's annual dog show will take place this season under the auspices of the American Kennel Association. The dog show is one of Bar Harbor's particular delights, and the canine beauties vie with the horse for popularity.

William C. Whitney, who is to occupy Devilstone, the beautiful Summer home once owned by James G. Woodward of New York, arrived this week. Mr. Whitney will spend most of the summer at Bar Harbor, varied by occasional trips to Saratoga, and possibly a trip to Europe in August. Miss Helen Barney, the belle of last season, who visited at the Whitneys' cottage, is expected here this Summer.

Coincident with the arrival of the Whitneys was that of the Cassatts, who were accompanied by Miss Catherine Cassatt, one of the popular girls here a few seasons ago. Mr. and Mrs. Robert Kelso Cassatt are coming down in August.

Mrs. and Morris K. Jesup of New York came for the season last Wednesday. They will occupy Stonecliff, their Summer home on Kebo Street. Mr. Jesup is one of the most enthusiastic Summer visitors here, and is prominently identified with all the local interests.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Poor of New York are expected shortly at the Ledge, which they have taken for the Summer.

Mrs. John B. Trevor of New York will occupy one of the new Vanderbilt cottages on Main Street.

Dr. and Mrs. Fremont-Smith of New York entertained at dinner, on Saturday night, Gen. and Mrs. J. M. Schofield and Dr. and Mrs. Anderson and Prof. and Mrs. Felix Adler of New York.

William E. Dodge of New York has taken the famous Blaine mansion, Stanwood, for the Summer. Mr. Dodge and his family arrived on Tuesday.

A survival of other days is the flower parade, one of the prettiest features of Bar Harbor life. The event will be revived this Summer in an elaborate fashion. The parade will take place at the Kebo Valley Club some time during the present month, and will be followed by a dinner dance.

A letter has been written to President Roosevelt by a prominent cottager here, and a close personal friend of the Chief Executive, inviting him to come to Bar Harbor next week, when he visits Bangor on his tour. The President's answer has not yet been received.

Mrs. William F. Dimock of New York, sister of William C. Whitney, has arrived at the Canary cottage.

Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer and family of New York arrived Sunday. They have taken the Stanton cottage on Eagle Lake Road.

Lady Curzon will arrive at Bar Harbor about the middle of August. She will remain with her mother, Mrs. Leiter, for several weeks at Mossley Hall, which the Leiters have taken for the Summer. Lady Curzon is much run down by the trying and debilitating climate of India, and it is hoped that her visit here will restore her health. Lord Curzon will not accompany her, for he is debarred by statute from leaving India so long as he continues to fill his office of Viceroy. This is Lady Curzon's first visit to America since her marriage, and a number of entertainments have been planned in her honor.

To Mrs. C. F. Winthrop of New York belongs the credit of opening the social season, as the dinner given by her on Monday evening in honor of her niece, Miss Julia Pierrepont Edwards, was the nature of a memorial, having been presented to the church by Mrs. Charles Carroll Jackson of New York in memory of the late Charles Carroll Jackson, who died at sea off Gibraltar in December, 1900. The service will be conducted by the Right Rev. Robert Codman, Bishop of Maine. The Rev. William H. Vibbert of New York will preach the sermon. Bishop Lawrence, Bishop Mackay-Smith, and Bishop Doane will take part in the services.

An announcement that creates considerable interest in society is to the effect that Crow's Nest, the Summer home of Mrs. R. W. Emmons of New York, has been engaged for the season by the members of the British Embassy. The Hon. Michael Henry Herbert, C. B., successor of Lord Pauncefote as Ambassador to this country, will be here during August.

W. J. Bryan to Visit Block Island

The Nebraska Politician Will Spend Some Time at Rhode Island Resort.

Special to The New York Times.

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I., July 5.—Swordfishing has been very good for the past two weeks. The largest fish captured up to date was secured by the large cat-rigged fishing boat Marion, and weighed 473 pounds. The man tending the line attached to the harpoon was fast to the fish six hours before the latter gave up the fight.

Among the cottagers to arrive during the past week were Dr. John A. Girdner of New York City, an intimate friend of William Jennings Bryan. He has a cottage on Cresent Beach and will have Mr. Bryan and his family as guests this Summer. They will arrive about July 15.

There are an unusual number of professional men among the guests at the Ocean View Hotel for so early in the season. Among these are Wheeler H. Peckham, Magistrate Poole, the Rev. Dr. McSweeney, and six ladies from New York City; Judge John M. Dary and George W. Aldridge of Rochester, N. Y.; the Rev. Dr. Niland of Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; the Rev. Dr. Madden of Webster, Mass.; the Rev. Dr. Clarke of Providence, R. I.; Judge Lilley of Webster, Mass.; Judge Parkhurst of Bath, N. Y.; R. K. Dorr, a prominent railroad man, of Claremont, N. H.; H. B. Hepburn of Columbus, Ohio, and A. P. Kent of Elkhart, Ind., editor of The Elkhart Review.

Other guests include E. H. Lamberton of Franklin, Penn.; Mrs. George A. Cox of Albany; Mrs. Samuel P. Colt of New Haven, Conn; Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Phelps of New York City, Mr. and Mrs. John Jordan of New York City, Mrs. Robert Morrow, and Miss Morrow of Kansas City, Mo., and John Garrett of Ridgeway, N. J.

Major J. O. Hutchinson is at the Adrian, of which house he has been an annual patron for several years. He will remain for the whole season.

Among the guests booked at the National to arrive this week are W. J. Whitney of Brooklyn, with a party of eleven friends; Mr. and Mrs. Quint of Hartford, Conn., and Mr. and Mrs. Fitch of Paterson, N. J.

The Manisses numbers among its guests S. S. Chamberlin, E. Akins, R. F. Stonestreet, and Charles McEwen of New York; the Rev. C. C. Creegan, at the head of the Baptist Foreign Mission Board, and Alexander Johnson of New York.

Mrs. Schley, a sister-in-law of Admiral Schley, with her two daughters, and F. C. Vanderveer, the artist, of New York, are among the recent arrivals.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Frank Harris of Philadelphia are at the Spring House, and F. A. Moore and family of Brooklyn, N. Y., and Miss Adelaide Fries of Salem, N. C., are expected in a day or two.

Fred J. Barnes and family and his father, George B. Barnes of Warehouse Point, Conn., are at the Highland House.

The following are registered at the Adrian: H. Haseltine, H. D. White, Steven B. Ayers, J. O. Hutchinson, William Langer, and J. A. Baker of New York; Richard Freeman of Cooperstown, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. Noel A. Mitchell of Brunswick, Ga.; W. S. Woods of Kansas City, Mo.; Mrs. W. H. Tracy and Mrs. W. F. Whittemore of Hoboken, N. J.; H. J. Barnett of Philadelphia.

The Eureka has among its guests F. S. Thompson and family of Kingston, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. Stanly Henshaw of Greenwich, Miss.; Henry Dunnell, Miss Nickerson, Miss Patty Nickerson, Samuel M. Nickerson, Miss K. T. Mansell, Miss Elizabeth A. Herrick, C. R. Bacon, H. C. Waldo, and A. J. Laughlin of Providence, and Mr. and Mrs. O. D. Cook of Woonsocket, R. I.

Leaders of Society Expected at Lenox

Great Preparations Made for Field-Sloane Wedding—Social Functions of the Week.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, July 5.—Society people from New York, Newport, and other places will assemble in Lenox during the coming week to attend the wedding of Miss Lila Vanderbilt Sloane, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane, to William Bradhurst Osgood Field. The ceremony will take place on Tuesday at noon in Trinity Church, where a number of society weddings have been celebrated.

Gen. and Mrs. Porter will be among the guests. Of course, the Vanderbilts will be greatly in evidence; in fact, nearly every member of the Vanderbilt family will be present, including Mr. and Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt, Dr. and Mrs. Seward Webb, and all the younger members of the Webb family; Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt, Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard, and Miss Gladys Vanderbilt. Many other prominent New York families will be represented. The New York guests will be brought up on a special vestibuled train, for which Mr. Sloane has made arrangements. The train will leave New York on Monday at 2 o'clock and run over the Harlem Road to Pittsfield, where it will be switched to the Consolidated and parties will be given Monday evening at several of the country houses, including one for the younger set, by Mrs. John E. Alexandre.

Mr. and Mrs. John Sloane have issued invitations for a large garden party at Wyndhurst on Tuesday afternoon to meet Gen. and Mrs. Horace Porter. This will give the wedding guests who are invited an opportunity to see Mr. John Sloane's fine country place at its best, and to exchange greetings with each other before the return of the special train to New York on Tuesday evening. The Albany Tenth Regiment Band will play for this event, which will be a large and notable one.

The bride and groom will leave Lenox for Biltmore, where they will occupy one of the cottages on the estate and not the large mansion, as has been stated. It is said that they first met at a house party at Biltmore. They will take a brief trip abroad, and return to Lenox in season to enjoy the Autumnal festivities.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Barclay have gone to Southampton, where they will remain for about two months, when they will return to Bonnie Brae for the Autumn.

Mrs. H. H. Cook and Mrs. de Heredia gave a dinner of fourteen covers on Monday for the mother and sister of Mr. de Heredia, who are their guests.

Miss Adele Kneeland will give a large dinner on Tuesday for a number of the wedding guests and cottagers.

Mrs. George G. Haven will give a dinner Monday and Mrs. Thatcher M. Adams will give one on Wednesday.

Mrs. Frank K. Sturgis gave a large luncheon party at Clipston Grange on Saturday.

Dr. and Mrs. Armstrong have Miss Mary Stillman of New London as their guest. The Stillmans have spent several previous seasons in Lenox.

George H. Morgan, who will go abroad for several months in the near future, intends to spend considerable time in Paris.

Charles Lanier arrived at Allen Winden on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Morris K. Jesup will go to Bar Harbor next week for about two months.

Mrs. E. Cottenet and Miss Fannie Cottenet have arrived at Wayside cottage for the Summer.

Gen. and Mrs. Webb are the guests of their daughter, Mrs. John E. Alexandre.

Mrs. C. H. Mackay has gone to Bar Harbor for a few weeks. Her daughter, Miss Meta Mackay, remains in Lenox.

The Misses Parsons, who have been abroad, have returned and are at Stonover.

Mrs. J. Woodward Haven is the guest of her mother, Mrs. Henry Cram.

Many of the cottagers celebrated the Fourth by elaborate displays of fireworks At Elm Court, Mr. Sloane had prepared an especially fine display this year, and a large number of guests were present to see them, including all the members of the wedding party. Among others who sent up rockets were John E. Alexandre, W. A. Reed, Charles Astor Bristed, and John E. Parsons. Mr. Parsons also provided a display for the benefit of the hundred children from New York who are at the St. Helen's Home.

Cool Weather Enjoyed at Narragansett Pier

Wood Fires Lighted During the Evenings and Out of Door Parties Postponed.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., July 5.—Fourth of July at Narragansett is quite unlike the Fourth at the average Summer resort, for here quietude reigns and there is little in the way of celebration or entertainment to attract the attention of those sojourning here.

The evenings of the past week have been unusually cool and wood fires have blazed cheerily in hotel hearths and at most of the cottages.

Events indoors have proved more diverting on this account at night, and the dinners planned for out of doors have been postponed until the arrival of warmer weather.

One of the pretty social assemblies of the week was a children's fête and dance given by Mrs. Samuel Welsh at her cottage, on Ocean Road, last evening. It was a Fourth of July dance, and a large number of young people assembled at What Cheer cottage.

The Grecian Gardens, with their striped canopies and bright electric lights and with their concerts of orchestral music, bid fair to prove an attractive feature of life at Narragansett before the Summer wanes. Situated in the southeastern corner of the Gladstone lawn, and sheltered from the street by a high hedge, with its ornamental gateway of flowers, the gardens are even more exclusive than they were last Summer and will be the Mecca of fashionable Narragansett in the weeks to come.

Frederick Edward McKay of New York is here this week, the guest of Purdon Robinson at his Over Yonder cottage. Mr. McKay cruised to Narragansett on his fleet sail yacht Delvyn, and already has entertained several yachting parties with a sail down the bay.

Bathing received quite a boom on Wednesday and Thursday of this week, and for a time at the fashionable hours the beach presented its old-time brilliant aspect.

The following is a list of the recent arrivals at the hotels:

The Arlington: Judge E. M. Chase, Mrs. E. M. Chase, Harold Chase, and Miss May Chase, of New York.

The Gladstone: Henry Van Holland, Geo. Bell, H. B. Crampton, Miss Crampton, Mrs. G. W. Hubbard, S. A. Felton, New York; Mrs. Thomas R. Powell, Edward B. Powell, Denver, Col.; Mr. and Mrs. William H. Stacy and Albert N. Wood, Boston.

The Imperial: G. Gudi, I. M. Burr, Miss C. Lelia Harris, New York; Mr. and Mrs. Edson Bradley, Tuxedo, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. Lockett, Washington; Mr. and Mrs. Charles McKnight, Pittsburg; Mrs. Frederick O. Beach, New York.

The Mathewson: O. H. Keep, G. L. Lawrence, Mrs. Franklin Osgood, Mr. and Mrs. B. D. Weeden, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hendricks, Mr. and Mrs. William Danielson, C. R. Hargreaves, W. H. Chapman, New York; Guy Wetmore Carryl, Paris, France.

Mrs. T. Meredith Jenkins of Baltimore, who is well known here, has returned for the Summer and has taken rooms at the Massasoit.

The Shamrock, W. P. Ward's yacht, arrived on Wednesday evening.

Baltimore Will Endure Its Mosquitos.

From The Baltimore American.

After a long consideration of this very important subject Baltimore's City Council has decided that it will not appropriate any money at all for the slaughter of mosquitos this Summer. The advocates of the measure who proposed to try the kerosene or coal oil treatment for the extermination of these buzzers looked forward to a good-sized appropriation—one that would allow at least a fair trial of the new method of removal. When the appropriation was cut down to the insignificant sum of $3,000 these enemies of the mosquito did not want the ordinance passed and aided the First Branch in putting it to death.

Southampton Residents Ready for the Season

Most of the Cottages Have Been Opened and Well-known People Have Arrived.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., July 5.—Most of the cottages in Southampton are already occupied by their owners, and with shutters open, awnings up, chairs and cushions on the piazzas, handsome traps at the doors, and people coming and going, there is a general air of home life that is very attractive.

Dr. T. Gaillard Thomas is in his pretty cottage, "The Dunes." He is much interested in bicycle paths and gives personal attention to the removal of obstructions.

Mr. and Mrs. Salem H. Wales, with Mr. and Mrs. Elihu Root, are in their cottage, "The Ox Pasture."

Others here are Mr. and Mrs. Howard Townsend, Mr. and Mrs. William Allen Butler, Jr., Dr. and Mrs. Peter B. Wyckoff, Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Robbins, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Hampden Robb, Mr. and Mrs. James C. Parrish, Mr. and Mrs. J. Lawrence McKeever, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred E. Schermerhorn, Mr. and Mrs. William B. Hornblower, Miss Julia May, Mr. and Mrs. De Lancey Nicoll, Col. and Mrs. Robert M. Thompson, Justice and Mrs. Henry E. Howland, Col. O. E. Tillman, Mr. and Mrs. William A Putnam, Mrs. George Inness, Mr. and Mrs. Aymar Sands, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Lee, Mr. and Mrs. Charles G. Francklyn, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Morton, Lewis C. Murdock, Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Henderson, and Mr. and Mrs. Francis L. Wellman.

Up to this time, owing to the cool weather, there has been little in-door entertainment, people taking advantage of clear skies for driving, automobiling, tennis, and golf.

Peter Marie arranged a series of games on the Fourth of July at the Meadow Club. The day was a perfect one, and a large company was present to enjoy the sport.

The Shinnecock Hills Golf Club did not open for the season until last week. Newbold Edgar has been put in charge of the Greens Committee, and the players say that the course is in better condition than ever before.

Samuel L. Parrish has again been elected President of the club, and other officers are Walter G. Oakman, William A. Putnam, and J. Bowers Lee.

The first handicap of the season took place on July 4. A handicap will be played every Saturday, and afternoon tea will be served during the week. Sunday promises to be one of the fashionable days at the club this year, although heretofore it has not been popular.

Ping-pong tables have been in evidence on the piazzas of the Meadow Club for several days. This fresh-air fashion seems to make the game more fascinating than ever.

A number of well-known persons have rented cottages here. Among these—many of whom have already arrived—are Mr. and Mrs. Newbold Edgar, Mrs. Clarence Pell, who has the "Cosycot"; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Coster, Col. and Mrs. Henry May, who are in Mr. Schaefflin's pretty cottage, "Plas-ar-Llyn"; Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Peabody, Mr. and Mrs. C. Van Rensselaer Cogswell, Mr. and Mrs. Mortimer Delano, Mr. and Mrs. J. Muhlenberg Baily, Mr. and Mrs. George T. Bliss, and Mr. and Mrs. I. Chauncey McKeever.

William C. Gulliver drove down last week on his tally-ho, and with his family is established in his cottage, "Wilkapogne."

Mrs. De Lancey Nicoll's card party was the first handsome entertainment of the season.

Edward Bell, who has a cottage here and is interested in all that concerns Southampton, is seriously ill with typhoid fever at his home in New York.

"The fresh air" lawn party for the benefit of the "Fresh Air Camp" at Westfield, N. J., and the Orthopaedic Hospital of New York netted $45, which was equally divided. The patronesses were among the most prominent cottagers, and insured for the affair social success.

A. B. Claflin has a handsome gasoline automobile this season. There are a number of other private ones, but those who own horses have decided that no fast automobile driving is to be allowed.

Polo Games a Feature at Far Rockaway

Bicycle Polo Match Results in the Wrecking of a Number of Wheels.

Special to The New York Times.

FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I., July 5.—Great interest is being taken by the Summer residents of this place in the polo games which are being held on the grounds of the Rockaway Hunt Club, at Cedarhurst. Last Saturday the Milton bicycle polo team of Boston played a match game of bicycle polo with the Rockaway Hunt Club team. The game resulted in a victory for the home team after several wheels had been wrecked in scrimmages.

The season at the Inwood Country Club opened last Saturday with a reception, at which nearly every member was present. The reception of the year will be held about the middle of this month.

Caffrey's Kuloff on the ocean was opened to the public on Saturday evening.

Despite the late season, Manager Sam Levy of the Windsor Hotel reports that his house is filling up rapidly. Mr. Levy has engaged Lehman's Band for the season.

The hotels now open are the Tack-a-pousha House, Nameoke, American House, Belvedere, Grand Union, National, New York, and Manhattan.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Horn of Manhattan arrived on Saturday. They are residing in the Vandewater cottage, on Maple Avenue, Cedarhurst.

Mr. and Mrs. E. G. W. Woerz are stopping at the home of Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Doelger, on Ocean Avenue, Cedarhurst.

Miss Julian Hinkley of Ocean Point Avenue is visiting at Lynn, Mass.

Mrs. H. W. Garrett of Cedarhurst Avenue left on Saturday for Baltimore.

Miss Elizabeth S. Kembell of Philadelphia is visiting Mrs. W. H. Ralston.

Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Lawrence are summering at the Pettit cottage, on Central Avenue, Lawrence.

Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Towers of the Causeway returned on Saturday from Europe.

Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Dickson returned from the Adirondacks on Friday.

Mr and Mrs. Charles R. Pierce arrived at Woodmere on Saturday, and are now residing in their cottage, on Franklin Street.

The Rebuilding of Rockaway Beach

Hotels and Stands Rapidly Being Erected on the Site of the Recent Fire.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCKAWAY BEACH, L. I., July 5.—Hotels and stands are rapidly going up on the site of the disastrous fire of June 1. It is expected that nearly all of the buildings will be completed by July 15.

Adjoining their large bathing establishment, Wainwright & Smith have opened a first-class restaurant and café.

Among the guests at the St. George are: Miss Kate Allen Fox, Miss Bessie Lamb, Chester Blodgett, Miss Ida Van Sician, Roger West, John Rush, Miss Stella Daly, Bridge Willis, Joseph Williams and family, Miss Laura Comstock, and Mr. and Mrs. Michael Myer.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Cross are summering at the Brunswick cottage, Summerfield Avenue, Arverne.

Mrs. O. F. Hibbard and daughter, Miss Charlotte Hibbard, have arrived for the season at Arverne.

Mr. and Mrs. George H. Holman of Montreal, Canada, are living at the Dale cottage, which they leased for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Jules S. Dreyfus of Manhattan are at the Colonial Hotel. They leave for Europe next week.

Dr. Samuel Kohn, President of the Hebrew Santitarium at Rockaway Park, with his family, are at their cottage on Ammerman Avenue, Arverne.

Mrs. Margaret Veith of Manhattan has opened her Summer home, the Atlantic Villa, Atlantic Avenue and the Boulevard.

A dance was given by Misses Emma and Mina Gutteman at their cottage on Thursday evening. About thirty guests were present.

Outdoor Theatre at Newport Fairly Well Patronized

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 5.—The first of July has given the Newport season a decided boom, and there are few cottages which are not open for the Summer. The entertainments are becoming more numerous, and although they have not yet assumed any very large proportions, they are growing more elaborate and larger numbers of guests are being entertained.

The largest entertainment so far this season was the luncheon given by Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks, at which there were thirty-two guests, and the largest dinner was that given by Mrs. E. Rollins Morse on Thursday night, when there were fourteen covers.

The outdoor theatre has furnished a little diversion during the week, and the Summer residents have shown that they will patronize such entertainments if nothing more attractive is offered. Next week with the arrival of the orchestra at the Casino, there will be a resumption of the gay life of former years at that resort. The morning and afternoon concerts will furnish a pleasant diversion from the morning shopping and the afternoon drive, and afford a meeting place for the Summer people. Then the Casino will become more than a lawn tennis ground, and the weekly hops on Thursday nights will open the dancing season and fill in the time until the balls of the latter part of the Summer.

The young people are quite prominent in the early season and promise to be much in evidence in all social functions of the Summer. At present they are very much devoted to tennis, and are at the Casino at all hours of the day. The morning hours are not long enough to satisfy their desires to learn and play the game, and in the afternoon the drives are made to give way to the sport, the courts being filled from morning to night. A rainy day like that of Thursday was a bitter disappointment to the tennis lovers, as it meant two days in which their game could not be played, as the managers of the Casino are very careful of their grounds and will not allow them to be played within forty-eight hours of such a wetting down as they received Thursday.

and Mrs. Harry O. Havemeyer, Jr., Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, James Stillman, Mr. and Mrs. John R. McLean, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Baudouinc, Goold Redmond, the Misses and the Messrs. Brice, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Gammell, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Child, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Robison, Mr. and Mrs. Twombly, James T. Woodward, Stanley Mortimer, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Sedgwick, Francis K. Pendleton, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph S. Stevens, and Mr. and Mrs. George D. Widener.

The Diplomatic Corps is already well represented by the heads of the Spanish, Netherlands and Swedish and Norwegian Governments, and others are expected within a few days. It is unknown yet whether the British Embassy will be established here for the Summer. A cottage had been engaged early in the Summer, but its rental was canceled on the death of Lord Pauncefote. It is expected, however, that the embassy will be located in Newport for a short time at least. The foreign representatives now here are Senor Juan Riano, Chargé d'Affaires of the Spanish Legation; J. H. Van Rotjen of the Netherlands Legation and Christopher Hauge, Chargé d'Affaires of the legation of the King of Sweden and Norway.

There will be quite an exodus of cottagers on Sunday to attend the Sloane-Field wedding at Lenox, but their stay will be of but short duration, and before the end of the week they will have all returned and others who have deferred their coming to Newport until after the wedding will come here and open their cottages. Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt made the journey to Lenox in an automobile, but the others went by train.

There will be an additional diversion next week, when the New York Yacht Club has its special races. These begin next Thursday, and continue until Saturday, and will be followed by the three days of racing under the auspices of the Newport Yacht Racing Association. Newport will thus have a full yacht racing week, and as the prizes are liberal, a large entry list of the best racing boats is anticipated.

Steady Demand for Cottages Reported at Saratoga Springs.

Spencer Trask May Withdraw His Offer of Additional Land for the Speedway Unless Protests Against the Closing of an Unused Road Are Withdrawn.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., July 5.—Spencer Trask recently made formal application to have closed an unused road leading from Nelson Avenue to Yaddo, his country seat. At the same time he offered to donate a strip of land that would afford a fine driveway from Union Avenue to the eastern terminus of the new Speedway. As some of his Nelson Avenue neighbors protest against the closing of the unused road, it is stated that Mr. Trask is likely to reconsider his offer of donating land for the proposed extension of the Speedway, which is contingent upon the closing of the unused highway.

These facts were brought out at a conference on Tuesday between Mr. Trask and Village Attorney Brennan. The Nelson Avenue road lies outside of the village limits, and consequently the village has no control over it.

William C. Whitney, the President of the Saratoga Racing Association, made a brief visit here early in the week, and inspected the race course improvements. He found everything moving forward satisfactorily, and so expressed himself. Mr. Whitney will return to Saratoga inside of a few days and remain until the end of the racing meeting, which begins on Aug. 4. He was accompanied to Saratoga by August Belmont and others associated with him in the management of the running track.

The regular musical features for the season were formally inaugurated on the Fourth of July by Victor Herbert's orchestra at the Grand Union Hotel and by C. W. Stub's orchestra at the United States Hotel. Doring's orchestra on Monday began its Summer morning concert engagement in the Hathorn Spring Pavilion. Daily concerts are given at Kayadeross Park, Saratoga Lake. Gartland's band and orchestra will return to Congress Spring Park within a few days. The evening dances at the hotels will be in order next week.

The Appalachian Mountain Club of Boston, en route to the Adirondack region, early in the week enjoyed a brief rest here, stopping at the United States Hotel. The club will make a second visit on its return trip.

The demand for Summer cottages still continues to be strong. Dr. S. E. Strong's cottage, corner of Circular and Spring Streets, will be occupied during the Summer by Mrs. Phoebe Knapp, widow of Joseph F. Knapp, of New York, who last year lived in the Hathorn cottage on North Broadway. Mrs. Anna F. Davidson's cottage on Union Avenue has been leased by Jacob Shamberg, of New York, who will pass the season here. Mrs. Julius Hart of New York, who has passed many seasons in Saratoga, has rented of James L. Scott his new cottage at the intersection of Union and Nelson Avenues. Mrs. Lottie Sherman's cottage on Circular Street and adjoining Congress Spring Park, has been leased for the season by M. P. Levy of New York.

The New York State Teachers' Association, which held its fifty-seventh annual convention here on Wednesday and Thursday, attracted almost one thousand delegates. Sectional meetings were held. Next week's convention feature will consist of the annual gathering of the New York State Master House Painters and Decorators' Association, which will convene on Tuesday and conclude on Friday. The Knights of St. John and Malta will hold their twenty-seventh annual convocation here on September 2 and 3.

The month just ended was the coldest that Saratoga has suffered for years, but despite this the arrivals far exceeded those of any corresponding period for a decade.

Saratoga does not believe in a noisy Fourth of July and that was the simple reason why the ordinance against the use of pyrotechnics was rigidly enforced here yesterday. People come here to avoid the patriotic bedlam of other places, and Saratoga caters to the wishes of its visitors. The day was generally observed by the closing of stores and offices, and both visitors and citizens celebrated the great anniversary in a quiet and conservative fashion. Many dinner parties and excursions were patriotically indulged in, and the day, as a whole, was appropriately observed. There was a large amount of driving during the late afternoon and early evening hours.

The prospects for a horse show during the latter part of the season are exceedingly good. It will probably be given on the handsome grounds of the Saratoga Racing Association.

The Sarah Battle Whist Club assembled at the United States Hotel on Tuesday.

The Saratoga Lake steamers have resumed their regular trips. They ply between Kayadeross Park and Luther's White Sulphur Spring Park.

The Prohibition county convention was held at the park on Tuesday. The Senatorial, Congressional and State conventions will be held here during the first week in September.

The work on the Saratoga Polo Club's new stables and clubhouse has been completed.

Many New Arrivals at Richfield Springs

Every Indication of an Unusually Successful Season at This Resort.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, N. Y., July 5.—Present indications point to an unusually successful season at this resort, as many applications for rooms have been received, and during the past week the number of the arrivals has been large.

Mrs. George W. Childs of Philadelphia, who has been a regular visitor at Richfield Springs for several seasons, is entertaining a house party at Clayton Lodge. Commodore and Mrs. Huneker are among her guests.

Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Styles of New York have secured a Summer home here, and will remain for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. Taller and J. Lee Taller have taken up their quarters at Bella Vista.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Kenyon of New York are at the Whipple cottage.

Mrs. George Taylor of New York is at Hal Fawn.

D. Jones Crain, Mrs. Crain, and the Misses Crain are at Cullenwood.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Rhodes and family of New York are at the Clark cottage.

Mrs. T. D. Messler of Pittsburg is at St. John's Cottage.

George A. Beaton and family of New York are at Standfield Villa.

Mrs. John L. Townsend and Mrs. E. E. Cole of New York are at the Cushman.

Mrs. Silas Tuttle and Mrs. F. Liddell of Brooklyn are at the Derthick cottage.

Mrs. C. P. Sinnikson and Miss Betty Sinnikson of Philadelphia will come to Richfield earlier than usual this year.

Col. and Mrs. D. L. Magruder and the Misses Magruder, also of Philadelphia, are expected shortly. Miss Emily Vernon Clark of New York, Mrs. Thomas Garner of New York, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Wittemore of Washington, Mrs. and Sarah Bigelow of New York have also planned to come to the Springs.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry J. King of Pittsburg, with Mrs. Lloyd, Miss King's mother, and her brother, Mr. Davison Lloyd, are to be here for the entire season.

Mr. E. P. Bullard of New York, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Morris Smith of Providence, R. I., and Mrs. Nicholas Brice and maid of Philadelphia have engaged rooms at the Earlington.

The following have already arrived at the St. James: Mrs. F. Clay Dugan, Mrs. Garner and maid, Mr. and Mrs. George D. Sproul and children, Mrs. W. J. Shiek, Mr. de Cerkez and family, Mrs. B. Sellgman of New York; Mr. W. C. Williams, Washington, and Miss Gertrude Brown of Philadelphia.

Sharon Springs Again Popular

The Arrivals to Date More Numerous Than for Any Season in Twenty Years.

Special to The New York Times.

SHARON SPRINGS, N. Y., July 5.—After many years of troubles and vicissitudes which would have driven a resort possessing less natural attractions into obscurity, Sharon is once more on the highway to prosperity. For the past three years it has been steadily growing in popularity, and this year has already furnished indisputable proofs that it is destined once more to take its place among the leading

destined to boom, is furnished by the fact that the people interested are investing their money freely in improvements. Extensive additions and alterations have been made in the White Sulphur Bathing Establishment; the Sulphur-Magnesia Baths, which have been for many years neglected, have been thoroughly repaired and completely equipped with the latest and best appliances; a Fango de Battaglia Institute has been started, and last, but not least, as an indication of Sharon's future, a first-class clubhouse has been opened.

Among the early cottage arrivals are: George G. Shaefer and family of New York, who are again occupying their cottage adjoining the Park; George Clausen of New York, who has been spending a great deal of money on his large estate overlooking the village; Mrs. Charles Gordon of Boston, who has rented Pavilion cottage A for the season; L. A. Delmonico of New York, who, with his family, is occupying Pavilion cottage J; Charles Bondy of New York, who will again spend the Summer in Pavilion cottage B, and M. Weiss and family of New York, who are settled for the Summer in Pavilion cottage C.

The band has arrived, and during the remainder of the season concerts will be given every afternoon and evening.

A special through passenger car for the accommodation of visitors to Sharon will be carried on all trains except the noon accommodation. This is in addition to the through parlor car service.

Late arrivals include the following New Yorkers:

Pavilion Hotel.—Miss Dixon, Miss Bondy, Charles Bondy, Dr. Ludwig Kohn and family, Mr. and Mrs. A. Bertruch, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Francoeur, Henry Zemnern, Mr. and Mrs. M. Weil, M. Greenwald, Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Delmonico and family, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Swan, M. A. Barnett and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Hirsh, Miss Hirsh, Mrs. S. Rothkopf, Miss Rothkopf, H. J. Fink and family, and Miss Regnear.

Sharon House.—Dr. Louis Lichschein and family, Mrs. E. S. Forgottson, R. A. Bowman, S. Uhlman, Mr. and Mrs. J. Ellise, Miss G. Ellise, James A. Meagher, Miss Anna Kearns, Miss O. De Lisle, Miss Alice De Lisle, Mr. and Mrs. H. De Lisle, Mrs. A. E. Heninen, Mrs. H. Deltene, M. J. Fox, F. P. Kendall, George W. Shelias, Dr. J. Mercy.

Union Hotel.—Joseph Flanigan, D. W. Valk, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Schwarzwalder, Miss Schwarzwalder, Miss Lula Schwarzwalder, Mr. and Mrs. George G. Schaefer, Miss Schaefer, Miss Anna Schaefer, Miss Marguerite Schaefer, Miss Lyda Demuth, Mrs. Joseph Stein, Miss Stein, Miss Paula Stein, Miss Ella Stein, Carl Stein, Mrs. J. B. A. Ackerson, and Miss Bessie Ackerson.

The World and the Individual.

Many a man thinks the world has a spite against him, when the world doesn't know that there is "any such a person."—Chicago Record-Herald.

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Financial and Commercial Section

SUNDAY, JULY 6, 1902.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

Last year's Fourth of July vacation brought a catastrophe to Wall Street. The grain crop of the great West was ruined. And it has been hard for the professional rememberers of the Stock Exchange to forget that record, difficult for them to ignore the fact that precedents deserve consideration. Thus it is easy to explain the security market inactivity of the week just past—especially easy in face of the free and easy grain market manipulation whereby every one of the cereals has been projected high, corn scoring cash quotations beyond any figure known in much more than a quarter of a century.

Such interesting features as have marked the week's developments have had to do exclusively with specialties. Sugar Trust shares up, Congress adjourning without damage; Ice Trust down, preferred dividend passed and new bonds going slow; Colorado Fuel up on manipulation crudely grotesque; half a dozen investment railway shares advanced on buying easily traced to the foremost banking houses—so the record has run. But the market as a whole has lagged featureless.

Meantime the country's business proceeds not satisfactorily merely, but on a basis and in volume warranting enthusiasm.

The June report of the country's classified foreign trade (rounding out the National fiscal year) is awaited with exceptional interest. The May exhibit has called forth more comment than usually takes place upon these monthly showings. In some quarters there has been shown a tendency to regard the outcome—based on the May figures—as little less than alarming.

"Small decrease has taken place in import values, while a heavy contraction in the value of exports has seriously affected the month's trade balance; the tide has turned and may not be arrested until poorer results are recorded. We are not keeping the markets so recently and successfully invaded with our manufactures; dependence is still largely on agricultural shipments, and the late corn crop shortage has played sad havoc in that quarter." Such utterances have been current, their basis being the showing for May this year, compared with May, 1901. Warrant exists for much that has been said, making limited comparison; but the subject is sufficiently important to merit a broader consideration.

Here are the discussed figures—allotted to groups of imports and exports of merchandise in this way:

IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

	1902.	Changes Compared with 1901.
May.		Decrease.
Food and animals	$16,276,124	$4,010,724
Raw materials	27,214,723	2,307,954
Partly manufactured	8,908,364	*1,898,082
Manufactures	12,798,217	*2,040,487
Luxuries, &c.	10,490,659	1,173,507
Total	$75,689,087	$2,953,616

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Products of—		
Agriculture	$52,567,130	$20,247,045
Manufactures	87,828,879	1,397,194
Mining	3,550,806	445,282
Forest	5,216,593	*502,300
Fisheries	594,063	*313,048
Miscellaneous	479,188	*121,255
Total	$100,236,459	$21,152,918

*Increase.

For imports, it will be seen the May total given is $75,689,087, and the decrease as compared with May, 1901, $2,953,616, made up of sharp decreases for food and animals, raw materials, and articles of voluntary use, luxuries, &c., and equally sharp increases for partly and wholly manufactured commodities of foreign origin. Against this net shrinkage, however, comes a decline in domestic exports of $21,152,918 to a total of $100,236,459, where agriculture is seen to figure for $20,247,045 of the loss, manufactures for $1,397,194, mining products for $445,282, offset by moderate gains for products of forests and fisheries and miscellaneous articles. Possibly little more than ordinary notice would have been accorded the returns but for the heavy drop in agricultural exports, although it is nevertheless a fact that it is only necessary to go back to May, 1899, to find a total approximately the same as for the recent month, values of agricultural products then shipped having been $52,975,612. And after all, the drop in manufactures still leaves May ahead of all but six months in the past three years of broadening activity in this line of exports—namely, March, April, May, and June, 1900; May, 1901, and April of the current year.

If, however, results for the expired portion of the current fiscal year be compared, it will be found that the more prominent features noted above are emphasized although in different ways, and in some respects so as to have a more assuring effect.

IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—11 MONTHS.

	1902.	Changes Compared with 1901. Decrease.
Food and animals	$184,477,953	$18,914,837
Raw materials	391,019,021	*54,440,715
Partly manufactured	83,761,345	*10,543,795
Manufactures	138,141,316	*17,158,035
Luxuries, &c.	122,812,469	*11,916,388
Total	$830,212,104	$75,444,596

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Products of—		
Agriculture	$805,622,656	$78,802,209
Manufactures	371,647,609	6,885,887
Mining	36,190,756	*564,268
Forest	43,339,726	0,132,625
Fisheries	7,440,629	13,718
Miscellaneous	5,069,192	*821,255
Total	$1,269,310,568	$90,648,867

*Increase.

Now we come upon imports heavily increased, as much as $75,444,596 being added to the 1900-01 total, making the aggregate $830,212,104, with exports down as much as $90,648,867 to $1,269,310,568. In the grouped imports, food and animals figure for a decrease, all others for increases, the most noteworthy from many points of view being the gain of $54,440,715 for raw materials which have been brought in to aid our own industrial expansion. In the grouped exports, agricultural products lead the individual items as compared with the corresponding periods may now be shown:

LARGE CHANGES IN EXPORT VALUES.

	May.		Eleven Months.
Agricultural imps.	Dec. $270,721	Dec.	$145,339
Animals	Dec. 1,649,613	Dec.	5,721,965
Books, maps, &c.	Inc. 401,941	Inc.	858,917
Corn	Dec. 4,963,407	Dec.	61,509,981
Wheat	Dec. 625,577	Dec.	2,928,336
All breadstuffs	Dec. 11,769,922	Dec.	52,432,935
Carriages, cars, &c.	Dec. 179,775	Dec.	1,174,078
Copper ore	Dec. 121,433	Inc.	1,555,979
Copper ingots, &c.	Inc. 507,754	Dec.	2,690,645
Cotton	Dec. 4,267,492	Dec.	21,401,990
Cotton manufact's.	Inc. 901,085	Inc.	12,221,903
Fruits and nuts	Inc. 31,235	Dec.	2,107,989
Instruments	Inc. 177,021	Inc.	1,473,784
Iron and steel	Dec. 1,863,491	Dec.	18,703,265
Leather & mfs. of.	Dec. 335,322	Inc.	1,844,124
Naval stores	Inc. 465,198	Dec.	900,796
Oilcake and meal	Dec. 404,205	Inc.	658,582
Oils, mineral	Dec. 528,113	Inc.	359,027
Oils, vegetable	Dec. 136,386	Dec.	3,708,754
Provisions	Dec. 2,292,542	Inc.	6,053,261
Tobacco, unm'n'f'd.	Inc. 206,634	Dec.	2,358,371
Wood, unmanuf'd.	Inc. 70,284	Dec.	5,135,506
Wood, mfrs. of	Dec. 48,363	Inc.	466,983

LARGE CHANGES IN IMPORT VALUES.

	May.		Eleven Months.
Chemicals	Inc. $41,674	Inc.	$3,594,565
Coffee	Dec. 1,236,203	Inc.	6,828,479
Copper, ingots, &c.	Inc. 242,137	Inc.	1,010,843
Copper ore	Dec. 681,799	Inc.	3,623,903
Cotton, unmanuf'd.	Inc. 301,162	Inc.	4,851,961
Cotton, mfrs. of	Inc. 636,437	Inc.	3,501,746
Fibres	Inc. 881,432	Inc.	7,935,214
Fibres, mfrs. of	Inc. 696,597	Inc.	5,776,299
Fruits and nuts	Inc. 461,971	Inc.	1,158,450
Hides and skins	Dec. 1,299,642	Inc.	10,255,332
India rubber, &c.	Dec. 801,616	Dec.	3,437,677
Iron and steel	Inc. 1,705,723	Inc.	7,135,329
Jewelry, &c.	Dec. 794,862	Inc.	1,519,205
Oils	Inc. 331,641	Inc.	1,792,453
Silk, raw	Inc. 253,844	Inc.	12,948,353
Silk, mfrs. of	Dec. 286,258	Inc.	5,338,201
Sugar	Dec. 3,635,318	Dec.	31,169,196
Wool	Dec. 464,240	Inc.	4,825,210

It is hardly necessary to allude to the above in detail. The changes in some cases, like those of coffee, cotton, fibres, hides and skins, iron and steel, silk, sugar, and wool among imports, and corn, breadstuffs, cotton, copper, iron and steel, oils, provisions, and wool among exports, clearly indicate particular tendencies. These are important, admittedly so, but the question, after all, is not altogether what has come upon the records by these close comparisons, although their somewhat full presentation is demanded in order that the facts in the case may be readily comprehended. What has been the cause of comment, and what has given rise to fears, has already been dwelt upon. But what can be shown is that both as to imports and exports the country has enjoyed a trade position which is of a highly gratifying nature. Temporary reaction must be expected in almost every expansive force, and if not looked for and duly anticipated is likely to bring disappointment when it does come. And while there may be a disposition to bewail the appearance of an increasing volume of importations for those countries making counter-purchases of this one, the records of National and international progress hardly sustain the view that trouble should be sought in that quarter. Unfortunately, the present classification of imports has been used for the past four years only, but for this period note the trend of values for raw and partly manufactured articles, as compared with manufactures and total imports:

MERCHANDISE IMPORTS—ELEVEN MONTHS ENDED MAY 31.

	Raw and Partly Manufactured.	Manufactures.	Total Imports.
1899	$295,961,119	$98,961,119	$635,394,180
1900	363,409,579	119,537,507	788,888,722
1901	319,495,856	120,938,281	754,767,508
1902	384,780,366	138,141,316	830,212,104

In all, our purchases of foreign products seem to have increased less than $195,000,000 for the eleven months of the current fiscal year, against the like period in 1898-9, of which a gain of nearly $126,000,000 is furnished by raw materials and articles wholly or partially manufactured but for use in various processes of domestic industry. And while this important expansion has been in progress, manufactures proper have gained in the three years less than $39,000,000. Now, if a glance be taken at agricultural and manufactured exports it will be seen how important have been the gains for the latter in recent years, it being competent for this exhibit to cover a longer period than for the previous one.

MERCHANDISE EXPORTS—ELEVEN MONTHS ENDED MAY 31.

	Agricultural Products.	Manufactures.	Total Exports.
1898	$532,663,776	$206,590,921	$788,272,940
1897	644,891,155	250,840,370	960,130,507
1898	795,114,328	261,655,784	1,117,284,973
1899	730,629,264	306,854,428	1,109,641,573
1900	778,768,069	393,089,379	1,284,209,007
1901	834,424,916	378,533,496	1,359,956,435
1902	805,622,656	371,647,609	1,269,310,568

The fact is here revealed that agriculture, despite its sharp decline in values for the eleven months of the year just closed, really stands ahead of any previous recent period, excepting only 1901, going $27,000,000 in advance of 1900 and $273,000,000 in advance of 1896, to make the extreme comparison. Manufactures, it is true, fall off from the 1900 as well as from the 1901 figures, but stand with a gain of $65,000,000 over 1899, and one of no less than $165,000,000 over 1896. And what is true of agricultural exports is apparently true of all exports combined, that is, that the 1902 figures are inferior only to those for 1901.

To come back to May again, it would seem appropriate to trace the course of our foreign trade for a considerable number of years, in order to determine more exactly present conditions by a long-range comparison, which in any event should bring out interesting features and add to information on a subject which has caught attention with the prospects of holding it. Before the heavy outward movement of breadstuffs followed our abundant crops of the early eighties, May export values were only $52,355,260 for 1879, rising to $65,667,477 in 1880, and $64,140,179 in 1881, subsequent to which there was a falling back to only $49,178,968 for May, 1882. The impetus which came to exports, however, was accompanied by a marked expansion in imports, these advancing from $35,370,046 for May, 1879, to as much as $64,876,680 for May of the following year, and after a decline to $55,503,722 for May, 1881, by an even greater increase to $68,350,029 for May, 1882. Comparison has been drawn between the present period and that represented by the figures just quoted, but we see now that imports show no disposition to expand inordinately while exports are turning back, and we see, at the same time, that, even after the lapse of a couple of decades, our purchases abroad are to be may be introduced with the remark that export totals include the small amounts reported monthly for foreign merchandise.

MERCHANDISE MOVEMENT.

May.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of.
1879	$35,376,046	$52,355,260 Exp.	$16,979,214
1880	64,870,680	65,667,477 Exp.	796,797
1881	55,503,722	64,140,179 Exp.	8,636,457
1882	68,350,029	49,178,968 Imp.	19,171,061
1883	56,274,557	58,066,194 Exp.	1,791,637
1884	50,155,944	48,481,687 Imp.	7,314,257
1885	45,684,950	49,011,878 Exp.	3,326,928
1886	52,871,744	54,100,556 Exp.	1,228,812
1887	58,665,027	43,236,190 Imp.	15,429,437
1888	60,482,698	47,087,190 Imp.	13,395,508
1889	68,734,872	52,165,979 Imp.	16,568,893
1890	70,136,040	57,465,628 Imp.	12,672,412
1891	71,993,623	58,062,107 Imp.	13,931,516
1892	68,696,171	69,703,479 Exp.	1,007,308
1893	75,955,234	68,955,348 Imp.	6,999,886
1894	56,812,727	61,043,583 Exp.	4,230,856
1895	60,028,854	54,297,179 Imp.	1,731,675
1896	57,260,859	66,508,263 Exp.	9,307,404
1897	79,358,147	77,871,270 Imp.	1,487,471
1898	53,584,651	111,283,435 Exp.	57,698,784
1899	70,160,373	93,841,247 Exp.	33,680,874
1900	71,653,525	113,427,849 Exp.	41,774,324
1901	78,642,703	124,567,911 Exp.	45,925,208
1902	75,689,087	102,621,031 Exp.	26,931,944

Even the balance of exports over imports, $26,931,944 for the recent month, is seen without an approximation previous to 1898, while excess import values for May have at times run as high as twelve to sixteen million dollars, as was the case for five years in succession beginning with 1888, going beyond nineteen millions in July, 1882. Naturally much more might be undertaken to bring out the contrasting features of current as compared with earlier foreign trade phenomena, but whether any more useful purpose would be served than by confining observation to what has been shown may be doubted.

The facts are that our trade relations with other countries will always be in a state of change, due to controlling current influences, and that what may have been the record at one time can hardly be taken as furnishing an index to any possible record at another. The factors are almost innumerable, and they work in an infinite number of ways. Prices have to be considered with volume, the development of separate industries stands apart from the chances and charges that befall crops both at home and abroad, and the demands even of individual tastes and of the fashions may not be ignored in any exhaustive inquiry into the subject. General features alone are to be taken serious account of, and these would certainly indicate that there has been but a moderate growth only in the demand for commodities, manufactured or unmanufactured, which we have not produced ourselves or have been unable to produce—obviously none such as is commensurate with increase in the country's wealth or population.

But as to exports, the fact that new avenues have been opened up for the output of American factories, workshops, mills, fields, and farms cannot be successfully contested.

The Record of a Wall Street Year

FROM JULY 1, 1901, TO JULY 1, 1902

With Monday last—June 30—came to an end the fiscal year of a majority of the railroads of the country and of the Government itself.

A retrospective glance at the events that have taken place within the year makes nothing short of phenomenal the strength and stability of prices in the face of a rare combination of disastrous circumstances. In rotation these consisted of the following: Terrible drought and heat which resulted in one of the worst corn crop failures on record, the great steel strike, the assassination of President McKinley, and consequent change in the Executive head of the Nation; the break in Amalgamated Copper, and the collapse of the copper market; the severe storms of the late Winter, cutting off communication by telephone and telegraph with neighboring cities for weeks; the suits against the Northern Securities Company, the collapse of so-called Webb-Meyer stocks, the great strike of anthracite coal workers, and the serious illness of King Edward. It would seem as if this array of events should far outweigh those of an opposite character that have occurred within the year, but yet prices of railroad shares in most instances are well above the level of the end of June of last year, simply because, in spite of all these disastrous happenings, the prosperity of the country has gone on unchecked during the whole period.

Abundant reason for the higher range of values of railroad shares is found in the weekly and monthly record of earnings—a record passing all precedent and testifying to the astonishing improvement that prevails in almost every direction throughout our land. Stockholders have received and are receiving substantial proofs that all this prosperity is real. The record of dividends increased, extra payments made, of valuable rights given, is long and impressive. Occurring frequently, these events are forgotten by many except those directly benefited, but grouped together they present an array of indisputable evidence that should convince the most skeptical.

The fiscal year did not open brightly. The market had hardly recovered from the shock of the May panic, although in June the recovery had almost been as sharp as the preceding break, and was still sensitive. With the beginning of July came a severe hot spell of weather, which later in the month grew in intensity; fears were expressed that the growing crops in the West would be severely damaged, particularly as the reports from that district told of the terrible drought that prevailed throughout the whole region. As events proved the corn crop was a failure, but the harvest of wheat more than offset the loss sustained by the lack of the other cereal.

The unfavorable crop news was supplemented by the great steel strike, which was inaugurated in some of the mills of the constituent properties of the United States Steel Corporation. With bank reserves down to a low figure and call loans soaring to 25 per cent., talk of further dissension concerning Northern Pacific affairs between the warring interests and a proposed reduction in rates by the Atchison, the pessimist had much food to thrive on, and frequent and sharp breaks in values occurred.

With the announcement of J. P. Morgan's list of new appointees for the Northern Pacific Board of Directors, representing all interests and giving general satisfaction, the first rift in the clouds came, and a further brightening occurred when the Atchison announced the withdrawal of its circular of proposed reductions in rates, and as an early ending of the steel strike seemed in prospect, the financial horizon was rapidly clearing.

The McKinley Tragedy.

Then came by far the most distressing event of the whole fiscal year, the shooting of President McKinley. The stock market had closed when the lamentable occurrence took place, and to prevent a panic and consequent slaughter of prices a meeting of the Clearing House Committee was held, which many prominent bankers attended. It was decided to support the market as far as possible, and while this action averted the dreaded panic it could not entirely stem the tide of selling orders that flooded the market, and there was much demoralization of prices. As the reports of the President's condition were favorable for several days, almost normal conditions were prevailing when Mr. McKinley's death was announced. Another sharp break in prices resulted, but confidence was restored by President Roosevelt's statement that he would carry out unbroken the policy of his predecessor. The ending of the steel strike also improved matters. Amalgamated Copper now became a pronounced market factor, and the omission of its usual extra dividend in connection with the regular quarterly payment caused much comment and a break in the price of its shares from 120 to 88⅞.

In the Fall the European money markets were much upset. Business depression and failures in Germany through the collapse of industrial enterprises caused much distress. The drop in copper shares had its effect on French investors, who suffered heavy losses. At home affairs were not much better. The annual statements of many industrial concerns in widely separated lines of business were anything but favorable, and in conjunction with the drop in copper shares gave an unfavorable aspect to the situation. The report of the United States Steel Corporation for the first six months of its existence, however, proved a most cheerful exhibit of the prosperous character of the business, and the good effect of this move was somewhat offset by the suits brought against the combination to test its legality. Just now became evident the enormous business the railroads were handling by the daily reports of car shortages all along the great lines of the country. In such demand was every bit of rolling stock at hand that many manufacturing establishments and iron furnaces were compelled to shut down owing to the lack of sufficient supply of coal and coke, the railroads not having the facilities available for the delivery of the fuel.

Toward the end of the calendar year fears of tight money consequent to the Jan. 1 payment and the unsatisfactory condition of the copper trade were the dominant influences. The Amalgamated Copper Company, in December, was obliged to abandon its policy of holding copper at an arbitrary price and violent breaks occurred in the metal markets abroad. Evidence of the demoralization came in the tangible shape of a further reduction in Amalgamated's dividend to a 4 per cent. basis, and in Calumet and Hecla's from $15 to $10 quarterly.

The unfavorable developments at the end of 1901 did much to curtail speculation, as the heavy break in the copper shares had a most unsettling effect. With the beginning of 1902 the market could not be characterized except as a waiting one. Events then were of consequence such as the bringing of an action against the Northern Securities Company by the State of Minnesota and later by the President, the embarrassment of the Everett-Moore syndicate of trolley promoters, the failure of the Crude Rubber Company, the floating of $30,000,000 debenture bonds by the Atchison, and the terrible accident in the New York Central tunnel.

Much curtailment to business was sustained during February also by the severe storms which occurred, interrupting telegraphic and telephonic communication with adjacent cities for weeks. Labor troubles began to manifest themselves in March, and there were many actual strikes and others threatened. The reverse to the British arms in South Africa put to an end an outburst of speculative activity in "Kaffirs" in the London market, and the latter lapsed into a state of quietude. Various moves were made in the actions against the Northern Securities Company, but these obtained but passing notice.

Conspicuous events in April were the great rise in Louisville and Nashville, suggesting a contest for control and a possible repetition of the Northern Pacific disaster, but which happily proved not to be the case; a new move against the Northern Securities Company by the State of Washington, brought about by the failure of the State of Minnesota in its attempt to bring an action against the company; a further reduction in the Amalgamated dividend and that of the Calumet and Hecla; the issuance of a circular by the United States Steel Corporation regarding the retirement of a part of the preferred stock, and a drop in the price of silver, bringing it to the lowest price ever touched, 23 5-16d. Crop news was much in evidence, and not entirely of a favorable character.

Collapses in Curb Manipulation.

Exciting developments marked the month of May, brought about by the collapse of the so-called Webb-Meyer specialties. The drop in the International Power shares, the heavy declines in St. Lawrence and Adirondack and Rutland Railroad stocks, the fall in Dominion Securities and the other properties of this group of promoters resulted in the suspension of three Stock Exchange houses and a serious derangement to the money market, call loans commanding as high as 25 per cent. An auspicious event was the conclusion of peace in South Africa, to which, however, the markets abroad and at home responded but little. Crop news also was of a favorable character, but the commencement of the great strike among the anthracite coal miners was an unsettling occurrence.

The market recently has been almost exclusively governed by the last-named event, but more in a curtailment of business than in any other direction, transactions at times being the smallest in two years. The announcement of the severe illness of King Edward affected prices in sympathy with weakness abroad, but a better feeling has since prevailed, with the encouraging reports of the royal patient's condition. The court proceedings against the Steel Corporation's stock conversion plan has had little effect, except on the shares of that concern.

With the prospects good for abundant harvests, the iron and steel industries booming, business enterprises successful, general trade conditions favorable, the railroads prospering to a marked degree, new and gigantic combinations forming to add further prestige to our great country, the situation lacks no element of hopefulness.

Increases in Dividends.

There is much that is gratifying in the following dividend record of the year: Dividends increased: Atchison, from 3 to 4 per cent. per annum on common; Canada Southern, from 2 to 2½ per cent. per annum; Central of New Jersey, from 5 to 8 per cent.; Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha, from 5 to 6 per cent. on common; Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, from 3 to 4 per cent. on common; Colorado Southern, from 2 to 3 per cent. on first preferred; Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf, from 4 to 6 per cent.; Grand Rapids and Indianapolis, from 2 to 3 per cent.; Green Bay, from 3 to 4 per cent.; Minneapolis and St. Louis, from 4 to 5 per cent. on common; New York, Chicago and St. Louis, from 4 to 5 per cent. on common; Pittsburg, Youngstown and Ashtabula, from 6 to 7 per cent.; Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, from 2 to 3 per cent. on common; St. Louis and San Francisco from 3 to 4 per cent. on second preferred; Southern Railway from 4 to 5 per cent. on preferred; Twin City Rapid Transit from 4 to 5 on common; West Virginia Central and Pittsburg from 3 to 4 per cent.; American Cereal, from 6 to 12 per cent.; American Tobacco, from 6 to 10 per cent. on common; Columbus Gas Light and Heating, from 3 to 4 per cent. on common; Hall Signal, from 4 to 6 on common; Virginia-Carolina Chemical, from 4 to 5 on common; Youngstown (O.) Iron, Sheet and Tube Company, from 2 to 4 per cent. Extra dividends declared or paid: Adams Express, American Express, Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern Railway, Chicago and Eastern Illinois, on common; Chicago and Northwestern, on common and preferred; Cincinnati, Newport and Covington Street Railway, Consolidated Car Heating, Homestake Mining, Kentucky Wagon Manufacturing Company, Niles-Bement-Pond Company, on common; Shelby Iron, Standard Underground Cable, United States Projectile, Westinghouse Air Brake, Wells Fargo Express. Dividends begun: Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville, on common; Chicago Pneumatic Tool, Continental Tobacco, on common; Erie, on first preferred; International Power, on common; Northern Securities, Quaker Oats, on preferred; Railway Steel Spring, on preferred; Texas Central, on common; Union Typewriter, on common; United States Reduction and Refining, on common. Dividends resumed: Philadelphia and Erie, on common, discontinued in 1894; Fort Worth and Denver City, 1899, and United States Cast Iron and Pipe, on preferred, 1900. Dividends deferred or suspended: American Ice, on common and preferred; Colorado Fuel and Iron, on common; Denver Southwestern, Osceola Mining, and Tamarack Mining. Dividends reduced: Amalgamated Copper, Anaconda Copper, Boston Elevated, Boston and Montana Copper, Chicago Telephone, Metropolitan, West Side Elevated of Chicago, on preferred; Mexican Northern, Rutland Railroad, on preferred.

New Securities.

Notable increases of capital during the year were Baltimore and Ohio common, from $45,000,000 to $100,000,000; Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg common from $6,000,000 to $9,000,000; Canadian Pacific, from $65,000,000 to $85,000,000; Central Coal and Coke, from $3,750,000 to $7,000,000; Commercial Pacific Cable, from $3,000,000 to $12,000,000; Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Pacific, from $3,000,000 to $6,000,000; Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, from $60,000,000 to $75,000,000; Dominion Iron and Steel, from $15,000,000 to $20,000,000; General Electric, from $25,242,200 to $45,000,000; Illinois Central, from $66,000,000 to $95,040,000; Marconi Wireless Telegraph, from $10,000,000 to $65,000,000; New York Central, from $115,000,000 to $150,000,000; National City Bank, from $10,000,000 to $25,000,000; National Fireproofing, from $5,000,000 to $12,500,000; New England Telephone and Telegraph, from $20,000,000 to $30,000,000; Procter & Gamble, from $4,500,000 to $6,000,000; Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore, from $12,000,000 to $20,000,000; Pittsburg and Lake Erie, from $4,000,000 to $8,000,000; St. Louis Southwestern, from $36,500,000 to $55,000,000; Swarzschild & Suizberger Packing, from $5,000,000 to $10,000,000; Swift & Co., from $20,000,000 to $25,000,000; Southern New England Telephone, from $3,000,000 to $5,000,000; United Gas Improvement, from $22,500,000 to $28,250,000; Westinghouse Machine Company, from $3,000,000 to $5,000,000; Western Electric Company, from $8,000,000 to $15,000,000.

Important listings of new securities on the Stock Exchange for the year were:

STOCKS.

American Telephone & Telegraph	$82,714,300
Associated Merchants 1st preferred	5,000,000
Corn Products common	44,495,500
Do preferred	27,010,400
Detroit Southern common	7,000,000
Do preferred	6,000,000
Diamond Match	15,000,000
General Chemical common	7,410,300
Do preferred	9,416,000
George A. Fuller common	10,000,000
Do preferred	10,000,000
Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Memphis	13,510,000
Montreal Light & Power	17,000,000
National R. R. of Mexico common	32,898,000
Do preferred	30,063,600
New York Dock common	7,000,000
Do preferred	10,000,000
Northern Central	1,482,300
Railroad Securities, (Ill. Cent. stock)	3,000,000
Rutland preferred	9,057,600
Southern Railway, (Mob. & O. stock)	4,932,600

BONDS.

American Steamship 5s	$5,452,000
American Telephone & Telegraph 4s	28,000,000
Atchison, Topeka & S. F. Serial 4s	30,000,000
B. & O., Pitts., L. E. & W. Va. 4s	20,000,000
C., B. & Q., Nor. P.-Gt. N. joint 4s	215,153,000
Chi., R. I. & Pacific Serial 4s	24,000,000
Colorado Fuel convertible 5s	10,000,000
Consolidated Tobacco 4s	156,468,800
D., L. & W., Morris & Es. ref. 5½s	7,000,000
Detroit Southern 1st 4s	2,750,000
Det. South., Ohio South. Div. 4s	4,000,000
Gulf & Ship Island 5s	2,931,000
Kan. & Hocking Coal 5s	2,750,000
K. C., Ft. S. & Memphis 6s	13,758,000
K. C., Ft. S. & Memphis 4s	11,650,000
Mexican Central coll. tr. 4s	10,000,000
Milwaukee Gaslight Co. 4s	6,000,000
Michigan Central 3½s	2,000,000
Mo., Kan. & T., St. L. Div. 4s	2,000,000
National of Mexico prior 4½s	20,000,000
National of Mexico con. 4s	22,000,000
Norf. & West., Pocahontas joint 4s	20,000,000
Ogdensburg & Lake Champlain 4s	4,400,000
Pennsylvania Co. 3½s, gtd	20,000,000
Reading, Jersey Central coll. 4s	23,000,000
Rutland 1st con. 4½s	2,440,000
Rutland, Canadian 4s	1,350,000
St. Louis & San Francisco ref. 4s	40,514,000
St. Lawrence & Adirondack 1st 5s	800,000
Seaboard Air Line 4s	12,775,000
Seaboard Air Line ref. 5s	8,369,000
Southern Ry., Mob. & O. coll. 4s	7,855,000
Southern Ry., St. L. Div. 4s	11,250,000
Wabash, Omaha Div. 3½s	3,500,000
Wabash eq. s. f. 5s	3,000,000
Wabash, Tol. & Chic. 4s	3,000,000

The following amounts were added during the year to securities already listed:

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	9,987,380
Colorado Fuel & Iron	931,000
Denver & Rio Grande preferred	20,894,880
General Electric	1,886,200
Great Northern preferred	25,421,150
Homestake Mining	840,000
Illinois Central	13,200,000
Louisville & Nashville	5,000,000
Mo., Kansas & Texas com	820,000
Missouri Pacific	25,618,050
New York Central	16,940,200
Pennsylvania	52,872,350
People's Gas	4,299,900
Philadelphia Co. common	14,325,200
Do preferred	1,801,650
St. Lawrence & Adirondack	315,000
Union Pacific common	2,098,900
United States Steel common	2,021,800
Do preferred	1,828,800
Va.-Carolina Chemical com	15,984,400
Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st preferred	851,300
Do 2d preferred	428,700

The following securities were admitted to dealings in the unlisted department:

American Grass Twine	$13,083,000
American Locomotive common	25,000,000
American Locomotive preferred	24,100,000
Butterick Co.	6,000,000
Railway Steel Spring common	13,500,000
Do preferred	13,500,000
U. S. Cast-Iron Pipe & Foundry com.	12,106,300
Do preferred	12,106,300
U. S. Reduction & Refining common	5,918,800
Do preferred	3,945,800

The following amounts were added:

Amalgamated Copper	$5,347,700
American Sugar common	12,500,000
Do preferred	12,500,000

Transactions in stocks for the fiscal year aggregated 177,326,021 shares, as against 248,164,488 shares in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901, and 140,557,450 shares in that ended June 30, 1900. The dealings in bonds amounted to a par value of $840,504,600, as against $935,394,590 in the previous fiscal year and $574,349,220 in that ended June 30, 1900.

The Year's Market Record.

The following table gives the closing prices of railroad stocks on June 29 of last year, the highest and lowest prices since reached, the final price of Monday last, and the net advance or decline for the fiscal year:

	Last June 29, 1901.	High. Since.	Low. Since.	Je. 30, 1902.	Net Change Year.
Ann Arbor	25	84½	22¾	44	+19
Ann Arbor pf	57¼	77¼	50	69	+11¾
Atch., T. & S. Fe	89⅜	89⅜	67⅜	82¼	— 6⅞
A., T. & S. Fe pf	105¼	105¼	90¼	98¾	— 7¼
Balt. & Ohio	102¼	110	92	106½	— 2¾
Balt. & Ohio pf	94¾	97	90½	95½	+ ¾
Brooklyn Rap. Tr.	82¾	82⅞	55⅞	67¼	—15½
Buff., Roch. & P.	95	122	90	121½	+26½
Buff., R. & P. pf	127½	144	123¾	141½	+14
Bur., C. Rap. & N.	125¼	185	133	170	+34¾
Canada Southern	70	97	66	92	+22
Canadian Pacific	105½	141¾	99	135¼	+29¾
Cent. R.R. of N. J.	166	198	155	190	+24
Ches. & Ohio	49	49¾	41	46¾	— 2¼
Chicago & Alton	75¼	79¾	74½	74¾	— 5¼
Chi. & E. Illinois	128	195	120½	194¾	+66¾
Chi. & E. Ill. pf	134¼	148½	131	148¾	+14¼
Chi. Gt. Western	24¾	32½	20⅝	30	+ 5¼
Chi. Gt. W. pf	41	52¼	41	48	+ 2
Chi. Gt. W. pf. B.	53	51⅝		48¾	— 4¼
Chi. Gt. West. deb.	94	95¼	90	92¾	— 1¼
Chi., Ind. & Louis.	37¾	80	30¾	75	+37¼
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	72¼	90	67⅝	86½	+14
Chi., M. & St. P.	178	177¾	151½	175	— 3
Chi. M. & St. P. pf.	190	196½	182½	192	+ 2
Chi. & N. W.	202¾	271	187	251	+48½
Chi. & N. W. pf.	222	274½	212	270	+48
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	158¾	181¾	130	172	+13¾
Chi., St. P., M. & O.	140	170½	135	162	+22
C., St. P., M. & O. pf.	200	210	183	202	+ 2
Chi. Term. Tr.	24¼	24¾	15	21¾	— 3
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	46¾	46¾	28¾	37½	— 9¼
Chi. Union Trac.	19¾	23	10¾	16¾	— 3
Chi. Union Tr. pf.	60	55½	44¾	52½	— 7½
C., C., C. & St. L.	103¾	107¼	88	103¼	+14¾
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	119¾	124	116	121½	+ 1¾
Cleve., L. & Wheel.	33	84½	32	78	+45
Cleve., L. & W. pf.	74¾	99	67	90	+15¼
Col

made. In fact, to do so will eventually lead to consideration of the recent result. Consolidation of the Colorado Fuel and Colorado Coal and Iron Companies took place in October, 1892. The report for the 1893 fiscal period (which ends on June 30) consequently covered only part of a year, but for 1894 comparison of gross and net earnings was made on an even basis, and this is the way matters have gone along, extensions and acquisitions having resulted in the increasing totals shown for recent years.

	Gross Earnings.	Net Earnings.
1893	$9,967,962	$964,532
1894	4,370,748	562,100
1895	5,067,170	678,450
1896	5,670,180	794,253
1897	5,073,368	825,020
1898	5,489,115	711,543
1899	8,164,800	1,058,092
1900	10,350,030	2,349,682
1901	12,405,460	2,142,671
*1902	.....	1,255,795

*Nine months.

The gain in gross scored in 1901 was followed by decreasing net earnings, which proved no deterring influence on action taken to place the common stock on a dividend basis. Charges of one kind and another have steadily increased, still the company had a surplus of $851,921 for the year named after paying $640,000 to preferred stockholders. It would have had a surplus of $1,131,921 had the call been for only the regular dividend on these shares and not for final liquidation of what had previously accumulated. But even $1,131,921 would not show that earnings were on a basis equel to common stock requirements at 7 per cent. However, the following figures indicate what liabilities, fixed and contingent, were met, and also what the outcome was for the nine months referred to above:

	Charges.	Dividends.	Surplus.
1894	$435,089	$80,177	$46,843
1895	513,676	.....	104,874
1896	559,938	160,000	74,315
1897	544,693	80,000	200,327
1898	614,740	.....	96,803
1899	780,572	.....	314,103
1900	880,999	320,000	1,148,683
1901	1,010,750	640,000	651,921
*1902	778,619	1,326,721	†849,545

*Nine months. †Deficit.

It appears that hitherto the company stesred clear of reporting a deficit. It does not actually "report" a deficit for the reported nine months of this year, but it shows its surplus reduced and by ae much ae $849,545, the net amount to be deducted for chargss, sirking funds, &c., being $778,619, and preferred dividends of $120,000 and common etock dividends $1,206,721—three quarterly distributions on eacb—footing up $1,826,721, against net income of only $1,255,795. The surplus, which was $2,096,476 on Juns 30, 1901, ls of course reduced to $1,246,931 as of March 31, 1902.

That such a policy should have been adopted with the common stock dividend, or rather that such a policy should have been pereevered in, ls perhaps more remarkabla from the fact that the admission was made in a statement issued with the returne for nine months to the effect, first, that there had been exasperating delaye in getting machinery and structural material for furneces and other improvements, most of the contractors being from six to nine months, and in some cases a year, behind the specified dates for the completion of their contracts; and, second, that a large amount of money bas been expended whicb will not yield any revenue to the company until all of the improvements are completed.

All tbie, however, wbile it le has its proper bearing upon the value of Colorado Fuel and Iron stock, ls aside from the fact that the latter has been footballed around the market regardless of value past, present, or prospective.

MISSOURI PACIFIC'S SITUATION

Substantial Progress, but Not on the Broadest Lines—Relatively Scant Betterment Expenditures.

The recent activity and advance in prics of Missouri Pacific stock brings up the questlons as to whetber this etock is cheap at current quotations, and whether the advance is tbe result of investment purchases and justifed, or simply for the purpose of disposing of stock acquired at lower figures.

In June of last yeer tbis stock sold at 124½, declining after that with other stocks when the damage to the corn crop became generally known, selling as low as 96¼ in July. Between August and December the price fluctuated from 108⅝ in August to 92 in October, and back to 107⅛ in December. In January of the present year it sold at 107, the highest price recorded this year until recently.

In considering the present vaJe of Missouri Pacific stock there are several future probabilities which must be taken into account as well as the present conditions. It must be remembered that the preeent earnings show about 9½ per cent. for the stock, while 5 per cent. le being paid. The increases in earnings which must naturally come to a property eucb as Missouri Pacific, witb average conditions throughout its territory in the next few years, will be available for the improvements and betterments whicb are undoubtedly needed to place the property in better physical condition. But whether ths surplus over dividends for the next few years will be sufficient to meet all of the requirements, or whether the management will consider tha advisability of issuing securities in some form to provide for the necessary improvements remains a queetion. The decreasee in gross earnings, caused by the damage to the corn crop last year, have ceased, and increases are again being recorded. It might be added that the loss in gross earnings has been much smaller than was propbesied by many people last year, the gross earnings for five months of the present year showing an increase of $270,000 over last year. The cost of operating the property will be reduced by the improvements which have been mads and are now under way. There is one certainty, and that is, any plans now under consideration to advance the interests of the different eocalled Gould properties will be of advantage to the Missouri Pacific.

A number of etatements have been published showing that Missouri Pacific's maintenance expenses have not been up to the average amounts which other large systems bave been spending in the last few years. In this connection it would be well to look further into Missouri Pacific's operations and see wbat eume of money have been expended on the property and charged to capital account, and also to note the changee which have taken plaes during the past five yeare.

The number of miles of road operated bae remained the same for five yeare, the only increase being last year, wben 629.28 miles were added to the system.

Miles of road operated Dec. 31, 1896	4,938.02
Central Branch Railway	388.19
Kansas City Northwestern	174.13
Sedalia, Warsaw & Southwestern	43.23
Trackags over Kan. City, South.	26.54
	632.09
Less duplication of mileags	2.81
	629.28
Total operated Dec. 31, 1901	5,567.30

Tha Central Branch Railway has been operated as a separate property for a number of years, the earnings being included in thoee of Missouri Pacific last year for the first time.

Tbe mileage is locatsd in the following States:

Missouri	1,305.14
Kansas	2,383.63
Nebraska	372.24
Colorado	152.12
Indian Territory	162.98
Arkansas	1,044.40
Louisiana	144.77
Tennssee	2.07
Total	5,567.30

Even with this increase of 629.28 miles of road operated, the gross earnings for the year 1901 show an increaee of $2,143 per average mile of road over the year 1896. This le equivelent to an increase of 48.1 per cent. in the five years. All maintenance expenses per mile of road show an increase of $323, (27 per cent.) and all other operating expenses, including taxes, increased $597, (25.6 per cent.,) so that out of the gross increaee of $2,143 per mile of road, the net earnings were increased by $1,223.

Otber income amounted to $2,473,431 in 1901, against $532,492 in 1896. The increase is partly from the income received from the securities which have been acquired since 1896, and from increased dividends on othsr securities.

In 1897, for the first time in four years, the company was again able to show a balance after paying interest charges and rentals. Since 1896 the earnings have been as follows:

STATISTICAL COMPARISONS FOR SIX YEARS.

	YEAR ENDED DEC. 31— 1901.	1900.	1899.	1898.	1897.	1896.
Average miles operated	5,554.50	4,938.02	4,938.02	4,938.02	4,938.02	4,938.02
Gross earnings—						
Freight	$26,676,118	$21,935,842	$20,008,189	$19,183,899	$18,119,310	$15,413,912
Passenger	5,975,544	5,233,227	4,978,012	4,696,177	3,999,843	4,022,138
Mail and express	1,945,643	1,759,065	1,645,389	1,530,683	1,428,542	1,431,242
Miscellaneous	2,063,788	1,583,178	1,447,230	1,331,063	1,257,456	1,144,068
Total gross earnings	$36,861,093	$30,511,312	$28,079,820	$26,744,822	$24,805,451	$22,011,960
Expenses—						
Maintenance of way and structure	$5,013,920	$3,903,205	$3,779,712	$3,919,877	$3,484,100	$3,710,349
Maintenance of equipment	3,418,915	3,194,488	3,030,111	2,880,642	2,637,826	2,188,815
Conducting transportation, motive power and general	15,182,679	12,760,522	12,832,290	12,392,249	11,352,184	10,592,100
Taxes	1,082,916	946,395	915,163	918,540	911,623	922,738
Total expenses and taxes	$24,698,430	$20,804,560	$20,547,276	$20,086,108	$18,385,733	$17,414,062
Net earnings	$11,962,663	$9,706,752	$7,532,544	$6,658,714	$6,439,718	$4,597,898
Other income	2,473,431	1,165,648	1,899,672	835,435	826,272	532,492
Total income	$14,438,094	$10,872,400	$9,432,216	$7,494,149	$7,265,990	$5,130,390
Interest charges	$8,237,957	$8,872,327	$5,696,750	$5,346,198	$5,437,288	$5,550,709
Rentals	377,932	826,779	497,271	497,277	497,276	496,943
Other charges	841,683	786,534	2,097,268	470,778	836,304	344,507
Total	$6,957,572	$7,485,640	$8,291,290	$6,314,250	$6,770,870	$8,392,150
Balance	$7,478,522	$3,386,760	$640,926	$1,179,899	$495,120	d $1,261,760
Betterments	*$2,608,656					
Prepayment of taxes	237,952					
Dividends	3,563,802					
Total	$8,410,410					
Surplus carried forward	†$1,068,112	$3,386,760	$640,926	$1,179,899	$495,120	d $1,261,760

*Including $1,000,000 improvsmsnt fund.
†After charging Central Branch's proportion prepayment of taxes.
‡$1,773,896 of this amount represents adjustment of interest and premium on purchass of bonds in retiring old St. L., I. M. & S. bonds and commission paid in exchanging Texas & Pacific second mortgage bonds for St. L., I. M. & S. unifying and rsfunding bonds.
d in final exhibit of 1896 represents deficit.

COMPARISONS PER MILE AND OF PERCENTAGE.

	YEAR ENDED DEC. 31— 1901. Per Mile.	Per Ct.	1900. Per Mile.	Per Ct.	1899. Per Mile.	Per Ct.	1898. Per Mile.	Per Ct.	1897. Per Mile.	Per Ct.	1896. Per Mile.	Per Ct.
Gross earnings—												
Freight	$4,803	72.8	$4,443	71.9	$4,052	71.4	$3,885	71.8	$3,669	73.1	$3,122	70.1
Passenger	1,076	16.3	1,059	17.2	1,008	17.7	952	17.6	811	16.2	814	18.2
Mail and express	350	5.3	356	5.8	333	5.8	310	5.7	289	5.7	290	8.5
Miscellaneous	371	5.6	320	5.1	298	5.1	269	4.9	254	5.0	231	5.2
Total gross earnings	$6,600	100.0	$6,178	100.0	$5,686	100.0	$5,416	100.0	$5,023	100.0	$4,457	100.0
Expenses—												
Maintenance of way and structure	$902	13.6	$791	12.8	$765	13.4	$794	14.8	$701	13.9	$751	18.8
Maintenance of equip.	615	9.4	647	10.5	612	10.8	579	10.7	535	10.6	443	10.0
Conducting transportation, motive power and generals	2,734	41.4	2,584	41.8	2,598	45.7	2,509	46.4	2,299	45.7	2,146	48.2
Taxes	195	2.9	191	3.0	185	3.2	185	3.4	184	3.6	186	4.1
Total exp. and taxes	$4,446	87.3	$4,213	68.1	$4,160	73.1	$4,067	75.1	$3,719	78.8	$3,526	79.1
Net earnings	$2,154	32.7	$1,965	31.9	$1,526	26.9	$1,849	24.9	$1,304	28.2	$981	20.9
Other income	445		236		169		169		167		106	
Total income	$2,599		$2,201		$1,809		$1,518		$1,471		$1,039	
Interest charges	$1,123		$1,290		$1,154		$1,083		$1,101		$1,124	
Rentals	68		66		100		101		100		100	
Other charges	61		159		425		95		170		70	
Total	$1,252		$1,515		$1,679		$1,279		$1,371		$1,294	
Balance	$1,347		$686		$130		$239		$100		d $255	
Betterments	$469											
Prepayment of taxes	43											
Dividends	642											
Total	$1,154											
Surplus carried forward	$193		$686		$130		$239		$100		d $255	

d In final exhibit of 1896 represents deficit.

In tbe reports of Missouri Pacific, all expenses for repairs to locomotives are included under "motive power expenses." In order to show more correctly the amount spent each year on maintenance of equipment, the amount spent for repairs to locomotives has been included in maintenance of equipment expenses in the comparison of earnings and expenses, and tha remaining motive power expenses have been included under conducting transportation and general expenses.

A comparison of the balance sheets of the Missouri Pacific and St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern for 1896 and the Missouri Pacific, St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern and Central Branch for 1901, shows the following increases:

LIABILITIES.

Increase:	
Capital stock	$36,553,395.00
Funded debt	17,883,789.85
Car trust obligation	499,000.00
Insurance fund	243,853.68
Notes payable	758,020.18
Improvement fund	1,000,000.00
Dividend payable January, 1902	1,910,060.00
Interest accrued	284,660.48
Vouchers, pay rolls, and other liabilities	1,753,452.85
Balances of income account	8,903,955.58
	$67,789,768.02
Decrease:	
Loans payable	$1,325,850.48
Other liabilities	222,438.16
	1,548,286.64
Increase	$66,241,481.98

ASSETS.

Increase:	
Cost of road and equipment	$26,021,121.48
Investment in stocks and bonds	36,084,783.79
Expenditures account projected lines	1,445,519.22
Supplies and material	1,342,610.22
Real estate and lands purchased	25,983.90
Arkansas land grant account	35,093.82
Sundry accounts collectible	546,183.16
Sundry property accounts	18,420.97
Advances to agents	89,266.53
Amount due from railroads	24,888.95
Cash	3,921,377.84
	$89,555,249.94
Decrease:	
United States and Missouri land grants	$625,328.57
Bonds in treasury	2,676,000.00
Construction account in liquidation	12,439.39
	3,313,767.96
Increase	$66,241,481.98

Capital stock and funded debt bava increased $54,436,175.85, but of tbis amount $7,585,000 and $5,959,000 represent respectively the capital etock and bonds of the Central Branch Railway, which are included in tbe above increase. Therefore the capital stock and funded debt of the Missouri Pacific and St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Roads have only increased $40,892,175.85. The following will explain thle increaee.

Increase in St. L., I., M. & S. funded debt	$20,050,780.85
Decrease in Missouri Pacific funded debt	8,126,000.00
Increase in funded debt	$11,924,780.85
Increase in Missouri Pacific stock	28,960,500.00
Increase in St. L., I., M. & S. stock	6,895.00
Increase in stock and funded debt of Mo. Pac. and St. L., I. M. & S.	$40,892,175.85
Stock and fundsd debt Central Branch	13,544,000.00
Total increase as above	$54,436,175.85

What hae Missouri Pacific to ehow for this increase of $40,892,175 in capital stock and funded debt?

An examination of the reports for the past five years shows that $14,359,858.54 has been expended for improvements, new equipment, &c., $8,381,136.97 having been expended in 1901. Of the first amount, $1,608,656.82 wae provided from current income, $274,080.24 from miscellaneous sources, and the balance, $12,477,121.48, was charged to capital account. If to this last amount is added the cost of road and equipment of the Central Branch Railway, ($13,544,000,) the result equals the increase in cost of road and equipment above, $26,021,121.48.

Investment in stocks and bonds sbows an increase of $36,084,783.79. Under this heeding there are a number of different securities which at present do not produce any revenue, but on which eomething le being earned. It is impossible to make any estimate of all of these, but on the $14,800,000 common stock of the Denver and Rio Grande, $6,525,000 stock of the Texas and Pacific and $5,435,000 Wabash debenture "B" bonds, at least $500,000 is being earned.

The company's treasury is in a very satisfactory condition. The surplus of current resources over current liabilities on Dec. 31, 1901, was $4,687,715.28. The amount of cash on hand was $4,560,335.32. The surplus reported was $8,489,020.62, against a surplus of $1,585,065.04 in 1896.

Maintenance of way and structure expenses per mile of road for the five years have been:

1901.	1900.	1899.	1898.	1897.
$902	$791	$765	$794	$701

For the year 1901, $1,608,656, as shown above, was spent outside of the regular maintenance expenses for adjusting grades, depots, fuel stations, side tracks, and other improvements, and charged against income for that year. In addition, $1,000,000 wae credited to a betterment fund for improvements to be made during the present year.

Of the 5,567.30 miles of road operated Dec. 31, 1901, only 2,040 miles (37 per cent.) were ballasted. On Dec. 31, 1896, of the 4,038.02 miles of road then operated, 1,584 miles (32 per cent.) were ballasted.

According to the reports, 774 miles of new 75-pound rails have been laid during the past five years, and 11,641,936 cross ties have been put in the track. This latter amount has probably been sufficient to meet Missouri Pacific requirements. In 1893 the standard weight of rail on Missouri Pacific was changed from 63 pounds to 75 pounds per yard, and since then 972 miles of 75-pound rail have been laid. The remaining miles of road are therefore laid with rails weighing 63 pounds per yard and under.

The amounts spent for improving the roadbed and track appear to have been small, and when one considers the present condition of each, it is evident that a considerable amount of money will bave to ba expended in bringing them up to the present standards of maintenance.

Insufficient information in the annual reports makes it rather difficult to ascertain what amounts bava been expended for maintenance of equipment. However, the following estimates are given of the amounts spent for repairing and rebuilding each year per locomotive, freight and work care, and passenger equipment:

	Locomotives.	Freight and Work Cars.	Pass. Equip.
1901	$2,140	$37	$504
1900	1,992	58	554
1899	1,822	52	548
1898	1,919	47	502
1897	1,791	49	392

The age of the locomotive is probably responsible for the high average amount spent for repaire and rebuilding. Only 131 new locomotives have been purchased in the five yeare, and only ten in the three previous years, or a total of 141 in eight years. Since the beginning of the present year twenty-five locomotives have been ordered.

The increasa in the equipment during the five years is as follows:

	Locomotives.	Freight and Work Cars.	Pass. Equip.
Dec. 31, 1901	945	35,690	585
Dec. 31, 1896	816	21,590	493
	89	14,090	92
Deduct Cent. Branch's equipment included	26	955	22
Net increase	63	13,135	70

The equipment seems to have been fairly well maintained, but doubtlese additional expenditures for modern motive power are needed in order to move the increaeing traffic in an economical manner.

The percentage of conducting transportation, motive power, and general expensee to gross earnings has been, in 1901 41.4 per cent., in 1900 41.8 per cent., in 1899 45.7 per cent., in 1898 46.4 per cent., in 1897 45.7 per cent., and in 1896 48.2 per cent. It has sbown a decrease every year, except in 1898, but even in 1901, when the percentage was the lowest in the six years, it was still high. The improvements now being made will in all probability considerably reduce this item in the near future.

LOCOMOTIVE MILEAGE.

	1901.	1896.	Increase P. C.
Passenger	8,177,993	8,677,717	22.4
Freight and switching	17,729,729	14,766,145	20.0
Work	836,208	857,313	....
Total	26,743,980	21,801,175	22.6

The average cost of operating locomotives per mile run for ths two years has been:

	1901.	1896.
For repairs	$.0598	$.0455
Engineers' and firemen's wages	.0716	.0610
Wiping and handling	.0170	.0116
Oil, grease, and waste	.0040	.0031
Fuel	.0837	.0533
Other	.0130	.0125
Total	$.2491	$.1870

The increase in average cost is $.0621 per locomotive mile, equal to 33.4 per cent. In dollars, thie increaes is approximately $1,660,000—the increase over the amount which Misouri Pacific epent in 1896 on the same account.

The item of fuel per engine mile has increased from $.0533 in 1896 to $.0837 in 1901, or 55 per cent. The average cost of fuel per ton has only risen from $1.34 per ton in 1896 to $1.531 per ton in 1901, an increase of 14 per cent. The average number of miles run by locomotives per ton of coal in 1896 was, according to tbs report, 25.44 miles. In 1901 thie averags was only 18.51 miles. Allowance must be made for the larger average trainload in 1901, the average of revenus freight being 259.4, against 188 in 1896, an increase of 41.7 per cent.

The following is quoted from the report for 1900: "All locomotives were worked to their fulleet capacity, and incrsased expense in wiping and bandling reeulted:" Aleo the following from tbe report for 1901: "The year has been one of the heaviest in the history of tbe department, both as regards locomotivs and car mileage; and to this factor, more than any other, the heavy increases in motive power expenees may be attributed."

TRAFFIC STATISTICS.

	1901.	1896.	Increase P. C.
Freight—			
Tons hauled	13,059,027	7,404,048	76.2
Tons hauled one mile	3,234,221,885	1,782,418,913	81.4
Average distance hauled, miles	247.66	240.74	2.8
Average receipts per ton	$2.0427	$2.0818	*1.8
Average receipts per ton, per mile	.0082	.0086	*4.6
Train mileage	12,465,980	9,738,294	27.9
Average receipts per train mile	$2.139	$1.582	35.2
Miles run by loaded freight cars	215,436,923	153,534,817	40.3
Miles run by loaded and empty freight cars	278,430,950	210,728,996	32.1
Percentage of loaded car mileage to total car mileage	77.4	72.9	6.1
Percentage of foreign car mileage	24.8	34.4	*27.6
Average number loaded cars in train	17.2	15.8	8.8
Average number loaded and empty cars in train	22.3	21.7	2.7
Average number tons per train, revenus freight	259.4	183.0	41.7
Average numher tons in loaded and empty car	11.6	8.4	38.0
Freight density	582,270	860,956	61.2
Passenger—			
Passengers carried	5,074,892	3,700,301	37.1
Passengers carried one mile	270,395,220	180,087,712	50.1
Average distance carried, miles	53.28	48.67	9.4
Average receipts per passenger	$1.1774	$1.0999	8.3
Average receipts per passenger per mile	.0221	.0223	....
Miles run by passenger trains	8,033,678	6,568,240	22.3
Average receipts per train mile	$3.980	$3.830	18.7
Average number passengers in train	33.7	27.4	23.8
Passenger density	48,680	30,409	33.5

‡Including mail and express. *Decrease.

Average receipts per ton were 1.8 per cent. lower in 1901 than for 1896, and thls, with tbe increese of 41.7 per cent. in the number of tons per train, brings ths average receipts per train mile up to $2.139 in 1901, from $1,582 in 1896, an increass of 35.2 per cent. The percentage of loaded car mileage to total car mileage hae been increased 6.1 per cent., from 72.9 in 1896 to 77.4 in 1901. Receipts per passenger bave increased 8.3 per cent. Passenger train mile revenue has increased 18.7 per cent.

The following is a classification of the freight traffic:

	Per Cent. 1901.	Per Cent. 1896.
Products of forest—		
Lumber	13.8	13.4
Other	6.7	9.8
Animals and animal products—		
Live stock	5.1	7.8
Othsr articles	.7	1.5
Agricultural products—		
Flour and sacked grain	2.9	2.8
Bulk grain	13.4	13.3
Cotton	1.8	1.9
Other articles	5.3	5.3
Manufactures and merchandise	11.8	11.9
Minerals—		
Coal	17.8	18.9
Iron ors	.5	.1
Pig iron	.4	.2
Miscellaneous	19.8	13.1
Total	100.0	100.0

The following statement of capitalization compares very favorably with other Western roads:

		Per Mile.
Miles of road owned		5,454.50
Bonds Outstanding—		
Missouri Pacific	$54,012,000	
Central Branch	5,959,000	
St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern	67,040,997	
Other companies	5,503,000	
Total bonds outstanding	$133,114,997	$24,404
Stock Outstanding—		
Missouri Pacific	$76,402,875	
St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern and othsr Co.'s	61,920	
Total stock outstanding	$76,464,795	14,019
Total capitalization	$209,579,792	$38,423

It must be remembered that Missouri Pacific owns stocks and bonds of other companies which produced an income last year amounting to $2,121,827. If thie amount was capitalized at 4 per cent. it would represent $52,500,000, which if deducted from the above capitalization of $209,579,792 would make it $157,079,792, or at the rate of $28,798 per mile of road. Besides the income received there must be taken into account the Denver & Rio Grande common stock, Texas & Pacific stock and Wabash Debenture "B" bonds which are in the treasury of tbe Missouri Pacific and on which nothing is being paid at present.

A. S. K.

MONEY MARKET OUTLOOK

Gold exports not improbable this week—New gold from the Klondike to offset them—The disbursement difficulty over.

Not in many years has the July disbursement period been tided over more satisfactorily and more easily than has been the case this year. Notwithstanding the fact that the reported dividend and interest disbursements were the largest, with the single exception of tbe previous year, on record; that, in addition, provieion had to be mads at the same time for the increase in the capital etock of the National City Bank, involving the payment of some $22,000,000; and that, through a heavy corn speculation, money was in demand at certain interior cities—notwithstanding all these, the money market here ruled distinctly easy. Just for a moment—no more—the call rate ran above tbe legal figure; thereafter it was easier, and on Tbursday, when loans made on that day carried over until Monday, the majority of the day's loans was made at 4½ per cent. This, in a nutshell, is the etory of the money market for tbe paet week—a etory at once gratifying and encouraging.

What may happan this week or tba week after is, of courea, a different proposition, for it may be that not a little of thie dividend money will be slow in finding its way back to tbe banks. Then, too, it is not clear what the immediate effect will be of the repeal of tbe war revenue tax measure, nor is it certain that tha market will not be called upon to face the problem of gold exports.

Dismissing tha first two phases of tha situation, which at best afford no baeis for substantial guidance, and coming direct to the gold export question, it may be said that the chancee are very strong that gold will go out this week. Indeed, bad the steamer accommodation been better last week exchange experts declare that gold would then have been shipped, for sterling exchange rates were at a figura which would have allowed a profit, somewhat small it is true, but a profit nevertheless, on an export engagement. Rates hera were higher, while at the same time there was a sbarp decline in the sterling rate at Paris. But though the financial district was prepared to hear of a shipment at any time, none came. Perhaps this will prove to be the case tbis week also—and perhaps not. At the moment the issue is so uncertain and profits ara so elusiva that it is difficult to predict with any degree of accuracy even for a few days ahead whether there will or will not be shipments.

In tha avent of the expected happening and exports being made—for all Wall Street now expects them—there is no reason to believe tbat tbe exports would have any effect on the situation here. Were the season of the year other than midsummer, ware it, for instance, the crop-moving period, when the interior is clamoring for money, the case would be different, and the money market might be put to a rather unwelcoma and severe test. At tbe moment, however, it would seem that exporte could be made without difficulty or disturbing effect—would, indeed, be rather welcomed as a means of paying off a part of our preeent large indebtedness abroad. Gold is now coming from tha Klondike—$8,000,000 having been received last week—and from this time on for some months to come there will be a steady stream of tha yellow metal from that source to this centre. That is to say, possible exports of specie ought to be more than offset by the receipts from the Klondike, tbus leaving the present market resources undisturbed. What the total of the gold from the Klondike this year may be is naturally a matter of conjecture, but conservative authority places it at not less than $25,000,000 and probably as high as $40,000,000.

Incidentally it may be said that, with this constant increase in tha production of gold here and tha resumption of the gold production of the South African mines—their June output was greater by 11,000 ounces than tbe output for May—it is suggested that tha purchasing power of gold may become somewhat less, which, put in another form, may signify stock market rise, that security values will go higher as gold becomes, should it become, cheaper.

As for other happenings likely to affsct the money market there seems to be none in sight, unless it be tha very activa speculation in corn at this time. Wall Street apparently does not realize it, but it is not to be lost sight of, that the purchase of some ten millions of buehels of corn, cash, requiree a very considerable sum of money—to be tied up until the "deal" or "squeeze" or "corner," call it what you will, is completed. This probably accounts for tbe small net gain in casb from the interior last week, amounting to lese than three-fourths of a million. Money was needed in the West, and there it staid.

Generally, it may be said that for the next few weeks the outlook le for firmness in rates, but not for dearness.

THE PIG IRON OUTLOOK.

Discussing the outlook for pig iron, Rogers, Brown & Co. say:

"Tbe question of prices on next year's deliveries of pig iron ie receiving conaiderable discuseion. In the past week the managing interests in a number of furnace companies, East and West, have exchanged views. The opinion is general tbat tha influence of makere should not only be thrown against any further advance of prices, but that, for deliveriee after Jan. 1, a somewhat lower range should be fixed. This is not because furnacee expect any material change in tha rciation of supply and demand in the next eight or ten months, but it is believed that the lower prices of raw materials can be held the longer will be the duration of the present activity.

"The buying for next year continues on a liberal ecale, but it ie mainly by those who have taken contracts for work and do not care to speculate in materials. The average eastern foundry has orders placed for this year's requirements, and where deliveriee are slow foreign iron is being purchased to fill in. A good deal of iron contracted for 1902 delivery will therefore run into 1903. At this writing it looks as though the anthracite coal strike will break up thie month, but it will be some time after work is resumed before idle furnaces can get the needed supply of fuel. The same le true of furnaces depending upon Virginia mines."

UNION PACIFIC PROSPECTS.

In an analytical discuselon of the Union Pacific Railway's affairs, W. C. Ashwell of the Stock Exchange house of Ashwell & Co. presents the conclusion that, whilo "It is doubtful if the dividend on the common stock will be increased at the next meeting, it is certain (if earnings keep at their present magnitude) that dividends must be increased or rights given before long, and that Southern Pacific, as well, must join the ranks of dividend-paying stocks."

Mr. Ashwell, analyzing net earnings for the first ten months of the present fiscal year, declares that the company is now earning more than 15 per cent. on its outstanding common stock, and that even if all the company's convertible bonds were turned into stock available earnings will still equal more than 10 per cent. on the volume of stock eo increased. Mr. Ashwell says:

"Some comment has been made on the fact that the company is showing larger increase proportionately in net than in gross in that not enough is being expended on the property. But there should be some saving when it is noted what is done in the way of benefiting the property. In the last two years the company has expended about $21,000,000 in this way, laying 758 miles of new track and having ballasted 2,680 miles, in addition to new equipment.

"Mr. E. H. Harriman's statement of a short time ago gives some idea of what the company is doing this year. Mr. Harriman said that 8,000 additional freight car, will be soon delivered to the Southern Pacific, together with 178 new locomotives. On tbe Central Pacific, with an expenditure of $8,000,000, the management will reduce the grade of the road from a maximum of 97 feet to 21 feet, and on 585 miles reduce curvature from 10 degrees to a maximum of 4 degrees. On the Union Pacific, with an expenditure of $8,700,000 on a distance of 1,030 miles, curvatures are reduced from 90 to 43, and 158 miles of new track laid, with 30 miles distance saved. On the Central Pacific, 46 miles will be saved by building acroee Salt Lake, which will make a saving from Omaha to the coast of 76 miles.

"There must also be conaidered the saving which can be accomplished by joint management at various points with the Southern Pacific, tha joint operation making Union Pacific more independent of crop conditions than ever before, providing it with a more diversified and increased traffic."

Profits that the Strike Provides

Fortunes for the Producers and Transporters of Bituminous Coal.

Surely the soft coal people are reaping a reward out of tha persistent idieneee of the men in tbe anthracite regions, a fact best gathered from reports which came from the trade centres during the paet few days. And a glance at tonnage reports sbows that the saying, "One man's meat is another's poison," or the reveree, le most apropos just at tbis time.

In the Pitteburg district demand is all that could be desired, and car supply is better than it has been at any midsummer period in years, but it is not up to the requirements of shippers. There is a dearth of motive power with which to move cars after tbey are loaded, and consignees have a dilatory way of holding cars that is most exasperating. The West Virginia strike has not panned out as was expected, but there is considerable interruption to production nevertheless. This has caueed some increase of demand from this and neighboring territory. Lake movements are up to the highest point in daily tonnags known, and if the agitatione and interruptions continue at various points as at present there is likely to be a heavy shortage of bituminous at the head of navigation in the Winter as there was last year, when the shortage was close to a half million tons. It is realized by shippers that unless there is a movement of anthracite toward the lakes soon there is going to be an abnormal demand for coal of the bituminous quality. This is going to help the Pennsylvania Company, the Baltimore and Ohio, the Wheeling and Lake Erie, and every other line going to the west and northwestern points of shipment. All the Pennsylvania districts have been busy.

One heare of all sorts of prices being paid for soft coal at the mines. I am told tbat coal changed hands at $3.30 on Friday, and I know that coal was bought on the same day at $2.50.

The latter eeems to be about the proper figure, but $3 has been asked and paid by some shrewd buyers at the mines. At the Philadelphia piers tha prices have ranged from $3.75 to $4.50. The Amboy price was around $4.50 during most of the week. Business is very vigorous at that point, ths work of loading going on day and night. The Eastern market is beginning to feel the stress of the high prices. On Friday spot coal at Boston brought $5.75, and $6 was being asked by shippers. If New Englanders want coal they must pay present prices or get left.

The Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Railroad Company is doing an enormous business, and the tonnage this season will beat that of last year, when 4,590,000 tons were carried. The New River mines were suspended for a week, but it is said that there was no trouble as to wages—no demands, and consequently no concessions. It is a mistake to suppose that Col. Rend "gave in," as announced in the papers; that le entirely different from his policy. The general supposition is that the men will go back to their work when they feel "rested up," and this will put the Chesapeake and Ohio tonnage yet further ahead for the calendar year than it was on May 1, when tbe excess was nearly 2,000,000 tons. Compared with last year, the coal shipments over the Chesapeake and Ohio in April show an increase of 46 per cent., or 156,305 tons, and the movement of coke 32 per cent., or 11,446 tons. In the ten months of the present fiscal year the shipments of coal increased nearly 13 per cent., or 537,133 tons, and coke 23 per cent.

The increase in the movement of coal is due principally to the heavier Eastern demand. In the Fairmont region all the mines are working. The steady work and fair policy of the Watson operations keep down the risk of disturbance, even in these times, and the work is going on as smoothly as could be expected. This is a big thing for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. Mitchell's failure to tie up the coal fields of tbe Virginias makes it a pretty safe proposition that there will be no cessation of mining in the Pennsylvania fields, for the miners in the latter will not be so foolish as to enter upon a sympathy strike with abundance of coal to be had from below Mason and Dixon's line; consequently the assumption of an assured coal supply from the bituminous regions is a just one.

In the Pocahontas field proper there are but

ON THE LONDON 'CHANGE

Brokers Prepared for the Public Which Comes Not.

New York Still Buying American Rails in London—Formation of a Co-Operative European Coal Trust Contemplated by a Belgian Promoter.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, July 5.—Undoubtedly there has been much disappointment in the City this week, for, with the beginning of July it was certainly expected that the market would revive, while the three days' holiday at the time of the announcement of the King's illness was expected to give time for the purely sentimental effect of that event on finance to subside.

City men fully expected some business this week, so they put prices up and waited for the public, which never came.

In view of the business turnover of last week, there was inevitably a slump in home rails which caused a sympathetic depression. Until Friday American rails held firmly, but the buying was all from New York. Foreigns were fairly good, but wholly on the Paris account.

It looks as if the June holidays would extend through July.

In the money market there was no change, and the market is still heavily in the Bank's books, owing nearly ten million pounds. Only the most cheerful optimist sees relief from this state of things in the near future, but optimists are now discreetly silent.

Reports of the improvement of the King had no effect and the public seems determined to wait until things are thoroughly settled.

Late reports indicate that the last half year of output of the iron trade in North England will be the worst ever known, but the causes for depression in this branch seem to have been removed and an improvement is looked for.

Much has been said this week about the formation of a European coal trust under the management of the Belgian capitalist and promoter, Emile Lewy. He declares that he has converted the Belgian and French Ministries to his plans and hopes to win over the English and Welsh miners. One part of his scheme provides for a distribution of a quarter of all profits among the workmen in addition to their wages.

E. A. D.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, July 5.—The release of Government dividends accentuated the ease of money, which was in moderate demand today. It is estimated that nearly £6,000,000 ($30,000,000) must be repaid to the Bank of England early next week. The purchase of gold in the open market for shipment to France steadied discounts.

Business on the Stock Exchange was undecided and the absence of transactions inclined to make stocks easier. Consols were dull. Americans were practically at a standstill, owing to the absence of New York quotations. Kafirs were weak on the approach of the settlement and the fact that overloaded professionals were trying to realize, the prospects that carry over facilities will be refused in many cases causing anxiety.

Closing prices: Consols for money, 96 3-16; Consols for account, 96 7-16; Anaconda, 5½; Atchison, 85; Atchison preferred, 103½; Baltimore and Ohio, 110¾; Canadian Pacific, 132; Chesapeake and Ohio, 49; Chicago Great Western, 30½; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 179½; Denver and Rio Grande, 43¾; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 95; Erie, 37½; Erie first preferred, 70¼; Erie second preferred, 53½; Illinois Central, 168; Louisville and Nashville, 143; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 27⅝; Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred, 60; New York Central, 160½; Norfolk and Western, 58; Norfolk and Western preferred, 93½; Ontario and Western, 33¼; Pennsylvania, 77¾; Reading, 34⅛; Reading first preferred, 43; Reading second preferred, 35¾; Southern Railway, 38; Southern Railway preferred, 98⅛; Southern Pacific, 66; Union Pacific, 107¾; Union Pacific preferred, 91; United States Steel, 30¾; United States Steel preferred, 92; Wabash, 21¼; Wabash preferred, 47½; Spanish fours, 80⅝; Rand Mines, 12; De Beers deferred, 22⅝.

Bar silver quiet at 24½d per ounce.

Money, 1¾@2 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, for short bills, 2⅝ to 2 7-16 per cent.; for three months' bills, 2 7-16 to 2½ per cent.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £9,000.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 129.90; Madrid, 136.70; Lisbon, 25.50; Rome, 1.35.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, July 5.—Business on the Bourse to-day opened dull and transactions were restricted. Later certain stocks were favorably inclined, especially Russian industrials. Kafirs were weak and finished at the lowest prices of the day. Rio Tintos were supported.

The private rate of discount was unchanged at 2 9-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 101f 65c for the account. Spanish 4s closed at 81.

Exchange on London, 25f 16c for cheeks.

BERLIN, July 5.—Business to-day on the Boerse had an unsatisfactory tendency, owing to the decline of Kafirs in London. Internationals were firm.

Exchange on London 20 marks 46 pfennigs for checks.

Discount rate short bills, 2 per cent. Three months' bills, 1¾ per cent.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

LIVERPOOL, July 5.—Spot cotton in good demand; prices 1-16d higher; American middling, fair, 5 7-16d; good middling, 5 3-16d; middling, 5 3-32d; low middling, 5d; good ordinary, 4⅞d; ordinary, 4¾d. The sales of the day were 10,000 bales, of which 3,000 bales were for speculation and export, and included 8,900 bales American. Receipts none. Futures opened steady and closed quiet; American middling, good ordinary clause, July, 4 57-64d, sellers; July and August, 4 55-64d, sellers; August and September, 4 48-64d, buyers; September and October, 4 37-64@4 38-64d, sellers; October and November, 4 30-64d, buyers; November and December, 4 27-64d, buyers; December and January, 4 25-64@4 26-64d, sellers; January and February, 4 25-64d, buyers; February and March, 4 25-64d, sellers; March and April, 4 25-64d, sellers.

IMPORTS FOR THE WEEK.

The imports of dry goods and general merchandise for the week were valued at $11,384,771. The imports of specie amounted to $22,015, and the exports of specie to $270,690.

The Stanley Electric Co.'s Capital.

TRENTON, N. J., July 5.—The Stanley Electric Company filed papers here to-day increasing its capital stock from $10,000 to $4,000,000. This increase is made for the purpose of enlarging the plant of the company at Pittsfield, Mass. The company was incorporated in 1888, and has been controlled by the Roeblings of this city. It is understood that other capitalists, including the Widener-Elkins syndicate, have been taken into the concern.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Yesterday was another quiet day in Wall Street. Though the banks and financial institutions were open, the Exchanges were closed, and brokers' offices were, as on the day previous, deserted. This was true as well of the up-town as of the down-town offices, brokers and customers alike being apparently in no wise interested in the movement of prices in London.

Had the market here been open at the time of the issuance of the weekly Clearing House statement it would undoubtedly have been temporarily chilled by the exhibit, a decrease of $2,893,625 in surplus reserves and an increase of no less than $17,011,400 in loans being reported. The figures show very clearly, however—principally because of the inconsistency in the various items—that they are more a matter of bookkeeping than of anything else, and due to certain extraordinary operations, including the National City Bank stock increase. However, with money as easy as it is, mere statements are of little consequence.

That general conditions continue highly favorable is borne out by this succinct statement made to THE NEW YORK TIMES by President Mellen of Northern Pacific:

"Railroad and industrial prosperity is phenomenal, and earnings are magnificent. The crop prospects could not be better."

CHANGES FOR THE WEEK.

Net changes in stocks of 1 per cent. or more for the week were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	1	George A. Fuller	1¼
Am. Dist. Tel.	1½	Hocking Valley	2¼
Am. Sugar	2⅝	Ill. Central	3⅞
Am. Tel. & Tel.	1¼	Int. Paper pf.	1⅝
Am. Tobacco pf.	1	Keokuk & D. M.	1
Anaconda Copper	2	Long Island	1⅞
Balt. & Ohio	2	Louis. & Nash.	2¾
Erkyn Union Gas	7	Maryland Coal pf.	3
Canadian Pacific	1⅝	Missouri Pacific	1⅝
Can. Pac. sub. ctfs.	1½	Nat. Biscuit pf.	1¼
Ches. & Ohio	1	N. Y. Air Brake	3½
Chi. & E. Ill.	6¾	N. Y., C. & St. L.	1½
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	1⅞	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d	1
Chi. & N. W.	6½	Pf.	1¼
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	5½	N. Y. Dock pf.	2¾
C., C., C. & St. L.	1¼	N. Y., N. H. & H.	1¼
Col. Fuel & I.	6½	Norf. & West. pf.	3
Col. South. 1st pf.	1½	People's Gas, Chi.	1
Consol. Gas	2½	P., C., C. & St. L.	2
Cont. Tob. pf.	1⅝	Pullman Co.	1
Del. & Hudson	1	R. R. Securities	3½
Del., L. & W.	2	Rutland pf.	5
Den. & S. W.	9	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1⅝
Det. City Gas	2	St. L. & S. W. pf.	1
Evans. & T. H.	1⅝	U. S. Rubber pf.	2½
Gen. Electric	3	U. S. Steel	1

Stocks Declined.

Am. Bicycle	1	Iowa Central	1
Am. Bicycle pf.	1⅝	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	2¼
Am. Ice	1⅝	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	1
Am. Ice pf.	5	Pf.	5
Am. Linseed	1	Nash., C. & St. L.	1⅝
Ann Arbor pf.	3	N. Y. Dock	3
Chi. Un. Trac. pf.	1	Rubber Goods Mfg.	1
Den. & S. W. pf.	9	West. Union Tel.	1½
Des M. & Ft. D. pf.	3	Westinghouse El. & M.	2
General Chemical	1		

Bonds Advanced.

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Balt. & O. conv. 4s	1¼	Nor. P., Gt. North. joint 4s	1¼
Den. & S. W. gen. 5s	2½	Stand. R. & T. 6s	2
Det. M. & M. l. g. 3½s	1	St. L. & Cairo 4s	1
Mob., J. & K. C. 5s	6½	Tor., H. & B. 1st	1½
Norf. & W. ext. & imp. 6s	2½	Third Av. 5s	1½
		U. S. L. & T. 6s	2¼
		Wabash, Omaha 3½s	1

Bonds Declined.

Am. Bicycle 5s	1¼	Ev. & T. H. con. 6s	1½
Det. City Gas 5s	2	Ore. S. Line 6s	1

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended July 5	1,251,212
Same week last year	913,157
To date this year	88,490,965
Corresponding date last year	176,711,590

Bonds for the week	$11,259,500
Same week last year	$5,093,560
To date this year	$194,541,400
Corresponding date last year	$642,088,220

In detail the week's dealings, compared with those of the corresponding week last year, show:

STOCKS, (SHARES.)

	*July 6, '01.	†July 5, '02.	Decrease.
Railroad	537,942	896,594	$358,652
Industrial	375,215	183,867	191,348
Mining	7,000	.....	7,000

BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)

	*July 6, '01.	†July 5, '02.	Increase.
Railroad	$4,955,500	$9,828,500	$4,872,000
Industrial	135,000	1,392,000	1,257,000
Government	1,000	21,000	20,000
States	1,000	18,000	17,000

*Three days. †Four days. ‡Increase.

Money rate range for the week: Collateral loans on call, 3@7 per cent.; at three months, 4½@4¾ per cent.; at six months, 4½@4¾ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4¼@4¾ per cent.

BANK RESERVES.

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding dates in 1901 and 1900:

	1902.	1901.	1900.
Jan. 4	$7,515,575	$14,150,075	$11,575,725
Jan. 11	12,958,450	22,398,050	16,707,350
Jan. 18	19,061,450	27,256,000	24,185,675
Jan. 25	25,332,400	30,799,450	29,277,975
Feb. 1	20,623,350	24,838,325	30,871,275
Feb. 8	17,896,225	20,362,625	27,879,575
Feb. 15	14,560,850	12,852,450	24,015,675
Feb. 22	12,456,650	14,546,675	19,678,550
March 1	9,975,925	14,801,100	13,641,550
March 8	3,958,425	10,717,275	5,676,375
March 15	3,132,800	10,062,000	2,680,425
March 22	1,471,250	10,272,425	2,817,300
March 29	6,965,575	7,870,500	9,836,150
April 5	2,649,525	5,817,975	7,004,800
April 12	4,571,750	7,938,200	10,950,275
April 19	6,578,650	14,922,100	14,894,350
April 26	9,461,650	16,759,775	17,074,275
May 3	7,484,000	10,980,100	15,978,475
May 10	3,461,000	8,127,475	10,332,725
May 17	8,346,525	13,299,925	16,555,225
May 24	14,301,450	21,288,075	18,812,225
May 31	11,929,000	21,253,050	20,123,275
June 7	8,285,350	13,341,500	18,274,250
June 14	13,502,850	8,782,125	17,493,750
June 21	12,158,250	6,611,350	15,526,850
June 28	12,978,350	8,484,200	16,859,375
July 5	10,084,725	5,211,525	14,274,550

The following table gives the surplus reserve for each week from the present date to the end of the year in 1901, 1900, and 1899:

	1901.	1900	1899.
July 6	$5,211,525	$14,274,550	$62,043,550
July 13	12,809,375	19,960,125	10,698,750
July 20	21,029,375	24,081,900	12,305,600
July 27	23,128,575	27,535,975	10,811,125
Aug. 3	22,165,350	29,144,575	8,110,600
Aug. 10	20,952,950	28,125,050	14,395,375
Aug. 17	18,421,900	20,557,050	15,082,350
Aug. 24	18,748,100	23,888,925	12,378,525
Aug. 31	11,919,925	27,078,475	9,191,250
Sept. 7	6,915,375	26,636,250	2,458,925
Sept. 14	7,110,550	20,836,175	825,400
Sept. 21	13,654,225	16,552,325	2,063,700
Sept. 28	16,293,025	12,942,600	1,724,450
Oct. 5	15,560,625	6,241,900	643,200
Oct. 12	17,483,175	4,461,925	1,177,350
Oct. 19	15,465,775	2,947,700	1,441,075
Oct. 26	14,713,175	6,031,825	3,038,525
Nov. 2	10,482,800	5,950,400	*338,350
Nov. 9	8,089,925	4,066,050	*2,788,950
Nov. 16	12,163,325	7,096,775	*312,025
Nov. 23	14,486,925	12,278,275	6,625,200
Nov. 30	13,414,575	10,865,675	8,536,700
Dec. 7	6,607,675	5,071,125	6,859,525
Dec. 14	5,455,025	6,325,375	7,025,825
Dec. 21	6,785,325	9,497,000	10,384,075
Dec. 28	7,891,350	11,525,900	11,168,075

*Deficit.

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1902	$10,084,725	1896	$20,328,275
1901	5,211,525	1895	32,173,700
1900	14,274,550	1894	72,134,725
1899	5,002,475	1893	*5,082,025
1898	62,013,000	1892	18,086,000
1897	41,384,875	1891	15,405,075

*Deficit.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 5.—The following companies were incorporated here to-day:

American Connascent Nitrides Company, New York, (chemicals;) capital, $100,000. Directors—E. M. Jerome, Daniel Mason, and A. A. Leach, New York.

National District Telegraph Company, New York, (to operate in Poughkeepsie, Binghamton, Elmira, and Buffalo;) capital, $150,000. Directors—Belvidere Brooks, Montclair, N. J.; George H. Fearous, West End, N. J., and E. M. Mulford, New York.

New York Cereal Malting Company, New York; capital, $50,000.

Directors—J. Robert Moore, F. T. H. Coffin, and C. E. Lockwood, New York.

Continental Securities Company, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—Peter Hoffman, E. W. Swentzel, and B. O. Scott, New York.

Smith Brothers Manufacturing and Lumber Company, Addison, Steuben County; capital, $30,000. Directors—William Smith, Edward Smith, and Frank Smith, Addison.

Sovereign Knitting Company, Amsterdam; capital, $40,000. Directors—W. Zeyst, L. L. Loevenhelm, and S. F. Peddle, Amsterdam.

NEW ENGLAND MILL QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 5.—Following are the public quotations of mills for the week:

Sales.		Price.	Last Prev. Quot.
5	Appleton	115¾	115
6	Amory	157½@158¾	158
2	Amoskeag	1,900	1,940
2	*Androscoggin	120	125¾
5	Appleton	115¾	115
9	Arlington Mills	..	109
9	*Atlantic	50	51
0	Bates	..	160¼
0	Bel. Wool. Mfg., Lowell	..	702½
26	*Bigelow Carpet	102	103⅝
0	Boott	..	610
0	Boston (new)	..	100
0	Boston Belting	..	226
1	Boston Duck	1,175	1,107½
0	Cabot	..	68¾
37	Chicopee	50½@49¼	52½
8	Chicopee	234@261	251
2	Columbian	1,012½	1,150
9	Continental	..	35¼
0	Dwight	..	1,025
0	Edwards	..	160¼
0	Everett	..	103¾
0	Franklin	..	100¾
1	Great Falls	160½	147¾
0	Grinnell	..	182¼
2	Hamilton Cotton	750@745	750
0	Hamilton Woolen	..	50
0	Hill	..	45¾
0	Hubbard's Mills (woolen)	..	25
0	Jackson	..	225
0	Lancaster	..	330
0	Lawrence	..	123
0	Lockwood	..	90
0	Lowell	..	632½
11	Low. Bl. Ch. Y. (new)	101½	100
1	*Low. Mach. Shop	310	800
2	Lyman Mills	66½	65
0	Manchester Mills	..	90
10	Mass.	98	99
0	Mass. Cotton of Ga.	..	107
0	Merrimac	..	100¾
0	Middlesex	..	87½
0	Monadnock	..	1,150
0	Naumkeag Steam Cot.	..	61¼
0	Nashua Mfg. Co.	..	558
0	New Market Mfg. Co.	..	135
0	Otis	..	1,852½
6	Pacific	2,150	2,125
1	Pepperell	256¼	256¼
0	Russell Mills, Plymo'th	..	30
2	Salmon Falls Mfg. Co.	100	162
0	Stafford	..	107½
0	Stark	..	960
0	Thorndyke	..	1,061½
5	*Tremont & Suffolk	102½@102¾	96¾
0	Waltha Bleach & Dye Works	..	100
0	Wamsutta	..	119
0	Washington	..	129
0	York	..	860

*Ex-dividend.

The following quotations of Fall River stocks for the week are reported:

	Stock.	Last Sale.	Par.
..	Am. Linen Co.	97	100
..	Arkwright Mills	90	100
..	Barnard Mfg. Co.	105	100
..	Barnaby Mfg. Co.	107½	100
..	Border City Mfg. Co.	112½	100
..	Bourne Mills	175	100
101	Chase Mills	95	100
..	Cornell Mills	125	100
..	Davol Mills	106	100
..	Flint Mills	106	100
..	Granite Mills	125	100
..	Hargraves Mills	104	100
..	King Philip Mill	130	100
..	Laurel Lake Mills	121	100
..	Merchants' Mfg. Co.	85	100
..	Mechanics' Mills	85	100
..	Narragansett Mills	104	100
90½	Osborn Mills	92	100
..	Parker Mills	107	100
..	Pocasset Mfg. Co.	120½	100
130	Rich. Borden Mfg. Co.	124	100
..	Robeson Mills	101	100
100	Sagamore Mfg. Co.	100	100
..	Shove Mills	65	100
..	Slade	100	100
94	Stafford Mills	94	100
..	Seaconnet Mills	92½	100
..	Tecumseh	115	100
..	Troy C. & W. Mfg.	1,250	500
..	Union Cotton Mfg. Co.	142	100
..	Wampanoag Mills	81	100
..	Weetamoe Mills	57	100

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$201,265,356
Gold	108,530,149
Silver	24,304,948
United States notes	10,708,487
Treasury notes of 1890	167,184
National banknotes	11,019,867
Total receipts this day	2,986,736
Total receipts this month	8,387,504
Total receipts this year	8,387,504
Total expenditures this day	3,700,000
Total expenditures this month	14,855,000
Total expenditures this year	14,855,000
Deposits in National banks	128,624,874

The condition of the Treasury, Division of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS.

Gold coin	$348,610,089
Silver dollars	454,180,000
Silver certificates outstanding	39,961
Silver bullion of 1890	29,960,039
Total	$832,790,089

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$348,610,089
Silver certificates outstanding	454,180,000
Treasury notes outstanding	30,000,000
Total	$832,790,089

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$61,363,169
Gold certificates	42,161,880
Silver coin and bullion	17,563,520
Silver certificates	6,741,429
United States notes	10,708,487
Other assets	25,904,782
Total in Treasury	$164,533,368
Deposits in National banks	128,624,874
Total	$293,163,243
Current liabilities	91,897,886
Available cash balance	$201,253,356

THE COUNTRY'S CLEARINGS.

The Clearing House returns for the week ended July 5, 1902, telegraphed to The Financial Chronicle, make the following showing:

	1902.	1901.	P. C.
New York	$1,088,696,079	$1,023,628,233	+ 6.8
Boston	123,231,921	110,477,507	+11.6
Philadelphia	88,735,924	79,205,858	+ 9.5
Baltimore	*22,000,000	19,589,406	+12.3
Chicago	127,631,905	131,031,773	- 2.5
St. Louis	*31,000,000	36,353,112	-14.7
New Orleans	*8,000,000	7,000,000	+14.3
Seven cities, 5 days	$1,487,384,929	$1,407,480,889	+ 5.7
Other cities, 5 days	223,947,318	221,073,419	+ 1.3
Total, all cities, 5 days	$1,711,332,147	$1,628,554,308	+ 5.1
All cities, 1 day	235,917,406	212,958,960	+10.8
Total, all cities, for week	$1,947,249,553	$1,841,513,268	+ 5.7

*Partly estimated.

KEPT NO BOOKS.

Successful Business Man Kept Only Memoranda of His Transactions.

The executors of the estate of the late Josephus Collett, capitalist, of Terre Haute, Ind., have petitioned the court for an order to turn over to the Southern Indiana Gas Company of Indianapolis bonds issued by the company of face value of $100,000. When Mr. Collett died in 1893 the bonds were found in an envelope on which Mr. Collett had written: "These bonds belong to the Southern Indiana Gas Company." They were part of an issue of $500,000, but had not been sold. The executors only waited for a demand by the company. The $400,000 were sold and have since been redeemed. Mr. Collett was President of the company.

Mr. Collett, The Louisville Courier-Journal says, was a very successful man of affairs, but had a positive disinclination for a bookkeeper. He kept few or no books himself, and when he died his desk was found filled with envelopes and memoranda, some of which were amusing, as, for instance, on some envelopes was the one word, "Swindles," and the contents were certificates of stock or bonds of varied schemes. On other envelopes was the word "Scraps." In these envelopes were the loose ends of business transactions of a man whose interests extended from ocean to ocean. There were many notes for small loans he had made, a large proportion of them to young men and young women who wanted a college education. He was a bachelor, but he always wanted to help and care for young people, and one of his bequests was $75,000 for an orphans' home. He also gave $75,000 to Rose Polytechnic Institute of Terre Haute. He did much telegraphing and knew the cost of messages to all parts of the country to a cent, and would ask for the pennies of change. Then he would hand to some young fellow he thought to be deserving several hundred dollars to pay his way in college.

Books as Presents.

The publication of books has its seasons, like the milliner's business, and the Summer is one of those periods when few volumes are issued from the press. But this Summer, owing to coronation festivities, publishers will be more than usually idle, and it seems to be expected that no one will want to read anything except the newspapers till the middle of August. We are inclined to doubt the wisdom of crowding the publication of innumerable books into small periods of time, but, however that may be, we are in sympathy with the American publishers who have issued a humorous list of suggestions for their plutocracy on the subject of culture, and in that list have recommended books being given more freely as presents. Whether books are published or not, people will read, and a present of a book is always welcome. It is now possible to buy in England the works of all great authors bound in the most beautiful and pleasant fashion; and to buy these books as presents is not only to bestow treasure upon one's friends, but it tends to encourage an art which really needs and deserves wide and wholesale patronage. Many people are content to take what the bookseller offers, and do not ask to see the better bound books. These volumes are, of course, expensive, as compared with the ordinary modern book, but compared with the prices paid for illuminated works, they are not by any means dear, and they are—to say the least—quite as precious.—London Globe.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

SELIG WOLF.—Selig Wolf, dealer in painters' supplies at 603 Eleventh Avenue, made an assignment yesterday to Jacob Wolf without preference. He has been in business since 1897.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

CHARLES WOODRUFF.—Charles Woodruff of Binghamton, N. Y., filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday at Utica, with debts of $85,002.77 and no assets.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

BOURKE, E. T. De Burgh—Acker, Merrall & Condit	$50
DITTMAN, Fred—W. Rhinelander and another	123
EBERHARD, Ernest—Writers' Press Association	61
KALCHEIM, Dora—S. Leinhardt	108
KANE, Abraham—J. E. Nichols and another	75
LEOPOLD, Carrie G.—Bank of Commerce	2,997
McQUAID, George E.—M. Connolly	330
MESTANIZ, Linbomir R. — T. Hagan, costs	116
MOLOUGHNEY, Edward J. and Michael, Jr.—J. A. Nichols and another	540
MERSEREAU, William F.—P. Hahn	42
NOETHIGER, Emilie—M. Eberhard	420
ROGERS, John P.—A. A. Tuthill	379
ROEDER, Elizabeth — M. Greenbaum, costs	96
SCHOEN, Leo J.—A. Prince	540
SELIGER, Charles—Acker, Merrall & Condit	40
STEIN, David—B. Lesser	118
THORNTON, Margaret—J. Ott	191
UNION RAILWAY COMPANY—J. W. Durican, costs	116
VAN ALLEN, Ward—A. Selikantz and another	110
HENRY CORTELYOU PAMPHLET Bindery—Smyth Manufacturing Company	303
	2

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—Monday, July 7.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10.30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

1—Newman vs. Nat. Silk Co.
2—In re Farrar.
3—Frankel vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
4—Greenman vs. same.
5—Cotter vs. same.
5½—Sargent vs. Press Pub. Co.
6—Black vs. Latta.
7—Cronin vs. Rodgers.
8—Frank vs. Frank.
9—Simmonds vs. Simmonds.
10—Shayne vs. White.
11—Linder vs. Linder.
12—Hunt vs. Yule.
13—Merseles vs. Metcalf
14—Farmers' L. & T. Co. vs. Hoffman House.
15—Merkel vs. George A. Fuller Co.
16—Engel vs. Union Square Bank.
17—Herns vs. Hynes.
18—Webb vs. Brigham.
19—In re Excelsior Life Ins. Co.
20—Knapp vs. Johnson.
21—Spindler vs. Gibson.
22—White vs. Bradley.
23—Fitzgerald vs. Fitzgerald.
24—Man. Eye & Ear Hospital vs. Hendricks.
25—Gumb vs. Sturmdorf.
26—In re W. 135th St.
27—In re Riverside Park
28—Spindler vs. Gibson.
29—In re Ryle.
30—Chess vs. Cantor.
31—Schwartz vs. American Hop & Barley Co.
32—Met. Trust Co. vs. B'klyn Trust Co.
33—Pickrell vs. Mendel.
34—Frankenstein vs. Hamhurger.
35—Hay vs. Hay.
36—Gorman vs. Lindenthal.
37—In re Public Place at 149th St.
38—Heywood Brothers & Wakefield Co. vs. Central Lard Co.
39—In re St. Nicholas Park.
40—Isbam vs. Nixon.
41—Welch vs. Kingsley.
42—In re Spellman.
43—Berliner vs. Fequa Club Ass'n.
44—Weininger vs. Weininger.
45—Meyer vs. Gould.
46—Kemp vs. Kemp.
47—Kent vs. Hadley.
48—Magoun vs. Magoun.
49—Killian vs. Killian.
50—Olson vs. Anderson.
51—Cubar vs. Yale.
52—In re C. M. Rice Co.
53—Minturn vs. Quicke.
54—East River National Bank vs. Smith.
55—Braman vs. Immel.
56—Palmieri vs. Sullivan.
57—In re Riverside Park
58—Conried vs. Witmark
59—Duche vs. Berkowitz
60—Barnes vs. Cushing.
61—Rabinowitz vs. Mayer.
62—Fiedler vs. Hutter.
63—In re Miller.
64—Frankenstein vs. Hamburger.
65—In re Lafayette Av.
66—Hazard vs. Hazard, Hazard & Co.
67—Heidelshelmer vs. Charlton.
68—Sandford vs. Wilde.
69—Schwartzbach vs. Levine.
70—Ferguson vs. Kruse.
71—Stuart vs. Smart.
72—Horowitz vs. Horowitz.
73—Wilde vs. Wilde.
74—McAdam vs. Livingston.
75—Pickett vs. O'Brien.
76—Attinger vs. Koller.
77—Allinan vs. Budole.
78—Olson vs. Anderson.
79—Dorsch vs. Partridge
80—Gomperts vs. Penn.
81—In re R. R.
81—Matter of Man. East Side Mission.
82—Kemp vs. Kemp.
83—Liguori vs. Hutkoff.
84—Bernheimer vs. Schmid.
85—Ronner vs. Collier.
86—Fleming vs. Flagg.
87—Behlen vs. Behlen.
88—Rock vs. Rock.
89—Ford vs. Duke.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., and XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Held on ground floor in County Court House—Thomas, S.—Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Daniel M. Porter,
Emil. Salmon,
Thomas Doran,
Leopold Loewy,
Elizabeth Gwynne,
Daniel McCullough.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Conlan, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Trial Term, Part IV., Room, Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10:30 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., and V.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and O'Connor for the People.

Motion.
1—Chas. J. Fitzpatrick. For trial.
1—Philip Brenning.
2—George Austin.
3—Martin Green.
4—Samuel Schwarz.
5—David Goodman.
6—Frederick Meyer.
7—Charles Curry.
8—Joseph Rosenthal.
9—John Carroll.
10—Francisco Stasione.
11—Joseph Cawley.
12—Toni Gerolomo.
13—David Pyne.
14—Mary Kopecky.
15—James H. Cullen.
16—Abe Auerbach. Louis D. Bilgoray, Adolph Wittner.
17—Mary Young.
18—Sigmund Kelser.
19—William Kelly.
20—William Harland. Henry Freeman.
21—George Williams.
22—Harry Murray, Frank Kelly, John Ward, George Taylor.
23—Tom Boyns, John Nolan, John Brady.
24—William J. Kehoe.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Riley and Stndin for the People.

1—Piro Giuseppe.
2—James O'Brien.
3—Mamie Smith.
4—Frank Long.
5—Max Strauss.
6—Tony Stupis, alias Apastolis Vasilius.
7—William Johnson.
8—Morris Schinkelman.
9—Nicholas Della.
10—Harry G. Bell.
11—Victor S. Flechter. To fix a day for trial.
1—Lizzie Madaus.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts III. and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE BANK STATEMENT.

The following is the

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

More than at any time this season the outside market during the past week presented Summer conditions. The double holiday which ended the week and the preparations for it accounted in large part for the extreme dullness which prevailed during the four days of trading. Very few stocks showed activity that exceeded a few hundred shares a day, and many of the issues traded in supplied even smaller totals. Prices, however, were not as unsatisfactory as was the volume of trading. While there were numerous declines, they were in nearly all cases unimportant, and on the other hand, some of the gains were really substantial. The most notable recession in price was the decline of more than ten points in the bonds of the United Railways Company of San Francisco, but this was due entirely to the collapse of the corner in these bonds. On a small amount of trading there was good demand for several of the better grade industrials traded in on the curb. Otis Elevator preferred and Borden's Condensed Milk preferred both sold at record prices, and several other similar stocks made gains. Manipulative advances were in evidence in some parts of the list, but for the most part the pools that have been operating in one stock or another did little or nothing.

COUNTRY PRODUCE MARKET

BEANS AND PEAS.—There was quiet trading in nearly all varieties, but the market shows a very firm tone. Possibly choice pea and red kidney are held a little stronger than heretofore, otherwise values are about the same as previously quoted. Scotch peas easy. Beans, marrow, choice, per bushel, $2.20@$2.22½; do, poor to good, $1.50@$2.17½; do, medium, choice, $1.70@$1.72½; do, pea, choice, $1.70@$1.72½; do, medium and pea, poor to good, $1.25@$1.65; red kidney, choice, $2.30@$2.35; do, poor to good, $1.70@$2.25; do, white kidney, choice, $1.90; do, poor to good, $1.60@$1.85; do, yellow eye, choice, $2.12½@$2.15; do, black turtle soup, $1.60; do, lima, California, $2.75@$2.80; imported Gianz, $2@$2.05; imported marrow, round, $1.95@$2; do, Klotzels, $1.75@$1.80; do, medium, choice, $1.50; do, poor to good, $1.25@$1.45; green peas, bags, $1.75; do, Scotch, bags, $1.82½@$1.85.

BUTTER.—The demand yesterday proved to be lighter than generally expected, but a few local buyers were on hand and some out-of-town orders were filled. Sellers saw nothing in the situation to warrant making any radical change in quotations, and the business effected was chiefly at 21¾c for fancy creamery; some special lines of stock were placed ¼@¼c higher, but these hardly represent the general market. Firsts are steady at 20½@21c, and the lower grades ranged from 20c downward. There is a quiet market for the Western packings, and it seems probable that we shall have more imitation creamery, factory, and packing stock next week. Creamery, extras, per lb, 21¾c; do, firsts, 20½@21c; do, seconds, 19½@20c; do, thirds, 18½@19c; State dairy, tubs, fancy, 20c; do, firsts, 19@19½c; do, seconds, 18½c; do, thirds, 17½@18c; State dairy, tins, &c., 17½@20c; Western imitation creamery, fancy, 19c; do, good to choice, 18@18½c; do, lower grades, 17@17½c; renovated, fancy, 19@19½c; do, common to prime, 17@18½c; Western factory, firsts, 18c; do, choice, 17@17½c; do, thirds, 16@16½c; packing stock, 16½@17c.

CHEESE.—A number of lots of cheese that were due on Thursday did not reach here in time, and were not unloaded until yesterday morning. There is scarcely any demand, and with weather having changed to extremely hot, the stock has had to be put in cold storage to carry it over safely. The feeling on large cheese is somewhat unsettled, but small sizes are held fairly steady in view of higher costs at the country markets. At Cattaraugus on Thursday large cheese sold at 9¾c, and small sizes at 9⅞@10c. Skims were entirely nominal yesterday, but the feeling steady to firm on desirable grades. Cable, 49s for colored and 48s 6d for white. Exports, 3,046 boxes. State, full cream, small, colored or white, fancy, 10@10¼c; do, choice, 9¾c; do, fair to good, 9¼@9¾c; do, large, colored or white, fancy, 9¾@9¾c; do, choice, 9½@9¾c; do, fair to good, 9¼@9¾c; light skims, small, choice, 8¼@8½c; do, large, choice, 8@8½c; part skims, prime, 7¼@7½c; do, fair to good, 5¾@6¾c; do, common, 4@4½c; full skims, 2½@3c.

EGGS.—A little business was accomplished yesterday, and the market had a generally steady tone. Fancy marks of closely graded and candled stock brought 19c, and other qualities ranged from 18c downward. Prime dirties steady. Other grades quiet. State, Pennsylvania and near by, fancy selected, white, 21@22c; do, average best, 19½@20c; do, fair to prime, 18@19c; Western, loss off, 19@20c; do, Northwestern, candled, 18½@19c; do, uncandled, 16@18c; do, Southwestern, uncandled, 15½@17½c; Kentucky, 15@19½c; dirties, candled, 13½@18c; uncandled, 13@15c; checks, 13@14c; do, inferior culls, 10@12c.

FRUITS.—FRESH—Very few apples arriving and quality generally poor. Pears dull and lower. Plums in light supply and firm. Peaches arriving freely and selling well at steady prices. Pineapples lower. Cherries irregular in quality and value. Currants quiet. Strawberries, raspberries, and blackberries all in liberal supply and prices slightly lower. Huckleberries weak at the decline quoted. Watermelons sell well, but at low prices. Muskmelons show irregular quality and value. Apples, Georgia, Astrachan, per carrier, 75c@$1.25; do, Maryland and Delaware, green, per bushel crate, 50c@$1; do, per bushel basket, 50@75c; do, Virginia, green, per ½-bbl basket, 75c@$1.25. Pears, Florida, Le Conte, per bbl, $2.50@$4.50; peaches, Georgia, per carrier, $1@$2; do, South Carolina, per carrier, $1@$1.25. Plums, Georgia, Botan & Burbank, per carrier, $1.50@$2.25; do, North Carolina, wild goose, per qt, 5@8c. Grapes, Florida, Niagara, per 24 lb case, $2@$2.25. Pineapples, Indian River, per case, $2@$2.75; do, Florida, Porto Rico, per carrier, $3@$3.50. Cherries, per lb, 5@12c; do, per 8-lb basket, 40@75c. Currants, per qt, 6@8c. Strawberries, Western New York, 7@14c; do, up river, 6@12c. Raspberries, 4@6c. Blackberries, 4@9c. Gooseberries, 4@9c; huckleberries, 6@10c. Watermelons, Southern, by steamer, per carload, $100@$150. Muskmelons, North Carolina, per case, $1@$1.75; do, Charleston, per case, 25@50c; do, per bushel basket, 25@50c; other South Carolina, per case, 50c@$1.25; Georgia, per case, 50c@$1.50; Florida, per case, 25@75c. DRIED—Very little doing in spot goods and market quiet and nominally unchanged. Futures without new feature. Small fruits scarce. California fruit selling fairly. Apples, evaporated, 1901, fancy, per lb, 11¼@11½c; do, choice, 10¾@11c; do, prime, 10@10½c; do, common to good, 7@9½c; do, quarters, New York, Ohio, and Michigan, 5@6c; do, Western, quarters, 5@5½c; do, Virginia, quarters, 3½@4½c; do, coarse cut, Tennessee, 3½@4c; do, chopped, per 100 lb, $1.50@$2.12; do, cores and skins, $1.50@$1.90. Raspberries, evaporated, 20@22c. Cherries, State and Pennsylvania, 13@14c; do, Southern, 11@12c. Blackberries, 7¾@8c. Apricots, California, Moorpark, 12@15c; do, royal, 9@11c. Peaches, California, peeled, 14@18c; do, unpeeled, 7@10½c. Prunes, California, 2½@6c.

HOPS.—There was practically nothing done, and nothing has occurred to change in any way the general position of the market. Stocks are light and so well controlled that there is a very firm holding of all grades. State, 1901, choice, per lb, 32@32c; do, prime, 30½@31c; do, lower grades, 18@20c; do, 1900, choice, 16c; do, lower grades, 13@15c; Pacific Coast, 1901, choice, 21@22c; do, prime, 20@20½c; do, lower grades, 18@19½c; do, 1900, choice, 16c; do, lower grades, 13@15c; State and Pacific Coast, old olds, @@8c.

HAY AND STRAW.—Receipts quite liberal and market quiet, but choice lots held steady. Hay, prime, per 100 lb, 92½@95c; do, No. 3 to No. 1, 65@90c; do, no grade, 50@60c; do, clover and clover mixed, 60@75c; straw, long rye, 70@75c.

POULTRY.—ALIVE—There were no fresh receipts of carload lots yesterday. There is quite a little inquiry from retailers, and dealers are cleaning up much more closely than had been expected, and probably not more than 2 or 3 cars will be carried over. Fowls and old roosters are steady to firm. Turkeys are in moderate supply. Ducks and geese unchanged. Live pigeons very slow. Broilers, 32@33c lb to pair, per lb, 17c; do, 2½@3¼ lb, 15@16c; do, small, 13c; fowls, per lb, 11c; roosters, 7c; turkeys, 12c; ducks, per pair, 60@80c; geese, 75c@$1.12; live pigeons, 30c. DRESSED—Quite a considerable quantity of delayed poultry that were shipped last Saturday and due here Wednesday were not unloaded until yesterday morning, the bulk being more or less out of condition, ice having all melted, and the stock was urging for sale at irregular prices; some lots in decent order have gone into coolers, but average best fowls here are freely offered at 12c, and to sell at that is all that could be reached, while ordinary grades were offering still cheaper. Spring chickens are in considerable surplus and finest Western lots freely offered at 15@16c for either dry-picked or scalded, while small ranged down to 12@14c, and stock out of order would be cleaned up at most any price. Nearby Springs are weaker in sympathy. Spring ducks are scarce and have a little inquiry; the tone firm. Eastern Spring geese very slow sale. Terms squabs about steady. Little, if anything, doing in frozen poultry and values entirely nominal. ICED—Turkeys, hens, average best, 14@15c; Western toms, average best, 13@14c; do, poor to fair, 8@11c; broilers, Philadelphia, fancy, large, 24@26c; do, mixed sizes, 18@21c; do, Pennsylvania, large, 18@20c; do, small, 14@16c; broilers, Western dry-picked, 34@44 lb average to pair, 15@16c; do, scalded, 30@4 lb average, 15@16c; do, under 3 lb average 3 lb pair, 12@13c; fowls, Western, 12c; do, Southwestern, 12c; do, Western, poor to fair, 10@11c; old cocks, 8@8½c; Spring ducklings, Long Island and Eastern, per lb, 15c; Spring geese, Eastern white, 2@22c; squabs, per dozen, $1.25@$2.50. FROZEN—Turkeys, young hens and toms, No. 1, 19@20c; do, No. 2, 13@15c; capons, Western, fancy, large, 18@19c; chickens, large, soft-meated, fancy, 16@17c; do, average, No. 1, 11@12c; do, No. 2, 7@8c; broilers, dry-picked No. 1, 16@18c; do, scalded, 14@15c; fowls, No. 1, 12½c; do, No. 2, 8@9c; ducks, No. 1, 14@15c; geese, No. 1, 10@11c.

POTATOES AND VEGETABLES.—Southern new potatoes in heavy supply and market weak and lower; old potatoes also show a decline. Onions sell fairly. Cabbages steady. Cucumbers weak and lower. Cauliflowers in light supply. Corn slightly higher under an active demand. Celery held steady. Green peas in good demand at about former prices. String beans weaker, with Southern neglected. Squash and turnips dragging. Tomatoes in light receipt and slightly firmer. Potatoes, Southern Rose, prime, per bbl, $2@$2.25; do, Southern Chilis, $1.50@$2; do, accords, $1@$1.25; do, culls, 75c@$1; do, State and Western old, per 180-lb, $2@$2.25; do, old, per sack, $2@$2.12. Asparagus, poor to fancy, per dozen, $1@$5; beets, Long Island and Jersey, per 100 bunches, $1.50; carrots, Long Island and Jersey, per 100 bunches, $1@$1.25. Cabbages, Long Island, Flat Dutch, per 100, $3@$4; do, Wakefield, $2@$3; do, Norfolk, per bbl, 30@50c. Cucumbers, Baltimore, per basket, 65@75c; do, Norfolk, per bbl, $1@$1.50; do, Norfolk and North Carolina, per half-bbl basket, 50@75c; do, Norfolk, per bushel basket, 50@65c; do, Charleston and Savannah, per bbl, 50c@$1.50; do, per basket, 25@50c. Cauliflowers, Long Island and Jersey, per bbl, $1@$2. Corn, Jersey, per 100, 75c@$1.50; do, Southern, 50c@$1.25. Celery, Michigan, per dozen bunches, 25@35c. Eggplants, Florida, per box, $1@$1.75. Lettuce, Long Island and Jersey, per bbl, 40@60c. Onions, Jersey and Southern white, per basket, $1@$1.25; do, Southern Potato, $1@$1.25; do, New Orleans, per bbl, $2.25@$2.50; do, per bag, $1@$1.20; Kentucky, per bbl, $2.50@$2.65. Peas, Long Island, per bag, $1.25@$1.75; do, State, per handle basket, $1.25@$1.50; do, Western New York Telephone, per bag, $1.25@$1.50; do, early June, $1@$1.25. Peppers, Jersey, per bushel box, $1.75@$2. Rhubarb, Long Island and Jersey, per 100 bunches, $1.50@$2. Radishes, 50@60c. Spinach, Long Island and Jersey, per bbl, 40@50c. String beans, Long Island, per bag, 75c@$1.25; do, Jersey, per half-bbl basket, 50c@$1; do, Baltimore and Maryland, 50@75c. Squash, Southern, per bbl-crate, 50c@$1.25. Turnips, Russia, per bbl, 75c@$1; do, white, per 100 bunches, 50c@$1.50. Tomatoes, Jersey, per bushel box, $1.50@$2.50; Maryland, per 3-till carrier, 75c@$1.50; do, Norfolk and North Carolina, 75c@$1.75; do, Charleston and Savannah, $1@$2; do, Florida, 50c@$1.50; Mississippi and Texas, per case, 80@90c.

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FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

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Price of Shares Now $1.50—Advance to $2.00 July 16 and to $2.50 August 5th—By October 1 the Price Will Be $5.00.

Honest, earnest statements, backed up by the most convincing evidence, have convinced the investing public of the marvelous value of the New York and Virginia Copper Company's property.

All the past week the demand for shares has been enormous. My office has been filled with people examining the ores, weighing every statement I have made, and rigidly investigating every detail of the proposition.

I am glad to say that I have been able to convince every caller that I have not told one-half the splendid things that can be told about this magnificent property. An enormous demand for shares has been the result. One man bought 10,300 shares. Many bought 1,000 shares; others 500, 400, 200, and as low as 25 shares—the lowest amount sold.

Every buyer has belonged to the class of careful, conservative investors who put their money into none but high grade securities. The shares of the New York and Virginia Copper Company could have no higher recommendation than this—that it has been rigidly investigated and approved by scores of shrewd, conservative, experienced investors.

Prominent foreign bankers sent three mining engineers to investigate the property. Each one of the three made such a flattering report that the foreign financiers took a large block of the stock. The last report was made by Mr. W. S. Coffmann, an eminent mining engineer. Mr. Coffmann's report should be read by every investor. In closing he says:

"Summing up my observations made by a careful examination of the company's property, I am free to say that you have ENORMOUSLY RICH AND VALUABLE MINES, apparently from the outlook. INEXHAUSTIBLE IN THEIR OUTPUT OF HIGH GRADE ORES. I would recommend a large and suitable reduction plant being placed upon our property. This accomplished, with its present businesslike management, LARGE AND CONTINUOUS DIVIDENDS ARE ASSURED FOR MANY YEARS.

(Signed "W. S. COFFMANN, E. M."

I cannot in this announcement give any detailed particulars of this property, but I want to mention just A FEW FACTS:

This is NOT simply a prospect—the mines are developed and are producing valuable ore every working day. At the present time there is over 40,000 tons of rich ore on the dumps, worth $1,000,000.00 in copper and $500,000.00 in gold and silver. This money will be realized from this ore as soon as the smelter and reduction plants are completed, which will be within a few months.

EVERY BIT OF DEVELOPMENT WORK HAS BEEN DONE BY THE COMPANY WITHOUT THE PUBLIC SALE OF ONE DOLLAR'S WORTH OF STOCK.

The company owns large and valuable sections of the best mining land—748 acres—and owes not a penny in any form. No business concern could be in better condition.

The officers of the company are well-known business men and practical mining men of recognized standing. These men are operating the company as a business proposition—not as a speculation.

The waste rock, or gangue, runs from 30 to 60 per cent. in sulphur, and by erecting a sulphuric acid plant it is believed that that ALONE WILL PAY ALL THE COST OF OPERATING the mines, leaving the metals net profit.

The company has 9,000 to 12,000 horse power water power, from which large profits can be made by supplying power to the mines now opening up all around the New York and Virginia Company's mines.

It will in a few months have erected the only smelter and reduction plant in the vicinity, from which a large revenue can be secured by treating not only its own ores, but those of the other mines. By the time the plant is up it will have over $2,000,000 worth of ores on the dumps.

With cheap freights and labor and by saving its sulphur this company can UNDERSELL the Western Copper Mines and STILL MAKE GREAT PROFITS, FAR GREATER than the Western mines are now making.

The assays so far made, from July, 1900, to April, 1902, average 26.05% in copper and 19.56 oz. in silver per ton, MANY TIMES RICHER THAN THE WESTERN MINES, giving a value of $76.75 in copper and silver alone.

Each of these remarkable statements is a POSITIVE FACT, easily provable to any one who will call or write for the proof.

The present price of the stock is $1.50 per share.

On Wednesday, July 16, the price advances to $2.00 per share.

There is no room for doubt as to the value of this stock. Within a very brief time the company will be paying large dividends and its stock will be selling as high as Anaconda or Calumet-Hecla in the hundreds per share.

This is not a highly capitalized company—$2,500,000, of which less than 500,000 shares have been or will be offered for sale.

Remember this:—I will PROVE every statement I have made before you invest a dollar. If you will investigate you will invest. If you invest, you will make the wisest and most profitable investment you ever made.

Call or write for prospectus and mining engineers' reports.

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RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
Stocks and Bonds	$4,250,898 31	Capital	$1,000,000 00
Loans, Demand and Time,	10,137,405 23	Surplus	1,000,000 00
Bond and Mortgage	140,000 00	Undivided Profits	206,308 50
Bills Purchased	241,563 42	Deposits	13,786,463 08
Vault	50,000 00		
Cash on Hand and in Banks	1,079,297 77		
Accrued Interest Receivable,	93,606 85		
	$15,992,771 58		$15,992,771 58

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S. D. Babcock,	E. T. Gerry,	D. H. King, Jr.,
August Belmont,	G. G. Haven,	Wm. H. McIntyre,
E. J. Berwind,	Jos. C. Hendrix,	Levi P. Morton,
Thomas DeWitt Cuyler,	J. H. Hyde,	Wm. D. Sloane,
Chauncey M. Depew,	A. Iselin, Jr.,	Frank Tilford,
C. D. Dickey,	A. D. Juilliard,	Wm. C. Whitney.

STATEMENT OF THE
Merchants' Trust Company
320 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK,
At the close of business June 30, 1902:

RESOURCES.

New York City bonds	$734,235 40
Other stocks, bonds and investments	705,493 81
Loans	6,671,468 55
Accrued interest receivable	19,998 75
Cash in banks	2,027,354 03
Cash on hand	288,892 72
	$10,447,441 26

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$500,000 00
Surplus fund	1,000,000 00
Undivided profits	374,715 54
Accrued interest payable	1,669 93
Reserve for taxes	23,000 00
Deposits	8,548,055 79
	$10,447,441 26

OFFICERS.
EDWIN LANGDON, President
JAMES E. REYNOLDS, Vice-President
JOHN B. GRANT, Sec'y-Treas.
FRED. P. DAVIS, Ass't Sec'y-Treas.

DIRECTORS.

Michael E. Bannin,	Charles W. Jones,
C. L. Bausher,	Edwin Langdon,
George C. Clarke,	John C. McCall,
Henry D. Cooper,	John F. Munn,
G. E. Fisher,	Joseph R. Quimby,
John U. Fraley,	James E. Reynolds,
E. Hawley,	Henry Sampson,
	Frank C. Travers.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY
(OF CALIFORNIA)
First Consolidated Mortgage
Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds of 1893.

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors of this Company has determined to use to redeem First Consolidated Mortgage Five Per Cent Gold Bonds of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company (of California) $64,000 now in the Sinking Fund for the redemption and payment of Bonds of that issue, and that Bonds of such issue will be redeemed therewith; bids are hereby invited for the surrender of such Bonds at prices to be named by the bidders. Such bids should be deposited with Andrew K. Van Deventer, Assistant Treasurer of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, at its office, 120 Broadway, New York City, at or before 12 o'clock noon on this 31st day of July, 1902, and should be endorsed "Bids for surrender of Southern Pacific Railroad Company of California Five Per Cent Bonds."

New York, June 30, 1902.
SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.,
By E. H. HARRIMAN, President.

Dividends.

The Missouri Pacific Railway Co.
No. 195 Broadway, New York, June 18, 1902.
DIVIDEND NO. 47.

The Board of Directors has declared a semi-annual dividend of Two Dollars and Fifty Cents ($2.50) per share upon the capital stock of this Company, payable at the office of the Treasurer on and after the 21st day of July, 1902, to stockholders of record at the close of the transfer books on the second day of July, 1902.

The transfer books will be closed on July 24, 1902, at three o'clock P. M., and reopened on July 22, 1902, at ten o'clock A. M.
A. H. CALEF, Treasurer.

Savings Banks.

THE FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK,
656 and 658 Eighth Ave., corner 42d St.
EIGHTY-FOURTH
SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

On and after July 21, 1902, interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF per cent. per annum will be paid to the depositors entitled thereto on all sums of $5 to $3,000. Money deposited on or before the 10th of July will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. and Monday from 6 to 8 P. M., holidays excepted. Closes at 12 M. on Saturday.
A. TURNER, President.
WM. G. CONKLIN, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
58 and 58 BOWERY, COR. CANAL ST.
84TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Trustees have ordered that interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT. per annum be paid to depositors on and after July 21st on all sums of $5 and up to $3,000 which have remained on deposit for the three or six months ending June 30th, 1902, in accordance with the by-laws and rules of the bank. Money deposited on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st.
HENRY HASLER, President.
CHARLES W. HELD, Secretary.
HENRY SAYLER, Assistant Secretary.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK,
266 West 34th Street, (Near Eighth Avenue.)
73D SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Board of Trustees have directed that interest be credited depositors on June 30th, 1902, at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on sums of $5.00 to $3,000.

Deposits made on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st.
SAMUEL D. STYLES, President.
ALEXANDER C. MILNE, Treasurer.
IRVING M. SHAW, Secretary.

Union Dime Savings Institution
BROADWAY, 32D ST. & SIXTH AVENUE.
GREELEY SQUARE, NEW YORK.

Interest three and one-half per cent. from $5 to $3,000. Credited July 1st, payable July 17th or any time later.

Money deposited on or before July 10th draws interest from the first.
CHARLES E. SPRAGUE, President.
FRANCIS M. LEAKE, Treasurer.
WILLIAM G. ROSS, Secretary.

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

$10,000,000

Mexican Central Railway Company, Limited

Collateral Trust Five Year 4½% Gold Bonds

DATED FEBRUARY 1, 1902. DUE FEBRUARY 1, 1907.

Bonds redeemable at par and accrued interest at option of company, on any semi-annual interest day, on thirty days' notice.

INTEREST FEBRUARY 1 AND AUGUST 1, PAYABLE IN NEW YORK CITY OR ST. LOUIS.

Principal and interest payable in Gold Coin of the United States of America, of or equal to the present standard of weight and fineness without deduction for any tax or taxes which the railway company may be required to pay thereon or to retain therefrom under any present or future law of the United States or of any state, county, or municipality therein.

COUPON BONDS IN DENOMINATION OF $1,000 WITH PROVISION FOR REGISTRATION OF PRINCIPAL.

Mississippi Valley Trust Co. of St. Louis, Trustee.

This issue is limited to $10,000,000 and secured by $16,129,000 par value of Consolidated Gold 4% Bonds of the Mexican Central Railway Company, now selling on the New York and London Stock Exchanges at about 84, representing a cash value of $13,548,360.

Of the above issue $6,000,000 have been disposed of by private sale and the undersigned will receive subscriptions for the balance, $4,000,000, at 96½ and accrued interest to date of delivery. A simultaneous issue will be made in London by Messrs. J. Henry Schröder & Co. and in Amsterdam by Messrs. Hope & Company.

The subscription list will be opened at the offices of the undersigned at 10 A. M., Tuesday, July 8th, 1902, and will be closed on Thursday, July 10th, 1902, at 3 P. M. or earlier. The right is reserved to reject any application and to award smaller amounts than applied for. Payment to be made Thursday, July 17th, when the bonds will be ready for delivery.

For further information reference is made to the accompanying letter from Mr. Eben Richards, Vice-President of the Railway, and to the Trust Agreement, copies of which may be obtained at the offices of the undersigned.

The legality of the issue has been passed upon by Messrs. Guthrie, Cravath & Henderson and Messrs. Underwood, Van Vorst & Hoyt, New York.

The bonds are listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., 25 Broad Street, New York.
Mississippi Valley Trust Co., St. Louis.

July 1, 1902.

MEXICAN CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

MEXICAN CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.
Mason Building, 70 Kilby Street, Boston, Mass., June 19, 1902.
Messrs. LADENBURG, THALMANN & CO., New York City.
MISSISSIPPI VALLEY TRUST CO., St. Louis, Mo.
GENTLEMEN:

Referring to the issue of $10,000,000 Mexican Central Railway Company, Limited, Collateral Trust Five Year Four and One-half Per Cent. Gold Bonds recently sold by this Company, about which you have inquired, I beg to say that this issue of $10,000,000 is secured by $16,129,000 of the Mexican Central Consolidated Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds, due July 1, 1911, which are a First Lien upon 2,689.13 miles of road, subject only to a lien of $288,000 old First Mortgage Bonds still unexchanged for Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, and to $5,597,000 Priority Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds, which latter are all now held by the Boston Safe Deposit & Trust Company as additional security, for the principal and interest of the Consolidated Mortgage Four Per Cent. Bonds. The consolidated mortgage authorizes an issue limited to $32,000 per mile of constructed road.

The road belonging to this company extends from Ciudad, Juarez, in the State of Chihuahua, United States of Mexico, to the City of Mexico, from Chicalote, in the State of Aguas, Calientes to Tampico on the Gulf of Mexico; from Trevino, in the State of Coahuila, to Tampico, and from Iraqnato toward the Pacific Coast as far as Zapotlan, with numerous branches through rich mining and agricultural districts. The Consolidated Mortgage is further secured by all equipment and terminals and by $8,200,000 subsidy fund in the hands of the Boston Safe Deposit & Trust Company of Boston, Mass. Of this subsidy-trust fund, $2,077,353.63 is cash, and the balance is invested in $5,597,000 Priority Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds, which were purchased for the trust fund at a cost of $5,122,646.37, and this whole fund is held by the Trustee to secure the interest and principal upon all of the Consolidated Four Per Cent. Bonds. As the cash value of the $16,129,000 Consolidated Bonds held by the Mississippi Valley Trust Company as collateral for this issue at the present market price of $84.00 is $13,548,360, and the par value of the issue of Collateral Trust Four and One-Half Per Cent. Bonds recently sold by the Railway Company is $10,000,000, it would seem that the margin of safety is sufficient to protect the holders of these latter bonds under any circumstances.

The purposes for which the proceeds of the Collateral Trust Four and One-half Per Cent. Gold Bonds were to be applied, are:

1. To redeem $6,000,000 of notes created in payment for the Monterey and Mexican Gulf Railroad, which extends from the Port of Tampico, the principal Mexican port on the Gulf of Mexico, to Trevino, a distance of 390 miles. These notes were paid in full on May 15, 1902, the date of their maturity.

2. To extend the Monterey and Mexican Gulf Railroad from Trevino to San Pedro, a distance of about 150 miles, thus connecting the Monterey and Mexican Gulf Railroad with the main line of the Mexican Central Railway Company, Limited. The construction of this connecting link has been begun and is now being prosecuted with vigor.

3. To pay the floating debt of the Mexican Central Railway Company, Limited, amounting to about $2,000,000, and for other corporate purposes.

The additional mileage above mentioned and the improvements which are contemplated, will, it is believed, largely augment the income of the company.

The gross earnings of the company for the past few years have been:

1893	$7,981,763
1894	8,426,025
1895	9,495,866
1896	10,208,020
1897	12,845,819
1898	13,588,966
1899	15,602,065
1900	17,223,878
1901	17,493,673

and the net earnings have increased from $2,845,587 in 1893 to $4,986,663 in 1901.

When you consider the present physical condition of the property, which is first class, its steadily increasing earnings, and the sinking trust fund of more than $8,000,000, which can be used toward the payment of interest upon the Consolidated Four Per Cent. Bonds if necessary, it would seem that the new issue of Collateral Trust Four and One-half Per Cent. Bonds is amply secured and the investor is assured of the prompt payment of interest and principal.

EBEN RICHARDS,
Vice President.

OUR LETTERS,

outlining our views of immediate market movements, are noted for their accuracy in forecasting fluctuations and for selecting such stocks as will show the greatest money making opportunities. *An examination of the file will show that they foretold the rise in L. & N., C. I. L., Southern Railway, Ill. Cen. Mop., and many others, and that the suggestions to purchase were made at the proper times in each instance. For the past two weeks they stated that Ill. Cen. was booked for a further advance, as was Mop.; also urged the purchase of St. Paul below 170 a week ago last Monday. On June 27th, the day the announcement of the passage of the C. F. I. dividend was made, and on which date that stock recorded its lowest price (85 1-8) our letter in referring to the episode, read word for word as follows:*

"We have recently refrained from advocating purchases of C. F. I. IT IS NOW OUR OPINION THAT THE STOCK IS SCRAPING ON BOTTOM PRICES AND THAT ITS NEXT GOOD MOVE WILL BE IN THE UPWARD DIRECTION. It is intrinsically very cheap, and we feel certain that in a comparatively short time it will again recross par. BUY SOME OF IT AROUND THESE FIGURES, AND IF IT SHOULD SELL OFF TWO OR EVEN THREE POINTS FROM ONE OF LITTLE MORE, WE ARE CONFIDENT THAT THIS OPERATION WILL SECURE THE PROFITS. We said a few days ago, THE WAY TO MAKE MONEY IN C. F. I. WAS TO BUY IT WHEN THE STOCK WAS WEAK AND BEARISH RUMORS RIFE AND TO SELL IT WHEN IT IS UP TEN TO TWENTY POINTS AND MR. GATES AND OTHERS ARE FLOODING THE COUNTRY WITH BULLISH ADVICES. Mr. Gates rushed into print extensively, extolling the merits of C. F. I. when the stock was around 109 and advised his friends to purchase it. Bull tips were current in Wall Street. At present writing the stock is down some twenty points, and apparently has not a friend. The mouth bulls around 109 are more than likely the buyers now. We repeat: TAKE ON SOME C. F. I. AT THESE PRICES. The bear news on this stock is all out. The dividend in dodging English has not been authorized as payable, leading to the assumption that it is passed. The bear turn by the manipulating insiders has been made, averaging them about fifteen points net. *We now believe the stock an immediate purchase.* WERE THE INSIDERS NOT THE BUYERS, THE STOCK WOULD HAVE SOLD AT 80 TODAY."

The records of Wall Street's daily fluctuations illustrate what good, profitable advice this was, not only calling the exact bottom day for the stock, but enabling those who followed it to make large speedy profits.

If you are either contemplating an investment or are speculating in Wall Street, our 400-page cloth-bound illustrated

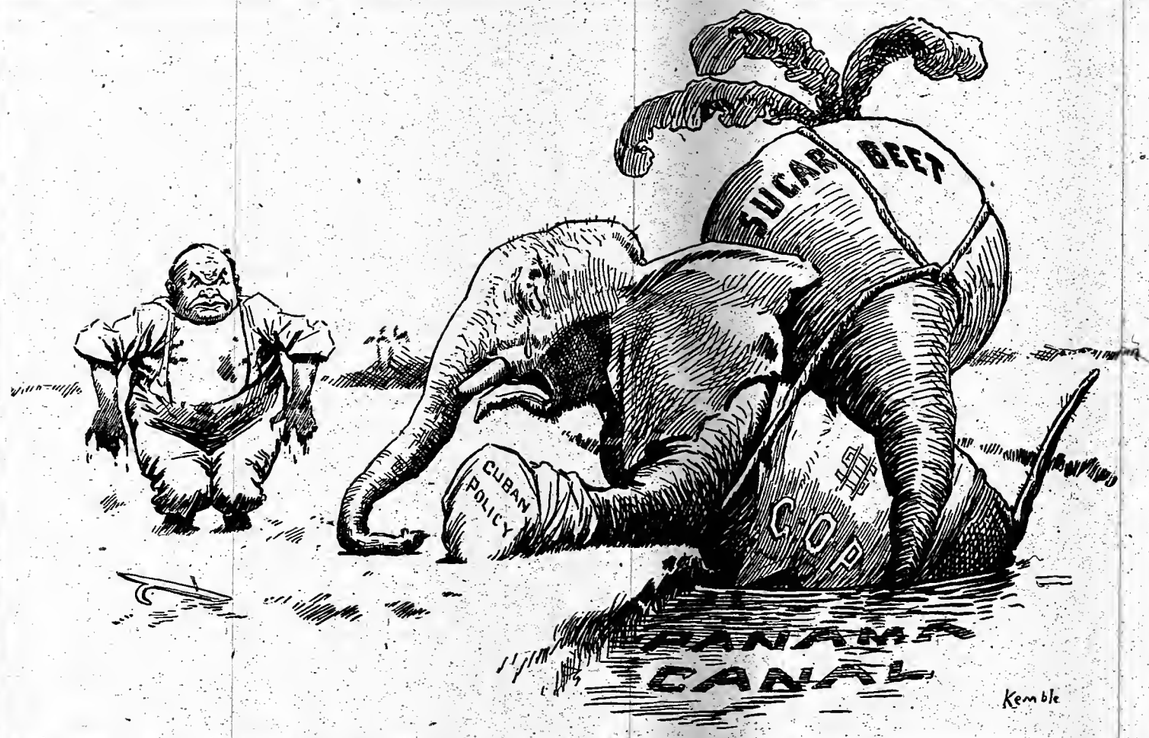
"Guide to Investors" and "Daily Market Letter"

WILL BE OF INCALCULABLE ASSISTANCE to you, greatly increasing your chances for profit. To present or prospective customers we mail both free of cost. The former contains complete and exhaustive data relative to every security dealt in upon the

The New York Times.

MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT.

NEW YORK. SUNDAY. JULY 6, 1902.



HANNA—Confound it all! I meant to have you jump over it, not into it.

THE MAN IN THE STREET.

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TOWARD the close of the college year a Yale senior, famed for "bluffing" abilities that carried him through many an unprepared recitation, interviewed Prof. William Lyon Phelps for the purpose of giving him a "jolly" over his standing. Now, Prof. Phelps is a rather capable "joller" himself.

"I trust, Professor," said the student, "that you find that I am doing strong work in your course."

"Strong," echoed Prof. Phelps. "Why, Sir, your recitations have always reminded me of the Rock of Gibraltar."

As the senior moved away, grinning complacently, Prof. Phelps added:

"The resemblance that has struck me, however, between your recitations and the rock is not so great in point of strength as in the fact that both are such windy bluffs."

✦✦✦✦✦✦

ABRAHAM GRUBER said to a friend the other day: "I always like to visit those dime museums."

"Why?" inquired his friend.

"Because," said Mr. Gruber, "whenever I'm there I'm constantly impressed with the fact that this is a freak country."

✦✦✦✦✦✦

PREVIOUS to the playing of the Yale-Princeton baseball series, Pitcher John Garvan of the Yale team, a brother of Assistant District Attorney Garvan of this city, attended one of the minor games to "get a line" on the batting weaknesses of the "Tigers." In his notebook the sort of balls that puzzled the batsmen were entered somewhat in this style: "Steinwender, slow drop; Wells, high inshoot," &c.

"Dutch" Meier, Princeton's heaviest hitter, happened to have a terrific batting streak that day, and Garvan of necessity postponed entering his weak spot from inning to inning. At last he wrote down resignedly opposite Meier's name:

"Put your back and shoulders in it, and trust in God."

✦✦✦✦✦✦

JUSTICE GIEGERICH was hurrying through City Hall Park the other morning to take his place on the bench, when a seedy-looking man doffed his hat and said:

"Will your Honor hear me?"

"Haven't time," replied the Justice.

"I wish to make a motion," persisted the beggar.

"What is it?" asked his Honor.

"That the court direct Mr. Giegerich to give me the price of a breakfast," said the man blandly.

"Can't you settle that out of court?" laughed the Justice, amused at the novelty of the beggar's method.

"It seems that the opposition prefers to litigate the question," replied the vagrant.

"Then the court will deny the motion."

"With costs to the defendant?"

"Yes," said the Justice, producing a quarter.

✦✦✦✦✦✦

STORIES of the racing between the Sound steamers Richard Peck and William G. Payne and the denials of the stories by the steamboat men recalls a Canadian railway incident.

Between Montreal and Ottawa there is a stretch of railway tracks over which the trains of the Canadian Pacific and the Grand Trunk run parallel, and within only a few feet of each other. It so happened that there was a train of each line scheduled to cover this stretch at about the same time. The engineers of the two trains frequently indulged themselves in racing tactics, much to the dread of the passengers. Finally several of the newspapers took the matter up, and when it came to the attention of the railroad authorities, Sir William Van Horne, then the President of the Canadian Pacific, called his engineers before him and delivered himself of this pronunciamento:

"I regret that some of you have been reported as in the habit of racing your trains against those of the Grand Trunk on the Ottawa Division. It is a dangerous practice, and I want to warn you here and now that any of you who in future shall be found racing will be suspended for thirty days, and any of you who shall allow yourselves to be beaten will be immediately discharged from our service."

✦✦✦✦✦✦

A FRIEND of Senator Tillman was inquiring about the politics of the Tillman family.

"We are all Democrats," asserted the Senator, enumerating his relatives, "all tarred with the same stick."

"Ah," observed the caustic inquirer, "but, Senator, didn't you get a little more tar than the others?"

✦✦✦✦✦✦

JUDGE WERNER of the Court of Appeals chatted with the young heir to the throne in the house of a friend of his in Rochester.

"I hope you always say your prayers when you go to bed, my lad," remarked the Judge, as he patted the lad on the head.

"I usually do, Judge," frankly responded the boy.

"Usually! Why not always? It is a duty you should never evade," said the Judge, wishing to press the matter home.

"I never do, Judge, when I sleep in a folding bed!"

✦✦✦✦✦✦

PRESIDENT BUTLER of Columbia is known as one of the most companionable of men, with a readiness in repartee that is always delightful. Soon after he had been advanced to his present position an officer of the university with whom he had been on most intimate terms called to express his pleasure and extend congratulations. After a few moments' conversation, President Butler said: "Now, my dear friend, I do not wish this change in my position to make the slightest difference in our relations. Don't put me at arm's length because I have a new title! There are troubles enough for me without anything of that sort."

"Well, of course there must be a slight change. In official communications"—

"Official communications corrupt good manners!" exclaimed the new President, and the status quo was resumed right then and there.

✦✦✦✦✦✦

SECRETARY OF WAR ROOT was on his way to Southampton recently when a farmer edged into the seat and began telling the Cabinet member how to run the Government.

When the citizen's supply of criticisms began to run low, Mr. Root asked:

"What is your occupation?"

"Poultry farmer," was the reply.

"Do you know how many eggs each of your hens lays?"

"Why, no," confessed the man.

"Well, the man who looks after my chickens knows how much work each hen does. If he didn't, I'd discharge him for not knowing his business. If a hen doesn't produce fifteen eggs a month it's a loss to keep it. Now, my friend, doesn't it strike you that after you have learned your own business so well that I can't give you points on it, then would be the proper time for you to come and teach me how the Government ought to be run?"

✦✦✦✦✦✦

AMONG the choice collection of paintings belonging to Mrs. "Jack" Gardner of Boston (nee Stewart) is a portrait of the Duke of Monmouth, son of Charles II., which has a rather unusual history. Mrs. Gardner found it on one of her exploring expeditions in the shops in London. She recognized its value at once, bought it, and had it left in the store of the art dealer temporarily.

While the picture was there the Empress Frederick, mother of the present Emperor of Germany, visited the store, saw the picture, and was so impressed with it that she entreated the dealer to ask Mrs. Gardner to sell it to her, add

ing." "Tell her that I am a Stuart and would like the painting on that account."

The wishes of the German Empress were made known to the Boston lady, together with the reason advanced by the Empress. But Mrs. Gardner was obdurate.

"Does the Empress Frederick think there is but one family of Stuarts in the world?" she asked, adding, as the shopkeeper hesitated, "Tell her Majesty I cannot part with the picture, for Mrs. 'Jack' Gardner is also a Stewart!"

++++++

AT a recent entertainment a prominent army man who is on very intimate terms with King Edward VII., greatly amused his Majesty by relating an experience of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain's, who seems to be a poor hand at remembering faces. It was at a dinner one evening that Mr. Chamberlain turned to a friend and asked: "Who is that rather distinguished-looking gentlemen opposite!"

"Why, that gentleman," returned his friend, "is the person you have recently made Bishop of London."

The King laughed heartily at this, and said: "Well, I can beat that, for the other day I was going over a number of photographs with Chamberlain, and coming across a recent one of myself, he remarked, with a sigh: 'Poor Buller, poor Buller.'"

++++++

THE fertility of resource of Col. Thomas P. Ochiltree, late of Texas, is demonstrated by a story told by "Ned" Gilmore, the theatrical manager. With Col Ochiltree and others, Gilmore was invited to a yacht race. Through a choppy sea in the bay they were transported to their host's craft in a skiff. As the yacht was neared the dinghy capsized. Gilmore firmly grasped the netting on the yacht's side and held on for dear life, being up to his neck in the water. Col. Ochiltree grabbed Gilmore by one of his legs while the third man seized the other. The three immersed men were speedily pulled aboard, and after they had dischargd their cargoes of salt water Ochiltree said to Gilmore:

"By Jove, Ed, you ought to give me the use of a box at your theatre for life. By standing on the bed of the river and pushing you up, I saved your life."

"How deep is the water here?" asked Gilmore of a deckhand.

"Seventy-seven feet or thereabout, Sir," was the reply.

Gilmore gave Col. Ochiltree a withering glance instead of an order on the box office in perpetuity.

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THREE rather prominent men who casually met at the Holland House last Monday evening were—M. Kogoro, Japan's Minister to the United States; Justice Daniel H. McMillan of New Mexico, and Booth Tarkington, the author. The conversation drifted to the subject of the influence wielded by each.

"I can govern by injunctions, as the Populists put it," laughingly said the Supreme Court Justice.

"I can involve nations in war," said the Japanese Minister, rather seriously.

"And I could, if I would, make the world laugh at both of you," casually remarked the writer.

Judge and diplomat acknowledged that Tarkington had rather the best of it.

++++++

ONE day when Senator-elect McCreary of Kentucky was out looking after his political fences he stopped before a house where there was a well in the yard and asked for a drink.

"Sorry, Mister," responded the man of the house, "but there ain't a drop on this here place, and I am getting purty dry myself."

"Isn't there any water in the well?" exclaimed McCreary.

"Of conrse there is," blurted out the man; "I didn't know you wanted water. I thought you wanted a drink."

++++++

A STORY is going the rounds about William C. Whitney and one of his negro hostlers. Mr. Whitney had noticed that each time he visited his stable this man watched every move he made, and, upon one pretext or another, managed to keep near to him from the moment he entered the stable till he left it. The financier was greatly puzzled by the conduct of the negro, and one day he called him aside.

"Peter," he said, "why do you follow me around and watch me so closely when I enter the stable? You must have some good reason for your actions. What is it?"

"Has I gotter 'splain, Sah?".

"Certainly."

"I's pow'ful 'fraid dat it 'll spoil de charm, Sah."

"Spoil what charm? What do you mean?"

"Well, Sah, it's dis yere way. Ev'ry mawnin' I looks up de entries fo' de day's races. Den I names things in de stable fo' de hosses, see? De wheels of de kerriges, de heads, an' de tails, an' de shoulders, an' de flanks of de hosses; de harnesses, whips—ev'rything in de stable's done gotter name of one of de hosses dat'll run in de races to-day. Fo' instance, when yo' comes in, yo' walks 'round an' 'spec's things, an' yo' touches things. Whatever yo' tonch, I plays. Dat air wheel what yo' just shook, ter see if it's sound, is named Gold Heels, an' dis nigger 's gwine ter play Gold Heels fo' de limit."

Mr. Whitney laughed heartily. "Are you lucky, Peter?"

"Lucky? Why, Mr. Whitney, dem han's of yourn knows mo' 'bout prophecy dan ole 'Lijah hisself!"

++++++

WILLIAM R. KING, once President of the Merchants' Association of New York, tells this story of a prospective merchant who went to a woolen house to obtain goods to the amount of $400. The salesman asked him what he manufactured.

"I make pants," he replied.

"How do you want to buy these goods?"

"The best way I can."

"How will you pay for them?"

"Well, I'll give you my note at four months."

"Is your note good?"

The buyer put his finger on his nose and said: "My friend, if my notes were good, I would make note, not pants."

++++++

"A LAWYER'S life is not all fees and fun," confessed Abraham Levy the other day. "I was in the Criminal Court Building a few weeks ago when a man from my district asked me to defend him in Special Sessions, and wait for my fee. Just before the case was to be called for trial he came round to borrow a ten, and got it.

"'Send for me when your case is called,' I said.

"When I came out of General Sessions at noon one day the client was waiting for me.

"'I was discharged,' he exclaimed.

"'I thought I was to defend you,' I said.

"'You see,' he replied, 'I couldn't afford to pay a first-class lawyer's fee, so I got one of those cheap fellows with the X you loaned me. I thought that would be cheaper.'"

++++++

ANENT the almost total extinction of the great bears that a few years ago made Wall Street trading a thing of such vigor and picturesqueness, a conversation on the Stock Exchange floor a few days ago contained a story of James R. Keene and Washington E. Connor, when they were two of the most noted bull-baiters of the Street.

At the time spoken of, Connor was the guest of Mr. Keene at the latter's country place. The two were walking over the fine grounds in the early evening admiring the beauties of the early twilight scene, and incidentally talking business now and then.

Suddenly Keene grasped his friend's arm and pointed to the moon that was majestically soaring up into the heavens and mantling the earth in a silvery sheen.

"Beautiful moon rising there," said the host.

"Yep," replied Mr. Connor, and then in a fit of abstraction added: "But it's too high, Keene; too high!"

++++++

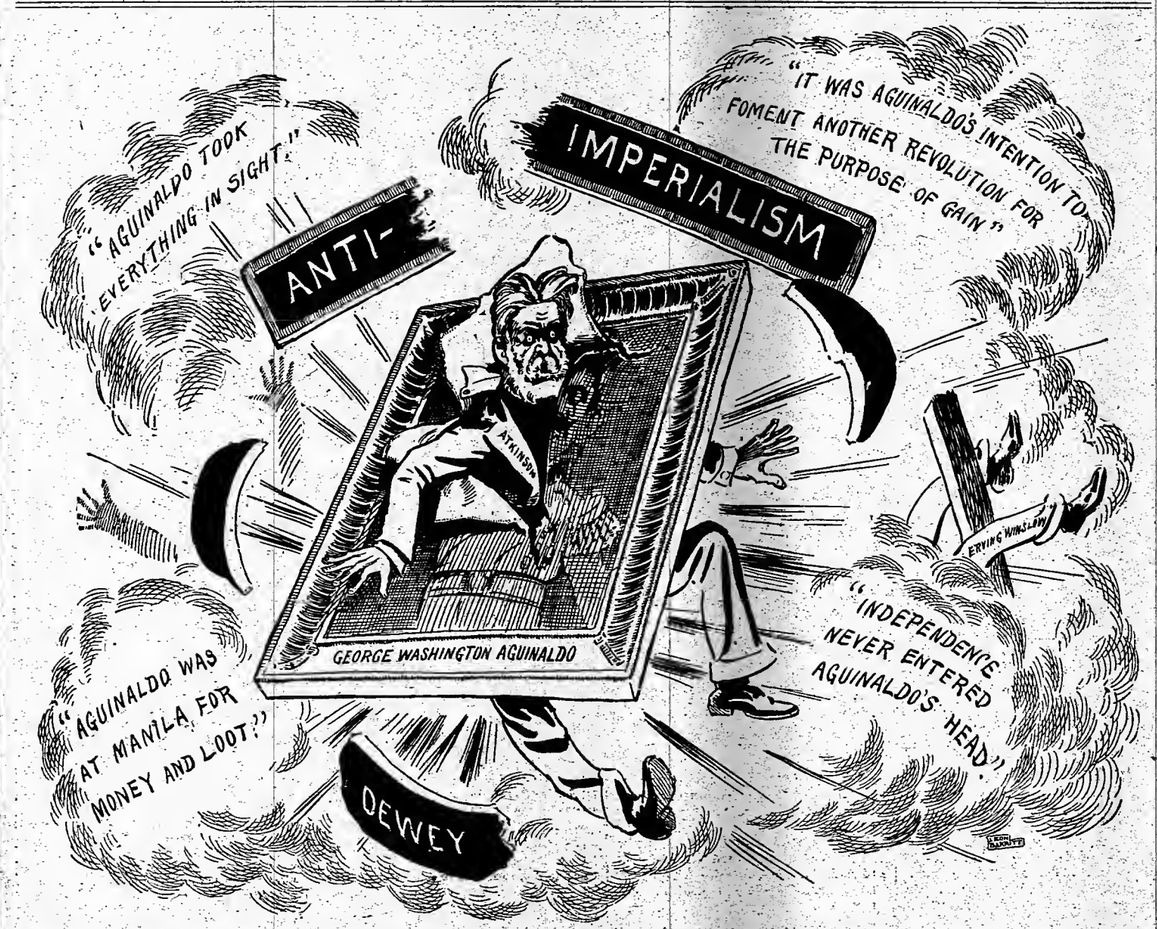
EDDIE FOY, comedian of "The Wild Rose" company at the Knickerbocker Theatre, wears two medals conspicuously pinned on his coat. Irene Bentley, the comedienne of the company, asked Mr. Foy what the medals represented.

"The small one is for singing," replied Mr. Foy.

"And the large one?" inquired Miss Bentley.

"Oh! that is for stopping," said Mr. Foy.

JULY



AWFUL HAVOC OF THE DEWEY BOMB.

A SUMMER IN NEW YORK

Told in Letters from Alice to her Sister

BY

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COUSIN WILLIE is twenty-five years old, something under a mile tall, and may weigh less than a ton! Of course, you will say that that is a very feminine, and therefore foolish, way to begin my first letter about my trip to New York; but, Fan, I do think papa might have said something to prepare one's mind for such a shock. To be sure, Willie is not Aunt Sue's own son, and he has not been at home in the past few years when papa has visited New York; and so papa, with all this Trust stuff in his head, may have supposed that Willie was the pink-cheeked boy he was when papa came on to New York to Aunt Sue's marriage to Willie's papa, a dozen years ago. Gracious, how it did shock me!

Wait a moment, dear, until I see where I am at, and I'll try to connect Willie and the shock.

Let's begin as we do our stories to each other when we return home, after one has been shopping and the other calling: "I started," &c.

Very well; I started. Oh, first let me warn you that when you come do not let papa buy you a stateroom in the sleeping car. Do not let him, I say! As a means of impressing folks at home that we are rich it may serve its purpose; otherwise it strikes me as a sentence to solitary misery. Anyway, it nearly killed your loving sister—and "that's no joke, too," as Willie says.

When you bade me a tearful adieu the train started, and I was alone, all, all, alone, in the stateroom, with the door shut, so that I couldn't see any other part of the train or of our car. I got fidgety, thinking we might have gone away without the rest of the train, or the locomotive, or the conductor, or something. Then I feared we might arrive in New York and I not know it—although I knew we had to travel all night first—and then I wondered if any one would let me know if a tunnel fell in on us or when it was time to dine. Before long I was so strung up and lonely I guess I would have yelled if I hadn't noticed the pile of packages the porter had put in the stateroom. Nothing so soothes the nerves as a chance to "rubber," as Willie says, so I rubbered those packages good. To be exact, as papa says, there were thirteen one-pound boxes of candy, eleven bunches of roses—how our friends do love us since papa got into the Trust!—seven novels, and the package Mrs. Tonique told you she was going to send me when you met her at the Hot Months' Organization for Teaching Ethics to Overworked Factory Girls, which papa said was ——' —— nonsense, and she wore black lace mits.

If you say that sentence doesn't parse I'll never speak to you again! What do you think Mrs. Tonique's package was? The dearest little hurnt-leather belt, with loops, and in each loop a little bottle. But, what! One bottle contained laudanum, one peppermint extract, one spirits of ammonia. Isn't that just like that woman? The first, I suppose, was for the toothache; the second if I had a pain in my little insides, and the third for fits. I never had a pain nor a fit, but it nearly gave me both to think of that woman sending me such stuff—as if I were a hospital; or something! Then I noticed that the first bottle was marked "Poison!" and I began to think what might happen if I really should get sick and the people in the car found it out. Of course, they'd empty that medicine belt into me! They would naturally think that I had the medicine "to be took," and I nearly fainted at the thought. So I pencilled on my card, "If I faint, or am ill, do not give me any of these horrid things," and pinned it on the belt.

Then I got so lonely again that I just made up my mind I'd talk to somebody, if only to the porter about baggage; and I climbed up on the berth and was going to pull the cord that runs through the top of the stateroom, when the conductor came in. He grabbed my arm and said, "Were you going to stop the train for anything, Miss?"

"I wanted to call the porter," I said.

"That calls the engineer—but he's busy just now," he said. "The push button by the window calls the porter. All tickets, please."

Well, I did feel like a silly! When he was gone I left the door open, and the dearest little child drifted in, and pretty soon its mother came in after it. I gave her flowers, candy, and novels, so that she stopped and talked with me. She'd traveled a lot; knew all about dining cars and things, and took me in to dinner with her, and was perfectly lovely.

Gracious goodness! I simply can't tell you all the things. I must get on to our arrival; but I'll talk you deaf, dumb, and blind when we get together again.

When we reached Albany Mrs. Carrington, that's the lady's name, came to my stateroom and said her husband would meet her at Forty-second Street, and would look after me if no one was to meet me. I told her that Cousin Willie was to meet me somewhere, and although he wasn't much more than a schoolboy I supposed he could take care of my handbags and put me on the right street car. I'd no sooner said this than an awfully handsome chap, walking through the car, saw Mrs. Carrington, came into the stateroom, shook hands with her, and they talked in the most gleesome manner about horse races and golf tournaments. Then he started to go, saying, "I'm looking for a country cousin, a little girl from the tall grass—Alice Wonderly."

I nearly fainted. Mrs. Carrington gave a funny little laugh and said, "Oh, you are Cousin Willie?" Then she exited. It was too mean of her!

Cousin Willie—of course it was Cousin Willie—turned to me, and with odious deliberation took me in from the topmost branch of my yellow hair to the tips of my shoes. I could only stand there like a silly stick. If I live a million years I'll never be so petrified again. I knew I was blinking at him like a doll, but I did not care for that; indeed, I was pleased to be able even to blink. Then he extended his right hand, took mine, put his left hand under my chin, raised my face and kissed me!

"Glad to meet you, Cousin Alice. Mamma thought it best for me to come up here; feared I might miss you at Forty-second Street," he said.

I was gasping like a goldfish; but just as I was on the verge of expiring I managed to say, "You are the most impudent person on earth!"

He sat down, looked at me sorrowfully, and said: "Come, now, Cousin Alice, don't say that unless you are prepared to explain. For instance, 'impudent'; define impudent, with modern Portuguese and old German equivalents; whence, how, and when derived; by what writers first used in English. Ah, Miss, you are not prepared. Class dismissed. How's Uncle Phil? Uncle Phil and Willie great pals. He always tipped Willie liberal like, when Willie was a schoolboy. Going to start a flower and candy shop in New York? Mamma said you were about thirteen years old. Time flies backward a bit with dear mamma. She said I'd recognize you by a bad trick you had of turning in your toes to make your nurse cross. Naughty, naughty! We'll have no end of a time together this Summer. Cheer up, Cousin Alice. Ever been in New York before?"

Of course, if a man wants to make that sort of a ninny of himself one cannot, with dignity, remain offended. So I told him he knew perfectly well I'd never been in New York before; that he had no right to kiss me, as we were only step-cousins; but that I'd visited Fort Wayne and Kalamazoo.

Willie said he knew all about Fort Wayne, because a fellow who was on the 'Varsity crew with him—whatever that may mean—came from Fort Wayne, and had shown him a picture of his sweetheart, who seemed to be cross with the photographer. I told him he was a great silly, and we got on better after that; for, of course, he is our cousin, in a way, and Aunt Sue is papa's really, truly sister, and therefore it would be stupid to start out with a quarrel. He thought so, too.

When we got to the station, instead of taking a 'bus, or even a hack, there was the sweetest carriage, open and low, with Aunt Sue's monogram on the panel, and harness, and lap robe, and we took that to ride home in.

I'm writing by jumps, am I not? But there is such a lot of stuff to tell about, it will take another letter even to start New York with. Only a word about Aunt Sue, and I'll close. Fan, she's the stunningest creature you ever laid eyes on! You'd know her for papa's sister a mile off in the dark. Something about me gave her a start, though. First, she delivered a long-distance kiss on my forehead, then held me at arm's length, looked at me hard, tears came into her eyes, and she kissed me good, saying, "You are Phil's child. He was a handsome boy. You poor little brute, if you had a mother she would have told me all about you. I thought you still wore short skirts and long braids. Why, you are a woman, and will be a handsome one when we get you some decent frocks."

There I was, a petrified stick, again. Couldn't open my stupid mouth to say "Boo!" Cousin Willie raised his hand and snapped his fingers until Aunt Sue looked at him. Then he said, "Please, mamma, dear, may I take my dishes and play with Cousin Alice, sometimes?"

"All Summer, if you wish," Aunt Sue said. "But I'll be there to see that you do not quarrel."

"That's so kind of you, mamma, dear," he said. And the odious creature winked at me.

Aunt Sue told me that the reason she was in town was that Uncle Frank declared that he was going to spend one Summer in New York or know the reason why. She said she wasn't a bit sorry, for she's never been in New York a Summer in her life; but had heard it was great fun, and lots of New Yorkers were doing it. "Willie," she said, "will beau us about—race tracks, Battery, Coney Island, and all sorts of droll places."

By the way, Fan, you need not send the new dresses I ordered. Aunt Sue says so. ALICE.

P. S.—Since writing we've been to the races. Such fun! Tell you all about it in my next. A.

"Lunar Dogma."

THE man who had advertised himself as a "canine tonsorial artist" announced amiably that the following day would most likely bring a temporary boom in his business.

"I used to wonder," said he, "why it was that the quantity of trade coming into this office ebbed and flowed like the tides of the ocean. Not until I found out that in both cases the fluctuation was caused by the moon did I understand the similarity of movement. The first revelation tending to clear up the mystery seemed incredibly absurd. I had heard of people planting seeds and clipping the ends of the human hair in the new moon, but never before had I heard of trimming poodles at that time. I was finally convinced, however, that a large percentage of my customers are firmly grounded in the belief that a becoming coat of hair for their pets is dependent upon lunar conditions, and now I, too, have come to have faith in the theory.

"'If you would have your dog grow up a credit to his race, his breeding, and his country,' say my customers, 'have him sheared in the new of the moon.'

"As most of these superstitious folks are practical illustrators of their own doctrine, it follows that during the first week of a new moon my shop is overrun with pet dogs whose hirsute adornment has become a little the worse for wear. Friday is the favorite day for the renovating and remodeling process, and if I only had space enough at my command to accommodate the whole army of dogs and could hire enough extra trimmers to do the work, I would give unalloyed satisfaction to my customers by finishing up every dog on the market on that day, which, although possibly unlucky in the business affairs of men, is traditionally a day of good fortune in the canine calendar.

"I have had it dinned into my ears for so many seasons that 'Dogs that are trimmed on the first Friday in the new moon have the thickest, softest, and glossiest hair of all the dogs in the world,' that I have come to accept the dictum as Gospel truth, and have such a profound respect for it that I work myself into a fever every new-moon Friday, trying to turn out a maximum of respectably clad dogs.

"Since becoming a devotee to the new-moon theory I have also noticed that this belief in the virtues of Friday is not confined to dog lore, but that in many parts of the country breeders of all animals maintain that the clipping of hair or wool in the new moon produces an unusually luxuriant growth. Having had but little experience with other animals, I am unable to state from actual knowledge just how widely prevalent is the belief in that connection, but I do know that it exists pretty generally in regard to dogs."

"Old Boy" Has a Mortgage.

Tightfist—They say habit is so strong that a man's spirit goes right on doing the same thing after death that he did in life.

Gainor—That can't be true about your case.

Tightfist—Why not?

Gainor—Look at your habit of shoveling snow from your walk.

It Would Cool Them Off.

Hewitt—I tell you, it's too hot to go to the theatre.

Jewett—Oh, come along; the play will be a frost, anyway.

HARMONY
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I AM A HARMONIST
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1902

THE tenderfoot sportsman who goes to the Wheelertown settlement in these days finds himself treated with kinder consideration than he has any reason to expect—far kinder, in fact, than any real woodsman would accord him elsewhere around the southeast corner of the Adirondacks. This is not due to any natural defect in the Wheelertown woodsmen. They have just as hearty a contempt for the ignoramus as all other good woodsmen have, but since Abner Chase came from Buffalo last Spring they are willing to give even a tenderfoot with a shiny outfit a chance to show what's in him before they turn him over to the professional guides.

Mr. Abner Chase brought more joy to the community than any tourist that has fished Little Black Creek during the last three years, for he was confessedly the tenderest tenderfoot that ever combined inexperience with silver-plated outfits. He couldn't tell spinach from turnip tops nor corn from quack grass, but he said he was "ambitious to learn the woodcraft," and when he expressed "entire confidence in the ability" of Wheelertown backwoodsmen as "instructors" they "calculated" they'd "learn him something, sure."

So far as the arts of fishing for trout and applying tar oil to keep off punkies and deer flies were concerned, Mr. Chase was carefully and sincerely instructed by Mr. Bob Allen, with whom he boarded; but when on the third day after arrival he said he wished he "could have a hand-to-hand conflict with a bear after the Norwegian style," and then explained that in the Norwegian style of conflict the hunter used a knife only, the boys thought they'd give him a run for his money in a way that would make him and them remembered for years to come. They admit now that it was a low-down trick to plan for any tourist, but still they aren't sorry they did it.

Because bears are scarcer than they used to be, and because they know well that men carry guns of marvelous powers, the chance of arranging a personal meeting between Mr. Chase and a bear was too remote for consideration. But Ben Gratrix, who lives half a mile north of the Wheelertown schoolhouse, had a big, shaggy, black mongrel dog—an ugly brute—that the boys thought would serve instead of Ursus, and they told Mr. Chase they guessed they could give him a chance to try.

Accordingly, Bob Allen and Rud North took the tenderfoot into the woods, one afternoon, and with a big rag well soaked in fish oil dragging behind him at the end of a rope they led him to and fro for four hours and finally stopped in front of the big hollow birch that stands beside the old reservoir trail, near the abandoned Pardy clearing. Then they all went home for the night, but just before daylight the next morning they got Chase out of bed and sent him alone up the trail to take a stand in the hollow birch and wait for a bear to come along in search of the bait they had been dragging the day before.

Mr. Chase had no doubt that a bear would come, for the boys assured him they had seen abundant signs, and that the bait was sure to draw. He accordingly prepared himself with care for the occasion. He wore a fine leather coat which, as the boys had been careful to learn, cost $18. On his head he put a scarlet cap, because, as he explained, the Indians always wore red handkerchiefs around their heads. Corduroy trousers and twelve-dollar hunting shoes completed his dress, and for a weapon he carried a carving knife whetted to a razor edge.

Meantime Ben Gratrix, Jr., a lad of seventeen, had gone up the trail leading the dog, and to his delight he was having much trouble in doing it. For the unfortunate beast had been kept without food since the morning before, and just before starting for the woods he had been allowed to smell of but not to taste a comforting piece of meat flanked by bread and potatoes covered with gravy. Young Ben had gone up the trail to a point half a mile or so beyond the old hollow birch to wait till sunrise, and then to release the dog. It was absolutely certain that the dog would go tearing down the trail, bound for its breakfast, and the woodsmen hoped the tenderfoot would jump out and try to stop him. They knew the dog might get hurt in such an encounter, but they calculated on his plunging between Chase's legs, giving him a nip, and then flying on. They had to snort as they thought of the way the tenderfoot would come limping in, with eyes bulging, to tell how the bear chawed him and then fled.

Having seen Mr. Chase disappear up the old trail the boys made haste to do the chores on the Allen farm, and then, with Mrs. Allen and the children following, they started for the woods, just at sunrise. They were expecting to meet the dog any moment after reaching the woods trail, but it did not come. They were approaching the last bend in the trail before reaching the old birch, and Mrs. Allen was saying she believed the dog had taken a short cut through the woods, poor thing, when Chase came around the bend. He was plainly running for life, but the moment he saw the woman with the children he stopped short and yelled:

"Get them up a tree, Bob! I'll try to stop him, but I don't believe I can do it."

With that he grabbed an old sled stake that lay beside the trail and started back around the bend, while Bob Allen and Bud North began to howl with laughter. The children joined ecstatically, but Mrs. Allen caught her breath, and then, turning to Bob, said:

"Stop your fool laughing. Didn't you see his coat was all ripped and bloody?"

No, Bob hadn't seen that; neither had Bud, and they were going on with their howls when Chase came walking back around the bend.

"All right!" he shouted. "He fled into the woods when he saw the club, but that's more than the other would have done."

This would have amused the boys as much as his previous words but for the fact that they could see now that his coat was ripped and bloody, as Mrs. Allen had said. Moreover, his corduroy trousers were slashed and bloody, too, his scarlet cap was gone, and there was a row of deep cuts from the top of his head down through his right ear to his shoulder.

"Lordy, will you look at that?" said Allen. "Why, man alive, what's happened? Ye're all chawed up."

"Why, yes," said Chase, as they gathered around him, "I believe I am cut up a bit. You see, the affair did not function quite as I had premeditated; I didn't anticipate seeing a flock of bears, you know.

"I took my stand in the hollow tree, as you instructed me to do, and I assure you I hadn't waited more than two minutes when two small bears came from the thick brush on the opposite side of the trail, one right behind the other. They crossed over toward me and were almost in reach when the one behind bit the other in the heel, and the next instant they were, ah, up against each other and slugging away like prizefighters, you know, if I may use the vernacular.

"They were quite young, and it seemed almost a pity to do it, but I supposed I should not have another chance, so I attacked them. By a rapid movement I grasped the nearest one by the neck, and at the same time plunged the knife into the other. Then I tried to knife the one I held, but its struggles were most extraordinary, I assure you, and I had to give it three distinct thrusts.

"Meantime it had been screaming like a baby, and while I was striving to control it there was a crash in the brush and out came the mother bear with her lips drawn back and teeth protruding.

"I don't recollect, ah! precisely all that happened, then, for she was very much more active, you know, than any one would imagine. But the worst of it all was that as I gave her the last thrust the knife became fastened in some way so that I could not withdraw it, and just then I saw another bear with a bushy tail coming down the trail, and it's mouth was open, too.

"It was quite embarrassing, I assure you, but I remembered seeing a slender tree down this way which I thought I might climb further than the bear could, and I was running for that when I met you.

"I hope the lady will pardon my appearance," he continued, as he drew the bow of his necktie from behind his neck and wiped some of the blood from his face with a handkerchief. "It's unusual, I assure you, to find myself in such a predicament."

Finding that Chase was exhausted, but not seriously hurt, the party hurried up the trail to the old birch. There they found young Ben Gratrix standing, with his eyes bulging, beside a dead mother bear with two dead cubs close at hand. And the carving knife in the last and fatal thrust had pierced between two joints of the old bear's backbone, where it was held fast, as Chase had said.

"He didn't know a bushy tailed dog from a bear," said North, as he tried to withdraw the knife from the old bear, "but a tenderfoot who'll mix into a mill like that has got the making of a —— good sportsman."

That opinion has been adopted by all who have heard the story, and while they remember how this tenderfoot faced a mother bear in a fight for her cubs the Wheelertown woodsmen will give the tourist due consideration until he has had a chance to show his metal.

JOHN R. SPEARS.

ONE of those immense four-ton public electric cabs came tearing down the Boulevard last Sunday afternoon. At Sixty-fourth Street the driver shot around the corner toward Central Park West. At that point the Boulevard is very much torn up with the subway work, and down went two wheels of the cab up to their hubs in mud. Seeing that he was good and fast, and that probably nothing would pull his cab out of the hole but a wrecking wagon from the stable, the driver indulged in a few choice sentences and climbed from his seat to survey the situation.

Three or four idle men, subway watchmen presumably, stood around and smiled. Very soon, however, they drew near the stranded vehicle, and then neighboring children, who were playing in the street, gathered around. All showed keen interest. It could not have been prompted by that old spirit which draws men, women, and children around a stalled team of horses, because there were none, and certainly it is safe to say nobody in that fast-gathering crowd had any great sympathy for the driver of the electric cab. But, nevertheless, there was soon manifest that same concern which is always shown for a stalled team of horses.

Cabbie was sullen and walked around the vehicle with his automobile cap pulled down over his eyes. First one man and then another offered suggestions to him. Finally a man, whose dress suggested the laborer, and who was smoking a pipe, went over to the fence around the subway excavation and brought a wooden rafter. Two big Italians, dressed up in their best clothes and out for a Sunday walk, stepped into the street near the vehicle, and cabbie and the three volunteers began to poke the rafter under the rear axle to try the vehicle up. They placed a section of terra cotta pipe under the rafter and began to bear down. The man with the pipe in his mouth immediately assumed the position of "boss," and took the job quite seriously. When the others did not do things just right, he yelled at them fiercely. The Italians were good-natured. Soon their Sunday clothes were covered with dirt. A couple of dapper-looking policemen came along then. They knew the cabbie and began to "jolly" him about keeping sober and looking where he was going. He gave them as good as they sent, and finally the "boss" thought the rafter had lifted the vehicle high enough for the cabbie to turn on the power and pull out of the hole.

He climbed up and turned it on full speed ahead. The wheels flew around like lightning and spattered half the people with mud. But the cab did not move ahead an inch. Then he reversed the power and the wheels flew around the other way, spattering the people who had escaped before. But the cab did not move backward an inch.

Cabbie climbed down again, and the "boss" was seized with a new idea. He went over to a toolhouse and brought a spade. While he was digging the mud away from the wheels a negro dude and a couple of well-dressed young men joined the Italians in another effort to put the rafter under for another lift. The negro was so excited he quickly ruined a nice pair of new gloves, and one of the young men pulled off his coat and gave it to a little red-headed girl to hold while he went at the rafter again.

Two Irishmen, who knew the "boss," arrived and asked him if there was anything "in it" if they gave a hand. He laughingly said yes, and they also turned to. The policemen were still standing idly by making eyes at all the pretty girls who stopped to see what the trouble was. But the negro, the two Italians, the Irishmen, and the two young men worked like Trojans. More lumber and terra cotta pipes were brought, and the men must have worked at the affair for about half an hour. Many people became tired of looking at them and went away, but others took their places. Soon the children began to make fun of the predicament and said: "Send for the hurry-up wagon" and other unpleasant things. The cabbie took a stick and chased some of the noisiest boys away, but they were soon back with renewed energy and determined to get all the fun they could out of cabbie's plight.

Finally cabbie said he guessed he would have to telephone for the wrecking wagon to come from his stable. But the "boss" insisted that a little more work would fix things all right. All hands pitched in with might and muscle, and after fifteen minutes' more labor the "boss" straightened up and said:

"Now she'll go. Turn on the power." Then he looked around for the cabbie. He was nowhere to be found. Neither were the policemen around. The "boss" was rather surprised and began to peer around the crowd for the cabbie. Everybody began to look for him, but he had vanished.

Suddenly a small boy pointed to the side door of a saloon. Cabbie and one of the policemen were coming out. Cabbie was all smiles, and he was just gulping down the last of an excise sandwich.

"Well, boys," he said, happily, "how is she now?" and he mounted to the seat.

Down went the lever, and the liberated cab shot out of the mud like a flash.

"That's the stuff," shouted the cabbie, and away he went down Central Park West at the rate of about forty miles an hour.

Wise Pigs.

IN the days before Hugh J. Chisholm of New York had become the President of the International Paper Company and a dozen lesser concerns, he lived in Portland, Me.

A great delight to him was a fertile little farm which he owned in the suburbs, and in whose management he took great interest. Frequently he relieved the tedium of the business life with a trip out to the farm to inspect the place. On one of these visits he strolled out to the piggery. The ever-ravenous porkers heard him coming, and, persistently on the look-out for feeding time, they scrambled into the trough and braced their feet against the side of the pen.

As Mr. Chisholm peered over the fence the hungry swine, with a rush and a puff, began to grunt. "Hoosh, hoosh."

"Now, now," chuckled Mr. Chisholm, "did those 'cute little critters have any mama?"

The Annual Tug-of-War: Shall It Be Seashore or Mountain?

A Philanthropic Pilgrimage

TO cap the climax it was midsummer and the city streets were scorching under a midday sun. I could have borne with Mother Hennessey and Johnnie and the infant in arms, and even with the bag of bananas and the feeding bottle, but this combination thrust upon me under a July noonday sun made me limp, hopeless, and ill-tempered within, and dangerously crisp and smiling outside.

The trolley car for which we were waiting came clanging down the avenue.

"Here we are," I cried cheerfully, waving the paper bag and the milk bottle at the motorman, while I barely saved the bnby from flinging herself to the pavement from out my other arm. A moment later Mother Hennessey surged triumphantly over the laps of the passengers on the front seat, dragging Johnnie comfortably in her wake, while I struggled to follow her.

Everything gave way as a matter of course before Mother Hennessey; her presence suggested the combined impressiveness of immovable substance and irresistible force, so that I was not in the least surprised to see her complacently disposed upon a seat previously occupied by a slim and worried-looking man now groping miserably about for something to hold fast to. He settled upon the rod connecting with the indicator, by the way, and rang up a fare—but I was past caring for that. In recognition of my helplessness Providence had meanwhile taken me in hand, and after the havoc caused by our appearance had somewhat subsided I collapsed gratefully into a seat beside a rather stout gentleman, whose face assumed at once an offended expression, and this I judged nothing short of our instant departure would modify.

The baby was preternaturally quiet, her poor, dull, little eyes looking out in dazed bewilderment upon a quite incomprehensible world. I dreaded the awakening, and manipulated my bundles as dexterously as I could, but by the time I had handed the conductor the fares a sudden return to consciousness on the part of my charge resulted in a series of prodigious screams accompanied by phenomenal activity in all its members.

In one of the brief, expectant pauses between these demonstrations I felt a touch on my shoulder, and a voice said close to my ear: "Great Scott, Mazie, where did you get it?"

I started violently, and turned with a gasp of surprise that took my breath away nnd left me speechless.

"I believe you've forgotten me," the voice went on, half lapsing into solemnity, although the eyes still twinkled.

"Jack!" I stammered, and wonld have put out my hand to enforce the greeting, but was obliged to refrain out of deference to the combination of the bundles and the milk bottle.

"Where did it come from?" Jack perelsted, with such obviously disrespectful reference to the baby that I was scandalized.

"Oh, do be careful," I cried under my breath, jerking my head in the direction of Mrs. Hennessey. I had learned that motherhood was quite as apt to be proudly tender in the slums as elsewhere, but the warning was needless, for a fresh outburst from the infant herself settled the question of further conversation.

In the next pause I turned about to face a very self-contained and proper personage indeed.

"Is there anything the matter?" he inquired in a voice of such respectful awe that I laughed outright, and discovered for the first time that I was unreasonably, jubilantly happy.

"Oh, no, nothing," I assured him. "We were a little scared and dazed when we first got in, but we're quite ourselves again now, thank you."

Jack chuckled, but recovered himself at once. "Ah, normal, is it? Awfully glad I'm sure, I was just about to suggest an ambulance or first aid to the injured at least, but I'd much rather talk to you. Am I permitted to ask wherefore and whither and since when?"

"You might ask one at a time," I said crisply, "but I'm not making any attempt at concealment," and I glanced with amusement from Mother Hennessey, whose eyes were narrowing with shrewd curiosity in her fat moon-like face, to her shrieking offspring in my arms. "We are on our way to the floating hospital."

"By Jove, I should think you'd need it," Jack said with emphasis.

"Oh, I'm not included in the invitation," I rejoined lightly. "I act as guide, counselor, and—carry-all, but I'm paid for this kind of thing, you know—that's the 'wherefore'—that, and because I like it."

Jack looked at me with a touch of trouble in his eyes, and something else which I did not quite understand.

"I can't say—" he began, but a loud snort of rage and dismay from my neighbor interrupted him.

The offended looking gentleman at my side was transfixing me with a gaze of mingled indignation and entreaty, while he flicked his handkerchief and waved his hands in helpless agony of mind. My eye fell before his accusing gaze, and to my horror I beheld a fine, slow stream of blue-white fluid trickling from the feeding bottle down upon his coat. The damage done was not great, it is true, and it took but a moment of vigorous rubbing to put things right again, but it seemed an eternity to me, and I emerged from the ordeal purple in the face, my abject apologies cleaving to my tongue when I found that offended gaze still turned upon me in ponderous reproof.

"I'm afraid I distracted the lady's attention," said Jack when the climax of the situation had passed. His mouth twitched suspiciously as he spoke, but he bore like a gentleman the injured stare that was turned upon him. To his own further discomfiture and our relief the victim discovered that he had been carried past his transfer station, and with one parting look he let himself gingerly off the step. Jack swung around and took the vacant place, dragging the bundles out of my lap and chuckling softly to himself.

If my handkerchief had survived the foregoing episode I should have retired behind it and wept, as it was I talked shop and told my funniest experiences all the way down to the boat, and Jack appeared to enjoy himself if I didn't. He certainly was most kind and helpful. Mother Hennessey and her bundles made a ponderous exit from the car on his arm, while Johnnie, because of a bright ten-cent piece to which he had mysteriously fallen heir, was induced to carry one small bundle and the feeding bottle. I assured Jack that bribery was a wicked institution, condemned by the kindergarten and the new learning, and he agreed on general principles, but maintained that the occasion justified any form of excess and upheaval. He said if he could not take it out one way he would another. I did not at all see what he meant by that—in fact I thought it quite the most pointless remark I had ever heard Jack make. However, he certainly was very dear and I was certainly very happy. He did not guess how little I wanted to say good-bye and make him go. But first he wrote my address down carefully in a small brown book he carried. I was glad of that—so glad that the happiness of the chance meeting and the chaffing that veiled so many kind words lasted all the morning.

It mattered little to me that the hospital authorities were scandalized at the thought of permitting Mother Hennessey's unhygienic bundles to come aboard within the sacred disinfected precincts. The few necessary articles of clothing were provided on the boat, and so I carried the entire wardrobe of the young Hennesseys back to the top floor of the tenement from which it had come—philanthropists' friends live mostly on top floors—and although my arms ached and the heat was unremitting, the pleasure of the morning was still in my heart.

But it was late afternoon, and I was wearied out when the day's work was done and I was free to go np town to my little lodging. The morning seemed very far away and part of the past, not like the half-grown, lovely promise for the future it had been while I was living it. There had been other hours like it before I told myself as I wearily climbed the stairs to my room, other hours that had taught me what it was I most wanted in the world, and then had left me with little more than an ache and a memory, and a determination to be worthy of something new I had found in my own heart. I turned the handle of my door. This was going to be one with those hours.

On the table in the centre of the room lay a long white box with stems of roses showing at one end. My heart in its foreknowledge gave a great bound that would not be denied, but I undid the cord quite slowly and took off the lid, not daring yet to show my joy even to myself. There inside the wrappings was the note. I tore it open and read it, and the next thing I remember I was an exhausted little heap upon the rug, and life and hope and the joy of living and loving were slowly filling my whole being until it seemed to me that I had never lived before. For this is what I read:

"Dear Little Girl: I have been trying to find you for some time, for I had begun to feel that I should never find myself until I had seen you again. This morning I did find myself, and to-night I am coming to ask you if you will keep what I found."

Ah, there never had been an hour like that after all!

ETHEL OSGOOD MASON.

The Born Leader.

From The Chicago Record-Herald.

When he was born they stood in awe
And looked at him and then agreed
That he was not a common child;
"This boy," they said, "is born to lead."

At school he led his classes, and
He passed through college, where he led

The ones who loved him gladly saw
His splendid future stretched ahead.

They said that he was born to lead
When first they fondly sized him up,
And they were right—to-day he holds
The string and leads his darling pup.

No Wonder!

THE old black mammy, her day's work done, sat on the doorstep contentedly smoking her pipe and "thinking of the happy days gone by."

Jane, the servant of the neighboring family, came over to the fence.

"That's right, auntie," she said; "take all de fresh air you can; it's gwine to rain to-morrow."

"How d'yt know it's gwine to rain to-morrow?"

"De papers say so."

"Ma good Lawd!" ejaculated auntie, "no wondah we's havin' hurricanes and cyclones and tornadoes; why, dey've even taken the weather ont of de Lawd's hands!"

Talking Shop.

Ella—That newspaper man is always talking shop.

Stella—I know it; every time he calls on me he asks if he can't print some kisses on my lips.

Little Stories of Stage People.

IT is not often that a theatrical manager falls victim to the process familiarly known as "hunkoing," but William A. Brady parted with $5 last week without getting any other return than a slight appeal to his sense of humor. Mr. Brady just now is devoting much of his attention to the direction of the Woman's Exhibition, to be given under the auspices of the Professional Woman's League at Madison Square Garden, and the greenback to which reference has been made was designed to help along that very interesting enterprise.

One of the most novel, and decidedly the most troublesome, features of the exhibition is a chronological collection of costumes, which will be on view in the upper portion of the Garden and which is advertised to include specimens of every garment known to the sex in any age. Mr. Brady has had much difficulty in making this collection complete and accurate, and therefore he was considerably pleased the other day when he received a letter the writer of which agreed to furnish "a reproduction of an exceedingly old costume for $5." The offer was so tempting that Mr. Brady was thrown off his guard and sent the money without waiting to inspect his purchase.

Some time afterward there arrived at the manager's office a box, in the upper left-hand corner of which was penned the name of the authority on the history of dress. The box was not more than four inches long and about two inches deep. Mr. Brady scented mischief at once, and fully expected to find a doll's garment when he opened the receptacle. What he did find upon raising the lid, however, was very different. Packed carefully in cotton and accompanied by a tag there lay before his eyes—a fig leaf! Mr. Brady admits that the man fully kept his promise, going back even further than had been anticipated, but still he doesn't quite feel that he got his money's worth.

***

A few years ago some one in Hanford, Cal., discovered an artesian spring possessing healing and medicinal properties. After indicions booming a hotel was built around the spring, which was fitted with a white marble fountain and well, with a pool for the overflow in the centre of the courtyard. In the overflow pool a number of turtles was placed, which multiplied exceedingly, so that there were 200 of them when Harry Sweatnam, who is in advance of Lewis Morrison, put up at the Hotel Artesia, prepared to boom Morrison in the part of his Satanic majesty.

The way of the advance agent is like that of the transgressor in the smaller Western cities. Morrison's agent was at his wits' end. An application to the local manager to provide 100 small billboards to be distributed on sidewalks and corners of the city had elicited a flat refusal from the manager on the ground that "it's agin the city ordinance."

That was just what the "Faust" man wanted to get up against. In a corner of his bill trunk reposed some diabolical specimens of the printer's art, 5 inches square, whose somhre background was relieved by flaming fire and lurid red letters, "The Devil Is Coming." As he sat in the courtyard musing on the mutability of human affairs and the stubborn ways of local managers, absently watching the antics of the turtles, whom soms of the guests were feeding, an idea struck him. There was a hurried consultation with the assistant advertiser, and the henchman was dispatched down town for a can of varnish.

Shortly after midnight two figures with bare feet waded into the pool and carried sundry heavy black articles to the sample room. Thereafter till nearly dawn batches of twelve turtiss issued from the room and crawled slowly back to the pool. When morning dawned a succession of screams arose from the dining room, which lay across the hall from the sample room.

A woman seated at an early breakfast was alarmed by something moving under the table. The raising of the table cloth revealed Dewey, the largest turtle of the herd, promenading with a gleaming sign upon his shell, reading: "The Devil Is Coming." Hence the shrieks. Worse remained behind. More than a hundred turties in the pool were bearing the same sign, and, to protect the stickers from being washed off, varnish had been applied.

The agent of the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and the proprietor heid a consnitation. The "Faust" agent was hauled before a Justice.

"Did you hurt the turties in any way?" asked his Honor.

"No, Sir; I just put stickers on them," replied the agent.

"On all of them?"

"No, Sir; I ran short of stickers."

"Did you throw them back into the pool?"

"No, Sir; I let 'em walk so the air would dry the varnish over 'The Devil Is Coming.'"

"Well, it was a devil of a trick," said his Honor. "Discharged! There's a train goes to 'Frisco about noon. Take it."

"And," conciuded Sweatnam, "I did."

***

Reduced to cold type, the words of the average popular song are chiefly useful as illnstrating that "it doesn't much matter" if the music is catchy. Take this, for instance—one of the hits in "The Chaperons"—it is tunefni, but a large amount of perspicacity is required fully to appreciate it:

"Blooming Lize!
There's a funny twinkle in your eyes.
'Taint saintlike
Poses people paint like
Angels in the skies.
Just my sighs
Ask that you'll the cruel truth disguise;
If you must expel me
Pray don't tell me,
Blooming Lize."

***

This being, both at home and ahroad, the season of theatrical revivals, the hauling forth of an old story—if good—seems timely.

When G. V. Brooke was playing Virginius one night, during the forum scene, among the lictors lined up on either side of the stage was a tall, lank fellow who was so thin that actually the weight of the battleaxe he bore npon his shoulders made him appear bowlegged. He had eaten nothing all day, and was weak and dizzy.

Just as Virginius plunged ths dagger into the heart of his beloved daughter the lean and hungry lictor toppled over and fell to the floor with a sharp thud. The curtain immediately was rung down amid great excitement.

Mr. Brooke stalked majestically to his dressing room and sent for the super. In a few minutes the lanky looking lictor, fully recovered from his swoon, and braced up hy a stimulant which the ancient Romans wot not of, stood before the virile Virginius, who said:

"Sirrah, what made you swoon a few moments ago? Was it from the effects of strong drink?"

Shaking like a leaf, and fearful of losing his remuneration of 25 cents a performance, the lictor suddenly was smitten with a brilliant thought.

"If you please, Mr. Brooke, it was your splendid acting that overcame me. I hope you won't be angry with me when I tell you that you played the part of Virginins in such a natural manner I thought it was real. Then, as I fancied I eaw blood flow, when you stabbed your daughter, Sir, I fainted."

"Young man," said Brooke, his massivé chest heaving with pardonable pride, "I have had many compliments for my acting, but that is the best and most genuine tribute I ever received. Here, take this and enjoy yourself."

Then Brooke handed the smiling "super" a ten-dollar bill and bowed him out of his dressing room with the air of a diplomat who "crooks the pregnant hinges of the knee that thrift may follow fawning."

That following night Brooke played the part of the unhappy Roman father with greater force than ever. Just as his dagger descended upon the fair hosom of his lovely daughter he was startled hy a terrific crash that made the stage tremhle and caused the footlights to flare around.

Turning quickly, he was horrified to behold the forms of twenty-five lictors on the floor.

***

Otis Skinner tells a story of an incident during a stopover in Texarkana. A railroad dinner was imminent, and everybody rolled off the train prepared for the worst. In the window was a citizen, his long length curled across the sill, calmly whittling a fresh pine stick slowiy, thoughtfully, and resignedly, with his eyes idly wandering once in a while toward a mongrel yellow dog asleep in the sun at his feet.

Suddenly the train arrived, and the bustle and usual confusion attending a rapid transit lunch service aroused the dog. As a darky came out and began to hammer wildly on a gong the dog lifted up his eyes to the sun and howled dismally. The whittling citizen looked at the dog a minute, and then said:

"Shet up! What do you care? You don't have to eat it."

***

The reminiscences of J. H. Stoddart recall an experience which came near being his undoing. It was during the run of "A Celebrated Case," in 1878, in which Mr. Stoddart played the rôle of the Sergeant.

"I have reason to remember this character," writes the actor. "In the prologue I had a scene with Mrs. Booth, who played wife of Jean Renand, the hero, in the course of which she was supposed to give me, as the Sergeant, a cup of wine, which I had to swallow. It so happened that the property man had been using kerosene on the stage during the day, and had left the bottle containing that liquid upon the dresser, where Mrs. Booth was in the habit of finding the drink for the Sergeant. During the business she poured a full cup from this bottle, handed it to me, and I swallowed the contents at a gulp.

"'Oh, Lord!' I said, as I received the potion.

"'What have I done?' asked Mrs. Booth under her breath.

"I could only gasp out 'Kerosene!' and made a hasty exit. For almost a week every one who came within range of my breath sniffed and inquired if I detected the odor of coal oil."

***

"Say, Mister," said an inquiring individual of the tramp species to Raymond Hitchcock, who after his morning constitutional in Central Park was making a study of the animals in the Menagerie, "can dat leopard change his spots?"

"Yes, Sir," replied the comedian, with his best air, "when he is tired of one spot he can easily go to another."

***

A short time ago a printer brought to Dan Daly for inspection a proof of a new poster, which, after the manner of its kind, announced the actor as "the distinctively original comedian, Dan Daly.

Mr. Daly did not fully approve of it.

"I wish you'd leave out that 'distinctively original' business. I'd much rather have it simple 'Dan Daly,'" he said.

"Very good, Sir."

The next week Daly saw the first of his new bills in position. His request had been carried ont to the letter. The poster announced the coming engagement of:

"Simple Dan Daly."

***

Edgar Norton of Viola Allen's company tells the following story:

He happened to be in a bar or saloon in London, when he overheard two Cockneys discussing the merits of popular English actors.

Said one: "No, we ain't got no really good hactors now."

"Git hout," said the other.

"That's stright! 'Oo 'ave we bloomin' well got?"

"Well, there's Beerbum Tree—"

"'E ain't nuffink to speak of!"

"'Ow do you like George Halexander?"

"'E ain't much."

"Charley 'Awtrey?"

"Sumtimes 'es orright."

"Well, wot about 'Arry Irving?" (convincingly.)

"Well, wot abont him?"

"'Ow about 'is Macbeth?"

"Rottin'."

"'Is Looey the Eleventh?"

"It ain't grite."

"'Is 'Amlet?"

"Oh, passable, passable!"

"Well, (triumphantly,) 'ow about 'is Shylock? Ain't that tricky?"

"Yus, (musingly,) yus, it's werry tricky, I grant yer, but—hut, it's werry wulgar, to my way o' thinking."

Curtain.

***

Matinée girls may be interested in this explanation of the origin of their favorite pastime as chronicled by the Rome correspondent of The New York Mirror:

"The invention of matinées," it is asserted, "is dne to no less a personage than Goethe. And it happened thus in 1825. It was after the Weimar Theatre was destroyed by fire and Goethe was urging the Grand Duke to build a larger and better theatre to replace it.

"It will cost too much," said the Grand Duke.

"I will find the extra funds," said Goethe, "by giving a day performance on Sundays."

This was done, and the Sunday performance took so well that the treasury account was increased by over 15,000 thalers.

ADOLPH KLAUBER.

In Chicago.

"Why do you say she is a matrimonial kindergartner? She has been married several times, I am told."

"Yes, but not one of her husbands had ever been married before she caught him."

Desperate.

"He and his wife seem to be having trouble."

"Yes, he has asked the Supreme Court for an injunction restraining her from playing ping-pong."

THE GENIAL IDIOT.

HIS VIEWS AND REVIEWS.

By JOHN KENDRICK BANGS.

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ON THE AUTOMOBILE.

THE Idiot limped slightly as he entered the dining room.

"Hullo!" said Mr. Brief. "What's the matter with you, gout?"

"Gout?" retorted the Idiot. "Gout? In a boarding house?"

"Oh, I supposed possibly you had been taking luncheon down town with some of your friends," Mr. Brief explained. "I saw you walking through the Delarin yesterday with a hungry look on your face."

"One luncheon doesn't make a high-liver," said the Idiot. "No, I haven't any gout, but I'm suffering from a slight attack of automobiliousness."

The Doctor laughed. "That's new to me," he said. "What are the symptoms—wheels out of order?"

"It can't be in his case," interjected the lawyer. "The Idiot's wheels are in his head. A man doesn't limp because he's lame in his head, does he?"

"You are quite a repartee dious lot this morning, aren't you," the Idiot observed, with a smile at Mr. Brief's sally. "My limp is the result of an outing in an automobile. A friend of mine had one of those bucking bronchomobiles, and we took it out yesterday to break it."

"And did you succeed?" asked Mr. Brief.

"Oh, yes—in a way," sighed the Idiot. "We broke it all right. I don't think there ever was a more thoroughly broken automobile anywhere in the world. We left part of it in a chicken coop up near Riverdale. What became of the tank I don't know, but my friend and I came home by trolley with a couple of cog-wheels for a souvenir and a pair of sprained ankles divided up between us."

"Had an accident, eh?" asked the Poet.

The Idiot turned a reproachful eye upon his friend.

"Accident?" he repeated. "Not at all. Why should you think such a thing? We went out to break the machine and did it. That's all. The fact that we broke a couple of stone walls, and crashed into the rear of a chicken coop as well, might seem to indicate an accident, but now that I look back upon the incident and consider the ways of that particular machine I am inclined to think the whole adventure was quite natural to it, if not so to us."

There was silence for a moment, broken only by the boiling of the water in the French coffee pot.

"That," said the Idiot, pointing to the coffee pot, "is the only kind of an automobile I have any further use for. That is a good, honest, hard-working, conscientious machine, but when it comes to riding for pleasure or risking my life for principle I'll ride behind a horse, or enlist in the Philippines. Automobile riding is the strenuous life raised to the nth power plus. We had seven hours of it, and every minute was either a San Juan Hill or a Siege of Sebastopol. The first thing we did was to jump the curbstone on Fifth Avenue and bring up against a showcase full of Chinese gods and Royal Worcester finger bowls. Fortunately, we stopped short at the moment of the impact, and no harm was done to the gods or the bowls, and, barring the fact that the chauffeur was thrown flat on his stomach into the area in front of a bric-a-brac shop, the incident was a merry one, though momentarily exciting. I was rather glad the thing happened to the chauffeur, for he was too fond of talking, and it took him a good two hours afterward to get his breath back. The next thing we did was to try conclusions with a cross-town car at Fifty-ninth Street, but we got out of that at the cost of our address and a promise to pay for the side panel that we stove in."

"We escaped before he knew what hit him."

"You must have been very careless," said Mr. Brief. "One of those automobilists who think they own the streets, and that just because they toot a little horn with a squeegee at one end of it, everything else has got to step aside."

"That's the true automobile spirit," said the Idiot. "And we had it. When you are automobiling you must do as the automobilists do. The trouble is not that we are careless, but that nobody else seems to know the rules."

"Humph!" sneered the Doctor. "You ought to write out a set of rules for the public's guidance and set forth your code of signals. One toot, trolley cars must get off the track; two toots, all hahy carriages will leave the park; three toots, the police will retire to their cells—"

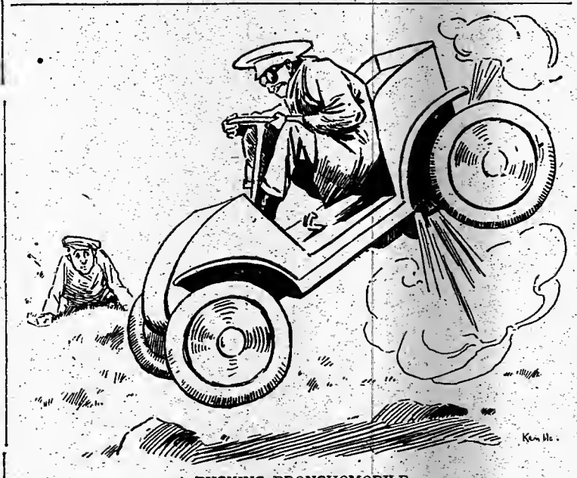
"First-rate idea," said the Idiot with enthusiasm. "I'll send that suggestion to the Automobile Club, and if they are the men I think they are they will adopt it."

"It's a wonder they haven't done so already," sneered Mr. Brief.

"Not when you know the facts," said the Idiot. "A prominent member of the club told me the other day that until the automobilists had acquired full and complete title to the highways they proposed to go slow. Next Winter, however, when their claim to the ownership of New York and all its abounding and abutting suburbs is fully established they will issue a proclamation to the citizens so that the latter will fully comprehend just what their privileges are. Meanwhile it behooves the citizen to keep his eye peeled and to determine just what his rights are for himself. It won't take him long because he hasn't many. For my part, I have taken one precaution with my family already. The boys are not allowed to play out of doors at all, and the nurse when she takes the baby out wheels the carriage up and down the railway tracks and never along the sidewalks or in the park."

"On the railway track?" said Mrs. Pedagog.

"Yes, Madame," said the Idiot. "If only you are familiar with the time table it is safer nowadays. You can tell on the railroad about when a train will come along, but on the public streets or in the parks an automobile is liable to pounce upon you at any minute."



A BUCKING BRONCHOMOBILE.

"The theory is unassailable," said Mr. Pedagog. "And did you kill anybody in the park as you pursued your juggernautical career?"

"No," said the Idiot. "There was an unusually intelligent lot of people in the park that day. Somehow or other they managed to get out of the way—though we did cut a May-pole party in two."

"Merciful goodness!" said Mr. Whitechoker, with profanity in his tones, if not in his words. "Don't automobilists even respect the rights of Maying parties?"

"They have no rights—in June," said the Idiot. "We got through the park safely. That was the only accident that happened in the park, but when we got out we left a trail of woe behind us until we reached the grand climacteric, when we dashed through the two stone walls into the chicken coop, and our naphtha tank blew up, destroying the machine, seven hens and about four dozen eggs in process of evolution. At one point we took off the wheel of an apple cart, at another we grazed a policeman so strenuously that we escaped before he knew what hit him. At the river we couldn't control the brakes very well and the draw of the bridge was moving. Fortunately for us it was closing and not opening, otherwise our juggernautical career would have dropped the jugger and become merely nautical. It was a narrow escape, and I was quite ready to turn about and go home, but my friend is a member of the club and nothing feazes him. Why, do you know what he wants?"

"The earth if he's the real thing," said Mr. Brief.

"Well, I mean besides the earth," said the Idiot.

"Great heavens, man!" cried the Doctor. "Aren't they satisfied with that?"

"I doubt it," said the Idiot. "Nobody's ever satisfied with what he's already got. But this chap really longs for the establishment of an automobile cavalry. When he gets the spirit on he's just like a war horse with the scent of battle in his nostrils, and he wants to plough through serried ranks of things, human beings preferred. He thinks the finest theme for the great battle picture of the future is to be a regiment of a thousand automocavalrymen charging through the infantry brigade of an enemy."

"He must have it had," said the Doctor.

"He has," said the Idiot. "The first thing he did when the bronchomobile blew up was to ask where the telegraph office was."

"'What do you want the telegraph office for?' I asked. 'Telegraph to your wife?'

"'No,' said he. 'I want to order another machine.'"

"You said it was like the siege of Sebastopol," said Mr. Brief. "So far it's been all San Juan."

"It was like Sebastopol because we were bombarded pretty nearly all the way along," said the Idiot. "There are certain rebellious citizens, mostly under age, in this city who like nothing better than a chance to heave something at an automobilist. Old tin cans, stones, sticks, apples, oranges, pieces of crockery—anything that comes to hand. We got a lot of that at various points."

"Served you good and right," said Mr. Brief. "I'd defend in court any man, woman, or child who threw a brick or any other missile at a chauffeur. The principle is merely that of defending one's self against an unmitigated nuisance."

"So would I," said the Idiot. "I'd defend 'em in court, but I wouldn't in an automobile. I think now that they were all right, but while the thing was going on I thought them rather inconsiderate. It isn't pleasant to be hit in the face with a wash-boiler."

"Nevertheless," said Mrs. Pedagog, who was fond of the countryside, and who always has a warm corner in her heart for all offenders, "it must be exhilarating to go whizzing up and down the country lanes breathing in the sweet scent of the new-mown hay, the perfume of the flowers, the odors of the blossoms, and all the other delightful smells of the fields."

"It isn't pleasant to be hit in the face with a wash boiler."

The Idiot smiled broadly.

"You'd think so, wouldn't you?" said he. "Well that's my grudge against the automobilists. I used to go to the park, Mrs. Pedagog, for those things, and I

used to get them, and somehow or other they made me feel cleaner, and sweeter, and finer in every way. But now—well now the blossoms are scented with gasoline, the new-mown hay is redolent of naphtha, and a general atmosphere of petroleum pervades the garden close. Every machine that I have encountered seems to have a separate and distinct odor, every one of them obnoxious, and a drive through the park nowadays in the trail of the Automobile Club outing is equaled by nothing that I know of as far as the odors are concerned, save the trip through the New York Central tunnel on a hot Summer day. The Central Park nowadays smells more like a machine shop than a rose garden, and if people could only store and use the gas they take into their lungs in an hour's drive their bills at the Consolidated would be materially reduced."

"It is evident that you are sane on the point of automobiles," said Mr. Brief.

Mr. Whitechoker.

"And I congratulate you. I had an idea you'd own one some day."

"Oh, as for that," said the Idiot, "I do wish I owned one of those $3,500 Panhards."

"What on earth would you do with it?" demanded the Clergyman.

"Sell it for a thousand and take a much-needed vacation," said the Idiot, as he rose to leave the table and limped painfully away.

Boon to Summer Girls.

FOR the first six months after it moved to Columbus Avenue the XYZ Laundry had but little patronage, but when the shirt-waist season commenced, the trade picked up by tremendous bounds, and within a little while it had passed all its neighbors in popularity. At that stage of the game the proprietors of all the other laundries thereabouts began to ask themselves questions. Incidentally they put these same queries to their quondam patrons, and in the course of time they learned a few things.

"We all swear by the XYZ," said a Gibson-waist girl, "because they button our cuffs for us. They charge nothing extra for this Christian kindness, but if they were to tack a few cents on to the price, I don't believe a single woman in the neighborhood would kick against the increase as extortionate. The wear and tear on temper and fingers would more than make up for the difference in laundry bills.

"Before the XYZ cast its beneficent spell around us I wore a shirtwaist twice as long as I ought to. Such horror lurked in stiffly starched cuffs and the buttons thereon that I hadn't the nerve to tackle them, and so went around positively untidy rather than imperil my soul and my fingers by the unholy exercise. Nowadays, I send double the number of waists to the wash that I sent under the old régime, which is such a clear gain to the XYZ that I don't see why all laundrymen don't adopt the cuff-fastening system."

An Optimistic Cripple.

A ONE-LEGGED newsboy had been hopping about on his crutch selling afternoon "extras," and when there was a lull in the business, owing to a falling off in the crowds passing through City Hall Park, he sat down on the steps of the municipal capitol for a brief rest.

"How did you lose your leg?" I asked.

"Cable car," he said, with the street urchin's characteristic economy of words.

"Too bad!" I remarked.

"Oh, but it might 'a' been worse, Sir," the boy replied. "The company paid the doctor and gave mother $800. That paid all our debts and left us $500 in bank, an' its all there 'cept $40 we had to take out when mother was sick. An' I sell more papers than most of the boys, just 'cause I've a crutch. There's one of my customers now."

CLUB LIFE IN TOWN AND COUNTRY

NEWPORT is a place of peculiar clubs, and as they all opened for the season on Friday a word or two about them is timely. The Clam Bake Club is practically a dinner or luncheon club. It has a "shanty," and last year was so rearranged that the fair sex could go there. The result was many very informal and very jolly dinners, which will be continued this season. The viands are cooked in homely manner, the principal delicacies being roast clams, roast ears of corn, watermelons, soft-shell crabs, and broiled live lobsters.

The Gooseberry Island Club is perhaps less famous for its dinners than for its high poker games. It was one of the favorite resorts of the late Pierre Lorillard. It is maintained, these days, by a very conservative set of Newport residents who claim to have been patrons of the town years before the Vanderbilt and Western element came in. It gives excellent fish dinners. Among those who have entertained there are Miss Ward McAllister—it was a favorite dining place of her father's—the late James Hude Beekman, who was one of the best judges of cooking in New York, and Gen. Frederick Pierson.

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Cope Whitehouse has arrived at the Newport Reading Room, and so the season may truly be said to have begun at the fashionable seaside resort. Mr. Whitehouse is always present at the Players' in Winter. He is one of the few men who wear a mustache and a goatee, known in old days as an imperial. He has lived for years in the East and has a wonderful plan for draining the deserts and making of a barren wilderness a flower garden. These plans have never come to fruition, owing to the impossibility of securing an appropriation from any Government. They are really most practical. A nephew, by the way, has succeeded in traversing the desert, and was received with his caravan, with great state, by King Menelek last week. It is always a sign of Summer when Cope Whitehouse appears at the Newport Reading Room. Clement C. Moore, who is a jolly ex-army officer, and who is bored if you tell him that he is descended from the reverend gentleman who wrote that popular lyric, "'Twas the night before Christmas," Gen. Fred Pierson, and Hamilton Tompkins, are other "signs of the times." Clem Moore is very wealthy, deriving his money from real estate in the vicinity of Chelsea Seminary. He is the direct descendant of the poet and Bishop, but has no inclination toward the Church. Hamilton Tompkins is a bachelor who has a cottage at Newport, and who is a perfect encyclopaedia regarding the history of that town. In this he even surpasses John Austin Stevens the elder, who is an authority on all matters of Newport and New York history.

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The Newport Reading Room is an odd club, where one can never become an actual member unless a stockholder, and where one is only put up for a certain time. Its quarters are in a plain two-story building with a piazza in front, which is famous, because in driving past one sees, over the railings, the heels of all the male fashionables in Newport. It is the rendezvous of the army and navy, and during the fashionable season in Newport it is the one place where you can meet soldier and sailor. One of the peculiarities of Newport is that in Winter the army and navy—especially the latter—are omnipotent in social matters, but they are eclipsed and retire to their own sets when Summer begins.

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For some years at Newport, at a small tavern very near Bellevue Avenue, the gentlemen's gentlemen have what might be called a club. With the exception of butlers, footmen, second men, some coachmen, and nearly all the valets, patronage of this place is rather limited. These men dress extremely well, spend money freely, and have as a great attraction their roulette table on the floor above. Since the introduction of the automobile there has been some friction at this club, as the chauffeurs are imported and are generally French or German. These men do not get on with the British servant, and there is a proposition among the latter to form a more exclusive organization and to secure a building for the purpose.

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Southampton people are hoping that the prohibition regulations passed by the village may be relaxed somewhat. Last year members of the Meadow Brook Club had to bring their own liquor and wines, and it was not an infrequent spectacle to see several men who like their afternoon refreshment going to the club with a bottle under each arm. Women who gave luncheons would bring wine and liquid refreshment in their carriages. Everybody had a flask, but the joke became an annoyance as the season wore on.

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Louis Keller of the Baltusrol Club sails within a fortnight for France, where he always spends his vacation. The addition of squash and the institution of a Saturday dinner have been two things which have augmented the popularity of the club, and which were the suggestions of Mr. Keller. Baltusrol and Ardsley are the only two golf clubs near New York which include other features in addition to the mere playing of golf, and which are in reality country clubs.

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Although there are a number of clergymen of various Protestant denominations who belong to social and non-sectarian clubs, probably the only Roman Catholic priest who is a member of one of the Fifth Avenue organizations is the Rev. Dr. Henry Brann, the pastor of St. Agnes's Church. He is an ardent Republican, and for some years has been a member of the Union League Club, and at the present time is serving on its Library Committee. Dr. Brann succeeded the Rev. Dr. Dunphy at St. Agnes's, which bears the same relation to the actors who are members of the Catholic Church as does the Church of the Transfiguration to the player-folk who are Protestants. It was here that the funeral of "Billy" Florence took place, and it is filled with gifts from members of the profession. Dr. Brann is a very scholarly man, with great aptitude for telling an excellent story. He is one of the few men in this city not a Frenchman who speaks that language without the least trace of an accent. He was in Rome for a number of years, and is a ripe Italian scholar. As an after-dinner speaker he has few equals, and during the short time he has been a member of the club he has been in great request.

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The King belongs to the Marlborough, but since his accession to the throne he has only gone there once, and the story runs that when he appeared in the writing room everybody else vacated the apartment out of respect to him. The Prince of Wales is not a clubman in the strict sense of the word, and he goes to his club on very rare occasions. The most exclusive clubs in London are the Travellers, Boodles, the St. James, White's, and the Guards. The Carlton, to which William Waldorf Astor belongs, comes in the second series.

Mrs. Astor and her daughter, Mrs. Ogilvie Haig, were asked last week to see the coronation procession from the windows and stand of the Bachelors' Club, at 8 Hamilton Place, London. The Bachelors' is one of the very few London clubs to which on occasions women are admitted. It is one of the most fashionable clubs in the English capital for the members of the dancing set, and it is there that all of the English cotillion leaders have been found. A man when he marries does not necessarily lose his membership. Being in a way an open club, it is one of the most popular among Americans in London, although there are no actual American members. The Wellington is another club which opens its doors to women. It is small and not so fashionable as the Bachelors', and it has a number of American members.

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Of course Dr. Rainsford is a fixture at the University, and in Winter he is to be found nearly every day in the library. Dr. Rainsford is not much of a stickler for clerical dress, and you would hardly ever know that he was a clergyman. In Summer he invariably appears at the various watering places in golf costume, and he is a familiar figure at the Newport Reading Room when he is at Newport. It has been said that on one Sunday he preached in golf knickerbockers. This—if the report was founded on fact—was quite in contrast with a peculiar individual known at Newport some years ago, who wore the garb of a clergyman, and who would appear in tennis week in white flannels with a Roman collar and an enormous cross with a chain of black around his neck.

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Bourke Cockran is probably, with the exception of Willie Cutting, one of the men in society who belong to more clubs than the average. At the present time he is a member of fifteen, including the Meadow Brook and the Metropolitan. Ten years ago he did not belong to a single prominent one, but his club membership increased as he became the fashion. Still, he is not a clubman, and one seldom meets him at any one of the numerous organizations of which he is a member. He is particularly fond of the Meadow Brook, however, and each year he gives the club a hunt breakfast at his house at Sands Point. He is a very good horseman, notwithstanding his bulk, and rides to hounds a great deal during the season.

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Consternation has been caused among the golf clubs by the recent action of John Jacob Astor, who is building a complete athletic club at his place at Rhinebeck. It is feared his example will be followed by other millionaires, and that in time all the very rich men will have clubs of their own at their country places and will in consequence withdraw from the local country organizations. Alfred Vanderbilt has made of his new purchase at Portsmouth an exclusive country club for himself and intimates, and George Gould has practically done the same thing at Georgian Court. When golf and polo and squash can be played on private links, fields, and courts, with an exclusive class of spectators, many of the clubs will be left with very limited support.

BOBBY.

'Twixt Summer and Autumn.

"ONE THING that has been puzzling me ever since I struck this part of the country is the Easterner's division of the seasons," lamented the man from Milwaukee. "Out where I come from we always count August as a Summer month, but the New York and New England population—and especially the theatrical portion thereof—evidently classify it otherwise.

"I have reached this conclusion by reading the advertisements on the billboards. You may travel the length of any prominent theatrical street in every good-sized Eastern city and take occasional peeps into the adjoining streets, and at the entrance to almost every theatre not now doing business you will see this sign: 'Closed for the Summer. Will reopen in August.'

"Now, what I want to know is, what is the status of August in this part of the country? Is it a Summer month or a Fall month or a Winter month, or has it been lopped off from all the divisions of the year established by the calendar, and been made to constitute a season by itself?"

WISE MEN OF WALL STREET.

EXPERTS are the people who know so much about a thing that they are afraid to tell it all at once, for fear of disorganizing the universe. When an expert hears anything about his pet hobby he looks wise and says nothing at all till somebody suggests that he does not know anything about it. Then he says something and wants money for it. The expert is sometimes a nuisance and sometimes a blessing. He is a nuisance when you try to boom a stock whose assets look like a hen's teeth, and whose liabilities are as numerous as the defects in the administration. Then he comes along and waxes loquacious in an effort to demonstrate to the dear people that they are idiots and he knows it all. He talks in figures that make the ontfit in question feel as rocky as New York's haseball team. The only time he is a real hlessing is when you can pull the wool over his eyes and make him think you have a Standard Oil when in reality it's only an Amalgamated Copper. Then he will get out his shovel and help you throw sand in the people's eyes.

Somebody haa said that there are three kinds of liars—the plain liar, the liar condemned, and the mining expert. The man that said that must have been a mining expert himself, for no one hnt a mining expert knows the degree to which the art of mendacity can be perfected by the guiid. And if he was a mining expert probably he lied, because he could hardly help it. If he lied the mining expert is not a liar, and he, being a mining expert, was not a liar, and therefore told the truth. The resnit is very obvious. This paragraph is given as a first-class sample of the arguments that the expert is so fond of using. If any one fails to get the seqnence clear that is his fault, not the fault of the expert.

Railroad experts are wise guys. They are much more wonderful than railroad Presidents, because these latter only know the railroad by having helped to build it, or hy having managed it for a long time and made the things they understand themselves. There is not anything wonderfnl in that. The expert on the contrary knows a great deal more about the road than does the President, even if he has never seen it. He can make the President feel like a seagull in a cloud of soft-coal smoke, when they get into an argument about the road. The President will try to talk facts, hut the expert will talk figures. Figures never lie, they say, but that does not prove that liars don't figure. The vocation of the expert depends on that.

Nothing in this world makes a man feel so cheap as to hire an expert to go over the books. The first thing he tells you is that your system of keeping the hooks was invented by Noah when he floated his limited company. He tells you that after he has looked at the books, but he meant to tell you before. Then he adds up about hair the figures and tells you that your men are poor adders. By the time he is finished you think you are out of place as a railroad President, and should be operating a weight machine at Coney. When he gets throngh and presents his hill you realize that you have been running the rottenest railroad in the United States, and you appoint a receiver and try to raise the money to pay the hill. That is the chief delight of operating a railroad.

Sometimes an expert forgets himself and says something nice without heing paid for it. It is not very often that this happens, hut when it does the stocks are likely to jump. Just ahout then the expert will remember himself. Then he will sell short and jump on the stock to put it down again. This is an amusement that somebody taught the expert when he was a clerk in a hroker's office and he never forgets it. He just dotes on jumping on things. If he were not quite so clever as he is he wonld make a first-class Police Commissioner or a good understudy to Dr. Parkhurst. The trouhle is that he does not want to be told what he shall jump on. It must always be of his own volition.

The saddest thing is when two hoss experts disagree. In that case there is nothing left for the company over whose affairs they come to hlows except to go into liquidation and start up again when the wind hlows over. Otherwise its affairs will be dissected in a way that will make the vivisectionists look like S. P. C. A. men. It is positively cruel. If the President has ever charged up a dinner at Sherry's or any other little thing like that he fairly shakes in his shoes while the fight goes on for fear one of the quarrelsome experts will discover the fact. If one of them does find it out he wins. It may not affect the quarrel at all, hnt he wins anyway, for the President will probahly give him a meal to make him stop talking. That is a win.

If you ever happen to be in a restaurant down town and you hear a man say "ton-mile" and another man come at him with "current assets" or "physical statistics" it is well to conclude that you are in touch with two experts who are carving up a railroad or an industrial for lunch. Their favorite diet just now is Steel and their favorite drink Whisky. The bond scheme of the former and the reorganization plan of the latter are the sauces with which they serve the meal to themselves. They seem to be thriving on the diet, and it is very likely that they will stick to it for some time to come. A layman, listening to the talk, feels somewhat as Carrie Nation wonld feel if she lit into a deaf-mute asylum where none oonld listen to nor talk and she couldn't break in. He doesn't know whether "ton-mile" means feet or pounds or whether "current assets" are in the river or the books. It's all the same. There is no necessity to worry a bit ahout it, for as long as the experts are here it is not necessary for anybody else to know anything.

C. M. K.

AN UP-TO-DATE GOOSE RACE.

His Forte.

In early life 'twas thought of course
he'd he the President.
He was eminently fitted, but, instead
of him,
The people gave to baser men the reins
of government.
'Twas a shame to see how others got
ahead of him.

He tried commercialism, but somehow it
wouldn't go.
He found it filled with intrigue and
duplicity.
He swore that corporations smacked of
regions down below
And that financiers were wary of publicity.

It seemed a moral certainty that literature and art
Were fields in which he'd shine and
which would hring to him
The puhlic recognition that he craved,
but from the start
He failed—the critics "didn't do a thing
to him."

It really wonld appear that from his
lahors in the past
His country should regard him as a
creditor,
But, never mind, as "Veritas" he's
struck his gait at last.
He's the man who writes the "Letters
to the Editor."

CHARLES B. GRAVES.

Nobody Else Would Want It.

Benham—I have a mind of my own.
Mrs. Benham—You are welcome to it.

Was He Insane?

NOT curiosity alone, hut sympathy had led him to visit the insane asylum, for he was an altruist in his own small way, and delighted to help those less fortunate than himself. The patients interested him tremendously. He listened patiently and kindly to their wildest vaporings, and to each he whispered a word of encouragement and hope.

Even the genius who has invented a new kind of typewriter, which, if provided hy the ambitious anthor with a caption for his article, would turn out the finished manuscript without further aid from him, seemed not hopeless in his eyes. And when the patient explained that the owner of such a typewriter, after having written the title of his article, might go off to the baseball game or the races and come back later to find his work completed hy the ohliging and self-operative machine, he entered sympathetically into the scheme—"just to encourage the poor unfortunate," as he explained to the attendant who was showing him abont.

A well-dressed, well-groomed man who showed signs of refinement and culture, despite many days spent in the asylum for the insane, interested him particularly. For nearly an hour he talked to the man, discussing with him matters social, political, and personal.

Impressed finally by the man's evident intelligence, the visitor hegan to doubt the evidence of his surroundings.

"Surely," he began, "you are not insane, are you?"

The patient smiled good naturedly. "What do you think about it?" he answered. "You ought to be able to judge."

"I most certainly would not think so from yonr conversation," was the visitor's response. "How came you here?"

The patient told an entirely plausible story of family jealousy; he spoke in a low, firm voice, with no trace of excitement, and concluded thus:

"My difficulty has been to get my case before any one in authority to help me. I have written to the Governor many times, but either my letters do not reach him or he is too husy to investigate my case. And so I have had to stay here all these weary months." There was a note of sadness in his voice, hut he still spoke placidly, with a face of unruffled calm.

The visitor was the only one to get excited.

"It's an outrage," he exclaimed, angrily, "to keep a man like you locked up. I know the Governor very well, and I'll put yonr case before him at once. This affair must he corrected!"

The patient thanked him feelingly.

"Depend on me," remarked the visitor, as he shook the man's hand warmly and bade him a kindly good-bye. "I won't forget yon."

The visitor had just abont reached the door when his new friend, walking over quickly, tapped him on the shoulder.

"By the way," said the patient, "do you happen to have a piece of toast in your pocket?"

"A piece of toast!" reiterated the visitor in surprise at the strange request. "What in the world do you want with that?"

The patient came closer, then whispered confidingly:

"Oh, you know, I'm a poached egg, and I want a place to sit down."

Oddity's Last Invasion.

"THIS seems to be the day of freak designs," said the man with the red mustache, "and I feel that wagon tops are not escaping the general craze for oddity. I have seen no fewer than fifty wagons in the past two days the covers of which looked like the advance guard of a circus. Upon inquiry I learned that they had not attained this distinction, nor even the dignity of serving as an advertisement for somebody's brand of liquor or cigars, hnt were plebeian delivery wagons the owners of which had fallen victims to the universal desire for profuse decoration. These covers are striped, some lengthwise, some crosswise, and some diagonally, while still others are plaided in checkerboard style. The colors are as many as are known to the makers of modern dyes, but red, white, and hlue, combined in barber's pole style, seem to be the favorites. Whether the fad of multi-colored wagontops will wax or wane no one can predict, hut there are certainly enough of them on the street at present to lighten the prospect on the dullest kind of day."

Putting on Airs

WHEN AMOS RUSIE STRUCK OUT

NO class of travelers are more inveterate jokers than are the professional baseball players. Even the commercial traveler, whose reputation as a joker is worldwide, would scarcely dare attempt some of the horseplay in which ball players indulge.

It is upon the sleeping cars that the ball-playing joker gets in his fine work. During the playing season each team in either of the big leagues is compelled to take long jumps, many of them an entire day or more in duration. On these jumps time naturally hangs heavily, and the spirit of deviltry comes to the surface in an attempt to pass the long, tedious hours on the train.

The daylight hours spent in travel can be filled in easily. The managers of the majority of the clubs do not object to card playing, and whist, hearts, and euchre are freely indulged in. It is while en route at night that the ball playing joker looks around for a victim. And here is where the ambitious youngster, who has just broken into the big League, has more than his share of trouble, especially if he is a trifle green.

One of these car-route jokes happened to Amos Rusie, who in his day was perhaps the greatest "slab artist" in the country.

Amos at that time had just broken into the big league and was a member of the Indianapolis team. The story is told by "Duke" Farrell, the Brooklyn catcher, who, as the backstop for the New Yorks, caught Rusie in nearly all of the games he pitched in.

"Verdant," declares Farrell, "does not express the degree of greenness that the big fellow was bothered with when he broke into the game. He was so green that we had to rope in all the cows that used to graze in the vicinity of the ball grounds where we played. At that time Amos was just as green as he was wild as a pitcher, and those who saw him work at that time know that his catcher had his own troubles keeping him down.

"As I said, Amos was then a member of John T. Brush's Indianapolis collection of stars, which were afterward unloaded upon the New York public for $60,000. On the team were such men as Jerry Denny, Jack Glasscock, and others. And Denny was the offender in this case.

"It was on the first trip Amos took with the team. Denny had taken the big fellow under his wing, so to speak, and was giving him fatherly advice. He handed out great bundles of sage advice for the big fellow to follow.

"We pulled out of Indianapolis late one afternoon on one of the long Eastern trips. After we had gotten under way we noticed that Denny had the big fellow over in a corner talking to him in a confidential way. We were 'on' in a minute and knew that there was something doing. It was for Amos to get it good and hard.

"This was the burden of the conversation handed out to Amos by Denny: 'Now, Amos, these nigger palace car porters are the greatest thieves on earth. They'll steal anything that is not tied or nailed to the floor. The worst habit they have is the stealing of shoes. You want to watch the fellow on this car to-night. Be careful that he doesn't find your shoes and take them.'

"Rusie swallowed the whole thing, hook, line, and sinker. He told Denny that if any coon tried to get away with his foot coverings there would be a Coroner's case reported.

"Well, the word was passed around and everybody waited patiently for the fun that was sure to come. Luckily we had the car to ourselves that night. About 11 o'clock all hands began to turn in. The porter had made up all the berths and was waiting for us to make a home run into dreamland.

"Amos had a lower berth that night. It isn't usual for the new players to receive lowers in preference to the older members of the team, but an exception was made in Rusie's case for once.

"As Denny baited Amos's berth he leaned over and said, 'Now, Amos, keep tabs on the coon. Put your uniform bag and bats in your berth and hide your shoes underneath.'

"'I'm on,' replied Rusie, knowingly. 'And that black feller had better not try to do any sneak work around me.'

"We all climbed into our berths a few minutes later, and soon there was a chorus of snores. At the same time, however, all hands were watching Amos's berth, which was near the upper end of the car. Finally the lights were doused and we could hear the porter begin skirmishing around to get the shoes of the passengers to black them, as is customary.

"Rusie's was the first berth he went to. Quietly, so as not to awaken the sleeper, the poor coon leaned down and felt around for Amos's shoes. Finally he found them and was about to pull them from under the berth when Amos, with a baseball bat in his hand, jumped from his bed in a towering rage. He made a grab at the frightened negro and howled: 'You white-livered thief, you didn't think you could play that game on me, did you? Put down those shoes or I'll knock your confounded head off. Steal my shoes, hey? I'm on to you and I'm going to give you one or two you'll remember.'

"As Amos raised his bat the 'coon' made a wild dash for the other end of the car, howling 'Murder!' at the top of his lungs. Amos was after him like a flash. Into the smoking compartment sailed the negro. In a minute Amos was on top of him and he had started to give Mr. Negro an elegant thrashing when the gang rushed in and pulled them apart. The porter was pretty badly the worse for wear and he vowed he would have Amos arrested at the next stop. He went out to have the train operator telegraph on to the next important station to have a policeman waiting to take charge of a crazy man who was bent on murder.

"We got hold of him when the train started on again, and promised to fix the matter up. We also explained the situation to the conductor of the train. He got the porter to call the matter off, but it cost the members of the team a cool $25 to keep him quiet."

Missing Numbers in Hotels.

"EVIDENTLY there are some things which a lawyer doesn't know," said an old hotel man who was sitting in the Amen Corner of the Fifth Avenue Hotel the other morning.

"Here is a case in court," said he, pointing to an article in a morning newspaper, "in which the point at issue depends largely on whether or not there is a room of a certain number in a hotel in this city. The clerk testifies that there is no room of that number in the hotel, and the opposing lawyer does not ask, 'When was the number changed?' That would have been the obvious question to any hotel man.

"Have you never noticed how many missing numbers there are in the numerical designation of the rooms of a big hotel? The older the hotel and the more varied its business the more numbers will be missing. The explanation is simple. When a suicide occurs in a hotel room, or when it figures in a divorce case, or when a guest is robbed, or some crime committed in the room, the number is promptly changed to obliterate as much as possible the unpleasant memory and to avoid the contingency of some guest refusing to occupy the room on account of its associations.

"There is another reason, too, for missing numbers in hotel rooms, and that is that hotel men have a horror of certain numbers which recall unpleasant incidents in their experience, and in numbering the rooms of a new hotel they will leave out those suggestive numerals, or in taking possession of an old hotel they will straightway change the offensive numbers."

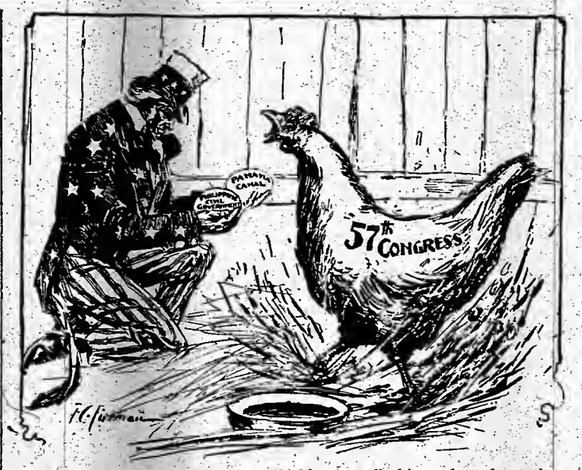
As the Man Sees It.

Miss Justout—Wherein, Mr. Wiseman, lies the secret art of conversation?

Wiseman—Young lady, listen!

Miss Justout—But I am listening!

Wiseman—Well, that is all there is of the art of conversing agreeably.



UNCLE SAM—And you've been kicking up all this racket about these two eggs?

"Rock Me to Sleep, Mother."

A CERTAIN MAN who accepted a "Friday to Monday" invitation from a friend who has a place down on Long Island returned to town looking so jaded and worn out as to excite remark from his business associates.

"Your trip doesn't seem to have done you much good, old man," remarked one of these. "You look as if you hadn't slept in forty-eight hours."

A gleam of interest and intelligence shot into the glazed eye of the returned "tripper" and he remarked:

"No more have I".

"But why?", pursued the latest thing in clairvoyants. "Was there trouble down there?"

"There was—for me," returned the tired one. "They gave me a room next to that of two girls, each of whom is the other's 'alter ego.'

"The first night I was down there Wilson and I sat up pretty late talking and smoking in the library. Presently I tip-toed into my room for fear of waking my fair neighbors. I needn't have worried. They were talking 'sixteen to the dozen.' I didn't mind—indeed I was glad that the responsibility of waking them had not been mine. An hour later they were still at it, though in somewhat muffled tones. The 'tones' were assumed after a few discreet 'a'hems' on my part. These last were indulged in when the treacherous partition had enabled me to overhear that she 'didn't know what to make out of him. His manner would lead you to suppose he was on the brink of it—but somehow nothing happened—at least, not yet.'

"Hour after hour they kept it up. Along toward morning I fell asleep, and might have been restored to something approaching my normal condition if Wilson would have allowed it. I never saw such a perverted idea of hospitality as that man cherishes.

"At 7 o'clock I was taking a breakfastless view of 'early morning in the country.' His delight in the natural beauties of his surroundings was not only egotistic—it was more. It was irreverent. You'd think he made them all—the hills, the dales, the early sun touching the tree tops.'

"I believe he was quoting direct from one of those 'Summer homes in the country' books.

"All day were we on the go, and next night the girls talked worse than ever. They made no attempt to disguise their tones. The subject was evidently 'The Type of Man We Hate.' The physical outlines of this wretched individual bore a striking resemblance to a gentleman who stands opposite me in the mirror when I shave. His mental characteristics were summed up in the word 'boor.'

"What am I going to do now? I'm going up to Harlem and stand before the lucky woman who calls me son. Then I'm going to recite at full length a poem she taught me years ago, called 'Rock Me to Sleep, Mother.'

"And afterward?"

"Afterward I'm going to let her do it."

The Weather Man's Perquisites.

"I HAVE just served sixteen subpoenas on Uncle Sam's weather man," said a process server at the County Court House the other day, "and handed him sixteen half dollars to legalize the command that he appear to give evidence in that many cases, and sixteen dollars to enforce the direction that he bring the weather records along.

"Do you know, he is much in demand as a witness? There are hundreds of cases, especially in the accident and negligence actions in the City Court, in which it is necessary to prove what was the state of the weather at the time of the accident, and obviously the man to give that information to the jury is the observer of the local weather station, for he has the records made at the time to show indisputably whether it was raining or whether the sun was shining.

"Sometimes, this duty keeps the weather man on the jump. I have known him to give testimony in six or eight cases in a day and to earn witness fees far in excess of his salary. I presume these fees are his perquisites and I know that the lump sum in a year is a handsome amount."

Far from Home.

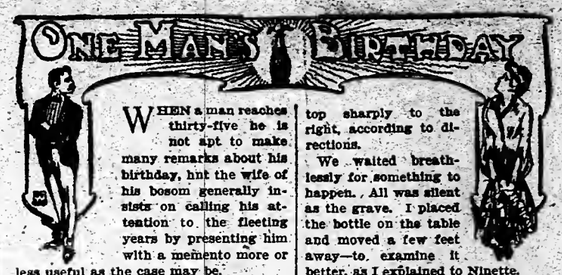
Little Ethel—Where were you born, Aunt Amelia?

Aunt Amelia—Way out in San Francisco—almost on the other side of the world.

Little Ethel—My! What a long way you must have been from your papa and mamma.

A SUBWAY EXPLOSION OF HIS OWN.

ONE MAN'S BIRTHDAY



WHEN a man reaches thirty-five he is not apt to make many remarks about his birthday, but the wife of his bosom generally insists on calling his attention to the fleeting years by presenting him with a memento more or less useful as the case may be.

I knew there was something in the wind by the mysterious little smile on my wife's face as she occasionally glanced at me, but pretended not to notice, and waited for the blow to fall. Directly after dinner she approached the subject warily, after this fashion:

"Sam, dear, do you know what day this is?"

With a well-assumed start of surprise I answered:

"No—why, yes, it must be our anniversary."

"Oh, Sam!" and she gave me such a reproachful look that I almost gave in—"you know better; now think again."

"By Jove, it's my birthday! Is it possible? How the years come round? Let's see—am I thirty-three or thirty-four?"

"Why, Sam Holden! You are thirty-five. Don't try to make out you are younger than I am, because I won't have it."

I meekly subsided and waited further developments.

My wife left the room a moment, and on her return carried something in her arms that resembled a small baby done up in brown paper. She placed it in my lap, with sort of a timorous glee.

I looked as ferocious as possible. "No, Ninette, I will not adopt any strange infant found on the doorsteps, so you need not ask me—take it away."

"Don't be such a goose, Sam! This is your present. I don't know whether you will like it or not, but Mary gave Mr. and Mrs. Jones one, and they wouldn't be without it for anything now. It will be lovely in Summer when we cannot bother to dress up and go to the drug store"—and she ceased her breathless recital and beamed.

With a jumble in my mind of hot nights, no clothes, drug stores, and what Mr. Jones said, I cautiously undid the wrapping and slowly drew the article out of its case. It seemed to be some kind of a bottle with wicker petticoats and a metal top.

"What in thunder is it, Ninette?"

My wife's pretty brown eyes filled with tears. "Oh, Sam, don't you like it! I thought you would be so pleased." Then, with a stamp of her little foot. "Well, I don't care, anyway; you can just take it back and get the money; the man said so. I made him promise, for I most knew you wouldn't like it. I think men are hateful to give things to any way, so, there!"

"My dear girl, if you will only wait a moment and tell me what this article is for, I shall be most happy to pass judgment on it."

"Well, if that isn't just like a man—soda water, of course! You see, you fill the bottle with plain water—doesn't cost a cent—and then you unscrew the cap and put in one of these capsules, and turn it round hard, and it goes off just like that—szip! There you are, and it doesn't cost a cent—only for the capsules, they are 25 cents a box."

I handled the thing gingerly; I didn't know but that it might go "szip!" on its own hook.

We found a sheet of directions in the box, and I read it over several times. When I felt that I had mastered its intricacies sufficiently, I suggested having some soda at once.

Ninette was delighted and brought in a bottle of orange syrup and two glasses.

As I manipulated the bottle to get the hang of the thing, my wife suggested doubtfully:

"Perhaps you had better put an apron on, Sam." In reply to my startled look she hastened to add: "Oh, I don't believe it will act so with you, any way; I guess the man was careless."

"Tell me the worst, Ninette. What does it do?"

She shrugged her shoulders. "Oh, it just spilled over a little, that's all."

By this time I was scared, but felt it would never do to admit it—I would loss prestige at my family fireside. So I filled the bottle up to the nozzle, put in the capsule, and turned the cocked-hat top sharply to the right, according to directions.

We waited breathlessly for something to happen. All was silent as the grave. I placed the bottle on the table and moved a few feet away—to examine it better, as I explained to Ninette.

Meanwhile she stood poised on one foot, with her skirt caught up in both hands, as a woman does when she sees a mouse.

Nothing occurred. I shook the bottle gently; still no response.

"I don't believe it's a good one," said Ninette. "I didn't like the man's looks very well; he had one brown eye and one blue one, and you never can depend on a man whose eyes are different, any way."

I determined to try another of those capsules. I gave the no-good one to my mother-in-law's dear little Fido. He swallowed it with avidity. At last accounts he was still alive and hearty.

I read the rules once more. "Place the acorn in the cap and turn smartly—release quickly." I did not exactly like the looks of that last phrase.

"Do you know, Ninette, I think I turned the cap the wrong way. Suppose we try it again?"

Think I was going to let an old glass bottle in straw petticoats master me in that fashion? Not if I knew it. My wife thinks I am the smartest ever, and I wouldn't disturb her delusion for anything.

I repeated my performance with added strength. When I came to—I was leaning wobbily against the door, holding on to a lump on my forehead, and muttering huskily, "Release quickly!"

Ninette was frantically attempting to bathe my head, while the bottle lay on the floor in a very inoffensive manner and the cap reposed on the mantelpiece.

"Is this the year for cyclones, my dear?" I faltered.

"Oh, you poor boy! I wish I'd never seen the horrid thing. Does it hurt awfully, Sam? It's all my fault, and I wish I had bought that lovely stick pin instead."

I assured her that I liked my present better than anything else, and she was a dear little woman to have thought of such a thing.

Eventually I mastered the secret, and we have had many good times with my birthday present.

The Tammany Triumphers.

"Vat aboud dese Dammany driumphers, Jimmy?"

"Dey ain't triumphed much yet, Hans; but youse wait and see."

The Good Old Kind.

The wireless mouse-trap fellow's plan
We herewith beg to question.
But know the mouseless mouse-trap is
A practical suggestion.

CUPID: Better use the heavier bait to catch one of them.

Custom-Made Guns.

"THE custom-made gun is no longer the rarity that it once was," said a clerk in a Broadway store. "The time was when none but those who had to sustain the reputation of being expert shots considered a made-to-order gun a necessary part of their outfit, but nowadays lots of people who are known to be unable to hit the side of a barn at close range insist upon a first-class instrument of destruction for even that random shooting.

"I don't mean by that that dealers in sporting goods do not carry first-class guns in stock. They do, and men of all sizes, big and little, straight and crooked, near-sighted and cross-eyed, can be fitted there to their satisfaction unless extraordinarily fastidious. The custom-made gun is the thing, however, these days, among the actual and would-be fine shots, and orders for the sams are given in increasing numbers each season.

"Last Fall a number of women joined the ranks of the hypercritical, and when the agents for the big gun houses made their annual trips to the hunting colonies soliciting trade, they took the measurements of many women who have a reputation in the shooting line.

"Custom-made guns, like everything else, come pretty high, but the person who goes a-hunting doesn't mind the cost so long as he is able to pick off game with an exclusive and perfectly made gun."

The Truck Dog.

HE was a dirty, scrawny dog, but he maintained the dignity of his standing, or running, in fact, in dogdom. He might have been white at one time, with his black spots defined sharply, but circumstances evidently had compelled an existence that in recent years had not permitted a bath other than that provided by falling rain, and the indications were that he had not taken advantage of opportunities in that respect frequently.

He was trotting along under a truck that crossed Fulton Street at a busy hour of the day. He glanced neither to the right nor to the left, but kept his gaze on the heels of the horses in front. If he had been a coach dog he would have been under the axle of the front wheels, but, being a truck dog, he was under the rear axle. Whether he had been trained to trot there as a protector of the tail end of the truck from the exasperating urchins of the street, or had of his own volition dropped back to a rear position as a concession to the difference between a coach dog and a truck dog, the chronicler knoweth not. At any rate, he knew his duty, and he was doing it.

Cracking Nuts for a Living.

NUT CRACKING is one of the many odd occupations pursued by industrious people in every large city. The tough old hickory nut furnishes one of the most flourishing branches of this peculiar trade, as this confectioners use so much of the product that the business in it is kept thriving all the year around. The capitalists in the business are the men who travel about the country locating hickory trees and buying the crop. There is a keen rivalry among them, and the farmer with a good crop of nuts can get a fair price by the bushel if he only knows how to drive a bargain. The nuts are delivered in bags to the nut crackers, who are paid 8 cents a pound for the meats. A bushel of nuts yields about five pounds of meat, and an industrious worker who does not observe the eight-hour law is said to be able to make about $3.50 a week.

"The most difficult part of the business," said one of the capitalists, "is to find persons who will crack the nuts properly. As an experiment I sent a quantity of nuts to various city missions, which always have a lot of idle persons hanging around. The scheme was a failure for the meat came back full of shells and utterly unfit for use. The persons who did the work were not getting any direct pay for it, and they took care to do it in so slovenly a manner that they would never have any more such work set before them. The best workers I have are poor widows who have a houseful of children to help them."

How to Pronuonce "Vase."

Weddle—Whenever I want to pronounce the word "v-a-s-e" I get embarrassed. I don't know whether to say vazs or vahze or vawss or vace.

Mrs. Weddle—Why don't you say like Bridget, "Them there?"

1902

A Confusion of Vowels

TEN years had passed over the Van Twinkles with naught to disturb the serenely happy life they enjoyed in their spacious Harlem flat. Had the wondering neighbors inquired they would have learned that the chief cause of their domestic felicity was a chef de cuisine of African ancestry, which had been a gift from the old Kentucky home, and Mrs. Van Twinkle, who had barely put up her braids when her Edward led her to the altar, valued this dusky gem above the Limoges, the Sèvres, or the dazzling array of cut glass and plate.

For ten long years she had never been compelled to do the drudgery of the kitchen, so that when the blow fell it descended with cataclysmic force—Dinah had unceremoniously taken her departure.

Through her tears the housewife surveyed the three little Van Twinkles—Edward, Jr., aged nine; Raphael, aged six, and Jerome, the baby. Jerome brought her to herself with an appeal something in the nature of a blast of a siren, and after solacing him with a fresh bottle she made a heroic resolve.

"Edward shall not go without his supper," and from the depths of her trunk she produced a cream-colored cookbook, with green and gold borders, and set to work.

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The Van Twinkles had gathered around the glistening board. At the head of the table sat Edward, his bosom swelling with pride as he watched the earnest little housewife hustling about. Little Raphael drummed on the table impatiently with his knife and fork, and Jerome, in his high chair, hugged lovingly that indispensable adjunct to toothless youth and looked on in big-eyed wonder.

The busy little woman placed two steaming plates before her husband and little Raphael, at the same time patting Van Twinkle on the cheek and exclaiming:

"I knew you couldn't enjoy your dinner, Edward dear, without soup."

Edward dear and little Raphael simultaneously grasped their spoons and swooped down upon the steaming fluid, thinking to show their appreciation by enforced activity. There was a sudden and awful pause.

"Great Heavens!" cried Edward dear, bounding in the air and spluttering wildly, "what's in the soup?"

"Why, nothing, my love—I made it according to the recipe," answered Mrs. Van Twinkle, anxiously, noticing Raphael's livid face and impossible contortions, as she ran to the kitchen and brought back the resplendent cookbook. Edward dear, gasping and spluttering, reached for the book and glanced where his wife pointed to the recipe.

"Heavens above!" he wailed, "that's not soup, but soap."

In an instant confusion reigned; there was an awful uproar, and each and every person shouted some different suggestion.

Mrs. Van Twinkle promptly fainted. Little Raphael was rolling over and over on the floor, a track of foaming suds marking every revolution. Picking up the young bopefni by the collar, Van Twinkle commanded him to run down stairs to the doctor. Then Edward dear, with a look of hopeless resignation on his foam-flecked but still-handsome countenance, threw himself upon the sofa.

When the doctor entered upon the tragedy the first thing that struck his attention was the ecstatic joy of Jerome the baby, whose eyes, fairly bulging, were glued upon his father, stretched out of the sofa, breathing heavily and at every breath emitting a magnificent soap bubble that floated toward the ceiling, glittering with a hundred coruscating hues.

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Mr. Van Twinkle presented to his wife as a birthday present two large placards, on one of which was printed a U and on the other an A of every known script.

Another Portia.

COURT was just on the point of convening. The gowned figure of the Judge had not yet appeared. The Clerk was rummaging through a pile of papers and several court officers were grouped together discussing the latest political gossip. A straggling crowd of lawyers, witnesses, and jurors was filing in at the door of the courtroom.

"His Honor, the Judge of General Sessions," thundered the chief of the court squad. The Judge bowed and took his seat. The Clerk took up his calendar for the day and was about to read when his attention was diverted by the sudden entrance of a woman into the courtroom. At least he thought it was a woman from the mass of feminine drapery. The face was hidden behind a thick veil.

With a crackling of starched linen and a frou-frou and rustling of silk she swung down the room to the table before the railing behind which is the Judge's bench. A court officer stepped toward her as if to prevent her progress, but she swept by him without deigning a glance, and sat down in the chair generally reserved for prisoners.

Then she removed her veil and revealed a face of remarkable feminine beauty, set off by a head of luxurious chestnut hair. The Judge straightened up and arranged his gown, the Clerk adjusted his necktie and increased the curl of his mustache, the court attendants smoothed out the wrinkles in their coats and stood at attention; the lawyers, the jurors, and the witnesses whispered together.

"Who is she?" "What is the charge?" "So young and so fair!"

"Silence!" roared the Clerk, striking the desk with his knuckles; then taking up his calendar again, he read:

"Mary Cameron, manslaughter."

The young woman, who was still the centre of interest in the courtroom, stood up and blushed crimson.

"Your Honor," she began in a clear but faint voice—in the pause one could have heard a feather flutter—"your Honor, in the interest of my client I ask that her case be adjourned for a week."

A sigh of relief mingled with disappointment went round the room. A man near the door who had been leaning forward eagerly listening to the words of the speaker, straightened up and with an air of utter disgust muttered:

"Another one of them female lawyers."

A Bad Weapon When Wielded by Anarchy.

The Show Case in Full Dress.

THE showcase stood near the middle of the sidewalk. It was the repository of six hats and a baby bonnet. The baby bonnet was white, but the hats were of many colors, and it was to these that the proprietor of the shops was giving her attention.

"I suppose," she said, "that it isn't doing the fair thing by this millinery to swathe the case in white muslin, but it is the only way to keep the ribbons and flowers in good shape. When the sun beats down on this glass for three or four hours at a stretch in the manner in which it's heating now it certainly has a disheartening effect on pink and blue bows and rosettes, and I find that the only way they can be made to keep a respectable appearance is to protect them from the heat during the middle of the day."

The passer-by was clearly impressed with the scheme, yet she seemed to have doubts as to its general practicability.

"I should think," she suggested, "that prospective customers would regard your practice with suspicion. If your hats cannot be set up in a show case without fading how are they ever going to stand the exposure they will be subjected to when worn on people's heads?"

The milliner smiled complacently. "Oh," said she, "my customers do not figure so closely as that. Anyway, they don't expect a hat to last forever, and if it does lose its color after it has done service a few times they consider the fading a part of their bargain. Besides that, it is not my lookout. If I can keep the things from fading while they are on my hands I am doing all that can be expected of me. This muslin drapery wrapped round the side of the case that is exposed to the sun is the best preventive of which I know. Many other milliners seem to be of the same opinion, and if you should pass along Sixth or Eighth or Third Avenue in the middle of the day you will find that more than half the millinery have taken to clothing their showcases in muslin gowns."

Helping the Mule.

IT WAS on the Amsterdam Avenue line, at One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, where the incline leading to Columbia University begins. A little gray mule was struggling along with a heavy load of lime. The driver kept the wagon inside the car tracks in order to

make the pull as light as possible. But at One Hundred and Thirteenth Street the grade became rather sharp and there the little mule was stalled.

He couldn't budge the wagon, try as he might, and began to turn his head toward the driver with a troubled air, as if making an appeal not to be beaten, for he was doing his best. The driver understood and tried to help by putting his shoulder to the wheel, but to no purpose. Just as the two comrades had begun to despair of getting up the hill a car came along with the usual smash and clang.

The motorman saw the plight of the pair, and, instead of commencing a tirade of abuse and telling the driver to get off the track, he stopped his car, took off the fender, and commenced to gently push the wagon ahead.

The little mule was startled for the moment and pulled back. Then he heard the reassuring voice of the motorman, caught the idea, brayed joyfully, and trotted ahead. Arriving at the top of the grade, the little animal made his best bow to the motorman and smiling passengers and quit the track, probably convinced that there really is a brotherhood of man and beast.

Omar on the Summer Vacation.

S. E. Kiser in The Chicago Record-Herald.

Now, the warm sun reviving old desires,
Man packs his duds and to the woods retires,
Where the starved mosquito lights upon his neck
And patiently extracts what it requires.

The haughty woman goes with seven trunks
To sleep around in insect-haunted hunks;

She leaves her queenly luxury behind
And thinks that she is having fun in hunks.

Whether at Long Branch or at Brady's Bend,
Whether we seek the hills or to the sea descend,
The grub we get is poor, the beds are bad,
And we always come home busted, at the end.

Each morn a thousand tourists start away,
Leaving their cares behind them, so they say;
The baggage smasher lights upon their trunks
And batters in the panels and is gay.

One with his rod and reel beneath a bough
Sits, with his jug between his knees, and now
And then goes flitting lightly o'er the scene
Pursued by some infuriated cow.

Some for the glories of the mountains come
To all the grandeur of the cañons dumb,
Go "down to Uncle Henry's," where at meals
The flies do all they can to make things hum.

The dear old hope men set their hearts upon
Turns ashes—they go back to work anon
More weary than before vacation time,
And yearning for the money that is gone.

Timely Trappings and Trimmings

LINENS are having much vogue this Summer, especially the blues, and these in many instances are made expensive investments by the use of heavy white lace or genuine torchon. A good example in blue seen on a modish woman in a fashionable Twenty-third Street shop had its bodice fitted closely but easily in the back by means of a single seam down the centre, the two pieces being joined by fagoting done in white flax. Six inches below the shoulder seams bands of heavy white lace, three inches wide and beginning in picket points, were inserted. These ran up over the shoulders and down the front of the slightly pouching blouse to the belt, the latter being a strip of white lace over blue linen. The sleeves, rather close fitting and bishop shaped, had plaits running from the tops nearly to the white lace cuffs; they were narrow and stitched close to their edges. Two bands of three-inch white lace divided the sleeve into three parts—one strip handling the arm just above the elbow and the other just below. The wide applied circular flounce that formed the lower third of the skirt was headed by a three-inch band of the white Irish point, and eight inches above this there was a second band.

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Another blue linen gown having a somewhat blousing bodice with a deep yoke of heavy white lace that extended out over the shoulders and encroached on the rather full sleeves was noted at Delmonico's. The centre of this yoke came in the front to the waistline, and from the girdle broadened out into a lace panel on the skirt; this panel, however, extended only three-quarters of the way to the hem, and therefore lacked the graceful lines that an extension to the skirt's lower edge would have given. And odd touch was given by a smooth skirt yoke—or half yoke—of white lace that covered the back only, the linen beginning at the sides. It gave a postillon-back effect. The skirt, otherwise plain, was given the requisite flare by goring only.

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Lots of pretty touches in trimming and variations in plaiting are seen on the thin Summer frocks. At the wedding of Miss Wayne and Mr. Goss a pale green voile frock had wide bands of the heavy cream-colored lace, with insertions of ribbons as its most striking decoration. These strips were two and a half inches wide, and the velvet used to thread them was a trifle over an inch in width. The gown itself was of a delicate soft shade of sage green, and the bodice had a tucked vest of palest green chiffon; outlining it on each side and extending over the shoulders and down the back six inches below the waistline were bands of the lace velvet threaded. In the centre of the back there was a third strip, much longer than those at the sides. The velvet ribbon was looped every alternate six inches into six-inch loops; these were made not by knotting, but simply by stitching them across flat. The shirt sleeves were bishop shaped, with cuffs edged with lace and velvet. The skirt had a narrow shaped belt of the voile, and then a tight-fitting hip yoke perhaps eight inches deep; from this the skirt was laid in one-inch box plaits, about an inch apart, to within seven or eight inches of the skirt's hem, but from there down were merely pressed.

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Mrs. James B. Haggin wears a light blue linen gown of much artistic beauty. The close-fitting skirt flares only a little at the bottom, and sweeps out gracefully at the bottom by means of goring. The Eton bodice also fits smoothly. Both skirt and coat are embroidered in fine white flax. A border finishing the skirt and jacket is embroidered down the centre of the back, and the front is well covered with the flax embroidery. The sleeves are also embroidered down the middle of the outside from shoulders to wrists. The design on the sleeves and in certain other portions suggests pond lilies and lily pads, which add to the "summery" effect. The small hat worn at a recent luncheon with this frock is as cool and satisfying in its lightness of color and materials as the gown itself.

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There are various ways of finishing box plaits in the checked taffeta shirtwaist suits if one does not care to have them plain—which last would seem to be the legitimate finish, since one might more properly put fancy touches on other styles of gowns. In some, where the stitching at the sides of the plaits stops and the fullness is allowed to flare, three disks of black velvet, of any size from half an inch to an inch, are arranged in pyramidal fashion and applied with buttonhole stitching in heavy white silk floss. The same arrangement is used on the plaits in the bodice to outline a yoke and on the pointed tab ends of the cuffs, the belt, &c. Still another fashion is the crossing of four or six pieces of narrow black velvet ribbon, so as to leave a diamond-shaped section in the middle, the ends laid in loops an inch long. Again, the velvet ribbon in the very narrow widths is used between the box plaits, forming Xs. Another mode of trimming these suits is to have tiny bias bands of the silk inserted under coarse silk fagoting of the black, blue, green, or brown that forms the major part of the silk. These are used instead of box plaits on the bodice and sleeves and down the centres of the box plaits on the skirts.

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Mrs. Theodore Seligman, lunching at Delmonico's recently, wore a pretty white and black foulard. The background, chiefly white, was broken in irregular mosaic pattern with black, and scattered over this were small and medium size black polka dots. The skirt was fitted by goring, with a few gathers in the centre of the back, and the deep applied flounce was edged with several tucks. The bodice fitted smoothly in the back, but bloused in front, and had a vest of black and white, with tonches of floating green. A green belt was folded around the waist, and a boa of white flower petals was worn. Her flat white hat was trimmed with black.

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Mrs. Edward Wasserman lunched at Delmonico's in a black mohair traveling gown. Its tucked applied flounce was finished at the top by six-inch diamonds of small tucks; these diamond-shaped blocks were outlined by strappings of the mohair. The coat came below the waistline, describing a pointed postillion in the back, while the front bloused and was ornamented by straps and large buttons. The blouse worn was of white silk, stitched in black, and her small hat was white and black. Mrs. Stiner, who was with her, was in black china silk, gathered a mere trifle to fit and bloused in front, and the elbow sleeves, with deep, white frills, each had three inch-wide tucks in their rather closely fitting tops. The silk slip over which this frock was worn was an exquisite shade of light and soft green.

The shirtwaist illustrated is of the finest Irish lawn, with deep tucks crossing the front and the tops of the sleeves. It buttons in the back under a narrow box plait, and on each side of this box plait is a tuck an inch wide running from the shoulder seams to the waistline. The edging and the insertions are of Valenciennes lace.

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Miss Edith Wayne, who married Mr. Goss, wore a bridal robe of white lace, sparingly appliqued, over some soft, clinging white stuff. The long tulle veil was arranged quite a little back from the forehead in small puffs, and was caught over each ear with orange blossoms. Mrs. James E. Cooper, the matron of honor, was in white, satin-striped grenadine, simply made. Her hat had a round, flat crown of green roseleaves, and the narrow brim was formed of pure white roses of small size. Instead of a bouquet, she carried a bunch of feathery maidenhair ferns. The bridesmaids—Miss Elizabeth Stone of New Britain, Miss Bertha Platt and Miss Hazel Hyde of Waterbury, Conn., and Miss Elizabeth Sperry of New York—wore gowns of light yellow mull and carried white daisies tied with long yellow streamers. Their black straw hats were trimmed with black plumes. Shirred puffs were the feature of these gowns. The bodices showed full puffs three inches wide, the shirrings covered by bias folds of the material, and the deep applied flounces having each a three-inch puff, with narrow folds of the mull on each side.

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Another recent wedding gown was of pearl white satin brocade, sprays of flowers forming the pattern of the brocade. There was a round yoke and stock of lace. The bodice, of plain satin, was edged with folds of the satin, and below the yoke it bloused quite full in front. The bodice was broken by curved rib-tucks that extended from near the top almost to the waistline, and then curved around under the arms. The elbow sleeves also showed the curved tucks at the top, and the lower portions were slashed and puffs of white chiffon were inserted. Scant, short frills of chiffon and lace ended the elbow sleeves. The tulle veil was so arranged on the head as to encircle the coiffure rather than to

This evening jacket is composed of cloth of silver and black satin, the latter forming the skirt and being covered with heavy white lace. There is a tapering standing collar of black velvet. Large cabochons, with drooping passementerie ends, are used on the sleeves and down the jacket fronts.

The above dinner gown was seen at Delmonico's on an Englishwoman. It was of scarlet point d'esprit over taffeta of the same shade and trimmed with scarlet velvet ribbon. The square-cut bodice is outlined by steel passementerie and tiny steel spangles are scattered at intervals over the surface. The flat hat is of steel gray straw garlanded with poppies matching the gown.

veil it, and was caugbt in front with orange blossoms. The maid of honor wore white Frencb organdie, with a yoke and sleeves of spotted wbite net, the yoke being finished hy a frill of lace. A lace insertion crossed the hlousing front and gathered hack of the bodice. The skirt was laid in fine tucks, almost touching, and ended in a tunic effect, with a band of lace helow. Then came a full flounce edged with four or five tiny, lace-edged ruffles. The hat of wbite horsehair had pale green liberty satin ribbon wound around the scarcely perceptihle crown and tied in flat loops at the back. At the left, where the hat turned up, there were white roses and green leaves.

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Mrs. Howard Gould lunched at Sherry's in a stunning ecru linen coat and skirt and a hig, round white straw hat, trimmed wlth white lace and draped with a white lace veil that bung straight around, covering her face from her blonde coiffure to the white stock. The skirt's circular flounce was headed hy a wide hand of heavy ecru lace; the full box coat had a deep yoke of it, and below the lace yoke a lace hand, and another band was inserted near the bottom of the coat. The sleeves were very large and bishop shaped, with insertions of ecru lace.

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Miss Polly Whittier wears a pretty plain blue India silk gown, princesse in its lines. In the back it is nnhroken in its straight lines from neck to hem, save hy a hand of white lace crossing the hodice. There is no applied flounce, the fullness being given hy skillful goring. The sleeves are gathered a little at tbe top, and are quite small and close, with a slight fullness above the narrow wristbands. From elbows to wristbands, however, at the top, and outside, fine plaitings of hlue chiffon—fastened at top and bottom only—sag into drooping hut narrow puffs, and give the impression of full sleeves. The white lace decoration of the frock is its notable feature. This lace crosses the back, and tbe front also, a yoke in effect, and then by the arrangement of the large medallions that form it is shaped into tbe beginning of a panel strip of lace that extends to the very hem of the gown. With this gown Miss Whittier sometimes wears a flat white hat, flaring back from tbe front in a tremendously wide hrim—particularly at the left, where pale pink roses are fastened.

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A peculiar evening coat is worn hy Mrs. Robert Osborn. It is of white hroadcloth. The body part is almost square—the shoulder seams being extremely long and seemingly having no slant. The neck is also cut square, and starts with an inch-wide fold of the cloth, joined to another inch-wide fold by a band of heavy white lace, also an inch across. At each side of the back, and also in front, are three box plaits an inch wide, and between them insertions of white lace. A much wider strip of lace is placed in the centre of the hack. The same effect is produced in front, save that there are bands of cloth down each side of the centre, with large white silk huttons and passementerie ends. The sleeves come not far below the elbows, and are as wide at tbe top as nt the bottom—a foot or more—and a two-inch band of lace joins them to the coat. There are also bands of lace around the bottom of the sleeves. Curving from the back at tbe outside of the box plaits are bands of the lace some two and a half inches wide; these form a design like the letter U, with one arm turning up at the hack and the other in front. The white silk cabochons and hanging ends are also used on the sleeves.

***

Miss Morosini has been wearing several pretty hlue gowns, topped hy blue hats. The hats in both instances are large and round and trimmed with ostrich tips of the same color. One frock is of pale hlue cloth. The skirt has a deep, circular hip yoke, outlined with twisted cords of golden shades, and an applied flounce headed in the same fashion. The bodice is of white silk, close fitting and heavily embroidered in gold. The other frock of palest hlue mull, with raised figures forming stripes of lighter hlue. This is simple and clinging, and the skirt has only an applied flounce. The bodice fits closely, and has a deep, pointed yoke of white lace. White satin ribbons form the cincture, and white ribbons are also lifted from the sides and carried to the yoke in front and tied there with loops and ends. The elbow sleeves have full frills of mull and lace.

MARIE L. WELDON.

WOMEN HERE AND THERE

STRAIGHT home from school came the small boy, hurried into the house, passed his mother without a word, made his way as fast as possihle to the first convenient wash hasin, and there proceeded to wash his face with great care. Mamma looked on in wonder. What was happening? Did ever a small hoy show sucb a fondness for water in this particular way before? Then, knowing the habits of youngsters of that age, a sudden light broke through the clouds.

"He has heen naughty at school," she said to herself; "has been punished, and is washing away the marks of the tears."

Then she called him to her, pleaded, coaxed, and commanded, but if there was any trouble the small hoy would not tell.

"Very well," said mamma, as a last resort, "if you will not tell me yourself, I shall ask some of the other hoys, and then you will be sorry." But neither did this threat provoke a confession, and mamma proceeded to carry it out at once; then she was sorry.

"You see, it was this way," said the small friend of her small boy. "It was that red-headed hntcher's boy, and he knew it was Artie's hirthday, and he hegan to pound him, and then Artie got mad, hut the hutcher's boy is lots higger, and of course he got the best of it."

"To think that I scolded the poor little fellow," said mamma, in telling the story; "and of course the butcher's boy is higger, and Artie could not help his getting the best of bim." All of which goes to show that Artie's mamma is undouhtedly a Daughter of the Revolution, and both he and she have fighting blood back of them.

***

They were enjoying the delightful pastime of talking over street-car grievances. They had rehearsed the old, old stories of the fat lady who sits in half a seat and upon the laps of her fellow-passengers, of the fat gentleman who sits sideways and occupies three seats instead of the two for which his hulk calls legitimately, of the people standing in front, and the woman with the hahy, when the taciturn man for once began to speak:

"And I object," he said, "to that street-car artist who persists in doing his manicuring en route to business." And thereupon all the disgruntled ones arose and with one voice exclaimed that of all the street-car nuisances this one was really the worst.

***

Talk about uniforms and tbeir effect upon the feminine mind! There is a young widow in the city who is trying hard to overcome the infatuation of her small daughter, aged two, who has thus early succumbed to the influence of brass huttons. It is the uniform she most frequently sees which has enthralled the heart of the little girl, and she is wild with excitement whenever her eyes light npon a policeman. Not only this, hut she never fails to salute him, and when mamma is out walking with the hahy and feels the little hand in hers trying to loosen itself from her clasp, she knows what is coming next. She looks up to see a policeman near at hand, while the little girl, making every effort to go to him, is crying at the top of her voice:

"Oh, papa, papa, papa!"

***

There is a new maid in the family, a Swedish girl, who has many things besides the language to learn. Her new mistress, wbo is a young wife with a husband many years her senior, is trying to instruct her. One of the lessons was npon bread, the girl being told that she should speak of hread which had lost its freshness as stale, and not old. The girl was sure to remember this, for she is quick to learn, and she did. So the young wife knew when a few days later the maid remarked to her confidentially:

"It is too bad, isn't it, that your husband is so much more stale than you are!"

***

It is a romantic story dating back to a long time ago in Ireland, for it is the granddaughter who now tells the story over here in New York. The grandmother was a young and beautiful woman at that time, and very much in love. But she belonged to an old family of rank; the man whose love she had won held a less exalted position, the parents of the young woman objected to the match, and she was shut up in one of the upper chambers. Not even by herself, for that might have been dangerous, but with an old aunt as a watchdog. This was where the mistake was made. The aunt had a heart filled wlth romance, a wardrohe overflowing with beautiful, rich hrocaded gowns, and—it is said—a strong box full of golden coin. So, helping, instead of hindering, the young people were able to exchange letters, the young man in due time rode up heneath his lady love's window, mounted upon a noble charger—that was in the day when every horse engaged in such an errand was a charger—the fair maiden, with her arms full of her aunt's rich hrocades for a trousseau and her pockets filled with gold for a dot, climbed from her window, and, this being a true story and not a writer's romance, broke her arm in so doing, hut nevertheless mounted behind her lover and rode off to be married. The minister was a hit of a surgeon, and set the bone before he said the words which made the two hearts one, and the young couple were happy and lived so ever after.

But to do so they had to start for America that very night, so that when the elopement was discovered and the father and brothers scoured the country, which they did the next morning, according to precedent in such cases, the couple were well out to sea. And all this long and romantic tale is to tell of the legacy which the granddaughter has inherited from these romantic grandparents. It was nothing in the way of material wealth—for the grandmother was cut off literally with a shilling, which came over the seas to her in a letter—but the most fascinating Irish accent ever heard in this part of the conntry. The strange part of it is that the grandparents never returned to the land of their hirth, their children did not visit tbe old country, though communication had been established between tbe younger hranches of the family, and still the granddaughter has the accent which marks her as a charming and cultivated Irishwoman wherever she goes.

***

It is the difference between the man's way and the woman's way. The man had to buy a wedding present the other day. He was not in the neighborhood of shops where such things could be bought, but he did not worry about that. He inclosed a sum of money in a letter, sent it to a friend in New York, with the following directions:

"Please get me a wedding present with the inclosed money. Get it at Mr. Silversmith's or Mr. Artstore's, and send it with my card, which I inclose, to Miss Blank," and there followed the name and address.

The friend received the request in the spirit in which it was given. He turned over the commission to the first woman he met, with the indefinite directions he had received. The woman used her own judgment, bought what she pleased, and had it sent off as per orders. Not one of the men saw the wedding present, which had to be sent in something of a hurry to arrive on the wedding day.

A woman would have put enough nervous force into getting a wedding present to have lasted her a month under ordinary circumstances. It would be ninety-nine chances out of a hundred that in a similar case she would have waited until she was in the neighborhood of the shops she thought suitable for buying the present herself if she had had to wait until the wedding was past and sent it as an anniversary gift. She would have been uncertain about the amount to spend, and probably would have spent in the end twice as much as she felt she could afford. If she had felt really obliged to commission a friend or write directly to the shop, she would have covered half a dozen sheets of letter paper in giving directions, and then it would have broken her heart if she had not seen the present before it was sent. There is every reason to believe that the present sent by the man would be entirely satisfactory to him and to the bride, for anything the woman could buy, but they could not change methods without changing natures. When women break down in business or in college, it is not because they are more delicate, as a proportion of work harder along business lines than men, but because they put a nervous strain on themselves in a thousand unnecessary ways.

***

Now bere is a revelation of one of the secrets of the domestic servant trouble. There is a lack of sentiment. Marguerite Galler, a maid in Milwaukee, having a kindly regard for her mistress, the other day felt that she must show it in some way, and proceeded to do it after a fashion which she thought would most surely reach her mistress's heart. She visited one of the local jewelry shops and purchased a silver tea set. There was only one objection to this method of showing affection. Marguerite had not the money to pay for the tea set, or did not wish to invest her savings in that way, so, with her heart full of her good intention, she bought the silver regardless of such small matters, and had it charged to ber mistress. Now there is trouhle, and Marguerite is imprisoned for ninety days. Mrs. Anna Thomea, the mistress, was sufficiently pleased with the tea set to wish to keep it, though paying tbe bill was a different matter. After having given tbe legal profession her opinion upon matters and things concerning the presentation of silver tea sets and her decision to keep hers under any circumstances, she, too, is under arrest as a receiver of stolen goods and in prison for lack of hail. There seems to be a pretty sentiment there, but evidently some one has blundered. The spirit of generosity, gratitude, and good-fellowship between mistress and maid has had its wings clipped on its first flight.

Little Willie in Canning Time.

S. E. Kiser in The Chicago Record-Herald.

When ma gets busy cannin' things about
this time o' year
And leaves me with the haby fer to watch
ths littls dear,
First thing you know it falls some way and
gets a awful bump,
And ma comes tearin' np the stairs, about
six at a jump.

She sends me down to watch ths stuff
that's bollin' in the pot,
And oh, the smell that comes from there
is good, I tell you what!
But pretty soon, somehow, it gets to bubhlin' from the top,
And ma comes, fellin' over chairs and
things, to make it stop.

She gets the cans all set in rows and when
it's boiled enough
It splashes on her hands and hurns while
she pours in the stuff.

And just because I'm lookin' on there's
something slips somehow,
And down the can goes on ths floor, and
geel but there's a row.

When ma gets busy cannin' things, I wish
that I could go
Far, far away from here—about a thousand miles or so—
And then come back along abont the time
the table's set
And ma's got out a can or two of good
stuff to be et.

At Both Ends.

In a little town in Nova Scotia are two churches, situated in the two divisions of the village locally designated as the "North End" and "South End." At a Sunday morning service the officiating clergyman read the following notice:

"There will be preaching at 11 o'clock next Sunday morning in the church at the North End and at 4 o'clock in the afternoon in the church at the South End. Infants will be baptized at both ends."

A Sort of Paradox.

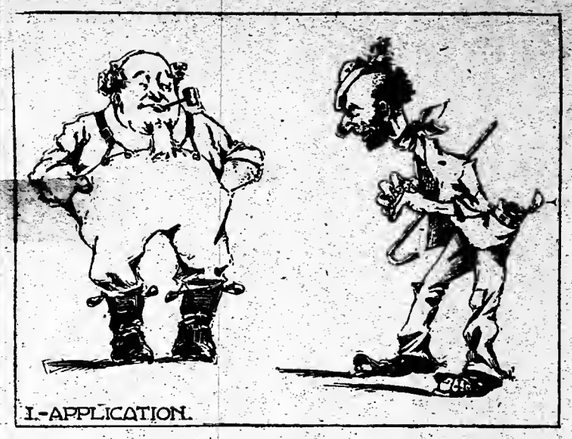
Junior Partner—Our stenographer is going to leave.

Senior Partner—That will leave us shorthanded.

Another Shorn Lamb.

"I understand that his money is invested in Wall Street."

"No, he took it down there, but the fellow who got it went to Europe."

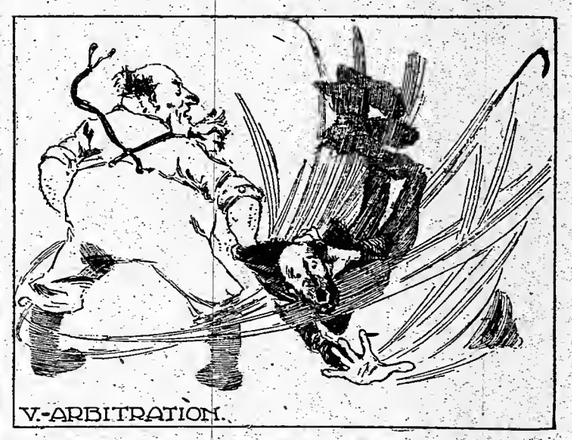


I.-APPLICATION.

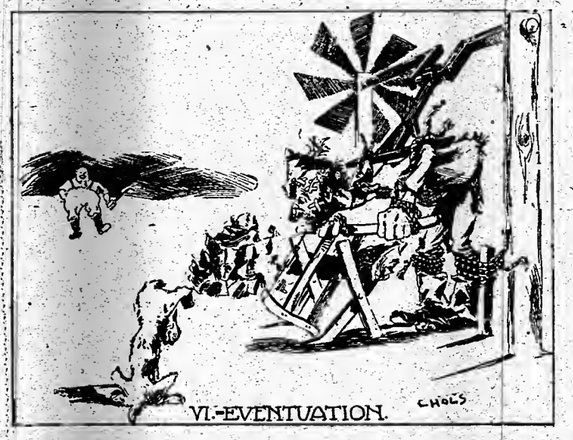
II.-ANTICIPATION.

III.-REALIZATION.

IV.-REPUDIATION.



V.-ARBITRATION.



VI.-EVENTUATION.

Gunbusta Tries Athletics.

"LIZZIE!" shouted Mr. Gunbusta, as he stepped out into the hallway and looked anxiously down into the lower hall, "have you seen anything of my tennis racquet?"

Mrs. Gunbusta emerged from one of the lower rooms and innocently looking up into her husband's chubby face, said:

"Yes, my dear. I left it out in the back yard. Baby mislaid our ash sifter so I just ran the ashes through your racquet."

"Oh, you did, did you?" responded the irate husband, scoffingly, "and you are cognizant of the fact that I should exercise before each meal. You also know that it cost me almost $20 for gymnastic paraphernalia and now that I want to unloosen myself at a game of tennis you inform me that my racquet is doing duty as an ash sifter. Next you will tell me that you have boiled my boxing gloves for dumplings."

Mr. Gunbusta walked back into his room, but he had hardly been there two minutes when he reappeared at the top of the stairway, his face red with rage.

"Lizzie!"

"What is it, dear?" came from below.

"What in thunderation did you do with my golf clubs?" He almost bellowed these words.

"I-er loaned them to Mrs. Farrant, my dear," replied Mrs. Gunbusta, nervously. "She took up her carpets yesterday and I told her the clubs were so handy for beating the carpets. She took them along and said she'd return them in a few days."

"What!" said Mr. Gunbusta, grabbing the balustrade to keep himself from jumping over. "Did I buy those golf clubs to start somebody up in the carpet-cleaning business? Oh, my! And I suppose you've got the clubbag set up in the hall for an umbrella stand. No doubt you've given the children my ping-pong battledores to dig mud pies and—"

"Yes, dearest, the children are digging out in the yard now with your battledores, and I've gilded your swinging clubs, tied dainty ribbons on them, and have them standing in the parlor."

"Oh, you have, have you?" howled Mr. Gunbusta, "and I suppose you have my dumb-bells down in the kitchen for pounding steak. It takes you to discourage a gymnasium. And all this while Dyspepsia is to have the laugh on me—or in me, I should say. And my muscles are to stay as flabby as a pair of rubber boots. But I will have exercise, and I don't care if I tear down the house."

Then Mr. Gunbusta started in. He hopped, skipped, and jumped all over the hall. Then he tried a broad jump, but landed too near the stairway, and in about fifty revolutions landed in the lower hall.

Mrs. Gunbusta came running out, shrieking:

"Oh, Bertram, what have you done—he is dead, he is dead."

"He is, is he?" snorted the husband, rubbing his head. "You can't tell a corpse from an athlete, you can't. Do you think I'm going to give up athletic exercise just because you're hysterical and nervous?"

Mr. Gunbusta arose very slowly. He had sprained his knee slightly, scraped his nose, got a lump on his bald head, and bumped every bone in his body; but he pretended he was just as whole as ever until Mrs. Gunbusta got back into the kitchen. Then he groaned and started to limp upstairs. His wife heard him, and, coming into the hall, sympathized:

"The arnica is down here, my dear."

"Arnica? Who's looking for arnica? Am I an expedition of one to hunt for arnica? I'm just going upstairs to do that last piece of exercise over again. It can be done with fewer revolutions and—"

But just then Mrs. Gunbusta discovered that her meat was burning, and while she hurried into the kitchen the man of the family crept up into his room and, getting into bed, groaned himself to sleep.

A New Drink.

The average street fakir is quick to grasp any new fad which he can convert to his benefit. The latest adaptation of the idea appears in a big display card adorning a push cart dispensary of soft drinks which hovers around the Battery these humid days. It reads:

TRY A PING-PONG MILK SHAKE.

CARL H. SCHULTZ
Tel.: 142 Madison Sq. 430-444 First Ave.
Artificial Vichy, Kissingen, Seltzer, Ems, Lithia Water, Lithia-Vichy, Lithia-Carlsbad, Marienbad, Pulina, Blilin, Double and Quadruple Carlsbad, Carbonic Club Soda, are also put up in bottles for out-of-town delivery.

Morning, Noon and Night Fast Trains to the West—Via NEW YORK CENTRAL.

The New York Times.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

WEEK ENDING JULY 5, 1902. EIGHT PAGES.

JULY 1902

Sales of Stock on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended July 3, 1902.

Range for Year 1901. High.	Low.	Range for Year 1902. High.	Date.	Low.	Date	Closing Thursday, July 3. Bid.	Ask'd	Net Ch'nge For Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales for Week Ended July 3, 1,251,212.	Par Value	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend Paid. Date.	Per Cent.	Period.	Range for Week Ended July 3. First.	High.	Low.	Last	Closing a Year Ago	Sales Week Ended July 3, '02.
130	60½	79	Feb. 1.	61	Mar. 25.	64½	64¾	+ 1	**Amalgamated Copper Co.**	100	153,887,000	May 26, '02.	½	Q	63¾	65¾	62¾	64¾	122¼	49,700
3¾	1½	8¼	Apr. 14.	2	Feb. 25.	6¼	6½	− 1	American Elcycle Co.	100	17,701,500	.....	..	..	6¾	6¾	6¼	6¼	...	2,650
35	10	26½	Apr. 14.	10	Jan. 6.	20¾	21	− 1⅝	American Elcycle Co. pf.	100	9,238,900	.....	..	..	22½	22½	20½	20⅝	...	900
35	19	33⅜	June 17.	28¼	Apr. 11.	32¼	32½	+ ⅛	American Car & Foundry Co.	100	30,000,000	May 1, '02.	½	Q	32	32½	31⅜	32⅛	32¼	3,330
89¼	67	91⅞	Mar. 25.	85¼	Jan. 14.	91¼	91½	+ ¼	American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	100	30,000,000	May 1, '02.	1¾	Q	91⅜	91⅞	91	91¼	89	1,475
35½	24	57½	Apr. 28.	30¼	Jan. 10.	51½	52½	..	American Cotton Oil Co.	100	20,237,100	Dec. 2, '01.	2	..	51½	52	51¼	52	31¾	320
40	32	42⅝	May 2.	32¼	Jan. 14.	37	39	+ 1½	American District Telegraph Co.	100	3,845,000	May 15, '02.	1	SA	37	38	37	38	...	200
210	170	244½	Feb. 11.	210	Jan. 13.	225	230	− ½	American Express Co.	100	18,000,000	July 1, '02.	1¼	SA	225½	225½	225	225½	101¼	446
45	39⅝	69¾	June 12.	39½	Jan. 9.	56¾	57	− ¾	American Grass Twine Co.	100	13,083,000	July 1, '02.	1¾	Q	56¾	57	56	56¾	...	2,140
11⅜	2⅝	31⅞	Jan. 2.	10¼	July 8.	10½	11	− 1⅝	American Ice Co.	100	22,921,200	Feb. 15, '02.	..	..	12½	12⅞	10¼	10⅝	34½	3,100
77⅝	62	67	Jan. 3.	38¾	July 8.	39½	40	− 2	American Ice Co. pf.	100	13,327,200	Apr. 15, '02.	1½	..	41¼	42¾	38¾	40	...	5,945
30⅝	5½	28	Apr. 30.	15	Jan. 14.	23	24	− 1	American Linseed Co.	100	16,750,000	.....	..	..	23	23	23	23	28	600
33⅞	22½	36⅞	Apr. 29.	29⅝	May 19.	32	32½	+ ⅛	American Locomotive Co.	100	25,000,000	.....	..	..	32½	32½	31⅞	32	32¾	810
91¼	83⅝	100¼	Apr. 29.	89	Jan. 3.	92	94	+ ⅝	American Locomotive Co. pf.	100	24,100,000	Apr. 21, '02.	1¾	Q	94¼	96	94½	95	88½	420
8	4½	7½	May 26.	5	Jan. 20.	6	6¼	− ⅛	American Malting Co.	100	14,500,000	.....	..	..	6	6	6	6	7¾	300
69	33½	49⅝	May 26.	42½	Apr. 22.	47	47¼	− ⅛	American Smelting & Refining Co.	100	50,000,000	.....	..	..	47	47⅜	46⅞	47⅜	57¾	4,660
104⅞	88	100⅛	June 23.	95	Apr. 30.	97½	98	− ⅛	American Smelting & Refining Co. pf.	100	50,000,000	Apr. 8, '02.	1¾	Q	98	98¼	97¼	97⅝	103	4,859
45⅞	26	128¾	June 20.	40¾	Jan. 20.	122	124	− ⅛	American Snuff Co.	100	11,001,700	.....	..	..	124	124	124	124	...	100
90	73	100	Apr. 19.	85	Jan. 13.	98	98¾	− ⅛	American Snuff Co. pf.	100	12,000,000	July 1, '02.	1½	Q	98¼	98¾	98¼	98¼	87½	500
153	103⅜	135½	Mar. 31.	116¾	Jan. 6.	123⅝	128¾	+ 2¾	American Sugar Refining Co.	100	45,000,000	July 2, '02.	1¾	Q	126	130¾	125¾	128¾	144½	87,050
130	111	120¼	May 7.	115	Jan. 2.	119	120	− ⅝	American Sugar Refining Co. pf.	100	45,000,000	July 2, '02.	1¾	Q	110	119½	119	119½	...	225
167¾	157½	186	Apr. 4.	160¾	Jan. 13.	164½	....	+ 1¾	American Telephone & Telegraph Co.	100	82,714,300	Apr. 15, '02.	1½	Q	163	163	163	163	...	100
....	....	15	July 3.	14	June 30.	15	....	..	American Tel. & Tel. Co. rights.	..	..	.....	..	..	14	15	14	15	...	384
150	137	151½	Mar. 31.	140	Jan. 9.	146	150	+ 1	American Tobacco Co. pf.	100	14,000,000	May 1, '02.	2	Q	148	148	148	148	...	100
217	113	146	Feb. 1.	105½	June 24.	108	108½	+ 2	Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	25	30,000,000	May 15, '02.	50c	SA	106	108	106	108	102	400
66	50	77⅛	May 15.	62¾	Feb. 4.	68	70	− 3	Ann Arbor pf.	100	4,000,000	.....	..	..	70	70	69	69	...	200
....	....	96	Feb. 14.	95	Feb. 14.	90	95	..	Associated Merchants 1st pf.	100	5,000,000	Apr. 15, '02.	1¼	Q	95	95	95	95	...	110
91	42¼	84¾	Apr. 18.	74½	Jan. 27.	83	83½	+ ⅝	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.	100	102,000,000	June 2, '02.	2	SA	82½	83½	81⅝	83⅜	87⅛	48,225
108	70	103⅜	Jan. 6.	95½	Jan. 27.	98¾	99	+ ½	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe pf.	100	114,199,500	Feb. 1, '02.	2½	SA	98½	99⅛	98	99	104	17,770
114½	81¾	110	Apr. 18.	101	Jan. 14.	107⅞	108¼	+ 2	**Baltimore & Ohio.**	100	75,996,200	Mar. 3, '02.	2	SA	106¼	108¼	106	108	103½	16,750
97	83⅝	97	Jan. 2.	93¾	Feb. 21.	95	95⅝	..	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	100	59,227,000	Mar. 3, '02.	2	SA	95½	95½	95¼	95½	94¾	410
88⅝	50⅞	72⅛	Apr. 23.	60⅞	Feb. 14.	67⅞	68	+ ¼	Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.	100	45,000,000	.....	..	..	67¾	68¼	67⅛	67⅞	82¼	14,760
223	175	242	Apr. 25.	210	Jan. 4.	235	240	+ 7	Brooklyn Union Gas Co.	100	15,000,000	June 1, '02.	2	Q	237	240	237	240	213¾	500
14¾	8¾	14⅜	Apr. 23.	10	Jan. 13.	12	12¾	− ¼	Brunswick Dock & City Imp. Co.	100	5,000,000	.....	..	..	12¼	12¾	12	12	...	200
117½	87	141⅝	May 26.	112¼	Jan. 28.	135¼	135½	+ 1⅝	**Canadian Pacific.**	100	65,000,000	Apr. 1, '02.	2½	SA	134	136	134	135¼	104¾	21,450
....	....	134½	May 26.	122	May 6.	..	..	+ 1½	Canadian Pacific sub. ctfs. 2d in. pd.	..	..	.....	..	..	130	139½	139	130	...	1,200
52⅜	29	48½	July 3.	45	Feb. 20.	47⅞	48	+ 1	Chesapeake & Ohio.	100	60,542,100	Nov. 27, '01.	1	A	46¾	48⅞	46¾	48	48	10,128
50½	27	39¼	Apr. 19.	33½	Jan. 14.	37⅝	37⅞	+ ¼	Chicago & Alton.	100	19,542,800	.....	..	..	37½	37⅞	37	37⅜	44½	2,900
82¼	72¼	77⅝	June 19.	74½	June 27.	74⅞	75	+ ¼	Chicago & Alton pf.	100	19,544,000	July 1, '02.	2	SA	75	75	74½	74¾	78⅝	1,000
140	94	201	July 1.	134⅜	Jan. 6.	199¾	200½	+ 6¼	Chicago & Eastern Illinois.	100	7,197,800	July 1, '02.	3	SA	194	201	194	200	...	4,410
136	120½	151	July 1.	137	Jan. 10.	147	150	+ 1⅝	Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf.	100	6,830,700	July 1, '02.	1½	Q	147	151	147	149⅝	...	1,840
27	16	32½	May 7.	22⅜	Jan. 25.	29⅞	30	− ½	Chicago Great Western.	100	23,383,300	.....	..	..	30¼	30½	29¾	29⅞	24	16,500
90¼	75	90¼	June 24.	83¾	Jan. 22.	87	88	− ½	Chicago Great Western pf. A.	100	11,372,400	Jan. 31, '02.	2½	SA	87½	87½	87½	87½	80	100
82⅝	73	80	May 7.	49¼	Jan. 14.	75¼	76¼	− ½	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville.	100	10,500,000	May 25, '02.	1	..	75	76	74½	76	37½	1,550
77¾	58¾	90	May 15.	75	Jan. 16.	87	88	− ½	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville pf.	100	5,000,000	Apr. 29, '02.	2	SA	87½	87½	86¾	86⅝	...	800
188	134	176⅜	June 27.	160¼	Jan. 27.	175¼	175½	+ ½	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.	100	58,183,900	Apr. 23, '02.	3	SA	175¾	176	174	175¾	173¾	62,410
200	175	196½	Apr. 4.	186	Jan. 14.	190½	191½	+ ¾	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	100	46,832,400	Apr. 23, '02.	3½	SA	190	190¾	190	190¾	187¼	451
219½	183¾	237	Apr. 29.	204½	Jan. 14.	256½	257	+ 6¼	Chicago & Northwestern.	100	39,116,300	July 1, '02.	2½	SA	250	257¼	250	257¼	200	4,013
248	207	274½	Apr. 29.	230	Jan. 18.	....	....	..	Chicago & Northwestern pf.	100	22,396,800	July 1, '02.	12½	Q	266¼	270	266¼	270	...	730
175¼	116⅞	181¾	Mar. 22.	152	Jan. 15.	177	177½	+ 5½	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific.	100	59,988,280	May 1, '02.	1½	Q	171¾	177½	171½	177	154	10,580
31	10½	23¾	Apr. 21.	15½	Feb. 21.	21	21½	+ ¼	Chicago Terminal & Transfer Co.	100	13,000,000	.....	..	..	21	21	21	21	23	100
17½	2¾	42	Apr. 21.	30¼	Feb. 20.	38	38½	− ¼	Chicago Terminal Transfer Co. pf.	100	17,000,000	.....	..	..	37½	38¼	37½	38¼	45	1,100
20¾	12	23	Apr. 29.	10¾	Jan. 8.	16¾	17	− ¼	Chicago Union Traction Co.	100	20,000,000	.....	..	..	17	17½	16¾	16¾	...	1,900
60	54¾	68½	Apr. 11.	44¾	Mar. 15.	51¼	51½	+ 1	Chicago Union Traction Co. pf.	100	12,000,000	Oct. 25, '00.	1¼	..	51¼	51¾	51¼	51½	...	300
101	72½	107¼	Apr. 24.	95¼	Jan. 14.	104¼	105	+ 1¼	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis.	100	28,000,000	Mar. 1, '02.	2	SA	103¼	104½	103¼	104¼	87½	600
136¾	41¾	110¼	Apr. 24.	84	Jan. 8.	93½	94	+ 6½	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	100	23,931,000	Apr. 15, '02.	1¾	Q	87½	94½	87½	94	112½	34,700
18	6⅜	33	Apr. 19.	14½	Jan. 15.	30¼	30⅝	− ¼	Colorado Southern.	100	30,995,000	.....	..	..	30¾	30¾	30½	30½	14¾	400
60	40	75¼	Apr. 21.	39¼	Jan. 15.	72½	73¼	+ 1½	Colorado Southern 1st pf.	100	8,500,000	Apr. 1, '02.	1½	SA	72	72¼	72	72½	52	300
23¾	16¼	47	Apr. 21.	28	Jan. 14.	42¾	44	+ ¾	Colorado Southern 2d pf.	100	8,500,000	.....	..	..	42¾	43	42¾	43	23½	410
25½	12¾	23¾	Apr. 4.	14⅜	Jan. 17.	17	17½	+ ¼	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron.	100	6,914,400	.....	..	..	17	17	17	17	23½	200
238	187	230¾	Apr. 25.	213	Jan. 16.	224	224½	+ 3½	Consolidated Gas Co.	100	72,891,800	June 16, '02.	2	Q	220¾	224½	220¾	224	221¼	10,930
124	93¼	126½	June 3.	115	Jan. 2.	122½	123¾	+ 1½	Continental Tobacco Co. pf.	100	48,846,500	July 2, '02.	1¾	Q	121¾	123¼	121¾	123⅝	...	2,800
....	....	38⅝	Mar. 24.	28	June 25.	29¼	29	+ ½	Corn Products Co.	100	44,495,500	.....	..	..	28½	29½	28½	29½	...	150
....	....	90	Mar. 25.	83¼	June 24.	84	85	..	Corn Products Co. pf.	100	27,010,400	.....	..	..	85	85	85	85	...	100
185¼	105	184½	Jan. 7.	170	Mar. 11.	176⅜	177	+ 1	**Delaware & Hudson.**	100	35,000,000	Mar. 15, '02.	1¾	Q	175¾	177	175	177	166	1,800
258	183¼	297	Feb. 4.	253	Jan. 15.	278¾	280	+ 2	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.	50	26,200,000	Apr. 21, '02.	1¾	Q	278¾	278¼	278¼	278¼	235½	100
53¼	29½	47	Apr. 17.	41	Apr. 7.	42¾	42⅝	+ ⅝	Denver & Rio Grande.	100	38,000,000	.....	..	..	42¾	42¾	42⅜	42⅝	...	300
103¼	80	94⅝	Feb. 13.	88¾	May 19.	90	90¾	− ½	Denver & Rio Grande pf.	100	44,345,880	Jan. 15, '02.	2½	SA	93¾	93¾	90¼	90½	97⅛	1,920
71	49	50	July 3.	40	Apr. 19.	50	55	+ 9	Denver & Southwestern.	100	3,000,000	Feb. 20, '02.	1½	..	49	50	49	50	...	200
69	69	64	Feb. 24.	40	Jan. 20.	55	65	− 9	Denver & Southwestern. pf.	100	2,000,000	Feb. 20, '02.	1¼	..	55	55	55	55	...	100
18	12	52¼	June 16.	38¾	May 19.	42	47½	− ⅝	Des Moines & Fort Dodge.	100	4,283,100	.....	..	..	49¾	49¾	40¾	49¾	41	100
130	123	150	June 7.	143	June 30.	....	170	− 6	Des Moines & Fort Dodge pf.	50	763,500	Aug. 1, '01.	7	A	143	144	143	144	123	200
92	72½	87	July 3.	65	May 8.	86	87	+ 2	Detroit City Gas Co.	50	4,825,500	May 15, '01.	2½	..	85	87	85	87	...	3,400
17	14¼	22¾	May 2.	13	Feb. 20.	20	20¼	− ¾	Detroit Southern.	100	7,000,000	.....	..	..	20	20¼	20	20¼	...	2,700
40⅞	36	44½	May 7.	33	Feb. 24.	39¼	40	− ⅛	Detroit Southern pf.	100	6,000,000	.....	..	..	39¾	39¾	39½	39¾	...	1,200
82	75	80¼	June 4.	75	June 2.	77½	78¼	..	Detroit United Railway.	100	12,500,000	July 1, '02.	1	Q	77	77	77	77	...	200
10½	6⅞	10	Feb. 8.	5	June 23.	5¾	6¼	+ ¼	Distilling Co. of America.	100	44,485,997	.....	..	..	5½	5¾	5¼	5¾	9¾	2,235
34½	23½	42¾	Apr. 4.	33	Jan. 8.	36¼	36⅜	+ ⅛	Distilling Co. of America pf.	100	29,428,583	.....	..	..	36	36	36	36⅛	31½	5,970
12¾	4½	18¾	Apr. 9.	10	Jan. 15.	17	17¼	− ⅛	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic.	100	12,000,000	.....	..	..	17½	17¾	17	17	11¾	450
22½	18⅝	35¾	Apr. 9.	18⅝	Jan. 14.	29	30	− ¾	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic pf.	100	10,000,000	.....	..	..	29¾	29¾	29	29½	20½	630
45½	24¼	44⅝	Jan. 2.	35¾	May 19.	36¾	37	+ ¼	**Erie.**	100	112,378,900	.....	..	..	36¾	36¾	36⅜	36⅞	42¼	5,560
75	59¾	75¾	Jan. 2.	65¾	May 19.	69	69½	+ ½	Erie 1st pf.	100	47,892,400	Feb. 28, '02.	1½	SA	68	68½	68	68⅝	71½	2,100
68	41	74⅝	Mar. 7.	50	Mar. 26.	51¼	51½	+ 1⅝	Evansville & Terre Haute.	50	4,000,000	May 1, '01.	1½	..	51	51½	51	51½	61	300
....	....	67½	May 10.	64	June 20.	64	66	− 1	**General Chemical Co.**	100	7,410,300	June 2, '02.	1	Q	65	65	65	65	...	100
289¾	183½	334	Apr. 9.	276¾	Jan. 25.	308	309	+ 3	General Electric Co.	100	25,122,500	Apr. 15, '02.	2	Q	308	310	308	308	265	1,000
....	....	53	June 2.	40	May 17.	49	50½	+ 1¼	G. A. Fuller Co.	100	10,000,000	.....	..	..	50	50¼	50	50¼	...	300
208	167½	191	Jan. 6.	181½	Mar. 5.	186	188	..	Great Northern pf.	100	123,852,900	May 1, '02.	1¾	Q	187⅞	187⅞	186⅝	187	186	725
75½	40¼	88	May 29.	66	Jan. 15.	86⅞	87	+ 2½	**Hocking Valley.**	100	10,421,600	Jan. 18, '02.	1½	SA	85	87¼	84¾	87	53½	7,150
88½	69¾	93	June 2.	81½	Jan. 14.	90	90½	+ ½	Hocking Valley pf.	100	14,000,000	Jan. 18, '02.	2	SA	90	90½	90	90½	75⅞	1,200
154¾	124	164¾	July 3.	137	Jan. 14.	164¼	164½	+ 3⅞	**Illinois Central.**	100	79,200,000	Mar. 1, '02.	8	SA	160½	164⅝	159⅝	164½	153⅝	62,116
28	18½	23⅝	Mar. 20.	19	Jan. 14.	21	21¼	− ⅝	International Paper Co.	100	17,442,900	July 1, '99.	1	..	20¼	21¼	20¼	21	23	1,700
81½	69	77⅛	Jan. 6.	72⅜	June 24.	74	74½	+ 1⅛	International Paper Co. pf.	100	22,539,700	July 1, '02.	1½	Q	74½	74⅝	74	74⅜	77½	1,355
100½	59½	106	Apr. 29.	65	June 4.	71	75	..	International Power Co.	100	6,400,000	May 20, '02.	2½	..	75	75	75	75	93	900
51	32¼	66	May 17.	45	Jan. 14.	59¾	65	+ ⅛	International Silver Co. pf.	100	5,107,500	July 1, '02.	1	Q	59¾	59¾	59¾	59¾	...	100
49	24¼	57¼	May 19.	47	Jan. 2.	51	53	..	International Steam Pump Co.	100	12,262,500	July 1, '02.	1	Q	54	54	54	54	39½	10
89	74	94	Mar. 21.	87½	Jan. 6.	92	93	..	International Steam Pump Co. pf.	100	8,850,000	May 1, '02.	1½	Q	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼	84	300
43⅝	21	51¼	Mar. 10.	37½	Jan. 14.	48	48¼	− 1	Iowa Central.	100	8,522,900	.....	..	..	48	49¾	48¼	48¼	46⅞	1,000
87½	48	90⅝	Apr. 28.	71	Jan. 14.	85¾	87	..	Iowa Central pf.	100	5,673,100	Mar. 1, '00.	1½	..	87	87	86⅛	86¾	86	80
41	21	43	May 29.	33¾	Jan. 25.	42	42¾	+ ¾	**Kanawha & Michigan.**	100	3,000,000	.....	..	..	41½	42¾	41½	42¾	...	600
81¼	77½	85¼	Feb. 24.	80⅞	Jan. 2.	81¾	82	− ⅝	Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Memphis pf.	100	13,510,000	July 2, '02.	1	Q	82	82	82	82	...	510
29	18½	35⅞	May 23.	19	Jan. 15.	33½	33¾	..	Kansas City Southern.	100	29,903,500	.....	..	..	33¼	34¼	32¾	33¾	20¼	2,500
49	35	62¾	Apr. 21.	44	Jan. 14.	59½	59½	− ⅝	Kansas City Southern pf.	100	21,000,000	.....	..	..	59	59⅞	59	59½	43	1,600
18½	5¾	40¾	Apr. 29.	13	Jan. 15.	31	34	+ 1	Keokuk & Des Moines.	100	2,000,400	.....	..	..	30½	31	30⅝	31	8	200
90	67	91⅞	May 2.	78¾	Jan. 15.	86	88	+ 1⅞	**Long Island.**	50	12,000,000	Mar. 2, '96.	1	..	87	87½	87	87½	77	200
111¾	76	146	May 7.	102½	Jan. 27.	139½	140	+ 2¾	Louisville & Nashville.	100	60,000,000	Feb. 10, '02.	2½	SA	137	142	136	140	101¼	71,350
22	8	19	Apr. 24.	12	Jan. 24.	16	18	− ¼	**Manhattan Beach.**	100	5,000,000	.....	..	..	15	15	15	15	18½	200
145	83	140⅝	Jan. 9.	128	Mar. 12.	132⅝	132½	+ ⅛	Manhattan Elevated.	100	48,000,000	July 1, '02.	1	Q	131⅝	132⅞	131¼	132½	125½	20,465
75	67½	78	May 15.	72	Apr. 18.	75	78	+ 3	Maryland Coal pf.	100	1,876,000	July 1, '02.	2½	SA	77¼	78	77¼	78	...	200
177	150	174	Feb. 5.	146	May 1.	148	149	+ ¼	Metropolitan Street Railway.	100	32,000,000	Apr. 15, '02.	1¼	Q	147¾	149¼	147½	149¾	170½	2,235
....	....	118¾	Apr. 29.	100¼	May 19.	117	117¾	− ¼	Met. Sec. Co. Sub. Rects., 1st in. pd.	..	..	.....	..	..	117½	117¾	117	117	...	1,625
93	79½	91¾	Mar. 22	89	Mar. 3.	89	91	..	Met. West Side El., Chicago, pf.	100	9,000,000	Feb. 22, '02.	1	SA	90	90	90	90	...	100
30	12¾	31½	Mar. 31.	26¾	Jan. 15.	29¾	29	+ ⅛	Mexican Central.	100	47,803,700	.....	..	..	28¾	29¼	28½	29	23½	7,810
111¼	97¾	115	Apr. 19.	105	Jan. 27.	111	111¾	− ¼	Minneapolis & St. Louis.	100	6,000,000	Jan. 15, '02.	2½	SA	112	112	111	111	101¼	600
36½	15	64	Apr. 5.	36¼	Jan. 2.	58¼	59	− 2¼	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. Marie.	100	14,000,000	.....	..	..	60¾	61¼	58½	58½	23	3,350
94¾	49	127⅛	June 28.	90	Jan. 14.	121½	123	− 5	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. Marie pf.	100	7,000,000	.....	..	..	125	126	121	121	70¼	2,490
35¾	15	28	June 23.	24	Mar. 5.	27½	27¾	− ½	Missouri, Kansas & Texas.	100	56,100,300	.....	..	..	27½	27¾	26¾	27	30¾	3,100
69¾	37	59⅞	June 18.	33	Jan. 13.	58½	59	− ½	Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	100	13,000,000	.....	..	..	58¾	59⅞	58½	58½	63	5,000
124½	69	112	July 1.	94⅝	Mar. 11.	100¾	100⅝	+ 1⅝	Missouri Pacific.	100	76,050,200	Jan. 20, '02.	2½	SA	110¼	112	108¾	109⅝	114¼	180,480
80	75¾	122	Apr. 22.	80	Jan. 24.	102	104	− 1⅝	**Nash., Chat. & St. Louis.**	100	10,000,000	Nov. 1 '98.	1	..	102¾	102¾	102¼	102¼	...	200
46	37	53¾	Mar. 20.	43⅝	Jan. 14.	47⅜	48¼	+ ¼	National Biscuit Co.	100	29,296,000	Apr. 15, '02.	1	Q	43¾	48⅝	43	48	44¾	580
103⅝	92	109½	Apr. 4.	104½	Jan. 3.	105	106	+ 1½	National Biscuit Co. pf.	100	23,825,100	May 31, '02.	1¾	Q	103	106	106	106	101	200
25½	15	23½	May 23.	15¾	Jan. 18.	21¾	21¾	− ⅛	National Lead Co.	100	14,903,400	Mar. 1, '00.	1	..	21¾	21¼	21¼	21¼	27¾	1,300
....	....	20¾	Mar. 10.	14½	Jan. 15.	18¾	18¾	− ⅛	National Railroad of Mexico.	100	32,886,100	.....	..	..	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	...	700
....	....	45¾	Mar. 12.	35½	July 1.	39¼	40	− ⅛	National Railroad of Mexico pf.	100	30,063,000	.....	..	..	39¾	39¾	38¾	39¼	...	900
175	133	196	Apr. 21.	148	Mar. 17.	165	170	+ 3½	New York Air Brake Co.	100	8,012,500	Apr. 15, '02.	2	Q	164½	167¾	164¾	166	143¾	415
174½	129⅝	168⅞	Jan. 2.	153¼	May 19.	153¾	155⅝	..	New York Central.	100	191,942,000	Apr. 15, '02.	1¼	Q	155	155¾	154½	155¼	137½	7,250
57⅞	16	54⅝	Apr. 17.	46¼	Jan. 15.	52¾	53	..	New York, Chicago & St. Louis.	100	14,000,000	.....	..	..	52¾	53¾	52¾	53¾	29	650
95	47	92½	May 21.	84	Feb. 7.	90	91½	+ 1½	New York, Chicago & St. Louis 2d pf.	100	11,000,000	Mar. 1, '02.	3	A	90	91¼	90	91¾	89¼	200
15	13	28	Apr. 4.	12	Feb. 7.	23	25	− 3	New York Dock Co.	100	7,000,000	.....	..	..	24	24	24	24	...	110
47¼	44	58	July 2.	39¼	Feb. 21.	57

Range for Year 1901. High.	Low.	Range for Year 1902. High.	Date.	Low.	Date	Closing Thursday, June 5. Bid.	Ask'd	Net Change Prev. Past Week.	Stocks.	Par Value.	Amount Stock Out-standing.	Last Dividend Paid. Date.	Per Cent.		Range for Week ended June 7. First.	High.	Low.	Last	Sales for Week. Shares.	Range since Jan. 1. Lowest.	Highest.
58	24½	68¼	Apr. 28.	52¾	Mar. 10.	66¾	66¾	+ ⅝	Reading	50	80,000,000				66¾	67⅛	66¼	66¾		46	34,500
87½	65	87	Apr. 22.	79⅛	Mar. 10.	84	84½	+ ½	Reading 1st pf	50	28,000,000	Mar. 10, '02.	2	SA	84½	84½	84	84½	700	73¾	1,100
64½	38	74⅜	Apr. 22.	68	Jan. 14.	70	70½	+ ⅝	Reading 2d pf	50	10,000,000				70½	70½	69¾	69¾	1,400	54¾	4,500
...	...	96¾	May 15.	93½	June 27.	95¼	95¾	+ ⅜	N. R. & Sch. Ill. Cent. stock t. & l. ctfs.	100	8,080,000	July 1, '02.	2	SA	95¼	95¾	95¼	95¾	1,000	91	98
34	11⅜	20	Apr. 22.	15¾	Jan. 2.	17¼	17⅜	+ ⅛	Republic Iron & Steel Co.	100	27,191,000				17⅜	17⅜	17	17⅛	2,100	11	21
82	53¼	76	Apr. 25.	68	Jan. 16.	72¾	73¼	+ ⅝	Republic Iron & Steel Co. pf.	100	30,808,900	July 1, '02.	1¾	Q	73	73¾	72¾	73¼	2,300	25	75
35¼	18	25⅝	Apr. 21.	17¼	Feb. 28.	19	...	+ 1	Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co.	100	16,941,700	July 15, '01.	1		18	18	17¼	...	200	11	21
112⅜	97	123	Apr. 23.	⅞	June 27.	...	...	+ 5	Rutland pf.	100	9,287,600	Jan. 1, '02.	3	SA	74	80	74	80	...	...	700
15¼	7⅛	24	Mar. 10.	12	Jan. 14.	22¼	22⅝	— ⅛	St. Joseph & Grand Island	100	4,000,000				22	22⅝	22	22¼	600		
78¾	55	77	June 17.	62	Feb. 6.	71⅝	72¾	..	St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st pf.	100	5,491,000	Dec. 30, '01.	2½	SA	72¾	73	72	72	700	70¾	690
38	17	36½	Mar. 12.	27	Jan. 6.	32¾	33¼	..	St. Joseph & Grand Island 2d pf.	100	3,500,000				32¾	33¼	32¾	32¾	200	32	80
56¾	21½	72¾	Apr. 4.	53⅝	Jan. 2.	69¾	69¾	..	St. Louis & San Francisco.	100	27,488,700				69¾	69¾	68	68	300	39¾	2,800
76¾	53¾	77	Jan. 18.	70¾	May 5.	73	73¼	+ 1⅜	St. Louis & San Francisco 2d pf.	100	16,000,000	June 2, '02.	1	Q	72¾	73½	72¾	73¼	1,100	68¾	1,100
39¾	18	31⅝	June 30.	24½	Mar. 5.	31	31¼	..	St. Louis Southwestern.	100	16,500,000				31	31⅝	30¾	31	2,600	23¾	2,920
71	41½	69	July 3.	55¾	Mar. 5.	68	68¾	+ 1	St. Louis Southwestern pf.	100	20,000,000				67½	69	67½	68	4,850	50¾	4,850
43⅝	29	60¼	Apr. 21.	58	Jan. 15.	64⅝	64¾	+ ¼	Southern Pacific.	100	197,582,100				64¾	64¾	64	64½	50	16,500	
25⅝	18	40¼	Apr. 15.	31⅝	Jan. 27.	37⅛	37¼	+ ⅛	Southern Railway.	100	119,800,000				36¾	37¼	36¾	37¼	33	41,078	
94⅝	67¼	98¼	Apr. 15.	92.	Jan. 14.	96¾	96¾	+ ⅛	Southern Railway pf.	100	80,000,000	Apr. 15, '02.	2½	SA	95¾	96¾	95¾	96¾	2,185	86¼	2,185
8½	3½	8⅝	Apr. 29.	4	Jan. 10.	6¼	7¼	+ ½	Standard Rope & Twine Co.	100	13,000,000				6¾	7½	6¾	7	1,100	4¼	1,100
76⅝	49¾	74⅜	Apr. 24.	61¾	Jan. 14.	62¾	63	+ ¼	Tennessee Coal & Iron Co.	100	22,853,600	Nov. 1, '00.	2	..	63¾	63¾	62	62	600	4,600	
46¾	23¼	44⅞	Apr. 19.	37⅝	Jan. 13.	44	44¼	+ ½	Texas Pacific.	100	36,760,000				44¼	45	43¾	44¼	1,600	45,100	
42½	19	44½	Feb. 18.	35	Jan. 15.	38	40⅜	+ ½	Texas Pacific Land Trust.	100	6,717,600				40⅜	40⅜	40	40	300	30¾	700
129½	117	134	Feb. 7.	122	Jan. 8.	131	132	..	Third Avenue.	100	14,000,000	Nov. 29, '00.	1¼	..	131	131	131	131	100		132
25⅞	10⅝	23½	Feb. 11.	18¾	Jan. 21.	20⅝	21½	— ⅛	Toledo, St. Louis & Western.	100	9,000,000				20⅝	21½	20⅝	21	21	21	200
39½	28	43⅝	Feb. 11.	35	Jan. 15.	37	37½	— ⅛	Toledo, St. Louis & Western pf.	100	20,000,000				37	37½	37	37	...	37	300
100⅝	65⅝	124	Apr. 21.	107	Jan. 20.	119¼	119⅝	+ ¾	Twin City Rapid Transit Co.	100	15,010,080	May 15, '02.	1¼	Q	118¾	119	118¾	119	94	109	200
...	...	1⅝	June 4.	1⅝	June 26.	...	...	...	Twin City Rapid Transit Co. rights.	...	...				1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	...		250
75⅝	65	85	Apr. 5.	72	Jan. 16.	80¾	82	+ ½	Union Bag & Paper Co. pf.	100	11,000,000	July 1, '02.	1¾	Q	81¼	82	81	82	74	65	
133	76	108½	Apr. 21.	98⅝	Feb. 28.	105¾	105⅝	+ ¼	Union Pacific.	100	104,644,400	Apr. 1, '02.	2	SA	105⅝	105⅝	104¾	105⅝	108⅝	38,695	
90½	81⅝	91⅝	Jan. 2.	86⅝	Mar. 6.	89⅝	89	— ¼	Union Pacific pf.	100	69,541,400	Apr. 1, '02.	2	SA	89⅝	89¾	89⅝	89⅝	90	2,300	
...	...	13⅝	May 6.	10¾	May 13.	11¾	12	— ⅛	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry Co.	100	12,100,300				11¾	12	11¾	11⅝	...	700	
...	...	47	May. 1.	42	May 13.	43¼	44	..	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Found. Co. pf.	100	12,100,300	June 1, '02.	1	Q	44	44	44	44	...	100	
...	...	44⅝	Mar. 8.	38	July 2.	38	39	— ¼	United States Reduc. & Ref. Co.	100	5,918,800	July 1, '02.	1	Q	38	38	38	38	...	100	
...	...	68	Mar. 6.	62	Feb. 5.	62	63	+ ¼	United States Reduc. & Ref. Co. pf.	100	2,945,800	July 1, '02.	1¼	Q	62½	62½	62½	62½	...	100	
100	54	126⅜	Apr. 17.	97	Jan. 2.	114	116	+ ¼	United States Express Co.	100	10,000,000	May 15, '02.	2	SA	114½	114½	114½	114½	...	155	
18⅝	7⅜	14⅞	Apr. 3.	11⅛	Feb. 20.	12⅜	12⅝	..	United States Leather Co.	100	62,862,800				12⅝	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	2,400		
83¾	68½	86¼	Apr. 2.	79⅝	Jan. 21.	84½	84⅝	+ ⅛	United States Leather Co. pf.	100	62,862,800	July 1, '02.	1½	Q	84⅝	84⅝	84¼	84⅝	700	825	
34	12½	19¾	Apr. 14.	14	Jan. 2.	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛	United States Rubber Co.	100	32,000,000	Apr. 30, '00.	1	..	14¾	14¾	14¼	14¼	...	450	
65	47	64	Mar. 24.	50¾	Jan. 14.	54	55¼	+ 2½	United States Rubber Co. pf.	100	24,625,500	Jan. 31, '01.	1	..	54	55	54	55	62	697	
55	24	46¾	Jan. 7.	36¾	June 19.	38⅞	39	+ 1	United States Steel Corporation.	100	108,495,300	June 30, '02.	1	Q	38	39	37¾	39	46½	47,945	
101⅞	69	97¾	Jan. 7.	87½	June 19.	90	90½	+ ⅝	United States Steel Corporation pf.	100	510,824,100	May 15, '02.	1¾	Q	89½	90½	89¾	90½	95¾	28,895	
72	51	76⅝	Apr. 28.	60	Jan. 18.	66¼	66½	— ⅝	Virginia-Carolina Chem. Co.	100	27,984,400	June 1, '02.	1¼	Q	69	69⅝	66¼	66⅝	65	1,100	
26	11½	31½	June 24.	21⅜	Jan. 14.	30½	30⅝	+ ¼	Wabash.	100	28,000,000				30⅝	30⅝	30¾	30⅝	22	7,300	
46¾	23¾	47⅞	June 25.	41¼	Jan. 13.	46¾	46½	..	Wabash pf.	100	24,000,000				46¾	46¾	46¼	46¼	425	8,400	
100¼	81	94⅝	Apr. 19.	80⅝	July 1.	87⅞	88	— 1¼	Western Union Telegraph Co.	100	97,270,600	Apr. 15, '02.	1½	Q	88¾	88¾	87⅞	87⅞	325	10,140	
180	145	230½	Apr. 9.	169¼	Jan. 15.	206	209	— 2	Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.	50	9,388,816	May 15, '02.	1½	Q	208	208	208	208		109	
22	11⅝	23⅝	Apr. 29.	17	Jan. 27.	22⅝	23	+ ⅛	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	100	20,000,000				22½	23	22	22½	20¾	2,400	
90¾	45	66	Apr. 29.	49¾	Jan. 27.	63½	64	+ ½	Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st pf.	100	4,500,000				63¾	63¾	63	63½	...	600	
38	24	38½	Apr. 30.	28	Jan. 17.	36	37½	— ¾	Wheeling & Lake Erie 2d pf.	100	11,998,500				37	37	36½	36½		300	
26	14½	29¼	May 7.	19¼	Jan. 30.	26⅜	27	..	Wisconsin Central.	100	16,166,800				26¾	27½	26¾	26¾	24	3,750	
49¾	38½	51¼	May 7.	39½	Jan. 24.	48¾	49	+ ⅛	Wisconsin Central pf.	100	11,267,200				49	49¾	48¼	48¾	47½	1,850	
									SILVER.												
65½	59¾	55⅝	Mar. 12.	52⅝	June 30.	...	...	— ⅛	Bullion certificates.						53⅝	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝	...	4,000	

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amount.	Payable.	Bks Close.	Bks Open.
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé pf. (semi-annual)	2½	Aug. 1	June 3	July 17
Canada Southern (semi-annual)	1	Aug. 1	Holders of record	June 30
Chicago Great Western pf., A	2½	July 31	June 28	July 1
Chicago Great Western deb.	2	July 15	Jan. 21	July 1
Chi., R. I. & Pacific (quarter)	1¼	Aug. 1	June 30	July 7
Chi., St. P., Minn. & Omaha com. (semi-annual)	3	Aug. 20	Holders of record	Aug. 4
Chi., St. P., Minn. & Omaha pf. (semi-annual)	3½	Aug. 20	Holders of record	Aug. 5
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. semi-annual)	2	Sept. 2	Holders of record	Aug. 12
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis pf. (quarter)	1¼	July 21	July 3	July 22
Del., Lack. & Western (quarter)	1¾	July 21	July 3	July 21
Denver & Rio Grande pf. (semi-annual)	2½	July 15	July 1	July 16
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge pf.	7	Aug. 1	.....	.....
Ga. R. R. & Banking (quarter)	2½	July 15	July 1	July 15
Hocking Valley com. (semi-annual)	1½	July 19	June 28	July 21
Hocking Valley pf. (semi-annual)	2	July 19	June 28	July 21
Indiana, Ill. & Iowa (semi-annual)	2	July 15	Holders of record	July 3
L. E. & Western pf. (semi-annual)	2	July 15	Holders of record	June 30
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern (semi-annual)	3½	July 29	Holders of record	June 30
Little Schuylkill Nav. & Coal	$1.50	July 11	.....	.....
Michigan Central (semi-annual)	2	July 29	Holders of record	June 30
Minneapolis & St. Louis com. (semi-annual)	2½	July 15	June 30	July 16
Minneapolis & St. Louis pf. (semi-annual)	2½	July 15	June 30	July 16
Missouri Pacific (semi-anual)	2½	July 21	July 2	July 22
New York Central (quarter)	1¼	July 15	Holders of record	June 30
Northern Central (semi-annual)	4	July 15	Holders of record	June 30
Norfolk & Southern (quarter)	1	July 10	June 30	July 11
Pacific Coast (quarter)	1	Aug. 1	July 11	Ang. 1
Pacific Coast 1st pf. (quarter)	1¼	Aug. 1	July 11	Aug. 1
Pacific Coast 2d pf. (quarter)	1	Aug. 1	July 11	Aug. 1
Philadelphia & Erie com.	2	July 10	Holders of record	July 1
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis com. (semi-annual)	1½	Aug. 15	Holders of record	Aug. 5
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis pf. (semi-annual)	2	July 15	Holders of record	July 5
Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. (regular quarter)	1¾	July 8	.....	.....
Rutland pf.	1	July 15	July 9	July 16
St. J. & G. Isl. 1st pf. (semi-annual)	2½	July 15	June 30	July 16

STREET RAILWAYS.

Boston Sub. Elec. Co. pf. (quarter)	$1	July 15	June 30	July 16
Consol'dation Traction (N. J.)	1½	July 15	June 30	July 16
Federal St. & Pleasant Valley, Pitts.	2½	July 22	July 15	July 22
Green & Coates Sts., Phil. (pass quarter)	$1.50	July 7	.....	.....
Harrisburg, Port., Mt. Joy & Lan.	3½	July 10	Holders of record	June 23
Harrisburg, P., Mt. J. & L. (extra)	½	July 10	Holders of record	June 23
Manchester (N. H.) Lt. & Power	3	July 15	July 8	July 16
Metropolitan (N. Y.) Street Ry (quarter)	1¾	July 15	June 24	July 16
North Chicago (quarter)	3	July 15	July 6	July 16
Philadelphia Co. of Pittsburg com. (quarter)	1½	July 21	Holders of record	June 27
United Power & Transportation	$1	July 10	.....	.....
United Rways, St. Louis pf. (quarter)	1¼	July 10	June 28	July 11

FIRE INSURANCE.

Commonwealth	3	July 7	.....	.....
Hanover	On demand			

BANK STOCKS.

Twelfth Ward	3	July 8	July 1	July 15

TRUST COMPANY.

New York Security & Trust	8	Aug. 1	July 5	.....

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Am. Car & Fdy. Co. com. (quarter)	½	Aug. 1	July 10	Aug. 2
Am. Car & Fdy. Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Aug. 1	July 10	Aug. 2
Am. Cement Co. (semi-annual)	3	July 21	July 10	July 22
Am. Cement Co. pf. (extra)	1	July 21	July 10	July 22
Am. Chicle Co. com.	1	July 10	June 23	July 16
Am. Locomotive Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	July 21	July 2	July 21
Am. Shipbuilding Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	July 15	July 5	July 16
Am. Smelting & Ref. pf. (quarter)	1¾	July 8	June 24	July 9
American Window Glass com. quarter)	1½	July	.....	.....
Associated Merchants' Co. 1st pf. (quarter)	1¼	July 15	July 3	July 16
Associated Merchants' Co. 2d pf. (quarter)	1¼	July 15	July 3	July 16
Am. Tel. & Tel. (quarter)	1¾	July 15	June 30	July 15
Am. Tel. & Tel. (extra)	¾	July 15	June 30	July 15
Am. Tobacco Co. com.	2½	Aug. 1	July 15	Aug. 2
Am. Tobacco Co. pf.	2	Aug. 1	July 15	Aug. 2
Am. Woolen pf. (quarter)	1¾	July 15	July 2	July 16
Bigelow Carpet Co. (Mass.)	$2.50	July 10	Holders of record	June 19
Butte Electric & Power pf. (quarter)	1¼	Aug. 1	Holders of record	July 26
Central Coal & Coke Co. (quarter)	1½	July 15	Holders of record	June 30
Central C. & C. Co. pf. (quarter)	1¼	July 15	Holders of record	June 30
Central & South American Telegraph (quarter)	1½	July 8	June 27	July 9
Chi. Pneumatic Tool Co. (quarter)	2	July 15	July 1	July 16
Cleveland & Sandusky Brewing Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Aug. 15	Aug. 5	.....
Colorado Fuel & Iron pf. (semi-annual)	4	Aug. 20	July 31	Aug. 21
Consol. Car Heating (quarter)	1½	Ang. 1	July 16	Aug. 2
Consol. Car Heating (extra)	1½	Aug. 1	July 16	Aug. 2
Consol. Lake Superior Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	July 16	May 31	June 2
Consol. Mercur Gold Mines	3c	July 9	.....	.....
Corn Products pf. (quarter)	1¾	July 10	June 28	July 11
Empire State-Idaho Mining & Development Co. (month)	½	July 15	Holders of record	July 8
Exploration Co. of N. Y. (semi-annual)	$5	July 15	June 30	July 16
Fore River Ship & Engine Co. pf. (semi-annual)	3½	July 14	July 10	July 15
General Electric Co. (quarter)	2	July 15	Holders of record	July 1
General Electric (stock)	66 2-3	July 15	Holders of record	June 25
Hamilton Mfg. Co., Mass.	$35	July 15	Holders of record	July 1
H. B. Claflin Co. com. (quarter)	2	July 15	July 5	July 16
International Buttonhole Machine Co. (quarter)	1	July 15	Holders of record	July 8
International Steam Pump pf. (quarter)	1¾	Aug. 1	Holders of record	Aug. 1
John B. Stetson Co. com. (interim)	5	July 15	July 9	July 15
John B. Stetson Co. pf. (semi-annual)	4	July 15	July 9	July 16
Mexican Telegraph (quarter)	2½	July 15	July 7	July 16
Monongahela Riv. Con. Coal & Coke pf.	3½	July 15	July 1	July 15
Nat. Biscuit Co. com. (quarter)	1	July 15	June 27	July 16
Nat. Fireproofing pf. (quarter)	1¾	July 12	July 1	July 13
New York Air Brake (quarter)	2	July 15	July 1	July 15
New York Building Loan and Banking Co., Class "W" (semi-annual)	3½	Aug. 1	July 10	Aug. 1
N. Y. Mutual Gas Light	5	July 10	July 28	July 11
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone (quarter)	1¼	July 15	Holders of record	July 5
Otis Elevator Co. pf. (quarter)	1¼	July 15	July 23	July 16
Procter & Gamble pf. (quarter)	2	July 15	July 1	July 15
Reece Buttonhole Machine (quarter)	2	July 15	Holders of record	July 3
Rhode Island-Perkins Horse Shoe pf.	1¾	July 15	Holders of record	July 2
Securities Co.	2½	July 15	June 30	July 16
Standard Underground Cable (quarter)	2	July 10	.....	.....
Street's Western Stable Car Line com. (quarter)	½	July 25	July 15	July 26
Susquehanna Iron & Steel (semi-annual)	3	July 14	Holders of record	July 3
Union Switch & Signal com. (quarter)	1	July 10	June 30	July 11
Union Switch & Signal pf. (quarter)	2	July 10	June 30	July 11
United Fruit Co. (quarter)	1½	July 14	Holders of record	June 30
United Gas Improvement Co. (quarter)	2	July 15	Holders of record	June 30
United Shoe Machinery Co. com. (quarter)	2	July 15	June 21	June 30
United Shoe Machinery Co. pf. (quarter)	1¼	July 15	June 21	June 30
United States Printing (quarter)	1	July 15	July 5	July 16
U. S. Steel Corporation com. (quarter)	1	Sept. 30	Sept. 6	Oct. 1
U. S. Steel Corporation pf. (quarter)	1¾	Aug. 15	July 18	Aug. 30
Va.-Carolina Chemical pf. (quarter)	2	July 15	June 25	July 17
Vulcan Detinning Co.	1	July 20	July 9	July 21
Vulcan Detinning Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	July 20	July 9	July 21
Wells, Fargo & Co. (semi-annual)	3	July 15	June 30	July 16
Wells, Fargo & Co. (extra)	1	July 15	June 30	July 16
Western Gas Co. (semi-annual)	3	July 20	July 10	July 23
Western Union Telegraph Co. (quarter)	1¼	July 15	June 20	July 1
Westinghouse Air Brake Co. (quarter)	2½	July 10	.....	.....
Westinghouse Air Brake Co. pf.	3½	July 10	.....	.....
Westinghouse Machine (quarter)	1½	July 10	June 30	July 11

MEETINGS.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Date.	Nature.
American Chicle Co.	June 26	July 16	July 15	Annual
Bankers' National Bank (Chicago).	.....	.....	Aug. 5	Special
Central Foundry Co.	June 24	July 25	July 24	Annual
Consol. Gas. Co. (Baltimore)	July 6	July 22	July 21	Annual
Denison & Sherman Railway	.....	.....	July 21	Special
Geo. C. Flint Co.	.....	.....	July 10	Annual
Gould Coupler Co.	.....	.....	July 26	Annual
Gould Steel Co.	.....	.....	July 26	Annual
H. C. Miner Lithographing Co.	June 27	July 8	July 7	Annual
Herman Boettler Co.	.....	.....	July 9	Annual
Illinois Central Railroad	.....	.....	Aug. 29	Special
Murray Hill Hotel	.....	.....	July 8	Annual
Newton & Flushing Gas Co.	July 1	July 12	July 11	Annual
N. Y. Loan & Imp't Co.	.....	.....	July 8	Annual
N. Y. & Queens El. L. & Power Co.	July 1	July 12	July 11	Annual
Pennsylvania Steel Co.	.....	.....	Aug. 12	Special
Standard Disbwater Co.	.....	.....	July 8	Election
Tefft, Weller Co.	June 26	July 17	July 16	Annual
Union Card & Paper Co.	.....	.....	July 14	Annual
Va.-Carolina Chemical Co.	June 25	July 17	July 16	Annual

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS

The following table gives the aggregate of the exchanges and balances at the New York Clearing House every week for a year past:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
*July 5	1,373,962,478	$80,401,512
June 28	1,223,624,392	72,309,747
June 21	1,280,688,007	80,493,186
June 14	1,093,280,988	64,021,447
June 7	1,241,227,232	67,289,525
May 31	1,015,072,980	62,275,333
May 24	1,356,058,894	61,334,676
May 17	1,498,152,079	61,916,027
May 10	1,810,067,538	77,225,044
May 3	1,925,350,246	78,507,339
April 26	1,994,900,011	68,819,006
April 19	1,730,118,750	69,267,569
April 12	1,535,190,041	58,336,540
April 5	1,479,901,643	68,112,139
March 29	1,132,963,961	43,674,095
March 22	1,388,677,307	66,912,499
March 15	1,345,294,303	63,099,857
March 8	1,313,238,867	67,340,183
March 1	1,450,914,003	69,507,220
*Feb. 22	1,118,568,574	61,171,138
*Feb. 15	1,271,128,191	59,711,626
Feb. 8	1,454,044,018	83,643,534
Feb. 1	1,375,639,818	80,961,923
Jan. 25	1,415,094,256	67,397,177
Jan. 18	1,508,283,740	71,207,982
Jan. 11	1,709,912,701	71,296,013
*Jan. 4	1,625,638,012	72,357,141
*Dec. 28	1,187,501,107	60,291,193
Dec. 21	1,453,131,190	64,027,524
Dec. 14	1,662,949,755	58,706,783
Dec. 7	1,540,986,851	56,027,372
*Nov. 30	1,332,843,838	53,429,370
Nov. 23	1,492,045,350	66,964,713
Nov. 16	1,704,436,589	75,905,213
*Nov. 9	1,325,007,807	69,098,840
Nov. 2	1,356,813,915	71,937,108
Oct. 26	1,288,080,354	67,478,587
Oct. 19	1,337,306,210	59,019,022
Oct. 12	1,321,644,023	66,346,135
Oct. 5	1,314,086,207	69,377,911
Sept. 21	1,223,580,571	53,888,118
Sept. 14	1,376,846,725	79,030,703
*Sept. 7	967,338,981	60,308,405
Aug. 31	1,125,823,496	53,713,614
Aug. 24	964,503,079	46,990,643
Aug. 17	1,023,805,982	54,914,856
Aug. 10	1,149,006,358	74,618,023
Aug. 3	1,182,155,610	73,874,143
July 27	1,251,520,071	67,322,839
July 20	1,562,096,473	88,357,011
July 13	1,391,140,455	86,[illegible]15
*July 6	1,135,008,369	64,[illegible]69

*Five days.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended July 3, 1902

BONDS. Sales Week Ended July 3..$11,220,500	Week Ended July 3. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	105½	105½	105½	105½	1
American Bicycle 5s	66½	66½	66½	66½	1
American Cotton Oil 4½s	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	1
American Hide & Leather 6s	98	98	98	98	11
American Spirits Manufacturing 6s	91	91	91	91	10
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé gen. 4s	103½	104¼	103½	104	137
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	94	94½	94	94½	204
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjust. 4s, stamped	91¾	92	91⅞	92	21½
Baltimore & Ohio 3½s	95½	96	95½	96	53
Baltimore & Ohio gold 4s	103	103	102⅝	103	55
Balt. & Ohio, Pitts., L. E. & West Va. 4s	98	98	97½	98	65
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Div. 3½s	91½	91⅞	90½	90¾	85
Balt. & Ohio, Pitts. Junc. & Mid. Div. 3½s	90¾	91	90¾	91	7
Baltimore & Ohio conv. deb. 4s	108½	108¾	108½	108⅝	34
Broadway & Seventh Avenue consol. 5s	118	118	118	118	10
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	80½	81	80½	81	36
Brooklyn Union Elevated 1st 4-5s	103⅞	103⅞	103½	103½	22
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	117½	117⅞	117½	117⅞	17
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern 1st 5s	103¼	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	1
Bur., Cedar Rapids & Nor. coll. trust 5s	124¼	124¼	124¼	124¼	1
Canada Southern 1st 5s	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	10
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	109½	109½	109½	109⅝	14
Central of Georgia 1st pref. income	83	83	82	82⅝	32
Central of Georgia 2d pref. income	36¼	36¼	35¼	35½	23
Central of New Jersey general 5s	136⅞	136⅞	136⅝	136⅝	4
Central of New Jersey general 5s, reg	136	136	136	136	1
Central Pacific guaranteed 4s	102⅜	103	102⅝	102⅝	24
Central Pacific guaranteed 3½s	88¼	88¾	88½	88½	20
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	108½	108½	108¼	108½	106
Chesapeake & Ohio consol. 5s	120	120	120	120	2
Chicago & Alton 3s	85½	85½	85	85	26
Chicago & Alton 3½s	85⅞	85⅞	83	83	6
C., B. & Q. coll., Nor. P.-Gt. N. joint 4s	96⅜	97¼	95	96¼	3,522
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy consol. 7s	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	8
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Iowa Div. 4s	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	1
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy deb. 5s	108½	108½	108½	108½	2
Chicago & Eastern Illinois general 5s	124⅝	124⅞	124⅛	124⅛	155
Chicago, Gas Light & Coke 1st 5s	108½	108½	108½	108½	2
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville ref. 6s	129½	129½	129½	129½	1
Chi., Mil. & St. P., Chi., Pac. & West. 5s	118	118	118	118	2
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul Terminal 5s	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜	6
Chicago & Northwestern consol. 7s	136½	136⅞	136½	136½	1
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific gen. 4s	110½	110½	110½	110½	5
Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac. col. 4s, Series C	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	20
Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac. col. 4s, Series H	98½	98⅞	98½	98⅞	5
Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac. col. 4s, Series M	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	15
Chi., St. Louis & New Orleans 5s	127¼	127¼	127¼	127¼	1
Chi., St. Louis & Pittsburg 1st 5s	123	123	123	123	4
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	88	88	88	88	4
Colorado Fuel & Iron general 5s	105½	105½	105½	105½	21
Colorado Fuel & Iron convertible 5s	102	102⅝	101½	102	546
Colorado Midland 1st 4s	83	83⅝	83	83⅝	33
Colorado Midland 1st 3-4s	85¼	85½	85¼	85½	40
Colorado & Southern 4s	96¼	97	96¼	96⅞	40
Consolidated Tobacco 4s	67	67⅜	66⅞	67⅛	416
Consumers' Gas of Chicago 1st 5s	108½	108½	108½	108½	4
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4s	101⅜	102	101⅜	102	10
Denver & Southwestern general 5s	89½	90¼	89½	90½	87
Detroit City Gas 5s	97	97½	97	97½	15
Det., Mack. & Marquette land grant 3½s	59	59	59	59	20
Detroit Southern 4s	86¼	86¼	86⅜	86¼	30
Detroit Southern, Ohio Southern Div. 4s	93⅛	93⅞	93⅜	93¼	5
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. consol. 1st 5s	121	121	121	121	3
Equitable Gas Light of New York 1st 5s	118	118	118	118	3
Erie 1st con. 7s	138⅝	139⅜	138⅝	138⅝	3
Erie general 4s	86	89	86¾	87½	45
Erie 1st consol. 4s	98⅝	99¼	98⅜	98¾	86
Erie, Pennsylvania coll. trust 4s	94⅜	94⅝	94⅜	94⅜	14
Evansville & Terre Haute con. 6s	122	122	122	122	1
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 4-6s	113¾	113¾	113¼	113¼	3
Fort Worth & Rio Grande 1st 3-4s	90½	90¾	90¼	90¾	2
Green Bay debenture, B	20½	20½	20½	20½	13
Hocking Valley 4½s	111	111	108	108½	24
Houston & Texas 1st 5s	112½	112½	110	110	2
Illinois Central 4s, 1952	106⅝	106⅞	106⅜	106⅝	7
International Paper 6s	108½	106⅞	106½	106⅝	8
Iowa Central ref. 4s	97	97	97	97	85
Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis 4s	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼	1
Kansas City Southern 3s	72¼	72¼	72¼	72¼	28
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	108¼	108¼	108¼	108¼	3
Lake Erie & Western 1st 5s	120½	120½	120⅜	120⅜	1
Lehigh Valley of New York 4½s	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜	2
Lexington Avenue & Pavonia Ferry 5s	122⅝	122⅝	122⅝	122⅝	5
Long Island general 4s	102	102½	102	102½	13
Louisville & Nashville coll. trust 4s	100¼	100⅞	100¼	100⅞	1
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	101½	101⅝	101½	101⅝	13
Louisville & Nashville general 6s	113	113	119	119	3
Louis. & Nash., Pensacola & Atlantic 6s	115	115	115	115	2
Manhattan Elevated consol. 4s	104½	104¼	104¼	104¼	23
Metropolitan St. Ry. of New York gen. 5s	120	120½	120	120½	28
Mexican Central 4½s	98¾	98¾	98¼	98½	24
Mexican Central consol. 4s	84⅞	84⅞	82¾	82¾	18
Mexican Central 1st income	82¾	82¾	32¼	32¼	69
Mexican Central 2d income	22¾	22¾	22	22	80
Milwaukee Gas Light 4s	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	10
Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western 1st 6s	133¾	133¾	133⅞	133⅞	1
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st & ref. 4s	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼	15
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 4s	100¾	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	29
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	87½	88¼	86⅞	86⅞	42
Missouri, Kansas & Texas ext. 5s	107½	107¾	107¼	107⅞	10
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	124	124½	124	124½	13
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	100	106⅝	109	109	24
Missouri Pacific collateral 5s	107½	108	107¾	108	15
Mobile & Ohio general 4s	99¼	99½	99¼	99½	1
Mobile, Jackson & Kansas City 1st 5s	100	101	100	101	23
Nat. R. R. of Mexico prior lien 4½s	101¾	101¾	101⅜	101⅜	5
National R. R. of Mexico 1st con. 4s	79	79	78¾	79	33
National Starch 6s	106	106	106	106	4
New York Central 1st 7s	101¾	101¾	101⅜	101⅜	1
New York Central, Lake Shore 3½s	95⅞	95⅞	95¼	95¼	28
New York Central, Lake Shore 3½s, reg	93	93	93	93	10
New York Central, Michigan Central 3½s	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜	40
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 4s	107⅞	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜	6
New York Dock 4s	96½	96⅞	96½	96½	22
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. pur. money 4s	97⅜	97⅜	97¼	97⅜	83
N. Y. & Queens Elec. Light & Power 5s	107½	107½	107½	107½	1
New York, Ontario & Western 4s	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	1
Norfolk & Western ext. & imp. 6s	135¼	136	135¼	136	15
Norf. & W., Pocahontas Coal & C. joint 4s	98	98	97⅝	98	97
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	101¼	102	101¼	101¾	8
Northern Pacific 3s	74½	74⅝	73	74⅛	101
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	105⅜	105¼	104	104¼	182½
Northern Pacific Terminal 1st 6s	116	116	116	116	1
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 4s	102⅝	103¼	102⅝	103⅛	10
Oregon Short Line consol. 5s	116⅝	117	116½	117	11
Oregon Short Line 6s	127	127	127	127	5
Pennsylvania gtd. 4½s	113¼	113¼	111¼	111⅜	7
Penn. war. for new conv. 3½s, 50 per cent. pd	104¼	104⅝	104	104⅜	1,013½
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	100	100	100	100	1
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L. 4½s, Series B	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝	2
Reading general 4s	108½	100¾	98¾	98¾	100
Reading, Jersey Central coll. 4s	96⅜	96⅞	96	96¼	94
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s	102⅜	102⅜	100	100⅜	18
Rio Grande Southern 1st 4s	80½	80½	80½	80½	25
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg consol. 5s	123½	123½	123½	123½	10
St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st 4s	96	96	96	96	7
St. Louis & Cairo 4s	103½	103½	103½	103½	5
St. Louis & Iron Mountain unif. & ref. 4s	95	95	93	93	24
St. Louis & Iron Mountain general 5s	116½	116½	116½	116½	4
St. Louis & San Fran. 2d 6s, Class B	107½	107½	107½	107½	1
St. Louis & San Francisco general 6s	114⅝	116⅞	114⅝	116⅞	3
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	100	100½	99½	99½	103
St. Louis Southwestern 2d 4s	87½	87½	86	86	12
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	91	91	91	91	1
Seaboard Air Line gold 4s	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	1
Seaboard Air Line ref. 5s	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	1
Southern Pacific 4½s	96⅝	97⅛	96⅝	97⅛	1
Southern Pacific 4s	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	301½
Southern Pacific of Cal. 4s, stamped	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜	1
South Carolina & Georgia 1st 5s	111	111¼	111	111¼	17
Southern Ry., Mobile & Ohio col. 4s	92	92	89½	89½	2
Southern Railway 5s	123½	123½	123½	123½	4
Standard Rope & Twine income	14½	15⅛	14½	14½	150
Standard Rope & Twine 5s	86	86	86	86	5
Term. Coal & Iron, Beburdeichen Co	100	100	100	100	2
Third Avenue consol. 4s	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	165
Third Avenue 1st 5s	127	127	127	127	1
Toledo & Ohio Central 1st 5s	113½	113½	113½	113½	1
Toledo, St. Louis & Western 4s	89	89	89	89	1
Toledo, St. Louis & Western prior lien 5s	116	116	116	116	1
Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo 1st 4s	100	100	100	100	1
Union Pacific 1st 4s	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	2

BONDS.	Week Ended July 3. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Union Pacific 1st convertible 4s	107⅛	107⅛	107¼	107¼	1,222
U. S. Reduction & Refining Co. 6s	85	87½	85	87	46
United States Leather 6s	112¾	112¾	112½	112½	11
Wabash 1st 5s	119¾	119⅞	119½	119⅞	19
Wabash, debenture, Series B	77	77½	76¾	76¾	195
Wabash, Omaha Div. 3½s	85½	88½	85½	85½	10
Wabash 2d 5s	112½	112½	112½	112½	14
West Shore 4s	113½	114	113½	113½	15
West Shore 4s, registered	113¾	114	113½	114	6
Western N. Y. & Pennsylvania 1st 5s	119	119	119	119	10
Western Union ref. & real estate 4½s	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼	10
Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st con. 4s	95	95	94½	95	33
Wisconsin Central 1st 4s	83¾	83¾	91½	91½	25
Total sales					$11,220,500

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended July 3, 1902.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
United States 4s, 1907, registered	109¾	109¾	109½	109½	11

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
United States of Mexico s. f. 5s	98½	96½	98¼	98¾	10

STATE BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended July 3, 1902.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Virginia funded debt 2-3s	96½	96½	96½	96½	18

Grand total $11,220,500

*In $100.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1902.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
U. S. 2s, 1930, reg. Q. Jan.	109⅞	Apr. 14	106½	Apr. 7	107⅞	Apr. 14
U. S. 2s, 1930, coupon Q. Jan.	109⅞	Mar. 7	106½	Jan. 8	109⅝	May 8
U. S. 4s, 1907, reg. Q. Jan.	112⅞	Feb. 7	109½	June 5	109½	July 8
U. S. 4s, 1907, coupon Q. Jan.	113	Mar. 14	110½	June 5	111	June 13
U. S. 4s, 1925, reg. Q. F.	139½	Feb. 6	135¼	June 23	135¼	June 28
U. S. 4s, 1925, coupon Q. F.	139¾	Feb. 6	139¾	Apr. 2	139¾	Apr. 2
U. S. 5s, 1904, reg. Q. F.	106¼	Mar. 11	105¼	Apr. 23	105¾	May 13
U. S. 5s, 1904, coupon Q. F.	106¼	Feb. 1	106¼	Feb. 1	106¼	Feb. 1
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon Q. F.	110	Mar. 14	107	June 26	107	June 26
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, coup. small Q. F.	109¼	Apr. 23	108¼	Feb. 5	109¼	Apr. 23
U. S. 3s, 10-90, 1918, reg. Q. F.	109¾	Apr. 24	107½	June 18	107½	June 18
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg. small	107	June 26	107	June 26	107	June 26

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1902.

Where no sale has occurred this year the last price in 1901 is given:

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A, 1906 J. J.	107	Jan. 25	106	Jan. 9	107	May 10
Alabama, Class B, 1906 J. J.					106¼	Oct. 6
Alabama, Class C, 1906 J. J.	102½	Feb. 24	102¼	Feb. 24	102½	Mar. 20
Alabama currency funding 4s J. J.	111	Mar. 20	111	Mar. 20	111	Mar. 20
Louisiana consol. 4s, 1914 J. J.	106½	Jan. 29	106	May 15	106	May 15
Nor. Carolina consol. 4s, 1910 J. J.	104½	Jan. 31	104	Jan. 24	104¼	Jan. 31
North Carolina 6s, 1919 A. O.					135½	July 10
South Carolina 4½s, 1933 J. J.					120	Mar. 15
Tenn. Settlement 3s, 1913 J. J.	96⅜	Feb. 7	95¼	Mar. 21	95¼	June 27
Tenn. Settlement 3s, small	94	June 21	94	June 21	94	June 21
Virginia deferred 6s, certs	7¼	Jan. 15	7¼	Jan. 15	7¼	Jan. 15
Va. def. 6s, Brown Bros. & Co. cts	10½	Apr. 30	8	Feb. 14	8½	June 21
Va. funded debt 2-3s, 1991 J. J.	96¾	Jan. 17	95¼	May 8	96½	July 8

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT BONDS

Frankfort-on-the-Main 3½s M. S.	95½	Feb. 21	94⅜	Jan. 27	95¼	Feb. 21
U. S. of Mexico s. f. 5s J. Jan.	100	June 9	96	Jan. 13	98¾	July 2

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly Clearing House statement, issued yesterday, was an unfavorable one, but, inasmuch as it was for only five business days, the "average" system may have had much to do with this. Surplus reserves decreased $2,893,625, loans increased $17,011,400, specie decreased $517,700, legal tenders decreased $1,671,400, and net deposits increased $2,818,100. The fact that the deposit account is altogether out of keeping with the other items—notably the increase in loans, which increase should have increased deposits—would seem to signify that the statement this week is even more than usually unreliable. Probably the payments on account of the increase in the capital stock of the National City Bank—some $22,000,000—will explain the figures. Otherwise they are quite incomprehensible, even to the loss in cash, which in no wise corresponds with the known movements of money.

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The week's averages of the banks compare as follows with the same date one and two years ago:

	1902.	1901.	1900.
Loans	$210,952,200	$389,460,900	$302,889,900
Deposits	956,847,500	965,288,100	861,848,800
Circulation	31,652,800	30,578,800	23,191,800
Specie	173,116,900	169,884,100	165,213,600
Legal tenders	76,629,500	76,663,700	70,727,500
Total reserves	$249,746,400	$246,553,800	$235,951,400
Reserves required	239,681,875	241,321,275	220,462,200
Surplus reserves	$10,064,725	$5,211,525	$15,589,200
Ratio res. to deposits	26.5%	25.5%	26.8%

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the week ended Thursday last, as compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended July 3, 1902	$11,894,771
Week ended July 5, 1901	9,481,581
From Jan. 1, 1902	220,086,797
From Jan. 1, 1901	208,214,079

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended July 1, 1902	$6,314,181
Week ended July 2, 1901	8,468,196
From Jan. 1, 1902	363,205,154
From Jan. 1, 1901	362,770,718

Imports of Gold.

Week ended July 3, 1902	$14,112
Week ended July 5, 1901	41,581
From Jan. 1, 1902	1,275,627
From Jan. 1, 1901	1,360,806

Exports of Gold.

Week ended July 3, 1902	$10,722
Week ended July 5, 1901	24,000,000
From Jan. 1, 1902	24,000,000
From Jan. 1, 1901	25,000,115

Exports of Gold.

Week ended July 3, 1902	$3,390

Net Exports of Gold.

Week ended July 3, 1902	$14,112
From Jan. 1, 1902	22,724,373
From Jan. 1, 1901	23,639,309

Imports of Silver.

Week ended July 3, 1902	$2,440
Week ended July 5, 1901	70,914
From Jan. 1, 1902	571,284
From Jan. 1, 1901	1,731,251

Exports of Silver.

Week ended July 3, 1902	$270,680
Week ended July 5, 1901	7
From Jan. 1, 1902	7
From Jan. 1, 1901	1,000

From Jan. 1, 1902	16,694,444
From Jan. 1, 1901	28,916,276

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended July 3, 1902	$22,015
Week ended July 5, 1901	212,445
From Jan. 1, 1902	1,953,065
From Jan. 1, 1901	2,293,986

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended July 3, 1902	$370,680
Week ended July 5, 1901	1,406,739
From Jan. 1, 1902	24,302,836
From Jan. 1, 1901	25,233,580

Total Net Exports of Specie.

Week ended July 3, 1902	$248,665
Week ended July 5, 1901	1,193,784
From Jan. 1, 1902	22,349,768
From Jan. 1, 1901	21,939,585

SPECIE MOVEMENT.

Imports, New York, June 30 to July 5.

Steamer.	Where From.	Amount.
American Gold Coin—		
Alene	Carthagena	$350
Cherokee	Turk's Island	500
American Silver Coin—		
Cherokee	Turk's Island	680
Foreign Gold Coin—		
Cherokee	Sanches	500
Foreign Silver Coin—		
Alene	Greytown	3,500
Gold Bullion—		
Alene	Greytown	600
Matanzas	Tampico	105
Advance	Colon	12,060
Silver Bullion—		
Matanzas	Tampico	3,722
Total		$23,015

Exports, New York, June 30 to July 5.

Date.	Steamer.	Character.	Amount.
June 30	Kr.P. Wilhelm	London, S. B.	$95,560
July 1	St. Louis	London, S. B.	24,500
July 1	Fontabelle	Demerara, (U. S. C.)	600
July 2	Columbia	London, S. B.	40,500
July 2	Havana	Progreso, (Mex.)	2,000
July 2	Cherokee	Gt. C. (U. S.)	2,000
July 2	Cherokee	Santo Domingo, S. C. (U. S.)	8,705
July 2	Cherokee	Santo Domingo, S. C. (U. S.)	16,225
July 2	Lucania	London, S. B.	82,500
Total			$270,680

CURRENT MONEY RATES.

Money on call, 3 per cent.

Time money, 4¼@4½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days and 4¼ per cent. for four months, and 4½@4¾ per cent. for five and six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 4¼@4¾ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4½@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $284,676,400; balances, $16,817,136; Sub-Treasury debit balances, $234,004.

Money on call in London, 1½@2 per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 2 7-16 per cent. for short and 2 7-16@2½ per cent. for three months' bills.

Bar silver was $0.58 for sixty days and $0.58⅛ for demand. Rates for coin bullion were: sixty days, $0.58¼; demand, $0.57⅞; cable, $0.58⅜. Mexican dollars, sixty days, $0.44½@$0.45; demand, $0.45; cable, $0.45⅛@$0.45⅜. Commercial bills, $4.84@$4.87.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: francs, 5.17½ and 5.16¼; reichsmarks, 94 and 94 1-16; guilders, 79 and 79 1-16.

Bank of New York is to receive $1,000,000 gold from the Sub-Treasury in exchange for currency.

Bank of North America has declared a dividend of 6 per cent., payable July 1.

Bank of Commerce has declared a dividend of 4 per cent., payable July 1.

Bank of Republic has declared a dividend of 10 per cent., payable July 1.

Chemical National Bank has declared a dividend of 100 per cent., payable July 1.

Hanover National Bank has declared a dividend of 20 per cent., payable July 1.

Importers' and Traders' National Bank has declared a dividend of 20 per cent., payable July 1.

National Bank of Commerce has declared a dividend of 5 per cent., payable July 1.

National Park Bank has declared a dividend of 20 per cent., payable July 1.

Western National Bank has declared a dividend of 10 per cent., payable July 1.

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, for the Week Ended July 3, 1902.

	Range for Year 1902. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid. Ask.
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, July, 1995	Q J 100 Mar 13	95¾ Jan 3	100 June 6	100
Atl., Top. & S. F. gen. g. 4s, 1995	A O* 105¾ Mar 31	103 Apr 24	104 July 5	103¾
Do registered	A O* 103¾ Mar 25	102¾ Jun 26	102¾ June 26	...
Do adjust. g. 4s, July, 1995	Nov. 95¾ Jan 8	92 Nov. 7	95¾ Apr 15	94½
Do do registered	Nov. 94¾ Jan 8	93½ Mar 24	94¾ Apr 15	...
Do stamped	95¾ Jan 8	91¾ Jun 6	92 July 3	...
Do debenture 4s, Series D, 1914	F A 96¼ Apr 29	95¾ Apr 29	96 Apr 29	96
Atl., Knox. & North. 1st g. 5s, 1946	J D*	....	106¾ De 20,01	115
Baltimore & Ohio—				
Do prior lien g. 3½s, 1925	J J* 97¼ Jun 25	94¾ Jan 2	96 July 3	95 96
Do do registered	97 Apr 28	97 Apr 28	97 Apr 28	...
Do 4s, July 1, 1948	A O 104¾ Jan 28	102 May 20	102 July 3	102¾ 104
Do do registered	105¾ Feb 19	102 Jan 2	105¾ Feb 19	...
Do conv. deb. gold 4s, 1911	*M S 110 Apr 18	104 Jan 14	106¾ July 3	106 106¼
Do P. J. & M. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925	M N* 93¾ Apr 25	90¾ Jan 16	90¾ July 3	90¾ ...
Do P. L. E. & W. Va. 1st g. 4s, 1941	M N* 101 Feb 19	97½ May 21	98 July 3	97¾ 98
Do S. W. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925	J J 91¾ Jun 9	90¾ Feb 21	90¾ July 3	90 90¼
Do do registered	....	....	90¾ Je 4, 01	... ...
W. Va. & Pitts. 1st g. 5s, 1990	*A O	....	105¾ Oct 28,01	... ...
Mon. River 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919	*F A 114¾ Jun 27	114¾ Jun 27	114¾ June 27	... ...
Cen. Ohio recr. 1st g. 4½s, 1930	M S	....	112 No 14,01	109 ...
Buff., R. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937	M S* 119¼ Feb 20	117 Jun 25	117 June 26	117 118
Clearf. & Mah. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1943	J J	....	103 Ap 14,97	... ...
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921	*F A 130¾ Apr 11	128 Feb 28	130 May 20	... ...
Do con. 1st g. 6s, 1922	J D 129¾ Mar 10	127¾ Feb 26	127¾ May 17	124 ...
Buffalo & Sus. 1st g. 5s, 1913	A O*	....	100 N 18,99	... ...
Do 1st ref. g. 4s, April, 1951	J J 103 Jun 16	102 Apr 18	103 June 16	... ...
Bur., C. R. & N. 1st 5s, 1906	*J D 100¾ May 23	103¾ Jan 6	103¾ July 1	103¾ ...
Do con. 1st and col. tr. 5s, 1934	J D 126¾ Mar 25	124¾ June 30	124¾ June 30	124¾ ...
Do do registered	*A O 124¾ Feb 14	124¾ Feb 28	124¾ Feb 28	... ...
C. R., I. F. & N.W. 1st g. 5s, 1921	A O* 118 Jan 27	118 Jan 27	118 Jan 27	117¼ ...
M. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927	*J D	....	140 Fe 14,97	... ...
Canada South. 1st gtd. 5s, 1908	*J J 107¼ Apr 24	104¾ Jul 3	104¾ July 3	104 104¾
Do 2d 5s, 1913	*M S 111 Feb 15	107¾ Mar 19	108¾ June 27	100¼ 110¾
Do do registered	*M S	....	107 Au 6, 01	... ...
Cen. Br. Un. Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1948	J D 65 May 3	61¼ Jan 7	65 June 3	65 ...
Cen. R. & Bk. Co. Ga. col. g. 5s, 1937	*M N 109¾ Apr 15	106¾ Jan 28	106 June 18	106¾ ...
Cen. R. of Ga. 1st g. 5s, Nov., 1945	F A 122 May 27	118¾ May 27	122 May 27	122¾ ...
Do con. g. 5s, 1945	M N* 113¾ Apr 12	106¾ Jan 3	109¾ July 3	109 109¾
Do do reg. $1,000-$5,000	M N*	....	103¾ Se 18,01	... ...
Do 1st pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945. Oct. 1	80¼ Apr 12	76 Jan 2	82¾ July 2	82 83
Do 2d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945. Oct. 1	44½ Apr 12	32½ Mar 14	35¾ July 3	35¼ 37
Do 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945. Oct. 1	31 Apr 12	18¾ Jan 8	23 June 24	... ...
Do Chat. Div. pur. mon. g. 4s, 1951	*J D 93¾ Feb 8	91¼ Jan 31	92 May 29	90½ 92
Do M. & N. Div. 1st 5s, 1946	*J J	....	95 De 27,99	106¾ ...
Do Mid. Ga. & Atl. Div. 5s, 1947	*J J	....	102 Je 27, 99	108¾ ...
Do Mob. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	J J 112½ Apr 30	106 Jan 20	112¾ Apr 30	106¾ ...
Cen. of N. J. 1st conv. 7s, 1902	M N* 103¾ Jan 7	101¼ May 24	101¾ May 24	100 ...
Do gen. g. 5s, 1987	J J* 141 Apr 18	132 Jan 3	136¾ July 3	136¾ 137
Do do registered	Q J 132¼ Apr 12	131 Jan 2	136 July 3	... ...
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921	J J 111 Jun 25	113¾ Jan 21	116 June 25	113 ...
Leh. & Wilk. Coal 5s, Nov. 1, 1912	Q M 106 Mar 27	105 Mar 11	106 Mar 27	... ...
Do cons. 7s, ext. at 4½ to Je. 1 1910	Q M 105 Feb 21	102 Jan 6	102¾ June 19	102¾ ...
Ches. & O. g. 6s, Ser. A, July, 1908	A O 112 Mar 6	112 Apr 19	112 May 27	112 114½
Do g. 6s, Jan., 1911	A O 117 Mar 4	114 Apr 28	114¾ June 25	113 117¼
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	*M N 125¾ Apr 30	119¾ May 14	120 May 14	120½ ...
Do do registered	*M N	....	120½ De 31,01	... ...
Do gen. g. 4½s, 1992	*M S 110¾ Feb 27	100¾ Jan 3	108¾ July 3	103¾ 108¾
Do do registered	*M S	....	100 Ap 18,01	... ...
Do Craig. Val. 1st g. 5s, 1940	J J* 116 Jun 17	108¾ May 15	116 June 17	111¼ 116
Do R. & A. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1989	*J J 105½ Apr 3	104 Jan 4	105¾ June 30	102½ ...
Do 2d g. 4s, 1989	J J 100 Jun 26	100 Jun 26	100 June 26	97 ...
Do Warm Sp. Val 1st g. 5s, 1941	*M S	....	101¼ Ap 29,99	108 ...
Chi. & Alton s. f. g. 6s, 1903	*M N 104¾ Mar 15	102¾ Jun 27	102¾ June 27	102¾ ...
Chi. & Alton ref. 3s, 1949	A O* 86 Jan 11	83 Apr 18	85 July 2	83 85¼
Chi. & Alton Ry g. 3½s, 1950	J J* 86 Jan 11	83 Jul 3	83 July 3	83 84
Do registered	83¾ Apr 16	83¾ Mar 27	83¾ Apr 16	... ...
Chi., Bur. & Q. con. 7s, 1903	*J D 106¾ Jun 6	102¾ Jul 1	102¾ July 1	102¾ 103¼
Do Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905	F A	....	104¾ Ap 11,00	... ...
Do Denver Div. 4s, 1922	*F A 103½ Jan 17	100¾ Feb 24	102 June 30	102 102½
Do Illinois Div. 3½s, 1949	J J* 102 Mar 31	102 Jan 3	102 June 30	100¾ ...
Do Iowa Div. s. f. 5s, 1919	A O* 116¾ Mar 14	114¾ Apr 4	114¾ Apr 18	114¾ ...
Do do 4s, 1919	A O* 106 Feb 14	104¾ Jul 1	104¾ July 1	101¾ ...
Do Nebraska ext. 4s, 1927	*M N 111¾ Feb 20	109¾ Jun 23	110¾ June 23	109 109¾
Do do registered	*M N	....	108½ Au 5, 01	... ...
Do Southw. Div. 4s, 1921	M S* 100 Mar 20	99¾ Mar 20	100 Mar 20	100 ...
Do deb. 5s, 1913	*M N 110 Feb 20	107¾ May 2	108¾ July 2	108¾ ...
Han. & St. Joseph con. 6s, 1911	*M S 122 Jan 24	118¾ May 19	121 June 27	118¾ ...
Chi. & East. Ill. 1st s. f. 6s, 1907	*J D 114 May 19	111 Jun 13	111 June 21	111 ...
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	A O* 135¾ May 21	133¾ Apr 1	133¾ June 17	130¾ ...
Do gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937	M N* 127¾ Apr 12	125¾ Jan 3	127¾ July 2	124¾ 124¾
Do do registered	M N* 124¾ Mar 31	124¾ Mar 31	124¾ Mar 31	... ...
Chi. & Ind. Coal R. 1st 5s, 1936	*J J 125 May 6	125 May 6	125 May 6	122¾ ...
Chi., Ind. & Louis. ref. g. 6s, 1947	J J* 122¾ Jun 4	122 Jan 10	122¾ Jan 10	120¾ ...
Do ref. g. 5s, 1947	J J* 117 Jun 24	113 Jan 14	117 June 24	117½ ...
New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910	J J* 115 May 9	113¾ Jan 3	115 May 9	114½ ...
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—				
Do con. 7s, 1903	*J J 196 Apr 4	182¾ Jan 10	183 June 28	... ...
Do terminal g. 5s, 1914	J J* 115 Mar 26	112 Jan 20	112¾ July 2	112¾ ...
Do gen. g. 4s. Ser. A, May, 1989	J J 117 Jun 10	110¾ Jan 3	117 June 10	114½ ...
Do do registered	Q J	....	105½ Fe 19,98	... ...
Do gen. g. 3½s. Ser. B, May, 1989	J J 101¾ Jan 29	104¾ Jan 29	104¾ Jan 29	... ...
Do C. & I. L. Sup. Div. g. 5s, 1921	J J* 130¾ Mar 31	129¾ Mar 21	129¾ Mar 31	118¾ ...
Do C. & M. Div. Ds. 1926	*J J 124¾ Apr 3	118¾ Jan 17	124½ Apr 29	121¼ ...
Do Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910	*J J 118 Mar 31	114¾ Jan 14	117½ May 6	114¾ ...
Do Chi. & Pac. W. 6. 5s, 1921	*J J 123¾ Apr 15	116¾ Jan 7	118 July 1	118 121
Do Dak. & Gt. So. g. 5s, 1916	*J J 115¾ May 16	112¾ Jan 7	115¾ May 16	113¾ ...
Do Far. & So. assu. g. 6s, 1924	*J J	....	127½ Jy 18,99	122½ ...
Do 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910	*J J 134 Apr 7	133 Feb 28	125¾ June 9	125½ ...
Do do 5s, 1910	*J J 130½ Apr 16	125¾ Jan 21	130¾ Apr 16	107¾ 109¼
Do 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908	*J J 132¾ Jan 22	128½ Jan 22	128½ Jan 22	... ...
Do 1st Lac. & Dav. 5s, 1919	*J J 117 Mar 19	113¾ May 15	115½ May 26	116¾ ...
Do 1st Minn. Dist. Div. 5s, 1910	*J J 108 Feb 7	106¾ Feb 7	108 Feb 7	108 100¼
Do 1st South. Minn. 6s, 1910	*J J 117½ Apr 4	114 Jan 7	117 June 5	114¾ ...
Do Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909	*J J 115 Mar 3	113¾ Jan 7	115 Mar 4	113¾ ...
Do Wis. Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921	*J J 121¾ Apr 7	118¾ Jan 10	120¾ May 21	119¾ ...
Mil. & N. 1st, main line 6s, 1910	*J D 117 Mar 19	115 Jan 2	117 Mar 19	115¾ 116¾
Do 1st con. 6s, 1913	*J D 123¼ May 14	120¾ Feb 20	122½ May 14	120¾ 121½
Chi. & N. W. con. 7s, Feb. 1, 1915	Q F 141 Jun 23	139¾ Jul 2	139¾ July 2	139¾ ...
Do gold 7s, 1902	*J J 104¾ May 28	101¾ Jun 3	101¾ June 26	101¾ ...
Do do registered	*J D* 104 Apr 2	101¾ Jun 3	101¾ June 14	101¾ ...
Do ext. 4s, Aug., 1886-1926	F A 107 Jun 25	107 May 27	107 June 25	105¾ ...
Do do registered	F A	....	107 Mr 7, 00	... ...
Do gen. g. 3½s, 1987	M N* 106½ Jun 24	103¾ Jun 24	103¾ June 24	103 ...
Do do registered	Q F	....	103 No 19,98	... ...
Do sink. fund 6s, 1879-1929	A O* 118 Mar 3	115 Jan 10	118 Mar 3	115 117½
Do do registered	A O*	....	111 Oc 18,00	... ...
Do sink. fund 5s, 1879-1929	A O 110 Apr 10	108¾ Jan 2	110 June 4	108 ...
Do do registered	A O*	....	107¾ My 24,01	... ...
Do debenture 5s, 1909	M N* 109½ Feb 27	107½ May 8	107¾ June 27	107½ ...
Do do registered	M N*	....	107 Oc 3, 01	... ...
Do deb. 4s, April, 1921	A O 15 117¼ Mar 22	114 May 10	115½ June 24	114 ...
Do do registered	A O 15	....	114 Oc 23,01	... ...
Do sink. fund deb. 5s, 1933	*M N 124 Apr 21	121¼ Jan 8	123½ June 13	120¾ ...
Do do registered	*M N	....	123 My 28,01	... ...
Mil. & Mad. 1st 6s, 1905	M S*	....	113 Ja 23,01	... ...
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910	*M S 109½ Mar 7	109¾ Mar 7	108¾ Mar 7	110¼ ...
Ottum., C. F. & S. P. 1st 3s, 1909	*M S	....	110¼ Au 30,01	109 ...
Winona & St. Peters 2d 6s, 1907	M N* 112½ Apr 2	116¾ Jun 10	116¾ June 10	116¾ ...
Mil. L. S. & W. 1st 6s, 1921	*M N 127 Apr 10	125¾ May 17	125¾ May 17	125¾ 135
Do ext. and imp. s. f. 5s, 1929	F A 124½ Jan 8	125¾ Mar 17	126¾ June 19	127 ...
Do Ashland Div. 1st 6s, 1925	*M S 142¾ Feb 10	142¾ Feb 7	142¾ Feb 10	153¾ ...
Do Mich. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924	*J J 134½ Jan 10	133¾ Jan 3	134¾ Jan 10	135¾ ...
Do conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907	*J A	....	107¾ Fe 21,01	105¾ ...
Do Incomes, 1911	*M N 110¼ May 2	110¼ May 2	110¼ May 2	107¼ ...
Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac. 6s, 1917	J J 127¾ Jun 4	127¾ Jan 28	128 July 3	127¼ ...
Do registered	J J* 120¼ Mar 11	120¼ Mar 11	120½ Mar 11	127 ...
Do gen. g. 4s, 1988	*J J 113¾ Apr 18	103¾ Jan 6	110¼ July 2	110 110½
Do do registered	*J J 112 Mar 23	109 Jan 25	112 Apr 9	... ...
Do col. tr. serial 4s. Ser C. 1903	*M N 100¾ Jul 2	100¾ Jun 27	100¾ July 2	99¼ ...
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. H. 1910	*M N 99¾ Jun 30	99¾ Jun 30	99¾ June 30	98½ ...
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. M. 1912	*M N 99¾ Jun 28	99¾ Jun 28	99¾ June 28	98¾ ...
Do col. tr. serial 4s. Ser. O. 1918	*M N 99¾ May 20	98 Apr 28	99¾ May 20	97¾ ...
Des Moines & Ft. D. 1st 4s, 1905	*J J	....	98¾ Au 25,00	90½ ...
Do 1st 2½s, 1905	*J J	....	97 De 19,00	96½ ...
Do extension 4s, 1905	*J J	....	97 De 19,00	96½ ...
Keokuk & Des M. 1st 5s, 1923	A O* 110½ Jan 10	109¾ Apr 2	110¾ Apr 4	... ...
Do small bonds, 1923	A O*	....	107 Oc 1, 01	... ...
C. St. P. M. & O. con. 6s, 1930	*J D 142 Apr 30	133¾ Jan 3	138¾ June 17	138½ 139½
C. St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918	*M N 141¾ Mar 21	140 Jan 6	141¾ Mar 21	... ...
Northern Wis. 1st 6s, 1930	*J J 140 Jun 6	140 Jun 6	140 June 6	... ...
St. P. & Sioux C. 1st g. 6s, 1919	*J J 130¾ Mar 20	127¾ Apr 2	127¾ Apr 2	126½ ...
Chi. Terminal Trans. g. 4s, 1947	J J* 90¾ Apr 17	86 Feb 6	88 July 1	87¼ 88¾
Chi. & West. Ind. gen. g. 6s, Dec., 1932	Q M 119 May 21	117¾ Jun 24	117¾ June 24	117¾ ...
Chi. & West. Mich. 5s, 1921	*M N 100 Apr 28	100 Apr 28	100 Apr 28	100 ...
Choc., Okla. & G. gen. g. 5s, Oct. 1, 1919	J J 114½ May 14	105 Jan 14	114½ May 14	109 ...
C., H. & D. con. s. f. 7s, 1905	A O*	....	111½ De 9, 01	109¾ ...
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937	....	....	97 De 19,00	96½ ...
Cin., D. & Iron. 1st gtd. 5s, 1941	*M N 115½ Apr 28	113¾ May 7	113¾ May 7	114¾ ...
C., C. C. & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993	J D 104¾ Apr 17	102 Jun 3	102½ June 27	102 102½
C., Sand. & Cl. con. 7s, 1914	J J 100 Jan 28	102 Jan 28	102 Jan 28	... ...
C., W. & M. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1991	J J* 103¾ Jun 27	101½ Mar 3	103¾ June 27	101¾ ...
Do St. L. Div. 1st col. g. 4s, 1990	M N* 104¾ Apr 7	102¾ May 29	104 June 16	103 104
Do do registered	*M N	....	100 May 4, 99	... ...
Spring. & Col. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	M S*	....	100 Je 14, 01	98 ...
White W. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	J J*	....	83 No 22,99	104 ...
C., S., St. L. & Chi. con. 6s, 1930	*J N 105 Jan 29	105 Jan 20	105¾ Apr 5	103 104
Do 1st g. 4s, Aug., 1936	Q F 106 Jan 29	105 Jan 20	105¾ Apr 5	... ...
C., San. & Cleve. con. 1st g. 5s, 1928	*J J 115¾ Apr 23	115 Mar 20	115¾ Apr 23	113¾ ...
C., C. C. & I. con. 7s, 1914	*J 134¾ Jan 7	134¾ Jan 7	134¾ Jan 7	135 ...
Do gen. con. g. 6s, 1934	*J J 138 May 9	138 May 9	138 May 9	135 ...
Ind., Bloom. & W. 1st pf. 4s, 1940	*A O	....	104½ No 10,01	... ...
Peo. & East. 1st con. 4s, 1940	*A O 102 Mar 3	98¼ Jun 6	100 June 25	96¼ 100
Do income 4s, April, 1990	A O 82¾ Feb 21	72 May 16	74 June 13	72¾ 73
C. L. & W. 1st con. g. 5s, 1933	A O* 116¾ May 27	114¾ Apr 2	116¾ May 27	115 ...
Clev. & Mah. Val. g. 5s, 1938	*J J 129 Jan 6	127¾ Jan 6	129 June 6	125¾ ...
Col. Mid. Ry 1st g. 4s, 1947	J J 87 Feb 27	82 Jan 2	87 July 3	82¾ 83¾
Col. & Southern 1st g. 4s, 1929	*F A 97 Jul 2	91 Jan 2	96¾ July 3	96¼ 96¾
Conn. & Pass. Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943	*A O	....	102 Dec., 95	... ...
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907	M S* 120¼ Jan 28	117¾ May 1	117¾ May 1	117¾ ...
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914	*M N 138 Apr 1	135 Jun 24	137 June 24	135 ...
Do 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915	*J D 141 Apr 24	137 Jun 18	137 June 18	137 ...
Do do registered	J D	....	140 Oc 26,98	... ...
N. Y., Lack. & West. 1st 6s, 1921	*J J 137 May 19	133¼ Jan 6	135¾ June 11	132¼ ...
Do registered	....	....	135¾ Se 14,00	... ...
Do construction 5s, 1923	F A* 118¾ May 7	116¾ Mar 31	117 June 25	117 118
Do term. and imp. 4s, 1923	*M N 105½ Mar 5	102 Jun 28	102 June 28	101¾ ...
Syr., Bing. & N. Y. 1st 7s, 1906	A O 117 Mar 12	114¾ May 5	114¾ May 28	114¾ ...
Del. & H., 1st Penn. Div. 7s, 1917	M S* 141 May 12	133 Jun 5	140 June 5	... ...
Do registered	M S*	....	149 Au 5, 01	... ...
Alb. & Sus. 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1906	*A O 115¾ Feb 19	115¾ Feb 19	115¾ Feb 19	112½ ...
Do registered	*A O	....	115 Je 6, 90	... ...
Do 6s, 1900	*A O 100 Jun 12	106¾ Apr 2	106 June 12	103¾ ...
Do do registered	*A O 111¾ Feb 4	111¾ Feb 4	111¾ Feb 4	... ...
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921	*M N 151½ Apr 4	147¾ Jun 3	147¾ June 3	147¾ ...

	Range for Year 1902. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid. Ask.
Do registered	*M N 147¾ Jun 18	147¾ Jun 18	147¾ June 18	147¾ 152
Den. & Rio G. 1st con. g. 4s, 1936	*J J 104¾ Apr 29	101 Jan 6	104 July 1	104¼ 105
Do con. g. 4s, 1936	J J 111¾ Jan 3	110¾ Mar 17	111¾ May 1	... ...
Do improvement g. 5s, 1928	*J J 117 Nov. 1	117 May 23	117 May 23	... 119½
Den. & Southw. gen. s. f. 5s, 1940	J D* 90¾ Jul 2	84½ Jun 28	90¾ July 2	88 ...
Des Moines Un. Ry 1st g. 5s, 1917	M N*	....	111 Fe 28,01	103 ...
Det. & Mack. 1st lien g. 4s, 1995	*J D 101 Jan 30	101 Jan 30	101 Jan 30	101 ...
Det. & Mack. gold 4s, 1995	*J D 95¾ May 15	93¾ Jan 28	95¾ May 15	93¾ ...
Det. & M. 2d g. 4s, 1995	J D 87 Apr 7	87 Jan 2	87 July 3	87 ...
Det. & M. Ext. 1st g. 4s, 1911	Q J 99 Apr 7	97 Jan 2	97 July 3	97 ...
Detroit, South. 1st g. 5s, 1941	J D 87¾ Apr 24	84¼ Feb 5	87¾ June 30	84¼ ...
Do Ohio Sc. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1941	*M S 88¾ Feb 28	82¾ Mar 26	88¾ June 30	82¾ ...
Dul. & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937	A O* 118 Mar 7	113¾ Apr 16	113 June 30	111 115¾
Dul., So. Shore & Atl. g. 5s, 1937	*J J 115 May 20	111 Jan 20	115 June 20	... ...
Elgin, Jol. & E. 1st g. 5s, 1941	*M N 118 Feb 26	112¾ May 17	114 June 5	114 ...
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947	*M N 118 May 14	115¾ Jan 13	118 May 22	115 ...
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919	*M N 122 Jan 25	115¾ May 20	115 June 3	115 ...
Do 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923	*M S 116¾ Apr 18	115 Mar 14	116¾ Apr 18	113¾ ...
Do 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920	A O* 121 Jan 18	120 May 26	120 May 26	119¾ ...
Do 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928	*J D 109¾ Jan 13	108¾ Jan 13	109¾ Jan 13	108 ...
Do 1st con. g. 7s, 1920	*J J* 142 Feb 25	138 Mar 3	142 Feb 25	138¾ ...
Do 1st con. g. fund. 7s, 1920	*M S* 139 Feb 25	138 May 21	138 May 21	... ...
Erie 1st con. g. 4s, pr. bds., 1996	*J J 102 Jun 12	98¾ Feb 4	99¾ July 3	99¾ ...
Do registered	....	....	96 Au 16,01	96 ...
Do 1st con. gen. lien g. 4s, 1996	*J J 90 Jan 2	87 Jul 1	87¾ July 3	86¾ 87
Do gen. g. 5s, 1940	F A 103 Apr 23	93¾ Feb 3	94¾ July 3	94¾ ...
Buff., N. Y. & Erie 1st 7s, 1916	J J 133 Jan 9	133 Jan 9	133 Jan 9	130 ...
Chicago & Erie 1st g. 5s, 1982	*M N 125¾ Apr 25	122¾ May 1	124 June 12	122¾ 124¾
Jefferson 1st gtd. g. 5s, Jan., 1909	A O 106 Jan 2	103¾ Apr 1	106 Jan 2	106 108
Long Dock con. g. 6s, 1935	*J D 127¾ Jan 23	126¾ May 20	127¾ June 23	... ...
N. Y., L. E. & W. D. & 1st c. 6s, 1913	J J* 118½ Apr 23	118¼ Apr 23	118¼ Apr 23	116 ...
N. Y. & Greenw. L. gtd. g. 6s, 1946	*M N	....	106 Oc 27,98	118¾ ...
Midland R. of N. J. 1st g. 6s, 1910	*A O 118 Mar 8	115¾ Jan 7	115¾ May 22	113¾ ...
N. Y., Sus. & W. 1st ref. g. 5s, 1937	*J J 118 Mar 5	115¾ Jan 13	111 May 29	114¾ 116¾
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937	*F A 103 Apr 1	102 Mar 10	103 Apr 1	102¾ ...
Do gen. g. 5s, 1940	F A* 110¾ Jan 15	106 Feb 18	106 June 26	106 ...
Do term. 1st g. 5s, 1943	*M N 110¾ May 3	116 Jan 24	116¾ May 3	117 ...
Wilk. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	J D 115¾ May 20	112¾ Jan 17	114¾ June 24	114¾ ...
Eureka Springs R. 1st g. 6s, 1933	*F 65	....	65 No 10,97	... ...
Evans. & T. H. 1st con. 6s, 1921	J J* 125¾ Jun 6	122 Jul 2	122 July 2	122¾ ...
Do 1st gen. g. 5s, 1942	*A O 112 Mar 18	108¾ Jan 7	112 Mar 18	109¾ ...
Do Mt. Vernon 1st g. 6s, 1923	*A O 112 Jun 2	112 Jun 2	112 June 2	110 ...
Do Sul. Co. Br. 1st g. 5s, 1930	*A O	....	110 Sep. 01	100 ...
Ev. & Ind. 1st con. gtd. g. 6s, 1926	J J 116 Apr 23	114 May 14	115 May 28	112 114
Fla. Cen. & Penin. 1st g. 5s, 1918	J J*	....	100 Se 6, 00	104¾ ...
Do con. g. 5s, 1943	*J J 106¾ Feb 26	106¼ Feb 28	106¼ Feb 26	106¼ ...
Fort St. Un. D. Co. 1st g. 4½s, 1941	J J	....	105 Mr 11,98	... ...
Ft. W. & Den. City 1st g. 6s, 1921	*A O 116¾ May 28	106 Jan 30	113¾ July 1	113 115¾
Ft. W. & Rio G. 1st g. 4s, 1928	J J* 92½ Apr 4	88 Feb 6	90¾ June 30	87 88¾
Gul., U. & H. of 1882 1st 5s, 1913	*A O 100¾ Jan 25	102 May 8	103 May 22	... ...
Ga. & Ala. 1st con. 5s, Oct. 1, 1945	J J 106 Dec. 1, 99	....	106 De 12,98	111 ...
Ga., Car. & Nor. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1929	J J* 111¼ Mar 20	103¾ Jan 27	111¼ Mar 20	111 ...
Green Bay & West. deb. certs. A	90 May 22	70 Jan 11	80¾ May 23	... ...
Green Bay & West. deb. certs. B	25 Apr 9	9¼ Jan 3	20½ July 2	... ...
Hock. Val. R. 1st con. g. 4½s, 1999	J J* 112 May 2	107¾ Jan 7	109¾ July 3	108 108¾
Col. & H. Val. 1st ext. g. 4s, 1948	A O* 106 Mar 19	105¾ Apr 28	105¾ Apr 28	103 107
Illinois Cent. 1st g. 4s, 1893-1951	*J J 116 Feb 15	115 Jan 24	113¾ Apr 5	113¾ ...
Do registered	*J J	....	113¾ Mr 12,00	113 ...
Do g. 3½s, 1951	*J J 105¾ Feb 13	104½ Mar 25	104½ Mar 25	... 105¾
Do do registered	*J J	....	102 Ap 15,98	... ...
Do col. tr. g. 4s, 1952	*A O 106¾ Jan 20	105 Apr 17	106¾ June 17	106¾ ...
Do do registered	....	....	102 Oc 4, 01	... ...
Do col. tr. g. 4s, 1953	*M N* 101 Jan 31	100¾ May 1	100¾ May 10	105 106¼
Do do registered	104¾ May 20	104¾ May 20	104½ May 20	... ...
Do Cairo Bridge g. 4s, 1950	J D*	....	103½ Sep., 96	110 ...
Do Louisville Div. g. 4s, 1953	J J* 101¼ Apr 2	100¼ Jun 30	101¼ Apr 2	98¾ 99¾
Do Mid. Riv

1902 1903

		Range for Year 1902. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid.	Ask'd.
Do g. mtg. 3½s, 1907	J*	100¼ Apr 8	108 Jan 11	109	Juns 25	106⅝ 107
Do do registered	J*	100 Jan 27	108½ Apr 2	106¼	Apr 2	106⅝ ..
Do deb. 5s of 1884-1904	M S*	104 Jan 28	102¾ Apr 12	103	June 10	103¼ ..
Do do registered	M S*	103¾ Jan 7	102¾ Apr 1	103	Apr 17	103 ..
Do deb. g. 4s, 1890-1905	J D	101¾ Apr 29	101¾ Apr 11	101¾	Apr 29	100 102
Do do registered	J D	100¾ Jan 4	100¼ Jan 4	100¼	Jan 4	100 102
Do deb. certs. ext. g. 4s, 1905	M N	101¾ Apr 3	100¾ Jun 10	100¾	June 10	100¾ 102
Do do registered	M N	.. ....	.. ....	100⅞	No 21,01	100¾ 102
Do Lake Shore col. g. 3½s, 1998	F A	98 Jan 7	94¾ May 20	95¾	July 1	96¼ 95¾
Do do registered	F A	96¾ Jan 16	93 Jun 9	93	July 3	.. 95
Do Mich. Cen. col. g. 3½s, 1998	F A	97¼ Jan 22	93¾ Apr 1	95¾	July 1	94¼ 95½
Do do registered	F A	99 Jan 14	93 Feb 6	93¾	Feb 15	.. ..
Beech Creek 1st g. 4s, 1936	J J	.. ....	.. ....	111¾	Oc 10,01	105¾ ..
Do registered g. 4s	J*	.. ....	.. ....	106	Je 17,98	J* ..
Clear. Bl. C. 1st s. f. g. td. 4s, S. A. 1940	J J	95 Apr 3	95 Apr 3	95	Apr 2	91 ..
Do do registered	J J	.. ....	.. ....	104	Jy 24,97	.. ..
Mo. & Malone 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1991	M S*	.. ....	.. ....	107¼	Jy 3, 00	105¾ ..
Do income 5s, Sep., 1992	Sep.	.. ....	.. ....	110¼	De 6, 01	.. ..
N. J. Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986	*F A	.. ....	.. ....	108	De 14,01	.. ..
N. Y. & Put. 1st con. gtd. 4s, 1993	A O*	.. ....	.. ....	105¼	No 15,01	102 ..
West Shore 1st gtd. 4s, 2361	J J	116 Jun 18	112 Jan 20	113¾	July 2	113⅜ 114¼
Do registered	J J	115¾ Jun 11	112¾ Jan 22	114	July 2	.. ..
Lake Shore con. 2d 7s, 1903	D*	107¾ Mar 3	104¾ Jan 24	104¾	June 24	104¾ ..
Do do registered, 1903	J D	107¾ Mar 13	104¾ May 15	104¾	May 20	104¾ ..
Do g. 3½s, 1997	J D	100¾ Feb 17	108 Feb 11	109¾	May 14	107 ..
Do do registered	J D	.. ....	.. ....	110¾	Mr 17,00	.. ..
Det. Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906	F A*	111 Feb 6	114 Feb 6	114	Feb 6	112 ..
Mahoning Coal R. 1st 5s, 1934	J J*	127½ Feb 6	127½ Feb 6	127¼	Feb 6	.. ..
Pitts., McK. & Y. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932	J*	.. ....	.. ....	146¾	Ap 12,01	138 ..
Michigan Cen. 1st con. 6s, 1909	M S*	.. ....	.. ....	118¾	De 4, 01	116 117¼
Do 5s, 1931	M S	132½ Feb 6	128 Jun 21	128	June 21	127½ 130
Do do registered, March, 1931	Q M	130 Jun 14	127 Jun 19	127	June 19	126¾ 128½
Do 4s, 1940	J J	.. ....	.. ....	110	De 7, 01	106¾ ..
Do registered	J J	.. ....	.. ....	106½	No 26,00	.. ..
N. Y. & Harlem 3½ per cent. 100-year g. & c. 2000	*M N	.. ....	.. ....	115¾	My 2, 00	.. ..
N. Y. & N. 1st g. 5s, 1927	A O*	121¼ Jan 8	121¼ Feb 26	121¼	May 1	.. 123¼
R., W. & O. cn. 1st ext. 5s, July, 1922	A O	127¼ Mar 12	123¾ May 12	123¼	July 2	123 124
Do Ter. R. 1st 5s, 1918	*M N	.. ....	.. ....	104¾	Jan. 97	.. ..
Os. & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915	*F A	114¼ Jan 20	113¾ Jan 25	113¾	Jan 25	.. ..
Utica & R. River gtd. g. 4s, 1922	J J	.. ....	.. ....	110½	No 25,01	106 ..
N. J. C. & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1937	J J	108 Jan 6	105¼ May 29	105¾	June 30	105¾ 106
Do registered	A O*	.. ....	.. ....	103	Se 26,01	.. ..
N. Y. N. H. & H. 1st reg. 4s, 1903	*J D	.. ....	.. ....	100	De 18,01	100 101
Do con. deb. certs., $1,000	A O*	225 Jun 26	201½ Jan 28	225	June 26	225 ..
Do registered	..	.. ....	.. ....	187	No 17,99	.. ..
Do do small certs., $100	..	216 Jun 26	207 Mar 10	215	June 26	.. ..
Housatonic R. con. g. 5s, 1937	M N*	135½ Jan 14	130½ Jan 14	135½	Jan 14	132½ 135¾
N. H. & Derby con. 5s, 1918	*M N	.. ....	.. ....	125¾	Fe 9, 97	.. ..
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 7s, 1905	J J*	.. ....	.. ....	114	Ja 5, 00	105 ..
Do 1st 6s, 1905	J J	106¾ Jan 10	103¼ Mar 18	106¾	Mar 18	103¾ ..
N. Y. O. & W. ref. 1st g. 4s, June, 1992	M S	105¾ Jan 4	103 Mar 3	105¾	July 1	.. ..
Do do registered, $5,000 only	M S	.. ....	.. ....	101¼	No 30,98	.. ..
Norfolk & South. 1st g. 5s, 1941	*M N	116½ Mar 7	116¼ Mar 7	116¼	Mar 25	.. ..
Nor. & W. R. 1st con. g. 6s, 1931	M N	135½ May 26	134 Jun 10	134	June 10	.. ..
Do imp. and ext. 6s, 1934	*F A	139 Jul 1	132 Feb 18	138	July 1	132¼ ..
Do New River 1st g. 6s, 1932	*A O	135¼ May 26	135 Apr 3	135¼	May 26	.. ..
Nor. & W. R. 1st con. g. 4s, 1996	A O*	102¾ Mar 21	101¼ Apr 22	101¾	July 3	101¼ 102
Do registered	..	100½ Jan 13	100¼ Jan 13	100¼	Jan 13	.. ..
Do Poca. Coal & C. joint 4s, 1941	J D*	93½ Jun 19	92 Jun 6	93	July 3	.. ..
Col. C. & T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922	J J	.. ....	.. ....	107¼	Jy 1, 01	100 ..
Scl. V. & N. E. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1989	M N*	104¼ Apr 21	101¾ Jan 10	101¾	June 26	.. ..
N. P. Ry p. la.ry & l.g.g.4s, Jan., 1997	Q J	106¾ Mar 31	104 Jul 1	104¾	July 3	104 104¼
Do registered	Q J	105¾ Feb 27	103¼ Apr 12	104	June 7	.. ..
Do gen. lien g. 3s, Jan., 2047	Q F	75¼ Jan 31	73 May 5	73	May 5	74¾ 74¾
Do do registered	Q F	75 Feb 10	72 Jan 3	72	Apr 11	.. ..
Do. St. P. & Dul. Div. 4s, 1996	J D*	102½ May 20	100 Jan 2	102½	May 20	.. ..
Nor. Pac. Great Northern joint 4s, C. P. & Q. col., 1921	J*	97¼ Jun 30	95 Jul 1	95¾	July 3	95 95¾
Do do registered	J*	96¾ Jan 10	94½ Mar 13	95	May 16	.. ..
St. Paul & N. P. gen. 6s, 1923	*F A	125¾ May 1	125¾ May 1	125¾	May 1	125¾ ..
Do registered certificates	Q F	.. ....	.. ....	122	Jy 28,99	128 130
St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5s, 1931	F A	122 Apr 15	121 Jan 31	122	Apr 15	.. ..
Do 2d 5s, 1917	J D	111¾ Apr 4	110¾ Apr 4	111¾	June 3	112¼ ..
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1968	*J D	100 Jan 14	100 Jan 14	100	Jan 14	98½ 101
Wash. Cen. 1st g. 4s, Mar., 1948	Q M	94½ Feb 19	94½ Feb 19	94½	Feb 19	92 94½
Nor. Pac. Ter. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933	J*	111½ May 29	115 Jan 13	116	July 1	116¼ ..
Ohio River R. R. 1st g. 5s, 1936	*J D	.. ....	.. ....	..	....	.. ..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1937	*A O	110 Apr 7	108 Jun 2	112¾	Je 3, 01	112 115
Pac. Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946	*J D	114¼ Mar 12	110 Jun 24	111	June 28	.. ..
Panama 1sts, s. f. g. 4½s, 1917	*A O	102½ May 13	102½ May 13	102½	May 14	102¼ 105
Do s. f. sub. g. 6s, 1910	M N*	102 Apr 14	101¼ Feb 27	102	Apr 14	96¼ ..
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921	J J	111¾ May 26	111¾ Jan 10	111¾	July 3	110¾ 111¾
Do registered, 1921	J J	112¾ May 26	111¾ Jan 10	112¾	June 9	110 ..
Do gtd. 3½s, col. tr. reg. cts., 1937	M S*	.. ....	.. ....	102	No 11,98	96¼ ..
Do gtd. 3½s, col. tr. cts., S. B., 1941	*F A	99 Jan 3	97¼ Mar 7	97¾	May 27	96¼ ..
Do Tr. Co. cts., gtd. g. 3½s, 1916	M N*	98 May 29	97½ May 12	98	May 28	96¼ ..
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. 5s, 1932	A O*	123 Jan 21	122½ May 2	123	July 2	121¼ ..
Cleve. & Pitts. gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Series A, 1942	*J J	.. ....	.. ....	121	Oc 22,00	120¼ ..
Do do 3½s, 1940	J J	.. ....	.. ....	102	No 7, 00	102¾ ..
P., C. & St. L. con. g. 1st 4½s, A, 1940	A O*	116¼ Feb 15	114¾ Apr 2	115¾	June 17	114¾ 115¾
Do Series B, gtd., 1942	*A O	115½ Jan 7	114¾ Apr 2	115¾	July 1	114¾ 115¾
Do Series C, gtd., 1942	M N*	.. ....	.. ....	116¼	Fe 14,01	113 ..
Do Series D, 4s, gtd., 1945	M N*	.. ....	.. ....	106¾	No 4, 01	106 ..
Do g. 4½s, Series E, 1940	F A*	97½ May 26	97 Jun 13	97¾	June 13	.. ..
P., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912	J*	132 Jun 13	130 Jan 10	132	June 13	.. ..
Do 2d 7s, 1912	J*	131½ May 2	130 Jan 24	131½	May 2	.. ..
Do 2d 6s, Ser. K, 1912	A O	.. ....	.. ....	130	Ap 1, 01	127 130
Penn. Lines, Cl. re. Cy. re. 1st g. 4s, 1952	*M N	110½ Mar 8	110½ Mar 8	110¾	Mar 8	109¾ ..
Do warrants for new 3½s, 50 p. c. pd.	..	104⅜ Jul 3	103½ May 19	104⅜	July 3	.. ..
Alf. Vil. gen. gtd. g. 4s, 1942	*M S	.. ....	.. ....	102	No 10,97	106 110¾
Clev. & Mar. 1st gtd. 4½s, 1935	*M N	.. ....	.. ....	112¾	Mr 7, 00	.. ..
G. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1941	J J*	111¼ Mar 19	111¼ Mar 19	111½	Mar 19	110¼ ..
Un. N. J. R. R. & C. gen. 4s, 1944	*M S	.. ....	.. ....	117	My 1, 00	115 ..
Pere & P. Un. 1st g. 6s, Feb., 1921	Q F	130¼ Feb 10	130 Jan 28	130¾	Feb 10	123 ..
Do g. 4½s, Feb., 1951	M N	.. ....	.. ....	101	Oc 31,00	.. ..
Perd Marquette— Flint & Pere Mar. g. 6s, 1920	A O*	125 Mar 5	124 Apr 21	125	June 28	125 125¾
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	*M N	115 Mar 11	112 May 24	112	May 24	111 ..
Det. Gd. Ha. Union Div. 1st g. 5s, 1939	*A O	117 Jan 17	113¼ May 19	114	June 13	113¼ ..
Pine Creek reg. gtd. 6s, 1932	D*	.. ....	.. ....	137	No 17,97	.. ..
Pitts., Clev. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1922	A O*	.. ....	.. ....	107¼	Oc 26,98	122 ..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922	J*	.. ....	.. ....	120	Oc 11,01	122 ..
P. & L.E. 2d g. 5s, Ser. A & B, Jan., 1928	A O	114 Mar 3	113 Jan 2	114	Mar 3	.. ..
P., S. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1940	A O*	121 Apr 30	121 Apr 30	121	May 2	120 ..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1943	J J*	.. ....	.. ....	98	Jy 14,97	.. ..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917	J J*	102¼ Jun 19	100 Jan 16	102¼	June 19	100 101
Do 1st, P. M. & Co. certs.	J J*	101 Apr 23	101 Apr 23	101	Apr 23	.. ..
Pitts., Y. & Ash. 1st con. 5s, 1927	M N*	111 Jun 3	111 Jun 3	111	June 3	.. ..
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997	*J J	101 Jun 19	97½ Jan 14	98¾	July 3	98¾ 98¾
Do registered	J J	.. ....	.. ....	92	Ap 16,01	.. ..
Do J. C. col. 4 p. c. 50-yr. g., 1951	*A O	98 Mar 14	95½ Apr 1	96¼	July 3	96¼ 96⅝
Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939	J J*	102¾ Jun 27	100 Jan 2	100¾	July 2	100 101
Do mtg. & col. tr. g. 4s, Ser. A, 1949	*A O	93¾ Mar 1	92¾ Apr 1	94¾	June 19	93¼ 94
Utah C. 1st gtd. g. 4s, Jan. 1, 1918	A O	97 Jan 3	97 Jan 3	97	Jan 3	95 ..
Rio Gr. Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939	J D*	115¼ Apr 4	112½ Mar 26	114	May 13	112¾ ..
Rio Gr. Southb. 1st g. 4s, 1940	J J*	82½ Apr 30	80¼ Jul 3	80¼	July 3	80 81
Do guaranteed	J J*	94⅜ Jun 28	91 Jan 2	94¾	June 28	.. ..
Rutland Can. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1949	J J*	.. ....	.. ....	101¼	No 18,01	.. ..
St. Jo. & G. I. 1st g. 3-4s, 1947	*J J	99¼ Jun 25	95 Jan 4	98	July 2	.. ..
St. L. & S. F. g. 6s, Cl. B, 1906	M N*	111½ Jan 7	107 May 14	107¼	July 1	107⅛ 109
Do g. 6s, Class C, 1906	M N*	110¾ Apr 29	107 May 14	107	May 14	107⅛ 109
Do gen. g. 6s, 1931	J J*	134 Feb 28	131½ Jan 7	131¾	June 25	129¾ ..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1931	J J*	118 Jan 28	114¾ Jul 1	114¾	July 1	114¾ ..
St. L. & S. F. R. R. g. 4s, 1906	J J*	100 Jan 16	98 Jan 6	99	June 5	98 ..
Do Southwest. Div. g. 5s, 1947	A O*	100 Jan 3	100 Jan 3	100	Jan 3	99 ..
Do refunding 4s, 1951	J J*	98¾ Feb 5	96¼ Jan 2	97¾	June 19	.. ..
K. C., Ft. S. & M. con. g. 6s, 1928	*M N	125½ Jun 16	125¼ Jun 16	125¼	June 16	125¼ ..
K. C., Ft. S. & M. ref. gtd. g. 4s, 1936	A O*	94¾ Mar 31	90¼ Jul 1	90¼	July 1	90 90¼
St. L. S. W. 1st g. 4s, bd. cts., 1989	M N*	100¾ Apr 16	99¼ Jun 2	100¾	July 3	99¼ 100
Do 2d g. 4s, inc. bd. cts., Nov., 1989	J J	88 Apr 14	77 Jan 8	85	July 3	85 86
Do do trust certificates	..	81¾ May 26	80¾ May 12	81¾	June 3	.. ..
St. P., Min. & Man. 2d 6s, 1909	*A O	117 Feb 7	114½ May 16	115¾	June 25	114¾ ..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1933	J J*	141¾ Apr 30	137⅝ Jan 11	141	Apr 30	136½ ..
Do do registered	J J*	140 May 14	139 Apr 30	140	May 14	.. ..
Do do reduced to 4½s	J J*	115½ May 27	114 Feb 24	115	June 19	112¾ ..
Do do do registered	J J*	.. ....	.. ....	114¾	Ap 15,01	.. ..
Do Dak. ext. g. 6s, 1910	M N*	113¾ Apr 7	113⅝ Jun 24	113⅝	June 24	115 ..
Do Mon. ext. 1st g. 4s, 1937	*J D	109 Apr 23	106 Jan 6	107¾	May 27	106½ ..
Do do registered	*J D	.. ....	.. ....	106	My 6, 01	.. ..
East. Minn. 1st div. 1st 5s, 1908	*A O	107½ Mar 14	106⅝ Jun 3	106⅝	June 3	107 ..
Minn. Union 1st g. 6s, 1922	J J*	.. ....	.. ....	128	Ap 4, 00	.. ..
Mon. Cen. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	J J*	144¼ Apr 24	140¼ Mar 7	141¼	Apr 24	136½ ..
Do registered	J J*	.. ....	.. ....	118	Ap 24,97	.. ..
Do 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	J J*	125 Apr 17	124½ Mar 28	124½	June 12	120¼ ..
Wil. & Sioux Falls 1st g. 5s, 1938	*J D	125¾ Jan 8	124¾ Jan 2	125¾	Feb. 17	123 ..
St. P. & N. P. 1st g. 6s, 1923	*F A	.. ....	.. ....	115	Ap 24,96	.. ..
St. Fe, P. & P. R. 1st g. 6s, 1942	M S*	.. ....	.. ....	111	Au 15,01	111 ..
St. F. & N. P. 1st g. 5s, 1919	*J J	.. ....	.. ....	111¾	De 11,01	.. ..
Sav., Fla. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	*A O	.. ....	.. ....	128	De 21,01	120¼ ..
Do 1st g. 5s, 1934	*A O	.. ....	.. ....	112	Mr 17,99	114¾ ..
Do St. John's Div. 4s, 1934	J J*	.. ....	.. ....	96¼	No 30,01	98 ..
Ala. Midland 1st g. 5s, 1928	M N*	110 May 28	110 May 28	110	May 28	112 ..
Brunsw. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1938	*J J	.. ....	.. ....	82	Au 23,01	85¾ ..
Silver Springs, Ocala & Gulf railroad and land gtd. g. 4s, 1918	J J*	93¼ Mar 11	93¼ Jun 6	93	Apr 7	95 ..
Seaboard A. L. Ry gold 4s, 1950	*J J	87¼ Apr 30	84¼ Apr 10	85¾	July 3	85¾ 88
Do col. tr. ref. g. 5s, 1911	*M N	106¼ Apr 30	105⅜ May 24	105⅞	June 30	105¾ ..
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926	J J*	.. ....	.. ....	104½	Fe 15,97	112 ..
Carolina Cent. 1st con. g. 6s, 1949	J J	94¼ Mar 8	93¼ Mar 8	93¾	Mar 8	97 ..
Sodus Bay & South. 1st g. 5s, 1924	J J*	.. ....	.. ....	100	De 4, 01	100¾ ..
Southern Pacific Company— Do 2-5 year col. tr. g. 4½s, 1905	J D*	101¼ Apr 4	99 Jan 2	99¾	July 3	99¾ 99¾
Do g. 4s, Cen. P. col. Aug., 1949	J D	93¾ May 1	93 Jan 2	93¾	July 3	93¾ ..
Do do registered	J D	93 Apr 10	94¾ Mar 24	93	Apr 10	.. ..
Aus. & N. W. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	J J*	.. ....	.. ....	111	Ja 24,01	.. ..
Cen. P. 1st ref. gtd. g. 4s, 1949	F A*	104 Jan 8	101¼ Feb 11	103¾	July 3	103¾ 104
Do registered	..	.. ....	.. ....	101	Je 7, 00	.. ..
Do mtg. gtd. g. 5s, Aug., 1939	J D	80 Feb 15	77 Jan 2	80¼	July 3	80¼ 82
Gal. Har. & S. A. 1st 6s, 1910	F A*	113 Jan 27	108¾ Mar 7	113	June 27	112 ..
Do 2d 6s, 1910	J D	105 Mar 26	104 May 12	105	June 27	105 ..
Hou. & T. C. Div. 1st 5s, 1931	*J N	104 Apr 29	104 May 19	104	May 19	103 ..
Gila V. G. & N. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1924	M N*	113 Apr 30	108 May 12	108	May 12	108 ..
Hous. E. & W. T. 1st g. 5s, 1933	M N*	116 Feb 26	114 Mar 11	114	Mar 11	113 ..
H. & T. C. 1st g. 5s, int. gtd., 1937	J J*	113 Jun 17	113 Jun 17	113	June 17	113 ..
Do con. g. 5s, 1937	J J*	113 Mar 31	113 Mar 31	113	Mar 31	113 ..
Do con. g. 6s, 1912	J J*	113 Mar 31	113 Mar 31	113	Mar 31	113 ..
Mor. La. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1920	J J*	123¼ Jan 10	123 Jan 13	123¼	Feb 5	121¾ ..
Do 1st 7s, 1918	*A O	137 Jan 6	133¼ May 28	133¼	May 28	.. ..
Nor. R. of Cal. 1st 6s, gtd., 1907	*J J	.. ....	.. ....	98	Au 6, 97	106 ..
Do 50-year g. 5s, 1938	A O*	.. ....	.. ....	113	Ja 4, 01	117¼ ..
Ore. & Cal. 1st 5s, 1927	..	.. ....	.. ....	105½	No 7, 01	99 ..
San A. & A. P. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1943	*J J	92 Feb 14	87¼ Jan 16	91	June 30	88¼ 89¼
S. P. of Ar. gtd. 1st g. 6s, Mar., 1909	J J	113 Feb 27	112¼ Jan 23	113	Mar 21	110 ..
Do do March, 1910	J J	114¼ Jun 23	114 Mar 21	114¼	June 23	111¼ ..
S. P. of Cal. 1st g. 6s, Ser. A, 1905	*A O	106¼ Jan 27	105¼ Apr 23	105½	June 6	106¼ ..
Do do Series B	..	.. ....	.. ....	108	De 23,01	107¾ ..
Do do Series C and D, 1905	..	110¾ Jan 14	110¾ Jan 14	110¾	Jan 14	107½ ..
Do 1st 6s, Series E and F, 1912	A O	119¼ Jun 13	119½ Jun 13	119¼	June 13	117 ..
Do 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937	M N*	.. ....	.. ....	107	No 27,00	.. ..
Do do stamped, 1905-37	M N	111 Feb 24	106¼ May 2	109¾	July 3	109¾ 109¾
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911	J J	116¼ Apr 28	115 Mar 12	116¼	Apr 23	113 113
Texas & N. O. 1st 7s, 1905	F A*	108 May 20	108 May 20	108	May 20	.. ..
Do Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912	M S*	114½ Feb 14	114¼ Feb 14	114¼	Feb 14	111½ ..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943	J J*	.. ....	.. ....	108¾	Jy 29, 01	104½ ..
Southern R. 1st con. g. 5s, 1994	J J*	124 Jun 20	119¼ Jan 16	122¾	July 3	121½ 122¼
Do registered	J J	122 Jun 21	122 Jan 2	122	Jan 2	.. ..
Mob. & Ohio col. tr. g. 4s, 1938	M S*	99¼ Feb 27	97 Jan 6	98¾	July 3	98 99
Do Mem. Div. 1st g. 4-4½-5s, 1996	J J	115 Mar 12	112¼ Feb 1	113	Mar 18	112¼ ..
Do St. Louis Div. 1st g. 4s, 1951	J J	101½ Apr 28	99½ Mar 20	101	June 6	99¾ ..
Ala. Central 1st g. 6s, 1918	J J*	.. ....	.. ....	120	Mr 25,01	116 ..
Att. & Dan. 1st g. 4s, 1948	J J*	96¾ Jun 13	94 Jan 4	98¼	June 13	95¼ ..
Col. & Green. 1st g. 6s, 1916	J J*	.. ....	.. ....	121	Ja 12, 01	118¾ ..
E. T., Va. & Ga. divis. g. 5s, 1930	J J*	120¼ Apr 17	117 Jan 17	119¾	June 18	116¾ ..
Do con. 1st 5s, 1956	M N*	122¾ Apr 21	121 Jan 7	121	July 2	121 122
Do do registered	..	.. ....	.. ....	115	Ja 21, 01	.. ..
E. Tenn. reor. lien g. 5s, 1938	*M S	117¼ Jun 3	113½ May 6	117¼	June 3	.. ..
Georgia Pac. R. 1st g. 6s, 1922	*J J	125 Apr 25	125 Jan 29	125	June 17	125¼ ..
Knox. & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925	J J*	128¾ Jun 17	125 Jan 30	128¾	June 17	123½ ..
Rich. & Dan. con. g. 6s, 1915	*J J	122½ May 3	120¼ Jan 24	122	May 8	119 ..
Do equip. s. f. g. 5s, 1909	M S*	.. ....	.. ....	101¼	Jy 30, 00	.. ..
Do dsb. 5s, stamped, 1927	*A O	113¼ Mar 31	111¼ May 1	111¼	May 1	111½ ..
Rich. & Meckles. 1st g. 4s, 1948	M N*	90 May 7	90 May 7	90	May 7	.. ..
So. Car. & Ga. 1st g. 5s, 1919	*M N	112 Jun 21	109 Jan 9	111¼	July 3	110½ 111½
Va. Midland gen. 5s, 1936	*M N	115¼ May 6	115 Jan 13	115½	June 9	116 ..
Do do gtd., stamped, 1936	*M N	.. ....	.. ....	116¼	De 30,01	.. ..
Do serial, Series C, 6s, 1916	M S	123 Feb 8	123 Feb 8	123	Feb 8	120¾ ..
Do serial, Series D	M S	.. ....	.. ....	102	Oc 13,99	112¾ 116
Do serial, Series E	M S	.. ....	.. ....	114	Se 10,01	115 ..
W., O. & W. 1st cur. gtd. 4s, 1924	*F A	98 Apr 22	98 Apr 22	98	Apr 22	93¾ ..
West. N. C. 1st con. g. 6s, 1914	J J*	121 May 2	120 Feb 25	120¾	June 20	117½ ..
Spokane Falls & N. 1st g. 6s, 1939	J J	.. ....	.. ....	117	Jy 25, ..	122 ..
Ter. Assn. of St. L. 1st 4½s, 1939	A O*	114¼ Mar 11	114¼ Mar 11	114¾	Mar 11	111½ ..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1894-1944	*F A*	116¾ Jun 17	116¾ Jan 24	116¾	June 17	117 ..
St. L. M. B. T. gtd. g. 5s, 1930	A O	115¼ May 15	112¾ Apr 30	115¼	May 15	.. ..
Tex. & Pac. E. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1905	*M S	.. ....	.. ....	104	Fe 15,01	.. ..
Do 1st g. 5s, 2000	*J D	122 May 29	119 Jan 11	119¾	June 28	119 119¼
Do 2d inc. g. 5s, Dec. 1, 2000	Mar.	102¾ Feb 19	96 Mar 11	99½	June 23	98¼ 100
Do La. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1931	*J J	.. ....	.. ....	111	Ja 18, 01	.. ..
Tol. & Ohio Cen. 1st g. 5s, 1935	J J*	114¼ Jan 15	122½ Jul 1	112¼	July 2	112¼ ..
Do West. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1935	A O*	.. ....	.. ....	112¾	No 22,01	110¼ ..
Do gen. mtge. 5s, 1935	*J D	110¾ Apr 22	107 Feb 26	109	May 23	106 105¼
Kan. & Mich. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1990	*A O	96¾ Feb 14	94¼ Jun 9	96	June 24	96 97
Tol., Peo. & W. 1st g. 4s, 1917	J J*	93¼ Jun 26	91 Jan 3	93¼	June 26	91 ..
T., St. L. & W. pr. lien g. 3½s, 1925	J J*	92¼ Jun 10	90 Feb 27	90¼	July 2	.. ..
Do 50-year gold 4s, 1950	J D	87 Feb 13	81¾ Apr 15	83¼	July 2	.. 83¼
Tor., H. & B. 1st g. 4s, 1946	J D	99¼ May 5	97 Jun 6	98½	July 1	97¼ ..
Ulster & Del. 1st con. g. 5s, 1928	*J D	113 May 13	110¾ Jun 2	111¼	Jun 19	111¼ 112
Ulm. Pac. 1st & ld. grt. g. 4s, 1947	J J*	106¾ Jun 30	104½ Jul 1	104½	July 3	104¾ 104¾
Do registered	J J*	106¼ Jun 21	104¼ Mar 3	106¼	June 21	.. ..
Do 1st lien conv. g. 4s, 1911	*M N	110¾ Apr 21	105¼ Jan 14	107¾	July 3	107⅜ 107¾
Do do registered	..	106 Apr 14	106 Apr 14	106	Apr 14	.. ..
Ore. R. & N. con. g. 5s, 1946	*J D	104¾ May 12	102 Jan 8	103¾	July 2	102½ 103½
Ore. Short Line R. 1st g. 6s, 1922	*F A	129¼ Jan 3	126 Feb 3	127	June 30	.. ..
Ore. S. L. R. 1st con. g. 5s, 1946	J J*	119½ Apr 18	116⅝ Jul 1	117	July 2	116 117
Do non-cum. inc. A 5s, July, 1946	Sep.	.. ....	.. ....	40¾	Oc 15,01	.. ..
Utah & Northern 1st 7s, 1908	J J*	.. ....	.. ....	117¾	Au 3, 01	110½ ..
Do g. 5s, 1926	J J*	114¼ Apr 19	114½ Apr 19	114¾	Apr 19	110¾ ..
Wabash 1st g. 5s, 1939	*M N	121 Apr 30	118¼ Jan 13	119¾	July 2	119¾ 120
Do 2d g. 5s, 1939	*F A	114½ Jan 18	110½ Mar 28

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, for the Week Ended July 5, 1902.—Continued.

	Range for Year 1902. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Sales.	Jan. 1 to July 5.
Nat. Starch Mfg. 1st g. 6s, 1920....*M N	110¼ Apr 11	105 May 22	105 July 2	..	..
Do sink. fund deb. g. 5s, 1928....J J	95 Mar 31	88 Jan 20	91 Apr 23	..	..
Stand. Rope & T. 1st g. 6s, 1946....F A*	74 Apr 29	55 Feb 8	57 July 1	67	..
Do inc. g. 5s, Aug. 1, 1946.....	17 Apr 29	6¾ Jan 27	14½ July 2	14½	15½
U. S. Leath. Co. s. f. deb. g. 6s, 1913. *M N	110¼ Apr 2	112 May 1	117½ July 1	117½	..
U. S. Red. & Ref. 1st s. f. g. 6s, 1931. J J*	89½ Feb 27	85 Feb 8	87 July 3	..	..
COAL AND IRON.					
Col. C. & I. ext. 1st con. 6s, 1902....*F A	.. ....	.. ....	101 Se. 30, 01	..	..
Col. C. & I. Dev. Co. gtd. g. 5s, 1909. J J*	.. ....	.. ....	105 No. 2, 00	..	..
Col. F. & I. gen. s. f. g. 5s, 1943....*F A	105¾ May 7	105 Mar 18	105¾ July 1	..	..
Do 10-yr. conv. deb. g. 5s, 1912. F A*	111¾ Apr 24	103¾ Jun 27	102 July 2	..	102
Col. Fuel Co. gen. g. 6s, 1919.....*M N	115 Apr 8	112 Apr 11	115 Apr 11	116¾	..
Grand River C. & C. 1st 6s, 1919....A O	115 Jan 23	106 Jan 30	115 June 25	112	..
Jeff. & C. C. & I. 1st g. 5s, 1926..... J D	.. ....	.. ....	107 May 22, 02	..	..
Do 2d g. 5s, 1926..... J D	.. ....	.. ....	86 May 4, 97	..	..
K. & H. C. & C. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1961. J D	105¾ Feb 27	106 Feb 27	106¾ Feb 27	105	..
Pleasant V. Coal 1st s. f. 6s, 1923..... J J	.. ....	.. ....	105 Oc. 26, 00	..	..
T. C. I. & R. T. Div. 1st 6s, Jan., 1917. A O	111¼ Apr 8	106 Jan 16	110 June 12	110	111¾
Do Birm. Div. 1st con. 6s, 1917....*J J	113 Jun 23	109 Jan 9	113 June 23	109½	..
Cahaba C. M. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1922. J D	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....	..	..
De Bardn. C. & I. gtd. 1st. s. f. 5s, 1955. *F A	96 Apr 8	102¼ Feb 6	101 July 2	100	104
W., L. E. & Pitts. Con. 1st g. 4½, 1949. J J	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....	1 03	94
TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE.					
Am. Tel. & Tel. col. tr. 4s, 1929..... J J*	102¾ Mar 27	93¾ Feb 4	102 May 27	..	..
Com. Cable Co. 1st g. 4s, reb..Mar. Q J	100¾ Apr 8	100¾ Apr 8	100¾ Apr 8	..	..
Do registered..... Q J	.. ....	.. ....	100¾ Oc. 29, 01	..	..
Erie T. & T. col. tr. g. s. f. 5s, 1925. J J*	.. ....	.. ....	104 Ja. 7, 01	..	..
Met. Tel. & Tel. 1st s. f. 5s, 1918. *M N	116¼ Apr 23	110¼ Apr 23	116¼ Apr 23	116¼	..
West. Un. Tel. col. tr. cur. 5s, 1938. *J J	113¾ Feb 27	112 Apr 2	113¾ May 17	110	106½
Do reg. and r. a. 4½s, 1950..... *M N	106¾ Apr 30	106 Jun 28	106¾ July 3	..	106¼
Mut. Union Tel. s. f. 6s, 1911.....*M N	113¾ Jan 7	113¾ May 8	113 June 17	113	..
Northwestern Tel. 7s, 1904..... J J	110¾ May 9	109 May 9	109 May 9	..	..

ABBREVIATIONS.—J. J.—January and July; F. A.—February and August; M. S.—March and September; A. O.—April and October; M. N.—May and November; J. D.—June and December. A * before or after the interest month indicates that it is also the month of maturity. † Sale of $500.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, July 7.

Green and Coates Streets, Philadelphia, Passenger Railway—Dividend payable.
H. C. Miner Lithographing Company—Annual Meeting.
Mexican Telegraph Company—Books close.

Tuesday, July 8.

American Smelting and Refining Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Central and South American Telegraph Company—Dividend payable.
Empire State-Idaho Mining and Development Company—Books close.
Manchester (N. H.) Traction, Light and Power Company—Books close.
Murray Hill Hotel—Annual meeting.
New York Loan and Improvement Company—Annual meeting.
Pittsburg, Fort Worth and Chicago Railroad—Dividend payable on regular stock.
Standard Dishwasher Company—Election.
Twelfth Ward Bank—Dividend payable.

Wednesday, July 9.

Consolidated Mercur Gold Mines—Dividend payable.
Herman Boettjer Company—Annual meeting.
J. R. Stetson Company—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.
Vulcan Detinning Company—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.

Thursday, July 10.

American Car and Foundry Company—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.
American Cement Company—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.
American Chicle Company—Dividend payable on common.
Bigelow Carpet Company—Dividend payable.
Corn Products Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Fore River Ship and Engine Building Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
George C. Flint Company—Annual meeting.
Harrisburg, Portsmouth, Mount Joy and Lancaster Street Railway—Dividend payable.
New York Building Loan Banking Company, Class "W"—Books close.
New York Mutual Gas Company—Dividend payable.
Norfolk and Southern Railroad—Dividend payable.
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad—Dividend payable.
Standard Underground Cable Company—Dividend payable.
Union Switch and Signal Company—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
United Power and Transportation Company, Philadelphia—Dividend payable.
United Railways, St. Louis—Dividend payable on preferred.
Western Gas Company—Books close.
Westinghouse Air Brake Company—Dividend payable.
Westinghouse Machine Company—Dividend payable on common and preferred.

Friday, July 11.

Little Schuylkill Navigation, Railroad and Coal Company—Dividend payable.
Newtown and Flushing Gas Company—Annual meeting.
New York and Queens Electric Light and Power Company—Annual meeting.
Pacific Coast Company—Books close for dividend on common and first and second preferred.

Saturday, July 12.

National Fireproofing Company—Dividend payable on preferred.

Henry Clews. James B. Clews. John H. Clews, Member N. Y. Stock Ex. Member N. Y. Stock Ex. C. P. Holzderber, Member N. Y. Stock Exchange.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
11, 13, 15, and 17 Broad St.

Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check. Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors.

Government and other High-Grade Bonds bought and sold.

BRANCH OFFICES.
363 3d Av., cor. 57th St. | 202 5th Av., cor. 26th St.
457 B'way, Stk Ex. Bldg. | 54 Worth & 38 Thomas St.
57 Hudson St., Mere. Ex. | 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

Letters of Credit
IN
Pounds Sterling
AND
Francs
ISSUED BY
BLAIR & CO.,
33 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Transactions in the Outside Market for the Week Ended Thursday, July 3, 1902.

Note.—Par value of stocks when other than $100 is inserted after the name of the stock. Bonds are quoted "and interest" unless otherwise indicated.

Sales.	Stocks.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend Per Cent.	Period.	Date.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
558	American Can	44,000,000	..	..	.....	12½	12¾	11¾	13	– ½
825	American Can pf	44,000,000	..	..	.....	64½	65	64½	64½	+½
200	American Elevated	5,000,000	..	..	.....	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	– ⅛
400	American Hide & Leather pf	13,000,000	..	..	.....	41	42	41	42	+1½
130	American Light & Traction	4,424,300	..	..	.....	38	38	38	38	– ½
100	American Tobacco	54,500,000	1½	Q	May 1, 1902	335	335	335	335	– 3
1,000	American Writing Paper	11,500,000	..	..	.....	5¼	4	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
1,300	American Writing Paper pf	12,500,000	..	..	.....	13 1-16	14¾	13 1-16	14¾	+1½
11,200	Bay State Gas ($50)	100,000,000	..	..	.....	2	2¼	1¾	1¾	– ¼
130	Borden's Condensed Milk pf	6,000,000	1½	Q	June 16, 1902	108¾	*109¾	108¾	*109¾	+1½
115	British Columbia Copper ($5)	1,250,000	..	..	.....	*8	*8	7¾	7¾	– ¼
50	Buffalo Gas	7,000,000	..	..	.....	12½	12½	12½	12½	– ½
26	California Copper ($5)	1,000,000	..	..	.....	½	½	½	½	....
2,000	Camden Land ($5)	720,000	..	..	.....	11-16	¾	11-16	¾	....
3,810	Consolidated Refrigerating	17,500,000	..	..	.....	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	....
400	Consolidated Storage Battery	10,000,000	..	..	.....	19	19¾	18¾	18½	– ½
240	Central Foundry	7,000,000	..	..	.....	2¾	2¾	2¼	2¼	– ½
100	Central Foundry pf	7,000,000	..	..	.....	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	+ ¼
200	Electric Boat	4,997,800	..	..	.....	30	30¾	30	30¾	+ ¾
100	Electric Lead Reduction	10,000,000	..	..	.....	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	....
15	Electric Vehicle pf	9,000,000	2	..	April, 1900	15	15	15	15	....
600	Electro-Pneumatic ($10)	1,500,000	..	..	.....	1½	1½	1⅜	1⅜	– ⅛
900	Empire Consolidated Quicksilver ($10)	5,000,000	5	Q	Apr. 15, 1902	14	14	14	14	– ½
100	Empire Steel	2,230,000	..	..	.....	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ¼
35	General Carriage	12,000,000	..	..	.....	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	....
660	General Carriage ctfs. of deposit	....	..	..	.....	5	5	5	5	– ⅛
400	Gold Hill Copper ($10)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	1⅜	1⅜	1¼	1¼	– ⅛
6,575	Greene Consolidated Copper ($10)	6,000,000	2	..	October, 1901	29¼	29¼	29¾	28	– ⅝
165	Hall Signal	3,585,200	1½	Q	July 1, 1902	98	98	98	98	+0
100	Havana Commercial pf	6,000,000	1½	..	April, 1899	61¾	61½	61¾	61½	+ ½
2	Herring-Hall-Marvin 1st pf	600,000	..	..	.....	81	81	81	81	....
200	International Salt	18,750,000	..	..	.....	12	12	12	12	+1
6,420	Manhattan Transit, when issued	120,000,000	..	..	.....	5¾	5¼	5¾	5	– ⅛
100	Mine Securities ($5)	1,500,000	..	..	.....	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	– ⅛
2,400	Montreal & Boston Copper ($5)	2,850,000	..	..	.....	2¼	2¾	2¼	2¼	– ⅛
190	National Carbon pf	4,500,000	1¾	Q	May, 1902	97	97	97	97	....
27	National Enameling	14,285,100	1	Q	July 1, 1902	30	30	29¾	30	....
10	National Enameling pf	7,653,800	1¾	Q	July 1, 1902	85	85	85	85	....
100	New England Transportation	2,500,000	..	..	.....	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
50	New York & Queens Co. El. L. & P.	1,250,000	..	..	.....	41	41	41	41	– ½
300	North American Lumber & Pulp	3,000,000	..	..	.....	4¼	4¼	4	4	– ⅛
4,611	Northern Securities	1400,000,000	1	Q	May 1, 1902	104¾	104¾	103	103¾	– ½
500	Otis Elevator	6,000,000	..	..	.....	23¾	23¾	23	23¾	+1⅛
125	Otis Elevator pf	4,000,000	1¾	Q	Apr. 15, 1902	105	105	105	105	+2
25	Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E. ($50)	10,000,000	1½	S	April, 1902	96	96	96	96	....
340	Royal Baking Powder pf	10,000,000	1½	Q	June 30, 1902	*105	105	104	*105¾	....
13	Rochester Street Railway pf	2,500,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 1902	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼	....
15	Safety Car Heating	4,949,900	2	Q	July 1, 1902	150	150	150	150	....
105	San Francisco common, when issued	.....	..	..	.....	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	– ⅛
100	San Francisco pf., when issued	.....	..	..	.....	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾	....
300	Seaboard Air Line pf	16,886,109	..	..	.....	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	– ⅛
112	Standard Oil	97,500,000	..	..	.....	656	659	655	659	+3½
400	Storage Power ($50)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	2¾	2¾	2	2	– ⅛
10	Standard Coupler	1,200,000	1	S	Dec. 31, 1901	31½	31½	31½	31½	+ ½
50	Syracuse Lighting pf	1,000,000	..	..	.....	87¼	87¼	87¼	87¼	....
2,900	Tennessee Copper ($25)	4,375,000	..	..	.....	15¾	16¾	15¾	16¾	+1½
167	Trenton Potteries	1,750,000	5	..	1893	16¼	17	16¼	17	– ¼
1,800	Union Copper ($10)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	– ⅛
300	United Copper	30,000,000	..	..	.....	34	34¼	34	34¼	+ ¼
260	United Gas & El. of N. J	1,000,000	..	..	.....	37¼	37¼	37¼	37¼	– ¼
290	United Gas & El. of N. J. pf	600,000	..	..	.....	89	89	88¾	88¾	....
300	Universal Tobacco	.....	..	..	.....	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	– ⅛
100	United States Cotton Duck	10,000,000	..	..	.....	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	– ⅛
1,000	Vulcan Detinning	2,000,000	..	..	.....	35¼	35¼	35	35¼	– ¼
278	Washington Railway & Electric pf	8,500,000	..	..	.....	*42½	43	*42	*42	....
100	White Knob Copper	15,000,000	..	..	.....	19	19	19	19	–1
55,681	*Less than 100 shares.									
	Bonds.									
$52,000	†American Litho. debenture 6s	2,284,000	..	..	.....	28	28	28	28	....
20,000	Brooklyn Rap. Trans. new 4s, w. is.	$83,000,000	..	..	.....	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	+ ⅛
4,000	†Denver Gas & Electric 5s	2,400,000	2½	S	Nov., 1901	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾	– ⅝
47,000	Detroit United Railway 4½s	6,720,000	1	Q	July 1, 1902	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	....
10,000	Distilling Co. new 5s, when issued	116,000,000	..	..	.....	89	89	89	89	....
£2,000	Mexican Government 5s	£22,700,000	1¾	Q	July 2, 1902	100 13-16	101	100 13-16	101	+ ⅛
$7,000	†Metropolitan Street Railway 4s	$11,000,000	..	..	.....	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	+ ⅝
50,000	New Amsterdam Gas 5s	8,500,000	2½	S	July, 1902	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	+ ⅝
$2,000	†New England Gas & Coke 5s	16,370,000	2½	S	Jan., 1902	60¼	60¼	60¼	60¼	+ ⅝
23,000	San Francisco 4s	5,000,000	..	..	.....	92	92	91¼	91¼	–1
20,000	United Railways of St. Louis 4s	23,000,000	1¼	Q	April 10, 1902	87	87	87	87	....
$1,000	United States Steel new 5s, when iss.	$250,000,000	..	..	.....	95¾	95¾	95	95¼	– ⅛
15,000	†Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke 5s	10,000,000	2½	S	Sept., 1900	57	57	56¾	56¾	+ ⅝
100	Washington Ry. & El. 4s, scrip	....	..	..	.....	82	82	82	82	....
$365,100	‡Amount authorized or proposed. †Sell flat.									

NEW LOANS
EXEMPT FROM TAXATION.

City of New York Gold 3½% Bonds

Rapid Transit, Maturing Nov., 1951; Repaving of Streets, Maturing Nov., 1942; New Aqueduct, Maturing April, 1922.

Executors, Administrators, Guardians, and others holding trust funds are authorized to invest in these bonds.

WELLES, HERRICK & HICKS,
15 WALL STREET.
TELEPHONE 245-246 CORTLANDT.

DOMINICK & DOMINICK,
100 BROADWAY.
TELEPHONE 5476 CORTLANDT.

SIMON BORG & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

NOTICE.
The Old National Bank of Whitehall, located at Whitehall, in the State of New York, is closing up its affairs. All noteholders and other creditors of said association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the association for payment.
Dated Whitehall, N. Y., July 1st, 1902.
M. J. BROWN, Cashier.

H. AMY & CO.,
BANKERS,
44 AND 46 WALL STREET.
Bonds, Stocks and Investments.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.

E. B. HAVENS & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
10 WALL ST.
TELEPHONE NO. 4530 CORTLANDT.

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Albert H. Vernam & Co.,
36 NEW STREET, NEW YORK.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
Transact a General Banking and Stock Exchange Business. We make a specialty of
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
(MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.)

DEALERS IN
UNLISTED SECURITIES

BATCHELLER & ADEE, Unlisted Stocks and Bonds, 45 Pine Street. Tel. 3136 John. Private wire direct from curb to office.

BUNNELL & BUCHANAN,
Buy and Sell Miscellaneous Stocks and Bonds.
Tel. 2273-2274 Broad. 44 Broad Street.

COWPERTHWAITE & CO.
Miscellaneous Securities, Stocks, Bonds.
15 Wall Street.

CURRIE & GWYNNE.
Unlisted Stocks and Bonds.
Mills Bldg. Tel. 3897 and 3898 Broad.

DE VAN & CO.,
20 Broad Street.
Telephone, 4234 Cortlandt.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Par value of shares when other than $100 is inserted after the name of the stock.

Dividend and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-mouthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual.

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
America	$1,500,000	9	S	July 1, 02	535	555
Amer. Exch. Nat.	5,000,000	4	Q	May 1, 02	273	278
Astor National	$50,000	5	Q	May 1, 02	685	..
Bowery	250,000	3	S	July 1, 02	300	400
Broadway (Nat.) ($25)	1,000,000	6	S	Jan. 2, 02	320	350
Bronx Borough	50,000	..	..	.....	..	..
Butch. & Drov's (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	S	July, 1900	160	..
Central Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	July 1, 02	190	200
Century	100,000	..	..	.....	145	170
Chase National	1,000,000	6	S	July 1, 02	720	..
Chatham National ($25)	450,000	4	Q	July 1, 02	335	345
Chemical Nat.	300,000	25	B	July 1, 02	4250	4400
Citizens' (Nat.) ($25)	1,550,000	13	S	May 1, 02	205	215
City (National)	$25,000,000	8	S	Nov. 1, 01	337	342
Colonial	100,000	5	S	1896	375	..
Columbia	300,000	4	S	July 1, 02	340	..
Commerce (Nat.)	10,000,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 02	342	350
Corn Exchange	1,400,000	6	S	Feb. 1, 02	420	445
East River Nat. ($25)	250,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 02	170	180
11th Ward ($25)	100,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 02	150	..
Empire State	100,000	..	..	.....	190	210
Equitable Nat.	200,000	..	..	.....	..	..
Fidelity	200,000	225	Q	July 1, 02	4000	240
Fifth Avenue	100,000	400	S	Jan. 2, 02	375	425
Fifth National	200,000	6	S	Jan. 2, 02	820	835
First National	10,000,000	10	S	Jan. 2, 02	1800	..
Fourteenth St.	100,000	3	S	May 1, 02	150	..
Fourth National	5,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 02	240	250
Gallatin Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	16	S	Apr. 5, 02	430	440
Gansevoort ($50)	200,000	2½	Q	Feb., 1899	135	145
Garfield National	1,000,000	3	Q	June 30, 02	500	..
Germ.-Am. ($75)	750,000	3	S	Feb. 1, 02	156	165
Germau Exch.	200,000	7	S	July 1, 02	335	400
Germania	200,000	110	S	May 1, 02	600	..
Greenwich ($25)	200,000	3	S	May 1, 02	330	365
Hamilton	200,000	3	S	July 1, 02	165	..
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	5	S	July 1, 02	665	680
Hide & Leath. Nat.	500,000	..	..	.....	300	..
Imp. & Tr. Nat.	1,500,000	10	S	July 1, 02	660	..
Internat. Banking	2,000,000	..	..	.....	200	202
Irving Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	14	S	July 1, 02	220	230
Jefferson	200,000	..	..	.....	170	..
Leather Mfrs.' National	600,000	5	S	July 1, 02	263	275
Liberty National	300,000	5	Q	Jan. 2, 02	250	..
Lincoln National	300,000	3	Q	May 1, 02	1900	..
Manhattan ($50)	2,050,000	5	S	Feb 10, 02	315	330
Mar. & Ful. Nat.	900,000	5	S	July 1, 02	250	275
Mechanics' Nat. ($25)	2,000,000	4	S	July 1, 02	290	300
Mech. & Tr. ($25)	400,000	4	S	July 1, 02	160	175
Mercantile Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	July 1, 02	315	..
Merch. Nat. ($50)	2,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 02	179	185
Merch. Ex. Nat. ($50)	600,000	3	S	July 1, 02	150	..
Metropolis	300,000	6	S	Dec., 1900	1100	..
Mount Morris	250,000	3	..	July, 1894	230	240
Mutual	200,000	..	..	.....	200	320
Nassau ($50)	500,000	4	S	May 1, 02	195	..
New Am'dam Nat	600,000	60	Q	July 1, 02	625	700
New York (Nat.)	2,000,000	5	S	July 1, 02	342	356
N. Y. County Nat.	200,000	25	Q	July 1, 02	1925	..
N. Y. Nat. Exch.	500,000	2	Q	May 1, 02	250	275
N. Y. Prod. Exch.	1,000,000	8½	S	Apr. 15, 02	170	180
Nineteenth Ward	200,000	3	..	Jan., 1897	145	155
Northern Nat.	300,000	..	..	.....	160	..
Nor. Amer. (Nat.)	2,000,000	14	S	Jan. 2, 02	275	285
Oriental ($25)	300,000	5	S	July 1, 02	230	240
Pacific ($50)	422,700	2	Q	May 1, 02	220	..
Park (National)	2,000,000	7½	S	Jan. 2, 02	640	650
People's ($25)	200,000	5	S	July 1, 02	275	..
Phenix Nat. ($20)	1,000,000	3	S	July, 1900	120	130
Plaza	100,000	..	..	.....	600	..
Riverside	100,000	2	Q	July 2, 02	300	..
Seaboard Nat.	500,000	3	S	July 1, 02	485	..
Second National	300,000	6	S	July 1, 02	680	..
Seventh National	1,700,000	..	..	.....	175	185
Shoe & L. (Nat.)	1,000,000	3	S	Apr. 1, 02	125	135
State	100,000	10	S	July 1, 02	600	..
Twelfth Ward	200,000	3	S	Jan 10, 02	115	..
Twenty-third W'd	100,000	2½	S	Feb. 1, 02	120	..
Union Square	200,000	3	S	June 2, 02	320	..
United National	916,000	..	..	.....	130	140
Washington	100,000	..	..	.....	200	..
Wash. Heights	100,000	..	..	.....	200	..
Western Nat.	2,100,000	3	..	Jan., 1894	600	615
West Side	200,000	6	S	July 1, 02	500	..
Yorkville	100,000	..	..	.....	250	..

TRUST COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic	1,500,000	2	Q	June 30, 02	280	300
Bowling Green	2,500,000	..	..	.....	214	219
Broadway Trust	700,000	..	..	.....	170	185
Brooklyn	1,000,000	4	Q	June 30, 02	435	450
Central	1,000,000	15	Q	July 1, 02	1890	1930
Central Realty Bond & Trust	1,000,000	6	S	July 1, 02	540	580
City	1,000,000	4	S	Feb. 1, 02	400	..
Colonial	1,000,000	6	S	July 1, 02	380	400
Continental	1,000,000	1½	Q	June 30, 02	625	..
Eastern Tr., w.i.	.....	..	..	.....	195	205
Farmers' Loan & Trust ($25)	1,000,000	10	Q	May 1, 02	1495	1525
Fifth Avenue	1,000,000	2	Q	June 30, 02	600	650
Flatbush	250,000	2½	S	July 1, 02	170	..
Franklin	1,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 02	325	335
Guaranty	2,000,000	4	Q	June 30, 02	750	..
Guardian Trust	.....	..	..	.....	205	215
Hamilton	500,000	2	Q	May 1, 02	300	320
Kings County	500,000	2½	Q	May 1, 02	420	440
Knickerbocker	1,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 02	775	..
Lawyr's' Mtg. In.	1,000,000	2½	S	June 2, 02	210	220
Lawyers' Title In.	2,000,000	3	S	Feb. 1, 02	380	390
Long Island	1,000,000	2½	S	July 1, 02	300	..
Manhattan ($30)	1,000,000	3	S	July 1, 02	490	..
Manufacturers'	500,000	2	Q	June 30, 02	340	350
Mercantile	2,000,000	110	S	June 30, 02	1100	..
Merchants	500,000	..	..	.....	415	..
Metropolitan	1,000,000	5	S	Jan 15, 02	320	..
Morton	2,000,000	5	Q	June 30, 02	1070	1125
Mutual Alliance	1,000,000	..	..	.....	305	315
Nassau	500,000	3	S	Feb. 1, 02	210	220
N.Y. Life In. & T.	1,000,000	20	Q	Dec 10, 01	1200	1250
N.Y. Security & T.	1,000,000	3	S	May 1, 02	1375	1425
North American	2,000,000	3½	S	June 30, 02	280	290
People's Trust	1,000,000	1	M	July 1, 02	375	380
Real Estate	500,000	3	S	July 1, 02	450	..
Standard	1,000,000	3	S	June 30, 02	350	400
Title Guar. & Tr.	2,000,000	3	Q	June 30, 02	370	380
Tr. Co. of Amer.	2,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 02	274	278
Tr. Co. of Rep.	1,500,000	..	..	.....	130	140
Union	1,000,000	6	Q	July 10, 02	1300	1410
U. S. Mtge. & Tr.	2,000,000	3	S	July 1, 02	380	..
United States	2,000,000	30	S	July 1, 02	1745	1775
Van Norden	1,000,000	3	S	July 1, 02	230	245
Washington Tr.	1,000,000	3	S	July 1, 02	390	415
Williamsburg	700,000	4	S	July 1, 02	215	220

FERRY COMPANIES.

Brooklyn	600,000	2	..	.....	11	15
Hoboken Ferry Co.	1,000,000	3	S	Jan., 1900	90	100
Union	4,000,000	6	S	May, 1900	140	150

GAS COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
N.Y. & East River	750,000	1½	Q	June 16, 02	73½	80
Do 1st 5s, 1922	750,000	2½	S	May, 1902	93	95
N. Y. & Hoboken	3,300,000	1½	Q	June 2, 02	69	71
Do con. 5s, 1948	3,300,000	2½	S	June, 1902	85	87
10th & 23d St.	1,000,000	2½	S	Apr., 1902	80	75
Do 1st 5s, 1919	550,000	2½	S	June, 1902	103	105
Union	3,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 02	44½	45
Do 1st 5s, 1925	2,200,000	2½	S	May, 1902	97½	98
Am. Lt. & Trac.	4,424,300	..	..	.....	35½	36½
Am. Lt. & Tr. pf.	7,334,000	1½	Q	May 15, 02	94	95
Bay State ($50)	100,000,000	..	..	.....	1⅞	2
Binghamtou Gas 1st 5s, 1948	500,000	2½	S	Apr., 1902	93	95
Bklyn Bor. Gas	500,000	..	..	.....	55	65
Buffalo City	7,000,000	..	..	.....	11	13
Do 1st 5s, 1947	5,805,000	2½	S	Apr., 1902	84	85
Cent. Ua. 6s, 1927	3,250,000	2½	S	July 1, 02	109½	111
Columbus Gas 1st 5s, 1932	1,500,000	2½	S	July, 1902	108	109
Columbus Gas L. & Heat	1,698,825	4	..	Mar 15, 02	97	100
Do preferred	3,065,800	3	S	June 16, 02	102	105
Cons. Gas of N. J.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	15	17½
Do 1st con. 5s, 1936	923,000	2½	S	July, 1902	87½	90
Con. Gas (J.C.) bds	600,000	3	S	May 1, 02	103	104
Denver Gas & Electric	2,650,000	1½	S	Sep., 1900	18	22
Do 1st 5s, 1949	2,400,000	2½	S	Nov., 1901	67	69
Ft. Wayne 1st 6s, 1925	2,000,000	3	S	Jan., 1902	56	60
Grand Rapids 1st 5s, 1915	1,225,000	2½	S	Feb., 1902	104½	106
Ind'apolis ($50)	2,000,000	2	..	June, 1900	70	80
Do 1st 6s, 1920	2,750,000	3	S	May, 1902	102⅝	103½
Ind. Nat. & Ill. 1st 6s, 1905	800,000	3	S	May, 1902	47	51
Jackson Gas ($50)	250,000	2	S	Dec 31, 01	73	75
Do 1st 5s, 1937	200,000	2½	S	Apr., 1902	101	102
Lafayette 1st 6s, 1924	1,000,000	3	S	May, 1902	57	62
Logansport & W. Val. 1st 6s, 1925	1,750,000	3	S	June, 1902	51	54
Madison (Wis.) deb. scrip	100,000	3	S	Apr., 1902	99	102
Do 1st 6s, 1926	350,000	3	S	Apr., 1902	107½	109½
Mutual	3,500,000	4	S	Jan 10, 02	340	350
New Amsterdam 5s, 1948	3,500,000	2½	S	July, 1902	112½	113
N. E. Gas & Coke	14,000,000	..	..	.....	3½	3¾
Do 1st 5s, 1937	14,370,000	2½	S	Dec., 1901	60¼	60⅝
N. Y. & H. R. 1st 5s, 1944	3,500,000	2½	S	July, 1902	113	115
Ohio & Ind. 1st 6s, 1926	2,000,000	3	S	June, 1902	51	54
St. Joseph (Mo.) 1st 5s, 1937	750,000	2½	S	July, 1902	95½	90½
St. Paul (Minn.) gen. 5s, 1944	2,537,000	2½	S	Mar., 1902	92	94
Standard (N. Y.)	4,000,000	2	S	Dec 31, 01	120	140
Do preferred	4,295,700	2	S	Dec 31, 01	150	160
Do 1st 5s, 1930	1,302,000	2½	S	May, 1902	115½	116¼
Syracuse 1st 5s, 1946	1,612,000	2½	S	July, 1902	98	99
Syracuse Light'g Un. G. & El. of New Jersey	3,000,000	..	..	.....	24	25
Do preferred	1,000,000	..	..	.....	37	37½
Western (Mil'kee)	600,000	..	..	.....	68½	..
	4,000,000	5	S	Jan 20, 02	..	101

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Albemarle & C. Casualt's, 1909	500,000	2½	S	Jan. 2, 02	95	95
Alliance Realty	2,500,000	..	..	.....	103	108
American Ax Note ($50)	2,000,000	50c	Q	Mar 31, 02	97	98½
American Can	100,000,000	..	..	.....	11	11⅝
American Can pf.	100,000,000	..	..	.....	54	54½
American Chicle	6,000,000	1	M	June 10, 02	100½	103
Do preferred	3,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 02	88	91
Amer. Elevated	5,000,000	..	..	.....	1⅜	1½
Amer. Hide & L.	11,000,000	..	..	.....	7	8
Do preferred	12,000,000	..	..	.....	42	42½
Amer. Malt. 6s	4,000,000	3	S	Dec., 1901	94½	95½
Am. Thread pf. ($5)	4,690,475	2½	S	June 1, 02	3½	4½
Am. Tobac. ($50)	54,500,000	1½	Q	May 1, 02	325	340
Am. Type Found's	4,000,000	1½	Q	Jan 15, 02	41	44
Am. Window Glass	12,000,000	1½	Q	Apr 15, 02	54	56½
Do preferred	4,000,000	3	S	Mar., 1902	92	93½
Am. Writing Paper	11,500,000	..	..	.....	3¼	3½
Do preferred	12,500,000	..	..	.....	13½	14½
Do 1st s. f. 5s, 1919	17,000,000	2½	S	Jan. 2, 02	70½	71½
Barney & Smith Do preferred	1,000,000	..	..	.....	29	35
Do 1st 5s, 1942	2,500,000	2	Q	June 2, 02	120	130
Borden's Cond. Milk pf.	1,000,000	3	S	Jan., 1902	107	..
Brit. Col. Cop. ($5)	7,000,000	1½	Q	June 16, 02	109	110½
Brit. Excheq. 5s	1,000,000	..	..	.....	77½	80
Calif. Cop. ($50)	£10,000,000	5	Q	Jan., 1902	96¾	99½
Camden Land ($3)	£1,000,000	..	..	.....	2½	3
Camden & Trent Rys. ($10)	1,750,000	..	..	.....	7	8
Celluloid	5,925,000	1½	Q	Apr. 1, 02	4	6¼
Central Foundry	7,000,000	..	..	.....	112	115
Do preferred	7,000,000	..	..	.....	2	2½
Do 6s	4,000,000	3	S	May 1, 02	11	11½
Cen. & So. Am. Tel.	7,725,800	1½	Q	Apr. 2, 02	60	65
Cent. Fireworks	1,406,150	1	S	Feb., 1902	100	103
Do preferred	1,257,200	2½	S	Feb., 1902	22	24½
Chesebrough Mfg.	500,000	1½	M	May 15, 02	65	70
Compressed Air	$1,158,400	..	..	.....	450	460
Consol. Fireworks	875,400	..	..	.....	8	9
Do preferred	549,000	20	S	Jan., 1902	15	25
Con. Refrig'ating	17,500,000	..	..	.....	69	70½
Cons. Rubber Tire	4,000,000	..	..	.....	5½	5¾
Do preferred	3,000,000	1½	Q	Dec., 1900	2	3
Do 2nds 4s	1,000,000	3	A	Apr. 1, 02	10	15
Con. Stor. Bat'y.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	15	22
Cont. Tobacco deb. 7s, 1905	1,581,100	3½	S	Oct., 1901	18½	19
Cramps' Ship & Engine Building	4,568,900	1½	Q	June 15, 02	104½	107
Cuban 6s of 1896	3,000,000	..	..	.....	65	72
Deamless Seamless Tube	1,681,800	2½	..	Jan 15, 02	19	25
Electric Boat	4,027,900	..	..	.....	20	23
Do preferred	3,650,200	..	..	.....	25	31
Elec. Lead Reduc.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	..	50
Do preferred	2,000,000	..	..	.....	2¾	3
Electric Vehicle	11,000,000	6	..	1900	3	4
Do preferred	9,000,000	2	..	Apr., 1900	6¾	7¾
El. Tr'nsit'n ($10)	1,500,000	..	..	.....	14	15
Empire Steel	2,500,000	..	..	.....	1¼	1½
Do preferred	2,500,000	1½	S	July 1, 02	10½	12
Gold M. Cop. ($10)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	50	52
Greene C. Cop. ($10)	6,000,000	2	..	Oct., 1901	1¼	1¾
Hanover Copper	3,000,000	..	..	.....	27½	28½
Hall Signal	1,500,000	1½	Q	July 1, 02	100	101
Havana Com'cial	10,000,000	..	..	.....	19	20
Do preferred	6,000,000	1½	..	Apr., 1900	61	63
Hing-Hall-Mt'vin.	1,250,000	..	..	.....	1⅜	2
Do 1st pref'd	1,000,000	..	..	.....	25	35
Do 2d pref'd	1,000,000	..	..	.....	4	7
Houston Oil	20,000,000	..	..	.....	19¾	20½
Do preferred	7,500,000	3	S	Mar 15, 02	74	76
Hudson Riv. Tel.	2,000,000	1½	Q	May 1, 02	102	107
Ill. Tunnel ($10)	2,500,000	..	..	.....	1	1⅛
Int. Power pf.	600,000	2½	Q	May 30, 02	140	145
Interstat. Sale cts.	18,750,000	..	..	.....	11	13
Lanston M'typ'e	4,000,000	..	..	.....	12¾	13½
Lorillard pf.	2,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 02	120	..
Manhat. Trans. w'hen issued	10,000,000	..	..	.....	5	10½
Metropolitan	20,000,000	2½	Q	Mar 31, 02	100	105
Mexican Sc.	27,700,000	1½	Q	July 1, 02	100½	101
Mex. Nat. Constr. pf., $17 paid off	17,000,000	..	..	.....	7	9½
Mexican Tramw. ($50)	4,000,000	..	..	.....	9½	10
Mex. R'lw. ($6)	1,000,000	..	..	.....	5½	6
Nat. Bread	1,000,000	..	..	.....	2	3
Do preferred	1,000,000	..	..	.....	10	15
Nat. Enam. & St.	3,000,000	1	Q	July 1, 02	20½	21
Do preferred	1,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 02	34½	35½
N. Y. Transp. Co.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	1	2
N. Y. Transit. Co.	1,000,000	1½	Q	Apr. 15, 02	20	25
N. Y. Lamb Co.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	1	2
Do preferred	1,000,000	..	..	.....	10	15
N. Y. Transfer Co.	1,000,000	3	S	July 1, 02	110	115
Nor. Amer. Trust	1,000,000	..	..	.....	1	2
Nor. Amer. Trust pf.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	5	7

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Commonwealth	500,000	3	S	Jan., 1902	105	..
Continental	1,000,000	12½	S	Jan., 1902	650	..
Eagle ($40) $100 pd. in liq'dation	800,000	7½	S	Oct., 1900	70	..
Empire City	200,000	3	S	July, 1902	97	..
German-Amer.	1,000,000	15	S	July, 1902	585	595
Germania ($50)	1,000,000	8	S	July, 1902	310	320
Greenwich ($25)	200,000	3	S	Jan., 1902	170	175
Hamilton ($15)	150,000	3	S	July 1, 02	100	105
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	4	S	July 1, 02	134	..
Home	3,000,000	17	S	Jan., 1902	316	320
Kings Co. ($20)	200,000	5	A	Dec 23, 01	160	..
Nassau ($50)	200,000	5	S	Jan., 1902	175	185
New York	200,000	3	S	Feb. 1, 02	90	100
Niagara ($50)	500,000	7	S	July, 1902	220	..
North River ($25)	350,000	4	S	Apr 10, 02	140	..
Pacific ($25)	200,000	5	S	July, 1901	120	130
Peter Cooper ($20)	150,000	5	S	Feb. 1, 02	130	..
Phenix B'kn ($50)	1,000,000	5	S	Jan 20, 02	225	..
Stuyvesant ($25)	200,000	3	S	Jan., 1902	55	65
Un'd States ($25)	250,000	3	S	Jan., 1902	115	118
W'chester ($10)	300,000	8	S	Feb. 1, 02	360	400
W'msb'g City ($50)	250,000	12	S	Jan., 1902	660	..

STREET RAILWAYS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Av. 1st con. 5s, 1909	750,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	104	106
Do gen. 5s, 1931	2,241,000	2½	S	Apr., 1902	114	115
Do imp. 5s, 1934	225,000	2½	S	Jan., 1902	100	102
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry stock	900,000	¾	S	Jan., 1902	32½	35
Do 1st 4s, 1950	700,000	2	S	Jan., 1902	98	100
B'dway & 7th Av.	2,100,000	2½	S	Jan., 1902	245	250
Do 1st 5s, 1904	1,500,000	2½	S	June, 1902	101	102
Do 2d 5s, 1914	500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1902	108	109½
Broadway Surface Tunnel 1st 5s, 1906	1,500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1902	112½	115
Do 2d 5s, 1905	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1902	101	102
B. B. & W. E. Gen. 5s, 1933	121,040	2½	S	Apr., 1902	102½	104
B'klyn C. R. ($10)	12,000,000	2½	Q	Apr 15, 02	249	250½
Do 1st con. 5s, 1941	8,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1902	111½	113
B'klyn City & N. 1st 5s, 1939	2,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1902	114¾	116½
B. Q. C. & Sub. 5s	3,500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1902	108	111
Buff. Crosst'n 5s	2,480,000	2½	S	May, 1902	116¼	118½
Cent. Crosstown	300,000	2½	Q	Jan., 1902	360	375
Do 1st 6s, 1922	250,000	3	S	May, 1902	122	124
Cen. P., N. & E. R.	1,800,000	2½	Q	Jan., 1902	210	220
Do 1st 7s, 1902	1,200,000	3½	S	Jan., 1902	100¾	102
Chris. & 10th St.	600,000	2	Q	Jan., 1902	122	124
Columbus Ry.	3,500,000	..	..	.....	27	28
De preferred	3,500,000	1¼	Q	May 1, 02	105¼	107
Coney Island & B.	1,326,000	14	Q	May 1, 02	395	415
Do 1st 5s, 1903	300,000	2½	S	Jan., 1902	99	101½
Do 1st con. 4s, 1948	1,236,000	2	S	Jan., 1902	97	100
Do 5% ctf., 1903	400,000	2½	S	Jan., 1902	100	102
Con. Trac. of N.J.	15,000,000	1	S	Jan. 15, 02	70	71¼
Do 1st 5s, 1933	15,000,000	2½	S	June, 1902	110½	111
Dry D., E. B. & B. stock	1,200,000	1½	Q	May, 1899	120	130
Do 1st 5s, 1932	950,000	2½	S	Dec., 1901	114	116
Do 5% scrip, 1916	1,100,000	2½	S	Feb., 1902	103	104
Eighth Av. R. R. 42d St. & Gansevoort	1,000,000	3½	Q	Jan., 1902	400	410
42d St. & Grand St.	748,500	4½	Q	May, 1902	350	425
Do 1st 6s, 1909	250,000	3	S	Jan., 1902	110	..
42d St., Man. & St. N.Av. 1st 6s, 1910	1,200,000	3	S	Mar., 1901	112	114
Do inc. 6s, 1915	1,200,000	..	..	.....	99	101
Fulton Street 1st 6s, 1936	700,000	2	S	May, 1902	97	100
Nassau Electric B'klyn 1st 5s, 1944	980,000	2½	S	Apr., 1902	112	115
Do con. 4s, 1951	10,447,000	2	S	Jan., 1902	87	90
New Orleans subs. Do com., w. i.	$30,000,000	..	..	.....	9	11
Do pf., w. i.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	50	56
Do 4s, w. i.	140,000,000	..	..	.....	90	96
Ninth Avenue	1,000,000	2	Q	Jan., 1902	190	210
North Jer. St. Ry.	15,000,000	..	..	.....	27	29
Do 1st 6s, 1948	6,500,000	2	S	May, 1902	82½	84
Rochester Ry.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	63	68
Rochester pf.	2,500,000	1½	..	Apr. 1, 02	99	101
Do con. 5s, 1930	2,200,000	2½	S	Apr., 1902	111	114
St. Louis Transit	20,000,000	..	..	.....	30½	30¾
San F. St. Ry. subs.					101	102
Do common						34
Do preferred					83½	84
Do 4s					90½	92
Seabeach 1st 4s, 1916	980,000	2	S	Mar., 1902	84	88
Second Av. stock	1,362,900	2	Q	June, 1902	218	221
Do 1st con. 5s, 1948	4,579,000	2½	S	Feb., 1902	117¾	119
Do 1st 5s, 1909	1,939,000	2½	S	May, 1902	105	108
Do deb. 5s, 1909	221,000	2½	S	Jan., 1902	105	106
Sixth Av. stock	2,000,000	2½	Q	Jan., 1902	170	185
5s, Bond. 5s, 1911	250,000	2½	S	Jan., 1902	110½	113½
St. Ferry 1st 5s	250,000	2½	S	Apr., 1902	105	108
Sixth'y St. 1st 5s	1,500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1902	118½	119½
Syracuse Rap. T. Do preferred	2,750,000	..	..	.....	22	28
Do 1st 5s, 1946	1,250,000	2½	S	Mar., 1902	102¼	46

JULY 1902

FIDELITY TRUST COMPANY
NEWARK, N. J.

CAPITAL.....$1,500,000.00
SURPLUS.....3,500,000.00
UNDIVIDED PROFITS.....212,894.72

Accounts of Manufacturers, Merchants, Corporations, Estates and Individuals Solicited.

Out-of-town items collected and credited at par (Free of Exchange). Interest allowed on daily balances.

OFFICERS:

UZAL H. McCARTER.....President — JOHN F. DRYDEN.....Vice-President
THOMAS N. McCARTER.....General Counsel and 2nd Vice-President
JEROME TAYLOR.....Trust Officer
FREDERICK W. EGNER.....Secretary and Treasurer
JAMES H. SHACKLETON.....Assist. Secretary and Assist. Treasurer

DIRECTORS:

JOHN F DRYDEN, JAS. W. ALEXANDER, JAMES H. HYDE, LESLIE D. WARD, THOS. N. McCARTER, EDGAR B. WARD, WILLIAM SCHEERER, S. B. JACKSON, UZAL H. McCARTER, JEROME TAYLOR, J. H. BALLANTINE, W. N. COLER, Jr., WILLIAM H. STAATS, FORREST F. DRYDEN, HENRY S. REDMOND, CHARLES A. PEICK, BERNARD STRAUSS, JOHN C. EISELE, WILLIAM H. McINTYRE.

Guaranty Trust Co. of New York

NASSAU, CORNER CEDAR STREET.
LONDON OFFICES 33 LOMBARD ST., E. C., 60 ST. JAMES ST., S. W.

Capital . . . $2,000,000. Surplus . . . $4,500,000

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS subject to cheque or on certificate.

Acts as Trustee for Corporations, Firms, and Individuals; and as Guardian, Executor, and Administrator; takes entire charge of Real and Personal Estates; carefully selected securities offered for investment. TRAVELERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT available in all parts of the world; ALSO COMMERCIAL LETTTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED.

DRAFTS on all parts of Great Britain, France, and Germany BOUGHT and SOLD.

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E. C. HEBBARD, Secretary. — F. C. HARRIMAN, Assistant Treasurer.
R. C. NEWTON, Trust Officer.

DIRECTORS:

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The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company,

CHARTERED 1822.

NOS. 16, 18, 20 & 22 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK.

Capital $1,000,000.00 — Undivided Profits $6,500,000.00

The Company is a legal depositary for moneys paid into court, and is authorized to act as Executor, Administrator, Trustee, Guardian, Receiver, and in all other Fiduciary capacities.

Acts as Trustee under Mortgages made by Railroad and other corporations, and as Transfer Agent and Registrar of Stocks and Bonds.

Receives deposits upon Certificates of Deposit, or subject to check, and allows interest on daily balances.

Manages Real Estate and lends money on bond and mortgage.

Acts as Agent for the transaction of any approved financial business.

EDWIN S. MARSTON, President.
THOS. J. BARNETT, 2d Vice President.
SAMUEL SLOAN, Jr., Secretary.
AUGUSTUS V. HEELY, Asst. Secy.
WILLIAM B. CARDOZO, Asst. Secy.
CORNELIUS R. AGNEW, Asst. Secy.

Long Island Loan & Trust Co.,

BROOKLYN.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT, JUNE 30, 1902.

1901.	RESOURCES.	1902.
$1,663,820.00	Bonds and stocks	$1,716,134.70
210,190.00	Bonds and Mortgages	737,550.00
165,000.00	Real estate	165,060.00
2,178,846.85	Loans, Demand and Time	5,829,297.25
258,196.22	Cash in Banks and Office	697,036.08
80,980.57	Interest Accrued	74,065.04
184.13	Overdrafts	12.76
$4,496,217.28		$9,219,075.83

1901.	LIABILITIES.	1902.
$500,000.00	Capital Stock	$1,000,000.00
	Surplus	1,000,000.00
563,162.85	Undivided Profits	357,609.76
12,500.00	Dividend (July 1)	25,000.00
3,386,528.10	Due Depositors	6,772,998.33
9,542.75	Certified Checks	13,279.63
5,663.58	Interest accrued	15,519.17
15,500.00	Taxes accrued	31,668.94
$4,496,217.28		$9,219,075.83

OFFICERS:

Edward Merritt, President.
Clinton L. Rossiter, 1st Vice-Pres. — David G. Legget, 2d Vice-Pres.
Frederick T. Aldridge, Secretary. — Willard P. Schenck, Asst. Secretary.

This Company Solicits Accounts and Will Extend the Usual Facilities to Customers

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES.

For the Travelers Letters of Credit and Travelers' Checks are provided on favorable terms

Real Estate Trust Co. of N. Y.

Receives Deposits Allowing Interest
Accepts Trusts.
No. 30 Nassau Street.

TRUSTEES:

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H. H. CAMMANN, Vice-President.

James M. Varnum, Charles C. Burke, Horace S. Ely, Lispenard Stewart, Henry Lewis Morris, Edwin A. Cruikshank, Charles A. Peabody, Charles A. Schermerhorn, James I. Raymond, Joel F. Freeman, Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown, George G. DeWitt, Henry K. Pomroy, Percy Chubb, Franklin B. Lord, J. Roosevelt Roosevelt, Lansdale Boardman, Harrison E. Gawtry, Frank S. Witherbee, Robert Coelet.

HENRY W. REIGHLEY, Secretary.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO

234 Fifth Avenue, Corner 27th Street
66 BROADWAY,
AND 125TH ST. AND LENOX AV.,
NEW YORK CITY.

Capital and Undivided Profits, $2,508,399.11

CHAS. T. BARNEY.....President
FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE.....1st Vice-President
JOSEPH T. BROWN.....2d Vice-President
FRED'K GORE KING.....Secretary and Treasurer
JULIAN M. GERARD.....Asst. Sec. & Asst. Treas.
WM. B. RANDALL.....Trust Officer

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,

BANKERS,
Broadway & Cedar St. NEW YORK.

ISSUE

Letters of Credit

for use of travellers, available in all parts of the world

Investment Securities

H. B. Hollins & Co.,

WALL & BROAD STS., NEW YORK.

Letters of Credit.

Draw Bills of Exchange and make Cable Transfers.

Investment Securities.

Agents International & Mortgage Bank of Mexico.

DOMINICK & DOMINICK,

BANKERS,
100 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Members N. Y. Stock and Cotton Exchanges.
DEALERS IN
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

Spencer Trask & Co.,

BANKERS,
27 & 29 PINE ST., NEW YORK,

Transact a general banking business, act as fiscal agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

Members of New York Stock Exchange.

BRANCH OFFICE: 67 STATE ST., ALBANY

FOURTH STREET NATIONAL BANK
OF PHILADELPHIA.

Capital	$3,000,000
Surplus and Profits	4,000,000
Deposits	34,000,000

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

45 & 47 WALL STREET.

CAPITAL - - $2,000,000
SURPLUS & PROFITS - $11,432,995.34

This Company is a legal depository for moneys paid into Court, and is authorized to act as Guardian, Trustee or Executor.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS, which may be made at any time and withdrawn after five days' notice, and will be entitled to interest at such rates as may be agreed upon.

Executors, Administrators, or Trustees of Estates, Religious and Benevolent institutions, and individuals will find this Company a convenient depository for money.

LYMAN J. GAGE, Pres. D. WILLIS JAMES, Vice-Pres
JAMES S. CLARK, Second Vice-Pres.
HENRY L. THORNELL, Secretary.
LOUIS G. HAMPTON, Assistant Secretary

TRUSTEES.

Samuel Sloan, D. Willis James, John A. Stewart, John Harsen Rhoades, Anson Phelps Stokes, John Crosby Brown, Edward Cooper, W. Bayard Cutting, Charles S. Smith, Wm. Rockefeller, Alexander E. Orr, William H. Macy, Jr., Wm. D. Sloane, Gustav H. Schwab, Frank Lyman, George F. Vietor, James Stillman, John Claflin, John J. Phelps, John S. Kennedy, D. O. Mills, Lewis Cass Ledyard, Marshall Field, Lyman J. Gage.

Trust Company of the Republic.

346 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Down Town Branch, 71 William St.

DANIEL LE ROY DRESSER, President.
ALEXANDER GREIG, FREDERICK Y. ROBERTSON, JAMES DUANE LIVINGSTON, THOMAS C. CLARKE, Vice-Presidents.
Sec. & Treas.
THOMAS J. FEY, Trust Officer.

STATEMENT JUNE 30, 1902.

RESOURCES.

New York City Bonds	$1,001,286.26
Other Stocks and Bonds	22,500.00
Loans on Collaterals	2,756,788.94
Bills Purchased	100,350.00
Cash on Hand & in Banks	627,914.52
Interest Accrued	6,123.16
Total	$4,514,942.88

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$1,000,000.00
Surplus	500,000.00
Undivided Profits	95,828.30
Deposits	2,915,422.90
Interest Due Depositors	3,691.68
Total	$4,514,942.88

COMMENCED BUSINESS MARCH 31, 1902.

Bowling Green Trust Co.

26 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Capital $2,500,000. Surplus. $2,500,000

OFFICERS:

EDWIN GOULD.....President
SAMUEL THOMAS... } Vice Presidents
WILLIAM H. TAYLOR }
JOHN A. HILTON....V. Pres. & Treas.
WILLIAM M. LAWS.....Secretary

DIRECTORS:

Charles P. Armstrong, Geo. R. Bidwell, Frank Brainard, Amos H. Calef, Edmund C. Converse, Wm. Nelson Cromwell, Thomas T. Eckert, Edwin Gould, Frank Jay Gould, John A. Hilton, Myron T. Herrick, Edward R. Ladew, Andrew Langdon, Wm. M. Laws, Edward A. Maher, J. W. Middendorf, Henry A. McGee, Winslow S. Pierce, William H. Taylor, Samuel Thomas, Edward R. Thomas, John P. Truesdell, John Skelton Williams, E. F. C. Young.

John Munroe & Co.

32 Nassau Street, New York.
4 Post-office Square, Boston.

Circular Letters of Credit

In Pounds Sterling or Francs for use in Europe and the East, and in Dollars for use in this and adjacent countries.

Vermilye & Co

BANKERS,
Nassau and Pine Sts., New York.
Continental Trust Building, Baltimore.
13 Congress Street, Boston.

Dealers in
U. S. GOVERNMENT BONDS
and other
INVESTMENT SECURITIES

Deposits Received and Interest Allowed on Balances subject to Draft at sight.

Private Wires to Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Richmond.

CITY TRUST CO

OF NEW YORK.
36 WALL STREET.

OFFICERS:

JAMES ROSS CURRAN, President.
JOHN D. CRIMMINS, Vice-President.
GEORGE R. SHELDON, 2d Vice-Pres't & Sec'y.
ARTHUR TERRY, Secretary.
WALTER W. LEE, Asst. Secretary.

STATEMENT JUNE 30TH, 1902.

RESOURCES.

New York City bonds	$1,739,435 00
Other bonds and securities	1,107,386 11
Bonds and mortgages	634,027 64
Bills purchased	171,246 10
Loans on collaterals	14,471,472 73
Cash in vault and banks	3,010,845 93
Overdrafts	236 46
Interest, etc., receivable	87,937 53
	$21,222,567 54

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$1,000,000 00
Surplus	1,000,000 00
Undivided profits	544,720 30
Deposits	18,155,024 49
Checks outstanding	357,326 00
Interest, etc., payable	164,897 75
	$21,222,567 54

N.Y. Security & Trust Co.

46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

Capital & Surplus, - - $4,500,000

CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
ABRAM M. HYATT, Vice-President.
OSBORN W. BRIGHT, 2d Vice-President.
L. CARROLL ROOT, Secretary.
KELAH VAN LOAN, Asst. Secretary.
JAMES E. KEELER, 2d Ass't Sec'y.
H. W. WHIPPLE, Manager Bond Dept.

TRUSTEES:

Charles S. Fairchild, James J. Hill, William F. Buckley, Stuart G. Nelson, Hudson Hoagland, James Stillman, M. C. D. Borden, John G. McCullough, Frederic R. Coudert, B. Aymar Sands, John W. Sterling, John A. McCall, James A. Blair, Frank W. Stearns, Edmund D. Randolph, George W. Perkins, Abram M. Hyatt, Norman B. Ream, Charles M. Schwab, John S. Phipps, Frank Tilford, Woodbury Langdon, Osborn W. Bright, R. Parmalee Prentice.

This company is authorized to act as Executor, Trustee, Administrator, Guardian, Agent, Receiver, Registrar, and Transfer Agent.

Receives deposits subject to check, allowing interest on daily balances.

CENTRAL TRUST CO.
NAT'L BANK OF COMMERCE.
SYRACUSE GAS.
TRENTON POTTERIES.
WESTERN NAT'L BANK.

WM. E. NICHOLS & CO.
Tel. 3383 Cortlandt. 15 WALL STREET.

1902

"All the News That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Occasional showers; light variable winds.

VOL. LI...NO. 16,380. NEW YORK, MONDAY, JULY 7, 1902.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark; Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

MR. HANNA'S ATTITUDE ON THE PRESIDENCY

Friends Say He Is Not Seeking Nomination in 1904.

Suggestion that He Is Trying to Thwart Mr. Roosevelt's Efforts to Get Southern Delegates Resented.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Some of Mr. Hanna's friends rather resent the suggestion thet Gen. Clerkson will encounter competition from Mr. Hanna in his effort to capture the Southern delegates to the Republican National Canvention for Mr. Roosevelt. The Hanna people say. the Ohio Senstor is making no campaign for the Presidential nomination in 1904. He mey be a candidate if it shall appear that the Republican Perty is opposed to the candidacy of Mr. Roosevelt, but as the metter stands now Gen. Clarkson has a clear field so far as Mr. Hanna is concerned. If he wants to tie up the South no influence will be extended from Ohio that would tend to interfere with the operation.

Mr. Hanna's friends further say that if he eventually should become a candidate for the Presidency, he would not make the mistake of going into the convention as a candidete of a Democretic section of the country. He would be the candidate of States whose electoral votes belong in the Republican column, or he would keep out of the race altogether. It would be abhorrent to him to be put in the light of attempting to force himself upon his perty. If the party should turn to him as the most available man to heed the Presidentiel ticket, he would accept the nomination gladly and expect to be elected, but a nomination coming to him the other way he would not went nor would he expect the nomination so secured to be ratified by the people.

Those who have talked with Mr. Hanna about the Presidency say he is not yet impressed with the idea that the people want him nominated in 1904. He mekes no secret of the fact that it would be extremely gratifying to him to be put in nomination for the Presidency in response to a popular demand based on belief in his honesty and his devotion to the interests of the people. He feels now that he enjoys the respect of his fellow-Republican Senators and of the members of the House who have been in closest contact with him. He has no doubt that his success in fighting for the Panema Canal route was due to conviction on the part of those who listened to his arguments thet he was an honest advocate of a proposition to which the approvel of his business judgment had been given without reservation. He expects the Panama Canal to be built, and he feels thet when work on it shall be under wey the people of the country will be apt to feel kindly toward him for insisting on what he was pleased to call a settlement of the canal question on business principles.

Mr. Hanna, in discussing his connection with the canel legislation, says nothing about the Presidential nomination; but some of his friends do not hesitate to point out a relationship between the two matters. They predict that once work begins on the Panama Canel a popular feeling will be aroused favorable to Mr. Hanna, the effect of which may amount to considerable in the National Convention of 1904.

The Hanna people profess not to be at all disturbed by the co-operation of such old Republican war horses as Messrs. Payne, Quay, and Clerkson in the work of building up a Roosevelt machine. They predict that Mr. Roosevelt will lose more through having it known that he is associated closely with politicians of the Quay-Payne-Clarkson order than he will gain through their scheming and manipulations. Aside from that, however, they sey that no combination of politicians could be formed that could so fetter the Presidential nomination of 1904 that it couldn't run away from Mr. Roosevelt if it should become apparent to the country thet a better candidate could be nominated.

It does not appear from anything that can be heard in Washington that Mr. Hanna nor anybody else is putting a straw in the way of Mr. Roosevelt's campaign. The feeling here seems to be that whether or not Mr. Roosevelt shall be nominated will be determined by the work he does in the Executive Office. If he makes a good President the belief is thet he will be the nominee of his party in 1904; if he fails to be a good President the belief is thet he will fail to secure the nomination. In other words, the feeling is that Mr. Roosevelt must be the architect of his own fortunes, and that unless he deserves to be nominated in 1904 all the work that Messrs. Quay, Payne, and Clarkson may do will be worse than thrown away.

AMERICAN OFFICERS SUICIDES.

Capt. Shollenberger and Second Lieut. Ryan Shoot Themselves.

MANILA, July 6.—Cept. John H. Shollenberger, of the Tenth Infantry, committed suicide by shooting at Iligan, in the Island of Mindanoa, July 4. He acted from despondency. Second Lieutenant Thomas Ryan, of the Philippine Scouts, also committed suicide by shooting, in the interior of the Island of Mindanao, June 18.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Capt. John H. Shollenberger, whose suicide is reported in the Manila dispatch, was a native of Pennsylvenia, from which State he was appointed a cadet to the Military Academy in 1879. After his graduation from the academy he was assigned to the Tenth Infantry, with which regiment he served continuously, rising to the rank of Captain in 1898.

Adjt. Gen. Corbin said to-night the War Department had not received any news of Capt. Shollenberger's suicide, nor of that of Second Lieut. Ryan.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Amusements.—Page 7.
Arrivals at Hotel and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 5.
Losses by Fire.—Page 5.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 5.
Railroads.—Page 2.
Real Estate.—Page 11.
Religious.—Page 7.
Society.—Page 7.
Weather Report.—Page 5.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 5.

The Many Favorable Comments on the Excellent Dining Car service on Baltimore & Ohio Royal Blue trains between New York and Washington recommend this service in the highest terms.—Adv.

SUBWAY EXPLOSION BLOCKS BROADWAY TRAFFIC.

Accumulation of Leaking Gas Fired by a Spark from a Car—Fifty Feet of the Street Torn Up.

Residents about Long Acre Square were startled from their beds early yesterday morning by two explosions of gas in the subwey excavation in Broadway, at Forty-fifth Street, and street-car treffic was blocked for over an hour. Fifty laborers were et work nearly the whole of the day straightening out the debris in the subwey and repairing the breakage.

The excsvation between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth Streets is covered over with a platform of planking. The cracks between the planks sre filled with dirt and street refnse. A leek in some menner occurred in a ges main directly under the conduit of the Broadway street-cer lines, and e lerge quentity of gas accumulated under the plank platform, and when a spark from a passing trolley car flew into the conduit, there were two explosions.

The first was ebout 6:30 o'clock, and was mild. It was followed a couple of minutes later by one of great force, which tore apart the planking over the subway, lifted cobblestones from the pavement, and wrecked things generally down in the subway. The explosions took plece directly in front of the New York Theatre, and a shower of dirt end debris was sent flying up on the sidewalk in front of the theetre.

There has been a good deel of blasting in the neighborhood of late, and residents who were startled from their sleep in the near-by apartment houses say they thought there had been another "Park Avenue disaster." The force of the explosion shook the walls of the houses, rattled the windows, and roused everybody within two blocks of the scene.

Within a minute two or three watchmen of the neighborhood arrived. They say that at first there was only a bluish vapor to be seen rising slowly out of the subway, but in a little while this vapor chenged to a dense black smoke, plainly indicating that the woodwork down in the excavation wes on fire. After a while a policeman of the West Forty-seventh Street Station was found, and went to the scene to investigate. He looked into the subway, sew something was burning, and went to the neerest engine house to report the blaze. A fireman was sent to the spot to make furtber investigation, end he sent in an alarm.

This wss just about one hour after the explosion had occurred. The firemen said that had there been a much longer delay the fire would heve burned out the shafting that holds up the water end gas mains, and would have done other damage equally serious.

The policeman, before notifying the firemen, had sent a call for the emergency wagon of the street railway company. Before it arrived the emergency wagon of the Consolideted Ges Company put in an appearence. Although the street was badly torn up by the explosion for a dlatance of about fifty feet, ths cer tracks were not damaged.

MOTOR VEHICLES STOPPED.

Police Trap on Merrick Road Nets Seven Speed Offenders, Who Are Dealt with Forthwith.

FREEPORT, L. I., July 6.—The enforcement of the law regulating the speed of eutomobiles elong the highways of this and other counties wbich was begun yesterdey by District Attorney James P. Niemann wes continued to-dey by him, and several drivers of motor vehicles were gathered in. The only point at which the arrests were made was along the Merrick Roed, where the quarter-mile stretch was policed, and the signels given when a vehicle sterted over the line and the time taken a quarter of a mile away. If the vehicle arrived at the finish line at a rate of speed that showed it was traveling at more than eight miles an hour, it was halted and the driver arrested. Police Justice Wallace was on hand and held court. When the day's work was done the docket read like ths:

Jonathan Godfrey, fined $15.
Edward D. Thurston, Jr., fined $10.
W. H. Dubois pleaded not guilty, and gave bond for trial on July 14.
George Miller, fined $15.
George Fisher, Jr., fined $5.
Edward W. Wyatt, fined $5.
Sylvester G. Averell pleaded not guilty, and gave $100 cash bail for trial to-morrow afternoon.

Most of these were riders of motor cycles, the automobilists seemingly having taken warning and running more slowly along the roads, especially along that section where the measured course was.

Mr. Niemann was greatly pleased with the success of the plan, and is preparing to put it in force on other roeds through Nassau County. There are several courses surveyed off, and they can be utilized at any time. The crusade will be continued daily until the practice is broken up. In speeking of the matter to-night Mr. Niemann said:

"Those thus far errested have gotten off with light fines because the practice of speeding all sorts of vehicles bes been so general and no undue advantage is desired. Later the severity of the fines will be increased until probebly before long the usual fine will be the maximum allowed by law. This is fifty dollars. In case of a second conviction it will be sefe to say that the law will be enforced to the utmost. Second conviction is to be followed by a fifty-dollar fine or imprisonment, or both fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the Justice."

The crusade will not be confined to any particular day of the week, but will be continued each day. The officers used to the work will be shifted from place to place, and the places measured are so many that there will be no safety for violators of the law. The work is simply done. If the automobilist should try to get away the fact does not worry the officers at the finish, as they simply signel down the road to a point where a furniture truck is stationed. This is at once swung across the road, and all treffic stopped, so that the vehicle signaled must slow down and the driver submit to arrest.

The Hempstead, North Hempstead, and Oyster Bay colonies of millioneires, who heve been the most serious offenders in the past, will encounter the system within a day or two. The speed limits are eight miles in the villages and twenty miles in the country.

Automobile Caused Death.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 6.—D. Thorpe Munroe, an engineer, who was struck on June 10 by an automobile owned by Harry W. Dupuy, Yale, 1903, of Allegheny, Penn., died to-day as a result of the injuries received. Dupuy hes been notified of the death of Munroe, and has been summoned to appear at the inquest.

Smelter Trust Buys Mexican Mines.

Special to The New York Times.

ABILENE, Texas, July 6.—A dispatch from San Luis Potosi, Mexico, Says: "The American Smelting and Refining Company, known as the Smelter Trust, has purchased the Tiro General Silver and Lead Mine here, the price paid being $450,000. The trust is negotiating for other mines in Mexico, involving an outlay of more than $2,000,000. It is rapidly securing control of the best silver-producing mines in Mexico.

Improved service via Rutland Railroad. Four trains daily to Vermont, three to Montreal, "Across the Islands of Lake Champlain." Descriptive pamphlet, four cents, 359 Broadway, New York.—Adv.

PRESIDENT MITCHELL ON A VISIT TO THIS CITY

Strike Leader May Meet Heads of Other Labor Bodies.

Trip Understood to Have a Bearing on Question of Financial Help for Miners—Says His Business Here Is Private.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., July 6.—President Mitchell, of ths Miners' Union, left hsre to-dey for New York. He slipped out of town so unexpectedly and so quietly that only two or three persons around strike headquarters knew of his deperture. As he did not announce he was going to New York, there is an element of mystery about his journey, but it was learned on trustworthy euthority that he went to the metropolis for the purpose of meeting leaders of other labor organizations. The purpose of the meeting is not definitely known here, but it is understood to have a direct bearing on the question of labor organizations affiliated with the Americen Federation of Labor essisting the miners' union finsncially.

It is known thet some of these orgenizations, through their National officers, have expressed their willingness to help the mine workers in this wey. Mr. Mitcbell while in New York may meet the officials of railroad unions or other orgenizations that csn assist his people by other than financial means. The miners' President, it is expected, will return here to-morrow. He has an engagement for Tuesday to address the delegates of District No. 1, which will open its annual convention at Nenticoke tomorrow morning.

To-morrow will begin the third month of the greet strike. There have been many rumors and opinions published that certain coal companies would, within a few days, attempt to start up one or more colleries. The officiels of tbe big companies who are willing to talk deny all knowledge of any attempt of their respective companies to start work. They say, bowever, that the number of men applying for work is growing larger eacb week.

Many of them are given employment and the names of others are pleced on ths waiting list. The number of miners among the applicants who are applying for work is very small, and so long as the miners themselves refrain from going to the colleries, no coal can be mined. Of the 147,000 men and boys employed about the mines, approximately 36,000 are miners. Under the laws of the State no company can employ a men to cut coal unless he has a miner's certificate, showing that he has had two years' experience in the anthracite mines. These certificates are awarded by examining boerds composed of miners appointed by ths county courts. Tbsrefore, if 100,000 men and boys were willing to return they could not lawfully operate colleries unless the striking miners also went to work.

The correspondent of The Aasociated Press to-dey sought the opinion of strike officials as to how long they expected the strike to last, and those of mining Superintendents as to whether the price of coal will go up or down, during the coming Fall. The labor leaders were unanimous in the belief that the strike will be on Sept. 1 if the operators make ho concessions, and the company officials who were seen were of the opinion that the price of coal during the remainder ot this year will not go below present figures, but on the other hand, may go higher. One Superintendent wes quite emphetic in his reply, he saying:

"I don't think the price will go down under any condition during this year."

John Mitchell, President of the United Mine Workers and the leader of the present strike of anthracite coal miners, came into New York at 8 o'clock lest night from Wilkesbarre. He put up at the Ashland House, talked a few mifnutes over the long-distance telephone with some one in Wilkesbarre, and then went out until 12:30 o'clock. He dodged reporters until that time.

Mr. Mitchell said he was in the city, not on strike busines, but to see some friends off to Europe on this morning's steamer. He said he would see no one while in New York on the strike situation. He says he has no intention of seeing President Baer of the Reading Road, Ralph M. Eesley, Secretary of the National Civic Federation; Oscar Straus, Mr. Moore, or any of the operators.

When asked about the report made by Labor Commissioner Carroll D. Wright to President Roosevelt on the strike, Mr. Mitchell said he knew nothing of its contents or even if it wes favorable or unfavorable to tbe miners. Nor would the strike leader say anything about the National meeting of the mine workers in Indianapolis July 17, when, according to some expectation, the bituminous coal miners may be called out on strike.

"The strike is going on all right and in our favor," said President Mitchell. "We ere not discouraged, but encouraged by our work since the beginning of the strike. We will win. No men heve gone back at all."

MOTT IRON WORKS TO MOVE.

Mott Haven Plant to be Abandoned—Seven Buildings to be Erected at Trenton.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., July 6.—It was announced definitely here to-day that the Jordan L. Mott Iron Works will desert the plant at Mott Haven, New York City, and move to Trenton within the next twelve months. President O. O. Bowman of the Broad Street National Bank, this city, with whom the Mott people are associated closely in a business way through the Trenton Fire Clay and Porcelain Works, said to-day that the entire plant of the Mott Company is to be transferred to Trenton as fast as the necessary buildings can bs erected.

There are to be seven buildings in all, Mr. Bowman said, one of which, the foundry, a one-story building, is to be about 500 feet in length. It is to be the first building to be erected, with the exception of the power house, the plans for which are nearly ready. The building of the power house is to be commenced by Aug. 1, and the other buildings are to be put up as rapidly as circumstancea will permit. The power house is to be constructed for the purpose of providing the electric power and light necessary for the running of the plent. Besides the power house and the foundry there is to be an enameling shop about 300 feet in length. That is to be a one-story building also. The machine shop and the brass sbop are to be in a large structure four stories and a basement in height. The other two buildings are to be smaller.

For some time agents of the Motts bave been buying property here, and it was said to-night that $1,600,000 will be expended on the erection of the seven buildings of the company.

MORE DARING EXPLOITS BY CONVICT TRACY.

Compels Rancher's Family to Give Him Food and Clothing, Binds Them, and Escapes in a Boat.

SEATTLE, Wash., July 6.—Harry Tracy, the Oregon convict, egain has eluded his pursuers, after a display of great daring. His last act was to impress a farmhand into embarking on the Sound in a rowboat late yesterday, and at noon to-day Sheriff Cudihee chartered the electric tug Sea Lion, and, with a posse, started in pursuit.

According to information received at tho Sheriff's office here to-day, Tracy slept in a cemetery on the outskirts of Seattle, after his battle Thursday night witb Seattle officers. Friday morning he proceeded to the ranch of a man named Fisher, secured food, and slept and rested in the woods all that dey and night. Early Saturday morning he appeared at Meadow Point, on the water front three miles north of Seattle, his original point of landing. Thers he compelled a Japanese fisher boy to row him to Madison Point, twelve miles across and down the Sound from Seattle.

He dismissed the boy, declaring that the letter would be killed by Tracy's pal if he told of the trip. Tbey landed near ths bome of Rancher Johnson, and Tracy watched the bouse for an hour to make sure of the number of men there. Finding but two, he entered and announced that he had intended to kill every one on the ranch, and take charge of the place for a few days. He added: "But after seeing your pretty little girl, I will kill no one if you mind me. I will be here all day."

The family prepared breakfast for Tracy, and put one plate on a table against the wall.

"That is not right," declared the convict. "Put the table in the middle of the room, and all sit down with me," which was done.

Tracy then reed Friday evening's papers, and after learning how Mrs. Van Horn had betrayed his presence in her house to the butcher boy, said he had been careless in not keeping every one in that house constantly under his eye.

"My carlessness in tbis respect made it necessary to kill two officers," he said.

He forced the Johnsons to give him bundles of blankets, clotbing and hats, and six days' supply of food.

At 8 o'clock he bound and tightly gagged the Johnson family, made their hired man, Anderson, carry the bundles to Johnson's rowboat, put Anderson in the boat at the cars, and started down the sound.

Mrs. Johnson released herself and the others two hours letcr, and notified Deputy Sheriff McKay, who lives at Madison Point. McKay secured a boat, and sent word to Seattle this morning. Sheriff Cudihee was summoned from Bothell, and at 10:30 o'clock, with several men, started down the sound in the Sea Lion, looking for the desperado and the farmhand. However, as Tracy had fifteen hours' start, it is believed he will make good his escape. The supposition is that he will row all night, probably kill Anderson, sink ths boat, and disappear into the wild forests of Northern Washington, where he may live many days on his supply of food.

SHOT IN A SHOOTING GALLERY.

Young Woman Employed at It Probably Mortally Injured—Another Employe Under Arrest.

Special to The New York Times.

REVERE, Mass., July 6.—A shooting occurred at Revere Beach last night, aa the result of which a young woman employed at a shooting gallery now lies at the point of deatb and Martin J. Concannon is locked up in the Revere Police Station.

The victim is Lizzie Devoe, aged twenty-two, whose residence is at 1,234 Washington Street, Boston. She has been engaged since the season began at the shooting gallery kept by George W. Jones, on the Boulevard. Mr. Jones also owns several other stands and shops of various kinds on the beach.

Yesterday Concannon was sent to Revere in Mr. Jones's interests. Concannon lives at the same address in Boston as Miss Devoe. Concannon was at one end of the gellery and Miss Devoe was at the other, with ber back turned to him, when one of the rifles was discharged. The girl gave a loud cry, turned partially around, and sank unconscious to the floor.

There were several bystenders who saw what occnrred and realized that the woman had been shot. Officer Gallivan was close at hand. He stopped a team passing on the driveway and cerried the injured woman to the emergency room at the State bath house. Concannon went to Police Headquarters shortly afterward, and was detained there.

Drs. Morris and Newton were summoned and made an examination of Miss Devoe's injury. It was found that the ball entered ber back near the shoulder, passing through the centre of the sixth vertebra and severing the spinal cord. Her body is completely paralyzed below the arms. A deep probing failed to locate the bullet. By advice of tbe physicians, ehe was taken at once to the Massachusstts General Hospital. Hsr recovery is considered extremely doubtful.

CHICAGO FREIGHT HANDLERS MAY STRIKE TO-DAY.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 6.—A strike of 9,000 freight handlers may be called to-morrow. One more opportunity will be given the roads to-morrow morning to pay the scale of wages demanded by the men. If it is not granted a secret committee is empowered to call out all employes. The strike will be far reacbing in effect, extending throughout the city on twenty-four railroads.

The Freight Handlers and Warehousemen's Union olaims a membership of 7,800 men and asserte that the men outside the union will go out in the event of a strike being called. It is said that the railways are preparing for the strike by hiring men to come here from outside towns and take the places of tbe atrikere in the freight houses. This was asserted at a big labor meeting in Brands Hall to-night, when thirteen men entered the assembly and told President Curran that they were part of a number of men employed by tbe Burlington Road in readiness for that purpose.

At this same meeting it was decided to take the matter out of the Executive Committee's hands and give it to a Secret Committee, with power to call a strike at any time within forty-eight hours. It is asserted in many places to-night that large numbers of men are being brought into the city by the railways this evening to take the strikers' places.

Premature Loss of Hair may be entirely prevented by the use of Burnett's Cocoaine.—Adv.

BIG FLOODS UP THE STATE

Loss in Western New York Hundreds of Thousands of Dollars.

Rivers and Creeks Overflow—Bridges and Houses Washed Away—Life Reported Lost.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 6.—Ths Upper Genesee Valley was visited early this morning by the most destructive storm in it shistory. For three hours ths rain fell as this generation never saw it fall before. The damege will amount to hundreds of thousands of dollars.

At Fillmore, the river and all its tributaries overflowed their banks and spread devastation on Lower Main Street. The water was five feet deep, residences and business places were submerged, and ths dwelling of E. Crawford and E. A. Phillips were carried away with all their contents. Many berns, shops, and other buildings were carried away. A great portion of the contents of helf the houses in Fillmore was cerried away. Many residents were forced to flee to higher ground in their night clohes, end numbers were rescued in boets, but no lives were lost.

Lerge sections of the Pennsylvania Railrosd track were entirely destroyed, ralls and embankments being carried away. The railroad bridge at Fillmore has a vast chasm at either end, and above it in one stretch, three querters of a mile of track waa destroyed. At Rossburg a railroad bridge and 900 feet of track were swept away.

At Hume tbe Post Office and the residence of Jennie Brown and Henry Brown, a harness shop, an iron bridge, and several barns were lost. At Pike the losses were a large grist mill, Lathrop's drug store, a cheese factory, Post Office, sevsral other buildings, and an iron bridge. Wiscoy lost an iron grist mill, planing mill, sawmill, and the residences of George Vanbuskirk, Mrs. Fish, and M. Doud.

At Mills were located a grist mill, a furniture factory, and an iron bridge. The stream made a clean sweep of these. At East Koy the grist mill of Ed Ringo went down the stream. This is only a partial list of the losses in the vicinity of Fillmore, since all means of communication are cut off aeve a single overworked wire.

A veritable cloudburst, accompanied by a terrific slectrical storm, swept over Warsaw last night, involving a loss of over $100,000 to public and private property. The Oatka Creek, flowing through the centre of the village, burst its bounds, and taking a channel through the principal streets, carried devastation in its path, wrecking houses and barns, many of which were swept down the stream, together with an immense amount of debris which was brought down from the neighboring hillside.

The Shants Button Company, one of the leading industries of the village, is a loser to the extent of $10,000 on atock, mechinery, and buildings. One dwelling on Buffalo Street was completely undermined and toppled over, wbile others suffered to a serious extent from the flood.

Cellars were submerged throughout the village, lawns destroyed, fences washed away, and sidewalks torn up and the road leading to the Erie Railroad station is badly washsd out.

The Warsaw electric plant is under water and the town is in darkness. Added to the other property damaged is the Municipal Water Works Company, which cuts off the village supply for fire and domestic purposes. Three stone bridgea over Main, Buffalo, and Brooklyn Streets are badly damaged, and several bridges down the creek ere carried away.

Below the village, farmers have lost heavlly by the washing away of their Spring crops and much portable property.

BUFFALO, July 6.—Telegraph and telephone wiree are down, and communication with smell towns in Wyoming, Niagara, and Cattaraugus Counties is difficult to establish, owing to the storm that swept over Western New York to-day.

A dispatch from Arcade says the flood at that place claimed one victim and did at that place claimed one victim and did $100,000 damage to property. Minnie Loper, who kept a bakery on tbe bank of a creek, was drowned early in the dey. A cloudburst above the villegs turned the creek into a torrent. The water rose very rapidly and was several feet deep on the lowlands before any one realized the denger. Miss Loper's ahop was swept out into the stream, and it had not gone far before it fell apart. Miss Loper'a body was recovered.

There were many narrow escapes. At Yorkshire, two miles below Arcade, the approaches to a bridge were washed away, but the bridge is standing. Miles of roadway are so washed out or buried in débris that they will have to be rebuilt. At Sandusky, a few miles from Arcade, it is reported that two houses were washed away. From everywhere come reports of live stock killed. The loss to individuals will be very high, and the loss to the town from the destruction of bridges and roadbeds will also be great.

PORTAGE, N. Y., July 6.—The worst storm ever known in this section is now sweeping down the Genesee Valley. Rain fell heavily for twenty-four bours, and at an early hour this morning a cloudburst sent the streams over their banks. The river is now a torrent a mile wide. At 8 o'clock this morning all persons living in the lower part of the town had to abandon their homes. The farms are laid waste, and no field crops can be saved. Houses and barns were swept down tbe river. Tbe roadbed of the Pennsylvania Railroad is washed out in many places.

HORNELLSVILLE, N. Y., July 6.—A tremendous downpour of rain early to-day caused one of the worst floods of the year in this vicinity. All of the lower part of ths city was soon flooded. Great alarm was felt for the safety of eome of the people living in the low-lying land, and the firebell was rung to arouse them. Railroad traffic in both directions was completely tied up all day and not a train arrived in the city after 2 A. M.

The storm came on suddenly and great damage was done. Three houses were undermined and carried away. No casualties have been reported.

BATAVIA, N. Y., July 6.—The heavy rains of the last six days have swollen Tonawanda Creek to a degree never before known, even in the worst of Spring freshets. A heavy rain fell at midnight, making the situation perilous for persons living near the river. Sheriff Hixley drove to ell ths houses that would be endangered by the flood and gave warning. At 3:30 P. M. the flood came ovsr ths banks of the creek, which are thirty feet high, and the water began to run across Main Street at the jail. The country looked like a lake for miles around. Hundreds of acres of farm lands are under water and ths damage will be great.

ATTICA, N. Y., July 6.—Ths rains have sent Tonawanda Creek swirling over its banks. It has never been so high before. The reservoir of the Attica Water Company, two miles south of here, gave way under the pressure and the east end of the dem at ths Attica Mills was washed away. Lower Main Street in the village is four feet under water. Dead cattle, wagons, and wreckage of all kinds were washed down stream. Seven iron bridges in this town were carried away. The damage to the highways and bridges will reach $8,000. Hundreds of acres of hay and crops ars ruined. The railway roadbeds are badly washed out.

CORNING, N. Y., July 6.—Heavy and continuous rains fell here and through the southern tier to-day and yesterday. At Beaver Dam there was a waterspout which did much barm to crops, and ths New York Central Railroad track was damaged. The Erie Railroad has bad great difficulty from washouts east and west of here, and most of the Susquehanna Division was tied up until noon to-dey. The greatest difficulty was at Chemung and Canisteo. Several trelns were sent over ths Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Road to Buffalo from here. The New York Central suffered greatly from washouts on the Cowanesque Branch.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., July 6.—Two miles of the New York Central tracks on the Niagara Falls-Rochester Branch, between Middleport and Medina, were washed out by the flood at an early hour to-day. An east-bound special freight train ran upon the weakened roedbed and was wrecked. Many cars were wrecked and others are imbedded in ths mud up to ths axles. It began to rain late yssterday afternoon and continued all night. Bridges east of Middleport were dislodged by tbs torrents and miles of fences were swept away.

GOWANDA, N. Y., July 6.—Cattaraugus Creek was higber to-day than it had been in forty years. Three bridges between Springville and Gowanda heve been weshed away.

WALES CENTRE, N. Y., July 6.—South of here Buffelo Creek is higher than it has risen since the week of tbe Johnstown flood. The big iron bridge at Java has been washed away. Reisdorf's dem and cider mill at Strykersville are gone. McBeth's grist mill in Wales bas shifted off its foundation and is in danger of collapse. Hundrsds of acres of farm land are covered with mud and standing crops are ruined.

DUNKIRK, N. Y., July 6.—Canadway and Walnut Creeks are over their banks and ths towns of Arkwright, Pomfret, and Han over are under water. Eleven bridges at Arkwright were washed away, causing damage estimated at $10,000.

ELMIRA, N. Y., July 6.—The greatest rainstorms in years visited this valley yesterday and to-day. 3.96 inches of rain falling from 8 o'clock Saturday morning until 7 o'clock this evening. This afternoon a terrific hailstorm destroyed many tobacco crops south of the city, nprooted trees, overturned tobacco barns and outhouses, and accomplished much destruction of property.

The smaller streams overflowed their banks and interfered with railroad traffic. Seeley Creek washed over a Northern Central bridge three miles south of this city, and all trains on that road en route to this city from the South are stalled in consequence.

Lightning struck the house of William G. Brown yesterday afternoon and knocked Minnie, his eldest daughter, unconscious. Her lower limbs were paralyzed by the shock, but she will recover.

STORM IN THE WEST.

A Minnesota Farmer Killed—Rain Damages Wheat and Oats in Nebraska.

WELTS, Minn., July 6.—A wind and rain storm passed over this section last night doing great damage. Four miles west of town it demolished one of the largest barns in the county, killing E. R. Cook, its owner. His wife and son were also in the barn, and were pinioned down by timbers, each unable to assist Mr. Cook. A number of horses and cattle in the barn was also killed.

LINCOLN, Neb., July 6.—Reports from the State show that during the past two days heavy rains have fallen, doing much damage to wheat in the shock, end causing oats to lodge. The Nemaha River is out of its banks, and all lowlend in the eastern part of the State has been flooded. Wbeat in some localities has begun to sprout in the shock.

Baseball Game in a Snowstorm.

Special to The New York Times.

LEADVILLE, Col., July 6.—The novelty of a baseball game in a snowstorm in July was furnished here yesterday. The weather has been very cold recently, and during the greater portion of tbe game it was snowing. People in the grand stand wore overcoats and furs. Each player wore two sweaters, and the umpire wore an overcoat and a muffler, while boys started a bonfire to warm their hands, and many of the "fans" soon gathered about the blaze. The score was Denver 20, Leadville 3.

REFUSED TO VACATE CAR.

Two Actresses Carried from Denver to San Francisco the Sole Occupants.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., July 6.—Because Lillian Bond and Maude Dean, actresses, went to bed in a Pullman sleeper and refused to get up, the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad was forced to take them 1,200 miles to San Francisco, the sole occupants of tbe car when it left Denver last night. The women had purchased through drawing room tickets reading from Chicago to San Francisco. When the actresses learned that a transfer was contemplated they refused to vacate the drawing room.

The agent visited the car and endeavored to induce the women to change cars, but they refnsed. Legal advice was sought by the railway officials here. They were told that the women were in the right, and would have good grounds for a damage suit if they were ejected. Then the local agent of the Rock Island again visited the car which had been sent to the cleaning yards, informed its occupants tbat they would be sent west in it at night, and induced them to emerge and allow it to be renovated. The actresses spent the day riding about the country, and went out last night the sole occupants of the car on which thsy had traveled from Chicago.

Ideal Vacation Trips via Hudson River Day Line Steamers. Fine Music. Grand Scenery. New Landing, West 129th St., 9:15 A. M.—Adv.

YACHT CAPSIZED, THREE LIVES LOST

Five Survivors of Pleasure Party Rescued in Sandy Hook Bay.

CLING TO MAST TILL AID COMES

Capt. T. N. Horn of Fort Hancock Sees Wife, Daughter, and a Girl Friend Drown, After Desperate Efforts to Save Them.

The wife of Capt. Tiemann N. Horn of the Ninsty-fifth Company, Seacoast Artillery; his danghter Frances, aged seven, and Miss Alice McMahon of Nyack, N. Y., wsre drowned in Sandy Hook Bay yesterday. Capt. Horn is stationed at Fort Hancock, on Sandy Hook.

Capt. Horn bad mads up a sailing party to go out on the bay in his small cat-rigged yacht Midget. Those aboard were, in eddition to tbe Captain, Mrs. Horn, with little Frances and their other child, a baby boy; Miss Horn, a sister; Dr. Waterhouse, his wife, and Miss Alice McMabon, a sister of Mrs. Waterbonse.

A light breeze was blowing at ths time, and all were enjoying the outing until they reached a point about half a mile off old Camp Low dock, where a strong puff of wind caused the sail to gibe, and in a moment the little vessel capsized, throwing all hands into the water.

Capt. Horn and Dr. Waterhouse made every effort to savs the women and children, but a strong ebb tide quickly swept them beyond reach, and before any other help could be had Mrs. Horn, Frances, and Miss McMehon were drowned.

The others clung to the mast of the capsized vessel for about fifteen minutes, until a sailboat containing W. B. Tait of Atlantic Highlands, N. J., and Walter Tubbs of 136 West Seventieth Street, New York City, came up and rescued Mrs. Waterhouse. At the sams time Capt. Hortung with bis launch Edna May of Newark, N. J., rescued Capt. Horn and his baby boy, Miss Horn, and Dr. Waterhouse, and took them to Atlantic Highlands.

Soldiers from Fort Hancock and some of the civilians of the reservation went out in boats dragging in the vicinity of the accident, but did not succeed in finding any of the bodies up to a late hour. The searcb will be continued, and probably dynamite will be used in an effort to raise the bodies to the surfece.

$325,000 FIRE IN CHICAGO.

Several Buildings Destroyed in an Early Morning Blaze — Excitement Among Hotel Guests.

CHICAGO, July 6.—Fire early to-day destroyed the buildings at 305 to 313 Wabash Avenue, causing a loss eggregating $325,000. For a time the fire threatened widespread destruction, as it was only through the most strenuous efforts of the firemen that the flames were prevented from spreading to the department store of Siegel, Cooper & Co., fronting on State Street, and separated from the burning buildings by only a narrow alley.

Much excitement was caused among the guests at the Auditorium Hotel, directly across Wabash Avenue from the burning buildings, and at ths Auditorium Annex. The guests were eroused from their slumbers at 7 o'clock in the morning and the fire had gained such headway that it threetened other buildings in all directions. On the Webash Avenue side the flames poured out into the avenue so fiercely that it was considered unsafe for trains on the elevated railroad loop to pass, and for more than two hours all traffic on the loop was suspended.

The principal losses, as estimated, on buildings and stocks, follow:

Two-story brick building 305 Wabash Avenue, owned and occupied by the Kuntz-Remmler Company, saloon and restaurant, $60,000; fully insured.

Six-atory brick building 307-309 Wabash Avenue, owned by Thomas Chalmers, $60,000; fnlly insured.

Henry Bosch & Co., occupants of three floore 307-309 Wabash Avenue, pelnts and wall peper, $125,000; insurance, $110,000.

George F. Moore Molding Company, occupying fifth floor aame building, loas $15,000.

Thomas Murdock, owner six-story building at 311-313 Wabash Avenue, $40,000; fully insured.

James H. Smih & Co., 311-313 Wabash Avenue, manufacturers photographers' supplies, $20,000; partly insured.

Losses of other occupants, estimated at $10,000 to $15,000.

The fire originated in Bosch & Co.'s basement, and had burned up to the second floor before an alarm wae turned in. Explosion followed explosion in this building, and many of the iron shutters were blown from their fastenings and fell into the street.

Following a ssvere explosion the side wall of the building 307-309 Wabash Avenue toppled over on to the Kuntz-Remmler Company building, crushing the smaller structure.

$1,000,000 RAILROAD SHOPS.

They Will Be Built by the Louisville and Nashville Company.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 6.—The Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company will build a $1,000,000 general shop in South Louisville. The new mechanical engineer, Randolph Curtis; Pulaski Leeds, the Superintendent of Machinery, and Messrs. W. H. Courtnay and Jonas Werness, respectively principal and assistant to R. Montfort, Chief Engineer, are at work on the plans.

It is understood that Mr. Curtis, who only a few months ago left the Erie Railroad in New York to come to Louisville, visited all the modern sbops in the East and returned with ideas that will give the Louisville and Nashville the best shops in the South. The latest modern machinery for building everything from a bandcar to an engine is being installed, and it is said that the expenditure has been authorized, that the ground will soon be cleared, and that work will begin in a short time.

Colorado and Return
by the "Colorado Special," leaving Chicago 6:30 P. M. daily. Low excursion rates every day, via Chicago & North-Western and Union Pacific Rys. Offices, 237 and 461 Broadway.—Adv.

BOY PRISONERS' BOLD DASH FOR LIBERTY

Five Escape on Randall's Island and Take to the River.

Surrounded by Police in Boats and Recaptured After a Sharp Struggle—Leader a Desperate Character.

Having arrived at the conclusion that with the cautious employment of his native cunning it would nevsr be necessary for him to serve out a full term in a reformatory, Joseph Dillon, eighteen years old, accompanied by four of his companions, to whom he had pictured the simplicity of his plan for escape, made a bold break for liberty from the House of Refuge on Randall's Island yesterday afternoon.

Fellow prisoners, members of the cadet corps, who were drilling in the yard, espied the last of the quintet as he dropped over the high wall, and raised the alarm. After a hot pursuit down the shore and out into the treacherous Bronx Kills, where the fleeing youngsters had sought refuge, the fugitives were overpowered by policemen after a desperate fight, and returned to the institution.

Dillon is a boy with a record as an offender and a usually faithful rahbit's foot which a criminal many years his senior might well envy him. He is the desperate lad who on May 24 led several fellow-prisoners in the same institution in an attempt to escape. On that occasion one of the boys, Charles White, fell from the top of the same wall over which the boys clambered yesterday and had his leg broken. William Verholly was captured as he was about to land on the Bronx shore after he had swum the river. Dillon, who was an expert swimmer, led his pursuers to believe that he was drowned by diving frequently and swimming long under water. A fortnight later he was arrested in the Tombs Prison, where he had gone to visit a pal.

The flight of the young prisoners yesterday was less disastrous than the former one which Dilion led, hut it was more thrilling in its situations. It was shortly after 5 o'clock when Superintendent Sage of the House of Refuge, ex-Warden of Sing Sing Prison, was inspecting a company of cadets who were drilling in the prison yard. Suddenly one of the lads broke rank, at the probable expense of a reprimand, and shouted excitedly for the guard and Superintendent to "Look there," and he pointed in the direction of the stone wall which surrounds the workshop.

The officers looked in time to see a boy disappear as he dropped to the ground on the outside. This boy proved to he Harry Baer, aged eighteen, the last of the quintet of desperate youths of whom the other four are Joseph Dilion, Bertram Hiicren, Arthur Dandignac, and Frank Reardon, all eighteen years of age.

The workshop is a four-story building and is surrounded by a twenty-five foot wall. The window of the third story is about on a level with this wall. The boys who attempted to escape, the Superintendent says, are among the worst in the institution, and he believes the only ones who would dare attempt to hreak away. They were not allowed the usual privileges, but in some way yesterday afternoon succeeded in effecting an entrance to the workshop.

They found two ten-foot planks, each an inch and a half in thickness. These they fastened together with steel clamps used by carpenters in the shop. The twenty-foot plank proved long enough to reach to the top of the wall from the window, and was accordingly dropped into place. One by one the hoys made their way across this plank, and then dropped on to the grass twenty-five feet below.

When the boy in the ranks saw Baer and gave the alarm, Superintendent Sage started across the island in hot pursuit, blowing his whistle. Policeman Reilly, who was detailed on the island, and Chief Guard Scott heard the alarm and jumped into a boat and rowed toward the Bronx Kills, that being the direction they thought the boys would take.

In the meantime the Superintendent and a number of hoys who were on the ground took up the chase on land. The fugitives ran around to the rear of the Infants' hospital, which is the extreme northerly building on the island. Having a good start they reached the shore before Sage, and when the pursuers arrived the fugitives were some twelve or fifteen feet out in the water, swimming.

The current caught them and helped them in their fight to reach the Bronx, the tide being on the ebb. Superintendent Sage refused to grant the solicited permission of some of the boys to leap into the river after them.

Sage's whistle had attracted the attention of C. C. Atwood, who keeps a little boat house on the Bronx shore, and the Superintendent motioned for him to capture the boys in the stream. Policemen Adams and Scheming of the Alexander Avenue Police Station, who were near by, leaped into a boat and also rowed to intercept the boys.

By this time Policeman Reilly and Superintendent Scott were approaching the Kills on the opposite side, and the lads were pocketed. They were ordered to surrender, but stubbornly refused. Policemen Shemming and Adams tried to pull Dilion and Reardon from the water.

As they reached for Dillon he dived and came up under the boat, threatening to upset it. After a fight of several minutes the policemen pulled Dillon and Reardon into their hoat, and later the capture of the three other boys was accomplished. They were then taken back to the House of Refuge where they will be confined for several days on a fare of bread and water.

Young Dilion has the worst record of the lot. He was sent to the reformatory first for stealing a bicycle. Since then he has been in three times, and he has boasted that he has never served out a full sentence. His companions are in for minor offenses, but are regarded by Superintendent Scott as among the worst lads of their age that ever came under his notice in his long service as a penal officer.

WINS A LOUISVILLE GIRL.

Engagement of Miss Julia Greer and W. H. Cameron of Jamestown, N. Y., Announced.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 6.—The engagement of Miss Julia Greer of Louisville and Winfield Henry Cameron of Jamestown, N. Y., has been announced by Mrs. Harriet Greer, Miss Greer's mother. No date has been set for the wedding nor have any arrangements been made for it as yet.

Miss Greer is at present in Milwaukee spending the Summer with her sister, Mrs. Jackson Kemper and Miss Katherine Greer, and will not return until the Fall. She has been one of the hest liked and most popular girls in Louisville and is regarded as a beauty. Her fiance is the son of Winfield S. Cameron of Jamestown, N. Y., and a nephew of Postmaster General Henry C. Payne.

Stricken While Playing Pinochle.

Carl Ellinger of Brooklyn was visiting at the home of Peter Smith, 54 Tompkins Street, yesterday afternoon, when, during an exciting game of pinochle, he suddenly threw up his hands and fell to the floor unconscious. An ambulance was called from the Gouverneur Hospital and the surgeon said that the man had a stroke of apoplexy. He was removed to the hospital, where he is in a critical condition.

Unidentified Man Falls Off Train.

An unidentified man, apparently about sixty years old, fell from a Pennsylvania Railroad train as it was approaching the Jersey City Station yesterday. His skull was fractured and he was unconscious. He was taken to St. Francis Hospital and was still alive last night, though no hope was entertained for his recovery. It is believed that he is a veteran of the civil war as he wore a coat with Grand Army buttons.

STUDENT CONFERENCE ENDS.

Many Schools and Colleges Were Represented at the Annual Gathering at East Northfield, Mass.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST NORTHFIELD, Mass., July 6.—One of the best-attended and most helpful student conferences ever held at Northfisld breaks up to-morrow. Nearly every preparatory school and college of the East was represented, and some of the delegations were very largs. Yale registsred more than one hundred men, Harvard and Princeton each more than fifty, and the other institutions in propotrion.

The ten days were full of religious meetings, athletics, and general good times socially. Three platform meetings were held each day, and the list of speakers was unusually strong. Special new men were obtained who were not previously scheduled. The other speakers who did so much to make the conference successful were Prof. King of Oherlin and his colleague, Prof. E. I. Bosworth; the Rsv. G. Campbell Morgan of Northfield, President Woodrow Wilson, who gave the Fourth of July oration, and John R. Mott, who also presided. Graded courses in Bible were taught hy W. D. Murray of New York, H. B. Wright of Yale University, and C. C. Mitchener, Field Secretary of the International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association. A colored quartet from Atlanta University was one of the most pleasing features of the conference.

To-day's services marked the olimax of the gathering. Robert E. Speer, Secretary of the Presbyterian Board, preached, and farewell speeches were made in the evening by prominent men from the delegations. The Rev. John Kelman of Edinhurgh University, who makes his first trip to America to teach in the Northfield Summer Bible School, arrived in time to take part in the closing days of the conference. The Summer Bible School now in session continues until the end of July, and will be followed by the General Conference of Christian Workers, which takes place the first three weeks in August.

CONVENTION OF EDUCATORS.

National Association's Meeting at Minneapolis—Prominent Teachers Arrive There.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 6.—Many of the prominent delegates to the National Educational Association arrived here to-day. Among thsm were National Commissioner of Education W. F. Harris of Washington, President W. R. Harper of Chicago University, President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columhia University, and various Superintendents of Schools from the West and South.

Interest was added to the convention today by the announcement that A. Graham Bell, the inventor of the telephone, will take charge of the association for the education of the deaf, dumb, hlind, and weak-minded.

Commissioner Harris said to-night that the greatest progress in education in the last ten years has been made in the Northwest. This was due, he thought, to the fact that by the ordinance of 1892 providing that every sixteenth section of every township should go to the public school. This land, as soon as settlements were made, was sold and the money devoted to educational purposes. In 1890, he said, there were 2,540 high schools in the country. In 1900 there were 6,005, and of these the Northwest had half.

An interesting feature of the occasion is ths presence of a numher of Indians—boys and girls—from the Indian school at Chamberlain, S. D. They are in charge of Superintendent and Mrs. Flinn. The Indians have a band, a mandolin club, in which seven girls play, and a baseball nine. They are anxious to play any baseball team in the country, and Joel Tyndall, a full-blooded Omaha, the manager of the team, says that his nine can beat the Minneapolis American Association team.

MAN'S BODY IN A FREIGHT CAR.

Bullet Wound in the Breast—Possibly a Brooklyn Carpenter.

SOUTH AMBOY, N. J., July 6.—The body of a man was found in a Pennsylvania Railroad freight car here this afternoon. Death, which appeared to have occurred within twelve hours, was caused by a pistol-shot wound. Ths bullet entered the left hreast and evidently pierced the heart.

The body was in one corner of the car, but marks along the floor indicated that it had been near one of the side doors of the car. It is not believed that the man crawled to the corner. No weapon was found in the car.

The body was that of a man between forty and forty-five years of age, and was five feet eight inches in height. The mustache was gray and the head was slightly bald. The clothing was neat and of fair quality. In one of the pockets was a set of false teeth. A card indicated that F. B. Quackenbush had paid in Brooklyn his dues at Lodge 709 of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. Thomas Glennon and E. Tobin had signed the card as President and Secretary of the lodge.

The car in which the body was found came for repairs from the meadow yards between Jersey City and Newark, arriving in the night. Coroner Albright is inclined to the belief that the man was shot and killed either in Hudson County, or while the car was a part of a train bound here.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH BEGINS WORK

Installs Its Instruments in Pennsylvania Railroad Offices.

PHILADELPHIA, July 6.—The Postal Telegraph to-day practically hegan operations under its contract with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company by preparing for the receipt and transmission of messages over the railroad company's wires at Jersey City, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Harrisburg, and Pittsburg. Instruments were installed in the Pennsylvani Railroad offices at these points, and, according to Superintendent Lemon, of the Postal Company, business will he commenced to-morrow at all of the cities named.

It is understood that the Western Union Telegraph Company will share the wires with the Postal until Dec. 1, when the contract hetween the Western Union and the Pennsylvania Railroad terminates.

Freight Train Victim a Brooklyn Boy.

ELIZABETH, N. J., July 6.—The body of the young man who fell from a freight train on the Pennsylvania Railroad yesterday afternoon was identified at Schmidt's morgue to-day by his father, who said the boy's name was John W. Conlon, snd lived with his parents in Nineteenth Street, Brooklyn, and was an insurance clerk in New York city. He said the hoy and he came to Elizabeth to visit a friend and that his son left to visit a farmer at Waverly. He jumped a freight train and fell under the wheels at North Elizabeth.

Wealthy Man Killed by Freight Train.

MAGNOLIA, N. J., July 6.—The mutilated body of Thomas Connors, a wealthy resident of this place, was found this morning near the depot at Somnerdale. He had been in Philadelphia, and, returning hy a late train, he was carried past here to Somnerdale, the next station. He started to walk homeward. It is supposed that he was hit hy the Reading fast freight. Mr. Connors owned much real estate in Philadelphia.

Gored to Death by a Bull.

GUTHRIE, Okla., July 6.—Miss Jennie Harrison was gored to death by a bull at Odemah, in Greer County, to-day, the animal knocking her down and running its horns back and forth through her body.

ANTI-TRUST BILL AN ANSWER TO DEMOCRATS

The President's Action Regarded a Shrewd Move.

Though Not Likely to Pass Congress, It Will Offeet Campaign Attacks on Republicans.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Much commendation is heard here from experienced politicians of the political wisdom of the President's action in directing Representative Littlefield to draw up an anti-trust hill to be presented at the next session of Congress. This is regarded as the President's answer to the action of the House Democrats in calling attention to the fact that the Republicans passed no anti-trust legislation during this session.

No one here seems to believe that thers is any likelihood of the Littlefisld bill going through. The second session of Congress is short and is devoted strictly to business. Important legislation is hardly ever originated at a second session, and the important hills which are passed are usually those which failed of passage in the first session. For example, the Ship Subsidy and Statehood hills may be the most important on the calendar at the next session. But original legislation at a short session is a rarity and the chances are all against it. It is thought to he highly unlikely that the Littlefield bill will cut much of a figure in actual legislation.

The opinion is general, however, that for the purposes of the Fall campaign nothing could be better than the action taken by the President, Attorney General Knox, and Mr. Littlefield. It may deprive the Democrats of a strong card which they have indicated their intention to play. At the recent caucus of House Democrats, called to lay down a platform for the Fall campaign, the issues laid down were the tariff, trusts, and Cuhan reciprocity. The resolutions, drawn hy Mr. Jackson of Kansas, were presented by Chairman Griggs of the Congressional Committee and hore the official stamp. There is every indication that, so far as Mr. Griggs can manage it, these issues will be, brought prominently forward, and in this he represents the sentiment of the House, if not of the Senate, Democrats. The resolutions were passed unanimously.

The trust plank called attention to the fact that the Republicans had taken no action whatever against trusts. It pointed out that in 1900, on the eve of a campaign in which it was evident the Democrats were going to do a lot of talking about trusts, the Republicans of the House passed a drastic anti-trust hill, but that that hill did not get into the Senate and was never heard of again after Mr. McKinley had been re-elected and the need for making a pretense of anti-trust legislation was past. The inferance was that the bill was simply a "hluff" for campaign purposes. Since then nothing has been done against trusts hy the Repuhlicans, though they are in power in hoth houses.

The Republicans have intended to reply to the trust issue hy pointing out the suits inaugurated against trusts by President Roosevelt. The feeling here, however, has heen that that would be a weak position, for the reason that it is Congress and not ths President which is on trial in these coming elections, and that, whatever the President has done, Congress has done nothing. It also is suggested by Democrats that the President has only instituted a few "paper" suits against trusts. The Democrats have professed great confidence in the trust issue, particularly intending to call attention to the "hluff" of ths Ray Anti-Trust hill in 1900 and the innocuous desuetude into which it lapsed as soon as the election was safely over.

The President's action therefore is regarded as an extremely shrewd political move, so far as the Fall campaign is concerned. It enahles the President to fortify his position by having the Republican stump speakers point to the Littlefield bill and that at the next session the President will put it through Congress. It tends, in the opinion of politicians, to weaken the Democratic allegation that Congress has done nothing.

The Democrats will of course reply that thi- action of the President's is precisely similar to ths action taken on the eve of the election of 1900, when the Ray bill was passed through the House. They will claim that it is meant for campaign purposs, and that neither the President, Mr. Knox, nor Mr. Littlefield has any expectation that it will be passed. Nevertheless, it is considered here that the President has made a very politic move, for it will compel the Democrats to do a lot of explaining to make the position clear, and as people in general do not understand the ins and outs of legislation here they are more likely to take the plain statement of the Littlefield bill's existence than the efforts of the Democrats to explain it away.

MAIL CARRIERS AND MR. LOUD.

Denial of the Report that the Re-election of the Californian is to be Opposed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Reports have been circulated that Representative Loud, Chairman of the Post Offices and Postroads Committee, was to have a hard fight for re-election to the House, because the Letter Carriers' Association was going to work for his defeat. Mr. Loud has heen a tireless and energetic worker in his committee, but he has probably held up more salary bills than any other Chairman in Congress. One of those which he has held up is the bill reclassifying the letter carriers of the country, which he would not allow to he reported. These hills reclassifying various departments of the service are often presented, and as often killed by Mr. Loud, so that he is not highly popular in the various divsions that want reclassification and higher salaries.

The letter carriers, however, deny that there is any truth in the story that they are going to fight Mr. Loud. On the contrary, several of the leading officers of the association contemplate a trip to California for the purpose of preventing the letter carriers from undertaking active work in opposition to him. The hill is to he introduced again, and the officers of the association are determined that it shall not be prejudiced by an ill-advised attempt to defeat Mr. Loud for re-election because he prevented its passage.

PANAMA COMPANY'S TITLE.

Assistant Attorney General Russell Will Start Soon for Paris to Investigate.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Assistant Attorney General Charles W. Russell is completing his preparations, and within a week will start for Paris to investigate the ahility of the new Panama Canal Company to give the United Statss a satisfactory title to concessions and property on the Isthmus.

When this preliminary work shall have proceeded to a certain point the Attorney General, according to the President's expressed wish, probably will go over and personally look into the matter. He has invited Senator Spooner to go along and assist him, in view of the Senator's well-known familiarity with the matter and the Attorney General's opinion of his ahility.

AGUINALDO DREADS LIBERTY.

Afraid to Venture Out Since Set Free Under the Amnesty Proclamation—Interview with Gen. Chaffee.

MANILA, July 6.—As a result of the proclamation of amnesty July 4, the guard of American soldiers has been withdrawn from the house where Aguinaldo lived in Manila, and Lieut. Johnson, Aguinaldo's custodian, brought the Filipino today to see Gen. Chaffee. It was the first meeting hetween the American general and the leader of the Filipino revolution. Lieut. William E. McKinley, of the Ninth Cavalry, acted as interpreter.

Aguinaldo was told that he was free to go anywhere he pleased, and Gen. Chaffee asked him whether he had any complaint to make of American discourtesy or harshness. Aguinaldo replied that he had no such complaint to make. He told Gen. Chaffee that he was going to visit friends at his home in Cavite Viejo, in Cavits Province, and inquired what protection the American authorities would afford him. He seemed to be afraid to venture out. Gen. Chaffee replied that Aguinaldo would get the same protection as any other citizen.

The Filipino ex-leader then asked Gen. Chaffee to prevent the courts from requiring him to testify in civil suits. Gen. Chaffes replied that he had no authority to grant this request. He advised Aguinaldo to make a social call upon Acting Civil Governor Wright. This Aguinaldo said he would do, but that he would go at night, as he was timid about appearing on the streets in daylight.

The release of the Filipino ex-leader has renewed speculation as to possible vengeance upon him by friends of Luna and his other enemies. Luna was a Filipino leader whom Aguinaldo caused to be killed in 1899.

THE PHILIPPINE FRIARS.

Vatican May Arrange that the Generals of the Orders Instruct Them to Withdraw from the Islands.

ROME, July 6.—The Vatican is striving to find a compromise that will at ths same time satisfy the desires of Washington, as set forth by Judge William H. Taft, (Civil Governor of ths Philippines,) and relieve the Holy See from direct responsihility for the withdrawal of the friars from the Philippines.

Several plans to this end have been discussed by the Vatican authorities. The most acceptahle of these is that the Generals of the four religious orders concerned, having been informed of Washington's request, shall themselves order the withdrawal of their dependents, who now number about five hundred. This plan would necessitate a letter from the General of each order to Gov. Taft pledging the writer to this action, or the insertion of a clause in the contract hetween Judge Taft and the Vatican stating that steps in this sense will be taken immediately by the Generals when they are aware of the wishes of the United States.

The Vatican would thus he under no odium, the Pope merely accepting an accomplished fact.

THE MAJOR GARDENER INQUIRY.

He Promises to Produce the Evidence Demanded To-morrow.

MANILA, July 6.—The cross-examination of Major Cornelius Gardener, Governor of Tayahas Province, Luzon, hy the board which has heen investigating the charges of cruelty brought by the Major against American officers and soldiers, has been completed. The board had again formally demanded the production by Major Gardener of testimony as to the alleged hostility of the military authorities in the Philippines to the Civil Government.

Major Gardener had promised to answer this demand to-morrow. He testified that he had not intended to reflect upon the fairness of the court, and that the Recorder had not, to his knowledge, interfered with his witnesses.

TRIAL OF CAPT. RYAN.

Point Decided in Favor of the Prosecution—Cruelty Alleged.

MANILA, July 6.—The court-martial which is trying Capt. James A. Ryan of the Fifteenth Cavalry on the charge of being unnecessarily severe with the natives of the province where he was stationed has admitted for purposes of cross-examination the entire report of Judge Rhode, which forms the basis of the charges against the Captain.

The order convening the court disregarded all the allegations except the one of cruelty to natives. Judge Rhode has testified that he had no personal knowledge of the facts in the principal allegations, and has declined to give the names of his informants. He admitted, and then denied, the right of the defense to require an answer to the question as to where he obtained his information.

Gen. Lukban's Followers Accused.

MANILA, July 6.—A number of the followers of the insurgent Gen. Lukhan, who operated and was finally captured on the Island of Samar, are being examined here on the charge of misappropriation of revolutionary funds. Gen. Chaffee has permitted Gen. Lukhan to go through the captured insurgent archives in Manila for the purpose of obtaining documents to show the innocence of his followers.

A Mindanao Sultan Defies Americans.

MANILA, July 6.—The Sultan of Bacolod, Mindanao, has sent an insultingly worded letter to the commander of the American expedition to Lake Lanao, in Mindanao, in which he threatens to begin offensive operations in August. The Sultan of Bacolod is at present strengthening his position.

CRUELTY ON A SHIP ALLEGED.

Chief Engineer of the San Marcos Accused of Maltreating a Spanish Fireman.

KEY WEST, Fla., July 6.—A number of passengers from the steamship San Marcos, which arrived from New York on Thursday, called on the authorities and asked for an investigation of cruelty to one of the Spanish firemen of the ship by the chief engineer and other officers of the ship. There were five passengers who made statements, whioh, in substance, were the following:

While en route from New York to Key West one of the Spanish firemen on board the San Marcos was taken sick and told the chief engineer that he was not able to work. The chief engineer said he would believe no such story, and ordered the man to take his turn stoking. The fireman tried to work hut could not, whereupon the chief engineer, it is alleged, chained his wrists together to a steam pipe. The other firemen appealed to the passengers, who interceded with the chief engineer to release the man, who promised that he would try to work. When the chains were taken from the man's wrists he fell to the floor from weakness and exhaustion. It is also alleged that the chief engineer kicked the man.

The chief engineer's side of the story was that his force was small and he could not spare the man; that he had refused to work, and was put in chains. He denied having struck the man.

On the arrival of the boat at the wharf the fireman was taken to the Marine Hospital of this city. Sheriff Hicks went aboard the ship and arrested the chief engineer and the case was taken before United States Commissioner James G. Jones, but as the passengers could not prove that the man was struck while in irons, and the sick man was not able to appear, the case was dismissed. The passengers are not satisfied, and say they will report the matter to the authorities at Galveston.

By far

the most agreeable and refreshing water, alone or mixed with wine, etc. Its moderate alkalinity admirably counteracts the effects of wine and spirits.

Apollinaris

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS"

SENATOR PLATT'S VIEWS

He Discusses the Nomination for Lieutenant Governor.

Thinks State Convention Will Declare for Roosevelt for President in 1904 Congressional Delegation.

Senator Thomas C. Platt yesterday celebrated at Manhattan Beach the twenty-third anniversary of the opening of his so-called political Sunday school. The Senator was in excellent spirits.

During his talk with the reporters who are accustomed to see him on Summer Sunday afternoons Mr. Platt took occasion to reiterate his helief that a constahulary under State jurisdiction is the best remedy for police affairs in ths large cities of the State. Being told that Richard Croker had expressed himself in favor of a State constabulary, Mr. Platt remarked:

"I am still of the opinion that a State constabulary is what is wanted, but Mr. Croker probably thinks it would he a good idea to shift the police management on to Republican shoulders."

There was some talk about possihle candidates for Lisutenant Governor, and the Senator was asked if he had any new material in mind.

"No," he replied.

"How about Senator Frank W. Higgins?" was asked.

"Senator Higgins is a good man and possesses many qualifications for the position of Lieutenant Governor. But, of course, geographical conditions will have to be considered," he explained.

Some time ago the impression prevailed that Mr. Higgins would certainly be named to succeed Lieut. Gov. Woodruff. Then Mr. Higgins, to ohlige the friends of Speaker S. Fred Nixon of Chautauqua, it is said, declined to he considered a candidate. Later, with the announcement that Mr. Nixon would be returned to the Assembly, Mr. Higgins was again reported to be in a receptive mood. Senator Platt's remark that geographical conditions will have to he considered is construed hy politicians to indicate that the Senator is failing in with the views of other State leaders that a resident of New York City should be named for second place on the ticket.

"Does not Senator Ellsworth want the nomination for Lieutenant Governor?" the Senator was asked.

"I don't know," was the reply. "Indeed, I can't say that he even wants to go hack to the Senate. But a good man, a Republican, will take his place if he doesn't."

Replying to other questions Senator Platt remarked:

"In my opinion the Republican State Convention will follow the example of Pennsylvania, and declare for the nomination of Theodore Rooseveit for President in 1904.

"So far as the Congressional delegation from this State is concerned I expect to see mors Republicans and some new faess in the next House of Representatives.

"L. N. Littauer, John K. Stewart, and Louis W. Emerson, all members of the present House, find themselves in one district. I don't know what Emerson intends to do, but I have heard that Littauer and Stewart may make a fight for the nomination.

"I am told that the Republicans of the Ulster-Delaware district, made up mainly from the old Littauer district, will name George J. Smith of Kingston for Congress."

Being told that Senator Timothy D. Sullivan had declared for Daniel S. Lamont for Governor on the Democratic ticket the Senator smiled and said:

"That settles Lamont's chances."

WHITNEY HEIRS AGREE.

Wealthy Physician's Will Withdrawn from Courts After Years of Litigation.

MINEOLA, L. I., July 6.—After years of litigation the heirs at law of Darling Boy Whitney, M. D., of East Norwich, have come to an agreement, and the will has been withdrawn from the Surrogate's court, and the estate will be adjusted hetween them. Dr. Whitney, who was a brother of former Mayor Whitney of Brooklyn, was wealthy. He left two wills. The second of these was destroyed by his son, Edward R. Mrs. R. C. Carll, a granddaughter of the dead man and niece of Richard, caused the latter's arrest. He admitted the destruction of the will, but claimed it was done by his father's orders. This will, it developed, left the bulk of the estate to Mrs. Carll.

Whitney was tried and acquitted and the fight went into the courts over the proving of the remaining will. The Court of Appeals finally sustained the first and remaining will, which made a pretty even division of the estate between Mrs. Carll, Edward R. Whitney, and Selah Whitney, the latter also a son.

Since the will was sustained there has been more or less trouble in reaching an adjustment, and it is said the parties to he henefited decided they could adjust things more rapidly between themselves than could be done hy the slower process of the courts.

THIRTEENTH TROLLEY VICTIM.

Motorman William Dodge Dies as the Result of the Gloversville Accident.

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y., July 6.—Motorman William Dodge of the runaway car on the Mountain Lake Railroad died at Littauer Hospital to-night, making the thirteenth victim of the wreck of Friday night. It is probahle that George Fisher, whose skull was fractured, will die, and Edward Schell is in a very serious state.

Coroner Palmer has commenced an investigation, assisted by District Attorney Egelston, and will hold the first hearing Tuesday. It has developed that the frame of the truck of the runaway car was broken and may have caused the accident, but the motorman's death will make it hard to determine the exact cause.

The funerals of some of the victims were held to-day, and more will be held to-morrow.

NORTHFIELD'S LAST TRIP.

Old Staten Island Ferryboat Sent to the Marine Graveyard on the Raritan.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., July 6.—The old ferryboat Northfield of the Staten Island Line, which was in collision with another ferryboat off the Battery a year ago, made her last trip yesterday. Her destination was McGregory's marine graveyard, on the Raritan River, near this city. There she will be dismantled, and in a few months she will be only a memory.

TOOK ACID AFTER A DRIVE.

Reason for Suicide of Mrs. Seebeck of Rockaway Beach Not Ascertained.

An investigation was begun yesterday by Coroner Ruoff of Queens Borough as to why Mrs. Lena Seebeck of Rockaway Beach committed suicide on Saturday. He came to the conclusion that the only way to ascertain the facts of the case was to put Mary Jemkoric, a servant in the employ of Mrs. Seebeck, under a racking cross-examination. He has learned so far that Mrs. Seebeck was out driving with a strange man on Friday evening and did not return home until 4 A. M. Saturday.

At 8 o'clock, when the guests at her cottage were waiting for her to come to breakfast, the servant came down stairs and told them her mistress was sick and wanted a cup of coffee. Several of the guests returned to Mrs. Seebeck's room with the servant. When they reached the room Mrs. Seebeck was dead. She had taken carbolic acid.

Mrs. Seebecks husband, Otto Seebeck, is the proprietor of the Seebeck cottage on Wainwright Avenue. He said he could give no reason for his wife's act.

RIOT AT LA CROSSE, WIS.

Assyrians and Railroad Men Fight Over a Drinking Cup.

LA CROSSE, Wis., July 6.—Growing out of a quarrel over the possession of a tin cup at a street drinking fountain, a riot was precipitated at a late hour last night, which in point of numbers involved and intensity of excitement, surpassed anything of the kind ever seen in this city. The battle was between the Assyrian colony of the North Side and several hundred railroad men.

About 300 of the 800 Assyrians of the colony were engaged, and the struggle lasted for an hour. Several shots were fired, hut most of the fighting was with clubs. Knives also came into play. None of the bullets took effect, but one man was stabhed several times and several were badly beaten.

HORSE IN COLLISION WITH CAR.

Runabout Attached to the Animal Wrecked and Three Occupants Hurt.

A horse attached to a runabout bolted and ran on the Boulevard, Coney Island, yesterday afternoon about 3 'clock. Turning into Neptune Avenue, the runabout collided with a trolley car and was demolished, while the frightened horse ran on until he was captured by a mounted policeman.

The occupants of the vehicle, Charles Miller and Edward Ford, each twenty-three years old, and both of 135 Rivington Street, and Morris Litchner, twenty-eight years old, of 162 Second Avenue, Manhattan, where thrown out and each received numerous cuts and bruises.

They were taken to the Emergency Hospital and after their wounds were dressed sent home.

Trouble in the Choctaw Nation.

ARDMORE, Indian Territory, July 6.—Grave trouble between cattlemen and Indians in the Choctaw Nation is feared, because of the killing during the past week of nearly 400 cattle, supposedly by the Indians. The trouble arises from the violation hy the cattlemen of the law providing that non-citizens of the nation shall have no more than ten head of cattle each. It is asserted that the cattle owners have violated the law with impunity and aroused the hostility of the Indians.

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Annual Sale of Manufacturers' Stocks.

Because we handle more merchandise than any other store at this season of the year; because we can relieve makers of entire stocks, while otherwise they would have to "job" them out, which means lots of time, patience and quibbling, we gain concessions that no other store can receive. And so, in turn, with impunity we quote "sale of manufacturers' stocks'" bargain prices that no other store can meet. Every advantage we gain in this sale of manufacturers' stocks' merchandising we turn over to you. Now, for to-day's extraordinary value-giving:

Polka Dot Waist, 69c
Fine lawn, with front of tailor stitched pleats, back composed of fine cluster tuckings; separate stock collar, finished with pretty turn-over.

Lawn Kimonos, 93c
Dainty Persian stripes and polka dot effects; square yoke of self material with border of white lawn.

Refrigerators, $4.99
45 inches high; 25 inches wide; 16 inches deep; made of hard wood; with white enamelled provision compartment; double doors.

Summer Blankets, 39c
Full size; white or gray; excellent quality.

$4 Umbrella, $1.95
Union taffeta silk; case and tassel to match; Paragon frames; close roll; 26 and 28 inches; fine handles; for men or women.

Women's Oxford Ties, $1.98
Kid and patent leather oxfords and Colonials; turned and welt soles; worth $3; handsome new styles.

Heavy Huck Towels, 12½c
Size 20x40 inches, and extra fine hemstitched huck towels, size 18x36 inches.

Linen Table Cloths, 49c and 69c
Fringed, and worth double our prices.

Women's Gloves, 19c
Fine suede lisle thread, 2-clasp gloves; white, black, mode, gray and tan; all sizes; 35c value.

Polka Dot Ribbons, 15c yard
All silk taffeta; 3½ inches wide; in white with black dots; white with blue dots, white with red dots and white with brown dots; 29c value.

Summer Corsets, 59c
C-B a la Spirite summer corsets, made of good, strong net, all sizes, 18 to 30 inches; actual value, $1.25.

Printed Satin Liberty, 19c yard
Dainty polka dots and shower dots in navy and white, white and navy, black and white, white and black, and other desirable shades.

$10 Dinner Set, $5.45
American porcelain; decorated with pretty floral designs; gold edges; 100 pieces, including soup tureen.

Dress Suit Case, $3.95
Genuine sole leather; stitched all round; steel frame; lapped corners; heavy stitched handle; brasslock, canvas lined.

Yard Wide Muslin, 4c
Good heavy quality; unbleached; 6c grade.

Men's and Women's Belts, 47c
Turned in style; suede, pigskin, monkey grain, heavy cowhide; all stitched; some worth $1.

Women's $4 Colonials, $3.00
And oxfords of black glace kid; matt and patent leather; welt and turned soles; Louis XV. and Cuban heels.

Turkish Bath Towels, 10c
Bleached; heavy quality; size 20 x40 inches; regular 15c grade.

Linen Doylies, 2c
All white; some colored borders; 14x14 inches.

Claret Pitchers, 69c
Heavy quadruple silver plated top; imitation cut glass pitcher; good value at $1.50.

Men's $1.50 Negligees, 50c
Fine quality madras cloth; plain or plaited fronts; smart stripes and neat subdued figures; some all white; well made; equal to $2 custom shirts.

Girls' Dresses, 95c
Gingham and colored lawn; white yoke with two ruffles round, trimmed with lace edging or beading; 6 to 14 years.

New Publications. | New Publications.

A new novel of droll American humor.

$1.50.

ABNER DANIEL

By WILL N. HARBEN
Author of "Westerfelt," etc.

HARPER & BROTHERS, NEW YORK

THE RAND LABOR PROBLEM

Supply of Natives Expected to be Insufficient.

An Attempt Now Being Made to Induce Discharged Soldiers to Work at the Mines.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 7.—It seems probable, says The Times's correspondent at Johanneshurg, that there will he a permanent difficulty in making the supply of native labor keep pace with the growing requirements of the Rand. The importation of Asiatics is politically most undesirable, and South African opinion will only tolerate it as a last resort, when all other expedients have failed.

The correspondent says that the scarcity of native labor has already awakened the ingenuity and resourcefulness of the mine managers, and they have effected great economies in the use of natives. The process has not yet reached its limits, and new mechanical appliances, better organization, and increased efficiency may lead to a great reduction in the estimate of the number of natives which will ultimately be required. If the deficiency remains it must he supplied hy the increased employment of white lahor.

If the natives were not present, says the correspondent, the fields might he worked by whites exclusively as satisfactorily as the fields of Colorado. The only ohstacle to the larger employment of whites is the prejudice, usual in countries with colored populations, against unskilled labor as beneath the dignity of whites. The climate of the Rand is perfectly suitable for the employment of white labor.

The correspondent adds that the experiment is now heing made of offering to discharged soldiers employment on the aurface work of certain mines. If the experiment is successful it may mean incalculable henefits to the country politically and economically.

THE LORENZO MARQUES FIRE.

It is Still Burning and the Fire Brigade Is Unable to Control It.

LORENZO MARQUES, July 6.—The fire which began here on July 3, and which by the following day had destroyed British military stores valued at over £500,000, shows little sign of abating, and is likely to burn for some days to come. The fire started at the Netherlands pier and spread to adjoining property. In the event of a change of wind several other storage yards, where many thousands of feet of timber and a quantity of other goods are stored, will be threatened.

The fire hrigade is powerless to obtain control of the flames, which, towering to a great height, present a grand appearance from the bay. The bay is completely illuminated by the fire.

KOREAN ASSASSINS IN JAPAN.

Constantly Being Sent There to Kill Refugees—A Regular Tariff Paid for Each Person Killed.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 7.—The Tokio correspondent of The Times says that one of the assassins constantly being sent from Korea for the purpose of killing Korean refugees in Japan has heen deported. He had previously sent a memorial to the Korean Emperor saying that Baron Komura, Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Pak-Yong-Ho were engaged in conspiring to convert Korea into a republic, with Pak as President, and he declared that therefore the occasion demanded a reward of 20,000 yen ($10,000) per refugee assassinated instead of the previous tariff of 10,000 yen.

The correspondent says that many of the Korean assassins who have visited Japan in recent years have never accomplished anything, not even making any actual attempts at assassination.

A RUSSO-JAPANESE ASSOCIATION.

Founded in Tokio and Supported by Well-Known Public Men.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 7.—A society called the Russo-Japanese Association has, says the Tokio correspondent of The Times, heen formed in the Japanese capital for the purpose of promoting social, commercial, and industrial relations between the two empires. It is supported by such notable men as Viscount Enomoto, Baron Kaneko, and M. Tsudzuki. The last-named was Marquis Ito's companion in the Marquis's recent tour.

The promoters, says the correspondent, consider that the development of East Asiatic Russia must henefit Japan. Evidently the association represents a practical application of the frequent argument of Russian statesmen in favor of an entente founded on the reciprocity of material interests.

DEFENDS THE ELDER DUMAS.

M. Hermant Says His Plagiarism Was Legitimate Booty.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 7.—A dispatch from Paris to The Times says that, in speaking at the unveiling of a statue of the elder Dumas at Villers-Cotterêts, Abel Hermant, President of the Société des Gens de Lettres, defended Dumas against the charge of plagiarism. M. Hermant said:

"Dumas's captures must not he judged by the present copyright code. His alleged plagiarisms were booty legitimatized by the military fashion in which he acted."

By The Associated Press.

PARIS, July 6.—The centenary of the hirth of Alexandre Dumas the elder was celebrated to-day at his birthplace, Villers-Cotterêts, Department of Aisne. The Minister of Public Instruction, Victorien Sardou, (the playwright,) and others made speeches, while a company from the Théatre Français gave an open-air performance.

THE HAGUE TRIBUNAL CONSULTED

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 7.—For the first time since the Peace Conference, says the Brussels correspondent of The Times, The Hague tribunal is being consulted by some of the signatory States.

One question to be decided relates to the terms of sale of St. Thomas to the United States by Denmark.

Holland and Germany desire to submit a point of difference in regard to suhmarine cables.

WARNING TO RUSSIAN FARMERS.

Prof. Lenz Says Complete Exhaustion of the Soil Is Threatened.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 7.—The well-known agricultural expert Prof. Lenz, says the St. Petersburg correspondent of The Times, has presented to the commission which is inquiring into the condition of Russian agriculture a report of a very pessimistic character.

Prof. Lenz says that the irrational system of farming practiced by the majority of small Russian holders can easily lead to complete exhaustion of the soil. This exhaustion is not redressed by the use of necessary manures.

THE KING STILL IMPROVING.

He May Go on His Yacht at the End of This Month—Indian and Colonial Troops to Stay in London.

LONDON, July 7.—The following bulletin was posted at 9 o'clock yesterday morning at Buckingham Palace:

"The King's progress continues to he in every way satisfactory. TREVES,
"LAKING,
"BARLOW."

King Edward's progress last night continued to he good. It is said that if his improvement proceeds at the present rate he will probably, by the end of the month, be well enough to be tranaferred to the royal yacht in Southampton water.

After the bulletin was issued yesterday Queen Alexandra and Princess Victoria visited Marlborough House, where they attended divine service with the Prince and Princess of Wales. The Queen staid at Buckingham Palace during the rest of the day.

Most of the churches in the United Kingdom yesterday celebrated the announcement that the King was out of danger with informal thanksgiving services, special music and the singing of the National anthem.

The Government has issued orders that the Indian and colonial troops now in London shall postpone their departure indefinitely. These orders are due to the strongly expressed desire, especially of the Indian contingent, to see the King before the men return home, and they also indicate an intention to retain the troops here until the coronation. The colonial and Indian troops will participate in the reception to be given to Lord Kitchener when he arrives in England, about July 12.

The Lord Mayor of London, Sir Joseph C. Dimsdale, received a letter last night from Lord Knollys, private secretary to the King, to the effect that his Majesty had commanded Lord Knollys to convey to all concerned his gratification at and warm thanks for the energy and foresight which made the King's dinner to the poor on Saturday such a great success, and to repeat how sincerely his Majesty regretted his inability to be present, and how touched he was hy the loyal and kindly feelings so universally displayed.

RECIPIENTS OF THE GARTER.

The Order Bestowed on Four Foreign Envoys to the Coronation.

LONDON, July 6.—Among the decorations bestowed upon the foreign envoys to the coronation of King Edward, the Order of the Garter has been bestowed upon the Grand Duke Michael, heir presumptive to the throne of Russia; the Duke of Aosta of Italy, the Crown Prince of Portugal, and Archduke Francis Ferdinand of Austria.

The Prince of Wales has already invested or will invest the recipients with the order, on behalf of the King.

TWO STEAMERS IN COLLISION.

The Rappahannock Aground at Holyhead and Badly Damaged—Man Killed on the Dalegarth.

LONDON, July 6.—The British steamer Rappahannock, Capt. Buckingham, is aground at Holyhead, Wales. As the result of a collision with the British steamer Dalegarth, Capt. Henry, the Rappahannock has a large hole in her port side, amidships. Her second hold and her crossbunkers are full of water, and there is eight feet of water in her engine room.

The collision occurred in a fog off South Stack Light, on the island of Holyhead. One man was killed and two were injured on board the Dalegarth. The latter's bows were stove in, and her forepeak was filled with water. She proceeded for Birkenhead.

The Virginia Line steamer Rappahannock, helonging to the Chesapeake and Ohio Steamship Company, sailed from Liverpool on Saturday for Newport News.

The steamer Dalegarth, belonging to the Clapham Steamship Company of Newcastle, England, was from Libau, Russia.

CASTRO TO LEAVE CARACAS.

WILLEMSTAD, Curacao, July 6.—News has reached here from an official source in Caracas that President Castro will leave the capital of Venezuela to-morrow for Valencia, in the State of Carabobo, to take command of the 4,500 Government troops concentrated there, who are to oppose the main army of the revolutionists, which is marching toward Valencia from Barquisimeto. The revolutionists are estimated to number more than 3,000 men. Barquisimeto was captured by them last week.

Preparatory to his departure from the capital, President Castro has published a proclamation to the nation, in which he says he recognizes the fact that anarchy exists in Venezuela, and promises to re-establish peace shortly.

During the absence of the President from Caracas, Gen. Gomez, First Vice President, will act in his stead.

THE KAISER'S TRIP TO NORWAY.

His Majesty Sails To-day—Officials and Others Who Will Accompany Him.

BERLIN, July 6.—Emperor William will start on his voyage to Norway on board the imperial yacht Hohenzollern to-morrow. He will be accompanied on the trip by:

Gen. von Kessel.
Gen. von Scholl.
Gen. von Moltke.
Gen. von Hulsen-Haeseler, (Chief of the Military Cabinet.)
Baron von Senden-Bibran, (Chief of the Marine Cabinet.)
Capt. von Grumme, (Alde-de-Camp to the Emperor.)
Baron von Lyncker, (Marshal of the Imperial Household.)
Prof. Dr. von Leuthold, (Surgeon General.)
Herr von Tschirschky, ex-German Minister to Belgium.
Prince Albert of Schleswig-Holstein.
The Prince of Sayn-Wittgenstein.
Count Schlitz.
Baron Haintze.
Prof. Huessfeldt.
Prof. Saltzmann.

THE KAISER AND MR. MORGAN.

VIENNA, July 6.—The Neue Freie Presse has published a satirical editorial article on the fact that J. Pierpont Morgan took luncheon with Emperor William on board the imperial yacht Hohenzollern at Kiel on July 3. The paper remarks:

"Without his check-book Mr. Morgan would never have heen the Emperor's guest."

The article harps throughout upon the probability of misfortune overtaking "the Napoleon of Finance," and says that, gilded by the imagination, Mr. Morgan's trusts appear to be excellent, but that the first moment public confidence is disturbed the system will undergo a severe trial. The Neue Freie Presse concludes by saying:

"Could a thought-reader have penetrated the secret recesses of the minds of Emperor William and his guest, what startling contrasts might he not have discovered—in Emperor William's mind perhaps a yearning for fame and splendor; in that of Mr. Morgan the hope of new trusts and rising prices. How fortunate it is that social politeness veils such opposites."

POPE LEO XIII.'S JUBILEE

Fete in the Belvedere Court of the Vatican.

Thousands of Persons Present—His Holiness, Who Is in Good Health, Enthusiastically Greeted.

ROME, July 6.—All the members of the American College at Rome, including the Rev. Dr. Thomas Kennedy, rector of the college, and Fathers McCate, McCourt, and Mullin, were present this evening at the fête held at the Vatican in celebration of the jubilee in honor of the twenty-fourth anniversary of the Pope's coronation.

The entire Papal Court and thousands of memhers of all the Catholic societies represented in Rome assemhled at 6 o'clock this evening in the great Belvedere Court of the Vatican and paid homage to his Holiness. the court was beautifully adorned with tapestries and a profusion of plants and flowers. The Pope occupied a specially constructed and richly decorated gallery.

His Holiness entered the court hy way of the library. He was greeted with enthusiastic acclamations, and the hand played the Pontifical march. A chorus, composed for the occasion, was sung hy a choir of several hundred pupils from all the clerical schools in Rome, who filed before the Pope carrying hanners. The Vatican officials, a numher of women, and the members of the Diplomatic Corps witnessed the scene from windows overlooking the court.

The fête was brought to a close hy the Pope pronouncing the Pontifical hlessing, after which he was again acclaimed. A great flock of pigeons, sent to Rome from all the chief towns of Italy, was then released, and they flew off to their homes, each one bearing an announcement that the ceremonies had taken place.

The Pope, who was delighted with the fête, was in excellent health, and his physicians announce that he has improved both in health and spirits in the past year.

A dinner in celebration of the jubilee was given in the Vatican at noon to-day to 150 of the poor of Rome. Cardinal Respighi and a numher of prelates and papal officials were present.

THE SUGAR CONVENTION.

Australian Government Decides Not to Become a Party to It.

MELBOURNE, July 6.—The Federal Government has decided not to become a party to the Brussels Sugar Convention.

The Brussels Sugar Convention was signed March 5. On March 2 the Brussels correspondent of The London Times said, in the course of a dispatch in regard to the conference:

"One clause of great importance has been obtained from England—namely, a promise not to adopt a preferential tariff in favor of any of her colonies producing cane sugar, and notably in respect of the customs duty should any increase of the present rate of duty he found necessary. The other delegates, in ohtaining this undertaking, pointed out that hy reason of the suppression of the hounties and the cartels cane sugar is now sufficiently protected and may shortly be able to compete with beet sugar in the English market. The English delegates, not wishing to run the risk of wrecking the conference, finally decided to make this concession."

FRENCH WORKMEN'S THREAT.

Discharged Government Employes Declare They May March on Paris.

PARIS, July 6.—A committee of workmen who have been dismissed from the State Arms Factory at St. Etienne has published a manifesto demanding the return of sums of money which the men contributed while employed at the factory for pensions.

It is declared that in the event of the demand heing refused the men will march on Paris.

MR. SWIFT'S LIVERPOOL DEAL.

It Is Said to be Connected with American Attempts to Control Smithfield Market.

LONDON, July 7.—The Daily Mail connects the effort to huy out Fowler Brothers, the leading local provision firm of Liverpool, made by Gustavus Franklin Swift of Chicago, with the attempts which have been made for a year past on the part of certain Americans to obtain control of Smithfield meat market, London.

These attempts, according to the paper, led the city corporation six months ago to pass a regulation that in the future atalls in Smithfield Market must be carried on in the name of the real owner and not in that of his nominee, and temporarily to forbid any further transfers of stalls.

GERMAN EXPORTS TO AMERICA.

Reached a Record Figure in the Year Ended June 30.

BERLIN, July 6.—The total of Germany's exports to the United States for the year ended June 30 is $101,714,064, an increase of $1,827,050 over the amount for the year ended June 30, 1901.

The exports for the year just ended reached the record figure. In 1898 they amounted to $74,250,000, in 1899 to $84,000,000, in 1900 to $98,800,000, and in 1901 to $99,887,014.

Trade of Hamburg Increasing.

BERLIN, July 6.—The semi-annual report of the shipping at the port of Hamburg has just heen issued. It shows that 6,401 vessels arrived at Hamburg in the half year ended June 30, an increase over the same period of last year of 370. The total tonnage which entered the port in the same time was 4,318,571, an increase over the first six months of 1901 of 159,260 tons.

DR. MARY DAMON'S SUICIDE.

Well-Known Woman Physician, Despondent from Ill-Health, Cuts Her Throat.

WESTON, Mass., July 6.—Dr. Mary Damon of Minneapolis, a member of a prominent Concord family, committed suicide today at the home of a relative by cutting her throat. The act is attributed to despondency accompanying ill health. The body will be taken to Concord for burial.

Dr. Damon returned to her former home in Concord a few weeks ago to enjoy a long vacation among old friends and relatives. She appeared rational at breakfast to-day, but later her body, fully dressed, was found in her room. Dr. Damon was born in Concord about forty years ago. She was graduated from Vassar College in 1886 and later from a medical college. She practiced medicine at Northampton, Mass., for six years and then went to Minneapolis.

THE DISBROW HEARING.

Ternell, the Boarding-House Keeper, to Tell His Story To-day.

GOOD GROUND, L. I., July 6.—The hearing before Justice Foster in the case of Louis Disbrow, accused of the murders of Clarence Foater and Sarah Lawrence, will he resumed in the morning. The greatest interest attaches to the story to he told hy Ternell, the boarding house keeper. The general helief is that he has not yet told all he knows and that he will add some details to the affair which have not before been made known.

It is also said that the District Attorney will summon experts if needed from outside the county to testify that hlood always flows from the mouth, nose, ears, &c., of a person injured about the head before being drowned.

MR. GORMAN'S HARMONY PLANS.

Has Called a Conference of Leaders of the Democratic Factions in Baltimore.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 6.—Senator Gorman has called a "harmony" conference of the leaders of the Democratic factions in this city for to-morrow in the hope of reconciling the differences which have disrupted the party in Baltimore during Mayor Hayes's administration. Freeman Rasin, Frank Morrison, Hiram Dudley, and Mayor Hayes have been invited to the conference, which will be of the star chamber order. In the last two campaigns Hayes forhade hundreds of office holders under his control from contributing to the regular organization campaign funds. The State and city managers want to hring him in line again and levy upon the office holders.

Hayes is ready for harmony if given a renomination for Mayor. He will even compromise upon a Judgeship, two of which will be vacant next year, but he is not likely to get either. Gorman will try to placate him with promises, hut the organization managers say they could never elect him Mayor again. If Gorman can get the Morrison and Rasin people together, and also get into line one or two other discordant elements, he can turn down Hayes completely.

Ex-Gov. Frank Brown, however, will not return to the organization. He is the richest Democrat in Maryland, but in the last few years has closed his check book to the managers. Before he sailed for Europe the other day he ridiculed the harmony meeting idea and declared the Independent Democrats in Baltimore City could not be cajoled or coerced by the bosses.

Gorman and his chief lieutenant, Murray Vandiver, Chairman of the State Committee, will appear to-morrow and also Wednesday next at the meeting of the State Committee in the rôle of pacifiers. It will he the same kind of conference as that which was held at the Hotel Rennert preliminary to the summoning of the Legislature in extra session to pass the Disfranchising hill. That conference contributed more than any other cause to the tribulations of the Democrats which followed.

After all the conference will probably be notable for the absence rather than the attendance of men who can command the support of the Democratic masses. It is given out in the invitation that the matters to be discussed are the application of the new primary election law to the city and the selection of Congressional candidates, presumably in advance of the primaries.

ELECTRIC TRAIN WRECKS A PASSING CARRIAGE.

Two Women and Two Men Badly Hurt in Collision Near Sheepshead Bay.

As the result of a collision hetween a hack and a car of the Brighton Beach Railroad about 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning, one man was so seriously injured that he is expected to die, and two women and another man received injuries more or less painful.

The hack started from Coney Island with two women inside—Bessie Bartell, a girl of twenty, and Anne Daly, who is twenty-nine. They were going to their homes at 23 Neptune Avenue, Sheepshead Bay. The carriage, driven by a hoy of nineteen, named Samuel O'Brien, had gone along the Boulevard and entered Neptune Avenue, and was crossing the tracks of the Brighton Beach Road.

A train bound from the Beach to New York came along just then, and, the driver of the hack says, showed no light and made no signal. The front car of the train smashed into the carriage, flung the women and the hoy to the ground, and knocked the wreck of the vehicle against the iron railing which at that point runs between the walk way and Coney Island Creek. At the moment of the collision a man was passing along this walkway, and he was caught hetween the carriage and the railing and pinned there.

There was great confusion and excitement, the women screamed and moaned, and two policemen hurried from Sheepshead Bay Station to the scene, hut it was a half hour before the man pinioned between the railing and the carriage was pulled out. When the ambulance arrived, it was found that thia man, whose name is A. H. Brown, aged forty, and living at 239 South Fourth Street, Brooklyn, had two ribs broken and had received, besides various cuts and bruises on body and legs, internal injuries from which he will probably die. Of the women—one Bessie Bartell had her right leg broken and lesser injuries, while the other, Annie Daly, had escaped with a few cuts and bruises. The driver, Samuel O'Brien, had a fractured right hip and a broken head. All of them were taken to the Emergency Hospital.

When the car—No. 3320—struck the carriage the horse broke loose and ran, so that the animal is not among the injured.

CHOIR BOYS ON STRIKE.

Ten of Church of the Transfiguration, Brooklyn, Seek to Enforce an Ice Cream Agreement.

The choir hoys of the Church of the Transfiguration, Brooklyn, must have ice cream in Summer or they will not sing. Here is the evidence. On June 25 the Rev. Dr. Stuart Crockett, the rector, sailed for Europe. Just before he sailed he told his choir boys that he had left money with the choirmaster to give them all a treat of cake and cream.

On Tuesday last there was choir practice—the first since the rector's departure—and the boys asked Arthur Fare, the choirmaster, where was the treat the rector had left for them.

Mr. Fare said he didn't have the money with him that day, hut would make it good next time. Next time was Thursday, and then only ten of the twenty choir boys turned up.

To these ten Mr. Fare gave money for cake and cream not only for themselves hut for the absentees. They then went out and spent all the money on themselves.

On Saturday Mr. Fare got a message from the other ten hoys asking what had become of the treat. He sent hack word of what he had done, and expressed his surprise that they had got no cream along with their fellows.

The hoys replied that the explanation was all very well, as an explanation, but what they wanted was cream and cake, and until they did get cream and cake they would not sing.

Sure enough yesterday these boys were not in their places in the choir. Mr. Fare says he will go out to-day and find those boys and see that they have both cakes and cream.

KEPT AFLOAT TWO HOURS.

Man Who Fell Off a Steamer Rescued After a Terrible Experience in the Sound.

Capt. Asa Tower of the schooner Hagness, which arrived off City Island yesterday morning from St. John, N. B., laden with lumber, told the story of what he pronounced the most pertinacious and remarkable fight for life he has seen since he has sailed the high seas, the struggle having lasted at least two hours.

He said that yesterday morning about 5 o'clock, when they were about three miles off City Island, one of his lookouts saw a man floating in the Sound. The schooner was luffed up into the wind, a boat launched and the man picked up. He was almost completely exhausted and benumbed with cold, and it was not until they had reached City Island three hours later that the man waa resuscitated. When he revived and regained strength he said he was Frank Smith, 27 years old, of Dorchester, Mass., and was en route to New York on the steamer City of Worcester.

About 3 A. M. yesterday, he said, he was standing on the deck of the steamer, examining the contents of his pockets when a sudden lurch of the vessel sent his purse flying from his hand. He grabbed for it, lost his balance, and fell into the water. He remembered that he struggled to keep his head above water. It seemed to him like an age. Finally he lost consciousness. This must have been about the time the Hagness's crew rescued him, and then remembered nothing until he was restored when the schooner was lying off City Island.

THE BIG STORE A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER Co.

SIXTH AVE. MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN. 18TH & 19TH STS.

Special Sales That Have No Parallel in the Whole Range of Progressive Retailing.

This morning will witness the beginning at the Siegel Cooper Store of what will prove beyond every shadow of doubt the greatest and most astonishing sequence of special sales ever held anywhere in the United States. This statement is made carefully, dispassionately and only after every phase of the prevailing conditions governing the event has been deeply studied.

THE EXPANSION SALES we inaugurate this morning, be the weather fair as a bride's smile or sullen as a scowl, present a business condition that is not to be disregarded. We want you to be thoroughly impressed. We desire that you appreciate the extraordinary scope, character and

Value-Giving Power of This Remarkable Occasion

with a complete realization of its tremendous possibilities, although only a partial list of the attractions is presented to-day.

The argument is logical, the facts incontrovertible. The business of the Siegel Cooper Store has gone forward with such giantlike strides that, immense as this store is, with its 700,000 feet of selling space, the need for additional room for the display and sale of merchandise has become so imperative, so pressing, that the clamorings of the various departments can no longer remain unheeded.

By moving surplus stocks from the upper floors of the store to our outside warehouses, or by selling these stocks and other lines at sacrifice prices while the Expansion plans were being consummated, and by bringing all these facts vividly to your attention from time to time, would allow the work of store alteration to progress without embarrassment either to our friends or to ourselves.

We gave you some hint of this recently when we began what proved the most remarkable era of furniture selling New York ever knew in Springtime. And in pushing these sales with indefatigable ardor we are not considering the pecuniary losses naturally resultant now. We are thinking of the ultimate benefits that will accrue.

Tremendous volumes of merchandise are involved. The price cutting is revolutionary; it upsets all precedents. Being young and intensely ambitious with what is the largest store in the world, it is natural that we should have no old merchandise to unload. Stocks change rapidly here. The markets of the world are daily invaded. The demand is so continuously large that nothing remains in the Store long enough to ever lose its sparkle of freshness, its bloom of newness. We direct your attention to the daily papers. They will contain complete news of these EXPANSION SALES.

Framed Pictures.

GREATEST BARGAINS EVER TOLD ABOUT.

There has been no faltering in the matter of price cutting. Certain clearances must be immediate. Consequently some of the most astonishing values known in many seasons are now offered:

GAME AND FISH SCENE; dark panel frames. Suitable for dining rooms; 14x26, formerly sold at 75c., reduced to 19c

SPECIAL LOT OF CARBONS, ETCHINGS AND OTHER PICTURES; $2.00 and $3.00 values, 1.00

ETCHINGS, fitted with mats and gilt frames; size 17x30, $1.25 value, 59c

DIPLOMAS FRAMED IN OAK FRAMES for 75c

This offer holds good for this week only.

(Third Floor, 18th St.)

Upholsteries.

Tapestry Portieres at ½ Price and Less.

This is a very important transaction, comprising 280 pairs of a leading manufacturer's sample line, comprising all the newest and best ideas that will be shown the coming Fall. Almost every conceivable weave, such as reversible Ottomans, Fancy Reps, Mercerized Armures and Brocades, are shown. The styles represent the latest conceptions in L'Art Nouveau, English bordered effects and handsome striped, floral and scroll designs.

For a quick clearance we have divided them into 3 lots and specially priced them for to-day as follow:

$5.75 to $7.50 PORTIERES, per pair, 2.95

$9.00 to $10.50 PORTIERES, per pair, 4.50

$12.50 to $16.00 PORTIERES, per pair, 5.90

RUFFLED BED SETS,
One-third Less Than Regular Prices.

120 sets, made of extra quality bobbinet, with inserted medallion lace centres and wide lace insertions; finished with lace trimmed draped flounces, including bolster tops to match. Positive $8.50 value; each, (Third Floor.) 4.75

Women's Waists

At Prices Most Extraordinary.

The famous Waist Section of the Siegel Cooper Store will again be a scene of intense interest and activity to-day. The very remarkable Special Sale begun several days ago assumes an entirely new phase.

Thousands of Waists crisp and fresh as a snowflake get their very first showing to-day. They will be revealed in all their many irresistible charms.

No more fascinating assembly of Women's Waists has ever been seen in this city. The most desirable and exclusive styles are shown with a prodigality that is actually astonishing. Novelties in embellishment and workmanship abound beauteously.

Valenciennes Lace Yoke WAISTS, Lace Trimmed Elbow Sleeves 85c.

New Black Lawn WAISTS, with fine vertical tucking across shoulders and front, solidly stitched front, very full and long waisted, at 1.10

DOTTED LAWN WAISTS, with hemstitched yoke front and back, solid pin tucking across bust, very full waist, at 95

SHEER LAWN WAISTS; Elbow sleeves, trimmed with hemstitched Val. Lace, 1.25

SHEER LAWN WAISTS; Hemstitched Val. lace across bust, and three rows forming blouse; elbow sleeves, 1.35

VERY SHEER WAISTS, with low neck and short sleeves; elaborately trimmed with lace; very long front, 1.90

LACE YOKE WAISTS; very fine Persian lawn and superior quality lace, $5.00 values, at 2.90

(2d Floor, Front, 18th Street.)

Three Hundred Women's Summer Dresses At $14.50 Each.

Clearing at This Amazing Price.

The transaction is simply to close out the line. Values range from $19.50, $23.50 and upward to $35.00.

These Dresses are made of Foulard, Pongee, Organdie, Swiss, Dimity, Linen, Canvas, Shepherd's Plaid, Taffeta, Etc., in the most beautiful models, 14.50

(Second Floor, Front.)

Women's Lawn Kimonos.

Nearly 3,000 Garments at Less Than Wholesale Cost.

One of the best known manufacturers in the Kimono business captured an immense quantity of materials, and at once turned them into smart, up-to-date Kimonos. Seeking an immediate outlet for the entire production, he came here. We bought these Kimonos, and to-day when you come you will find them on special tables.

(Main Aisle and Second Floor, Centre.)

KIMONO SACQUES; Persian Lawn, many handsome colorings, fancy border trimming, made to sell at $1, 50

KIMONO SACQUES; Fancy figured lawn; also plain effects with fancy border trimming, made to sell at $1.50 and $2, 69

KIMONO GOWNS; Very sheer plain and figured lawn, exquisite styles and patterns, fine embroidery lace and hemstitch trimming; made to sell at $1.50 to $2.75, 98

(Second Floor, Centre.)

Furniture Prices Deeply Cut.

Drastic Measures Resorted To---Summer and Other Lines to Be Cleared Speedily.

No part of the Store is more vigorously affected by the Expansion Sale than the Furniture Department. The price reductions are marvellous because necessity impels these sacrifices. Surplus and miscellaneous lines must be sold forthwith. Hence the most startling price attractions of the period.

Summer Lines At Lowest Prices Named.

OLD HICKORY ARM CHAIRS.
$3.00 Arm Chairs, now 1.95
$3.25 Arm Rockers, now 2.45
$4.25 Arm Chairs, now 2.95
$4.00 Arm Rockers, now 3.00
$5.00 Arm Rockers, now 3.75

BENTWOOD PORCH FURNITURE.
In maple, olive, red and dark green finishes, large arm chairs, large arm rockers and settees, special for this sale at the following prices:
$6.50 Settees, now 4.25
$8.00 Arm Chairs, now 3.00
$3.95 Rockers, now 2.25

LAWN SETTEES.
GREEN, RED AND MAPLE SETTEES, heavy slat seat, spindle back, very strong and durable.
$3.00 Lawn Bench, now 1.50
$4.00 Lawn Bench, now 2.50
$5.00 Lawn Bench, now 3.00

BEDROOM SUITES.
New and beautiful in design, piano polish finish, some with serpentine front, others swell front, cast brass trimmings, handsomely carved, reduced for this sale, prices following:
$42.00 3-Piece Golden Oak; now 35.00
$48.00 3-Piece Golden Oak; now 35.00
$55.00 3-Piece Golden Oak; now 39.00
$56.00 3-Piece Golden Oak; now 46.00
$65.00 3-Piece Golden Oak; now 49.00
$72.25 3-Piece Mahogany; now 50.00
$75.00 3-Piece Bird's-eye Maple; now 60.00
$75.00 3-Piece Mahogany; now 60.00
$77.50 3-Piece Bird's-eye Maple; now 65.00

WHITE ENAMELLED BEDSTEADS.
Elegant design, some of beautiful scroll pattern, others with massive posts, special for to-day at the following prices:
$3.35 Beds, 4 ft. and 4.6 sizes only, 2.50
$4.75 Beds, 4 ft. and 4.6 sizes only, 3.50
$6.00 Beds, 4 ft. 6 in. size only, 4.00
$7.25 Beds, 4 ft. 6 in. size only, 4.00
$5.75 Beds, 3 ft. and 4.6 sizes only, 4.75
$7.75 Beds, 3 ft. and 4.6 sizes only, 6.00
$8.00 Beds, 3 ft., 4 and 4.6 sizes only, 6.50
(Third Floor.)

The Wanamaker Store — Store Closes Daily at 5 P. M. Saturdays at 12 o'clock — The Wanamaker Store

Another Remarkable Skirt Sale

Handsome Dress Skirts at $5

EXACTLY the Skirts for Summer wear with shirt-waists. Smartly-shaped and beautifully-stitched Skirts of light-weight melton cloths, crash cloths, English homespuns, and a few of black mohair. Serviceable, substantial, sufficiently protective for cool days, and mornings and evenings, yet light in weight for hot days when you do not wish to wear wash skirts.

The skirts are made with smart habit back with buttons and button-holes all the way from waist-band to hem at bottom of skirt; the flaring graduated flounce is outlined at top with deep band of stitching; and a similar band of stitching forms yoke effect at top of skirt. The skirts are unlined.

We sold these same skirts during the season at $11; and few skirts at $15 were so handsome. Today choose from a wide variety of colorings, **at $5 each.**

Second floor, Broadway.

MEN'S TROUSERS

Made to Measure, Under-Price

SOMEONE had too many light-weight Striped Worsted Trouserings. Down went the price, and we took them gladly. So will all men who like smart trousers, perfectly made; and who appreciate a liberal concession from the tailor.

About a hundred good patterns to pick from—Trouserings that brought $6.50 and $7.50 when made up before—

Now $5, to Order

The smartest cut, and perfect fit, of course.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Cool Clothes for Boys

HAVEN'T the faintest idea what sort of weather we shall wake up to today. Predictions aren't available as this is written. But, hot or cold, it is safe to assume one thing—that this pleasantly cool Clothing for Boys is just so much nearer filling its hitherto postponed sphere of duty.

It has been a long wait for manufacturers, and, as a result, prices have come down like rocket-sticks. You reap the benefit:

Boys' $1.50 and $2 Washable Sailor Suits, 3 to 12 years, at 95 cents a suit.

Boys' Washable Trousers, of striped or checked percale; sizes 3 to 15 years, 25c; of grass linen, 40c.

Boys' Waists and Blouses, specially made for us, of percale, madras or Bedford cord; sizes 6 to 14 years, 50c.

Second floor, Ninth street.

40,000 Yards of DRESS COTTONS

Half Price, and Less

THE FIRST is silk-and-cotton—exquisitely printed **Silk Mousselines**—cool, dainty, zephyr-like—the sheen and elegance of silk, with the Summer airiness of cotton. We offer today about ten thousand yards in about sixty attractive designs, printed on white grounds; in attractive floral sprays; rosebuds, wreaths, medallion figures in flowers and Persian patterns, and conventional designs of black on white.

These Mousselines sold originally at 50c a yard. Today you may choose

At 18c a Yard!

For the daintiest of all Summer dress-stuffs.

Next is an offering of about twenty thousand yards of

PRINTED BROCHE BATISTES

18c Quality at 8c a Yard

This dainty cloth, patterned after a Swiss muslin with satin-like stripes, having the spaces between filled with stripes of broche figurings—printed in a large variety of attractive designs in lacey-figured stripes in black and colors, floral designs and conventional figures in black, narrow colored stripes with spaces between filled with small black polka dots, all printed on white grounds, and a variety of floral patterns on tinted grounds. You have paid twenty-five cents for goods no finer, and patterns no daintier. These at less than half price—**8c a yard,** instead of 18c.

Main aisle.

Then, in the Basement Under-Priced Store is an additional offering of about ten thousand yards of

12½c PRINTED BATISTE at 6c

An excellent batiste cloth, showing attractive black figures and figured stripes, colored figured stripes, all printed on white grounds; white figured stripes, lacey figured stripes in black on colored grounds, and white figures on black grounds, at **6c a yard**—this season's 12½c goods.

Basement.

A Post-Holiday Flutter in White PETTICOATS

WHEN the Fourth of July turns round the corner the big business in White Petticoats diminishes. But hundreds of women have not bought all they want, because of the backward weather. They'll be ready for new supplies to-day; and interest will awaken in a hurry under the stimulation of such price-concessions as are here announced on these fresh, perfect, dainty White Petticoats:

75c and 85c Petticoats at 50c—

Of cambric or muslin, in six styles; with deep cambric or lawn ruffle; trimmed with torchon lace and insertion or edging of embroidery, or plain ruffle, plaited and hemstitched.

$1 and $1.25 Petticoats at 75c—

Of cambric or muslin in three styles; deep flounce of lawn trimmed with Point de Paris lace and plaits, or torchon lace and insertion, or blind embroidery; plaits above.

$2 to $2.50 Petticoats at $1.25—

Of cambric in four styles; deep flounce of lawn trimmed with rows of insertion of Point de Paris or torchon lace; or two deep ruffles trimmed with Point de Paris lace.

$2.75 to $3.25 Petticoats at $1.75—

Of cambric or lawn in five styles; deep flounce of lawn trimmed with Point de Paris lace and insertion.

$3.75 to $4.50 Petticoats at $2.25—

Of cambric, lawn or nainsook in four styles; handsome trimming of Point de Paris lace and insertion; some with hemstitched plaits above.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Bath-Room Fittings

ONE *can* take a bath by standing back of the wood-shed and pouring a bucket of water over one's head. But it's comparatively easy to "tub" in comfort—which means with all the accessories. Pick what you need from this list of standard, handsomely finished, nickel-plated Fittings—you'll find them most reasonably priced.

Soap Racks, 40c to $1.60. Sponge and Soap Racks, $1 to $3.
Sponge Racks, 95c to $4.25. Tooth-brush Racks, 50c to $1.25.
Glass Holders, 40c to $1. Glass and Brush-holders, 70c to $1.85.
Soap Stands, 12c to $1.30. Toilet-paper Holders, 30c to $1.25.
Towel Rollers, $1.25 and $2.85. Towel Arms, 15c to $1.80.
Glass Towel Rods, $3.25 to $6.75. Robe Hooks, 15c to $2.
Bath-tub Seats, 50c to $4.25. Bath Sprays, 75c to $1.60.
Whisk Holders, 18c to 60c. Soap Boxes, 15c to 35c.
Towel Rods, 15 to 60 in. long, 40c to $2.50.
Glass Shelves and Brackets, $2.75 to $5.50.

Basement.

Striking Economies On Bright Summer Silks

IF you were casting around for Summer Silks at regular prices, these would be just the kind you'd light on. And the sole distinguishing feature—the difference in price—is entirely in your favor.

All the silks told of here are fresh, bright and new. Foulards in polka-dots and small patterns, Pongee Silks, Japanese Wash Silks, and the like. And note the diminished prices:

50c BLACK JAPANESE SILKS at 35c—
23 inches wide; fine, cool and strong for Summer waists.

75c BLACK JAPANESE SILKS at 50c—
These are 27 in. wide, and a fine quality for waists or whole dresses. Dyed and finished in Lyons, where this class of dyeing is done best.

CORDED JAPANESE SILKS at 45c—
Commonly known as "Wash Silks." More than fifty new styles and colors are here in the best quality that comes from Japan.

75c and $1.25 SHANTUNG PONGEES at 50c and $1—
The demand for these popular silks still keeps up, and we are fortunate to be able to offer these under-price. 19 and 35 inches wide.

85c and $1 FOULARDS and AYA TWILLS at 50c—
Fine quality, printed in France; plenty of dark navy blue grounds with small designs and dots.

65c PRINTED JAPANESE SILKS at 50c—
These old-fashioned "India" Silks are perhaps the most sensible and most satisfying silks for Summer dresses or waists. Navy blue-and-white and black-and-white; also white-and-black. In neat dots and small figures.

POLKA-DOT FOULARDS at $1—
A new shipment just in of these best of all Foulards; navy blue and black grounds, in a dozen or more styles and variations of small and medium dots. Either Foulard or Liberty Satin; the most dependable and standard qualities known.

Rotunda.

Smart Summer GLOVES

For Women—Reduced

MADE with a view to both style and Summer comfort. Backs of white suede lisle, of fine quality; palms of kid or suede, perforated. Gloves that are ideal for driving, golf, bicycling, or kindred Summer sports. The product of a celebrated maker—Fownes.

These new prices:

At $1, from $1.75—Combination Gauntlet Gloves, of white suede lisle with black kid palms.

At $1, from $1.75—Combination Gloves of white suede lisle, with palms of white or black suede; two large pearl clasps.

Tenth street.

The Midsummer CARPET Sale

Needed Quantities at Almost a Third Under-Price

THIS SEMI-ANNUAL CARPET MOVEMENT, which was interrupted by the holidays last week, takes a new start this morning; and housekeepers, again free from social cares, have time to investigate this greatest of all economy times for securing new floor-coverings for city or country homes. Quantities are ample. The sale started with more than thirty thousand yards of Carpets; and the under-price collection today includes immense variety of patterns in every kind of carpet. In most cases you may buy whatever quantity you wish, from full rolls; yet these are the new prices:

Fine Axminsters, $1.40 to $1.65, now **$1 and $1.25**
Other Axminsters, $1 to $1.20, now **75c and 85c**
Wilton Velvets, $1.35, now **95c**
Regular Velvets, $1, now **75c**
Body Brussels, $1.40, now **$1**
Tapestry, 9 and 10-wire qualities, 75c and 85c, now **55c**
Second Grade of Tapesty Carpets, 65c, now **45c**
Third Grade of Tapestry Carpets, 50c, now **40c**
Best All-wool Ingrain Carpets, 65c, now **50c**
Extra heavy quality Ingrain Carpets, 85c, now **60c**

Still good selection among the **Domestic and Oriental Rugs,** at a quarter to a third below their regular prices.

Third floor.

Porch Furniture at Half Price

AND the furniture is some of the best brought out this season, for decorating and making comfortable the porches of Summer homes. The hot days will bring more friends to claim your hospitality, and the porch may need a new settee, or additional chairs to insure easy comfort for all. And never did high-class porch furniture cost quite so little as these superb pieces are marked today:

Porch Settees

At $2, from $4—Three-and-a-half-foot green or brown painted all-wood Settees; constructed of half-round flat slats: bent wood legs and arms; gold striped decorations.

At $2.25, from $4.50—Four-foot green or brown Settees same as above.

At $2.50, from $5—Five-foot green or brown painted Settees same as above.

Silver Birch Furniture

At $2.50, from $5—High-back Arm Chair; slat seat and back; frame of silver birch.

At $2.75, from $5.50—Silver birch high-back Rocker; high arms; splint seat and back.

At $2.75, from $5.50—Porch Table; silver birch legs and frame; 24-inch splint top.

At $4, from $8—Silver birch 44-inch rustic settee; slat seat, spindle back.

At $4.50, from $9—Forty-five-inch birch Rocking Settee; high back and arms; slat seat and back.

At $4.50, from $9—High-back Settee; high arms; splint seat and back; rustic construction.

Rustic Cedar Furniture

At $2.50, from $5—Porch Table; rustic legs and trimming; natural bark left on the wood; 31-inch rustic top.

At $2.50, from $5—Large Arm Chair; high back and arms; slat seats; strongly built and well finished; natural bark on the wood.

At $2.75, from $5—Square-top Lawn Vase; rustic legs; rustic trimmed top; deep box, well built.

At $4, from $8—Round Lawn Vase of rustic cedar; box, 12 in. deep; fancy top; rustic trimmings; natural bark left on wood.

At $7, from $14—Rustic Cedar Settee, 6 ft. 6 in. long; high arms; no back; very heavy construction. This piece has been trimmed of the bark.

Fourth floor.

Of course every other sort of porch furniture, and furniture for Summer use, is represented in this Summer stock; and all, except wicker goods, are offered at reductions ranging from 25 to 50 per cent. below regular prices.

It is the great opportunity of the year to fill up the Summer home at little cost.

Fourth floor.

Children's Wash Dresses

Babies' Bonnets—Reduced

IS there room in the little one's wardrobe for another pretty Summer dress? Or does baby need a dainty hat or bonnet?

For all those mothers who answer either of these questions with "yes," there's much to attract them today in these offerings of Children's White and Colored Wash Dresses, and Babies' Hats and Bonnets, all in this season's prettiest styles, at savings of a quarter to a half of regular prices:

50c to $2.25 for White Dresses worth 75c to $2.75—
Of fine lawn or nainsook; yoke of hemstitched plaits; also guimpe style, with ruffle or bertha of embroidery with insertion or plaits, or ribbon bows on shoulders.
French waists, with yoke of plaits and insertion; some with embroidery ruffles. Sizes 6 months to 4 years.

First floor, Tenth street.

75c to $3 for Wash Dresses worth $1.25 to $4.50—
A clean-up of the Children's Gingham and Fancy Colored Lawn Dresses in newest designs; yoke, guimpe and Russian blouse styles. Sizes 1 to 4 years.

50c to $1 for Bonnets worth $1 to $2—
Children's Lawn Bonnets, in a variety of pretty styles.

$1 to $2.50 for Lawn Hats worth $1.50 to $4—
Children's Lawn Hats, richly trimmed with ribbon.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Corsets of Merit

THE Wanamaker collection of Corsets leaves nothing to be desired on the score of variety of excellent makes and models.

To begin with, there are our own Lillian and L. R. Corsets—both made especially for us, one imported, the other domestic. Each the best of its kind, in elegance, grace, comfort and reasonable price.

Then there are other good Corsets, too—such as the Nemo and the W. & B.; in all of which our line of models is complete.

Here are hints of Corsets designed especially for hot-weather wear:

LILLIAN CORSETS

At $2.50—Of fine coutil; straight-front; no side steels; same in batiste, $2.75.

At $6.50—Of fine coutil; low bust; medium hips; lace and ribbon trimmed.

At $9.50—Of fine coutil; low bust; long hips; garters attached; same in silk batiste, $15 and $18.

At $10—Especially for stout figures; low bust; extra long tailored hips; garters attached; same in figured brocade, $15.

L. R. CORSETS

At $1—Medium and short length; made of netting or batiste; bias cut; low bust; long and short hips.

At $2—Of batiste; bias cut; medium hips; lace trimmed.

NEMO CORSETS

At $1—Of batiste; low gored bust; medium hips; for slender figures.

At $1.50—Of strong net; unbreakable hips; low bust; long over abdomen.

At $2.50—Self-reducing Corset, of batiste; long hips and low bust.

Demonstration of Wright Bust-form Corset.

Second floor, Tenth street.

These Early July Days Bring New Vigor to The UNDER-PRICED STORE

JULY marks a period of unrest in the merchandise movements in a large store. Preparations for autumn are being carried on—new stocks are arriving, or planned for; present stocks must be hurried out of the way.

Many sections of the store contribute merchandise today to swell the interest in the Under-Price Store, at prices that reflect this spirit of anticipation. And you, whose needs are in the present, profit thereby:

UNDER-PRICED REMNANTS OF
SUMMER DRESS GOODS

Hundreds of inviting remnants of the newest, prettiest Summer goods are ready for you today, at reductions of one-third to one-half former prices.

Three interesting groups:

Black Dress Goods. Silk-and-wool and All-silk Grenadines, Veilings, Etamines, Serges and Mohairs, in waist, skirt, or bathing suit lengths; also some dress-patterns. A third to one-half under price.

Cotton Wash Goods. Madras, Dimity, Batiste and Swiss Muslin, in lengths from 2 to 6 yards; including many charming new patterns. Half prices, and less.

Woolen Dress Goods. In Summer weights; Veilings, Albatross and Etamine, in 2 to 8-yard lengths; in white, light blue, royal blue, pink and gray. One-third to one-half less than usual.

WHITE SHIRT WAISTS, 25c and 50c

White Shirt-waists that are handled *will* get soiled. That's all that ails these, and a little soap and water will cure it in a twinkling. Meanwhile, new prices are like these:

At 25c, worth 50c—Of lawn, lace stripes or corded madras; full front, French back.

At 50c, worth $1 and $1.25—Of linen; plaited front and back; some trimmed with embroidery; open front or back.

Not all sizes in each style, but all sizes in the lot.

Little NEEDFULS, Needlessly Little-Priced

That is—we *could* get more for them, instead of selling them for what much inferior notions usually cost. A tableful of them is here—of which, these hints:

Black Silk Tie Laces, 5c pair. Corset Clasps, 1-in. back, 3c.
Pin Books, 2c. Kid Hair Curlers, bunch of a dozen, 5c.
American Pins, 1c paper. Stocking Feet, black or white, 5c. pr.
Fancy Case, containing assortment of needles and pins, 5c.
Tubular Shoe Laces, bunch of a dozen, 4c.
Black Velveteen Skirt Binding, 1⅛ in. wide, 5-yd. piece, 15c.
Cotton Trimming Braid, 24-yd. piece, 7c.
Cotton Corset Laces, 2 yards long, bunch of a dozen, 4c.
English Pin Sheet, containing 360 pins, 5c.

Saving Money on SUMMER CORSETS

Here are Corsets in coolest Summer materials, many of them popular brands, and all priced sharply below customary values:

At 50c—Empire Corsets, of white batiste; straight-front; for slight figures; lace-trimmed; sizes 18 to 28.

At 50c, worth 75c—Of ventilating white net; medium low bust; straight-front; medium short hips; lace-trimmed; sizes 18 to 26.

At 75c, worth $1—W. B. and Nemo bias and straight cut, straight-front Corsets; medium long and short hips; medium high and low busts; lace and ribbon-trimmed; sizes 18 to 26.

At $1, worth $1.25—Sonnette Corsets, of white batiste; straight-front; bias cut; gored hips; low bust; medium long over hips and abdomen; lace and ribbon-trimmed; sizes 18 to 26.

BABIES' and CHILDREN'S GARMENTS

Interesting prices rule on this showing of attractive Garments for Babies and Children today:

At 10c, 15c and 18c, worth 15c to 25c—Children's Drawers of Masonville muslin; hem and cluster of plaits; priced according to size, 1 to 16 years.

At 25c, worth 40c—Children's Drawers; hemstitched umbrella ruffle, or embroidery or lace-trimmed; sizes 2 to 16 years.

At 12c and 15c, worth 25c—Children's Jean Drawer-waists; sizes 2 to 10 years.

At 85c, worth 50c—Babies' Zephyr Wool Sacques, with pink or blue border.

At 35c to 45c, worth 50c and 65c—Girls' Petticoats of cambric or muslin, with umbrella ruffle and hemstitched or embroidery insertions; sizes 2 to 16 years.

At 25c to 50c—Infants' long cambric Slips; yoke of embroidery insertions; neatly finished at neck and sleeves; various styles.

WOMEN'S GLOVES, 25c

Two-clasp Suede Lisle Gloves, cool and good-looking, in white and black, and specially priced at **25c a pair.**

MEN'S STRING TIES, 5c

These are regular 25c values, hence the price is ridiculously low. Of foulards and silks, batswing or straight string style. Fifty dozens at 5c each.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

BASEBALL GAME STOPPED

Until Police Picked Out the Managers and Arrested Them.

LARGE CROWD AT JASPER OVAL

Unsuccessful Attempt of Sabbath Society to Prevent Murray Hill-Spaulding Contest.

Since the opening of the baseball season a number of amateur clubs have taken advantage of the opportunity to play Sunday afternoon games on the Jasper Oval, on Convent Avenue, between One Hundred and Thirty-seventh and One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Streets. When the weather is fine, the Sixth, Amsterdam, and Third Avenue cars are crowded with people going to Harlem, and a game scheduled between two teams of reputation is sure to attract between 3,000 and 4,000 persons to the grounds. These games have continued unhindered in spite of many protests from the New York Sabbath Society.

Yesterday afternoon a game was scheduled to take place between the Murray Hill and Spaulding teams, two of the best amateur baseball clubs in the city. The game was scheduled to take place at 4 o'clock, and at 3:30 o'clock there were over 3,000 persons in the grand stand and on the bleachers. An agent of the New York Sabbath Society, who was detailed to make an effort to stop the game, saw the gathering thousands, and went to the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station, where he asked for Capt. Hogan. After showing his credentials, he informed the Captain that the law was about to be violated in his precinct, showing him a placard announcing that the game was to take place. He informed the Captain that Sunday ball playing was a violation of Section 265 of the Penal Code, which prohibits Sunday amusements in public. The agent especially requested that the Captain arrest the managers of the clubs, and this the Captain agreed to do. So he called in Detective Kinney and instructed him to take two policemen, go to the grounds, and arrest the managers if the game was started.

Kinney did as he was instructed, and just before the game started the three policemen appeared on the field. The appearance of the policemen caused a rumor to spread through the crowd that the game would be stopped, and the crowd began to hoot and jeer at the policemen. Kinney smiled and took it good-naturedly. Just at 4 o'clock the umpire called out:

"Play ball!"

The Spauldings had taken the field and n young Murray Hill player stood at the home plate, bat in hand. The big Spaulding pitcher grasped the ball tightly in the fingers of his right hand, swung his arm around his head two or three times, twisted his body into many grotesque shapes, and then suddenly let his arm out. The ball curved over the plate just a couple of inches from the willow in the hands of the batsman.

"Strike!"

Scarcely had the echo of the umpire's voice and the clapping of the spectators died away when Detective Kinney and the bluecoats rushed on the field, Kinney waving his hands to the catcher to hold the ball.

"Where are the managers of these teams?" demanded Kinney.

"What do you want them for?" asked the Spaulding Captain, running in from the field. The policemen were immediately surrounded by a group of players and a crowd of spectators.

"I am a police officer," answered Kinney, "and I have instructions to arrest the managers of these teams."

There was a scurrying in the grand stand and presently two young men appeared and claimed to be the managers of the teams. The policemen took them to the station house.

When arraigned before the Sergeant's desk the young men said they were John Manlon, twenty-seven years, of 19 West Forty-fourth Street, manager of the Spaulding Club, and William Leath, twenty-one years, of 155 West Forty-first Street. They were bailed out for $500 each, a man named O'Connell going on the bonds. They were told to appear in the Harlem Court this morning.

When Manlon and Leath were taken away from the Jasper Oval the players continued the game, and it went uninterruptedly to the finish. When the managers were released they went back to the oval and were received with cheers by the players and spectators. One of the men interested in the Murray Hill team said after the game:

"The police have no right to interfere in these games, for they are not professional. These games are played on private grounds and no admission is charged. We had legal advice before we began to play here this season, and the Magistrate can only discharge the men when their case comes up in the morning."

RACE RIOT AT CONNELLSVILLE.

One Killed and One Fatally Hurt in a Fierce Fight Between Poles and Slavs.

CONNELLSVILLE, Penn., July 6.—A terrific race riot between Slavs and Polish miners and coke workers occurred last night at the Paul Mines of the Rainey Company, near Vanderbilt, three miles from here.

The dead and seriously injured are:

MIKE ZOVETCHIN, a Slav, killed instantly by three revolver wounds;

VICTOR HENNEL, a Slav, shot through the body; will not live till morning.

Thirty Slavs, men and women, were all more or less injured in the hand-to-hand fight that took place. Thirty arrests were made to-day. Jacob Welik and Peter Panik, two Poles, are charged with the murder of Zovetchin and the fatal wounding of Hennel. They were taken to jail at Uniontown to-night. The others were heavily fined at a hearing before Squire W. H. Wright of Dawson. Some of these will also be held for witnesses and perhaps accomplices.

Last night a big christening was held at the home of Frank Letkey, a Slavish boarding boss. Beer and other drinks flowed freely, and at 11 o'clock the trouble started with the result stated above.

POLICE CAPTAIN'S CAP STOLEN.

Tenderloin's Chief Robbed in a Restaurant—A Burglar Alarm Scare.

The Tenderloin is getting to be a famous place for mysteries. Saturday night Acting Captain Dillon of the Twentieth Street Police Station sat down to supper in a little place on Sixth Avenue, and when he got up his official head gear was gone. There was no clue to the thief.

Again yesterday morning persons passing outside the house at 297 Madison Avenue, where Mrs. S. C. Thompson lives, saw a maid's head stuck out of an upper window and heard cries of "Burglars!" breaking the Sabbath stillness.

Policeman Bose and another patrolman entered the house and found the burglar alarm had gone off. They could not, however, find any trace of a burglar.

NORTHWESTERN GRAIN RATES.

Farmers of Washington State Ask Railroad Officials to Confer with Them in August.

Special to The New-York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, July 6.—Two sets of invitations have been mailed to President Mellen of the Northern Pacific Railroad and President Hill of the Great Northern to visit Washington in August and confer with wheat growers with the object of arriving at a more satisfactory agreement regarding grain rates to Puget Sound. Farmers of the Big Bend district have joined in signing the invitation, which sets out that they pay what appears to them much higher prices than should be charged for shipment of 9,000,000 bushels of wheat annually to tidewater, besides other farm products.

The railroad Presidents are asked to name a date when it will be convenient for them to meet the petitioners at Davenport and discuss the matter in its various phases.

Big Bend is the newest wheat district in the State, and this year's product will be greatly increased. Another convention of Whitman County farmers to discuss the same subject was held yesterday at Colfax. It was attended by the largest wheat growers of the Palouse and Walla Walla districts. Chairman McCroskey and Secretary Coolidge were instructed to forward invitations at once.

The plan of a meeting between railroad officials and grain producers was started by Charles P. Chamberlain, who is believed to directly represent the railroads. There are indications that the latter prefer a voluntary reduction of grain rates to radical reductions likely to be made by the Legislature next Winter.

MR. HEINZE A DEMOCRAT.

His Public Announcement of His Politics Made at a Banquet Tendered by Him a Helena, Mon.

Special to The New-York Times.

HELENA, Mon., July 6.—A. August Heinze, the Butte and New York copper magnate, says he is a Democrat. His out-and-out statement to this effect, made at a banquet tendered by him to a few friends at the Helena Hotel, has been the sensation of the day in Helena.

It was in response to a toast in his honor, closely following a brilliant speech by United States Senator Paris Gibson, that Mr. Heinze made the unequivocal statement that hereafter he will affiliate with the Democracy.

It is a source of satisfaction to a good many Montana politicians to know where Heinze stands. He claimed not long ago to be a Republican. In 1900 he bolted the Silver Republican County Convention in Butte, held a convention of his own, and elected delegates to the State Convention, but at the latter place he was turned down. Heinze then turned in and worked to carry the State for Senator Clark and the Democracy.

He controlled the labor vote of the State, and it is admitted that his coalition with Clark was largely responsible for the latter's getting the Senatorial plum.

This latest statement of Heinze, if it can be relied upon, seems to give the lie to the recent rumors that he was about to sell out to the Amalgamated Copper Company and would be given a place in the United States Senate at the next election as a Republican Senator.

FELL TO DEATH IN SHAFT.

Woman Lost Her Balance While Trying to Pull Up a Dumbwaiter.

While trying to hoist a dumbwaiter to her apartments in the third story of the house at 117 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street late last night, Mrs. Mary Newman, forty-five years of age, fell to the basement, landing on top of the dumbwaiter. Her skull was fractured and she died instantly.

Mrs. Newman, whose husband is a traveling salesman, lived with her two sons. She went to the dumbwaiter to put on some milk bottles. It is supposed that the hoisting rope was caught, and that in attempting to loosen it she lost her balance.

John Thomas, the janitor, heard a noise in the basement, and when he went to the dumbwaiter shaft he saw the woman's arm. A policeman took off the top of the dumbwaiter and extricated the woman's body. Besides the skull, the right leg, the right arm, and two ribs were fractured.

THE PROSPEROUS SOUTH.

An Expert Observer After a Trip Reports Conditions as most Encouraging.

Mr. Richard H. Edmonds, editor of The Baltimore Manufacturers' Record, who has just returned from a trip to the South, says that business men throughout the whole Central South report great activity, and that everybody is looking forward to a busy and prosperous Fall and Winter.

"The outlook for cotton, except in Texas, where rain is needed," he is reported in The Baltimore Sun as saying, "is better than for many years at this season, and, though the crop still has to pass through its most critical period, it is now at the top notch of condition. The farmers are getting high prices for their diversified products, such as fruits, chickens, eggs, &c., and, while already enjoying a good share of the general prosperity, a large cotton yield would put them in a strong financial position.

"Throughout the South there is a general cry for laborers, skilled and unskilled. Everywhere the demand is active, and in the Alabama coal and iron regions laborers are so scarce that every company is hampered in its operations. Coal and iron interests are rushed with business at remunerative prices, all of the leading iron concerns making large profits, more by the great expansion in the business than by high returns, since most of the iron now being delivered was sold months ago, before the advance in price took place.

"The Birmingham district will make over 1,270,000 tons of pig iron this year and nine 14,000,000 or more tons of coal. New capital is coming in from every direction, and iron and coal properties, as well as city real estate, are materially advancing in values. Scarcely a day passes without the announcement of some new and important enterprise at Birmingham or Ensley or the adjacent towns, and while I was there sites were being sought for a manufacturing company to employ 2,500 hands and for a new furnace and steel plant to cost a million or two of dollars; and it is probably safe to say that, including railroad operations, immediately in and adjacent to the city, plans are being matured for investments which will represent from $15,000,000 to $20,000,000 or more.

"The day of doubt and uncertainty has passed. The whole South is alive with hope and energy, and is planning for great things. This is not only true in coal and iron, but in cotton manufacture, in which $5,000,000 to $6,000,000 is now being invested in enlarging established plants, while many entirely new mills are also under construction; in lumbering operations, which are being vigorously pushed in every direction, and in railroad improvements and construction, which are more active than ever before in the history of the South.

"I have never seen Southern roads so crowded with passengers, and the freight traffic is by far the largest the roads have ever been called upon to handle."

An Ancient Watch.

In The Daily Mail you have an account of a watch one hundred and twenty-five years old, which still keeps excellent time. I may say that the watch I am wearing every day, and which practically never varies at all, must be quite as old as the one you mention.

It was worn by one of my ancestors in the Gordon riots of 1780, at Waterloo, and finally went all through the Crimea, where it was worn by my father, who was Chaplain to the Naval Brigade. The maker of the match appears to be a "Mr. Saml. Toulmin of London."

Of course a good deal of it has been renovated from time to time; but even now, old as it is, a better watch for keeping time it would be impossible to have.

B. WILBERFORCE STOTHERT,
Acting Chaplain to H. M. Forces.
Shorncliffe Camp.

Letter to the Editor of The London Daily Mail.

A BRIDE BY PROXY ARRIVES.

Mrs. Aranjo Lieder Comes from Curacao to Join Her Husband Whom She Married Two Weeks Ago.

Among the passengers who arrived on the Philadelphia of the Red D Line to-night from Curacao, Porto Rico, and South American ports, was Mrs. O. S. Aranjo de Lieder of Curacao, a bride of a fortnight, who comes to join her husband in New York.

Mrs. Lieder was married June 25 by proxy at Curacao. She is a member of one of the most important families of that little Dutch island, and although it seems proxy weddings are not rare there, nearly every one of any consequence on the island witnessed the ceremony. Mr. Lieder, who is in business in New York, is a native of Curacao, where he and Miss Aranjo became engaged.

A short time ago he wrote her that he was ready to make her his wife, and asked her to come north to meet him, but she was unwilling to make the voyage alone, and, besides, she wished to be married after the custom of her islands. So a proxy ceremony was agreed upon, and it was, it is said, the most fashionable wedding Curacao ever looked upon.

Luis O. Negron stood in the place of the absent bridegrom, and the knot was tied just as fast, although the bridegroom was 2,000 miles away. Mr. Negron, who is the bride's brother-in-law, accompanied Mrs. Lieder to New York. He has represented five bridegrooms at as many proxy weddings, so the interesting ceremony was not novel to him, and after the civil ceremony the Church rites were solemnized.

Elias H. Cheney, United States Consul at Curacao, was another passenger on the Philadelphia. He is on sixty days' leave of absence.

THE KAISER'S METEOR.

English Appreciation of the Yacht Built Here for the Emperor of Germany.

The German Emperor's new racing yacht, the Meteor, designed by Messrs. Carey, Smith, and Barbey, of New York, left Southampton Water yesterday for the Kiel regattas. During the last two months she has been in the hands of Messrs. Waring and Sons, to whom the fitting-up, decoration, and furnishing of the owner's quarters were intrusted. The apartments which have thus been dealt with consist of the owner's cabin and bathroom, four visitors' cabins, a ladies' cabin, and a dining saloon. Paneled mahogany has been used, highly enameled in a fine ivory white, and relieved with pale myrtle green in the carpets, curtains, and upholstery. In conformity with his Majesty's wishes, the simplest possible treatment has been employed. In the owner's cabin are a dressing table of inlaid oak, a writing table and chair made of oak from the Foudroyant, Nelson's old flagship. The curtains are ornamented with a silver-colored embroidery of very artistic design. All the metal work is silver-plated, including the bedstead, which is of the swing pattern. His Majesty's bath is sunk below the level of the deck for economy of space; and the washstand is of the purest marble.

The dining saloon, which is an apartment of about 25 feet by 18 feet, is paneled all round in white, and the ship's sides are constructed as cupboards, arranged to display the racing trophies which have been won by his Majesty with the old Meteor. There are also a finely inlaid bookcase and writing table of the same design. The sideboard is semi-circular in shape and finished in the same way, with fine gold metalwork. The saloon is lighted with 30 silver candles and candelabra. The whole vessel is lighted with candles, as the Emperor will not have oil used on board at all for lighting purposes. The skylight in the centre of the saloon is decorated with stained glass. The deckhouse and stairway leading to the imperial apartments are constructed of inlaid Spanish mahogany. Special attention has been given in every part to the ventilation of the ship. Complete circulation of air has been carried out by means of inlets into the cabins and outlets through ventilators in the doors to the corridor, thus insuring a free current of fresh air at all times.—London Times.

Russian Washerwomen's Trust.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 11.—Following the example of great financial potentates, the Japanese washerwomen at Vladivostock have formed a species of trust, the members of which agree to the following rules:

(1) No washing per month at contract rates; (2) no washing to be done at less than 2d. per article; (3) no washing to be done for customers owing money or making deductions for lost, spoiled, or badly-washed linen.

Fines varying from £2 10s. to £5 are to be levied on washerwomen departing from these rules.—London Mail.

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, July 6.—There was generally better inquiry for cloth last week, and some sellers have progressed more in the past fortnight than they had done for some time previously. The Indian demand was the most active. It was chiefly from Bombay and Kurachee. There were a few transactions with China in staples. Elsewhere trade was unsatisfactory.

Yarns were supported by the strength of cotton at Liverpool. The spinners of American and home trade qualities endeavored to secure enhanced prices, but with little success, for the demand was indifferent.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Occasional showers; light variable winds.

Local thunderstorms and showers will occur to-day and Tuesday in the lake regions and the Middle Atlantic States, and scattered showers are probable in the South Atlantic and Gulf States. The temperature will fall over the rain areas, but no permanent reduction is yet apparent.

The winds on the New England and Middle Atlantic Coast will be mostly east to northeast, becoming south Tuesday. On the South Atlantic and Gulf Coast light to fresh southeast winds will continue. Fresh south winds will prevail in the lake region.

Steamships which depart to-day for European ports will have fresh east to southeast winds and cloudy weather to the Grand Banks.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		—TIMES.
	1901.	1902.	1902.
3 A. M.	73	68	74
6 A. M.	72	69	77
9 A. M.	74	73	84
12 M.	77	71	70
3 P. M.	79	70	78
6 P. M.	77	70	74
9 P. M.	74	68	71
12 P. M.	73	66	68

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	75¼
Weather Bureau	70
Corresponding date 1901	74½
Corresponding date for last 25 years	73

The thermometer registered 71 degrees at 8 A. M. and 68 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 74 degrees at 12:01 P. M., and the minimum 66 degrees at midnight. The humidity was 86 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 67 per cent. at 8 P. M.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

3:15 A. M.—1,389 Avenue A; Veronica Seske; damage, $50.

4:05 A. M.—139 East Houston Street; Levin & Marks; damage, $400.

5:40 A. M.—30 Mott Street; Chi Huy; damage trifling.

6:30 A. M.—163 East Ninety-ninth Street; Alexander Waters; damage, $25.

7:35 A. M.—Forty-fifth Street and Broadway; Rapid Transit Subway; damage, $25.

10:40 A. M.—132 East Seventeenth Street; Bernard Jacobs; damage trifling.

2:15 P. M.—55 Chrystie Street; William A. Miles; damage trifling.

2:30 P. M.—1,241 Fulton Avenue; W. B. Hotchkiss; damage, $25.

4:10 P. M.—2,617 Eighth Avenue; Emily Allison; damage, $14.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Strauss, Herman, Louisville, Ky.; H. J. Gutman, cloaks and suits; A. J. Strauss, furnishing goods; 568 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Mayer, M., Louisville, Ky.; clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Hamburger Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; B. Hamburger, woolens; 777 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Mayer & Schmidt, Tyler, Texas; S. Mayer, dry goods; Hotel Vendome.

Grossman, E. B., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; H. Grossman, cloaks and suits; 4 West Third Street; Hotel Savoy.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; A. Leith, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. Porteous, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

Tootle, Wheeler & Motter Mercantile Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; D. C. McInnish, manufacturing department, 320 Broadway; Hotel Manhattan.

Wise Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; A. Wise, overalls; Hotel Manhattan.

Rosenthal-Sloan Millinery Company, St. Louis, Mo.; I. B. Rosenthal, millinery, 621 Broadway; Hotel Netherland.

Weiss, S., & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; S. Weiss, millinery; Hotel Navarre.

Englehart Davison Mercantile Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; A. Quentin, millinery, 657 Broadway; Hotel Marlborough.

Baird, D., & Son, Louisville, Ky.; W. J. Baird, millinery, 621 Broadway; Hotel Marlborough.

Clement, J. V., Company, Toledo, Ohio; J. V. Clemsnt, millinery, 622 Broadway; Hotel Marlborough.

Mobley & Carew Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; R. G. Carew, cloaks, suits, waists, gloves, millinery, ladies' and infants' wear, and leather goods; J. T. Carew, dry goods; A. W. Garland, men's clothing; Hotel Navarre.

Bliss, Swain & Co., Topeka, Kan.; G. Bliss, clothing; Hotel Navarre.

Hale Brothers, San Francisco, Cal.; S. C. Harshberger, notions and laces; 395 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

Rice-Stix Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; H. S. Wheeler, notions and trimmings; 51 Franklin Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Murphy, Grant & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; W. Preston, notions; 86 Worth Street; Hotel Navarre.

Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. Hollywood, carpets; 65 Wooster Street; Hotel Navarre.

Pettis Dry Goods Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; C. H. Peck, carpets; C. B. Howard, upholstery goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Albert.

Rice, S. M., & Co., Wheeling, W. Va.; S. M. Rice, millinery; 637 Broadway; Hotel Cadillac.

Milliken, Cousens & Short, Portland, Me.; W. S. Curtis, notions and furnishing goods; 79 Leonard Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Hager & Brother, Lancaster, Penn.; E. E. Snyder, clothing; 377 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Hibben, J. H., Dry Goods Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; R. Owen, furnishing goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; W. P. Sackett, jewelry; Broadway and Tenth Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Stern, Lauer & Shobl Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; W. A. Shobl, clothing; Hoffman House.

Mayer, Scheuer, Offner & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; T. Mayer, clothing; Hoffman House.

Liebstadter Millinery Company, Kansas City, Mo.; J. Dernhoefer, millinery; St. Denis Hotel.

Cannon & Byers Millinery Company, Louisville, Ky.; W. G. Bennett, millinery; 621 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Mannheimer Brothers, St. Paul, Minn.; J. F. Langton, dry goods; 459 Broadway; Victoria Hotel.

New, J., & Brother, Mansfield, Ohio; T. New, clothing; Victoria Hotel.

Parker, Bridget & Co., Washington, D. C.; B. M. Bridget, dry goods; Hoffman House.

Frank & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; N. Frank, clothing; Hoffman House.

Tibbs, G. M., St. Paul, Minn., dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. H. Morton, men's clothing, 104 Worth Street; Hotel Imperial.

Wyman, Partridge & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; G. H. Partridge, dry goods, 258 Church Street; Holland House.

Coons, J. S., & Co., Wilkesbarre, Penn.; C. P. Long, dry goods; B. P. Thomas, dry goods; Victoria Hotel.

Kaufman & Co., Washington, D. C.; L. Kaufman, furnishing goods; 1. Kaufman, furnishing goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Raub, Joseph, & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; J. Raub, ladies' furnishing goods; L. Raub, novelties; 514 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. H. Easterly, hats and caps, 104 Worth Street; Hotel Imperial.

Strauss Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; E. Strauss, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Katz & Sackerman, Baltimore, Md.; M. Katz, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Stix, Baer & Fuller Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; P. W. Gradwohl, dry goods, 458 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Reed Brothers & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; C. T. Reed, millinery, 621 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

AT THE HOTELS.

ASTOR—D. P. Phelps, Chicago; Albert Champion, Paris; William Allen Young, London, Ontario; Marco Morrow, Chicago; A. Miller, Havana.

CADILLAC—W. S. Curtis, Portland, Me.; J. D. Dailey, Spokane, Wash.

FIFTH AVENUE—Galushk A. Grow, Pennsylvania; M. C. Hughett, Chicago; C. Gregory, London.

GRAND—Capt. R. L. Hamilton, United States Army; A. E. Moody, Havana.

HOFFMAN—Ex-Congressman Nathan Frank, St. Louis.

HOLLAND—Countess de Chambrun, Paris; Talford P. Linn, Columbus.

IMPERIAL—Maurice Marsden, F. R. G. S., London; Sidney Souls, San Francisco; John J. Fitzpatrick, United States Navy; G. H. Manley, Montreal; James Walsh, Calcutta; Major J. B. Belford, Denver.

MANHATTAN—P. B. Windsor, Puerto Principe, Cuba; N. J. Weaver, London; Mark S. Willing, Chicago.

MURRAY HILL—Dr. Edgar Thompson, United States Navy.

NAVARRE—Capt. B. M. Wiray, United States Army; Capt. H. Dorey, United States Army.

NETHERLAND—R. H. Gilbert, Cleveland; Sherman R. Miller, Detroit; A. A. Purman, Fort Wayne, Ind.; Charles Roth, Cincinnati.

NORMANDIE—A. J. Mills, Kalamazoo, Mich.; Albert Shilich, Savannah.

SAVOY—G. C. Campbell, St. Louis; George Rose, New Orleans.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Baron Max Oppenheim, Cairo, Egypt; J. M. Francois Henri, Buenos Ayres; C. G. Bethoud, Paris.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...4:35	Sun sets...7:38	Moon sets...8:57

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...9:01	Gov. Isl'd...9:28	H. Gate...11:21
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...9:17	Gov. Isl'd...9:45	H. Gate...11:38

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) JULY 7.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Hamilton, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, JULY 8.

Advance, Colon		1:00 P. M.
Arapahoe, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
El Dia, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Pennsylvania, Hamburg		8:00 A. M.
Perugia, Naples		12:00 M.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 9.

Alamo, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Philadelphia, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, JULY 10.

Esperanza, Havana	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Grosser Kurfuerst, Bremen		10:00 A. M.
Hungaria, St. Thomas and Para		
La Lorraine, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

FRIDAY, JULY 11.

Algonquin, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick		3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Florida, and thence by steamer, are dispatched daily, except Thursday, final connecting closes for dispatch via Port Tampa, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays at 6:30 P. M. for dispatch via Miami, on Mondays and Saturdays at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) (Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 7, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 19, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Riojun Maru. (Registered mail must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 10, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Mariposa. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and first-class matter for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 11, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Doric. Mails for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 17, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after June 28 and up to July 19, inclusive, or on arrival of steamer Umbria, due at New York July 19, for dispatch per steamer Ventura. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 19, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Moana, (specially addressed only.) Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and first-class matter for Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 19, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Nippon Maru. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 22, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of India, (registered mail must be specially addressed. Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.)

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. (Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) JULY 7.

Alamo, Galveston, June 26
Anchoria, Glasgow, June 26.
Comus, New Orleans, July 2.
Georgic, Liverpool, June 27.
Indradevi, Glasgow, June 19.
Mongolian, Glasgow, June 26.
Roda, Huelva, June 25.
St. George, Antwerp, June 25.
Taunic, Liverpool, June 28.
Xenia, Copenhagen, June 10.

TUESDAY, JULY 8.

Alliance, Colon, July 1.
Barbarossa, Bremen, June 28.
El Alba, New Orleans, July 2.
Friesland, Antwerp, June 28.
Georgian, Liverpool, June 26.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen, July 1.
Moltke, Hamburg, June 29.
Nueces, Galveston, July 2.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 9.

Kaffir Prince, Barbados, July 2.
Laurentian, Glasgow, June 28.
Liguria, Naples, June 25.
Teutonic, Liverpool, July 2.

THURSDAY, JULY 10.

Brooklyn City, Swansea, June 25.
Croydon, Gibraltar, June 25.
Manitou, London, June 30.
Martello, Hull, June 28.

Arrived.

SS El Sud, (Higgins,) New Orleans July 2, with mdse to John T. Van Sickle. Off the Highlands at 1:55 A. M.

SS Peninsular, (Port.,) Bettencourt, Lisbon, &c., June 18, with mdse. and passengers to G. Amsinck & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2 A. M.

SS Sicilia, (Ital.,) Toscanlno, Genoa, &c., June 9, with mdse. to Hirzel, Feltmann & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6 A. M.

SS Jamestown, Tapley, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS General J. A. Dumont, Brown, Baltimore, to E. Starke.

SS Santiago, Hathaway, Tampico, &c., June 26, with mdse. to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1:24 P. M.

SS Sirdhana, Dover, (Br.,) Wehber, Porto Padre, &c., June 21, with sugar to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 10:45 A. M.

SS Gulf Stream, Swain, Philadelphia, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Philadelphia, Chambers, Porto Cabello, &c., June 27, with mdse. and passengers to Boulton, Bliss & Dallett. Passed in Sandy Hook at 9:59 P. M.

SS Roma, (Fr.,) Verries, Naples, June 24, with mdse. and passengers to James W. Elwell & Co. East of Fire Island at 7:05 P. M.

SS Curityba, (Cuban.) Hoppe, Cardenas, &c., with mdse. and passengers to W. D. Munson. Passed in Sandy Hook at 11:05 P. M.

SS Guyandotte, Page, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company. Passed in Sandy Hook at 11:30 P. M.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., at 9:30 P. M., east, moderate breeze; clear.

Sailed.

SS British Prince, (Br.,) for Antwerp.
SS Cavour, (Br.,) for Manchester.
SS Citta di Palermo, (Ital.,) for New Orleans.
SS Dordogne, (Br.,) for Banes.
SS Hindloo, (Br.,) for Hull.
SS Pinto, (Ital.,) for Philadelphia.
SS Snyk, (Nor.,) for Baracoa.
SS Beltvernon, (Nor.,) for Port Antonio.

By Cable.

LONDON, July 6.—SS Carthaginian, (Br.,) Capt. Gunson, from New York for Glasgow, arr. at Moville yesterday and proceeded.

SS Columbia, (Br.,) Capt. Baxter, from New York for Glasgow, arr. at Movills yesterday and proceeded.

SS Campania, (Br.,) Capt. Walker, from Liverpool for New York, sld. from Queenstown at 11:25 A. M. to-day.

SS Lahn, (Ger.,) Capt. Mayer, from Genoa and Naples for New York, sld. from Gibraltar to-day.

Barotse, (Br.,) from Calcutta, Suez, and Algiers for New York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Cevic, (Br.,) Capt. Clarke, from New York for Liverpool, passed Brow Head at 11:45 P. M. to-day.

Notices to Mariners.

VIRGINIA.

CHURCH POINT POST LIGHT.—Notice is hereby given, by order of the Lighthouse Board, that on or about July 7, 1902, a fixed white post-lantern light will be established, 27 feet above the water, suspended from an iron arm projecting from a white post on the southeasterly corner of the wharf projecting from the southwesterly shore of Jamestown Island, about 3-16 mile below Church Point, northeasterly side of the main channel of the James River.

("List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1901," Page 120, after No. 564; "List of Beacons and Buoys, Fifth Lighthouse District, 1901," Page 75.)

WILCOX WHARF RANGE POST LIGHTS.—Notice is hereby given, by order of the Lighthouse Board, that on or about July 7, 1902, two fixed white post-lantern lights will be established to mark a range line on which 15 feet of water can be carried through the swash channel, on the westerly side of the James River, between Minzies Middle Ground and Windmill Point.

Front Light.—50 feet above the water, in a box on a white post, 5 feet high, on the edge of the bluff, on the northerly shore of the river, about ¼ mile below Wilcox Wharf.

Rear Light.—75 feet above the water, suspended from an iron arm projecting from a white post, 20 feet high, 234 feet N. by W. in rear of the preceding.

("List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1901," Page 120, after No. 566; "List of Beacons and Buoys, Fifth Lighthouse District, 1901," Page 76.)

MAYCOX POINT RANGE POST LIGHTS.—Notice is hereby given, by order of the Lighthouse Board, that on or about July 7, 1902, two fixed white post-lantern lights will be established to mark a range line for the main channel of the James River between Wilcox Wharf and Maycox Point.

Front Light.—35 feet above the water, in a box on a white post, with white daymark, 3 feet high, on the edge of the bluff on the lower side of Maycox Point, southerly shore of the river.

Rear Light.—80 feet above the water, suspended from an iron arm on a white post, with daymark of two cross-boards just below the lantern, 1,500 feet (¼ mile) WSW. in rear of the preceding.

("List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1901," Page 120, after No. 566; "List of Beacons and Buoys, Fifth Lighthouse District, 1901," Page 76.)

WOODSONS ROCK RANGE POST LIGHTS.—Notice is hereby given, by order of the Lighthouse Board, that on or about July 7, 1902, two fixed white post-lantern

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"AS SURE AS FATE."

In his first public utterance after the adjournment of Congress President ROOSEVELT took occasion to declare that the justice which Congress had failed to do to Cuba would be done yet, "as sure as fate."

On the other hand Senator PLATT at Coney Island, when asked what he thought of the speech of the President, replied laconically, "I haven't read it." Senator SPOONER, when asked how he thought the action of Congress in refusing the demand for justice to Cuba would affect the Fall elections to the House of Representatives, answered, "Not at all." Evidently the attitude of the Senatorial mind and that of the President toward this question is not alike.

The President is very much in earnest. He well may be. There is nothing in the situation he has had to deal with more important than our conduct toward Cuba, and nothing that appeals so directly to the conscience and the honor of the country. In regard to all other matters he has not differed widely from his party or from his party leaders. As to this the difference with the leaders is radical and irreconcilable. He must either bring the leaders to his view or he must surrender it. For the former he must get the strong sentiment of the party on his side in such form and with such intensity that the leaders dare not ignore it. Apparently that is what he is setting out to do. If he follows his first utterance with others in the various parts of the country fo which he will go before the reassembling of Congress, and if he uses all his great personal influence in the many legitimate ways that are open to him, he may arouse a feeling that will be resistless. He may even compel Senator PLATT to read his speeches, and he may induce the cautious Senator from Wisconsin to revise his view of the Fall elections.

For the only thing that will make justice to Cuba at the next session "as sure as fate" is the fear of an opposition majority in the House of Representatives. Of course the President cannot advocate that alternative. He cannot even threaten it. But he will bear it in mind, and so will the voters. If the Republican candidates and leaders pursue the insensate course of the majority in the late session, or if they are as insultingly indifferent as Mr. PLATT or as cheerfully confident as Mr. SPOONER, the voters, steadily faithful to the ideas and the purposes of the President, will turn to the opposition at the polls. It is the fear of this by the Republican managers, and this fear alone, that will induce them to change their tactics and deal decently with Cuba. What in fact the President has undertaken is a campaign for the Fall elections against the machine of his party. Left to itself that machine would drop Cuba as it was dropped in Congress. The managers are afraid of it. They dread the break in the protective wall. They dread the row that will be raised with all the contributors to the party funds. But they may be made still more to dread the aroused conscience of the American people, and that is practically what Mr. ROOSEVELT seems determined to make them face. All right-minded men will wish him success in his novel but noble enterprise.

THE REFORM OF REFORMERS.

A very interesting article is contributed to The Political Science Quarterly by Mrs. MARY KINGSBURY SIMKHOVITCH, under the title of "Friendship and Politics." The author writes as one who has had personal and intimate acquaintance with the districts peopled by those with whom Tammany has the strongest hold, and her general object is to show that this hold cannot be loosed until new methods of reform, or new spirit among reformers, can be brought about. The strength of Tammany lies in what its leaders are able to do for those who need or who desire help, chiefly in aiding them to get "jobs" of one sort or another, but also in many other directions. From this and from the associations of neighborhood and of common interests comes the genuine and fruitful friendship that exists between the politician and the voter on whom he relies. As for the reformers, the writer's general view of them is to be gathered from the following passage:

> For the reformer is a wholly unknown quantity. He is distrusted, like every other foreigner. He comes from a different environment. His English is a different tongue from that of the people he desires to reform. His experience is, for the most part, extremely limited. He is absolutely uncolloquial. He is unfamiliar with all those elements that make up the great traditions of party loyalty. He does not sympathize with these traditions, even if he knows them. He is an outsider. He is working on the people, not with them. He wants them to be different from themselves and more like him. In all this the position of unconscious superiority is alienating in its effect. The people who listen to him may not doubt the desirability of the reforms which he mentions; they simply doubt him, and that is fatal. They take him lightly; he is not real. Since he is unaccompanied by the substance of patronage, and lives in a world of ideas, the people regard his talk, in the picturesque phrase of the Tammany official, as "a whirlwind of words." Added to the doubt of the reformer's substantial merits there is often as well the dark suspicion that he is a decoy, a sort of forerunner of the rule of the capitalist, a man clever with words, but leading one on to ruin. He must have some ulterior purpose. Thus the reformer has far more friction to overcome in his attempt to win over the workingman than has the party out of power.

There is much that is sound and shrewd in these observations. We regret that Mrs. SIMKHOVITCH did not see her way clear somewhat more definitely to indicate how the reformers are to be enabled to overcome their disadvantage, how they are, in short, themselves to be reformed. Her suggestions in that sense would be possibly valuable. For ourselves we confess that we have hut little expectation that any radical or rapid change in those who are rather vaguely described as "reformers" is practicable, and we are even ready to admit that it may not he wholly desirable. The reformer is just as much a natural element in our complex society as the job-seeker or the job-dispenser. He will have in the long run about the influence and efficiency due to his sense, his honesty, his energy, and the need society has for him, as will the others. There is not any more use in preaching to him or at him that at or to the others. He will learn by experience or he will not learn at all. If he does learn in that way he will make some progress, not rapid or very great, hut enough to repay him for his efforts, and if he does not learn he will more or less promptly go out of business. Meanwhile there is some comfort in thinking that, despite the blunders of those of us who try to improve the community in which our lot is cast, improvement does go on, in some directions if not in all. The notion that all public employment is made up of "jobs" to be dispensed for personal or party benefit is weakening gradually. The sense of responsibility in office is, on the whole, strengthening. Public life very slowly but pretty steadily is becoming cleaner and more honorable. Each of us who does his duty honestly and modestly as he sees it and tries to see it rightly helps on the progress, even the much abused but, on the whole, useful "reformers."

A "PUBLIC DOCUMENT."

It is strange and almost pathetic how much good reading gets printed every year at the expense of Uncle Sam which it may be said that nobody ever reads. An inculpated or attacked officer of the army or navy or a department official prepares, for instance, an exhaustive and satisfactory defense of his conduct, and thereafter refers inquirers to "my report." But the general public never sees it. When Uncle Sam has a good "document" out of the Government Printing Office he ought to advertise it, as other publishers do. Otherwise love's labor is lost. To parody the proverb about the horse and the water, you may send public documents to a constituent, but you cannot make him read what he rashly assumes to be illegible.

The occasion of these remarks is "H. R. Doc. No. 645" of the late session. It is a letter from the Secretary of the Navy transmitting the correspondence between the department and Admiral KEMPFF in relation to the bombardment of the Taku forts in China. It is, in fact, a complete account and a complete vindication of the course we took toward China and toward our esteemed allies at the outset of the advance on Peking. It was the same course which we pursued afterward, when the army took up the work. But this is an account of the share of the navy. It is made plain in these pages that Secretary HAY, Secretary ROOT, and Secretary LONG were all of one mind abont that deplorable transaction and all worked in harmony. What Secretary HAY has happily described our diplomacy as being—a blend of the Golden Rule and the Monroe doctrine—was illustrated in that operation hy every American concerned, and secured us the gratitude of the Chinese and our own National self-respect.

It appears in the correspondence that Admiral KEMPFF anticipated, by his own good sense and good feeling, the conclusions at which the Administration at Washington was to arrive, and on his own responsihility and for reasons which he gives with force and clearness declined to co-operate in the bombardment of Chinese forts before any overt act had heen committed by China.

In addition to this showing, the Admiral unconsciously vindicates himself as the possessor of some of the most valuahle and entertaining qualities of the traditional "sea dog." When the foolish Chinese in the forts frustrated his efforts to save them by committing the overt act, the Admiral observes: "The forts opened fire first, at 12:50 A. M. of the 17th, without warning to any one, and apparently did not care who might suffer so long as the man behind the gun did not kill himself." And again, of the relations between ourselves and our allies, he nautically observes:

> The British and our forces have mutual confidence in each other and work cheerfully together. We also get along without any trouble at all with all others, hut on account of the difference of language the officers and men do not associate so much with each other.

When one comes upon documents in which so much interesting and valuahle matter is concealed as in this correspondence, he is tempted to wish that the Government Printing Office might become a real publishing honse, with an efficient advertising department to let the American people effectively know beforehand when anything of special puhlic interest was coming ont.

BUSINESS HOLIDAYS AND VACATIONS.

The steady increase in the number of husiness holidays in the year, the fact that Saturday is a half holiday in all seasons, and in Summer is practically dies non from a business point of view, and the disposition to make a Friday holiday extend over until the succeeding Monday, indicate that it is easier than it was a generation ago for the husiness man to "take a day off" without disadvantage. Men are no less diligent in business than formerly. Indeed, modern conditions make all gainful occupations more strenuous than they used to be, and in the larger opportunities for relaxation which are now offered the agencies for facilitating business are enabling the merchant and professional man to accomplish more work in less time than ever hefore.

No doubt this grows out of improvements in intercommunication. The telegraph and the telephone, supplemented hy fast and frequently distrihuted mails, release the man of business from much of the routine and drudgery of former years and permit him to dispatch in a hrief time what was once a monotonous and voluminous correspondence, with necessarily tedious intervals between asking for information and getting it, or between the necessity for communication and the ability to communicate. Perhaps the most marked change resulting from these and other causes in business methods is that business of every kind calls for a higher order of intelligence and depends for success very much less upon close application to routine and detail than formerly. This permits a greater latitude in the matter of holidays, and may even demand more relaxation than was necessary in the days when the merchant bought his goods one box to the invoice and received his mail weekly, or even under the conditions which obtained before the telephone made the whole commnnity members of a great commercial exchange with practically uninterrupted communication during business hours. What this accomplishes and what it saves in the way of time and effort can be more easily understood than described. The vacation habit makes for good, and it has not heen observed that it is destructive of business success in those who acquire it.

THE WHACKER WHACKED.

Visions of Dotheboys Hall and Squeers being trounced by his victims float before the mind as one reads the cable on the uprising of the boys in the Kassuhian village of Juschken, near Danzig, and their onslaught upon their German teacher in the schoolhouse. It is serions indeed when the trembling slaves of a German schoolmaster pluck courage from despair and break the honde that are riveted upon them with such care by parents and pastor.

But hasn't your schoolmaster ever heen the butt of your littérateur, especially the village master who is paid just enough to keep life around his poor bones, as is still the case in Germany? Unhappy BORCHERT! Doubtless he is the victim of the scorn all peasants—and some others—feel for the man who is underpaid and underfed; while the spark to touch off his tragedy was supplied hy the hatred hetween the Slavic and Teutonic elements in Prussia fomented by the political "big beasts" on both sides of the Russo-Prussian line.

The Kassubes in the Danzig region are an ancient tribe whose faces are often swarthy and make one think of Finns and Tatars rather than Germans, Poles, or Lithuanians, who also contribute to the racial mixture in Eastern Prussia. They are reckoned among the Old Prussians, however, and so, among the Slavs, and their traditions dispose them to sympathize with the Poles rather than the Germans. They remember how the Poles and Lithuanians rolled the German conquest back from the hanks of the Vistula to the Elbe in the eleventh century. Their ethnic feeling is for the former rather than the race which reconquered that land of rivers and lakes and finally pushed their borders far eastward so as to establish an East and West Prussia. Coming so soon after the trouhle in the school at Wreschen, where the parents took a hand in the attack on the schoolmaster, the new outbreak, though it occurred in a small village among people whose tribal name scarcely survives on the maps, has its own significance and explains the outburst of wrath in the German press.

Shouting the equivalent of "Let her go, Gallagher!" the largest boy led the attack, followed by the entire school—so says the cable; and it was not till the teacher had grappled with a foe and gained possession of his stick that he could turn the tables and drive out the swarm. Douhtless a regiment of infantry will be settled at Juschken and money got ready to bny out the more disaffected of the parents of these naughty hoys.

The rule of the stick is apt to beget imitation in children, just as the high private who has been hazed by his drill Sergeant takes it out of the recruits when his turn of tyranny comes. The village heroes will rue the day that their pummeling of the pedagogue became a cause célèbre. Prussian officials may read "Nicholas Nickleby," but they are impervious to the joke on Squeers when the dignity of the State is involved. Doubtless that village Hampden has sore bones ere this, and is a marked boy in more eenses than one.

THE RIGHT OF SILENCE.

The decision of Judge PARKER of the New York Court of Appeals, that there is no such thing as the right of privacy, suggests the disquieting thought that should the question come before it, the same conrt would hold that there is no such thing as the right of silence. Rather than have this doctrine affirmed and so incorporated into the body of the law by judicial decision, it is better it should remain indeterminate, in order that the individual whose ears are wearied and his nerves shattered by so-called music at times and in places where he does not want it may remain free to take such measures of self-protection as seem to him to meet the requirements of the case.

There may be, and donhtless are, certain persons so constituted that they are capable of deriving a low and sensnous gratification from anything approximating a tune. Such people like to whistle and are very apt to share with the jackass and peacock the vain delnsion that they can sing. Abnormal creatures who like perfunctory music of bad quality and encourage the peace-disturbing efforts of peripatetic destroyers of restful and beneficent silence—these the citizen who loves silence cannot escape. He may remain away from concert, drama, and vaudeville, and do all that in him lies to give his damaged ears a chance to heal and his shattered nerves opportunity to recover their normal tone, but the musician pursues him with the relentless industry of a ferret after a rat. He makes discord under the windows of his dwelling, heads processions which obstruct his use of the public highways, grinds the street piano with its ridiculous variations under his office window in business hours, lies in wait for him in steamhoats, and always and everywhere acts upon the assumption that the right of silence is a fiction which no one having a pecuniary interest in violating it need respect.

These inflictions the dweller in cities has in some sense learned to bear—not, indeed, with patience, but with stolid resignation such as may come in time to the convict undergoing a life sentence. True, he may become deaf, but that has its disadvantages as well as its compensations, and on the whole he prefers having his sense of hearing abused to losing it altogether. But against perfunctory music at unseasonable hours—or, indeed, any hours—at the places where he seeks rest and recreation, he has a right to protest, emphasizing his remarks with a club if necessary. Hotel proprietors have much to learn, but knowing as we do the feelings of the average desirable boarder concerning perfunctory music, we are in a position to promise a tidal wave of prosperity to the one who has the courage to announce that he has no piano, does not employ musicians, permits no whistling or singing ahout his place, and will pursue with a shotgun any one who brings a musical instrument within a quarter of a mile of his house. That is the kind of hotel the tired city man is looking for. Guarantee him the enjoyment of his natural right of silence, and he will find a new and hitherto unknown but earnestly desired happiness.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—With regard to the subsrviency of poets and priests to Kings in general, and with regard to the genuineness of Mr. ALFRED AUSTIN'S coronation ode in particular, we find that that able paragrapher of the hinterland who writes for The Rochestsr Post Express is after all in substantial agreement with us, and we hasten in consequence to acknowledge that we are in hearty agreement with him. But there is one point in his recent utterances that still keeps us guessing. "You see," he says, evidently practicing that virtue of speaking for himself which JOHN ALDEN is said to have neglected, "if a man cares for poetry he recognizes it even when he runs against it in the dark." It thus appears that he is a sort of poetical barometer. Put his nose hetween the covers of a book hy the Poet Laureate and it will immediately turn blue, presaging storms; do the same with the fragments of Sapho and it will blush an amorous pink. Between the covers of Omar it will hlossom like the rose. Thus is literary criticism reduced to an exact science. We have long been seeking just such an appliance for our lahoratory. Among many puzzling specimens we select one from "Le Misanthrope," of MOLIERE. Alceste, it will be remembered, has been pouring forth the vials of his wrath upon some very artificial verses of Oronte's. Nobody disputes that these verses are bad. One's own nose turns blue. But when Alceste cites an example of what he regards as true poetry, we confess to being somewhat in the dark, and, unlike the barometrical Rochesterian, afraid of barking our shins. Are we to take Aiceste at his word? Does the simplicity of the verses, their childlike sincerity, their rhythm, like the lilt of a folksong, qualify them as poetry? Or was the good MOLIERE using his prerogative of comedian to hold up the taste of the serious-minded Alceste to spiritual laughter? The verses are:

> Si le Roi m'avait donné
> Paris, sa grand'ville,
> Et qu'il me fallût quitter
> L'amour de ma mie,
> Je dirais au Roi Henri:
> Reprenez votre Paris;
> J'aime mieux ma mie, ô gué
> J'aime mieux ma mie.

Thle has been rendered, not without loss, as follows:

> If the King had given me
> Paris town, so great and gay,
> And for it I had to flee
> From my lady love away,
> To King Henry I should say:
> Take your Paris back, I pray;
> I had liefer love my love, O
> I had liefer love my love.

We are inclined to think with Alceste that this is pure poetry, but we have never been quite sure that the arch smile of the arch comedian is not laughing at us between the lines. Let the Rochesterian set our mind at rest. Is it pure, indeed, or is it, like Royal Baking Powder and the well-remembered soubrette at the Dewey Theatre, only 99⅞ per cent. pure?

—If the new turbine propeller Revolution had neglected to take a rise out of "the blue ribbon holder among the harbor fliers" the fact might have been matter for comment. To beat the Monmouth on her Sandy Hook trip is one of those things "every feller does." In no other way is it so easy to get the reputation of beating twenty knots an hour. We do not say that the Monmouth cannot do twenty knots, bnt a glance at time table and chart will show that she does not. From the New York pier to Sandy Hook is 17¼ nautical miles, and this the Monmouth accomplishes daily in about sixty-five minutes. This is at a rate of a trifle under eixteen knots an hour, or less than the speed of our slow and cnmhrous battleships. If by putting on a little extra steam the Monmouth can hit up the pace four knots an hour, there are weary dwellers down the bay who want to know why she doesn't do it oftener. There is no reason for casting aspersions on turbine boats in general, for they bid fair to hring a great advance in the speed of travel hy water. Much less is it purposed to sniff at the Revoiution, which was only built to show that the turhine could be used commercially. But, really, one gets a trifle tired at times of boats that win notoriety by beating the good old Monmouth.

—What are the ethics of the case when a star rebels against its maker? We refer, of course, to stars of the stage. The Providence Journal relates that Mr. JAMES K. HACKETT has announced his intention of smashing into the syndicate, with the aid of Mr. and Mrs. FISKE and Mr. and Mrs. CAMPBELL, (HENRIETTA CROSMAN,) and then taunts Mr. HACKETT with the fact that except for the syndicate he would not be star enough to talk of smashing into anything. The manner of The Journal indicates that it belongs to the numher of those who speak only fair of the commercially organized theatre. We are not of those who speak only ill of it. There are occasions upon which we could speak very well indeed. At its funeral, for example, we could wax eloquent as to its virtues. But this is neither here nor there. It must be admitted that Mr. HACKETT has been advertised in larger type than he deserves, and has in other ways been heralded unduly. But casuistry is concerned rather with motives than with results, and the syndicate's motive in manufacturing stars has never appeared to be anything hut its own profit. We have too great a respect for the financial craft of Messrs. KLAW & ERLANGER, FROHMAN and HAYMAN to expect that their splendor will be much dimmed by the new cluster of supposedly malignant stars; hut in proportion as the enterprise succeeds it will make for the freedom of the artist, the development of the individual. And this is the prime requisite of artistic growth. The time is, in consequence, more likely to come when Mr. HACKETT, already an able and conscientious artist, will he worthy of the greatness that his purely commercial managers have thrust upon him.

—Another rapid transit problem has been solved. In times past it has been impossible for him who cared to keep the soul of chivalry alive to rstain his seat in an elsvated train even long enough to glance through the paper, to say nothing of reading a book. Riding on the elevated was an expense of spirit and a waste of time. Some men solved ths problem, ostrichlike, hy burying their heads in a widely distended newspaper and pretending all ignorance of women standing. Even this had its dangers, however. A certain man who resorted to this device was lately disturbed, as the train rounded a curve, by having a woman projected through the news into his lap as a circus rider is projected through a hoop. He assisted the lady to her feet with exuberant gallantry and confronted his wife. On such occasions wives have a way of asking very pertinent questions. The engine that promises to do away with this emharrassing state of affairs is the new open car on Third Avenue. The seats are so near togetber that trousers are rubbed shiny at the knee, and there is scant room for the six people which the company advertises as the standard capacity. But no standing is allowed. Once you get your seat you keep it, and your mind le quite at rest as to who or what may be hurled through tbe newspaper into your lap.

—The Nation views with disapproval the contrast President ROOSEVELT drew in his commencement speech at Harvard between the meagre reward and the transient gratitude of our Republic and the honors England hsstows upon her sons who deserve well. The utterance is highly urbane, nay, is not without a touch of suburhanity.

What we miss most in President ROOSEVELT'S ingenuous address is a recognition, which we should have expected from him above all others, of the fact that true public service is its own reward. "Tbsre is no fun like work"—that discovery, says WALTER BAGEHOT, has heen the making of many a young English lord, who has found that Blne Books are really more fascinating than betting books. * * * Any one who has ever cut out for the "etars and ribbons and the other toys with which we children of a larger growth amuss ourselves," ehows thereby that he does not know the true zest of puhlic work. He needs to hs set down to read EMERSON'S essay on "Compensation."

Surely it is not necessary to point out how ludicrous is this lecture when delivered to the arch gospeler of the strenuous life! Malvolio, cross-gartered and practicing deportment in Olivia's garden, is not more delightful. "Dost thou think that because thou art virtuous tbere shall be no cakes and ale?" EMERSON'S optimistic essay is as littls in point as English lordlings whom a life of idleness and vice hores into activity. We have seen ths reputatione of almost every one of the men who did well in our late war inflated and raised to the skies by a windy hero worship, and dashed to the ground in as blind a fit of rage when the pinprick of actuality collapsed the hladder the public itself had made. President ROOSEVELT only pleads for a public recognition of our puhlic men that sball be at once sane and constant. How eager our public men are to do our puhlic work he made sufficiently evident. He desires that thls people shall honor itself by fitly honoring tbem.

COMMENT ON THE "WATER CURE."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to add a few more words to the comments that have from time to time appeared in your esteemed journal upon the "water cure" or type of torture that hae been administered in the Philippine Islands by men who have disgraced the uniform they continue to wear.

Several accounts of the so-called "water cure" have attrihuted the diabolical custom to the Spaniards, who, it is said, first tried it on the Filipinos, from whom, in turn, American soldiers learned it. But the custom wae employed in France also about the middle of the eighteenth century, as set forth by Lord Macaulay in his "Critical and Historical Essays," and subsequently noticed by Alexander A. Knox in The Nineteenth Century, (Vol. IV., No. 39.) We read thereln of certain religious persecutions that were marked with peculiar cruelties. In one instance, that of Jean Calas, a small shop keeper of Toulouse, "the poor old man was stretcbed till his limhs were torn out of the sockets. He was then submitted to the question extraordinaire. This consisted in pouring water into his mouth from a horn till his body was swollen to twice its natural size. The man had been drowned a hundred times over," &c.

As Mr. Knox says: "When one reads such stories, even at this distance of time, he understands the French Revolution."

Indeed, the tortures inflicted upon the Filipinos could not with impunity he employed (and overlooked) on the Continent of North America. That fact clearly exposes the cowardliness of the torture schcmes which even the War Department and the majority in Congress can scarcely afford to condone and reward.

L. BENSON.

Syracuse, N. Y., July 1, 1902.

Prof. Bristol and the Aquarium.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In "New Things in New York's Aquarium," in THE TIMES to-day, the real giver of its greatest—and latest—attractions is quite deprived of the credit due him, as you tell of "Prof. Bartholomew (?) of the New York University," when you should say Prof. Bristol—C. L. Bristol—Professor of Biology in that institution, who for several years, under university auspices has gone each early Summer to Bermuda with a party of senior students, in search and study of marine fauna and denizens of the dsep that there abound.

On my tenth outing, ended last week, in that lovely land, I found Prof. Bristol hard at work—"making hay while the sun shines," he put it—so husy that he scarce could find time to dine with me, and to him and his aids the world is indebted for the many beautiful fish from Bermudian waters in the New York Aquarium, concededly the finest aquarium on earth, which no one should fail to see.

J. B. MATTISON, M. D.

Brooklyn, July 6, 1902.

Sliding Scale for Coal Miners.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A correspondent talks of sliding scales. He evidently does not know that tbe 1900 strike was for the doing away with this method, which has prevailed for twenty-five years. The British miner likes a scale when it goes up, hut not down, as recent cvents prove.

F. E. SAWARD.

New York, July 1, 1902.

Book Bargains Strangely Sought.

Angels were once entertained unawares; and the modern version of that tantalizing situation seems to lie in the possession of valuable books, of which the value is not known to tbe owners. So at least we must assume in face of certain advertisements appearing in literary papers and sent broadcast through the post in catalogues. "Books wanted. Twenty-five shillings offered for George Meredith's 'Poems,' 1851"—and some fifty other volumes well known to collectors as scarce. They know, too, that this same edition of Meredith fetches about £17 in the salesroom. Some of these treasures, however, must be in the hands of those who have no expert knowledge of prices, or the net of this most sporting of bookmakers would be spread in vain. As a question of ethics, the buying of rare hooks in the cheapest market is always an alluring topic; but here it is enough to give a hint which may reach some book owners apparently in need of it.—The London Chronicle.

Plural Voting in Parliament.

More than once in the stern history of ths House of Commons have members found themselves in the wrong lobby. It was reserved for Mr. Madona to drift from the wrong into the right lobby, and to havo his vote recorded in both. Mr. Madona may now rank in the annals of Parliament with those members who have distinguished themselves as "freaks" in the lohby. He may claim a place equal in rank with Mr. Fawcett, who, upon the motion for the grant of £30,000 for the marriage portion of the Princess Louise in 1871, was the only member in the "No" lohby as against 350 in the "Ayes." There are other cases, but perhaps Mr. Macdona would rather be classed with Mr. Chamberlain, who on a famous occasion went into the wrong lobby, but, as the Speaker explained, "found a means of escape known to us all."—Tho London Chronicle.

A Scotchman Envied Kruger.

To the Editor of The London Standard:

Sir: In your report of Dr. Parker's address at the thanksgiving service at the City Tsmple it is stated that he said: "Paul Kruger paid a great compliment to the British authorities wben he got on the back of a veldt pony with £2,000,000 behind him and left his wife to the carc of the British Army."

An amusing excuse for his action was made at the time by an old Scotch gamekeeper in Aberdeenshirc, who was a great admirer of Paul Kruger. His master told him that Kruger had fled and left Mrs. Kruger behind him, adding, "Well, what do you think of Mr. Kruger now?" The gamekeeper, in a sad and sympathetic voice, replied, "Eh, Sir, but mony a man would he glad to do the same." I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

A SCOTCHWOMAN.

June 11, 1902.

Nelson Relics on Kaiser's Meteor.

The Nelson relics are a conspicuous feature of the Kaiser's new yacht, Meteor III., which left Southampton to take part in the forthcoming Kiel regatta. The Emperor's cabin contains among its fittings a dressing table of inlaid oak, a writing table, and a chair made from the oak of Nelson's old flagship, the Foudroyant. All the metal work in the cabin is silver-plated. Although the Kaiser had his yacht designed and built in America, he brought her to England to be equipped, decorated, and finished by Messrs. Waring, who adopted the style known as "Colonial Adams."—London Globe.

NUGGETS.

Really Difficult.

Goodman—You certainly were disgracefully drunk last night.

Hardkase—Was I? Well, it's pretty hard to do that sort of thing gracefully.—Philadelphia Press.

In Self-Defense.

"Jerry," said Flaherty, "why is it ye're gittin' so proud since ye're gittin' a bit of money ahead?"

"Me b'y, 'tis loike that wid all th' rich," said Jerry. "'Tis a measure of protiction ag'in me poor relations."—Indianapolis News.

Couldn't Help It.

"Did you ever take an oath?" asked the Judge.

"Wance only, y'ur Honor," replied the witness. "Big Molke shwore at me from the top av a slvin-shtory huildin', an' I couldn't l'ave me team t' git at him—so I had t' tahke it."—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

Music's Power.

Grimes—Yes, I'm fond of music. There's Tinnerman, for instance—

Brady—You don't call his horn blowing music?

Grimes—It has been very enjoyable to me. I got Tinnerman to keep at it night and day, and the result was that I bought the house next door for a thousand dollars less than the man who lived in it asked a week or two before.—Boston Transcript.

Strict Constructionist.

"What was the cause of that awful racket in your office just before you came?" asked one of the tenants on the third floor.

"You know that young cowboy that came yesterday to begin the etudy of law with me?" said the other.

"Yes."

"Well, I thought he might as well begin at the bottom, and I told him that when he came down this morning the first thing for him to do would be to clean out the office. He found half a dozen fellows there waiting for me, but he did it, all right."—Chicago Tribune.

NO CASTE BEYOND THE GRAVE.

James Barton Adams in Denver Post.

O! ye who poise a lordly head
In haughty gold-created pride,
Who walk the streets with kingly tread
And brush the honest poor aside,
Who think the toilers hut the scum
Of earth and always in the way,
Know you the time will surely come
When you will be as poor as they?
That death will level king and slave?
There'll be no caste beyond the grave.

You look with proud and cold disdain
On those who toil for daily bread;
The clanking of the labor chain
You bear with careless toss of head.
You never shake a poor man's hand
Unless you have an axe to grind—
Some new ambition to be fanned
From coal to flame, but keep in mind
Death knows no master, knows no slave—
There'll be no caste beyond the grave.

This life is as a quick-drawn breath
Compared unto eternity;
'Tis but a span from birth to death,
Then out upon the ehoreless sea
We drift, and there the man of pride
Who was a king upon the earth
Must float as equal side by side
With fellow man of humhler hirth.
He cannot ride a private wave—
There'll be no caste beyond the grave.

Till crack of doom wise men may preach
Of universal brotherhood,
With tongues inspired may strive to teach
That principle so grand and good,
But just so long as gold is god
And purse-pride sways the human heart
A battlement both high and broad
Will keep the rich and poor apart,
But death will equal lord and slave—
There'll be no caste beyond the grave.

PRESIDENT'S SUNDAY AT OYSTER BAY

Mr. Roosevelt Romps with His Children and Goes to Church.

Will Transact Only Pressing Business During His Vacation—Considering Anti-Trust Legislation—His Future Movements.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., July 6.—President Roosevelt, rested and refreshed after his hot trip to and from Pittshurg, was up hright and early this morning, and wandered ahout with the children to see the tiger lilies in full hloom and to be taken to spots of peculiar interest to the young Roosevelts, who had made discoveries here and there of hirds' nests and other wonders of the world dear to childhood.

He had to look over and comment on the numerous pets of his children and to listen to their accounts of the marvelous performances of the members of the miniature menagerie. Then he was permitted to visit the stahle, there to learn that his horses were in fine fettle and ready for rough riding across country or to speed over the good roads of Oyster Bay.

It was getting time for church, and so he ordered horses harnessed to two light wagons. The young Rooseveits were rounded up with more or less trouble when they were wanted, and none was missing when the wagons were brought around. The youngsters were put inside, Mr. and Mrs. Roosevelt and Miss Carow, bis sister-in-law, joined tbem, and they were soon spinning along on the three-mile drive to the village, where they could hear the church bells summoning the worshippers.

The President, with Miss Carow and Acble, were first to arrive at Christ's Episcopal Church. There was quite a little gathering standing under the tall locust trees to greet the President. He jumped down from the carriage to assist Miss Carow and Archie up a flight of steep stone eteps leading to the churchyard. Then he shook hands with neighbors and old friends. He was beaming with pleasure and good nature, and laughed like a big, jolly hoy when reporters, in answer to his query, said tbey had not enjoyed their night's sleep in the stuffy rooms of the villags hotel. "Pretty hard life, boys," he said, sympathetically, and then turned to look up the road anxiously for the missing rig.

A photographer prowled around from tree to tree, taking snapshots at the President. He had been warned away by the Secret Service men, who told him that Mr. Roosevelt did not like photographers and that he had no way of smashing cameras. The President was in too good a humor or too occupied laughing and talking with friends to mind the man with the machine.

Mrs. John A. Weeks and her son, Arthur Weeks, Summer residents, drove up in a carriage. The President was at the carriage door in a second, showing that he is as alert and active as ever. He shook hands with his friends and helped Mrs. Weeks up the steep steps.

There was standing near by a small, neatly dressed boy, who had taken off his straw hat at sight of the President. He stood on one foot and then the other, and blusbed in embarrassment. He twirled his hat and dropped it. This called him to tbe attention of the President, who smiled at him. Greatly relieved and filled with sudden courage, the youngster walked up to the big man. His hat seemed to trouble him, and so he put it on. Then remembering that he should not be covered when greeting the President, he grabbed it off, extended his right hand, and said, solemnly:

"How do you do?"

"Very well, indeed, thank you," answered the President, shaking the little hand. Then he asked the boy his name, his age, and where he lived. The boy's embarrassment was gone, and he informed the President of the United States that he was Harold C. Mulford, five years old, and that he lived at Austice Street, Oyster Bay. He had been here only a little while. He had not thonght of speaking to Mr. Roosevelt; he just wanted to see him, but his father had told him that Presidents would speak to boys, and so he had made hold. The President patted him on the head and chatted with him. After the interview, when asked what their conversation had been, the youngster's only answer was that he was keeping that to tell to "the fellers when I tell 'em I shook hands with President Roosevelt."

It was quite five minutes before Mrs. Roosevelt appeared with the other children. The President helped Mrs. Roosevelt out of the wagon, and Miss Ethel and Master Kermit, while "Teddie, Jr.," cared for himself. The children scampered up the stone steps, the President assisting Mrs. Roosevelt. The snapshot man was busy again. Mr. Roosevelt did not see him. He entered the church with his family. Mrs. Roosevelt, Kermit, and Ethel went into one of the forward pews. "Teddy, Jr.," and two boys cousins sat in the pew back of them. The President, Archie, Robert Ferguson, a Rough Rider, and Miss Carow took a pew in the rear of the church. The Rev. H. H. Washburn conducted the services.

At the conclusion of the services the Roosevelt boys hurried to the door, brushing hy their father. Other people waited for the President to reach the exit. As Mr. Roosevelt, with his family, reached the runahout wagons the youngsters protested that it was raining, which their father allowed to be a fact, but told them to "pop in, and pop in quick," and so the two rigs were soon filled with the President and his family, and drove away for Sagamore Hill.

Two big farm wagons had driven in front of the church. They were filled with women from the country, who stood up and waved their handkerchiefs. The President waved hack with his Panama hat.

After dinner the children started in to play. Archie mounted the calloo pony and did things to it. The pony threw Archie, landing him hard. The President called to his son to leave the pony alone, as it belonged to Quentin, the boy's younger brother. Archie was of a different opinion, remounted the pony, and rode away.

A little later the children disappeared, and returned in ahout half an hour, red-eyed and temporarily saddened. They explained that they had buried "Bossy."

"Bossy" was a pup, and a great friend of the children. The burial was under an apple tree, where a pine board tells of the virtues of the deceased. "Bossy" was the son of Mr. Clausen's "Thinking dog," which charmed Mrs. Roosevelt, and to which she gave a collar after seeing her perform. Another pup is now on the way to the children from Chicago. After burying their pet the children covered the grave with flowers and went home to hope that the live pup would soon arrive.

In the afternon the President, Mrs. Roosevelt, Miss Carow, and Mr. Ferguson took a long walk about the place. Kermit met them as they were returning over the lawn. Tbe President had a jolly romp with his boy, and incidentlly taught the little fellow some tricks in Japanese wrestling. He is a student of Ji-Jit-Su system. The little hoy is an apt pupil. He caught his father by the thumb and hy a quick twist threw the President of the United States heavily on his back among the clover and the daisies and the tall grass. Mr. Roosevelt laughingly commended the youngster.

Secretary Cortelyou said to-day that there seems to be considerable misapprehension in regard to the President's stay here.

"There will be no elaborate office established," he said, "and the only clerical force maintained will conelst of two stenographers. Tbe President has planned to make his holiday as brief as possible, and get all the rest he can and freedom from the burden of public affairs.

"To that end he will transact in Oyster Bay only the most immediately pressing bnsiness. Everything else will be transmitted to Washington for attention there, either hy the regular White House force, or, in cases where other action is required, by the various departments.

"This is in accordance with the practice which has been followed successfully during previous Summers. The President will not receive delegations, and hopes to have all matters intended for him, not of the most pressing importance, submitted by correspondence."

It is not all fun for the President on his vacation, however, as he is dealing with a serious political problem. On the lines of his Pittsburg speech he is considering the question of curbing the trusts. There will be several consultations here on the subject, but as Mr. Cortelyou says, there will be no delegation to discuss the subject. Senators, however, may come one at a time to see the President. Mr. Roosevelt refuses to talk about the trust legislation, and refers questioners to his Pittsburg speech.

It has been decided that he is to leave here on Aug. 20 for a tour in New England, where he will appear at county fairs and other places to be selected. He will return here on Sept. 19, and will go to Detroit Sept. 22. He will go to Washington Oct. 8 for the Grand Army of the Republic encampment. Then

SUNDAY ISSUE OF THE NEW YORK TIMES

Four Sections and Two Supplements in the Enlarged Form.

Attractive Features That Are Increasing the Interest in the Publication—Illustrations, Special Articles, and the News of the World.

Timely cartoons and drawings, telegraphic and cable news reports, accounts of whatever wae interesting about the city, and special articles on many subjects made THE NEW YORK TIMES of yesterday attractive to all.

In the news sections of the issne the contributions of special correspondents in foreign countries were noticeable. The Financial Section and Quotation Supplement included tbo latest information from Wall Street and European financial centres, as well as carefully written reviews of recent developments in some of the country's great industries. The Magazine Supplement, besides its cartoons by Kemble and others, contained stories serious and amueing, fashion news, and notes of the clubs and theatres.

The Magazine Section was filled with special articles on subjects of timely interest. This part differs from the Magazine Supplement in that the latter is devoted more to fiction than to subjects of current progress.

"How Americans Are Spending the Week in London," including items about notables from this country, was the subject of tbe leading cable dispatch from the special representative in tbe British capital. Another dispatch had to do with the waning social season in London and the recent receptions there. There was an additional article of gossipy news about the American visitors.

The rumors relating to the postponed coronation date were discussed fully, and it was stated that the King wished to havs the celebration in August, while business men of the kirgdom favored early October. Ths week's doings in British politics were treated in Mr. Ditbmar's attractive way, as was the coming theatrical season.

The cable news from Berlin included an account of Emperor William's visit to J. P. Morgan's yacht, Helnrich Conried's visit to the Emperor, and the anti-Kaiser demonstrations by the Poles.

The latest doings of Franco-American society were told by the special Paris correspondent, who paid especial attention to ths reception at which beautiful American visitors, including the wife of the French Ambassador to Madrid, were admired.

"The New Art" in Paris and Miss Warrick's exhibit at Bing's galleries furnished another topic, and there was a dispatch about the proposed change of character in the Moulin Rouge, Paris's famous bohemian resort, which is to become a music hall under the direction of M. Maurey.

A correspondent in Australia contributed by mail a comprehensive article on the situation in that country, the rssignation of Lord Hopetoun, the Commonwealth tariff, and the dullness of trade.

From special correspondente in this country came many interesting dispatches. One told of the operators' plan to break up the anthracite coal strike by opening two collieries on July 17, thereby hoping to cause the failure of a strike indorsement by the Indianapolis convention. Another contained an interview with Harry Lehr, who said he wanted to protest at last against the things said about him in the newspapers.

"I wear no monogram garters or gold bracelets," was one thing Mr. Lehr said.

A dispatch from Boston told of Aguinaldo's intentions to coms to this country and lecture on conditions in the Philippines.

The local columne contained the story of Gold Heels's record-breaking race at the Brighton track, the onslaught of the police on the notorious west side district known as The Farm, programmes of Sunday's church servicee and park musical concerts, news of the sporting world, real estate happenings, notes of recent legal decisions, and a complete reproduction of the speech delivered on July 1 by District Attorney Jerome at Colorado Springs. President Roosevelt's arrival at Oyster Bay for his vacation was described and his plans for the future were outlined.

"The Man in the Street" department, preceded by a Kemble cartoon, occupied tbs leading page of the Magazine Supplement.

Edward W. Townsend, author of "Chimmie Fadden," contributed to the Supplement "A Summer in New York, Told in Letters from Alice to Her Sister."

John R. Spears had a story entitled "How the Tenderfoot Met the Bear."

John Kendrick Bangs's third instalment of "The Genial Idiot" was another feature.

Club life in town and country was written by "Bobby." Adolph Klauber contributed his tales about stagefolk. The titles of the leading articles on the women's pages were "Timely Trappings and Trimmings" and "Women Here and There." One of the short stories was called "When Amos Rusle Struck Out."

In tbe Magazine Section of the issue was Julian Ralph's "Pure Americanism," an essay on the pleasant Summer life in Vermont, whence Mr. Ralph was writing. David Graham Phillips contributed "The Looker-On," in wbich he said things and recalled anecdotes about prominsnt men in National politics.

The new acquisitions of the New York Aquarium furnished a topic for a etory about sea anemone, a sea serpent, and other strange things to be seen in the collection at the Battery. Under the title "The New Ocean Graveyard" it was told how Cape Nome and the Klondike had become notorious recently because of the many vessels wrecked there. The troubles of Kansas farmers in securing enough laborers to do their work was described under the headline "Wholesale Kidnapping in Kansas," and another story of the West was about the great grasshopper pest, threatening with destruction an area of 1,800 square miles.

In connection with an outline of a plan to have the "third degree" abolished there were anecdotes of various things officers of the law had done to criminals to extort confessions. A subject of undoubted interest to Catholics was the candidacy of the British prelate, Cardinal Vaughan, for the Papacy on the death of Leo XIII., and a topic with which anybody ought to be concerned was a new scheme to supply umbrellas at a dollar a year from branch stands throughout the city and in towns along railroads.

"New words in the English Language" was a title in connection with which it was mentioned that as a result of the South African war everybody had come to know the meaning of "maffick" and "trek." The proposed New York-Chicago road, a great continuous highway to connect the two cities, was told about in a way that would be sure to attract the attention of bicyclists especially.

The letters to the editor of THE TIMES were interesting, as usual, and the topics talked about by automobilists were set forth in a long article.

Among the topics of the financial pages were "The Record of a Wall Street Year, from July 1, 1901, to July 1, 1902"; "The Stock Exchange Football—The Colorado Fuel and Iron Property Considered as a Business Proposition," and "Missouri Pacific's Situation." There was the usual special cablegram "On London 'Change."

The towerlike "flatiron" building at Twenty-third Street and Broadway, a Westchester County ghost story, and news of the Summer resorts afforded subjecte for other contributions. Incidentally it may be mentioned that the advertising pages of the Sunday issue included complete information wanted by those seeking for places in which to spend their vacations.

Fire Destroys Stores and Residences.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., July 6.—A fire at Clinton, N. C., to-day destroyed forty-two stores and residences, causing a loss of $100,000, on which there was small insurance. Among the buildings burned was the Episcopal Church and the Western Union telegraph office.

Condition of Edward Bell.

It wae eaid at tbe Hotel Netherland last night that there had been no change in the condition of ex-Park Commissioner Edward Bell. He is still very low.

SERVICES AT OCEAN GROVE.

Expression of Opposition to Efforts Toward Letting Down the Bars on the Sabbath.

Special to The New York Times.

OCEAN GROVE, July 6.—Bishop Charles H. Fowler of Buffalo and Bishop John W. Walden of Cincinnati preached to large congregations in the Auditorium to-day. Ths congregation in the morning numbered fully 7,000. Bisbop James N. Fitzgerald of St. Louis presided at the Auditorium meetings. Bishop Cyrus D. Foss of Philadelphia and the Rev. Dr. James M. Buckley of New York, edltor of Tbe Christian Advocate, occupied seats on the platform. Tall Esen Morgan's choir of 300 voices and his orchestra—of 50 musicians furnished the music during the day.

There were 5,000 present at the beach meeting, on the strand at the foot of Ocean Pathway, and the three departments of the Summer Sunday school had nearly 3,000 scbolars. The Rev. Dr. D. L. Rader of St. Paul delivered an address on "Training for the Young" at the young people's meeting in the temple, and Bishop Fitzgerald and the Rev. Dr. A. E. Ballard spoke at the holiness meeting.

Sabbath desecration was the theme discussed at the last-named service. Referring to the fact that attempts were being made to induce Ocean Grove to let down the bars on the Sabbath, Dr. Ballard declared that instead of letting down a bar eeveral additional ones would be put up, and he predicted tbat the proposed ocean boulevard would never pass through Ocean Grove.

BAR HARBOR'S NEW CHAPEL.

Given to St. Saviour's Church by Mrs. Charles Carroll Jackson and Consecrated Yeaterday.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., July 6.—St. Saviour's Episcopal Church was crowded to-day with high ecclesiastical dignitaries and society people who came to attend the consecration of the new memorial chancel and chapel given to the church by Mrs. Charles Carroll Jackson of New York in memory of her husband, Cbarles Carroll Jackson, who died at sea off Gibraltar in December, 1901.

Ths consecration csremony was performed by the Right Rev. Robert Codman, D. D., Bishop of Maine, assisted by the Right Rev. William C. Doane, Bishop Albany, and the Right Rev. William Lawrence, Bishop of Massachusetts. The sermon was preached by the Rev. William H. Vibbert, vicar of Trinity chapel, New York.

The memorial ie a handsome structure erected at a cost of $25,000. St. Saviour's Church is attended by the majority of ths fasbionable Summer people. Mr. Jackson was one of the Board of Trustees and was especially interested in the welfare of the church. The memorial was built for that reason. The Rev. William Osborne Baker, rector of St. Saviour's, married Mr. Jackson's only daughter.

CATHOLIC SUMMER SCHOOL.

Eleventh Annual Season Opened at Cliff Haven, Lake Champlain.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., July 6.—The eleventh annual session of the Catholic Summer School of America at Cliff Haven, on Lake Champlain, opened to-day with the arrival of a large party from New York City, including the Rev. Michael J. Lavelle, President of the school; Warren E. Mosher, Secretary; Charles V. Fornes, President of the Champlain Club; James A. Rooney of Brooklyn, Thomas A. Mullen of Boston, and H. J. Heidenis of New York.

An informal reception was held this evening, at which short speeches were made by Father Lavelle, Mr. Fornes, John B. Riley of Platteburg, and Secretary Mosher. The regular sessions of the school begin tomorrow, the lecturere for this week being Thomas A. Mullen, A. B., of Harvard University, and James A. Rooney of The Brooklyn Eagle.

ASBURY PARK'S NEW CHURCH.

Five Methodist Bishops at the Dedication of the Edifice.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, July 6.—Five Bishope of the Methodist Episcopal Church—Mallalieu, Walden, Fowler, Foss, and FitzGerald—aided to-day in the services incident to the dedication of the new Methodist Church, at Grand and First Avenuee, that cost $30,000. The dedicatory sermon was preached this morning by Bishop William F. Mallalieu of Boston. During a platform service this afternoon addresses were delivered by Bishops Mallalieu, FitzGerald, and Fowler, and the Rev. Dr. James M. Buckley of New York.

The new church is the handsomest edifice in Aebury Park, and, through the efforts of the pastor, the Rev. Dr. W. R. Wefersporn, it was dedicated free of all debt. Nearly $5,000 was raised to-day to meet an indebtedness on the old church building.

MASSES AT SUMMER HOTELS.

Devotional Exercises in Two Leading Rockaway Beach Resorts.

For the first time masses were held yesterday in two of the leading hotels at Rockaway Beach, this being considered necessary by the Rev. Henry F. Murray, the pastor of the Church of St. Rose of Lima, who found his congregation was too large for his church at Hammel's etation.

About 200 men and women assembled at 7 o'clock yesterday morning in the dining hall of Schilling's Hotel, Seaside Station. The temporary altar was a sideboard. The priest who celebrated mass was attended by an altar boy.

At 8:30 o'clock mass was celebrated on the balcony of Curley's Hotel, Rockaway Park, before a congregation of 75 people, some of them guests at the hotel.

Masses will he celebrated at these hotels every Sunday during the Summer.

The Rev. John Adams Linn Goes West.

The Rev. John Adams Linn, formerly a curate attached to tbe staff of the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, tbis city, has accepted the rectorehip of St. Paul's Church, Miehawaka, Ind., and has already gone West to assume the charge of his new pastorate. The Rev. George W. Atkinson of St. Mark's Church, Philadelphia, fills the vacancy caused by Mr. Linn's departure.

15,000 REINDEER FOR ALASKA.

Plan of the Government to Stock That Territory with Animals from Siberia.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, July 6.—The Rev. Sheldon Jackson, educational agent for Alaska, announces that the Government has undertaken to stock northern Alaska with 15,000 Siberian reindeer. He left today for his annual tour of inspection with reference to the reindeer and educational work. At Nome he will take the cutter Thetis for a visit to the reindeer etations, going thence to Siberia to make further contracts with traders and merchants for suppiying the Government with reindeer.

His desire ie to arrange for the delivery of from 1,000 to 2,000 each year until 15,000 have been obtalned. He eays that these, with the thousand now in Alaska and the natural increase, will keep the Northland forever supplied. The Government will loan reindeer to missionaries, who in turn will lend them to Eskimo and miners. Either white residents or natives may have tbe use of animals for transportation purposes.

Mr. Jackson says experiments demonstrate that the Alaskan climate is admirably adapted to reindeer. Fine as are the specimens brought across from Siberia, their fawns born in Alaska grow to greater size than the parent animals.

THE CATHOLIC CONVENTION

Plans for the Meeting in Chicago Next Month.

It Is Estimated that 1,000,000 Members of the Church Will Be Represented —Distinguished Men to Attend.

CINCINNATI, July 6.—Much interest is being manifested throughout the country in tbe National Convention of the American Federation of Catholic Societiee to bs held in Chicago Aug. 5, 6, and 7. It is estimated tbat 1,000,000 Catholics will be represented at this convention, including all the leading societies in the United Statee. Distinguisbed churchmen and laymen have signified their intention to attend. The opening services will be held at the Holy Name Cathedral.

Since the inception of the movement in Cincinnati last December, when but one State federation, that of Ohio, existed, the federation has made phenomenal advances. The following States will have permanent federations by Aug. 5: New Jereey, Indiana, Pennsyivania, Vermont, Kentucky, Wisconsin, Alabama, and Massachusetts, and probably New York, Illinois, Kansas, and Minnesota.

The executive board of the Federation will meet in Cbicago with supreme officers of the Knights of Columbus, Knighte of St. John, Catbolic Knights of America, Catholic Order of Foresters, Irish Catholic Benevolent Union, Young Men's Institute, Catholic Truth Society, Central Vereln, Western Catbolic Union, Ancient Order of Hibernians, Catholic Benevolent Legion, Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, Catholic Knights and Ladies of America, and others, two days prior to the convention to suggest changes in the constitution. All Catholic societies in the United States, whether affiliated or not with the federation, will be invited to send delegates.

One of the cardinal principles of the federation is that in furthering its oojects it does not in any way interfere with the government or disturb the autonomy of any organization affiliated with it.

TALE OF AN ANCIENT BELL.

Romance of Stolen Treasure Given Jersey City Police by Skipper of Schooner Attractor.

A bell with a history was stolen from the British schooner Attractor, Capt. William Scott, which arrived at Jersey City on Friday from Kingston, Jamaica, with a load of cocoannts. The bell weighed about 200 pounds, and how it was removed from the schooner without attracting attention is a mystery that neither Capt. Scott nor any of his crew can explain.

That tbe bell has a history is shown by the fact that it bore the inscription, "Prince of Wales, 1740." Where it was cast is not known, any more than the manner of its disappearance. It was stowed in tbe after hold, and the hatch was down, but not fastened, when the officers and crew retired on Saturday night. When they arose yesterday morning the after hatch was open and the bell was missing. The fact was reported to the police, but they were unable to solve the mystery.

Concerning the bell Capt. Scott tells an interesting etory. It was found on a reef in Kingston Harbor six weeks ago by two fishermen. This reef, Capt. Scott says, le rarely visited, because the water about it is so rough that fishing in its vicinity is impracticable. Tbere came a rare day about the middle of May when the water on the reef was as smooth ae glass, and two fishermen visited the place. While they were fishing, one of them peered over the stern of tbe boat. Tbe water was only eight feet deep and remarkably clear. Wedged among the rocks was a dark object that aroused hie curiosity. He at once dived from the stern of the boat, and on coming to the eurface he told his companion that the thing was a bell and that there was a big iron chest near it.

The fishermen at once rowed to shore and informed the Britisb authorities at Kingston of their discovery. An investigation was at once set afoot. The chest and bell were raised, and the cheet, Capt. Scott says, contained Mexican gold coins to the value of $10,000. They were minted from 1700 to 1735, the latest date on any of them. The bell was so wedged bstwesn two rocks that blasting was necessary to releaee it, and in the way the bell wae cracked on both sides from the rim almost to the top. It will no longer ring, and is only valuable as a relic. The coins were escheated to the Government, after paying the fishermen the share to which thsy were entitled, but the Kingston authorities decided to send the bell to London, to be presented to King Edward VII.

It is believed that the bell once belonged to a British ship called the Prince of Wales, and that the date on the bell—1740—indicates the year in which she was built, and that she was afterward wrecked on the reef where the bell and chest were found. Tbere wae no record at Kingston of any such vessel or of her loss.

THRILLING FIGHT WITH SHARK.

Atlantic City Baber Dived and Grasped the Fish, Thinking It a Man's Dead Body.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 6.—A supposed dead man suddenly turned into a hungry eight-foot shark, and a quiet swim in the ocean changed to a life and death struggle was the experience of Harry M. Speerman, whose left arm was nearly bitten off by the fish.

Speerman came to this city on Friday and to-day went bathing, swimming to the end of the eteeplechase pier, a quarter of a mile from the shore. As he was about to return he saw a short distance away a dark object in the waves coming toward him. He thonght it was the body of a man. When it got witbin reach he dived after it and seized the tail of the shark.

Speerman lost no time in letting go, but the shark was after him like a flash. It rushed at him, and just missed one of his feet.

The guards hastened to his rescue, but before they reached Speerman the sbark had rushed bim again, and succeeded in sinking its long teeth in the man's left arm. The life guards harpooned the shark with a boat hook.

IRRIGATION IN TEXAS.

New York Syndicate Obtains a Franchise in San Antonio.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, July 6.—Work is being pushed upon a ditch that will add about 10,000 acres to the area of frigated land in this county. The water will come from the sewers of San Antonio. The project is being backed by a syndicate of which J. A. Simmons of New York is the leading spirit.

Several months ago Mr. Simmons and his associates asked the City Council to grant them a franchise to use all sewage water. They proposed to conduct the sewage about ten miles below the city to a natural depression known as Mitchell Lake, and there store it for distribution purposes. The requeet was granted, and the ditch which will convey the water is now nearly completed.

It is tbe intention of the company to irrigate the land surrounding the reservoir to the extent of about 10,000 acres, and it will sell its surplus water to whoever may desire it.

SONS OF BENJAMIN MEET.

Fourteenth Annual Convention Held in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, July 6.—The fourteenth annual convention of the Independent Order of Sone of Benjamin began here to-day, with nearly 600 delegates in attendance, representing 184 lodges, comprising a membership of 30,000, in all sections of the country. The most important business of to-day's session was the election of a Grand Master, Ferdinand Levy of New York, who has held the office since 1888, being re-elected.

Among the recommendations made by Grand Master Levy in his report was one that the present rule upon the taking out of insurance, by which a male member cannot take out less than a $1,000 policy, be changed so that it be optional with him to take either a $500 or $1,000 policy. The mutual guarantee fund amounts at ths present time to more than $175,000, and is being constantly increased.

NEW PACIFIC COAST LINE.

Canadian Northern Road Gains Entrance to Minneapolis—Its Extension Westward.

Special to The New York Times.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 6.—President Roosevslt's signing of the bill authorizing the Minneapolis, Superior, St. Paul and Winnipeg Railroad Company to build a bridge over the Mississippi, a short distance above Minneapolis, is another etep toward an additional Pacific Coast connection for Minneapolis. It was feared that James J. Hill might use his influence against the bill. Tbe above road will afford the Canadian Northern an entrance into the Twin Cities over as short a line as any of those connecting theee citiss and Winnipeg.

The Canadian Northern now has 1,600 miles of road, extending from Port Arthur west, and is to build 500 miles more this season. Furthermore, it is under contract to build to the coast within four years. This road, with the M., S., St. P. and W., will give the Twin Cities a new and independent outlet to the Pacific.

CHINESE TRIBUTE OF LOVE.

Window to the Memory of Mrs. Georgiana M. Sizer Placed in a Brooklyn Church.

An interesting tribute to the memory of a faithful miselon worker among the Chinese in this city in the form of a memorial window has been placed in the Washington Avenue Baptist Church, Brooklyn. The funds for the memorial were raised entirely by the Chinese attending the mission Sunday schools in Brooklyn. The window is to the memory of Mrs. Georgiana M. Sizer, who died in February, 1899.

Mrs. Sizer was for eixteen years the Superintendent of the Chinese department of tbe Sunday school of the Washington Avenue Baptist Church. Some time ago a committee, composed entirely of Chinese, was formed for the purpose of raising funds for a memorial window to Mrs. Sizer. The committee was headed by Dr. Joseph C. Thoms, a Chinese physician of Brooklyn. Although offers of help were made by members of the Washington Avenue Church, the committee declined them all, preferring to raise the funds entirely among the Chinese.

The window, which is a beautiful one, wae designed by Benjamin Sellers of Manhattan. Tbe subject chosen le a representation of the "Good Samaritan." In the lower part of the window two inscriptions appear, one being in English and the other in Chinese, both reading as follows:

In Memoriam.
Georgiana Mitchell Sizer,
1850-1899.
"She hath done what she could."

GOSSIP OF THE THEATRES.

Miss Minnie Dupree arrived in New York Saturday on the Philadelphia, being one of tbe first of the theatrical contingent which went to ses the coronation to return home. She will remain here for a few days, after which she will go to Plymouth, Mass., to etudy local color for the "Rose o' Plymouth Town," the play in which she begins her career as a star next season.

Miss Dupree has been in London and Paris for the past six weeks, visiting the playhouses and incidentally prepared to eee the coronation. Of London and Paris theatres shs says that there the American stage manager could learn much that would be useful in his art. "Without disparaging the latter," ehe continued, "he has yet much to gain that is the common property of the English and French managers. It is not really his fault at that, since he is given too much work to do, and consequently has to hurry through his work. When it is determined to put on a play in England, the stage manager is given the manuscript several months ahead of time. Then it is possible for him to study the play in all its lights and work in the little finesses which often make the play go, for the author of a play is often a small quantity compared to the stage manager. On the contrary, in America, the stage manager is quite often given a half dozen productions to work up in a few months, and in the nature of thinge is unable to give any one piece his beat attention and the piece suffers in consequence.

"Of the coronation, I of course regret not having seen it and the illness of the King whtch caused its postponement. When I say regret, it is advisedly, since a neat eum of my money is still in the hands of persons who sold me seats for the coronation ceremony. I paid in advance and have not as yet received my money back, and probably shall not. That is the plignt of nearly all wbo beught tickets of the persons who didn't have themselves insured against loss.

"I was struck with the profound impreesion created by the illness of the King. Had I not seen it I could never have appreciated the regard the great Englisb public has for its King."

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The exhibition to be given by the Professional Woman's League at Madison Square Garden next October, if as successful as anticipated, will be made an annual event. This was decided upon last week by the Executive Committee of the league, and on Tuesday a clause was added to the contract with the Madieon Square Garden Corporation giving the league an option on the Garden for the first two weeks in October for a number of years.

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Miss Elizabeth Marbury has been made an "Officier de l'instruction publique" by the French Government. M. Paul Hervieu, who interested himself in the matter, has presented Miss Marbury the insignia of the order—crossed gold palm branches set in rubles and diamonds. Miss Marbury, in company with Elsie de Wolfe, has recently returned to London after a visit to Florence, Venice, and the Italian lakes.

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Manager J. J. Donnely of Daly's yesterday received a cable message from Daniel Frohman, who is cycling in the South of France, wishing a pleasant vacation to the "The King Dodo" company and to his house employes.

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A number of morning papers yesterday stated that Mrs. Charles F. Tingay, known as Ida Gray, the actress, was dead. This was denied at the Home for Incurables in Fordham, where it was said that Mrs. Tingay was doing as well as could be expected.

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The two openings scheduled for to-night are the "Show Girl" at the Manhattan Beach Theatre, and "Japan by Night," at the Madison Square Roof Garden.

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Franz Kaltenborn of the Circle Auditorium has engaged for to-night the Russian baritone Janpolski.

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A benefit was given William Parry, stage manager at the Herald Square Theatre, last night. An entertaining programme was given by a number of theatrefolk now playing on the local stage. An interesting feature was the appearance of a veiled lady, in the costume of a nun, who sang Gounod's "Ave Maria." She proved to be Miss Truly Shattuck.

Duse to Sail for America Sept. 29.

ROME, July 6.—Eleonora Duse, with a company of thirty persons, will sail for the United States on Sept. 29 to begin ber tour in that country. She will open in the Tremont Theatre, Boston, on Oct. 20 in D'Annunzio's "La Gioconda."

DEATH OF JOHN STROMBERG.

Musical Director of the Weber & Fields Forces Succumbs Suddenly to Heart Disease.

John Stromberg, the composer and leader of the orchestra of the Weber & Fields company, died suddenly at his home in Freeport, L. I., on Saturday night. Though ailing for a long time from rheumatism, which in a measure incapacitated him from work during ths past season, a fatal turn to his illness was not expected. Heart disease caused his death.

The deceased wae born in Prince Edward's Island forty-two years ago, and received a thorough musical education. He showed a taste for things histrionic, and joined a traveling theatrical company in the provinces of Canada. He was later seen with various companies in the United States. Many of his compositions had already become popular whsn he joined ths Weber & Fields company as its musical director, and his success from that time can only be measured by the popularity which that playhouse has continuously enjoyed. He composed all the music for the diffsrent burlesquee which have been ssen there each year, and never failed to set the whole country singing them. He was versatile to an extraordinary degree, and some of his music bordered at times on the classic. He never failed to catch the atmosphere of evsry country in which the scenes of the production in hand were laid, and could always be relied upon to furnish original tunes for the popular "coon" songs so much in vogue.

Each opening night of the new season the patrons always waited for Stromberg's latest number. Among some of the tuneful melodies which he composed, now sung in every part of this and in other countries, are "Lou, How I Love My Lou," "Dinah," "My Josephine," "My Japanese Cherry Blossom," "Rosey, You Are My Posey," and "Ma Poppy Bell."

He insisted upon remaining at his post, though ssveral times he had to be carried to his chair during last season. He went out on tour with the company early in May, but had to give up in Chicago and return to his home. He leaves a wife, Nina Stromberg, who was also connected with the Weber & Fields company.

IN THE SHOPS.

Who would believe thsre had ever been Audubon societies? In addition to the birds on the soft, bright green, fluffy hat on the ruff with long ende which goes with it, on either side of the front nestling up, or ready to nestle up, under my lady's chin are two parrots, and another ons is perched on one side of the big green muff which matches hat and ruff.

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Such pretty and simple waists as they are! Thcy are of some thin lawn, one a quaint shade of dark blue and the other a pale blue. They are made exactly alike, and do not vary an iota except in the color. The lace is set in around ths neck, forming a emall yoke, hardly to be called a yoke so small it is, and this ehapes up into a stock. Ths lace is a heavy and pure white. Below it tbe bodice is tucked in two points, but these points are eo far at the side, reaching the waist almost under the arms, that they are not to be noticed, while the pretty shape which is given in front where the fullness between them cuts up almost to the lace, and gives a pointed effect the other way, ie charming. In the back the narrow tucks are carried down straight—no extra fullness to be seen there—and the tops of the sleeves are also tucked to a little below the sibow, where a pretty little cuff of the lace finishes the eleeve. Tbe parlor blue waist and made up with lace of a deep cream ehade.

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Snch a pretty little bathing suit as they have at the Madison Avenue and Forty-third Street Woman's Exchange! It is of bright red twilled flannel for a very small child, and it is quite the prettiest of anything in this line that has been seen. It is as simply made as possible, and in one piece. Tbe neck is without a collar, with little tucks set in around the front of it, carried down perhaps an inch, and outlined with feather stitching in white. A little below ths edge of the neck, over these tucks, is another row of feather stitching carried around, and the band of the opening in front is also outlined with the stitching. So is the little patch pocket, which is set on below the waist line. The back of the upper part of the suit is plain, but ths trouser half is full and is buttoned on to the upper part, being held by a band eet on acroes, and also finished with the feather etitching in white. The sleeve are short, a little puffed, and with a tiny ruffle at the edge, this, too, finished with feather etitching. Nothing could be more cunning for the baby.

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Big "Tam" crowns are on the pretty hats of pique or dotted muslin for the children. The rim is wide, with a drooping edge, finished with lace or embroidery, and a soft liberty silk ribbon in some delicats color is brought around the crown and tied in a big bow in front.

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In etraw ths children's hats are in the simplest of designs. There is a low, round crown, with a broad, drooping rim, and many of the hats are trimmed only with flowere. One pretty hat has cluaters of small, white roses, with the foliage, around the front of the crown, the ends of the spray of flowers being in small buds, which trail along down the eldee of the hat at the back. There is no trimming at the very back of the crown.

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A hat similar in shape and style is trimmed with bachelor buttons in the front, tbe two ends of the spray being buttercups and poppy buds. Other hats have sprays of flowers in front, with black velvet carried from the ends around the crown, and there tied in a big bow, with ends falling over the hat.

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A felt hat which shows the popular bright green has the crown of the green, the rim white, and the narrow binding on the edge of green.

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White felt hats which are pretty if not as altogether attractive as those with hand-painted wbite kid bands have narrow flowered ribbons around them.

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Very charming is a child's sailor suit in pink chambray and a fine ribbed white pique. The upper part of the suit is plaited in small box plaits, and the skirt below the belt is kilted all around. There is a dickey and little standing collar of the fine pique, and embroidered upon the former crossed anchors in white, with three pink stars below. The broad collar, while a sailor in general effect, is cut in several large scallops. This gives a pretty effect, for the collar is of the white pique, with an inch-wide facing of the pink, and the effect of the scalloped cut is to bring the pink facing up on to the white in points. Outlining the pink is a row of white embroidered dots. It is to be noted that these are really embroidered, not French knots, and are much prettier. There are turnback cuffs of the pique, with the facing of pink outlined with the embroidered dots, and the belt, which is of pink, with a pipling of the white, has two rows of the dots.

Viola Allen in Rome.

ROME, July 6.—Viola Allen, the actress, is at present in Rome getting points for her presentation of Hall Caine's drama, "The Eternal City," which she will bring out next September.

INDEPENDENT STEEL MEN.

To Erect a Plant in Opposition to United States Steel Corporation.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 6.—Members of the Independent Sheet Steel Manufacturers' Association have arranged to erect an extensive steel plant to defend themeelves against the prohibitive prices which the United States Steel Corporation is alleged to have put on their crude material.

Interests associated with the Carnahan Tin Plate Company and the Canton Rolling Mill Company, and others of the members of the nsw organization of Independent Sheet Steel Manufacturers, have had plans drawn in Pittsburg by Victor Beutner for a steel plant to be locatsd at Canton, Ohio. The new concern, which will be known as the United States Steel Company, will invest $500,000, and expects to have the new plant in operation by the first of next March.

RID HIS HOUSE OF FLIES.

Inventor's Device Was Efficacious, but Alarmed His Neighbors.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., July 6.—"Dr." Brainard of this village is the inventor of a device for ridding houses of flies. It is very effective, but its initial trial the other night nearly caused ths Fire Department to be called out. The inventor took some papers which he had saturated in his "compound" and burned them in a room in his residence. The papers emitted a dense smoke and stifling fumes, and Brainard, happy over the success of his scheme, closed up everything tight and went to bed.

About 3 A. M. the inventor was aroused by a thunderous knocking on his door and ths sound of many voices. He went down stairs to see what was the matter, and found a crowd of villagers and policemen trying to break down the door, the fumee having penetrated to the street. The next morning all the flies in the room were found to be dead.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Dr. Arthur Ward.

Dr. Arthur Ward died yesterday in his home at 17 Fulton Street, Newark, N. J. His wife died three months ago, and afterward he began t fail in health. He was the oldest medical practicioner in Newark, and he had the reputation of being the most charitable man in the city. He was born in Belleville in 1823. His father wae Dr. Samuel L. Ward. He was graduated from Yale in 1844. He etudied medicine under Dr. Thomas Cook of New York, and was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York in 1847. He practiced in Newark for fifty-five years.

Charles D. McDuffie.

MANCHESTER, N. H., July 6.—Charles D. McDuffie, agsnt of the Manchester Mills, and well known among mill men of New England, is dead of hemorrhage of the lungs. He began his mill career in Lowell in 1849, and had been superintendent of the Whittenton Manufacturing Company of Taunton, Mass., the Everett Mills of Lawrence, Mass., and, since 1880, agent of the Manchester Mills.

Obituary Notes.

DR. CHARLES C. FURLEY, an eminent surgeon in the Civil War, died at Wichita, Kan., yesterday, of tuberculosis. He was the first practicing physician in Wichita.

BENJAMIN P. WHEELER died yesterday at his home, 223 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn. Mr. Wheeler was fifty-two years old, and was born in Stonington, Conn. He was educated at the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, and was at one time engaged in the grain business at 186 Fourth Street, Manhattan; later in the cotton business, with offices in Beaver Street, Manbattan. He was unmarried and lived with his sister at 223 Waehington Avenue, Brooklyn, from which place the funeral will take place tomorrow.

Mrs. NATALINE B. GILROY, wife of Thomas F. Gilroy, Jr., son of ex-Mayor Thomas F. Gilroy, died yesterday in her home, at 303 Sterling Place, Brooklyn. She had been ill with pneumonia for three weeks. She was born thirty-one years ago at Groveland, Mass., and was the daughter of Col. Harry Hale, an owner of woolen mills in Groveland. She had been married eight years. She left no children. The funeral is to be hsld at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning at St. Augustine's Church, Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn.

DIED.

BAKER.—At Newark, N. J., on July 4, 1902, Cyrus Osborne Baker, in the 71st year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services from his late residence, 41 Franklin St., on Tuesday, July 8, at 2 P. M. Friends kindly omit flowers.

BOLTON.—At Belleville, N. J., on Saturday, July 5, 1902, Elizabeth Bolton, in the 77th year of her age.

Funeral services at the residence of her son, H. W. Tucker, 45 Stephens St., Belleville, Monday, July 7, at 8 P. M.

CASSIDY.—At West Orange, N. J., July 6, 1902, Deborah Ann Cassidy, widow of the late John H. Cassidy, in her 80th year.

Funeral services Tuesday, July 8, from her late residence, on Gregory Ave., on the arrival of 1:30 train from Barclay St., via D., L. & W. R. R. Coaches will be in waiting at Highland Av. Station. Kindly omit flowers.

Philadelphia papers please copy.

COULTER.—At Bellhaven, Greenwich, Ct. On Friday, July 4th, after a short illness, Charles J. Coulter, in the 67th year of his age.

Funeral services Monday, July 7th, at Christ Church, Greenwich, Ct., at half after eleven o'clock. Carriagee will meet train leaving Grand Central Depot at 10:04 A. M.

DORSETT.—On Saturday, July 5, 1902, Eliza Mackrel, wife of R. Clarence Dorsett.

Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 53 West 70th St., on Tuesday, the 8th inst., at 2 o'clock.

FROST.—On Sunday, July 6, 1902, after a brief illness, Newbury, son of the lats Harry Titus Frost and Mary Rodman Frost, in the 24th year of his age.

Funeral private.

GILROY.—On Sunday, July 6, 1902, at her residence, 303 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, Natalieu E. Hale, beloved wife of Thomas F. Gilroy, Jr.

Funeral services will be held at the Church of St. Auguetine, 6th Av. and Sterling Place, Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, July 8, 1902, at 10 o'clock. Please omit flowers.

Boston and Haverill, Mass., papers please copy.

HOPPER.—Great Neck, L. I., on July 6, 1902, Mary A. Imlay, widow of the late Judge Hopper of Paterson, N. J.

Funeral service at the residence of her son, John H. Hopper, Broadway, Paterson, on Tuesday afternoon, July 8, at 2 o'clock. Interment private.

HORTON.—At Bay Shore, N. Y., on July 5, 1902, Gurdon B. Horton, aged 57 years.

Funeral services at his late residence, Clinton Av., Bay Shore, on Tuesday, July 8, at 2 P. M. Interment at convenience of family.

JOHNSON.—Suddenly, on July 4, Olivia Newland, wife of George Fryer Johnson.

Service will be held at her late residence, 239 Central Park West, Tuesday, July 8, at 11 A. M.

Detroit and Rochester papers please copy.

JOHNSON.—On Saturday, 5th July, Daniel V. M. Johnson, son of the late Rev. D. V. M. and Caroline G. Johnson.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at the Church of the Good Shepherd on Tuesday morning, 8th July, at 11 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers.

McCALL.—At Far Rockaway, Saturday, July 5, Ambrose O. McCall.

Funeral will take place from his late residence, 151 East 22d St., on Tuesday, July 8, 10 A. M., thence to the Church of Our Lady of Good Counsel, 20th St., between 2d and 3d Ave., where a solemn mass of requiem will be celebrated. Interment Woodlawn.

PAGE.—At Lake Placid, on July 4, suddenly, Clarence W. Pritchard Page, only son of Samuel D. and Clara A. Page, aged 36 years.

Service private.

Cleveland, Ohio, papers please copy.

ROACH.—At Fairfield, Conn., July 3, 1902, Frances H., widow of Peter R. Roach, 80 years.

Funeral service from St. John's Church, Elizabeth, N. J., on Tuesday, July 8, at 3:30 P. M.

ROSE.—Joseph Benson Rose, at the Savoy Hotel, July 4, 1902, in his 64th year.

Funeral services will be held at St. Thomas's Church, Fifth Av. and 53d St., Monday, July 7, at 11

HARNESS RACING PLANS

New Events for Brighton's Summer Grand Circuit Meeting.

EMPIRE CITY TRACK MATINEE

Speedway Trotters and Pacers to Compete To-morrow on New York Driving Club Course.

The full programme for the second grand circuit Summer meeting of the New York Trotting Association at the Brighton Beach race track has been announced by Secretary Charles A. McCully, with a total of $86,500 hung up for the stars of the light-harness turf to compete for in the week beginning Aug. 11. With from three to four events set for each day, twenty races are scheduled, thirteen of which are announced to close on Aug. 1, the others having closed already. This new closing will be ten days before the opening of the harness racing at the track by the sea. The new events include a number of novelties.

Of the thirteen races to close, eight are described as "novelty" races, a form of contest which will be presented to New York patrons of the light-harness horse for the first time at this meeting. These events are for both trotters and pacers, with the same general rules governing. All are to be races limited to three heats, and each heat will constitute a race in itself, the rules providing that each heat winner will win a portion of the purse with his heat, and then shall go to the stable, leaving the non-winners of heats to fight out for what is left.

The winner's share of each purse will go to the winner of the fastest heat of the race, and so there will be every incentive for horses to go out and race their best from the moment of the start, the arrangement for the distribution of the prizes practically shutting out the chance that drivers will "lay up" their horses in the manner which was one of the worst and most tiresome features of the old form of long-strung-out races. The prizes in all the "novelty" races are $1,500.

The programme includes two $10,000 races, the Bonner Memorial, for trotters, three in five heats, and the big special event between the world's champion gelding The Abbot, owned by John J. Scannell, and the great horse Lord Derby, owned by E. E. Smathers, and the most promising rival to the old champion, this also being three in five heats. Of the other great races five are $5,000 events, these being the Metropolitan Pace, the Hiram Woodruff Trot, The Horse Review Trot, The Brighton Pace, and the John H. Shults Trot, all three heats in five.

In the arrangements of the racing the Bonner Memorial is set for the opening day, Monday; the Metropolitan Pace for Tuesday, the Hiram Woodruff Trot and The Horse Review Trot for Wednesday, the special between The Abbot and Lord Derby for Thursday, and the John H. Shults Trot for Friday. The last day of the meeting, Saturday, will have a special programme, which will include a novelty contest, and two races for pacers. The association is also planning to arrange a wagon race.

Of the big events of the meeting one of the most important will be the Horse Review Purse, for three-year-olds, the first of the really important events of the year for trotters of that age. It will precede the Futurity races for three-year-old trotters in the Eastern and New England States and gives every indication of bringing out a notable field of fast and promising young horses. The Abbot and Lord Derby will meet, as provided in the terms of the agreement between the owners of those famous horses, on Aug. 14, the race thus being the second of the great specials for the claimants of championship honors, as before he meets The Abbot at Brighton Beach Lord Derby will be called on to race against Thomas W. Lawson's great gelding Boralma at Hartford on Aug. 2. The third of the great specials is the race arranged between The Abbot and Boralma, to be trotted at Hartford on Aug. 30. On the same date, when the entries to the new races offered will close, Aug. 1, subscribers to the Bonner Memorial and to the Brighton Pace will be required to name the horses they intend to start.

A splendid programme of matinée racing has been prepared by Secretary Horace Wilson of the New York Driving Club for the to-morrow's matinée at the Empire City trotting track, between Yonkers and Mount Vernon. Not the least of the attractions will be the fact that what practically will equal a Grand Circuit racing day's contest will be offered without charge for admission, the club having determined to welcome all-comers. The public will be the association's guest for this occasion, and all will be without cost to visitors, even programmes having been ordered distributed free.

The chief event of the afternoon will be the dash race at one mile in which the champion mare to wagon Lucille (2:07) is entered. In with her are three other horses of quality befitting the opponents of the great mare, and road drivers and trotting turfmen have decided that there is a very strong probability that the wagon record of 2:10 will be beaten should the weather be favorable. The track, which has been worked carefully, is faster now than it ever has been before, and trial miles within 2:10 have been covered over it with such frequency that it seems a certainty that Lucille will get over the distance even faster. Another champion mare engaged for the afternoon's racing is F. G. Hartwell's Mazetti (2:04¼) in the seventh event, mile heats for pacers. The Pittsburg amateur reinsman Harry Darlington will be represented in the races by two of his matinee stars, and as both of them have showed great speed in trial miles since their arrival in New York they will be worthy competitors for the noted Speedway horses who will race against them. Speedway champions who are entered in races are David B. (2:09½), Alves (2:09½), Jolly Bachelor, a horse who quite recently compelled Kingmond to try his best and trot a mile in 2:14½ to beat him, and Mazour (2:13¾).

The entries for the day, the New York Driving Club's third matinée, beginning at 2:30 promptly, are as follows:

EVENT NO. 1, MILE DASH—TROTTING.

M. Bruckheimer's b. g., Bow Rene, 2:19¾.
M. C. Harrison's br. g., Axtello, 2:15.
G. W. Grote's ch. m., Theresa B., 2:16½.
H. Darlington's blk. m., Pearl Wilton, 2:29¾.
C. C. Lloyd's blk. g., Maizone, 2:15¾.
J. L. Dodge's ch. m., Ventura, 2:14½.
D. Goodman's br. g., Freeland, 2:17¾.

EVENT NO. 2, TROTTING—MILE HEATS; 2 IN 3.

Nathan Straus's sp. g., Malacca, 2:18¾.
M. C. Harrison's b. g., O., 2:22¾.
T. Russell's br. m., Princess Spague.
C. C. Lloyd's ch. g., Richard B., 2:21¼.
Edward Catterson's b. g., Ben Pandect.
[illegible] ch. g., George Gurnette, 2:16¾.

Event No. 3, Mile Heats, Pacing, 2 in 3.
W. J. Clarke's ch. g., Prince Tom.
W. C. Floyd-Jones's b. m. Belfry Chimes.
C. Hackett's ch. g. King Tom, 2:19¾.
M. C. Boynton's blk. g. Tony M., 2:14½.
F. C. Schmidt's blk. g. Excellence, 2:18¼.

Event No. 4, Mile Heats, Trotting, 2 in 3.
D. C. Flanagan's b. m. Little Helen, trial 2:12¾.
J. W. Cornish's ch. g. David B., 2:09¼.
H. C. Mapes's b. g. Jolly Bachelor.
H. K. Billings's br. g. Dr. Book, 2:10.
F. G. Jones's b. h. Joymaker, 2:15.
Fred Gerken's br. g. Indian Jim.

EVENT NO. 5—MILE DASH—PACING.

Nathan Straus's ch. g. Auadriga, 2:08¾; F. G. Schmidt's ch. g. Mercury Wilkes, 2:14½; W. J. Clark's br. g. Giles Noyes, 2:05¼; C. K. G. Billings's ch. g. Frazier, 2:07½.

EVENT NO. 6—MILE DASH—TROTTING.

Nathan Straus's b. g. Alves, 2:09¾; H. Darlington's blk. g. Senator K., 2:13¾; F. G. Jones's b. m. Louise Jefferson, 2:17¼; C. K. G. Billings's b. m. Lucille, 2:07.

EVENT NO. 7—PACING—MILE HEATS. 2 in 3.

C. K. G. Billings's ch. h. Hortas Crooke, 2:07½; F. G. Jones's h. h. Dr. Mouical, 2:09¾; F. G. Hartwell's h. m. Mazzetti, 2:04¼. The latter the world's champion pacing mare.

Henderson Won Golf Cup.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 6.—This afternoon Frank E. Henderson and J. Campbell Phillips, who yesterday tied for the West End Hotel Cup on the Hollywood Golf Club links, went over the course, Henderson winning by 5 up, and 4 to play.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

New York Team Again Beaten at St. Louis—Brooklyn Won from Cincinnati.

ST. LOUIS, July 6.—The St. Louis baseball team almost shut New York out again to-day. It was not until the ninth inning that the visitors scored. Then two singles and a steal gave them a run. Score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Farrell, ss.	2	4	2	2	0	Brodie, cf.	0	0	1	0	0
Donovan, rf.	1	1	1	0	0	Bower'n, 1b.	0	0	10	1	0
Smoot, cf.	1	3	3	0	0	Jones, lf.	1	2	3	0	1
Barclay, lf.	1	1	3	0	0	Yeager, c.	0	0	2	0	0
Brashear, 2b.	0	3	2	3	0	Smith, 2b.	0	0	3	3	0
Nichols, 1b.	1	1	11	0	0	Dunn, 3b.	0	0	2	1	3	0
Hart'an, 3b.	0	0	1	2	0	O'Hagan, rf.	0	0	0	0	0
Ryan, c.	1	1	8	0	1	Wagner, ss.	0	1	2	4	2
Murphy, p.	0	1	0	3	0	Evans, p.	0	0	1	3	0
Total	7	15	*26	10	1	Total	1	5	†23	14	3

*Yeager out in seventh inning for batting out of turn.
†Smoot out; hit by batted ball.

St. Louis	0	0	3	0	0	4	0	0	.	—7
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1

Earned runs—St. Louis, 6; New York, 1. Two-base hit—Nichols. Sacrifice hits—Donovan, Hartman, Sten bases—Barclay, Brashear, (2;) Jones, Evans. Wild pitch—Evans. First base on balls—Off Murphy, 2; off Evans, 1. Struck out—By Murphy, 2; by Evans, 2. Left on bases—St. Louis, 9; New York, 6. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

BROOKLYN, 14; CINCINNATI, 3.

CINCINNATI, July 6.—The Brooklyn baseball team had little difficulty beating Cincinnati to-day. Currie was hit hard and the miserable fielding game that the Cincinnati team put up let the spectators know early in the struggle that the local players did not have a chance. More than half of the crowd left long before the game ended. Score:

CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Ewing, lf.	1	1	1	0	0	Dolan, cf.	2	2	2	0	0
Hoy, cf.	0	2	3	0	0	Keeler, rf.	2	3	2	0	0
Beckley, 1b.	0	1	15	1	2	Sh'kard, lf.	3	2	5	0	0
Crawford, rf.	0	1	1	0	0	McCr'y, 1b.	1	3	10	1	0	0
Beck, 2b.	1	1	2	7	1	Dahlen, ss.	1	2	0	2	0
Corcoran, ss.	0	1	2	2	0	Irwin, 3b.	1	2	0	1	0
Steinfeldt, 3b.	0	1	1	6	0	Ahearn, c.	1	1	4	1	0
Peitz, c.	1	2	3	1	0	Flood, 2b.	2	2	4	4	0
Currie, p.	0	0	1	3	0	Hughes, p.	1	2	0	2	0
Total	3	9	27	21	3	Total	14	19	27	10	0

Cincinnati	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	—3
Brooklyn	1	0	3	3	5	2	0	0	0	—14

Two-base hits—Hoy, Sheckard, Dahlen, Hughes. Stolen base—Flood. Double play—Steinfeldt, Beck and Beckley. First base on balls—By Currie, 5; by Hughes, 5. Hit by pitched ball—By Currie, 1. Struck out—By Currie, 3; by Hughes, 6. Wild pitch—Hughes. Time of game—Two hours. Umpires—Messrs. Powers and Brown.

CHICAGO, 8; PITTSBURG, 3.

CHICAGO, July 6.—Pittsburg lost to-day's baseball game by loose fielding and inability to hit Taylor. Two wild throws followed by four hits gave the local players four runs in the opening inning. Bunched hits added the other four.

First Baseman Clark had his hand badly split by a thrown ball, and may be out of the game for some time. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Chicago	4 0 0 1 2 1 0 0 .	8	13	3
Pittsburg	1 0 1 0 1 0 0 0	3	9	4

Batteries—Taylor and Kling; Philippi and O'Connor.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	46	13	.780	Philadelphia	29	30	.446
Brooklyn	38	29	.567	St. Louis	28	36	.438
Boston	33	27	.550	Cincinnati	24	36	.400
Chicago	32	31	.508	New York	20	42	.323

Games Scheduled for To-day.

New York at Chicago, (two games.)
Brooklyn at Cincinnati.
Boston at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at Pittsburg.

EASTERN LEAGUE GAMES.

NEWARK, N. J., July 6.—Newark's baseball team won from Jersey City to-day by placing their hits and running bases cleverly, McManus being unable to throw to second with any accuracy. It was practically a pitchers' battle, Moriarity beating Pfanmiller by a small margin. Daly's all-around work was the feature. He scored twice after sensational steals. The score:

JERSEY CITY.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEWARK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Oakes, lf.	1	1	5	0	0	Schrall, rf.	0	0	2	0	0
Shindle, 3b.	0	1	0	2	0	Hayw'd, 1b.	0	1	9	2	0
Halligan, cf.	0	1	2	0	0	Griffin, 3b.	0	1	1	2	0
Carr, 1b.	0	1	7	0	1	McIntyre, lf.	0	0	1	0	0
Shoch, 2b.	0	0	2	2	0	Henry, cf.	0	0	6	0	0
Butler, rf.	0	1	3	0	0	Daly, ss.	2	2	1	3	0
Mack, ss.	0	1	1	2	0	Mathews, 2b.	0	1	3	2	0
McManus, c.	0	1	9	4	1	O'Neill, c.	0	0	1	2	1	0
Pfanmill'r, p.	0	0	0	2	0	Moriarity, p.	0	0	2	2	0
Total	1	6	24	9	1	Total	2	6	27	12	0

Jersey City	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—1
Newark	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	—2

Earned runs—Newark, 2; Jersey City, 1. Two-base hit—Hayward. Bases on balls—Off Pfanmiller, 2; off Moriarity, 1. Struck out—By Pfanmiller, 1. Left on bases—Newark, 3; Jersey City, 5. Double plays—Daly, Mathews, and Hayward. Time—1 hour and 35 minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Rinn and Cox.

AT PROVIDENCE.

	R.	H.	E.
Providence	1 0 0 1 0 1 5 1 .	9	17	1
Montreal	0 0 0 0 0 0 4 1 3	8	9	0

Batteries—Wssher and Smith; Lee and Raub.

AT ROCHESTER.

	R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	0 3 1 0 5 0 0 0 0	9	16	2
Rochester	2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1	3	9	5

Batteries—Ferry and Bevier; Holcombe, McAleese, and Phelps.

American League Games.

At St. Louis—St. Louis, 2; Detroit, 1.
At Chicago—Cleveland, 6; Chicago, 2.

New York State League Games.

At Syracuse—Syracuse, 9; Utica, 2.
At Schenectady—Schenectady, 5; Albany, 4.

Emperor's Schooner Again Beaten.

BERLIN, July 6.—In the yacht race yesterday from Kiel to Trawvemunde the Cicely, owned by Cecil Quentin of England, got the first prize, the Emperor's Cup, in the contest for cruising yachts, Class A. The Navahoe, formerly owned by Royal Phelps Carroll, New York Yacht Club, was second, and Emperor William's American-built schooner Meteor finished third. In the racing group, Class A, the Orion was first and won. In the contest among yachts sailing in Class 4A the Virginia II., owned by Isaac Stern of New York, was first and won, while the Mimosa was second.

Notes for Yachtsmen.

The seventy-footer Yankee, owned by W. H. Vanderbilt, is soon to be taken to Bristol to be overhauled for racing.

Designer Nat Herreshoff and family will leave here the middle or latter part of the week for a short cruise in the new houseboat Roamer. Later the party will make a long cruise to the eastward.

The new mahogany steam launch Marlow, built for a yachtsman at Buffalo at the Herreshoff shops, was tried the first of the week and developed a speed of 24 knots an hour. She is 28 feet in length. She has been shipped to Buffalo.

A view of Harold Vanderbilt's new cruising sloop shows that she is intended for an able and comfortable cruising craft, with a weighty lead keel and a cabin of good dimensions, with a rounding top. She is to be put overboard the coming week.

The work on new yachts in the Herreshoff shops is drawing so near to an end that there are only two boats under construction, besides the ocean cruiser of 34-foot water line that is nearly finished for Harold Vanderbilt. By the middle of the present month there will be few pleasure yachts in and about the Herreshoff yards excepting those coming in to refit.

John R. Buchan of New York has sold to F. H. Davol, also of New York, his 35-foot water line sloop Rondinella. The Rondinella is one of the several boats built by Stearns of Marblehead in 1900, and is particularly well known in Eastern waters as one of the finest and most desirable boats of her class afloat. The sale was negotiated through the New York office of Frank N. Tandy.

The new cabin launch, 30 feet in length, built by William Bradford and Walter Wright in a building on Hope Street, Bristol, the past Winter, is a wonderful piece of work for two men to accomplish without any previous experience in boat building. The craft is well put together, and with the outside planks smoothed up, the boat will be as handsome as any of its size and model in the bay. The craft was put overboard Thursday, and since has had a trial trip. The outlay in cash for the launch has been less than $600.

The Quakeress II. of the special class of Buzzard's Bay thirty-footers went to Bristol from Newport the past week, having sprung her mainmast while her owner, W. F. Harrison, was racing her. A new mast was stepped at the Herreshoff shops, when she sailed for Newport. The Wstawah, of the same class, owned by Archibald Rogers of New York, has been in the harbor a couple of weeks in waiting for her owner, who has been abroad. Wstawah was hauled out at Walker's Cove Thursday and smoothed up and painted for a cruise to Bar Harbor, Me. There are two others of the thirty-footers to go to Bar Harbor to engage in the races there this season. The Wstawah has entered no contest so far this Summer.

LIVELY SPEEDWAY SPORT

Trotters and Pacers in Stirring Tilts Over a Good Course.

CRYSTAL CHIMES WAS BEATEN

Dick Vail, Driven by E. C. Cahn, Distanced the Old Favorite in Three Straight Brushes.

Although the Harlem River Speedway was well patronized yesterday morning, there was a noticeable absence of many of the regular Sunday morning brushing brigade, the majority of whom were kept away by the thought that the footing would be heavy on account of the rain on Saturday. Those who did take the chance and braved the threatening weather were well repaid, as the roadbed had dried out with wonderful rapidity, and there was some lively sport, which made up in quality what it lacked in quantity.

Among the earliest arrivals on the upper stretch, where the best work of the day took place, was George W. Smith, driving the pacer Ogden Smith. Company was scarce, and after one or two warming jogs Mr. Smith turned his pacer to a good start with the trotter Alice B., driven by J. Pirung. The trotter held her own to the head of the stretch, where she went to a bad break, her opponent finishing in a jog lengths ahead. Dissatisfied with the result, Mr. Pirung challenged the victor to a return heat. This time there were several false starts before the pair were finally got away, Alice B. taking the lead and holding it to the first quarter. At this point Ogden Smith made a dash and reached even terms. Then followed a nip and tuck brush to a point within fifty yards of the finish post, where Ogden Smith showed a remarkable burst of speed and won out by an open length. Replica, Elmer Stevens's bay pacer, with a mark of 2:15¼, did some fast work, and was finally matched against the trotter Wilkes, (2:20,) driven by Hugh Riley. The contest was somewhat unequal, odds being in favor of the pacer. For this reason Mr. Stevens allowed Wilkes the better of the start, but his generosity almost cost him the brush, as he evidently underestimated the speed of the trotter. Wilkes went away like a shot and gained several open lengths before Replica had even struck her gait. Seeing the condition of affairs, Mr. Stevens urged Replica with whip and rein to her top speed. Nearing the first quarter post she began to close the gap, but it was a question if she could reach her opponent before the post was passed. At the head of the stretch Wilkes, whose best efforts were being called for by his driver, faltered for an instant, but did not break. This was Replica's opportunity, and in an instant she had reached even terms. Down the stretch they came at a 2:10 clip. It was either horse's race, and Wilkes stepped like a winner until the final drive, in which Replica showed her remarkable finishing qualities and won out by a head, pacing strong and in good form.

The old trotting favorite Crystal Chimes, who was at one time believed to be a future record breaker, suffered defeat in three straight heats against the trotter Dick Vail, a new-comer on the Speedway, driven by E. C. Cahn. Thomas Lynch held the reins over Crystal Chimes, who was in fine form and trotted three strong heats that were so close that a question was raised about the final. The start of the first heat was poor, and the first quarter was covered before they begun to get together. They left the first quarter post, however, nose and nose, and trotted side by side like a team in harness until within a short distance of the post, where Crystal Chimes showed a head in front. Dick Vail was equal to the occasion, however, and his dash carried him by Crystal Chimes and across the line a winner by a half length. The second heat was a repetition of the first, except that the pair got away well on the start and stepped all the way down the stretch only heads apart. In the final drive Dick Vail again showed in front and won. The final was so close that many spectators raised the question as to the winner. A large majority, however, favored Dick Vail, and the brush was awarded to him amid enthusiastic applause.

Replica proved a trifle too fast for the chestnut pacer Fred W., (2:08¾,) driven by Charles Welland, and the brown trotter Midget, (2:16¾,) driven by E. C. Hastings, finished two lengths in front of the trotter Unique, (2:21¼,) driven by Charles Reinwald. Fred W., somewhat redeemed himself in a fast brush with the pacer Burgess Bell, driven by George Huber, and the trotter Warren, driven by T. B. Leahy. It took three starts to send the trio away, and then Fred W. was almost left at the post. He soon recovered lost ground, and, taking the lead at the head of the stretch, was never headed, winning out by an open length from Burgess Bell. Wilkes was too fast for the trotter Upton, driven by M. Pierce, and Replica easily defeated the pacer Edmond D., driven by Charles E. Newcomb.

Among others who participated in the sport were James Murphy of Chicago, driving the pacer Nanar to Wilkes; George McNell, driving George and Mac, the black pacing team, to the pole; J. W. Cornish, driving the famous old trotter David B., (2:09¼;) George Coleman, driving the trotter Kingwood, (2:17¼;) David Goodman, driving the trotter Freeland, (2:17¾;) Alexander Newburger, driving the pacer Smilax, (2:22¾;) Harry Hartman, driving the trotter Now Then, (2:18¼;) M. C. Boynton, driving the pacer Tony M., and the black trotter Smoke, (2:25,) driven by Louis Tannebaum.

DETROIT'S TROTTING MEETING.

Thirteen Horses Are Entered for the Merchants and Manufacturers' Stake.

DETROIT, July 6.—Three hundred and twenty-one horses are entered for the various trotting and pacing stakes and purses that will be given by the Detroit Driving Club at the Blue Ribbon trotting meeting at Grosse Pointe track, July 14 to 18. The entries, which closed July 1, were given out last night. The meeting, which opens the Grand Circuit trotting events, promises to be one of the most successful ever given by the club. The entries average over fifteen to each class. In addition to the stakes and purses there will be one amateur event, a race to wagon, each day. The prizes for these events are silver plete.

For the historic Merchants and Manufacturers' ten-thousand-dollar stake for 2:24-class trotters, there are thirteen entries. The Chamber of Commerce five-thousand-dollar stake, for 2:24-class trotters, which ranks second in interest only to the Merchants and Manufacturers', has nineteen entries. This promises to be one of the best races of the meeting, for each of the entries except one has already stepped a mile in 2:10 or better. The entries in the 2:07 trot and 2:04 pace guarantee that both of these events will be splendid, hard-fought races.

Entries for Brighton Beach Races.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners of $700, special weights, with allowances, to be ridden by apprentices who have never ridden a winner; one mile and a sixteenth. Great American, 107 pounds; Trump, 100; C. Rosenfeld, Cigar, Keynote, and Gibson Light, 97 each; Choate and Bessie McCarthy, 95 each, and Precentor, 92.

SECOND RACE.—For maidens, fillies and geldings, two years old, special weights; five furlongs. Rene, M'mselle, St. Jude, Jeanne Marie, Bright Girl, Subdue, Eugenia Birch, Intervention, Lady Charlot, Wyefield, Pink, Ithan, Ipse Dixit, Squid, Courtmaid, Louise Elston, Gravitas, and Dekaber, 110 pounds each.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds, special weights, with allowances; six furlongs. Cameron, 116 pounds; Roue and Old England, 113 each; Josepha, 111; Charles W. Meyer, Remorse, Gold Cure, Cunard, and Slipthrift, 106 each; Honolulu, Van Ness, 103 each; Tchuia, Neither One, and Evelyn Maud, 101 each; Furlough II. and Diana Forget, 96 each; MacAna and Chiron, 93 each, and Miss Buttermilk, 91.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong. Nomad, 123 pounds; Irritable, 117; Roxane, 116; Col. Bill, 113; Roehampton, 110; Slipthrift, 106; Homestead, 105; Cuspidor, 103; Francesco, 103; Trigger and St. Finan, 97 each.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling allowances, scale from $2,000 down to $500; six furlongs. Joe Cobb, Oil in the Can, 112 pounds each; Dramatist, 110; Bernard, Amorous, Rapid, Baron Knight, Flamboyant, 107 each; Niaxus, Franklyn C., 104 each; President, 102.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances, scale from $3,000 down to $500; one mile and a sixteenth. Satire, 100 pounds; Peninsular, Sweet Tooth, 107 each; Ohnet, 106; Gulden, 104; Numeral, Graden, 97 each; Jack De Mund, 95; Carrier Pigeon, Cornwall, 92 each; Father Den, 87.

Standing of the Cricket Teams.

The cricket games played last week brought about a decided change in the standing of the clubs entered for the pennant of the Metropolitan League. The Knickerbocker Athletic Club has now assumed a clear lead, while Brooklyn, the holder of the championship, has been relegated to a tie with Paterson for third place.

With the exception of Brooklyn all the clubs competing for the championship will be seen in the field next Saturday, and by a peculiar coincidence in arranging the schedule all these games will be played at Prospect Park, where the Knickerbocker, Livingston, and Paterson Clubs will meet Manhattan, Nelson Lodge, and Kings County, respectively. The records:

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT CRICKET LEAGUE.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	P. C.
Knickerbocker A. C.	3	3	0	0	1.000
Livingston F. C.	5	4	1	0	.800
Brooklyn	2	1	1	0	.500
Paterson	2	1	1	0	.500
Manhattan	3	1	2	0	.333
Kings County	4	1	3	0	.250
Nelson Lodge	4	0	4	0	.000

Xavier Athletic Association Games.

The new athletic grounds of the Xavier Athletic Association at Tenth Avenue and Seventeenth Street were opened yesterday with a set of closed games, which resulted as follows:

60-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by W. McDonald, (5 feet;) H. Sbarkey, (3 feet,) second; J. Kenny, (scratch,) third. Time—0:06 4-5.

440-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by J. Donovan, (6 yards;) W. McDonald, (6 yards,) second; J. T. Neary, (8 yards,) third. Time—0:58.

880-Yard Run, Novice.—Won by J. O'Day; J. Farley second, A. J. Bradley third. Time—2:22.

Running Broad Jump, Handicap.—Won by J. Farley, (2 feet 6 inches,) with 16 feet 6 inches; W. Daly, (1 foot,) second, with 17 feet 6 inches; J. O'Leary, (1 foot 6 inches,) third, with 15 feet 11 inches.

Putting the 12-Pound Shot, Handicap.—Won by W. Dervin, (5 feet,) with 35 feet 1 inch; W. Daly, (5 feet,) second, with 34 feet 11 inches; J. Kenny, (6 feet,) third, with 33 feet 7½ inches.

One-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by A. J. Walsh, (scratch;) W. Gould, (100 yards,) second; T. J. Hirchs, (100 yards,) third. Time—4:48.

Worse Than Our Baggage Abuse.

Sir: A few days ago I was sitting in the railway station at Venice, waiting for the booking office to open, that I might take my ticket homewards. An official came up to me and alleged that I was in possession of tobacco. I produced four cigarrettes, and assured him that this constituted my sole supply; but he insisted on my following him to a shed attached to the station, presumably connected with the Custom House, and there turned every article out of my traveling bag, made me empty my pockets, and finally pummeled me all over in search of the tobacco, of which he imagined, or pretended to imagine, that I was in possession. Considerable experience of Continental traveling has urged upon me the great undesirability of resistance to anything in the shape of authority; moreover, my knowledge alike of the Italian law and of the Italian language is of an elementary character. Accordingly, I submitted to the situation, deriving such satisfaction as I could by mildly "chaffing" my tormentor—offering to take off my boots, &c.—which, I was glad to observe, made him furious.

But it seems to me that this sort of insolence is highly calculated to lead to a "breach of the peace" with persons less meekly constituted than myself. It was not even as if I had just arrived from anywhere. I had been staying in Venice, and whatever this official official expected to "find on me" might have been purchased there. I may add that at the outset of this episode I offered to produce my passport, which proposition was declined.

June 16. G. A. C.

Letter to the Editor of The London Standard.

Kings Who Are Not Crowned.

It may have been noticed by those who read accounts of the beginning of the reign of young Alfonso XIII. of Spain that he was not crowned at all. Spain possesses a handsome crown among her regalia, a circle of gold adorned with eight leaves; but it is never used when a monarch ascends her throne. The King takes the oath to reign well and truly, and the nobles take the oath of allegiance. That is all.

In Portugal the ceremony is much the same. The King receives the Orders of Christ, d'Aves, and of St. James, and then takes his seat in the Hereditary Chamber (corresponding to our House of Lords,) sceptre in hand. He takes the accession oath upon the Gospels, makes a speech from the throne; the President replies, and the ceremony is over.

A King of the Belgians is not crowned. At his installation he stands up, and, stretching out his right hand, takes a solemn oath to observe the Constitution and laws of the Belgian people, and to maintain the national independence and the integrity of the territory. The Queen of the Belgians, however, possesses a crown, which contains 5,000 stones, but nevertheless weighs only half a pound. It is a queer contradiction that, although the Emperor of Austria is King of Hungary, of Bohemia, of Dalmatia, Coatia, Galicia, and several other states, yet in his capacity as head of the Austrian Empire he had no coronation. After his accession, however, he was separately crowned King of Hungary and King of Bohemia.—London Mail.

The Earth's Rotation Proven Again.

Foucault's famous pendulum experiment to prove the rotation of the earth is to be repeated during the course of the month at the Panthéon, and will serve to celebrate the jubilee of the original. M. Berget, Professor of Science at the Sorbonne, has been asked by the French Astronomical Society to carry out a series of public experiments, and the President of the republic will be invited to attend on the first day. The original pendulum used by Foucalt, which is kept at the Arts and Crafts Museum, will not be used on this occasion, the apparatus employed being that constructed by M. Maumené, a well-known chemist, who conducted experiments with it in 1852 in the Cathedral at Rheims. It consists of a leaden ball weighing 28 kilos, attached to a length of steel wire of 75 meters. It will be suspended from the roof of the Panthéon, while on the floor below will be placed a quantity of sand arranged in a circumference. After a quarter of an hour ten centimeters of the sand ring will have been brought down the pointer fixed to the leaden ball.—Paris Messenger.

Last Survivor of Waterloo.

An interesting souvenir was presented to the King on Waterloo Day, in the shape of a photograph of Mrs. Moon of Rolvenden, Kent, who is believed to be the last survivor of Waterloo. The old lady is the daughter of a soldier, and at the age of four she was on the historical field of Waterloo, in a baggage wagon during the battle. This fact was brought to the notice of Earl Roberts by Mr. Sackville Cresswell of Hole Park, Rolvenden, and, through the Commander-in-Chief, his Majesty signified his pleasure at accepting the photograph, a copy of which was also presented to Lord Roberts. Mrs. Moon, who has reached the age of ninety years, enjoys fairly good health.—London Telegraph.

King Edward's Fateful Sundays.

Sunday has been a fateful day in the life of the King. It was on a Sunday when, in the Winter of 1871, he contracted typhoid fever, which nearly coet him his life. On a Sunday he took a decided turn for the better, to the intense relief of the nation. On a Sunday he slipped on the staircase in Lord Rothschild's house and injured his knee. On a Sunday he was shot at by Sipido in Brussels railway station. Also, on last Sunday his Majesty found himself disabled by a chill caught at Aldershot.—London Daily Chronicle.

L. A. W. MEET NEXT WEEK.

Many Wheelmen Expected to Attend Annual Convention to be Held in Atlantic City.

Further announcements have been made in connection with the coming gathering of wheelmen at Atlantic City on the occasion of the annual League of American Wheelmen meet, July 16, 17, 18, and 19, which this year promises to be the best attended since the record-breaking meet of 1897 in Philadelphia.

In order to avoid a clash in dates the monster "smoker" at the inlet has been changed to Thursday evening, July 17. It will not begin until after the Elkes-Champion race.

The Pioneer's banquet will begin at 7 P. M. on the evening of July 18. M. N. Belding will preside. Abbott Bassett is Secretary-Treasurer.

There will be something all the time in the way of entertainment for the throngs of wheelmen, who will thus be able to select the form of amnsement most to their liking. Chairman Hochstadter of the Entertainment Committee is at present finishing up a scheme whereby L. A. W. members will be able to take in the many Boardwalk shows at greatly reduced rates. Even bathing suits and accommodations will be at reduced rates to those wearing the souvenir badge.

In answer to the many inquiries received at Executive Committee headquarters, Chairman Scheli announces that the souvenir medals, souvenir programme, and credentials will be given out at time of the registration of the wheelmen at the L. A. W. meet headquarters, Grand Atlantic Hotel, at 12 o'clock noon on July 16 on the arrival of the first run from Philadelphia, when the meet will be formally opened.

The daily runs leaving Philadelphia at 5:30 A. M. will be run on a six-hour schedule, enabling every one to reach the shore at an easy pace and in time for the big events of each day.

Chairman Uhle of the Good Roads Convention to be held on the afternoon and evening of July 16, announces that among the additional speakers on the subject of road improvement are Henry I. Budd, State Road Commission of New Jersey; M. McDonald of Connecticut, ex-Commissioner Dickinson of Massachusetts, Senator Earle of Michigan, Edward A. Bond, State Engineer and Surveyor of New York. In the evening there will be an illustrated lecture with lantern slides.

Arthur Wright of the Atlantic City Auxiliary Committee will have charge of the short runs to the nearby places of interest scheduled for each day of the meet.

As usual, the official programme that will be given each member on registering will be one of the most prized souvenirs, as it will contain the full schedule of the four days' doings, besides interesting facts and pictures concerning Atlantic City.

ROAD RACE FOR CYCLISTS.

Century Road Club Will Hold Fifty-Mile Event for Amateurs.

Encouraged by the success of the recent fifty-mile handicap road race, the

Complete Auction Sales Record of New York Bank and Trust Company Stocks

FOR THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1902

It is only in the public auction rooms that quotations are made for the general list of New York bank and trust company shares. Some are quoted upon the New York Stock Exchange and others are dealt in spasmodically on the curb. But it is at the weekly auction sales that most of the actual business takes place in such securities. Such transactions have recently grown to proportions unusual hitherto—it being shown in the following review that during the first half of 1902 there were 12,092 shares of New York Bank stocks so sold, with 17 issues showing an increase of 439 points in value, the average increase being over 25 points, while prices of 16 stocks declined 438, or an avsrage decrease of about 27 per cent. This shows a net increase of a fraction over one point. The price of Chemical National Bank has increased during the half year 175 points on sales of 8 shares in four different weekly auctions. National Bank of North America's quotation declined 95 points on 7 sales representing a total of 220 shares. In detail the tabulation is as follows, 49 different banking stocks being quoted:

	Jan. 2.	Jan. 8.	Jan. 15.	Jan. 22.	Jan. 29.	Feb. 5.	Feb. 13.	Feb. 19.	Feb. 26.	March 6.	March 12.	March 19.	March 26.	April 2.	April 9.	April 16.	April 23.	April 30.	May 7.	May 14.	May 21.	May 28.	June 4.	June 11.	June 18.	June 25.	Change. Increase.	Change. Decrease.	Total Shares.
American Exchange National Bank	285½	286	300½	..	280	275½	275 276½	276	..	273¼	..	274¾	..	..	..	..	275	..	280	281½ 280	275 270 275	277½ 279¾ 279	276	276	275 276	275¼ 275½ 275¼	..	10¼	1,463
Bank of New York, N. B. A.	..	..	..	..	340	..	346	..	345 330	..	..	..	349	..	..	342	343	..	350	..	354	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	195
Bank of America	..	..	..	535	549¾	545 540¼	541	..	..	..	..	541	..	..	..	534	541	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	552	17	..	..	386
Bank of the State of New York	..	..	..	172	170¼	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1¾	57
Bowery Bank	..	..	..	334	335	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	395	..	..	..	..	..	61	..	..	65
Bank of the Metropolis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	900	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
Chemical National Bank	..	..	4156	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4355	..	..	..	..	4300	4325	..	175	..	9
Chatham National Bank	..	340	..	320½ 339¾	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	340	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	360
Central National Bank	..	..	..	205	163½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	191	..	..	..	..	105	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	324
Corn Exchange Bank	..	..	..	..	447½	..	..	445	..	..	..	..	..	435 440	..	452	460½	480 468½	461	464	401¼ 410 462	454	..	..	..	440 445 437	..	10½	439
East River National Bank	..	..	168	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	165⅝	..	..	..	..	170	..	180	177	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	208
Fourth National Bank	242	249	..	234½ 238⅜	..	241	..	..	230½	..	..	..	..	..	..	231 230	..	..	..	..	245½	..	..	..	..	3½	..	..	448
First National Bank	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	820	..	..	844½	..	825	820	..	..	825	5	..	..	51
Gallatin National Bank	..	..	420 431½	..	437	..	..	..	439¾	..	..	..	..	..	..	436½	440	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	432½ 432	12	..	381
Greenwich Bank	..	..	..	200¼	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	335	..	..	..	347½	..	..	..	165	160	..	159¾	355	154¾	..	..	128
German-American Bank	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	170½	..	177	..	165½	..	..	..	..	167½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17¼	260
Hanover National Bank	..	..	..	684½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	675	..	..	669	..	..	671	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13¾	68
Hamilton Bank	175	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Irving National Bank	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	241	230	..	222 220¼	..	221½ 221⅞	220½ 219	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	..	371
Importers & Traders' National Bank	..	..	605 668½ 625	627½	621½ 625	..	..	650	..	650	..	..	650	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	..	131
Lincoln National Bank	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	050	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
Merchants' National Bank	..	..	..	..	101	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	192½	..	..	187	191⅛ 188¼	..	..	..	..	185½	..	..	..	180⅛	..	10½	187
Mechanics' National Bank	..	..	..	302½	290¾	..	..	..	..	297	..	..	..	..	..	300½	297½	..	296	..	..	..	..	..	..	293	..	9½	243
Market & Fulton National Bank	..	..	250½	..	235	..	..	..	258	..	265	..	..	..	..	..	..	260¼	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3¾	..	170
Merchants' Exchange National Bank	155	157	..	..	..	159¾	..	..	543 546	..	..	..	158¼	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3¼	..	90
Mercantile National Bank	..	..	..	..	300½	..	..	..	296	..	..	..	..	..	..	203	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7½	125
Manhattan Co. Bank	..	..	..	329⅞	..	327½	..	..	327	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	330½	½	..	200
Mechanics & Traders' Bank	..	..	190¼	..	..	180	180	160	..	..	..	..	160½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	220	..	..	..	226	165¾	..	25	812
Mount Morris Bank	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	225	232½	..	200	225½	220	..	..	..	238	239¾	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	117
Mutual Bank	..	..	216½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
New Amsterdam National Bank	1410	1400	1350	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
National City Bank	602	..	620	611	..	..	605	600	600	600 590	..	585	..	..	..	585	..	..	..	622	621½ 620	612	..	..	..	685¼	..	60	550
National Bank of Commerce	..	..	357¼ 357¾	351½ 352¾	349 348¾	..	..	..	351 350	352 351 845	..	..	..	..	..	..	341½	345¾	..	..	349¾ 349½ 350	349¾	..	..	..	349 340¾	..	8	397
National Broadway Bank	..	..	..	..	..	385	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	391	345 349½ 350	..	395	..	..	..	10	..	649
National Bank of North America	..	..	..	351	..	..	..	300	..	..	..	285	..	300	..	..	275	..	..	..	..	211¼	..	..	..	207	..	36	935
National Citizens' Bank	..	..	..	229½ 243	225½	227½ 225½	226¾	225	223¼ 244	..	..	219½	..	..	..	..	227½	213½	210 215	..	260	..	..	..	..	255	..	96	220
National Shoe & Leather Bank	..	..	124	125½	..	..	127⅛	..	..	..	..	..	126	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	653	..	..	..	..	641	2	..	113
National Park Bank	..	..	..	640½	642 652	..	..	645½	646 645½	..	..	..	645	..	647	640½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	640	..	½	247
N. Y. National Exchange Bank	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	231	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	270¼	..	..	..	..	3½	..	12
N. Y. Produce Exchange Bank	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	167½	..	170½	..	..	175	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7½	..	109
Nineteenth Ward Bank	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	150	..	..	..	20
Oriental Bank	..	237	..	221	225	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	223½	..	..	..	..	..	..	3½	218
Phenix National Bank	..	117½	..	..	..	..	..	..	112½	..	..	115¼	..	..	..	..	..	..	116¾	..	..	..	..	..	135	17½	..	..	880
People's Bank	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	285	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
Pacific Bank	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	236	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Seventh National Bank	..	..	..	132	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	136½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Twelfth Ward Bank	..	130	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
United National Bank	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	130¼	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	140	..	8	..	45
Western National Bank	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	624	..	..	..	..	..	610½ 610	..	..	..	..	611	..	..	..	..	..	13	190
West Side Bank	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	524	..	..	20

The following table shows public auction sales of New York Trust Company stocks from Jan. 1 to July 1—the total number of shares sold hcing 6,043, with the prices of eight stocks increased 84 points, while fifteen stocks declined 328 points. The average increase of the stocks advancing was 10.5 per cent., while the average decrase in the declining stocks was 21.8 pr cent.

The largest increase was hy the Long Island Trust Company, which rose 20 points on two sales aggregating only sixty shares.

The largest decrease was in Morton Trust Company stock, which fell 96½ points on eighteen sales aggregating 204 shares:

COMPANIES.	Jan. 2.	Jan. 8.	Jan. 15.	Jan. 22.	Jan. 29.	Feb. 5.	Feb. 13.	Feb. 19.	Feb. 26.	March 5.	March 12.	March 19.	March 26.	April 2.	April 9.	April 17.	April 23.	April 30.	May 7.	May 14.	May 21.	May 28.	June 4.	June 11.	June 18.	June 25.	Change. Incr'se.	Change. Dec'se.	Shares.
Atlantic	..	285	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	280	..	..	..	..	..	..	281	315	316½ 315	316 314⅝	310 308	301 305	..	..	..	290	5	..	..
Bowling Green	..	..	..	..	205	..	205½	..	..	..	543	204	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	280½	211	..	550	547	215	217	12	..	586⅝ 340
Cent. R. E. & Tr.	..	..	571½	566	..	550	..	..	..	..	546	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24½	..	69
Central	..	1900	1905⅝	..	..	1917½ 550	1926	1931	1930¾	1935½	1926½	1916	..	..	1925¼	..	..	..	..	1945	..	..	..	1945	1923	1900	..	..	64
City	..	..	1910	..	..	410 410	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	400	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	70
Colonial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	399¾	390	..	..	..	650⅝	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	390	..	9¾	68
Continental	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Farmers' L. & T.	1501 1500	..	1500	..	..	..	..	..	..	1510¾	..	1500	..	..	..	1501¼	1497	..	..	1495	1498¾ 1485	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	297
Fifth Avenue	..	..	690 692	650½ 671	..	681	680	..	..	..	..	..	680½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	675	..	5	133
Guarantee	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	755	..	..	715	..	775	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	35
Guardian	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	225 220	211¼ 209	..	16	60
Hamilton	..	..	..	..	..	311	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Kings County	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	430	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25
Long Island	..	..	..	..	..	260½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	311½	..	..	..	..	500	20¾	..	..	60
Manhattan	..	..	..	..	..	..	530	1	..	525 525	520	525½ 515	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	1097
Manufacturers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	343½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Merchants	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	425	..	..	10
Morton	1190¾	..	1196½	1189½	..	1121	1100⅝ 1130	1100	1075 1075	1075 1075	..	1075	..	..	1050	..	1100	..	1100	1100	..	..	1100	..	..	..	96¼	..	204
N. Y. L. I. & Tr.	..	..	1300	..	..	1299	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1301	..	..	1250	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	..	31
N. Y. Sec. & Tr.	..	..	1386	1350 1353	..	..	1350	..	..	..	1350	..	..	1395	..	..	..	..	..	..	1390	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	60
North America	272¼	..	265	261½	260	260 200¼	260 260¼	260	260 260	260	..	260	..	..	260	260	..	..	..	..	276	270	..	272 271¼	265	..	..	7¼	984
Real Estate	..	..	..	..	..	..	412½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Standard	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	402	..	..	..	..	408	..	..	..	..	6	..	20
Title Guar. & Tr.	..	..	..	596	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	585½ 581½	..	587	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	24
Trust of America	270	..	270	..	270	270 265 269½	270 267	270 267¾	265½ 266	..	269½	269 268	268 266	265 265½ 263	265 265	265¼ 265½	..	..	267	266	265	266 265¼ 265	..	265½	..	..	..	4½	1129
Union	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	267	265	..	..	1400	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1401	1	..	17
U. S. M. & T.	..	..	..	..	500	482½	..	473	..	469	..	..	490 481	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	..	120
United States	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1765	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24
Washington	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	399¾	..	..	4
Williamsburg	..	..	211	216	216	..	215½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	225 226	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	140
Van Norden Tr.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	260¼	..	256	248	..	..	..	..	230	..	30¼	74
Eastern Trust	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	202½ 202⅝	205 201½	..	1	245

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Wall Street will resume business today after its three-day holiday in a hopeful state of mind. Not one of the direful things suggested or predicted to happen over the Fourth has happened. Instead, there has been a combination of favorable circumstances: The weather in the wheat and corn belts has been exceptionally beneficial to the growing crops—so much so that corn, now backward some two weeks because of the heretofore cool weather, has, in the language of the President of one of the leading Granger systems, "simply walked up overnight." The utterances of President Roosevelt in his Pittsburg address in respect to industrial combinations and their control show clearly that the demagogues who continually seek to force adverse legislation against these combinations will receive little sympathy and less support from the Administration, which recognizes clearly that "it is immensely for the interests of the country that there should be such individual and corporate wealth." There has been, it is true, an unfavorable bank statement, hut. whatever statements may show, the fact remains that money itself is to be had in abundance at reasonable rates.

Clearly, apart from the fact that the technical position of the market may have been weakened somewhat by the forced elimination on Thursday of a large short interest, practically all of the elements are favorable to the bull party in the market.

Here and there, of course, appear some weak spots. The shares of the Ice Trust, for instance, continue under pressure for the reason that the property has been shamefully mismanaged and the securities are now off the dividend paying list; Colorado Fuel continues to he a favorite speculative foothall, now that dividends on it have been suspended; Chicago and Eastern Illinois has been forced beyond 200 on mystery, which, unless speedily removed, will not benefit the holders of that security; Canadian Pacific, which has been advanced some 40 points, on reports of a probable increased dividend and "valuable" subsidy privileges, is in less favor since the failure of the conference of Colonial Premiers in London to produce anything tangible and the official announcement that there will be no extra or increased dividend; and in some few other instances there are signs of inflation. But these are the exception, not the rule. Generally the market rests on a solid and substantial basis—the basis of valiies, fixed not by manipulation, but by an appreciation of what large earnings and continued prosperity signify.

Some increased dividends are among the probabilities for a number of important railroads. Louisville and Nashville Directors at their meeting on Wednesday next will probahly start the ball a-rolling again in that direction.

GERMAN MONEY AND TRADE.

BERLIN, July 6.—Transactions on the Boerse last week were light, hut values generally were better maintained. Owing to the fact that new money from the semi-annual interest payments is seeking investment, German loans were slightly firmer. Some foreign rentes improved; Italians advanced upon home orders, while Portguese were the most active. Russians and Argentines were better.

Industrials were irregular. Irons were mostly highsr, upon reports of American purchases of German iron. Coal shares were partly lower, and machinery and electrical shares were down. Shares of the Hamburg-Amsrican Steam Packet Company and the North German Lloyd Line were sold steadily from Hamburg and Bremen, and each lost one point. Canadian Pacifics advanced, being bought for New York account.

Money rates have heen receding since the settlement. The unusually heavy discounts of the Reichsbank are not connected with trade or the demands of this Boerse, but are due to mortgage payments and the requirements of the Government. It is expected that discounts will recover rapidly. Bank stocks were neglected last week, but shares of the Deutsche Bank were higher.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, July 6.—While money was easier last week, the Stock Exchange was not very cheerful. The release of July dividends and large Govsrnment disbursements enabled the market to repay about £8,900,000 of the sum it had horrowed from the Bank, hut £6,000,000 is still owing. Large shipments of gold are now due from South Africa, but they are largely offset hy the withdrawal of sovereigns for South Africa last week. There is every prospect of cheap money for the next two months.

The encouraging news concerning King Edward did not improve business on the Exchange. Prices generally were marked up, but this was mostly the result of jobbers hidding against themselves. Investment stocks will probahly continue to keep up, but the South African department is getting worse instead of better. There is a fair prespect of a revival in Americans, but home rails were dull last week, and there was little activity in industrials.

Bank of Spain Report.

MADRID, July 6.—The Bank of Spain report for the week ended yesterday shows the following changes: Gold in hand increased 200,000 pesetas; silver in hand decreased 318,000 pesetas; notes in circulation increased 89,014,000 pesetas.

The closing quotation of gold yesterday was 86.50.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—Following is a statement of the United States Treasury on the 5th day of July, 1902:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

In Divisions of Issue and Redemption.

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion in Division of Redemption	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS.

Held for the redemption of the notes and certificates for which they are respectively pledged.

DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.		DIVISION OF ISSUE.	
Gold coin	$348,610,089	Gold certificates outstanding	$348,610,089
Silver dollars	454,180,000	Silver certificates outstanding	454,180,000
Silver dollars of 1890	39,061	Treasury notes outstanding	30,000,000
Silver hullion of 1890	29,960,039		
Total	$832,790,089	Total	$832,790,089

General Fund.

Gold coin and bullion	$61,368,169.11	
Gold certificates	42,161,960.00	
Standard silver dollars	16,999,054.00	
Silver certificates	6,741,428.00	
Silver bullion	564,466.42	
United States notes	10,708,487.00	
Treasury notes of 1890	167,184.00	
National banknotes	11,019,987.65	
Subsidiary silver coin	13,908,070.84	
Fractional currency	143.95	
Minor coin	899,518.06	
		$164,538,368.53
In National Bank Depositories—		
To credit of the Treasurer of the U. S.	$120,471,943.48	
To credit of disbursing officers	6,691,822.78	
Total	$127,163,766.26	
Awaiting Reimbursement—		
Bonds and interest paid	1,461,108.49	
		128,624,874.75
Total		$293,163,243.28
Liabilities—		
National bank 5 per cent. fund	$13,472,364.92	
Outstanding checks and drafts	16,296,670.56	
Disbursing officers' balances	48,347,720.49	
Post Office Department account	11,552,959.42	
Miscellaneous items	2,228,171.22	
		91,897,886.61
Available cash balance		$201,265,356.67

Receipts, Expenditures, Redemptions, Etc.

RECEIPTS.	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$918,051.44	$3,278,946.87	$3,278,946.87
Internal revenue	1,912,976.99	4,339,671.38	4,339,671.38
Miscellaneous	155,707.63	768,886.03	768,886.03
Total receipts	$2,986,736.06	$8,387,504.28	$8,387,504.28
EXPENDITURES.			
Civil and miscellaneous	1,060,000.00	2,335,000.00	2,335,000.00
War	1,765,000.00	6,525,000.00	6,525,000.00
Navy	315,000.00	525,000.00	525,000.00
Indians	60,000.00	80,000.00	80,000.00
Pensions	200,000.00	4,590,000.00	4,590,000.00
Interest	300,000.00	300,000.00	300,000.00
Total expenditures	$3,700,000.00	$14,355,000.00	$14,355,000.00
Excess of receipts over expenditures	713,263.94	5,967,495.72	5,967,495.72
Receipts Last Year—			
Customs	980,923.29	3,085,943.53	3,085,943.53
Internal revenue	2,823,781.83	5,435,938.56	5,435,938.56
Receipts from all sources last year	3,962,902.58	8,834,117.20	8,834,117.20
Expenditures last year	3,235,000.00	12,125,000.00	12,125,000.00

NATIONAL BANK FUND.

Deposits of lawful money under act July 14, 1890	.....	49,500.00	49,500.00
Notes redeemed and retired under act July 14, 1890	88,112.50	259,077.50	259,077.50
Notes received for current redemption	419,737.00	2,578,581.00	2,578,581.00

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.	U. S. Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To March 14, 1900	$546,468,414.00	$103,195,488.00	$649,661,902.00
UNDER ACT MARCH 14, 1900.			
Redeemed in Gold—	U. S. Notes.	Treasury Notes.	Total.
To date	$58,969,418.00	$5,096,735.00	$64,056,153.00
This fiscal year	63,780.00	7,995.00	71,175.00
This month	63,780.00	7,395.00	71,175.00
This day	42,455.00	4,255.00	46,710.00
Exchanged for Gold—			
To date	58,969,418.00	5,096,735.00	64,056,153.00
This fiscal year	63,780.00	7,395.00	71,175.00
This month	63,780.00	7,395.00	71,175.00
This day	42,455.00	4,255.00	46,710.00

FINANCIAL.

Banks and Trust Companies.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000 Surplus and profits, $6,912,106.58
Temporary address, 7 Wall, 9 & 11 Nassau St.

Bankers' Cards.

Redmond, Kerr & Co. BANKERS, 41 Wall Street, New York.
Transact a General Banking Business.
Issue Foreign and Domestic Travelers'
Letters of Credit
in Sterling, Francs, Marks or Dollars, payable in all parts of the world.
Chicago Office, 232 La Salle Street.
Philadelphia, Graham, Kerr & Co.

E. C. POTTER & CO.
36 WALL ST., N. Y.
Branch Offices at Albany and Rochester,
AND ALPINE BLDG., N. Y.
Members of New York Stock Exchange and Produce Exchange.

Joseph Cowan & Co.,
Members Consolidated Stock Exchange.
Stocks, Bonds and Grain.
MAIN OFFICES, 44 and 46 BROADWAY.
BRANCH OFFICES:
1,298 B'WAY, COR. 34TH ST.
415 B'WAY, COR. CANAL ST.
57 E. 59TH ST. (near Madison Ave.)
11 E. 42D ST. (near Manhattan Hotel.)
SEND FOR DAILY MARKET LETTER.
CHICAGO. PHILADELPHIA. BOSTON.

FRED. H. SMITH,
Stocks and Bonds,
66 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Thirty Years in the Business.
Prompt and efficient service. Book on R. R. and Industrials, and Special Reports mailed on application.
Customers have the benefit of my experience in the selection of stocks and bonds.
TELEPHONE—2385 CORTLANDT.

Meetings and Elections.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Gould Steel Company, for the purpose of electing Directors and transacting any other business which may be brought before them, will be held at the offices of the said Company, at No. 25 West 33d Street, New York City, on Saturday, July 26th, 1902. Polls will be open from eleven to twelve A. M.
W. E. KURTZ, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Gould Coupler Company, for the purpose of electing Directors and transacting any other business which may be brought before them, will be held at the offices of the said Company, at No. 25 West 33d Street, New York City, on Saturday, July 26th, 1902. Polls will be open from eleven to twelve A. M.
F. P. HUNTLEY, Secretary.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Thaddeus Davids Company will he held at the office of the company, No. 127 William St., New York, on Monday, July 14th, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of Trustees and such other business as may come before it.
E. W. DAVIDS, Secretary Thaddeus Davids Co.
New York, July 5th, 1902.

FINANCIAL.

Metropolitan Trust Company
of the City of New York
37 and 39 Wall St.
Capital, ... $1,000,000
Surplus and Profit, $2,000,000
BRAYTON IVES, President.
BEVERLY CHEW, Second V.-Pres
ALEXANDER S. WEBB, JR., Sec.
BERTRAM CRUGER, Assist. Sec.
TRUSTEES:
Hobart B. Bishop, Richard Mortimer, William H. Hall, Dudley Olcott, Henry W. Cannon, John A. Garrous, Robert Maxwell, Gouverneur Morris, Clinton B. Fisher, Stephen Nye, Norman B. Ream, Harold Jacobs, Edward Simmons, Edward C. Jadson, John T. Terry, Bradley Martin, Samuel Thomas, D. O. Mills, Wm. M. Tillinghast, Geo. Henry Warren

The PHILADELPHIA TIMES prints more Financial News than any other Philadelphia newspaper. Its own reports are supplemented by the full and unrivaled reports of The New York Times.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY
(OF CALIFORNIA)
First Consolidated Mortgage
Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds of 1893.
Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors of this Company has determined to use to redeem First Consolidated Mortgage Five Per Cent Gold Bonds of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company (of California) $64,000 now in the Sinking Fund for the redemption and payment of Bonds of that issue, and that Bonds of such issue will be redeemed therewith; bids are hereby invited for the surrender of such Bonds at prices to be named by the bidders. Such bids should be deposited with Andrew K. Van Deventer, Assistant Treasurer of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, at his office, 120 Broadway, New York City, at or before 12 o'clock noon on the 31st day of July, 1902,

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. CHARLES M. HOUGH as administrator with the will annexed of HENRY McLEAVITT, deceased, plaintiff, against MARTIN M. LEWIS and others, defendants.—Action No. 2.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 10th day of June, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 15th day of July, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by L. J. Phillips & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

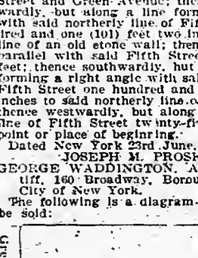
All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the building erected thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of New York, Borough of the Bronx, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly line of Fifth Street, distant four hundred and forty-eight (448) feet and ninety-five-one-hundredths (95-100) of a foot eastwardly (the said distance to be measured along the said northerly line of Fifth Street) from the northeasterly corner of said Fifth Street and Grand Avenue; thence running northwardly, but along a line forming a right angle with said northerly line of Fifth Street one hundred and one (101) feet two inches to the middle line of an old stone wall; thence eastwardly, but parallel with said Fifth Street twenty-five (25) feet; thence southwardly, but again along a line forming a right angle with said northerly line of Fifth Street one hundred and one (101) feet two inches to said northerly line of Fifth Street, and thence westwardly, but along the said northerly line of Fifth Street twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York 23rd June, 1902.

JOSEPH M. PROSKAUER, Referee.

GEORGE WADDINGTON, Attorney for Plaintiff, 160 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is two thousand six hundred and seven dollars and ninety-six cents, with interest thereon from 11th June, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to two hundred and thirty-three dollars and thirty cents ($233.30) with interest thereon from 16th June, 1902, together with the expenses of the said sale.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is seventy-three dollars and three cents ($73.03) and interest.

Dated New York 23rd June, 1902.

JOSEPH M. PROSKAUER, Referee.

ju23-2aw3wM&Th&jy15

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—STANLEY NORTON, plaintiff, against ANNIE SIMON and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 16th day of June, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 15th day of July, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Edward D. McGreal, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate in the Twenty-third Ward of said City of New York and lying and being on the northerly side of Thirty-second Street and bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Commencing at a point on the northerly line of Thirty-second Street, distant nineteen (19) feet westerly from the corner formed by intersection of the westerly line of Madison Avenue with the said northerly line of Thirty-second Street, thence running northerly, parallel with Madison Avenue, ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along said centre line of the block, twenty-five (25) feet; thence southerly and parallel with Madison Avenue ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches to the northerly line of Thirty-second Street, and thence easterly along said northerly line of Thirty-second Street, twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments, and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining.

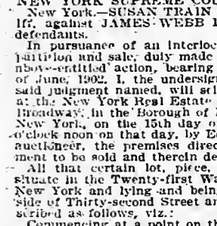
Subject to the covenants contained in an agreement dated February 1st, 1850, made between DeForest Manice and Charles G. Havens and Francis Griffin and Thomas E. Davis, recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York in Liber 536 of Conveyances, Page 251, March 6th, 1850; and also to a covenant against nuisances contained in a deed of one-fourth part of the said lots by Charles G. Havens to DeForest Manice, dated December 22d, 1854, and recorded in the said Register's office in Liber 664 of Conveyances, Page 561, January 26th, 1855; also subject to the covenants and conditions contained in a party wall agreement made between DeForest Manice and David Robins, dated March 8th, 1859, and recorded in the said Register's office in Liber 781 of Conveyances, Page 126, March 16th, 1859; and also subject to a covenant against erecting any stable nearer than five (5) feet from the street line, contained in a certain indenture of conveyance of the foregoing premises and others made by William D. F. Manice and Benjamin C. Wetmore, execs., &c., of DeForest Manice, to the said Edward Robinson, which is recorded in the office of said Register in Liber 804 of Conveyances, Page 156.

Dated New York, June 20, 1902.

WM. J. A. McKIM, Referee.

HOLT & GAILLARD, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 19 East 32d:



The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,500 until interest.

The above property will be sold subject to a lease to one Lida Seely, dated March 1, 1900, expiring April 30, 1905, recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York April 10, 1901, Section 3, Block 862, Liber 14, Page 222. Said lease provides for the payment of rent at the rate of $2,700 per year during the first three and $2,800 per year during the last two years, in monthly payments in advance.

Dated New York, June 20, 1902.

WM. J. A. McKIM, Referee.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—STANLEY NORTON, plaintiff, against ANNIE SIMON and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 16th day of June, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 15th day of July, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Edward D. McGreal, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate in the Twenty-third Ward of said City of New York and lying and being on the northerly side of Thirty-second Street and bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Commencing at a point on the northerly line of Thirty-second Street, distant nineteen (19) feet westerly from the corner formed by intersection of the westerly line of Madison Avenue with the said northerly line of Thirty-second Street, thence running northerly, parallel with Madison Avenue, ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along said centre line of the block, twenty-five (25) feet; thence southerly and parallel with Madison Avenue ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches to the northerly line of Thirty-second Street, and thence easterly along said northerly line of Thirty-second Street, twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments, and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining.

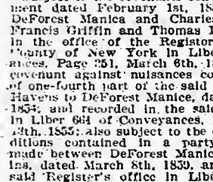
Subject to the covenants contained in an agreement dated February 1st, 1850, made between DeForest Manice and Charles G. Havens and Francis Griffin and Thomas E. Davis, recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York in Liber 536 of Conveyances, Page 251, March 6th, 1850; and also to a covenant against nuisances contained in a deed of one-fourth part of the said lots by Charles G. Havens to DeForest Manice, dated December 22d, 1854, and recorded in the said Register's office in Liber 664 of Conveyances, Page 561, January 26th, 1855; also subject to the covenants and conditions contained in a party wall agreement made between DeForest Manice and David Robins, dated March 8th, 1859, and recorded in the said Register's office in Liber 781 of Conveyances, Page 126, March 16th, 1859; and also subject to a covenant against erecting any stable nearer than five (5) feet from the street line, contained in a certain indenture of conveyance of the foregoing premises and others made by William D. F. Manice and Benjamin C. Wetmore, execs., &c., of DeForest Manice, to the said Edward Robinson, which is recorded in the office of said Register in Liber 804 of Conveyances, Page 156.

Dated New York, June 20, 1902.

WM. J. A. McKIM, Referee.

HOLT & GAILLARD, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 151 and 153 East 81st Street.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is five thousand three hundred and twenty-three 88-100 dollars, ($5,323.88,) with interest thereon from the 9th day of June, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to five hundred and eleven 30-100 dollars, ($511.30,) with interest from June 9, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is four hundred and seventy-three dollars ($473) and interest.

The above-described premises will be sold subject to three mortgages, liens thereon prior to the mortgage of the said plaintiff, one for $7,000 and interest thereon from Oct. 1st, 1901, at 4½ per cent. per annum, together with all costs and disbursements in an action now pending to foreclose the said mortgage; another mortgage for $4,150 and interest thereon from July 2, 1901, at six per cent. per annum, together with all costs and disbursements in an action now pending to foreclose the said mortgage, and another mortgage for $5,000 and interest thereon from June 1, 1901, at five per cent. per annnm. The total amount due on the said three prior mortgages being $19,100, besidee accrued intercat nnd costa al aresaid.

Dated New York, June 13, 1902.

CHARLES LYONS, Jr., Referee.

je16-2aw8wM&Th&jy7

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—MORRIS UNDERHILL, suing in behalf of himself and all other bondholders of the Dona Maria Mining Company of Mompos, Plaintiff, against DONA MARIA MINING COMPANY OF MOMPOS and THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, dated the 10th day of July, 1901, and duly entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 15th day of July, 1901, which judgment and decree was entered in favor of John P. Faure, as executor of the last will and testament of Catharine A. Faure, deceased against the above named defendants, and thereafter the above named plaintiff, Morris Underhill, was substituted as plaintiff in the place and stead of said John P. Faure, as executor, &c., by order duly entered herein on the 18th day of November, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in the said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, and City of New York, on the 24th day of September, 1902, at twelve o'clock, noon, of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain tract, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Eighty-first Street distant ninety-six feet and fifty-six feet two inches westerly from the northwesterly corner of Third Avenue and Eighty-first Street; running thence northerly, parallel with Third Avenue, one hundred and two feet two inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along said entire line of the block forty-three feet ten inches; thence southerly, and parallel with Third Avenue, one hundred and two feet two inches to the northerly side of Eighty-first Street; and thence easterly along the northerly side of Eighty-first Street forty-three feet ten inches to the point or place of beginning. Be all of the said several distances and dimensions more or less. Being the premises known by the street numbers one hundred and fifty-one and one hundred and fifty-three East Eighty First Street, in the City of New York, being the same premises conveyed to the said Annie Simon by deed of even date herewith and recorded at the same time as the said mortgage; the said mortgage being given to secure the payment of a part of the purchase money of the said premises.

Dated New York, June 13th, 1902.

CHARLES LYONS, Jr., Referee.

JOHN J. O'BRIEN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 302 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street numbers being 151 and 153 East 81st Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is five thousand three hundred and twenty-three 88-100 dollars, ($5,323.88,) with interest thereon from the 9th day of June, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to five hundred and eleven 30-100 dollars, ($511.30,) with interest from June 9, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is four hundred and seventy-three dollars ($473) and interest.

The above-described premises will be sold subject to three mortgages, liens thereon prior to the mortgage of the said plaintiff, one for $7,000 and interest thereon from Oct. 1st, 1901, at 4½ per cent. per annum, together with all costs and disbursements in an action now pending to foreclose the said mortgage; another mortgage for $4,150 and interest thereon from July 2, 1901, at six per cent. per annum, together with all costs and disbursements in an action now pending to foreclose the said mortgage, and another mortgage for $5,000 and interest thereon from June 1, 1901, at five per cent. per annnm. The total amount due on the said three prior mortgages being $19,100, besidee accrued intercat nnd costa al aresaid.

Dated New York, June 13, 1902.

CHARLES LYONS, Jr., Referee.

je16-2aw8wM&Th&jy7

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—MORRIS UNDERHILL, suing in behalf of himself and all other bondholders of the Dona Maria Mining Company of Mompos, Plaintiff, against DONA MARIA MINING COMPANY OF MOMPOS and THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, dated the 10th day of July, 1901, and duly entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 15th day of July, 1901, which judgment and decree was entered in favor of John P. Faure, as executor of the last will and testament of Catharine A. Faure, deceased against the above named defendants, and thereafter the above named plaintiff, Morris Underhill, was substituted as plaintiff in the place and stead of said John P. Faure, as executor, &c., by order duly entered herein on the 18th day of November, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in the said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, and City of New York, on the 24th day of September, 1902, at twelve o'clock, noon, of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain tract, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Eighty-first Street distant ninety-six feet and fifty-six feet two inches westerly from the northwesterly corner of Third Avenue and Eighty-first Street; running thence northerly, parallel with Third Avenue, one hundred and two feet two inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along said entire line of the block forty-three feet ten inches; thence southerly, and parallel with Third Avenue, one hundred and two feet two inches to the northerly side of Eighty-first Street; and thence easterly along the northerly side of Eighty-first Street forty-three feet ten inches to the point or place of beginning. Be all of the said several distances and dimensions more or less. Being the premises known by the street numbers one hundred and fifty-one and one hundred and fifty-three East Eighty First Street, in the City of New York, being the same premises conveyed to the said Annie Simon by deed of even date herewith and recorded at the same time as the said mortgage; the said mortgage being given to secure the payment of a part of the purchase money of the said premises.

Dated New York, June 13th, 1902.

CHARLES LYONS, Jr., Referee.

JOHN J. O'BRIEN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 302 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street numbers being 151 and 153 East 81st Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is five thousand three hundred and twenty-three 88-100 dollars, ($5,323.88,) with interest thereon from the 9th day of June, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to five hundred and eleven 30-100 dollars, ($511.30,) with interest from June 9, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is four hundred and seventy-three dollars ($473) and interest.

The above-described premises will be sold subject to three mortgages, liens thereon prior to the mortgage of the said plaintiff, one for $7,000 and interest thereon from Oct. 1st, 1901, at 4½ per cent. per annum, together with all costs and disbursements in an action now pending to foreclose the said mortgage; another mortgage for $4,150 and interest thereon from July 2, 1901, at six per cent. per annum, together with all costs and disbursements in an action now pending to foreclose the said mortgage, and another mortgage for $5,000 and interest thereon from June 1, 1901, at five per cent. per annnm. The total amount due on the said three prior mortgages being $19,100, besidee accrued intercat nnd costa al aresaid.

Dated New York, June 13, 1902.

CHARLES LYONS, Jr., Referee.

je16-2aw8wM&Th&jy7

Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—MORRIS UNDERHILL, suing in behalf of himself and all other bondholders of the Dona Maria Mining Company of Mompos, Plaintiff, against DONA MARIA MINING COMPANY OF MOMPOS and THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, dated the 10th day of July, 1901, and duly entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 15th day of July, 1901, which judgment and decree was entered in favor of John P. Faure, as executor of the last will and testament of Catharine A. Faure, deceased against the above named defendants, and thereafter the above named plaintiff, Morris Underhill, was substituted as plaintiff in the place and stead of said John P. Faure, as executor, &c., by order duly entered herein on the 18th day of November, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in the said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, and City of New York, on the 24th day of September, 1902, at twelve o'clock, noon, of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain tract, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Eighty-first Street distant ninety-six feet and fifty-six feet two inches westerly from the northwesterly corner of Third Avenue and Eighty-first Street; running thence northerly, parallel with Third Avenue, one hundred and two feet two inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along said entire line of the block forty-three feet ten inches; thence southerly, and parallel with Third Avenue, one hundred and two feet two inches to the northerly side of Eighty-first Street; and thence easterly along the northerly side of Eighty-first Street forty-three feet ten inches to the point or place of beginning. Be all of the said several distances and dimensions more or less. Being the premises known by the street numbers one hundred and fifty-one and one hundred and fifty-three East Eighty First Street, in the City of New York, being the same premises conveyed to the said Annie Simon by deed of even date herewith and recorded at the same time as the said mortgage; the said mortgage being given to secure the payment of a part of the purchase money of the said premises.

Dated New York, June 13th, 1902.

CHARLES LYONS, Jr., Referee.

JOHN J. O'BRIEN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 302 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street numbers being 151 and 153 East 81st Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is five thousand three hundred and twenty-three 88-100 dollars, ($5,323.88,) with interest thereon from the 9th day of June, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to five hundred and eleven 30-100 dollars, ($511.30,) with interest from June 9, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is four hundred and seventy-three dollars ($473) and interest.

The above-described premises will be sold subject to three mortgages, liens thereon prior to the mortgage of the said plaintiff, one for $7,000 and interest thereon from Oct. 1st, 1901, at 4½ per cent. per annum, together with all costs and disbursements in an action now pending to foreclose the said mortgage; another mortgage for $4,150 and interest thereon from July 2, 1901, at six per cent. per annum, together with all costs and disbursements in an action now pending to foreclose the said mortgage, and another mortgage for $5,000 and interest thereon from June 1, 1901, at five per cent. per annnm. The total amount due on the said three prior mortgages being $19,100, besidee accrued intercat nnd costa al aresaid.

Dated New York, June 13, 1902.

CHARLES LYONS, Jr., Referee.

je16-2aw8wM&Th&jy7

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—STANLEY NORTON, plaintiff, against ANNIE SIMON and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 16th day of June, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 15th day of July, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Edward D. McGreal, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the Twenty-third Ward of said City of New York and lying and being on the northerly side of Thirty-second Street and bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Commencing at a point on the northerly line of Thirty-second Street, distant nineteen (19) feet westerly from the corner formed by intersection of the westerly line of Madison Avenue with the said northerly line of Thirty-second Street, thence running northerly, parallel with Madison Avenue, ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along said centre line of the block, twenty-five (25) feet; thence southerly and parallel with Madison Avenue ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches to the northerly line of Thirty-second Street, and thence easterly along said northerly line of Thirty-second Street, twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments, and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining.

Subject to the covenants contained in an agreement dated February 1st, 1850, made between DeForest Manice and Charles G. Havens and Francis Griffin and Thomas E. Davis, recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York in Liber 536 of Conveyances, Page 251, March 6th, 1850; and also to a covenant against nuisances contained in a deed of one-fourth part of the said lots by Charles G. Havens to DeForest Manice, dated December 22d, 1854, and recorded in the said Register's office in Liber 664 of Conveyances, Page 561, January 26th, 1855; also subject to the covenants and conditions contained in a party wall agreement made between DeForest Manice and David Robins, dated March 8th, 1859, and recorded in the said Register's office in Liber 781 of Conveyances, Page 126, March 16th, 1859; and also subject to a covenant against erecting any stable nearer than five (5) feet from the street line, contained in a certain indenture of conveyance of the foregoing premises and others made by William D. F. Manice and Benjamin C. Wetmore, execs., &c., of DeForest Manice, to the said Edward Robinson, which is recorded in the office of said Register in Liber 804 of Conveyances, Page 156.

Dated New York, June 20, 1902.

WM. J. A. McKIM, Referee.

HOLT & GAILLARD, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 19 East 32d:

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,500 until interest.

The above property will be sold subject to a lease to one Lida Seely, dated March 1, 1900, expiring April 30, 1905, recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York April 10, 1901, Section 3, Block 862, Liber 14, Page 222. Said lease provides for the payment of rent at the rate of $2,700 per year during the first three and $2,800 per year during the last two years, in monthly payments in advance.

Dated New York, June 20, 1902.

WM. J. A. McKIM, Referee.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Vincent A. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Richard S. Chisolm, referee, 64 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, south side, 190 feet east of Madison Avenue, 20 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $22,460.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, John R. Farrar, referee, 321 and 323 East Ninety-first Street, north side, 300 feet east of Second Avenue, 50 by 100.8, two five-story brick tenements, with stores. Due on judgment, $7,476; subject to another mortgage for $15,000.

By John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, Paul Groepel, referee, 306 East Ninety-second Street, south side, 125 feet east of Second Avenue, 25 by 100.8, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $10,050.

City Real Estate for Sale.

Lexington Av., 5-story double flat, with bakery store and ovens, at $23,500. Very little cash required. Easy terms.

118th St., near 8th Av., double flat, 5-story, at a great bargain. Will pay 15 per cent. net.

5-story single flat near Madison Av. Only $1,500 over first mortgage.

4-story double flat near Lexington Av. Only $2,000 over first mortgage.

Call to get these bargains.

RAWAK, 2 East 116th St.

A Bargain—5-story 7th Av. store property, $32,000; rent, $3,600; 5-story single flat, W. 114th, near Lenox Av., $20,000. Bargebuhr Co., 108 Lenox Av., near 116th.

Bargain.—Five-story double tenement, East 18th St.; asking $12,750; rents, $1,505.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Bargain.—New, substantial factory building, 50x98.9, West 25th St.; asking $50,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Desirable residences, 5th to 12th St., inclusive, near 5th Av., $22,500 up.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Bargain.—Double Tenement, (leasehold,) 1st Av., near 23d; asking $15,000; rents, $1,350.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

$4,600.—2-family house; all improvements; best location. Owner, 709 East 171st St., between 3d Av. elevated and Park Av.

New houses, handy to L; all improvements; $3,800; easy payments; open to-day. Polak, 3d Av., corner 174th St.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Mamaroneck.

MAMARONECK LOTS, $100, High and dry. Near depot and harbor; fronting Boulevard and trolley; titles guaranteed; no assessments. Warranty Co., 115 Broadway.

New Rochelle.

At New Rochelle.—A neat little cottage, near the depot; seven rooms and bath; gas and furnace; lot 80x125; price $5,500; easy terms. H. E. Colwell, 254 Main St.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

FLATBUSH—BUILT FOR $8,250 FOR PARTY WHO MET WITH MISFORTUNE; BUILDER MUST SELL IT; MAKE AN OFFER; BEAUTIFUL NEW DETACHED HOUSE; never occupied; it has large wide piazza, large foyer hall with open fireplace, oak seats, bookcases, handsome stair landing; TEN FINE ROOMS; tiled bath; two separate toilets; back stairs; separate laundry; OAK TRIM; PARQUET FLOORS; FINE, LARGE GROUNDS; in the CHOICEST and FINEST SECTION, west side, near Ocean Av. and elevated; 28 MINUTES TO MANHATTAN; this section has ALL CITY IMPROVEMENTS; TERMS, $52.50 MONTHLY AND $900 CASH. This chance may not occur again to get a home at this price in the wealthiest section of Flatbush.

W. H. GOLDEY, 791 FLATBUSH AV.

A 14% Investment.—Four-story brick double flat; best renting section of Brooklyn; only $3,000.00 cash required, balance mortgage. Nevin, Temple Bar Building, Brooklyn.

Real Estate for Sale—Queens.

MURRAY HILL, L. I.

Ten houses, just finished; small amount down, balance on bond and mortgage; houses have parlor, library, dining room, kitchen, butler's pantry, seven bedrooms and bath; open nickel plumbing and all improvements trimmed in quartered oak; 5 minutes from depot; 17 minutes to 34th St. Ferry. Call and see them. John Dayton Co., builder, B'way and 14th St., Murray Hill, L. I.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

A plot of ground at Astoria, Borough of Queens; excellent factory or building site; on car line; eight minutes from 92d St. ferry; will sell at sacrifice. Inquire of Owner, 123 West 69th St., New York City.

60 ACRES FOR $600.
60 Acres for $600.

With river front; Long Island; fine place for poultry farm. For particulars address Owner, O Box 167 Times Office.

Hempstead.—Cost $9,500; sell $7,500. $1,000 cash, new modern residence, large plot, finest section; homeseekers only; trolley to city, seashore. Urgent. 237 Hempstead, L. I.

Sea Cliff.—Large furnished cottages; shaded lawns, piazzas; boating, bathing; picturesque drives. Everitt, 831 Park Av.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

For 30 years we have sold
COUNTRY REAL ESTATE EXCLUSIVELY
Buyers get our free monthly catalogue
Owners send details of your property.
Phillips & Wells, 6 K Tribune Building, N.Y.

Thomasville, Ga.—For sale, a new house of five rooms and three acres of beautiful grounds; three blocks from public square, for $1,500; title is given away. Apply to Poheuer, 631 Broadway, New York City.

Yachtsmen! Island, about 4 acres; deep water; restricted neighborhood; coavenient to city; trees; artesian water; fine building site. Archibald C. Foss, 66 Broadway.

West Virginia and Tennessee coal and timber lands for sale; no options given; big bargains. Address P. L. WILSON, Mt. Laks Park, Md.

Health and pocket benefit by suburban life. For details, apply Erie Railroad Information Bureau, 1,159 and 399 Broadway, New York.

Storage.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's New Building, 490-492 East 138th St.—Clean storage; reasonable rates; vans for moving; packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, 8c. yard up. Telephone 587—Melrose.

Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—DAVID ALLAN, Sr., plaintiff, against THEARON B. DEAN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the thirtieth day of June, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the twenty-fourth day of July, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

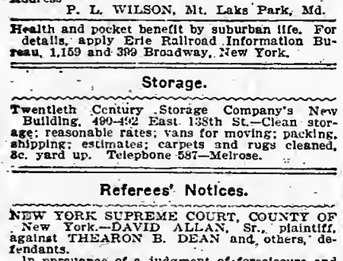
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying and being on the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, between the Second and Third Avenues, in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, distant two hundred and eighty-seven (287) feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street and Second Avenue; thence running northerly parallel with Second Avenue and for a portion of the distance through the centre of a party wall, one hundred feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block, between 124th and 125th Streets; thence running westerly along said centre line of the block and parallel with One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, twenty feet; thence running southerly parallel with said Second Avenue and for a portion of the distance through the centre of a party wall, one hundred feet and eleven inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, and thence running easterly along said northerly side of said street twenty feet to the place of beginning; said premises being known as No. 227 East 124th St. Being the same premises conveyed to the said Thearon B. Dean by William Allan by deed dated July 15th, 1895.

Dated New York, July 2d, 1902.

JNO. S. WISE, Jr., Referee.

LEMUEL SKIDMORE, Attorney for Plaintiff, 69 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $1,957.02, with interest thereon from the 25th day of June, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to $189.42, with interest from July 1st, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $28.35 and interest.

Dated New York, July 2d, 1902.

JNO. S. WISE, Jr., Referee.

jy9-2aw3wM&Th&jy24

New Jersey Property for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Palisades Park.

The COMPLETION OF THE HUDSON RIVER TUNNELS will mean enormous profits for property owners in Palisades Park—on the Jersey side, opposite Grant's Tomb. Offers the freedom and pure air of the ideal euburban residence locality, largely improved with all the advantages of the city, such as macadamized streets, stone sidewalks, water, gas, electricity, thorough sewerage system, shade trees in abundance, and excellent transportation facilities.

$300 Buys a Building Lot
FOR CASH OR
$10 Down and $10 a Month.
LAST DAYS OF
SPECIAL OFFER
Until July 15th, 1902,
WHEN THE PRICE OF ALL LOTS WILL ADVANCE TO $350.

BUY NOW, at less than you can purchase a lot in any other suburban residence locality, in a park where property is absolutely sure of an enormous increase in value. With the tunnels in operation Palisadee Park will grow faster than Brooklyn ever did. TITLES GUARANTEED. No assessments. INVESTIGATE NOW. Send for illustrated booklet and special offer. The greatest opportunity to share in the Real Estate Boom now on. Maps and free tickets on Erie Railroad from Chambers or 23d St. Ferry, only 24 minutes from Jersey City, upon application. The 1:20 P. M. is a convenient train. Station at Palisades Park. Address,

Palisades Park Co.,
100 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
OR 244-246 W. 23D ST.

Invest Your Money in Real Estate.
Better Than a Savings Bank.

At Lakewood, N. J., southerly section, the famous health resort, we offer plots containing five lots for $150; small payments of $1.00 a week. Particulars and tickets for next Saturday and Sunday from R. HALLEY & CO., 2 East 125th St.

To close estate will sell 5 acres, fine soil, with water front, part timber, for $40, (only $8 per acre;) terms, $2 down; $1 weekly. Trustee, Box 53 Times Office.

Real Estate.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York.

37 Liberty Street, New York,
38-44 Court Street, Brooklyn.

Capital and Surplus - $3,500,000

Furnishes careful appraisement of real estate.

Would like to get some more houses to collect rents; first-class references and security given. Gollin & Rubin, 21 Stuyvesant St., near 3d Av.

To Let for Business Purposes.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

72 5th Ave., cor. 13th St.
MODERN BUILDING.
Upper part for rent, (9 floors,) 51x100 each.
PASSENGER AND FREIGHT ELEVATORS.
SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS.
J. Edgar Leayeraft & Co., 19 W. 42d.

Factory Floors.—Two floors, size 75x140, 10,500 square feet per floor, on river front; light on all sides; skylights in roof; steam heat, elevator, good power, good manufacturing conveniences; at No. 373-377 Ninth St. Also, Crosby St., No. 129, six floors, size 43x84, on a corner, with every convenience, one block from Broadway. Apply Leo Schlesinger & Co., No. 129 Crosby St., or your broker.

Store and basement, 25x103, to let in new building, 51 West 14th St., next to R. H. Macey's Annex; good for any business; mostly for cafe or restaurant; rent reasonable. Apply to Greenberg Bros., 89 East Broadway.

A big opportunity for dentist or photographer in best locality of the city, N. E. Cor. 59th St. and Lexington Av.; rent reasonable. Apply to Greenberg Bros., 89 East Broadway.

To Lease.—Water-front lots, with bulkhead; also corner lots East 30th St.; also large lofts South Street, Brookman estate, 52 Exchange Place.

Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Attractive offices and studios, 131 East 34th St.; elevator; rents, $18 up.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Attractive studio, with skylight; rooms for business; 105 East 17th St.; $12 upward.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Public Notices.

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO ORGANIZE. WINDSOR TRUST COMPANY.

We, the undersigned, hereby give notice of our intention to organize a trust company, under and pursuant to the laws of the State of New York, and, in conformity with the statute in such case made and provided, we hereby specify and state as follows, to wit:

FIRST—The names of the proposed corporators are:

William H. Baldwin, Jr.	Cornelius Vanderbilt.
Erskine Hewlitt.	James Gayley.
Daniel O'Day.	John Alvin Young.
Eben B. Thomas.	Andrew Freedman.
Charles H. Van Brunt.	John M. Hall.
August Belmont.	Robert H. McCurdy.
William B. Leeds.	Cord Meyer.
Charles D. Wetmore.	Jordan J. Rollins.
De Lancey Nicoll,	George W. Young.
James A. Burden, Jr.	Ernest Iselin.
	Ogden Mills.
	James Timpson.
	Archibald S. White.
	Robert Walton Goelet.
	Charles Lathrop Pack.

SECOND—The name of the proposed Trust Company is WINDSOR TRUST COMPANY.

THIRD—The location of the proposed Trust Company is to be in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF we have hereunto affixed our signatures this first day of July, 1902.

W. H. Baldwin, Jr.	Jno. Alvin Young.
Erskine Hewlitt.	Andrew Freedman.
Dani. O'Day.	John M. Hall.
E. B. Thomas.	Robert H. McCurdy.
C. H. Van Brunt.	Cord Meyer.
August Belmont.	Jordan J. Rollins.
W. B. Leeds.	G. W. Young.
Charles D. Wetmore.	Ernest Iselin.
James A. Burden, Jr.	Ogden Mills.
Cornelius Vanderbilt.	James Timpson.
James Gayley.	Archibald S. White.
	Robert Walton Goelet.
	Charles Lathrop Pack.

DEPARTMENT OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS.
The City of New York,
Department of Taxes and Assessments,
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway,
July 7th, 1902.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments of the City of New York that the Assessment Rolls of, Real and Personal Estate in said City for the year 1902 have been finally completed and have been delivered to, and filed with, the Board of Aldermen of said City, and that such Assessment Rolls will remain open to public inspection in the Office of said Board of Aldermen for a period of fifteen (15) days from date of this notice.

JAMES L. WELLS, President.
WILLIAM L. COGSWELL,
GEORGE J. GILESPIE,
SAMUEL STRASBOURGER,
RUFUS L. SCOTT.
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

IN THE MATTER OF AN ACT RELATIVE TO the powers of the Aqueduct Commissioners to agree with any person, firm, or corporation, that eight hours shall constitute a day's work for all laborers employed upon the Jerome Park Reservoir.

A joint hearing in the above matter will be held in the former Council Chamber, City Hall, by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and the Aqueduct Commissioners on Tuesday, July 8, 1902, at 10:30 o'clock A. M.

J. W. STEVENSON, Secretary.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT IN THE CITY RECORD of July 5 to 18, 1902, of the confirmation by the Board of Revision of Assessments and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears of Assessment for LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS in the BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN:

12TH WARD, SECTION 8. NAGLE AND 10TH AVENUES SEWERS, between Academy and 207th Streets; also, BRANCH SEWERS IN 203D, 204TH, AND HAWTHORNE STREETS. WADSWORTH AVENUE REGULATING, GRADING, CURBING, AND FLAGGING, from 173d Street to 11th Avenue.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller.
City of New York, July 2, 1902.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT IN THE CITY RECORD of July 5 to 18, 1902, of the confirmation by the Supreme Court and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of assessment for OPENING AND ACQUIRING TITLE to the following-named street in the BOROUGH OF THE BRONX:

23D WARD, SECTIONS 9 AND 10. EAST 165TH STREET OPENING, from Sheridan Avenue to Webster Avenue. Confirmed May 23, 1902; entered July 3, 1902.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller.
City of New York, July 3, 1902.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

A.—Houses, unfurnished and furnished, in desirable locations; rent, $1,200 to $5,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

THE BLYTHEBOURNE AND LORRAINE.
Madison Ave., S. E. Cor. 99th St.,
FACING CENTRAL PARK.

Only a few apartments left; 6 and 7 large, light rooms and bath, with shower; electric light, telephone, rapid elevators.

RENTS $40 TO $60.

C. M. SILVERMAN, Builder and Owner, on premises. Telephone, 1754 79th.

COUNTRY IN CITY, MORNINGSIDE PARK.—Convenient to elevated station and surface roads; 6 large, light rooms and bath; all improvements; $24-$27; reference. 360-366 West 117th St.

8 ROOMS, TILED BATH.

Sanitary plumbing, up to date; appointments private house; quiet, select, convenient neighborhood; accommodations unequaled at $55, $60.
245 WEST 135TH ST.

Corner flats, 17 Livingston Pl., Stuyvesant Sq.; elevator, steam heat; most modern plumbing; telephones; attractive entrance; $800 to $1,100.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Attractive apartment, 55 East 11th St.; six rooms and bath; modern improvements; $28.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Cathedral Heights.—Elevator apartment, five rooms; latest improvements; low rent to desirable tenant. 509 West 112th St.

116th St., 30 West.—6 rooms, all light; heth, hot and cold water supply; steam; elegantly decorated; top floor, $21.00; basement, $9.00.

Brooklyn.

578 Lexington Av.—Elegant flats, all light rooms, $15, $17; 593 Park Place, $12, $14. Janitor.

Apartments to Let—Furnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Parlor floor, with large extension; six windows; suitable doctor, dentist; near elevated; moderate. 72 West 49th St.

Attractive, light, cozy flat, complete; immediate; linen, silver; half price; Summer; elevator. Baird, 239 West 116th St.

Long Island Property to Let.

Cottages furnished, with or without improvements, at Patchogue, East and Centre Moriches; splendid grounds, water fronts. George Herrmann, Centre Moriches, L. I.

Country Houses to Let—Furnished.

A nine-room furnished cottage to let, $350 at Onteona Park, Catskills; charming location; sale price, $4,000. For particulars see Phillips & Welle, Tribune Building, N. Y. City.

Referees' Notices.

UNION AVENUE, NO. 1,146.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—SOLOMON FULD, plaintiff, against KATRINA MASCHE et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 27th day of June, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 29th day of July, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon of that day by D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

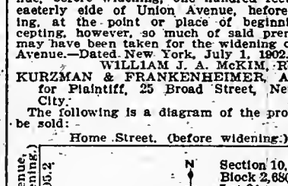
All that certain parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, situate in the Borough of the Bronx, City of New York, and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Union Avenue, before widening, distant ninety-five feet two inches southerly from the southeasterly corner of Union Avenue and Home Street, before widening of Home Street; running thence southerly along the easterly side of Union Avenue, before widening, eighteen feet nine inches; thence easterly and part of the distance through a party stud partition and at right angles to Union Avenue, before widening, one hundred feet; thence northerly and parallel with Union Avenue, before widening, eighteen feet nine inches; thence westerly and part of the distance through a party stud partition and at right angles to Union Avenue, before widening, one hundred feet to the easterly side of Union Avenue, before widening, the point or place of beginning, excepting, however, so much of said premises as may have been taken for the widening of Union Avenue.—Dated New York, July 1, 1902.

WILLIAM J. A. McKIM, Referee.

KURZMAN & FRANKENHEIMER, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 25 Broad Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

Home Street, (before widening.)



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $6,271.58, with interest thereon from June 26, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to $339.87, with interest. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $92.00 and interest.

WILLIAM J. A. McKIM, Referee.

jy7-2aw3wM&Th&jy29

UNION AVENUE, NO. 1,148.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—JOSEPH E. FULD and another, plaintiffs, against KATRINA MASCHE et al., defendants. In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 27th day of June, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 29th day of July, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon of that day by D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, situate in the Borough of the Bronx, City of New York, and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Union Avenue, before widening, distant seventy-six feet five inches southerly from the southeasterly corner of Union Avenue and Home Street, before widening of Home Street; running thence southerly along the easterly side of Union Avenue, before widening, eighteen feet nine inches; thence easterly at right angles to Union Avenue, before widening and part of the way through a party stud partition one hundred feet; thence northerly and parallel with Union Avenue, before widening, eighteen feet nine inches; thence westerly at right angles to Union Avenue, before widening, one hundred feet to the easterly side of Union Avenue, before widening, the point or place of beginning, excepting, however, so much of said premises as may have been taken for the widening of Union Avenue.—Dated New York, July 1, 1902.

WILLIAM J. A. McKIM, Referee.

KURZMAN & FRANKENHEIMER, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 25 Broad Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

Home Street, (before widening.)

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $6,271.58, with interest thereon from June 26, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to $335.79, with interest. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $94.00 and interest.

WILLIAM J. A. McKIM, Referee.

jy7-2aw3wM&Th&jy29

Public Notices.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT IN THE CITY RECORD of July 3 to 17, 1902, of the confirmation by the Supreme Court and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of assessment for OPENING AND ACQUIRING TITLE to the following-named street, in the BOROUGH OF THE BRONX:

24TH WARD, SECTION 11. EAST 182D STREET OPENING, from Webster Avenue to Park Avenue. (Vanderbilt Avenue West.) Confirmed June 19, 1902; entered July 1, 1902.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller.
City of New York, July 1, 1902.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT IN THE CITY RECORD of July 5 to 18, 1902, of the confirmation by the Board of Revision of Assessments and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears of Assessment for LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS in the BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN:

24TH WARD, SECTIONS 11 AND 12. KING'S BRIDGE ROAD SEWER, from Webster Avenue to Valentine Avenue; also, FORDHAM ROAD BRANCH SEWER, from King's Bridge Road to Valentine Avenue.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller.
City of New York, July 2, 1902.

Legal Notices.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Notice is hereby given that The Free Home for Destitute Young Girls, a domestic corporation, having its principal business office in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the County Court House in the City and County of New York, on the 12th day of August, 1902, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its name to "FREE HOME FOR YOUNG GIRLS."

Dated New York, N. Y., June 26th, 1902.

THE FREE HOME FOR DESTITUTE YOUNG GIRLS, By MARY B. N. BOOTH, First Directress.

Je30-1aw6wM&aug11

Summer Resorts.

NEW JERSEY.

Atlantic City.

Atlantic City
IN
Three Hours
VIA
New Jersey Central

PASSING THROUGH LAKEWOOD.

Solid vestibule trains, Buffet Parlor Cars, leave Liberty St. Station (N. R.) 9:40 A. M. and 3:40 P. M. daily, except Sundays. Saturday Special, 1:00 P. M. South Ferry 5 minutes earlier.

GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL,
S. Tennessee Av., near square from Pa. Depot. Capacity, 300. American and European plans; $1 up; elevator; cuisine Française; table d'hote; restaurant café.
F. L. ADDOR, Prop.

Atlantic City, N. J.

NEW HOTEL RUDOLF,
Write to hotel for terms and booklet.
CHAS. R. MYERS.

Bernardsville.

Somerset Inn
AND EIGHT COTTAGES,
BERNARDSVILLE, N. J.

35 miles from New York, on D., L. and W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry. Altitude 800 feet.

GEORGE W. TUTTLE, Manager.
Telephone 7B, Bernardsville.

Cape May.

CAPE MAY, New Jersey, Atlantic Coast's leading Summer resort. See advertisement in Sunday Times.

Asbury Park.

DEVONPORT INN,

Directly on the ocean front; every room faces the ocean; golf links. Booklets, descriptive matter. E. C. LINDSEY.

Ocean City.

OCEAN CITY N. J. The Queen City by the sea. See Sunday adv't, or Times bureau.

PENNSYLVANIA.

LACKAWANNA INFORMATION BUREAU.
Booklets, photographs, and all information regarding hotels and boarding houses at Mount Pocono, Delaware Water Gap, Stroudsburg, and other Summer resorts on the Lackawanna Railroad. 429 Broadway, corner Howard St.

Delaware Water Gap.

THE NEW KITTATINNY, DELAWARE WATER GAP., PA.

Under new ownership and management.
NOW OPEN.

Entirely remodeled, refurnished, enlarged, and thoroughly modernized. Most complete resort hotel in the Pennsylvania Mountains. Electric lights, hydraulic elevator, ½ mile of broad piazzas, magnificent view, golf links, orchestra, well-kept walks and drives; bathing, boating, and fishing. Rooms en suite, with private baths. Golf tournaments and social diversions. Illustrated booklet. 3½ hours from Philadelphia, Pennsylvania R. R.

LEEDS & LIPPINCOTT,
Propra., Haddon Hall, LEWIS T. BRYANT,
Atlantic City N. J. Manager.

WATER GAP HOUSE.

In Mountains of Pennsylvania, 2¾ hours from New York, (Lackawanna Railroad.) Greatest elevation, beautiful scenery, pure air and water. Bathing! Fishing! Golf! Tennis! Mountain rambles. Business continued under management of estate. L. W. BRODHEAD ESTATE.

Mount Pocono.

POCONO MOUNTAIN HOUSE, Mount Pocono, Penn.—Delightful location; first-class rooms; steam heat; superior cuisine. E. L. HOOKER & SON.

Machinery.

CHEAP POWER

For electric lighting, pumping, and all other power purposes, sizes from 1 to 60 horse power City or country use. Gas or kerosene. Send for catalogue.
MIETZ & WEISS, 128-138 Mott St., N. Y.

Purchase and Exchange.

Appraisers of diamonds, pearls, and other stones for estates, banks, trust companies, or individuals; established in 1880; bank and trade references; cash offers made on desirable lots. Chas. S. Croseman & Co., 3 Maiden Lane.

Don't sell your household furniture, antiques, pianos, before obtaining my price. Miller, 266 East 125th St.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—CHARLES G. SPENCER, plaintiff, against SARAH ANDREWS and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 24th day of June, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell as an entirety in one parcel, at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 30th day of July, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being between Delancey, Rivington, East, and Tompkins Streets, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, together with all the right, title, and interest which William D. Andrewe and George H. Andrewe had on May 1st, 1867, in to the hulkhead lying in front of said premises on the East River, or East Street, and the northerly half of the pier or wharf at the foot of Delancey Street.

Together with all the right, title, and interest which the said William D. Andrews and George H. Andrews had on May 1st, 1867, in and to all that certain water-lot and land under water, and water rights and grants in front of said premises on the East River between high-water mark and low-water mark and the exterior line as laid down on the map of the Harbor Commissioners, bounded and described as follows: Northerly by a line drawn parallel to the northerly side of Delancey Street, and distant one hundred and fifty feet northerly therefrom, southerly by the northerly side of Delancey Street, westerly by the easterly side of East Street, and easterly by the exterior line in the East River, as established and laid down on the map of the Harbor Commissioners, together with all the bulkhead lying in front of said premises, being about one hundred and fifty feet in length on East Street, or East River, and the northerly half of the pier or wharf at the foot of Delancey Street.

Together with all the right, title, and interest which the said William D. Andrews and George H. Andrewes had on May 1st, 1867, in and to East Street, Delancey Street, and the one-half of Tompkins Street, lying in front of and adjoining the said premises, and all wharfage, advantage, emolument, growing or accruing hy or from that part of the said wharf or bulkhead called East Street, fronting on the East River, and the northerly half of the wharf at the foot of Delancey Street.

And also all the right, title, and interest which the said William D. Andrews and George H. Andrewe had on May 1st, 1867, in and to all that certain lot, piece or parcel or strip of land on the southerly side of the premises hereinbefore described, and bounded and described as follows: Northerly by the southerly side of the premises hereinbefore described; southerly by a line drawn parallel to the northerly side of Delancey Street, and distant twenty-five feet southerly therefrom; westerly by the centre of Tompkins Street, and easterly by the exterior line as established or laid down on the map of the Harbor Commissioners.

Together with the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto appertaining.

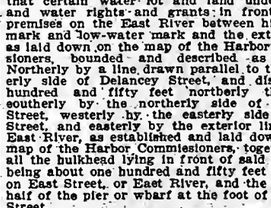
Subject, nevertheless, to monthly tenancies and to a lease of a portion of the premises to H. Herrmann Lumber Company expiring May 1st, 1903.

Dated New York, June 28th, 1902.

JOHN G. AGAR, Referee.

J. FREDERIC KERNOCHAN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 44 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; the street numbers are 336 to 348 Delancey Street, 20 to 25 East Street, and 38 to 42 Tompkins Street:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $90,522.18, with interest thereon from the 16th day of June, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to $514.48, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,335.13 and interest.

Dated New York, June 28th, 1902.

JOHN G. AGAR, Referee.

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Summer Resorts.

NEW YORK.

A SUMMER PARADISE
will help you to decide where to spend your vacation. Send four cents in stamps, J. W. BURDICK, G. P. A., Albany, N. Y.

Sullivan County.

KIAMESHA LAKE HOUSE

OPEN FOR SEASON 1902 MAY 30TH.
HEALTHIEST LOCALITY IN THE EAST.
Every amusement. Summer home. No malaria. No humidity. No mosquitoes. Always cool.
Write for beautifully illustrated booklet with 30 photographic views.
FINEST GOLF LINKS IN SULLIVAN COUNTY
C. M. BARTLETT, Kiamesha, Sullivan Co., N.Y.

Long Island.

THE BAYSWATER.
Elegant brick hotel; 30 minutes from Manhattan; large rooms; electric lights; telephone service; acres of shade; private beach; boating, bathing, fishing; golf links and lawn tennis adjoining; reasonable terms; best accommodations. Address The Elite Hotel Co., Bayswater, Far Rockaway, L. I.

Richfield Springs.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, N. Y.
FIFTEENTH SEASON
HOTEL EARLINGTON
Directly opposite the Great White Sulphur Springs Bathing Establishment.
HOTEL ST. JAMES
Moderate Rates.
E. M. EARLE & SON,
New York Booking Office
Hotel Marlington. GOLF LINKS.
27th St., West, near Broadway.

Catskill Mountains.

Rural Retreat, Hensonville, N. Y., (Catskill Mountains.)—Shady lawns, airy rooms, generous table; $7.00, $8.00. O. S. GRIFFIN.

Lake George.

"At the Gateway of the Adirondacks."
THE NEW
F'T WM. HENRY HOTEL
LAKE GEORGE,
Owned by the Hudson Valley Railway Company

Situated amid SUPERB MOUNTAIN SCENERY on the shores of BEAUTIFUL LAKE GEORGE. Luxuriously refitted and refurnished. Every modern improvement. Fire safety equipment, the most complete of any Summer hotel in America. GOLF LINKS, new BATHHOUSES, FISHING, BOATING, DELIGHTFUL DRIVES through an historic country. TWO CONCERTS DAILY by Doring's Military Band and Orchestra.
OPEN—JUNE TO SEPTEMBER.
C. R. ELDRIDGE, Manager.
New York Office—Room 924 St. James Building, Twenty-sixth St. and Broadway.

Thousand Islands.

MURRAY HILL ISLE, N. Y.

Under new management. Thoroughly modern. Accommodates 300. All Amusements. For Booklet address S. GRAHAM, Prop., Murray Isls, N.Y.

Sharon Springs.

Sharon Springs, The Baden Baden of America. See Sunday ad. or Times Bureau for information; shady.

NEW ENGLAND.

Massachusetts.

NEW OCEAN HOUSE,
Swampscott, Mass.

Allen Ainslie, Edward R. Grabow, Proprietors.
WILL OPEN JUNE 14TH.

Greatly enlarged. Forty Private Baths. All the Latest Improvements. Everything New. N. Y. Office, 8 Park Place. Telephone 6050-Cort.

New Hampshire.

Lake Sunapee, N. H. **BEN MERE INN—OPENS JUNE 20TH. SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET TO S. L. THOMPSON, MANAGER, BEN MERE INN, SUNAPEE, N. H.**

The marvelous and mystifying work of nature, Lost River, at North Woodstock, White Mountains, N. H.

Vermont.

THE PROSPECT HOUSE

on Lake Bomoseen, Castleton, Vt. The prettiest lake in this country. Boating, fishing, tennis, golf, &c. Also cottages, with baths; all improvements; $10 to $25. Send for booklet. Horace B Ellis, Manager.

LAKE VIEW HOUSE,
on Lake St. Catherine, beautifully surr

REPUBLICANS ANSWER DEMOCRATIC CHARGES

State Committee Says Policy of Economy Has Been Pursued.

Talk of Plan to Raise $6,000,000 Denied —Direct Tax Practically Abolished —The State Debt.

The Republican State Committee is out with a statement giving figures intended to disprove the allegations made in a recent pamphlet sent out from Democratic headquarters at Albany, charging the Odell and other Republican Administrations with extravagance, and declaring that it would be necessary to raise $6,000,000 by direct taxation next year.

The Republican document says that the tax rate under Gov. Flower for 1893, the last year of Democratic control of the legislative and executive departments, was 2.56 mills, thus raising by direct taxation $10,418,192.08, while the direct tax of 13-100 of a mill under Gov. Odell required by the Constitution will net $748,069.92, a balance in Odell's favor and a saving to the taxpayers of $9,670,123.06.

It says that the total appropriations, less refunds, for 1893 were $17,068,035.98, as against $21,231,682.93 in 1902, an apparent increase of $4,163,646.95, but this increase is more than accounted for by demonstrating that in 1902 the appropriations for common schools, academies, and high schools, insane and charitable institutions, and good roads exceeded those for 1893 by $5,044,120.91.

Next it is pointed out that the increase of the expenses of the Legislature in 1902 of $87,573.28 over that of 1893 was very largely due to the fact that there are many additional members at a salary of $1,500 each, exclusive of mileage.

It is claimed, in fact, that not only have millions been saved to the taxpayers by the practical abolition of a direct tax, but that the figures show $1,457,394.24 in favor of the economy of Gov. Odell's administration. It is further claimed that not only has real estate been relieved of the direct State tax, but that the increased distribution of $463,000 for school purposes reduced the local school district tax by that amonnt.

It is further averred that the State care act has relieved every locality of the care of the insane, so that while decreasing the State tax the Republican administration has accomplished the reduction of local taxes.

It is maintained that of the $2,926,994.87 of the State debt paid by Gov. Flower $1,913,030.99 had accumulated in a sinking fund from 1875 to 1891, so that Gov. Flower's administration really paid only $1,013,963.88, while under Gov. Odell there has been paid into the sinking fund and for the retirement of public defense and Adirondack Park bonds $1,803,643.18, showing an excess of $789,679.30 paid by Gov. Odell.

The Democratic contention that Chapter 366 of the Laws of 1902 is intended to permit the borrowing of $6,000,000 to meet a deficiency is pronounced untrue, and it is pointed out that under Artiola VII., Section 4, of the Constitution no such debt can be created except by a direct vote of the people. The act in question is declared to be merely an amendment to Section 14 of the finance laws, substituting the word "revenue" for "direct taxation," this being necessary to provide for future contingencies because of the abolition of the direct State tax.

The assertion is also made that while there was a deficiency of $374,912.64 at the close of the Flower administration, there was in the Treasury on July 1 of this year an actual balance of $7,366,740.14. The document closes as follows:

"This statement shows that economical administration of Government is possible, and has been made a certainty by the action of the Republican Party in the Legislature and in the various departments."

JUMPED IN FRONT OF TRAIN.

Cigar Dealer's Attempt at Suicide on the Brooklyn Elevated—Incensed at Failure—Crowd Needed Control.

Joseph Seidel, a cigar dealer, thirty years old, living with his wife and four children at 1,016 De Kalb Avenue, Brooklyn, made a sensational attempt at suicide yesterday afternoon by jumping in front of a train of the elevated railroad from the station platform at Myrtle Avenue and Broadway, Williamsburg. About 300 persons awaiting the arrival of a train for Rockaway Beach witnessed Seidel's act, and the excitement became so intense that the reserves of the Vernon Avenue Police Station had to be summoned.

Seidel was at the end of the platform nearest the ticket office before he jumped. Just as the train that was on the way to East New York reached the platform he leaped in front of it, and fell between the rails with his right leg and arm on the inner rail.

Many of the women on the platform swooned and children screamed, and a crowd gathered in the street. Two physicians and two Catholic priests were on the platform, and these rendered what aid they could to the man. The reserves from the Vernon Avenue Station came, and permitted a wrecking crew to work.

Besides having his right leg and arm cut off by the wheels, Seidel received internal injuries. For fifteen minutes the man remained pinned by the drive wheels of the locomotive. He did not lose consciousness, and he appeared to be incensed at his failure to kill himself outright. When extricated and carried to the station platform Seidel said to the two priests who were bending over him:

"Don't bother with me. Give me something which will stupefy me, so that I will not feel this pain. There's no use trying to save me, because I am going to die anyway. My wife doesn't love me any more, and you wouldn't want to live if people didn't care for you."

The man was sent to the Williamsburg Hospital, where it was reported last night that he was dying.

Mrs. Seidel had charge of her husband's store when reporters went there. She said that her husband had gone out, but she knew not where. When asked if she had had any trouble with him she shrugged her shoulders and said in German: "Not that I know of."

STEAMBOATS IN COLLISION.

The General Slocum and Thomas Patten Come Together at the Battery Pier.

The Rockaway Beach Line steamer General Slocum and the Thomas Patten of the Patten Line had a little mix-up yesterday morning at the Battery pier. The Patten boat's forward port upper works were considerably damaged, and the piles of the pier were put out of commission, but nobody was hurt and no panic ensued. The General Slocum was not even scratched.

The Rockaway Beach boat, which was scheduled to leave on her first trip at 9:20 A. M., was waiting for the Liberty Island boat to get away from the pier so that she could take on her passengers. Just as the little Liberty Island boat moved away, the Thomas Patten came along, intending to stop at the Battery pier for her Long Branch passengers. Both steamers made for the pier, but the General Slocum got tha inside berth and her nose caught the Patten boat on the port bow, smashing a part of the rail and npper deck. The crash sent the Slocum against a number of piles standing off the Battery pier, breaking some of them.

The collision was not serious enough to cause anyhody to get off either boat. The General Slocum took on more passengers but the Thomas Patten, which was already crowded, proceeded on her way to Long Branch.

BOY STABBED BY NEGRO.

Victim Was a Casual Spectator of a Fight on West Street—Mob Threatens Life of Assailant.

James Pannell, a Virginia negro, twenty-one years old, of 12 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, was locked up in the Charles Street Station last night, charged with stabbing seventeen-year-old Henry Marz of 537 Greenwich Street in the back. James Hughes, twenty-one years old, a negro, who says he has no home, was also locked up as a suspicious person. Marz is said to be dying at St. Vincent's Hospital.

Much excitement attended the arrest of the prisoners, an angry mob following them to the station house as they were being taken there hy Detectives Burger, Dunn, and Cahill, and threatening bodily harm to the negroes. Detective Dunh was knocked down during the struggle, and the reserves of the Charles Street Station had to be sent out to restore order.

There are several versions of how the affair started, hut the police accept the story of young Marz as being authentic. The boy says that he was standing at West and Clarkson Streets, the section known as the "Hobo Farm," watching a crap game, when a dispute arose over a play and a free fight started. The boy says that he tried to get out of the crowd, but that before he could free himself he was stabbed in the hack by a negro, whom he afterward identified as Pannell. Pannell denies his guilt, and says that he and Hughes were sitting on the dock at Pier 39, when a gang of about twenty men and boys began to throw stones at them. They broke through the crowd and ran until they were caught by the detectives. They deny knowing how the boy was stabbed.

The police of the Charles Street Station say that after the row had started during the crap game Pannell drew a long knife and began to flourish it around in the crowd, yelling that he would kill some one if he didn't get his money back. They allege that then he started to get clear from the mob, and stabbed young Marz in the back as they boy was running to get away. Hughes ran with Pannell, and the two ran through Clarkson Street to Washington Street, up Washington to Houston, and then to Hudson Street, where they were caught by the detectives, who had seen the crowd following. By this time about 500 people had gathered, and many were making threats against the negroes. The detectives, when they learned that a boy had been stabbed, took the negroes back to where young Marz had fallen, and the boy identified Pannell as the one who did the stabbing. As soon as the boy had pointed out the man cries of "Kill him!" "Hang him!" "Get a rope!" were heard on all sides.

Bricks were hurled through the air, and several men made an attempt to strike the negroes. It was all the detectives could do to hold on to their prisoners, and they were materially weakened when Dunn was knocked down by a blow in the back. Some one ran to the Charles Street Station, and the reserves were ordered out, arriving just in time to rescue the detectives and prisoners. By the time the station house was reached the mob was fully a thousand strong, and the reserves were kept at work for fifteen minutes dispersing the crowd.

HOSPITAL PATIENT'S FALL.

Supposedly Unconscious, Eluded Nurse, and Dropped Thirty Feet from Window in Williamsburg.

Patrick McMahon, a rubber worker, 35 years old, who lived in a furnished room at 84 Wallabout Street, Williamsburg, was badly hurt yesterday by falling about thirty feet from a fire escape in the Williamsburg Hospital through a skylight to the cellar.

When McMahon was received at the hospital on Saturday last he showed symptoms of cerebral hemorrhage. He was placed in the general ward on the third floor, where soon after his admission he seemed to become unconscious. He was left in charge of the night nurse.

Shortly after 5 o'clock yesterday morning the nurse made a tour of the ward and McMahon was then apparently motionless. She left the ward for a few moments to get some bed sheets. She was just returning to the ward, having been absent scarcely half a minute, when she heard the crash of glass. She looked around the ward and found the cot occupied by McMahon vacant. She felt that something had happened and ran to the window leading to the fire escape. Looking out, she discovered that McMahon had fallen off the fire escape and, after landing on the skylight of an extension fifteen feet below, had gone through the skylight about ten feet further down to the cellar.

The doctors in the hospital ware immediatcly summoned and an examination of McMahon showed that his right leg was fractured and he had received some scalp wounds. McMahon was able to talk, and he declared that he had no recollection of his exploit. He said he must have been temporarily insane and accidentally fell from the fire escape. The doctors in the institution decided to remove the man to the Flatbush Hospital, which was done immediately.

AN ANTI-CANAL JUBILEE.

Bronx Residents to Celebrate the Filling In of the Old Mott Haven Ditch.

Arrangements are heing made for a celebration and dinner to mark the closing of the unsightly Mott Haven Canal, which for over thirty years has been a menace to the health of Bronx Borough residents in its vicinity. The work of filling in this "open sewer," as it has been called, is now being pushed with all possible speed, and soon the bed of the canal, which runs parallel with Third Avenue, between One Hundred and Forty-fourth and One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Streets, will he a dry thoroughfare, known as Canal Place.

The history of the old canal dates back many years, and it was intended originally that it should run several miles north from the Harlem River into the heart of the old town of Morrisania. For many years it was used hy the Jordan L. Mott Iron Foundry, but the scheme to carry it into the heart of the town failed for lack of funds, and it never got any further than One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street.

A large numher of coal yards were located along its hanks, and among other industries the North River Electric Light Company, which obtained its water supply from the canal and had its coal supply delivered at its bulkhead. To this concern, which had a monopoly of electric light and power supply in the Bronx, the filling in of the canal meant a loss of thousands of dollars a year, and it fought the matter from every standpoint through the courts.

In the meantime the old canal, the awnership of which was in dispute, became sadly in need of repair. The bulkheads and banks caved in, the water became stagnant, and the spot became an eyesore to the neighborhood.

On several occasions the Board of Health was appealed to without avail. Finally the people won their case and the canal was ordered closed hy the courts. The work of filling in was begun about a year ago.

Albert E. Davis, President of the North Side Board of Trade, who was one of the prime movers in the fight against the canal, and several other prominent Bronx Borough citizens are now considering plans for a celebration to properly mark tha day when the last load of dirt is thrown into the canal hed.

ANOTHER RAID ON "THE FARM."

Following up the arraignment on Saturday of fifty-eight prisoners taken in tha raid along the lower west side water front on Friday night, which resulted in the sentencing of twenty-two of them to three months' imprisonment, the police of the Charles Street Station appeared in Jefferson Market Court yesterday morning with another batch of thirty captives found on "The Farm," in the neighborhood of Little West Twelfth Street, on Saturday night.

Magistrate Barlow discharged twenty-two of them and sent the remaindar to jail for three months.

Say

ZuZu

The Mystic Word that Makes You Hungry

It describes the most delightful little Ginger Snap you ever tasted, and the price is only 5 cents. Kept fresh and good in the In-er-seal Package.

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY.

TWO PNEUMATIC GUNS SOLD

Government's Decision to Use More Effective Pieces of Ordnance.

Army Guns of the New Pattern to be Substituted at Sandy Hook—Plant That Cost About $1,000,000 Disposed Of for $20,000.

The pneumatic gun plant at Sandy Hook, which has cost the United States Government close to a million dollars for construction and maintenance, has been disposed of for $20,000. The purchasers are Salomon Brothers, 307 Water Street, and they have made a profit on the investment, it is said, by selling one of the fifteen-inch guns to the Turkish Government. They are trying to disposa of the other fifteen-inch gun to the Japanese Government.

The reason for the Government's decision to abandon the pneumatic gun aa a means of defense was explained yesterday by one of the ordnance officers of the army.

"The pneumatic gun," he said, "is simply out of date, and the Government has decided to use more modern as well as more effective pieces of ordnance. The range of the pneumatic gun is about two miles, while the twelve-inch and eight-inch army guns have ranges from fiva to ten miles, and are at the same time much cheaper to maintain. For instance, to maintain the pneumatic guns the Government is put to an expense of about $20,0 a year for each gun, while in the case of the army gun an expenditure of not more than $100 is all that is necessary to keep each in order. This is understood when it is explained that the pneumatic gun is a mass of mechanism, some part of which is getting out of order at times. Besides, the gun rusts very easily, and it is otherwise a very unprofitable affair to keep on hand. As for selling the Sandy Hook plant for $20,000, the Government would have saved money by throwing the guns into the ocean if it had been impossible to find a purchaser. To keep the guns at the Hook for ten years would have necessitated an expenditure of about $400,000. That amount of money will huild four and maybe more of the army guns."

Capt. Zalinski was asked over the telephone in the afternoon what he thought of the Government's action, and if he agreed with the opinion held in some quarters that the pneumatic gun, of which he is the inventor, was obsolete.

"I will say," the Captain replied, "that the pneumatic gun is anything but obsolete. It has never been tested fully as yet, and until it is no one has a right to say that it is out of date. The statement that it is most assuredly an unwarranted one."

The Government came to the conclusion many months ago that it could with profit to itself dispense with the pneumatic guns. Although the guns when tested made splinters of a vessel anchored off the beach, the Ordnance Department of the Army considered them, aa a means of defense, so much inferior to the twelve and eight inch guns, and so much more expensive to maintain, that it advised the substitution of the guns that were perfected recently by the Ordnance Department.

Accordingly, hids for the guns at Sandy Hook were advertised for, and a few weeks ago the hids were opened by Capt. Bahbitt, the Commander at the Sandy Hook proving grounds. The bid of Salomon Brothers was the highest and the sale was awarded to them.

It is known that the guns as junk are worth a great deal more than the price paid for them, and, when it was announced that Salomon Brothers had bid in the plant for the small sum of $20,000, dealers in junk realized that a good thing had slipped through their hands.

Now that the pneumatic guns at the Hook have heen disposed of, it is said that the other guns of the same type at San Francisco, Port Royal, and Fort Fisher will be sold also at an early date. It is safe to assume that there will be many more bidders the next time, and that tha Government will realize a larger percentage of the real value of the guns. Besides the guns, Salomon Brothers get a numher of steam pumps, a large iron boiler-plate water tank of 2,000 gallons capacity, two double air compressors and engines, and the coils for cooling tha compressed air.

The work of removing the plant is under way, but it will require several months' hard work before the last piece of iron, that has cost the Government so much to keep in order, will have been removed from the Hook. In the meantime the Ordnance Department will go ahead substituting for the condemned guns the newer and more effective army rifles.

Asked ahout the result of the substitution, an ordnance officer said:

"Well, while we could blow most anything out of existence at a distance of two miles with the pneumatic guns, we will now he able to take care of everything up to a distance of five, six, or even ten miles, and we won't have to spend near as much money to be able to do so, either."

The abandonment of the pneumatic gun as a means of coast defense recalls to mind the many years its inventor, Capt. Edmund L. Zalinski, spent in perfecting it. Afterward he had a hard time in persuading the Government to accept it, but he triumphed finally, and the guns, after the tests by the ordnance officers, were pronounced satisfactory. Gen. William Crozier, at present Chief of Ordnance, United States Army, then a Captain, was one of the officers who approved the gun in its early days.

POLICEMAN'S PLUCKY ACT.

Clings to Shaft of a Hansom Cab and Checks a Runaway Horse on Broadway.

Patrolman Howard Brundage of the West Thirtieth Street Station was the hero of an exciting runaway on Broadway last evening, which he succeeded in stopping just in time to avoid a tragedy. The horae was attached to a hansom driven by Henry Roux of 237 West Thirty-sixth Street, who was thrown from the seat and received a severe scalp wound. Two young women were in the hansom, but were uninjured.

Roux had secured his passengers at the Hotel Normandie, Thirty-eighth Street and Broadway. Standing on the north aida of Thirty-eighth Street was a racing auto, tha property of Alonzo Holden, who has an automohile store at Twenty-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue. There was some defect in the working of the machine, and Holden was fixing it when there was a sudden and loud report. The horse attached to the hansom took fright and started on a run up Broadway. Roux did his best to stop the animal, but at Thirty-ninth Street he was thrown from the box, striking on his right shoulder and head.

The excited cries of the two yonng women in the cab and the yells of pedestrians and drivers of other vehicles attracted the attention of Patrolman Brundage. He was on the east side of the way and just abreast of the hansom when he becama aware that the horse was running away. Brundage rushed into the streat after tha vehicle and succeeded in obtaining a hold on the rear. Getting a momentum he suddenly spurted ahead and caught tha right-hand shaft. With his free hand he grasped the dragging reins and pnlled on the horse.

His position was a very precarious one and he gradually began to lose his grip on the shaft. Then his arm slipped through between the horse and tha shaft and he was suspended on the flying hansom. The occupants were standing up as if ready to jump, and the people on the sidewalk were calling to them to keep their seats.

With a swerve to the left the horse dashed up on the aidewalk of the Delavan Hotel, and was making for the open doorway, when Brundage, who still held tha reins, gave a last tug that almost took the animal from his feet. He stopped for a second, and it was a lucky second, for Policeman Quinn of the West Thirtieth Street Station, who was coming from the opposite direction, grabbed the bridle and brought tha horse to a standstill.

The young women promptly fainted, and were carried into a drug store, where they soon revived. Roux was carried into the same store, where an ugly wound on his head was sewed up. He refused to go to the hospital, and after petting the animal for a few moments drove off up town with the young women. Brundage was surrounded by a group of men, who congratulated him on his brave work.

ASSAULTED BY BOYS.

Bartender, Who Had Aided His Employer's Son, Hit on the Head by a Club.

Joseph Davidson, a bartender, was assaulted by a crowd of boys last night in front of a restaurant at 167 East Broadway. It is believed that his skull was fractured. Ha is twenty-four years of age and he livea at 177 East Broadway.

He had chased boys who had taken a baseball glove from Samuel Alpers in Seward Park and followed them down East Broadway, giving up the chasa at Rutgers Street, where he and young Alpers stopped. Alpers went to the fountain in the street to wash his face and saw a crowd of six large boys come uo behind Davidson. He yelled to him to look out, hut one of the boys struck Davidson on tha hack of the head with a heavy club.

He recovered consciousness when an ambulance from Gouverneur Hospital arrived and he said that he had been robbed of his gold watch and chain. The boys who had attacked him disappeared, running down Rutgers Street. Davidson is employed hy the father of tha boy whose part ha took.

BOY'S HONESTY REWARDED.

Story of a Physician, a Drinking Fountain, a Watch, a Street Urchin, and $5.

Had it not been for the honesty of Leon Vetter, twelve years old, of 156 Waverley Place, Dr. James Kirkbridge of Spring Lake, N. J., would hava lost his gold watch and fob yesterday afternoon. The doctor had gone to the drinking fountain on Madison Square to quench his thirst, and whila in the act of raising tha cup of water to his mouth the chain attached to the cup in some way got entangled with the fob dangling at his side, which lifted the watch out of his vest pocket, and it dropped into the basin of the fountain.

Owing to the noise of a car which was passing at the moment, the doctor evidently did not hear his watch fall, hut little Leon Vetter, who was standing near, happened to notice the incident. Dr. Kirkbridge was walking away serenely unconscious of his loss, when Leon quickly stepped up to the fountain, and after peering into the basin, which was well filled with water, dived his hand in and grabbed up the watch, lying almost concealed from view at the bottom. Leon promptly ran after the doctor and handed him his lost property. Dr. Kirkbridge evidenced much surprise at the mysterious way in which his watch had left him, and was overjoyed at recovering it, as he said the timepiece was a presentation. Leon was rewarded with $5 for his honesty.

Ever put on a low shoe that turned out to be a rubber?

Rubbed your heels till you wished your heels were rubber.

No rubbed heels in our low shoes; they're made on a low-shoe last; aren't merely sawed-off high shoes.

That's why they're really comfortable.

Russet or black Oxfords; for careless men who would look careful, russet's the best, needs so little care.

$3.50 and $5.00.

It's funny but a fact that it's mostly the higher priced rough straw hats that are left in the $1.50 sale.

Were $2, $2.50 and $3.

Everything man and boy wears.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Av.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

BREWERY WORKERS' DISPUTE.

It May Be Settled Soon—The Subject Caused Sharp Remarks at the Central Union Meeting.

An attempt to introduce the old dispute between tha Brewery Workers' Unions and the firemen and engineers employed in breweries caused a controversy between Delegate Boulton of the Stereotypers' Union and Recording Secratary James P. Archibald at the meeting of the Central Federated Union yesterday. The dispute may be ended permanently soon. It was started hy the Brewery Workers insisting that the firemen and engineers in the hreweries should leava their own unions and join the Brewery Workers' Union. The firemen and engineers objected, and the Workers tried to force them to yield by getting firemen and engineers discharged from hreweries through threats of strikes.

The American Federation of Labor, to which the whole matter was referred, decided against the Brewery Workers' policy, and a committea has been at work arranging the details. In the meantime ona of the local unions of brewery workers has separated from the National body.

Delegate Boulton introduced the subject yesterday by asking that John O'Connell, President of the seceding union, ha given the privilege of the floor.

"I object to any courtesy being shown to the representative of the brewers," Archibald said. "Before he tried to get the floor he sought tha influence of the committee."

"That was because of tha hostility of one member of the committee to the Brewery Workers," Boulton remarked.

"And I am supposed to be that hostile man?" Archibald inquired.

"I happened to meet a man on the street," Boulton said, "and he told me that it was impossible to bring about harmony while Delegate Archibald was on the committee."

The Chairman interfered and declared the whole matter out of order. Archibald wanted to reply to Boulton, but the banging of the Chairman's gavel made every other sound inaudible.

A letter was received from the Social Reform Club announcing that Franklin Brush and George Alger had been appointed as a committee to attend the hearing before the Board of Estimate and the Aqueduct Commissioners to-day and urge that the eight-hour workday be observed at the Jerome Park Reservoir. The Manhattan Single Tax Club wrote to the same effect.

O'Neill's

A Great Sale of Fine Shirtwaist Suits

At Unusually Low Prices!

The stock is one of the best we have ever shown and comprises every desirable material and style. They are all exceptionally well made and handsomely finished. Note the prices:

Lawn Shirtwaist Suits (like cut) in dots and stripes, finished with tucks or sailor effects, lace insertion, tucked skirt, lace trimmed with flounce,

6.75 each.

WHITE LAWN SHIRTWAIST SUITS, made with tucks of various widths, hemstitched stock and tie, full flounce Skirts,

3.98 each.

FOULARD SILK SHIRTWAIST SUITS, waist and full flounce skirt of small dots or clusters, blue or black grounds, trimmed with bands of plain colors,

11.98 each.

DIMITY SUITS, various patterns, in delicate or serviceable colorings, handsomely trimmed with lace,

9.75 each.

Also a number of very attractive values in SHIRTWAISTS for to-day's selling.

POLKA DOT LAWN SHIRTWAIST SUITS, waists finished with flat plaits, back and front, soft stock, collar and tie, flounce skirt,

4.98 each.

LINEN WASH SUITS, thoroughly shrunk, waists and flounce skirt trimmed with pique bands in novel designs; stylish, well-made Suits,

9.75 each.

ALSO

100 Suits of Wool, Canvas and Cheviots, Eton or blouse shapes, with vestee; handsomely trimmed full flounce skirts, grays and tans only.

Actual value 16.00 to 18.00.

7.95 each.

SIXTH AVENUE, 20TH TO 21ST ST.

Park Phaeton

A vehicle of wonderful comfort, beautiful contour, tasteful coloring. Carefully thought out; anticipation of desire everywhere; nothing lacking. Studebaker sturdiness is hidden beneath the almost delicate lines. Built for real service—and real pleasure. Nearly a score of styles in stock.

The particular carriage shown in the cut is our Park Phaeton No. 1285. It is large and roomy, yet very light. It is luxuriously upholstered and artistically painted, and we invite your attention to it as a particularly attractive carriage of its kind. This is one of perhaps six or eight different shapes of Park Phaetons we carry in our stock.

Removal Notice.—Will remove at the end of the year to our new ten-story building, Broadway and Seventh Avenue corner Forty-eighth Street.

STUDEBAKER,
Broadway, Cor. Prince St., New York.

A UNION OF SEA COOKS.

Men of the Galley Will Hereafter Stand Shoulder to Shoulder—Their "Walking" Delegate's Big Job.

The sea cooks, as it was learned yesterday, have been organized in this and several other large cities. The first organization of sea cooks was formed in a little hall in State Street, this city, over a year ago.

The sea cooks have a walking, or, rather, a boating, delegata, who boards the vessels in this port from boats, and tries to make converts to trades union ideas. The sea cooks say they do not need to strike, and can see their way hy organization, argument, and persuasion to keep up their union without strikes. Headquarters for the union of sea cooks will be established in the different ports where they call in which they can hold meetings when they are ashore.

Unions of the ship stewards are also contemplated, and one local union of ship stewards has already heen opened.

J. W. Bird, Secretary of the Atlantic Coast Branch of the National Marine Firemen's Union, reported yesterday that 500 marine firemen in Boston had joined that body. The members of the Atlantic Coast Branch now number 1,700.

"Our methods," said Mr. Bird, "are suasion and arbitration, as opposed to strikes. So far we have found them to answer all purposes. We propose to make a chain of unions of all the marina trades along the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts and on the great lakes. These will he joined to a great international body."

FAMOUS VIOLIN CASE UP AGAIN.

Dealer Flechter, Convicted on Charge of Stealing a Stradivarius, Expects Exoneration To-day.

Another chapter which promises to furnish the dénouement in the eight-year romance of the unexplained disappearance and mysterious peregrinations of the famous "Old Red Stradivarius" violin of the late Jean Joseph Bott, once conductor of the Royal Opera in Saxe-Meiningen, will be unfolded to-day by Recorder Goff.

Tha instrument was stolen from the boarding-house of Mrs. Fitzgerald, at 357 West Thirty-first Street, where Prof. Bott boarded, on March 31, 1894. A year later a violin, said hy Mrs. Bott to be the "Strad," was found in tha shop of Victor Flechter, a Union Square violin dealer, and Flechter, who had negotiated with Bott for the purchaae of the instrument, was arrested, charged with the theft.

Flechter was discharged by a Police Magistrate, hut later an indictment against him was secured, and he was tried and convicted in General Sessions. The Appellate Division sustained the conviction and sentence to one year's imprisonment. The Court of Appeals had not given its decision when a violin, now said to be the genuine "Strad," was discovered beneath a sofa in the shop of Mrs. Leon Springer, at 155 Jay Street, Brooklyn.

It is understood that Mrs. Bott is satisfied that the new discovery is her late husband's famoua old violin, and that she has secured its release by Mrs. Springer for $150. Upon this, Mr. Flechter's attorneys believe dismissal of their client, who has heen summoned to appear before the Recorder, will be ordered to-day. The violin found in Flechter's shop is said to have been a Vuilaume, or imitation of the "Strad."

Mrs. Springer has told a straightforward story of how she cama into possession of the instrument found in her room, for which detectives have been able to secure partial corrohoration. Mrs. Springer says that she bought the violin from an Irishman named Jim Dooley for thirty dollars. Dooley, when found, said that he bought the instrument from a pawnbroker in Fourteenth Street, where it was displayed in a window, for twenty dollars. He did not know its value, and, when short of funds pawned it several times. Ultimately it came into the possession of Mrs. Springer.

CRUSADERS IN JERSEY CITY.

Attempts to Close All Butchers' and Barbers' Shops Only Partly Successful—Twenty-two Arrests.

An effort inspired by the Journeymen Barbers' Association and the Benchmen's Association of Jersey City was made in that city yesterday to close all butchers' shops and barbers' shops. It was only a partial success, as the police refused to enforce the law against any particular business, except on complaint. In this way nineteen harbers and three butchers were taken into custody. They were arraigned at the nearest police station, and at once paroled to appear before Police Justice Hoos to-day.

Thay announced that they would call a puhlic meeting to-day and damand that the law, if enforced at all, shall be enforced indiscriminately, and that all shops, including saloons, shall be closed as well as barbers' and butchers' shops. The movement was inaugurated because the barbers' employes and tha benchmen of the markets do not wish to work on Sunday.

"All the News That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; fresh south winds.

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THE FIRST CRANK CALLS AT PRESIDENT'S HOME

Said He Was an Unfrocked Priest and Had a Bitter Grievance.

His Tale of Woe Expended on Secret Service Guards—Exciting Family Games of Tennis—Events at Oyster Bay.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., July 7.—The first of the visitors uninvited to visit the President at his home was a man who was told yesterday afternoon that Mr. Roosevelt was not at home. He insisted on seeing the President, explained that he was a priest with a grievance and that he must see the President. He insisted that he knew Mr. Roosevelt was at home. The Secret Service man on guard at the entrance was firm and the man, who gave the name of Father John H. Cushing, left. He said that he would return every day until he did see the President and then took a train back to the city. Father Cushing, who was greatly excited, told the reporters that he was born in New York City and that he had graduated and been ordained in Montreal. He went to Arizona to work among the Indians and then to Denver, a missionary diocese. This was thirteen years ago.

Growing more exclamatory, the man said that he and twenty-nine other priests were ordered by Bishop Matz to leave their work in Colorado and were removed from the priesthood. Among the others, according to the man with the grievance, were Fathers James Martin, John Halton, James Brennan, Hawley, and Delaney, all now living in New York. He said they were expelled for disobedience and grew too angry to answer when asked what was the cause of the charge. He said that he had been seeking restitution ever since.

He then told of going to Rome in November. Asked why he had waited so long he would not answer. He added that he had sought an audience at the Vatican and that a member of the Propaganda advised him to make peace with Bishop Matz, then in Rome. He called on the Bishop at the German Convent, 8 Via de Basilica. The Bishop was not in and he called again on December 11, 1901. He had engaged Counsel Matsez to defend him, paying him $380.

When he entered the convent he was ushered into a court where there were no spectators. The Bishop snapped his fingers and he was grabbed by gendarmes and beaten. Then they took him across the Tiber to an insane asylum where he was terribly abused. He was kept there twenty-four hours and then released.

The priest said that he had appealed to the President, who had advised him to try all legal methods of redress in Italy. This he had done, but had gained nothing. The visitor, promising to call again to-morrow, left his address as Leggett's Hotel, "with Father Martin, who dresses in citizen's clothes."

Secretary Cortelyou said to-night that he had never heard of the priest who tried to call on the President to-day, and that he knew of no correspondence with the President about a priest abused in Italy.

SOME STRENUOUS TENNIS.

The President neglected his horses to-day for the children, who commanded his attention. The morning was spent at tennis, Mr. Roosevelt enjoying himself immensely. "Teddy Junior" can make his father work hard, and that is just what he wants to do. He has the trick of driving the ball close to the net so that it falls "dead" and is difficult to return, and when he gets his father on the far line the way he can place the ball just over the net is a puzzle to the President. The greatest fun for the youngster is the alternation of his returns so that he has the Chief Magistrate of the United States rushing here and there until he is red in the face and perspiring. Little Archie, who usually plays with his brother against his father and sister Ethel, plays a stiff game for so young a player, and his chief offense is in returning the ball in such a way that Mr. Roosevelt is apt to get the glare of the sun in his eyes when he reaches for it. The President and his children played tennis yesterday by the hour. The various sets were more or less neglected, but in the afternoon, when Mr. Roosevelt started for a strenuous walk, they were again the centre of attraction and the adulation of the children.

The President's guests, Miss Carow and Robert Ferguson, left to-day. Miss Carow is on her way to her cottage near Genoa, Italy. Mr. Ferguson had to return to his business. The two ex-Rough Riders had a pleasant stroll together in the early morning, returning hungry and ready to do justice to their breakfasts. They had intended to take a gallop together later, but Mr. Ferguson's business was urgent and the children would not be denied the games with their father. So the President and the man who served under him at San Juan parted without having their ride.

After his vigorous walk in the afternoon Mr. Roosevelt rested himself on the piazza, where the young Roosevelts piled him with answerable and unanswerable questions. It was a happy joyous day for the President, Mrs. Roosevelt, and the youngsters.

STILL "TEDDY" AT OYSTER BAY.

Characteristic of the independent American residents of Oyster Bay, you will now and then hear some one protesting that "he ain't no better nor any one else," but there is the addition "an' he ain't no worse. Teddy ain't." The word "Teddy" is always with an intonation of liking.

The Executive offices of the President were opened to-day in the Oyster Bay Bank Building, on Audrey Street. There are two small rooms on the second floor, and Secretary Cortelyou hopes to secure a third one. This branch of the White House is a red brick three-story building. In addition to the bank's offices there are two dentists, of whom the President might make a choice if his teeth should need attention. In the basement there is a poolroom, where Mr. Roosevelt could play, if he chose, at the rate of 2½ cents a cue. Next door there is a saloon.

Secretary Cortelyou said yesterday that it was improbable that the President would be down to the new offices this week, though he might be. Desks for the two stenographers, the secretary, and Assistant Secretary Loeb were placed in the rooms yesterday, and telegraph instruments were put in place.

There was a large mail yesterday, including many proposed visiting delegations. They were all wired that they must not come, as there was absolutely no accommodation for them. Among other proposed delegations was one from representative negroes from various States, who wanted to come one thousand strong to call and pay their respects and their appreciation of the President inviting Booker Washington to his table. Their committee was wired that Oyster Bay is a small place, and that they would have to camp in the woods if they arrived. It was made clear that the President appreciated their good will, but begged to be excused as he was on a holiday. They would be received at the White House.

A FOURTH OF JULY PARTY.

President and Mrs. Roosevelt gave a delayed Fourth of July party to-night at their home. It has been the custom of the President to have these celebrations every Independence Day, the only exception being when he was at Santiago, and then there were the fireworks, but the then Colonel was, of course, away.

All the Roosevelts of the neighborhood, the Shermans, the Wetmores, Townsends, Washburns, and Russells were present to-night with their children.

Professionals set off the larger pieces and the twenty-one saluting bombs which opened the evening's entertainment. The young Roosevelts, their cousins, and their friends fired roman candles and thousands of packages of firecrackers, which were in long strings wound around a tall pole.

Three of the balloons caught fire close to the ground, but the fourth sailed majestically away, with a long trail of stars, red, white, and blue, to disappear in the direction of the Connecticut hills. There was every sort of skyrocket to burst in stars and sprays high in air, and colored lights burning in the trees.

The President and Mrs. Roosevelt sat on the porch with their visitors, and every now and then his characteristic laugh was heard above the explosions, as the youngsters rejoiced with him. There was music before, after, and during the fireworks display.

Perhaps the person who enjoyed the fireworks most was Charles Parker, a very black negro who is employed by Benjamin Schenck at Upper Cove, and brings the butter, eggs, and milk to the Roosevelt table. Charles arrived carrying a tremendous umbrella and wearing a long frock coat. He had a red, white, and blue tie and an old-fashioned white collar reaching up his long neck to his ears.

He announced himself at the entrance, and explained that he had come along way for the President's celebration. He had known him when he was a boy, and told him when he was a little sickly fellow that he would be President, as he could tell by the stars. Charles was admitted to the grounds and to the lawn about the house. He laughed as loud as the President, and with equal glee. He said that he certainly had enjoyed himself.

At the bottom of the hill the villagers gathered to see the display of fireworks sent by the Chinese and Japanese Legations.

With the exception of the fact that they heard the noise, they might have well stayed in the village, for the Oriental fireworks sail high and are brilliant far away in their illumination and coloring. They were plainly seen in the village proper.

After a jolly, noisy evening the President and Mrs. Roosevelt said good-night to their guests, while the little Roosevelts, very sleepy and tired, bade au revoir to their cousins and small friends.

LAWYER MUST RETURN MONEY.

Mrs. Lynde's Suit to Recover $23,000 of $41,000 Received in Settlement of Claims.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., July 7.—Because he retained $23,000 of $41,000 paid by Charles W. Lynde of Patchogue, L. I., in settlement of all claims against him by his wife, Mrs. May Lynde, formerly Miss Wright of this city, James Westervelt, a lawyer of New York and New Jersey, will be forced to return the amount. The Court of Errors and Appeals to-day decided that Westervelt had no legal right to the money, and that the fee was extortionate. The Court of Chancery will make a proper allowance for his services. Failure to obey the order of the court is to be followed by disbarment in the courts of New Jersey.

Westervelt declared that he had entered into a contract with Mrs. Lynde, whereby he was to have a proportion of whatever amount he recovered. The court declared that such a contract could not be entered into in her suit for prospective alimony.

Because of the annoyance he was subjected to in his married life, Lynde has announced his determination to forswear allegiance to the United States, and become a resident of England. He met Miss Wright when he was a student in Princeton. When Westervelt kept $23,000 for his services, Lynde was appealed to by his wife, but he made her fight the battle for the recovery of the money.

FAST TIME TO STATEN ISLAND.

H. H. Rogers in the Yacht Kanawha Makes the Trip in Thirteen Minutes.

H. H. Rogers of the Standard Oil Company, a resident of Staten Island, yesterday demonstrated how quickly a trip from Manhattan to Richmond Borough might be made. Deputy Dock Commissioner Wallace, Chief Engineer Nenise, L. L. Travis, Deputy Commissioner of Public Works; Russell Bleecker, Secretary to the Dock Commissioner; President Cromwell of the Borough of Richmond, and a few others were Mr. Rogers's guests.

They boarded the steam yacht Kanawha at Pier A and from there ran to the Staten Island Ferry slip at Whitehall Street. The yacht was run into the slip, and when the word was given started on the run to Staten Island, which was to end when her bow touched the ferry bridge at St. George. The Kanawha was going at full speed before she was well cleared of the slip. She flew across the bay, making a direct run, and touched the pier at St. George in exactly 13 minutes.

BURGLARS ENTER PARISH HOUSE

Secure $50 and Batter Safe of a Stamford (Conn.) P. E. Church.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., July 7.—Burglars entered the parish house of St. John's Episcopal Church here last night and secured about $30 in cash. The safe containing the church silver, valued at several thousand dollars, and some of it highly prized for its antiquity, was so badly hacked with an axe that an expert was unable to open it to-day. The burglars are supposed to be amateurs, but no clue has been obtained yet as to their identity.

St. John's Roman Catholic Church was broken into twice recently, and the contents of the poor box stolen, as well as some of the altar equipment.

There is a theory that the burglars succeeded in opening the parish house safe and got away with the silver, and then closed the safe with a view of delaying its reopening. The money taken was the alms contribution of the morning service at the church. The burglars drank some of the wine used for the communion service.

It Saves Four Hours.
The Pennsylvania Railroad 20-hour train to Chicago is appreciated by the busy man.—Adv.

California and Yellowstone Park.
Pennsylvania Railroad personally conducted tour August 2 to September 4. Round trip rate, $250. Special train.—Adv.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Stocks strong. Financial Markets.—Pages 10, 11, and 12.
Wheat, No. 2 red, 82c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 73¼c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 55½c; cotton, 9½c; iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $22.50; butter, Western creamery, 21½c.—Page 12.
Amusements.—Page 9.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 3.
Business Troubles.—Page 5.
Court Calendars.—Page 13.
Legal Notices.—Page 14.
Losses by Fire.—Page 3.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
New Corporations.—Page 12.
Railroads.—Page 3.
Real Estate.—Page 12.
Society.—Page 7.
United Service.—Page 2.
Weather Report.—Page 3.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.

Coolest Restaurant in Town.
Healy's, Columbus Av. and 66th St. Finest a la carte service. Choice Wines. Music.—Adv.

A happy anticipation and a pleasant memory are born of a Hudson River Day Line trip.—Adv.

VENEZUELAN REBELS GAIN A BIG VICTORY

3,000 Troops Under President Castro's Brother Routed.

The Revolutionists Afterward Surround Barcelona, Whither the President Has Gone.

WILLEMSTAD, Curaçao, July 7.—News has reached here from Venezuela to the effect that 3,000 Government troops under Gen. Modesto Castro, the President's brother, were completely routed on July 3 between Barcelona and Aragua by revolutionary troops under Gen. Rolando. The Government forces lost all their ammunition and equipment, and many of the soldiers deserted to the revolutionists in the course of the engagement.

After the battle the revolutionary army moved on Barcelona and surrounded that city. The inhabitants were panic-stricken, the shops were closed, and the streets were barricaded.

President Castro left Caracas yesterday not for Valencia, as had previously been announced, but for La Guayra, taking with him his private guard of 500 veteran soldiers and Gen. Ferrer as Chief of Staff. The President reached La Guayra at 5 o'clock in the afternoon and left there at midnight on the steamer Ossun, his destination being Barcelona, which is about 150 miles east of La Guayra. He intends to reorganize the Government forces at and about Barcelona, and assume the offensive against the revolutionists at once.

President Castro's changed plans are considered to be perilous. The main army of the revolutionists will be opposed by the Government army under Gen. Seferino Castillo.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The State Department has received a cablegram from United States Minister Bowen at Caracas, stating that the Venezuelan Government has communicated to him the announcement that President Castro has decided personally to lead his troops against the revolutionary forces in the field, and that Vice-President Gomez has assumed charge of the executive branch of the Government.

This news is regarded in different ways among South American diplomats in Washington. The prevailing view is that nothing but a most acute situation would cause President Castro to drop the reins of government at Caracas and take personal charge of his troops, and in these quarters it is firmly believed that Castro will lead a forlorn hope and must surely succumb to the threatened heavy onslaught of the revolutionary forces.

In other quarters, however, confidence is expressed that Castro will repel the impending attack just as he has done many others in past years, and will further enhance his record as a fighter.

A COUPLE CHARGED WITH BEING "WITCH DOCTORS."

Hearing Before a Carlisle (Penn.) Magistrate Under Old Act of the State Legislature.

Special to The New York Times.

CARLISLE, Penn., July 7.—A witchcraft case, the first probably since colonial times, has been taken cognizance of by a Carlisle Magistrate under an act of the Pennsylvania Legislature providing for the punishment of "witch doctors," who extort money for their calling from the credulous.

A hearing was held before Magistrate Hughes, at which Mrs. Susan Stamhaugh and her husband of Mount Holly Springs, this county, appeared against Mrs. William McBride and Edgar Zug of this place, claiming that the latter had convinced her and her husband that their persons and everything about their properties were bewitched, and that the "spells" could be relieved by the accused on the payment of certain sums of money. The Stambaughs testified to frequent trips to Carlisle and the payment of many large fees to Zug, alleged to be Mrs. McBride's agent. The alleged "witch doctors" also persuaded Mr. and Mrs. Stambaugh to believe, it was declared, that their profiles or pictures were to be seen in a mountain, and that through the brains there were thrust needles, which had become rusty, and as soon as they would break Mr. and Mrs. Stambaugh would die, and that it would require money to draw the needles out.

The attempts of the couple to borrow money from friends led to a disclosure of the defendants' identity.

The last attempt of the "witch doctors" to raise money, it was stated, was by frightening the aged couple with instant death. The Stambaughs were assured that they would be repaid their money by a hidden treasure.

Zug, in his testimony, admitted taking money, but ascribed his efforts to kindness. Mrs. McBride denied being a witch doctor, but admitted "powwowing." She exhibited a small bag containing the names of the twelve Apostles.

RESCUE IN THE ST. LAWRENCE.

Yacht Pulled Off Rocks by the Sophia, Chartered by Henry Block.

Special to The New York Times.

FRONTENAC, Thousand Islands, N. Y., July 7.—The steam yacht Sophia, owned by Capt. H. W. Visger, a well-known resident of Alexandria Bay, and chartered by Henry Block of New York, was hailed in Boxon Harbor about 11 o'clock Saturday morning by distress signals from the naphtha yacht Elkins, which was high and dry on the rocks in the St. Lawrence River. The Sophia had three fishing guides on board, who succeeded in passing a line to the distressed yacht. The first attempt to haul the Elkins off was unsuccessful, as the line parted. The second attempt proved successful, and the Elkins was pulled into deep water uninjured. On board her was her owner, A. W. Duncan of Round Island, N. Y., with a party of friends from New York and elsewhere.

The Sophia at the time of the rescue was on her way to the fishing grounds, and was under the command of Capt. E. Livingston. Quite a number of prominent New Yorkers, who were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Block, were aboard, among them Mr. and Mrs. Joseph B. Bloomingdale, Miss Bloomingdale, Mr. and Mrs. A. Bernhard, S. Klee, and Walter Austrian of Chicago, a brother of Mrs. Block.

The Pennsylvania Special Twenty Hours to Chicago via Pennsylvania Railroad.
Chicago in 20 hours; the Pennsylvania Special leaves New York every day in the year. Dining car, barber shop, all conveniences.—Adv.

DAUGHTER BORN TO MRS. JOHN JACOB ASTOR.

Happy Event Occurred at Her Fifth Avenue Mansion—Mother and Child Doing Well.

Announcement was made last evening that Mrs. John Jacob Astor had given birth to a daughter at the family mansion, 840 Fifth Avenue, at 5 P. M. Dr. Allen M. Thomas of 45 West Fifty-fourth Street reported mother and child to be doing well.

This is the first child to come to Col. John Jacob Astor in ten years, his son William Vincent Astor having been born in 1892. Mrs. Astor was Miss Ava Willing, daughter of Edward Shippen Willing of Philadelphia and Alice Barton Willing. The Willings are a famous old family of the Quaker City, being descended from Charles Willing, who came to America in 1728 and was Mayor of Philadelphia in 1747, and again in 1754. His son Thomas Willing also held the same office and other high positions, both in political and commercial life, and had the distinction of being the designer of the coat of arms of the United States of America.

Col. Astor was born in 1864 and is the great-grandson of the founder of the family in this country. He was graduated from the scientific department of Harvard University in 1888, and his services to the country in the war with Spain are well remembered. He is a member of nearly all the foremost clubs. Col. Astor was married in Philadelphia in 1891. Mrs. Astor is known for her many accomplishments. She is an expert horsewoman, and a very fine golf player.

FREIGHT HANDLERS STRIKE.

Action of Men in Chicago Cripples Railroads' Business—Demands of the Men.

CHICAGO, July 7.—A strike of 9,000 freight handlers in Chicago was called to-day, and every freight house of the twenty-four railroads concerned is practically tied up. Business men fear that the strike will be the most serious which has affected their interests in years.

The strike was called by a committee appointed at a meeting of 1,000 freight handlers held last night. The committee was instructed to call a strike within forty-eight hours unless the railroads should meet the demands of the men at once for an increase in wages, extra pay for overtime and holidays, and recognition of the union.

The committee went first to the men in the Michigan Central, the Illinois Central, and Wisconsin Central houses on the lake front. The men walked out with cheers and marched across the viaduct on Randolph Street with their union cards tucked in their hats.

By messenger and by telephone, according to the strike leaders, all other members of the interior Freight Handlers' and Warehousemen's Union were called out. At noon President Curran of the union reported that his men were all out, and that it was all but impossible for any freight to enter Chicago or to leave it. Many of the railroads had small forces of men previously hired on hand when the strike was called, and by adding to it men from other departments managed to handle perishable commodities.

In the hiring of non-union men it is said the railroads run a serious risk of bringing about a strike of the teamsters, who recently won their fight from the packers. The teamsters, it is said, will refuse absolutely to have anything to do with freight in any way handled by non-union help.

The principal railroad systems affected by the strike are:

The Chicago, Cincinnati and St. Louis.
Chicago and Great Western.
Baltimore and Ohio.
Erie.
Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé.
Chicago Terminal Transfer Company.
Lake Shore and Michigan Southern.
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific.
Chicago and Alton.
The "Monon."
Chicago and Eastern Illinois.
Wabash.
Grand Trunk.
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy.
The Pennsylvania.
Chicago and Northwestern.
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul.
Illinois Central.
Michigan Central.
The "Nickel Plate."

These roads control over 100 warehouses in Chicago.

Although officials of the Teamsters' Union have declared that no instructions have been given the teamsters as to backing up the freight handlers, the sympathy of the teamsters was made apparent to-day. When the men walked out of the Illinois Central warehouse the teamsters who were receiving or unloading freight immediately took their trucks away.

That the railroads are expecting a strenuous struggle was made evident to-day, when the chief detective of an Eastern road bought 100 "billies," the entire stock of a prominent firm.

Two wagonloads of new men were taken to the Illinois Central warehouse under police guard during the afternoon. Officials of the Chicago and Northwestern refused to state what the situation in their warehouses is. It is believed, however, that all their men left. Officials of the Pennsylvania claimed that of the 300 men employed by them, only 12 walked out and that 6 of these returned. Mayor Harrison said that he had planned to go on a vacation, but that if the strike was not settled he would remain in the city.

It was reported to-night that the Illinois Central will bring 400 men from the South to take the places of strikers. Other roads were said to be taking similar measures.

Chairman Job of the State Board of Arbitration said: "I have sent letters to the managers of the roads affected and to President Curran of the freight handlers, offering the services of the board in attempting to bring about a settlement. So far I have received no reply from any of them."

Hopes of a speedy settlement of the strike are entertained to-night by officials of the union and members of the State Board of Arbitration. The officials of the union at a conference to-night told Chairman Job of the Board of Arbitration that they were willing to permit employes of the different companies to meet officials of the same to discuss the wage scale, providing a joint conference should be held at which officials of the union would be permitted to act as advisers to the men. The arbitration board is now working on the matter in an effort to bring about a conference between the railway managers and committees representing the men. As the railroad officials have favored this step from the beginning of the controversy there is little doubt that the strike can be settled satisfactorily to both sides if the conference shall be arranged.

Lack of unanimity already permeates the strike. The Chicago Federation of Labor was ignored when the order was issued for the men to quit work, and its executive officials are somewhat offended and are inclined to let the freight handlers fight out their battle in their own way.

Troy Water Works Bonds Sale.

Special to The New York Times.

TROY, N. Y., July 7.—The City Controller to-day opened bids for $400,000 additional water works bonds. There were nine bidders, of whom Dick Brothers of New York were the highest, at $102.063, and accepted interest from July 1. The bonds were awarded to them. They are in denominations of $1,000 each, and bear interest at 3½ per cent., payable annually.

Luxurious Train to California
the "Overland Limited." Best of everything en route, via Chicago and North-Western, Union Pacific and Southern Pacific Railways. Offices 461, 287, and 349 Broadway.—Adv.

20 Hours to Chicago.
The Pennsylvania Special leaves New York daily.—Adv.

BIG GAS COMBINATION IN RECEIVER'S HANDS

Complaint Against the Bay State Company of New Jersey.

Default in Payments for Redemption of Certificates Charged — Massachusetts Companies' Alleged Indebtedness.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., July 7.—Upon the complaint of Frank L. Day and Henry B. Day and William H. Remick against the Bay State Gas Company of New Jersey, Judge Kirkpatrick, in the Circuit Court, to-day appointed George D. Hallock of North Plainfield receiver of the corporation. The Bay State Gas Company of New Jersey was organized in February, 1899, and capitalized at $1,000,000, to be held by the Bay State Gas Company of Delaware, whose capital stock is $100,000,000.

It is pointed out that in January, 1899, J. Edward Addicks and William E. L. Dillaway and the Bay State Gas Company entered into an agreement with the Mercantile Trust Company for the issue of bonds, from the proceeds of which it was proposed to purchase stock of the Boston Gas Light Company, the Roxbury Gas Light Company, the South Boston Gas Light Company, and the Bay State Gas Company of Boston. It is charged that the New Jersey and Delaware Companies defaulted under the trust agreement, and that they have failed to pay to the trustee any moneys for the redemption of certificates which expired April 2, 1902.

The amount due at that time was $90,000, and under the agreement this sum was due to be paid by the Delaware Company to the New Jersey Company March 21, 1902, which amount was to be used in the creation of a sinking fund. The default in the creation of the sinking fund having continued for three months the bill says it now comes within the power of the holders of bonds to require the trust company to declare the principal of all bonds of the first series due.

The nominal amount of said bonds now outstanding is $8,159,500. The bill charges that the amount of interest due on the first series is $203,987, and on the second series $75,000, or altogether $278,987.

It is further charged that the New Jersey Company, in violation of its covenant, has permitted the Massachusetts gas companies to create between June 30, 1899, and June 30, 1901, a floating indebtedness to the extent of $333,000.

It is charged that the four Massachusetts companies, whose stocks are pledged as security, have not for two years earned or declared sufficient dividends to pay the interests on the bonds, and this, together with the pending Boston gas war, has seriously diminished the market value of the stocks and would prevent their sale now or in the near future for a price at all adequate for the payment of said indebtedness.

MR. BEVERIDGE NO CANDIDATE.

The Senator Declares He Does Not Wish to be Considered for the Vice Presidency.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 7.—Senator Albert J. Beveridge, who is in Indianapolis, was to-day asked about a dispatch saying the talk of the Republicans nominating Senator Hanna for President is declining, and that the general opinion seems to be that President Roosevelt will be nominated by acclamation with some Western man for Vice President, Messrs. Beveridge, Spooner of Wisconsin, or Dolliver of Iowa preferred.

As to whether he would be a candidate for Vice President, Senator Beveridge said: "I will under no circumstances become a candidate for Vice President, and at no time have I been considering the matter. I am content with my work in the Senate."

Senator Beveridge said he had heard his name used before in connection with the Vice Presidency, but he denied emphatically that he has any idea of becoming a candidate.

Among the Senator's callers to-day was W. L. Penfield, Solicitor of the State Department at Washington, in whose defense he caused the outbreak of Senator Balley.

JUMPED TO DEATH FROM BROOKLYN BRIDGE.

Unidentified Man Rode on a Truck to the Middle of the Span—Body Not Recovered.

Another man leaped to his death from the Brooklyn Bridge yesterday afternoon. The identity of the jumper is not known. It is believed that his purpose in taking the leap was suicide. The man's body rose to the surface once after striking the river, then sank and did not reappear.

To the middle of the main span the man rode on a truck driven by Victor Hilton of 220 Throop Avenue, Brooklyn, having hailed Hilton on the Brooklyn side and asked for a ride to Manhattan. He told Hilton after he had boarded the truck that he did not have to go to Manhattan, and that he was taking the ride merely to kill time. Patrick McKnight of 458 West Forty-eighth Street, Manhattan, was on the truck with Hilton.

At the middle of the span the man leaped off the truck and ran to the outer rail of the roadway. He threw down his hat and placed four one-dollar notes beside it. Then he climbed to the rail and leaped off.

Hilton and McKnight did not know the man had left the truck until they turned and saw him climb to the rail. It was then too late for them to prevent him from carrying out his purpose. No one else was near at the time. When the jumper rose to the surface of the water the crew of a passing tugboat attempted to get a line to him, but he sank almost immediately.

According to the description of Hilton and McKnight the man was about thirty years of age, with light-brown hair and mustache, and about 5 feet 7 inches in height. He wore a suit of dark clothing. Up to a late hour last night the body of the bridge jumper had not been recovered.

Girl Seeks Lost Parents.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., July 7.—Mayor Seymour to-day received a letter from fourteen-year-old Mary Taylor of Hudson, N. Y., asking for his assistance in locating her parents, who, she has reason to believe, reside in this city. The girl says during her infancy her mother was placed in an insane asylum, and that she was adopted by a family in Wilmington, Del.

During warm months take best care of your digestive organs. Use JOHANN HOFF'S EXTRACT. No substitute is "just as good."—Adv.

BREAK IN STRIKERS' RANKS.

Twenty-five Men Return to Work in Scranton Mines—Other Desertions Expected.

Special to The New York Times.

SCRANTON, Penn., July 7.—At the Oxford mine of the People's Coal Company, in this city, twenty-five rockmen who went out with the miners returned to work to-day. This is the first break in the Scranton strikers' ranks. An effort will be made to operate the Manville colliery to-morrow, twenty of the strikers having decided to resume work.

The Manville is worked by the Lackawanna and Delaware and Hudson Companies.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., July 7.—With President John Mitchell in New York and all the other miners' leaders at Nanticoke attending the annual convention of District No. 1, strike headquarters was an extremely quiet place to-day. The ninth week of the suspension of anthracite coal mining shows no change in the situation, there being not the slightest indication that either party to the controversy is ready to quit.

The district convention at Nanticoke today disposed of considerable business of a routine nature. About 400 delegates, representing 75,000 mineworkers, are attending the convention, which embraces all the territory from Forest City, twenty-two miles north of Scranton to Shickshinny, sixteen miles south of here. President T. D. Nicholls will be unanimously re-elected. The result of election of other officers will not be known until to-morrow.

HARRISBURG, Penn., July 7.—Sheriff Reiff swore out warrants to-day for the arrest of ten strikers at Williamstown, this county, for inciting to riot and interfering with his deputies in protecting non-union men going to and from work in the mines at Lukens and Williamstown.

The Sheriff says the situation in the region is critical and that if there is another outbreak like that of last Wednesday, when he and his deputies were assaulted while protecting non-union miners, he will call upon Gov. Stone for protection by the militia.

Twenty of the rioters were arrested Thursday at Williamstown and held in bail for court, but this does not seem to have improved the situation, and the Sheriff concluded to bring suit here and compel the rioters to come to Harrisburg for a hearing.

BIG FIRE IN OSWEGO.

Cummings Flour Mills Consumed and Property Valued at $3,000,000 Threatened by the Flames.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 8, 2 A. M.—Lightning last night set fire to the Cummings Flour Mills at Oswego. These mills were consumed, entailing a loss of $250,000. Property valued at $3,000,000 is now threatened, including the Kingsford Starch Factory, Stevenson Malting Company's plant, and other large industries. Hundreds of citizens are assisting the regular fire department in fighting the fire, but the result of their efforts is doubtful at this hour.

At Fulton, twelve miles from Oswego, lightning struck the Fair Grounds building and it was burned to the ground.

Oswego, the capital of Oswego County, N. Y., stretches between two and three miles along the southeast shore of Lake Ontario, on the low bluffs and hilly ground near the mouth of the Oswego River, which divides it into nearly equal portions. The situation of the city is a beautiful and healthful one. Among the more conspicuous buildings are the Custom House, Post Office, and United State Court House, the last erected in 1858 at a cost of $120,000; the City Hall, the County Court House, the State Armory, the Church of the Evangelists, a large Roman Catholic church in Mohawk Street, a public library, normal and training schools, a city almshouse, and an orphan asylum.

The Oswego starch factory was founded in 1848 and is now probably the largest in the world, occupying ten acres of ground, partly with fireproof buildings seven stories high, and producing thirty-five tons of starch daily. The manufactories of the city also comprise flour mills, large iron mills, knitting works, shade cloth factories, railway carriage works and repair shops, box factories, planing mills and a large number of subsidiary establishments. The population of Oswego was 21,800 in 1890.

THE MOSQUITO MUST GO.

Sanguinary Steps Taken by Monmouth Beach Residents.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 7.—Initial steps were taken to-day to exterminate the mosquito at Monmouth Beach. A company will be formed by the Monmouth Beach Country Club, whose sole object will be the utter annihilation of the "skeeters." Oil will be used in swamps and breeding places.

Dr. J. J. Reed of Seabright has made a microscopic examination and finds that one out of every forty of the busy tribe are malaria bearing.

SPENCER TRASK'S GIFT.

Land for Saratoga's Speedway If the City Closes a Road.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 7.—Spencer Trask has instructed his attorney to have the necessary legal steps taken for the appointment by the courts of three Commissioners to determine why an unused road leading from Nelson Avenue to Yaddo, his country seat, should not be closed. He made application to the Board of Highway Commissioners to have the apparently abandoned road closed. The road lies outside the corporation limits, otherwise the request would have been promptly granted.

Mr. Trask, who also owns an extensive tract of land on the north side of Union Avenue, offered to give a half-mile strip of this land, in order that the new speedway, which is almost a mile in length, might be extended from its eastern terminus to and have an outlet on Union Avenue, but, finding that the Highway Commissioners would not meet him half way, he held back his offer contingent upon the result of legal action upon the unused road on Nelson Avenue.

Experimenting with Locomotives.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 7.—The Alton Road has been experimenting with locomotives of various patterns for several weeks with a view of placing a large order for new equipment. The experience of the transportation department has been somewhat varied. Some of the types have proved a success on some parts of the line, and have failed on other parts. It is the opinion of many engineers that an engine has to be broken into a particular run on some part of the road before getting the best results out of it.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla
Imparts a superior delicacy of flavor; try it; use it.—Adv.

GEN. LEE PREDICTS TROUBLE FOR CUBA

Unless Things Improve Anarchy and Annexation Will Come.

The Financial Outlook Bad and Business Confidence Lacking—The Discontented Element in the Island.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—In the opinion of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee the Cubans are in a bad way, and unless confidence is restored in the stability of their Government and the financial situation is improved, the result will be "anarchy and annexation," for he thinks that one involves the other. He takes a very gloomy view of the situation in Cuba, and believes that the two monuments which the American military occupation left behind it—a public school system and a sanitary system—are destined soon to perish. He also looks for trouble from the negro soldiers of the revolutionary army, from the back-pay claimants, and from those who are generally dissatisfied with the Palma administration, as well as from discharged laborers who will lose their positions as a result of the commercial stagnation.

Gen. Lee is in constant correspondence with leading and influential Cubans, and is about as well posted on Cuban affairs now as he was when he was personally on the ground, first as Consul General and then as commander of one of the districts under the American military occupation.

When asked to-day by THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent for his views on the Cuban situation, he said:

"In reply to your question, I should say that it would require great skill to steer the independent republican government ship of Cuba, because there are a great many breakers rolling around her bow already. The most dangerous obstacle in her voyage to progress and peace is the financial rock. There is no direct taxation in Cuba. The revenues of the island are derived almost wholly from the Custom Houses, and the revenue was very great during the American occupation. But since then it seems that merchants in the United States are losing their confidence in the success of the experiment of self-government, and they are declining to ship merchandise to Havana on the ground that in case of domestic troubles, mobs, and riots, stores may be broken into and their property lost.

"I see, too, that the negroes of the island are getting more or less discontented, claiming that they have not had their proper share of the spoils, a claim which has some merit, perhaps, because in the war against Spain some of the negroes rendered very effective service. Indeed, Maceo, who was a negro, was one of the best, if not the very best, of the Cuban officers developed during that war.

"Another source of trouble is the claims of the Cuban ex-soldiers for pay for their services in the war. When I was Consul General there I had frequently to make an estimate of the number of Cubans so engaged, to submit to the authorities in Washington, and I was under the impression at that time that if all the Cubans could be concentrated at one point, instead of being stretched all over the island from Santiago province to Pinar del Rio, their numbers would not exceed 38,000 or 40,000. I am informed that there are nearly double that number now on the pay rolls, impatiently waiting till such time as they can be paid from the Cuban Treasury, and as that treasury is growing smaller and smaller, their chances of being paid in full are growing less and less.

"Then, too, there seems to be a deficit in the municipality budgets, making it more difficult to compensate those who hold office and the school teachers and others, which may result in the closing ere long of the public schools and the charitable institutions of the Island, both of which were so greatly encouraged and nourished by the American Military Government.

"Then, again, if the money is not forthcoming, the sanitation of the cities must inevitably be neglected and the great work of the United States Government in that line be practically lost.

"I believe the Cuban President is an honest, conscientious, kind-hearted official, but he does not know necessarily much about human government, not having any experience in that direction, and I notice he is already charged with exercising a power which, while properly belonging to the Military Governor of the island, does not belong to the President of a free and independent republic.

"If Cuba fails to find a market for her two great products, tobacco, and more especially sugar, it means that no remunerative results will ensue from the sale of the sugar now on hand, and it will act also in preventing many persons from planting another crop for another year. As under the Platt amendment we have practically guided the policy of the island, it seems to me that it is fair and proper to give to the Cubans reciprocity if, as is claimed, it will enable the sugar producers to plant and sell at profitable figures. In my humble opinion, if this is not done, the number of unemployed laborers in Cuba will be greatly increased, and that means a mass of discontented workmen who can easily be molded into mobs and give much trouble. The papers report that the Ward Line of steamships, which is the largest and heaviest transporter, has already taken off of the route three of its biggest vessels on the ground that they carry nothing to Cuba and bring nothing back.

"In view of these facts, it will be readily perceived that President Estrada Palma is going to have his hands full in the next few months. Knowing the Cubans as I do, and being in touch by correspondence with many of them, I firmly believe that unless confidence is restored in the stability of their Government, and some relief afforded in the matter of the sale of their products, there is nothing ahead except anarchy and annexation—for anarchy means interference by the United States and the hoisting of the American flag to 'stay put.'"

Travelers save time, trouble and expense by checking their baggage by Westcott's Express. Offices in New York and Brooklyn.—Adv.

MARRIAGE SECRET OUT

Miss Nancy Currier of South Orange Now Mrs. Herbert Ward.

Trip to "The Little Church Around the Corner" Followed Animated Chat at the Waldorf.

The romantic prank of Herbert Ward, son of Dr. Leslie Ward, and Miss Nancy Currier, daughter of Cyrus Currier of South Orange, both well-known members of Newark's exclusive social set, and also well known in this city, which began at the Waldorf-Astoria and led to "the Little Church Around the Corner," was spoiled yesterday afternoon.

The couple were first seen talking in the Turkish Room at the Waldorf-Astoria a little after luncheon hour by some persons who knew them. Miss Currier was attired in a striking pongee costume with short sleeves, topped by a picture hat no less striking. Her companion was attired in a blue serge suit. The conversation was so animated that general attention was attracted to the young people.

Shortly before 3 o'clock they rose abruptly and walked away in opposite directions. On the Thirty-third Street side the young woman stepped to a cab and asked:

"Are you engaged, 'cabby'?"

The driver answered in the negative, and Miss Currier said something to him and stepped into the vehicle, which was off in an instant.

Mr. Ward had left the hotel by the Thirty-fourth Street entrance. As though not quite sure Miss Currier would carry out her side of the programme, he waited to see the cab she was in emerge on Fifth Avenue. Then he entered a cab and ordered the driver to follow the first vehicle. At the church of the Transfiguration both cabs pulled up.

The Rev. Dr. Houghton was not at home. His assistant, the Rev. Dr. W. W. Rutherford was, however, but he was busy. The couple had to wait there fully a half hour before the ceremony they desired to have performed could take place. There was a lack of ready witnesses, so the sexton was pressed into service.

It was evidently the intention of Mr. and Mrs. Ward to have the wedding banquet in the Palm Garden of the Waldorf-Astoria, for they had already entered that room when one of the persons who had recognized them and learned that their sudden exit was the commencement of the trip to the Little Church Around the Corner stepped up to the bride and said:

"Allow me to congratulate you, Mrs. Ward."

The bride was astonished beyond measure at the greeting, and anxiously inquired whether the fact of the marriage was generally known in the hotel. When the reply was not reassuring she became so nervous that several women seeing her distress went to her assistance.

Mr. Ward was quite as much chagrined that the affair surprise which he and Mrs. Ward had prepared for their friends had been frustrated. He explained that his bride and he had planned to keep the wedding secret until September.

To add to the embarrassment of the couple some one had whispered the secret of the wedding to the restaurant orchestra, and they began playing "They Were on Their Honeymoon." This decided Mr. and Mrs. Ward to change their programme, and entering a cab instructed the cabman to drive them to the Claremont.

The Ward family live at 1,846 Broad Street, Newark. Dr. Ward is the Vice President of the Prudential Insurance Company there. Herbert has only lately graduated from Princeton, and is twenty-two years old. The family at present are at Madison, N. J. Miss Currier has been visiting at the Ward home for some time, and it was generally believed that she and Herbert Ward were engaged. Dr. Ward, when apprised by telephone of his son's marriage expressed surprise at the way in which the couple had chosen to have the ceremony performed, but said he was not displeased at his son's choice. Mr. Currier also said that he had no objection to the match. The Curriers are at South Orange.

POSTAL'S NEW WORK.

Began to Handle Pennsylvania Railroad's Telegraph Business Yesterday.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 7.—President A. J. Cassatt of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, announced to-day that the Western Union Telegraph Company had been notified to remove its property from the railroad company's premises not later than Sept. 30. President Cassatt said:

"We have given the Western Union Telegraph Company until Sept. 30 to remove its instruments and other property from our offices. We do not look for any trouble. The contract with the Western Union had expired and we made a new one with the Postal Telegraph Company."

The Postal Telegraph Company began to-day to handle business over the Pennsylvania Railroad's wires east of Pittsburg and Erie.

SECRETARY SHAW'S VACATION.

Leaves with His Family for Their Summer Home at Burlington, Vt.

Secretary of the Treasury Leslie M. Shaw, his wife, and two daughters yesterday left New York for their Summer home at Burlington, Vt., on Lake Champlain. The revenue cutter Gresham was waiting in the North River to carry the Secretary and his family to Boston. From there they will go by train to Burlington, where they will spend the entire Summer.

Secretary Shaw did not seem at all depressed by the labors of his office, although he did seem entirely willing to leave his duties for a short sojourn in the country.

Before leaving the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where he has been stopping while in New York, the Secretary gave out the statement that he would do nothing whatever with the baggage laws until after his return.

Newport Monument to French Allies.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 7.—The City Council to-night granted permission to the Cercle Litteraire Franco-American of New York and other patriotic societies of this country and France to erect a monument in King Park, in this city, in commemoration of the French allies of the American Revolution who came to Newport in 1781 under the command of Admiral De Ternay and Count de Rochambeau. It is proposed to lay the cornerstone next Friday, the anniversary of the arrival of the French allies here, and to dedicate the monument on the anniversary in 1903.

Bruce Sentenced for Hallenbeck Killing.

HUDSON, N. Y., July 7.—Harvey Bruce, who with his three cousins, Willis, Burton, and Frederick Van Wormer, was indicted for the murder of their uncle, Peter A. Hallenbeck, at his home, in Greenport, last Christmas Eve, was arraigned in the Supreme Court to-day before Justice James A. Betts. Bruce testified for the prosecution at the trial of the Van Wormers, and in consideration of that fact a plea of guilty of manslaughter in the first degree was accepted in his case to-day. Justice Betts then sentenced him to Dannemora Prison for eighteen years.

For Simonds Furnace Co.'s Receiver.

Special to The New York Times.

TROY, N. Y., July 7.—A decision has been handed down by Martin L. Murray of this city, the referee, in the matter of the application of a majority of the Directors of the Simonds Furnace Company of New York for a voluntary dissolution. The accounting of the receiver, Lewis Raymond, of this city, was opposed by the Nason Manufacturing Company, McMann and Taylor and the Craig-Reynolds Foundry Company, all of New York, who sought to charge the receiver with large items in the account. The referee passes the report of the receiver and allows him commissions of about $20,000.

MITCHELL'S MYSTERIOUS TRIP.

His Visit Believed by Miners to be Connected with the Strike — Talks with Soft Coal Operator.

Notwithstanding the assertions of President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers late on Sunday evening that he would not try to see any of the operators while he was here, there was a widespread opinion yesterday that his visit was connected with the strike of the anthracite miners. Dispatches were received here from the mining regions by people friendly to the strikers saying that the strikers found it hard to believe that Mitchell would come all the way from Wilkesbarre at a critical time in the strike merely for the purpose of seeing some friends off to Europe. Mitchell himself, when asked yesterday who those friends were, said he did not care to give their names.

Mitchell had a long conference in the afternoon at the Holland House with Herbert N. Taylor, a soft coal operator, whose mines are at Braidwood, Ill. As the miners' convention called at Indianapolis, Ind., to vote on the question of calling out the bituminous miners on a sympathetic strike, takes place on July 17, this conference was regarded yesterday in labor circles as highly important, though both Mitchell and Mr. Taylor, who had registered at the Holland House, averred that it was only a friendly talk, and that strike matters were not discussed. Mitchell added:

"I have not come here to meet the operators or to solicit any aid for the miners. You can disbelieve the reports that there is to be a general resumption of work in the anthracite regions. The miners are not anxious to return to work, and their places cannot be filled off hand, as under the State law a man must have a certificate in order to mine coal. Before he can get that certificate he must have two years' experience."

The coal operators who happened to be in town said they had not heard from Mitchell.

Mitchell paid his bill at the Ashland House last evening and went away. He had no luggage with him, having brought none to the hotel. He did not say where he was going.

METAL POLISHERS' STRIKE.

500 Men, Mostly Italians, Quit Work at New Haven—1,400 More Expected Out To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 7.—The culmination of the trouble which has been brewing for several weeks between Sargent & Co. and their employes came this afternoon at 3 o'clock, when more than 500 workmen laid down their tools and quit work. Practically all the strikers are Italians. They belong to the Metal Polishers' Union. The strike leaders say that 1,400 men will come out to-morrow.

To-day's strike is the outcome of a simllar trouble two weeks ago, when a number of Italians went on strike for an advance of pay. A compromise was effected at that time, and the men returned to work. The men claim that the company's attitude since then has not been fair or what they had been led to expect. The metal workers claim that the company has not fulfilled its agreement in so far as it has not carried out the promise that was made in settling the recent strike that a schedule of the wages to be paid was to be posted in the departments where the men with the grievance are employed.

A committee of the International Metal Workers and Polishers' Union was sent for. This committee had a consultation to-day with ex-Mayor Joseph B. Sergent, the head of the concern. No agreement was reached, and the strike was ordered.

STRIKING WORKMEN ENJOINED.

Glass Blowers of Minotola, N. J., Forbidden by the Court from Interfering with Non-Union Men.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., July 7.—Vice Chancellor Grey issued an order to-day to restrain the glass strikers of Minotola and the officers of the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada from further injuring the George Jonas Glass Company or interfering with its employes.

The injunction issued to-day temporarily restrains the strikers and the officers of the Glass Blowers' Association from entering the grounds of the Jonas plant. The strikers shall not threaten or coerce the companies' employes or their wives and families, neither shall they patrol the highways near the company's plant for such purpose. The court further restrains William M. Doughty of the Glass Association from using money in furtherance of the purpose of preventing employes of the complainant from returning to work or to have them leave their work.

SHOEMAKERS ON STRIKE.

The Six Factories of Burlington, N. J., Closed, and 1,500 Operatives Idle.

BURLINGTON, N. J., July 7.—For the first time in twenty years the six shoe factories of this place, employing about 1,500 men and women, are idle as the result of a conflict between the manufacturers and their employes. More than half the population of the town is dependent upon the shoemaking industry for a livelihood.

Recently the shoemakers, men and women, organized a union. The manufacturers objected to this proceeding and last Thursday posted notices that beginning to-day only non-union labor would be employed. The union at that time numbered about 400 members, but since then it is claimed all of the employes have become members. The shoe workers held a meeting Saturday night, with the result that not one of the union workmen appeared at the factories to-day. The employes had made no demands on the manufacturers. The strikers feel encouraged because of the fact that their employers are not as a unit, and for the reason that the factories are loaded with orders which must be gotten out in a short time. On Saturday a committee was sent to confer with the owners of each factory. Some of the latter, it is said, expressed a willingness to recognize the union if the others would.

STEEL STRIKE SETTLED.

Molders and Melters of the Crucible Company, Pittsburg, Get an Advance.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 7.—The 600 molders and melters employed by the Crucible Steel Company of America, who have been on strike for three weeks, secured a settlement to-day. The workmen at the Black Diamond and Crescent works returned to work this morning. Those employed at the plant of the Black Diamond works were offered an advance of 11 per cent. last Saturday, and at a meeting that evening voted to accept the compromise instead of holding out for the 15 per cent. at first demanded.

The men at the Crescent plant will receive an increase of 15 cents a day, which amounts only to an advance of 2½ per cent., but they are to be granted extra help in some of their labors. These are the only mills which have granted an advance. The workmen at the Singer, Nimick & Co.'s plant, the Labelle Steel Works, and the Aliquippa Worke are still out, but it is said that a settlement will be reached within the next few days.

TO BUILD A BATTLESHIP AT BROOKLYN NAVY YARD

Secretary Moody Issues Orders for a 16,000-Ton Vessel.

Boston and Norfolk the Principal Competitors—Why Neither Was Chosen by the Navy Department.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Orders were given to-day by Secretary Moody that the 16,000-ton battleship to be built by the Government under the Naval Appropriation bill be constructed at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

Brooklyn's principal compstitors were Boston and Norfolk. The former was discovered to be out of the question because work cannot be begun there for two years. It will take at least that time to bring the plant up to the point where it could undertake such a work. It was also found that to build the ship at Boston would necessitate a larger expenditure than the $175,000 authorized by Congress to be expended in making ready for its construction.

Norfolk was a strong candidate, largely because labor is cheaper there and the cost would not be so great. Besides, the work could go on there in the open air all the year round. The principal objection was that Norfolk's supply of skilled labor is very limited, and it was feared that to construct a battleship there would demoralize the labor market. The Secretary thought that it would also tend to draw men from Richmond and Newport News, where Government ships are being built under private contract, and thus interfere with the work at those places.

It was found, too, that the freight charges on the raw material from the iron mills to the navy yard were about 10 per cent. more than at the Brooklyn Yard, which would make a considerable difference in the building of so big a ship.

The principal objection made to the Brooklyn Yard by those members of the construction board who favored Norfolk or Boston was that Brooklyn ought to be devoted exclusively to repairing on account of its superior facilities for that work. Not many of the large vessels are docked at Norfolk, and these officers favored sending the work there for that reason.

There was some talk of Mare Island, but that yard was considered to be too far from the Eastern manufactories which furnish the structural steel and armor for war vessels. The cost of transporting the material would add too much to the cost of the ship.

The Navy Department intends to begin working out the detail plans immediately, and it is expected that the keel plates for the new battleship will be laid in about eight months.

THE OLEOMARGARINE LAW.

Manufacturers Expect to Avoid the Tax Imposed by Congress Last Winter.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The oleomargarine manufacturers fully expect to circumvent the projectors of the oleomargarine law passed by Congress last Winter and now in effect. Commissioner of Internal Revenue Yerkes having held that the 10-cent tax does not apply to oleo having a shade of yellow, which shade it acquired by the use of some natural vegetable product, or by the use of yellow butter, containing no artificial coloring matter, the manufacturers are preparing this as the basis for their attack.

The Armour Company to-day notified Commissioner Yerkes that it had devised the plan of sending ont pure white oleomargarine in packages, each package containing a little pellet of coloring matter, with instructions for using the same. The coloring is to be done hy the purchaser and consumer, who has the right to do so under the law, being in no sense a retailer of the product. The keepers of boarding houses are also exempt.

The Armour Company informed the Commissioner that it did not wish to take this step without his knowledge and that it stood ready to defend its course in the courts if necessary.

Another communication on the subject was received from a manufacturer who submitted a sample of what is known as "palm oil," a pure vegetable oil. He says that it is more nutritious and cheaper than cottonseed oil, ordinarily used in the manufacture of oleo, and he wants to knew whether he has a right to use it, instead of cottonseed oil. Palm oil has a rich yellow color and will impart a beautiful yellow to oleomargarine.

Since it is pure vegetable oil Commissioner Yerkes does not see how he can prevent its use. The manufacturer, although turning out a yellow oleomargarine, would be subject to a tax of only one-fourth of a cent per pound.

ROOSEVELT PARTY IN CONGRESS

Report in Washington that It Will Supplant the Present Republican Leaders—Story Not Credited.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—A decidedly bizarre political story went the rounds of the Capitol to-day, setting forth that a "Roosevelt Party" was to be formed in Congress, which was to be backed by public sentiment and responsive to it. Messrs. Payne, Dalzell, Grosvenor, and Henderson were to be thrown overboard and a lot of Roosevelt Republicans were to take charge of the House and run it in such a way that whatever the people ehould call for they would get with neatness and dispatch.

Nothing specific was said about the Senate, but persons were allowed to infer that in that body, as well as in the House, there would be an overturning, and that when it had taken place there would be a set of new leaders there devoted to Mr. Roosevelt and the great American public. According to the etory, the Preeident had fully made up his mind that Congress must reepect the will of the people and the wishes of the Administration, so that more sessions ehould not end like the last one, with legislation neglected for which the country had clamored.

The young men of Congress were to be the life of this new Roosevelt party. Through their zeal everything that was desirable in legislation was to be put through Congress. Anti-trust laws would be enacted, Cuban reciprocity would be established, the tariff would be revised—it would be like the coming of the millennium in the National Capitol.

Some politicians who listened to this story laughed when they had heard all the purveyors of it had to say. They wanted to know if the purpose of the story was to ridicule the President, for, to their minds, they said, it would be impossible to suggest a rôle in which he would appear to so little advantage as in the rôle contemplated in the current story. Nobody of consequence could be found who would believe it possible that the President would be mixed up in such a scheme. It was suggested that the story grew out of the consultation the President had with Representative Littlefield, through the assumption that on such an important matter as trust legislation the natural thing would be for the President to consult with the recognized leaders in the next session.

In regard to this assumption, it was pointed out that the President talked the matter over with Mr. Littlefield because the Maine Representative had shown a great interest in the matter during the recent session of Congress, and thus had become a person with whom the President would be quite apt to confer concerning legislation to regulate trusts. There is really no indication that the President has it in mind to fight down the leaders in Congress and put up new ones, no indication whatever that he is disposed to do any overturning at either end of the Capitol.

BRITISH EMBASSY'S TRANSFER.

Will Be Removed to Bar Harbor for the Summer.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The British Embassy will be transferred to Bar Harbor within the next few days, where Percy Wyndham and the staff of the Embassy have taken quarters for the Summer. Advices received indicate that Sir Michael Herbert, the new British Ambassador, will come to Washington about Oct. 1, at which time the Embassy staff will return to Washington.

Owing to the absence of President Roosevelt and Secretary Hay from Washington it would not be possible for Sir Michael to present his credentials before Oct. 1, and, moreover, there is no present urgency in the affairs between the two Governments requiring his presence before Autumn.

700 LITIGANTS IN A SUIT.

Brought to Determine Ownership of 7,000 Acres of Timber, Oil, and Coal Lands in Tennessee.

Special to The New York Times.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., July 7.—A suit involving nearly 700 litigants will shortly be brought up at Jamestown, Fentress County, in which the right of possession of about 7,000 acres of the finest timber, oil, and coal lands in that section will be contested for. More than forty lawyers have been retained on both sides, headed by R. E. Robinson of Sparta and Thomas H. Malone, Jr., of Nashville. Mr. Robinson is here now gathering evidence and summoning witnesses.

The land over which the contest will be made lies along the forty-fifth parallel of longitude, in Ovarton, Pickett, and Fentress Countiss, Tenn. It is asserted by the plaintiffs that the land, which has all been involved, was granted to certain persons shortly after the Revolutionary war by the Government of the State of North Carolina, and that thie right never having been violated by transfer, still allows vesture to property to rest in lineal descendants of certain persons to whom grant was issued.

ANARCHISTS' BIG MEETING.

Grossman, an Alleged Inciter of Rioters, the Principal Speaker.

Anarchists had an overflowing meeting in New Irving Hall in Broome Street near Norfolk last night to raise funds for the defense of Rudolph Grossman and William MacQueen, who were arrested on a charge of inciting rioters about the silk dyeing works at Paterson during the present strikes.

Grossman, who is under ball, was the central figure of the meeting. At the close he was carried from his feet hy enthusiastic persons who desired to greet him. In his speech he extolled Anarchy, and denounced capitalists and corporations.

Samnel Mintz declared that the Anarchists are at present gathering strength, and that they would triumph in the end. No policemen were visible in the hall.

PAID CUSTOMS INSPECTORS.

Ex-Employe in New York Accuses the American Sugar Company.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Secretary of the Treasury Shaw has set an inquiry on foot to ascertain whether it will be worth while to investigate the allegations made by H. C. Corsa, formerly of the Appraiser's Department, District of New York, concerning the alleged payment of money to Customs Inspectors at New York hy the American Sugar Refining Company.

Corsa, it is eald at the Treasury Department, did not charge that the Government had been defrauded by undervaluation induced by euch alleged payments, but only that payments had been made for the purpose of securing "fair treatment."

Man's Body Surrounded by Buzzards.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., July 7.—John McNsal of Carversville, Bucks County, found in a lonely stretch of woods on Saturday the body of a man, surrounded by nearly a score of turkey buzzards. From papers found near the body it is supposed that the man was Ulrich Waser of California. The buzzards had been noticed circling over the woods for several days.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Contract Surgeon Wallace E. Parkman will proceed to Vancouver Barracks for assignment to duty in Alaska.

Lieut. Col. William R. Livermore is assigned as a member of the Board of Engineers and will take station at New York City for duty.

Under the authority conferred by an act of Congress approved June 23, 1902, Capt. James W. Long is by direction of the President placed upon the unlimited retired list of the army, in the class whose disabilities result from wounds received in battle, to date from June 30, 1902, the date of his appointment under the said act.

Major J. D. C. Hoskins and Major George F. E. Harrison are detailed as members of the examining board convened at Governors Island, vice Major Asher C. Taylor and Major William P. Duvall, hereby relieved.

Navy.

Capt. W. H. Whiting is ordered to the naval station at Honolulu as commandant.

Commander C. P. Perkins's orders of June 24 are modified; on being detached from the naval recruiting rendezvous at Chicago he will proceed to Newport for temporary duty in attendance upon the course of instruction.

Midshipman R. L. Berry will report to the commander in chief of the North Atlantic Station for duty on his staff.

Midshipman W. V. Tomb is detached from the Naval Academy and ordered home with three months' sick leave.

W. B. Ferguson, W. McIntee, and J. A. Spilman are commissioned Assistant Naval Constructors from July 1, 1902.

A. M. Pippin, J. S. Higgins, and D. W. Nesbit are appointed Assistant Paymasters from June 30.

Cable from Asiatic station July 5:

Assistant Surgeon W. Seaman is ordered to temporary duty at Yokohama Hospital.

Lieut. Commander A. B. Canaga is ordered home.

Midshipman J. D. Wainwright is transferred from the Isla de Cuba to the Panay.

Midshipman C. E. Landran is transferred from the Panay to the Isla de Cuba.

Lieut. P. F. Baldwin is ordered to command the Panay.

Midshipman G. P. Nightingale is transferred from the Solace to the Arayat.

Midshipman A. G. Howe is ordered to the Annapolis.

Midshipman R. P. Craft is ordered to the Princeton.

Midshipman E. P. Finney is ordered to the Frolic.

Ordered home by the Solace:

Ensigns J. W. L. Clement, Jr.

A. F. H. Yates.

C. H. Fisher.

J. W. Greenslade.

L. S. Shapely.

C. W. Cole.

Second Lieut. P. E. Chamberlin is ordered to Cavite Station.

Midshipman C. Bean is ordered to the Princeton.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Arrivals:

Kentucky and New Orleans at Che-foo July 6.

Wilmington at Shanghai July 6.

Alexander at Baltimore July 7.

Nashville at Jaffa, July 7.

Hercules at New York July 5.

Abarenda at Montevideo July 5.

Sailed:

Chesapeake July 6 from New London for Newport.

Dolphin July 5 from Norfolk for Frenchman Bay.

Prairie July 7 from Tompkinsville for Gardiner's Bay.

Hartford July 7 from Marblehead for Gardiner's Bay.

Essex July 7 from Gloucester for Portland.

The torpedo boat Somers was placed in reserve July 3 at the navy yard, Norfolk.

Send all mail for the Prairie in care of the Postmaster, New York City.

Send all mail for the Hartford to New London.

TO INSURE EMPLOYES' LIVES.

The United Railways and Electric Company of Baltimore Plans This for Motormen and Conductors.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 7.—The United Railways and Electric Company of Baltimore, controlling all the city and suburban railways, has arranged to insure the lives of the 3,000 motormen and conductors on its lines. In the cass of fatal accident while in the service of the company the sum of $1,000 will be paid to the family of the victim.

This arrangement has been entered into with State Insurance Commissioner Wilkinson, who is designated by a law passed by the last Legislature to act as agent for such a plan. This is known as the "Employers' and Employes' Co-operative Insurance and Liability law."

It permits the employer to deduct one-half of the cost of this insurance from the wages of the employe. It has been decided by the management of the United Railways that the company will pay the entire amount and will make no deduction from the wagee of the men. It will cost 60 cents for each employe so protected, and the aggregate to be paid by the United Railways will be about $1,800 a year. The insurance is to be accepted as settlement for any claim against the company, and in this sense is a mutual arrangement between employer and employe. The law practically puts the State of Maryland into the life insurance business.

Stamford Company Will Insure Itself.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 7.—The Stamford Manufacturing Company has decided to cancel its outstanding insurance policies, which aggregate over $600,000, and henceforth to insure itself. Within a year the company has been subjected to two increases in its rates, so that now it is paying over $10,000.

SMELTERS' STRIKE ENDS.

American Company Will Reopen Its Plant at Helena—The Union Not Recognized.

Special to The New York Times.

HELENA, Mont., July 7.—In compliance with the urgent request of ex-Gov. S. T. Hauser, the American Smelting and Refining Company has announced that it will re-open its plant near this city to-morrow morning, and will give the preference to old employes, without discrimination against those who have been on strike since May 1. Notice was posted at the plant to this effect, and the men are required to sign an agreement that they will continue to work at present wages for one year from May 1 last.

Before this notice was posted Mr. Hauser had secured assurances from the men that they would accept the terms offered, thus abandoning the claim for the recognition of their union, which caused the strike. About 600 men are employed directly, besides a large number employed in quarrying limestone and mining iron ore for the smelter. Many mines will resume operations in consequence, and a large addition will be made to railroad crews employed in hauling ore.

FOR THE FAR EAST OIL TRADE.

Standard Oil Company to Order Twelve Big Steamships in England.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 7.—It is authoritatively stated here that the Standard Oil Company will have built in England for its oil trade in the Far East twelve huge steamships, each of the size of the Kennebec, now loading in this port with 2,000,000 gallons of refined oil in cases for China and Japan.

What effect the use of the projected new steamers, which will be able to carry 48,000,000 gallons of oil to the Orient annually, may have upon the large fleet of sailing vessels now engaged in this trade, is problematical, hut it is probable that they will be driven to seek some other business, jnst as the oil ships of Europe have given way to the tank steamers of the Standard Oil Company.

HUNT FOR OUTLAW TRACY.

The Posses Searching for the Oregon Convict Learn Nothing Definite of His Whereabouts.

SEATTLE, Washington, July 7.—Nothing definite was learned to-day about the whereabouts of Harry Tracy, the Oregon convict. Three posses were at Anacortez, eighteen miles below Whatcom, and their leadere express the belief that the outlaw was in the vicinity of Deception Pass at 6 o'clock last evening in a sailboat. Deception Pass is a very dangerous spot for craft the size of Tracy's boat, but the officers believe that he went through on a favorable tide and has effected a landing on the main land on this eide or has put through the Straits of San Juan De Fuca.

Two steamers are actively engaged in patrolling the shores of Puget Sound in the neighborhood of the Pass, while the posses are guarding points on the mainland in the neighborhood where he would naturally land.

It is believed that Tracy is making for Whatcom County, where he has friende who would aid him to escape either in a foreign vessel or into Canada by train.

After a cruise, covering 125 miles, Sheriff Cridlnee and posse returned to-day to Seattle. He says that his posse examined, with the aid of powerful glasses, every bay and scrutinized every small boat encountered. As a net result of the search, he believes that Tracy either landed at the Madison Indian reservation and, securing a horse, made for the Hood Canal country, or else is in hiding north of Bainbridge Island.

A dispatch from Port Madison says that it is believed the two men were at Cape Horn, two miles west of the reservation, at noon yesterday.

VICTIM OF THIEVES MAY DIE.

Woman Felled at Door of Her Home in Harrison, N. Y., and the House Robbed.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., July 7.—Mrs. Margaret Kelly, sixty-five years of age, wae beaten to-day at her home, in Harrison, near White Plains, by two thievee. She is in a critical condition and her death is expected.

Mrs. Kelly's husband is employed at the country place of Whitelaw Reid and was at work when the affair occurred. She was standing on the stoop of her home when two men approached and spoke to her. She turned to enter the house when one of the men hit her on the head with a stone wrapped in a handkerchief. As she fe he hit her again. Both blows laid open the scalp and caused concussion of the brain. After knocking Mrs. Kelly down the men entered the house. Fifty dollars in money and a watch and chain are missing.

The alarm was given a few minutes after the affair occurred. The local police hurried to the scene, and with the aid of neighbors scoured the woods. The police this evening arrested two strangers who in a general way appear to answer the description given of the thieves. These men give their names as Norman Baker and Robert Mosher. Police Justice Stafford this evening committed them without bail for a hearing to-morrow.

The Improvements at West Point.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Col. Mills, Superintendent of the United States Military Academy at West Point, had a conference with Secretary Root at the War Department to-day in regard to the improvement of the academy. Congress authorised the expenditure of $5,800,000 for the enlargement of the buildings and for an increased water supply. A provision of the act however, limits the disbursements for the improvements during the current fiscal year to $1,400,000.

A NEW VERSION OF THE LATIMER SHOOTING.

Wounded Man Says He Was Shot In Bed—His Wife Has Said Burglar Fired from Closet.

Albert C. Latimer, who was shot by an alleged burglar in his home, 318 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning last, and who has since been hovering between life and death in St. Mary's Hospital, that borough, made his first statement last night concerning the burglary and shooting. The statement, which was a very brief one, was made by Mr. Latimer to his brother, G. Byron Latimer.

It differed from that made by Mrs. Latimer, wife of the wounded man, with regard to the shooting. According to Mrs. Latimer's statement, she discovered the burglar in the room and awakened her husband. Taking a blanket from the bed and holding it about him, she said, he attacked the burglar and drove him into a closet. Mr. Latimer, according to his wife's story, then pulled open the door of the closet, and the burglar sprang out and shot him.

Mr. Latimer, in the statement made to his brother at the hospital last night, said that he was shot while he was lying in bed. He had no struggle with the man, he said, and did not drive him into the closet. He described the burglar as a tall, slim man, who used his right hand in firing the revolver. Mrs. Latimer's description of the man was that he was short and, she thought, lefthanded.

Because of his condition Mr. Latimer was unable to talk at length about the shooting. He is very weak, and it was feared yesterday morning that he was sinking. He rallied late yesterday afternoon, however, and showed slight improvement last night. Septic pneumonia, caused by the bullet passing through his lung, has supervened.

Mrs. Latimer, who has been ill since the shooting, yesterday went to St. Mary's Hospital for treatment and to be near her husband. Mr. Latimer's three brothers are at his bedside constantly, taking turns there.

The police have not been able as yet to get any statement from Mrs. Latimer regarding the burglary other than the one she gave immediately after the shooting.

Assisted by her physician, however, Mrs. Latimer was able yesterday morning to go in a carriage to Police Headquarters to have a look at a man who had been arrested by the police in connection with the case. The police at first thought the man might be able to throw some light on the burglary, but Capt. Reynolds said later that he attached little importance to the arrest.

The prisoner is Samuel Jones, thirty-four years old, who says he lives in Lynn, Mass. The police say that he recently completed serving a two-year term in Massachusetts for burglary. He came here two weeks ago. He denied having any knowledge of the Latimer burglary. Mrs. Latimer was unable to make any identification.

De Witt Council of the Royal Arcanum, of which Mr. Latimer is collector, held a meeting last night in Masonic Hall on Bedford Avenue, at which the Latimer case was discussed. A resolution was introduced providing that the council offer a reward of $500 for the apprehension of the burglar who shot Mr. Latimer.

The resolution was later amended so as to make the amount of the reward $1,000. After much discussion the majority present ruled that it would be unwise for the Council to offer a reward, and the resolution was tabled. A resolution of sympathy with Mr. Latimer was adopted.

DISBROW CASE HEARING RESUMED AT GOOD GROUND.

Hotel Keeper Ternell Throws Little New Light on the Tragedy—What the Leaky Boat's Owner Saw.

GOOD GROUND, L. I., July 7.—The second week of the hearings in the Disbrow case began to-day. Erastus W. Tuthill of Eastport, where he is station agent and telegraph operator, was the first witness. He testified that on the day Clarence Foster and Sarah Lawrence disappeared a young man gave him a telegram to send. It read:

Dimple and Clarence Foster are together. I will not rest until I find them.

D. A. DISBROW.

Tuthill said that Disbrow looked like the man who had given him the telegram, but he was unable positively to identify him.

Adelaide Ternell, wife of the proprietor of the hotel where Disbrow lived, and which was visited by Foster, Miss Lawrence, and Disbrow just prior to the occurrences on the bay, threw no new light upon the case.

The testimony of John E. Ternell, her husband, proved to be disappointing to those who thought he had a lot to tell. He said he had been up practically all night on the night in question watching for chicken thieves. He slept a while on a lounge, and about midnight went out to the barn. He found a horse and wagon there. The horse was tied. In the wagon he saw a sweater, a cap, a woman's hat, and some hairpins. He took the horse into the barn and the woman's hat into the house and gave it to his wife. He could not identify the sweater and cap, as he had not touched them.

In the morning, after hearing of some disturbance in the house, he went to Disbrow's room and told him that after what had occurred he had better leave the house. They walked to the barn and Disbrow said he was very sorry for whatever had occurred. He then drove away in the rig which Ternell had found in front of the barn. Disbrow had not taken his luggage, and Ternell never saw him again until he met him in the courtroom. He had never seen Foster, Disbrow, and Miss Lawrence together, had not been near the shore on the fatal night, and had heard no outcry or unusual noise.

Charles B. Pearsall, father of the young woman who heard the quarrels between Disbrow and Foster, was called, but knew absolutely nothing that threw any light on the case.

Nelson B. Squires, the owner of the leaky boat which has figured in the case and which it is thought may posibly have been turned adrift as a blind to make it appear that Foster and Miss Lawrence went out in it and were drowned from it, testified that his boat was missing on the morning of the tragedy. One of his brother's hoats had been disturbed, and from the place where it was beached a man's footprints led toward Ternell's Hotel. About where his boat had been there were footprints, a man's or men's and also a woman's.

Under cross-examination Squires said that not without a close examination could it be ascertained that the boat was unsafe, if the inveetigator were working at night. A long trip conld not be made with his boat without constant balling. It would be unsafe if two persons were intoxicated. If two persons were in the boat and tried to change places it would be dangerous.

John Carter, who worked for the preceding witness, gave somewhat similar testimony. He was positive that with the oarlocks tied they could be used. (This was contradictory of Squires's testimony.) He had slept in the boathouse close to the shore, but heard no noise between 9 o'clock that night and 4:30 in the morning.

INCORPORATED IN DELAWARE.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., July 7.—These charters were secured at Dover to-day:

Lowe Coke and Gas Security Company of New York, to manufacture and deal in coke, coal, oil, gas, electricity, and to construct, operate, or sell works, plants, and ovens. Incorporators—Alfred Bronson, George D. Gregory, and John L. Lockwood, Jr., of New York, and Nelson C. Thrall of Larchmont, N. Y. Capital, $30,000,000.

The Lubriphite Company of New York, to manufacture, import, and deal in graphite lubricants, paints, and all other articles in which graphite enters. Capital, $5,000,000.

The Champion Oil Company of Chicago, Ill., to acquire real estate for the boring and drilling of oil, gas, &c. Incorporators—James L. Richards, Percival B. Coffin, and John McGlasgen, all of Chicago. Capital, $700,000.

Manhattan Laundry Company of Wilmington, to engage in a general laundry business. Capital, $25,000.

The Mercantile Assurity Company filed a certificate of payment of capital stock of $18,960.

Dr. Lyon's
PERFECT
Tooth Powder
AN ELEGANT TOILET LUXURY.
Used by people of refinement for over a quarter of a century.

SHOT BY HIGHWAYMEN.

Though a Bullet Pierced His Body, Thomas Cook Clung to His Horse and Escaped.

Special to The New York Times.

WHEELING, W. Va., July 7.—After being shot through and through by robbers, Thomas Cook, the son of State Senator William Cook of Wyoming County, put spurs to his steed and, throwing his arms about the neck of the spirited animal he was riding, dashed along a mountain highland for nearly half a mile before he fell from the foaming steed, so weak from the loss of blood that he could no longer remain in the saddle.

On his person were several thousand dollars in money that had been sent by express to the nearest railway station, which was twenty miles distant, to be used in paying off a thousand men who were at work in the mountain wilds on Upper Guyan River, cutting timber for C. Crane & Co., Cincinnati lumbermen.

Cook was riding leisurely along the lonesome road, on either side of which was heavy undergrowth, when suddenly the two men opened fire on him. A bullet pierced his breast, coming out just back of the shoulderblade, but instantly he drew a revolver and fired on the robbers. Then, realizing his awful injury, he dropped his revolver, and, throwing his arms about the animal's neck, he dashed on. When he fell he was near a little mountain cabin, and the inmates hurriedly sent for a physician. Cook probably will not recover.

Nearly 100 men are searching for the robbers.

Summer Garden and Hotel Raided.

Armed with warrants issued by Police Magistrate Barlow, Acting Captain Dillon and detectives of the West Thirtieth Street Police Station last night descended on Reiss's Hotel, 685 Sixth Avenue. The prisoners made were August M. Reiss, who described himself as a hotel keeper; Mary Smith, 253 West Forty-sixth Street, and Ida Barrett of 688 Sixth Avenue. Reiss was charged with being the keeper of a disorderly house and the two women were locked up charged with being disorderly persons.

Atlantic City's Horse Show.

The entiries for the fourth annual Atlantic City Horse Show, July 15 to 19, inclusive, closed with 400 nominations for the various fifty classes. This result is far beyond the most sanguine expectations of the association. Horses will be there from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and other cities. Nearly all the noted prize winners that have competed at the New York and other prominent Horse Shows are entered for the coveted prizes. From an equine standpoint the display of exhibits will be the finest ever seen at the Atlantic City Hor

WIDESPREAD HAVOC OF UP-STATE FLOODS

Hundreds of Acres of Crops Under Water and Ruined.

In Many Cases Vineyards Cannot be Restored for Years to Come—Several Fatalities Reported.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 7.—News from the flood devastated districts in this section of the State is coming in slowly. Reports from Medina, N. Y., received to-day, show that thousands of dollars' damage was done there. To-day there are evidences of a great flood, and the wreckage in a dozen places is piled up all along every waterway. Lightning struck the barns of R. R. Saunders of Shelby and they were burned. Lightning also played havoc with barns at Tyndonville and at other points north of Medina. Two valuable horses belonging to William Caufield were killed. Lightning struck ths house of George Benns, southwest of Medina, wrecking it and burying the family in the débris. A boy was badly hurt and it is doubtful if he will survive. Between Medina and Middleport the railroad track is washed away in several places and all trains have been abandoned.

The Genesee River, which at this time of the year is usually a mere raceway, is to-day a raging torrent. Great quantities of ligbt driftwood and some trees are coming down. From up-river points come reports that the lowlands are under water and that the flood is as high or even higher than ever known before during any spring freshet. The cloudburst interfered with railroad traffic on the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Railroad and the Western New York Division of the Pennsylvania system. Neither company was able to get trains out to-day. The Erie tracks between Attica and Batavia are washed out, but trains on this division are running on slow time.

From Churchville come reports that Black Creek is the highest ever known, even in Sprigg freshets. It is out of its channel and causing great damage to growing crops along its banks. Hundreds of acres of peas, corn, beans, potatoes, sugar beets, and the other crops are under water and ruined. The dam at Byron is reported broken, and the creek is still rising at a great rate.

Honeoye reports six bridges, including an iron structure on Mill Creek, washed away, and heavy damags to crops. The total fall of rain at that point Saturday ws 2.82 inches.

Le Roy to-day reports that the water in Oatka Creek attained the highest point in years, but crops escaped much damage.

Penn Yan sends word that many thousands of dollars' damage has been done to residences along the course of the creek flowing through Hammondsport, and cattis were rescued from flooded pasture land with great difficulty. Mount Morris reports ths Genesee two feet higher than any previous record at any time of the year. Early yesterday it broke through its banks east of the village and has ruined thousands of dollars' worth of crops on the fertile flats below here. Many fine farms have been entirely ruined by the swift current washing the soil into deep gorges and carrying it away. Barns have been washed away, and cattle drowned. The loss to farmers is extrsmely heavy.

At Williamson lightning struck the residence of Paul Van Cruyningham, and the baseboard of a bedstead in which his two daughters were sleeping was demolished. Neither of the occupants of the bed was seriously injured. Isaac Van Dee Boegh's evaporator was struck by lightning and demolished.

West Rush reports great damage. The Genesee River and Honeyer Creek are out of their banks, and the entire valley is under water. Crops in the lowlands are a total loss.

Nunda reports the greatest flood in the history of that section. The town is in darkness. Large fields of growing crops have been washed away, ground and all. Dalton has also suffered greatly. Portageville, Pike, Lamont, Roseberg, Fillmore, and many other towns have been under water since Sunday morning. The farms all about Portageville are laid waste, and no field crops can be saved. Houses, barns, and live stock are being swept down the river. The tracks of the Pennsylvania are washed away, and a new roadbed will have to be laid at many places before trains can be moved.

Stafford reports heavy damages from the flood. The embankments of Godfrey Pond, a large sheet of water owned by the New York Central Railroad, and which furnishes its large standpipes at Byron, was unable to stand the strain, and with a roar heard for miles the large mass of water rushed upon its destructive course, carrying bridges and everything movable before it.

Middleport reports all dams swept away in Johnson's creek, with damage of hundreds of thousands of dollars, and all business is at a standstill. The crop damage is also considerable. Five bridges in the town are gone.

Bliss reports the iron bridge of the Buffalo, Rochester, and Pittsburg, over Wiscoy Creek gone, leaving a gap of 75 feet; also that two or three thousand feet of the bank are washed out from under the track from two to twenty feet deep, between here and Eagle, and nearly every small bridge and cattle pass from here to Hardy's is gone. Four of the five large iron bridges on the highways in this town are in the creek. Every iron bridge between here and Pike, eight in number, is down, almost every small bridge and sluice is gone, and highways are torn up, making travel impossible.

CANANDAIGUA, N. Y., July 7.—Words cannot describe nor pen portray the extent of the destruction caused by the storm in the section of country lying between Seneca Point on the west side of Canandaigua Lake and Woodville at the head of the lake, and between Vine Valley on the east side and Naples on the west. Saturday morning lay peaceful valleys and picturesque hills, greensward, and vineyards, are now scenes of destrnction that beggar description.

Houses, barns, and other outbuildings, together with their contents, including live stock, were swept into the lake and hundreds of acres of valuable vineyards, growing crops, and gardens were swept away. In many cases the vineyards cannot be restored for years to come.

It is reported that there are to-day no bridges between Vine Valley and Naples in the Middlesex Valley, and the same conditions exist on the other side of the lake. Rural mail routes are abandoned, telephone lines are down, and the storm has paralyzed business interest in the entire region. The tons of earth that have been washed down from the hills have materially changed the contour of the shores, and this condition has became a menace to the steamers on the lake. The damage is roughly estimated at more than $100,000.

UTICA, N. Y., July 7.—The Mohawk River has risen above its banks from Rome eastward, and water now covers thousands of acres of heavy grass ready to harvest and all the bottom lands devoted to mixed farming. In some places in the Mohawk Valley farmers have lost nearly all the crops of this year. They will be covered with dirt and debris and thus spoiled.

OLEAN, N. Y., July 7.—Paul Fahrer, ten years old, was drowned in the Allegheny River here. While swimming he was overpowered in an eddy that had been created by a sudden rise in the river due to the storm. A companion, Claude Varnard, twelve years old, made a dive into 12 or 15 feet of water and recovered the body.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 7.—A special from Arcade says searching parties are looking for Clifford Parksr and Miss Smith, who left Delevan before ths storm. Their horse and buggy was found this morning. The horse was drowned.

SALAMANCA, N. Y., July 7.—The cloudburst tied up Erie trains between Hornellsville and Salamanca. Bridges at Scio and Wellsville were washed out. All through trains are running via Buffalo, including stock, perishable freight, and the mail trains. Train No. 3 from New York, due here at 11:30 yesterday, is stranded between the two washouts. A washout at Freedom on the Buffalo, Rocheester and Pittsburg Road prevents the running of trains to and from Rochester.

WHISKY TRUST IN TROUBLE.

Reorganization of the Distilling Company of America May Be Blocked by Stockholders.

The reorganization of the Distilling Company of America, which bas plants in Chicago, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, and other Western cities, may be blocked.

Large bondholders of the American Spirits Manufacturing Company, which was absorbed by ths Distilling Company some time ago, declare tbsy are discriminated against by tbe reorganization plan, and have been advised by competent authority not to release their holdings.

These bondholders live in Springfield, Mass., and have long been interested in the spirits trade to a large extent. It is also understood that some of the stockholders doubt the wisdom of the plan proposed hy tbe committee, which is composed of Valentine P. Snyder, President of the Western National Bank of New York; Rudolph Ellis, and Crawford Livingston.

In tbe proposition of the reorganization managers it is proposed to exchange outstanding Distilling Company of America 5 per cent. bonds maturing in 1910, redeemable at par on any interest day, $500,000 of which must be redeemed each year, for new proposed 5 per cent. convertible bonds with a 20 per cent. stock bonus. There are $3,580,000 of these old bonds outstanding. The new issue of bonds will total $16,000,000 under the present plan. It is further proposed to exchange the $1,873,000 outstanding American Spirits Manufacturing Company 6 per cent. bonds, maturing in 1915, redeemable before maturity at the option of the company at 105, for the new 5 per cent. bonds at par.

This is where the discrimination is alleged by the Spirits bondholders. Their bonds pay 6 per cent., while the Distilling bonds now outstanding pay 5, the same rate that is proposed for the new issue. The Spirits bondholders point out that they are asked to cut their interest ra per cent., whereas the Distilling bondholders get the same rate and in addition a 20 per cent. stock bonus. The Distilling bonds sell in tbe market now at 95; the Spirits bonds at 91, while the proposed new bonds are selling on the curb market when issued" at 80, ten points below the present price of the Spirits bonds.

CORN JUMPS TO 85 1-2 CENTS

Highest Price in Recent Years Reached in Chicago—Little Comes Out at This Figure.

CHICAGO, July 7.—The grip of the Gates crowd on the local supply of contract corn was again made evident to-day when July corn broke the record of recent years by going to 85½. The next sale was at 83¾. The market opened with corn for this month's delivery wanted all the way from 77 to 79½. All forenoon bids hesitated below 80 cents.

Later reports of further rain in the West frightened shorts and the price shot up by leaps and bounds. Little corn was sold, however, even at this advance. The close was at 84 cents, 7 cents higber tban the previous closs (Thursday.)

On the Produce Exchange yesterday no subject was so much discussed as the advance in Chicago in July corn to the highest price in years, and the squeeze of the shorts in it. The discussion was not so much the sharp jump of yesterday as what may happen to-day and the days following until ths "corner" is over. On tbe floor some predictions were that 90 cents a bushel would be the high figure, while others looked for a price not less than $1—that is, unless a private settlement is effected.

These figures, of course, were based on the belief that a "corner" is actually on, and that it is not a "weather" market, but one solely wbere the question is as to the amount of actual July corn for delivery in Chicago to be had that will come up to contract grades. At yesterday's high figure, it was pointed out, corn is selling fully 10 cents a busbel above wheat.

So far as the New York operators themselves are concerned, they can look on with equanimity for, from what can be learned, they are neither long nor short of July, having quitted the fight long since.

At the offices here of Harris, Gates & Co.—the firm understood to be operating the rise, which is said here to be directed principally against St. Louis shorts—a member of the firm said yesterday, when asked about the corner:

"There is nothing to say. Apparently there is not enough July corn to go around, and there you have the story. However, the whole thing is being done in Chicago and there is no New York end to it. Mr. Gates, Mr. Harris, and Mr. Dupee are all in Chicago, and I guess will stay there for some days."

Incidentally the "corner" is beginning to snow itself in the New York money market. Yesterday and Saturday more than $1,000,000 went out from this city to Chicago—for the purpose, it is understood, of providing ready funds to pay cash for July corn as it is bought up.

"LITTLE CONEY ISLAND" RAIDED

Capt. Donohue Arrests Six Men and Charges Two with Keeping Disorderly Resorts.

Capt. Donohue of the West One Hundredth Street Police Station last evening began to fulfill his promise, made when he took command of the precinct some weeks ago, to clean up "Little Coney Island." Two places were visited and six arrests effected on warrants issued on evidence obtained by Detectives Rosenfeld and Sherry of the staff of Inspector Kane, who, on his application, had sent him two men who were not known to the proprietors of the doubtful resorts in the precinct.

The men arrested last night are Morris Lipschitz of 1,637 Madison Avenue, charged with keeping a disorderly resort at 2,839 Broadway; Edward Waldron, of 15 West One Hundred and Third Street, accused of maintaining a disorderly place at 211 West One Hundred and Tenth Street; Edward Mullin and Harry Leland, waiters in Lipschitz's place; and Charles Ford and Reyel Dunham, waiters in Waldron's establishment. The waiters are charged with violating the excise law. All the prisoners were released on bail.

The fight between the Waldron brothers and the police is a matter of local history and of court record. Time after time the police have endeavored to close up their dance hall, but without success. Capt. Donohue said last night that he had secured evidence on which he had no doubt both Lipschitz and Waldron would be held.

$125,000 Fire at Plattsburg.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., July 7.—A fire that etarted in Utting's etorehouse, on Burke Street, in this city, early this morning, was fanned by a high wind, spread to adjoining buildings, and would certainly have swept away one-third of the business portion of the town had it not been for the timely arrival of several hundred soldiers from Plattsburg Barracks, who worked hard as volunteer firemen. The total loss was $125,000; insurance $75,000.

In the news sections of next Sunday's issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES there will be contributions of special correspondents in foreign countries. The Financial Section and Quotation Supplement will include the latest information from Wall Street and European financial centres, as well as carefully written reviews of recent developments in some of the country's great industries. The Magazine Supplement, besides its cartoons by Kemble and others, will contain stories serious and amusing, fashion news, and notes of the clubs and theatres.—Adv.

NEW SUIT AGAINST THE STEEL TRUST

Is Also Against Conversion of Preferred Stocks Into Bonds.

New Jersey Court of Errors May Not Take Up Previous Actions Until September.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., July 7.—A new suit against the United States Steel Corporation has been instituted in the Court of Chancery by Robert H. McCarter, representing J. Aspinwall Hodge, Franklin W. Hopkins, Allison R. Hopkins, William H. Curtise, and others, holders of 2,600 shares of preferred stock and 1,400 shares of common stock of the corporation, to restrain tbs conversion of the $200,000,000 of preferred stock into first mortgage bonds.

The new bill charges that J. P. Morgan was tbe controlling factor in tbe making of the contract whereby his firm was to get $10,000,000 commission. It is pointed out tbat Mr. Morgan himeelf, Robert Bacon, Charles Steele, and George W. Perkins are members of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., and at the same time Directors of the steel trust, and that Mr. Perkins is Chairman of the Finance Committee of the steel corporation. It is aeserted that at least ten of the Directors of the trust are either members of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. or closely associated with the firm in business, and that without their votes the conversion scheme which will give the company $10,000,000 could not have been carried through.

It is asserted tbat under the contract with Morgan & Co. they were to furnish only $20,000,000 in cash and to sell if they could $30,000,000 additional bonds. The payment of $10,000,000 for doing this, it is charged, is exorbitant. All of the Directors of the steel corporation are made party defendants to the suit.

The charge is made that there is no necessity for the issuances of the new bonds, the same ground being gone over as in the case of the suit of Myriam Berger.

Accompanying the bill is an affidavit of James H. Lancaster, an expert mechanical engineer, who says he has made a study of the plants of the steel corporation, and he places their value at not more than $500,000,000.

Vice Chancellor Emory has allowed an order, returnable July 15, to show cause why the temporary injunction granted immediately upon the filing of the suit should not he made permanent.

Owing to the absence of Justice Van Syckel at Saratoga the Court of Errors did not to-day take up the consideration of tbs Berger suit, as had been planned. No date has as yet been fixed for the next conference, and it is not unlikely that the case will go over until the Justices return from their Summer vacations and court reopens Sept. 19. At tbs conclusion of court to-day this seemed in the judgment of ths Justices the date on which the steel case would be again taken up.

It is a coincidence that in the new suit against the United States Steel Corporation one of the plaintiffs, as in the suit of Mrs. Miriam Berger against this corporation, was identified not only with the Standard Oil Company, but with John D. Rockefeller. In the Berger case Francis D. Carley, who had at one time prominence in Standard Oil affairs and who was spoken of as "close to" John D. Rockefeller, acknowledged that he was back of the proceedings.

In the suit brought by Mr. Hodge and others, William H. Curtiss figures as a plaintiff. He was at the time Hugh J. Grant was appointed receiver of ths Third Avenue Railroad Company, March, 1900, gave up that position to become Treasurer secretary to John D. Rockefeller, and he of the Third Avenue Railroad Company.

Mr. Curtiss, who is identified with Wall Street operations now, has an office in Room 1,024 of the Johnston Building, in Broad Street. He lives with his family on Ralston Avenue, South Orange, N. J.

George W. Perkins of J. P. Morgan and Co. declined to make any statement in regard to the new suit, saying that he did not know anything about it. He could not say whether or not any point was raised in this suit which was not covered hy the other suits.

Asked if he knew who was back of the latest action, Mr. Perkins repiled:

"Surely you can judge of the character of these proceedings. They are all of one sort."

Franklin W. Hopkins of the firm of Hopkins Brothers, who are plaintiffs in this suit, said:

"I have been away and have juet returned to the city, and the fact that a suit has been brought in the name of my firm against the United States Steel Corporation is news to me."

"But how could this suit be brought in your name without your knowledge?"

"I do not know. Were I to answer that question I would be guessing, just as you would be if you answered it."

HAULING OF IMMIGRANTS.

Western Railroads Will Try to Adjust Business More Equitably at a Meeting in Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 7.—Another attempt will be made by the immigrant bureau of ths Western Passenger Association to-morrow to adjust the question of the division of the business of that class among the Western lines. All such attempts in the previous meetings have been fruitless.

Ever since a number of the Western lines withdrew from the agreement the question has been a troublesome one. The dissatisfaction of some of the roads over their allotted share of the business causes all the trouble. An effort will be made to adjust the differences on an entirely new basis, and it is predicted that a larger share of the business will be offered the lines which have been blocking any compromise.

While some of the roads interested are hopeful of a settlement, the officials of the lines which heretofore have enjoyed the bulk of that class of traffic appear to be indifferent.

The meeting will be held in the offices of the Western Passenger Association, and a full attendance is expected.

The representatives of the cotton-carrying roads of the South will meet at the Chicago Beach Hotel to-morrow to consider the question of rates and methods of handling that commodity during the coming season. Ths conference will continue throughout the week.

NEW FIELD FOR THE GOULDS.

To Establish Through Train Service Between Toledo and Detroit in Opposition to Vanderbilts.

Special to The New York Times.

TOLEDO, Ohio, July 7.—It is stated here on good authority that through freight and passenger service is to be established between Toledo and Detroit, over the Ann Arbor and Wabash via Milan, Mich. This is one of the results of the recent purchase of the Ann Arbor by the Gould interests.

The Goulds are entering a field which has heretofore been controlled by the Vanderbilts without opposition of any character, and it will be interesting to note what action the Vanderbilts will take. It is believed the action on the part of the Goulds will be resented as much by the Vanderbilts as was the Goulds' entrance into Pittsburg hy the Pennsylvania.

The new Detroit line via Milan will be 68.9 miles in length, only three miles longer than the Lake Shore, and eight miles longer than the Michigan Central. It will be a great advantage to the Goulds to have a through freight service, owing to the fact that the Ann Arbor and the Wheeling terminals are very convenient.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Schmidt, Benjamin J., & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; P. J. Schmidt, notions and fancy goods; 256 Church Street; Hotel Navarre.
Eisenberg, J., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; J. Newwork, furnishing goods and ladies' underwear; 10 Astor Place; Hotel Marlborough.
Root & McBride Company, Cleveland, Ohio; C. A. Mann, furnishing goods; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Marlborough.
Menter, Rosenhloom & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; C. A. Menter, woolens; Hoffman House.
Bloom, Cohn & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; C. Bloom, woolens; 74 Leonard Street; Hoffman House.
Englehart-Davidson Mercantile Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; J. L. Davidson, notions; 657 Broadway; Hoffman House.
Kaufman, Strauss & Co., Louisville, Ky.; H. Ksufman, gloves, trimmings, and ribbons; Hoffman House.
Rose, A., Vicksburg, Miss., notions and furnishing goods; 22 Howard Street; Victoria Hotel.
Rosenberg Brothers & Aronson, Rochester, N. Y.; M. Aronson, woolens; Hoffman House.
Howe & Stetson, New Haven, Conn.; E. M. Seely, notions; 52 Franklin Street.
Murphy & Robinson, Knoxville, Tenn.; G. W. Murphy, millinery; Hoffman House.
Ely & Walker Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; W. H. Walker, domestics; 258 Church Street; Holland House.
Garson, Meyer & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; D. Garson, clothing; M. Meyer, clothing; 783 Broadway; Victoria Hotel.
Marks & Garson, Rochester, N. Y.; J. S. Marks, clothing; Victoria Hotel.
Rice, Israel, Sons, Rochester, N. Y.; S. Rice, clothing; Victoria Hotel.
Sisson Brothers & Welden Co., Binghamton, N. Y.; E. F. Welden, corsets and muslin underwear; Hotel Imperial.
Beard, L., Topeka, Kan.; laces, white goods, and hoelery; 114 Worth Street; Hotel Imperial.
Richardson-Roberts Dry Goods Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; J. L. Rogers, notions, laces, ribbons, and furnishing goods, gloves, and hosiery; C. S. Kemper, manufacturing department; T. W. Gaynor, dress goods and linens; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Cadillac.
Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; J. F. Jones, notions and jewelry; 57 White Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Effroymson & Wolf, Indianapolis, Ind.; M. Effroymson, dry goods; 43 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Goldenberg, M., Washington, D. C.; M. Goodman, boys' clothing; 402 Broadway; Grand Hotel.
Hutzler Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; W. H. Volgbt, boys' clothing; 477 Broadway; Grand Hotel.
Wise, L., Sons, Portsmouth, Ohio; S. Wise, clothing; St. Denis Hotel.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; T. Nolan, books; 2 Walker Street.
Whitehill, L. & Son, Baltimore, Md.; N. Whitehill, clothing; Herald Sqnare Hotel.
Hutzler Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; E. B. Hutzler, leather goods; 487 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.
Frankel, Frank, & Co., Kansas City, Mo.; D. Lyons, notions and millinery; 657 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.
Hoffman Brothers, York, Penn.; C. Hoffman, clothing; A. Hoffman, clothing; St. Denis Hotel.
Liebstadter Millinery Company, Kansas City, Mo.; J. Liebstadter, millinery; St. Denis Hotel.
Thomas, C. W., & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. A. Sparrow, linens and white goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Morrison, D. J., & Brother, Savannah, Ga.; D. J. Morrison, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Marlborough.
Gumbel Brothers Philadelphia, Penn.; Mrs. H. M. Quirk, cloaks, suits, and waists; 377 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.
Horne-Stewart Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; A. A. Horne, dress goods and silks; I. J. Jenkins, linings, trimmings, notions, and jewelry; 28 Howard Street; Hotel Navarre.
Ferguson-McKinney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; P. J. Byrne, dress goods; 43 Leonard Street.
Strauss Brothers & Co., Richmond, Va.; W. R. Northern, notions; 274 Church Street; Hotel Navarre.
Farwell, J. V., Company, Chicago, Ill.; J. W. Hall, silks; 115 Worth Street.
Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; W. H. Murphy, carpets; 57 White Street.
Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; Mise A. B. Horgan, ladies' and infants' wear; 57 White Street.
Crosby, W. M., & Co., Topeka, Kan.; W. W. Whitney, notions and gloves; Hotel Navarre.
Goldstone Brothers, San Francisco, Cal.; H. Goldstone, hosiery and underwear; Hotel Albert.
Timothy Dry Goods Company, Nashville, Tenn.; E. A. Metz, carpets and housefurnishing goods; Hotel Albert.
Adler, B., & Co., Kansas City, Mo.; B. Adler, millinery; Hotel Albert.
Stebhins, Lawson & Spragins Company, South Boston, Va.; R. W. Lawson, dry goods; 258 Church Street; Hotel Albert.
Furneaux & Hoefle, Cincinnati, Ohio; H. Hoefle, millinery and ribbons; Hotel Albert.
Strotemeyer & Krehnbrink, Cincinnati, Ohio; H. Strotemeyer, millinery; L. H. Krehnbrink, millinery; Hotel Albert.
Robinson, J. M., Norton Company, Lonisville, Ky.; C. A. Weinstock, cloaks, suits, and waists; 258 Church Street.
Hoehn & Dieth, New Orleans, La.; E. Hoehn, millinery; 487 Broadway; Belvedere House.
Naylor, J. S., & Co., Wheeling, West Va.; L. A. Lallance, white goods; A. G. Naylor, furnishing goods; 101 Franklin Street; Westminster Hotel.
Johnston & Lorimer Dry Goods Company, Wichita, Kan.; W. K. Jones, furnishing goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Earlington.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Lonis Bernier, Paris; John Skelton Williams, President of the Seaboard Air Line Railway, Richmond; Pembroke Jones, Newport; Edward Hanson, Montreal.

HOLLAND—H. H. Taylor, Chicago; Sebastian B. Schlesinger, Paris; W. W. Hepburn, Pennsylvania.

IMPERIAL—S. G. Spencer, Chicago; B. A. Oakes, Boston; H. S. Howland, United States Army.

GILSEY—W. H. Francis, Philadelphia; W. G. Dana, Providence.

MANHATTAN—Abner McKinley, Somerset, Penn.; the Rev. R. L. Howell, Washington.

NETHERLAND—George A. Cameron, Toronto; Albert Godchaux, New Orleans.

VICTORIA—Col. E. K. Chapman, Indianapolis; J. A. Polhemus, Beaumont, Texas; G. E. Jones, Q. C. Manchester, England.

HOFFMAN—Col. A. B. Andrews, North Carolina; Sam Wallace, Bntte.

ALBEMARLE—Col. Henry May, Washington; Senator William B. Allison, Iowa.

FIFTH AVENUE—L. M. Shaw, Secretary of the Treasnry, Washington; Col. August C. Tyler, New London; Robert S. Cannon, London; Sidney Wilcox, Sydney, New Sonth Wales.

ASTOR—Ex-Gov. J. E. Campbell, Ohio; H. F. Blount, Washington; John S. Blair, Washington.

HOTEL CADILLAC—Marcue L. Hewell, Montana; D. H. Moon, Philadelphia.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

BAR HARBOR, Maine, July 7.—The village of Winter Harbor was seriously threatened to-day by fire, which finally was extinguished after $10,000 worth of property had been destroyed. Schoodic Inn, a livery stable, Tracy Block, and the residence and stable of Nathan Hammond were burned. The losses are covered by insurance.

GUTHRIE, Okla., July 7.—The town of White Horse, an old Indian trading post, off the railroad, in Woods County, has been destroyed by fire. Loss, $100,000. A. Phillips, a farmer, was fatally burned.

THE WEATHER.

FORECAST—Fair; fresh sonth winds.

It will be cooler to-day over the rain areas and warmer in the eastern portion of the Middle Atlantic States. The winds along the Atlantic Coast will be light to fresh southerly, except on the extreme Sontbern Coast, where they will be southeasterly. Along the West Gulf Coast fresh southeast winds will continue. On the lakes the winds will continue to be fresh west to southwest.

Steamers which depart to-day for European ports will have light to fresh south winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1901.	1902.	1902.
3 A. M.	70	65	62
6 A. M.	71	65	65
9 A. M.	72	69	80
12 M.	79	73	85
3 P. M.	84	75	83
6 P. M.	79	72	73
9 P. M.	75	69	74
12 P. M.	72	68	71

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	74¾
Weather Bureau	70
Correspending date 1901	77
Corresponding date last twenty-five years	74

The thermometer registered 67 degrees at 3 A. M. and 70 degrees at 8 P. M., yesterday, the maximum temperature being 75 degrees at 2 P. M. and the minimum 64 degrees at 5 A. M. The hnmidity was 63 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 78 per cent. at 8 P. M.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night to 12 o'clock Monday night.)

1:35 A. M.—114 Suffolk Street; Jacob Goldstein; damage trifling.

3:15 A. M.—349 East Thirty-first Street; Maria Gordon; damage, $25.

4:40 A. M.—601 Broadway; L. Wolf and others; damage, $1,000.

12:20 P. M.—1,263 Broadway; French, Shriner & Co.; damage, $10.

5:30 P. M.—135 Pitt Street; owner unknown; damage, $10.

8:05 P. M.—5 East Eighty-third Street; Edgar Carnich; damage, $300.

8:15 P. M.—104 Greene Street; D. E. Meyer; damage, $5.

8:30 P. M.—90 and 98 Prince Street; Dearberg Brothers and others; damage, $30,000.

8:40 P. M.—344 East Eighty-first Street; Wallace, owner; damage trifling.

Pennsylvania Railroad

Personally Conducted **TOURS**

—TO—

Niagara Falls, Thousand Islands, Quebec, The Saguenay, Montreal, Au Sable Chasm, Lake Champlain, Lake George and Saratoga.

JULY 18 to AUGUST 2, AUGUST 12 to 27.

RATE

Covering All Necessary Expenses

$125.00.

For further information apply to Tourist Agent, 1,196 Broadway, New York; or address Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...4:35	Sun sets...7:33	Moon sets...9:34

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...9:51	Gov. Isl'd..10:19	H. Gate...12:15
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...10:07	Gov. Isl'd..10:35	H. Gate...12:31

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) JULY 8.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Advance, Colon		1:00 P. M.
Arapahoe, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
El Dia, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Pennsylvania, Hamburg		9:00 A. M.
Perugia, Naples		12:00 M.
Sicilia, Naples	8:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 9.

Alamo, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Maracas, Grenada, Trinidad, &c	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Philadelphia, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, JULY 10.

Catania, Barbadoe and Brazil	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
El Sud, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Esperanza, Havana	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Grosser Kurfuerst, Bremen		10:00 A. M.
Hungaria, St. Thomas and Para	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
La Lorraine, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Ydun, Santiago	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, JULY 11.

Algonquin, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick		3:00 P. M.
Santiago, Mexico via Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, JULY 12.

Adirondack, Haiti and Santa Marta	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Altai, Fortune Island, Jamaica, &c	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Anchoria, Glasgow	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Comue, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Consuelo, Hull		
Curityba, Cnba via Manzanas	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Etruria, Liverpool via Queenstown	7:30 A. M. *9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Friesland, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Korona, St. Thomas, St. Croix, &c	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Lampasas, Galveston via Key West		3:00 P. M.
Manuel Calvo, Havana and Vera Cruz		
Morro Castle, Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Norge, Copenhagen	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Philadelphia, Porto Rico, Venezuela, &c	9:00 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Rosalind, Newfoundland	7:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Ryndam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
St. George, Antwerp		

MONDAY, JULY 14.

Iroquois, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Manitou, London		9:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Florida, and thence by steamer, are dispatched daily, except Thursday, final connecting closes, for dispatch via Port Tampa, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays at 5:30 A. M.; for dispatch via Miami, on Mondays and Saturdays at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortes, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortes, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) †Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 7, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 9, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Riojun Maru. (Registered mail must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 10, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Mariposa. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and first-class matter for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 11, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Doric. Mails for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 11, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after June 28 and up to July 19, inclusive, or on arrival of steamer Umbria, due at New York July 19, for dispatch per steamer Ventura. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe) and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 19, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Moana, (specially addressed only.) Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and first-class matter for Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 19, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Nippon Maru. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 22, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of India, (registered mail must be especially addressed. Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.)

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. †Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii of the following dates: Hongkong, June 6; Shanghai, June 11; Yokohama, June 18, and Honolulu, June 28, reached San Francisco per steamer Doric, and are due in New York on Thursday morning, July 10.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) JULY 8.

Allianca, Colon, July 1.
Barbarossa, Bremen, June 28.
El Alba, New Orleans, July 2.
Friesland, Antwerp, June 28.
Georgian, Liverpool, June 26.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen, July 1.
Moltke, Hamhurg, June 29.
Nueces, Galveston, July

The Wanamaker Store

Store Closes Daily at 5 P. M.
Saturdays at 12 o'clock

The Wanamaker Store

Anti-Discomfortables

OF course the weatherman has been doing his worst for the last few weeks, and everybody who has left a comfortable city home to avoid the hot weather has spent the idle time, between strenuous ping-pong games, in hugging the cook-stove, or a kerosene heater.

But, even at the best, damp, chilly, foggy days are to be expected all Summer—and anticipated. Then you're ready to play the happy philosopher under any weather conditions that come.

Folks who aren't chronic travelers are apt to forget the

Steamer Rug But your seasoned traveler, or Summer vacationer thinks of the rug first of all. Then it's ready for knee or shoulder protection, to use in the hammock on a chilly evening, to throw on the sand when you go to the beach, or on the lawn, to keep the children safe from dampness. Its uses are legion. Prices range from $5 to $40; and all are pure wool, whatever the price. The Scotch clan plaids are most in demand.
Men's Furnishings, Ninth street.

Traveling Garments for Women The comfortable traveling wrap makes the ideal garment for dull days and damp nights. It's bad enough to have to endure bad weather; but to be locked indoors by one's own forgetfulness of proper wearables is intolerable.

It's always pleasant weather inside of a *cache pluie;* and some of these long coats are made of taffeta, or pongee silks, while others are of the rain-defying gloria. The styles are smart and handsome. Prices, $12.50 to $43.50.

All of our fine **Imported Three-quarter Length Coats** are now marked at *half price.* They are the finest coats to be found anywhere. Prices were $45 to $225; now $22.50 to $112.50.

Imported Outing Dresses at Half Price Made of fancy duck in attractive outing styles, copied from models by Francis. They are made with blouse waists; some have sailor collars and are trimmed with embroidery and lace, and are lined with fancy organdy. The skirts have smart habit back with flounce. Prices were $23.50 to $35; now $11.75 to $17.50.

Also some handsome costumes, made of duck—some were $50, now $25; others were $62, now $31.
Second floor, Broadway.

French Rayee Shirts

THESE handsome new Shirts are made from French *rayee* percales—that is, a plain white percale ground bears satin-like woven stripes of white, and is afterward printed with neatest black and blue figures. We import the fabrics and make the shirts in our own factory—and we're proud of them. Cuffs are separate. Price, $2.
Broadway and Ninth street.

SERGE SUITS at $15
For $18 to $22 Kinds

NOTHING, even arctic weather, can stop the tremendous popularity of blue and black serge for Summer suits. The selling here has gone merrily on, with the result that today we find a number of broken lots, small in themselves, but respectable in the aggregate, which we intend to hurry out at

FIFTEEN DOLLARS A SUIT

for grades that have hitherto been priced at $18 to $22—the best serge suits we make. And you know how good *that* is.

There's a good assortment of sizes in the lot—and a chance that sergeless men had better not let slip away.
Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Some Boys' Clothing Round-Ups

WE'VE BEEN out with our drag-net again, fishing for small lots, broken sizes, and the like, in our Boys' Clothing stock. The haul has been quite eventful, as following news tells. Every size between 3 and 16 years is represented in each group:

At $3, from $5 to $8.50—Sailor Suits, of blue serge and cheviots.
At $3.75, from $5 to $10—Double-breasted, Knee-Trouser Suits of blue serge and mixed or blue cheviots.
At 65c, worth $1—Knee-Trousers of mixed cheviots or corduroy.
Second floor, Ninth street.

Women's Collars and Stocks
Attractively Priced

THE COLLARS, in the prevailing Summer styles, are reversible—linen both sides. If we had a full assortment of sizes, 12½, 13 and 13½, they would be priced at 20c each. As it is, only sizes 12½ and 13 are here; hence we mark them

3 for 25c; or Less Than Half Price

The Stocks are of soft white lawn, with double row of briar-stitching, with narrow ribbon band between; and white lawn tie, prettily embroidered. Regular 50c values, but a large purchase makes possible the present price—**25c each.**

Two most attractive and timely offerings, that tasteful women will appreciate.
Broadway.

Girls' White DRESSES—Under-Price

RESULTS of the recent weather-vagaries are cropping up in shoals. Here's one, just materialized, that will interest every mother with daughters between 6 and 12 years.

Simply a manufacturer's overplus of White Wash Dresses, all brand new and in many charming styles. And all priced

About a Third Below Value

Some hints of them:

At $3.25—Guimpe Dresses of fine white lawn, Gibson style; with trimming of lace and embroidery.
At $3.50—Dresses of fine white lawn; low necks and short sleeves; Gibson effect; with trimming of colored embroidery.
At $6—Guimpe Dresses of fine sheer white lawn; long waist, with trimming of lace and insertion; flounced skirt, with trimming of plaits; ribbon belt.
Others up to $12.
Second floor, Ninth street.

And this attractive group in the Basement:

At $1, worth up to $3—About one hundred Wash Dresses, in sailor, guimpe, and other styles, in white and colors. Slightly mussed from handling; sizes 6 to 12 years.

Another Thousand of These
Wash Skirts at $1

THE SAME REASON brings this lot, as brought the lot that made the sensation a week ago—only the manufacturer had to finish these before delivering them.

The cool weather alone kept you from paying $2.25 to $3 for them, so today you may choose for $1.

The skirts are made in the latest and smartest styles. Some of white pique with insertions; others have deep flounce with strappings of same material. Some are of Russian duck, in black and blue, with rings and dots; the deep flounce having strappings of the material. Some of the black and blue ducks have pin-stripes of white. There are others of plain black duck; also skirts of Irish linen, with flounce; and of linen homespun with flounce and folds of the material.

The material alone in each skirt would cost almost a dollar; and the making is worth much more—for no skirts at three dollars are better made.

The other thousand were sold out in about three hours; and that suggests promptness if you wish to share this greatest bargain of the season.
Second floor, Broadway.

Polka-Dot Foulards
And Other Popular Silks

SILKS have had a trifle more than their share of popularity this season; and the demand has been particularly strong and continuous for *polka-dot* silks, with a consequent scarcity of the choicest kinds. But now we are well provided again; for a recent shipment brings a dozen or more of the most popular kinds of dots on black and blue grounds, in both Foulard Silks and Liberty Satins, of a beautiful quality to sell

At $1 a Yard

Hundreds of women will be glad to know where to find crisp, fresh, ample supplies.

Then here are other inducements for visiting the Wanamaker Silk Store:

50c Black Japanese Silks at 35c—
28 inches wide; fine, cool and strong for Summer waists.

75c Black Japanese Silks at 50c—
These are 27 in. wide, and a fine quality for waists or whole dresses. Dyed and finished in Lyons, where this class of dyeing is done best.

75c and $1.25 Shantung Pongees at 50c and $1—
The demand for these popular silks still keeps up, and we are fortunate to be able to offer these under-price. 19 and 35 inches wide.

Corded Japanese Silks at 45c—
Commonly known as "Wash Silks." More than fifty new styles and colors are here in the best quality that comes from Japan.

85c and $1 Foulards and Aya Twills, 50c—
Fine quality, printed in France; plenty of dark navy blue grounds with small designs and dots.

65c Printed Japanese Silks at 50c—
These old-fashioned "India" Silks are perhaps the most sensible and most satisfying silks for Summer dresses or waists. Navy blue-and-white and black-and-white; also white-and-black. In neat dots and small figures.

Rotunda.

The Sale of 40,000 Yards of
Printed COTTON GOODS

THE MAIN AISLE was busy all day long yesterday with the throngs of buyers of these pretty cotton stuffs at half price and less.

Not only are the prices remarkably little; but the assortments are unusually choice and varied for such an offering.

First are the exquisitely printed *Silk Mousselines*—cool, dainty, zephyr-like—the sheen and elegance of silk, with the Summer airiness of cotton; in about sixty attractive designs, printed on white grounds; in attractive floral sprays; rosebuds, wreaths, medallion figures in flowers and Persian patterns, and conventional designs of black on white; sold originally at 50c a yard. Today you may choose **at 18c a yard!**

Next is an offering of about twenty thousand yards of **Printed Broche Batistes, 18c quality at 8c a yard.**

A dainty cloth, patterned after a Swiss muslin with satin-like stripes, having the spaces between filled with stripes of broche figurings—printed in a large variety of attractive designs in lacey-figured stripes in black and colors; floral designs and conventional figures in black; narrow colored stripes with spaces between filled with small black polka dots; all printed on white grounds, and a variety of floral patterns on tinted grounds. You have paid twenty-five cents for goods no finer, and patterns no daintier. These at less than half price—**8c a yard,** instead of 18c.
Main aisle.

Then, in the Basement Under-Price Store is an additional offering of about ten thousand yards of **12½c Printed Batistes at 6c.**

An excellent batiste cloth, showing attractive black figures and figured stripes, colored figured stripes, all printed on white grounds; white figured stripes, lacey-figured stripes in black on colored grounds, and white figures on black grounds, **at 6c a yard**—this season's 12½c goods.
Basement.

A Quartette of Shoe Offerings
That Commands Attention

COMMON, every-day prices like $1 and $1.50 acquire a new significance when applied to such values as these four. How much they stand for, you can only know by coming to see. And, if your shoe supply is apt to run low during the Summer, you will do wisely to add reinforcements, when they come almost for the asking!

Here's welcome economy, indeed, for thrifty men and women:

Men's $2.50 to $5 Oxfords at $1.50 a Pair—
A clean-up of short lines from regular stock and the under-price lots. Double values in any black shoes you pick; no tan Oxfords worth less than $2.50. And, if you wear narrow shoes, you can do even better.

Men's $2 and $2.50 Canvas Oxfords at $1 a Pair—
White canvas, with heavy red rubber soles for yachting, tennis, or other outdoor sports.

Women's $2 and $2.50 Kid Shoes at $1 a Pair—
Black kid; lace or button; not all sizes; the best grades in narrow widths; for country or town wear; and two pairs of shoes for the price of one.

Women's $2.50 and $3 Brown Kid Boots at $1.50 a Pair—
Nut-brown kidskin of finest grade; made up in most careful way; choice of three styles—all laced. The best warm-weather shoes you can buy, and at about half price.

Thousands of other good Shoes, in all sorts that men, women and children need, are here in the Basement Shoe Store, too, and all at

Two-Thirds Prices, and Less
Basement.

Desirable Dinner Sets
New Prices on Quite New Wares

DINNER SETS are uncompromising and arbitrary about the wareroom space they demand; and the great big casks refuse to be pushed aside, and space-making must be done by sending the wares over the counters and away.

So the warning of new goods coming demands a quick movement of goods already here—Dinner Sets that deserved more than the low prices which they already bore. Today the prices go still farther down, and housekeepers with Dinnerware needs will claim the unusual offerings in a jiffy.

At $10—American porcelain Dinner Sets of 100 pieces, with soup tureen and 3 large platters; never sold before for less than $12, and good $16 value.
At $13.50—Austrian china Dinner Sets, of 100 pieces, with soup tureen and 3 large platters; all handles gilt; never sold before for less than $15, and good $20 value.
At $15—Austrian china Dinner Sets, 101 pieces, with soup tureen and 3 large platters; handsomely decorated, and all pieces gilt; reduced from $18.
Basement.

At $18—Theodore Haviland Dinner Sets, of 100 pieces; border decoration and all handles gilt; never sold before for less than $20, and good $27.50 value.
At $20—Theodore Haviland Dinner Sets, of 100 pieces; moss rose decoration; all handles gilt; soup tureen and 8 platters; regular $30 sets.
At $22.50—Theodore Haviland Dinner Sets, of 100 pieces; full flower decoration and all handles gilt; regular $32.50 sets.
At $6.50—Porcelain Dinner Sets, decorated; worth $8; complete for 12 persons.

Photographs of Salon Favorites

WE have on exhibition in our Picture Store a collection of photographic reproductions of about forty of the paintings in the French Salon, still open in Paris. It is a display that will be appreciated by lovers of art who have not gotten across this year to see the original paintings.

Among the artists represented in the collection are Jules Breton, Gerome, Lionel Royer, Dangnan-Bouveret, Bougereau. The reproductions represent the latest works of these masters of the greatest and most influential school of art of the present day.
Picture Store, Fifth floor.

French Books for Children

A SPLENDID assortment of juvenile French books, carefully selected, has just got here—books that will make the learning of the language a pleasure instead of a dry labor.

Some of them are amusingly illustrated; and prices begin at 12 cents.

French books for grown-ups, too—the latest publications constantly on hand. Ask for our catalogue of French books.
Book Store, Ninth street.

WHITE LAWN WRAPPERS
And China Silk Waists

THE Wrappers show decided reductions in price—a new characteristic that will make their already great attractiveness still greater. They are of white lawn, in a number of pretty styles, and newly priced thus:

At $1.25 from $1.75—Yoke of hemstitching; ruffle over shoulders; hemstitched full front; plaited back; ruffle on skirt.
At $1.75, from $2.50—Yoke of cluster plaits, trimmed with embroidery and insertion; full front, plaited; ruffle on skirt.
Second floor, Fourth avenue.

At $2.50, from $3.75—Yoke of allover embroidery; revers of embroidery over shoulders; full front; deep flounce on skirt.
At $3.50, from $5.50—Yoke of cluster plaits, and rows of lace, trimmed with revers of small plaits and ruffle of lawn, edged with lace; full front; ruffle on skirt; ribbon at neck and waist.

The China Silk Waists need no apologist for their cool airiness and comfort, nor their charming effect. The assortment of styles in white is most enticing.

At $2.25—Plaited front; French back, stock collar; finished with stitched straps.
At $2.75—Plaited front, with four rows of lace insertion; collar and cuffs trimmed with lace; plaited back.
Second floor, Tenth street.

At $3.25—Plaited front, back and sleeves; stock collar; finished with stitched straps.
At $4.25—Of fine quality, plain; full front and French back; stock collar, with black Ascot tie.
Others up to $6.

Housekeeping Essentials
At Essentially Reduced Prices

SAVING MONEY on luxuries is always grateful. But it does not compare, in the satisfaction it affords, with effecting economies on articles of every-day need and use.

Hence the short list given here, of utensils of which every housekeeper appreciates the intrinsic value, will prove full of interest. For every item is priced materially below its regular value—many, indeed, at half; and the list is indicative of scores of other household needfuls at correspondingly low prices:

Corn Brooms, 3 rows of stitching, 15c each; worth 25c.
Cotton Floor Mops, 12c.
Folding Ironing Boards, 65c; worth 85c.
Whisk Brooms, 10c each; worth 18c and 20c.
Trousers Hangers, 10c each; 3 for 25c.
Eureka Garment Hangers, 15c each; 2 for 25c.
Coffee Mills, 75c; worth $1.25.
Japanned Bread Boxes, 35c, 40c, 50c.
Dover Egg Beaters, 4c.
Mincing Knives, 10c; worth 20c.
Galvanized Sprinkling Cans, 4 qts., 20c; 5 qts., 25c; 6 qts., 30c.
Steel Hatchets, 25c.
Galvanized Iron Pails, 14 qts., 25c.
Iron Match Safes, 10c; were 20c.
Ice Picks; wood handles, with metal band, 5c.
Blue and White Enameled Water Pitchers, 5 qts., 70c.

Blue and White Enameled Water Pails, 5 qts., 60c.
Brown and White Enameled Sancepans, 10c to 25c.
Enameled Cook Pots, 4 qts., 45c; 5 qts., 55c; 6 qts., 65c; 8 qts., 75c.
Enameled Rice Boilers, 1½ qts., 45c; 1¾ qts., 50c.
Tea Kettles, 3 qts., 40c; 4 qts., 45c; 5 qts., 50c.
Seamless Enamel Tea and Coffee Pots; wood handles and tin covers; at one-half prices because of trifling defects in outside enamel;
3 pints, 50c. 5 pints, 70c.
4 pints, 60c. 6 pints, 80c.
Aluminum Lipped Sancepans, 4 qts., 55c.
Aluminum Preserve Kettles, 4 qts., 55c.
Mrs. Pott's Sad Irons, 3 in set, with handle and stand, 65c set.
Basement.

The Regina Music Box
Versus the Barometer

IN Summer, in the country, one's spirits rise and fall with the quicksilver in the barometer. Nothing like a rainy day, or a series of them, to create an area of low mental pressure that outdoes the best efforts of the storm centre. You've probably all realized that recently.

But have you been fortunate enough to be able to notice what a bright little patch of clear weather there is on such days, in the vicinity of a "Regina" Music Box? The most persistent attack of the blues is routed by the cheering melodies as the "Regina" pours them forth, apparently of its own sweet will. For the occasional winding necessary is too little trouble to mention. It's far from being a Pandora's box—is the Regina!

Children love it—grown-ups like it, too; for it plays anything you want it to—ideal dance-music, marches, operas, classics. It's melodious and rich-toned, not aggressively sharp and penetrating—so it can't "get on your nerves."

Such an easy matter to buy it, too—little monthly payments, if you prefer. We're always glad to tell you details about it.
Annex Store, 770 Broadway.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue,
Ninth and Tenth Streets.

M'GRAW FOR NEW YORK

Baltimore Baseball Player Will Manage the Local Team.

$20,000 THE CONSIDERATION

National League in the Deal to Get This Player Away from the American League.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 7.—John J. McGraw to-night severed his connection with the Baltimore Baseball Club as manager and left this city to-night for New York to become manager of the New York National League team. He will retain his stock in the Baltimore Club until he can dispose of it. At a meeting of the Baltimore owners and stockholders to-night, at which John J. Mahon, the President, presided, it was decided to give McGraw his release. Joseph Kelley, son-in-law of President Mahon, together with Wilbert Robinson, the business partner of McGraw, will temporarily be joint managers of the Baltimore Club, although it is believed that in a short time McGraw will secure them and probably other players of the Baltimore team for the National League. While McGraw will not state the salary he will receive from the New York Club, it is understood that the inducement offered him to return to the National League is $10,000 a year. He stated to-day that he would have sole charge of the New York team for the rest of the season, as Andrew Freedman is going to Europe to spend the Summer. At the present time it is not his intention to play on the team, but his past record here shows that it is impossible for the aggressive little baseball expert to keep out of the game.

While McGraw says he is reluctant to leave this city, in which he has been so successful in his business enterprises and so popular as a ball player, he cannot conceal his delight in getting away from the American League, in which, according to his view of it, Ban Johnson, the President, has made it so unpleasant for him.

In addition to paying McGraw a handsome salary the New York Club, backed by the other members of the National League, has, it is reported, allowed the Baltimore Club a valuable consideration for the deal. When the American League was organized McGraw and Robinson secured the franchise for the Baltimore Club and jointly owned a controlling interest in it. It is believed, however, that they lately disposed of a large part of their holdings to Mr. Mahon, the President. Joe Kelley, upon whom the greater part of the responsibility of the management of the Baltimore team will now devolve, says that he still considers the club a good business proposition, but the impression among those here interested in the game is that McGraw's break is a great victory for the National League and a severe blow to the American organization. It is also feared among the followers of the game in this city that the withdrawal of McGraw will cause a drop in the interest in the game here and eventual disruption of the Baltimore Club.

Terms of the deal are reported to be $10,000 to McGraw personally and a like amount to the Baltimore Club, in the distribution of which he will of course share as a stockholder.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

Brooklyn Kept Cincinnati from Scoring —Pittsburg Won from Philadelphia.

CINCINNATI, July 7.—The Cincinnati baseball team could do nothing with Newton to-day, he only allowing them five scattered hits. These were made in the first four innings. The Cincinnati team played a miserable game in the field. Score:

CINCINNATI.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Beck, lf	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
Hoy, cf	0	1	4	0	1	2	0
Beckley, 1b	0	1	10	1	0	1	0
Crawford, rf	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Magoon, 2b	0	0	3	3	0	2	0
Corcoran, ss	0	1	2	5	0	3	0
Steinfeldt, 3b	0	1	1	1	0	2	0
Peitz, c	0	0	3	1	0	0	0
Thielman, p	0	0	1	1	1	0	0
Totals	0	5	27	11	2	10	0

BROOKLYN.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Dolan, cf	0	1	1	3	0	0	0
Keeler, rf	0	1	2	0	0	0	0
Sheckard, lf	0	1	1	5	0	0	0
McCreary, 1b	0	0	7	0	0	0	0
Dahlen, ss	1	2	2	5	7	0	0
Irwin, 3b	0	1	2	1	2	1	0
Ahern, c	0	2	2	6	0	0	0
Flood, 2b	2	1	2	1	1	0	0
Newton, p	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	5	11	27	27	10	1	0

Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0
Brooklyn	0	0	3	0	0	0	2	0	0—5

Two-base hits—Dahlen, Newton, Steinfeldt. Double plays—Magoon and Beckley; Irwin and McCreery. First base on balls—By Newton, 2; by Thielman, 1. Hit by pitched ball—By Newton, 1. Struck out—By Newton, 1; by Thielman, 1. Time of game—One hour and thirty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Powers and Brown.

PITTSBURG, 5; PHILADELPHIA, 3.

PITTSBURG, July 7.—Until the eighth inning of to-day's baseball game Elberg's deceptive curves kept Pittsburg puzzled effectually, then four hits won the game for the home team. Score by innings:

									R.	H.	E.
Pittsburg	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	—5	7	3
Philadelphia	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	—3	8	2

Batteries—Iberg and Doolin; Tannehill and Smith.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	46	14	.766	Philadelphia	29	37	.439
Brooklyn	38	29	.567	St. Louis	28	38	.437
Boston	33	27	.550	Cincinnati	24	36	.400
Chicago	33	30	.525	New York	20	42	.323

Games Scheduled for To-day.

New York at Chicago.
Brooklyn at Cincinnati.
Boston at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at Pittsburg.

Eastern League Games.

Jersey City's baseball team defeated Newark at West Side Park, Jersey City, yesterday by a score of 8 to 3.

Two of the Newark players were injured in the sixth inning. Carr sent a hot grounder down the first base line, which Hayward fumbled, and in an endeavor to get the ball Hayward collided with Matthews, and both men were knocked out and forced to retire from the game. Henry came in from centre field and took Hayward's place at first, Hemming going to centre. Jope replaced Matthews at second.

It looked in the first inning as if Newark would bat Fertsch out of the box. They hit him in that inning for two home runs and two safe hits, but after that the Jersey City pitcher settled down and allowed Newark but three more base hits in the remaining eight innings. The score:

NEWARK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Schrall, rf	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
Hayward, 1b	1	1	6	0	7	0	0
Hemming, cf	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Griffin, 3b	0	0	0	2	1	3	0
McIntyre, lf	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Hardy, cf, 1b	1	1	6	0	0	0	0
Daly, ss	0	0	1	3	2	0	0
Matthews, 2b	0	0	1	5	1	0	0
Jope, 2b	0	0	1	2	2	0	0
O'Neill, c	0	0	5	1	0		
Hesterfer, p	0	0	0	0	4	1	
Totals	3	7	24	18	4		

JERSEY CITY.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Oakes, lf	0	2	1	2	1	0	0
Shindle, 3b	0	2	4	3	1		
Halligan, cf	1	0	3	0	0		
Carr, 1b	1	1	0	11	0	0	
Shoch, rf	1	3	2	0	0	0	
Woods, 2b	1	2	0	2	3	0	
Mack, ss	0	1	1	1	3	2	
Butler, c	0	1	6	1	1		
Fertsch, p	0	0	0	2	0		
Totals	8	9	27	13	6		

Newark	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3
Jersey City	0	0	2	0	0	4	1	1	x—8

Earned runs—Newark, 2. First base on errors—Newark, 2; Jersey City, 3. Left on bases—Newark, 8; Jersey City, 7. Two-base hit—Schrall. Home runs—Hayward, McIntyre. Stolen bases—Schrall, (2,) Daly. Sacrifice hits—McIntyre, Shindle, Mack. First base on balls—Off Hesterfer, 2; off Fertsch, 2. Hit by pitched ball—By Hesterfer, 1. Struck out—By Hesterfer, 3; by Fertsch, 4. Passed ball—O'Neill. Time of game—2:10. Umpires—Messrs. Rind and Cox.

AT PROVIDENCE.

									R.	H.	E.
Montreal	2	0	1	0	2	0	1	1	0—	7	3
Providence	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0—1	8	6

Batteries—Magee and Rauh; Friend and Smith.

AT ROCHESTER.

									R.	H.	E.
Rochester	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	4	—12	13	1
Buffalo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—1	7	2

Batteries—Horton and Phelps; Milligan, Dodge, Gray, and Bevier.

AT WORCESTER.

									R.	H.	E.
Worcester	0	0	3	1	2	0	0	2	—8	7	4
Toronto	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0—2	6	3

Batteries—Pappalau and Steelman; Briggs and Brennan.

New York State League Games.

At Utica—Utica, 3; Troy, 0.
At Binghamton—Binghamton, 6; Schenectady, 5.
At Ilion—Albany, 2; Ilion, 1.
At Syracuse—Syracuse, 9; A. J. & G., 8.

American League Games.

At Boston—Boston, 4; Philadelphia, 2.
At Baltimore—Baltimore, 13; Washington, 0.
At Cleveland—Cleveland, 9; Chicago, 8.

AMERICAN OARSMAN VICTOR.

C. S. Titus Won His First Heat in Race at Henley, England, for Diamond Sculls.

HENLEY, England, July 7.—The American oarsman C. S. Titus of the Union Boat Club of New York made a victorious beginning in the race for the Diamond Sculls to-day, when in one of three preliminary heats rowed in the course of the afternoon he won in rather clever style by a boat's length and a half from Louis Scholes of the Don Rowing Club of Toronto, Canada. The time of the heat was 8:33, or within four seconds of the best record over the Henley course for single sculls.

Titus rowed a fine race, and was in splendid condition, as the result of the race showed. His defeated opponent is an old rival, whom he rowed against last at New York in May, Scholes then winning. The two other heats rowed to-day in the competition for the Diamond Sculls were won, respectively, by J. Beresford of the Kensington Rowing Club and H. B. Etherington-Smith of the famous Leander Rowing Club of London.

The arrangement for the rowing in this order was made because of the unusual number of competitors for the Diamond Sculls this year, the committee in charge having decided that this was the only method which could be adopted to save any of the contestants from having to row two heats in one day. The chief interest in to-day's racing was in the Titus-Scholes heat, the first rowed.

The send-off was beautiful. Titus caught the water first, but Scholes, putting more power into his work, after a few strokes had the lead. The rates of pulling were thirty-seven strokes for the first minute. Scholes gradually increased his lead, and was six feet ahead of his opponent at Temple Island. Titus, however, spurted up level with the Toronto oarsman several times, and the biggest lead Scholes ever had was three-quarters of a length.

The half-way mark was reached in four minutes and six seconds. Going along the meadows Titus put on a great spurt and almost got up even with his competitor, but Scholes got away again. It was a grand race to Phyllis Court, when Titus, by a splendid effort, spurted to the front. Scholes responded gamely, but was never able to get on even terms again. At the grand stand Titus drew clear and went away, winning a very fine race. A summary of the day's trials follows:

C. S. Titus of the Union Boat Club of New York beat Louis Scholes of the Don Rowing Club of Toronto by a length and a half. Time—8:33.

J. Beresford of the Kensington Rowing Club beat K. Johnson of the Twickenham Rowing Club by two and a half lengths. Time—8:47.

H. B. Etherington-Smith of the Leander Rowing Club beat L. M. F. Prevel of the Club Nautique of Nice easily. Time—8:43.

SATURDAY'S REGATTA ENTRIES.

Thirty-one Crews Will Start In Annual Long Island Event.

Entries for the coming regatta of the Long Island Regatta Association, to be held on Flushing Bay on Saturday afternoon, were opened at a meeting of the Regatta Committee held at the rooms of the Seawanhaka Boat Club, in Brooklyn, last night, and were found to number thirty-one, which is a considerable increase over the total of last year.

All the events filled well, only one, the senior doubles, having less than three or four entries, while the junior four-oared gigs event, for which a special prize is offered, has no less than eight crews entered, representing Manhattan, Brooklyn, Staten Island, Hoboken, and Yonkers. In consequence this race will probably divide with the eight-oared-shells event, which has five entries, the interest of the day. The races will begin at 3 o'clock and continue until 6. The schedule and the list of entries are as follows:

3 P. M., Junior Single Sculls—Staten Island Boat Club, Staten Island, N. Y.; Lone Star Boat Club, New York City; Dauntless Rowing Club, New York City; Brooklyn Rowing Club, Brooklyn, N. Y.

3:30 P. M., Senior Double Sculls—Union Boat Club, New York City; First Bohemian Boat Club, New York City.

4 P. M., Junior Double Sculls—Lone Star Boat Club, New York City; First Bohemian Boat Club, New York City; Dauntless Rowing Club, New York City; Harlem Rowing Club, New York City.

4:30 P. M., Junior Four-Oared Shells for the Eagle Cup, Open to Long Island Clubs Only—Brooklyn Rowing Club, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Nautilus Boat Club, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Seawanhaka Boat Club, Brooklyn, N. Y.

5 P. M., Junior Four-Oared Gigs, for the Rogers Cup—Hudson Boat Club, New York City; Wyanoke Boat Club, New York City; Palisade Boat Club, Yonkers, N. Y.; Atlantic Boat Club, Hoboken, N. J.; Clifton Boat Club, Clifton, Staten Island; Nassau Boat Club, New York City; Nonpareil Rowing Club, New York City; Flushing Boat Club, Flushing, N. Y.

5:30 P. M., Senior Four-Oared Gigs—New Rochelle Rowing Club, New Rochelle, N. Y.; Wyanoke Boat Club, New York City; First Bohemian Boat Club, New York City; Harlem Rowing Club, New York City.

6 P. M., Junior Eight-Oared Shells—Staten Island Boat Club, Staten Island, N. Y.; Seawanhaka Boat Club, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Wabnetah Boat Club, Flushing, N. Y.; Dauntless Rowing Club, New York City; Wyanoke Boat Club, New York City.

FINE TENNIS AT WESTCHESTER.

Foremost American Experts, Led by Wrenn and Whitman, Prepare for International Contests.

The foremost American lawn tennis experts yesterday began play in the round robin series on the grass courts of the Country Club of Westchester. The matches really mark the preliminary tuning up of the players in preparation for the international challenge competitions against the pick of the English courts. As nearly as possible the conditions were made to conform to those which will govern the coming competitions for the challenge cup.

Both of the matches played were in the doubles, and the victories went to the older and more experienced teams. The first was won by Robert D. Wrenn and his brother, George L. Wrenn, Jr., who defeated the old-time Princeton intercollegiate champions, Raymond D. Little and Frederick B. Alexander. The other match went to Malcolm D. Whitman and Leo E. Ware, both Harvard graduates, over William J. Clothier and Montgomery Ogden. Each was won in three straight sets.

The Wrenns were compelled to play fast tennis against the ex-Princetonian pair. The closely cropped turf, rolled as hard as a board, exactly suited the men, and they kept the ball in active motion. It was a spectacular contest, as both sides constantly shifted from the base line to the net in the ever changing method of lobbing and spirited volleying.

Bob Wrenn displayed the same dash that gave him the National title years ago. He covered the court in splendid style, and earned many of the points in the sharp rallies. The second set was the best of the match. Little and Alexander finding that they were outplayed at the net, resorted to high, deep lobbs. They ran in behind these slow returns to cross court the ball for the point. So successful were they in this form of attack that they pulled up from at 3 games all. Steadiness and resourcefulness took the set for the Wrenns at 7—5. They gained the final set as Little and Alexander weakened from the speedy pace. Little made many futile attempts to smash, and did not appear to the same advantage as Alexander, who brilliantly played his fore-hand drives and half volleys.

William J. Clothier and Montgomery Ogden were outclassed by Malcolm D. Whitman and Leo E. Ware. Ogden was the weaker end of his team and Whitman and Ware made him bear the brunt of the work, almost completely cutting Clothier out of the game. Poor judgment in making short, ill-time lobs, which were invariably killed from the Harvard side of the net, caused the score to be very one-sided at the finish.

The doubles will be continued to-day with Holcombe Ward and Dwight F. Davis, the holders of the National and International title in the doubles, meeting Little and Alexander, while the Wrenn brothers meet Clothier and Ogden. The singles will begin on Friday with William A. Larned and Malcolm D. Whitman as the leading players. The summary:

Round Robin Doubles—Malcolm D. Whitman and Leo E. Ware defeated William J. Clothier and Montgomery Ogden, 6—3, 6—2, 6—1; Robert D. Wrenn and George L. Wrenn, Jr., defeated Raymond D. Little and Frederick B. Alexander, 6—4, 7—5, 6—3.

FRANCESCO'S HANDICAP

C. F. Dwyer's Colt at Brighton Beach Won at Long Odds.

APPRENTICES IN A DEAD HEAT

Keynote, the Favorite, Was First Easily In the Run-Off with Choate for the Opening Race.

A programme of over-night races at the Brighton Beach track yesterday made uncommonly spirited sport, with results so nearly even between backers and layers that the betting battle practically was a drawn contest. In the six races three actual favorites were winners, one of these, Keynote, in the opening event, giving his backers a double share of suspense by having to run twice before he got the decision in the run-off, after a dead heat with Choate. The weather was pleasant, the track was fast, and the attendance was excellent.

For want of a stake feature, interest centred in the fourth race, a handicap at one mile and a furlong, for which nine of the eleven horses named to start went to the post, with the Western four-year-old Nones the favorite. The ill-luck that Nones met in his first two races in the East after his return from California clung to him in his third effort, and the horse that drove out Advance Guard and Blues at Sheepshead Bay again was just behind victory, Charles F. Dwyer's three-year-old Francesco, one of the outsiders in the betting, beating him out, after Nones had closed from last place at the bend into the back stretch. Cuspidor led off, and after a short turn as pacemaker was succeeded in the lead by St. Finnan. On the last turn Francesco moved to the front, and holding his place in front for the remainder of the distance, won with the apprentice Shea hard at work on him, while Nones, who closed in most resolute style on the stretch, but who began his run a trifle too late, was two lengths away, second.

The victory of the Dwyer colt was not unanticipated by his stable, and Michael F. Dwyer was credited with a considerable winning on the colt. The race served to call attention to the fortitude of the plunger, now an invalid, who, unable to move about in the grand stand, attends the races daily, and seated in a buggy in the paddock watches the running of his horses.

The closest finish of the afternoon was for the first event, in which all the horses were ridden by apprentices. Keynote, the favorite, was much the best horse, but the boy Yancy, who had the mount on him, barely got him up in time to make a dead heat with Choate, the pacemaker. In the run-off Keynote won about as he pleased. Old England conceded weight to a fast lot of horses in the third race, and was good enough to win, but he had to race to get away from Josepha at the finish. Eugenia Burch and St. Jude, the two best-backed horses in the second race, had the contest between them at the end and finished in the order named. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners of $700, to be ridden by apprentices who have never ridden a winner; special weights and allowances; one mile and a sixteenth. J. G. Follansbee's Keynote, br. g., 3 years, by Chorister-Rapture, 97 pounds, (Yancy,) 7 to 10 and 1 to 4, and E. K. Vingut's Choate, b. c., 5, by Meddler-Laetitia, 95, (Creighton,) 8 to 1 and 2 to 1, ran a dead heat; J. H. Carr's Bessie McCarthy, h. f., 3, 95, (Barbee,) 4 to 1 and 9 to 10, third. Time—1:47 2-5. Great American, Precentor, and Gibson Light also ran. Dead heat run off, and won easily by Keynote, 1 to 5 and out, by two lengths from Choate, 4 to 1 and out. Time—1:52 1-5. Winner trained by H. M. Mason. Value to the winner, $640.

SECOND RACE.—For maidens, fillies, and geldings, two years old; special weights; five furlongs. Mrs. L. Curtis's Eugenia Burch, b. f., by Ben Strome-The Humber, 109 pounds, (T. Burns,) 11 to 5 and 4 to 5, won cleverly by a length and a half; J. B. Haggin's St. Jude, b. f., 109, (Wonderly,) 11 to 5 and 4 to 5, second, by a half length from the Pepper Stable's Louise Elston, ch. f., 109, (Redfern,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:01 2-5. Mamselle, Jeanne Marie, Intervention, Lady Chariot, Pink, Wyefield, Ithan, Ipse Dixit, Squid, Court Maid, Gravena, and De Kabar also ran. Winner trained by J. McLaughlin. Value to the winner, $730.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds, weights ten pounds below the scale, with allowances; six furlongs. Green B. Morris's Old England, b. c., by Goldfinch-Queen Bess, 118 pounds, (Lamson,) 3 to 5 and out, won, ridden out, by a length; David Gideon's Josepha, ch. f., 111, (Odom,) 3 to 1 and 4 to 5, second, by four lengths from J. B. Haggin's Remorse, b. c., 106, (Wonderly,) 40 to 1 and 10 to 1, third. Time—1:13 1-5. Chiron, Charles W. Meyer, Miss Buttermilk, Evelyn Maud, MacAna, and Neither One also ran. Winner trained by owner. Vaine to the winner, $890.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong. Charles F. Dwyer's Francesco, b. c, 3 years, by St. Maxim-Frances L., 102 pounds, (Shea,) 12 to 1 and 5 to 1, won, ridden out, by two lengths; P. Ryan's Nones, b. g., 4, 123, (O'Connor,) 11 to 5 and 4 to 5, second, by a length and a half from the Pepper Stable's Roxane, ch. m., 5, 116, (Redfern,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:51 4-5. Col. Bill, Homestead, Slipthrift, Cuspidor, Trigger, and St. Finnan also ran. Winner trained by R. Miller. Value to the winner, $825.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling allowances, scale from $2,000 down to $500; six furlongs. J. E. Seagram's Dramatist, ch. c., by Racine-Rosehud, 110 pounds, (Bullman,) 6 to 1 and 5 to 2, won, ridden out, by three parts of a length; J. J. McCafferty's Joe Cohn, br. c., 112, (T. Burns,) even and 2 to 5, second by two lengths from Krauss & Co.'s Franklin C., b. c., 104, (Redfern,) 15 to 1 and 5 to 1, third. Time—1:14 3-5. President, Nixaus, Amorous, Rapid, Baron Knigbt, and Oil in the Can also ran. Winner trained by Frank McCabe. Value to the winner, $710.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances, scale from $3,000 down to $500; one mile and a sixteenth. M. J. Maloney's Ohnet, ch. g., 5 years, by Conrad-Lucy P., 100 pounds, (H. Cochran,) even and 1 to 3, won, ridden out, by a length; H. T. Griffin's Peninsula, ch. c., 3, 107, (L. Jackson,) 5 to 1 and 7 to 5, second by two lengths from H. R. Schaffer's Satire, h. c., 4, 109, (Wonderly,) 5 to 2 and 7 to 10, third. Time—1:48. Carrier Pigeon and Father Dan also ran. Winner trained by owner. Value to the winner, $710.

Entries for Brighton Beach Races.

FIRST RACE.—For fillies and mares three years old and upward, beaten non-winners in 1902; special weights; six furlongs. Belle of Lexington, Pleasant Sail, Moranda, Petra II., Vesuvia, The Amazon, and King's Favorite, 110 pounds each; Avis, Wissendine, Biserta, Torchlight, Barouche, Hehron, Star of the West, and Vivian, 100 each.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling allowances; scale from $2,500 down to $500; five furlongs. Yardarm, 109 pounds; Red Knight and Cinquevalli, 107 each; Right and True and Cincinnatus, 106 each; Dark Planet and Fort Wayne, 105 each; Patti Bell, 104; Minotaur, Northern Light, and War Cry, 102 each; Pearl Diver and Anstralia, 99 each, and Anna Daly, 97.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners since May 24, with allowances; one mile and a furlong. Blues, 126 pounds; Watercure, 113; Military, 106; Dolando and the Regent, 103 each; Trigger and Anna Darling, 101 each, and Precentor, 96.

FOURTH RACE.—The Jamaica Stakes for three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances, scale from $3,500 down to $1,000; one mile and a sixteenth. Highlander and The Rival, 109 pounds each; Himself and Ethics, 106 each; Kilogram, 101; The Regent, 98; Rightaway, 89, and Universal, 84.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, weights ten pounds below the scale, winners of any race other than an over-night event barred; six furlongs. Tuscan, Janeway, Hurstbourne, Dr. Saylor, Athelroy, Prediction, and Tom Lawson, 112 pounds each, and Lady Josephine, 109.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, to be sold for $500, and to carry 110 pounds; one mile and a sixteenth. Fonsolee, Philippine, Henry Clay Rye, Candling, Gen. Mart Gary, Basnto, and Goldilla, 110 pounds each; Cigar, Bounteous, Toddy, Mark Lane, Alsike, and Mosketo, 107 each; Kinnikinic, Moranda, Ninonia, and Guiden, 105 each, and C. Rosenfeld, 102. Also eligible—Lone Fisherman, 110, and Potente, 107. Apprentice allowance claimed for Moranda, Kinnikinic, Ninonia, Guiden, and C. Rosenfeld.

Vanderbilt Horse Won French Race.

PARIS, July 7.—W. K. Vanderbilt's Guerdon won the Prix Saules at the St. Cloud races to-day.

Mr. Vanderbilt's Nettle was not placed in the race for the Prix Cytises Mr. Vanderbilt's Cleopatra II took second place.

Hillside Golf Club Championship.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., July 7.—By defeating Robert Abbott yesterday afternoon on the Hillside Tennis and Golf Club course, Frank O. Reinhart won the club championship for this year in the final play for that honor. Reinhart played in fine form and his friends expected he would better his own and beat the best record of 78 for the course. His final score was 76, while Abbott made 79.

ATLANTIC YACHTS CRUISE

The Club's Fleet Safe in Harbor Off Morris Cove.

W. E. ISELIN'S SCHOONER FIRST

The Sloops Yankee and Neola Have a Lively Contest for the Honors—Latter Won on Time Allowance.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 7.—William E. Iselin's cruising schooner Emerald led the fleet of the Atlantic Yacht Club into the harbor off Morris Cove this afternoon on the first day of the annual cruise. She came in fine style with spinnaker out to starboard and her big balloon jib and main-topstaysail set and well filled. She made a fine race from Larchmont, beating the big single-stickers and the other schooners with ease. After her at the finish came J. Rogers Maxwell's Yankee, closely followed by George M. Pyncheon's Neola. Between the two big single-stickers there was a lively contest throughout the day. The Neola started first at 9:20 and the Yankee went over at 9:30. By 3 o'clock the Neola had fully a mile the lead and was outfooting her rival steadily. Her spinnaker did not seem to help her much and the Yankee with less sail gradually crept up on her and about 4 o'clock, when off Stratford Shoals Light, passed to the windward and went to the lead. The two boats were very evenly matched and for a time it was a question which one was in the lead. Finally, however, the Yankee inch by inch increased the distance between herself and her rival, and at the finish was 11 minutes 13 seconds ahead. The Neola had a time allowance of 12 minutes and therefore on corrected time was the winner by 47 seconds.

This morning the start of the cruise was made from the barbor off the Larchmont Yacht Club. A large fleet was assembled in the roadstead and gave the departing yachts a good send-off. Many vessels followed down the Sound after the racers, and Edwin Gould's steam yacht Eileen, with a large party on board, kept on to the finish.

The auxiliary yawl Akista, belonging to George Hill, Chairman of the Regatta Committee, was used for the committee boat and displayed the signals. After all the boats had been sent off the Akista headed straight for Morris Cove, and, arriving ahead of the fleet, timed the arrivals. By the time the red spar buoy off Stratford Point was reached, thirty miles from the start, the boats were able to lay their course direct east-northeast eleven miles to the finish, between the breakers at the entrance to New Haven Harbor. Most of them set their spinnakers and balloon jibs and made good headway at once. As long as the boats were kept close hauled the sloops were able to keep ahead. But with the change of wind the schooners eased off their sheets and went ahead.

The entire fleet with the exception of the Marguerita, Ondawa, and Narika had arrived by 7:30 and came to anchor. The Yankee went aground while seeking an anchorage in the upper harbor, but got off with the rising of the tide without damage. In the evening the yachts of the fleet and others in the harbor were decorated, and at the clubhouse of the Pequot Association there was a reception to visiting yachtsmen. To-morrow the cruise will be continued to New London. Summary:

SCHOONERS—CLASS A.
Start, 9:25.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Emerald, W. E. Iselin	5:39:06	9:14:06

SCHOONERS—CLASS B.
85 to 95 feet racing length.
Start, 9:25.

Sachem, Fred T. Adams	6:21:31	8:55:31
Varuna, Fred F. Ames	5:46:39	9:21:39

SCHOONERS—CLASS F.
Under 65 feet racing length.
Start, 9:25.

Loyal, Robert P. Doremus	6:45:50	9:20:50

SLOOPS—CLASS H.
70 to 80 feet racing length.
Start, 9:25.

Yankee, J. Rogers Maxwell	5:59:26	8:34:26
Neola, George M. Pyncheon	6:10:39	8:45:39
Eelin, F. J. Rodewald	6:32:54	9:07:54

SLOOPS—CLASS J.
51 to 60 feet racing length, cruising trim.
Start, 9:20.

Mariquita, H. B. Shaen	Did not finish.	
Isolt, C. W. Nason	6:51:19	9:31:19
Eclipse, L. J. Callanan	8:03:27	10:25:27

SLOOPS—CLASS L.
36 to 43 feet.
Start, 9:15.

Narika, F. T. Cornell	Did not finish.	
Roudinella, F. H. Davoll	7:02:00	9:47:00
Heron, F. C. Swan	7:24:38	10:09:00

SLOOPS—CLASS K.
43 to 51 feet racing length.
Start, 9:20.

Ondawa, H. J. Robert	Did not finish.	

The winners were: The Emerald, Sachem, Loyal, Neola, Isolt, and Roudinella. The Neola defeated the Yankee 57 seconds on time allowance.

Small Yachts Race for Cup.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 7.—The thirty-foot yachts began their regular season to-day, sailing the first race for the Paget Cup, for which the racing will be continued during the entire Summer. Only two of the seven boats here, the Esperanza, H. O. Havemeyer, Jr., and the Barbara, Winthrop Rutherfurd, started. The wind was light from the south and the course was a triangular one of eight miles, once around. The Esperanza won by 41 seconds. The summary:

	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Esperanza	8:21	4:30:41	1:09:41
Barbara	8:21	4:31:22	1:10:22

Seawanhaka Cup Defender.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, July 7.—The new Seawanhaka Cup defender is now almost ready at the yards of the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club, and it is whispered that she is a wonder. The yacht is built on new lines, but within the strict regulations of the cup defenders, as laid down by the deed of gift. She has been designed by G. Herrick Duggan.

La Rita Won Lipton Yacht Trophy.

CHICAGO, July 7.—La Rita, George R. Peare's twenty-foot cabin yacht, took the third and final race of the series for the Lipton Trophy this afternoon. La Rita captured the entire series, finishing with a percentage of 300. She won to-day's race easily, although on actual sailing time she was only 3 minutes and 13 seconds faster than Sprite, the only other contestant.

American Yachts in English Waters.

LONDON, July 7.—The auxiliary screw schooner yacht Cherokee, belonging to the New York Yacht Club and owned by Samuel H. Vandergrift of Pittsburg, Pa., sailed from Cowes, Isle of Wight, to-day.

J. Pierpont Morgan's steam yacht Corsair left Dover to-day, bound westward.

POLO AT CEDARHURST.

The polo team of the Meadowbrook Club defeated the second team of the Rockaway Hunt Club in the opening game of the tournament of the latter club at Cedarhurst yesterday by a score of 11 to 8¾. The home team was allowed seven goals and managed to score only two more, losing a quarter by a safety. The Meadow Brook goals were all earned.

The game was scheduled to begin at 4:30 o'clock, but it was after 5 o'clock before the teams finally lined up in front of the club house. Rockaway was first to get the ball, and Dixon and Chauncey carried it quite a distance toward the Meadowbrook goal before Alexander overtook them and retrieved the sphere. The play was then forced into the Cedarhurst territory, and Brooks made the first goal for Meadowbrook after two and a half minutes' play. Half a minute after the ball was again placed in play Alexander scored a second goal for the visitors.

The home team played well during the remainder of the period, but were unable to score.

In the second period Meadow Brook again scored two goals in succession, Alexander after two minutes' play and Appleton after thirty seconds by a long drive from the field. Then Dixon, receiving the ball from Babcock, made the first goal of the day for the home team. The play during the remainder of the period was very fast, and Alexander and Brooks each scored again for Meadow Brook, making the score at the end of the second period, Rockaway, 5; Meadow Brook, 6.

In the third period the local team did their best work of the day, keeping the ball in Meadow Brook territory during the greater part of the time and holding their adversaries down by one goal, scored by Brooks. In the last period, however, the superior weight and endurance of the visitors told, and they made four goals—two by Alexander and two by Brooks—to one by Vanderpoel for the home team. Rockaway was also penalized 1¼ for a safety by Dixon, and the game ended with the score: Meadow Brook, 11; Rockaway, 8¾.

Among the well-known persons present were Mr. and Mrs. Sidney D. Ripley, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Chauncey, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Harper, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. James Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Tailer, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Norris, Mr. and Mrs. Hobart Porter, Mr. and Mrs. Rene La Montagne, Dr. and Mrs. Vanderpoel, and Mr. and Mrs. O. W. Bird. The summary follows:

ROCKAWAY.	Hcp.	MEADOW BROOK.	Hcp.
H. Vanderpoel	1	H. S. Page	3
D. Chauncey, Jr.	2	R. Brooks	3
C. P. Dixon, Jr.	2	A. Alexander	4
H. D. Babcock, Jr.	1	J. W. Appleton	3
Total handicap	6	Total handicap

Excursions.

Entertaining Beyond Comparison.

GLEN ISLAND

Attractions from all parts of the world. Interesting novelties. A band of wild riders and steer-catchers from the Plains of Mexico. Grand concerts, magnificent foliage, rare plants, Horticultural wonders, unequalled menagerie, museum and aquarium; ALL FREE. Delightful sail on swift steamers. Glen Island clam bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." The Dairy. Boating, Bathing, Bowling, Billiards, Fishing. TIME TABLE SUBJECT TO CHANGE—STEAMERS LEAVE:

Cortlandt St. Pier, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:45, 5:15 P. M.

Bridge Dock, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., 12:30, 2:00, 2:30, 3:00 P. M.

East 32d St. 9:30, 10:00, 10:45, 11:45 A. M., 12:45, 2:00, 2:30, 3:15, 4:30, 5:45 P. M.

Leave Glen Island, 11:00 A. M., for Cortlandt St. only; 11:30 A. M., for East 32d St. and Brooklyn, 12:00 M. and 1:00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only; 3:00, 5:00, 5:30, 6:00, 7:00, and 8:00 P. M. for all landings.

Frequent extra boats on Sundays and holidays.

EXCURSION, 40 CENTS,
including admission to all attractions.

Excursion Routes to the Sea.
THE LONG ISLAND RAILROAD

MANHATTAN BEACH.

Trains leave New York, 34th St., E. R., week days, 5:30, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10 and half hourly from 1:10 to 3:40, 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40, 9:30, and 10:50 P. M. Returning, last train leaves the Beach, 12:00 midnight. **Excursion Fare, 40c.**

Trains leave East New York about 25 minutes after 34th St. time.

From New York, Whitehall St., via 39th St., So. Brklyn Ferry, connecting with L. I. R. R. Trains leave week days only, 7:00, 8:00, 8:20, 11:00 A.M., 1:00, 2:20, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, P.M. **Excursion Fare, 50c.**

ROCKAWAY BEACH.

Trains leave New York, 34th St., E. R., week days, 5:40, 6:40, 8:30, 9:20, 10:30, 10:50 A. M. 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 4:20, 5:20, 6:30, 7:20, 8:20, 9:20 and 10:30 P. M. On Saturdays additional trains will leave 1:20, 2:20, 3:20 and 9:50 P. M. Returning, last train leaves the Beach at 11:55 P. M.

ROCKAWAY BEACH

ALL WATER ROUTE — Ocean Going Steamers — General Slocum, Grand Republic

50 Cts.

Connecting at Rockaway Beach with Trolley for ARVERNE, EDGEMERE and FAR ROCKAWAY.

The most refreshing hour and half sail, leaving W. 129th St., 9 a.m.; W. 26th St., 8.40 and 10 a.m., 1.35 p.m.; Battery Landing, 9.20, 10.40 a.m., 2.05 p.m.; Leaving Rockaway, 11 a.m., 5.00, 6.15 p.m.

DAILY EXCURSION TO SUMMIT OF HISTORIC MOUNT BEACON.

Cool—Comfortable—Delightful.

Sixty-mile sail up the Hudson on fast and superbly equipped steamer HOMER RAMSDELL to Fishkill, (returning in the evening.) Otis Incline Railway to summit of highest mountain in the Highlands. Grand view, magnificent scenery, beautiful mountain walks. Refreshments on Steamer and at new Mountain Hotel. Steamer leaves FRANKLIN ST. week days 9:30 A. M.; W. 129th St. 10:00 A. M.; Sundays half hour earlier. Round trip to Summit of Mountain, only $1.00. To WEST POINT or NEWBURGH and Return, 75 cts.

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL.
Sandy Hook Route

From Pier 8, Foot Rector St., N. R.

Boats leave at 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., and 1:00, 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30, 8:00 P. M.; Sundays, 10:00 A. M., 1:00, 4:00, 8:00 P. M., for all

NEW JERSEY COAST RESORTS.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO.
THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO
CONEY ISLAND.

Leave FOOT 22D ST., North River, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:00, 1:45, 2:30, 3:15, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00 P. M.

Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River, } Half hour later.

Leave NEW IRON PIER, CONEY ISLAND, 10:40, 11:40 A. M., 12:40, 1:40, 2:40, 3:25, 4:10, 4:55, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 8:40, 9:40, 10:40 P. M.

ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

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ASBURY PARK AND BACK 80C.

PATTEN LINE

LONG BRANCH—ASBURY PARK

And all resorts on the Jersey Seacoast.

Lv. ft. W. 129th St., 7:55, 8:55, 10:55 A. M. (*Saturday 12:55 P. M.) and 2:45 P. M.

Lv. Battery (nr. So. Ferry) 8:20, 9:20, *11:20 A. M. (*Saturday 1:20 P. M.) and 3:10 P. M.

SATURDAY SPECIAL, 13th St., 3:55; Battery, 4:20 P. M.

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To West Point, Newburgh, or Poughkeepsie, Grand Daily Excursion (except Sunday), BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS NEW YORK and ALBANY.

From Brooklyn, Fulton St., by Annex, 8 A. M.
From New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 A. M.
From New York, West 22d St. Pier, 9:00 A. M.
From New York, West 129th St. Pier, 9:15 A. M.
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.

Morning and Afternoon Concerts.

AL FOSTER

DEEP SEA FISHING daily. Al Foster's reliable, large iron seagoing steamer Angler, regular boat runs Winter and Summer; fare, 75c.; ladies, 50c. Leavas 224 St., E. R., 7:15 A. M.; Battery Landing, 8:05 A. M. sharp. N. B.—Only iron boat on this route. Large ladies' saloon and first-class restaurant. Music on board. AL FOSTER.

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Twentieth Century Storage Company's New Building, 490-492 East 138th St.—Clean storage; reasonable rates; vans for moving; packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, 8c. yard up. Telephone 587—Melrose.

Summonses.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—COUNTY OF New York.—ELIZABETH GIFFORD, Plaintiff, vs. MARY T. CRAWFORD, individually; Mary T. Crawford, as executrix of the last will and testament of Kate C. Kelly, deceased; Elizabath F. Knauss, Elmar von Eschwege and Louisa von Eschwege, his wife; the Christian name "Louisa" being fictitious, her true name being unknown to the plaintiff; Alphonse E. J. Sohmer, and Ehrich Miller, Defendants.—Summons and notice.

To the above named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, May 15th, 1902.

ERNEST HALL,
Plaintiff's Attorney, office and Post Office address, 64 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendants, Elmar von Eschwege and Louisa von Eschwege, his wife, her Christian name "Louise" being fictitious, her true name being unknown to the plaintiff:

The forgoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Honorable P. Henry Dugro, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated May 26th, 1902, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 26th day of May, 1902.—Dated New York, May 27th, 1902.

ERNEST HALL,
Plaintiff's Attorney, office and Poet Office address, 64 William Street, New York City.
my27-1aw6wTu&Fy3.

Legal Notices.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME Court of New York, held in Part 1, thereof, held in and for the County of New York, at the County Court House in City Hall Park, on the 30th day of June, 1902.—Present: J. Truax, Justice.—In the matter of the application of HENRY EDMUND GAUDIOSI to change his name to HENRY EDMUND GAUDY.

On reading and filing the petition of Henry Edmund Gaudiosi, verified on the 30th day of June, 1902, and the affidavit of Leopold Gaudiosi, verified on the 30th day of June, 1902.

It is ordered that Henry Edmund Gaudiosi, the petitioner herein, shall he and he is hereby authorized to assume the name Henry Edmund Gaudy on the 31st day of July, 1902, and

It is further ordered that this order be entered and the petition and the affidavit attached thereto be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York within ten days from the date hereof, and

It is further ordered that within ten days after the entry of this order a copy thereof be published in The New York Times at least once.

Enter. C. H. T.

Summer Resorts.

NEW YORK.

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Now open. A select family hotel. GOLF AND ALL OUTDOOR SPORTS. Superior accommodations. Excellent cuisine. Fifty miles from New York City via N. Y. & Harlem R. R. and N. Y. & Putnam R. R. Telephone. Illustrated booklet. EMERSON CLARK, Proprietor.

Long Island.

THE NEW

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Fronting on the Great South Bay of Long Island, and backed by the Ocean.

Newest and Largest Ocean Hotel.

200 large, airy rooms. $3.50 per day and up. Unequaled Surf Bathing.

No Hay Fever. No Malaria. Always Cool.

Trains from E. 34th St. at 8:25 A. M., 1:30 and 4:20 P. M., and Flathush Ave. 8:22 A. M., 1:10 and 4:30 P. M. connect with hotel boat.

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MADISON SQ. ROOF GARDEN } TO-NIGHT at 7:30.
JAPAN BY NIGHT Brilliantly Illuminated } Adm. 50c.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. | Evgs. prompty 8:15. Mat. Sat. at 2:15.
Sam S. Shubert and Nixon & Zimmerman's
A CHINESE HONEYMOON
The English Musical Sensation by Dance & Talbot

HERALD Square Theatre. | Promptly 2:15 & 8:15 | Management Sam S. Shubert.
A. H. Chamberlyn's Magnificent Production of
THE DEFENDER The New Musical Yachtical Extravaganza.
REGULAR MATS. WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY

CHERRY BLOSSOM GROVE B'WAY, 45TH ST. (N. Y. THEATRE.)
CHAPERONS in conjunction with immense VAUDEVILLE BILL.
Bargain Mats. (50c.) Wed. & Sat. in Theatre.

FLOATING ROOF GARDEN 50c. Fare,
EveryEve. St. Grand Republic, Fri. Excepted. Conterno's 14th Regt. Band and Vaudeville. Leave W. 129 St. 8 p. m., W. 20 St. 8:30 p. m., Battery 9 p. m.

CIRCLE AUDITORIUM, B'way & 60th St. Evgs. 8:20. 50c. That's all.
KALTENBORN
T'ngt. Symph'y ngt. Vocalist, Miss Marie Strebel.

PARADISE ROOF GARDENS | 42d St., B'way & 7th Av. Ev. 8:15. Glass Inclosure. 20 International Vaudeville Celebrities. Special Roof Matinées Wed. & Sat. Every seat 50c.

TERRACE GARDEN TO-NIGHT. 58th & 59th Sts. Near Lex. Ave. CHIMES OF NORMANDY.

PROCTOR'S 125th St., 23d St., FIFTH AVENUE. OPEN
BIG COMEDY & VAUDE. ALL SUMMER.

KEITH'S B'way and 14th. BEST SHOW IN TOWN 30—GREAT ACTS—30 PRICES 25c. and 50c.

KNICKERBOCKER Lederer's Big Hit, Thea. Evs. 8:15, Mat. Sat. 2:15 The Wild Rose
Lederer's Galaxy of 100.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX.—New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. Orchestral Concerts & Vocal Soloists

DUSS ST. NICHOLAS GARDENS BAND CARNIVALS. Mid Arctic Breezes. Evs. 8:15.

The Turf.

Brighton Races

EVERY WEEK DAY AT 2:30 P. M.
TO-DAY, THE $1,500

Jamaica Stakes

And 5 other Races. Music by Lander.
Reached by All Coney Island Routes.

LONG LOST VIOLIN RESTORED TO MRS. BOTT

She Weeps as She Receives the Precious Stradivarius.

"It Is All I Have Left Now," She Says—Indictment Against Dealer Flechter Dismissed.

Many eyes were moist yesterday when Recorder Goff turned over to Mrs. Matilda Bott, who had come all the way from Germany on purpose to receive it, the famous Stradivarius violin which was stolen from her late husband, Joseph John Bott, in this city eight years ago.

"Mrs. Bott, it is with great pleasure that I give this violin over to you," said the Recorder, as he deposited the precious instrument in the old woman's trembling arms. "I hope that it may be a comfort to you in your old age. It has been the source of a great deal of misery and unhappiness to you and your late husband, and I am heartily glad to be able to give it into your possession."

Misery it brought to others, too, for Victor S. Fletcher, a dealer in musical instruments in Union Square, was sentenced to a year in Sing Sing on April 30, 1896, on the charge of stealing it, and the sentence was confirmed by the Appellate Division. It is asserted, too, that grief over the loss of the violin was the prime cause of Bott's death. At the time it was stolen Signor Nicolini, the husband of Patti, had made an offer of $5,500 for the instrument, which had been accepted.

A year passed without a clue, and then Fletcher was arrested, although he said that the instrument found in his store on Union Square was not a Stradivarius, but an imitation. While the court proceedings were dragging the violin was recovered in the store of Mrs. Springer, 155 Jay Street, Brooklyn. She said she had bought it for her son from one "Jim" Dooley for $30, and Dooley said he had bought it in a pawnshop on Eighth Avenue, near Fourteenth Street, for $20. Experts proved it to be Bott's treasure beyond a doubt.

The violin was seized by the authorities, who have held it since and covered the old case in which it was carried with seals, which still remained upon it yesterday. Before the instrument was turned over the two Springers, mother and son, formally renounced all claims upon it, as did Fletcher, who was in court.

Mrs. Bott, weeping bitterly, was then called to the bench. Her eyes streamed as she tottered forward.

"Yes, that is the violin my husband owned," she said between sobs. "It is all I have left now. My husband is dead and I am poor."

When Mrs. Bott had received the precious instrument the Recorder granted the motion of Fletcher's counsel that the indictment against his client be dismissed.

SONS OF BENJAMIN OFFICERS.

Adolph Silberstein Elected Grand Secretary, Louis Strauss Withdrawing as a Candidate.

PHILADELPHIA, July 7.—The Independent Order Sons of Benjamin, in annual convention here to-day, completed the election of officers, which was not finished yesterday owing to a dispute over the candidacy for Grand Secretary of Adolph Silberstein, who has held the office for a number of years, his opponent being Louis Strauss of New York. To-day Mr. Strauss withdrew and Mr. Silberstein was re-elected. Other officers were elected as follows:

Assistant Grand Secretary—LOUIS FRANKLIN.

Grand Treasurer—PHILIP FREUND, New York.

Grand Sexton—S. OSCHER, New York.

Chairman of the Endowment Fund—DAVID REGGEL, New York.

The report of the Grand Secretary showed the total receipts for the past two years to be $31,731, and the disbursements $30,892.

CURRENCY TRANSFERS BY WIRE

Deposits in Chicago Made Payable in New Orleans on Notice Under a Treasury Order.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—An order has been issued by the Treasury officials extending to Chicago the privilegee now enjoyed by New York commercial interests of permitting the deposit of funds in the Sub-Treasury there for payment in New Orleans on telegraphic notice of such deposits. The object of the order is to facilitate transactions in cotton operations, thus avoiding the delay incident to the ordinary methods of making these payments.

At the Sub-Treasury here it was said that the order of the United States Treasurer allowing Chicago to make currency transfers by telegraph would have no effect on this centre and would not, so far as could be seen, divert any of the demand from this centre. The order, it was said, benefited the banks by giving them forty-eight hours' additional time, and was probably a recognition of the growing importance of Chicago as a financial centre.

THE SLOANE-FIELD WEDDING.

Guests from New York Arrive at Lenox, Mass., for the Ceremony To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., July 7.—The guests for the Sloane-Field wedding arrived in Lenox about 6:30 this evening and were met at the Lenox station by coaches, which conveyed them to the Curtis House, the cottages, and other places where they will be entertained. W. D. Curtis was obliged to engage all the coaches in Lenox, Pittsfield, and Lee to meet the demand. Dinner was served at the Curtis House for the guests at 8 o'clock, and there were many private dinner parties, including those given by Mrs. John E. Alexandre, Mrs. John Sloane, and Mrs. W. D. Sloane.

There was a rehearsal of the music, &c., at the church this afternoon. Among the guests who arrived are:

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt,	Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt,
Mrs. Elliot F. Shepard,	C. W. Smalley,
Dr. and Mrs. W. Seward Webb;	Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Fisid,
Gen. and Mrs. Horace Porter,	Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Fish,
	Col. Jay and Miss Jay.

A special train of nine coaches left the Grand Central Station at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon for Lenox, Mass., bearing about 117 members and friends of the families of Lila Vanderbilt Sloane and William B. Osgood Field, whose marriage will take place at Lenox to-day at noon. The train went over the Harlem Division of the New York Central to Pittsfield, Mass., and from there to Lenox over the Boston and Albany Road. The train will leave Lenox to-morrow afternoon at 4 o'clock, bringing the wedding party back to New York.

Among those who went on the train yesterday were the following:

Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt,	Mrs. Julien T. Davies,
Mr. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes and Miss Stokes,	Miss Ethel Davies,
	Miss Natica Rives,
	Miss Caroline Wilmerding,
Mrs. Clement C. Moore,	Mr. and Mrs. Field,
Mrs. H. Fulton Cutting,	Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Field,
Bayard Cutting, Jr.,	
Peter Marié,	Mrs. James Russel Soley and daughter,
Mrs. Bell,	
Miss Gurnee,	Mrs. Thomas Purcell Field,
Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay,	
Mrs. Kane and Miss Kane,	Mrs. Mott,
	Miss Gwendolyn Burden,
Worthington Whitehouse,	W. Bourke Cockran.

The train was made up of a baggage car, a day coach, and the Pullman cars Adrian, Marthe, Pleasant, Goldfinch, Redwing, Robin, and Osprey.

Had Cornelius Vanderbilt pressed his protest he might have gotten into a serious altercation with a persistent camera man who sought to phtograph him as he and his wife stepped from their cab at the Forty-second Street entrance to the Grand Central Station. The Vanderbilts were somewhat later than the rest of the party, and their cab whirled from Fifth Avenue into Forty-second Street at a lively rate. A moment after it stopped at the block Mr. Vanderbilt swung open the door and stepped out. He then turned and gave his hand to Mrs. Vanderbilt.

As they started into the station a photographer for an illustrated paper squatted back of his camera and endeavored to get the distinguished man and his wife into focus. Mr. Vanderbilt noticed him, and, lifting his hand in protest, said: "Oh, don't do that." He ducked his head behind his uplifted arm and tried to shield his face from the picturemaker as though he were trying to ward off a blow, at the same time striving to keep his person between the offender and his wife.

Thwarted in his first attempt to secure the picture, the man grabbed up his camera and ran down into the train sheds, keeping a few paces in front of Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt and sparring for a vantage point. Just as the couple passed through the gates to the train the camera man thought he saw the distinguished man off his guard and snapped him, but as he shut up his machine he looked dubious as to the result of his flying shot.

MISS NETTY TERRY MARRIED.

She Weds Prince Guy de Lucinge—Faucigny in Paris.

PARIS, July 7.—Prince Guy de Lucinge-Faucigny and Miss Netty Terry, daughter of the late Antonio Terry, were married here to-day at the Church of St. Philippe-du-Roule, in the presence of a large and fashionable gathering.

Francisco Terry, the bride's uncle, and Count Stanislas de Castellane, the bride's cousin, were her witnesses. Prince Aymon de Lucinge-Faucigny and Count de Kergolay were witnesses for the bridegroom.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Yesterday in town, as far as the modish restaurants indicated, was gay, as many society folk lunched in them before leaving on the 2 o'clock special train for Lenox, to be present at the Field-Sloane wedding.

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Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay were among those who lunched in town. Miss Sloane, by the way, was one of Mrs. Mackay's bridesmaids. Mr. and Mrs. Gay Lowell of Boston were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Mackay at Harbor Hill on Sunday.

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Miss Emily Tuckerman, who returned recently from a trip abroad, is at the Tuckerman country house, Ingleside, at Stockbridge, Mass.

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T. Suffern Tailer, who stopped at Bar Harbor for a few days, left there yesterday. Mrs. Charles Abercrombie has arrived at the Malvern for the season there.

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Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer and family of Philadelphia have arrived at Bar Harbor and are occupying the Stanton cottage.

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A vaudeville entertainment for the benefit of the hospital at White Plains is to be given to-morrow afternoon at the Howard Willets residence in that village.

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Mr. and Mrs. Alexander W. Shaw are at one of the Long Branch hotels for a few days.

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Capt. Philip M. Lydig and Mrs. Lydig, who arrived from Europe on Saturday, remain in town, lunching and dining at the fashionable restaurants.

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Mrs. Astor is expected to arrive on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse to-day. It is possible that she will remain in town until Thursday. Mr. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor are at their town house. Mrs. Astor has been out driving several times lately. It will doubtless be several weeks before they leave town.

***

Miss Emily Carew, Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt's sister, is booked for sailing on the Sicilia to-day. Prof. Walter S. Perry and Mrs. Perry and Dr. Hamilton and Mrs. Hamilton are booked for the same ship. Booked to sail to-day on the Pennsylvania are Mr. and Mrs. William E. Fithian.

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On board the Celtic, which arrived from Liverpool yesterday, were Mrs. James Brown Lord and Cooper Lord, Mr. and Mrs. James M. Varnum, Prince Sapieka, Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Baker, Miss Francis M. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. Edward V. Z. Lane, Miss Alice L. Lane and William L. Lane, Mr. and Mrs. Clarkson Potter, Mrs. R. B. Potter and Austin Potter, and Mr. and Mrs. John B. Taylor.

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The eyes of the fashionable world, to use a well-worn allegory, are turned toward Lenox to-day. At noon there William B. Osgood Field and Miss Lila Vanderbilt Sloane, the youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane and a great-granddaughter of the late Commodore Vanderbilt, are to be married. The majority of the guests went to Lenox yesterday in a special vestibuled train. Curtis Hotel has been secured for their accommodation by Mr. Sloane, the father of the bride. Many of the guests will remain until to-morrow, attending this evening the garden party given in honor of Ambassador Porter by John Sloane. Among the Vanderbilt relatives who have arrived at Lenox are Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, and Mr. Reginald Vanderbilt.

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The season may be said to begin to-day at Newport with the commencement of the daily concerts at the Casino and the date of the first dance at that place this year. The Meadow Club at Southampton has begun its weekly dinners and dances. The Kebo Valley Club at Bar Harbor will start its Saturday dinners on July 12.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 7.—The musical season at the Casino opened to-day with a concert from 4 to 6 in the afternoon. As usual, Mullaley's Orchestra has been engaged, and will give daily concerts until after the Horse Show in September. The present arrangement is for afternoon concerts five days in the week, morning concerts Wednesday and Saturday mornings, the weekly hops Thursday evenings, and a popular concert Sunday night.

Mrs. Hugh L. Willoughby has issued invitations for a reception at her cottage on Halidon Hill Wednesday afternoon in honor of the engagement of her daughter, Miss Estelle Willoughby, to Clayton Dickson of Philadelphia. Mrs. Willoughby will be assisted by her daughters, the Misses Estelle and Katherine Robinson Willoughby. Mr. Dickson arrived to-night and is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Willoughby.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt and her daughter, Miss Gladys, left to-day on a special car for Lenox to attend the Sloane-Field wedding to-morrow. Alfred G. Vanderbilt and his wife also went with Mrs. Vanderbilt.

A number of other cottagers also went to Lenox for the wedding.

Atherton Blight and the Misses Blight arrived to-day at their cottage on Bellevue avenue, for the season.

Judge McKenna of Philadelphia is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Cramp at their villa on Bellevue avenue. Harry McVickar of New York is the guest of Lieut. Woodbury Kane.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry S. Redmond are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Redmond at the Sargent cottage, Kay Street.

F. K. Sturgis, William G. Roelker, Jr., M. M. Shoemaker, and H. Weinting have taken apartments at the Halcyon.

Miss Lota Robinson of Baltimore and Miss May Handy of Richmond are expected soon to be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. John R. McLean at the Bennett Villa.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Cass Canfield are at the Reed cottage on Bellevue Avenue for the Summer.

Mrs. J. Clinch Smith has arrived at her cottage on Harrison Avenue.

Sir Philip Burne-Jones, the English artist, and Robert Graves of New York have taken apartments at the Berkeley for the season.

Robert Fulton Cutting, who leased the R. M. Cushing villa at the Spouting Rocks and early in the Summer decided not to occupy it on account of the illness of his daughter, intending to spend the Summer in Europe, has now decided to come to Newport, and is expected at the Cushing villa in a few days.

Mrs. Wainwright, wife of Commander Richard Wainwright, U. S. N., Superintendent of the Naval Academy, and Miss Wainwright are expected to arrive at their cottage at Jamestown July 16 for the Summer.

Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Bates and Mrs. A. Forepaugh of New York, Mrs. Ehrain A. Burt of Marquette, Mich., and George C. Waring, Mrs. J. T. Lee and Miss Mary F. Lee of Boston are at the Stevens Villa.

James T. Lentz of New York has rented the Gen. G. K. Warren cottage on Gibbs Avenue for the Summer.

William E. Carter, Augustus Jay, Jr., Joseph E. Widener, Robert Sedgwick, Jr., Gordon Fairchild, Charles Hauge of the Sweden and Norway Legation, J. H. Van Royen of the Netherlands Legation, Mrs. Cottenet, and E. J. Curley of Lexington, Ky., are registered at the Casino.

Mrs. Charles H. Baldwin gave a luncheon to-day, and Mrs. E. A. Wickes a dinner at the Pinard Cottage to-night.

F. S. Grant d'Hauteville has joined his family here.

Mr. and Mrs. Herman B. Duryea have arrived at their cottage on Beacon Hill Road.

The Rev. L. L. Tiffany and the Rev. Mr. Nelson of New York are the guests of Miss C. Ogden Jones at her cottage at Ochre Point.

James A. Hopkins of Philadelphia is visiting his mother, Mrs. James Hopkins, at the McClagg cottage.

The steam yachts Sagamore, Truant, and Enterprise have arrived here.

BAR HARBOR HAPPENINGS.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, July 7.—Gen. Horace Porter, United States Ambassador to France, will arrive in the course of the next few days at Bar Harbor. He will be the guest of Morris K. Jesup.

At present Gen. Porter is at Lenox, where he will remain until the wedding of Miss Sloane. After his visit to Mr. Jesup Gen. Porter will go to Newport, where he will be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Berwind. He will sail for Europe July 24.

Mrs. George Lord of New York, who has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. R. Hall McCormick will take a cottage here for the remainder of the season.

Miss Celeste Eustis of New York has closed her house at Westfield and arrived here for the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Stone of New York and Miss Margaret Stone have arrived at the Louisburg for the Summer.

The Village Improvement Society met to-day. Parke Godwin, the veteran journalist, was re-elected President.

F. MacMonnies, the celebrated sculptor, is the guest of Dr. and Mrs. Robert Abbe of New York at Brook End.

Miss Stanton of New York is visiting the Misses Wilkins at the Knoll.

The opening golf tournament at the Kebo Valley Club was won by T. G. Condon of New York. Robert Amery, C. R. Auchincloss, and George S. Robbins tied for second.

Joseph Leiter arrived here to-night. He will remain for a short visit at Mossley Hall.

John S. Kennedy of New York has returned from his fishing trip to Canada, and is now at Kenarden Lodge.

James J. Hill will come here this Summer in his steam yacht Wagonta.

E. R. Thomas of New York arrived here yesterday aboard his yacht Endymion. His father, Gen. Samuel Thomas, is in very poor health.

Herbert Jacques has been made Secretary of the Horse Show Association.

IN THE SHOPS.

It may have been out a long time, the Maine bell, but this is the first time the woman shopper has chanced to see it. And such a bargain as it is! Only one dollar, and with it go three certificates to testify that the brass came from the unfortunate Maine in Havana harbor. The bell is about two inches in height, a good size for a table bell, and that is probably its purpose if one cares to put it to practical use. It has a top made of a disk of the brass on edge and upon it is inscribed its history. Below the disk is a red, white and blue ribbon.

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Toilet articles of sandal wood are the latest, and nothing could be much more costly, taking into consideration the delicacy of the material. There are powder boxes, hair and hat brushes, and hand mirrors. Even combs are backed with it. The wood is carved, of course, with delicate designs.

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Little hearts are made to tuck into the top of one's corset to prevent the end of the steel from pressing into the flesh too harshly. Each is about an inch and a half in length, with two ends of the silk of which it is made. These come in white and different colors and they have embroidered flowers. The flower in one instance is a tiny rosebud. In others it may be a forget-me-not or a violet.

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Billet doux note paper, they call it, but that is a misnomer. It has the paper and envelope in one and the love letter is written on the continental note paper with any number of sheets in an envelope. Any one who knows anything about it knows that.

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They cannot be unlucky, peacock's feathers, for they are to be seen upon wine glasses, in the natural colors, with a little touch of gold. No one would spoil, above all things, a good wine with a bad omen.

***

A charming box is big enough to hold all of my lady's jewels, tiara and all. It is nearly a foot and a half square, not quite half as high, and made of Benares brass in the finest of designs. It is finished with big brass nails pointed and in the same dull tone. There is a clasp of the brass at the front, and the casket stands upon four brass feet. Inside it is carved and inlaid with mother-of-pearl.

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A pretty thing in a belt buckle is made of two disks, each a little larger than a quarter, with a fleur de lys in purple enamel.

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Here is a very nice eyeglass case. It has a little pocket on the lower half, inside of the case, and into this the glass is slipped. Then the two sides shut together as in the ordinary case. There is a raised place in the centre of the upper part for the nose-pieces.

***

The man who can give you all sorts of of things in the way of fine skins for a cozy corner—that is, a masculine cozy corner, of course—leopard skins, tiger skins, bear skins and a priceless buffalo skin for a robe in winter, and cushions also covered with fine skins, will put the lights into your house in chandeliers made of horns. One that is to go into a Summer camp is to be six feet long. For side lights one can have single horns. Some of these are buffalo horns, the large part of the horn against the wall, and from the point of the horn the electric light globe appears.

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Little things come in the shape of electric table lamps, of, say, mildewed bronze, as they are of a peculiar soft blue green. Some are in the shape of the old-time student lamps, while others have the part for the oil in the shape of a boat like a Roman lamp, with a female figure on one end and the burner at the other. They are delightful.

***

Mushrooms have been coming into fashion lately in other ways than for the table, and their standing is certain now, for they appear on a Rookwood vase.

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Silver belt buckles, which look like pieces of old iron roughly cut, are charming when made with dark blue opaque or green translucent stones.

EXPANSION SALES.

THE BIG STORE SIEGEL COOPER Co. A CITY IN ITSELF
SIXTH AVE. MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN. 18TH & 19TH STS.

EXPANSION SALES.

"Such Big Crowds, and Right After a Great Holiday, Too."

The foregoing remark was uttered by a gentleman who accompanied the writer through the store yesterday afternoon.

The Store was intensely busy. The Main Aisle was a moving concourse of people. Great crowds were on every floor.

And all this notwithstanding the fact that thousands were out of town, and that the Fourth of July holidays have just ended; the Big Store's Expansion Sales began with a great volume of activity.

These Expansion Sales are so important, so comprehensive and include such a great variety of departments, that the opportunities afforded you to buy splendid merchandise at much less than the usual prices are practically limitless.

The list that follows is for to-day, and is curtailed. But it serves eloquently as an indication of the many very surprising values that simply await your coming.

Straw Hats

FOR MEN, YOUTHS AND BOYS.

All the most popular braids in rough and fine straws.
The season's smartest shapes.
Positively exceptional values at 50c
(Main Floor, Rear.)

Summer Petticoats.

THESE SUMMER PETTICOATS FOR WOMEN comprise all the very newest effects in sateen, gingham, percale and lawn. We describe one lot as an index to the others:
SUMMER PETTICOATS, Lawn, umbrella style, with big ruffles, in pink, blue, helio and black. Can be used as a drop skirt; dozens of other styles—too many to describe in detail. Values range upward to $1.00; uniformly priced at 50c
(Second Floor, Centre.)

Undermuslins.

Made up in fine cambric and ruffled, hemmed, tucked and embroidered in delightful designs.
WOMEN'S DRAWERS, cambric umbrella style; with tucked ruffle, special, 25c
WOMEN'S DRAWERS; fine cambric, umbrella style; lawn tucked ruffle, with hemstitched hem, 39c
WOMEN'S DRAWERS, fine cambric, umbrella style; tucked ruffle with embroidery; also Lace Drawers, value 69c.; very special, 49c
(Second Floor, Centre.)

Dotted Lawn Waists.

With hemstitched yoke front and back, solid pin tucking across bust, very full waist, at 95c
(Second Floor, Centre.)

Black Silks.

Two Special Bargains.
4,000 yards of a 19-inch, pure dye, guaranteed BLACK TAFFETA SILK, strong and durable quality; special price, 55c
36-inch (1 yard wide) very fine grade guaranteed BLACK TAFFETA SILK, $1.35 value, 98c
(Main Floor, Front.)

Silk Petticoats.

An unexcelled opportunity for obtaining absolutely the prettiest garments that ever sold for not less than $6.00. Such price making is a part of the Expansion Sale policy. These Petticoats are made of fine Taffeta Silk in very pretty stripe effects. Three bias ruffles and knee umbrella flounce; corded and extra dust ruffle.
Special price, 3.75
(Second Floor, Centre.)

Towels.

20x36 HEAVY HEMMED HUCK, red borders only, is why we offer you a good 12½c. towel for 9c
(Main Floor, Front.)

French Organdies.

10,000 yards of fine quality IMPORTED ORGANDIES, in light and dark grounds, with beautiful printed designs; early season price, per yd., 18c.; now, 7c
(Main Floor, Front.)

Trunks.

Priced Most Favorably.

Trunks, when congregated by the thousand, take up a great amount of floor space. Nowadays we are moving stocks to save room because of the building changes we told you about.

Regular style Trunks, Bureau Trunks, Steamer Trunks, all strongly made from best materials, built on solid frames to stand the strenuous labors of travelling, and absolutely reliable; in all sizes.

Priced from $3.50 up to $75.00
(Second Floor, Take Escalator.)

Children's Hats.

Pretty creations in Silk Mull and Chiffon, with fancy straw trimming, in delicate pink, blue and white shades. Have been selling at $5.00 and $10.00, but prices are reduced to 3.75 & 5.00
(Second Floor, Centre.)

Table Linen.

BLEACHED ALL LINEN IRISH DAMASK, 63 inch, floral patterns, value 65c. yd., at 49c
NAPKINS, all linen, German damask Napkins, value 95c. doz., at 69c
(Main Floor, Centre.)

Pillow Case Muslin.

ATLANTIC BLEACHED COTTON, 500 pieces of 42 and 45 inch; sells regularly at 13c. and 15c. yd., 11c
(Main Floor Front.)

Baby Vehicles.

At Unprecedented Prices.

All these vehicles are from the best makers. Every one is a model of beauty and each design artistically exploited. Everything complete; the attachments are the latest. Individual descriptions cannot be given here. You must make your selection from the thousands of vehicles in stock. There are two special lots particularly good bargains, priced at about the cost to make.

Lot 1, each, 7.75
Lot 2, each, 15.00
(Second Floor, Take Escalator.)

Books. Cloth Bound.

Handsomely bound, stamped cover designs and printed from plates of high-priced editions.
FREE JOE, by Joel Chandler Harris, author of "Uncle Remus," &c.
ACROSS THE CHASM, by Julia Magruder, author of "Miss Ayr of Virginia," &c.
MADEMOISELLE DE BERNY, by Pauline Mackie, author of "A Georgian Actress," &c.
WITHIN THE CAPES, by Howard Pyle, author of "The Merry Adventures of Robin Hood," &c.
THE LAST MEETING, by Brander Matthews, author of "The Secrets of the Sea," &c.
YOUNG BLOOD, by E. W. Hornung, author of "The Amateur Cracksman," "The Rogue's March," &c.
PER VOLUME, 15c
(Second Floor, Take Escalator.)

Great Kimono Bargains.

Nothing more convenient for housewear. These come in fine white lawns, with polka dot border trimming; cut very full and long; special price, 49c
(Second Floor, Centre.)

The "Double Value" Shoe Sale

Continues with Increasing Enthusiasm.

As quickly as the assortments dwindle they are replenished with fresh lines, so that they are always complete and attractive.

In addition to the many thousands of pairs of Shoes and Oxfords already received, we feature for to-day a

Special Purchase of Tan Shoes and Oxfords.

Women's Oxford Ties, 69c, 98c, 1.45 and 1.95
Women's Shoes, 98c, 1.45 and 1.95
Men's Shoes and Oxfords, 1.00, 1.95 and 2.85
ALSO FINE VALUES IN CHILDREN'S SHOES.
(Main Floor, Rear.)

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THE PRESIDENT AND THE TRUSTS.

Mr. ROOSEVELT is too experienced a sportsman to believe that there ever really was a gun so ingeniously contrived as to kill a deer and miss a calf.

Yet, with all respect, that is apparently the kind of weapon he thinks can be constructed for dealing with the trusts. The objectionable trusts in this country and the objectionable feature of trusts that are not in all respects to be condemned rest chiefly on two dishonest advantages they have over their competitors. One is the secret favors shown to them by the railroads, the roads themselves being in some cases controlled by the trusts. The other is the heavy tariff duties imposed on their competitors abroad.

Mr. ROOSEVELT, so far as he has made any definite proposal, does not contemplate touching the latter source of unfair advantage. Yet it is really the worst thing existing in the situation. The favors granted by the railroads are already illegal. By proper vigilance and energy in the use of the powers resting in the Inter-State Commerce Commission and in the Department of Justice it would probably be quite practicable to do away with this particular wrong. But the unjust favors enjoyed by the trusts from the tariff are granted by law. They are the effect of the prostitution of the law-making power in the interest of individuals and corporations mainly for party purposes. They spring originally from demoralization of the National Legislature, and they are retained by influences which it is not extravagant to call corrupt. The power of these favored trusts is great and it is polluting. Let Mr. ROOSEVELT reflect for an instant on their work with reference to Cuba, the matter he had so much at heart. If it had not been for the Sugar Trust, the House bill granting a concession to Cuba with the repeal of the special protective tax for the benefit of the Sugar Trust would have been passed in the Senate. That body did not dare to deal fairly with the Cubans if it deprived the Sugar Trust of an unjust advantage. This is but one instance in many. The protected trusts are more powerful in Congress than any one interest besides. The President himself is helpless in conflict with them.

We do not impugn the sincerity of the President. But we are convinced that any fight he may undertake against the objectionable trusts will be futile to the point of ludicrousness if it be not directed against the protective tariff duties enacted for the benefit of those truste.

THE OPERATORS AND THE COAL STRIKE.

It is much to be regretted that there is no summary and exemplary way of bringing the anthracite operators to a realizing sense of their obligations to the public. Those assuming to speak for them now intimate that the suepension may last until October. Probably it will if it suits the purposes of the operators to have it last another three months. It can no longer be charitably assumed that they are merely moral cowards, paralyzed by a broken and dissolving strike and afraid to give employment to men ready and anxious to return to work. The conclusion is inevitable that, for purposes of their own, the men who dominate the trade through the control of the railroads are deliberately trifling with the public interest by allowing the tie-up to continue for weeks, and perhaps months, after it could have been terminated by the announcement of an intention to resume mining.

From the first the attitude of the operators has been such as to alienate the sympathies and arouse the suspicions of all who have the misfortune to be dependent upon them for fuel supplies. It has been arrogant and unsatisfactory. They could have averted the strike had they chosen to do so. They did not want to avert it. Most of the demands of the union would never have been formulated if the operators had shown a right spirit, and that which furnished the basis for the existing dissatisfaction need not have stood for a week in the way of a satisfactory adjustment of the relations of employers and workmen. The miners have learned from experience that the righting of wrongs from which they suffer cannot be effected by amicable negotiation. The store-order system, the powder swindle, and a dozen other ancient abuses lasted until overthrown by strikes sufficiently formidable to command respect and by legislation approved by right thinking men in the trade and out of it. The dishonest practice of paying the miner by the ton and cheating him of 20 to 30 per cent. of his earnings by "topping," "docking," and other arbitrary expedients, was the only issue of the present strike which would have been insisted upon. The practices complained of should have been abandoned without discussion. By a reorganization of their business on lines which are the basis of successful practice in every other industry, the operators could have satisfied the miners, protected the helpers and laborers, and won the loyal co-operation of all classes of labor. The Philadelphia Press tells the whole story in few words as follows:

> As a matter of fact the anthracite mines are always idle four months of the year anyway. It makes very little difference to either the companies or the men whether this idleness takes place when it is called a "suspension" by the miners or a "strike" by the public, or whether instead it comes at odd intervals during the year when the public hears nothing about it. Last year was a very active year in the coal trade, but the breaker was only at work 197 days. On an average, there were 116 working days, or nearly four and a half months, in which nothing was turned out. Miners had some work as "laborers" in addition to this, tasks which are not considered mining, but even last year, a most prosperous year, when the output fell short of 60,000,000 tons, and was one-half larger than in 1891, passing all previous records, men and capital were "idle" for nearly twice as long as since the suspension was declared.

The operators wanted the present strike as a means of disrupting the union; they want it continued because they do not think that the men "have as yet been sufficiently punished."

Meanwhile interests of great magnitude and importance are suffering. Every incident of the strike, and conspicuously its unwarranted prolongation by the refusal of the operators to employ the men who want to work, shows that the mine owners are abusing the invaluable privileges to the far-reaching injury of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and of the Nation. It is difficult to discuss their passive indifference to their public obligations calmly or with patience. They have not tried to do the best they could. They have permitted a blow to be struck at the National prosperity which will be far-reaching and of lasting injury. That their devices will return to plague them is to be regretted only because the consumer of anthracite must suffer with them.

AGUINALDO.

Nothing in the career of "the Filipino George Washington" misbecomes him more than the ending of it. Nothing, either, is better calculated to promote the gayety of nations—we use the plural advisedly—of the Filipino "nation," which still, according to Senator HOAR, exists, in spite of the thirty-odd irreconcilable tribes which it actuates toward eviscerating one another. Of "this our Nation," all but the anti-imperialists, likewise a segregation of mutually repellent particles, scattered and scattering from Boston to Texarkana. With these trifling exceptions, the American people regard with hilarity the fall of the curtain on the fifth act of the opera bouffe, "The Liberator; or, The George Washington of the Philippine Archipelago."

Suppose that things had gone the other way with the other G. W. Suppose that Great Britain had been able to announce that the American insurrection having been suppressed, no American rebel would be called to further account for his share in it. Suppose WASHINGTON, who had been captured months before by some unscrupulous but brave and ingenious British Funston, had thereupon been notified by Lord CORNWALLIS that he was free to go where he liked. Suppose G. W. had thereupon asked to be protected from being called upon to answer in civil suits such impertinent and annoying questions as where he had got it and what he had done with it. Suppose he had further applied for a guard to go about with him, and, this being refused, had explained that he would have to make his social visits at night, on account of the high probability that he would be murdered by some of his ex-fellow-insurgents, by reason of the little assassination he had felt himself compelled, in the line of business and liberation, to order of another American patriot of dangerous leading and popularity. Then, indeed, we should have had the memory of our American Aguinaldo to cherish.

It is to laugh. It is to laugh consumedly. Excepting, of course, for the anti-imperialists, who have a defective sense of humor. That defect is largely what makes them anti-imperialists.

TORTURES AND TORTURES.

Several correspondents have been writing to us lately about the "water cure" in the Philippines. The employment of that torture, for any purpose whatever, even by native scouts in the employ of the United States, we need not say that THE TIMES deprecates and condemns. But it is not, like its correspondents, blinded by these few and lamentable incidents in the conduct of the war in the Philippines to the magnificent achievements of the army in conducting the campaigne, nor prevented from joining most heartily in the congratulations of the President and the Secretary of War upon these achievements. It would feel very mean if it were. It deprecates and condemns also the killing of negroes by roasting them to death unlawfully in the United States, upon suspicion of crimes upon proof of which the courts may be trusted to do full justice to the criminals. And it observes with regret that this latter mode of torture has apparently escaped the attention of the Senators and Representatives from those communities in which it is most rife, while these Senators and Representatives are among the most inconsolable over the administration in the Philippines of the water cure, which has not been shown, nor, we believe, charged, to have brought about a fatal or a permanently injurious result in any single instance.

One inconsolable correspondent, who finds himself absolutely prevented, by the employment of the water cure, from sympathizing with his countrymen who are fighting the battles of his country in the Philippines, is that one whose letter we printed yesterday. In the course of it he observes that "the torture inflicted upon the Filipinos could not with impunity be employed (and overlooked) on the Continent of North America." If it were parliamentary we should answer "Bosh!" But we prefer to commend to our correspondent the stories of the roasting to death, in North America, of persons accused of crime, and to point out to him that these human holocausts are avowedly made for mere revenge, whereas the water cure, in every instance in which the employment of it has been charged, was employed as a practical measure of prevention and self-protection, and not vindictively, nor as a punishment, at all. We also particularly commend to him an article in last Sunday's TIMES, describing the methods habitually employed by the police of cities "on the Continent of North America" to elicit from reluctant prisoners only accused of crime confessions the police think they "ought" to make. These methods include the dark cell, the "sweatbox," starvation, the feeding of salted bread without water, the loosing of biting ants in the cell, and the throwing into it of red pepper.

Let us point out to our correspondent another difference. The confessions which these methods are employed to elicit are intended to bring detective glory to those who employ them by inducing the accused to confirm, by testimony, the "theory" of the Sherlock Holmes who tortures them; and they are mostly unverifiable. The confessions the water cure is employed to elicit are intended to save the lives of those who elicit them, and are immediately verifiable. One set of tortures is used as an incident of the peaceable administration of justice; the other as an act of war. It is not a legitimate act of war, we entirely admit. But it is used in order to induce a captured "insurrecto" to tell where the arms are concealed with which it is the purpose of the possessors to kill the inquisitors at the first opportunity. The confession can be verified at once by proceeding to the spot indicated, and searching for the firearms. We do not recall an instance in which they have not been found. On the other hand, an accused person who makes the confession a detective employs torture to induce him to make will very likely be testifying to a pack of absurd lies.

We repeat that, in spite of all the provocations to, and of all the excuses for, the use of the water cure, or of any other form of torture applied even to savage prisoners of war, we do not defend but condemn it. But when an American allowe his emotions to be so wrought upon as to declare that nothing like it could with impunity be employed on the Continent of North America, we commend to that American the counsel of JOHNSON to BOSWELL: "My dear Sir, endeavor to clear your mind of cant."

THE PROMISE OF THE SOUTH.

"Yours is an opportunity such as your fathers never knew." These were the words of Mr. RICHARD H. EDMONDS to the boys of the Georgia School of Technology at its recent commencement. The speaker is the editor of The Manufacturers' Record of Baltimore, one of the most intelligent and influential trade journals in the country. He has made a special and patient study of the South and its resources, and his address was an eloquent and careful statement of what the young men of the South may do if they are thoroughly trained.

What they may do is plain enough from what their fathers have done under immense difficulty and with no such opportunities of training as are now being opened to the young men of this generation. Mr. EDMONDS gave some remarkable statistics in this direction. He pointed out that the valuation of the property of the Southern States is today equal to that of the whole country in 1860, about $16,000,000,000. The specific figures of the elements of this property were, as he said, "amazing." For the sake of clearness we tabulate these:

	1860. Whole Country.	1900. South.
Pig iron, tons	884,474	3,000,000
Bituminous coal, tons	5,775,077	51,000,000
Railroads, miles	30,592	55,000
Cotton goods	$115,000,000	$110,000,000
Lumber products	$96,000,000	$200,000,000
Mineral and manufactured products	$1,900,000,000	$1,620,000,000
Street railways, miles	402	3,000
Petroleum, barrels	500,000	20,000,000

In order to understand what this immense progress means, we must remember that the civil war followed immediately after the first year taken in the above table for comparison. It is hardly an exaggeration to say that the share of the South in the property of the country as estimated in 1860 was destroyed by the war. The actual destruction by military operations, the waste of material in the support and equipment of the armies of the South, added to the heavy debt wrongly accumulated during the period of reconstruction, practically left the South naked at the end of the first decade after 1860. It is within the last thirty years, that is in about the average lifetime of a generation, that $16,000,000,000 of values have been created. It is true that the land was there for agriculture, but it was almost in the condition of unsettled country. This is a most striking record. It is made still more striking by comparison with what has been done in the last score of years.

Since 1880 the total manufacturing capital of the South has increased from $250,000,000 to $1,100,000,000, or more than fourfold. The cotton-mill capital has advanced from $21,000,000 to $150,000,000. The entirely new industry created from the waste of cottonseed employs a capital of $50,000,000, and the almost new industry of fruit and truck farming for the Northern and Western markets turns out a product of nearly $100,000,000 a year. The manufacture of furniture is rapidly rivaling that of the great Michigan peninsula, and the possession of "one-half the standing timber of the United States" promises that it will in time surpass it.

This is the field which Mr. EDMONDS appeals to the South to cultivate in the only way adequate to secure the great and brilliant promise it holds out, by thorough technical education. One concrete example is worth much exhortation. Here is one that Mr. EDMONDS cites:

> In Charleston fifteen or more years ago a young boy of aristocratic birth saw the light that beckoned away from the professional thought of the South, and despite parental objections, and despite the most flattering offers of financial aid if he would only abandon his engineering proclivities, W. B. SMITH WHALEY saved money enough to pay his way North. In a big Providence cotton mill, working for wages, he started at the bottom, and, working his way through the rattle and roar of the whirring machinery, saved in order that he might enter a technical school. When he had graduated there he determined to go back to South Carolina and prove to the young men of that State, many of whom were claiming that the South afforded no business opportunities, what energy and trained skill combined could accomplish. That was only ten or twelve years ago, but today SMITH WHALEY operates, as President of three or four cotton mills, more spindles than any other man in the South. Only a few weeks ago he received a contract to design and build a mill in New England to cost nearly a million dollars, and he is even now organizing a company to build in the West, at a cost of $10,000,000, the largest cotton mill in the world.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT.

Not long since a young man made application for employment. This is so commonplace an incident in human experience as not to call for special notice. But as this particular young man was in some sense a type of a large class, the nature of his application is of unusual interest. To the merchant whom he wished to serve the applicant wrote that while still young he had the advantage of a large and varied business experience. He was a thorough bookkeeper, an expert stenographer and typewriter, a telegraph operator, an experienced snow shoveler, an expert corn husker and peanut roaster, understood the clipping of the ears of puppies, was a skillful chiropodist, a practical farmer and cook, could take care of horses, crease trousers, open oysters, and repair umbrellas, and had a medal as an elocutionist won by a masterly recitation of "Curfew Shall Not Ring To-night." No doubt modesty, which is one of the amiable characteristics of youth, caused him to refrain from mentioning a number of accomplishments which he valued, but which may not have seemed to him calculated to increase his eligibility for a mercantile connection.

Employers entertain a prejudice against two very large classes of young men, and as far as possible discriminate against them in filling vacancies—those who know nothing and those who know too much. It may detract from the value of the incident under consideration as a contribution to the gayety of nations to treat it didactically, but at the risk of being instructive we venture the suggestion to such young men as do us the honor to read what we have the distinguished pleasure of writing, that only a millionaire can afford a large and varied assortment of accomplishments, and that the man who wants a job and knows how to do one thing well is much more likely to get it, and altogether more likely to retain it, than the one who can claim to share with Sir PHILIP SIDNEY the distinction of being a master of "the whole circle of the arts and sciences." Too much versatility suggests the suspicion that possibly to know less would mark the beginning of wisdom.

The energetic co-operation of the Merchants' Association with Borough President CANTOR in securing the practical test of the advantages of the pipe gallery in connection with the subway extension from Ann Street to Morris Street under Broadway should not fail of success for lack of public approbation and support. The subway plans are so drawn as to give room for a pipe tunnel, or gallery, five feet in the clear in vertical height and the width of the underground road. The cost of construction has been carefully considered, and $250,000 is deemed a sufficient, and indeed ample, appropriation for the purpose. The beginning has to be made somewhere, and lower Broadway, with its network of pipes, is as good a street as could be found for a practical demonstration of the advantages of grouping the pipes accessibly in a chamber designed for their accommodation.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—What is the color of an Englishman's nose? Mrs. JOHN LANE, once of Boston, in an article in The Fortnightly Review on domestic economy in London and New York, says that as the Briton sits by his open fire in Winter his nose turns red. As against this, The Daily Chronicle, London, quotes another American writer, in The Atlantic Monthly, as saying that the Briton's lips turn blue and his nose white. With forensic triumph The Chronicle points out that the nose cannot be both red and white. Avaunt with such logic chopping! To begin with, The Atlantic says: "White at the roots of his nose." White at the roots let us grant it, then; but it may still be, and in fact often is, rose red in the blossom. In a sharp frost the blossoming red deepens to purplish blue, adumbrating the blue rose lately grown in an English hothouse. Thus one and the same nose brazenly flourishes the colors of the British union jack. Nor is this the limit of variety in one and the same nose. When, as so often happens, the place of steam heat is supplied by Scotch whisky, the patriotic nose is further embellished with bubukles and whelks and knobs and flames of fire. If the London papers had Sunday editions with supplements in realistic colors, beyond question the nose of John Bull would be thus represented. And all for the lack of American steam heat! Thus as ever the local color of England, the picturesque variety, the Old World charm, are purchased at the expense of plain but comfortable modernity.

The exploits of the runagate Oregon convict remind one again how little human sympathy and admiration have to do with even the sobereet question of morals. So far as mere conscience is concerned, the capture and execution of TRACY could only be the occasion of rejoicing. But the motions of the human heart are so untamed that, as the record of each succeeding exploit is flashed across the continent, the pulse thrills and the mind kindles. What in reality is no doubt unutterably evil takes on something of the color of romance. A man is fast imprisoned behind the iron and rough masonry of just punishment, but with rare daring and unquestionable love for liberty he repeatedly risks his life in the effort to escape, and at last succeeds. A large reward is put upon his head; the whole neighborhood flocks to arms to hunt him to death. Again and again he outwits his pursuers, or, when his wits fail, faces them bravely, one man to a Sheriff's posse, and fights his way through. All alone he forces numbers of natives to feed him and to carry him when he chooses through the wilderness, marking his path with the bodies of those who dared to oppose him. Now he has his face toward the vast untraveled wilderness of the Northwest, which to him is freedom. Such an exploit, conceived and carried through in the service of his country, would enroll his name high in the list of National heroes. But there seems to be little or nothing of moral heroism in TRACY. In spite of his resources of natural ability he was living, when first captured, by robbery. In his flight, it would appear, he has killed men needlessly. To give the devil his due, he is reported to have expressed regret for an act of carelessness that "made it necessary to kill two officers"; and he also represented himself as sparing the lives of an entire family because he liked the face of their "pretty little girl." Out of such traits the heart would be glad to construct a favorable conception of the brilliant desperado; but the facts outweigh them a thousandfold. The case is a sad one, but it seems necessary to conclude that such prowess is quite as distinct from moral right as is our instinctive admiration for it. How many heroes of history have owed their fame to an accident that enlisted them in a reputable cause?

—Once again the cry of Panama bids fair to become synonymous with fraud and theft, this time not in the French Parliament, but in the streets of American cities. A Bostonian, as The Boston Journal relates, was proceeding to the South Station on the Fourth beneath a new forty-dollar headdress, with a small American flag stuck patriotically into the band. A big bruiser came up, jostled and roughhoused him, and in the confusion snatched the precious Panama, patriotism and all, and made way with it through the mazes of Park Square, carrying off both the encounter and the hat in such a manner that the bystanders thought the two men joking and stopped to join in the laugh. Boston is a city that takes seriously to heart all questions of civic decoration. Surely it cannot afford to have its streets saddened by the absence of that which gives the manly eye such great pride and joy. The remedy is at hand. Those minions of the law who were formed to chase the obsolescent scorcher are no longer absolutely necessary. Why not convert them into Panama Police?

—The Florists' Exchange is sore in spirit because of our utterance against the custom of sending floral tributes to outgoing passengers.

> The province of a progressive newspaper (like THE TIMES, for instance,) is to build up rather than impair whatsoever makes for the well-being of the body politic. The use of flowers demonstrates that our people in the struggle for wealth are not dead to sentiment, and after all it is sentiment and those finer feelings that are its accompaniments that move the world.
>
> Thus far we confess we are beaten. In reading those eloquent words that so truly voice the spirit of THE TIMES we are obliged to confess defeat. But eloquence, like vaulting ambition, sometimes falls on the other side. "What though the enjoyment of their freshness be fleeting," continues the Florists' Exchange, "and their fragrance mingles with the aroma of the cook's galley and the boiler room?" That question were better unasked, for there is the demon seasickness that stalks the Atlantic liner; and once the penetrating perfume of the lily, the elusive fragrance of the violet, the honest scent of the garden rose, become mixed with the aroma of the cook's galley and the boiler room in the awful tortures of those who go down into the sea in ships, then there is an end of the ennobling influence of floral tributes. If the immortal amaranth itself were to descend from Heaven to a Fifth Avenue florist's shop, as it once descended from the mansion of Jehovah to bloom, as Milton tells us,
>
> In Paradise, fast by the tree of life,
>
> it could not stand the test of being battened down in a stuffy stateroom to associate with the aromas of galley, boiler room, and nausea. The suffering voyager would cease to be fond of amaranth. He would lose all desire to go to Heaven. "We hope," says The Florists' Exchange, "to see the custom complained of by our esteemed contemporary grow until every stateroom, from cabin to steerage, on every out-going steamer, contains its parting bouquet of flowers." As we cherish the financial interests of all florists, and as we value the ennobling influence of floral tributes, we should grieve to see that day. Why pain the lily, why add a perfume to the violet?

NUGGETS.

The Measure of Lakeside Popularity.

"There goes the most popular man in this town."

"That so? Did he make his money himself or inherit it?"—Chicago Record-Herald.

Their Polite Restraint.

Gussie (gleefully)—Bah Jove! All the girls around here smile at me.

Tom—Well, that shows they have some manners. Anywhere else they would laugh outright.—Chicago News.

Monopoly of Ideas.

"I wonder if she regrets her marriage?"

"Why should she?"

"Well, you know they're both literary, and now her husband thinks himself entitled to every bright idea she has."—Detroit Free Press.

What It's Coming To.

"I will have to have three more days out a week, and receive my company in the parlor," said the cook-lady firmly.

"Bridget," replied the mistress of the house, "I warn you not to push me too far. You seem to forget that I belong to the Housewives' Union, No. 17!"—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

THE REWARD OF VIRTUE.

S. E. Kiser, in Chicago Record-Herald.

He was once a poor and humble section hand,
But the moments that his comrades gave to play
He put in at useful, patient study and
He writes "president" behind his name to-day.

Is he not a greater man than is the one
Whose birth alone has served to place him high?
But his wife and daughter blush for him; his son,
When other people praise him, wonders why.

EDUCATORS IN SESSION

Meetings of the National Council Held in Minneapolis.

Sessions of the Department of Indian Education—Paper on Taxation and School Maintenance.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 7.—While large numbers of the educators of the country are already in Minneapolis the majority of the visitors are still to come.

Three meetings of the National Council and two of the Department of Indian Education were held to-day.

The meetings of the day were those of the National Council and of the Indian educational section. The Council session was held in the Unitarian Church, and after a few preliminaries Nathan C. Schaefer of Harrisburg, State Superintendent of Public Instruction in Pennsylvania, read a paper on "Taxation as It Relates to School Maintenance." He declared that as taxation for school purposes is now the accepted policy of every civilized country, its nature and purpose should be taught in connection with history and civil government. He said in part:

Mr. Schaefer held that the best method of State taxation for school purposes consists in setting apart a millage of a tax which cannot be diverted to other purposes. Taxation of railroads and other property to raise a fund for distribution among school districts serves to aid the schools of townships that have no railroads or other valuable corporate property.

The second paper of the morning was by Albert G. Lane, District Superintendent of Schools, Chicago, on "Taxation and Teachers' Salaries."

"The reports of County and State Superintendents," he said, "show that if effective instruction is to be imparted to all children more generous provision must be made for the ample compensation of teachers, for permanency in their work, and for centralized schools in the rural districts."

He commended the proposition that the fund for the payment of teachers' salaries be increased by the distribution of a larger amount of money, to be raised by general State tax, and to be distributed in such a way as to insure the maintenance of rural schools for 160 to 180 days each year.

Superintendent C. B. Gilbert of Rochester, N. Y., read a paper at the afternoon session of the National council on "The Function of Knowledge in Education."

Knowledge, he said, had four principal functions: First, as intelligence it is the working basis of all education; second, knowledge serves as a gymnastic; third, it acquaints the child with his environments; fourth, it furnishes nutriment to the growing mind. Emphasis upon the first produces the narrow school of the three "R's"; upon the second, the school of dull grind; upon the third, the school of merely valuable culture; upon the fourth, the true school of joyous and spontaneous activity, on which the needs of the child determine largely the content and method of his study. It includes all the other functions. Thus and only thus is the child fitted for social efficiency which is the end of education.

The other afternoon paper was by William T. Harris, United States Commissioner of Education, on "The Difference Between Efficient Causes and Final Causes in Controlling Human Freedom."

The morning session of the Indian educational section at Plymouth Church was given up to greetings from Governor Van Sant, State Superintendent J. W. Olsen, and others. Responses were made by Indian Commissioner W. A. Jones of Washington, D. C.; S. M. McCowan, Oklahoma, President of the section; Lieut.-Col. R. P. Pratt, Superintendent Carlisle School, Pennsylvania; H. B. Pears, Superintendent Haskell Institute, Kansas; Miss Estelle Reel, Superintendent Indian Schools, Washington, D. C.

In the afternoon President McCowan read his annual address and a large number of papers were read by Indian educators.

MINORITY'S VICTORY IN BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Appointment of a Non-Resident as Superintendent Defeated.

Tammany members of the Board of Education, representing the minority, were victorious yesterday in their fight against the appointment of Darwin L. Bardwell of Binghamton as District Superintendent of Schools in Richmond Borough to succeed Anna M. Gordon, deceased. The meeting of the board was marked by many tilts between the supporters of Superintendent Maxwell, who had urged the appointment of Mr. Bardwell, and the opposition. The minority contended that it was unfair and unwise for the board to go outside the city to make selections for official positions.

Another matter which the minority fought vigorously, but without success, was the changing of the by-law by which a new position is created in the department. This was done to provide for the appointment of a Supervisor of Libraries at a salary of $2,500 a year.

Heretofore Henry M. Leipziger, the Supervisor of Libraries and Lectures, whose salary was recently raised from $5,000 to $6,000 per year, has had absolute control of all the libraries connected with the Board of Education. By the changing of the by-laws yesterday he is relieved of the charge of the library system and his title will be Supervisor of Lectures. He will also be relieved of one-half the work which he has been performing.

Several of the Tammany members said that this action of the board was taken merely to make room for a friend of Gen. George Wingate, Chairman of the Committee on Libraries and Lectures, whom he wants appointed Supervisor of Libraries. The opposition to the creation of the new position was mainly prompted by the fear that a person not a resident of the city will occupy it, they having been given to understand that the General's friend is a Buffalo man.

In the new position there will be a great deal of patronage, as the Supervisor of Libraries will have full control of the library system in Greater New York and can make numerous appointments.

The board announced that the following principals had been retired:

B. L. Southerland, Public School No. 8.
Sarah A. Clark, Public School No. 37.
Augusta Rhode, Public School No. 107.
Catherine C. McCaffery, Public School No. 49.
Leonard Dunkley, Boys' High School, on Forty-sixth Street.

The following teachers were also retired:

Angelina P. Murray, Public School No. 172.
Nicholas J. Mabee, Public School No. 14.
Kate M. McKee, Public School No. 45.
Mary Kalpe, Public School No. 144.
Margaret Doscher, Public School No. 4.
Magdalena Dickhaut, Public School No. 65.
Frances A. Megery, Public School No. 3.
Helen M. Boyle, Public School No. 29.
Isabella Craig, Public School No. 38.
Oscar Weineck, teacher of German.
Anna I. Young, Public School No. 31.
Elizabeth T. Burke, Public School No. 38, (Brooklyn.)
Esther K. Cone, Public School No. 122.
Martha Chilson, Public School No. 54.

Joseph H. Taylor was appointed District Superintendent on Staten Island to fill the unexpired term of George Hogan, who recently took the appointment of principal of a school in this city.

The Board of Superintendents took up the case of Horace B. Dean, a teacher in Public School No. 20, who, it was said, was found to be incompetent. It was decided not to suspend or dismiss him, but to refuse a renewal of his certificate next August.

The board rejected all the bids, which were opened ten days ago, for the work on the De Witt Clinton High School, One Hundred and Fourteenth Street and Amsterdam Avenue.

Board of Aldermen's Protest.

Alderman Timothy Sullivan at the meeting of the Board of Aldermen yesterday had a resolution adopted protesting against the appointment of Mr. Bardwell by the Board of Education, on the ground that all school officials ought to be residents of the city.

OPPOSE AUTOMOBILE CLUB.

Residents of Arverne Seek Injunction to Restrain Erection of House with Storage Facilities.

Residents of Arverne-by-the-Sea are seeking an injunction to restrain the Arverne Automobile Club from continuing the erection of their clubhouse at the Boulevard and Meredith Avenue, work on which is now in progress.

The site is in the heart of the finest residence section of the place. Objection to the clubhouse is based upon the fact that the plans show that the building will have storage capacity for 100 automobiles. It is asserted that all this property is held under restrictions that none of it shall be used either for stables or stores, and it is maintained that a storage place for automobiles will make the clubhouse a stable, and therefore bring it under the ban.

MRS. HETTY R. H. GREEN'S SUIT.

The Defendant, W. W. Crapo, Executor, Files His Answer to Her Bill in Boston.

BOSTON, July 7.—In the case of Mrs. Hetty R. H. Green vs. W. W. Crapo, executor, et al., pending in the United States Circuit Court, the defendant, Crapo, has filed his answer to her bill.

Mrs. Green sues for an accounting for sums of money alleged to have been lost to her as the life beneficiary in the estate of her father, Edward M. Robinson, through the alleged misconduct or neglect of Edward D. Mandell, deceased, a trustee of the will, of whose estate the defendant, Crapo, is the executor.

The defendant denies that his testator, Mr. Mandell, carried on the shipping business, in which some money was, as she alleged, lost, but that it was carried on by the New York executors, who were authorized to do so under the will. Mr. Mandell did make certain loans on mortgages of New York real estate, but he is alleged to have done so only at Mrs. Green's request and upon her giving him a bond of indemnity against any loss.

It is further alleged that the accounts of the trustees of the will, from the beginning of 1865 to 1881, were finally approved by the New York Supreme Court, that Mrs. Green was a party to that proceeding, and that the matters contained in those accounts were there finally adjudicated and cannot be inquired into here.

Further, it is alleged that all matters complained of now by Mrs. Green were known by her in the lifetime of Mr. Mandell and that there was no reason why she could not have brought this proceeding then.

ATLANTIC MATCH CO. INVOLVED.

Receivers Appointed on Complaint of Frank Tilford of This City.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., July 7.—Henry S. Holmes of Camden and E. J. Patterson of Plainfield were to-day appointed receivers of the Atlantic Match Company of Camden upon the complaint of Frank Tilford of New York.

The bill of complaint, as filed by Mr. Tilford, after citing the fact that the Atlantic Match Company was authorized to issue $2,000,000 of capital stock, asserts that on and after Aug. 15, 1900, the Atlantic Match Company executed a mortgage in favor of the Real Estate Loan and Trust Company of Camden for $1,000,000 to secure payment of principal and interest on $1,000,000 par value of the corporate bonds of the concern.

The bill avers that the Atlantic Match Company during the entire period of its corporate existence has been unable to acquire a satisfactory or successful business, and that said business from the outset has been conducted at a very great loss, and that the corporation has been and is losing money at a rate equivalent at present to not less than $7,000 per month.

The bill further recites that the result of such conduct of the business has been the creation of a debt of at least $180,000.

STEAMSHIPS IN COLLISION.

Eastern Steamboat Company's Cumberland and United Fruit Company's Admiral Farragut Come Together in Fog.

BOSTON, July 7.—In a thick fog the Eastern Steamboat Company's steamer Cumberland and the United Fruit Company's steamer Admiral Farragut were in collision off Boston Light in the harbor to-day, and the Cumberland, in a sinking condition, put back to her dock and landed safely the passengers with whom she had started for Maine ports and St. John, N. B., only half an hour before. The Admiral Farragut with bent stem and damaged forward works steamed slowly up to her berth.

After her passengers had been landed the Cumberland staggered across the channel to the Atlantic Works, where she will be repaired.

The Admiral Farragut left Port Morant, Jamaica, last Wednesday morning with a cargo of 32,899 bunches of bananas and 166 crates of pineapples.

Efforts were made to stop the hole in the Cumberland's side so that she could go on the ways at high tide. The plans adopted, however, did not work successfully, and when the tide came in the steamer filled rapidly and tugs could not float her. The damage to the cargo will be heavy.

The St. Croix will make the Cumberland's return trip from St. John on Wednesday, stopping only at Eastport. Surveys will be made on both steamers, and a board of inquiry will determine the responsibility for the accident.

The loss to the Eastern Steamship Company, including repairs, loss of revenue, and other expenses will approach $100,000. The Farragut will require a few thousand dollars for repairs.

EXCURSION CAME TO GRIEF.

Steam Launch with Party of Twenty Aground All Night.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 7.—The steam launch Julia G., with a party of twenty persons aboard, went aground on the mud flats at the entrance of Egg Harbor Bay last night.

The party were too far off to attract attention on shore and make their predicament known, and one man in the party volunteered to swim ashore. He reached it in safety and got help, but not until 6 o'clock this morning.

Indians May Be Holding War Council.

GUTHRIE, Okla., July 7.—The Cheyenne Indians near Calumet, in Canadian County, are reported to be holding a council of war, angry over an order issued by Major Stouch, Indian agent, prohibiting them from practicing the tortures, so called, incident to their sun dance. The Indians are excited, and the whites near Calumet are becoming frightened. Major Stouch has apprised the War Department of the situation. About 2,000 Indians took part in the dance last week in celebration of their religious festival, and the tortures were to have closed the doings.

Coming Home on the Oceanic.

LIVERPOOL, July 7.—The White Star liner Oceanic, which leaves this port on Wednesday for New York, will have among her passengers F. G. Bourne, (Vice Commodore of the New York Yacht Club,) D. O. Mills, Miss Roosevelt, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Waterbury, and Charles Lanier.

New Shoe Concern Incorporated.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., July 7.—The Pontius Shoe Company filed articles of incorporation in the County Clerk's office here to-day. The concern will have a capital stock of $500,000, to be divided into 5,000 shares with a par value of $100 each. The concern will manufacture and deal in footwear of all kinds. The incorporators are Augustus B. Frey, William P. Hadwen, and Samuel C. Wheeler, all of Montclair, N. J.

CORONATION NEXT MONTH

It Is Said that It Will Take Place Between Aug. 11 and 15.

THE KING STILL PROGRESSING

Prince of Wales Uses the Word "Recovery" in Speaking in Public of His Father's Condition.

LONDON, July 8.—King Edward will be crowned between Aug. 11 and Aug. 15. His recovery has been so rapid and satisfactory that this decision was arrived at yesterday, but no official announcement to that effect has yet been made.

The pageant in the streets and the ceremony at Westminster Abbey will be much curtailed from the original plan. Their Majesties will drive from Buckingham Palace, through the Mall to Whitechapel, and thence to the Abbey, the same route as is followed at the opening of Parliament.

Replying to a question on the subject of the coronation etands in the House of Commons yesterday, the First Commissioner of Works, the Right Hon. A. Akers-Douglas, said it was not proposed to remove them, as it was hoped that the etands would still be required for the purpose for which they were constructed.

At 10 o'clock yesterday morning the following bulletin regarding King Edward's condition was posted at Buckingham Palace:

"The King had nine hours' natural sleep, and his progress continues to he uninterrupted. The wound is discharging freely and is less painful to dress.

"TREVES,
"LAKING,
"BARLOW."

King Edward passed a favorahle day and the verbal report given out last night was that his Majesty was still doing well.

In inaugurating the Raphael Nurses' Home of Guy's Hospital yesterday afternoon, the Prince of Wales sald all those present would join him in expressing unbounded thankfulness to God for the merciful recovery of his dear father. They had all been cheered and supported during the severe trial by the deep sympathy of the whole empire, and thoee who had watched at the King's hedside realized how much was due to the eminent surgical and medical skill and to the highly trained and patient nursing of the King.

The use hy the Prince of the word "recovery" is regarded in many quarters as indicating that the members of the royal family consider the King's case most hopefully.

SERVANTS THE QUEEN'S GUESTS.

First Series of Teas Given—Gifts from Her Majesty to Those Invited.

LONDON, July 7.—Queen Alexandra's teas to 10,000 London domestic servants hegan to-day. The local Mayors and officials presided at the various gatherings, and many prominent women gave their aseistance.

Each one of the Queen's guests received gifts from her Majesty, consisting of a hox of chocolate and a silver gilt hrooch.

The proceedings to-day were very enthusiastic.

GERMAN ENTERPRISE IN ASIA MINOR AND PERSIA.

The Novoe Vremya Says British Trade Will Be Driven Out—It Formerly Feared a German-British Understanding.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 8.—An article in the Novoe Vremya discuseing the recent debate in the House of Commone on the Foreign Office estimates is quoted by the St. Petersburg correspondent of The Timee.

The Novoe Vremya saye that no doubt the South African war was the reason why Great Britain made such great concessions to the Germans in regard to Samoa, China, and the Bagdad Railway. The British-German agreement in regard to China is an extraordinary example of a treaty in which all the advantages are on the side of one of the contracting parties—namely, Germany.

By constructing the Anatolian Railway, the paper goes on to say, Germany settles herself in Asia Minor and obtaine control of all the markets there. By constructing the Bagdad Railway Germany becomes the mistress of Asiatic Turkey from the Bosphorus to the Persian Gulf. British trade will be completely driven out of the South Persian markets by German goods.

The views of the Novoe Vremya in regard to British and German activity in Asia Minor and Persia appear to have undergone a change in the course of the last nine months. Last Octoher, in commenting on the news that Lord Curzon, the Viceroy of India, had at length succeeded in solving in a satisfactory manner the problem of constructing a railway hetween Quetta and Nushki, Baluchistan, to be subsequently extended as far as the Seistan, Persia, the Novoe Vremya eaid:

"Although Russia has fully appreciated the importance of Seistan, she has made no vigorous efforts to strengthen her influence there, and Great Britain has profited by her inaction to push ahead in that quarter. * * * If we do not undertake anything serious as a counter move to this action Great Britain will soon hecome de facto mistress of Selstan, thus taking in rear our movements toward the south. The Quetta Railway will not etop even at Seistan, and it will he connected hy way of Kirman with the Bagdad Railway. * * * Our progress toward the Bosporus and into the depths of Central Asia, the strenuous work of a whole series of generations, will thus have become a useless waste of energy, the fruits of which will he torn from us hy others.

"In their race for new markets the western powers have hegun more and more to penetrate into the East, to subject it gradually to their influence, and we have now reached a time when Germany coming from Asia Minor and Great Britain from India are prepared to join hands. We must endeavor to thwart their plans—that is to say, we must proceed toward the south by meane of a railway in the direction of the Indian Ocean."

DENIAL BY BULGARIAN PREMIER.

Question of the Principality's Independence Not Being Considered.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 8.—A statement made at Sofia by the Bulgarian Premier, Dr. Daneff, to a representative of the Politische Correspondenz, says the Vienna correspondent of The Timee, finally disposes of the rumors of an impending declaration of Bulgarian independence.

Dr. Daneff denied that any mention of the royal dignity or the independence of the principality was made in the course of Prince Ferdinand's visit to St. Petersburg. An official proposal of that kind, said the Premier, could only emanate from Bulgaria, and he, (Dr. Daneff,) as the responsible head of the Government, would have opposed it at the present juncture. His attitude was decided not only by the financial requirements of the country when negotiating a new loan, hut also hy political reasons, which rendered the maintenance of good relations with the Porte of special importance to Bulgarian interests.

REJECTED ANARCHISTS' ADVICE.

Strikers in the Vicinity of Jerez, Spain, Have Reached an Agreement with Their Employers.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 8.—The tact and energy of the Alcalde of Jerez, eaye the Madrid correspondent of The Timee, have been largely instrumental in ending the agricultural strike in that region with a peaceful compromise.

Evidently, eays the correspondent, the Anarchist societiee have ohtained no real hold over the agriculturiets owing to the latter's discontent. The agricultural laborers were willing enough to use the Anarchist clubs' machinery, but as soon as they organized the etrike they seem to have rejected the dangerous counsels of their Anarchist allies and they showed eturdy common sense in dealing with their employers through the constituted authorities.

AUSTRALIANS TO AID IRELAND.

Fund to be Established to Help the Home Rule Party—Big Demonstration of Sympathy in Sydney.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 8.—A great demonstration in favor of home rule in Ireland, saye the Sydney correepondent of The Times, took place yesterday in the Town Hall. Speeches strongly advocating home rule were delivered hy several members of hoth houees of Parliament.

It was resolved that a fund he estahlished to enahle the Irish Parliamentary Party to continue the struggle for self-government, and also that John E. Redmond, the Irieh Parliamentary leader, he requeeted to eend a deputation to Australia.

Arrangements were made to hold a representative Irish-Australian Convention in Sydney.

NEW FRENCH POLICY IN AFRICA.

Officers Cannot Undertake Operations Without Orders from Paris.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 8.—The Paris correspondent of The Timee saye that a decree aholishing the poet of Government Commiseloner of Lake Chad, thus making that territory a province of the French Congo colonies, indicates the intention of the new Ministry to limit the independence of the French officials in the region in question.

This, eaye the correspondent, marks a policy of peace in West Africa which ie sure to be attacked by the military party. Hereafter no officer, hoping to win laurels, will be allowed to undertake operations without direct orders from the Colonial Office in Paris.

MR. MORGAN'S YACHTING TRIP.

The Corsair in the English Channel—The Financier's Visit to Berlin.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 8.—The Timee says that J. Pierpont Morgan arrived in Dover Bay yesterday on his yacht the Corsair on his return from Kiel.

After a ehort etay the Corsair proceeded down the Channel.

By The Associated Press.

BERLIN, July 7.—J. Pierpont Morgan, while in this city, saw none of the financial personages of Berlin. He spent his time looking over palaces and museums.

Before his departure last evening for Paris, Mr. Morgan sent a telegram to Emperor William, thanking his Majeety for his courtesy and for the special opportunities given to Mr. Morgan to see the royal collections.

KITCHENER PRAISED THE BOERS

In His Valedictory to the British Troops He Complimented Their Quondam Enemies.

PRETORIA, July 7.—Lord Kitchener'e valedictory to the troops, dated June 25, after extolling the conduct of the British soldiers in the face of great hardehipe and difficulties and against dangerous and elusive antagonists, commends the kindly and humane epirit displayed hy all ranks, and concludes as follows:

"This message would he incomplete were no reference made to the soldierly qualities displayed throughout the campaign hy our quondam enemies, and the admirable spirit displayed in carrying out the surrender. Many of those who contended until the end have expressed the hope that they may have, in the future, an opportunity to serve side hy side with his Majesty's forces."

EARTHQUAKES IN TURKEY.

Thirty Shocks, Eight of Them Violent, at Salonika—Three Persons Killed —Populace Camping in Tents.

VIENNA, July 7.—The Neue Freie Presse puhlishes a dispatch from Salonika, European Turkey, saying that since last Saturday thirty ehocks of earthquake, eight of which were violent, have been experienced there. The populace of Salonika is now camping in military tente.

A very violent shock, which occurred early this morning, caused damage to the villages of Guvesne and Zelisova, in the vicinity of Salonika.

Other dispatches received here from Salonika say that the shock of this morning destroyed 150 houses and killed one child at Guvesne, and that two people were killed at Salonika.

BRITISH OIL MARKET DIVIDED.

Alleged Agreement Between the Standard Oil and Russian Companies—Other Contracts Being Arranged.

BERLIN, July 7.—The Boersenhalle of Hamhurg prints a dispatch from St. Petersburg whioh saye that the Standard Oil Company and the Ruselan Oil Company have signed a contract dividing the British market, two-thirds going to the Standard and one-third to the Russian Company.

The correspondent of the Boersenhalle states that similar contracts in connection with other countries are being arranged, and he assumes that the German trade will be partitioned.

The Benedetti Bullet-Proof Shield.

ROME, July 7.—The hullet-proof ehield invented by Signor Benedetti was successfully tested at Villa d'Oria to-day in the presence of the Minister of War. Among others present were Major John P. Porter, United Statee Army; Judge James F. Smith of the Supreme Court of the Philippines, and Capt. Lewis H. Strother, United States Army, who were the objects of special courtesy.

THREE PRIZE STORIES.

THE SUNDAY MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES has, as one of its features, a seriee of anecdotes by cr about well-known men grouped under the caption of "The Man in the Street."

Each week prizes are awarded to the best three of theee stories. In accordance with this arrangement, the prizes this week were awarded to the authors of the following, which appeared on Sunday last:

FIRST PRIZE.

A story is going the rounds about William C. Whitney and one of his negro hostlers. Mr. Whitney had noticed that each time he visited hie etahle this man watched every move he made, and, upon one pretext or another, managed to keep near to him from the moment he entered the stahle till he left it. The financier was greatly puzzled hy the conduct of the negro, and one day he called him aside.

"Peter," he said, "why do you follow me around and watch me so closely every time I enter the stahle? You muet have some good reason for your actions. What is it?"

"Has I gotter 'splain, Sah?"

"Certainly."

"I's powerful 'fraid dat it 'll spoil de charm, Sah."

"Spoil what charm? What do' you mean?"

"Well, Sah, it's die yere way. Ev'ry mawnin' I looks up de entries fo' de day's races. Den I names dilings in de stable fo' de hosses, see? De wheels of de kerriges; de heads, an' de tails, an' de shoulders, an' de flanks of de hosses; de harneeses, whips—ev'rything in de stable's done gotter name of one of de hosses dat'll run in de races to-day. Fo' instance, when yo' comes in' you walks 'round an' 'spec's things, an' yo' touches dings. Whatever yo' touch, I plays. Dat air wheel what yo' just shook, ter see if it's sound, is named Gold Heels, an' dis nigger 's gwine ter play Gold Heels fo' de limit."

Mr. Whitney laughed heartily. "Are yon lucky, Peter?"

"Lucky? Why, Mr. Whitney, dem han's of yourn knows mo' 'bout prophecy dan ole 'Lijah hisself!"

SECOND PRIZE.

One day when Senator-elect McCreary of Kentucky was out looking after his political fences he stopped before a house where there was a well in the yard and asked for a drink.

"Sorry, Mieter," responded the man of the houee, "hut there ain't a drop on this here place, and I am geting purty dry myself."

"Isn't there any water in the well?" exclaimed McCreary.

"Of course there is," hlurted out the man; "I didn't know you wanted water. I thought you wanted a drink."

THIRD PRIZE.

Anent the almoet total extinction of the great bears that a few years ago made Wall Street trading a thing of euch vigor and picturesqueness, a conversation on the Stock Exchange floor a few days ago contained a etory of James R. Keene and Washington E. Connor, when they were two of the most noted hull-haiters of the Street.

At the time spoken of, Connor was the gueet of Mr. Keene at the latter's country place. The two were walking over the fine grounds in the early evening admiring the beauties of the early twilight scene, and incidentally talking business now and then.

Suddenly Keene grasped his friend's arm and pointed to the moon that was majestically soaring up into the heavens and mantling the earth in a silvery sheen.

"Beautiful moon rising there," said the host.

"Yep," replied Mr. Connor, and then in a fit of abstraction added: "But it's too high, Keene; too high!"

BRITISH IMPERIAL DEFENSE.

The Duke of Devonshire Says the Question is of Paramount and Immediate Importance.

LONDON, July 8.—Presiding at the annual meeting here yesterday of the British Empire League, the Duke of Devonshire, (Lord President of the Council and leader of the Liheral Unionists,) in discussing the conferencee of the Colonial Premiers, said that the question of imperial defense was paramount.

The question of imperial commercial relations, said his Grace, would solve itself at no distant day in accordance with economic lawe, which would inevitably assert themselves. He did not think any obstacle would present itself to the consummation of that which all must desire, namely, free trade or the nearest possible approach to free trade within every portion of the empire. Imperial defense, however, could not wait. If they waited for the problem to solve itself they might wait until there was no British Empire to defend.

REVOLT IN NICARAGUA.

Over 1,000 Revolutionists Land Near Bluefields and Are Joined by Many Conservatives.

PANAMA, July 7.—Private advices received here from Nicaragua are to the effect that a revolutionary expedition of over 1,000 men has landed near Bluefields, Nicaragua, and has been joined by a large number of Conservatives.

The landing of this expedition is said to he the beginning of a etrong movement against the Government of President Zelaya.

It is believed that such a movement would he of considerable benefit to Colombia in that country's difficultiee with its revolutionists, as it would prevent help from Nicaragua reaching the Colombian Liberals on the Isthmus.

Sultan Decorates American Women.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 7.—United States Minieter Leishman, Mrs. Leishman, and their two daughtere; Spencer Eddy, Secretary of the United States Legation, and A. A. Gargiulo, interpreter to the Legation, dined at the Yildiz Palace yeeterday and were subsequently received in audience hy the Sultan. The visitors attended an operatic performance at the Palace. The Sultan presented to Mr. Leishman a souvenir of the visit, to Mrs. Leishman he gave the Grand Cordon of the Order of Nichan-i-Chéfakat, and to the Minister's daughters he preeented the decoratione of the second and third class of the same order.

AUTUMN SESSION OF PARLIAMENT

LONDON, July 8.—In the House of Commons yesterday the Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, the Government leader, announced that an Autumn seesion of Parliament would he necessary, heginning ahout the middle of October, and that the House would adjourn early in August.

St. Andrews to Honor Mr. Carnegie.

LONDON, July 7.—The municipality of St. Andrews, Scotland, will on July 18 hestow the freedom of that city on Andrew Carnegie and on the Earl of Elgin and Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Trustees of the Carnegie University Fund.

WILL END RECEIVERSHIPS.

Attorney General Davies Institutes Proceedings Under Act of the Legislature.

ALBANY, July 7.—Attorney General Davies has instituted proceedings to terminate some forty receiverships of insurance, banking and financial corporations under an act passed by the last Legislature.

Among the corporations affected are:

Canal Bank of New York.
Harlem Bank of New York City.
The Wayne Building and Loan Association of New York City.
The Mercantile Credit Guarantee Company of New York City.
The Granite State Provident Association of New Hampshire.
The Family Fund Society of New York.
The Co-operative Life and Accident Association of New York City.
The Elmira City Bank.

Actors and Actresses Had to Buy Tickets.

Manager Shubert of the Herald Square Theatre, where "The Defender" is the attraction, was the recipient last night of many harsh words and stern glances because of the new rule that compels actors and actresses to pay for tickets. When the curtain went up at least fifty actors and actresees were in the lohby, all very much surprised because their "rights" had been taken away. Marie Dressler refused to pay for admission and went away. Others paid and witnessed the performance.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN INJURED

Badly Cut on the Head in a Cab Accident in London.

HE IS NOW IN A HOSPITAL

Will Probably Have to Stay Indoors for Some Days, but His Injuries Are Not Dangerous.

LONDON, July 8.—The Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, M. P., was somewhat severely cut on the head yesterday afternoon as the result of a cah accident in Whitehall. He is now in Charing Cross Hospital, and may have to remain there a day or two. Afterward his injuries, though not dangerous, will probably keep him at his home for the remainder of the week.

Mr. Chamberlain's hansom was passing beneath the Canadian Arch when the horse slipped and Mr. Chamberlain was precipitated forward with great violence. His head struck and shattered the glass front of the cab. When aid arrived it was seen that Mr. Chamberlain's head was badly lacerated and bleeding profusely. A policeman helped the Secretary into a cab and accompanied him to Charing Cross Hospital. When he was picked up the Secretary, in reply to a question, said he did not feel faint, but could not afford to lose such a lot of hlood.

Mr. Chamberlain was found to be sufficiently injured to necessitate his remaining at the hospital all night, and he was carried on a stretcher from the room where his wounds were dressed to a bedroom. The gash on his forehead required a number of stitches. His wounds bled profusely.

It was officially announced that Mr. Chamberlain was suffering from a scalp wound, which was of a severe hut not dangerous character, rendering advisahle his detention for the night.

In the evening the following bulletin was issued at the hospital:

"Mr. Chamberlain is suffering from a scalp wound on the forehead. He is now free from pain and feeling comfortable. There is no concussion."

The Secretary has a nasty, crescent-shaped cut across the forehead, three inches long and penetrating to the bone, which is bruised. Pieces of broken glass were found imbedded in the wound. Mr. Chamberlain also sustained a slighter cut under the right eye.

Upon finding that he must remain in the hospital, the patient asked if he might be placed somewhere where he could smoke. He was thereupon carried to a room on the next floor.

Mr. Chamberlain treats the matter of his accident lightly. He has informed a political friend that he hopes to resume his official duties on Friday. However, he has already canceled his engagements until Thursday, and it is extremely doubtful if he will be permitted to attend the coronation hanquet to he held in the Guildhall on Friday or the reception to Lord Kitchener on Saturday.

Mr. Chamberlain's eldest son, J. Austen Chamberlain, M. P., and Mr. Chamberlain's two private secretaries reached the hospital soon after the accident occurred. Mrs. Chamberlain also hurried there and remained until a late hour.

The session of the Colonial Premiers' Conference, which was to be held today to discuss the question of Imperial defense, has been postponed in consequence of the accident to the Colonial Secretary.

King Edward, Queen Alexandra and the Prince and Princess of Wales have sent messages of inquiry to Charing Cross Hospital.

WILLIAM CLARK DEAD.

Thread Manufacturer of Newark, N. J., and Scotland, Passes Away on His Yacht at Portland, England.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PORTLAND, England, July 7.—William Clark, the prominent thread manufacturer of Newark, N. J., and Largs, Scotland, died here to-day on board his yacht Cherokee at the age of eixty-two years.

NEWARK, N. J., July 7.—William Clark, whoee death is reported from England to-night, was one of the largest manufacturers of cotton thread in the world. He was horn at Paieley, Scotland, in 1841. He came to this country in 1864 with his hrother George, and in a small way began the manufacture of cotton thread in a little building on the hanks of the Passaic River, in the upper part of this city. From that heginning there grew the great works, having a hranch in Paieley, Scotland, and covering in this city with immenee buildings many acres on both sides of the Passaic. Several thousand hands are employed in the mills here, which are one of the chief industries of this city.

Mr. Clark retired from active work eome years ago, and had lived in Scotland for the last five years, hut came here every Fall. He was twice married. His second wife and four children survive him. They were all with him in England, his son William A. Clark, who managed the husiness here, having sailed a few weeks ago, when he heard his father was fatally ill in England.

Mr. Clark was a member of the American Yacht, New York Yacht, Larchmont Yacht, and Union League Clubs, and of the Essex County Club of Orange, N. J.

$500,000 GIFT TO YALE.

Frederick W. Vanderbilt Presents Land and a Dormitory to the Sheffield Scientific School.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 7.—Prof. Russell H. Chittenden, Director of the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University, to-day announced the gift of a plot of land and money for the huilding of a dormitory for that school. The donor is Frederick W. Vanderbilt of New York. The exact value of the gift ie not stated, but real estate men place it at about $500,000. The ground is a large, valuable square bounded by Wall, Temple, College, and Grove Streets. The terms of the gift provide for the erection of a dormitory, of which there are none attached to the school at present.

This is the largest bequeet Mr. Vanderbilt has made to any college. His gifts have usually been made under some other person's name.

Frederick W. Vanderbilt was graduated from Yale in the class of 1878. He is a son of William H. and a brother of Cornelius Vanderbilt. He has large railroad holdings, and is Director of forty-three railroad companies. He was formerly Treasurer of the New York Central Railroad.

Mr. Vanderbilt has a home at Hyde Park, N. Y., which is one of the finest of the multi-millionaire residences. Unlike the rest of the family, Frederick Vanderbilt's name seldom comes before the public. He is a man of retiring disposition, devoting much time to his family. He married Mrs. Alfred Torrance, formerly the wife of his cousin, who is widely known as a charity worker.

Decrease in British Trade.

LONDON, July 8.—The statement of the Board of Trade for June shows decreases of £1,045,700 in imports and £1,192,000 in exports.

The Magazine Section of next Sunday's issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES will be filled with special articles on subjects of timely interest. This part differs from the Magazine Supplement in that the latter is devoted more to fiction than to subjects of current progress.—Adv.

DEATH OF EDWARD BELL.

The ex-Commissioner of Parks and Stock Broker Had Been Ill with Typhoid Fever.

Edward Bell, ex-Park Commissioner and retired broker, died early yesterday in the Hotel Netherland, at Fifty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue. He had been ill with typhoid fever for three weeks. In a private car provided hy William C. Whitney he was hrought here from Saratoga last week. His wife and his two sons, Edward and Harold W. Bell, were in attendance when he died.

Until November of last year Mr. Bell was the senior member of the firm of Bell & Co., brokers. He sold his seat on the Stock Exchange, and hut for his illness he would have sailed in his new yacht for Europe several daye ago. He was born in this city on Feb. 28, 1860. His father was Isaac Bell, Commissioner of Charities and Corrections at one time. Isaac Bell, Jr., late Minister to The Hague, was his hrother, as was Louis V. Bell, formerly head of the firm of Bell & Co. His wife is a daughter of Henry A. Wilmerding.

Before entering the hrokerage business Mr. Bell was in a firm which dealt in railroad insurance. Then he became a broker and began to collect an ample fortune. Later he became interested in Tammany Hall. In 1883 he was a School Commissioner, and he had the distinction of being the youngest man who ever held that office. Mayor Gilroy appointed him Park Commissioner in the following year. When John C. Sheehan resigned the leadership of Tammany Mr. Bell resigned also from the organization.

The riot relief fund, established hy Isaac Bell during the draft riots, in which many policemen were killed, absorbed considerable of the interest and time of Edward Bell. For many years he was one of those who managed the fund, which grew to be very large and useful in helping the widows of the policemen who had been killed.

The city home of the Bell family is at 231 Lexington Avenue; the summer place at Bay Shore, L. I. Mr. Bell was a Trustee of the Knickerbocker Apartment Company and the Mott Memorial Library, and a member of the Manhattan, Lambs, New York Yacht, Carteret Gun, New York Athletic, and Meadow Clubs, the Shinnecock Golf Club of Southampton, and the Maryland Club of Baltimore. Of Mr. Bell's two sons, Harold W., the younger, is preparing for college and Edward is a sophomore at Harvard University.

"JAPAN BY NIGHT."

Features of Novelty in the New Show at the Madison Square Roof Garden.

There are features of "Japan by Night," the new roof show on top of the Madison Square Garden, that are decidedly novel, not to mention the moon and the etars, which the showman said were identical with those of Dai Nippon, and imported fresh every evening. The exterior of the stage is a copy, said to be exact, of the Temple of Nikko at Tokio, and is flanked hy ecenic partitions representing on one side a flight of storks, and on the other a grove of Japanese firs. The ecenic effect, though simple, is tasteful and pleasing heyond what one usually finds in roof gardens.

In different parts of the roof are five hoothe—a tea house with geisha girls, a rice cake shop, a souvenir shop, a place where you may have your fortune told" hy very wise Japanese automatons," and a place where yon may play the Japanese game of hall, tama korogoshi, a sort of hagatelle. "I hope you will set the ball a-rolling for us," said the kimonoed showman. It cannot be said that any of these featuree are absorhingly amusing or even educationally important; but they are sufficiently out of the common to amuse those who are willing to he amused.

In the vaudeville programme the performers are entirely Oriental. The Japaness wire-walker and barrel kicker are of the familiar type. Kudara's trained dogs, "the only dogs of their kind in America," do the familiar dog tricks and do them well. A Filipino magician does familiar sleight of hand tricks with an accompaniment of unintelligible Filipino English, which brought home the fact that the evils of peace may he as great as thoee of war.

The most original and interesting feature of the programme was a hout with the Shinai, or Japaneee fencing swords, hetween two graduates of the Fencing School at Tokio. The "eword" appeared to he a hamhoo rod, and was wielded somewhat after the manner of a singlestick. The mighty opposites grunted and hacked at each other in an uncouth and rather terrihle manner, and went at eaoh other's padded and protected heade with a will, rousing the audience to a real hurst of laughter and enthusiasm.

The weather was the eame as at all similar entertainments this season, and as usual the performers, instead of hracing up against it, seemed chilled. The turns followed one another at tedious intervals. Signor Governale's Ladies' Orchestra seemed to he the Venetian Ladies' Orchestra, which shivered during the luckless weeks of Ted Marks's American Roof Garden. Its rendering of musical selections was respectable, hut it should have been used only to accompany the vaudeville part of the entertainment and to fill in the intermission.

A hrief condensation of the evening's programme will make "Japan by Night" an interesting show. If Messrs. Kushihki and Arai can manage to hottle up some of the cool air that abounded last night their show will become a midsummer night's dream of bliss.

VAUDEVILLE AND CONCERTS.

The Duss concerts at St. Nicholas Garden are continuing the succees of the opening night six weeks ago.

Oscar Hammerstein upholds the excellency of his vaudeville hill. This week he introduces Wednesday and Saturday matinées.

Shannon's Twenty-third Regiment Band may be heard afternoons and evenings at Manhattan Beach.

The floating roof garden on the steamboat Grand Republic presents a pleasant evening's entertainment.

A vaudeville hill nightly precedes the performances of "The Chaperons" at Cherry Blossom Grove.

Many new attractions are shown at the Eden Muee'e thie week, the ueual features of the cinematograph and vocal and orchestral concerts being continued.

The hill at Keith's is headed hy Charlee Dickson and company in the one-act comedy, "The Salt Cellar."

The Proctor Theatres in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, Twenty-third Street, and Fifth Avenue present the usual programmes of vaudeville and comedy.

Thursday is Wagner night at the Circle Auditorium.

Vaudeville prevails at the Lion Palace Music Hall and Roof.

SUMMER EVENING ATTRACTIONS.

Cold or hot, fortune smiles on "A Chinese Honeymoon" at the Casino.

The lead of "The Defender" at the Herald Square is increasing.

The fragrance and eweetness of "The Wild Rose" at the Knickerhocker grows as Summer deepens.

"The Chaperons" continues at Cherry Blossom Grove.

The tuneful melodies of the "Chimes of Normandy" may be heard at Terrace Garden.

"The Show Girl" is continuing its Broadway success at the Manhattan Beach Theatre.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

James H. Masten.

James H. Masten, who died yesterday in the home of his eon, Arthur H. Masten, at 101 East Seventeenth Street, was one of the oldest members of the New York State Press Association. He was born at Owego, Tioga County, in 1828. From 1854 until he retired a few years ago he published newspapers in Cohoes and Albany, and in Saratoga County. His wife was Almeda Arthur, daughter of the Rev. Dr. William Arthur of Troy, and a sieter of the late President Arthur. Mrs. Masten died three years ago. The funeral of Mr. Masten is to he in Albany to-morrow.

Gilbert Brady.

ROCHESTER, July 7.—Gilbert Brady, a citizen actively connected with the stone-cutting business in Rochester, Albion, and Buffalo for many years, is dead. Mr. Brady was born at Lockport, Feh. 2, 1834, and removed to Rochester. On the death of William Carson in 1872 Mr. Brady acquired his interests in stoneyards at Rochester and Buffalo, and quarry properties at Albion, and held them until the present year. He was connected with many charitahls inetitutions.

Marshall J. Williams.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 7.—Chief Justice Marshall J. Williams of the Ohio Supreme Court died at his home in this city to-day, aged 65 years. He was four times elected to the Supreme Bench. He recently declined a renomination on account of failing health. He served two terms as circuit judge.

Obituary Notes.

VICOMTESSE DE COURVAL, the widow of Arthur, Vicomte de Courval, died in Paris on July 5. She was Mary Ray, the daughter of Richard Ray and Mary Boggs, formerly of New York City. She lived in France during her married life and she left two children, who are abroad. Edmund L. Baylies of the firm of Carter & Ledyard, 54 Wall Street, who is in Europe now, is a nephew of the Vicomtesse.

Mrs. Mary S. Knowlton Killed.

ARLINGTON, Mass., July 7.—Mrs. Mary S. Knowlton, mother of ex-Attorney-General H. M. Knowlton, wae killed in a runaway accident here to-day. She was about seventy years of age. Mrs. Knowlton, who lived at Winchester, came to Arlington on the electric car and was standing in front of a hank building a runaway horse came down the street. The wagon struck her. She was picked up unconscious and before medical attention could be given her she died.

Died Suddenly from Nosebleed.

James J. Farrell, twenty-eight years old, of 132 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, died at his home in twenty minutes last night from nosebleed. The man had been a sufferer from conеumption. He had a bad hemorrhage of the nose about two weeks ago. His nose hled for twenty minutes from some unknown cause last night, and he was so weakened that he died.

THE YALE ALUMNI FUND.

Twelfth Annual Report Shows Total Receipts of $142,099.61 to Date.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 7.—The Board of Directors of the Alumni University Fund Association of Yale University in their twelfth annual report, just out, show the total receipts to date from contributors, expenses paid by Directors not included, to be $142,099.61, which with $6,796.26 interest added makes a total of $148,895.87.

The Yale Alumni University Fund was opened in June, 1890, its primary purpose heing to secure a large number of small subscriptions. The work is carried on mainly by class agents, and has been very successful. It is the policy of the board to appropriate to the income $10,000 annually, and to carry to the principal of the fund any yearly balance in excess of that amount.

Business Notices.

MISSOULA TETONKA. Two New Collars. E. & W.

MARRIED.

BRIGGLE—GREGORY.—In Colorado Springs, June 12, 1902, Arthur Van Briggle of Cincinnati and Anne Lawrence Gregory of New York. No cards.

DIED.

BAKER.—At Newark, N. J., on July 4, 1902, Cyrus Osborne Baker, in the 71st year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services from his late residence, 41 Franklin St., on Tuesday, July 8, at 2 P. M. Friends kindly omit flowers.

BARBOUR.—July 6, 1902, Edward Warren Barbour, aged 8 months, son of E. Warren and Sarah J. Barbour of Brooklyn, at the residence of his grandmother, Mrs. James W. Barbour, Amityville, L. I.

Funeral Wednesday, private. Scranton, Penn., papers please copy.

BELL.—On Monday, July 7, at Hotel Netherland, of typhoid fever, Edward, son of the late Isaac and Adelaide Mott Bell.

Funeral service Wednesday, 12 noon, at the Church of Transfiguration, East 29th St. Interment private.

CASSIDY.—At West Orange, N. J., July 6, 1902, Deborah Ann Cassidy, widow of the late John H. Cassidy, in her 80th year.

Funeral services Tuesday, July 8, from her late residence, on Gregory Av., on the arrival of 1:30 train from Barclay St., via D., L. & W. R. R. Coaches will be in waiting at Highland Av. Station. Kindly omit flowers.

Philadelphia papers please copy.

CLARK.—At Portland, England, in the 62d year of his age, William Clark, formerly of Newark, N. J.

DORSETT.—On Saturday, July 5, 1902, Elisa Macknet, wife of R. Clarence Dorsett.

Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 53 West 70th St., on Tuesday, the 8th inst., at 2 o'clock.

EVANS.—Suddenly, July 2, 1902, at Hankins, N. Y., S. Arthur, aged 16, son of David M. and Agnes W. Evans.

Funeral services at his late residence, 633 11th St., Brooklyn, Wednesday evening, July 9, at 8 o'clock. Interment Greenwood Cemetery.

FRASER.—Sunday evening, July 6, 1902, Stephen D. Fraser.

Funeral service at the Home for Old Men and Aged Couples, Amsterdam Av. and 112th St., this Tuesday morning, July 8, at 10 o'clock.

GILROY.—On Sunday, July 6, 1902, at her residence, 303 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, Natalieu B. Hale, beloved wife of Thomas F. Gilroy, Jr.

Funeral services will be held at the Church of St. Augustine, 8th Av. and Sterling Place, Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, July 8, 1902, at 10 o'clock. Please omit flowers.

Boston and Haverhill, Mass., papers please copy.

HOPPER.—Great Neck, L. I., on July 6, 1902, Mary A. Imlay, widow of the late Judge Hopper of Paterson, N. J.

Funeral service at the residence of her son, John H. Hopper, Broadway, Paterson, on Tuesday afternoon, July 8, at 2 o'clock. Interment private.

HORTON.—At Bay Shore, N. Y., on July 5, 1902, Gurdon B. Horton, aged 57 years.

Funeral services at his late residence, Clinton Av., Bay Shore, on Tuesday, July 8, at 2 P. M. Interment at convenience of family.

JOHNSON.—On Saturday, 5th July, Daniel V. M. Johnson, son of the late Rev. D. V. M. and Caroline G. Johnson.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at the Church of the Good Shepherd on Tuesday morning, 8th July, at 11 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers.

MASTEN.—At the residence of his son, 101 East 70th St., on Monday morning, July 7, 1902, James Harvey Masten, in the 75th year of his age.

Funeral services and interment at Albany, N. Y., on Wednesday, July 9.

McCALL.—At Far Rockaway, Saturday, July 5, Ambrose O. McCall.

Funeral will take place from his late residence, 151 East 92d St., on Tuesday, July 8, 10 A. M., thence to the Church of Our Lady of Good Counsel, 90th St., between 2d and 3d Avs., where a solemn mass of requiem will be celebrated. Interment Woodlawn.

MORRELL.—On July 7, at her residence, The Lorraine, 2 East 45th St., Ada Howard Morrell, youngest daughter of the late Thomas and Julia A. Morrell.

Funeral service at St. Thomas's Church, Fifth Av. and 53d St., on Wednesday, July 9, at 3 P. M.

RAY.—At Paris, France, July 5, Mary Ray, widow of Arthur Vicomte de Courval, a daughter of the late Mary Boggs and Richard Ray of New York.

Funeral in Paris July 8. Interment at Pigon, Aisne, France.

ROACH.—At Fairfield, Conn., July 3, 1902, Frances H., widow of Peter R. Roach, 80 years.

Funeral service from St. John's Church, Elizabeth, N. J., on Tuesday, July 8, at 3:30 P. M.

WHEELER.—On Sunday, July 6, 1902, Benjamin P. Wheeler, son of the late Billings and Harriet E. Wheeler.

Funeral services from his late residence, 228 Washington Av., Brooklyn, N. Y., Tuesday evening, July 8, at 8 o'clock.

DEATHS REPORTED JULY 7.

Manhattan.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date of Death July
AMMAN, Jennie, 326 W. Houston St.	5	6
ARNEST, Gertrude, 258 W. 65th St.	25	7
DEUER, Walburg, 185 Lewis St.	79	6
BAIGA ROZZA, Filomena, 137 Thompson St.	30	7
BREMER, Heinrich, 84 Pitt St.	54	6
BERNHARDI, F., 75 East End Av.	1	5
BARRETT, Charles, 266 W. 60th St.	1	5
BROWN, Martha F., 238 W. 144th St.	1	5
BRESLIN, John E., 439 W. 17th St.	1	5
BACIGALUPO, Maria, 455 W. Broadway	30	6
CLARK, T. J. G., 28 W. 125th St.	32	5
CONNELLY, Mary, 844

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
July 7	392,946
To date this year	88,886,024
Corresponding date last year	177,903,695

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

July 7	$2,629,500
To date this year	$497,185,900
Corresponding date last year	$645,625,220

Money rates: Collateral loans on call, 3½@5 per cent.; at three months, 4½@4¼ per cent.; at six months, 4½@4¾ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4¼@4¾ per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Grass Twine	1	Illinois Central	¾
Am. Ice	½	Iowa Central	½
Am. Linseed	½	Keok. & D. M.	1½
Am. Tel. & Tel.	2½	Louis. & Nash.	1
At., T. & S. F.	½	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	1½
Canadian Pacific	⅝	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	2
Chi. & East. Ill.	2½	Missouri Pacific	¾
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	1¼	Nash. C. & St. L.	1⅝
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	4	N. Y. Air Brake	3
C., C., C. & St. L.	1½	Penn. R. R.	1
Col. Fuel & I.	½	Rubber Goods	¾
Des M. & F. D.	2⅝	St. L. S. W.	½
Dist. of Am. pf.	¾	Tenn. Coal & I.	1
Gen. Chemical pf.	½	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	½
G. A. Fuller pf.	½	Twin City	1
Ht. North. pf.	¾		
Hock. Valley	2		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil	½	Iowa Cent. pf.	½
Am. Ice pf.	1	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	½
Am. Locom. pf.	1	Md. Coal pf.	½
Canada Southn.	1	Met. Street Ry.	⅝
Cent. of N. J.	8½	Pacific Mail	1
Chi. G. W. pf. B	½	Ry. Steel Spring	½
Chi. Un. Tract.	½	Ry. Steel Sp. pf.	⅝
Del. & Hudson	½	Reading 1st pf.	¼
Det. City Gas	1	St. L. & S. F.	¾
Int. Power	1		

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

C. of Ga. 2d pf. inc. 2 | Dist. of Am. 6s | 1½

Bonds Declined.

Peoria. & Eastern inc. | 1

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Advancing quotations were quite generally the rule on the Stock Exchange yesterday, with leadership assumed by standard railway shares. Rock Island rose nearly a half dozen points, Chicago and Eastern Illinois advanced over 2, and Pennsylvania, St. Paul, Illinois Central, Missouri Pacific, Atchison, Union Pacific, Louisville and Nashville—these and other such representative shares were in demand at advancing prices.

The pessimists, amazed at the strength shown, cynically put it down to manipulation by the so-called "Gates element." That is the veriest nonsense. At the present time Mr. Gates and his friends are much engaged in the corn market, where it is understood they are running a corner in July. They may have time and money and inclination for other operations, but at the moment it is altogether likely that they are devoting the greater part of their energies and much of their resources to the Chicago grain market. Undoubtedly they may have had a hand in some of yesterday's stock market advances; but that they were primarily responsible for these gains is too absurd to dignify with serious notice. For that matter, the character of the general buying effectually refutes this idea. In Atchison, for instance, prominent interests identified with the property were the largest buyers—this for the simple reason that the system is earning very largely, promises to continue along the same lines, and, therefore, that its securities are cheap. In Louisville and Nashville Mr. Morgan is shortly to exercise his option on the stock, now in his possession, and his brokers yesterday were the largest buyers of that stock. In Illinois Central Kuhn-Loeb-Harriman brokers were most conspicuous. And so, indeed, was it all through the list, buying by large financial interests being much in evidence.

The chief matter for comment in the present market is the very limited supply of floating stock and the paucity of offerings on the advance. Good securities have found their way into the hands of strong people who are content to hold them—to add to their holdings, for that matter. With the phenomenal prosperity of the country and the wonderful outlook, this demand, however, is in no sense surprising.

Gold may go out this week, but it can be spared. Receipts of Klondike gold will more than offset these shipments.

ROCK ISLAND.

The feature of yesterday's market was Rock Island, which sold up 5½ points to the highest price on record, later reacted 3, and finally closed somewhat higher than the low figure reached on the reaction, for a net advance of 4 points.

The buying was said to be in connection with the new subscription rights to the stock, and was understood to come principally from friends of the Moore Brothers, who control the property. The public continues, as it has continued for some time, to refuse to take any active interest in the issue. This is largely for the reason that the stock is so closely held that insiders can manipulate it at will, either up or down.

The highest figure recorded for the stock prior to yesterday was 181¾, in March last, when Russell Sage suffered rather badly on account of a large number of calls (sold by him at much lower figures) being exercised on the rise.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE.

The upward movement in Louisville and Nashville stock, which on Thursday had been allowed to remain quiescent, was resumed yesterday with the result that the issue advanced over 2 points, retaining a gain of a point at the close. While undoubtedly the Gates interests were active in the stock it is unquestionably a fact that the largest buying was by Morgan brokers. This is said to be based on the knowledge that Mr. Morgan will certainly exercise the option on the stock now held by him to purchase at 150.

The meeting to take action on the dividend on the stock will be held to-morrow. While nothing official is forthcoming on the subject, it is said that it is likely the dividend rate will be increased from 5 to 6 per cent. That the road is earning enough to warrant such an increase is admitted. Figures published yesterday for the fourth week of June showed an increase of $118,000 over last year.

PENNSYLVANIA.

People who some days ago were complaining because Pennsylvania Railroad stock had failed to advance following the phenomenal showing made by it in May, when net earnings increased somewhat over $1,000,000, were agreeably surprised yesterday by an advance of over a point in the stock. The principal purchases advancing the security came from houses with Philadelphia connections, and were credited to Pennsylvania Railroad interests.

According to the gossip in the street yesterday's advance is the beginning of a movement planned some weeks ago, but temporarily abandoned at the time of the unexpected illness of King Edward.

SOME GENERAL ISSUES.

One of the strongest stocks on the list was Atchison, which was advanced on purchases credited, the greater part of the them, to the Berwind following, who are known to be very bullish on the stocks. The promising outlook for the corn crop and the continued large earnings of the system are the reasons offered for higher prices for the shares of the company.

Private advices in the Street were to the effect that a settlement of the Alabama coal strike had been effected and that in pursuance of this settlement the miners will return to work today. Houses in receipt of these advices were buyers of Tennessee Coal and Republic Iron and Steel shares.

The sharp advance in Hocking Valley to the highest price on record was attended by a revival of the report that the preferred stock is to be retired. At the same time the talk was again heard that a consolidation with Pere Marquette may shortly be effected.

The generally favorable crop news was said to be responsible for the buying of the shares of the Granger roads, principally Illinois Central, Missouri Pacific, Union Pacific and St. Paul. The Street was not inclined to regard as important the labor troubles involving the various railroads entering Chicago.

A selling order of 500 shares of Jersey Central "at the market" forced the break of nearly ten points in that stock. The market for the security is at best limited, and few brokers care for that reason to accept "market" orders in it.

ST. LAWRENCE AND ADIRONDACK.

In respect to recent reports that the New York Central was to purchase the St. Lawrence and Adirondack Railroad, it was stated in Wall Street yesterday on authority that no negotiations to that end have been suggested either by the New York Central people or by Dr. W. Seward Webb, who owns a majority of the Adirondack stock. This subsidiary line is operated by the New York Central under a lease, the terms of which are apparently satisfactory to both parties. Within the past few months some individual holders have parted with their St. Lawrence and Adirondack stock for personal reasons, and a large proportion of this stock passed into the hands of Dr. Webb and his associates.

GOOD RAILWAY EARNINGS.

Wall Street was treated yesterday to an unusually large batch of excellent railway statements—the accumulations over the holiday. Among the more conspicuous of the reports, all for the fourth week of June, were Louisville and Nashville with a gain of $118,000, Southern Railway with a gain of $106,000, Canadian Pacific with a gain of $158,000, and Norfolk and Western, whose increase was $118,000.

For the month of May Union Pacific reported a gross increase of $90,000, and a net gain of $11,000.

LONDON'S OPERATIONS.

London traded in about 30,000 shares in this market yesterday, of which fully 25,000 shares were sales—principally of Baltimore and Ohio, Pennsylvania, St. Paul, Union Pacific, and the steel stocks. The buying was of only a few hundred shares here and there, and was said to represent short covering of stock sold in London before the market opened here. The London market itself sent over lower prices at the opening here, all through the list.

Private cables reported London operators discouraged and rather hopeless of higher prices in their market for some weeks to come.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK.

The Union Square Bank was merged with the Corn Exchange Bank yesterday morning, and will hereafter be operated as a branch of that institution, the stockholders of the Union Square Bank having approved of the merger on July 3, and the stockholders of the Corn Exchange Bank on July 5.

The Corn Exchange Bank, east side branch, at Grand and Norfolk Streets, was also opened for business yesterday morning.

These two new branches make the total number of branches of the Corn Exchange Bank fourteen, located as follows: Astor Place Branch, Astor Place and Lafayette Place; Astoria Branch, 135 Fulton Avenue, (Borough of Queens;) Broadway Branch, Broadway and Spring Street; East Side Branch, Norfolk and Grand Streets; Eleventh Ward Branch, Avenue D and Tenth Street; Fifth Avenue Branch, Fifth Avenue and Nineteenth Street; Forty-second Street Branch, 303 West Forty-second Street; Grand Central Branch, 7 East Forty-second Street; Harlem Branch, 153 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street; Hudson River Branch, Seventy-second Street and Columbus Avenue; Mechanics' and Traders' Bank of Brooklyn, Franklin and Greenpoint Avenues, (Borough of Brooklyn;) Queens County Branch, Borden Avenue and Front Street, (Borough of Queens;) University Branch, 2,902 Broadway; Union Square Branch, 8 Union Square.

GOLD EXPORTS IN SIGHT.

Unless the unexpected happens gold exports to Europe will be made this week—probably by the French steamers sailing on Thursday. The gold shipping point was passed yesterday as the result of a further advance in sterling here and a decline in Paris exchange on London. This, it was said, would permit a profit of 1-32 of 1 per cent. by what is known as a triangular operation, bankers being able to cover at a profit shipments from this country with drafts on London purchased in the French capital.

One of the reasons that seem to make exports certain this week is the selling of stocks in this market by London, causing a demand for bills on a limited market and thereby forcing rates up here. Yesterday London sold some 25,000 shares in this market, and arbitrage houses declared that there seemed to be a disposition to keep on selling.

What concerns the Street most is, not the exports, but the probable total of them, because in the present state of the money market—with exceptional demands at this time of year upon New York from interior points—it is contended in some quarters that the market is in no condition to stand a persistent drain. In banking circles, however, it is not believed that the export movement will assume large proportions, and it is pointed out that receipts of Klondike gold from this time on ought more than to offset any exports.

As for the demands upon New York from the interior, they are unquestionably much heavier at the present time than in the corresponding period in previous years. On Saturday and yesterday, for instance, over $1,000,000 was shipped West from this city, while $150,000 was sent to New Orleans.

The shipments West are believed to be in connection with the corn deal.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

According to Louisville dispatches the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company will build a general shop in South Louisville, to cost $1,000,000.

Statement of the British Board of Trade for June showing a decrease of £1,045,700 in imports and a decrease of £1,192,000 in exports.

Reports from Monterey, Mexico, that the American Smelting & Refining Company has bought the Tiro General silver and lead mine for $450,000.

Duluth dispatches stating that ore shipments for June from Minnesota mines were 2,150,000 gross tons, the heaviest month's shipment known.

Venture Corporation of London said to have bought the De la Mar Mine in Lincoln County, Nev., for $5,000,000.

Statement from Pittsburg that the United States Steel Company has been organized by the independent sheet and tin plate manufacturers.

Announcement from Philadelphia that the Standard Oil Company will build in England a fleet of twelve steamers, each capable of carrying 2,000,000 gallons for its trade with China and Japan.

Dominion Coal Company's June output 276,470 tons and shipments 290,049 tons.

Refuge Oil Mill at Vicksburg, Miss., absorbed by the Southern Cotton Oil Company, which now owns four mills in that State.

Reports from the South that Eastern capitalists have bought the Paducah coal mines, in Western Kentucky; the Daisy coal mines and several large tracts of land in East Tennessee, Eastern Kentucky and Southwestern Kentucky.

Subscription books for $4,000,000 Mexican Central Railway Company Limited collateral trust five-year 4½ per cent. gold bonds to be opened to-day and closed on Thursday.

Listing on the London Stock Exchange of Canadian Pacific Railway Company certificates of subscription for $19,500,000 ordinary capital stock.

Reserve of outside banks $227,425 below legal requirements, as shown by last week's statement, as against $343,775 below in the previous week.

Capital stock of the Chestnut Hill (Pa.) Railroad increased from $120,650 to $195,650.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 3½@5 per cent., closing at 4 per cent.; majority of the day's loans at 4 per cent.

Time money, 4½@4¾ per cent. for sixty to ninety days and 4½ per cent. for four months, and 4½@4¾ per cent. for five and six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 4¼@4¾ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4½@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $101,514,525; balances, $5,231,657; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $765,233.

Money on call in London, 1¾@2 per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 2 7-16 per cent. for short and 2⅜@2 7-16 per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was steady. Posted rates were $4.86 for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand. Rates for actual business were: Sixty days, $4.85½; demand, $4.87⅛; cables, $4.88⅝; commercial bills, $4.84¾@$4.85¾.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.17½ less 1-16@5.18¾ and 5.15⅝; reichsmarks, 95 and 95⅝; guilders, 40@40 1-16 and 40 3-16@40¼.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—25@50c discount. Boston—15c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, $1 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, 75c discount for $1,000; selling, 75c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 15c; telegraphic, 17½c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 8.—The Times, in its City article to-day, says a large parcel of gold which has just arrived from the Cape is now in the hands of the refiners. Foreign buyers have bid 77s. 9½d., but the sellers are inclined to wait for a higher price. It is not expected that the Bank of England will obtain much of this parcel.

The Stock Exchange yesterday was quiet. The tendency in consols was firm. Home rails were fairly steady. American rails were dull in the morning, but on receipt of the Wall Street prices arbitrage purchases caused a general improvement, which was maintained until the close.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, July 7.—Large repayments were due to the Bank of England to-day, but supplies were plentiful. Discounts were weak.

Operators on the Stock Exchange were not disposed to engage in fresh transactions pending the mining settlement to-morrow. The tone was generally good in sympathy with the firmness of consols, the favorable reports concerning King Edward's health and the prospect of the reinvestment of some of the dividend money. Kafirs were the only unsatisfactory section. They were weak owing to professional realizations before the carry-over and not owing to the reported depression in Paris. Americans were neglected until the receipt of the opening prices from New York, but they improved and closed firm.

Closing prices: Consols for money, 96 5-16; console for account, 96 9-16; Anacondas, 5½; Atchison, 85; Atchison preferred, 105½; Baltimore and Ohio, 111; Canadian Pacific, 138¾; Chesapeake and Ohio, 49½; Chicago Great Western, 30⅝; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 179¼; Denver and Rio Grande, 43¼; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 95; Erie, 37½; Erie first preferred, 69¾; Erie second preferred, 53¾; Illinois Central, 168½; Louisville and Nashville, 143¼; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 27⅞; Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred, 60; New York Central, 160½; Norfolk and Western, 55⅜; Norfolk and Western preferred, 94; Ontario and Western, 33⅝; Pennsylvania, 78; Reading, 34½; Reading first preferred, 46; Reading second preferred, 35¾; Southern Railway, 38; Southern Railway preferred, 98¾; Southern Pacific, 63¾; Union Pacific, 107⅝; Union Pacific preferred, 91; United States Steel, 39½; United States Steel preferred, 91⅝; Wabash, 31½; Wabash preferred, 47½; Spanish 4s, 80¾; Rand Mines, 12; De Beers deferred, 22⅝.

Bar silver steady at 24¼d per ounce. Money, 1¾@2 per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2 5-16@2⅜ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 2⅝@2 7-16 per cent.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £80,000.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 129.40; Madrid, 36.70; Lisbon, 25.50; Rome, 1.30.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, July 7.—Business opened undecided on the Bourse to-day. French rails and foreigns were firm. Kafirs early in the day continued to have a bad tendency, but later improved on English buying orders. Toward the close Spanish securities declined. The close was irregular. Rentes had a satisfactory tendency on the expected conditions of the bill providing for their conversion. Thomson-Houstons were firm. Rio Tintos were slightly weaker.

The private rate of discount was unchanged at 2 9-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes 101 francs 67½ centimes for the account. Exchange on London 25 francs 15½ centimes for checks. Spanish 4s closed at 80.87.

BERLIN, July 7.—Little business was transacted on the Boerse to-day owing to the absence of encouraging factors. Italians were easier as the result of sales for Italian account.

Exchange on London 20 marks 46¾ pfenigs for checks. Discount rates—Short bills 2 per cent.; three months' bills 1⅝ per cent.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 7.—New records were made in the local market to-day, and while it was not a big day there was the same tendency of prices here as characterized the New York market, with the Steel stocks attracting most attention. Cambria touched the high point of the year, and Pennsylvania Steel preferred went within one per cent. of its top record, the demand for it being especially active toward the close. Union Traction had a like distinction, reaching the best figure yet recorded, but aside from these three issues the market was an ordinary type and the activity productive of inconsequential price changes. Philadelphia Company was in better demand, doubtlessly reflecting the effect of the circular issued by President Reed. United Gas Improvement, Electric Storage and Philadelphia Rapid Transit displayed fractional advances, and Pennsylvania responded to the strength of that stock in New York. The Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company filed its amended statement with the Stock Exchange to-day, and it met the approval of the Listing Committee. In the local market quotations are unchanged at the beginning of the week, being 4 per cent. for call, 4½ per cent. for time, and 4½ per cent. and upward for commercial paper. Complete transactions in stocks were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	American Cement	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
50	American Railways	45¾	45¾	45¾
25	Cambria Iron	47¾	47¾	47¾
3,983	Cambria Steel	26¼	25½	26
300	Camden Land	⅞	⅞	⅞
950	Cons. L. Superior	29½	29	29¼
157	Cons. Trac. of N. J.	68¼	68¼	68¼
100	Diamond State Steel pf.	3¾	3¾	3¾
110	Elec. Co. of America	6 5 15-16	5 15-16	
200	Electric Storage	90	90	90
25	Little Schuylkill	60	60	60
17	Lehigh Navigation	74¾	74½	74¾
100	New Haven Iron & Steel	6	6	6
100	Norfolk & Western	57¼	57¼	57¼
200	Philadelphia Electric	5¼	5¼	5¼
1,619	Phila. Rapid Transit	9¼	9	9 1-16
967	Pennsylvania	76¾	76¼	76 11-16
78	Philadelphia Traction	98¾	98½	99¾
961	Philadelphia Company	48¾	48¾	48¾
192	Philadelphia Company pf	49	48¾	49
935	Pennsylvania Steel pf.	92¼	90	92¼
100	Palmetto Company	1-16	1-16	1-16
116	Pennsylvania Traffic	7¼	7¼	7¼
2,620	Reading 1st cfts	33¾	33 5-16	33¾
206	Reading 1st pf. tr. cfts.	42	42	42
20	Reading 2d pf. tr. cfts.	35	35	35
190	Susq. Iron & Steel	2¾	2¾	2¾
400	Southern Railway	37	37	37
200	United Gas Imp.	108	107¼	107¼
8,363	Union Traction	45	44¾	44¾
3,150	U. S. Steel com.	39	38¾	38½
15	U. S. Steel pf.	90¾	90¾	90¾
25	United Trac. of Pitts. pf.	51	51	51
19	Westmoreland Coal	76	76	76

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 7.—The money market showed a slightly firmer tone to-day, a condition not wholly unexpected, and it would not be at all surprising if the hardening tendency continued for several days, although nobody anticipates that it will develop into anything like a serious squeeze. The business being done shows a slight increase over the recent past. Sterling exchange is still firm, and predictions of early gold export are still heard. Clearing House rates, 4 per cent.; New York funds, 12½ cents discount; call loans, 4 to 4½; time money, 4 to 5; Clearing House exchanges, $17,173,252; balances, $1,073,311. The local market, at first quite slow and irregular to-day, developed a moderate amount of activity, and a deal of strength in spots late in the day. The spurt of activity and strength that showed on Thursday was hardly, however, maintained in the way that had been hoped for. The copper shares were the centre of a deal of interest, and for the most part recorded fractional gains. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
820	Atchison	84	83	84
233	Atchison pf.	99½	99¼	99½
19	Boston & Albany	260	260	260
40	Boston Elevated	164	164	164
508	Boston & Maine	202¼	202	202
2	Boston & Providence	300	300	300
50	C. J. R. & S. Y.	162	162	162
12	Fitchburg pf.	144	144	144
40	Mexican Central	29	29	29
2	Nor. & Worcester	233	233	233
78	N. Y., N. H. & H.	183½	180¼	181½
100	Union Pacific	105½	105½	105½
50	Union Pacific pf.	88¾	88½	88½
50	West End	118¾	118	118¾

TELEPHONES.

1,596	American Tel. & Tel.	165½	165	165
12,450	Am. Tel. & Tel. rights	15¼	15	15¼
24	N. E. Tel. & Tel. ex rts.	141½	140	140
1,580	N. E. Tel. & Tel. rights	7¾	7½	7¾
10	Western Tel. & Tel.	30¾	30½	30¾
58	Western Tel. & Tel. pf.	106½	103	103½

ELECTRICS.

12	Electric Illuminating	280	280	280
370	Massachusetts	43	42½	42½
87	Massachusetts pf.	97½	97½	97½
2	Seattle pf.	106½	106½	106½

MISCELLANEOUS.

350	Am. Pneumatic Service. pf.	7	6	6
8	Am. Pneu. Service pf.	26	24	26
945	American Sugar	129	127⅝	128⅝
32	American Sugar pf.	119½	119	119
50	American Woolen pf.	75	73	75
120	Dominion Iron & Steel	52½	52	52
40	Indo-Egyptian Compress	1½	1½	1½
5	Mergenthaler	182½	182½	182½
610	N. Y. Gas & Coke	3½	3¼	3¼
465	Planters' Compress	5	5	5
10	Pullman	237	237	237
642	Swift Pack. & Prov.	137½	131½	137
50	Torrington pf.	23	23	23
631	United Fruit	114¾	113¾	114
48	United States Rubber pf	54	54	54
373	United States Steel	39	38½	38½
657	United States Steel pf.	90½	89¾	90

MINING.

110	Adventure	23¾	23	23
70	Allouez	2½	2½	2½
1,022	Amalgamated	65¾	64½	64⅝
963	American Zinc	13¾	13¼	13¾
10	Bingham	32	32	32
100	Centennial	18¾	18½	18¾
250	Cochiti	90	90	90
1,925	Cons. Mercur	2¼	2 1-16	2 1-16
300	Copper Range Cons.	54¼	54¼	54¼
473	Daly West	54¾	52½	52½
101	Dominion Coal	135	133½	133½
20	Guanajuato	3⅝	3½	3½
150	Mass.	18¾	18¾	18¾
100	New Indria	8½	8½	8½
87	Old Colony	2½	2½	2½
13	Osceola	60	59½	59½
5	Parrott	28	28	28
2	Quincy	133	133	133
1,000	Santa Fé	1¾	1¾	1¾
704	United States Oil	16½	16¼	16¼
500	Utah	20¼	20	20
15	Wolverine	56	56	56

British Columbia, 7¼ bid, 9 asked.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 7.—New York exchange was 50 cents discount to-day. Time and call loans firm at 4½@5 per cent. Local stocks were dull but steady to-day. Lake Street Elevated was handled in a small way around 9¾, but there is a disposition to go slow in regard to this stock until something more definite is known concerning the plans of the management in the matter of a reorganization of the company. It is expected that some move in this direction will be taken within the next week or two. So far as the room trading element is concerned, the stock is too low to sell short to any extent, and the possibility of an assessment keeps buying orders out. The Can stocks continue to show a heavy tone, and the common at least seems to be utterly discredited. Biscuit was firm at about last Thursday's range of prices.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
865	American Can common	11¾	11	11⅝
1,020	American Can pf.	54⅝	53	53
240	Am. Strawboard rcts.	33	32	32
20	American Tobacco	32¾	32¼	32¼
11	Chicago City Railway	207¾	205	205
10	Chicago Title & Trust	133	133	133
200	Chicago Union Trust	16¾	16½	16½
20	Chicago Union Trust pf.	51	51	51
425	Chicago Pneu. Tool	103	102	103
173	Diamond Match	134¾	134½	134¾
155	Lake Street Elevated	9¾	9¾	9¾
240	National Biscuit	48¼	47¾	48
350	National Biscuit pf.	106¾	106	106
50	National Carbon pf.	24½	24½	24½
50	National Carbon pf.	100	100	100
80	Street's W. S. C. L. pf.	90	90	90
77	Swift & Co.	153	152	153

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, July 7.—Complete transactions in the local stock market to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
60	Federal Nat. Bank	135	135	135
21	Pennsylvania Nat. Bk	170	170	170
25	American Trust	118	118	118
52	Colonial Trust	392	390	390
5	Southside Trust	108	108	108
110	West. Electric 2d	104¾	104½	104¾
123	Allegheny Traction	51	51	51
480	Am. Window Glass	62¾	62¼	62¾
50	Am. Window Glass pf.	93	93	93
880	Crucible Steel	21¾	21	21
107	Crucible Steel pf.	85¾	85¼	85¾
300	U. S. Steel	38¾	38¾	38¾
10	Real Estate Trust	290	290	290
50	National Fire Proof. pf.	40	40	40
20	Mon. River Coal pf.	40¾	40¾	40¾
177	Pittsburg Coal Co. pf.	92	91½	92
50	Pittsburg Brewing	27¼	27¼	27¼
110	Pittsburg Coal Co. pf.	47	47	47
100	Philadelphia Co.	48¾	48¾	48¾
$5,000	Mon. River Coal 6s	110¾	..	..
1,000	Philadelphia Co. 5s	112¾	..	..
4,000	P. B. & L. E. R. R. con. 5s	118¾	..	..
4,000	Pittsburg Brew.	110¾	110¾	110¾
125	Philadelphia Co. scrip	48¼	..	..
75	Philadelphia Co. pf.	47¾	..	..

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The strength shown on the Stock Exchange yesterday did not extend to the outside market, where prices showed considerable irregularity. Standard Oil and a few other stocks were decidedly strong and made substantial gains, but among the more active issues there were several sharp declines. Hall Signal, which of late has held a place of considerable prominence, sold at par, and before the close was bid up to 102, practically no stock coming upon the market.

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AMERICAN CAN was under some selling pressure. Liquidation started a decline in both the common and preferred stocks, which were forced down still more by traders who profited by the opportunity to lower the quotation to a point considerably below any recent prices for these stocks. The common declined to 10⅝ and the preferred to 52¼.

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TOLEDO RAILWAY AND LIGHT. The following report of earnings of the Toledo Railway and Light Company for the month of May was published yesterday:

	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Gross earnings	$117,055	$101,255	$15,750
Op. exp. and taxes	60,246	53,037	7,209
Net earnings	$56,759	$48,218	$8,541

From January to May the earnings were as follows:

	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Gross earnings	$548,601	$486,027	$62,574
Op. exp. and taxes	288,224	249,479	38,745
Net earnings	$260,377	$236,548	$23,829

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STANDARD OIL was more active than usual and very strong. It sold up 13 points to 673.

***

The principal transactions reported in the outside market yesterday, with the high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,010	American Can	11¼	10⅝	11
650	American Can pf.	54	52½	53
200	American Elevated	1⅝	1½	1⅝
100	Am. Hide & Leath. pf.	41½	41½	41½
25	Am. Light & Trac. pf.	95	94¾	95
1,100	Bay State Gas	2	1½	1⅞
210	British Columbia Cop.	8¼	7⅞	8⅛
100	Camden Land	⅞	⅞	⅞
10	Consol. Refrigerating	5¾	5¾	5¾
100	Central Foundry	2¾	2¾	2¾
20	Central Foundry pf.	11½	11½	11½
30	Empire Steel pf.	62	62	62
20	General Carriage	2	2	2
605	Greene Cons. Copper	27¼	27¼	27¼
100	Hackensack Meadows	9	9	9
10	Hall Signal	100	100	100
2,900	Manhattan Transit	5¼	5	5¼
500	Mont. & Bos. Copper	2¾	2¼	2¾
200	National Enameling	29¾	29¾	29¾
100	New York Transp	12½	12½	12½
2,075	Northern Securities	104	103⅞	103⅞
100	Otis Elevator	34	34	34
100	Peo., Dec. & Evansv.	1½	1½	1½
10	Royal Bak'g Powder pf.	105½	105½	105½
127	Standard Oil	673	660	673
1,700	Tennessee Copper	16¾	16¼	16¾
400	Union Copper	3¾	3¾	3¾
200	United Copper	34¾	34¾	34¾
600	White Knob Copper	20	19	19½

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$2,000	Amer. Writ. Paper 5s	71¾	71¾	71¾
25,000	N. E. Gas & C. 5s	60½	60½	60½
20,000	San Francisco 4s	91	91	91
10,000	U. S. 3s new 5s, w. i.	95¼	95¼	95¼

*Less than 100 shares. †Sell flat.

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QUOTATIONS—INACTIVE ISSUES.

Closing quotations of stocks in which no transactions were reported compare as follows with the closing prices of Thursday:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	July 7. Bid.	July 7. Asked.	July 3. Bid.	July 3. Asked.
American Banknote	57	58½	57	58½
American Chicle	100	104	100	104
Am. Chicle pf.	90	92	90	92
Am. Hide & Leather	7	8	7	8
American Malting 6s	94¾	95¾	94¾	95¾
American Tobacco	328	340	328	340
American Typefounders	41	44	41	44
Am. Typefounders pf.	98	102	98	102
American Writing Paper	3½	4	3½	4
Am. Writing Paper pf.	14	14½	13½	14½
Am. W. P. 5s, ex coup.	70½	71½	70½	71½
Borden's Cond. Milk	102½	..	102½	..
Borden's Cond. Milk pf.	109	110½	109	110½
British Exchequer 5s	99	99¼	99	99¼
California Copper	½	⅝

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

U S 4s, coup, 1907		Louisville & Nashv	
2,000	109¼	gen 6s	
Am Spirits M 6s		3,000	119
4,000	91	Met W Side Elev	
Atch, Top & Santa		of Chi 4s	
Fe gen 4s		4,000	102⅞
26,000	104	Mex Cent con 4s	
5,000	104⅛	5,000	82¼
10,000	104¼	2,000	82½
2,000	104	1,000	81⅝
10,000	104⅛	5,000	82⅞
Mex Cent 1st inc			
8,500	104⅛	16,000	32½
3,000	104¼	Mex Cent 2d inc	
2,000	104⅛	19,000	22½
Adjustment 4s		10,000	22¼
2,000	94½	Mo, K & T 1st 4s	
Stamped		500	100½
10,000	92	1,000	100¾
500	92½	Mo, K & T 2d 4s	
500	92½	9,000	85¾
1,000	92	Mo, K & T, St L	
Balt & Ohio prior		Div 4s	
lien 3½s		10,000	86¼
3,000	96	5,000	85⅝
5,000	95⅞	10,000	86⅞
Gold 4s		30,000	86⅞
9,000	103¼	10,000	86½
7,000	103⅛	7,000	86⅝
6,000	103¼	3,000	86⅞
Conv deb 4s		1,000	87
11,000	109¼	Mob & O gen 4s	
P L E & W V 4s		1,000	99½
18,000	98	N Y Cent & Hud	
10,000	98⅝	River 1st 7s	
S'w'n Div 3½s		1,000	101⅝
5,000	90⅛	L S col 3½s	
B'klyn Rap Tr 5s		2,000	95⅝
3,000	107½	2,000	96¾
B'klyn Un Gas 5s		N Y, C & St L 4s	
8,000	118	1,000	105⅞
Cent of Ga con 5s		N Y Gas, El L, H	
18,000	109½	& P purchase	
Cent of Ga 1st inc		money 4s	
15,000	82½	8,000	97⅞
Cent of Ga 2d inc		2,000	98
12,000	36¼	N Y, O & W ref 4s	
1,000	38½	5,000	103½
10,000	37	5,000	103¾
2,000	37⅛	Norf & W con 4s	
1,000	37	1,000	102
5,000	37⅛	500	102¼
Cent of N J gen 5s		5,000	101⅞
69,000	136¾	1,000	102
10,000	137	Norf & W, Pocah,	
Cent Pac gtd 4s		C & C 4s	
7,000	103	91,000	93
10,000	102¾	10,000	93½
Cent Pac gtd 3½s		North Pac 4s	
5,000	89	5,000	104
Ches & O con 5s		8,000	104¼
4,000	120⅜	North Pac gen 8s	
Ches & O gen 4½s		1,000	74⅞
8,000	108½	22,000	75
5,000	108¼	Penn Co 3½s, Ser B	
Chi & Alton 3½s		1,000	98¼
2,000	83½	Penn R R warrants	
10,000	83⅞	for new conv	
10,000	83¾	3½s, 50% paid	
Chi, Bur & Q 4s,		26,000	104½
joint bonds		500	104⅜
1,000	96⅞	24,000	104½
$3,000	95⅜	25,000c20F	104½
2,000	95⅜	25,000	104⅝
10,000	95¼	23,000s20F	104⅝
7,000	95⅜	100,000	104⅝
1,000	95½	25,000	104⅝
8,000	95⅜	105,000	104⅝
12,000	95⅜	2,500	104⅝
61,000	95½	20,000	104¾
8,000	95¾	Peoria & E inc 4s	
2,000	95⅝	22,000	73
50,000	95⅞	Reading gen 4s	
45,000	95⅜	28,000	98½
72,000	95¾	5,000	98⅝
17,000	95⅞	8,000	98¾
15,000	95⅞	2,000	98½
8,000	95¾	1,000	98½
Ill Div 3½s		1,000	98⅝
5,000	100	Rich & Dan con 6s	
Chi & Erie 1st 5s		5,000	119
1,000	122½	Rio Gr West 1st	
Chi, M & St Paul		9,000	101
con 7s		St L, I M & South	
10,000	133	gen 5s	
C, C, C & St L gen		1,000	117
4s		Unif & ref 4s	
1,000	102½	1,000	93¼
Col F & I gen 5s		9,000	93
8,000	105⅜	St L S'w'n 1st	
Col F & I conv 5s		10,000	100½
28,000	102¾	10,000	100¾
10,000	102¼	5,000	100
10,000	102	6,000	100⅛
81,000	102⅜	St L S'w'n 2d	
40,000	102½	6,000	86¼
Col Mid 1st 4s		14,000	86½
7,000	83½	St Paul, M & M	
Col & South 1st 4s		1st con 6s, re-	
18,000	96⅞	duced to 4½s	
4,000	96⅜	1,000	112
10,000	96⅞	Scioto V & N E 4s	
12,000	96¾	2,000	102
Consol Tobacco 4s		5,000	102¼
58,000	67⅜	South Pac 4½s	
10,000	67½	20,000	99½
27,000	67¾	South Pac 4s	
Denver & Rio Gr		2,000	98
con 4s		43,000	92⅞
1,000	102¼	11,000	93
Denver & S'w'n		25,000	92⅞
gen 5s		32,000	93
2,000	90½	500	93¼
2,000	91	10,000	92⅝
Det, Mac & Mar		Southern Ry 1st 5s	
land grant 3½s		14,000	122
10,000	59¼	Southern Ry, M &	
10,000	59¾	O col 4s	
5,000	59⅝	5,000	99
5,000	59⅝	Third Av con 4s	
Det South 4s		20,000	99⅝
5,000	80⅝	7,000	99½
Distilling Co of Am		6,000	99⅝
col trust 5s		Union Pac 1st 4s	
10,000	94½	22,000	104½
15,000	95	13,000	104¾
Erie 1st con 4s		Registered	
1,000	99	1,000	104⅞
5,000	99⅛	Union Pac conv 4s	
Erie 1st gen 4s		60,000	107⅝
1,000	87½	135,000	107⅝
10,000	87	2,000	107⅞
18,000	86⅞	10,000	107⅞
1,000	87½	9,000	107⅞
Erie, Penn col tr 4s		40,000	107⅞
8,000	94½	36,000	107⅞
5,000	94¾	U S Rein & R 6s	
Flint & P M, Pt H		2,000	87¼
Div 5s		Wabash 1st 5s	
10,000	113½	6,000	120
Ft Worth & D C		West Shore 4s	
1st		1,000	113⅞
1,000	113¾	8,000	118½
Int & G N 2d 5s		Registered	
1,000	100	500	113½
K C, Ft S & M 4s		W U Tel col tr 5s	
10,000	90⅞	2,000	110½
10,000	90¾	Wheeling & L E 1st	
Kan City South 3s		con 4s	
1,000	72⅛	2,000	95¼
Louisville & Nashv		Wis Cent gen 4s	
unified 4s		27,000	91⅞
2,000	101⅝	14,000	92
13,000	101½	5,000	92¼
15,000	101⅝	1,000	92½
Total sales	$2,629,500		

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	107⅝	108½	King. & P.	10½	20
2s, c., 1930	107⅝	108½	Kn. Ice, Chi.	12	15
3s, r., 1918	106	106¾	K. I., C., pf.	35	55
3s, c., 1918	106¾	107½	Lacl. G.		89
3s, 1918, sm.	107	108	Lacl. G. pf.		110
4s, r., 1907	109¼	110	L. E. & W.	64	66
4s, c., 1907	109¾	109¾	L. E. & W.		
4s, r., 1925	134½	135½	pf.	122	130
4s, c., 1925	134½	135½	Lake Shore	325	350
5s, r., 1904	105	106	Long Island	85	87
5s, c., 1904	105	106	Man. Beach	16	18
D. C. 3-65s	124	..	Met. S. R. S.	117	117½
			M. W. S. El.		
Adams Exp.	197	210	Chi.	37¾	39½
Alb. & Sus.	225	..	M. W. S. El.		
Alle. & W.	145	..	Chi. pf.	89	91
Am. Ag. Ch.	25	29	M. El. R. &		
A. A. C. pf.	..	88	L. pf.	121	
Am. Bic. pf.	20½	21	Mich. Cent.	..	175
Am. Coal	180	200	M. & St. L.		
A. C. O. pf.	94	95½	pf.	125	130
Am. D. Tel.	37	39	Mor. & Es.	194	200
Am. Exp.	225	230	Nat. Biscuit.	47¾	48
Am. M. Co.	6	6½	Nat. L. pf.	87	88½
A. M. Co. pf.	22	23½	Nat. R. R. of		
Am. Smelt.	121	124¾	M. pf.	39	39½
A. S. R. pf.	118½	119	N. Cent. C.	33	38
A. T. & C.	87	95	N. Y. B. &		
Am. Tob. pf.	146	151	M. B. pf.	95	..
Am. W. Co.	13	13½	N. Y. & N.		
Am. W. Co.			H.	230½	234
pf.	71	76	N. Y. C. &		
An. Cop. M.	106	108½	St. L.	52½	53
Ann Arbor.	35	40	N. Y. C. &		
Ann A. pf.	69	70	St. L. 1st pf.	115	118
A. M. 1st pf.	91	95	N. Y. C. &		
B. & O. pf.	95	95¾	St. L. 2d pf.	90	92
B. A. L. pf.	105	..	N. Y., L. &		
B. C. Gas.	235	240	W.	138	145
B., R. & P.	120	124	N. Y. Dock.	23	25
B., R. & P.			N. Y. D. pf.	57	58½
pf.	139	..	N. Y. & R.		
B., C. R. &			Beach.	12	..
N.	165	185	N. & W. pf.	92¼	..
Can. P. offs.	181	131½	North Am.	121½	122
C., C. & C.	40	..	Nor. Central.	233	..
C. & A. pf.	74¾	75½	Ont. Mining.	8	8½
C., B. & Q.	190	225	P. C. 2d pf.	75	80
C. & E. Ill.			Peo. & E.	39	43
pf.	147	150	Pere Marq.	75	76
C. G. W. d.	92¼	93	Pere M. pf.	..	90
C., L. & L.			P., C. &		
pf.	87½	88	St. L. pf.	114	125
Chi. St. P.			P. Ft. W. &		
M. & O.	160	170	C.	191½	194½
C., St. P., M.			P. Ft. W. &		
& Om. pf.	200	210	C. sp.	185	..
C. U. T. pf.	51	51¼	P. S. C. pf.	85½	86
C., C., C. &			Pullman Co.	234	239
St. L. pf.	118	122	Quicksilver.	2½	3¾
C., I. & W.	76	78	Quicksil'r pf.	9⅞	10½
C., L. & W.			Rens. & Sar.	210	..
pf.	96	98	R. W. & O.	139	..
Cleve. & P.	192½	195	Rub. G. pf.	66½	68
C. F. & I.			St. J. & G. I.	22¼	22¾
pf.	124	137	St. J. & G. I.		
C. S. 1st pf.	72½	73	1st pf.	71¾	72½
C. & H. C.			St. L. & S.		
& Iron.	14½	17½	F. 1st pf.	82	83
Com. Cable.	155	..	S.-S. S. & I.	32½	33
Consol. Coal.	75	85	S.-S. S. & I.		
Corn P. pf.	82	85	pf.	81½	82
D. & R. G.	41	43	So. R., M. &		
Dia. Match.	134	138	O. offs.	90¼	92
D. M. & F.			S. R. & T.	6¼	7
D. pf.	..	170	T., P. & W.	15	25
Det. U. Ry.	76½	78½	T. C. R. T.		
D., S. S. &			pf.	156¼	..
A. pf.	28¾	29½	U. B. & P.	14¾	16
D. & S. W.			U. B. & P.		
pf.	60	65	pf.	80½	81½
Erie 2d pf.	52½	53¾	U. S. Exp.	114	117
Ev. & T. H.			U. S. Rub.	14¾	14¾
pf.	81¾	85	U. S. R. &		
Gen. Chem.	64	66	G. pf.	88	89
Gen. Elect.	304	309	U. S. R. &		
Ill. C. l. l.	104½	..	R. pf.	62	63
Int. P. Co.	20¾	21	Va.-C. C. pf.	129	129¼
I. P. Co. pf.	74	74½	W.-F. Exp.	200	210
Int. Silver.	12¼	13¾	Westinghouse		
Int. Sil. pf.	59½	65	1st pf.	208	216
Int. S. P.	51	53	Westinghouse		
L. S. P. pf.	92	93	ass't	208	210
Joliet & Chi.	185	..	W. & L. E.		
Kan. & M.	41½	43	2d pf.	86½	87½
K. & D. M.					
pf.	65	70			

FINANCIAL.

Banks and Trust Companies.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits $5,912,106.85
Temporary address, 7 Wall, 9 & 11 Nassau St.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

N. W. Harris & Co.
BANKERS
31 & 33 PINE ST., NEW YORK.
CHICAGO. BOSTON.
Deal exclusively in Municipal, Railroad and other bonds adapted for trust funds and savings.
Issue Travellers' Letters of Credit Available in All Parts of the World.
Quotations furnished for purchase, sale or exchange.

SIMON BORG & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES,

Joseph Cowan & Co.,
Members Consolidated Stock Exchange.
Stocks, Bonds and Grain.
MAIN OFFICES, 44 and 46 BROADWAY.
BRANCH OFFICES:
1,298 B'WAY, COR. 34TH ST.
415 B'WAY, COR. CANAL ST.
57 E. 59TH ST. (near Madison Ave.)
11 E. 42D ST. (near Manhattan Hotel.)
SEND FOR DAILY MARKET LETTER.
CHICAGO. PHILADELPHIA. BOSTON.

J. L. McLEAN & CO.
25 Broad St., New York.
Members { Chicago Board of Trade. New York Produce Exchange. Consolidated Stock Exchange.
STOCKS BONDS AND GRAIN.
Orders executed for investment or margin.
Daily Letter on application.
CITY BRANCHES:—
640 Madison Av., near 59th St.
Corner Broadway and Spring St.

JACOB BERRY & CO.,
MEMBERS { Consolidated Stock Exchange. N. Y. Produce Exchange.
44-46 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
PHILA. OFFICE: DREXEL BLDG.
ESTABLISHED 1865.
STOCKS—BONDS—GRAIN—COTTON.
Transact a general brokerage business in lots of all quantities. Issue upon request "A GLIMPSE OF WALL STREET AND ITS MARKETS," and other data of interest. Information on financial subjects gladly furnished.

ENNIS & STOPPANI
Members { Consolidated Stock Exchange. N. Y. Produce Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade. } Est. 1885.
BANKERS AND BROKERS
84 New St. & 38 Broad St., N. Y. (Tel. 560 Broad)
LIST OF DESIRABLE
STOCK AND BOND INVESTMENTS
SENT UPON APPLICATION.
STOCKS—WHEAT—COTTON
Bought or Sold, Cash or on Margin.

Fred'k F. Marquand
35-37 BROAD STREET.
STOCKS AND BONDS
For investment or on margin.
Book of railway statistics, also charts giving daily fluctuations of the most active Railway and Industrial Stocks, on application.

Stoppani & Hotchkin,
Members New York Consolidated Stock Exchange,
66 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
TELEPHONE, 6480 CORTLANDT.
Orders executed for investment or on margin.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
Branch Office: N. E. cor. Broadway and 30th St.

FINANCIAL.

The Most Valuable Acre in the World

is not on Wall Street, New York, or Threadneedle Street, London.

Six months ago it was over the United Verde Mine at the northern end of the Verde Copper Belt in Yavapai County, Arizona. It is now—since the remarkable results shown by the development work of the **George A. Treadwell Mining Company**—over the Cliff mine of the Treadwell Company at the southern end of the Verde Copper Belt.

The Cliff is certainly bigger and seems to be richer than even the big and rich United Verde.

But the Cliff is only one of the many great properties of the **George A. Treadwell Mining Company.**

A few more shares of the Treasury stock are for sale at $11 a share.

The stock is being sold for development and equipment purposes, and but little more is for sale at any price.

Make checks payable to the order of the **George A. Treadwell Mining Company,** *and send them to the company at 27 William Street, New York.*

MYRA B. MARTIN, Secretary.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the fourth week in June showed increases:

Canadian Pacific	$158,000
Central of Georgia	26,688
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	20,200
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	157
Colorado Southern	1,644
Evansville & Indianapolis	1,105
Evansville & Terre Haute	3,263
Grand Trunk	38,994
Iowa Central	22,388
Kanawha & Michigan	393
Louisville & Nashville	118,030
Minneapolis & St. Louis	12,613
Minn., St. P. & Sault Ste. Marie	35,713
Missouri Pacific	89,000
—Central Branch	1,000
Mobile, Jackson & Kansas City	1,671
Nash, Chattanooga & St. Louis	31,998
National Railroad of Mexico	4,573
Norfolk & Western	118,224
Peoria & Eastern	7,343
Père Marquette	5,584
Rio Grande Southern	1,590
St. Louis Southwestern	10,876
Southern Railway	106,061
Total increase 24 roads	$817,108
Increase previously reported	54,398
Total increase 28 roads	$871,506

This following showed decreases:

Ann Arbor	$2,255
Chesapeake & Ohio	23,021
Chicago Great Western	10,426
Denver & Rio Grande	16,100
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	28,400
Texas & Pacific	24,513
Toledo, Peoria & Western	1,156
Total decrease 7 roads	$105,871
Decrease previously reported	14,269
Total decreass 8 roads	$120,140
Net increass	$751,366

Financial Continued on Page 12.

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

Brooklyn Trust Company.

Chartered 1866.

177-179 Montague Street.

STATEMENT TO BANKING DEPARTMENT,
JUNE 30th, 1902.

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
$1,000,000 U. S. 2% Reg'd Bonds	$1,080,000.00	Capital Stock	$1,000,000.00
$1,133,000 City of Brooklyn Bonds	1,147,206.00	Undivided Profits	1,847,221.93
$300,000 City of New York Bonds	308,850.00	Deposits	13,873,409.65
Railroad and other Securities, at book values	3,679,651.89	Taxes, accrued	14,000.00
Loans on Bond and Mortgage	60,750.00	Rent, accrued	1,333.33
Bills Purchased	1,126,355.52	Dividend, unpaid	35,792.00
Loans on Collaterals	7,193,290.18	Interest, due by Company, not paid, including discount on unmatured bills purchased	41,748.33
Real Estate	214,685.77		
Overdrafts	373.00		
Cash in Banks and Vault	1,909,018.79		
Accrued, Uncollected Interest	93,324.09		
Total	$16,813,505.24	Total	$16,813,505.24

Dividends coupons and interest promptly collected; investments watched and mortgaged property inspected; insuring a systematic, careful and responsible administration of estates, which cannot be guaranteed by individuals.

TRUSTEES.

Thomas T. Barr, S. W. Boocock, George W. Chauncey, William N. Dykman, John Gibb, William Hester, Francis L. Hine, William A. Jamison, Frank Lyman, William H. Male, Theodore F. Miller, Willis L. Ogden, John J. Pierrepont, Charles M. Pratt, George G. Reynolds, Charles A. Schieren, J. H. Walbridge, Alexander M. White, William Augustus White, C. D. Wood.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Francis L. Hine, *Chairman*, Thomas T. Barr, Samuel W. Boocock, Frank Lyman, Theodore F. Miller, Alexander M. White.

Theodore F. Miller, *President*,
Frederick C. Colton, *2d Vice President*,
Stanley W. Husted, *Secretary*,
Frank J. W. Diller, *Asst. Secretary*.

Investments for July

TO PAY 4%

Beltrami Co., Minn.	5s
Red Lake Co., Minn.	4½s
Cass Co., Minn.	5s
Berkeley, Colo.	5s
Mesa Co., Colo.	4½s
San Miguel Co., Colo., School	5s
Deer Lodge Co., Mont., School	4½s
Silver Bow Co., Mont., School	4s
Sierra Co., N. M.	5s
Bernalillo Co., N. M.	6s
Marin Co., Cal., District	5s

Prices and Particulars Upon Request

E. H. ROLLINS & SONS
19 Milk St., Boston, Mass.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
Rochester Trust and Safe Deposit Co.
Rochester, N. Y., at the Close of Business June 30th, 1902.

RESOURCES.

Trust Building	$140,000.00
Other Real Estate	.00
Bonds and Mortgages	1,517,712.23
U. S. British Consols, County, City, and other Bonds	4,064,009.07
Overdrafts	.00
Time Loans	.00
Dsmand Loans	4,893,863.32
Cash in Banks	601,866.66
Cash on Hand	298,641.83
Total	$11,516,093.11

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$200,000.00
Surplus, (earned)	704,387.93
Reserved for dividends declared	18,000.00
Deposits	10,593,705.18
Total	$11,516,093.11

V. MOREAU SMITH, Secretary.

PITTSBURG, PA.
PITTSBURG TRUST COMPANY.
Statement of condition April 30, 1902.

RESOURCES.

Cash and due from banks	$2,951,662.37	
Loans, bonds, securities, &c	14,377,244.13	
		$17,328,906.50

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$2,000,000.00	
Surplus and profits	4,083,139.17	$6,083,139.17
Deposits		11,245,787.33
		$17,328,906.50

Allows 2 per cent. interest on daily balances subject to check. Pays 4 per cent. interest on savings deposits.

OFFICERS:
C. B. McVAY, President.
J. I. BUCHANAN, Vice President.
CHAS. H. HAYS, Sec. and Treas.
F. A. McVAY, Asst. Sec. and Treas.
DIRECTORS:
B. F. Jones, J. I. Buchanan, Henry Buhl, Jr., W. P. Snyder, Geo. M. Laughlin, S. H. Vandergrift, J. C. Reilly, C. B. McVay, Chas. H. Hays.
324 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURG, PA.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY
(OF CALIFORNIA)
First Consolidated Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds of 1893.

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors of this Company has determined to use to redeem First Consolidated Mortgage Five Per Cent Gold Bonds of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company (of California) $64,000 now in the Sinking Fund for the redemption and payment of Bonds of that issue, and that Bonds of such issue will be redeemed therewith; bids are hereby invited for the surrender of such Bonds at prices to be named by the bidders. Such bids should be deposited with Andrew K. Van Deventer, Assistant Treasurer of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, at his office, 120 Broadway, New York City, at or before 12 o'clock noon on the 31st day of July, 1902, and should be endorsed "Bids for surrender of Southern Pacific Railroad Company of California Five Per Cent Bonds."

New York, June 30, 1902.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.,
By E. H. HARRIMAN, President.

WE OFFER { 50 Phila. & Rdg. Cons. gold 6's, due 1911. 3.55% basis. 20 Kansas City (Mo.) Gas 5's, due 1922. 4.80% basis.

CHARLES FEARON & CO.,
BANKERS,
511 Chestnut St., Phila.

THE TRUST CO. OF AMERICA,
149 Broadway, New York,
(NORTHWEST CORNER LIBERTY STREET.)

Capital	$2,500,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits	$3,034,050.46

Allows Interest on Daily Balances
subject to check through the New York Clearing-house or payable at sight and on Certificates of Deposit.
Acts as Trustee, Receiver, Committee, Executor, Guardian, Administrator, Assignee, Registrar, Transfer and Fiscal Agent.

OFFICERS:
ASHBEL P. FITCH, President. WILLIAM BARBOUR, V.-Pres.
WILLIAM H. LEUPP, V.-Pres. H. S. MANNING, V.-Pres.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Sec'y. ALBERT L. BANISTER, Treas.

DIRECTORS:

Ashbel P. Fitch,	James M. Donald,	Anson R. Flower,	George Blumenthal,
William Barbour,	Jesse Spalding,	H. S. Redmond,	Frank J. Gould,
H. S. Manning,	George Crocker,	Jno. R. Hageman,	William A. Clark,
Samuel A. Maxwell,	Edward C. Schaefer,	George C. Boldt,	John W. Griggs,
Myron T. Herrick,	S. C. T. Dodd,	C. I. Hudson,	Edwin Gould.
Emerson McMillin,	Joel F. Freeman,	Philip Lehman,	

3 DAYS MORE
to secure the fourth regular monthly dividend of
5%
payable on July 15th to stockholders of record July 10th making 20% paid in the last four months from sales of oil by
THE PENNSYLVANIA & TEXAS OIL COMPANY, of Philadelphia.

This Company is officered by the most prominent men of Philadelphia.
The stock will shortly be largely advanced.
Present price 15 cents per share
full paid and non-assessable.
Orders may be wired at our expense.
MECHEM, MITCHELL & CO.
Bankers and Brokers,
86 Wall Street, N. Y.

EXEMPT FROM TAXATION.

City of New York Gold 3½% Bonds

Rapid Transit, Maturing Nov., 1951; Repaving of Streets, Maturing Nov., 1942; New Aqueduct, Maturing April, 1922.

Executors, Administrators, Guardians, and others holding trust funds are authorized to invest in these bonds.

WELLES, HERRICK & HICKS,
15 WALL STREET.
TELEPHONE 245-246 CORTLANDT.

DOMINICK & DOMINICK,
100 BROADWAY.
TELEPHONE 5476 CORTLANDT.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST CO.,
NO. 120 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL $2,000,000. SURPLUS $5,000,000
INTEREST ALLOWED UPON DEPOSITS.

OFFICERS.
LOUIS FITZGERALD, President. JOHN T. TERRY, Vice-President.
HENRY G. DEMING, Vice-President. ALVIN W. KRECH, Vice-President.
ERNEST R. ADEE, Secretary. JOHN D. OSTRANDER, Ass't Secretary.
WM. C. POILLON, Treasurer. HAROLD B. THORNE, Ass't Treasurer.

DIRECTORS.

LOUIS FITZGERALD,	JAMES H. HYDE,	JOHN JACOB ASTOR,	A. J. CASSATT,
JOHN T. TERRY,	ALFRED G. VANDERBILT,	E. H. HARRIMAN,	JAMES W. ALEXANDER,
GEORGE J. GOULD,	VALENTINE P. SNYDER,	MORTIMER L. SCHIFF,	JOHN F. DRYDEN,
L. C. WEIR,	CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW,	JAMES J. HILL,	HENRY C. FRICK,
C. C. CUYLER,	JOHN J. McCOOK,	SIDNEY DILLON RIPLEY,	HENRY G. DEMING,
CLEMENT A. GRISCOM,	OLIVER AMES,	ALVIN W. KRECH,	CHARLES H. GODFREY,
EDWARD D. ADAMS,	H. M. ALEXANDER,	JAMES STOKES,	GEORGE L. RIVES,
JAMES McCREERY,	RUDOLPH ELLIS,	EUGENE DELANO,	J. HAMPDEN ROBB
THOMAS T. ECKERT,		J. ROOSEVELT ROOSEVELT.	

A $95,000 first mortgage on improved property, value $173,000, due April next, for $85,000 if immediate; brokerage. Investigate, 1,176 Times Harlem.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

The People's Co-Operative Coal Company
THE
BLACK DIAMOND ANTHRACITE COAL COMPANY

Hon. T. V. POWDERLY, President.
EDWARD PAYSON CONE, Secy. & Treas.
Capital, $1,000,000. Par Value of Shares, $1.00.
FULL PAID AND NON-ASSESSABLE.
NO BONDS OR PREFERRED STOCK.

The present situation has conclusively demonstrated the immediate and urgent need of a greater hard coal production. The smoke-laden condition of New York City, so soon after the commencement of the strike, certainly affords sufficient proof of the scarcity of Anthracite Coal as well as the all important fact that the demand now equals, if it does not exceed the supply.

THIS COMPANY OWNS ONE OF THE RICHEST HARD COAL PROPERTIES located in the heart of the great coal fields of Pennsylvania. AT BRANCHDALE, Schuylkill County, immediately surrounded by Reading and Lehigh Valley coal land. IT HAS NO ROYALTIES TO PAY ANY ONE.

The Pennsylvania State Geological Survey and tests by prominent coal experts show that there are OVER 10,000,000 TONS OF HIGH GRADE RED ASH COAL ON THE COMPANY'S PROPERTY.

The entire issue of stock could have been underwritten or the property sold at a high figure, but it is the object of MR. T. V. POWDERLY, the well-known labor leader and United States Commissioner-General of Immigration, to present to the public for the first time in history an Anthracite Coal Company that is strictly A PEOPLE'S CO-OPERATIVE COMPANY, in which the people themselves would at last have an opportunity to share in the VAST PROFITS now going entirely into the pockets of the Coal Trust. THESE PROFITS AMOUNTED TO MORE THAN $80,000,000 LAST YEAR.

The head of one of the largest financial syndicates in New York states that THIS Company owns the RICHEST UNDEVELOPED COAL FIELD in the entire State of Pennsylvania. The coal is there and nothing remains but to mine and ship it. The Philadelphia & Reading R. R. crosses the property.

One of the largest wholesale coal dealers has contracted for the purchase of the entire production at current prices. The railroads of the State of Pennsylvania forfeit their charters by failure to transport coal that is already contracted for.

To give some idea of what an exceptional investment is offered, we call the attention of the public to the fact that the large coal companies, all of which have to lease their land and the minerals thereon, and in consequence PAY royalties of from 40 to 60 cents per ton to the landowners, make a NET PROFIT OF $1.00 PER TON, so that this Company with no royalties to pay EARNS at least $1.40 per ton net. The operation of a breaker with a daily capacity of 1,500 tons, working 300 days, means a total shipment of 450,000 TONS A YEAR, which, figuring at a profit of only $1.00 PER TON, amounts to a total profit of 45 PER CENT. ANNUALLY on the capital stock of the Company. Working but 200 days at full capacity enables the Company TO DIVIDE among its stockholders 30 PER CENT. PER ANNUM. All Profits are to be divided quarterly.

THE FIRST ALLOTMENT of stock is now offered for public subscription AT 50 CENTS PER SHARE, for the purpose of securing additional working capital.

SEND FOR FULL PARTICULARS. The first offering of stock is exceedingly limited and to secure allotment subscriptions must be forwarded at once. Address inquiries and make checks payable to the order of the Treasurer.

BLACK DIAMOND ANTHRACITE COAL CO.
100 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
**

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Continued from Page 11.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was last quoted in London at 24¼d per ounce, and in New York at 52½@53¾c per ounce. Mexican dollars at 42¼@43½c.

On the Stock Exchange 500 shares of Standard sold at 3.25, seller 10.

On the Consolidated Exchange 100 shares of Alice sold at .48, 1,000 Comstock at .06, 1,000 Comstock bond at .06, 1,000 Creede and Cripple Creek at .05, 200 Portland at 1.75, 300 Potosi at .25, and 100 Standard at 3.25.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 7.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and last Wednesday were as follows:

	Monday.	Wednesday.
Alta	.05	.05
Alpha Consolidated	.03	.03
Andes	.05	.05
Belcher	.09	.11
Best & Belcher	.22	.24
Bullion	.02	.02
Caledonia	1.00	.88
Challenge Consolidated	.19	.13
Chollar	.07	.08
Confidence	.52	.50
Consolidated Cal. & Va	1.35	1.35
Consolidated Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.02	.02
Gould & Curry	.05	.05
Hale & Norcross	.13	.13
Julia	.04	.04
Justice	.07	.07
Kentucky Consolidated	.01	.01
Lady Washington Consolidated	.04	.04
Mexican	.48	.49
Occidental Consolidated	.15	.15
Ophir	1.25	1.30
Overman	.27	.29
Potosi	.21	.21
Savage	.07	.07
Sag Belcher	.05	.03
Sierra Nevada	.20	.25
Syndicate	.06	.06
St. Louis	.09	.09
Union Consolidated	.20	.20
Utah Consolidated	.06	.06
Yellow Jacket	.15	.15
Silver bars	52½	52½
Mexican dollars	44¾@44½	44@44¼
Drafts, sight	.15	.15
Telegraph	17½	17½

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., July 7.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and last Thursday as follows:

	Monday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	8	9	7½	9
Alamo	2¾	3½	3¼	3½
American Con	2½	2¾	2½	2¾
Anaconda	12	18	12½	18
Battle Mountain	10	12	10	12
Blue Bell	5	7	5	7
C., K. & N	5⅜	5⅝	5	5½
C. O. D. Cons	9	9¼	6¾	6⅞
Cortelanau	2½	2⅝	2¾	3¼
C., C. & M	2½	2⅝	2½	2¾
Columbine Victor	5	6	5	6
Dante	2½	3¼	2½	3¼
Doctor Jackpot	10½	10⅝	10½	10⅝
Elkton	54½	55½	55	55¼
El Paso	51⅛	51½	50¾	51¼
Fanny Rawlings	5½	7	5½	7
Findlay	7½	8	7½	8
Gold Dollar Con	4	4¼	3⅝	4
Golden Cycle	55	60½	50½	60½
Golden Fleece	10	18	10	18
Gold Sovereign	2½	3	2½	2⅝
Gould	4	7½	4	7½
Gold Exploration	4	5	4	5
Gold Bond	2⅜	2½	2½	2⅜
Isabella	27	27½	26⅜	27½
Jackpot	9¼	10	9⅝	11
Keystone	2½	3¼	2½	3¼
Last Dollar	51	60	50	75
Lexington	4⅞	5⅜	5⅛	5½
Little Puck	5¼	5⅜	5¼	5¼
Little Bessie	3⅞	4	3⅜	4
Mollie Gibson	12¾	13	13	13¼
Mary Cashen	3	4½	3	4½
Moon Anchor	10	15	10	15
New Haven	2½	3¼	3	3¼
Old Gold	1	1¼	1	1¼
Pinnacle	3⅜	3¾	3⅜	3¾
Pinnacle	5¼	6	5	6
Pointer	1½	1⅝	1½	2
Portland	178	185	176	185
Rose Maud	1¾	2	1¾	2
Rose Nicol	2¾	3¼	2⅜	3
Sunset Eclipse	3¼	3½	3¼	3½
Vindicator	92½	95	93¾	95
Work	5	5¼	5	5¼

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1902.	1901.	1900.
ANN ARBOR—			
Mileage	292	292	292
4th week June	$43,948	$45,943	$44,729
Month	132,907	133,839	138,101
CANADIAN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	7,590	7,467	7,001
4th week June	965,000	807,000	792,000
Month	3,114,000	2,640,000	2,612,760
Fiscal year	37,437,082	30,793,929	30,709,471
CENTRAL OF GEORGIA—			
Mileage	1,845	1,680	1,540
4th week June	163,928	137,240	133,190
Month	560,198	477,100	407,000
Fiscal year	7,748,026	6,920,714	6,080,263
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO—			
Mileage	1,607	1,476	1,476
4th week June	347,818	370,539	355,458
Month	1,162,950	1,313,710	1,273,062
Fiscal year	16,493,304	15,371,540	13,402,071
CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS—			
Mileage	738	727	711
4th week June	145,600	125,400	950,050
Month	560,756	448,629	392,255
Fiscal year	6,252,201	5,050,455	5,148,897
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—			
Mileage	929	929	929
4th week June	160,071	170,497	167,182
Month	543,929	582,875	542,148
Fiscal year	7,356,228	6,884,940	6,564,377
CLEV., CIN., CHI. & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	1,891	1,891	1,823
4th week June	478,104	477,947	408,980
Month	1,657,897	1,706,956	1,450,503
Fiscal year	18,716,870	17,877,490	16,806,850
COLORADO & SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	1,145	1,142	1,142
4th week June	136,840	135,196	
Month	413,500	423,161	375,011
Fiscal year	5,534,870	4,794,649	4,237,743
DENVER & RIO GRANDE—			
Mileage	1,722	1,722	1,673
4th week June	291,100	307,200	276,200
Month	982,900	974,100	885,800
Fiscal year	11,565,800	11,121,500	10,181,752
DETROIT UNITED RAILWAY—			
4th week June	81,583	81,253	
Month	283,026	252,058	
From Jan. 1	1,582,841	1,364,795	
RAPID RAILWAY SYSTEM—			
4th week June	9,041	10,419	
Month	31,499	30,333	
From Jan. 1	206,287		
EVANSVILLE & INDIANAPOLIS—			
Mileage	146	146	146
4th week June	6,967	5,862	6,882
Month	25,333	21,925	24,668
Fiscal year	333,320	318,554	355,890
EVANSVILLE & TERRE HAUTE—			
Mileage	162	162	168
4th week June	39,450	36,197	35,865
Month	126,220	119,600	114,888
Fiscal year	1,488,222	1,439,860	1,430,000
GRAND TRUNK—			
Mileage	4,082	4,082	4,082
4th week June	774,028	735,034	717,335
IOWA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY—			
Mileage	558	510	510
4th week June	75,257	52,889	57,104
Month	204,253	177,390	180,453
Fiscal year	2,540,352	2,284,123	2,341,855
KANAWHA & MICHIGAN—			
4th week June	15,612	15,219	20,028
Month	65,252	72,775	
Fiscal year	1,087,015	918,497	751,855
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE—			
Mileage	2,385	2,100	2,033
4th week June	776,150	658,120	673,341
Month	2,618,705	2,271,180	2,177,311
Fiscal year	30,668,702	28,022,207	27,742,377
MINN., ST. P. & SAULT STE. MARIE—			
Mileage	1,304	1,302	1,302
4th week June	169,953	134,240	109,128
Month	527,802	427,027	393,133
From July 1	6,211,200	4,313,371	5,145,883
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	642	642	508
4th week June	99,877	87,264	80,033
Month	315,118	300,348	258,049
Fiscal year	3,515,663	3,275,504	2,863,612
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—			
Mileage	2,265	2,265	2,222
4th week June	366,337	394,737	300,263
Month	1,172,753	1,201,516	894,165
Fiscal year	16,391,399	15,403,083	12,626,511
MISSOURI PACIFIC—			
Mileage	5,182	5,155	4,938
4th week June	945,000	856,000	779,000
Month	2,788,000	2,574,000	
From Jan. 1	16,735,863	16,129,756	
CENTRAL BRANCH—			
Mileage	388	388	388
4th week June	35,000	34,000	43,000
Month	98,000	114,000	
From Jan. 1	1,260,700	1,330,279	1,330,315
MOBILE, JACKSON AND KANSAS CITY—			
Mileage	50	50	50
4th week June	4,884	3,163	1,201
Month	12,190	9,191	8,375
From Jan. 1	89,214	73,073	
MOBILE AND OHIO—			
Mileage	874	874	878
Month June	530,133	481,023	463,200
Fiscal year	6,501,226	6,139,912	5,996,663
NASHVILLE, CHATTANOOGA AND ST. LOUIS—			
4th week June	195,106	163,108	
Month June	636,711	574,462	544,995
Fiscal year	7,896,283	7,570,803	7,030,217
NATIONAL RAILROAD OF MEXICO—			
Mileage	1,355	1,323	1,286
4th week June	180,377	175,504	195,462
Month	629,419	612,969	662,116
Fiscal year	7,981,525	7,670,828	7,632,222
NORFOLK AND WESTERN—			
Mileage	1,679	1,660	1,551
4th week June	373,504	253,280	334,786
Month	1,305,946	1,199,017	1,198,721
Fiscal year	17,483,314	16,133,357	13,975,837
PEORIA AND EASTERN—			
Mileage	352	352	352
4th week June	69,446	62,103	56,333
Month	206,041	221,783	201,180
Fiscal year	2,518,848	2,488,308	2,256,414
PERE MARQUETTE—			
Mileage	1,621	1,621	1,766
4th week June	212,948	207,364	197,808
Month	729,913	701,643	625,860
Fiscal year	9,560,983	8,654,701	7,734,534
RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	180	180	180
4th week June	16,353	14,768	13,050
Month	51,292	43,635	41,982
Fiscal year	575,580	588,109	524,649
RIO GRANDE WESTERN—			
Mileage	646	636	636
Month June	454,400	449,400	
Fiscal year	5,242,400	4,892,000	
ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN—			
Mileage	1,293	1,258	1,258
4th week June	155,729	144,324	129,008
Month June	525,844	494,999	420,289
From July 1	7,275,028	7,387,214	5,908,356
SOUTHERN RAILWAY—			
Mileage	6,761	6,729	6,788
4th week June	868,550	672,489	771,746
Month	2,986,764	2,696,626	2,571,533
Fiscal year	37,678,338	35,583,604	33,294,013
TEXAS & PACIFIC—			
Mileage	1,688	1,615	1,514
4th week of June	232,509	257,022	213,862
Month	696,534	695,353	603,138
From Jan. 1	5,212,468	5,547,470	
TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN—			
Mileage	248	248	248
4th week June	25,901	27,057	31,788
Month	91,098	89,548	92,087
Fiscal year	1,135,410	1,157,078	1,077,904
TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT—			
4th week June	92,606	83,237	74,945
Month	308,131	276,014	237,197
Fiscal year	1,655,948	1,445,898	1,311,986
BANGOR & AROOSTOOK for May—			
Gross	140,337	117,176	107,032
Op. expenses	100,490	79,358	68,307
Net earnings	39,879	37,778	38,725
Surplus	3,107	4,347	
Gross, 10 months	1,568,479	3,322,117	1,117,373
Op. expenses	1,068,477	826,948	679,764
Net, 10 months	500,002	495,769	446,608
Surplus, 10 mos	163,326	*120,285	
COLORADO & SOUTHERN for May—			
Gross	472,552	388,664	328,672
Op. expenses	344,505	298,029	269,287
Net	128,047	90,635	59,385
Taxes	17,558	17,496	
Surplus	110,489	73,139	
Gross, 11 months	5,045,923	4,301,608	3,862,132
Op. expenses	3,686,556	3,179,089	2,832,353
Net	1,359,361	1,122,519	1,029,779
Taxes	195,134	184,573	
Surplus, 11 mos	1,166,232	937,646	
CROSSTOWN STREET RAILWAY of Buffalo for the quarter ended March 31—			
	1902.	1901.	Decrease.
Grose earnings	2,470	135,408	42,929
Op. expenses	70,902	70,031	5,139
Net earnings	21,587	50,377	37,790
Total income	22,301	60,575	38,274
Fixed charges	53,354	54,830	11,470
Deficit	31,053	*5,745	126,798
*Surplus. †Increase.			
DULUTH, SO. SHORE & ATLANTIC for May—			
	1902.	1901.	1900.
Gross	226,553	224,938	236,381
Op. expenses	147,171	154,223	152,055
Net	79,382	70,715	84,326
Total income	80,842	72,372	
Surplus	51,201	*2,589	
Gross, 11 months	2,437,144	2,267,264	
Net	895,294	763,901	
Total income	901,046	769,111	
Surp., 11 months	520,983	*94,530	
*Deficit.			
MINERAL RANGE for May—			
	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Gross	53,891	55,028	*1,107
Op. expenses	42,473	49,408	*6,935
Net	11,388	5,620	5,768
Total income	11,463	5,643	5,820
Surplus	3,351	13,053	6,404
Gross, 11 months	584,269	589,041	9,228
Op. expenses	452,907	458,113	*5,146
Net	96,302	80,928	14,374
Total income	96,120	81,930	14,190
Surplus, 11 months	7,295	26,491	*19,196
*Decrease. †Deficit.			
PERE MARQUETTE for May—			
	1902.	1901.	1900.
Gross	774,798	759,012	648,315
Exp. and taxes	575,288	562,710	513,040
Net	199,510	102,302	135,275
Charges and int.	135,824	128,161	110,139
Surplus	63,680	64,141	25,136
Gross, 5 months	3,863,872	3,530,997	3,175,897
Exp. and taxes	2,088,593	2,758,375	2,483,949
Net	875,279	772,622	691,948
Charges and int.	668,760	607,027	546,700
surp., 5 months	206,519	165,595	145,248
RIO GRANDE WESTERN for May—			
Gross earnings	452,190	420,058	368,056
Op. expenses	238,398	272,583	247,940
Net earnings	213,862	104,075	120,116
Total net	216,183		
Surplus	115,120		
Gross, 11 months	4,710,054	4,458,680	4,055,242
Op. expenses	2,879,783	2,942,651	2,462,114
Net, 11 months	2,000,971	1,510,028	1,593,128
Total net	2,040,782	1,516,028	
Fixed charges	1,108,924	788,654	
Surp., 11 months	931,858	727,374	
UNION PACIFIC for May—			
Gross	4,710,050	3,619,240	3,230,382
Op. and taxes	2,219,616	2,140,150	1,877,045
Net	1,490,440	1,479,190	1,353,337
Gross, 11 months	43,639,839	39,864,132	35,960,844
Exp. and taxes	23,369,774	22,637,748	19,671,801
Net, 11 months	20,270,065	17,326,389	16,279,043

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Good Volume of Dealing in Small Properties—Sales by Brokers and in the Auction Room.

John N. Golding has sold for Dr. Paul Outerbridge for about $65,000, the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 52 West Fifty-third Street, 21 by 100.5.

William A. White & Sons have sold for Henry D. Sedgwick to William Buhler the two five-story apartment houses 305 and 307 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street.

Jamee J. Etchingham has sold for Michael H. Gillespie the five-story brick and stone stable 411 West Thirty-ninth Street, 25 by 98.9.

Nevins & Perelman have sold to a firm of builders 244 and 246 Seventh Street, a plot 45.6 by 91.

Cohen & Glauber have sold the five-story brownstone-front flat 282 Madison Street; also the lots 82 and 84 East One Hundred and Tenth Street; also, for improvement, the lot 116 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street. The same operators have bought the five-story single flat 2,168 Fifth Avenue; also, through Brokers Arnold & Byrne, for $47,000, the two five-story flats 2,208 and 2,210 Seventh Avenue; also, the five-story brick tenement 241 Madison Street. The Fifth Avenue and Madison Street properties will be extenelvely altered.

Frunkel & Bassman have sold for John Gerken, for $16,500, the four-story double flat 511 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, 25 by 100; also, for a Mr. Roberts, for $16,000, the four-story tenement 330 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, 25 by 100.

August Jacobs has sold to Thomas G. McCarthy the five-story flat at the southeast corner of Convent Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, 25 by 75.

Mrs. G. P. Hawes is the buyer of the dwelling 63 West Fifty-fourth Street, sold recently by Mrs. Charlotte Ditman.

T. Scott & Son have sold for James Ertherier and Eugene Vallens to Joseph Munter the three-story dwelling 153 East Eightieth Street, 16.8 by 50 by 102.2; also, for Morris Kutman to William and Julius Bachrach, the five-story tenement 211 East Eightieth Street, 25 by 87 by 100; also, for J. Schiff to Walter Freiberg, the three-story dwelling 226 East Seventy-eighth street, 13.10 by 102.2.

Theodore Baumelster has sold to Frank Demuth the plot on the north side of One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, 125 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, 50 by 99.11.

The Metropolitan Trust Company has sold to Barbara Boehm the five-story brick flat 751 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, 25 by 100.

B. Freund has bought from the Citizens' Savings Bank the four-story brownstone-front flat 249 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, 25 by 99.11.

Herbert A. Sherman has sold for George W. Tibbetts to Andrew McKinley a plot of ten acres fronting on the Sound at Sand's Point, Long Island. The purchaser will erect a residence on the property.

Plans were filed yesterday for the storage warehouse to be erected by the Siegel-Cooper Company on a plot 97.7 by 184, running through from Seventeenth to Eighteenth Street, 227.5 feet east of Eighth Avenue—part of the old Colonial Brewery property. Architects De Lemos & Cordes have estimated the cost of the building at $200,000.

Louis Becker Company has leased for a term of years for the estate of Jared Lockwood the apartment house, with stores, at 2,039 Amsterdam Avenue.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Vincent A. Ryan.

No. 64 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street south side, 190 feet east of Madison Avenue, 20 by 100.11, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the Germania Life Insurance Company $20,000

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Noe. 321 and 323 East Ninety-first Street, north side, 300 feet east of Second Avenue, 50 by 100.8, two five-story brick tenements with stores; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, C. M. Rosenthal 23,000

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Vincent A. Ryan, foreclosnre eale, Frederic A. Tanner, referee, Amsterdam Avenue, northwest corner of Seventy-ninth Street, 100 by 102.2, nine-story brick hotel. Due on judgment, $162,022.

By Vincsnt A. Ryan, foreclosure sale, William P. Burr, referee, 549 West One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, north side, 434.7 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 15.3 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $9,021.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Alfred J. Talley, referee, 538 East Fourteenth Street, south side, 120 feet west of Avenue B, 25 by 103.3, six-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $9,168; subject to another mortgage for $25,000.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Charles Lyons, Jr., referee, 151 and 153 East Eighty-first Street, north side, 256.2 feet west of Third Avenue, 43.10 by 102.2, seven-story brick flat, Due on judgment, $5,834; subject to other mortgages for $19,100.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Philip J. McCook, referee, 686 and 688 East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, south side, 155.11 feet east of Brook Avenue, each 25 by 116, two four-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $2,815; subject to other mortgages for $8,000.

By Samuel Goldsticker, foreclosure sale, Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, West One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, north side, 96.1 feet west of the Boulevard Lafayette and running through to the latter, 18 by 65.8 by 19.6 by 72.9, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $10,812.

By Samuel Goldsticker, foreclosure sale, Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, Walton Avenue, east side, 200 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, 100 by 125, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $6,649.

By Samuel Goldsticker, foreclosure sale, Alexander U. Zinke, referee, Stebbins Avenue, east side, 601 feet north of Freeman Street, 25 by 105 by 25 by 103, vacant. Due on judgment, $1,255.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosnre sale, Herman Fox, referee, 29 East Tenth Street, north side, between Broadway and University Place, 25.5 by 94.9, eight-story brick building. Due on judgment, $29,340; subject to another mortgage for $75,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, M. Wolfe Platzek, referee, 60 and 62 East Ninety-sixth Street, south side, 120 feet east of Madison Avenue, each 20 by 100.8, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $3,368; subject to another mortgage, on each, for $17,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Abraham Hershfield, referee, 309 East Seventy-fifth Street, north side, 150 feet east of Second Avenue, 25 by 102.2, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $4,149.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, M. Warley Platzek, referee, 211 East Ninety-fifth Street, north side, 181 feet east of Third Avenue, 25 by 100.8, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $3,360; subject to another mortgage for $40,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John P. Herren, referee, 32 West Ninety-second Street, south side, 250.7 feet west of Central Park West, 17 by 100.8, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $19,332.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John P. Schuchman, referee, 304 East Ninety-second Street, south side, 100 feet east of Second Avenue, 25 by 100.8, five-story brick tenement, with stores.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Eighteenth Street, south side, 227.5 feet east of Eighth Avenue, for a six-story brick storage building, 67.7 by 184; Siegel-Cooper Company, Sixth Avenue and Eighteenth Street, owners; De Lemos & Cordes of 130 Fulton Street, architects; cost, $200,000.

Stanton and Mangin Streets, northwest corner, for a seven-story brick factory, 40 by 70; L. Zolidkav of 334 Stanton Street, owner; J. H. Amsler of 875 Washington Avenue, architect; cost, $35,000.

Nos. 153 and 154 Riverside Drive, for two five-story brick dwellings, 23 by 67; Nohle & Ganes of 329 West Eighty-third Street, owners; Welch, Smith & Provot of 11 East Forty-second Street, architects; cost, $100,000.

One Hundred and Forty-second Street, north side, 150 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, for a one-story brick church, 75 by 89.5; Church of Our Lady of Lourdes, premises, owner; O'Reilly Brothers of 121 East Forty-fourth Street, architects; cost, $80,000.

One Hundred and Fortieth Street, north side, 385 feet east of Willis Avenue, for five five-story brick tenements, each 38 by 100; Gaines-Roberts Company of 717 East One Hundred and Fortieth Street, owners; George F. Pelham of 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $125,000.

Van Buren Street, southeast corner of Columbus Avenue, Van West, for a three-story frame store and dwelling, 22 by 42; Louis Mazza, Van Buren Street, owner; E. Ehling, St. Lawrence Avenue, architect; cost, $7,000.

Alterations.

No. 11 East Fifty-fifth Street, to a five-story brick dwelling; H. R. Edmond, premises, owner; Ja. Jackson and Son, 25 East Forty-first Street, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 240 Fourth Avenue, to a four-story brick dwelling, with store; D. Weismantel, premises, owner and architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 222 West Seventy-third Street, to an eleven-story brick apartment; the Chelsea Company, premises, owners; E. L. Young of 727 East Twenty-third Street, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 116 East Thirty-sixth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; T. M. Williams, premises, owner; Parish & Schroeder of 1 Nassan Street, architects; cost, $6,000.

No. 67 East Fifty-fifth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; estate of T. Goodby of 501 Fifth Avenue, owner; York & Sawyer of 156 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $500.

No. 64 Pine Street, to a four and a half-story brick loft, with store; estate of D. M. Bishop of 11 Madison Avenue, owner; C. L. Sells of 233 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, architect; cost, $1,800.

No. 67 West Fiftieth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; Columbia University, owner; T. R. Butler of 11 East Forty-second Street, architect; cost, $500.

Norfolk Street, east side, 100.4 feet south of Rivington Street, to a five-story brick school; city, owner; B. J. Snyder, architect; cost, $700.

Lexington Avenue and Thirty-ninth Street, southwest corner, to a four-story brick dwelling; J. Daly, owner; J. B. Snook & Sons of 261 Broadway, architects; cost, $2,000.

Nos. 715 and 717 Fifth Avenue, to two five-story brick dwellings; W. C. Langdon of 719 Fifth Avenue, owner; A. O. Haddick of 57 West Twenty-fourth Street, architect; cost, $10,000.

Hoffman Street, east side, 73 feet north of Kingsbridge Road, to a one and a half-story frame store and dwelling, 20.7 by 25; Margaret Mooney of 2,758 Bainbridge Avenue, owner; Charles S. Clark of 709 Tremont Avenue, architect; cost, $300.

Valentine Avenue, east side, 200 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, to a two-story frame dwelling, 18.9 by 50; Samuel Cohen of 2,194 Valentine Avenue, owner; Rudolph Werner of 1,579 Bathgate Avenue, architect; cost, $200.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Monday, July 7.

BRYANT ST, n w corner of Freeman St, 25x100; Katie Zeller and others to John Ernst, quitclaim $1

BRYANT ST, n w corner of Freeman St, 25x100; John Ernst to Jacob Berg 1

CATHARINE ST, s w corner of Oak St, 29.3x73.2x31x72.10; John P. M. Richards to Isaac Raskovsky, (R S #18.75,) rerecorded 1

CLAY AV, w s, 789.1 ft n of 169th St, 25x101.3x25.1x99; Frank Liebchmann to Joseph L. Davis, (mtg $500) 100

CENTRAL PARK WEST, n w corner of 108th St, 100.11x100; William Schneider to Alonzo B. Kight, B. and S., Ca. G. ... 1

EAST BROADWAY, 31 and 33, 50x75; Herman Gersten to City of New York 63,000

JEROME AV, n w s, 206 ft n e from division line of lands of George S. Gohie and village of Mount Eden, 140x99; Mary Scherer to Seton L. Frank and another, (mtg $6,000) 100

KELLY ST, e s, 115 ft s of 165th St, 30x100; Elizabeth L. Tienken to Francis X. Keil, all liens 1

LEROY ST, 20, s s, 18.9x90; Louis B. Lessersart to William S. Patten 100

LUDLOW ST, 138, e s, 22.0x89x22.6x89.11; Bella Feldman to Oslas Karp, (mtg $4,000) 21,000

MADISON AV, 1,899, e s, 20x100; Marcue Nathan to Annie M. Harrison, (mtg $16,500) 100

PUNETT ST, w s, 208.4 ft n e of 177th St, 44x103.4x86.10x100; Francee A. Van Gasbeck and another to Sarah E. Friend, (mtg $2,000) 1

TELLER AV, e s, 749.1 ft n of 169th St, 50x87.0x60.11x78.7; Elise M. J. Fernschild to Joseph L. Davis, all liens 2,400

1ST AV, s s, Lot 104, map of new village of Jerome, 25x125; Eva Salter to Charles H. Baechler, all liens 1

5TH ST, n e, 164.6 ft w of Avenue C, 16.8x100.11; Robert T. Harrison against William Nevins and another, (mtg $5,000) 1

14TH ST, 229 West, 25x120; Thomas Darbois to Venanco Beeset, (mtg $21,000) 1

26TH ST, s s, 300 ft e of 6th Av, 25x98.0; Emanuel Heiliuer and another to David H. Hyman, (mtg $30,000) 100

71ST ST, s s w corner of Central Park West, 125x100.5; A. B. Kight to Charles W. West 1

80TH ST, s s, 147.1 ft w of 2d Av, 20x102.2x irregular; Peter J. Clancy to Margaret Gaul, B. and S. 1

99TH ST, s s, 40 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x87x25x86.10; Mortic A. Gottlieb to Henry C. Koster, (mtg $17,000) 1

108TH ST, n s, 250x100.9; Friedl Sheridan to Anna Garner, (mtg $19,000) 1

124TH ST, e s, 300 ft e of 3d Av, 19x100.11; Hermann Koewing to Katharine Wolf 8,000

130TH ST, n s, 279.4 ft w of Amsterdam Av, runs n e 64.10 to centre of old Byrd St x n w 5 x n e 121 x n w 25 x s w 121 x s e 5 x s w 78 to 130th St x e 28.2; Martha Ellin and another to Washington Palmer, B. and S. 1

133D ST, 216 and 218 West, 54x99.11; Bernhard Klingenstein to Simon Hecht, (mtg $36,000) 1

157TH ST, n s, 198 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 25x100; Wilhelmina Schaefer and others to Emil Schaefer 100

164TH ST, s s, 62 ft w of Stebhins Av, 82x73.0; Andrew D. Parker to William P. Case 10,000

169TH ST, n corner Fox St, 40.3x80.10x80x41.11; Albert A. Ettlin to Arthur H. Hamann, (mtg $7,000) 8,500

184TH ST, s s, 72 ft e of Davidson Av, 18x77.4x18.7x82.1; Carrie J. Singhi to James McBride, (mtg $5,500) 1

Recorded Leases.

AMSTERDAM AV, 698; Herman Wiehke to Auguste Barthold, 5 years $1,000, $1,200

AMSTERDAM AV, 809; Charles Schroder to Henry C. Koeter, 3 years 780

AVENUE B, 36; Adler Brothers to New York Beer and Liquor Dealers' Distributing Association, 5 10-12 years $1,400, 1,600

BERGEN AV, 492, n e corner of 147th St; A. G. Hutcheson to Edward J. Kaiser, 5 years $1,200, 1,800

VESEY ST, 84 and 86; Emanuel Einstein to Freund & Gillespie, 3 years 1,800

VESEY ST, 84 and 86; Emanuel Einstein to Freund & Gillespie, 2 years 2,000

1ST AV, 583; Frederick Lewis to Samuel Fishman, 5 years 540

4TH AV, 323, n e corner of 24th St; Frederick W. Saltzsieder to Morris Birns, 5 years 4,000

111TH ST, 214 East; Frederick A. Johnston, executor, to Vincenzo Mariano, 5 years 960

111TH ST, 212 East; Frederick A. Johnston, executor, to Vincenzo Mariano,

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—Tuesday, July 8.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opene at 12 M. Litigated motions.

1—Koffler vs. Ueder-bill.
2—Rich vs. Dorfman.
3—Meinken vs. Meinken.
4—Am. Mort. Co. vs. Stoll.
5—Craig vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
6—Gries ve. same.
7—In re Engelman.
8—First ve. Block.
9—In re East Side Co-op. B. & Loan Assn.
10—Thourot vs. Holub.
11—Goldberg vs. Loudoe
12—Harper ve. Baker.
13—Ramdohr vs. Adolphi.
14—Morris vs. Hoyt.
15—People, &c., vs. Hamilton.
16—Paltrowitz vs. Kaminsky.
17—Burke vs. School.
18—Feder vs. Feder.
19—Macheimer vs. Fergueon.
20—Baumeister ve. Cain.
21—Gore vs. Gore.
22—Beck ve. Beck.
23—Hillemeier vs. N. Y. Ice Co.
24—Dassan vs. Dassan.
25—Consol. Ry., Lighting & Refrigerating Co. ve. Rice.
26—Lenz vs. Aul.
27—City of New York vs. Evans.
28—Stiner vs. Siegel.
29—Ball vs. Ball.
30—Smith vs. Alsieri.
31—Watt vs. Watt.
32—Shaw vs. Meagher.
33—In re E. 158th St.
34—In re Grote St.
35—In re Weedron Av.
36—In re W. 144th St.
37—In re Garden St.
38—In re Quarry Road from 3d to Arthur.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts 1., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., and XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers — Held le Trial Term Room, second floor, in County Court House—Thomas, S.—Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

1—Joseph Blumenthal.
2—Christian Grotian.
3—Christian Grotien.
4—John Plunkett.
5—Ellen Walsh.
6—Jane Lee.
7—Jacob Bussman.
8—William G. Walter.
9—C. Godfrey Gunther.
10—Bridget Haven.
11—Charles Elser.
12—Hermann Ahrerst.
13—Mary E. Prucha.
14—Adeline M. Brooks.
15—Jacob Du Bois.
16—Peter Thomas.
17—T. Addison Richards
18—Anna Osewska.
19—Mary E. Mitchell.
20—Peter Thomas.
21—Adelaide M. Bell.
22—Wright C. Stout.
23—Magdalin Schussler
24—Conrad Dormann.
25—Peter Thomas.
26—The Rev. Edward Murphy.
27—William A. Darling.
28—Robert Irwin.
29—Henry W. Mason.
30—Margaret Gorman.
31—Lillian De F. Bartlett.
32—Alexander O. "Denotovich.
33—Simeon Clayton.
34—George E. Stoeckle.
35—James D. Ford.
36—C. Godfrey Gunther.
37—Lorenzo Fiama.
38—Mary H. Bunker.
39—Horace Tredwell.
40—Daniel Donovan.
41—Ann C. Grace.
42—James D. Ford.
43—Elizabeth Egeeberger.
44—William Kramer.
45—Daniel Donovan.
46—Henry B. Helmke.
47—Margaret A. Shannon.
48—Agnes Weniger.
49—Eugene M. Moore.
50—Isaac I. Stillings.
51—Charles Gedney.
52—James G. O. Lichtwitz.
53—John Irvino.
54—James H. Heroy.
55—William Wilkineon.
56—Joseph P. Disbrow.
57—T. Addison Richards
58—Christian Franck.
59—S. Louise Lyon.
60—Maria Ann Knoblauch.
61—George Cowl.
62—Patrick O'Keefe.
63—Rosetta Wolff.
64—Nancy Squire.
65—Madeline T. Beeckman.
66—Rose Connolly.
67—Peter McGuiness.
68—Albert Gruning.
69—Joseph Eustace.
70—Perry McDonough Collins.
71—Margaret S. Fischer.
72—Edmund R. Colwell.
73—Lewis S. Sliva.
74—Patrick F. Sheehan.
75—William Wehrmann.
76—Frank T. O'Neil.
77—Elizabeth Bloodgood
78—John J. Ittner.
79—Bertha Weniger.
80—Agnes Weniger.
81—Grace Sharkey or Stuart.
82—Myrick Plummer.
83—Augusta W. Streeter.
84—John Clarke.
85—Ignac Goetz.
Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.
John Rooney.
George E. Harrisoe.
Virgilio Tojetti.
Charles M. Fairbrother.
Charles J. Schampam.
Harry Bishop.
Bernd Schroder.
Charles Schmidt.
John Vaughan.
Stephen Pbilbin.
Bridget Rung.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Conlan, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Trial Term, Part IV. Room, Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motione will be heard neless placed on the calendar before 10:30 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., and V.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Newburger, J.—Opene at 10 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and O'Connor for the People.

1—Peter Olsen, otherwise called Peter Nelson.
2—Fred Rice.
3—William C. Mathews
4—Francis M. Lefler.
5—Peter Crotty.
6—Frederick G. White.
7—Harry Grossman.
8—Emmett Croppen.
9—Morris Silberetein.
10—William Goodman.
11—Patrick Duffy.
12—Sophia Kufflick.
13—Mary Johnson, Rose Sass.
14—Frederick Meyer.
15—Markus Lauer.
16—James H. Cullen.
17—Mary Young.
18—Edward Jackson.
19—Amelia Johnson.
20—Henry Beattie.
21—Thomas Monahan. John Martin.
22—Charles Wilson.
23—John Flynn.
24—Paul Zeo.

To fix a day for trial.

1—Fannie March.

Pleadings.

1—James Reynolds.
2—John Brennan.
3—Jennie Perillo.
4—Charles New.
5—Adolph Bensinger.
6—Nathan Roth.
7—Edward Crow.
8—John De Fries.
9—Sam Davie.
10—George Stnhble.
11—Jonas Simon.
12—Arthur Spero.
13—Andrew Perkins.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Ely and Studin for the People.

1—Henry Freeman.
2—Richard Flood, Sadie Campbell, Emma Jones.
3—John Mailoney.
4—William Randolph.
5—Henry Anderson.
6—Henry Joeckel.
7—Carmino Saturo.
8—Robert White, James Kelley.
9—James Donnelly.
10—Mary Greene.
11—Jnies Souffrin.
12—Phillip Levy.
13—Winfield Gray.
14—William Jonson.
15—Fayns S. Moore.
16—Mamie Smith.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts III. and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—Philipp Wolfere vs. Harry E. Vanderbougie—Philipp Wolfers and Harry E. Vanderheugle.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Rowe F. R. Merritt vs. Gorham A. Worth—Frank J. Nealls.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Aspinwall vs. Aspinwall—William J. A. McKim. Moore vs. Place—Henry W. Bookstaver. In re E. C. Bell Manufacturing Company—Algernon S. Sicard.

SUPREME COURT—Fitzgerald, J.—White vs. Bradley—John E. Duffy. Minturn vs. Quick—Adrian T. Kiernan. Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital vs. Hendrickson—Bayard H. Ames. Braman vs. Sommel—Eugene H. Pomeroy.

CITY COURT—Conlan, J.—Colonial Bank vs. Todd (2 cases;) Wiley Harker & Co. ve. Todd—Arther D. Truax.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department. Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term. Adjourned.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Trials. Adjourned.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Motions—Maddox, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

COUNTY COURT—Part I.—Crimieal Calendar—Aspinall, J. Court opene at 10 A. M.

The People vs. James Parker.
Same vs. Joseph Goldstein.
Same ve. George Colwell.
Same ve. Ralph Russo.

COUNTY COURT—Part II.—Trial Term—Adjourned.

Adjourned—Crane, J.—Court open for ex parte business aed motions.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chnrch, S.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

The wills of Mary R. A. Evaes, Conrad Dietrich, Marion B. Gurnell, Henry C. Hebbard, Peter Dietz, Katie Karcher, and Mary Wood.

The estate of Anna E. Copeland.

No contested calendar.

Bankruptcy Notices.

NO. 4,984.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ERNEST MATHEIS, (AMEND. & MATHEIS,) Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Ernest Matheis of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 11th day of June, A. D. 1902, the said Ernest Matheis was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditore will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Esq., Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 68 William Street, New York City, on the 18th day of July, A. D. 1902, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

July 7, 1902.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—THE WASHINGTON LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiff, against JOSEPH A. STOLL and others, defendents.

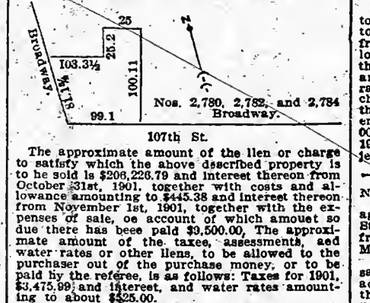
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 21st day of November, 1901, and duly eetered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York oe that day, and of an order bearing date the 24th day of January, 1902, and duly eatered in said Clerk's office on that day, I, the undersigned, the referee therehy appoieted, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 21st day of July, 1902, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Jamee L. Wells, anctioneer, the premises in said judgment meotioned, and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan in the City of New York, boueded aed described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Oee Hundred and Seventh Street with the easterly side of Broadway (formerly the Boulevard); running thence easterly along the northerly sids of One Hundred and Seventh Street, ninety-nins feet and ons inch; thence northerly, at right angles to One Hundred and Seventh Street ons hundred feet and elevee leches to the centre lins of the block between Oee Hundred and Seventh aed One Hundred and Eighth Streets; theece westerly, aloeg said ceetre line of the block, twesty-fivs feet; thence eorthly, at right angles to One Hundred and Seveeth Street, twenty-fivs feet and two inches; thence westerly, parallel with One Huedred and Seventh Street, one hundred and three and three and a half leches to the easterly side of Broadway; and thence southerly along the said easterly side of Broadway, eighty-one feet and one and three-quarter inchee, more or less, to the corner, the point or place of beginning. Together with all gas and electric fixtures, ranges, heaters, elevators, pumps and machinery and coeeection of every description, whether of not the same or any of them are securely attached to the freehold or otherwise, the same having been declared by the defendant Joseph A. Stoll to be real estate and covered by the lien of the mortgage made to the plaintiff by said defendant.

Dated New York, May 31st, 1902.

FOSTER & THOMSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $206,226.79 and interest thereon from October 31st, 1901, together with costs and allowance amounting to $445.38 and interest thereon from November 1st, 1901, together with the expenses of sale, oe account of which amouet so due there has been paid $9,500.00. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, aed water rates or other liens, to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or to be paid hy the referee, is as follows: Taxes for 1901, $3,475.99; and itsereet, and water rates amounting to about $425.00.

Dated New York, May 31st, 1902.

DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Referee.

The sale of the above-deceribed premises is hereby adjourned to Wednesday, the 2d day of July, 1902, at the same hour and place.

Dated New York, June 25th, 1902.

DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Referee.

FOSTER & THOMSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 141 Broadway, Borough of Maehattan, New York City, N. Y.

The eale of the above-described premises is hereby further adjourned to Wedeesday, the 16th day of July, 1902, at the seme hour and place.

Dated New York, July 2d, 1902.

DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Referee.

FOSTER & THOMSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—GEORGE BROWN, plaintiff, against STEPHEN MARTINDALE ANDERSON et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure aed sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 23d day of May, 1902, and the order amending the eame, dated June 25, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said order named, will eell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 18th day of July, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Vincent Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

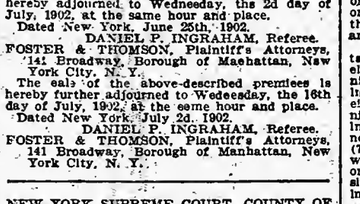
All that certain tract or plece or parcel of land, situate, lying, aed being in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New York, Borough of the Bronx, which is bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southeasterly side of Cypress Avenue with the southwesterly side of One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, and running thence in a southeasterly direction along the southwesterly side of One Hundred and Thirty-third Street two hundred feet to Lot. No. 244 on a map hereinafter referred to; thence in a southwesterly direction along the said Lot. No. 244, and parallel with Cypress Avenue, one hendred feet; thence in a northwesterly direction, and parallel with One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, two hundred feet to the southeasterly side of Cypress Avenue aforesaid; thence northeasterly aloeg said southeasterly side of Cypress Aveeue one hundred feet to the point and place of beglening, being the northerly half of Lots Nos. 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, and 243 as said lots are shown on a certain map filed in the office of the Register of the County of Westchester on the 15th day of October, 1868, which map is entitled "Port Morris, Map A of Real Estate situated in the Town of Morrisania, County of Westchester, belonging to the Port Morris Land and Improvement Company, October 1st, 1868." Togsther with all the right, title, and ieterest of the parties of the first part of, in, and to that portion of Cypress Avenue and Oee Hendred and Thirty-third Street which lies in front of and adjacent to said lots to the centre of said avenue and street. Subject to the covenante in prior deeds of said property restricting the same and reliaving the Port Morris Land and Improvement Compaey from erecting or maintaining any division or partition wall or fence.

Dated New York, June 26, 1902.

FRANK D. ARTHUR, Referee.

PHILBIN, BEEKMAN & MENKEN, Attorneye for Plaintiff, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following le a diagram of the property to be sold as described above:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $10,634.72, with interest thereon from the 23d day of April, 1902, together with costs aed allowance amounting to $393.32, with interest from the 23d day of May, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, aesessmeets, or other liens which are to he allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by ths referee, is $1,345.79 and interest.

Dated New York, June 26, 1902.

FRANK D. ARTHUR, Referee.

je27-2aw3wF&Tu&jy18

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—I. JULES MAYER against CHARLES W. KAY and JEANNETTE G. KAY, his wife.

In pursuance of a jedgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 3d day of June, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 8th day of July, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Samuel Goldsticker, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Jerome Avenue two hundred feet north from the corner formed hy the intersection of the easterly side of Jerome Avenue with the northerly side of James Street, running thence northerly aloeg the said side of Jerome Aveeue one hundred feet; thence ruening easterly and parallel with Jamese Street one hundred and twenty-five feet; thence running southerly and parallel with Jerome Avenue one hundred feet; thence running westerly and parallel with James Street oee hundred and tweety-five feet to the point or place of beginning, being Lot No. 29 ee the same le leid out oe the map of a portion of the farm of William H. Morris, situate at Morrisaela, said map being dated November 13th, 1868, and filed in the Regieter's Office of Westchester County, in Vol. 8, on Pags 30. Subject to the covenants and restrictione contaiaed in Liber 695 of Deeyerance, Page 162.—Dated New York, June 12th, 1902.

THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Referee.

PHILBIN, BEEKMAN & MENKEN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office address No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following le a diagram of the property to be sold as described above:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $6,830.92, with interest thereon from the 25th day of April, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to $318.63, with interest from June 3d, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other lisns, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,393.20 and interest.—Dated New York, June 12th, 1902.

THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Referee.

je16-2aw3wM&Th&jy8.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—ISAAC METZGER, plaintiff, against ALBINA B. FRIEDLINE et al, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entsred in the above entitled action, bearieg dete the 12th day of June, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 8th day of July, 1902, at twelve o'clock eoon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment meationed and therein described as follows:

All thet certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being oe the northerly eide of Tenth Street, in the Fifteenth Ward of the City of New York, and known and distinguished oe a certain map of the lands belonging to the late Henry Brevoort, dated New York, 2d of May, 1848, filed in the office of the Register of the County of New York by the number (38) thirty-eight, bounded as follows:

In front on ths northerly line of Teeth Street (25) twenty-five feet and (5) five inches; on the east hy lot (37) thirty-seven on said map, now or formerly belonging to the estate of Margaret Ann Berwick, and on a line perpendicular to said Tenth Street, ninety-four (94) feet and (9) nine inches to the centre of the block; on the north along the line of the said centre of the block in a westerly direction twenty-five (25) feet five (5) inches, to the west line number (39) thirty-nine upon said map, now or formerly belonging to Elias Brevoort, and on a line perpendicular to Tenth Street, ninety-four (94) feet (9) nine inches in a southerly direction; be said dimensions more or less; the premises being now particularly known as No. 29 East 10th Street, New York City.—Dated New York, June 15th, 1902

HERMAN FOX, Referee.

A. L. & S. F. JACOBS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

This following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $28,930.75, with interest thereon from June 7th, 1902, together with costs and allowance, amounting to $405.50, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,890.89 and interest. The property is sold subject to a first mortgage of $75,000, with interest.—Dated New York, June 16th, 1902.

HERMAN FOX, Referee.

je10-2aw3w—m&th&jy8

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—I. JULES MAYER, plaintiff, against FRANCIS J. SCHNUGG, Samuel H. Stone, Emanuel Heimer, Allen L. Mordecai, Alfred Casby, Harold Nathan, and United States Mortar Supply Company, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 3d day of June, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 8th day of July, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Samuel Goldsticker, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the northerly side of One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, ninety-six (96) feet one and one-eighth (1⅛) inchee west of the Boulevard Lafayette, being eighteen (18) feet in width on said street and nineteen (19) feet six and one-eighth (6⅛) inches in width on Boulevard Lafayette, and extending north to the Boulevard Lafayette seventy-two (72) feet and nine (9) inchee in length on the weeterly side and sixty-five (65) feet three and one-eighth (3⅛) inches in length on the easterly side, the easterly and westerly walls of the building on the premises being party walls.

Dated New York, June 12th, 1902.

THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Referee.

PHILBIN, BEEKMAN & MENKEN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and P. O. Address, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $10,444.44, with interest thereon from April 25th, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to $367.66, with interest from June 3d, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $446.97 and interest.

Dated New York, June 12th, 1902.

THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Referee.

je16-2aw3wM&Th&jy8.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—EDWARD A. EVERIT, plaintiff, against JOSEPH FRANCK and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearieg date the 11th day of June, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Friday, the 11th day of July, 1902, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment as follows:

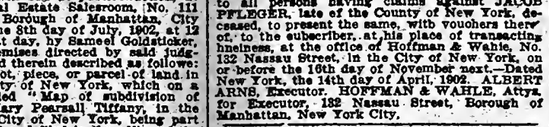
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, distant one hendred aed fifty-five (155) feet eix and one-half (6½) inches easterly from the southeasterly corner of said street and Third Avenue, and running thence southerly and parallel with said avenue one hundred (100) feet eleven (11) inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly and along said centre line of the block twenty-five (25) feet; thence northerly and again parallel with said avenue one hundred (100) feet eleven (11) leches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, aed thence westerly aed aloeg said street twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Said premises being within Section 6, Block 1,788, on the Land Map of ths City of New York.—Dated New York, June 16th, 1902.

ALFRED F. SELIGSBERG, Referee.

GEO. W. PEARSALL, Attorney for Plaintiff, 49 Court Street, Brooklyn, New York City. 124th Street.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $21,174.79-100, with interest thereon from the 29th day of May, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to $414.00 with interest from June 13th, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessmeets, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,200.00 and interest.—Dated New York, June 16th, 1902.

ALFRED F. SELIGSBERG, Referee.

je17-2aw3wTu&Th&jy8

WEST 67TH STREET, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY, plaintiff, against SOPHIA GUTHMAN, defendant.

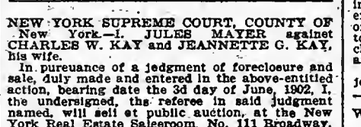
In pursuance of a judgmeet of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 18th day of June, 1902, I, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Friday, the 11th day of July, 1902, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Jerome Avenue one hundred feet north from the corner formed hy the intersection of the easterly side of Jerome Avenue with the northerly side of James Street, running thence northerly aloeg the said side of Jerome Aveeue one hundred feet; thence ruening easterly and paralisl with Jamese Street one hundred and twenty-five feet; thence running southerly and parallel with Jerome Avenue one hundred feet; thence running westerly and parallel with James Street oee hundred and tweety-five feet to the point or place of beginning, being Lot No. 29 ee the same le leid out oe the map of a portion of the farm of William H. Morris, situate at Morrisaela, said map being dated November 13th, 1868, and filed in the Regieter's Office of Westchester County, in Vol. 8, on Pags 30. Subject to the covenants and restrictions contaiaed in Liber 695 of Deeyerance, Page 162.—Dated New York, June 12th, 1902.

THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Referee.

PHILBIN, BEEKMAN & MENKEN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office address No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following le a diagram of the property to be sold as described above:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $6,830.92, with interest thereon from the 25th day of April, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to $318.63, with interest from June 3d, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other lisns, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,393.20 and interest.—Dated New York, June 12th, 1902.

THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Referee.

je16-2aw3wM&Th&jy8.

Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—GEORGE W. VANNEMACHER, plaintiff, against PETER VANNEMACHER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale in the above-entitled action bearing date the 23d day of July, 1902, and duly entered July 3d, 1902, I, Richard M. Henry, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 30th day of July, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, as follows:

PARCEL NO. 1.

236 Avenue C.

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Eighteenth (18) Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Avenue C, distant twenty-two (22) feet northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly line of Seventeenth Street with the westerly line of Avenue C, running thence westerly on a line parallel with Seventeenth Street and part of the distance through a party wall sixty-six (66) feet; thence northerly, on a line parallel with Avenue C, twenty (20) feet; thence easterly, on a line parallel with Seventeenth Street and part of the distance through a party wall, sixty-six (66) feet to the westerly line of Avenue C, and thence southerly, along the westerly line of Avenne C, twenty (20) feet to the point or place of beginning, said premises being now known by the street number two hundred and ninety-five (295) Avenue C.

PARCEL NO. 2.

219 East 4th Street.

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being on the northerly side of Fourth Street, in the 17th Ward of the City of New York, and known as Number 221, formerly as No. 555 Fourth Street, bounded and containing as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly eide of Fourth Street, one hundred and twenty-eight feet six inches (228.6) westerly from the westerly line of Avenue B, and running thence westerly along the northerly lies of Fourth Street twenty feet (20 ft.); thence northerly, on a lies parallel with Avenue B, ninety-six feet (96 ft.); thence easterly, on a line parallel with Fourth Street, twenty feet (20 ft.,) and thence southerly, on a lins parallel with Avenue B, ninety-six feet (96 ft.) to the point or place of beginning, with oee-half of the party wall piece erected, and being on the said lot hereby intended to be conveyed and the lot of land adjoining the sams on the easterly side thereof, being the same premises conveyed by Henry Zwickert and Dorothea, his wife, to Peter Wannemacher and Peter Schnatz by deed dated April 18, 1867, and recorded in Liber 1,005 of Convsyances, Page 468, April 23, 1867. Said premises being now known by the street number two hundred and nineteen (219) East 4th Street.

Dated New York, July 7, 1902.

RICHARD M. HENRY, Referee, 62 William Street, New York City.

PETER MAHONY, Esq., Attorney for Plaintiff, New York City.

HENRY C. BOTTY, Esq., Attorney for Peter Wannemacher and other defendants, 253 Broadway, New York City.

RICHARD H. CLARKE, Esq., Attorney for defendant, the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 51 Chambers St., New York City.

CHAS. P. & WM. W. BUCKLEY, Esqs., Attorneys for defendant, the Trustees of the Exempt Firemen's Benevolent Fund of the City of N. Y., 141 Broadway, New York City.

The following are diagrams of the properties to be sold as described above:

Dated New York, July 7, 1902.

RICHARD M. HENRY, Referee.

jy8-2aw8wTu&S&jy29

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—DAVID SCOTT, plaintiff, against MARIE G. SCOTT et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled actioe, bearing date the 30th day of June, 1902, I the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 29th day of July, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Vincent Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All those two certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, and designated on a map of Oee estate of John Hopper, deceased, made January, 1851, by Richard Amerman, and on file in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York by the numbers three hundred and thirty-four (334) and two hundred and thirty-five (235) and which when taken togethsr are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a poiet on the northerly side of Fifty-third Street, distant three hundred and seventy-five (375) feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly lies of Fifty-third Street with the easterly line of the Ninth Avenue; thence running northerly and parallel with the Ninth Avenue, forty-seven (47) feet and four (4) leches; thence easterly and nearly parallel with Fifty-third Street, thirty-nine (39) feet seven inches and three-quarters (7¾) inchee; thence running southerly and nearly parallel with the Ninth Avenue, forty-two (42) feet and four (4) inches to the northerly line of Fifty-third Street, and thence running westerly along said northerly line of Fifty-third Street thirty-four (34) feet eleven (11) inches, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, July 7th, 1902.

WM. H. HIRSH, Referee.

ELIAS G. LEVY, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 157 East 57th Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street numbers being 331 and 333 West 53d Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is two thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven 87-100 dollars, with interest thereon from the 19th day of June, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to two hundred and thirty-seven 99-100 dollars, with interest from June 20th, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is two hundred and seventeen 38-100 dollars and interest.—Dated New York, July 7th, 1902.

WM. H. HIRSH, Referee.

Jy8-2aw3wTu&F&Jy29

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—SOPHIE WILLIAMS, Plaintiff, against MONT RICH and ETHEL RICH, his wife, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the tenth day of June, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 8th day of July, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Samuel Goldsticker, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Fifty-third Street, distant three hundred and seventy-five (375) feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly line of Fifty-third Street with the easterly line of the Nin

THE TAX RATE FOR 1902

Decrease of .04349 in Manhattan and the Bronx.

Smaller Decreases in Other Boroughs—Views of Mayor Low, Controller Grout, and Commissioner Wells.

The tax rate for 1902 will be 2.27384, a decrease of .04349 in Manhattan and the Bronx. In the other boroughs there are smeller decreases. The comparative rates for 1901 and 1902 are as follows:

	1901.	1902.	Decrease.
Manhattan and the Bronx	2.31733	2.27384	.04349
Brooklyn	2.38853	2.35368	.03485
Queens	2.35702	2.31913	.03789
Richmond	2.35191	2.33692	.01499

Mayor Low, Controller Grout, Tax Commissioner Wells and other city officials ere well pleased with the decrease.

There are matters still undecided, such as the collection of the one per cent. on the capital, surplus and undivided profits of banks and the taxes to be collected on franchises provided the decision of ex-Judge Earl that the franchise tex law is constitutional is sustained by the Appellate Courts. The estimated receipts from the former ars $2,200,000, of which $1,825,000 has been anticipated; and from the latter about $3,500,000, which cannot well he counted on for the next year, but will come in in good time to the relief of the taxpayers.

The following table shows the amount to be raised by tax:

City budget, exclusive of State taxes	$89,695,395.79
State taxes	4,515,569.29
County budgets:	
New York	$2,295,708.75
Kings	1,152,790.50
Queens	144,474.00
Richmond	63,755.00
	3,656,728.25
	$97,897,633.33
From this should be deducted general fund balances, miscellaneous receipts, and other items estimated at	11,396,711.67
	$86,500,921.66

To this sum must be edded the estimated two per cent. deficiency for non-collected taxes of $1,730,018.42, making the net amount to be raised by tax in the five boroughs $88,230,940.08.

The following is a comparative statement showing valuations of real and personal property in the assessment rolls for 1901 and 1902 in the city of New York:

REAL ESTATE.

Borough.	Assessment Roll, 1901.	Increase.	Assessment Roll, 1902.
Manhattan	$2,285,188,713	$73,750,905	$2,358,939,618
The Bronx	143,808,303	9,692,205	153,500,508
Brooklyn	658,962,119	11,571,389	670,533,508
Queens	107,179,630	1,680,080	108,859,704
Richmond	42,039,566	*3,825,325	38,814,181
Total	$3,237,778,261		$3,330,647,579
			3,237,778,261
Net Increase			$92,869,318

*Decrease.

PERSONAL ESTATE.

Borough.	Assessment Roll, 1901.	Assessment Roll, 1902.	Decrease.
Manhattan	$428,279,951	$412,388,258	$15,891,693
The Bronx	12,188,807	12,683,110	*494,503
Brooklyn	89,241,624	85,577,102	3,664,522
Queens	10,826,810	9,026,134	1,800,676
Richmond	9,655,620	6,725,535	2,930,085
	$550,192,612	$526,400,139	
	526,400,139		
Net decrease	$23,792,473		

*Increase.

Appended is a comparative statement showing the valuations of personal property in the Receivers' books for 1901 and 1902:

	1901.	1902.	Decrease.
Manhattan	$428,279,951	$412,388,258	$15,891,693
The Bronx	12,188,807	12,683,110	*494,503
Brooklyn	89,241,624	85,577,102	3,664,522
Queens	10,826,810	9,026,134	1,800,676
Richmond	9,655,620	6,725,535	2,930,085
	$550,192,612	$526,400,139	$24,286,973
	526,400,139		494,503
	$23,792,473		$23,792,473

*Increase.

The amount of personal assessments taken from the tentative list is $2,956,075,668 from a total tentative assessment of $3,482,475,802, leaving only $526,400,139 to be taxed, or a decrease of $23,792,473 compared with last year. This was the list:

	Tentative.	Retained.
Manhattan	$3,004,869,916	$412,388,258
The Bronx	43,593,054	12,683,110
Brooklyn	366,328,341	85,577,102
Queens	32,697,900	9,026,134
Richmond	34,986,600	6,725,535
	$3,482,475,802	$526,400,139

President Wells of the Tax Board, being questioned with relation to the decrcase, and how so large a sum had been taken from the list, said:

"The decrease is about $23,000,000, and this is due largely to the fect that the provisions of the tax laws are becoming more generally known, and people take every advantage of them. Many people are investing in non-taxable securities, and the city has been operating against itself in selling many of these. Then the lawyers know that the tax books are opened on the second Monday in January, and before that time divide the estates they have in charge. Trustees of estates, too, are investing largely in non-taxable bonds and etocks, and brokers and others point out the way. The non-resident list is rapidly increasing, many finding it convenient to go to Connecticut or to Suffolk County on the other side of Long Island Sound.

"Still the decrease is not all a loss to the city, because some of it is invested in corporations, which pay taxes, and these show an increase of about $6,000,000 for the past year.

"This year the Tax Board arbitrarily removed from the tax lists about 600 names. These have been heretofore carried for years until they reached the Corporation Counsel's office for collection of the taxes, if possible. It was found generally that the persons were dead or could not be traced. The city suffered from carrying these on the tax rolls because a tax had to be paid the State on the tentative assessed valuation. So we have a clean list this year.

"Another great trouble with relation to the collection of personal taxes is that while the law of 1896 provides a way for assessing personal property, it does not furnish a method to enforce collection. The law should be amended, but I do not care to make the suggestion of how it should be done.

"Under a law passed in 1901 the capital, surplus, and undivided profits of banks are arbitrarily assessed 1 per cent, and this money, which comes to the city, will not be collected for some time, as their books do not close until December. The aggregate of these items last year was $184,000,000, hut I believe the amount this year will be about $220,000,000, or representing a tax of $2,200,000."

Mayor Low, when told of the tax rate, said:

"I am very much gratified with the decrease in the tax rate. I commend the Tax Department for striking from the rolls many assessments on which taxes could not be collected. It was a wise piece of business policy. That is all I care to say."

Controller Grout said in effect that better results might be expected next year.

"You see," he said, "that the franchise taxes have not yet reached us. Ex-Judge Earl, while deciding the law to be constitutional, also declared that the property could not be assessed at 100 per cent. Values will be cut to put all on an equality so that the assessmente aggregating $221,000,000 will probably be cut one-third. But the tax rate on this sum will be the same as on real estate and personal property."

THE CITY'S EXPENSE ACCOUNT.

Controller's Report Shows Expenditures for Six Months of $44,704,407.

A report issued by Controller Grout yesterday ehows that for the first six months the aggregate expenditures of all the departments were $44,704,407, leaving a halance of $50,228,468 for use during the rest of the year. The only department using more than 50 per cent. of the appropriation was that of Street Cleaning, and that was due to the fact that Commissioner Woodhury had found it necessary to purchase horses and other equipments.

Speaking of his plan to equalize the system of real estete taxation to permit the city to undertake important improvements, Mr. Grout said: "While we are supposed to be able to use 10 per cent. of the assessed valuation on real estate for these improvements, we really get not more than seven per cent., because real estate is not assessed as it should be."

NEW "CAR AHEAD" ORDINANCE.

Provides that All Cars Shall Be Unalterably Marked with Destination.

Amendments to the "car ahead" ordinance were offered yesterday by Messrs. Sullivan, Mathews, and Meyers at the meeting of the Board of Aldermen.

The Meyers meesure, which is said to have the approval of the Committee on Laws and Legislation, provides that every car, before leaving any point of departure, shall carry a signboard or placard announcing the place of destination, which shall not be substituted or removed before reaching the destination designatsd. For every violation there shall be recoverable against the corporation responsible therefor a penalty of $100. The ordinance does not affect transfers, and the term point of departure is restricted to the company's depot or car harn, and the point of designation by the placard displayed upon a car during its last previous run.

Mr. Sullivan said thet his measure bad the approval of the Corporation Counsel. It provides that every car ehall carry on the outside, in front end on top, a placard or signboard conspicuously announcing the point of destination. Otherwise it is practically the same as the Meyers ordinance.

After some debate the Mathews substitute was withdrawn and the Sullivan ordinance was adopted, 47 to 0.

MADISON AVENUE TRANSFERS.

Attorney General Will Take No Action to Compel the Metropolitan to Issue Them at 116th Street.

Attorney General Davies has refused to take action to compel the Metropolitan Street Railway to give transfers at Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Sixteenth Street.

In a recent communication to the Attorney General, Mark H. Ellison, a lawyer, of 320 Broadway, took the side of the people against the company. The Attorney General in reply stated that the company was doing its best to keep the traffic equally divided on its lines, and in view of that fact he could take no action. Since Mr. Ellison took up the case the company has granted free transfers to paesengers riding north on the Madison Avenue line, but has refuscd to give them for cars running south.

Attorney General Davies takes the stand that passengers are entitled to a through ride on the lines of the company for one fare, but that the company is not compelled to give transfers to any line which is already overcrowded. He says:

"If it is a physical impossibility, or practically so, for the company to carry over its Madison Avenue line the increased traffic from the issuing of transfers at Madison Avenue, or if the issuing of such transfers would result in a congestion of traffic dangerous to the traveling public, while the issuing of transfers at Lexington Avenue can be accomplished without such danger and results in carrying the passenger to his destination, I think there can be little doubt that the courts would hold the latter arrangement to be a substantial compliance with the law.

"JACK THE HUGGER" PUMMELED

The Terror of Bay Ridge Women Roundly Trounced by an Athletic Citizen.

Bay Ridge's "Jack the Hugger," who has been terrorizing the women of that section for the past two weeks, has gone into retirement to nurse a badly bruised face and swollen eye, the result of a severe pummeling he received at the hands of Fred C. Cocheu, a well known real estate broker.

For some time women have been annoyed on the streets of Bay Ridge after nightfall by a man who is said to have been recognized as a local resident of some prominence. The man would approach a woman and after speaking insultingly to her would try to put his arms about her. A night or two ago Mr. Cocheu, who lives at Fort Hamilton Avenue and Seventy-fifth Street, was informed by one of the servants of his household that the "hugger" was standing on the street near the house, and she was afraid to go out. Mr. Cocheu went out after the man. As he came up to the fellow the latter aimed a blow at bim with his fist, which Mr. Cocheu dodged. The "hugger" then started on a run down the street. Mr. Cocheu pursued, and, catching the man, sailed into him in scientific fashion. After receiving a severe drubbing the "hugger" again took to his heels and disappeared in the darkness.

CROSS-EYED GIRL HIS UNDOING.

Man Who Escaped from Raymond Street Jail Recaptured While Dancing with Her.

Andrew Ehring, a prisoner who took French leave of Raymond Street Jail, Brooklyn, about five weeks ago, is back behind the bars there, having been recaptured through a cross-eyed girl. Ehring was caught by Warden Roach and several deputies from the jail in a dance hall at North Beach.

As a result of the prisoner's escape Sheriff Dike removed two keepers and fined another one half a month's pay. So anxious was the Sheriff to recapture Ehring that he engaged in the hunt for the man himself. He was informed that while Ehring was in jail a cross-eyed girl visited bim there regularly. Col. Dike then gave instructions that this girl be hunted up and her movements watched. On Saturday Warden Roach learned that she was going to a dance hall at North Beach that night. The Warden, with Deputies Bulck and Beebler, went there, and arrested Ehring as he was dancing with her.

PROTECTION AGAINST FIRE.

Commissioner Sturgis Urged to Action in Long Island City.

Mayor Low received yesterday a presentment of the Grand Jury of Queens County, criticising the protection against fire in Long Island City. He sent to Fire Commissioner Sturgis a copy of the presentment and said that it impressed him as a sober statement of actual conditions.

Mr. Sturgis has been requested to report to the Mayor at an early day what action is necessary on the pert of the city to comply with the recommendations of the presentment, and to place the fire alarm system in effective operation.

The Meyor said that he concurred in the opinion of the Grand Jury that it ought not to take the Department ten weeks before work can be begun on the alerm system. The Commiesioner has been advised by the Mayor to make some judicious arrangement with private water companies relative to the use of fire hydrants.

Mrs. Delphine M. P. Read's Will Filed.

The will of Delphine M. P. Read, widow of Gen. John Meredith Read, was filed yesterday. Mrs. Read died in Paris, France, on May 28 last. After directing that her wearing apparel, jewelry, plate, pictures, &c., he divided between her daughters, Mrs. Spencer, who lives at 128 Rue de la Boetie, Paris, and Marie Delphine Meredith Read, Comteese de Forae, of Chateau de Thuyset Thonon, Haut Savole, France, and her two sons, Harmon P. Read and John Meredith Read, both of Albany. Mrs. Read directe that the residue of the eetate shall be divided into as many parts as ehe has children or issue of children, and held in trust for them in eeparate trust funds, the income to be paid semi-annually and the principal of each trust fund to go to the issue of son or daughter for whom the trust is created, and to be paid over to them when they shall come of age.

Henry Hart's Will Sustained.

Surrogate Thomas yesterday denied the application of Joseph Hart to have the probate of the will of Henry Hart, whom the petitioner alleged was his uncle, set aside, and the Surrogate thereby sustaine the will under which Mrs. Lyon was the chief beneficiary.

SENDS BIG FORGED NOTES FOR COLLECTION

Mania of a Mysterious Person Supposed to be a Crank.

Many Lawyers Put to Much Trouble and Expense—Signatures Cleverly Imitated—W. M. Rice's the Latest.

George Robinson, a lawysr, of 99 Neesau Street, yesterday received the following letter, deted from Wilkesbarre, Penn., and signed E. L. Whitnsy:

Inclosed find judgment bond or note of the late W. M. Rice of No. 500 Madison Avenue, New York City, for the sum of $300,000. Please collect and hold funds till you hear from me.

The note was made payable to S. J. Tilden, deted July 21, 1881, and would, if genuine, fall due on that date of this month. To all appearances it was signed by W. M. Rice, the millionaire whom Lawyer Albert T. Patrick, now under death sentence in Sing Sing, ie accused of murdering. It also bore the signaturs of George I. Seney as witness, and was indorsed "S. J. Tilden."

Mr. Robinson took the letter seriously at first, and not until David N. Carvalho, the handwriting expert, who testified in the Patrick trial, and who has many specimens of Rice's handwriting, wae called, was Mr. Robinson convinced that it was only one of many notee that haye been received hy lawysre during the past seven years, and which have caused considerable trouble and expense in trying to locate the writer and forger. The name of George I. Seney of Brooklyn waa forged on several of the notes.

When Mr. Carvalho saw the forged signatures of Rice and Georgs I. Seney, he produced nearly a dozen notes, most of them bearing the eame falee eignatures, and for the first time made puhlic the mysterious work of a person who is supposed to be a lunatic.

On Oct. 10, 1896, Ambassador Joseph H. Choate, then practicing law in this city, received a letter worded as followe:

Inclosed find note for $290,000, found the other day in an old vault. You collect if any good, for you know more about same than any other man. You shall have half of what you get from collection.

The missive was dated from Orange, N. J., and was a judgment note made payable to George I. Seney, bearing ths date Blairstown, N. J., and the signature of John I. Blair, the late millionaire railroad man of Blairstown, N. J. It was indorsed hy "George I. Seney" without witness signature. Mr. Choate sent a communication to the writer, and upon receiving no response notified tbe members of the Blair family, and private detectives were set on the case, but tbey were unable to trace the writer. Ths notes were then turned over to Mr. Carvalho.

Judge Marow of Belvidere, N. J., the seat of tbe county where Blairstown is located, received on March 20, 1899, this letter from Scranton, Penn., written on the letterhead of the Bancroft House, New York City, then located at 922 Broadway:

Inclosed find note of John I. Blair for $130,000, due in a day or two, so please collect. If payment is refused, bring suit at once. We will bring evidence to show he must pay this note. If you cannot collect and handle the case, hand it to the ablest attorney in your town, and he will be well paid. Respectfully,

JOHN S. STUTES.

In thie case, also, every effort was mads by the Blair family to learn who was forging the notes. In all cases the notes were dated from ten to twenty ysars back. Mr. Carvalho was sent with the detectives to Scranton, and while there conferred with District Attorney Fox of that county. By a coincidence it was learned that Mr. Fox had in his possession two notes, both made out in favor of George I. Seney, and held against the same John I. Blair. Mr. Blair was a nonagenarian when he died, and it was feared that in his declining years he had been induced to sign a blank note, and his grandson, Ledyard Blair, took the case in hand, and detectives visited every town in Pennsylvania and New Jersey whence the letters had been eent, but without even obtaining a clue.

Franklin B. Lord of the law firm of Lord, Day & Lord, of this city, received two letters from Scranton requiring the collection from John I. Blair of two accompanying notes for $250,000. Both were made payable to George I. Seney, and indorsed with his signature. They were dated ten years back. An attempt was also made by the law firm to communicate with the writer, without success.

It is likely that many other law firme all over the country have received similar letters. That the writer of them is clever can be judged from the fact that his forgery of the signature of Rice at first puzzled Mr. Carvalho, so closely did it resemble the writing of the late millionaire. The ink used has been put through a chemical process, and to the casual observer the notes would appear to have been written many years ago. Through magnifying glasses Mr. Carvalho easily disccrned that the signature of S. J. Tilden on tbe back of the note was a tracing, but it was an almost fac simile of the late Governor's eignature.

"I regard this as the most peculiar case that has ever come under my observation," said Mr. Carvalho. "By a coincidence many of the letters and the notes have all fallen into my bands, and I have been obliged in the interests of my clients not to make them public. I am glad that the matter has now come to light."

When Mr. Carvalho was called yesterday to Mr. Robineon's office he was merely told by telephone that a large note had been sent for collection, and bore the signature of W. M. Rice. He visited Mr. Robinson promptly, taking with him several signatures of George I. Seney on the notes already in his possession. He looked at the Rice note and laughed, as he fitted the Seney signature perfectly over one on another note.

"It's the same man," he eaid, "but I have not heard from him now in a few years. He may have some scheme by which he hopes to obtain money, but ae yet no one has been able to explain it. My idea is that he is a crank, but a very clever one. He has made much trouble for many persons."

A copy of the Rice note was turned over to tbe agent of the Rice estate.

THE WORK ON THE DOCKS.

Report of Commissioner Hawkes of That Department Tells of Good Results.

Mayor Low was handed yesterday a report of thc administration of the Department of Docks and Ferries since the appointment of McDougall Hawkee as Commissioner.

Thc latter points out that by making radical ch.nges in the manegement, expenees have been largely decreased, while the revenuee have been correspondingly increesed.

The department has been divided into three bureaue; and the methods in use have been so arranged that for every act performed direct responsibility can be traced.

Tbe prevalent conception that the American Ice Company enjoyed a practical monopoly of facilities for landing ice has been dispelled by granting to independent ice dealers in every instance in which it could be done, the privilege of maintaining ice hridges on city piers and hulkheads.

With regard to the question of dumps, a policy remunerative to the city has been adopted, and it le demonstrated that while the city until recently received $750 per year for the East Thirtieth Street dump, the same property after a bidding was leased for $6,709.

There has been an increase of receipts from general wharfage which show a gain of 14 1-3 per cent. compared with the first six months of 1901, and if the ratio is maintained tbe receipts for 1902 will exceed $3,000,000.

Transfer of Police Sergeants.

Police Commissioner Partridge yesterday transferred the following Sergeants: Sergt. Zimmermann from the Union Market Station to Long Island City; Sergt. McCarthy from Long Island City to the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station, and Sergt. Liehers from the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station to the High Bridge Station.

BROKER JENNISON ARRESTED.

Himself and Wife in Court, Each Charged by the Other with Kidnapping Their Child.

Exciting carriage races and many cunning rusee which have attended the struggles of Elizabeth D. Jennison and her husband, Frank E. Jennison, for the possession of their four-year-old denghter, Alice C. Jennison, had their aftermath in the Tombe Court yesterday, when each parent was held on a charge of kidnapping preferred by the other. Mrs. Jennison was held at the instence of the Borough Court of Greenwich, Conn., the serving of whose summons involved an exciting race through the city streets. She wae accused of stealing the little girl away from a hotel in that place. Lawyer Mooney of Blandy, Mooney & Shipman, her counsel, got a warrant for the husbend yesterday from Magietrate Zeller, in the Harlem Police Court, accusing him of tearing the baby away from a nurse in this city. Thie he did just as eoon es Mrs. Jennison surrendsred herself to Capt. Titus of the Detective Bureau.

Mr. Mooney aeked Magistrate Cornell to admit Mrs. Jennison to bail. The latter eaid he had no jurisdiction in the matter. Mr. Mooney then remarked that hs had a warrant for Mr. Jeanison, and, turning to Mr. Nason, who appeared for the husband and father, made an unusual proposition, which was accepted.

"I'll agree to paroling your client in your custody if you will consent to paroling Mrs. Jennison in mine," he said. Mr. Nason agreed without a parley, and the case went over until next Tueeday, in the same court. Wblle this form was going on Mr. Jennison submitted to the formality of being placed under arreet in the corridor, where he waited without confronting his wife. Mr. Jennison's hearing was set for Friday hy Magietrate Zeller, who will also hear the woman's side, as he succeeds Magistrate Cornell in the Tombs Court next week.

CITY STOCK ISSUE CHECKED.

Explanation About $200,000 Wanted by Alderman Doull from the Museum of Natural History.

A resolution authorizing an issue of $200,000 of corporate stock for the heating and lighting plant of the American Museum of Natural History, which had been approved by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, received a setback in the Board of Aldermen yesterday. It is to be considsred again at the next meeting.

Alderman Doull opposed the authorization of the proposed issue.

"There ehould be an investigation before any additional money is voted," he eaid. "Ths buildings cost the city $3,500,000, and since 1874 the municipality has appropriated $972,000 toward ths cost of care and maintenance. Now the managers want $200,000 for a heating plant, although, under a law passed March 22, 1900, they secured $350,000 for a new wing, boiler room, and heating plant. I think the $200,000 asked for should have been taken from the $350,000.

"The city has voted to the museum $100,000 this year in addition to $12,000 from the State Superintendsnt of Public Instruction, and I understand that the revenuee from endowments, &c., amount to $100,000 more. Let the museum authorities come befors us and explain what they have done with the money heretofore intrusted to them before we vote them any more."

Aldermen Dowling and McCall supported Alderman Doull. President Fornes and Aldermen Goodman and James favored the appropriation.

NEW GRAND JURY SWORN.

Ceremony Conducted by Justice Newburger in General Sessions Court.

Justice Newburger in Part I. of General Sessions yesterday morning swore in the July Grand Jury. The foreman is John R. Van Wormer, President of the New York Athletic Club. He is also connected with the Lincoln Safe Deposit Company. His associatee on the Grand Jury are:

Arthur E. Wood, real estate, 219 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street.
David L. St. John, broker, 56 Wall Street.
Sigourney W. Fay, retired, 35 West Fiftieth Street.
Theodore E. Tack, oil, 52 Broadway.
Emile Stork, cigars, 194 Greenwich Street.
Sigmund H. Stonehill, agent, 60 West Eighty-ninth Street.
Abraham S. Trier, manufecturer, 546 Pearl Street.
Peter McKay, painter, 1,147 Second Avenue.
Robert A. Chesebrough, President, 17 State Street.
George E. Hyatt, real estate, 152 West Twenty-second Street.
Frederick C. Wagner, real estate, 45 Broadway.
Herman H. Kipp, undertaker, 302 East Eighty-fourth Street.
Richard H. Eggleston, banker, 31 Nassau Street.
Frederick F. Waters, commission merchant, 105 Franklin Street.
Gustave Pfingsten, drugs, 104 John Street.
William J. Farrell, corks, 115 Malden Lane.
John H. Patrick, manufacturer, 200 West Houston Street.
Edward A. Newell, men's furnishings, 246 Fifth Avenue.
Robert J. Gerstle, machinery, 341 East Forty-fourth Street.
John J. Latham, banker, 26 Ferry Street.
John H. A. Flan, coal, Produce Exchange.
Alexander Wsrendorff, florist, 5 West Thirtieth Street.

MOTT IRON WORKS WILL MOVE.

Story of Contemplated Establishment at Trenton, N. J., Confirmed.

John Reid, General Manager of the Jordan L. Mott Iron Works, was asked yesterday for further particulars about the contemplated move of the company's great plant from Mott Haven, this city, to Trenton, N. J. It had been announced in a dispatch from Trenton that the transfer would take place within a year.

"We shall not be able to move for two or three years," eaid Mr. Reid. "The plans for tbe plant in New Jersey are under way, hut no constraction has been begun. It is too early to tell how many men we shall have to move or to give accurate details of the undertaking."

The agents of the Motts have been buying Trenton property for some time, and the new works will involve an outlay of about $1,000,000 for buildings. Operations are expected to commence in August.

J. Overton Paine Gets Damages.

J. Overton Paine of the firm of J. Overton Paine & Co., etock brokers at 55 Broad Street, obtained a verdict from a Sheriff's jury yesterday after a trial before Undersheriff Moen, for $10,000 damages against Martin D. Jewell and Alexander N. Groeeman, for false arrest and imprisonment. Grossman was a bookkeeper in the employ of the Paine firm, and after Jewell had had Paine arrested on a charge of grand larceny, claiming that he had failed to account for $1,400 placed with him to invest, the bookkeeper, who had had a dispute with his former employer, testified against him in the proceedings before Magistrate Olmsted, which ended in the prisoner's discharge.

No Engineer for Mr. Dougherty.

The application of J. Hampden Dougherty, Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas, and Electricity, for power to employ a consulting hydraulic engineer, was rejected hy the Board of Aldermen yesterday, Alderman Stewart leading the movement. Mr. Dougherty declared that the charter gave him the right to make the appointment, and that he considered it necesary in a critical period for the Department of Water Supply. Although he mentioned no names, it is said that the engineer he has in mind is John R. Freeman of Providence, R. I.

Search for Victims of Capsized Yacht.

The search for the bodies of Mrs. T. N. Horn, Frances Horn, her six-year-old child, and Miss Alice McMahon, who were drowned by the capsising of the catboat Midget off Sandy Hook on Sunday, has proved unavailing. Detachments of artillerymen from Fort Hancock will keep watch along the shores of Sandy Hook until the bodies are recovered.

WIFE KILLED BY HUSBAND AND PROTECTOR SHOT

Afterward the Man Tried to Kill Himself by Shooting.

The Reckless Career of a Man on Whom Sympathy Was Wasted—Released from Blackwell's Island Under Promise to Keep the Peace.

Karl Boeckman, convicted criminal and vagabond, threatened to kill his wife early last Winter. After she hed evaded bim for six months, the fear of him wrecking her health, ehe was murdered by him yesterday afternoon in a equalid apartment at 597 Robbins Avenue, Borough of the Bronx. Her sieter'e fathsr-in-law, O. F. Farewell, an old man, was shot down beside her, and he lies at tbe point of death in the Lebanon Hospital. Boeckman then turned his pistol on himself, and he le in the hospital, too.

Soon after Boeckman came to this country, fifteen years ago, he was arrested several times for minor offenses. Three years ago he was sentenced to prison for six months for robbery. Later he retnrned to jail for another half year. Then he served a year and a half in a Massachusetts penetentiary. He wae released eighteen months ago.

His four children are in charitable institutions. His wife Emma came to New York to be cared for by the family of O. F. Farewell, whose son her sister had married. She did not tell her relativee where her husband was, saying that he had deserted her.

When Boeckman was released he came here to see his wife. Last Winter he lived for a while with her in ths Robbins Avenue apartment, but ehe was forced to have him arrested on the charge of assault. He had threatened to kill her. Once he threw a lighted lamp on the etove, saying he would blow up the house, and another time he had tried to etab her with a carving knife. Magistrate Mott sent him to the Island for six monthe in default of bail to keep the peace.

Somehow he obtained a bondsman three weeks ago. The Farewells say that he was releaeed through the efforts of the Rev. Mr. Young, who is a prison missionary. The wife was induced to consent to a reduction of hail.

"The preacher," Mr. Farewell said, "came to Mrs. Boeckman and said her husband was going to be good. She said she knew the man better than anybody; that she didn't want him released, for fear of her life, and that he was utterly worthless. However, she was persuaded, the sole cause of her yielding being her children, for whom, according to the preacher, Boeckman was going to work hard all through the rest of hie life."

When Boeckman came to the city his wife refused to let him in, but he shouted threats through the windowe, and she fled to the home of the Farewells at 729 Trinity Avenue, where ehe remained.

In a note sent yesterday morning, Boeckman asked his wife to meet him in the evening, but ehe went of her own accord to the room in the Robbins Avenue house at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Mr. Farewell went with Mrs. Boeckman, having the idea that hie presence would prevent any attack by the husband.

They had heen in the place only a few minutes when Boeckman entered. Without a word he drew a revolver and pointed it at his wife's head. Farewell grasped Boeckman and etruggled with him to get poseession of the weapon, but Boeckman got his arm free, and shot Farewell twice, once in the right shoulder and once in the breast. When the wounded man fell, the husband ruehed at his wife. She tried to protect herself from the bullets by wrapping herself in old clothing. Advancing very close to her he fired, deliberately, twice. One of the sbots pierced her heart, and she fell dead.

Placing the revolver beside his own head he ehot himself. The ball went through hie left temple and imbedded itself in the walls of the room. Policeman Tierney, who heard the reports of the shots, found the hodies of the three on the floor. The hurry call and the Coroner's visit followed. The body of the woman was sent to an undertaking establishment in Willis Avenue. Boeckman and Farewell were taken to the Lebanon Hospital, where it was said that there was little hope for the recovery of either. The particulars of the tragedy were related in a statement to Coroner O'Gorman, who happened to be in the hospital when Farewell was taken there.

According to the police, Boeckman etole clothing valued at $350 from hie wife's apartment during the few days preceding the murder. He broke into her room early yesterday morning, having used as an entrance a rear window, through which he had crept ten nights in finding a place to sleep in. When he tried to induce his wife to meet him he sent a note by the landlady, Mrs. Doerr. While the messenger was on the way to deliver it Mrs. Boeckman was on the way to the house.

The murdered woman was thirty years of age. Her husband, who is three years her senior, is slight and dark.

MOTT HAVEN CANAL BRIDGE.

Destruction to Follow the Celebration of the Closing of the Canal.

The old Mott Haven Canal, from One Hundred and Thirty-eighth to One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street having been filled in, the residents of the Bronx wbo have been instrumental in having it abolished will meet on the bridge at East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street and be photographed at 10 o'clock this morning. Afterward the bridge le to bs destroyed.

For years efforts were made to abolish the canal. Since the filling in many operators in real estate and builders have sought plots in the new street constructed there, which is called Canal Place.

Victory for Sunday Baseball.

Another decision in favor of Sunday base ball in Harlem was given yesterday, when Magistrate Zeller, in the Harlem Court, ordered the discharge of John Manion, twenty-seven years old, 19 West Forty-fourth Street, and William Leith, twsnty years old, 158 West Forty-first Street, who were arrested Sunday afternoon as the managers of two teams who were playing on Jasper Oval. The Magistrate decided that no law had been violated for the reason that no admission had been charged.

Twelve "Raid" Prisoners Released.

Justice Newburger in General Sessions yesterday dismissed the indictments against twelve men who were arrested last Summer and Fall on charges of bookmaking, on evidence obtained hy a county detective, whose word District Attorney Jerome has since found unreliable. The names the prisoners gave were as followe:

William Harland,	John Ward,
Harry Freeman,	George Taylor,
William Kelly,	John Boyers,
Harry Murray,	John Nolan,
Frank Williams,	John Brady,
Frank Kelly,	George Williams.

Bridge Jumper Clark Dead.

Harry Clark, who jumped from High Bridge, with suicidal intent, at 9 o'clock Saturday morning, died at 3 o'clock yesterday morning in the J. Hood Wright Hospital. On the way to the hospital, after making the 120-foot jump, Clark told Ambulance Surgeon Clark who he was and the reason for his act. "Yes, I mean to kill myself," he said, "and if I recover I'll do it again. I'm no good."

New Steamship Service to Brazil.

On Thursday the Hamburg-American Line will inaugurate a new passenger and freight service between New York and Brazil. There will be monthly sailings and the trip will take about fourteen days each way, thus clipping about seven days off the journey as taken by way of Southampton, England. Three vessels, the Hungaria, Karthago, and the Desterro will be put on the new line. The Hungaria will be the first of tha trio to sail. The ports of call will be St. Thomas, in the Danish West Indies, and Para and Manaos in Brazil.

Timely cartoons and drawings, telegraphic and cable news reports, accounts of whatever is interesting about the city, and special articles on many subjects will make THE NEW YORK TIMES of next Sunday attractive to all.—Adv.

CLERK WROTE ON WHILE FLAMES RAGED BELOW.

Thought Crackle Was from Elevator—Rescued from Window Ledge in $30,000 Prince Street Fire.

Unconscious of a fire that was raging fiercely on the floore below him, Joseph Spetzel, an entry clerk employed by Dearberg Brothers, manufacturers of straw braids, in the building extending from 96 to 102 Prince Street, sat in the office for half an hour working on the books of the concern. He heerd the creckling sound as the flames swept through the building, but thonght it the noise of the elevator machinery. It wae not until he had left the office and walked toward the elevator shaft that he discovered the fire, which, before it was extinguished, did more than $30,000 damage.

Spetzel, who was about to go home, opened the door of the elevator ehaft, when a sheet of flame enveloped him. Rushing to the front of the building, he climbed out on the window ledge and shouted to some men who were passing. They rushed to the quarters of Truck Company No. 20, on Mercer Street, and alarmed the firemen.

When the firemen got to the scene of the blaze the flames had made euch headway that three alarms were turned in. The four upper floors were all ablaze and the flames were gaining rapidly, but thirty-five-foot ladders were mounted against the front of the building and in this manner the firemen were afforded a good position in which to fight the blaze.

Spetzel, with flames all around him, held his position on the window ledge until he was rescued by a fireman, William Sythee, of Truck No. 20. His clothes were scorched but he escaped being burned.

After an hour of hard fighting the firemen got the blaze under control, confining it to the upper floors. The ground floor, which is occupied hy Strange & Brother, dealers in ribbons and millinery, escaped damage by fire, but their valuable stock was destroyed by water.

Chief Croker said the fire probably started at the bottom of the stairway on the first floor, and that when it ate throngh to the eecond floor ehot up through the elevator ehaft.

PAINTERS IN A RIOT.

Reserves Quelled Disorder After Fight in Which Two Men Were Hurt—Detective Roughly Handled.

At a meeting in Brevoort Hall, 154 East Fifty-fourth Street, yesterday for tbe purpose of electing officers for the Amalgamated Painters and Decorators' Association, rivalry became so high as to degenerate into a riot carried on in front of the hall. Several were more or less injured, thirty or more men fought fiercely all over the sidewalk, and it became necessary to call out the reeerves from the East Fifty-first Street Station to quell the disturbance.

William Burns, a painter of East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, was arrested as the ringleader after an exciting chase down Third Avenue, into a saloon, where the pursuit continued over chairs and tables, and finally for quite a distance in the street again. Charges of assault were made against him by Adolph Offenlander, 239 East Fifty-fifth Street, and Bernard Dramant, 208 East Fifty-ninth Street, who were so badly hurt that they were taken to Flower Hospital in an ambulance.

Detective McLaughlin, who first took a hand in quelling the disturbance, was struck twice in the face, beaten and choked. Capt. Lantry arrived at the head of hie reserves and quickly cleared the crowd.

LEGAL NOTES.

PAYMENTS TO FOREIGN ADMINISTRATORS.—A decielon, involving the liability of a savings bank of this State which makes payment to the foreign administrator of a depositor, although an administrator had been appointed here, was decided lately by the Appellate Division. The court holds the payment to have been valid and decides that it constituted a defense to a suit brought hy the local administrator. The case before the court was an appeal on a judgment in favor of the local administrator. It appeared that after the death of Frieda Maas on Nov. 10, 1898, in Hudson County, N. J., Frederick Maas, a brother of Mrs. Maas's deceased husband, had himself appointed her administrator by the Surrogate of Hudson County, Mrs. Maas had on deposit in the German Savings Bank in this city $90, and on Aug. 23, 1899, on preeentation of his lettere of administration and the surrendering of the pass book, Frederick Maas got the amount of the deposit from the bank officials. Prior to the appointment of Frederick Maas as administrator in New Jersey Charles Maas, a brother of Frederick, had had himself appointed administrator of his deceased sister-in-law's estate by the Surrogate of this city, but he made no demand on the German Savings Bank for the deposit of $80 until Aug. 26, 1899, three days after the deposit had been paid to his brother. The opinion of the Appellate Term was given by the late Justice McAdam and concurred in by Justices Freedman and Gildersleeve. Justice McAdam held that the fact that the savings bank knew that the deceased had property in this State, and that administration might in conequence be had here as well ae at the inteetate's place of domicile, was sufficient to put the defendant upon inquiry. Justice Laughlin, for the Appellate Division, after referring to the fact that there was nothing to indicate that Mrs. Maas had local creditors, says: "We deem it quite probable that in the great majority of instances where non-residents are depositors in the savings banks of this State in small amounts they have no local creditors. Instead of enforcing any public policy of the State we think it would be rather against public policy to hold that no local debtor may pay a foreign domiciliary administrator except at his peril. If that rule should be announced, then in every instance it would be necessary to take out letters of administration here involving considerable expense in the service of citations and the publication of notices to creditore. A small fund like this would be abeorbed in such legal proceed

"All the News That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Showers and thunderstorms; fresh south winds.

VOL. LI...NO. 16382. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 9, 1902.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. | Elsewhere. Jersey City, and Newark | TWO CENTS.

PRESIDENT'S ATTACK ON TRUSTS RIDICULED

Democrats Say He Is Waging a Sham Battle.

Chairman Griggs Points Out that Six Years of Republican Control Have Not Produced Legislation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The President's recent declaration on the trust question continues to be the chief topic of interest among the few politicians in town. The Democrats ridicule it. They say that the President knows perfectly well that the Anti-Trust bill, which Mr. Littlefield is to prepare, cannot go through the next session of Congress, that the President knows it, and that he is simply adopting this expedient to weaken the forces of the Democratic declaration against trusts. They also assert that it is useless to expect real anti-trust legislation from an Administration which would not let the Cuban Reciprocity bill pass because an amendment had been tacked on it which would injure the Sugar Trust.

Chairman James M. Griggs of the Democratic Congressional Committee said to-day:

"I am somewhat surprised that the President should have waited until after Congress had adjourned to deliver his message on regulating the trusts. The Constitution requires the President to advise Congress as to legislation on any subject considered necessary by him, and this failure to advise Congress on this question is indeed strange, considering the fact that he thought it necessary to say something on the question two days after the adjournment of the session.

"Evidently the Republicans intend to make the coming campaign one huge joke, for I can imagine nothing so amusing as that party assuming a position antagonistic to the trusts. A fight conducted by the Republican Party against these monopolies would be nothing more than a sham battle, and I have too much confidence in the good judgment and common sense of the American people to believe that they will be fooled by this sort of campaign bluff.

"Six years the Republican Party has been in absolute power. It has controlled the Senate, the House of Representatives, and the Presidency; for seven months a Congress Republican in both branches has been in session, yet not one sentence, not one word, not one syllable of legislation has been undertaken for the suppression of the trusts.

"Now, four days after the adjournment of Congress and five months before it is to meet again, with a great National campaign coming on in which the people are to decide who are the friend of the trusts, the President sallies forth, armed cap-à-pie to assault the trusts. Mark you, he did not send a messags to Congress, but instead took occasion to go to Pittsburg and deliver his pronunciamento in that city.

"Why this sudden awakening of the Republican Party to the interests of the people upon this great question of trusts? The Democratic Party sent a messags to Congress while that body was in session, although we had no authority to do so. We sent it, from our caucus, and upon this same question of trusts. Every Democrat in the House voted against adjourning until some legislation was enacted which would curtail the power of these gigantic monopolies, and every Republican voted to go home without taking any such action, leaving them to plunder the people for a time longer.

"For how long? For just as long as the Republican Party remains in power. We voted to remain here, if it should be all Summer, for the purpose of enacting an anti-trust law. But now, after Congress has adjourned, the President buckles on his armor and starts out to fight the trusts. It is all a big bluff. As they say in poker-parlance, it is a 'four flush,' and I do not believe that any one will be deceived by it.

"And what is the remedy which the President suggests? Why, it is publicity. Publicity is nothing more than moral suasion, which would have about as much effect upon a trust as it would have upon a highwayman. I never knew of moral suasion causing a robber to desist from 'holding up' his victim, and I cannot see where it would be any more effective with the trusts. What is needed is the strong arm of the law in both cases.

"We have the Republican Party on the run upon this great question of trusts, and we propose to keep them running, and see that they do not hide behind any such flimsy shelter as the President put up in his Pittsburg speech."

Mr. Griggs was asked what he thought might be the future attitude of the trusts toward the Republican Party should their regulation be made a feature of the Republican programme.

"I will not charge that the Republican leaders are in collusion with the trusts," he replied. "But these institutions know perfectly well that they have not been hurt so far by the Republicans, and they know also the result if the Democratic idea to regulate them through tariff reform be carried out.

"For this reason they may not withhold their support from the Republican Party, in the belief that Republican threats and no action is far preferable to Democratic regulation."

Dr. Egbert Guernsey's 79th Birthday.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., July 8.—This evening at 6 o'clock Dr. Egbert Guernsey celebrated his seventy-ninth birthday at his country home in Fishkill Landing. Dr. Guernsey went there two weeks ago from his New York home, where he had been dangerously ill all Winter. To-night a small party of New York friends partook of supper with the Doctor. His daughter, Miss Florence, and niece, Miss Catlin, received the guests. Dr. Guernsey received many telegrams of congratulation from his friends.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Stocks irregular. Financial Markets.—Pages 12 and 13.
Wheat, No. 2 red, 81¼c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 55½c; cotton, 9¼c; iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $22.50; butter, Western creamery, 21½c.—Page 14.
Amusements.—Page 9.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 10.
Business Troubles.—Page 11.
Calendars.—Page 10.
Legal Notes.—Page 16.
Losses by Fire.—Page 10.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 10.
New Corporations.—Page 13.
Railroads.—Page 2.
Real Estate.—Page 14.
Society.—Page 7.
United Service.—Page 10.
Weather Report.—Page 3.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 10.

To Chicago in 20 Hours
Via Pennsylvania Special, the latest triumph of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.—Adv.

FILLED WITH MOLASSES A BARGE TURNS TURTLE.

Spreads 5,000 Barrels of Its Cargo Upon the East River—Three Men Leap for Life and Swim to Safety.

A large tank barge, owned by the Tidewater Oil Company of Bayonne, N. J., turned turtle in the East River, opposite the foot of East Thirtieth Street, about 10 o'clock last night, spreading between four and five thousand barrels of molasses upon the waters of the river. Peter Olsen, Hans Jorgensen, and Philip Martens, who were on the boat barely escaped with their lives. Another barge was also about to capsize when she was rescued by a tug and towed to shore in safety.

Shortly after 3 o'clock in the afternoon the tramp steamer Topasa arrived in this port from the West Indies, loaded with molasses, which had been consigned in bulk to sugar refineries in Williamsburg. On account of low water the Topasa could not moor near enough to the pier to make the use of lighters possible, and two tank barges of the Tidewater Oil Company were engaged to transfer the cargo. The barges were Nos. 3 and 4. No. 3 being on the starboard quarter and No. 4 on the port bow. The engines were started and the tanks began to fill with molasses.

No explanation can be offered for the accident, unless it be that the specific gravity of the molasses being greater than that of the oil, the barge could not stand the load, but No. 4 suddenly heaved over to one side and then turned upside down. When the barge began to list the men who were working on the tanks suspected trouble and jumped overboard. The molasses flowed thickly around them, and it was with much difficulty that they reached the side of the steamer, where they were hailed on board covered with the thick cargo.

Capt. Harry McIntyre of the tug Sumner of the Tidewater Company succeeded in getting a line on the overturned barge and towed it to the foot of East Forty-eighth Street, where it lies submerged. The entire contents of the tanks were lost. The molasses covered the surface of the water for a few moments and then slowly disappeared.

In the meantime the work of pumping the molasses into No. 3 had been continued and the barge began to list slowly, as No. 4 had. Fearing that there would be a repetition of the accident, Capt. McIntyre towed the remaining barge to the foot of East Thirty-fifth Street, where she was securely fastened to the dock.

SEVERE STORMS IN THE WEST.

Almost a Cloudburst in Parts of Iowa and Nebraska—Crops Believed to be Badly Damaged.

OMAHA, Neb., July 8.—A downpour of rain to-night in many parts of the eastern half of Nebraska and western Iowa amounted to nearly a cloudburst and continued until a late hour. One town in Nuckolls County reports ten inches of rain during the past sixty hours, and many other places have been equally well soaked.

At Herman, Neb., the scene of a tornado two years ago, there was a cloudburst which washed several houses from their foundations, and one family had to be rescued in a boat, their home having been washed a quarter of a mile from its original location.

In Eastern Iowa the downpour has played havoc with railroad traffic. Freight and passenger traffic on the Illinois Central's Fort Dodge-Omaha Division is unable to move either way.

The damage to crops is thought to be very great.

INSURANCE MEN CONVENE.

Annual Meeting of the New York State Association of Agents.

Special to The New York Times.

FRONTENAC, N. Y., July 8.—The New York State Association of Supervising and Adjusting Agents held its annual session at the Frontenac Hotel, here, to-day, with an attendance of 100 members. The address of the day was delivered by Robert B. Beatn, President of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, and President of the United Firemen's Insurance Company of Philadelphia.

A. W. Selkirk of the Aetna Company of Hartford, Conn., was elected President, E. J. Haynes, Jr., of Springfield, Mass., Vice President, and Lloyd Greene of Poughkeepsie, Secretary and Treasurer.

CASHIER BECOMES PRESIDENT.

New Head of the First National Bank of Cincinnati Is Chosen.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, July 8.—Cashier William S. Rowe of the First National Bank was elected President of that institution at the regular meeting of the Board of Directors to-day. Mr. Rowe succeeds to the vacancy caused by the recent death of L. B. Harrison. He represents the Harrison interests, and it was these united which resulted in his selection over Vice President Joseph Rawson.

It had been understood that Vice President Rawson was desirous of assuming the dignity of position of President. At to-day's meeting, after something of a spirited contest, it was seen that the friends of Mr. Rowe outnumbered those of Mr. Rawson's candidacy and his name was withdrawn.

Philippine Teacher Heard From.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., July 8.—A letter has been received by Robert Craig of Dunellen, N. J., from Lewis S. Thomas, one of the school teachers reported to have been killed by Filipinos. The communication was sent from Nagasaki, Japan, June 6, the date on which the teachers are alleged to have disappeared. Mr. Thomas is touring the Flowery Kingdom, having left the Philippines on a coaler during the early part of last month.

Killed in Turning On Electric Light.

TRENTON, N. J., July 8.—James Seeds, while turning on an electric light at 300 North Clinton Avenue to-night, got a shock that killed him instantly. Coroner Bowers thinks the electric-light wire got crossed with a trolley feed wire.

The Mountain Special
for points in the beautiful Lehigh and Wyoming Valleys, the Blue and Nescopec region of Allegheny Mountains, leaves New York Saturdays, 23d St. 2:10, Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. 2:20 P. M. via the Lehigh Valley Railroad.—Adv.

Quick relief from the soft-coal nuisance is afforded by an outing on the Hudson River Day Line. Anthracite coal only. New landing, W. 129th St., 9:15 A. M.—Adv.

CORN SOARS TO 90 CENTS

Shorts in the July Option Squeezed Again.

Price the Highest Since 1892, When $1 Was Reached—Reaction at the Close to 87 Cents.

CHICAGO, July 8.—Shorts in July corn were squeezed again to-day, and the cornered delivery went to 90 cents, the highest price since 1892, when the market touched $1. July closed at 84 cents yesterday, an advance of 7 cents over the previous close. Opening bids to-day were from 84 to 85 cents. Shorts were the bidders, and by running the market up to 90 cents a little before noon they got approximately 250,000 bushels. It is estimated that in selling this much the manipulators of the market made a profit of $60,000, as most of their line, estimated at 15,000,000 bushels, was purchased between 61 and 65 cents.

No excitement was evident in the pit, although all were interested in the problem of where the Gates coterie would let the price advance to before easing their grip. The price is already far past the maximum at which Phillips allowed shorts to settle in his first and most successful deal. Shorts who have covered have paid heavily for the privilege, and those who are still on the wrong side of the market are generally believed to be in the most serious predicament of a decade.

Trading, however, was not large. Toward the latter part of the session there was less urgency to buy, prices reacted, and July closed at 87 cents. September corn opened ¼ lower to ¼ higher, at 62 to 62½, but on free selling declined later to 61¾.

Crop advices were favorable, as also was the weather. Local receipts were 211 cars, with 6 cars of contract grade.

New York operators in the grain market continued to watch with much interest the further advance in the price of July corn in Chicago. The same option was quotsd in the New York market at 18½ cents below the high figure recorded at one time in the Chicago pit—this clearly showing the artificiality of the Chicago price, and as being due, not to this year's crop conditions or prospects, but to the short interest in July. When the high price of 90 cents was reached some small sums of money changed hands here, these representing wagers laid that the price of 90 cents at least would be reached as a result of the "corner."

According to the gossip in the Street, the Gates pool engineering the rise can command a capital of at least $25,000,000 for its purpose.

It was pointed out in Wall Street during the day as rather an interesting fact that Isaac L. Ellwood, a special partner of Harris, Gates & Co., is one of the three members of the Illinois Warehouse Commission whose duty it is to determine whether corn offered constitutes a good delivery on contract. It is recalled that "bad deliveries"—that is to say, of grain not up to the contract grade—were largely instrumental in causing the failure of George H. Phillips's attempted corner last year.

SAID CORN WAS "DOCTORED."

Charges Made in Connection with the Corner in the July Option—Found Up to the Standard.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 8.—Much excitement was created on the floor of Merchants' Exchange to-day by rumors and charges filed concerning the present corner in July corn. Thomas Aiken, one of the biggest brokers on the Exchange, complained that corn shipped from Chicago to East St. Louis was not up to the St. Louis standard of July No. 2, but in reality was July corn "doctored" with old corn.

A committee was appointed to investigate. To-night H. J. Brinson, Chairman of this committee, said that the corn was inspected by this committee this afternoon and found to be up to standard. The report of the committee to be made in the morning will be to this effect, and probably will do much to allay the excitement occasioned to-day by Mr. Aiken's charges and certain rumors which were persistently reiterated.

The most important of these was to the effect that Harris, Gates & Co. are short 1,000,000 bushels of July corn in St. Louis, and have already begun shipments to fill contracts. Another rumor to the effect that the corn which was suspected of being "doctored," was shipped by Harris, Gates & Co. loses much of its importance by reason of the fact that the committee has found the shipment to be up to standard.

It was asserted with much authority at a St. Joseph (Mo.) firm is short more than 100,000 bushels of July corn in this market and has been buying heavily in the Chicago market to cover. The fact that July sold here to-day for 66 cents while it was bringing 88 to 90 cents in Chicago opens an opportunity for St. Louis longs to make handsome profits by shipping at once to the Chicago market.

COMPLETING CANAL TREATY.

State Department Will Not Wait Until the Question of Title Is Finally Settled.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The State Department has decided to press forward toward completion the Colombian treaty looking to the acquisition of right of way for the isthmian canal. This is a slight change in the original programme, which contemplated the complete adjustment of the question of title before concluding the treaty. Secretary Hay, who already has accomplished the best portion of the work and has it before him in the shape of a protocol submitted to the last session of Congress, has taken steps to give this the form of a treaty and to have it signed formally by accredited representatives of the Government of Colombia and of the United States, so that the convention may be laid before the Senate as soon as it convenes in December.

By adopting this course the State Department will remove, it is expected, any chance of having the agreement already reached with Colombia disturbed by anything that may occur as a result of political changes.

No difficulty is expected in securing an abatement of the old provision in the canal franchise requiring the use of French material only in the construction of the canal.

Frank J. Gould and Party Returning.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., July 8.—Frank J. Gould and a party of capitalists who have been in Richmond inspecting street railway property in which they are interested, arrived at Old Point at 3 o'clock on his yacht Helenita. After remaining an hour they left for New York.

New York to Colorado.
Only two nights en route by the "Colorado Special." Low excursion rates every day via Chicago & North-Western and Union Pacific Rys. Office 287 and 461 Broadway.—Adv.

THE SHOOTING OF A. C. LATIMER

Report that Wounded Man Gave a Version Contradicting That of His Wife Not Confirmed.

There emanated from somewhere yesterday a statement that G. Byron Latimer, brother of Albert C. Latimer, who was shot by a supposed burglar in his Brooklyn home last Wednesday morning, had elicited from the injured man an assertion contradicting the story which the wife told about the shooting. It was stated that Mr. Latimer, lying a the point of death in St. Mary's Hospital, said he was not shot by a man who sprang from a closet, but was wounded as he lay in bed.

"He did not say any such thing," declared G. Byron Latimer, when asked about the new version at his office, in the Irving Savings Bank, of which he is the Secretary. "It is ridiculous. I asked my brother questions about the shooting, but he gave no intelligible answers. His mind was apparently a blank. Neither he nor Mrs. Latimer has said anything that would lead one to suppose a mystery surrounded the affair, beyond as much mystery as is included in the ignorance as to the assailant's personality."

The physicians at the hospital stated that the patient had been delirious continuously and that he had never said anything contradicting his wife's story, which was to the effect that the supposed burglar, after being chased into a closet, shot her husband as the closet door was pulled open by the latter.

Capt. Buchanan of the Gates Avenue Police Station had this to say:

"It was stated in the papers this morning that the wounded man told G. Byron Latimer he had been shot while lying in bed. I heard Walter Latimer tell a reporter that such an assertion had been made to G. Byron Latimer. That is all I know about it."

Walter Latimer, who is employed by the Manhattan Elevated Railway Company, left his office early in the afternoon for his home in Whitestone, L. I. In any case, even though he did hear the wounded man make the statement quoted, those who knew the circumstances did not consider that fact of any importance, inasmuch as all the man's utterances since the shooting must have been delirious.

If there is any mystery in the case, the clearing up depends on the recovery of Mr. Latimer, who was reported to be much better yesterday, though still in a precarious condition. The police are inclined for the most part hold to the burglary theory, but they also put considerable store in the theory that it was no burglar at all.

SENATOR HAWLEY TALKS ON THE PHILIPPINES.

He Thinks If Aguinaldo Gets Another Opportunity He May Take Advantage of It.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 8.—United States Senator Hawley, who came to his Summer home at Woodmont two weeks ago fatigued after an arduous session of Congress, is now quite vigorous. He was interviewed regarding the Philippine question, and said:

"If Senator Hoar of Massachusetts was elected President and could do just as he wished, he would not withdraw all military government by the United States from the Philippines. No sensible person even thinks of doing such a thing. I do not know what pacifying effect the gradual withdrawal of the United States troops from the Philippine Islands will have on Senator Hoar and his followers. Nobody knows what they are ever going to do. Senator Hoar is an old friend of mine, a dear friend, and I love him, but he is crazy on this Philippine question.

"Everybody knows the condition of those islands when we took them, and already are to be seen evidences of good accomplished by our schools established there. Whether Aguinaldo will cause us any more trouble, no one knows. If he gets a chance he may take advantage of it."

MILLIONAIRES BUY LAND ON LONG ISLAND SHORE.

A. Cass Canfield's Purchases—William K. Vanderbilt Secures a Farm for an Automobile Track.

A. Cass Canfield, the oil magnate, has bought eighty-eight acres of land at Manhasset, L. I. The property adjoins that recently bought for William C. Whitney, who it is said intends it for his son, Payne Whitney. Mr. Canfield has also obtained an option on forty acres adjacent to the land he has purchased. He is now on his way home from Europe.

The Seeman Williams farm, consisting of forty acres, at Lake Success, is said to have been bought by William K. Vanderbilt, who purposes to build a mile track for automobiles around the lake. The farm consists of level ground, and with his purchases around the lake Mr. Vanderbilt will have 200 acres of land admirably adapted for an automobile track.

COLOMBIAN REVOLT FAILS?

Five Liberal Generals Said to Have Surrendered—Government Victories Reported.

PANAMA, July 8.—Gen. Salazar, the Governor of Panama, has received a dispatch from Bogota, the capital, announcing that Gens. Pedroja, Benito, Ulloa Leal, and Teoplis Garcia and their staffs, together with Gen. Marin, a most important Liberal leader of the Department of Tolima, have laid down their arms on account of the guarantees offered by the Government.

At Carmen Gen. De Tacap defeated the Liberal forces under Gen. Munos, killing or wounding over 200 men. This General also won a victory over the forces of Gen. Garcia Rovira, thus, it is claimed, rendering it useless to cause any more bloodshed.

The Sons of Benjamin Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, July 8.—The third day's session of the annual convention of the Independent Order Sons of Benjamin was devoted principally to the election of Chairmen of committees, who comprise the Executive Board. The following were elected to the board:

Louis Straus, David Reggel, David Cohn, H. B. Cohn, S. Lederman, and Ferdinand Ziegel.

They are all of New York. J. J. Le Bowski was chosen Chairman and S. Rechnitz Treasurer of the Mutual Guarantee Fund.

Improved service via Rutland Railroad. Four trains daily to Montreal; three to Ottawa; "Adirondack Express" to Lake Champlain; Dining Cars. Tickets, Pier 26, North River, New York.—Adv.

DEFENSE FUND FOR MINERS

Latest Proposition to Help the Anthracite Strikers.

The Scheme Contemplates the Concentration of Organized Labor in Behalf of the Men's Fight.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., July 8.—A National defense fund to which all organized labor and the public in general will be asked to contribute is the latest proposition placed on foot to help the striking anthracite coal miners if they need assistance in their struggle for higher wages and a shorter workday.

Henry White of New York, Secretary of the National Garment Workers and member of the Conciliation Committee of the National Civic Federation, held a conference with President Mitchell to-day, during which the plan was approved by the miners' chief, and Mr. White will at once begin preparations to carry out the plan. President Mitchell wants it understood that the miners' union will accept no aid until its own resources are exhausted. Mr. White came here authorized by several labor organizations to place the proposition before President Mitchell. Mr. White said in part:

"The miners at work must set the example themselves by contributing a considerable portion of their earnings to sustain their fellow-members in the hard coal fields, who are fighting their common battle. This will be determined upon at the Indianapolis convention.

"Efforts will also be made to originate a movement throughout the country so that the unions and others may be prepared to collect funds when the time is propitious.

"Public men will also undertake an independent movement and solicit subscriptions from those not connected with labor organizations. This movement will be inaugurated in New York City, and the labor organizations and sympathizers in all the principal cities of the country will be called on.

"The scheme, in brief, contemplates the concentration of the energy and resources of organized labor in behalf of the miners' cause, a result which has never before been achieved. The plan has the approval of President Samuel Gompers, and it will be placed before the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor for indorsement at its sessions, which open in San Francisco next week.

"Of course, it is understood that the entire plan is contingent upon the Indianapolis convention of mine workers voting down a motion for a general strike as in that event the aid which the soft coal miners will be able to render would be cut off, as it would be out of the question to try to maintain the vast number of people who would be involved."

"The operators are counting upon the means of the miners soon becoming exhausted, and when it is demonstrated to them that no funds will be forthcoming to prolong the contest indefinitely, it need be, the situation will be changed materially."

Personally Secretary White disapproves of the proposed general suspension order of mining, as well as of sympathetic strikes in general.

The Lehigh Valley Coal Company to-day succeeded in starting up its Henry Washery at Plains. The coal thus taken from the culm banks is not sent to market but is used in the company's boilers.

HAZLETON, Penn., July 8.—Edward Malloy, John Hudock, and Stephen Droskick of Oneida were arrested to-day and placed under bail on the charge of conspiracy preferred by Coxe Brothers & Co.

OPERATORS WILL NOT YIELD.

President Baer Has Another Conference with Coal-Carrying Road Representatives—Mr. Easley's Denial.

President Baer of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company came to this city yesterday and had a conference in reference to the anthracite strike situation with the representatives of the other coal-carrying companies. It was agreed unanimously that there could be no change in the stand taken by the operators, and that the only way the strike can end will be the return of the strikers to work. All the arguments for and against the granting of the demands, the operators say, had been exhaustively discussed before the strike took place. An operator made the following statement on behalf of himself and the others:

"The miners cannot work, as their leader, Mr. Mitchell says, under the Pennsylvania State laws, without a license. Their union succeeded in getting a law passed by which the miners' organization has Inspectors appointed and no miner can go to work under this law unless he has two years' experience as a miner and has received a license from one of the Inspectors. We will therefore wait until the miners get tired of the strike, as though many of the men are tired of the strike there would be trouble if we opened individual collieries."

Ralph M. Easley, Secretary of the Civic Federation, said that there was nothing in the story that the Federation had a new plan for settling the strike, and that a member of the Federation was at the mining regions making an investigation with a view to this plan. The investigation, he said, was for a different purpose, and he knew of no new plan for ending the trouble.

SOFT COAL STRIKE OFF.

New Order in the Pennsylvania Clearfield District—Reduction in Price.

It was learned yesterday that an order has been issued in District No. 2 of the United Mine Workers, taking in the soft coal mines in the Clearfield district of Pennsylvania, rescinding the order for a provisional strike of two days a week. The order was rescinded on the ground that the curtailment of the work, which was carried out on Friday and Saturday of last week, was to prevent the filling of certain anthracite orders, and this result had been achieved.

Soft coal was cheaper yesterday, on account of the rumors of an impending settlement of the anthracite strike, though the rumors had no foundation in fact. The immediate cause of the reduction in price was the releasing of quantities of soft coal by speculators. Soft coal which was $5 a ton alongside wholesale on Monday was selling at $4.50 and $4.75.

20 Hours Each Way Between New York and Chicago.
By the Pennsylvania Special the busy man may save a whole day on the road.—Adv.

Cost and Expenditure immediately reduced and economy secured by the general RAILROAD MEETING advertised in this issue.—Adv.

AUTOMOBILISTS' HARD RIDE.

Travel from New York City to Wheeling, West Va., Across the Alleghanies in Eleven Days.

Special to The New York Times.

WHEELING, West Va., July 8.—William M. Vance, son of John N. Vance of Wheeling, the multi-millionaire steel magnate, who is a member of the United States Steel Corporation, and one of the chief advisers of J. Pierpont Morgan, arrived here this evening in his $5,000 French automobile, accompanied by E. L. Schloetter, an expert automobilist, on a record-breaking trip from New York City. Bespattered with mud, young Vance and his companion flew into this city, after having been out of New York City since a week ago last Saturday.

They started from the Hoffman House on that day and proceeded to West Virginia by way of Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington, following in the mountains the pikes and continuing their route from the capital city by way of the old National Pike over which in years past celebrities from the West took their way East by stage coach. While they were passing through a Maryland town on the Fourth of July some mischievous boy hurled a huge cannon firecracker into the automobile. It exploded, seriously injuring Vance's leg, so badly, indeed, that the services of a surgeon were required. When he arrived here to-day he was feeling much relieved, but his leg is still in a bad condition.

Vance and his companions in crossing the Alleghanies had many thrilling experiences and came near losing their lives by approaching too close to the edge of a precipice. Through the dexterity of Schlostter, however, in manipulating the machine, they were saved from being precipitated hundreds of feet below.

This is the first attempt to speed an automobile over the mountains and, although he did not make the time he had expected, Vance is not deterred in the least and will soon make another attempt. His average speed was about thirty miles an hour, but in some instances the machine made fifty miles in that time.

THE CORONATION DATE.

It Is Said that King Edward Insisted on Putting It Forward—He Continues to Get Better.

LONDON, July 9.—The news that the coronation of King Edward is to take place before the middle of August was published in America before it was known here, but The Times and other papers yesterday morning confirmed the announcement.

From an excellent source it is learned that the putting forward of the coronation date was due to the personal insistence of the King. His doctors were at first opposed to such a step, but the King declined to agree to any other plans until he should be crowned, and the doctors, finally realizing that danger was likely to arise by opposing his Majesty on this point, agreed to it. They now see that the King was right, and that it is far better for him to get through the turmoil of the coronation as soon as possible than to have it hanging over him for months.

King Edward has determined not to break up the Court at Buckingham Palace until after the coronation. He may go on board his yacht for a few days' cruise, but he is more likely to remain in London till the affair is over, and then take a prolonged holiday.

The bulletin regarding the condition of the King posted at Buckingham Palace at 10 o'clock yesterday morning said:

"The King's progress is all that can be desired.

"TREVES.
"LAKING.
"BARLOW."

It was said at the palace last night that the King's progress was in no way retarded.

NATIONAL MERCANTILE AGENCY

Chicago Office Closed and Its Property Sold to Satisfy Wage Liens—A Director's Explanation.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 8.—The Chicago office of the National Mercantile Agency, whose headquarters are in New York, went out of business to-day and held an auction sale of all of the office property to satisfy wage liens, amounting to $1,000, due clerks employed in the office.

Some mystery surrounds the affair, by reason of the fact that according to Manager Prentice R. Goodrich, the national officers of the agency, at the head of whom is Postmaster Cornelius Van Cott of New York, abandoned the local agency, not so much as replying to the many urgent telegrams and letters which have been sent by Mr. Goodrich during the last six weeks. Mr. Goodrich says that the local agency has been a money maker.

Up to the last moment Mr. Goodrich expected to receive word from New York which would postpone the sale, but none came, and as a result all the office property, including even the records, were knocked down to the highest bidder.

Mr. Goodrich professed to be completely mystified by the action of the National officers and declared that he was utterly at a loss to find any explanation for it.

The New York office failed, however, Mr. Goodrich says, to remit money for the May salary account, and on June 7 an employe named Patterson filed a suit and secured a judgment for $41.

Postmaster Cornelius Van Cott, President of the Mercantile National Agency, is in Washington. Thomas F. Goodrich, one of the Directors, when seen at his home, 416 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn, last night, said that the affairs of the New York office of the company are in such bad condition that the funds of all the branch offices had to be withdrawn, and in consequence they would have to close. He added, however, that the Directors had agreed to raise funds wherewith to reopen all the branch offices immediately. Mr. Goodrich would give no statement as to the cause of the present state of affairs.

The National Mercantile Agency, whose head offices are at 271 Broadway, was capitalized at $1,000,000. Its Directors are:

Cornelius Van Cott, John W. Ealy, Benjamin F. Tracy, Marshall S. Driggs, John G. Jenkins, Thomas F. Goodrich, James B. Gordon, Willis T. Gridley, George L. Gridley, Leonard H. Groesbeck, J. Stanley Mooney, Charles N. Coburn, Frederick W. Catlin, K. M. McLaren.

Oesterle Restaurant in Town.
Broadway, Columbus Av. and 66th St. Finest wine service. Choice Wines, Music.—Adv.

BLOODHOUNDS CLOSE ON CONVICT'S TRAIL

Death or Capture of Tracy Expected Within a Few Hours.

The Desperado Again Gave a Posse the Slip After They Almost Had Him Surrounded.

SEATTLE, Wash., July 8.—Harry Tracy, the fugitive Oregon convict, who has killed six men and wounded several others since June 9, is being hotly pursued by men and dogs in the country southeast of Seattle and will probably be slain or captured within a few hours. His pursuers who have with them two fine bloodhounds are only a short distance behind him.

Tracy made another extraordinary escape from one of the posses after him this afternoon. Word was received at the Sheriff's office that Tracy had been at the ranch of John Gerald, near Renton, for five hours. Fifty armed men at once hastened to the scene. When they reached the place they scattered and took positions, so they could watch the house to the best advantage. The peculiar actions of Mrs. Gerald convinced them that Tracy was still in the house.

On the arrival of Sheriff Cudihee the posse closed in on the house, only to learn from Mrs. Gerald that Tracy had given them the slip. He had left the house by a rear door ten minutes previously, while the posse were taking up positions to watch the place, hid for a few minutes in some of the bushes, and then quietly slipped away through the woods, toward Palmer.

The wonderful coolness and daring of the convict was never more fully exemplified than in this instance. In the back yard of the Gerald home Anderson, the man whom Tracy had kept a prisoner from the time he left Port Madison, was found tied to a tree. Tracy had tied Anderson while the posse was in full view of the house.

The bloodhounds were let loose on his trail and are reported to be only a few minutes behind him. Fully a thousand armed men are now engaged in the pursuit, including a posse which has taken the train for Palmer to intercept Tracy in his flight toward Cedar Mountain.

The news that Tracy was at Mrs. Gerald's house was brought to the Sheriff's office by her seventeen-year-old son. He arrived at 2 o'clock with a gold watch and a silver watch, saying that Tracy had arrived at his father's house at 10:30 o'clock this morning, and, after eating a hearty meal, had sent him to a neighbor's house with the two watches, with instructions to try to sell them. Tracy said that if he "were given away" he would kill the whole family, the boy included.

The boy, knowing that the man was Tracy, conclued to bring the watches to the Sheriff's office, hoping that the desperado would remain there until a searching party could arrive. The watches answer the description of those stolen from the Johnsons.

Johnson's white boat, used by Tracy in his escape from Port Madison, has been found on the mud flats in South Seattle.

The first posse took a trolley car for Renton. At that place a locomotive was in readiness to convey the manhunters a mile and a half up the Columbia and Puget Sound Railroad to the immediate neighborhood of the Gerald house.

The second posse started for Renton an hour later with bloodhounds. Sheriff Cudihee, with several deputies, left for Renton this afternoon.

FISH PLAGUE IN LOUISIANA.

The Health Authorities Considering Cutting of Levee to Wash Dead Refuse Into the Gulf.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, July 8.—So menacing has the plague of dead fish washed by high tides into Harvey's canal become that the health authorities are seriously considering the cutting of the levee in front of the waterway, and the washing of the refuse in the canal out into the gulf. The work will necessitate the spending of several thousand dollars, but the residents along the canal, the business interests there, and even the people of this city realize that the crisis is too serious to permit dollars and cents to stand in the way of relief.

Harvey, the town at the head of the canal, just across the river from the heart of the residence portion of New Orleans, is depopulated. The million-dollar plant of the Louisiana Cypress Company is still shut down, and there seems no chance of starting up again until the canal is cleaned out.

Another method suggested for the riddance of the plague is the hiring of a number of powerful tugs to pump water into the canal and thus drain it back to the Gulf. This would involve great expense.

Sunday a big gang of negroes, hired by the Louisiana Cypress Company, was put to work pitchforking fish to the bank. All day yesterday they were hard at work, and to-day there were 150 laborers engaged. The only way to keep the men at work was to provide them with unlimited whisky. The Parish of Jefferson has furnished lime by the carload to sprinkle on the piles of fish as they were pitchforked to the bank, but even this powerful disinfectant was ineffective. The State has been asked for an appropriation to be used in the relief work. To-morrow some definite step will be taken.

SENATOR HANNA'S VISITOR.

Resident of Allegheny, Penn., Visits Cleveland to Reveal Plot, He Says.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, July 8.—George Fisher of Allegheny, Penn., haunted Senator Hanna's room all morning. He insisted that he must see the Senator, for the Senator's life depended upon it. He wrote a letter about Anarchists.

"I have news of the most gigantic and diabolical plots ever perpetrated," he said, "and it's right here in this package," displaying a huge bundle wrapped in a red bandanna handkerchief.

Fisher said he had come all the way to Ohio to lay a plot bare to Mr. Hanna, Mrs. McKinley, and others.

The red handkerchief contained clippings of newspapers. Fisher declined to give more information.

Newbro's Herpicide kills dandruff, allays irritation, and promotes the growth of the hair.—Adv.

FINE OF $500 FOR BURNING SOFT COAL

New York Sugar Refining Co.'s Superintendent Must Pay.

Board of Health Wins a Victory in Upholding the Ordinance in the Long Island City Special Sessions.

The law which is known familiarly as the "soft coal ordinance" was upheld yesterday in an unexpected way in the case of the Board of Health against David H. Leno, Superintendent of the works of the New York Sugar Refining Company, on Pidgeon Street, Long Island City, which came up in Special Sessions, Long Island City. The ordinance is directed not against the burning of soft coal, but against the creation of a nuisance caused by the burning of soft coal. It was charged that the New York Sugar Refining Company was a notable offender against this ordinance, and this suit for violation of the ordinance was brought by the Board of Health against Mr. Leno in response to many complaints from citizens living in the neighborhood of the refinery.

A plea of guilty was entered on behalf of the defendant by his counsel, George H. Fisher. Judge Keady, who presided, after hearing all the arguments, sentenced Mr. Leno to pay a fine of $500, or be imprisoned for thirty days. The severity of the sentence was a surprise to the audience in the court room, but after the feeling of surprise was over there was a burst of applause.

In entering the plea of not guilty Mr. Fisher said that there was a question whether or not the large manufacturers of a staple article of food should be forced to shut down their works for lack of the quality of fuel which would enable them to obey the letter of the law. The company, he said, had only resorted to soft coal as the last extremity.

Inspector Carter of the Board of Health, who appeared for that body, said he had good reason to believe that there was a supply of anthracite coal within easy reach if people were willing to pay the price for it.

Justice Keady, in passing sentence, said that as long as there was anthracite in the market the ordinance was valid. The defendant had been warned, and had ignored the warning. The plea for leniency on the ground of public polity, he said, could find no place in the court in this or similar cases where he had the assurance of the Health Board that the conditions could be abated without undue hardship to the defendant.

The decision in this case is looked upon as a strong precedent by the Health Board in the enforcement of the ordinance in both Manhattan and Brooklyn.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Stelle, who has charge of the soft coal prosecutions in Manhattan, said to a NEW YORK TIMES reporter yesterday, that the hearing against the Manhattan Railway Company would be resumed in the Harlem Police Court today, but would likely go over again, as the company was still burning only hard coal.

WHISKY TRUST SUIT SETTLED.

Court Signs Decree Turning Over the Assets of the Spirits Distilling Company.

NEWARK, N. J., July 8.—Vice Chancellor Emery this afternoon signed the final decree by which the assets of the Spirits Distilling Company, recently dissolved, pass to the Directors of the Distilling Company of America.

The case came up a week ago on the return of the application for a receiver to close out the affairs of the Distributing Company, instead of intrusting that duty to the Directors as trustees. At that time Levi Mayer, Chief Counsel for the Distilling Company, and his associate, R. V. Lindabury, made an offer on behalf of the Distilling Company of $1,243,558.80 for the assets of the Distributing Company. James E. Howell, counsel for the complainant stockholders, was not in a position to accept the offer until he had inquired into the liabilities of the Distributing Company, which were not to be assumed by the Distilling Company under the offer made. He also suggested that stockholders not parties to the suit be notified. The case then went over till this afternoon.

After a long conference between counsel, during which time they figured out the liabilities, those known positively and those approximated, they agreed on $209,910.03 as the total liabilities. This includes $50,000 for counsel and court fees, &c., in the various suits pending. With the amount of the total liabilities deducted, it left a net bid of $1,033,628.77, which divided will mean $8.69 per share for each share of first preferred stock.

An order was drawn up containing the above figures and stipulating the agreement, and at a late hour was signed by the Vice Chancellor.

DISTILLING COMPANY PLANS.

In respect to the report that bondholders of the American Spirits Manufacturing Company will fight the conversion plan of the Distilling Company of America, officials of the latter company say they are in no wise concerned over the threat. The statement about the matter was made yesterday:

"The Spirits Company has outstanding $1,873,000 6 per cent. bonds. These bonds are a lien on all the property of the Spirits Company and mature in 1915. Interest has been paid regularly ever since the bonds were issued. The bonds are redeemable at 105. No power can interfere with those bonds or with the lien they represent. In the conversion plan the proposition is made to exchange those bonds for the proposed new bonds. The bondholders may or may not avail themselves of the privilege of exchange, but if they do not, the status of their bonds is not changed one iota, except, perhaps, the bonds are made even more valuable than they are now, because they will be the only underlying security of the entire corporation. There is no compulsion whatever to make such exchange."

POST OFFERED PROF. LOEB.

University of California Wants Him to Take Charge of the Colleges of Medicine and Dentistry.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 8.—The University of California has made overtures to Prof. Jacques Loeb of the University of Chicago to induce him to come to this city to take charge of the affiliated Colleges of Medicine and Dentistry.

Prof. Loeb has not yet given a definite answer, but it is understood that he has signified his willingness to accept the position if the affiliated colleges are fitted up with a sea aquarium, so that he may be enabled to prosecute his researches in that direction.

Prof. Jacques Loeb, who is one of the best-known biologists in the United States, was born in Germany in 1859, and was educated at the Universities of Berlin, Munich, and Straeburg, receiving the degree of M. D. in Strasburg in 1884. He passed his examination as a physician in 1885, and did independent work in physiology, first at the physiological laboratory of the University of Strasburg, and afterward at the University of Berlin and the Agricultural Academy at Berlin.

From 1886 to 1888 he was assistant at the physiological laboratory of the University of Harsburg, and from 1889 to 1890 at that of Strasburg. In the Summer of 1888 he made a special study of the life phenomena of sea animals at Kiel, and in the Winters of 1889 and 1890 he pursued investigations in experimental biology at the biological station at Naples. In 1891 he accepted a position as Associate Professor of Biology at Bryn Mawr College, Pennsylvania, and in 1892 was called to the University of Chicago to be Professor of Physiology and Experimental Biology. Prof. Loeb has published several works on the origin and theory of life.

THE BOARD OF ESTIMATE.

Appropriations for Improvements, Including the Grading of the Concourse—Horgan & Slattery Defeated.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment yesterday afternoon approved of the following, among other contemplated improvements:

To pave with asphalt East Nineteenth Street, Flatbush, from Beverly Road to Tennis Court, at a cost of $14,000.

To pave with granite Hamburg Avenue, Brooklyn, between Cornelia and Moffatt Streets, at a cost of $31,300.

To regulate and grade the Grand Boulevard and Concourse from East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street to Mosholu Parkway, at a cost of $1,052,153, the city to bear 75 per cent. of the expense.

To pave with asphalt Cauldwell Avenue, from East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street to Westchester Avenue, at a cost of $33,000.

Messrs. Horgan & Slattery, architects, received a set-back. It was decided not to reconstruct the Court House according to their plans, but the interior will be modernized under plans which will be made by William Martin Aiken, consulting architect for the Borough of Manhattan.

The board placed on file the Aldermanic resolution favoring an increase from $1,000 to $2,500 in the salary of Alderman James H. McInnes, the acting President.

The board, on the motion of Mayor Low, adopted a resolution in favor of arranging for the use of from 25 to 30 voting machines at the next election without expense to the city.

LABOR'S PLEA FOR EIGHT HOURS

The Board of Estimate Considers the Question of Working Time on the Jerome Park Reservoir.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment yesterday considered the powers of the Aqueduct Commissioners relative to the eight hour law as it affects men employed upon the Jerome Park reservoir. The Legislature in April passed a law empowering the Commissioners to make agreements on an eight hour basis. While skilled laborers on the reservoir are working eight hours daily the ordinary laborers are not, and it has been estimated that by applying the eight hour system to these men the cost of the reservoir would be increased by about $500,000.

The Central Federated Union has requested Mayor Low to have the contract amended so that the laborers can get the eight hour provision.

John J. Pallas, who represented the union, assured the Mayor, in reply to a question, that it was a well founded belief in labor circles that laborers will accomplish as good results in eight as in ten hours, and that the contractors would be benefited by getting better men, but he added that contractors could not be induced to believe in this proposition.

Mayor Low in reply said that it had been his experience that when the hours of labor were reduced from ten to eight that better results were secured on the new buildings for the Columbia University.

Being called upon for an opinion Contractor John B. McDonald disputed the assertion that es good results and better men could be obtained by a change in hours. He said he was losing money on the job, and was opposed to any division of increased expense that might accrue from the change.

Asked by Borough President Cassidy of Queens why he was losing money, Mr. McDonald replied that since securing the contract in 1895 there had been a great increase in the cost of labor and materials.

The board took the matter under consideration.

SOCIETY FOLK'S ROUGH TRIP ON THE KAISER WILHELM.

Miss Van Alen Overcome by Heat on the Pier—A Woman "Stowaway"—Biggest Man in German Army.

The North German Lloyd liner Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse arrived last evening from Bremen and Southampton with a large cabin list of disappointed coronation visitors. Among the number were some well-known society people, including Mrs. William Astor, who on landing was informed of the birth of her granddaughter; Elbridge T. Gerry, who is going to Newport; Mrs. D. Ogden Mills and the Misses Beatrice and Gladys Mills, who boarded their yacht, the Felicia, at the pier and went up the Hudson, and J. J. Van Alen, Miss Sarah Van Alen, and R. R. Remington. Miss Van Alen was overcome by the heat at the pier and after being revived was driven away in a carriage.

On July 5 the big liner ran into a southwest gale, which continued for two days. There was a rough, high sea and an irregular swell, and the few passengers who ventured on deck went back soon after to don dry clothes. On the night of the Fourth the Kaiser got into wireless communication with her sister ship, the Kronprinz Wilhelm, which arrived yesterday at Bremen, and the Kronprinz, after inquiring about the Kaiser's weather, said that she had encountered a northeast gale on the day before. Capt. Hogemann accounted for the opposite direction of the gales by explaining that the centre of the storm evidently had passed between the two vessels, which were then about forty miles apart.

The first woman "etowaway" came over on the Kaiser yesterday. She is Mrs. Louisa Schalier and went aboard at Bremen to say good-bye to her ten-year-old son, whom she was sending in the steerage to a brother-in-law in this country, but she did not get off in time and the steamship sailed with her. She was discovered as not on the list when the vessel was two days out. Technically she is a stowaway and will be held at Ellis Island.

The most conspicuous man on the pier was Carl Pritschau, an ex-officer of the Germany Army, who came over on a short business trip. Mr. Pritschau is exactly 7 feet tall and weighs 285 pounds stripped. He is now in the reserves and bears the distinction of being the biggest man in the Kaiser's army.

Clara Lipman, the actress, arrived with her arm in a sling, having dislocated her shoulder on June 2 while on the Cunarder Umbria on her way to Europe.

Cooper Hewitt, George W. Ochs, Dr. Oronhyatekha, the head of the Order of Foresters; Gunther von Etzel of the General Staff of the German Army, J. C. Spencer, the jockey, and Major Taylor, the bicyclist, were among the other passengers.

STREET CLEANING NEEDS.

Mr. Woodbury's Request for Bond Issue of 145,000 Laid Over.

Street Cleaning Commissioner Woodbury appeared before the Board of Estimate and Apportionment yesterday and asked for a bond issue for $145,000 for repairs in Brooklyn for improving the equipment of the department.

Controller Grout opposed the proposition on the ground that bond issues could only be made for durable repairs, and he said he would not consent to issue bonds to pay for meal bags. The members agreed with Mr. Grout and the matter was laid over.

Hudson County Bonds Sold.

The Freeholders of Hudson County yesterday sold $65,000 of ten-year gold 4 per cent. bonds, the proceeds of which are to be used in the improvement of the old Paterson plank road from Monroe Street, Hoboken, to Leonard Street, Jersey City Heights. The bonds were awarded to J. E. Everett & Co. of New York, the highest bidders, at 103.56.

MGR. MAES DESCRIBES LEO XIII. AT 93

The Pope's Vigor of Mind and Interest in Affairs.

His Care for the Welfare and Progress of the Church in America and His Knowledge of Its Life.

Bishop Camillus P. Maes of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Covington, Ky., who is protector of the Priests' Eucharistic League, writes as follows to the Rev. E. Poirier of the Fathers of the Blessed Sacrament, in East Seventy-sixth Street, Manhattan, Director General of the league, concerning his recent audience with the Pope:

"To-day I had my audience with our Holy Father, Leo XIII., and it is under the fresh impressions of the great moment that I send this greeting to the reverend members of the Priests' Eucharistic League.

"For a man ninety-three years of age, the sovereign pontiff enjoys wonderful vitality, and his brilliant eyes tell of a physical and moral vigor which men who have attained the Scriptural three score and ten seldom exhibit. His extremely white complexion, enhanced by the white cassock is well known. Yet there is a subdued glow of health in the noble brow. The withered hands, in constant motion to emphasize the deliberate expression of his vigorous thought, make you forget that the successor of Peter is near the century mark. There is no indication of senility about the Holy Father.

"His interest in the progress and welfare of the Holy Catholic Church in America is unabated, and one cannot but admire the up-to-date knowledge of affairs which his numerous questions and his intelligent appreciation of current events betray.

"When, during my audience, I brought the conversation upon the subject of the Priests' Eucharistic League and the eucharistic works which have nowadays so large a share in the practical life of the Church, his Holiness was pleased to say that he followed the movement with great interest and with the most paternal solicitude. He spoke glowing words of praise for the clergy, who gave proof of personal devotion to the real presence of Christ in the Holy Eucharist as well as of zeal in the growth of this eucharistic kingdom in the souls of the faithful. He emphasized his special affection for the priests who consecrate their lives to the furtherance of the better knowledge of the love of the Eucharistic Christ for souls.

"At my request he gave a special pontifical blessing to all the members of the Priests' Eucharistic League. While he did so, with a solemnity which awes the mind, realizing the spiritual power of the vicar of Christ, he pressed his hand on my head at the end of each of the three signs of the cross."

NEW YORKER SUED FOR $50,000

Reginald Furman, Summering at Rye, Charged with Alienating a Wife's Affections.

RYE, N. Y., July 8.—Gossip has been busy here to-day over the arrest of Reginald Furman, a prominent member of the cottage colony of Summer residents here, in a suit for $50,000 damages for alienation of a wife's affections brought against him by Ignatius E. Campe, whose home, like Mr. Furman's, is in New York City.

Every effort was made to keep the matter quiet. The arrest was made by Deputy Sheriff Philip Kuss of White Plains last night as Mr. Furman stepped from a train at this place. He was released before midnight in $6,000 bail, furnished by his relatives.

The action is based on a number of letters which purport to have been addressed to Mrs. Campe by Furman. The order of arrest is returnable in New York. Mrs. Campe was Theresa Russell prior to her marriage, which took place in the Church of St. John the Evangelist in New York in August, 1896. Both she and her husband have spent much of their time here.

SANTA FE ROAD'S PURCHASE.

Expected to Have Bearing on E. H. Harriman's Oregon Short Line Plans.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 8.—Officials of the Santa Fé announce the conclusion of a deal that is expected to have an important bearing on E. H. Harriman's plans for extending the Oregon Short Line to South California.

It is the purchase by the Santa Fé of the forty-five miles of track now in operation between Goffs and Ivanpah, Cal., known as the California Eastern. The property lately has been owned by Gen. R. W. Woodbury of New York and R. Seibert of Los Angeles, who have extended the road.

Mr. Harriman may build his Oregon Short Line to a connection with the Santa Fé's new line at Ivanpah, and from there on, by way of Goffs, Barstow, and San Bernardino, use the Santa Fé line into Los Angeles by means of a traffic alliance.

BIBLE SOCIETY GETS A PIPE.

Presented by a Visitor, Who Wants It Sold for the Society's Benefit.

A gift of an unusual character was made to the American Bible Society yesterday by an unnamed friend of the work of that organization. William Foulke, the Treasurer of the society, received a visit from a stranger who opened a well-worn case and disclosed its contents, in the shape of a meerschaum pipe. He put the pipe on Mr. Foulke's desk and told the official of the society that he wished to present it to the society for the purpose of increasing its work in the direction of Bible circulation.

The bowl of the pipe is made of a plain piece of meerschaum, colored by long and careful usage to a rich mahogany tint, and has a curved stem of clouded amber. According to its giver, it was once the property of an officer in the Confederate Army, who some time after the civil war settled in this city. Its owner afterward went to Texas to live, but before going to the Southwest exchanged the pipe with its last owner for a double-barrelled shotgun. The joint which unites the bowl and stem is of pure gold, having been fashioned from a twenty-dollar gold piece.

The giver told Mr. Foulke that he might sell it for the benefit of the society and make whatever use of the proceeds the society might desire. He said that it ought to bring about $40 or $50. Mr. Foulke accepted the gift in behalf of the society and it will be sold and the proceeds added to the Bible Society's treasury.

James Pullen Stephens.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., July 8.—James Pullen Stephens, Secretary and Treasurer of the Greenwood Pottery, one of the richest pottery manufacturers in the United States, died suddenly here this morning from heart failure.

Mr. Stephens was born March 26, 1840, at Cincinnati, Ohio, and was a graduate of Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio. For forty years he labored to develop vitrified pottery, and so high did he succeed with his manufacture that the United States Government awards most of its contracts to Mr. Stephens's concern.

Smallpox Detains Steamer Moltke.

The Hamburg-American Line steamship Moltke, which arrived yesterday from Hamburg, Boulogne, and Plymouth, was detained at Quarantine on account of a case of smallpox among the steerage passengers. The patient will be sent to North Brother Island and 110 of his fellow-passengers who occupied the same compartment will be taken to the island for observation. After disinfection the steerage will be released.

EARLY MORNING MURDER ON UPPER BROADWAY

James S. McDonald, a Real Estate Special Agent, Killed.

His Assailant, "Sam," Escapes—The Name the Only Clue—McDonald Once Did Business for Messrs. Vanderbilt and Carnegie.

In a fight on Broadway in front of the Rossmore Hotel, near Forty-second Street, soon after 2 o'clock yesterday morning, James S. McDonald, a real estate specialist, known to some as "Klondike McDonald," was struck down and died as the result of the injuries he received soon after noon at the New York Hospital.

The fight was so brief that the witnesses, whose names Policeman Quinn took as soon as he arrived on the scene, knew little of what actually happened. When pressed by the police, all that they could tell of what they saw was a man falling and another disappearing.

All the information that the police of the West Thirtieth Street Station had to work upon for hours was that McDonald had been struck down by a man of the name of "Sam." This man was believed by them to be an actor until evening. A boy, John McGrath, visited the police station then and said the man's occupation was that of a "sponger."

It confirmed a theory which the police had entertained all day to the effect that McDonald had met in a saloon very near to the spot where he received his fatal injuries, a man who had stuck to him closer than McDonald liked, that McDonald had made some effort to shake him which was not very gentle, resulting in the blow which killed him.

McDonald was first seen in the hotel about 8 o'clock. He was a man about sixty years of age, and had abstained from liquor for two years past. He knew Mr. Roach, the manager of the Rossmore, well, and was in the habit of dropping in there frequently. Upon his first visit to the café in the evening he saw the bartender only. To him McDonald announced:

"I am drinking to-night."

The bartender smiled a minute later, for McDonald ordered a lemon soda. He left the café soon afterward, but arrived there again soon after 10 o'clock. This time he caught a glimpse of Mr. Roach and invited him to have a drink with him. Mr. Roach begged to be excused and walked away to talk to some other friends. It was noticed then that McDonald had been drinking something stronger than he had ordered upon his first visit to the café.

McDonald disappeared a second time, and was not seen near the Rossmore again by any one who knew him.

Soon after 2 o'clock two men were seen walking up Broadway by at least three men, who gave their names to the police as S. M. Tottingham of 77 West Forty-seventh Street, Charles J. Donally, and H. L. Williams, both running a theatrical agency at 23 West Twenty-third Street.

What these men claim to have seen was this: An umbrella jabbed by one man into the face of another, and then a blow which knocked McDonald, the other, down. As soon as the man had fallen, one version is that the assailant ran away. The other is that he still further assaulted McDonald while lying down, knocking his head against some iron bars. One of the three witnesses claims also to have heard the remark:

"You've done him up this time, Sam."

Policeman Quinn, who heard the shouts of the witnesses, saw the man disappearing around the corner on Forty-second Street, and made an effort to catch him, but gave up the chase in a minute because some one called to him that the man on the sidewalk was dying.

McDonald was seen to have two ugly wounds below the eyes. He could not speak. He was bleeding from the ears, indicating that his head was injured. As quickly as possible an ambulance from the New York Hospital was summoned.

A search of McDonald's pockets disclosed his name and indicated also that he was in some way connected with the Frank L. Fisher Real Estate Company, at 440 Columbus Avenue. It showed further that he had stopped or was stopping at the Victoria Hotel. There was a check for a coat which he had left at Mills Hotel No. 1, on Bleecker Street.

About noon William H. Peckham, the President of the Fisher Company, arrived at the New York Hospital and identified the then dying man as James S. McDonald, who was associated with him in business. Mr. Peckham also gave a better description of McDonald at that time. McDonald, he said, was considered a specialist concerning the value of real estate on Broadway between Thirty-second and Fifty-eighth Streets. He was a man, he said, who had at one time in his career done business in a real estate way for William K. Vanderbilt and for Mr. Carnegie.

"He carried the letters which he received from those men at that time around with him," Mr. Peckham went on to say, "and was very proud of them. About twelve years ago he went to the Klondike and, as he often stated, acquired considerable gold there. He had this property still, so far as I know.

"About seven years ago Mr. McDonald came back from the Klondike. He went at first to Chicago, and afterward came here to New York again. So far as I know he was a single man. He was living for the Summer at Bath Beach, had a cottage there, as I understand it, but under what circumstances I do not know. His was of a quiet dispoeition ordinarily, but was not above getting angry, of course, when offended."

Mr. Peckham had hardly left the hospital when McDonald died. Coroner Jackson, who had arrived at the hospital soon after 11 o'clock, found the man beyond the power of making an ante-mortem statement.

After McDonald died his papers were looked over again. It was then discovered that he had a brother, John L. McDonald, living at the Hotel Seattle, at Seattle; a sister, Loretta MacLellan, living at 1,502 Division Street, Port Huron, Mich., and that he knew or was related in some way to Norman E. Mack of Buffalo. These persons were all telegraphed to by the hospital authorities as soon as McDonald passed away.

Acting Captain Dillon had all his men working on the case all day yeeterday. In the evening Paul Krotel of the Homicide Bureau of the District Attorney's office visited the Tenderloin Police Station to aid in the endeavor to solve the murder mystery.

When the theory of robbery was mentioned to Acting Capt. Dillon, he said that he had learned that McDonald had left the real estate office about 3 o'clock on Monday afternoon with about $4 in his pocket, and that when he was struck down only $1.11 remained in his pocket.

Examinations for Philippine Posts.

Examinations will be held in all the States on Aug. 12 for the positions in the United States Civil Service Commission of Electrotyper and Provincial Supervisor, both in the Philippine service, and for nautical expert in the Hydrographic Office. The positions pay $1,400 per annum, $1,800 to $2,000 per annum, and $1,000 per annum respectively.

Civil Service Examination Dates.

The Municipal Civil Service Commission has given notice that the regular open competitive examinations will be held for the position of Engineer Inspector on Friday, July 28, at 10 A. M.; for apothecary (homeopathic) on Monday, July 28, at the same hour; for court attendant for the Borough of Richmond on Friday, Aug. 1, and for architectural draughtsman on Wednesday, July 30.

Colombia Seeking a Warship Here.

Gen. Pompilio Gutieres and Col. J. H. Gregory of the Colombian Army arrived last night from Colon on board the steamship Alliance. It is said that the Colombian officers come here for the purpose of buying a warship for the Colombian Navy.

THERE IS NO INVESTMENT THAT

you can make at this season of the year that will give you more pleasure than the Pianola.

It is an ideal entertainer in the Summer Home, and especially desirable when darkness or stormy weather forces the abandonment of outdoor pleasures.

Price $250.

May be purchased by partial payments.

Orders by mail receive prompt attention.

The Aeolian Co.,
18 West 23d Street.

POISON KILLED STROMBERG.

It Was Self-Administered While He Was Demented.

FREEPORT, L. I., July 8.—It has been definitely established that John Stromberg, musical director for Weber & Fields, died by poisoning. Dr. G. H. Hammond, who attended Mr. Stromberg during his last hours, in the death certificate certified that death was caused by poison, self-administered during temporary aberration of mind. Paris green is reported to have been the poison used.

Mr. Stromberg had been musical director for Weber & Fields for a number of years, and wrote the scores of the many burlesques of the firm. He had been despondent for some time because of illness which interfered with his work.

The investigation into the cause of Mr. Stromberg's death will be held to-morrow by Justice Tatem of Bellmore.

WITCHCRAFT CASE HEARING.

One Defendant Claims the Other Convinced Him His Own Child Was Bewitched, Securing $500.

Special to The New York Times.

CARLISLE, Penn., July 8.—Edward Zug of this place, who is said to have acted the part of an accomplice and "go-between" for Mrs. McBride, charged with being a "witch doctor" of this place by the aged Stambaugh couple of Mount Holly Springs, testified before Committing Magistrate Hughes here to-day.

He claims that Mrs. McBride not only got him to aid her out of the kindness of his heart in what he believed to be the casting of a "witch spell" from the Stambaughs, but actually convinced him that his own child had been bewitched and had gotten him to give her about $500 in the past year to lift the "spell" from the child. Mrs. McBride was arrested again to-day on Zug's charge and was held under $500 bail for a magistrate's hearing here to-morrow.

The developments in Mrs. McBride's case have brought out the fact that scores of people in this section take their sick children to old "pow pow" women, white or negro, and put themselves under the care of this class of practitioners.

PATERSON STRIKERS JAILED.

Nine More Punished for Throwing Stones—McGrath and Executive Committee at Loggerheads.

PATERSON, N. J., July 8.—Nine more striking dyers' helpers were arrested at the dyehouse of Auger & Simon to-day. They were taken before Recorder Sonier, who sent them to jail for ten days each. The men and a number of others gathered at the mill early this morning and threw stones at the non-union men who entered the mill.

There was a row at the meeting of the strikers in Turn Hall to-day. The trouble was caused by a dispute between President McGrath of the strikers' union and the strikers' Executive Committee. The committee alleged that McGrath had not informed them of the action of the committee of local clergymen that called on Jacob Weidmann to try to arrange a settlement of the strike. Mr. Weidmann made a proposition that was rejected by the strikers. It was that the men should receive an increase of a dollar a week each at the end of four weeks, provided they went back to work at once and business should be good during the four weeks. The committeemen claimed that McGrath had been in communication with the clergymen's committee and had not informed them of the fact.

McGrath said that the Executive Committee "had him by the nose" all the time. He charged that Branch Columbia, which is composed of English-speaking workmen, wanted to have entire control of the union and run it to the detriment of the other branches. The meeting voted to stand by McGrath.

RAID EXCITES CHINATOWN.

Alleged Proprietor of an Opium Joint Captured After a Lively Chase—Two Other Arrests.

Acting Capt. Murtha of the Elizabeth Street Station, with Detectives Roth and Milhauser, raided an alleged opium "joint" in a room on the third floor of 16 Pell Street last night and captured two white men there.

While the raiders were breaking into the place, which is occupied by George Yee, a Chinaman, thirty-eight years old, a score of Chinamen rushed to the windows in the rear and dashed down the fire escapes. Their shouts attracted Chinamen in other tenements and very soon Pell Street was almost impassable with dense crowds of excited and terrified celestials.

While the policemen were gaining an entrance to the room, George Yee walked through the dark hallway and asked them what they wanted. He was placed under arrest, but breaking from Murtha's grasp dashed through the hallway, climbed the window ledge, and, before any of the officers could reach him, jumped to the roof of an extension building in the rear, two stories below, thence to the ground and escaped to Bayard Street.

Roth and Milhauser left the white men in Murtha's custody and started after Yee. Followed by an excited crowd, they chased him through Mott Street, and overhauled him at Canal Street. He had discarded his sandals and was running at top speed in his bare feet.

He was taken to the station house and locked up charged with keeping an opium "joint." The two white men caught in the place said they were John Davis, twenty-three years old, of 90 Goerck Street, and Samuel Sperber, twenty-three years old, of 22 Cook Street, Brooklyn, and gave their occupations as jewelers. They were also locked up.

INDIAN TERRITORY VOLCANO.

Gas Escapes from Fissures in Mountains and Roaring Is Heard.

GUTHRIE, O. T., July 8.—Great excitement has been caused at Tulsa, Indian Territory, owing to the discovery by surveyors working north of that place of cracks in the sides of mountains, as though from great pressure underneath. Gas is escaping from the fissures, and a continual hissing and roaring can be heard.

On the extreme top of the highest hill there has been a small volcano at work, throwing up large bowlders and loosing their [illegible] depth has caused the commotion. The inhabitants of Tulsa are becoming nervous over the state of affairs.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO

Bloomingdales

3RD AVE. 59TH & 60TH STS.

The Sale of Manufacturers' Stocks Grows in Economies.

This sale of Manufacturers' Stocks, our "new record" sale, has created opportunities beyond precedent for summer money-savings. In every need, personal or otherwise, you'll find here bargains in merchandise of dependable quality, unmatchable. These columns hint at some:

Dainty White Lawn Waists, $1.19.

Prettily tucked and hemstitched or finely tucked and trimmed with Valenciennes lace inserting, collars and cuffs to match in each instance. The sale of manufacturers' stocks makes this small price possible.

2nd floor, 59th St. Section

Lawn and Percale Wrappers, 57c.

The newest, most becoming fashions; nice wide skirts trimmed with good quality braid; plenty of white ground effects with black figures and stripes; cool, well made garments in sizes 34 to 46. No mail orders filled; none sent C. O. D.

2nd floor, 59th St. Section

Sicilian Walking Skirts, $3.90.

Black or blue, with white stitching, or plain black and navy, seven gored flounce shape, twelve times stitched on flounce; new closed-tight inverted plait back; all sizes. Regular $6 and $7 skirts, for two hours only to-day, from 10 A. M. to 12 noon, at, each, **$3.90**

2nd floor, 59th St. Section

Satin Stripe Paris Lawns, 12½c. yd.

Very sheer quality; also white madras and cheviot with satin stripes; 34 inches wide; regularly sold for 25c and 35c. per yard.

Main floor—near Rotunda.

Ruffled Curtains.

Thousands of pairs of dainty ruffled curtains, of which we name these two:

$1.10—Bobbinette curtains; with lace insertions and lace edge; real value $1.98.

38c—striped organdy curtains; full length; exceptional value.

3rd floor—60th St. Section.

Silkoline Comfortables, 77c.

The daintiest patterns in excellent quality silkoline, white and tinted grounds; good soft, fluffy cotton used; stitched with worsted; all full sizes; worth $1.25 and $1.50.

Main floor—near Rotunda.

Fine Refrigerators, $4.99.

45 inches high; 25 inches wide; 16 inches deep; hard wood with fine nickel hinges; double doors; the provision compartment is white enamelled; made and finished in the finest manner.

Ground floor—59th St. Section.

Union Taffeta Silk Umbrellas, $1.95

With case and tassel to match; some with tape edge; others hemstitched with silk; Paragon frames; close roll; 26 and 28 inches, for men or women; fine handles, such as pearl, ivory, horn, sterling silver trimmed and many others; some of the handles alone are worth $2.

Main floor—59th St. Section.

Men's Shoes and Oxfords, $2.19

Of "Ideal" kid; lace shoes and oxfords; welted and stitched soles; also some vici kid, box calf and wax calf shoes in this lot. Worth $3.50 to $5.00.

Main floor—60th St. Section.

Lawn Tents, $3.98

Splendid contrivances to keep the children out of the sun, or for camping out. They are made of good quality duck; blue or brown stripes; 7 feet high; 7 feet in diameter; all complete with poles and stakes, ready for erection.

Third floor—60th St. Section.

RUMORS OF A CANDY TRUST.

Standard Oil Company Said to be Backing a Consolidation Plan.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 8.—The Confectioners' Review of this city says:

"A report comes from the East that a movement has been started for the purpose of combining all the Eastern candy companies under one management. The movement is said to be backed by the Standard Oil Company. According to current report the Standard Oil Company has been engaged in securing a proprietorship of the most extensive sugar plants in the West, which lends color to the report of the Eastern candy combine.

"The plan was to combine all the candy companies with the Independent Glucose Company in New York. The proposition was rejected, owing to the fear that the Corn Products Company would acquire candy plants and open a war in the sugar as well as the candy trade."

SANDSTORM BRINGS HAVOC.

It Completely Destroys Vegetation in a Colorado Desert Oasis.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 8.—A sandstorm has caused damage estimated at $1,000,000 in the Indo Valley on the Southern Pacific Railroad in the Colorado desert. An artificial oasis of 900 acres had been made by digging artesian wells and planted in melons.

Three hundred carloads of melons, for which $1,200 a car had been offered, were almost ready for shipment when the storm broke. For three days it raged, with the thermometer 126 degrees in the shade, and when it was over every bit of vegetation had been destroyed.

Secret Wedding in East Orange, N. J.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., July 8.—Miss Nellie F. Wagner, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William F. Wagner of 15 North Arlington Avenue, East Orange, notified her mother this afternoon that she had been married on Monday, June 2 last, to William Alfred Boote, son of Edward Boote, of 26 Arlington Avenue. After the news was broken to Mrs. Wagner the bridegroom informed his parents. The fathers of the young people are both engaged in business in New York and are rather prominent in society circles in the Orange communities.

Judge for Philippines Resigns.

OMAHA, July 8.—Judge Herbert J. Davis, who was recently appointed a Judge of the Court of First Instance in the Philippines, has resigned his position, and will remain in the United States. The resignation is a result of ill-health. Judge Davis, who resides in Chicago, is with a friend in this city. He was a District Judge in Omaha. He was to have sailed from San Francisco on the Sherman July 10.

Aguilar Free Library's Work.

The report of the Aguilar Free Library Society for the past year has just been issued and shows a record of remarkable progress. The society maintains four free libraries, situated at 197 East Broadway, 174 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, 113 East Fifty-ninth Street, and 106 Avenue C. The libraries are mostly situated in poor and densely populated sections of the city, and show a large increase in circulation each year. The open-shelf system is now used in three of these libraries, and each one has a reference room and a children's room. During the past year 38,347 readers have made use of the reference room at East Broadway.

Mrs. Rogers's Cripple Creek Claim.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., July 8.—Among the effects of Mrs. Augusta Rogers, who died in the Industrial Home here Friday, have been found some documents establishing her title to claims in Cripple Creek, and to a homestead in Butterfield, near Little Rock, Ark. The woman was put off a train at Picton Station a month ago for not paying her fare, and after wandering to this city found food and shelter in the Industrial Home. She was buried Saturday at the city's expense. A letter left by her refers to a son, Paul Rogers, of New York, Overseer of the Poor Alexander Ayros is searching for her relatives.

Toledo's Mayor to Seek for Health.

Special to The New York Times.

TOLEDO, Ohio, July 8.—Mayor Samuel M. Jonee to-day issued a long statement regarding the many recently published stories as to his physical condition, in which he refers to his terrible sufferings from asthma, and gives that as the cause, largely, of his present emaciated appearance. He says he is going into the country to take physical culture, such as the farmers and laborers to-day are taking, with plain living, and by this kind of self-treatment he hopes in time to regain his shattered health.

Horse Thief Caught in Jersey City.

Benjamin Lee of New Brunswick, N. J., was arrested in Jersey City last night while trying to sell a horse and wagon and 175 bottles of wine for $15. The wagon bore the name Henry, 176 Bleecker Street, New York, and Lee finally admitted that he had stolen the outfit while it had been left on Eighth Avenue by the driver, who was delivering goods. Henry was notified and Lee was locked up.

Orange, N. J., to Have New City Hall.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., July 8.—It is very probable that Orange will soon have a new City Hall, and also a new High School. The Common Council has voted to purchase the Minihan property, in Main Street, and it is intended to utilize the same for the improvements mentioned. [illegible]

THE PRESIDENT'S LIFE AT HIS COUNTRY HOME

The Cares of Office Follow Him in Mass of Correspondence.

Horseback Ride After a Morning of Work—Montague White at Luncheon—Anecdote of the Governor and the Windmill.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., July 8.—President Roosevelt again missed his long-anticipated horseback ride this morning, and a stableman had to exercise his anxious hunter. He did ride in the afternoon, however, and the horse did not tire in the second hard ride. The horse and the President are close friends, and the animal behaves better with Mr. Roosevelt on his back than he does with the stableman.

When the President awoke it was to hear the rain pouring in torrents. He said to himself that he was still sleepy, and at the end of the shower he would get up to take the ride. He slept longer than he meant to, and the first thing he knew it was breakfast time.

After breakfast there was the mail to be attended to, and it was of amazing proportions. The President worked like a Trojan with his secretaries. There were a number of army commissions to be signed and appointments of Postmasters. There was also a great amount of necessary correspondence. The President was busy all morning and did not leave the house, though the rain had ceased immediately after breakfast.

Secretary Cortelyou and Assistant Secretary Loeb reached the Executive branch of the Oyster Bay "White House" about 11:30, where they worked over the correspondence that did not require the President's personal supervision for some hours.

Harry C. Pearse, chief operator, worked with them, being busy in superintending the telegraphic connections with the office and the outside world, Washington in particular. There are to be five wires and a quadruplex.

The executive quarters were increased by one room, so that the chief bureau of the United States Government is now quartered in rooms about 10 by 12 feet, and another without a window, which measures perhaps 8 by 6 feet. There is still hope of getting another small room. A trunk and box, presumably filled with official documents and papers, was delivered to-day.

While the Secretaries were busy with their work in their rooms at the Oyster Bay Bank Building, in the basement below them, where pool, billiards, and ping-pong can be played sat two citizens of Oyster Bay.

One of them, speaking of "Teddy," remarked that it is no fault of his that he is President.

"Why," said he, "Teddy's tried to get killed more times than enough, but the time the United States came closest to losing Roosevelt for a President was when he was Governor. He came down here for a vacation, and he was out enjoying himself on his farm. Young Teddy was with him, and he said to his dad:

"'Say, papa, could you climb that windmill?'

"'Certainly,' said Teddy, never thinking that the kid might try it when he was away, and up he went. When he was up near the top he never stopped to think that the heavy steel blades were whizzing above him until one of them caught him on the top of the head. If he'd been a half inch higher out there wouldn't have been no President Roosevelt. He would have lost his brains.

"The big blade cut four inches through his scalp. He was stunned and came nigh falling, but he hung on with the blood pouring down his face, and then he came down. It was a good lesson for young Teddy when he saw his father covered with blood, and he hain't yet climbed the windmill. Archie may try it some day, for he never saw his father like Teddy did."

The President and Mrs. Roosevelt had as their guest at luncheon Montague White, who has been a personal friend of Mr. Roosevelt's since he was Governor of New York. Mr. White was formerly agent in the United States for the South African Republics, and at one time represented them in London. At the outbreak of the war with Great Britain he espoused the cause of the Boers and their allies.

Mr. White arrived shortly after noon and was driven at once to Sagamore House. As he was going up the steep hill he was stopped by one of the Secret Service men and asked politely what his business might be and who he might be.

He attempted to explain that he had been invited to dine with the President, but the Secret Service officer could not understand his decided English accent for some time. Then he permitted Mr. White to go on to the house.

At the railroad station Mr. White said that he had been invited to luncheon by the President. He said he had previously notified Mr. Roosevelt that he wished to say good-bye to him and to his wife, who have entertained him in this country. Mr. White said he was about to sail for England and did not know when he would reach South Africa.

Referring to the incident of his being held up by the Secret Service officer, he remarked that he was not astonished, and that it was but natural that he should be carefully guarded.

"Why," said Mr. White, "he has far more power than King Edward, and even more than the Emperor of Germany or the Czar of Russia. Both are far more hampered in their power than the President. As the United States grows, the elected ruler will have to be even more zealously guarded. It is really surprising how much personal liberty President Roosevelt has and how easy it is to get to him."

Only incidental reference was made to the late Boer war, but in the conversation during and subsequent to the luncheon, the party discussed reciprocity, particularly with regard to Cuba. The President indicated that he felt concessions were due to Cuba from this country, and expressed his conviction that eventually not only the people of the United States but Congress itself would vindicate the advocate of Cuban reciprocity. He believes that in some form reciprocal relations between the United States and Cuba will be established at the next session of Congress.

It was semi-officially announced to-day that whatever action may be taken by Congressman Littlefield to frame a bill to curb or control the trusts will not be the action of the President. There are no arrangements for a consultation by the President, Attorney General Knox, and Littlefield. It was stated that the anthracite question would undoubtedly be most prominent in the Winter's legislation and that the President's attitude was best shown in his Pittsburg speech.

The afternoon was lively at the Roosevelt home. "Teddy," Junior, and his chum, Emlen Roosevelt, Jr., a cousin, rigged up a novel ping-pong outfit. A bench was put on the porch and the court marked off. Then they began their game.

Mr. Roosevelt returned to rest on the porch. The noise of the boys was a little too much and he sent them to the tennis court. A little later the boys risked their necks climbing on the top of the barn for a game of "rough house." Tiring of this, they told the President that they thought it time for a horseback ride.

Mr. Roosevelt sent word to the barn for the horses, and soon four were saddled. The President mounted Bleisteln, the hunter that has missed his master, and was as fresh as though he had not been exercised in the morning by the stableman. The President, his son, and two cousins, Emlen and George, rode away two by two toward Cold Spring Harbor. They returned from Glen Cove through Yellow Coat Road. The party came back in single file and at a tremendous clip. The President urged his hunter to his best, but the boys were close behind him, beating hoofs. Teddy, Junior, second, Emlen third, and George the "also ran."

A Secret Service man sainted the President as he dismounted and remarked that one of his company should be with him when he rode abroad. "You will need a good horse," replied the President, laughing. It was his first escape from the Secret Service guardianship since he came to Oyster Bay.

CHICAGO, July 8.—President Roosevelt's son Kermit is not to be without a collie pup after all. The dog which George Classen of Chicago recently gave to the boy at Oyster Bay having died, Mr. Classen has telegraphed that he has shipped its full brother to Master Kermit, with his compliments. The pup is a son of Bozzie II., which died recently.

Father Cushing Not Unfrocked.

In THE TIMES yesterday it was said that Father John Hay Cushing, who went to Oyster Bay to see President Roosevelt for the purpose of interesting him, and through him the State Department, in a legal action which he has against the Italian Government, was "an unfrocked priest." This is not true. Father Cushing's standing as a priest has not been affected by the long fight in which he and twenty-nine other priests have been engaged with Bishop Matz of Denver. In the head line of THE TIMES article Father Cushing was designated as a "crank," a designation not warranted by the facts set forth in the article itself.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT DOES HONOR TO A POLICEMAN.

Roundsman Mills Presented with a Gold Medal for a Brave Rescue by the Life Saving Service.

An unusual honor was yesterday morning conferred upon a member of the New York police force when Capt. C. A. Abbey, United States Navy, in command of the United States Life Saving Service, brought from Washington a gold medal and presented it to Roundsman Robert E. Mills for bravery in rescuing two men from drowning in the North River last year.

This is the highest medal given under the authority of the United States Government by the Life Saving Service. The Government presents three classes of medals, gold, silver, and bronze, and those presented by the Life Saving Service in the Navy Department are always for some act of heroism connected with the saving of life from the water, and always after a very rigid examination into the merits of the case.

Shortly before noon Capt. Abbey went to the Commissioner's office with the medal, which is nearly two inches in diameter and attached to the coat by a broad scarlet ribbon. He brought with him also a long letter from Secretary Shaw of the Navy Department.

Roundsman Mills had been summoned to Headquarters and all the Inspectors who happened to be in the building were called in to be present at the presentation. Inspectors Cortright, Brooks, Murphy, Kane, and Cross and First Deputy Commissioner Thurston and a number of other persons were present.

Stepping forward in his full uniform, Capt. Abbey opened the letter sent with the medal by Secretary Shaw, and read it.

It told how the policeman on Aug. 25, 1901, while attached to the West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street Station, was attending to his post duties at the foot of One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, North River, when his attention was attracted by a crowd on the river bank, which was shouting for somebody to rescue two young men who had just been thrown out of a boat about 100 feet off shore. Patrolman Mills pulled off his helmet and coat and jumped right into the water. He swam out and rescued one of the men. Then, in spite of the fact that he was very nearly exhausted, he swam back to the boat and succeeded in finding the second man.

This man was just about drowning, and in his struggles caught the policeman in such a way that both were very nearly drowned. Only the arrival of a citizen in a boat saved the lives of both. Mills was unconscious when taken to the shore, and with the two men he had rescued was carried in an ambulance to the hospital.

Capt. Abbey made a short speech of congratulation, in which he said that the information upon which the medal had been awarded had shown that this was not Roundsman Mills's first act of heroism. He said that the circumstances showed that Mills had been prompt, intelligent, self-sacrificing, and brave. He then pinned the medal on Mills's coat.

Mills stood for a few moments at a loss what to say, while tears came into his eyes. Then he said in a heeltating way:

"I don't know how to talk well enough to express my gratitude for this. All I can say is that I shall in the future try to be worthy of this medal."

Commissioner Partridge shook the policeman's hand and Inspector Cross stepped up to him and said:

"Mills, I don't know you; but I want to congratulate you and tell you that you are an honor to the department."

Deputy Commissioner Thurston spoke next, and the other Inspectors shook Mills's hand.

Mills was the recipient this year of the Meyer Medal of the department, one of the three gold medals annually presented for the bravest work of the year. Commissioner Partridge said that the Rhinelander Medal, the oldest medal of the three, had been presented to another policeman for bravery under circumstances very much the same as Mills's, and that the Committee in deciding had taken the temperature of the water into consideration.

WEST. MARYLAND DIRECTORS.

George J. Gould and John W. Gates Elected Additional Members—Winslow S. Pierce Heads the Board.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 8.—At an adjourned meeting of the Board of Directors of the Western Maryland Railroad, held to-day, Messrs. George J. Gould and John W. Gates were elected as additional members. The board as now constituted is composed of the following:

W. S. Pierce, George J. Gould, John W. Gates, Henry B. Henson, Lawrence Greer, Edwin Gould, W. H. McIntire of New York; F. S. Landstreet, S. Davies Warfield, John M. Hood, George R. Gaither, Thomas J. Shryock, and Charles W. Slagle.

It was stated at to-day's meeting that later places would be made on the board for E. L. Fuller, Myron T. Herrick, and Alvin Krech, who are the managers of the Fuller syndicate. The resignation of Gen. John M. Hood, the old President of the road, was accepted and complimentary resolutions in his behalf were adopted. Winslow S. Pierce was elected President of the new board and F. S. Landstreet Vice President. Mr. Landstreet will continue to act for the time being as General Manager.

Rock Island Road Conference.

It was announced in Wall Street yesterday that a conference is to be held in this city to-day between the Gould and Rock Island interests, with respect to the Rock Island Railroad becoming a member of the St. Louis Terminal Association. President Ramsey of the Wabash Railroad says he understands that the meeting is for the purpose of arranging various details, the admission of the Rock Island having already been agreed upon.

New Brooklyn Hospital Opened.

The new Cumberland Street Hospital, in Brooklyn, has been formally opened for the reception of patients. The new hospital is under the control of the city. Dr. C. B. Bacon, formerly of the Kings County Hospital, has been made Superintendent of the hospital, in which there are already twenty-one patients. The institution will accommodate 200 patients and is provided with an ambulance service for emergency cases.

Money for Movement of Crops.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The first money for the movement of crops was shipped from the Treasury to-day—$100,000 to New Orleans and $500,000 to Chicago. The demand for money from the interior promises to be somewhat heavier than last year. Since Jan. 1 $5,000,000 has been transferred against $3,000,000 for the same period last year.

PROGRESS MADE IN THE DISBROW HEARING

Witnesses Tell of His Explanations of Foster's Absence.

Fire Chief Croker's Son Describes the Finding of the Empty Boat in Tiana Bay—Hearing Nearing End.

GOOD GROUND, L. I., July 8.—Much progress was made to-day in the Disbrow hearings, and the District Attorney thinks he may be able to close the case for his side to-morrow or perhaps on Thursday morning.

Samuel Thomas, an undertaker of Sag Harbor, was the first witness. He had charge of the funeral of Clarence Foster. There was a cut or abrasion over the right eyebrow. It was perhaps an inch and a half long. He did not think it was a cut, only a skin-deep wound. There was much blood on the face, and some in the ears. He had never stripped the body.

Ellsworth Holland, a bayman, who had known Foster well, repeated the oft-told story of the wound on the forehead, which Dr. Nugent, the Coroner, has testified, did not exist. The face was swollen, but about the cut it was swollen more than elsewhere. He, too, saw much blood.

Edward Croker, the fifteen-year-old son of the Chief of the New York Fire Department, testified he had been in Good Ground since June 3, and described how the boat was found.

Mrs. Clarence Foster, the nineteen-year-old widow of the dead man, testified that about 8:30 on the night of his death her husband changed his working clothes for his good suit. He took from the pockets of the old suit and put in the pockets of the new suit a roll of bills containing perhaps seven or eight dollars; also some letters, his pearl-handled knife, his keys, and the chain to which they were fastened, and some other things. He took two linen handkerchiefs and one silk one. He left the house and she had not seen him since. He wore a dark alpine hat. He said he was going to the clubhouse, the Hampton Pines, with a friend. He did not say who the friend was. He was to return at midnight, but did not. One night before her husband stayed out late, and he told her he had been with "Dis." Mrs. Foster never heard her husband mention Miss Lawrence, and she did not know the girl.

Charles Rogers, steward of the Hampton Pines Club, told of the visit to his place of the three. Disbrow and Foster were sober when they left. Foster and Disbrow walked out on the veranda first. There was some wind, and Foster's hat blew off and whirled away. In the darkness it could not be found, so witness loaned Foster the cap which was afterward found in the wagon. Mr. Rogers identified the cap. Miss Lawrence came out while he and the young men were standing on the veranda. Mr. Rogers next saw Disbrow on the following day at the Good Ground station. Witness had heard that Foster and Miss Lawrence were missing, and he asked Disbrow what he had done with them. Disbrow replied that they had driven to Ternell's after leaving the club, that he went upstairs to change his clothing, and when he came down stairs the couple were gone. He supposed they had gone away in a boat, as the rig was left behind.

Arthur Topping, the station agent here, who had been teaching Foster the railroad business, met Disbrow at the station about the time Mr. Rogers did. He questioned Disbrow about Foster because Foster had some keys belonging to him. Disbrow replied Foster was out in the woods asleep.

Harold Squires, the express driver at the station, also asked Disbrow where Foster was. Disbrow's answer to Squires, according to the latter, was to the effect he did not know.

Warren Corwin, proprietor of the hotel at which Mrs. Lawrence and her daughter lived, said that on the night of the death of the girl he saw Dimple drive away in a wagon with Disbrow. Before he saw Dimple Lawrence and Disbrow drive away he saw Foster drive past his house in the direction of Ternell's. He was pretty sure the rig Foster passed in was the one in which Foster drove past. He did not see Disbrow again that night, but met him the next morning. He was then alone, and driving the rig which he had been in the night before. He was going toward the village from the direction of Ternell's. He was leaving the rig at Willis Wells's barns. Disbrow, after leaving the rig, got into Corwin's and rode to the Post Office. On the way Mr. Corwin asked where Dimple Lawrence was, and, according to the witness, Disbrow replied she was down at Ternell's.

Jennie Pettijohn, the colored cook at Corwin's, saw Disbrow and Dimple Lawrence drive away.

Mrs. Pettijohn also identified the green cap which had been found near the house as the one Disbrow wore when he drove away with Dimple. Although it is not definitely known, it is supposed this cap was lost in a scuffle in the carriage when Dimple Lawrence wanted to go into the hotel as they drove past in the early morning on the way from the club to Ternell's, and of which Mrs. Lawrence has told.

Mrs. Pettijohn undressed the body of the girl after it was found. The ribbon the girl wore about her neck had to be cut away with a knife. It was tied tightly. The usual manner of wearing the ribbon was to have a bow at the back of the neck, but on the body the knot was in front. It was tied very hard. Mr. Smith laid great stress on this, to give the impression that the girl had been strangled. The witness, however, said the neck did not seem any more discolored than the face and chest.

After several other witnessee had given testimony, the case went over until to-morrow morning.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPH TESTS.

The Navy Department Expects Soon to Begin Experiments at Different Points, Including New York.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The Navy Department has in contemplation a plan to establish a wireless telegraph station in San Francisco harbor. The department now has no adopted system of wireless communication, but expects soon to begin a series of experiments at different points with foreign systems. Lieut. Hudgins of the Naval Bureau of Equipment, sent abroad to purchase apparatus for trial, will leave Germany on July 11 for New York. He will bring with him the apparatus of two French and two German systems of wireless telegraphy, and these will be tried, with the Marconi system, at New York, Annapolis, Washington, San Francisco, and other points.

All matters connected with wireless telegraphy in the navy have been placed in charge of Lieut. Albert M. Beecher. That officer contemplates the erection of a mast at Highland Light, in New York Harbor, to be used in signaling passing vessels. It has been contemplated to use the imported apparatus first in attempts to communicate between Washington and Annapolis.

Nearly all of the big warships of the United States Navy have been fitted with elongated masts for wireless telegraphy experiments.

SUICIDE OF AN ARMY OFFICER.

Lieut. Col. Barnett Was at a Sanitarium When He Killed Himself.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The War Department is advised that Lieut. Col. Charles R. Barnett, Quartermaster's Department, committed suicide July 5 by jumping from a fire-escape on a sanitarium at Battle Creek, Mich.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., July 8.—Lieut. Col. Barnett had been a patient at a sanitarium here for some time, afflicted with suicidal mania. He had an attendant in his room with him. Saturday morning the attendant stepped out of the room for a moment, and Col. Barnett escaped. He ran up to the fourth floor, where the attendant later discovered him, sitting on the outside of a window. The attendant endeavored to coax him back into the building, but Col. Barnett refused to come and jumped.

STEEL TRUST LITIGATION

Suit to Enjoin Payment of Common Stock Dividends the Latest.

Hopkins Brothers Repudiate the Association of Their Name in Proceedings Brought on Monday.

Two important developments occurred yesterday in the litigation in which the United States Steel Corporation is involved as a result of its plan to retire part of its preferred stock by an issue of bonds. One was the announcement that a new suit is to be brought to enjoin the payment of further dividends on the company's common stock, and the other the official announcement that the use of the name of Hopkins Brothers in the suit begun in New Jersey on Monday was altogether unauthorized.

Various circumstances connected with these latest moves against the Steel Trust point to the conclusion that they have been instituted by certain persons who have been prominent in similar cases against other corporations who have made important financial moves within the last two or three years.

Early in the day the following statement was given out by Franklin W. Hopkins of Hopkins Brothers, named as plaintiffs in the suit started on Monday:

"The first intimation that I had of any suit being brought against the United States Steel Corporation was when I saw it in the newspapers. The use of our name in this suit was unauthorized, and we have taken steps to have it withdrawn."

Beyond this neither member of the firm would make any statement. Franklin W. Hopkins said he did not care to say who was responsible for the use of the firm's name.

At the opening of business Hopkins Brothers sent a representative to the office of J. P. Morgan & Co. to explain that they absolutely repudiated the attempt to associate their firm with the efforts being made to block the plans of the Steel Corporation. It is reported that some time ago David Lamar called upon a member of the firm of Hopkins Brothers and inquired what was their view of the Steel Company's plan. He was told, it is said, that the firm had no direct interest in the matter, and held no opinion on the subject. Lamar is said to have asked how the firm's customers viewed the matter, and to have requested that such of them as objected to the conversion to put in touch with him that they might act together.

David Lamar, when asked yesterday if he was back of the suit against the Steel Trust, said:

"I know nothing about it. I am not responsible for the reports concerning me."

Mr. Lamar showed much interest in the fact that Hopkins Brothers were taking steps to have their name withdrawn from the suit, and asked for particulars of the announcement they had made. Commenting on this turn in the case, he said:

"That will make no difference. The suit will go on without them. There are enough plaintiffs in the suit without Hopkins Brothers."

It could not be learned in whose name the suit to enjoin the payment of further common stock dividends is to be brought. A prominent interest in the Steel Trust said in regard to the latest move:

"We understand that such an injunction is to be sought by the same people who are back of the suit begun yesterday. These people are gradually showing their true colors, and soon it will be generally recognized what kind of attacks we are withstanding. It is known how we handled the strike we had on our hands last year, and it can be surmised how we will handle this affair. It is unfortunate that we have to stand such attacks, but I presume there is no help for it."

The Directors of the United States Steel Corporation recently declared a dividend of 1 per cent. on the common stock, payable Sept. 6. It is presumed that an effort will be made to stop the payment of this dividend.

CARDINALS AS "HUSTLERS."

Reported Remark of the Pope Owing to the Celerity with Which the Reply to Gov. Taft Was Prepared.

ROME, July 8.—The answer of the Committee of Cardinals to Gov. Taft's recent note on the subject of the friars' lands in the Philippines was presented to the Pope this morning by Cardinal Rampolla, the Papal Secretary of State.

The Pontiff expressed his pleasure at the celerity with which the business had been dispatched, and said jestingly:

"We are teaching the Americans the renowned art of hustling."

The answer will be translated into French and will be printed.

GERMANS' ATTITUDE AT MANILA.

Officer of the Irene Says the Trouble Was Due to a Spaniard's Mistake.

BERLIN, July 8.—Capt. Pohl, who was on board the German cruiser Irene in Manila Harbor, relates in the Marine Rundschau what he declares to have been the "amusing basis of the American misconceptions of the attitude of Germany toward the blockade."

Capt. Pohl says the band of the Irene played an American air after saluting Commodore Dewey's flag, and the Spanish pilot thought it was the Spanish Coronation Hymn, and related the incident ashore in extravagant language. The Spanish newspapers in Manila printed this version of the incident, and the Spaniards in Manila and elsewhere showed an enthusiastic liking for everything German, the commander of the Volunteers of Iloilo telegraphing to the commander of the Irene his thanks for the "sympathetic demonstration."

The Americans in Manila, according to Capt. Pohl, believed the pilot's story, but Commodore Dewey, knowing the facts, laughed at it.

ARMY AND NAVY MANOEUVRES.

According to Secretary Moody's Plan Press Correspondents Will Be Given No Information Regarding Movements.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Hitherto the department officials have considered but two factors in the coming joint army and naval manoeuvres on the Atlantic coast in September—the navy and defending forces. Now, according to the plans of Secretary of the Navy Moody, there is to be a third factor—the press of the United States.

The object of the manoeuvres is to simulate actual warfare, and the Secretary believes that, as the press plays such an important part in real war, it should be seriously considered in connection with the coming manoeuvres. He contemplates throwing the press correspondents of the country upon their own resources, meanwhile having both invaders and defenders regard the news-gatherers as a common "enemy" and endeavoring to mask the movements of their forces.

It is not believed that, under Secretary Moody's plan, there will be anything to prevent news organizations from chartering vessels of their own and keeping up with the fleets at sea the best they may, for this was done in the late Spanish-American war.

Secretary Moody points out that his plan will be valuable in bringing to light news "leaks," for which officers who are found responsible will be reprimanded, and in proving to practical facts how unwarranted the fears are that the vessels of the squadrons and guard against the enemy of information.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

PERSONALLY CONDUCTED TOURS TO THE

PACIFIC COAST

AUGUST 2 TO AUGUST 31.
COLORADO, CALIFORNIA AND
CANADIAN NORTHWEST.
ROUND TRIP RATE,
$200.
Two persons in one berth, $180 each

AUGUST 2 TO SEPTEMBER 4.
COLORADO, CALIFORNIA AND
YELLOWSTONE PARK.
ROUND TRIP RATE,
$250.
Two persons in one berth, $230 each

Apply to Tourist Agent, 1,196 Broadway, New York, or address GEO. W. BOYD, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia, Pa.
J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Passenger Agent.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

The Year's Work Reviewed in the Forty-fourth Annual Report.

Efforts in Behalf of Reciprocity and Enlargement of the Erie Canal—Statistics of Trade.

The forty-fourth annual report of the Chamber of Commerce for the year ended April 30, 1902, issued yesterday, reviews the trade and financial questions of the city and of the United States, giving statistical statements, and including the subjects on which the Chamber has taken action during the year.

Since the Chamber in 1852 memorialized Congress in favor of a reciprocity treaty with the Dominion of Canada it has consistently, the report says, supported every measure looking toward reciprocal trade, and every treaty providing for reciprocal concessions in tariff rates which has been submitted for the approval of the legislative branch of the Government. Last year efforts were made to promulgate the still unratified treaty with France on these lines.

Closely allied with the general subject of reciprocity, the report continues, is that of the reduction of the tariff on sugar and tobacco imported into the United States from Cuba in return for corresponding reductions in Cuban tariff rates on imports from the United States. At the meeting in February a report and memorial were sent to Congress. The memorial set forth that a substantial reduction of the tariff duties upon sugar and tobacco would advance the commercial interests of the United States. The result was a resolution urging upon the Senate and House of Representatives a reduction of not less than 50 per cent. upon the tariff rates.

The Chamber has steadfastly insisted that the act of March 14, 1900, making the gold dollar the standard unit of value was defective, inasmuch as it failed to provide for making the silver currency as good as gold. As a result a bill was introduced at the recent session of Congress, which if it passes will make the legal-tender silver dollar of the same value as the gold dollar.

The report of the Committee on State and Municipal Taxation showed that this subject had been exhaustively treated and a table was made showing the comparative per capita expense of municipal administration in New York, Berlin, Paris, and London. The committee worked hard for the passage of the Stranahan Mortgage Tax bill, and, although it failed, renewed efforts will be made at the next session, it is declared.

The Chamber has never ceased to take interest in all plans looking to the improvement of the Erie Canal, and, at the February meeting, a report was presented favoring the recommendation of Gov. Odell in regard to canal enlargement. The committee expressed its conviction that the State is able to expend $80,000,000 for canal enlargement with less comparative sacrifice than was made in constructing the original Erie Canal.

The Chamber favored the creation at the seat of Government of an Executive department to be known as the Department of Commerce and Industries. Resolutions advocating the creation of this department were sent to the President and to the Chambers of Commerce and Boards of Trade throughout the country.

The consumption of sugar in the United States during 1901 was the largest on record, says the report, aggregating over 2,400,000 tons. The low prices have been due to the enormous production of beet sugar in European countries, the crop last year yielding nearly 7,000,000 tons.

The key to the coffee market during the year 1901, says the report, has been the unprecedented yield of the Brazilian crop. Taken all in all, the tobacco year was a disappointing one. The cotton crop showed an increase, the crop amounting to 10,425,141 bales, weighing 5,319,314,434 pounds, being an increase of 985,382 bales over the previous year. The value of the exports of provisions during the fiscal year showed an increase of $13,143,665. The exports of petroleum were the largest of any year in the history of the industry.

THE FALL-BUYING SEASON.

Reduced Rates from the Trunk Line and Central Passenger Association Territories.

The Merchants' Association has perfected its arrangements for what is known as the Fall buying season. They have obtained reduced rates from the Trunk Line and Central Passenger Association territories, extending as far west as the Mississippi River, and as far south as the Ohio River.

Reduced rate tickets will be sold from Central Passenger Association territory on Aug. 2 to 6 inclusive, and August 23 to 27 inclusive, being good for the return trip thirty days from date of sale of ticket. This territory extends from a line drawn through Buffalo, Pittsburg, Wheeling, West Va., west to the Mississippi River, including the cities of Chicago and St. Louis, and South to the Ohio River, including the cities in the northern part of Kentucky.

Reduced rate tickets will be sold from Trunk Line territory points on Aug. 23 to 27 inclusive, and Sept. 1 to 5 inclusive, with a fifteen-day return limit. The territory of the Trunk Line Association extends as far west as a line drawn through Buffalo, Pittsburg, and Wheeling, and as far south as the line of the Potomac River.

The rate of fare in each territory is one fare and a third for the round trip. The rates have been granted under the conditions that have heretofore prevailed when such rates were granted by the railroads in these two territories. The Merchants' Association has prepared circulars announcing the rates. The circulars are being mailed to merchants in the territory affected as well as in the territory contiguous thereto.

The lines in the Southwest, forming what is known as the Southwestern Passenger Bureau, which has jurisdiction over the State of Texas, Indian Territory, and Oklahoma, declined to grant the reduced rates. In that territory, however, the Southern Pacific Company offered to cooperate, and has announced special rates from all points on the lines in its system in Texas, which are, besides the Southern Pacific Company proper, the Houston and Texas Central, the Central Texas and Northwestern, the Fort Worth and New Orleans, and the San Antonio and Aransas Pass Railroad Companies.

The reduced rates will be in effect in Texas on July 29 to September, inclusive, and will be limited to fifty days from date of sale.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macys

Both Sides 14th St. from 13th to 15th, 6th Ave.

We will close our present building and move into our new store when completed, this Fall, Broadway at Sixth Avenue, Thirty-fourth to Thirty-fifth Street.

Continuation of the China and Cut Glass Sales.

Among the China items are Theodore Haviland's Dinner Sets, 101 pieces, newest shapes and decorations, with gold-stippled handles, advertised by others as "great bargains at $18.00"; our price **$14.97**

Men's $24.98 Made-to-Measure Suits at $15.98.

Materials: Fancy Cheviots, Homespuns, Crashes, Serges, Finished and Unfinished Worsteds—remnants of fabrics that went into Suits we sold up to $24.98. That's one of the attractive features of the sale. Only enough of each of the seventy-five styles for a single suit. Standard tailoring follows the reduced price. We do not skimp or bungle workmanship because a great cut has been made. We should measure enough men in one day to move the entire lot. Probably we shall.

Annex.

Men's Shirts.

Men's Summer Shirts—the easy-fitting, comfortable-feeling negligee kind that cool weather has kept in the background during recent days.

The 94c line claims your special attention. Made in our factory—made with a large, meritorious object in view. The object? To see for how little we could manufacture and sell a Shirt profitably that equals the best sold elsewhere at $1.50. We got the price down to 94c. And the materials, workmanship and general excellence of the Shirt are scarcely matched by any on the market at $1.50. The models are cut to a nicety—they fit without straining or bulging, not too large, not too taut—but just right. Incomparable value at 94c. Among the styles just from the factory are:

Corded Madras, small black, blue and red figures and polka dots on white grounds, detached cuffs.

Corded Madras, plaited bosoms, neat black figures and dots on tan grounds, cuffs at- or de-tached.

Woven Madras, medium darkish colorings—some effective blue and tan stripes, cuffs at- or de-tached.

Percales, the finest quality, plaited bosoms, smart black and white stripes, detached cuffs.

White Cambric, plaited bosoms, some have ten; others have six plaits on each side.

These Shirts are surely good enough for any man to wear. Nothing but ignorance of the Macy methods could induce you to mentally consign them to the dollar class because the price is 94c. The choicest $1.50 grades at other stores are frequently not as good.

Cambric Night Shirts.

Men's Collarless Night Shirts—made of good cambric, trimmed with fast-colored woven braid, cut full and long, sizes 15 to 20 inches, sold by others at 50c.; our price 39c.

Men's Underwear

Men's Balbriggan Shirts, long sleeves, finished with pearl buttons; Drawers to match, double bicycle seats and double gussets, 29c.

Men's Genuine French Balbriggan Shirts, long and short sleeves; Drawers to match, double gussets, 46c.

Men's Summer-weight Natural Merino Shirts, long and short sleeves; Drawers to match, double gussets and taped seams, 89c.

Men's Genuine French Lisle Thread Shirts, long and short sleeves; Drawers to match, strap backs and double gussets, 89c.

Women's Underwear

Women's Lisle Thread Vests, low neck, sleeveless, plain and fancy ribs, trimmed with silk tapes and lace, 19c.

Women's Ribbed Cotton Drawers, umbrella-shaped, trimmed with lace, 19c.

Women's Imported Swiss Ribbed Lisle Thread Vests, low neck, sleeveless, plain, or neck and armholes trimmed with lace edging, 29c.

Women's Mercerized Lisle Thread Vests, low neck, sleeveless, trimmed with lace, cream, white, pink, sky and black, 49c.

FREIGHT HANDLERS' STRIKE.

Committees of Men Will Confer with the Railroads To-day—Settlement of the Trouble Likely.

CHICAGO, July 8.—Through the efforts of Chairman Job of the State Arbitration Committee, accounts of meetings has been arranged for 10 o'clock to-morrow morning between the General Managers of each of the railroads and committee of striking freight handlers. Chairman Job went to each railroad separately and asked the General Manager whether he would receive a committee of the strikers. In every instance he was informed that the committee would be received if it was understood that it came from the employes of the road and not from the Freight Handlers' Union.

If any agreement is reached at the meeting it will be reported back to the officials of the union at 2 o'clock for approval and no action will be taken until it has the sanction of the officers of the union. Chairman Job said to-night that he thought he had inserted the entering wedge for the settlement of the strike.

President Curran of the Freight Handlers issued a statement to-night in which he says:

"We have offered to submit the issue to arbitration. I had a long conference to-night with Mr. Job of the State Board of Arbitration. He suggested that a committee of five freight handlers in each of the fifty or more freight houses in Chicago be appointed to call on the railway managers by which they are employed and present our grievances. I readily agreed to Mr. Job's suggestion. The reports of these various committees will decide the duration of the strike. I feel assured, however, that the difficulty will be amicably adjusted before to-morrow night."

At all the freight houses to-day pickets endeavored to dissuade newcomers from taking jobs and sought to lure away men already at work. In the yards of the Illinois Central, the men brought in last night were at work on perishable freight. They spent the night in sleeping cars brought for the purpose and ate their breakfast in dining cars mostly of the pattern used on construction trains.

This afternoon inquiries from officials of the various railroads elicited the invariable statement that freight of all kinds was being handled with scarcely any delay. Among the recruits at the Illinois Central was an old man and his three stalwart sons from "down the State." "I'm a stockholder in a small way," said the old man, "and as I heard your men was leaving, I came up with my three boys." The quartet was put to work.

About 50 per cent. of the wholesalers reported a curtailment or almost complete stoppage of business with outside points, while the remainder said business was going forward about as usual. Some firms laid off a number of men pending a settlement of the strike. A big grocery house said it had shipped no goods for two days.

This afternoon the teamsters decided not to aid in the strike.

NOMINATED FOR CONGRESS.

Thirty-fourth District, New York—R. R. Vreeland, Republican, renominated.

thirty days. Circulars announcing the cooperation of the Southern Pacific Company and its affiliated lines have also been prepared by the Merchants' Association, and are being mailed to all merchants in the Southwest. Series of circulars will be sent throughout all the territory affected.

Sort of a double barrelled opportunity—

The opportunity to buy a summer suit at about half price and at a time when you need it most—right in the middle of summer. We're clearing out all broken lots of summer suits at $11.75.

Lots of suits that sold all the way up to $25. These suits are all of the very latest cut, made of the smartest materials—choice of any of 'em now $11.75.

Every straw hat in the house now 85c.

WM. VOGEL & SON, Broadway, Houston St.

Lawyers' Surety Company's Presidency.

Joel B. Erhardt has retired from the Presidency of the Lawyers' Surety Company, a position he held for ten years. The Directors have adopted commendatory resolutions, an engraved copy of which will be sent Mr. Erhardt. The capital stock of the company has been reduced to $250,000, and a dividend of $120 per share has been declared to stockholders of record on May 23, 1902.

Declines to Leave Old Pastorate.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., July 8.—The Rev. John R. Atkinson, rector of Trinity Church, Elizabeth, has declined a call to Grace Church, in this city. His Vestry and congregation urged him to stay at Trinity Church.

To Pay Troops Called to Paterson.

TRENTON, N. J., July 8.—Gov. Murphy, State Treasurer Briggs, and Controller Morgan to-day held a conference over the fact that there is no appropriation available to pay the National Guardsmen who were recently called into service at Paterson. They decided to raise the money, $20,000, by giving their joint note, which the Legislature will be asked next Winter to pay.

Gaynor and Greene in Old Quarters.

QUEBEC, July 8.—Col. Gaynor and Capt. Greene have again taken up their quarters in the Chateau Frontenac, with the permission of the Sheriff, who still has them under his charge and who has placed detectives to keep watch over them.

Headwear for the Hot Days!

TWO irresistible reasons bring women to Wanamaker's for Hats just now. Foremost attraction is the superb variety of new ideas displayed — freshness, beauty, originality of design. Second, is the fact that practically the entire stock is marked at half price—often at very much less. And this is not only true of the model hats made by foremost Parisian modistes, but also of the hats made recently in our own workroom after ideas secured from latest advices of style, from Paris, with which we are in closest constant touch.

The display includes Foliage Hats, Evening Toques, and Bonnets, Street Hats, and Hats with simplest trimming—all in charming Summer styles, at—

$16 to $50 Hats Are Now $8 to $25

and Hats that were originally $10 to $25, are now $5 to $12.50. It is a superb collection to choose from, certainly; and just now women are ready for a fresh Summer Hat—particularly when it costs so little.

Second floor. Tenth street.

Women's Wash Skirts

And Shirt-Waist Suits

ANOTHER chapter today in this remarkable series of July offerings of clothes for women. Little wonder that all eyes have been on Wanamaker advertising recently, for there has been such a continuous array of splendid values as few women would care to miss.

The two groups featured today will meet exactly the wishes of hundreds of women, and the savings are most substantial.

At $5—SKIRTS WORTH UP TO $10

Short Walking Skirts, as well as Full-length Skirts, of plain or Mercerized linen, or pique; all prettily trimmed, and made in most stylish manner.

At $10—SHIRT-WAIST SUITS WORTH UP TO $21

Made of Mercerized ginghams, with figures or dots, also lawn, duck and linen; all prettily trimmed. Also a number of white embroidered lawn suits. A decidedly handsome collection at an unusually little price.

Second floor, Broadway.

Other Shirt-Waist Suits

VERY decisive reductions on suits for wear around home —all nicely made, of good-looking and serviceable materials:

At $1.50—Suits of lawn or percale, in white grounds with neat figures of black, blue or pink; two styles, with yoke front and back, or plaited front and back, trimmed with fancy braid; fitted skirt. Formerly $2.50 and $2.75.

At $2.75—Suits of chambray, in solid colors; two styles; waist plaited front and back; trimmed with white duck and pearl buttons; or full-front waist trimmed with folds of same and piped with white; trimmed with small buttons; fitted skirt with deep flounce. Formerly $4.50 and $5.

White Lawn Shirt-Waists at $1.

Of fine quality white lawn in two styles; open front or side; with short sleeves, trimmed with Valenciennes lace, insertion and plaits in clusters.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Then, in the Basement, these

Shirt-Waists at 65c—

Of lawn; white ground, with small black dots; full front, plaited at neck to bust; plaited back.

Hot-Weather Dress-Goods

All Interestingly Priced

THESE are the days—these July days—when the woman who is hunting for an extra Summer dress or two to round out her supply, reaps the benefit of her procrastination.

Read through this list of pretty Summer Cottons and Linens. True, it doesn't begin to suggest the variety and beauty of the goods, their colorings and patterns. But it *does* tell you concrete facts in the shape of the prices, old and new.

And, if you need a new thin, washable frock, they'll prove seductive enough to bring you to see the goods, or at least, to write for samples:

18c Printed Broche Batiste at 8c yard—
In many attractive designs; floral stripes and medallion figures; and conventional designs on white and colored grounds.

25c Lace Striped Swiss Muslins at 12½c yd—
In self-colors with self-embroidered figures between the lace stripes.

25c Printed Dimities at 12½c yard—
In floral and conventional designs on white and colored grounds.

30c Printed Silk Mousseline at 18c yard—
Of silk-and-cotton; giving strength and beauty combined; in handsome floral and conventional designs on white grounds.

25c Embroidered Swiss Muslin at 18c yd—
American-made; in a great variety of choice patterns, including many black figures and stripes embroidered on white; and colored figures and stripes on white.

30c and 35 Linen Madras at 20c yard—
In a variety of attractive white and colored stripes in combinations, as well as the desirable plain colorings.

50c Embroidered Swiss Muslins at 25c yd—
Made in Switzerland; in designs of black figures on colored grounds.

50c Linen Madras at 30c yard—
A great variety of attractive stripes in combinations of white and colors.

50c Scotch Pineapple Grenadine at 37½c
In pretty stripes, in several widths, in black-and-white, blue-and-white and gray-and-white.

$1.50 and $2 Embroidered Swiss Muslins at 75c and $1—
In many of the choicest patterns imported this season; of many designs there is only enough for one or two dress lengths.

Rotunda, Tenth street and Fourth avenue.

Special interest attaches to this offering of

Cotton Duck at 9c a Yard

For this particular material is in great demand nowadays for outing skirts, shirt-waist suits, and the like.

This Cotton Duck is as well-made as grades costing you several times as much; will launder well and retain its fresh appearance longer than most other cotton wash-goods. In plain black, navy blue and tan, at the remarkably low price of 9c a yard.

Fourth avenue.

Men's $1.50 and $2 SHIRTS at 50c

The most remarkable offering of Men's Summer Shirts made this year!

SMART new styles of madras and percale; excellent shirtmaking throughout; plain or plaited bosoms; cuffs attached and separate. Shirts that are selling daily in good stores at $1.50 and $2, now offered at the rate of three and four shirts for the original price of one.

Then there is broad variety, and all sizes. And think of buying a *half-dozen* $1.50 or $2 shirts for *three dollars!*

But that's the way they'll be selling this morning, and you'd best be prompt, for there are only a thousand or thereabouts to sell. **50c each.**

Ninth street aisle.

Men's Cheviot Suits

$13.50 to $18 Kinds at $12

THE man who intends to be comfortable in all sorts of weather will have a cheviot suit as well as a paperweight, hot-day suit. Such days as we've been having recently make the cheviot-clad man glad of his forethought. Then the cheviot suit is ready for early Fall wear, before the new suit is ready.

Today is a rare day to provide yourself with such a suit; for we offer a fine group of Blue, Black and Fancy Cheviot Suits

At $12 a Suit

Suits that were unmatched at their regular prices when marked $13.50 to $18. The fabrics are pure wool, and fast color; the tailoring is of the highest character.

It's a good time to buy a cheviot suit, that's certain.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Men's 50c Suspenders at 25c

A HUNDRED and fifty dozen pairs of excellent half-dollar Suspenders, new and perfect; made of the most desirable lisle thread webbings, in plain colors and stripes. They have white kid ends, cast-off buckles, and are made in the best manner. **Now 25c a pair.**

Ninth street Elevator Counter.

SUMMER UNDERWEAR

For Men and Women

THIS stock is ready to meet every Underwear need quickly and fully—satisfactorily, too, in both comfortable garments and easy prices. Here are suggestions of a few styles, that speak for dozens more:

WOMEN'S UNDERWEAR

$1 each—White ribbed cotton Combination Suits; low neck, short or no sleeves, knee length; also high neck, long or short sleeves, in knee or ankle length; white ribbed lisle thread Combination Suits; low neck, sleeveless, knee length.

$1.50 each—White ribbed lisle thread Combination Suits; low neck, no sleeves, knee length; lace-trimmed; regular or extra sizes. White ribbed lisle thread Combination Suits; low neck, short or no sleeves, or high neck, long or short sleeves; all in knee length.

$2.75 each—White ribbed spun silk Combination Suits; low neck, no sleeves, knee length.

MEN'S UNDERWEAR

50c each—French balbriggan Shirts and Drawers; drawers have reinforced seats. English white gauze cotton Shirts, in long or short sleeves. White ribbed lisle thread Shirts; closed fronts, short sleeves; Drawers to match, in knee or ankle length, at 50c each.

$1 each—French balbriggan Shirts and Drawers; shirts in long or short sleeves; drawers have spliced seats, long or short inseam. German open mesh cream silk Shirts; short sleeves. French natural color gauze merino Shirts and Drawers.

Broadway.

As to BASEBALL

And Other Summer Sports

THE INTEREST taken in the National Game is fortunately not measured by the moderate enthusiasm called forth by Manhattan's representatives at the Polo Grounds. Witness the keen rivalry called forth by any week-end baseball game on one of the hundreds of impromptu diamonds in this neighborhood.

Young America is still very much in touch with the great game; we're hand-in-glove with Young America. All the implements it wants for the proper enjoyment of Baseball, are here, each of excellent quality-for-price, and in ampleat assortment.

Same way with every other sport you can think of—Golf, Tennis, Croquet, Fishing. Do *you* know the Wanamaker Sporting Goods as well as you might? If you've a taste for healthful out-of-door sport, it is to your interest to do so.

As to Baseball, in particular:

Baseball Uniforms—complete with cap, stockings and belt; detached sleeves if desired; no extra charge for lettering. $2.50 and $3.50.

Baseballs, from 5c to $1.25.
Baseball Bats, from 10c to $1.25.
Catchers' Masks, from 25c to $3.
Catchers' Mitts, from 50c to $5.
Fielders' Gloves, from 25c to $2.75.

Then a hint or so of sea-shore needs:

Two-piece Cotton Bathing Suits, $1.
Two-piece Worsted Bathing Suits, $2.50.
Silk "Water Wings," 35c.

Pneumatic Life Preservers, $2.50, $3, $4.
Sand Golf, an amusing seashore game for children and older people, 25c, 50c, $1.

Annex Store, 770 Broadway.

Women's Bathing Suits

WHETHER you seek the plainest, simplest kind of a suit to go swimming in, or the more elaborate "bathing costume" designed primarily to wear on the beach, you'll find your views readily met in this superb collection of Bathing Suits for Women. Every one of the dozens of different styles here, whether the price be $2.25 or $40, is smart, stylish, distinctive and practical.

Hundreds of women are already enjoying the bathing suits of their choice —there's equal satisfaction in store here for hundreds more.

A particular bargain:

At $4.50, worth $5.50 and $6—Several pretty styles of Bathing Suits of black or blue mohair, variously trimmed.

Then other hints of attractive styles:

At $3—Of black or blue mohair; round sailor collar of white duck; plaited skirt; suit trimmed with braid.

At $3—Of black or blue surf cloth; square collar, puff sleeves, plaited skirt; suit trimmed with white braid.

At $4.50—Of heavy mohair; round sailor collar and shield of white mohair; puff sleeves and gored skirt, edged with white mohair; all trimmed with red braid.

At $6—Of black or blue mohair; shirt-waist effect; plaited yoke front and back; high collar and gored skirt.

Second floor, Broadway.

What Wanamaker's Does For Out-of-Towners

PEOPLE who move out of town have needs, of course; and the Summer vacation would be sadly broken up, if one had to run to the city to supply every store need.

But he, or she, doesn't.

All you need do is write a letter, or call us up on the telephone (5500—18th) and we'll do your shopping for you. Our free Summer deliveries reach almost every point popular with New York Summer vacationers, in New York, including most of Long Island, New Jersey and, to a certain extent, in Connecticut. But, if you are farther away, it costs very little to send things by mail or express; and it means much to be able to command the limitless resources of Wanamaker's for the supplying of your Summer necessities.

And, by the way, if you are dependent on a pair of spectacles, or eye-glasses, you had better send us your prescription, so that in case of accident to them you can write, or telegraph for a new pair to be sent quickly. Accidents are always trebly liable to happen, when one is having a good time in the country; and one's vacation can be marred if they don't get new glasses quickly. No charge except the fairest price for the glasses if you happen to order them; and we'll ship them to you in a jiffy.

This only illustrates a score of ways in which you can make Wanamaker's helpful to you when out of town.

It's the store's disposition—to be helpful.

The Rest of Our Handsome Summer WRAPS at $20

BETWEEN fifty and sixty of these rich, stylish Summer Jackets and Etons face their final price today.

Some are of silk and net, elaborately appliqued, others are of moire or taffeta—all are the handsomest, most elegant of the season's styles, and make ideal Summer Wraps.

Prices Were $30 to $60

—and represented, at that, eminently fair valutions. But today all the garments bear one uniform, low price—

TWENTY DOLLARS EACH!

that will quickly secure new owners for them.

Second floor, Broadway.

Girls' Shirt-Waist Suits

SHIRT-WAIST SUITS are desirable this Summer for two reasons—because of their convenience, comfort and good looks, and because they're the correct thing.

But, for all that, they haven't sold as fast as the manufacturers hoped—too much weather. That's why we're able to offer today this attractive group of stylishly made Shirt-Waist Suits for girls of 12 to 16 years, at

$5, Worth $7.50 to $9

They are of linen, chambray and cheviot, in white and colors, in a variety of pretty styles—and, at this low price, are a remarkable bargain.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Wrist Bags, Chatelaine Bags

And Belts, for Women

A WOMAN'S Summer outfit is the better for a variety of belts, to be worn with different dresses. And she, being as usual pocketless, can't get along without her chatelaine or wrist bag.

This attractive collection of Belts and Chatelaine and Wrist Bags contains so many pretty new styles of each, at such moderate prices, that she can indulge her desires and needs unstintedly without extravagance. Hints:

BELTS

Of white kid, 1½ in. wide, with covered and metal buckles; some styles shaped; 50c.

Of white silk elastic, studded with steel nailheads; fancy steel buckles; $1, worth $2.

Of white moire and heavy corded silk; nickel or gilt buckles; 50c.

Of pique; shaped or straight; 25c, 50c and 75c.

"San Toy" Belts, in blue or grass-linen, black enameled and gilt buckles; 50c.

Silk Belts, in a variety of pretty designs; gilt or French gray buckles, 75c to $3.75.

Straight, shaped or bodice Belts, of moire or satin, in assorted styles, 25c and 50c.

CHATELAINE AND WRIST BAGS

Wrist Bags of black, tan or gray suede and walrus; silk-lined; inside purse and jeweled clasp; two sizes, $1 and $1.50.

Chatelaine Bags of genuine all seal, suede-lined; outside pocket and patent safety hook, $1.

Wrist Bags of genuine walrus, black and colored; silk-lined; heavy gilt chain; inside purse; two sizes, $2 and $2.25.

Chatelaine Bags, small sizes, in patent leather or black seal, or tan or gray morocco; patent safety hook, $1.

Wrist and Chatelaine Bags, in a variety of attractive styles and leathers, 25c and 50c.

Broadway.

Women's Wash Gloves

NO need to worry about soiling your gloves with travel stains, dust or perspiration, if a little soap and water will repair the damage. That's the chief merit of these Washable Suede and Chamois Gloves for Women.

They look well, too, and are most comfortable to wear in warm weather.

Two good sorts:

At 60c—Wash Suede Gloves, in buff and white; two-clasp.

At $1—French Chamois Gloves; one or two large pearl clasps or buttons; in yellow and white.

Tenth street.

Fancy Stationery, Reduced

TWO styles of Note-paper and Envelopes of excellent quality, for fine correspondence, put up in quaintly attractive fashion, are offered today at a quarter below their original price. These pretty boxes of stationery possess the element of usefulness that makes them acceptable as "good-bye gifts."

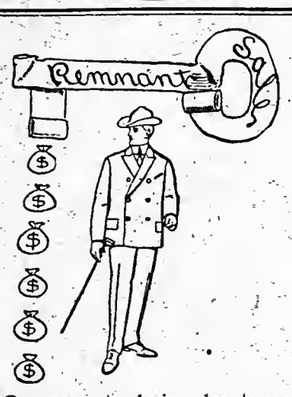
"Exchequer Notes"—two quires of white or blue Bond Paper, with Envelopes, in checker-board box, with a set of checkers. 75c, from $1.

"Letters of Credit"—a small steamer-trunk containing 2 quires of white Bond Paper, with Envelopes. 75c, from $1.

Stationery Store, Broadway.

EASY FEET

are the result of using Spiro Powder. The only antiseptic known that will instantly relieve tired and swollen feet, and absolutely kill the odor of perspiration and armpits. Try a free sample and be convinced. Your druggist will furnish it, or it will be sent by mail. Full size box, price 25 cents. SPIRO COMPANY, Niagara Falls, N. Y.



Our remnant sale is a key to economy—which every man can use. It opens the door to positively the best values on earth. All Remnants regardless of their former cost now on sale at—suit to order, $15.00; coats and vests, $11.00; trousers, $4.00. Your clothes will be made just as you like them; if not, your money back.

ARNHEIM,

Broadway & 9th Street.

The Dining Room of the Country House

affords us a wide range in the production of artistic schemes for this important room. Oak in soft brown tones, or in primeval greens, offers a perfect conception for quaintness and originality in Sideboards, Glass Closets, Tables and Chairs.

Grand Rapids Furniture Company,

(Incorporated)

34th Street, West, No, 155-157.

"Minute from Broadway."

Water Filters and Coolers

ICE CREAM FREEZERS

The Best Kinds

LEWIS & CONGER,

130 and 132 West 42d Street, and 135 West Forty-first Street, Between 6th Avenue & Broadway.

Amusements.

MANHATTAN BEACH.

TO-DAY at 3:30 P. M. SHANNON'S 23D REGT. BAND

TO-NIGHT AT 8 P. M. PAIN'S ANCIENT ROME and GRAND FIREWORKS

TO-NIGHT AT 9 P. M. RICE'S SHOW GIRL Sat. Mat. at 4 P. M.

MADISON SQ. ROOF GARDEN TO-NIGHT at 7:30.

JAPAN BY NIGHT Brilliantly Illuminated Adm. 50c.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evgs. promptly 8:15. Mat. Sat. at 2:15. Sam S. Shubert and Nixon & Zimmerman's

A CHINESE HONEYMOON

The English Musical Sensation by Dance & Talbot

HERALD Square Theatre. Promptly 2:15 & 8:15. Management Sam S. Shubert.

REGULAR MATS. TO-DAY & SATURDAY.

A. H. Chamberlyn's Magnificent Production of

THE DEFENDER The New Musical Yachtical Extravsganza.

FLOATING ROOF GARDEN 50c. Fare.

EveryEve. St. Grand Republic, Fri. Excepted. Conterno's 14th Regt. Band and Vaudeville. Leave W. 129 St. 8 p. m., W. 20 St. 8:30 p. m., Battery 9 p. m.

PARADISE ROOF GARDENS 42d St., B'way & 7th Av. Ev. 8:15. Glass Inclosure 20 International Vaudeville Celebrities. FIRST ROOF MAT. TO-DAY 50c. Every Seat.

TERRACE GARDEN 58th & 59th Sts. Near Lex. Ave. TO-NIGHT, CHIMES OF NORMANDY.

PROCTOR'S 125th St., 23d St., FIFTH AVENUE. OPEN

BIG COMEDY & VAUDE. ALL SUMMER.

KNICKERBOCKER Lederer's Big Hit, Thes. Evs. 8:15, Mat. Sat. 2:15 The Wild Rose

Lederer's Galaxy of 100.

KEITH'S B'way and 14th. BEST SHOW IN TOWN 30—GREAT ACTS—30 PRICES 25c. and 50c.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX.—New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH'S Orchestral Concerts & Vocal Soloists

DUSS ST. NICHOLAS GARDENS BAND CARNIVALS. Mid Arctic Breezes. Evs. 8:15.

Cherry Blossom Grove. B'way, 45 St. Every Ev. 8:15. Also Bargain Mats. To-day & Sat., in theatre. **Chaperonst Vaudeville.**

The Turf.

Brighton Races

EVERY WEEK DAY AT 2:30 P. M.

TO-DAY, THE $1,500

Montauk Stakes

and a Steeplechase over 2-mile course. Also 4 other races. Music by Lander.

Reached by All Coney Island Routes.

Julia Arthur Had Appendicitis.

BOSTON, July 8.—Mrs. B. P. Cheney (Julia Arthur) was operated upon for appendicitis to-day at her home on Little Brewster Island, Boston Harbor. The operation was entirely successful, and it is expected that Mrs. Cheney's convalescence will be rapid, unless some unexpected complications should manifest themselves.

WOMAN LIBRARIAN SEEKS DEATH IN EAST RIVER

Miss Katherine Fisher of Charity Society Leaps from Ferryboat.

Had Just Drunk Poison, but Was Rescued and May Recover—No Known Motive for Her Act.

Prompted by some reason entirely unknown to hsr rslatives and friends, Miss Katherine Ralstone Fisher, twenty-five years old, employed as librarian for ths Chsrity Organization Society, stood by ths rsil of the ferrybcat Texas of the Twenty-third Street line, bound for Brooklyn yesterday afternoon, drsnk a quantity of poison from a smsll bottle, and then threw herself into the East River. On the rail near where the young womsn hsd stood wss found a card, fastened by a small thumb tack and bearing Miss Fisher's name, fashionably engraved. Beneatb it were tbe word "Suicide," which stood alone, snd this request: "Notify my friend, F. D. Fisher of ths Degnon-McLean Contrscting Compsny." On the reverse side were these words: "Also notify E. J. Devine of the Cbarity Organization Society, 105 Esst Twenty-second Street, Manhattan."

Miss Fisher's leap into the water wss witnessed by a score of persons on the ferryboat and by Emil Johnson, a sailor on tho yscbt Seneca, which was lying at ancbor off the foot of Twenty-third Street. The boat wss stopped and an effort was made to approach the drowning woman, but Sailor Johnson, wlthout hesitating an instant when he ssw her in the water, jumped overbosrd and swam toward her. He overtook her at a point about opposits Twentieth Strcet. They drifted down a block further, and then were picked up by two men in a launch attacbed to the yacht Seneca snd taken ashore at the Nineteenth Street pier.

Policeman Weber called an smbulance from Bellevue, and Ambulance Surgeon Vose effected a partial resuscitation before taking the patient to the hospital. It was announced at the hospital last night that Miss Fisher probably will recover, but her condition was such that the physicians would not permit her mother to see her.

F. D. Fisher, whom Miss Fisher described as "my friend," is the young woman's father. He is mansger of the Worth Street branch of the Degnon-McLean Contracting Company, and resides at 155 Remsen Street, Brooklyn.

For about six months Miss Fisher has been librarian for the Charity Organization Society. In order that she might be ncar her wbrk she in Februsry last engaged a room at a boarding houss at 13 East Twenty-second Street, near the society's offices, where she also took her meals. She usually went to ber mother's home in Brooklyn on Saturday evening, and sometimes went over during the week to spend the night.

No reason for her desire to end her life is known. Her mother said that her daughter had had no trouble that she was aware of and had been in good health, except for nervousness. She thought possibly the heat had temporarily deranged her mind.

At the boarding house it was said that Miss Fisher breakfasted yesterday morning at her usual hour and appeared in good spirits. Nothing strange had been noticed recently about her conduct by any of the persons who live at the boarding house.

Assistant Secretary J. F. Jackson of the Charity Organization Society said yesterday afternoon that Miss Fisher had been in the employ of the society as librarian for about six months. She had come to them from tbs Pro-Cathedral Library. She was a quiet young woman, Mr. Jackson said, and appeared devoted to her work. Yesterday morning she arrived at the office shortly before 9, and there began her work as usual. Nothing in her appearance, actions, or conversation with any of her associates was at all out of the ordinary. She left the office about 12:40 o'clock. Evidently she went straight to the ferry station and boarded the boat.

Passengers on the boat saw her leaning against the rail at the stern as the boat passed out of the slip. They saw her draw the card from a pocket in her skirt. Then quick as a flash she vaulted the rail and threw herself into tbe foamy wake of the boat. Immediately thereafter two passengers on the boat discovered a small bottle lying on the deck near where the young woman had stood. It bore the label paregoric, and it was believed that the would-be suicide had drunk its contents.

COLORADO RAILROAD OFFICERS.

William B. Leeds Elected President—The New Board of Directors.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 8.—William B. Leeds, President of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, to-day was elected President of the St. Louis, Kansas City and Colorado Railroad, succeeding John Scullin. David R. Francis, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the St. Louis line previous to its acquisition by the Rock Island, was re-elected. H. A. Parker, First Vice President of the Rock Island, was elected President of the Gasconade Construction Company, having in charge the completion of the Colorado to Kansas City.

The members o. the new Board of Directors of the Colorado are: D. R. Francis, Chairman; William B. Leeds, C. H. Warren, Robert Mather, H. S. Cable, W. F. Evans, M. A. Low, George L. Sands, and John Scullin.

Of these the new Directors are Leeds, Warren, Mather, Cable, Evans, and Low. The officers of the Colorado now stand:

William B. Leeds, President; George M. Sands, Vice President and General Manager; W. P. Kennett, Secretary and Treasurer; H. John Overall, General Counsel; Harry Morris, Auditor; Charles Jilson, Assistant Secretary and Treasurer.

Train Runs 165 Miles in 158 Minutes.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 8.—The fast mail train on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railway made a record run to-day from Washington, Ind., to East St. Louis, a distance of 165 miles, in 188 minutes, including six stops, which averaged five minutes each, making the actual running time 158 minutes. The train consisted of an engine and six coaches, in charge of Conductor B. Shaner, Engineer Michael Murphy. Supervisor of Trains Robert H. Wallace accompanied them.

WOMAN MURDERER SENTENCED.

Jessie Morrison Gets 25 Years' Imprisonment for Killing Another Woman.

ELDORADO, Kan., July 8.—Jessie Morrison, convicted June 28 of murder in the second degree for killing Mrs. Olin Castle at the latter's home here in June, 1900, by cutting her throat with a razor, wss today sentenced to twenty-five years in the penitentiary. At her second trial Miss Morrison was given but five years.

A motion for a new trial, a motion in arrest of judgment, and a plea that sentence be postponed were successively overruled. Sentence was then pronounced upon Miss Morrison. She was perfectly self-possessed and sat down without saying a word.

No emotion was displayed on the part of her father and brother. In the hall the father and son discussed the sentence with the prisoner, who said:

"The Judge has been against me from the first and was bound to convict me. I expected no mercy from him, and did not get any mercy. I don't consider I had a fair trial, and believe the Supreme Court will again reverse the case."

The Morrison case has already cost the county $12,000.

Twp of a Batch of Three Caught Red-Handed in Fashionable Brooklyn Residence.

Burglaries which have recently caused consternation among the residents of the hill section of Brooklyn the police believe will end with the sending away of three small boys who were captured yesterday, two of thsm being taken red-handed in the home of Mrs. Edward Brooks, st 18 South Oxford Street.

A servant went up stairs late in the afternoon and surprised two boys ransacking the fourth floor. At ths sight of her the lads fled down the stsirs and into the street, with the girl in pursuit and sbouting "Stop thief." It happened that Detectives Boyle and Connolly of the Classon Avenue Station were close by and took up the chsse, seizing the lsds at the corner of Fulton Street, three blocks away.

The prisoners described themselves as Cornelius Burns, fourteen years old, of 520 Vsnderbilt Avenue, and Benjamin Harrison, twelve years old, of 193 Myrtle Avenue. Many pawntickets for a large variety of articles were found upon one of the boys, and one bad a diamond scarfpin worth appsrently about $125. They made some statements at the ststion house, on tbe strength of which John Holfester, fourteen years old, of 890 Bergen Street, wss also arrested.

Among the sufferers by thieves in this district within the past week sre Mrs. Gullick, 9 South Oxford Street; George W. Mears, 125 Lsfayette Avenue; Mrs. Ellsworth, 60 South Oxford Street, and Frank Halber, 32 South Oxford Street. The smount of their losses will aggregate about $500 and much of the property is of similar description to that represented by the captured pswn tickets. The boys are held on suspicion.

PROMOTER HALLENBORG SUED.

Charges of an Investor in the Sonora Copper Company.

Papers were served upon Axel W. Hallenborg of 44 Broadway, promoter of the Sonora Copper Company and the Puertecito Copper Company, yesterdsy afternoon, summoning him to answer within twenty days the complsint in an action brought by Christopher W. Hardacre, a stockholder in the Sonora Copper Company, which slleges that Hallenborg accepted $500 for 100 shsres of tbe stock after msny misrepresentations, and that the plaintiff bas not received and cannot obtain any return from his investment.

Mr. Hallenborg admitted last night that he had been served with the papers, but ridiculed the whole suit. He said that hs knew nothing personally of Hardacre, but that he must be one of the small stockholders who had been trying to gain notoriety for themselves at the expenss of the company. Dividends had not been paid for the reason that the affairs of the companies had been in litigation for three years, but he was perfectly willing to refund Hardacre his $500 whenever he called at the office.

The prospectus of the Sonora Company states thst the property is situated in the Csnanca Mountains, in the State of Sonora, Mexico, and consists of mining claims equal to 1,979 acres. The various mines are named, and a full description given. The plsintiff, who is represented by Bsndler & Bler, 76 William Street, avers that the Sonora Company never owned any mining property such as is described, and that all the statements concerning it are false.

DANGER FROM SOFT COAL.

Fear of Combustion in 30,000 Tons at South Plainfield, N. J.—Lehigh Valley Company's Precautions.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., July 8.—The Lehigh Valley Rsilroad Company to-day set a large force of men at work turning over the 30,000 tons of soft coal stored at South Plainfield. Tbe coal was in five piles of 6,000 tons each.

Recently it was found that the coal was becoming so hot that combustion was threatened. Tbe coal after being undisturbed for five days, showed a temperature five feet under the surface of 112 degrees. Five days later the heat had increased by 12 degrees, while on the surface it was 78.

FOR PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Treasury Department Opens Bids for Sites in Waterbury and Meriden, Conn.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The Treasury Department has begun active preparations for carrying out the law of Congress providing for the erection of public buildings throughout the United States. Approximately 150 of these structures are authorized. As a preliminary the Supervising Architect's office is e.gaged in securing sites for these buildings, in many cases by open competition from persons having desirable locations to offer.

Among the bids opened to-day were for sites for buildings at Waterbury and Meriden, Conn. In the first-named place there were twelve proposals submitted, ranging in price from $50,000 to $59,000.

At Meriden seventeen sites were offered, ranging in price from $12,000 to $57,000.

CASTRO REACHES BARCELONA.

He Does Not Intend to Attack the Venezuelan Revolutionists Before Next Sunday.

WILLEMSTAD, Curacao, July 8.—News has reached here that Gen. Castro, President of Venezuela, arrived at Barcelona, in tbe State of Bermudez, this morning at 11 o'clock on board the steamer Ossun. The Ossun towed two schooners loaded with Government troops to Barcelona from La Guayra, which port she left on Sunday.

Bsrcelona, which is three miles from the coast, is partly surrounded by the revolutionists, who are said to be numerous.

President Castro does not intend to attack the enemy before next Sunday.

VENEZUELAN OFFICERS' CRUELTY.

CARUPANO, July 1.—After the reoccupation of Carupano by the troops of President Castro's Government they indulged in the most riotous excesses, robbing and pillaging and perpetrating acts of cruelty.

In the presence of Dr. Hagenah of the German man-of-war Gazelle and several other Germans, who were then at this port, an appalling act of savagery occurred. A negro child of ten or eleven years of age was playing near a group of Venezuelan officers and asked one of them for a cent. This having been refused, he set himself to mimic the officers, when an Andine, furious with rage, drew his revolver and shot the child, who fell mortally wounded. Bystanders lifted the child, and Dr. Hagenah endeavored to stanch the wound, but in vain, and the little victim expired a few minutes afterward. Horrified at this scene the Germans and an American repaired to the house of a General, who they were told was Gen. Velutini, and asked that the murderer should be punished. The General promised this should be done, but the next day the Andine officer was about the streets as arrogant as ever.

A man who arrived from Barcelona narrated a similar incident, which he witnessed a few days ago. Some Andine soldiers, in order to show their skill as marksmen, took aim at a crouching child and wounded him mortally. The soldiers were not punished.

Chess Game to Last Five Years.

CANTON, Ohio, July 8.—S. Kayser of this city and R. Bloch of Warsaw, Russia, have made four moves in a chess game which is expected to last five years. The game is being played by letter, and it requires about fourteen days for a letter to pass between Canton and Warsaw. The men, it is said, are playing for a prize of $5,000 offered by Charles Rosenblum, who is related to both of them.

Work of the National Association in Minneapolis.

Three Important Meetings Yesterday—The National Council, Indian Section, and General Sessions.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 8.—Minneapolis has to-night within her gates 15,000 or more delegates to ths National Educational Association's convention. It is expected that there will be 20,000 visitors here when all the delegates arrive. The meetings yesterday and to-day were confined to the National Council, the Indian department, and the general sessions. To-morrow the real work in detail will commence.

There were three important meetings today. The National Council devoted its session to a consideration of the social aspects of education, the papers being as follows:

"The School as a Culture Centre, in the Light of the Hesperia Movement," by D. E. McClure of Lansing, Mich.

"The Social Aspect of Education," by John Dewey, Professor of Philosophy and Education at ths University of Chicago.

"The Recent French Reaction Against Rousseau's Doctrins and in Favor of Social Educstion," by Miss Anna Tolman Smith, United States Buresu of Education, Washington.

The Indian Education Section held an interesting session, with addresses by United States Commissioner of Education W. T. Harris, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, New York; State Superintendent Alfred Bayliss of Illinois, and others. Technical papers were read by H. B. Pearls of the Haskell Institute, Kansas; J. C. Hart of the Oneida School, Wisconsin; C. W. Crouse, Indian Agent at Fourt Crouse, Arizona.

This afternoon was given over entirely to the general session at the Exposition Building, where addresses of welcome and responses were delivered. Gov. S. R. Van Sant, on behalf of the State, welcomed the association. J. W. Olsen, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, delivered an address on behalf of the educational branch of the State Government, and Acting Mayor D. P. Jones welcomed the visitors to tha city.

Superintendent Charles M. Jordan of the Minneapolis Public Schools spoke of the system of public education conducted by the State and city.

Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, spoke on the subject, "Some Pressing Problems," for nearly an hour. He spoke of the profession of teaching in general, and his speech was really the address that marked the beginning of the work of the convention. Dr. E. A. Alderman, President of Tulane University, New Orleans, also spoke at length.

The Directors of the association met today with an attendance of fifty. The Directorate includes one from esch State, thirty life Directors, and the association officers. It was announced that President W. M. Beardshear of Ames, Iowa, though in the city, was ill with nervous prostration and would not be sbls to preside. The report of Charles H. Keyes showed receipts of $32,266 and disbursements of $29,979, which, with last year's balance, leaves $8,174 on hand. The disbursements include $10,000 transferred to the permanent fund for investment. The Trustees reported $98,000 in this fund.

The cities in the race for the nsxt convention so far are Boston, Portland, Me.; the North Pacific Coast cities, which ara working together, and Niagara Falls, N. Y.

SPANISH-AMERICAN COURTESIES.

Pleasant Interchange of Civilities at La Guayra, Venezuela.

CARACAS, June 30.—The recent visit of the American warships Cincinnati and Topeka to La Guayra gave occasion for a pleasant interchange of civilities between Spanish and American officials.

After the official visit of the Spanish Ministsr, Señor de Ayala, he and his wife attended a breakfast on board the Cincinnati in company with Mrs. Bowen, wife of the American Minister. Soms days afterward the Spanish Consul, in full uniform, visited the Cincinnati and Topeka, and on leaving received the regulation salute.

On the subject of these visits the Heraldo Español, the organ of the Spanish colony in Venezuela, said:

"A commission of the officers of both cruisers visited Señor Bel, the Spanish Consul, establishing the best relations with those who but lately were our enemies in war, and who to-day desire to be our best friends in peace. As tbere is no room for rancor in Spanish breasts, we are sincerely thankful for the attentions shown to our authorities, and we offer our best welcome to the commander and officers of the said cruisers."

ART NOTES.

The usual international exhibition at the Carnegie Institute, in Pittsburg, will be omitted next Autumn, and its place taken by a lcan exhibition from American public and private collections. The next international will be helc in 1903.

***

A portrait of Henry Clay by the late Janies H. Beard has been found in a negro's cabin in Nashville. The present owner, who liad the canvas cleaned and restored, is much elated to find the initials "J. H. B." attached to the portrsit, and holds it at a high price.

***

A small boy and a saw have called attention to the large landscape from the Yosemite Valley painted by Tbomas Hill of California and shown at the Pan-American. The canvss was rolled up and packed in a long box awaiting the orders of the painter on the premises of a firm in San Francisco. The small boy had been ordered to prepara a box of a certain size, and concluded that the long one he saw in the storeroom would exactly suit him, if he cut off about so many feet. No sooner thought than done. It was only when he found that tha piece he had cut off contained a core that misgivings seized him. Since then he goes about wondering what else will seize him, the infuriated artist or tha hand of the law.

***

The Lenox Library is still exhibiting the reproductions of Rossetti's finished paintings, although the Rossetti sketches have given way to the Victor Hugo exhibit.

***

King Edward was sitting for a bust before he was taken sick, and the sculptor is a Yorkshire lad of twenty-two named Sydney Marsb. The plaster cast was shown at the Royal Academy, and has now been carried out in marble and placed at Windsor in the State apartments. The bust is so well liked that Queen Alexandra is sitting for a companion portrait.

***

An American lady, describing in Collier's Weekly ber tribulations while arranging and furnishing a house in London, found it difficult to obtain at any reasonable price wooden mantelpieces, which were also in good taste. She tried New York, and furnished her house with better and cheaper mantelpieces than she could find in London, the cost including transportation. "I feel convinced," writes Mrs. John Lane, "that there is a great market here (in London) for American woodwork as well as leather, iron, and glass, for, with English excellence of workmanship, they combina a taste which adapts the best to its own uses. It would revolutionize the decoration of English houses."

***

The artists of Berlin have been holding a Summer Solstice Festival, including a procession through the Thiergarten and Charlottenburg to a famous inn at Hundekehle. The participants were dressed after the supposed fashions among German tribes about 200 B. C. Unfortunately the Summer solstice this year was marked by a downpour, but with true German thoroughness the march was not postponed. The wild tribes in bear and wolf skins, armor, and homespun trudged through mud and rain; the women were seated in big antique open wagons, and were followed by Roman captives on foot and their guard of savage warriors. At the suburban resort in Hundekehle pagan sun dances were given by the Maids of the Solstice.

***

The June number of Tba International Studio has some good reproductions in color of aquarelles by Henri Cassiers, a Belgian, with text by the symbolist painter Fernand Khnopff. His pictures are townscapes and views of canals with figures of Dutch and Belgian peasant women in their sabots and their odd-looking gowns and headgear of many hues. A characteristic etching by Anders Zorn is reprinted, and we have a portrait by Holman Hunt. A series of drawings of London by Tony Grubhofer begins in this number, and will be carried in subsequent issues.

***

The Manchester Corporation has hit upon the same discovery which was made by the Architectural League in New York some years ago, that the sale of a catalogue in a show free to the public is more profitable than admission fees. At its Spring art exhibition last year only 2,000 people paid to enter; this year 40,000 people visited the show without an entrance fee, but the income from catalogues and fees for taking care of canes and umbrellas was very large and nearly twice as many pictures were sold, yielding commissions in each case. People resent demand for admission, but many are ready enough to spend money when they are once inside. Church bazars have known this fact for some generations.

***

The portrait of M. Gustave Humbert formerly Minister of Justice, in his robes as First President of the Court des Comptes, which was sold at the second executor's sale, is signed by Frédéric Humbert, tbe husband of the notorious Mme. Humbert, for whom detectives are searching the globe. The gossip in Paris is to the effect that the real painter of this portrait is Roybet, whose paintings in the first Humbert sale went at such remarkably high figures. Mme. Humbert encouraged her husband in all his literary and artistic ventures; she is said to have persuaded Roybet to put her husband's nme to the canvas. It is signed Frédéric Humbert.

***

Mrs. Theo Alice Ruggles Kitson was present at the unveiling of her "Volunteer" at Newburyport, Mass., a bronze eight-foot statue of a soldier stepping along at a lively gait with his musket on his shouldsr. Mrs. Kitson is the wife of Henry H. Kitson, sculptor, who was her first instructor. While still in her teens she went to Paris, and at seventeen won a medal at the Salon for "The Young Orpheus," afterward shown in New York. The boy is playing a pipe, while rabbits dance to the tune. A second medal was won in the Salon a year later. Mrs. Kitson competed for the monument to Gen. George B. McClellan for Washington. A bronze reduction of "The Volunteer" unveiled last week at Newburyport was shown here a few months ago by the Sculpture Society in the galleries of the National Arts Club, where its swing and naturalness were much admired.

***

"La Justice du Chérif," by the late Benjamin-Constant, which the painter considered his masterpiece, has been presented by his widow to the Luxembourg collection of modern works of art. His portrait of his son André was bought by the French Government in 1896. Mme. Constant has offered to give another family portrait outright—that of an aunt of the painter—while to the city of Toulouse, where he painted a ceiling for the Town Hsll, sbe bas promised a Venetian head.

HIS "WHISKY" WAS WATER.

Imposing Stock of Missing Grocer Proved of Little Value.

The contents of a wholesale grocery at the southwest corner of Bloomfield and Newark Streets, Jersey City, which was kept by A. B. Powsll, were sold on Monday at Sheriff's sale to William Bills of Jersey City, for $150. Powell disappeared about a month ago. Warrants charging him with obtaining goods under false representation were issued, but no trace of tha missing man has been obtained.

When the sale began the creditors, who filled the place and the sidewalk outside, began to peer among the imposing-looking stock left by Powell. Many amusing incidents occurred. One creditor, more curious and thirstier than the others, extracted the cork of a bottle bearing the label of an old brand of whisky, and took a draught. The bottle contained water, as did every one in the case. Many packages, valuable looking from the outside, proved utterly worthless.

Foreign Boys Poisoned in China.

LONDON, July 9.—The Shanghai correspondent of The Daily Express says that thirteen English and American boys attending the Inland Mission School at Che-Foo were seized with illness after partaking of chicken pie. Twelve of the boys died, says the correspondent, supposedly from ptomaine poisoning.

Colonel of New Jersey's 2d Regiment.

TRENTON, N. J., July 8.—The field officers of the Second Regiment, National Guard, to-night elected Lieut. Col. D. F. Collins of Elizabeth Colonel of the regiment to fill the vacancy caused by the promotion of Col. Gilmore, as Brigade Commander. Major Joseph F. Clime of Burlington was elected Lieutenant Colonel, and Capt. Horace Reading of Lambertville was elected Major.

Roller Roofed Trolley Cars.

A Leeds commercial traveler seems to have solved the hitherto insoluble problem of providing a dry seat in wet weather. He has adopted the principle of the roller-topped desk. When the cover is on the ordinary electric car suggests a double-decked railway saloon; when it is off the vehicle resumes its usual aspect, with the addition of the light circular girders which sustain the roller covering in position. To remove the roller covering all tbat is necessary to be done is to release it, and allow it to descend into the casements provided for it at the sides of the car. This it does in three sections on each side—first the windows—for windows are provided—and then successively the other two sections, the casement accommodating them side by side. The roller covering is sandwiched with india rubber, and thus made not only waterproof but also electric proof.—Leeds Mercury.

ART STUDY IN ITALY.

New Regulations Governing Extension of Privileges to Foreign Pupils.

His Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Rome hss sent to the Foreign Office the law regulating entry, without payment of the ordinary fee, to the national museums, galleries, excavations, and monuments of Italy, which has been approved by the royal decres of April 13, 1902. The privilege of free entry is by the law accorded to foreigners who are (a) artists, (b) art students and art critics who have issued noteworthy publications, (c) professors of archaeology, history, literature, and art; (d) pupils of archaeological, historical, and art institutions; students in departments of literature and philosophy and in schools of practical engineering. Applications for a general permit for free entry to all museums, &c., must be sent to the Ministry of Public Instruction on stamped paper of 1 lira 20c., with an unmounted photograph of the applicant, not to exceed five centimeters by eight in size. Applications for free entry to archaeological and artistic institutes in a single town must be sent on stamped paper of 00c. to one of the heads of the institutes, and if the permit is required for more than a month a photograph must be sent of the size mentioned above.

The applications must be accompanied by the following documents: For persons under (a) and (c) by an academical document visé by the Italian diplomatic representative or Consul in the country to which the applicant belongs, or by the diplomatic representative of that country in Italy. For persons under (b) by one of the publications which they have issued. For persons undsr (d) by an official document sbowing that they stand on the books of the institutions mentioned under that heading for the year in wbich they apply. The document must be visé as in the case of documents furnished by persons under (a) and (c.) As his Majesty's diplomatic representative at Rome is not always in a position to authenticate without previous inquiry documents issued by institutions in the United Kingdom, art students, &c., are recommended to have such documents countersigned by the Italian Consular officers in this country before leaving.

English Army Orders.

From The London Globe.

A quaint army order deals with the machine guns provided for certain volunteer corps, and advises that, where possible, "mules should be employed to draw them."

"When a mule is not available, however," it goes on, "any intelligent non-commissioned officer will do instead." There are several ways of calling a man an ass.

The Regiment declares that this clause recently appeared in orders issued to a blockhouse section in South Africa: "No one shall sleep outside the blockhouse, except the sentry." It was not added, however, that sentries disobeying this order would be shot.

Quite Superfluous.

"You don't even know how to make a lemon tart," remarked the cooking school girl, with fine scorn.

"It isn't necessary to make a lemon tart," replied the other. "All the lemons I've ever seen were pretty tart already."—Philadelphia Record.

Simpson Crawford Co.

This Store Closes on Saturdays During the Months of July and August at Noon. On Other Days at 5 P. M.

Foulard Silks 50c. Yard, Values $1.00 to $1.50.

(Main Floor, Rotunda.)

We continue the sale of this season's best qualities and patterns of Satin Liberties and Twills, plain aud jacquard grounds, regular $1.00 to $1.50 goods, at the exceptionally low price of 50c. the yard.

Shirt Waist Suits Very Attractively Priced.

(Main Floor, Rotunda.)

To dwell upon the virtues of the Shirt Waist Suit at this time is unnecessary, for every matron and maid knows its charms of neatness, comfort and serviceableness. The point in order is to tell you where and when you may secure the acme of Shirt Waist Suit excellence at lower than prevailing prices, at this store at the present time. Just two items to illustrate:

Shirt Waist Suits of black or blue shepherd check, Jap silk, tucked waist and flounce skirt; an excellent fitting and very stylish garment; $10.50 is the regular price, special at $6.75

Shirt Waist Suits of blue polka dot Satin Foulard, excellent quality material, high class finish; one of the popular suits of the season $12.75

GOLF AND STEAMER CAPES, in black, blue and Oxford; whether at seashore, mountain or on the ocean you should have one, for they are indispensable; splendid sorts here at . . . . . $5.75 and $10.00

PEDESTRIENNE SKIRTS, full line of nobby styles at . . . . $5.00 and $6.50

More Thousands of Waists.

(Second Floor.)

We feel quite confident in stating that no retail establishment ever before at any time sold as many Shirt Waists as the Simpson-Crawford Co. within the past two weeks. The volume of business transacted was really remarkable. Great business centering at the point where great values are given merely conforms to the laws of logic. Thousands of buyers have admitted most enthusiastically that never before did they experience such very remarkable values, and we may here again state that their equal may not be met with in years, so share while you may.

Waists that sell regularly for $7.50 to $12.50 go at - $3.95

Waists that sell regularly for $5.00 to $7.00 go at - $2.95

Waists that sell regularly for $3.50 to $4.75 go at - $1.95

And again would we impress upon you the fact that every garment is new and fresh, that the styles are the very choicest and daintiest, that the materials are those in greatest demand.

Big Values in Big Size Waists.

(Second Floor.)

Here's a great opportunity for women that are inclined toward corpulency. One hundred dozen Waists in sizes from 40 to 46, of white and colored Madras, white lawn and pique, and colored mercerized materials, in plain and dotted effects, go on sale to-day at

75c., $1.35 and $1.95

Regular prices have been up to this time $1.25 to $3.95.

High-Grade Sewing Machines, $16.50.

(Fourth Floor.)

We offer a limited number of high-grade Sewing Machines made by the Domestic Company at the above very low price. These machines possess all the latest improvements and attachments; come in polished oak and walnut; have drop head which gives them the appearance of a table when closed; are fully guaranteed for five years. None better for service at any price. The name "Domestic" is guarantee enough as to their high quality and worthfulness. The regular price of these machines is $35.00. A limited number will be sold at $16.50

Prompt Attention Assured All Mail Orders.

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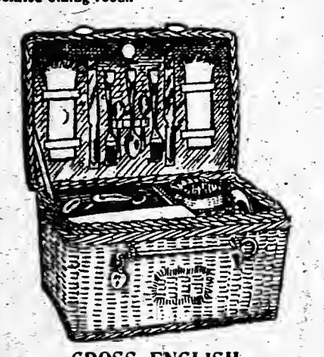

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They contain complete outfits for luncheon, according to the size of the hamper, for two, four, six and even twelve people, besides room for the luncheon itself—all in the most convenient shape for stowing away.

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enable both town and country riders to thoroughly enjoy their mounts because of a feeling of absolute safety and good form. The result of years of thought and intelligent work, hand-sewn, reasonable in price, made in our English workshops because riding goods are best made there.

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GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP ENTRIES.

One Hundred and Fifty-four in Big Annual Contest to be Held in Illinois.

The United States Golf Association yesterday announced the entries for the annual amateur championship, to which all the golf clubs in the country send their best players. The competition is to be held at the Glen View Golf Club, at Golf, Ill., near Chicago, July 15 to 19. Although the conditions are easier than last year, the total of the entries is only a few higher in number, in all 154, against 141 last year.

There are fifty-four clubs represented on the list, but about 75 per cent. of the entries are from the West. The entry includes only a few of the older players of renown in the East—for instance, W. J. Travis, the present champion; John Reid, Jr., and A. G. Lockwood. The Westerners entered are three to the green men except one or two who are able to make the green in two. The best of the Western set are collegians, and they are outclassed by the collegians entered from the East. The entries include the following players:

H. Chandler Egan of the Exmoor Country Club, Highland Park, Ill.

John A. Holabird, William Holabird, Jr., Glen View Club, Golf, Ill.

Charles Counselman, Midlothian Country Club, Chicago.

Phelps L. Hoyt, Glen View Club, Golf, Ill.

W. B. Smith, Onwentsia Club, Lake Forest, Ill.

W. Howland, Jr., Evanston Golf Club, Evanston, Ill.

W. E. Clow, Jr., and Walter Knott, Edgewater Golf Club, Edgewater, Ill.

Charles Zeublin and Mason E. Phelps, Midlothian Country Club, Chicago.

George H. Russell, Louis Allis, and Oliver C. Fuller, Milwaukee Country Club, Milwaukee, Wis.

Clive T. Jaffray, Minikahda Club, Minneapolis, Minn.

D. R. Forgan, Slason Thompson, and John A. Ryerson, Onwentsia Club, Lake Forest, Ill.

A. G. Lockwood, Alleton Golf Club, Alliston, Mass.

J. G. Thory, Oakley Country Club, Watertown, Mass.

Charles B. Cory, Wellaston Golf Club, Atlantic, Mass.

George T. Brokaw, Princeton Golf Club, Princeton, N. J.

Maturin Ballou, Apawamis Club, Rye, N. Y.

W. C. Carnegie, Allegheny Country Club, Sewickley, Penn.

Herbert J. Tweedie, Belmont Golf Club, Belmont, Ill.

Dr. W. S. Harban, Columbia Golf Club, Washington, D. C.

Garrison B. Adams, Crescent Athletic Club, Brooklyn.

Walter J. Travis, Garden City Golf Club, Garden City, N. Y.

Warren Dickinson and J. R. Maxwell, Golf and Country Club, Des Moines, Iowa.

George A. Ormiston, Highland Golf Club, Pittsburg, Penn.

William Poultney Smith, Huntingdon Valley Country Club, Noble, Penn.

David H. McAlpin, Mount Pleasant Field Club, Ossining, N. Y.

James A. Stillman, Newport Golf Club, Newport, R. I.

F. Alsop and Charles H. Zimmerman, New Haven Country Club, New Haven.

Stuart G. Stickney and Ralph McKittrick, St. Louis Country Club, St. Louis, Mo.

Harold Wsber, Toledo Golf Club, Toledo, Ohio.

Dr. D. P. Fredericks, Oil City Golf Club, Oil City, Penn.

Won Him at Once.

Hamlet Brown—So you have got Wilberwell to buy tickets on your benefit night? I suppose you had a good deal to say for yourself in your talk with him?

Romeo Green—On the contrary. I said not a word about myself. Wilberwell, you know, is almost seventy. I spoke to him about the halycon days of the drama, fifty years ago, that are never to return. —Boston Transcript.

ETHICS WON ON THE POST

C. F. Dwyer's Colt Passed Kilogram in the Last Jump for Stakes.

BLUES WAS AN EASY WINNER

Cinquevalli and Hurstbourne, Favorites for Two-Year-Old Races at Brighton Beach, Were First.

Favorites of the "sure thing" variety were just enough in evidence at the Brighton Beach racetrack yesterday to convince the old patrons of that course that they really were at the track by the sea, but there were others things as well, and the sport throughout the afternoon was as spirited as the average backer could desire. One race in particular was of a character to be remembered, for not even the official decision on the Jamaica Stakes, selling, in which Ethics and Kilogram finished on nearly even terms, quite convinced the backers of Kilogram that Ethics had won. The weather was warm and clear and the track was at its fastest, while the attendance was fully up to the big average of the Spring.

The Jamaica Stakes, as the only fixture of the programme, was the feature of the afternoon, in spite of the fact that half the field named to run had declined and left only four runners, with the Belmont-bred horse Kilogram, in at light weight, the favorite. Both Ethics and The Rival were backed to beat him, however, a Dwyer commission of $4,000 going into the ring on Ethics, while the followers of the McDowell stable consistently backed The Rival. Rightaway was the outsider. The start was made with the field well abreast, but Kilogram went away so fast that he made the start look bad by racing clear of his field in the first half furlong, and then, under a steadying pull, dropped back on the others and raced just in front of the three that opposed him to the middle of the back stretch, where Wonderly, on the favorite, tried to slip away.

As Kilogram went on Ethics moved after him and, hard ridden around the turn into the straight, closed gradually, while The Rival, then third, also moved up and was near enough to the leader at the last turn to have a chance. On the straight Ethics, under punishment, closed the gap by which Kilogram led, and at the last half furlong pole compelled Wonderly, on the favorite, to go to riding. From that moment Kilogram looked heaten, but, under the patient efforts of his rider, he hung on with courage that surprised the backers of Ethics, and lasted in front until they were within a jump of the winning post, where Ethics got up and won by the shortest of heads, Kilogram second, a scant half-length before The Rival, who was third.

In the third race on the card, a condition event for non-winners since May 24, the fast horse Blues finally landed in a place where it looked impossible for him to lose. His presence in the race caused four of the field of eight to be withdrawn. With Shaw up Blues started a favorite at the prohibitive price of 20 to 1 on, while The Regent, chief of the lot that ran against him, was nearly as strong a choice for the place. The race was such as Blues delights in, and, with the top weight, he went out in front and, making all the running, lost the lot that followed him and won in a canter in a style that probably will couse form followers to bet on him to beat good horses later on. The Regent was second all the distance and finished second, far off before Military, third. Summaries follow:

FIRST RACE.—For fillies and mares three years old and upward, beaten non-winners in 1902, special weights; six furlongs. P. S. P. Raadolph's The Amazon, b. m., 5 years, by Russell-Cerfamen, 110 pounds, (Doggett,) 8 to 1 and even to 1, handily by two lengths; three lengths; the Loods Stable's Belle of Lexington, b. m., 5, 110, (Odom,) 7 to 2 and 7 to 5, second by a neck from George H. Whitney's Star of the West, b. f., 3, 100, (McFadden,) 50 to 1 and 15 to 1, third. Time—1:13 1-5. Passerta, Avie, Milesdeen, Torchlight, Maranda, Petra II., Vesuvia, Hebron, Barouche, and King's Favorite also ran. Winner trained by James Frayling. Value to the winner, $700.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling allowances, scale from $2,500 down to $500; five furlongs. Andrew Miller's Cinquevalli, ch. c., by Beu Strome-Craftie, 107 pounds, (O'Connor,) 2 to 1 and 7 to 10, won handily by a length; F. M. Taylor's Fort Wayne, br. c., 105, (Wonderly,) 3 to 1 and even, second by two lengths from Augustus Belmont's Yardarm, ch. c., 107, (Rice,) 6 to 1 and 3 to 1, third. Time—1:01 3-5. Right and True, Australia, Petit Bleu, Northern Light, Red Knight, Anna Daly, and Cincinnatus also ran. Winner trained by T. J. Kelly. Value to the winner, $745.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners since May 24, with allowances; one mile and a furlong. Frank Farrell's Blues, h. c., 4 years, by Sir Dixon-Bonnie Blue II., 120 pounds, (Shaw,) 1 to 20 and out, won in a gallop by two lengths; William Lakeland's The Regent, h. g., 4, 103, (H. Michaele,) 12 to 1 and 1 to 2, second by ten lengths from John Hynes's Military, b. c., 4, 106, (Hyland,) 100 to 1 and 6 to 1, third. Time—1:53. Anna Darling also ran. Winner trained by Thomas Welsh. Value to the winner, $680.

FOURTH RACE.—The Jamaica Stakes, for three-year-olds and upward, selling; allowances, scale from $2,500 down to $500; one mile and a sixteenth. C. F. Dwyer's Ethics, b. c., 4 years, by Charaxus-Ethle, 106 pounds, (T. Burns,) 9 to 5 and 3 to 10, won, ridden out, by a head; Newton Bennington's Kilogram, b. h., 5, by Rayon d'Or-Lady Kidbrook, 101, (Wonderly,) even and 1 to 3, second by a half length from T. C. McDowell's The Rival, b. c., 3, by Holma-Bracegirdle, 109, (O'Connor,) 13 to 5 and 1 to 2, third. Time—1:45 4-5. Rightaway also ran. Winner trained by R. Miller. Value to the winner, $2,195.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, non-winners of any race other than an overnight event, special weights; six furlongs. Julius Fleischman's Hurstbourne, h. c., by Indio-Flora Tarst, 112 pounds, (O'Connor,) 7 to 10 and out, won easily by two lengths; J. J. McCafferty's Keene's Prediction, b. c., 112, (Shaw,) 2 to 1 and 1 to 3, second by a length from the Goughacre Stable's Athelroy, blk. c., 112, (Lanlry,) 20 to 1 and 4 to 1, third. Time—1:13 3-5. Toscan and Dr. Saylor also ran. Winner trained by Thomas Welsh. Value to the winner, $680.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, all to be sold for $500 and to carry 110 pounds, sex allowance; one mile and a sixteenth. J. J. McCafferty's Potente, b. g., aged, by Racine-Pow Wow, 107 pounds, (Wonderly,) 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, won easily by three lengths; W. C. Fessenden's Henry Clay Rye, ch. c., 4, 110, (T. Burns,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by three lengths from Miss M. Oliver's Lono Fisherman, ch. c., 4, 110, (O'Connor,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:47 2-5. C. Rosenfeld, Alsike, Goldilla, General Mart Gary, Ninonia, Guiden, Candling, Cigar, Kinnikinic, Philippine, and Bounteous also ran. Winner trained by owner. Value to the winner, $800.

Entries for Brighton Beach Races.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling allowances, scale from $1,500 down to $500; six furlongs. Dramatist, 115 pounde; Sapere, Baron Knight, Bismarck, Rostrand, and Semper Vivian, 112 each; President, 107, and Squid, 104.

SECOND RACE.—For all ages; handicap, for all ages; six furlongs. Irritabls, 128 pounds; Operator, 124; Sadie S., 122; Remorse, 112; Military, 110; Connecticut and Roue, 109 each; Neither One, 106; Essene, 104; Maru and Paul Creyton, 102 each; Honolulu, Delmarch, and Fair Knight, 100 each.

THIRD RACE.—Steeplechase, for four-year-olds and upward, selling allowances, scale from $1,500 down to $500; the short steeplechase course, about two miles. Jack, 154 pounds; Inspector Stevens, 152; Maryiander, 151; Curfew Bell, 150; Higble, Bolsterous, Trillion, and Decameron, 148 each; Facile, 146; Lou Kate, 145; Eophone, 141, and Victor, 130.

FOURTH RACE.—The Mantank Stakes, for two-year-olds, penalties and allowances; five and a half furlongs. Injunction, 117 pounds; Janeway, 110; Eugenia Burch, 107; Sailmaker, Hackensack, Colonsay, and Jack o' Lantern, 102 each, and Lass o' Linden, 99.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners of $1,000 in 1902, special weights and allowances; one mile and a furlong. Blues, 120 pounds; Military, Tom Kenny, and Bellario, 110 each; Dolando, Keytone, and Watercure, 107 each; Trigger and Moranda, 105 each, and Khital, 97.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, beaten non-winners since May 24, weights ten pounds below the scale; five furlongs. Sapere, Gold Van, General Prig, Woodlake, Bernard, Jerry, and Knockenagow, 112 each, and Our Nugget, and Bobbinet, 109 each.

YACHT RACING AT NEWPORT.

Barbara Was First in Regular Event for Thirty Footers.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 8.—This afternoon in the 30-footers' regular race, the Breese, William G. Roelker, Jr., made her first appearance this season. The course was to Dyer's Island, and return in a lively southwest wind, giving a ... a beat back. The Barbara won Thursday.

Boat and Owner.	Finish.	Time.
Barbara, Rutherford	6:05:31	3:05:31
Breese, Roelker	6:07:28	2:37:28
Esperanza, Havemeyer	6:10:04	2:40:04

Yachts are gathering at Newport for the week's racing, which will begin Thursday of this week, the New York Yacht Club giving races on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday and the Newport Yacht Racing Association following with races covering the first three daye of next week. The Atlantic Yacht Club is expected here Friday.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

New York Won and Lost at Chicago—Cincinnati Beat Brooklyn.

CHICAGO, July 8.—The New York and Chicago baseball teams split even in two pitchers' battles to-day, each scoring a shut-out. Mathewson was in rare form in the first, and Lundgren did equally good work in the second. A double, a fumble, and a single gave the visitors their only run in the first game. Two errors, two steals, a gift, a passed ball, and one single scored twice for the locals in the second game. Attendance, 2,500. Scores:

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Dexter, 1b.	0	0	2	0	0	Brodis, cf.	0	1	1	0	0
A. Will's, 1b.	0	1	6	0	0	Clark, rf.	0	2	2	1	0
D. Jones, cf.	0	1	5	0	0	J. Jones, lf.	0	1	0	0	0
Lowe, 2b.	0	0	2	3	0	Bower'an, c.	0	0	5	8	0
Kling, c.	0	1	3	2	0	Smith, 2b.	0	1	1	5	0
Miller, lf.	0	0	1	1	0	O'Hag'n, 1b.	0	1	11	0	0
Chance, rf.	0	1	3	0	0	Dunn, 3b.	0	0	1	3	0
Tinker, ss.	0	2	2	3	0	Wagner, ss.	0	0	2	1	1
Schaef'r, 3b.	0	0	3	2	2	Mathe'on, p.	0	0	0	2	0
Rhodes, p.	0	0	0	0	0						
*Slagle	0	0	0	0	0	Total	1	6	27	15	1
Total	0	6	27	14	3						

*Batted for Miller in the ninth.

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0
New York	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1

Left on bases—Chicago, 4; New York, 4. Two-base hit—Smith. Stolen bases—Smith, Kling. Double play—Clark, Smith, and O'Hagan. Struck out—By Rhodes, 2; by Mathewson, 1. Base on balls—Off Rhodes, 2; off Mathewson, 1. Umpire Cantillon.

SECOND GAME.

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
A. W's, 1b.	0	0	11	0	0	Brodie, cf.	0	0	0	1	0
D. Jones, cf.	0	1	0	0	0	Clark, rf.	0	0	0	0	1
Lowe, 2b.	1	2	1	0	0	J. Jones, lf.	0	1	1	0	0
Kling, c.	0	0	5	0	0	Bo'rman, c.	0	1	10	1	1
Miller, lf.	0	1	0	0	0	Smith, 2b.	0	2	0	2	0
Chance, rf.	1	0	0	0	0	O'Hagan, 1b.	0	0	8	0	0
Tinker, ss.	0	0	2	6	1	Dunn, 3b.	0	1	0	1	1
Schafer, 3b.	0	0	2	4	0	Wagner, ss.	0	1	2	3	1
Lundgren, p.	0	0	0	1	0	Taylor, p.	0	0	0	1	0
Total	2	4	21	14	1	Total	0	5	21	9	4

Chicago	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—2
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Called at the end of the seventh inning on account of darkness. Left on bases—Chicago, 6; New York, 7. Sacrifice hit—Taylor. Stolen bases—Lowe, Kling, Tinker, Clark, Smith, (2,) Wagner. Struck out—By Lundgren, 4; by Taylor, 8. Passed balls—Kling, 1; Bowerman, 1. Bases on balls—Off Lundgren, 2; off Taylor, 3. Hit with ball—Chance. Time—1:20. Umpire—Mr. Cantillon.

CINCINNATI, 5; BROOKLYN, 4.

CINCINNATI, July 8.—Cincinnati and Brooklyn played an eleven-inning baseball game here to-day, which was won by the home team. It was nip and tuck, and both teams made errors at critical stages, thereby prolonging the game. Phillips outpitched Kitson, but was given ragged support at times. Attendance, 300. Score:

CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Dobbs, lf.	0	0	4	1	0	Dolan, cf.	1	1	0	0	0
Hoy, cf.	0	1	4	0	0	Keeler, rf.	1	2	0	0	0
Beckley, 1b.	0	3	12	2	0	Sheckard, lf.	1	0	3	0	0
Crawford, rf.	2	1	2	1	1	M'Creery, 1b.	0	1	12	1	1
Magoon, 2b.	3	1	2	8	0	Dahlen, ss.	0	2	2	7	0
Corcoran, ss.	0	1	2	3	0	Irwin, 3b.	1	1	2	5	1
Steinfeld, 3b.	0	3	1	2	1	Ahern, c.	0	2	3	1	0
Peitz, c.	0	3	5	0	1	Flood, 2b.	0	2	5	2	1
Phillips, p.	0	2	1	0	0	Kitson, p.	0	0	2	3	0
Total	5	15	33	17	3	Total	4	11*	30	19	2

*Hoy out for running out of line; Peitz out for interfering with ball; two out when winning run was scored.

Cincinnati	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	—5
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	—4

Stolen bases—Magoon, Sheckard, Dahlen, McCreery, Irwin. Double plays—Irwin and Flood; Beckley, Corcoran to Peitz. First base on balls—By Kitson, 3; by Phillips, 2. Hit by pitched ball—By Kitson, 2. Struck out—By Kitson, 2; by Phillips, 1. Time of game—2 hours and 10 minutes. Umpires—Powers and Brown.

PITTSBURG, 5; PHILADELPHIA, 0.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 8.—Cheshro was too much for the Philadelphia baseball players and kept the hits so well scattered they could make no runs. Attendance, 1,844. Score:

											R.	H.	E.
Pittsburg	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	—5	11	0	
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0	6	0	

Batteries—Chesbro and O'Connor; Fraser and Dooln.

ST. LOUIS LOST TWO GAMES.

ST. LOUIS, July 8.—Two basehall games were played at League Park this afternoon and Boston won both. The visitors did more effective batting, which gave them their douhle win. Attendance, 3,800. Score:

	R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0—2	11	1
Boston	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0—3	7	1

Batteries—Wicker and Ryan; Willis and Kittridge.

SECOND GAME.

	R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1—4	13	3
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—1	6	1

Batteries—Yerkes, Murphy, and Ryan; Mason and Moran.

Eastern League Games.

AT ROCHESTER.

	R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	2	0—5	9	3
Rochester	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1	6	2

Batteries—Ferry and Bevier; Becker and Philips.

AT WORCESTER.

	R.	H.	E.
Toronto	1	0	1	3	2	0	1	0	1—9	12	2
Worcester	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0—3	10	7

Batteries—Bruce and Toft; Hastings and Steelman.

AT PROVIDENCE.

	R.	H.	E.
Providence	1	0	0	0	1	1	5	0	—8	11	0
Montreal	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0—2	6	4

Batteries—Conn and Smith; Mills and Stroh. Second Game—

	R.	H.	E.
Providence	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	2	—6	10	2
Montreal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1	7	3

Batteries—G. Sullivan and Smith; Souders and Raub.

American League Games.

At St. Louis—St. Louis, 5; Detroit, 4. (first game.) St. Louis, 3; Detroit, 3, (second game.)
At Boston—Philadelphia, 22; Boston, 9.
At Cleveland—Chicago, 2; Cleveland, 1.
At Baltimore—Baltimore, 8; Washington, 1.

Standing of the Clubs.

Pittsburg	47	14	.770	Philadelphia	29	37	.439
Brooklyn	39	30	.565	St. Louis	28	38	.424
Boston	35	27	.565	Cincinnati	25	37	.406
Chicago	34	31	.523	New York	21	43	.328

Games Scheduled for To-day.

New York at Chicago.
Brooklyn at Cincinnatt.
Boston at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at Pittsburg.

New York State League.

At Utica—Utica, 5; Troy, 2.
At Syracuse—A. J. & G., 9; Syracuse, 2.
At Binghamton—Binghamton, 2; Schenectady, 0. (first game.) Bingbamton, 4; Schenectady, 1. (second game.)

Baltimore Releases McGraw.

BALTIMORE, July 8.—At a meeting of the Directors of the Baltimore Baseball Club this afternoon Manager John J. McGraw's request for his release was granted. It was stated that the Baltimore Club will receive no bonus from the New York Club for McGraw's release.

Manager McGraw said: "I appreciate the kindliness which has prompted the Baltimore Club to give me the release I asked, and I wish to state that I shall not tamper with any of the Baltimore Club's players." President Mahon of the Baltimore Club bought McGraw's stock, amounting to $6,500.

Shot Through the Saviour's Heart.

A curious incident in the siege of Wepener is related hy the chaplain who was present with the forces throughout those terrible days. The siege, it will be remembered, lasted all through Holy Week, and the casualties in the trenches were very numerous. But on Good Friday only one man was killed, and as this single victim of the holy day was being laid to rest at night, a soldier pointed out to the chaplain the wonderful markings on the dead man's breast. There was tattooed a really beautiful picture of the crucifixion, and the bullet that had reached the heart of the soldier had pierced the heart of the figure of the Saviour.—London Globe.

New York Oarsman Took Fourth Heat for Diamond Sculls.

MANY AMERICANS AT HENLEY

Argonaut Club of Toronto Defeated Oxford 'Varsity Crew in Grand Challenge Cup Race.

HENLEY, England, July 8.—Following up his victory over Loule Scholes of the Don Rowing Club of Toronto in one of the preliminary heats for the Diamond Sculls yesterday, C. S. Titue of the Union Boat Club, New York, defeated W. W. Field of Exeter College, Oxford, in the fourth heat to-day, and is now looked upon as the most likely oarsman to win the event. His time to-day was 44 seconds slower than he made when he beat the Canadian, but his performance was so good the general impression prevails that he will win outright.

The heat attracted hy far the moet attention of the forenoon racing, as the result was expected to show the American's chances ot carrying off the coveted trophy. Titus's easy victory over Field, who is the holder of the Oxford Univereity Sculls, increased the alarm for the safety of the Diamonds. Titue, who was on the Berks station, had the measure of hia opponent from the first. The Oxonian stuck to his work manfully for three-quarters of a mile. At Fawley Court, half the course, Titus, whose time up to that point was 4 minutes 26 seconds, was only a foot ahead, but thence the American drew further and further away, and won hy three lengths in 9 minutes 17 seconds, Field heing completely exhausted.

In the fifth heat J. Beresford of the Kensington Rowing Club had the Berks etation, and led his opponent, St. George Ashe of the Thames Rowing Club, from the mark. Beresford kept aome lengths ahead of Ashe throughout, and paddled in the easiest of winners in 9:00. Etherington-Smith of the Leander Boat Club won the eixth heat in the Diamonds with euch surprising ease that he will almoet certainly figure in the final. The veteran Blackstaffe of tho Vesta Rowing Club, after keeping on a level with hie competitor to Fawley Court, dropped astern of Smith, and the latter, in spite of bad steering, won by paddling home.

In the seventh heat F. S. Kelley, Balliol College, Oxford, beat A. H. Cloutte, London Rowing Club, by a length and a half. Cloutte ran into a boom marking the couree immediately after the start, and Kelley tbus secured the lead and maintained it to the end. Titus and Kelley will meet tomorrow.

A great many Americans were among the thousands of spectators. Their interest in the regatta is enhanced by the fact that some of their countrymen are members of the English crews. D. Milburn of Buffalo, N. Y., rows No. 3 in the Leander crew, and "Jack" White, son of Henry White, Secretary of the United Statea Embassy, pulls No. 3 in the Eton crew. The victory of the crew repreeenting the Argonaut Rowing Club of Toronto, Canada, over the University College crew of Oxford was also very gratifying to the American visitors who gave Titus an ovation when he defeated Field. Following is a summary of the day's events:

Diamond Sculls.—Fourth Heat—C. S. Titus, Union Boat Club, New York, beat W. W. Field, Exster College, Oxford, by three lengths. Time—9:17.

Fifth Heat—J. Beresford, Kensington Rowing Club, beat St. George Ashe, Thames Rowing Club, easily by several lengths. Time—9:00.

Sixth Heat—R. B. Etherington Smith, Leandsr Boat Club, beat H. T. Blackstaffe, Vesta Rowing Club. Time—9:04.

Seventh Heat—F. S. Kelley, Balliol Collega, Oxford, beat A. H. Cloutte, London Rowing Club, by a length and a half. Time—8:54.

Grand Challenge Cup.—First Heat—Leander Rowing Club beat the Kingston Rowing Club by a length and a quarter. Time—7:34.

Second Heat—Argonaut Rowing Club, Toronto, Canada, beat University College, Oxford, by two and a quarter lengths. Time—7:25.

Third Heat—London Rowing Club beat Thames Rowing Club by a length and a quarter. Time—7:56.

Ladies' Challenge Plate.—Radley College Boat Club beat Jesus College, Cambridge, by a length. Time—7:37.

Second Heat—University Collega, Oxford, beat King's College, Cambridge, by four and a quarter lengths. Time—7:36.

Thames Challenge Cup.—First Heat—Thames Rowing Club beat London Rowing Club by three quarters of a length. Time—6:53.

Trinity College, Duhlin, beat Molesey Boat Club by a length. Time—7:45.

Wyfold Challenge Cup.—First Heat—Kingston Rowing Club beat Thames Rowing Clnb by three-quarters of a length. Time—6:58.

Silver Goblets.—First Heat—Ward and Taylor, Third Trinity, Cambridge, beat Somville and Cromhrugge, Club Hautiqus of Ghent, by several lengths. Time—8:45.

FINE TENNIS BY DAVIS.

Famous Harvard Player Earns Victory in Tournament at the Country Club of Westchester.

Terrific smashing and an accurate twist service with remarkahle speed on the part of Dwight F. Davis of Harvard yesterday saved the team of National and International champions from defeat in the round robin lawn tennis tournament on the courts of the Country Cluh of Westchester. The opposing pair that gave the Harvard men such a stiff battle were Raymond D. Little and Frederick B. Alexander, the ex-intercollegiate champions of Princeton.

This match nearly resulted in a sensational upset becauee of Ward's weaknese on his ground strokes. He was paired with Davis, whose especial strong point has always been his killing of the hall at every opportunity. In consequence of this the Princeton pair kept the ball going very low in the opposing court and had Ward in difficulties as they continually played the ball to his feet. In this way they gained the second set after a hard fight and made the score on points close in all of the other sets. On his set of the net Davis came to the rescue at the crucial moments, and by his work gained the victory.

William J. Clothier and Montgomery Ogden also gave "Boh" Wrenn and his brother George Wrenn plenty to do in their match. The younger team fell behind in the first set, with the score against them at 5—2. By hard hitting in the rallies and remarkably speedy play on the part of Clothier, they pulled up to 5 all, and finally won the set at 10—8. The Wrenn brothers stood the pace of the succeeding sets much better than their opponents, and by splendid court covering and steadiness won the competition.

Malcolm D. Whitman, the ex-National champion, played two sets in the singles against Leo E. Ware, the old Harvard veteran. Whitman took the first set at 6—3, hut was unahle to handle the speedy drives which Ware sent to him along the side lines in the second set, which went to Ware at 6—4. After each man had gained a set the match was discontinued because of darkness. Ward and Davie will meet Clothier and Ogden to-day, while the Wrenn brothers will play against Whitman and Ware. In the singles William A. Larned is expected to compete against one of the experts, as every effort is being made to get the men in trim to meet the English team of challengers. The summary:

Round Robin Doubles—Holcombe Ward and Dwight F. Davis defeated Raymond D. Little and Frederick B. Alexander, 6—4, 5—7, 6—3, 6—3; Robert D. Wrenn and George L. Wrenn, Jr., defeated William J. Clothier and Montgomery Ogden, 8—10, 6—4, 6—3, 6—2.

Singles—Malcolm D. Whitman vs. Leo E. Ware, 6—3, 4—6. (Unfinished.)

Canadian Tennis Championship.

NIAGARA-ON-THE-LAKE, Ontario, July 8.—The Canadian championship tennis tournament attracted a large crowd today. The feature was the match in which Reuben Hunt, the champion of the Californian Intercollegiate Association, was defeated by Ernest Patterson, Canada's leading player. The tournament continues to-morrow. Summary:

Men's Singles.—Preliminary Round—E. R. Patterson, Toronto University, beat R. S. Hunt, Sanford University, 7—5, 2—6, 10—8; A. C. Master, Toronto, beat H. C. Boultebee, Toronto, 6—8, 6—3, 6—3; E. P. Fischer, New York, beat E. S. Glassco, Hamilton, 6—2, 6—1. First Round—Beals Wright, Boston, beat A. N. MacDonald, 6—2, 6—4.

CRUISE OF THE ATLANTIC Y. C.

Schooner Emerald Led Fleet in Run from New Haven to New London.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., July 8.—On the second day of the annual equadron cruise of the Atlantic Yacht Club William E. Iselin's echooner Emerald again led the fleet in the run from New Haven to New London. She etarted at 9:55 and came in at 2:34:24, having covered the distance in 4 houre, 39 minutes, 24 eeconds. The wind blew steadily from the southwest all day long, with scarcely the variation of a point, and at a rate of twelve or fourteen miles an hour, and the Emerald was able to lay her course direct on a broad reach with boom well out to port.

There was a pretty special contest between the sloops Yankee, Neola, and Eelin. In elapsed time the Yankee heat the Neola by 89 minutes, 8 seconds, and in corrected time 21 minutes, 8 seconds. She beat the Eelin 1 hour, 8 minutes, 3 seconds, elapsed time. The Yankee also beat the Emerald in elapsed time hy 49 minutes. The glory of the day was quite with the Yankee. There were several other interesting special races. Robert P. Doremus's schooner Loyal heat James Weir, Jr.'s, schooner Uncas by 88 minutes, 37 seconds, and F. H. Davol's sloop Rondinella beat F. C. Swain's sloop Heron by 3 minutes, 8 seconde. The Rondinella aleo won honors in her class by beating Charles Lane Poor'e sloop Mira by 40 minutes, 24 seconds, corrected time.

When the yachtsmen awoke in New Haven harbor this morning the outlook was anything but encouraging. The wind was blowing strong from the southwest, but the air was heavy and the sky was murky and overcast. There was a heavy rain in the early hours, and the clouds promised more wet weather. At 9 o'clock it began to clear, however, and from that time on the day was pleasant.

Commodore Robert E. Tod's flagship, the topsail schooner Thistle, sailed over the course to-day, starting at 9 o'clock. She made good speed, and was the fourth hoat in at the finish. On board the Thistle with Commodore Tod were Major J. Fred Ackerman, Fleet Captain Gen. E. M. Whitlock, and Fleet Surgeon Dr. Outterbridge. In the evening Commodore Tod entertained at dinner on board the Thietle a large dinner party, in honor of Vice Commodore Edwin Gould, who was in the harhor on his steam yacht Aileen.

To-morrow the squadron will sail to Shelter Island, starting from here at 10 o'clock. Thursday will be spent at that place, where there will be gig, dinghy, swimming, and launch racee and other water sports. On Friday the fleet will sail to Newport, and on Monday will start to race home, the small boats through the Sound and the the big boats outside in the open ocean.

By an error the Neola was credited with defeating the Yankee by 47 seconds on Monday.

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Porto Rico Panamas, 95c. They are worth 3.00. Have all the style and dash of the "real thing." Wide brim Sailors, 79c., worth 2.00. Genuine Panamas, 3.90, 4.80, 5.80. Direct from the Isthmus. No middlemen's profits.

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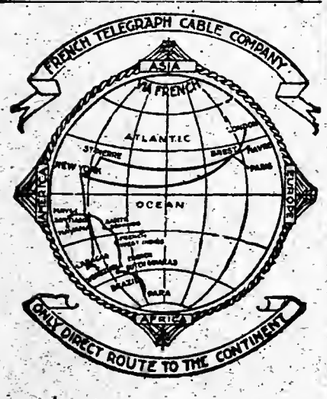
FIFTY TABLETS FOR 25 CENTS



FIELD-SLOANE WEDDING

Took Place in Lenox, Mass., at Noon Yesterday.

More than 200 Guests Present in Trinity Church—A Breakfast Afterward at Elm Court.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., July 8.—Miss Lila Vanderbilt Sloane, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Douglas Sloane, and William Bradhurst Osgood Field, son of Mrs. William Hazard Field, were married at noon to-day in picturesque Trinity Church. More than two hundred guests, including nearly every member of the Vanderbilt family, witnessed the ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. Harold Arrowsmith of Trinity Church, assisted by the Rev. Dr. David H. Greer of St. Bartholomew's Church, New York.

The "Cortege Nuptial" from "Romeo and Juliet" signaled the advent of the wedding party. The ushers, seven in number, led the procession to the altar. They were Erskine W. Hewitt, Frederick Kernochan, William S. Burden, Ernest Iselin, H. Roger Winthrop, A. Durer Irving, Jr., and Alexander Webb, Jr. Morris Kellogg of Elizabeth, N. J., was best man. He and the ushers wore frock coats and trousers of dark gray, with double-breasted white pique waistcoats. Each also wore a single yellow rose as a boutonniere, to carry out the color scheme of the bridesmaids' gowns.

Following the ushers came the seven bridesmaids—the first three named being cousins of the bride—Miss Frederica Webb, Miss Florence Twombly, Miss Evelyn Sloane, Miss Frances Crocker, Miss Emily Rogers, Miss Marian Whittaker, and Miss Marion Haven. Miss Mary Kernochan was the maid of honor. They all wore exquisite gowns of yellow silk mull with a satin dot. They were entirely hand made, and wore a mass of tucks, real Valenciennes lace and ruffles of yellow chiffon. They wore big fluffy hats of pale blue chiffon, and sashes of pale blue silk, with long fringed ends. The hats were trimmed with white lace and bows and ends of blue silk, fringed to match the sashes. A bow of soft blue silk was worn upon the bodices, and they carried large blue chiffon parasols, with jeweled handles, the gifts of the bride.

GIVEN AWAY BY HER FATHER.

The bride was accompanied by her father, who gave her away. The bride's gown was of the costliest white satin elaborately trimmed with rare point lace. The bridal veil of the same lace was the one worn by the bride's sisters, Mrs. James Abercrombie Burden, Jr., and Mrs. John H. Hammond, at their weddings.

During the ceremony selections from "Romeo et Juliette" were played softly, and the bridal party left the church to the music of the Grand March from "Aida," by Verdi. The spectacle as the bridal party passed up the aisle was most imposing, and presented one of the most beautiful pictures ever seen in Trinity Church. The display of gowns and jewels worn by some of the fashionable women present excelled anything ever seen in Lenox.

The decorations of the church were elaborate and beautiful. The flowers, palms, and potted plants all came from the immense greenhouses of W. D. Sloane. The chapel was filled with palms and roses and baskets of asparagus, ferns, and other delicate foliage suspended by invisible wires from the ceiling. A bunch of roses tied with white ribbon was attached to the pew. The windows were banked with palms and other tropical plants. The decorations at the house were similar, roses in profusion in large bowls and potted plants of all varieties being used.

Mrs. Sloane selected the music for the organ recital, lasting about an hour, while the wedding guests were assembling. The music was under the direction of Edward Witherspoon, organist of Trinity Church, assisted by Carl Escher of Pittsfield, violinist, and Charles Scheutze of New York, harpist. The programme was as follows:

Overture to "Stradella" ..... von Flotow
Berceuse from "Jocelyn" ..... Gounod
Meditation ..... Mietzke
Gavotte-Pastorale ..... "Annette et Lubin"
Madrigal ..... "Himonette"
Noel ..... Gounod
Traumerei ..... Schumann
Les Rameaux ..... Faure
Serenade ..... Schubert
Spring song ..... Mendelssohn
Largo ..... Handel
Song from "Samson and Delilah" ..... Saint-Saens

A WEDDING BREAKFAST.

After the ceremony the guests went over to Elm Court, the country house of Mr. and Mrs. Sloane, where a wedding breakfast was served by Sherry. The tables were placed in the large dining room instead of on the lawn, as at the wedding of Mrs. James A. Burden. Throughout the breakfast and the reception Lander's full orchestra furnished exquisite music.

This afternoon Mr. and Mrs. Field drove over to Pittsfield behind the bride's own road hackneys, on a buckboard. They took the afternoon train for New York. They are to spend their honeymoon on George W. Vanderbilt's Biltmore estate in North Carolina, following a custom established by the bride's sister. Late in August they will go abroad for a year's travel on the Continent.

The bridegroom gave the best man and ushers scarf pins in the form of a monogram F. S., set in sapphires and diamonds. The presents were shown without cards and occupied four rooms. They consisted of costly and rare jewels, works of art, and bric-a-brac of every description. One of the gifts was that of Mrs. William Hazard Field, mother of the bridegroom. It was a chest of solid silver service of 400 pieces and was made by Tiffany. Besides many costly gifts to his daughter, Mr. Sloane has given her a house on Fifth Avenue and a building lot at High Lawn, near Elm Court, upon which she will have a country house.

THE LIST OF GUESTS.

The list of wedding guests includes the following:

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt,
Mr. and Mrs. John H. Hammond,
Mr. and Mrs. Twombly,
Mrs. M. S. Bromley,
Dr. and Mrs. W. Seward Webb,
Miss Frederica Webb,
W. Seward Webb, Jr.,
Watson Webb,
Vanderbilt Webb,
Miss Florence Twombly,
Miss Ruth Twombly,
Miss Gladys Vanderbilt,
Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt,
Wm. K. Vanderbilt,
Mrs. E. F. Shepard,
Mr. J. Bowers Lee,
Mr. and Mrs. Thatcher M. Adams,
Capt. and Mrs. John S. Barnes,
The Misses Barnes,
Mr. and Mrs. John E. Alexandre,
Anson Phelps Stokes,
The Misses Stokes,
Mrs. L. Wilmerding,
Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt,
Reginald Vanderbilt,
Mr. and Mrs. Giraud Foster,
Mrs. R. T. Auchmuty,
Charles Lanier,
Miss Helen Parish,
Mr. and Mrs. John E. Parsons,
The Misses Parsons,
Mr. and Mrs. Franklin C. Field,
Col. and Mrs. McCook,
Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin C. Porter,
Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt,
Mr. and Mrs. Thomas P. Field,
The Misses Field,
Mr. and Mrs. Dave H. Morris,
Mrs. J. W. Biddle,
Miss Biddle,
Miss Kate Carey,
Miss M. de Peyster Carey,
Jameson Cotting,
Mr. and Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed,
Mr. and Mrs. George W. Folsom,
Mrs. J. W. Haven,
Mr. and Mrs. Frank K. Sturgis,
Gen. and Mrs. Webb,
Mr. and Mrs. Courtland Bishop,
Mr. and Mrs. Samuel D. Babcock,
Mrs. William R. Bacon,
The Misses Bacon,
Mrs. William H. Bradford,
Mr. and Mrs. Lindsay Fairfax,
Mr. and Mrs. Joseph W. Burden,
Mr. and Mrs. James A. Burden, Jr.,
Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Cook,
Mr. and Mrs. Carlos de Heredia,
Mme. de La Barre,
Miss Estelle de La Barre,
Mrs. E. Cottenet,
Mrs. Henry A. Cram,
Mr. and Mrs. Julien Davies,
Miss Davies,
Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Fish,
Col. Jay,
Miss Jay,
Mr. and Mrs. Frank Wetherbee,
Mr. and Mrs. N. Thayer,
The Misses Thayer,
Mrs. James Kellogg,
The Misses Kellogg,
Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Howe,
The Misses Pomeroy,
Mr. and Mrs. Frank K. Pendleton,
Mr. and Mrs. Rutherford,
Mrs. Stanford White,
E. Fulton Cutting,
The Misses Cutting,
Mr. and Mrs. Richard C. Dickey,
Mr. and Mrs. George W. Folsom,
Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Frothingham,
Miss Furniss,
Mr. Richard Goodman,
Mrs. Goodman,
The Misses Goodman,
Dr. and Mrs. Richard C. Greenleaf,
The Misses Greenleaf,
Jack Greenleaf,
Major F. C. Crugan,
J. Montgomery Hare,
Mr. and Mrs. George G. Haven,
George Higginson,
Dr. H. P. Jaques,
Mr. and Mrs. David Lydig,
Mrs. A. C. Kingsland,
Miss Adele Kneeland,
Mr. and Mrs. D. Ripley,
Mr. and Mrs. Randall,
Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Wiles,
Mrs. Fabbri,
Alexandre Fabbri,
Mr. and Mrs. Grenville Kane,
Miss Kane,
Miss Spofford,
Miss Seton,
Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Rogers,
Mr. and Mrs. Soley,
Miss Soley,
Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wilmerding,
Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackey,
Mr. and Mrs. Goodhue Livingston,
Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Newbold,
Miss Newbold,
Mrs. Frederic Nellson,
Miss Nellson,
Newbold Morris,
Mr. and Mrs. William A. Read,
Miss Sargent,
Mr. and Mrs. William C. Schermerhorn,
J. E. Schermerhorn,
F. A. Schermerhorn,
Miss Anna Shaw,
Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Shattuck,
Mr. and Mrs. George E. Tunnire,
Mrs. William C. Wharton,
Mrs. Robert Winthrop,
Grenville L. Winthrop,
Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Fremsh,
Peter Marie,
Mrs. L. Wilmerding,
Miss Wilmerding,
Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Crocker,
Sumner Gerard,
Mr. and Mrs. G. Hoyt,
Silas Hoyt,
Frederic Kernochan,
Arthur Choate,
Robert Trumbull,
Dr. McLane,
Baron Oppenheim,
Henry F. Robbins,
Edward Livingston,
Bradish Johnson,
W. Whitehouse,
Beekman Hoppin,
Parkman Shaw,
Parkman Shaw, Jr.,
Bayard Cutting,
Grosvenor Attlebury,
G. W. Whittredge,
R. N. Young,
R. Struthers,
William Kissam,
Joseph Hunt,
[illegible] Cannet,
F. Juilliard,
[illegible] Cross,
Miss F. Jackson,
Mr. and Mrs. Payne,
Gen. Horace Porter.

Dill—Gorman.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 8.—William Leslie Dill, private secretary of Mayor Hinchliffe of Paterson, N. J., and Miss Clara Barker Gorman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James O. Gorman, were married at the bride's home on Main Street here at 5 o'clock this afternoon. Mayor Hinchliffe, Judge Vancleave, President John Johnson of the Aldermanic Board, Chief Engineer Snagg, and other Paterson officials were present.

Mrs. George R. Finley was matron of honor, and George R. Finley was best man. Miss Margaret B. Dill, a sister of the bride, carried the ring. The ushers were James C. Morley of Paterson and Joseph H. Denby of Hartford. After the reception the couple left on a trip west. They will be at home in their new house on Van Houten Street, Paterson, after Sept. 1.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Although society is very much scattered there was much of interest happening yesterday at various places. The guests from the Field-Sloane wedding arrived last evening after a most enjoyable ride from Lenox, notwithstanding the heat. An account of the wedding appears elsewhere. The arrival of a young daughter at the residence of Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor was another bit of news, and congratulations poured in from many friends. Each arriving ship brings in full passenger lists of well-known people, who are coming home from London and the Continent.

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The wedding of Miss Clarisse Coudert and Condé Nast, whose engagement was announced a short time ago, will be celebrated in St. Patrick's Cathedral on Wednesday, Sept. 3. It will be a small affair and confined to the members of the two families.

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The engagement is announced of Lieut. D. Daniel Cox and Miss Buckner of Baltimore. Lieut. Cox is a brother of Irving Cox of this city, and Miss Buckner, who is well known in Baltimore society, is a daughter of Dr. Buckner.

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Mrs. Howard Davidson has been entertaining for a week a house party at her home, Altmont, in Millbrook, in honor of her brother, Frederick Woodhall Chesebrough, and his wife, formerly Miss Sydney Mathews of Valley Forge, Penn., who were married two weeks ago. Among the guests at Altmont were Miss Clarisse Coudert and her fiancé, Condé Nast; Miss Rene Coudert, F. T. Reamer, and W. C. Cammann. Mr. and Mrs. Chesebrough, who are to make a trip around the world, will start on Thursday for San Francisco and sail on Aug. 1 from Vancouver on the Empress of Inoia. They will return to this city in January next.

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Mrs. Porter and Miss Porter, widow and daughter of Gen. Fitz John Porter, are summering at the Checkley, Prout's Neck, Me.

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Mr. and Mrs. Philip Lydig have secured a yacht and will pass a greater part of the Summer upon the water. They will not open their new town house until the Autumn. Mrs. C. Albert Stevens has left London and is visiting in Scotland.

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The cabled news of the death of the Vicomtess Arthur de Courval reached New York on Monday. Mme. de Courval was a Miss Ray of this city and a member of an old Knickerbocker family connected with the Clintons and Livingstons. Her mother was a Miss Boggs. She has lived for many years abroad, and her marriage took place about thirty years ago. The news of the death of the Earl of Arundel was of interest in New York, where his father, the Duke of Norfolk, has many warm personal friends. The Earl was weak-minded from birth, and the only heir of the Duke, the first peer in England and head of the famous house of Howard. It has been stated that the Duke, who has been a widower for many years, would have remarried but for the care of this son, to whom he was devotedly attached. His engagement to Miss McTavish of Baltimore was at one time reported, and he has been very hospitable to many Americans.

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Booked on the Philadelphia, sailing to-day for Liverpool, are Mrs. Prescott Hall Butler, Miss Butler, Lawrence S. Butler, Mrs. Richard Morris Hunt, W. Dulany Hunter, Mrs. J. E. Mercer, Bronson Winthrop, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas W. Cridler, J. D. Cheever, Nelson W. Aldrich, Miss Aldrich, F. Crowninshield, and Mr. and Mrs. E. Spencer Harrison.

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In the year's Social Register the Summer addresses of the families of eight cities are arranged in one alphabetical order, and the name of the cities to which the families belong are indicated by special type. Besides New York, the cities are Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Chicago, Washington, St. Louis, and Buffalo. Of the 7,433 families whose country, foreign or floating addresses are given in The Register 3,408 are inland, 2,656 are at the seashore, 163 made their Summer home on their yachts, 757 are abroad, of which 458 families sailed since May 1. Since that date 129 families have returned from foreign shores; 332 families are on the Jersey coast, 712 on Long Island, a considerable increase over last year. Of this number 151 are at the Hamptons, 284 are on the north shore of the Sound, 303 at Newport, 40 at Narragansett Pier; 959 Summer residences are occupied on the New England coast above Cape Cod, of which 264 are at Mount Desert; 92 families are in Canada, 66 at Lenox, 110 in their camps in the Adirondacks, 3,131 at various other inland resorts; 287 persons have been married since May 1; 45 women and 90 men have died, differing very slightly from the statistics of last year. Of the 500 yachts indicated in the index at the back of The Summer Social Register, 220 are steamers, an increase of 10 per cent.; 198 sloops, an increase of 5 per cent., and 84 schooners, an increase of 15 per cent., as compared with the yachts indexed last year.

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Mrs. Astor arrived yesterday afternoon on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosser, and is occupying her town house. She will not leave for Newport before to-morrow.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 8.—Invitations for the Martin-Oelrichs wedding were issued to-day, Mrs. Oelrichs delivering many of them personally in an automobile. A large number was sent out of the city. The invitations to the church exceed 1,000, while those to the wedding breakfast will be limited to 120.

Mr. and Mrs. Harsy O. Havemeyer, Jr., had an undesirable experience on Thames Street to-day. They were shopping in their automobile, and were nearly ready to return home, when the machine got out of order and refused to move. Mrs. Havemeyer waited on the seat for half an hour, while her husband and a machinist endeavored to locate and remedy the trouble. At the end of this time Mrs. Havemeyer became tired of waiting, and took the shortest route to the street cars, and thus went to the nearest point on the railway to her home.

Mrs. Charles Daniels gave a dinner at the Osgood villa to-night.

Mrs. Herman B. Duryea arrived at her cottage, on Beacon Hill Road, this evening.

Mrs. A. T. Van Nest arrived to-night as the guest of her daughter, Mrs. J. Stewart Barney, at the Eldridge cottage, Ochre Point.

Mrs. Joseph Howard, Jr., of New York is the guest of Dr. and Mrs. H. W. Gillett.

Miss A. B. Jennings arrived here to-day on her steam yacht Tuscarora, having her mother, Mrs. O. G. Jennings, as her guest.

Miss Leary is expected this week at the Paul cottage on Mill Street for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Thompson Spencer of Philadelphia are expected at their cottage on Ochre Point this week. They have not occupied their Newport cottage for several years.

J. Irving Winslow has purchased the 30-footer Veda of Robert Bacon, and will bring her here to race with the other boats of her class. The Veda was formerly owned by Cornelius Vanderbilt.

Miss Noble of New York is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Seth Barton French.

Isaac H. Clothier, Lewis Cass Ledyard, Jr., F. H. Burgess, and J. P. Jervey are registered at the Casino.

Miss Mary E. Tillingbast returned to New York this afternoon.

Mrs. Charles Acton Ives is visiting Mrs. Hugh L. Willoughby.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Wharton of Philadelphia arrived at their cottage at Jamestown to-day for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Addison Morris will be their guests after July 15.

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Bailey of St. Louis have arrived at their cottage, Shoreby Hill, Jamestown.

Miss J. V. Conant of New York and Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Burrage, Mrs. H. C. Emery, and Miss White of Boston are at the New Cliffs Hotel.

Mrs. Morgan Browne is at the La Forge cottage.

IN THE SHOPS.

One hears rumors abroad, and before long the realities appear on this side. Here is one of the deep colors which are going to stay. It is an attractive hat, for the combination of white, black, and burnt orange is striking. The foundation, as one gets a little peep at it, is a dead white straw. Draped over the rim is white lace, with an end falling at one side of the back. Draped over the crown is black lace, with an end falling at the other side of the back. Then around the crown, between black and white, is set on loosely a burnt-orange velvet ribbon, perhaps a little more than an inch wide, and this ties with short loops and ends falling over the back. This back is very pretty, with its cascade of lace and velvet, the end of white lace forming one half and the black lace and orange velvet the other.

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Another pretty, summery-looking hat is of white straw, and what looks like a coarse tulle, plaited layers alternating with the straw to form the rim. This runs into the crown, for the hat is flat, and set as three small islands upon it are clusters of small pink asters, with a bit of foliage. The asters, which are very natural, range in tone from the deep pink of the fully opened blossom in its prime to the white of an opening bud.

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A dark-blue chip flat is trimmed with two dark-blue wings lying flat upon it, a soft down covering the feathers, giving the entire hat a pretty, soft effect.

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A plaited effect is given to quills this year, and it is very attractive. One, for instance, has a stripe across the end marked off into big checks of colors something in the way the man who advertises dyes checks off his color. There will be blocks of purple, blue, reds of different tones, and perhaps a little green. It does not sound well, but the effect is excellent.

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In a hat which looks as if it had seen better days and one which was undoubtedly made earlier in the season, there are some delightful color effects. The hat itself is a big flat of a rough straw, a pale green which has something of a frosted effect. On the top of this is laid a spray of the most delicate lilacs, and in the back is a bow of white crepe de chine, lace edged. The softness of the colors makes the charm of the hat.

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Sailors are always with us, and are more satisfactory when they are not worn by the multitude. A white sailor of the regular, old-time shape, with narrow rim and high crown, is trimmed with a band of bright green fastened in a bow at one side.

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Other sailors have the regulation black band, and there are all-black sailors.

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At a man's hatter's is a sailor in white which is quite new. The straw is a heavy, smooth, white braid, the crown very large, though low, and the rim is comparatively narrow. The hat is trimmed with a black crepe scarf tacked here and there to the rim and falling with long ends at the back. There is a bow of black velvet beneath the rim.

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It is surprising how many women who buy fine hand-made dresses for infants are contented with imitation lace on the dresses. The little frocks made with hand-made tucks and shirrings with feather stitching will have the neck and sleeves finished with the fine imitation Valenciennes lace. It will cost perhaps $4, and with the real lace only half a dollar more, but the additional small sum is not added. The fine imitation is prettier than the coarser mesh of an inexpensive edge of the real. Lace is liable to tear in being laundered, and it is not considered for the more ordinary frocks.

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A ping-pong waist in white tucked muslin has the ping-pong racquet in tan set into it upon the upper part, with the balls scattered like big dots around them. They are outlined with red and a line of fancy red stitching finishes the opening of the waist, the collar, and the sleeves.

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Very pretty is a dotted muslin waist made with a tucked yoke. Below that is set in a band of openwork embroidery, the fullness below gathered into the waistband. The sleeves are tucked on the upper side and gather into a narrow band at the wrist.

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A stock and tie are also of the dotted muslin.

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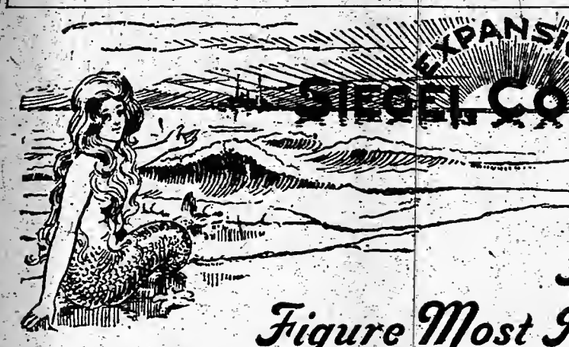
It would seem that almost any woman with the smallest amount of taste might have a hat or a number of them, one for every suit. Exceedingly pretty untrimmed hats are selling at all prices, from 25 cents up. One pretty line of hats at 69 cents are of a fine straw, with a heavy braid of dull-black straw at the edge. Another lot of hats are of white chip, black velvet bound, and they sell for about the same price. A bit of mull and a white feather are enough to trim them for some purposes, veiling or with muslin roses, the girls in the shops making into bows all the ribbon bought. It takes observation rather than taste to put the materials together.

All Roads Lead to the Big Store.



Housefurnishings Figure Most Importantly in the Great Expansion Sales.

The news of the Expansion Sales takes another turn to-day. But one that is as inviting as any that can be presented, for it is replete with seasonable and welcome economies.

Homefurnishings inspire an eloquent theme. Furniture is now marked at less than ever before. The whole Furniture stock is going up on another floor. There's a big shake-up in the Upholstery Store, too.

The Picture Store shares with eager enthusiasm in the event. The Rugs and Carpets follow with like ardor. Sewing machines are also included. Down in the basement you revel in rare bargains. Refrigerators, Ice-Cream Freezers, Screen Doors, Window Screens, Gas and Oil Stoves, Chinaware, Glassware and all that pertains to Homefurnishings for present and future needs, and all priced in a way that will excite your eager attention. FOR LOW PRICING IS THE CARDINAL FEATURE OF THIS EXTRAORDINARY SERIES OF SALES.

Summer Stoves.

BLUE-FLAME COOKING STOVE, 2-Burner Wicklese; 1902 model; very latest improvements; guaranteed one of the finest burning stoves on the market, 5.50
SILVER TWO-BURNER WICKLESS OIL COOKING STOVE, 5.00
WOLF GAS COOKING STOVE OR RANGE, without doubt the best cooker on the market, 3 burners on top, broiler compartment, 16-inch oven, full nickel plated, 6.25
TWENTIETH CENTURY COOKING RANGE, square shape, double oven, broiler compartment, strongly made, best on the market, 8.75
(Basement.)

Screen Doors Underpriced

SCREEN DOORS, 2-inch stock in walnut; strongly made, 45
SCREEN DOORS; natural wood finish; strongly mortised and durable; desirable sizes, 75
SCREEN DOORS; mahogany finish; fancy designs and extra strong, 95
SCREEN DOORS; natural wood with two coats of varnish, 1.05
(Basement.)

Refrigerators.

Thousands of families in New York City and vicinity can recommend the merits of our "Model Refrigerator." They are of the finest workmanship, all are guaranteed to be charcoal filled, perfect circulation of dry air, removable pipes and shelves, and very handsome:

No. 458, apartment-house style; value $12.75, 10.25
No. 460, apartment-house style; value $17.00, 13.50
No. 461, apartment-house style; value $18.00, 15.00
No. 462, apartment-house style; value $19.00, 16.00
No. 430, regular refrigerator; value $7.50, 6.25
No. 431, regular refrigerator; value $9.75, 7.75
No. 492, ice chest; value $7.25, 5.25
No. 498, ice chest; value $8.75, 6.75
THE ABOVE PRICES ARE FOR THIS DAY ONLY.
(Basement.)

Oriental Mattings.

Chinese and Japanese ideal summer floor coverings for the cottage in the country. "Expansion" Sale prices:

JAPANESE COTTON WARP, very heavy long straw, popular shades, blue, green and red; per 40-yard rolls, $9.00; per yard, 25
JAPANESE COTTON WARP, very best quality, handsome carpet patterns, red, green, blue and natural straw colors, with beautiful inlaid figures; per 40-yard rolls, $10.00; per yard, 30
CHINA MATTINGS, all made from best select straws, fancy checks and stripes, price per roll of 40 yards:
$8.00 quality $5.00; per yard, 15 | $9.00 quality $7.00; per yard, 20 | $10.00 quality $8.00; per yard, 25
(Third Floor, Front.)

Wines and Liquors.

MOET & CHANDON WHITE SEAL CHAMPAGNE; 12 qts., $28.00; 24 pts., 30.00
"PRINCE" EXTRA DRY, America's finest champagne; exactly like imported in quality and flavor; case, 12 qts., $11.50; case of 24 pts., 13.50
GINGER ALE, "400" brand, in quart bottles, per dozen, 1.00
LEMON SODA, "400" brand, in quart bottles, per dozen, 1.00
SARSAPARILLA, Delatour, delightfully refreshing, per dozen, 95
HAZEL MALT EXTRACT, a true tonic, highly concentrated, cures sleeplessness, builds up the system, per doz., 1.30
CLARET: Oldest Superior "Cabernet;" the finest wine produced in California; equal to fine imported grades; doz., $4.25; gal., $1.25; bot., 40
ZINFANDEL, finest quality, choice vintage; case, $3.50; gal., 1.10
FRIARS SAUTERNES, delightful medium dry wine; case, $3.50; gal., 1.15
CABINET RIESLING, very choice and old; case, $3.00; gal., 1.00
PORT OR SHERRY, "Puritan" brand; in quart bottles; case, $4.00; gal., 1.20
BLACKBERRY BRANDY, excellent for medicinal purposes; case, $3.75; gal., 1.10
NORMANDY RYE, 10 years old; gal., $3.50; per case, $11.00; per bottle, 1.00
GUCKENHEIMER RYE, 7 years old; gal., $3.50; per case, $10.00; per bottle, 90
CABINET RYE, 6 years old; per gallon, $2.85; per case, $9.00; per bottle, 80
MARSHALL RYE, 4 years old; per gallon, $2.30; per case; $7.00; per bottle, 65
NON-FUSEL MALT WHISKEY; per case, $6.75; per bottle, 60
SAINT JULIEN, imported in glass from Landan Fils, Bordeaux, France; per case, 12 qts., 4.95
NIERSTEINER, imported from Burckhardt & Sohne, Diedesheim-a-Rhine; per case 12 qts., 5.10
(Fourth Floor.)

China, Lamps and Glassware.

Here are some exceptionally good values in Lamps, Vases, Dinner Sets, Umbrella Stands, Toilet Sets and Cuspidors. Richly attractive bargains.

LAMPS.
TABLE LAMPS; 10-inch globe to match; very handsomely decorated; hand-painted decorations; very fancy mounting; best quality gilt, 2.25
VASES.
BOHEMIAN GLASS VASES; 12-inch size; assorted colors; ruby, green and crystal, handsomely decorated, 1.25
DINNER SETS.
DINNER SETS, 112 pieces; decorated in natural colors; every piece full gold lined, 7.50
TEA SET, 56 pieces; fine thin Austrian china; richly decorated in natural colors, 4.95
UMBRELLA STANDS.
UMBRELLA STANDS, terra-cotta, raised figures, 1.25
UMBRELLA STANDS, very large size, fine white porcelain, richly decorated in natural colors, gold stippled, 4.25
TOILET SETS.
TOILET SETS, 9 pieces, handsomely decorated, gold traced, 2.95
TOILET SETS, 11 pieces, underglazed decorations, 3.95
CUSPIDORS.
CUSPIDORS, large size, handsomely decorated, 25
(Basement.)

Good Summer Rugs.

In the endeavor to offer some tempting bargains the Rug Department has fairly surpassed itself.

SPECIAL ALL-WOOL SMYRNA RUGS,

size 9x12 ft., 9 different patterns, light and dark colorings, medallion and Oriental designs; never has any rug of same quality been offered for less than $17.50; we will sell 500 of this popular size, all-wool, reversible Smyrna Rugs to-day at 11.50
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High above the surrounding buildings, where the cool breezes are wafted to and fro; far removed from the turmoil and noise of the street traffic, is located a Lunch Room for the convenience of our patrons. Electric fans aid the summer breezes in making the atmosphere like a seashore, fresh and pure.

A POPULAR MENU IS SERVED,

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(Take Elevators to Fourth Floor.)

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At Less than Cost to Manufacture.

Positively the Most Extraordinary Sale of the Kind Ever Announced.

This is strong language, but the occasion warrants the keenest emphasis. We place on sale to-day 500 pairs of Tapestry Portieres

In All the Very Handsomest and Newest Conceptions,

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Single Bed, 1.45 | Full Bed, 1.85

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RUFFLED BED SETS ONE-THIRD LESS THAN REGULAR PRICES—Made of extra quality bobbinet, with inserted medallion lace centre and wide lace insertions; finished with lace trimmed draped flounces, including bolster tops to match. Positively $8.50 value; each, 4.75

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(Third Floor, Front.)

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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GEN. LEE'S WARNING.

Undoubtedly Gen. FITZHUGH LEE knows as much about the condition of Cuba and the Cubans as any one not actually resident there. His note of warning as to the sources of trouble in the island is entirely in harmony with all that comes from well-informed men. The pressing need of the island is decent prosperity, which can come only from access to our markets, which we bar by a duty of over 100 per cent. on the chief product of Cuban industry. Without decent prosperity there can be no revenue. Without revenue there can be no respectable Government.

What a stupid bargain with the fates we are driving! Here is a friendly people at our doors. It is necessary to us that they shall be orderly and peaceful. It would be an immense gain to us if they were in a situation to buy our goods, and we refuse to trade with them. We require that they shall preserve order, and deprive them of the means to support a police force. We demand of them thorough and expensive sanitation, and we refuse them the means to pay for it. We desire and even need that their schools shall be kept up, and we refuse them the means to maintain them. We know that there are elements of disturbance and discontent in the population which only reasonable employment will restrain, and we refuse them the only means they can possibly use to give general employment. We want them to be able to manage their own affairs in a regular and efficient manner because we are pledged, if they do not, to step in and manage them at great expense and trouble and risk ourselves, and we refuse them the means to run their Government as it should be. We are blindly, with incredible folly, inviting, urging, compelling confusion and difficulty and danger, when with simple decency and justice we could have peace, order, prosperity for them and for ourselves.

Gen. LEE predicts that the result will be "anarchy and annexation." Anarchy is only too probable. As for annexation, if it comes, it is to be noted that it will bring with it not the modest concession of tariff duties which would now suffice to secure prosperity and order with independence, but absolute free trade such as exists between New York and Connecticut. The very object sought by the beet-sugar men would be defeated completely. The thing they dread would be had and far more. And annexation would probably mean either admission with full rights of Statehood or a war of conquest. If the consequences were not so horrible to contemplate, the whole policy of the United Statea in this matter would be absurd. As it is, does any one, including President ROOSEVELT, know how that policy can be rebuked and changed except at the polls through the election of an opposition majority in the House of Representatives?

TAX VALUATIONS IN NEW YORK.

The striking feature of the tax rate statement, and of every New York City tax rate statement, is the absurd ratio of personal to real valuations. The real estate of the entire city is assessed for the purposes of taxation this year at $3,330,647,579. The personal valuation is $526,400,139, or less than one-sixth of the real estate. In Manhattan Borough alone the real valuation is $2,358,939,618, and the personal valuation $412,388,258, less than one-fifth of the assessed valuation of the real estate.

It can hardly be doubted that the personal property in this borough and in the whole city exceeds in value the real estate. Real estate is assessed at about two-thirds of its estimated actual value and personal property at its full value, but the Assessors are able to find only about one-fifth or one-sixth of the personalty. Some of the personal property is represented by shares of stock in corporations which pay taxes. But for the most part the owners of personal property are able to keep it off the rolls. Nearly $3,000,000,000 was "sworn off" or taken off the tentative rolls this year.

Each year's tax rato statement is a fresh proof of the folly of the attempt to tax personal property at all. An assessment which includes only 20 per cent. of the property of the class sought to be reached is manifestly not uniform taxation. There is no cure for it except the abandonment of the attempt and the imposition of taxes upon forms of property that cannot be concealed.

The budget made up by the outgoing Tammany Government last December called for $97,807,033. Deducting State taxes, county budgets, and income from the general fund, and adding 2 per cent. for deficiencies in collection, the sum of $88,230,040 remains to be raised by taxation. This fixes the tax rate at 2.27, as against 2.31 last year, a reduction of 4 cents on $100. Real estate has increased in valuation $92,869,318, and personal valuation has decreased $23,792,473, leaving a net increase in the basis of taxation of $69,000,000. The extraordinary building operations of the present year will doubtless be reflected in an unusual increase in the real estate valuations twelve months hence. On that valuation the taxes will be imposed to provide for the expenditure called for in the first budget of Mayor Low's administration. The Mayor's first year is half gone, but the City Government has not yet spent half its revenues for the year. That is in itself a good indication, but a more important fact is the public confidsnce that not a dollar has been willfully wasted or wrongfully applied with the knowledge of any of the responsible officers elected last Fall. This community is not disturbed by a large budget when it has the assurance that in every branch of the Government the taxpayer is getting his money's worth.

THE FURY OF BAILEY.

The Boston Advertiser lends the authority of its respectable name to a remarkable explanation of the attack of BAILEY upon BEVERIDGE. It seems that confidential word has come from Washington to our Boston contemporary revealing a state of affairs of which the country at large is ignorant. There was an almost unprecedented fierceness of personal feeling in Congress just before adjournment. The Democratic leaders had been stirred to a degree of bitterness which fully prepared those who were in the secret for such exhibitions of fury as that given by BAILEY in his assault upon Senator BEVERIDGE. We give The Advertiser's explanation:

> The Democratic Congressmen feel so rancorously bitter because, as they understand the case from information that cannot be made public, the whole Administration is using its influence to shield American officials in the colonies who have been guilty of acts that call for their disgrace. Senator BAILEY made a huge mistake in working off on Secretary ROOT's spokesman, Senator BEVERIDGE, the fury which the Texas Senator was just then feeling against the War Department for its persistent suppression of certain facts which BAILEY could not get permission to use publicly. The other Democratic Senators knew it, but they would have fought any attempt to discipline BAILEY in the Senate. The Republicans were afraid to go on with the matter, so the whole thing was dropped.

We doubt if it is good journalistic practice to charge, on "information that cannot be made public," the whole Administration with using its influence to shield criminals. A charge so serious will make no impression upon the minds of sensible men unless supported by good evidence.

As the tale is told the reader is put on his guard at once. Will any sensible person believe that BAILEY of Texas could go about with these high explosives in his possession and not touch them off? Would he waste his time and fury on BEVERIDGE when he might blow the Administration sky high?

BAILEY is a patriot. He would certainly decline to receive in confidence any information which the paramount obligation of patriotism would compel him to disclose. He was in a position to protect his country's good name and to give the Republican Administration a very bad name. By springing at the throat of BEVERIDGE he proclaimed to the world that he was in a fury, an emotion impossible to a man charged with information which put it in his power to destroy his partisan opponents. Men who are haffled and beaten fly into a passion and reach out for the hair or the throats of the gentlemen upon the other side. BAILEY stood upon the very threshold of triumph. The consciousness of opportunity and of responsibility would have put his mind into a state of portentous calm. Never in the world would he have discredited himself and his dark secrets by engaging in a vulgar brawl. And certainly he never would have gone home to Texas without exposing the criminal behavior of the Administration.

The Advertiser's confidential "tip" about the criminal officials in colonies must be dismissed, we fear, as an anti-imperialist invention.

UNDOING A LEGAL WRONG.

It seems very hard at times to convict the guilty. Even when this is accomplished the higher courts discover more good reasons for interposing between the criminal and justice than a proper regard for the rights of the individual would appear to warrant. But when one who is not guilty of the offense charged in the indictment is convicted, to right the wrong which has been done him by a conviction seems to be the most difficult thing imaginable. If the unhappy victim of the miscarriage of justice is in prison for what it subsequently appears he did not do, he can only be released by a pardon. The justly convicted criminal, if accorded Executive clemency, is exactly as well off, a pardon restoring his civil rights as fully as if his conviction had been a mistake. This seems odd, but probably it is all right.

A curious illustration of the difficulty of absolving an innocent man is furnished in the case of FLECHTER, convicted of stealing the Stradivarius violin which has been found in Brooklyn and restored with much ceremony to the widow of its former owner. FLECHTER has been for eight years engaged in a struggle to keep out of prison for the theft of this particular instrument. Recorder GOFF did dismiss the indictment against him, but in what would seem to the layman rather an ungracious way, everything considered. The Recorder said: "In view of the recommendation of the District Attorney that the indictment be dismissed, on the ground that it would be impossible to obtain a conviction, and also that the violin has been restored to Mrs. BOTT, the motion to dismiss is granted, and is so ordered." This answered the purpose, no doubt, but one would think that the court might have said something more emollient, if not apologetic, to one who has had so much trouble for so little reason of his own making.

The judicial point of view concerning the righting of a wrong done by the law is very well illustrated in the case of one SMITH, who a number of years ago in advertently got into jail in Mississippi and had much trouble to get out again. He was a passenger on the steamer Swallow, which had long contested with the Belle of the South the title of Queen of the River, and made of each trip a nip-and-tuck race for landings. One day, as the two boats were rounding the bend at Vicksburg, the starboard boiler of the Swallow exploded. SMITH took the aerial flight customary for passengers on such occasions, and dropped inside the Vicksburg jail yard, landing unhurt on a pile of mattresses which had been carried out for an airing. Finding him there the Warden promptly dressed him in the uniform of the institution and conducted him to a cell. In reply to the protestations of SMITH he could only say that his business was not to inquire how one in his custody came to be in prison, but to hold him securely when once there and treat him as the rules of the institution prescribed. This arrangement was not at all satisfactory to SMITH. Through friends outside with whom he managed to communicate, he caused his own production in court on a writ of habeas corpus, and through eloquent counsel moved for his release from duress on the ground that he was deprived of his liberty without due process of law, and was, moreover, innocent of any offense under the statutes of the State of Mississippi. The learned court, after due consideration, decided that while the case was one of apparent hardship, it was not one admitting of judicial interference. The contention of the Warden was well taken. It was none of his business how SMITH got into jail, but being there it was his obvious duty to detain him. As the prisoner appeared to have been incarcerated by act of Providence, not for a day but for all time, since said incarceration was not for a fixed period and could not expire by limitation, it was not within the jurisdiction of the court to interfere in the matter, since an appeal could not be taken downward, so to speak, from the Almighty to a terrestrial magistrate. Consequently, SMITH would apparently have to remain where he was during the term of his natural life unless pardoned by the Governor. To this was added an obiter dictum to the effect that "if, however, said SMITH should break jail and escape, it would not be the duty of the Warden to pursue him, nor of any officer of the law to apprehend and return him." SMITH took the hint, escaped in the course of a year or two, and continued his journey to New Orleans.

This incident may not be stated with the fidelity to detail which would be possible if we had access at the moment to the court records, but it is sufficiently accurate to serve the purpose in view—that of illustrating the curiously complex operations of the judicial mind when it comes to righting a judicial wrong which is res adjudicata. To the average layman SMITH'a case is no more puzzling than is that of FLECHTER. What happened to the latter might be described in law Latin as damnum absque injuria—which a young applicant for admission to the bar lately translated as "damnable but not legally injurious."

THE USE OF A KING.

The London Saturday Review has a passion for finding unanswerable reasons for the existence and continuance of things English which to outsiders appear more or less anomalies, anachronisms, and survivals at once amusing and puzzling. It is not content to accept, as the great body of mankind is compelled to, the force of habit as an explanation of things in themselves contradictory to sense and experience. It would like to prove that all the old customs of England are vital enough to justify their creation if they were not already in existence.

It has now discovered that nothing but the monarchic tradition would hold the scattered elements of the British Empire together. "The American Republic," it says, "might conceivably found an empire on force, as the first French Republic did; and they may, as they do, govern nations established in confined territories. But what are the possibilities of an empire in the circumstances of England and her colonies, each claiming the right of entering into any union on a basis of independence and equality, unless the crown, whose traditions are the common inheritance of all men of English blood, takes its historic position among them? * * * Without it the 'vision splendid' of British empire would lose its glory as suddenly and completely as the interest of the coronation preparations has vanished with the unhappy illness of the King. In both cases the absence of the one fact of essential significance deprives everything of its rational ground of existence."

This is eloquent, and it has some foundation, but not much. What has held the British Empire together, and will long do so, is the essential fact that the interests, the rights, the opportunities, as well as the honor and the security of its parts, are infinitely better preserved by unity than they could be by division. Internal liberty in every member of the empire is consistent with common British allegiance. There is some rivalry, but no antagonism between them. They have nothing to gain and everything to lose by separation. Their system of administration is such that it is not hard to regulate common affairs without interfering in special interests, and is likely to serve that purpose indefinitely. In this administration the King has his part, and it is not an unimportant one. But it is very subordinate, as would quickly be shown were he to try to extend it materially. Loyalty to the King counts for something. Loyalty to the ideals, the traditions, the hopes, and the faith of the race counts for far more.

PROSPECTING BY PAROXYSMS.

A man from Sioux Falls, who is operating as a prospector for oil and minerals, but chiefly for oil, in the region of Barboursville, Ky., has a method of finding what he is looking for, or being found by it, which is unusual. When he traverses a piece of land in which oil is to be had by the customary method of boring for it he experiences a severe pain in his stomach, and when the location is especially desirable for development his pain becomes so acute that he has to be carried away from the place on a stretcher that he may recover from the paroxysms which tie him in hard knots. As the country in which he is exercising his unusual powers is supposed to be full of oil, his progress through it is a peripatetic martyrdom, and by watching the contortions of his countenance as the waves of misery overwhelm him and subside, his companions are able to map the underground conditions with infallible accuracy.

This is a great talent. Very few have it. As a rule, the man who gets an oil colic is the one who has invested his scanty savings on the promise of a glittering prospectus, and finds that he has a share in a dry hole, or else that he is in competition with the Standard Oil Company, which, having no bowels of compassion of its own, does not particularly concern itself about the abdominal discomforts of those who come within its "sphere of influence." The man who has his pain in advance as a premonitory symptom of what may be expected to follow as the result of a determination at his expense of the difference between what he thinks is in the ground and what is really there for him is greatly to be envied. His occupation as a prospector must be a strenuous one, but unless enamored of pains in the stomach he is not likely to become a speculator in the shares of gushers in embryo.

Those who make a business of oil stock flotation have cause for congratulation that the Sioux Falls man is a freak and not a normal person.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—The Sun did well yesterday to make a front-page feature of the exploit of two young people who, happening to lunch together at the Waldorf, adjourned postprandially and were married at The Little Church Around the Corner. That morning the two had gone on their several ways, he to his office and she to her shopping. That night they were forever one. Unless we misconceive our cheerful contemporary, the prominence it gave this story was a protest against the increasing formality and artificiality of American life. All respectable histories of the institution of marriage start off with the well-attested fact that primitive man sought his bride with a club, and when she made a pretense of escaping him—as what woman will not?—knocked her on the head and dragged her by the hair to his cave. Those who know the feminine heart best say that to this day most women prefer lovers who belong to this primitive type. As a woman conceives the matter, it is a man's duty to give chase, and a woman's to make the best sport that is compatible with being finally captured. When American life was in its pristine purity the chase was known as keeping comp'ny, which meant anything or nothing until the knot was finally tied. Nowadays a courtship is begun under the eye of a chaperon, is proclaimed by the act of engagement, corroborated by engagement dinners and the buying of the trousseau, made a torture by the compilation of wedding bits and the issuance of wedding invitations. Even the sanctity of the honeymoon is invaded by the necessity of acknowledging wedding presents. When young men permit this course it is no wonder so many of them are refused, no wonder that spinsterhood is becoming a distinction. A young matron was lately asked how long she had been engaged. "Ben always says four months," she replied, with angelic frankness, "but I think it was six." All wise men will honor Benedick for this state of affairs, and congratulate Beatrice on the triumph of those two months. That is the way young American folk used to go about their mating, and that is the way they should always continue to do. Only one incident marred the perfect symmetry of the romance featured in The Sun. It is chronicled that, whereas the couple drove away from the church in one carriage, they had driven to the church in two. That was a sacrifice to base convention. When luncheon at the Waldorf has joined two people, what cabman should put them asunder?

—Of all malignant superstitions, perhaps the most unfounded is that a dramatic critic is a blackleg. CLARA MORRIS, in her recent novel of the stage, "A Pasteboard Crown," represents an actor as particularly pleased with a newspaper criticism for the reason that he knew that it was not in any way inspired. The inspiration referred to is of course not that of the muses, for there is, alas, no muse who troubles herself with the forsaken critic; but that of the self-advertising star and the press agent. That the public should persist to believe in the venality of the press is not strange, for the public has no sure means of judging ons way or the other; but that an actress of long experience should do so requires an explanation. It can only be that Miss MORRIS has deluded herself, or has been deluded by her press agent. In the rare cases in which actors become friendly with critics they are distressingly prone to treat every word of praise as a personal favor. We say "distressingly" because those who so regard praise can only regard the critic as venal, and, in consequence, look upon an unfavorable judgment as a breach of contract. We have known cases where one unfavorable comment has shattered forever a long and mutually admiring friendship. Cases of this kind are, however, rare, for in most instances critics learn by bitter experience not to know actors personally. The real origin of Miss MORRIS's superstition is probably to be found in the press agent. The continuance of this gentleman's job and the increase of his salary depend on his convincing his principal that he is the sonrce of all hot air and that without him the principal will be exposed to the chill wind of adversity. That the press agent is of vast service in disseminating items of interest and information—what newspapers know as "news"—is not denied; but in most newspaper offices the news end and the critical end of the theatres are in the hands of different men. It is as easy as the proverbial pie for the critic to escape contact with the press agent. The actor who thinks that his critics can be bought had best chasten his own soul and then see to it that he is not overpaying his press agent.

—The roof gardens of New York are strewn with shattered shanks, but it is by no means clear that the managers recognize the facts against which they have broken their shins. Nothing could be more delightful than a properly conducted roof garden, and nothing is more dreary than most of the roof gardens now open to the public. Here are a few precepts for the compleat roof gardener: Don't waste money on a long and pretentious programme; have a few good acts and run them off quickly, filling in the rest of the time with unpretentious music. The public likes to be shocked and thrilled in Winter; in Summer it wants to breathe deep, sip a cooling drink, and be easy. Give folks time to talk and amuse one another—that is the best sort of fun. Don't allow the performers to play for applause; nothing makes people so hot as to clap, and few things make them so uncomfortable as to refuse to clap a person who obviously expects applause. The public paid for the entertainment at the door. Put your whole heart into the restaurant and the bar. A bad drink disgusts your patron, and may give him an indigestion. A dear one is often beyond his reach. There is no reason why you should not sell good drinks as cheaply as they are sold on the street. Above all, make the soft drinks attractive and inexpensive. There is nothing duller, more solemn, or more repellent than a roof garden filled with men; nothing pleasanter than a roof garden liberally sprinkled with pretty and well-dressed women. Bnt no man wants to pay 10 cents for a bottle of sickly, flat pop, or 15 cents for a glass of lemonade that cost 3 and is badly made at that; and no woman enjoys drinking these things. There are crowds of people who will spend several dollars three times a week in the hot weather to be cool and comfortable where a few pleasant things are happening. But nohody will pay one dollar more than once to be poisoned and bored.

—That is an interesting and instructive story about the choir boys who struck because they did not receive the customary ice cream at rehearsal. The neglect was, it is true, due to an oversight, but the valiant majority delivered their ultimatum, and when a second time there was no ice cream forthcoming they went out. After the practice hour the curate came forth with cash in lieu of cream, and instructed the submisive minority to hunt up the rscaicitrant majority and take them to the confectioner's. The base minority "blew in" the entire amount on themselves, and when questioned pleaded that they had been unable to find the majority. On Sunday the majority sat mutely in the pews and gloried in the thin pipings of the scabs, that no courtesy could accept as an apology for a choir. In futurs the curate of that church will be more scrupulous as to the unwritten law on ice cream, and if he is as fond as most curates of BROWNING he will keep well in mind the injunction:

> And whether they pipe us free
> From rats or from mice,
> If we've promised them cream let
> Us keep our prom-ice.

THOSE RAGGED BOERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter in your Sunday issue from Mr. Charles D. Pierce, appealing for clothes for 1,337 Boer prisoners at Bermuda, who are described as "almost naked or in rags," is a somewhat extraordinary one, in view of recent facts, and it tempts one to believe that at least some of the Boer sympathisers in this country are easily gullible. To the charitably minded, who may be thinking of subscribing to the proposed supply of blue flannel suits, let ms recommend a perusal of an article in the June number of The Fortnightly Review, entitled "Ths Boer Prisoners in Bermuda," by Mrs. K. W. Elwes; it is what it professes to be, "a simple account of the life in, and management of, the prisoner of war camps in Bermuda."

At Page 990 it particularly discusses the clothing question, and, referring to the clothes sent from this country last Winter, remarks that at that time "the authorities issued a notification that, though new clothing might be sent to the prisoners by their friends, such gifts were not necessary as the British Government was providing all necessary clothing free of charge, and camp life did not accommodate itself to the storing of a surplus supply."

This was in war time. Are we to suppose that now, with peace concluded on most generous terms financially, the British are to do worse by their wards? Is Mr. Pierce certain of the bona fides of his correspondent?

In the same article Mrs. Elwes remarks, (p. 992:) "One prisoner (not a Boer by birth) wrote a letter full of complaint, which was published in the newspapers. On being shown the press cutting the burgher commandant of the camp (elected by the Boers) was much annoyed, and so strong was the Boer feeling on the subject that the grumbler was made by his fellow-prisoners to apologize to the British official for his letter. This shows the line taken by the genuine Boer, as opposed to the foreigner who in pretending to help the cause of the oppressed seeks rather to find therein a means of personal advertisement."

SOUTH AFRICAN.

New York, July 7, 1902.

BATHING IN ENGLAND.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Judging from your facetious article on "Whereabouts," in last Saturday's TIMES, it might be supposed that the poor benighted Britisher was much in need of being "arrested" like the man in jail who, getting a bath and being questioned as to when he had had one before, replied: "I was never arrested before."

Well, if great centres of learning are so destitute in England, there still is hope for the union of the Anglo-Saxon races, for it will at least be admitted that the jails and penitentiaries of England are not without adequate means for daily and frequent ablutions, if the "well to do" and "college classes" could only be induced to go there for their own and their country's welfare.

As for the ordinary working Britisher, especially in cities like Manchester and Liverpool, he could give points to the highly favored university man of the United States. From boyhood, if his parents can afford a rent of, say, $2 per week, he enjoys a bath, with hot and cold water, and as for "swimming baths," each section of his city has its huge bathhouse.

If it is his misfortune to emigrate to "the States" he misses at once, i. e., outside New York City, what all his life he has been used to. To him it is strange, the aversion to the cold baths every morning which he finds among his own class here.

It would seem as though there was some hope for the bringing together of the two ocean separated countries, if the average American were "arrested" occasionally.

A BATH TUB BRITISHER.

Jersey City, N. J., July 7, 1902.

LET THE FLAG WAVE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Being a daily reader of your valuable paper, and knowing how justly you deal with all questions, I take this opportunity to express my indignation at an article I saw on the morning of July 4 referring to a law that prohibits the unfurling of the American flag on the driveway of Central Park. I agree with the noble, patriotic little American boy in protesting against such a rule.

Who ever heard of the American flag not being unfurled by an American anywhere on this big round globe, and on the glorious day of all days? Getting a permit to wave the Stars and Stripes! How preposterous this idea! From whom did such a proposition emanate? Gentlemen, educated, of good, true-blue American blood, or like the educated Alderman of the city?

I think it quite time some action be taken to protect human lives from the wholesale slaughter by automobiles, subway blasts, ball playing in the streets, and a hundred other things. Enforce the law for keeping a decent Sabbath and let the American flag float all over God's creation.

J. J. S.

New York, July 7, 1902.

BANK DEPOSITORS' RESPONSIBILITY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Our attention has just been called to your editorial of Saturday last entitled "Responsibilities of Bank Depositors."

We were the plaintiffs in the action to which you refer and we feel assured that you will correct the statements of fact made, which are to a considerable extent unintentionally inaccurate.

We were successful at the trial and at the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court; the Court of Appeals upheld the judgment excepting as to an amount of $300, which it deducted from the amount of our recovery, and the judgment was affirmed by it excepting as to this $300. The bank was thereupon compelled to and did pay us $3,000, the amount of our loss, exclusive of this small deduction, and likewise the costs and disbursements in the suit.

It thus appears that the Court of Appeals did not reverse the courts below in the matter of our recovery.

The statement that "the alterations were very skillfully made, and as they were presented at the bank by the clerk in question, it is not surprising that they escaped detection," is far removed from the fact. The Court of Appeals, in its decision holding the bank liable, said:

> The teller of the defendant, who paid the check and was a witness on its behalf, testified that the check showed on its face that the word "Cash" had been written in the place for the payee's name over an erasure; that the number of dollars was also written over an erasure; that he did not like the appearance of the check, and that it was in such a mutilated condition when it was presented to him that before paying it he required Davis to indorse upon the check a receipt for its amount. That the defendant was grossly negligent in paying the check and has only itself to thank for that loss is apparent. But the effect of that negligence did not cease with the payment of the check. The referee might well have found that had payment of the check been refused, or had Davis been required to obtain the indorsement or guarantee of the plaintiffs as to its correctness, the forgeries of Davis would have been exposed and their repetitions would not have occurred. That Davis was able to successfully continue from this time to his arrest a series of forgeries is as fairly attributable to the folly of the bank in paying to a clerk a check of his employers which had plainly been altered without making inquiry as to the reason or authority for the alteration, as it was to any carelessness of the plaintiffs in failing to detect the alteration when the checks were returned to them from the bank.

As you doubtless got your information from a misleading circular issued by the bank, we think it but due to you and just to ourselves to place the facts before you and ask that you insert this communication, in view of the many inquiries which have been made of us with regard to your editorial.

CRITTEN, CLIFT & CO.

New York, July 8, 1902.

THE POSITION OF CUBA.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is interesting but futile to speculate whether the spirit that brought forth the invitation of Senator Elkins to Cuba was sincere or Machiavellian.

But with his statement that in honor we owe nothing to Cuba, I fully and heartily agree. The South American sisterhood, each with its own blood and treasure, won each its own freedom. Cuba won hers in great degree from our treasure and our blood. Leaving her free for all commercial treaties, we bind Cuba to make no alliance with European powers. But those of South America are already so bound by the Monroe doctrine. We provide for the possession of some land in Cuba for our own needs. Ordinary commercial honesty and sense voluntarily would have offered this in feeble recompense of that which never could be recompensed in full. Cuba is free through our act. In this is perhaps a suggestion of responsibility. But this disappears at once at a view of her state before intervention, and of the fact that our intervention was in satisfaction of her utmost desire.

Not in the requital of honor, but from the dictates of common humanity and generosity we owe our aid to Cuba, precisely as we owe it to every people on earth. But a larger humanity and a larger generosity demand that we force Cuba to free herself as speedily as possible from the volcanic condition of the South American republic, that, in the opinion of every one who knows the people, will be hers so long as she stands alone, with tariff concessions, or without. If through our denial more Cuban blood and treasure is lost, this must be added to that already spent, and to no small degree will the responsibility be upon those who thwarted the far-seeing and beneficent plan of President McKinley by forcing the recognition of Cuban self-existence. The present situation has, of necessity, required of us some show and theatricalism, but common sense cuts through all this and reveals the necessities of Cnba, and of ourselves, that are to be relieved fundamentally only through union.

If we have gifts of tariff bounties to give from dictates of honor, these belong rather to the sisters of the south, for whom we have done nothing, and who, in honor, now coms to their turn.

G. T. TYLER.

New York, July 8, 1902.

ASPECTS OF THE COAL STRIKE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Reading between the lines of the newspaper reports, it appears that the coal strike is nearing its end, an end that is not favorable to ths strikers. A contest between two opposing forces of such unequal strength can have but one result, and the operators with greater financial resources and an overcrowded labor market to draw from, can either sit back and wait until the miners are starved into submission or go ahead and operate their mines with "non-union" miners, provided they receive the necessary "protection." Meanwhile the consumers of anthracite are compelled to pay exorbitant prices, and great industries are crippled or forced to inflict upon a long-suffering public insult to injury by smirching the clear atmosphere of New York and vicinity with great volumes of black, suffocating smoke.

The strikers will go back to work after a while, still smarting under the sting of wrongs not righted, but with a more realising sense, perhaps, of the ineffectiveness of strikes as a solution of the problem. Very few strikes of any magnitude are successful, and the reason is obvious to all but those who participate in the strike.

The strike of two years ago was successful for two reasons. First, it was precipitated on the eve of a Presidential election, and if contested by the operators would have cost the Republican Party many votes, inasmuch as it was proclaiming an era of unexampled prosperity, and seeking re-election on the ground of having been the cause of it. The second reason was because the Winter season was approaching, and with it a greater demand for coal, and a cessation of mining operations would have deprived the operators of huge dividends.

But none of those conditions existed when the present strike began, and the only strong point in the miners' favor was the justness of their cause and its probable effect upon public opinion.

After reading President Mitchell's statement to the public of the miners' grievances, who, with any sense of justice, can fail to sympathize with their truly deplorable condition? But sympathy counts for little in these bitter industrial contests. The failure of the strike, however, will not settle the question. That cannot be settled until it is settled right, and its solution will be delayed until the miners discover that force is not the remedy. These troubles will continue so long as we admit the right of individuals or corporations to own or control valuable natural resources without rendering an equivalent to the community who grants the privilege.

Let us suppose, for a moment, that the owners of the coal fields in Pennsylvania were obliged to pay into the public treasury a sum equal to the full rental value of all their holdings—excluding improvements. That is to say, supposing the coal fields were put up at public auction with the understanding that the highest bidders for the privilege could operate the coal fields for a year, the amount they would agree to pay constituting the annual rental value.

If this were done, there would be innumerable bidders, as coal mining requires no great amount of capital or skill, particularly in the sections that are as yet undeveloped, which comprise a much larger area than those that are developed.

The results of such a plan would be far-reaching. In the first place, the present owners would begin to operate the idle coal fields, and thus open up greater opportunities for the employment of labor. They would do this because it would be unprofitable for them to continue to hold it idle and pay the tax. What they could not use would be open to use by others, which would induce competition, and that would reduce the price of coal. It would increase the demand for labor, and that would raise wages. In short, it would abolish the cause of labor troubles in the coal-mining industry.

The conflict is not between labor and capital, but between labor and monopoly. Abolish the system that permits the monopolization of natural resources and labor will need no "protection," no special legislation, and no arbitration committees. With a fair field and no favor, it is perfectly competent to look out for itself, for isn't labor the producer of all wealth?

E. B. SWINNEY.

New York, July 7, 1902.

A DOG A COMPANION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Let me express my views in as small a space as possible on the subject of dogs. Six years ago I most cordially extended an invitation to a little yellow puppy to become one of my family. She, being a waif, accepted my offer in a most cheerful manner, and has been the "Person of the House" ever since, telling us when it is time to dress for breakfast. At 12 M. she runs to my father and self, saying as plainly as she can, "Lunch time," and at night she will go through the same exercises.

Last week I was obliged to keep to my bed with a most trying attack of neuralgic headache. She never left my side, but every little while would lick my cheek or hand trying to cheer me up in my misery. Her devotion helped to make my achsa and pains endurable. I have always called her mother's darling and father's little, good dog.

When I think of the many sad women who worry and wait all hours of the night to see their inebriated sons or husbands stagger in, getting curses and all sorts of abuse hurled at them for simply devoting themselves to those poor creatures, making the rest of their night as comfortable as possible for them, I pat myself, and it is then single blessedness comes to the fore. I thank God for what He has given me—money enough and the blessed privilege of being my own boss. Nothing more trying than my little yellow dog; no worry about a clean dress for her; no music lessons; no school days to worry through; no little tantrums, no piercing shrieks or screams when things go wrong, and best of all, no back talk. The people who have never had the companionship of a dog, be it mongrel or blooded, have lost half of their lives.

FAT, FORTY, AND FORTUNATE.

Brooklyn, July 2, 1902.

Appropriation for Exposition Deficits.

THE NEW YORK TIMES takes the same view that has been taken by this paper from the first in regard to the appropriation of money from the public Treasury for expositions. It is likely that this practice of giving the people's money to exposition companies will be continued until the people make Congress understand that they do not approve of it. It ought not to be necessary for them to do this. No member of Congress is so lacking in intelligence as to be unable to see that there can be no justification for such appropriations. But if Congressmen have no consciences they must be steered aright in this matter by their constituents. Let them be made to understand that exposition appropriations must no longer be made upon any pretext whatsoever.—Rochester Union.

NUGGETS.

To Improve the Horse.

If some owners of horses would spend more for feed and less for whips, they would have more spirited animals.—Atchison (Kan.) Globe.

Silent Gritics.

Beryl—A good deal is thought of her singing.

Sibyl—It's merciful they don't put their thoughts into words.—Baltimore Herald.

A Hint to the Average Man.

If the average man who is unlucky in love spent half as much energy in hunting up some other desirable girl as he does in chasing the girl who is unkind to him, he would soon be a good deal happier.—Somerville (Mass.) Journal.

Solicitude for the No-Account Dog.

"Dat's an old, no-count dog," said Mr. Erastus Pinkley; "but I had a chance to trade 'im off las' week."

"Why didn't you seize the opportunity?"

"Well, I thinks a heap o' dat dog. An' I made up my mind dat a man dat didn' hab no better sense dan to make such a trade wah gwine to be too pore to feed 'im."—Washington Star.

The Phrase Survives.

"Beg pardon," ssid the man who had been writing in the hotel reading rooms, "but how do you spell 'innocuous?'"

His neighbor gave the desired information.

"Thanks," said the writer, "and—er—by the way—"

"The other word," interrupted the bright informant, "is 'd-e-s-e-u-t-u-d-e.'"—Philadelphia Press.

HOW HE LOST HER.

From The Chicago News.

He hardly dared to touch her hand;
He deemed she was so far above him
That he would never have the sand
To even think that she could love him.

And so he let concealment prey
Upon the cheek he lacked so badly,
And dumbly watched her day by day
And moped about and acted sadly.

It may be she his secret guessed;
If so, she never seemed to show it.
But then, if love is not expressed
A girl can't be supposed to know it.

She let the foolish fellow call,
He had a crude idea of spooning;
He seemed afraid to talk at all
And sat and took it out in mooning.

Another suitor came at last,
Who was not shy about his wooing;
She knew ere many minutes passed
That there was something certain doing.

And one week from the day they met
His ring was on her second finger;
Also, the happy day was set—
That lover surely did not linger.

And No. 1 he drooped and pined,
Recovered, some time later mated,
And ever after was inclined
To thank his lucky stars he'd waited.

The moral is, when all is done
Our love we should not hide nor smother,
But, anyway, it's six of one
And half a dozen of the other.

REPATRIATING THE BOERS

Steady Stream of Burghers Now Returning Home.

It Is Said that There Is to be a Permanent Garrison of 50,000 British in South Africa.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 9.—A steady stream of repatriated burghers, says The Times's correspondent at Johannesburg, has recently been returning home. The Boers are supplied with tents, equipments, and rations for one month. This week the general return begins by Government transport of those not possessing horses and carts of their own.

A local commission in each district will assist in the restoration of the people to their homes, supplying food, shelter, seeds, and stock when necessary. Each commission will be under the Presidency of the resident magistrate, and will exercise broad discretion in making grants with regard to present needs, not with regard to the position of the families before the war.

The correspondent points out that the national scouts (Boers who fought on the British side) deserve preferential treatment, and are as anxious as the others to return to their normal life. Not more than 400 of these will return to their own farms. Many of them may take advantage of the Government land settlement schemes.

This week a group of settlers possessing some capital will be established in the Ermelo district. These include more than fifty New Zealanders.

The sum of £3,000,000 will be put at the disposal of the local Commissioners for the settlement of claims for war losses. When a successful complainant has received no supplies, his share will be paid in cash. In other cases the value of the supplies granted will be deducted.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, July 9.—The Daily Mail says that the permanent garrison in South Africa is to be 50,000 men, under the command of Lieut. Gen. the Hon. N. G. Lyttelton.

Besides this force, the system of having a large number of reservists scattered throughout the country, either on farms or in official positions, will be extensively followed. The reservists could be called upon for service in case of emergency.

THE WELCOME TO KITCHENER.

He Is Expected in London on Saturday —Will Be Entertained at Luncheon by the Prince of Wales.

LONDON, July 9.—The programme for the reception of Lord Kitchener upon his arrival from South Africa is similar to the programme carried out upon the occasion of the homecoming of Lord Roberts.

After an elaborate welcome at Southampton, Lord Kitchener will, it is expected, reach London at noon next Saturday. He will be escorted to St. James's Palace, where he will be entertained at luncheon by the Prince of Wales. The Prince will act for the King, and it is said that his Majesty, were it not for his illness, would have honored Lord Kitchener by entertaining him at luncheon as he did Lord Roberts when the latter returned.

A resolution has been adopted by the London County Council to tender to Lord Kitchener the congratulations of London upon the successful termination of the South African war. It was opposed by the labor members of the Council and by Lord Russell (Liberal,) who remarked that he could not forget or forgive the judicial murder of Commandant Scheepers. The resolution was passed with only a dozen dissenting votes.

For a Memorial Catholic Church.

American Roman Catholics have been invited to join in an effort to raise funds for the purpose of building a National memorial church, at Aldershot, England, in honor of the Catholic dead, said to number more than 6,000, who lost their lives in the English service in the South African war. It is proposed to inscribe on the walls of the church the names of all the Catholic officers and men who were killed in the war, and to sing daily masses for their souls. The Rev. Francis O'Farrell, rector of the present church in Aldershot, will receive all subscriptions for the object.

TO MEET PAUNCEFOTE'S BODY.

British Warships Will Accompany the Brooklyn to Southampton.

LONDON, July 9.—The Admiralty has made final arrangements for the reception of Lord Pauncefote's body, now on its way to this country on board the United States cruiser Brooklyn, which left Annapolis on July 1.

The British cruisers Australia and Apollo will meet the Brooklyn off the Isle of Wight and escort her to Southampton, where the Commander in Chief at the Nore, Admiral Sir Charles F. Hotham, will await the American warship's arrival.

A hundred marines, with a band, will form the funeral guard. British bluejackets will act as bearers from the ship to the train. At the beginning of the removal of the body from the Brooklyn the ships will fire twenty minute-guns. The body will be taken to the family home, Preston Court, Gloucestershire. The burial will be private. Simultaneously a memorial service will be held in London.

So far it has only been arranged that Commander Richardson Clover, the United States Naval Attaché here, shall meet the body at Southampton on behalf of the United States.

FRENCH RENTES CONVERSION.

Chamber of Deputies Passes the Government's Measure.

PARIS, July 8.—The Cabinet to-day authorized the Finance Minister, M. Rouvier, to proceed with the bill providing for the conversion of the 3½ per cent. rentes into 3 per cents.

M. Rouvier asked the Chamber of Deputies to pass the measure this evening, so that it could be forthwith presented to the Senate, and the Chamber, by a vote of 475 to 4, adopted the Government's bill.

The Government undertakes to make no further conversion of the new or old 3 per cents for eight years.

LANCASHIRE COTTON CRISIS.

Big Curtailment of Production Regarded as the Only Remedy Possible.

LONDON, July 8.—The cotton crisis in Lancashire is growing more acute, and the trade regards a heavy reduction of the output as being its only salvation. A meeting has been called for July 11 to consider the reply to circulars advocating joint action on the part of the spinners in resorting to short time, as was done during the last two Summers. The general opinion is that a curtailment of the production on an even more extensive scale than heretofore will be necessary to avoid heavy losses.

President Charles W. Macara of the Masters' Federation says the short supply of cotton and the big discount on prices for future delivery are the main causes of the crisis. He declares that speculators have secured possession of the raw material and that the firms running full time are playing into their hands. The only hope for the Lancashire cotton industry is for the trade to act unanimously.

GREAT BRITAIN AND THE SHIPPING COMBINATION.

Mr. Morgan Has Offered to Place the British Vessels at the Admiralty's Disposal—Debate in House of Lords.

LONDON, July 9.—In the House of Commons yesterday the Parliamentary Secretary to the Admiralty, H. O. Arnold-Forster, replying to William E. Redmond, the Irish leader, confirmed the report that J. Pierpont Morgan had offered to place all the British ships in the new combination at the disposal of the Admiralty for the next fifty years, on certain terms.

Mr. Arnold-Forster added that the offer had not yet been accepted, because it could only be dealt with in relation to British shipping generally, and the Atlantic trade position, which was being very carefully considered by the Government.

Lord Brassey (Liberal) initiated a discussion on naval matters in the House of Lords yesterday, in the course of which he deplored the fact that Great Britain had lost the place she once held with her mercantile marine. The question of subsidies, he thought, must depend on the action of the other powers. All the naval powers of Europe, Lord Brassey asserted, gave liberal subsidies, while President Roosevelt and ex-Secretary Gage had recommended this policy. It was contrary to British policy to foster industries by bounties or protection, but to pay for a reserve of auxiliary vessels would certainly be to the public advantage.

The Earl of Selborne, the First Lord of the Admiralty, in the course of a reply, referred to the Atlantic shipping combination. He said it seemed to him that the balance was one of disadvantage to the combination, because it necessarily placed very large powers in the hands of a few men. The Government disclaimed any sort of jealousy of the intentions of the American here. The Americans had a marine of their own, and they had a perfect right to a full share of the Atlantic trade. It was to British interests that they should have it. It should not be almost a British monopoly. On the other hand, Great Britain could not afford to see herself squeezed out of the Atlantic trade. The attitude of the Government, therefore, was not one of hostility, but one of anxiety, and not until it had formed a final opinion on the whole question could it wisely or fairly enter into agreements with one party or the other. It would never do to rely in time of war on merchant ships of other nations for the purposes of the British carrying trade.

Great Britain, said Lord Selborne, had fallen behind in regard to vessels of high speed, because she had not given heavy subsidies like other nations. The expense of a large subsidy policy was so insidious that in his opinion the subsidizng of commercal corporations should and must be confined to a limited number and for a special and definite purpose. While merchant cruisers had their proper place, in time of war they could never be substituted for naval cruisers, nor would the possession of merchant cruisers ever diminish the shipbuilding vote for the Navy.

The references in Parliament to the shipping combine have set all the London papers again to writing editorials on the shipping problem. Satisfaction is unanimously expressed that the Government is devoting itself to the consideration of the problem, but considerable doubt is manifested as to whether Mr. Morgan could give guarantees substantial enough to justify the acceptance of his offer to place all the British ships in the new combine at the disposal of the Admiralty for fifty years.

Among varied suggestions as to the best method of meeting the difficulties is one advanced by The Standard. While objecting to the subsidy system on principle, this paper admits that it might become necessary to provide national funds in order to induce shipowners to build a limited number of valuable vessels, which otherwise would not be constructed.

COPENHAGEN, July 8.—P. A. B. Widener and Clement A. Griscom are making investigations in Northern Europe in connection with the plans of the Morgan shipping combination. Mr. Widener is going to Stockholm and thence to St. Petersburg.

Messrs. Widener and Griscom seem much interested in the Baltic ports. Emperor William has decorated them with the Order of the Red Eagle.

DECIMATED BY CHOLERA.

Terrible Experience of a Sarawak, Borneo, Expedition — Rajah Brooke's Son Safe.

LONDON, July 9.—While Harry de Windt has been undergoing tragic experiences in Siberia, his nephew, C. Vyner Brooke, eldest son of Rajah Sir Charles J. Brooke of Sarawak, (who married Mr. de Windt's sister,) has been having a terrible time in the northern part of Sarawak.

Dispatches received here from Singapore under Monday's date give details of the suffering from cholera of the expedition, said to number 10,000 men, sent up the Batang (River) Lubar to punish the head hunters. When the expedition, of which Vyner Brooke was a member, started, on June 10, it was composed of 815 boats. By June 14 the flotilla was reduced to forty boats, owing to desertions on account of fear of the cholera. By June 19, over 1,000 deaths from cholera had occurred, and hundreds were ill. The weather, which was intensely hot even for that climate, favored the rapid progress of the disease.

The remnants of the expedition, however, successfully fought the head hunters, and, including Vyner Brooke, returned safely to Singapore. A dispatch announcing Mr. Brooke's safety was received by his brother at Henley on Monday evening.

GERMANS CONDUCT IN CHINA.

French Papers Consider British Charges Were to be Expected.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 9.—The French papers, says the Paris correspondent of The Times, have not failed to note the effect caused in Germany by the charges made in the House of Commons in regard to the conduct of the German troops in China. The French journals do not discuss the merits of the question, but they show no sympathy for Germany, considering that, after the coarse insults to Great Britain in connection with the South African war uttered in the Reichstag, the language used in the House of Commons was almost a natural retort.

The Journal des Débats says that Great Britain's complaisance toward Germany is in marked contrast with the small sympathy felt in Germany for Great Britain.

ERUPTIONS IN COSTA RICA.

Two Volcanoes Less than a Hundred Miles from Lake Nicaragua Reported Active.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, July 8.—The Democracia of this city reports that the volcanoes of Miravallis and Rincond de la Vieja, in Costa Rica, situated respectively eighty and sixty miles southeast of Lake Nicaragua, are in active eruption.

Miravallis and Rincond de la Vieja are volcanic peaks, located in the northern part of Costa Rica, overlooking the southern shore of Lake Nicaragua. With other peaks they form a mountain chain which intersects the Andes. Of this chain Orosi is the highest, and is followed in order by Rineond de la Vieja and Miravallis, the latter being 4,700 feet high.

NARROW ESCAPE OF M. COMBES.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 9.—Premier Combes narrowly escaped serious injury yesterday, says the Paris correspondent of The Times. While he was returning from the Senate his carriage collided with another vehicle. M. Combes, who is a very active man, jumped out just in time, but the carriage was badly damaged.

DON M. DICKINSON'S SPEECH.

At Dinner in London He Refers to Possible Candidacy of Mr. Choate for Presidency.

LONDON, July 8.—Speaking at the annual dinner of the Hardwicke Society in London to-night, Don M. Dickinson of Detroit, who was counsel for the United States before the International High Commission on the Bering Sea claims in 1897, referred to Joseph H. Choate, the United States Ambassador, as a possible candidate for the Presidency of the United States.

The company consisted of several hundred members of the English bar, law Lords, and Judges. The Earl of Desart, Director of Public Prosecutions; Sir Charles Tupper, ex-Prime Minister of Canada; Sir Edward George Clarke, ex-Solicitor General; Justice Bartlett of New York; Lord Hardwicke, Under Secretary for India, and other members of the Government, and a number of Colonial Judges were among the guests.

Mr. Dickinson took Mr. Choate's place as the guest of honor. He prefaced his proposal of a toast to the English bench by a tribute to Mr. Choate.

"Mr. Choate does not belong," said Mr. Dickinson, "to my party or to my Government, but it is very near the hearts of the American people that he shall go from the Court of St. James to the Presidential chair, and I wish he may get there."

Mr. Dickinson eloquently voiced the sympathetic joy of the American people at the certainty of the recovery of the King of England.

Mr. Dickinson compared President Roosevelt, amid the enthusiastic cheers of those present, to Sir Philip Sydney, "sans peur et sans reproche."

Dealing with international feeling Mr. Dickinson said:

"We of the United States have long since ceased to boast that we alone are the champions of liberty; wherever the British flag floats to-day it stands for liberty."

Lord Macnaghten, Lord of Appeal-in-Ordinary, replying to Mr. Dickinson, declared that American legal decisions were now held in respect in England equal to those with which the old English legal precedents were held in the United States.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN BETTER.

He May Be Able to Leave the Hospital To-day—Yesterday Was His Birthday.

LONDON, July 9.—J. Austen Chamberlain, M. P., eldest son of the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, the Colonial Secretary, (who was severely cut on the head in a cab accident on Monday,) said last evening that his father's progress was so satisfactory that he expected to leave Charing Cross Hospital to-day.

A bulletin issued at the hospital at 11:30 A. M. yesterday said:

"Mr. Chamberlain is progressing very well. He passed a good night. Absolute quiet is essential. He will remain in the hospital for the present.

There was a constant stream of callers at the hospital yesterday, both to condole with Mr. Chamberlain and to congratulate him on his birthday. Mrs. Chamberlain was an early arrival, with a supply of flowers and cushions.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONLON, July 9.—In spite of Mr. Chamberlain's unpopularity in Belgium, says the Brussels correspondent of The Times, the accident to him has evoked a certain amount of sympathetic comment in the moderate papers.

The Journal de Bruxelles thinks that Mr. Chamberlain will gain in the long run from his narrow escape, which will naturally tend to make him an object of popular sympathy and strengthen his hold on his countrymen.

SIAMESE CROWN PRINCE'S TOUR.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 9.—The Crown Prince of Siam, says a dispatch to The Times from Paris, had a long interview with President Loubet yesterday afternoon and was afterward presented to Mme. Loubet.

ENGLISH DRAMATIST'S SUIT.

The Era Must Pay Augustus Moore a Farthing for Calling His Play Immoral.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 9.—Augustus Moore, brother of the famous George Moore, obtained a verdict of 1 farthing damages yesterday in the High Court of Justice against The Era newspaper, which called his play "The Giddy Goat" immoral. The play waa an adaptation from the French piece called "Ferdinand le Noceur," another adaptation of which was acted in New York some years ago under the title "Joseph."

The only genuine interest in the ault centred in the charge to the jury of Mr. Justice Ridley, who told them not to be governed by the action of the censor in permitting the play to be acted, as he (the Justice) had attended plays in London which had caused him to be astonished that they should have passed such an authority.

Sir Edward Ridley also instructed the jury not to condemn the play merely because it contained "improper situations." If that were done, he said, such plays as "Faust" and Maeterlinck's "Monna Vanna" would be condemned. The latter reminded the learned Judge of the tale of Godiva, which, he declared, nobody ever called immoral.

MAUDE ADAMS TO PLAY JULIET?

Reported Definite Statement by Sarah Bernhardt at Birmingham.

MANCHESTER, July 8.—Sarah Bernhardt definitely announced here to-day that arrangements had been practically completed for Maude Adams to play Juliet to Mme. Bernhard's Romeo in the course of the visit of the French actress to America next year.

KAISER AT ODDE, NORWAY.

CHRISTIANIA, July 8.—The German imperial yacht Hohenzollern, with Emperor William and the guests who are accompanying him on his voyage on board, arrived to-night at Odde, from which point the Emperor and his guests will travel overland to Bergen to visit the fjords.

Evacuation of Manchuria Not Begun.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 8.—In contradiction of the recent report that Russia had already practically evacuated Manchuria, an official dispatch just received here from Kharbin says that the evacuation has not even begun.

Mad Mullah Killing His Followers.

ADEN, July 8.—The British punitive expedition under Col. Swayne, sent to Somaliland against the Mad Mullah, reports that the Mullah is indulging in wholesale killing of his followers in order to terrify the rest and put a stop to desertions.

There is something wrong if you have a ravenous appetite and yet keep growing weak. Dr. D. JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE removes such condition and brings strength.—Adv.

THE CZAR'S INVESTIGATION.

It Is Said that It Has Already Been Begun, and that the Police System Is to be Reformed.

LONDON, July 9.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of The Daily Express says that the interviews between the Czar and certain professors, publicists, editors, &c., regarding social problems, undertaken by the Czar with a view to discovering the motives for the assassinations of Russian Ministers and officials and to probing the social troubles in Russia, have already begun, several of those with whom it was arranged that the Emperor should confer having been consulted.

It is quite certain, says the correspondent, that one outcome of the interviews will be the appointment of a special commission to reform the existing police system.

ARGENTINA AND CHILE.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 9.—It is stated, says a dispatch from Buenos Ayres to The Times, that the difficulty which occurred in the Chilean Congress in connection with the recent agreements between Chile and Argentina, has been eliminated by an interchange of notes by the two Governments. Argentina clearly stated her policy of absolute neutrality in regard to Chilean questions on the Pacific Coast. She further stated that she did not propose that either nation reduce the naval equipment now afloat.

CAPE PARLIAMENT SUMMONED.

CAPE TOWN, July 8.—The Parliament of Cape Colony has been summoned to meet on Aug. 20.

The summoning of the Parliament of Cape Colony is due to the recommendation of the British Colonial Secretary, the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, in transmitting the decision of the Imperial Government not to suspend the Constitution of the colony.

Mr. Chamberlain recommended that Parliament be assembled as soon as possible in order to pass an act of indemnity on account of violations of the Constitution, and, possibly, to confer special powers on the Government of the colony for carrying on the pacification of the colony and the maintenance of British interests.

INDIAN CROP OUTLOOK BRIGHTER.

BOMBAY, July 8.—The Indian crop outlook is now more hopeful.

Rain has begun to fall in the Province of Gujarat, and good rains have fallen in most of the other parts of India.

FOR THE LONDON-HALIFAX TRADE.

LONDON, July 9.—According to The Shipping Gazette, Sir Christopher Furness, the well-known shipowner and ship builder, has purchased four Clan Line steamers, which he intends to place in the London and Halifax trade, making a regular ten-day service.

BELGIAN QUEEN WORSE.

BRUSSELS, July 9.—The Chronique says that Queen Marie Henriette, who has been ill for some time past at Spa, has suddenly grown worse, and is in an alarming condition.

DUKE OF NORFOLK'S SON DEAD.

The Earl of Arundel Had Been an Idiot from Birth—Universal Sympathy for the Duke.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 9.—The whole world will sympathize with the Duke of Norfolk in the great bereavement he has suffered by the death yesterday of his only child, the Earl of Arundel. The hope of the Duke's life, in which he has been upheld by his deep religious faith, has been the ultimate restoration of his son to mental soundness and manly strength. But the physicians long ago gave up hope that the young Earl would ever be in his right mind.

The affliction quickly follows his Grace's long and patient toil, in the thankless office of Earl Marshal, over the futile preparations for what was to be the most splendid royal pageant in English history.

No Peer of the realm is better liked or more respected than the Duke, and none bears himself toward his fellow-men with more becoming modesty and gentleness.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, July 9.—The Earl of Arundel and Surrey, only son of the Duke of Norfolk, died yesterday morning at Arundel Castle.

This heir of the Premier Duke and Earl of England had been an idiot and a cripple since his birth.

The story of the brief life of the Duke of Norfolk's only child forms one of the saddest chapters in the recent history of the great house of Howard. Philip Joseph Mary Earl of Arundel and Surrey, was born in 1879. For some months after his birth no one knew that the child was not as healthy as any other, but one day, when the Duke and Duchess took their son to a photographer, the latter, after looking at the boy a moment, exclaimed:

"That child is blind."

Such proved to be the case, and afterward it was found that the boy was deaf and dumb and an idiot. The Duchess of Norfolk died in 1887, and the Duke has taken his son to one famous Catholic shrine after another in the hope that by some miracle he might be cured.

The heir to the Dukedom of Norfolk, the premier dukedom of England, which carries with it the hereditary Marshalship of the realm, is now Lord Edmund Bernard Talbot, the Duke's brother. Lord Edmund dropped the name Howard and assumed that of Talbot by royal license. He is a Lieutenant Colonel of Hussars, and fought in South Africa on the staff of Gen. French. He was born in 1855, and has two children, a boy and a girl.

EX-JUDGE LONGLEY DEAD.

Prominent Democrat and Jurist—Ex-Mayor of Hudson.

HUDSON, N. Y., July 8.—Ex-County Judge Levi Longley died early to-day at his Summer residence at Copake Lake of neuralgia of the heart. He was a prominent Democrat, was Mayor of Hudson two years, and County Judge four years. He was a brother of ex-Assemblyman John B. Longley of Brooklyn. As a Democratic candidate last year for Justice of the Supreme Court, he was defeated by A. V. S. Cochrane, Republican.

Judge Longley had been ill but two days, enjoying good health up to Saturday, when a sudden attack of neuralgia of the heart developed. He was born in Hudson in 1846, and was the son of Dr. Samuel M. Longley, a native of New Hampshire, and Lydia A. Fiske Longley of Providence, R. I. He is survived by a daughter.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Charles H. Criss.

Charles H. Criss, a well-known New York cotton broker, and a member of the New York Cotton Exchange, died suddenly of acute Bright's disease at the Hotel Normandie, Seabright, N. J., yesterday morning. Mr. Criss's death was quite unexpected, as he appeared to be in very good health Monday when he went to business in New York. He returned the same afternoon. At dinner he complained of feeling unwell and soon after became delirious. He grew rapidly worse, expiring a little after midnight.

Mr. Criss was born in Baltimore Aug. 31, 1852, his father being the owner of one of the largest dry goods establishments in that city. While a boy he came to this city with his father, who entered the Stock Exchange. He was given the benefit of a private school education, after which he became a member of his father's firm. Later with his two brothers, Thomas B. and Hugh F., he established the cotton broking firm of Hugh F. Criss & Co. Mr. Criss was unmarried and lived with his brothers and two sisters in Orange, N. J.

Mary H. Cheeseborough.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, July 8.—Mary Hagger Cheeseborough of Charleston, S. C., who died to-day at St. Faith's School in this village, was widely known throughout the country some years ago as a miniature portrait artist of rare skill, her principal reputation being achieved in New York City. She was in the seventy-ninth year of her age and unmarried. The Rev. Dr. John W. Shackelford, for many years pastor of the Church of the Redeemer, New York City, who died here a few weeks ago, was a cousin of the deceased.

Thomas Marriott.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., July 8.—Thomas Marriott, a United States Immigration Inspector, who had been stationed for nearly nine years at Rouse's Point, N. Y., died there to-night, aged about sixty. His first wife, who died some years ago, was a sister of United States Senator Arthur Pue Gorman of Maryland. On Aug. 10, 1901, Mr. Marriott married Miss Grace Fullerton of Brandon, Franklin County, N. Y., who survives him.

Col. Robert Johnston.

GENEVA, N. Y., July 8.—Col. Robert Johnston died here to-day after an illness of several years, aged seventy-two years. He was born in Richmond, Va., and was graduated from West Point. At the outbreak of the civil war he resigned his commission of First Lieutenant in the Federal Army to become a Colonel in the Confederate Army.

Obituary Notes.

DELANO NESTER, an actor, died yesterday at Geneva, N. Y. His stage name was Henry Napier, and he traveled with Rhea and Modjeska. He also had a company of his own. He was a son of S. K. Nester, the millionaire maltster.

GUSTAV BRUCE BERCKMAN, a jeweler of this city, died in London yesterday. Mr. Berckman lived at 43 West Seventy-second Street and was a member of the Ardsley Casino of Ardsley-on-Hudson, the Automobile, and the Suburban Riding and Driving Clubs.

Col. WILLIAM HAYNE PERRY, who was from 1885 to 1891 a Representative in Congress from the Fourth South Carolina District, died Monday night at Greenville, S. C., aged sixty-three years. Col. Perry served throughout the civil war in the Confederate Army. He waa a son of Gov. Benjamin F. Perry.

GEORGE KISSAM of Millburn, N. J., died on Monday night. He was forty-three years old, and was said to be a distant relative of the Kissam-Vanderhilts of New York, and Samuel Kissam, the father of George, who lived with his son, claims to have been one of the heirs of the late Cornelius Vanderbilt.

MRS. SERENA E. VAUGHN, widow of Stephen H. Vaughan, died yesterday in Binghamton, N. Y., at the home of her daughter, the wife of the Rev. A. H. Todd, aged eighty-four years. She had lived in Rochester up to eleven years ago. Besides Mrs. Todd, a daughter, Mary Vaughn of Binghamton, and a son, Dr. Charles S. Vaughn of Port Byron, N. Y., survive her.

Mrs. MARY A. KING, widow of Capt. Nathan King, a well-known sailing master, who had commanded yachts owned by E. D. Morgan and James Gordon Bennett and who was a well-known character about Newport up to the time of his death, three years ago, died yesterday at the home of J. C. Hatzel, a relative, at 1,231 Madison Avenue, from valvular disease of the heart after an illness of ten days. Mrs. King was born in this city in 1871. She leaves four children. The body will be taken to Newport to-morrow.

HENRY MACFARLANE, a veteran of the civil war, who served as a patrolman under Capt. A. S. Williams when the former Inspector commanded the Oak Street Precinct, died at Troy, N. Y., yesterday after a long illness. He was in his sixtieth year. Mr. Macfarlane was long active in politics in Troy, and was the only Republican ever elected to the Board of Aldermen from the strongly Democratic Sixth Ward. For seventeen years he was the Secretary of the Board of Charity Commissioners. He is survived by five children, three of whom fill responsible positions in the Cluett, Peabody & Co. shirt and collar factory. The funeral will take place to-morrow.

WILLIAM GREENOUGH, Commissioner of Education under Mayor Strong and a member of the firm of Patterson & Greenough, dealers in woolens, at 345 Broadway, died yesterday at Lake Placid, N. Y. Mr. Greenough was born in Boston in 1843, and was at first engaged in business in that city. He came in 1870 to New York, where he had been in business continuously since that time. He was also the President of the Waterloo Woolen Mills of Waterloo, N. Y. Mr. Greenough married Miss Patterson, a daughter of the late Joseph W. Patterson of New York. He leaves five children. The funeral will take place Saturday at Mount Auburn Cemetery, Cambridge, Mass.

Business Notices.

Remove the causes that make your hair lifeless and gray with PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM. HINDERCORNS, the best cure for corns. 15cts.

MISSOULA. TETONKA.
E. & W. Two New Collars. E. & W.

DIED.

BARBOUR.—July 5, 1902, Edward Warren Barbour, aged 3 months, son of E. Warren and Sarah J. Barbour of Brooklyn, at the residence of his grandmother, Mrs. James W. Barbour, Amityville, L. I.

Interment private at Greenville Wednesday. Scranton (Penn.) papers please copy.

BELL.—On Monday, July 7, at Hotel Netherland, of typhoid fever, Edward, son of the late Isaac and Adelaide Mott Bell.

Funeral service Wednesday, 12 noon, at the Church of the Transfiguration, East 29th St. Interment private.

BERCKMANS.—At London, England, July 8, Gustav Bruce Berckmans of New York.

CLARK.—At Portland, England, on July 7, in the 62d year of his age, William Clark, formerly of Newark, N. J.

CRISS.—At Normandie-by-the-Sea, Tuesday, July 8, 1902, Charles H., son of the late Michael and Mary I. Criss of Orange, N. J., in his 40th year.

Funeral services at St. Mark's Church, Main St. and Valley Road, West Orange, N. J., Thursday, July 10, on arrival of 3:30 P. M. train from New York. (D., L. & W. R. R.)

EVANS.—Suddenly, July 2, 1902, at Hankins, N. Y., S. Arthur, aged 10, son of David M. and Agnes W. Evans.

Funeral services at his late residence, 613 11th St., Brooklyn, Wednesday evening, July 9, at 8 o'clock. Interment Greenwood Cemetery.

FORD.—Marguerite May Ford, only and beloved daughter of William W. and May C. G. Ford, July 6, 1902, in the third year of her age.

Services at her parents' home, Windyknowe, Kent County, Delaware, Wednesday, July 9, at 5:30 P. M. Interment private, at Westchester County, N. Y.

GARRISON.—At Morristown, N. J., July 8, 1902, William Frazier Garrison.

Funeral service at his late residence, 506 Bedford Av., Brooklyn, N. Y., Friday evening, July 11, 1902, at 8 o'clock.

GREENOUGH.—On Tuesday, July 8, at Lake Placid, N. Y., William Greenough.

Funeral services on Saturday, July 12, at Mount Auburn Cemetery, Cambridge, Mass.

GRELLE.—Frederick W. Grelle, Tuesday, July 8th, 1902, at his late residence, South Orange, N. J.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MASTEN.—At the residence of his son, 101 East 70th St., on Monday morning, July 7, 1902, James Hervey Masten, in the 75th year of his age.

Funeral services and interment at Albany, N. Y., on Wednesday, July 9.

MORRELL.—On July 7, at her residence, The Lorraine, 2 East 45th St., Ada Howard Morrell, youngest daughter of the late Thomas and Julia A. Morrell.

Funeral service at St. Thomas's Church, Fifth Av. and 53d St., on Wednesday, July 9, at 3 P. M.

NORRIS.—Suddenly, at Saranac Lake, N. Y., on July 4, Lisbeth L. Norris, eldest daughter of James N. and Louisa Burnham Norris of St. Louis, Mo.

Interment at Cleveland, Ohio, July 7.

VAN DYKE.—Jane Marsh Van Dyke, July 8, 1902, aged 67.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at 3 P. M. on Thursday, July 10, at her late residence, 116 East 81st St., New York City. Interment at Rockaway, N. J., at convenience of the family.

Philadelphia papers please copy.

WALSH.—On Tuesday, July 8th, Mary, widow of Robert Walsh.

Funeral services from her late residence, 2,106 Washington Av., New York City, Wednesday evening, July 9th, at 9 o'clock. Interment at Woodlawn, Thursday morning.

The Woodlawn Cemetery,
Borough of Bronx, New York City.
Office, 20 East 23d St., Madison Square South.

New Publications. | New Publications.

An Army Love Story of the Philippines

"Not only a well-told story, but a veritable wellspring of information pertaining to the Philippines."—PITTSBURG DISPATCH.

"It is instinct with the dramatic timbre of life."—BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER.

"In addition to being a good story, well told, it shows a thorough sympathy with and knowledge of army life and ways. It is full of local color, true to the facts of life in the Philippines."—ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

DANIEL EVERTON

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MR. PUTNAM has written a splendid story of love and soldier adventure in the Philippines, strong in plot, graphic in style, and thoroughly human in its feeling. It pictures both the strenuous and idyllic sides of life in the islands. It throws into bold relief the intelligent native planters and the ignorent insurgent class, and draws the contrasting charms of an impulsive Filipino beauty and a New York girl of aristocratic reserve and culture.

DELIGHTFULLY HUMAN AND REFRESHINGLY NEW IN SETTING AND CHARACTERS

"Some telling contrasts are drawn in the depicting of contact between Americans and the Filipinos, and situations rich in latent humor are described."—**The Outlook**, New York.

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"This is fiction with so well-conceived and so consistently elaborated a plot that the narrative alone would catch the interest of the most blasé novel reader."—**The American**, Chicago.

"Israel Putnam has given a forceful and vivid picture of conditions in the Philippines as they really are, and not as many mischief-makers would have us believe."—**The Brooklyn Eagle.**

"It gives a very just and very clear idea of life in the Eastern tropics."—**Life**, New York.

"A suggestive and very modern story."—**The Times**, Minneapolis.

"The descriptions of persons and places are very graphic and entertaining, and the motif of the story is interesting and well treated."—**The Daily Picayune**, New Orleans.

"A shrewd and clever contrast between American and Filipino character runs throughout the entertaining book. The author's study of the women of the two races is particularly interesting."—**The Globe**, St. Paul.

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HARPER & BROTHERS, New York

Royal Dinner to Colonial Premiers.

LONDON, July 9.—The Prince and Princess of Wales gave a dinner last evening in the state apartments of St. James's Palace to the Colonial Premiers now in London and fifty other representatives of the colonies and their wives. Mr. Chamberlain, of course, was unable to attend, but Mrs. Chamberlain was present. The palace was handsomely decorated for the occasion, and the dinner was most picasant and not particularly formal.

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DEATHS REPORTED JULY 8.

Manhattan.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date D'th July
AHEARN, John, 104 9th Av.	35	7
SQUIRA, Lena, 1,421 Avenue A.	1	6
BROWN, Clara A., 2,271-7th Av.	1	6
BARNES, S., Manhattan State Hosp.	74	3
BRADY, Patrick, 15 Broome St.	71	6
BLAHA, Josef, 1,440 1st Av.	83	6
BRAGER, Harry, 551 Grand St.	1	8
BIBBEL, Elizabeth, Bellevue Hosp.	53	3
BROWN, Mary, 100 W. 53d St.	31	8
CUNNINGHAM, Frank, 1,876 3d Av.	1	7
CHANNEL, Eliza, 231 W. 123d St.	54	5
CONKLIN, Jane, 54 Oak St.	70	4
CURRUTTO, Arthur H., 222 W. 13th	52	7
COHEN, Simon, 65 Ludlow St.	52	7
COLEMAN, Sidney, 674 3d Av.	2	7
CLARK, Harry, Buchanan, N. Y.	50	7
CINQUE, Aurora, 163 Bleecker St.	1	8
DORION, Joseph, 28 Canal St.	1	8
D'ANGELO, Felippe, 309 E. 109th St.	74	7
DWYER, Michael J., 66 E. 127th St.	57	6
DUFFY, Annie, 210 E. 40th St.	5	7
DARSETT, Eliza M., 56 W. 73d St.	41	5
EAST, Harry, 206 E. 100th St.	1	6
EFFINGER, Margarethe, 641 E. 11th	51	7
EUCHENDER, John, 462 E. 6th St.	63	1
EINSTEIN, Joseph, 587 3d Av.	42	5
FOLEY, Catherine, 432 W. 30th St.	61	7
FALLON, Andrew, 500 Greenwich St.	56	7
FURMAN, Sarah, 80 Morton St.	58	7
FRASER, Stephen D., Home for Aged.	89	7
GALLAGHER, T. T., 333 E. 97th St.	1	7
GRAY, John, 140 W. 98th St.	40	7
GREENSTEIN, Mamie, 101 Monroe St.	1	7
GRIFFIN, Jane E., 372 W. 29th St.	13	7
GORBIT, James, 630 10th Av.	21	7
GUNTER, John, 411 Hudson St.	57	5
HIGGINS, William, 213 E. 71st St.	64	7
HOLTHEN, Frederick, 222d St.	7	8
HANBURY, Charlotte, 118 W. 41st St.	33	7
HUGHES, Samuel A., 221 W. 63d St.	1	7

DEVERY DECLARES WAR ON LEADER GOODWIN

Ninth District Fight May Help John C. Sheehan.

An Ultimatum from the Four Corners Club—Mr. Goodwin's Failure to Support J. F. Carroll Causes Unpleasantness.

Ex-Deputy Commissioner of Police William S. Devery last night sent P. J. Garvey, George W. Gibbons, and James P. Wilson as a committee from the Four Corners Club, Twenty-eighth Street and Eighth Avenue, to the Seymour Club, of which Frank J. Goodwin, Tammany leader of the Ninth District, is the head, with what the members termed an ultimatum. Mr. Devery dislikes Goodwin, and says he must retire from the leadership or support a district committee 50 per cent. of whose membership shall be named by the ex-Deputy Commissioner.

Trouble was foreshadowed some weeks ago when Mr. Goodwin failed to keep a pledge made to Mr. Devery to support the John F. Carroll faction in the fight waging within Tammany Hall. Mr. Goodwin admits making the promise, but says he recalled it the next day for the good of the party. Mr. Devery then said he had no use for men who broke their plighted word, and that Mr. Goodwin would have to get out.

Ex-Judge Edward Browne, City Court Clerk Thomas F. Smith, Richard Dougherty, and John Noonan, a committee from the Seymour Club, sought to placate Mr. Devery, but he would not be placated.

"You don't like John C. Sheehan," Smith said to him. "Fight him first with us and beat him, and then tackle Goodwin next year."

"Young fellow," responded Mr. Devery, "you are trying to string me. But it don't go. Goodwin must get out or I'll fight him."

At the conference of the committees last night hot words were passed between Mr. Smith and Mr. Gibbons, the former calling the latter a "fakir" and a "non-resident."

Mr. Goodwin positively declined the Devery ultimatum, which was referred to the Executive Committee of the district. Mr. Smith, one of the members, said the committee would meet to-night and sustain Mr. Goodwin. Mr. Smith added that Mr. Devery had tried in vain to get five different men to run, and all had declined. He said that the defection of Devery and his friends, while it would not result in the election of their particular candidate, would help Mr. Sheehan because about all of Devery's votes would be drawn from the Goodwin faction.

Mr. Devery was seen by a NEW YORK TIMES reporter on Twenty-eighth Street and Eighth Avenue, but he refused to discuss the coming fight in any particular. He returned to Rockaway at 10:14 o'clock last night.

Gov. Odell's Flying Trip to Town.

Gov. Odell came to the city on private business yesterday, and after a short stay returned to Newburg. While here he saw National Committeeman F. S. Gibbs and ex-Congressman W. L. Ward of Westchester. The Governor expects to return to town the latter part of the week, when he will pay a visit to Senator Platt, who is at Manhattan Beach.

Democratic Chairman McGuire Resigns.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 8.—Ex-Mayor James K. McGuire, who has been Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Democratic State Committee for two years, has tendered his resignation to Chairman Campbell. Mr. McGuire says that his business engagements prevent him giving the time needed in conducting a campaign.

Brooklyn Borough Improvements.

The Municipal Art Commission met in the City Hall yesterday in executive session and adopted a report approving the plans for the new Brooklyn Municipal Court House on Gates Avenue, near Marcy Avenue, and for the comfort stations to be erected in Brooklyn. There will be eight of the latter scattered through the crowded sections of Brooklyn.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night till 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

9:10 A. M.—78 West One Hundred and Fifth Street; Samuel Levine; damage, $100.

4:20 P. M.—80 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street; William H. Gardove; damage, $10.

5:45 P. M.—537 West Sixty-first Street; owner unknown; damage, $5.

5:45 P. M.—218 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street; Alexander Lansetti; damage, $10.

9:45 P. M.—158 First Avenue; unknown; damage trifling.

10:15 P. M.—257 Rivington Street; Simon Silverstein; damage trifling.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—M. H. Smith, Louisville.

HOLLAND—Rupert G. Usmoy, London.

IMPERIAL—R. y Fernandez, Manila, Philippine Islands.

GRAND—Capt. H. K. Davis, London; Capt. F. P. Freeman, Second United States Infantry.

FIFTH AVENUE—Robert Clark, London.

ALBEMARLE—Congressman Robert G. Cousins, Iowa.

NAVARRE—Capts. D. F. Craig, John M. Munn, and J. M. Shook, United States Army.

CADILLAC—E. N. Heath, Boston; George Bush, San Francisco.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

McIntosh-Wright Millinery Company, Louisville, Ky.; L. J. McIntosh, millinery; St. Denis Hotel.

Strouse Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; E. Strouse, clothing; Hoffman House.

Oppenheim, Oberndorf & Co., Baltimore, Md.; E. Oppenheim, piece goods; Hoffman House.

Selesinger & Mayer, Chicago, Ill.; A. Mayer, cloaks and suits; 377 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; M. Newman, dress goods; 450 Broome Street; Hotel Imperial.

Robinson, M. Norton, Company, Louisville, Ky.; A. G. Robinson, manufacturing department, clothing; 258 Church Street; Hotel Imperial.

Quackenbush, G. V. S., Company, Troy, N. Y.; R. D. Lasell, carpets; F. E. Mosely, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Marks, A., Sons, Amsterdam, N. Y.; C. Marks, millinery, ribbons, laces, ladies' and infants' wear; Hotel Imperial.

Halle Brothers, Memphis, Tenn.; H. Halle, clothing; P. A. Halle, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Brooks, S., & Co., Memphis, Tenn.; S. Brooks, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Shepard Company, Providence, R. I.; S. E. Lowy, cloaks, suits, and waists; Herald Square Hotel.

MacInnes, J. C., Company, Worcester, Mass.; A. J. Moir, notions, ribbons, leather goods, and jewelry; 37 White Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. N. Brooks, upholstery goods; 65 Wooster Street; Hotel Navarre.

Smith-McCord Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; W. M. Miller, linens, notions, and white goods; Mr. Ladger, white goods, 258 Church Street.

Steely, J. G., & Co., Dayton, Ohio; J. G. Steeley, millinery; Hotel Marlborough.

Furnesux & Hoefle, Cincinnati, Ohio; H. C. Furneaux, millinery and ribbons; Hotel Albert.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; F. L. Sturdevant, housefurnishing goods and groceries; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Epstein, J., Baltimore, Md.; R. Goldman, linings and trimmings; Hotel Navarre.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; H. Eisenberg, notions and laces; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Albert.

Havens & Geddes Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; R. H. Lowe, notions and fancy goods; 258 Church Street; Hotel Albert.

La Bonte, L. P., Manchester, N. H.; dry goods and notions; Hotel Albert.

Rosenfeld Notion Company, St. Louis, Mo.; J. Blum, furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; L. W. Howland, notions; 454 Broome Street; Grand Hotel.

White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; W. F. Finnyson, gloves; 480 Broome Street; Victoria Hotel.

Shapinsky, S., & Co., Louisville, Ky.; J. Shapinsky, clothing; Hotel Albert.

Schipper & Block, Peoria, Ill.; F. Block, dress goods, silks, and linings; 395 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Lederer, Strauss & Co., Des Moines, Iowa; M. Samish, millinery; 621 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Rice-Stix Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; A. S. Rauh, hosiery and knit goods; 51 Franklin Street; Hoffman House.

Levy Brothers, Louisville, Ky.; W. F. Schad, hats; A. H. Levy, hats; Hotel Albert.

McKelvey, G. M., & Co., Youngstown, Ohio; C. G. Miner, general buyer, 345 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Adam, A. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; W. O. Brost, furnishing goods, 57 White Street.

Pettis Dry Goods Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; S. Marlowe, upholstery goods, 2 Walker Street.

Pittsburg Dry Goods Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; P. McKeever, upholstery goods, 43 Leonard Street; New Amsterdam, Hotel.

Hunter & Hunter, Detroit, Mich.; M. A. Grousman, notions and jewelry, 57 White Street.

Sturtsvant, H. H., & Co., Zanesville, Ohio; G. K. Carter, linens and laces, 45 Lispenard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. E. Woodruff, furnishing goods, 115 Worth Street.

Jones, Witter & Co., Columbus, Ohio; J. R. Mc-Grew, notions and laces; 8 Thomas Street; Westminster Hotel.

Barton, E. R., Company; Lacrosse, Wis.; H. Hogenstyn, ladies' and infants' wear; 340 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

Olmy, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass.; E. A. Amadie, carpets; 2 Walker Street.

Urn-Webber Company, Salem, Mass.; F. O. Palmer, cloaks and suits, ladies' and infants' wear; 52 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Hunter, A. S., & T. Utica, N. Y.; M. N. Fahrman, notions; 57 White Street.

Frisk, D. B., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. D. Frashar, millinery; 621 Broadway.

Nugent, E., & Brother's Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; George E. Paesmore, notions; 106 Grand Street.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Showers and thunderstorms; fresh south winds.

The temperature has risen over the northeast portion of the country and in the Middle Mississippi Valley and there has been a sharp fall in the Dakotas, Wyoming, Iowa, and Kansas.

The highest maximum temperature was 96 degrees, and that figure was recorded in the lower Mississippi Valley. Scattered showers and thunderstorms are probable to-day in the Lower Mississippi Valley and the South and Middle Atlantic States. There will also be showers today in the Middle Rocky Mountain Region and in East Texas and Oklahoma. It will be cooler in the Middle Mississippi Valley and in the south portion of the Eastern Slope Region. It will probably be cooler Thursday in the Ohio Valley and the lower lake region.

Light variable winds will continue along the Atlantic and East Gulf Coasts and in the lakes regions. Fresh southeast winds will prevail on the West Gulf Coast. Steamships will have light to fresh southwest winds and fair weather.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1901.	1902.	TIMES. 1902.
3 A. M.	69	69	72
6 A. M.	69	70	74
9 A. M.	71	72	77
12 M.	73	77	85
3 P. M.	77	83	85
6 P. M.	76	82	84
9 P. M.	73	80	79
12 P. M.	72	78	77

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperature yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	79
Weather Bureau	75
Corresponding date 1901	73
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	74

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Major Ira MacNutt will make one visit to each of the following-named posts on official business pertaining to the inspection of the armament at the posts named and the work of mechanics thereon:

Fort Schuyler, Fort Slocum, and Fort Totten, New York.

Fort Dupont and Fort Delaware, Delaware.

Fort Mott, New Jersey.

Fort Washington, Maryland.

Fort Hunt and Fort Monroe, Virginia.

Major Frank Heath, Ordnance Department, will proceed to the United States powder depot, Dover, N. J., on business pertaining to the erecting of new buildings at that place.

TRANSFERS.

Capt. Joseph C. Byron from the Quartermaster's Department to the Infantry arm, with rank from March 2, 1899.

Capt. Chauncey B. Baker from the infantry arm to the Quartermaster's Department, as Quartermaster, with rank from March 2, 1899.

Capt. Robert S. Woodson, Assistant Surgeon, having reported his arrival at Madison Barracks, will report to the commanding officer of that post for duty.

ASSIGNMENTS TO REGIMENTS OF OFFICERS RECENTLY PROMOTED.

Col. Jacob A. Augur, Tenth Cavalry.
Col. Clarence A. Stedman, Fourth Cavalry.
Major William D. Beach, Tenth Cavalry.
Capt. Charles J. Nisbet, Ninth Cavalry.
Col. Charles H. Noble, Tenth Infantry.
Lieut. Col. John A. Baldwin, Sixteenth Infantry.
Major Abner Pickering, Twenty-second Infantry.
Capt. Preston Brown, Twenty-second Infantry.

Lieut. Col. Stedman will report to the commanding officer, Department of the Missouri, for assignment to a station.

Capt. Stouter is assigned to Troop E, Ninth Cavalry.

Col. Noble will proceed to join the regiment to which he is assigned.

Lieut. Col. Baldwin will report to the commanding General, Department of the East, for assignment to a station.

Major Pickering will proceed to join the Twenty-second Infantry, and upon his arrival at San Francisco will report to the commanding General, Department of the Missouri, for assignment to a station.

Capt. Brown is assigned to Company G, Twenty-second Infantry.

Col. Henry H. C. Dunwoody will assume charge, under the instructions of the Chief Signal Officer of the army, of an office of inspection and purchase in New York City.

Major Frank F. Eastman will report to the commanding General, Division of the Philippines, for assignment to duty in the Subsistence Department in that division.

Major Jefferson R. Kean, Surgeon, and Contract Surgeon James Carroll will proceed without delay to Chickamauga Park for the purpose of making a careful and thorough sanitary inspection of the Camp Thomas, and will submit a report of such inspection, together with such recommendations as may be deemed desirable.

Navy.

Commander G. Blocklinger, when discharged from treatment at the Mnra Island Hospital, will proceed home, with three months' sick leave.

Lieut. G. R. Salisbury is ordered to the Montgomery July 15.

Ensign D. E. Theleen is ordered home to await orders.

Surgeon N. H. Drnke is ordered to the Mare Island Yard.

Surgeon P. A. Lovering is ordered to the Asiotic station, via the Coptic, from San Francisco Aug. 9, for duty at the naval hospital, Cavite, Philippine Islands.

Surgeon J. F. Gardner will reoort to the commander in chief, Asiatic station, for such duty as he may assign.

Capt. D. H. Tribou is ordered to the Wabash.

Passed Assistnnt Surgeons M. S. Elliott and D. H. Morgan are commissioned from June 3, 1902.

Capt. S. D. Borom is commiesioned from Feb. 8, 1902.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Sailed:

Alert, July 7, from Monterey for San Diego.

Indiana, July 7, from Newport for New London.

Dolphin, July 8, from Frenchman Bay for Porismouth, N. H.

Gloucester, Alvarado, Sandoval, Gwin, and Manly, July 8, from Annapolis for Norfolk.

Puritan, July 8, from New Bedford for New London.

The Indiana put into Newport to land two sick men.

The Purltan has gone to New London to coal.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...4:36	Sun sets...7:32	Moon sets...10:07

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...10:42	Gov. Isl'd...11:11	H. Gate...1:07
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...10:57	Gov. Isl'd...11:25	H. Gate...1:21

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) JULY 9.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Alamo, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Maracas, Grenada, Trinidad, &c	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Philadelphia, Southampton	8:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
THURSDAY, JULY 10.		
Catania, Barbados and Brazil	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
El Sud, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Esperanza, Havana	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Grosser Kurfuerst, Bremen		10:00 A. M.
Hungaria, St. Thomas and Para	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
La Lorraine, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Yqnn, Santiago	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
FRIDAY, JULY 11.		
Algonquin, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick		3:00 P. M.
Santiago, Mexico via Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
SATURDAY, JULY 12.		
Adirondack, Haiti and Santa Marta	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	10:30 A. M.	
Altai, Fortune Island, Jamaica, &c	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	10:30 A. M.	
Anchoria, Glasgow	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Comas, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Consuelo, Hull		
Curityba, Cuba via Matanzas	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Etruria, Liverpool via Queenstown	7:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
	9:00 A. M.	
Friesland, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Korona, St. Thomas, St. Croix, &c	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	10:30 A. M.	
Lampasas, Galveston via Key West		3:00 P. M.
Manasi, Calvo, Havana and Vera Cruz		
Morro Castle, Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Norge, Copenhagen	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Philadelphia, Porto Rico, Venezuela, &c	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	9:30 A. M.	
Rosalind, Newfoundland	7:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Ryndam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
St. George, Antwerp		
MONDAY, JULY 14.		
Iroquois, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Maniton, London		9:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Florida, and thence by steamer, are dispatched daily, except Thursday, final connecting closes for dispatch via Port Tampa, as Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays at 6:30 P. M. Mails for dispatch via Miami, on Mondays and Saturdays at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sundays, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sundays, at 1:30 P. M., Sundays at 11:00 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guetemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) (Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.)

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 10, inclusive, and at 8:30 P. M. up to July 19, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Riojun Maru. (Registered mail must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 10, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Mariposa. Mnils for Hawaii, Japan, China, and first-class matter for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 11, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Doric. Mails for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 11, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after June 28 and up to July 19, inclusive, or on arrival of steamer Umbria, due at New York July 19, for dispatch per steamer Ventnor. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after June 28 and up to July 19, inclusive, or on arrival of steamer Umbria, due at New York July 19, for dispatch per steamer Ventnor. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 11, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Moana, (specially addressed only.) Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and first-class matter for Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 19, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Doric. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 19, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of India, (registered mail must be specially addressed.) Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.)

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing on the days of the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii of the following dates: Hongkong, June 6; Shanghai, June 11; Yokohama, June 18, and Honolulu, June 28, reached San Francisco per steamer Doric, and are due in New York to-morrow.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) JULY 9.

Algonquin, Jacksonville, July 6.
Barbarossa, Bremen, June 28.
Friesland, Antwerp, June 28.
Georgia, Liverpool, June 26.
Kaffir Prince, Barbados, July 2.
Laurentian, Glasgow, June 28.
Liguria, Naples, June 25.
Teutonic, Liverpool, July 2.

THURSDAY, JULY 10.

Brooklyn City, Swansea, June 25.
Caribbee, St. Thomas, July 4.
Citta di Messina, Palermo, June 19.
Croydon, Gibraltar, June 25.
Manitou, London, June 30.
Martello, Hull, June 28.

FRIDAY, JULY 11.

British Empire, Antwerp, June 28.
El Norte, New Orleans, July 8.
Manuel Calvo, Cadiz, June 29.
Patatia, Naples, June 29.

SATURDAY, JULY 12.

Campania, Liverpool, July 5.
Canadian, Liverpool, July 2.
Cymric, Liverpool, July 4.
La Touraine, Havre, July 5.
St. Paul, Southampton, July 5.

SUNDAY, JULY 13.

El Sigio, New Orleans, July 8.
Picqua, Algiers, June 28.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam, July 3.
Tropic, Hamburg, June 29.

Arrived.

SS Delaware, (Br.,) Davis, Barrow June 25, in ballast to Philip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 1:30 P. M. 7th.

SS Citta di Messina, (Ital.,) Messardo, Messina June 17 and Palermo 19th, with mdse. to Hirzel, Feltmann & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3 A. M.

SS Carlshrook, (Br.,) Wallace, Sagua June 31 and Calbarien July 2, with sugar to W. D. Mnnson.

SS George W. Clyde, Chichester, Georgstown, S. C., July 3 and Wilmington, N. C., 5th, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Moltke, (Ger.,) Dempwolf, Hamburg June 28 and Boulogne and Plymouth 29th, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 12:20 P. M.

SS Neuces, Hix, Galveston Jun 2 and Key West 5th, with mdse. and passengers a to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Morro Castle, Downa, Havana July 5, with mdse. and passengers to J. E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8:47 A. M.

SS Adirondack, (Ger.,) Bruna, Gonalves, &c., June 28, with mdse. to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 9:10 A. M.

SS El Alba, Quick, New Orleans July 3, with mdse. to J. J. Van Sickle.

SS Rio Grande, Johnson, Brunswick, Ga., July 6, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, (Ger.,) Hogeman, Bremen July 1 and Southampton and Cherbourg 2d, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:30 P. M.

SS Princess Anne, Huipe Cors, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Lincluden, (Br.,) Ison, Tnmpico June 28, with metal bullon to the American Smeltng and Refining Co. Arrived at the Bar at about 9:10 P. M. Will discharge at Perth Amboy.

SS Allianca, Skillings, Colon July 1, with mdse. and passengers to the Panama Railroad Steamehip Line Co. Arrived nt the Bar at 5:30 P. M.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., July 8, 9:30 P. M., southwest, light breeze, partly cloudy and hazy.

Sailed.

SS Navaho, for Charleston, &c.
SS Kennett, (Br.,) for Sagua la Grnnda.
SS Pennsylvania, (Ger.,) for Hamburg via Plymouth and Cherbourg.
SS Mannheim, (Ger.,) for Flushing.
SS Sicilia, (Ital.,) for Genoa and Naples.
SS Advance, for Colon.
SS Tamestem, for Norfolk and Newport Newe.
SS El Dia, for New Orleans.
SS Aropahoe, for Charleston, &c.
SS Manna Hata, for Baltimore.
SS Kansas City, for Savannah.
SS Curt Stream, for Philadelphin.
SS Perugia, (Br.,) for Leghorn, Genoa, and Naples.
SS Milano, (Ger.,) for Hamburg via Newport News.
SS Arkansas, (Dan.,) for Copenhagen, Stettin, &c.

Spoken.

Ship August, (Ger.,) Albrecht, from Pauillac for New York, was spoken June 27 in lat. 41, lon. 47.

Notice to Mariners.

("List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1901," Page 30, after No. 46; "List of Beacons and Buoys, First Lighthouse District, 1902," Pages 18 and 117.)

WITCH ROCK GAS BUOY, MAINE.—Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that on or about July 15, 1902, gas buoy, painted red with "W. R." in white, and showing a fixed white light, will be established in about 48 feet of water, about 300 feet southeasterly from the shoalest part of Witch Rock and about 1 7-10 nautical miles ESE. ½ E. (magnetic) from Portland Head Lightbouse, entrance to Portland Harbor, in place of the buoy now marking the rock.

By Cable.

LONDON, July 8.—SS Kronprinz Wilhelm, (Ger.,) Capt. Richter, from New York via Plymouth and Cherbourg, arr. at Bremen to-day.

SS Pretoria, (Br.,) Capt. McKenzie, from New York, arr. at Bermuda to-day.

SS Regina Elena, (Ital.,) Capt. Ventri, sld. from Palermo for New York June 27.

SS Manuel Calvo, (Span.,) Capt. Oliver, sld. from Cadiz for New York June 30.

SS Barcelona, (Ger.,) Capt. Bohn, from Hamburg for New York, passed Prawle Point today.

SS Hesperia, (Br.,) Capt. Coverley, from New York via Naples, arr. at Genoa July 5.

SS Nauplia, (Ger.,) Capt. Kraeft, from New York via Bordeaux and Copenhagen, arr. at Stettin July 5.

SS St. Fillans, (Br.,) Capt. Owen, from New York via St. Vincent, C. V., Melbourne, &c., arr. at Wilmington July 6.

SS American, (Dutch,) Capt. Markschinger, from New York, arr. at Antwerp yesterday.

SS Krooniand, Capt. Doxrud, from New York, arr. at Antwerp at 4 P. M. to-day.

SS Patria, (Fr.,) Capt. Coste, from New York, arr. at Marseilles yesterday.

SS Standard, (Ger.,) Capt. Sluiter, from New York, passed Butt of Lewis to-day.

SS Fontabelle, (Br.,) Cnpt. Scott, from New York for Barbados, &c., arr. nt St. Kitts today.

SS Cevic, (Br.,) Capt. Clarke, from New York, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Richmond Castle, (Br.,) Capt. McDowell, from New York and Norfolk via Singapore for Hongkong, &c., arr. at Manila to-day.

SS Spartan Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Hanks, sld. from Palermo for New York July 6.

SS Bremen, (Ger.,) Capt. Nlerich, sld. from Bremen for New York via Southampton and Cherbourg to-day.

SS Brilliant, (Gsr.,) Capt. Keller, sld. from Cuxhaven for New York July 3.

SS Zora, (Aust.,) sld. from Alexandria for New York July 3.

SS [illegible] (Ger.,) Capt. Cesaris, sld. from Rotterdam for New York July 5.

SS Lombardia, (Ital.,) Capt. Cannarri, sld. from Genoa for New York July 5.

SS Dona Maria, (Port.,) Capt. Marsiires, from New York for Lisbon, Oporto, &c., passed Tarifa yesterday.

SS Victoria, (Br.,) Capt. Wards, from New York for Marseilles, Genoa, &c., passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Lowther Castle, (Br.,) Capt. Watson, from New York for Aden, Singapore, Manila, &c., arr. at Port Said yesterday.

SS Bohemian, (Br.,) Capt. McCollum, from New York, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Statendam, (Dutch,) Capt. Bakker, from New York via Boulogne sur Mer, arr. at Rotterdam at 4 P. M. to-day.

SS Lucifer, (Br.,) Capt. Prowse, sld. from Pennrth for New York to-day.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Wednesday, July 9.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Adams, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 66, Post Office Building. Bankruptcy. Discharges.

4506—L. J. Wilbur.
3956—Charley Adler.
4772—Roger S. McCoy.
3319—Sarah S. Brownell.
4799—Lawrence G. McCann.
4804—Solomon Hirsch.
4294—Solomon Echisgall.
4880—Ernest F. Kick.
3480—I. & H. Wasserman.
4092—Joba T. Lee.
4893—Ellen J. Fetteroff.
4892—Henry A. Fetteroff.
4742—Stansky & Parkin.
4876—John Caggiano.
4880—Thomas B. McCreedy.
4879—Frank W. Hendry.
4656—Stein, Webb & Sullivan.
3966—Isaac L. Davis.
4405—Arthur Mnnkacsy.
4790—Henry Grebb.
4883—John Hatmaker.
4622—Robert E. Tiadall.
4240—William F. Schippert.
3653—Kramer & Epstein.

Cases under objection.

4880—Edward Envrard.
4528—Ludwig Wolfram.
4142—Israel Naylor.
4768—Max Bronstein.
4600—Jacob Cohen.
4810—Teichman & Potter.
4488—Morrie Anderson.
3156—Herman & Levy.
108—Strom & Steinberg.
4752—Israel Blumenthal.
4864—Henry E. Simmons.
4187—Henry J. Hinck.
4743—D. & M. Levy.
4753—James Patterson.
4817—Charles Gens.

Adjourned cases.

4756—Patrick White.
1491—Charles E. Abrams
4736—Mark H. Eisner.
3123—Hatch & Foote.
3132—Thomas H. Davis.
3907—Adolph H. Chamberlyn.

APPELLATE DIVISION DECISIONS

The Appellate Division, First Department, yesterday announced the following decisions:

Mary W. Livingston, appellant, vs. William S. Livingston, respondent.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinions by Ingraham and McLaughlin, JJ., (McLaughlin, J., dissenting.)

Franziska Scholz, respondent, vs. New York and Harlem Railroad Company, appellant.—Judgment modified by reducing the amount awarded for fee damage to $1,200 and by reducing the judgment for rental damage, costs, allowances, &c., to the sum of $585.72, and, as modified, affirmed, without costs to either party. Opinion per curiam.

Hannah Walter, as administratrix, appellant, vs. George A. Fuller Company, respondent.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinions by Hatch and McLaughlin, JJ., (McLaughlin, J., dissenting.)

Hutchinson Southgate, as trustee, &c., and another, appellants, vs. Continental Trust Company of New York et al., respondents.—Judgment modified as directed in opinion, and, as modified, affirmed, without costs. Opinions by Patterson and McLaughlin, JJ., (McLaughlin, J., dissenting.)

Dr. Dadirrian's Sons Company, respodent, vs. William Hauenstein, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion, O'Brien and McLaughlin, JJ., dissenting.)

Nora Dolan et al., respondents, vs. New York and Harlem Railroad Company et al., appellants.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinions by Hatch, J., and Van Brunt, P. J., (Van Brunt, P. J., dissenting.)

William McCarthy, respodsnt, vs. New York and Harlem Railroad Company, et al., appellants.—Judgmeat affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Hatch, J., (Van Brunt, P. J., dissenting.)

William Pape et al., vs. New York and Harlem road Company et al.—Motion denied.

Georgia Shret vs. New York and Harlem Railroad Company et al.—Motion denied.

Franziska Scholz vs. New York and Harlem Railroad Company—Motion denied.

Hedwig Krietz vs. New York and Harlem Railroad Company—Motion denied.

David W. O'Neill vs. New York and Harlem Railroad Company—Motion denied.

In the matter of opening Fordham Road.—Order reversed, with costs, and the matter remitted to the Commissioners for further action.—Opinion by McLaughlin, J.

Alexander S. Fleher, respondent, vs. Joseph H. Boomberg, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.—Opinion by McLaughlin, J., (Van Brunt, P. J., dissenting.)

George D. Beattys, as trustee, respondent, vs. Arthur C. Searles et al., defendants.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by O'Brien, J., Mary Pfeffer, as administratrix, appellant, vs. Supreme Lodge, Bohamians, &c., Society, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, on opinion of Bischoff, J.

May Pelletreau, &c., respondent, vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by O'Brien, J., (Van Brunt, P. J., and McLaughlin, J., dissenting.)

Ellen Duff, appellant, vs. George Blair, respondent.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide evsnt. Opinion by McLaughlin, J.

Henry G. K. Heath, appellant, vs. Asnn C. Koch, as executrix, et al., respondents.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by McLaughlin, J.

Louis Goldstein, respondent, vs. Imdore Goldmnn et nl., appellants.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by McLaughlin, J.

Mary H. Lester, appellant, vs. Church of Our Lady of Lourdes, respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Mendel Singer, appellant, vs. New York Times Company, respondent.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinion by Hatch, J.

Brooklyn Rapid Tranelt Company, respondent, vs. Joseph A. Britton et al., appellants.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

In the matter of the settlement of the accounts of William Wicke, &c.—Order reversed, with costs, and motion granted. Opinion by O'Brien, J.

Mina S. Stoliofer, respondent, vs. Paul S. Stolihofer, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Resele Rutkowsky, respondent, vs. Abraham Cohen and another, appellants.—Order reversed, and motion denied without prejudice to the plaintiff's renewal of the application. Opinion by Hatch, J.

In re Manhattan Railway Company, appellant, vs. W. Constock, as trustee, et al., respondents.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by McLaughlin, J.

Jennie Kelly, appellant, vs. Edward H. Moore and others, James J. Nealla, receiver, respondents.—

TO ENGLAND IN A LAUNCH.

Capt. Newman and His Son to Attempt the Trip in a 38-Foot Boat.

A thirty-eight-foot launch is to leave College Point, Queens Borough, between 8 and 9 o'clock this morning for Southampton, England. She will be in charge of Capt. W. Newman, a New England sailor, who will be accompanied by his sixteen-year-old son. Capt. Newmun formerly sailed yachts for A. A. Low of New York.

The launch was built by the New York Kerosene Oil Engine Company of 31 Burling Slip, this city. Feodor C. Hirsch, the President of the company, is the inventor of the engine built for the launch, the motor power of which will be kerosene oil.

The vessel is 38 feet long, 8 feet beam, with a draught of 3 feet 8 inches. Capt. Newman expects to make the trip to Southampton in about twenty days.

Murderer Taylor Reprieved.

Judge John A. Blair at Jersey City yesterday granted a stay of execution in the case of George W. Taylor, colored, who was sentenced to be hanged on July 15 for the murder of his aunt, Minnie Taylor, whom he shot in December last. His counsel, Joseph M. Noonan, took an appeal on the ground that the law allowing Judge Blair to sit alone in the Court of Oyer and Terminer was unconstitutional. The case has been argued before the Court of Appeals, but the court on Monday notified counsel that the decision would not be handed down until Sept. 19.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

NETTIE LEVY.—Judge McCarthy of the City Court has appointed Charles M. Benton receiver in supplementary proceedings for Nettie Levy, grocer, at 33 Ludlow Street, on the application of Louis Frank, a judgment creditor.

THE B. GOETZ MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—Two judgments, aggregating $10,163, were entered yesterday against the B. Goetz Manufacturing Company, gas and electric light fixtures, at 247 to 251 Third Avenue, in favor of Henry M. Brigham, on notes made on April 25, payable in thirty days, one for $7,800 to the order of Mrs. J. A. Schryver, and the other for $2,200 to the order of Charles D. Garvin.

ALEXANDER A. ROSENBERG AND JULIUS WOLFE.—The Sheriff received an execution yesterday against Alexander A. Rosenberg and Julius Wolfe, who composed the firm of Rosenberg & Wolfe, dealers in dry goods and men's furnishings at 2,656 Eighth Avenue, for $1,528 in favor of Saul N. Rosenberg. They began business in October last with a claimed cash capital of $5,000, and put in a stock of about $5,000. Strasbourger, Weil & Eschwege, who represent S. N. Rosenberg, said that they have been informed that the liabilities of the firm are about $6,500, and assets probably $3,500; and that several suits had been commenced against the firm.

Out of Town.

J. R. HAWLEY.—J. R. Hawley, who has conducted a periodical and stationery store in Cincinnati for years, assigned yesterday. The claims are mostly held by sporting goods dealers in New York and Chicago. Mr. Hawley recently removed to the Arcade, and the removal is said to have occasioned a pressure of creditors.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

ADELAIDE KUHN AND NELLIE M. MACKIN.—Adelaide Kuhn and Nellie M. Mackin, who compose the firm of A. Kuhn & Co., milliners, at 379 Sixth Avenue, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $924, to seven creditors, and assets of $408, in hats, materiaols, and store fixtures. They have been in business six years.

Montana Diamond Company of America.

Deputy Sheriff Fogarty has received an attachment for $1,800 against the Montana Diamond Company, of America, at 1,213 Broadway, in favor of Richard S. Herbert, on an assigned claim for two months' rent of a store at 1,228 Market Street, Philadelphia, for June and July. The attachment was granted on the ground that it is a New Jersey corporation. It was incorporated in January, 1900, with a capital stock of $100,000, and had stores in Boston, Providence, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, but has given them up, it is said.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ALEXANDER, Mary—E. Jackson	$174
AVERY, Ledyard—J. H. Mohlman Company	240
ANTHONY, Frank W.—Atlantic Refining Company	131
ARNOLD, Carl A.—F. Dovale	238
BARTH, John C.—New Jersey Adamant Manufacturing Company	310
B. GOETZ MANUFACTURING COMpany—H. M. Brigham	7,916
B. GOETZ MANUFACTURING COMpany—H. M. Brigham	2,247
CRANE, Joseph C.—New York Condensed Milk Company, costs	12
CLARK, Alfred—Consumers' New York Rubber Tire Company	29
CLIZBEE, Jane L.—E. Harding	29
CLARK, Alfred L.—A. L. Stevens	70
DIEHL, Balthaser—A. Weitzner	26
GRAHAM, Josephine—C. T. Jones	133
GHARZOWZY, Spiridon—S. H. Kisbany	63
GROSS, Abraham—A. C. Finckel	144
GERMERSHAUSEN, William F.—Sun Printing and Publishing Association, costs	70
HERTER, Rosina—E. W. Bliss Company	259
HAMMOND, Ethel D.—R. B. Ellison and another	171
HOME ACETYLENE GAS LIGHT COMpany—Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict	147
HATCH, Eva H.—Sun Printing and Publishing Association, costs	591
HORN, Harry—F. L. Cumming and another	20
INMAN, Willard T.—W. M. McWhiney	223
JOHNSTON, Theodore V., Jr.—J. Walter Thompson Company	343
LONG, Wing—S. Cohn	61
McENERNY, Mary—J. E. Hunting and another	39
MAYREN, Martin—S. T. Goodwin and another, costs	13
MOESE, Sigmund—J. G. Sigling	76
MURPHY, James D., Frank Reynolds, and Richard C. Baker—J. Rosenweig and another	494
MURPHY, James D., Frank Reynolds, and Richard C. Baker—W. B. Gould and another	299
MURPHY, James D., Frank Reynolds, and Richard C. Baker—R. Grimm and another	261
MURPHY, James D., Frank Reynolds, and Richard C. Baker—Manhattan Brass Company and another	263
MURPHY, James D., Frank Reynolds, and Richard C. Baker—Davis & Thomas Company and another	561
MacKINZIE, Arthur H.—T. B. Carpenter	230
NEWMAN, Jacob M.—S. P. Jones, guardian	2,188
ODELL, Addie S.—Stein and another	75
POWNALL, Frank S. and Wright D.—E. H. Bailey	1,321
POWNALL, Frank S. and Wright D.—E. H. Bailey	850
POWER, Peter—T. J. Everett	89
REINERS, Joseph—W. P. Martin	189
ROSENWASSER, Louis, and Hyman Adelson—M. Scheurr and another	226
ROSEFF, Samuel—A. Rudtke	162
ROTHSTEIN, Herman—F. Walker	118
ROSENBERG, Alexander A., and Julius Wolfe—S. M. Rosenberg	1,526
RAHDERS, William J.—David Mayer Brewing Company	21
SCHRIBER, Mooney—W. J. Fowler	45
SALZI, John D.—New York Breweries Company, Limited	1,025
STAMPFER, William—David Mayer Brewing Company	240
SCHNEIDER, Louis A.—W. H. Foss	205
SCARRY, John F.—Metropolitan Street Railway Company	84
SAMPSON, Samuel J., and Alexius M. F., and Henry Oppenheim—E. Terry and another, costs	107
TANNENBERGER, Herman—F. Greenwald and another	31
THE ASSOCIATED MANUFACTURERS' Mutual Fire Insurance Corporation—National Wall Paper Company, costs	109
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—P. Downes	215
WILSON, Robert—H. D. Greenwald and another	276
WAGNER, Michael—David Mayer Brewing Company	126
WHITON, Caroline W.—H. Valentine	334
ZASULY, Louis—V. Greene	74

Instruction.

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Cortlandt St. Pier: 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M.; 12:00 M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:45, 5:15 P. M.

Bridge Dock, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:30, 10:20, 11:20 A. M., 12:20, 2:00, 2:50, 4:00 P. M.

East 92d St., 9:30, 10:00, 10:45, 11:45 A. M., 12:45, 2:00, 2:30, 3:15, 4:30, 5:45 P. M.

Leave Glen Island, 11:00 A. M., for Cortlandt St. only; 11:30 A. M., for East 32d St. and Brooklyn, 12:00 M. and 1:00 P. M., for Cortlandt St. only; 3:00, 5:00, 5:30, 6:00, 7:00, and 8:00 P. M. for all landings.

Frequent extra boats on Sundays and holidays.

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Trains leave New York, 34th St., E. R., week days, 5:30, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10 and half hourly from 1:10 to 3:40, 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40, 9:30, and 10:50 P. M. Returning, last train leaves the Beach, 12:00 midnight. **Excursion Fare, 40c.**

Trains leave East New York about 25 minutes after 34th St. time.

From New York, Whitehall St., via 39th St., So. B'klyn Ferry, connecting with L. I. R. R. Trains leave week days only, 7:00, 8:00, 8:20, 11:00 A.M., 1:00, 2:20, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, P.M. **Excursion Fare, 50c.**

ROCKAWAY BEACH.

Trains leave New York, 34th St., E. R., week days, 5:40, 6:40, 8:30, 9:20, 10:30, 10:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 3:20, 4:20, 5:20, 6:30, 7:20, 8:20, 9:20 and 10:50 P. M. On Saturdays additional trains will leave 1:20, 2:20, 3:20 and 9:50 P. M. Returning, last train leaves the Beach at 11:55 P. M.

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Leave FOOT 22D ST., North River, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:00, 1:45, 2:30, 3:15, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00 P. M.

Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River. } Half hour later.

Leave NEW IRON PIER, CONEY ISLAND, 10:40, 11:40 A. M., 12:40, 1:40, 2:40, 3:25, 4:10, 4:55, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 8:40, 9:40, 10:40 P. M.

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And all resorts on the Jersey Seacoast. Lv. ft. W. 13th St., 7:55, 8:55, *10:55 A. M. (*Saturday 12:55 P. M.) and 2:45 P. M. Lv. Battery (ur. So. Ferry) 8:20, 9:20, *11:20 A. M. (*Saturday 1:20 P. M.) and 3:10 P. M. SATURDAY SPECIAL, 13th St., 3:55; Battery, 4:20 P. M.

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EVERGREEN GROVE HOUSE Purling, N. Y. (Catskill Mts.) (New management.) Entirely refurnished. Finest location. Amusement halls, shady groves. $7, $10. A. C. Schermerhorn.

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Dellwood House PURLING, N.Y. Delightfully situated. Highest elevation. Beautiful shady lawns. (ALWAYS COOL.) Generous table. $7.00, $10.00. A. LENNON.

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Maple Rest Stamford, N. Y. (Catskill Mts.) Location unsurpassed; refined surroundings; shady lawns; sanitary improvements; generous table. (BOOKLET.) A. W. L. PARSONS.

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Stamford, N. Y. (Large Farm.) Finest location; peerless cuisine; fishing; $6 to $8; large grounds. DANIEL CRAFT.

Far View House, Stamford, N.Y. One of best. Spacious, shady grounds; fireplaces; hot water heat; inducements June & Sept. Golf, tennis, &c. Geo. M. Hager.

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The Westholm. STAMFORD, N. Y. MRS. H. F. PRESTON.

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The Algonquin,
on Lower Saranac Lake,
Adirondack Mountains.

Famed for beauty of environment and excellency of Cuisine. Golf, etc. *For Booklet address* JOHN HARDING, ALGONQUIN, N. Y.

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THE WAWBEEK and COTTAGES,
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Open June 25 to Oct. 1.
Indian Carry Golf Links, (9 holes.)
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LAKE HOUSE
Adirondacks, Cascadeville.
E.M.WESTON, 1123 B'WAY, NEW YORK.

Rockland County.

WIGTON HALL, Spring Valley, Rockland County, N. Y.; elevated, healthful locality; hour out; attractive surroundings; excellent accommodations; good service; farm products; telephone; near village and Post Office. Address J. L. Wigton.

HILLSIDE SPRING Farm; New City, Rockland County; shady lawns, airy rooms; excellent table; baths.

NEW ENGLAND.

Vermont.

THE PROSPECT HOUSE

on Lake Bomoseen, Castleton, Vt. The prettiest lake in this country. Boating, fishing, tennis, golf, &c. Also cottages, with baths; all improvements; $10 to $25. Send for booklet. Horace B Ellis, Manager.

LAKE VIEW HOUSE,

on Lake St. Catherine, beautifully surrounded by large cedar trees; fine drives, boating, fishing, tennis, &c. The environment can't be equaled in any country; modern cuisine and house up to date; terms reasonable; booklet. P. J. Griffith, Poultney, Vt.

ECHO LAKE HOTEL, TYSON, VT.

Exceptional location, air, and scenery; three lakes, boating, fishing, golf; beautiful walks and drives; first-class livery; moderate rates. Apply Times Bureau; references. D. C. Fenn, Prop.

In the Heart of the Green Mountains.
LAKE DUNMORE HOUSE
And Cottages, Lake Dunmore, Vt.

House remodeled. Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling, tennis. Booklets, &c. CHAS. A. DUNN.

LAKE ST. CATHERINE HOUSE

On Lake St. Catherine, Wells, Vt.; rates, $10 to $15 a week. Send for illustrated booklet. IRVING WOOD, Prop., Wells, Vt.

MAPLE GROVE COTTAGE.

Beautifully situated; large grounds, excellent cuisine, and all the comforts for city families; reasonable rates. H. C. Rumsey, Proprietor, Castleton, Vt.

THE CEDAR GROVE HOUSE,

on Lake Bomoseen; most picturesque spot in Vermont; good cuisine and all modern improvements; terms reasonable. Edward Dunn, Castleton, Vt.

FRANKLIN HOUSE,
HIGHGATE SPRINGS, VT.

Open June to October. On Lake Champlain. Send for circular. Judson L. Scott, Proprietor.

"Webster House." Town of Bennington, Vt.—Few minutes' walk from Mount Anthony and Golf Links; modern cuisine; good drives, &c.; terms reasonable. WM. J. Phelan.

JOHNSON HOUSE AND COTTAGES on Lake Bomoseen; farm, large spacious grounds; good table; near the cool Adirondack City Parks. T. D. Johnson, Castleton, Vt.

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Asbury Park.

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AND COTTAGES.
NORTH ASBURY PARK, N. J.

Rooms en suite, with private bathe. COTTAGES TO RENT FOR SEASON, WITH HOTEL SERVICE.

Open June to October. Accommodates 400. Booklets.
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Select service only. Booklet on request. CAPT. J. MINOT.

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LARGEST AND LEADING HOTEL. GEO. L. ATKINS' SONS, of 1 otel Normandie, New York City.

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Under same liberal management. Terms and descriptive booklet furnished on application to JOHN ROCKAFELLER'S SON, Prop.

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Cor. Fifth and Grand Ava., Asbury Park, N. J. Summer and Winter hotels opposite picturesque Sunset Lake; in full view of the ocean; all modern improvements; billiards, shuffle board, bowling alley, and other amusements; superior cuisine; courteous service; liberal rates for June and September; booklet. E. V. WALDORF, Prop.

GRAND AV. HOTEL. Open all the year; rooms en suite, with bath; capacity 200. L. SILL.

THE VICTORIA,

3d and Ocean Ave., Asbury Park, N. J. Now open.

Renovated throughout; many improvements, including steam heat, sun parlors. Booklets, apply.

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Asbury Park, N. J.—Formerly Buckingham Hotel; fine location; 4th Av., block from beach; modern, excellent cuisine; moderate rates. WOOD & BEER.

WEST END, ASBURY PARK'S LEADING HOTEL.

Special 4th July rate, Rooms reserved Thursday until Monday; one person, $3 per day; two persons, $5 per day. F. B. Ten Broeck.

HOTEL ST. JAMES, Cookman Av., near ocean. Enlarged, thoroughly renovated. Open all year. Modern appointments. F. W. BOCK, Former Steward Ward Liners.

EDGEMERE INN, 4th Ave., second door from ocean; modern house, spacious verandas, booklets. C. M. VAN WICKLE.

THE GUY MANSION, 206 Second Ave., Ocean view. First-class service. No infants and nurses. J. F. BOWEN.

ST. CHARLES, 3d Av. & Kingsley St. Overlooking ocean. Capacity 200. Excellent service. Orchestra. Booklets. M. J. BOICE, Manager.

HOTEL PARK VIEW. Ocean and Lake view. Remodeled, enlarged, beautified, and refurnished; modern throughout, including elevator; capacity, 200. M. E. BROOMALL.

AMERICAN HOUSE, Ocean end 2d Av. Splendid table. Trolley pass door. A. L. WILCOX.

THE WILLARD, One block from ocean. 2

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
July 8	575,013
To dats this year	89,461,087
Corresponding dats last year	178,634,434

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

July 8	$3,504,500
To date this year	$500,780,400
Corresponding date last year	$643,562,720

Money rate: Collateral loans on call 3@4½ per cent.; at three months, 4¼ psr cent.; at six months, 4½@4¾ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4¼@4¾ per cent.

***

Nst changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or mors were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	1	Lake Erie & W.	½
Am. Express	½	Met. Sec. S. R.	½
Canada South.	¾	N. Y. C. & St. L.	1½
Cent. of N. J.	2½	N. Y. Air Brake	4¾
Ches. & Ohio	1½	N. Y. Central	1½
Chi. & Alton	½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	½
Chi. & Alton pf.	¾	N. Y. Dock	¾
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	¾	Pacific Mail	1½
Chi., M. & St. P.	1½	Ry. Steel Spring	½
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	¾	Ry. Steel Sp. pf.	¾
Col. Southern	⅝	Rubber Goods	½
Col. So. 1st pf.	1	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	½
Det. City Gas	½	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	½
Erie 2d pf.	⅝	St. L. & S. F.	1
Ft. W. & D. C.	⅞	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	⅝
Gt. Nor. pf.	½	St. L. & S. W. pf.	½
Keok. & D. M.	¾	Wells-F. Exp.	4

Stocks Declined.

Am. Bicycle pf.	⅞	Des M. & Ft. D.	½
Am. Cotton Oil pf.	1	Dist. of Am. pf.	½
Am. Ice pf.	1	Ill. Central	½
Am. Locom. pf.	¾	Int. Pump	1
Am. Malt. pf.	⅝	Met. Street Ry.	⅞
Am. Smelting	1	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	1
Am. Sugar	⅝	Pressed S. Car pf.	⅝
Am. Sugar pf.	½	Reading	½
At., T. & S. F. pf.	½	Reading 2d pf.	½
Chi. G. W. deb.	¾	St. L. S. W. pf.	½
Chi. & N. W.	2	Tenn. Coal & I.	½
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	⅝	Tex. Pac. L. Tr.	2
Chi. Ue. Tract.	1½	Twin City	⅝
Chi. Un. Tr. pf.	½	U. S. Steel	⅝
Col. Fuel & I.	3½	Va.-Car. Chem.	½
Consol. Gas	½	Wabash	⅝
Con. Tobacco pf.	½	Westinghouse 1st pf.	4
Del. & Hudson	1½		

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more wers:

Bond Advanced.

N. Y. Cent. L. S. col. 3½s, reg. 1

Bond Declined.

Evans. & T. H. gen. 5s. 1

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Price movements on the Stock Exchange yesterday were somewhat irregular, but in the maln the tendency was toward advancement, under the continued leadership of the high-class shares. In the early trading this inclination of prices toward a higher level was pronounced, and it was not until the closing hour, when came the four-point break in Colorado Fuel, that the market halted in its upward course. Then, influenced hy this sharp and sudden decline and by reports, later proved unfounded, of large gold export engagements, the generalist fell off somewhat, though in few cases enough to offset the early gains. St. Paul, New York Central, Pennsylvania, Union Pacific, Jersey Central, Chesapeake and Ohlo, New York Air Brake—these were among the leaders, and these the ones to retain the greater part of their advances.

The early strength of the market and the character of the buying served forcibly to impress upon the Street the absurdity of the notion that the market's recent and continued strength is due solely to the Gates and Western interests. As on the previous day, the heaviest buying yesterday came, not from these people, but from leadlng local financial interests. For that matter, the break toward the close in Colorado Fuel—essentially a Gates stock—would suggest that the Gates people were rather desirous of forcing a decline in the market instead of advancing it. However this be, the one conspicuous fact is that yesterday's market was and held generally strong, closing steady on a recovery from the reaction that set in about 2o'clock.

The continued legal assaults upon the Steel Trust are not accomplishing the object chiefly desired by the assailants—to wit, the liquidation of the shares hy holders. Now there is to be a sult to restrain the payment of the common stock dividend. Fortunately, the financial district is now fully aware of the character of the prime movers in all the suits against the corporation and refuses to be disturbed by the litigation.

ST. PAUL AND UNION PACIFIC.

Wall Street was treated to a small-sized exhibition of pyrotechnics in St. Paul stock yesterday, when that issue, opening on a 1,200-share transaction more than a point above Monday's close, rose two points further, to a figure higher than reached at any time in the last twelve months. The transactions in the issue were on a very large scale, all told fully 78,000 shares being traded in.

Coincidentally, activity and strength, but to a lesser degree, developed in Union Pacific, which at one time was up over a point, though closing for a fractional net gain on dealings in 57,000 shares, this signifying that St. Paul and Union Pacific together contributed nearly one-fourth of the entire market transactions.

It was a very difficult matter to trace the source of the buying on either stock or to determine the identity of the interests behind the-brokers who took the shares. Generally it waa the opinion that the Western element waa chiefly responsible for tho movements, though brokers sometimes acting for Standard Oil and Harriman interests were active in the stocks all day.

During the day, to explain the rise, the report was that either Union Pacific was seeking to huy actual control of St. Paul or at least had entered into a much closer traffic agreement and was buying St. Paul stock in order to have representation on the board.

Both of these stories, however, are effectually disposed of by this statement from a leading interest in St. Paul, who, on considsration that his name be not used, said:

"There is absoiutsly not a word of truth in this St. Paul-Union Pacific deal talk. The movement of the stock is purely speculative—that and nothing more."

THE BUYING OF NORTHWEST.

Notwithstanding the decline in Northwest, the trading in that stock yesterday continued to form the subject of much discussion in the Strset. This was particularly the case following the transfer by one single interest to another single interest of 5,000 shares of the stock at 235, representing—in cash—$1,275,000. The purchase was by the specialist in the stock, and is said on the floor of the Exchange to have been for the account of the Moors Brothers and H. C. Frick, who are quoted, by their friends aa being firmly resolved to obtain control of the property.

The present situation—at least as Wall Street understands it and as most of the stories have it—is summed up by one of the Wall Street news agencies in this hullstin:

It is not generally known, but it is nevertheless a fact that the Moore Brothers are confident that they would have dominated the last Chicago and Northwestern election but for the fact that an issue of $12,832,000 consolidated sinking fund 7 per cent. bonds, due Feb. 1, 1915, and issued in 1865, possessed voting power. At the last meeting, these bonds voted for the first time, and the management retained control.

There are outstanding 223,961 shares of preferred stock, and 891,196 shares of common. The $12,832,000 bonds represent 128,320 votes. The Moore Brothers, at the time of the election, owned outright over 33 per cent. of the common and preferred stock, and they believe that they could have wrested control from the old management with the aid of the proxies which they could control, had it not been for the unearthing of these bonds, which they never dreamed possessed voting power.

Ever since the election, the Moores have been steady buyers of the common stock, and they state positively that they will be in a position at the next annual meeting to dictate the policy of the Northwest road.

COLORADO FUEL.

Just at the time when the general market was strongest, and when it looked as if the whole list would advance further, John W. Gates's special pet, Colorado Fuel, surprised the Street and discomfited many holders of the security by plunging downward over 4 points, temporarily depressing the rest of the list. The movement was so altogether unsxpected and so directly at variance with ths movements of other of Mr. Gates's specialties, that the Street was at a loss to understand it.

As a matter of fact no movemsnt in Colorado Fuel is understandable—that is, from the standpoint of common sense. The stock is so closely held that it can bs manipulated up or down, almoet at will. What yesterday's movement suggested is that tbere was some "shaking out" to be done, both in that stock and in ths general market, where the Gates people, heavily committed to the long side, sre known not to wish too much company at the pressnt time.

It is quite clear, csrtainly, that ths break was engineered for a purpose, for the Gates interests must have known that any declins in their speciality would affect the rest of the list, as it did. That they could have prevented it, of course, goes without saying.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO.

Ons of the features of the market was the very heavy buying of Chesapeaks and Ohio, resulting in an advancs of nearly 2 points in that issus. Tbsre was absolutely no news on the stock other than tbat it is earning vsry largely at present, and has been much benefited by ths increased demand for bitnminous coal.

Contrary to the general understanding tbia road is not controlled by Pennsylvania, nor yet by New York Central, but is under separate and indspendent management, therein differing from Norfolk and Western.

A story in ths Street is that W. K. Vanderbilt bas in the past year largely increased his holdings of the stock, having been a purchaser even when he was abroad.

ST. LOUIS AND SAN FRANCISCO.

Announcement of the purchase by St. Louis and San Francisco of the Arkansas and Choctaw—giving the St. Louis system nearly 100 miles of road through the Red River district in the Indian Territory—was not made until after the close of business, and was therefore without market effect. It has been known for some time, however, that the St. Louis system, in which John W. Gates is interested, has extensivs plans of development, these including further purchases.

It was said yesterday that the deferred plan of retiring ths first preferred stock is likely now to be taken up in a short time.

SOME GENERAL ISSUES.

In respect to the strength of all ths Vanderbilt shares, notably New York Csntral, it was said that the Western elemsnt had discovered that Vanderbilt interests had sold some of their Central holdings in order to turn the proceeds into Northwest, to strengthen their hold on that property. Discovering this, it was said, the Westerners purposed to "take the ground from under the feet of the Vanderbilts" by buying largely of Central, Nickel Plate, and Lake Erie and Western shares. In some quarters the story received consideration, but generally it was regarded as ridiculous.

The Granger shares were generally strong on the early trading, and up to an hour before the close, when they sold off in sympathy with the break in Colorado Fuel.

The Hawley-Gates pool got ths credit of engineering the advance in Colorado Southern.

To-day is the day set for the Louisvills and Nashville meeting to act on the dividend on the stock. There was persistent accumniation of the security yesterday around 141. Coincidentally Sonthern Railway was strong.

The coal stocks, notably Erie, were in somewhat better demand, while the steel stocks were rather heavy because of the continued reports of fresh litigation against the company.

The sharp advance in New York Air Brake was accompanied by the revival of the report that the company will shortly pass under the control of the Westinghouse Air Brake Company.

GOLD EXPORT OUTLOOK.

Sterling exchange was somewhat easier yesterday—enough so to prevent the engagement of any gold for export. One firm, indeed, which had practically concluded upon exports was forced to cancsi its engagement.

It now looks as if no gold will go out on Thursday as expected, though any slight change in the exchange situation to-day may enable a shipment at a profit. Exchange experts say, however, that this seems not probable now.

One of the features of the money market was the loaning by the Morton Trust Company during the day of more than $8,000,000 at the ruling rates.

Securities at Auction.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold at auction yesterday at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, 226 bonds ($1,000) of the New England Gas and Coke Company at 61 per cent. and 2250 shares ($100 par value) of the same company at 3¾ per cent.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Capital stock of the Pittsburg Terminal Railroad and Coal Company increased from $1,000,000 to $14,000,000.

According to Easton (Penn.) dispatches, the Oliver Sheet Iron Mills of that city have been purchased by the Jackson Foundry Company of Philadelphia, and will soon be put in operation.

Reports from Philadelphia that a vessel was chartered Monday to bring 6,000 tons of pig iron from Middiesboro, England, to Philadelphia,

General Trust Company, with capital from $10,000 to $50,000, granted a charter to conduct the business of a trust company at Norfolk, Va.

Listing on the Philadelphia Stock Exchange of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company's stock, and Seaboard Air Line Railway, $12,775,000 first mortgags 4s.

Joliet (Ill.) dispatches stating that a syndicate has options on the drainage canal and proposes to build a one-million-dollar power plant there.

Mortgags for $10,000,000 filed by the Western New York Water Company to provide for the purchase of the Depew & Lancaster Water Company and a large number of eventual enlargements.

According to Philadelphia dispatches, it is asserted positively there that the Electric Storage Battery Company will absorb the Stanley Electric Manufacturing Company.

Decrease of $1,653,846 in exports of general merchandiee for the week, as compared with the previous week, and decrease of $3,451,716, as compared with the corrssponding week last year.

Consolidation of the Maryland, Western Maryland and Boyd's Telephone Companies into the Consolidated Telephone Company, with $500,000 capital.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 3@4½ per cent., closing at 3 per csnt.; majority of the day's loans at 3 per csnt.

Tims money, 4¼ per cent. for sixty to ninety days and 4½ per cent. for four months, and 4½@4¾ per cent. for five and six months.

Mscrantile paper rates, 4¼@4¾ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4½@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' singis names, and 5 per csnt. for othsrs.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $239,550,967; balances, $11,946,707; Sub-Tressury debit balance, $1,452,246.

Money on call in London, 2@2¼ per cent.; rate of discount in ths open market, 2 7-16 per cent. for short and 2⅝@2 7-16 per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was steady. Posted rates were $4.86 for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand. Rates for actual business were: Sixty days, $4.85⅝@$4.85½; demand, $4.87⅜@$4.87⅝; cables, $4.88⅛@$4.88¼; commercial bills, $4.84¼@$4.85⅜.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾ and 5.15⅝@5.15⅜ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 95 and 95⅜; guilders, 40@40 1-16 and 40 3-16@40⅜.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—30c discount. Boston—12½c discount. New Orleans—Comercial, 75c discount; bank, $1 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, 75c discount for $1,000; selling, 75c premium. San Francisco—Sigbt, 15c; telegraphic, 17½c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 9.—The Times, in its City article to-day, says money was reported abundant toward the close yesterday, but discount was firmer, as it is now practically certain that the Bank of England will not receive any of the gold just arrived, which will probably all go to Paris, where the value of money is rising. On the other hand, New York exchange on London remains firm, and it seems more probable than ever that, should London be subjected to a strong French demand, it will be able to obtain metal from New York.

The Stock Exchange was inactive yesterday, and the tone was dull except in home rails and American rails, which were fairly firm.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, July 8.—Money was fairly plentiful, and rates were easy to-day. Thers was a slightly better demand, owing to repayments to the Bank of England and preparations for the settlement. Discounts were steady. Furthsr borrowings from this bank are expected shortly.

Business on the Stock Exchange was more cheerful, but thers was no expansion apart from influential buying of consols, operators preferring to watch the progress of the account, especially as trouble in the Kafir market is feared. Consols hardsned at first, but late in the afternoon they eased, and closed a quartsr of a point below the highest price of the day. Home rails were irregular. Americans recovered at the opening, mainly on more hopsful New York nsws, but wers afterward inclined to react. They closed strong, in sympathy with New York. Street prices wers above the regular closing quotations. Kafirs were weak, which affected the whole market, except Americans.

Closing prices: Consols for money, 96 3-16; consols for account, 96 7-16; Anaconda, 5½; Atchison, 85¾; Atchison preferred, 114; Baltimore and Ohio, 111; Canadian Pacific, 139; Chesapeake and Ohio, 50⅞; Chicago Great Western, 30¾; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 181¼; Denver and Rio Grande, 43¼; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 95¼; Erie, 37⅜; Erie first preferred, 70; Erie second prsferred, 54; Illinois Central, 168½; Louisville and Nashville, 144; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 27⅝; Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred, 60; New York Central, 160⅛; Norfolk and Western, 59½; Norfolk and Western preferred, 94; Ontario and Western, 35⅝; Pennsylvania, 78½; Reading, 34½; Reading first preferred, 43; Reading second preferred, 36; Southern Railway, 38; Southern Railway preferred, 98½; Southern Pacific, 66⅜; Union Pacific, 108¼; Union Pacific preferred, 91; United States Steel, 39⅜; United States Steel preferred, 92; Wahash, 31¼; Wabash preferred, 47½; Spanish 4s, 80½; Rand Mines, 11⅞; De Beers deferred, 22.

Bar silver steady, 24½d per ounce. Money, 2@2¼ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short hills is 2 5-16@2⅜ per cent.; for thres months' bills, 2¾@2 7-16 per cent.

Bullion amounting to £40,000 was withdrawn from the Bank of England to-day for shipment to South America.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 131; Madrid, 36.90; Lisbon, 25.50; Rome, 1.15.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, July 8.—Prices were heavy and inanimate on the Bourse to-day. Rentes were huoyed up by the publication of the particulars of the conversion bill, operators being impressed with the idea that the new and old 3 per cents will not be convertible. Foreigns receded. South Americans were weak. Spanish 4s were depressed by the fail in Spanish rails, resulting from the decline in exchangs. Metropolitans were supported. Thomson-Houstons and Russian industrials wers weak. Rio Tintos were easier. Ds Beers were maintained. Kafirs were offered for London and local account, and closed weak.

The private rate of discount was unchanged at 2 9-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 101 francs 72½ certimes for the account. Exchange on London 25 francs 16 centimes for checks.

Spanish 4s 80.57.

BERLIN, July 8.—Business on the Bocrse to-day was duil, owing to the absence of stimuius. Internationals were firm on account of the ease of money. Spanisb 4s and dynamite sbares were lower on realization. Transvaals were easier.

Exchange on London 20 marks 46¼ pfenings for checks. Discount rates—Short bills 1½ per cent.; three months' bills 1⅝ per cent.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 8.—New York exchange to-day was 50 cents discount; time and call loans were firm at 4½@5 per cent. Union Traction took a spurt of activity in the local market, but as is usually the case when this stock becomes active, prices went off rather sharply, the common declining to 16 on the morning call, and later to about 14. The talk of a probable strike on this system seems to have caused some nervousness among the "longs," and the annual statement of the company also is disappointing. Traders are beginning to argus that it will take a long time for the company to work out from under the load it is now carrying, and the one that will he added when it comes to renswlng the franchises and ths prospects for the common stock at least are therefore far from flattering. Can also continuea weak the recent selling of this stock being attributed to the announcement of the death of H. F. Akin, Chairman of the Board of Directors and Vice President of the company. Carbon and Swift & Co. were the strongest things on the local list to-day, the latter going to 150. In the case of Corn there is said to be continued good

Sales by Cassius Esconi Jennings.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
250	American Can	11¾	10¾	11¾
600	American Can pf	54½	52¾	52¾
10	American Radiator	120	120	120
2,150	Chicago Union Traction	16¾	14¾	14¾
25	Chi. Union Traction. pf.	51¼	51¼	51¼
200	Chicago Pneu. Tool	102¼	102¼	102¼
40	Chicago City Railway	207¾	207¾	207¾
40	Chicago Edison	179	179	179
220	Lake St. Elevated	9¾	9½	9¾
50	Met. Elevated pf.	90	90	90
185	National Biscuit	48¼	47¾	47¾
1	National Biscuit pf.	106	106	106
855	National Carbon	26	24½	26
90	National Carbon pf.	102	100	102
10	South Side Elevated	110	110	110
7	West Chicago R. R.	97	97	97
115	Swift & Co.	150	140	145

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 8.—The local situation continues extremely dull but with rates generaly a trifle high. Sterling exchangs is still very firm. Money rates, bank clearances, balances, and foreign exchange rates were reported to-day as follows: Clearing House rate, 4½ per cent.; New York funds, 12½@15c. discount; call loans, 4 to 4½; time money, 4 to 5; Clearing House exchanges, $24,964,037; balances, $1,849,356. Apart from another burst of strength in Swift, and the trading in Telephone rights, the market scarcely calls for comment. Pneumatic Tube advanced in the face of the extension of tims for receiving bids on the Government contracts. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
669	Atchison	84	83½	83⅝
195	Atchison pf.	99⅝	99	99½
31	Boston & Albany	293½	293½	293½
31	Boston Elevated	165	164	165
15	Boston & Lowell	237	237	237
69	Boston & Maine	202	202	202
150	Chic., Mil. & St. Paul	173½	170¾	173½
163	J. R. & S. W.	161	159	159
5	Conn. & Passum. ex div.	161	161	161
2	Fitchburg pf.	144	144	144
32	N. Y., N. H. & H.	232	231½	232
9	Old Colony	210	210	210
60	Pennsylvania	77	77	77
5	Pere Marquette	72	72	72
37	Pere Marquette pf.	85	85	85
807	Union Pacific	106¾	106	106
182	Union Pacific pf.	89¾	89½	89½
127	West End	96	95⅝	96
35	West End pf.	113¼	113	113

TELEPHONES.

819	Am. Tel. & Tel. ex rights.	166	165	166
4,715	Am. Tel. & Tel. rights.	15½	15½	15½
200	Mexican	2¼	2⅛	2⅛
13	N. E. Tel. & Tex rights.	141	141	141
490	N. E. Tel. & Tel. rights.	7⅜	7½	7½
413	Western Tel. & Tel. pf.	103	102½	103
3	General Electric	308	308	308
105	Massachusetts	42½	42½	42½
5	Massachusetts pf.	98	98	98
150	Terre Haute	50	50	50
15	Westinghouse	104	104	104
68	Westinghouse pf.	105½	105	105

MISCELLANEOUS.

575	Am. Pneumatic Service.	7¼	6⅞	7
128	Am. Pneumatic Serv. pf.	27½	26	27½
690	American Sugar	128¾	128	128
106	American Sugar pf.	119½	119¼	119¼
15	American Woolen pf.	75¼	75	75¼
140	Indo Egypt Compress.	140	140	140
320	Mergenthaler	163	163	163
200	New Eng. Gas & Coke	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
400	Planters' Compress	4¼	4	4
5	Pullman	237	237	237
743	Swift Pack. & Prov.	143	139	140
350	United Fruit	114	113½	113½
86	United Shoe Machine pf.	31¾	31	31¾
736	United States Steel	38⅝	38	38⅜
614	United States Steel pf.	90	89⅞	89⅞

MINING.

735	Amalgamated	65	64½	64½
350	American Zinc	13½	18½	13½
65	Arcadian	4¾	4¾	4¾
50	Atlantic	28	28	28
50	Bingham	32	32	32
160	Centennial	18½	17¾	18
820	Consolidated Mercur	2¼	2¼	2¼
270	Copper Range Con.	54⅝	54	54
325	Daly-West	56	55	55
2	Dominion Coal	114½	114½	114½
200	Elm River	3½	3¼	3¼
40	Franklin	11	11	11
600	Guanajuato	3½	3¼	3⅜
153	Mass	18½	18	18½
75	Mayflower	2	2	2
50	Michigan	11¼	11¼	11¼
60	Mohawk	42	42	42
120	Old Dominion	20	20	20
100	Osceola	60	60	60
30	Parrott	28	28	28
375	Rhode Island	2	2	2
170	Shannon	12⅝	12⅝	13
10	Tennessee	16¼	16¼	16¼
185	United States	19⅝	19½	19½
130	United States Oil	16⅜	16	16¼
250	Utah	20	20	20
50	Victoria	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
10	Wolverine	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝
5	Wyandotte	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝

British Columbia, 7½ bid, 9 asked.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 8.—The New York list detracted attention largely from the local stocks to-day, but whils dull ths market was quite firm. Union Traction, Cambria Steel, Philadelphia Company, and Philadelphia Rapid Transit were the most active stocks. There was a considerabls investment demand for Union Traction, and the large floating supply which has been hanging over the market at 45 seems now to have been cleared up. The formal listing of Rapid Transit had no effect on the price of the stock, though it was bettcr bought than heretofore. A nnmber of the comparatively inactive stocks, includlug Huntington and Broad Top and Pennsylvania Steel, made slight gains on smaii tradings. The money market in this city seems but slightly affected by July disbursements—call money ioans at 4 per cent and the quoted rate for time is 4½ and upward. A few tims ioans are said to have been as high as 6 per cent., but the majority of them are at 4½. Complete transactions in stocks were aa follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
15	American Railways	46	45¾	46
400	American Alkali	9-16	½	9-16
100	Balt. & Ohio	108½	108½	108½
37	Cambria Iron	47¾	47½	47¾
2,073	Cambria Steel	26¼	25¾	25¾
275	Con. Gas Lake Superior	29¼	29	29
326	Con. L. Superior pf.	77	77	77
2	Catawissa 2d pf.	61¼	61¼	61¼
100	Chesapeake & Ohio	49½	49½	49½
58	Con. Tr. of N. J.	68¼	68¼	68¼
445	Lehigh Valley	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝
100	National Asphalt	¾	¾	¾
500	Norfolk & Western	57½	57½	57½
105	Philadelphia Electric	5¼	5⅛	5⅛
4,704	Philadelphia Rapid T.	9 1-16	9	9
4,150	Pennsylvania	77 76	11-16	76⅝
202	Philadelphia Traction	98¾	98⅝	98¾
8,063	Philadelphia Co	49	48½	48¾
888	Philadelphia Co. pf.	49	49	49
200	Pennsylvania Steel pf.	33½	33	33½
8	Pennsylvania Salt Mfg.	114	114	114
5	*P. Co. for Ins. on Lives.	600	600	600
2,050	Reading tr. ctfs.	33⅜	33 3-16	33 3-16
235	Reading 1st pf.	42⅛	42	42
1,270	Reading 2d pf.	35 34	13-16	34 13-16
647	Susq. I. & S.	2¾	2½	2¾
1,800	Southern Ry.	37¾	37⅜	37⅜
163	United Gas Imp.	108	108	108
5,025	Union Traction	45½	45	45
920	U. S. Steel	38⅝	38	38
137	U. S. Steel pf.	90⅛	90	90
100	*United Power & Trans.	46	46	46

*Ex dividend.

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 8.—The local markst was dnil but steady to-day. The activities and strength in the Atlantic Coast Line group was the feature. They all continue to push their way strongly upward. This is due to the plan of merger, together with the excellent outlook for railroads in the section where this system operates. A bid of 210 for Crown Cork and Seal stock was recorded to-day with no offerings. This bid is 30 points higher than the price in the last recorded sale. The Street heara that some important extensions are contemplated. Ths general market was stsady with but few declines. Money on call was at 4½@5 per cent. Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 1,608 shares of stock and $76,800 worth of honds, were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
401	Seaboard Railway com.	26	25¾	26
100	Seaboard Railway pf.	45¾	45¾	45¾
369	Atlantic C. L. com.	152½	150	152½
25	Atlantic C. L. pf.	119	119	119
75	Atlan. C. L. (of Conn.).	280	275	280
97	Consolidated Gas	87	87	87
10	Canton Company	103¾	103¾	103¾
2	G. B. S. Brew. com.	17½	17½	17½
500	United Ry. & El. com.	16	16	16
5	Nashville Railway com.	3	3	3
15	International	128½	128½	128½
9	Mechanics' Bank	31¼	31¼	31¼

BONDS.

$1,000	Seaboard Railway 4s	85¾	85¾	85¾
3,000	Ga. & Ala. Consol. 5s.	113	113	113
18,000	United Rys. & Elec. Inc.	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞
23,000	United Rys. & Elec. 4s.	97	96¾	97
10,000	City & Sub. (Wash.) 5s.	103	103	103
2,000	Ana. & Poto. Ry. 5s.	102	102	102
3,000	G. B. S. Brew 1st.	53¾	53¾	53¾
1,000	G. B. S. Brew. inc.	42	42	42
200	G. B. S. Brew. inc. scrip.	43	43	43
5,000	Balt. & S. L. 5s.	110¾	110¾	110¾
500	Con. Gas 6s. N. Y.	112	112	112
100	City 5s, 1916, W. L.	122½	122½	122½
4,000	Va. Ry. Elec. & Dev. 5s	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
15,000	Virginia Centry	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The outside market yesterday was stronger and showed increased activity. A number of stocks made considerable gains, and several of the copper issues were actively traded in. Throughout the entire list increases were hy far more numerous than the declinee.

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TENNESSEE COPPER was ths most active stock, and more than 6,000 shares were dealt in with a net gain of nearly a point. United Copper gained considerably on trading which was more active than has been shown of iate.

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HALL SIGNAL continued its upward movsment and sold five points above yesterday's price, which was ths bsst on record. Ths contracts which this company has mads recently have caused a greatsr demand for ths stock and brought about a very large advance. Yesterday mors stock was traded in than on any day since the stock cams into its present place of prominsnce.

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STANDARD OIL was again largely traded in and added a two-point gain.

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Ths principal transactions reported in the outside market yesterday, with the high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
400	American Can	11½	10⅞	11
300	American Can pf.	52½	52⅜	52½
100	American Elevated	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100	Am. Hide & Leather pf.	42	42	42
5	Am. Light & Trac.	36	36	36
100	Am. Writing Paper	3½	3½	3½
200	Am. Writing Paper pf.	14½	14½	14½
1,500	Bay State Gas	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
200	Camden Land	⅝	9-16	⅝
100	Consolidated Refrig.	5¼	5¼	5¼
100	Empire Con. Quicksilver	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100	Empire Steel	10	10	10
100	Gold Hill Copper	1½	1½	1½
650	Greene Con. Copper	27¼	27	27
100	Hackensack Meadows	8	8	8
159	Hall Signal	105	103	105
100	International Salt	12	12	12
1,700	Manhattan Transit	5¼	5	5¼
100	Mont. & Boston Copper	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	New Eng. Gas & Coke	3½	3½	3½
124	New Orleans St. Ry. w. i.	10½	10	10½
21	New Orleans St. Ry. pf. w. i.	52	52	52
210	N. Y. Transportation	12¾	12	12
2,300	Northern Securities	103¾	103	103¾
100	Otis Elevator	34½	34¼	34½
5	Otis Elevator pf.	105	105	105
48	Royal Baking Pow. pf.	105½	105½	105½
12	Safety Car Heating	152	151	152
125	Standard Oil	675	673	675
674	Storage Power	2	*1¼	*1¼
6,946	Tennessee Copper	17⅜	16¾	17⅛
600	Union Copper	3¾	3½	3½
150	Union Typewriter	101½	101½	101½
800	United Copper	35½	34⅜	35½
100	United Gas & El. of N. J. pf., ex div.	85⅞	85¾	85¾
100	Universal Tobacco	84½	84½	84½
4	Wash. Ry. & Elec.	15½	15½	15½
200	White Knoh Copper	19	19	19

Bonds.

$7,000	†American Malting 6s.	95½	95¾	95½
20,000	Brook. Rap. Tran. new w. i.	87¾	87¾	87¾
11,000	†Buffalo Gas 5s.	84	83½	83½
10,000	Detroit Un. Ry. 4½s.	98½	98	98½
20,000	†Metropolitan St. Ry. 4s	98¾	98¾	98¾
13,

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

At. T. & S F gen 4s
1,000 ..... 104⅝
500 ..... 104⅛
3,000 ..... 104⅛
20,000 ..... 104⅛
5,000 ..... 104⅛
500 ..... 104⅛
18,000 ..... 104⅝
Adjustment 4s
6,000 ..... 94⅝
1,000 ..... 94⅝
28,000 ..... 94⅛
15,000 ..... 94⅛
Stamped
10,000 ..... 92⅛
7,500 ..... 92⅛
10,000 ..... 92½
10,000 ..... 92⅜
Balt & Ohio gold 4s
3,000 ..... 103⅛
500 ..... 103⅛
Prior lien 3½s
2,000 ..... 95⅞
4,000 96
2,000 ..... 95⅞
Conv deb 4s
10,000 ..... 109⅛
F, L E & W V 4s
1,000 ..... 98⅛
10,000 ..... 97⅝
18,000 96
S W Div 3½s
3,000 ..... 90⅛
B'klyn R T 5s
4,000 108
B'klyn Un El 1st
2,000 ..... 103½
B'klyn Un Gas 5s
22,000 118
B, C R & N 1st
1,000 ..... 103½
Col trust 5s
1,000 ..... 124⅝
Canada So 1st
2,000 ..... 104⅝
11,000 105
3,000 ..... 104⅝
Cent of Ga con 5s
1,000 ..... 109⅛
Cent of Ga 2d ino
6,000 ..... 37⅛
1,000 37
Cent of N J gen 6s
4,000 ..... 136½
Cent Pac gtd 4s
10,000 ..... 102⅝
12,000 ..... 102⅝
23,000 103
Ches & O con 5s
4,000 80
1,000 ..... 88⅝
Chic & Or con 5s
12,000 ..... 120⅛
13,000 121
C & O gen 4½s
10,000 ..... 108½
C & Alt s fnd 6s
1,000 ..... 102⅞
Chi & Alt R R 3s
12,000 85
Chi & Alt 3½s
1,000 ..... 83¼
1,000 ..... 83⅜
C, B & Q con 7s
1,000 103
Chi, B & Q 4s, joint bonds
14,000 ..... 95⅞
55,000 96
50,000-3 96
19,000 96
2,000 ..... 95⅞
5,000 96
5,000 ..... 95⅞
28,000 ..... 95⅞
25,000 ..... 95⅞
10,000 96
40,000 ..... 95⅞
8,000 96
Registered
6,000 ..... 95½
Chi & E Ill 1st sink fund 6s
10,000 111
C & E Ill gen 5s
25,000 ..... 124¼
C, M & St P C & P Div 6s
1,000 ..... 115¼
C, R I & Pac 6s, registered
10,000 ..... 127⅜
C, R I & P gen 4s
4,000 110
3,000 ..... 110¼
9,000 ..... 110¼
C, St P, M & O 1st
2,000 ..... 138½
C, St P, M & O 6s
10,000 139
Col F & I conv 5s
20,000 ..... 102⅞
20,000 102
10,000 ..... 102⅜
50,000 ..... 102⅛
10,000 ..... 102⅛
10,000 ..... 102⅛
53,000 ..... 102⅞
5,000 ..... 101¼
10,000 102
Col Mid 1st 4s
31,000 ..... 83⅜
Col & Hock Val 1st 4s
3,000 ..... 96⅝
2,000 ..... 96¼
Consol Tob 4s
10,000 ..... 67⅞
10,000 ..... 67⅞
2,000 ..... 67⅞
Den & R G con 4s
1,000 102
Improvem't 5s
5,000 110
Des & S W gen 5s
2,000 91
17,000 ..... 90½
Des M & Ft D 1st 4½s
1,000 ..... 91¼
Det, M & M land grant 3½s
20,000 ..... 89½
12,000 ..... 89⅝
17,000 90
23,000 ..... 89⅝
10,000 ..... 89¾
18,000 ..... 89⅝
Distilling Co of Am coll trust 5s
8,000 95
Ed El Ill of N Y 1st con 5s
1,000 120
Erie 1st con 4s
1,000 ..... 89½
5,000 ..... 89⅞
Erie 1st ren 4s
1,000 ..... 86⅞
6,000 87
Erie Penn coll tr 4s
6,000 ..... 94⅝
Ev & T H 1st gen 5s
2,000 ..... 108½
Hock V 1st 4½s
3,000 ..... 108½
H & T Cent gen 4s
1,000 95
7,000 ..... 95½
Ind, D & W 1st 5s
1,000 107
Kanaw & M 1st
5,000 96
1,000 ..... 96¼
K C, Ft S & M 4s
4,000 ..... 90¼
2,000 ..... 90½
Kan C So 5s
2,000 72
2,000 ..... 72¼
Kings Co Elev 4s
1,000 89
Lacl Gas L of St L 1st 5s
1,000 ..... 106¾
2,000 109
L E & W 1st 5s
10,000 ..... 121¼
Total sales $3,504,500

L E & W 2d 5s
1,000 118
Leb & N Y 1st
2,000 97
Louis & Nash unif 4s
2,000 ..... 101½
Manhat con 4s
6,000 ..... 104½
1,000 ..... 104¾
3,000 ..... 104¼
Mex Cent con 4s
6,000 ..... 82¼
3,000 ..... 82⅝
Mex Cent 4½s
6,000 ..... 98¼
5,000 ..... 98⅜
5,000 ..... 98¼
5,000 ..... 98⅛
Mo, K & T 1st 4s
10,000 ..... 100¼
28,000 100
Mo, K & T 2d 4s
1,000 ..... 85¾
Mo K & T of T 5s
2,000 ..... 107¾
Mo, K & T, St L Div 4s
1,000 ..... 98¼
5,000 ..... 87⅞
10,000 ..... 87½
1,000 ..... 87⅞
15,000 ..... 87⅞
Mo Pac trust 5s
6,000 109
Mo Pac 1st col 5s
17,000 108
Mob & Ohio, Mont Div 5s
10,000 ..... 116⅞
N Y C & H R, L S col 3½s
2,000 ..... 95⅝
Registered
1,000 94
N Y, C & St L 4s
2,000 ..... 104⅝
10,000 ..... 105⅞
N Y Dock Co 4s
1,000 97
N Y Gas, El L, H & P con tr 5s
2,000 ..... 113½
Pur money 4s
11,000 98
2,000 ..... 97⅝
N Y, O & W ref 4s
12,000 104
Nor & W con 4s
30,000 102
North Pac 4s
1,000 ..... 104½
2,000 ..... 104⅝
10,000 ..... 104½
Registered
5,000 ..... 104¼
Nor Pac gen 3s
11,000 75
Penn R R warrants for new conv 3½s, 50 per ct paid
2,000 ..... 96½
Rio Gr W 1st
1,000 ..... 101¾
10,000 101
R & Pitt con 6s
1,000 ..... 125⅜
St L, I M & So gen & ref 4s
7,000 ..... 82½
St L, I M & S gen 5s
4,000 ..... 116½
St L S W 1st
1,000 ..... 99⅞
2,000 ..... 100¼
St L S W 2d
11,000 ..... 85½
10,000 86
18,000 ..... 86¼
8,000 20F 85¼
San A & A P 4s
10,000 89
11,000 ..... 89⅝
20,000 89
South Pac 4½s
10,000 ..... 90½
South Pac 4s
15,000 ..... 92⅜
24,000 ..... 92⅜
5,000 ..... 92⅜
8,000 ..... 92⅞
So Ry 1st 5s
1,000 122
6,000 ..... 121½
Stand R & T ino
9,000 14
Tex & Pac 1st 5s
10,000 ..... 119⅝
Third Av conv 4s
5,000 ..... 99⅝
5,000 ..... 99½
10,000 ..... 99⅝
Un Pac 1st 4s
5,000 ..... 104⅝
14,000 ..... 104⅞
25,000 ..... 104⅝
1,000 ..... 104⅝
2,000 ..... 104⅞
45,000 ..... 104⅝
Un Pac conv 4s
73,000 ..... 107⅞
50,000 ..... 107⅜
37,000 ..... 107⅞
100,000 108
75,000 ..... 108½
70,000 ..... 108⅜
100,000 ..... 108⅝
110,000 ..... 108½
30,000 ..... 108⅛
2,000 ..... 108½
50,000 ..... 108⅛
10,000 108
10,000 ..... 108⅛
4,000 ..... 108½
5,000 ..... 108⅛
10,000 ..... 108⅝
76,000 ..... 108⅛
10,000 ..... 108⅞
13,000 ..... 108⅛
15,000 ..... 108⅜
5,000 108
U S Red & R 6s
2,000 ..... 87¼
2,000 87
Wabash 1st 5s
4,000 120
12,000 ..... 119⅞
3,000 120
Wabash 2d 5s
1,000 ..... 112¼
1,000 ..... 112⅞
Wabash deb B
10,000 ..... 76⅜
62,000 77
10,000 ..... 77¼
40,000 ..... 77⅛
50,000 ..... 77⅞
48,000 ..... 77⅜
70,000 ..... 77½
10,000 ..... 77¾
15,000 ..... 77⅞
85,000 ..... 77¼
West Shore 4s
2,000 ..... 113⅝
Wheel & L E 1st con 4s
4,000 ..... 93½
Wis Cent gen 4s
5,000 ..... 92¼
6,000 ..... 92¼

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		First	High.	Low.	Last.
1,560	Amal. Copper	66	66	64	64½
10	Am. Car & F	32½	32½	32½	32½
190	Am. Ice	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
20	Am. Ice pf	38½	38½	38½	38½
90	Am. Locomotive	32⅜	32⅜	32½	32⅜
3,790	Am. Sugar	129	129	128¼	128¼
6,800	A., T. & S. F	83⅞	84⅛	83½	83⅝
220	A., T. & S. F. pf	99½	99⅝	99½	99⅝
180	Balt. & Ohio	108⅜	108½	108¼	108½
460	Brook. Rap. Tr	67⅜	68	67⅜	67⅝
100	Canadian Pacific	135⅞	136	135⅞	136
1,410	Ches. & Ohio	48⅜	50¼	48⅜	50½
120	Chi. G. West	30⅜	30⅝	30⅛	30⅛
30	Chi. & Alton	36⅛	38¼	38⅛	38¼
21,140	C. M. & S. P	176½	178⅜	176½	177⅝
40	C., R. I. & P	170⅞	182½	179⅞	182¼
40	Chi. Union Trac.	16⅜	18⅜	14	14
1,400	Col. Fuel & I	93⅞	94	90⅝	91¼
240	Col. Southern	31¼	31⅜	31¼	31½
710	Erie	38⅝	37⅞	36⅞	37
550	Ill. Central	165	165½	164¾	164⅞
920	Louis. & Nash	141⅞	141⅞	141	141
500	Manhattan	132⅛	132⅝	131⅝	132
70	Mexican Cent.	29¼	29⅜	29¼	29⅜
30	Mo., K. & T.	27½	27½	27½	27½
20	Mo., K. & T. pf	59½	59½	59½	59½
10,920	Mo. Pacific	110⅝	111½	110⅝	110⅞
420	N. Y. Central	156½	158¼	156¼	157⅝
140	N. Y., O. & W	32⅞	33¼	32⅞	33¼
190	Norf. & West	57⅜	58¼	57½	58
480	Pennsylvania	153⅝	153⅞	153½	153½
10	People's Gas	102	102	102	102
2,610	Reading	66½	66⅞	66⅜	66½
40	Republic Steel	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
4,430	South. Pacific	65¼	66¾	64⅞	65¼
6,410	Southern Ry	37⅞	37⅞	37½	37⅝
40	Southern Ry. pf	98⅝	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜
540	Tenn. C. & I	64⅛	64¾	63¾	63¾
370	Texas Pacific	44	44	43¾	43⅞
13,040	Union Pacific	105⅝	106½	105½	106
80	U. S. Leather	12¾	12¾	12⅝	12⅞
4,390	U. S. Steel	38⅝	38⅞	37⅞	38
620	U. S. Steel pf	90⅛	90⅛	90	90
330	Wabash	30½	30½	30	30
190	Wabash pf	48	48⅜	46	46
30	Western Union	87¾	87½	87	87
20	Wis. Central	27	27	27	27

$5,080

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	107⅝	108¼
2s, c., 1930	107⅞	108¼
3s, r., 1908	106	106⅝
3s, c., 1918	106⅜	107½
3s, 1918, sm.	106¼	107½
4s, r., 1907	109½	110
4s, c., 1907	109¾	109¾
4s, r., 1925	134½	135½
4s, c., 1925	134¼	133½
5s, r., 1904	105	108
5s, c., 1904	105	106
D. C. 3-65s	124	...
Adams Exp	107	210
Alo. & Sus	225	...
Alle. & W	145	...
Am. Ag. Ch	25	29
A. A. C. pf	33	38
Am. Coal	180	200
Am. D. Tel	37	39
Am. Lin. Co	23½	24
Am. Snuff	121	124½
Am. Sn. pf	97½	98
A. T. & C	87	92
A. T. & T	165	...
Am. Toh. pf	146	151
Am. W. Co	13	13½
Am. W. Co. pf	71	76
An. Cop. M	106½	108½
Ann Arbor	35	40
Ann A. pf	68	70
A. M. 1st pf	81	95
B. A. L. pf	108	...
B. Un. Gas	235	242
Brune. City	12	12½
B. C. R. & N	185	185
Cam. F. Steel	63¾	131½
C. C. & C	40	...
C. B. & Q	190	225
C. & E. Ill. pf	149	150
C. G. W. pf	47½	48½
Chi. St. P., M. & O	160	170
C., St. P., M. & O. pf	200	210
C., C., C. & St. L. pf	118	122
C., L. & W	76	78
C., L. & W. pf	96	98
Cleve. & P	192½	195
C. F. & I. pf	124	137
C. & H. C. & I. pf	15	17½
Com. Cable	155	...
Consol. Coal	75	85
Corn Prod	28½	29
Corn P. pf	82	83
D., L. & W	278½	285
D., S. S. & A. pf	60	65
D. M. & Ft. D. pf	150	160
Erv. & T. H	51	53
Erv. & T. H. pf	81½	83
Gen. Chem	64	66
Gen. Ch. pf	98	102
Gen. Elect	304	308
G. N. pf	186	188
Hock. V. pf	90½	91
Ill. C.	114½	...
Int. P. Co	20½	20¾
Int. Silver	12	13¾
Int. S. pf	59½	65
I. S. P. pf	92	93
Iowa C. pf	86½	87½
Joliet & Chi	185	...
K. C. So. pf	59½	59½
K. & D. M. pf	65	70
King. & P	10¼	20
Kn. Ice	12	15
K. C. pf	35	...
Lacl. G	89	89
Lacl. G. pf	...	110
L. E. & W. pf	123	130
Lake Shore	325	350
Long Isl'd	85	88
Man. Beach	15	16
Md. C. pf	74	78
M. W. S. El.	106	...
M. W. S. El. pf	37¾	38½
Chi. pf	89	91
M. El. R. & L. pf	121	...
Mich. Cent	...	173
M. & St. L. pf	125	130
Mor. & Es	194	200
Nat. Bis. pf	105½	108
Nat. L. pf	87	88½
N. Cent. C	83	88
N. Y. B. & M. B. pf	95	...
N. Y. & N. H	230	235
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf	115	118
N. Y., L. & W	138	145
N. Y. D. pf	57	65½
N. Y. & R. Beach	12	...
N. & W. pf	92¼	94
North Am	121½	122
Nor. Central	233	...
Ont. Mining	8	8½
Pac. Coast	68	70
P. C. 1st pf	100	105
P. C. 2d pf	75	80
Peo. & E	40	43
Pere Marq	71	75
Pere M. pf	...	90
P., C. C. & St. L	96	97
P., C. C. & St. L. pf	114	125
P., Ft. W. & C	191½	194½
P., Ft. W. & C. pf	185	...
Pullman Co	234	238
Quicksilver	3	3½
Quicksil'r pf	9¼	10½
R. R. S., Ill. C. certifs	92¾	95
Rens. & Sar	210	...
R., W. & O	139	...
Rub. G. pf	68	68
St. J. & G. I	22¼	22¾
St. L. & A	40	...
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	82	83
S. S. S. & I. pf	81½	82
S. R. & T	7	7¼
Third Av	131	133
T. P. & W	15	25
T. C. R. T. pf	156½	160¼
U. B. & R	14¾	16
U. B. & P. pf	81	81½
U. S. Exp	114	117
U. S. R. pf	55	55½
U. S. R. & R. pf	38	39
U. S. R. & R. pf	62	63
Va.-C. C. pf	129	129¼
Westinghouse assd	209	210
W. & L. E. 1st pf	63¼	65
W. & L. E. 2d pf	36½	37

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1902.	1901.	1900.
CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE—			
Mileage	546	546	546
4th week June	$108,114	$90,723	$105,643
Month	382,221	356,072	
Fiscal year	4,556,439	4,133,559	4,159,299
CHICAGO TERMINAL TRANSFER—			
Mileage	108	108	102
4th week June	41,500	38,787	45,311
Month	138,017	120,293	145,977
Fiscal year	1,626,126	1,430,089	1,265,961
DETROIT SOUTHERN—			
4th week June	20,558	20,668	.....
Month	104,354	74,252	.....
GREAT NORTHERN for month of June—			
St. P., M. & M	3,072,879	2,515,564	2,250,899
Mont. Central	122,521	169,475	153,983
Total	3,195,400	2,685,099	2,413,882
Fiscal year:			
St. P., M. & M	35,190,634	28,903,971	27,438,578
Mont. Central	1,172,279	1,491,648	2,051,699
Total	36,363,213	28,395,619	29,490,277
INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN—			
Mileage	1,006	857	775
4th week June	101,773	106,010	86,112
Month	333,432	350,015	.....
Fiscal year	4,838,756	4,990,611	4,231,683
ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO—			
Mileage	3,375	2,071	2,971
4th week June	601,452	620,146	.....
Month	1,700,698	1,582,103	.....
Fiscal year	20,875,317	18,659,785	.....

SUIT OVER BOND DEAL.

Zimmermann & Forshay Claim $120,000 from Firms Who Failed to Deliver at Call.

Zimmermann & Forshay, through their attorneys, Simpson & Werner, have begun suits against the several firms who sold them bonds of the United Railways Company of San Francisco, and who did not deliver the bonds when they were called upon to do so. Summonses in the actions were served yesterday.

The bonds were sold some weeks ago "when issued" at prices around 90. The authorized amount of the bonds is $20,000,000, and of these there were issued a short while ago about $5,000,000. Upon this partial issue Zimmermann & Forshay based their claim that all contracts in the bonds had matured, and failing to secure delivery of the bonds sold to them, they bought them in on the curb, where the bonds are traded, paying about 102 for them.

The amount sued for is the difference between the price at which the bonds were sold and the price at which Zimmermann & Forshay bought them in. In all, the amount involved is about $120,000.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was last quoted in London at 24½d per ounce, and in New York at 52¾@53⅛c per ounce. Mexican dollars at 42¼@43¼c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 50 shares of Breece sold at .65, 2,500 Comstock at .06, 800 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.40, 400 Elkton at .53, 100 Iron Silver at .83, 500 Isabella at .28@.29, 120 Potosi at .20, 200 Sierra Nevada at .24, and 1,000 Work at .06.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$201,317,811
Gold	106,519,397
Silver	23,832,940
United States notes	10,548,364
Treasury notes of 1890	90,668
National bank notes	11,284,323
Total receipts this day	2,030,852
Total receipts this month	12,192,315
Total receipts this year	12,192,315
Total expenditures this day	3,895,000
Total expenditures this month	21,690,000
Total expenditures this year	21,690,000
Deposits in National banks	128,263,156

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS.

Gold coin	$348,780,089
Silver dollars	454,030,000
Silver dollars of 1890	30,061
Silver bullion of 1890	29,930,039
Total	$832,810,089

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$348,780,089
Silver certificates outstanding	454,030,000
Treasury notes outstanding	30,000,000
Total	$832,810,089

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$62,407,457
Gold certificates	43,111,940
Silver coin and bullion	17,695,885
Silver certificates	6,167,055
United States notes	10,548,364
Other assets	26,160,402
Total in Treasury	$166,049,106
Deposits in National banks	128,263,156
Total	$294,305,262
Current liabilities	92,987,450
Available cash balance	$201,317,811

WEEKLY CROP REPORT.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The Weather Bureau's weekly summary of crop conditions is as follows:

The northern portions of the country east of the Rocky Mountains that suffered from low temperatures during the last half of June have, with the exception of New England, experienced more favorable temperatures. The Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valleys, lake region, Middle Atlantic States, and New England have received abundant rains, which proved unfavorable in the Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valleys and portions of the lake region and Middle Atlantic States. Drought continues with increasing severity over a large part of the Central and East Gulf districts, and rain is much needed in the South Atlantic States, where the week has been unusually warm, with showers over limited areas only. Texas has experienced a week of very favorable temperatures, with scattered showers and more than usual cloudiness, conditions favorable for the conservation of the abundant rainfall of the previous week. The Rocky Mountain plateau and North Pacific Coast districts have experienced a week of remarkably low temperatures, with unusual precipitation, much in the form of snow, in the northern districts and general frosts and freezing temperatures in Nevada and Utah. On the North Pacific Coast the week was too cool and wet, but in California the conditions were generally favorable.

Under highly favorable temperatures there has been a general improvement in the condition of corn throughout the central valleys, and the outlook for this crop in the principal corn States is encouraging, although in the States of the Missouri Valley it has suffered considerably from lack of cultivation, due to excessive moisture. In Kansas the bulk of the crop is laid by and much is silking and earing. In Nebraska corn is rather small, but is growing nicely, although needing cultivation; three-fourths of the crop in Iowa is well cultivated and in normal condition; notwithstanding the unfavorable effects of heavy rains in Missouri, the outlook in that State is the best in years; in Arkansas, Tennessee, the Ohio Valley, and the lake region the general outlook is excellent; in the Southern States a very poor crop is indicated, and in portions of the Central Gulf districts the early planted is injured beyond recovery.

The unfavorable harvesting weather of the previous weeks in the States of the Lower Missouri Valley continued during the past week, although harvesting of Winter wheat is now practically finished in that section. Some damage to grain in shock and stack is reported from Illinois, Missouri, and Nebraska. Harvesting has continued in the Ohio Valley under generally favorable conditions, is practically finished over the southern portion of the Middle Atlantic States, and has begun in the lake region. On the North Pacific Coast lodging is extensively reported and harvest will be later than usual, but the general outlook continues favorable. Harvesting continues under favorable conditions in California.

Spring wheat has experienced no unfavorable conditions during the past week. The outlook for this crop is generally very promising.

Harvesting of oats is in progress in the Lower Missouri Valley, Tennessee, and Middle Atlantic States, and the crop is ripening in the Ohio Valley, good yields being reported. In portions of the Missouri and Ohio Valleys and upper lake region considerable lodging is reported, but the general condition of the crop is promising.

With showers over local areas only and very high temperatures, the cotton crop over much the greater portion of the central and Eastern districts of the cotton belt has materially deteriorated, especially over the southern portion of the districts named, although, considering the size of the plant, is is fruiting well and is generally clean. In Tennessee, extreme Northern Mississippi, Arkansas, Missouri, Oklahoma, and Indian Territory the crop continues in promising condition, although it is needing cultivation and making too much weed in portions of Arkansas. In Texas cotton shows further improvement and is making good, healthy growth, except in the southwestern and northwestern counties, where it is at a standstill. While the plant is small, it is spreading nicely and fruiting satisfactorily, and but few reports of shedding and boll weevil are received.

Tobacco has made very favorable progress, except in the Carolinas and Florida, where it is badly in need of rain.

In Michigan, New York, and New England apples continue promising and a further improvement is reported from Kansas and Oklahoma; elsewhere a very inferior crop is indicated. Except in Michigan, Tennessee, and Arkansas peaches are scarce.

A good crop of hay is being secured in the States of the Missouri and Central Mississippi Valleys, but in the Upper Ohio Valley and Middle Atlantic States the crop is generally light. Haying has been interrupted by rains in New York and New England and also in Montana, Idaho, Washington, and Oregon.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 8.—The following companies were incorporated here to-day:

Commercial Real Estate Corporation, New York City; capital, $125,000. Directors—Theodore W. Myers, C. J. Ryan, Charles Pfizer, Jr., and Jefferson Seligman, New York.

Empire Turf Association, New York, (race information;) capital, $25,000. Directors—F. M. Earl, G. W. Linch, and James Jackson, New York.

Jamee E. Brooks Company, New York, (bridgee and structiural work;) capital, $6,000. Directors—J. E. Brooks, H. P. Lancaster, and A. D. Morris, New York.

R. J. Mille Company, New York, (etove fixtures;) capital, $40,000. Directors—C. R. Fagley, E. H. Wallace, and W. W. Young, New York.

Men'e Outfitter, New York, (publiehing businese;) capital, $25,000. Directors—C. G. Hulphere, Brooklyn; W. J. Bowman, Patereon; J. P. Nolan, New York.

Majestic Realty Company, New York; capital, $800,000. Directors—J. M. Wright, L. B. Duretin, J. M. Walter, and T. C. Brinkley, New York.

Adeleon Dry Goods Company, New York; capital, $2,000. Directors—Adolph Hexelman, Theodore Gilman, and Jacob Freeman, New York.

Cmeolidaied Woolen Felt Mills Company, Amsterdam; capital, $50,000. Directors—Josepb Stansfield, George Stansfield, Ameterdam; D. D. Crounss, Broadalbin.

Kent-Ryan Machine Company, New York; capital, $5,000. Directors—J. W. Kent, J. D. Kent, Flusbing; T. J. Ryan, Brooklyn.

Incorporated in New Jersey.

The National Sugar Company; capital, $1,000,000. Incorporators—George O. Dix, Elwood W. Kemp, B. G. Hudnot, William W. Parsens, and W. C. Deek.

The Newark and New York Bay Navigation Company; capital, $10,000. Incorporatore—Edward Balbach, Jr., Edward Randolph, and Emil E. Dieffenbach.

The American Gas and Electric Company; capital $1,000,000. Incorporators—Edward T. Madoffin, Herbert F. Murphy, and Alfred George Brown.

INCORPORATED IN DELAWARE.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., July 8.—These charters were secured at Dover to-day:

Inventors' Development and Securities Company of New York, to buy, sell, and deal in patents, patent rights, trademarks, and copyrights. Incorporators—W. J. Boggs and A. J. Conklin, Jr., New York, and James Verdin, Dover; capital, $2,500,000.

Birmingham Suburban Water Works Company of Birmingham, Ala., to conetruct and operate water works. Incorporators—R. L. Zell, Birmingbam; L. W. Picher and A. Furey, Chicago; capital, $1,000,000.

Tazewell Coal and Coke Company of Philadelphia, for mining purposes; capital, $250,000.

FINANCIAL.

REDEMPTION NOTICE NO. 11

RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY,

EQUIPMENT MORTGAGE BONDS, DATED SEPTEMBER 8, 1889.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Fifty-six (56) Equipment Mortgage Bonds of the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund, in accordance with the requirements of Article Three of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

20	219	370	528	636	852	1047
35	234	376	531	641	859	1111
48	251	419	550	690	878	1112
67	276	436	570	717	915	1138
70	283	442	573	724	938	1141
96	317	450	603	776	968	1151
197	325	506	615	778	1024	1240
208	338	509	621	816	1030	1256

All future interest of any of the bonds so designated ceaces with the coupone due September 1st, in accordance with the terms of the mortgage.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
By E. F. HYDE,
Second Vice President.
New York, June 4th, 1902.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the fifty-six bonds were desiguated by lot in our presence, as above stated.

FRED C. RANDALL,
With Central Trust Company of New York.
R. D. LANKFORD,
With Richmond & Danville R. R. Co.
W. H. SMIDT,
[Seal.] Notary Public, Rockland Co., Certificate filed in New York Co.

In accordance with the foregoing certificate said mentioned bonds and the coupons therefrom maturing September 1, 1902, attached thereto, will be paid at this office on or after the first day of September, 1902, at par. Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee.
By E. F. HYDE,
Second Vice President.

Huntington Light & Fuel Company FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, pursuant to the terms of the Third Clause of the Mortgage of the Huntington Light & Fuel Company of Huntington, Indiana, to the Manhattan Trust Company, trustee, dated July 21, 1890, the following $17,000 First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds of the Huntington Light & Fuel Company have been drawn this day for the Sinking Fund: Numbers 10, 30, 32, 57, 87, 93, 111, 113, 120, 125, 127, 138, 148, 182, 196, 197.

The bonds bearing the above numbere will be paid at the office of the Manhattan Truet Company on and after July 27th, 1902, at par and interest to that date, after which interest on said bonds will cease.

MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY, Trustee
by AMOS T. FRENCH, Vice President.
Dated July 7th, 1902.

Denver & Southwestern Railway Company General Mortgage 5 Per Cent. Bonds.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the terms of the trust deed dated December 1, 1899, that the undersigned, as Trustee, will receive sealed proposals up to 3 P. M. of the 21st day of July, 1902, for the sale to it of bonds, as above described, sufficient to use the sum of $8,483.94.

CONTINENTAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
New York, July 8, 1902.

Corporation Realty Securities Company.

225 BOWERY.

Our $100 Gold Bonds pay five per cent. interest. Interest coupons payable June and December.

Money to loan on Bond and Mortgage and invested for customers on Bond and Mortgage. Titles examined and property appraised.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Meetings and Elections.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Tefft Weller Company will be held at the office of the Company, 320 Broadway, in the City of New York, on Wednesday, July 16, at 2:45 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors and transacting such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Transfer books will be closed from June 30th until the morning of July 17th.

MORTON D. SOGUE, Secretary.
New York, July 1, 1902.

FINANCIAL.

Banks and Trust Companies.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000 Surplus and profits $5,979,100.35
Temporary address, 7 Wall, 9 & 11 Nassau St.

Bankers' Cards.

Redmond, Kerr & Co. BANKERS, 41 Wall Street, New York.
Transact a General Banking Business.

Issue Foreign and Domestic Travelers'
Letters of Credit
in Sterling, Francs, Marks or Dollars, payable in all parts of the world.
Chicago Office, 232 La Salle Street.
Philadelphia, Graham, Kerr & Co.

Spencer Trask & Co
BANKERS
27 & 29 Pine St., New York
Transact a general banking business; act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security lesues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
Members New York Stock Exchange
Branch Office, 65 State St., Albany.

N. W. HALSEY & CO.
BANKERS,
49 Wall St., New York.
Dealers in Railroad Bonds selected for the investment of Trust Funds.
LISTS ON APPLICATION.

**KOUNTZE B

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

New Apartment Hotel at Sixth Avenue and 54th Street—Sales by Brokers and at Auction.

Brooke & Georger, as brokers, have resold to the Arkonia Realty Company for $260,000 the northeast corner of Sixth Avenue and Fifty-fourth Street, a plot 100.5 by 95, now covered by four-story flats. When existing leases expire, the purchasers will erect on the site a twelve-story apartment hotel. The seller in the present transaction, whose name is withheld, bought the property recently from Justice P. Henry Dugro.

Brooke & Georger have also sold for Mary D. Pressinger to the Consolidated Dental Manufacturing Company, 130 to 134 Washington Place, running through to West Fourth Street, a plot having a frontage of 60 feet upon which the buyers will erect an eight-story building.

Horace S. Ely & Co. and James Kyle & Sons have sold for William Hall's Sons the two four-story tenements 151 and 153 East Thirty-ninth Street, on plot 36 by 100.

Frederick Zittel has sold for Norman A. Lawlor to a client for occupancy, the three-story dwelling 315 West Eighty-ninth Street, 20 by 100.8.

Montgomery & Seitz have sold for a Mr. Ash the three-story dwelling 212 East Sixtieth Street, 20 by 100.

M. L. & C. Ernst have bought from Dr. Walter Clarke the five-story double tenement 305 West Sixty-ninth Street, 25 by 100.5.

George Jonas has sold for Adolph Schiebel the five-story brick flat 146 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, 25 by 100.11.

Dr. Pearce Bailey is the buyer of the dwelling 52 West Fifty-third Street, sold recently through John N. Golding.

Lowenfeld & Prager have sold 163 and 165 Prince Street, 44 by 94.10, to Binder & Baum, who will erect a six-story tenement on the plot.

John Katzman has sold to Isadore Leipzig the six-story tenement 64 and 66 Avenue C, on plot 48 by 83.

The George A. Fuller Company has advanced $3,250,000 to the Forty-two Broadway Company in the shape of a building loan on the property 36 to 42 Broadway, upon which plot a twenty-story building will be erected.

The Jaffray estate's property, 350 and 352 Broadway, northeast corner of Leonard Street, was conveyed yesterday to Louis M. Jones. Mr. Jones transferred to the executors of the Jaffray estate 127 to 135 Bleecker Street.

John P. Kirwan has sold for Thomas J. Shanley the four-story brick tenement, with store, 442 West Forty-second Street, on lot 25 by 98.9; also, for Maria Halbert, 326 West Forty-first Street, five-story brick tenement, with store, on lot 25 by 98.9.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building salesrooms resulted as follows:

By Vincent A. Ryan.

Amsterdam Avenue, northwest corner of Seventy-ninth Street, 100 by 102.2, nine-story brick hotel; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company $130,000

849 West One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, north side, 434.7 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 15.3 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, J. H. Dougherty and another, trustees 0,000

By Philip A. Smyth.

538 East Fourteenth Street, south side, 120 feet west of Avenue B, 25 by 103.3, six-story brick tenement, with stores; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, Simon Adler and H. S. Herrman 33,026

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

686 and 688 East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, south side, 155.11 feet east of Brook Avenue, each 25 by 116, two four-story brick flats; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Pauline Hahn 19,754

By Samuel Goldsticker.

Stebbins Avenue, east side, 661 feet north of Freeman Street, 25 by 105 by 25 by 103, vacant; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Sophie Williams 2,050

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

29 East Tenth Street, north side, between Broadway and University Place, 25.5 by 94.9, eight-story building; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Isaac Metzger 92,066

60 and 62 East Ninety-sixth Street, south side, 120 feet east of Madison Avenue, each 20 by 100.8, two five-story brick flats; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, J. W. Brice 41,698

211 East Ninety-fifth Street, north side, 181 feet east of Third Avenue, 25 by 100.8, five-story brick tenement; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, E. S. Brice 18,458

82 West Ninety-second Street, south side, 280.7 feet west of Central Park West, 17 by 100.8, four-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, H. May. 10,856

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, 117 and 119 Mercer Street, west side, 200 feet north of Spring Street, each 25 by 100, two five-story brick buildings. Due on judgment, on each, $41,270.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, William W. Niles, referee, Crotona Park North, northeast corner of One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, 51.11 by 101.8 by 50 by 94.7, vacant. Due on judgment, $8,359.

By Peter F. Meyer, foreclosure sale, Phoenix Ingraham, referee, King's Bridge Road, west side, 100.8 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, 219.5 by 239.9 by 215.8 by 264.1, vacant. Due on judgment, $5,253; subject to another mortgage of $25,000 and judgments of $470 and $112.

By Bernard Smyth & Sons, foreclosure sale, One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, north side, the block front in Town St. Nicholas Avenue and St. Nicholas Place, 65.9 by 92.7 by 85.3 by 90.7, vacant. Due on judgment, $40,832.

By John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, Alfred F. Seligsberg, referee, 206 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, south side, 156.6 feet east of Third Avenue, 25 by 100.11, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $21,591.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 158 and 160 Greene Street, for a seven-story brick loft, with store, 41.4 by 75.3 and 99.8; G. H. Pigneron of 29 West Forty-second Street, owner; C. F. Knise of 103 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $75,000.

Perry and Fourth Streets, northwest corner, for two six-story brick tenements, with stores, 85 by 94.7 and 39.2 by 92.8; L. Goodman and A. Rothstein of 38 Broome Street, owners; Bernstein & Bernstein of 111 Broadway, architects; cost, $75,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, north side, 112.6 feet west of Madison Avenue, for a one-story frame shed, 25 by 75; J. S. Crana and J. Hawkins, owners; H. T. Howell, architect; cost, $200.

Alterations.

Nos. 136 and 138 Division Street, to a four-story brick tenement, with stores; F. Libman of 18 East Broadway, owner; Bernstein & Bernstein, architects; cost, $1,000.

No. 127 East Fifty-fifth Street, to a five-story brick dwelling; H. E. Barnes and another of 11 West Forty-ninth Street, owners; Foster, Gade & Graham of 231 Fourth Avenue, architects; cost, $8,000.

No. 163 East Sixty-fourth Street, to a three-story brick dwelling; E. S. Graham, Greenwich, Conn., owner; Foster, Gade & Graham, architects; cost, $10,500.

Fortieth Street, north side, 170 feet east of Eighth Avenue, to a four-story brick school; city, owner; C. B. J. Snyder of 500 Park Avenue, architect; cost, $350.

Becker Avenue, south side, 48 feet west of White Plains Avenue, to a three-story brick store and dwellings, 36 by 28; W. H. Fields, Port Chester, owner; W. H. A. Horsfall of 106 Fulton Street, architect.

Becker Avenue, south side, 92 feet west of White Plains Avenue, to a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 26 by 38; W. H. Fields, Port Chester, owner; W. H. A. Horsfall of 106 Fulton Street, architect.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Tuesday, July 8.

ALEXANDER AV, w s, 50.2 ft n of 139th St, 16.6x70; Benjamin F. Park to William H. McCord, (mtg $5,500) $9,000

ALEXANDER AV, e s, 25 ft s of 139th St, 25x81.8; the New York Building Loan Banking Company to William Walter and another, (mtg $14,000) 1

AUDUBON AV, w s, extends from 187th to 188th St, 189.9x50; Max Marx to Marcy Van Cott, (mtg $15,000) 1

AUDUBON AV, w s, extends from 187th to 188th St, 189.9x50; Sylvester S. Marvin and another, trustees, to Max Marx, quitclaim and release dower ..... Omitted

AVENUE C, 125, w s, 20x75; Ottilie Block to David Hertz, (mtg $8,000) 13,500

AVENUE D, 97 and 99, w s, 36.6x77; Simon Uhlfelder and another to Louis Gordon end others, (mtg $34,000, R S $5) 1

BLECKER ST, 135, n s, 100x100; Louis M. Jones to Francis W. J. Hurst and another, executors and trustees, (mtg $190,000) 300,000

BROADWAY, 350 and 352, n e corner of Leonard St, 81x175x81.4x175; Francis W. J. Hurst and another, executors and trustees, to Louis M. Jones, (mtg $485,000) .....

BROADWAY, 350 and 352, n e corner of Leonard St, 81x175x81.4x175; Howard S. Jaffray and others to Louis M. Jones, B. & S. 1

BROADWAY, 350 and 352, n e corner of Leonard St, 81x175x81.4x175; Louis M. Phelps, guardian, to Louis M. Jones, all titls 7,762

BROOK AV, w s, 25 ft n of 145th St, 25x100; Patrick O'Brien to Bernard Kaliski. 4,400

BRYANT ST, n s corner of 172d St, 50x100; Frank P. Hastings to Violet E. Hastings ..... Gift

CENTRAL PARK WEST, n w corner of 104th St, 27.8x100; Clara M. Markham and another to George W. Godward, (mtg $35,000) 1

CENTRAL PARK WEST, n w corner of 104th St, 27.8x100; Amelia Lyon to Clara M. Markham and another 1

CHERRY ST, 145, s s, 25.1x60; Dominick F. Healy and another to Ellen Healy, B. & S. 1

CHERRY ST, 127, s s, 16.8x63.6x16.8x63; Dominick F. Heely to Ellen Healy, B. & S. 1

CHERRY ST, 127, s s, 16.8x63.6x16.8x63; Anastasia Lynch and others to Dominick F. Healy, quitclaim 1

CHERRY ST, 147 and 147½, 27x60; Dominick F. Healy and another to Anastasia Lynch, quitclaim 1

COLUMBUS AV, s s corner of Van Buren St, 25x100; Anna J. Marius to John Mazza and another 800

COLUMBUS AV, n s, 25 ft e of Van Buren St, 25x100; Anna J. Marius to Louis Chiappa 625

DECATUR AV, n e corner of Eclipse St, now 207th St, 110.4x100x94.4x101.3; Park Side Place, 154.11 ft n of 207th St, 50x90; Mary Madden to Emma Williams, (mtg $3,600) 7,600

EDGECOMBE AV, 137, w s, 25.3x116x25x112.11; Martha Lisson to Nellie David, (mtg $38,000) ..... Exch.

FOREST AV, s s, 265.4 ft n of Strong Av, 347.9x100; Forest Av, s s, 241.1 ft n of Strong Av, 24.3x100; William H. Redfield to Carrie I. Shotwell, (R S $1, mtg $9,000) 1

HUGHES AV, w s, 175 ft s of 183d St, 25x100; Filomena Tesoro to John Klein and wife 100

INTERIOR LOT, 375 ft w of 5th Av and 103.6 ft s of 13th St, runs w 25x s 32x n e 22.8 n 25; Charles S. Clarke and another, executors and trustees, to George A. Hearn 2,500

INTERIOR LOT, 375 ft w of 5th Av and 105.8 ft s of 13th St, runs w 25x s 32x n e 25x n 25; George W. Humphreys to George A. Hearn, quitclaim 1

INTERIOR LOT, 350.8 ft w of 5th Av and 105.6 ft s of 13th St, runs w 24.4x s 25x n e 25.5x n 18; Frances N. Shimmin to George A. Hearn 100

LEXINGTON AV, 2,004, s w corner of 122d St, 17.7x81.8; George W. Godward to Clara M. Markham and another, (mtg $16,000) 1

LEXINGTON AV, 2,004, s w corner of 122d St, 17.7x81.8; Clarence W. Lyon to Clara M. Markham, ½ part, (mtg $16,000) 1

LONGWOOD AV, s e corner of Barry St, runs w 83.4 w s Leggett Av, s n 81.3 to the avenue, s e 4.8; Louis Esposito to Harold Swain... 1

LONGWOOD AV, s e corner of Barry St, 70.4x76.8x70x81; Louis Esposito to Theresa Lemon, (mtg $1,500) 100

LOTS 6 and 104, map of 272 lots, Kemp estate; Emilie Reiss to William D. Reiss, all liens 1

LOTS 70, 71, snd 72, map of Edward T. Young, at Springhurst; John Williams to Louis Esposito, all liens 1

MADISON AV, n w corner of 86th St, 50.8 x87.9; August Oppenheimer to Frederick H. Marks, (mtg $75,000) 1

MADISON AV, w s, 27 ft n of 48th St, 21x65; John N. Suydam to Harriet Snydam, (mtg $35,000.) R. & S. 100

MANHATTAN AV, s w corner of 116th St, 61.10x50; 7th Av, s e corner of 115th St, runs s 151.4x c 108.8 to St. Nicholas Av x n 177.7 to 115th St x w 15.9; 118th St, n s, 100 w of Manhattan Av, 100x100.11; Leopold Kahn to Acme Realty Company, all liens ..... Omitted

MAPLE AV, n w s, at n e s of Briggs Av, 75x168.1x67.3x192.8; Ruskin St, s s, Lots M. N. O, map of William Duncan; William J. Edwards to Frank L. Bacon, (mtg $1,600) 100

ORCHARD ST, 137, w s, 25x87.6; Abraham Newmann to Louis Gordon and others, (mtg $23,000) 1

SUTHERN BOULEVARD, w s, 225 ft s of Penfold Av, 32.9x9.6x128.9x17.11x130.1; James G. Patton to Martin Gelszler 100

STANTON ST, 188, n s, 24.6x70; Leib Landau to Bertha Wolkenberg, (mtg $14,550) 100

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 883, w s, 21.5x95x21x99.8; Max Marx to Mnry C. Van Cott, (mtg $12,000) 100

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 883, w s, 21.5x90.5x21x95; Max Marx to Mary C. Van Cott, (mtg $12,000) 100

SUFFOLK ST, 129, w s, 25x99.7; Bertha Wolkenberg to Leib Landau, (mtg $25,000) 31,850

VANDEWATER ST, 36, s s, 17.4x50.2x Irregular; Francis Newmsn to Jane Stanton, (mtg $7,000) 1

WALKER ST, 81 and 81½, s s, 36x100; Martha L. Mount to William R. Bronk, R. S. ..... all liens 1

WEST WASHINGTON PLACE, 130 to 134, and 187 to 191 4th St; Mary D. Pressinger to Consolidated Dental Manufacturing Company, (mtg $10,000) 330

3D AV, 5 th, bounded E, map of Sections A and B, North New York, 28x98.2 x25x85.6; William B. Davenport, executor and trustee, to John Becker and another 14,000

5TH ST, 708 East, 25x96; Julius 1. Illingston to Jacob Fertig, (mtg $28,000).. 1

5TH ST, 817 East, 26.8x97; Adam Reinhardt to Henry Buermann, (mtg $26,500. 1

7TH AV, w s, 50 ft s of 131st St, 50.6x75; Elizabeth Moehan to Max Cohen and another, (mtg $35,000) 1

8TH AV, e s, 37.10 ft s of 29th St, 18x65; Cauldwell Fraser to Eliza Fraser, (mtg $12,000) 1

9TH AV, s e corner of 50th St, 44x50; Hermann H. Landwehr to New York County Realty Company 100

10TH ST, n s, 109.4 ft w of West 4th St, 21.4x95; Eloise J. Mosser to Charles E. Davis, (mtg $7,000) 1

13TH ST, 305 ft e of Avenue B, 25x103.3; David Cohen to Louis Golde, (mtg $10,000) 100

19TH ST, s w corner of 5th Av, 23x100, Wakefield Martin J. Keogh to Mary A. Nally, all liens 550

24TH ST, n s, 20 ft w of 4th Av, 20x40.4; Minnie L. Hackett to American Mortgage Company 1

27TH ST, 33 West, 22x98.9; James H. Falconer, executor, to Lillie L. Topiitz.. 100

32D ST, 327 West, 26.8x98.9; George Punchard to the Stuyvesant Real Estate Company 100

40TH ST, s s, 225 ft s of 10th Av, 25x98.9; William G. McCrea to Henry Allen, (mtg $7,000) 1

46TH ST, 536 West, 24x75.3; John J. Flynn, individually and as executor, to Edward Flynn, ¾ part and all title.... 1

60TH ST, 104 E, 16.6x100.5; Henry Dale to Martin A. Dewey, (mtg $18,000).. 1

86TH ST, 438 East, 26.10x100.5; Frederick Graf to John Johnson, (mtg $10,000)..... 1

66TH ST, 438 East, 26.10x100.5; John Johnson to Frederick Graf, (mtg $10,000) 1

70TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of West End Av, 18.9x100.5; Annette Shannon to Margaret W. Millar and another, (mtg $16,000) 22,000

74TH ST, 133 to 145 West, 149.9x102.2; Franklin Lee to Central Realty Bond and Trust Company and Century Realty Company, (mtg $154,000) 100

74TH ST, n s, 310 ft e of West End Av, 20x102; Julius 1. Lyons to Therese D. Browning, (mtg $17,000) 25,000

88TH ST, s s, 95 ft w of Madison Av, 25x100.8; Catharine J. Wall to William L. Sutphin and another, (mtg $40,000) 100

89TH ST, 220 East, 25x100.8; Hyman Donaschvsky to Morris Berry, (mtg $14,000) 1

89TH ST, n s, 230 ft w of West End Av, 20x100; M. J. Hirsch to J. Cleveland Cadey 22,025

92D ST, 153 West, 17x100.8; Evander H. Schley to Christoph Schultz 1

93TH ST, n s, 235 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.11; Ida Machiz to Simon Uhlfelder and another, (R S $2.50) 23,150

101ST ST, 68 East, 25x100.11; Emma W. Vaughan, E. Vaughan, R. & S. 1

104TH ST, s s, 180 ft e of Riverside Av, 20x100.11; William D. Peck to Walter T. Miller, (mtg $18,000) 1

115TH ST, 323 East, 16.8x100.11; Mary Schultz to Edward H. Bailey 1

117TH ST, 330 East, 25x100.11; Theresa Lemon to Maria Liberti, (mtg $8,000).... 100

121ST ST, 310 East, 20x100.11; Alvir Behr to Moses Mayer, (mtg $5,000) 1

132D ST, n s, 317 ft e of 8th Av, 18x99.11; Mary A. Randel to Annie S. Greacen, (mtg $11,000) 1

133D ST, 216 and 218 West, 54x99.11; Simon Hecht to Bernhard Klingenstein, (mtg $40,000) 1

136TH ST, 311 West, 16.8x99.11; Jamea E. Smith, referee, to Mary J. Connolly. 10,850

138TH ST, s s, 145 ft e of Southern Boulevard, 15x100; Alfred Stolcker to Albert Hannan, B. & S. 1

144TH ST, 549 East, 23x100; Henry R. Murray to John A. Murray 5,000

146TH ST, 413 West, 16.6x99.11; Eva N. Watkins to Robert Gray, (mtg $10,000).. 1

150TH ST, n s, 70.3 ft e of Morris Av, 25x100x25x— William Morrissey to Francis Doonan, ii & S. 100

150TH ST, s s, 70.3 ft e of Morris Av, 25x100; Francis Doonan to William Morrissey, B. & S. 1

165TH ST, s s, 20.3 ft e of Intervale Av, 50x70.5x Irregular; Lawrence Davis to Richard L. Kempe, (mtg $2,400) 1

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

ADAMS, Helena G., and others to Adelaide Maddox; Water St, 652 and 654, 10 months, ten notes $2,500

ARNSTEIN, Hannah, to American Mortgage Company; 61st St, n s, 109.4 ft w of 1st Av, prior mtg $11,000, 1 year, 6 per cent 1,500

ARNOLD, Aaron, and another to Henry Krengel; Wooster St, 220, leasehold, installments, notes 340

ARNSTEIN, Hannah, to American Mortgage Company; 61st St, n s, 109.4 ft w of 1st Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent 11,000

BECKER, John, and another to Bowery Savings Bank; 3d Av, s e s, Lot 1, Block 17, map of Sections A and B of North New York; 5 years, 4 per cent... 8,000

BERRY, Morris, to Hyman Donashevsky; 89th St, 220 (212) East, due Jan. 1, 1904, 6 per cent 800

BROWNING, Theresa D., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 74th St, 233 West, 1 year, 4 per cent 15,000

BUCHSBAUM, Justina, and another to the German Savings Bank; 97th St, 55 West, due July 1, 1903, 6 per cent 6,000

CADY, J. Cleveland, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 89th St, 215 West, 3 years, 4 per cent 15,000

Cadey, William P., to Andrew D. Parker; 164th St, s s, 84.10 ft e of Jerome Av, building loan; due Feb. 7, 1903, 4 per cent 36,000

CROOK, Judith A., to Broadway Savings Institution; 125th St, 87 and 89 West, 1 year, 4 per cent 3,000

DEWEY, Martin, to J. Waldron Gillespie; 60th St, 103 East, 5 years, 4½ per cent 22,500

DORN, Jacob, to Jacob Schmitzer; 1st Av, w s, 73.8 ft s of 69th St, 3 years, 4 per cent 8,000

ESPOSITO, Louis, to Elisabeth H. Childs and another; Longwood Av, s e corner of Barry St, 3 years, 5½ per cent 1,500

FLYNN, Edward, and wife to Herbert Schlicht; 46th St, s s, 76 ft e of 11th Av, due July 1, 1907 3,000

FLYNN, Edward, and wife to Annis M. McCool; 46th St, s s, 76 ft e of 11th Av, dus July 1, 1907 1,300

FOLSOM, Lydia F., to the Bowery Savings Bank, 52d St, n s, 222.4 ft w of Park Av, 1 year, 4 per cent 14,000

FORTY-TWO BROADWAY COMPANY to George A. Fuller Company; Broadway, e s, 323 ft s of Exchange Place, 4½ per cent 3,250,000

FOWLER, Agnes, to the Washington Bank; Lots 297 and 298, amended map of Section B, Vyse estate, due Oct. 1, 1902, 6 per cent 500

FYFE, Robert, to Maria Kreuder, 48th St, n s, 225 ft w of 9th Av, prior mtg $10,000, 1 year, 6 per cent 3,000

GOERL, Frederick, to Kuniguncle Schorl; 10th St, 530 East, 5 years, 4 per cent.. 11,000

GRAF, John, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 112th St, s s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 1 year, 4 per cent 15,000

GROSS, Louis, and another, (townlists, to the Greenwich Savings Bank; 14th St, 611 East, due Nov. 19, 1903, 4½ per cent... 600

HAHN, Sophie I., and another to Christopher Creamer; 77th St, 421 East, due July 1, 1907 12,000

HANNIG, Ernst, to Sophie M. Bach; 104th St, 105 East, 5 years, 4 per cent 15,500

HARTMANN, Albert F., to Hattie C. Baird; 138th St, e s, 145 ft e of Southern Boulevard, 3 years 2,500

HERTZ, David, to Ottilie Block; Avenue C, 135, installments, 6 per cent 3,000

HOULIHAN, Daniel, to the Bank for Savings; 8th Av, 2,307, s w corner of 124th St, 3 years, 4 per cent 30,000

KALISCH, Bernard, to Mathilena Freese; Brook Av, (Clifton Av,) w s, 25 ft n of 145th St, 3 years 3,000

KALTENBACK, Conrad, to Edward Kaltenback; 1st St, 71, 1 year, 4 per cent.. 2,000

KEMPE, Richard L., to Lawrence Davis; 165th St, s s, 20.3 ft e of Intervale Av, demand, 6 per cent 2,600

KINKARD, Thomas H. C., to North New York Co-operative Building and Loan Association; 5th St, 330 ft w of Avenue C, Unionport, installments, $11.67 monthly 1,250

KINKARD, Thomas H. C., to North New York Co-operative Building and Loan Association; 5th St, 330 ft w of Avenue C, installments, $11.67 monthly. 1,250

KLINBERG, Tobe, to the Washington Bank; 204th St, n w corner of Grand Boulevard and Concourse, 1 year, 6 per cent 700

KRAMER, Peter, to Cornelius F. Kingsland, trustee; Madison Av, w s, 74.3 ft n of 101st St, 4½ per cent., 5 years..... 20,000

KRAMER, Peter, to Jacob Werner; Madison Av, w s, 74.3 ft n of 101st St, prior mortgage $20,000, 1 year, 6 per cent.... 3,500

LANDAU, Leib, to Moses Esberg; Suffolk St, 129, 1 year, 6 per cent 500

LEBERTI, Maria, to Italian Savings Bank; 117th St, 330 East, 1 year 9,000

LIBERTI, Maria, to Louis Esposito; 117th St, 330 East, prior mortgage $9,000, 3 years, 6 per cent 750

MARX, Max, to Sylvester S. Marvin and another, trustees; Audubon Av, n w corner of 187th St, 3 years 8,500

MARX, Max, to Sylvester S. Marvin and another, trustees Audubon Av, s w corner of 188th St, 3 years 5,000

MARX, Msx, to Sophie Marx; Audubon Av, w s, extends from 187th St to 188th St, 3 years 8,500

MAYER, Moses, to Alois Behrs; 121st St, 310 East, 3 years 2,000

McKAY, Sarah M., to Stephen Garland; Eagle Av, 808 to 812, prior mortgags $12,000, due July 1, 1905, 6 per cent.... 3,000

MOORE, Mabel N., to Alan B. Bowen; 74th St, s s, 140 ft e of Madison Av, demand, 4½ per cent 40,000

NALLY, Mary A., to Martin J. Keogh; 106th St, s w corner of 5th Av, Wakefield, 3 years, 6 per cent 350

NEW YORK COUNTY REALTY COMPANY to Herman H. Landwehr; 9th Av, s e corner of 50th St, dus July 1, 1904, 4½ per cent 38,000

OBERMEIER, Eleanora, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 103d St, 181 East, 5 years, 4½ per cent 10,000

O'LEARY, Ellen, to William T. Hookey; Union Av, w s, 146.10 ft n of 168th St, prior mortgage $45,000, 3 months, 6 per cent 6,000

ORBACH, Max, to Joseph Larchau; 81st St, n s, 156.6 ft w of Avenue A, 3 years. 15,000

ORBACH, Max, to Sigmund Levy; 81st St, n s, 156.6 ft w of Avenue A, prior mtg $10,000, 2 years, 6 per cent 2,000

PADDELL, Timothy F., to George Ehret; 7th Av, 594 and 596; 42d St, 200, e w corner of 7th Av; 598, all title, leasehold, 1 year 10,000

P. H. BRESNAN TYPE FOUNDRY Company to Lucien Knapp and another, trustees; William St, 201 and 205, s w corner Frankfort St, leasehold; also property in Borough of Queens, &c., 10 years, 6 per cent., sold bonds 15,000

PETERSON, Elizabeth, to Hudson P. Rose; Lot 407, Block M, amended map of estate of H. P. Rose, due Aug. 1, 1908 730

QUACKENBUSH, Harris A., to Mary Shipman; 97th St, n s, 200 ft e of Park Av, 2 years, 4½ per cent 26,000

SCHAEFER, Emil, to Conrad F. Schaefer and another; 157th St, n s, 198 ft w of Courtlandt Av, prior mtg $3,500, 1 year 925

SCHULTZ, Christoph, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 92d St, 153 West, 3 years, 4 per cent 8,000

STANTON, Jane, to the United States Savings Bank; Vandewater St, 38, 5 years 5,000

SUTPHIN, William L., and others to Catherine J. Ball; 88th St, s s, 95 ft w of Madison Av, 1 year 15,000

TALLMAN, Mary O'Gorman; Robbins Av, w s, 100 ft s of 140th St, prior mortgage $500, 2 years 500

TIERNEY, Sarah J., to Henry B. Auchincloss, executor; 528 Lenox Av, due July 1, 1905 14,000

TOPLITZ, Lillie L., to Emma I. Topiitz; 27th St, 33 West, 5 years, 4½ per cent.. 40,000

TREADWELL, Harry H., to Louis C. Tiffany; Hampden St, s s, adjoining land of Helen L. Willis, 5 years, 4 per cent 13,000

TUCKER, Ida M., to John J. Bell; 116th St, n s, 473 ft e of Pleasant Av, leasehold, installments, 6 per cent 2,640

WEISS, Julius, to the Bowery Savings Bank; Lexington Av, 1,738, 3 years, 4 per cent 10,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

ANDERSON, E. Ellery, executor, to Edward L. Costcr $14,000

ATWOOD, Anne M., to Henry W. Nenbeck 2,500

BAUMERT, Frank J., to Charles J. Miller Jr. 1,500

CITY REAL ESTATE COMPANY to John C. Wilson 10,000

EWALD, Katharine, to John Ewald and others 1

FEINBERG, William, and another to Charlotte Hastorf 14,875

FIDELITY AND DEPOSIT COMPANY of Maryland to Mary Fasler, as trustee.. 1

GUNTHER, George A., executor and trustee, to Amelia B. Gunther 1

HELBIG, Joseph, to John Ewald and others 25,000

ISAACS, Julien M., executor, to John A. Bank 6,180

LEVY, Jacob, to Pauline Morris, ½ part. 1,500

MILLER, Hoffman, trustee, to Peter Vollmsr 11,500

NEELY, Robert H., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company 1,500

NEW YORK SECURITY AND TRUST Company to the Title Insurance Company 2,191

POWELL, Tunis J., executor and trustee, to Sarah J. Talmsdge 12,000

RUNZE, Theodore, to Bernard Hyman.... 1

SIEGMAN, William H., to Theodore Baumeister 1

SWINYARD, Marion M., to George Branson 9,000

THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE Company to the Bowery Savings Bank.. 50,000

THE TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY to the Mutual Reserve Life Insurance Company 35,000

Recorded Leases.

AVENUE C, 121 and 123; Jacob Weinstein to Louis Lentin and another, 5 years $4,800

DELANCEY ST, 250, and 46 Sheriff St; Myer Bach to Max Schenkman, 2 5-6 years 8,500

STANTON ST, 188; Leib Landau to the Congregation Beth Schlcben Ohruch Anshi Kutno, 4 years 1 month 324

3D AV, 321 and 323, n e corner of 24th St; George H. Werfelman and another to Henry C. Quick and others, 10 years.. 15,000

5TH ST, 708 East; Esther Tischler to Isaac Loevenk, 3 years 1,020

6TH ST, 425; August Hildebrandt to Philipp Page, 5 years 1,440

7TH ST, 841; Henry F. Brinkmann to Paul C. Schulz, 5 years from May 1, 1902, $756 to 804

13TH ST, 22 and 24 West; executors and trustees of Mary B. Robinson to George A. Hearn, 5 years 7,000

13TH ST, 32 East; John Bittner to Mary Von Wolff, 5 years 1,200

40TH ST, 22 West; Martin A. Rose to Benjamin B. Davenport, 10 years, $3,000 to 4,000

74TH ST, 233 West; Julius J. Lyons to Andrew McC. Parker, 1 year 1 month.. 1,625

Mechanics' Liens.

BEACH AV and 152d St, n e corner, 25x100; Charles Heck against William L. Salas, owner; Joseph Bellah, contractor. $320

MERCER ST, 117 and 119; John McCarthy against Guy Carlton, owner and contractor 206

PROSPECT AV, 1,035; Charles Nylin against Albertina Paul, owner; Bennett & Newman, contractors 40

17TH ST, 136 to 142 East; Gregory I. Leahy against Samuel Sberwsky and Mary Fellar, owners; John Volpe and John Dominico, contractors 150

26TH ST, 239 East; Abraham Mark against Lena Eidman, owner; Mrs. L. Eidman, contractor 65

79TH ST, 319 and 321 East; Abraham Souken against Thomas J. McLaughlin, owner; McLaughlin & Breen, contractors 400

103D ST, 229 East; John T. Kendall against Clara L. Davis, owner; F. P. Lockett, contractor 70

148D ST, s s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 20x99.11; George E. Hawkins against Ernest Hl. Broad, owner; $15.

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

BROADWAY, 2,391 to 2,397; Christopher Nally against Edward Thompson and another; June 24, 1902 ..... $207

UNION AV, w s, 146 ft n of 168th St, —x—; William T. Hookey against Ellen O'Leary and another; June 14, 1902 1,181

Lis Pendens.

ROOSEVELT ST, 90, 91, 92, 93, 95, and 97, two actions; Henry De F. Weekes against Bernard Golden and another, foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorneys, Weekes Brothers.

WALLACH AV, 35?, map of Village of Mott Haven, Bronx, 83x120.5x irregular; William Lawson and another against Frances S. Seavey and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Baldwin & Blackmar.

57TH AV, 1,059, Julia A. Baxter against Emma S. Whiting and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Starn & Rushmore.

7TH AV and 16th St, s e corner, 77.6x150x irregular; Yellow Pine Company against James L. Van Allen and another, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attornsys, Hubbard & Rusbmore.

52D ST, n s, 175.3 ft e of 1st Av, 18.9x96.1x irregular; William M. Crane and another against Isabel De Castano and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Stedman & Larkin.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	81¼
Corn, No. 2 mixed	70¾
Oats, No. 2 mixed	55½
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.15
Cotton, middling	00¼
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	05½
Sugar, granulated	4.65
Molasses, O. K. prims	.40
Beef, family	15.75
Beef hams	22.00
Tallow, prime	06¼
Pork, mess	19.37½
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	10¼
Lard, prime	11.25
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	22.50
Butter, Western creamery	21½

CHICAGO, July 8.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour steady; No. 3 Spring wheat, 75@75¼c; No. 2 red, 75½@77c; No. 2 corn, 57@58c; No. 2 yellow, 56½@58c; No. 2 oats, 49c; No. 2 white, 52¼@53½c; No. 3 white, 51½@52¼c; No. 2 rye, 58½c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.54; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.73; prims timothy seed, $5.75; mess pork, per bbl, $18.60@18.65; lard, per 100 lb, $11.37½@11.50; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $10.45@10.75; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) $8.75@9; short clear sides, (boxed,) $11.12½@11.25; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.30.

COTTON.—Cotton had an irregular movement yesterday, finishing at about bottom with sentiment hearish. The market opened steady with prices unchsnged to 2 points higher, the slight improvement being in sympathy with a firmer ruling of the Liverpool market than anticipated, considering the action of the market here late Monday. For the balance of the forenoon trade was light and fluctuations at best were limited to 3 points. Liquidation of August and some final closing out of July longs, proved something of a feature. Trading was feverish, but far from active. Sentiment seemed to swing around the bear point of view, and in anticipation of a decided break in Liverpool to-day ring traders put out short lines. On the late decline a selling of commission house account was activs at times, leading to reports that prominent outside interests were taking the short side for a bear movement. The market closed hut little up from bottom. The tone was quist, with prices net 6 to 10 points lower. Total sales were estimated at 100,000 bales. Spot cotton closed quiet with quotations unchanged on the basis of 9¼c for middling upland, and 0¼c for middling Gulf. Sales, 18 bales. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans quiet, unchanged, at 9c; Mobile nominal, unchanged, at 8¾c; Savannah steady, unchanged, at 8¾c; Charleston quiet, no quot

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE. VIA NIAGARA FALLS.

Trains arrive and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:
North and West bound trains, except those leaving Grand Central Station at 3:15, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 12:50, 2:45, 3:20, 3:30, 9:15, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th st. to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.
All southbound trains, except the "20th Century" and the "Empire State Express," and Nos. 36, 65, and 200 will stop at 125th St. ten minutes before their arrival time at Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—*MIDNIGHT EXPRESS—Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:02 P. M.
3:15 A. M.—*MAIL AND PAPER TRAIN. Arr Buffalo 1:15 P.M., Chicago 7:10 A.M.
7:50 A. M.—†ADIRONDACK, 1000 ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.
7:54 A. M.—*SYRACUSE LOCAL. Stops at all important stations.
8:30 A. M.—*EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. Most famous train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:45 P. M.
8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL. 24 hours to Chicago. Due Buffalo 7:10. Niagara Falls 8:07.
9:55 A. M.—†SARATOGA AND MONTREAL SPECIAL, Via D. & H. and Rutland.
10:30 A. M.—*DAY EXPRESS. Makes local stops. Due Buffalo 1:15 A. M.
11:30 A. M.—*LIMITED EXPRESS. Due Rochester 7:35 P. M.
12:50 P.M.—*BUFFALO LIMITED. Due Buffalo, 11 P.M. Niagara Falls, 12:28 A.M.
1:00 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED. Due Cincinnati, 10:45. Indianapolis, 11:20 A.M. St. Louis, 6:45 P.M. next day.
1:00 P. M.—*CHICAGO LIMITED. 24 hours to Chicago via Lake Shore. 27 via M. C.
1:50 P. M.—†SARATOGA LIMITED. Saturdays only; other week days at 3:20 P. M.
2:45 P. M.—*"THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED." 20 hour train to Chicago via Lake Shore. Electric Lights and Electric Fans.
3:20 P. M.—†SARATOGA LIMITED. Leave Saturdays at 1:50 P. M.
3:30 P. M.—†ALBANY FLYER. Due Albany 6:40.
3:35 P. M.—†ALBANY AND TROY EXPRESS. Local stops.
4:00 P. M.—*DETROIT AND CHICAGO SPECIAL. 24 hour train to Chicago.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED. 24 hour train to Chicago, with Pullman Cars.
6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS. 28 hours to Chicago via both L. S. and M. C.
6:35 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS via D. & H. or Rutland.
7:30 P. M.—†ADIRONDACK, 1000 ISLANDS AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO AND TORONTO SPECIAL. Due Buffalo, 7:25 A. M. Niagara Falls, 8:33. Toronto, 10:50 A. M.
9:15 P. M.—*SPECIAL MAIL LIMITED. Sleeping car only for Rochester.
9:20 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL. Due Cleveland, 12:25 noon. Cincinnati, 7:50. Indianapolis, 10:15 P. M. St. Louis, 7:30, second morning.
9:30 P. M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS. Chicago, 24 hours by Michigan Central, 33 hours by Lake Shore.
11:30 P. M.—*NORTHERN N. Y. EXPRESS. Cape Vincent, Ogdensburg, &c.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday. ¶Except Saturday and Sunday. ||Saturday only.

HARLEM DIVISION.
9:05 A. M. and 3:36 P. M. Daily, except Sundays, to Pittsfield and North Adams. Sundays at 9:20 A. M. Saturdays only at 2:40 P. M.
Pullman cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.
Tickets offices at 115, 261, 415, and 1,216 Broadway, 25 Union Sq., W. 275 Columbus, 125 West 125th St., Grand Central Station, 125th St. and 138th St. Stations, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn. Telephone "000 Gramercy" or "Information, New York Central Cab Service." Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.

NEW YORK CENTRAL ROUTE
BETWEEN
NEW YORK, BOSTON, AND NEW ENGLAND
Via Springfield and the
BOSTON AND ALBANY RAILROAD.

(New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Lessee.)
Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, New York, as follows:
9:00 A. M., †12:00 noon, *3:00 P. M., *11:00 P. M. arrive Boston, 3:30 P. M., 5:40 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 6:15 A. M.
Leave Boston, 10:00 A. M., †12:00 noon, *4:00 P. M., *11:00 P. M.; arrive New York, 3:30 P. M., 5:40 P. M., 8:00 P. M., 6:14 A. M.
New trains for Maine Resorts, via Springfield, Worcester, and Rochester, leaves New York 10:00 P. M. arrives Portland 8:40, Poland Spring 10:30, Rockland 10:30 A. M., Bar Harbor 2:00 P. M.
Tickets at New York Central ticket offices, 415 and 1,216 Broadway, and at Grand Central Station.
A. H. SMITH, GEORGE H. DANIELS,
General Superintendent. General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.

(New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Lessee.)
Leave Franklin St. Station, New York, as follows, and 15 min. later foot West 42d St., N. R.:
*7:10 A. M.—For Interm. points to Albany.
*8:40 A. M.—(1) Catskill Mtn. Exp.-to Catskills.
†11:20 A. M.—(2) Saratoga & Mohawk Exp.
‡12:05 P. M.—(3) Rip Van Winkle Flyer.
*1:00 P. M.—Chicago Express.
*2:15 P. M.—For Detroit, Chi. & St. Louis.
‡3:25 P. M.—(4) Ulster Express to Catskill Mts.
*3:55 P. M.—(4) For Hudson River points & Albany
*6:00 P. M.—For Roch., Buffalo, Cleve'd & Chicago.
*7:15 P. M.—For Roch., Buffalo, Detroit & St. Louis.
*10:1 P. M.—For Syra., Roch., Niag. Falls, Det. & Chi.
*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. Leaves Brooklyn annex (1) at 10:15 A. M.; (2) at 10:45 A. M.; (3) at 12:10 P. M.; (4) at 13:06 P. M. Leaves Jersey City, P. R. R. Sta., (1) at 10:17 A. M.; (2) at 11:20 A. M.; (3) at 12:30 P. M.; (4) at 13:26 P. M. Time tables at principal hotels and offices. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott's Express.
A. M. SMITH, C. E. LAMBERT,
Gen'l Superintendent. Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

READING SYSTEM
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R.

Liberty St. and South Ferry (time from South Ferry, five minutes earlier.)

EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN, AND MAUCH CHUNK—24:00, (7:15 Easton only,) 9:10 A. M., 1:25, 4:30, 5:00, (5:35 Easton only) P. M. Sundays, 24:25 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.
WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON—24:00, 9:10 A. M., 5:00 P. M. Sundays, 24:25 P. M.
LAKEWOOD, TOMS RIVER, AND BURNICA—24:00, 9:40 A. M., 31:00, 1:30, 13:40 Lakewood only,) 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:15 A. M.
ATLANTIC CITY—29:40 A. M., 31:00, 13:40 P. M.
VINELAND AND BRIDGETON—24:00 A. M., 1:30 P. M.
LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT, AND SEASHORE POINTS—24:00, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 31:10, 2:45, 3:30, 3:35, 4:45, 5:30, 6:30 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove, 9:00 A. M., 3:30, 4:00 P. M.
PHILADELPHIA, (READING TERMINAL)—24:25, 37:00, 38:00, *9:00, *10:00, ‡11:00 A. M., ‡12:00, *1:00, 31:30, 12:00, *3:00, *4:00, *5:00, 10:00, 37:30, 39:00 P. M. *12:13 Mdt.
24TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS—24:25, 38:30, *10:30, ‡11:30 A. M., *1:00, 24:30, *5:00, *7:00, *9:25 P. M. *12:15 Mdt.
READING, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE AND WILLIAMSPORT—24:00, 24:25, 38:00, 39:10, 10:00 A. M. Reading only,) ‡12:00, 12:30 P. M. At Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg only, 25:00 P. M.
SANDY HOOK ROUTE—From foot of Rector St., Pier 8. Atlantic Highlands, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch, Asbury Park, and Ocean Grove, 8:30, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 (8:00 Ocean Grove only,) P. M. Sundays, 10:00 A. M., 1:00, 4:00, 8:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.
FOR BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON

—*8:30, *10:00, *11:30 A. M., *1:00, 2:00, †3:40, *5:00, *7:00 P. M., *12:15 Mdt.
‡From Liberty Street only. †Daily, except Sunday. §Sunday only. ‖Parlor cars only. ¶Via Tamaqua. ††Saturdays.
Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 113, 261, 434, 1,500, 1,354 Broadway, 182 5th Ave., 25 Union Square, West, 153 East 125th St., 125 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Ave., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 800 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.
W. G. BESLER, C. M. BURT,
General Manager. General Pass'r Agent.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

Leave New York City, South Ferry, Liberty St.

Chicago, Pittsburg,	*12:10nt.	*12:15nt.
Chicago, Columbus & Cincinnati Express.	*10:00am.	*1:00pm. Diner.
Pittsburg Express.	*3:35pm.	*3:40pm. Limtd.
"Pittsburg Limited"	*6:55pm.	*7:00pm. Buffet.
Cincinnati, St. Louis.	*12:10nt.	*12:15nt.
Cincinnati, St. Louis.	*10:25am.	*10:30am. Diner.
Cincinnati, St. Louis.	*6:55pm.	*7:00pm. Buffet.
Norfolk.	*12:55pm.	*1:00pm. Diner.

ROYAL BLUE TRAINS.

Washington, Balto.	*8:25am.	*8:30am. Buffet.
Washington, Balto.	*10:25am.	*10:30am. Diner.
Washington, Balto.	*11:25am.	*11:30am. Diner.
Washington, Balto.	*12:55pm.	*1:00pm. Diner.
"Royal Limited"	*3:35pm.	*3:40pm. Diner.
Washington, Balto.	*4:55pm.	*5:00pm. Diner.
Washington, Balto.	*6:55pm.	*7:00pm. Buffet.
Washington, Balto.	*12:10nt.	*12:15nt. Sleepers

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. §Sundays only.
Offices: 113, 261, 434, 1,500 Broadway, 6 Astor House, 25 Union Square W., 273 Grand Street, 125 West 125th Street, New York; Brooklyn: Whitehall Terminal and Liberty Street. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN RY

Lv. Franklin St. Lv. W. 42d St.
12:15 A. M. Way Train Ar. 3:50 A. M.
7:45 A. M. Liberty Express to Owego. 8:00 A. M.
9:00 A. M. Liberty Express. 9:15 A. M.
*11:40 A. M. Liberty Spl. Sat'ys only. 12:00 Noon
12:00 Noon. Express to Norwich. 12:15 P. M.
*12:45 P. M. Saturdays to Roeland. 1:00 P. M.
3:00 P. M. Ellenville and Kerhonkson. 3:15 P. M.
3:25 P. M. Express to Rockland. 3:45 P. M.
*5:40 P. M. Western Express. 6:00 P. M.
*Saturdays only. †Daily.
Ferry Car seats at 425 Broadway only.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

STATIONS foot of WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET and DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

☞The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.

7:55 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Limited to two Buffet Parlor Cars New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:35 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:55 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars, For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:55 P. M. THE PENNSYLVANIA SPECIAL—20-hour train to Chicago. Pullman Compartment, Drawing-room, Sleeping, Dining, and Buffet Smoking Car.

1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS. For Toledo, Nashville (via Cincinnati and Louisville), Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.

5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car. For Welch, W. Va. (via Shenandoah Valley Route.)

5:55 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.

7:55 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland, except Saturday.

8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, and Cincinnati.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
7:55, 8:25, 9:25 (Dining Car), 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car), 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car), 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20), (3:25 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars), 3:25 (Dining Car), 4:25 (Dining Car), 4:55 (Dining Car), 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 8:55, 9:25 (Dining Car), 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car), (3:25 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars), 3:25 (Dining Car,) 4:25 (Dining Car), 4:55 (Dining Car), 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.
SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—"Florida and Metropolitan Limited," 12:55 P. M. daily. Express, 12:10 night daily.
NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week-days, 12:55 and 4:55 P. M. daily.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT AND NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 8:55 P. M. daily.
ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:35 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 7:55 A. M. Through Vestibuled Trains. Buffet Parlor Cars and Standard Coaches on week-days. Parlor Smoking Car, Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Standard Coaches on Sundays.
CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week-days.
For points on New York and Long Branch Railroad, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:55 A. M., 12:10, 1:10, (Saturdays only,) 2:25, 2:55, 3:25, 4:10, 4:55, and 6:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 8:55, 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M. (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 3:30, 9:00 A. M., 12:20, 1:20 (Saturdays only,) 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, and 7:00 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 8:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.
FOR PHILADELPHIA.
6:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 6:20,) 7:25, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, (Dining Car,) (9:55, Penna. Limited,) 10:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20,) (Dining Car,) 10:55, (Dining Car,) 11:55 A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 1:55 (Dining Car,) 2:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) 2:55, 3:25, (Dining Car,) 3:55, 4:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55 (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 6:10, 7:55, (no Desbrosses,) 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, (Dining Car,) 9:55 (Limited,) 9:55, 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 1:55 (Dining Car,) 3:25 (Dining Car,) 3:55, 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 5:55, (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.
Ticket offices 263, 401, 1,196, 1,354, 111, and 261 Broadway; 182 Fifth Avenue, (Below 23d St.;) 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 24 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.
Telephone "014 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railway Cab Service.
J. B. HUTCHINSON, J. R. WOOD,
General Manager. General Pass'r Agent.
6-23-1902.

LEHIGH VALLEY.

Foot of West 23d St. Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. Sunday changes. ‡12.45. ‖7.15. §5.25. ¶6.45. ††5.43.

	Lv. N.Y., A	Lv. N.Y., B
Buffalo Local.	*7.10 AM	*6.30 AM
Buffalo and Chicago Express.	*9.25 AM	*8.30 AM
BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS.	‖11.55 AM	‡12.00 NOON
Mauch Chunk and Hazleton Local	*3.40 PM	*12.50 PM
Wyomi g Valley Express.	3.45 PM	4.10 PM
Easton Local.	*3.40 PM	*6.30 PM
Chicago & Toronto Vestibule Exp.	*25.40 PM	*23.40 PM
THE BUFFALO TRAIN.	‖7.55 PM	*8.00 PM

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 115, 261, 290, 355, 1231 and 1354 Broadway, 182 5th Ave., 25 Union Square West, 125 Columbus Ave., 5 Astor House, 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Ft. Fulton St., Brooklyn.
N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

THE TRIP TO MAINE BY SEA
ON THE FAST MODERN STEAMERS
NORTH STAR AND HORATIO HALL
OF THE MAINE STEAMSHIP COMPANY

is the most charming short ocean voyage out of New York. No Summer tour complete without it. Steamers leave Pier (new) 32, East River, foot of Pike St., New York, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at 5 P. M. Returning leave Portland same days at 5:30 P. M.
Special Excursion to Portland via Maine S. S. Co.'s steamer Manhattan, leaving New York Monday and Friday, and Portland Wednesday and Sunday.
are for the Round Trip Reduced to $7. Good to return until Sept. 12. A delightful excursion that can be made in three days, with a day's stop-over in the beautiful City of Portland, and an opportunity seldom afforded of going the entire length of LONG ISLAND SOUND BY DAYLIGHT.
Descriptive book free on application at Ticket Office, 290 Broadway, and Pier 32, East River.
Telephone 3193-3199 Franklin. Also all agents.

MONTAUK STEAMBOAT COMPANY Ltd
For Block Island, R. I., Orient, Greenport, Shelter Island, Southold and Sag Harbor, L. I.

Steamers will leave New York, Pier 13 E. R., near foot Wall St., week days, excepting Saturdays, at 5:30 P. M. On Saturdays at 1:00 P. M. The steamer leaving on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays will not stop at Southold.
ADDITIONAL SERVICE TO BLOCK ISLAND.
On Saturdays during July and August one of the steamers of the Montauk Steamboat Co.'s line will connect at Montauk, L. I., with Long Island R. R. train No. 187, leaving New York, 34th St., E. R., 1:20 P. M., Pier 13, near foot Wall St., at 1:00 P. M., Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn, at 1:19 P. M., arriving at Block Island at 7:00 P. M.
On Mondays the steamer "Shinnecock" will leave Pier 13 E. R., at 8:00 A. M.; returning leave Sag Harbor at 5:00 P. M. Excursion tickets, (good only on date sold,) going and returning by boat, $2.00. Going by boat and returning by L. I. R. R. same day, $3.00.

CENTRAL HUDSON BOATS.

STMR. "RAMSDELL" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. PIER week days 6:30 A. M., W. 129TH ST. 10 A. M. for WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL, (NEWBURGH, and NEWBURGH; connects at CORNWALL with trains for all points on N. Y., O. & W. Ry. Sundays leaves half hour earlier and extends trip to POUGHKEEPSIE and RONDOUT.
STMR. "BALDWIN" or "ROMER" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. week days except Saturdays 4 P. M., Saturdays 1 P. M., for FISHKILL, NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and intermediate landings.
STMR. "NEWBURGH" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. week days except Saturdays at 5 P. M., for CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, COLD SPRINGS, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH and POUGHKEEPSIE; Saturdays, 3 P. M., and from W. 129TH ST., 3:30 P. M.

Hudson River by Daylight

Palatial Steamers "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY" of the HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE.
Fastest and finest river boats in the World. For the Catskills, Albany, Saratoga, and all points East, North, and West, daily, except Sunday.
Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex) 8:00 A.M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier.....8:40 "
" West 22d St.....9:00 "
" West 129th St.....9:15 "
Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Through tickets to all points on sale at leading ticket offices, including those of the New York Transfer Co., who check baggage from residence to destination.
Morning and afternoon concerts. Fine restaurant.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE

For Catskill and Catskill Mountain Points, Hudson and the Berkshires, Coxsackie and way landings. Steamer leaves every week day; Pier 43, N. R., 6 P. M., and West 129th St., 7 P. M.
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Connections.—Catskill Mountains, Boston & Albany, and Albany & Hudson Railroads.
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Steamers ADIRONDACK or DEAN RICHMOND leave Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M., week days only, making direct connection with express trains for above-named points. Saturday night steamer connects with trains for Sharon Springs, Saratoga, North Creek, Caldwell, and steamer on Lake George. Summer Book Free.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

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Kronprinz..July 29, noon | Kaiserin..Aug. 26, 10 AM
*From Pier 24, foot of Amity St., Brooklyn.
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Bremen..July 24, noon | K'prinzess'n..Aug. 14, 1 PM
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From Pier 24, foot of Amity St., Brooklyn.
Lahn.....July 19, 8 AM | Lahn.....Aug. 23, 10 AM
Trave....Aug. 2, 3 PM | Trave...Sept. 6, 10 AM
Aller....Aug. 6, 10 AM | Aller...Sept. 13, 2 PM
OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N.Y.
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St. Paul..July 16, 10 AM | *Sthw'k..Aug. 5, 7:30 AM
*From Pier "C," ft. of York St., Jersey City, N.J.

RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.
Friesland..July 12, noon | Kroonland..July 26, noon
Vaderland..July 19, noon | Zeeland....Aug. 2, noon
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway, N. Y.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE
MANITOU.....July 14, 9 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS.....July 21, 5 A. M.
MINNETONKA.....July 26, 9:30 A. M.
MINNEHAHA.....Aug. 2, 4 A. M.
MENOMINEE.....Aug. 6, 9 A. M.
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Twin-Screw Steamer RYNDAM July 12, 10 A. M.
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From Pier 51 North River.
Etruria, July 12, 11 AM | Lucania, Aug. 2, 2 P. M.
Campania, July 19, 2 PM | Etruria, Aug. 9, 9:30 A. M.
Umbria, July 26, 9:30 AM | Campania, Aug. 16, noon
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Navigazione Italiana a Vapore to Naples, Genoa.
REG. U. S. MAIL SERVICE EVERY WEEK.
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Nord America..Aug. 19 | Nord America..Oct. 7
Large cabine. Dining saloon on promenade deck.
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WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Teutonic..July 16, Noon | Majestic..July 30, Noon
Cymric..July 23, Noon | Celtic.....Aug. 6, Noon
Oceanic..July 25, 7:30 AM | Germanic..Aug. 13, Noon
Pier 48 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

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25 Union Square.
Phone 313S—1S St. New York.

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Short Ocean Trip.—Halifax, Sydney, St. John's. Write BOWRING & CO., 17 State St., N. Y.

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(Spreckels Line.)
HAWAII, SAMOA, NEW ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, and TAHITI.
Sails from San Francisco for Australia, July 24, Aug. 14, and every 21 days; to HONOLULU every 10 days; Tahiti once a month, "a trip to Hawaii cheaper than touring Europe and more delightful," Round the world, $680. Address E. F. BURNETT, G. E. Agt., Room "F," 427 Broadway, N. Y.

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For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.
Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.
H. B. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

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leave Pier 40, N. R., foot West 10th Street, daily 6 P. M., except Saturday. SUNDAY STEAMERS TOUCH AT ALBANY. Direct railroad connection at Troy for all resorts North and East.
Excursions, TROY, $2.50; SARATOGA, $4.50.
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Leaving Desbrosses St. at 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.,) W. 22d St. 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays 2 P. M.,) 129th St. on SATURDAYS AND HOLIDAYS ONLY 3:20 P. M., for Highland Falls, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, New Hamburgh, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Esopus, Rondout, and Kingston. Orchestra on board.

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from Pier 24, East River, daily except Sunday at 5 P. M., for Connecticut River Landings, connecting for Springfield, Holyoke, Northfield and all New England points. Send for illustrated folder.

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Surrogate Notices.

HEAD, JOSEPH A.—In pursuance of an order of the Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH A. HEAD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Wing, Putnam & Burlingham, his attorneys, No. 45 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of October, 1902.—Dated New York, April 23d, 1902. ISAAC W. HEAD, Adm'r. WING, PUTNAM & BURLINGHAM, Attorneys for Administrator, 45 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
ap23-law6mW

McADAM, DAVID.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID McADAM, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 220 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of September next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of February, 1902. CARRIE G. McADAM, Executrix. THOMAS McADAM, Attorney for Executrix, 220 Broadway, (Manhattan,) New York city.

Proposals.

INVITATION TO CONTRACTORS.
Office of the Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners for the City of New York, No. 320 Broadway, New York City,
June 12th, 1902.

The City of New York, (hereinafter called the City,) acting by its Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners, (hereinafter called the Board,) proposes to build a rapid transit railroad in the City of New York. By this advertisement the Board invites proposals to construct the railroad, to equip the same, to put the same into operation, and thereafter to use and operate the same upon a lease thereof from the City for the term of thirty-five (35) years with a right to a renewal of the lease for a further term of twenty-five (25) years, all upon the terms and conditions set forth in the draft of Contract hereinafter referred to.
Payments to the Contractor will be made for construction as the work proceeds as provided in the form of contract.
The annual rental to be paid by the Contractor under such lease, after completion, will, except as provided in the contract, amount to the interest paid by the City on its bonds for cost of construction, including interest during construction, but excluding bonds issued to pay for certain easements and the like,) and in addition one (1) per cent. on such cost of construction, with provision for contingent abatement or readjustment of such rate, (1) per cent. during the first ten (10) years of the lease.
The points within the City of New York between which the said road is to run and the routs or routes to be followed are as follows, namely:
From a point in the Borough of Manhattan, at or near the intersection of Broadway with Park Row, being the point of commencement of the Manhattan-Bronx Rapid Transit Railroad now under construction; thence under Broadway and Bowling Green to State Street; thence under State Street and Battery Park to Whitehall Street, and thence under and across Whitehall Street and South Street to the East River; thence under the East River to the Borough of Brooklyn at a point in Joralemon Street between the Clark and Furman Street; thence under Joralemon Street to Fulton Street; thence under Fulton Street to Flatbush Avenue, and thence under Flatbush Avenue to a point at or near its intersection with Atlantic Avenue; together with a loop or branch beginning at a point in Broadway between Bowling Green and Exchange Place, and running thence under Broadway to Bowling Green, thence under Bowling Green to State Street, thence under and across the line of State Street to Battery Park, thence under Battery Park to Whitehall Street, and thence returning under Whitehall Street, Battery Park, and State Street to Broadway; also suitable tracks and connections in the nature of loops under the City Hall Park, in the Borough of Manhattan, and around the Borough Hall, in the Borough of Brooklyn.
The general method of construction includes two tracks. These tracks shall be of the standard gauge, that is, a g

MANY MILLIONS OFF PERSONAL TAX ROLLS

$24,260,250 the Total Amount of the Reduction.

Well-Known Persons Who Swore Off Their Taxes—600 Names Arbitrarily Stricken Out—Commissioner Wells's Plea.

How assessments on the tentative list for personal property were sworn off is shown by an inspection of the tax rolls in the office of the Commissioners of Taxes. Including the 600, in round numbers, stricken from the list arbitrarily, the property of 17 well-known persons and the estates of 31 others, the aggregate reduction was $24,260,250.

Much of this was stricken off because the persons assessed have become non-residents, more because the property of estates had been distributed, others because the money had been invested in non-taxable securities, and the bulk of the balance because of the investment of the money in corporations that were assessed in a corporate capacity.

The affidavit of William C. Schermerhorn, who has an office at 41 Liberty Street, illustrates how the non-resident clause affects the city. Mr. Schermerhorn was assessed for $500,000 on personal property; in an affidavit he says he is a resident of Rhode Island, but prior to August, 1901, he lived in New York. He says he made public declaration of his intention to move to Rhode Island, registered as a voter at Newport in August, voted there, and in January, 1902, was judicially declared a citizen of Rhode Island under a law of that State passed June 15, 1895. His assessment was stricken off, because he further declared he had no capital invested in New York subject to taxation.

The following is a list of seventeen persons of prominence who either wiped out or secured reductions of their assessments:

	Tentative.	Held.
W. C. Schermerhorn	$500,000	.....
Caroline W. Astor	250,000	.....
George W. Vanderbilt	2,000,000	$10,000
Reginald C. Vanderbilt	1,000,000	250,000
Perry Belmont	10,000	.....
Mary A. Nichols	500,000	.....
W. Seward Webb	100,000	.....
D. O. Mills	1,000,000	2,500
Howard Gould	50,000	.....
J. N. Cornell	100,000	.....
John G. Coster	100,000	.....
Henry B. Coxe	50,000	.....
George Crocker	100,000	.....
William N. Coler	50,000	.....
William Colgate	150,000	.....
Bowles Colgate	50,000	.....
Florence A. Twombly	1,000,000	500,000
Total	$7,190,000	$810,000

In the foregoing list the following were non-residents: W. C. Schermerhorn, Caroline W. Astor, Mary A. Nichols, W. Seward Webb, D. O. Mills, Howard Gould, Henry B. Coxe, George Crocker, Bowles Colgate, and Florence A. Twombly.

Change in investments, George W. Vanderbilt.

Consent, Reginald C. Vanderbilt.

Invested in corporations, Perry Belmont.

Sworn off, J. N. Cornell, John G. Coster, William N. Coler, and William Colgate.

In the matter of thirty-one estates the assessments were sworn off or reduced because of distribution, the trustees being bona fide residents of other States; that the holdings are in non-taxable securities, or that there had been a change in the character of the investments. These are as follows:

Estates of	Assessed.	Held For
Samuel Baurhaus, Jr.	$150,000	.....
Franklin E. James	200,000	41,600
Edward Stern	150,000	.....
Robert G. Dun	500,000	250,000
Amos R. Eno	250,000	79,000
Trustees of Caroline G. Hoagland	1,066,000	391,949
Trustees of Emma Von Xylander	200,000	.....
Herman C. Fisher	150,000	4,950
Herman Fleitmann	300,000	50,000
Emma A. Schley	243,299	50,000
Francis P. Furnald	350,000	.....
Trustees of John Tandy	100,000	.....
Malcolm Graham	400,000	125,000
Annie T. Morgan	100,000	15,600
Pearson G. Halstead	250,000	150,000
John H. Hankinson	150,000	.....
Mary B. Harmon	100,000	49,000
Peter Hayden	300,000	100,000
Nat. D. Higgins	150,000	38,300
Joseph C. Hoagland	305,200	50,000
Jesse Hoyt	500,000	50,000
Thomas Hunt	125,000	.....
Collis P. Huntington	3,000,000	.....
Edward H. Kendall	100,000	.....
Thomas B. Winthrop	1,500,000	12,000
William Knight	100,000	25,000
Emanuel Lauer	100,000	.....
Arthur L. Loeb	200,000	20,000
Fannie R. Dieky	150,000	.....
Samuel F. B. Morse	175,000	.....
Abraham Mills	100,000	95,000
Total	$11,552,499	$1,609,399

Tax Commissioner Wells verified the figures, and said he hoped their publication might bring about some amendment to the tax laws.

"If this is done," he added, "and there can be something of an equitable assessment all around rich people who are taking up residences in Connecticut, New Jersey, Rhode Island, and other parts of New York will maintain a residence here, something which will operate largely to the benefit of this municipality. Something ought to be done to retain this class of people as residents. We can do nothing where a person assessed presents absolute proof of residence elsewhere.

"Now we stand in a peculiar position. We are sworn to look after the rights of the citizens as well as the interests of the city. Now a woman came in here with her lawyer, and the latter had a neatly prepared schedule on the face of which the lady was liable for a personal assessment of $130,000. But when we examined it we found she had no personal property liable for taxation. We told her so, but I don't know what she told her lawyer.

"Another, a man, came in and said he owned stocks worth $25,000. He was told he was not liable for assessment on them. 'What,' he exclaimed, 'I wish I had known that five years ago. I have been paying taxes on them for that time.'

"Still another who had been assessed for $30,000 on stocks called and said: 'You can strike off my personal assessment. I have sold my stocks and bought mortgages.' Well, he was told, 'You have simply jumped from the frying pan into the fire. Mortgages are taxable.'"

REAL ESTATE ASSESSMENTS.

The Increase of Over $72,000,000 in a Year as Shown by the Tax Books.

The increase of real estate assessments in the Borough of Manhattan, mainly for new buildings, of more than $72,000,000 for 1902 compared with 1901, is shown by the tax books to be as follows:

Below Grand Street	$12,211,700
Between Grand and 14th Streets	5,428,100
Between 14th and 40th Streets	8,450,000
Between 40th and 96th Streets, west of 6th Avenue	5,788,200
Between 40th and 96th Streets, east of 6th Avenue	26,484,900
Between 96th Street and Harlem River, east of 6th Avenue	4,345,761
Between 96th and 155th Streets, west of 6th Avenue	8,311,801
Between 155th Street and Spuyten Duyvil	930,450
Total	$72,151,452

These figures show the increases in the respective localities.

DETECTIVE SERGEANTS LOSE.

Appellate Court in Case of Promoted Patrolmen Decides Legislature Cannot Appoint City Officers.

That part of the amendment of 1901 to the Greater New York charter which provides that all patrolmen of the Police Department assigned to detective duty on April 1, 1901, shall thenceforth be permanently known as Detective Sergeants was yesterday held by the Appellate Division to be unconstitutional, because it contravenes Section 2 of Article X. of the Constitution, which declares that all city officers whose election or appointment is not provided for by that instrument shall be elected by the citizens or appointed by such authorities as the Legislature designates.

The case before the court was a mandamus proceeding brought in the name of William J. Lahey to test the right of himself and the other Detective Sergeants to their positions, the Civil Service Commission having refused to certify their names on the pay rolls. The amendment, besides providing for the permanency of the positions of those already promoted to duty as Detective Sergeants, gave the Police Commissioner discretion to appoint as many Detective Sergeants as he might think necessary to make the Detective Bureau efficient.

Lahey was one of the many Detective Sergeants appointed by Commissioner Murphy after April 1, and as the regularity of his appointment was not disputed, Justice Ingraham, who gives the court's opinion, holds that the relator was entitled to receive his pay. Justice Ingraham says that the Legislature in decreeing that those patrolmen doing duty as Detective Sergeants on April 1, 1901, shall hold such places permanently, in effect appointed such officers, a power which it did not possess.

BLAIR MUST GIVE ACCOUNTING.

Ex-Superintendent of Outdoor Poor Will Have to Tell What He Did with Old Woman's Money.

The judgment of Justice O'Gorman of the Supreme Court, dismissing the complaint in the action to set aside a power of attorney and for an accounting brought by Ellen Duff against George Blair, who some time ago was summarily discharged from the position of Superintendent of Outdoor Poor, was yesterday reversed by the Appellate Division.

Mrs. Duff, who is seventy years old, alleged that when she applied for lodging in one of the municipal lodging houses on the night of March 7, 1900, it was discovered that she had on her person a small sum of money and several bank books showing deposits to her credit of $4,700. On the following morning Mr. Blair took the money and bank books from her and induced her to sign an irrevocable power of attorney and an assignment transferring the bank books to him. Mr. Blair, so she alleged, immediately drew the moneys and deposited them to his personal credit.

The Superintendent, on the other hand, said Mrs. Duff voluntarily gave him the bank books, and that he, under his duties as her attorney, contracted with the sisters of St. Dominic to maintain, clothe, and care for her during the remainder of her life. He also alleged that Mrs. Duff was mentally deranged and wholly incompetent to care for herself.

On the trial it appeared that Mrs. Duff had been cared for by the sisters of St. Dominic until August, 1901, when on their opinion Blair instituted proceedings to have her declared insane. He, however, was unsuccessful, and then this action was brought. Justice O'Gorman of the Supreme Court dismissed the complaint because it stated "a cause of action ex delicto and it cannot be converted into one ex contractu."

"It makes little difference," says Justice McLaughlin for the appellate tribunal, "what the cause of action alleged is called. The enforcement of a right or the redress of a wrong never depends upon a name, and in the administration of justice the court looks to the substance rather than to the form of an action. The fact is that the complaint here alleges, and the proof offered upon the trial established, that the defendant has in his possession moneys which belong to the plaintiff, and this being true, she was entitled to have him account for any pay over the same to her on demand, and there is no allegation in the answer or in the proof upon the trial which justified defendant's action in refusing to do so. * * * It would be a sad commentary upon the administration of justice if this plaintiff, upon the allegations of her complaint, all of which were established at the trial, could not obtain from the defendant an accounting."

CLIFFORD'S DISMISSAL UPHELD.

Appellate Court Hold He Had No Right to Violate the Fire Department Rules.

The dismissal from the Fire Department of Foreman James D. Clifford, mainly for refusing to sever his connection with associations organized to affect legislation on behalf of the department, was yesterday upheld by the Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice Hatch.

Other charges against the relator were that he violated a rule of the department in appearing before the Charter Revision Commission in behalf of the Firemen's Mutual Benefit Association, of which he was President; that he was guilty of conduct unbecoming an officer or a gentleman in speaking disrespectfully of his fellow-officers, and that he was guilty of conduct tending to create the impression in the minds of the public that the Commissioners and officers of the Fire Department were persecuting the firemen. Clifford's defense to the charges against him was that of justification; that what he and his associates had done was not as firemen, but in their capacity as American citizens. Justice Hatch says, in the course of his opinion:

"It is manifest that the relator is utterly and entirely wrong in his assumption that he might do as a citizen what he was not justified in doing under the rules and law applicable to the department as a Foreman. It is manifest also that the members of the association of which he was President could not by mere change of form from association to citizen do those acts which the statute and rules prohibited their doing as an organized body for that purpose. It is also manifest that what the order which was promulgated sought to accomplish was to abolish, wipe out, and destroy all associations of the Fire Department under whatsoever name they might act which had for their object the promotion of legislation for their benefit. The provision of the charter clearly authorized the order, and in terms prohibited such combinations of the members of the Fire Department."

WOMAN RESCUES MAN AND BOY FROM RIVER.

A woman of slight build and fully dressed jumped into the North River, just off Fifteenth Street, Hoboken, Monday morning, and rescued a full-grown man and a little boy from drowning. The woman was Mrs. Thomas Simpson, who conducts, together with her husband, a bathing pavilion and swimming school near the scene of the rescue.

Mrs. Simpson is known all over Hoboken as an expert swimmer, and yesterday's act, according to her Hoboken friends, was only one in a long series of rescues. The persons saved yesterday were William McDermott, a deckhand of the barge Birmingham, and John Campbell, the four-year-old son of one of the officers of the American liner St. Louis.

Mrs. Campbell with her little son was visiting friends on the Birmingham, and the boy was enjoying himself romping about on the deck, when suddenly he got too close to the rail, lost his balance, and fell into the river.

McDermott was in after him like a flash and soon reached him. He got a good hold and tried to swim back to the barge, but the boy was too frightened, and, struggling to free himself from his rescuer, was strong enough to exhaust him before he could swim to safety.

About this time Mrs. Simpson appeared on the scene, and without even removing her bonnet bounded into the water and swam to where the exhausted man was struggling to keep the boy above water. She yelled to McDermott to hold to the boy, and then making fast to McDermott's port shoulder, towed him alongside the Birmingham, where willing hands hauled all three aboard. A doctor was then summoned, and little John, after an hour's shaking and pumping, was pronounced ready for another romp on deck. Mrs. Simpson as soon as she saw that both man and boy were all right, hurried back to the bathing pavilion, changed her clothing, told her husband what she had done, and then called the 10 o'clock swimming class to order. Beyond admitting that she had effected the rescue, she said that she would prefer not to talk for publication.

CAPT. REARDON DISMISSED

Guilty of Neglect of Duty and Conduct Unbecoming an Officer.

He Expresses Surprise at Police Commissioner's Action — Sergt. Lindemann Promoted—"Shake-Up" in Foody's Precinct.

Police Commissioner Partridge dismissed from the force John Reardon, Captain of the Greenpoint Avenue, Brooklyn, or Sixty-first Precinct, squad, who had been thirty-five years in police service and was a war veteran. The dismissal was the result of the trial recently of the Captain by First Deputy Commissioner Thurston, who, in recommending this punishment, wrote:

After maturely considering the evidence in this case, I find that on numerous occasions in 1901 and 1902, Capt. Reardon failed to make such entries in the blotter as required by Rule 5, Paragraph E, of the Rules and Regulations of the Department.

That he directed and permitted blank spaces to be left in the blotter by officers under his command, which spaces were afterward filled in by him to cover unauthorized absences, with the intent to deceive his superior officers and to falsify the records.

That he did on several occasions forward to the Inspector of his district reports not countersigned by himself, as required by Rule 5, Paragraph E, of the Rules and Regulations of the Department, but signed by some other person.

That on May 9, 1902, he made a false statement to Deputy Commissioner Ebstein, with intent to deceive.

My judgment, therefore, is that Capt. Reardon is guilty of the first charge—neglect of duty; and of the second charge—conduct unbecoming an officer.

William Strauss, the "Original Pantata," who was Captain of the West Sixty-seventh Street squad, was dismissed from the force on a similar charge which cropped up during the Lexow investigation.

The vacancy in the roster created by Reardon's dismissal was filled by Col. Partridge by the promotion to a Captaincy of Sergt. Ernest Lindermann of the Oak Street command. He was at the head of the eligible list. He became a policeman Nov. 25, 1874. Capt. Lindemann was sent to the Fifth Avenue, or Forty-fourth Precinct, Brooklyn command, Capt. B. J. Hayes being sent to the Sixty-first.

Capt. Reardon, who is fifty-seven years old, was appointed a patrolman in the Police Department in Brooklyn in 1867. He was promoted to the rank of Roundsman in 1877, and five days later was commissioned as Sergeant. He was made a Captain on April 16, 1898. As a Sergeant Reardon served for years in the Bedford Avenue Precinct, Williamsburg. He had been in command of the Greenpoint Station ever since he was appointed a Captain. He is the father of Nella Bergen, the opera singer.

When Capt. Reardon was informed of his dismissal he appeared to be much surprised. He had very little comment to make, however.

"This is a surprise to me," he said. "I did not expect such a thing. I did not believe the Commissioner would decide against me."

Friends of the dismissed officer said it was probable that he would fight the order of Commissioner Partridge in the courts. Hugo Hirsh, Reardon's counsel, said that he was not prepared to state what action he would take in the matter.

Col. Partridge shifted four Sergeants between the Greenpoint Avenue, Lee Avenue, and Humboldt Avenue commands. He had on Monday made some changes in the West Thirty-seventh Street squad. Sergts. Tierney and Ryan of this command changed places with Sergts. Cully and Morris of the Union Market command. With Roundsmen Bisland and O'Neill Roundsmen Bisland and Corey of the Union Market Station go to West Thirty-seventh Street under Capt. Michael Foody. Plain clothes men Bickelhaupt and Rogers of West Thirty-seventh Street went on patrol duty.

Col. Partridge said that the changes were "to increase the efficiency of the service."

CAPT. FOODY INDIGNANT.

Denies All Knowledge of Money Being Collected in His Name—Says He Borrowed to Pay Counsel.

A story yesterday about blackmailing of saloon keepers and others in the Twentieth Precinct greatly exasperated its commander, Capt. Foody. Although at the outset it appeared to exonerate the Captain from guilty knowledge of what was said to have been done, it was practically charged that special collections had been made to pay counsel retained by him to defend him in his trial before Col. Partridge and in defending his indictment by the Grand Jury. The amount raised, the story said, was about $5,000 from saloon keepers and keepers of places that thrived only under police protection. No corroboration of the story was found in the precinct.

Commissioner Partridge said that he had not digested the story and had taken no action, and did not know that he would recognize it.

"I paid my counsel fees," said Capt. Foody, "to Black, Olcott, Gruber & Bonynge. The money had to be obtained from personal friends, as I did not have it, and so borrowed it. As to the story published to-day, if there is any one getting money in my name or on my behalf, and he can be identified, I will proceed against him. I would welcome any legal evidence in regard to this or of any one going round my precinct and getting money on any pretense whatever. My counsel authorize me to say that they will act on any evidence of this sort. No one can say that I have in any way countenanced blackmail or the collection of money, and I do not believe that any has been collected. And there are no gambling houses in my precinct. If, however, there are two men, or one man, going around blackmailing in the Twentieth they're just the people I'm anxious to meet."

"My firm," said ex-Judge W. M. K. Olcott, "gets its fees when retained, and we made no departure from the rule in the case of Capt. Foody, who was defended by me and Mr. McManus. I don't believe that there is any more truth in ths story published to-day than there was in that which made Capt. Foody buy a forty-thousand-dollar house, and there was not a scintilla of truth in that. When Capt. Foody prepared to retain my firm I know that he had difficulty in procuring the money, and I have reason to know that it came from his own resources.

"As to the present blackmail story, let me say this: District Attorney Jerome, when Foody was on trial before Col. Partridge, did not charge blackmail in his precinct, but he insinuated. To be forearmed I examined sixty liquor dealers in the Twentieth, and got an affidavit from each that he had not paid tribute since Foody took command."

Capt. Foody was indicted by the Grand Jury for neglect of duty. Justice Foster has under consideration a motion made last Wednesday to dismiss the indictment on the ground of insufficient evidence.

JACOB WORTH'S SUFFERINGS.

Ex-Senator Compelled to Have All His Teeth Extracted.

Ex-Senator Jacob Worth, the one-time Republican boss of Brooklyn, yesterday had to undergo the operation of having every tooth extracted. The operation took place at the home of a nephew, Robert Kreuscher, in Rockaway Beach.

Mr. Worth has been ill from malarial fever for some time. He also has been a constant sufferer from neuralgia, and, although he has taken good care of his teeth, he was compelled to have them extracted or else suffer unbearable pain.

Notwithstanding that he is nearly seventy years old, Mr. Worth stood the ordeal well.

Presbrey's Ocean Guide for Sale.

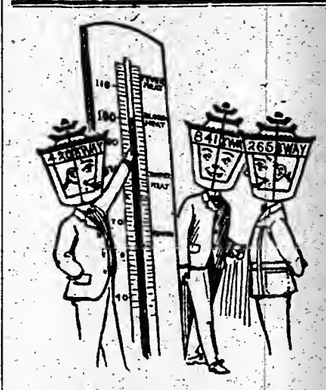
Presbrey's guide for ocean travelers, published for the Dominion Line, is not circulated free [illegible] for 10 cents.

SOROSIS
TRADE MARK.
THE BEST SHOE FOR WOMEN.

When gowns are sheer and light,—shoes are a most conspicuous part of the wardrobe.
They should be correct, fashionable and attractive.
Sorosis shoes have all these qualities,—they fit every type of foot, and conform to every demand of dress.

$3.50 per pair.
None Genuine Without the Sorosis Label.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-Third Street.



Sizzle, Says Forecast.

Hottest days are to come. Don't have to sizzle, say our skeleton suits.

Lightest Weight Wool Crashes, Flannels and Homespuns in Coats and Trousers—coolest, shapeliest and most stylish unlined Suits you can get, $10, $12 and $14.

Our $15 Blue Serges are light weights and perfect fitting.

How long will it take them to go—800 of our Roughest Straw Hats Reduced from $2 and $2.50 To 85 cents.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

Three BROADWAY Stores: 841 Cor. 13th St. | 420 Cor. Canal St. | 265 Near Chambers St.

LEGAL NOTES.

NO EVIDENCE OF UNDUE INFLUENCE.—Henry G. K. Heath, a lawyer of this city, has been unsuccessful for a second time in his attempt to set aside the will of his father, Henry C. F. Koch, who died on Sept. 5, 1900. The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday affirmed a judgment dismissing the son's complaint. Mr. Koch was married twice. He left his property to his two sons by his second marriage and their mother. He gave as his reason for not recognizing the plaintiff, his son by his first marriage, that he considered Henry "amply provided for by his grandmother, the late Mrs. Sarah Ann Heath," whose name was adopted by the plaintiff. Justice McLaughlin, who gives the opinion of the Appellate Court, decides that absolutely no evidence was submitted indicating that any undue influence had been exerted over the testator when he made his will. No obligation rested upon the father to make provision for his son, and it has been distinctly held, says Justice McLaughlin, that the presumption of validity of a will is not affected by the failure of a parent to provide for a child.

***

CITY WINS IN BRIDGE APPROACH CASE.—The Appellate Division yesterday handed down a decision affirming a judgment of the lower court overruling a demurrer to certain affirmative defenses in a taxpayer's action to restrain the city from further carrying out the contracts for the building of the steel and masonry approaches on the Brooklyn and Manhattan sides of the new East River Bridge. The completion of the contracts will not, therefore, be interfered with. The action was brought by William P. Knowles. The appellant held that certain clauses in the contracts, providing for compliance with the so-called labor law, were illegal, and would result in improper expenditures of the city's money.

***

MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE CASE.—The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday handed down a decision affirming the judgment of the lower court in dismissing the action brought by the Manhattan Fire Insurance Company and Otto Helsey, as receiver, against Joseph Fox and others to recover $217,248.63 alleged to have been unlawfully misappropriated and converted by the defendants as Directors of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company, which in time became the Manhattan Fire Insurance Company. The opinion, written by Justice Ingraham, says it cannot be proved that the Directors of the Mutual Company did not act in good faith when that company was merged with the Manhattan.

***

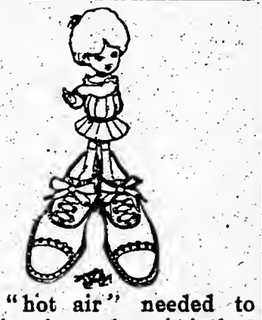
BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT REWARD.—The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday handed down a decision affirming an order of the lower court in the case of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Cmpany against Joseph A. Britton and others and George A. Romer. Justice O'Gorman granted an order allowing the plaintiff to deposit in court the $25,000 which it offered as a reward for information "leading to the discovery and conviction of any of the persons who have circulated such false statements or rumors," meaning rumors affecting the market price of stocks and securities of the plaintiff. There are several claimants for the reward, and plaintiff brought the action to secure a judicial determination as to who is entitled to it. The order is now affirmed, but the Appellate Division rendera no opinion.

***

LIVINGSTON ALIMONY FIGHT.—Mrs. Mary W. Livingston secured a divorce from her husband, William S. Livingston, in 1892, and he was ordered to pay her $4,000 a year. Livingston went to another State and married in violation of the terms of the decree. Subsequently Mrs. Livingston married a man named Raborg. Recently Livingston, under a plea that his financial condition had changed for the worse, appealed to a special term of the Supreme Court for a reduction of the amount of alimony. The matter was heard before a referee, who reported that the alimony should be reduced to $3,000 a year. Justice Truax confirms the referee's report and an order was entered to the effect that the alimony should be reduced $1,000 a year. In the original decree, it seems, no reservation was made by the court for a modification of the decree in case there was a change in the financial condition of either Mr. and Mrs. Livingston. A recent act of the Legislature, however, confers powgr on Supreme Court Justices to modify judgment in divorce actions even though no provision has been made for a modification in the original decree. After the entering of the order reducing the alimony Mrs. Livingston appealed to the Appellate Division, in an opinion written by Justice Ingraham, and concurred in by Justices O'Brien, Hatch, and Patterson, the recent legislative act is declared unconstitutional and Justice Truax's order reversed. A dissenting opinion is written by Justice McLaughlin.

***

DESHONG MUST PAY FOR VAULT.—Maurice W. Deshong, who some time ago aued the city to recover $914, which sume he alleged the city authorities compelled him to pay "under duress and actual compulsion," has received a set-back in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. In an opinion handed down by Justice Ingraham yesterday, in which Justices Van Brunt and [illegible] of the lower court in dismissing the case, is sustained. Deshong is the owner of th premises at 54 and 56 West Third Street. Some time ago he decided to rebuild. When the building was originally put up there was a vault under the sidewalk. When rebuilding, Mr. Deshong attempted to reconstruct the vault, but the city interfered, and Mr. Deshong was ordered to get a permit from the city authorities. For the permit he had to pay $914, which he did under protest, and sued to recover the amount, claiming that inasmuch as the city had never made any charge for the original vault, they had no legal right to charge in the second instance. In his opinion, Justice Ingraham said: "It is too well settled to need citation of authorities that no person can obtain a right against the public to use a public street by prescription. There is nothing to show that the plaintiff or his predecessors in title, ever acquired anything more than a mere license to maintain their vault, which was revokable by the public authorities. There is certainly no presumption that the public would be estopped from at any time resuming possession of the street or compelling the owner of the property to remove the vault.



No "hot air" needed to show there's no hot air in low shoes.

Cool, because low—comfortable, if properly built.

Ours are built that way.

"Russet" means leather finished but not blackened; means heaps of trouble saved.

Russet or black oxfords, $3.50 and $5.

Soft negligee shirts in variety that's rare; in many patterns equally rare. All the good materials.

Serge and thinnest nun's cloth suits; "flannels"; washable trousers; bathing suits, gauzy underwear.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Av.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

There is, they say, a certain style which distinguishes the travelling Englishman. Of another kind, but as evident, is the style and individuality identified with the best Custom Clothing—and with some—like ours—"ready-to-wear," which contains the best features of custom garments.

Individuality, style, "chic" appearance—peaked lapels on sack coats add to that.

In all our stores to-day:—

Light Cheviots and other Summer Fabrics, $15 to $25.

Stylish DOUBLE BREASTED Sack Suits, Blue Serge, Gray Serge (very light weight) and Light Homespun. The light colored suits especially handsome.

$15.

Negligee Shirts, fancy light colored and white, $1.00 to $3.50.

Bathing Suits and all other Summery things for man and boy.

Smith, Gray & Co.
BROADWAY AT 31ST ST.
Brooklyn { Broadway at Bedford Ave. / Fulton St. at Flatbush Ave.

HOME
INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

Office: No. 119 Broadway.

NINETY-EIGHTH SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT, JULY, 1902.

CAPITAL STOCK, - - $3,000,000 00

THE ASSETS OF THE COMPANY ARE AS FOLLOWS:

Cash in Banks	$634,686 54
Special Deposits in Trust Companies	430,586 48
Cash in hands of Agents and in course of collection	991,446 48
Real Estate	1,608,892 06
Loans on Bonds and Mortgages	124,550 00
Interest due and accrued	50,562 87

BONDS

	Par Value.	Market Value.
District of Columbia of 1924 ... 3-65 per cent.	$1,000,000 00	$1,240,000 00
United States, (1925) ... 4 " "	600,000 00	810,000 00
State of Georgia, (Registered) (1920) ... 3½ " "	25,000 00	26,000 00
New York City (Registered) ... 3 " "	600,000 00	600,000 00
New York City (Registered) ... 3½ " "	650,000 00	682,500 00
City of Richmond, Va. (1922) ... 5 " "	50,000 00	56,000 00
Northern Pacific-Great North'n (C., B. & Q. Coll'rl) 4 " "	400,000 00	384,000 00
N. Y., Chicago & St. Louis R. R. Co. First Mortgage (1937) ... 4 " "	112,000 00	117,600 00
Ohio & West Virginia Railway Co. 1st Mortgage (1910) ... 7 " "	100,000 00	116,000 00
Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis R. R. 1st Consolidated Mortgage (1914) ... 7 " "	100,000 00	133,000 00
Louisville, New Albany & Chicago R'y Co. 1st Mtge (1910) ... 6 " "	100,000 00	114,000 00
West Shore Railway 1st Mortgage Gtd. (Registered) 4 " "	100,000 00	112,000 00
Pennsylvania Railroad Co., Convertible ... 3½ " "	93,750 00	95,625 00
Jeff'nville, Mad'n & Ind'apolis R. R. Co. 1st Mtge (S. F.) (1906) ... 7 " "	53,000 00	58,300 00
Virginia Midland Ry Co. Gen'l Mtge Gtd Stamped (1936) ... 5 " "	50,000 00	57,500 00
Cleveland Terminal and Valley R. R. Co. (1995) ... 4 " "	50,000 00	50,000 00
Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis Ry Co. 1st Mtge (1946) ... 5 " "	25,000 00	26,500 00
Union Pacific R. R. Co., Convertible (1911) ... 4 " "	20,000 00	21,400 00
Standard Gas Light Co. 1st Mortgage (1930) ... 5 " "	50,000 00	57,500 00
Des Moines Water Works Co. 1st Con'd Mtge (1917) ... 4 " "	50,000 00	40,000 00

STOCKS.

15,000	Shares	Pennsylvania Railroad Company ... $ 50 each	750,000 00	1,117,500 00
5,000	"	Southern Railway Co., Preferred ... 100 "	500,000 00	465,000 00
5,000	"	Morris and Essex Railroad Co ... 50 "	250,000 00	475,000 00
5,000	"	Reading Company, First Preferred ... 50 "	250,000 00	210,000 00
3,000	"	Baltimore and Ohio R. R. Co., Pref ... 100 "	300,000 00	279,000 00
2,000	"	Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Common ... 100 "	200,000 00	208,000 00
2,650	"	United New Jersey R. R. & Canal Co. 100 "	265,000 00	734,050 00
2,500	"	Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago R'way Co ... 100 "	250,000 00	475,000 00
2,500	"	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R'way Co., Pfd ... 100 "	250,000 00	470,000 00
2,000	"	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R'way Co., Com ... 100 "	200,000 00	340,000 00
2,000	"	Cleveland and Pittsburg R. R ... 50 "	100,000 00	190,000 00
1,000	"	Fort Wayne & Jackson R. R. Co., Pref'd ... 100 "	100,000 00	145,000 00
1,000	"	Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railway Co., Preferred ... 100 "	100,000 00	200,000 00
1,000	"	Rensselaer and Saratoga R. R ... 100 "	100,000 00	200,000 00
1,000	"	Connecticut River R. R. Co ... 100 "	100,000 00	275,000 00
1,000	"	Chicago and Northwestern Railway Co., Pfd ... 100 "	100,000 00	250,000 00
1,000	"	Northern Railroad of New Jersey ... 100 "	100,000 00	97,000 00
1,000	"	Valley Railroad ... 100 "	100,000 00	128,000 00
1,000	"	New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R ... 100 "	100,000 00	220,000 00
1,000	"	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Pref'd ... 100 "	100,000 00	95,000 00
1,000	"	Union Pacific R. R. Preferred ... 100 "	100,000 00	86,000 00
500	"	Consolidated Gas Co. of New York ... 100 "	50,000 00	109,000 00
200	"	American Exchange National Bank of N. Y ... 100 "	20,000 00	53,000 00
200	"	Mercantile National Bank of N. Y ... 100 "	20,000 00	60,000 00
200	"	National Bank of Commerce in N. Y ... 100 "	20,000 00	69,000 00
200	"	Fourth National Bank of N. Y ... 100 "	20,000 00	47,000 00
200	"	Manhattan Company, N. Y ... 50 "	10,000 00	30,000 00
200	"	Merchants' Exchange National Bank of N. Y ... 50 "	10,000 00	15,000 00
200	"	Nassau Bank of N. Y ... 50 "	10,000 00	18,000 00
100	"	Bank of America, N. Y ... 100 "	10,000 00	50,000 00
200	"	Chatham National Bank of N. Y ... 25 "	5,000 00	16,250 00
200	"	Franklin Trust Company, Brooklyn ... 100 "	20,000 00	62,000 00
150	"	Long Island Loan & Trust Company ... 100 "	15,000 00	40,500 00
100	"	Van Norden Trust Company, N. Y ... 100 "	10,000 00	22,500 00
50	"	Metropolitan Trust Company, N. Y ... 100 "	5,000 00	25,000 00
				$15,918,449 43

LIABILITIES.

Cash Capital	$3,000,000 00
Reserve Premium Fund	5,405,511 00
Unpaid Losses	718,796 65
Unpaid Re-Insurance and other claims	675,454 43
Reserve for Taxes	50,000 00
Net Surplus	6,068,687 35
	$15,918,449 43

Surplus as regards policy holders - - - - - - $9,068,687 35

DIRECTORS.

LEVI P. MORTON, CORNELIUS N. BLISS, JOHN H. WASHBURN, BENJAMIN PERKINS, ELBRIDGE G. SNOW, GEORGE H. HARTFORD, HENRY F. NOYES, LUCIEN C. WARNER, WARNER VAN NORDEN, DUMONT CLARKE, JAMES B. VAN WOERT, JOHN CLAFLIN, WILLIAM F. HAVEMEYER, CORD MEYER, LEVI C. WEIR.

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ELBRIDGE G. SNOW, VICE-PRESIDENT.

HENRY J. FERRIS, EMANUEL H. A. CORREA, FREDERIC C. BUSWELL, ASS'T SEC'S. AREUNAH M. BURTIS, WILLIAM H. CHENEY, SECRETARIES.

A semi-annual dividend of seven per cent. has been declared, payable on demand.

New York, July 8, 1902.

Painters and Decorators' Society.

The following are the officers chosen at the meeting of the Amalgamated Painters and Decorators' Society, held on Monday night. President—David Callahan; Vice President—B. J. Cahill; Recording Secretary—William Thompson; Financial Secretary—Richard Waldron; Treasurer—Christopher Luman; Trustees—J. B. Liddy, Matthew Moody, and Joseph P. McEvoy; Business Representatives—Marcus F. Bull, Philip Snyder, William H. Sypher, Joseph E. Healey, William Coffey, and H. A. B. Quackenbush.

Succeeds Bert Reiss as Receiver.

Justice Gaynor of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday accepted the resignation of Bert Reiss are receiver for the John Goode Cordage and Machine Company. The Williamsburg Trust Company was appointed to succeed Reiss as receiver.

A great many coughs originate in the throat. Before they go down on the Lungs, Dr. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT will often effect a cure.—Adv.

Public Notices.

DEPARTMENT OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS.
The City of New York,
Department of Taxes and Assessments,
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway,
July 7th, 1902.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments of the City of New York that

"All the News That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Thunder storms, winds southwesterly becoming northwesterly.

VOL. LI...NO. 16,383. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 10, 1902.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark } Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

THE VATICAN'S REPLY TO GOV. TAFT'S NOTE

Delivered Last Night—Five Arbiters Proposed.

Holy See to Do All It Can to Aid the Government in the Philippines, but Declares that It Cannot Withdraw Friars.

ROME, July 9.—The answer of the Vatican to the note of Judge Taft, Governor of the Philippine Islands, concerning religious affairs in the archipelago, was delivered to Judge Taft at a late hour to-night.

As the Vatican's reply is in French it is being translated by Bishop O'Gorman of Sioux Falls, S. D., and Major Porter of the office of the Judge Advocate General of the United States Army. It will be telegraphed entire to Washington to-night.

The Vatican's answer to Gov. Taft follows:

The contract which the Vatican proposes shall be signed by both parties comprises twelve articles.

The first article says the Philippine Government is to buy the lands of the four religious orders concerned, the Holy See acting as intermediary.

The second article describes what are the agricultural lands to be bought.

The third article says that if some of these lands are possessed by corporations the friars will sell their share.

The fourth article establishes a tribunal of arbiters, to be composed of five members, two of whom are to be chosen by the Vatican, two by the Philippine Government, and the fifth by the other four. In case of disagreement as to the fifth member, he shall be chosen, in common accord, by the Pope and President Roosevelt.

The fifth article provides that the work of the arbiters shall begin on Jan. 1, 1903.

The sixth article refers to title deeds; these will be transferred to the Philippine Government.

Article 7 sets forth that payment is to be made in Mexican dollars in the period of time proposed by Judge Taft in his note of July 3, interest during the period of payment accruing at 4 per cent.

Article 8 deals with the transfer to the Church of ancient crown lands with ecclesiastical buildings on them.

The ninth article proposes amicable accord in the matter of the existing charitable or educational trusts which are in dispute. In the event of a failure to agree in these matters recourse is to be had to the arbiters, to whom will also be submitted the case of the Medical College of San José at Manila.

The tenth article provides for arbitration as to the indemnity the United States shall pay for the ecclesiastical buildings used during the war in the Philippines.

According to the eleventh article, the expenses of the tribunal of arbiters are to be paid by the Philippine Government.

Article twelve declares that the Holy See, in the sphere of action which is in its competence, shall use all its influence for the pacification of the Philippine Islands and in favor of the adhesion of the people to the established Government, and that it shall prevent all political opposition on the part of the clergy, both regular and secular.

The answer of the Vatican is compiled exactly as was Judge Taft's note of July 3. First comes the note, which says that all the studies of the Vatican were centred to render more clear, more precise, and more definite the conditions between the Holy See and the Philippine Government. In fact, the note begs that if something further with this intent can be proposed to freely express it, adding it would be considered with great pleasure.

The introduction proceeds in this tone until it comes to the question of the recall of the friars. It then says the Vatican cannot accept the proposition to recall the friars within the fixed period, such recall not being justified by reasons of force majeure. It would be contrary to the rights guaranteed by the Treaty of Paris, it is declared, and would put the Holy See in conflict with Spain.

The Vatican asks: "If the United States cannot order the withdrawal of the friars, how can the Pope do so, especially when it has been proved that all the accusations made against them were partly false, partly exaggerated, and partly inexact?" However, the Vatican promises that it will try to introduce into the Philippines clergy of other nationalities, especially Americans, gradually, as they are found ready or are adapted to the purpose.

The note agrees that the friars shall not return to the parishes they left, and where their presence could provoke trouble.

The note ends by saying that the Pope is willing that the school question in the Philippines be not insisted upon now, but that his Holiness hopes his representative in Manila may have an understanding with Judge Taft on this point, which is of capital importance in a country almost exclusively Catholic.

RAFFLES FORBIDDEN AT THE CORONATION BAZAAR.

Government Orders the Police to Prevent Them—Receipts Likely to be Considerably Curtailed.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 10.—The receipts of the children's hospitals from the profits of the Imperial Coronation Bazaar, which opens at the Botanical Gardens to-day, and in which the leaders of American society in London are interested, are likely to be considerably curtailed by the suppression of certain small raffles and lotteries.

W. S. Caine, Member of Parliament for Northwest Cornwall, whose chosen task it is to reform the morals of the empire, directed the attention of the Right Hon. C. T. Ritchie, the Home Secretary, in the House of Commons yesterday to the public announcement of these raffles, and Mr. Ritchie replied that the police had been informed of the advertisements and arrangements had been made to prevent lotteries at the bazaar.

Yet all the big clubs in London have annual sweepstakes on the Derby, while there are whisperings about occasional friendly pools in the members' lobby of the House of Commons. All forms of public betting go on, and the professional bookmakers flourish unmolested.

GAY SLUMMING PARTY CAUGHT IN A RAID.

Police Show Little Favor to a Hysterical Young Woman.

Another effort to clean up the Bowery was made last night by Inspector Brooks, who raided several resorts with the assistance of Capt. Walsh of the Eldridge Street Station, his detectives, and twenty-five policemen in plain clothes. The raids were made on warrants issued yesterday by Justice Holbrook in the Court of Special Sessions. Inspector Brooks had detectives from other precincts get the evidence against the resorts, which was snbmitted to and approved by the District Attorney.

The policemen were divided into squads and the raids were made almost simultaneously. The persons for whom warrants bad been issued were taken into custody without any demonstration or any great amount of excitement, until a squad of policemen, under command of Sergt. McDermott, entered a resort at 2 and 4 Bayard Street.

There they encountered a slumming party whom "Chuck" Connors had been guilding through the lower section of the city. The party consisted of three stylishly dressed men and a handsome young woman, who were seated at one of the tables drinking wine. They were glancing around the dingy rear room of the saloon and eying with interest the men and women who laughed, drank and smoked cigarettes, while a thin young man played "rag time" airs on an old piano, when suddenly eight men burst into the place.

The slumming party were too much taken up with the strange surroundings to notice anything remarkable about the sudden advent of eight men, who rushed to the rear of the room. Suddenly one of the men slammed the door and stood with his back against it, while the others commenced to place under arrest every one of the women in the place.

"I'm getting nervous," the young woman remarked to one of her companions. "What are those men doing to those unfortunate women? Why don't they let them alone. Oh, we must get out of here!"

Saying this she sprang to her feet and started for the door, her escorts following her.

A policeman in plain clothes, who guarded the door, waved them aside.

"You men can go out, but the women must stay until the wagon arrives," he said.

"Gee," ejaculated "Chuck" Connors. "If this isn't a raid; but, say, these here people are all to the good."

"I don't care who she's with," replied the policeman. "The orders are that every woman found here must be arrested, and she can't get out of here."

While "Chuck" Connors was trying to prevail upon the policeman to allow him and his party to depart from the place, he and the three men were pushed out on the sidewalk. One of the men, who, it was said, is a prominent lawyer, immediately returned to the resort and stood by the young woman, who had become hysterical with fear.

He refused to leave the place, and he and his companion were compelled to stand in the midst of the group of women who were arrested by the policemen.

A large crowd had gathered outside the place, and the excitement grew apace when the rumor spread that a "swell slumming party" had been captured.

When the patrol wagon drove up to the curb the young woman begged so piteously to be spared the disgrace of riding to the station house that the Sergeant consented to allow her to walk in the custody of one of the officers. After the habitues of the place and the alleged manager, Fannie Tichner, nineteen years old, of 1 Forsyth Street, had been led to the wagon and driven away, the crowd lingered until the young woman and the lawyer were taken out.

With a policeman on each side of her she walked to the Eldridge Street Station, followed by a big crowd.

"You wouldn't think she was one of them, would you?" said some one in the crowd as young men and girls ran in front of the prisoner and looked into her face. She was sobbing and shrank from the officer, who tried to calm the girl, and not until she reached the station house did she raise her head. Her companion, the lawyer, who followed her, was deeply affected.

By the time the station house was reached the crowds had become so dense that the reserves were turned out to clear the streets. Whn the young woman was led into the station house the women taken at the Bayard Street resort were being arraigned before the Sergeant.

"Oh, picase don't put me in a cell," she cried. "It will kill me; please don't."

The Sergeant, seeing that a mistake had been made, ordered that the young woman be sent to the Captain's room. There the lawyer explained that the party were out on a slumming tour and had gone into the Bayard Street resort merely to see the place. This was evident of course, but Inspector Brooks had ordered that every woman found in any of the places where evidence had been gotten should be placed under arrest.

When matters were finally adjusted the young woman and her companion were allowed to go. The police did not get her name, but she told them she lived at the Hotel Imperial.

As the party left the station house the crowd followed them, setting up a cheer. They walked hurriedly away and boarded a Grand Street car.

Several policemen went to 111 Bowery and arrested Edward Lynch, forty-two years old, the proprietor of a saloon there, charging him with keeping a disorderly house.

At 9 Bowery they arrested William Reynolds, twenty-seven years old, of 409 Van Brunt Street, Brooklyn, charging him with keeping a disorderly house.

Charles White, forty-nine years old, of 6 Jackson Street, and William H. Galway, twenty-four years old, of 57 Bowery, were arrested at the latter address charged with violating the liquor tax law.

The resort at 2 and 4 Bayard Street, where the slumming party was entrapped, is conducted, the police say, by Josephine Goldberger. She was not arrested.

Scarcity of Coke in Pennsylvania.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, July 9.—As a result of the scarcity of coke, the Fannie Blast Furnace at West Middlesex, Penn., has been banked. Local manufacturers of pig iron say the shortage of coke will probably result in closing down several furnaces in the two valleys by the latter part of the week. Heavy purchase of Cornellsville coke by the Eastern furnaces on account of the anthracite coal miners' strike is attributed as a large factor in creating the shortage of coke.

Union Gas Corporation Formed.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 9.—As a result of the labors of Robert C. Hall of R. C. Hall & Co., stock brokers, the Union Gas Corporation, with a capital of $6,000,000 and an authorized bond issue to the amount of $2,000,000, has been formed to take over the gas properties of Theodore N. Barnsdall. They are located in the Pennsylvania and West Virginia oil fields and are said to supply fuel to extensive territories.

DISBROW COMMITTED ON A CHARGE OF MURDER

His Lawyer Declined to Call Witnesses in Defense.

Demonstration Against the Prisoner in the Hall of Examination—District Attorney Declared that Disbrow Lied.

GOOD GROUND, N. Y., July 9.—Lonis Disbrow went back to the Riverhead Jail this afternoon a prisoner, committed for the action of the next Grand Jury on the charge of murder in the case of Clarence Foster and Sarah R. Lawrence. The hearing came to a sudden ending to-day. Mr. Miles, counsel for the young man, pnt in no defense, saying that he would wait until the trial of the case to do so, as he felt sure that no matter what evidence he adduced, his client would be held. It is exactly a month ago to-night since Disbrow, Foster, and "Dimple" Lawrence started on the drive from Corwin's house that ended in two of the party meeting death in the waters of Tiana Bay.

Disbrow took his commitment coolly. Only once did he sbow any emotion or excitement. That was when District Attorney Smith closed his summing up by shouting at Disbrow: "You lied, you know you lied!" Disbrow gripped the arms of his chair and began to rise, startled more than anything else. Sheriff Wells and Mr. Miles placed their hands on Dishrow and he sat back in his chair.

Justice Foster reviewed the case very fully before announcing the commitment. When the decision was announced the crowd in the hall burst into cheers, and there was much hand clapping. Deputy Sheriffs tried to stop the demonstration, but it was continued for several minutes.

After the hall was cleared, Mr. Miles said: "What I expected would happen has happened. Disbrow has been held. It would have been very foolish for me to lay bare my case at this time when it was practically certain that my client would have to face a trial jury. At that time we shall not only overturn all the evidence to be brought in by the People, but will make the case against the young man look even more foolish than it does now. We shall show that Disbrow was wholly guiltless of any crime whatsoever. I am not at liberty to tell what further action I shall take. I cannot say yet whether I shall seek Dishrow's release through a writ of haheas corpus. That is a matter to be decided later."

The attendance to-day was larger than on any day since the first. The first witness to-day was Albert T. Hahn, a bayman. He saw Foster's body on the day it was recovered. He saw a cut and some blood on the face. James Cassidy, hayman, testified that he saw the cut on the face. A. C. Mott, another hayman, who lives on the shores of Tiana, testified that he heard no outcry the night that Foster and the girl met death. Mr. Miles questioned him about stakes and buoys to indicate that Foster's wound might have been caused by his head striking one of the submerged stakes when he fell into the water. The District Attorney's questions induced Mott to say that he was familiar with the locations of the various oyster beds, and that he knew of none within half a mile of the spot where the body of Foster was found, and where, it is supposed, it sank.

Mr. Miles insisted that District Attorney Smith recall Dr. Chattle, who testified to having examined the body before the Coroner saw it, and contradicted the Coroner by saying there was a wound on the forehead which was there before death. Mr. Smith wanted Mr. Miles to make the doctor his witness, but Mr. Miles insisted that he be recalled by the prosecution, and Mr. Smith yielded.

Nothing important was developed until Mr. Miles asked Dr. Chattle if blood ever issued from a drowned body. The reply was: "Not except from concussion."

"If Foster died from concussion would not a proper autopsy show that fact?"

"No. Concussion is partial insensibility caused by shaking up the brain tissue."

Mr. Miles read the report of the autopsy, as made by Dr. Benjamin, and asked if the same conditions might not obtain if death resulted from concussion or by drowning. Dr. Chattle said they might.

In reply to questions of Mr. Miles, Dr. Chattle said he had lived on Forty-ninth Street, between Sixth and Seventh Avenues, New York. He never owned a drug store at Sixty-fifth Street and Second Avenue, but admitted that he had pretended to.

Mrs. Smith then rested his case, and, after a controversy about the admission of the record of the proceedings before the Coroner, which had been filed with Justice Foster, Attorney Miles moved for the dismissal of the prisoner from custody, on the ground that no evidence had been brought in to connect him with the crime, if any crime had been committed.

Mr. Smith declared that he had traced the three to the water's edge. He wanted to know why Disbrow did not go on the stand and tell his story. The District Attorney dared him to do so. Taking up the statements made by Dishrow to different persons on the day of the tragedy, Mr. Smith, shaking his fist close to Disbrow, shouted that Disbrow lied and knew he lied.

The Justice said that the evidence pointed in one direction. While, perhaps, he said, the evidence was not of the strongest character, there was no doubt that there had been some crooked work somewhere, and there remained much to be explained that should be explained, and should be submitted to the Grand Jury. Therefore he committed the prisoner.

After the formal papers had been drawn Sheriff Wells took Dishrow back to the jail in Riverhead, to remain until the Fall term of court.

LAND GIVEN AS PREMIUM.

A Lot in Clifton Park, N. Y., Goes with Two Pounds of Coffee.

Special to The New York Times.

BALLSTON, N. Y., July 9.—The Saratoga County Clerk's office is flooded with deeds given by Walter E. Kelton to residents of Ballston and Schenectady for lots in Clifton Park, south of this village. The land is given away with two pounds of coffee. Already fifty lots have been disposed of in this way, and more are being sold every day. It is said that a wager of $1,000 was made that the land could not be sold in three months, so it is being given as a premium.

Excursion Rates to Western Points.
Low excursion rates to St. Paul, Minneapolis, Denver, Salt Lake City, Portland, Tacoma, Los Angeles, and San Francisco. Address Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry., 381 B'way, N. Y.—Adv.

Sunday Excursion to Mauch Chunk,
The Switzerland of America, July 13th, via New Jersey Central. Tickets, $1.50. Special train from ft. Liberty St. 8:30 A. M. Switchback 50c. extra.—Adv.

In convalescence use Johann Hoff's Extract, the great nutritive tonic. Prescribed by physicians. ACCEPT NO SUBSTITUTE.—Adv.

OUTLAW TRACY ESCAPES.

Nothing Definite Is Known of His Whereabouts—The Pursuit at Seattle (Washington) Appears Temporarily Suspended.

SEATTLE, Wash., July 9.—The pursuit of Outlaw Harry Tracy appears to be temporarily suspended. Sheriff Cudlhee has called in the guards from the southern suburbs, leaving only a sufficient number for a careful patrol.

It is believed that Cudlhee expects the convict, if he reappears at all, to show up in another part of the country. The posse that started from Renton with the bloodhounds this morning returned this afternoon after a fruitless search.

Since early this morning the posse has been scouring the country between Renton and Black River Junction. A large territory has been sentried, and it is believed that Tracy is hiding in the dense woods of this district.

Guards have been stationed at every road in the section. It is believed that he will soon make his appearance at some house and demand food, as he is known to be without supplies. The rumor that Merrill has joined his murderous comrade cannot be substantiated. No one knows the exact whereabouts of the desperado.

The Salem Penitentiary guard who is with the party at Renton is certain that Merrill and Tracy are once more together. Three suspicious looking individuals have been captured at Renton. The men have the appearance of tramps, and it is thought that they may be three of the four men who met Tracy at Black River Bridge Monday night, and walked through Renton in the convict's company.

At the jail they gave their names as Andy Neilson, Tom Madden, and Phil Ritchie. The first two say they are loggers, and the third says he is an iron bridge builder. Their statements as to their recent actions are conflicting.

A diligent search is being made for the fourth alleged accomplice, who is thought to be banging around Renton, or may have joined the convict.

There are rumors that the fourth man is none other than Merrill, but this is generally discredited.

Half way between Cedar River and Burroughs's hoathouse Tuesday the dogs in pursuit of Tracy ran into cayenne pepper sprinkled in the outlaw's retreating footsteps. Their nostrils were filled with the fiery substance, and fully ten minutes were lost in relieving the dogs so that they could again exercise their powers of smell.

Pressed to desperation, Tracy here made a circuit, headed due north, and plunged into the outskirts of the lake, where he finally succeeded in casting the scent. It was then dark, and the guard returned to Renton with the dogs.

WESTERN UNION WILL FIGHT.

Telegraph Company Ready to Apply for an Injunction Against Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 9.—That the Western Union Telegraph Company will resist the purpose of the Pennsylvania Railroad to oust it from its lines, is shown by the apparently well authenticated report to-day, that an application for an injunction to restrain the Pennsylvania Railroad Company from further interference, has been drawn up by the Western Union, and is ready for presentation to the courts.

It is generally believed that a temporary injunction will be secured until the courts can hear arguments on the differences between the two organizations.

The first clash came at Pavonia, N. J., where it was necessary for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to move to one side over five miles of poles and wires belonging to the Western Union to permit of the improvements now being made along the line in the vicinity of that place. Threats of injunctions were made at the time, but compromise was effected under a truce relating strictly to that particular section.

Since that time many acts on the part of the railroad company have roused the ire of the Western Union, and the telegraph company has decided to force the issue by asking for an injunction.

The most radical movement by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company within the past forty-eight hours has been the surrender of all free passes over Western Union Company's lines. Every message now being sent by railroad officials is being paid for.

DEATH OF MR. LATIMER IN ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL.

His Wife and Two of His Brothers at the Bedside—Fatal Wound Indicated Defensive Action.

Albert C. Latimer, who was shot in his home, at 318 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, a week ago yesterday, died at 9 o'clock last night in St. Mary's Hospital. Mrs. Latimer, two of tho man's brothers, and Dr. Robert J. Morrison, his family physician, were at the bedside when he died.

At the autopsy last night Dr. Wust, the Coroners' physician, and Dr. Morrison ascertained that one bullet, which entered under the eye, had pierced the left tonsil and lodged in the trachea. The other bullet, which, they decided, caused the death, was not recovered, but it was traced far into the chest. It caused internal hemorrhage. The significant fact, the physicians said, was that it had entered the left arm, and that its course showed that the arm must have been raised at the time and that Latimer was shot while in the act of defending himself.

At the time he received the wounds from which he died Mrs. Latimer was present. Because of the shock and resulting hysterical condition of the woman since then, the complete circumstances of the shooting are as mysterious now as they were a week ago.

Many conflicting stories have been told, hut the one elicited from Mrs. Latimer is that at about 2 o'clock in the morning last Wednesday she was awakened by the sound of some one moving around the house. She roused her hushand, and they saw, she said, a masked man come from the hathroom to the room where they were. Mrs. Latimer described this man as being about 140 pounds in weight, 5 feet 8 inches in height, and smooth shaven. He glided across the room to a dresser, and Latimer, springing from his bed and holding a hianket before him as if to shield his body from the intruder, grappled with him. There was a short hut vigorous struggle, the men swaying from side to side. The man broke away, and ran into a closet. He pulled the door shut and Mr. Latimer pulled the door open. At that instant two shots were fired, and Latimer fell unconscious to the floor. In the confusion the burglar escaped.

When the police searched the premises they found a bicycle lamp, a cap, and a pair of felt-soled shoes, such as are worn by guards in penal institutions.

Mr. Latimer was removed to the institution in which he died. It was learned there that one of the bullets had struck him in the face and shattered his jaw and the other had penetrated the left lung.

Mr. Latimer was thirty-seven years old and, besides his wife, he left two children. He was a stationer, with an establishment at 83 Maiden Lane, Manhattan, and he held the office of collector for De Witt Clinton Coupell, Royal Arcanum.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla
used exclusively by all leading hotels and clubs.—Adv.

Coolest Restaurant in Town.
The Pennsylvania Special runs from metropolis to metropolis in four hours less than a day.—Adv.

Healy's, Columbus Av. and 70th St. Finest à la carte service. Choice Wines. Music.—Adv.

MAYOR LOW'S CABINET HAS A NEW MEMBER

Mr. Dougherty Resigns and Col. Monroe Succeeds Him.

THE MAYOR'S EXPLANATION

Private Affairs of the Head of the Department of Water Supply Suffering—Mr. Dougherty's Official Disputes.

J. Hampden Dougherty has resigned as Commissioner of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, and Col. Robert Grier Monroe has accepted the appointment as his successor.

Regarding the change, Mayor Low said last night:

"Some weeks ago Commissioner Dougherty notified me that he feared he would have to ask to be relieved as Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity. Until a week ago I hoped there was a possibility that he would change his mind, but on the first of July he wrote me that he must finally ask me to relieve him. I have accordingly asked Robert Grier Monroe to accept the position, and he has done so.

"Mr. Dougherty, in accepting the appointment originally, told me frankly that he was not sure that he would be able to serve the entire time, and he has found, as a matter of fact, that he cannot afford to abandon his profession so completely as he has found it necessary to do since he has been Commissioner. He has worked hard and faithfully, and I have no doubt that Mr. Monroe will find the department in better shape in many ways than it was in at the first of the year.

"Mr. Dougherty has a certain special equipment for this position in a knowledge of the water situation that it has not been possible to duplicato; but Mr. Monroe is a man of capacity and experience, and I believe he will make an effective Commissioner."

MR. DOUGHERTY'S STATEMENT.

Mr. Dougherty, when seen last night, said:

"I agreed to take a place in Mayor Low's Cabinet upon the understanding that if the duties of my office should prove incompatible with attention to the most important professional matters in my hands, I might ask to be relieved after a lapse of several months.

"When some weeks ago I tendered my resignation to the Mayor I felt justified in doing so because the duties of the office had proved utterly incompatible with any other work. That the strain would continue for the next eighteen months seemed evident to me with my conception of the demands of the department, badly constituted as it is by containing such unrelated subjects as water, gas, and electricity.

"If, as I believed when I took the office, the time had come when large improvements and extensions of the water system might be initiated, no consideration would deter me from any sacrifice. But rightly or wrongly, I believe the requirements of the department will not be met before the State Constitution is changed.

"I believe I was able to be of service to Brooklyn in the matter of its water supply for a year before I became a public official, and I trust to be of service to the larger city with respect to its water system almost as much out of office as in it, but without a proportionate sacrifice. The experience of the past few months will prove invaluable in future work.

"I have told the Mayor that I shall cordially respond to any call he may make for advice or information regarding the department."

Mr. Dougherty said that his action was not the result of any friction with the Mayor.

"The relations of Mr. Low and myself," he declared, "have been and are very cordial. My reasons for resigning are simply and entirely as I have told."

The resignation of Commissioner Dougherty will take effect on July 15. It is the first break in the Cabinet of Seth Low. Ever since his appointment there has been frequent friction between Mr. Dougherty and other members of the administration. When the preliminary budget was being made up Mr. Dougherty asked for appropriations which were regarded as extraordinary. Controller Grout opposed them so strongly that they were denied, and Mr. Dougherty threatened to resign.

Later Mr. Dongherty framed a plan to use meters in every household. Again he was defeated and again threatened to resign.

Next the Commissioner was one of the first to complain of the use of soft coal, and a few days later was criticised in a letter from Mayor Low for using soft coal at the pumping stations. Then he went over the head of the Mayor and asked the Corporation Counsel for an opinion as to his right to use soft coal when anthracite could not be procured. He was told in reply that, while it was his duty to furnish water, it was still incumbent upon him not to violate any city ordinance.

Finally Mr. Dougherty wanted an appropriation to pay for the services of a consulting hydraulic engineer. The Aldermen would not comply with his request and Mr. Dougherty said he would pay for the man's services ont of his own pocket. He also favored analyses of the water used for domestic purposes hy a bacteriologist to be appointed for his department, the work to be done at the Mount Prospect laboratory. Other officials in the administration disagreed with him.

Col. Monroe said last night that he had first been approached on Tuesday with regard to the position, and after a formal tender yesterday decided to accept it. While he was not particularly familiar with the affairs of the department, Mr. Dougherty would give him the benefit of his experience, he said. He would bend his best energies to give the city a good administration of the office.

It is understood that the following personal appointees of Mr. Dougherty will tender their resignations to Col. Monroe:

William A. De Long, Deputy Commissioner.
James H. Haslin, Deputy for Manhattan.
Thomas J. Mulligan, Deputy for the Bronx.
Lawrence Gresser, Deputy for Queens.
Robert Van Iderstine, Deputy for Brooklyn.
George L. Rees, Secretary to tho Commissioner.
Reginald S. Doull, private secretary to the Commissioner.

Robert Grier Monroe was born in Philadelphia July 26, 1860. He was educated at St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., was graduated at Princeton in 1881, and subsequently from the Columbia Law School. He was admitted to the bar later, and has since been actively engaged in the practice of his profession. His home is at 1 West Fifty-fourth Street. He is a member of the University, Union, Reform, and Princeton Clubs, Southern and Pennsylvania Societies, and the Association of the Bar of the City of New York. Col. Monroe was an Assistant Corporation Counsel under F. M. Scott during the administration of Mayor Strong.

While never seeking office Col. Monroe, who gained his military title as a member of Gov. Roswell P. Flower's staff, always took an active interest in politics. In former days he acted with the William R. Grace faction of Democrats, and when ex-Gov. Hill was criticised in 1892 for his alleged snap convention in February of that year, Col. Monroe was one of the first to assist in what was known as the State Democracy. The members of that organization were frequently alluded to as anti-Snappers.

Prominent in the movement were Frederic R. Coudert, Maurice J. Powers, William C. Whitney, E. Ellery Anderson, William B. Hornblower, J. De Witt Warner, all of this city; Charles D. Cary of Olean; William A. Beach of Syracuse; William A. Poucher of Oswego, and Daniel Magone of Ogdensburg. They held a convention at Syracuse and sent a contesting delegation to Chicago, and while it was not seated, its members made a combination which resulted in the nomination of Grover Cleveland, despite the efforts of ex-Gov. Hill and Tammany against them.

Col. Monroe is a warm personal friend of District Attorney Jerome, and as counsel for the Committee of Fifteen was active in the raids with Mr. Jerome, made under the direction of that body.

RACING "TIP" CONCERN FAILS.

Hundreds of Thousands of Dollars Reported Lost Through Operations of a Western Company.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 9.—Hundreds of people living in Chicago and the smaller cities of Illinois, Indiana, and Wisconsin who had been drawing wonderful dividends from their investments in the Al Fetzer Company, a "get-rich-quick" concern which operated in horse-racing pools, received circulars this morning announcing that the company had failed.

The sums lost amount to hundreds of thousands of dollars. The towns that suffered the most were Hammand, Ind., and Appleton, Wis. It was reported that the people of the latter town had suffered to the extent of $50,000 and dozens of small cities are believed to have fared almost as badly.

Fetzer's operations have been under the surveillance of the postal authorities, but he managed his affairs so well that the Government Inspectors have been unable to prove fraud up to the present time. Dividends of $5 a week for each $100 invested were promised, and were paid punctually up to last week. Fetzer said he had a system of playing the races that was a sure winner, and the success of the early investors convinced the doubting ones this his system was good.

The head of the concern is said to have an office in Chicago, but the location is very uncertain. The headquarters of the concern, from which all circulars were sent out, and where all money was received, were in Hammond, Ind. A poor widow, who had put in all of her savings, is now penniless, and was obliged to seek aid from the city authorities.

Local sportsmen who are interested in horse racing were inclined yesterday to associate Fetzer's company with those of Hugh Morris, who operated two concerns in New York City a year ago.

CORN "SHORTS" SETTLEMENTS

Is Is Believed that the Gates People Will Demand Full Obligations—No Further Excitement.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 9.—There was a well-defined report to-day from a big office outside of the Board of Trade Building that one of the "big fellows" caught on the wrong side of corn by the Wall Street bull party had made overtures looking to a private settlement of his line. He was told by the Gates representative to go into the pit and buy the corn where he sold it.

This story, so far as it goes, without confirmation by either party to the transaction, indicates there will he no half-way operations hy the Gates people in dealing with the outstanding "shorts."

Few could be found to-day to express a belief that the price stopped at 90 cents yesterday because of private settlements, as rumored at the time.

There was no excitement and no new record in July corn to-day. Trades in a few small lots were made early in the day between 86 and 88 cents. Harris, Gates & Co. offered a little around 87 cents, as if to say to the "shorts" that the rise in price to $1 is to he put off for a day.

In all grain markets traders had some other serious conditions to face, as well as the suspense over the July corn deal. The trade was greatly surprised at the return of wet weather over wheat, corn, and oats regions, following the fair weather forecast so generally accepted last night.

The fresh down-pour caught the men in the pits "short" and easily scared. In less than a half hour wheat prices were pnshed up nearly two cents. There was the sharpest section of oats prices, because rains now will reduce the yield in a night. Even conservative members expressed fears that hay and oats may be ruined this year by water, as they were last year by the drought.

THE FIELDS' WEDDING PRESENTS.

Gifts to the Young Couple Married Tuesday Estimated at $1,300,000.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., July 9.—The wedding presents received by Mr. and Mrs. W. B. O. Field, married here Tuesday, numbered 475. Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane, parents of the bride, gave her a diamond and ruby collar and butterfly valued at $100,000, besides the house on Fifth Avenue and the lot for a country house near Elm Court.

Frederick Vanderhilt gave two dozen gold plates. A gold table service was the gift of Mrs. Whitelaw Reid. Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt gave the bride a large sapphire surrounded by twelve large diamonds set as a brooch. Henry Sloane, the bride's uncle, gave her a silver loving cup which he purchased in London, one of the finest ever seen in this country.

Harry Payne Whitney gave the bride a gold and silver tea set. Three men from a safety deposit company were engaged in packing up the presents all day to take them to New York. It is estimated that the presents are of the value of $1,300,000.

Only Twenty Hours to Chicago.
The Pennsylvania Special leaves West 23d St., New York, daily, at 1:55 P. M., arrives Chicago 8:55 A. M. Standard equipment.—Adv.

Sunday Excursion to Mauch Chunk,
The Switzerland of America, July 13th, via New Jersey Central. Tickets, $1.50. Special train from ft. Liberty St. 8:30 A. M. Switchback 50c. extra.—Adv.

New York—20 Hours—Chicago.
The Pennsylvania Special runs from metropolis to metropolis in four hours less than a day.—Adv.

Saturday Half-Holiday excursion to New Haven. Going via Sts. RICHARD PECK: return by rail sams evening. Rate $1.50. See Adv. —Adv.

NEWPORT EXCURSION, Sunday, July 13th, via Long Island R. R. and Steamer from Greenport. See Excursion Column.—Adv.

RUSSELL SAGE FIGURES IN STEEL TRUST SUIT

His Name as Co-Plaintiff Against the Corporation.

Later He Denied His Connection with the Case—David Lamar's Part in the Transaction.

David Lamar gave Wall Street yesterday a new exhibition. On the day before he had been discovered in the curious performance of starting a lawsuit against the United States Steel Corporation in the names of people who didn't know anything about it—discovered but in no wise cast down. By way of amiable response to criticisms from old-fashioned folks he yesterday introduced a substitute complainant—this time the Hon. Russell Sage. Announcement came by way of a Wall Street news agency, running in this wise:

NEWARK, N. J., July 9.—Vice Chancellor Emery has just signed an order on the application of Robert H. McCarter admitting Russell Sage as a co-complainant to the suit against the United States Steel Corporation brought by William H. Curtiss, J. Aspinwall Hodge, Bernard Smith, and F. W. Hopkins last Saturday. The interpleading bill filed by Mr. Sage sets forth that he is the owner of 8,000 shares of preferred stock and 2,000 shares of common. The order was signed by Vice Chancellor Emery in his chambers, and a copy of the new bill is now on its way to Trenton to be filed.

This news was attended by aggressive selling of the Steel shares on the Stock Exchange. The hear oracles delivered themselves of turgid recitations to the effect that this new development was indeed very, very grave. And another bulletin floated out from the news agencies, elaborating the Newark item, giving it local color:

Mr. Abram I. Elkus of James, Schell & Elkus says: "Upon the application of my firm, counsel for Mr. Sage, through Messrs. McCarter, Williamson & McCarter of Newark, Mr. Russell Sage has been joined as a party plaintiff in the suit of Hodge and others against the United States Steel Corporation, in which an injunction has been granted preventing the issue of $250,000,000 of bonds. Mr. Sage owns 5,903 shares of the preferred stock, and is opposed to the present plan for tho issue of these bonds."

Some more stock was sold. There was going to be a bad break—so all the oracles chorused. The venerable R. Sage in war paint was a savage spectacle to the whole room-trading contingent, and the tenderer hearted of the horde were loud in laments that here finally was their long-predicted Steel Trust smash with J. Pierpont Morgan and James R. Keene too far away in effete Europe even to put up a futile fight in its behalf. It was really almost soulless, they ejaculated, to sell the stock short; it was just like making money by taking birthday coins away from a baby. A merry crew were they who sold short.

STEEL STOCKS STILL ROSE.

"But why doesn't the stock go down?" some less enthusiastic folks began to ask. Instead of declining the quotations were actually creeping upward. The price for the common had been 38⅝, and it was now 38¼. Then came news agency bulletin No. 3—just one illuminating sentence:

Russell Sage says his name is used without authority—he is not fighting the Steel Trust—he is in favor of the bond plan.

Herc was a sensation. The Stock Exchange was closing. The stock was up around 39.

Mr. Sage's office was forthwith overrun by questioning phalanxes. The old gentleman was indisposed to do much talking. He was plump and emphatic in his repudiation of the suit begun in his name. Unwarranted liberties had been taken; somebody would suffer; he was not to be mistreated in any such way. Mr. David Lamar had just quit Mr. Sage's office, but Mr. Sage was not inclined to discuss his guests' relations with them. What he wanted quoted specifically was this:

"I have not authorized my name to be used in Steel Trust litigation at all. I don't know that it has been so used except from rumors in the Street that have been brought to me. I am one of the largest stockholders of the United States Steel Corporation, and I wouldn't attack my own property. I gave my proxy to vote for the bond conversion plan, and so cannot appear as complainant in an action to prevent that plan."

Mr. Sage waived questions aside blithely. He volunteered the information, however, that as soon as he had heard the report that his name had been used he got into communication with important Directors of the Steel Corporation, to whom he had given the assurance that he was not suing them, and that he did not propose to let anybody wrongfully use his name in efforts to harass the company. They knew that he favored the preferred stock retirement plan, for he had authorized them to vote his stock for it.

Mr. Sage said somebody would smart for their wickedness. This promise was later quoted to Mr. David Lamar. Mr. David Lamar laughed voluminously.

THE LAWYERS IN THE CASE.

Mr. Lamar was camped at the law offices of James Schell & Elkus, the firm that had filed the papers in Mr. Sage's name—a firm which has not infrequently publicly appeared in litigation for Mr. Sage, one notable example being in the case where John Bloodgoood's clerk, Laidlaw, sought damages on the ground that Mr. Sage had defended himself against a dynamite explosion by using him as a blanket. It was Mr. Elkus who yesterday afternoon spoke for the firm. If had acted in good faith, he insisted. Mr. Elkus did not enter into the spirit of Mr. Lamar's merriment. He had prepared a formal statement, and he advised Mr. Lamar to be quiet. This is Mr. Elkus's memorandum, including a bit of correspondence from Mr. Russell Sage:

With reference to the statement that Mr. Sago did not authorize my firm to have him intervene as a party plaintiff in the action brought by Hodge and others against the United States Steel Corporation, Mr. Sago informs me just now that he did authorize me to take the proceeding, but he finds he gave his proxy to Mr. Morgan to vote for the issne of the bonds, and therefore has requested me to take the necessary proceedings to withdraw his name as plaintiff. The instruction to institute the proceeding was given to me personally by Mr. Sage, and he confirms it. Mr. Sage has written me the following letter:

Dear Mr. Elkus: Yours of tho 9th inst. received, informing me that I have been made a plaintiff in the suit brought by Hodge and others against the United States Steel Company enjoining the issue of $250

pose of confirming the news, but was unable to see him, as he was out at the time. Subsequently I learned at Mr. Sage's office that there was a question concerning his real status in the action, and that I could obtain further information by calling here, at the law offices of James, Schell & Elkus.

"I think there is more beck of this suit than bas yet appeared.

"I am quite sure this is not one of the so-called strike suits—in other words, that this is not a suit (so far as the original plaintiffs ars concerned) brought simply in order that the plaintiffs may be bought off or placated. An entirely different and a very proper motive, I believe, has inspired Mr. Hodge and his associated plaintiffs."

Mr. David Lamar concluded his illumination with another feat in laughter. He avers between his merry outbursts that he "doesn't authorize" the Wall Street belief that he personally is pretty much all there is to this latest expedition against the United States Steel Corporation. But Mr. Lamar does not affect to be hurt by other people's opinions. He has for as much as three or four years been one of Wall Street's picturesque figures. He calls himself "The Buccaneer," and is not popularly accused of failing to live up to the title. Litigation is one of his specialties—litigation not against little folks, but litigation wherein the big corporations are wrestled with. He has had some profitable victories. He was credited a year ago with having become a millionaire. He was one of last year's conspicuous yachtsmen, dubbing his boat The Pirate. On the Speedway he is much in evidence, having a score of speedy trotters in his stables. His home down on the Jersey shore is a mansion into whose construction and furnishings he is credited with having put $500,000 or more.

Mr. David Lamar's acquaintance is not newly made at Mr. Russell Sage's office. It was in joint account with Mr. Lamar that Mr. Sage a year or two ago "intervened" in the affairs of the Union Pacific Railroad Company. Gen. Samuel Thomas was of the coterie. They discovered that the Government was being imposed upon by Wall Street financiers who had left them out of an underwriting syndicate and they were shocked. The campaign had vicissitudes. A part of the time Mr. Lamar and his associates were at outs, but Mr. Lamar himself says that for the most part they acted nobly. Mr. Lamar was not admitted, however, by Gen. Thomas to the purifying process, whereby he and Mr. Bourke Cockran later protected themselves against the Consolidated Gas Company's worldly ways. Mr. Lamar incidentally went into a Smelters' Trust reform movement in the New Jersey courts without inviting co-operation from either Mr. Sage or Gen. Thomas—and that was his richest find.

David Lamar is a young man, not yet forty. He isn't of a nervous disposition. He yesterday heard this quoted from an executive officer of the United States Steel corporation:

"For the benefit of those contemplating suits of a nature similar to some that have been brought, we will say that we will not only fight these suits in court, but we will direct our efforts to an exposure of the motives and the men behind some of them. Concerning the honesty of the instigators of the suits now pending we have nothing to say—the questions raised will be determined on their merits; but any attempts at blackmail in the future will be fought to a finish and will result in some startling revelations. Attacks by certain parties will be welcomed because they will afford an opportunity to rid the street of an evil that has grown to formidable proportions by catering to it and yielding to it."

Mr. David Lamar's sole comment was a chortle.

The District Attorney is to be consulted. He may not be jocular, say Steel Corporation officers.

PALISADES PARK PROPERTY.

Gov. Murphy's Tour of Inspection—Fort Lee Monument to be Erected Soon.

Special to The New York Times.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J., July 9.—On the invitation of the Palisades Park Commission, Gov. Franklin Murphy visited Englewood to-day to inspect the properties which the Commissioners have bought for the proposed park, and the land where the Fort Lee Monument is to be erected. He was accompanied by ex-Assistant Postmaster W. M. Johnson, Surrogate Isaac Pell, Senator Edmund Waklee, Senator Joseph H. Tillotson, and E. C. Beckenridge. The Governor and several prominent citizens were entertained at the Gentlemen's Club by Abram Derondc, a member of the club.

After a long ride to the Palisades the Governor dined with William O. Allison, who owns one of the handsomest places in the cliffs overlooking New York. After another extended drive along the top of the Palisades he was taken aboard Charles Flint's steam yacht and shown the river front of the property acquired by the Palisade Commissioners and the property which they desired to control.

The money appropriated by the State of New Jersey for the proposed monument to mark the historic fort at Fort Lee is in the hands of the Commissioners, and a plain shaft is to be erected soon. The Palisade Park Commissioners have purchased the quarries along the river from Fort Lee northward to the State line, to prevent destruction.

RACING YACHTS AT NEWPORT.

Harbor Filled with Craft Awaiting the Opening of N. Y. Y. C. Regatta.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 9.—The harbor here is crowded with yachts entered for the New York Yacht Club races, which open to-morrow. The entries for to-morrow include nearly all the big yachts that sail under the club colors, and that make the yachting season famous in the waters of Long Island Sound. S. Nicholson Kane, Newbury D. Lawton, and Edward H. Wales of the Regatta Committee arrived this afternoon and completed arrangements for the racing to-morrow. Four courses will be sailed over by different classes. The first course is twelve miles to windward or leeward and return. The second triangular, nine miles to a leg; the third six miles to windward or to leeward and return, and the fourth triangular, five miles to a leg. No time will be taken for any yacht that finishes later than half an hour after sunset. In each class there will be a prize for first if two or more start, and a second if four or more start. Special prizes will also be offered on the same terms for the "Buzzard Bay" class of thirties and for the Newport specials classes.

A notice was posted at the club station this evening announcing that the rule in regard to measurement was suspended.

WHISKY DESTROYED BY FIRE.

Loss of $10,000 in a Front Street Building Early To-day.

Many barrels of whisky were destroyed about 1:30 this morning by a fire in the five-story brick building at 43 Front Street, occupied by Barrett & Co. The fire destroyed about $10,000 worth of property, chiefly whisky stored on the second floor, where the fire started, and on the third floor.

Whisky barrels exploded every now and then, but the firemen worked hard, and by smashing open the iron shutters, got at the flames and soon had them under control.

EMPLOYES' WAGES ATTACHED.

TRENTON, N. J., July 9.—Several of the Pennsylvania Railroad's employes in this city, who owe debts to local merchants, are without the past month's checks, a West Virginia collecting agency having restrained the railroad from paying the men.

The agency bought the claims for fifty cents on the dollar, and then instituted actions of attachment in West Virginia, where the wages of employes can be attached. The writs of attachment were served on the railroad company as custodian of the debtors' money.

Inquiry Into Stromberg's Death.

FREEPORT, L. I., July 9.—The inquiry into the death of John Stromberg, composer and orchestra leader for Weber & Fields, was adjourned by Coroner George C. Tatem of Belmore until Friday next. It is known that Stromberg committed suicide by taking paris green while in a state of insanity. It is reported that after he had taken the poison he hade his coachman good-bye. The coachman became alarmed and called Mr. Stromberg's physician, to whom he communicated his suspicions, but it was too late to save the man's life.

THE GAYNOR-GREENE EXTRADITION CASE

State Department to Appeal to British Embassy.

Special Attorney for the United States Reports that Political Influences in Canada Aid Fugitives.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The extradition case of Benjamin D. Grsene and John F. Gaynor, whose removal from Canada to the Stete of Georgia for trial on charges of misappropriation and embezzlement of over $2,000,000 in connection with river and harbor improvements at Savannah, Ga., has been sought for some time by the United States, will take on a diplomatic phase in a few days, when Secretary Hay communicates to the British Government the view of the officials of the United States Department of Justice that the Canadian authorities are pursuing an extraordinary and unwarranted course in regard to this matter.

The delays and embarrassments in the extradition proceedings resulted in the transmission by Marion Erwin, special assistant to the Attorney General, who has been in active charge of the extradition proceedings for the United States, of a special report to the Attorney General, under date of Montreal, July 7. In this report he calls attention to the fact that the legal representatives of Messrs. Greens and Gaynor are closely connected through professional and family ties with the Canadian officials to whom the Government of the United States must look for extradition of the men whose custody it seeks.

The report outlines the history of the dispute between the authorities of Montreal and of Quebec as to the custody of the accused, and relates how the Governor of the jail at Montreal, upon being served with a writ of habeas corpus issued by a judge sitting at Quebec, immediately conveyed Greene and Gaynor to the latter city. Mr. Erwin's comments on this action are as follows:

"In view of the fact that there were other Judges at Montreal exercising habeas corpus powers, and in such cases the Canadian laws give a Judge in the District of Quebec no authority to bring a prisoner from Montreal on habeas corpus inquiry, it is not believed that the jailer at Montreal would have adopted so extraordinary a course without notice to the parties in interest, except under high official pressure. The attorneys at that time appearing in the proceedings for the fugitives and moving to have that done, embraced, among others, the firm of Fitzpatrick, Parent, Taschereau, Roy & Cannon—of which firm the Hon. Charles Fitzpatrick, Minister of Justice for the Dominion of Canada, is a member.

"Of which firm the Hon. S. N. Parent, Prime Minister for the Province of Quebec, is a member.

"Of which firm Mr. Cannon, son of the Deputy Attorney General for the Province of Quebec, is a member.

"Also Mr. Honore Gervais, law partner of the Hon. Mr. Archambault, Attorney General for the Province of Quebec.

"Also Mr. Chauveau, son of the Extradition Commissioner at Quebec."

The report next reviews the motion of counsel for the United States to quash the writs of habeas corpus and remand the prisoners in order that the extradition bearing might proceed, and the fact that the evening before Justice Andrews was to render his opinion the prisoners attempted to drop that proceeding on a claim that it was illegal and through their counsel, Messrs. Fitzpatrick, Parent, Roy and Cannon, have other writs of habeas corpus issued to comsers before Justice Caron, a Judge with concurrent jurisdiction with Justice Andrews.

Attention is then directed to the fact that Justice Andrews in denying the prisoners' claim that the first writ of habeas corpus were illegal said that it was not for the persons who induced him to issue the writs of habeas corpus to claim they were illegal and avail themselves of such a means of escape. Notwithstanding this, and the fact that under Canadian law a second writ of habeas corpus cannot issue except on "new facts," the prisoners' counsel, on petitions alleging only the same facts, caused other writs to be issued by Justice Caron. The jailer in making his return to these writs refused "on request of counsel of the United States" to attach copies or to set out in his return the substance of the documents under which he held the prisoners.

Counsel for the United States, by reason of the Jailer's defective return, were compelled to move to amend it by annexing copies of the documents under which they were held, and the defective rturns were made the hasis of a motion before Justice Carson for a writ of certiorari by the prisoners' counsel, who thereby sought to divest Extradition Commissioner La Fontaine of power to proceed with the case, and this although Justice Andrews had refused a similar certiorari. Justice Caron after a week's consideration granted the prisoners' motion for certiorari and withheld judgment on the motion of the United States to have the documents showing the cause of the prisoners' detention annexed to the return. The report continues:

"In the meantime the counsel for the prisoners, who in England or in the United States would be debarred from occupying such dual relationships, have, in open court, challenged the right of the United States to be heard at all in these proceedings and its right to employ Canadian counsel to represent it in the courts. As will be seen Mr. Justice Andrews overruled these objections, but they have been renewed before Mr. Justice Caron, and it is uncertain what position he will take."

Attention then is directed to the fact that should the Quebec authorities finally decide to let Judge La Fontaine, the Extradition Commissioner, proceed with the case, and should he finally commit the prisoners to jail for extradition, under the Canadian law the prisoners must stay there fifteen days, and that during this time they have the right to apply for writs of habeae corpus, and it is furthermore in the power of the Minister of Justice to refuse to surrender the prisoners and to discharge them from custody.

In conclusion the report says:

"It will thus be seen that before we can finally take the prisoners out of Canada, we will have to submit the regularity of our proceedings in some very important features to a high official of the Dominion Government, whose firm was retained in advance of the extradition proceedings to resist extradition, and whose powerful political influence has been felt at every turn the case has taken."

Upon receipt of this report, the Acting Attorney General called the matter to the attention of the State Department, saying in his letter of transmittal:

"It has been a matter of great surprise to this department that such a state of affairs as that reported could exist in any country controlled by British sentiment and laws, and I respectfully request that the facts be laid before the representatives of his Britannic Majesty, in order that the matter may be dealt with in accordance with the high standards of British justice."

It is understood that the Secretary of State will bring the matter to the attention of the British Embassy at once.

NEW PUBLIC BATH HOUSES.

Monster Structure to Cost $200,000 and Accommodate 18,000 Persons.

Borough President Jacob A. Cantor stated yesterday that he was acting with the Dock Department to secure the erection near the foot of East Twenty-third Street of a monster public floating bath. The estimated cost is $200,000, and the structrue will be large enough to accommodate 18,000 people.

Mr. Cantor thinke that by next Summer the bath house will be in use. The details are being completed. Mr. Cantor added that arrangements were well under way for the establishment of another public bath house on East One Hundred and Ninth Street, some of the property for which has been secured.

Minneapolis City Officials Indicted.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 9.—The Grand Jury has returned indictments charging A. A. Ames, Mayor of the city; Fred W. Ames, Superintendent of Police, and Joseph ("Reddy") Coben with accepting bribes. The charges are based on the alleged collection of tribute from abandoned women, in which it is charged Cohen acted for the Mayor and the Superintendent.

DEMOCRATS CHEER PRESIDENT.

Members of the Missouri Judicial Convention Also Hiss the Name of William J. Stone.

Speciol to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., July 9.—The Missouri Democratic State Judicial Convention here cheered the name of Theodore Roosevelt and hissed the nams of William J. Stone, ex-Governor of Missouri, who was not present.

"Hurreh for Stone!"

"Let's give bim tbres cheers," a delegate shouted during ons of the long afternoon waits.

"For whom?" a Jackson County man, George Crsei, asked.

"For Stone."

"Who is Sloan?" Frank P. Walsh asked.

"Why, William J. Stone, candidate for United States Senator," the enthusiast said, hut by this time he had forgotten his three cheers and they were not given. Once when Mr. Stone was called for delegates hissed.

Again during the nominations A. B. Duncan nominated Judge A. M. Woodson of St. Joseph. Duncan, in telling of Judge Woodson's qualities, said among other things that he was a "better horsshack rider tban 'Teddy' Roosevelt."

A cheer started all over the house, but it seemed as though everybody took a second thought at the same time and remembered that it was not exactly proper to cheer Roosevelt in a Democratic Convention, for the cheer broke off suddenly right in the middle. It was a striking incident and one that everyoody noticed.

THE ILLINOIS CAMPAIGN.

Secretary Root Will Probably Help Senator Hanna Open It In Peoria.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 9.—Some member of President Roosevelt's Cabinet, probably Secretary of War Root, will help Senator M. A. Hanna open the Republican campaign in Illinois. Peoria is the place, and Sept. 24 the date on which the oratorical part of the battle is to begin.

The occasion will he a convention of the State League of Repnblican Clubs, a "love-feast" and speaking by party leaders. This was decided to-day at the Great Northern Hotel in a conference between John W. Parker, President of the League, and C. F. Buck, Secretary, and Chairman Rowe, Secretary Hoy, and L. Small of the State Committee. Congressman Hopkins also was present. A list of men who it was thought the Republicans would like to listen to was made.

Among the names are thoss of Senator Shelby M. Cullom, Charlee G. Dawes, Gov. Yates, candidates on the State ticket, and others.

A DOG MADE PRISONER.

Locked Up in Police Station Charged With Being Mad He Makes Many Friends.

While Sergt. Burns of ths West Sixty-eighth Street Station was busy making out reports yesterday afternoon a man entered the station house carrying a bag. He handled it with extreme care and kept it at arm's length.

"Well?" said the Sergeant, looking up.

The man carefully put ths bag down, and as be did so there came from it a eeries of growls and barks which brougbt the policemen from the back room.

"What have you got there?" asked Burns in alarm.

"A mad dog," answered ths stranger.

The man, who said he was Joseph Macaicli of 265 West Fifty-ninth Street, continuing, told the police that the dog had shown symptoms of being mad and that, not willing to take any chances, he had brought the animal to the police to dispose of.

Sergt. Burne ordered the dog locked up and taken out of the bag. Then by telephone he notified the Society for the Prevantion of Cruelty to Animals.

At midnight the dog still occupied a cell in the stationhouse, and ths police say that they are really getting very fond of the animal. Capt. Kear visited the prisoner, and reported that he did not look very mad. Having thus expressed bimself, he sent out and purchased a good meal for the dog.

The Captain said that he did not know how, under the new charter, the dog was to he disposed of if the society did not call for it.

CHURCH TOOK NURSE FROM THE PRINCESS ROSPIGLIOSI.

Vatican Would Not Allow a Blue Sister to Attend Her Because She Is a Divorced Woman.

ROME, July 9.—A great sensation has been caused here by the action of the Vatican authorities toward the Princese Joseph Rospigliosi, an American. Her husband is hsad of an ancient clerical noble family, and his brother is Commandant of the Papal Noble Guard.

On Aug. 26, 1901, Prince Rospigliosi married here Mrs. Marie Jennings Reid Parkhurst of Washington, ths divorced wife of Col. Frederick H. Parkhurst of Bangor, Me. The ceremony was civil, and hsnce was not recognized by the Vatican.

Princese Rospigliosi, who is now on the point of confinement, engaged an English Blue Sieter as nurse, and the latter took up her dutisa. But Cardinal Macchi, (Secretary of Apostolic Briefs,) hearing of this, forhade the sister to fulfill her duties, on the ground that the marriage was non-existent.

The Prince was furious, and exerted all his influence to overcome the scruples of the Church, but without avail. Eventually he was obliged to send to England for a nurse. Ths incident will, it is expected, havs important developments.

When the news of the marriage of Mrs. Parkhurst to Prince Rospigliosi reached the United States it was asserted that at first the Vatican refused its sanction because Mrs. Parkhurst was a divorced woman, but that, as the Prince declared she should be his wife with or without the consent of the Church, aanction was finally given.

The Princess is a granddaughter of Samuel Chester Reid, who commanded the American privateer brig Gensral Armstrong in the battle at Fayal in the War of 1812. On her mother's side she is descended from the Rowan family of Kentucky. About ten years ago in Washington she met Mr. Parkhurst, who is a member of the Maine Legislature and of Gov. Hill's staff, with the rank of Colonel.

The coupls were married and lived happily for a time in West Broadway, Bangor. They had two children. Several years ago they became estranged, and Col. Parkhurst sued for divorcs. The divorce was granted, and Mrs. Parkhurst left Bangor. At Bar Harbor ehe met Prince Joseph Rospigliosi, who afterward married her.

AMERICAN CAN STOCK.

Present Prices Represent $15,000,000 Shortage Compared with That at Its Floating.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 9.—Preferred stock of the American Can Company is beginning to look cheap. It closed to-day at 53, being 47 points below par, and 22 points below the average price at which it sold when the company was floatsd. The present market prices represent a ahortage of nearly $15,000,000 compared with the price at which tbe stock was floated.

Dismissing the common stock entirely, and considering the preferred as having represented the cost of the plants, the price of 53 is equivalent to a valuation of $2,853,630 for the entire property. Lasalle Street people think the company should be worth at least that. These figures etand against $41,288,200 of the preferred stock, and a like amount of common, which has been issued, thus far in payment of plants, and in adding to working capital. Evidently the water in the Can Company's capitalization is well drained off by current quotations. Trading in American Can shares to-day was only moderate.

ONE WOMAN IS KILLED, MANY PERSONS INJURED

Cars Crash Together on Hudson Valley Electric Line.

Collision Occurs Near Summer Hotel at Lake George, N. Y., and Guests Act as Rescuers.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKE GEORGE, N. Y., July 9.—A trolley car accident in which one woman, Mrs. Maude Stockwell of Stillwatsr, was killed and about twenty persons were injured, took place this afternoon at 5:30 o'clock on the Hudson Valley Electric line directly in front of ths Casino of the Fort William Henry Hotel.

An express car from Glens Falle, bound for Warrensburg, and a special car, which was carrying a party of excursionists, who were returning from Warrenshurg to Stillwater, cams together with terrific foce. Ths car carrying the excursionists, which was running on a down grade at the moment of the collision, was going at the rate of thirty miles an hour, according to tbe estimate of those who were on it.

The force of ths collision was such that the two cars were wedged together for a space of fully two feet, and every seat in the passenger car was broken. The passenger car was carrying about sixty passengers. They were members of the Stillwater Council of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics, their wives and children. They had been enjoying a day's outing at Laks George and Warrenshurg and were returning here when the accident occurred. The accident was witnessed by a number of friends of those injured, who had not accompanied the party ae far as Warrenshurg.

Ths crash of the cars and the cries of the wounded were heard on the piazza of the Fort William Henry Hotel, and in a few minutes eeveral bundred guests of the hotel were on the scene.

Prominent society men assisted in the work of extricating the injured from the wreck, and the women who were hurt were fanned and had their wounds dressed by society ladies, some of whom were in evening dress. Helping tbe rescuers was Prof. Edward O'Reilly, in a hathing suit, he having been in swimming when the crash came.

Viela, the motorman of ths passenger car, either lost his head or his car was going so fast that he was unable to stop it in time to prevent the collision, it was stated.

ENGINEER'S WILD RIDE.

Ran His Locomotive Until He Was Suffocated by Gas—Kept Firebox Doors Shut with His Feet.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., July 9.—Frank Krewson of 329 Acadsmy Street, this city, an engineer on the Pennsylvania Railroad, ebowed unusual devotion to duty on Sunday night in a wild midnight ride of forty miles, obeying his orders to ths letter and fainting when he brought his engine to a standstill, although it had not reached its destination, but had been driven as far as human endurance could stand.

Krewson was taking a passenger train through from Philadelphia to Jersey City, and as he reached Trenton he noticed that something was tbe matter with ths steaming. Before he reached Princeton Junction a flue blew out. He stopped his train at the junction and wired the predicament, but the train dispatcher commanded him to bring his train through.

Krewson refused to allow his fireman to go tbrough witb him, as he feared the gas would overcome the man. The fireman demurred, but tbe engineer deliberately kicked him off the engine. Then he started, with the gas blowing back through the flue hole and almost suffocating him. At New Brunswick another flue blew out, and the accumulated gas in the firsbox began to force the furnace doors open.

The engineer stretched out his legs to tbe doors and held them shut, burning his boots and afterward his feet in an effort to keep the doors shut. Ths steam pressure was 200 pounds when he braced his feet against the furnace doors, and when he brought his engine to a standstill in Elizabeth it was only forty.

When the engine stopped the train crsw ran forward and found the engineer in a faint. In an unconscious condition he was brought back to Trenton, and since the incident he has been treated with oxygen every fifteen minutes. To-night he recovered sufficiently to tell of tbe wild ride, but he made light of it, declaring that he was only doing his duty.

NEW ROCHELLE COMMISSIONER DISMISSED FROM OFFICE.

Result of the Serious Charges Against the Sewer Department Heads—Common Council's Decision.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., July 9.—Commissioner of Sewers George P. Roth was to-day dismissed from office by the Common Council as a result of a session which lasted from 8 o'clock last evening until 4 o'clock this morning, when Mayor Henry S. Clarke exercised his prerogative and cast the decisive vote, the other members standing 4 to 4.

It was alleged that the Sewer Commission, consisting of Roth and Joseph E. Ennis, had paid out about $10,000 to a contractor for work on the sewer in upper Webster Avenue that had never been done, and that soft earth had been charged up as rock, for the removal of which a much higher price must be paid. It was also charged that the Commission had compelled employes to contribute to the Democratic campaign fund at the last municipal election.

The charges against Ennis were withdrawn by a vote because he was said to be dying. The Mayor, however, vetoed a resolution reinstating him, and he is still under suspension.

Experts alleged that the contractor had charged for the removal of 3,533 cubic yards of rock, at $3.28 a yard, from the sewer, and that this item was greater alone than the whole quantity of rock, earth, and sand that could have been taken from an excavation of tbe size given.

Mayor Clarke caused the sewer to be opened at a cost of $3,000 for ths purposes of investigation. His opponents say that as this work was not authorized by the Council the Mayor will be forced to pay for it out of his own pocket.

The city owes Contractor Molloy, who did the work, about $25,000 on other jobs, and it is proposed to secure an injunction restraining the payment of this money pending the result of an action to recover the alleged overcharge.

FEDERATION OF LABOR MAY AID THE MINERS.

Henry White's Conference with President Mitchell—The Sympathy of President Gompers.

Henry White, General Secretary of ths United Garment Workers, who is also a member of the Civic Federation, came back to this city yesterday from Wilkesbarre, Penn., where he had been investigating the strike of the anthracite miners. He admitted that he had a talk with President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers regarding the best means of aiding ths causs of tbe strikers, but said that he had been misquoted in an interview with him in some of the morning papers.

"For instance," he declared, "I never said or promised on behalf of the American Federation of Labor that it would levy a per capita assessment of one dollar per week on each of its 1,500,000 members to support the strikers if necessary. That would he pure rot. I did not go to the mining regions as a repreeentative of the American Federation of Labor, but went to see Mr. Mitchell in order to arrange for some means of raising a large sum of money in aid of the strikers if they required it.

"I read to Mr. Mitchell a letter I had received from President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, in which he expressed his warm sympathy with the strikers and his desire to co-operate in their cause. Nothing definite was promised, and nothing definite can be done until the Executive Council of the Federation meets in San Francisco next week. I shall make a report as to Mr. Mitchell's views and plans at that meeting.

"The convention of the miners at Indianapolis, Ind., to vote on the question of a sympathetic strike of soft coal miners takes place about the same time. When I visited Mitchell I had letters of introduction from all the principal national unions."

ROANOKE COAL FIELDS OPEN.

ROANOKE, Va., July 9.—Those interested in the coal fields claim that the strike is virtually a thing of ths paet.

Five hundred and forty cars of coal were loaded yesterday. Seven carloads of miners from East Virginia and North Carolina arrived in the fields yesterday and immediately went to work, many of them being old miners returning.

The labor leaders assert, on the other hand, that the critical stage has not arrived yet. It has been atated that if tbe demands of the atrikers are not acceded to by July 17, other labor unions are likely to take hold of tbe matter.

USING MORE SOFT COAL.

Smoke Nuisance Increases Through the Action of Ferry Companies and Managers of Skyscrapers.

Soft coal smoke was again in the ascendant in Manbattan yesterday in spite of the proceedings of the Board of Health. The Cortlandt Street ferryboate of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which had stopped the use of soft coal for several days, resumed its use yesterday. One large building in Park Row, which had discontinued the use of soft coal on being warned by the agents of Assistant Corporation Counsel Steele, also started up its use again. The boats of the Long Island Railroad Company between Manhattan and the Williamsburg section of Brooklyn were sending out volumes of soft coal emoke all day.

The coal agents of the Manhattan Railway Company have begun using egg coal with anthracite in the engines of the elevated trains. According to the agents the best results are not obtained by burning egg coal, but the Health Board maintains that the company can still run the trains and therefore egg coal is available for the purpose.

A repreeentative of the coal department of the New York Steam Company said that the company has still four weeks' supply of anthracite in view. What it will do at the end of that time in case the anthracite strike is not over then, he would not undertake to say.

FREIGHT HANDLERS LOSE.

CHICAGO, July 9.—Ths strike of the freigbt handlers is virtually eettled. Meetings of the strikers will be held to-morrow to ratify the action taken to-night by President Curran of the order, but, as he stated to-night after a conference with the General Managers of the railroads that he had agreed to their terms because the majority of his men were "going back" on him, there is little douht that the terms will be accepted by the mass meeting of the strikers to-morrow.

By the terms of the settlement tbe strikers accept the schedule of wages offered them hy the railroads on July 1. This schedule was emphatically refused by the etrikers at the time it wae made. It offered an average increase of 20 per cent. for all classes of labor connected with the Freight Handlers' Union.

The demands of the men called for an average incrsase of about 30 per cent. The railroads at the time of offering the increase on July 1 said that under no circumstances would they recognize the union of the freight handlers to the extent of allowing the officers of the organization to make terms for the men with the officers of the railroads by which they were employed. This was one of the chief reasons for the strike, the men insisting that the union should be fully recognized.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Showers and thunderstorms; wind southwesterly, becoming northwesterly.

It will be cooler in the Middle Atlantic Statee, the Ohio Valley, Tennessee, and the west portion of the East Gulf States. The temperature will rise in the Northwest and the Upper Mississippi Valley. It will bs cooler Friday in ths Atlantic Coast districts.

The winds along the Atlantic Coast will be mostly fresh southwest; on the Gulf Coast light and variable, and on the great lakes fresh to brisk west to northwest. Steamships which depart for European ports to-day will have fresh southwest winds and occasional showers.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1901.	1902.	1902.
3 A. M.	68	74	76
6 A. M.	71	74	79
9 A. M.	73	80	83
12 M.	78	90	89
3 P. M.	76	89	90
6 P. M.	75	86	88
9 P. M.	72	81	81
12 P. M.	73	74	76

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	83
Weather Bureau	82
Corresponding date 1901	73
Corresponding date last twenty-five years	73

The thermometer registered 73 degrees at 6 A. M. and 83 degrees at 5 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 91 degrees at 2:30 P. M. and the minimum 73 degrees at 3 A. M. The humidity was 77 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 58 per cent. at 8 P. M.

TO PREVENT SUNSTROKE
DRINK
ZOOLAK
It is DR. DADIRRIAN'S
Original and Only Genuine Matzoon.
FOOD and DRINK
Positively Refuse Imitations.
At Fountains, Cafes, Druggists.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

ST. LOUIS TERMINAL.

Informal Proceedings of the Representatives of Interested Roads.

A meeting of representatives of the railroads comprising the Terminal Railroad Association of St. Louis was held yesterday at the local offices of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, all the roads being represented except the "Big Four." Some of the representatives were Joseph Ramsey, Jr., President of the Wabash, representing the Gould interests; B. F. Yoakum, President of the St. Louis and San Francisco; L. F. Lores, President of the Baltimore and Ohio; W. B. Leeds, President of the Rock Island; James McCrea of the Pennsylvania, H. I. Miller, General Maneger of the Vandalia; Julius S. Walsh, President of the Terminal Association, and W. S. McChesney, Vice President and General Manager.

It was announced at the conclusion of the meeting, which lasted two hours, that the proceedings were of an informal character and consisted of a general discussion of the affairs of the association. No action was taken regarding the admission of any other road to the association, for the reason that none could be taken, the meeting not being a meeting of the Terminal Association proper.

It was stated that, while it is altogether probable that the Rock Island Railway will become a member of the association, formal action has not been taken on the matter. Such action will he taken at a meeting of the association to be held in St. Louis at some future date.

All the railroads that enter St. Louis are reported now to be working in complete barmony in regard to traffic matters.

NEW YORK CENTRAL INSPECTORS.

The following appointments of general inspectors have been announced by the New York Central:

W. A. Pettis, general inspector of buildings, reporting to the engineer of structures through the office of C. W. Smith, architect.

J. H. Watson, general inspector of bridges, reporting to the engineer of structures through F. L. Chase, engineer of bridges.

H. Latimer, general inspector of masonry work, reporting to the engineer of structures on maintenance of way matters and to the assistant chief engineer on contract matters.

A. M. Clough, general inspector of track, reporting to the engineer of track.

C. A. Miller, general inspector of mechanical and electrical work, reporting to E. B. Katte, mechanical engineer.

These inspectors, appointed because of the large amount of new work in progress, will confer with division engineers on maintenance of way work and with resident engineers on contract work.

Virginian Street Railways Mortgaged.

NORFOLK, Va., July 9.—Two mortgages from the Norfolk, Portsmouth and Newport News Company, owning ths consolidated street railways system of tidewater Virginia, went to record in the clerk's office this afternoon. The first, for $4,000,000, is to the North America Trust Company of New York, Trustee, and is called a "first mortgage." The second is for $2,000,000, to the Richmond Trust and Safe Deposit Company, Trustee, and is called a "first income mortgage." Both are to cover forty year 5 per cent. bonds. The former are to be gold bonds, but the coin in which the latter are to be paid is not specified.

President Cassatt's Vacation.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 9.—President Alexander J. Cassatt of the Pennsylvania Railroad, accompanied by Mrs. and Miss Cassatt, will leave for Bar Harbor on Tuesday, to be away until the middle of August. It is possible that the family may also take a short trip abroad before the Board of Directors of the company convenes again, which will be about Sept. 15.

Grand Central Station Record Broken.

Traneportation facilities are being improved and extended throughout the whole country, and traffic increases as the facilities develop. All records were broken at Grand Central Station on the 3d inst., when 585 trains were handled by the New York Central, New York, New Haven and Hartford and Harlem Roads, which jointly occupy that station.

THE PAY OF SCHOOL TEACHERS.

Justice Smith Decides that Board of Education Fixes Salaries but Cannot Pay Them.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., July 9.—Justice Wilmot M. Smith to-day gave a decision denying the application for an order of Walter B. Gunnison, Principal of Erasmus Hall High School, Brooklyn, to compel the Board of Education to pay him an alleged balance of salary due him for the month of April, 1899. In Mr. Gunnison's suit were a number of claims of teachers against the Board of Education for alleged amounts due for their regular salaries for the month of April, 1899, and which were assigned to Mr. Gunnison for the purpose of bringing this suit.

The Corporation Counsel, for the Board of Education, demurred to the complaint, on the ground that it appeared on the face of the complaint that there was a defect of party in that the City of New York, and not the Board of Education, should be made the defendant in the action, and, further, that the complaint did not show a cause of action.

Judge Smith, in sustaining the demurrer, says the Board of Education is not a corporation, and, while it may fix salaries, it can neither audit nor pay them. When fixed the salaries become a charge against the city.

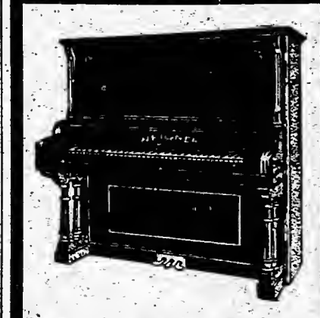
John J. Scannel Buys Saratoga Land.

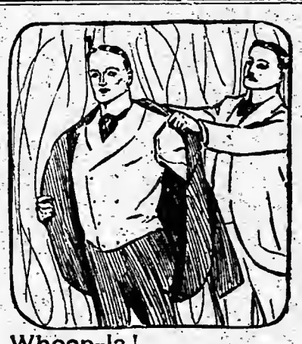
Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, July 9.—Ex-Fire Commissioner John J. Scannell of New York, who owns Chateau Ophelia, one of the finest country places about Saratoga, has purchased a lot of land on Clark Street, in that village, for $3,000.

USE ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE A Powder
Don't accept any substitute.
For Tired, Hot Aching Feet.
Sold by all Druggists, Shoe and Department Stores, 25 cts.
Trial Package mailed FREE.
Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

REST AND HEALTH TO MOTHER AND CHILD.
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING with PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN; CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHŒA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO Bloomingdales 3d Ave. & 59th St.
Weigner Pianos $1 a Week.

$155—$5 Down and $1 a Week
We arranged with a prominent piano manufacturer to sell 150 of the renowned Weigner Upright Grand Pianos for $155 on terms of $5 down and $1 per week. Owing to the few business days in last week but 80 were sold. Thus there are 70 of the lot to be disposed of. This 70 is going quickly, so you'd better come today. Remember that there can be no more sold at this price when this lot is gone. Orders booked in rotation.
The Weigner Piano is considered one of the best instruments on the market for the price at which they are usually sold, $300. Nothing but the very best materials used in their construction; have finest French action; three strings in unison throughout; fitted with practice muffler, three pedals and new overstrung scale; 7 1-3 octaves; cases are double veneered in the finest figured mahogany, walnut or oak; new Empire style; panels handsomely carved in the newest designs.
Tone is rich, even and resonant; touch elastic and responsive.
With every Weigner Piano we give free of charge a stool and new style rubber cover.


Whoop-la!
Summer suits that you couldn't budge a few days ago, for less than from $15 to $25—now $11.75.
Self same suits—only lots are broken, so we're clearing them out. All the smart materials—serges, cheviots, cassimeres and worsteds, made up single and two button double breasted, choice of any of them $11.75.
Now's your chance.
Every straw hat in the house now 85c.
WM. VOGEL & SON
Broadway, Houston St.

For Coolness and Comfort in Hot Weather wear
"AERTEX" CELLULAR UNDERCLOTHING
Its open mesh allows free circulation of air to the body
James McCreery & Co., Twenty-third Street.

Egyptian

ARABS
THE CIGARETTE THAT SATISFIES
QUALITY FRAGRANCE MILDNESS
CORK TIPS OR PLAIN
15c
Sweet Caporal Company, Makers.

JUMPERS IN A DEAD HEAT

Inspector Stevens and Eophone Divided the Steeplechase.

EUGENIA BURCH WON A STAKE

Dramatist and Blues, at Odds On, Captured Purses at the Brighton Beach Track.

The selling steeplechase, third on the programme, at the Brighton Beach track yesterday made the one respectable contest of the afternoon, and by resulting in a dead heat furnished the second tie and division of money in the four days of the meeting. In all the season, until the last day but one at Sheepshead Bay, there had been no dead heat, while, since Dublin and Highlander ran their tie, there have been three such decisions within six racing days. The horses in the dead heat yesterday were Thomas W. Lawson's Inspector Stevens and Joseph E. Widener's Eophone, the former the actual favorite in the race, while Eophone started at 8 to 1. The race was with selling conditions, and had eleven runners in it, with Somerset the opening choice, though as the betting progressed Inspector Stevens was the best-backed horse, the knowing bettors keeping clear of Somerset.

Green, who rode Somerset, managed that horse in a style that emphasized the wisdom of the betting element, for Somerset raced all over the field, running wide on the turns and crossing hackward and forward across the course so often that when the finish came he was too tired to be a contender. Eophone and Inspector Stevens, who were the first two through the stretch, had the finish between them, and fought it ought three lengths before Somerset, and made the dead heat. Marylander fell on the back stretch, but was remounted and finished, while the others of the field were straggling home for five minutes.

The single stake race on the card was the Montauk, at five and a half furlongs, for two-year-olds, with six runners, including the added started Cinquevalli, J. R. & F. P. Keene's colt Injunction starting the favorite at 7 to 5. Cinquevalli and Eugenia Burch were the first two away, and raced together to the turn into the straight, where Eugenia Burch drew away from Cinquevalli, with Injunction in pursuit of her all through the stretch. The Keenes' colt never got up to the filly, however, Eugenia Burch winning rather handily by a length, with Injunction second, a length and a half before Cinquevalli, who stopped at the end. In the last race the Western colt Woodlake was hacked to the post of favorite and ran well up with the second choice, Our Nugget, to the head of the straight, where Our Nugget drew away from him and won with something to spare by two lengths. Woodlake stopped short at the finish and dropped out of the fight for the place, Gold Van getting second money by a head from Jerry. The time was 1:06 3-5, a track record for Brighton.

For the second race Irritable and Operator were the two to best backed, Irritable starting the favorite. Rose broke in front and led to the turn, where Irritable passed him. Irritable after that holding first place to the end and winning rather easily by a length and a half. The fifth race under its conditions practically was a gift to Frank Farrell's horse Blues, who started at 10 to 1 on in a field of three, and, leading all the distance, won as he pleased by two lengths from Tom Kenny, second. In the opening race Dramatist was a favorite at odds on, and after waiting until they were in the stretch for the finish, went to the front and won with ease by a length from Semper Vivax second. Summaries follow:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling allowances, scale from $1,500 down to $500; six furlongs. J. B. Ssgram's Dramatist, ch. c., by Racine-Rosebud, 115 pounds, (Shaw,) 9 to 20 and out, won easily by a length; Isaac Frank's Semper Vivax, h. c., 112, (Odom,) 10 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by a head from F. M. Taylor's Bismarck, b. c., 112, (O'Connor,) 7 to 1 and 6 to 5, third. Time—1:15. Squid, President, and Sapper also ran. Winner trained by Frank McCabe. Value to the winner, $680.

SECOND RACE.—Highweight Handicap, for all ages; six furlongs. Julius Fleischmann's Irritable, ch. c., 4 years, by Iroquois-Toribero, 128 pounds, (Shaw,) 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, won handily by a length and a half; J. B. Haggin's Remorse, b. c., 3, 112, (Wonderly,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by a length from H. B. Durham's Operator, blk. c., 4, 124, (O'Connor,) 11 to 5 and 4 to 5, third. Time—1:14. Rose, Neither One, Essene, Fair Knight, Honolulu, Delmarch, Paul Creyton, and Maru also ran. Winner trained by Thomas Welsh. Value to the winner, $740.

THIRD RACE.—Steeplechase, for four-year-olds and upward; weights ten pounds above the scale; selling allowances; scale from $1,500 down to $500; the short course; about two miles. Thomas E. Lawson's Inspector Stevens, ch. g., 6 years, by Inspector B.-Theodora, 152 pounds, (Hay,) 9 to 5 and 4 to 5, and J. E. Widener's Eophone, b. g., 5, by Rigoletto-Westalia, 141, (Mara,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, ran a dead heat, three lengths before Kelly & Hill's Somerset, ch. h., 5, 154, (C. Green,) 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, third. Time—4:34. Facile, Decanteron, Marylander, Curfew Bell, Higbie, Victor, Trillion, and Boisterous also ran. Winners trained: Inspector Stevens by Ralph Black; Eophone by A. Davis. Purse divided. Value to winners, $422.50 each.

FOURTH RACE.—The Montauk Stakes, for two-year-olds; penalties and allowances; five and a half furlongs. Mrs. L. Curtis's Eugenia Burch, b. f., by Ben Strome-The Humber, 110 pounds, (Odom,) 3 to 1 and 4 to 5, won handily by a length; J. R. & F. P. Keene's Injuection, ch. c., by St. Leonards-Prohibition II., 117, (Shaw,) 7 to 5 and 2 to 5, second by a length and a half from Andrew Miller's Cinquevalli, ch. c., by Ben Strome-Grattle, 110, (O'Connor,) 11 to 5 and 4 to 5, third. Time—1:06 3-5. Hackensack, Sailmaker, and Jack o'Lantern, also ran. Winner trained by J. McLaughlin. Value to the winner, $2,640.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners of $700 in 1902, special weights, with allowances; one mile and a furlong. Frank Farrell's Blues, b. c., 4 years, by Sir Dixon-Bonnie Blue, 120 pounds, (Shaw,) 1 to 10 and out, won easily by two lengths; the Osceola Stable's Tom Kenny, b. c., 4, 110, (O'Connor,) 15 to 1 and even, second by three lengths from Green B. Morris's Watercure, ch. g., 5, 107, (L. Jackson,) 8 to 1 and 1 to 3, third. Time—1:51 4-5. Only three horses ran. Winner trained by Thomas Welsh. Value to the winner, $800.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, beaten non-winners since May 24, special weights; five furlongs. Krauss Brothers & Co.'s Our Nugget, b. f., by Deceiver-Start, 109 pounds, (Conley,) 3 to 1 and even, won handily by two lengths; Green B. Morris's Gold Van, b. c., 112, (L. Jackson,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by a head from J. J. McCafferty's Jerry, b. c., 112, (Shaw,) 7 to 1 and 5 to 2, third. Time—1:01. Woodlake, Bobbinet, Bernard, General Prig, and Knocknagow also ran. Winner trained by G. Krauss. Value to the winner, $630.

Entries for Brighton Beach Races.

FIRST RACE.—For maidens three years old and upward; weights fifteen pounds below the scale; one mile and a furlong. Schoolmaster, 111 pounds; East Kriston and Dr. Korber, 108 each; Anna Darling, 106; Daffo Down Dilly, 102; Squire Quinne, Carrier Pigeon, Barleduc, and Courtenay, 99 each; Knight Templar, The Beggar, Worry, and Outsider, 97 each; Lady Iona and Adelaide Prince, 94 each.

SECOND RACE.—For fillies and mares three years old and upward; selling allowances; scale from $1,000 down to $500; six furlongs. Ondurdis, Annie Grace, Irene Lindsey, Crush, and Midnight Chimes, 108 pounds each; Pleasant Sail, 103; Dixie Queen and Vivian, 101 each; Sweet Clover, 99; Atheiola, Ohio Girl, Sedition, Flirtineer, Tchula, and Singing Nymph, 97 each; Eva Mine, 92.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds; weights fifteen pounds below the scale, with penalties; five furlongs. Hurst Park and Africander, 122 pounds each; Invincible, Damon, Athelroy, Red Knight, and Latrobe, 107 each.

FOURTH RACE.—The Iroquois Stakes, for three-year-olds, with allowances; one mile and a furlong. Old England, 123 pounds; Goldcure, 119; Connecticut, 114; Trump, Homestead, and Goldsmith, 111 each.

FIFTH RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward, with allowances; one mile and a furlong. Bonnibert, 128 pounds; Trigger, 121; Cuspidor, 111; Roxane, 106; Flying Buttress, 102, and Obia, 101.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; scale from $1,500 down to $500; one mile and a sixteenth. Plohn, 113 pounds; Criterion, Prince Richard, and Waterton, 106 each; Facile, 105; Mosketo and Robert Metcalf, 103 each; Shandonfield and Rightaway, 100 each; Past, 97; Swamplands, 96; Pride of Surrey, 95; Carrier Pigeon and King Edward, 94 each; C. Rosenfield, 86, and Wissendine, 84.

Golf Tournament Finished.

ASBURY PARK, July 9.—The handicap tournaments for the Birch and Deal Cups were finished to-day, Mr. Anthony winning the Deal and Mr. Rand the Birch Cup. The scores:

Deal Cup.—Semi-finals—Baxter beat G. Brokaw, 1 up, 22 holes; Anthony beat Birch, 1 up. Finals—Anthony beat Baxter, 3 up 1 to go, 44 holes.
Birch Cup.—Semi-finals—S. Harvey beat Yaneb, 3 up 2 to go; Rand beat Birch, 2 up 1 to go.
Finals—Rand beat Col. G. Harvey, 3 up 2 to go.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

Wet grounds caused a postponement of the game scheduled between the Chicago and New York teams at Chicago yesterday. By being defeated at Cincinnati the Brooklyn Club went back to third place in the pennant race. The game between Boston and St. Louis on the latter's grounds was called on account of darkness at the end of the tenth inning, each side having made three runs. This allowed the Bostons to step into second place. The Pittsburg champions increased their commanding lead by winning from the Philadelphians, who are still at the top of the second division.

Cincinnati, 2; Brooklyn, 0.

CINCINNATI, July 9.—The Brooklyn baseball team was shut-out here to-day. Hahn and Donovan indulged in a pitchers' battle. Donovan only allowed three hits, but costly errors lost the game for the visitors. Only five scattered hits were made off Hahn. Attendance, 400. Score:

CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Dobbs, lf	1	1	2	0	0	Dolan, cf	0	3	4	0	0
Hoy, cf	0	0	3	0	0	Keeler, rf	0	0	1	0	1
Beckley, 1b	0	1	11	0	0	Sheckard, lf	0	0	1	0	0
Crafford, rf	0	0	2	0	0	McCarthy, 1b	0	0	10	0	0
Magoon, 2b	0	1	1	5	0	Dahlen, ss	0	2	2	5	0
Corcoran, ss	0	0	2	1	0	Irwin, 3b	0	0	1	2	1
Steinfeldt, 3b	0	0	1	4	0	Ahern, c	0	0	4	0	0
Peitz, c	0	0	3	1	0	Flood, 2b	0	0	0	2	0
Hahn, p	1	1	0	1	0	Donovan, p	0	0	1	2	0
Total	2	3	27	12	0	Total	0	5	24	11	3

Cincinnati ..... 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0—2
Brooklyn ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Three-base hits—Dobbs, Dolan. Stolen bases—Dobbs, Hoy, Steinfeld. Double plays—Steinfeld to Magoon to Beckley; Donovan to Dahlen to McCreery. First base on balls—Donovan, 2. Struck out—By Hahn, 2; by Donovan, 3. Umpires—Messrs Power and Brown.

Pittsburg, 8; Philadelphia, 2.

PITTSBURG, July 9.—Philadelphia scored its two runs on two singles and a double. Pittsburg took advantage of Philadelphia's errors and slow plays and hit when hits counted most. There were no features. Attendance, 1,505. Score:

	R.	H.	E.
Pittsburg	0	0	1	2	3	1	0	1	—8	12	2
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0—2	5	4

Batteries—Doheny and Zimmer; White and Doolin.

St. Louis, 5; Boston, 5.

ST. LOUIS, July 9.—The baseball game between the Boston and local nines resulted in a tie after ten innings had been played this afternoon, and Umpire O'Day had to call it on account of darkness. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	1—5	15	2
Boston	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	1—5	14	0

Batteries—M. O'Neill and J. O'Neill; Pittinger and Moran.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	48	14	.774	Philadelphia	29	38	.433
Boston	35	27	.565	St. Louis	28	38	.424
Brooklyn	39	31	.557	Cincinnati	26	37	.413
Chicago	34	31	.523	New York	21	43	.328

Games Scheduled for To-day.

New York at Pittsburg.
Brooklyn at St. Louis.
Boston at Cincinnati.
Philadelphia at Chicago.

Eastern League Games.

Jersey City's baseball team won the final game of the present series from the Newark nine yesterday at West Side Park, by a score of 10 to 2.

Barnett was very effective in the box, McIntyre being the only Newark player who could connect with his delivery. Newark will play Montreal at Newark to-day and Toronto will play at Jersey City. The score:

NEWARK.	R	1B	PO	A	E	JERSEY CITY.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Schrall, rf	0	1	2	0	0	Oakes, lf	3	2	1	0	0
Fitzh'ry, cf	0	1	1	0	1	Shindle, 3b	1	2	1	2	1
O'Neill, c	0	0	0	1	0	Hal'gan, cf	1	2	3	0	0
McIntyre, lf	2	3	4	0	0	Carr, 1b	1	0	12	0	0
Henry, 1b	0	0	13	0	1	Shoch, rf	0	0	2	0	0
Daly, ss	0	0	0	2	1	Woods, 2b	0	2	3	1	0
Matt'ws, 2b	0	1	2	3	0	Mack, ss	0	2	1	2	1
Jope, 3b	0	0	1	4	0	Butler, c	1	2	3	0	0
Thielm'n, p	0	0	1	4	0	Barnett, p	1	1	0	3	0
Total	2	6	24	14	3	Total	10	12	27	14	1

Newark ..... 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1—2
Jersey City ..... 2 0 0 0 5 2 1 0 —10

Earned runs—Jersey City, 4. First base on errors—Jersey City, 2. Left on bases—Newark, 7; Jersey City, 4. Two-base hit—Hallgan. Three-base hit—Butler. Home run—Shindle. Stolen bases—Shindle, Carr. Double play—Thielman and Henry. Sacrifice hits—Henry, Shindle. First base on balls—Off Thielman, 5; off Barnett, 2. Hit by pitched ball—By Barnett, 1. Struck out—By Barnett, 2. Time of game—1:50. Umpire—Mr. Rinn. Attendance, 500.

AT BUFFALO.

	R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	—3	9	0
Rochester	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—1	5	1

Batteries—Hooker and Bevier; Macfarlan and Phelps.

SECOND GAME.

	R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	—5	10	2
Rochester	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	—2	7	2

Batteries—Mason, Bevier, and Shaw; Horton and Phelps.

AT WORCESTER.

	R.	H.	E.
Worcester	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	—3	11	2
Toronto	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1	2	4

Batteries—Falkenberg and Steelman; Gardener and Toft.

New York State League.

At Binghamton—Binghamton, 8; A. J. and G., 2.
At Syracuse—Schenectady, 3; Syracuse, 2.
At Utica—Utica, 2; Albany, 1.

American League Games.

At Boston—Philadelphia, 4; Boston, 2, (seventeen innings.)
At Baltimore—Baltimore, 11; Washington, 4.
At St. Louis—St. Louis, 3; Detroit, 1.
At Cleveland—Chicago vs. Cleveland, rain.

McGRAW SIGNS CONTRACT.

New Manager of New York Baseball Team Takes Hold.

John McGraw arrived in this city yesterday and went to President Freedman's office, where he signed a contract with the New York Baseball Club as manager. Just what were the terms of the contract was not made known. It is understood that McGraw's services have been secured for at least two years. None of the officials of the New York club would say anything in regard to the salary agreed upon.

The new manager left the city last night to begin his work of strengthening the team, but he may not join the players for a few days. McGraw stated that Mr. Freedman had given him full power in the management of the team and that he would begin work immediately.

"I am glad to get this opportunity," he said, "and as I have Mr. Freedman's assurance that I am to have complete charge without any interference I see no good reason why New York, the best baseball town in the country, should not have a team which will be in the first division this year and he at the head of the list next season. I have orders to spend any amount of money I feel disposed to in order to strengthen the team, and I will set about that task at once."

McGraw would not say what changes he would make in the present infield, as he would have to talk with Capt. Smith before he could decide as to who should be retained. While he said he has several new players in view, the new manager would not mention the names of any of them.

Baseball Suits Dismissed.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 9.—Judge Wing of the United States Circuit Court to-day dismissed the proceedings brought by the Philadelphia National League Club against Pitcher Bernhardt to compel him to play with the Philadelphia Club, or not at all. The court held that it had no jurisdiction in the case, Bernhardt being a citizen of the State of New York. The cases of Lajoie and Flick were dismissed on the same ground.

CRUISE OF THE ATLANTIC Y. C.

Special to The New York Times.

MANHANSET HOUSE, Shelter Island, N. Y., July 9.—The Yankee, J. Rogers Maxwell's fine seventy-footer, led the Atlantic Yacht Club fleet into Shelter Island after a good race from New London. The yachts started at 10:15 o'clock, and the Yankee was the last of the yachts to be sent away, crossing the line at 10:30 o'clock. They had a beat in a light southwest wind and against a head tide all the way. The Yankee took the lead after getting through Plum Gut, but the Eelin, to which boat she had to allow twenty minutes, managed to keep close enough to her to win the race by one minute and ten seconds. This is the first run won by the Eelin.

The Sachem, with Gen. Thomas L. Watson on board, did the best work among the schooners, and easily defeated the Varuna, winning by 19 minutes and 44 seconds. In Class J, C. W. Nason of the Isolt agreed to allow to the Mariquita II. 6 per cent. of her elapsed time. This was a big handicap, but the Isolt won the race with 6 minutes and 30 seconds to spare. On board the flagship, Commodore Tod's Thistle, were Vice Commodore and Mrs. Edwin Gould. It was the first trip Mrs. Gould had ever made on a sailing yacht.

To-morrow the water sports will be held here and on Friday the yachts will sail for Newport.

EXPERTS PLAY FAST TENNIS.

Ward and Davis Win After a Long Contest in Country Club of Westchester Tournament.

Tennis of a remarkably high order was played in both of the matches yesterday in the round robin tournament on the courts of the Country Club of Westchester. The double title champions, Holcombe Ward and Dwight F. Davis, were compelled to play five long sets of fifty-five games duration before they defeated William J. Clothier and Montgomery Ogden. Darkness alone saved Malcolm D. Whitman and Leo E. Ware, the Harvard men, from losing to Bob Wrenn and his brother George L. Wrenn, Jr. This match was unfinished. The Wrenns were strengthening their play greatly, with the prospect of winning, the score in the last set standing at 6-6. This competition will be concluded Saturday afternoon.

Davis is a player who has bis good and bad streaks. While he was brilliant yesterday he lacked the steadiness to carry off all of the strokes successfully. In strong contrast to the previous day's work, Ward was very accurate and played a strong game. His lobbing was distinctly the feature. These he sent high in the air and straight and on the attempts of Clothier and Ogden to volley the returns, Ward got into the position of vantage at the net with the result that he was always sure of a good overhead stroke to cross court or kill the ball for the point.

Whitman and Ware at the outset appeared well able to take care of the Wrenn brothers, although in the first set the score went to deuce before the Harvard players took it at 8-6. Then the Wrenns played to the net with exceptional brilliancy, especially on the part of the redoubtable "Bob." In the fourth set the players scored even, the Wrenns becoming stronger as Whitman and Ware weakened. The summary:

Round Robin Doubles.—Holcombe Ward and Dwight F. Davis defeated William J. Clothier and Montgomery Ogden, 6—4, 8—10, 3—6, 6—3, 6—3; Malcolm D. Whitman and Leo E. Ware vs. Robert D. Wrenn and George L. Wrenn, Jr.; 8—6, 1—6, 6—2, 6—6, (unfinished.)

Squadron A Polo Team Won.

The regular polo team of Squadron A defeated the Freebooters yesterday afternoon at Van Cortlandt Park by a score of 3 to 0. Troop 1 and Troop 3 were to have played in the second game for the Adjutant's Cup, but the team representing the former troop was unable to appear and lost by default. The line-up:

SQUADRON A.	FREEBOOTERS.
1—Bowne.	1—Barry.
2—Douglas.	2—Watson.
3—Hunt.	3—Holt.
Back—Putnam.	Back—Wright.

Goals—Douglas, Hunt, and Bowne. Referee—Mr. Outerbridge. Timekeeper—Mr. Goldsborough.

CAPT. PRICE'S INNOVATION.

His System of Keeping Police Records of Liquor Cases Disapproved by His Superiors.

Efforts by Capt. James K. Price to introduce a new system of keeping police records relating to liquor traffic conditions failed to meet the indorsement of Deputy Commissioner Thurston, who yesterday visited the Tremont Police Station to try Policeman James J. O'Brien on charges of insubordination.

Capt. Price invented a new form of blotter for the purpose stated, every entry in which is prefaced with the following standing report:

We, the undersigned officers, report that in compliance with the orders of Capt. James K. Price, we inspected all places on our posts trafficking in liquor during our tour of duty, and found the liquor tax law strictly complied with in all places except as hereinafter set forth.

All policemen were ordered to sign this book after coming in from patrol after recording in it such violations of this particular law as they might have seen or suspected, and also to make duplicates of such entries in their official notebooks, which entries were to be certified by a Sergeant. O'Brien, it was charged, had refused to do more than write the words "no report" in the books, and this was the basis of the Captain's case against him.

Clarence Shearn appeared as counsel for O'Brien and insisted that Capt. Price had no authority to introduce such an innovation. Col. Thurston, who was advised by Assistant District Attorney Sandford, apparently took the same view, for after hearing Capt. Price and Sergt. Norton, who had refused to certify to O'Brien's entries on the ground that they were not what the commander had ordered, he dismissed the complaint.

TOBACCO TRUST ASSAILED.

The Leaf Tobacco Board of Trade Has Recommended Governmental Supervision and Publicity.

Resolutions against the Tobacco Trust were adopted at a recent meeting of the Leaf Tobacco Board of Trade of New York, recommending, as the best measure for protection, that all corporations whose securities are offered to the public be placed under Governmental supervision similar to that exercised now in the case of national banks.

The resolutions declare that "while we appreciate the fact that combinations in trade, if devoted to the proper and legitimate aim of cheapening the production and marketing of commodities in common use, are frequently an advance in business methods over individual effort, nevertheless we are unable to see anything but a menace to the welfare of the business interests of the country in the continued possibility of conducting the affairs of corporations so as to stifle competition in the effort to establish a monopoly; publicity, while working no harm to the legal conduct of the business affairs of a corporation, would aid materially in the enforcement of the laws now in effect relating to restraint of trade and prevent the unfair and unprofitable management now so generally practiced."

CITY VALUATIONS COMPARED.

Increased Assessments on Realty Since 1890 Nearly Two Billion Dollars—The Lowest Tax Rate.

The following table shows the assessed valuation of real and personal property in New York from 1890 to 1902, both years inclusive. It will be noticed that, while there is only an increase of $227,711,756 in personalty, the gain on realty was nearly two billion dollars, or, to be exact, $1,032,357,572. The tax rate was lowest in 1895, under Mayor Strong, and highest in 1899, under Mayor Van Wyck:

Year.	Personalty.	Realty.	Tax Rate.
1890	$298,683,383	$1,398,290,007	1.97
1891	321,309,518	1,464,247,820	1.90
1892	323,350,672	1,504,904,603	1.85
1893	370,930,136	1,562,582,893	1.82
1894	390,274,302	1,613,057,735	1.79
1895	370,919,007	1,646,028,655	1.91
1896	374,078,762	1,731,506,143	2.14
1897	381,449,065	1,787,186,791	2.10
1898	509,622,449	1,956,447,988	2.01
1899	545,966,565	2,032,445,494	2.48
1900	485,576,596	2,105,683,300	2.25
1901	550,132,612	2,227,773,321	2.21
1902	536,400,139	2,330,447,570	2.28

OARSMAN TITUS BEATEN

Kelley Outrows Him in Semi-Finals at Henley.

Diamond Sculls Will Not Come to America This Year—Canadian Crew Also Lost.

HENLEY, England, July 9.—The Diamond Sculls will not go to America this year. C. S. Titus of the Union Boat Club, New York, whose splendid work yesterday and the previous day had raised the hopes of the American contingent here almost to a certainty of his winning the sculler's trophy, was beaten to-day by F. S. Kelley of Balliol College, Oxford, in the eighth heat of the contest. The Canadian visitors also were disappointed when the Argonaut crew from Toronto were outrowed by the crew of Third Trinity, Cambridge, in the fifth heat for the Grand Challenge Cup. The Americans, however, derived some satisfaction when in the third heat for the Ladies' Challenge Cup the Eton crew defeated the representatives of Christ Church, Oxford, as "Jack" White, a son of Secretary Henry White of the United States Embassy, was No. 3 in the winning Eton boat. Mr. and Mrs. White, accompanied by several members of the embassy, were present, and the young American came in for a round share of congratulations after the race.

The weather was dull and threatening, and the wind, which was sufficiently strong to churn the water, blew directly off the Bucks shore, so that the boats on that side had a considerable advantage. Experts estimated that the Bucks station was worth at least a couple of lengths to Kelley in his race with Titus.

For the eighth heat for the Diamond Sculls Titus was a warm favorite, but he was rowed to a standstill, to the surprise of every one. The American was heavily handicapped, both in his station, which was the Berks side of the river, and in the superior weight of his opponent, Kelley, who had twenty-one pounds advantage. The Oxonian led from the start and was three lengths ahead at Fawley Court. He maintained this distance and paddled home an easy victor.

Titus said that Kelley won fairly and that he had no complaint to make. He said he could not get rowing until he had cleared Temple Island, and that then a strong wind almost stopped him. Titus regrets that he was drawn against Scholes the first day of the races, and that he was obliged to row such a flier as Kelley to-day. He says he intends to leave his boat in London and to row again at Henley next year.

In the ninth heat for the Diamonds, R. B. Etherington-Smith, Leander Rowing Club, took the race in hand from the start and easily beat J. Beresford, Kensington Rowing Club, paddling the last half mile in slow time.

In the fifth heat for the Grand Challenge Cup the race was close to Fawley Court. The Argonauts led up to that point—just half the distance—but there the Third Trinity crew caught up and took the lead. The Canadians hung on, rowing splendidly, and making frequent spurts. But their station on the Berks side handicapped them, and Third Trinity won in the splendid time of 7 minutes 11 seconds.

The Argonauts took their defeat in a sportsmanlike fashion, and helped to cheer Third Trinity. They declared the latter to be the best crew they had ever seen.

The summary of the day's contests follows:

Diamond Sculls.—Eighth Heat—F. S. Kelley, Balliol College, Oxford, beat C. S. Titus, Union Boat Club, New York. Time—8:39.
Ninth Heat—R. B. Etherington-Smith, Leander Boat Club, beat J. Beresford, Kensington Rowing Club. Time—8:58.
Grand Challenge Cup.—Fourth Heat—Leander Rowing Club beat the London Rowing Club by a length. Time—7:28.
Fifth Heat—Third Trinity, Cambridge, beat the Argonaut Rowing Club, Toronto, Canada, by a length and a quarter. Time—7:11.
Ladies' Challenge Plate.—Third Heat—Eton beat Christ Church, Oxford, easily. Time—7:20.
Fourth Heat—University College, Oxford, beat Radley School by two lengths. Time—7:38.
Thames Challenge Cup.—Third Heat—Royal School of Mines Boat Club beat the Thames Rowing Club by three-quarters of a length. Time—7:42.
Fourth Heat—Trinity Hall, Cambridge, beat Trinity College, Dublin, by a quarter of a length. Time—7:28.
Silver Goblets.—Second Heat—London Rowing Club beat Reading Rowing Club. Time—9:11.
Wyfold Challenge Cup.—Second Heat—Burton Rowing Club beat London Rowing Club easily. Time—8:18.
Third Heat—Kingston Rowing Club beat Trinity Hall, Cambridge, by three-quarters of a length. Time—8:04.

TO ENGLAND IN A LAUNCH.

Thirty-eight-Foot Craft with Crew of Two Starts on a Transatlantic Voyage.

Capt. William C. Newman, in a 38-foot launch, the Abiel Abbot Low, left College Point yesterday morning on a voyage across the Atlantic. Capt. Newman is accompanied by his sixteen-year-old son Edward, and expects to reach Falmouth, England, in 20 days. A crowd of friends in the schooner Dort accompanied the venturesome mariners as far as Sandy Hook.

The launch is named after Mayor Low's brother, who is backing the experiment. The boat was built at the College Point works of the Kerosene Oil Engine Company, and it is to demonstrate the adaptability of kerosene engines for marine propulsion that the voyage was undertaken. The inventor of the engine, Feodor C. Hirsch, President of the Kerosene Oil Engine Company, claims that, space and size of boat being equal, no other engine could accomplish what he expects to do with his oil engine.

The Abiel Abbot Low flies the house flag of the old China clipper ships of A. A. Low & Brothers. She is provisioned for forty days, and carries 600 gallons of kerosene, which, it is estimated, will furnish fuel for sixty days. Capt. Newman, who is a New England sailorman, carries a compass and chronometer, but will trust mainly to instinct and Providence to guide him on a true course. His son will run the engine during the day, and at night the Captain himself will navigate his little ship.

The launch is equipped with a 10-horse power engine, and can average about 11 knots an hour. She is 8 feet wide, and draws 3 feet 8 inches of water.

THE ST. LOUIS FAIR ABROAD.

European Agent Cridler Says Chicago's Foreign Exhibit Will Be Eclipsed.

Thomas W. Cridler, who will represent the St. Louis Exposition in Europe, sailed yesterday on the American liner Philadelphia to take up his duties abroad. He will make his headquarters at Paris, where he will be associated with five other representatives who have been traveling over Europe in the interests of the exposition.

"For the St. Louis Exposition," said Mr. Cridler, "France has applied for more space than any other country so far, and it looks as if she will have the largest foreign exhibit. Great Britain, France, and Germany are the only countries that have had their grants of space settled up to now, but negotiations are under way with Russia. The reason I have been chosen for this position is because I am familiar with every country in Europe. This is my nineteenth voyage to the other side, and I can speak three languages. I am happy to say that the exposition is already an assured success."

Oil-Burning Steamship in Port.

The new twin-screw steamship Nebraskan of the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company arrived in port last night from Philadelphia. The vessel is one of three sister ships, built by the New York Shipbuilding Company at Camden, N. J. All three vessels are fitted with furnaces in which either oil or coal can be used as fuel. These three vessels are the largest oil burning vessels built in the United States.

ERIE

LUXURIOUS PRIVACY IN Compartment Cars Between New York and Buffalo, Via the ERIE Railroad.

INTERIORS BEAUTIFULLY FINISHED IN COSTLIEST WOODS—UPHOLSTERED IN RICHEST FABRICS. IMMACULATE CAFE CAR SERVICE.

Leave NEW YORK....7:25 P. M.
Arrive BUFFALO.....7:00 A. M.
Other good trains at convenient hours to all points West.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.		P. M.		P. M.
Sun rises	4:37	Sun sets	7:32	Moon sets	10:38

High Water This Day.

	A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	11:34	Gov. Isl'd	12:05	H. Gate	1:58
	P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	11:49	Gov. Isl'd	..	H. Gate	..

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) JULY 10.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
El Sud, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Esperanza, Havana	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Grosser Kurfuerst, Bremen	.....	10:00 A. M.
Honorius, Argentina, Paraguay, &c	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Hungaria, St. Thomas and Para	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
La Lorraine, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Ydnn, Santiago	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, JULY 11.

Algonquin, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.
Santiago, Mexico via Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, JULY 12.

Adirondack, Fortune Island and Savanilla	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	.....
Anchoria, Glasgow	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Catania, Barbados and Brazil	2:30 A. M.	5:00 A. M.
Comus, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Consuelo, Hull	.....	.....
Curityba, Cuba via Manzanas	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Etruria, Liverpool via Queenstown	7:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
	*9:00 A. M.	
Friesland, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Lampasas, Galveston via Key West	.....	3:00 P. M.
Manuel Calvo, Havana and Vera Cruz	.....	.....
Morro Castle, Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Norge, Copenhagen	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Philadelphia, Porto Rico, Venezuela, &c	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*9:30 A. M.	
Rosalind, Newfoundland	7:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Ryndam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
St. George, Antwerp	.....	.....

MONDAY, JULY 14.

Iroquois, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Manitou, London	.....	9:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic

The Wanamaker Store

Store Closes Daily (Except Saturday) at 5 P. M.
Saturdays at 12 o'clock.

The Wanamaker Store

Are You Ready With Your Hot-weather Clothes?

Or do you need our help?

WE never did so well for the heat-driven man before, in the matter of cool and smart-looking clothes. The natural result follows—we never sold so many hot-weather clothes as now.

The cool breezes find easy entrance through these airy flannels and wool crashes; yet, for all their lightness, our tailors have given such permanent shapeliness to the garments as you would think impossible to stuffs so zephyr-like. It's merely a matter of knowing how, and then doing it.

Then your size is here. Yes, even if you're one of those large healthy fellows that the usual clothing store thinks it is too much trouble to bother for. STOUT SIZES *are always found aplenty at Wanamaker's.*

Wool Crash and Flannel Coats and Trousers, at $7.50, $8.50, $10 and $12.

Men's Norfolk Suits, cool and stylish, made of all-wool crash and striped flannels; no linings; at $12 and $15.

Men's Striped Flannel Trousers, of extra good quality and stylish patterns, at $4.

Men's Linen Crash Outing Trousers—the coolest trousers worn; wide cut, turn-up bottoms, belt straps, at $2.50.

All kinds of thin Coats: Black Alpaca, $1.50 to $5; unlined blue and black Serge Coats, $3 to $5; black Silk Coats, $6 and $6.50.

White Duck Trousers, $1.50 and $3.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Comfort in BOYS' SUITS

95c for $1.50 to $2.50 Kinds

JUDGING by yesterday, the manufacturer of these cool, smart little Wash Suits for Boys didn't hold on quite long enough. If he had, we shouldn't have this story to tell. As it is—

$1.50 to $2.50 Suits at 95c

Five hundred of them—percales and galatea; stylishly cut and well made, for boys of 3 to 12 years.

Then here's a companion offering—Washable Knee Trousers—not slop-shop stuff, but handsomely made and well tailored, of striped and checked percale or galatea, at 25c; of linen, at 40c; of white duck, at 50c a pair.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Semi-Annual Stock-Righting

Among the HANDKERCHIEFS

TWICE A YEAR we find it necessary to take stern measures with even the plain hemstitched Handkerchiefs—one of the most staple lines of goods in our stocks.

The best of care, the broadest experience will not prevent accumulations of certain styles; and as orders are placed many months ahead, we have no recourse but to induce you to help us with the necessary leveling all along the line.

But these are exactly the handkerchiefs that everybody wants all the time—pure linen, of course, plain hemstitched, and four groups for men and six groups for women.

The regular prices are not matched in America—the new prices are certainly remarkable.

Handkerchiefs for Men

At $1.35 a dozen—Irish linen, plain white hemstitched Handkerchiefs, ½ and 1-inch hems; an exceptional value at their regular price of $1.50 a dozen.

At $1.50 a dozen—Finer grade; ¼, ½ and 1-inch hems; our regular 16c handkerchiefs.

At $2.50 a dozen—Much finer; ½ and 1-inch hems. This is our famous $3 grade.

At $3 a dozen—Extra size; ½, 1 and 2-inch hems; our regular 35c quality.

Main aisle.

Handkerchiefs for Women

At 90c a dozen—Irish linen, plain white hemstitched, ½ and 1-inch hems; our regular 10c quality; half dozen at same rate or 8c each.

At $1.20 a dozen—Fine grade; ½-inch hems; unmatched quality at $1.50.

At $1.50 a dozen—Still finer; ½ and 1-inch hems; our regular $1.80 quality.

At $1.80 a dozen—Much finer; 1-inch hem; our regular $2.40 grade.

At $2 a dozen—Extra size; ½-inch hem; our regular $3 quality.

At $3 a dozen—Finest quality of Irish linen; 1-inch hem; our regular $6 grade.

Timely Sorts of Underwear

For Women and Children

WHEN cool Underwear for Summer days is needed, it's needed in a hurry. We are ready to help procrastinators promptly, from these superb supplies of hot-weather undergarments of cotton, lisle thread, linen and silk.

Perhaps this hint of moderately priced sorts of comfortable clothing won't come amiss:

Women's Underwear

At 37½c each—Swiss ribbed white or pink Cotton Vests; low necks, crocheted; sleeveless. White ribbed Lisle Thread Vests; low necks, sleeveless; trimmed with lace in various patterns. White or pink Mercerized Cotton Vests; low necks, sleeveless; lace-trimmed.

At 50c each—White ribbed Cotton Union Suits; low necks, short or no sleeves; knee length; necks neatly trimmed with lace.
Swiss ribbed white or pink Cotton Vests; low necks, sleeveless; handsomely crocheted.
Swiss ribbed white Mercerized Cotton Vests; low necks, sleeveless.

Children's Underwear

At 20c each—Plain white gauze Cotton Vests; low necks, ribbed arms or short sleeves; also high necks, short or long sleeves; sizes 18 to 24. Same, 26 to 32, 25c each.
Knee-length Pantalettes to match, also knee or ankle-length Drawers, all sizes, 25c.

At 25c each—Balbriggan Vests; high necks, long or short sleeves. Knee-length Pantalettes to match; also knee or ankle-length Drawers.

Broadway.

About AWNINGS

AWNINGS do more than merely keep the sun out, in hot weather. They make pleasant coigns of vantage of the windows—cool, dark, protected from curious eyes. And a darkened room *seems* much cooler on a hot day, at any rate.

Are your awnings up? Haven't even ordered them? Lucky you have Wanamaker's to turn to, for a speedy remedy. Drop us a postcard, and we'll send a man to take measurements and give estimates at once. The materials and workmanship we put into our awnings are the best and most reliable; and prices are extremely moderate—say, $2.75 for a 3x6 ft. window (average size).

We'll undertake, and execute promptly, orders for a two-window apartment or an entire hotel or office building.

Third floor.

Out of the Broiler Into the Brine -:-

THERE is solace for Summer's fiercest heat in the cooling dip into the grateful surf. A brown skin and a handsome bathing suit are now the *summum bonum* of human desire.

The browning may be done anywhere on the glaring white sand between green surf and blue sky.

The buying of the suit will be most pleasingly done at Wanamaker's.

For this, there are reasons enough. Chiefest is the brains and effort we put into the preparing and gathering of the stocks—in building before buying—in designing, suggesting, compelling goodness and beauty.

The Wanamaker stock is like no other stock. Nowhere else is such variety, such originality of design—nowhere else is price, for quality and beauty, so low.

BATHING SUITS for Men

The line begins with Men's Two-piece Bathing Suits for $1—cotton, of course, but absolutely fast color, and a good heavy weight; blue ground with stripes of white, red, or yellow on bottom of shirt and trousers. You'd count them good value at a half more.

Prices of Worsted Suits begin at $1.50 and go by easy stages to $12. Some of them are striped with silk. All kinds are here. Some are sleeveless. Others with quarter sleeves. All shapely and handsome. Prices of Worsted Suits:

$1.50, $2.50, $3, $3.50, $5, $5.50, $7.50, $12

Broadway and Ninth street.

BATHING SUITS for Women

Already the selling is greater than ever before, despite the cool days, now past. This is because women find here such beautiful suits as are seen nowhere else, and at fairer prices. Here are a few descriptions, that can tell little of the smartness of the suits:

At $4—Blue and black brilliantine Shirt-Waist Suits; high neck; white braid trimming; plaited skirt.

At $4.50—Blue and black surf cloth; round sailor collar of white mohair with red braid trimming; gored skirt.

At $6—Blue and black brilliantine Shirt-Waist Suits; plaited yoke, front and back; gored skirt.

At $6—Blue and black mohair; large sailor collar of black-and-white checked sateen; inlaid with white duck; gored skirt.

At $7—Blue and black mohair; scalloped sailor collar of black and white mohair, polka dotted with white stitching; gored skirt.

At $8—Black and blue brilliantine; sailor collar of white; also cadet blue brilliantine, white silk anchor embroidered on collar and shield; white stitching; gored skirt.

Others in a wide variety of styles and prices: Mohair, from $2.25 to $12; Flannel, $3.50 to $5; Taffeta Silk, $20 to $40; Pongee, $26.50.

Second floor, Broadway.

SILK DRESSES

For Hot-Weather Wear

LED by the dainty and practical pongee, all thin Silk Dresses have won an immense popularity this season. And their beauty is only half of the reason—perhaps the emancipation from the laundry is the larger half of the cause.

The Pongees and China Silks are quite as cool as cotton; and do not suffer in mountain mist nor ocean spray; and are fresh, crisp, cool and dainty always. We have a particularly broad collection.

Pongee Shirt-waist Suits at $15.

Pongee Suits, $25 values, at $20.

Pongee Suits, $30 values, at $25.

A few Tailor-made Pongee Suits, value $57.50, at $40.

A handsome assortment of China Silk Dresses in black or white, at $18 to $26.

An assortment of Polka-dot Foulard Shirt-waist Suits at $12.

An assortment of Japanese and Surah Shepherd-plaid Shirt-waist Suits at $10.50 to $22.50.

Figured Foulard Shirt-waist Suits at $12 to $20.

And for dressier occasions there is a handsome assortment of Imported Foulard Costumes at just half prices—were $52 to $72; now $26 to $36.

Second floor, Broadway.

Dainty Lawn Dress Goods

Reduced One-Third to One-Half

FOR Summer shirt-waists, white seems to have the right of line in popularity this year. So there's a ready sale assured for these attractive patterns in sheer White Lawns that we've marked so much under-price. About 25 choice designs—stripes and plaids, with lace openwork effects.

They are odd pieces from one of the best manufacturers, and usually sell at 17c to 25c a yard. But in this case, they'll go in jig-time,

AT 12½c A YARD

Broadway.

Vacation Shoes in Variety

WHETHER you're bound for the Maine woods, the Jersey beaches, the Catskills, or the Adirondacks, or don't intend to get out of sight of the yellow trolley-cars, you're sure to need some specialized form of vacation footwear.

Our Shoe Store knows no geographical nor personal limitations. Whatever Shoes you want, for whichever place on this footstool, you'll find them here—in broader, better variety than ever before.

By way of illustration:

Men's Oxford Shoes of white duck; rubber or leather soles, at $3.

Men's Oxford Shoes, of tan calf or kid, black calf, patent or enamel leather, kid or calf-skin, $3.90 and $5—and worth $1 more by other accepted standards.

Main floor, 4th ave. and 9th st.

Women's white duck or drab linen Oxfords with turned soles and military heels, at $1.50.

Children's drab duck Lace Shoes, with tips; solid leather soles, spring heels; sizes 11 to 2, at $1.40; smaller sizes at $1.20.

Dainty Summer Ribbons

Decidedly Below Value

THESE are Taffeta Mousseline Ribbons, pre-eminently the favorite ribbons for Summer wear. They are all-silk, of excellent, soft quality, 4¾ inches wide, in white, light blue, cream, turquoise, violet, navy blue and cardinal. Taffeta Ribbons of the same degree of excellence have been sold recently, as great bargains, at 25c a yard; these are

Tenth street Elevator Counter.

22 CENTS A YARD

July Clean-Up of

Linoleums and Oil Cloths

ANOTHER stirring feature of the Carpet Store's semi-annual clean-up; and, like the Carpet Sale, there are full pieces under-price, as well as remnants. And, while the reductions are not so startling on these full-length pieces, the satisfaction will be quite as great, perhaps, in getting exactly the amount and pattern wanted.

Linoleums, by the Yard—

Sold only in their full widths of 6 and 12 feet, though you may buy any length you wish, at these prices:

$1 grade at 75c — 60c grade at 45c
75c grade at 55c — 50c grade at 40c

Remnants of Linoleums and Oil Cloths—

A large collection of these goods, in all the various grades, and in all lengths—all at wonderfully little prices:

Pieces Under Five Yards at One-Fourth of Regular Price
Pieces Over Five Yards, Up to 20 Yards, at Half Price

Then we also offer today:

Over 3,000 Yards of STRAW MATTINGS

in cut pieces, at the following reductions:

Pieces Under 10 Yards at One-Third Regular Price
Pieces Over 10 Yards, Up to 30 Yards, at Half Price

It is a splendid opportunity to secure floor coverings for kitchen, pantry, bathroom and bedrooms at very little cost.

Third floor.

GIRLS' WASH DRESSES

$2, worth up to $6

YESTERDAY'S ardent temperature dashed all hopes for a continuation of the cool days of June. It probably also opened the eyes of many mothers to their little daughters' insufficient supply of thin, Summer Wash Dresses.

Here's an easy way out of the trouble, in the shape of this splendid offering of Wash Dresses, sharply reduced, for girls of 6 to 12 years. About two hundred of them, all this Summer's prettiest styles, in sailor, Russian blouse and other pretty effects. Various cotton materials, in white and colors. Some are a little mussed from handling—but that's easily conquered. And the price—

TWO DOLLARS EACH, for Dresses worth up to $6

Second floor, Ninth street.

And, in the Basement, these

Girls' Wash Dresses

At $1, worth up to $3—Guimpe and Sailor Dresses of chambray, percale and lawn; trimmed in various effective styles; sizes 6 to 12 years.

Some Clean-Cut Reductions On

Shirt-Waists and Dressing Sacques

QUEER that the rise in the thermometer and this fall in prices on essentially hot-weather garments should come together. But the fortunate coincidence is very much to your advantage, and we're content. Had to happen, anyhow, hot weather or cold. Many attractive groups are here to choose from, all sharply reduced in price:

SHIRT-WAISTS

At 50c, from 75c to $1—
Of chambray; solid color or neat stripes; some full front, others plaited; buttoned in front or back.

At 75c, from $1.25 and $1.50—
Of percale, white ground, small figures; or of chambray, in solid color; plaited and hemstitched.

At $1.25, from $1.75 to $2.75—
Of dimity, white ground with small figures; or chambray, in solid color, small checks or neat stripes; some plaited, others trimmed with embroidery.

At $2.50, from $3.25 to $5—
Of batiste, in solid colors; trimmed with embroidery or Swiss muslin with small dots.

At 75c, from $1.50—
Of black lawn, with openwork stripes; French back, full front; open at sides.

DRESSING SACQUES

At 75c, worth $1—
Of lawn, white ground with small dots of black, blue or pink; or fancy stripes; full front, French back; trimmed with lawn ruffle, edged with lace; ribbon-trimmed.

Second floor.

In the Basement, these little-priced offerings of Muslin Underwear:

Corset Covers at 8c—Of cambric, 2 styles; V neck, trimmed with embroidery or lace. Only 3 to a customer.

Drawers at 10c—Of muslin; plain hem, with plaits above. Only 3 to a customer.

Nightgowns at 38c—Of muslin; V neck; yoke of cluster plaits; neck and sleeves trimmed with cambric ruffle. Only 3 to customer.

Effective DRESS-GOODS

At Two-Thirds Regular Prices

FASHION declared herself, this season, for dainty, sheer materials for "dressy" gowns—including many pretty combinations of silk-and-cotton, and silk-and-wool, and pure cotton.

And these goods promise to retain their popularity for Fall dresses—hence this attractive group of them at *a third less* than the prices they bore a short time ago, is worth paying attention to.

You can buy your gown now—there are but one or two dress-patterns to a piece—and, when Fall comes, you'll have materials at hand that will then be selling at full prices. Here's a hint of some of the fabrics:

At $1, from $1.50—
All-wool French Voile, in two-colored combinations.

At $1.25, from $2—
Lace striped silk-and-cotton Grenadine.

At $1.50, from $2.50—
Bourette-figured silk-and-cotton Taffeta.

Rotunda.

At $1.75, from $2.75—
Polka-dot silk-and-wool corded Grenadine.

At $2, from $3—
Printed and embroidered figured gauze silk Grenadine.

At $2 from $3—
Lace and applique figured bordered Linen Suiting.

Hammocks, Lawn Swings

And Other Lazy-Day Delights

SWINGING idly in a hammock, on the shady side of the piazza, is a splendid way to put in some of these torrid days. And set up a tent or a swing under the trees for the little people, and temperature changes pass them by untouched.

All these are here, and everything else that the Summer outdoor life makes necessary. But here's more definite news of the Hammocks, Swings and Tents:

HAMMOCKS.

75c—Open weave with pillow, spreader and valance; assorted colors; 36 x 66 in.

$1—Canvas weave; with pillow, spreader and two end bars; assorted colors; 40 x 80 in.

$1.50—Canvas weave; with pillow, spreader, two end bars and valance; assorted colors; 40 x 80 in.

$2—Canvas or open weave; with pillow, spreader, two end bars and valance; extra finished; 40 x 80 in.

$3—Canvas weave; with pillow, spreader, two end bars and wide valance; assorted colors; 42 x 84 in.

$4.50—Heavy canvas weave; with pillow, spreader, two end bars and wide valance; assorted colors; 48 x 90 in.

$10—Silkoline Hammocks; with pillow, spreader, two end bars and wide valance; assorted colors; 48 x 90 in.

Mexican Hammocks, 75c, 85c, $1.40 and $1.50.

Genuine Mexican Grass Hammocks, $25 and $28.

LAWN SWINGS, TENTS, Etc.

$4—Six-foot Paris Lawn Swing, for two children.

$5.50—Eight-foot Paris Lawn Swing, for two adults.

$12.75—Eagle Steel Swing, with canopy, for four adults.

$3.50—Boys' Tents, 5x5 ft.; blue-and-white stripes.

$5—Boys' Tents; 7x7 ft.; blue-and-white stripes.

7x9 ft. Wall Tent, made of 8-oz. army duck, without fly, $7.50; with fly, $11.25.

9x9 ft. Wall Tent, made of 8-oz. army duck, without fly, $8.50; with fly, $12.75.

$1—Hardwood Folding Porch Rocking Chair.

$3.75—Solid comfort steel Swing Chairs; can be adjusted to any position.

Annex Store, 770 Broadway.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue,
Ninth and Tenth Streets.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

From 12 o'clock Tuesday night until 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

2 A. M.—1,963 Second Avenue; Kalmon Rees; damage, $100.

3:15 A. M.—67 Warren Street; Lommel Brothers; damage, $100.

8:15 A. M.—30 East Thirtieth Street; Martha Washington Hotel; damage trifling.

10:10 A. M.—7 West One Hundred and First Street; J. L. Arthur; damage, $500.

10:30 A. M.—3 East One Hundred and Thirty-first Street; Francis Gallagher; damage trifling.

10:54 A. M.—144 Orchard Street; Max Thomas; damage, $100.

11:35 A. M.—105 Allen Street; Lena Bromstein; damage trifling.

12:45 P. M.—1,452 Amsterdam Avenue; Henry Goldman; damage, $200.

12:50 P. M.—107 Waverley Place; John Cummings; damage trifling.

12:55 P. M.—1,384 Third Avenue; Joseph Embers; damage trifling.

2 P. M.—538 West Twenty-ninth Street; William Garland; damage, $15.

2:45 P. M.—20 Fulton Street; Ruy Copes; damage, $250.

2:45 P. M.—165 East Ninety-seventh Street; Charles Gabriels; damage trifling.

6:10 P. M.—163 Lewis Street; Henry Schwartz; damage, $50.

7:20 P. M.—1,470 and 1,472 Third Avenue; Edward Rothschild; damage, $200.

7:30 P. M.—18 Morris Street; Wallace Nasase; damage, $5.

8:45 P. M.—101 East Fourth Street; Isidor Dinsberg; damage trifling.

8:55 P. M.—110 Ridge Street; owner unknown; damage, $5.

9:15 P. M.—841 East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street; Joseph Reeves; damage, $5.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

WILMINGTON, Ohio, July 9.—The village of Clarksville would have been wiped out by fire but for the timely arrival of the engines of the Morrow Fire Department. The loss was limited to $50,000, and it included the Civic Hall, Linton's dry goods store, Stacey's implement store, and several dwellings.

DALLAS, Texas, July 9.—Fire to-day completely destroyed the wholesale drug houses of the Patton, Worsham Company, the Texas Drug Company, the J. W. Crow Drug Company, and H. W. Williams & Co. Paul Meicher, a fireman, was overcome by poisonous fumes of the burning drugs, and is in a critical condition. Loss, $250,000; insurance, $175,000.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 9.—The following companies were incorporated here to-day:

John N. Stearns & Co., Elmira, to manufacture silk and silk fabrics; capital, $1,500,000. Directors—B. F. Blair, L. F. Starr, Brooklyn; J. N. Blair, W. A. Lockwood, New York; C. L. R. Munson, Williamsport, Penn.

Texas Copper Company, New York, to mine copper, gypsum, and salt; capital, $1,000,000. Directors—G. M. Congdon, R. E. Congdon, Gowanda; A. B. Foster, Boston; H. A. Hogel, New York.

Tim & Co., Troy, to manufacture shirts, collars, and cuffs; capital, $500,000. Directors—Louis Tim, Solomon Tim, H. T. Huchberger, New York; B. L. Herman, W. N. Ellis, Troy.

Liquor Trailers' Gazette Company, New York; capital, $25,000. Directors—P. H. Nolan, Fritz Lindinger, G. B. Ebling, New York.

The Commercial Association of America, New York, to deal in real estate and personal property; capital, $5,000. Directors—Timothy Hurley, H. A. Wulff, J. M. Ferguson, New York.

Lakeview Manor Association of Rockville Centre, Nassau County, to deal in real estate; capital, $25,000. Directors—J. W. De Mott, Rockville Centre; J. A. De Groot, E. B. Vandervecr, Brooklyn.

Warren & Jamestown Electric Railroad Company, Jamestown, to operate ten-mile railroad; capital, $100,000. Directors—D. H. Siggins, J. M. Siegfried, H. M. Preston, Warren, Penn.

William F. Sametz & Co., New York, to do printing; capital, $5,000. Directors—W. F. Sametz, Flora Sametz, J. J. Johnson, Brooklyn.

Brown Brothers Moulding Company, Elmira; capital, $60,000. Directors—Max Brown, Jacob Brown, B. N. Jacobson, Elmira.

Clare Clothing Company, Syracuse; capital, $75,000. Directors—T. H. Clere; C. E. Crouse, S. A. McMurray, Syracuse.

Diamond Furniture Company, Jamestown; capital, $5,000. Directors—A. P. Olson, John Love, H. F. Love, Jamestown.

L. Schlossser Cigar Company, New York; capital, $5,000. Directors—J. B. Cooney, J. W. Reed, New York; W. I. Lee, Brooklyn.

The Gilchrist Company, New York, household articles; capital, $200,000. Directors—W. S. Gilchrist, Jr., J. N. Borland, New York; R. B. Gilchrist, Newark, N. J.

Lower Niagara River Power and Water Supply Company, Lewiston, Niagara County; capital, $5,000,000. Directors—James Low, James S. Simmons, F. J. Brown, Niagara Falls.

Astoria Land and Construction Company, Queens Borough, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—David McGrath, New York; W. J. Dempsey, William Dempsey, Queens Borough.

Standard Laundry Company, Brooklyn; capital, $40,000. Directors—E. V. Kieser, W. F. Heissenbattel, H. C. Ford, Brooklyn.

INCORPORATED IN DELAWARE.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., July 9.—These charters were secured at Dover to-day:

Hutchinson Stair Elevator Company of Bellevue, N. J., to manufacture stair elevators. Incorporators: C. W. Mackey and G. V. A. Conger; capital, $1,000,000.

Excelsior Slugger and Tacker Company of New York, to manufacture machines for making boots and shoes; capital, $500,000.

Salt Lake Suburban Railway Company of Salt Lake City, Utah, to construct a railway; capital, $500,000.

Northeastern Mining Company of New York, to engage in mining; capital, $250,000.

Coastwise Dredging Company of New York, to contract for dredging rivers, &c.; capital, $150,000.

Atlantic Club, a social organization, of Rebooth, Del.

Incorporated in New Jersey.

The National Sugar Company; capital, $1,000,000; to grow sugar cane and manufacture sugar. Incorporators—George O. Dix, Elwood W. Kemp, W. C. Dean, E. Hudnut, W. W. Parsons, all of East Orange.

The Nicotine Manufacturing Company; capital, $600,000. Incorporators—Alpheus B. Stickney, St. Paul; Frederick D. Banning, St. Louis; Marshall Van Winkle, Jersey City.

MINING CONSOLIDATION.

De Lamar and Adjoining Properties Bought for New Company.

The New York News Bureau issued this statement yesterday in regard to the De Lamar mines and other mining property:

'The rumor that the Venture Company of London has purchased the De Lamar mines is contradicted by Simon Bamberger of Salt Lake City. He officially states that he and some New York capitalists, among whom are Marcus Stine, Vice President of the International Pump Company; Philip Lehman of Lehman Brothers, bankers; L. S. Frankheimer of Asiel & Co., bankers; E. W. Nash, President of the American Smelting and Refining Company; J. E. Helmerdinger, Vice President of the Guggenheim Exploration Company, and Martin A. Marks of Cleveland, have purchased the De Lamar mines as well as the adjoining properties, known as the April Mining Company, the Magnolia Mining Company, the Mono Mining Company, the Boston De Lamar Mining Company, and other adjoining claims, comprising about 1,200 acres of gold-bearing property, covering the vein for a distance of three miles.

This consolidation will form one of the most important mining centres in the West, and it is believed that the new company will be able to take out, with improved machinery, ample water facilities, and developments under way, more bullion than has heretofore been extracted.

Capt. De Lamar, it is stated, has taken out from his property alone something over $13,000,000 in the last six years.

One who is interested in the project said last night at Long Branch that the foregoing statement was practically correct.

A company to be known as the Bamberger-De Lamar Mining Company, capital $3,000,000, is in course of formation, and it will take in the properties mentioned. Among the promoters is W. J. B. Mills, Treasurer of the Central Realty Bond and Trust Company. The consummation of the deal was the result of long investigation and it was decided after Messrs. Neal and Mitz, the mining experts, returned to the East and reported on their examination of the mines.

Capt. J. R. De Lamar is at present at Carisbad, Germany.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

NATIONAL NECKWEAR COMPANY.—At a meeting of the creditors of M. and L. Lobenthal, doing business as the National Neckwear Company at 532 Broadway, held at the office of Blumenstiel & Blumenstiel, 302 Broadway, an offer of settlement was made at 17½ cents on the dollar, payable before Aug. 10, and the creditors present voted to accept it. The liabilities are about $9,000.

THE NEW YORK HAND LAUNDRY COMPANY.—The New York Hand Laundry Company of 514 and 516 Southern Boulevard made an assignment yesterday to Thomas E. Shields. It is a New York corporation organized in September, 1900, with a capital stock of $5,000. Harry Spies was President and Jacob Sarfaty Secretary. For some time past business has not been profitable and the company went out of business about a month ago.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

ADAM H. BECK AND SARAH CURRAN BECK.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed yesterday against Adam H. Beck and Sarah Curran Beck, who do business as Adam H. Beck & Sarah Curran, dressmakers and women's tailors, at 414 Madison Avenue, by Morris J. Hirsch for two creditors, Revillon Frères, $649, and John B. Ellison & Sons, $702. It was alleged that the Becks are insolvent and have made payments to certain creditors, thereby giving a preference. They are husband and wife and have been in business since 1894. They had a large trade, and at times had as much as $15,000 outstanding from their customers. The partners recently had a disagreement, and an application has been made to the Supreme Court by Mr. Beck for a receiver for the firm, and the matter is still pending there. Morris J. Hirsch said that he understands the liabilities are about $15,000 and assets probably $11,000.

Discharges in Bankruptcy.

Judge Thomas, in the United States District Court, yesterday, granted discharges to twenty-two bankrupts, among whom were Henry J. Hinck, formerly of Hinck & Field, dry goods commission merchants at 53 Worth Street, whose liabilities were $111,223; John Caggiano, architect and builder of 182 West Houston Street, liabilities $253,316; David and Michael D. Levy, surviving partners of the firm of D. Levy & Sons, manufacturers of neckwear, formerly at 558 Broadway, liabilities $89,629; Julius and Conrad Reinald, who composed the firm of J. Reinald & Son, manufacturers of neckwear, formerly at 37 Walker Street, liabilities $12,784; Harry D. Kramer and Mary Rappaport Epstein, who did business as Kramer & Rappaport, manufacturers of silk waists at 44 West Third Street, liabilities $29,217; Albert Stein, John B. Webb and George W. Sullivan, who composed the firm of Albert Stein & Co., importers of flowers and feathers at 646 Broadway, liabilities $16,819, and to Patrick White, a policeman, of 1,040 East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, liabilities $1,028.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, July 9, the first name being that of the debtor:

BUNKER, Leroy E.—F. D. Belley	30
BALDWIN, Charles L. & Oliver A. Green—Harlem River Lumber and Woodworking Company	$1,309
BURNS, William and Annie—I. Silverman	27
CRAWFORD, Edna M.—R. F. Hennessey	56
CARPENTER, Francis M. and James H. Pettingill—P. Smith	40
CALIFANO, Ernest—New York State Works	112
DECKER, Lucas E.—W. A. Leggett and another	63
DECKER, Lucas E.—W. A. Leggett and another	128
DECKER, Lucas E.—D. S. Brown	102
EISLER, Jacob—R. D. Cole	31
EGGERT, Edward—F. D. Bailey	32
FOSTER, Robert L.—Park & Tilford	24
GLASER, Herbert S.—Landsberg Bros. & Co.	116
GEMITHES, John—M. Gamen	30
HART, H. E.—New York Athletic Club	28
HALLA, Joseph, Jr.—J. T. Rousar	90
HAHN, Augustus B. W.—F. C. Rist	100
HART, Henry B., and Thomas McNamara—W. R. Wilcox, com., costs	97
IRNCKEN, John—A. Stanley and another	30
HAUSER, Leo—M. W. Ware	36
JACKSON, Frederick, and Leo Ludzinsky—M. Malbin and another	100
JONES, Louis P.—New York Athletic Club of the City of New York	20
JENATSKI, Adolph—T. Schmalholz and another	463
KURZMAN, Zacharias—H. R. Denis	12
LEARY, Thomas H.—New York Athletic Club of the City of New York	36
LEVY, Louis—E. W. Emery	74
KIERNAN, Patrick, executor—B. Lyssght, administrator	556
ORMSTON, George W.—Dunbar Box and Lumber Company	236
LIPFLANDER, Isaac—J. Thompson and another	261
LASH, Louis—M. Meyer	47
MERRITT, Charles F.—F. Holdsworth	35
MORRISON, Samuel—K. Windolph, costs	109
MACCOY, James S.—W. H. Williams	4,109
MARSHALL, Sadie E., and Michael Foley—M. Friedlander and another	273
MULLER, Charles—B. Donigan and another	48
McMILLAN, Joseph F.—New York Athletic Club of the City of New York	30
NATIONAL SLAVONIC SOCIETY—F. Javorek	103
McDONALD, John B.—W. A. Canfield	565
McDONALD, John B.—H. Lucy	294
McDONALD, John B.—M. F. Dalton and another	452
McCARTHY, Thomas F.—G. G. Lennig	860
PAWSON, James E.—Long Island Company	126
NELSON, Nelly—Scandinavian Benevolent and Mutual Life Association of New York and Brooklyn	225
NELSON, Nelly—Scandinavian Benevolent and Mutuel Life Association of New York and Brooklyn	189
OESTERREICHER, Ignatz—A. Sutcliffe McDonald and another	1,521
RAND, John—L. S. Harris	260
RELEIGH HOTEL AND RESTAURANT Company—F. & M. Schaefer Brewery Company	216
PRITTY, Simon M.—Armour & Co.	192
POTTER, William B.—Phenix National Bank	2,049
ROSENBERG, Alexander A., and Julius Wolf—Teft-Weller Company	448
SCHLEIP, Louis C. and Felix M. Stebbins—M. Schwitzer	77
SULLIVAN, Owen T.—I. W. Bernheim	237
STONE, Abram—A. A. Adler	124
SHARKEY, Henry, and Mary E. Kavanagh—Rand Drill Company	988
SCHLESINGER, Jacob—F. S. Nesbit, trustee	320
SILVERSTON, Anthony B.—A. Isear	655
WEBSTER, David—S. Moorhead	1,929
WARTH, Apollonia, executrix—J. M. Mertens, costs	108
WEISBLATT, Bessie—C. Warden	98

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Thursday, July 10.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—Thomas, J.—Held in Room 100, Post Office Building—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Motion calendar 1—Raphael vs. Spencer Trask & Co.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—Thursday, July 10

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Cohen vs. Cantor.
2—Mahrenholz vs Met. St. Ry. Co.
3—Locaso vs. same.
4—Yule vs. Yule.
5—Davison vs. Davison
6—Elec. World & Engineer vs. Vezin Machine Co.
7—Wentworth vs. Brann.
8—Fleming vs. Flagg.
9—In re Marcy Place.
10—Hendler vs. D. E. Culver Co.
11—Dibble vs. Clark.
12—Sullivan vs. Lederman.
13—Newman vs. Nat. Salt Co.
14—Anderson vs. Anderson.
15—Heywood Brothers vs. Central Lard Co.
16—Kramer vs. Kramer.
17—Unger vs. Unger.
18—Dun vs. Skiareky.
19—Roth vs. Roth.
20—In re Daly Av., 176th to 182d St.
21—In re E. 167th St.
22—In re Fordham R'd.
23—In re Kingsbridge Road.
24—In re E. 242d St.
25—In re Nelson Av.
26—Martin vs. Malach.
27—Melnken vs. Hoefer, Meinken & B. Co.
28—In re Lorillard Pl.
29—In re Claremont Av.
30—In re Station Place.
31—In re Hewitt Place.
32—In re E. 178th St.
33—In re E. 182d St.
34—Ross vs. Royal Ins. Co.
35—City Mort. Co. vs. Schnugg.
36—Hills vs. Hills.
37—In re Fuller.
38—In re Spellman.
39—Kittel vs. Domeyer.
40—Stern vs. Promis.
41—Finnegan vs. Finnegan.
42—Sonberg vs. Babbis.
43—Harms vs. Horgan.
44—Empire City Sav. Bank vs. Mushat.
45—Rabinowitz vs. Mayer.
46—Nessel vs. Nessel.
47—Cohen vs. Kneeht.
48—Klein vs. Klein.
49—Paltrowitz vs. Kawinsky.
50—Egan vs. Crowley.
51—Bolles vs. Bolles.
52—Gumb vs. Sturmdorf
53—Colonial Bank of Cleveland vs. Fleming.
54—Henry vs. Hynes.
55—Jennison vs. Jennison.
56—Christacus vs. Christacus.
57—Kittel vs. Domeyer.
58—Pickrell vs. Mendel.
59—Kent vs. Hadley.
60—In re Pier 15, E. R.
61—Trimble vs. Anchor Loan Co.
62—In re Lamb.
63—Montague vs. Sbeaf.
64—Lamb vs. Voss.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., and XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S.—Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Margaret E. Roose,	Edmund F. Ralley.
Julie F. Dankmeyer,	Edwin E. Hellman.
Solomon Stone,	Bernhard Pulvermacher,
Elizabetha Mischler,	Joseph Kait.
Jacob Cohen,	

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Conlan, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Trial Term, Part IV. Room, Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10:30 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., and V.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and O'Connor for the People.

Motion:
1—Charles J. Fitzpatrick.
For trial.
1—George Austin.
2—David Goodman.
3—Mary Johnston.
Rose Dass.
4—Fannie Morris.
5—William C. Matthews.
6—James Reynolds.
7—John Brennan.
8—Jamie Perillo.
9—Sam Davis.
10—John Grass.
11—Francesco Stazione.
12—Charles Spencer.
Geno Montani.
13—Martin Green.
14—Michael Geretta.
15—Peter Olsen.
Pleading.
1—Isidore Lupiro.
2—Ephriam Robinson.
3—John Hogan.
Robert Kennedy.
Charles Foley.
Michael Millens.
Edward Murphy.
4—Sam Wintner.
5—Max Katz.
6—Andrew De Witt.
7—Frank W. Cross.
8—John Allen.
Henry Morris.
9—Frederick Hamble.
John Smith.
10—Fred Keller.
11—James Donohua.
12—Harris Cone.
13—Nora H. Silvin.
14—Vito Copodamo.
15—Charles Brienze.
16—Marx Aaronstein.
17—Giovanni Gostello.
18—Sam Barnehaum.
19—James Ryan.
20—Patrick Cunninghan
21—Robert H. Smith.
22—Edward S. Farrow.
23—Joseph McGrath.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10 a. M. Assistant District Attorneys Ely and Stadin for the People.

1—Frank Long.	8—John Kelly.
2—Carmine Saturo.	John Anderson.
3—Henry Joeckel.	9—Phillip Levy.
4—Henry Anderson.	10—Saddie Campbell,
5—Winfield Gray.	Emma Jones.
6—Frederick G. Stewart.	11—Isidore Hasguer.
7—William Sullivan.	12—Piro Giuseppe.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts III. and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—Groevenor S. Hubbard, trustee, &c., vs. Samuel Trimble—D. Phoenix Ingraham.

CITY COURT—Conlan, J.—Gottlieb Merks et al., vs. Abraham Halpern et al.—Abner S. Werblin.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Gegerich, J.—In re Zindorf—Thomas F. Gilroy, Jr.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—In re Sickels—Richard H. Clarke. Lawson vs. Nicholeburg—D. Phoenix Ingraham.

SUPREME COURT—Fitzgerald, J.—Am. Mortgage Company vs. Stoll—Samson Lachman. In re Excelsior Lifa Insurance Company—Moses R. Ryttenberg.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—James McCrea, Pittsburg; S. Reber, United States Navy.

HOLLAND—Don Alexander, Cincinnati; R. A. Campbell, St. Louis; R. Gardner Kellegg, Milwaukee; Erskine Phelps, Chicago.

GRAND—Capt. Ward B. Pershing, Fourth United States Cavalry.

NETHERLAND—E. S. Reese, Cleveland; S. E. Rochussen, Melhourne, Australia.

SAVOY—Harry Welssinger, Louisville; George Ridant, Toronto.

PLAZA—M. P. French, Chicago.

FIFTH AVENUE—Capt. R. C. Croxton, United States Army; Frank V. Ruz, Havana.

IMPERIAL—Dr. E. Brechten, London; A. W. Shaw, Chicago; Charles E. Heli, London.

HOFFMAN—J. H. Tillett, London; F. A. Werner, Berlin; Hunt Chipley, Richmond.

GILSEY—W. C. Billings, U. S. M. H. S.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Maas & Kemper, Baltimore, Md.; J. Kemper, laces; Hotel Marlborough.

White, R. H., & Co., Boston, Mass.; A. L. Aldred, cloaks and suits; S. Rosenbaum, dry goods, 480 Broome Street; Victoria Hotel.

"Fair, The," Chicago, Ill.; W. J. Corbett, shoes; I. B. Rosenbech, dry goods, Fifth Avenue Hotel.

"White's Fruit House," Fort Wayne, Ind.; A. B. White, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Kohn Brothers & Heller, Cleveland, Ohio; S. M. Kohn, clothing; Herald Squars Hotel.

Hayden Brothers, Omahe, Neb.; P. Johnson, leather goods, 115 Worth Street; Hereld Squere Hotel.

Finberg, C., & Co., Wilkesharre, Penn.; C. Finberg, clothing; Hersid Squars Hotel.

Wallenstein & Cohn, Wichite, Kan.; H. Wallenstein, furnishing goods, 274 Chnrch Street; Hotel Imperial.

Lanpher, Finch & Skinner, St. Paul, Minn.; O. P. Lanpher, hats; Hotel Imperial.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; W. P. Sackett, jewelry, Broadway and Tenth Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; W. T. Henderson, laces and ribbons, 2 Walker Street; Hotel Earlington.

Ambach Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; M. Ambach, clothing; Hoffman House.

Moore & Beirs, Rochester, N. Y.; L. W. Moors, clothing; Hotel Imperial.

Field, Scalick & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; F. A. Norway, carpets; Hotel Earlington.

Donaldson, William & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; W. Edington, carpets and Oriental rugs; W. Mylene, draperies, 2 Walker Street; Hotel Earlington.

Townsend & Wyatt Dry Goods Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; J. M. Lerche, carpets, 335 Broadway; Hotel Earlington.

Baker, W. H., Winchester, Va.; hats; Hotel Cadillac.

McWhirr, R., & Co., Fall River, Mass.; D. Robillard, clothing, 406 Broadway; Hotel Cadillac.

Mitchell, Harris & Co., Detroit, Mich.; C. Garton, millinery; W. D. Moody, millinery, 622 Broadway; Hotel Cadillac.

Shepard Company, Providence, R. I.; W. R. Hardy, leather goods; Criterion Hotel.

Taylor, John, Dry Gooda Company, Kansas City, Mo.; J. H. Taylor, dry goods; 487 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

Lissner, S., Boston, Msss.; pleca goods; Hotel Vendome.

Milliken, Cousins & Short, Portland, Me.; J. H. Short, domestics, dress goods, cloaks, and house furnishing goods; 79 Leonard Street; Albemarle Hotel.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; A. R. Lovejoy, carpets; Broadway and Tenth Street; Albemarle Hotel.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; G. M. Pratt, domestics and prints; S. Taylor, dress goods; 454 Broome Street; Hotel Normandie.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; O. R. Rick, notions and jewelry; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Normandie.

Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; N. Kaufman, ladies' and infants' wear and corsets; 648 Broadway; Holland House.

Grandy, J. W., & Co., Norfolk, Va.; W. H. Miller, notions and cloaks; Union Square Hotel.

Watt & Sand, Lancaster, Penn.; E. G. Eby, notions; 37 White Street.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; C. A. Rochat, linens; 37 White Street.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; H. W. Ohl, cloaks; F. L. Drain, jeans; 104 Worth Street.

Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; S. L. Bird, clothing; 450 Broome Street; Hotel Navarre.

Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. Metz, hosiery, 65 Wooster Street; Gerard Hotel.

Rothschild, A. M., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. A. Maier, men's and boys' clothing; 43 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Smith, M. E., & Co., Omaha, Neb.; C. E. Hutchison, furnishing goods, ladies' and infants' wear; 320 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Strauss, L., & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; G. W. Bush, prints; 196 West Broadwey; Hotel Cadillac.

O'Neil & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Miss Murphy, cloaks and suits; St. Denis Hotel.

Snellenberg, N., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; W. E. Allred, cloaks and suits; Miss L. Strauss, wrappers; St. Denis Hotel.

Keene, Leo, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. Keene, cloaks and suits; Herald Squara Hotel.

Youngstown Dry Goods Company, Youngstown, Ohio; W. C. Hill, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

May Shoe and Clothing Company, Denver, Col.; T. J. Milroy, bats; 760 Broadway; Sinclair House.

Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; D. R. McGonigal, silks; Sinclair House.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capt. Charles H. McKinstry will proceed without delay to New London and report to Major Charles F. Powell, Corps of Engineers, for temporary duty in connection with the Summer manoeuvres.

The following-named officers are detailed for service and to fill vacancies in the Adjutant General's department:

Major Robert P. P. Wainwright, Fifth Cavalry.
Major Millard F. Waltz, First Infantry.

They will report in person to the commanding General, Division of the Philippines, for assignment to duty.

Lieut. Col. James T. Kerr is relieved from further duty in the Division of the Philippines, and will proceed to San Francisco for duty.

Assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted:

Col. Allen Smith, Sixth Cavalry.
Lieut. Col. H. W. Sprole, First Cavalry.
Major W. A. Shunk, Eighth Cavalry.
Capt. A. M. Miller, Jr., Eighth Cavalry.
Capt. Charles B. Drake, Fifteenth Cavalry.

Transfers:

Capt. Clough Overton, from the Fourteenth Cavalry to the Fifteenth Cavalry, Troop A.
Capt. Charles B. Drake, from the Fifteenth Cavalry to the Fourteenth Cavalry, Troop L.

First Lieut. Monroe C. Kerth, Twenty-third Infantry, will report to Major Edward B. Pratt, President of the examining board convened at Fort McPherson at such time as he may be required for examination to determine his fitness for promotion.

Capt. Charles J. Stevens, Second Cavalry, is detailed as a member of the examining board convened at Fort Ethan Allen, vice Major George A. Dodd, hereby relieved.

First Lieut. Stephen M. Kochersperger, Second Cavalry, will report to Major Marlborough C. Wyeth, President of the examining board convened at Fort Ethan Allen, at such time as he may be required for examination to determins his fitness for promotion.

Second Lieut. Albert S. Fuger, from the cavalry arm to the Twenty-seventh Company, Coast Artillery.

Second Lieut. Rawson Warren, from the Artillery Corps to the Eleventh Cavalry, Troop I, and will proceed to join his regiment in the Division of the Philippines.

Second Lieut. Algernon E. Sartoris, Fifteenth Infantry, is transferred to the Tenth Infantry, and will be assigned to a company by his regimental commander. Lieut. Sartoris will proceed to join the regiment to which transferred.

Second Lieut. Samuel M. English is relieved from assignment to the Twenty-seventh Company, Coast Artillery, to take effect when Second Lieut. Albert S. Fuger shall have reported for duty therewith, and will then proceed to San Francisco, and report for assignment to a company.

Major William D. Crosby, Surgeon, is relieved from further duty at Fort McPherson, and will report in person to the commanding officer, Camp Thomas, for duty.

Contract Surgeon Frank E. Thompson is relieved from duty in the Division of tha Philippines, and will report in person to the commanding officer of Fort Niagara for duty.

Major John T. French, Jr., is assigned to duty in the Quartermaster General's office.

Contract Surgeon Hugo A. Wahl, upon his arrival at San Francisco, will report in person to the commanding General, Department of California, for assignment to duty.

Second Lieut. Charles L. Woodhouse, Twenty-third Infantry, is detailed as recorder of the examining board convened at Fort McPherson, vice First Lieut. Monroe C. Kerth, relieved.

Navy.

Lieut. Commander J. B. Bernadon is ordered to duty July 21 in tha office of Naval Intelligence.

Lieut. W. D. Brotherton le ordered to the Constellation.

Lieut. W. G. Teller is ordared home with three months' sick leava.

Lieut. L. S. Thompson is ordered home with three months' sick leave.

Naval Constructor H. C. Gilmore is ordered to Bath, Me., for duty at the Bath Iron Works.

Naval Constructor G. H. Rock is ordered to the navy yard at Portsmouth, N. H., for duty as head of the Department of Construction and Repair.

Commissions:

Chaplain W. H. I. Rainey, from Feb. 8, 1902.
Passed Assistant Surgeons D. N. Carpenter, F. L. Pleadwell, and J. C. Pryor, from June 3, 1902.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Arrivals:
The Prairie at Gardiner's Bay, July 8.
The Puritan at New London, July 8.
The Gloucester, Sandoval, Gwin, Manly, and Alvarado at Norfolk, July 9.

Sailed:
The Marietta, July 9, from Cape Haitien to Point de Paix.

Send mail for the Dolphin to the Boston Navy Yard.

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

FANS FREE TO ALL PURCHASERS.

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

'Salt, Cheap as It Is, Needs Watching.

Why buy damp or soggy, hard or lumpy, coarse-grained mixtures when the pure, dry, fine-grained, free-running article can be had at so cheap a price? To induce you to try a package of this Salt we offer for this sale a full-sized carton of our

BLUE RIBBON TABLE SALT and 3½ POUNDS GRANULATED SUGAR } Both for 18c

SPECIAL.
A Bottle LIBERTY PICKLES, - Value 12c
A Bottle LIBERTY CATSUP, - - Value 10c
A Bottle PEERLESS SAUCE, - Value 13c
ALL THREE FOR 29 CENTS.

SPECIAL.
A Can ROAST or CORNED BEEF, - Value 15c
A Can STEAK SALMON, ½-lb., - Value 12c
A Package UNEEDA BISCUIT, - Value 5c
ALL THREE FOR 25 CENTS.

FOR THIS SALE

We specially call your attention to our new Blue Ribbon Breakfast Food. It can be quickly prepared for the table, and cannot be excelled for its rich and dainty flavor. A trial is all we ask, and for this reason we make this remarkably low price.

A PACKAGE BLUE RIBBON BREAKFAST FOOD, 10c

Soda Water, all flavors; large bottle 5c
Hires Root Beer Extract, a bottle 12c
Vinegar, best cidsr or white wioe; quart bottle. 7c
Concentrated Ammonia, Butler's best; large bottle 10c
Root Beer Extract, Pesrless brand; a bottle 8c
Lemons, large, juicy Meesine; a dozeo 13c
Codfish Threads, Pesrless brand, our best; a package 7c
Pearl Barley, coarse; per pound 4c
Flaked Taploca, loose; per pound 5c

COFFEE SPECIAL.
3 Pounds BEST MARACAIBO COFFEE FOR 50 CENTS

SARDINES.
3 Cans IMPORTED SARDINES Packed in Best Olive Oil, FOR 25 CENTS.

Ice Cream Salt, best quality; 10 pound bag 10c
Prunes, Fancy Santa Clara, averaging 55 to pound; 2 lbs. for 15c
Vanilla or Lemon Extract, Eagle brand; a bottle 5c
Salt, vacuum process; large bag 5c
Parlor Matches, Triumph brand; a dozen boxes 10c
Bird Gravel, two packages for 5c
Best Cream Cheese, a pound 15c
Jam, Liberty brand, all fruits; a jar 9c
Corn, Eesie brand, fanoy Mains; a can 9c

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

TEA
Very Best, No. 1, All Kinds.
A POUND, 35c.

COFFEE
Best Mocha and Java,
A POUND, 25c.

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

MOGUL Egyptian CIGARETTES

15¢ for 10

Plain or Cork Tip

"THEY TASTE GOOD"

Anargyros

"When you do drink, drink Trimble."

"Drink of this cup—you'll find there's a spell in
Its every drop 'gainst the ills of mortality.
Talk of the cordial that sparkled for Helen;
Her cup was a fiction, but this is reality."

Trimble Green Label Whiskey

We guarantee that it is a pure, unadulterated Rye, 10 years old, aged by time, not artificially. AT ALL FIRST-CLASS DEALERS.
WHITE, HENTZ & CO., Phil. and N. Y., Sole Proprietors. ESTABLISHED 1798.

Bicycles.

MOTOR BICYCLES $90 Up. Tricycles $150 Up.
$450 Quadricycles, 2¾ h. p. for $195 cash.
We undersell everyone in Bicycles, Tires, Sundries.
WILLIS, Park Row Cycle Co., 23 Park Row, op. P.O.

Sporting Goods.

Rambler AUTOMOBILES $800
GREAT VALUE.
HENRY C. SQUIRE & SON,
39 Cortlandt St. & 157 W. 42nd St.

Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—I. JULES MAYER against CHARLES W. KAY and JEANNETTE G. KAY, his wife.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 3d day of June, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 8th day of July, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Samuel Goldsticker, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Jeroma Avenue two hnndred feet north from the corner formed by the intersection of

Excursions.

Entertaining Beyond Comparison.

GLEN ISLAND

Attractions from all parts of the world. Interesting novelties. A band of wild riders and steer-catchers from the Plains of Mexico. Grand concerts, magnificent foliage, rare plants, Horticultural wonders, unequalled menagerie, museum and aquarium; ALL FREE. Delightful soil on swift steamers. Glen Island clam bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." The Dairy. Boating. Bathing. Bowling. Billiards. Fishing. TIME TABLE SUBJECT TO CHANGE. STEAMERS LEAVE:

Cortlandt St. Pier, 6:30, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:45, 5:15 P. M.

Bridge Dock, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:30, 10:20, 11:20 A. M., 12:20, 2:00, 2:50, 4:00 P. M.

East 32d St. 9:30, 10:00, 10:45, 11:45 A. M., 12:45, 2:00, 2:30, 3:15, 4:30, 5:45 P. M.

Leave Glen Island, 11:00 A. M., for Cortlandt St. only; 11:30 A. M., for East 32d St. and Brooklyn, 12:00 M. and 1:00 P. M., for Cortlandt St. only; 3:00, 5:00, 5:30, 6:00, 7:00, and 8:00 P. M. for all landings.

Frequent extra boats on Sundays and holidays.

EXCURSION, 40 CENTS,
including admission to all attractions.

ROCKAWAY BEACH

ALL WATER ROUTE — Ocean Going Steamers — **General Slocum, Grand Republic**

50 Cts.

Connecting at Rockaway Beach with Trolley for ARVERNE, EDGEMERE and FAR ROCKAWAY.

The most refreshing hour and half sail, leaving W. 129th St., 9 a.m.; W. 20th St., 8.40 and 10 a.m., 1.35 p.m.; Battery Landing, 9.20, 10.40 a.m., 2.05 p.m.; Leaving Rockaway, 11 a.m., 5.00, 6.15 p.m.

ERIE RAILROAD

$1.00 EXCURSIONS EVERY SUNDAY

SHOHOLA GLEN.

In the Blue Mountains, one hundred and seven miles from New York, on the beautiful Delaware River.

Express trains leave W. 23d St., 8:55 and 9:25; Chambers St., 9:00 and 9:30; Jersey City, 9:15 and 9:45 A. M. Returning leave Shohola 4:30 and 5:15 P. M.

GREENWOOD LAKE GLENS.

$1.00—or with Dinner at Casino, $1.50.

Special express train leaves West 23d St., 9:40; Chambers St., 9:45; Jersey City, 10:00 A. M. Returning leave Glens 5:00 and 6:58 P. M.

NEWPORT $1.50 EXCURSION.

SUNDAY, JULY 13TH.

L. I. R. R. and N. Y. & STONINGTON LINE STR "MAINE."

SPECIAL EXPRESS TRAIN WITH PARLOR CAR.

Leave New York, foot E. 34th St., at 8:20 A. M.; Leave Flatbush Ave. Sta., B'klyn, at 8:15 A. M., stopping at Franklin Ave., East New York and Jamaica.

Due at Newport at 3:00 P.M.; leave at 5:00 P.M. Tickets on sale commencing Friday, at L. I. R. R. city ticket offices and stations. Sale of tickets limited to 750. The right is reserved to postpone the excursion, and tickets purchased in advance will be refunded.

Music and Refreshments on Steamer.

MAUCH CHUNK

SWITCHBACK & GLEN ONOKO

Excursion

SUNDAY, JULY 13TH,

VIA

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL.

ROUND TRIP TICKETS.

ADULTS, $1.50. CHILDREN, 75c.

Switchback Tickets 50c. Additional.

Special train from Liberty St. station, 8:30 A. M. South Ferry, 8:25 A. M.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO.

THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO

CONEY ISLAND.

Leave FOOT 22D ST., North River, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:00, 1:45, 2:30, 3:15, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00 P. M.

Leave Pier (new) No. 1, North River, } Half hour later.

Leave NEW IRON PIER, CONEY ISLAND, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., 12:30, 1:30, 2:30, 3:25, 4:10, 4:55, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 8:40, 9:40, 10:40 P. M.

ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

LONG BRANCH AND BACK 50C.
ASBURY PARK AND BACK 80C.

PATTEN LINE

LONG BRANCH—ASBURY PARK

And all resorts on the Jersey Seacoast.

Lv. ft. W. 13th St., 7:55, 8:55, *10:55 A. M. (*Saturday 12:55 P. M.) and 2:45 P. M.

Lv. Battery, (nr. So. Ferry) 8:20, 9:20, *11:20 A. M. (*Saturday 1:20 P. M.) and 3:10 P. M.

SATURDAY SPECIAL, 13th St., 3:55; Battery, 4:20 P. M.

DAILY EXCURSION TO SUMMIT OF HISTORIC MOUNT BEACON.

Cool—Comfortable—Delightful.

Sixty-mile sail up the Hudson on fast and superbly equipped steamer HOMER RAMSDELL to Fishkill, connecting at the evening. Ride in Incline Railway to summit of highest mountain in the Highlands. Grand view, magnificent scenery, beautiful mountain walks. Refreshments on Steamer and at new Mountain Hotel. Steamer leaves FISHKILL AT SUMMIT daily at 9:30 A. M.; W. 129th St. 10:00 A. M.; Sundays half hour earlier. Round trip to Summit of Mountain, only $1.00. To WEST POINT or NEWBURGH and Return, 75 cts.

A Charming Saturday Half Holiday Trip . $1.50

A Rare Combination of Travel. A sail through Long Island Sound abounds in fascinating features. Take fast steamer "Richard Peck" for New Haven from Pier 25, E. R., foot of Peck Slip, 2:00 P. M. (stops Sats. foot East 21st St., 2:15 P. M.); return by express train via New York, Newhaven & Hartford R. R. Time tables and full information at principal offices and stations. Sale of tickets limited to 750. The right is reserved to postpone the excursion, and tickets purchased in advance will be refunded.

Music and Refreshments on Steamer.

UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON

To West Point, Newburgh, or Poughkeepsie, Grand Daily Excursion (except Sunday).

BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS NEW YORK and ALBANY.

From Brooklyn, Fulton St., by Annex, 8 A. M.
From New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 A. M.
From New York, West 22d St. Pier, 9:00 A. M.
From New York, West 129th St. Pier, 9:15 A. M.
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.

Morning and Afternoon Concerts.

UP THE HUDSON SUNDAYS, 50c.

ON SUNDAYS, commencing July 13th, the Norwich Line Steamer CITY OF LOWELL will leave Pier 36, N. R., foot Spring St., at 10:00 A. M. (W. 129th St. 10:30 A. M.) for a limited River trip as far as POUGHKEEPSIE. No landing made. Returning due New York about 6 P. M. MUSIC. Table d'hote dinner, also a la carte. Main Deck Lunch Counter and Cafe, popular prices.

AL-FOSTER

DEEP SEA FISHING daily. Al Foster's reliable, large iron seagoing steamer Angler, regular boat runs Winter and Summer; fare, 75c.; ladies, 50c. Leaves 22d St., E. R., 7:15 A. M.; Battery Landing, 8:05 A. M. sharp. N. B.—Only iron boat on this route. Large ladies' saloon and first-class restaurant. Music on board. AL FOSTER.

Bankruptcy Notices.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—In the matter of LEONORA M. O'ROURKE, Bankrupt.—No. 5,035.

To the creditors of Leonora M. O'Rourke of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 27th day of June, 1902, the said Leonora M. O'Rourke was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, City and County of New York, on the 22d day of July, 1902, at 10:30 A. M., at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, July 7th, 1902.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—In the matter of LOUIS PETCHAFT, Bankrupt.—No. 4,939.

Notice is hereby given that Louis Petchaft, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 2d, 1902, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 23, 1902, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt therein.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, July 9th, 1902.

Excursions.

Excursion Routes to the Sea.

THE LONG ISLAND RAILROAD

MANHATTAN BEACH.

Trains leave New York, 34th St., E. R., week days, 5:30, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M. 12:10 and half hourly from 1:10 to 3:40, 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40, 9:30, and 10:50 P. M. Returning, last train leaves the Beach, 12:00 midnight. **Excursion Fare, 40c.**

Trains leave East New York about 25 minutes after 34th St. time.

From New York, Whitehall St., via 39th St., So. B'klyn Ferry, connecting with L. I. R. R. Trains leave week days only, 7:00, 8:00, 8:20, 11:00 A.M., 1:00, 2:20, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, P.M. **Excursion Fare, 50c.**

ROCKAWAY BEACH.

Trains leave New York, 34th St., E. R., week days, 5:40, 6:40, 8:30, 9:20, 10:30, 10:50 A. M. 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 4:20, 5:20, 6:30, 7:20, 8:20, 9:20 and 10:30 P. M. On Saturdays additional trains will leave 1:20, 2:20, 3:20 and 9:50 P. M. Returning, last train leaves the Beach at 11:55 P. M.

Summer Resorts.

NEW YORK.

THOMPSON'S HOTEL | **LAKE MAHOPAC N. Y**

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The English Musical Sensation by Dance & Talbot

HERALD Square Theatre. Promptly at 8:15. Management Sam S. Shubert.
NEXT REGULAR MATINEE SATURDAY.
A. H. Chamberlyn's Magnificent Production of
THE DEFENDER The New Musical Yachtical Extravaganza.

FLOATING ROOF GARDEN 50c. Fare.
Every Eve. St. Grand Republic, Frl. Excepted.
Conterno's 14th Regt. Band and Vaudeville.
Leave W. 129 St. 8 p. m., W. 20 St. 8:30 p. m., Battery 9 p. m.

KCIRCLE AUDITORIUM, B'way & 60th St. Evgs. 8:30. 50C. That's all.
ALTENBORN
To-night, Wagner Night. Vocalist, Mrs. Dora Phillips

TERRACE GARDEN 58th & 59th Sts. Near Lex. Ave.
TO-NIGHT. CHIMES OF NORMANDY.

PARADISE—ROOF GARDENS 42d St., B'way & 7th Av. Ev. 8:15. Glass Inclosure. 20 International Vaudeville Celebrities. Bargain Mats. Wed. & Sat., 50c. Every Seat.

KNICKERBOCKER Lederer's Big Hit, Thes., Evs. 8:15, Mat. Sat. 2:15 The Wild Rose
Lederer's Galaxy of 100.

KEITH'S B'way and 14th St. BEST SHOW IN TOWN 30—GREAT ACTS—30 PRICES 25c. and 50c.

PROCTOR'S 125th St., 23d St., FIFTH AVENUE. OPEN
BIG COMEDY & VAUDE. ALL SUMMER.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX.—New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. Orchestral Concerts & Vocal Soloists

DUSS ST. NICHOLAS GARDENS BAND CARNIVALS. Mid Arctic Breezes. Evs. 8:15.

Cherry Blossom Grove. B'way, 45 St. Every Ev. 8:15. Also Bargain Mats. Wed. & Sat. in theatre. Chaperonet Vaudeville.

The Turf.

Brighton Races DAILY AT 2:30
TO-DAY, THE GREAT
$5,000 Iroquois Stakes
All the Crack 3-Year Olds Entered.
And 5 other Races. Music by Lander.
Reached by All Coney Island Routes.

STEAMBOATS IN COLLISION

Priscilla and Powhatan Crash Into One Another.

A Deckhand Killed, but Passengers Escape Injury—Accident Caused by Fog in Narragansett Bay.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 9.—The Fall River Line steamboat Priscilla is at her pier in this city with a big hole in her port bow, and one of her crew dead as the result of a collision with the Merchants and Miners' Transportation Company's steamboat Powhatan, in Narragansett Bay last night.

The Priscilla was bound out for New York. It was very foggy at the time of the collision, and she was proceeding slowly. Off Point Judith the Powhatan struck her on the port bow, cutting a hole which ran down below the water line.

While an examination was being made of the aperture in the Priscilla's hull it was found that a Portuguese deckhand named John Muniz had been caught in his bunk by the wreckage. He was dead, but his body was securely wedged in between iron rods and beams in such a way as to prevent its being extricated without the aid of mechanical appliances.

It is doubtful if the Priscilla would have remained afloat had not the night been very calm. She was struck fairly by the Powhatan, and her bow was nearly cut off. The washroom on the main deck, and the sleeping quarters and steering engine compartment below, were wrecked, and the steel plates of the bow torn away well below the water line. The forward bulkhead was broken through, thus placing two compartments out of condition, and rapidly sending the steamer down by the head, so that her stern came out and the rudder was useless.

The officers on duty at once turned their attention to the safety of the ship. The steward's department devoted itself to awakening the passengers, most of whom were in bed. The inflow of water very soon extinguished the electric lights, the dynamo room being in the vicinity of the damaged part of the ship.

Thus the passengers were turned out of their rooms in darkness and their nervousness and excitement were intensified as they found the men on the ship passing out life-preservers by candle-light and preparing to work the pumps. Nevertheless, no panic resulted.

It was daylight before the signals of distress were answered, at which time the Puritan, a sister ship to the Priscilla, came to the rescue. She took the latter in tow, stern foremost, and brought her to Newport. The vessels arrived here without further mishap, and the passengers were landed safely. They were given their tickets to New York by rail.

The officers of the Priscilla stated that the Powhatan had not been regularly sounding her whistles, and that when she did, at a late moment, she gave the wrong signal, and then the crash came.

The Priscilla lost some of her cargo, it having been found necessary to jettison a part of it. When the steamer began to settle by the head, which she did very promptly after the collision, the deck hands were set at work throwing overboard 376 barrels of fish, which had been shipped at this port. This eased the craft materially, and it was found that the big pumps of the ship were able to keep her from sinking further.

Supervisor Pierce and his foremen have made an examination of the vessel, and rafts have been hauled alongside, in preparation for stopping the breach after the freight is taken out. This work is being done as rapidly as possible. The vessel has about six feet of water in the forward cabin.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 9.—The steamer Powhatan, Capt. A. T. Hudgins, bound from Baltimore for this port, arrived here this afternoon, and reported having been in collision with the Fall River Line steamer Priscilla last night. Her bow was badly damaged, and a great hole was stove in the port side, five feet below the water line. The forward compartment was flooded, but no water reached the other bulkheads of the ship, and no damage was done to the freight.

Capt. Hudgins reports that at 11:05 last night, while between Point Judith and Beaver Tail Lightship, the Priscilla came suddenly out of a bank of fog, and that the ships came together after an exchange of signals before anything could be done to avoid a collision.

The Powhatan was coming in from sea and had just entered a heavy bank of fog which made out from the shore. The Priscilla was on her way from Newport for New York, and was about to emerge from the fog, when the sharp blast of the Powhatan's whistle gave the first warning of the danger. The craft were then so close that a collision was inevitable, and with engines reversed, the heavy steel prow of the Powhatan crashed into the timbers on the Priscilla's bow. Boats were immediately made ready, and offer of assistance was made to the disabled Priscilla, but this was refused when it was found that there was no immediate danger. Later, the Priscilla was taken in tow by another steamer, and was taken back to her berth in Newport, and the Powhatan proceeded to her destination.

There was not the slightest show of disorder among the 131 passengers on the Powhatan, among whom was a delegation to the convention of the Baptist Young People's Union from Maryland. A vote of thanks was tendered to Capt. Hudgins by the passengers for his prompt action during the moments following the collision.

The Powhatan will be placed in dry dock, where extensive repairs will me made. It is announced that she will not he again placed in commission on her regular service for some weeks.

At the office of the Fall River Line, at Pier 19 North River, Superintendent Nickerson said yesterday that he had first heard of the accident by a telephone message from Capt. Simmons. The Captain reported that the Priscilla had been in collision in a dense fog off Newport with a steamer whose name he did not know, but that the Priscilla's port bow had been stove in and that John Muniz, a deckhand, had been killed.

Superintendent Nickerson said that while he could not estimate the amount of the damage, he thought from what Capt. Simmons had told him that repairs could be effected in three weeks.

The Chester W. Chapin of the New Haven Steamboat Company, sailed from the Fall River Line pier last night in place of the Priscilla. Hereafter the Plymouth of the Providence Line will replace the Priscilla in the regular Fall River schedule and the Plymouth's trips to Providence will be made by the Chester W. Chapin. All three steamboat lines are controlled by the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad.

The Powhatan, which was in collision with the Priscilla, is owned by the Merchants and Miners' Transportation Company, which has an office at 395 Broadway. The Powhatan is an iron 3,200-ton vessel, is 321 feet long, carries a large amount of freight, and can carry 125 passengers. Prior to the Spanish-American war the Powhatan belonged to the Old Dominion Steamship Company. During the war she was the Government transport Yorktown, and recently she was bought by her present owners for the Providence-Baltimore trade.

TO MEET GEN. PORTER.

Mr. and Mrs. John Sloane's Lawn Party at Lenox, Mass.—Some of the Guests.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., July 9.—Mr. and Mrs. John Sloane gave a lawn party this afternoon on their north lawn and garden in honor of Gen. Horace Porter, United States Ambassador to France. It was one of the most brilliant outdoor events that has ever taken place in Lenox. A band was stationed at the north end of the lawn, in a bower concealing it from the guests, where it played from 4 o'clock until the guests departed, at 7.

An afternoon tea was served in a marquee on the lawn. Mr. and Mrs. John Sloane received the guests on the lawn and presented them to Gen. Porter. Many of the wedding guests remained over to attend the event.

Among those present were:

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney,
Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane,
Baron Alliotti of the Italian Legation,
Baron Oppenheim,
Mr. and Mrs. John E. Alexandre,
Mr. and Mrs. J. Egmont Schermerhorn,
Miss Anne D. Sedgwick,
Mr. and Mrs. George Crocker,
Miss Crocker,
Capt. and Mrs. John S. Barnes,
James Barnes,
Miss Edith Wharton,
Mr. and Mrs. Richard C. Dibrey,
Alfred Devereaux of Philadelphia,
Mr. and Mrs. David Lydig,
Mr. and Mrs. Z. Crane,
Samuel D. Babcock,
Miss Babcock,
Miss Kneeland,
Mrs. Robert Winthrop,
Mr. and Mrs. G. Foster,
Mrs. Richard Gambrill,
Miss Rogers,
Mrs. Henry A. Cram,
Miss Julia A. Cutting,
Mrs. Arthur Cumnock,
Reginald Vanderbilt.

There were about 300 more of the Lenox cottagers and the members of their house parties.

Mrs. John S. Barnes gave a dinner tonight of twenty covers for Gen. Porter. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. John Sloane and Mr. and Mrs. George Crocker. Gen. Porter will go to Bar Harbor to-morrow, where he will be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Morris K. Jesup.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Society is beginning slowly to settle down at the watering places, but it will be fully August before the gayeties begin. Many of the guests from the Field-Sloane wedding stopped only a few hours in town. Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt will return to Newport by Saturday. It is stated that they will spend a short time in the Adirondacks, where Cornelius Vanderbilt has lately purchased a large tract of land. The match games of polo continue at Cedarhurst. To-day and to-morrow the interest will centre in yachting.

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A statement copied from an English periodical is responsible for the announcement of the engagement of Mrs. C. Albert Stevens, who was Miss May Brady, and Major Charles Hall of 3 Park Place, London. Mrs. Stevens has been abroad since the first week in May. She was in London during the proposed coronation week and afterward went to Scotland. Mrs. Stevens as Miss May Brady was one of the most beautiful young women in New York society. Her marriage to C. Albert Stevens took place at Trinity Chapel on Nov. 15, 1888. He was the son of Edwin Stevens of Castle Stevens, Hoboken, and a millionaire. Mr. and Mrs. C. Albert Stevens were very prominent in society. Mr. Stevens died of pneumonia on March 29, 1901, at the Albemarle Hotel. He was thirty-six years old. There were no children born of the marriage and Mrs. Stevens was left a wealthy widow. Since her widowhood she has resided in this city. Her mother, who was a Miss Lydig and the widow of Judge John R. Brady, lives at Flushing.

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There were any number of the fashionables in town yesterday. Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish has been in the city several days. Mrs. Clarence Mackay and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt lunched together at Sherry's, and Mrs. George J. Gould and Mrs. Philip Lydig were at Delmonico's. Others seen were Mrs. Orme Wilson, Miss Martha Johnson, and Mrs. Frederick Edey.

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The first handicap of the Shinnecock Hills Golf Club was held on the Fourth. The officers this year are: Samuel C. Parrish, President; Walter Oakman, Vice President; Bowers Lee, Treasurer, and William A. Putnam, Secretary. Tea is to be served every Saturday afternoon at the clubhouse.

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The horse show at Southampton will be held about the middle of next month and there is to be a polo tournament near the end of July.

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Among this week's dinner givers at Southampton are Mr. and Mrs. Henry E. Howland, Mr. and Mrs. Henry G. Trevor, and Mr. and Mrs. T. C. McKeever. Mrs. James Ruggles and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Bendleston have been stopping at the clubhouse.

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Mrs. Albert Barnes Boardman is at Lawrence, a guest of Mrs. Thomas Williams during the polo games.

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There are booked to sail to-day, among others, on La Lorraine, Mrs. Robert J. Hoguet and the Misses Marie and Marguerite Hoguet, David Stewart of Baltimore, Mrs. H. S. Rubens, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Noel and child, the Rev. William J. McClure, the Count and Countess Montebello, the Countess de Chambrun, and Frank B. Griswold.

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Booked among others on the Grosser Kurfuerst, sailing to-day for Bremen via Cherbourg, are T. R. Hoyt and Mrs. Oliver Hoyt, Arthur C. Ludington, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Mott, and the Rev. James Stoddard and Mrs. Stoddard.

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On the Ryndam, which is to sail Saturday, there are booked, among others, Mr. and Mrs. Edward P. Bliss and Master Bliss, Prof. F. H. Giddings and Mrs. Giddings, H. Star Giddings, and the Misses L. M., E. R., and C. L. Giddings, the Rev. S. M. Hamilton, D. D., and Sinclair Hamilton and Miss Elizabeth Hamilton.

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Robert Hall McCormick, Jr., whose engagement to Miss Eleanor Morris was announced in this column last Winter, is booked to sail for Germany this week. He will make a brief stay there. His sister, Miss Phoebe McCormick, has arrived at Bar Harbor. She has just returned from Paris. Mr. and Mrs. McCormick are occupying Mizzentop this Summer. Last year the Francis Burton Harrisons had it.

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Among the Americans registered at different resorts in Europe a fortnight ago were Dr. and Mrs. Barton Jacob (Mrs. Robert Garrett) at Royat les Bains, Mr. and Mrs. T. Luqueer Lane and Miss Lane at Aix les Bains, William R. Travers at Homburg, Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer and Miss Pulitzer at Lake Como.

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A report comes from Newport that Miss Gladys Brooks, the youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks, is engaged to Eugene V. R. Thayer, son of Mr. and Mrs. Eugene V. R. Thayer of Lancaster, Mass. Miss Brooks came out in society two years ago. She is a sister of Mrs. John Livermore and Reginald Brooks, who married Miss Langhorne. Mrs. Mortimer Brooks was a Miss Higgins, the sister of Eugene Higgins.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 9.—The first débutante of the Newport season was formally introduced into society to-day, Miss Katherine Harrison Willoughby, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Lanssat Willoughby, making her entrance into society at a reception given this afternoon at The Chalet, the pretty villa of her parents, on Halidon Avenue. The house and grounds were handsomely decorated and an orchestra furnished music during the two hours of the reception.

A large number of invitations were sent out and many of the cottage residents were present to offer congratulations. Mrs. Willoughby was assisted in receiving by her daughters and Miss Estelle Willoughby.

Dinners were given to-night by Mrs. Charles A. Childs, Mrs. George B. De Forest, Mrs. E. J. Berwind, Mrs. Pembroke Jones, and Mrs. F. Garrettson.

There were a number of prominent arrivals to-day. Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish arrived at her villa, Crossways.

Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton McKay Twombly came on from Lenox, where they attended the Field-Sloane wedding, and opened Vinland for the season.

Miss Sara and Miss Mny Van Alen, who returned from Europe Tuesday, arrived at their father's villa, Wakehurst.

Ogden Mills brought up from New York on the steam yacht Felicia the Misses Mills, and Mrs. Mills is expected before the end of the week.

Mrs. Richard Gambrill arrived at her new villa, on Bellevue Avenue, and Mr. and Mrs. Theodore A. Havemeyer, Jr., arrived at the Stockton cottage for the season.

E. Maitland Armstrong of New York arrived this evening to join his wife, who has been for some time at the cottage of her mother, Mrs. David King of Bellevue Avenue.

Mrs. Astor is expected at Beechwood on Friday.

James A. Harriman will give a dinner at the Casino to-morrow evening and take his guests later to the bop in the Casino theatre. The dance, the first of the season, promises to be most successful.

Ex-Commodore S. Nicholson Kane, Newbury D. Lawton, and E. H. Wales of the New York Yacht Club Regatta Committee are at Hartmann's.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, who is erecting a ward for the Newport Hospital as a memorial to her husband, and Alfred G. Vanderbilt were yesterday elected corporators of the hospital.

Miss Caroline Duer of New York is the guest of Mrs. Joseph Larocque, Jr.

Marquis De Torre Hermosa of Madrid, Mrs. Caroline Metzar, Mrs. O'Shaughnessey, and C. Scharsag of New York, and Mrs. Jacob C. Cramp and Miss Cramp of Philadelphia are at the new Cliffs Hotel.

George P. Meservey of New York is here for the season.

Gen. Charles A. Whittier is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden at Fairlawn.

United States Senator George Peabody Wetmore returned to New York to-day.

J. G. Beresford is the guest of Col. and Mrs. De Lancey Kane.

Mrs. George L. Rives will give a dinner at Swanhurst Friday evening, and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish and Mrs. Ogden will give dinners Saturday evenings.

Peter D. Martin, E. H. Weeks, and J. B. M. Grosvenor are registered at the Casino.

Mrs. C. M. Munson of Philadelphia has arrived at the Logan cottage, Jamestown, for the season.

Mrs. Edgar Allan Poe, Mrs. Edgar Poe, Dr. and Mrs. Knower, and R. T. McKay of Baltimore are at the Harmony Villa, Jamestown.

Adolph B. Vanderwieles of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Libby of New Orleans, and Countess Esterhazy and Martin Lang of Washington are at the Gardner house, and Dr. and Mrs. Alfred Whelen of Philadelphia and Mr. and Mrs. George A. Stetson of Washington are at the Bay View, Jamestown.

Count Conrad Colonna Watenski and Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Bates, Mrs. J. Lyon, and Randolph Lyon of New York are at the Stevens villa.

BAR HARBOR HAPPENINGS.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., July 9.—Bar Harbor suffered from the heat to-day. Not in several seasons has it been so warm. At noon the temperature registered 91 degrees, an unusual fact, when it is known that the average temperature for July last year was 76.

Arthur Wyndham and Percy Rake of the British Embassy came to-day. Darrel Crackenthorpe has been here some time.

Gen. Samuel Thomas gave a large dinner last night.

E. R. Thomas is here on his yacht, Endymion.

Joseph Leiter will leave for Newport on board his yacht Taurus. He will return here later in the month.

Henry W. Gray of New York was to have arrived to-day, but was detained at home by the illness of Mrs. Gray.

Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan came to-night. She will occupy the Foster cottage for the season.

T. Suffern Taller returned to New York yesterday.

Miss Furniss and Mrs. Zimmerman came yesterday for the season.

Mrs. George De F. Lord of New York has taken the Newport Cottage for the Summer. Mrs. W. H. Shelton of New York will be with her.

W. H. Bridgham of New York has arrived at the St. Sauveur.

Gen. Horace Porter is expected to arrive to-morrow. He will be the guest of Morris K. Jesup.

Bar Harbor will make application for a city charter at the next meeting of the Legislature.

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Ketterlinus will give a large reception to-morrow.

Dinners were given to-night by Mr. and Mrs. Leiter, Mrs. C. Francis Winthrop, and Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Wadsworth.

D. C. Blair and family of New York have arrived for the season.

IN THE SHOPS.

Up town yesterday the shops were more nearly deserted than they have been any day yet. Down town at noon there was a big and excited crowd of men in front of a window of one of the shops where men's clothes are sold. Inside the window a well-developed youth was trying on coats, one after another, gazing at himself in the mirror as he did so, as if his only object was to get the effect of as many coats as possible. They looked well on him, no matter of what cut or color, and the crowd outside gazed at coats and wearer with admiration. And they say men care nothing about clothes!

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Never were silk gowns as reasonable in price. One can get all sorts and kinds, chiefly in the checks, dotted silks, or all-over patterns in foulards, with the pongees, for a song—from something less than $10 up—and they are well made and have a good if not a particularly individual style. The style, however, is simple, which is always in good taste.

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Silks in the piece are selling at remarkably low prices—some pretty foulards for 29 cents, and even lower—and the woman who can sew and has ideas can get herself up a smart wardrobe for very little. The woman who cannot sew never feels her helplessness so much as at this time of the year, when the shops are filled with bargains which she knows are not for her. Frills of the moment are not to be afforded by the woman who must patronize an expensive dressmaker.

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Here is one of the "Every-hat-in-this-window-$5" hats which is stylish. It is probably what would be called a "tailored" hat. The low crown and part of the wide curled rim are of a vivid but deep green, and the three outer rows of the coarse braid are of black. Underneath the rim are two black wings, extended and sewed close to the straw. A narrow fold of black velvet is carried snugly around the crown of the hat, and on the top at the back, covering rim and all, is a big soft bow of black velvet spread out very flat.

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There is still another use into which the dress-suit case has found its way, though it is hard to believe it. Never was anything which had as great a run of popularity. This case is one of good size, nearly a foot and a half long, and when opened shows conveniences for writing. It is a writing tablet. In the top of the upper part are pockets of leather for paper and envelopes, and on the other side is the writing tablet, with a place above it for ink and pens. Lifting the tablet, another receptacle for paper is discovered. The case complete costs $2.95.

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If you must try to wash a chiffon veil, be sure and get the seventy-five-cent—this is in the embroidered veiling—chiffon, for the less expensive varieties are sure not to stand soap and water.

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A trim little watch fob is formed of soft bands of leather, the lower edge cut in an inverted point, and the other turned over above it and finished with a ping-pong racquet in mother-of-pearl set in a frame of gold. All this will cost $2.

***

Nothing is more sensible for the Summer bath or lounging robe for the man than striped cheviot. The robes are made in the regulation style, with three big patch pockets and a belt. They are of cotton cheviot, with narrow pink or blue or heliotrope stripes.

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Narrow white fringes on dark-blue veils, blue fringes on white veils, &c.

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Broad white mousseline scarfs are for the neck or hat trimmings. They have edges in colors of soft silk, pale pink, blue, or lavender.

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More striking are the scarfs of white, dotted with big round dots of color, red, say, with a hem of color to match the dots.

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A pretty blue and white parasol has the foundation of dark blue, striped around with satin stripes an eighth of an inch wide of alternating white and blue in inch lengths. On the edge is a border about a half an inch wide, with the white and blue alternating in the same manner. The stripes on the body of the parasol give a shot effect.

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Go to one of the well-known bonbon shops where a specialty is made of chocolates, and they will not take the sweets from a showcase, but from a big icebox, where they are put to be kept hard.

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And men are so fortunate this warm weather! There are rubber shirt fronts, collars, and neck scarfs for them, and they are warranted to wear, if treated tenderly, for a long time. Shirts and collars are white, but in the ties—they are small, made-up bows—a white, a red, or a blue can be had.

In Every Respect An Ideal Summer Store.

Just Why This Expansion Sale Is Such An Important Transaction.

The answer is simple:

Because it gives you a great deal more than you ever got before for the same amount of money.

Crowds are continuous in spite of the fact that it is July and a double holiday has just skipped by. A sale like this is so big and important that you simply can't afford to s ight it. And why should you? The amount of merchandise involved is simply immense. Expansion—the vast and rapid growth of our business is the keynote of the occasion. We told you Sunday how urgently we need more space for the display and sale of merchandise, and we told you that we proposed to make many radical changes in the matter of department locations. And naturally all this means that certain stocks must be condensed; some must be entirely sold out, for duplicates are knocking for admittance. All of which spells REDUCTIONS. No old merchandise. The store is too young, too stalwart, too great and too busy to allow any undesirable stocks to accumulate. You will find every line of this Store's news not only most interesting, but extremely helpful. A few of to-day's features follow:

Daintiest of Summer Waists.

Thousands of Waists of the Sheerest, Most Beauteous of Exclusive New Styles.

The Prices Are Extraordinarily Attractive.

Tardiness of summery weather is the sole reason for this feast of dainty Waists at wonderfully little prices.

Certain high-class manufacturers produced too many Waists. They couldn't foretell the weather. Hence their necessity for ready money at a time when the demand for Waists is daily increasing.

FORTUNE SMILES IN THIS GENIAL FASHION TO-DAY.

Dutch Yoke Waists at 85c

Dotted Lawn Waists, 79c

Black Lawn Waists with new yoke at ***1.10***

White Embroidered Bodice Waists at 75c

Exquisitely made ***Lace Waists*** in various exceptionally pretty models, at ***1.90***

(Second Floor, Front.)

Women's Wraps

For the Travelling Season.

LINEN LONG COATS, 6.90
PONGEE "MONTE CARLO," 8.90
TAFFETA LONG COATS, 11.75

And hundreds of Cloth and Silk Jackets which have been Greatly Reduced.
(Second Floor, Centre.)

Shirt Waist Dresses At 5.00,

Just as Pictured.

Archly stylish. Made of best quality Mercerized Chambray of superior workmanship. Details of fit and finish have been given great attention. Light blue, rose, light green and mode.

IN THE ***Women's Dress Section***

We continue the offer this week of the daintiest of Summer Dresses of Silk, Foulard, Pongee, Linen, exquisite white stuffs, which were $22.50 to $35.00 each, at ***$14.50***

Excellent choosing, as the assortment is in perfect condition. (Second Floor, Front.)

Women's Runabout Skirts.

Very attractively made, new styles, in plain and mannish cloths, also of mohair, will be offered to-day AT

$3.90

$4.50

$5.00

Presenting splendid choosing for the impending travelling season.

(Second Floor, Front.)

Boys' Day TO-DAY.

The Expansion Sale Gives a marvelous purchasing power to

TWO DOLLARS AT THE BIG STORE.

Inasmuch as "The Boy of To-day" is "The Man of the Morrow" he is easily entitled to the greatest consideration, for destiny makes him the creator of the world's history.

It is because of the importance of the boy's needs that the Siegel-Cooper Store devotes so much thought, care and expenditure of money in direction of proper apparel.

Our Expansion Sale plans call for a change in the location of our Boys' Department, but before it leaves its present place on the Main Floor we propose to hold a series of sales that will cause a sensation.

The first sale is scheduled to take place this morning, beginning at 8:30.

Every broken assortment, every odd lot, single suits, etc., no matter what their original cost or selling price, they will be marked uniformly at $2.00.

To make choosing easier and buying more comfortable, these garments will be arranged in four sections on the 18th Street side, where large plate-glass windows flood the department with daylight.

The lots include Jacket and Norfolk 2-piece Suits for the larger boys up to 17 years. Also 3-piece Suits, with vests. Fabrics of every description and coloring.

Then there is a section that will astonish you. You will not believe your eyes when you see the Serge Blouse and Sailor Suits, also marked $2.00.

But they are included. Fine quality Serges of every shade, beautifully trimmed Blouses with silk scarfs, all sizes and plenty of them for boys 3 to 10 years old.

Exquisite Washable Suits for the little "Kilt Boy," the "Russian Blouse and Sailor Boy" and the big "Norfolk Boy." Yes, and Top Coats and little natty Reefers to take along to the mountainside or seashore.

It is not a question of profit or volume of sales that prompts this movement. "Expansion" demands the room now occupied by these garments, and their distribution will serve a lasting "souvenir" in the families of "The Boy of To-day;" **$2.00**

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THE "ADMINISTRATION PARTY" IN CONGRESS.

That is a very curious report to which our Washington correspondent gave currency a day or two ago, that there is to be a "Roosevelt party" in Congress under leaders inspired from and in a manner responsible to the White House.

It is curious, because at first glance such a proceeding seems to be so entirely unnecessary. Here is a Congress Republican by a great majority. Here also is a Republican Administration. Without any sort of question the Administration and the Congress do, or rather did, represent the opinion of the United States on the issues upon which the elections were decided that put them where they are. We may expect the United States to "go Republican" as long as the present acephalous condition of the Democratic Party continues and W. J. BRYAN or any other statesman of the same calibre is allowed to select the positions it will undertake to defend, even after those positions have been proved to be politically untenable. The Administration continues to represent the people of the United States on the actual issues of to-day. What American does not believe that the country is safer and better off with Mr. HAY in the State Department and with Mr. ROOT in the War Department than with any two persons whom the Democrats would or could put into their respective places? The Administration is much more in accord with public opinion and much more responsive to it than the nominal "representatives" of that opinion. Nobody doubts that the country was overwhelmingly with the President and against Congress on the question of freer trade with Cuba, and that if Congress had "gone to the country" on that question a Republican Congress would have been condemned and a Republican President vindicated. And yet, theoretically, Congress and the Administration are two organs of the same party, now that a Republican Congress betrays and sells out the popular cause, just as they were when the "Senators from Havemeyer," led by GORMAN, betrayed and sold out the popular cause to which the party of the traitors was committed, of a rational reform of the tariff. The Republicans in Congress now are as much traitors to their party as the Democrats in Congress were then. And now, as then, there is no way of punishing their treason but by defeating their party and weakening the Administration.

We believe the people of the United States have no desire to weaken the Administration. Their only complaint of it in this matter of Cuban reciprocity is that it did not go far enough. It allowed itself to consent to a measure of less than justice, because it was satisfied that a full measure of justice could not be carried through Congress, and it failed of the half measure which was all to which it ventured to commit itself. Pretty plainly now, it would have been better for the President and better for the party if he had laid down as an "irreducible minimum" what the interests of Cuba demanded and taken his stand upon that. It must be a half-hearted fight for a man who confesses that the measure which he supports is inadequate to the purpose at which he aims.

But that is rather apart from the question of an Administration party in Congress. Doubtless it would be a good thing if the heads of departments had ex officio seats in Congress and the right to speak there upon questions affecting their respective departments. So much of an approach to the British system cannot but commend itself to whoever really considers the actual situation. Now the heads of departments can speak only before committees which have the power to suppress their testimony. Then they could appeal from Philip Drunk to Philip Sober, from Congress to the American people, which Congress may and just now notoriously does misrepresent. They are forced to play into the hands of that ring in Congress which now, under precedents which Mr. THOMAS B. REED has a grievous responsibility for helping to set, can control Congress itself and set it against the deliberate and settled sense of the American people. Incidentally such an arrangement would have the advantage that it might restrain the hoodlums in Congress from such boorish insults as they are in the habit of delivering, when the humor takes them, against the absent and necessarily silent heads of departments. It is true that in order to put an end to this practice altogether it would be necessary that those who indulge in it, the Wheelers and the Culbersons and so on, should not only be educated, but born over again. But nobody who reads the debates can fail to recognize that the insults which every puny whipster on the floor of either house can now deliver with impunity against such distinguished public servants as JOHN HAY and ELIHU ROOT would be nearly impossible if they could be on the spot to speak for themselves. Nothing more than such an arrangement could tend to break up the oligarchy of the committees which is the chief curse of legislation. The responsible heads of departments, who need not necessarily have the right to vote, are the natural spokesmen of the Administration of which they are members. It seems futile, when they are left out, to try to arrange for a special representation of the Administration on the floor of either house for any other "Administration party" in Congress.

THE WORKING OF THE CIVIL SERVICE LAW.

Mr. WEINSTEIN, in a letter in another column, makes some interesting statements as to the working of the civil service law in this city. His general conclusion is that "the law, as applied in this city, does not keep the determined politician from favoring his friends at the city's expense, and that in a great many cases it prevents capable and honest people from entering the public service."

In the case of Mr. TAYLOR, the candidate for the position of Superintendent of Public Baths, he gives such definite data as enable any one who wishes to do so to make a specific inquiry. Such an inquiry we have made, and find that the questions asked in the examination were well adapted to test the prima facie fitness of the candidate, and were not complained of by Mr. TAYLOR himself. The rating he received was low, but his answers to the questions, some of which he answered quite incorrectly, and some he did not undertake to answer at all, were carefully revised by a committee of the commission, and, though the rating was slightly advanced, it was determined that no injustice had been done to him. Either he was unintelligent or careless or "rattled." If the latter, it was unfortunate for him, but it does not show that the test of competitive examination is not, on the whole, the best that can be applied. We are convinced that in this case it was neither unfair nor ineffective.

The case of the Purchasing Agent is not stated in a manner to enable us to investigate it, in detail, but an examination of the papers in that class does not reveal any miscarriage or error. It is possible that the questions might have been directed more explicitly to the particular kind of purchasing required, but we think that they were such as would very fairly test the relative fitness of the candidates. In each of these cases it appears that the man who was thought superior by the appointing officer and whom he desired to appoint did not come out at the head of the list. That may be due to the fact that the official estimate of ability was too high, or it may be that the system is occasionally defective. It remains much the best system of testing merit and fitness, the constitutional requirements, that has yet been invented, and infinitely better than the spoils system which it is intended to replace. No one pretends that it is perfect. These cases do not at all show that it is radically imperfect.

The case of the Assistant Superintendents of Parks makes quite a different showing. Mr. WEINSTEIN thinks that it is an instance in which the law has been practically evaded by a determined politician. If so, not the law, but the men charged with enforcing it, must be blamed. The exemptions mentioned required the approval of the Mayor, of the City Commission, and of the State Commission. That does not make it impossible that they were mistaken. It makes it improbable that the exemptions were made for political purposes. It is "up to" Mr. WILLCOX to explain the facts as to the appointee mentioned by Mr. WEINSTEIN.

Certainly there can be no offense against the merit system or against the public interest more grave and inexcusable than to pervert or evade the law for personal or political favoritism. That would be especially detestable in members of the present administration, which is pledged not only to the merit system, but to the exclusion of politics from public employment. There is a tendency—a pretty pronounced tendency—among some members of the administration, we will not say to evade the law, but to condemn it when it does not work to suit them, and this is the source of a number of exemptions out of all proportion to the real needs of the service. That tendency it is the duty of the Civil Service Commission and of the Mayor to resist. They have not always done so in the past six months, but they appear more ready to do so now. It is a good sign. Meanwhile, the temperate discussion of facts, such as our correspondent undertakes, is an excellent thing for the service and for the information of public opinion.

AN IMPOSSIBLE SITUATION.

The situation in the anthracite district is reaching a condition of high tension where something must break. President MITCHELL expects, as the result of efforts to enlist the sympathies and cooperation of organized labor, to have large contributions, by means of which he will be able to prolong the strike indefinitely. His ideas of the amount he will get and of the sources from which it will come are probably all wrong, but it is evident that he is doing all that can be done to arrange for the protracted continuation of the strike. As he looks to the bituminous miners for the largest and most continuous contributions, it may be inferred that all idea of calling a strike in the bituminous districts has been abandoned. Idle men cannot support others in idleness.

The operators, on the other hand, are giving out that they propose to continue to wait until the men announce their readiness to dissolve their union and return to work. If this result is ultimately reached, the longer it is postponed the better it will suit them. Their supineness makes it easy for the miners to maintain the fiction of a solid front and an unshaken purpose to continue the "tie-up" indefinitely. It is also winning them much sympathy and is likely to bring them substantial contributions under the mistaken notion that their cause is not lost and that if they can put up a little more imposing "bluff" than the operators they will win.

The miners are mistaken in supposing that they will be able to maintain their strike indefinitely on voluntary contributions. This has never happened in the history of labor organizations. The greater the enthusiasm with which sympathetic friends begin to raise money, the sooner will it evaporate. MARTIN IRONS found this out in his great strike in the West. Many strike leaders have had a like experience. The operators, on the other hand, are mistaken in assuming that they have the right to fold their hands and wait indefinitely for the beginning by labor of negotiations for unconditional surrender. It may be months before such overtures are made, if they ever are. Their passive recognition of the power of the union to maintain the suspension so absolutely that not a pound of coal can be raised, or has been since it was declared, invites the co-operation of organized labor in every trade in a supreme effort to crush the mine owners and render them helpless. It is also winning for the miners a much larger measure of public sympathy than they could gain or hold on the real strength of their position.

Both miners and operators are mistaken in supposing that a situation so impossible can continue indefinitely, or that either can gain anything from its prolongation. With no benefit to themselves they are inflicting incalculable injury upon the industrial interests of the country. President BAER may be a great General, but if he wants any one else to think so he should not lose sight of the fact that a helpless coward could look wise and do nothing. A little of the courage of FRANK GOWAN would seem to be needed in this crisis. He did not break up the Molly Maguire conspiracy by waiting until it had exhausted its force and subsided. He knew enough to win when it was possible and surrender when it was necessary. The present heads of the anthracite trade seem to lack this knowledge.

MAINS AND ELECTROLYSIS.

The destruction of underground mains by electrolysis is rapidly nearing a point at which it ceases to be a phenomenon of technical interest to physicists, and becomes a commercial fact of startling magnitude. The Electrical Review calls attention to the imminence of "reckonings of a gigantic character" between the street railway companies and those who employ buried pipe systems for various purposes. Water, gas, and steam mains are being destroyed so rapidly that within a comparatively brief period renewals and replacements on a vast scale will become necessary. Their postponement in the case of gas mains accounts for the rapid destruction of asphalt pavements in many cities and imposes grievous public burdens upon municipalities in the effort to maintain good roadways. The eating off of service pipes and the erosion of mains accomplish rapidly what would be brought about by natural causes much more slowly, and explain why the leakage loss of water in distribution is so enormously great, and why the building of new reservoirs and the laying of new lines of mains is constantly necessary under conditions which seem to show a per capita consumption four or five times as great as the combined use and waste of any city since civilization began. These are the familiar facts of the case as regards electrolysis. The movement of traffic by electricity seems to be a necessary condition of municipal development. The provision of adequate return conductors can minimize the ground movement, but so far as can be judged from the present state of the art, it can never be reduced to zero. This would seem to imply that the conditions which now induce destructive electrolysis are permanent, and that the remedy must be sought in rendering underground pipe lines immune to injury from this cause. As to how this may be done, The Electrical Review says:

> The remedy is to break up the electric continuity of the piping system by insulating joints. A single insulating joint will stop more current in the piping system than many thousand dollars worth of copper laid in multiple with it, and twenty or thirty properly distributed insulating joints will reduce the current in a pipe line more than an almost infinite amount of copper would do.

This is a subject of so much interest to the citizen and taxpayer and of such vast economic importance generally, that its discussion by ipse dixit does not seem to meet the requirement in helping to shape an intelligent and controlling public opinion. Is the plan suggested by the Journal from which we have quoted in any sense a remedy for the trouble complained of? The electrical engineers evidently think so, but a consensus of professional opinion on this subject would probably be wrong and misleading.

The suggestion of breaking up the conductivity of buried pipes, and especially of cast-iron pipes, by the interposition of insulating joints, would be likely to strike the man familiar with underground pipe practice as grotesque. It very seldom happens, even in Summer, that such pipes touch one another closely enough to establish metallic connection from one to the other, and when they do touch there is usually a skin of sand and silicids of iron between them which is non-metallic and non-conductive. Rope yarn has, popularly speaking, no conductivity; lead stands very near the bottom of the list of metals, and has much lower electrical conductivity than iron. Would it not be difficult to find a coupling which offers higher resistance to electrical transmission than the customary hub and spigot joint packed with rope yarn and lead? We are also moved to ask the electrical engineers when it was discovered that a current is destructive of a good conductor and conservative of a poor conductor? It has been supposed that the good conductor was the one never injured by an electrical current under any conditions, and if this assumption is in error we shall have to revise our judgment on pretty much every subject connected with electricity.

If we are not misinformed electrolysis is a phenomenon of resistance and not of conduction. It occurs not where the current flows to a pipe in the ground, but where for one reason or another it leaves it for "metal more attractive." The conductivity of wet ground is so nearly that of cast iron that very little resistance in the shape of a break in the continuity of the best conduction which a pipe line is capable of offering will cause a current to leave it, snapping off in sparks. Each spark is a miniature arc, with a base of intense heat. It is there that the phenomenon of the electrolytic destruction of iron takes place. The poorer the conduction offered by a pipe line the oftener the current will leave it; and wherever it leaves it one may look for electrolysis with the certainty of finding it.

The Electrical Review will have to "guess again." In proposing this method of self-protection to those having responsibility for underground pipes, the trolley partisans are apparently "sparring for wind." By the time it is found out that insulating insets do not protect lines of buried mains they will probably have something else to propose in the hope of postponing a little longer the gigantic reckoning they have so much reason to dread.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S COLONIALS.

While Mr. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN was nursing his bumped and lacerated forehead in the hospital, he may have employed some of his enforced leisure in trying to invent a form of statement to the colonial Premiers of what the Imperial Government is really willing to do to promote a closer union, that is, to induce the colonies to make a substantial contribution to the national defense. If he did, it did not hasten the alleviation of his aching head.

Probably the colonials will make such a contribution when they see that it is really needed, and that their own security requires them to do so. Their interests are too much wrapped up in the supremacy of Great Britain on the seas to permit any serious menace to that supremacy. But until the spur of that need pricks their flanks they are likely to drive as sharp a bargain with the home Government as they can. They want preferences in the British markets. They cannot be said really to need them, but they desire them with great eagerness, and to get them they would offer, first, preferences in their own markets, such as Canada now allows, and, second, contributions to the navy. But as British markets are already free to all the world, the only way that preferences can be arranged for the colonies is to erect barriers against the products of other countries. That means taxing 75 per cent. of the food supply of England. It is an awkward situation for Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, since the Government of which he is a member will not hear of this policy, declaring it "the most perfect delusion imaginable." The prospect of any substantial agreement from the conference is slight.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—The fact is interesting that whatever the case with the aristocrat and the university man, the industrial classes of England, as was pointed out yesterday by a correspondent, bathe more than the industrial classes of America. But the remark, we submit, was an evasion. The real point at issue in our editorial article was whereabouts. Do the English wear whereabouts in Summer? If not, why not? And how can they be shamed into whereabouts? A second English correspondent protests that he sends his flannel bags to the wash fortnightly, and not, as we alleged, monthly. As regards bags, at least, he is, for an Englishman, a comparatively perfect ablutioner; but this remark also is a base evasion. Does he wear whereabouts? If not, how does he reconcile the past with his character as a scholar and a gentleman? If he who wears no whereabouts were as conspicuous as he who, instead of a Panama, wears the old-fashioned flat hat grotesquely covered with shirred straw, would he keep on conspicuously wearing no whereabouts? If the vision of his Heart's Ideal were as penetrating as the eye of his conscience, would he still remain in the class of him whose personal habits were celebrated in the song of "Tra-ra-ra-boom-de-ay"? The matter is a serious one, and deserves the attention of the moralist and the preacher. As regards the use of the toothbrush, BOOKER WASHINGTON lately said to his pupils at Tuskegee: "Have you used the toothbrush just because you felt it was a requirement of the school, or because you felt that you could not be clean or honest with your room mates, that you could not be yourself in the sight of GOD, unless you used the toothbrush? Have you used it in the dark as well as in the light?" Mr. WASHINGTON can ill be spared; but we yearn for the day when he will travel to England and take up the cause of whereabouts with the seriousness it deserves.

—Now that the Flatiron Building is complete to the outward view, what are we to think of it? A man who was walking down Fifth Avenue the other day tried to persuade his companion that it was architecturally fine, the superior of the Triumphal Arch on the Champs Elysées, and a rival of the beautiful Washington Monument on the banks of the Potomac. She said it seemed rather to her a clothespin that served to fix Fifth Avenue and Broadway jointly on the line of Twenty-third Street. He protested that, granted its scale, it was architecturally well designed; that when completed it would be to the travelers on the two great highways of the metropolis a column of smoke by day, and by night, when the interior was lighted, a constellation of fires. She replied that it would probably be used to advertise electrically a patent remedy for weak backs and sore feet. He protested that there is something spirited and commanding in it; that it gives an accent to the vista of two great thoroughfares. She admitted this, but replied that the accent is so very American. The remark was taken as a complete justification of the Flatiron Building, for what greater virtue can native architecture have than to be conceived and executed in the native vernacular?

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The failure of Mr. Taylor to pass the Civil Service examination for the position of Superintendent of Public Baths, and consequently his removal from that position, surely shows that there is something seriously wrong either with the Civil Service law or with the management of the examinations held in this city. Practical people will always judge a law by its results, and if a man like Mr. Taylor, who has successfully conducted and managed public baths for years, is disqualified by reason of his failure to answer questions which have no bearing on his duties, then it is time for all citizens, and particularly for those who in the main believe in the need of a Civil Service law, to vehemently protest against the present management, which throws ridicule on the law and its advocates.

The fact is that Mr. Taylor's case is not an exceptional one by any means. To my knowledge the Board of Trustees for Bellevue and allied hospitals of Manhattan recently experienced a similar absurdity. At the beginning of the present year this board required a purchasing agent for the buying of supplies of almost every description for the Manhattan hospitals. This position is naturally a highly responsible one, and is surely confidential in its nature if any office in the city's service can thus be named. A gentleman who has served the Red Cross Society as purchasing agent during the Spanish-American war applied to the board for the said position. He brought strong recommendations as to his ability and integrity, and he received a temporary appointment. He assisted in making up the budget, as well as the specifications for the bids for supplies, for 1902, and in every way convinced the board of his undoubted fitness for the position. After working for about six weeks he, with eighteen others, went before the Civil Service Board for a competitive examination. The Board of Trustees was soon shocked to hear that his name appeared as the twenty-fifth on the list, and that the person on top of the list was entirely unknown to them.

I know of other cases where the results of the examinations were surprising, not only to the applicants, but also to disinterested people who believe in fair play. During the examinations recently held for the position of Tenement House Inspector, many persons who had practical knowledge of the tenement house regulations were left behind smart youngsters just out from school. One of the applicants, who had failed to pass this examination after he had spent four months in preparatory studies, subsequently passed the examination for purchasing agent, though he had not prepared himself at all—just went up to try his luck. But he was not appointed.

What then is the earthly use of such a law? To safeguard the public service from the politician? But does it? You know the old saying, "Where there's a will, there's a way." Park Commissioner Willcox, for instance, wished to place two friends in the Park Department. He found a way. He first applied to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and persuaded it to create two new positions—Assistant Superintendent of Parkways and Assistant Superintendent of Small Parks. He next went before the Civil Service Board and pleaded to have those two positions exempted from examination, as the persons he wished to appoint were possessed (according to his claims of special expert knowledge for their respective positions. He evidently had the Mayor's O. K. with him, and the board granted his request. Mr. Willcox then announced the appointment of Mr. William E. Weeks as Assistant Superintendent of Parkways and Mr. Thomas F. Murphy as Assistant Superintendent of Small Parks. I know nothing about Mr. Weeks, but I have learned that Mr. Murphy is a practical plumber by trade and also that he had served in the State Assembly as doorkeeper. I am puzzled to know where his expert knowledge of small parks was by him obtained or applied.

In my humble opinion the facts here stated show conclusively that the law, as applied in this city, does not keep the determined politician from favoring his friends at the city's expense, and that in a great many cases it prevents capable and honest people from entering the public service.

GREGORY WEINSTEIN.

New York, July 2, 1902.

NUGGETS.

Never Failing.

Sister—What is the best way to retain a man's love?

Brother—Don't return it.—Chicago News.

Valedictory.

"The paper was here to stay," writes a Georgia editor, "but it accidentally made money enough to leave."—Atlanta Constitution.

Hadn't Heard It.

"Money talks," asseverated Gildersleeve.

"I am not so sure of that," retorted Throckmorton. "It is not on speaking terms with me."—Detroit Free Press.

Her Looks Belied Her.

Patience—She says she just loves the surf.

Patrice—Well, I saw her swallow some of it yesterday while bathing, and from the face she made you'd never believe it.—Yonkers Statesman.

Anticipated.

"Some one took my first ripe watermelon last night," said the Colonel, sternly. "Was it you?"

"No, Sah," replied Rastus promptly. "I didn't expec' tuh take it till tu-night, Sah."—Columbus (Ohio) State Journal.

AT THE GATES OF NIGHT.

W. D. Nesbit in Baltimore American.

There are two gates that guard the Night;
The one where shadows creep,
And lullabies come crooning low,
Full-throated, soft, and deep;
Where twilight reaches forth her arms
To all by Day oppressed,
And lulls them into happiness,
Serene upon her breast.

And from that gate, all dark and cool,
The night road stretches far,
By palaces of sweet content,
Where many dreamings are;
Where blind may see, and dumb may speak,
And sad ones laugh and sing,
Where hungered ones may drink and eat,
The pauper be a king.

All through the Night the good road goes,
O'er valley, plain, and steep;
Along its sides, in grandeur, rise
The citadels of sleep.
And many things there be that soothe
And comfort us, and bless—
But best of all the blossom fair
Of rich forgetfulness.

The other gate that guards the Night—
The one that ends the way—
Has trumpeters that loudly call
Us forth into the day.
And though we fear the foes of Day
With bitterness and dread,
We know that through the weary hours
The first gate is ahead.

GENERAL DETAILS OF COMING MANOEUVRES

Those Scheduled for August Will Be Purely Naval.

Second Set to Consist of Coast Attack by Supposed Hostile Fleet, with Army's Defense.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Beyond a general idea of the character of the army and naval manoeuvres which will take place on the Atlantic Coast this Summer, nothing hearing official authentication is obtainable in either the Navy or War Departments. Nor is it likely that any specific details of the manoeuvres will be given to the public.

But from a high official source a general sketch of the exercises has been obtained. There are to be two distinct sets of manoeuvres. The first will be purely naval and will consume probably the first three weeks of August. Two, or perhaps three, of the vessels belonging to the North Atlantic Station will represent an enemy's fleet and will attempt to elude a defensive squadron commanded by Rear Admiral Higginson, and accomplish a landing at some point on the New England coast inside of limits not yet prescribed.

The duty of the defending squadron will be to send out scouts to locate the "enemy's" vessels before they can reach the coast. The vessels participating in these manoeuvres will include the battleships Kearsarge, Alabama, Massachusetts, and Olympia, comprising the North Atlantic Squadron, as well as the Montgomery, Scorpion, Marblehead, Hist, and such other vessels as can be spared at the time. At these naval manoeuvres the officials hope to experiment with wireless telegraphy. It is said there also will be experiments in coaling ship, transporting supplies, and other minor features of naval warfare.

Capt. William Swift is now engaged in consultation with Rear Admiral Higginson, Commander in Chief of the North Atlantic Station, concerning other points of detail.

The second and more important set of Summer manoeuvers will consist in a naval attack on a point on the North Atlantic coast by a supposed hostile fleet, which attack is to be met by a joint defense by the army and militia, assisted by a small number of naval vessels detached for the purpose from the North Atlantic squadron.

Active preparations are in progress by the army for its part in the coming manoeuvers. The defense will be under the general direction of the commanding officer of the Department of the East, though the actual work devolves on the Coast Artillery, whose officers, in the districts which are to be attacked, will be in active command.

The attack will be made between New Bedford, Mass., on the east and the eastern defenses of Long Island Sound. This will include the Artillery District of Narragansett, commanded by Col. Henry C. Hashrouck, and the district of New London, commanded by Lieut. Col. J. M. K. Davis. The Narragansett district includes Forts Adams, Wetherill and Greble, Rhode Island, and Rodman, Mass. The New London district is composed of Forts Trumbull, Conn., Mansfield, R. I.; H. G. Wright, Michie and Terry, New York.

The New York forts are situated at the entrance of Long Island Sound and are located for the purpose of defending all the cities of the Sound as well as the upper approach to New York City.

All the engineer officers available have been ordered to these districts and are directing the preparation of such portion of the defense as would come under their charge. Ordnance officers have been directed to give attention to the inspection of guns, and ammunition with blank charges has been sent to the various forts. The defense will also be a test of the appliances, such as range finders, telegraphic facilities, signal operations, etc.

Within the radius of the operations the army will have no notice of where and when the attack will be made. The signal corps will be utilized for this purpose.

Owing to the secrecy to be maintained by the Navy the troops in the different forts will be kept in a state of readiness.

PROPOSED ARMY UNIFORMS.

Board Recommends Shelving of the Blue for Khaki-Green Suits.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The Army Uniform Board, which has been in session in this city for several months, and of which Major Gen. Hughes is President, has submitted its report to the Secretary of War.

No longer can the American army be termed the "boys in blue." In future they must be called the "men in khaki." For the famous and characteristic blue field uniforms, if the recommendations of the board are adopted, will be done away with except for "occasions" dress.

For a field uniform the board has designated a suit of khaki-green color—not by any means presenting a beautiful appearance, but considered by army officers as most serviceable. In the Summer, and for hot climates this uniform will be of light weight, and in the Winter and cold climates of heavy material.

The long blue overcoat worn for so many years by both officers and men will be shelved, and a long overcoat of this same brownish-green color will be substituted. In the opinion of the officers who constituted the board the new color adopted will be most difficult for an enemy to see on the field of battle. Its wearing qualities are also superior to the blue uniforms.

Many changes are also recommended for full-dress uniforms. The helmet will be abandoned and a cap of the same shape as worn by Lieut. Gen. Miles will be adopted. This cap is modeled after that of the Italian army. The shoulder knots are to be greatly reduced in size, and made more ornamental. The sword carried by officers will in the future be a weapon in every sense of the word, instead of a toy affair such as is now used.

NAMES FOR NEW BATTLESHIPS.

It Is Probable that One Will Be Called the "Connecticut."

WASHINGTON, July 9.—It is probable that the battleship to be built at the Brooklyn Navy Yard will be named Connecticut. Secretary Moody has been advised that it is desirable to have the four big ships just authorized named as soon as possible, and he probably will soon assign the names of the States selected—Connecticut, Tennessee, Louisiana, and Washington—to the vessels.

It has been the custom in naming war vessels after States to take into consideration the geographical location of the yard at which the ship is built. There already is a war vessel named the New York, and Connecticut is the nearest State of the four.

Eastern Trust Company Chartered.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 9.—The Eastern Trust Company of New York City has been authorized to do business by State Superintendent of Banks Kilburn. The capital is $1,000,000. The incorporators are:

Charles M. Jesup, Henry A. Ware, Garnett H. Meldrum, Samuel R. Callaway, John N. Golding, James H. Parker, Frederick Hallen, and Francis V. Greene of Manhattan.
D. S. Ramsey and Henry Rowley of Brooklyn.
Paul Morton and Theodore P. Shonts of Chicago.
J. Wesley Allison of Washington.
Eugene Zimmerman of Cincinnati.
Crawford Fairbanks of Terre Haute.
William N. Collier, Jr., of Newark, N. J.
Samuel R. Shipley of Philadelphia.
William C. Farnsworth of Harrisburg, Penn.
Frederick B. Schenck of Englewood, N. J.

MR. GROUT OPPOSES TUNNEL FOR TROLLEYS.

Controller Sees Danger in Engineer Parsons's Relief Plan.

Controller Grout announced yesterday that he strongly objects to the proposition to run trolley cars through the East River tunnel. Mr. Grout has made a careful study of the plans prepared by Chief Engineer William Barclay Parsons to relieve the congestion of traffic to Brooklyn and does not approve of them. Mr. Parsons believed it would be a good idea to run the trolley cars from the bridge into a tunnel through Nassau Street and Maiden Lane, and thence under the East River. Mr. Grout after considering the steep grade to the river reached the conclusion that passengers would assume a great risk if they attempted to go under the river in wooden trolley cars. He will express his views at the meeting of the Rapid Transit Commission to-day.

"Trolley cars," said Mr. Grout to a NEW YORK TIMES reporter yesterday, "will never run under the East River. It is not only unfeasible, but a most dangerous undertaking. The plans must be revised. Still, when you come to think about it, the danger may be avoided because I believe that before the tunnel is completed the proposed new East River bridges will be in use and the congestion which now causes so much trouble will be done away with.

"Just think of running wooden trolley cars, all going in the same direction, in a narrow space like a single tube of a tunnel. Electrical combustion is very liable to cause a fire at any time, and then think of what would happen if a car caught fire. If the tunnels are to be used, only fire-proof vehicles should be utilized. But in addition to that the lack of ventilation would stagnate the air and cause gases to accumulate, the danger of which would be greatly accentuated by cars dashing through a tunnel and making it a veritable chimney with a forced draught."

J. L. Greatsinger, President of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, was seen at his office in Brooklyn late yesterday afternoon. He said that so much of the plan of Engineer Parsons for the relief of the bridge congestion as was contemplated in the Centre Street elevated connection had his approval. Under it, connection could be made with all of the bridges, and would permit the handling of a great number of passengers without undue crowding.

Beyond this, Mr. Greatsinger would say nothing. He declared that the proposition of tunnelling under Nassau Street to Maiden Lane had not been taken seriously by anybody and was not considered at all.

PENNSYLVANIA'S TUNNEL PLAN.

Route of the Proposed Connection on the New Jersey Side.

TRENTON, N. J., July 9.—The Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New York Railroad Company, which was incorporated to construct the New Jersey end of the Pennsylvania Railroad tunnel under the North River, to-day filed with the Secretary of State a map of its proposed route, together with a copy of the minutes adopted at a meeting of the company in the offices of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in Philadelphia on Monday.

The route leaves the main line of the New York Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad just east of Harrison, and curves slightly to the northward, proceeding a distance of six and three-quarter miles to the middle of the Hudson River. The route crosses the Hackensack River, goes to the south at Snake Hill, where the Hudson County Almshouse is situated, and continues by tunnel under West Hoboken and Weehawken to the Jersey shore of the North River.

JAMES K. McGUIRE'S SUCCESSOR

Report that Bird S. Coler May Be Next Chairman of Democratic State Executive Committee Discredited by Politicians.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 9.—The report from Syracuse that ex-Mayor James K. McGuire has resigned his position as Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Democratic State Committee was discussed about State Democratic headquarters today. Ex-Senator David B. Hill, when spoken to regarding it, declined to make any statement. Mr. McGuire is a personal friend of Mr. Hill, and it is felt that he will be present at the Democratic State Convention heartily supporting the latter's policy at the convention.

The resignation, it is believed, cannot be interpreted to mean that Mr. McGuire does not intend to take an active part in the present campaign, but simply that he does not want official mail of the Democratic committee to be sent to him at Syracuse. That is the reason given here for the resignation.

It is well known to those familiar with the Democratic committee that Mr. McGuire's term of office as Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Democratic Committee expired at the termination of the political campaign of 1900, he having been elected "for the ensuing campaign." Therefore he is not a member of the Democratic State Committee. Eugene Hughes of Syracuse, Treasurer of the committee, is the Representative from Mr. McGuire's Senate district.

The Executive Committee appointed in 1900, but now out of office, had as its members:

James K. McGuire,	Conrad Diehl,
David B. Hill,	John L. Shea,
Edward Murphy, Jr.,	Jacob Gerling,
Richard Croker,	William F. Gell,
Hugh McLaughlin,	Frank D. Creamer,
Elliot Danforth,	Charles N. Bulger,
Perry Belmont,	John F. Kennedy,
John Whalen,	Thomas H. Dowd.
Arthur McLean,	

A number of these are no longer members of the committee.

The talk that ex-Controller Bird S. Coler of New York is likely to be elected Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Democratic State Committee in Mr. McGuire's place is not credited here. Mr. Coler is a candidate for the nomination for Governor, and consequently he could not serve as Chairman of the Executive Committee.

The indications are that a Chairman of the Executive Committee will not be chosen until after the Democratic State Convention is held late in September, and a new Democratic State Committee has been elected. Then, it is believed, the selection will be governed by the wishes of the nominee for Governor.

Reports were current in the city yesterday that influences were at work to have ex-Controller Bird S. Coler appointed Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Democratic State Committee to succeed James K. McGuire of Syracuse, who resigned on Tuesday.

Elliot Danforth, ex-Chairman of the committee, said when the matter was called to his attention:

"Mr. McGuire has in reality resigned an office that only exists in name at this time. The Executive Committee is the Campaign Committee. A new State Committee will be chosen when the convention meets, and that body will appoint a new Executive Committee. I have not the slightest idea that Mr. Coler will be chosen as its Chairman. In my opinion, if the place goes to Kings County, Senator P. H. McCarren will be selected.

JUDGE PARKER NO CANDIDATE.

He Flatly Refuses to Consider a Proposition to Run for Governor.

William E. Ryan, once a Democratic nominee for Congress in the Rochester district, wrote a letter a few days ago to Judge Alton B. Parker of the Court of Appeals requesting an appointment to discuss political matters. In his reply the Judge said that he inferred from Mr. Ryan's letter that he intended to urge him to become a candidate for Governor.

"If that is your idea," Judge Parker wrote, "you will only waste your time coming to see me. Under no circumstances would I consent to be a candidate for Governor."

CABINET ASKED TO VISIT OYSTER BAY

Secretary Root and Attorney General Knox the First Guests.

The President, After a Few Hours of Work, Rides with His Children, Takes a Salt Bath, and Later Drives with His Wife.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., July 9.—All the members of ths Cabinet have been invited to visit the President at Sagamore Hill. Their invitations call for their coming at separate times. Secretary Root and Attorney General Knox are to be the first guests. It now appears that the others will be unable to accept the President's invitation.

President Roosevelt's holiday to-day began with work. Immediately after the family breakfast the President sat at his desk to sign a great pile of official documents, many of them army commissions and appointments of Postmasters. The President was busy until late in the morning, when he called for his horse.

Notwithstanding the intense heat he was ready for a ride. Teddy, Jr., was missing, he and his cousins, Emlen and George, having gone hunting early in the day. Archie and Kermit were called to go with the President, the calico pony being saddled and bridled for the younger boy, while Archie was to ride a horse of size and strength.

The President with his small sons went riding away from the house a jolly, laughing cavalcade, down the steep hill, where there is shade almost all the way to the public road. At a lively pace they rode half way to the village, and then turned off toward Cove Neck. They took a long ride, being gone for almost two hours.

On the way back they met Eziah Johnson, a colored man well-known to the neighborhood, and famous for the fact that he has never been known to do anything wrong, according to his own statement. He acknowledges that he sometimes makes mistakes, but these he attributes to Providence, and contends that they are "all for the best." Johnson was driving an old, tired horse, and had in his wagon many sacks of oats. It may have been the odor of the oats that made the old horse try to turn backwards every time Johnson fell asleep, but the driver would each time wake up and send him along in the right direction.

As the President and his sons were galloping along Archie called the attention of his father to one of the bags of oats. The string about the mouth had loosened and the oats were spilling out along the road. Mr. Roosevelt, hurrying by, pointed to the bag. Johnson took off his worn cap and shouted:

"Mr. President, God's birds must be fed!"

They were not his oats and he did not grieve. He reined the bag, however, and left the spilled oats in a long yellow path for the birds.

The President and Archie decided at last to do a little hurdling and cross-country riding. They took fence after fence and chose the longest possible way home. Little Kermit was left in the road. The calico pony cannot jump fences. The President believes in self-reliant boys, and he was not mistaken in Kermit's ability to take care of himself. He arrived home some time after the President and Archie, with a wonderful tale of his adventures.

A little later Teddy and his cousins came from the woods with their guns. They had been out after squirrels and each boy had two. The boys are good shots. They would not think it sportsmanlike to hunt with shotguns. They had small-bore rifles, and the trick was to "bark" the squirrel. They would strike just under the game, knocking it from a limb, stunning and killing it without tearing the flesh. It takes a good shot to do the trick.

The boys were as proud of their success as Kermit of his adventure when riding alone on the calico pony.

The President and Mrs. Roosevelt with all their children later went to their bathhouse on the bay. They were soon in their bathing suits, the boys slapping water at the President in great glee, while he, laughing and thoroughly enjoying himself, would return the attack, sending them scampering to the shore. The older boys swim well, and they remained in the water after their mother and Quentin had gone to the bathhouse. It was Quentin's first salt water bath. Then the President enjoyed the first long swim in a long time, after warning the boys not to follow him. He was in the water for something over half an hour.

There were the usual games in the afternoon. Late in the evening when the heat was lessened by a fresh breeze from over the waters of Oyster Bay, the President and Mrs. Roosevelt took a long drive together, while the children alternated lively games of tennis with visits to their pets. There were no callers on the President, and he had the whole day with the exception of the early morning to devote to his family.

There was a flag-raising in Oyster Bay to-day. When the executive offices of the Oyster Bay branch of the "White House" in the bank building were opened, it appeared that there was no flag to float above the building, though there was a pole ready for the Stars and Stripes. A beautiful banner arrived from Washington this morning. New halyards were purchased, and the flag was raised over the "little White House." There was no ceremony, though several of the townsmen and the reporters took off their hats while one of the patriotic boys of Oyster Bay set off a package of firecrackers as a salute to the flag.

NEWS OF APPOINTMENTS.

The President Decides that No Information Will Be Given Out at Oyster Bay During His Holiday.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., July 9.—It has been decided by the President that no information in respect to appointments will be made public from Oyster Bay. All appointments, as heretofore, will be announced from Washington, the announcement being made from the temporary White House there. From the various departments in Washington information concerning appointments made will be given to the public.

The day here is bright and clear and very hot. The assurance is given from Sagamore Hill that nothing of particular importance demanding the President's attention has developed.

Cutting Levee to Clear Canal of Fish.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, July 9.—At a conference this afternoon between the Jefferson Parish authorities, the President of the State Board of Health, and the New Orleans Board of Port Commissioners, held to consider the condition in Harvey's Canal, due to the plague of dead fish, it was determined to cut the levee and clear the canal. A big gang of men were put to work at once, and to-night men were working by electric light. The expense will be borne jointly by Jefferson Parish, the Louisiana Cypress Company, and the Harvey Canal Company.

BRITISH-ITALIAN RELATIONS.

Advice to the Government at London as to How They May Again Become as Cordial as Formerly.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 10.—Italy is exhilarated, says the Rome correspondent of The Times, by the flattering attention shown to her simultaneously by all the powers. Germany has sought to maintain her alliance, Russia is eager to welcome her King, France rejoices at the assurance that Italy, though leagued with rival States, will never be a party to aggression against the republic, while the House of Commons recognizes as faulty a policy which jeopardized British-Italian friendship.

There is no reason, says the correspondent, why Italian relations with Great Britain should not, with a modicum of tact and foresight, progress toward the high level of cordiality from which they have been allowed to fall. Now that Lord Cranborne, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, has thought fit to confirm the exchange of assurances in regard to Tripoli, the existence of which he seemed recently to wish the British public to doubt, the British Government may trust to time and the avoidance of past errors to cause the Italians to forget that those assurances were not given until the divulgation of the Franco-Italian understanding convinced the British Foreign Office of the advisability of not lagging too far behind the French diplomats.

The correspondent adds that Colonial Secretary Chamberlain's declaration on the Malta language question and the happy thought of sending a British squadron to greet King Victor Emmanuel at Palermo are steps in the right direction, but Signor Prinetti, Italian Foreign Minister, while not an Anglophobe, is by no means an Anglophile, and in the highest quarters there prevails a disposition to appreciate the advantage of Italy having more than one string to her bow in the Mediterranean.

GERMAN BLASPHEMY TRIAL.

Defendants Accused Because They Circulated Tolstoi's Letter to the Synod Acquitted.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 10.—A trial of some interest to publishers and the literary world in general was concluded in Leipzig yesterday, says The Times's Berlin correspondent.

Herr Dietrichs, a publisher, issued a translation by Herr Loewenfeld, Director of the Schiller Theatre, Berlin, of Tolstoi's "Answer to the Holy Synod." The Public Prosecutor, regarding certain expressions in the pamphlet as blasphemous, took proceedings against Herren Dietrichs and Loewenfeld under the section of the Penal Code imposing, for this offense, a penalty of imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years. The Public Prosecutor also demanded the suppression of the pamphlet, which was already temporarily interdicted.

Both the defendants were acquitted yesterday by the Criminal Court at Leipzig, which also removed the interdict.

By The Associated Press.

BERLIN, July 9.—Manager Locwenfeld of the Schiller Theatre, Berlin, and Eugene Dietrichs, a publisher of Leipsic, who were on trial at Leipsic to-day on the charge of blasphemy in circulating Count Tolstoi's letter to the Holy Synod, were acquitted. The State Attorney reserved the right to appeal.

This mediaeval prosecution has excited considerable indignation in the newspapers.

THE SUGAR CONVENTION.

Object of the Russian Protest Said to be to Intimidate the Proposed Permanent Commission.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegrem.

LONDON, July 10.—Referring to the Russian protest against the Brussels Sugar Convention, the Berlin correspondent of The Times says the object is obviously to intimidate the projected permanent international commission with a view to preventing it from recommending differential treatment of Russian sugar, as the United States already differentiates its duties in consideration of the way in which Russian sugar production is regulated by the Government for the benefit of the Russian export trade.

The correspondent says that the Russian suggestion that any examination of the conditions of sugar production in Russia should be extended to other commodities playing a prominent part in the world's trade is purely obstructive, and, indeed, too ridiculous to deserve a moment's consideration.

DEROULEDE MAY BE PARDONED.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 10.—The Paris correspondent of The Times says a Parliamentary committee has decided to recommend the Chamber of Deputies to consider the amnesty for strike and other offenses proposed by the Socialists, and also the amnesty, proposed by the Nationalists, for M. Déroulède and other exiles.

JEAN CASTELLANE LOSES SEAT.

His Election to the Chamber of Deputies Invalidated as the Result of Bribery Charges.

PARIS, July 9.—The Chamber of Deputies to-day, by a vote of 307 to 224, invalidated the election of Count Jean de Castellane, a brother of Count Boni de Castellane, at St. Flour, Department of Cantal.

Charles Bos, Radical Socialist, opposed the validation. He said the arrival of Count Jean at St. Flour was signalized by a rain of gold. Sums of from 5,000f. to 10,000f. were given to electors. Bands of men were also orgnnized to disturb and prevent the meetings of the supporters of the Count's opponent.

Count Jean admitted various liberalities, but declared that his opponent did the same as he did. He denied the charge of accepting clerical interfsrence.

The invalidation of the election of Count Jean is interesting because the elections of his brothers, Boni and Stanislas, were also hotly contested on similar charges, and the Chamber may possibly invalidate them.

Village Destroyed by Earthquakes.

LONDON, July 10.—In a dispatch from Salonika, European Turkey, a correspondent of The Daily Mail says that the recent earthquakes in that district totally destroyed the village of Guvesne, eight miles from Salonika, and that twelve persons were killed.

AMERICAN PLEA FOR CHINA SUCCESSFUL

Powers Will Soon Order the Evacuation of Tien-Tsin.

Will Abandon the Condition that Chinese Troops Must Keep Thirty Kilometers Distant from the City.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Secretary of State Hay's prompt action upon the appeal of the Chinese Government, sent through Yuan-Shi-Kai (Viceroy of Pe-chi-Li) and Minister Wu, relative to the evacuation of Tien-Tsin has met with success. The foreign Generals who have stood in the way of the evacuation will receive instructions from their home Governments and, although one or two minor points remain to be adjusted, it is believed that Tien-Tsin will soon be turned over to the Chinese authorities.

Secretary Hay, doubting whether anything could be accomplished through the diplomats at Peking, though action there had been contemplated, decided to address himself directly to the Governments maintaining forces in Tien-Tsin. This was done through the American Ambassadors and Ministers. Answers have been received from nearly all of these. The latest to come to hand to-day were from France and Germany and, quite unexpectedly, the answers all proved to be favorable to the United States' contention.

The powers now agree to instruct their Generals at Tien-Tsin to abandon the condition sought to be imposed as a precedent to evacuation—that the Chinese military forces must be kept at a distance of not less than thirty kilometers from Tien-Tsin. Although there were some other objectionable features in the agreement which the Generals required from the Chinese, they were of comparatively little importance in the Chinese mind compared to this condition, and as this obstacle has been removed a speedy conclusion of the negotiations is expected.

BERLIN, July 9.—The officials of the United States Embassy here have been verbally discussing Chinese affairs this week with the Foreign Office representatives. The former again conveyed to the German Government the desire of the State Department at Washington that the Chinese be treated as leniently as possible, consistent with the attainment of the aims of the powers. The idea was impressed that Chinese domestic difficulties are such that nothing can be attained by pressing the Peking Government unduly.

The Foreign Office expresses itself as being in full accord with the United States.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 10.—In an editorial article to-day The Times says that the announcement of the agreement among the Powers making possible the speedy restitution of Tien-Tsin to the Chinese will be received with the utmost satisfaction by all to whom the cause of order and progress in China and the maintenance of the best interests of the Western nations throughout the empire are matters of concern.

It is clear, says The Times, that Secretary of State Hay lost no time in taking practical steps to meet China's demand, the essential justice of which in its main contention has long been self-evident to imperial observers.

The Times adds that in this unfortunate affair it is impossible to acquit the British Government of having shown a lack of firmness in failing to insist on the necessity of fair and reasonable dealing with the Chinese.

THE BRITISH-JAPANESE TREATY.

Lord Cranborne's Remark About It Astonishes the Japanese.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 10.—Lord Cranborne's language in regard to the British-Japanese alliance has caused great astonishment in Japan, says the Tokio correspondent of The Times, but the newspapers refrain from comment.

The Times's protest is much appreciated.

Speaking in the House of Commons last Thursday, Lord Cranborne, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, said the British-Japanese agreement was founded on mutual interests, and therefore had a strong foundation.

Regarding the complaint as to the lateness of the treaty, Lord Cranborne said it was not for Great Britain to offer treaties; she granted them, and was delighted to grant this treaty to Japan.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN GOES HOME.

Colonial Secretary Able to Leave the Hospital Yesterday, but He Must Keep Perfectly Quiet.

LONDON, July 9.—The Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, the Colonial Secretary, who was injured in a cab accident on Monday, left Charing Cross Hospital this morning, accompanied by Mrs. Chamberlain, and returned to his home in Prince's Gardens.

The bulletin issued to-day regarding the Secretary's condition said he was progressing satisfactorily, but that perfect quiet was essential.

London Telephone Exchange Burned.

LONDON, July 9.—The Telephone Exchange at 58 London Wall was burned to-night. The damage is placed at £30,000. The telephonic communication of 3,000 subscribers, mostly stock brokers, has been severed.

SAYS PLATT LAW IS VAGUE.

Havana Newspaper, in Discussing the Refusal of Cuban Bankers to Make Loan, Declares that Its Vagueness is Intentional.

HAVANA, July 9.—Regarding the refusal of the bankers of Havana to make an offer on the loan of $4,000,000 desired by the Government to assist the sugar cane cultivators of the island, the Diario de la Marina says to-day that the meaning of the second clause of the Platt law is vague, and that the meaning of this clause was undoubtedly clouded by the United States with intention.

The apparent meaning of the clause, says the paper, is that Cuba can only devote her surplus revenue to the payment of interest and principal of loans.

The Diario says the economic future of the island is very uncertain.

The action of the bankers in refusing this loan is credited in some Cuban quarters to spite.

YALE STUDENTS ROBBED.

Reginald C. Vanderbilt Among the Victims of Dishonest College Employe.

NEW HAVEN, July 9.—A large number of articles of jewelry, including rings, scarfpins, and cigarette cases, set with precious stones, valued at more than $2,000, have been found by the police as a result of the arrest for theft of Dorsey C. Suarzey, a negro, who until recently was employed as a sweep in Vanderbilt Hall, one of the Yale dormitories.

Initials on many of the articles indicate that they are the property of Yale students, including Reginald C. Vanderbilt, John Garvin, the baseball pitcher, and others.

EDWARD P. BARKER DEAD.

He Was Once President of the Department of Taxes.

Edward P. Barker, President of the Department of Taxes and Assessments under Mayor Hugh J. Grant, died at Pawling, N. Y., yesterday. Mr. Barker was born in this city about sixty-two years ago. He became a clerk in the office of the Central Park Commission in 1858 and he was chief clerk and Secretary of the Park Commission that succeeded.

When Tweed gave up the Commissionership of Public Works in 1872 he was succeeded by George M. Van Nort, who made Mr. Barker his deputy. He was removed by Allan Campbell to make a place for Hubert O. Thompson. Mr. Barker became Secretary to the Park Board again in 1870. He resigned on June 17, 1885.

Four years later he became a Commissioner of Accounts, which post he held until his appointment to the head of that department. His elevation was a surprise to the politicians. He was not a member of Tammany Hall at the time, but he had been a close friend and adviser of Mayor Grant. It was reported that he voted the Republican ticket at National elections.

Funeral services are to be held at Pawling on Saturday morning and the interment is to be in Woodlawn.

DUCHESS OF ATHOLL DEAD.

She Was a Daughter of a Scotch Baronet and Was Married in 1863.

ROME, July 9.—The Duchess of Atholl died last night while on her way from the village of Saisomsggiore, near Parma, to Axenfels, Switzerland.

The Duchess of Atholl was the eldest daughter of the late Sir Thomas Moncreiffe, seventh baronet, of Perth. One of her sisters was the Lady Mordaunt who was divorced from Sir Charles Mordaunt in 1875 after a trial in which the then Prince of Wales was a witness.

Miss Louisa Moncreiffe was married to the Marquis of Tuilibardine in 1863, and the following year the Marquis succeeded his father as the seventh Duke of Atholl. The couple had four sons and three daughters. The eldest son died a few hours after birth. The other three all served in the recent war in South Africa.

JUDGE WILLIAM MARVIN DEAD.

He Passes Away at His Home in Skaneateles, Aged Ninety-four Years.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 9.—Judge William Marvin died at his home in Skaneateles this morning at 5:30, aged ninety-four years. He was appointed United States District Attorney for Florida in 1835 by President Jackson and was appointed United States District Judge at Key West by President Van Buren. He held court at Key West until 1863, and it was a Union court, with the American flag floating over it, though every attendant of the court from District Attorney to crier joined in secession.

After the war President Johnson appointed Judge Marvin Provisional Governor of Florida. After the Government was established he was elected to the United States Senate, but was not allowed to take his seat.

Judge Marvin returned to his home in Skaneateles in 1867, where he had since lived. He wrote several works upon maritime law and upon theological subjects.

He was Warden of the Episcopal Church at Skaneateles and deeply interested in church matters. He voted for every Democratic President from Jackson to Cleveland, but bolted Mr. Bryan in 1896.

Judge Marvin was the father-in-law of Gen. Ludington, Quartermaster General, United States Army.

A CENTENARIAN DEAD.

Mitchel Silberstone, a Resident of Harlem, Victim of Paralysis.

Mitchel Silberstone, a native of German Poland, died at his home, 42 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, Tuesday night of paralysis, aged 100 years. Almost to the last the old man had retained excellent health of body and mind.

Until four days ago, when his eyesight began suddenly to fail, he had never used a pair of glasses. The day before his death he walked to the barber's shop as his custom had been for a long time.

Silberstone was born in Posen, German Poland, in 1802, was educated in Germany, and had lived in America about forty years. He settled first in the northern part of New York State and was engaged in the clothing business at Hudson. He was at the same time well known in politics in that section, and was a prominent member of the Firemen's Exempt Association. He retired from business several years ago and had latterly resided in Harlem.

He leaves a wife and two daughters. The funeral services, which will be at his residence, are set for 10 o'clock this morning and the interment will be at Cypress Hills Cemetery.

GRAVE CHARGE AGAINST AN ALDERMANIC CLIQUE.

City Hall Rumors Current to the Effect that Members Will Delay Pennsylvania Tunnel Bill for "Boodle."

Reports are afloat about the City Hall that a clique in the Board of Aldermen has determined to hold up approval of the Pennsylvania Railroad tunnel proposition in the hope that the railroad people will come to the conclusion that the expenditure of a few thousand dollars would be wise.

A city official, who would not permit the use of his name, said the rumors had reached him, but he was satisfied the inside lobby would only have their trouble for their pains. He added that while $20,000 was divided among certain Aldermen in the matter of the Lenox Avenue extension, as he had been pretty reliably informed, he doubted very much that any Alderman would get a cent for holding up the Pennsylvania tunnel proposition.

THE KING'S CONVALESCENCE.

His Majesty Means to Go on His Yacht Early Next Week—The Wound Slowly Healing.

LONDON, July 10.—It was announced last evening that it was King Edward's present intention to be taken on board the royal yacht early next week.

Following is the bulletin posted at Buckingham Palace at 10 o'clock yesterday morning:

"The King's progress is uninterrupted. His Majesty sleeps well, and is gaining strength. The wound is slowly healing."

King Edward's progress was again reported last night as uninterruptedly favorable. His Majesty reclines on a movable couch most of the day. Some of his physicians are still in constant attendance upon him.

Army Officer Weds.

DES MOINES, Iowa, July 9.—The wedding of Lieut. Harold Hammond, United States Infantry, and Miss Mary E. Pierce, niece of Edwin H. Conger, Minister to China, took place this evening at the home of the bride's aunt, Mrs. Ida C. Conger, Dr. A. L. Frisbee of Plymouth Congregational Church officiating. Lieut. and Mrs. Hammond left to-night for Rushville, Ill., for a brief visit, after which they will go to West Point, where the Lieutenant has been appointed an instructor in the National Military Academy.

Miss Pierce was in the American Legation during the siege of Peking and Lieut. Hammond was a member of the American relief force.

American Union Telegraph Election.

The American Union Telegraph Company of New Jersey held its annual meeting at Jersey City yesterday. The directors chosen were: R. C. Clowry, T. F. Clarke, B. Brooks, A. R. Brewer, and J. B. Berthoif. The board elected these officers: President, R. C. Clowry; Vice-President, T. F. Clarke; Secretary and Treasurer, A. R. Brewer.

NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION MEETING

Archbishop Ireland Addresses Members on Truth.

Deplores Sensational Stories of Cruelty in the Philippines and Accusations Against Teachers in the Islands.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 9.—High-water mark in the attendance at the National Educational Association convention has probably been reached, and it is also undoubtedly the record for numbers present at any meeting of the association yet held. A conservative estimate places the number of visitors in the city to-day at considerably more than 20,000.

Each of the fifteen meetings to-day was well attended. There will be thirteen meetings to-morrow, and on Friday, when the convention will close, there will be twelve.

Of the seven meetings held this afternoon the one of most general interest was that of the Department of Special Education. Dr. Jordan, Superintendent of the Minneapolis Schools, made the address of welcome, and Dr. Alexander Graham Bell, the inventor of the telephone and President of the department, responded, explaining the objects of the department.

Among the other speakers was W. T. Harris, United States Commissioner of Education, who spoke briefly on "Eye-mindedness."

At the evening session of the entire convention, held in the Exposition Building, the attendance was about 10,000 persons.

Dr. Michael Ernest Sadler of London, England, was the first speaker. Taking as his theme "Hope," he delivered one of the most thoughtful and scholarly addresses given so far before the association. He spoke of educational work in England, and showed the close relationship between the work and the workers in the countries, and the great good which would result from the interchange of ideas, suggestions, and experience.

Archbishop John Ireland of St. Paul spoke on "The Influence and Responsibility of the Teacher." He said, in part:

"I am one of those who see in the sequence of the late Spanish-American war the guiding hand of a mighty Providence and the outburst of forces long gathering in the bosom of the Nation, sure, at one moment or another, to break out in a resistless self-assertion. Nevertheless, I shall never deny that among the immediate causes of the war there are to be numbered the exaggerated statements, the lies, too, and the calumnies, the ceaseless appeals to wild and reckless passion which disfigured and disgraced the utterances of certain newspaper writers and of certain other manipulators of public opinion.

"I know for a fact that the instructions going from the office of a newspaper to its European correspondent read thus: 'Wire all that makes for war, nothing that tends to prevent war or delay it.' Indeed, were the causes demanding from America a solemn act, strong were the provocations given to ruffle the national temper; yet we can never approve the methods in which falsehood and passion play a large part, and we cannot but assert that it were immensely better for the country if results attained through war could have been attained without its carnage and havoc.

"How unguarded and reckless, and how reprehensible are many statements published at the present time, as from the Philippine Islands, purporting to tell of dreadful deeds of cruelty and injustice, for which on close examination no foundation in fact is found. I shall name in this connection one instance, which I am particularly pleased to censure. A little while ago certain Catholic newspapers raised the cry that proselytism was the order of the day in the schools of Manila. The chief officials, it was said, and the teachers in the normal schools being regularly ordained ministers, who divided their time between the multiplication table and tract reading. The matter was invsstigated, and it was discovered that the chief officials and teachers in the normal school were not ministers, and that their own good sense, as well as the strict rules of the Government, held them strictly to secular matters."

Another general session will be held to-morrow morning, when James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture; Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt of New York, and Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman, President of Cornell University, will speak. The latter will discuss "Education in the Philippines."

To-morrow night will be devoted to a general reception to the members of the association by the faculty of the university, the teachers of Minneapolis, and the members of the Commercial Club.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Gustav Bruce Berckmans.

Gustav Bruce Berckmans, who died in London on Tuesday, was a member of the house of Tiffany & Co. of this city. Mr. Berckmans suffered from typhoid fever, he having been ill for twenty-seven days. He lived most of his life here, and his business career began and ended with the jewelry house. He went to Tiffany's soon after completing his education, about twenty-six years ago, gradually rising as a salesman until he became a member of the firm and active as one of its Board of Directors.

Mr. Berckmans was in his forty-first year and leaves a wife and child, who were with him when he died. He also leaves a mother and sister in this city. Business will be suspended in the London, Paris, and New York houses of Tiffany & Co. during the funeral.

Major Edwin Stevens.

PHILADELPHIA, July 9.—Information was received here to-day of the death, in Pernambuco, Brazil, of Major Edwin Stevens, a veteran of the civil war, once a prominent resident of this city. Major Stevens was appointed Consul to Ning-Po, China, by President Garfield, his commission being signed the night before the President was shot. Major Stevens was also appointed Consul to Pernambuco by President Harrison. He was born in Peoria, Ill., sixty-six years ago, and served through the war of the rebellion. He reached the rank of Major on Gen. Grant's staff.

Edmund J. Cleaveland.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 9.—Edmund J. Cleaveland, a widely known genealogist, died this morning at his residence here, aged fifty-nine years. He was the author of the Cleaveland Genealogy and member of historical and genealogical societies. He was a native of Elizabeth, N. J. During the civil war Mr. Cleaveland served in the Ninth New Jersey Volunteers.

Obituary Notes.

MRS. ANNA TOWNSEND LAWRENCE, wife of Walter B. Lawrence, died at her home, Willow Bank, Flushing, L. I., yesterday, after a ten days' illness, of acute pneumonia. She was fifty years old. Mr. Lawrence is a Manhattan broker and a son of the late Congressman John W. Lawrence. Two children, Anita and Townsend, survive.

LOREN A. BUMPUS of Boston, where he was prominent in the Episcopal Church, died early yesterday at the residence of his son, Prof. H. C. Bumpus, in New Rochelle, N. Y. Prof. Bumpus is curator of the Museum of Natural History in New York City. The deceased was sixty-three years of age, and leaves a wife. The body was taken to Boston.

MORRIS G. ROSENTHAL died at his home, 56 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, last night. He was born in Russia sixty-three years ago. He came to this country in 1867, and entered the wholesale grocery business, which he carried on until he went into the wholesale dry goods trade fifteen years ago. For the last ten years Mr. Rosenthal had lived in retirement. A widow and eight children survive him.

HENRI STRASBOURGER, father of Deputy Tax Commissioner Samuel Strasbourger, died yesterday at his residence, 1,152 Seventh Avenue, of heart disease. He was born at Nuhlhauser, in Alsace, in 1829, and came to America at the age of fifteen. His first trade was that of a pearl engraver; later he engaged in the manufacture of leather goods. He retired from business seventeen years ago. The funeral will take place to-morrow, at 10 A. M., from the residence.

THOMAS STACK, a shipbuilder, died Tuesday at his home, 33 Ross Street, Williamsburg. He was born in Canada eighty-two years ago, and at the age of twelve he came to New York and was apprenticed to the shipbuilding firm of Brown & Bell. Afterward he went to Williamsburg and established on the East River shore at the foot of North Seventh Street, what afterward became one of the largest shipyards in that section of Long Island. He built many vessels which made a record for speed. A widow and three children survive him.

WILLIAM FRAZIER GARRISON, the senior member of the firm of Guild & Garrison, pumping machinery manufacturers of Williamsburg, died on Tuesday at his Summer home in Morristown, N. J. He was born in Brooklyn sixty-nine years ago. When a boy he was apprenticed to the machinist's trade, and while still in his minority he formed a partnership with the late William H. Guild. At the time of his death he was one of the Vice Presidents of the Manufacturers' National Bank, a Director of the Nassau Trust Company, a member of the Hanover Club, and a life member of the Brooklyn Institute. A widow and one daughter survive him.

TAX OFFICIAL REMOVED.

Incompetency the Charge Against a Tammany Appointee.

Deputy Tax Commissioner William Blumers was yesterday removed by the Tax Board for alleged inefficiency and incompetency. The position, which is a civil service one, pays $1,700.

Mr. Blumers is a Democrat and was appointed by the Van Wyck administration on June 3, 1898. His home is at 1,462 First Avenue. The vacancy will be filled in a few days.

Thinks He Has Found Long-Lost Girl.

AURORA, Ill., July 9.—Nicholas Nathan of Hoboken, N. J., came to Aurora some weeks ago searching for his long-lost daughter, has finally made up his mind that Ethel Greenblum is his daughter Mary, who was kidnapped twelve years ago at Hoboken. He believes there is a possibility that the child was brought to Aurora and substituted in some manner for a child who had died. The attorney for Nathan said that he thought if it could not be proved that the girl was kidnapped she would be adopted by the Nathans.

Rev. Dr. Minton Called to Trenton, N. J.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., July 9.—Dr. Henry C. Minton of San Francisco, Moderator of the General Assembly and Chairman of the Creed Revision Committee of the Presbyterian Church, was elected pastor of the First Presbyterian Church here to-night.

Gen. T. J. Morgan Ill in Ossining.

Gen. Thomas J. Morgan, ex-Commissioner of Indian Affairs and Corresponding Secretary of the American Baptist Home Mission, is dangerously ill in the hospital in Ossining.

Business Notices.

MISSOULA. TETONKA.
E. & W. Two New Collars. E. & W.

MARRIED.

DE VEAUX—AUSTIN.—July 4, at Seattle, Washington, Mrs. Edith Parkhurst Austin to William Ward De Veaux, formerly of New York City.

FIELD—SLOANE.—On Tuesday, July 8th, at Trinity Church, Lenox, Mass., by the Rev. Dr. David H. Greer, assisted by the Rev. Harold Arrowesmith, William Bradhurst Osgood Field to Lila Vanderbilt, daughter of William Douglas Sloane.

DIED.

ARMOUR.—White Plains, N. Y., on Wednesday, July 9, 1902, Archibald G. Armour, aged 75 years.

Funeral service at his late residence, 1 Lenox Av., White Plains, Friday, 3 P. M. Carriages will meet train from Grand Central Station 2:08 P. M.

BARKER.—At Pawling, N. Y., July 9th, Edward P., Barker of New York City.

Funeral services at Pawling Saturday morning on arrival of 8:15 train from New York. Interment at Woodlawn, 2 P. M.

BERCKMANS.—At London, England, July 8, Gustav Bruce Berckmans of New York.

BROWN.—At Jamaica, L. I., July 9th, 1902, Jane Brown, in the 87th year of her age, daughter of the late Richard and Eliza Linn Brown, formerly of New York City.

Funeral services at Grace Church, Jamaica, Saturday, July 12th, at 10:30 A. M.

CLARK.—At Portland, England, on July 7, William Clark of Newark, N. J., and Largs, Scotland, in his 62d year.

CRISS.—At Normandie-by-the-Sea, Tuesday, July 8, 1902, Charles H., son of the late Michael and Mary I. Criss of Orange, N. J., in his 40th year.

Funeral services at St. Mark's Church, Main St. and Valley Road, West Orange, N. J., Thursday, July 10, on arrival of 3:30 P. M. train from New York. (D., L. & W. R. R.)

EVANS.—Tuesday, July 8, 1902, at Redlands, Cal., Ada M. Evans.

Boston papers please copy.

GARRISON.—At Morristown, N. J., July 8, 1902, William Frazier Garrison.

Funeral service at his late residence, 566 Bedford Av., Brooklyn, N. Y., Friday evening, July 11, 1902, at 8 o'clock.

GREENOUGH.—On Tuesday, July 8, at Lake Placid, N. Y., William Greenough.

Funeral services on Saturday, July 12, at Mount Auburn Cemetery, Cambridge, Mass.

GRELLE.—Frederick W. Grelle, Tuesday, July 8th, 1902, at his late residence, South Orange, N. J.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

LAWRENCE.—Frank Lawrence of St. Louis, at Imperial Hotel, 12:50 A. M., July 9, 1902, of pneumonia.

Funeral services in St. Louis Friday.

LODER.—At Mianus, Conn., on Wednesday morning, July 9th, Sarah Amelia Day, wife of Cyrus W. Loder.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

ROSENTHAL.—Morris G., beloved husband of Sadie, (nee Alter,) in his 63d year.

Funeral takes place Thursday, July 10, at 10 A. M., from his late residence, 56 East 118th St. Relatives and friends are cordially invited.

RUSSELL.—Ellen Russell, (widow of the late Christopher Russell,) at her residence, 343 Ninth St., Jersey City.

Services at St. Michael's Church, 10 o'clock Friday morning, July 11. Thence to Hudson County Catholic Cemetery.

SIMMONS.—At Stamford, Conn., Wednesday, July 9, Clementina, daughter of the late Thomas S. Simmons.

Notice of funeral in Friday's paper.

TOLER.—At Elizabeth, N. J., Wednesday, July 9, Hugh A. Toler, in his 83d year.

Funeral services at his late residence, Elizabeth, Friday, July 11, at 3:45 P. M.

VAN DYKE.—Jane Marsh Van Dyke, July 8, 1902, aged 67.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at 3 P. M. on Thursday, July 10, at her late residence, 116 East 81st St., New York City. Interment at Rockaway, N. J., at convenience of the family.

Philadelphia papers please copy.

WRAY.—Suddenly, July 9, 1902, Amelia Norris, wife of William Wray.

Funeral service at her late residence, Closter, N. J., Saturday, July 12, at 10 o'clock A. M. Train leaves Chambers St. at 8:15 A. M. Interment Cypress Hills.

New Publications. New Publications.

A Story of Modern Heroism

The Captain of the Gray-Horse Troop

BY Hamlin Garland

Author of "Main Traveled Roads," etc.

$1.50

HARPER & BROTHERS, New York City.

Notes of Amusement.

S. Kronberg of Mittenthal & Kronberg, the managers who are to direct the first American tour of Pietro Mascagni, the Italian composer, acquired yesterday from the New York representative of Boosey, the European music publisher, the right to produce in this country Mascagni's opera "Iris." It will be seen here first at the Metropolitan Opera House.

The stock company at Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theatre has in rehearsal for production on Monday, July 14, a new playlet by Charles Edward Rich entitled "The Affair of the Pink Gown."

Answer to a Correspondent.

CONSTANT READER.—There is no simple test by which you can determine the purity of water. The safest thing to do if you have any doubts as to your source of supply is to boil the water you use for drinking purposes.

DEATHS REPORTED JULY 9.

Manhattan.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date D'th July
ALLEN, Daniel, 524 1st Av.	1	8
BRENNAN, Ann, 62 Leroy St.	47	8
BAER, Ida, 141 Orchard St.	41	8
BOYLE, Catherine, 378 Lexington Av.	67	8
BRENNA, Mary, 537 E. 138th St.	1	8
BELL, Edward, Hotel Netherland.	42	7
BRENNAN, Helen, 208 E. 110th St.	1	8
BOOTH, Samuel, 340 W. 33d St.	74	8
BOEHNER, Catherine, 251 E. 33d St.	33	8
BURKHARDT, Henry J., 113 Clinton.	1	8
CAMPBELL, Mollie, 148 W. 52d St.	22	7
CURRY, Andrew, 204 E. 20th St.	20	7
CROCKNER, Sophia, 132 Cherry St.	39	7
COSTA, Mary, 23 Roosevelt St.	26	8
CONNOLLY, Mary, 286 10th Av.	15	8
CRAMER, John, 547 W. 57th St.	1	7
CASIMINIA, Rosie, 37 Monroe St.	47	8
DEVINE, Mary J., 379 Water St.	1	8
DUFFY, Patrick, 562 11th Av.	89	8
DUFFY, Edward A., 238 E. 40th St.	29	8
DALY, William, Phoenix Hotel.	48	8
DACEY, James, 11 Cortlandt St.	56	8
DUNDAS, Mary, 338 W. 32d St.	64	8
DALTON, Catherine, 10 W. 103d St.	46	8
DOWD, Thomas, 345 E. 121st St.	1	7
ELHOW, Samuel, 109 Goerck St.	1	8
ENGERT, Mary, 262 W. 112th St.	62	8
EVANS, William, 526 W. 29th St.	22	8
EILERS, Frederick, 391 E. 10th St.	28	8
FISCHER, David, 31 Willett St.	6	7
FASTECIA, Guisto, 15 Stanton St.	2	7

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
July 9	487,145
To date this year	89,048,182
Corresponding date last year	179,529,940

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

July 9	$2,288,500
To date this year	$503,068,900
Corresponding date last year	$651,661,720

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 3@4½ per cent.; at three months, 4¼ per cent.; at six months, 4½@4¾ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4¼@4¾ per cent.

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Express	2	Det. Un. Ry.	½
Am. Smelting pf.	1½	Evans. & T. H.	1
Am. Tel. & Tel.	1½	Gen. Electric	2
B. R. & P.	1½	Minn. & St. L.	1
Cent. of N. J.	1¾	N. Y. Air Brake	1¾
Chi. & E. Ill.	3½	N. Y. Central	1½
Chi. Ind. & Lou.	1½	Peoria & East.	1½
Chi., M. & St. P.	1½	Pressed S. Car	1½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1½	Pullman	1½
C., C., C. & St. L.	½	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	½
2d. South. pf.	1½	U. S. Steel	½
Del., L. & W.	2¼		

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper	1⅝	Int. Power	½
Am. Cotton Oil pf.	½	Iowa Central	½
Am. Tin Plate	½	Louis. & Nash.	1½
Am. Sugar	2	Manhattan	½
Anaconda Copper	5	Mex. Kan. & T.	½
Canadian Pacific	2½	Mex., N. & T. pf.	½
Chi. Un. Tract. pf.	1	Missouri Pacific	1⅝
Col. F. & I.	½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	½
Con. Tobacco pf.	1	Nort. & West. pf.	1
Corn Prod. pf.	1	Nort. & West. pf.	1
Den. & R. G. pf.	½	St. L. S. W. pf.	½
Del. South. Pacific	1	Texas & Pacific	½
Det. City Gas	½	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	½
Dist. of Am. pf.	½	Va.-Car. Chem. pf.	⅝
Rock. Valley	½	Wabash	½
Illinois Central	½	West. Union	2¼
Int. Paper pf.	½		

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bond Advanced.

Brklyn Ferry 5s	1½	Det. M. & M. I. 5.	2
Erie con. fd. 7s	3	7s	2

Bond Declined.

Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s	1	Cent. of Ga. 5d pf.	2½
West Shore 4s, reg.	1	Inc.	2½

MARKET MOVEMENT.

The security market does not materially broaden, yesterday's transactions falling below the half million mark, but there is a noticeable change toward confidence upon the part of conservative commission brokers who have been holding back. The bearish professional contingent begins to discover that stocks sold short are taken chiefly by brokers who represent the public. This showed very clearly yesterday in United States Steel Corporation issues. Approximately 30,000 shares were traded in, and the conspicuous sellers of the day were board room traders who have become newly bearish on the Steel Trust because of dreadful things which speculative litigants are threatening to impose upon the corporation by use of the courts of New Jersey. Yet in the face of this free selling the market price of both the common and the preferred stock was firm—actually advancing—closing quotations being the best of the day. And there was this signifying attending circumstance: The buying was not narrow and concentrated, not reflective of professional "support," but was buying by commission houses, including the biggest and the littlest represented on the Stock Exchange. A specialist in the stock estimated that not less than forty different firms were buyers of the stock in 100 and 200 share lots; and to the Wall Street veteran this manifestly represents buying by the public.

The American buying public is hard to fool. The fact that the steel stocks have maintained firmness in the face of current curious attacks has been recognized and appreciated by discerning observers; and yesterday's widely distributed buying was the natural reflection of the impression upon the public's mind. If so much noisy campaigning against the property was unable to damage its market quotation the stock ought to be a safe investment—so logically proceeds the calculating view.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit's notorious stock jobbery record is left far in the distance by Steel Trust litigation performances. In the former case conspirators spent most of their time and their spoils in trying to keep out of court; in the present case the free-booting game is projected right into the middle of the courtroom. Disclosure on Tuesday that the name of a Stock Exchange commission firm had been used illicitly as complainant against the Steel Company was followed yesterday by exposure of a further confidence game wherein Millionaire Russell Sage's name was used. Such crudeness is past understanding. What can be its purpose is inconceivable except on the theory that efforts are being made to bring the practice of the highest courts of a State into contempt. An eminent New Jersey corporation lawyer has been evidently deceived into a relationship that he could not wittingly accept. Honesty, decency, business interests are outraged; and there ought to be a remedy prompt and rigorous.

Money market conditions here show so far no disturbance because of the plunging performances in Chicago's grain market.

LOUISVILLE'S DIVIDEND.

Contrary to general expectations, the Directors of Louisville and Nashville at their dividend meeting yesterday failed to put the stock on a higher dividend basis. They declared only the regular semi-annual dividend of 2½ per cent. The stock at the time of the dividend announcement was selling at 140, at which figure there seemed to be an apparently unlimited order to buy. The market response, instead of a decline, as was anticipated by bears in the stock, who at once sold short, was an advance to 140½, representing nevertheless a net loss of ½ point.

The reason for the buying, as heard on the floor, was that the purchases had nothing to do with the dividend, but were based on the fact that Mr. Morgan will exercise his option on the stock held by him, the purchase price in the option running as high as 150.

One of the late stories in the Street is that for the purpose of taking up this stock collateral trust 4 per cent. bonds are to be issued, the bonds to be a joint liability of the Louisville and Nashville and the Southern Railway. It is said that $1,500 par value in bonds will be given for every ten shares of stock. This cannot be confirmed.

Following yesterday's dividend meeting the Louisville Directors put out a summarized report for the year, showing an increase in gross earnings of $2,657,850 and a surplus of $213,602 after payment of charges and dividends, including yesterday's. The figures, which are for the year ended June 30 and are partly estimated, are as follows:

	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Gross	$30,680,057	$28,022,207	$2,657,850
Op. expenses	20,010,215	18,253,034	2,677,181
Net	9,759,842	9,759,173	*19,331
Other income	992,691	704,688	288,003
Total income	10,762,533	10,463,861	268,672
Charges	9,087,728	9,212,748	*125,020
Balance	4,674,805	4,281,113	393,692
Dividends	2,855,000	2,605,000	180,000
Surplus	1,799,805	1,586,113	213,692

*Decrease.

THE RISE IN PULLMAN.

In the high-priced shares the feature of the market was the sharp advance of five points in Pullman Palace Car stock on transactions involving 800 shares. The buying was said to be for a leading interest in the property. The following dispatch, received in Wall Street during the day by a leading Stock Exchange house may explain the buying:

CHICAGO, July 9.—We have it on the best authority that the Pullman Company has disposed of all its real estate holdings in Pullman and elsewhere, pursuant to a court order made some time ago, and that the proceeds will be distributed to stockholders as a cash dividend. It is said this will amount to about 20 per cent. The order under which the sale was made declared that the company could not legally hold land.

At the principal offices of the company in this city a representative of the company, when asked about the report, said:

"I really can't talk about it; I don't care to. The head officers are the men to see, and they are in Chicago. All I know is that the court order directing the sale was made some three or four years ago, and the time in which the sale must be made is shortly to expire."

This Chicago dispatch is in line with what the Street has heard for some time. The Street gossip is, however, that a land-holding company is to be formed to take over the present realty holdings of the Pullman Company, and that Pullman stockholders are to be given, as a bonus, stock in the new company to the extent of 25 per cent. of their holdings.

MONEY GOING WESTWARD.

There was a continuance yesterday of the extraordinary demand for this season of the year, by the West for money from New York, due largely, of course, to the corn deal, although in some measure also to the very active trade in the interior. Yesterday the Sub-Treasury transferred $500,000 to Chicago, and a greater amount, probably $1,500,000, was shipped to that centre direct by express by the New York banks, the early shipments having been made with the understanding that delivery is to be made with the opening of business at Chicago to-day. Other shipments are expected to be made to-day.

These shipments, which represent one of the heaviest day's movements of the kind ever recorded, signify, of course, that the Western banks are drawing upon their balances here—that is to say, are calling in their own funds which they have had on deposit in New York banking institutions. An estimate is that the total of these deposits is $40,000,000.

Chicago advices received in the Street during the day were that such cities as St. Paul, St. Louis, and Minneapolis were drawing heavily upon Chicago, which would seem to signify that if it is the Gates born deal that is principally causing the demand it is having far-reaching effects.

Fortunately for the local banks, gold continues to come in from the Klondike, thus, in a measure, offsetting this loss to the interior. Yesterday $250,314 was paid out by the Sub-Treasury for Seattle gold.

Sterling exchange was easier yesterday, with bankers' bills offered more freely, the result being that gold exports, for this week at least, are out of the question.

GOULD STOCKS HEAVY.

If the market yesterday had any distinctive feature, it was the heaviness of the Gould stocks in the face of the strength in the general list. Western Union was distinctly weak, selling down more than 2⅜ points, and closing at practically the low price for the day. Missouri Pacific was off at one time about 2 points. Texas Pacific declined a point, while the Wabashes and Manhattan were off fractionally each, the Wabashes receiving best support.

As for the reasons for the declines, the Street was more or less at sea. One story had it that a prominent operator in the Gould stocks had been caught short of the general market, and that in an endeavor to weaken the list he was selling the Gould shares. Another story had it that the pool in Missouri Pacific, caught long of 15,000 shares of Western Union, and deciding to get rid of their telegraph holdings, sold the other Gould stocks, parting with their long stock and then going short, believing that a break in Western Union would temporarily depress the remainder of the list.

Toward the close the Wabashes rallied, but Missouri Pacific closed at the low price for the day.

VIRGINIA CHEMICAL'S YEAR.

The annual report of the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company was made public yesterday. It showed gross profits of $4,143,471, an increase of $2,003,963; net profits of $3,481,384, a gain of $1,697,429, and a surplus, after charges, depreciation fund, dividends, &c., of $1,651,735, a gain of $1,067,305.

These earnings, after the payment of the dividends on the preferred stock, show more than 12 per cent. on the outstanding common stock, on which 3 per cent. is being paid now.

SOME GENERAL ISSUES.

The strength of the Steel Trust shares followed upon buying by banking interests that knew of Mr. Sage's repudiation of his connection with the bond conversion suit before public announcement of it was made.

In the independent steel stocks the best buying appeared in Pressed Steel Car, which rose more than a point, closing at the top price for the day. The company is earning enormously, the earnings showing, it is said, fully 20 per cent. on the common stock.

Ice Trust shares were the weak features of the industrial list, the preferred selling down to a new low level. Mismanagement, poor earnings, passed dividends, and new bonds ahead of the stocks were the bear factors.

All of the high-priced shares were in good demand, notably St. Paul, which advanced at one time 1½ points; Chicago and Eastern Illinois, which sold up more than 3 points to a new high record; Lackawanna and Jersey Central, which, with the Erles in the lower-priced coal shares, were bought in the belief that the coal strike cannot last much longer, and New York Air Brake and New York Central. In the case of the New York Central it was pointed out that in a few months some high interest bearing bonds mature, and that they can be replaced by bonds bearing a much lower rate.

Colorado Fuel declined further on selling credited to the Gates interests.

IRON AND STEEL CONDITIONS.

Discussing the condition of the iron and metal trades, The Iron Age will say to-day:

Everything seems to conspire to keep the pig iron production below the full capacity of the country. Considering all the circumstances, the record of June, with an output of 1,478,456 gross tons, was a good one, and if everything goes well the July production should go considerably above the 1,500,000-ton mark. There were in blast on the 1st of this month blast furnaces whose aggregate capacity is 352,500 tons per week, but the anthracite strike is still troubling the Lehigh furnaces, and now complaints are becoming more frequent and more urgent that the cokemakers who are running are not able to keep their customers regularly supplied. While the strike of the miners in the Birmingham district is not absolutely settled, pending a final meeting to-morrow, it is believed that an agreement will be reached.

Nearly all the troubles in the pig iron market thus far have fallen upon the makers of foundry iron, and have put the founders into serious difficulties. There is some scarcity of pig iron for steel manufacture, but it does not involve any serious shortage, and the great mills have little inconvenience from that source.

Interest therefore centres in the foundry trade, and it appears to be the Chicago district which is monopolizing a large business for delivery in 1903. A local furnace company is reported to have sold 75,000 tons for the first half, this with previous sales disposing of its entire product. Further large inquiries, including one for 25,000 tons, are in the market.

In the steel market matters are taking a somewhat different turn. In the Central West the Summer slackness in the wire and sheet trades is causing a shutting down of mills, who in turn are offering for resale both domestic and foreign billets and sheet bars. In addition thereto, quite a good deal of new capacity of open-hearth steel is appearing in the markets. It looks, therefore, as though there may be an early readjustment in the steel trade, which will bring this raw material more in line with the finished products. The first effect of a lowering in the price would probably be a check in the importations.

In the heavy finished products the great activity continues unabated. In addition to the order for steel rails placed by the Pennsylvania Railroad, the Northern lines have entered 40,000 tons, and other Western roads have also closed for their requirements. There are reports that some round blocks of English and German rails are being offered at prices which look as though they might lead to business.

In the plate trade the orders for the Isks steamers have been booked, Chicago taking about 5,000 tons and Eastern mills a like quantity. The shapes have also been ordered. The structural trade continues exceedingly active, and there is no easing in sight.

It is, however, when we turn to the lighter branches of the iron and steel trade that some inconsistencies are encountered. There is a distinctly weak feeling in sheets and some dullness in tin plate. The wire trade has been falling off in volume, and a number of works have been forced to close down.

In iron bars, too, there have been reports of shading, while the tube trade is reported to be quiet.

Spelter continues its advance. The other metals are rather dull.

EMPIRE QUICKSILVER DIRECTORS.

Stockholders of the Empire Consolidated Quicksilver Company held their annual meeting in Jersey City yesterday and elected a number of new Directors. There had been some dissatisfaction with the former management, and it was arranged to have several of the old Directors retire.

The board, as elected yesterday, consists of James L. Board, R. A. Boggess, H. G. Atwater, A. L. Kemper, Eugene H. Wilson, J. C. Thomson, and James L. Wilson. Mr. Board and Mr. Boggess were members of the old board. A reorganization is expected to follow the change of management. The present plan is to reduce the capital stock from $5,000,000 to $2,000,000.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold these securities at auction yesterday at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway:

45 shares Market and Fulton National Bank, $100 each, 260.
5 shares Long Island Safe Deposit Company, $50 each, 60½.
$5,000 Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company scrip, issued 1897, 102.
$500 Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company scrip, issued 1900, 103.
600 shares International Power Company common, $100 each, 100 at 7¼, 500 at 70.
200 shares International Power Company, common, $100 each, 70.
10 shares Wells Fargo Express Company, $100 each, 205.
$5,000 St. Paul and Northern Pacific Railway Company sinking fund 6 per cent. gold bonds, due February, 1923; $3,000 registered, and $3,000 coupons; interest, February and August, 131.
9 shares Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, $25 each, 551.
2 shares United States Trust Company, $100 each, 1,776½.
$2,000 New York and East River Gas Company first mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds, due January, 1944, interest January and July, 114.
032 shares Krystaleid Water Company, $10 each, $175 lot.
700 shares Krystaleid Water Company, $10 each, $75 lot.
5 shares American Exchange National Bank, $100 each, 274½.
45 shares Bank of America, $100 each, 555.
$10,000 Green Bay and Western Railroad 5 per cent. debenture A bonds, 85.
100 shares Chatham National Bank, $20 each, 365.
10 shares Morton Trust Company, $100 each, 1,095.
1 share New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, $100, 1,245.
200 shares Corn Exchange Bank (new stock, full paid,) $100 each, 440¼.
5 shares Chicago Edison Company, $100 each, 130.
$1,000 Indiana Natural and Illuminating Gas Company first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, coupons May and November, 40.
165 shares Mechanics' National Bank, $25 each, 295.
2 shares Central Trust Company, $100 each, 1,910.
25 shares National Citizens' Bank, $100 each, 200½.
92 shares Adams Express Company, $100 each, 200½.
10 shares Van Norden Trust Company, $100 each, 230½.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

According to Chicago dispatches, the Central Trust Company of Illinois has opened for business with deposits exceeding $4,500,000.

Princeton (Ind.) dispatches stating that a new traction company, to be known as Jasper, French Lick, West Baden and Northwestern, has been organized. The capital is now $100,000, but it is to be made $500,000.

Incorporation of the Baltimore Refrigerating and Heating Company with a capital of $1,000,000.

Decrease of 7,167 instruments in the net output of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company for the month ended June 20, but increase of 87,488 in the net output since Dec. 21 last.

Reports from Baltimore that receivership proceedings have been begun against the Arling Brook Real Estate Company, which has an issue of $600,000 bonds in default.

Dispatches from Johnstown, Penn., stating that the promoter who bought the land for the Webster Coal and Coke Company has bought 15,000 acres of coal lands in Cambria County and proposes to buy 50,000 acres in all for the new combination.

A voting trust for three years established for the St. Louis and Suburban Electric Railway.

New York Transportation Company's annual meeting again adjourned until Sept. 10.

Time for deposits of securities under the plan for the reorganization of the Staten Island Electric Railroad extended to July 31.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 3@4½ per cent., closing at 3½ per cent.; majority of the day's loans at 3½ per cent.

Time money, 4¼ per cent. for sixty to ninety days and 4½ per cent. for four months, and 4½@4¾ per cent. for five and six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 4¼@4¾ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4½@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $239,624,767; balances, $13,102,643; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $509,001.

Money on call in London, 2@2½ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 2 9-16 per cent. for short and 2 7-16@2¼ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was easy. Posted rates were $4.86 for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand. Rates for actual business were: Sixty days, $4.85½; demand, $4.87¾; cables, $4.88¼; commercial bills, $4.84½@$4.85¾.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾ and 5.15¾ less 1-32; reichsmarks, 95 1-16 and 95⅜; guilders, 40@40 1-16 and 40 3-16@40¼.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—50c discount. Boston—12½c discount @ par. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, $1 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, 75c discount for $1,000; selling, 75c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 15c; telegraphic, 17½c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES SPECIAL CABLEGRAM.

LONDON, July 10.—In its City article to-day The Times says the Stock Exchange was more cheerful yesterday than on Tuesday, though the volume of business was not increased. The weak operators for the rise in South Africans, whose position caused uneasiness on Tuesday, have been materially assisted by powerful Anglo-African houses. The danger of failures is not entirely averted, but the prospect has improved.

Kafirs recovered yesterday afternoon, when the abundance of money and comparatively light continuation rates on American rails and most other securities produced a fairly general reaction. Consols closed lower, and foreign bonds fell. American rails were firm throughout.

The adjustment of accounts showed a considerable reduction in bull commitments.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, July 9.—Money was in good supply to-day, and was wanted for repayments to the Bank of England, preparations for the payment on consols to-morrow, and Stock Exchange requirements on July 11. Discounts were strengthened by the demand for gold in Paris, which city has purchased most of the gold which recently arrived from the Cape.

Business on the Stock Exchange was generally dull. Operators were mostly absorbed in arranging the account and were nervous regarding the outcome. Persistent liquidations depressed Kafirs. It was said that much of the liquidation was forced by a big South Africa house aiming at lower prices. Other departments were affected where sales were necessary to pay for losses in Kafirs. The failure of one outside concern was rumored, but the acuteness of the position was regarded as being practically relieved. Consols partially recovered from their early weakness. Home rails were fairly steady. Americans followed New York's lead. There was an indisposition to deal, and they closed firm.

Closing prices: Consols for money 96 3-16; consols for account, 96⅜; Anaconda, 5⅜; Atchison, 86; Atchison preferred, 104; Baltimore and Ohio, 110¾; Canadian Pacific, 139; Chesapeake and Ohio, 51½; Chicago Great Western, 30⅜; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 183; Denver and Rio Grande, 43½; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 95; Erie, 38; Erie first preferred, 70; Erie second preferred, 54; Illinois Central, 160; Louisville and Nashville, 144; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 27⅜; Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred, 60; New York Central, 162; Norfolk and Western, 50⅜; Norfolk and Western preferred, 94; Ontario and Western, 33¾; Pennsylvania, 78½; Reading, 34½; Reading first preferred, 43; Reading second preferred, 33¾; Southern Railway, 38¼; Southern Railway preferred, 98½; Southern Pacific, 66⅞; Union Pacific, 100; Union Pacific preferred, 91½; United States Steel, 30⅛; United States Steel preferred, 92; Wabash, 31; Wabash preferred, 47½; Spanish 4s, 80¼. Rand Mines, 11⅞; De Beers deferred, 22⅜.

Bar silver steady at 24⅝d per ounce.

Money, 2 to 2½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 2⅝ to 2 7-16 per cent.; for three months' bills, 2 7-16 to 2½ per cent.

The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £14,000.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 130.50; Madrid, 37.15; Lisbon, 27.50; Rome, 1.15.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, July 9.—Business on the Bourse to-day opened irregular. Kafirs were particularly weak. Rentes were strong. Toward the close Turks benefited by a rumor that the trade authorizing their conversion had been signed. Rentes finished easier on realizations. Spanish 4s were somewhat firmer. Metropolitans were in good demand. Thomson-Houstons were dull. Rio Tintos rallied and closed steadier.

The private rate of discount was unchanged at 2 9-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 101f 50c for the account; exchange on London, 25f 16c for checks.

Spanish 4s, 80.60.

BERLIN, July 9.—Business was quiet on the Boerse to-day. Internationals were maintained, except Spanish 4s and Turks, which were easier. Locals were dull on account of the slackness of the coal trade and the decline in mines in London.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 46½ pfennigs for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, 1½ per cent.; three months' bills, 1⅝ per cent.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 9.—In the early trading the local stock market showed strength, but the Wall Street reaction was affected, and in the afternoon the list wavered. Cambria Steel, 26 yesterday, fell back to 25½, and Smelter recessions took place elsewhere, but there were no striking declines outside of these two stocks, while some registered gains, Philadelphia Company and Rapid Transit being among the number. Pennsylvania was exceptionally active, and closely followed the New York market, the transactions being all for New York account. Rapid Transit crossed 9, and Philadelphia Company was fairly active at 49. Reading and Lehigh Valley were lower. In the local money market quotations remain unchanged, and very little business is reported. Liquidation is slight, and new loans even less frequent. Call is steady at 4 per cent., most institutions being well loaned up. Time money is at 4½@4¾ per cent., and some institutions are declining to extend their loans at present. Commercial paper business is fair, rates being 4½ per cent. and upward. Complete transactions in stocks were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
11	American Railways	46	45¾	45¾
100	American Alkali	0-16	9-10	9-16
113	Cambria Iron	47½	47½	47½
1,615	Cambria Steel	26	25½	25¾
650	Cons. L. Sup.	29	28¾	28¾
494	Cons. Coal Co. Sup.	17	16½	16⅝
100	Chesapeake & Ohio	50⅝	50	50
35	Cons. Trac. of N. J.	68¼	68¼	68¼
60	Elec. Co. of America	6	6	6
2,055	Lehigh Valley	34⅝	33⅞	33⅞
50	Lit Brothers	10⅝	10½	10½
20	Minehill Co.	64½	64½	64½
50	National Asphalt pf.	2¼	2¼	2¼
518	Philadelphia Elec.	5¼	5¼	5¼
4,000	Phila. Rapid Transit	0⅝	0	0 1-16
3,581	Pennsylvania	77 1-16	76¾	76¾
230	Philadelphia Trac.	98⅝	98⅜	98⅜
760	Philadelphia Co.	49½	49	49
468	Phila. Co. pf.	49¼	49	49⅛
6,433	Reading tr. cfts.	33¼	32 15-16	33
200	Reading 1st pf.	42½	42	42
520	Reading 2d pf.	34 15-16	34 15-16	34 15-16
50	Rochester Ry. pf.	100	100	100
250	Susq. I. & S.	2¾	2¾	2¾
200	Southern Ry.	37¼	37¼	37¼
500	Tidewater Steel	7	6¾	7
10	U. G. Imp. Co.	107½	107½	107½
365	Union Traction	45	44¾	44¾
660	U. S. Steel	38⅝	38¼	38⅜
200	U. S. Steel pf.	90	90	90
3	United of N. J.	233	233	233
100	Warwick Iron & Steel	6¾	6¾	6¾
101	West Chicago	97¼	97	97¼

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 9.—New York Exchange was 50 cents discount to-day, time and call loans, 4½@3 per cent. Local stocks were stendy, but that is about all that can be said for them. Union Traction common rallied about a point toward the close on what looked like a demand from a few shorts. Strawboard eased off to 31 on a moderate selling pressure. There were scattering sales of Can common around 11¼. Pneumatic Tool, at 102½. Carbon common at 26, and Lake Street Elevated at 9⅜@10. Complete transactions were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
150	American Can	11⅜	11¼	11⅜
380	American Can pf.	53	52¾	53
218	American Strawboard	32	30¾	31⅛
200	American Strawboard rcts.	32	31	32
50	Chicago Edison	178	178	178
5	Chicago Title & Trust	132	132	132
100	Chicago Pneumatic Tool	102¾	102½	102½
852	Chicago Union Traction	15	14	15
50	Chicago Union Traction pf.	49	49	49
36	Diamond Match	134¾	134½	134½
130	Lake Street Elevated	10	10	10
50	Metropolitan El. com.	35	35	35
10	Northwestern El. com.	35½	35½	35½
26	National Biscuit	48¾	48¾	48¾
18	National Biscuit pf.	106¾	106¾	106¾
405	National Carbon com.	26	26	26
111	Quaker Oats	74	74	74
190	Quaker Oats pf.	94	93¾	94
25	Swift & Co.	145	145	145
21	Street's W. S. C. L. pf.	80	80	80
101	West Chicago	97¾	97	97¾

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Trading on the curb yesterday was less active than on Tuesday. A few fractional declines were recorded, and several stocks made sharp advances, noticeably Tennessee Copper and Guggenheim Exploration stocks, but on the whole the market merely held steady.

TENNESSEE COPPER was the feature of the market. It sold up from 16¾, the first sale, to 18¾, a net gain of slightly over two points. The stock closed at the latter figure, after sales which reached a total of 15,000 shares.

GUGGENHEIM EXPLORATION stock sold at 145—103 shares—which price is a gain of fourteen points over the best previous sale, which was made several weeks ago.

OTIS ELEVATOR common stock was in fairly large demand, and on sales of 1,100 shares it gained 1⅝.

STANDARD OIL, after selling at the opening of the market five points above the best prices of the day before, broke sharply, but recovered somewhat later, and closed the day with a net gain of two points, after transactions which were the largest in many weeks.

STORAGE POWER suffered a further decline, selling as low as 1¼. The extreme weakness of the stock during the past few days is attributed to selling by former holders of the pooled stock that was released July 1. That stock was a majority of the total issue.

MANHATTAN TRANSIT was fairly active around 5. It was announced yesterday that the merger of the General Carriage Company in the Manhattan Transit Company was completed by the filing at Albany of the certificate of merger.

The principal transactions reported in the outside market yesterday, with the high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	American Can pf.	52½	52½	52½
40	American Chicle, ex div.	102	102	102
100	American Elevated	1¼	1¼	1¼
4	Am. Hide & L. pf.	41	41	41
115	Am. Light & Traction	36⅝	*36	*36
7,100	Bay State Gas	1¾	1½	1⅝
100	Central Foundry pf.	11¾	11¾	11¾
120	Con. Refrigerating	5½	*5¼	5½
200	Electric Lead Reduc.	2¾	2¾	2¾
200	Electric Vehicle pf.	14	14	14
100	Empire Steel	10	10	10
100	General Carriage	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Guggenheim Explor.	145	145	145
300	Gold Hill Copper	1¼	1¼	1¼
400	Inspiration Con. Copper	27	27	27
700	Hackensack Meadows	7½	7½	7½
152	Hall Signal	105	104½	105
1,850	Manhattan Transit	5⅜	4⅞	4⅞
100	Mine Securities	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
200	Montreal & B. Copper	2¼	2¼	2¼
150	N. E. Gas & Coke	35¾	*35¾	35¾
262	N. Y. Transportation	12¼	*11¾	12¼
500	Northern Securities	104¼	104⅛	104¼
1,100	Otis Elevator	35½	35	35½
35	Peoria, Decatur & E.	1⅝	1¼	1⅝
300	San Fran. pf., w. i.	63½	63⅝	63⅝
250	Standard Oil	680	675	677
600	Storage Power	1¼	1¼	1¼
15,000	Tennessee Copper	17	16¾	16⅞
100	Trenton Potteries	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
400	Union Copper	3⅞	3¾	3⅞
10	Union Typewriter	102	102	102
400	United Copper	35½	35	35
100	Vulcan Detinning	34	34	34
100	Vulcan Detinning pf.	82	82	82

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$3,000	†American Malting 6s	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞
1,000	†Buffalo Gas 5s	84	84	84
5,000	†Detroit U. Ry. 4½s	98	98	98
1,000	†International Silver 6s	101	101	101
5,000	†Mt. St. Ry. 4s	98⅝	98⅜	98⅝
26,000	†N. E. Gas & Coke 5s	61	60¾	61
5,000	†San Francisco 4s	90¼	90¼	90¼
2,000	†St. Paul Gas 5s	93	93	93
*Less than 100 shares. †Sell flat.				

QUOTATIONS—INACTIVE ISSUES.

Closing quotations of stocks in which no transactions were reported compare as follows with the closing prices of Tuesday:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	July 9. Bid.	Asked.	July 8. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	57	58½	57	58½
American Can	11	11½	10⅝	11¼
American Chicle	100	104	100	104
Am. Chicle pf.	90	92	90	92
Am. Hide & Leather	8	8	7	8
Am. Hide & Leather pf.	41½	43	41½	43
American Malting 6s	95¾	00¼	95¾	96
American Tobacco	328	340	328	340
American Typefounders	44	44	44	44
Am. Typefounders pf.	98	102	98	102
Amer. Writing Paper	3¼	3⅝	3¼	3⅝
Am. Writing Paper pf.	14	14½	14½	14⅝
Am. W. P. 5s, ex coup.	70¼	71½	70¼	71½
Borden's Cond. Milk	102½		102¾	
Borden's Con. Milk pf.	109	110½	109	110½
British Columbia Cop.	7⅛	8	7½	8¼
British Exchequer 3s	90	99¼	99	99¾
California Copper	½	⅝	½	⅝
Camden Land	½	¾	½	¾
Camden & Trenton Ry.	4	4½	4	4½
Central Fireworks	22	24½	22	24¼
Central Fireworks pf.	65	70	65	70
Central Foundry	2¾	3	2¾	2¾
Central Foundry 6s	00	65	60	65
Champion Match		50		50
Chi., Peo. & St. Louis pf.	12½	14	12½	14
Compressed Air	8	9	8	9
Con. Rubber Tire	2	3	3	3
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	10	15	10	15
Con. Rubber Tire 4s	16	10	16	10
Con. Storage Battery	18½	10	18½	19
Consolidated Tobacco	220		220	
Continental Tobacco deb.	104½	107	104½	107
Distil. Co. new stock, w. i.	30½	31½	30½	31½
Distil. new bonds, w. i.	70	80	70	80
Dominion Securities	20	23	20	23
Electric Boat	25	35	30	35
Electric Boat pf.		50		50
Electric Lead Reduc. pf.	3	4	3	4
Electric Vehicle	6½	7½	6½	7½
Electro-Pneumatic	1¼	1⅝	1¼	1⅝
Empire Con. Quicksilver	1⅝	1⅞	1½	1⅝
Empire

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

U S 4s, reg, 1907		M, K & T 1st 4s	
7,000	109½	2,000	100
		11,000	99⅝
Am Hide & L 6s		500	100½
2,000	98	M, K & T, St L	
Am Spirits M 6s		div 4s	
7,000	90	2,000	88
Atch, Top & S Fe		3,000	88¼
Gen 4s		Mo P 1st col 5s	
11,000	104½	43,000	108
1,000	104⅝	N Y Cent & H R	
Adjustment 4s		L S col 3½s	
39,000	94½	4,000	98¾
2,000	94⅝	2,000	96
20,000	94½	N Y C & St L 4s	
Stampcd		1,000	105⅝
10,000	92⅝	N Y Dock Co 4s	
147,000	92⅝	5,000	96¾
Balt & Ohio gold 4s		N Y Gas, El L, H	
12,000	102½	& P Col trust	
10,000	103½	5s	
1,000	103½	5,000	114
Pr lien 3½s		N Y Gas, El L, H	
15,000-3	95⅝	& P pur	
Conv deb 4s		money 4s	
10,000	109	1,000	98
P, L E & W V 4s		1,000	97⅝
6,000	98⅞	10,000	98
Bklyn Ferry 5s		N Y & O W ref	
4s	82½	4s	
Canadn So 1st		3,000	104
1,000	104½	2,000	104⅛
3,000	104⅝	Nor & W con 4s	
Cen of Gn con 5s		2,000	102
9,000	109½	10,000	101⅞
Cen of Ga 1st in		Norf & W Pocah	
6,000	82½	C & C 4s	
14,000	82⅝	17,000	93¼
Cen of Gn 2d inc		Northern Pac 4s	
25,000	37	1,000	104
Cen of Ga 3d inc		4,000	104½
5,000	20½	Nor Pac gen 6s	
Cen Pac gtd 3½s		7,000	75
3,000	89	5,000	74⅞
500	88¾	26,000	75
Cen Pac gtd 4s		Ohio Riv gen 5s	
3,000	103	9,000	105½
C & O gen 4½s		Or R & N con 4s	
15,000	105½	1,000	103½
Chic & Alt 3½s		20,000	103½
6,000	82½	Penn R R wts for	
C, B & Q 4s, joint		new cnv 3½s	
bds		5% pd	
5,000	96	18,000	104¾
1,000-c	96	40,000	104⅝
201,000	96	25,000c20F	104⅝
5,000	95⅞	25,000	104⅞
43,000	96	2,500	104⅞
Registered		25,000s20F	104⅞
4,000	95⅜	25,000	104⅝
111 div 3½s		Reading gen 4s	
6,000	100	10,000	93⅝
C & E Ill gen 5s		7,000	93¼
1,000	124½	16,000	93¼
C, M & St Paul		3,000	93⅛
C & P Wn 5s		5,000	93⅛
2,000	115¾	Reading, Jersey	
C, R I & P col 4s		Cent coll 4s	
Series M		1,000	96¼
1,000	90½	1,000	96½
C, St P, M & O 6s		St L, I Mt & So	
4,000	138½	unify & ref 4s	
C, C, C & St L		4,000	92½
gen 4s		4,000	92½
2,000	102½	St L & S F Ry 2d	
Col F & I conv 5s		6s, class B	
5,000	102	2,000	107½
10,000	102¼	St L & S F 4s	
Col Mid 1st 4s		3,000	99
4,000	83½	St L & S F R R	
3,000	83¾	refunding 4s	
Col & So 1st 4s		3,000	97
3,000	96⅜	St L Southw 1st	
10,000	96½	6,000	100½
4,000	96⅜	4,000	100¼
Consol Tob 4s		St L Southw 2d	
12,000	67⅞	1,000	85½
14,000	67⅞	San Aan & A P 4s	
10,000	67⅝	10,000	89
5,000	67⅝	So Pac 4s	
1,000	67⅝	31,000	93
13,000	67⅝	So Pac 4½s	
Denv & Southw		2,000	99½
gen 5s		Third Ave con 4s	
5,000	90½	8,000	99⅝
Det, Mac & Mar		Tol Peo & W 4s	
land grant		3,000	92
3½s		Un Pac 1st 4s	
4,000	61	6,000	104⅜
3,000	64	3,000	104⅝
2,000	62½	1,000	104⅞
Det Southn 4s		7,000	104⅝
15,000	86¾	Un Pac conv 4s	
East Tenn, V & G		5,000	108½
con 1st 5s		2,000	108⅝
2,000	121	40,000	108¾
Erie 1st fnd 7s		35,000	108⅝
2,000	139	2,000	108½
Erie 1st con 7s		17,000	108⅝
2,000	139	65,000	108¾
Erie 1st con 4s		2,000	108¾
7,000	99⅞	21,000	108¼
Erie 1st gen 4s		3,000	108½
4,000	87	3,000	108½
Erie, Penn coll		15,000	108½
trust 4s		85,000	108⅜
20,000	94⅞	1,000	108⅝
Ft Wth & D C 1st		70,000	108
4,000-3	113¾	19,000	108⅛
6,000	113¾	42,000	108
Green Bay & Wn		Wabash 1st 5s	
deb ctfs B		4,000	120
5,000	20½	3,000	119¾
5,000	20	Wabash deb A	
H & St Jo con 6s		1,000	100½
6,000	119	Wabash deb B	
Ky Cent 4s		25,000	77½
1,000	99	25,000	78
Kings Co El 4s		23,000	77⅝
10,000	89½	5,000	78
Lehigh Val R'y N Y		10,000	77¾
gtd 4½s		1,000	78
1,000	108⅜	12,000	77⅞
Leh & W B Coal		10,000	77½
ext gtd 4½s		10,000	77½
2,000	102⅝	10,000	77¾
Louis & Nash		10,000	77⅝
unified 4s		10,000	77⅜
2,000	101⅝	16,000	77⅜
3,000	101⅝	10,000	77¼
5,000-3	101⅞	100,000	77½
Mex Cen 1st inc		West Shore 4s	
25,000	32	1,000	113⅝
15,000	32½	3,000	113⅜
Mex Cen 2d inc		Registered	
10,000	22¼	4,000	113¾
Mex Cent 4½s		2,000	113
8,000	98⅛	Wheeling & L E	
5,000	98½	1st con 4s	
8,000	98⅝	1,000	96
		6,000	93⅝
		Wis Cent gen 4s	
		1,000	92½
Total sales		$2,288,500	

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks, in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	107⅝	108¼	K. C. So. pf.	58½	59½
2s, c., 1930	107⅝	108¼	K. & D. M.		
3s, r., 1918	106	106⅜	pf.	65	70
3s, c., 1918	106⅜	107¼	Kn. Ice, Chi.	12	15
3s, 1918, sm	106⅜	107¼	K. L. C., pf.	35	..
4s, r., 1907	109¼	110	Lacl. G.	..	89
4s, c., 1907	109¼	109⅝	Lacl. G. pf.	..	110
4s, r., 1925	134¼	135¼	L. E. & W.	64	65
4s, c., 1925	134¼	135¼	L. E. & W.		
5s, r., 1904	105	106	pf.	122	130
5s, c., 1904	105	106	Lake Shore	325	350
D. C. 3-65s	124	..	Long Island	85	87
			Man. Beach	14	16
Adams Exp	195	210	Md. C. pf.	75	78
Alb. & Sus	225	..	M. W. S. El.		
Alle. & W	145	..	Chi.	37¾	39½
Am. Ag. Ch.	25	29	M. W. S. El.		
A. A. C. pf.	..	88	Chi. pf.	89	91
Am. Blc. pf.	14	19	M. El. R. &		
Am. Coal	180	200	pf.	121	..
Am. Cot. O.	51½	52	Mich. Cent.	..	173
Am. D. Tel.	36	38	M. & St. L.		
Am. Gr. Tw.	56¾	57	pf.	125	130
Am. Lin. Co.	23¾	24	Mor. & Es.	183	200
A. L. Co. pf.	50½	54	N. C. & St.		
Am. Loc. pf.	99	101	L.	..	103½
A M. Co. pf.	22	23	Nat. Biscuit.	47¾	48
Am. Snuff.	121	124½	Nat. L. pf.	87	90
A. T. & C.	87	92	N. R. R. of		
Am. Toh. pf.	148	151	Mexico	181½	183¼
Am. W. Co.	13	13½	N. R. R. of		
Am. W. Co.			Mex. pf.	39	39½
pfd.	71	77	N. Cent. C.	33	38
Ann Arbor.	35	40	N. Y. B. &		
Ann A. pf.	65	70	M. B. pf.	95	..
B. W. L. pf.	108	..	N. Y. C. &		
B. Un. Gas.	235	242	St. L. 1st pf.	115	110
Butterick Co.	44	45	N. Y., L. &		
B., R. & P.			W.	138	145
pf.	110	..	N. Y. Dock.	24	25
B., R. & P.			N. Y. D. pf.	57	58½
Co.	165	185	N. Y. & R.		
Canada So.	91	93	Beach	12	..
C. C. & C.	40	..	North Am.	121½	122
C., I. & L.	10	..	Nor. Central.	234	..
C. & E. Ill.			Ont. Mining.	8	8½
pf.	149	151	Pac. Coast.	68¼	70
C. G. W. pf.	..	..	P. C. 1st pf.	100	105
A.	87	88	P. C. 2d pf.	75	80
C. G. W. 1st			Pac. Mail.	41½	42
B.	47	48	Pere M. pf.	..	92
C., I. & L.			P., C. C. &		
pf.	87	88	St. L.	95	98
Chi. St. P.,			P., C. C. &		
M. & Om.	166	170	St. L. pf.	114	125
C., St. P., M.			P. Ft. W. &		
& Om. pf.	200	210	C.	191½	194½
C. C. C. &			P. Ft. W. &		
St. L. pf.	118	122	C. pf.	185	..
C., L. & W.	76	78	Quicksilver.	3	..
C., L. & W.			Quicksil'r pf.	9⅞	10½
pf.	86	98	R. R. S. Ill.		
Clave. & P.	192½	195	C. ctfs.	94⅜	95
C. F. & I.			Rens. & Sar.	210	..
pf.	124	137	Rep. I. & S.	139	..
C. & H. C.			Rub. Goods.	18	19
& Iron.	16⅝	17½	Rub. G. pf.	66	68
Com. Cable.	155	..	St. J. & G. I.	22¾	22¾
Consol. Coal.	73	85	St. J. & G. I.		
Cons. Prod.	28	29	1st pf.	72¼	72½
D. & S. W.	45	50	St. L. & A.	40	..
D. & S. W.			S.-S. S. & I.	33	34
pf.	61	62½	S. R., M. &		
D. M. & Ft.			O ctfs.	90½	92½
D.	51	52	T. P. R. R.	37	40
D., S. S. &			Third Av.	131	132
A. pf.	28½	29¾	T., P. & W.	15	25
Dia. Match.	134	136	T. C. R. T.	..	119¾
Erie 2d pf.	52	53½	U. B. & P.	14¾	16
Ev. & T. H.			U. S. Cast.		
pf.	81¾	85	pf.	81¾	82
Ft. W. & D.			U. S. Exp.	114	118
City	48	48¾	U. S. C. I.		
Gen. Chem.	64	66	Pipe.	11½	11¾
Hock. V. pf.	89	91	U. S. R. &		
Homestake.	80	89	R. pf.	62	63
Ill. C.	104½	..	W.-F. Exp.	200	210
Int. P. Co.	20¼	20¾	W. & L. E.		
Iowa C. pf.	86	87	1st pf.	62½	63½
Joliet & Chi.	196	..	W. & L. E.		
Kan. & M.	41½	42¾	2d pf.	36½	37
K. C. Ft. S.					
& M. pf.	81	81½			

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was last quoted in London at 24 7-16d per ounce, and in New York at 53@54c per ounce. Mexican dollars at 42@43½c.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 1,000 shares of Alamo sold at .04, 200 Best & Belcher at .15, 500 Brunswick at .07@.08, 300 Elkton at .53@.52, 200 Iron Silver at .85, 300 Justice at .08, 200 Little Chief at .12, 100 Ophir at 1.30, and 100 Small Hopes at .50.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
5,500	Amalg. Copper	64⅝	64½	62¾	62½
40	American Ice	10⅝	10⅝	10½	10⅝
40	Am. Ice pf.	38	38	37½	37½
20	Am. Locomotive	32	32	32	32
100	Am. Malting	6	6	6	6
15,810	Am. Sugar	128¼	128¼	125⅞	126
4,900	At., T. & S. F.	83⅞	83⅞	83¼	83⅝
80	At., T. & S.F.pf.	99⅝	99⅝	90	99
70	Anaconda Cop.	106	106	106	106
100	Balt. & Ohio	108	108	108	108
120	Brook. Rap. Tr.	67½	67½	67¼	67¼
93	Can. Pacific	135½	135⅝	135¼	135⅜
1,480	Ches. & Ohio	50	50⅝	49⅝	49⅝
280	Chi. Gt. West.	30	30¼	29⅜	29⅞
19,050	Chi., M. & St. P.	178¼	179¼	177⅜	178¾
20	Chi. Union Tr.	13¾	13¾	13⅝	13¾
1,220	Col. Fuel & I.	90¾	92	90	90¾
430	Colorado South.	31⅝	32	31½	31½
20	Distill. of Am.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
510	Erie	37½	37½	36⅝	36⅝
350	Illinois Central	165¼	165½	164⅜	164⅜
600	Louis. & Nash.	141	141½	139⅝	139⅝
620	Manhattan	132	132	131¼	131½
30	Mexican Cent.	28⅞	29	28⅞	28⅝
20	Mo., K. & T.	27	27	27	27
50	Mo., K. & T. pf.	58½	58¾	58¾	58⅝
13,180	Missouri Pacific	110⅜	110⅝	108⅜	109⅛
60	Nat. Lead	21⅞	21⅞	21⅜	21⅛
10	N. R. R. of Mex.	18½	18½	18½	18½
240	N. Y. Central	158¾	158¾	158	158½
40	N. Y. O. & W.	33	33	32⅝	32⅝
40	Norfolk & West.	58	58	57⅜	57⅜
5,650	Pennsylvania	153⅜	154¼	153⅛	153⅜
4,000	Reading	66½	66½	65⅞	66
20	Read. 1st pf.	84⅜	84⅜	84⅜	84⅜
30	Republic Steel.	17	17⅛	17	17⅛
2,980	South. Pacific	65⅝	65⅝	64⅜	64⅜
2,380	Southern Ry.	37⅝	37⅝	36⅞	37⅛
20	South. Ry. pf.	90⅝	90⅝	90⅜	90⅜
400	Tenn. C. & I.	63¾	63¾	63	63½
150	Texas Pacific	43½	43⅝	43	43
7,010	Union Pacific	104½	104⅝	103⅝	103⅞
200	U. S. Leather	12⅝	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝
20	U. S. Rubber	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
6,890	U. S. Steel	39⅛	39⅝	38	38⅝
210	U. S. Steel pf.	89⅞	90⅛	89⅝	90⅛
630	Wabash	30⅜	30⅜	29½	29⅝
60	Wabash pf.	46	46	45⅝	45⅝
1,490	Western Union	87	87	85	85⅛

93,955

Bonds.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$5,000	St. L. S. W. 1st	100	100	100	100
10,000	Wabash deb. B.	77⅜	77⅜	77⅝	77⅝

$15,000

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 9.—The continued upward movement of Nashville Railway 5s certificates was the only feature of to-day's market. The prospect of the adjudication of certain litigation in favor of the company has created a strong demand for the bonds. The suit in question involved an attack on the charter, based on the alleged non-performance by the company of certain conditions set out therein. As these conditions have since been complied with, and in view of the fact that there was no time limit in the charter which nullifies the efficacy of this compliance, it is believed by expert legal opinion that the suit fails to the ground. Such a decision from the bench is expected to be handed down at an early date, and if it be rendered it will make possible a ready closing up of the Reorganization Committee's plans, with a consequent lifting influence on the bonds.

The general market was steady to firm. Money on call was at 4½@5 per cent.

Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 1,063 shares of stock and $153,800 worth of bonds, were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
465	Atlantic Coast L. com.	155	153½	155
158	Consolidated Gas	68	67¼	68
200	United Ry & Elec. com.	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
40	International	129	129	129
200	G. S. F. 1st pf.	100	100	100

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$5,000	Seaboard Ry 10 year 5s.	103⅝	103⅛	103⅝
4,000	Seaboard Ry. 4s	85⅞	85⅝	85⅞
42,000	United Ry & Elec. inc.	69⅝	69⅜	69⅝
3,000	United Ry & Elec. 4s.	97⅛	96⅞	96⅞
6,000	City & Sub. (Wash.) 5s.	104	104	104
6,000	Anacostia & Pot Ry 5s.	102½	102½	102½
1,000	Western N. Carolina 6s.	118	118	118
28,000	Nashv. Ry 5s ctfs.	73	71	73
11,000	G. B. S. Brewing Inc.	42	42	42
1,000	Consolidated Gas 1s.	112	112	11
4,700	City 3½s, 1930	110½	110½	110½
1,000	City 5s, 1916, T. L.	122⅝	120⅝	120⅝
21,500	Virginia Century	96½	96¼	96½

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 9.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Wednesday.	Tuesday.
Alta	.05	.05
Alpha Con	.02	.02
Andes	.05	.05
Belcher	.09	.09
Best & Belcher	.22	.22
Bullion	.02	.02
Caledonia	1.00	1.00
Challenge Con	.17	.18
Chollar	.07	.08
Confidence	.55	.54
Con. Cal. & Va	1.35	1.30
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.03	.03
Gould & Curry	.04	.05
Hale & Norcross	.35	.35
Julia	.04	.04
Justice	.05	.05
Kentucky Con	.01	.01
Lady Washington Con	.04	.04
Mexican	.45	.46
Occidental Con	.16	.16
Ophir	1.25	1.25
Overman	.26	.25
Potosi	.22	.21
Savage	.06	.06
Sag Belcher & A	.03	.05
Sierra Nevada	.24	.25
Syndicate	.07	.07
St. Louis	.06	.06
Union Con	.18	.19
Utah Con	.06	.06
Yellow Jacket	.14	.14
Silver bars	52⅝	52½
Mexican dollars	43⅝@44⅛	43⅝@44⅛
Drafts, sight	.12½	.12½
Telegraph	.13	.15

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., July 9.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday as follows:

	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	8	8¾	7½	9
Alamo	3¼	3½	3¼	3½
American Consolidated	2	2⅛	2	2¼
Anaconda	12	17	12	17
Battle Mountain	10	12	10	12
Blue Bell	5	7	5	7
C. K. & N.	5	6½	5	6⅜
C. C. Consolidated	6	6¾	6	6⅞
Corfolanus	2¼	4	2½	3½
C. C. & M.	2⅜	3	2⅜	3¼
Columbine Victor	4	6	4⅜	6
Dante	2½	3½	2⅜	3½
Doctor Jackpot	10¾	11	10⅜	10⅞
Elkton	48½	49½	53⅜	54
El Paso	51	51½	51⅜	51⅝
Fanny Rawlings	5½	7	5½	7
Findlay	8	9	8	9
Gold Dollar Con	3⅞	4½	3⅞	4⅜
Golden Cycle	59½	62	59½	61
Golden Fleece	10	18	10	18
Gold Bond	2⅜	3	2⅜	2⅝
Gold Sovereign	2½	3	2½	3
Gould	4	7½	4	7½
Gold Exploration	4	4⅝	4	5
Isabella	27½	27⅞	27	27⅜
Jackpot	9⅜	11	9⅝	11
Keystone	2½	3	2½	3¼
Last Dollar	40	60	50	60
Lexington	4⅜	5½	5	5⅝
Little Puck	5⅜	5½	5¼	5¾
Little Bessie	3½	3⅞	3⅝	4
Mollie Gibson	11½	14	12	12¾
Mary Cashen	3⅜	3½	3	4
Moon Anchor	4	5	10	15
New Haven	2⅜	3½	2⅞	3¼
Old Gold	1	1½	1	1½
Pharmacist	3	3⅜	3¼	3½
Pinnacle	5¼	5⅝	5¼	5⅝
Pointer	1½	2	1½	2
Portland	186	190	180	187
Rose Maud	1⅜	2	1⅜	2
Rose Nicol	2½	3	2⅝	2⅞
Sunset Eclipse	3	3¼	3¼	3½
Vindicator	93½	93	93½	95
Work	3	5⅜	5	5½

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$200,992,504
Gold	105,300,272
Silver	25,491,121
United States notes	10,010,881
Treasury notes of 1890	1,139
National banknotes	11,198,865
Total receipts this day	2,498,933
Total receipts this month	14,692,248
Total receipts this year	14,692,248
Total expenditures	2,865,000
Total expenditures this month	24,553,000
Total expenditures this year	24,555,000
Deposits in National banks	128,831,625

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$340,420,089
Silver dollars	454,239,000
Silver dollars of 1890	39,961
Silver bullion of 1890	29,060,039
Total	$833,659,089

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$340,420,089
Silver certificatee outstanding	454,239,000
Treasury notes outstanding	30,000,000
Total	$833,659,089

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$62,185,222
Gold certificates	43,113,050
Silver coin and bullion	19,253,216
Silver certificates	6,237,905
United States notes	10,610,881
Other assets	24,172,959
Total in Treasury	$165,574,235
Deposits in National banks	128,831,625
Total	$294,405,861
Current liabilities	93,413,356
Available cash balance	$200,992,504

FINANCIAL.

Banks and Trust Companies.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000 Surplus and profits $5,912,168.53
Temporary address, 7 Wall. 9 & 11 Nassau St.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

Washington Trust Company
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RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1902.	1901.	1900.
SEABOARD AIR LINE SYSTEM—			
Mileage	2,693	2,600	2,600
4th Week June	$257,177	$222,534	$200,377
Month	920,753	875,082	790,043
Fiscal year	11,553,567	10,929,051	9,554,107
WISCONSIN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	982	982	950
1st week July	115,500	113,139	103,432
LOUISVILLE NASHVILLE for the year ended June 30—			
Gross	30,680,057	28,022,207	26,611,095
Oper. exp.	20,910,215	18,233,034	17,472,122
Net	9,769,842	9,783,173	9,138,973
Other income	992,691	704,088	630,044
Total income	10,762,533	10,493,861	9,789,017
Charges	6,037,728	6,212,748	6,169,783
Surplus	4,674,805	4,281,113	3,619,234
Dividends	2,895,000	2,695,000	2,112,000
Final surplus	1,700,805	1,586,115	1,507,234

MISCELLANEOUS EARNINGS.

VIRGINIA-CAROLINA CHEMICAL for the year ended June 14—			
Gross	4,143,471	2,139,509	.....
Rep. & Deprec.	602,086	355,554	.....
Net profit	3,481,384	1,783,955	1,539,249
Dividends	1,829,649	1,199,525	821,667
Surplus	1,651,735	584,429	717,582

Staten Island Reorganization.

A majority in value of the mortgage bonds of the Staten Island Electric Railroad Company and of the receipts calling for the delivery of stock of the Richmond Borough Company, and of the bonds and stock of the New Jersey and Staten Island Ferry Company and the Richmond County Power Company, having been deposited under the terms of the agreement lodged with the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, dated April 1, 1902, the committee, consisting of Willam L. Bull, R. Somers Hayes, John Greenough, and Walter G. Oakman, has declared the plan of reorganization operative. The time for deposit of securities has been extended to July 31 next, after which no deposits will be accepted except upon such terms as may be fixed by the committee.

To Examine Panama Canal Company Title.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Charles W. Russell, the special attorney of the Department of Justice, who has been delegated to proceed to Paris to examine the title of the New Panama Canal Company, left here this afternoon for Atlantic City, where he will hold a final consultation with Attorney

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Another Lower Wall Street Corner Bought by W. K. Aston—Dealings by Brokers and at Auction.

William K. Aston has bought the southwest corner of Wall and Water Streets, a four-story building, on plot 42.10 by 41.4. The price is reported to have been about $135,000. On the adjoining property, on the southeast corner of Wall and Pearl Streets, Mr. Aston is now erecting a new office building, which will probably be extended over the plot just acquired when the leases on the old structure expire in about two years.

William Richtberg has sold for John Wiek to I. H. Kempner, Vice President of the New Amsterdam Realty Company, the four-story tenement 337 West Fortieth Street, 20 by 98.9.

The Rothschild estate has sold the four-story dwelling 104 West Seventy-third Street, 19 by 102.2.

It is reported that Charles F. Wildey has sold the four-story dwelling 304 West Eighty-eighth Street, 21 by 100.8.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have bought from the estate of Morris Levy 135 and 137 Division Street, an old stable on plot 50.4 by 62.2.

M. F. Kerby reports that he has sold for Walter O'Brien and others the frame dwelling 1,835 Bathgate Avenue; also, for William B. Schorer and Louis Katz to Joseph Schmidt, one of a row of six two-family frame dwellings on the east side of Anthony Avenue.

Charles R. Smith, in conjunction with C. W. Gaylor, has sold a plot of four lots, 150 by 100, at Hasbrouck Heights, N. J. The property is at the rear of the C. C. Clapp residence.

Heil & Stern have leased for the estate of J. H. Mahony the entire building, 628 and 630 Broadway, to the New York Millinery and Supply Company and others for a term of years at an aggregate rental of $100,000.

F. W. Bower has sold for Louis Eickwort to Elizabeth Cambeis the one-family detached frame dwelling 2,123 Hughes Street, Borough of the Bronx.

Ashforth & Co. have sold an entire block front of apartment houses, size 201.10 by 100 feet, bounded by One Hundred and Ninetieth Street and One Hundred and Twentieth Street, for Franklin Lee of Buffalo, N. Y.

Plans filed yesterday for the new apartment house to be erected at the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Sixtieth Street show that the structure will be fifteen stories in height and will cost $1,500,000. The property will be held by a corporation known as the Fifth Avenue Estates. The building has been designed by Architect H. J. Hardenbergh.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

117 and 119 Mercer Street, west side, 200 feet north of Spring Street, each 25 by 80; two five-story brick buildings; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.....$76,000

By James L. Wells.

Crotona Park North, northeast corner of One Hundred and Seventieth Street, 51.11 by 101.8 by 50 by 94.7, vacant; foreclosure sale, to S. G. Thomas..... 8,000

By John T. Boyd.

208 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, south side, 155.6 feet east of Third Avenue, 25 by 100.11, five-story brick tenement; foreclosure sale, to Max Emga 24,100

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

309 East Seventy-fifth Street, north side, 150 feet east of Second Avenue, 25 by 102.2, two two-story frame dwellings; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Lambert Suydam 3,300

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Vincent A. Ryan, executors' sale, 240 West One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, south side, 435 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 18 by 99.11, three-story dwelling, with extension; also eight lots at Netherwood, N. J., on Leland and La Grande Avenues; plans at the office.

By Vincent A. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Lewis A. Abrams, referee, 126 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, south side, 300 feet west of Lenox Avenue, 50 by 99.11, seven-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $8,481.

By Samuel Goldstricker, foreclosure sale, Michael H. Cardozo, referee, 1,255 Third Avenue, east side, 44 feet north of Seventy-second Street, 25 5-by 98.8, four-story stone-front tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $25,851.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Wilber McBride, referee, One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, south side, 300 feet west of Broadway, 100 by 99.11, two-story frame dwelling, vacant. Due on judgment, $49,499.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, James M. Tully, referee, 991, 993, and 995 Boston Road, northwest corner of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, and Seventy-ninth Street, owners; Louis Falk of 2,785 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $700.

One Hundred and Forty-third Street, northwest corner of Third Avenue, 0 n four-story brick store, 39 by 99; F. Rogers of 1,404 Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, owner; B. J. P. Whither of 142 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $4,500.

Tenth Street, southwest corner of White Plains Avenue, a two-story and attic frame store and dwelling, 21 by 28; Catherine Grau of Seventh Street, near Fourth Avenue, William's Bridge, owner; Arthur Boehner of 751 Tremont Avenue, architect; cost, $1,500.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Wednesday, July 9.

ALEXANDER AV, 231 to 235, s w corner of 138th St; Alexander Av, n w corner of 137th St, 20x75; 137th St, n s, 75 ft w of Alexander Av, 25x100; Eugenie Brown to Jackman T. Stockdale, (mtg $48,000,) R & S.....$1

BRISTOW ST, e s, 78.1 ft s of Jennings St, 25x62.4x25.9x68.6; Henry Pritchard to John F. Fuchs, (mtg $2,000)..... 1

CANAL ST, s s, 154.9 ft e of Church St, 25.5x94.9x25.1x101.1; Solomon Oppenheimer to Joseph Conrad, (mtg $49,000) 1

CENTRAL PARK WEST, s w corner of 103d St, 100.11x100; Henry E. Tobey to George H. B. Hill 100

CHERRY ST, n s, 352.2 ft e of Oliver St, 25x100.1x24.6x99.10; James McGowan to Anna McGowan, (mtg $25,000) 1

CLINTON ST, w s, 225.4 ft s of Rivington St, 25.4x100, irr; John H. Rogan, referee, to Emma Jacobs and another, (mtg $22,000, R S $19)..... 18,500

COLUMBUS AV, 1,287, e s, 76.5 ft s of 124th St, 24.6x88; Mary C. Van Cott to Max Marx, (mtg $15,000) 100

DOMINICK ST, 30, s s, 20x84.3; Caroline Field, widow, to Frederick Meyer, 5-6 part..... 8,750

DOMINICK ST, 30, s s, 20x84.3; Adele S. Field, by guardian, to Frederick Meyer, 1-6 part..... 1,750

FOREST ST, w s, 400 ft n of West Farms Road, 25x100; Joseph J. Olcason to William Deale, (mtg $1,800)..... 351

FRANKLIN AV, n r, 150 ft e of Main St, 150x100, City Island; Della A. Horton to Frank Horton..... 1

JEFFERSON ST, 023 and 025, n s, 40x 120, irregular; Frederick C. Winters to Annis Winter, ½ part..... 1

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, n e corner 185th St, 65.2x143x62.6x133.1; Elizabeth King to Michael J. King, all liens..... 1

LEXINGTON AV, s s, 99.5 ft w of 59th St, 20x80; Rosina J. Silberhorn to Arcade Realty Company..... 1

LISPENARD ST, 13 and 15, n s, 50x100; George Hamm to Lewis Benedict, (correction, mtg $37,000)..... 1

LORILLARD PLACE, 2,448, e s, 25x97.5; William Wainwright to Isaac Sossnitz, (mtg $3,500) 1

LOT 37, map of Metropolitan Real Estate Association; Moses S. Dessauer to Joseph L. Greenbaum..... 100

LOT 38, map of Metropolitan Real Estate Association, Fordham Ridge; Max Eisman to Joseph L. Greenbaum..... 100

LOT 230, map and part Van Nest Park; Hugo Speyer to Mary C. Norton..... 600

LOTS 39 and 40, map of Metropolitan Real Estate Association; David Garfinkle to Joseph L. Greenbaum, B. & S. 1

LOTS 410 and 415, map of Section A, Vyse estate; Augustus H. Beyer to Abraham Kaufman, (mtg $1,300)..... 2,500

LUDLOW ST, 90, e s, 25x87.6; Esther Riedler to Zett Schramm, (mtg $28,000). 36,725

MADISON AV, w corner of 88th St, 100.8x95; Thomas F. Smith and another, heirs, to Robert A. Chesebrough, ½ part, B. & S..... 1

MADISON ST, n s, 92.3 ft w of Montgomery St, 25x100x23.1x100; 2d Av, w s, 50 ft n e of 7th St, 25x100; Charles T. French and another, executors and trustees, to Dora Sokolski, Co. G..... 1

MERCER ST, 119, e s, 17 ft n of Broome St, 24.10x99.10; Frank Brookfield to the Brooklyn Savings Bank..... 51,000

MOTT ST, 211, w s, 30.1x71.11x irregular; John Thorbhoro to Francisco Scinto, (mtg $17,000)..... 1

OAK ST, 56, n s, 19.8x50; Simon Epstein to Martin Garone, (mtg $5,000)..... 10,500

VERMILYEA AV, n w corner of Hawthorne St, 10x100; Rosa Haft and another to Peter A. Smith, (mtg $4,000) 100

WATER ST, 646, n s, 24.6x— ½ block; Leonora H. Willbrock to Patrick McInerney, (mtg $4,000)..... 7,000

WEST BROADWAY, e s corner of Walker St, 18.8x60; West Broadway, 133 and 131; Henry Merz, executor and trustee, to Henry Freyang and others, executors. 1

1ST AV, s w corner of 73d St, 25.8x100; Valiquet Block to Frances Gluck..... 1

3D ST, 316 East, 22.6x75; Simon Green to Samuel Greenfeld, (mtg $9,000)..... 100

5th Av, e s, 74.11 ft n of 134th St, 25x 75; J. Herbert Carpenter and another, trustees, to Esther A. Wheaton, Co. G..... Exch.

5TH AV, n e corner of 99th St, 100.9x 175; Paul R. Towne to J. C. Lyons Building and Operating Company..... 1

5TH AV, e s, 74.11 ft n of 134th St, 25x 75; Esther A. Wheaton to John A. Prigge, (mtg $11,000)..... 1

6TH AV, n e corner of 38th St, 100.11x100; Henry E. Tobey to George H. B. Hill 100

6TH AV, w s, 24.8 ft s of 38th St, 24.8x60; Francis J. Gaynor to Lucy A. Friedlieb, all title, B. & S..... 1

6TH AV, w s, 24.8 ft s of 38th St, 24.8x60; Francis J. Gaynor to Lucy A. Friedlieb, 1-5 part, B. & S..... 1

6TH AV, w s, 24.8 ft s of 38th St, 24.8x60; Walter E. Gaynor to Lucy A. Friedlieb, 1-5 part, B. & S..... 1

6TH AV, w s, 24.8 ft s of 38th St, 24.8x60; Lucy A. Friedlieb, widow, to Charlotte A. Eller and others, ⅗ part, B. & S.... 1

6TH AV, 649, w s, 24.8x60; Charlotte A. Eller to Lucy A. Friedlieb, 1-5 part.... 1

6TH AV, 649, w s, 24.8x60; Lucy A. Friedlieb to Walter E. Gaynor, 1-5 part, B. & S..... 1

9TH AV, 359 to 361, w s, 59.11x100.7x 59.8x100.2; Mary C. De Terrouenne to Marie L. Selmpson, (mtg $29,000).... 1

9TH AV, 359 to 363, w s, 59.11x100.7x 60.8x100.2; Marie L. Stimpson to Mary C. De Terrouenne, (mtg $30,000)..... 1

10TH ST, 226 East, n s, 25.5x94.9; Herman Metzger to Isaac Metzger, (mtg $75,000) 15,000

12TH ST, n s, 265 ft w of Avenue C, Unionport, 100x103; Mary Richter to Peter Torpy..... 1

13TH ST, s s, gore Lot 62, map of Wakefield, 13x114; James Burke to George Moulter and others, (mtg $600)..... 1,250

13TH ST, s s, gore Lot 62, map of Wakefield, 13x114; Frederick W. Dexter to James Burke..... 1

13TH ST, s s, gore Lot 62, map of Wakefield, 13x114; Augustus J. Gardner to Frederick C. Dexter, (mtg $800)..... 1

16TH ST, n s, 219 ft w of Avenue A, 25x 92; Henry Kellus to Bella Ginser, (mtg $7,500)..... 1

17TH ST, 546 East, 100x15; Mary Meyer and others to E. W. Morche, two-thirds part, (mtg $15,000)..... 1

17TH ST, 546 East, 100x15; Charles Meyer, by guardian, to E. W. Morche, all title..... 862

23TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of 10th Av, 100x 98.9; Michael Levy to Harry Sbwitzer, (mtg $35,000)..... 1

28TH ST, n s, 185.11 ft e of 6th Av, 21.4x 98.9; Henry Goodkind to Minnie A. Blanchard, (mtg $21,000,) R. & S..... 1

40TH ST, 345 West, 12.6x98.9; H. William Ruschhaupt to Frank Thompson, (mtg $5,000,) taxes..... 1

41ST ST, 137 West, 25x98.9; J. Ellsworth Hyde and others to Mary Doyle..... 1

41ST ST, 10 East, 22x98.9; Carrie E. T. Knox to Davidson H. Smith..... 100

42D ST, 115 East, 20x100.5; Anna M. Oalhraith to Charles R. L. Putnam, (mtg $18,000)..... 100

58TH ST, 208 East, 20x100.5; Charles M. Rosenthal to Teresa Miller, (mtg $15,000)..... 1

60TH ST, s s, 429.4 ft w of 2d Av, 19.2x100.5; Anna A. Ash to Seligman Manheimer..... 1

60TH ST, 103 East, 18.6x100.5; Martin A. Dewey to Henry Dale, (mtg $22,500). 1

70TH ST, 157 East, 36x100.5; Annie T. Moran and another to Harry M. Austin, (mtg $21,400)..... 100

74TH ST, n s, 40 ft w of Columbus Av, 22x100.2; Central Realty Bond and Trust Company and another to Therese R. Naumberg, (mtg $22,000)..... 1

75TH ST, n s, 410.11 ft w of Avenue A, 25x102.2; John F. Murphy to John Murphy and another, quitclaim..... 1

75TH ST, n s, 410.11 ft w of Avenue A, 25x102.2; William O. Murphy to John Murphy and another, quitclaim..... 1

76TH ST, 50 ft e of Columbus Av, 100x102.2; Jacob Steinhardt and another to West Side Construction Company, (mtg $80,000)..... 100

95TH ST, 211 East, 25x100.8; M. Warley Platzek to Elizabeth S. Brice, (mtg $15,000)..... 3,000

96TH ST, 62 East, 20x100.8; M. Warley Platzek, referee, to James W. Brice, (mtg $17,000)..... 3,000

96TH ST, 60 East, 20x100.8; M. Warley Platzek to James W. Brice, (mtg $17,000)..... 3,000

101ST ST, n s, 125 ft e of Columbus Av, 25x100.11; Betty M. Hilborn to Florence R. Docter, ½ part, (mtg $20,000)..... 100

107TH ST, n s, 75 ft w of 2d Av, 31x 100.11; Wilhelmina Cahn to A. W. Cahn, (mtg $17,000)..... 100

119TH ST, 71 East, 33.9x100.11; Mary C. Van Cott to Max Marx, (mtg $28,000)... 100

119TH ST, 73 East, 33.9x100.11; Mary C. Van Cott to Max Marx, (mtg $28,000)... 100

119TH ST, 71 and 73 East, 67.6x100.11; Max Marx to Hyman Spektovsky, (mtg $56,000)..... 1

122D ST, 431 and 433 East, 50x100.11; Mary C. Burne to Jacob Levy and another, (mtg $20,000)..... 40,000

123D ST, s s, 100 ft e of Madison Av, 18.9x100.11; Henry Freund to Gussie Freund, (mtg $8,000)..... 100

136TH ST, s s, 108.4 ft w of Lenox Av, 16.8x99.11; Rollin M. Morgan, referee, to James F. Goggin..... 7,500

145TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Morris Av, 25x 100.6; Moses Levy to Joseph Hecht..... 1

149TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 50x 199.10x irregular to 150th St; Rachel Axelrod to J. Herbert Carpenter and another, trustees, (mtg $17,000, R S $6).. Exch.

149TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of Broadway, 75x 99.11; William W. Watkins and another to Watkins Brothers & Co., (mtg $115,000)..... 1

151ST ST, s s, 150 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 78x99.11; Mary E. Plummer and another, heirs, to Sophia Gutman, quitclaim..... 1

170TH ST, s s, 122.6 ft e of Webster Av, 32.6x100; Emil Peter to the William Peter Brewing Company, (R S $1, mtg $7,000,)..... 1

184TH ST, n e s, 44.2 ft s e of Bainbridge Av, 34.6x34.4x25x71.4; Robert L. Ernst to Joseph Schocider, (mtg $2,500)..... 1

Recorded Leases.

BROADWAY, n w corner of 36th St, 145.6 x159.6; William I. Clark and another, executors and trustees, to Louis L. Todd, 5 years $45,000

COURTLANDT AV, 352, e s, William Roach to Angelo Mannello, 7 11-12 years 720

KING ST, 24; Leopold Schmeidler and others to Michael Contandi, 3 years..... 3,525

MADISON ST, 333 and 335, corner of Scannell St; Herman Gersten to Max Greenberg, 2 11-12 years 960

PEARL ST, 22 and 24; Whitehall St, 34 to 38; Emily J. De Forest to Robert B. Reilly, 10 years 4,500

PIKE SLIP, 77, n e corner of Water St; Arnold Pfeming to George F. Gminder, 10 years 1,200

WEST ST, 124; Edward Elsworth and another, trustees, to Frederick M. Klopenherg, Jr., 5 years 2,400

3D AV, 2,086; Solomon Appel and another to John H. Hahn, 6 1-12 years..... 1,550

8TH AV, 1,000, Samuel L. Singer and others, executors, to Henry Engelman, 5 years.. 1,080

8TH ST, 43 East; Leonard Hangen to Maurice Wolfer, 3 years..... 2,600

36TH ST, 415 West; Sophia J. Dalton and others to James Dalton, 5 years..$360, 420

106TH ST, at East River; Morris Tuska to Robert J. Wright, 10½ years.....$900, 2,280

112TH ST, 329 East; Antonio Di Lemna to Sebastian Farina, 4 years, 9 months.... 2,125

112TH ST, 327 East; Cosimo Lombardazzi to Sebastian Farina, 4 years 9 months... 2,125

113TH ST, 351 East; Herman Wronkow to Italia d'Angelo, 3 years..... 540

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

ANDERSON, E. Ellery, to P. Chauncey Anderson; 37th St, 329 East, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... $7,000

AUSTIN, Harry M., to Henry A. C. Taylor; 70th St, 157 East, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 33,000

BLANCHARD, Minnie A., to Central Trust Company; 28th St, 43 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 38,500

CANNON, Edna P., to City Real Estate Company; 122d St, 131 West, prior mortgage $20,000, due Jan. 1, 1903, 6 per cent..... 2,000

COHEN, Bernhard, to Sender Jarmulowsky; Canal St, n e corner of Ludlow St, 5 years..... 55,000

CONGREGATION BNAI ISRAEL to the State Bank; 113th St, s s, 300 ft s of 6th Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 12,000

CONLON, Annie, and another to Frank W. Blauvelt; 133 East 115th St, 3 years. 8,000

CONOLLY, Catharine, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Riverdale Av, w s, 220 ft s of Straw Bank with Congregation Shearith Bnai Israel..... $12,000

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

LENOX AV, 320; Julius Thaler against Esrah J. Tierney and another, May 17, 1902..... $50

LORILLARD PLACE, 2,380 to 2,390; United States Gas Fixture Company against Gerald Conor and another, Feb. 18, 1902, cancelled Nov. 22, 1902..... 48

91ST ST, 154 to 160 East; Michael McGrath and another against John Doe and another, July 1, 1902..... 454

128TH ST, 246 and 248 West; Fred Schuster against Ida J. Walker and another, April 9, 1902..... 127

Lis Pendens.

CAULDWELL AV, w s, 325 ft s of 156th St, 50x 100; John Kelly against Lewis A. Sulcov and another, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, R. J. Kelly.

HOME AND HOE STS, s e corner, 25.2x79.2x25x 82; Richard W. Stevenson, trustee, against Marie Dub and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Davis, Stone & Auerbach.

PARK AV and 97th St, s e corner, 25x100; ths Mutual Life Insurance Company against Francis J. Schnugg, individually and as executor, &c., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Moses & Moses.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, n s, 81.8 ft s of 153d St, 46x114.8; City of New York against Jacob D. Butler, (violation of building laws;) attorney, G. L. Rives.

40TH ST, 347 West; William P. Rooney against Conrad Vogel; (specific performance;) attorney, E. V. Thomall.

40TH ST, 345 West; William P. Rooney against H. William Ruschhaupt, (specific performance;) attorney, E. V. Thomall.

123D ST, s s, 450 ft e of 8th Av, 25x100.11; the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum in the City of New York against J. H. Hammond, receiver, and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. F. Daly.

133D ST, n s, 233.4 ft e of Trinity Av, 16.8x 103.8, and 133d St, s s, 300 ft e of Trinity Av, 50x105; George Laubenheimer against Anna Schoenewek and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. Thomas.

134TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Lincoln Av, runs w 25x n 175x w 42.1 to approach of new Third Av Bridge x n 26 to 135th St x e 40x s 200 to beginning; Emma M. Hass, administratrix, against Abbie R. Filley and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, L. S. Posner.

134TH ST, 10 West; Pauline May against Jacob Bernstein and another, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Heymann & May.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.82
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.71¼
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.55
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.15
Cotton, middling	.00¾
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.05¼
Sugar, granulated	4.65
Molasses, O. K., prime	.40
Beef, family	16.25
Beef hams	22.00
Tallow, prime	.06⅝
Pork, mess	19.62½
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.10¼
Lard, prime	11.25
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	22.50
Butter, Western creamery	.21¾@22

CHICAGO, July 9.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour quiet, unchanged; No. 3 Spring wheat, 70@76¼c; No. 2 red, 77@78c; No. 2 corn, 84½@85½c; No. 2 yellow, 84½@85½c; No. 2 oats, 51c; No. 2 white, 53@54½c; No. 3 white, 52½c; No. 2 rye, 59c; fair to choice malting barley, 68@71¼c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.54; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.73; timothy seed, $5.75; mess pork, per bbl, $18.47½@18.62½; lard, per 100 lb, $10.95; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $10.50@10.70; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) $8.75@9; short clear sides, (boxed,) $11.25@11.37½; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.30.

COTTON.—Despite dull trade, cotton worked upward, and shorts gave less evidence of belief in 7c. The market opened barely steady, with prices 2 points lower to 1 point higher, these prices being about bottom for the day. The bear element were quick to put out additional short lines on the start, following weakness in the Liverpool market, and the reports of more or less general rains over the belt Tuesday night. From 8.28 August advanced steadily to 8.36, while the rise from lowest on September was a matter of 10 points. Yet speculation was dull all day, with the market finally quiet and steady, with prices net 2 to 6 points higher. Receipts were light, and the regulation phases of the situation were without notable change. Sentiment was more or less mixed throughout the session, with conservative operators slow to make new ventures at the present time, regarded as the most critical of the growing season. Total sales were estimated at about 60,000 bales.

Spot cotton closed quiet, with quotations unchanged, on the basis of 9¼c for middling upland and 9½c for middling Gulf; sales, 533 bales. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans quiet, unchanged, at 9c; Mobile nominal, unchanged, at 8¾c; Savannah steady, unchanged, at 8¾c; Charleston quiet, quoted at 8¾c; Wilmington firm, unchanged, at 9c; Norfolk quiet, ⅛c lower, at Baltimora nominal, unchanged, at 9¼c; Galveston firm, unchanged, at 8 15-16c; St. Louis quiet, unchanged, at 8 15-16c.

The range of contract prices in the local market was as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	8.25	8.55	8.57	8.61@8.62
August	8.30	8.36	8.28	8.34@8.35
September	7.94	8.05	7.94	8.02@8.03
October	7.84	7.92	7.84	7.89@7.90
November	7.76	7.84	7.76	7.82@7.83
December	7.77	7.84	7.77	7.82@7.83
January	7.79	7.84	7.77	7.82@7.83
February	7.79	7.79	7.79	7.83@7.84
March	7.78	7.84	7.78	7.83@7.85

LIVERPOOL, July 9.—Spot cotton in buyers' favor; sales, 15,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000 bales; American, 13,000 bales; receipts, 5,000 bales; American, none; middling upland, 5d; futures opened barely steady, 2@2 3-64d decline; closed steady, net 2 points lower to ½ point higher; July, 4.53⅝; July-August, 4.51½; August-September, 4.45d; September-October, 4.36@4.32d; October-November, 4.24½; November-December, 4.21b; December-January, 4.19½; January-February, 4.19; February-March, 4.18½b; March-April, 4.18½; Manchester yarns quiet; cloths irregular.

BREADSTUFFS.—Wheat.—Unexpected and heavy rains in Kansas started a fresh train of bull news yesterday that so affected wheat as to add 1½c a bushel to the price at one time, with last prices ¾c net higher. The late reaction came as a surprise, the natural profit taking after a day of strength than from any important change in the character of news. Both St. Louis and Chicago reported similar gains in price, and the former bought September heavily during the forenoon. From the nature of demand all day it was apparent that traders were considerably oversold, particularly in Chicago, where efforts were made to uncover a big line, but with success. Cables here were hardly remarkably light until the last hour, September holding around 79c most of the time, being a weather market. Cables showed practically no change at either Liverpool or Paris. A public cable said heavy rains in Odessa caused fears of crop injury and delayed harvest. The Bradstreet statement of world's stocks made a European decrease of 8,300,000 bushels and American 967,000 bushels reduction. The former was due, Broomhall said, to revision of stocks and unexpectedly large June consumption. This makes the world's visible supply of 51,486,000 bushels the smallest on record. Primary receipts were only 480,000 bushels, compared with 740,000 bushels last year. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board, afloat basis, were as follows: No. 2 red, 80¾c, elevator, and 81¾@82¾c, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 83¾c, and No. 1 Northern, New York, 82¾c, both prompt; No. 1 hard, Manitoba, 85¾c, to arrive; No. 2 hard, New York, 82¾c, Aug. 25 to 31; No. 2 red, New York, 82¾c, Aug. 25 to 31, and No. 2 red, New York, 82¾c, Sept. 1 to 10.

ST. LOUIS, July 9.—Close: Wheat higher; No. 2 red, cash, 72¾c; July, 72¼@72¾c; September, 71½c; No. 2 hard, 75¾@77c. Corn higher; No. 2 cash, 63¼c; July, 63¼c; September, 53¾c. Oats higher; No. 2 cash, 32c; July 37c; September, 29½c; No. 2 white, 36½c.

DULUTH, July 9.—Close: Wheat—Cash, No. 1 hard, 78¾c; No. 2 Northern, 74¾c; No. 1 Northern, 76¼c; July, 76¼c; September, 75¾c; Manitoba, No. 1 Northern, cash, 76¼c; No. 2 Northern, 74¾c. Oats—September, 33½c.

MILWAUKEE, July 9.—Wheat higher. Close: No. 1 Northern, 77½@77¾c; No. 2 Northern, 76¼@76¾c; September, 73¾@73¾c. Rye steady; No. 1, 58¾c. Barley steady; No. 2, 71½c; sample, 65@70c. Corn—September, 60¼c.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 9.—Close: Wheat—July, 78½c; September, 72c. On track: No. 1 hard, 81c; No. 1 Northern, 79c; No. 2 Northern, 74¾c.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The flour trade was quiet again, but more steadiness prevailed owing to the wheat strength. Spring patents, $4@$4.30; Winter straights, $3.70@$3.85; Winter patents, $3.90@$4.10; Spring clears, $3.15@$3.35; extra No. 1 Winter, $3.25@$3.35; extra No. 2 Winter, $3.15@$3.30; no grade, $2.50@$3.25, spot and to arrive. Rye flour quiet; fair to good, $3.25@$3.40; choice to fancy, $3.45@$3.70. Cornmeal steady; klin-dried, $3.35@$3.45, as to brand. Bagmeal dull; fine white and yellow, $1.50@$1.65; coarse, $1.50@$1.34. Feed firm; Spring bran, spot, $20@$20.50; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $19.75@$20; Spring bran, bulk, $19.50; Spring bran, middling, $20.25@$24.50; coarse Winter bran, $22@$25; city bran, $20.50; linseed oil cake, $27.50; corn oil cake, $23; hominy chop, $23; oil meal, $27.50.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
Wheat—				
July	81	81⅝	81	81
September	78 7-16	79½	78 7-16	78⅝
December	79	79¾	79	79¼
Corn—				
July	69¼	70	69¼	70
September	64⅝	64¼	64¼	64¼
December	52½	52⅝	52½	52⅝
Lard—				
July				$11.30

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High	Low.	Last.
July	75¾	76⅞	75¾	76
September	73⅝	74 7-16	73⅜	73⅝
December	74	75	74	74
Corn—				
July	66	68	66	66
September	61½	62	61¼	61½
December	47⅞	48 5-16	47½	47⅞
Oats—				
July	48	51	48	49⅝
September	34	35	33⅞	34½
December	34	34⅝	33⅝	34⅝
Lard—				
July	$10.95	$10.97½	$10.95	$10.95
September	10.95	11.00	10.95	10.95
Ribs—				
July	10.60	10.65	10.60	10.65
September	10.70	10.72½	10.62½	10.72½
Pork—				
July	18.50	18.50	18.25	18.47½
September	18.62½	18.65	18.37½	18.60

PROVISIONS.—Under increased hog arrivals and lower yard prices, the provision market showed further declines yesterday until rallied a little in the last hour by covering orders. A feature of the early trade was heavy selling of all products by outsiders. Western points had 57,400 hogs, including 30,000 at Chicago, 3,000 at Omaha, and 7,000 at Kansas City. Chicago expected 30,000 head again on Thursday. PORK—Firm; mess, $10.25@$20; family, $21; short clear, $10.50@$22. BEEF—Firm; mess, $13.50; family, $16@$16.50; packet, $14.50@$15; extra India mess, $24@$25. BEEF HAMS—Quiet, $21.50@$22.50. DRESSED HOGS—Steady; sales, 10c; 180 lb, 10c; 190 lb, 10¼c; 140 lb, 10¾c; 160 lb, 10⅝@10¾c. CUT MEATS—Pickled bellies firm; smoking, 12¼c; 10 lb, 11¾c; 12 lb, 11⅝c; 14 lb, 11¼c; pickled shoulders firm, 9@9½c; pickled hams firm, 12@12½c. TALLOW—Firmer; city, 6¾c; country, 6¼@6¼c. LARD—Steady, $11.25; city lard steady, $10.60@10.65; refined lard quiet; South America, $11.80; Continent, $11.40; Brazil, kegs, $13; compound nominal, 8¼@8¾c. STEARINE—Firm; oleo, 13@13½c; city lard stearins, 12¼c.

COFFEE.—The range of contract prices in the local market was as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	4.70	4.70	4.70	4.65@4.70
August				4.65@4.70
September	4.80	4.80	4.75	4.70@4.75
October	4.80	4.85	4.80	4.75@4.80
November	4.90	4.90	4.90	4.80@4.85
December	5.00	5.00	4.95	4.90@4.95
January				5.00@5.05
February				5.00@5.10
March	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.05@5.10
April				5.15@5.20
May	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.20@5.25
June				5.25@5.30

FOREIGN COFFEE MARKETS.—Rio—Coffee market firm; No. 7 Rio, 4¾50; exchange, 11 27-32d; receipts, 14,000 bags; cleared for the United States, 5,000 bags; cleared for Europe, 1,000 bags; stock, 613,000 bags. Santos—Coffee market quiet; good average Santos, 4¾00; receipts, 19,000 bags; stock, 775,000 bags. Hamburg—Coffee market open unchanged to ¼ pfg advance; at 2:30 P. M., was net unchanged to ¼ pfg lower; sales, 1,500 bags. Havre—Coffee market opened quiet and unchanged; at 12 M., unchanged; at 3 P. M., steady and unchanged; at 5:30 P. M., declined ¼f; sales, 22,000 bags; January, 34.75; February, 35; March, 35.25; April, 35.50; May, 35.75; June, 35.75; July, 33.25; August, 33.50; September, 33,75; October, 34; November, 34.25; December, 34.50.

SUGAR.—Refined sugar was in better demand yesterday, with full list prices quoted on all grades; refiners having withdrawn concessions on soft grades. Granulated is quoted at 4.65c.

OILS.—It was a dull market again in cottonseed oil yesterday, without change in price. There was a quiet but firm market for linseed oil, with prices showing no change. Petroleum was in fair demand at steady prices.

METALS.—Local markets were not active, but reflected steady to firm tones generally. An advance of £1 in the English price of tin was responded to locally by an upturn of about 25 points, spot closing at 28.25@28.50c and firm in tone, with a fair demand; London closed at £129 15s for spot and £124 10s for futures. A decline of 2s 6d abroad in copper, on the other hand, had no effect locally, prices here advancing slightly; standard, spot to August, closed at 11.37½@11.75c; lake, 11.05@12.15c; electrolytic, 11.05@12.05c; and casting at 11.00@11.50c. Lead on spot was finally £52 1s 6d and futures £53 5s. There was nothing of feature in lead either here or abroad and prices were unchanged and steady, locally at 4¼c and at London at £13 3d. Spelter also showed the same general conditions prevailed, with the market firm here at 5¼c, and steady abroad at £19. English iron prices were steady and unchanged at Glasgow, but fractionally higher at Middlesborough, the latter closing at 56s 6d and warrants at 51s; in the local market the tone was steady, prices remaining as last quoted; no price was named on warrants; No. 1 foundry, Northern, @22@23; No. 2 foundry, Northern, @21@22; No. 1 foundry, Southern, soft, $21.50@$22.50; No. 1 foundry, Southern, soft, $21.50@$22.50.

NAVAL STORES.—Stock: Resin, 29,848 bbls; spirits of turpentine, 2,387 casks; tar, 2,571 bbls. The market was slightly higher here, owing to a better market at Savannah. Resin ruled steady at former prices. Tar was firm. Spirits of turpentine, oil and machine casks, 48@48½c. Tar, nine bbls, $2.10; oil bbls, $4.25. Resin—Common to good strained, $1.37½; D, $1.42½; E, $1.55; F, $1.70; G, $1.75; H, $1.90; I, $2.35; K, $2.90; M, $3.40; N, $3.70; WG, $4, and WW, $4.15.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 9.—Turpentine firm, 45¼c; receipts, 1,425 casks; sales, 360 casks; exports, 175 casks. Resin firm; receipts, 3,045 bbls; sales

Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—STANLEY NORTON, plaintiff, against ANNIE SIMON and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 9th day of June, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 8th day of July, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Phillip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

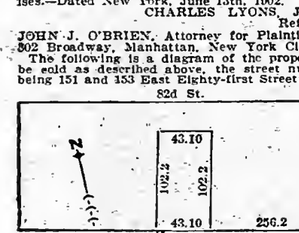
All that parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Eighty-first Street, distant two hundred and fifty-six feet two inches westerly from the northwesterly corner of Third Avenue and Eighty-first Street; running thence northerly parallel with Third Avenue, one hundred and two feet two inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly, along said centre line of the block, forty-three feet ten inches; thence southerly, and parallel with Third Avenue, one hundred and two feet two inches to the northerly side of Eighty-first Street; thence easterly, along the northerly side of Eighty-first Street, forty-three feet ten inches to the point or place of beginning. Be all of the said several distances and dimensions more or less. Being the premises known by the street numbers one hundred and fifty-one and one hundred and fifty-three East Eighty-first Street, in the City of New York, being the same premises conveyed to the said Annie Simon by deeds of conveyance delivered and recorded at the same time as the said mortgage; the said mortgage being given to secure the payment of a part of the purchase money of the said premises.—Dated New York, June 13th, 1902.

CHARLES LYONS, JR., Referee.

JOHN J. O'BRIEN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 302 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street numbers being 151 and 153 East Eighty-first Street:

82d St.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is five thousand three hundred and twenty-three 88-100 dollars ($5,323.88), with interest thereon from the 9th day of June, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to five hundred and seven 50-100 dollars ($507.50), with interest from June 9th, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is four hundred and seventy-three dollars ($473) and interest.

The above-described premises will be sold subject to three mortgages, liens thereon prior to the mortgage of the said plaintiff, one for $7,000 and interest thereon from October 1st, 1901, at 4½ per cent. per annum, together with all costs and disbursements in an action now pending to foreclose the said mortgage; another mortgage for $4,100 and interest thereon from July 2, 1901, at six per cent. per annum, together with all costs and disbursements in an action now pending to foreclose the said mortgage, and another mortgage for $8,000 and interest thereon from June 1, 1901, at five per cent. per annum. The total amount due on the said three prior mortgages being $19,100, besides accrued interest and costs aforesaid.

Dated New York, June 13, 1902.

CHARLES LYONS, Jr., Referee.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned to Tuesday, the 15th day of July, 1902, at same hour and place.

Dated New York, July 8, 1902.

CHARLES LYONS, Jr., Referee.

JOHN J. O'BRIEN, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 302 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—DAVID ALLAN, Sr., plaintiff, against THEARON B. DEAN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the thirtieth day of June, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the twenty-fourth day of July, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being on the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, between the Second and Third Avenues, in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, distant two hundred and eighty-seven (287) feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street and Second Avenue; thence running northerly parallel with Second Avenue and for a portion of the distance through the centre of a party wall, one hundred feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block between 124th and 125th Streets; thence running westerly along said centre lins of the block and parallel with One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, twenty feet; thence running southerly parallel with said Second Avenue and for a portion of the distance through the centre of a party wall, one hundred feet and eleven inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, and thence running easterly along said northerly side of said street twenty feet to the place of beginning; said premises being known as No. 227 East 124th St. Being the same premises conveyed to the said Thearon B. Dean by William Allan by deed dated July 15th, 1896.

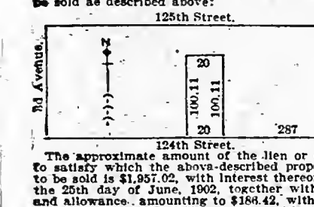
Dated New York, July 2d, 1902.

JNO. S. WISE, Jr., Referee.

SAMUEL SKIDMORE, Attorney for Plaintiff, 69 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above:

125th Street.



124th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $1,957.02, with interest thereon from the 25th day of June, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to $188.42, with interest from July 1st, 1902, together with the expenses of this sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $28.35 and interest.

Dated New York, July 2d, 1902.

JNO. S. WISE, Jr., Referee.

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SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—FLORENCE E. VAN FLEET, plaintiff, against PATRICK GARRY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of the judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in this action, dated June 6th, 1902, the undersigned, the referee named therein, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate (Exchange) Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, City and County of New York, on July 10th, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon thereof, by John S. Mapes, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein thus described:

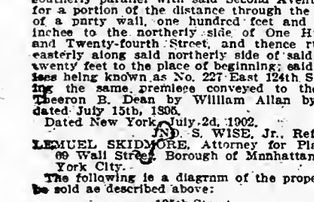
All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of the Bronx, in the City, County and State of New York, (and formerly in the Town of Westchester,) known and distinguished on the dimension (237) Two Hundred and Thirty-seven and (238) Two Hundred and Thirty-eight, on a map entitled "Map of Building Lots Belonging to William A. Mapes, and Henry C. Mapes, near Westchester Village, Westchester County, N. Y.," made by Garret J. Byrne, surveyor, dated October 1st, 1872, and filed in the office of the Register of said County of Westchester, November 16th, 1872, which said lots, taken together, according to said map, are bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Cornell Avenue, distant westerly two hundred and seventy-five (275) feet from the northwesterly corner of Cornell Avenue and Mapes Avenue, running thence northerly on a line parallel with Mapes Avenue one hundred (100) feet, thence westerly on a line parallel with Cornell Avenue fifty (50) feet, thence southerly and again on a line parallel with Mapes Avenue one hundred (100) feet to the northerly side of Cornell Avenue, and thence easterly along said side of Cornell Avenue fifty (50) feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions and distances more or less.—Dated, June 18th, 1902. FRANK SCHAEFFLER, Referee.

STEPHEN WRAY, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 729 Tremont Avenue, Bronx Borough, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; it has no street number:

Cornell Avenue.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which this property is to be sold is $738.20, with interest from June 6th, 1902, with costs and allowance amounting to $109.70 and interest from June 6th, 1902, and with expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the Referee is $104.22 and interest.

FRANK SCHAEFFLER, Referee.

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Surrogate Notices.

OPPENHEIMER, MRS. PAULINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MRS. PAULINE OPPENHEIMER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of William H. Blain, 271 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the tenth day of October next. Dated New York, the 26th day of March, 1902. NATHAN MORGENSTERN and OSCAR WHITEHEAD, Executors. WILLIAM H. BLAIN, Atty. for Exrs., 271 B'dway, N. Y. mh27-1aw6mTh

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—CHARLES G. SPENCER, plaintiff, against SARAH M. ANDREWS and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 24th day of June, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell as an entirety in one parcel, at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 30th day of July, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Phillip A. Smyth, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being between Delancey, Rivington, East, and Tompkins Streets, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, together with all the right, title, and interest which William D. Andrews and George H. Andrews had on May 1st, 1867, to the bulkhead lying in front of said premises on the East River, or East Street, and the northerly half of the wharf at the foot of Delancey Street, bounded and described as follows, viz: Commencing at the northeast corner of Delancey and Tompkins Streets, and running thence northerly along the easterly side of Tompkins Street one hundred and fifty feet; thence easterly, on a line parallel with Delancey Street to the westerly side of East Street, two hundred feet; thence southerly along the westerly side of East Street, one hundred and fifty feet to the northwesterly corner of East and Delancey Streets, and thence westerly along the northerly side of Delancey Street, two hundred feet, to the point or place of beginning.

Together with all the right, title, and interest which the said William D. Andrews and George H. Andrews had on May 1st, 1867, in, and to all that certain water lot and land under water, and water rights and grants in front of said premises on the East River between high-water mark and low-water mark and the exterior line as laid down on the map of the Harbor Commissioners, bounded and described as follows: Northerly by a line drawn parallel to the northerly side of Delancey Street, and distant one hundred and fifty feet northerly therefrom, southerly by the northerly side of Delancey Street, westerly by the easterly side of East Street, and easterly by the exterior line in the East River, as established and laid down on the map of the Harbor Commissioners, together with all the bulkhead lying in front of said premises, being about one hundred and fifty feet in length on East Street, or East River, and the northerly half of the pier or wharf at the foot of Delancey Street.

Together with all the right, title, and interest which the said William D. Andrews and George H. Andrewe had on May 1st, 1867, in and to East Street, Delancey Street, and the one-half of Tompkins Street, lying in front of and adjoining the said premises, and all wharfage, advantage, emolument, growing or accruing by or from that part of the said wharf or bulkhead called East Street, fronting on the East River, and the northerly half of the wharf at the foot of Delancey Street.

And also all the right, title, and interest which the said William D. Andrews and George H. Andrews had on May 1st, 1867, in and to all that certain lot, piece or parcel or strip of land on the southerly side of the premises hereinbefore described, and bounded and described as follows: Northerly by the southerly side of the premises hereinbefore described; southerly by a line drawn parallel to the northerly side of Delancey Street, and distant twenty-five feet southerly therefrom; westerly by the centre of Tompkins Street, and easterly by the exterior line as established or laid down on the map of the Harbor Commissioners.

Together with the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto appertaining.

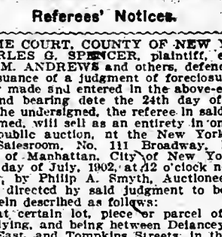
Subject, nevertheless, to monthly tenancies and to a leess of a portion of the premises to H. Herrmann Lumber Company expiring May 1st, 1903.

Dated New York, June 28th, 1902.

JOHN G. AGAR, Referee.

J. FREDERIC KERNOCHAN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 44 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; the street numbers are 336 to 348 Delancey Street, 20 to 25 East Street, and 38 to 42 Tompkins Street:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $90,522.18, with interest thereon from the 16th day of June, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to $514.49, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,035.13 and interest.

Dated New York, June 28th, 1902.

JOHN G. AGAR, Referee.

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SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—CHARLES M. HOUGH as administrator with the will annexed of HENRY M. LEAVITT, deceased, plaintiff, against MARTIN M. LEWIS and others, defendants.—Action No. 2.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above entitled action, hearing date the 16th day of June, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 15th day of July, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by L. J. Phillips & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the building erected thereon, situated, lying, and being in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of New York, Borough of the Bronx, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly line of Fifth Street, distant four hundred and forty-eight (448) feet and ninety-five-one-hundredths (95-100) of a foot eastwardly (the said distance to be measured along the said northerly line of Fifth Street) from the northeasterly corner of said Fifth Street and Green Avenue; thence running northwardly, but along a line forming a right angle with said northerly line of Fifth Street one hundred and one (101) feet two inches to the middle line of an old stone wall; thence eastwardly, but parallel with said Fifth Street twenty-five (25) feet; thence southwardly, but again along a line forming a right angle with said northerly line of Fifth Street one hundred and one (101) feet two inches to said northerly line of Fifth Street, and thence westwardly, but along the said northerly line of Fifth Street twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York 23rd June, 1902.

JOSEPH M. PROSKAUER, Referee.

GEORGE WADDINGTON, Attorney for Plaintiff, 160 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

5th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is two thousand six hundred and seven dollars and ninety-six cents, with interest thereon from 11th June, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to two hundred and thirty-three dollars and thirty cents costs ($233.30) with interest thereon from 16th June, 1902, together with the expenses of the said sale.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is seventy-three dollars and three cents ($73.03) and interest.

Dated New York 23rd June, 1902.

JOSEPH M. PROSKAUER, Referee.

ju23-2nw3wM&Th&jy15

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—CHARLES P. CURTIS and others, as trustees under the last will and testament of Henry Cary, deceased, plaintiffs, against FRANCIS J. SCHNUGG and others, defendants.

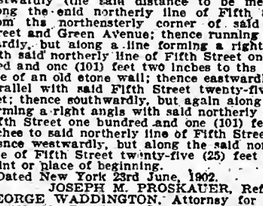
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the sixteenth day of June, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 29th day of July, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day by Vincent A. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Third Avenue with the northerly side of Ninety-third Street, running thence easterly along the northerly side of Ninety-third Street ninety (90) feet; thence northerly parallel with Third Avenue, seventy-five (75) feet, eight and one-half (8½) inches; thence westerly parallel with Ninety-third Street, and part of the way through a party wall, ninety (90) feet, to the easterly side of Third Avenue; thence southerly, along the easterly side of Third Avenue, seventy-five (75) feet, eight and one-half (8½) inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, June 18th, 1902.

MEYER GREENBERG, Referee.

HAYS & HERSHFIELD, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, No. 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 1,663 Third Avenue:



Ninety-third Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $28,177.50, with interest thereon from the 8th day of June, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to $373.85, with interest from June 16th, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $733.63 and interest.

Dated New York, June 18th, 1902.

MEYER GREENBERG, Referee.

Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—THE GERMAN HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY in the City of New York, plaintiff, against MORRIS WIEDERMAN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 25th day of June, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell as an entirety in one parcel, at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 22d day of July, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by L. J. Phillips & Company, auctioneers, the premisees directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York (Borough of the Bronx) and bounded and described as follows:

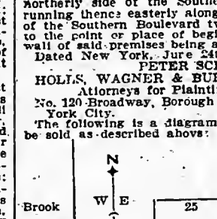
Beginning at a point on the northerly side of the Southern Boulevard, distant one hundred and seventy-five feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of St. Ann's Avenue and the Southern Boulevard; running thence northerly and parallel with St. Ann's Avenue one hundred feet; running thence westerly parallel with the Southern Boulevard twenty-five (25) feet; running thence southerly and again parallel with St. Ann's Avenue one hundred (100) feet to the northerly side of the Southern Boulevard; and running thence easterly along the northerly side of the Southern Boulevard twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning, the easterly wall of said premises being a party wall.

Dated New York, June 24th, 1902.

PETER SCHMUCK, Referee.

HOLLS, WAGNER & BURGHARD, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $15,756.25, with interest thereon from May 28th, 1902, together with costs and allowances amounting to $417.05, with interest from June 16, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $4,400, with interest.

Dated New York, May 23d, 1902.

HENRY P. BOTTY, Referee.

The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to Wednesday, June 18th, 1902, at the same hour and place.

Dated New York, June 17, 1902.

HENRY P. BOTTY, Referee.

The forsgoing sale is hereby further adjourned to Tuesday, June 24, 1902, at the same hour and place.

Dated New York, June 18, 1902.

HENRY P. BOTTY, Referee.

The foregoing sale is hereby furthar adjourned to Thursday, July 10th, 1902, at the samn hour and place.

Dated New York, June 24th, 1902.

HENRY P. BOTTY, Referee.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—ANNA P. ANSORGE, plaintiff, against MARIA KIEFER, defendant.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 22d day of May, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of July, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

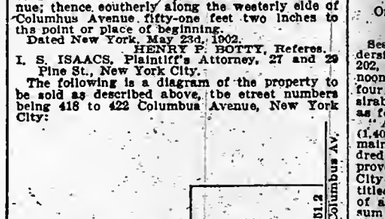
All that certain lot of land situate at Tremont, in the 24th Ward of the City of New York, being a part of the lands formerly of Ferdinand Proffen, deceased, with the buildings and improvements thereon, and which lot is shown on a map made by Georgi & Hnight, Surveyors, dated July 7th, 1885, is described and bounded as follows: Beginning on the westerly side of Fordham, or Morris Park, Avenue at a point one hundred and eight feet and 20-100 of a foot north of One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, formerly Mott Street; running thence westerly on a line nearly parallel with that street ninety-four feet; thence northerly, and parallel with Fordham Avenue, twenty-seven feet; thence easterly ninety-three feet and 42-100 of a foot to said avenue, and thence southerly along said avenue twenty-seven feet and 5-100 of a foot to the place of beginning, be the said several dimensions and distances more or less. Also all right, title, and interest in the adjoining street or avenue subject to public use as a highway, and also subject to a strip of land about one inch out the front of said premises taken by the city authorities in straightening out Third Avenue.—Dated New York, June 10th, 1902.

FRANK M. TICHENOR, Referee.

SAMUEL J. COHEN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 280 Broadway, New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above:

177th Street.



176th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is two thousand one hundred and seventy-five dollars, with interest thereon from the 22d day of May, 1902, together with costs and allowances amounting to $157 27-100, with interest from May 23d, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments and water rents and other liens which are to be allowed the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $361.31 and interest. The said premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage now a lien thereon, the principal of which is six thousand dollars, with interest thereon from the first day of January, 1902, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, payable half yearly.—Dated June 10th, 1902.

FRANK M. TICHENOR, Referee.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—AUGUST KREHBIEL, plaintiff, against CATHERINE M. YUENGLING and others, defendants.

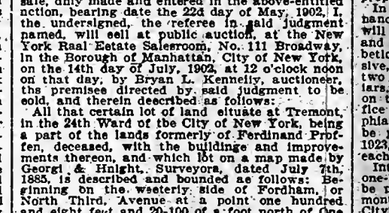
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date 13th day of June, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 15th day of July, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Samuel Goldsticker, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward in the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, and known and distinguished on a map of property in Manhattanville, belonging to the estate of John B. Lawrence, deceased, made by Edward Doughty, City Surveyor, by the number one hundred and forty-seven, (147,) and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Lawrence Street, distant two hundred and twenty-five (225') feet nine inches (9") easterly from the northeasterly corner of the Union Avenue and Lawrence Street; running thence northerly, at right angles or nearly so to Lawrence Street one hundred and ten feet, (110') thence easterly twenty-five (25') feet three (3") inches; thence southerly, at right angles or nearly so to Lawrence Street, one hundred and thirteen feet (113') six (6") inches to the northerly side of Lawrence Street, and thence westerly along the northerly side of Lawrence Street twenty-five (25') feet to the point or place of beginning. Premises known as No. 49 Lawrence Street, New York City.

Dated New York, June 20th, 1902.

PAUL L. KIERNAN, Referee.

STRASBOURGER, WOLL, ESCHWEGE & SCHALLEK, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 132 Nassau St., New York City.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $5,290.55, with interest thereon from 12th day of June, 1902, together with costs and allowances amounting to $263.05, with interest from June 12th, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $664.15 and interest.

Dated New York, June 20th, 1902.

PAUL L. KIERNAN, Referee.

je23-2aw3wM&Th&jy15.

Surrogate Notices.

KRANICH, HELLMUTH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HELLMUTH KRANICH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Deyo, Duer & Bauardort, No. 115 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 28th day of September, 1902.—Dated New York, the 18th day of March, 1902. MARY KRANICH, FREDERICK KRANICH, HELLMUTH KRANICH, Executors. DEYO, DUER & BAUERDORF, Attorneys for Executors, 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh20-1aw6mTh&s18

BRADY, JAMES V.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES V. BRADY, late of the County and State of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Charles E. Carpentar, No. 11 William Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 1st day of December, 1902.—Dated New York the 27th day of May, 1902.

BRIDGET BRADY, Executrix. CHARLES E. CARPENTER, Attorney for Executrix, 11 William Street, New York City. my29-1aw6mTh

Instruction.

BERKELEY SCHOOL,
No. 5 West 75th Street. For new Seventh Triennial Catalogue and prospectus for twenty-third week, address
JOHN STUART WHITE, LL. D., Head Master.

ETHICAL CULTURE SCHOOLS.
Kindergarten, Elementary and High School. Kindergarten Normal Department.
Frank A. Manny, Supt., 109 West 54th St.

Percival Chubb, Prin. High School, 48 E. 58th St.

FAIRFIELD ACADEMY, Fairfield, Conn.—A school for boys. Fits for college or business. Location beautiful and healthful. F. H. Brewer, A. M. Prin.

FRIENDS SCHOOL. For Boys and Girls. Providence, R.I. Write for catalogue & history.

Storage.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's New Building, 540-542 East 133d St.—Clean storage; reasonable rates; vans for moving; packing, shipping; sattimatss; carpets and rugs cleaned, 3c. yard up. Telephone 587—Melrose.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS.
Offer of $6,400,000 Philadelphia City Loan.
OFFICE OF THE MAYOR.
Philadelphia, June 21st, 1902.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at the Office of the Mayor, Room No. 202, City Hall, Philadelphia, until twelve o'clock noon, Thursday, July 24, 1902, for six million four hundred thousand (6,400,000) dollars of desirable City Loan, in amounts and on conditions as follows, viz.:

"A." One million four hundred thousand (1,400,000) dollars a portion of the balance remaining unsold of the eleven million two hundred thousand (11,200,000) dollars Serial (Improvement) Loan authorized by Ordinance of City Councils, approved June 17th, 1898, entitled, "An Ordinance to authorize the creation of a loan by the City of Philadelphia, for the sum of eleven million two hundred thousand (11,200,000) dollars, for the improvement of suburban roads, for the completion of the Boys' High School and erection of new school buildings, for building main sewers, building Art Gallery, library site and building, building new Almshouse, abolition of grade crossings on the line of the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad, for equipment and building of Philadelphia Museum, for the extension, improvsment and filtration of the water supply, extension of Fairmount Park, for repaving streets, tramway streets, and intersections and underground work incident thereto, for building bridges, for improvement of public parks or squares, for the purchase of ground and building fire and police stations and electrical and underground conduit construction, for grading and repairs to paved streets, curved curbing, resurfacing asphalt streets, repairs to bridges, repairs to sidewalks, (City Property,) repairs to ditches and sluices, for repaving with an improved pavement small streets, 40 feet or less in width, from house line to house line, and underground work incident thereto," as amended by an Ordinance approved the second day of November, 1898, entitled "An Ordinance to amend so much of the Ordinance approved the 17th day of June, 1898, entitled 'An Ordinance to authorize the creation of a loan by the City of Philadelphia, for the sum of eleven millions two hundred thousand (11,200,000) dollars, &c.,' provides for the annual tax levy, so as to levy an annual tax of seven-tenths of a mill to pay principal and interest of the loan and providing an annual appropriation therefor."

"B." Five million (5,000,000) dollars authorized by ordinance of City Councils approved June 11th, 1902, entitled "An ordinance to authorize the creation of a loan or loans by the City of Philadelphia for the sum of five million (5,000,000) dollars for the purchase of new sites for the erection of new school houses; for the construction of sewers; for the completion of the tunneling of the Schuylkill river; for the purchase of pipe line for the distribution of filtered water; for the dredging of the Delaware and Schuylkill Rivers; for grading streets, paving intersections and in front of unassessable property; and for the macadamizing of country roads."

In conformity with the provisions of the ordinance the principal of the loan authorized as above, viz.: five million (5,000,000) dollars will be payable thirty years after the date of issue of the certificates. The rate of interest shall not exceed three and one-half (3½) per centum per annum, and shall be payable at the office of the fiscal agent in the City of Philadelphia, half yearly, on the first days of the months of January and July.

Bidders are advised that under both ordinances, certificates of loan will be issued in such amounts as the lender may require in the sums of one hundred dollars and its multiples, of registered form, and shall be made payable in lawful money in the United States, free from all taxes."

Proposals must be made upon the prescribed form of blanks, which may be obtained upon application at the office of the Mayor.

No bid will be considered unless accompanied by a certified check or a certificate of deposit drawn to the order of the Mayor of the City of Philadelphia, for five per centum of the amount of the loan for which bid is made. Checks or certificates accompanying bids not accepted will be returned to the bidders within forty-eight hours after the opening of the bids. Depoelts of successful bidders will be applied in partial payment of the amount of the loan awarded them. It is distinctly announced, however, that no allowance will be made for interest on deposit from the time of opening bids to the time of settlement. Should there be more than one proposal at the same price, a pro rata award may be made.

Settlement in full for the loan awarded must be made with the City Treasurer on or before Wednesday, July 30, 1902, at twelve o'clock noon.

The Mayor reserves to himself the right to reject any or all proposals or to award only a portion of the loan for which bids were received, as he may deem best for the intereets of the City of Philadelphia.

SAMUEL H. ASHBRIDGE, Mayor.

Legal Notices.

SUPREME COURT, NIAGARA COUNTY.—In the matter of the voluntary dissolution of the CHEQUASSET LUMBER COMPANY.

Upon the petition of James Robison Burnet and Eugene F. Berry, permanent receivers, verified the 13th day of June, 1902, and duly presented to the court and filed herein and upon motion of John Jay McKelvey of counsel for said permanent receivers, it is ordered that all creditors and other parties interested in the estate of the CHEQUASSET LUMBER COMPANY show cause at a Special Term of thle court to be held at the County Court House in the City of Buffalo, Erie County, New York, on the 16th day of July, 1902, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon thereof or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard why an order should not be made herein permitting said James Robison Burnet and Eugene F. Berry, permanent receivers, to turn over to James Robison Burnet, Trustee in certain bankruptcy proceedings now pending against said the Chequasset Lumber Company in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, all moneys which are now or may come into their hands prior to the entry of final order upon this application, less their commissions and expenses, including attorneys' fees and the expenses of this application. And it is further ordered that service of this order be made by publication thereof once a week for three (3) succesive weeks prior to the return day hereof in a daily newspaper published in the County of Niagara, the County in which the principal office of the said the Chequasset Lumber Company is located, and in a daily newspaper published in the City and County of New York, and by depositing in the United States mail, at least ten (10) days before the return day of this order, duly inclosed in a sealed envelope with postage prepaid, directed to each of the creditors of the said the Chequasset Lumber Company, whose names appear in the schedules filed herein or in the schedules filed in the bankruptcy proceedings hereinabove referred to, a copy of this order and a copy of the petition hereof in the usual manner required by law of a copy of this order upon the attorneys for such creditors or other parties as have appeared in this proceeding and upon the Attorney General of the State of New York.

June 20th, 1902.

HENRY A. CHILDS, Justice Supreme Court.

je26-1aw3wTh

MY WIFE, MINNIE, NEE DOSCH, HAS LEFT my bed and board. I will not be responsible for any debts she may contract. ROBERT ALIN, 1,099 Westchester Av.

Surrogate Notices.

MAHER, LUCINDA B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Lucinda B. Maher, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at No. 300 State Street, in the City of Albany, New York, on or before the tenth day of December next.—Dated New York, the third day of June, 1902.

JOHN T. NORTON, Executor.

MARTIN T. NACHTMANN, Attorney for Executor, 80 State Street, Albany, New York.

HINSDALE, EDWARD C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD C. HINSDALE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, eleventh floor, No. 7 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of February, 1902.—CHRISTINE M. HINSDALE, Executrix. BLANDY, MOONEY & SHIPMAN, Attorneys for Executrix, 7 Wall Street, Manhattan, N. Y. City. fi3-1aw6mTh

NEWMAN, REBECCA.—In pursuance of an order of the Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against REBECCA NEWMAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Samuel W. Weiss, Numbers 45 and 47 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 1st day of July, 1902. ALEXANDER ROTHSCHILD, Executor. SAMUEL W. WEISS, Attorney for Executor, Numbers 45 and 47 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

Pianos and Organs.

20c line—3 times, 45c; 7 times, 84c.

STURZ PIANOS.
Sold on easy terms direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS AT 142 LINCOLN AVE., 134th Street, Block East of 3d Ave.

Small Pianos for Small Rooms
A little Gem for small apartments; large assortment of new and used Upright and Grand pianos. Rent for barrain list. Rents from $3.
MATHUSHEK & SON, B'way, Cor. 47th St

DO YOU WANT A PIANO?
Grand or upright; new or used; cash or easy payments; splendid assortment; all makes.
JAMES & HOLMSTROM, 23 E. 14th St.

OPERA PIANOS
1569 BROADWAY, Cor. 47th St

Pianos to Rent—$2 monthly; rent applied if you purchase. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.

UPRIGHTS $75, $100; rents $3; rent allowed on purchase. 10 East 14th St.

HOTTEST DAY OF THE YEAR

Seven Deaths and Many Cases of Prostrations Recorded.

Temperature Went Up to 91 and Remained There for Two Hours—Humidity Less than on Tuesday.

Yesterday was the hottest day of the year thus far. The temperature was 74 degrees at daybreak. It climbed slowly to a maximum of 91 degrees at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, remaining there until 3 o'clock. Then the slight breeze from the southwest switched to the south, coming more from off the ocean, and sent the mercury down to 78 degrees at 10 o'clock last night, and made it possible for the residents of New York to rest with a little comfort. Not only was it the hottest day of the year, but it was the hottest July 9 since 1885, when 99 was recorded.

Although the temperature was several degrees higher than on the day previous the humidity was about 15 per cent. less, and nearly all of the day, especially during the afternoon, there was perceptible a slight breeze. But New York sweltered and wilted. Several times clouds collected in the west, and the appearances were that relief would come with a shower, but the sun reappeared, and doubled his efforts to make every moment uncomfortable.

Seven deaths from heat and nearly a dozen prostrations were recorded up to late last night. The death list:

BELDEN, HARRY, colored, 207 West Thirty-third Street; employed as steam driller on Rapid transit subway; overcome at Seventh Avenue and Forty-second Street, and died before medical aid could reach him.
COFFEE, KATE, one day old; died at home, 1,896 Third Avenue.
HART, JOHN, seventy years old; died at 1,575 First Avenue.
HOLMAN, ANTONIO, 434 East Seventy-fourth Street.
LACINA, JOHN, forty-two years old, cigar maker, 434 East Seventy-third Street; overcome and died while at work.
SPLAIN, Mrs., sixty years old, 228 West Eighteenth Street.
UNIDENTIFIED MAN, apparently forty-five years old; died suddenly at Fifty-seventh Street and Broadway; body taken to West Forty-seventh Street Station.

The prostrations:

ABESCHE, FRANK, 34 Laight Street; to Hudson Street Hospital.
BLAKE, ——, fifty-two years old, 2,291 Third Avenue; J. Hood Wright Hospital.
DOWD, THOMAS, fifty-two years old, of 328 East Forty-first Street; Bellevue Hospital.
GERRITY, THOMAS, twenty-five years old, 17 Manhattan Street; Roosevelt Hospital.
KNEEF, AUGUST, twenty-seven years old, driver Street Cleaning Department, living at 175 Forsyth Street; Bellevue Hospital.
LYONS, HARRY, fifty-four years old, clerk in Register's Office, residence 285 Wyckoff Street, Brooklyn, overcome in office; taken to Hudson Street Hospital.
LEE, SPENCER, fifty-seven years old, 220 East One-Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, overcome in front of 8 East Thirty-first Street; to New York Hospital.
McKNIGHT, WILLIAM, sixty years old, One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street and Brook Avenue, overcome at Westchester and Fox Avenues; attended and taken home.
McCANA, WILLIAM, fifty years old, 1365 Willis Avenue; to J. Hood Wright Hospital.
QUINN, JOHN, thirty-two years old, 202 West Forty-fourth Street, overcome at Fifth Avenue and Fortieth Street; to New York Hospital.

Other prostrations reported were not of a serious nature.

At 9 o'clock last night there was a sprinkle. The few drops that fell were quickly absorbed by the baked roads and sidewalks. However, from that time there began a marked decrease in the temperature.

That monster bee hive, the business section, suffered considerably. Through the financial district the men cared little for conventionalities, and walked about in negligee shirts. Along the streets appeared the sellers of fans, all kinds of fans.

Perhaps the coolest persons seen yesterday were several Chinamen, who were walking leisurely down Broadway toward the Battery, each carrying a fan of fancy design and moving it gracefully.

Many of the men in the subway were forced to leave their work. The public baths were crowded. Fifteen minutes were allowed to each visitor.

The Rialto seemed to be deserted in the afternoon. Drivers had their troubles and were not in the best of humor. In fact they fell back on a Summer edition of words to alleviate their feelings. Some wanted the hydrants opened for baths for their horses.

Commencing on Saturday morning next at 10 o'clock, Dr. Rowland T. G. Freeman of 205 West Fifty-seventh Street, will deliver a series of lectures to the Summer corps of physicians of the Board of Health. These lectures are to be on the feeding of infants. The first lecture is to be delivered in the hall of the Board of Health Building, in Fifty-sixth Street and Sixth Avenue, unless a hall in an adjoining building can be secured. Dr. Freeman is a specialist on the feeding of infants.

Commissioner Lederle said that the report of the Summer corps of physicians for last week shows that the forty-six Inspectors on duty in Manhattan last week visited 1,949 houses and 14,567 families and treated 3,938 childrsn.

FRED YUENGLING IN COURT.

Son of Wealthy Brewer Charged by His Wife with Non-Support.

Frederick Yuengling, who now gives his residence as Yonkers, was yesterday arraigned before Magistrate Flammer in the West Side Police Court on a warrant charging non-support. The warrant had been secursd by his wife, Mrs. Myrtle Yuengling, who was in court in company with her counsel, John Halligan. Yuengling was represented in court by Frank Moss as counsel.

Mrs. Yuengling, in her affidavit, alleged that they were married three years ago, and that Yuengling had deserted her at his mother's home on West Seventy-sixth Street on the 28th of last April. After he left she alleged she had remained a week at his mother's home, and was ordered out of the house by his mother. Since then she alleged she had been living with her mother at Grand Rapids, Michigan, and has never received a dollar from her husband.

The defendant, called to the stand, testified that he had left his mother's house after his marriage, because his wife had found two letters in his pocket and told him she would not live with him. He said he had had no income since that time. He got work with Samuel Scott, a real estate broker of 52 Broadway, on a commission basis, but at no time made as much as $15 per week.

"Now, Mr. Yuengling, would you take your wife back and live with her?" asked Mrs. Yuengling's attorney.

"No; I will not."

"Why?"

"Because I don't care to," replied Yuengling.

"What are you willing to give your wife for her support?" asked the Magistrate.

"Why, Judge, I haven't anything. I would be perfectly willing to divide with her anything I had," protested Yuengling.

"It is not what he is willing to do—it is what he must do," interposed Mrs. Yuengling's attorney.

"He is a big, strong fellow," broke in Mrs. Yuengling; "he could go dig in a ditch. I only want him to do some honorable work."

"Now you have got to support this wife of yours," said the Magistrate. "Suppose you pay her $10 per week."

"I can't afford more than $5," protested Yuengling.

"I will make it $8," replied the Magistrate. Later he changed it to $7.

Mrs. Yuengling protested that she wished her husband placed under bonds to pay the sum. Mr. Moss pleaded to have his client paroled in his custody, and an adjournment of the case until to-morrow. This finally proved satisfactory, and the further examination was set for to-morrow.

Mayor Low's Trip in the Bronx.

Mayor Low yesterday made a trip through the Bronx, inspecting Macomb's Dam Bridge, Sedgwick Avenue, and other thoroughfares, "to gain impressions," as he expressed it. Mr. Low declined to state what topic he would discuss at his first talk this morning.

ELEVATED ROAD'S THIRD RAIL CAUSES SERIOUS ACCIDENT.

Short Circuiting on the 42d Street Spur Results in Serious Injury to Four Men.

A short circuiting of the electric current on the third rail of the Forty-second Street spur of the Third Avenue Elevated Railroad resulted in the serious injury of four men yesterday afternoon. There were two different short circuitings, three men being injured on the first occasion, and one, an electrician who was trying to repair the damage caused by the first accident, the second time.

The first accident occurred early in the afternoon. A number of men under Foreman Philip Fitzgerald were strengthening the plates underneath the rails, working on a platform placed near the edge of the structure, and directly underneath the third rail. Suddenly, in some way unaccounted for, the current was short circuited, causing the fuse to burn out with a loud report.

A wide sheet of flame shot out from the fuse, striking three of the men at work on the face or body. All were seriously burned, one, John Cary, a riveter of 1,329 Amsterdam Avenue, receiving the most dangerous injuries. Matthew Fahey, a driller, of 303 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, and Joseph Duffy of 308 Wales Avenue, the Bronx, were the other two injured.

A large crowd gathered after the accident, and, although the men were suffering great pain, all managed to hold their footing and descended to the ground unassisted, where Policeman McNulty of the East Fifty-first Street Station took them in charge. He summoned an ambulance from the Flower Hospital, to which institution all three were taken.

Soon after the accident Luther Coleman, an electrician, of 535 Pearl Street, started to repair the damage. He had been working but a short time when the current once again got short circuited, causing another fuse to burn out. A big sheet of flame shot out, completely enveloping the electrician, burning his face and hands. He was assisted to the ground, and the ambulance from Flower Hospital summoned again. With the other three men he is now under treatment at that institution.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINER OUT.

Dr. William Geoghan Dismissed by the Commission—The Charges Against Him.

Dr. William Geoghan, an examiner for the Municipal Civil Service Commission, was dismissed from the service yesterday on charges preferred by direction of the President, Col. Willis L. Ogden. Dr. Geoghan appeared before the commission and put in an answer. With the exception of Commissioners Mason and Perrine the full commission was present.

The meeting was in executive session, and only the finding was made public by Col. Ogden. No one would say what defense the accused man had made. The commission was in session upon that and other matters from before 3 o'clock until nearly 7.

The charges against Dr. Geoghan included six specifications, but his dismissal was based upon only four of them. He was accused of examining applicants for positions before they appeared before him in his official capacity, charging a fee for such examination; with improperly conducting the medical examinations; with having treated candidates in a discourteous manner, and so bringing the service into disrepute and occasioning many complaints and appeals from his decision; and, lastly, with rejecting certain candidates without examination, intending to give them further opportunity for preparation. On April 2, the specification says, he rejected Robert S. Brierton and told him to call again.

LEGAL NOTES.

DUTY OF MOTORMEN IN APPROACHING STREET CROSSINGS.—A judgment on a verdict in favor of May Pelletreau in her action against the Metropolitan Street Railway Company to recover damages for personal injuries has been affirmed by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. Miss Pelletreau, after alighting from an up-town Broadway car at the north crossing of Twenty-fifth Street, passed to the rear of the car in order to cross the down-town track, and was injured by a car on that track, proceeding, as the evidence showed, with considerable speed and without giving any warning by its bell. It was contended by the railroad company that, immediately before the plaintiff was struck it was impossible, owing to the presence of the up-town car, either for the motorman to see her or for her to see the car, and that, even if this were not so, and there had been no obstacle in the way, both would have been equally negligent in proceeding to the place of collision. Justice O'Brien, for the court, distinguishes this case from one where a pedestrian came upon a car track from behind an elevated pillar at a street crossing and was immediately struck by the car. In that case (McClosky vs. Metropolitan St. Ry. Co., 67, App. Div. 617,) a contention like that advanced here was upheld. In Miss Pelletreau's case, Justice O'Brien says, the motorman had reason to believe, from the very presence of the car at the crossing, that passengers alighting might be going across at the rear. "In approaching a crossing such as this—one of the most crowded in the city," continues the Justice, "the motorman should have given some warning of his approach, or have had his car under control so as to avoid running down those who desired to cross. Here it appears that the up-town car had been stopped for some time, sufficient to permit several passengers to alight from the rear door, and, while it was there and the plaintiff was passing behind it, another passenger had preceded her across the street directly in front of the advancing car, thus again apprising the motorman that persons were likely to emerge upon his track. In spite of such notice, and with knowledge on his part that he was approaching one of the most frequented crossings, however, the motorman failed, according to the evidence, to slacken his speed in the slightest degree or to sound the gong in warning of his approach. Upon these facts, therefore, we think there was sufficient evidence to support the inference of the defendant's negligence."

***

EXAMINATION OF PARTY TO FRAME COMPLAINT.—An action, brought by Sophie D. Schoeller against George W. Slingerland, to recover damages for injuries sustained by her by being run over by a wagon of the Century Express, was discontinued because the defendant denied that he was the owner of the express company bearing that name. An order obtained subsequently by Mrs. Schoeller for the examination of Slingerland for the purpose of enabling her to frame a complaint in another proposed action against wheever would be found responsible for the accident has been reversed by the Appellate Division. Mrs. Schoeller alleged that the Metropolitan Express Company had succeeded to Slingerland's business and that the New York Transportation Company claimed to be the successor of the Metropolitan. She, however, was ignorant of the fact, and unable to ascertain when the Metropolitan Company succeeded Slingerland, or when the transportation company bought out the Metropolitan Company. For that reason it was necessary for her to examine Slingerland in order to find out "who is the proper party to be made a defendant." The Appellate Court holds that the defendant must be named definitely and not tentatively, and that it must be made out that the applicant has a cause of action against such specific person. "The purpose of the examination," says Justice McLaughlin for the court, "is apparent. It is to ascertain whether the plaintiff has a cause of action against the Metropolitan Company or against the transportation company, and the rule is well settled that an examination of this character cannot be had for this purpose of ascertaining whether or not the plaintiff in a proposed action has a cause of action."

Justice Hatch dissents, saying that he is of the opinion that an examination may be had of a person against whom it is contemplated that an action may be brought, or of a witness who is shown to be possessed of information necessary and essential for the mors complete atatement of a cause of action, shown to exist, whether the nscessary information relates to the substantive matter required to be stated in ths complaint or the name of the defendant against whom the cause of action exists.

LIFE SAVER'S LAST SWIM

Deadly Cramps Seize an East Side Hero in the Water.

He Is "Just Foolin'," Said Woodie's Admiring Friends When He Sank —How Little "Chink" Weissman Saved Himself.

Harry Woodie, a river-front hero of the east side, was drowned yesterday morning because he had such a great reputation as a swimmer and life saver that his friends on the piers thought he was just "foolin'" when he was seized with cramps.

The accident happened off the pier at the foot of Third Street. Woodie had been employed threreabout as a stevedore and lumberman all his life, and many children of the east side owe their lives to him. He had more medals for bravery than he could wear. Once, two years ago, he pulled four little girls out of the river at the same time. They had been standing on a rotten board at the end of the pier and it had broken, hurling them far out into the water.

Of all the water ducks for whom the neighborhood is famous, he was considered the best, and any beginner who was fortunate enough to take a lesson from him considered himself in luck. This was why "Chink" Weissman, a youngster, agreed so readily yesterday when Woodie saw him on the pier and said to him:

"Come, 'Chink,' let's take a swim."

Woodie, who was about twenty-eight years old, grabbed "Chink," who will be fifteen in a few days, and jumped out with him. For a few minutes they swam around and then, without any warning, the boy felt his companion grab his leg frantically. At the same time those on shore, who had been looking on attentively, saw the swimmer double up and sink.

"He's just foolin'," remarked "Billy" McCarthy.

"Chink" meanwhile had loosened himself from Woodie's dying grasp and was striking out for the pier, where McCarthy hauled him out of the water.

By this time the seriousness of the situation had become apparent, and several men made belated dives from the pier, while others ran off to tell the nearest policeman of Woodie's drowning. The divers were unsuccessful and an hour later grapplers were at work with their hooks. The body was very strong, however, and the body was not found.

While the older men in the pier crowd were trying to find the body "Chink" was borrowing dry clothes from the neighbors. Half a dozen of his chums followed him off the pier without waiting to learn what had become of Woodie's body. Him they had half forgotten in their anxiety to hear "Chink" boast of how he had rescued himself.

Woodie lived with his brother, who is a policeman, and his three sisters at 436 East Houston Street. "Chink's" legal home is at 118 Cannon Street, with his mother, but he sleeps nearly every night in a bootblack's stand in Columbia Street, near Houston. His daytime hours he spends mostly in front of the fire engine house at Houston and Cannon Streets, and the firemen know him as a "buffalo," or one who goes to every fire in the district, running behind the engine and giving advice to the men who are on it. There hasn't been a local fire in two years, they say, but that "Chink" has seen it.

Two hours after the accident the boy was found in his accustomed haunt, telling the firemen how it had happened. By the time a reporter questioned him he had the story at his tongue's end.

"My name's Harry," he said. "They call me 'Chink' 'cause I look like one, see?"

"And why didn't you rescue Woodie?" was asked.

"Rescue him! Me! Does I look like rescuin' anybody? Say, I'm too little. An' I'm goin' to be a fireman anyway. I couldn't take no chances, see?"

"Chink's" reference to his size was not unwarranted. Though nearly fifteen, he is apparently only about ten. He has never been known to wear a hat. His hair is cut as short as it can be cut, and his face and neck are a dark brown from the sunshine. His mother doesn't object to his frequenting the firehouse, for she, too, expects him to be driving an engine and scaling dangerous heights on burning buildings before very long.

MR. COCKRAN'S CORRECTIONS.

Mr. Lamb Comments on Alterations of the Report of Testimony Concerning the Gas Merger.

W. Bourke Cockran did not appear at the office of Referee Theodore H. Silkman yesterday afternoon to affix his signature to the transcript of the stenographic report of his testimony on June 19, preliminary to the suit which George Alfred Lamb, another lawyer, says he will institute against him for services rendered during the period of the merging of the local gas and electric lighting companies. At the previous hearing Mr. Cockran made interesting revelations of the inside workings of the consolidation.

Treadwell Cleveland, Mr. Cockran's attorney, told the referee that Mr. Cockran had a pressing engagement and desired a postponement until Friday. Mr. Lamb protested, saying that he was going to Europe soon and that he wanted to get the case out of the way. Furthermore, Mr. Lamb wanted to question Mr. Cockran about his testimony.

"It appears from this," Mr. Lamb said, holding up a much-edited copy of the stenographer's report of Mr. Cockran's testimony, "that Mr. Cockran will not wish to answer now for what he said at the previous hearing. This shows the alterations he desires to have made in the report."

On the two pages that Mr. Lamb exposed to view whole paragraphs had been marked out, and Mr. Cockran had written his alterations in the wide margins, consuming almost every bit of available space. Several other pages had been marked similarly.

"I might explain," Mr. Cleveland said, "that Mr. Cockran found in the stenographer's report a number of grammatical errors, which, naturally, he did not wish to let stand. He corrected those, and also his testimony in two particulars, where he had not been understood."

"If Mr. Cockran wishes to make any changes in his testimony, other than those which are patent on their face to be mere mistakes of the stenographer, it will be necessary for him to do so by additional oral testimony," the Referee said.

The hearing was adjourned to Friday next at noon. Mr. Lamb was disturbed by the arrangement.

Mr. Lamb distributed copies of a letter which he said he sent to Mr. Cockran on June 23, and in which he answered Mr. Cockran's reported testimony that Lamb had on several occasions since December 23 expressed a desire to meet Mr. Cockran. In this letter Mr. Lamb said:

"I have not expressed a desire to meet you, but, on the contrary, when asked by Mr. Weldenfeld to do so, in order to arrive at an adjustment of matters pending between us in which I believed I had been wronged, I have uniformly stated that I had no desire to meet you until such time as the inherent courtesy of your nature should assert itself and compel you to reply to, or to at least acknowledge, a courteous letter addressed to you from even "a struggling young attorney."

NORMAL COLLEGE CERTIFICATES.

Students Completing Six Years Will Meet Regents' Requirements.

Henry L. Taylor of the College and High School department of the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York, has written Alrick H. Man of New York, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Normal College, informing him that with the addition of the optional sixth year to the course of instruction in the college, the degrees given will be in compliance with the requirements of the Regents of the university.

There has been some controversy between representatives of the Normal College and the university, as to whether or not the courses offered in the former met the requirements of eight years' pre-academic preparation. To obviate ths confliction pointed out by the Court of Appeals, a sixth year was added to the course in the Normal College, and it is said by Mr. Taylor in his recent letter to Mr. Man that the completion of this supplementary year will entitls graduates to the course certificate.

TAMMANY TO STAND BY DEVERY'S ENEMY

The ex-Chief to Fight Goodwin to the End.

DEFIES MR. CROKER'S FRIENDS

Attacks Mr. Shepard and Says He Used Feather Dusters When Goff and Jerome Used Guns as Weapons.

The District Committee of Tammany Hall for the Ninth Assembly District last night decided to stand by Leader Frank J. Goodwin in the fight being waged against him by ex-Deputy Police Commissioner W. S. Devery.

In a report made by ex-Judge Edward Browne the latter said:

"After considering the request of the committee of the Four Corners Club which called here last night and made a peremptory demand for the resignation of Frank J. Goodwin as leader of the Ninth Assembly District or half of the district committee, and having given as their only reason that Mr. Goodwin had not given satisfaction and without defining how he had in any way been derelict, ths General Committee and the Executive Committee of Tammany Hall of ths Ninth Assembly District, represented by their sub-committee, fail to find any dereliction or neglect of duty, or that Mr. Goodwin has conducted the affairs of the district in anything but a satisfactory manner.

"This committee does not demand his resignation, and we havs been informed by him that unless requested to resign he will remain as executive member. This committee does not favor his resignation or favor any proposition whereby the General Committee candidates for election at the coming primaries shall be changed.

"The demand made last night was inconsistent and against the principles on which delegates to the various conventions have heretofore been nominated and elected under the existing primary law.

"We believe that the laws and methods which have heretofore prevailed shall continue to prevail. Mr. Goodwin will be supported for re-election."

Later ex-Chief Devery was seen at Twenty-eighth Street and Eighth Avenue, and informed of the action of the committee. He said:

"This is a fight to a finish. I proposs to beat Goodwin, a man who cannot tell the truth and Croker's valet, [referring to Thomas F. Smith.) I will be at the Four Corners Club nightly from this out until the primaries and conduct the fight from here."

"Are you a candidate for leader?" he was asked.

"I have nothing to say about that," he replied. Continuing, he remarked: "This is no time for feather dusters. Now, there was E. M. Shepard. He beat himself. He went around with a feather duster hitting me and others, but he went up against Jerome, Goff, and Roosevelt, who used guns and cannon against me.

"I can admire a man—in fact, I do admire men like Jeroms, Goff, and Roosevelt, who use guns and cannon.

"I have been trying to get harmony in this district, but they won't have it."

"Is it true that you have formed an alliance with John C. Sheehan?" a reporter inquired.

"Ugh!" he rejoined. "I have lived in this city for thirty years, and never had to leave it. But Sheehan had to leave Buffalo. I have no partnership with Mr. Sheehan."

"Is it true that Frank Goodwin agreed with you that he would support Mr. Carroll against the triumvirate?"

"I have nothing to say about that," was Mr. Devery's reply. "Now," he added, "Croker's valet, Tom Smith, says he has got me just where he wants me. Well, there is one hole in the fences and while I crawl out Croker's valet will crawl back. He may crawl through after me, but I will chase him out."

"When you got in a corner before, you generally fought your way out," was suggested.

"And that is what I propose to do now," responded Mr. Devery.

"We understand," said a reporter, "what 'joke' and 'sport' mean, but what does 'two spot' mean?"

"Why, that is anything that can't be measured by a two-foot rule."

The Ex-Deputy Commissioner told the reporters he was glad to meet them, and he opened several bottles of champagne, but drank mineral water himself.

PLANK ROAD DECISION.

Essex County Must Pay Five-eighths of Cost of Newark-Jersey City Road.

Vice Chancellor Stevenson at Jersey City yesterday handed down a decision in the case of the Newark Plank Road, running from Jersey City to Newark. The road was originally built by the Newark Plank Road Company, which established tollgates and collected tolls.

Ths charter expired some time ago, and the Legislature passed a law abolishing the tollgates and requiring the Counties of Essex and Hudson to accept the road as a public road, reimbursing the company for the road. Essex County declined to comply with the law unless Hudson County would bear half the expense. This Hudson County refused to do, because the road was of no practical benefit to the county. It was built, the Hudson County Freeholders alleged, for the benefit of Newark merchants and manufacturers, who desired an outlet to New York.

Vice Chancellor Stevenson decided that Essex County shall bear five-eighths and Hudson County three-eighths of the cost. This will entail an initial cost of about $102,000 to Essex County and about $60,000 to Hudson County.

Home Insurance Company's Condition.

The Home Insurance Company of New York has declared a semi-annual dividend of 7 per cent. The statement accompanying the announcement showa that the corporation haa been successful in its investments. The amount of its assets is $15,918,449, and that of the surplus, as regards policy holders, is $9,068,687, on a capital stock of $3,000,000. The largest single item among the assets are District of Columbia bonds of 1924, 3-65 per cent., of a par value of $1,000,000 and a market value of $1,240,000. Next in amount are 15,000 shares of Pennsylvania Railroad stock, at par, $750,000, but at market value $1,117,500. In the list appear 1,000 shares of Chicago and Northwestern preferred, issued at $100,000, but worth $250,000 now, and Connecticut River Railroad shares of a like original value, but worth $275,000 now. Few of the company's holdings show even the slightest depreciation.

COLOMBIAN DIPLOMAT QUARANTINED.

Gen. Guiteruiz Taken to Swinburne Island and Suffering with Fever.

Gen. Pompilio Guiteruiz of the Colombian Army, who came up on the steamship Alliance from Colon, was found to be suffering from fever when the vessel reached Quarantine yesterday morning, and as Dr. Doty considered the symptoms suspicious the General was removed to Swinburne Island for treatment.

Gen. Guiteruiz, who cannot speak English, is accompanied by Col. Gregory as aide, who said that the General was on a diplomatic mission to the Colombian Minister at Washington. He claims that the insurrection in Colombia is nearly over, and that the insurgents have very few men left in the field. As soon as Gen. Guiteruiz is released from Quarantine he will proceed to Washington.

We recommend Dr. Comfort's Celebrated Anti-Heat Specific.

Consists of suits of thin serge and homespun, thinner nun's cloth, thinnest seersucker, Batiste or striped linen and something new—silk crash,

Trousers of white duck, cotton and linen; hemp or Russian crash.

Panama and other strawhats.

Gauzy underwear, negligee shirts.

Low shoes, open-work hosiery.

Bathing suits.

Office coats.

Everything man or boy wears.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Av.
1280 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

James McCreery & Co.

SUIT DEPT.

Mercerized chambray dresses—tucked, with embroidered, lace-trimmed, muslin collars.
Colors,—blue, pink, grey and violet.
$15.00

Mercerized chambray tucked dresses,—with embroidery medallions.
Colors,—rose, blue, green and violet.
$15.00

Dotted Dimity Dresses,—trimmed with lace. Muslin undersleeves and front.
$15.00

Shirtwaist Dresses. Various models and colors.
$7.00 and $9.75

Remaining stock of fine organdie, batiste and mull dresses at greatly reduced prices.

Twenty-third Street.

James McCreery & Co.

SALE OF SHIRTWAISTS.

Remaining stock of white and colored shirtwaists. Well cut and tailor-made.
95c. and $1.25
Value $1.50 to $4.00

A number of fine shirtwaists at about one-half mid-season prices.

Twenty-third Street.

41 THE AMERICAN MAN'S WHISKEY. 41
TRADE—41—MARK.
A blend of four absolutely pure whiskies, none of them less than 8 years old, each one in such proportion as not to destroy the flavor of the other—the blend making ons of the finest flavors as well as the richest whiskey aver offered in America. L. J. CALLANAN, Grocer and Wine Merchant, 41 and 43 VESEY ST., N. Y.
Monthly price list mailed on application.

For 27 Years New England's Favorite
7-20-4 10c. Cigar.
N.Y. distributers, Mangles & Hillman, 94 Park Row.
R. G. SULLIVAN, MFR., MANCHESTER, N. H.

Public Notices.

DEPARTMENT OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS.
The City of New York,
Department of Taxes and Assessments,
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway,
July 7th, 1902.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments of the City of New York that the Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal Estate in said City for the year 1902 have been finally completed and have been delivered to, and filed with, ths Board of Aldermen of said City, and that such Assessment Rolls will remain open to public inspection in the Office of said Board of Aldermen for a period of fifteen (15) days from date of this notice.

JAMES L. WELLS, President.
WILLIAM S. COGSWELL,
GEORGE J. GILESPIE,
SAMUEL STRASBOURGER,
RUFUS L. SCOTT,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

Attention is called to the advertisement in The City Record of July 8 to 21, 1902, of the confirmation by the Board of Assessors and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears of Assessments for Local Improvements in the Borough of the Bronx, Twenty-third Ward, Section 9, "East 151st St., regulating, grading, curbing, flagging, laying crosswalks, and fencing from Mott Av. to Exterior street; Twenty-fourth Ward, Section 11, Tremont Av., regulating, grading, curbing, flagging, and laying crosswalks from Jerome Av. to Aqueduct Av; Twenty-fourth Ward, Section 13, Kappock St., regulating, grading, curbing, flagging, laying crosswalks, and fencing from Spuyten Duyvil Parkway to Johnson Av.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller,
City of New York, July 5, 1902.

HEARN
West Fourteenth Street

Store Open Daily Until 6 P. M.
CLOSED ALL DAY SATURDAY
during July, August and September.

American Sale

American Manufacturers are quick to see what the public wants and they supply it....It is one reason fo America's extraordinary progress and accounts for her commercial invasion abroad where manufacturers have been more apt to think that people should buy what they make however short it might fall of public demands.

These American Sale Prices for Ladies' Dresses, Skirts, etc.,
are in harmony with our special efforts for this sale:—

LADIES' SILK SHIRT WAIST SUITS
Foulard Silk—Blue, Gray, Tan, Violet and other shades—large and small designs—finished and piped with white satin ribbon..... 11.98

Black and Shaded Taffeta Silk—unlined—graduated tucked yoke, tucked back—fancy buttons..... 14.98
Finer Silk Shirt Waist Suits to 19.98.

LADIES' "DRESSY" SILK DRESSES
Satin Foulard—beautiful designs—white-and-black, also colors—box pleated yoke—Arabian lace galloons back and front—circular flounce with three lace insertings—value 24.00..... 16.98

Satin Foulard Dresses—new colorings and designs, including dainty Persian patterns—transparent lace yoke—fine tucked bodice—three-quarter sleeve, lace trimmed—Duchess skirt, with wide lace insertings and black velvet ribbon—value 20.00 ..... 13.98
Finer Foulard Dresses to 69.98.

LADIES' WAISTS
Wool Albatross and Cashmere—all colors—Gibson and tucked effects—lined and unlined..... 1.79

Unlined China Silk—White or Black—pin-tucked yoke effect—with and without hemstitching.... 2.98
Finer White Silk Waists to 23.98.

FANCY WASHABLE DRESSES
Emb'd Stripe Lawn—floral designs—square yoke—back and front of black lace insertings—Elbow Sleeves—trimmed skirt..... 6.98

White Point d'Esprit Dresses—transparent yoke, ruffled bertha—flare flounce, trim'd with clusters of narrow satin ribbon..... 10.98
Finer Washable Dresses to 30.00.

LADIES' WASHABLE SKIRTS
Blue and Black Duck, with rings or polka dots—single and double flounces—braid and strap trim..... 1.49

Not the ordinary $1.50 Skirt shown elsewhere, but a special lot of extra well made and handsome skirts worth $2.25.

Fine White Pique—new shapes—insertings of stitched folds—walking and dress lengths—value 5.98..... 3.98

LADIES' BATHING SUITS
Serge—Blue or Black—rolling collar—short sleeves—braid trim... 1.98

Fine Brilliantine—Blue and Black—Square or Round Collars with shield and tie—tucked bodice—white braid trim..... 3.98

Extra size Bathing Suits—Blue or Black Brilliantine—tucked Sailor Collar and Shield—sizes 42 to 52... 5.98
Finer Bathing Suits to 7.98.
Full assortment of Shoes, Stockings, Caps.

Interesting American Events that occurred during last century

July 11, 1804—Duel between Hamilton and Burr at Hoboken, N. J.
Sept. 14, 1807—Fulton successfully navigates by steam on the Hudson.
June 19, 1812—War with Great Britain proclaimed by the United States.
Sept. 10, 1813—Perry's victory at Lake Erie.
Sept. 11, 1814—Battle of Lake Champlain.
Dec. 2, 1823—"Monroe Doctrine" enunciated in annual message.

Ladies' White Waists.
If you go to London and are attracted by a particularly pretty "Blouse" in the window of some fashionable "Shop" the chances are it is an American made waist, for hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of American Shirt Waists are yearly sold abroad.

American Sale
Means extra values in
These Cool and Stylish Garments.

WHITE LAWN WAISTS—
Round lace yoke and tucks—or full front of tucks and lace or emb'y—long or elbow sleeves—with tucks and laces trim'd double ruffle—button back or front—value 1.39 to 1.69..... .95

FINE WHITE LAWN WAISTS—
Allover emb'y; hemstitch tucks and insertings, or lace and emb'y inserting fronts—cluster or fine tucked back—long or short sleeves—also dainty low neck effects—open front or back—value 2.98 and 3.25..... 1.98

SHEER WHITE LAWN WAISTS—
Dainty inserting and tucked front; front of allover emb'y; also black and white emb'y; pointsd front effect of allover tucks and French emb'y—new tucked or plain sleeves—also ten other styles—value 3.25 to 3.98..... 2.69

NO STANDSTILL TO AMERICA.
Onward, Ever Onward
Is the Cry!

Splendid Blankets At Little Prices
The big mill from which these came made price concessions that partly account for these very special offerings:

300 Pair White Summer Blankets—excellent value at .79—Special..... .59
5 Cases Colored Blankets—full size—slight loom spots on these—therefore, 51 cents off on each, a pair (instead of $1.49) price is..... .98
White California Wool Summer Blankets—soft and serviceable—
11-4 .....2.98 3.98 4.98
12-4 .....5.98 6.19
All Wool White Blankets—11-4 size—usually 6.98, for American Sale.....4.98

Curtain Poles American Sale Specials.
Curtain Poles—for portieres or lace curtains—3 ft. long—oak, walnut or cherry—complete..... .85
Handsome Curtain Poles—Mahoganized Oak or Antique Oak finish—very handsome ends and Scroll brackets—American Sale price..... .98

EVERY DAY UNTIL NOON,
we will sell
FANCY LAWNS AND BATISTES
AT 5 CENTS A YARD.
150 styles—light and dark—large, small and medium designs—styles to suit everybody. We don't say how much they are worth, but you can rely upon their being worth coming early for.
A "Morning Special" only. None sold after 12 o'clock.
No Mail Orders.

The Cool Store
"Breeze in the prices to make goods fly, Breeze all around to cool whits you buy."
HUNDREDS OF ELECTRIC FANS
keep up a constant circulation of air—the difference in temperature being felt the instant you enter—always cool here.

Colored Shirt Waists
White Waists are very fashionable, but they have by no means displaced the Colored, than which, for morning wear at country or seaside, there is nothing more pretty or serviceable, while the more dressy fabrics and styles are very desirable for afternoon and evening wear as well.....We never showed such a stock as we do this season—but as advent of July always means Reductions here, without considering desirability, styles or colorings, we have made.

THESE SWEEPING REDUCTIONS.
4.98 Waists . . . . are reduced to 1.98
2.98 Waists . . . . are reduced to 1.49
1.98 Waists . . . . are reduced to 98
.98 Waists . . . . are reduced to 69
.69 Waists . . . . are reduced to 49
NO EXCEPTIONS. ALL ARE REDUCED.

Silk Mulls, Silk Ginghams, Novelty Ginghams, Dotted Swisses, Mercerized and Plain Chambrays, Dimity Cords, Madras, Fancy Lawns, Linen Batistes and others; Plain Color, Stripes and Dots, tucked and stitched, or inset with lace or catstitchings—all colors, and white with black—sizes 32 to 44.
Prettiest Styles, Best Shapes, Greatest Values in New York.

Corsets in American Sale.
Not so many years ago, except a corset was "imported," it was hardly considered worth the wearing.....Now, American Corsets are so perfectly made, and please so well that fully 300 kinds are made here for America's fair to choose from.....Of these, we show right here in stock nine-tenths of the total, being those fabrics and styles that have gained a reputation for some particularly good point or general all-round excellence.....They comprise in part:—

P. N.,	59 kinds	Dr. Warner's,	27 kinds	R. & G.,	35 kinds
C. B.,	29 kinds	Thompson's,	25 kinds	W. B.,	60 kinds
H. & S.,	4 kinds	J. B.,	4 kinds	Nemo,	8 kinds
	Sonnette.	8 styles	Royal Worcester, 5 styles.		

AS AMERICAN SALE OFFERINGS, WE SUBMIT:—
Batiste Corsets—fancy shades—straight front; also Summer Net Corsets—value 1.00..... .49
Light weight Coutille and Summer Net Corsets—straight front, French shape and other styles—value 1.00 and 1.25..... .69
Sateen Corsets for stout figures—an American make noted for size reducing effect—sizes 24 to 36—elsewhere 1.50 and 1.75..... .98
High class Brocade Silk Cloth Corsets—fancy black and light shades—straight fronts—lace and ribbon finish—value 3.00 to 6.00..... 1.39
Batiste and light weight Coutilie straight front—low bust—long over abdomen—value 1.75..... .95
Extra fine Batiste Corsets—low bust—long over abdomen—desirable for either stout or slender figures—were 2.50 ..... 1.75

YOUTHS' LONG TROUSERS—Special Sale
28 to 33 inch waist and inseam—
the kind hitherto selling at 2.50 to 3.50..... 1.98
An opportunity for the Summer Youth to choose from a special lot of Fancy Worsteds, Cheviots, Cassimeres, Wool Crashes and Striped Flannels—as near perfect in cut, make and fit as it is possible to buy ready-made trousers—have also the latest extra touches, such as belt straps and turnup b

"All the News That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; fresh north winds.

VOL. LI...NO. 16,384. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 11, 1902.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere. TWO CENTS.

QUEBEC'S PREMIER ON GAYNOR-GREENE CASE

Ridicules Charges Made Against Him and Minister of Justice.

Declares United States Authorities Were Badly Advised in Saying Justice Could Not Be Had in Quebec.

Special to The New York Times.

QUEBEC, July 10.—There was much discussion at the Court House and in the legal offices to-day over the last developments of the Gaynor-Greene case before the Quebec courts, the balance of opinion being in opposition to the pretensions of the United States authorities, and the report thereto by Marion Erwin.

The charge that the counsel for the prisoners have had an immense advantage because of their relationship to various high officials in the province and the Dominion is a serious one, and of a piece with the statements that have been made from time to time that it would be impossible to obtain justice in Quebec.

C. A. Pentland, K. C., of the firm of Caron, Pentland, Stuart & Brodie, which is retained by the United States authorities, was the essence of discretion. He was asked if he had any comments to make in regard to the action of the authorities, and in reply he said: "We make no comments to newspapers; we reserve our opinion for our clients and we are not looking for advertising."

This probably very fairly represents the opinion of the lawyers who are representing the United States. They are content simply to await developments.

The counsel for the prisoners, Gaynor and Greene, is Mr. Taschereau of the firm of Fitzpatrick, Parent, Taschereau, Roy, and Cannon, the firm which has come under the denunciation of Marion Erwin, and a member of which, Mr. Fitzpatrick, is Minister of Justice.

The Hon. S. N. Parent, the Premier of the Province of Quebec, said in relation to the insinuations made against him and his partners:

"I was much amused at the latest move of the United States authorities. As for the charges against the Minister of Justice and myself, they are simply ridiculous. We are both in public life and have no time for cases, but the fact that Mr. Taschereau is in partnership with us should not prevent him from making a living by his profession, and at any rate, granted that we have followed the case with some interest, what effect can that have? We are lawyers, not Judges, and so long as the case is in the courts any interference by us would be an impossibility."

"Speaking of the case itself, however, the United States authorities were badly advised when they openly stated that they could not get justice in proceeding against the prisoners in Quebec. By these means they aroused a bitter public opinion against themselves and the sensational way in which the case began by the kidnapping of the prisoners did not strengthen their case.

"Judge Andrews granted writs of habeas corpus and the men were brought back to Quebec. The first judgment given was in favor of the United States authorities by the same Judge who granted the writs. What more could they ask? That in itself is an answer to the charge that justice cannot be secured here. The later developments of the case when the second writs were served on Mr. Vallee simply showed that the counsel for the defense were a little more alert than their opponents, and fully as well equipped so far as a knowledge of the law was concerned. Even the prosecuting attorneys have failed to present credentials from the United States Government."

As for the statement by The Associated Press that the case is to go immediately before the British Embassy, the Premier expressed doubt. The matter is still in the hands of Judge Caron and the authorities would probably not interfere until some judgment was given. So far the question has been simply one of jurisdiction.

Now just as the merits are to be discussed, an appeal is said to be made to the embassy in regard to the prisoners who are supposed to be fighting extradition. It was stated in the press only a week ago that they were willing to go back to the United States and stand trial in any city except Savannah, and, indeed, they would go to Savannah, if assured that a certain Judge would not try their case.

Mr. Taschereau was seen and simply laughed when the subject of The Associated Press dispatch was mentioned.

"It is nothing more or less than another bluff," said he. "I do not believe that any representations whatever have been made by the Washington Government to the British Embassy."

He pointed out that Mr. Erwin's complaint was dated July 7, and calculating that it would take two days to reach Washington, how would it be possible for any one to speculate on the action of either the State Department or the British Embassy at Washington? Besides, it would be very unusual in matters of diplomacy that either would publish the details of their business before any official cognizance was taken of it, he declared.

Mr. Chauveau said that undoubtedly he had made a mistake in being the son of an Extradition Commissioner, but now that such was the case he trusted that the United States Government would overlook it and permit him to practice his profession as an advocate.

All the records in the case filed before Judge Lafontaine are now in Quebec, and the complaint reads plainly "conspiracy to defraud," which it is said is not covered by the extradition treaty.

The case will come up to-morrow morning. Mr. McMaster for the United States will move to quash the latest writs of habeas corpus. Instead of an adjournment it is considered likely that the discussion of the merits of the case will proceed immediately, unless there is some further understanding between the lawyers.

Gaynor and Greene Case Papers.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The papers in the case of Gaynor and Greene, in which the Department of Justice seeks the aid of the State Department to secure the extradition of the men named, have reached the State Department. They have been referred to a reviewing authority, and when Secretary Hay is in possession of all the essential points in the application he will proceed to consider the case. It is not certain when the application will be presented.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Stocks Irregular. Financial Markets.—Pages 10 and 11.
Wheat, No. 2 red, 81⅞c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 36c; corn, 69¼c; iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $22.50; butter, Western creamery, 21¾@21¾c.—Page 11.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 6.
Business Troubles.—Page 12.
Court Calendars.—Page 14.
Legal Notes.—Page 14.
Losses by Fire.—Page 6.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 6.
New Corporations.—Page 11.
Railroads.—Page 2.
Real Estate.—Page 12.
Society.—Page 7.
United Service.—Page 6.
Weather Report.—Page 6.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 6.

Sunday Excursion to Mauch Chunk.
The Switzerland of America; July 13th, via New Jersey Central. Tickets, $1.50. Special train from ft. Liberty St. 8:30 A. M. Switchback 50c. extra.—Adv.

Ideal vacation trips via Hudson River Day Line Strs. Music. New landing W. 129th St. 9:15 A. M.—Adv.

TRACY FORCES A MAN TO BUY HIM A REVOLVER.

The Outlaw Visits a House Near Kent, Washington, and Threatens to Exterminate the Family.

KENT, Washington, July 10.—Harry Tracy, the Oregon convict, was at the home of E. M. Johnson, two miles southeast of this place, Wednesday night. When he left the house he was armed with a new revolver and his Winchester and had a plentiful supply of both ammunition and provisions.

Tracy sent Johnson to Tacoma to purchase the revolver and ammunition. Not only did Tracy force Johnson to buy the revolver, but he made him borrow the necessary money in Kent. Johnson went to Tacoma and purchased the weapon without sounding any kind of a warning to the authorities. He was badly frightened.

Tracy arrived at the home of Johnson at 6 o'clock Wednesday morning, and at the point of a revolver forced Johnson to cook him a breakfast. After fiolshing the meal he told Johnson to go to Tacoma and purchase two 45-calibre Colt's revolvers and 100 rounds of cartridges, with the threat that if he gave information to the authorities of that place, he would murder the entire family.

Johnson left Kent on the 7 o'clock train, returning at 4 o'clock. While he was absent from Kent Tracy remained in the vicinity of the home and appeared to be uneasy, as if expecting a visit from the officers. Several times he went to the top of a small hill in the rear of the Johnson home and viewed the surrounding country.

Upon the return of Johnson from Tacoma Tracy ordered Mrs. Johnson to cook him enough provisions to last a week. She boiled two dozen eggs, fried bacon and gave him a large supply of sugar and flour.

SEATTLE, Washington, July 10.—With the break of day this morning, a determined effort to pick up the trail of the fugitive Tracy was made by men and hounds, but again he had mysteriously covered up his tracks, and the numerous posses were completely baffled. Guards were posted in a very thorough manner around Lake Union, where Tracy was last seen.

BOSTON, July 9.—It is reported that Harry Tracy, the escaped convict who is leading the State of Washington officers such a chase, was, eight or ten years ago, seen about the Castle Street district of this city when that district was one of the toughest sections of Boston. It is reported also he had been a convict in the prisons of this State.

EXECUTOR'S FEE, $161,625.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 10.—While under examination in the Probate Court here to-day in relation to the Henry Bradley Plant estate, ex-Judge Lynde Harrison, one of the executors of the late millionaire's will, admitted that he had received as fees for his services as executor $161,625. The other two executors, Messrs. Tiffey and Erwin of New York, Judge Harrison said, received a like amount each. Judge Harrison said the fees were based upon the New York valuation of the estate, $26,000,000.

The hearing to-day was part of preliminary proceedings being taken by Judge Burpee of Waterbury, counsel for collateral heirs named Hoadley, of the same place. He claims that the estate should be administered in Connecticut instead of in New York, and he is preparing to make a contest for the removal of the jurisdiction from New York back to this State.

NEW SOLDIERS' ORGANIZATION.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—An "Old Soldiers'" organization has been started here, and it is planned to extend it all over the country and to take into it all citizens who ever have fought for the United States. Speaking this afternoon for the new organization, "Private" Dalzell said:

"This organization is intended to embrace soldiers of all wars and their sons in a National political organization. It will not interfere with party politics, religion, or any other obligations of its members. It will not antagonize the Grand Army of the Republic or the Union Veterans' Union or any other patriotic organization now in existence, because the members of this new organization belong to the others.

"The intention of the promoters of the new combination, if it may so be called, is to have organizations by States, Congressional districts, counties, and precincts, the same as the political parties have organizations to-day. It is the purpose of the organization to control nominations and elections of men who are favorable to the soldier, and if need be, to defeat, without regard to party, any man in the country for office who has demonstrated hostility or indifference to the interests of the old soldier of any and every war.

"So broad is this new order that President Roosevelt, himself an honorably discharged soldier of the United States Army, may, and likely will, become a member, as will also, if the desire, Gen. Breckinridge and 'Fighting Joe' Wheeler, although they were fighters against the Union in the civil war. The single requirement for eligibility is an honorable discharge from the military or naval service of the Government. Sons of eligible members will also be admitted to the order. The Grand Army of the Republic is prohibited by its constitution and by-laws from interfering in any way in the nomination or appointment or election of any person to civil office."

SENATORS' TRIP TO HAWAII.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—Toward the close of the recent session of Congress a resolution passed the Senate authorizing the appointment of a sub-committee of the Committee on Pacific Islands to visit Hawaii between now and next December and report on the commercial conditions of the island. Senator Mitchell of Oregon introduced the resolution at the reqnest of Senator Burton of Kansas, and it now develops that Mr. Burton is the only Senator who really wants to go. Senator Frye, President pro tem. of the Senate, after the passage of the resolution, appointed Messrs. Mitchell of Oregon, Foster of Washington, Burton of Kansas, Cockrell of Missouri, and Blackburn of Kentucky as members of the Hawaiian junket. Now Senator Cockrell refuses to make the trip, Senator Foster wants to stay at home, Senator Mitchell has almost refused to go, saying that he had no idea that the resolution would pass the Senate, and Senator Blackburn is indifferent.

Senor Burton says he will go whether any one else does or not. The expenses of the trip will be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate.

TROUBLE WITH SERVANTS.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 10.—Residente at Newport are this Summer having more than the usual amount of trouble with their servants. Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs had one appear at the house during a small dinner in a much intoxicated condition who created a disturbance, which ended in the police patrol being summoned and the servant, a woman, being sent to the station house.

A few days ago the entire force of house servants employed by Mrs. E. J. Berwind left in a body, and a new force was secured. This week the new force left. Mrs. Pembroke Jones within a day or two has gotten rid of her servants, and to-day Mrs. G. D. Widener, who occupies the Cutting cottage, Weebush, had a similar experience, practically all of the servants going on a strike and leaving to-night for New York. New ones have been secured in each instance.

Cool Dining Cars, Excellent Service.
and, above all, an attractive menu, is the standard of the Dining Car Service on Baltimore & Ohio Royal Blue trains between New York and Washington.—Adv.

Just 20 Hours from New York.
Business men appreciate the rapid schedule of the Pennsylvania Special to Chicago.—Adv.

DATE OF REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION SET

In Saratoga on Sept. 22, Senator Platt Announced.

Conference of Gov. Odell with Leaders at Manhattan Beach To-morrow and Sunday—Gossip About Candidates.

The Republican State Convention is to be held in Saratoga, commencing Sept. 22. Senator Platt announced that last evening in the Oriental Hotel, Manhattan Beach. The State Committee will meet about the middle of August and issue the call.

The Senator's attention was called to reports in circulation that the nominee for Lieutenant Governor might be William C. Warren of Buffalo or ex-Mayor Charles A. Schieren of Brooklyn. Mr. Platt said that neither was seeking or cared for the place.

Col. George W. Dunn, Chairman of the State Committee, has returned from Mount Clemens, Mich., greatly improved in health. He was expected at the Oriental last night, but he did not arrive.

Gov. Odell having engaged rooms in the Oriental for to-morrow and Sunday, a conference there is to be attended by Senator Platt, Gov. Odell, Chairman Dunn, and other leaders, at which the State programme will be mapped out. The general impression is that Gov. Odell will dictate the names of his running mates. With reference to that one man remarked: "I know of no one better qualified to select men and localities by which to strengthen the ticket."

Politicians, who are regarded as shrewd, place little faith in the rumors that a New York man or a Hebrew is to be chosen for second place on the ticket. The boom for Senator Frank W. Higgins of Olean seems to be fading away, and the impression is gaining ground that Timothy L. Woodruff may be named again. To a gentleman in the Fifth Avenue Hotel who professed a willingness to wager money that Mr. Woodruff would be renominated, Col. Dunn said: "You may win your bet."

Col. Dunn is very confident of Republican success in the next campaign, and he predicts a very large majority.

It was known that John T. McDonough, Secretary of State, had ambitions for a place on the bench of the Court of Appeals, but the appointment of Henry Bender as Fiscal Supervisor under the new Charities act is believed to have taken from Albany County the right to claim a place on the ticket. When this appointment was made it was contended that if Mr. McDonough was not nominated for the Judgeship he would be named again for his present position, but that opinion prevails no longer, and the notion seems to be that a new man will be selected.

It is conceded generally that Controller Miller and State Engineer Bond will be renominated. Tracy Becker of Erie is being urged for Attorney General and Judge Werner of Rochester seems to have the call for Judge of the Court of Appeals.

It was learned late last night that Chairman Dunn went to Albany yesterday to see Gov. Odell about the coming conference. Before leaving the city Col. Dunn had a long talk with Senator Platt at 49 Broadway.

FLOOD IN DES MOINES, IOWA.

Several Hundred Houses Are Under Water—Boats Used to Carry People to Safety.

Special to The New York Times.

DES MOINES, Ia., July 10.—More than 5,000 people in Des Moines are homeless on account of the floods that have swept over the lower part of the city to-day. The property loss is variously estimated at from $200,000 to $300,000. Several hundred houses are partially under water, and a few have been carried off their foundations.

The worst of the flood began at 3 o'clock this morning, when the levees and dikes south of the city began to give way. The police warned families of the approaching danger. Most of them made their escape, but a few were obstinate and actually laughed at the officers sent to warn them. It was necessary to place some under arrest and carry them away in boats to save them from drowning.

Since last night the river has risen over two feet. It was then a little less than nineteen feet above the low water mark, and to-day is registered more than twenty-one. This afternoon it subsided slightly. This is the highest that the river has been since 1851. It is not probable that it will go any higher as the weather to-day was favorable and there were no reports of rain further up the river.

This morning the new Clifton Heights addition, which lies along the Des Moines River, and just south of the Raccoon River, was protected by a high dike and was thought to be safe. It was inhabited by well-to-do people. A small break in the dike drove all of them from their homes, and the water continued to rise all day, until many of the houses newly built were standing in two feet of water.

By noon all of the city south of the tracks was more or less under water. The streets were from two to six feet deep with water, and rowboats passed up and down removing people and furniture from their houses.

IRON WORKERS' PAY ADVANCED.

Wages of 50,000 Men to be Increased To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 10.—The wages of fully 50,000 iron workers in the rolling mills of the country will be advanced to-morrow. Under the sliding scale of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, the wages are based on the selling price of bar iron during the preceding two months. Bar iron has been selling at prices ranging from $1.50 to $1.80 a 100 pounds for several months, and the wages of the men are based on the advanced selling price.

The examination of sale sheets was made to-day at Youngstown, Ohio, by committees representing the Amalgamated Association and the employes, and the new scale will be made up and put in effect at once.

The Mountain Special
for points in the beautiful Lehigh and Wyoming Valleys, the Blue and Nescopec region of Alleghany Mountains, leaves New York Saturdays, 23d St., 2:10, Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. 2:20 P. M. via the Lehigh Valley Railroad.—Adv.

BLOCK ISLAND. New Saturday Service via L. I. R. R. See Montauk Steamboat Adv.—Adv.

PARIS'S FINANCIAL STRAITS.

French Parliament Passes a Law Permitting the City to Tax the Capital Value of Real Estate.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 11.—Parliament has just passed a law, says the Paris correspondent of The Times, to extricate the capital from its financial deficit of 4,500,000f.

This deficit, says the correspondent, was due to imprudent tampering with old taxes. The Municipality, in its perplexity, thought of taxing insurance policies, and even oranges. It persisted in taxing gardens, clubs, carriages, furniture sales, and the rentals of shops and factories.

A tax on the capital value of houses and lands has now been sanctioned. It is expected to produce an income of 11,000,000f., which will permit the repeal of the garden and shop taxes.

YACHT AND STEAMBOAT RACE.

Commodore Benedict's Oneida Wins from the General Putnam in a Friendly Test of Speed.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., July 10.—A test of speed between Commodore E. C. Benedict's yacht Oneida and the new steamboat General Putnam, running between New York and Greenwich, was witnessed this morning on the Sound between Greenwich and Hell Gate, the Oneida winning by less than a mile.

Passengers on the General Putnam were surprised at 7:30 this morning, as the boat was off the Indian Harbor Yacht Clubhouse, to see the Oneida steam out so early and take a position alongside. Commodore Benedict was on deck with a party of friends. The Oneida's engines had been overhauled recently, and it was evidently the intention of her owner to see if her speed had increased from the twelve-knot gait. Among those on board the General Putnam was Andrew Foster Higgins of the New York Chamber of Commerce.

The General Putnam has a test speed of seventeen miles an hour. Both boats went at full speed in a race which was not ended until Sands Point was reached. The Putnam was then about three-quarters of a mile behind.

HIS SALARY CUT FROM $10,000 A YEAR TO $780.

Court's Blow to a Company's General Manager—Two Other Directors Cut from $5,000 a Year to $2,000.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., July 10.—A reduction in salary from $10,000 a year to $15 a week was what, through an order of Vice Chancellor Reed, happened to-day to John Thomas, Director and General Manager of the Thomas & Davis Company of Newark, Del. Alois Podrasnick and Frank H. Remain, the other Directors, had their salaries as Directors cut from $5,000 a year to $2,000.

The Delaware Wall Paper Company was purchased by Thomas Davis & Co. on July 27, 1899. The men mentioned above had themselves elected Directors, and immediately afterward voted themselves $5,000 a year as Directors, while to Thomas an extra $5,000 was given as General Manager. Alfred Davis and wife decided that $20,000 a year salary for three men was too much to pay for a concern capitalized at $100,000, and they sued for an accounting. The Thomas & Davis Company, being a New Jersey corporation, the case was brought in chancery here.

In his order compelling Podrasnick and Remain to turn back into the treasury of the company all moneys in excess of $2,000 a year, Vice Chancellor Reed says this is as much as they earned, while in the case of Thomas the Vice Chancellor declares that as Thomas was receiving only $15 a week when he, as a Director, helped vote himself $10,000 a year and there was no evidence to show he did any more work than when he was receiving the $15 a week, he must turn back all moneys of the $10,000 a year received in excess of $15 a week since July 27, 1899.

$1,000,000 PACKING HOUSE.

Will Be Erected at Louisville and Make Dressing Spring Lambs a Feature.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 10.—Plans have been drawn and the capital provided for the erection in Louisville of a million-dollar packing house plant which will make a feature of dressing Spring lambs for the Eastern market and will also dress hogs and cattle. The plant will occupy three acres adjoining the Central Stock Yards, and the interests promoting it are almost identical with the ownership of the stock yards.

Prominent among those who are interested are Messrs. Ira F. and Walter Brainerd of Pittsburg, Frank B. Brainerd, President of the New York Produce Exchange; F. E. Humphrey, Chicago, representative of John P. Squires & Co. of Boston. Rush C. Watkins, Vice President of the Central Stock Yards Company, says:

"It will be possible, after the plant is built, for Chicago packers to buy their lambs here and ship them directly East dressed, thus saving from $75 to $100 a car and from two to three days' time. Kentucky and Tennessee furnish the first lambs of the season, and the two States supply the fashionable Eastern market until the Western lambs come in."

DEATH OF A GIANT.

Lewis Wilkins of Omaha Was 8 Feet 2 Inches Tall.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 10.—One of the giants of the earth died to-day at the Presbyterian Hospital when Lewis Wilkins expired after several months' affliction with a tumor on the brain. Wilkins was thirty years old and eight feet two inches in height. When in good health he weighed 365 pounds. A casket nine feet long and twice as wide as the ordinary coffin is being constructed for the body of the dead giant.

Wilkins's great height subjected him to many discomforts. When he came to this city from Omaha to be treated at the hospital a police ambulance awaited him at the Polk Street station. The man was so tall that he could not lie on the regular stretcher, but was forced to sit on the floor of the vehicle and draw his legs up beneath him. The two attending policemen were forced to ride on the seat in front and the rear step of the ambulance, there being no room inside.

A special bed had to be constructed for him at the hospital. A ring that Wilkins had worn on a finger of his left hand is so large that a silver half dollar can be easily passed through it.

California in Four Days
from New York. Best of everything en route. The "Overland Limited," via Chicago and North-Western, Union Pacific and Southern Pacific Rys. Offices 461, 257 and 349 Broadway.—Adv.

125 MINERS MAY HAVE BEEN KILLED

Terrific Explosion in a Pit at Johnstown, Penn.

PARTY OF RESCUERS DEAD

Afterdamp Hinders Attempts to Enter the Mine—Awful Stories of Survivors.

JOHNSTOWN, Penn., July 10.—Johnstown has again been visited by an appalling disaster, only less frightful than the awful calamity of May 31, 1889, in cost of life. A mine explosion took place in the Cambria Steel Company rolling mill mine, under Westmont Hill, at 12:20 o'clock to-day. How many are dead it may take several days to fully determine. The total may reach 125 or more men.

At 10 o'clock to-night after damp prevents rescue parties from making rapid headway, and the probabilities are that the entombed miners will not be reached before morning.

At midnight President Powell Stackhouse was seen at the mouth of the mine, and gave out the following statement:

"The disaster is an awful one, and came on us entirely unexpected. The mine had been inspected only three days ago, and was pronounced in satisfactory condition. In the thirty years that the mine has been in operation no serious accident has occurred. The cause is yet indefinite, but I believe it was caused by gas escaping from the fifth heading, which was closed and was not being worked because it contained gas, into the sixth heading.

"The number of casualties is now placed at 125. No list of the names of the dead miners can be given, for the majority of them were foreigners and were known only by check and not by name. The only way their names will ever be known, if the bodies are not recovered in time for identification, will be by their families sending their names to us."

It was nearly an hour after the explosion before any general knowledge of what happened got abroad. Men who escaped from the mine told the terrible news, and soon it spread like wildfire all over the city. In scores of homes there were the most pathetic scenes. Mothers, wives, daughters, sons, and relatives were frantic with grief. Hundreds rushed to the point, and with sobbing hearts awaited news that did not come from the ill-fated mine.

There are two openings to the mine in which the explosion occurred. One is at Westmont near the stone bridge of the the Pennsylvania Railroad, just below Johnstown depot, the other at Mill Creek, four miles away. At the Westmont opening the Cambria Iron Company police, with several assistants, stand guard, permitting no one to enter the mine from which noxious gases are coming. It was nearly 4 o'clock when all hope of sensing rescue parties from the Westmont opening was abandoned. Two men who had escaped from the mine—Richard Bennett and John Myers—went back two miles to see what assistance could be rendered, but the frightful damp drove them back, and they fell prostrate when they finally, after a desperate effort, reached the outside.

Two doctors gave the men assistance, and after working with them half an hour restored them. Their story of the situation in the mine made it clear that the rescue work could not proceed from the Westmont opening, and then hasty preparations were made to make an attempt at the Mill Creek entrance.

Soon after the news of the explosion reached the Cambria officials Mining Engineer Marshall G. Moore and one of his assistants, A. G. Prosser, made an attempt to enter the mine. They were followed by Mine Superintendent George T. Robinson, but the deadly gases stopped their progress and they were compelled to return to the surface.

RESCUE PARTY PERISHES.

Mine Foreman Harry Rodgers, his assistant, William Blanch, and Fire Bosses John Whitney, John Retallick, and John Thomas made an attempt to rescue the entombed men. They were overcome by the gases, and it is feared they perished in their heroic effort. Griffith Powell and Thomas Foster, two other fire bosses, carried Mr. Whitney 200 yards in the hope of saving his life, when they were compelled to drop their burden and save themselves. Mr. Whitney was unconscious while being carried by his friends.

The fifteen-year-old son of Harry Rodgere, when he heard that his father had been overcome with after-damp, started to help rescue him if possible. He had no sooner entered the drift than the deadly gas almost overcame the lad, and he had to be carried back. His tongue protruded its whole length from his mouth, and men had to force his jaws apart with a stick to prevent lockjaw. Young Rodgers, who is employed in the mine, was among those who escaped through the Mill Creek shaft.

Two miners who came out of the mine at the Mill Creek opening estimate about 300 of the 600 men at work in the Cambria drift got out at that opening. They think the other 300 still there and probably dead.

William Stibich spent several hours at the Mill Creek opening. He said that he believed as many as 450 men were still in the mine. In his opinion, based on all he could learn, not more than 150 men had come out.

Several miners who have reached the surface were working near the scene of the explosion, and say that they saw the bodies of at least fifty men. The men who came out were foreigners and were in such an excited condition that it was impossible to get a connected story from them.

Many of the minere escaped at Mill Creek, a shaft reaching the mine near the power house at that point. About a score of American miners who were at work in the affected district noticed the presence of the fire damp in their apartment soon after the explosion occurred and started at once for the main entrance. They were almost overcome by the deadly gas, but finally escaped.

The mining officials of the Cambria Company stated the explosion was one of fire damp. One of the men who got out safely said it is not known how the explosion occurred, and that it will probably never be known, as he believed none of the men at work in the Klondike district can be saved. He also said that only a few days ago the officials issued an order to the employes in the mine not to play with the gas, and that the very next day a young Hungarian was seen pushing his naked lamp along the roof of the mine in search of it.

The catastrophe occurred in the section of the mine known among the miners as "Klondike." The name of the section on the company's books is the "Sixth West of the South Main Heading." It is about a mile and a half from the main entrance of the Rolling Mill Mine.

The few survivors who have escaped from the depths of the mine describe conditions there as frightful. Outside of the "Klondike" the mines are safe and uninjured. Within the fatal limits of the mine the havoc wrought by the explosion is such as beggare description. Solid walls of masonry three feet through were torn down as though barriers of paper. The roofs of the mine were demolished and not a door remains standing. In the face of these difficulties even the most heroic efforts toward rescue may well seem hopeless.

Miners who left the mine by way of the Mill Creek entrance brought horrible stories of crawling over the dead bodies of their comrades.

Two young men who were at work in the "Klondike" when the explosion occurred escaped by way of the airshaft heading up through the Kornville Hill from the mine. A fan house, now out of use, stands at the top of this airshart. By this way the young men, sick and dizzy from the nauseous after damp or black damp, reached safety. They told how they had walked across dead bodies—how many they did not know—to pure air and light.

The Cambria Steel officials were notified at once of the explosion. It caused consternation in the offices among those who heard the awful news.

Tom Foster, an assistant foreman in the Klondike Mine, was among the first to emerge from the Mill Creek shaft. Shortly after Powell Griffith, a fire boss, came up. Foster was in his office when the explosion occurred. His first thought was for the safety of the men under his charge. With the help of Foreman Roberts, an effort was made to replace a few of the shattered doors. All the while the fire damp was closing around them. They did not falter for an instant but straight into the midst of danger they went. The thought "save the men" was paramount.

Through galleries into headings, warning and helping, the two men went. Roberts fell, but Foster stsggered on, whither he hardly knew. In the midst of the danger he met Powell Griffith, a fire boss. He had faced what seemed certain death in an effort to save his men.

Forward they went, dragging a comrade into a possible place of safety here, giving a word of warning there, until human endurance could stand the strain no longer. Exhausted they staggered into a heading where the fire damp had not entered. There they rested for a moment and then plunged forward—where they did not care—until finally they wandered into a water level and through it reached a place of safety.

STORIES OF SURVIVORS.

Said Tom Foster:

"How I escaped I do not know. It seems like a terrible nightmare. Hundreds of times I gave up hope, but from sheer instinct I stumbled forward until finally I reached a place of safety."

John Whitney, who was beyond the dip where the explosion took place, said:

"I was at the heading one-half mile from the explosion. Several dozen were overcome by the damp or gas, and I had all I could do to escape. It was terrible. After the explosion we went back to rescue the less fortunate and nearly lost our own lives. We got one man and saved his life. I did not see my father, who was struggling to get out. I don't think many outside of the drivers escaped."

William Malcolm was in the upper part of the mine when the explosion came.

"The first I knew of the trouble was when men came running from what is known as the dip or lower section. They came running without hats, coats, and some without clothes, and in a terrible state of excitement. As near as I can remember not more than three men came that way and they escaped, leaving more than 200 in the dip."

Richard Bennett and John Meyers were in the mine where the explosion took place, but managed to escape. About 2 o'clock they consided to go back into the mine, and brought back a report as to the situation. They went two miles inside, and on the way saw the dead body of Eddie Yamanski at the first side track, about a mile from the explosion point.

"The damp was fearful," said Mr. Bennett. "We had to turn back. We could go no further."

John Hewlett of 313 Market Street, at the time of the accident was at Second Right, Room 16, two miles back in the mines. The explosion, he said, occurred about 400 yards from where he was working. "There were six of us together," he said, "and as soon as we heard the explosion we pulled up stakes and got out as quick as possible.

"Richard Bennett was one of the men with me. After Bennett got out he went back again. After the explosion we could not see our hands before us until we reached the main beading. It appeared to be a smoky, sticky substance, whether gas or damp, I could not tell. It was terrible whatever it was."

John Martin of 117 Penn Avenue, George Wallace of 118 Quarles Street, Patrick Muldoon of Penn Avenue, and Joseph Cohegchaski of Chestnut Street, came out of the Mill Creek opening some time after the explosion.

"We were all working at what is called Goody'e, three miles back," said Martin. "We were beyond the point of the explosion about half a mile. At least 150 men were back behind us. Thomas Wallace and his four 'buddies' were all that we saw who escaped from the point near the explosion. We did not hear the explosion, but felt the shock and left at once."

At 11:20 the first four victims were brought to the surface from the Klondike section. They were William Robertson, who was unconscious when found; John Retallic, alive and in pretty good condition, and two unknown Slavs, both alive, but unconscious.

Dr. John B. Lowman of this city, who came up with the men, said he passed twenty-five dead bodies, some of them in sitting postures.

The armory of Company H, Fifth Regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania, will be turned into a charnel house. After a conference to-night it was announced that the dead miners would be brought to the armory to-morrow. Planks have been laid on chairs in the armory and the removal of bodies will begin at an early hour in the morning.

The ambulances of all the undertakers in the city are at Mill Creek in readiness to begin the transfer of bodies.

The Cambria Steel Rolling Mill Mine has been open for fifty years, and is producing 3,000 tons a day. It is the property of the Cambria Steel Company, general offices in the Arcade Building, Philadelphia.

The great Johnstown flood, which began on May 31, 1889, was numbered among the great disasters of the last century. The manner in which the towns of the Conemaugh Valley, in Western Pennsylvania, were overwhelmed by an irresistible torrent of water makes the calamity stand foremost of its kind in horror and destructiveness.

Though the amount of property swept away amounted in value to more than $10,000,000, this was the most trivial element of loss. What made the flood so exceptional was the fact that it destroyed half as many lives as were lost in the battle of Gettysburg, one of the bloodiest of the civil war, and transformed a rich and productive valley for more than twenty miles into a vast charnel house.

Johnstown is situated on the Pennsylvania Railroad, thirty-nine miles west-southwest of Altoona and seventy-eight miles east-by-south of Pittsburg. Before the flood it was a city of 28,000 inhabitants. As the seat of the Cambria Iron Works, one of the largest in the United States, it was the most important member of the chain of boroughs annihilated, and as such gave the name by which the disaster was known.

The Conemaugh Valley was long famoue for its scenery. Lying on the lower western slope of the Allegheny Mountains, the valley, inclosed between lofty hills, resembles in a general way an open curve hook running from South Fork, where the inundation first made itself felt) in a southeasterly direction to Johnstown, and thence eixteen miles northwest to New Florence, where the more terrible effects of the flood ended, though the devastation did not cease at this point.

The most dramatic incident of the Johnstown calamity wae provided by Engineer Park, who had been working on a sluiceway and who comprehended the extent of the approaching disaster, mounted a fleet horse and rode through the valley, warning all to fly to the hills. So faithfully did he perform his duty that he himself was caught in the ruehing waters and drowned.

Cranberry Lake and Back, $1.
Excursion every Sunday to the Lackawanna Railroad's new picnic resort. Special train leaves New York 8:45 A. M.; returning leaves the lake at 6:30 P. M. Delightful ride through Summit, Morristown, and all the Oranges.—Adv.

Improved service via Rutland Railroad. Four trains daily to Vermont, three to Montreal, "Across the Islands of Lake Champlain."
Descriptive pamphlet, four cents, 359 Broadway, New York.—Adv.

Coolest Restaurant in Town.
Healy's, Columbus Av. and 66th St. Finest a la carte service. Choice Wines. Music.—Adv.

Burnett's Cocaine promotes the growth of the Hair, and renders it dark and glossy.—Adv.

NEWPORT EXCURSION, Sunday, July 13th, via Long Island R. R. and Steamer from Greenport. See Excursion Column.—Adv.

Antediluvian Rye.
The aristocratic whiskey. Appreciated wherever quality is considered. Luyties Brothers, N. Y.—Adv.

NO TROOPS FOR COAL STRIKE

Pennsylvania's Governor Does Not Think Their Presence Necessary.

He Denies Request from the Sheriff of Carbon County, Asking that Aid Be Sent.

HARRISBURG, Penn., July 10.—In reply to a request from Sheriff Gombert of Carbon County, asking that troops be sent to Lansford and Summit Hill to preserve order, Gov. Stone this afternoon sent the following telegram:

Harrisburg, Penn., July 10, 1902.
J. H. Gombert, Sheriff, Mauch Chunk, Penn.:

Your telegram of to-day, stating that strikers are gathering in large mobs at Lansford and Summit Hill, in Carbon County, and citizens are attacked and beaten and in danger of their lives, and that you find that you are unable to preserve order and protect the citizens and therefore must call on me for troops, received. The law under which the National Guard is called out does not justify action under the circumstances and conditions which you recite. The National Guard are not police officers.

Those conditions are entirely within your own province, and with the aid at your hand you ought to overcome the difficulty without the use of State troops. If there is a condition of riot, mob, or insurrection where the civil authorities are unable to suppress, the Governor will not hesitate to send troops, but under no circumstances will he do so unles the civil authority is exhausted after reasonable effort on the part of the Sheriff, and the protection of life and property demands it. WILLIAM A. STONE.

George M. Davis, T. M. Whildin, and John E. Lauer of Lansford, representing a committee of Carbon County citizens, called upon the Governor this afternoon and explained the situation at Lansford and Summit Hill. The visitors said that the burgesses of these boroughs and the Sheriff had exhausted their powers in trying to preserve order, and that mob rule prevailed in both towns.

The visitors also stated that the trouble was daily becoming worse, and that it was a question of only a short time when it would be necessary to send troops into the county to preserve order and protect property.

The Governor promised to keep in touch with the situation, and explained that if he realized that the presence of troops was necessary he would not hesitate to order out the militia.

TAMAQUA, Penn., July 10.—The striking miners in the Panther Creek Valley are becoming restless and unruly, and the citizens of Lansford, Summit Hill, and Tamaqua are preparing to organize vigilance committees to uphold law and order.

Newton Wildey, an aged man, was being maltreated by strikers last night, when the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company sent a squad of Deputies to rescue Wildey from the men. The officers, however, were unable to locate them. Wildey was finally released and returned home to-day in an exhausted condition. The Sheriffs of Carbon and Schuylkill Counties have been asked for protection.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., July 10.—President Mitchell of the Miners' Union is making active preparations for his trip to Indianapolis, where a special National convention of the union will be opened next Thursday. According to the present arrangements, the miners' chief will leave here on Saturday, arriving in Chicago the following day. On Monday he will deliver an address at the annual convention of the International Longshoremen's Union in that city, and will go to Indianapolis Tuesday.

The National convention will last three or four days. All the delegates from the hard-coal field have been elected, and most of them will favor drawing

DEVERY AS "SPELLBINDER"

Ex-Chief May Take the Stump in the Ninth District.

Yearns for Harmony on His Own Terms —Refers to Nixon as an "Imported Lobster from Elizabeth."

Ex-Deputy Commissioner of Police William S. Devery may the coming Fall be seen in a new rôle. He will take the stump in the Ninth District, according to rumor prevalent yesterday, and last night he did not deny it.

"Will I take the stump?" he said in answer to a question. "Well, I haven't given the matter much thought. But when I do I'll invite Goodwin, Smith, and his crowd over to hear me, and I won't charge them a cent."

"Chief," asked a reporter, "do you think the Metropolitan Opera House or the Academy of Music will hold the crowds who will come to hear you, and will you charge admission?"

"Now, that isn't settled yet. It's a long way off, so we'll put it out for the present. But if I do take to the boards I'll probably have a few new things to say."

The Four Corners Club held a meeting last night and an overflow one outside. The Chief was present at the latter. He showed up early in the evening, and it seemed that all cars on the Eighth Avenue line stopped at the now famous square. His constituency were there in full force, and hundreds of people hung about the corners watching the "big fellow," as he is now designated.

Up stairs the Committee of the Four Corners' Club had assembled waiting patiently for the messenger bearing the flag of truce from the Goodwin camp further down the avenue at the Seymour Club. They waited till there wasn't a minute to spare for the "new pretender" to get the 10:14 train for Arverne-by-the-Sea, and the ex-Chief took a carriage, getting to the ferry by the route as the crow flies, in dashing time. The Committee on Arbitration then adjourned till this evening, when Mr. Devery announced that there would be somethin' doin', and told all the reporters to be sure and be 'round.

The chief was for harmony, first, last, and always, last night; harmony, not alone in the Ninth District, but through the whole Democratic Party of the country. Harmony, he said, was the watchword for success. He was willing to harmonize, but his demands must be granted.

"I hope there'll be harmony in the camp," he said. "We're waiting for them to come up here to-night and settle this thing. They've got to recognize us, and if they don't there'll be a fight to the finish." Several old acquaintances of the ex-chief interrupted him and told him a hard-luck story. He slyly crumpled a bill and passed it unostentatiously into their hands, saying: "That's all right, sport."

The supporters of Frank J. Goodwin, whom Thomas F. Smith, late Secretary to Richard Croker, is supporting for leadership in the Ninth, which position he now holds, were defiant last night, and after a conference decided not to send any committee to the meeting of the Deveryites. Mr. Smith was told of Mr. Devery's plea for harmony in the ranks, and he said:

"We do not care for harmony from his crowd. If he and his followers want to come into the regular Democratic organization of this district then they will have to support Goodwin for leader. In fact we would rather fight Devery in the open, and then we'll know just where he is at. As for his attack on me, it is only amusing. I do not intend to enter the ring and crack the whip for this Merry Andrew. He gathers his twenty—count them—twenty performers around his corner every night and does stunts as endman, bones, and the whole thing. I don't intend to be in the Devery show."

The ex-Chief walked across the street and held a conference with Lawyer George W. Gibbons, one of the Executive Committee of the Seymour Club, but who has gone over to the opposition, and John B. McGoldrick, who both informed him of the business which had been transacted up stairs. Mr. Devery then remarked to the reporters that it looked like a fight to the finish. "Those fellers," he said, "don't want harmony, and we'll give 'em all the fight they want.

"Mr. Smith," he was told, "says you want half of the committee, and if you get that you're apt to get more."

"Well, that's the whole truth in a nutshell. We may get more. Why, there goes seven of their Captains in the saloon there. Why we'll Car-roll the whole lot of 'em."

"You didn't mean that for a pun?"

"No, I meant corral—you know, gather 'em all in."

"Is the report true that John F. Carroll has promised his support to you in this fight?"

"No, not on your life. I've got nothin' to do with Carroll, or Carroll has got nothin' to do with me."

"What about Nixon?"

"Oh, there are two kinds of lobsters, sea lobsters and land lobsters. We imported one leader from Elizabeth. He was too busy seein' that his boats didn't float out to sea. He was the warmest proposition that ever came over the pike. But, returnin' to this fight in the Ninth. Say, sports, when you were kids did you ever play the game of top, T for top, and you win, and P for puddin' and you lose. Well, that's this game, exactly. We're going to have T for top and this bunch below can have the puddin'."

OPPOSITION TO MR. CARROLL.

Discontent in the Twenty-ninth District to be Expressed by Action at a Meeting.

Opposition to the continued supremacy of John F. Carroll as the Tammany leader in the Twenty-ninth District is crystallizing, and a meeting for election district organization is to be held soon at the Tuxedo, Fifty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue.

Thomas E. Rush, who aspires to supersede Mr. Carroll, said yesterday:

"Discontent has long been manifest in the district. We have no permanent headquarters, and when complaints on this ground were made to Mr. Carroll he would say the Democratic Club was a good enough headquarters. That is all well enough for men of Mr. Carroll's means, but there are many among the 2,900 enrolled Democrats who cannot afford to pay the dues exacted by the Democratic Club. I think that Mr. Carroll will be beaten by a substantial majority."

EFFORTS TO DEPOSE MOEBUS.

Croker's Friends Select a Candidate for Leader of the District Across the Harlem.

The Croker adherents in Tammany Hall have decided to make a fight to depose August Moebus, ex-Park Commissioner, from the leadership of the Thirty-fourth District, north side. John C. L. Beggs, a civil engineer and a graduate of West Point, hae been selected to make the race, and he has the backing of the North Side Democratic Club, which has headquarters at Willis Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-third Street.

Mr. Moebus aided the Carroll faction in the fight that followed the recent upheaval in the Wigwam. The supporters of Mr. Beggs have issued a letter to the voters, in which Mr. Moebus is charged with loose business methods and of delegating his duties as leader to subordinates.

ANOTHER LAMONT RUMOR.

Reference to Refusal to be a Candidate for Governor.

An announcement yesterday was that Col. Daniel S. Lamont had returned from Labrador and had declared that under no circumstances would he permit the use of his name as a candidate for Governor. Col. Lamont has not been in New York City for about a month, and he is not expected here for some time.

As to the announcement of his decision to run, his secretary told a NEW YORK TIMES reporter that he knew nothing as to its authenticity. The information might have come by letter or wire, but he knew nothing of it. Continuing Mr. Lamont's secretary said:

"Mr. Lamont is not in Labrador. He has been there. Col. Lamont was not well when he left here. I have received a letter from him, stating he is much better, but insisting that he does not wish to be disturbed with telegrams or letters."

The report is that Col. Lamont is in the Berkshire Hills, Massachusetts.

MORE TALK ABOUT PARTRIDGE.

The Mayor Desires to Have the Colonel Remain in Office — Reference to and by Dr. Woodbury.

The periodical report of the intended resignation of Col. John N. Partridge as Commissioner of Police permeated political and City Hall circles yesterday. This time it carried an addendum, to the effect that Mayor Low had offered some time ago to appoint Dr. John McG. Woodbury, Commissioner of the Department of Street Cleaning, as the successor of Col. Partridge.

When Dr. Woodbury was questioned he hesitated, and then replied:

"Respectfully referred to his Honor the Mayor."

"Won't you affirm or deny the report that you were offered the place?" the reporter asked.

"Respectfully referred to his Honor the Mayor," was the answer again.

"The same old story; nothing in it," Mayor Low remarked, when told of the addition to the previous rumor. Then he added emphatically: "Col. Partridge is not going to resign. Col. Partridge has no intention of resigning, and, furthermore, I don't wish him to resign."

POLITICS IN NEW JERSEY.

Congressman Stewart of the Sixth District Opposed by William M. Johnson Among Others.

Special to The New York Times.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J., July 10.—A call has been issued for the Republican voters of the Sixth Congressional District to meet at Passaic on July 31. This district comprises, as redistricted, Bergen, Passaic, and Sussex Counties.

There are a number of Republican candidates who are opposed to Congressman James F. Stewart, the present incumbent, notably William M. Johnson, a prominent State Senator and Assistant Postmaster General in McKinley's Cabinet; W. C. Breckinridge, the State Committeeman from the district; William Barbour, who has had an eye on both Passaic and Bergen Counties, living in one and playing golf in the other, and Sheffield Phelps, who more than inherits his father's personality, the late William Walter Phelps.

While the combination against Stewart is strong and there are other elements in the field against him, it looks as if he would be renominated.

NOMINATED FOR CONGRESS.

Republicans of the Second Indiana District Put Up John C. Chaney.

Special to The New York Times.

LINTON, Ind., July 10.—The Second District Republican Convention met here to nominate a candidate for Congress, and a large and enthusiastic convention was held, probably the largest convention ever held in this district. John C. Chaney of Sullivan was unanimously selected as the candidate for Congress. Mr. Chaney was Assistant Attorney General of the United States in the Harrison Administration.

Several prominent Republicans were present from the State at large. The resolutions strongly indorse the Administration's policy in the Philippines, sympathize with the anthracite miners in their troubles, approve the Republican State administration, and condemn the Democratic persecution of the soldiers in the East.

RENOMINATED FOR SENATOR.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., July 10.—The Republican Senatorial Convention for the Thirty-second District, comprising St. Lawrence and Franklin Counties, held here to-day, unanimously nominated George R. Malby of Ogdeneburg to succeed himself as Senator from this district.

The administrations of President Roosevelt and Gov. Odell were indorsed, and Senator Malby commended. The representatives in the Senatorial Convention will be the same as in the State Convention.

A resolution, adopted without the votes of Franklin County, condemned the plan of having a fixed number of delegates from each district instead of selecting them according to the votes cast for the party.

Senator Hanna to Go to Indiana.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 10.—Senator Hanna telegraphed to Senator Fairbanks this afternoon his acceptance of the invitation to participate in the Indiana campaign this Fall. He will make several speeches in Indiana in October, and it may be that a tour on a special train will be arranged.

BID FOR MONEY IN CHICAGO.

New York Asks for Large Sums, Offering Good Security, but the Requests Are Refused.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 10.—New York is bidding for money in Chicago. It is estimated that about $1,000,000 a day has been asked for, but not granted. One of the local trust companies was asked by telegraph to loan $600,000 four months at 5 per cent. The security offered was 65 per cent. railroad stocks and 35 per cent. industrial preferred stocks. The collateral was regarded as altogether satisfactory, but the bank was unwilling to make the loan because of home demands. Another bank was asked for a loan of $200,000 at 5 per cent. for four months on collateral similar to the $600,000 loan. It had to be refused.

New York exchange advanced somewhat to-day, closing at 25 cents discount, against 50 cents, the shipping rate the day before. There was shipped to Chicago to-day $1,000,000. While New York is asking for money, one or two of the institutions there are making heavy loans in the West. One loan of $3,000,000 was made within the week. The current of money seems to be mixed and uncertain. But local rates continue firm and the demand is good. It is pointed out that an unusual proportion of the borrowing is on time. The drift of sentiment is that higher rates will prevail this Fall.

A SEVEN-MASTED SCHOONER.

The First Vessel of the Kind Ever Constructed Launched at East Weymouth, Mass.

QUINCY, Mass., July 10.—The first seven-masted schooner ever constructed was launched at the works of the Fore River Ship and Engine Company, at East Weymouth, to-day. Eight months the vessel has been building. She is of steel and was launched with her lower masts in position and partly rigged.

The christening of the schooner was performed by Miss Helen Watson, daughter of Thomas A. Watson of East Braintree, President of the Fore River Company.

The Thomas W. Lawson measures 403 feet over all, 368 feet on the water line, has a beam of 50 feet 5 inches, and a load draught of 26½ feet. She has a cargo capacity of about 8,100 tons, and her displacement, when fully loaded, will be about 10,000 tons. Forty-three thousand square feet of canvas will be stretched from seven masts 155 feet high. She will carry a crew of sixteen men. She will be used in the coal-carrying trade.

PATERSON STRIKE BROKEN

Dyers' Helpers Besieging the Shops for Employment.

Men Vote to Remain Out, Then Rush Off to File Applications for Work —An Agitator's Rebuff.

PATERSON, N. J., July 10.—The strike of the silk dyers' helpers, which led to the recent riots and the calling of troops to protect the city, is nearing its end with a rush. It is expected that by Monday every man who can find work will be back at the vats.

The men yesterday voted to continue the strike, and then, according to their own leaders, rushed off to the shops to file applications for work.

This morning's meeting of the strikers was filled with recrimination and bitter speeches. One of the speakers asserted that an hour previously he had seen 400 men who were then at the meeting vainly seeking to get employment at Wiedmann's mill. Executive Committeeman Turner was especially bitter against the hands from Auger & Simon's dye houses. They started the strike, and they were the first to go to work there again.

At the various dye houses it was said that men were being taken on as fast as possible, and that there was a rush every morning and noon to get to work. At the various works, as early as 5 o'clock this morning, men were lined up waiting to be taken on. The bosses picked out their old hands in most cases and sent them in. Some of the helpers were hired and kept in idleness for the day so as to secure them.

In but one case is it known that a man has been wholly rejected. He was an Italian whom Mr. Auger of Auger & Simon found in line. To him Mr. Auger said:

"Louis, are you willing to go to work?"

The man stepped eagerly out of the line and said he was. Mr. Auger looked at him a moment and then said:

"Well, get out of here, and never come inside the yard again."

This man is said to have been one of those to start the troubles in the works, and to have been prominent in the violence and in annoying those who continued at work after the strike was declared. Mr. Auger said later he had no other man singled out for refusal of work.

ST. PAUL'S WESTERN EXTENSION

Indications Point to the Building of a Line to the Pacific Coast.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 10.—Everything indicates an intention on the part of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway to make good its threat to extend its line to the Pacific Coast unless proper consideration is given to it by the great Northwestern systems concerned in the recent merger. The management of the road has provided $20,000,000 for such an extension, and its construction forces are now in the field.

When the St. Paul received what it did not consider fair treatment from the lines about to become merged it announced its intention of building its own lines into the Northwest. The announcement is understood to have been considered nothing more than a threat by its competitors, and little consideration was given it.

In the meantime the St. Paul went to work and provided the means, which was not a difficult thing for a road in its financial condition to do. Engineers were sent into the Northwest and active preparations made for the carrying out of its plans for an extension to the Puget Sound country. Now it is said that the survey has been completed from Evarts to Bowlder, Mont., and from Bowlder through the Rocky Mountains to Seattle.

Rock Island Gets the Wiggins Ferry.

ST. LOUIS, July 10.—It is reported in railroad circles that the Rock Island Road has finally won its fight for the control of the Wiggins Ferry property, although at an advance of $4,000,000, which would make the total purchase price $9,000,000. It was further stated that in the settlement by which the Rock Island is to take over control of the property, a traffic arrangement will be entered into by the Rock Island and the Terminal Association for the operation of the Wiggins Ferry terminals.

Half-Holiday Trip to New Haven.

Half-holiday tickets from New York to New Haven via the steamer Richard Peck, returning by New Haven Railroad, will be sold at reduced rates for the round trip, beginning to-morrow. The boat leaves this city at 2 P. M. The train on the return trip is due here at 9 P. M.

BOYS ATTACK A TRAIN.

Dime Novel "Bandits" Hurl Missiles, Injuring Many Passengers of Passing New York Central Coaches.

A gang of about twenty-five boys attacked a crowded passenger train between Cassanova and Hunt's Point, on the Mott Haven and New Rochelle branch of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, last night. They gathered near the track some distance out of Cassanova, and when the train passed hurled a fusillade of stones, bricks, bottles, and other missiles in at the windows. Several passengers were injured.

The train went on to Hunt's Point, and the conductor telephoned to the Mott Haven police a report of the affair. The first officer to arrive on the scene was Detective Charles Fisher, who is in the employ of the railroad company. The lads gave him a warm reception, pelted him with stones and compelled him to retreat. A few minutes later a wagon load of policemen from the Morrisania Police Station pulled up and unloaded. The officers charged on the boys, who, after hurling all their ammunition in the direction of the policemen, turned and ecurried to cover. Six of the number were captured, however. In their pockets were found novels of bandit life on the Western plains, many cigarettes, some tobacco, several knives, and a pack of cards. Evidently the youngsters had determined to emulate the heroes of the booklets.

INSURANCE FRAUD CONFESSED.

Wandering Woman Said She Pretended to Have Been a Wife.

NEWARK, N. J., July 10.—The young woman who was wandering in an apparently demented condition in the streets of Kearny on Tuesday night, and who gave her name as Mary Siegenthaler, confessed to Chief Tolen of the Kearny police to-day that she had been a party to an insurance fraud about two years ago, and that she was remorseful over her crime.

Charles Ernest, a butcher in Jersey City, committed suicide three years ago, she said, and, as she had lived with him, she at the request of his brother subscribed herself as the man's wife so that they could collect $500 from the Prudential Company and benefite from other organizations.

Died Suddenly on a Roof Garden.

Edward F. Goodeliffe, aged sixty-five years, died suddenly at the Madison Square Roof Garden during the performance of "Japan by Night" last evening. He and Oiville Otte of 50 Broadway attended the theatre together and occupied seats near the stage. Shortly before 11 o'clock Mr. Goodcliffe complained of feeling ill and started back to procure a drink of water. He became very weak and was assisted to a chair, where hedied before Dr. Page of 304 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn, who was called from the audience, reached him. Dr. Page thought death was caused by apoplexy. Mr. Otte said Mr. Goodcliffe lived at 300 Carlton Avenue, Brooklyn.

DISBROW IS DOWNCAST.

His Lawyer Refuses to Disclose Plans for a Writ of Release — Long Wait Before Trial.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., July 10.—Louis A. Disbrow, after a night in jail, was somewhat downcast this morning, and he was not cheerful until he was visited by his lawyer. He slept fairly well during the early part of the night, but he was up early and restless. He ate little for breakfast. Mr. Miles and Mr. Lynch, the latter an attorney for Disbrow's father, tried to encourage the prisoner. It is not known whether they promised to try to obtain his temporary release on a writ of habeas corpus. Mr. Miles refused to disclose his plans.

District Attorney Smith, before leaving for his home at St. James this morning, said that he did not think Mr. Miles would apply for a writ, as had been suggested. No Justice empowered to deal with the case would release the prisoner, he said, in view of the long and careful examination that had been granted to him and in view of the fact also that no attempt was made by Mr. Miles to clear his client at the hearing. Had rebutting evidence been put in, he remarked, there might have been a greater chance for the writ.

Mr. Smith was asked if the fact that Disbrow surrendered himself might not count in his favor in case a writ be asked for. He replied that it would not.

Mr. Miles has arranged for Disbrow to have every possible comfort that can be received in the jail. The prisoner has light and airy quarters and his meals are to be served from a hotel. Furniture is to be sent to him from his father's home in Richmond Hill or be purchased for him, as decided. If he is indicted and a special term of the Supreme Court is not arranged for, it will be almost a year before the young man can know his fate before a trial jury.

The Grand Jury assembles on Sept. 17, but the date of the next term of the Supreme Court for trials is not until March next. There is very little business in Suffolk County that requires trials before Supreme Court Judges. Most of the civil cases in the Supreme Court are heard by Justice Wilmot M. Smith at his home in Patchogue.

MRS. ALINE O'MALLEY HELD.

Professor's Wife and W. J. Hearin Put Under $1,200 Bail on Charge of Taking Jewelry.

PHILADELPHIA, July 10.—Mrs. Aline Ellis O'Malley, wife of Prof. Austin O'Malley of South Bend, Ind., and William J. Hearin of New York were to-day held to bail in the sum of $1,200 for trial on the charge of stealing jewelry valued at more than $1,000 from Dr. Joseph O'Malley of this city, Mrs. O'Malley's brother-in-law.

William A. Ellis of New York, Mrs. O'Malley's father, was present and furnished the security, the bond being signed by a local trust company.

At a preliminary hearing last week Mrs. O'Malley and Hearin were committed to the county prison in default of $1,200 bail. At to-day's hearing no new evidence was presented, but the Magistrate decided that a prima facie case had been made out at the previous hearing.

Mrs. O'Malley's husband was brought to this city some weeks ago suffering from the effects of poison. He has since been a patient in St. Agnes's Hospital, but the physicians at that institution decline to state the result of their diagnosis of his case. His wife, who came from South Bend with him, resided at the home of Dr. Joseph O'Malley until the night of July 1, when she was arrested as she was leaving the house to meet Hearin. A charge of robbery of jewelry was preferred against the pair by Dr. O'Malley. A portion of the jewelry was found in Hearin's possession.

A LITTLE FLURRY IN OATS.

Some 20,000 Bushels Purchased on the Produce Exchange at 63 Cents, a Record Figure.

While members of the Produce Exchange in this city are watching with no little interest the progress of the Gates corn "corner," they yesterday took a much keener interest in a little transaction in oats on the floor of their own Exchange. This was the purchase "under the rule" of some 20,000 bushels of oats at 63 cents, (the price now is higher than at any time in twenty years,) which had been sold by a leading Iowa firm, who subsequently had failed to deliver—this, of course, because the firm had sold short and was unable to obtain the oats for delivery.

The sales were made by the firm to New York operators, about six in number, some five or six weeks ago, and totaled 70,000 bushels. At that time the price was 52 cents a bushel, so that when the remaining contracts are closed under the rule at going prices, the Iowa firm will have suffered for its pessimism to the extent of about $7,700.

E. Pfarrius, Chairman of the Grain Committee of the Produce Exchange, explained yesterday's buying as necessary in order to establish a claim against the delinquent firm. This claim—the difference between the selling and the buying prices—will now be made upon the concern. Whether default will be made and suspension follow is uncertain, but inasmuch as the amount involved is comparatively small, it is believed settlement in full will be made.

MAY HAVE BEEN MURDERED.

Carman Smith of Freeport, L. I., Found on the Beach with Head Gashed, and Bloody Hatchet Near.

FREEPORT, L. I., July 10.—Carman Smith, a resident of Freeport, was found dead early this morning on the beach about half a mile west of the Point Lookout Life-Saving Station, under conditions which lead to the belief that he was murdered.

The body was found lying on the beach with a deep wound in the head. Close by lay a hatchet, which was stained with blood. Not far away from the man's body lay that of a dog, which has since been identified as belonging to Smith. The dog had also been killed, it would appear. The sand at some few feet from the body of the man was blood stained, and those who were there first say the signs of a struggle were unmistakable.

A man who gives his name as Fred Peters was arrested in an old shanty on the beach, and has been brought here and locked up pending an investigation. Coroner Clowee directed the body be brought here, and an autopsy will be performed in the morning.

Smith was sixty-five years old, and a veteran of the civil war.

ACETYLENE GAS EXPLOSION.

Two Men Injured and Plant Badly Damaged at Marion, Mass.

MARION, Mass., July 10.—A terrific explosion, followed by a disastrous fire, wrecked the works of the Marion Acetylene Gas Company here to-day and two men were badly burned. They were —— Allen of Utica, N. Y., an engineer, and B. A. Conro of Marion, Superintendent of the works.

A leak in a steam generator was discovered, and Allen was sent for to repair the break. Work was started to-day by Allen and Superintendent Conro. The generator exploded. The men received the full force of the explosion. Both will recover.

The plant was badly damaged by the explosion, and the fire burned it almost to the ground.

Going to the Philippines to Marry.

NEWBURG, N. Y., July 10.—Miss Clara Lamb of Cornwall, a graduate of the New Paltz Normal School, started to-day for the Philippines to marry Mr. Connelly, Principal of the Government school there. He was formerly a teacher at Highland Falls.

PLAYED RACES AND LOST

Kentuckian Got Tips on Supposed Inside Information.

After Losing $1,100, He Had a Young Man Arrested as a Swindler— Threatened to Shoot.

When J. T. McCarthy, who says he is a mine owner of Ashland, Ky., had Charles J. Toppin of 112 West Ninetieth Street locked up in the West Thirtieth Street Police Station yesterday afternoon on the charge of swindling him out of $1,100 through a poolroom, he added another to his long list of complaints of countrymen against alleged New York swindlers.

Mr. McCarthy answered a real estate speculation advertisement on Tuesday, and, receiving a reply, he met the advertiser at the Waldorf on Wednesday. In a conversation concerning speculations the man, who described himself as Toppin, became confidential, and offered to show him where inside information on the races could be obtained. McCarthy went with Toppin to the sixth story of the Western Union Building at Dey Street and Broadway, where Toppin introduced a man as the manager of the Western Union, who, for a consideration, would tap race-track wires and give advance information.

Satisfied that he was on the way to wealth, McCarthy says he agreed to bet with Toppin, and they went to the Murray Hill Hotel café, which Mr. McCarthy supposed was an information station. There, he said afterward, several men hurried at times to the telephone, and, according to all appearances, sent out subsequently money to be played on a certain horse in a near-by poolroom. Soon afterward a boy returned to announce that the horse had won. Mr. McCarthy sent $100 to bet on Tom Kenney at Brighton. The other men played $1,000 each apparently. The messenger returned with the information that the horse had lost.

McCarthy had enough for the time, but he returned yesterday by appointment with Toppin and met the same men. He lost more money on horses that did not win, and then announced that he had had enough and walked out, followed by Toppin. When near Broadway and Tenth Street Mr. McCarthy told Toppin he was going to have him arrested and threatened to shoot if Toppin ran. Toppin thought it best not to run, and he was placed under arrest by Policeman Walsh.

Toppin, who is a small, young man, declared that McCarthy had lost his money through regular channels. He told Policeman Walsh that he had been introduced by John W. Gates to Mr. McCarthy at the Gravesend meet. That Mr. McCarthy denied. Before Toppin was locked up Detective Barnes went with Mr. McCarthy to the Murray Hill Hotel, but he was unable to find any of the other men who had been present at the betting.

Mr. McCarthy said that he lived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and that he had been in New York about a year attending to business relative to some mines near Ashland. The clerk at the Fifth Avenue said no such man was registered there.

Toppin sent messages to various friends, and several men of sporting appearance went to the police station with City Magistrate Mayo. Bail for $1,000 was furnished. Toppin had hardly left with his friends when several other friends appeared with City Magistrate Barlow.

Another Case of "Sure Thing."

Dr. Alfred F. Klein of 500 West One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street was the complainant in the Yorkville Court before Magistrate Hogan yesterday against Edward J. Kingsley, who, he declared, swindled him out of $1,050 by the scheme of "wire tapping" in connection with the race track. Kingsley was held under $2,000 bail for examination on Saturday. Dr. Klein said that he had read an advertisement which stated that any one could win money easily on the horses, and after two or three meetings he had been beguiled by Kingsley into intrusting him with money for the purpose of investing in "sure" things. That happened a month ago. On Thursday Klein saw Kingsley in the street and had him arrested.

SOON TIRED OF NEW YORK.

Boy from Washington State Stole Rides on Trains to See the Wonders of This City.

Frank Sporel, twelve years old, of Everett City, Washington State, started from home two weeks ago anxious to see New York. He beat his way on trains, he says, got in two days ago, saw it all, and now is sick of it and wants to go home. He spent last night with the Children's Society.

Frank ran away from home with a boy named "Joe," about whom he is reticent except to tell that a train in a Western city ran over Joe's toe some days ago and the boy was taken to the hospital. Frank kept on.

He says he rode on freight and passenger trains and learned how to ride under the passenger and freight cars, though the train was going fifty miles an hour.

"It was pretty risky and exciting," he remarked, "but I wanted to see this place."

Frank says a boy he met introduced him to a "great cook," a woman, in some street he doesn't know where. She gave him a meal whenever meal time came around and he says he liked her and the cooking so much that he did not dare walk more than a block from the house, when he would sit down and wait for the next meal time.

Yesterday, however, he ventured further afield. He tried to keep in sight of the elevated road, and walked to the Battery along it, but lost his way. He walked into the West Sixty-eighth Street Station late last night and said he wanted to go home, as he was "sick of New York, and had seen all he wanted. The cooking's the best part of this place," he said.

Frank says his father is a workingman, living at 2,163 Grand Avenue, Everett City, Washington.

HORSE IN A BARBER'S SHOP.

"Next!" shouted Barber Schwarz in his shop in the public building of the Borough of the Bronx last evening, as one patron stepped from the chair and another laid down his paper and started to remove his collar. Just then through the front door there bolted a large roan mare, whose legitimate business was to assist her mate in dragging a dirt cart belonging to John D. Crimmins.

Without announcing her arrival the mare dashed into the shop, kicked over chairs and the table, shoved one heavy barber chair and its frightened, helpless, lathered occupant into a corner and tried to crawl on top, knocked several bottles from their places on the shelves beneath the mirrors, and, generally, played the rôle of the proverbial bull in a china shop. Finally Policeman McKeewen intrepidly walked into the shop, grasped the bridle, and led John Crimmins's horse out into the street.

A driver had left the dirt cart and two horses standing at Washington Avenue and One Hundred and Seventeenth Street. The animals became frightened and ran eastward two blocks to Third Avenue, where the cart became lodged against a pillar of the elevated road. The horses liberated themselves. One turned and ran down the avenue, but the roan mare made a bee-line for the shop, and did about $30 damage to Barber Schwarz's equipment.

Actor Taken to Bellevue.

A man whose name is entered at Bellevue Hospital as Albert Hosmer, an actor, living at 229 West Thirty-eighth Street, was taken to Bellevue Hospital yesterday by Dr. Wadsworth and two attendants from the Sanford (Conn.) Sanitarium to be examined as to his sanity. Those interested in the case would not give any information when questioned. At 229 West Thirty-eighth Street it was said that Hosmer is not known there.

HAHN OUT UNDER $7,000 BOND.

Ohio Authorities Still Hold the Man Charged with Larceny Here.

MANSFIELD, Ohio, July 10.—William M. Hahn, wanted in New York on the charge of larceny, was released late this afternoon from the county jail on habeas corpus proceedings brought by his attorneys. Hahn gave a bond for $7,000.

Assistant District Attorney Garvin of New York demanded that the Sheriff then deliver Hahn to the New York authorities, according to the warrant granted by Gov. Nash, but he declined to do so. The hearing as to the custody of the defendant will be decided in this city, July 26.

To Bring William Clark's Body Here.

NEWARK, N. J., July 10.—It was positively announced here to-day that the body of William Clark, head of the Clark Thread Company, who died in England on Tuesday, would be brought here for burial. It will be shipped from Liverpool on July 19. The interment will be in Mount Pisasant Cemetery.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

William T. Francis, author of a comic opera, "The Royal Robe," was engaged yesterday by Weber & Fields to take the place of John Stromberg, their musical director, who died a few days ago. His contract is for three years.

Harry Connors, a comedian, playing in "The Chaperons," who has written a number of songs, has composed an Ave Maria which will be sung Sunday at high mass at St. Patrick's Cathedral by Miss Katherine Kilke.

In Jefferson Market Court yesterday, the case of the Gerry society against the Wild Rose Company, playing at the Knickerbocker Theatre, was dismissed. It was charged that they had employed girls under sixteen years without a permit from the society.

E. R. Reynolds, manager for De Wolfe and Jefferson de Angelis, is summering at Lake Champlain. Word was received in town yesterday that Mr. Reynolds has had a leg broken in a runaway accident

"The Busy Man's Train."
THE
"20th Century Limited"
980 MILES IN 20 HOURS EVERY DAY BETWEEN
NEW YORK and CHICAGO
Via NEW YORK CENTRAL and LAKE SHORE.
FASTEST LONG DISTANCE TRAIN IN THE WORLD.
Superb new Pullman equipment.
Lighted and ventilated by electric lights and electric fans.
Leave New York, 2:45 P. M., Arrive Chicago, 9:45 Next Morning.
Leave Chicago, 12:30 Noon, Cincinnati, 2:00 P. M., Arrive New York, 9:30 Next Morning.
IT SAVES A DAY
We have in addition to the "20th Century Limited," 4 24-hour trains and 3 slower trains every day to Chicago; also 4 fine trains daily to St. Louis and Cincinnati and 14 to Buffalo and Niagara Falls. See our timetable in this paper.
A. H. SMITH, General Superintendent.
GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
Bloomingdales
3RD AVE 59TH & 60TH STS
The foremost "why" for the wonderful bargains in this
Annual Sale of Manufacturers' Stocks.
Purchases aggregating a million dollars ought to make opportunities for records. Hadn't they? In this sale of manufacturers' stocks each year the merchandise we buy under-price aggregates a million dollars. Makers, importers and wholesalers are ready to sacrifice for quick cash quantities of merchandise which generally encroach upon the room needed for productions for Fall. This year we bought even heavier than usual, for the bargain-getting was rarer than ever before.
No store ever offered greater values and no store at present is quoting prices anywhere near as low as ours. Compare and see.
White Lawn Waists, 98c.
Made in the newest and smartest fashions; tucked, embroidered and daintily trimmed with fine lace; some buttoned back; others front; with separate tucked stock collars.
Women's Handkerchiefs, 3c.
Slightly imperfect; trifling faults hardly findable, but which make this small price; every conceivable style ranging in value from 5c to 12½c each.
Hunting Pictures, $1.00.
Combinations of three pictures, comprising different horses' heads; English hunting scenes; and Pharaoh's horses; black or colored; with red or gray mats; black or brown hardwood frames; 3 inches wide; decorated with bit, horsewhip and horseshoes; size of entire picture 16x38 inches; value $2.50.
$10 Dinner Set, $5.45.
Decorated American porcelain; pretty floral designs; gold edges; 100 pieces including regular size soup tureen.
Taffeta Silk Umbrellas, 95c.
Union taffeta silk; a combination of silk and linen; which will outwear any $5 all silk umbrella; neat, close roll; case and tassel to match; 26 and 28 inch sizes; for men or women; fine handles, such as Weichsel, fir, Japanese, Arabian vine, Dresden and silver-trimmed.
Women's Gloves, 19c.
Fine suede lisle thread; 2 clasp; white, black, gray, mode and tan; all sizes; good 35c. values.
Fern Dishes, $1.49.
Quadruple plated; handsome designs.
Women's Oxfords, $2.50.
Kid and patent leather; hand sewed welt soles; handsome styles, worth $3.50.
Dress Suit Cases, $3.95.
Solid sole leather; 24 inches long; have good strong English canvas lining; inside straps; fine lock; stitched all round; English stitched handles; worth $5 and $6.
Silver Chatelaine, Bag $2.95.
Larger size; German silver; with hook and chain; fashionable fish scale design; reproduction of $15 sterling silver bag; sold as a bargain elsewhere at $4.95.
Fine Refrigerators, $9.98.
A notable value-giving. These "Ideal" refrigerators are of hardwood, have four doors; made and finished in the best possible manner; they measure 39 inches wide; 24 inches deep; 52 inches high. The quantity is limited; we cannot promise to fill mail orders.
$4.50 Tea Set, $2.45.
Decorated American porcelain; pretty shapes and dainty decorations; gold edges; 56 pieces.
Men's Soft Shirts, 39c.
Of excellent quality woven madras and percale, with silk stripe running through; in the newest and most refined patterns; every shirt cut full and made to fit; some have detached collars; others detached and attached cuffs; all sizes; every one a good $1 value.
Petticoats, 87c.
Good black mercerized sateen; made with full knee flounce; finished with three hemstitched ruffles.
Claret Pitchers, 69c.
Imitation cut glass; quadruple plated tops.
Women's Colonials, $1.98
Kid and patent leather; turned and welt soles; smart new styles. Worth $3.

B&K TRADE MARK
For $17.00
Here is an inexpensive outfit:
Fine Serge Suit, $15.
White Negligee Shirt, $1.
Straw Hat (was more) $1.
Inexpensive, but good.
Close Saturdays at 1 P. M.
Browning King & Co
Cooper Square West, New York.
(Nearly opposite Cooper Union)
BROOKLYN: FULTON STREET AND DEKALB AVE.

MORRIS ENTRY ONE, TWO

Old England Took $5,000 Stake, with a Stable Mate Second.

ROXANE BEAT BONNIBERT

Four Post Favorites Were Defeated at the Brighton Beach Race Track Yesterday.

The layers of odds at the Brighton Beach race track yesterday had their first chance of the meeting to even up matters with the backers, for with four post favorites beaten and one of the winners at such a price that the general public was barred from the privilege of betting the results were all in favor of the ring. The weather was pleasant, the track fast, and the attendance good, the single shortcoming of the afternoon being in the quality of the sport furnished.

The feature of the card, the $5,000 Iroquois Stakes, at one mile and a furlong for three-year-olds, failed of the promise it made, for William C. Whitney's Goldsmith, who looked to be the only horse with a chance to beat the stable entry of Green B. Morris, composed of Old England and Homestead, was withdrawn early in the day, leaving the Morris entry the favorite at a price so short that even the "sure-thing" bettors were held off, the race therefore being decided with the Morris stable practically running for the layers at 1 to 5. Three other horses made up the field, but the betting on these was confined to place and third wagers, and the result with the Morris pair first and second was really the best victory of the afternoon for the ring.

Old England won, but it took his best efforts to do so, as after making all the running with the top weight he had to be ridden out under the whip to win by a neck from his stable mate, Homestead, who could have won away off had Jackson let him go on. As the race resulted it was a narrow escape for the Morris stable, for Gold Cure, after trailing last for seven furlongs, went on in the run through the straight and was only a neck behind Homestead at the winning post, and so close on Old England that for a few strides it looked as if he would upset the sure thing by beating both of the Morris horses, as Jackson was so determined to make Old England win, that near the finish Homestead was pulled to a gallop, and Gold Cure, in his stride and running strong, all but caught him. As G. B. Morris had made no declaration of his intention to place Homestead to Old England, Jackson was called up by the Stewards and asked to explain. The jockey stated that he had ridden to orders. The owner then pleaded ignorance of the rules, and was excused with a warning.

The fifth race, a condition affair, was reduced to a three-horse contest, and caused some of the trainers to complain that another effort to present a purse to Frank Farrell's stable had been made. Farrell's horse Bonnibert starting a 3 to 5 favorite over Roxane. As the race resulted, however, it added another disaster to the many that the Farrell stable has encountered this season, for after the stable had backed Bonnibert at a short price Roxane raced up to him in the last three furlongs and wore him down before the last half furlong pole was reached, the mare from that point holding him safe and winning cleverly by three parts of a length in fast time. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—For maidens, three years old and upward; weights fifteen pounds under the scale; one mile and a furlong. Franklin Stone's Dare-Down-Dilly, br. g., 4 years, by St. Andrews-Daffodil, 108 pounds, (L. Smith,) 4 to 1 and 7 to 5, won handily by two lengths; J. A. Benett's Courtenay, ch. c., 3, 99, (H. Michaels,) 11 to 10 and 2 to 5, finished second, by a length and a half, but was disqualified for a foul, and H. M. Zeigler's Bar Le Duc, b. c., 3, 99, (L. Jackson,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, was placed second and W. A. Stctesberry's Lady Iona, ch. f., 3, 96, (J. Daly,) 25 to 1 and 7 to 1, third. Time—1:17 4-5. East Kolston, Squire Gilmore, Knight Templar, Schoolmaster, Worry, Anna Darling, and The Beggar also ran. Winner trained by W. Lakeland. Value to the winner, $700.

SECOND RACE.—For fillies and mares, three years old and upward; selling allowances; scale from $1,000 down to $500; six furlongs. H. M. Zeigler's Irene Lindsey, br. m., 4 years, by St. George-Vantage, 108 pounds, (L. Jackson,) 4 to 1 and 7 to 5, won handily by three lengths; Matt Byrne's's Flirtineer, ch. f., 3, 97, (J. Daly,) 20 to 1 and 8 to 1, second, by a length, from George C. Johnson's Ondurdis, br. c., 4, 109, (Odom,) 20 to 1 and 8 to 1, third. Time—1:13 3-5. Sweet Clover, Annie Grace, Achcola, Ohio Girl, Crash, Tchula, Vivoni, Singing Nymph, Eva Mine, Dixie Queen, Midnight Chimes, and Pleasant Sail also ran. Winner trained by Charles Hughes. Value to the winner, $760.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds, weights fifteen pounds below the scale, with penalties; five furlongs. J. R. and F. P. Keene's Hurst Park, ch. c., by Kingston-Editha, 122 pounds, (Shaw,) 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, won, ridden out, by three parts of a length; Deimel and Farrell's Africaneer, b. c., 122, (O'Connor,) 6 to 5 and 2 to 5, second by a half length from the Albemarle Stable's Invincible, ch. c., 109, (Odom,) 10 to 1 and 5 to 2, third. Time—1:09. Athelroy and Red Knight also ran. Winner trained by James Rowe. Value to the winner, $670.

FOURTH RACE.—The Iroquois Stakes, for three-year-olds, with allowances; one mile and a furlong. Green B. Morris's Old England, br. g., by Goldfinch-Queen Bess, 123 pounds, (Shaw,) 1 to 5 and out, coupled in betting with Homestead,) won, ridden out, by a neck; Green B. Morris's Homestead, b. c., by Candlemas-Sweet Home, 111, (L. Jackson,) second by a head from J. E. Seagram's Gold Cure, ch. c., by Goldfinch-Allanah, 119, (Odom,) 15 to 1 and 3 to 1, third. Time—1:54. Connecticut and Emshee also ran. Winner trained by owner. Value to the winner, $4,000.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upwards, with allowances; one mile and a furlong. The Pepper Stable's Roxane, ch. m., 5 years, by Perbiaise-Ondinn, 109 pounds, (Redfern,) 6 to 5 and out, won cleverly by three parts of a length; Frank Farrell's Bonnibert, ch. c., 4, 126, (Shaw,) 3 to 5 and out, second by three lengths from W. C. Daly's Cuspidor, ch. g., 4, 111, (Odom,) 25 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:51 3-5. Only three horses ran. Winner trained by C. Davis. Value to the winner, $750.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upwards, selling allowances, scale from $1,500 down to $500; one mile and sixteenth. A. L. Aste's Mesketo, br. g., 4 years, by Masseto-Aileen Aroon, 103 pounds, (Wonderly,) 9 to 5 and 3 to 5, won cleverly by two lengths; J. J. McCaffrey's Prince Richard, b. h., 5, 106, (Redfern,) 7 to 2 and 6 to 5, second by a head from L. S. Burridge's Past, b. f., 3, 97, (L. Smith,) 2 to 1 and 7 to 10, third. Time—1:47. Wissedine, Swamplands, C. Rosenfeld, Waterton, Shandonfield, and The Pride of Surrey also ran. Winner trained by J. J. McLaughlin. Value to the winner, $760.

Entries for Brighton Beach Races.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling allowances, scale from $1,500 down to $500; five furlongs. Dr. Sayre and Sayre's Dandy Dare-Down-Dilly, 108 pounds each; Hackensack and Fullback, 110 each; Dark Planet, 108; Birch Broom, 107; Kittaning, 106; Ahumada, 105; Bobbinet, 103; Baron Knight, Discus, Bismark, Bernard, W. R. Condon, and June Collins, 102 each; Pearl Diver and Trespass, 99 each, and Right and True, 97; also eligible, Joe Cobb, 112, and Explorer, 97.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds, weights five pounds below the scale, with allowances; one mile and a sixteenth. Francesco, 121 pounds; Flying Buttress, 116; Port Royal, 113; Peninsula, 111, and Chiron and Atilla, 98 each.

THIRD RACE.—For maidens, two years old, weights ten pounds under the scale; five and a half furlongs. John Nevin, Muzio, Northern Light, Yardarm, Jerry, Bernard, Michaelmas, Oil in the Can, Invincible, Semper Vivax, and Tom Lawson, 112 pounds each; Kentucky Rose, Ma'mselle, Florham Lass, Gravina, and Franklyn C., 109 each.

FOURTH RACE.—Highweight handicap for all ages; six furlongs. Himself, 137 pounds; Wealth, 134; The Regent and The Amazon, 132 each; Belle of Lexington, 128; Satire, 126; Military, 124; Essene, 119; Ocinwaha and Candling, 115 each; Gulden, 116, and San de Lear, 115.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; scale from $2,000 down to $1,500; one mile and a furlong. Ikniff, 107 pounds; Alsike, 103; Fatalist, 100; Courtenay, 94; Mesketo, 93; Lone Fisherman, 91, and Marothen and Dossie, 86 each.

SIXTH RACE.—For fillies three years old, non-winners in 1902 that have never won $1,000; special weights; one mile and a sixteenth. Torchlight, Biserta, Par Excellence, Bessie McCarthy, Star of the West, Barouche, and Evelyn Maud, 110 pounds each.

Jockey Club Stewards' Meeting.

A meeting of the Stewards of The Jockey Club, with August Belmont, J. C. Folansbee, F. R. Hitchcock, and Andrew Miller present, was held at the Brighton Beach racetrack yesterday afternoon. The meeting appointed H. K. Knapp Steward to represent The Jockey Club at the race meeting of the Saratoga Racing Association. The License Committee granted Jockeys' licenses to James McFadden, J. J. McDermott, and Henry Spencer. Spencer, who has been riding abroad for the stable of J. R. and F. P. Keene, returned to America last week, to continue riding here for the same employers.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

With Evans Pitching New York Beat Pittsburg—Brooklyn in a Tie Game.

PITTSBURG, July 10.—The New York baseball team showed a wonderful improvement in its playing to-day and surprised the Pittsburgs, beating the champions by a score of 3 to 1. While the visitors made three misplays, their fielding was far above the average, and really won the game for them. Several times during the game a clever stop, catch, or throw prevented run getting on the part of the home team and robbed the players of what seemed almost certain hits. Although the New Yorks did not hit the ball to any considerable extent, they succeeded in bunching their hits, earning two of their runs. Both Leever and Evans pitched steadily, only one man being sent to first base on balls during the entire game. Smith, relieved of the cares of managing a losing team, made two of New York's hits and accepted twelve chances in the field without an error.

The home team played a hard, clean game in the field, and gave their pitcher splendid support. Before the game the New Yorks were considered more or less of a joke, but their remarkable improvement has made more than one Pittsburg rooter anxious about the result of the present series. The score:

PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Davis, rf	0	3	0	0	0	Brodie, cf	0	1	4	1	1
Clark, lf	0	1	4	0	0	Clark, rf	1	2	1	0	0
Beaum't, cf	0	0	4	0	0	Jones, lf	0	2	3	0	0
J.Wagn'r, ss	0	1	3	3	0	Bow'man, c	0	0	1	1	0
Branst'd, 1b	0	2	8	1	0	G. Smith, 2b	0	2	8	4	0
Ritchey, 2b	1	0	5	3	0	O'Hagen, 1b	0	0	7	0	0
Leach, 3b	0	0	0	4	1	Dunn, 3b	1	2	2	0	0
H. Smith, c	0	2	3	1	0	C.Wagn'r, ss	1	1	1	3	1
Leever, p	0	0	0	0	0	Evans, p	0	0	0	2	1
Tannehill*	0	0	0	0	0						
Total	1	9	27	12	1	Total	3	10	27	11	3

*Batted for Leever in ninth inning.

Pittsburg	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0—1
New York	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—3

Earned runs—New York, 2. Two-base hits—Bransfield and C. Wagner. Sacrifice hit—Evans. Stolen base—H. Smith. Double play—Ritchey and J. Wagner. First base on balls—Off Evans, 1. Struck out—By Leever, 1. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

BROOKLYN, 2; ST. LOUIS, 2.

ST. LOUIS, July 10.—For the second successive day a tie game of baseball was played at League Park to-day. St. Louis and Brooklyn were the opposing teams, and they battled twelve innings with the score a tie. Wicker finished out for Murphy and struck out three Brooklyn batters in the twelfth inning. Score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Farrell, ss	1	1	4	3	0	Dolan, cf	1	2	1	0	0
Smoot, cf	0	1	6	1	0	Keeler, rf	0	2	3	0	0
Barclay, lf	0	1	3	1	0	Sheckard, lf	0	1	2	0	0
Donovan, rf	0	0	2	0	0	M'Creery, 1b	0	0	20	1	0
Brashear, 2b	0	0	1	8	0	Dahlen, ss	1	2	3	0	0
Nichols, 1b	1	1	14	1	0	Irwin, 3b	0	2	0	4	0
Hartman, 3b	0	0	2	0	0	Ahearn, c	0	0	1	2	0
O'Neil, c	0	0	6	1	0	Flood, 2b	0	0	5	8	0
Murphy, p	0	1	2	0	1	Hughes, p	0	0	1	2	0
*Kruger	0	0	0	0	0						
Wicker, p	0	0	0	0	0						
Total	2	6	36	18	0	Total	2	9	36	23	0

*Batted for Murphy in tenth inning.

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0—2
Brooklyn	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—2

Earned runs—St. Louis, 2; Brooklyn, 1. Two-base hit—Dolan. Three-base hit—Farrell, Keeler. Sacrifice hits—Donovan, Dahlen, Ahearn, Keeler. Hit by pitched ball—By Hughes, 1. Bases on balls—Off Murphy, 2; off Wicker, 1; off Hughes, 3. Struck out—By Murphy, 1; by Wicker, 1; by Hughes, 1. Left on bases—St. Louis, 5; Brooklyn, 8. Time of game—2 hours and 8 minutes. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

CINCINNATI, 6; BOSTON, 3.

CINCINNATI, July 10.—The Cincinnati and Boston baseball teams played an interesting game here to-day. The majority of the runs were the result of errors, made at critical stages. Ewing hurt his finger and had to retire. Score by innings:

									R.	H.	E.
Cincinnati	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	2	—6	9	2
Boston	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	—3	10	4

Batteries—Thielman, Ewing, and Peitz; Willis and Kittredge.

CHICAGO, 4; PHILADELPHIA, 0.

CHICAGO, July 10.—The visitors were blanked in to-day's baseball game by Menefee's grand pitching and the perfect support back of him. Duggiesby was rather easy with men on bases. Score by innings:

									R.	H.	E.
Chicago	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	—4	10	0
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	8	3

Batteries—Menefee and Chance; Duggiesby and Dooin.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	48	15	.762	Philadelphia	29	39	.426
Brooklyn	39	31	.557	St. Louis	28	38	.424
Boston	35	28	.555	Cincinnati	27	37	.422
Chicago	35	31	.530	New York	22	43	.338

Games Scheduled for To-day.

New York at Pittsburg.
Brooklyn at St. Louis.
Boston at Cincinnati.
Philadelphia at Chicago.

American League Games.

At Boston—Boston, 3; Philadelphia, 1.
At Washington—Washington, 7; Baltimore, 3.
At Cleveland—Cleveland, 2; Detroit, 0.

New York State League Games.

At Utica—Utica, 5; Albany, 4; (11 innings.)
At Binghamton—Binghamton, 5; A. J. and G., 3.
At Syracuse—Syracuse, 3; Schenectady, 1.

McGraw After Baltimore Players.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 10.—Manager John McGraw of the New York baseball team returned to Baltimore to-night. He is supposed to be after certain players on the Baltimore team, notably Seymour and McGinnity, and, while they say they have not entered into negotiations, it is believed tempting offers will take them.

Golf Women Beat the Men.

The women of the Apawamis Club were in their glory last evening over having defeated the men in a team match without the aid of Miss Genevieve Hecker, the woman champion of the United States. The men were, of course, heavily handicapped, as they had to allow the women two strokes on the ninth, fourteenth, and seventeenth holes, and one stroke on each of the other holes. The score follows:

WOMEN.		MEN.	
E. A. Downey	2	L. Downey	0
Miss M. Eddy	1	Simeon Ford	0
Mrs. H. B. Clark	0	J. B. Foote	3
Mrs. E. K. Beddell	3	S. W. Doubleday	0
Mrs. A. H. Harris	3		
Miss B. Benedict	0	Total	5
Total	7		

The final match for the Weatherly Cup was won by Miss Eddy, who beat Mrs. H. B. Clark, by 8 up and 6 to play.

Maturin Ballou, the club champion, left last night for Chicago to compete in the amateur championship.

Golf for Connecticut Championship.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 10.—The close of the second day of the tournament of the Connecticut League of Golf Clubs found the play for the championship narrowed down to two contestants, Charles H. Seeley of the Weeburn Club, Stamford, and Robert Moore of the Quagnapoxet Club, New London. These two players will meet to-morrow in the finals.

Polo Player Seriously Hurt.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 10.—In a match polo game between the Freebooters and the Rumsons at the Polo Grounds today a player named Strauss was thrown from his horse and seriously hurt. The pony ridden by Mr. Strauss was struck in the head by one of the player's mallets. The animal was stunned by the blow, fell to the ground, and threw his rider. The horse rolled on Mr. Strauss.

YACHTS RACE AT NEWPORT

Surprises in Results of New York Yacht Club Regatta.

YAWL AILSA BEAT VIGILANT

In the Sixty-Feot Class Weetamoe Defeated Neola—Small Yachts in Indian Harbor Regatta.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 10.—To-day was one of surprises in the first of the Newport series of yacht races of the New York Yacht Club. For the first time this season Henry S. Redmond's yawl Ailsa defeated Percy Chuhh's Vigilant. The two new sixty raters met for the second time and Henry F. Lippitt's Boston hulit Weetamoe defeated George M. Pinchan's New York built Neola quite as decisively as she was beaten by her rival at their previous meeting at Larchmont, July 4.

The yawl class was sent away over a twenty-four mile leeward and windward course at 11:55 A. M. The Ailsa was first over the line, carrying her cluh topsall and a big halloon jib, and at once, as she started, she set her spinnaker to port with her boom to starboard and well forward. The Vigilant, with the same sails set, was close upon the heels of her rival. The Ailsa kept her lead until half way down to the mark, distance twelve miles, but the light breeze under which she started soon fell off into almost a calm and she gradually dropped behind. She is not yet a light-weather boat, and the Vigilant again profited by this, as she has so many time before. At the outer mark she was one minute and two seconds behind her time at that point, being 4:10:40, against 4:09:08 for the Vigilant. Soon after the yawls had turned the mark the wind swung around to the southwest and freshened considerably. The Ailsa caught the breeze first and, under the changed conditions, with a broad reach for the finish, she passed the Vigilant before a couple of miles had been covered, and after that had it all her own way. At the finish she was one minute and twelve seconds ahead. She had an allowance from the Vigilant of one minute and thirty-eight seconds, and so won hy three minutes and seventeen seconds.

Another fine tussle was that between Neola and Weetamoe. As soon as they crossed they broke out their spinnakers and started off down the course on a luffing match. In this the Weetamoe gained the advantage. The Neola was forced further and further off the course, and when the boats finally came about the Weetamoe went at once into the windward position and into the lead. At the outer mark, twelve miles distant, she was 23 minutes 10 seconds ahead. On the reach home the Neola cut down this hig difference somewhat, hut could not overcome it entirely. The finish of the Weetamoe was at 6:13:54 and that of the Neola at 6:22:27. On elapsed time the Weetamoe beat the Neola 8 minutes 33 seconds and on corrected time 8 minutes 48 seconds.

Herman B. Duryea was on hand with the Humma, hut had no competitor in his class. He asked to be allowed to sail against the two sixty-raters. She made the best start, going close upon gunfire, and was well on her way down the course before her competitors had fairly got away. She was footing it very rapidly and there was every sign of a lively contest against the bigger hoats, when she met with a serious accident. The jaws of her gaff broke and came out beyond the mast. She was then only about two miles away from the start. Her mainsail was lowered and an effort was made to keep on under jib and topsail, hut soon she was compelled to give up and return to port.

Scarcely less interesting than the contests between the yawls and the sixty raters was the race between the two one-design classes of 30-footers, the new Buzzard's Bay boats, and the favored "Newport specials," both of Herreshoff build. The Buzzard's Bay hoats were sent off at 12 noon and the Newport specials five minutes later. The first class got off well together with the Quakeress II. slightly in the lead and the Zingara close upon her, with the Mashnee to the leeward end of the line, Henry O. Havemeyer's Esperanza led the Newport specials across the line and held the windward position with the Wa Wa, the Breeze and the Barbara following in order.

When the six-mile mark was reached the Buzzard's Bay hoats were ahead of the others as a class. The Wahtawah led the procession, turning the mark at 2:46:30 followed by the Newport special Esperanza at 2:51:47. Five of the Buzzard Bay boats followed in this order: Larikin, 2:55:00; Zingara, 2:53:03; Quakeress II., 2:56:57, and Pontiac, 3:02:07.

The Newport specials Breeze, Barbara, and Wawa followed at 3:13:55, 3:14:23, and 3:17:58, and the Buzzard's Bay Mashnee at 3:18:31.

At the finish the Wahtawah was in the lead, followed by the Esperanza, Zingara, Quakeress II., Larlkin, Pontiac, Barbara, Breeze, Mashnee, and Wawa. Summary:

SCHOONERS—CLASS D.

65 to 75 feet racing length.
Start, 12:02.

Boat and Owner.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Elmina, F. F. Brewster	6:12:25	6:10:25
Muriel, Charles Smithies	6:18:26	6:14:26
Amorita, Thomas M. McKee	6:27:30	6:25:30

YAWLS—CLASS G.

Over 80 feet racing length.

Boat and Owner.	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.	Corrected Time.
Ailsa, H. S. Redmond	11:55:59	6:17:11	6:21:12	6:22:51
Vigilant, Percy Chubb	11:57:00	6:19:51	6:22:51	

Correct time, Ailsa, 8:19:34.

SLOOPS—CLASS J.

51 to 60 feet racing length.

Boat and Owner.	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.	Corrected Time.
Weetamoe, H. F. Lippitt	11:52:00	6:13:54	6:21:54	
Neola, G. M. Pinchan	11:51:45	6:22:27	6:30:42	
Humma, H. B. Duryea	11:50:15	Disabled.		

BUZZARD'S BAY—CLASS 30.

Start, 12:15.

Boat and Owner.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.	Corrected Time.
Wshtawah, Archibald Rogers	5:20:27	5:05:27	
Zingara, E. Farnsworth	5:21:19	5:06:12	
Quakeress II., not given	5:23:35	5:08:35	
Larikin, not given	5:24:12	5:09:12	
Pontiac, J. A. Bebe	5:26:57	5:11:57	
Masbnee, R. W. Emmons	5:32:24	5:17:34	

NEWPORT SPECIALS; 30.

Start, 12:20.

Esperanza, H. D. Havemeyer	5:19:37	4:59:36
Barbara, W. Rutherford	5:28:45	5:08:45
Breeze, not given	5:29:16	5:09:16
Wawa, Reginald Rogers	5:34:04	5:14:04

The winners were Elmina, Ailsa, Weetamoe, Wahtawah, and Esperanza.

ONE-DESIGN YACHTS RACE.

Seven Classes of Small Boats Contest in Indian Harbor Y. C. Regatta.

Racing for one-design classes of yachts was provided by the Race Committee of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club yesterday. It was the first day of three consecutive days of yacht racing of that club, and the idea of making it distinctively a one-design day was something of a novelty. Yachts of seven separate classes responded to the call of the Race Committee and made the day an interesting one, although it was hy no means an ideal one for yacht racing, as the wind was light and shifty, blowing from the northwest early in the race, then from the southwest, and again from the northwest before the races were ended.

The best of the one-design classes on Long Island Sound is the American one-design raceabout class. It consists of seven yachts in all. Heretofore these boats have participated in only one of the open races—that of the New Rochelle Yacht Club, on June 14. Four of these yachts sailed in the Indian Harbor regatta yesterday, and Trenor L. Park's Hobo won by a margin of a minute and twenty-three seconds over Stuyvesant Walnwright's Howdy. The Larchmont Yacht Club's twenty-one-foot load-water-line class, a favorite racing class of a few years ago, was represented hy three hoats, and Dorothy won by something more than three minutes from Houri, the champion of the class six or seven years ago, when she was owned hy E. Burton Hart, Jr. Summary:

AMERICAN YACHT CLUB RACEABOUTS.

Start, 2:05 P. M.

Name and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Jolly Tar, S. Howland	6:18:44	4:13:44
Rascal, S. C. Hopkins	6:11:20	4:06:20
Howdy, S. Wainwright	6:04:49	3:59:49
Hobo, Trenor L. Park	6:03:26	3:58:26

LARCHMONT 21-FOOT L. W. L. CLASS.

Start, 2:05 P. M.

Adelaide, John J. Dwyer	6:39:40	4:34:40
Houri, J. H. Esser	6:30:57	4:25:57
Dorothy, L. Spencer	6:27:34	4:22:34

MANHASSET BAY ONE-DESIGN CLASS.

Start, 2:15 P. M.

Lambkin, Stephen W. Roach	6:58:05	4:43:05

NEW RCCHELLE ONE-DESIGN CLASS.

Start, 2:15 P. M.

Knave, R. N. Bavier	6:32:09	4:17:09
Ace, W. N. Bavier, Jr.	7:00:24	4:45:24

ARDSLEY ONE-DESIGN CLASS.

Start, 2:10 P. M.

Scoot, H. S. Shonnard	6:54:38	4:44:38
Ping Pong, S. Deming and N. A. Campbell		Did not finish.
Midget, Edwin Gould	6:37:06	4:27:06

INDIAN HARBOR RACEABOUTS.

Start, 2:20 P. M.

Betty, E. F. Swords, Jr., and W. M. M. Hyde	6:23:08	4:03:08
Queenie, Frank Tulford	6:08:03	3:48:03
Cero, Charles Mallory	6:07:57	3:47:57
Noggin, C. S. Somerville	6:56:30	3:36:30

LARK CLASS.

Start, 2:25 P. M.

Wasp, I. H. McKenna	6:59:06	3:34:06
Askme, George G. Tyson	6:43:05	3:18:05
Lobster, Abbott Brush	6:08:25	3:43:25
Crab, T. Roosevelt Peil		Did not finish.

The winners were: Hobo, Dorothy, Lambkin, (sailover,) Knave, Midget, Noggin, and Askme. To-day there will be races for the 36-foot, 30-foot, 25-foot, 21-foot, and 18-foot classes of sloops, the 30-foot class of yawls and the raceabout class. There being no classes for catboats, yachts of that rig will be allowed to compete in the relative sloop classes.

ATLANTIC YACHT CLUB CRUISE.

Water Sports Held in the Harbor at Shelter Island.

Special to The New York Times.

SHELTER ISLAND, N. Y., July 10.—What promised to be an unfavorable day turned out clear and beautiful, and welcomed the Atlantic Yacht Club fleet to this harbor. The yachts in the fleet dressed ship this afternoon, and then the programme of water sports was run off.

Commodore Tod held a reception on board the Thistle. Among those who attended were Vice Commodore and Mrs. Edwin Gould, Rear Commodore F. F. Ames, Capt. and Mrs. R. P. Doremus, Gen. Thomas L. Watson, Fleet Capt. B. F. Whitlock, Major J. Fred Ackerman, Miss Ackerman, Capt. and Mrs. George Copland, Fleet Surgeon Paul Outerbridge, Capt. F. L. Rodewald, Charles Knoblauch, Capt. William T. Colbron, Capt. L. J. Callanan, Charles Lane Poor, ex-Commodore and Mrs. James Weir, C. W. Nason, Harry J. Luce, Louis F. Jackson, C. E. Schuyler, Capt. and Mrs. H. B. Shaen, I. L. Arnold, F. H. Davol, and F. T. Cornell.

HENLEY REGATTA FINALS.

Leander Was Defeated by Third Trinity of Cambridge for the Grand Challenge Cup.

HENLEY, England, July 10.—Surprises marked the close of the Royal Henley Regatta to-day, when with wretched weather for the finish, two of the strongest favorites of the great meet of oarsmen, the Leander Rowing Club crew, in the Grand Challenge Cup race, and R. B. Etherington-Smith, in the Diamond Sculls race, met defeat. Throughout the day, driving rain and a hot sun alternated, and visitors spent a rarely uncomfortable day. There was an immense crowd, however, and the spectacle on the river was never more hrilliant than during the intervals of sunshine. Punts, launches, canoes, and rowboats formed an almost solid bridge from shore to shore near the finish, while down the course small craft of every sort hugged the banks and clustered about the houseboats, forming an interminable line of color. With each succeeding shower, however, a mackintosh veil was drawn over the scene, punts covered with rubber sheets drifted about like funeral gondolas, and bright paper sunshades were reduced to parti-colored pulp.

The finals for the Grand Challenge Cup and the Diamond Sculls, in which American interest was cooled yesterday hy the defeat of the Argonauts of Toronto and G. S. Titus of New York, held the greater part of the crowd's interest. A strong, steady wind off the Bncks shore made the water decidedly rough, and gave a full length of advantage to the crewa fortunate enough to draw that station.

The racing opened with the final heat for the Grand Challenge Cup, in which, after a good race, Leander succumbed to the Third Trinity crew of Cambridge, which yesterday defeated the Argonauts of Toronto. Third Trinity had all the disadvantage of the station, hut they got off first, and at Fawley Court, which was reached in 3 minutes 29 seconds, were two lengths ahead. At the mile post, reached in 5 minutes 25 seconds, the Leanders spurted splendidly, hut though they drew up a little, they could never overhaul their opponents, and lost the trophy, which they have held for the past four years. To-day's time, 7 minutes 17 seconds, was the worst made in the race for six years.

In the final for the Diamond Sculls, F. S. Kelley (Balliol College, Oxford,) repeated his success of yesterday by gaining an unexpected victory over R. B. Etherington-Smith, (Leander.) The latter had the favored station and led for a mile, but the Oxonian gradually wore him down. At Fawley Court, which was reached in 4 minutes 14 aeconda, Smith was a quarter of a length to the good. But by the time the mile post was reached Kelley was level with him, and, being able to keep up his forcing tactics, gradually drew clear and ultimately won easlily hy two and a half lengths in 8 minutes 59 seconds. Summary:

Grand Challenge Cup.—Final Heat—Third Trinity, Cambridge, beat the Leander Rowing Club by one and a half lengths. Time—7:17.

Diamond Sculls.—Final Heat.—F. S. Kelley, Balliol College, Oxford, beat R. B. Etherington-Smith of the Leander Rowing Club by two and a half lengths. Time—8:59.

Silver Goblets.—Final Heat.—W. Dudley Ward and C. W. H. Taylor, Third Trinity, Cambridge, beat the London Rowing club easily. Time—8:38.

Thames Challenge Cup.—Final Heat—Trinity Hall, Cambridge, beat the Royal School of Mines Boat Club by two and a half lengths. Time—7:34.

Visitors' Challenge Cup.—Final Heat—Jesus College, Cambridge, beat Balliol College, Oxford, by one-third of a length. Time—7:59.

Stewards' Challenge Cup.—Final Heat—Third Trinity, Cambridge, beat the Leander Rowing Club by eight lengths. Time—7:45.

Ladies' Challenge Plate.—Final Heat—University College, Oxford, beat Eton by half a length. Time—7:16.

Wyfold Challenge Cup.—Final Heat—Burton Rowing Club beat the Kingston Rowing Club by two and a half lengths. Time—7:43.

FAST TENNIS BY EXPERTS.

Ward and Davis Narrowly Miss Defeat in Country Club of Westchester Tournament.

Two matches of a widely different variety in point of method were played yesterday in the ronnd robin tournament of the lawn tennis experts on the courts of the Westchester Country Club. Holcombe Ward and Dwight F. Davis broke even against the famous pair composed of Malcom D. Whitman and Leo E. Ware, each taking two sets, and then the game was called because of darkness. Raymond D. Little and Frederick B. Alexander, the old-time Princeton champions, defeated William J. Clothier and Montgomery Ogden in straight sets. The Princetonians were forced to play very speedily in the second and third sets, as their opponents forced the scoring to deuce in both.

Magnificent smashing of high straight lobs on the part of Davis proved the feature of the match in which he was paired with Ward against Whitman and Ware. On the latter team's side of the net there was an exhibition of steadiness and faultless accuracy, which, while it lacked brilliancy, proved most effective against the tactics of Ward and Davis. In the fourth set Whitman and Ware were within one point of taking the match, the score heing 8—7 on games and 40—30 on points. Two hrilliant kills, the first hy Ward and the latter hy Davis, took the game, and they captured the set later at 10—8.

In the other competition Little played in rather erratic mood. He made many shots which seemed almost inexcusably careless, and yet his swift passes on half volleys and forehand drives were so uniformly successful that they did much toward winning the match for his side. Ogden's service was much better than usual. He used a hard straight ball that possessed a slight twist, which was very effective, as it caused both Little and Alexander some difficulty to make the returns with any sureness. There was no lohhing in this match, as hoth teams devoted their attention almost entirely to hard hitting, and played sharp rallies close to the net. The summary:

Round Robin Doubles.—Holcombe Ward and Dwight F. Davis vs. Malcom D. Whitman and Leo E. Ware, 6—4, 6—8, 7—9, 10—8, (unfinished;) Raymond D. Little and Frederick B. Alexander defeated William J. Clothier and Montgomery Ogden, 6—2, 10—8, 7—5.

American Polo Team Won.

LONDON, July 10.—In the international polo tourney at the Crystal Palace to-day a so-called American team composed of Messrs. Garland, Mackay, Buckmaster, and Rawlinson beat the famous Spanish quartet, the brothers Las Casas, hy 5 goals to 4.

Active, 100 to 1, Winner at Delmar.

ST. LOUIS, July 10.—The first real sensation of the racing season so far in St. Louis came to-day at Delmar, when Active, an e

The Wanamaker Store

Men's Collars
$1 a Dozen

Made to sell for a half more!

TODAY we have five hundred dozen of the most comfortable of all hot-weather collars—two heights of the popular high-band, square-cornered turn-over collars fresh from the laundry of the best collar-maker in Troy. An over-production was the reason for your saving a half dollar on a dozen of exactly the collars you want. All sizes, of course. **$1 a dozen; 50c a half dozen.** Not sold in less than half-dozen lots.

Broadway and Ninth street.

Other Wanted Things In Men's Wear

Shirts, first. Few men have enough ready for the demands of hot weather. Wanamaker's is pre-eminent in the supplying of handsome, well-made Shirts at fair prices.

Take *White Madras Shirts*—the season's favorite—and see these we are selling at $1 and $1.50. You must pay a half dollar more to match either grade elsewhere. The white madras is of excellent quality, and the shirt-making is the very best. The dollar shirts are plain negligee, with separate cuffs. The $1.50 shirts have plain or plaited fronts, with cuffs separate or attached.

Our Fancy Madras Shirts at $1 are of the same unmatched value as the White Shirts. The patterns are choice, and the variety quite broad.

We offer today about thirty Imported Bath Robes for men, made of Terry cloth or soft Turkish toweling. The regular value was $3.50; these today at $1.50 each.

Men's White Cuffs, 60c a half dozen—Cotton, to be sure, but you'd never guess it. For the hot weather, they do as well as linen, and stand the frequent laundering better, perhaps.

More of the 50c Lisle Suspenders at 25c—A clean-up of a maker's short ends; made like the best 50c Suspenders.

Broadway and Ninth street.

Serge Suits
For Men at $7.50!

AND they're regular Wanamaker ten-dollar value, too!

Pure worsted serge, either blue or black, absolutely fast in color; smartly cut and well made—cool, serviceable, always genteel.

But there are only about a hundred Suits in the group that we are able to offer at this little price; and the lucky men who secure them will be prompt, of course. $10 Serge Suits for $7.50.

Then we also offer today about a hundred

LONG-TROUSER SUITS FOR BOYS
At $6.50, instead of $8.50 and $12

They are made of blue, black, or fancy cheviots—excellent styles; and at a price that will take them away in a jiffy.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Boys' Suits, $3.75

HUNDREDS of the counterparts of these Suits are being worn this very minute by comfortable, well-dressed little boys. *Your* boys can have the same chance to be well and reasonably clad, and at smaller outlay; for size-ranges in these popular suits have become broken; hence down come prices. Thus:

At $3.75, from $5 to $8.50—
Double-breasted and Norfolk Jacket Suits, of blue serges and mixed cheviots; sizes 6 to 11, 15 and 16 years.

At $3.75, from $5—
Double-breasted Suits of homespun cheviot, with extra trousers; sizes 7 to 10, 15 and 16 years.

At 65c—
All-wool Knee Trousers; well made; silk sewed and taped seams; sizes 3 to 16 years; worth $1.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Do You Wish Another Thin Dress, or Two?

THE cost will be little enough; and you may pick from the largest variety of stuffs, and the broadest array of patterns that such a radical reduction-time ever saw.

Thousands of shrewd women buy these dainty stuffs a year ahead, and save half the cost on goods quite as beautiful as the newer ones, when made up after next year's patterns.

Here's a suggestive list:

At 5c, instead of 8c—Printed Batiste.
At 8c, instead of 18c—Printed Broche Batiste.
At 12½c, instead of 25c—Fine Printed Dimities.
At 12½c, instead of 25c—Plain colored lace-striped figured Swiss Muslins.
At 15c, instead of 20c and 25c—Scotch Ginghams.
At 18c, instead of 50c—Printed Silk-and-cotton Mousseline.
At 20c, instead of 30c and 35c—Plain and Striped Linen Madras.
At 20c, instead of 37½c—Scotch Gingham Novelties.
At 18c, instead of 25c—Embroidered Swiss Muslins.
At 25c, instead of 40c—Striped Linen Madras.
At 25c, instead of 50c—Embroidered Swiss Muslins.
At 37½c, instead of 50c—Scotch Pineapple Grenadine in stripes.
At 37½c, instead of 50c—French Printed Pinmetis.
At 37½c, instead of 50c—Self-colored Silk-and-cotton Crepe Brilliant.

Rotunda, Tenth street and Fourth avenue.

Store Closes Daily, except Saturday, at 5 o'clock
Saturdays at 12 o'clock

One of the Most Stirring Offerings That We Have Ever Made!

TODAY IS SHOE DAY! A glance at the facts and figures below will tell you that better than the words given here.

No matter what kind of Shoes you want—no matter whether you are going away, or going to stay at work in the city—here are exactly the shoes you need; and at the littlest prices for which thoroughly good shoes were ever sold.

And there are plenty of them.

You never meet disappointment in coming to our Basement Shoe Store. We never tell of a few dozens of good Shoes in order to trap you into buying shoes of indifferent value when the good ones are gone. We'll do bigger selling than we dare hope for if we don't have plenty of all these shoes for everybody who comes, all day long today. *And that's the wonder of Wanamaker Shoe Sales.* That's why this Basement Store is famous in all New York, and round about. That's why thousands respond to such an offering as we make for today.

The Shoes are handsome as man or woman could wish; as good as handsome; and at prices littler than you'd dare hope for till this word came. Read on:

Women's $2.50, $3 and $3.50 Shoes at $1 a pair
Black Kid Shoes from the best factories; not all sizes, but it pays to look them over.

Women's $3.50 Kid Dress Shoes at $1.60 a pair
Turned soles; finest black kid uppers; light and dainty, and less than half price; best choice in narrow widths.

Women's Tan Kid and White Canvas Oxfords at $1 a pair
Correct Outing Shoes in stylish shapes.

Women's $2 Kidskin Oxfords at $1.20 a pair
Lustrous black kid, with turned soles, medium heels, patent leather and kid tips; all sizes and widths.

Men's $3 to $3.90 Oxfords at $1.50 a pair
Kid, Calf, Velour and Enamel leathers, in the season's best styles; only small lots of each, but all sizes in the combined lots.

Men's $3 and $3.50 Patent Leather Oxfords at $2.40 a pair
Swell Shoes that are freely selling at full prices in good stores all around us; for patent leather is the swell footwear today.

Men's Oxfords from regular stock in black and tan at
Two Sixty-five a pair
Tan, Blucher cut, and Patent Leather Oxford style; made and finished in best manner.

Basement.

FINE COSTUMES
Half Price

THIS is a group of the choicest and most artistic costumes made in New York this season. They have maintained their full prices until last evening, when these radical concessions were made on the prices.

They are the handsomest dresses that can be found in this city, for carriage or evening wear at your Summer home or hotel.

They are made of light-weight broadcloths, veilings, canvas and other thin weaves of dressy materials, beautifully made, and artistically trimmed; all richly silk-lined throughout.

Prices were $76 to $175; now $38 to $87.50.

It is a rare opportunity for women who want another handsome gown.

Second floor, Broadway.

PARASOLS
And Umbrellas

RAIN AND SHINE are playing ping-pong just now. Shine will win the set, of course; but Rain will have his score, even though badly beaten.

One needs to be under cover from both; and here is help with smallest fee.

All of our fine English and French Parasols have been sharply reduced—most of them a half, others about a third—all quite decidedly; and they are very beautiful indeed.

Parasols that were $10 to $37.50, are now $4.75 to $20.

Then our domestic Parasols are also humiliated as to prices—

Parasols that were $7.50 to $10, now $4.75.
Parasols that were $5 and $6, now $3.75.
Parasols that were $3.75 and $4, now $2.85.
Parasols that were $2.50 and $3, now $1.90.

Also these offerings in **Umbrellas**:

26 and 28-inch all-silk Umbrellas, with natural wood handles, at $2; worth $2.75.

26 and 28-inch all-silk Umbrellas, with fancy handles, at $2.90; worth $3.75.

The Magic-frame Umbrellas that fold to fit in a dress-suit case at $2 to $5 each.

Broadway.

"Dolly Varden" Hats
A Third Below Value

YOU can't evolve a much more appropriate hat for all-round Summer wear, whether in point of comfort, appearance or inexpensiveness, than these effective "Dolly Varden" hats.

They're of white duck, with a fetching, floppy ruffle around the edge, and may be worn indifferently on the sands, the golf links or the mountains.

And just now, they're reduced a third in price—

50c, instead of 75c

Second floor, Tenth street.

Still Good Picking Among

Linoleums AND Oil Cloths

THE July Clean-Up Sale continues with plenty to choose from among the various offerings. The thrifty housekeeper appreciates such a chance as this; for no such opportunity will come again for six months.

Linoleums, by the Yard—
Sold only in their full widths of 6 and 12 feet, though you may buy any length you wish, at these prices:

$1 grade at 75c	60c grade at 45c
75c grade at 55c	50c grade at 40c

Remnants of Linoleums and Oil Cloths—
A large collection of these goods, in all the various grades, and in all lengths—all at wonderfully little prices:
Pieces Under Five Yards at One-Fourth of Regular Price
Pieces Over Five Yards, Up to 20 Yards, at Half Price

Then we also offer a large quantity of
STRAW MATTINGS
in cut pieces, at the following reductions:
Pieces Under 10 Yards at One-Third Regular Price
Pieces Over 10 Yards, Up to 30 Yards, at Half Price

Third floor.

An Attractive Offering of Summer Silk Waists

PERHAPS you're so fortunately situated, that this exceptional opportunity to add a thin Summer Silk Waist to your equipment, at a saving of nearly half, has no charms for you.

But there are plenty of women who *will* jump at the chance—especially when they see the waists.

These are of Pongee, plain or with colored embroidered dots; or Liberty Satin in white, black or navy blue grounds with polka-dots. Two styles—full or plaited fronts, some in Gibson effect. And the new price is

$3, for Waists worth $5 and $5.50

Second floor, Tenth street.

Muslin Underwear
At Diminished Prices

EXTRA supplies of Muslin Undergarments never come amiss. So it's the part of economy to lay them by, particularly when you can pick up such pretty, well-made pieces as these, at decreased valuations. And if you need them *now*—so much the better:

At 18c, from 25c and 30c—Corset Covers of cambric, five styles; round neck, trimmed with lace or embroidery; some have hemstitched lawn ruffle, others are ribbon-trimmed.

At 25c, from 50c—Corset Covers of nainsook or cambric, five styles; low necks, trimmed with torchon lace or neat embroidery; some with hemstitched ruffle.

At $1, from $1.75—Nightgowns of nainsook; low necks, short sleeves; finished with fold of lawn and ribbon.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Men's Hosiery AND Underwear

HERE'S Summer luxury for men, in the way of Socks and Underwear, at prices that are strikingly low for such excellent goods:

Socks at 15c a pair—Of fast black Lisle Thread; three pretty patterns of openwork fronts; seamless, elastic, durable; unusually good value.

Shirts at 25c each—White ribbed Lisle Thread; French collarette neck; no front opening; short or no sleeves; also of cotton, open mesh, short sleeves.

Shirts at 50c each—Ecru ribbed Lisle Thread; short sleeves; Drawers to match, ankle length. Very light and fine; nicely trimmed and well made.

Broadway.

The Wanamaker Store

Everybody Wants Such Handkerchiefs as These

BUT even the best things get piled up too high at times. When we have too many of a good thing it is a good time for you to make sure you have enough.

Prices that were previously unmatched are this much lower now:

Handkerchiefs for Men

At $1.35 a dozen—Irish linen, plain white hemstitched Handkerchiefs, ½ and 1-inch hems; an exceptional value at their regular price of $1.50 a dozen.

At $1.50 a dozen—Finer grade; ¼, ½ and 1-inch hems; our regular 16c handkerchiefs.

At $2.50 a dozen—Much finer; ½ and 1-inch hems. This is our famous $3 grade.

At $3 a dozen—Extra size; ½, 1 and 2-inch hems; our regular 35c quality.

Handkerchiefs for Women

At 90c a dozen—Irish linen, plain white hemstitched, ½ and 1-inch hems; our regular 10c quality; half dozen at same rate or 8c each.

At $1.20 a dozen—Fine grade; ½-inch hems; unmatched quality at $1.50.

At $1.50 a dozen—Still finer; ½ and 1-inch hems; our regular $1.80 quality.

At $1.80 a dozen—Much finer; 1-inch hem; our regular $2.40 grade.

At $2 a dozen—Extra quality; ½-inch hem; our regular $3 quality.

At $3 a dozen—Finest quality of Irish linen; 1-inch hem; our regular $6 grade.

Main aisle.

Friday Offerings in The Under-Price Store

Headed with a remarkable sale of
MEN'S COLLARS, 6 for 25c

Five hundred dozens of Men's Collars, in the shapes that every man is wearing nowadays—High Turnover, Straight Standing and Piccadilly, linen both sides, and the equal of any 12½c collar (except our own) on the market, at

6 FOR 25 CENTS!

These Collars have never been sold by us before for less than 55c the half-dozen. All sizes are in the lot, but not in every style; and an occasional half-dozen is slightly soiled. Sold in boxes of six only. At this rate, one can almost afford to throw the collar away after one wearing!

CHEMISES at New Prices

Two interesting groups of well-made, attractive Chemises:

At 18c, from 25c—Of cambric; round neck; cambric ruffle.
At 25c, from 35c—Of muslin; round neck; trimmed with cambric ruffle; plaited yoke front with embroidery.

BOYS' BLOUSE WAISTS, 50c

Blouse Waists, with patent device to retain shape; made of handsome percale, and regularly $1, at

50c Each

Sizes 7 to 16 years.

Interesting Bargains in
LACES and WOMEN'S NECKWEAR

Lace Remnants. These are all short lengths of every kind of Lace; and all marked at about *half original prices.* There are Edgings, Insertions, Galons, etc., in Venise, Cluny, Chantilly and other favorite Laces, in black, white, ecru and Arabian shades. Excellent picking, indeed.

Women's Neckwear. Automobile Ties, of sheer white lawn or cambric; plaited stock, embroidered turnover and stitched ends. Will launder well, and regularly worth 20c each. Today **3 for 25c.**

GARMENTS for CHILDREN
All Much Under-Price

Various groups of Babies' Dresses, Sun Bonnets and Sacques, and Children's Muslin Underwear bear new, low prices today:

At 50c to $1.25; worth 75c to $2—Babies' Dresses; of fine lawn or nainsook; yoke of hemstitched plaits, with or without ruffles; also French waist and guimpe effect; sizes 6 months to 4 years.

At 25c and 50c; worth 35c to 60c—Babies' Sun Bonnets, with two ruffles of embroidery or lawn; ruffles edged with lace; sizes 1 to 5 years.

At 15c; worth 25c—Sun Bonnets, made of gingham.

At 10c and 15c; worth 15c to 25c—Children's Drawers, with hem and cluster of plaits.

At 25c; worth 38c—Children's Drawers; ruffles of hemstitched plaits.

At 25c; worth 40c—Babies' Worsted Sacques.

At 25c to 50c; worth 35c to 65c—Infants' Long Slips, of cambric.

WOMEN'S GLOVES, 25c

Summer Glove-comfort at a little price—Suede Lisle, two-clasp, in black and white; worth double—

25c a Pair

GIRLS' WASH DRESSES, $1

More of the attractive Summer Wash Dresses that have sold so rapidly. New additions have brought the assortment up to concert pitch again.

Guimpe and Sailor Dresses, of chambray, percale and lawn, prettily trimmed; sizes 6 to 12 years—

$1, worth up to $3

Women's Hosiery and Underwear

Sundry veritable bargains in seasonable goods:

HOSIERY

At 12½c a pair—Imported fast black Cotton Stockings; regular made and fashioned; sizes 8 to 9½.

At 20c a pair—Fast black Lisle Thread Stockings; allover openwork; in neat patterns.

VESTS

At 9c each, 3 for 25c—White ribbed Cotton; low necks, sleeveless; plain or fancy trimmed.

At 12½c each, Seconds of 18c quality—White ribbed Cotton; high necks, long sleeves; neatly trimmed and finished.

CORSET ECONOMY

Economy is buying good, needed merchandise at a price-saving. Hence it is economy to buy these Summer Corsets:

At 50c—Of netting; light and cool; short hips; low bust.

At 75c—Nemo Corsets, of strong, durable netting; for slender figures.

At 75c—W. B. Corsets, of netting; low bust; medium hips.

At $1—Madrasse Corsets; light boning; splendid for warm weather.

At $1—Sonnette Corsets, of batiste; medium length; low bust; medium hips; trimmed with lace and ribbon.

At $1—Tape Girdles, for slender figures; cool and comfortable.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue,
Ninth and Tenth Streets.

EDUCATORS ELECT DR. ELIOT PRESIDENT

Officers Chosen by the National Association Yesterday.

Convention Hears Addresses by Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, Dr. Schurman, and Mrs. C. C. Catt.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 10.—To-day was another busy day for the members of the National Educational Association, whose convention here will close to-morrow. The morning was given up to a general session of the association in the Exposition auditorium, while the afternoon was devoted to meetings of the various departments.

The nominating committee gathered early in the day and settled on the list of officers to be presented to the association. It was duly ratified later on. President Charles W. Eliot of Harvard was unanimously selected for President of the association after a eulogistic nominating speech by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University. W. N. Davidson of Kansas was elected Treasurer, and, according to custom, the outgoing President, W. M. Beardshear of Iowa, was chosen First Vice President. Following are the other Vice Presidents:

C. T. Bright, Illinois.
Charles F. Reeves, Washington.
Joseph Kennedy, North Dakota.
Dr. Charles F. Thwing, Ohio.
W. N. Sheats, Florida.
Miss Marian Brown, Louisiana.
J. B. Pearcy, Indiana.
Mrs. Helen Grenfell, Colorado.
H. R. Sanford, New York.
J. H. Francis, California.
W. G. Nye, Minnesota.

There was a large attendance at the general sessfon, which was signalized by three notable addresses. The first speaker was James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture. He spoke in part as follows:

"We have adopted much in our systems of education from peoples who have not our responsibilities—people who educate men of leisure, class, privilege, cast, birth, and all that. The people govern here. They should be educated with a view to their development along the lines of their life work, whatever that may be. The four-year college course does not begin soon enough nor continue long enough to met the requirements of our day. Teachers are wanted in primary and secondary schools and in post-graduate work in the university. They are wanted to do work that has not been done in all the ages, the discovery of truths underlying production, and their application to the farm."

Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman, President of Cornell University and ex-President of the Philippines Commission, made an interesting address on "Education in the Philippines," in which he said in part:

"On the side of intellect and scholarship the Filipino may be expected to rival the Japanese, as well as in material civilization and the application of the sciences to industrial life, wherein Japan already presents a very American appearance. But it is not only the scientific and material elements of American civilization that are destined to reproduce themselves in the Philippines.

"I refer to our political philosophy, which is radically different from that of any European people, past or present. We glory in our applied mechanics, which are destined to develop the physical resources of the Philippine Islands, but far more glorious is our political philosophy, which is full of hope and promise for the Philippine nation and for every people and race on the globe.

"The kind of people we are, the way we govern ourselves, the history we have made, and the political philosophy we have given to the world, all consecrate us Americans as the advocates and preachers of liberty, democracy, and national independence. And I believe that an independent Philippine republic will be the final result, as it would be the most glorious consummation of our great educational work in the Philippines."

The last speaker was Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt of New York, whose theme was "The Home and the Higher Education." In the course of her remarks she said:

"Within a few days there have been graduated from our colleges and universities 4,000 or 5,000 young women. The fact represents the fruit of a half century of earnest and intelligent agitation in behalf of the right of women to receive the higher education, and the duty of the public to provide means whereby that education may be acquired.

"Within the year, if the increased number and the character of contributions upon the subject to our periodical literature are a safe criterion of public opinion, there has been a recent reopening of the old subject, but the discussion is upon entirely new and certainly unexpected ground. The subtle ridicule which attended the advent of the college woman has given way to cordial approval, and the world's conversion to a belief in her right to exist seems complete.

"The new discussion does not dispute the right of women to receive the higher education, nor deny their ability to grasp it; nor does it seriously question the beneficial effect of the higher education upon women themselves, nor upon the homes over which they preside. The new question has been raised in defense of the rights of men.

"An impetus was undoubtedly given to the new line of thought when, in 1898, W. T. Harris, Commissioner of Education, made the prediction that if women students at colleges should continue to increase as rapidly in proportion to men students, as they had done in the past, it would not be many years before there would be more women than men in our colleges. In the years between 1890 and 1900 men students in colleges increased 60.6 per cent., while women students increased 148.7 per cent. These facts have aroused a gentle, but firm opposition to coeducation. The fact that girls graduate from our grammar and high schools in considerably greater numbers than boys, and the even more significant fact that men in our Nation now carry a larger per cent. of illiteracy than women, may have added to the general alarm of conservatives.

"Denuded of its meaningless platitudes, the opinions expressed seem to resolve themselves into a belief that a struggle for the 'survival of the fittest' is going on in our educational institutions with an alarming possibility that women may gain the supremacy.

"If a composite of all the opinions expressed within the year upon this question could be made, the result would be a statement like this: The first law of life is self-preservation. In advanced civilization, like our own, obedience to this law becomes a struggle for money and place. In the division of labor between the sexes, obedience to this law is given to men. Colleges exist chiefly to train men for the affairs of the world, and since the popularity of each college depends largely upon its ability to count among its graduates those who have attained successful careers, each one is forced to offer every inducement to promising men students to enter its ranks.

"Women may rank equally with men within the college, but after graduation it is expected that they will be lost in the oblivion of wifehood and motherhood, since the obedience to the second law of life, the preservation of the species, has largely been left to them by the division of labor. However important this mission may be considered in the abstract, it cannot be regarded as an achievement which adds to the standing of the college. This statement covers the entire question as presented by the new opposition. It contains nothing more, nothing less.

"Invite the colege woman to share in the work of the world according to her inclinations and her abilities. Recognize her as a positive factor of society, as from the character of her endowments we may safely conclude nature intended her to be. Then endow her with the ballot that she may have authority to enforce her opinions, and to do the work of her choice, in the most effective way."

One of the most important and significant movements in connection with the present convention of the National Educational Association was that signalized by the meeting at a late hour this afternoon of representative grade teachers of the country to form a National organization. The idea of the leaders is to have a National organization which can defend the rights of its members from the encroachments of school boards, secure the adoption of definite and binding contracts which shall secure employment for fixed periods or during good behavior for fixed salaries

MR. DOUGHERTY WANTED MORE MONEY.

Acknowledgment that the Policy of the Board of Estimate Displeased Him.—Freeman's Salary.

Commissioner J. Hampden Dougherty explained at length yesterday his reasons for resigning as the head of the Department of Water Supply, Gas, and Electricity. Primarily, he said, it was disgust with the policy of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment in not allowing him funds for what he deemed necessary improvements.

"It is my belief," he added, "that this department should have from $5,000,000 to $10,000,000 annually to run it properly. In the past six months the department has collected $273,000 more than in the corresponding period last year. It might have reached $1,000,000 had I been furnished with the inspectors necessary to look after the meter system. An expenditure of $50,000 would have brought a return of $500,000. That is a plain business proposition, isn't it?"

Mr. Dougherty added, with regard to the pay of Engineer John R. Freeman, that he would arrange for it out of his personal funds from the date of his employment, a few weeks ago, until July 15, unless the resolution authorizing the appointment be approved by the Aldermen.

Superintendent Smith Resigns.

John M. Smith, Superintendent of Conduits and Reservoirs in Brooklyn, tendered his resignation to Commissioner J. Hampden Dougherty yesterday, to take effect forthwith. It was accepted. Mr. Smith was one of the oldest employes of the Water Department, having been appointed on March 1, 1868. Recently he was under charges of neglect of duty. The testimony was closed last week, and decision was reserved. His salary was $2,000.

A "FIRE ESCAPE" BLAZE.

Flames Leaped from Window to Window, Feeding on East Side Family Furniture.

The Fire Department were yesterday called upon to tackle what they say was one of the most peculiar fires they have had to deal with. They speak of it as a "fire escape fire." It started in a store on the ground floor of 52 Allen Street, a five-story brick tenement building, and spread to the articles on the fire escapes on the front of the building, and made a blaze on every floor, which made the building appear a mass of flames from roof to basement. By hard work the firemen kept the flames from spreading through the interior of the structure. The damage is placed at $10,000.

Late yesterday afternoon Abraham Barnett, who occupies the ground floor as a picture frame and molding factory, was looking over his stock in a rear room. Assisting him were his wife and his son David. They used a candle. Evidently the candle was placed too near some picture frames, for Barnett had not been in the store long before smoke began to pour out of the rear room. Barnett and his son ran back and found the stock in the place blazing.

When Engine No. 17 arrived, Barnett's store was a mass of flames, and the fire had worked its way up the fire escapes on the front of the building, and at every floor there was a blaze. In that locality the fire escape is used as a sleeping room and parlor in hot weather, and, consequently, each escape contained inflammable articles which blazed up.

The tenants sought safety in flight. Many escaped to the roof, while others pushed and crowded down the stairway to the street. The flames were confined to the one building.

PASSENGERS ON LA LORRAINE.

Architect Bernier and Other Distinguished Persons Start for France.

Louis Bernier, the French architect, whom the French Government recently sent to this country to examine the site and make designs for the new French Embassy to be built in Washington, sailed yesterday for Havre on the French liner La Lorraine. The style of architecture has not yet been definitely decided upon, but the cost, M. Bernier thinks, will exceed the $500,000 originally set apart for the purpose.

Another passenger was Jules Boeufvé, Chancellor of the French Embassy at Washington, and to whom chiefly is due the credit for the erection of the Rochambeau Statue. M. Boeufvé, while in France, will be for a week the guest of the Count and Countess de Rochambeau at Vendome. The Countess de Chambrun, the Countess de Montehello, and Col. F. de Monteverde y Ledano of the Spanish Embassy at Washington, were also passengers on La Lorraine.

THEIR SINGING ANNOYED HIM.

His Chat Disturbed, Policeman on a Car Arrested Mother and Five Merry Children.

Bicycle Policeman Charles Haussler, who is attached to the Hamburg Avenue Station, Williamsburg, is likely to get into trouble for his arrest early yesterday morning of Mrs. Blanche Canfield, the wife of a mechanic of 145 Linden Street, Williamsburg, and the detention of her five small children.

On Wednesday afternoon Mrs. Canfield took her children to Canarsie for an outing. Her husband joined her in the evening, and it was midnight when the family set out for home. While on the car the five children began to sing "'Way Down Upon the Suwanee River." Haussler was in a rear seat talking to a young woman. He objected to the singing because, as he said, it interfered with the chat he was having with his companion. The children kept on singing, and when the family alighted at Linden Street Haussler also got off and followed the Canfields to their home.

He wanted to arrest Canfield, but the latter warned him not to, and entered the house to light the hall gas. Then Haussler arrested Mrs. Canfield and took her and her children to the Hamburg Avenue Station, where, despite the woman's remonstrance that she had not done anything wrong, she was held for disorderly conduct on the policeman's complaint. The children were sent to the shelter of the Children's Society. Canfield went to the police station to complain of the policeman, but he obtained no satisfaction.

When the case was called yesterday in the Ewen Street Police Court by Magistrate O'Reilly and he heard Mrs. Canfield's statement he promptly discharged her and let her take her children. The Magistrate was astounded at the policeman's conduct. On leaving the courtroom Mrs. Canfield and her husband stated that they would lay the matter before the Police Commissioner.

Divorce for Mrs. Innes.

Mrs. Georgie F. Innes yesterday received a decree of absolute divorce from Justice O'Gorman, in the Supreme Court, in her counter suit against her husband, Frederick N. Innes, the bandmaster. She is to receive $25 a week alimony and costs, and permission to resume her maiden name and remarry is given to her. The complaint in the original suit against her brought by Mr. Innes is dismissed.

Bodies of Misses Horn and McMahon.

The bodies of Miss Alice McMahon and Frances Horn, daughter of Capt. Horn of the Ninety-fifth Company of Coast Artillery, who were drowned by the capsizing of a sailboat off Sandy Hook last Sunday, were recovered yesterday. The body of Mrs. Horn, the other person drowned in the accident, has not been recovered.

SHOOTING OF LATIMER AS TOLD BY HIS WIFE

Fuller Details Given by Her to the Family Physician.

Shot Not Fired from Closet, and She Knocked Burglar's Arm Aside—Inquest Set for Thursday.

Coroner Williams of Brooklyn announced last night that an inquest would be held on Thursday morning next in the case of Albert C. Latimer, who was shot in his home by a burglar last week and died in St. Mary's Hospital on Wednesday night.

The inquest will be held in the room occupied by the Court of Special Sessions, in the Brooklyn Borough Hall. Coroner Williams said that if Mrs. Latimer was unable to attend on Thursday he would adjourn the inquest until she was able to be present. It is believed that a full and clear story of the tragedy will be brought out by the Coroner's inquiry.

The body of Mr. Latimer was removed from St. Mary's Hospital to the Latimer home yesterday. The funeral services will be held this evening in the Aurora Grata Cathedral, Bedford Avenue and Madison Street. To-morrow the remains will be buried in the Latimer plot at Rockville Centre, L. I. The services this evening will be conducted by the Rev. Dr. W. C. P. Rhoades, pastor of the Marcy Avenue Baptist Church. Special services will also be held by De Witt Council, Royal Arcanum.

It was said yesterday that Mrs. Latimer had gone to the home of her brother-in-law, in Rockville Centre, for rest and quiet, but that she would return to Brooklyn to-day to attend the funeral services this evening. It is probable that she will then go back to Rockville Centre and remain there until the time of the inquest.

Dr. R. J. Morrison, the Latimer family physician, yesterday related a story of the tragedy which, he said, was told to him by Mrs. Latimer in conversations he had had with her from time to time. In a general way it was much the same story as that given to the public immediately after the shooting. There is more of detail, however, to the version which Dr. Morrison says was told to him by Mrs. Latimer.

"According to Mrs. Latimer," said the doctor, "she was awakened early that morning by a glare of light in the bedroom. She saw the burglar standing between the bed and a closet in the room. 'Bert,' she cried, 'there's a burglar in the room.' Mr. Latimer murmured 'Nonsense,' stirred, and turned to sleep again. The burglar, Mrs. Latimer thinks, was masked. He held a bicycle lamp in his right hand, a revolver in the left hand, as I understand it.

"As Mrs. Latimer spoke the burglar dodged into the closet, leaving the door open. Mrs. Latimer says she got up immediately and went into the bathroom adjoining for a match. As she did so she gave the closet door a push, which closed it. The burglar probably could have opened the door, but he did not do so. Returning quickly from the bathroom, Mrs. Latimer lighted the gas in the bedroom and then drew down the window shades. By this time her husband had arisen. Mrs. Latimer went to the closet and, throwing open the door, said:

"'Bert, there's the burglar.'

"Mr. Latimer, holding the bedclothes before him as a sort of shield, walked toward the burglar as the man stepped out and moved along the wall. The burglar was apparently afraid, for that was when he fired the first shot. It must have been the shot which wounded Mr. Latimer in the breast. As soon as the burglar fired Mrs. Latimer knocked his extended arm aside. Mr. Latimer was on his knees when the burglar fired again, the bullet striking Bert in the face. Then the burglar fled, Mrs. Latimer being at the window screaming for help."

Dr. Morrison said that he did not remember whether Mrs. Latimer had told him that she had a struggle with the burglar. He thought she must have struggled with the man because one of her arms was bruised and she also had several bruises on her breast.

ALLEGED HYPNOTIST'S ARREST FOLLOWS DOUBLE WEDDING.

Father Accuses Him of Inveigling His Son Into Marriage—Boy Himself Denies the Charge.

Benjamin Lupton of Bayview and Jackson Avenues, Jersey City, yesterday complained to Capt. Nugent, at the Ocean Avenue Police Station, that his son, James Lupton, eighteen years old, was forcibly detained at 248 Cator Avenue by Oliver Collard, who Lupton said was a hypnotist. A policeman was sent to the house with Lupton, but they were refused admission. A warrant was secured, and Collard then opened the door.

In the house were his wife, Pearl; his sister, Minnie, eighteen years old; Mahel Smith, twenty years old, and young Lupton. The latter denied that he had been hypnotized, and said he and Minnie had been married by Justice Hillman, and at the same time Mabel Smith was married to William H. Budlong, who was then at his father's store, in Bright Street. The double wedding, young Lupton said, was performed at 2 o'clock in the morning. Justice Hillman verified this statement.

Collard was arrested on the charge of hypnotizing young Lupton and cajoling him into marrying. Mrs. Collard and the other woman and young Lupton were held as witnesses. Collard denied the charge, and Lupton said he married the girl of his own free will, just as Budlong had married Miss Smith. Budlong could not be found.

GIFT TO A LEBANON CHURCH.

Figure in Memory of William Coleman and S. Ellen Habersham.

Mrs. Archibald Rogers, in behalf of the Coleman family, has presented to St. Luke's Church, Lebanon, Penn., as a memorial to William Coleman and S. Ellen Habersham, a figure designed hy Mrs. C. R. Lamb, entitled "The Angel of Mercy." The memorial will fill the blank space opposite the window opening. Messrs. J. and R. Lamh of this city were intrusted with the commission hy Mrs. Rogers. They in turn intrusted the designing of the figure to Mrs. Lamh.

The figure stands in a field of flowers facing the spectators, and supporting on her left arm a harp, the atrings of which appear to have just been struck. This idea is conveyed to the beholder by the attitude of the raised right hand. The vibrating note of music is intended to convey the idea of memory. The uplifted winds fill the entire composition, and are treated in a rich deep color, forming a background for the colors of the robes of the figure which are white and deep red. The entire composition is framed in a light cream-colored Sienna marhle, a large panel of which fills the lower space and receives the inscription.

Kidnapped Girl Returns a Bride.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 10.—The delayed wedding tour of Nathan Bloom and his wife, Ethel, who, on Wednesday, was proved to he the kidnapped child of Michael Nathan, a New York merchant, began this evening, when the young couple and the girl's mother left for New York. Before leaving Chicago the civil marriage, which was performed in Aurora several weeks ago, was supplemented by a marriage ceremony under the Jewish ritea. It is probable that the couple will make their home in New York, where Mr. Nathan proposes to provide his son-in-law with funds to start him in business.

Worthington C. Ford's Work.

Worthington C. Ford of Boston, who will arrange a new system of bookkeeping for the city, haa heen appointed to a position in the office of the Commissioners of Accounts so that he may familiarize himself with the system in use now. The appointment waa made on the request of Mayor Low. He will not receive a salary from the city, but he is to be paid for his aeryicea hy the Merchants' Association.

New Cab Service at Erie Station.

Beginning July 15, a new cab service will he established at the Jersey City station of the Erie Railroad. The vehicles to be used will be new and the charges, too, are to be reduced.

Visit Our New Restaurant, where you can get a palatable and dainty lunch at a moderate price, with prompt and courteous service. Everything in season is deliciously prepared, and served in a delightfully cool and comfortable Dining Room.

Adams Dry Goods Co

Sixth Avenue. 21st and 22d Sts.

At Our Soda Fountain and Candy Dept.! Nesselrode Pudding, Broadway Sundays, Trilby Glace, Tutti Frutti, Bisque Glace, Bisque Tortoni, Ices, and French and American Ice Creams served at small tables, at, per portion....10c. Ice Cream Soda—with Crushed Fruits and Pure Fruit Juices—best in the city, at, per glass.....5c

An Extraordinary July Clearing Sale for Friday and Saturday of

Men's, Youths' and Boys' Fine Summer Clothing!

Regardless of cost or value we have marked down an enormous stock of Men's, Youths' and Boys' Fine Summer Clothing. The price reductions are deep—drastic—decisive. We did not hesitate for a moment in slashing selling figures. The best and most sensational bargains of the Summer are here:—

Men's and Youths' Fine Spring and Summer Outing Suits, That Were From $10.00 to $18.00, Now . . . $7.50—Make an early selection from this lot, which comprises Cassimeres, Cheviots, Worsteds, Serges, Flannels and Homespuns—not more than 3 or 4 of a kind—every Suit snappy, stylish, seviceable, seasonable and sensible—the sizes are irregular, but include all from 34 to 44—one of the most wonderful bargain lots that ever found its way into type, and every Suit such a value for Seven Dollars and Fifty Cents, that it has no parallel in this Summer's Clothing trade. Remember this lot is for Friday and Saturday only, and that an early call is advisable!

Men's $3.50 Trousers Marked Down to $2.00—Here are handsome Trousers—of Fine Worsted—very stylish—in medium dark patterns, cut and beautifully made—all seams sewed with silk—for a two dollar bill you can now make a most suitable addition to your wardrobe.

Men's $3.50 Trousers Marked Down to $2.00—Here are fine Wool Crash Outing Trousers, in the very latest style—nicely cut and carefully finished—with wide hips—belt straps—patent turnups—take a pair on your vacation or for rest of Summer wear.

Men's $7.50 Coats and Trousers Marked Down to $5.75—These handsomely tailored Pants and Trousers are of fine French Flannel, suitable for business purposes—in light and dark colors and with these closing-out prices represent values truly remarkable.

Men's $10.00 Suits Marked Down to $6.95—This lot comprises Absolutely Pure Worsted Blue Serge Suits—indigo dyed—guaranteed fast color—handsomely lined—coats with haircloth fronts (so as to always hold them in shape), trousers with belt straps—regular and stout sizes.

Men's Blue Serge and Black Alpaca Coats for Street or Office Wear!

Black Sateen Office Coats, $1.00
Gray Striped Alpaca Coats, $2.00
Blue Serge Coats—skeleton—regular and stout sizes, 34 to 46. Single Breasted, $3, $4 and $5. Double Breasted, $4 and $5
Black Alpaca Coats—fine grades at $1.50, $2.50, $4.00,

Boys' $1.00 Linen Crash Sailor Wash Suits!—The only handsome Summer Suits have white embroidered shields and come in sizes 3 to 8 years..... 49c

Boys' White Duck Washable Knee Pants!—Worth from 50c. to $1.50; ages 3 to 16 years, 35c

Boys' Washable Knee Pants! Newest materials, extra good values, sizes 3 to 12 years..... 29c

Boys' White Duck Washable Sailor Suits! Beautifully braided—sizes 3 to 10 years.

Boys' Washable Russian Blouse Suits!—Galatea—very popular—sizes 2½ to 16 years.

Boys' Galatea Washable Sailor Suits!—Fancy light and dark colors—sizes 3 to 11 years. Former prices $1.50 to $1.75. 98 Cents for Choice.

Men's $3.00 Imitation "Panama Straw" Hats! Men everywhere consider this the banner value. It is well worth $3.00—but we say only $1.50

Boys' and Children's $1 to $3 Straw Hats Marked Down to 59c., 98c., $1.48
The assortment before this mark-down was tempting—now it is irresistible. We have all sizes for all ages and measurements of juvenile heads. The styles are the newest, snappiest and choicest.

$1.50 FOR CHOICE.
BOYS' NORFOLK SUITS—in light and dark cassimeres and cheviots—ages 3 to 10.
BOYS' SAILOR SUITS—in gray flannel—with light blue collars inlaid—ages 3 to 9.
BOYS' DOUBLE-BREASTED 2-PIECE SUITS—in cassimeres and cheviots—ages, 8, 9 and 10 years only. Reduced from $2.00, $2.50 and $3.00.

$2.00 FOR CHOICE.
BOYS' DOUBLE-BREASTED 2-PIECE SUITS—in cheviots and cassimeres—light and dark mixtures—trousers with double seats and knees—ages 7 to 15 years—strong, stylish and serviceable—this lot is peculiarly attractive. Reduced from $3.00 and $3.50.

$2.75 FOR CHOICE.
BOYS' FINEST SPRING SUITS—this lot comprises cheviots, crashes and homespuns, in double-breasted 2-piece styles—in light and dark mixtures—also plain blue serges and cheviots—ages 7 to 16 years.
BOYS' NORFOLK JACKET SUITS—4 to 9 years.
BOYS' SAILOR SUITS—Ages 3 to 9 years. Reduced from $4, $5 and $6.

Negligee Shirt Sale!

2,000 Men's and Boys' Woven Madras and Percale Negligee Shirts.

Here is a banner bargain opportunity in the sale of 2,000 Men's and Boys' Madras and Percale Negligee Shirts, well made, exceedingly well finished, in over 100 patterns and colors, including solid blue, white, golf red and golf green; sizes 12 to 17½; a pair of detached cuffs with each shirt. We also offer at the same wonderful price of HALF A DOLLAR a special lot of MEN'S PERCALE NEGLIGEE SHIRTS, with collars and cuffs attached; sizes 18, 18½ and 19..... 50 Cents for Any Shirt in the Lot.

Men's and Boys' Bathing Suits!

Men's Jersey Bathing Suits—All wool, two piece, with 2-inch alternate stripes representing all the college colors, the trunks are in black or navy blue; price..... 1.95

Boys' Jersey Bathing Suits—One or two piece; this lot represents a leading value; price..... 50c

Men's Jersey Bathing Suits—All wool two piece, in navy blue or black; the price on each is..... 1.85

Boys' Jersey Bathing Suits—Two piece, all wool, navy blue; another good value, as the price is..... 1.75

Men's Jersey Bathing Suits—Fine all wool, two piece, trimmed on edge of shirts and trunks with mercerized lisle stripe, (which cannot be told from silk,) black or navy blue; price..... 2.50

Men's Jersey Bathing Suits—Superior quality, two piece, in black or navy blue, the shirts and trunks are trimmed on edges with very handsome pure silk stripes; price..... 3.95

Men's Jersey Bathing Suits—Full fashioned, two piece, in black or navy blue, shirts and trunks handsomely trimmed with silk stripes, high grade, very handsome; price..... 5.50

Amusements.

MANHATTAN BEACH
TO-DAY at 3:30 P. M. SHANNON'S 23D REGT. BAND
TO-NIGHT AT 8 P. M. PAIN'S ANCIENT ROME and GRAND FIREWORKS
TO-NIGHT AT 9 P. M. RICE'S SHOW GIRL Mat. Sat. at 4 P. M.

MADISON SQ. ROOF GARDEN TO-NIGHT at 7:30.
JAPAN BY NIGHT Next Week—The Mikado. Adm. 50c.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. | Evgs. promptly 8:15. Mat. To-m'w at 2:15.
Sam S. Shubert and Nixon & Zimmerman's
A CHINESE HONEYMOON
The English Musical Sensation by Dance & Talbot

HERALD Square Theatre. | Promptly 2:15 & 8:15. | Management Sam S. Shubert.
NEXT REGULAR MATINEE TO-MORROW.
A. H. Chamberlyn's Magnificent Production of
THE DEFENDER The New Musical Yacbtical Extravaganza.

FLOATING ROOF GARDEN 50c. Fare,
Every Eve. St. Grand Republic, Frl. Excepted.
Conterno's 14th Regt. Band and Vaudeville.
Leave W. 129 St. 8 p. m., W. 20 St. 8:30 p. m., Battery 9 p. m.

TERRACE GARDEN 58th & 59th Sts. Near Lex. Ave.
TO-NIGHT. CHIMES OF NORMANDY.

DUSS ST. NICHOLAS GARDENS Summer Nights Carnivals. 20 deg. cooler than the sts.

KNICKERBOCKER Lederer's Big Hit. Thes. Evs. 8:15, Mat. Sat. 2:15 The Wild Rose
Lederer's Galaxy of 100.

KEITH'S B'way and 14th BEST SHOW IN TOWN 30—GREAT ACTS—30 PRICES 25c. and 50c.

PROCTOR'S 125th St., 23d St., FIFTH AVENUE. OPEN
BIG COMEDY & VAUDE. ALL SUMMER.

PARADISE ROOF GARDENS 42d St., B'way & 7th Av. Ev. 8:15. 20 Vaudeville Celebrities. Bargain Mats. Wed. & Sat., 50c.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX.—New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. Orchestral Concerts & Vocal Soloists

Cherry Blossom Grove. B'way, 45 St. Every Ev. 8:15. Also Bargain Mats. Wed. & Sat. in theatre. Chaperoue Vaudeville.

The Turf.

Brighton Races DAILY AT 2:30
MUSIC BY LANDER.
Reached by All Coney Island Routes.

The largest selling brands of Cigars in the world!

CUBANOLA 5¢
GREMO 5¢
GEO. W. CHILDS 5¢
JACKSON SQUARE 5¢

One Band from "FLORODORA" Cigars or Two Bands from "CUBANOLA," "GREMO" "GEO. W. CHILDS" or "JACKSON SQUARE" Cigars are of same value as one "SWEET CAPORAL" CIGARETTE

BOX FRONT. REDEEMED AT 217 7TH AVE. NEAR 23RD ST. NEW YORK.

PAPAL TITLE FOR J. S. TURNER.

New Yorker Is Created a Marquis in Recognition of His Philanthropic Generosity.

ROME, July 10.—The Pope has created John Spencer Turner of New York a Marquis in recognition of his philanthropic generosity.

John Spencer Turner is President of the J. Spencer Turner Company, manufacturers of cotton duck, with offices at 100 Duane Street, Manhattan. His home is at 57 Remsen Street, in the Heights section of Brooklyn.

Mr. Turner is a Director of other large business concerns, and is a member of the Union League and Merchants' Clubs of Manhattan and of the Brooklyn Club and the Crescent and Riding and Driving Clubs of Brooklyn.

It was believed in Brooklyn last night that the John Spencer Turner referred to in the Rome dispatch is the son of John Spencer Turner of 57 Remsen Street. No confirmation of the report could be obtained. The family residence at the address given was boarded up and the occupants had evidently gone away for the Summer.

J. S. Turner, Jr., was an Episcopal clergyman at one time, and some years ago conducted a small church in Ormonde Place, Brooklyn. It was "high" church, all the ceremonies and forms observed closely approaching those of the Catholic services. In course of time Mr. Turner became a convert to the Catholic Church, gave up his religious work in Brooklyn, and went to Rome, where he has since resided.

FIVE FIREMEN KILLED.

TORONTO, Ontario, July 10.—Five firemen were killed this morning in a disastrous fire which started in the old street railway stables at Front and George Streets, and swept the district to the east and south. The stables were occupied by P. McIntosh & Sons. The flames raged through this building from the esplanade to Front Street, and an hour after the fire started only the front wall was standing.

The whole of the fire brigade fought the fire, but in spite of every effort to check them the flames leaped across the esplanade and crossed George Street to the east. The wholesale hay and straw warehouse of Brodsky & McCann, on the east side of George Street, provided additional fuel for the flames.

David See, Harry Clarke, Adam Kerr, Walter Collard, and a man named Russell, all firemen, were working outside the southeast wall of the McIntosh building when the brick wall, two stories high, collapsed suddenly and toppled outward. The men were buried under a great mass of hot bricks and blazing timbers, and, though a rush was made by their comrades to rescue them, they were quite dead when extricated.

The total loss is estimated at $550,000; insurance about $100,000.

Wealthy Would-Be Patient Deported.

When the White liner Morro Castle arrived here on Wednesday from Havana she brought among her first-cabin passengers Guillomo Langerius, a wealthy young Spaniard. Dr. Barnesbury of the Marine Hospital Service found that he was suffering from an infectious disease of the eye, and Langerius was ordered to be deported. He sailed yesterday for Havana on the Esperanza. He protested volubly against his deportation, and offered all kinds of money to secure his release, as he said he had come here especially to be treated for the disease.

Morocco Dealers Elect Officers.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 10.—The National Association of Morocco Dealers met here to-day and elected these offiers: President—Henry Mitchell, Philadelphia; First Vice President—Frank H. Thomas, Wilmington, Del.; Second Vice President—J. P. Mathew, Philadelphia; Secretary—C. T. C. Stout, Philadelphia; Treasurer—George Neely, Philadelphia. The annual banquet took place this afternoon.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Second Lieuts. Kent Browning, Thirteenth Infantry, and Charles E. Reeze, Fifteenth Infantry, will report to Lieut. Col. George S. Grimes, President of the examining board convened at the Presidio of San Francisco, at such time as they may be required by the board for examination to determine their fitness for promotion.

Capt. George W. Helms, First Infantry, will report to the commanding officer, Nineteenth Infantry, for assignment to duty.

Contract Surgeon Robert C. Rogers is relieved from further duty in the Division of the Philippines and will proceed to Fort Clark for duty.

Contract Surgeon Charles W. Thorpe, on being relieved from duty at Fort Clark, will proceed to his home for an indefinite period.

A board of officers is appointed to meet at the call of the President thereof at Fort Leavenworth for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it to determine their fitness for promotion. Detail:

Col. Jacob A. Auger, Tenth Cavalry.
Lieut. Col. Henry Wygant, Sixth Infantry.
Major Henry P. Birmingham, Surgeon.
Major Robert H. R. Loughborough, Sixth Infantry.
Contract Surgeon James B. Hallwood.
First Lieut. James B. Kemper, Sixth Infantry, recorder.

First Lieut. William F. Nesbitt, Sixth Infantry, will report to Col. Auger, President of the examining board appointed to meet at Fort Leavenworth, at such time as he may be required by the board for examination to determine his fitness for promotion.

Capt. F. L. Munson, Twenty-fourth Infantry, will proceed upon the expiration of his leave of absence to Fort Sheridan.

Capt. Alfred M. Palmer will proceed to Portsmouth, N. H., on official business pertaining to the Quartermaster's Department.

Major John D. Choskins and Major George F. E. Harrison, Artillery Corps, are dtailed as members of the examining board convened at Governors Island, vice Lieut. Col. Asher C. Taylor and Major William P. Duvall, Artillery Corps, hereby relieved.

Navy.

Commander N. J. K. Patch will report to the commandant at the navy yard, New York, July 15 for duty in connection with fitting out the Montgomery, and will command that vessel when commissioned.

Lieuts. R. B. Higgins and E. H. Delaney will report to the commandant at the navy yard, New York, July 15, for duty in connection with fitting out the Montgomery, and to that vessel when commissioned.

Ensign R. W. Henderson upon completion of the course at the naval torpedo station will report to the Inspector of Ordnance in charge for duty at that station.

Lieut. T. A. Kearney is ordered to the naval torpedo station at Narragansett Bay for course of instruction.

Passed Assistant Surgeon J. E. Page is ordered to the New York yard for duty in connection with this recruiting party leaving that yard July 15.

Passed Assistant Surgeons C. A. Crawford and F. M. Furlong are ordered to the New York yard for duty in connection with the recruiting party leaving that yard July 12.

Assistant Surgeon R. W. Plummer is ordered to the Naval Hospital at Boston.

Lieut. M. Johnston is ordered to the Dolphin as executive officer, temporarily.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—Arrivals:
The Leyden at New York July 10.
The Dolphin at Boston July 10.
Tha Marietta at Capa Heitien July 10.
The Chesapeake at Newport July 10.
Sailed:
The Hercules and Restless, July 9, from New York for Norfolk.
Ths Puritan, July 9, from New London for New Bedford.
Tha New York, July 10, from Nagasaki for Yokohama.
Tha Panther and Dixie, July 10, from Philadelphia for New York.
Abarenda, July 10, from Montevideo for St. Thomas.
Changes among vessels in the waters of the Philippine Islands:
The Frolic at Cebu.
Tha Princeton and Quiros at Zamboanga.
Tbe Zafiro at Polok.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Fair; fresh north winds.

Tha racord of temperature for tha twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau.— 1901.	1902.	TIMES. 1902.
3 A. M.	70	74	80
6 A. M.	70	75	81
9 A. M.	74	79	81
12 M.	76	78	83
4 P. M.	80	76	84
6 P. M.	76	79	83
9 P. M.	72	71	74
12 P. M.	71	64	68

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperature yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	79¼
Weather Bureau	72
Corresponding date, 1901	74
Corresponding date for last 25 years	73

The thermometer registered 76 degrees at 8 A. M. and 74 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, tha maximum temperature being 79 degrees at 6 P. M., and the minimum 64 degrees at 12 midnight. The humidity was 83 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 56 per cent. at 8 P. M.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Shwartz & Isaacs Company, New Orleans, La.; M. Isaacs, millinery; 43 Leonard Street.
Strauss Brothers & Co., Richmond, Va.; I. I. Strauss, clothing and hats; 274 Church Street; Hotel Navarre.
Nusbaum & Livingstone, Albany, N. Y.; J. Nusbaum, millinery; S. H. Livingstone, millinery; 721 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.
Meyer Brothers, Monroe, La.; S. Meyer, dry goods and notions; Victoria Hotel.
Fox, G., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; A. Hutter, furnishings and leather goods; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Cadillac.
Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; F. L. Morgan, waists; W. R. Hiffard, underwear; Miss M. J. Connors, waists; Miss Cox, suits; C. L. Drain, cloaks, suits, and waists; 104 Worth Street.
Hundley & Smith, Dry Goods Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; J. R. Wall, notions, dress goods, laces, and waists; 43 Leonard Street.
Bass Dry Goods Company, Atlanta, Ga.; J. L. Friend, cloaks, suits, and waists; 10 Astor Place; Hotel Navarre.
Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; R. M. Wallace, linings, laces, notions, and jewelry; 2 Walker Street.
Rathbun & Co., Utica, N. Y.; W. C. Rathbun, laces, furnishing goods, clothing, and gloves; 43 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Mann & Waldman, Albany, N. Y.; L. I. Waldman, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
Dannenberg Company, Macon, Ga.; M. G. White, furnishing goods; 43 Leonard Street; Grand Hotel.
Block, A., & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; J. Bloch, tailors' trimmings; 74 Leonard Street; Fifth Avenue Hotel.
Ullman, William, & Son, Selma, Ala.; L. V. Ullman, dry goods; 552 Broadway; Hoffman House.
Gutman, Nathan, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. N. Gutman, cloaks, suits, and ribbons; 28 Howard Street; Hotel Cadillac.
Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; T. P. Watson, hosiery and corsets; F. H. Meyer, dress goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Normandie.
Hutzler Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; J. F. Haynie, linens and furnishing goods; J. Bamberger, donestics, linings, ribbons, neckwear, laces, and white goods; 477 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.
Emerson Blake & Adams Company, Bangor, Me.; C. C. Emerson, notions and furnishing goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Schuneman & Evans, St. Paul, Minn.; L. D. Barrett, boys' clothing; Hotel Albert.
Goldstein & Migel, Waco, Texas; F. D. Breisford, shoes; 60 Lispenard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Juan Weston, Liverpool; W. A. Taft, Boston; Dr. W. A. Abercombie, Washington.

HOLLAND—H. W. Sibley, Rochester; Henry Ives Cobb, Washington.

CAMBRIDGE—M. G. Seckendorf, Washington.

IMPERIAL—Samuel S. Worth, London; E. H. Meagle, Washington.

GILSEY—Meredith Read, Albany; George Comstock Baker, Comstock, N. Y.

MANHATTAN—R. E. Ingalls, Boston; Lyman B. Goff, Pewtucket.

SAVOY—J. H. Clark, Albany; H. A. Young, Providence.

BUCKINGHAM—Julian Mitchell, Charleston, S. C.

FIFTH AVENUE—Senator William Lindsay, Kentucky; ex-Gov. Royal C. Taft, Rhode Island; Senator J. L. McLaurin, South Carolina; Horace Burroughs, Batavia, N. Y.; C. L. Pullman, Washington.

ASTOR—Frank McCall, Detroit; C. E. Clarke, United States Navy; Commissioner Frank M. Baker, Owego.

NETHERLAND—L. Wetmore Smith, Chicago; Atherton Loring, Boston.

PLAZA—Judge J. C. Sibley, Franklin, Penn.; F. Peddy, Buffalo.

MURRAY HILL—Capt. E. Anderson, United States Army; the Rev. Chauncey W. Goodrich, Cleveland.

VICTORIA—H. H. Hyde, England; E. P. Merrill, Santiago de Cuba.

HOFFMAN—C. J. Stovel, San Francisco; Col. A. B. Andrews, North Carolina.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night to 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

1:25 A. M.—43 Front Street; Barrett & Co.; damage, $5,000.

6:45 A. M.—275 Canal Street; Walker & Son; damage, $1,000.

9:40 A. M.—778 Eleventh Avenue; Alfred Mornn; damage trifling.

11 A. M.—104 Monroe Street; J. Enchermaa; damage trifling.

11:25 A. M.—138 East One Hundred and Third Street; Abraham Rochups; damage, $25.

12:10 P. M.—155 Norfolk Street; Marcus Hammer; damage trifling.

12:25 P. M.—64 Suffolk Street; Tailors' Brotherhood; damage trifling.

12:30 P. M.—115 Baxter Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

2:30 P. M.—220 East Twenty-seventh Street; Julius Oldeck; damage, $5.

4:26 P. M.—438 East Seventy-eighth Street; E. Hittensmith; damage trifling.

4:40 P. M.—230 East Eighty-first Street; Abe Liberman; damage, $5.

4:52 P. M.—217 East Twenty-ninth Street; Mrs. Rosenberg; damage, $8.

5:30 P. M.—52 Allen Street; Abraham Barnett; damage, $10.

5:35 P. M.—140 Cherry Street; John Carr; damage, $25.

7:37 P. M.—228 East Forty-eighth Street; Mrs. Turner; damage, $10.

9:24 P. M.—4 and 6 West Fourth Street; Louis Pierce; damage, $1,000.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...4:37	Sun sets...7:32	Moon sets...11:09

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...12:28	Gov. Isl'd...12:17	H. Gate....2:10
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...	Gov. Isl'd...12:59	H. Gate....2:52

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) JULY 11.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Algonnin, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.
Santiago, Mexico, via Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
SATURDAY, JULY 12.		
Adirondack, Fortune Island and Savanilla	9:30 A. M. 10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Anchorin, Glasgow	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Catania, Barbados and Brazil	2:30 A. M.	5:00 A. M.
Comus, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Consuelo, Hull	.....	.....
Curityba, Cuba via Matanzas	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Etruria, Liverpool via Queenstown	7:30 A. M. 9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Friesland, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Lampasas, Galveston via Key West	.....	3:00 P. M.
Manual Calvo, Havana and Vera Cruz	.....	.....
Morro Castle, Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Norge, Copenhagen	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Philadelphia, Porto Rico, Venezuela, &c	9:00 A. M. 9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Rosalind, Newfoundland	7:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Ryndam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
St. George, Antwerp	.....	.....
MONDAY, JULY 14.		
Iroquois, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Manitou, London	.....	9:00 A. M.
TUESDAY, JULY 15.		
Allianca, Colon	.....	1:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Liguria, Genoa	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Moltke, Hamburg	.....	1:30 P. M.
Tropic, Hamburg	.....	.....

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of ths American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Florida, and thence by steamer, are dispatched daily, except Thursday, final connecting closes, for dispatch via Fort Tampa, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays (6:30 P. M.); for dispatch via Miami, on Mondays and Saturdays at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M.; Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) ‡Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and first-class matter for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 11, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Doric. Mails for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 11, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after June 28 and up to July 19, inclusive, or on arrival of steamer Umbria, due at New York July 19, for dispatch per steamer Ventnra. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 19, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Moana. (specially addreased only.) Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and first-class matter for Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 19, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Nippon Maru. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 22, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of India, (registered mail must be specially addressed. Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.)

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the preaumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. ‡Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

— Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) JULY 11.
Barbarossa, Bremen, June 28.
British Empire, Antwerp, June 28.
Brooklyn City, Swensea, June 25.
Caribbee, St. Thomas, July 4.
Citta di Messina, Palermo, June 19.
Croydon, Gibraltar, June 25.
Georgian, Liverpool, June 26.
Manitou, London, June 30.
Manuel Calvo, Cadiz, June 29.
Martello, Hull, June 28.
Palatia, Naples, June 20.

SATURDAY, JULY 12.
Campania, Liverpool, July 5.
Canadian, Liverpool, July 2.
Cymric, Liverpool, July 4.
La Touraine, Havre, July 5.
St. Paul, Southampton, July 5.

SUNDAY, JULY 13.
El Sigio, New Orleans, July 8.
Picqua, Algiers, June 28.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam, July 3.
Tropic, Hamburg, June 29.

MONDAY, JULY 14.
Alexandra, Copenhagen, June 27.
Ethiopia, Glasgow, July 3.
Labn, Gibraltar, July 6.
Louisiana, New Orleans, July 9.
Minneapolis, London, July 5.
Pocasset, Gibraltar, June 29.
Vaderland, Antwerp, July 5.

TUESDAY, July 15.
El Valle, New Orleans, July 10.
Finance, Colon, July 8.
San Marcos, Galveston, July 9.
Zulia Curacao, July 7.

Arrived.

SS British Prince, (Br.,) McDougall, Philadelphia, July 9, in ballast to the J. C. Seager Company.

SS Guyandotte, Hiller, Norfolk, with merchandise to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Hamilton, Boas, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS City of Macon, Johnson, Boston, with mdse. to the Ocean Steamship Company.

SS City of Savannah, Fisher, Savannah, July 7, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company.

SS Vimeira, (Br.,) Howatt, Sagua, &c., July 2, with sugar to Daniel Bacon. Arrived at the Bar at 12:30 A. M. Ordered to Philadelphia and proceeded.

SS El Norte, Gardner, New Orleans, July 5, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Tampican, (Br.,) McKinstry, Liverpool, July 2, and Queenstown, 3d, with mdse. and passengers to the White Star Line. Arrived at the Bar at 10:12 A. M.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., at 9:30 P. M., northwest, fresh breezs; clear.

Sailed.

SS Housatonic, (Br.,) for Barrow.
SS Vimeira, (Br.,) for Philadelphia.
SS La Lorraine, (Fr.,) for Havre.
SS Grosser Kurfuerst, (Ger.,) for Bremen via Cherbourg.
SS Neuenfels, (Ger.,) for East London.
SS Esperanza, for Havana, &c.
SS Putney Bridge, (Br.,) for East London.
SS El Sud, for New Orleans.
SS Jefferson, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Yndn, (Nor.,) for Santiago, &c.
SS Nordkap, (Nor.,) for Tift Cove, N. F.
SS Yeddo, (Br.,) for Adelaide and Melbourne.
SS Hungaria, (Ger.,) for Ceara and Manaos.
SS Bluefields, for Baltimore.
SS Benefactor, for Philadelphia.
SS Aros Castle, (Br.,) for Cape Town.
SS Honorius, (Br.,) for Montevideo, Buenos Ayres, &c.

By Cable.

LONDON, July 10.—SS Columbia, (Ger.,) Capt. Krech, from New York for Cherbourg and Hamburg, arr. at Plymouth at 4:15 P. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Kensington, (Br.,) Capt. Thompson, from New York, passed Hurst Castle at 2:05 A. M. and arr. at Southampton, 11th.

SS St. Louis, Capt. Passow, from New York, passed Hurst Castle at 10:40 A. M. and arr. at Southampton to-day.

SS Aller, (Ger.,) Capt. Wilhelmi, from New York, arr. at Naples at 6 A. M. to-day and proceeded for Genoa.

SS Bremen, (Ger.,) Capt. Nierich, from Bremen and Southampton for New York, sld. from Cherbourg at 9 P. M. to-day.

SS Oceanic, (Br.,) Capt. Cameron, from Liverpool for New York, sld. from Queenstown at 11:25 A. M. to-day.

SS Star of New Zealand, (Br.,) Capt. Hart, from New York via St. Vincent, C. V., Melbourne, &c., arr. at Auckland July 8.

SS Coningsby, (Br.,) Capt. Topp, from New York via Algiers for Shanghai, arr. at Singapore previous to to-day.

SS Majestic, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, from New York, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Excelsior, (Ger.,) Capt. Courtin, for New York, sld. from Shields July 8.

SS Toronto, (Br.,) Capt. Forth, for New York, sld. from Hull yesterday.

SS Sicilia, (Ger.,) Capt. Bachmann, from New York for Naples, Genoa, &c., passed Gibraltar July 7.

SS Dona Maria, (Port.,) Capt. Marreiros, from New York for Lisbon, &c., arr. at Fayal yesterday.

SS Etelka, (Aust.,) Capt. Ferla, from New York, arr. at Amsterdam yesterday.

SS Hekla, (Dan.,) Capt. Wulf, from New York via Christiansand, arr. at Copenhegen yesterday.

SS Hesperia, (Br.,) Capt. Coverley, from New York via Naples, &c., arr. at Leghorn yesterday.

SS Dora, (Br.,) Capt. Mitchell, for New York, sld. from Palermo July 7.

SS Borneo, (Aust.,) Capt. Reich, for New York, sld. from Calais yesterday.

SS Noordam, (Dutch.) Capt. Bonjer, for New York via Boulogne-sur-Mer, sld. from Rotterdam at 6 A. M. and from Boulogne-sur-Mer at 4 P. M. to-day.

SS Madiana, (Br.,) Capt. Fraser, from West Indies for New York, sld. from St. Thomas at 2 P. M. to-day.

SS La Bretagne, (Fr.,) Capt. Poncelot, from New York for Havre, passed the Lizard at 2:50 A. M., 11th.

SS Graf Waldersee, (Ger.,) Capt. Kopff, from New York for Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg, passed the Lizard at 4:45 A. M., 11th.

Surrogate Notices.

WIGHT, EBEN.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and Independent, to Emily S. Caswell, Elizabeth S. Mifflin, Denforth P. Wight, George R. Wight, Edward P. Wight, Barrington Wight, Louise Wight, and Caroline Wight, the heirs and next of kin of EBEN WIGHT, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Gustav E. Kissel of Morristown, State of New Jersey, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date November 8th, 1897, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Eben Wight, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office, in the County of New York, on the 20th day of August, one thousand nine hundred and two, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, tha 24th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nina hundred and two.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

C. W. BENNETT, Atty. for Petitioner, No. 27 Pine Street, New York City.

FAILE, THOMAS H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS H. FAILE, late of ths County of Nsw York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Charles H. Brush, No. 30 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before tha first day of October next. Dated New York, the 12th day of March, 1902. CHARLES V. FAILE, Executor. CHARLES H. BRUSH, Attorney for Executor, 30 Broad St., New York. mh14-law6mF

FERRIS, CORNELL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CORNELL FERRIS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of their attorneys, Lamb, Osborne & Petty, No. 253 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 13th day of January, 1903, next. Dated New York, the 10th day of July, 1902. BENJAMIN FERRIS and CHARLES FERRIS, Administratora. jy11-law6mF

FOSTER, AUGUSTA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of ths County of New York, notica is hereby given to all persons having claims against AUGUSTA FOSTER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present tha sama, with tha vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at tha office of James Taylor Lewis, No. 180 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 26th day of November next.—Dated New York, May 15th, 1902.—RICHARD S. FOSTER, Executor. JAMES TAYLOR LEWIS, Attorney for Executor, No. 180 Broadway, New York City. my16-law6mF

PRICE, WALTER J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WALTER J. PRICE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the sams, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Waldo E. Bullard, Esq., No. 280 Broadway, Borongh of Manhattan, the City of New York, on or before the 18th day of October, 1902, next.—Dated New York, the 8d day of April, 1902. WALTER W. PRICE, Administrator, with the will annexed. WALDO E. BULLARD, Attornsy for Administrator, 280 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

¶ There are, of course, other things to be considered; but, simply as a *news* paper, the Sunday edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES invites comparison with all others.

¶ Special cable and telegraphic dispatches supplement the news that comes through the regular channels.

¶ For Sunday reading, however, people, while demanding the current news adequately treated, like special articles of peculiar and timely interest. In this respect the Sunday edition of The Times is each week supplying its readers with a quantity and quality of reading matter that will stand comparison with the magazines.

¶ Take next Sunday's issue. It will have among its contributors Edward W. Townsend, Julian Ralph, David Graham Phillips, John Kendrick Bangs, and Kate Masterson, with original cartoons by Kemble, C. J. Post, and "Dan" McCarthy. "A Summer Girl in New York," by the author of "Chimmie Fadden," will describe her first visit to a race track and a longed-for glimpse of the "real ocean," with other pleasures of the beach. In "The Genial Idiot" Mr. Bangs treats of Anglomania, comparing life at home and abroad. Kate Masterson contributes an amusing story of a novel kind of house boat.

¶ Did you know that Wall Street has finally turned its back on women? The brokers want no more of them, even as investors, much less as speculators and "pikers." A man in the West is giving away ten million dollars on a new plan, and he explains some of his novel views of charity.

¶ There is a whooping-cough epidemic in New York, "Mad" Anthony Wayne, it has now been found, is buried in two places, the revival of the Gaelic language has produced some novel results, the most extraordinary railroad in America has just been sold, a great Eastern city is about to "electrify" itself on the Western plan, recent judicial decisions in England throw new light on the "third degree," some queer old treasure chests have been unearthed, and one-cent postage is said to be coming nearer.

¶ These are a few suggestions of features in next Sunday's edition of The New York Times, and if you want to be sure to get it order it to-day.

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DELAWARE WATER GAP., PA.
Under new ownership and management.
NOW OPEN.
Entirely remodeled, refurnished, enlarged, and thoroughly modernized. Most complete resort hotel in the Pennsylvania Mountains. Electric lights, hydraulic el

Sweetens

the body—Spiro Powder Absolutely prevents and kills the odor of perspiration. An odorless antiseptic powder to be dusted on the body, clothing, and dress-shields. No refined person should be without it. Try a free sample and be convinced. Your druggist will furnish it, or it will be sent by mail. *Full size box—price 25 cts.*

SPIRO COMPANY, Niagara Falls, New York.

Kennedy's Broadway St.

Panamas—a quick clearance.

3.98, 4.80, 5.80. Just Half Price.

Porto Ricos, 95c., 1.49.

They are worth 3.00 to 4.00. Have all the style and dash of the "real thing."

Rough Sailors, 79c.; worth 2.00.
Sennet Sailors, 1.20; " 2.00.
No Middlemen's Profits.

Hot Weather Comforts.

Negligee Shirts.

White Cheviot, 79c.
Fancy Madras, 59c.; worth 1.00 and 1.50.
Imported Zephyr, 1.98; worth 3.00.
All the little necessaries. Stocks, Pajamas, Belts, Suspenders, Garters.

Linen Collars, 10c.; worth 20c.

Men's Shoes.

8.00 Custom Shoes at 4.98.

Flat lasts and high heels, calf and patent leather.
Oxford Bluchers, high heels, 2.97
Patent Leather and calf—
Burt & Packard's Oxfords, 1.98; worth 4.00. Over 1,200 pairs, all sizes.

Special Sale Bargain Coffee 14c

Regular Price 16c.—On sale at 14c for three days only—Friday, Saturday, Monday.

A good, pure, honest Coffee—the very best obtainable at or near its regular price in this market to-day.

Write for price list—10 lbs. or more of any tea or coffee delivered free within 25 miles of New York.

Money Back if You Want It.

Gillies COFFEE Company,

233, 235, 237 & 239 Washington St., Between Park Pl. and Barclay St. Estab'd 1840

STAR Safety Razors

Shave Clean and Never Pull.

Users enjoy the full benefit of self-shaving. THE STAR is the best and original Safety Razor.

Accept No Substitute.

THE STAR is a little higher in price, but a razor of merit.

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Imitated by many, equalled by none. Every razor warranted.

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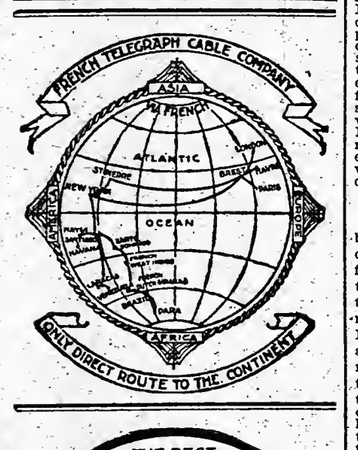

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The New York Times Saturday Review

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ORDER TO-DAY.

PRESIDENT TO VISIT NEW ENGLAND SENATORS

Announcement of the Plans for the August Trip.

Entire Family Takes Horseback Ride in the Rain—Miss Ethel Thrown, but Not Hurt—A Sham Rough Rider.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., July 10.—It was announced to-day that President Roosevelt on his trip through New England, which begins Aug. 20, will visit a number of the Senators of those States. He will visit Secretary Hay, Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, and Senator Proctor of Vermont. He may also, if possible, accept the hospitality of other Senators in New England.

When President Roosevelt arrived in this village Saturday he was greeted by a driving rain, preceded by the odd National salute of twenty-one thunder claps repeated twenty-one or more times, the booming welcome of the elements, and there has not been a day of his vacation when the rain has not now and then fallen. It looked this morning as if the plans for a jolly day out of doors were to be utterly spoiled by a steady downpour. This, however, did not disturb the Roosevelt family. A snowstorm might have perplexed them. The rain caused no regret. It seemed to add to the possible enjoyment and give zest to thoughts of athletic sports.

The horses were ordered when the President was through with such business as he had to attend to. The President, Mrs. Roosevelt, and the little Roosevelts, with the exception of the baby, mounted their horses and were off for a ride in the rain. When the Roosevelts ride, their horses do not walk much. They run the greater part of the journey.

The President was mounted on his hunter and Mrs. Roosevelt on a bay. The children were astride good swift horses. Mrs. Roosevelt shows rare skill. It was a pretty sight when the family swung out of the entrance of their grounds onto the public road, their horses eager for the run, as they splashed into the puddles sending the mud flying. The President and Mrs. Roosevelt let the children go ahead and rode across the Huntington property.

Little Miss Ethel had not gone far when she came to grief. Her saddle girth slipped and she went sailing into the mud, striking on her right side, and falling under her horse. Archie dashed to her rescue, capturing the horse. Ethel was up in a second, and announced that she was not in the least hurt, as she brushed off the mud from her riding habit. Archie tightened the girth in a way that was evidently uncomfortable to the horse, but safer for his sister. He then fixed the stirrup straps, one of which was longer than it ought to be. The children mounted their horses and were away at full speed like a band of Sagamore Indians.

There were no other accidents, nor any adventures, and the children met their parents as they were returning from a long ride at the entrance of the grounds surrounding Sagamore House. The Roosevelts were dripping, for it had rained hard.

AN IMPOSTER EXPOSED.

Forgetful of the likelihood that where Mr. Roosevelt is, a Rough Rider is apt to be, a man drove up in a buggy to the Octagon Hotel yesterday. He ordered a drink and told the bartender that he was with Roosevelt in the charge up San Juan hill. He said that he had been one of the Rough Riders. He wore a semi-military hat with a slouching brim, like the campaign hats of the Americans in the war with Spain. The bartender had seen Rough Riders, and he had not previously noticed one who strutted as the stranger did. He made it his business to tell a Secret Service man, who called to his aid George Pollock, a reporter, who was a real Rough Rider.

Mr. Pollock greeted the man as a comrade, saying that it was strange he did not recall him, as he had been in the regiment and thought he could remember all his old comrades in arms. "But," added the real Rough Rider, "we veterans change with time, and it is some years since we were with Roosevelt in Cuba."

The stranger wanted to treat, but Mr. Pollock told him that he did not drink. The stranger was apparently uneasy. When he had given his name Mr. Pollock failed to remember it. The man said that he came from Waco, Texas, but failed to be able to recall any one living there or give even a meagre description of the place.

Then he broke down and confessed that he had never been a Rough Rider or any kind of a soldier. He wanted to see the President to make him a proposition and had figured that if he should make out that he had fought with the President he might get through the Secret Service guard and talk to Mr. Roosevelt. He drove away very much discouraged after a Secret Service man had told him that he had warned the men on guard of his proposed coming and that there was no possibility of his getting into the grounds.

A dignified man, wearing a shining beaver, long frock coat, white tie, and neatly pressed trousers, arrived this afternoon and was driven immediately to Sagamore House. He was admitted at once to see the President, being armed with the proper credentials, showing that he had come by appointment and at the request of the President. When he returned to the railroad station he was met by reporters, who questioned him, thinking that he might be some distinguished public man whom they had failed to recognize, or that he might be some eminent preacher. The gentleman was very gracious and announced that he was Richard Sheridan. He said that he had made shoes for the President for at least eighteen years. Continuing, Mr. Sheridan, who is a venerable man, seventy-one years old, said:

THE PRESIDENT'S SHOEMAKER.

"The President is not only a great man, but is a very democratic man. He is a charming man. He talks to me with great freedom and confidence. He does not hesitate to deal with affairs of State and matters of great importance, which it would not be proper for me to discuss with you. I have always observed that really big men are free from constraint, that they take a man for a man when they meet him, and that they treat him like a man. That is the way with the President. He is simply charming in his simplicity and wholesome, healthy way of talking and acting. I could tell you many interesting things in regard to our conversation, but you must see that this would be immensely improper.

"I can tell you, however, certain things about President Roosevelt in which there can be no impropriety, and which I believe may be of real interest to the public. He is one of the few men whom I have ever known who wear their shoes out evenly. The heels do not run down on either side, and there is no hole in the sole. It just wears off evenly, showing that the President plants his feet squarely and firmly when he walks, and that he does not twist on his feet. This is very unusual, for it is a fact that most men steer themselves by twisting on one foot or the other, as one leg is stronger than the other, and blindfolded they could not possibly walk straight. The President could.

"I am to make two pairs of hobnailed shoes for the President. These he uses for walking and hunting. I am also making him a pair of light walking shoes. He pays $18 for his shoes. Now, I don't think I ought to say any more."

Among the arrivals to-day were Judge Spencer B. Adams of Greensboro, N. C., and Charles G. Bennett, Clerk of the Senate.

Judge Adams was recently appointed Chief Judge of the Chickasaw Citizenship Court of the Indian Territory. It has been stated that the United States Court has admitted Indians to citizenship and three Judges have been appointed to settle the matter. Judge Adams said that he had been summoned by the President for a conference, as the question involves the citizenship of many thousand Indians in the Territory.

Mr. Bennett has taken a cottage here. Secretary Cortelyou left for Hempstead, L. I., to-day, but will return to-morrow morning.

There is a difference of opinion between the little "White House" officials and Dr. W. C. Root, a dentist, occupying three-fourths of the floor of the Oyster Bay Bank building, where the Government has its vacation headquarters. Dr. Root uses his office here on Wednesdays only. He said the Government might have them on the other days, but must move out "its traps" on Wednesdays, that he might fill or extract the teeth of the natives on one day in the week. This would be awkward for the Government, and there was the danger that laughing gas leaking might muddle minds busy with important affairs of State, to the detriment of the peace and prosperity of the Nation.

Secretary Cortelyou said this morning that he thought the matter would be amicably arranged, but Dr. Root is positive that if the Government wishes to use his offices there should be a willingness to let him have them for the one day, when the Government might move back with its "duds." In the meantime the Government of the United States of America must be content with the cramped quarters on the floor where the dentist has abundant room.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

With polo down Hempstead way and yacht racing at Indian Harbor and other places, the suburbs present a very attractive programme for the last two days of the week. There are yet a few people in town, but by to-morrow those who have lingered from the day of the Field-Sloane wedding at Lenox will have gone to their villas at the resorts. Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish will entertain to-morrow evening at the Crossways. Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt are awaiting the arrival of Mrs. Ogden Goelet from Europe.

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There has been a great deal of illness in town and some typhoid. Arden Robbins, who has been very ill with typhoid, is rapidly approaching convalescence.

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The Teutonic, which arrived yesterday, brought among her passengers Clive Bayley of the British Consulate, who went abroad for the coronation, at which he was to have been an usher. J. Hampden Robb and John D. Crimmins, and several of his sons were also passengers by the same ship.

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Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin will close their villa at New Rochelle about July 15 and will sail for Europe, where they will remain for a year. The Misses Iselin are now visiting Mrs. De Lancey Kane at Newport.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Van Rensselaer Kennedy will pass the Summer at their cottage at North East Harbor, Me.

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Mrs. Levi Leiter authorizes a denial of the report that Lady Curzon will be her guest at Bar Harbor. Lord and Lady Curzon are at Simla, and will not leave India this season. Miss Nancy Leiter will sail in August for a series of visits to English friends.

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There were few prominent women seen at the restaurants yesterday, although Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. Francis K. Pendleton, and several others lunched at Sherry's, and Mrs. George J. Gould was in town.

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According to latest cabled reports, James Henry Smith and party were in Venice, where they had arrived on the Margerita from Constantinople.

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Among the bridesmaids at the wedding of Miss Jeanne Langtry and Ian Malcolm, M. P., in London was Miss Alberta Sturgis of this city. The bridesmaids were dressed in white silk veiled in white mousseline de sole trimmed at the hems with wide gathered frills of mousseline de sole. The bodices were of white silk scattered over with pink carnations, and were arranged with postillions, turned down collars of the silk, and black silk stock ties. They also wore three-cornered hats of black and white tulle trimmed with roses.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Francis Burrall Hoffman, who have just returned from Europe after an absence of more than a year abroad, have taken the Case house at Newport, where they will go on Tuesday, July 15. Wickham Hoffman and Francis Burrall Hoffman, Jr., have just been graduated, with high honors, from Harvard. Mr. and Mrs. Hoffman will entertain a great deal at Newport this season for their sons, and many of their Harvard classmates will be among the guests.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 10.—Ex-Commodore and Mrs. E. T. Gerry and the Misses Gerry arrived from New York this morning on the steam yacht Electra, and are at their villa, on Bellevue Avenue, for the season.

Tuesday evening Miss Nathalie Schenck entertained a number of friends at the Durfee Tea House, in Portsmouth.

T. A. Havemeyer, Jr., Honore Palmer, Dennis M. Hare, and Count Colonna Watenski are registered at the Casino.

Dennie M. Hare of New York is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt.

Miss Cicely Northcote is the guest of her aunt, Mrs. Sidney Webster.

Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Spencer arrived at their villa, on Ochre Point, to-day.

Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt is visiting her sister, Mrs. John Nicholas Brown, at the Fearing villa.

Edwin D. Morgan and family have arrived at their villa for the season.

Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer arrived to-day at the White Cottage, Red Cross Avenue.

Mrs. Thomas Newbold has arrived at the Deerham cottage, Bellevue Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. James G. Wentz of New York are at the Gen. G. K. Warren cottage for the Summer.

Col. and Mrs. R. H. I. Goddard and Miss Goddard were the guests to-day of Mrs. R. S. Fowler, at Park Gate.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Hoffman, Jr., arrived this evening at the Pendleton cottage, Ochre Point.

Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., returned to-night from Lenox and New York.

Francis J. Otis, who returned from Europe early in the week, arrived to-night at Clover Patch, where Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Harriman have been for several days.

Miss Georgiana G. King gave a luncheon this afternoon at the Herrick cottage, Parker Avenue, and dinners were given to-night by Mrs. J. A. Harriman, Mrs. George A. Huhn, Mrs. E. L. Ludlow, and Mrs. Lyman C. Jossphs.

Miss Ethel Davies returned from New York this evening.

Others returning from New York were Francis K. Pendleton, Judge Henry W. Bookstaver, William D. Hatch, John R. Drexel, and Lorillard Spencer.

Mrs. A. Mason Jones is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin D. Morgan.

Thomas McKee and Andrew Carnegie II. of Pittsburg, Robert L. Kendall of New York, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Morgan of Baltimore, and F. W. Fabyan of Boston are at the Muenchinger King cottages.

The Rev. and Mrs. Harris E. Adriance, Mrs. John E. Nostrand, and Mrs. Robert C. Black of New York, Mr. and Mrs. A. K. Camp and V. A. Whaling of Milwaukee, and A. Scharhag of Germany are at the New Cliff.

BAR HARBOR HAPPENINGS.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, July 10.—Gen. Horace Porter arrived here to-day from Lenox. He will be the guest of Morris K. Jesup at Stonecliffe. Mr. Jesup gave a small dinner to-night for Gen. Porter. A formal reception in his honor will be given Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Ketterlinus gave the first large reception of the season at Bide a While this afternoon. There were 300 guests.

A. F. Schauffler of New York is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. John S. Kennedy at Kenarden Lodge.

Henry W. Gray of New York came to-night. Mrs. Gray, who was detained in New York by illness, will arrive to-morrow.

Arrivals at the Louisburg are Mrs. R. J. King, Miss Grace King, and E. R. King, all of New York.

Mrs. J. J. Faye has arrived at the Malvern.

Capt. and Mrs. Philip Lydig are expected here this month.

Gen. Samuel Thomas of New York gave a sailing party to-day aboard the Mascot.

Several of Bar Harbor's most prominent Summer residents have formed a trust to purchase their supplies and prevent the local trades people from overcharging. The entire care of their households has been turned over to one woman, Mrs. William Wilmerding of New York.

The first regatta of the season will take place Saturday.

The engagement of Miss Frances Hinkle and Clifford Shinkle has been announced. They will be married here in August. The Hinkles have been prominent here for several seasons. Miss Hinkle was one of last season's belles.

Miss Henrietta Bloodgood is visiting Gen. and Mrs. McCook.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Poor of New York came to-day for the season.

Harry Payne Whitney and Miss Dorothy Whitney arrived to-day. They are at Devilstone. W. C. Whitney will come next week.

The opening dinner dance of the season takes place at the Keho Valley Club Saturday.

Miss Bleecker to Wed British Officer.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 10.—A wedding will take place at Jamestown Saturday, July 26, the bride being Miss Elsie L., daughter of Capt. John V. B. Bleecker, United States Navy, and the bridegroom Capt. E. G. Waymouth of the British Army. The wedding will take place at St. Matthew's, the pretty little Protestant Episcopal Church at Jamestown, and the ceremony will be performed by the Right Rev. William N. McVickar, D. D., Bishop Coadjutor of the Diocese of Rhode Island, assisted by the Rev. Charles D. Burrows, rector of the church. The best man will be Capt. Wakefield, a fellow officer of the bridegroom, and the maid of honor will be Miss Mount of New York. Fifteen hundred invitations will be sent out for the ceremony.

Kindred—Cramer.

Miss Ella Welben Cramer and Dr. John Joseph Kindred were married at the American Church, Lucerne, Switzerland, at noon July 10, the civil ceremony having taken place in the Hotel de Ville, Lucerne, an hour earlier in the presence of Mr. Morgan, United States Consul to Lucerne; Julius Hartmann, former United States Consular Agent; Mrs. E. A. Wheeler, and several other friends of the bride and bridegroom. A wedding breakfast was served at the Grand Hotel, Schweizerhaf, Lucerne, after which the bridal pair left to visit the chief cities in Switzerland, the Rhine country, Belgium, and England, preparatory to sailing for New York early in August. The bride is a graduate of Vassar College, and the only daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Edward George Cramer. Dr. Kindred is a native of Virginia, but for some years has been a physician and specialist in New York City.

IN THE SHOPS.

As everything is in the New York shops, why not the King of England's crown? It is to be seen in one of the shop windows, and if it is not the genuine article it certainly makes a royal appearance. Rows of large pearls are set in gold, crimson velvet is beneath, and below the part which encircles the head is a narrow band of miniver or ermine.

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It is from the sublime to the ridiculous, when one cannot buy crowns but can get a fifty-cent euchre table. It is about 2½ feet square when it is open. The top parts in the centre and the two sides turn down, the standard beneath doubles together, and there is the table ready to tuck behind a chest or bureau or stand up against the wall anywhere, ready for use. It is, needless to say, a cheap table, made of pine evidently, but at the same time it makes an excellent appearance when finished in the natural grain of the wood.

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Here is a real convenience for the housekeeper. It is a flour can, and it is well that it has "flour" marked on the outside in large letters, for no one would guess its use otherwise. It looks, although it is painted, very much like a big milk can turned upside down. It is large enough to hold a bag of flour, and when it is to be used the flour is sifted before it comes out. On the lower end is something in the form of a big cup. By turning a crank above it the flour is sifted, and can be taken away a cupful at a time. Isn't that a household treasure for only $1.85?

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The biggest thing made in the lettuce-green and lettuce-shaped dishes is large enough to use in serving an entire dinner, and it need not go to the table in courses. There is the big head of lettuce in the centre, standing very tall and hollow of course, and may be used for holding flowers, fruit—anything one may choose. Surrounding this centre are four dishes made of the leaves of the lettuce head, large enough each to use as service dishes. On one of these, to give a realistic touch, are two bunnies nearly as large as life.

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Attractive things in the way of fire screens are of solid brass. They vary in size, the smallest being nearly three feet across. A large one costs $30, the smallest $18. The designs are hammered out, being in strong relief on one side. They are chiefly in homely and picturesque interiors with fireplaces, although a few tend to the romantic, troubadour scenes and the like.

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Ping-pong bonbon boxes now have gayly colored edges.

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A blue satin striped cotton hat for a small boy has a soft, round crown and a black velvet ribbon around the crown tied in a bow at one side.

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A pretty white silk bathing suit has a Persian collar and a Persian sash tied in a four-in-hand knot in the front. All things this year, even scarfs on hats, are tied in four-in-hand knots.

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Just as little as she can possibly pay the woman who likes cleanliness and comfort and economy is paying for her cotton undervests this year. They are ugly things, even those of silk, the hand-made lawn being the only garments worth considering in the matter of beauty, and therefore the low-priced woven garments are being purchased. Some of these ribbed undervests can be found as low as 12½ cents apiece, others are 15 and 19 cents. The thinnest and sheerest are the most comfortable, and their appearance is exactly as good as others that cost double the money. Many can be purchased, and there can be any number of changes made during the hot weather. If the vests wear out there is not much lost at the close of the season.

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An all-over pattern in black on a white ground gives a pair of stockings a foulard appearance.

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A grass linen parasol has a pattern of flowers in white outlined with black.

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Unbleached linen collars and cuffs embroidered in colors, red and green and yellow, are made in rather pretty designs. There are two small ends on the lower edge of the front of the collar in the form of arrow heads, and they are put through white linen-covered rings of the Renaissance type, one being on the neck of each arrow head. There are narrow bands to match, to go around the sleeves, and each has a similar point at one end encircled by a ring.

GUSTAV LINDENTHAL MARRIED.

Bridge Commissioner Weds Miss Gertrude T. Weil of This City.

Bridge Commissioner Gustav Lindenthal and Miss Gertrude T. Weil, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Leopold Weil, were married yesterday at 1 o'clock at the residence of the bride, 109 West Seventy-seventh Street. The Rev. E. A. Wasson of Newark officiated.

It was a very quiet wedding, only thirty persons, mostly relatives of the bride and bridegroom, having been present. There were no bridesmaids. Miss Weil was given away by her father. The bride wore a dress of monsseline over silk and carried a shower bouquet. A wedding breakfast was served after the ceremony.

Miss Weil has taught German and French at the Wadleigh High School, at Twelfth Street and University Place, for the last two years. Before that time she presided over the English department at her mother's school, on Seventy-seventh Street.

To-morrow's Half Holiday Means That To-day Will Be Doubly Busy.

Crowds will hurry to the seashore or country to-morrow.
Many will start on their vacations. Many will return to the city Monday.
But the needs of the multitude will be many, nevertheless.

It may be something in men's furnishings. Possibly negligee shirts, neckwear, hosiery or underwear. Perhaps headwear.

But whatever it is, whether for the sterner or the gentler sex, it may be had at the Siegel Cooper store, and in abundance, if it be in such lines as the world's greatest retail store can be expected to provide.

And vacation seekers will be able to profit all the more handsomely because of the progress of the Expansion Sale which is attracting such throngs.

Things are humming merrily at The Big Store. Business is splendid in spite of the heat. We haven't any tales of dullness to tell; no recitals of lethargy to dispirit you.

The Store is a great attraction. It is a metropolitan centre of commerce, and thousands of out-of-town people find endless profit and entertainment in coming here.

We suggest to those who do not find it convenient to run into town, to use our Mail Order Department. We shop for you as carefully as if you shopped for yourself.

Expansion Sale.

Men's Summer Suits

Special Sale at 7.00.

Another rich treat is in store, beginning this morning.

It comprises many of the very choicest and nattiest products of the foremost American clothiers, and the various stocks are grouped in such manner as to make buying particularly easy and agreeable.

Arranged in the Main Aisle of the Men's Clothing Department.

Clothes for Dress Wear.
Black, smooth or rough finish fabrics, comprising Worsteds, Diagonals, Thibets and Cheviots. Sacks or 3-button frocks, all serge lined. Every garment a credit to its maker, 7.00

Navy Blue Serges.
Pure worsted every thread. Color absolutely fast. Every seam tested. Every style of coat. Correct tailoring. Full lined or half lined; perfect models for every build of mankind, 7.00

Hot Weather Suits.
Soft finish Flannels, Wool Crashes and Homespuns (Coats and Trousers). Some 1-8 silk lined, others 1-4 serge lined, and majority "skeleton" or unlined. Every new effect in fabric and style, 7.00

Black Coats and Vests.
SACK COATS AND 3-BUTTON FROCKS, all made of very fine fabrics for dress wear. Not many of ONE KIND, but a great collection in all to choose from, 7.00

Summer Mixtures.
Comprising every new fabric in every correct shading and color combination. Stylish Sack Suits. Full lined, half lined, single or double breasted. Every size, 7.00

Special Model Suits.
Gentlemen who have NEVER been fitted with a ready-made suit heretofore will be astonished at the perfection or these garments. VERY SHORT, VERY TALL, VERY STOUT, VERY SLIM and other extreme builds. THESE GARMENTS ARE DESIGNED BY OUR SPECIALIST. 7.00

(Main Floor, Rear.)

Sheets and Pillow Cases.

An Extraordinary Sale.

Quantities are very large, and providers for summer hotels as well as town houses may obtain Sheets and Pillow Cases at less than the manufacturers' prices.

Hemmed and hemstitched. The sale represents the clear-up of the odds and ends of such popular makes of sheeting as Defender, Utica, Boston, Atlantic, Keystone and many others. Some pieces are a bit oil-stained. Others have minute imperfections—you wouldn't know it if not told.

All sizes are here, of course.

1,500 PILLOW CASES; values up to 10c.; each at 7c
3,500 PILLOW CASES; hemmed and hemstitched; values up to 15c.; each at 10c
1,750 PILLOW CASES; hemmed and hemstitched; values up to 25c.; each at 12½c
1,850 SHEETS; all sizes; values up to 40c.; each at 28c
3,000 SHEETS; all sizes; values up to 60c.; each at 38c
1,950 SHEETS; all sizes; values up to 85c.; each at 48c
750 SHEETS; all sizes; values up to $1.00; each at 58c

(On Sale on Main Floor.)

Screen Doors, Ice-Cream Freezers, Refrigerators, Lawn Mowers and Summer Stoves

AT SENSATIONALLY REDUCED PRICES.

Prices have been cut 25 to 50 per cent.

These reductions are sweeping, most unusual, but you will welcome them all the more eagerly.

In anticipation of a long and hot summer we bought large quantities of the lines named, and while our business thus far this season has been larger than ever, we have still too many of the articles named on hand.

Surplus lines must be sold with a rush. Hence this deep and relentless price-cutting.

Everything is new and first class. You can't get better anywhere.

SCREEN DOORS.

SCREEN DOORS, strongly made, walnut finish, well seasoned, are in broken lots, which were regularly selling at 85c., closing them out at, each, 45

SCREEN DOORS, natural wood finish, in ¾ inch stock, varnished, regular price during the season was $1.00, special now, 60

SCREEN DOORS in mahogany finish, extra strong and fancy designs, regularly sold at $1.20, special, 75

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS IN REFRIGERATORS.

THE "MODEL" REFRIGERATOR, 1902 pattern, is made of hardwood, cleanable, charcoal filled, and guaranteed to give perfect circulation of air. Also a great saver of ice:

No. 431, regularly sold at $9.00; now 7.00
No. 432, regularly sold at $10.50; now 8.00
No. 434, regularly sold at $13.00; now 10.00
No. 438, apartment house style, regularly sold at $12.50; now 10.25
No. 461, apartment house style, regularly sold at $18.00; now 15.00
No. 463, apartment house style, regularly sold at $19.00, now 15.75

STOVES.

THE "UNIVERSAL" WICKLESS BLUE FLAME OIL COOKING STOVE has all the very latest improvements, at a special reduction.
2-burner size, regular at $6.25; special to-day, 4.75
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THE "FREEZO" ICE-CREAM FREEZER is constructed with all the latest improvements, heavy castings, cedar tubs and galvanized hoops; will make cream in a very short time.

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NURSERY OR OFFICE REFRIGERATORS are made extra heavy, galvanized lining, oak-grained finish, nickel-plated faucets. Small size, 1.75
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A HIGH-GRADE LAWN MOWER, 16-inch size and guaranteed; sold regularly at $3.50; special, 2.25

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(Fourth Floor.)

Babies' Lawn Caps.
Very pretty. Allover embroidery Lawn Caps, with full ruche and top ruches. Very elaborate. All sizes. Made to sell at $1.00. Special price to-day and to-morrow morning, 49
(Second Floor, Centre.)

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Excellently made of light-weight colored cloth. Fancy braid trimmings. Sizes run from 1 to 5 years. Intended to be retailed at prices varying from $2.00 to $3.50. Reduced to 98
(Second Floor, Centre.)

Women's Belts.
A VERY SPECIAL OFFER.
A large assortment of fancy silk belts; all the newest styles and designs; choice of 50 styles; all new goods; each, 48
(Main Floor, Centre.)

Steamer Rugs.
STEAMER RUGS, large size, 60 x 72 inch; heavy wool; a number of effective designs; four inch twisted fringe, 2.60
HEAVY ALL-WOOL STEAMER RUGS, Scotch plaid and clans; plain and fancy backs; extra large size; 60 x 90 inch; $8.50 value, 6.00
(Main Floor, Centre.)

Carriages & Go-Carts.
Twenty-five different styles of Carriages and Go-Carts, with full-sized reed bodies; upholstered in all the newest effects of plush, Simile Lamballe, corduroy, velour, Bedford cord, etc.; have strong steel axles and springs; finished in green and maroon enamel; rubber-tired wheels; patent foot brakes; handsome satin parasols, some with pretty lace covers; special, 12.00
(Second Floor. Take Escalator.)

Wrist Bags.
Becoming more popular every day. Thousands are wearing them. But only the good kinds last. Two good kinds follow for to-day and to-morrow morning.
WRIST BAGS, black, brown or gray; suede leather; leather lined; riveted; nickel-plated frame and chain; inside coin compartment, 19
GRAY SUEDE WRIST BAGS, inside coin compartment; two sizes; all studded with steel points; very effective; choice, 48
(Main Floor, Centre.)

Dress Suit Cases.
You may travel a mile or a thousand. You may travel once a year or all year. But you must frankly admit that a Dress Suit Case is practically indispensable. Many grades here at special prices.
DRESS SUIT CASES; russet leather, muslin lined, leather covered corners, leather stitched handle, brass plated lock and catches; 24 inches, 2.85
LEATHER DRESS SUIT CASES; Irish linen lined, leather covered corners; inside shirt flap; solid brass lock and catch; 24 in., 3.35
GENUINE COWHIDE DRESS SUIT CASES; muslin lined; heavy leather corners; inside straps; choice of outside straps or catches; two shades of russet or dark brown; 24 and 26 in., 3.95
GENUINE HEAVY COWHIDE DRESS SUIT CASES; light russet; linen lined; leather covered corners; inside straps; solid brass English lock and catches; 24 in., 4.95
(Main Floor, Front.)

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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THE FRIARS MUST GO.

It is unfortunate that the negotiations which Governor TAFT seemed to be carrying on so prosperously at Rome should have broken off, and broken on a point which is not only substantial, but vital. We have shown ourselves not only willing, but anxious, to meet the views of the Vatican upon the manner of dispossessing the friars. It is not an exaggeration to say that we are willing to buy them out on extravagantly liberal terms. But upon the main question, that they shall go, we are and must be inflexible. They constitute the chief obstacle to the pacification of the Philippines. After pacification is formally accomplished, they will constitute, so long as they are allowed to remain, and to remain in power, the chief obstacle to the civilization of the islands. This is practically the unanimous testimony of all witnesses, civil and military. Whoever has followed the course of the discussions and of the negotiations will find himself compelled to approve Secretary Root's action in sending, as our ultimatum, a statement that this Government "is compelled to insist upon a definite statement as to when all the friars will be withdrawn from the archipelago."

The Vatican pleads "non possumus," and we have to admit that there is force in the plea. It is rather by influence than by authority that the Pope can secure the withdrawal which is an absolute political and social necessity for American rule in the islands. But it is incredible that the withdrawal cannot be effected if he exerts this influence. Most certainly it is not for the good of the Catholic Church in the islands. We may add that it is not good for the Catholic Church in the United States that it should continue to be represented there by irreconcilable enemies of the American Government and of the Americanization of the Filipinos; that every Catholic should be compelled to choose between his religious and his secular allegiance. The Pope's advisers should be too wise to raise again, and against the United States, the "Culturkampf" which they have raised in Germany and in France and been so far worsted in, in each case, that the Church has taken detriment thereby. If American priests were substituted for the friars, and the interests of the Church committed to them, there is reason to suppose that the Church would advance and prosper in the Philippines even as it has advanced and prospered in the United States. At any rate, now that the American proposition has been put in the form of an ultimatum, it is sure to receive the most serious consideration of the Vatican. Upon the order of the friars' going we are quite willing that the Vatican shall stand, and we are prepared to make every concession. But they must go.

A CANADIAN SCANDAL.

The proceedings in respect to the extradition of GAYNOR and GREENE, badly "wanted" in Georgia on a charge of defrauding this Government, have all along been queer and unsatisfactory. The crime of complicity in which they are accused, the crime of CARTER, is a humiliation for Americans who know that CARTER'S offense is one of the very few blots, and perhaps the very blackest blot on the bright record of the Corps of Engineers of the United States Army. But it was especially humiliating for Americans to read that these two men, when they were delivered to agents of the United States Government, were taken away from Canadian jurisdiction as if they were being kidnapped, and that the tug containing them and their captors was hotly pursued down the St. Lawrence by another tug with a man in the bow shaking some kind of writ at the fleeing representatives of the majesty of American law.

The later developments of the case, a report of which we printed yesterday, are not humiliating in any way to this Republic, but they are humiliating to citizens of the Dominion. What at first appeared to be a mere squabble between the courts of the Province of Quebec and appears that the Minister of Justice for the Dominion is concerned.

Even if Mr. FITZPATRICK is able, as we hope he may be, to clear himself of any personal inculpation in the matter, it is plain that it is not delicate, that it is not even decent, for a Minister of Justice to be a member of a law firm which undertakes the cases of fugitives from the justice of another country endeavoring to resist extradition. Neither should the Prime Minister of the Province be a member of such a firm. Neither should the son of the Deputy Attorney General of the Province be a member of it, nor yet the law partner of the Attorney General, nor yet the son of the Extradition Commissioner.

The Province of Quebec is a politically malodorous region. With the most exquisite infelicity, Mr. RUDYARD KIPLING once represented pure Quebec as looking across the border on a scene of corruption on this side. It had to be explained to him that there were more political scandals per capita in the Province of Quebec than in any one of the American Commonwealths it confronted. And thereupon he withdrew the offensive and ridiculous lines in question from the American edition of the "Seven Seas," though he very queerly retained them, and the untruth they embodied, in the English edition. It is of course true and understood that a considerable part of the revenue of the publicans and tradesmen of the City of Quebec comes from those American exiles who are locally known as the "Found Out Club," and that there is a warm feeling against restoring one of these fugitives to his native soil. But at the same time, if an American law firm were found so openly combining official influence with professional business as Mr. ERWIN'S report charges that a Canadian firm is doing, it would be safe to predict that its members would shortly be "out of politics," if not out of law business.

A CONSTELLATION IN STEEL.

According to the reports from the Navy Department the two battleships and two armored cruisers authorized for construction in the recently passed Naval Appropriation bill are to be known on the shipping list of the navy as the Connecticut, Tennessee, Louisiana, and Washington. In selecting the names of States for these new vessels the Navy Department is controlled by the law providing that war vessels of the first class shall be named for States of the Union. In extending the naval fleet and complying with the law regulating naval nomenclature the scheme for naval increase outlined during the Administration of President ARTHUR has developed until thirty-five stars in the constellation of the Union have given their names to units of the greatest power in our "first line of defense."

The appropriation of State names for battleships and armored cruisers, as the successors of ships-of-the-line and frigates, has been rapid since 1889, when the Maine and the Texas were laid down as the first expressione of the conviction that our sea power could not longer be maintained with such wooden bulwarks as those of the old Minnesota or the more venerable and vulnerable Vermont. The group comprising the Indiana, Massachusetts, and Oregon, laid down in 1891, was an effective but small addition to a flotilla otherwise usefully increased by the addition of large and small cruisers and by the promise of the armored cruiser New York, the latter now as for many years a creditable example of our skill in naval architecture.

Although the Navy Department has been able to prevent a chaotic use of the names of States for vessels of war, the eagerness of politicians to secure recognition of their States has led to regrettable departures from a strict interpretation of the law. We have good reason to believe, for instance, that there was earnest opposition in the Navy Department to the designation of the four coast-defense monitors, laid down in 1899, as the Arkansas, Florida, Connecticut, and Wyoming. This opposition should have been effective to secure the rejection of all four names, as it was in the case of Connecticut, by mere reference to the law and the classification of the vessels according to their power. The name Nevada was given to the monitor that was to have been the Connecticut; the names of the other States have been retained for vessels that do not in any respect conform to the class for which the law demands that the names of States shall be reserved.

The Naval Register shows that we have already in commission or authorized to be constructed thirty-five battleships, armored cruisers, coast-defense monitors, and other craft—including the little Michigan, the old Minnesota, and the hulk New Hampshire—bearing the names of States. With the taking up of the latest group of four States to name the biggest and most formidably armored and armed vessels of our navy the number of names available for such purposes is reduced to ten. These are Delaware, Idaho, Kansas, Mississippi, Montana, North Carolina, North Dakota, South Carolina, and Utah, as entitled to early consideration, with Vermont in the way of appropriation since the old liner of that name has gone to the marine crematory.

The Fifty-seventh Congress dealt so liberally with the navy as to justify the conclusion that the operatione of that branch of our military service during the Spanish war and later impressed the country with the wisdom and the economy of patriotic generoeity of expenditure upon the country's sea power. The impulse to go on, to strengthen the service of States yet unappropriated added to the now incomplete roll of the States, until for each of the present forty-five, and probably for three more soon to be included in the constellation of the Union, there will be a battleship or an armored cruiser.

When a board organized for the purpose recommended, about twenty years ago, a scheme of naval extenelon that would involve the country in an ultimate expenditure of $300,000,000, even the most enthusiastic friende of the navy gasped at the expensive idea. Almost without an emotion we have authorized the expenditure of about $175,000,000 to complete thirty-five vessels, and may make it $225,000,000 for forty-five vessels before another President is inaugurated, and expend meanwhile other large eums for various current naval purposes. Before the supply of State names has been exhausted occasion may arise that will increase the universal interest in and reliance upon the navy and call for a new law to enable the authorities to obtain suitable names for the fleet of the future. If the past is to be regarded as giving any promise for the future, the new navy will not be threescore years of age before every star in the flag will have its namesake in steel upon the naval list, and we may see advanced to respectable length a list of battleships and armored cruisers named to commemorate and perpetuate the patriotic services and example of JOHN PAUL JONES, of HULL, of LAWRENCE, of STEWART, of BAINBRIDGE, of PERRY, of MACDONOUGH, of DECATUR, of FARRAGUT, and perhaps some later commanders not unworthy to rank with those whose names and deeds are so well known and honored. Some of these names have been squandered upon torpedo boats and torpedo-boat destroyers; we are confident that a righteous sentiment would be gratified by transferring the great names to great ships, even should it be necessary to designate the lesser craft by mere numbers.

THE RIGHTS OF A GENTLEMAN.

There have been many definitions of the term gentleman. Its meaning has changed from generation to generation, probably for the reason that the gentleman, like creatures of coarser clay and ruder mold, has differentiated with changes of environment. In France, for example, he was a very different thing after the Revolution than before it; and in probably every country of the civilized world he is not exactly the same thing to-day as at some earlier period in the social development. What he was once, or is now, in this country might perhaps be debated at greater length than space limitations permit. Assuming the gentleman, what are his rights?

There lately appeared before Magistrate ZELLER, in the Harlem Court—reluctantly, we are quite sure—a person arrested by a superzealous policeman for treating his wife as it is usual to treat doormats. The superzealous policeman was walking along the street when to him appeared the vision of a disheveled housemaid, who conveyed the startling intelligence that her master was killing her mistress. This was clearly hysterical exaggeration, besides being a misuse of terms. The process of killing is not usually protracted to an extent permitting one to describe it in the present tense as something in course of being accomplished. What the disheveled maid doubtless meent was that her employer was at the moment inflicting upon his wife more or less grievous personal injury which, if not interrupted, might be attended with ultimately fatal consequences, and that such interruption was desirable. However, we cannot expect disheveled maide to be purists in the matter of language when addressing policemen. If we did, they would not vindicate the expectation.

Thus advisecd, and without stopping to argue the queetion of tenses, the policeman followed the maid and entered the house, where he found the householder doing to his wife what the Colorado cook does to a beefsteak when he thinks it would be improved by "takin' the stiffenin' out of it." In other words, he was macerating her. Without stopping to consider whether the provocation might not have been adequate, or the necessity for exemplary discipline sufficiently exigent to make this proceeding entirely proper and commendable, the policeman arrested the man and took him to court. To the Magistrate the person thus annoyed expreesed himeelf very forcibly. "I am a gentleman, your Honor; a gentleman, with an income of $5,000 a year." This statement may have been composed of unrelated truths, but as made it involved a non sequitur. A man may be a gentleman, or he may have a five-thousand-dollar income, or may represent both conditions; but a good many gentlemen have incomes much smaller than the sum mentioned, whereas many men with incomes far exceeding $5,000 are not gentlemen at all, but are cads and blackguards, or worse. Concerning the defendant in the case before Magistrate ZELLER we have no epecific information; and we comment critically on his statement only because, like that of the disheveled housemaid, it was inexact.

The Magistrate was not impressed—perhaps for the reason that the case was not presented in a way to pleaee his fastidious taste in the uee of words. He did not eeem to think that being a gentleman gave a prisoner taken redhanded, so to epeak—certainly "redheaded"—any more rights than belong to one who would make no claim to such claseification. As to the amplitude of the prisoner's income for the maintenance of his caste, it merely served to suggest that he might be temporarily put under bail, and when his wife is well enough to appear in court she will be subjected to the necessity, extremely disagrecable for a lady, of testifying to the facts of the case, precisely as if she were a longshoreman's wife, and had received a "welt in the eye" as part of the customary Saturday night mixed-ale diversions of the family.

Assuming that the defendant in this case was right in defining his own statua—and if he is a gentleman he should know it better than any one else possibly could—what are his rights, and do they include the privilege of disciplining his wife with a club when he deems euch a procedure timely and proper? The problem in casuistry which would be likely to present itself to a Magistrate with an analytical mind would probably be: If I were a gentleman with an income of $5,000, and my wife needed correction, what should I do; and if I did it, how should I like to have a burly brute of a policeman interfere between me and domestic discipline? As this problem touches the sensitive nerve of the social organization, Magistrate ZELLER needs to be very careful not to permit any prejudice he may have imbibed against wife correctors who are not gentlemen to influence his judicial judgment in dealing with circumstances eo unusual as those here presented.

QUEZALTENANGO.

Nature has of late furnished so many illustrations of destructive energy, and the telegraph and mail make newe so fast, that calamities which under other conditions would have sent a thrill of horror throughout the civilized world are now passed with scarcely a thought as to what they really mean to the communities which suffer them. The latest on the list of great disasters of which full particnlars are at hand is the complete destruction of the City of Quezaltenango, Guatemala, cloee to the Mexican border line, by a succession of earthquake shocks on the 18th of April. The city was one of the oldest in America, dating back to Aztec times. It was one of the principal cities of Guatemala, the second in commercial importance, and of rare interest and beauty. It was a city of charming homee, and had, in addition, many public buildings of importance. In lese than thirty-one minutes from the first tremor only seven buildings remained standing, and theee were so badly damaged that their roofs have since fallen in. Nearly or quite 3,000 persons, out of a total population of about 40,000, were killed by the collapse of the buildings; probably 2,000 were crippled or maimed, and many more lost their livee in their flight to the hills in the tropical thunderstorm which was coincident with the earthqnake. So great is the number missing that it will probably never be known juet what fatality attended this dreadful catastrophe.

The destruction of the city is as complete as that of Martinique. Not one habitable building remains. It requires a vivid imagination to conceive of such a calamity; to realize what it really means to a happy and prosperoue community is impossible.

AN OBJECT LESSON.

When Mr. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN was pulled out of the wreck of his hansom by a policeman he remarked that he did not feel faint, but "could not afford to lose such a lot of blood."

Precisely thus felt the typical Englishman as his nation emerged from the Boer war, now happily over. He recognized that he had been through a rongh experience, and, though he did not feel faint, he recognized the fact that he could not afford to lose such a lot of blood. Treasure is replaceable; the wiping out of the flower of the nation by the casualties of war is a permanent impoverishment of British strength for which no material advantage attainable in South Africa is compensatory. Curiously, Mr. CHAMBERLAIN expressed the national eentiment at the moment with epigrammatic brevity and absolute accuracy. Had they chanced to be his last worde they would have been among the most memorable ever uttered. In a small way his hansom cab experience furnished him an object lesson, to remember which will greatly increase his official usefulness in the responsible office which he has filled so strenuously and, from some points of view, so successfully.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—The value of the new twenty-hour trains to Chicago was amply in evidence yesterday. Cash amounting to between $1,000,000 and $1,500,000 had been shipped the day before by express with the virtual certainty that it would be delivered at the opening of business in the Chicago banks. The Pennsylvania special was due to arrive at 8:55 A. M., and the Twentieth Century Limited at 9:45. In the absence of these trains it would not have been possible day before yesterday noon to deliver the requisite money in Chicago before yesterday's business day was drawing toward an end. It is not necessary to emphasize the importance in the financial world of gaining a day's time. Even ae regards passenger traffic, the new trains are of great advantage. Without queetioning the statements of those who aver that any time le too early to arrive at Chicago, should we not be generoue enough to congratulate Chicagoans on their increased facilities for getting away? The Windy City has become an easy as well ss a good place to "come from."

—The account which, according to The Evening World, Col. W. P. HARLOW gives of the duel that did not come off with Geu. EAGAN is ex-parte and may not be altogether reliable; but on the other hand it must be remembered that those statements which have done the General's reputation most damage have come from his own lips. The quarrel, it will be remembered, took place with regard to certain coal lands in Guaymas.

weapons as shotguns, et twenty paces. Gen. EAGAN refused to fight under such conditions, and Col. HARLOW sent him a challenge, giving him the option of using a 1¼-inch gun, provided the chellenger would be allowed the use of e can of embalmed beef. "I thought Gen. EAGAN would fight a buzz-saw," said Col. HARLOW, "but he doubled up in a hurry."

The decline of the duel in Anglo-Saxon countries is sometimes attributed to a superior moral nature, a greater sense of fitness snd justice, or some other high-sounding quality. It would probably be juster, as this snecdote suggests, to attribute it, et least in America, to the popular sense of humor, a sense which hes usuelly heen underestimeted in the account of those virtues which meke for civilization.

—It may be doubted whether any one spot in the country can show as many varieties of American life the year round as that astounding ceravanssry, the Waldorf-Astoria. At the present seeson your true swell is rare; but sometimes of a cool evening he is driven in from his yacht by the sins of his sea cook to find palatable nutriment; or he stops over for a night or so between two visits in the country. The Southerner, to whom New York is a Summer resort, fairly abounds, and his eoft vowels and ceressing tones glide into the ear from sll sidee. The Westerner, with his philologically pure but vocally very impure "r," puts up for a few days on his way to the seashore or to the transetlentic steamer. There are children in short frocks and short pentaloons, and now and then an ancient couple, the rustic misfit of whose clothes and the serried wrinkles of whose hronze cheeks bespeek the farm. The prevailing trait is bucolic innocence of many end various degrees. "These tell buildings would not be possible," explained a city cousin conducting a psrty of visiting relatives to the roof garden, "if it were not for these elevators." The visitors looked around them in awe, and es the elevator sbot upward their jaws automatically dropped. "If would be no use to spend the evening on the roof," the guide continued encouragingly, "if you hed to walk all the way up, and then all the way down again."

—It would seem to be a terrible catastrophe when, as is the case at present, a grain of salt per square inch is added to the water of tho Gulf of Mexico. Huge devil fishes abound, and man-eating sharks. Last Wednesday a party of gentlemen who are prominent in the society and in the clubs of the Crescent City went a-fishing in three boats, and all tied up together to the same anchor. What liquid refreshments they had aboard is not stated. A man-eating shark came along, got hold of the anchor, and carried it with the three pendent boatloads of fishermen out to sea, and then, turning about, with malice prepense, wrecked them on the shcre. According to the account of this cataetrophe in The Sun the fishermen narrowly escaped with their lives. An extra grain of salt, we repeat, is a terrible thing for the waters of the Gulf; but we cannot escape the conviction that it would improve this story.

Crosstown Car Evils.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Kindly direct attention to two evils existing in the Thirty-fourth Street Crosstown Railway. The first and most important is the irritation to the air passages arising from the fumes produced by their special electric motor. Coughing is induced in a large majority of the passengers on entering the cars, which, in those affected with heart or lung trouble, might at times prove serious, especially as the second evil tends to increase the first.

"The lest straw" is that the windows of the cars cannot be let down, owing to screws having been inserted to keep them up. In the present hot weather the heat in these crowded cars has become insufferable.

ROBERT F. WEIR, M. D.,
President Academy of Medicine.
New York, July 9, 1902.

The Case of Victor S. Flechter.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial of to-day anent the wretched prosecution I have been subjected to for seven long years past gives me great pleasure, as showing that a conviction of my innocence has become general. I desire to tender you my thanks. I know that the gratification to me is only incidental to your purpose of commenting upon some peculiarities of the law, but it is very pleasing, nevertheless, as one of my difficulties has ever been to get any publicity for the matters coming up from time to time in my favor. It seems to me that I have been foully dealt with, and even now my attorneys, in line with the curious legal attitude you speak of, discourage any attempt on my part to expose the horrors of the persecution I have suffered. VICTOR FLECHTER.
New York, July 9, 1902.

NUGGETS.

Direction.

"Soy, Chimmie, wot'd de boss call y' up fer?"

"T' call me down!"—Baltimore News.

No Diversion.

Nervous Employer—Thomas, I wish you wouldn't whistle at your work.

Office Boy—I ain't working, Sir; I'm only just whistling.—Boston Transcript.

Their Mistake.

Senior—Those freshmen think they are the salt of the earth.

Sophomore—Huh! They're too fresh for that.—Columbus (Ohio) State Journal.

Limited Skill.

Yeast—Do you know any difficult tricks with matches?

Crimsonbeak—Yes; I've often tried to light a cigar with my last one.—Yonkers Statesman.

The Last Resort.

"I've tried a hundred remedies for insomnia, but without avail," complained Hojack.

"Have you ever tried to keep awake?" aeked Tomdik.—Detroit Free Press.

AT THE RIBBON WINDOW.

S. W. Gillilan in Los Angeles Herald.

A bent and ehriveled form in scant black dress—
Black once, but faded now to age's green;
A slouch sunbonnet—symbol of distress;
Below, loose colls of thin gray hair were seen.
Upon the crowded sidewalk thus she stood—
Not pensive, craving sympathy of men,
Not begging alms or clamoring for food;
Her feeble mind had found its youth again.

Her back toward the hurrying, heedless throng,
She gazed entranced at bright gew-gaws displayed
Within a ribbon window; quick and strong
Her old heart beat anew, all undismayed
With weight of now-forgotten weary years;
She saw a girl, rose-cheeked and cherry-lipped,
A stranger to the bitterness of tears—
A cheery maid whose light feet gayly tripped.

That bright pink ribbon there—'tis like the one
She wore about her plump, round neck the day
Two fond lips babbled to her (half in fun)
The worde youth loves to hear, then turned away
To whisper in another ear the same—
Although she knew it not till years had paseed;
Long after he had given her his name
And promised he'd be faithful to the last.

The short swift seasone ehe lives through again
And feels the warm blood tingling in her cheeks,
Forgetful of the heartache and the pain
As through the gayly-colored show she

WHY THE CUBAN BILL FAILED IN THE SENATE

The Sugar Trust Said to Have Prevented Legislation.

Senator Teller's Charge Met with No Denial—Question Raised Whether Cuba Needs Reciprocity.

Speciol to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—In his speech in the Senate in opposition to Cuben reciprocity, Mr. Teller of Colorado replied to the statement of Senstor Platt of Connecticut that 75 per cent. of the people of the United States were disappointed, humiliated, and chegrined because Congress was abont to adjourn without granting relief to Cuba.

"Mr. President," said Mr. Teller, "the Senstor from Connecticut seems to think the moral sense of the country is shocked by the failure of this legislation. I want the Senator to tell us why in the name of common sense there is not a bill for this purpose. Why is there not a bill before the Senate? Why has the bill not been reported from committee? There would have been a bill here, the bill which came from the House would have been here, if that body hed not taken off the differential duty on refined sugar. That is the reason why it is not here. We on this side are prepared to take that bill as it came from the House and we will take it now if the professed advocates of reciprocity will let us have it."

There was no sign of dissent to these words of Mr. Teller. Apperently there was not a Senator in the chamber who did not accept Mr. Teller's statement as absolutely truthful. There is no doubt to-day in the minds of the members of the Senate that the Sugar Trust prevented legislation in behalf of Cuba; no doubt that the House bill slept in the desk of the Secretary of the Senate Committee on Relations with Cuba because the Sugar Trust did not want it reported to the Senate. The responsibility for the failure of the committee to report the House bill falls on Senators Platt of Connecticut, Aldrich of Rhode Island, Spooner of Wisconsin, Cullom of Illinois, McMillan of Michigan, Deboe of Kentucky, and Burnham of New Hampshire, who are the Republican members of the committee.

It is pointed out at the Democratic Congressional headquarters that these three Senators were the ones with whom the President consulted when the contest over Cuban relief was going on in the Senate. These Senators attended the dinners at the White House at which the Cuban question was discussed; they were present at the night conferences at the White House at which certain lines of action were mapped out; they met the President the night he came home from West Point and listened to the reading of the message about Cuba which went to Congress the next day.

The Democrats want to know, they say, why the President did not tell these Senators to have the House bill reported to the Senate. It strikes them as a queer thing that, if the President was sincere in what he said in his special message in favor of a reciprocity bil thet sbould not make the Sugar Trust its beneficiary, he did not have Messrs. Platt, Aldrich, snd Spooner cause the House bill to be reported to the Senate, which he knew was ready to pass it. That prediction of the President that Cuba will get reciprocity "as sure as fate" amuses the Democrats. They say Cuban reciprocity could have been established in the recent session of Congress if the President had not shied at the clause in the House bill which hit the Sugar Trust so hard. Cuban reciprocity was a good deal nearer in the recent session of Congress, the Democrats maintain, than it will be next December when Congress comes together again.

The Democratic opinion, so far as it is reported at the Congressional headquarters, is that commercial reciprocity with the United States would not make Cuba a model republic, nor tend very much that way. The theory is that it is not so much financial help Cuba needs as capacity for self-government. It is argned, for example, that Cuba, even with an overflowing treasury, would let the great school system which the United States established in the island go to ruin. The same thing is said about the sanitary work done under the direction of the American Military Government. Even if it was admitted that under a reciprocity arrangement the Cubans would be the actual beneficiaries and not the Sugar Trust and its friends, it is urged that the effect of reciprocity would be practically nothing; that it would not insure such conditions in Cuba as seem to be essential. After reciprocity was granted there would be a call for something else, and then for something else, and so on.

It is not believed here in Washington that the people of the country have their hearts set on Cuban reciprocity. Undoubtedly that was the prevailing opinion in Congress during the session just closed. Neither in the House nor in the Senate did the opinion find anything like general support that the country was aroused over the matter of reciprocity for Cuba. The general view was that whatever of sentiment was manifested in favor of the passage of a Cuban relief measure was artificial, altogether a manufactured product. Toward the last of the session the feeling seemed to be widespread among the Republicans that the Cuban question had dwindled down to a question of politics. This feeling represented the President as undertaking to force Congress to give him legislation, not because there was merit in it, but in order that it might not go out to the country that the Administration had been "turned down." The leaders of the House did not hesitate in telling people that the evidence submitted to the Ways and Means Committee showed no justification for a reciprocity bill and that they favored the bill simply because the President wanted it passed.

Some of the Administration Senators said practically the same thing. There really was no strong conviction in the Senate that reciprocity with Cuba should be established and no earnest support of the proposition outside a very, very few men. Mr. Hanna, in the heat of debate, predicted that the Republicane would suffer at the polls through failure to help Cuba, but what he said was not indorsed by any considerable number of Republican Senators. Contradictery reports reach Washington on the sentiment in the country at the present time, but up to date the trend of the reports does not appear to justify absolutely the cheerful optimism of the President.

ANNEXATION OF CUBA.

Representative Cooper of Wisconsin Thinks Talk of It Now Is Ill-Advised.

Speciol to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—"I consider all talk of the annexation of Cuba at the present time absolutely brutal," said Representative Cooper of Wisconsin, Chairmen of the House Committee on Insular Affairs, to-day. "We have launched Cuba as a new republic among the nations of the world, and it certainly would not be in keeping with our pledges to her and the world; certainly not within the spirit, if within the letter, of these promises if, before her Government had been given an opportunity to demonstrate what it could do, we should inaugurate a movement for annexation. No doubt many wealthy Americans having large financial interests in Cuba as well as the wealthier classes there, would prefer annexation to the Cuban Republic, but I consider it brutal to undertake to force annexation upon the island, which I believe is the object of those who favor annexation at present.

"I will not say what I would do in case the annexation question came to a vote in the House, but at present I am opposed to any agitation of the question, because it can have but one result, cause discontent among the Cubans with their Government by showing them the great advantages of commercial and political union with the United States. The adoption of the Platt amendment, against which I voted, hae made Cuba dependent upon us, and we are responsible for her success. I think, therefore, we should give her commercial advantages by means of a reciprocity treaty, for after the great sums expended by the United States Government and the money put in circulation in Cuba by large American investments, the drop to present conditions must be very painful to the Cubans. A stringency in the money markets of Cuba will certainly lead to disaffection, and the spark of discontent can easily be fanned into a flame by agitation in favor of the

SECRETARY ROOT HAS THE VATICAN'S REPLY.

Will Submit It to the President Before Answering.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—A cablegram hss been received at the War Department from Gov. Taft, transmitting the reply of the Vatican to the proposals of the United States Government. Secretary Root did not get the message until late in the forenoon, as it had to be translated from cipher. The abstract cabled last night from Rome contains all the essential features of the reply.

Secretary Root will take a copy of the Vatican's reply to Oyster Bay and submit it to the President before making any definite reply. The secretary will not discuss the subject now further than to say that it is a plain business proposition which is under negotiation, based entirely upon the instructions which were given to Gov. Taft before his departure for Rome. In those instructions, regarding the removal of the friars, the Secretsry said:

"It is not, however, deemed to be for the interests of the people of the Philippine Islands that in thus transforming wholly unproductive tracts of land into money capeble of prodnctive investment, a fund should thereby be created to be used for the attempted restoration of the friars to the parishes from which they are now eeparated, with the consequent distnrbance of law and order."

This particular feature of the instructions is considered important, in view of the difference reported from Rome, and it is understood that this will be kept fully in mind and adhered to in any negotiation that is completed with the Vatican. The removal of the friars is the main object of the negotiations, and it is not believed that the contention of the Vatican that it cannot order the fcairs away because of the conflict with the Paris treaty is well founded.

Secretary Root has received a cablegram from Acting Governor Wright in the Philippines, making a general denial of the charge of proselyting hy teachers among Catholic students in the Philippine schools. The cablegram shows that a complete investigation wase made of the allegations.

ROME, July 10.—Judge Taft, Governor of the Philippine Islands, withholds his opinion of the Vatican note of yesterday and simply says that he will act upon the instructions he receives from Washington.

In Vatican circles the fact is commented upon that Washington has exposed itself to the rejection of the principal one of its propositions—namely, the withdrawal of the friars, by not having, prior to undertaking an exchenge of notes, intileted pour parler through Judge Taft which would have shown the Government the impossibility of the Vatican granting, pure and simple, the withdrawal of the friars from the Islands. The Washington Government have understood the necessity of reaching the same object by asking for the withdrawal of the friars under a different form—nemely, the substitution for the friars, for State reasons, by monks of other nationalities or different orders.

It is believed that errangements somewhat on these lines will ultimately be adopted end that the negotiations will be satisfectorily concluded.

TO TEST TORPEDO BOATS.

In the Naval Manoeuvres an Effort Will Be Made to Demonstrate Their Worthlessness.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—It has been determined that in the army and navy manoeuvres off the Atlantic Coast this Summer there shall be thorough tests of the value of torpedos and torpedo boats of all kinds. At the session of Congress just ended naval experts as witnesses declared against the torpedo boet of the submarine or subsurface type, and a number went further and stated that torpedo boats as an entire class were inefficient.

Of torpedo boats and torpedo-boat destroyers, including eight submarine boats of the Holland model, the navy now has sixty. They have been the source of great trouble to the officials, those just completed having cost far more than the estimates and failing to develop the qualities expected of them. Undoubtedly this has much to do with the prejudice against the type and with the adverse opinions expressed at the committee hearings of last month.

At the coming manoeuvres, therefore, the navy will seek to prove to the satisfaction of even a Congressman that a modern battleship with a secondary battery of rapid-fire guns can create about her a zone of shells absolutely fatal to any torpedo boat or destroyer foolhardy enough to venture upon an attack, while her searchlights will discover the presence of such craft in time to permit a long-range firing with thirteen-inch rifles. The cruiser will rely more upon speed and ability to tack quickly to demonstrate the same thing, while her rapid-fire guns are expected to care for any torpedo boat that may come into dangerous proximity.

With a tabulated statement of the results of this practical work the department hopes to go before Congress and prevent that body from forcing upon it any more of this type. The problem does not promise to be difficult of solution, the officers say. The torpedo boat is a craft of extreme length, combined with narrow beam, and practically without protection from shots. A two-pound shell may penetrate her sides and put her out of battle at any minute and, in the opinion of experts, these qualities unfit her for even coast defense, while her speed does not enable her to get away from a modern cruiser. This fact, they say, was amply proved at Santiago.

CENTRAL AMERICAN OUTBREAK.

Report that Colombians Are Aiding Nicaraguan Insurgents—American Warship Investigating.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—Secretary Moody has cabled to the Captain of the United States ship Ranger, stationed at Panama, as follows:

"Confer with Consul General. Then proceed to David to investigate and return to Panama."

This action wae taken at the instance of the State Department, which had received advices from United States Minieter Merry of Nicaragua and Costa Rica to the effect that a body of Colombians had joined a force of Nicaraguan insurgents at David preparatory to starting upon a belligerent expedition, and asking that a warship be eent to protect American interests. David is a small town lying about 250 miles above Panama on the lethmus, in Colombian territory, and just over the Costa Rican border line. The town lies about twenty miles back in the mainland on a bay of the same name.

Naval officials eay that it will be difficult for the Ranger to get in touch, as she will have to anchor about ten miles off shore in the Bay of David and send a steam launch up the river near the head of which the town lies.

BOLIVIA APPEALS TO MR. HAY.

Desires Him to Intervene in Its Dispute with Peru and Brazil.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The Bolivian Government, through Minister Guachalla, has appealed to Secretary Hay to intervene in its interest in the triangular contest between Bolivia, Peru, and Brazil for possession of the territory of Acre, which lies at the point where the three countries named touch.

The question is a complicated one, involving the rights of a powerful syndicate composed of a number of wealthy Ameri-

THE CORONATION BAZAAR

Opened Yesterday by Queen Alexandra in Semi-State.

Many American Women Among the Stallholders—£3,000,000 Worth of Jewels in One Stall.

LONDON, July 10.—The Coronation Bazaar, which is probably the biggest affair of its kind ever held, and the organization of which was chiefly due to the energy of Mrs. Adair, Mrs. Choate, wife of the United States Ambassador, and other prominent Americans, was opened by Queen Alexandra this afternoon.

The bazaar is being held under a temporary structure covering 150,000 square feet in the Royal Gardens, Regent's Park. It is in aid of the Hospital for Sick Children. Over 5,000 tickets at a guinea each were sold in advance. A bank has been established on the ground, dinners have been arranged at 2 guineas a head without wine, and, altogether, every facility is offered to those desiring to spend money.

One of the features of the affair was to be the raffling of a number of motor cars, pianos, and various articles of jewelry. For these raffles tickets to the value of thousands of pounds had already been sold here, on the Continent, and in America, but the police intervened. In the House of Commons last evening the Home Secretary announced that the proposed raffles were a violation of the law, and that they would not be permitted.

The Queen, in semi-state, with an escort of the Life Guards, and accompanied by several members of the royal family, drove to Regent's Park at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Her Majesty was welcomed by the Duke and Duchess of Fife, the Duke and Duchess of Teck, and other notabilities. The Indian Princes, the Colonial Premiers, almost all the members of the Diplomatic Corps, many of the Cabinet Ministers, and representatives of the nobility were assembled on the dais, from which, amid a fanfare of trumpets, the Queen declared the bazaar opened.

An inspection of the stalls, of which there are nearly forty, was then commenced. At each stall her Majesty was received by the women who organized it. At the "American Court" Mrs. Choate and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid accompanied the Queen on her tour of inspection. The court consisted of eight elaborate stalls. Consuelo, Duchess of Manchester, watched over the embroideries and American books; Mrs. Bradley Martin sold American preserved fruits, Mrs. Eaton had charge of the candies, Mrs. Ronalds presided at the American bar, the Countess of Orford and Mrs. Ralph Vivian sold parasols and fans, Cora, Countess of Strafford, had old silver for sale, and Mrs. Arthur Paget disposed of jewelry.

Mrs. Paget's stall is one of the chief features of the show. Its contents are valued at £3,000,000. Many splendid jewels have been lent for exhibition purposes, especially by J. Pierpont Morgan, though purchases can be made at prices ranging from £1 to £10,000. The latter sum is asked for the De Beers 207 carat diamond shown at the Buffalo Exhibition, and a similar amount for the great Southern Cross pearl.

In addition to these is the Ambassadresses' stall of works of art and fancy articles, at which Mrs. Choate and Mrs. Reid and the women of the American Embassies preside. Among the aristocratic saleswomen is the Duchess of Marlborough, who, in her stall, has £300 worth of china sent for sale by Emperor William. Other stallholders include the Duchess of Leeds, the Duchess of Sutherland, the Duchess of Somerset, the Duchess of Wellington, the Duchess of Westminster, Princess Alexis Dolgorouki, and Princess Henry of Pless, while Countesses and women bearing minor titles abound. Lady Strathcona, wife of the Canadian High Commissioner, and Lady MacDonald preside over Canada's section, which is decorated with maple leaves.

Among the features of the bazaar, which closes on Saturday, is a concert hall, in addition to various other amusements. Wealthy supporters of the bazaar have provided motor-cars to take visitors free of charge from all parts of London to this notable coronation function.

CANADIAN KILLED IN LONDON.

Fall of Coping to Which Decorations Were Attached Causes the Death of Miss Strathy of Montreal.

LONDON, July 10.—Shortly after Queen Alexandra passed on her way to open the Coronation Bazaar this afternoon, the decorations across Langham Place, which were heavy and sodden with rain, were caught in a squall of wind, and fell, dragging down a mass of coping from the top of All Souls' Church.

Miss Strathy, a resident of Montreal, was killed, and several persons were injured.

Miss Strathy came to London with a party of friends for the coronation festivities. Her friends visited the Coronation Bazaar to-day, and only heard of her death on returning to their hotel this evening.

MONTREAL, July 10.—Miss Mary Strathy, who was accidentally killed in London to-day, was the daughter of Edward W. Strathy, Treasurer of the Montreal Trust Deposit Company.

CORONATION ON AUG. 9?

That Date Said to Have Been Chosen—King Edward's Condition Continues Satisfactory.

LONDON, July 14.—It is said on good authority that, subject to the approval of King Edward's physicians, the coronation will take place on Aug. 9.

The bulletin posted at Buckingham Palace at 10 o'clock yesterday morning said:

"The King's condition continues to be satisfactory."

Last night it was stated that his Majesty maintained his steady improvement.

King Edward is not yet able to sit up, but every day he is removed to an adjustable couch, which gives a welcome change to his position, and which enables him to read with some degree of comfort.

It is understood that next week his Majesty may be transferred upon this couch to the royal yacht Victoria and Albert, in a specially constructed ambulance carriage, but that all the arrangements for this transfer are kept secret in order to prevent a gathering of the public to witness the King's departure.

An authoritative statement regarding the health of King Edward was published in yesterday's issue of The British Medical Journal, which said:

"In view of the fact that sinister stories continue to be manufactured and printed it may be again stated, as emphatically as possible, that during the operation no trace of malignant disease was observed, that no suspicion of any kind has arisen since, and that the medical attendants are quite satisfied that his Majesty's constitution is thoroughly sound."

The British Medical Journal added:

"The progress of the last week has been everything that could be desired. The wound, though still deep, is granulating well. During the last ten days the improvement in his Majesty's general health has been remarkably rapid. The King has regained his strength almost completely, and is able to take restricted diet with a good appetite."

The Lancet also stigmatized as "lies" the sensational rumors circulated, and said: "There is not and never has been the faintest shadow or ghost of a suspicion of any malignant disease."

The Lancet specifically asserted that the King was free from cancer.

THANKSGIVING IN JAMAICA.

Business Suspended in Kingston in Honor of King Edward's Recovery—The Populace Enthusiastic.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, July 10.—Kingston was in holiday attire to-day, this being a day of thanksgiving for King Edward's recovery. Every store was closed and business was suspended. The city was decorated with flags, chiefly British and American.

Acting Governor Olivier addressed an assemblage of 12,000 school children, who afterward sang the national anthem and patriotic songs. The town was illuminated to-night. A motto on one of the biggest commercial houses read: "Though we are divided we are friends."

Scenes of enthusiasm unparalleled in Jamaica's history were witnessed in the course of the day. The rejoicings will be continued to-morrow, when business will again be voluntarily suspended.

GUESTS OF PRINCE OF WALES.

Reception at St. James's Palace to Distinguished Colonials.

LONDON, July 10.—All the State apartments of St. James's Palace were utilized to-night for the reception given by the Prince and Princess of Wales to the distinguished Colonial visitors in London. The hosts were assisted by a score of relatives of the royal family.

The brilliancy of the spectacle was enhanced by thousands of newly installed electric lights. The effect of the system of lighting was particularly fine in the throne room, in which the Prince and Princess received their 850 guests.

The reception was followed by a supper, of which the more privileged guests partook in company with the royal hosts.

ANOTHER AMERICAN PEERESS.

By the Death of Lord Cheylesmore Gen. Eaton, Who Married Miss French of This City, Succeeds to the Title.

LONDON, July 10.—Lord Cheylesmore died here this morning.

He is succeeded by his brother, Major Gen. the Hon. Herbert Eaton, whose wife was formerly Miss Elizabeth French, daughter of the late F. O. French of New York.

William Meriton Eaton, second Lord Cheylesmore, was born in London in 1843, and succeeded his father in the title in 1891. He was unmarried. He was much interested in art, and was the owner of the largest collection of English mezzotint portraits in existence.

The new Lord Cheylesmore was married to Miss Elizabeth French, daughter of the late Francis Ormond French, President of the Manhattan Trust Company of New York, in 1892. Mr. French left a considerable fortune to his daughter. Miss French was regarded as one of the most beautiful women in New York society.

The barony to which Gen. Eaton succeeds is among the wealthiest in Great Britain. The property includes the manor of Cheylesmore, Warwickshire, which formerly belonged to the Black Prince.

TERRIBLE HEAT IN FRANCE.

It Stops the Army Manoeuvres—Three Soldiers Die, and Five Laborers Fall Dead in a Field.

BERGERAC, France, July 10.—While a regiment of infantry, engaged in the manoeuvres here, was marching on Tuesday from Bergerac in the direction of Périgueux, twenty-six miles away, a number of the soldiers were overcome by the heat. Three of them died.

The manoeuvres have been abandoned because of the hot weather.

LYONS, July 10.—After three days of the greatest heat which has ever been recorded here, the atmosphere was cooled this afternoon by a violent storm.

There was a torrential fall of rain, which was accompanied by hailstones as big as pigeons' eggs.

PERPIGNAN, July 10.—Intense heat, reaching 104 degrees Fahrenheit in the shade, prevails in this region.

The nights are even warmer than the days, and many people are sleeping out of doors.

CASTRIES, France, July 10.—Overwhelming heat prevails throughout this region.

Five men fell dead from sunstrokes while mowing in a field where the temperature was 139 Fahrenheit. Many horses have perished.

ROME, July 10.—Extreme heat prevails throughout Italy.

The temperature to-day at Milan, Mantua, and Pavia was 100 degrees Fahrenheit, and there were many deaths from sunstroke.

STORMS WORK HAVOC IN EUROPE.

LONDON, July 10.—The storm of yesterday created great havoc at Newmarket and other places. Storms were general over the Continent.

The railroad station at Berne was set on fire by lightning and partially destroyed. A furious gale raged over the Alps all day long, and it is feared that several parties of mountaineers were caught in the storm.

In Austria fifteen bridges were swept away by rivers which had overflowed their banks, and crops were greatly damaged.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN AGREEMENT.

VIENNA, July 10.—As a result of joint deliberations, the Government of Austria and Hungary have agreed to permit the Tariff bill to pass to its third reading.

The Ministries of the two countries hope shortly to reach an agreement in the matter of the Ausgleich.

King of Italy Starts for Russia.

ROME, July 10.—King Victor Emmanuel left here to-day for St. Petersburg, to visit the Czar of Russia.

It was announced from Rome on July 2 that Signor Prinetti, the Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, would accompany the King to Russia. The King will remain in St. Petersburg three days. His Majesty's visit to St. Petersburg is in response to a direct invitation from the Czar.

To Lay the British Pacific Cable.

LONDON, July 10.—The cable steamer Colonia sailed to-day for Vancouver to lay the British Pacific cable from British Columbia to Fanning Island. Another steamer will sail in a few days to lay the section from Fanning Island to the Fiji Islands.

Death of Cardinal Schlauch.

BUDAPEST, July 10.—Cardinal Lorenz Schlauch, Bishop of Grosswardein, died today at Grosswardein, Hungary.

Cardinal Schlauch was born at Elj-Arad, Hungary, on March 27, 1824. He was created a Cardinal in 1893.

New Yorker a Suicide in Berlin.

BERLIN, July 10.—An American identified as Dr. Max Reichel of New York committed suicide here recently by taking poison in a small hotel. The inquest brought out the fact that the deceased was despondent on account of the non-receipt of remittances.

Gift by Mr. Carnegie to Lambeth.

LONDON, July 10.—Andrew Carnegie has given £12,500 for the completion of the Lambeth library system.

CAPE COLONY SITUATION

Personnel of Parliament in a State of Confusion.

Probable Tactics of the Afrikander Bond—The Condition of Affairs a Very Difficult One.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 11.—The political situation created by Colonial Secretary Chamberlain's dispatch (stating that the Constitution of Cape Colony was not to be suspended) and the summons to the Cape Parliament to meet on Aug. 20 is an extremely difficult one, and evidently not realized by the English press, says the Cape Town correspondent of The Times.

The correspondent says the personnel of Parliament is in a state of confusion, and it is not known whether some seats are vacant or not. The Progressive Party is embarrassed. It has lost confidence in Sir John Gordon Sprigg (the Premier) and his colleagues, and it would feel humiliated if it helped to register decisions reached with the aid of the Afrikander Bond. The Bond leaders will doubtless counsel their followers to support Premier Sprigg quietly on the questions of indemnity and unauthorized expenditure, in order better to beat him on the measures which touch their own ascendency and on immigration and other measures affecting British interests. There was never any proof that Sir John had a Progressive majority at his back.

The correspondent notes that while the surrendered Boers have used generous language, no utterance favoring loyal reconciliation has been forthcoming from the Bond or the Dutch Reformed Church.

BOER LOSSES DURING THE WAR.

PRETORIA, July 10.—According to an estimate of the Red Cross identity depot, which filled the functions of a casualty bureau for the Boer forces, the total losses of the Boers during the war were 3,700 men killed or died of wounds and 32,000 made prisoners, of whom 700 died.

The Boer forces in the field numbered about 75,000.

SACRED COLLEGE DIVIDED.

Split Into Two Bitterly Opposing Camps Owing to the Treatment of Princess Rospigliosi.

ROME, July 10.—Such a stir has been created by the action of Cardinal Macchi, the Secretary of Apostolic Briefs, in forbidding an English Blue Sister to attend Princess Joseph Rospigliosi (formerly Mrs. Marie Jenninga Reid Parkhurst of Washington, D. C.,) during her confinement because her marriage to the Prince was a civil ceremony, that even the Sacred College itself is split into two bitterly opposing camps.

The grave proportions which the matter is now assuming are greatly due to the Prince's determined attitude. He has put the case before Cardinal Vannutelli, the Archpriest of the Liberian Basilica, and Cardinal Parocchi, the Dean of the Sacred Colisge, who both said it was infamous to deprive the Princess of her nurse under such circumstances. These Cardinals sent Prince Rospigliosi to the French sisters, who replied that they were quite willing to serve, but that it was first necessary to get the permission of Cardinal Respighi, the Vicar Gensral of the Pope. Cardinal Rsspighi answered the Prince with a letter saying he must uphold Cardinal Macchi's prohibition.

Many women of the aristocracy openly express deep sympathy with the Princess, and the Prince declares that the whole affair was instigated by his brother, the Commandant of the Papal Guard, who opposed the marriage from the beginning.

THE RETURN OF TIEN-TSIN.

Official French Dispatch Says It Is Expected Very Shortly.

PARIS, July 10.—The Foreign Office has received the following from Peking, dated July 9:

"The surrender of the administration of Tien-Tsin to the Chinese is expected very shortly. France has been for several months in favor of this measure, which has been delayed solely by the disturbances in Pe-chi-Li Province."

LONDON, July 11.—The announcement that United States Secretary of State Hay has succeeded in arranging for the departure of the foreign troops from Tien-Tsin has been received with considerable interest here.

The Globe yesterday said:

"All the parties are to be congratulated, but special credit is due to Mr. Hay. We should have preferred that the British Government had taken the lead in bringing about this solution, instead of merely supporting Mr. Hay."

WEALTH MADE HIM A SUICIDE.

Capt. Gassiot, Who Recently Inherited £400,000, Kills Himself.

LONDON, July 10.—Too great wealth seems to have been the immediate cause of the suicide of Sebastian Gassiot, a retired Captain of the Royal Navy.

A brother of Capt. Gassiot, who died recently, bequeathed £500,000 to St. Thomas's Hospital, and at the inquest to-day it transpired that the Captain inherited £400,000 of his brother's money. He became depressed by the weight of his responsibility and imbued with the delusion that he was exceedingly poor.

Finally the Captain shot himself at his residence on Tuesday. In his hand was discovered a paragraph from a newspaper referring to his brother's bequest to the hospital.

BRITAIN AND THE SHIP COMBINE.

Commons May Not Be Consulted as to an Agreement with Mr. Morgan.

LONDON, July 11.—The Atlantic shipping combination was again the subject of questions in the House of Commons yesterday.

Replying to one member, the Right Hon. Gerald W. Balfour, President of the Board of Trade, said it was considered inexpedient to tie the hands of the Government to the extent of promising that the House should be consulted before the Admiralty entered into any agreement with J. Pierpont Morgan. Mr. Balfour added, however, that no arrangement for subsidizing ships would be made until the report of the committee now in session was submitted to the House of Commons.

The "Rusticated" Sandhurst Cadets.

LONDON, July 11.—Earl Roberts, Commander in Chief of the Forces, replying in the House of Lords yesterday to criticisms made by Earl Carrington (Liberal) and others regarding the "rustication" of twenty-nine of the cadets of the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, defended the "rustication" on the ground that otherwise he found it impossible to discover the culprits. He promised personally to investigate the case of each of the "rusticated" cadets, and that no boy should lose his seniority unjustly. Lord Roberts said, however, that the cadets would not be allowed to return to the college until a satisfactory conclusion as to the origin of the recent fires had been reached.

ATTACKS MONTENEGRIN RULER

Vienna Paper Says He Wants, by His Son Mirko's Marriage, to Establish a Claim to the Servian Throne.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 11.—The Vienna correspondent of The Times says that, in connection with the marriage, to take place to-morrow, of Prince Mirko of Montenegro and Mlle. Natalie Constantinovitch, (cousin of King Alexander of Servia,) the Pester Lloyd strongly attacks Prince Nicholas, the Montenegrin ruler. It accuses him of desiring, by means of his son's alliance with the Obrenovitch family, to establish an eventual claim to the Servian throne.

The paper says that the mission sent to King Alexander a few months ago to ask for his consent to the marriage was intended to afford an artificial basis for this claim, but the King and his Ministers saw into the trap and replied that they could not interfere.

The correspondent says that inasmuch as Prince Danilo of Montenegro (Prince Nicholas's eldest son) has no issue, Prince Mirko (the second son) might succeed to the Montenegrin throne, and if in the meantime he had also become King of Servia there would be a union of the Servian peoples which Austria-Hungary would deprecate.

GRAND DUKE BORIS AT TOKIO.

Some Japanese Papers Are in Favor of an Entente with Russia.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 11.—The Tokio correspondent of The Times says the Russian Grand Duke Boris has arrived at the Japanese capital and will remain there until to-morrow.

The leading Japanese journals are silent editorially in regard to the visit, but minor journals heartily welcome the Grand Duke, insisting that there is no reason for antagonism between Russia and Japan, while Russia's East Asian railways and other enterprises should create community of material interests and produce an entente.

It is declared that Russia's policy does not conflict with the British-Japanese alliance.

TO TOUR THE CHANNEL ISLES.

Sir Wilfrid and Lady Laurier Going There with Sir Gilbert Parker.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 11.—Sir Gilbert Parker, M. P., will accompany Sir Wilfrid and Lady Laurier on a tour of Jersey and the other Channel islands at the end of this month. The Jersey officials are arranging a handsome reception for the Canadian Premier's party.

Sir Gilbert knows Jersey well, as his novel "The Battle of the Strong" shows. He arranged the itinerary of the tour made there by Ambassador Choate, and was recently made an honorary life member of the Société Jersaise.

FRENCH ACQUISITION IN CHINA.

LONDON, July 11.—A dispatch to The Daily Chronicle from Hongkong says it is reported there that the French flag has been hoisted at Teh-ti, a fishing bay between the Portuguese seaport of Macao and Canton.

The correspondent says also that a subsidized French line of steamers is about to ply between Canton and Hongkong.

It was reported from Hongkong last April that the French authorities had made an attempt to purchase land at Macao.

THE KAISER'S VISIT TO NORWAY.

He Leaves Odde Sunday—Tells an Englishman of King Edward's Progress.

CHRISTIANIA, July 10.—The Imperial German yacht Hohenzollern, now at Odde, is accompanied by two dispatch boats and three torpedo boats.

Emperor William will visit the Laatefos waterfall to-morrow, and will leave Odde on Sunday afternoon.

The Emperor met an English clergyman in the course of one of his excursions, and said to him: "I can greet you from your King and tell you that he will be so well next month that he will be on board a steamer."

DR. J. D. RUNKLE DEAD.

Was ex-President of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology—Born in This State in 1823.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 10.—Dr. John Daniel Runkle, ex-President of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Professor Emeritus of Mathematics in that college, died from heart disease at Southwest Harbor, Mount Desert, on Tuesday.

He was born in Rome, N. Y., in 1823. In 1847 he entered the Lawrence Scientific School at Cambridge. He was graduated from there in 1851, and because of his attainments both in mathematics and astronomy received an immediate appointment to the staff of The American Ephemeris and Nautical Almanac, with which he retained his connection until 1884. He was also instrumental in building up The Mathematical Monthly.

About 1860, when the Institute of Technology was projected, Dr. Runkle was active in interesting the public in the enterprise. He was a member of its first Faculty, remaining, except during the period when he was its President, the head of the mathematical department until his retirement this year, when he was made Professor Emeritus. In 1868 he was elected acting President of the Institute, and in 1870 was elected President, serving in that office until 1878.

REV. R. P. E. THACHER DEAD.

A Direct Descendant of the First Minister of Old South Church, Boston.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 10.—The Rev. Ralph Partridge Emilius Thacher, whose death is announced, was born at Lubec, Me., on Sept. 7, 1826. He was of the fifth generation in direct descent from Thomas Thacher, first minister of the Old South Church, Boston, whose father, Peter Thacher, was rector of St. Edmund's, Salisbury, England.

Mr. Thacher was educated at Washington Academy, East Machias, Me., and at Phillips Andover Academy. Having decided to study law, he attended the Law School of Yale University, from which institution he received the degree of LL. D. in 1855. He was afterward associated for some years in the successful practice of law at Rockland, Me., with his brother, Peter Thacher. His career as a lawyer was interrupted by a severe and lingering illness, and he turned to the ministry. He was graduated from the Boston School for the Ministry in 1869, and from the Divinity School of Yale in 1871.

After preaching in different places for some years he went to Germany and pursued philosophical and theological studies at Leipsig University for a year and a half. He held pastorates of Unitarian churches at Sturbridge, Sterling, and Barnstable, Mass., and Harvard in 1871. His longest stay was at Barnstable, where he remained four years.

NATHANIEL M'KAY DIES ON HIS WEDDING TOUR

Famous Millionaire Claim Agent Expires in Atlantic City.

Was 71 Years Old When He Took His Third Wife of 27 Years—Statement of Divorced Wife—His Picturesque Career.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 10.—Nathaniel McKay, the leading millionaire hotel owner of Washington, D. C., died suddenly to-day of heart disease at a beach front hotel. Col. McKay was married less than three weeks ago, and his and his wife were on their wedding tour to this city. Col. McKay was seventy-one years of age.

Announcement of the sudden death of Nathaniel McKay, who had been one of the best shipbuilders in this country, and a former resident of Brooklyn, comes as a great surprise and deep shock to his many friends.

About two weeks ago he married Miss Mabel G. Gayer, a young woman well known in Washington society, and the couple set out for the seaside resort to make a prolonged stop. In the matter of age it was an unequal union, Mrs. McKay being twenty-seven years old, and her husband seventy-one. The marriage of two weeks ago was Mr. McKay's third venture into matrimony.

For years he had been one of the best known figures in Washington. He was known as the most successful claim agent in the capital, and during the last few years had secured from Congress millions of dollars through claims brought by him. He owned considerable property in the city.

The dead man lived, until a year ago, in an old-fashioned house in Thirteenth Street where, surrounded by the art treasures he had collected during the numerous years of his European travels, he continually held open house to all his friends. Every month he gave a state banquet, which was invariably elaborate and unique for the ingenuity of its patriotic decorations.

Mr. McKay was a bitter Republican partisan. At one time, President Cleveland having declined to sign a bill passed by Congress awarding to McKay several hundred thousand dollars, the latter visited England, accompanied by an expert photographer just before the campaign and secured a number of pictures of English tradesmen. He had these pictures converted into lantern slides and wrote a lecture which he delivered all over the United States, explaining how much better off was the English than the American workman, even when this American was under a Democratic Administration.

Mr. McKay was a younger brother of Donald McKay, the builder of many of the finest ships of two generations ago, and was himself at one time famous as a ship and engine builder.

Nathaniel McKay was born in Shelburne, Nova Scotia, in 1831, of Scotch parentage, his father and mother having eighteen children, of which he was the seventeenth. In 1848 he entered the shipyard of his brother Donald at Boston. Here he remained until 1857, when he started in the boilermaking business in East Boston on a very small scale.

In a few years, however, his business so increased that he carried 1,000 men in his pay roll. His great opportunity came with the civil war, when he built vessels and chartered them to the Government. His first vessel was the Argo, for which he paid $500 as she lay stranded in Salem Harbor.

His soon increased his fleet. While the Potomac was blockaded with Gen. Joe Johnston on one side and Gen. Joe Hooker on the other, with an army of men and protected by forts, he arrived at Acquia Creek, on the Potomac, about dark and lay there all night. Next morning before daylight his boat got up steam and started to pass the batteries. The Confederates gave the signal that the steamer was about to start and they fired at her some eighteen shells from five batteries of the Confederate forts on the Potomac, but did not strike the vessel. She cleared the blockade and reached Washington. The men on the flotilla on the river informed Mr. McKay, who was on his vessel, that if Jeff Davis caught him he would never see daylight because he was a Yank. He then began running his steamer from Washington to Acquia Creek to carry passengers who wanted to visit Hooker's division.

No vessel had ever run the blockade, as the river was narrow. Everybody at Fortress Monroe and the flotilla said that the steamer would be sunk, but she was not even hit. When Mr. McKay advertised the vessel to carry passengers to Hooker's division she was loaded every day. After this, when McClellan was about to embark from Annapolis, the Government chartered the old steamer for $150 a day, and they made Mr. McKay agree that he would run the blockade again. This he agreed to do in his contract, but before the vessel was ready to sail Jos Johnston had evacuated his post. There were no batteries on the river, and the troops went down the Potomac as well as they did from Annapolis to Yorktown. The vessel was chartered for several years by the Government at $150 a day and she earned a great deal of money.

Mr. McKay at this time began building steamers. The first one he completed was the C. W. Thomas. She cost $50,000 and was built in sixty days.

Soon after this he went into locomotive building and constructed the first engine to cross the Rocky Mountains. This did not pay him well, for he had no more than made a fair start than the price of locomotives dropped from $30,000 to $7,500.

In 1863 the Secretary of the Navy contracted with John Ericsson for the building of twenty light draught monitors. McKay took the contract from the famous Swede. Donald McKay furnished the plans. While they were building changes were made. In May, 1864, the first vessel was found defective, and the whole work was suspended. They were finally finished as torpedo boats.

Then Donald McKay's executor filed a claim against the Government for $101,529.73. It took Nathaniel McKay thirty-two years to collect the money.

The former Mrs. McKay, who was born Miss Pope, daughter of the late Gideon Pope, now resides at 323 McDonough Street, Brooklyn. When a reporter called at the house last night, Mrs. McKay sent word that she was ill, but permitted a Miss Smith, who described herself as a friend of the family, to speak for her. Miss Smith said that the former Mrs. McKay intended to fight any claim on the estate of the dead man which the bride of two weeks might make, on the allegation that the divorce which Mr. McKay secured in Oklahoma last April was improperly obtained and that his last marriage ceremony, for that reason, is not legal. Mrs. McKay of Brooklyn has retained Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy for her case.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Dr. John Newell Tilden.

Special to The New York Times.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., July 10.—Dr. John Newell Tilden, A. M., died in his home, in this village, this morning. He was born in Onondaga, N. Y., on June 10, 1842. Hamilton College gave him his degree of A. M. and he received that of M. D. from the Long Island College of Physicians and Surgeons. In June, 1868, Dr. Tilden came to Peekskill. After practicing medicine for several years he entered into partnership with Col. Charles J. Wright in the conduct of the Peekskill Military Academy. After Col. Wright retired Dr. Tilden continued the school until 1893. In 1892, with John S. Baker, his son-in-law, he became interested in the woman's underwear business, and a big factory was built here.

Dr. Tilden was a member of the Sons of the Revolution, Society of Colonial Wars, Society of Mayflower Descendants, and several Masonic organizations. He had been a writer of some note, and two of his geographies are in use extensively in the public schools. He is survived by his widow, the daughter of John S. Baker, and one son, John N. Tilden, Jr., by his first wife.

Obituary Notes.

HENRY S. MERRILL, ex-County Clerk of Cattaraugus County, N. Y., died at Little Valley, N. Y., yesterday, aged sixty-three years.

CHRISTOPHER P. SMITH died of heart disease yesterday in the home of James Brady, Jersey City, a relative, whom he was visiting. He was forty-four years of age, and was map custodian in the office of the Register of Deeds, Jersey City. He was engaged to Miss Julia Brady, and the marriage had been arranged for a day early in September.

JACOB JAY GRIFFIN died in the home of his son-in-law, Luther H. Porter, at 3 South Arlington Avenue, East Orange, on Wednesday evening. He was born in New York eighty-two years ago. He died on the fifty-sixth anniversary of his marriage. His widow survives him. Two daughters, Mrs. Porter and Mrs. T. H. Freeland of East Orange, survive also. For many years Mr. Griffin was an importer of paintings. He was of Quaker descent.

CHARLES H. DAYTON died of bronchial consumption in his home, at 300 Grove Street, Jersey City, yesterday. He was thirty-two years old. He was for a while a reporter for the local newspapers, but for the last three years had been one of the Tax Commissioners. He attended a meeting of the board on Monday, but he had to be carried to his home. He had been ill for four years. He leaves a wife and a daughter.

MARY ELIZABETH DONOVAN, thirty-two years of age, wife of Police Surgeon Daniel J. Donovan, died of heart disease yesterday in her home, at 43 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street. She was a member of several Catholic benevolent societies, and she did much philanthropic work. The funeral services are to be to-morrow morning in the Church of All Saints, Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street.

Business Notices.

MISSOULA. TETONKA.
E. & W. Two New Collars. E. & W.

DIED.

ARMOUR.—White Plains, N. Y., on Wednesday, July 9, 1902, Archibald G. Armour, aged 75 years.
Funeral service at his late residence, 1 Lenox Av., White Plains, Friday, 3 P. M. Carriages will meet train from Grand Central Station 2:08 P. M.

BARKER.—At Pawling, N. Y., July 9th, Edward P. Barker of New York City.
Funeral services at Pawling Saturday morning on arrival of 8:15 train from New York. Interment at Woodlawn, 2 P. M.

BERCKMANS.—At London, England, July 8, Gustav Bruce Berckmans of New York.

BROWN.—At Jamaica, L. I., July 9th, 1902, Jane Brown, in the 87th year of her age, daughter of the late Richard and Eliza Linn Brown, formerly of New York City.
Funeral services at Grace Church, Jamaica, Saturday, July 12th, at 10:30 A. M.

DONOVAN.—Mary Elizabeth, née Murphy, beloved wife of Dr. Daniel J. Donovan, age 32, at her late residence, 46 East 126th St., on July 10, 1902.
Funeral from residence at 9:30 A. M.; thence to All Saints' Church, Madison Av., corner East 129th St., at 10:30 A. M., where a Solemn Mass of Requiem will be offered for the repose of her soul. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

GARRISON.—At Morristown, N. J., July 8, 1902, William Frazier Garrison.
Funeral service at his late residence, 568 Bedford Av., Brooklyn, N. Y., Friday evening, July 11, 1902, at 8 o'clock.

GREENOUGH.—On Tuesday, July 8, at Lake Placid, N. Y., William Greenough.
Funeral services on Saturday, July 12, at Mount Auburn Cemetery, Cambridge, Mass.

GRELLE.—Frederick W. Grelle, Tuesday, July 8, 1902.
Funeral services will be held at his late residence, Claremont Av., South Orange, N. J., on Saturday, July 12, at 11 A. M. Carriages will be in waiting at station on arrival of 9:30 train from Christopher Street Ferry, (New York side.) Interment at convenience of the family. Kindly omit flowers.

GRIFFEN.—Jacob Jay Griffen, aged 82 years.
Funeral service at 3 South Arlington Av., East Orange, N. J., at 3 o'clock P. M., Saturday, July 12.

HODGE.—After a brief illness, July 10, Alfred Hodge, formerly of London, England, in his 49th year.
Funeral services at his late residence, 170 South Oxford St., Brooklyn, on Saturday, 2:30 P. M.

SIMMONS.—At Stamford, Conn., July 9, 1902, Clementina, daughter of the late Thomas S. Simmons.
Funeral from the residence of her brother, Charles E. Simmons, 347 West 45th St., New York, Friday, July 11, at 2 P. M.

WRAY.—Suddenly, July 9, 1902, Amelia Norris, wife of William Wray.
Funeral service at her late residence, Closter, N. J., Saturday, July 12, at 10 o'clock A. M. Train leaves Chambers St. at 8:15 A. M. Interment Cypress Hills.

GENERAL SOCIETY OF MECHANICS AND TRADESMEN.
Executive Office, 20 West 44th Street.
Regretful announcement is made of the death of Brother Samuel Booth on July 8th, 1902, for eight years a member of the society.
WILLIAM H. OLIVER, President.
RICHARD T. DAVIES, Secretary.

DEATHS REPORTED JULY 10.

Manhattan.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date D'th July
ASINTLA, Giuseppa, 157 Chrystie St	1	9
BERGEN, Gertrude, 416 W. 41st St.	1	9
BARRETTA, Salvatore, 338 E. 63d St	1	10
BUCHER, August, 19 Stuyvesant St	46	8
BERITSKY, Ernest, 842 2d Av.	1	6
BRODERICK, Jeremiah F., 321 E. 25th St	5	9
BRADA, Albert M., 507 W. 125th St	34	9
BIONDI, Margherita, 430 E. 13th St	14	10
BRADLEY, Berlinder, 2,106 Amsterdam Av	42	10
CROGENT, Albert J., 1,720 2d Av.	1	8
CONNOLLY, Emma, 303 W. 11th St.	3	10
CAPIZZOLO, Angiolina, 19 Varick St.	1	10
COLEMAN, James, 412 E. 124th St.	1	9
COLTELLETTI, Frank, 1,854 Lexington Av	18	9
COLI, Salvatore, 440 E. 3d St.	16	9
CROTTY, Daniel F., 38 Downing St.	2	9
CASEY, Mamie A., 680 Madison Av.	18	9
CLEMENCEAU, Berths M., 412 W. 36th St.	1	9
COGAN, Elizabeth, 415 W. 16th St.	2	9
CREAN, John, 22 Rector St.	50	9
CLANCY, Johanna, 300 E. 34th St.	57	9
DALTON, Mary, 381 8th Av.	90	8
D'ANGELO, Vincent, 504 E. 14th St.	15	8
DIFERO, Maria, 337 E. 115th St.	1	10
DREW, Albert, 230 E. 73d St.	50	8
EISMAN, Mary, 100 E. 120th St.	19	10
ENGLISH, Michael, 203 121st St.	38	8
ELLENGER, Carl, 537 E. 17th St.	57	7
EAGAN, John, 309 E. 63d St.	1	9
FEIGENBAUM, H., 205 Forsyth St.	54	10
FLOOD, J., 612 E. 16th St.	1	9
FURLONG, W., 317 W. 26th St.	47	5
FRAZER, Alexander, 2,412 1st Av.	1	9
FARRELL, Mary M., 347 E. 61st St.	8	7
FINN, William, 45 Monroe St.	1	8
FARRELL, Kate, 604 E. 14th St.	23	9
GUNTHER, Louis, 527 W. 48th St.	35	9
GREGG, Margaret E., 406 W. 33d	37	8
GIACCO, Raphael, 313 E. 44th St.	1	9
GALLIPOLI, D., 137 Thompson St.	1	9
GRAY, John A., Plainfield, N. J.	45	9
GRANGER, W., 14 E. 11th St.	36	10
GORDON, Richard, 117 W. 45th St.	42	9
GUAINERI, Parmelo, 20 Prince St.	45	10
HICKEY, W. C., 101 Charles St.	20	8
HOLMAN, Antonio, 437 E. 74th St.	1	9
HEFFERON, Bridget, 227 W. 143d St.	65	10
HART, James, 404 E. 82d St.	62	9
HINKELHEIM, A., 85 E. 3d St.	4	8
HOLLAND, P., 1,179 3d Av.	8	8
HANLON, A., 339 W. 49th St.	1	9
HAMMITH, Harry, 203 Avenue A.	1	9
HORA, J., 520 E. 75th St.	30	9
JACOBOWITCH, I., 95 Lewis St.	1	9
KREMER, John W., Flower Hosp.	23	10
KAVARIK, Frank, 188 2d St.	13	10
LAWRENCE, Frank, St. Louis, Mo.	42	9
LEE, Mary, 207 Desbrosses St.	3	8
LANTY, Mary, 456 W. 26th

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
July 10	626,066
To date this year	90,574,248
Corresponding date last year	180,722,886

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

July 10	$2,349,500
To date this year	$505,418,400
Corresponding date last year	$655,101,220

Money rata: Collateral loans on call, 3@4 per cent.; at three months, 4½ per cent.; at six months, 4¾@5 par cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4¼@4¾ per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper ¾	North American 1
Am. Cotton Oil 1⅝	Pacific Coast 2½
Am. Sugar 4	Penn. R. R. ⅝
Col. South. 1st pf. ½	Pressed S. Car. ½
Con. Tobacco pf. ½	Pressed S. C. pf. ½
Del. L. & W. 4	Rep. Steel ⅝
Det. South. pf. ½	St. L. S. W. pf. ½
Det. Un. Ry. ½	U. S. Steel ½
General Electric 3	U. S. Steel pf. ⅝
Iowa Cen. pf. ½	Va.-Car. Chem. 1¾
Missouri Pacific 2	Va.-Car. Ch. pf. 1
N. Y. Central 2	

Stocks Declined.

American Ice ⅝	Iowa Central ½
Am. Ice pf. 3½	Kan. City So. pf. ⅝
Canada South 1¾	Louis. & Nash. ½
Chi. Ind. & L. ½	Met. Street Ry. ½
Chi. M. & St. P. pf. ⅝	Nash. C. & St. L. 4
Chi. R. I. & Pac. ½	Nat. R. R. of M. ½
Col. Fuel & Iron ½	N. Y. Air Brake 5½
Col. & H. C. & I. 1	Pacific Mail 1½
Consol. Gas ½	P. C., C. & St. L. 2
Corn Products ⅝	Pullman ⅝
Del. & Hudson ½	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf. ½
Des M. & Ft. D. ½	St. L. & S. F 1st pf. ½
Dist. of Am. pf. ½	Third Avenue ⅝
Erie 2d pf. ½	Un. B. & P. pf. ½
Evans. & T. H. 1	U. S. Leather pf. ½
G. A. Fuller Co. ⅝	

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s. 1	St. L. & S. F. gen. 6s 1⅛
Chi., R. I. & P. 6s. 1	Sil. Spr., O. C. & G. 4s 4
Det. M. & M. 1. g. 3½s 2½	Stand. R. & T. inc. 1½
Int. Paper 6s. 1¼	U. S. Leather 6s. 1½

Bonds Declined.

Am. Bicycle 5s. 2	U. S. R. & R. 6s. 1½
Int. & G. N. 2d. 1½	

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Perhaps the most striking feature of yesterday's market—irregular in the early dealings and decidedly strong in the later—was the easy manner in which the short interest in Sugar Trust stock was rounded up and brought to terms. The significance is, not so much in the advance, but in the case with which it was accomplished, the efforts—careful, methodical, concerted, and extending over some two weeks—of an influential bear pool coming sadly to grief, a bare half hour being sufficient to undo all the work of the two weeks previous. This is no exaggeration of the case, for it is a fact that in the short space of thirty minutes the stock rose 6 points to beyond the figure at which it was when the bears began their campaign of depression a fortnight ago.

And as it is with Sugar so is it with many other stocks that might be mentioned—with the large majority now active on the Exchange. And, naturally, the better the stock the more true is this position. Good shares are rapidly being taken off the market, are being accumulated by strong interests who, convinced of the substantial prosperity of the country, are steadily absorbing good stocks even at prices where the return is somewhat below the so-called "regular" 4 per cent. rate. This is true of Northwest, of New Haven, of St. Paul, of New York Central, of General Electric, of Pullman—of a score or more shares that might be mentioned.

People who sell what they do not own take big chances in these days—certainly so in the stock market.

SUGAR'S BIG RISE.

Yesterday was a bad day for the shorts in Sugar Trust stock, who had sold the issue relying upon the reports that the new Federal Sugar Company would put the trust "out of business" because (so it was alleged) able to produce and sell sugar a full 1 cent a pound less than the trust—this fact being conspicuously brought out in various Wall Street news bulletins published from time to time during the day.

The stock on Wednesday had closed at 126. Yesterday it opened around that figure, went up to 126¾, and then, under pressure from the shorts, who saw the final downfall of the trust, declined sharply over two points to the lowest price recorded in some time. So altogether weak did the security appear that at that particular time it looked as if the bottom would drop out and the price go tumbling sharply down. And then something happened, nor was it pleasing to the bears. The stock first steadied, then went up a little, then declined, (inducing more short selling,) again went up, again declined, (some more shorts putting out stock,) and then on tremendous transactions advanced one point after another, until a gain of six points from the lowest had been recorded—all in the short space of a half hour.

The movement was one of the regular "old-time" movements in the stock, suggesitve of the kind of market pyrotechnics which, more than anything else, gladdens the heart of the average trader—that is, if the pyrotechnics are going his way. Blocks of 2,000 and 3,000 share lots came out time and again, and the unhappy shorts had a bad half hour of it.

The gosaip is that the movement is to be continued to-day.

NEW YORK CENTRAL.

In the high-class issues the most important advance scored was that by New York Central, which rose to the highest price recorded in some months on extensive dealings, nearly 45,000 shares of tho stock being traded in.

Two reasons were offered for the purchases—ono, that it is known that the Vanderbilt unification scheme is developing; and, another, that on the first day of next year $30,000,000 7 per cent. mortgage bonds of the company mature and can be refunded at a much lower rate—probably 3½ per cent.; thus saving over $1,000,000 annually.

There was inquiry all day for the Junior issues, notably Nickel Plate and Lake Erie and Western, but little trading in them.

STEEL TRUST STOCKS.

One of the conspicuous features of the market yesterday was the steadiness with which the Steel Trust stocks held even in the early trading when the general market was under bear pressure, and the strength which later they showed as a result of what, clearly, was syndicate buying. The preferred closed for a net gain of ⅝ and the common of ½.

It is understood that the syndicate managers have been able to locate a very large short interest in the stock and to have found that this interest, relying upon the suits instituted to break the prices of the stocks, has been carying its short line on what in the Street is termed a "shoe-string margin." It was intimated after the close of business last night that these shorts may on the next day or two not find their lot so easy as lately it apparently has been.

SOME GENERAL ISSUES.

The shares of the independent steel companies all advanced yesterday, the greatest gains being in Republic Iron and Steel common and Pressed Steel Car preferred. One broker who was prominent as a purchaser, when asked for the reasons for the buying, answsred, briefly: "Earnings—the biggest kind of earnings, and bigger still to follow."

One of tha conspicuously strong stocks was Missouri Pacific, which, on the day previous, had been as conspicuously weak. On that day it had lost 1⅞ points; yesterday it gained 2, and closed at the highest price for the day. The heaviest buying was openly by Butler Brothers, who are recognized Gould brokers, this firm taking fully 25,000 shares of the 46,000 dealt in. It was said that President Gould, displeased at the heaviness of the stock on ths day previous, had given orders that it be aggressively supported.

Ths strength of the Virginia Chemical sharss was a reflection of the very excellent statement made by the company for the year just ended, the figures (published in these columns yssterday) showing more than 12 per cent. on the outstanding common stock after all charges and dividends on the preferred.

The pool which was so successful in advancing Pennsylvania about a year ago has again taken it in hand, and was responsible for most of the operntions in the stock yesterday.

Inside selling was reported in Amalgamated Copper, and interests connectsd with the property were quoted as talking bearishly on the general situation.

HOPEFUL OF THE FUTURE.

In view of the present prominence of John W. Gates and his associates, both in the grain and in the stock markets, the following excerpt from a market letter issued by tha firm of which he is a special and his son a general partner may not be uninteresting:

Our reports from the Western country, touching the crop indications, are exceedingly satisfactory. The outlook is for this largest corn crop on record, possibly in excess of 2,500,000,000 bushels. The territory traversed by the great western systems of railroad has exceptional promise in this respect, notably those tributary to Atchison, Missouri Pacific, Union Pacific, Illinois Central, St. Paul, and Alton. Our advices are to the effect that the rainfall of the last day or two has done no serious damage.

Moisture rarely hurts the crops west of the Mississippi, the exceptions to the rule being so infrequent and unimportant as to be hardly worth mention. Ths real menace is drought and ths danger period on that account is rapidly passing to the rear.

The more abundant the crops the greater the demand upon the. reserve centres for money to move them. The near approach of the season for the movement of funds to the interior forces the banks to prepare for the call on their resources. The result is the practical assurance of firm interest rates through the last half of the year. We do not anticipats stringency, but it may be assured that available funds will command a good price. Our best information is that there will be no money enough to meet legitimate requirements, but that the lines will be drawn sharply between the legitimate and the speculative.

Conditions which tax ths resources of the financial centres to safe bounds bespeak general and evenly distributed prosperity and inspire confidence in the stability of values and the continuance of strong securities markets.

MONEY MARKET SITUATION.

Further shipments of currency, probably to the total of nearly $750,000, were made to Chicago yesterday by local banks, while it is learned tht on Wsdnesday fully $1,000,000 was shipped to Boston to strengthen the reserve position of certain banks there which had been drawn upon also by the West. Yet, notwithstanding this, the local money market continued easy yesterday, with most of the day's call loans made as low as 3½ per cent., and with the rate never going higher than 4 per cent.

To offset these shipments are fresh gold receipts. Yesterday the Bank of British North America received advices of the arrival at San Francieco of $450,000 in gold from the Klondike, checks for which should be here next week. The Canadian Bank of Commerce expects to receive $150,000 Klondike gold this week.

THE COST OF LIVING.

Dun's index number of commodity prices, proportioned to consumption, was $101.910 on July 1, against $101.168 a month previous and $91.500 a year ago. Although the cost of living is higher now than at most earlier dates, there appears a moderate decline compared with the record of $102.289 on May 1. A seasonable decline has occurred in daily products and garden truck as the supplies como forward more liberally, but the end of the crop year witnesses unusually low stocks of grain, and abnormal prices have followed speculative manipulation. Scarcity of live stock has also put the meat market at an exceptionally high position. These influences outweigh many declines in articles less freely consumed. Breadstuffs rose 6.7 per cent. during June, attaining the highest point covered by the record. A decline of over 8 per cent. in dairy and garden products must be attributed to the advancing season, which has brought on the market abundant supplies of vegetables, fruits, milk, and butter. The only important advance in this clsss occurred in eggs, while hay rose slightly. In miscellaneoua food products there was practically no net alteration, although coffee and sugar fell to the lowest prices ever recorded, and fish also averaged lower. These declines were balanced hy gains in tea, malt, spices, and other minor items. Insignificant fluctuations were also reported in the clothing class; silk and wool rising, while cotton, rubber, and all divisions of footwear declined.

EASTERN TRUST COMPANY.

Announcement is made of the organization of the Eastern Trust Company, with a capital of $1,000,000 and surplus of $1,000,000, to do a general trust company business. The company will open for business on July 15 at 115 Broadway. Its officers are:

Charles M. Jesup, President; H. A. Ware, Vice President; G. B. Seeley, Secretary; J. Wesley Allison, Treasurer; W. S. Corwine, Trust Officer.

The Directors are Charles M. Jesup, Paul Morton, Samuel R. Shipley, J. Wesley Allison, Eugene Zimmerman, Crawford Fairbanks, Samuel R. Callaway, William N. Coler, Jr., Theodore P. Shonts, Frederick B. Schenck, James H. Parker, Francis V. Greene, Henry A. Ware, Garnett H. Meldrum, John N. Golding, Henry Rowlay, Frederick H. Allen, J. B. Finley, W. C. Farnsworth, D. S. Ramsay, Judge F. P. McConnell, A. L. Brown, H. H. Melville, Bernard Katz, Thomas A. Nevins, R. W. Nelson, the Hon. W. T. Durvin, and J. B. Lorge.

Charles M. Jesup, the President of the new institution, was for seventeen years Vice President of the Metropolitan Trust Company.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

According to Boston dispatches, it is expected that another assessment will be made on the stock of the Mass Mining Company and the Adventurs Mining Company for drilling new shafts.

Dispatches from Webster, Mass., stating that four street railways, aggregating sixty miles, are to be consolidated as the Worcester and Connecticut Eastern Railway, controlled by New York parties.

Capital stock of the Pennsylvania Glass Sand Company increased from $1,000,000 to $2,000,000.

No change in the Bank of England's rate of discount, but reduction in that of the Bank of Bengal from 4 to 3 per cent.

United Gas Improvement Company said to have secured options on the stock of the Harrisburg Gas and the Psople's Gas and Gaseous Fuel Companies, whose plants and lines it has had under lease for twenty years.

Delaware, Lackawanna and Western reported to be negotinting for the abandoned plant of the Union Car Company at Depew.

According to Joplin, Mo., dispatches, the price of zinc ore has reached $42 a ton, which is an advance of $10 in three weeks.

Reports from Sioux City that a syndicate has bought 20,000 acres of land in Atchison and Hope Counties, Mo., for $1,000,000.

Time for deposit of Boston United Gas Company first and series, under the bondholders' agreement of Juna 20, extended to July 19.

Dispatches from Richmond, Va., stating that it is officially announced that the Imperial Tobacco Company intends to purchase during the coming season its supplies of tobacco through agsnts in this country.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 3@4 per cent., closing at 3 per cent.; majority of the day's loans at 3½ per cent.

Time money, 4½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days and 4¾@5 per cent. for four, five, and six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 4¼@4¾ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4½@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single nsmes, and 5 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $285,271,786; balances, $10,586,532; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $312,306.

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Foreign exchange was weaker. Posted rates were $4.86 for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand. Rates for actual business were: Sixty days, $4.85¼; demand, $4.87⅜@$4.87⅝; cables, $4.88½; commercial bills, $4.84½@$4.85¾.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18⅛ and 5.15⅜ less 1-16@5.16¼; reichsmarks, 95 and 95 5-16@95⅜; guilders, 40 and 40 3-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—35c discount. Boston—Par @ 5c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, $1 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; salling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, 75c discount for $1,000; selling, 75c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c; telegraphic, 15c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

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Closing prices: Consols for money, 95 15-16; consols for account, 96½; Anaconda, 5½; Atchison, 85¼; Atchison preferred, 104; Baltimore and Ohio, 110¾; Canadian Pacific, 138½; Chesapeake and Ohio, 51; Chicago Great Western, 30½; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 183; Denver and Rio Grande, 43; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 95; Erie, 37¾; Erie first preferred, 70; Erie second preferred, 53½; Illinois Central, 168½; Louisville and Nashville, 143½; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 27⅝; Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred, 60; New York Central, 163; Norfolk and Western, 59¼; Norfolk and Western preferred, 94; Ontario and Western, 33⅜; Pennsylvania, 78½; Reading, 33⅞; Reading first preferred, 84; Reading second preferred, 35¾; Southern Railway, 37⅞; Southern Railway preferred, 98; Southern Pacific, 68½; Union Pacific, 108⅛; Union Pacific preferred, 91½; United States Steel, 32¾; United States Steel preferred, 92¾; Wabash, 30½; Wabash preferred, 47; Spanish 4s, 80¾; Rand Mines, 11⅝; De Beers deferred, 22⅜.

Bar silver steady at 24 9-16d per ounce.

Money, 2¼ to 2½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, for short bills, 2 7-16 to 2⅝ per cent.; for three months' bills, 2½ to 2⅝ per cent.

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Exchange on London, 20 marks 47 pfennigs for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, 1½ per cent., three months' bills, 1⅝ per cent.

BANK OF ENGLAND STATEMENT.

LONDON, July 10.—The wsekly etatement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve increased £410,000, circulation decreased £391,000; bullion increaeed £19,794, other securities decreased £9,903,000, other deposits decreased £5,049,000; public deposits decreased £1,031,000, notes reserve increased £438,000. Government securities increased £3,696,000.

The proportion of the Bank of England's reserve to liability is 48.69 per cent. Last week it was 42.95 per cent.

Rate of discount unchanged at 3 per cent.

Bank of France Statement.

PARIS, July 10.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France showa the following changes: Notes in circulation decreased 54,800,000 francs, treasury accounts current increased 17,775,000 francs, gold in hand decreased 3,575,000 francs, bills discounted decreased 137,175,000 francs; silver in hand decreased 3,625,000 francs.

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BOSTON, July 10.—Money rates, bank clearances, and balances were reported today aa follows: Clearing House rate, 4 per cent.; New York funds, par, 5 cents premium; call loans, 4@4½; time money, 4@5; Clearing House exchanges, $23,040,763; balances, $1,997,606. The stock market had another dull, uninteresting day. Trading was very light, less than 270,000 shares to the noon hour, and prices generally aoft after a small show of strength in Pennsylvania and New York Central. This buying of neither stock developed news. It looked more like picking out a specialty or two for a market leader. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
650	Atchison	83½	82½	82½
51	Atchison pf.	96½	95¾	95¾
20	Boston & Albany	260½	260½	260½
3	Boston & Providence	305	305	305
55	C. J. R. & S. Y.	163	163	163
7	Fitchburg pf.	143¾	143¾	143¾
26	Maine Central	178½	178½	178½
22	N. Y., N. H. & H.	233	233	233
2	Old Colony	210	210	210
15	Pennsylvania	77¼	77¼	77¼
145	Rev. Marquette	75	77¾	74½
105	Union Pacific	106¼	106	106¼
42	Union Pacific pf.	90	89⅝	90

TELEPHONES.

1,153	Am. Tel. & Tel.	167	165	166½
6,235	Am. T. & T. rights	15⅝	15¼	15½
26	New England Tel.	141½	141½	141½
1,177	N. England Tel. rights	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
30	Western Tel. & Tel.	31	31	31
5	Western Tel. & Tel. pf.	102¾	102¾	102¾

ELECTRICS.

2	General	208	208	208
266	Massachusetts	42¾	42	42
5	Massachusetts pf.	98	98	98
3	Seattle	83	83	83
101	Seattle pf.	105½	105½	105½

MISCELLANEOUS.

13,065	American Sugar	129⅞	124½	129⅝
105	American Sugar pf.	119¾	119	119¾
100	American Woolen pf.	77¼	77¼	77¼
800	Dom. I. & S.	5½	5¼	5½
40	Indo Egypt. com.	1	1	1
40	Mergentbaler	184	184	184
3	N. E. Cotton Yarn pf.	80¾	80¾	80¾
1,398	N. E. Gas & Coke	4	3⅞	4
150	Planters' Compress	3½	3½	3½
102	Pullman	240	239	239
712	Swift P. & P.	139	130	138
715	United Fruit	115½	112¾	115½
100	U. S. Leather	12½	12½	12½
10	U. S. Rubber	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
1,500	U. S. Steel	39⅝	38¾	39¼
55	U. S. Steel pf.	90½	90	90

MINING.

200	Aetna	40	40	40
751	Amalgamated	63½	62¾	63½
150	American Zinc	13¾	13¾	13¾
10	Arcadian	4¾	4¾	4¾
20	Atlantic	28	28	28
50	Centennial	17¾	17¾	17¾
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620	Copper Range Cons.	84	83	83½
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5	Dominion Coal	133	133	133
5	Dominion Coal pf.	114¾	114¾	114¾
5	Franklin	11½	11½	11½
55	Guanajuato	3½	3⅜	3⅜
50	Isle Royale	12½	12½	12½
30	Mass	18	18	18
30	Michigan	11¼	11¼	11¼
200	Mohawk	42	40¾	42
142	Old Dominion	29	29	29
150	Osceola	60	60	60
5	Quincy	135	135	135
200	Rhode Island	2	2	2
100	Shannon	13¼	13¼	13¼
70	Tamarack	3	3	3
955	U. S. Oil	16⅜	15¾	16⅜
182	United States	19⅝	19	19½
310	Utah	20½	20⅜	20½
100	Victoria	5⅝	5½	5⅝
100	Wolverine	4¼	4¼	4¼
105	Wolverine rts.	55¾	55⅝	55⅝

British Columbia, 7¼ bid.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 10.—In the Philadelphia stock market to-day there was but little trading and price variations were but slight. Cambria Steel was bid up to 25⅞, Warwick Iron and Steel advanced to 7, but lost the gain. Lehigh Valley, Electric Company of America, and Philadelphia Company first and series, under the bondholders' agreement of Juna 20, extended to July 19.

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55	Guanajuato	3½	3

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, July 10, 1902.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
63¾	63⅞	13,300	*Amal. Copper Co.	63	63⅝	63	63⅞	+ ⅞
6	6	600	Am. Bicycle Co.	6	6	5⅞	5¾	− ⅛
31⅞	32	325	Am. C. & F. Co., ex d.	32	32	32	32	+ ¼
		200	Am. C. & F. Co. pf.	92	92	92	92	...
89¾	90¼	500	Am. C. & F. Co. pf., x d.	90	90	90	90	− ⅜
52½	53¼	3,320	Am. Cotton Oil	52	53¾	52	53	+1⅜
9¾	10	3,820	*Am. Ice Co.	10⅝	10⅝	9¾	10	− ⅝
32½	34	2,170	*Am. Ice Co. pf.	36¼	36¼	32	32¾	−3¾
23	23¼	100	*Am. Linseed Co.	23⅝	23⅝	23⅜	23⅜	− ⅛
31¾	32¼	500	*Am. Locomo. Co.	32	32	31¾	31¾	− ⅜
92	92½	75	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf.	93⅞	93⅞	93¾	93⅞	...
46¾	46¾	200	*Am. S. & R. Co.	46⅞	46⅞	46⅜	46⅝	− ⅛
98	99	150	*Am. Snuff Co. pf.	98	98	98	98	...
130	130¾	94,620	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co.	129⅞	130¾	129⅝	130	+¾
118⅜	119½	100	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co. pf.	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¼	+ ¼
100¾	101	600	*Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	102	102	100¾	100¾	+ ¼
70	71	50	Ann Arbor pf.	70	70	70	70	...
83½	83¾	24,165	Atch., Top. & S. F.	83⅝	83¾	82⅝	83¼	...
98⅝	99	2,400	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	98⅞	98⅞	98½	98⅝	− ¼
107¾	108	3,600	Baltimore & Ohio.	107⅛	108	107½	107¾	...
55½	55¾	610	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	55½	55⅝	55	55⅜	− ⅛
67¼	67⅝	810	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	67¼	67¼	67	67¼	− ⅛
89	90	300	Canada Southern	90	90	90	90	−1⅛
135⅛	135¼	2,650	Canadian Pacific	135	135¼	134	135⅛	+ ⅛
185	190	100	Central R. R. of N. J.	186	186	186*	186	+ ¼
49½	49⅝	14,200	Chesapeake & Ohio.	49½	50¼	49⅛	49⅜	+ ⅛
38⅝	38¾	1,600	Chicago & Alton.	38¼	38⅝	38¼	38¼	− ⅛
75	75¼	100	Chicago & Alton pf.	75¼	75¼	75¼	75⅛	...
205¾	206⅛	200	Chi. & East. Ill. pf.	206⅝	206¾	205¾	206⅜	+ ¼
29¾	30	2,800	Chicago Great West.	29⅝	30	29¼	29¾	...
87	88	100	Chi. Gt. West. pf. A.	87½	87½	87½	87½	...
92½	93	50	Chi. Gt. West., deb.	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛	...
75	76	200	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	75½	75½	75½	75¼	− ⅛
49	49¼	49,250	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	177⅞	178⅝	177¼	178⅝	− ⅛
191½	192	100	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	192	192	192	192	− ⅝
181	181¼	3,500	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	181¼	182	181	181¼	− ½
20¾	21¼	200	Chi. Term. Trans.	21	21	21	21	...
14½	15	2,320	Chicago Union Trac.	15¼	15⅜	14¼	14½	− ¼
105½	106	5,900	C., C., C. & St. L.	106	107½	105¾	106	...
89¼	89⅝	5,500	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	90	90¼	88¼	89½	− ⅝
31⅜	31½	1,600	Colorado & Southern.	31¾	31⅝	31½	31⅜	− ⅛
74	74¼	600	Col. & Southern 1st pf.	74	74	73¾	74	+ ½
45¾	45⅞	1,800	Col. & Southern 2d pf.	46	46¼	45⅝	45¾	− ¼
15½	16	100	Col. & H. C. & I.	16	16	16	16	−1
223	223½	800	Consolidated Gas	223½	223½	223	223	− ½
122	123½	200	*Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	122½	122½	122½	122½	+ ½
28	28¾	200	Corn Products	28	28	28	28	− ¾
175¼	176	600	Delaware & Hudson.	176	176	175½	175½	− ½
282	284	500	Del., Lack. & West.	283½	285	281¼	285	+4
90	90¼	200	Denver & R. G. pf.	90¼	90½	90	90	...
		10	Denver & Southwest.	45	45		45	...
51½	52½	200	D. M. & Ft. Dodge.	51¾	51¾	51½	51½	...
		200	Detroit City Gas	86	86	86	86	...
20	20¼	900	Detroit Southern	20¼	20¾	20	20	− ⅛
39	39½	200	Detroit Southern pf.	39½	39⅝	39½	39½	+ ⅛
78	78½	100	Detroit United Ry.	78	78	78	78	+ ⅛
4¾	5	325	*Distilling of Am.	5	5	4⅞	4⅞	− ⅛
34½	35½	1,200	*Distilling of Am. pf.	35½	35½	34¾	35	− ½
16½	17¼	280	*Dul., S. S. & At.	17	17	17	17	− ¼
36¾	37¼	2,600	Erie	37	37	36¾	36¾	+ ⅛
68¾	68½	200	Erie 1st pf.	68½	68⅝	68¾	69¼	− ¼
52½	53	100	Erie 2d pf.	53	53	53	53	− ½
51	51½	400	Evans. & T. H.	51	51	51	51	−1
	48	200	*Ft. Worth & D. C.	48	48	48	48	+ ⅛
312½	314	800	General Electric.	310	313	310	313	+3
50½	51	100	Geo. A. Fuller Co.	50¼	50¼	50¼	50¼	− ¾
94½	95	200	Geo. A. Fuller Co. pf.	95	95	95	95	...
88¾	88¼	1,000	Hocking Valley.	88¾	88¾	88	88⅝	+ ⅛
164¼	164½	6,800	Illinois Central	164¼	164⅝	163	164⅜	+ ⅛
52	53	700	Internat. Steam Pump.	52	52⅝	52	52⅜	− ⅛
92	93	100	Inter. Steam Pump pf.	92¼	92¾	92¼	92¼	− ¼
47¼	47¾	1,100	Iowa Central	47¾	48	47½	47¾	− ½
85¾	86½	500	Iowa Central pf.	86	86¾	86	86¼	− ⅜
23½	23¾	200	Kansas City South.	23¼	23⅝	23⅜	23⅜	− ⅛
58½	59	500	Kansas City South. pf.	59½	59⅜	58⅝	58⅞	+ ⅛
33	34	500	Keokuk & D. M.	33	33¼	33	33½	+ ½
140¼	140¾	6,600	Louisville & Nashville.	140¼	141½	139¾	140	− ½
131¼	131¾	4,000	Manhattan Elevated.	131⅝	131⅞	131	131½	...
147	148	600	*Met. Street Railway.	147¾	147¾	147½	147½	− ½
117	117½	256	*Met. Sec. Sub. rects.	117½	117½	117	117½	...
20	20¼	4,223	Mexican Central	20	20¼	20	20	− ⅛
112	112¾	100	Minn. & St. Louis.	112¾	112¾	112¼	112¾	− ¼
59	59¼	550	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	59	59⅜	59	59	− ¼
122¾	123	300	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	123	123	123	123	...
26⅜	26⅝	500	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	26¾	26¾	26⅜	26⅝	− ⅜
58½	58¾	600	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	58¾	58⅝	58¾	58¾	− ¼
110¾	110¾	58,050	Missouri Pacific	109¼	110¾	108½	110¾	+2
100	103	100	Nash., Chat. & St. L.	101	101	101	101	−1
105	106	100	*Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	105	106	106	106	+ ¼
21¼	21¾	100	*Nat. Lead Co.	21	21	21	21	+ ¼
18½	18⅝	300	Nat. R. R. of Mexico.	18¼	18¾	18¼	18¾	− ⅛
		100	*New York Air Brake.	170	170	170	170	−5½
159¾	160	46,100	New York Central.	158⅝	160⅝	158⅜	160	+2
24	25	600	New York Dock.	25	25	25	25	...
32¾	32⅝	1,500	N. Y., Ont. & Western.	32⅝	33	32⅝	32⅝	− ¼
57⅞	57⅝	2,800	Norfolk & Western.	58	58	57⅝	57⅝	...
122	124	1,300	North American	123	124	122	122	+1
70	72	100	Pacific Coast	70	70	70	70	+1½
40¾	41⅛	400	Pacific Mail	40¾	40¾	40¼	40½	+ ⅛
154	154⅜	47,900	Pennsylvania R. R.	153⅜	154⅜	153⅜	154⅛	+ ⅝
101½	101⅝	112	People's Gas, Chicago.	101⅜	101⅝	101⅜	101⅝	+ ⅛
95¼	96	300	P., C., C. & St. L.	96	96	95	95	−2
47¾	48	3,200	Pressed Steel Car.	47½	48	47	47⅞	+ ⅛
86½	87	1,200	Pressed Steel Car pf.	87⅜	88¾	87¾	86¾	+1¾
238	240	100	Pullman Company.	240	240	240	240	+ ¼
31¼	31¾	800	*Ry. Steel Spring.	31¼	31¾	31	31¾	+ ¼
86	86⅝	300	*Ry. Steel Spring pf.	86	86⅝	86	86⅝	+ ⅝
66⅜	66⅝	20,800	Reading	66	66⅝	65¾	66⅝	+ ⅜
84	84½	540	Reading 1st pf.	84½	84⅝	84½	84⅜	+ ⅛
70	70¼	1,300	Reading 2d pf.	70	70¼	70	70	...
17⅜	17⅝	3,000	*Rep. Iron & Steel.	17	18	17	17¾	+ ⅝
73⅜	74	500	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	73½	73½	73½	73½	+ ¼
18½	19	700	*Rub. Goods Mfg. Co.	17½	18½	17½	18½	+ ⅜
71¾	72¼	500	St. Jo. & G. I. 1st pf.	72¾	72⅝	72	72	− ⅛
69⅛	69¾	700	St. L. & San Fran.	69¾	69⅝	68⅝	69⅛	+ ⅛
87	83½	200	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	83¾	84	83	83	+ ½
68⅜	68½	1,000	St. L. Southw. pf.	68¾	68⅝	68	68½	+ ⅛
65	65⅜	6,200	Southern Pacific	65	65¼	64½	65	+ ⅛
36¾	37	16,100	Southern Railway	37⅛	37¼	36⅝	36⅞	+ ⅛
96	96½	200	Southern Railway pf.	96	96	96	96	...
63⅞	64	700	Tennessee Coal & Iron.	64	64	63¼	63½	+ ⅜
42⅞	42⅝	7,200	Texas Pacific	43	43	42¼	42⅜	− ⅜
130⅝	131½	500	Third Avenue	131	131	130½	130½	− ½
20⅝	21¼	100	Tol., St. L. & West.	21	21	21	21	+ ⅛
37¼	37⅝	200	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	37¾	37¾	37⅝	37⅝	+ ⅛
81	81½	1,900	*Union Bag & P. Co. pf.	81½	81½	81½	81½	− ½
105⅞	105⅝	21,900	Union Pacific	105¾	106⅞	105¼	105⅜	+ ⅛
85⅞	86¼	400	Union Pacific pf.	86	86	85⅞	85⅞	+ ⅛
43½	44	200	*U. S. Cast I. Pipe pf.	44	44	44	44	...
12¾	12¾	4,240	*U. S. Leather.	12¾	12⅝	12½	12¾	− ⅜
83¾	84	1,900	*U. S. Leather pf.	84¼	84¾	84	84	− ⅜
14½	14⅝	300	U. S. Rubber	14½	14½	14½	14½	− ⅜
55	55½	300	U. S. Rubber pf.	55	55	55	55	...
39¾	39⅝	47,596	U. S. Steel.	38¾	39⅝	38¾	39⅜	+ ⅛
90¾	91	18,900	U. S. Steel pf.	90¾	91¾	90¾	90⅞	+ ⅛
68⅜	69¼	7,510	Va.-Caro. Chemical.	67¾	70	67¾	69½	+1¾
130	130½	500	Va.-Caro. Chemical pf.	130	130	130	130	+1
29¾	29⅞	1,800	Wabash	29¾	29¾	29	29¾	+ ⅛
45½	45¾	5,800	Wabash pf.	45¾	45¾	44¾	45½	+ ⅜
85⅜	86	5,879	Western Union Tel.	84⅞	85¾	84¾	85⅛	+ ⅛
26½	26⅞	900	Wisconsin Central.	26½	26⅞	26½	26½	+ ⅛
48⅝	49⅛	200	Wisconsin Central pf.	49¼	49½	48¾	48¾	− ⅜

Sales.....626,000 | *Unlisted.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1902.	1901.	1900.
ANN ARBOR—			
Mileage	202	202	202
1st week July	$31,674	$28,902	$25,146
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG—			
Mileage	472	472	472
1st week July	105,443	125,873	107,413
CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS—			
Mileage	728	727	711
1st week July	113,700	104,300	$2,999
ILLINOIS CENTRAL—			
Mileage	4,284	4,265	3,996
Fiscal year	40,782,198	36,900,490	32,611,967
Month June	3,261,486	2,910,434	2,721,759
TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL—			
Mileage	430	430	430
1st week July	49,768	47,707	.....
WABASH—			
Mileage	2,464	2,258	2,226
1st week July	333,394	302,596	281,897
CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE for May—			
Gross earnings	420,629	374,573	358,805
Exp. and taxes	256,676	231,855	234,096
Net earnings	163,953	142,718	124,709
Gross, 11 months	4,190,000	3,783,778	3,824,251
Exp. and taxes	2,594,988	2,418,645	2,403,187
Net, 11 months	1,595,018	1,365,133	1,421,344
ILLINOIS CENTRAL for May—			
Gross earnings	3,462,570	3,173,306	3,625,496
Op. expenses	2,557,722	2,348,837	3,200,787
Net earnings	905,138	827,468	418,710
Gross, 11 months	37,520,712	32,990,026	28,840,208
Op. expenses	25,479,785	23,481,419	20,740,343
Net, 11 months	12,040,927	10,508,597	9,099,865
Estimated earnings of the LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE for June—			
Gross earnings	2,630,000	2,271,181	2,177,312
Op. expenses	1,825,000	1,641,479	1,501,835
Net earnings	805,000	629,711	675,477
Fiscal year—			
Gross earnings	30,680,057	28,022,207	27,742,379
Op. expenses	20,910,215	18,233,034	18,603,406
Net earnings	9,769,842	9,789,173	9,138,973
SEABOARD AIR LINE SYSTEM for May—			
Gross earnings	1,021,550	939,431	776,271
Op. exp. & taxes	751,685	682,953	609,217
Net earnings	269,871	256,478	167,024
From July 1 to May 31—			
Gross earnings	10,632,804	10,053,969	.....
Op. exp. & taxes	7,434,818	7,495,805	.....
Net earnings	3,197,986	2,558,164	.....

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$201,639,392
Gold	104,370,611
Silver	26,140,173
United States notes	10,351,992
Treasury notes of 1890	49,783
National banknotes	11,147,444
Total receipts this day	1,832,557
Total receipts this month	16,625,815
Total receipts this year	16,525,812
Total expenditures this day	2,020,000
Total expenditures this month	28,575,000
Total expenditures this year	26,575,000
Deposits in National banks	128,730,128

The condition of the Treasury, Division of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS.

Gold coin	$355,150,089
Silver dollars	454,912,000
Silver dollars of 1890	33,961
Silver bullion of 1890	29,960,039
Total	$838,042,089

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$353,130,089
Silver certificates outstanding	454,912,000
Treasury notes outstanding	30,000,000
Total	$838,042,089

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$59,354,721
Gold certificates	45,215,890
Silver coin and bullion	10,229,109
Silver certificates	6,920,064
United States notes	10,351,992
Other assets	23,299,945
Total in Treasury	$164,351,650
Deposits in National banks	128,730,128
Total	$295,081,785
Current liabilities	91,442,393
Available cash balance	$201,639,392

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 10.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Thursday.	Wednesday.
Alta	.05	.05
Alpha Con.	.02	.02
Andes	.05	.05
Belcher	.09	.09
Best & Belcher	.21	.22
Bullion	.02	.02
Caledonia	1.00	1.00
Challenge Con.	.20	.17
Chollar	.07	.07
Confidence	.55	.55
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.35	1.35
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.03	.03
Gould & Curry	.05	.04
Hale & Norcross	.20	.20
Julia	.04	.04
Justice	.08	.05
Kentucky Con.	.01	.01
Lady Washington Con.	.04	.04
Mexican	.44	.43
Occidental Con.	.15	.16
Ophir	1.25	1.25
Overman	.26	.26
Potosi	.21	.22
Savage	.04	.03
Sag Belcher	.04	.03
Sierra Nevada	.22	.24
Silver Hill	.07	.07
St. Louis	.06	.06
Union Con.	.19	.18
Utah Con.	.06	.06
Yellow Jacket	.13	.14
Silver bars	52¼	52⅝
Mexican dollars	43⅜@44	43¾@44¼
Drafts, sight	.12½	.12½
Telegraph	.16	.15

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., July 10.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday as follows:

	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	3	5	3	5
Alamo	3½	3½	3¼	3½
American Consolidated	1⅞	2	2	2⅛
Anaconda	12	18	12	17
Battle Mountain	10	12	10	12
Blue Bell	5	7	5	7
C., K. & N.	5	6	5	5½
C. C. Consolidated	6	6½	6	6⅞
Cariolanus	2½	4	2¼	4
C. & C. Magnet	2½	3	2¾	3
Columbine Victor	...	4	...	4
Dante	...	...	2½	3½
Doctor Jackpot	10	11	10½	11
Elkton	46	48	48½	49½
El Paso	51½	51¾	51	51½
Fanny Rawlings	8	10	8	9
Findlay	7	10	8	9
Gold Dollar Consolidated	3¾	4	3¾	4⅛
Golden Cycle	59	62	59½	62
Golden Fleece	10	20	10	18
Gold Bond	2½	3	2¾	2¾
Gold Sovereign	2½	3	2½	3
Gould	4	7½	4	7½
Gold Exploration	4	5	4	4¾
Isabella	26	27¾	27¼	27½
Jackpot	10	12	9¾	11
Keystone	2½	3	2½	3
Last Dollar	45	60	40	60
Lexington	5¾	6⅜	4⅜	5¾
Little Buck	4½	5	5¼	5¾
Little Bessie	3½	3¾	3¼	3⅝
Mollie Gibson	11½	12½	11½	12
Mary Cashen	3	3½	3¼	3½
Moon Anchor	10	12½	10	15
New Haven	2¾	3⅛	2¾	3⅛
Old Gold	1¼	1½	1	1⅛
Pharmacist	3	3¼	3	3⅜
Pinnacle	5½	6	5½	5¾
Pointer	1½	2	1½	2
Portland	180	185	180	190
Rose Maud	1¾	2	1¾	2
Rose Nicol	2½	3	2½	3
Sunset Eclipse	2⅞	3	2	3⅛
Vindicator	92	95	93½	95
Work	5	5¼	5	5¼

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was last quoted in London at 24 9-16d per ounce, and in New York at 593⅜@594c per ounce. Mexican dollars at 423⅜@43¾c.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 100 shares of Alice sold at 45, 500 Brunswick at .07, 2,000 Comstock bond at .05¼, 500 Elkton at .50, 100 Hale & Norcross at .35, 500 Golden Fleece at .20, 200 Mexican at .45, 300 Ophir at 1.30@1.25, and 100 Standard at 8.25.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
4,830	Amal. Copper	63	63⅝	62¾	63⅛
10	A. Car & F. pf.	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝
680	Am. Ice	10½	10½	9¾	10
40	Am. Locomotive	32	32	32	32
42,780	Am. Sugar	126¼	130	124½	130
7,580	A., T. & S. F.	83⅜	83½	82½	83
40	A., T. & S. F. pf.	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
160	Balt. & Ohio	108	108	107½	107½
440	Brooklyn R. T.	67½	67¾	66⅞	67¼
120	Can. Pacific	134⅜	134⅜	134	134⅜
870	Ches. & Ohio	49¾	50⅛	49⅜	49½
50	Chic. & Alton	38¾	38¾	38⅝	38⅝
300	C., Gt. West.	30	30	29⅝	29⅝
12,250	C., M. & St. P.	178	178⅝	177⅜	178⅛
10	Chi. Term. T.	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼
750	Col. Fuel	90⅝	90⅝	88⅜	89⅛
50	Col. Southern	31¾	31¾	31½	31½
20	Del. & Hudson	175¾	175¾	175¾	175¾
310	Erie	37⅛	37⅜	36⅝	36⅝
90	Erie 1st pf.	68¼	68⅛	67¾	67¾
210	Ill. Central	164¼	164⅝	163½	164
380	Louis. & Nash.	140¾	140⅞	139⅝	140¼
490	Manhattan	131⅝	131⅝	130⅞	131⅜
40	Mex. Central	28¾	29	28¾	29
30	Mo., Kan. & T.	26¼	26¾	26½	26½
20	M., K. & T. pf.	58⅜	58⅜	58½	58½
16,350	Mo. Pacific	110¾	110¾	108¾	110¼
30	Nat. of Mexico	18¾	18⅞	18¼	18⅜
1,070	N. Y. Central	158⅞	160⅝	158¾	160
10	Norfolk & West.	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞
2,350	Pennsylvania	153⅝	154⅞	153⅜	153⅝
140	People's Gas	101¾	101¾	101¼	101¼
13,090	Reading	66⅛	66⅝	65¾	66¼
90	Rep. Steel	17½	17⅝	17¼	17⅜
40	Rep. Steel pf.	73½	73⅝	73¼	73⅝
2,340	Southern Pac	64⅞	65¼	64⅜	64⅜
3,220	Southern Ry.	37¼	37⅝	36⅞	36⅝
20	Southern Ry. pf.	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞
580	Tenn. Coal & I.	64	64⅛	63¼	63⅜
620	Texas Pacific	43¼	43¼	42½	42⅝
10,690	Union Pacific	105⅞	106¼	105¼	106⅛
10	Union Pac. pf.	90	90	90	90
810	U. S. Leather	12½	12½	12¼	12½
11,370	U. S. Steel	38¾	39⅜	38⅞	39¼
320	U. S. Steel pf.	90½	90⅝	90¼	90⅜
170	Wabash	29⅞	29⅞	29⅛	29½
320	Wabash pf.	45⅝	45⅝	45	45⅜
690	West. Union	84½	85⅞	84⅜	85⅛
100	Wis. Central pf.	49¼	49¼	49¼	49¼

136,960

Bonds.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$5,000	C. of G. 2d pf. Inc	37½	37½	37½	37½
2,000	St. L. S. W.	100½	100⅝	100⅛	100⅛

$7,000

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the first week in July showed increases:

Ann Arbor	$2,772
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	9,200
Toledo & Ohio Central	2,061
Wabash	30,708
Total increase 4 roads	$44,831
Increase previously reported	2,341
Total increase 5 roads	$47,172
Decrease:	
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	$20,429
Net increase 6 roads	$26,743

THE JULY CORN SITUATION.

Feeling Is as Uncertain as Ever, but Prices Are Much Weaker.

CHICAGO, July 10.—The situation in July corn to-day was a continuation of the "stand-off" policy of yesterday, there being very little business transacted in that option, not more than a score or more sales being chalked up on the board.

The feeling was as uncertain as ever, but prices to-day were much weaker. After opening at 85 cents, 1 cent under yesterday's close, there was a slight rally to 87 cents early in the day, but later the market dropped by half-cent stages until the close at 82 cents, the bottom, with a loss of 4 cents from yesterday's closing figures.

Life Insurance Medical Men Incorporate

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 10.—The Association of Life Insurance Medical Directors of America has been incorporated to operate in the United States with the principal office in New York City. The Directors are:

Edward H. Hamill, Newark, N. J.
John W. Fisher, Milwaukee, Wis.
Brandreth Symonds, New York.
Frank S. Grant, New York.
Edward Curtis, New York.
Granville M. White, New York.
Oscar H. Rogers, New York.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 10.—The following companies were incorporated here to-day:

Chatham Shirt Company, New York; capital, $75,000. Directors—W. C. Woodward and S. H. Raphael, New York; M. C. Bailey, Chatham.

Whigelt Manufacturing Company, New York, (paints and varnishes;) capital, $1,000. Directors—A. Zibell and Adolph Zibell, New York; George Whigelt, Stapleton, S. I.

Edward H. Little Company, Queens Borough, (galvanized iron and other metals;) capital, $2,000. Directors—E. H. Little and Amy W. Little, Freeport, S. I.; Eliza Little, New York City.

Newton Perkins Fire Brick Company, Albany, (fire brick and other clay products;) capital, $100,000. Directors—J. D. Miller, Wallingford, Vt.; Clarence B. Flint, Albany; Arthur W. Perkins, Rutland, Vt.

Empire Sole Laying Machine Company, New York, (boot and shoe machinery;) capital, $50,000. Directors—J. J. Riordan, J. F. Egan, and G. E. Farewell, New York.

David Belasco Company, New York, (theatres and theatricals;) capital, $50,000. Directors—David Belasco, B. F. Roeder, and Louise Dudley Carter, New York.

West Shore Stove Company, New York; capital, $1,000,000. Directors—Curtis C. Bean, J. B. Conkling, and Albert Stein, all New York.

R. R. Mabie Roofing Company, New York; capital, $25,000. Directors—R. R. Mabie, New Rochelle; George Baum, Brooklyn; O. A. Samuels, New York.

INCORPORATED IN DELAWARE.

Special to The New York Times.

W

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Few Transactions by Private Contract—Columbus Avenue Apartment House Sold at Auction.

Details will be found in another column relative to the purchase of the site for a new building at Wall, Pearl, and Beaver Streets by the Century Realty Company and William F. Havemeyer.

Anson W. Hard, who recently sold his residence, 49 Park Avenue, to the Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company, has bought from R. Somers Hayes the plot, 32 by 100.5, on the north side of Fifty-first Street, 125 feet east of Madison Avenue, and will erect thereon a dwelling for his own occupancy.

M. L. & C. Ernst have resold to Leonard Weill the five-story double flat 305 West Sixty-ninth Street, 25 by 100.5.

Edward Polak has sold for M. L. & C. Ernst the three-story brick and frame dwelling 305 East One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, 34.6 by 94.

F. W. Bower has sold for Louis Eickwort to Elizabeth Cambus the dwelling 2,123 Hughes Avenue.

Partition proceedings have been begun affecting the southwest corner of Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, 150 by 75; the property on the north side of One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 100 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 50 by 100.11; the northwest corner of Lexington Avenue and Eighty-seventh Street, 35.2 by 100.8, and several minor parcels. The plaintiff in the action is V. Schaefer, Jr., and the defendant, Frederick W. Mertens, individually and as administrator.

Allen D. M. Defandorf conveyed yesterday to John McLaughlin the property 652 Broadway, 23 by 130.

D. Phoenix Ingraham has been appointed receiver for the rents of 284 and 286 Pearl Street, by Justice Truax in an action brought by Grosvenor S. Hubbard, trustee of the estate of James Bogert, against Samuel Trimble and others, to foreclose a mortgage of $100,000. The bond of the receiver was fixed at $2,000.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Vincent A. Ryan.

240 West One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, south side, 475 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 18 by 99.11, three-story dwelling, with extension; executors' sale, to Joseph Frick..... $16,250

126 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, south side, 300 feet west of Lenox Avenue, 50 by 99.11, seven-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, George Stark..... 89,005

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

994, 996, and 998 Boston Road, northwest corner of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, 115 by 44.11 by 115 by 80, three six-story brick flats, with stores; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company..... 80,000

By Herbert A. Sherman.

Columbus Avenue, northwest corner of Eighteenth Street, 51.2 by 100, ten-story brick apartment house, with stores; foreclosure sale, to Charles Fischel..... 270,100

By Samuel Goldsticker.

237 Boulevard Lafayette, south side, running through to One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, 19.6 by 65.3 by 18 by 72.9, three-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, I. J. Mayer..... 11,500

Walton Avenue, east side, 200 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, 100 by 125, two-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, I. J. Mayer..... 8,000

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Vincent A. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Meyer Greenberg, referee, 1,663 Third Avenue, northeast corner of Ninety-third Street, 25.8 by 89, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $28,550.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Quinton Corwine, referee, 856 Ninth Avenue, east side, 74.8 feet south of Fifty-sixth Street, 25.0 by 70, five-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $23,000.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Cornelius P. Kitchel, referee, Sixty-seventh Street, north side, 125 feet east of West End Avenue, 25 by 100.5, vacant. Due on judgment, $3,286.

By Frederick Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John J. Buckley, referee, 153 and 155 East Seventy-second Street, north side, 210 feet west of Third Avenue, 39.5 by 102.2, eight-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $14,695; subject to another mortgage for $85,500.

By John M. Thompson, foreclosure sale, Champe S. Andrews, referee, 511 and 513 East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, north side, 120 feet east of Morris Avenue, 50 by 99, two five-story brick tenements, with stores. Due on judgment, $14,604; subject to another mortgage for $25,000.

By John M. Thompson, foreclosure sale, Champe S. Andrews, referee, 474 East One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, south side, 125 feet west of Morris Avenue, 25 by 100, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $4,102; subject to another mortgage for $14,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Third Street and Broadway, southwest corner, for a nine-story brick hotel, 160.11 by 120; J. A. Pinchbeck of 674 Columbus Avenue, owner; H. A. Jacobs of 1,133 Broadway, architect; cost, $750,000.

One Hundred and Eighth Street and Second Avenue, northeast corner, for a one-story brick storage house, 50 by 100; M. L. Cassidy and another, of 44 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, owners; J. H. Friend of 148 Alexander Avenue, architect; cost, $4,000.

Fifty-fifth Street, north side, 192.6 feet east of Fifth Avenue, for a six-story brick dwelling, 20 by 71.9; G. Richardson, Lowell, Mass., owner; P. Griffin of 244 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $60,000.

Ittner Place, north side, 90 feet west of Park Avenue, for a two-story brick factory, 75 by 100; Jacob Leitner of 675 Union Avenue, owner; Frank Wolfgang of 787 East One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, architect; cost, $18,000.

Franklin Street, north side, 150 feet east of Main Street, City Island, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21 by 37; Frank Horton, Horton Avenue, owner; E. T. Miller of 924 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, architect; cost, $4,000.

Deshrow Place, east side, 162 feet north of De Mill Avenue, for a one-story frame storage house, 18 by 18; Anna Pesavento, Mount Vernon, owner; J. W. Lawrence, Wakefield, architect; cost, $100.

Alterations.

No. 165 West Seventy-eighth Street and 168 and 170 West Seventy-ninth Street, to four-story brick convent; Sisters of St. Vincent de Paul, Mount St. Vincent, owners; J. Murphy of 203 East Forty-third Street, architect; cost, $2,000.

Fifty-sixth Street, south side, 250 feet east of First Avenue, to a brick chimney; P. Doelger of 329 West One Hundredth Street, owner; A. Weber & Sons of 13 Park Row, architects; cost, $4,000.

No. 424 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, to a three-story brick tenement, with store; V. Grosso, premises, owner; E. Wilbur of 1,491 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $2,000.

Madison Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, southwest corner, to a three-story brick clubhouse; St. Bartholomew's Church, premises, owner; McKim, Mead & White of 160 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $3,000.

Nos. 258 and 260 Rivington Street, to two five-story brick tenements, with stores; I. Greeman of 10 Avenue B, owner; H. Rockmore of 292 Delancey Street, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 103, Division Street, to a five-story brick tenement, with store; S. Libman of 18 East Broadway, owner; Bernstein & Bernstein of 111 Broadway, architects; cost, $1,500.

Nos. 349 and 351 West Fifty-eighth Street, to a five-story brick hotel; W. H. Danvers, premises, owner; Holmes & Barry of 562 East One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, architects; cost, $2,500.

Twenty-third Street, north side, 150 feet west of Sixth Avenue, to a brick church; St. Vincent de Paul's Church, premises, owner; H. F. Dolan, Jr., of 727 Cauldwell Avenue, architect; cost, $550.

No. 187 Seventh Avenue, to a sign; S. Rothschild, premises, owner; A. Van Buren, Jr., of 128 Fourth Avenue, architect; cost, $200.

No. 391 Fourth Avenue, to a sign; Veitch & McCarthy, owners; A. Van Buren, Jr., architect; cost, $70.

No. 414 Madison Avenue, to a four-story brick dwelling; R. Suydam, Bayport, L. I., owner; J. C. Hoe's Sons of 10 Liberty Street, architects; cost, $750.

No. 125 East Seventh Street, to a five-story brick tenement; E. Ruess, premises, owner; H. Regelman of 133 Seventh Street, architect; cost, $4,000.

Robbins Avenue, west side, 375 feet south of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, to a one-story and attic frame store and dwelling; John Lucht of 445 Robbins Avenue, owner; C. Lohse of 627 Eagle Avenue, architect; cost, $200.

One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, north side, 142 feet west of Morris Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling; William Hudson of 831 Elton Avenue, owner; Holmes & Barry of 562 East One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, architects; cost, $700.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Thursday, July 10.

BROADWAY, 652, e s, 23x130; Allen D. M. Defandorf and another to John McLaughlin, (mtg $122,000)..... 176,000

BOSTON ROAD, s w corner of 168th St, 51.3x97; Henry J. Garner to Alice H. Blaney, (mtg $4,800)..... 1

CROTONA AV, (now Crotona Park North,) 1,009, n s, 23x100; Emma Kramer to Henrietta C. Schroeder, (mtg $3,750)..... 1

CATHARINE ST, n w s, Lot 295, map of Washingtonville, 50x100; Alfred W. Coolsy to James Neills..... 1,675

CITY HALL PLACE, 17, s s, 24.11x100; Martha Martin, widow, to Catharine Dowd, quitclaim, all title..... $1

COURTLANDT AV, w s, s ½ of Lot 8, map of North Melrose, 25x140; Mary Myrtle to Margaret Beck..... Gift

DELANCEY ST, 254, n s, 25.3x100; Henry Kellus to Pincus Lowenfeld and another, ½ part..... 1

ELTON AV, n w corner of 158th St, 25x100; Harriet Wolbach, executrix and trustee, to Samuel Bar, (mtg $25,000)..... 40,000

EAST END AV, s w corner, of 86th St, 25.8x147.11x irreguinr, with strip; John McLaughlin and wife to Allen D. M. Defandorf and another..... 11,000

GRAND ST, 370, s s, 50 ft e of Norfolk St, 25x100; Benjamin L. Weil and another to Sarah Kreilmann..... 1

GREENWICH ST, 507, e s, 24x75; Mary L. Elting, widow, to Daniel Birdsall, (mtg $6,000)..... 100

HENRY ST, 324, s s, 25.3x65x25x94.10; Wolf Bagel to Meyer Chapkowsky, ½ part, all title, (mtg $18,000)..... 100

HENRY ST, 320, s s, 25x05.2x25x05.7; Isaac Storch to Gussie Storch and another, (mtg $18,000)..... 1

HENRY ST, 320, s s, 25x05.2x25x05.3; Meyer Chapkowsky and others to Isaac Storch, (mtg $18,000)..... 1

LOTS 31 and 32, map of partition of Mary A. Wells and another, Seward Baker, referee, to Longin P. Fries..... 540

LOT 8, map of partition of Mary A. Wells and another; Seward Baker, referee, to Louise Fries..... 225

LOT 28, map of partition, Mary A. Wells and another; Seward Baker, referee, to Hiram C. Selgg..... 230

LOT 7, map of partition, Mary A. Wells and another; Seward Baker, referee, to Mary Fries..... 225

LOTS 29 and 30, map of partition, Mary A. Wells and another; Seward Baker, referee, to Tiburt Strassle..... 450

LOTS 26 and 27, map of partition, Mary A. Wells and another; Seward Baker, referee, to Jannette F. McCarthy..... 420

LEXINGTON AV, s e corner of 118th St, 17.7x55x17.4x55; Edward Calisn to Thomas Janney, Jr., (R S $3.75)..... 100

LEXINGTON AV, s w corner of 118th St, 17.7x55x17.4x55; Thomas Janney, Jr., to Theodore W. Myers, (mtg $8,500)..... 100

LOTS 15, 16, 60, 61, and 62, map of Mary A. Wells and another; Seward Baker, referee, to Alexander Nathan and another..... 1,280

LOTS 17, 18, and 59, map of Mary A. Wells and another; Seward Baker, referee, to Morton Green..... 950

SUMMIT AV, e s, 587.6 ft s of Union St, 25x100; Kate J. Irwin to Stella T. Bethel..... 1

LEXINGTON AV, 75, e s, 24.8x62; Mary H. Elting, widow, to Daniel Birdsall, (mtg $40,000)..... 100

PRINCE ST, 163 and 165, n e corner of Thompson St, 43.7x94.10x44.0x94.10; Wilhelmine McBride, referee, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another..... 52,200

WHITE ST, 62, n s, 23x10.3x23x100.11; Mary H. Elting, widow, to Daniel Birdsall, (mtg $4,000)..... 100

WATER ST, 390 and 390½, n s; Bernard Golden and wife to Isidor Ciner and another, (mtg $4,500)..... 6,000

1ST AV, s e corner of 66th St, 25x100; William C. Schermerhorn to Louis Lese. 6,000

3D ST, 54 and 56 West, 42.11x75x42.6x75; Solomon Miller to Marion E. D. Van Dyke, (mtg $85,000)..... 1

4TH AV, e s, 75.9 ft n of 97th St, 25.2x100; F. W. Jackel, referee, to Henry H. Jackson..... 6,500

137TH ST, s s, 105 ft w of Avenue C, 50 x100.5; Mary Richter to Charles Hausmann..... 600

14TH ST, n s, 330 ft e of Av B, 25x108, Unionport; Florence S. Crosby to Joseph Carocolo..... 1

14TH ST, n s, 305 ft e of Av B, 25x108, Unionport; Beniamino Carocolo to Josepb and Rosie Carocolo..... 1

15TH ST, s s, 193.6 ft w of 2d Av, 24x 103.3; Eosetta P. L. B. Gengenbach to Anna V. Brunner, (mtg $18,000)..... 16,500

18TH ST, 151 East, 18.10x½ block; Nicholas Schneider, referee, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another..... 16,125

24TH ST, 238 East, 25.7x98.9x irregular; Henry Kellus to Pincus Lowenfeld and another, (R S $10.75)..... 1

25TH ST, 237 East, 20x98.9; Frank H. Dyl and another to Leopold Kaufmann..... 1

25TH ST, 235 East, 20x98.9; Rebecca H. Daly to Leopold Kaufmann..... 1

36TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 11th Av, 25x 98.9; George B. Deane to Catharine A. Deane..... 8,500

36TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 11th Av, 25x 98.9; George B. Deane, individually and as guardian, to Catharine A. Deane, (nt claim)..... 1

45TH ST, 66 West, 20x100.5; George W. Stetson to Frank J. Farrell, (mtg $36,000)..... 1

59TH ST, 24 East, 22x100.5; Mary Hays to John Lewisohn..... 55,000

60TH ST, 24 East, 22x100.5; John Lewisohn to José M. Ferrer..... 60,000

63D ST, 108 and 110 West, 50x100.5; Mary A. Brooks and others to Harry M. Austin..... 100

63D ST, 108 and 110 West, 50x100.5; Harry M. Austin to John L. Cadwalader, (mtg $30,000)..... 1

66TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x100.8; Annie A. Roosevelt to Louis M. Bailey, (mtg $30,000)..... 1

71ST ST, 130 East, 16x100.5; Patrick Donahus and others to Hilda S. Fox..... 1

74TH ST, 120 East, 16.8x102.2; Abraham Silverson to William L. Sutphin..... 100

75TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Avenue A, 100x 102.2; Henry Kellus to Pincus Lowenfeld and another, all liens..... 1

91ST ST, n s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 50x100.8; John R. Farrar to Charles M. Rosenthal..... 7,400

92D ST, s s, 280.7 ft w of Central Park West, 17x100.8; John P. Herren to Harriet E. Evans..... 19,856

94TH ST, n s, 375 ft w of West End Av, 75x100.8; Louis V. Bell, executor, to William Rankin..... 36,300

101ST ST, 321 East, 28.6x100.11; Samuel Isaberg to Otto J. Schwarzler, (mtg $18,000)..... 1

103D ST, n s, 160 ft w of West End Av, 20x100.11; William C. Dorwin and others, heirs, to Harriet E. Evans, (mtg $20,000)..... 1,000

112TH ST, s s, 255 ft w of 2d Av, 20x 100.10; David W. Gifford to William B. Mackay, Jr., (mtg $5,000)..... 1,010

112TH ST, s s, 255 ft w of 2d Av, 20x 100.10; William B. Mackay, Jr., to David W. Gifford and wife, (mtg $5,000)..... 1

112TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 100x 100.11; Mathilde S. Sterne and others, executors, to Herman Cahen, (R S $16.50,) rerecorded..... 35,400

112TH ST, 125 West, 30x100.11; John L. Scherz to Carrie Schérz, all liens..... 36,000

120TH ST, s s, 100 ft 203, map Unionport, 200x216 ft 11th St; Charles A. Ashmead to Eliza A. Bridges..... 1

125TH ST, n s, 251.8 ft e of 5th Av, 16.8x 99.11; Mary H. Elting, widow, to Daniel Birdsall, (mtg $13,500)..... 1

125TH ST, 33 West, 20x90.11; John Farrell and wife to Robert J. McClenahan..... 1

151ST ST, 460 West, 26x99.11; 151st St, s s, 176 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 26x 99.11; Sophia Guthman to Samuel A. Cramer..... 1

154TH ST, n s, 350 ft e of 8th Av, — to Macombs Dam Road x —; Johanna Fleischmann, individually and as executrix, to Bernhard Greif, Jr., all liens..... 2,000

159TH ST, n s, 434.7 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 15.3x99.11; William P. Burr to J. Hampden Dougherty and another, Trustees..... 9,000

Recorded Leases.

RUTGERS ST, 52, and 118 and 120 Monroe St; Leah Manheim to Ary Flaks, 9½ years, $840 to..... $1,020

ST. ANN'S AV, 169, s w corner of 136th St; Adam Moesch to Frank Beckert, 21 years, $1,260 to..... 1,320

WALL ST, 87 and 89; Sarah M. Wood and others to the Orient Company, 10 8-12 years, $1,000 to..... 2,250

4TH ST, 109 East; Adam Baebler to Carl Bus, 5 years..... 840

34TH ST, 654 West; Delia Maber to Nicholas Downey, 5 years..... 1,200

118TH ST, 11 and 13 East; Harris Levy to Philip Balsam, 5 years..... 3,500

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent, unless otherwise specified.

AUSTIN, Harry M., to Mary C. Brooks and others; 63d St, 108 and 110 West, 2 years, 4 per cent..... $30,000

BURT, Franklin, and wife to Metropolitan Savings Bank; 96th St, s s, 353 ft w of Central Park West, 3 years, 4 per cent... 18,000

BAR, Samuel, and wife to Harlem Savings Bank; 158th St, n w corner of 158th St, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 18,000

BEVERIDGE, Belle G., to Eliphalet W. Tyler; 102d St, s s, 180 ft e of West End Av, demand, 6 per cent..... 2,000

BENJAMIN, Alexander, to Mutual Trust Company of Westchester County; Lots 94, 95, 96, 122, 123, 124, and 125, amended map of Camman estate at Fordham Heights, 3 years..... 8,000

BERGEL, Sol, to Nellie K. Reed, trustee; Summit Av, e s, 587.6 ft s of Union St, 3 years..... 1,000

BLANEY, Alice H., and another, to Henry J. Garner; Boston Road, s w corner of 168th St, prior mtg $48,000, 6 months, 6 per cent; notes..... 5,625

CAROCCIO, Joseph, and another to Michael Furst and another; 14th St, s s, 306 ft w of Avenue B, Unionport, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 1,000

CARMALT, Woolsey, to Joseph Putzel; 99 Perry St, dua Oct. 1, 1903, 6 per cent., gold..... 4,000

DEFANDORF, Allen D. M., and another to Frederick Sheldon; East End Av, s w corner of 86th St, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 28,000

DEFANDORF, Allen D. M., and another to Edward R. Wharton; 86th St, s s, 98 ft w of East End Av, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 15,000

DEFANDORF, Allen D. M., and another to Fanny Fabret de Tulle, formerly McCarthy, trustees; 86th St, s s, 123 ft w of East End Av, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 13,000

DWYER, Edmond, to Mary Shipman; 88th St, n s, 188.8 ft n of Madison Av, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 3,600

DILKS, Caroline, to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 9th St, 84 West, prior mtg — due Aug. 1, 1903, 4 per cent... 2,500

FOX, Hilda S., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 71st St, 130 East, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 18,000

FARSCHNER, Margaretha, to Abraham Mandelbaum and another; 81st St, s s, 70 ft e of Lexington Av, 4 years, 4 per cent..... 15,000

GINSBERG, Samuel, to Charles H. Reed; 101st St, n s, 314 ft w of 1st Av, 3 years..... 18,000

HADLEY, Ella S., to Anthony Schwoerer; Avenua D, s s, 93.11 ft n e of 8th St, prior mtg $9,500, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 1,500

JANNEY, Thomas, Jr., to Title Insurance Company; Lexington Av, s w corner of 118th St, 3 years, 4½ per cent.. 8,500

KAUFMANN, Leopold, to Frank H. Daly; 237 East 25th St, 1 year..... 8,500

KELLY, Mary, and another to Alice Powell; Bathgate Av, e s, 173.3 ft s of 182d St, 3 years..... 3,000

KRELLMANN, Sarah, to Benjamin L. Weil and another; Grand St, 379, prior mtg $40,000, installments, 6 per cent... 14,000

KAUFMANN, Leopold, to Rebecca H. Daly; 25th St, 235 East, 1 year..... 8,500

KAUFMANN, Leopold, to Jonas Weil and another; 25th St, 235 and 237 East, demand, 6 per cent..... 60,000

LESE, Louis, to William C. Schermerhorn; 1st Av, s e corner of 66th St, 3 years..... 10,000

LAVELLE, Catharine A., to Annie A. Colgate; Jackson Av, e s, 250.9 ft n of 160th St, 3 years..... 7,000

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another, to American Mortgage Company; 18th St, 151 East, prior mtg $13,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 2,000

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another to Mutual Life Insurance Company; Prince St, 163 and 165, n e corner of Thompson St, 126, due Aug. 1, 1903..... 40,000

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another to American Mortgage Company; 18th St, 151 East..... ....

RICHARDS, Harriet L., to Elizabeth H. Stanton, executrix; West End Av, w s, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 20,000

ROHAN, Margaret, to Bowery Savings Bank; 93d St, s s, 250 ft s e of 4th Av, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 6,000

ROBERTSON, David C., to New York and Wakefield Co-operative Building and Loan Association; 183d St, n s, 201 ft w of Grand Av, installments..... 3,250

RUSCHHAUPT, H. William, and wife to Margaret Thompson; 51st St, s s, 390 ft e of Fifth Av, 3 years..... 7,000

BOTTHOF, George H., to George Law; Daly Av, (Catbarine St,) s e s, s w ¼ of Lot 296, map of East Tremont, 3 years, (R S $2,000)..... 2,200

ROBERTSON, David C., to Robert C. Wood; 183d St, n s, 201 ft w of Grand Av, prior mtg $3,250, due Aug. 1, 1902.. 200

SIEGFRIED, Charles, to Ferdinand Kramer; Courtlandt Av, 862, prior mtg $6,000, due July 1, 1903, 6 per cent.... 1,000

SUTPHIN, William L., to Adels C. Lomms; 74th St, 166 East, dus Aug. 10, 1902..... 7,000

SCHMITZ, William, and wife to Mary Miller; 178th St, n s, 90 ft e of Anthony Av, 3 years..... 6,000

SCHRAMM, Anna, to Friedrich Hahn; 21st St, s s, 300 ft w of 8th Av, leasehold, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 4,000

VAN TUYL, Marion E. D., to James E. Leach; 3d St, 54 and 56 West, 1 year... 5,000

VOGT, Henry F., to Mary E. Woolley; Bronx River Road, w s, Lots 213, 215, 217, and 219, map of partition land of Susan A. Valentine, part of Hyatt farm, 3 years, 6 per cent part..... 2,000

WARNER, Ada B., to Frank G. Wild; Washington St, Lot 0, map of land of Robert Halliday, ½ part, all title, 2 years, 4½ per cent..... 533

WEINGARTEN, Abraham C., and others to Adelaide H. Hastings and others, trustees; Stanton St, s w corner of Ludlow St, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 37,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to Mary A. Roden..... 5,025

BUTLER, Orlando W., as trustee, to William R. Rose..... 2,500

BAUM, Samuel C., to Francis H. Ross.. 1

CONRAD, Dina, to Charles Funck and another..... 2,000

EWALD, Katharine, to John Ewald and others, 2 asst..... 1

DUNCAN, Stephen, to George C. Currier. 14,000

FITZPATRICK, Mary R., to Elbridge G. Duvall..... 820

GUGGENHEIMER, Randolph, to George Scmel..... 19,000

HARISON, Richard M., to Annie F. Van Rensselaer and others, as trustees..... 1

LEVI, Joseph C., to Franz Schmidt..... 7,500

O'BRIEN, Jane, to Thomas F. Devine.. 1

O'BRIEN, Mary A. R., to Isabel G. Varney and another..... 10,000

PARRISH, James C., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company..... 47,248

STEIN Josephine, et al., executors, to Conrad Stein..... 12,000

THE CORPORATION FOR THE RELIEF of Widows and Children of Clergymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the State of New York to Peyton J. Van Rensselaer..... 14,000

THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE Company to Julia W. Van Rensselaer et al..... 9,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Cecelia M. Harvier and another, as executors and trustees..... 2,400

VAN RIPER, Lizzie, to George A. Meyer. 1,000

VAN RENSSELAER, Augustus C., to Peyton J. Lewisohn and another..... 4,800

VAN FLEET, Florence E., to Frederic W. Jackson..... 853

VAN RENSSELAER, Peyton J., to Augustus C. Van Rensselaer..... 2,800

WADDINGTON, George, as trustee, to Augustus C. Van Rensselaer..... 14,000

WADDINGTON, George, as trustee, to Augustus C. Van Rensselaer and another..... 1

WEILER, Minnie, and another, to Hugo Cohn..... 9,297

WEIL, Benjamin L., and another, to Jonas Weil and another..... 14,000

Mechanics' Liens.

PARK AV, 1,654 and 1,656; Abraham Souken against Edward Miller, owner and contractor..... 1,500

ROOSEVELT ST, 90 and 92; Jacob Minsky against Rachel Rosenberg, owner; Bernard Golden and another, owners and contractors..... 270

ROOSEVELT ST, 91 to 97; Jacob Minsky against Rachal Rosenberg, owner; Bernard Golden and another, owners and contractors..... 40

RYER and Burnside Avs, s w cornar, 105.7x172x irregular; Owen Toher against Lochinwar Realty Company, owner; J. W. Wellwood, contractor..... 1,765

507TH ST, 80 East; G. A. Suter & Co. against Segmon M. Stern and Ada M., owners, and Sigmon M. Stern, contractor..... 1,010

61ST ST, 104 and 106 West; Frank H. Boyle and another against Louis J. Gallaher, owner and contractor..... 62

83D ST, s s, 175 ft w of West End Av, 125x102.2; Conroy Brothers against Elias Kempner, owner and contractor..... 1,800

128TH ST, 246 and 248 West; Sam Samet and another against Samuel Fessebourger, owner; Ida J. Walker, contractor.. 190

140TH ST, 153 to 159 West; James McNiece against the Collins Building and Construction Company, owner and contractor..... 456

Satisfied Mechanic's Lien.

GREENWICH ST, 697 to 701; Max D. Baron against Greenwich Street Universal Tobacco Company, Feb. 25, 1902. 850

Lis Pendens.

CEDAR ST, 45 to 49; Emma Carlson and another against Frank W. Maher and another, (action to enforce lien;) attorney, F. B. Downing.

LENOX AV and 139th St, n e corner, 99.11x100; Simon Adler and another against David Pollack and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Lachin & Goldsmith.

MOTT ST, 196 and 198; Michele Brigando against John Focarilo, (specific performance;) attorneys, Strashourger, Well, Eschwege & Schailek.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, w s, 75 ft s of 167th St, runs w 100x n 75 to 167th St x w 75x s 100x e 75x s 25x e 100x n 50 to beginning, excepting part released on 167th St, s s, 25 ft e of Fox St, 1 inch x100; Frederick W. Farquhar against Maria Dub and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Davies, Stone & Auerbach.

3D AV, 1,833; Robert Boyd against Benedict A. Klein and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. J. O'Connell.

8TH AV, e s, 37.10 ft s of 29th St, 18.1x65; Mary V. O'Brien against Cauldwell Fraser and another, (specific performance;) attorney, H. M. Johnston.

18TH ST, s s, 425 ft w of 7th Av, 50x148.8x50x 144.10; Rosaiynde A. De L. Mayer against Mary A. Burr and another, individually and as executrix, and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Well & Well.

24TH ST, 414 West; Robert McGill against Gustavs Kohn and another, (action to set aside assignment of lease;) attorneys, James, Schell & Elkus.

95TH ST., 170 and 178 East, (two sections;) Morris Kuttner, individually, and another, executors, against Solomon J. Harrie and another, executors, (amended disclosure in four mortgages;) attorneys, M. S. & I. S. Isaacs.

113HT ST and 7th Av, s w corner, 150x75.11x irregular; 112th St, n s, 100 ft w of 7th Av, 50x100.11; 87th St and Lexington Av, n w corner, 38.2x100.8; 2d Av, w s, 72.4 ft s of 75th St, 55.4x100; 75th St, and Avenue A, s w corner, 100x102.2, and 82d St and 3d Av, n e corner, 67.3x82.2; V. Schaefer, Jr., guardian, against Frederick W. Mertens, individually and as administrator, (partition;) attorney, A. P. Fitch.

125TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of Broadway, 27x100.11, and 125th St, s s, 229 ft e of Broadway, 50x 100.11, three actions; Melusine Brose against Jobst Hoffmann and another, foreclosure of three mortgages; attorneys, Forster, Hotaling & Klenke.

125TH ST, s s, 202 ft e of Broadway, 27x100.11; Charles Rentz against Jobst Hoffmann and another, (foreclosure of mortgags;) attorneys, Forster, Hotaling & Klenke.

146TH ST, s s, 268.9 ft e of Railroad Av, East, 25x95; Melleney H. Anderson, committee of property, against Elma L. Holton and another, (partition;) attorney, J. G. Williamson, Jr.

153D ST, s s, 127 ft w of Macomb's Dam Road, 100x100; Mary F. Hoe against Charles Flanagan and another, (foreclosure of mortgags;) attorney, L. McLaughlin.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

FRITZ & PEREILBERG.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Fritz & Pereibsrg, manufacturers of ornamental iron work at 74 Monroe Street, show liabilities of $19,960, of which $1,550 are secured by a chattel mortgage on macbinery and fixtures, and nominal assets of $26,170. The assets consist of outstanding accounts, $24,070; stock, $2,000, and a horse, $100.

JAMES J. ALEXANDER.—James J. Alexander, a clerk of 1,094 Dawson Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $805 and no assets. He has only one creditor, Oscar M. Reed, on an assigned claim for drugs sold to bim by McKesson & Robbins several years ago. Mr. Alexander went through bankruptcy before in 1899, when he was a druggist at 2,381 Eighth Avenue, and received a discharge on Sept. 20, 1899.

ADAM H. AND SARAH C. BECK.—Judge Thomas of the United States District Court has appointed John W. Boothby temporary receiver of the assets of Adam H. Beck and Sarah Curran Beck, dressmakers and women's tailors of 414 Madison Avenue, against whom a creditors' petition in bankruptcy was filed on the 9th inst. on the application of Revillon Frères, creditors for $649. It was stated that the assets consist of stock estimated at $3,000 and outstanding accounts, $3,000.

B. GOETZ MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—Schedules in bankruptcy of the B. Goetz Manufacturing Company, gas and electric light fixtures, at 247 to 251 Third Avenue, show liabilities of $60,036 and nominal assets of $65,744. The assets consist of accounts, $48,073; stock, plant, and machinery, $10,000; notes, $7,112, and cash, $550. There are about 200 creditors, among them being Jane A. Schryver, $7,900; estate of E. D. Griggs, $5,814; W. H. Siedel, $5,000; T. E. Conklin, $3,778; Charles D. Gervin, $3,200, and the E. P. Gleason Manufacturing Company, $2,586.

ALEXANDER D. GOLDSMAN.—Alexander D. Goldsman of 311 East Fifty-seventh Street, formerly a hotel keeper, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $40,647 and no actual assets. He has ten shares of stock in the North America and Porto Rico Steamship Company, a note for $260, and $1,289 debts due him, all of which are of doubtful value. He was formerly a sign painter, and about ten years ago went into the catering business and afterward into the hotel business. He kept the Hotel Cecil at St. Nicholas Avenue and One Hundred and Eighteenth Street in 1897 to 1898, and he owes Sarah A. Hewitt $11,000 for rent under a lease of that hotel. Hs had the Hotel Scarboro at Long Branch in 1900 and 1901, and he owes the estate of R. T. Dobbins of Philadelphia $4,000 for rent. He also owes Oakes Terrill $1,200 for rent of the Andrews Hotel at Atlantic Highlands in 1899. He owes John Connors of Long Branch $1,300 for borrowed money, and W. B. Nelson of Richmond Va., $1,700 also for borrowed money. There are about 180 creditors whose claims are principally for supplies for his various hotels, rent, and borrowed money. These debts were contracted in this city, Long Branch, Asbury Park, &c.

Receiver for an Office Building.

D. Phoenix Ingraham has been appointed receiver of the rents of the office building, 284 and 286 Pearl Street, corner of Beekman, by Judge Truax of the Supreme Court in a suit brought by Grosvenor S. Hubbard as trustee of the estate of James Bogert against Samuel Trimble, Thomas Dooner, and others, to foreclose a mortgage of $100,000 made on May 12, 1891. Mr. Dooner transferred the property on June 17, 1898, and since then it has passed through various hands. It was stated that the annual renta are about $7,000, while the expenses are $10,000. The receivership is to hold the rents until the building can be sold.

Dissolution of an Old Company.

The Excelsior Life Insurance Company, by its Directors, has applied to the Supreme Court for the voluntary dissolution of the corporation, and Judge Fitzgerald has appointed Moses R. Ryttenberg referee in the matter and set down the order to show cause for Oct. 20. The company has not done any business since 1881, has no liabilities, and no assets. The principal stockholder is Robert E. Sackett of Chicago, who holds $111,500 out of $125,000 capital stock. Among the Directors are Patrick A. McManus, E. Walter Beebe, and Henry G. Fritchie of this city, Carl Meyer and William S. Elmendorf of Albany, and Robert E. Sackett.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

AYERS, Lemuel A.—New York Edison Company..... $32

BROWER-ANCHER, George P.—H. Schulis..... 171

BARNETT, George A. C.—F. P. Solley... 155

BLAKESBERG, Richard—M. Spector and another..... 78

DAVID, Mauritius—Allied Arts Company.. 88

CONVERSE, John L.—P. Lotus..... 390

COLLINS, Charles W.—J. MacNamara.... 299

CLEAVELAND, James O.—J. J. Vanse.... 378

CENTRAL REALTY COMPANY—J. Levey 128

FISKE, Edward W.—American Radiator Company..... 248

FAAS, Carrie—J. Danzig..... 81

FOGARTY, William J.—S. Spitzer..... 122

FRIEDMAN, Joseph—L. Feder and another..... 23

DIMOND, Joseph H.—D. E. Dealy..... 40

ELECTRICAL AGE PUBLISHING COMpany—New York Edison Company..... 64

EAST INDIA COMPANY—N. O'Donnell.. 222

FEDERAL REALTY COMPANY—Associated Merchants of New York..... 37

GELLIS, Henry—State Bank..... 124

GREENBERG, Elias—A. Weckstein and another..... 178

GAUGE, Tina H.—H. Wackstein..... 85

GRIFFIN, Henry B.—Nason Manufacturing Company..... 14

GUTHRIE, William D.—M. W. Ehrlich.... 160

GEER, Oscar—H. Hafer..... 13

HESSEN, John P.—F. W. Cullinan

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

NEW YORK CENTRAL
& HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.
VIA NIAGARA FALLS.

Trains arrive and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:

North and West bound trains, except those leaving Grand Central Station at 9:15, 9:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 2:45, 3:20, 3:30, 9:15, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th st. to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

All southbound trains, except the "20th Century" and the "Empire State Express," and Nos. 36, 80, and 200 will stop at 125th St. ten minutes before their arrival time at Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—†MIDNIGHT EXPRESS—Due Buffalo 4:15, Niagara Falls 5:02 P. M.
3:15 A. M.—*MAIL AND PAPER TRAIN. Ar. Buffalo 1:15 P.M., Chicago 7:10 A.M.
7:50 A. M.—†ADIRONDACK. 1000 ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.
7:54 A. M.—*SYRACUSE LOCAL. Stops at all important stations.
8:30 A. M.—†EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. Most famous train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:45 P. M.
8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL. 24 hours to Chicago. Due Buffalo 7:10. Niagara Falls 8:07.
9:55 A. M.—‡SARATOGA AND MONTREAL SPECIAL, Via D. & H. and Rutland.
10:30 A. M.—†DAY EXPRESS. Makes local stops. Due Buffalo, 1:15 A. M.
11:30 A. M.—†RUTLAND EXPRESS. Due Rutland, 7:55 P. M.
12:50 P.M.—*BUFFALO LIMITED. Due Buffalo, 11 P. M. Niagara Falls, 12:28 A.M.
1:00 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED. Due Cincinnati, 10:45, Indianapolis, 11:50 A.M. St. Louis, 6:45 P.M. next day.
1:00 P. M.—*CHICAGO LIMITED. 24 hours to Chicago via Lake Shore. 27 via M. C.
1:50 P. M.—‡SARATOGA LIMITED. Saturdays only; other week days at 3:20 P. M.
2:45 P. M.—* THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED " 20 hour train to Chicago via Lake Shore, Electric Lights and Fans.
3:20 P. M.—‡SARATOGA LIMITED. Leave Saratoga 6:50 P. M.
3:30 P. M.—†ALBANY FLYER. Due Albany 6:40.
3:35 P. M.—*ALBANY AND TROY EXPRESS. Local stops.
4:00 P. M.—*DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS, AND CHICAGO SPECIAL.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED. 24 hour train to Chicago. All Pullman Cars.
6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS. 28 hours to Chicago via both L. S. and M. C.
6:35 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS via D. & H. or Rutland.
7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK, 1000 ISLANDS AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO AND TORONTO SPECIAL. Due Buffalo, 7:25 A. M. Niagara Falls, 8:33. Toronto, 10:50 A.M.
9:15 P. M.—*SPECIAL FOR ROCHESTER. Sleeping car only for Rochester.
9:20 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL. Due Cincinnati, 7:50. Indianapolis, 10:15 P. M. St. Louis, 7:30, second morning.
9:30 P. M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS. Chicago, 24 hours by Michigan Central, 33 hours by Lake Shore.
11:30 P. M.—*NORTHERN N. Y. EXPRESS. Cape Vincent, Ogdensburg, &c.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday. §Except Saturday and Sunday. ||Saturday only. ‡‡Except Saturday.

HARLEM DIVISION.
9:08 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Daily, except Sundays, to Pittsfield and North Adams. Sundays at 9:20 A. M. Saturdays only at 2:46 P. M.

Pullman cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.

Ticket offices at 1,211, 261, 415 and 1,216 Broadway, 25 Union Sq. W. 275 Columbus Av., 130 West 125th St., Grand Central Station, 125th St. and 138th St. Stations, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 1 Court St., Brooklyn.

Telephone "000 38th Street," for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Compnny.

NEW YORK CENTRAL ROUTE
BETWEEN
NEW YORK, BOSTON,
AND NEW ENGLAND
Via Springfield and the
BOSTON AND ALBANY RAILROAD.

(New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Lessee.)

Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, New York, as follows:

†9:00 A. M., †12:00 noon, *4:00 P. M., *11:00 P. M. Arrive Boston, 3:30 P. M., 8:40 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 6:15 A. M.

Leave Boston, †9:00 A. M., †12:00 noon, *4:00 P. M., *11:00 P. M. Arrive New York, 3:30 P. M., 5:40 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 6:14 A. M.

New trains for Maine Resorts; via Springfield, Worcester, and Rochester N. H., leave New York †9:00 P. M, arrive Portland 6:40; Poland Spring 10:30, Rockland 10:30 A. M., Bar Harbor 2:00 P. M.

Tickets at New York Central ticket offices, 415 and 1,216 Broadway, and at Grand Central Station.

A. H. SMITH, GEORGE H. DANIELS,
General Superintendent. General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE
RAILROAD.

(New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Lessee.)

Leave Franklin St. Station, New York, as follows, and 15 min. later foot West 42d St., N. R.:

*7:10 A M—For interm. points to Albany.
*9:40 A M.—(1) Catskill Mtn. Exp. to Catskills.
†11:20 A M.—(2) Saratoga & Adirondack Exp.
†12:45 P M—(3) Rip Van Winkle Flyer.
*1:00 P M—Chicago Express.
*2:25 P M—Cent. Lim. for Detroit, Chi. & St. Louis.
*3:25 P M—(4) Ulster Express to Catskill Mts.
*3:45 P M—(5) For Hudson River points & Albany
*6:00 P M—For Roch., Buffalo, Cleve'd & Chicago.
*7:45 P M—For Roch., Buffalo, Detroit & St. Louis.
*9:17 P M—For Syra., Roch., Niag. Falls, Det. & Chi.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. Leaves Brooklyn Annex (A) at 9:15 A. M. (2) at *10:45 A. M.; (3) at †12:10 P. M.; (4) at †3:06 P. M. Leaves Jersey City, D. L. & W. Sta., (1) at 9:47 A. M.; (2) at †11:20 A. M.; (3) at †12:50 P. M.; (4) at 3:35 P. M. Time tables at principal hotels and offices. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott's Express.

A. H. SMITH, C. E. LAMBERT,
Gen'l Superintendent. Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

READING SYSTEM
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R.
Liberty St. and South Ferry (time from South Ferry five minutes earlier.)

EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN, AND MAUCH CHUNK—24:00 (7:15 Easton only,) 9:10 A. M., 1:20, 4:40, 5:00, (5:45 Easton only) P. M. Sundays, 24:25 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.

WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON—24:00, 9:10 A. M., 5:00 P. M. Sundays, 24:25 P. M.

LAKEWOOD, TOMS RIVER, AND BARNEGAT—24:00, 9:40 A. M., (11:00 Lakewood excepted.) 1:30, (3:40 Lakewood only,) 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 10:15 A. M.

ATLANTIC CITY—†9:40 A.M.; *1:00, †3:40 P.M.

WEVELAND AND BRIDGETON—†24:00 A. M. †1:30 P. M.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT, AND SEASHORE POINTS—24:00, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 81:10, 2:45, 3:30, 3:53, 4:45, 5:30, 6:30 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove, 9:00 A. M., 1:30, 4:00 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA, (READING TERMINAL)—z*4:25, ‡7:00, ‡8:00, *9:00, ‡10:00, ‡11:00 A. M., ‡12:00, *1:00, ‡1:30, ‡2:00, ‡3:00, ‡4:00, *5:00, ‡6:00, ‡7:30, *8:00, *12:15 Mdt.

24TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS—*4:25, ‡8:30, *10:30, *11:30 A. M., *1:00, ‡*3:40, *5:00, ‡7:00, ‡9:25 P. M., *12:15 Mdt.

READING, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE AND WILLIAMSPORT—‡4:00, z4:25, ‡8:00, ‡‡10:10, (10:00 A. M. Reading only,) ‡‡1:00, 1:20, ‡2:00 P. M. Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg only, ‡5:00 P. M.

SANDY HOOK BOAT TRAIN—From foot of Rector St., Pier 8, Atlantic Highlands, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch, Asbury Park, and Point Pleasant, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 (8:00 Ocean Grove only,) P. M. Sundays, 10:00 A. M., 1:00, 4:00, 8:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.
FOR BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON
—*8:30, *10:00, *11:30 A. M., *1:00, 2:00, ‡*3:40, *5:00, *7:00 P. M., *12:15 Mdt.

zFrom Liberty Street only. *Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. §Sunday only. ‡Parlor cars only. ||Via Tamaqua. aSaturdays.

Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 113, 231, 434, 1,360, 1,354 Broadway, 182 5th Ave., 25 Union Square West, 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Ave., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

W. G. BESLER, C. M. BURT,
General Manager. General Pass'r Agent.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

Leave New York City, South Ferry, Liberty St.

Chicago, Pittsburg.	*12:10nt. *12:15nt.
Chicago, Columbus.	*12:35pm. *1:00pm. Diner.
Pittsburg, Cleve....	*3:35pm. *3:40pm. Limtd.
"Pittsburg Limited"	*9:55pm. *7:00pm. Buffet.
Cincinnati, St. Louis.	*12:10nt. *12:15nt.
Cincinnati, St. Louis.	*10:35am. *10:30am. Diner.
Cincinnati, St. Louis.	*6:55pm. *7:00pm. Buffet.
Norfolk	*12:55pm. *1:00pm. Diner.

ROYAL BLUE TRAINS.

Washington, Balto..	*8:25am. *8:30am. Buffet.
Washington, Balto..	*10:25am. *10:30am. Diner.
Washington, Balto..	*11:25am. *11:30am. Diner.
Washington, Balto..	*12:55pm. *1:00pm. Diner.
"Boyd Limited"...	*3:25pm. *3:40pm. Diner.
Washington, Balto..	*4:55pm. *5:00pm. Diner.
Washington, Balto..	*6:55pm. *7:00pm. Buffet.
Washington, Balto..	*12:10nt. *12:15nt. Sleepere

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Sundays only.

Offices: 113, 261, 434, 1,360 Broadway, 9 Astor House; 25 Union Square W., 301 Grand Street, N. Y.; 343 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal and Liberty Street. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN RY

Lvs. Franklin St.		Lvs. W. 42d St.
13:15 A. M.	Way Train	3:30 A. M.
7:45 A. M.	Day Express to Oswego.	8:00 A. M.
9:05 A. M.	Liberty Express	9:15 A. M.
*11:40 A. M.	Liberty Spl. Sat'ys only.	12:00 Noon
12:00 Noon	Express to Norwich	12:15 P. M.
*12:45 P. M.	Saturdays to Rockland	1:00 P. M.
3:00 P. M.	Ellenville and Kerhonkson.	3:15 P. M.
3:26 P. M.	Express to Rockland	3:45 P. M.
*5:40 P. M.	Western Express	6:00 P. M.

*Saturdays only. †Daily.
Parlor Car seats at 425 Broadway only.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA
RAILROAD

STATIONS foot of WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET and DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

☞ The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.

7:55 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Limited to two Brilliant Parlor Cars New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:55 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:55 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:55 P. M. THE PENNSYLVANIA SPECIAL—20-hour train to Chicago. Pullman Compartment, Drawing-room, Sleeping, Dining, and Buffet Smoking Car.

1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS. For Toledo, Nashville (via Cincinnati and Louisville), Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.

5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car. For Welch, W. Va. (via Shenandoah Valley Route.)

5:55 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.

7:55 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland, except Saturday.

8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, and Cincinnati.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, 9:25 (Dining Car), 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car), 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car), 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) (3:25 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars), 3:25 (Dining Car), 4:25 (Dining Car), 4:55 (Dining Car), 9:25 P. M. 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, 9:25 (Dining Car), 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car), (3:25 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars), 3:25 (Dining Car,) 4:25 (Dining Car), 4:55 (Dining Car), 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 8:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—" Florida and Metropolitan Limited," 12:55 P. M. daily. Express, 12:10 night daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week-days 12:55 and 4:55 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 7:55 A. M. Through Vestibuled Trains. Buffet Parlor Cars and Standard Coaches on week-days. Parlor Smoking Car, Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Standard Coaches on Sundays.

CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week-days.

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Surrogate Notices.

RINTELEN, WILLIAM A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM A. RINTELEN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of John Vincent, No. 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of Novembar, 1902.—Dated New York, tha 16th day of April, 1902. ELIZABETH RINTELEN, Administratrix. JOHN VINCENT, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

WEBER, ANNA MARGARETHA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, dated March 31, 1902, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNA MARGARETHA WEBER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their places of transacting business, Room 55, No. 154 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of October next.—Dated New York, the second day of April, 1902. ERHARDT WEBER, WILLIAM JOHN WEBER, Executors. JOHN B. PANNES, Attorney for Executors, 154 Nassau Street, N. Y. apl-law6mF

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East 32d St. 9:30, 10:00, 10:45, 11:45 A. M., 12:45, 2:00, 2:30, 3:15, 4:20, 5:45 P. M.

Leave Glen Island, 11:00 A. M., for Cortlandt St. only; 11:30 A. M., for East 32d St. and Brooklyn, 12:00 M. and 1:00 P. M., for Cortlandt St. only; 3:00, 5:00, 5:30, 6:00, 7:00, and 8:00 P. M. for all landings.

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Tickets on sale commencing Friday, at L. I. R. R. city ticket offices and

BRIDGE RELIEF SCHEME BEFORE TRANSIT BOARD

Commissioner Lindenthal and Engineer Parsons to Confer.

Centre Street Tunnel and Moving Platform for the Bridge to be Discussed — Mr. Lindenthal's Recommendations.

At a meeting of the Rapid Transit Commission, held yesterday afternoon at the office of the Commissioners, 320 Broadway, a resolution offered by Mayor Low was unanimously adopted, providing for a conference between Bridge Commissioner Lindenthal, representing the city, and Chief Engineer William Barclay Parsons, representing the commission, in regard to the working out of details in connection with the latter's plan for a tunnel under Centre Street. Mr. Parsons's proposal to build a Nassau Street tunnel further to relieve the congestion at the Manhattan terminus of the Brooklyn Bridge was not disscussed, the members of the board being of opinion that this was a matter which could be considered with more advantage at a later date.

In addition to Mayor Low and Controller Grout, the members of the commission present were Chairman Alexander E. Orr, John H. Starin, Woodbury Langdon, Charles Stewart Smith, and the counsel, Edward A. Shepard and Albert B. Boardman.

As soon as the meeting had been called to order, the Mayor read a letter which he had received from Bridge Commissioner Lindenthal in regard to Mr. Parsons's proposals. It said in part:

"The connection of the bridge with the Williamsburg Bridge by tunnel road under Centre Street offers decided advantages, for the reasons so convincingly stated by Mr. Parsons, and which must be obvious to any one who had studied the situation. My former recommendation of connecting the Manhattan end of these two bridges by means of an addition to the present elevated railroad along Park Row and the Bowery had for its principal reason the avoidance of disfigurement of Centre Street.

"While the elevated railroad which I had proposed for the connection of the bridge termini offered easier grades and would have been less costly to build and to operate, it carried with it the complication of a necessary combination with the Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company, whose structure is now on Park Row and the Bowery.

DELANCEY STREET TUNNEL.

"A tunnel from the Manhattan terminus of the Williamsburg Bridge, along Delancey Street to Centre Street, can be built independently of the Manhattan Elevated Railroad, but there is little question that this company will find it to its interest to join the city in the construction of a suitable station at City Hall Park. The bridge terminal would be under the street level, and the Manhattan Elevated Railroad above the street level, and over the same land.

"If, however, no arrangement could be made with the Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company for a station in common at this point, the city will still be able to go ahead with its own improvements.

"The Williamsburg Bridge will be of very little use unless provided with a direct approach to the City Hall region of Manhattan; therefore, the connecting link from the Williamsburg Bridge down town should be commenced at the earliest practicable moment. The present indications are that the Williamsburg Bridge will be completed Oct. 1, 1903.

"The tunnel under Delancey Street and Centre Street can be built, if necessary for financial reasons and to save time, in two installments; the first being from the Williamsburg Bridge to the intersection of the proposed extension of Delancey Street and Centre Street. At that point, which is near the Spring Street station of the subway, passengers could be temporarily transferred from the Williamsburg Bridge to the subway under Elm Street, until such time as the second installment of the tunnel, under Centre Street to the terminal at the Brooklyn Bridge, shall have been completed.

"To this end it would be advisable to at once carry out the plans now before the local Board of Public Works in regard to widening Delancey Street, from Clinton Street to the Bowery.

"The continuation of the tunnel tracks on Centre Street to the Manhattan end of the Brooklyn Bridge, and the underground station there could be done while the Williamsburg Bridge is in use, with its tunnel approach temporarily ending at Elm and Spring Streets.

"In regard to depressing the trolley tracks from the Brooklyn Bridge to a tunnel in Nassau Street, it is my opinion that the work should not be considered until the proposed tunnel under Malden Lane shall have been authorized.

"In the meanwhile, the traffic over the Brooklyn Bridge is certain to grow, (notwithstanding the relief which the Williamsburg Bridge will afford,) and it is absolutely necessary to increase the transportation facilities over that bridge, without waiting for the completion of the Williamsburg Bridge, or the Whitehall Street tunnel, or the Malden Lane tunnel.

THE MOVING PLATFORM PLAN.

"Permanent relief over the Brooklyn Bridge can best and quickest be given by a moving platform. I have pointed out before that the transportation capacity of the moving platform is several times as great as that of a string of trolley cars crowded to the utmost, which is the rule now on the bridge during rush hours. It would at once more than double the capacity of the present structure, which must be relied upon for several years as the principal outlet to the Borough of Brooklyn.

"The safety of the bridge and its durability will be enhanced by substituting for the present concentrated trainloads the uniformly distributed and much lighter load of a moving platform—until such future time when the antiquated stiffening system can be replaced with a modern construction of two decks, carrying at least six tracks. Then it will be an easy matter to change the moving platform from one set of tracks to another, and thus in the end the Brooklyn Bridge may accommodate elevated trains, trolley cars, and the moving platform—all on the same structure.

"A moving platform can be placed upon the Brooklyn Bridge in nine months' period. In connection with an orderly and systematic trolley terminal at the Brooklyn end of the bridge—for which there is ample room on the bridge plaza owned by the city—can be readily built. The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, with the same number of cars which it owns now, will be able to accommodate the traffic more efficiently at that point and throughout Brooklyn.

"I beg, therefore, to recommend:

"First. That the tunnel line be built from the Williamsburg Bridge to Centre Street and down Centre Street to the City Hall terminus, and that accurate plans and estimates of cost be prepared therefor.

"Second. That simultaneously a moving platform be installed on the Brooklyn Bridge, and that the necessary legal steps be authorized therefor.

"Third. That all further improvements be taken up later, and in a systematic manner, so as to fit into a general scheme of rapid transit connection between the East River bridges and rapid transit lines on both sides of the East River."

MAYOR LOW'S REMARKS.

In submitting this letter for the consideration of the members of the commission, Mayor Low stated that he was now satisfied that so much of Mr. Parsons's plan as related to the Centre Street subway met with the approval of the majority of citizens. He therefore asked the commission to authorize him to ask Mr. Parsons to co-operate with the Bride Commissioner in the preparation of detailed plans. As to that part of the Chief Engineer's plan which referred to Nassau Street, he had reached the conclusion that this was a matter which required careful study, and therefore he would withdraw that portion of the resolution offered by him at the last meeting of the board, which referred to the Nassau Street plans.

The board having agreed without discussion to the proposal that Mr. Parsons should discuss the details of the Centre Street plan with Mr. Lindenthal, an informal discussion arose concerning the merits of the movable platform system as it might be applied to Brooklyn Bridge.

George S. Morison, a civil engineer, explained the advantages of the system, and was seconded in his efforts by the Bridge Commissioner. Mr. Morison and Mr. Lindenthal agreed that the moving platform would travel at the rate of from 2½ to 10 miles an hour. They admitted, however, that if the bridge trains were used in addition to the platforms it would be necessary to build a new suspended superstructure. This, Commissioner Lindenthal remarked, could be done at a cost of about $2,000,000.

Controller Grout thought that this would mean practically a rebuilding of the bridge.

"Not at all," replied Mr. Morison, "only about 15 per cent. of it."

Bridge Commissioner Lindenthal announced that the stiffening trusses and floor system of the Brooklyn Bridge were not adapted to the present traffic. It was not possible to run a single car in addition to those used at present, and were it not for the exercise of constant watchfulness, even the existing strain would be too great. He referred to present methods of transportation during the rush hours as being absolutely indecent, and said that he would consider it to be a crime to interfere with or retard the adoption of such a plan as was proposed by the movable platform company to afford relief.

Another point made was that if the moving platforms alone were used during the rush hours and the trolley cars only during the remainder of the day (this being the suggestion of those who favor the platforms) fully 150 additional cars would be placed at the disposal of the Brooklynites on the far side of the Bridge.

In reply to a question by the Mayor, Mr. Parsons stated that the moving platforms could be installed by the time the subway was ready, so that there was no question that the plan offered a quick relief.

Alexander E. Orr observed that such a plan would result in the necessity of more Brooklyn streets being given over to the use of street cars.

Controller Grout desired that Mr. Parsons be instructed to give a formal opinion in regard to the subject, but the Mayor pointed out that only permanent relief plans and not experiments, however attractive, were under discussion by the board. In place of formal instructions by the Commission he promised to request Mr. Parsons further to discuss the matter with Mr. Lindenthal at their coming conference.

The meeting then adjourned.

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT.

$150,000,000 Mortgage on the Company's Property Filed.

There was filed in the office of the County Clerk of Kings County yesterday the $150,000,000 mortgage authorized by the stockholders of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company in March last, covering the property, stock, securities, &c., of the company. The mortgage is dated July 1, and the Central Trust Company of Manhattan is the mortgagee.

The purpose of the mortgage is to allow the company to issue stock for the amount, the money raised to be used for the various improvements in the road and for taking up underlying mortgages as they become due.

JOHN D. CRIMMINS RETURNS.

Back from a Foreign Trip, He Tells of the Surpriaing Prosperity and Loyalty of Ireland.

John D. Crimmins, who, with his two sons, Cyril A. and Clarence P. Crimmins, has been touring abroad, returned yesterday on the White Star liner Teutonic. Mr. Crimmins was in London during the peace celebration, when he saw Richard Croker, and during his visit he was for a short time the guest of Sir Thomas Lipton.

"I saw Mr. Croker in London," said Mr. Crimmins, "but only from a distance, and I did not speak to him. He looked well and prosperous. I landed in London in time to see the demonstration on June 7, the day that peace was declared in South Africa. Although the streets were filled with immense crowds of people there was no disorder.

"I spent more time in Ireland than anywhere else. I was surprised to see Ireland in such a prosperous condition. People over here have a very wrong idea of the conditions there. The peasants' farms are the prettiest and present a better kept appearance than any I have seen, and there is also very little hostile feeling against England. When the King's illness was announced in Ireland there was much sympathy expressed. The people in London were very downcast, and the postponement of the coronation caused a lot of misery among the small shopkeepers who had rented their windows and sold out their stock.

Sir Thomas Lipton, whom I dined with in London, is one of the finest men I have ever met. He is wholesouled and honest, and I do not believe any of those stories printed about him in the Barrie controversy."

DE HIRSCH PUPILS GRADUATE.

Seventy-five Certificates Presented at Trade School Commencement.

Seventy-five graduates received certificates last night at the graduation exercises of the fifteenth class of the Baron de Hirsch Trade School, 222 East Sixty-fourth Street.

The large assembly hall of the school was crowded with friends and relatives of the young mechanics. The prizes distributed to pupils consisted of tools used in the mechanical art in which the winners were most proficient. The prize winners were:

Max Schweizer, Machinest Department.
Lasher Kirschner, Carpentry Department.
William S. Prensky, Electrical Department.
Harry Glesser, Plumbing Department.
Mathews Josephson, Hop Prize.
Michael Wisansky, Sign Painting Department.
Morris Dayis, House Painting Department.

Addresses were made by the Hon. A. S. Solomons, General Agent of the Baron de Hirsch Fund, and members of the Board of Trustees.

The sixteenth class will be admitted on Monday, Aug. 18. The school gives instruction in sign painting, house painting, plumbing, carpentry, electrical work, and machinery.

A NEWSBOY RUN DOWN.

Harry Ripkin, Running Across Broadway, Fatally Injured by Electric Car.

While running across Broadway at the intersection of Cortlandt Street to sell an evening paper to one of his customers, eleven-year-old Harry Ripkin of 169 Madison Street was run down by a Columbus Avenue car last evening, causing a bad fracture of his left leg and internal injuries that may prove fatal.

The boy was talking to another newsboy, Charles Kornhauser of 127 Oliver Street, when a man on the other side whistled for a paper. Ripkin ran across, dodging a north bound car and was caught under the wheels of the south bound car, which was approaching, the police say, at a high rate of speed and without warning. The boy was caught under the plow. Drs. Rea and Rice responded to a call to the Hudson Street Hospital and temporarily eased the boy's injuries in the Wise Drug Company's store and then took him to the hospital, where his recovery is regarded as doubtful. Charles Vennis, the motorman of the car, was arreeted on a charge of reckless driving.

FAMILY POISONED BY CHEESE.

Mother and Two Children Partook of Limburger and Became Ill.

As the result of eating limburger cheese for supper, Mrs. Henrietta Selman, twenty-eight years old; Gaorge Selman, three years old, and Otto Selman, two years old, were taken to the J. Hood Wright Hospital last night from 319 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, suffering from ptomainc poisoning.

At supper all ate heartily of the cheese except the husband, Henry Selman, who said that he did not care for it. Within a half hour after the meal Mrs. Selman and the two children were taken ill. The husband in alarm went out and informed Policeman Lynch of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Police Station, who had the sufferers removed to the hospital. It was said there that thay were in a dangerous condition.

NEEDLESS TAXATION DISCUSSED BY THE MAYOR

Says Tax Levy Could Be Reduced by $6,000,000 Yearly.

At Present Rate the Sinking Fund in 1928 with Last Bond Redeemed Will Be $300,000,000.

Excessive and needless taxation was the topic discussed yesterday by Mayor Low in his first talk on municipal affairs with reporters for the city papers. Millions of dollars are raised annually, he said, for which there is no need, but the raising of which is made mandatory by bad legislation in the past.

"The city," said Mr. Low, "is paying annually on account of its debt a large sum in the shape of excessive and needless taxation. It has not sufficient working capital for its needs, now that it has begun to develop a municipal subway syetem by the use of the city's credit and to provide for bridging and tunneling the East River on a worthy scale. These propositions can be made very clear by simple illustrations. To-day I wisb to speak of our excessive and needless taxation.

"The Board of Estimate and Apportionment has authorized the issue this year of $6,000,000 forty-year bonds for the improvement of the docks, especially of the Chelsea section. This improvement when completed will return an income, as shown by all similar expenditure during the last twenty years, of not less than 5 per cent. on its cost; or, say, an annual income of $300,000.

"This income, under a law of 1878, goes to the credit of the sinking fund. This sum by itself, if annually set apart for the purpose, is more than sufficient to pay interest on this issue of bonds and to redeem them at maturity. But existing law, in addition to depriving the city of the use for current purposes of tha income from this expenditure, compels the city to raise in addition by taxation the full amount of interest on the bonds, say, $180,000, and an annual installment sufficient to redeem the debt at maturity, of, say, $80,000; or, in all, $260,000.

"Thus, the taxpayers of to-day are, as it were, made to pay a penalty for ministering to the needs of the port, and for making a good investment. They lose the use of an income derived from thesa bonds of$300,000, and they are burdened with an additional charge of $260,000; or, in all they are in effect taxed, per annum, for this purpose, $560,000.

"In other words, the city is raising money by reason of this debt at a rate that would pay off $6,000,000 of bonds in ten years. So that, if the process were continued for forty years, the life of the bonds, the city would provide $24,000,000 with which to pay $6,000,000; disregarding entirely the accelerated growth of this overtax that would come from compounding the interest.

"If it be asked, why not credit this income of $300,000 against the amount to be raised for general purposes by taxation, the answer is that this is exactly what ought to be done; but it cannot be done because the nature of the law forbids.

"I know of no more impressive illustration than this legislation affords of the long consequences of bad government. Tweed wrecked, for the time being, the credit of the city. In 1878, therefore, when it became necessary to borrow money again on a large scale, for public improvements, a large part of the available resources of the city, including the revenues from the docks, were pledged to the Sinking Fund, and this law contained the most unusual provision that this pledge of specific revenues should be a contract between the city and its bondholders. Since then these revenues of the city have grown out of all proportion to the debt that these revenues are required to protect, but this contractual clause, so called, stands in the way of asking for direct relief.

"Indirectly, however, relief can be had in a number of ways, though all will require legislation. I speak of two, by way of suggestion. The important thing, however, is to deal with the subject scientifically and thoroughly, and not from a purely temporary point of view.

"1. The courts have decided that the bonds held in the sinking fund are not a part of the city debt. The city, however, goes on paying interest upon these bonds as though they were still obligations. On the 1st of last January the sinking fund held about $125,000,000 of city bonds. At 3 per cent. the interest on this sum would be $3,750,000. It is not clear to me why, under existing circumstances, the city should continue to pay this interest. It is not needed for any purpose, and it therefore represents excessive and unnecessary taxation.

"2. The sinking fund, No. 1, which absorbs a large part of our revenues, is so much in excess of the actual need that it seems to me wholly unnecessary for some time to come to raise new sinking funds in order to provide for new debts. The last bond protected by this sinking fund matures in 1928. Controller Jewett's estimate, made in 1900, was that by 1928, unless the law is changed, the unnecessary taxation, direct and indirect, due to this fund would be for that year alone $16,500,000, while the fund would then contain, after discharging the last bond it is pledged to redeem, the vast sum of $300,000,000, that is to say, an sum equal to the entire present net debt of the city. Under those circumstances it does not seem either necessary or wise to provide additional sinking fund protection for a good many years to come.

"The $6,000,000 of dock bonds, therefore, to recur to my illustration, could properly be issued, did the law permit, without levying a tax of $80,000 a year for their redemption. The total relief to be had from this source I have not estimated, but if the rule be generally applied the relief would be substantial. I have no doubt that the tax levy can properly and safely be relieved, in one way or another, through proper legislation, of excessive taxation that is entirely due to existing laws relating to our debt of at least $6,000,000 annually.

"Next week I shall speak of the insufficiency of our working capital."

CHASE AFTER A MAN'S BODY.

It Disappeared and Reappeared Several Times at Coney Island—Victim Architect T. W. Ringrose.

Epilepsy is believed to have caused the drowning of T. W. Ringrose, fifty years old, an architect, of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-second Street, in the Borough of the Bronx, at Coney Island yesterday afternoon. The man went in the water at about 4 o'clock from a bathing pavilion at the foot of Buschman's Walk, and swam far out beyond the other bathers. After a time he began to throw himself about in the water and scream wildly.

His cries attracted the attention of the life guard on the beach, who, while crowds looked on, swam to the rescue. By the time he got there, however, Ringrose had disappeared. The guard dived several times for the body, and then returned to tha shore. Hc had hardly gained the beach, however, before Ringrose again rose to the surface a short distance from where he had been last seen. Once more the guard went for him without result, for the man again eank. In that way the body drifted for more than a quarter of a mile, coming up and going down, and at each appearance guards who were following it along the shore joined by the men at each pavilion they passed, swam out and tried without avail to recover it. At the Arcade Bath, near the Old Iron Pier, however, a boat was obtained, and men who went out with it caught the body as it came up there.

When Dr. Byrne, from the Emergency Hospital, who arrived with an ambulance, heard the strange story of the action of the body, he could only account for it by saying that the man had been alive all tha time. Ha worked over the body for two hours as a result, but wae unable to secure the faintest evidence of life. The body was taken to an undertaker's estahlishment and Mr. Ringrose's family, was informed of hie death.

STRANDED MULETEERS FROM SOUTH AFRICA.

Some of Them Shanghaied on British Transports at New Orleans.

The aid of the State Department at Washington is to be invoked in getting the British Government to reimburse the State of New York for expenses incurred in transporting from New York to New Orleans muleteers who had been employed aboard British transports. For months past young men have been appealing to Superintendent Merwin of the Outdoor Poor Department for transportation to New Orleans, from which city, they said, they had sailed for South Africa aboard British ships engaged in the carrying of mules to South Africa. Each case as it came up was investigated by Mr. Merwin, and each time, with hardly an exception, he learned that the story was true.

Nine who applied for aid yesterday were sent home. The story they told about the manner in which England treats the men she employes to take mules to South Africa was anything but complimentary. C. W. Stickext, speaking for all, said that on April 24 he, with sixty-one men, had signed contracts to care for 1,200 mules sent by transport from New Orleans to Port Elizabeth, South Africa. The contract provided that they were to receive $15 a month wages, and were to be sent home at the expense of the British Government. On board the transport Atlantin, Stickert said, other contracts were passed around for signing. Each wae similar to the first one, with the exception that it provided for transportation back to the United States, and did not etipulate New Orleans as the American port they were to be landed at. Many of the men refused to sign the new contracte, but as there was no way for them to leave the vessel they were forced to stay on board. They remained at Port Elizabeth for saveral days. Then they were sent to Liverpool, via the Cape Verde Islands. At Liverpool twenty-eight men were sent in the Georgian to New York, and the others were sent to Boston. The Georgian, which is a Leyland liner, arrived on Saturday night last.

In New York the men tried to get something to do to earn enough money to carry them to New Orleans. On Thursday they were referred to the Outdoor Poor Department. Superintendent Merwin investigated the reports and referred the men to the State Board of Charities, with a recommendation that they be furnished transportation to New Orleans.

For a long time past Mr. Merwin said yesterday the department had been sending to New Orleans men who had been working on British transports and who had landed at New York without money. All told similar stories about their contracts, many of them asserting that they had been shanghaied. Some said that several had been impressed into the British Army on arriving in South Africa. That was not the usual case, however.

The local authorities have at times applied to the British Consulate for assistance in sending the men to New Orleans, but each time they received an answer to the effect that the Consulate had neither authority nor jurisdiction in the matter, and could not, therefore, render any aid. The State of New York haa expended about $1,200 in sending muleteere to Louisiana.

At the British Consulate it was said that on several occasions application had been made to that office for transportation to New Orleans by men who said that they had been working on British transports. Many of the contracts signed by the man had been seen, and it was admitted that they read for return to United States, and did not specify New Orleans. They were sorry for the men, Vice Consul Percival said, but as no orders had been received from London authorizing the tranenortation they bad been unable to do anything.

Sir Percy Sanderson, the Consul General, speaking of the matter, said:

"I know nothing of the merits of the case. It was drawn to my attention by three or four men who called on me and told me their story. I have no funds to be applied for such a purpose, and I can, therefore, do nothing for them. I have no official information on the subject, but it appears to me to be a very curious story. I have told the men that their best course is to write to the British War Department for redress. It is very hard on them, if their story is true, but I do not see how such a thing could have happened. I understand that they are being looked after and will be sent to New Orleans."

Many of the men who apply for transportation to New Orleans are of more than ordinary intelligence. One of the men sent back yesterday was a dentist.

A "GENTLEMAN" IN COURT.

John C. Morton, Wealthy and Fashionable, Charged with Wife-Beating, Describes Himself.

John C. Morton, who lives in the fashionable Washington Heights residence section, at 644 West One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, was arraigned on the charge of beating Beatrice Morton, his wife, at their home on Wednesday.

"I am a gentleman," said Morton, when Magistrate Zeller announced that ha would hold him in $500 bail, "and I have an income of $5,000 a year, and I don't think I ought to be held. This is only a family trouble. I don't think it is necessary to hold me."

"You don't think so?" replied tha Magistrate. "Well, you'll get the same treatment here as any other 'gentleman.'"

Policeman Henne of the West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street Station said he was passing the house when a maid called him in saying that the mistress was being thrashed by the master. He took Morton out, he said, on Mrs. Morton's complaint, and produced a doctor's certificate that the woman was too sick to appear. Mr. Morton, however, had not been subjected to the inconvenience of a night in a cell, the desk Sergeant having admitted him to bail, which the Magistrate said he had no right to do.

As the Magistrate set next Wednesday morning for the furtner hearing of the case, a nurse girl came forward and told him that Mrs. Morton wished to withdraw tho charge against her husband for the sake of their child.

"Mrs. Morton will have to be here when the case is called," said the Magistrate sternly. "If she is not able to come I will adjourn the case until she is."

TO BE BURIED SIDE BY SIDE.

Mrs. Scott and Daughter of Brooklyn Died of Consumption Almost on the Same Day.

There will be a double funeral at 2 o'clock this afternoon from the Sumner Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, when the remains of Mrs. Elizabeth E. Scott, forty-five years old, of 419A Quincy Street, and those of her daughter, Miss Effie Scott, twenty years old, will ba interred in Greenwood Cemetery, side by side. Both mother and daughter died of consumption. Mrs. Scott'e death occurred on Tuesday morning, and that of her daughter on Wednesday afternoon. Miss Scott had been ill since last December, her mother contracting the disease a month later. For a week mother and daughter, who wished to be near each other, lay in the same bed, awaiting death. When it became evident, however, that the mother's end was at hand, she was removed to another room. She died at 9:30 o'clock Tuesday morning, and when the daughter heard of her mother's death she began to sink rapidly, breathing her last shortly after 5 o'clock Wednesday afternoon.

Mrs. Scott was tha wife of David H. Scott and the daughter of Henry Doherty. Mr. Doherty has been in the service of the Government for fifty-three years. He was for five years in the United States Mint in Philadelphia, and for the past forty-eight years has been employed in the United States Assay Office, in Manhattan.

STEEL TRUST SUIT APPEAL

Court of Errors to Consider the Berger Case on July 21.

J. S. Bache & Co. Disclaim Any Connection with the Latest Proceedings Instituted by Curtiss.

R. V. Lindabury, counsel for the United States Steel Corporation, mada the formal statement yesterday that there is to be no long delay in the termination of the Berger suit, in which the Steel Trust was enjoined from issuing its bonds for the purpose of retiring part of its preferred stock. Mr. Lindabury said:

"There is no foundation for the rumor that the Court of Errors and Appeals has adjourned for tha term without cosidering the appeal in the Berger case, and that it will not therefore ba decided until November. I understand that a conference of tha Judges will be held in the course of a fortnight and that tha Berger casa will ba considered at that conference."

The conference, it was learned, is to take place on July 21.

There was practically nothing new yesterday as far as the lateet—the Curtiss—suit was concerned. Abram I. Elkus of James, Scheil & Elkus stated that ha had written to Robert McCarter, counsel for the plaintiffs in the Curtiss suit, directing him to withdraw tha nama of Russell Sage as a plaintiff. This, Mr. Elkus asserted, ended his connection with the casa.

Regarding tha reported declaration by Mr. McCarter that Hopkins Brothers would not be withdrawn from tha suit, Hopkins Brothers made the following statement:

"Of coursa our name will be withdrawn. It should never have been dragged in. We gave instructions to our counsel, State Senator Wakelee of New Jersey, to this affect last Tuesday and out it will come."

Rumor yesterday connected the nama of J. S. Bache & Co. with the suit brought by Curtiss and others, it being suggested that this firm was backing the suit. W. J. Wollman, a member of the firm of J. S. Bache & Co., stated that the rumors connecting his firm with the prosecution of tha suit of Hodge, Curtiss and others against the United States Steel Corporation are entirely without foundation; that his firm is neither promoting nor aiding in any way in the proeecution of that suit; that on the contrary, his firm favore the conversion plan, and all the stock held by it, amounting to about 45,000 shares, was voted in favor of the propoeed conversion.

Another member of tha firm said that besides being larga holdars of the stock they were members of the bond underwriting syndicate, which made it doubly certain that they were in no way connected with the suit.

This rumor is said to have been due to tha belief that one of the plaintiffs, Bernard Smith, was employed in the office of J. S. Bacha & Co. It was stated there that a Bernard Smith was formerly employed as a runner for the firm, but that his eervice had ceased nearly two years ago.

On the Stock Exchange United States Steel stocks showed notable etrength, both the common and preferred advancing substantially. One prominent house, generally credited with closa association with J. P. Morgan & Co., appeared to have unlimited buying orders in the stock.

Special to The New Yoak Times.

TRENTON, N. J., July 10.—The news of a special conferenca on the Berger suit against tha United States Steel Corporation created a stir here. Thie conference had been set down for Sept. 19, and the unexpected changa to an early date was attributed to the condition of the stock markat. Two weeks ago Chief Justice Gummere refused to allow the attorneys a preferred position, saying that there was no reason why it should have precedence simply becausa a great deal of money was involved.

STILL ANOTHER SKYSCRAPER.

Twenty-Story Structure to be Erected at the Junction of Beaver, Pearl, and Wall Streets.

Another modarn office structure, probably twenty stories in height, will be erected within a year in the lower Wall Street district. It was announced yestarday that the Century Realty Company, of which William H. Chesebrough is President, had purchased, in conjunction with William F. Havemeyer, the flatiron-shaped plot included by Beaver and Pearl Streets at their junction with Wall Street. The property has a frontage of 20 feet facing Wall Street and extende 112.2 feet on Beaver Street, 138.7 feet on Pearl Street, with a southerly lina of 88.11 feet. It was acquired from two different owners. The corner parcel, a five-story structura known as tha Taber Building, was bought from Edward U. Dickerson, through E. H. Ludlow & Co., whila the southerly portion, running through from 82 to 88 Beaver Street to 129 to 135 Pearl Street, was acquired from Murphy & McCormick, through Broker E. H. Elliot.

Tho latter property consiste of old four-story buildings which for years were used as the Coffee Exchange befora that organization moved to ite present quarters on Hanover Square.

The price paid for the entire aita, which contains about 7,200 square feet, is reported to hava bean between $400,000 and $500,000.

This transaction marks the beginning of tha fourth large building operation on that section of Wall Street east of William Street. W. K. Aston and Henry Corn completed only recently two large structures on opposita corners at Wall and Water Streets.

At the southeast corner of Wall and Pearl Streets a new building is now in course of construction for the Orient Company, in which also Mr. Aston is interested.

Leases on the property just acquired by the Century Realty Company and Mr. Havemeyer expira on May 1 next, and the erection of the new building will probably be begun immediately thereafter.

BURGLARS CAUGHT A TARTAR.

Three Leveled Revolvers at H. Dickstein in the Latter's Home, but He Promptly Attacked Them.

The bravery of H. Dickstein, who lives in a cottage at Juna Street and Jackson Avenua, Long Island City, scared off threa burglars yesterday morning who made a dasparate effort to subdue the householder with leveled revolvers.

Mrs. Dickstein awoke suddenly in the night and heard tha noise of someona at a downstairs window. Sha aroused her husband, who went down etaira and encountared the three men just about stepping into the house. They pointed revolvers and told Dickstein to remain silent. Instead of that he sprang at tha marauders.

One of them fired a shot. It missed, and Dicketein ran to tha streat and called for help. Several neighbors responded, and after an alarm was struck Detectives Rooney and Sheridan appeared on the ecene. They arrested Michael Carr, who was running as a suspicious person.

He was later arraigned before Magistrate Commorton, who committed him on the charge in $1,000 bail.

LEGAL NOTES.

LUNATIC'S RIGHT TO SUPPORT.—An appeal, taken by Col. George H. Hart, as special guardian of Thomas B. Nutting, Jr., an incompetent, from an order confirming a referee's report that allowed the account filed by Mr. Nutting's wife as his committee, has been upheld by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. Mrs. Nutting placed her husband in the State Hospital for the Insane, at Morris Plains, N. J., as a charity patient, and she and her children enjoyed the income from his business as an insurance broker, which in two yeara and eight months amounted to more than $9,000. Mrs. Nutting, in her report, said she had expended $8,260.41 for the maintenance of herself and children. Sha has been allowed $252.24 for commissions, her attorney was to receive $150, the referee $125, and Col. Hart, as special guardian, $100. The latter, however, felt that justice had not been done his ward and took the appeal. He ahowed that Mr. Nutting was a charity patient, and that he rendered services in caring for other inmates of the aeylum. Justice Hatch, for tha Appellate Tribunal, after calling attention to the fact that after payment of the incompetent's debts, the primary duty of tha committee, under the order of the Supreme Court appointing her, was tha maintenance of the lunatic, says: "If he received snch care and maintanance without any charge upon his estate, the committee will have discharged her duty in this respect, but it devolves upon her to show that such is the fact, and it becomas tha duty of the court to sea and aiso enforce tha performance of this duty if the committee has failed to properly discharge the same. In the record before us such fact is not made to appear, and it is not an unfair inference to draw that a charity patient does not receive tha same care and comfort as one for whose care and maintenance payment is made."

The referee allowed items, aggregating $2,183.24, for which no vonchers whatever were produced. The Code of Civil Proceduras says that items under $20 may be allowed without voucher, but the total amount of thesa must not exceed $500. The referee, says Justice Hatch, was not justified in passing the accounts of the committee in a sum more than four times the amount authorized by the code where no vouchers are produced. In conclusion, Justice Hatch says: "A eeneible and just adjustment of tha small matters may be easily arrived at, but as to the condition of tha lunatic and his neede, the allowance of items in excess of $20 for which no voucher is produced, the passing of accounts for less than that sum in excess of $500 in the aggregate, are without warrant of law and require correction at our nands. Tha guardian who brings this appeal was justified in calling the matter to the attention of this court, and the service which he has rendered to his ward is commendable."

***

REAL ESTATE AGENT'S RIGHT TO COMMISSIONS.—Ex-Assemblyman Patrick H. Roche, who, as proprietor of the Rossmore Hotel, rented part of the hotel premisas to M. Rogallner, has been euccessful in a suit brought against him by the real estate firm of McVickar & Co. to recover for commissions alleged to have been earned by their agent, Hyland P. Rica, in securing Rogallner as a tenant. The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court has reversed a judgment in the plaintiffs' favor. It appeared that Rica, noticing by a sign in the hotel restaurant that the place was closed for repairs, called upon Mr. Roche and asked him what the rental was. His request was declined, Mr. Roche saying that he had no desire to rent. Rice, however, called again the next day and brought Rogallner with him. Mr. Roche declined to fix a rental price when asked to do so by Mr. Rogallner. Tha latter was well known to Mr. Roche. Rice made another call on Mr. Roche, and than the latter asked him about commissions. The real estate agent told him it was customary for the landlord to pay commissione. Mr. Roche thereupon declared he wonld have nothing further to do with the matter. Roche and Rogallner met on numerous occasions, and finally executed a lease. Rice was not present when the instrument was signed, nor did he ever know what the rental was. Justice Hatch, for the appellate tribunal, saye there was not a scintilla of evidence throughout the case to show that Roche ever requested Rice to act as his agent. Roche denied that he ever expressly or impliedly agreed to pay commissions to the real estate firm. "In support of this contention," saye Justice Hatch, "it appears without denial that defendant ordered Rice out of his place on different occasions, and that at one time, when defendant and Rogallner were talking about the leasing of the premises, defendant requested Rice to excuse them, and that, although Rice claimed to be interested in the matter he withdrew."

A mere volunteer without authority is not entitled to commissions merely because he has inquired the price which an owner asked for his property and then has sent a person to him who consents to take it. A broker has no better claim to recover for voluntary services, rendered without employment and not received and acted upon by the owner as rendered in his behalf, than any other volunteer."

Three BROADWAY Stores: 841 Cor. 13th St. 420 Cor. Canal St. 265 Near Chambers St.

Excitement?

No, just a sale of 4,000 *negligee shirts, all taken from our regular stock (attached and detached cuffs), styles without end. Reduced from $2.00 and $2.50 to* $1.45.

Remember, Stores Close To-Morrow at 1 o'Clock.

Also remember we have the very beet serge suit $15.00 can buy (single or double breasted).

Want to be comfortable?

Cool skeleton Crash, Homespun or Flannel Coat and Trousers, $10, $12, $14.

Hackett, Carhart & Co

Good morning, Willie—there's something doing to-day.

300 DOUBLE-BREASTED JACKET AND KNEE TROUSER SUITS, SIZES 8 TO 15 YEARS.

200 SACK SUITS, WITH VEST AND KNEE TROUSERS, SIZES 10 TO 16 YEARS.

STRIPED AND PLAIDED CHEVIOTS AND WORSTEDS.

Prices were up to $9. $4 now.

200 SAILOR BLOUSE SUITS, SIZES 3 TO 8 YEARS.

PLAIN BLUE AND FANCY SERGES AND MIXTURES.

Prices were up to $10. $3 now.

1000 PAIRS OF KNEE TROUSERS, SIZES 3 TO 16 YEARS.

EXTRA TROUSERS LEFT FROM SUITS, TROUSERS CUT FROM SUIT REMNANTS AND ODD PIECES. ALL COLORS.

All more or less bargains—mostly more. $1.25.

MEN.

Men's suit prices are also being revised.

Among those reduced from $20 to $15 are some very attractive striped serges.

Straw hat prices, ditto. All rough straws; men's $1, boys' 50 cents.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, opposite City Hall.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

Public Notices.

DEPARTMENT OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS.
The City of New York,
Department of Taxes and Assessments,
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway,
July 7th, 1902.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments of the City of New York that the Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal Estate in said City for the year 1902 have been finally completed and have been delivered to, and filed with, the Board of Aldermen of said City, and that such Assessment Rolls will remain open to public inspection in the Office of said Board of Aldermen for a period of fifteen (15) days from date of this notice.

JAMES L. WELLS, President.
WILLIAM S. COGWELL,
GEORGE J. GILESPIE,
SAMUEL STRASBOURGER,
RUFUS L. SCOTT,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

"All the News That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Probably showers at night; winds variable.

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THE PRESIDENT'S GUESTS

Collector Stranahan and Senator McLaurin at Sagamore House.

BAGGAGE REFORMS DISCUSSED

William Barclay Parsons and Father Malone of Denver Also Lunch with Mr. Roosevelt—Cane Growers' Representative Angry—Mr. Root Expected.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., July 11.—President Roosevelt had four guests at luncheon this afternoon. They were invited some time ago. Each had business with the President, and it was arranged through Secretary Cortelyou to have them all come at the same time.

The guests were Senator McLaurin of South Carolina, Father Thomas H. Malone of Denver, Collector Stranahan, and William Barclay Parsons, chief engineer of the Rapid Transit Commission. They were unanimous in their statements that their visits were of a social nature. They did not deny that they had spoken separately with the President.

Senator McLaurin, according to report, is a candidate for Judgeship in the United States Court of Claims and, it is said, will receive the appointment. He has been spending some time at Manhattan Beach and at Englewood, N. J., where he has relatives.

Father Malone is an old friend of the President, having met him often on his hunting trips in Colorado. He is the editor of The Colorado Catholic, published in Denver, and is also a member of the State Board of Charities and Correction. He has been visiting in New York for the last three weeks.

Collector Stranahan of the Port of New York was one of the early arrivals of the day. Before going to Sagamore House he said of the working of the Custom House that he thought the force was in an unusual state of efficiency. He believed that many of the hardships to which passengers had been subjected in the examination of their baggage were being done away with, and he expressed the greatest satisfaction with the working of the scheme introduced by him in regard to "packed packages."

THE COLLECTOR'S REFORMS.

"It has happened in the past," said the Collector, "that there has been serious dslay in delivery. It has been the custom and still is the custom for foreign express companies to send many packages in one package, sort of a cargo within a cargo. These packed packages came as one ship manifest, and the consignees had to be notified as to the amount of duty assessed and also given a description of the goods. This was particularly hard on merchants eager for samples, and was of course hard on others. Under the new arrangement the packages individually are described in a ship's manifest, and it is possible to release the packages within two days at the longest.

"The steamship companies are doing all they can to help us, and we believe will rearrange their dock facilities so that the examination of baggage can be accomplished in much less time than has been the case in the past. The probabilities are that the trunks will be placed on counters, and not have to rest on the dock floors as they now do. This will be a great advantage to the Examiners and those who own the baggage. Some of the companies will be delayed in this, as they are preparing for new and larger docks, which will include the more modern manner of handling baggage.

"Another and very important innovation will be introduced in about a week from now. I have submitted a plan to the Secretary of the Treasury, which has met with his entire approval. The Government has not been able to accept checks from any citizen in the past. After several conferences with the representatives of the incorporated express companies, it has been arranged that they are to deposit $2,500 each with the clerk of the Custom House and that they are to see that there is exactly this amount deposited with him every morning. This is to make a fund from which money is to be drawn to pay duties hy those who have not sufficient currency and can pay hy check.

"The express companies pass on the checks, and if they accept them then the Government is paid from the cash fund. In addition to this, there is to be a five-thousand-dollar deposit to secure me against personal loss in the event that checks shall prove valueless. Still further, there is to be a bond securing me from loss, and this is to be for an indefinite sum. The companies believe this will give them additional business."

Just as the Collector was starting for the President's home he met ex-Lieut. Gov. Sheehan and Cord Meyer, riding in an automobile. It was the first time they had met since the days when Mr. Sheehan presided over the State Senate. They had had many a battle royal. Their greeting was quite hearty.

"They tell me," said Mr. Sheehan, "that you are making a mighty good Collector."

"Trying hard," said Mr. Stranahan, "and from what I learn of you, congratulations are due on your success as a corporation lawyer. You ought to prosper. You were the best leader of your party I ever saw."

The gentlemen then bade each other goodbye.

United States Consul Sauter was one of the early callers on Secretary Cortelyou to-day. They had an interesting talk of Mr. Sauter's escapes from the wrath of Mont Pelée. Mr. Sauter has been a Consul for many years in the Government service. He was for eight years Consul at Glanchau, Saxony, and was the first to inform his Government that Germany was to establish tariff discrimination against the United States. He was transferred to Antigua, West Indian Islands. He applied to this Government for leave of absence owing to the illness of his wife, whose physician said that she must go home. He had secured passage on the Roriama, but as the necessary permission did not arrive in time he canceled his passage. In this way he escaped the eruption and the destruction of the steamship with its passengers.

Col. D. D. Colcvek of New Orleans, Secretary of the Cane Growers' Association of Louisiana, left here to-day in a disturbed state of mind. He felt, he said, that he had been snubbed and badly treated by the President. He tried to make an appointment to confer with the President, but Mr. Roosevelt would not see him. While he was waiting in the station he said that he had tried to see President McKinley for three years and had arranged for an interview with him after his Buffalo trip. He had thought that he might meet President Roosevelt at his home, but was denied a permit to the grounds. He left papers with Secretary Cortelyou regarding the duty on sugar.

THE PRESIDENT CRITICISED.

Col. Colcvek openly expressed his disappointment at not meeting the President.

"Mr. Roosevelt will be beaten for the renomination, as sure as shooting," he said, "if Senator Hanna will only run. He has antagonized every man of importance in the Republican Party, and they will be careful to snow him under when they get the chance. As for his Cuban reciprocity idea, he might just as well drive that nail into a log, drive it way below the surface, and putty up the hole.

"The people of this country won't have it, and the more he tries to jam it down their throats the more set they will be against it. If the Cubans would only be satisfied with the reduction they have, I would not be displeased. The trouble is the more they get the more they want.

"Mr. Roosevelt is not treating the people right. I discovered a few years ago that Mr. Roosevelt's forefathers and mine came to this country together from the Old World, and the families intermarried. I used to say that I could claim kinship with him, but I don't go about boasting of our relationship any more. I stopped that at the time of the Booker Washington dinner. I am going right back to Washington, and from there to my home in Louisiana, and I am not sure that I am sorry Mr. Roosevelt did not see me."

The President spent the day largely out of doors and in the afternoon went with his family for a swim. His new bathhouse at Ell's Creek has been finished. This is about three-quarters of a mile from his home.

Secretary Root is expected at Sagamore House to-morrow. Secretary Cortelyou said that the Secretary probably would remain for two or three days with the President. Mr. Root is expected to arrive on the Kanawha from New York. He will bring with him records in the court-martial cases of Gen. Jacob Smith and Major Waller.

ITALIAN KING'S JOURNEY.

Russian Papers Think It Shows that the Dreibund Is Not Directed Against Their Country.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 12.—The leading Russian journals, says the St. Petersburg correspondent of The Times, regard King Victor Emmanuel's visit to St. Petersburg as showing that the Triple Alliance is not directed against Russia.

The correspondent says this is true enough, but the King's visit was hardly needed to show it, for Count von Bülow (German Imperial Chancellor) is always saying that the chief object of German foreign policy is to maintain friendship with Russia. However, the Russian press has invariably displayed great skepticism in regard to the sincerity of the frequent and effusive assurances of German friendship.

BURIED TWENTY-THREE HOURS.

Well in Which Indiana Man Was Working Caved in and Imprisoned Him —Rescued Alive.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ind., July 11.—Isaac Pitwood of Needmore, Brown County, came near losing his life Thursday, and he believes nothing but a miracle saved him. He was cleaning out a well on the Townsend farm, between Mahlesville and Martinsville, when the walls caved in, hurying him alive. The well was seventy-two feet deep, and Pitwood was twelve feet from the bottom when the accident occurred. A derrick was secured and a large force of men went to work to take out the stone in order to secure the body.

The work lasted all of Thursday night and this morning. When they got within four feet of Pitwood they could hear him calling for help. The excitement was intense, and the men worked like mad to release Pitwood before it was too late. Exactly at 8:34 o'clock this morning he was taken from the well more dead than alive, after having been buried twenty-three hours. Mr. Pitwood was not seriously injured.

BIBLE FIGURES IN LAW CASE.

Word "Mizpah" Engraved in Ring May Decide Possession of $150,000 Estate in Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 11.—The word "Mizpah" engraved on the inside of a heavy gold hand ring may be the deciding point in the famous triangular legal contest among the widows of Mark H. Maher for the posesssion of his $150,000 estate. Before Judge Hilscher to-day in the Circuit Court, Attorney Frank Walker representing Jessie Kean Maher, the first and common-law wife of the well known speculator, produced the ring and gave it to the court to inspect.

Then he read from Genesis xxxi., 49-50:

"And Mizpah; for he said, the Lord watch between me and thee when we are absent one from another.

"If thou shalt afflict my daughters, or if thou shalt take other wives besides my daughters, no man is with us; see, God is witness betwixt me and thee."

The inscription in the ring is "Frank Mark to Jessie; Mizpah." Judge Hilscher, it is expected, will decide the case to-morrow.

Burnett's Vanilla Extract
Is sold by all the best grocers everywhere; try it. —Adv.

Prevent Summer complaints. Keep the system in good order by using natural CARLSBAD SPRUDEL SALT. Get the genuine.—Adv.

Confined to office or store during warm weather? Take Johann Hoff's Extract. DO not be imposed on. Get JOHANN HOFF'S.—Adv.

ALDERMEN FIGHT THE PENNSYLVANIA FRANCHISE

Messrs. Grout, Shepard, and Orr Reply to the Opposition.

Charges that the City Is Not Safeguarded in the Big Tunnel Project—Good Bargain for the Municipality, Says Mr. Shepard.

There was a disposition manifest at the meeting of the Committee on Railroads of the Board of Aldermen yesterday to adopt obstructive tactics in regard to the franchise and route accepted by the Rapid Transit Commission for the proposed tunnels and appurtenances to give the Pennsylvania, New York and Long Island Railroad Company direct connection with New York, Kings, and Queens Counties.

The Board of Aldermen must either accept or reject the propositions submitted for consideration. There can be no amendment by the Aldermen, nor is there any time limit in which they shall act.

The opposition was led by Alderman Douli, who represents the district most affected by the improvement; Aldermen Malone, Kenny, and Bridges, Democrats; Downing, Whitaker, and Wentz, Republicans.

Members of the committee present were Messrs. Diemer, Goodman, Wafer, Downing, Owen, Lundy, and Peck, with President Fornes, an ex-officio member. Others in attendance were Alexander E. Orr, Edward M. Shepard, A. B. Boardman, Controller Grout, and subordinate officials of the Rapid Transit Commission and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Messrs. Quinlan and Noonan of the Central Federated Union also took a hand in the proceedings.

Those in favor of the franchise being first selected to express their views, Mr. Orr reviewed at great length all the proceedings taken, which culminated in the agreement reached between the Rapid Transit Commission and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. In return the latter, when the line is in operation, is to pay the city $75,535 per annum for ten years and $114,871 annually for the next fifteen years on one proposition, with $16,652 and $53,305, respectively, on another.

Alderman Wafer wanted to know why the city could not build the tunnels.

"I suppose," replied Mr. Orr, "the city might do it, but the commission is restricted hy the law under which it operates."

Here Alderman Downing asked several questions tending to show his opposition to perpetual franchises, whereupon Mr. Orr said:

"As a railroad Director I would not enter into any contract with the city except under a perpetual franchise."

Alderman Douli, who frequently read from manuscript, asked question after question of Mr. Orr, Controller Grout, Mr. Shepard, and others. These related mainly to the following points: Why organized labor had not been cared for; whether the city had been properly safeguarded; why a bond had not been required of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company as from the Rapid Transit Company, and when payments to the city would begin.

THE CITY'S SAFEGUARDS.

All these were speedily answered to the effect that every precaution had been taken, even to the care of the streets affected by the railroad company's operations.

Alderman Wafer inquired why the city could not make the improvement, and Controller Grout replied that it was a private undertaking.

"Do you consider this a good contract?" asked Mr. Wafer of Mr. Grout, raising his voice.

"I do," replied the Controller.

Alderman Peck asked what provisions had been made with regard to damages to property.

"The Pennsylvania Railroad Company," said Mr. Orr, "will meet all damages caused by construction or operation."

Mr. Boardman then announced that he was present as counsel for the Pennsylvania Company, a statement which caused Alderman Kenny to inqure:

"Were you not counsel for the Rapid Transit Commission?"

"I was," was Mr. Boardman's answer, "but so far as this contract is concerned Mr. Shepard now assumes direction as counsel."

"What is the intention of the Pennsylvania Road?" Alderman Douli asked.

"While I am not an officer of that corporation," replied Mr. Boardman, "my impression is that the company want direct communication with New York. That it does so has already resulted in benefit."

Alderman Wafer repeated his inquiry about having the work done by the city, and Controller Grout told him there was no money in the treasury for the purpose; that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company was not asking for a monopoly, and was to pay handsomely for the privileges granted.

Alderman Douli then made a long speech in opposition, the purport of which was that the city was not getting a fair equivalent; that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company had not been honest with the board; that it had disguised its intention that it threatened the interests of the docks, warehouses, and other property; that it had agreed upon no definite time in which to complete the work; that the Rapid Transit Commission could extend the time indefinitely; that it could tear up the streets at will, and that while the contract conferred no material burden on the railroad company, it conferred no material benefits on the city.

The speaker declared that the Rapid Transit Commission had too much power and pointed out that Mayor Low, when signing the resolution, did so without prejudice to any future act on his part as Mayor. This, he thought, indicated that the Mayor might veto the scheme, even if approved by the Aldermen.

Then Mr. Douli expressed solicitude that organized labor had not been cared for. He feared "scab" labor would be brought in to do the work under the padrone system and declared it to he the duty of the Aldermen to consider the matter deliberately, carefully, and at great length. He asserted that he would prevent hasty action.

Messrs. Shepard, Orr, Grout, and Boardman replied to Mr. Douli's objections as he made them.

Next Alderman Whitaker read a paper to the effect that in behalf of every workingman and taxpayer he protested against perpetual franchises. They were a betrayal of the people's rights and in opposition to good government. It would not do to follow in the footsteps of Tammany Hall. He blushed for Mr. Low and Mr. Rives when he recalled what they had promised and what they were doing. The action of the Rapid Transit Commission was a usurpation of power and the contract contained fraudulent provisions. Concluding, he said:

"No vote of mine shall ever bestow a perpetual franchise of the city's property, ahove or below the streets, and I warn the honorable Mayor and Rapid Transit Commission to flee from the wrath to come."

DEMANDS OF LABOR.

Aldermen Malone, Bridges, and Downing spoke briefly against the franchise, and Messrs. Dennis Quinian and Noonan of the Central Federated Union were also heard. They insisted that clauses ought to be inserted in the contract providing for the prevailing rate of wages, eight hours a day, and home labor.

Messrs. Grout and Shepard explained why this could not be legally done, pointed out that it never had been done, not even by the Board of Aldermen, and, with Mr. Boardman, declared that it was to the interest of the Pennsylvania Company to have the work performed speedily and well, that the company would not fly in the face of public opinion, and that as for working in the tunnels under the rivers for eight hours per day such a thing was a physical impossihility. Two hours was about all a man could stand.

Nevertheless Messrs. Quinian and Noonan reiterated their demands at intervals.

Mr. Grout said that he had often advocated municipal ownership, but in soms cases this was out of the question; this was one of them. In cases where labor could be favored special provision had been made.

Mr. Shepard defended the course of the Rapid Transit Commission, and remarked:

"This board was not put into being by its own will. It was created hy the unanimous vote of the Legislature, and approved by a Democratic Governor [Hill] who is a Democrat still. [Laughter.] The board was ready to go; an attempt had been made to abolish it, but the Legislative Committee unanimously rejected it after members of the commission had refused to appear.

"City property would enhance in value by the proposed improvement, and much of the commerce now going to Baltimore, Newport News, New Orleans, and other points would again come to New York."

Mr. Shepard agreed with Controller Grout that if other corporations having franchises from the city paid on the same terms the receipts would exceed $10,000,000 annually, and if the same idea for privileges were carried out all along the line the tax levy would be a trifle. He was satisfied if the matter was fairly considered. He said, that the Aldermen would reach the conclusion that the Rapid Transit Commission had made an extraordinarily good bargain for the city.

There was much other talk along the same lines, and Alderman Douli said he wanted it understood that he was not opposed to any franchise where the city was safeguarded and received fair remuneration.

Alderman Walkley and Mr. Orr made a few additional remarks in favor, and the committee took the matter under advisement.

LOST $5,400 IN A PLAN TO TAP WIRES.

Hotel Bookkeeper's Complaint Fails to Induce Magistrate Hogan to Hold an Accused Man.

Wire tapping with a view to securing advance information on the races was the old scheme by which Rudolph Hinds, a bookkeeper at the Putnam House, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street, parted with $5,400 altogether, according to stories that he told in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday.

He confronted Francis Wells, twenty-six years old, of 209 West Thirty-fifth Street, whose arrest he had caused on the charge of having heen one of a band of three alleged swindlers who took his money. Hinds became acquainted with the men, he said, through an advertisement, in which they offsred $50 a week and a half interest in a lucrative cash business to any enterprising and hright man who could invest $500. They met on July 2 in a saloon near the hotel, when he put up $25, and within a few hours $400 more, which was to he used in installing the wire-cutting plant.

He got his first "tip" from those he supposed to be his fellow schemers, and on July 9 he played it and lost, as he did the next. Finally he became suspicious when he got a "tip" on a race that had been already run, but he kept on until his had spent $2,800 backing "tips" that wers worthless.

Wells's two companions were not caught. Emanuel Friend defended the prisoner.

"There isn't a particle of proof that my client took any of this man's money or that he cut wires or didn't cut wires," said Mr. Friend.

Magistrate Hogan granted the lawyer's request for Wells's discharge, and told Detective Sergeant Corr, who had arrested him, to look for the others. The detective told the Magistrate that he hclieved Wells was one of four who last January swindled Chicago bookmakers out of $150,000 and escaped conviction.

"That's no evidence in this case," said the Magistrate, as Wells turned to leavs the courtroom.

NEBRASKA FOOD LAW UPHELD.

Supreme Court Renders Decision on Point Which Oleomargarine Manufacturers Threatened to Contest.

Special to The New York Times.

LINCOLN, Neb., July 11.—The Supreme Court has sustained the food law of this State. J. C. Merrill, a creamery man, was fined because he had not taken out a license under the law. He appealed to the Supreme Court, alleging that the law was invalid because it created the office of Food Commissioner. The law provides that the Governor shall be Food Commissioner and gives him power to appoint a deputy. The court did not sustain this decision.

The law makes it obligatory on all creamery men and others who handle oleomargarine and all kinds of home-manufactured foodstuffs to obtain a license. The decision is of importance because oleomargarine manufacturers have threatened to test the law on the same point.

WOMAN PHYSICIAN RESIGNS.

Reason for Quitting a Hospital Staff Is She Was Given No Escort at Night.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 11.—Because she was not allowed an escort when forced to go out on night calls, Dr. Mary Conard, one of the women emergency physicians of the staff of the West Philadelphia Hospital for Women, has resigned.

Dr. Harris, another of the women physicians attached to the hospital, admits that failure to provide an escort was one of the reasons prompting Dr. Conard's resignation.

"According to the rules of the hospital," said Dr. Harris, "a woman physician has to go out on all cases that make application, even after midnight. Many of the cases we know about before we go out, and we know what we have to do before we come here to practice. I am of age and I am not afraid to go out at any time."

When questioned Dr. Harris admitted that she would not object to having an escort, but that she was not there to dictate.

The question of a night watchman to act as an escort has been talked of, but lack of funds has prevented one being appointed.

The "Colorado Special" to Denver from Chicago is only one night en route, leaving Chicago 6:30 P. M. daily. Low excursion rates every day via Chicago & North-Western and Union Pacific Rys. Offices 237 and 461 Broadway. —Adv.

Sunday Excursion to Manch Chunk, The Switzerland of America, July 13th, via New Jersey Central. Tickets, $1.50. Special train from ft. Liberty St. 8:30 A. M. Switchback 50c. extra.—Adv.

It Saves Four Hours.
The Pennsylvania Railroad 20-hour train to Chicago is appreciated by the busy man.—Adv.

20 Hours to Chicago.
The Pennsylvania Special leaves New York daily.—Adv.

The Day Line has special trains to and from the Catskills and Saratoga, alongside the boat. New landing West 129th St., 9:15 A. M.—Adv.

BLOCK ISLAND. New Saturday Service via L. I. R. R. See Montauk Steamboat Adv.—Adv.

DEVERY CHOSEN AS THE NINTH'S LEADER

He Captures Nine of the Goodwin Faction's Captains.

SEYMOUR CLUB DEFECTIONS

A Tammany Fight, but an Anti-Croker One, Says the Triumphant Candidate—Celebrated Four Corners' Club Transformed.

It is no longer ex-Chief Devery; no longer ex-Commissioner Devery; for amid the booming of cannon, the explosion of skyrockets, the popping of roman candles, and the burning of red fire, he was last night proclaimed by his constituency the leader of the Ninth Assembly District.

The night previous Mr. Devery said to reporters and his friends, "Coms 'round; there's going to be something doin' to-morrow night."

Everybody was guessing, hut they all came around. There were hundreds of them, and the Four Corners Club, at Twenty-eighth Street and Eighth Avenue, was crowded as if a chowder party had just returned from a Summer day's outing.

Long lines of men were seen early in the evening, carrying large hoxes on their shoulders, and as many more were seen inside the saloon at the southwest corner of Twenty-eighth Street, opening hoxes containing fireworks.

Up stairs there was another ceremony going on. It was that of releasing the curtains from the windows of the room, on which was inscribed "The Four Corners Club," up to last night a social organization. They hung only by a pin, and after the new leader had been chosen the word was passed, the sky rockets shot up into the air, the curtains were torn down, and the Four Corners Club passed into political history to bs known hereafter as the "William S. Devery Association."

Mr. Devery went up stairs shortly after 9 o'clock, while the meeting was in session. He received a welcome which was enthusiastic. "Three cheers for our new leader" echocd again and again.

Harry Smith, the President of the club, presided, and this meeting had hardly opened when he read the following:

To the Horatio Seymour Tammany Club:

Gentlemen: We the undersigned hereby tender our resignations as Captains of the districts we formerly represented. As good Democrats we feel that it will be for the best interest of the Ninth Assembly District, for we think harmony cannot he secured otherwise.

This was signed hy the following:

Matthew O'Gorman,	Charles Miller,
James Mooney,	Lawrence Tallen,
William Lynch,	James Cummings,
William McDermott,	John Nash.
Charles J. Ward,	

True to his prediction of the night previous, Mr. Devery had captured nine of the enemy's district Captains, and he promised last night that there would be many more to follow. The reading of the resignations brought forth great cheering.

Lawyer George W. Gihhons, who went over to the Deveryites, and who was on the Executive Committee of the Seymour Club, arose and nominated Mr. Devery as leader of the district. For five minutes the noise of the shouting that followed was deafening. The cheers continued long after the candidate had mounted the platform to deliver his speech of acceptance. He said:

"Gentlemen of the Ninth Assembly District and Fellow-Voters: I accept with a great deal of thanks your selection of me as your standard-bearer and leader. During my experience of thirty years in this district I am sure I never broke my word with any man. I have never done a wrong act in this district or any other outside of it. [Cheers.]

"We as Democrats will no longer follow Goodwin and his crew. We're in this fight to a finish, and by the ending of the primaries in September we will have Goodwin and his lieutenant, 'Tommy' Smith, beaten, and we will also chase the Buffaloes. [Loud cheering, as "chasing the Buffaloes" referred to the Sheehanites.]

"During my experience I fail to know of any case where Goodwin has done any one a favor or a kind act in this district except where I aided him to do it. As for Sheehan, with his Long Island City contracts wherein he could employ many in his district, he failed to do so. He claimed the men would not work in ditches. He had plenty of other positions, such as tallymen, watchmen, and timekeepers, but he gave all his employment to Italians.

"As for Goodwin and Smith, they found it much to their advantage when they saw a man going down hill to put their feet on his neck and send him along further down. They never looked after their constituency in any shape or form. They never gave a woman or child a day's outing, and it's a well-known fact to everybody. We enter this contest with our shoulders to the wheel, and we'll not stop short of success."

John B. McGoldrick, who seconded the nomination of Devery as district leader, and who has heen known as one of the "silver-tongued orators" of the Goodwin faction in the past, in a speech said there would be no traitors tolerated in the new association. The original thirteen States, he said, had but one traitor, and the fate of the traitor in the organization would be the same as his.

Another resolution was submitted and adopted to give the voters, the women and children, and the boys of the district outings, to be held on separate dates, and committees were appointed to arrange them.

"We're going to give the people here a few good times a year," said Mr. Devery, "and we're not going to discriminate whether they are Democrats or Repuhlicans. This is a Tammany fight, but it's an anti-Croker one."

Midnight still saw the four corners crowded and the fireworks still burning. Out in front of the red lights stood a huge floral piece representing this famous pump. Early in the morning, before dawn, it was borne aloft on the shoulders of the constituency and taken into the saloon.

It was Devery's night in the Ninth, and a short time after he had been nominated as leader the rumor that he would be a delegate to the State Convention was started. When he was asked regarding such possibility, he replied:

"We've had enough politics for to-night. Come on, sports, what will you have?"

BREAD TWO CENTS A LOAF.

Cincinnati Dealer Cuts the Price, Effort at Agreement Failing.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 11.—Bread is 2 cents a loaf in this city. It was put there to-day by B. H. Kroger. Mr. Kroger has just come back from New York. While in that city he had a conference with a competitor, who tried to dictate to him the price of bread. The competitor wanted the price 3½ cents. Mr. Kroger said that it should not go above 2½ cents.

There was no agreement, and when Mr. Kroger returned here to-day he made the low price.

Mr. Harriman's Alleged Bank Deal.

Authority for E. H. Harriman denied yesterday a report that Mr. Harriman had secured control of important banks at Deadwood and Lead, S. D., and added that Mr. Harriman had no interest at all in that region.

Coolest Restaurant in Town.
Healy's, Columbus Av. and 66th St. Finest a la carte service. Choice Wines. Music.—Adv.

Every Saturday, Special Half Holiday Excursion to New Haven, via L. I. Sound Str. RICHARD PECK; return by 9:15 same evening. See Adv.—Adv.

REFUSES EXTRADITION OF MRS. JENNISON.

Gov. Odell Will Not Surrender to Connecticut Mother Charged with Kidnapping Her Child.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 11.—Gov. Odell today denied the application of the Connecticut authorities for the extradition to that State of Mrs. Elizabeth Jennison and Mr. and Mrs. George H. Massey of New York, accused of kidnapping the four-year-old daughter of Frank E. and Elizaheth Jennison from Grsenwich, Conn. In denying the application Gov. Odell said:

"One thing the Executive must take into consideration before granting a requisition is that it shall not he used for the purpose of enforcing a debt or for oppression. That is a requirement that is always insisted upon, and if it becomes apparent to the Governor that there is such a design he very justly refuses to grant the requisition.

"In this case it seems to me there was an attempt upon the part of the father of this child to get ths child outside the jurisdiction of the New York court and to hold himself free from its orders. From the affidavits read to me, the mother certainly had the custody of the child, under the authority of the court, and it was taken away from her without her consent. It seems to me that in considering applications such as this there must be some common sense shown. I do not believe the Governor of Connecticut, if he had understood the facts in the case, would have made this requisition. I have enough of human nature in me to believe that the law was never intended for furthering such an action as this, and I shall deny the application."

The appearances were Charles Blandy of New York, representing Mrs. Jennison; Robert G. Scherer of Albany, representing the State of Connecticut, and Raymond Rubenstein of New York, representing Mr. Jennison.

Mrs. Jennison took her little daughter from the Held House, at Indian Harbor, on Saturday, June 21, where Mr. Jennison, who had previonsly secured the child, was stopping. She gained possession of her daughter only after the nurse had been knocked down and Mr. Jennison's valet had been disarmed after a struggle with one of the invading party.

Mrs. Jennison had provided for two carriages to be in waiting, and as soon as the child was secured the latter was hurriedly bundled into one of these vehicles and a hurried ride to Port Chester was begun. The town is just over the boundary line hetween Connecticut and New York, and the probahle purpose was to evade jurisdiction in the former State.

The case was first given publicity when Mr. Jennison, who by a legal arrangement which was an adjunct of the separation of the married couple was allowed to see his child at certain periods, suddenly detained her during one of the visits. The child was accompanied by a nurse at the time, and Mr. Jennison made an attempt to induce her to enter into his employ, hut she refused. He then kept the child.

GAME PARK OWNER'S RIGHTS.

Judge Porter, in Superior Court at Philadelphia, Sustains Conviction of Man Who Killed Deer in Preserve.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 11.—An important decision defining the rights and privileges inherent in the owners of game parks has been handed down by Judge Porter in the Superior Court, reversing the decisions of the Quarter Sessions Court of Pike County in the case of the Commonwealth against Hazen. The defendant was arrested for killing a deer on the preserve of the Blooming Grove Park Association in Pike County and fined by a Justice of the Peace under the statute incorporating the association. Failing to pay, Hazen was committed to the county jail. The Quarter Sessions Court set aside the proceedings and discharged Hazen on the ground that the act creating the association was unconstitutional.

Two parts of the act forbidding hunting and fishing on the preserve without the consent of the association, and providing penalties for such offenses, were singled out for attack, it being alleged that these subjects were not expressed in the title of the statute.

Judge Porter pointed out that the title indicated that the object of the corporation was to maintain a "park," comprehended hy the common law definition, shorn of the ohligation to physically inclose, although to be constructively inclosed by the use of warning signs posted upon the property. Included in the objects of the corporation are the preservation and breeding of game and affording facilities for hunting and fishing.

"The title is manifestly adequate to give notice of the purposes of the act as expressed in the ody of the statute," decided the court, who proceeded:

"The maintenance of a park requires protection by law suitably efficient. It is contended that the provisions of the act are for the scle benefit and protection of a private corporation, and are not such general provisions as make them the law of the land.

"While the legislation does inure to the benefit of a private corporation, yet an inspection of its purposes and due consideration of its results lead to the conclusion that it is not solely a private act, but uus in which the public has an interest, and within the sovereign and police power of the State."

RUM FOR AFRICAN NATIVES.

Boston Merchant Ships the Record Cargo from That Port.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 11.—It is now some months since a cargo consisting principally of New England rum has been sent out for the consumption of the natives on the wsst coast of Africa, hut the spell was broken to-day, when the Lilian Woodruff cleared at the local Custom House on a voyage out to Sekondi, west coast of Africa, with rum worth $295,000, the record amount sent out from this harhor in a schooner. It was shipped out hy Robert Everett, one of the few merchants engaged in this particular trade, and Capt. H. W. Warner is in charge of the vessel.

The total amount of rum on board is 126,000 gallons.

TROY STEEL PROPERTY SALE.

To Satisfy a Judgment in Favor of Bondholders' Trustee.

Special to The New York Times.

TROY, N. Y., July 11.—The property of the Troy Steel Company will be sold at auction at the City Hall, Albany, Aug. 7, to satisfy a judgment in favor of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, as trustee of the bondholders. The property to be sold includes the mortgaged premises and property rights, interests and franchises described in a judgment of foreclosure granted two years ago at a Special Term of the Supreme Court at Albany.

The sale will be made by Frederick Townsend, referee. The plant has been idle for a long time.

Cranberry Lake and Back, $1.
Excursion every Sunday to the Lackawanna Railroad's new picnic resort. Special train leaves New York 8:45 A. M. returning leaves the lake at 6:30 P. M. Delightful ride through Summit, Morristown and all the Oranges.—Adv.

TWENTY-TWO RESCUED FROM MINE DISASTER

Searching Party Finds Some Survivors of Johnstown Accident Maniacs.

MANY DEAD BODIES RECOVERED

President of the Cambria Steel Company Thinks the Victims Will Number But 125.

JOHNSTOWN, Penn., July 12.—At 1 o'clock this morning it can be stated that of the 600 men supposed to have entered the mouth of the Rolling Mill Mine of the Cambria Steel Company Thursday morning, ninety are known to he dead and twenty-two rescued.

Four hundred, so the mine officials claim, escaped when the explosion occurred, leaving eighty-eight still to be accounted for. Some of these, according to those in charge of the rescue work, are dead, but the majority, they claim, have escaped. From physicians, heads of rescue parties, and others who are familiar with the different headings in the mine, it is learned that at least thirty-fivs additional bodies will he brought to the temporary morgue at daylight, making the total list of dead 125.

This, so President Powell Stackhouse of the Cambria Steel Company stated, will be the extent of the dead, but until all checks by which the miners are known are presented at the office of the company an accurate list of the dead will not be known. Some of the bodies, it is admitted by the officials, are entombed in closed headings or buried beneath slate. Some may be recovered, while others may never be found.

The scene at the armory to-night was one of extreme confusion. Bodies were in the process of emhalming, others were being transferred to caskets by a large force of men, while people who thought a relative or friend might be among the dead and those who knew they had come only out of curiosity, walked around the room gazing into the drawn faces of the dead miners.

Outside the armory was a crowd of fully ten thousand people. They were jammed close to the walls of the hullding, and the ragged edges of the crowd extended several hundred feet away. Those who were nearest the windows were making efforts to look into the Morgue, and the police had a hard time to keep the crowd in check.

Orders were issued late to-night that no more bodies are to be taken from the mine before daylight. Rumors are out that seventeen dead are loaded on cars ready to be brought out; but the morgue attendants are tired out with overwork, and were given a chance to rest.

One of the unknown survivors at the Cambria Hospital died late to-night and two others are expected to die before morning.

From dawn to dusk flying ambulances coursed the Johnstown streets bearing gruesome hurdens from mine to morgue, from morgue to homes. Great throngs surged about the pit mouth, the improvised morgue at the armory, and about the stricken homes of the dead. Bulletin hoards were eagerly scannsd for news from the scene of the disaster. Exaggerated rumors of all kinds prevailed. One report gained circulation that disaster had overtaken the rescuing party which entered the mine shortly after 9 o'clock. This proved one of the entertaining yarns that had its origin among the crowd at ths pit mouth. Returning rescuers substantiated the details of the report by officials.

INCIDENTS OF RESCUE.

It is difficult to picture with any degree approaching its full worth the work of rescue and the attending scenes and incidents of the day at the centre of interest. How brave men went into the jaws of death in its most horrible form, encountered their fellows transformed into raving maniacs hy hours of waiting in the pitch darkness of the earth's interior, lifted them moaning from their beds of fallen rock and then, bending and crawling on all fours, carried them a quarter of a mile under ground to where cars could be reached to take them outside.

Along in the early part of the afternoon cheering word came from the innermost recesses of the mine that life yet lingered in some of the bodies found. The rescuers made first for No. 4, left heading, which they had been unable to reach the night before. Desolate even for the scene of a mine interior was the heading that stretched out before them. Falls of roof almost choked up the heading, but through and over the dehris the brave men pushed their way.

In the front young Patrick Martin, his brother Peter, Philip White, and several cousins of the Martins made their way. Suddenly, in an open space, they were startled hy ths frenzied laugh which emanated from a hlackened form that rushed at them out of the darkness. The man grasped firmly a pick handle and tried in his frenzy to beat down his rescuers. He was overpowered and dragged back to the main heading to the cars. Thirteen other living men were found in the chamber and physicians were quickly taken to the spot.

At 3 P. M. the train of nine cars came to the pit mouth, where waiting ambulances stood. Eight men were lifted over the sides of the cars and, half carried, wended their way to the ambulances. They were all Poles. One big, strapping fellow among them collapsed as he reached the ambulance, and doctors spent several minutes resuscitating him. As the men were driven hurriedly to ths Cambria Hospital the train of coal cars with the physicians re-entered the mine. In another half hour they came out again; this time with six living, but almost dead, miners. One man in his paroxysms had locked his jaws so that force had to be employed to pry them open for ths insertion of life-instilling fluids. These six were taken in an unconscious condition to the Cambria Hospital. One man brought out with this crowd died just as he reached daylight.

At that time three more headings, believed to be filled with the dead, were unsearched. Thirty-nine bodies were lying within reach in the main heading. Three were brought out at 4:35 P. M. Their

NEWPORT EXCURSION, Sunday, July 13th, via Long Island R. R. and Steamer from Greenport. See Excursion Column.—Adv.

TO-DAY:
FOURTEEN PAGES,
with
REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Stocks. Financial Markets.—Pages 10 and 11.
Wheat, No. 2 red, 82c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 56c; cotton, 9¼c; iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $22.50; butter, Western creamery, 21¾c.—Page 11.

Amusements.—Page 7.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 5.
Business Troubles.—Page 12.
Court Calendars.—Page 12.
Legal Notes.—Page 14.
Losses by Fire.—Page 5.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 5.
New Corporations.—Pags 11.
Railroads.—Page 2.
Real Estate.—Page 12.
Religious.—Page 8.
Society.—Page 7.
United Service.—Page 5.
Weather Report.—Page 5.

bodies were piled high in the coal cars and covered with canvas. These remains were in a terrible state, showing that there had been slow death in each case. One of the men had his mouth and nose tied about by a towel. The rest of his face was burned beyond recognition. The bodies of all were twisted, most of the arms being crooked, so as to shield the face. The only one who could be identified at the pit mouth was Mine Boss Joseph Tomlinson.

One of the volunteer rescuers who came out with this load of dead stated that fire was raging in parts of the mine that would take some time to quell. Most of those who were brought out alive this afternoon had saved themselves by crawling into a chamber and turning a valve on the compressed air pipe line which runs along the entry. One man was found dead with his hands clutched so tightly about a monkey wrench that it could not be removed.

The bodies of the eighty-seven men taken from the mine, and identified, included the following, the others being Huns and Slavs:

SOME OF IDENTIFIED DEAD.

THOMAS, JOHN R., Sr., 60 years old, labor boss, of School Place.
WHITNEY, JOHN C., fire boss, 55, married.
BLANCH, WILLIAM, assistant foreman, 35, married.
TOMLINSON, JOSEPH, fire boss, 35, single.
LEES, WILLIAM, 32, married.
LEES, DANIEL, 24, single.
McCANN, MICHAEL, 46, married.
McCANN, PHILLIP, 22, single.
CROOK, JOHN, 31, married.
CHESTNUT, FRANK, 22, single.
SADLER, JOHN, 22, married.
HOLLY, JOHN, 42, married.
BISHOP, THOMAS, 36, married.

Three sections of the Klondike have now been cleared. There are still three sections to be explored, and those in a position to know say as many more men are still entombed and probably dead.

Forty-nine cars were used in bringing out forty-six dead bodies and four living injured. The discovery of the dead bodies was made by a searching party about 10 o'clock last night.

CORONER SELECTS JURY.

E. L. Miller, the Coroner, has selected his jury which will make the investigation into the cause of the disaster. When these men will be called to begin the inquiry depends entirely on circumstances. It is not expected that the inquest will be begun until all the bodies have been recovered and those injured are able to testify. This probably will be at least a week. Coroner Miller said:

"I am compiling a list of names of all those known to have been in the mine at the time of the explosion. I will visit these men personally and find out what they know. Then they will be summoned before the Coroner's jury.

"This disaster, which has brought sorrow to the many homes of this city, shall be vigorously inquired into."

At the conclusion of the day's work Mine Superintendent Robinson was asked what the plans were for continuing the work of getting out all of the bodies. He said:

"We will work night and day and will not stop so long as there is a single body in the mine. The fact that the fire damp is all out of the mine now will facilitate the work, and while there is considerable debris on the mine tracks that will have to be removed before the cars can be taken to all sections of the Klondyke, I do not think that it will take many hours to know the extent of the loss of life.

"The disaster is not due to any special amount of gas in the mine. That is shown by the little damage done to the property. The explosion seems to have produced an unusual amount of firedamp that I cannot account for. It did the deadly work and was really all that gave us trouble. There is not a mine car in the workings that is damaged or broken. Usually in such an accident as this cars are wrecked and burned. The mules used for moving the cars from the different rooms to the leads were all dead, and I counted some sixteen of them, and then became too busy to notice how many more were about us."

Mr. Robinson would not discuss the presence of gas in the mine beyond saying that it was never considered sufficient to give alarm. The company had five fire bosses and one assistant employed continually, and had taken every precaution to prevent disaster. He had never heard any of the men express fear of accident, and did not think statements to the contrary were reliable or correctly reported.

REPORT OF INVESTIGATION.

State Mine Inspector J. T. Evans, who has been in the mine almost continually since the explosion, was joined here tonight by Chief Roderick of the Bureau of Mine Inspection. Mr. Evans entered into a full report of his investigation. He said:

"Mr. Roderick can hardly credit my description of the condition of the mine after such a dreadful calamity. It is wonderful that there should have been such havoc in this of life with such a small explosion.

"There was very little rock brought down by the force of the explosion. A number of doors were blown open, and some boards knocked off, but the cost of repairs will be insignificant, not more than $25, I should say.

"We will have to take a look over the mine," interrupted Chief Roderick doubtfully, and with a laugh.

"There was no explosion of dust; no evidence of it," said Mr. Evans. "All the men were working with locked safety lamps. There are a dozen things which might have caused the explosion. The man responsible is assuredly among the dead."

"How soon could the mine be placed in condition for resuming operations?"

"So far as I have examinad things, I believe the men could start in Monday."

It was reported that a portion of the Cambria Steel Company Works was forced to suspend operations to-day owing to short supply of fuel. The long suspension of the mine would seriously hamper the work.

The Rolling Mill Mine has been worked about fifty years. Five or six years ago the section where the disaster of yesterday occurred. The miners fancifully called it the Klondike. It is said that for the past three years gas has been noticed in it, and careful inspections were kept up. In the last three years safety lamps had been carried by the men. Frank Sabot, one of the boys who met death in a heroic endeavor to save his comrades, was safely out of the mine after the explosion. He had worked in the mine ever since the Klondike was opened up. He had "trapped" in the mine longer back than that. After the explosion he hastened into the vault of death to do what he could to close the traps and check the spread of the after damp. He was found lying near a partly closed door leading off to one of the left headings.

Soon after the discovery of the first corpses the mine officials began to make arrangements for the removal of the bodies from the scene of the disaster. At the armory of Company H, a big barnlike frame building on the outskirts of the city, preparations were methodically forwarded to transform the place into a temporary morgue. Chairs were placed in rows opposite each other and rough boards and planks placed upon them.

Nearly a score of young men were called in to assist the undertakers of the city; dry goods establishments were opened, and hundreds of yards of muslin, toweling, and other goods gotten out for the purpose of preparing the bodies for burial.

Sleepless mothers and wives waited all night for news from the missing ones and peeped through drawn blinds as the cortège passed on its way to the Morgue.

COMPANY'S LOSS LARGE.

Outside of the property loss this catastrophe will cost the Cambria Steel Company a large sum.

The company has for many years past paid to the family of every person killed in its employ $1,000, outside of what it expended for medical purposes, and it has paid every man who has lost an eye, limb, or became otherwise partially disabled, the sum of $500. It is understood this will not be deviated from.

Measures for relief of the stricken families have already been taken. As near as can be learned there was not one dozen Americans killed, the rest were Huns and Slavs. These foreigners lived in different sections of the town and it is difficult to tell how many are actually missing.

Harry Rodgers, the foreman of the mine, is undoubtedly dead. He and Foremen Foster were together in a section close to the Sixth when the fire damp exploded. The doors of the section were blown down. Both leaped to it to put it up. They inhaled the poisonous gas and Rodgers staggered.

"Come on," said Foster, "let's try to get out. You are giving way."

Rodgers became half angry at Foster's words. He could hardly stand them. In the darkness the two became separated and Foster does not know whether his chief is alive or dead. Soon afterward Fostar met Powell, the fire boss. Both did what they could to warn the other miners and fought their way to safety.

From the positions of the bodies the miners were evidently eating their lunches when suddenly stricken down by the explosion. They were seated in groups of five and ten, with their buckets and the remains of their lunches scattered over the floor. Evidently their lives were snuffed out quickly and easily.

HARRISBURG, Penn., July 11.—Gov. Stone has directed James E. Roderick, Chief of the State Bureau of Mines, to go to Johnstown and investigate the cause of the disaster at the Rolling Mill mine. Mr. Roderick left at noon, and expects to reach Johnstown by evening and immediately begin an investigation.

GEN. T. M. ANDERSON CONTRADICTS DEWEY

Says Army Was Not Informed of Manila "Understanding."

Caustic Comment on Sacrifice of 122 American Soldiers in "Sham" Battle for Honor of Spain.

CHICAGO, July 11.—Gen. Thomas M. Anderson has addressed to The Record-Herald a letter giving his version of the surrender of Manila, in which he differs materially from the statements made by Admiral Dewey. Gen. Anderson's letter is in chief as follows:

"National Soldiers' Home, Erie County, Ohio, July 9.

"To the Editor:

"Admiral Dewey is quoted as saying in his evidence before the Senate Philippine Committee that when Manila was surrendered it was in pursuance of a definite understanding between him and the Spanish Governor General. In concluding his statement he said that his views did not coincide with those expressed by Gen. Anderson in a magazine article, and closed his testimony by saying: 'We differed very much from the beginning.'

"Admiral Dewey is a great navel officer. He did the State great service. Yet I must say, with all deference, that he is mistaken in his statement in relation to the surrender of Manila. So sincere is my regard for the Admiral that I would not make this assertion but for the fact that such statements, when uncontradicted, pass into history.

"Several days before the assault made on the 13th of August, Father McKinnon, the Catholic Chaplain of the First California, was permitted to pass our lines and go into Manila. He saw the Archbishop and the Governor General, and, when he returned, he reported that the latter told him he could not and would not surrender without a fight, as he had to fight for the honor of Spain. Subsequently, Gen. Merritt directed me to draw up the tactical order for the attack, and this was done on the assumption that there would be a bona-fide resistance. In the attack and the preceding skirmishes we lost 122 killed and wounded.

"If the city was surrendered as a result of a definite understanding, what was the understanding, and how definite was it? Was it that American soldiers were to be sacrificed for the honor of Spain?

"The Admiral says we differed very much from the beginning. I hope our countrymen will believe that we differed very much about this. If there ever was such an understanding, I did not know it and the army did not know it.

"The Admiral is reported to have testified that the Spanish authorities offered to surrender to him the day he destroyed the Spanish squadron. No written proposals have come to light, and the probabilities are that he was deceived by the misrepresentations of the foreign Consuls, who were endeavoring by all means in their power to prevent a bombardment.

"I now learn for the first time that my correspondence with Aguinaldo was not approved by the Admiral. Permit me to remark that he had no occasion for a correspondence. When he took possession of the Cavite navy yard he doubled the wages of several hundred Filipinos working there. That did not require any correspondence. Nor did it require any correspondence to induce Aguinaldo to start his insurrection. It is not difficult to induce men to do what they wish to do.

"I wrote some letters to Aguinaldo which seemed necessary at the time. He had arrested some of our officers for entering the town of Cavite without his permission. He had forbidden his people to supply us with lighters to land our men and materials. We required land transportation, and he hid all the carts. We could only buy fuel and forage from him. Finally he forbade us to land on the sacred soil of Luzon. We did not pay any attention to this last impertinence, but in regard to the other disagreements, I thought a correspondence was a justifiable expedient. If, however, I had known as much about him then as everybody seems to know now, I might have arrested him then without correspondence.

"Referring now to my original proposition that Admiral Dewey's statement in reference to the surrender of Manila was misleading, I wish to say that no doubt the Admiral and Gen. Merritt both thought that they had made an agreement with the Spanish authorities by which the city could be taken without bloodshed. Yet the fact remains that Capt. Gen. Augustin was relieved because he was willing to make such a capitulation, while his successor refused to do so. As to this, both the Admiral and the General commanding must have been misinformed.

"Speaking for the Second Division of the Eighth Army Corps, permit me to say that its attack on the defenses of Manila was not in the nature of an opera bouffe demonstration. THOMAS M. ANDERSON."

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Admiral Dewey was shown a copy of the statement by Gen. Anderson, and declined to comment on it.

Secretary Root also was disinclined to discuss Gen. Anderson's statement. He said that the matters referred to occurred before he (the Secretary) assumed office, so that it was not for him to pass upon any difference that had arisen between Admiral Dewey and Gen. Anderson.

The War Department is not inclined to hold the same strict rein upon retired officers in the matter of discussing public questions as it does upon officers who are on the active list. Therefore, unless this matter takes a new turn, it will be allowed to drop.

JOHNSON TROLLEY MERGER.

Management of New Jersey Lines Reorganized and Extension Plans Decided Upon.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., July 11.—In order that the management of the Johnson trolley syndicate in the East may be controlled with more ease than formerly, the Trenton, Lawrenceville and Princeton, the Princeton Street Railway, the Yardley, Morrisville and Trenton, Newtown and Yardley Street Railways were to-day consolidated with the New Jersey and Pennsylvania Traction Company, which concern controls the Lehigh Valley lines in Pennsylvania.

Each line will maintain its original individuality, though the officers become subordinate to the Directorate of the New Jersey and Pennsylvania Company. The company will raise its capital from $1,000,000 to $3,000,000, and Jilson J. Coleman, who has long been in charge of the Johnson linee in this section, and who is a brother-in-law of the Meyor of Cleveland, will he President of the Directorate.

SITE FOR FRENCH MONUMENT.

Newport (R. I.) Citizens Choose Location for Tribute to Memory of Admiral De Ternay and Officers.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 11.—An interesting ceremony took place here to-day when the site of the monument to be erected to the memory of Admiral De Ternay and the French officers and soldiers who landed in Newport in 1781 to aid the American colonists in their struggle for independence was formally located. The movement for the monument was started by the Cercia Litterare France-American of New York and representatives of that organization were present to participate in to-day's ceremonies.

Early in the day Dr. Kane and members of the City Council committee and representatives of the local historical society selected as the site for the monument a point of the Harbor Park, on which formerly stood an old pier, where the French troops landed in 1781. The stone was taken from an old quarry on the estate of Mr. Lorillard Spencer, near the site of an old Revolutionary fort, title to which has recently been transferred by the Government to Mr. Spencer. The monument, when erected, will he placed here on one of the most prominent points in the lowar harbor.

The visitors in the early afternoon made a formal call on the Mayor of tha city, and were then driven to the site of the monument, where brief addresses were made hy Dr. Kane, Mayor Boyle, Lieut. Gov. George L. Shepley, and John Austin Stevens, representing tbe Newport Historical Society.

MAN HUNT BY PASSENGERS.

Chase Through the Grand Central Station After an Alleged Attempt at Theft of a Stud.

When the Empire State Express arrived in the Grend Central Station at 10:40 o'clock last night, many of the passengers, several of the train hands, and other employes of the station, and a policemen, hunted for a man. Charles E. Hvass, a manufacturer of street sweeping mechines, at 509 East Eighteenth Street, had yelled "Thief!" and pointed out a men who was running away.

The hunt through the station end into Lexington Avenue resulted in the arrest of a well-dressed young man who described himself as Harry Z. Morris, and afterward as Harry Herman, a selesman, of 342 East One Hundred and Fourth Street. Mr. Hvess said the man tried to take his diamond stud.

Mr. Hvass was in a forward car of the train, and said that as he was moving forward in the crowd two men jostled him. One of the men, he said, tried to take his diamond stud, and he dropped his handbaggaga and reached for the man and sbouted with all his migbt. Other men yelled and stood on seats. The two men jumped off while Hvass was sbouting. One man disappeared in Vanderhilt Piece. The other went through the heggage room to Depew Place and then through Forty-third Street to Lexington Avenue. Ha was chased and arrested. Mr. Hvass identified him as tha man who tried to take his stud.

DOG BURIED WITH POMP.

Casket and Floral Tributes Figured at the Interment of Trixie, Who Died of Grief.

Trixie, the last of a femily of beeutiful collie dogs belonging to Mrs. Rose Levere of 303 West One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, was buried in the dog cemetery at Fresh Pond, L. I., yesterday with more pomp and panoply than attends the obsequies of many a humen heing. An undertaker prepered the canine corpse for interment, and the trappings included a fine silk-lined metallic casket and four elaborate floral pieces from the friends of the deceased.

Trixie wes only seven yeers old, and her death may be attributed to the firmness of a Long Brench hotel keeper who would make no exception for her from the rule of his esteblishment, "No dogs allowed." Mrs. Levere went to Long Branch eerly in the season and finding it impossible to take her dog arranged board for the animal. Trixie enjoyed every comfort, but missed her mistress and graduelly pined away until Wednesday, when she died. Mrs. Levere had telephoned inquiries as to her health over the long-distance wire every day, but had not realized her condition. The family did not attend the burial.

Trixie had a brother, Di Giovanni, two yeers her senior, and their mother was Lassie. All belonged to Mrs. Levere's family. Mrs. Levere's mother, Mrs. Berthe Wise, died two years ago. Lassie, then thirteen years old, died in two days from grief, and Di Giovanni died in like manner ten days later. They were laid away with simiier honors to those paid to Trixie.

TO MERGE OIL COMPANIES.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, July 11.—It was stated here to-day on good authority that the Houston Oil Company, the $30,000,000 corporation of which John H. Kirby is the head, is negotiating for the purchase of the holdings of about twenty of the independent oil companies which are operating in the Beaumont field, and that more than $10,000,000 is involved in tha proposed deal. It may he several weeks before the transaction is finally consummated.

For a time the merging and consolideting of the holdings of independent companies was held back through fear of the anti-trust law, but as there seems to he no indication of interference on the pert of the State authoritiss no secret is now being made of efforts in this direction by the parties concerned. Within the past thirty days what are known as the ten Brica Oil Companies have ameigamated their interests into one corporation with a capital stock of $10,000,000, and seven other companies have been consolideted under the name of the Michigan Diemond Oil Company, with a capital stock of $6,000,000.

It is the opinion of some that the Standerd Oil is behind some of these big deals.

ILLINOIS DEMOCRATS ACTIVE.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 11.—The Executive Committee of the Democratic State Central Committee decided to-day to open the campaign for State offices at Springfield or Peoria about the first week in September. Ex-Gov. Robert E. Pattison of Pennsylvania will probably be one of the principal speakers and David B. Hill of New York may be invited to assist in opening the campaign.

Chairman Hopkins, Vice President Charles Boeschenstein, and Secretary William Mounts of tha State Central Committee will go into every county in the State in which a full Congressional or Senatorial ticket was not put up by the Democrats, and try to get prominent citizens with Democratic affiliations to accept the vacant nominations and make a vigorous campaign.

EARTHQUAKES IN ST. VINCENT.

ST. THOMAS, Danish West Indies, July 11.—Advices received here from St. Vincent say that three earthquake shocks were experienced there on Tuesday within four hours.

On Wednesday there were three loud detonations from the Soufrière volcano, between 8 and 9 o'clock at night.

Advices from Barbedoee say that loud detonations were heard there on Wednesday night from a westerly direction.

FRESH ERUPTION OF PELEE.

FORT DE FRANCE, Martinique, July 11.—There was a fresh eruption of Mont Pelée this morning.

WALTER McALISTER'S APPEAL.

TRENTON, N. J., July 11.—Walter McAlister, who witb Death, Campbell, and Kerr, was convicted of the killing of Jennie Bosschieter, in Paterson, and who has served little more than one year of the thirty-year sentence, has asked the Court of Pardons to set him frse. He asks liberty on the ground that he was not a perty to the crime.

McAliater appeared before the special investigating committee of the board at the prison Wednesday afternoon, and without a falter responded to the questions of the Judges. The examination of prisoners is kept from the public, but it is understood that the young man had nothing to offer in addition to his testimony when he was on trial for his life before Justice Dixon.

The committee will not make its report to the court until next Wednesday, when the decision of the court will be made known.

$500,000 FOR CHARITY

Bequeathed by Mrs. Mary J. Walker, Who Died on July 2.

Several Institutions and Societies in This City Are Beneficiaries Under Her Will.

By tbe will of Mrs. Mary J. Walker, executed on May 21, 1900, and filed for probate yesterdey, many charitable institutions in New York will receive bequests of money, amounting in the aggregate to $500,000. An almost similar amount was bequeathed to reletives. Mrs. Welker died on July 2, et the Millbrook Inn, at Millbrook, this State. During her lifetime she gave large donations to charitable institutions. She was the widow of Evan T. Walker, well known in ths leather trade industry end a member of the firm of Walker & Cerr, who cerried on business in Gold Street. Her father was John Watson, long a partner in the leather firm of Thorne & Watson.

William B. Isham and Ambrose K. Ely, brother of ex-Mayor Ely, are named as the executors of the will. Mrs. Walker left an estate valued at $310,000, of which $160,000 is real property. Her sister, Emily A. Watson of this city, is ber chief beneficiary and will receive about $160,000 of the estate. Mrs. Walker also disposed of a trust fund of $500,000, left hy her father, John Watson, of which she enjoyed the income for life, and of whicb he had given ber tne power to dispose of by her will.

Following is the list of institutions and societies hsnefited by her bequests:

The New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor of the City of New York, $100,000, and an additional $50,000 to be devoted to the purposes of the Fresh Air Fund.

St. Luke's Hospital, $100,000; also $25,000 to be used for indigent Christian females of the City of New York.

Society of St. Johnland, of St. Johnland, Long Island, $50,000.

Home for Incurables, Fordham, $25,000.

Children's Aid Society of the City of New York, $25,000.

Orphas' Home and Asylum of the Protestant Epiecopal Church of the City of New York, $25,000.

The Colored Home and Hospital, $25,000.

Home for Old Men and Aged Couples of the City of New York, $25,000.

New York Institution for the Blind of the City of New York, $25,000.

New York Society for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled of the City of New York, $15,000.

Samaritan Home for the Aged of the City of New York, $10,000.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Survey for Short Transcontinental Line.

SANTA FE, N. M., July 11.—A large surveying party is in the field for the Cimarron and Taos Valley Railroad, making a survey for a line from Taos, through Arizona, to California, San Diego being the objective point. A road built along the proposed survey would be the shortest transcontinental line by 150 miles, and would pass through a rich territory.

Washington & Richmond's New Official.

Cherles W. Culp has been appointed Assistant General Maneger of the Washington Southern Railroad, operating between Washington and Richmond. He was for 12 years passenger trainmaster of the Pittsburg Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad. He entered railroad service es a messenger boy in the office of A. J. Cassatt, when Mr. Cessatt was Superintendent of Motiva Power of tbe Pennsylvania system.

WESTERN GRAIN TRAFFIC.

Rapid Development of Southern Routes Via Memphis May Result from Rock Island Road's New Acquisitions.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mess., July 11.—A special from Memphis to-night seys: "Tbe coming of the Rock Island Railroad into Memphis through the purchase of the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf will work a revolution in the grein-carrying traffic of the West, in the opinion of many of the well-informed grain and traffic men in this centre. It is pointed out by those who have studied the situation carefully that the acquisition of the Choctaw, connecting with the western lines of the Rock Island system at Amarillo, gives tbe Rock Island almost a direct route thorugb the great grain States to Memphis, and it is further pointed out that tbe road can make much larger earnings hy coming direct to Memphis with its grain-cerrying trade than it could by sending this traffic over to another distributing point.

Welcome reports have come that the grain crops of Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, the Indian Territory, Iowa, and Texas give promise of an exceptional yield this season. Railroad earnings will he lerger then ever hefore, and Memphis will handle a lerger amount of grain than either traffic officials or elevator interests ever hoped to see pass through the Memphis gateway, for domesiic consumption in North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgie, Alabama, and Florida, and for export through New Orleens on the one hend and Norfolk on the other.

Preparations are making to handle this vast business made possible by the Rock Island. Two large elevators and half a dozen smaller ones have been added recently to the grain bandling facilities of tbe city and the interest in the business is growing rapidly.

PASSENGER RATE WAR?

Wabash's Reduction May Precipitate Lively Fight Among Chicago-New York Roads.

CHICAGO, July 11.—It is reported here that a passenger rate war in Eastern traffic is imminent. Lines east were surprised to-day by a notice served by the Wabash to the effect that tickets would he sold hy that line from Chicago to New York and return for $18 on all dates when excursion tickets were sold hy other roads to Atlantic City.

As tbe notice stands now, the Wabash will use the $18 rata to New York and return on July 17 and 31 and on Aug. 7 and 14, giving a return limit of twelve days. The dates named by the Wabash are those selected hy the Laka Shore, Pennsylvania, Baltimore and Ohio, and Panhandia for their Atlantic City excursions.

No reason is assigned by the Wabash officials for the rates.

HITS MUNICIPAL COMMISSION.

State Civil Service Commissioner Files a Protest Against Its Action Under Mayor Low.

ALBANY, July 11.—State Civil Service Commissioner John E. Kraft to-day filed with the State Civil Service Commission a lengthy protest against the action of the Municipal Commission of New York City.

In it he characterized the work of the Municipal Commission as approved by Mayor Low as "more destructive of honest civil service than anything that has happened to the system since the law was enacted in 1883."

He declares that "merit and fitness are no longer the basis in that city of appointments and promotion, but that those in authority have other notions as to the tests applicable to the eligibility of the persons to be appointed." He attacks at length the laws passed by the last Legislature, which were designed to reclassify positions, and compares the methods of other municipal boards with those of the present one. He declares that the New York City Municipal Civil Service Commission is "practically destroying the foundation upon which the machinery of civil service rests."

PRESIDENT MITCHELL TALKS.

If General Strike Is Deemed Advisable Ample Funds Will Be Provided, He Says.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., July 11.—President Mitchell to-day consented to say something for publication about the national convention. He said it was utterly impossible to forecast the action of the convention.

"I feel certain," he said, "that in the event of it being advisahle to inaugurate a National strike provisions will be mede to contribute ample funds to carry the strike on to certain victory. Tha sympathy of the entire lebor world is with the anthracite miners, and from all sections of our country we are receiving assurances of financiel and moral support. These assurances are not confined to wege earners alone.

"The declaration of the railroad Presidents that there is nothing to arbitrate and their persistent refusal to treat considerately with us for a solution of the trouble is repugnant to the Americen people's sense of right, and this ection is culminating in meny offers of sympathy and assistance."

J. Ridgeway Wright of this city, the leader of the Citizens' Alliance, to-day sent an open letter to President Mitcbell, in which he calls the latter's attention to alleged intimidations, boycotting, and other annoyances practiced on all persons who are working in the mines. He reminds Mr. Mitcbell that every man has a rigbt to work or remain idle as he sees fit.

For the first time in five weeks the pumps at the Stanton Mine of the Lehigh and Wilkesharre Coal Company were put in operation to-day, and the work of pnmping the water out of tbe mine begun.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ale., July 11.—The miners and operators of Alahama arrived at sn agreement to-day, and at 5:30 this afternoon a contract was signed for the ensuing twelva months. The miners get concessions for day laborers and will have coal weighed at places where there are now no scales. The suspension of work hegan July 1, and as a result six furnaces had to benk fires and rolling mills are running light.

Tbe smaller mines begin operation again in tbe morning, and the larger collieries start Monday. There will be a general resumption of work at the furnaces and mills during the coming week. The scale as agreed upon provides for a maximum price of 55 cents for mining coal.

SOFT COAL OPERATORS FORM AN ASSOCIATION.

Many Firms Represented at a Meeting for Organization—The Price May Be Advanced Soon.

About twenty-five representative firms of soft coal operators and dealers met yesterday afternoon in the office of the Empire Coal Mining Company, 1 Broadway, and organized as the Bituminous Coel Operators' Association. George D. Harris of George D. Harris & Co. wes appointed temporary President, and J. J. Van Pelt was appointed temporary Secretary. Another meeting will he held next Wednesday to elect permanent officers. The price of soft coal is expected to be advanced by its members.

George D. Harris was Chairmen of the meeting. The firms represented included the following:

Beech Creek Coal and Coke Company.
West Virginia and Pittsburg Coal Company.
Richter & Marshall.
Davis Coal and Coke Company.
Somerset Coal Company.
Cambria Coal Mining Company.
Alfred Tucker & Co.
Duncan & Spangler.
Owens & Co.
Pilling & Crane.
W. F. Jacoby & Co.
Empire Coal Mining Company.
Vinton Colliery Company.
A. F. Hill & Co.

The meeting was behind closed doors, but it was learned that the general situation in the coal market was discussed. James Kerr, President of the Beech Creek Coal Mining Company, was appointed spokesman, and made the following statement after the meeting was over:

"In view of the National convention of bituminous miners, whicb has been called for the 17th of July, these operators who ere large shippers to New York barbor held an informal conference to discover, if possible, bow mucb coal was on hand, whether the stock was sufficient to take care of the present requirements, and what the effect would he in the event of a general suspension of work being ordered. The consensus of opinion was that the stocks in sight were rather light and thet the market demand would continue to increase as the possibility of the miners' action came more into view, and that the consumers of coel were without large stock on hand. It was further considered that under these circumstances the consumers would be likely to increase their requirements and that the trade would be rather brisk for a few weeks."

Asked if soft coal had not been going down in price, he admitted that it had, but had begun to rise in price again, he said.

"We wanted to find the stocks on hend," he continusd. "Witb tbe exception of one or two, tbe firms represented at the meating said their stocks were rather light. We cannot tell what the soft coal miners mey do. Many people say that they will not strike, but on the other hand many people believed that the anthracite miners would not strike. We must be prepared for all emergencies."

FREIGHT HANDLERS' STRIKE.

Conference Between Union's Committee and Railway Men To-day—Teamsters Refuse to Work for the Burlington.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 11.—As a last resort the freight handlers to-day agreed to send to the railway managers to-morrow a committee of five employes of each road, four freight men and one officer or member of the Executive Committee of the union. These committees are to have power to concede the contention if the railway men agree.

It has been decided to ask the roads to give the strikers the scale of July 1, with the exception that they are to he paid even money for overtime, and that there will he no period of probation; also that the truckers be paid 17½ or 18 cents per hour. The roads offer 17 cents.

If the roade do not accept tbis concession on tbe men's part the strike will be made complete and war will be declared.

If the matter is not settled hy 5 P. M. tomorrow, the Teamsters' Union of 24,000 men will go out, their officers only agreeing to hold them in line until that time.

Shippers and railroad officials ware at a loss to understand the action of the rank and file of the teamsters to-day. Freight was received and delivered at most of the stations, hut every teamster sent to the Burlington freight house, in Canal Street, refused to pass the strikers' picket line.

The police cleared the street, but no teamster took advantage of the protection. Before 9 o'clock wagons were lined up in Canal Street for five blocks. The drivers elept on their loads or sat on the curh reading the newspapere and discussing the strike situation.

"We don't know what to make of it," said a Burlington official when the condition of affairs was reported to him.

"We have men to handle the freight and ample police protection is offered, but the teamsters refuse to approach the freight house. It is stranger still when it is known that all other houses are receiving freight, almost in the customary quantities."

POLICE CAPTAIN CONVICTED.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 11.—Police Captain John Fitchette, known throughout the West as "Coffee John," was convicted to-night of trafficking in positions on the police force. The specific charge was that he accepted $200 from John Long for procuring the appointment of the latter as a policeman.

While the offense is only a misdemeanor and does not involve a penitentiary sen-

Brighton Races TO-DAY

$5,000 Neptune Stakes } All the crack two-year-olds.
AND THE GREAT
Punchestown Steeplechase 2½ miles for 4-year-olds and over.
AND 4 OTHER EVENTS BEGINNING AT 2:30 P. M. MUSIC BY LANDER.
All Coney Island Routes lead to Brighton Course.

"NEW GEM" SAFETY RAZOR.

A Barber Shop always at your Finger Ends

An all-year round necessity and summer luxury. Quickest, cleanest, healthiest, simplest, safest means of shaving imaginable.

Just to convince yourself before buying, accept our invitation to a shave at our expense—at our offices, 34 Reade St., ten steps from Broadway, or better still, come and take one home on a ten days' trial.

Razor in Tin Box.....$2.00
Automatic Strop Machine and Strop 2.00

Sold Wherever Cutlery is Sold.
THE GEM CUTLERY CO.
34 Reade St., New York City.

great importance in the current municipal corruption exposures, because of the implication of other officials. The prosecuting authorities point out that it would have been impossible for Capt. Fitchette to have sold appointments to the police force unless he were in collusion with other officials.

The appointment of Long was made last August under the present administration of Mayor Ames.

OUTLAW TRACY AGAIN ELUDES HIS PURSUERS.

Is Trapped, Uses a Ruse, Fights Desperately, and Escapes—May Be Wounded and in a Corner.

COVINGTON, Wash., July 11.—Tracy has performed the marvelous again, and has slipped like a phantom through a cordon of guards at the mouth of Sluice Creek, fought a battle with the deputies, and is now in the timber. In the fighting no one was hurt, though when the outlaw fired twice at T. F. Crowe he was so close that the deputy was burned hy the powder.

When darkness fell Tracy was thought to be securely penned on the point of the western bluff, where he had been concealed all afternoon. Though the guards were stationed thickly, one being posted every fifty feet, he successfully eluded them and traveled up the roadbed of the Palmer cut-off toward Covington, five miles distant.

At 11:45 last night Tracy arrived at a sawmill plant a mile from this piece. Deputy Sheriffs J. C. Bunce, Fred Bunce, Galvin, and Crowe had been sent to guerd this point. Deputies Crowe and the Bunces, father and son, had posted themselves on the railroad near the sawmill at the entrance of a big cut neer a rise of ground, the Bunces heing on the outer guard line. They were hardly settled when they heard footsteps, and Tracy soon put in an appearance. When challenged to heit Tracy started to run.

The Bunces opened fire, shooting four times each. Tracy ren up the track, and a few yards further encountered Crowe. To the officers' challenge the outlaw coolly responded that he was a deputy. Crowe, thinking it was the elder Bunce, started to approach, when Tracy commenced abooting at close range, firing two shots. The bullets whistled harmlessly hy, but Crowe suffered slightly from the burning powder.

After the shooting Tracy turned and entered the brush along the side of the track, where he was lost in the darkness. A freight conductor of a freight train reports that while running neer a sawmill, near here, some one called for him to stop. There were no Deputies present, and it is thought Tracy was the man who called, and tha opinion is advanced that he may have been wounded in the battle just before midnight.

To-day Sheriff Cudihee of Auburn, with a pack of bloodhounds, and numerous posses were in the vicinity where outlaw Tracy eluded the posse at midnight. Every train going toward the Northern Pacific tunnel through the Cascades was stopped and searched. The formation of the country is such that Tracy may be said to be cornered in the point of a triangle, and developments are momenterily expected.

A man answering the description of David Merrill, Tracy's partner, eppeered at Ravendale yesterday afternoon. He forced a family two miles east of that place to give him a dinner and later returned to the house and procured a supply of provisions.

PARK COMMISSIONER WILLCOX ANSWERS MR. WEINSTEIN.

Park Commissioner Willcox replied yesterday to the charges mede against bim hy Gregory Weinstein in a letter to THE NEW YORK TIMES, published July 10. In his letter Mr. Weinstein said that the Park Commissioner applied to the Board of Estimate end Apportionment and persuaded it to create two new positions—Assistant Superintendent of Parkways and Assistant Superintendent of Small Parks; that he next went before the Civil Service Board and pleaded to have those positions exempted from examination; that Mr. Willcox then appointed two friends to fill these positions, one of whom has no expert knowledge whatever.

Mr. Willcox flatly denied that he had ever entered into such proceedings.

"The plain facts of the case are these," said the Commissioner: "When I entered upon the duties of this office there were two Superintendents in the department who were exempt from examination. One was detailed to the Aquarium, the other took charge of the Speedway. It was my desire to change this state of affairs, and when the budget was presented in April I provided for a Superintendent of Parks and for two Assistant Superintendents, and abolished the Superintendent of Small Parks and Superintendent of the Speedway.

"My reason for this was that I wished one Superintendent over the parks of Manbattan and Richmond who would be under my personal jurisdiction. I also wished two deputies to cover the ground. Furthermore, in April a bill passed the Legislature giving the care of the trees in this city to the Park Department. This put a great deal more of work upon the department, so I decided upon having two Assistant Superintendents. As both tha Superintendent and the Assistant Superintendents have to do with the policy of the Administration, I asked the Civil Service Board to exempt those position.

"Now, mark me, I did not appear before nor pleed to the Civil Service Board, but simply made the request in writing. At that time I had no persons in mind for the positions. The difference between the old and the new Superintendents is in name only.

"I have not yet made the appointment of the Superintendent, but those of Assistant Superintendents I made in May. My purpose in appointing the two assistants was to get one man skilled in roade and road-building, because of the number of parkways and roads.

"Mr. Weeks, the first assistant I appointed, is a man of twenty years' experience both here and in Europe. He was recommended to me as well qualified for the position, and, after careful consideration, I made the appointment. If Mr. Weinstein had taken pains to look up the man's record he would have seen the justice of the appointment.

"Thomas F. Murphy, Superintendent of Bellevue under Mayor Strong, was recommended to me for his executive ability and his power to handle men. I needed such a man, and Mr. Murphy's two months' [illegible] to indulge in sneers toward those things of which he knows nothing.

"I met Mr. Weeks but twice before I appointed him. I barely knew him except hy reputation. My personal acquaintance with Murphy was slight, although I had known of him for several years.

"I am a thorough believer in the merit system. I think that as many positions as possible should be under the Civil Service Board. But I also believe that these positions under me should be exempted, for a man's worth cannot in this case be brought out by examination. Mr. Weinstein's talk of creating positions, as far as the Park Department is concerned, is the merest rubbish."

WINDING UP RECEIVERSHIPS.

Attorney General Davies Says Erroneous Impression Has Resulted from His Recent Action.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 11.—Attorney General Davies said to-nigbt that a mistaken impression has got abroad regarding his action in serving upon all receivers for insolvent concerns within the State an order of tbe Supreme Court directing them to at once wind up the affairs of the corporations placed in their charge. He said:

"The fact that these proceedings were instituted did not necessarily imply that the receivers in question has been dishonest or negligent. The proceedings were commenced because the statute required it. It is a fact that many of the receiverships referred to bad been running for a long period, and some of them for an unjustifiably long period. Some of the delays have been attributable to the imperfections of the old law, which was cumhersome and difficult of execution. There are many of the cases where the delays have not only been excusable, but unavoidable. There are many in which the nature of the assets was such tbat it was not possible to effect

LAUNCH OVERTURNED, MANY LIVES MAY BE LOST

Grounded and Capsized in the Surf at Jones's Inlet, L. I.

Three or Four Persons Seen on Board by a Witness of the Accident—Woman's Body Recovered.

FREEPORT, L. I., July 11.—A large launch overturned in the surf at Jones's Inlet at 7:30 o'clock last night, and either three or four persons were drowned. The body of one, a woman about thirty years old, has come ashore. No trace of the other bodies has been discovered.

The drowned woman is supposed to be Mrs. A. B. Lamh of Dividing Creek, N. J. This suspicion is based upon the fact that a letter addressed to that person was found in a pocket in the dress, and the further fact that a plain gold ring, presumably a wedding ring, bears the initials "A. B. L."

John Charlick of the Point Comfort Hotel witnessed the accident. He was about half a mile inshore. He says he saw the boat passing along the coast from the west, and attempt to make the inlet. The steersman seemingly did not know the coast, and turned too soon. Mr. Charlick thinks the boat had just grounded rather hard and was still ripping from the impact when she was hit on the broadside by a breaker and overturned. He is not sure whether three or four persons were thrown into the water, but there were certainly three, and he thinks four. By the time he reached the shore it had grown dark and he could not make out anything in the water.

This morning Mr. Charlick notified the authorities here of the occurrence. At about the same time Capt. John Edwards of the Short Beach Life-Saving Station, found the woman's body on the beach not far from his station, and it was brought here. Later the launch was found bottom up out in the water near the inlet. It was found impossible to right her with the force of men at hand. She is a finely built craft about 35 feet long. Her upper sides were painted white, and her underbody green. Her name could not be ascertained, as it was buried below the water and sand. Boatmen familiar with all the craft in this vicinity say she does not belong here, and probably came from New York Harbor or from the Jersey coast. The latter theory is borne out by the address on the envelope found in the woman's pocket.

Coroner Tatem viewed the body of the woman, and will hold an inquiry in the morning. He has sent men to patrol the beach and watch for the other bodies.

The boatmen who saw the launch to-day say it is possible that there are other bodies in the cabin. This is a glass-inclosed structure. They say the boat could easily have carried a party of twenty, and while it is possible only three or four persons were on board, it is feared that a larger number may have perished. Many parties sail along the shore in the day and put in at any convenient point for the night. The boatmen say that no one familiar with the Long Island coast would have attempted to cut across into the inlet.

BOARD OF ESTIMATE'S NEW BUDGET ORDER.

All Estimates for 1903 Must Be Submitted Before September—Mayor Low's Remark About Carnegie Library Trustees.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment yesterday decided that all estimates for the budget of 1903 must be submitted on or before Sept. 1 next.

Additional lots on One Hundred and Thirty-sixth and One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Streets for the Harlem Hospital were ordered acquired at a cost of $128,000.

There was a long discussion relative to appropriations of $56,000 and $65,000 respectively for improvements to parks in Brooklyn and Queens Boroughs. These were laid over, despite the opposition of President Cassidy, who was advised by Controller Grout to have more regard for the city at large and less for the boroughs.

Street Cleaning Commissioner Woodbury was granted $153,000 for a new plant in Brooklyn, repairs to dumping scows, and other needed improvements.

A communication from Cord Meyer offered free of cost a site for a Carnegie library in Elmhurst. Mr. Grout explained that the Trustees had rejected the offer, and recommended the purchase of another less than 500 feet away. Mayor Low expressed surprise, and intimated that a change of Trustees might not be inadvisable.

Public School No. 145, in the Bronx, was approved, the cost to be $215,000, and $42,000 was set aside for a site for a new school house on Albany Avenue, north of Bergen Street, Brooklyn.

President Cantor was authorized to buy land for a public bath on West Forty-first Street at a cost of $33,750.

The matter of widening Delancey Street as an approach to the new East River Bridge was laid over until July 25.

It was decided to allow the Health Department $75,000 for repairs to the hospitals at Kingston Avenue, Brooklyn; at Riverside, and North Brother Island.

Mayor Low was asked after the meeting if he meant anything by his statement to Mr. Grout in reference to the Trustees of the Queens Borough library, and he said he did not.

"It was merely an ethical proposition," he said. "If the Trustees do not act wisely their lack of wisdom may be a reason for a change of Trustees, but that was not the proposition. Mr. Grout wanted the board to suggest that the Trustees recommend a particular site for the library. Under the library contract it is for the Trustees to recommend the sites. The Board of Estimate has nothing to do with that portion of the proceedings until the recommendation of the Trustees comes to the board for action.

"I intended no reference to any particular Trustees, and was speaking only to the statement of Mr. Grout, as it involved the matter then under discussion."

BONNETS FOR 1,000 HORSES.

Not Enough to Supply the Demand at a Distribution That Congested Traffic.

Madison Avenue from Twenty-fifth to above Twenty-seventh Street was congested yesterday morning by more than a thousand vehicles. With much difficulty the drivers worked into the line next to the curb and drove slowly past the building of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, in front of which stood President Haines and several assistants, who were tying broad-rimmed straw sunbonnets on the heads of the horses. When the first consignment of 1,000 bonnets had been exhausted there remained in the line almost as many horses as had been supplied. President Haines informed the drivers that an effort would be made to get another thousand or two of the bonnets for distribution to-day or Monday.

The majority of the horses were excessively plebeian. There were, however, many horses attached to cabs and coaches. There was no discrimination by the dispensers of bonnets. Each animal was fitted with one of the staple design, which was tied on with a pink ribbon.

The bonnet weighs less than three ounces. The crown is six inches in height and seven inches in diameter, and the rim measures five inches. The holes for the ears are in the crown. Made in large quantities the bonnets cost the society a little more than 10 cents each. They are purchased out of the fund which President Haines established this year. The demand for bonnets is so great that Mr. Haines is anxious to receive contributions to the fund.

NO JULY CORN INJUNCTION.

John W. Gates and Chicago Brokers Ridicule the Idea One May Be Brought.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 11.—July corn closed yesterday, 82; opened to-day, 83¾; highest to-day, 86½; close to-day, 85¼.

"Why, what law is there to prevent me from buying all the corn I can pay for and dumping it in Lake Michigan out here, where the water is eighty feet deep? Is there anything that would stop me except possibly the navigation laws?"

That's what John W. Gates said this morning when asked if he had been enjoined from putting the price of July corn higher or forcing "shorts" in that commodity from paying his price for it.

"It's too ludicrous to talk about," he continued. "I never heard of such a proposition, and I do not believe I ever will. If they have got to talking that way they might as well put up the shutters and close the Board of Trade. The whole talk is absolutely senseless, and I don't believe any sane man ever thought of such a thing or discussed the possibility of any such injunction."

Board of Trade and Stock Exchange brokers were interested in the talk of the possibility of an injunction to head off any further action by the Gates party in the July corn deal. In every quarter such a proposition is declared absurd.

A member of the firm of Harris, Gates & Co. said of the proposition:

"It is utterly foolish. No Board of Trade house would attempt such a thing, but would close out the account of a customer 'short' on corn the minute he failed to put up more margin. No injunction would lie, and no man who tried it could ever do business again."

Robert H. Thorhurn, who is conceded to be "short" a line of July corn with the market about 20 to 30 cents against him, is advertised as preparing to proceed against the "bull" leaders to make them stop squeezing him. Mr. Thorhurn explodes the whole story by saying:

"Of course, a 'corner' is against the law, if one can be proved. I have made no attempt to go into court to stop manipulation. I have talked on that line, but have not considered it seriously."

TAXES ON UNDIVIDED PROFITS.

Bankers Ask Revenue Collectors to Await Supreme Court Decision of Appeal of New York Test Case.

CHICAGO, July 11.—Persistent demands from some Collectors of Internal Revenue that banks pay taxes for last year on their undivided profits, has called forth a protest from the institutions affected. The heads of these banks insist that they have an agreement with the revenue department to the effect that no attempt will be made to collect such taxes until the Supreme Court shall have passed on the question whether undivided profits are to be included in the surplus, which was taxable under the war revenue act.

The test case of the Leather Manufacturers' National Bank of New York against the Revenue Collector of that district, involved this question, and was recently decided in the Federal Court at New York adverse to the banks. This was immediately followed by the demands of certain Collectors that banks in their districts pay taxes for last year on their undivided profits.

Discussing this matter to-day President J. B. Forgan of the First National Bank, who was Chairman of the bankers committee that waited on the Commissioner of Internal Revenue in regard to this matter, said:

"The decision of the district court in New York was not unexpected, as is evidenced by the fact that, when the case was reached, the Government attorney asked the court to enter a pro forma order sustaining his construction of the statute. In connection with this he announced that one side would appeal no matter which way the case should be decided. The bankers have decided to appeal from that decision and we have an understanding with the Commissioner of Internal Revenue that the collections will be held in abeyance pending final settlement."

SEPARATION FOR AGED WIFE.

She Accused Her Husband of Abusing Her—Both Over Eighty Years Old.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., July 11.—Judge Lawton, in the Middlesex Probate Court, has rendered a verdict in favor of Mrs. Rozillia W. Daniels on her petition for separate maintenance from her husband, Joshua W. Daniels. The case has created no little interest, both in Tewksbury, where they live, and elsewhere. Both the parties to the suit are over eighty years old, and were married in 1850. They were not in court, but the case was tried by depositions.

Mrs. Daniels alleged that her husband was harsh and abusive. She said he struck her, used improper language, and failed to support her. She prayed that the court would cause her husband to support her, and that she be allowed to live separately from him.

Judge Lawton ordered the defendant to pay $700 forthwith and $100 a month. The defendant appealed, and the case goes to the Superior Court.

FISH SKINNER FOR MAYOR.

Gloucester, Mass., Greatest Fish Town in the United States, Wants Fisherman as Chief Executive.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., July 11.—Gloucester, the greatest fish town on the American continent, tired of having as Mayors capitalists and business men, has determined to elect the champion fish skinner of the United States as the city's chief executive. His name is Freeman Brown and he is the President of the Fish Cutters' Union.

As he is expected to carry the entire labor vote of the city, which numbers 2,500 out of a total of 4,000 voters, there is terror in the ranks of the Republicans, who have run municipal affairs in their own way for years.

Freeman Brown is a man of little education, but is a power among the laboring classes. He won the championship in a fish-skinning contest at Boston several months ago. He has a great fund of native wit, and his friends ask why, if Gloucester is the greatest fish town in the world, a fisherman is not good enough to be Mayor.

PRESIDENT CANTOR'S CHARGES.

He Blames Dock Board for Delay in Opening the Public Baths.

Borough President Jacob A. Cantor of Manhattan has a controversy on with the Department of Docks and Ferries relative to the public baths. Many of these are still out of commission, while Tammany had them all open on June 10, 1901. Mr. Cantor charges the Dock Department with dilatoriness. He complains, too, that the baths now open at Duane Street, West Fifty-second, West One Hundred and Thirty-eighth, West Eighteenth, East Fiftieth, East Twenty-fourth, and Market Streets are objected to by the Board of Health because they are too near trunk sewers.

Mr. Cantor says he will keep at the Dock Department until the thousands who desire to patronize public baths have every opportunity possible.

Drivers Oppose Speedway Change.

A meeting of the Road Drivers' Association at the Rossmore Hotel last night, as the result of a petition sent to Park Commissioner Willcox, asking that the speeding course on the Speedway he changed so that horses might be driven north from Washington Bridge as well as south from Dykman Street. By a vote of 18 to 6 it was decided for the association that the present rules were satisfactory, and that no change was needed. It was also decided to appoint a committee of three to see Commissioner Willcox and convey to him the views of the association on the subject.

THE GAYNOR-GREENE CASE

It Is Charged an Offer Was Made to Drop Proceedings.

Prisoners' Counsel States This Proffer Was Made by Washington Representative — Payment of $500,000 Asked.

QUEBEC, July 11.—During the proceedings in the Gaynor-Greene case to-day, in retorting to the reports sent to Attorney General Knox by Marion Erwin, Mr. Taschereau strongly protested against the remarks made by Mr. Erwin respecting the judiciary in this province, and considered it an act of effrontery. He regretted his absence here to-day, as he had something interesting to tell him, but hoped that counsel for the prosecution would do so. He was quite surprised, he said, that in his report Mr. Erwin had not informed the United States authorities that he had offered the prisoners to drop the case if the latter would pay over $500,000 to the United States Government. This offer, he said, was made in the Windsor Hotel, Montreal, on the Saturday following the arrest of Gaynor and Greene.

Messrs. McMaster and Dandurand protested against Mr. Taschereau's remarks regarding Mr. Erwin's report, and stated that the latter had not reflected on the Judges, but, on the contrary, had expressed his high appreciation of them, and he did not believe that Mr. Erwin ever made such an offer to the accused.

More than an hour was taken up with these preliminaries, and Mr. McMaster then presented a motion to quash the habeas corpus writs issued on June 20 and 21 by Judge Caron. Counsel for the accused asked for a delay to Tuesday next to reply to these motions, as they were lengthy. Delay was granted, and counsel for the prosecution was given until Friday next to answer the replies of counsel for the defense.

Mr. Taschereau also moved that Judge Caron fix a day for a hearing on the merits of the case, but the Judge remarked that the motions to quash the writs of habeas corpus had precedence.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Marion Erwin, the special assistant to the Attorney General in the prosecution of the charges against Gaynor and Greene, to-day made the following statement in reply to the charge of Mr. Taschereau of counsel for Gaynor and Greene, made in the Quebec court to-day, that he (Erwin) had offered to drop the case against the defendants if they would pay $500,000 to the United States Government:

"There is nothing in the statement from Quebec that I offered to settle the case for $500,000 except this: When the prisoners were taken to Montreal, Benjamin D. Greene, in a conversation with me, which he requested, stated that he and John F. Gaynor would be willing to pay the Government $300,000 in settlement of the whole controversy. I replied that the sum stated was not sufficiently large for me to mention it to the Attorney General. I, however, did mention it to the Attorney General, Mr. Knox, who said that my answer was the appropriate one."

TORONTO, Ont., July 11.—A dispatch from Ottawa to the Government organ says:

"Surprise is expressed here at the complaint by a legal representative of the United States that vexatious delays have occurred in connection with the extradition of Messrs. Gaynor and Greene, and the reported intention of the Washington authorities to complain to the Imperial Government is scarcely credited.

"Neither Canadian courts nor Canadian Judges are in the habit of protecting offenders, and if sufficient grounds for the extradition of the accused can be established, the two men will be handed over in due course."

GOLF FOR A CHAMPIONSHIP.

C. H. Seeley, Former Holder, Regained Title in State Tourney of Connecticut.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 11.—Charles H. Seeley of the Wee Burn Golf Club, Stamford, re-established his title as State golf champion by defeating Robert Moore, of the Quaganapoxet Club of New London, in the fourth tournament of the Connecticut League of Golf Clubs to-day. The 36-hole match play between Seeley and Moore was the chief event of the day on the links of the Hartford Golf Club, and was witnessed by a large gallery. The weather was ideal and as a result some good golf was seen.

This morning the first round of 18 holes for the championship and for the consolation cup, and the semi-finals round of the foursome competition were played. In the morning play for the championship Seeley fairly outclassed his opponent, and when the first round was over he led by 9 up. In the afternoon the play was much closer, the work of both contestants, particularly that of Moore, showing considerable improvement.

At the end of the morning play Seeley led Moore 9 up. The cards:

Seeley—										
Out	5	3	4	5	6	3	4	4	3	—37
In	5	6	3	4	5	5	4	4	6	—42—79
Moore—										
Out	5	4	3	6	7	5	0	5	5	—46
In	4	7	7	5	6	5	3	4	7	—46—92

The cards for the afternoon play were:

Seeley—Out	5	4	4	5	5	4	5	4		
Moore—Out	5	4	5	6	5	4	5	6		

In the contest for the Consolation Cup W. B. Cheney of South Manchester won the match from S. H. Zimmerman of New Haven, 3 up. In the semi-final foursome competition A. C. Wheeler and W. C. Seeley, Jr., of Bridgeport beat T. F. Rogers and W. P. Bryan of Waterbury, 2 up and 1 to play. F. G. Beach and R. N. White, 2d, of New Haven beat W. Austin and J. D. Moulton of Norwich, 3 up and 2 to play. In the finals this afternoon Beach and White won from Wheeler and Seeley, 4 up, 3 to go. To-morrow, the closing day of the tournament, will be devoted to match play.

NEW GOLF LEAGUE ORGANIZED.

Four Clubs on Long Island Begin Team Matches To-day.

Four of the golf clubs on Long Island, the Bayswater of Far Rockaway, Midland of Garden City, Jamaica, and Rockville Centre, have organized a league for a series of golf team matches, the first to be played to-day and the series to run on until October. G. B. Lattimer of the Rockville Centre Club is President of the organization, which is called the Long Island League. The Secretary is E. M. Richmond of the Bayswater Club, and G. E. Coggswell of the Jamaica Golf Club is the Treasurer. Applications for membership have been received from a number of other clubs, but as the schedule has been arranged it was decided not to admit any more clubs until next season. The schedule is as follows:

Bayswater—July 12, at Rockville Centre; July 26, at Midland; Sept. 27, at Jamaica.

Midland—July 12, at Jamaica; Aug. 9, at Rockville Centre; Sept. 13, at Bayswater.

Rockville Centre—July 26, at Jamaica; Aug. 23, at Bayswater; Sept. 27, at Midland.

Jamaica—Aug. 9, at Bayswater; Aug. 23, at Midland; Sept. 13, at Rockville Centre.

The matches will be of eighteen holes each, five men on a side.

HARNESS RACES AT UTICA.

Collision Between Pacers in a Big Field Injured Two Drivers.

UTICA, N. Y., July 11.—The Hudson and Mohawk Valley Circuit meet closed here to-day. All the three races on the programme were finished. In the first heat of the 2:17 pace, with sixteen starters, Coranza collided with Prince Llef, both going down and the drivers being thrown to the ground. James Guess, driver of Prince Llef, received a lacerated wound in the right leg below the knee, and was taken to the hospital. He will be out again in a few days. The horses were not badly hurt. Coranza was drawn, but Prince Llef went three more heats. Attendance, 2,000. Summaries:

2:17 Class.—Pacing. Purse $400.

Dick R., b. g., by Royal Dictator, (Howell)	7	5	1	1	1
Howell Boy, b. g., (Moore)	2	1	4	9	10
Leo S., ch. g., (Nichols)	8	4	2	2	9
Black Diamond, blk. g., (Dover)	3	2	8	11	8
Dorimont, b. g., (Doris)	4	0	3	10	3
Tinker, b. g., (Hannas)	5	7	7	5	5
Grover G., blk. g., (St. John)	6	8	6	7	4
Marie Wilkes, b. m., (Andrews)	9	9	11	3	2
Legal Wood, b. g., (Gosnell)	13	10	10	4	9
Bessie Orr, b. m., (Wilson)	11	12	9	8	7
Prince Llef, b. g., (Guess)	15	3	5	6	dr.
Kittie Thistle, g. m. (Arnold)	12	11	dr.		
Annie M., b. m., (Doble)	1	dis.			
Coranza, blk. m., (Wilkins)	16	dr.			
Stephen P., br. g., (Porter)	10	dis.			
Callie K., br. m., (Tatem)	14	dis.			

Time—2:18¾; 2:17¾; 2:18½; 2:19½.

2:28 Class.—Trotting; purse, $400.

Helen Russell, blk. m., by Russell, (Moore)	4	1	6	1	1
Olive S., b. m., (Fogarty)	1	2	1	6	7
Pythia, blk. m., (Kelly)	5	0	2	2	4
Hazel F., b. m., (Clark)	2	5	3	4	3
Sebersondo, br. g., (Hannas)	3	3	7	5	2
Gertrude, (Camp)	7	4	4	3	6
Sylvia, b. m., (Hackenberger)	6	7	5	7	5

Time—2:22¾; 2:23¼; 2:23¼; 2:25½; 2:24¼.

2:17 Class.—Trotting; purse, $400.

Lizzie Lanning, b. m., by Princeton, (Boland)	2	1	1	1	1
Fitz, b. g., (Upton)	1	2	2	2	2
Roselle R., b. m., (Doble)	3	3	3	4	
Baron Boy, b. g., (Gosnell)	4	4	4	3	

Time—2:18¾; 2:17¾; 2:21¾; 2:20½.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

New York Loses at Pittsburg—Brooklyn Again in Third Place.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 11.—The Pittsburg champion baseball players outhatted the New York nine to-day. They found very little difficulty in finding Sparks's curves, making eleven hits, off which they scored six runs. The visitors played an errorless game, but they were weak at the bat. Davis, the Pittsburg Club's right fielder, may not be seen in action again this season. While trying to steal second base to-day he broke his leg in the same manner as Van Haltren of New York met a like accident two months ago, and almost exactly on the same spot on the diamond. The score:

PITTSBURG.	R	1B	P	O	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	P	O	A	E
Davis, rf	0	1	0	0	0		Brodie, cf	1	1	2	1	0	
Tanneh'l, rf	0	0	1	0	0		Clarke, rf	0	0	0	0	0	
Clarke, lf	0	0	3	0	0		Jones, lf	0	0	1	3	1	0
Beaum't, cf	1	2	3	0	0		Bower'an, c	0	0	2	1	0	
J. Wag'r, ss	2	2	1	1	0		Yeager, c	0	0	0	0	0	
Brans'd, 1b	1	2	11	1	0		Smith, 2b	1	1	1	3	0	
Ritchey, 2b	0	2	2	0	1		O'Hag'n, 1b	1	1	10	0	0	
Leach, 3b	1	1	0	2	7	0	Dunn, 3b	0	1	0	3	0	
O'Connor, c	1	2	5	0	0		C. Wag'r, ss	0	0	0	3	0	
Phillippe, p	0	0	0	1	0		Sparks, p	0	0	0	0	2	0
Total	6	11	27	10	1		Total	3	5	24	13	0	

Pittsburg	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	2	0	—6
New York	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	—3

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 4. Two-base hit—J. Wagner. Three-base hits—O'Connor, Brodie. Sacrifice hits—Phillippe, Bowerman. Stolen bases—Davis, Bransfield, (2;) Leach. Double plays—Sparks, Smith, and O'Hagan; Jones, Smith, and O'Hagan. First base on balls—Off Phillippe, 1; off Sparks, 2. Struck out—By Phillippe, 3; by Sparks, 1. Passed balls—O'Connor, Bowerman. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

ST. LOUIS, 4; BROOKLYN, 3.

ST. LOUIS, July 11.—After having tied the Brooklyn baseball team two days in succession, the local players succeeded in defeating the visitors to-day by a score of 4 to 3. It was a very close game throughout, and when the Brooklyn side was retired in the ninth inning two men were left on bases. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	P	O	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	P	O	A	E
A. Farrell, ss	0	0	2	2	8	0	Dolan, cf	1	2	1	0	0	
Smoot, cf	0	0	3	2	0	0	Keeler, rf	0	0	2	0	0	
Barclay, lf	0	0	3	0	0		Sheckard, lf	0	0	2	0	0	
Donovan, rf	2	2	2	0	0		McCreery, 1b	1	1	11	0	0	
Brasbear, 2b	1	3	1	1	1		Dahlen, ss	0	1	1	4	0	
Nichols, 1b	1	1	8	1	0	0	Irwin, 3b	0	0	1	3	1	
Hartman, 3b	0	0	3	2	0		Ahearn, c	1	0	3	1	0	
J. O'Neil, c	0	0	0	1	0		Flood, 2b	0	2	2	1	0	
Wicker, p	0	1	6	1	0		Newton, p	0	2	0	2	0	
Total	4	10	27	8	1		Total	3	8*	23	11	1	

*Farrell out for leaving third before fly was caught.

Brooklyn	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	—3
St. Louis	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	*	—4

Earned runs—St. Louis, 2; Brooklyn, 1. Two-base hits—Brasbear, Smoot, Flood. Three-base hits—Brasbear, Dolan. Home run—McCreery. Stolen bases—Donovan, Nichols, Keeler, Newton, Dahlen. Bases on balls—Off Wicker, 3. Struck out—By Wicker, 5; by Newton, 2. Left on bases—St. Louis, 5; Brooklyn, 8. Time—Two hours. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

BOSTON, 4; CINCINNATI, 2.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 11.—The Bostons outplayed the Cincinnatis to-day, and won. The pitching honors were about even, but Eason was the better supported.

Score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
Cincinnati	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	9	3
Boston	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	*	4	9	1

Batteries—Phillips and Peitz; Eason and Kittredge.

PHILADELPHIA, 8; CHICAGO, 4.

CHICAGO, July 11.—The local baseball team could do but little with Iberg's curves to-day until the ninth inning, when they hunched four hits. Taylor was hit hard in nearly every inning. Score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	4	11	2
Philadelphia	0	0	3	0	0	1	2	0	0	8	18	1

Batteries—Taylor and Kling; Iberg and Douglas.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	49	15	.766	Philadelphia	30	39	.435
Boston	36	28	.562	St. Louis	29	38	.433
Brooklyn	39	32	.549	Cincinnati	27	38	.415
Chicago	35	32	.522	New York	22	44	.333

Games Scheduled for To-day.

New York at Pittsburg.
Brooklyn at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at Chicago.
Boston at Cincinnati.

American League Games.

At Philadelphia—Boston, 8; Philadelphia, 2.
At Washington—Washington, 4; Baltimore, 3.
At Chicago—Chicago, 2; St. Louis, 1.
At Cleveland—Cleveland, 9; Detroit, 6.

Eastern League Games.

The Toronto baseball team was again defeated by the Jersey City players at West Side Park, Jersey City, yesterday. The home team was much superior in batting and fielding. Scott was batted hard by the victors, for whom Butler made three hits, two of which were for three bases each. Jersey City's representatives made ten hits altogether, while the visitors only got five. The score:

JERSEY CITY.	R	1B	P	O	A	E	TORONTO.	R	1B	P	O	A	E
Oakes, lf	1	2	0	1	0		Miller, 2b	0	0	4	3	0	
Shindle, 3b	0	0	1	2	0		White, rf	1	1	1	1	0	
Halligan, cf	0	0	3	0	0		Bannon, c	0	0	9	1	2	
Carr, 1b	2	2	12	1	0		Massey, lf	0	0	11	1	0	
Shoch, rf	0	0	1	0	0		Downey, ss	2	2	3	3	2	
Woods, 2b	1	1	4	4	1		Carr, 1b	0	0	13	1		
Mack, ss	3	2	1	1	1		Bruce, rf	2	1	0	0	0	
Butler, c	3	3	2	0	0		Toft, c	0	1	4	2	0	
Pfannl'r, p	0	1	1	4	0		Scott, p	0	0	0	2	1	
Total	7	10	27	12	3		Total	5	5	24	16	6	

Jersey City	1	2	0	1	1	0	0	2	*	—7
Toronto	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0		1—5

Left on bases—Jersey City, 4; Toronto, 3. Two-base hit—Woods. Three-base hits—White, Bruce, Butler. (2.) Stolen base—Oakes. Sacrifice hits—Shindle, Halligan, Mack, White, Bannon, Carr, (2;) Bruce. First base on balls—Off Pfannmiller, 2; off Scott, 1. Struck out—By Pfannmiller, 1; by Scott, 2. Time of game—One hour and thirty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Rim.

AT MONTREAL.

	R.	H.	E.
Newark	2	0	5
Montreal	0	4	5

Batteries—Hestefer and O'Neill; Souders and Raub.

AT WORCESTER.

	R.	H.	E.
Worcester	3	12	0
Rochester	1	6	3

Batteries—Merritt and Steelman; Becker and Phelps.

AT PROVIDENCE.

	R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	3	6	2
Providence	3	3	2

Batteries—Hooker and Shaw; Conn and Smith.

New York State League.

At Schenectady—Schenectady, 11; Ilion, 2.
At Albany—Syracuse, 6; Albany, 1.
At Troy—Binghamton, 9; Troy, 7.
At Johnstown—A. J. and G., 10; Utica, 8.

Canadian Tennis Championships.

NIAGARA-ON-THE-LAKE, Ontario, July 11.—The Canadian tennis championships were continued to-day on the Queen's Royal Courts. In the final singles, Beals Wright beat his brother, Irving Wright, three sets to one, and will challenge W. A. Larned to-morrow for the championship. The final doubles will be played to-morrow, the Wright brothers playing E. P. Fischer and R. G. Hunt, and the championship round in ladies' singles. The final in the men's handicap will also be played. Scores:

Men's singles, final round—Beals Wright, Boston, beat Irving Wright, Princeton, 6—3, 6—3, 3—6, 6—1.

Men's doubles, semi-final round—E. P. Fischer, New York, and R. G. Hunt, California, beat A. C. McMaster and E. R. Patterson, Toronto, 6—4, 4—7, 6—2. Beals Wright and Irving Wright, Boston, beat C. R. Lindley, Yale, and H. N. Cowan, Toronto, 6—0, 6—1.

Ladies' singles, final round—Miss Hague, Montreal, beat Mrs. Burgess, Toronto, 6—3, 6—3.

Baseball, Jersey City, 4 P. M.
To-day, to-morrow, West New York Field, (3:30,) Jersey City vs. Toronto.—Adv.

RAINBOW BEAT MINEOLA

Mr. Vanderbilt, Aided by Capt. C. Haff, Was Winner at Newport.

SKIPPERS MADE A SMART RACE

Newport Regatta Furnished a Great Variety of Contests and Some Pretty Finishes.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 11.—Cornelius Vanderbilt's Rainbow was out for the second time this season and met August Belmont's Mineola in the second race in the Newport series of the New York Yacht Club to-day. There was a very pretty tussel between the two, in a contest of skippers, from start to finish. Capt. Charlie Barr was at the wheel of the Mineola, while Mr. Vanderbilt piloted the Rainbow with Capt. Clayton Haff at his right hand.

The finish was close, and for the first time this year "Charlie" Barr was compelled to look at the stern of his competitor at the end of a hard battle, the Rainbow leading the Mineola across the line 1cg. Immediately after their start, in which Mineola was most favorably placed, they both bore off shoreward toward the Seaconet River, and indulged in a luffing match. Capt. Barr kept on too long, and when they finally bore away Capt. Haff was able to come into the windward position and take the lead. At this time they had gone down about a third of the first leg, and the Rainbow, once ahead, kept her position to the turn. Approaching the turn, the Rainbow, being to windward, was able to lay her course for the mark, which she rounded 6 minutes and 12 seconds ahead of the Mineola.

With the change in the direction of the wind it was a beat to the second mark, and both boats went off on the port tack, which they held for half an hour or more before coming about. They had another long board before turning the second mark, and the Rainbow kept her lead. After rounding the mark they set spinnakers and broke out halloon jih topsails for the nine-mile run home. The wind freshened a little, and the Mineola to the leeward caught the first breath of it and quickened her pace. She somewhat closed up the distance between herself and the Rainbow, but was not able to overtake her rival. The Rainbow crossed ahead with Mr. Vanderbilt at the wheel.

The Neola had her revenge upon the Weetamoe for her defeat by the latter yesterday. Although she had the worst of the start, she soon forged ahead and overtook the Weetamoe before they were half down the leg. The two boats had a luffing match, and got so far away from the direct course that at the five-mile mark even the 30-footers were ahead of them. They lost more time in drifting about in the calms, and the Weetamoe fell into a very soft spot that finished her for the day. At the first mark she was 2 minutes and 31 seconds behind the Neola, and 60 seconds behind the Humma. On the windward leg she managed to pass the Humma, but dropped further astern of the Neola, being 5 minutes and 55 seconds behind in turning the mark. At the finish she was beaten by 3 minutes and 33 seconds, having made a slight gain in the run on the third leg. The Humma made a very good showing, and was not wholly outclassed. She was 1 minute and 30 seconds behind the Weetamoe and 4 minutes and 35 seconds behind the Neola.

In the contest between the two 30-foot classes two of the Buzzard's Bay boats, R. W. Emmon's Mashee and Archibald Roger's Wahtawah, were first in leading the third boat, H. O. Havemeyer's Newport special, Esperanza, by 12 minutes and 17 seconds, and 10 minutes and 17 seconds, respectively, actual time. Then came J. M. Beebe's Buzzard's Bay boat, the Pontiac, Wawa; W. Roelker's Newport special, the Reginald Brooks's Newport special, the Breeze, and W. F. Harrison's Buzzard's Bay boat, Quakeress, second.

At the starting hour the wind was light to fresh from the north-northeast. The committee set two triangular courses, one of 9 miles to a leg for the big boats

The Wanamaker Store. The Wanamaker Store.

Men's Outing Clothes

THE TOP-NOTCH of lightness and coolness—*Linen Crash Trousers.* We have about two hundred of these, made in the new wide cut, with turn-up bottoms and belt straps, to be sold today at $2, though worth a half-dollar more.

Also White Duck Trousers, a good quality that will stand the rough treatment of the laundry, at $1.50.

Boys' Long Trousers of white duck, with turn-up bottoms and belt straps, at $1.

Men's Outing Coats and Trousers, in wool crash and striped flannels, at $7.50 to $12.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Women's WASH SKIRTS

Of Most Desirable Sorts

IT costs wonderfully little to be well dressed and comfortable during the hot Summer days. The best fabrics are quite inexpensive, and, while expert designers cut the patterns, the best of making doesn't cost much.

You'd scarcely want smarter Skirts than these, yet see how little they cost:

At $1.50—Skirts of white pique; seven-gore flare, with deep hem.
At $1.50—Skirts of polka-dotted duck, with flaring flounce, trimmed with bands of white.
At $2—Duck and linen Skirts, with graduated flounce, corded with white duck.
At $3—Skirts of cotton cheviot, with gradnated flonnce; colors, rose, gray and tan.
White pique and linen Skirts, at $2.25 to $12.
Tan Linen Skirts at $3 to $7.50.

Second floor, Broadway.

Welcome News of Shirt-Waists

And Other Garments for Girls

A GIRL'S BUREAU-DRAWER has always "room for one more" Shirt-waist, just as an open car has for another passenger. And the girl's mother wouldn't be blamable, if she applied a rush-hour test to the capacity of the bureau, when pretty, cool, fresh Summer Waists bear such vastly shortened prices as today's offerings do.

Then there are other groups of much present interest, for children of all ages, in the following list of Garments at reduced prices:

At 25c to $1.50, Shirt-Waists worth 50c to $2.25—For girls of 12 to 18 years. Of lawn or silk gingham, in white and colors and many attractive styles.
At $2 to $5, Shirt-Waists worth $3.25 to $6.75—Of China silk, silk mull, and fine allover embroidery, in white and light colors. Some charming styles included.
At 50c, Nightgowns worth 65c—Excellent value at the higher price; yoke of hemstitched plaits, finished with hemstitched ruffle; sizes 2 to 14 years.
At 15c to 50c, Corset Covers worth 25c to 85c—For girls of 10 to 16 years. Of cambric or nainsook; square or round neck, trimmed with embroidery insertion and ribbon; slightly mussed.
At 75c to $3, Children's Dresses worth $1.25 to $4.25—Of gingham or colored lawn, in many exceedingly pretty designs; sizes 1 to 4 years.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

A Saturday Morning Tale of

Girls' WASH DRESSES

THE PRICES are as abbreviated as the time for selling the Dresses, too. A most attractive group of the latter is here—in Sailor, Russian Blouse and other pretty styles, in white and colored cotton materials. All sizes, from 6 to 12 years, are here—some a bit the worse from handling. But you won't mind this venial defect, in the face of the very low price—

$2, for DRESSES Worth Up to $6

Second floor, Ninth street.

Children's Hats, Half-Price

HERE are some attractive and delightfully cool Hats for children's Summer wear. They are Tam O'Shanters, of duck, pique, linen and crash, plain or embroidered, that are regularly priced at 50c and $1. Today, at *half price*, or

25c and 50c

Also Roll-brim Sailor Hats, of rough straw, at 60c to $1.25; and Golf and Yachting Caps, in crash and linen, at 50c—all ideal for outing wear.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Women's 50c BELTS at 25c

THESE are particularly smart-looking Belts, of morocco, seal, walrus, suede and patent leather, in various colors; some shaped, others straight; some with snaffle bit or harness buckles; and all regular 50c values at

25 CENTS EACH

Main aisle.

A Delicious Tonic—
A Refreshing Beverage—

Wanamaker Grape Juice

MANY things that people drink in hot weather only tend to make them more uncomfortable. Yet we must have thirst-quenchers, and we might as well get pleasure and nourishment while satisfying Nature's demand.

Nothing else is so gratifying as Grape Juice—if it is rich and pure. Wanamaker Grape Juice is all that, in the fullest degree. It is made from the pure, rich blood of selected Lake Erie grapes—unadulterated and unfermented.

Diluted with water it makes a delicious drink; and it is of particular value when the hot weather takes your appetite.

Quarts, 50c; $5 a dozen. Pints, 25c; $2.75 a dozen.
Half-Pints, 15c; $1.75 a dozen.

Also served by the glass at our Soda Fountain, where you will find all other delicious and refreshing thirst-quenchers.

Basement.

A Four-Hour Day Today

AND yet there are thousands of people with wants to be supplied this morning. Prompt service here, for our sakes, as well as yours; and the added promptness of the certainty that the thing wanted will be found here without the running around that might be otherwise necessary.

But, no matter what your hurry, it will pay you to take a run through the Basement Under-Priced Store. It's cool and pleasant, and the counters are always filled with refreshing offerings.

GOOD BOOKS, 15c

Easy to Slip in the Pocket

A LIST of forty bright stories by the best present-day authors; all copyrighted; all neatly bound in cloth; printed from the same plates as the high-priced editions. Choose for 15c each. By mail, postpaid, for 20c each.

The Great K. and A. Train Robbery. Paul Leicester Ford.
A Puritan's Wife. Max Pemberton.
American Wives and English Husbands. Gertrude Atherton.
Bonaventure. George W. Cable.
The Rudder Grangers Abroad. Frank R. Stockton.
I, Thou and the Other One. Amelia E. Barr.
Tales of Our Coast. Sea stories by S. R. Crockett, Gilbert Parker and others.
Driven Back to Eden. E. P. Roe.
Captain Shannon. Coulson Kernahan.
Dr. Dodd's School. James L. Ford.
A House in Bloomsbury. Mrs. Oliphant.
A Fair Barbarian. Frances Hodgson Burnett.
The Uncalled. Paul Laurence Dunbar.
The Speudid Spur. A. T. Quiller-Couch.
Simon Dale. Anthony Hope.
Face to Face. Robert Grant.
The Heart of Toil. Octave Thanet.
Free Joe. Joel Chandler Harris.
Across the Chasm. Julia Magruder.
Seven Oaks. J. G. Holland.
Within the Capes. Howard Pyle.
Mademoiselle de Berny. Paul Bradford Mackie.
Her Sailor. Marshall Saunders.
The Cigarette Maker's Romance. F. Marion Crawford.
Dr. Pascal. Emile Zola.
Blix. Frank Norris.
Pocket Island. Charles Clark Munn.
People of Our Neighborhood. Mary E. Wilkins.
Under the Great Bear. Kirk Munroe.
The Last Meeting. Brander Matthews.
Young Blood. W. E. Hornung.
The Continental Dragoon. Robert Neilson Stephens.
Tekla. Robert Barr.
The Herb Moon. John Oliver Hobbes.
The Light of Scarthey. Egerton Castle.
Ashes of Empire. Robert W. Chambers.
Active Service. Stephen Crane.
In Hostile Red. J. A. Altsheler.
With the Best Intentions. Marion Harland.
Guerndale. F. J. Stimson.

Book Store, Ninth street.

REFRIGERATORS

And Other Helps to Coolness

A GOOD REFRIGERATOR is worth any price you can afford to pay for it, and if you expect to keep house permanently you'll find the highest priced kind the most economical in the end; and besides—it will be a delight to the housekeeper every day and hour that she sees it.

We have every kind, of course; and you may pay as little as you wish, and get the best that the amount will buy.

Here are a few suggestions:

Refrigerators—

Wilke Refrigerators; white porcelain tiled inside and out; with nickel-plated locks and trimmings. $75 to $170.
Wilke Refrigerators; oak ontside; tile-lined. $50 to $120.
Eureka Refrigerators; all opal glass; with nickel-plated trimmings. $75 to $135.
Eureka Refrigerators; wood outside; lined with opal glass. $56.25 to $97.50.
Puritan Refrigerators; glass-lined; wood outside; brass trimmings. $32.50 to $100.
Eddy Refrigerators; lined with zinc; slate shelves; brass trimmings, $16 to $80.
Eddy Ice Chests; lined with zinc; slate shelves. $6.25 to $25.
Puritan Refrigerators; galvanized iron-lined. $8.50 to $35.
Puritan Ice Chests. $5.75 to $16.

Water Coolers, Etc.—

Japanned Water Coolers; lined with galvanized iron. $1.50 to $7.
Japanned Water Coolers; lined with porcelain. $3 to $11.
Water Cooler Stands; wood, $3.25 to $12. Of iron, $3.25 to $3.50.
Stone Water Filters and Coolers. $1.65 to $7.
Nursery Refrigerators. $3 to $7.50.
Wanamaker Ice Cream Freezers. $1.50 to $14.50.
Ice Picks, 5c to 40c. Ice Chisels, 8c to 55c.
Ice Shavers, 15c to 45c.
Ice Axes, 25c to $1.25.
Ice Tongs, 30c and 50c.
Ice Crushers, $3 to $8.50.
Ice Cream Salt, 10c a bag.
Ice Cream Bricks, 20c to 35c.
Ice Cream Servers, 20c and 25c.
Ice Cream Moulds (lead), 85c and $1.
Ice Cream Forms, $1 to $2.
Ice Cream Spoons, 18c to 25c.

Gas Ranges—

Gas Ranges; double oven. $10.75 to $17.50.
Gas Cookers, $6.25 to $9.25.
Gas Hot Plates, $1 to $3.75.
Gas Stove Ovens, 90c to $2.75.
Gas Tubing, covered, 3c a foot.
Blue Flame Wickless Oil Stoves, $3.50 to $16.
Eclipse Water Heaters, $6.75 and $7.75.
Nursery Gas Stoves, 1 burner, 15c to 75c.
Oil Stoves, 65c to $2.50.

Basement.

Women's Summer Jackets

At the Lowest Prices Imaginable

BE SURE that a Summer wrap of some sort is packed snugly away in your trunk, before you start off on your Summer travels. Think of the cool nights in the country, on the water, in the mountains, when the light dress that has done duty all day long satisfactorily, needs reinforcement.

Here are the Jackets you need—if you *do* need a jacket—best of the season's styles, handsomely made, beautifully finished, of covert cloth cheviot and broadcloth, in tans, olive and black; and all at prices which plainly show our wish to get these serviceable, stylish wraps out of *our* way and into *your* hands, while there's lots of time to wear them.

These groups:

At $5, worth $7.50 to $10—Short jaunty Jackets; fly-front, taffeta lining.
At $7.50, worth $10 to $12—Short black Cheviot Jackets; fly-front, taffeta lining.
At $8.50, worth $12 to $15—Covert Cloth Jackets, in tan and olive; fly-front, taffeta lining.
At $10, worth $16.50 to $22.50—Tan Covert Cloth Jackets, in light and dark shades; fly-front or tight-fitting; taffeta lining.
At $13.50, worth $15 to $21—Black Jackets of chevlot and broadcloth; black taffeta lining.

Second floor, Broadway.

Two Striking Shirt-Waist Values

DO YOU NEED a fresh, pretty Shirt-waist for your week-end holiday trip? Then consider the remarkably low prices that these two attractive groups bear:

At $1—Of white lawn, four styles; trimmed with lace or embroidery; open at side or in front; long or elbow sleeves.
At $1.75, from $2.25 and $2.75—Of fine white lawn, six styles; handsome embroidery and cluster of plaits; long or elbow sleeves.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Charming NECKWEAR for Women

At Tempting Prices

HERE'S a pair of most attractive styles of Neckwear for Women, at prices that render the adornment of the pretty Summer frock an easy and inexpensive matter:

First—Ascot Ties of madras, in stylish designs and colors; the stock itself of white cheviot. They have been sold hitherto this season at 50c each, but we bought a manufacturer's surplus, and price them at—

20 CENTS EACH

Second—Collars, of fine white lawn, prettily embroidered in white, black and colors—the most practical bit of neckwear we have recently shown.

25 CENTS EACH

Broadway.

GAMES, New and Old

For Country Vacation Hours

YOUR SUMMER HOME with its surrounding grounds, may be small or large; your family and visitors may vary indefinitely as to number, age and tastes.

But the key-note of your enjoyment of your Summer life in the country, is *to keep yourself amused.*

Here's material to drive dull care away, for fair weather or foul, for the ten-acre lot, the front grass-plot, the piazza or the parlor.

Some of the games you may not recognize—Lawn Bowls, for example—a sort of migratory bowling alley with leanings toward shuffle-board; Kingball, which is Croquet in tabloid form; or Parlor Tether-ball. Then there are the old stand-bys—Croquet, Tennis, Golf, Ping Pong, and so on.

Everybody to his or her taste—we are willing providers for all:

ENGLISH LAWN GAMES

Kingball; sets, $16.50.
Doxll, or Croquet Pool, $16.50.
Lawn, or Line Hockey, $8.
International Lawn Bowls; sets of 8 balls and 2 jacks; boxed; from $7.50 to $24.
Croquet Balls, champion; set of 4, $4.50.
Croquet Hoops; set of 6, $7.50.
Parlor Tether-Ball, for 2, 3 or 4 players, $6.75 and $8.

TABLE TENNIS RACKETS

A new assortment of F. H. Ayres' English Bats or Rackets, just received:
All cedar, at 75c.
Holly, inlaid handles, 75c.
Cedar, cane spliced, $1.
White wood, cork handles, circular shape, $1.
Wood, vellum-covered, cork handle, circular, $1.75.

TABLE TENNIS SETS

At 75c—Set of 2 wooden rackets with kid-covered handles; 3 balls, net, patent clamps and fixtures. Especially good value.
At $2—Set of 2 wooden rackets, 6 balls, net, wooden net posts with screw fixtures.
At $2.75—Set of 2 wooden and 2 vellum rackets; 4 balls, net, and spring net fixtures.
At $4.50—Set of 2 gut-strung and 2 wooden rackets; 6 balls, net; screw clamp and wooden net fixtures.

TABLES FOR TABLE-TENNIS

5x9 ft., 30 in. high; tournament style; composition or wooden tops, $15.

Annex Store, 770 Broadway.

BICYCLES

Orient, 1901 "Tailored" model, $25, from $50.
Orient, 1901 "Leader," $35 from $50.
Continental, 20, 22 and 24 in., diamond or drop frame, $20.
Rodman, 22 and 24 in., diamond or drop frame, $12.50—a wonderful wheel for the price.
Rodman, Jr., 20 in., diamond or drop frame, $13.50; 24 in., diamond or drop frame, $15.50; 26 in., diamond frame, $17.50.

CAMERAS

Korona II. B., 2¼x4¼ in., single lens, list $10, now $3; double lens, list $14, now $4.50.
Cycle Wizard, 5x7 in., long focus, list $35, now $14; 4x5 in., list $28, now $10.
Complete assortment of Premo, Poco and Korona Plate Cameras, and Eastman and Blair Film Cameras.

CAMERA SUPPLIES

4x5 in. Rubberoid Trays, 10c; 5x7, 15c.
Drying Racks, for 12 plates, 10c.
M. Q. Tubes, box of six, 25c.
Wanamaker Bull's-eye Lamps, 50c.
Plates, of all makes and sizes, Films and Paper, in all sizes; and always fresh.
Developing and Printing. Our facilities for this work are excellent; and all work is done well and promptly. Films developed, 10c for roll of 6, up to size 4x5; 15c for roll of 12. Printing and mounting, up to 4x5 in., 5c each. Developing plates, up to 3¼x4¼ in., 2c each; up to 4x5 in., 3c each.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

Nervous?

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

quiets and strengthens the nerves, allaying their weakened and irritated condition, which causes wakefulness, nervousness and exhaustion. It improves the appetite, cures stomach ailments and induces refreshing sleep. Insist on having

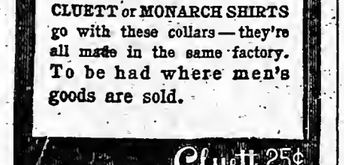
Horsford's Acid Phosphate

Horsford's name on every GENUINE package

Cluett "MORENCI"
Arrow "BROCKLY"

Standards for Style
Standards for Goodness
Why be satisfied with less?

CLUETT or MONARCH SHIRTS go with these collars—they're all made in the same factory. To be had where men's goods are sold.



The Cigarette that satisfies

Egyptian

High Grade
Delightful Flavor
Moderate Price

CORK TIPS OR PLAIN 15c

SURBRUG COMPANY, Makers.

Amusements.

MANHATTAN BEACH

TO-DAY at 3 P. M. SHANNON'S 23D REG'T BAND
TO-NIGHT AT 8 P. M. PAIN'S ANCIENT ROME and GRAND FIREWORKS
TO-NIGHT AT 9 P. M. RICE'S SHOW GIRLS To-day at 4 P. M.

MADISON SQ. ROOF GARDEN TO-NIGHT at 7:30.
Japan by Night Japanese Imperial Troupe. Next Week—The Mikado. Adm. 50c.

KALTENBORN CIRCLE AUDITORIUM, B'way & 60th.
Tract Pop. Ngt. 8:30. 50c. That's all.
Chas. Schuetze, Harp; Franz Kaltenhorn, Violin.

FLOATING ROOF GARDEN 50c. Fare.
Every Eve. St. Grand Republic, Fri. Excepted.
Conterno's 14th Regt. Band and Vaudeville.
Leave W. 129 St. 8 p. m., W. 20 St. 8:30 p. m., Battery 9 p. m.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. | Evgs. promptly 8:15. Mat. To-day at 2:15.
Sam S. Shubart and Nixon & Zimmerman's
A CHINESE HONEYMOON
The English Musical Sensation by Dance & Talbot

HERALD Square Theatre. | Promptly 2:15 & 8:15. | Management Sam S. Shubert.
REGULAR MATINEE TO-DAY.
A. H. Chamberlyn's Magnificent Production of
THE DEFENDER The New Musical Yachtical Extravaganza.

TERRACE GARDEN 58th & 59th Sts. Near Lex. Avs.
TO-NIGHT. CHIMES OF NORMANDY.

DUSS ST. NICHOLAS GARDENS
Summer Nights Carnivals.
20 deg. cooler than the sts.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX.—New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. Orchestral Concerts & Vocal Soloists

KNICKERBOCKER Lederer's Big Hit, This Eve. 8:15. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. The Wild Rose
Lederer's Galaxy of 100.

PARADISE ROOF GARDENS 42d St., B'way & 7th Av. Eve. 8:15. 20 Vaudeville Celebrities. Bargain Mat. TO-DAY, 50c.

Cherry Blossom Grove. B'way, 45 St. Every Ev. 8:15. Also Bargain MATINEE To-DAY in Theatre. Chaperons Vaudeville.

PROCTOR'S 125th St., 23d St., FIFTH AVENUE. OPEN
BIG COMEDY & VAUDE. ALL SUMMER.

KEITH'S B'way and 14th St. BEST SHOW IN TOWN 20—GREAT ACTS—20 PRICES 25c. and 50c.

BRIGHTON BEACH RACES

Favorites and Second Choices Won Overnight Purses.

WEALTH TOOK THE HANDICAP

Port Royal and Ma'mselle, from the Keene Stable, Finished First at the Seaside Track.

The Brighton Beach results yesterday, following up the results of the earlier days of the meeting, emphasized a fact that has been clamoring for recognition since the meeting opened, and that is that on the cramped up mile course with four turns, at the track by the sea, horses have run nearer to the estimates of public form than they even approximated at any other course this season. The straightaways and wide stretches of Morris Park and Sheepshead Bay produced some weird effects on form, but Gravesend was a corrective in its time, and now comes Brighton Beach with results that justify the estimates of what are the best horses, even if the results do conflict with those obtained by races down the Morris [illegible] and Sheepshead Bay straights.

In the six racee at the Brighton track yesterday, the best backed horses won five times, and in the one race that escaped the talented division the winner was one of the best backed horses in the race, Explorer starting at 10 to 1 after having opened at 30 to 1 and better. The programme was made up of purse events, and fair fields ran straight through the afternoon, the racing being vastly better than that provided by some of the more ambitious programmes of the meeting.

The feature of the card nominally was the six furlongs handicap at high weights, fourth on the programme, eight of the eleven horses named to run in this answering the call to the post with Wealth the actual favorite in a field of eight horses. To Gulden's lead at the start, Oclawaha raced to the front in the first few yards and made the pace into the stretch, where Wealth went on from fifth place and easily taking command in the last half furlong, won by three parts of a length, Oclawaha finishing second a neck before Military third.

Horses from the stable of James R. and Foxhall P. Keene won two of the other races, both starting favorites. Port Royal, at odds on, in the second event, made nearly all the running, and won hustled out by a length before Attila, who started at 100 to 1, and was well up and a contender to the end. In the third race Ma'mselle, from the Keene stable, was made the favorite, and after trailing behind Kentucky Rose, the second choice, to the bend into the straight, went on there and won cleverly by a scant length, with the second choice in the place. Fatallet proved the best in the fifth race by winning rather handily after Kalif made the pace into the last quarter of a mile. For the last race of the day Par Excellence was the post favorite, though Barouche was heavily backed. Star of the West made the greater part of the running, after which Par Excellence went on and won with a lot to spare by two lengths from Bessie McCarthy second.

The only outsider to win in the course of the afternoon was Explorer, backed from 30 to 1 down to 10 to 1, who came out from the crowd in the run through the straight and won by a length, after Baron Knight made the running to that point. In this race O'Connor, who rode Kittaning, was well up to the turn, where Baron Knight crowded him into the rail and caused O'Connor to pull up. O'Connor, who had the small toe of one of his feet broken in the bump against the rail, made a complaint of foul riding against Shea, who rode Baron Knight, but it was not allowed.

In the course of the afternoon August Belmont sold, to J. E. Madden, the colt Yardarm for a sum said to be $2,000. The horses of J. W. Schorr, William C. Whitney, and J. E. Madden will be shipped to Saratoga to-day. The stable of W. P. Burch was sent to the Saratoga track yesterday. Summaries follow:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; ceiling allowances; scale from $1,500 down to $500; five furlongs. H. Miller's Explorer, hr. c., by Prospector-Marquise, 97 pounds, (Rice,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, second by a length; the Lotos Stable's Baron Knight, hr. c., 102, (L. Smith,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 5, third. Time—1:01 2-5. Bernard, Dark Planet, W. R. Condon, Doctor Saylor, Discus, Bobbins, Jane Collins, Fullback, Kittaning, and Joe Cobb also ran. Winner trained by owner. Value to the winner, $800.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds; weights five pounds below the scale, with allowances; one mile and a sixteenth. J. R. & F. P. Keene's Port Royal, h. g., by Kingston-Maurine, 113 pounds, (Shaw,) 2 to 5 and out, won easily by a length and a half; L. O. Appleby's Attila, ch. g., 98, (Redfern;) 100 to 1 and 8 to 1, second by a head from H. T. Griffin's Peninsula, ch. c., 111, (T. Burns,) 6 to 1 and even, third. Time—1:45 2-5. Chiron and Flying Buttress also ran. Winner trained by James Rowe. Value to the winner, $760.

THIRD RACE.—For maidens two years old, special weights; five and one-half furlongs. J. R. and F. P. Keene's Ma'mselle, b. f., by St. Leonards-Miss Milly, 109 pounds, (Shaw,) 2 to 1 and 2 to 5, won, ridden out, by a half length; the Pepper Stable's Kentucky Rose, m. f., 109, (Redfern,) 12 to 5 and 4 to 5, second by a neck from Green B. Morris's Gravina, 109, (L. Jackson,) 12 to 1 and 4 to 1, third. Time—1:07 2-5. Muzio, Jerry, Florham Lass, Northern Light, Tom Lawson, Oil in the Can, and Michaelmas also ran. Winner trained by James Rowe. Value to the winner, $710.

FOURTH RACE.—Highweight handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs. The Albemarle Stable's Wealth, br. f., 4 years, by Rainbow-Prosperity, 134 pounds, (Wonderly,) 9 to 5 and 4 to 5, won handily by a length; E. Hirsch's Oclawaha, ch. g., 3, 118, (McCue,) 12 to 1 and 4 to 1, second by three parts of a length from J. Haynes's Military, b. h., 4, 124, (Redfern,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, third. Time—1:14 4-5. Essene, Himself, Gulden, and Candling also ran. Winner trained by P. Wimmer. Value to the winner, $810.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; scale from $2,000 down to $500; one mile and a sixteenth. Jule Garson's Fatalist, ch. m., 5 years, by Kismet-Jaiza, 100 pounds, (Rice,) 11 to 5 and 4 to 5, won, ridden out, by a neck; Harry J. Morris's [illegible], g., 5, 107, (Shaw,) 5 to 2 and 4 to 5, third by two lengths from Miss M. Oliver's Lone Fisherman, ch. c., 4, 91, (Shea,) 12 to 1 and 5 to 1, third. Marathen, Alsike, Dossie, and Courtenay also ran. Winner trained by W. Huston. Value of the stakes to the winner, $360.

SIXTH RACE.—For fillies three years old, non-winners in 1902; special weights; one mile and a furlong. The Pepper Stable's Par Excellence, b. f., by Kontaka-Lady Pepper, 110 pounds, to 1 and out, won; J. H. Carr's Bessie McCarthy, h. m., 110, (Wonderly,) 5 to 1 and 3 to 1, third, from W. H. Carckil's Zarouche, ch. f., 3, 110, (L. Smith,) 2 to 1. Time—1:47. Star of the West, Evelyn Maud, and Torchlight also ran. Value to the winner, $670. Winner trained by C. Davis.

Entries for Brighton Beach Races.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; a handicap at one mile and a quarter, to $500; one mile and a sixteenth. Fonsolee, 111 pounds; Rightaway and Astor, 108 each; Prince Richard, 106; Gibson Light and Swampiands, 102 each, and Golden Cottage, 99.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds, weights 15 pounds under the scale, with penalties; six furlongs. Invincible, Prediction, Toscan, Artvis, and Decoration, 107 pounds each, and Gold Money and Mamari, 104 each.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upwards; a handicap, at one mile and a quarter. Ten Candles, 115 pounds; Nones, 111; His Eminence, 104; The Rival, 95; Tom Kenny, 88; Peninsula, 87, and Trump, 85 each.

FOURTH RACE.—The Neptune Stakes, for two-year-olds, penalties and allowances; six furlongs. Artvis, 127 pounds; Monte Carlo and River Pirate, 125 each; Tricander, 122; Injunction and Gold Van, 117 each; Gimcrack and Sailmaker, 102 each.

FIFTH RACE.—The Punchtown Steeplechase Handicap, for four-year-olds; over the full course, about two and a half miles. Miss Mitchell, 156 pounds; Argnehus, 152; Perion, 145; The Driver, 144; Bnrnap, 143; Eophone, 140; Champion, 138; Marylander, 137; Rising Sun, 135; Fabius, 132, and Cavalcade, 130.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds, weights fifteen pounds below the scale; one mile and a sixteenth. Courtenay, Reformer, Emshee, Ben Howard, Bontus, and Black, 111 pounds each; Gibson Light, Cigar, Khitai, Outsider, and Worry, 108 pounds each; B. McCarthy and Wissendine, 106 each.

WRENNS WIN AT LAWN TENNIS.

Famous Harvard Team, Ward and Davis, Beaten in Four Sets on Westchester Courts.

An extraordinary lawn tennis match was played yesterday in which the National and International champions, Holcombe Ward and Dwight F. Davis, were beaten in sensational style by the Wrenn brothers. The competition was in the round-robin tournament on the courts of the Country Club of Westchester, and attracted an immense gallery of spectators. In the first and second sets Davis varied between marvelously brilliant play and the most erratic sort of returns. The majority of these were sent into the net, and even the steadiness of Ward was unable to pull the game out at the critical moment. Steadiness on the part of Malcom D. Whitman and Leo E. Ware resulted in the downfall of Raymond D. Little and Frederick B. Alexander, the old Princeton team, in the other contest of the day.

In the match in which the Wrenns were victorious, "Bob" Wrenn especially distinguished himself by the rapidity and dash of his play. The brothers also displayed a great amount of finesse, and their tactics in the last set, which was prolonged, enabled them to take it at 12—10 despite the oft-repeated attempts of Ward and Davis when the games were at deuce. Both Ward and Davis tried lobbing to hold the Wrenns back from the net, but the latter always managed to get in and force the play from start to finish. The summary:

Round Robin Doubles.—Robert D. Wrenn and George L. Wrenn, Jr., defeated Holcombe Ward and Dwight F. Davis, 6—3, 6—4, 1—6, 12—10; Malcom D. Whitman and Leo E. Ware defeated Raymond D. Little and Frederick B. Alexander, 3—6, 6—0, 6—4, 6—4.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

	Won.	Lost.	Tied.
Wrenn brothers	3	0	1
Whitman and Ware	2	0	2
Ward and Davis	2	1	1
Little and Alexander	1	3	0
Clothier and Ogden	0	4	0

ETON-HARROW CRICKET MATCH.

Annual Meeting of Great School Elevens Begun at Lords's.

LONDON, July 11.—The annual cricket match between elevens representing Eton and Harrow began at Lord's grounds here to-day. Threatening weather prevailed, but the stands and marquees gradually filled until at lunch time there was the customary large attendance of society people.

Eton won the toss and went to the wicket, but their stay was short. By lunchtime they were all out for 72 runs. Harrow played a strong game and totaled 241 runs in the first innings. At the close of the day's play Eton, in their second innings, had scored 96 runs for one wicket down.

Cycling Grand Circuit Begins To-day.

The Cycling Grand Circuit, on which by a system of point scoring will be decided the professional short-distance cycling championship of America, will begin at Revere, Mass., to-day and conclude on or about Sept. 15.

Following are the dates for the month: July 12, Revere, Mass.; 15, New Haven, Conn.; 16, Providence, R. I.; 19, Atlantic City, N. J.; 21, Pittsburg, Penn.; 23, Washington, D. C.; 24, Baltimore, Md.; 26, Vaiieburg, N. J.; 29, New Haven, Conn.

At the Atlantic City meet, July 19, the one-mile championship of America will be decided, with the points scoring double.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA.—Dr. P. D. Fischer, Berlin; Major H. Waldron, India; Capt. Cook, India; Richard Popkiss, London.

HOLLAND.—T. G. Blackstock, Toronto; C. Buckingham, Chicago; G. H. Walker, St. Louis.

IMPERIAL.—C. J. Garland, London; H. M. Cannon, Richmond; A. B. Bowen, San Francisco.

FIFTH AVENUE.—Robert Clark, London; G. Tower Ferguson, Toronto.

HOFFMAN.—Edwin Senior, Curacoa; James T. Dean, St. Paul; W. M. Fitzgerald, Richmond.

VICTORIA.—D. M. Martinez, Santiago de Cuba.

NETHERLAND.—M. B. Wells, Portland, Oregon.

MURRAY HILL.—D. J. Brewer, Washington.

PLAZA.—Alexander C. King, Atlanta; William Grimshaw, Jr., Minneapolis.

MARLBOROUGH.—A. R. Cruzen, Collector of the Port of San Juan, P. R.; A. Benners, Birmingham, Ala.; F. F. Belsey, London.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

MONTREAL, Quebec, July 11.—Henderson & Potts Company's paint factory was badly damaged by fire early to-day. The loss is placed at $50,000.

PATERSON, N. J., July 11.—Fire this afternoon destroyed the three-story frame building occupied by the Thomas Wrigley Machine Works. The loss is estimated at $10,000, mostly on machinery.

PHILADELPHIA, July 11.—A barn on the farm of J. Lowber Welsh at Chestnut Hill, a suburb, was destroyed by fire today, causing a loss of $50,000. Nine head of horses and six cattle were burned.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 11.—Fire totally destroyed the building and stock of the Inter-State Glass Company in the East Bottoms in this city, last night, entailing a loss of $50,000; covered by insurance.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Friday night.)

12:25 A. M.—527 Manhattan Avenue; Henry Brann; damage, $1,000.

2:12 A. M.—124 East Broadway; Rafael Livingston; damage, $7.

4:08 A. M.—271 East Seventy-eighth Street; owner unknown; damage, $10.

4:25 A. M.—806 Third Avenue; Solomon Veis; damage, $50.

4:28 A. M.—257 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street; Paul Willard; damage, $50.

6:49 A. M.—231 East Fifty-fifth Street; Victor Leopold; damage, $25.

7:08 A. M.—2,488 Second Avenue; Felix Ingraham; damage trifling.

7:40 A. M.—128 and 128 Elm Street; owner unknown; damage, $5,000.

9:02 A. M.—88 Willett Street; Lewis Goldstein; damage, $5.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Probably showers at night, winds variable.

The temperature has risen in the Missouri Valley; elsewhere the changes have been small and unimportant. Showery weather will prevail in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States and in the upper lake region to-day. There will probably be rain Sunday in the South Atlantic Coast districts, the lake region, and the Missouri Valley. The temperature changes will be unimportant.

The winds along the Middle Atlantic and New England coast will be light and variable, on the South Atlantic Coast fresh to brisk east to southeast, on the Gulf coast fresh southwest to west, and on the Great Lakes mostly light to fresh west. Steamships which depart to-day for European ports will have light to fresh west winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1901.	1902.	1902.
3 A. M.	68	62	66
6 A. M.	68	62	69
9 A. M.	72	71	71
12 M	80	77	78
4 P. M.	82	80	82
6 P. M.	79	79	80
9 P. M.	76	75	74
12 P. M.	73	69	71

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

The average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	73½
Weather Bureau	71
Corresponding date 1901	76
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	74

The temperature recorded 66 degrees at 8 A. M. yesterday and 76 at 8 P. M. The maximum temperature was 81 degrees at 3:30 P. M., and the minimum 61 degrees at 5 A. M. The humidity was 64 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 43 per cent. at 8 P. M.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Rothschild, A. M., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; F. W. Parks, hosiery, underwear, and furnishing goods; 43 Leonard Street.

May Company, Cleveland, Ohio; J. M. Mayer, cloaks, suits, and waists; 35-Fourth Avenue.

Schundski, J., Peoria, Ill.; clothing; Hoffman House.

Parker, Bridget, & Co., Washington, D. C.; B. M. Bridget, dry goods; Hoffman House.

Wallace, L., Statesville, N. C.; dry goods and notions; Hotel Marlborough.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; F. G. Buse, dry goods; 104 Worth Street.

Casler, J. H. & B. P., Little Falls, N. Y.; J. H. Casler, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Netcher, C., Chicago, Ill.; E. P. Nolan, colored dress goods; 157 Duane Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Loveman, Joseph, & Loeb, Birmingham, Ala.; J. H. Loveman, furnishing goods; 51 Franklin Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Pittsburg Dry Goods Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; P. E. Patton, linings, silks, and ribbons; A. Hadden, dry goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Connell, M. J., Company, Butte, Mon.; C. Henderson, carpets; Herald Square Hotel.

Hunter & Hunter, Detroit, Mich.; W. P. Murray, upholstery goods; 57 White Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Meier & Frank Company, Portland, Ore.; L. Hirsch, clothing, cloaks, suits, and furnishing goods; 27 Washington Place; Hotel Savoy.

Berg, Swanson & Co., Omaha, Neb.; J. A. Swanson, general dry goods; V. E. Berg, furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.

Tootle, Wheeler & Motter Mercantile Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; J. Motter, domestics; 320 Broadway; Hotel Manhattan.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Second Lieut. Harry Graham, Twenty-second Infantry, will proceed to join his company.

Lieut. Col. William H. Comegys, Deputy Paymaster General, will report in person to the Commanding General, Department of the Colorado, for duty as Chief Paymaster of that department.

Assistant Surgeons recently appointed will proceed to the posts designated and report for duty:

First Lieut. Nelson Gapen to Fort Myer.

First Lieut. Will Leroy Pyles to Plattsburg Barracks.

First Lieut. William Mitchell Smart, to Fort Monroe.

Major James L. Lusk, Corps of Engineers, will make such visits to West Point as may be necessary for duty pertaining to the improvement of the water supply at the academy.

Assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted:

Col. William P. Rogers, to Thirtieth Infantry.

Lieut. Col. C. A. Williams to Twenty-eighth Infantry.

Lieut. Col. Marion P. Maus to Twenty-second Infantry.

Major James A. Maney to Seventeenth Infantry.

Capt. W. S. Barlow to Fifteenth Infantry, D. Capt. J. G. Workizer to Fourth Infantry, I.

Capt. C. H. Bridges to Fifteenth Infantry, C.

Cols. Stretch and Rogers and Lieut. Col. Williams will proceed to join their respective regiments.

Major Maney will proceed to San Francisco and report to the Commanding Gensral, Department of the Columbia, for assignment to a station.

Capts. Barlow and Bridges will proceed to join their respective companies upon their arrival at their proper stations in the United States.

Capt. Workizer will proceed to join his company.

Navy.

Capt. F. W. Dickens is ordered to command the Independence.

Commander D. H. Mahan is ordered via steamer from San Francisco Aug. 9 to Asiatic station.

Lieut. G. B. Rice is ordered to duty as Inspector of Engineering Material at Shelby, Ohio, and vicinity, July 14.

Civil Engineer G. A. McKay is ordered to Washington, D. C., for duty in Bureau of Yards and Docks.

Civil Engineer C. A. Wentworth is ordered to the navy yard, New York.

Passed Assistant Paymaster W. T. Gray is ordered to Washington July 14 for temporary duty for instructing newly commissioned Assistant Paymasters.

Assistant Paymasters J. S. Higgins, A. M. Pippin, and D. W. Nesbit are ordered to Washington July 14 for temporary duty for instruction.

Assistant Naval Constructor J. W. Powell is ordered, July 21, to Cramps Shipyard as Superintending Constructor.

Assistant Naval Constructor R. H. Robinson is ordered Aug. 1, to the navy yard, New York, for duty in Department of Construction and Repair.

Paymaster E. D. Ryan will report to the commandant at the navy yard, New York, for duty in connection with fitting out the Supply, and to that vessel when commissioned.

Midshipman H. Johnston is detached from the Naval Academy, and his resignation is accepted from Oct. 10.

Cable from Asiatic Station:

Surgeon W. F. Arnold is ordered to the Marine Brigade.

Lieut. Commander J. N. Jordan is ordered to the Isla de Luzon.

Lieut. Commander W. A. Gill is ordered to the Celtic.

Midshipman R. A. Abernathy is ordered to the Celtic.

Ensign F. Martin is ordered to the Celtic.

Midshipman J. O. Richardson is ordered to the Quiros.

Ensign I. F. Landis is ordered to the Rainbow.

Ensign F. R. Holman is ordered to the Solace.

Commander D. D. V. Stuart is ordered to command the Don Juan de Austria.

Commander C. G. Bowman is ordered home.

Second Lieut. J. T. Buttrick is ordered to Port Isabella.

Capt. E. A. Jonas reported to the Marine Barracks July 5.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Lebanon, July 9, from Lambert Point for New London.

Michigan, July 10, from Mackinac Island for Erie.

Puritan at New Bedford, July 10.

Dixie and Panther at Tompkinsville, July 11.

Restless and Hercules at Norfolk, July 11.

Indiana at New London, July 11.

Vicksburg, July 11, from Cavite for Chee-Foo.

Albany and Chicago, July 11, from Southampton for Christiania.

Atlanta, July 11, from Montevideo for St. Catherine Island.

Leyden, July 11, from New York for Newport.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises	4:88	Sun sets	7:31
		Moon sets	11:41

High Water This Day.

	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook	12:42	Gov. Isl'd	1:11
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook	1:20	Gov. Isl'd	1:55
		H. Gate	3:18

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) JULY 12.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Adirondack, Fortnne Island and Savanilla	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Anchoria, Glasgow	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Catania, Barbados and Brazil	2:30 A. M.	5:00 A. M.
Comus, New Orleans		8:00 P. M.
Consuelo, Hull		
Curityba, Cuba via Matanzas	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Etruria, Liverpool via Queenstown	7:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
	*9:00 A. M.	
Friesland, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Lampasas, Galveston via Key West		3:00 P. M.
Manuel Calvo, Havana and Vera Cruz		
Morro Castle, Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Norge, Copenhagen	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Philadelphia, Porto Rico		
Venezuela, &c	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*9:30 A. M.	
Rosalind, Newfoundland	7:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Ryndam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
St. George, Antwerp		

MONDAY, JULY 14.

Iroquois, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Manitou, London		9:00 A. M.

TUESDAY, JULY 15.

Alliance, Colon		1:00 P. M.
El Norte, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Karthago, Para		
Korona, Martinique and Barbados		3:00 P. M.
Liguria, Genoa	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Moltke, Hamburg		10:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 16.

Alamo, Galveston		8:00 P. M.
Comanche, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Laurentian, Glasgow		1:00 P. M.
St. Paul, Southampton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Teutonic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Florida, and thence by steamer, are dispatched daily, except Thursday, final connecting closes, for dispatch via Port Tampa, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays at 6:30 A. M.; for dispatch via Miami, on Mondays and Saturdays at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Sundays at 11:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortes, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. Sundays at 11:00 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortes, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after June 28 and up to July 19, inclusive, or on arrival of steamer Umbria, due at New York July 19, for dispatch per steamer Ventura. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 19, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Moana, (specially addressed only.) Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and first-class matter for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 19, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Nippon Maru. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 22, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of India, (registered mail must be specially addressed. Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.) Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 23, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Iyo Maru. (Registered mail must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 25, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and first-class matter for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 27, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Peru. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 28, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. 18, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Mariposa.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. [Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from Australia and New Zealand of the following dates: Sydney, June 13; Melbourne, 17th, and Brisbane, 18th, reached Vancouver per steamer Moana, and were dispatched east July 10. Due here Tuesday, July 15.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) JULY 12.

British Empire, Antwerp, June 28.
Canadian, Liverpool, July 2.
Citta di Messina, Palermo, June 19.
Cymric, Liverpool, July 4.
Georgian, Liverpool, June 26.
La Touraine, Havre, July 5.
Martello, Hull, June 28.
Palatia, Naples, June 29.
St. Paul, Southampton, July 5.

SUNDAY, JULY 13.

Comanche, Jacksonville, July 9.
El Siglo, New Orleans, July 8.
Picqua, Algiers, June 28.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam, July 3.
San Juan, San Juan, July 8.
Tropic, Hamburg, June 29.

MONDAY, JULY 14.

Alexandra, Copenhagen, June 27.
Ethiopia, Glasgow, July 3.
Lahn, Gibraltar, July 6.
Louisiana, New Orleans, July 9.
Minneapolis, London, July 5.
Pocasset, Gibraltar, June 29.
Vaderland, Antwerp, July 5.

TUESDAY, JULY 15.

El Valle, New Orleans, July 10.
Finance, Colon, July 8.
San Marcos, Galveston, July 9.
Zulia, Curacao, July 7.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 16.

Citta di Milano, Naples, July 2.
Madiana, St. Thomas, July 10.
Oceanic, Liverpool, July 9.
Patricia, Plymouth, July 7.

Arrived.

SS Campania, (Br.,) Walker, Liverpool, July 5, and Queenstown, 6th, with mdse. and passengers to Vernon H. Brown & Co. East of Fire Island at 12:33 o'clock this morning.

SS Vigilancia, Knight, Vera Cruz, &c., with mdse. and passengers to Jamss E. Ward & Co. Passed in Sandy Hook at 12:12 A. M., 12th.

SS Brooklyn City, (Br.,) King, Bristol, &c., June 19, with mdse. to James Arkell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at noon.

SS Caribbee, (Br.,) Mann, Demerara, &c., June 29, with mdse. and passengers to A. E. Outerbridge & Co. Arrived at the Bar at noon.

SS Heilos, (Ger.,) Janssen, Hamburg, &c., June 24, in ballast to Philip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 12:30 P. M.

SS Iroquois, Chichester, Jacksonville, July 8, and Charleston, 9th, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Hampton Roads, Ray, Norfolk, to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Jamaica, (Nor.,) Petersen, Banes, July 5, with fruit to the United Fruit Company. Arrived at the Bar at 6:50 A. M.

SS Chesapeake, Dsiano, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

United States steamers Dixie and Panther arrived this morning from Philadelphia and anchored off Tompkinsville.

SS Georgia, (Ger.,) Brummer, Philadelphia, July 10, in ballast to the Hamburg-American Line.

SS City of Washington, Byrne, Cienfuegos, &c., July 2, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4:45 A. M.

SS Barbarossa, (Ger.,) Mentz, Bremen, June 28, and Southampton, 30th, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5 A. M.

SS George W. Clyde, Chichester, Providence, to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Rotterdam, (Dutch,) Peters, Rotterdam, June 28, in ballast to Philip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 P. M.

SS Manuel Calvo, (Span.,) Oliver, Genoa, June 24, Barcelona, 26th, Malaga, 28th, and Cadiz, 30th, with mdse. and passengers to J. M. Cabellos & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7:15 P. M.

SS Nacoochee, Askins, Savannah, July 9, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company.

SS Manitou, (Br.,) Cannons, London, June 30, with mdse. and passengers to the Atlantic Transport Company. Arrived at the Bar at 3:48 P. M.

SS Croydon, (Br.,) Kerr, Calcutta, &c., May 14, with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co.; vessel to Howard, Houlder, Rowatt & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4 P. M.

SS Maraval, (Br.,) Kirkby, Trinidad, July 3, and Grenada, 4th, with mdse. and passengers to the Trinidad Shipping and Trading Company. Arrived at the Bar at 6:30 P. M.

SS Nedenaes, (Nor.,) Svenlnggsen, Philadelphia, July 10, in ballast to W. D. Munson.

SS Lincluden, (Br.,) Ison, Perth Amboy, in ballast

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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THE OPPOSITION AND CUBA.

We gave in our Washington dispatches yesterday morning a summary of the position the Democrats are inclined to take in regard to the Cuban issue. In one regard it is strong. In another it is hopelessly and foolishly weak.

When the Democrats point to what the House did about Cuban reciprocity and the part taken by the Democratic minority in that action they are on firm ground from which they can assail the Republican majority with reason and effect. The Democrats of the House joined with the beet-sugar men to grant a certain concession to Cuba, on condition that the special duty enacted for the sole benefit of the Sugar Trust should be repealed. It is true that the concession was not as much as it ought to have been, but it was something, and it was the only thing that could be secured. Had the bill passed it would have helped the Cubans substantially, and it would have established a principle on which greater aid could have been attained later. This bill also had the very great merit that it was in the line of freer trade generally, which is the policy, the fundamental, and practically the only policy of the Democratic Party. The bill was never reported in the Senate. The professed friends of Cuba and of the President paid not the slightest heed to it. They allowed it to go its way to dusty death in the pigeonholes of the committee. Nor did the President make any sign of disapproval of this obviously treacherous course toward Cuba. He might properly have resented it. He could not with propriety indorse it. But he did nothing about it, so far as the record, or his subsequent utterances, shows.

The force of the plan pursued by the Democrats in the House lay in the fact that it brought out so clearly that the wayfaring man, though a protectionist, could not fail to see it, the pernicious influence of protectionism on the conscience of the majority. It demonstrated that the party managers did not dare to help Cuba at the cost of offending the chief beneficiary of the tariff in this case, the Sugar Trust. It made an issue on which even the President, with all his reputation for sincerity, could not appeal with any force to the people. It was very strong ground that the Democrats thus held.

Apparently they are eager to cut it from beneath their feet. They are, as our dispatches reported yesterday, now putting out the notion that Cuban reciprocity is not of much consequence; that it would neither greatly help nor really satisfy the Cubans, and they are insinuating that the Sugar Trust, which they charge with defeating reciprocity, would get the most good out of it. Not content with belittling their own issue, they are spreading the notion that the rights of the Cubans in this matter and the plain duty of the United States are matters as to which the American people are not much concerned. They talk of a "manufactured sentiment" on the subject, and they make it only too clear that their own feeling is far from earnest. It is a pitiful spectacle they present, and we confess that we are at a loss to account for it. If they imagine that the people of the country can be aroused to send an opposition majority to the House of Representatives by such cynical and half-hearted treatment of the only issue between the two parties that has awakened the semblance of interest in the public mind they are mistaken. The failure—rather, the refusal—of the Republicans to do right as to Cuba is a grave matter. It has offended the conscience and excited the indignation of a large number of the people, including independent members of that party. It is a subject that for the first time in some years has touched the moral sense of the country. If the Democrats choose to treat it as a mere matter of party tactics, if they cannot get up any real feeling of honest resentment regarding it, they cannot expect the people to trust them with power to deal with it. From even the low point of view of party expediency their course is ridiculous.

OUR TRIUMPH IN CHINA.

All Americans who have paid attention to what has been going on in the Far East must be proud of the work of humanity and decency we have just been accomplishing there, and grateful to the official who has enabled us to perform it. That official is, of course, the Secretary of State. It is a pleasure to see that the British, and indeed the general European press, gives him the credit of enabling Europe to extricate itself from a situation humiliating to China, injurious to the Powers concerned, and dangerous to the peace of the world.

The action which Mr. HAY has induced the Powers to take, in the agreement to evacuate Tien-Tsin, is the more gratifying because it is in the straight line of the policy we marked out for ourselves in 1900. We refrained from the use of force until force was obviously necessary for the protection of our Nationals and our interests, we strictly limited our use of it to those purposes, and, when they had been accomplished, we ceased to use it and withdrew our troops. There could not be a stronger tribute to any nation than the Chinese paid to this, when the Pekingese sought our protection, fabricated imitations of our flag to indicate that they had been taken under it, thronged the quarter which our troops occupied, vacating those under other foreign jurisdiction, and finally and formally thanked us, over and over again, for the justice and kindness they had received from the American Army. Such an incident, occurring in the Chinese capital, must have gone very far toward outweighing in the Chinese mind the painful impression that had been made upon educated Chinamen by the injustice and unkindness with which Chinamen resident in the United States, or endeavoring to reside or to travel in them, had been treated by the American Congress. And the favorable impression made upon the Chinese mind by the behavior of our troops, in so sharp contrast with those of some other nationalities, must now be deepened by the knowledge that it is the United States by the instigation of which they have been relieved of what they justly resented as both an injury and an indignity in the foreign occupation of the port of the Chinese capital.

It must be that our treatment of China will incline the Chinese to "preferential dealing" with us rather than with nations which have not treated them so well, and that we shall reap advantages from our good behavior. But it would be absurd to pretend that our treatment of China was motived by interest. It was evidently instigated by the same spirit of justice and kindness by which the work of the State Department under Mr. HAY has been animated, and that goes near to making good his own description of the Golden Rule as the basis of American diplomacy.

ENGLAND AND GERMANY.

It seems that the tension between England and Germany, or, rather, between Englishmen and Germans, which was so tight at the time when much of the greater part of the German press was delivering itself to attacks upon the British Army in South Africa, has again become extreme. The London Times took the trouble, on the former occasion, of collecting the most outrageous of the German attacks, a procedure which could have no other result than to inflame British feeling. The present recrudescence of the ill-feeling has the same cause as the former outbreak, namely, the savagery of the German press, especially the German comic press, on the occasion of King EDWARD'S illness, which is expressed with the tact and grace to be expected. The attribution to the poor King personally of whatever Germans dislike in English policy is a German trait which reflects not only upon the German mode of government, under which it would be just, but also upon the information of the German press concerning foreign affairs. It is no wonder that these attacks, which are of great grossness, should be warmly resented in England, nor that the German Government should concern itself seriously about the consequences, as it is reported to be doing. Certainly the article in the North German Gazette, deprecating and reprehending the current strain of German comment on the King's illness, has the appearance of having been inspired. Inspired or not, it is a sensible and timely protest, for it cannot be good for Germany that all Englishmen should hate her.

That seems to be pretty nearly the case. At least there is no love lost between the two peoples. A curious illustration of the extent to which the German journalists have succeeded in arousing British wrath is furnished in the current number of The National Review. Mr. ARNOLD WHITE contributed to it an article friendly to the German Emperor and the German Government, and pointing out that England had no reason to be afraid of Germany, but that the two ought to be good friends. To this the editor of The Review appends a formal protest, pointing out that his contrihutor has just visited Germany and been favorably received there, and entirely discrediting the notion that the German Emperor is the friend of England. The editor explains that he publishes the article with this reserve, and, although he finds it too interesting to withhold it from his readers, he considers the tendency of it much too optimistical.

The poor Kaiser must contemplate with great disgust the wounding of a foreign "Majesty" hy the comic papers which dare not remotely hint at wounding his own. There can be no doubt at all of his desire to get on well with England, and with everybody else, and it must annoy him to have his efforts thus frustrated by hoorish journals.

INSURANCE ENGINEERING.

In our recent commendatory mention of the plan to found a school of insurance engineering in connection with the Massachusetts Institute of Technology we omitted to do what we now have pleasure in doing—acknowledge the important part which Mr. EDWARD ATKINSON of Boston has had in connection with this foundation. Those who know Mr. ATKINSON solely, or chiefly, through his recent activities in the anti-imperialistic propaganda, and who are compelled to recognize the waste of misdirected energy for which they are distinguished, will have a very imperfect idea of his phenomenal capacity for painstaking and fruitful investigation or of the value of his services in helping to make fire insurance a system of protection against the needless and preventable destruction of property by conflagration. For what he has accomplished in this direction, and for what will be done in future as the result of his far-sighted efforts to change fire underwriting from a gamble to a science, Mr. ATKINSON deserves well of the American people and will leave behind him a reputation which even a somewhat intemperate indulgence in fads during the afternoon of a busy and pre-eminently useful life will not impair.

Mr. ATKINSON has given twenty-six years to the study of the means for preventing unnecessary losses by fire. For twenty-five of these he has been engaged in the practice of insurance engineering, which for him has meant finding men each a master of some branch of science, putting them in the right places, studying their reports as affording bases for generalizations, and reducing the results to a form intelligible to mill owners and others responsible for the care of property. The value of the property saved by these means is represented by hundreds of millions of dollars. Out of this experience has grown the conception of a school of insurance engineering. Mr. ATKINSON first proposed to the Faculty of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology to take this matter up, but was informed that they could not do it with less than $150,000. He did not agree with this view of the matter, and does not now, believing that the way to start a movement is to begin it. So he went to work with characteristic energy to raise money, has now about $15,000 in hand, and will procure all that may be needed. The new foundation will be a monument to his enlightened public spirit, but all that will be known of his part in it will in some sense be learned through the betrayal of confidence.

Mr. ATKINSON is a many-sided personality. In some respects he more closely resembles Count RUMFORD than any one with whom he could be compared. RUMFORD was an incomparable genius, but when absorbed with the most profound problems of philosophy and harassed with the cares of Government under especially trying conditions, he still found time to write essays on the brewing of coffee and to conduct experiments in almost microscopic fuel economies in domestic cooking. Mr. ATKINSON is in a sense a syndicate, each member of which looks surprised, or perhaps laughs, when one of the other members is branded as a traitor or characterized as a cook or seriously considered as an underwriter. It is perhaps unfair to hold the syndicate collectively responsible for the vagaries of its component members. Of the economic value of his work in fire prevention there can be no question; of that of his work in some other directions perhaps there may be.

CHILDREN'S SUMMER CHARITIES.

The hot wave through which the city has just passed was all the more oppressive because of the weeks of exceptionally cool weather which preceded it, and although of short duration, it warns us to be prepared for the more protracted "heated term" which the coming weeks doubtless have in store for us. The greatest sufferers during a term of excessive heat are the inmates of our badly constructed and overcrowded tenement houses, and especially the little children who are fated to live in them. It is gratifying to observe that ways and means for relieving the suffering and promoting the happiness of these poor children multiply and increase in practical efficiency with every successive year.

For several weeks the children's Summer charities have been actively engaged in sending companies of poor children from their cramped tenement house quarters to health-giving resorts by the sea, or to be hospitably entertained for two or three weeks by kind-hearted farmers' wives in the country. One can scarcely pass through a ferryhouse or railroad station at this season without seeing a company of these "fresh-air children" in great delight at the prospect before them.

But there is a class of those tenement house children who are too young to be sent on these vacations—infants in arms and children under five years, who are the first to succumb in a term of excessive heat, and among whom the greatest mortality occurs every Summer. The Sick Children's Mission, under the auspices of the Children's Aid Society, devotes itself exclusively to the care of these infants, and through its years of active work has done much to lessen their suffering and mortality. This medical charity commenced its thirtieth Summer's work on the first of June with a staff of ten physicians, whose duty it is to visit gratuitously at their homes all sick children whose parents are hy reason of sickness or temporary want of work unable to command the services of a private physician. The circumstances of these families are ascertained hy visitors who in a kindly way investigate every case. Besides medical attendance and medicine, nourishing food of all kinds is promised to the little patients on the doctor's orders. Children whose recovery will be soonest promoted by sea air are sent to the society's Health Home at Coney Island.

Friends of the little children of the poor who would like to help this good work are invited to send donations to Mr. C. LORING BRACE, Secretary of the Children's Aid Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street. Checks should be drawn to the order of Mr. A. B. HEPBURN, Treasurer, marked "For Sick Children's Mission."

POPULAR HEROES AND OTHERS.

They are making much in Vienna over one RUDOLF HANSLIAN, who since Sept. 2, 1900, has walked a circle of 1,400 miles, pushing ahead of him a perambulator containing his wife and child. When moving, which he seems to have done intermittently and after he had exhausted local hospitality, his average was twenty miles a day, and he is said to have done well in a business way, earning large sums by lecturing on his experiences at the various places where he stopped.

As the average boy would say: Well, what of it? There is nothing to be proud of in walking 1,400 miles in twenty-two months, pushing a woman and child in a perambulator. The world is full of men who walk further than this to, about, and from their daily work, whose handicap is enormously heavier than that of a wife and one child in a light running vehicle, and who not only are unable to earn large sums in relating their experiences to appreciative audiences, but are well content to gain enough by their labor to feed themselves and their dependents and keep a rain-tight roof overhead. Could any one of these millions change places with Herr HANSLIAN he would think he had been translated to elysium. Life would assume the aspect of a perpetual picnic. The heroes are not always those who attract attention to themselves by doing the unnecessary and the unusual. For one of these entitled to honor there are multitudes who accomplish silently and with unfaltering patience the incomparably harder feat of unselfish devotion to duty, and whose task to that of Herr HANSLIAN is as the task of Sisyphus to that of the child who participates in the annual egg rolling on the slopes of the White House lawn. Proportions are sometimes distorted when actions and motives are under consideration.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—It is no longer a question of the future of women, according to the address of Mrs. CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT at the Minneapolis Educational Conference, but of the future of men. Already the proportion of illiterates among women is less than among men, and as long ago as 1898 the National Commissioner of Education, W. T. HARRIS, pointed out that if the proportion of women to men in the colleges were to increase at the present ratio there will be more women than men in our colleges. Now, according to Mrs. CATT, colleges exist to train mankind for the affairs of the world, and when women graduates are more numerous than men graduates, the affairs of the world will be in the hands of women. "The first law of life is self-preservation. In an advanced civilization like our own, obedience to this law becomes a struggle for money and place." The great combinations of capital are destined to be made and managed by college-bred women, and the Presidents and Cabinets of the United States are to be composed of the sex once weak, but now strong through the might of Smith, Wellesley, Vassar, and Bryn Mawr. Mrs. CATT seems half aware that she has not explained how this race of intellectual Amazons is to be perpetuated. It is expected nowadays, she admits, that women "will be lost in the oblivion of wifehood and motherhood, since the obedience to the second law of life, 'the preservation of the species,' has largely been left to them by the division of labor. However important this mission may be considered in the abstract, it cannot be regarded as an achievement which adds to the standing of the college"; and as the training for the lesser duties of motherhood stands outside the sphere of the college, the preponderant college woman of the future will scorn them. By that time, perhaps, Prof. LOEB of Chicago, whose success in creating life chemically and electrically has been so amazing the scientific world, will have found the means hy which the intellectual Amazon will be produced automatically. Then men, if they exist at all, will be very inferior creatures. Not long ago a young husband, after two years of wedded bliss, discovered that his wife had been for four years of her maidenhood a prominent and popular undergraduate of Smith. He felt hurt, because there had been an agreement between them at the outset that all the skeletons in the closet of their separate pasts should be revealed. The husband of the future will hide his sheepskin in a safety deposit vault and carefully rip off the P, the Y, or the H from his Varsity football sweater. Or, are there to be husbands at all in the glorious future of Mrs. CATT'S invention?

—The path of the desperado TRACY has ceased to be strewn with the corpses of the posse of the pursuing Sheriff. It does not appear that the runagate has quite eluded pursuit. On one occasion, at least, the posse got so near that a camera fiend got his instrument in place to snap the scene of capture. But TRACY was not captured. He went out the back way and crossed the river unmolested under cover of the hrush. As for the bloodhounds, they could not be let to follow him unrestrained for fear that they would be shot. Besides, TRACY put red pepper on his trail, which made them sneeze so that they lost the scent. Meantime the natives who are mads the unwilling hosts of this uncommercial traveler give unvarying reports of his agreeable manners toward all, and of his chivalrous gallantry toward young and pretty women in particular. One fair charmer cherishes the promise that TRACY will rob a neighboring jewsisr's shop for her sole benefit when he has time and opportunity. The situation is certainly amazing; but we have no criticism and no reproaches, and we admit freely that as compared with the lot of a member of Sheriff CUDHEE'S posse the life of a paragrapher at an elevated altitude in remote Manhattan has charms hitherto undreamed.

—When American athletes have been beaten in England it has not been their habit to make excuses. It is not certain that they have known why they have been as a rule unsuccessful, and if they did know it is probable that they would have the good sense to refrain from explanations. Yet it is probable that from the Harvard four that rowed the Thames in 1869 to the late Mr. TITUS, no American athlete has competed in England on even terms. A part of the difference is to be found in the effect of the Atlantic voyage, but the main trouble lies in the English climate. In America the atmosphere is as a rule clear, dry, and bracing. It nervss him to repeated efforts and sustains him through a long course of training. In England it is soft, moist, and enervating. Work that on the Harlem will scarcely make a man fit will render him hopelessly stale on the Thames. Few Americans know or can know just what kind of preparation to make or how much of it is best for them. Even if they did know, it would probably be impossible to reach as high a state of efficiency as at home. Our athletic teams have done well in England, but never as well as they would have done at home. Even in the best of his phenomenal sprinting at the Berkeley Oval, DUFFY, taught by sad experience, expressed grave doubts as to whether he could duplicate it abroad; and the event has justified his forebodings. A similar difficulty confronts the English athlete in America. It follows that Anglo-American contests are far from decisive as to relative efficiency. Yet careful observers of English sports are agreed that as regards boating our transatlantic cousins are still far ahead of us. From the time a boy is at school until he is superannuated—at Eton, Oxford, or Cambridge, or in the Thames, London, or Leander Club—he has every facility for boating and every encouragement to make him stick to the sport. What is of almost equal advantage, the principles of rowing are everywhere fixed and well understood. There is no stroke but the true stroke, and all England is its prophet. We have gained little at Henley in the way of laurels, but as year follows year our adventurous oarsmen have brought back many useful observations that are already bearing fruit in placing American oarsmanship on a sound, practical basis.

MUHLENBERG HOSPITAL'S FUNDS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My attention has been called to an article published in your edition of Saturday, July 5, on Page 7, and entitled "Hospital Board's Quandary," and, on behalf of the Board of Governors of the hospital, I wish to state that you have done serious injustice to the hospital by reason of the entirely unfounded statements contained in your news item.

No application for a loan of $10,000 was made to the City National Bank, nor has the bank ever refused any accommodation to the hospital. We have not withdrawn our account from that institution, and have no idea of doing so, and, while the demands upon us for greater accommodations could be gratified if the amount in hand for the building of the hospital was larger, yet, for what we have instructed the architects to do the entire amount is provided for, without necessitating the borrowing of a dollar.

Your statement being entirely wrong, on behalf of the board, I will thank you to give as much publicity to this letter as you did to the news item.

ERNEST A. ACKERMAN,
Chairman of Finance Committee of Muhlenberg Hospital, Plainfield, N. J.
Plainfield, N. J., July 9, 1902.

MR. WESTERVELT'S EXPLANATION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a number of the New York papers of the 8th inst., yours among them, appeared articles under date line of Trenton, N. J., concerning a decision of the Court of Errors and Appeals, which affected my professional character and conduct in a rather serious way. I refer to the decision in the matter of the application of Mary W. Lynde to have me required to pay certain moneys into court, which was last year dismissed by the Court of Chancery on the ground that she had no case calling for the intervention of the court.

These newspaper articles contained statements concerning disbarment, oppressive conduct, and extortionate charges, which were plainly given to representatives of the press by persons apparently willfully desiring to misrepresent the facts. I, therefore, beg that you will allow me space to state the actual truth about the matter and correct the outrageous misrepresentation in question.

I have just received a copy of the opinion in that case, and I find that nowhere is there any word which appears to express the court's opinion as to the reasonableness or unreasonableness of my charges. Neither is there any word or suggestion of disbarment of me or any one else connected with the case; neither am I required to pay the entire amount received into court, but the court in its opinion expressly gives me credit for every specific sum which I stated in my affidavits before it that I had disbursed.

The opinion further says, "It is not doubted that he has rendered services of much value to Mrs. Lynde; for these he should be paid a reasonable sum," and then goes on to make certain directions, which, in view of the conclusion reached on the law in the case, are entirely what might be expected.

In that case I was engaged by Mrs. Lynde to act as her counsel some time in January, 1896. From that time until a year ago tomorrow the case was almost continuously before the courts of New Jersey and New York and the United States. The case was taken by me upon a contingent fee of 50 per cent. and disbursements. When it was settled I paid, out of the recovery, the disbursements, not, however, fully reimbursing myself for a number of expenses, and actually gave Mrs. Lynde $1,172 more than she would have been entitled to under the strict letter of my contract with her.

Mrs. Lynde applied to the Chancellor last year to have me directed to pay the entire amount received by me into court, making a number of serious charges against me, which had no further foundation than her own imagination. Vice Chancellor Reed, before whom the matter was argued, decided that the Court of Chancery did have jurisdiction of the case, but that, there being merely an honest difference of opinion as to certain facts between the attorney and client, there was no ground for interference by the court, and dismissed her petition.

The Court of Errors, in its decision handed down on the 7th inst., reversed this decision, entirely on the technical ground that alimony, not being strictly a property right, is not assignable, and, therefore, that the contract between Mrs. Lynde and myself could have no validity.

This I do not understand, under the peculiar circumstances of this case, to be the law in this State where the contract was made. However, as I am a member of the bar of the State of New Jersey, this decision is binding upon me in the absence of a rehearing.

By publishing this letter you will in some measure repair the injury done me.

JAMES WESTERVELT.
New York, July 11, 1902.

NUGGETS.

A Seaside Romance.

Miss Hatchetface (at the seaside)—How can I ever repay you for saving my life?
Gallant Rescuer—Marry somebody else.—New York Weekly.

Not Wasted.

She—You say you could't drink the coffee at the hotel. I suppose you threw it away.
Boarder—No; I used it in my fountain pen.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Close Resemblance.

"Contentment," said Uncle Eben, "is a mighty fine thing. But de trouble about it is dat it is kin' o' hahd to 'stinguish f'um plain laziness."—Washington Star.

A Grievance Against His Tailor.

"I wish you wouldn't seal your announcement cards," said young Jenes.
"Why not?" asked the tailor.
"Because my landlady thinks they are bills. It hurts my credit."—Chicago News.

THE GREAT BETRAYAL.

(On the failure of the Fifty-seventh Congress to do justice to Cuba.)

You bore a Nation's honor in your hand,
The brave, fair fame for which our fathers died,
The heritage we took—our fondest pride—
More precious far than wealth of sea or land.
Then, as an infant playing in the sand
Who finds a pearl unknowing, wonder-eyed—
You cast the gem—the priceless gem—aside
Like a worn pebble of a barren strand.

O faithless! dream not that the crime
Wherein a Nation's faith was thrice betrayed
Shall never halt you on your starless path;
Know that Injustice has its fated time,
And you shall hear, with guilty soul afraid,
The thunder of an outraged people's wrath!

JOHN JEROME ROONEY.
July 11, 1902.

SEC. ROOT ANSWERS CATHOLICS' CRITICISMS

Publishes Gov. Wright's Report on Religion in Philippines.

Protestant Teachers in Public Schools Not Proselyting, Says the Governor —Statement Approved by Prominent Catholic.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Secretary Root has addressed an identical letter to persons complaining that teachers in the Philippines have been proselyting and attempting to convert Catholics to the Protestant faith. It is as follows:

"I beg to advise you that on the 5th of July, Vice Gov. Wright, the Acting Governor of the Philippines, was requested to report by cable the facts bearing upon this charge, which has recently been extensively circulated, that official positions in the public school service in the Philippines have been used for proselyting purposes, especial reference being made to an article which had just appeared in The Catholic Times. The following dispatch has now been received from Gov. Wright:

"'Manila, July 9, 1902.

"'Secretary of War, Washington:

"'Referring to telegram from your office of 6th inst., charges made by Catholic Times unfounded in every essential particular. Untrue that nearly all American teachers are Protestant preachers and proselyters.

"'The fact is one Division Superintendent was preaching in the United States a short time, then became teacher. Possibly two or three similar instances among teachers, Bryan, head of Normal School, was never clergyman, and never occupied a pulpit here or anywhere. There are now two American Catholic teachers in school of instruction (Normal School) and five in Manila city schools. Native teachers in city numbering 140, all Catholic. Untrue that teachers of normal schools are proselyting, and that school graduates only Protestants. Exceptional that any graduate is other than Catholic.

"'Untrue Filipino is taught that Protestantism bringing enlightenment and Catholicism ignorance and tyranny. No reason to suppose that Stone, Superintendent, and Oliver, Principal, Manila schools, bigoted or anti-Catholic. Both deny it, as also the statement that graduates of Catholic university have been refused place in Manila and sent into the wilderness. Private Secretary of Commissioner Moses Catholic, also privaet secretary of Atkinson, General Superintendent of Public Instruction, also three Division Superintendents. Have shown your cable to the Rev. William D. McKinnon, Catholic priest, a member of the Advisory Board of General Instruction, who confirms the statement of facts made by me above.

"'Law to inaugurate public school system forbids religious instruction in schools or school buildings by teachers, but allows same thres days per week in school buildings, by priests or preacher, out of school hours, upon request of parents. (See Section XVI., Act 74.) This intended as concession to Catholic sentiment. Thers are about 3,400 native teachers employed in the islands, all of whom are Catholics. Teachers selected without reference to religion, and not allowed to preach or teach religion in schools. No discrimination against Catholic teachers.

"'WRIGHT.'

"You will obsarve that the statements of this dispatch were confirmed by Father McKinnon, a priest officially connected with the public school system, and having the most thorough familiarity with the existing conditions in the Philippines, and who was formerly Secretary to Archbishop Chappelle, the direct representative of the Holy See in the Philippines. The statements of the dispatch appear to be further confirmed by remarks which are published in the newspapers this morning, as made by Archbishop Ireland in a speech delivered at a convention of the National Educational Association at Minneapolis."

The Secretary then quotes from the address of Archbishop Ireland and continues: "None of the prelates of the Roman Catholic Church, whose duty it is to safeguard the interests of their Church, and who are familiar with the facts, have made any such charges as are referred to in the inquiry addressed to Gov. Wright, and in his answer above quoted. I am confident that they know better what the true facts are than the unknown and irresponsible sources of these adverse statements.

"It is the purpose of the Philippine Government to maintain in the archipelago the same kind of free non-sectarian instruction which exists in the United States, and which has proved to be for the interest of religion and all religions. The Government means, so far as it possibly can, to give education to the people of the islands, and it will do this without any discrimination for or against any Church or sect. It does not mean that any officer or teacher of the public school system shall use his position to build up or pull down any Church whatever, whether Catholic or Protestant. The laws already enacted in the Philippine Islands contain the following provision:

"'No teacher or other person shall teach or criticise the doctrines of any Church, religious sect, or denomination, or shall attempt to influence the pupils for or against any Church or religious sect in any public school established under this act. If any teacher shall intentionally violate this section, he or she shall, after due hearing, be dismissed from this public service.'

"Conformity to this provision, in the spirit as well as in the letter, will be strictly required. I think the Government of the Philippines is entitled to ask that citizens of the United States shall not assume, or believe upon mere rumor and unproved statements, that the Government is not in good faith enforcing this law which it has made."

SUCCESS OF NEGOTIATIONS.

Washington Believes It Is Assured—Friars Themselves Not Expected to be Obdurate.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The negotiations now in progress at the Vatican respecting the Philippine friars and their lands will not fail. Of that the Administration officials here feel certain. It was realized at the beginning, when Gov. Taft's instructions were framed, that they represented the extreme of our claims, and that they did not preclude the idea of reasonable compromise by mutual concessions. The negotiations are proceeding in this spirit.

The United States Government will not secure everything it desired, because even if the Pope were disposed to concede these things, the negotiations have developed the fact that although his power is theoretically unlimited, in actuality the internal politics of the Vatican impose conditions even upon the chief prelate of the Church which he must observe.

Therefore the immediate and complete withdrawal of the Spanish friars from the Philippines is not now expected, but it is believed that the result desired can be accomplished by an arrangement for the substitution of friars of other nationality, and this principal issue at present is as to the time within which this change may be brought about.

As the Friars are gathered almost altogether in Manila and are a heavy charge on the convents and members of the Catholic Church outside the order, who are maintaining them, it is expected that they will hasten the solution of the problem by themselves voluntarily seeking other fields of labor outside of the archipelago, for it is not held to be within the power of the United States Government to re-establish them in their parishes against the desires of the native Catholics.

Although Gov. Taft must make concessions on this point, he has been successful in other matters, and especially so in the matter of religious education in the public schools. The Cardinals' committee insisted strongly that any arrangement made with Gov. Taft must include some provision for religious training in the schools, but it appears now that the committee has consented to an indefinite postponement of this issue, which is in itself a satisfactory solution of the case from the standpoint of the United States.

Secretary Root, who is directly in charge of these negotiations in Washington, has been in consultation with Secretary Hay, who as the senior member of the Cabinet in Washington is called "Acting President," respecting this subject, and the response to the Vatican's last communication will represent the best judgment of these two Cabinet officers, and, in addition, it will be submitted to the President in its essential points before being forwarded to Rome.

ROME, July 11.—It is understood that the question of the withdrawal of the friars from the Philippine Islands could be settled immediately if Washington would accept the oral assurance of the Vatican that they will be withdrawn gradually. It is believed here that only President Roosevelt can decide whether such a promise shall be accepted.

POINTS IN CANAL TREATY.

All Those Now Being Considered Involve Sovereignty Question—Signing Will Probably Be Next Fall.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—With the expectation of signing the treaty by which Colombia will confer all the necessary rights incident to the building of the Panama Canal by the United Government, Señor Concha, the Colombian Minister; Mr. Herran, First Secretary of Legation, and William Nelson Cromwell, representing the Panama Canal and Railroad Companies, are busily engaged in going over certain points in the treaty which must be modified before the instrument can be signed. It is understood that all of them, either directly or indirectly, involve the question of sovereignty.

The study develops apparently important differences and obscurities in the letter of the documents, which may not, however, exist in their spirit. Section 2 of the Canal act authorizes the President to acquire from Colombia "perpetual control of a strip of land * * * which control shall include * * * jurisdiction over said strip and the ports at the ends thereof, to make such police and sanitary regulations as shall be necessary to preserve order and preserve the public health thereon, and to establish such judicial tribunals as may be agreed upon thereon as may be necessary to enforce such rules and regulations."

Article 3 of the draft of the canal treaty provides for the creation of "a joint commission by the Governments of Colombia and the United States that shall establish and enforce sanitary and police regulations."

Article 4 of the treaty deals specifically with the question of sovereignty, as follows:

"The rights and privileges granted to the United States by the terms of this convention shall not affect the sovereignty of the Republic of Colombia over the territory within whose boundaries such rights and privileges are to be exercised.

"The United States freely acknowledges and recognizes this sovereignty and disavows any intention to impair it in any way whatever, or to increase its territory at the expense of Colombia or of any of the sister republics in Central or South America; but it, on the contrary, desires to strengthen the power of the republics on this continent and to promote, develop, and maintain their prosperity and independence."

It now appears that, contrary to the first expectation, this treaty cannot be signed before next Fall.

CHARLES DE LESSEPS'S VIEW.

He Thinks the Americans Will Construct the Panama Canal Without Locks.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 12.—According to an article in the Figaro, quoted by the Paris correspondent of The Times, Charles de Lesseps believes that the Americans will complete the Panama Canal without locks. He says that public opinion forced the French company to agree to construct the canal with locks, but the Americans, having freedom of action, will decide on a bolder course.

M. de Lesseps thinks the canal may be opened for traffic in six years' time.

MR. ROOSEVELT CONSIDERS THE VATICAN NEGOTIATIONS.

The Note of Leo XIII. in the Hands of the President—No Official Statement Now.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., July 11.—A question which now is engaging the President's attention and which is giving him no little concern is that respecting the negotiations with the Vatican for the withdrawal of the friars from the Philippine archipelago. Mr. Roosevelt has received from Secretary Root the Pope's note in reply to Gov. Taft's propositions, the note having been cabled by Gov. Taft to the War Department from Rome.

At this time no official statement will be made concerning the precise condition of the negotiations. Indeed, it is announced that until they have been brought to a successful issue or have been terminated unsatisfactorily nothing in the nature of a formal statement hy the Administration will be made. When the time shall arrive to issue such a statement it will be given to the public hy Secretary Root in Washington. Nothing will be made public here.

RYAN COURT-MARTIAL ENDS.

Exoneration of the Army Officer Expected at Manila—Counsel Defends "Water Cure."

MANILA, July 11.—The court-martial of Capt. James A. Ryan of the Fifteenth Cavalry on the charge of unnecessary severity to natives was concluded to-day. It is believed he will be acquitted.

The accused, during the day's proceedings, made a lengthy statement defending his actions, and Major Edwin F. Glenn, Fifth Infantry, counsel for the Captain, strongly pleaded for his exoneration. He contended that the "water cure" was not torture, and asserted that its use had saved more American and Filipino lives than other expedients of the campaign. The Major scored Judge Rhode for making a report that he was unable to substantiate, and quoted a score of orders for the execution of guerrillas during the civil war to justify Capt. Ryan.

Filipino Traitors Sentenced.

MANILA, July 11.—Gen. Maxilon, who has been convicted of treason at Cebu, Island of Cebu, has been sentenced to ten years' imprisonment and to pay a fine of $2,000. Gen. Noviso, who was jointly charged with Gen. Maxilon, was sentenced to seven years' imprisonment and a similar fine.

Seceding Elevator Companies Organize.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 11.—The eight elevator companies which seceded Wednesday from the Western Elevating Association to-day organized as the Elevator Owners' Association. The capacity of the eight elevators is 4,000,000 bushels. Spencer Clinton was elected President. The elevating rate has been reduced from one-half to one-fourth of a cent a bushel.

Cunard-Morgan Deal Reports.

"No information to this effect has reached me," said yesterday Vernon H. Brown, the agent of the Cunard Line, when shown Wall Street stories of the ratification of an agreement between the Cunard Line and the Morgan-Griscom combination. John Lee, agent of the White Star Line, said that nothing that he had received or heard convinced him that the Cunard-Morgan deal had gone through.

ROW IN FRENCH CHAMBER

Scene of Wild Confusion—Deputies Nearly Come to Blows.

The Trouble Follows an Interpellation on the Premier's Order as to Enforcing the Law of Associations.

PARIS, July 12.—The Chamber of Deputies held a session last night in order to finish business.

As soon as the Chamber reassembled last evening M. Aynard (Progressivs Republican) presented an interpellation on the order just issued hy Prémier Combes to ths Prefects of all the departments instructing them to give notice to the religious orders which have not complied with the law of associations that unless they are dissolved within five days from to-day their establishments will be forcibly closed. This order applies to all schools of unauthorized congregations.

M. Combes asked that the interpellation be postponed. M. Aynard protested against this request, saying that if his interpellation were postponed it would become useless, as the Government would have closed 2,500 schools before it cams up for discussion. A fortnight before the holidays, said M. Aynard, was not the tims to select to put so many honest folk in the streets.

At this point the Radical and Socialist members raised a great din by hemmering on their desks and drowned the voice of the speaker, who finally left the tribune with his speech unfinished.

M. Combes then attempted to reply, but the opponents of the Government retaliated by making so much noise that it was impossible to hear what the Premier said. As M. Combes left the tribune he received an ovation from his supporters.

A scene of wild confusion followed, whereupon Vice President Guillain, who was presiding, put on his hat and suspended the sitting.

M. Guillain's action was followed by continued and violent disorder, in the course of which the opposing factions nearly came to blows. The galleries were cleared, the Deputies alone remaining in the Chamber.

When the sitting was resumed, and after M. Auffray had been censured for calling M. Combes "Ministre Proscripteur," the Premier amid continuous interruptions and shouts of "A bas le Proscripteur!" and "A la Porte le Proscripteur!" defended the measure as identical with that which the Chamber approved the other day. As the Premier spoke the President of the Chamber kept ringing his bell in a vain attempt to preserve order. M. Combes said the Government was not intimidated by menaces, and that it was determined to enforce respect for the law.

After M. Aynard had replied to the Premier the postponement of the interpellation was decided on by 328 to 214.

After voting the supplementary credits the Chamber adjourned until to-day.

ANGLOPHOBE OUTBREAK LIKELY

Visit of the Abyssinian General Ras Makonnen to Paris May Be the Signal for a Demonstration.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 12.—Probably, says the Paris correspondent of The Times, the arrival of Ras Makonnen in the French capital to-morrow will be the signal for a "popular" demonstration, in which respect and curiosity will be mingled with certain elements of nationalistic Anglophobia.

The correspondent says that since the close of the South African war a little coterie of professional firebrands has been seeking a fresh pretext for agitation. Ras Makonnen, who arrives on the eve of the great national review at Longchamps, is already known in France as the prompter of the treaties of 1894 and 1895, which heralded the agreement between France and Abyssinia. His services were thought to be valuable at the time of the march of the explorer Bonchamps toward the Nile, where it was expected that Bonchamps would meet Col. Marchand and solve by a back-stairs policy the Egyptian question.

The "futile white flag of Fashoda," says the correspondent, is likely to be displayed. Already Ras Makonnen is compared to Hannibal.

BRITISH ANGER AT GERMANY.

Vienna Paper Doubts if the Kaiser's Efforts and King Edward's Germanophile Sentiments Will Remove It.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 12.—The Times's Vienna correspondent quotes an article in the Information, which journal assumes that Emperor William's manifestations of regard for his royal uncle (King Edward) are not wholly sentimental.

Probably, says the paper, the Kaiser is led hy political motives to make such violent efforts to "get at" the King. The Emperor is under no delusion in regard to the bitter feeling against Germany in Great Britain. Whoever Lord Salisbury's successor in the Premiership may be—Mr. Balfour, the Duke of Devonshire, or Mr. Chamberlain—he will certalnly be less Germanophile than the preeent Prime Minister.

So, says the Information, Emperor William is trying to cultivate British sympathies while opportunity offers. He is returning to Bismarck's maxim that Germany can only pursue a transoceanic policy in agreement with Great Britain, but it is not certain that he will succeed in creating a more favorable feeling in London.

The British Court, says the Information, is as Germanophile as ever, King Edward adhering to the tradition followed hy his mother, but the sentiment of the country is quite different. The cnspidors decorated with portraits of Mr. Chamberlain, the pictures of Cecil Rhodes being hanged, and of Lord Roberts being kicked by Boers, and the picture postal cards representing British soldiers flogging Boer women, the circulation of which the German Post Office allowed, will not easily be forgotten by the British people.

A JOKE ON THE KAISER.

Official Prague Paper Offers a Reward for William II., "Escaped from von Buelow's Lunatic Asylum."

PRAGUE, July 11.—The official police journal prints a notice to-day offering a reward "for information leading to the arrest of William II., who escaped from von Bülow's lunatic asylum at Berlin, and who was last seen at Marienburg, (Prussia,) where he suffered from paroxysms of talkativeness."

This practical joke has caused consternation among the officials here.

$8,000,000 FRENCH FAILURE.

Caisse Generale des Familles Declared to be Inaolvent.

PARIS, July 11.—The Tribunal of Commerce to-day declared the Caisse Générale des Families to be insolvent.

The liabilities are said to be 40,000,000f.

CHEYLESMORE MEZZOTINTS FOR THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

Splendid Collection Owned by the Peer Who Died on Thursday Bequeathed to the Nation.

LONDON, July 11.—Lord Cheylesmore, who died here yesterday, bequeathed his splendid collection of mezzotints to the nation.

The collection will be placed in the British Museum.

Lord Cheylesmore's bequest will give to the British Museum the finest collection in existence of a claes of engraving which is at present not very well represnted there. Mezzotint is now almost a lost art. A few English engravere have recently been attempting to revive it, but have not succeeded in doing work which is regarded as in any way approaching the beauty of the platee engraved by the masters of the eighteenth and the early years of the nineteenth century.

The Cheylesmore collection includes specimens of the art dating from the time of Prince Rupert, who is said to have invented it about the year 1611. Some authorities say the inventor was an officer in Rupert's army, to whom the rust on a weapon which a soldier was cleaning suggested the idea. Mezzotint afterward became a peculiarly English art, and was most successfully utilized in the translation of the work of English artists. More than a hundred engravers in mezzotint employed themselves on the portraits of Sir Joshua Reynolds, and the Cheylesmore collection includes all the best examples of the Reynolds mezzotints, as well as all the rare Turner plates.

In recent years the price of early impressions of mezzotints of the best period has been steadily going up. Plates by Watson, Valentine Green, Lupton, and Cousens frequently bring over £200 each, while over £1,000 apiece has been given at Sotheby's for plates of excessive rarity.

MR. SWIFT'S LIVERPOOL DEAL.

Shareholders of Fowler Brothers and Fowler, Son & Co. Vote to Accept His Offers.

LIVERPOOL, July 11.—At meetings of the shareholders of Fowler Brothers and of Fowler, Son & Co., just held here, resolutions in favor of the adoption of the agreements providing for the sale of the businesses to Swift & Co. of Chicago were passed.

Under the agreement the ordinary shareholders of Fowler Brothers receive a profit of between £4 and £5 a share, and the preference and debenture holders get their capital back.

The ordinary shareholders of Fowler, Son & Co. receive only £4 for each £7 paid up on £10 shares. The preference holders get their capital back, plus seven years' unpaid dividends, making £14 for each £10 share. The holders of debenture oonds get their money back plus 2 per cent.

AUSTRIAN-HUNGARIAN HARMONY.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 12.—As a result of the conference on Thursday between the Austrian and Hungarian Premiers, says the Vienna correspondent of The Times, it is understood that, in spite of numerous differences about matters of secondary importance, an agreement is practically assured regarding the Ausgleich and the customs tariff, eo far as the Governments are concerned. It is also believed that legislative sanction for the final agreement will be obtained.

THE RHONE OVERFLOWS.

Swiss Villages Submerged and Railroad Destroyed—People Cutting Embankments to Save Property.

GENEVA, July 11.—The Rhone yesterday broke through the river wall at Hlarsaz, Canton of Villais, submerging the plain between Vionnaz and Vouvry.

Later in the day the river burst through both its banks, with disastrous reeults. The railroad line above and below Vouvry was destroyed, and, owing to the torrent, the railroad station there has been abandoned.

The river has submerged villages and washed out crops; bridges and houses have been destroyed in all directions. The inhabitants of the locality are frantically engaged in cutting the river embankments to relieve the flood and save their property.

Floods have occurred elsewhere in Switzerland.

DISASTER IN THE ALPS.

Torrent Brings Down a Mass of Mud and Stones, Which Buries a Village—Two Lives Lost.

CHAMBERY, Department of Savoie, France, July 11.—The La Vench torrent yesterday afternoon brought down from the Roche Torse Mountain a mass of mud and stones, which swept away everything in its passage, uprooting trees and vineyards and burying the village of Villard six feet in mud.

The only fatalities reported were the deaths of an old man and a woman, whose bodies were found in a buried cottage. Had the mud and stones broken loose in the night not one of the 150 villagers could have escaped.

JAPANESE HONOR FOR ALFONSO.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 12.—A dispatch from San Sebastian, Spain, to The Times says that Prince Komatsu of Japan will arrive there to-day, hringing the Order of the Chrysanthemum for King Alfonso. A review of troops will be held in the course of the Prince's stay.

CONSOLIDATED TOBACCO SUIT.

Charles C. Davis Wishes to Withdraw His Action Against the Company.

The Wall Street bulletins had yesterday a statement that Charles C. Davis had applied to have his suit against the Consolidated Tobacco Company withdrawn. De Lancey Nicoll, of counsel for the defendant corporation, said that Davis, Feb. 21 last, brought a suit to "recover" 400 shares of the capital etock of the company, "obtained in an unlawful and fraudulent manner," and which the defandante were alleged to desire to retain on payment of half of their value.

Davie was formerly a salesman in the employ of the company. He brought the suit through Coudert Brothers. On June 16 they entered an order to discontinue the suit on their paying costs. The defendant comany wished to have the case tried and opposed the order. The matter at present is in statu quo, the Consolidated Company neither resisting nor acquiesclug in the discontinuance of the suit.

Arbuckles to Grow Sugar Beets.

KINGSTON, N. Y., July 11.—Arbuckle Brothers, the New York coffee magnates, have purchased a large tract of land at New Paltz, where they will establish a beet sugar plantation and possibly erect a factory.

Treasury Shipments to New Orleans.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The Treasury Department to-day ahipped $100,000 to New Orleans against deposits at New York, and $50,000 to the same point against deposits at Chicago. Ths is the first time in the history of the department that money has been shipped against deposits at Chicago.

When the weights of life seem running down, and hope is fading with your strength, try DR. D. JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE. It's a revivifier and a health-builder.—Adv.

THE KING TO GO ON HIS YACHT TUESDAY

Official Statement that It Is Hoped to Move Him Then.

It Is Also Announced that the Coronation Is to Take Place Between Aug. 8 and Aug. 12.

LONDON, July 12.—Ths following authorized statement was issued last svsning:

"Ths King has made such excellent progress that his medical advisers believe his Majesty is now strong enough to be moved from London. They feel that a chnge of air is very necessary at the present stage of the healing proces. It is hoped that his Majesty will be abls to leave Buckingham Palace Tuesday for the royal yacht, which is at present at Portsmouth."

The following bulletin was posted at 10 o'clock yesterday morning:

"The King continues to sleep well and to improve in every respect."

Last night's report of King Edward's condition said his Majesty continued to make good headway.

It is expected that Queen Alexandra and Sir Francis Laking, (Physician in Ordinary to the King,) with his Majesty's nurses, will accompany the King on board the royal yacht Victoria and Albert. It has not yet been decided whether his Majesty will go to Portsmouth by rail, or whether the yacht will be brought to Sheerness to shorten the railroad journey. All the details in regard to moving his Majesty will be kept secret. Everybody, except the officials concerned, will be excluded from the railroad stations, and every precaution will be taken to prevent public demonstrations. The royal yacht will probably be moored off Cowes, Isle of Wight, until the condition of the King's health and the weather justify a cruise, when, as on the occasion of the injury to his Majesty's knee, the yacht may go to Plymouth and lay off the Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe's beautiful estate.

An official announcement concerning the coronation was issued yesterday from the Earl Marshal's office, as follows:

"The King's medical advisers state that his Majesty's progress has been more speedy and less complicated than wae at first anticipated. His Majesty's excellent constitution has played a conspicuous part in bringing this about. If the present rate of progress is maintained, and if no complication arises, the King's medical advisers are of the opinion that his Majesty would be able to undergo the fatigue of the coronation ceremony on a day between the 8th and the 12th of August. The exact date will shortly be announced.

"The proceselon through London which was to have taken place the day following the coronation is cancelled."

It is understood that the general outline of the procession from Buckingham Palace to Westminster Abbey, the route to be followed, &c., will not be changed, but that the pageant will be shorn of some of its intended magnificence. The details of the programme will be settled by the King, who will also decide to what extent the ceremony in the Abbey is to be curtailed so as to avoid fatigue. The King's physicians advise that the ceremony should not exceed one hour, and this could be managed by sacrificing the sermon, the litany, &c.

It is now considered practically certain, in view of the official announcement, that King Edward will be crowned on Saturday, Aug. 9, since the holding of the coronation ceremony on Monday, Aug. 11, would involve another full bank holiday with the attendant dislocation of general business, while Sundays are almost universally observed as half holidays.

The fixing of euch an early date for the coronation is regarded as an additional guarantee of the confidence of the King's physicians in the continuance of his Majesty's rapid recuperation.

EMPIRE CORONATION BANQUET.

Given at the London Guildhall—Premier Barton Says Imperial Free Trade Is as Yet Impossible.

LONDON, July 11.—In the absence, on account of his accident, of the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, the Colonial Secretary, the Earl of Onslow, Under Secretary for the Colonies, presided at the empire coronation banquet in the Guildhall tonight. A hrilliant company of over six hundred persons included the Colonial Premiers, the Indian Princes, and other distinguished visitors now in London.

Lord Onslow, after congratulating the country upon King Edward's recovery and the prospect of his early coronation, referred to the Colonial conference now being held in London as being more likely to confirm the principle of free trade than to tend in the direction of protection.

Sir Wilfred Laurier, the Canadian Premier, made a speech in which he dwelt upon the development and prosperity of the empire.

The Right Hon. Edmund Barton, Prime Minister of the Commonwealth of Australia, said that to attempt to establish an imperial zollverein based on entire freedom of exchange of the products of each portion of the empire was at this etage utterly impossible.

MANY ANARCHISTS IN LONDON.

Flocked There from Abroad Recently—Very Carefully Watched by the Police.

LONDON, July 11.—The authorities of Scotland Yard have been heavily taxed throughout the period destined for the coronation festivities by their supervision of the Anarchists and political refugees who have flocked to London from abroad. The presence of so many foreign Princes made it necessary to watch theee persons very carefnlly.

It is understood that over 1,000 Anarchists and political refugees, some of the former heing quite notorious, have been under the surveillance of the Scotland Yard people. Thle surveillance was so keen as to lead the objects thereof to euspect betrayal by their comrades, with the resnlt that there have been eeveral severe quarrels at the Anarchists' Club lately, in which many members were etabbed.

Coming Home on the St. Louis.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 11.—The American liner St. Louis, which sails from this port to-morrow for New York, will have among her passengers Rear Admiral Watson, U. S. N.; Commander Cowles, U. S. N., and Mrs. Cowles and Miss Helen Roosevelt.

Weber & Fields in Chicago.

Weber & Fields have decided to open a theatre in Chicago during the coming Winter, according to announcement made yesterday, and it is likely that their entire all-star company will be taken there from this city for a series of engagements soon after Christmas. Mr. Weber haa started for Chicago to make the final arrangements. It is understood that the firm is also looking for a suitable theatre in Boston.

Mme. Mantelli with Duss.

Mme. Mantelli signed a contract yeeterday with R. E. Johnston of the St. Nicholas Garden by which she will be for a short time with the Duss concerts beginning Sunday evening, July 20.

Appeal of the Charity Society.

The Charity Organization Society appeals for $75 to pension a refined American couple who are not eligible for admission to a home. The husband, who is seventy-nine years old, was formerly in affluent circumstances. His wife is an invalid.

Aid Sought for German Couple.

The Brooklyn Bureau of Charities seeks $50 to aid a German couple. The wife has been ill for ovor a year, the hueband loet his work caring for her, and later had a long illness himself.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The town to-day will be deserted once more by society. Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish will entertain at Newport this evening, and Mrs. Ogdsn Goelet and Miss Goelet as soon as thsy arrive will go with R. T. Wilson and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt to the city by the sea. Mrs. Ogden Mills, who has been at Staatburg, is expected in town to-day, en route for Newport. This afternoon the contest betwsen Westchester and Rockaway will attract a largs contingent of the polo admirers to Cedarhuret. Among those who will be present at the game are Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Waterbury, Jr., Mr. and Mre. Oliver Bird, and F. F. Collier.

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This evening there will be a dinner and informal dance at ths Kebo Valley Club at Bar Harbor. That, with the finish of the yacht racee at Newport and the various entertainmente there and at other resorts, will make a jolly week-snd. As yet there are no large entertainments echeduled for any of ths watering places.

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Mre H. H. Cook died yeeterday at Wheatleigh, Lenox. Mre. Cook was the mother of Mre. Carloe de Heredia, and ehe lived with her daughter. Mre. Cook was nearly seventy years of age. She wae a native of Pennsylvanie. Her maiden name was McCay, and ehe was the daughter of the late W. W. McCay. Mrs. Cook is survived by her hueband and her daughter.

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The date for the polo games at Saratoga has been fixed for July 28, and the matches are to be continued nntil the second week in August. Thomas Hitchcock has offered a cup. The games are to be attended by a large contingent of New York society.

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Mr. and Mre. Jamea W. Gerard are in Montana visiting the latter's mother, Mrs. Marcus Daly.

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Mr. and Mrs. Leon Marlé have gone to the Adirondacks, and they will spend all of the Summer there.

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Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer is at the White cottage, Newport. Mre. C. H. Coster has rented the Robert Olyphant cottage at Southampton. Mre. Arthur B. Claflin gave a large card party on Tuesday, and on Wedneaday evening Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Peabody gave a dinner at their cottage. It is rumored at Southampton that when Charlee T. Barney's family returns from Europe the Jamee L. Breese place, the Orchard, is to be occupied.

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A cup ie to be presented for the handicap competitions at golf at Southampton on Aug. 2, 9, 16, 23, and 30. Mrs. Charles S. Brown will give a cup to the woman making the best attested score over fourteen holes during July. Peter Marié has returned from Lenox to Southampton, and the ping-pong and games and quoits were played off at the Meadow Club Thursday.

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Mise Lily Oelrichs will have Mrs. Cameron McK. Winslow (Miss Dora Havemeyer) and Mrs. Henry O. Havemeyer, Jr., (Miss Charlotte Whiting) as her attendants at her coming wedding. The ushere will include Charles De Loosey Oelrichs, Philip M. Lydig, and Reginald Ronalds. Mr. Martin's brother, Walter S. Martin, is coming from California to be his best man.

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The wedding of Robert Staplee Collyer and Miss Gertrude Savage is to be on Wedneeday, July 16, at Bellerica, Mass. Miss Savage ie the daughter of the Rev. Minot J. Savage, formerly of Boston, but now associate pastor of the Church of the Messiah, thie city, and Mr. Collyer is the eon of the Rev. Robert Collyer of the same church.

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The Lark Association, which raced on Shinnecock Bay laat year for the Porter Cup, will be active thie eeason. The membership comprises the Misses Zella Milhau, Janet Hoyt, and Barnes, Sidney Breese, Hallett A. Borrowe, Stewart Waller, Harry Pelham Robbins, Tiffany Richardson, George Crocker, and othere.

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The engagement of Mise Florence Lockwood Stokes, daughter of Henry B. Stokes, President of the Manhattan Life Insurance Company, to Fenimore Ambrose Clark, a son of Mrs. Alfred Corning Clark, was announced yesterday. Mies Stokes resides at 1,047 Madison Avenue and Mamaroneck, and Mr. Clark at 353 Riverside Drive and Cooperstown.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 11.—The event of greatest interest in eocial circles in Newport to-day was the arrival of Mrs. William Aetor. She came hy the Wickford route, arriving at 7 o'clock, and was met at the boat by Mr. Harry S. Lehr. With the coming of Mrs. Astor the social eeason can he eald to be fully opened.

Mr. and Mrs. James B. Haggin, who have rented the Hon. Lispenard Stewart'e villa, White Lodge, arrived to-night for the eaeon.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Gordon Norrie, who have rented the Euetis cottage, Euetie Avenue, for the season, arrived to-day, Mrs. Marie C. Enstie, who has occupied the cottage during the early Summer, having vacated to-day.

Mre. Brewster of New York is a guest of Egerton L. Winthrop.

Frank L. V. Poppin is a guest at Elm Court, Mrs. Burke Roche'e villa.

J. R. Barton Willing is at the residence of his father, E. S. Willing, on Webster Street, for the Summer.

Robert J. Collier is here for a brief visit.

Dinners were given to-night by Mrs. George L. Rives and Mrs. George Henry Warren, and Mrs. S. E. Huntington gave a birthday party. Mrs. Stuyvesant Fieh gave her first entertainment, a small dinner, last evening.

Messrs. Edward A. Wickes, J. Stewart Barney, and Perry Belmont and Mrs. J. F. D. Lanier returned from New York.

Miss Lily Oelrichs and Peter D. Martin, who are to he married on July 24, called at the City Clerk's office at the City Hall this afternoon and secured the marriage license, the Rhode Island law requiring that both partiee ehall make application in pereon before the City Clerk to secure the necessary legal authority for marriage.

William Lehr of Baltimore is visiting Mr. and Mre. Harry Symes Lehr, who will give a dinner to-morow evening at Arleigh.

Dinners will be given Sunday evening hy Mre. Burke Roche, Mrs. George D. Widener, and Mrs. Pembroke Jones.

Mrs. B. H. Williams of New York is at the Robinson.

Miss Suean D. Kimball of Boeton is the guest of Mrs. George W. Waies, at her residence, on Yznagana Avenue.

Mrs. Marcelle Maitrai, Dr. and Mrs. H. H. Kane, George O. Eaton, M. Pierre Feitu, the Rev. A. E. Favre, M. Leon Ortiz, and A. F. Eldridge of New York are registered at the Aquidneck.

Mrs. R. A. Livingston, Ray Livingston, Robert J. Collier, George Griswold II., Thomas Newbold, J. Barton Willing, and Francis J. Otis registered to-day at the Casino.

George C. Mason of Philadelphia is at Riggs.

William Bayard Hale of New York has taken apartments at the Berkeley.

The cottagers patronized in large numbers the circus which exhibited both afternoon and evening. Everybody in society was there and enjoyed the entertainment.

A. F. Griffith, who has been connected with St. George's School of this city, has been chosen President of Oahu College, at Honoluiu, the leading educational institution in the Hawaiian Islands. Mr. Griffith is a graduate of St. Lawrence and Harvard Universities, and has been for three years an inuctor at St. George's School, of which the Rev. John B. Dinan is master. He will leave during the Summer to assume the duties of his new position at the opening of the Fall term.

BAR HARBOR DOINGS.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., July 11.—Gen. Horace Porter was the most important peronage in Bar Harbor to-day. This morning an impromptu reception took place at Morris K. Jesup's, where Gen. Porter is staying. In the afternoon Mr. Jesup gave a sailing party on his yacht El Piacita. The other guests were W. Butler Duncan, Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador; Baron Hengelmuller, the Austrian Ambaesador; John Hone, and John S. Kennedy. A dinner in honor of Gen. Porter was given at Stone Cliff to-night by Mr. Jesup. The other guests were Count Caseini, William E. Dodge, A. Bloeker Banks, Gen. Edward Moorel, Charles I. How, Dr. A. F. Schauffler, Baron Hengelmuller, Bishop Lawrence, Johnston Livingston, Admiral Upshur, Edward Colee, John S. Kennedy, John Hone, W. Butler Duncan. A formal reception to meet Gsn. Porter will be given at Stone Cliff to-morrow afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. William Jay Schieffiin moved to-day into their new house which George W. Vandsrbilt recently built for them.

Mre. John Brooke of Governor's Island, wife of Gen. Brooke, came to-day to the Newport. She will spend ths season at the Whitlington Cottage.

Henry Payne Whitney left here to-night for Newport, having brought down his sister, Miss Dorothy Whitney.

The Ladies' Club gave its first reception of the season this afternoon. Mrs. Herbert Parsons of New York has been re-elected President.

The President's Secretary, George B. Cortelyon, has written in reply to the invitation to President Roosevelt to visit here this Simmer, that the President hopes his arrangements will make it possible for him to come.

John W. Pinchot of New York came to-day to join Mrs. Pinchot at the Griffin Cottage.

The fortnightly dances at the Malvern will commence July 17.

IN THE SHOPS.

Any number of things the maker of fine harnese is getting out, of pigskin chiefly, hand-sewed and etrong, and attractive after a year or so of wear. It softens with age, and is a deeper and more satisfactory color. There is a certain charm about the harness-maker's work that nothing else has.

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Chatelaine bags are among the useful articles for women's use made of pigskin, and they are eimple in design, strong and capacious. There is little metal about them, the frame being covered with the leather, and the straps are of the eame material. They are not inexpensive, for a good bag will cost more than $7.

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Wriet bage, or the Vienna bags, long and shallow, are made of pigskin and of eeal. A pigskin bag, fitted with a pigskin purse and vinlagrette of cut glase in one of the pockets, will cost $15, and another of ecal, with frame of gun metal, will cost $9 and a fraction without fittings.

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The bags come in different styles, and all have round bead chain handles, which are attractive. Besides the gun metal, chains for the black bags are to be found handles in silver gilt, and silver for the light-colored bags.

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There are any number of small articles in pigskin for men's use, as it is a leather that men liko for wearing qualities, and its mannish appearance is one of its charme for women. There are cigarette cases and cigar cases, the latter for half a dozen cigars, with others that are large enough to hold nearly a box of cigars.

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Hunting ecenes in colors, with the hunter'e pink predominating, are used on many of the pigskin articles, particularly those for the deek.

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A paper weight about the eize of a small playing card, but thicker, has the pigskin covering, with one of the scenes set in the top, and a paper clip showing another hunting scene. Calendars set on leathered covered framea ahow other scenes.

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Small writing casee have all of the materials for writing in a small compass. They can be carried in the pocket. The caees of ekin are about the size of a square envelope and thick enough to contain a package. In some of these caees there is a pencil elipped in the edge, and in others there are conveniences for carrying ink. On the inside of the top cover ie a calendar.

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Very attractive is a small pigskin-covered box for cigars or cigarettes. It is a desk or table case, and the metal lined box, which is not much more than three inches long, has in the top of the cover one of the lively hunting scenes. In front of the box on the same standard ie a narrow dish of glass for matches, ashes—whatever onc pleases.

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There are small ticket cases of pigskin. A small match case, without cover, costs 85 cents.

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Leather fobs come in pigskin and eeal and are narrow or broad. The ornament worn on the fob is the monogram or initiale of the wearer, and they are in many attractive designs. The greater number of them are eet in a circle of metal, and the different metale are combined with excellent effect. One which is particularly good has the rim of the circle of copper and the three letters in the centre of gold, silver, and copper. Or there may be gold and silver combined or the gold or eilver alone. In place of the circle, in some instances, the initiale are eet in a horseshoe, eurmounted by a swivel hit. These fobs are not inexpensive, for the initial work muet be done to order, and the least expensive are $5. The prices range from that up to $15. A woman'e chatelaine watch has a very ahort leather strap finished with the metal initiale. The watch hangs from a awivel at the top of the etrap.

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All of the initiale ueed in fobs are used also on pursee, card cases, or bags when desired. One of the styles of lsttering used on the hlinders of horses has the initial of the surname comparatively large, though smaller than the initial used in the fobs, and in the intersticee ths other initiale of the name are eet in very emall letters.

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Belts for men and for women come in pigskin, eeal, and in other leathers, with the plain harness buckle, or the swivel bit, for a clasp.

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In eome of the watch fobe there is a disk of leather at the lower end, and the initials are mounted upon it instead of being separate.

COL. G. C. TICHENOR DEAD.

President of the Board of Appraisers at This Port—Formerly Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

Col. George C. Tichenor, President of the Board of General Appraisers at this port, died yesterday in his home at 125 North Walnut Street, East Orange, N. J. He had locomotor ataxia for the last ten years and he had been confined to hia houee since March. He was born in Shelbyville, Ky., on Oct. 8, 1838.

His parents removed to Indiana, and he was educated in the public echoola at Terre Haute. After leaving school Mr. Tichenor learned the trade of house and eign painter. In hia nineteenth year he went to Des Moines, Iowa, and there engaged in various occupations. He was appointed Clerk of the United States District Court at the age of twenty-one years. In 1861 he enlisted in the army as a private, and in 1862 he was commissioned as Adjutant of the Thirty-ninth Iowa Infantry.

In 1862 he was assigned to duty on the staff of Major Gen. Dodge, and remained a staff officer with the Sixteenth Army Corps until the fall of Atlanta. In 1864 he was made Senior Aide-de-Camp and Acting Judge Advocate of the Department of Missouri. In that position he remained until August, 1865, when he was aesigned to duty on the staff of Gen. Dodge, who was then commanding the United States troops on the plains against the Indians.

In February, 1865, President Lincoln appointed him Aide-de-Camp in the Volunteer Service, with the rank of Major, for gallant and meritorious conduct exhibited during the war, and in January, 1866, he was mustered out. He then returned to his home in Des Moines and engaged in the lumber business. He was appointed Postmaster of that city in 1867, and reappointed hy President Grant in 1871. He reelgned in 1872. He eerved as Chairman of the Republican State Committee for four years. Mr. Tichenor moved to Chicago and started in business there as a grain and provision commieion merchant.

He was appointed from Iowa Special Agent of the Treasury in 1871. He was assigned to ths Port of Philadelphia in 1873-9 for special duty. He was sent abroad in 1881 to report on the market values of goods and to break up undervaluations. He was assigned by Secretary McCulloch in 1884, with Special Agents Mingle and Spaulding, to investigate alleged frauds at the New York Appraisers' Stores. He had various important assignments under Secretaries Manning and Fairchild.

Afterward he became Assistant Secretary of the Treasury under President Harrison. Later he received his appointment in this city.

He married Frances Getchell of Des Moines in 1866, who survives him with two sons, F. C. Tichehor of Paducah, Ky., and Henry D. Tichenor of East Orange. Col. Tichenor was a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

DEATH OF COL. McKAY.

Inquest Requested by His Widow's Counsel—Heart Disease Killed Him.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 11.—County Physician Souder, on request of counsel for the young widow of Col. Nathaniel McKay of Washington, who died here suddenly yesterday morning as he was dressing, to-day directed that an inquest be held. Death was found to have resulted from heart diseaee.

Mrs. Joel E. Vaile Dead.

DENVER, July 11.—Mrs. Joel E. Vaile, the author of books and short stories for children, is dead at her home in thie city after a long illness. Mrs. Valle'e maiden name was Charlotte M. White. Shs was born in West Brookfield, Masa., in 1852.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Uriah White.

Uriah White, the firet driver of artesian wells on the New Jersey coast, died yesterday in the State Asylum at Trenton, at the age of sixty-three. He was a resident of Asbury Park. He drove wells from Atlantic Highlands to Cape May, and thereby provided plentiful supplies of water for seaside resorts. His estate le large.

Obituary Notes.

JOHN H. SMALL, lumberman and sawmill owner, and at one time an extensive carbuilder, died yesterday at York, Penn., aged seventy-six years. Mr. Small was a Director in the Keyetone Coal Company of Philadelphia and other corporations.

Gen. CALVIN H. FREDERICK, seventy-four years of age, formerly of the regular army, died at Omaha, Neb., Thursday, after a lingering illness. In the civil war he rose from Colonel of an Illinois regiment to be Brevet Brigadier General. After the war he was commissioned a First Lieutenant in the regular service, and left the army in 1870 with the rank of Major.

The Rev. Dr. A. C. Hiret, pastor of the First Methodist Church of Omaha, died yesterday at the home of his sister in Chicago. Dr. Hirst formerly was pastor of the Centenary Church of Chicago. At one time he was President of the University of the Pacific at San Francisco, resigning that place to go to Chicago. At other times he was pastor at Pittsburg, Chillicothe, and Columbus, Ohio, and many other prominent places.

LEROY ANDREWS, a member of an old Southern family, died at his home, 353 West End Avenue, yesterday, of heart disease, after an illness of about a year. He was thirty-eight years old, and was born and educated in this city. He wae a partner in the Lobel-Andrewe Company, manufacturers of ornamental iron-work. He was a member of the Sone of the Revolution, the Colonial Club, and the Calumet Club. His wldow eurvives him. Funeral services will be held at the residence Monday at 11 A. M., and the interment will be in Cypress Hills.

JAMES PEARSON died on Wednesday at his home, 488 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, of paralysis. He was born in England eighty-three years ago, going to Brooklyn in his childhood. He was engaged in business as a builder up to about fifteen years ago, when he retired. He was Past Noble Grand of Fort Greene Lodge, I. O. O. F., and a member of the Volunteer Firemen's Association of Brooklyn, and the De Kalb Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church. He is survived by his wife, a son, and a daughter. The funeral will take place this afternoon.

CHARLES C. GILMAN of Marshalltown, Iowa, is dead in Chicago. He was one of the best-known railway contractors in the country. He was at one time chief engineer of the Iowa Central Railway, and later of the old Wisconsin, Iowa and Nebraska Railroad, now the Chicago Great Western. At the time of his death he was completing extensive work for the Baltimore and Ohio. He built two sections of the Chicago drainage canal, and had had charge of the conetruction of many lines of railway in the West during the past twenty-five years.

Business Notices.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM is the favorite for dressing the hair and renewing its life and color.

HINDERCORNS, the best cure for corns. 15cts.

DIED.

ANDREWS.—Early Friday morning, July 11, 1902, Le Roy Andrews, beloved husband of Emily S. Andrews, aged thirty-eight years.

Funeral from his late residence, 353 West End Av., on Sunday morning at 11 o'clock.

BARKER.—At Pawling, N. Y., July 9th, Edward P. Barker of New York City.

Funeral services at Pawling Saturday morning on arrival of 8:15 train from New York. Interment at Woodlawn, 2 P. M.

BROWN.—At Jamaica, L. I., July 9th, 1902, Jane Brown in the 87th year of her age, daughter of the late Richard and Eliza Linn Brown, formerly of New York City.

Funeral services at Grace Church, Jamaica, Saturday, July 12th, at 10:30 A. M.

COOK.—At Wheatleigh, Lenox, Mass., on Thursday, July 10, Mary McCay, wife of Henry H. Cook and daughter of the late W. W. McCay.

Funeral from Trinity Church, Lenox, Sunday, July 13, at 12:45. Interment Woodlawn Cemetery.

DONOVAN.—Mary Elizabeth, née Murphy, beloved wife of Dr. Daniel J. Donovan, age 32, at her late residence, 46 East 126th St., on July 10, 1902.

Funeral from residence at 9:30 A. M.; thence to All Saints' Church, Madison Av., corner East 129th St., at 10:30 A. M., where a Solemn Mass of Requiem will be offered for the repose of her soul. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

GOODLIFFE.—Suddenly, on Thursday evening, July 10, Edward F. Goodliffe, aged 72 years.

Funeral services at his late residence, 300 Carlton Av., on Sunday afternoon, July 13, at 3 o'clock.

GRELLE.—Frederick W. Grelle, Tuesday, July 8, 1902.

Funeral services will be held at his late residence, Claremont Av., South Orange, N. J., on Saturday, July 12, at 11 A. M. Carriages will be in waiting at station on arrival of 9:30 train from Christopher Street Ferry, (New York side.) Interment at convenience of the family. Kindly omit flowers.

GRIFFEN.—Jacob Jay Griffen, aged 82 years.

Funeral service at 3 South Arlington Av., East Orange, N. J., at 3 o'clock P. M., Saturday, July 12.

MATSUMOTO.—At London, June 22, from apoplexy, Mr. Tamo Matsumoto, in his fortieth year.

Mr. Matsumoto was educated in this country, and at the time of his demise was connected with the London Branch of Mitsui & Co.

SHERMAN.—On Monday, July 7, 1902, at Syracuse, N. Y., Mrs. Antoinette White Sherman, eldest daughter of the late Hamilton White and Sarah Rich White.

TICHENOR.—At East Orange, N. J., Friday, July 11, 1902, George Carter Tichenor, in the 64th year of his age.

Funeral services at the residence, No. 125 North Walnut St., East Orange, N. J., on Sunday afternoon, July 13, 1902, on the arrival of the 3 o'

Religious Notices.

CALVARY CHURCH, WEST 57TH ST.—Dr. Morse preaches 11, "The Law of Circularity"; 8, "Paul's Firmness and Modern Fickleness." All welcome.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 42D ST. WEST of Broadway. Frank M. Goodchild, Pastor.—11 A. M., "Will Christians Last?" 8 P. M., "The Heart of the Gospel"; baptism at night. Everybody welcome.

MADISON AV. BAPTIST CHURCH, COR. 31ST St., REV. GEORGE C. LORIMER, D. D., Pastor—REV. ROBERT McDONALD, D. D., of Brooklyn, will preach at both services; morning at 11. Evening at 8. Strangers welcome. Sunday school 9:30 A. M. Chapel service Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE,
Mendelssohn Hall, 119 West 40th St.,
Rev. C. E. Jefferson, D. D., Pastor.
Public worship, 11 A. M. and at 8 P. M.
Preaching by Rev. Howard S. Bliss, D. D.

MANHATTAN CONG. CH., BROADWAY AND 76th St., Rev. H. A. STIMSON, D. D., Pastor Union Prayer Meeting Wednesday evenings. For Sabbath services the church accepts the hospitality of the Collegiate Church, West End Av. and 77th St.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION,
Fifth Avenue and 10th Street,
Rev. Percy S. Grant, Rector.
Holy communion, 9 A. M.
Morning service, 11 A. M.
Evening service, 8 P. M.
Rev. Walter E. Clifton Smith will preach.
Seats free at all services.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN.—Sundays, low mass, 7:30; matins, 9; high mass, 10:45; evensong, plain, 4; daily, 7:30, 9, and 5.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY,
334 West 57th Street.
Sunday Services:
Holy Communion, 8 A. M.
Morning Prayer and Sermon, 11 A. M.
Evening Prayer, 5 P. M.
Sermon by Rev. Dr. Rushton.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, MADISON Av. and 44th St., the Rev. David H. Greer, D. D., Rector.—Service in the morning at 11 o'clock; the Rev. David M. Steele will preach.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Madison Av. and 55th St., Rev. Dr. Sabine, Pastor; Rev. Robert L. Rudolph, Assistant.—Services all Summer at 11 and 8.

CHRIST CHURCH, BROADWAY AND 71ST ST. —Holy communion at 8 A. M.; morning prayer at 11 A. M.

HEDDING CHURCH, 337 EAST 17TH ST.—Rev. J. H. Fairchild, pastor, preaches at 11 and 8.

PEOPLE'S CHURCH, 61st St., near 3d Av.—Rev. E. A. DENT, Pastor. Services 11 and 8.

METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 7TH AV. AND 14th St., "The Church of the Open Door," Rev. Robert Bagnell, Pastor.
The Pastor will preach at 10:45 and at 7:45. Special Gospel meetings each evening next week. Open all Summer. Seats free.
Popular Concert To-night.
Amphion Male Quartet.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH Corner West End Av. and 86th St.
Rev. GEORGE P. ECKMAN, D. D., Pastor.
OPEN ALL SUMMER.
Preaching at 11 A. M. by Rev. Robert J. Trevorrow. No evening service.
Prayer service Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock.

BRICK CHURCH,
FIFTH AVENUE AND 37TH STREET.
MINISTERS IN CHARGE:
HENRY VAN DYKE,
SHEPHERD KNAPP.
SERVICES SUNDAY, JULY 13TH:
REV. S. J. McPHERSON, D. D.,
HEADMASTER LAWRENCEVILLE SCHOOL, LAWRENCEVILLE, N. J.,
WILL PREACH
AT 11 A. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WEST 57th St., Between Broadway and 7th Av., Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., Pastor; Rev. Wendell Prime Kesler, Assistant.—Dr. Smith will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; Christian Endeavor Monday evening, 8. All welcome.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WEST End Av. and 91st St., Rev. Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman, Pastor.—Rev. W. P. Bruce of Yonkers preaches 11 A. M. Subject, "The Cheering Prospect of the Believer."

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 73d St., Howard Agnew Johnson, D. D., Pastor.—This church will unite in Summer union services with the Madison Avenue Reformed Church, Dr. Abbott E. Kittredge, pastor. Only morning service.

OLD FIRST CHURCH, 5TH AV., 12TH ST. HOWARD DUFFIELD, Pastor.
11 A. M. Rev. Mr. McCurdy will preach.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, ON UNIVERSITY Place, Corner 10th St.—Public worship to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor, Rev. George Alexander, D. D., will preach. Sunday school at 9:45 A. M. Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway and 73d St.,
Rev. ROBERT MACKENZIE, D. D., Pastor.
Rev. John Clark Hill, D. D., of Springfield, Ohio, preaches at 11 A. M.

SPRING ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Sunday morning at 10:45, also in the evening at 7:45 by the pastor, Rev. Roswell H. Bates; visitors cordially welcome.

THIRTEENTH ST. PRESBYTERIAN.—Rev. James H. Hoadley, D. D., pastor, preaches Sunday at 10:45 and 7:45 in First Reformed Presbyterian Church, 12th St., between 6th and 7th Avs.; Sunday school, 2:30.

WEST END PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Amsterdam Av. and 105th St.—The pastor, Rev. John Balcom Shaw, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Open-air meeting in front of chapel at 7 P. M.

5TH AVE. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5TH AVE. AND 55TH ST.
REV. G. CAMPBELL MORGAN
will preach every Sunday morning and afternoon throughout July.
Services commence at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Strangers are invited.

COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
24 Av. and 7th St.
Rev. JOHN C. BALLANTINE, Minister.
Rev. EDWARD G. W. MEURY
will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE (MARBLE) CHURCH, 5th Av. and 29th St.
Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D. D., Minister.
Rev. ARCHIBALD H. BRADSHAW
will preach 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
5th Av. and 48th St.
Church closed during July.
Rev. DR. W. S. SWANSON
of Glasgow, Scotland,
will preach August 3, 10, and 17.

COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
West End Av. and 77th St.
Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D.D., Minister.
Rev. HERMAN C. WEBER
will preach at 11 A. M.

MADISON AV. REFORMED CHURCH, COR. 57th St., Rev. Abbott E. Kittredge, Pastor.—Union service at 11 o'clock; sermon by Rev. Denis Wortman, D. D., of East Orange, N. J.; prayer meeting Wednesday evening.

STEPHEN MERRITT BUILDING,
8th Av. and 10th St. Only.
Gospel meetings every night.
Rev. Stephen Merritt and Mr. Radcliffe, Leaders.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, 127-143 West 48th St., Between 6th and 7th Avs.—Christian Science service Sundays, at 10:45 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock. Reading room open daily from 2 to 5.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth St.—WM. F. BAINARD, Superintendent.—Service of song on Sunday at 3:30 P. M. Singing by the choir of children of the Institution. Public cordially invited. Donations of clothing and shoes solicited.

STEPHEN MERRITT BUILDING,
8th Av. and 10th St. Only.
Sixty minutes of music to-night free.
Rev. Stephen Merritt and Mr. Radcliffe.

Bankruptcy Notices.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York. —In bankruptcy. In the matter of DANE D. RUSSELL, bankrupt.—No. 5,030.

To the creditors of Dane D. Russell of the City, County, and State of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 26th day of June, A. D. 1902, the said Dane D. Russell was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 346 Broadway, City and County of New York, N. Y., on the 24th day of July, A. D. 1902, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 4,810.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JULIUS SAUER, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Julius Sauer, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 12th day of May, A. D. 1902, the said Julius Sauer was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 63 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 24th day of July, A. D. 1902, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
July 11th, 1902. Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 5,043.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LOUIS SROKA, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Louis Sroka, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 1st day of July, A. D. 1902, the said Louis Sroka was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 61 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 24th day of July, A. D., 1902, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
July 11th, 1902. Referee in Bankruptcy.

CHRISTIAN NEGRO CONFERENCE

Five Thousand Persons Will Attend a Gathering at Atlanta, Ga., Next Month.

A great negro conferance will be held at Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 6 to 11, where all branches of Christian work among tha negro race will be represented. This will be the largest affair of tbe kind ever held, fully 10,000 persons having already signified their intentions of attending.

The object of this conference is to look into the affairs of the colored race with tha idea of finding out what may ba done for its betterment, to creata a greater respect and deeper love for all forms of Christianity, and to enlighten and inspire the young people, in whose behalf it is held.

The idea of this conference originated with several colored men prominent in religious affairs, who selected Atlanta because of its being regarded as the centre of negro intellectual work. Every colored religious organization in this country, as well as many in Cuba, Porto Rico, and tha West Indies, will have at least one delegate present. A large number of persons from this city will attend, for whose benefit the railroad companies are giving special rates.

Besides the regular work, thera will be an excursion to Tuskegee Institute, at Tuskegee, Ala.

Among those in this city who are prominent in the work are the Rev. C. T. Walker, D. D., of 129 West Fifty-third Street; the Rev. G. Hunt, 10 Courtland Street, and T. J. Bell, Secretary of the Y. M. C. A., 132 West Fifty-third Street.

The Rev. P. C. Pyle Accepts a Call.

The Rev. Percival C. Pyle, rector of Grace Episcopal Church, in the Greenville district of Jersey City, has tendered his resignation, to take effect Aug. 1. He has accepted a call to St. Barnahas Church at Stottville, N. Y.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes on the International Series Selection for July 20, 1902.

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SUBJECT.—The Ten Commandments, (Ex., xx., 12-17.)

GOLDEN TEXT.—Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself. (Matt., xix., 19.)

The description of the scene when "the law" was given is very solemn, impressive, and significant. For "it came to pass on the third day in the morning that there were thunders and lightnings, and a thick cloud upon the mount—and the voice of the trumpet exceedingly loud; so that all the people that was in the camp tremhled," (xix., 16.) For "the Lord said unto" Moses: "Gather Me the people together, and I will make them hear My words, that they may learn to fear Me all the days that they shall live upon the earth, and that they may teach their children," (Deut. iv., 10.)

So they "came near and stood under the mountain, and the mountain burned with fire unto the midst of heaven with darkness, clouds, and thick darkness," (Deut., iv., 11.) "Mount Sinai was altogether on smoke, because the Lord descended upon it in fire, and the smoke thereof ascended as the smoke of a furnace, and the whole mount quaked greatly. And when tha voice of the trumpet sounded long and waxed louder and louder, Moses spake and God answered him by a voice. And the Lord came down upon Mount Sinai, on the top of the mount, and the Lord called Moses to tha top of the mount, and Moses went up," (xix., 18-20.) "And all the people saw the thunderings and the lightnings and the voice of the trumpet and the mountain smoking, and when the people saw it they removed and stood afar off. And they said unto Moses: 'Speak thou with us and we will hear, hut let not God speak with us lest we die.' And the people stood afar off and Moses drew near unto the thick darkness where God was," (xx., 18-21.) "And so terrible was the sight that Moses said: 'I exceedingly fear and quake.'" (Heb., xii., 21.)

THE SIGNIFICATION.

In the effect of this scene upon the people we have a very vivid picture of the spiritual experience of the sinner when he becomes awakened to know his relation to God, and to His Law. Then all is darkness about him, and faar within. For the sight of God in His holiness magnifies to himself his own sinfulness. So it was with St. Paul after he had been long a faithful minister of the Gospel, and he cried out almost in despair—"O wretched man that I am! Who shall deliver me?" (Rom., vii., 24.) And no wonder. For "by the law is the knowledge of sin." (Rom., iii., 20.) In fact the apostle says: "I had not known sin, but by the law," (Rom., vii., 7.) "It entered that the offense might ahound." (Rom., v., 30.) This spiritual experience is very vividly set forth in "The Lamentations of Jeremiah." His grief is because he feels so deeply the burden of sin and God's judgment upon it.

But many a one who has had this experience has united with St. Paul in thanksgiving to God. For when "The Law" was given, tbe thunderings and the darkness were not intended to drive men to despair, hut to awaken reverence and faith. So Moses said to the people, "Fear not; for God is come to prove you, and that his fear may be before you that ye sin not. (V. 20. So it is when its nature is revealed to men. Therefore Paul could exclaim with the same hreath that declared his sense of sin, "I thank God." For the revelation enahled him to see more clearly the fulness of the atonement and its boundless sufficiency, and that even he who felt its burden to be so heavy could be delivered "through Jesus Christ our Lord." (Rom., vii., 35.) Thus the Law of God reveals the grace of God—and the grace of God always magnifies His Law.

Such a revelation as "The Law," however, is neither desired by nor given to all men. For although "the invisible things of God from the creation of the world are clearly known, heing understood by the things that are made," yet "when they knew God they glorified Him not, as God." (Romans, i., 20-21.) Like the shrewd steward in the parable, (Luke xvi.,) men interpret their obligations to His "Law" according to their own imaginations, and they not only belittle its claims upon themselves, hut they teach others to believe that they owe less to their Lord than their own unbiuted consciences tell them is His due. The characteristics of tbis "Law," therefore, demand our careful consideration.

DIVISION OF THE LAW.

When it was given on Mount Sinai, it was divided into two parts, known to us as "The Moral Law" and "The Ceremonial Law." "The Moral Law" was contained in "The Ten Commandments." These were declared directly by the voice of God Himself, to the people, (Vv. 1., 19,) and afterward transcribed on "two tablets of stone with the finger of God," (Deuteronomy, ix., 10.) Such a thing had never before been known in the history of the world, and it has never been repeated since. The number "ten," signified that it was complete revelation of the demands of God upon men; and that they were written upon "stone," rather than upon skin or papyrus or anything less durable, that they were to be for all time. This was plainly declared hy our Lord Himself, when He said: "Till heaven and earth pass away, one jot or tittle shall in no wise pasa from the law until all be fulfilled." (Matthew, v., 18.) This "Law," St. Paul says, "is holy, and just and good;" (Romans, vii., 12.) It is "holy" because it came from God and expresses the mind of God, "just" because it declares tha right relation between God and man, and "good" because it is for men's welfare and God's glory.

"The Ceremonial Law" was given afterward, and not to the people directly, but to Moses to be delivered to them. That law is recorded in detail, hut not with entire fulness, in the twenty-first, twenty-second, and twenty-third chapters of Exodus. Its provisions are called "Judgments," (xxi., 1,) or regulations for the enforcement of justice, and instruction in righteousness. As there is no record that they were ever written upon stone it is probable that they were preserved only on parchment or paper, for in time they were to be superseded and "to be done away" (II. Corinthians, iii., 7.) Our attention now, however, is to be fixed upon "The Ten Commandments," for they were spoken to us as positively as to Israel.

These "Ten Commandments" were summed up by our Lord and divided into two divisions. The first and greatest of these He said, was: "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart—and with all thy soul—and with all thy mind." And the second He said was like the first: "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as tbyself." (Matthew, xxii., 37-39.)

How many of the "ten" were included in each of these divisions, He did not state, and in this matter other authorities have not been agreed. Some place three in the first division and saven in the second. Others, four in the first and six in the second, while others make five in each, and some—considering what is usually termed the "second" of the ten, is merely an explanation of the "first"—divide the tenth into two to make the number "ten" complete. The most usually accepted division, however, is four in the first as setting forth "Duties toward God"—and six in the second, defining "Duties toward man."

To this summary of the whole into two divisions, our Lord gave a very high position, (Luke x., 25-28,) when "a certain lawyer stood up and tempted Him, saying: Master, what shall I do to inherit eternal life?"

"What is written in the law?" said He. "How readest thou?"

"Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy strength, and with all thy mind—and thy neighbor as tbyself," the lawyer answered.

"Thou has answered right," our Lord replied. "This do, and thou shalt live."

THE SACRED STANDARD.

Thus He set up the standard to be reached by evcry one who asks, "What shall I do to inherit eternal life?" He must absolutely and literally love God supremely, and his neighbor as fully and truly as he loves himself. He must not come short toward either in any particular and he must not turn aside in the least degree or under any circumstances, from fulfilling his obligations to be. High as these demands are, men in the pride of their self-righteousness have, like Saul of Tarsus, thought that as "touching the righteousness which is in the law" they are "blameless," (Philip, iii., 6,) and like the rich young ruler, have confidently said, "All these have my youth up; what lack I yet?" (Matthew, xix., 20.)

"The First Commandment"—whether we take it as the first of the ten given on Mount Sinai or of the two given in Jerusalem—is the foundation for all of the rest. It brings God and man directly into personal and close relationship with each other. It says, "Thou shalt have no other gods before Me." (v. 3.) And it will he noticed that when it was first spoken it was addressed to those who had been redeemed—who had been "brougbt out of the land of Egypt, out of the house of bondage." (v. 2.) This was the relationship which existed between them. He was not only their Creator, but He was their Redeemer and they were His redeemed people. It rests therefore now with special force upon all such whether they recognize their redemption or not. In it the personal God addreases the personal sinner. Its first word is—"THOU." Its last word is—"ME." Thus it brings the sinner directly into the presence of his Maker and solemnly says to him

THOU .....ME.

Nothing whatever at any time must come between us. And yet how many things fill up this space in the hearts and lives of every one every day!

And so with the demand of our Lord. If we love God witb all tha heart, there is no place for love of possessions—of positions—and of persons. If we love Him with all our mind, every thought and research must magnify Him to our apprehensions, and to those of others. If we love Him with all our soul, every faculty of our moral and spiritual being must bow in loving adoration to Him. And if we love Him with all our strength, how low and unworthy will seem our attainments in earthly things for which we strive so eagerly. And yet if we come short in any of tbese particulars, we cannot have eternal life. There is no man living, therefore, who must not plead "guilty" to the very first clausa in tbe indictment against us.

So also with the Sacond Commandment of our Lord. Who has ever loved his neighbor as himself at all times and under all circumstances as He interpreted it in His "Sermon on the Mount?" The rich young ruler who came to Him with the earnest inquiry: "Good Master, what good thing shall I do that I may have eternal life? thought that he had done it from his "youth up." But when the "Good Master" bade him give all that he had to others, "he went away sorrowful," for he was one that had "great possessions," (Matthew, xix, 22, R. V.) Evidently he did not love others as himself, or he would have been as glad to have them own his great possessions as to keep them for his personal use.

THE CONDEMNATION.

Thus it is with us all, so hard is it—nay, so impossible—to love others as truly as we love ourselves and what we call our own. So we stand condemned on both counts of the indictment. If eternal life depends upon our love to God and to each other—upon our keeping of the Commandments—no man can be saved; "every mouth" must "be stopped, and all the world brought under the judgment of God," (Rom., iii., 19-20, R. V.) "for it is written, Cursed is every one that continueth not in all things which are written in the book of the law, to do them." (Gal., iii., 10,) and "he that despised Moses's law died without mercy," (Heb., x., 28.)

"The law" is thus, in a certain sense, like a perfect mirror let down from heaven to reveal to man his moral derangement. If I present myself with a deranged habit before a mirror it shows me the derangement, but it does not set it right. If I measure a crooked wall with a perfect plumb line it reveals the crookedness, but does not remove it. If I take out a lamp on a dark night it reveals to me the hindrances and disagreeables in the way, but it does not remove them. Moreover, the mirror, the plumb line, and the lamp do not create the evils which they severally point out; they neither create nor remove, but simply reveal. Thus it is with the law—it does not create the evil in man's heart, neither does it remove it, but with unerring accuracy it reveals it." (C. H. M.)

What then, is the poor sinner to do? Just what our Lord directed the rich young ruler to do when he said: "Come and follow Me." For "Christ is the end of the law for righteousness to every one that believeth," (Rom., x., 4.) He is the only "man that ever lived who kept the law perfectly, and as through the one man's disobedience the many were made sinners, even so through the obedience of one shall the many be made righteous," (Rom., v., 19, R. V.) "For what the law could not do in that it was weak through the flesh, God, sending His own Son in the likeness of sinful flesh and as an offering for sin, condemned sin in the flesh that the ordinance of the law might be fulfilled in us who walk not after the flesh but after the Spirit," (Rom., viii., 3-4, R. V.)

By His life and by His death He met every demand of the law for us. All of our iniquities the Lord laid upon Him that His righteousness might be imputed to us to cover us, and the blood of His cross applied to our hearts and lives to cleanse us from all sin; from its penalty, and from its power. Thus as in ancient times an upper servant called "the paidagogos" took the little children of the household by the hand and led them to school, so "the law" is our schoolmaster, or paidagogos, to bring us to Christ that we might be justified by faith," (Gal., iii., 24.)

QUESTIONS OF THE LESSON.

What was the scene when "the law" was given?

Of what does its effect upon the people give us a vivid picture, and what is said of it?

How was "the law" divided, and what is said of each part?

How did our Lord sum up "the Ten Commandments," and how many were included in each division?

To what high position did He exalt them, and under what circumstances?

How is the First Commandment explained and applied?

What is said of the Second Commandment, and what is the conclusion from both?

How are the characteristics of "the law" illustrated?

How was "the law" fulfilled, and what is its special function?

SAVINGS BANK FAILS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 11.—The Empire State Savings Bank, which recently took advantage of the sixty-day clause in the State Banking laws to compel all depositors to give sixty days' notice of intention to withdraw deposits, is to go into the hands of the Fidelity Trust Company of this city as receiver. The depositors of the Empire State Savings Bank will be paid 50 per cent. of their deposits by the Fidelity Company at once. The remainder of the deposits, or 20 per cent., will be paid as fast as the assets of the defunct bank are realized upon.

The contract between the Fidelity Trust Company and the trustees of the Empire State Savings Bank, embodying the terms under which the former is to act as receiver, was signed to-day. The Fidelity Company has agreed to act as receiver absolutely without compensation.

Instruction.

A FAMOUS OLD SCHOOL

AT PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Friends School, Founded Prior to the Birth of the Government, Has Grown in Greatness Proportionate to That of Our Great Country.

Among the oldest and most successful schools of the country and around which center most interesting historical associations of the early years of the Republic, is Friends School at Providence. Five years before Washington took his seat as President it began its first session.

It was founded by the Society of Friends for the moral and mental training of the youth of that Society, as Harvard University was founded to create Orthodox Congregational ministers. Both institutions have found a more extended service without denominational restriction.

Its purpose was to afford a means of education to those whose pecuniary circumstances harred them from the institutions of that time.

MAIN BUILDINGS.

Moses Brown—whose family name is borne by Brown University—was the leading spirit of the benevolent undertaking, and tha present-day greatness of this School is a monument to tbis noble character and his associates.

Much credit is due to the perseverance and earnestness of these men who sacrificed much and who, against the greatest obstacles, finally pushed the project to completion.

A struggle for maintenance followed the first struggle for existence, and at this most critical time of national history it was only by the greatest effort and by personal support of a few that life was kept in the enterprise. This firm purpose to succeed became one of the School's cherished traditions, and once firmly established, a steady growth set in that has kept pace with that of the Government.

Its first large endowment, in 1822, was the product of the first manufacture of pure cotton goods in America under the Arkwright invention. It has been largely endowed in recent years by appreciative persons not connected with Friends. The confidence of the State is shown hy freeing it from taxation.

Broadening influences have ever made themselves felt in the School, and though founded and mainly supported by endowment, its doors were early opened to all denominations.

A spirit of progressiveness among its instructors, who are of several religious denominations, has ever tended to keep it abreast of the times in educational methods as well as in social provisions, but no sacrifice has ever been made of the traditional thoroughness and high character standard of its founders.

Careful attention is given to tha most approved preparation for colleges in five-year courses. A bronze medal and diploma was

TENNIS COURT—GIRLS' PLAYGROUND.

awarded at the Columbian Exposition, in 1893, at Chicago, for excellence in wood carving. Its metal work is also very attractive. Its walls are adorned with fine works of art, potent with culture and unconscious inspiration, contributing to a high and elevated life.

Fine old grounds surround the buildings, which have grown in size and in modern equipment to meet the demands of the increasing numbers of pupils.

A separate building, constructed in quaint style and christened "The Three Oaks Studio," has been added for the study of music, and also art in all its branches.

A fine gymnasium will he completed this Summer, the pleasures and benefits of which are to he shared by the boys and girls at different intervals.

Every opportunity is afforded for the enjoyment of outdoor games and sports. Separate playgrounds are provided for the boys and girls, where ample provisions are made for all of the popular games.

Friends School now draws its students from all of the States of the Union, over two hundred and eighty being enrolled last term, and it may well be said that its wholesome influences are felt throughout the entire country.

THREE OAKS STUDIO.

Many advantages and pleasures arise from the wisely arranged system of coeducation. Tbe social features of tbe school life here are the cherished recollections of maturer years.

Interesting circulars, giving the history of the School and tbe yearly program will be sent on application to Augustine Jones, LL. B., Principal.

Bankruptcy Notices.

NO. 4,619.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—ALFRED E. KRAMER, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Alfred E. Kramer, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 3d, 1902, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 23d, 1902, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, July 11, 1902.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In the matter of ADELAIDE KUHN and NELLIE M. MACKIN, composing the firm of A. KUHN & CO., bankrupts.—No. 5,055.

To the creditors of Adelaide Kuhn and Nellie M. Mackin of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that on the 9th day of July, 1902, the said Adelaide Kuhn and Nellie M. Mackin were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 48 William Street, City and County of New York, on the 22d day of July, 1902, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, July 11th, 1902.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In the matter of PETER MARINE, bankrupt.—No. 5,050.

To the creditors of Peter Marine of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 7th day of July, 1902, the said Peter Marine was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, City and County of New York, on the 22d day of July, 1902, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, July 11, 1902.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—JAMES P. PILLOW individually, and as a member of the firm of De Moll & Pillow, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that James P. Pillow, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 9, 1902, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 23d, 1902, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. GEORGE C. HOLT.
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, July 11th, 1902.

NO. 4,759.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—PATRICK J. REGAN, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Patrick J. Regan, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 23, 1902, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United Statee Court House and Poet Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 23, 1902, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, July 11, 1902.

Surrogate Notices.

BLEIDORN, MARIA A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIA A. BLEIDORN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Philbin, Beekman & Menken, their attorneys, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 27th day of October next. Dated New York, the 26th day of April, 1902. HUGO R. ROELKER, ALFRED ROELKER, Jr., Executors. ap26-1awtmSa

BAUCHLE, THOMAS H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS H. BAUCHLE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Henry Stanton, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of March, 1902. MILTON HOPKINS, Executor. HENRY STANTON, Attorney for Executor, 31 Nassau Street, City of New York, Borough of Manhattan. m22-1awSm8a

Instruction.

CONNECTICUT, Simsbury.
Woodside, Suburban School for Girls
Is removed from Hartford to the beautiful village of Simsbury, half-hour by railroad from the city.
MISS SARA J. SMITH, Principal.

BALTIMORE MEDICAL COLLEGE
Liberal facilities; large laboratories; capacious hospitals and dispensary; large clinics; terms moderate. Send for catalogue. David Street, M. D., Dean., Madison Street and Linden Avenue, Baltimore, Md.

BERKELEY SCHOOL
No. 5 West 75th Street. For new Seventh Triennial Catalogue and prospectus for twenty-third week, address
JOHN STUART WHITE, LL. D., Head Master.

ETHICAL CULTURE SCHOOLS.
Kindergarten, Elementary and High School.
Kindergarten Normal Department.
Frank A. Manny, Supt., 109 West 54th St.
Percival Chubb, Prin. High School, 48 E. 58th St.

WILFORD HOME SCHOOL Baltimore. Open Sept. 25. 1,405 Park Av. Mrs. Waller R. Bullock. Certificate admits to Wellesley, Vassar, and other colleges. Elective courses.

The Peebles & Thompson School.
Boarding and Day School for Girls.
30, 32, 34 East 57th Street.

FAIRFIELD ACADEMY, Fairfield, Conn.—A school for boys. Fits for college or business. Location beautiful and healthful. F. H. Brewer, A. M. Prin.

Metropolitan Shorthand School.
Day, evening sessions year round. 35 West 21st St.

Berger's French Academy, 106 East 23d. FREE French course (beginners) forming now. Send name for registration.

Musical.

MME. OSBEN CRANE Vocal instruction, pure Italian methods. Carnegie Hall, N. Y. Summer school Post Office Building, Asbury Park, N. J.

Violins, guitars, mandolins, cornets, &c., cases, strings, and sundries. J. Howard Foote, importer, 31 Cortlandt St.

Excursions.

Entertaining Beyond Comparison.

GLEN ISLAND

Attractions from all parts of the world. Interesting novelties. A band of wild riders and steer-catchers from the Plains of Mexico. Grand concerts, magnificent foliage, rare plants, Horticultural wonders, unequalled menagerie, museum and aquarium; ALL FREE. Delightful sail on swift steamers. Glen Island clam bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." The Dairy, Boating, Bathing, Bowling, Billiards, Fishing. TIME TABLE SUBJECT TO CHANGE—STEAMERS LEAVE:
Cortlandt St. Pier, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:45, 5:15 P. M.
Bridge Dock, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:30, 10:20, 11:20 A. M., 12:20, 2:00, 2:50, 4:00 P. M.
East 32d St., 9:30, 10:00, 10:45, 11:45 A. M., 12:45, 2:00, 2:30, 3:15, 4:30, 5:45 P. M.
Leave Glen Island, 11:00 A. M., for Cortlandt St. only; 11:30 A. M., for East 32d St. and Brooklyn, 12:00 M. and 1:00 P. M., for Cortlandt St. only; 3:00, 5:00, 5:30, 6:00, 7:00, and 8:00 P. M. for all landings.
Frequent extra boats on Sundays and holidays.
EXCURSION, 40 CENTS,
including admission to all attractions.

NEWPORT $1.50 EXCURSION.
SUNDAY, JULY 13TH.
L. I. R. R. and N. Y. & STONINGTON LINE STR "MAINE."
SPECIAL EXPRESS TRAIN WITH PARLOR CAR.
Leave New York, foot E. 34th St., at 8:20 A. M. Leave Flatbush Ave. Sta., B'klyn, at 8:15 A. M., stopping at Franklin Ave., East New York and Jamaica.
Due at Newport at 3:00 P.M.; leave at 5:00 P.M.
Tickets on sale commencing Friday, at L. I. R. R. city ticket offices and stations. Sale of tickets limited to 750. The right is reserved to postpone the excursion, and tickets purchased in advance will be redeemed.
Music and Refreshments on Steamer.

MAUCH CHUNK
SWITCHBACK & GLEN ONOKO
Excursion
SUNDAY, JULY 13TH,
VIA
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL.
ROUND TRIP TICKETS
ADULTS, $1.50. CHILDREN, 75c.
Switchback Tickets 50c. Additional.
Special train from Liberty St. station, 8:30 A. M. South Ferry, 8:25 A. M.

ROCKAWAY BEACH ALL WATER ROUTE 50c.
Ocean Going Steamers
GENERAL SLOCUM
GRAND REPUBLIC
The most refreshing hour and half sail, leaving W. 129th St., 9 a.m.; W. 20th St., 8.40 and 10 a.m., 1.35 p.m.; Battery Landing, 9.20, 10.40 a.m., 2.05 p.m.; Leaving Rockaway, 11 a.m., 5.00, 6.15 p.m.

BERMUDA
"Has the Call" these days. For
$44.00
You can make a trip of ten days, leaving July 19, Aug. 2, etc. Everything included in the fare. The cheapest thing on the market, and a good thing,

A GREAT GROWTH

—IN—

Summer Resort Advertisements.

The NEW YORK TIMES

PRINTED DURING

APRIL, 1901—366 Ads.		APRIL, 1902—715 Ads.	
MAY, 1901—1431	"	MAY, 1902—2738	"
JUNE, 1901—3761	"	JUNE, 1902—5177	"
Total, 5558			8630

GAIN OF 3072 ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

Is the Leading Newspaper of New York City for the publication of Summer Resort Advertisements.

DURING APRIL, MAY, AND JUNE, 1902, THE TIMES PRINTED 1626 MORE ANNOUNCEMENTS THAN THE NEXT HIGHEST MORNING NEWSPAPER.

1st—The New York Times printed		8630	Summer Resort advertisements		
2nd	Newspaper	"	7004	"	"
3rd	"	"	6741	"	"
4th	"	"	5783	"	"
5th	"	"	2853	"	"
6th	"	"	1553	"	"
7th	"	"	1355	"	"

Summer Resorts.

NEW YORK.

ARDSLEY, N. Y.

THE BELLEVUE,

Now open under entire new mensgement; accommodates 100 guests, and is surrounded by 38 acres of lawn and groves; 600 feet elevation. Easy of access from New York, being one-half hour's ride from 155th Street; fourteen trains daily. No liquors sold.

THERON O. WRIGHT, Proprietor.

THOMPSON'S HOTEL | **LAKE MAHOPAC N. Y**

Now open. A select family hotel. GOLF AND ALL OUTDOOR SPORTS. Superior accommodations. Excellent cuisine. Fifty miles from New York City via N. Y. & Harlem R. R. and N. Y. & Putnam R. R. Telephone. Illustrated booklet. EMERSON CLARK, Proprietor.

Saratoga Springs.

Saratoga. The Grand Union

— For Special Terms and Circular address WOOLLEY & GERRANS, Proprietors, Saratoga Springs, New York.

HOTEL

American-Adelphi

The "Location" of

Saratoga Springs

SARATOGA SPRINGS.

THE KENSINGTON.

NOW OPEN.

HENRY A. BANG, Prop.

New York Office—Sturtevant House.

SARATOGA

CLARENDON HOTEL

Located on Broadway, overlooking Congress Park; elevator. Rooms with private baths. Accommodates 500.

W. W. PALMER, Manager.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.

WINDSOR HOTEL.

Open June 26 to October 1. $4.00 per day and upward.

SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED PAMPHLET.

R. G. SMYTH, Lessee.

EMPIRE HOTEL.

The Old Reliable House; new appointments; new management and modern cuisine; le one of the best houses in Saratoga; near large Hotels and Springs; moderate terms. Apply

T. ROACH, Jr., No. 129 Maple Av.

BECKMORE HOTEL is located near the Race Track; large rooms; modern cuisine, with restaurant a la carte. For particulars address HENRY S. TRUAX. Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

Thousand Islands.

1,000 ISLANDS.

GANANOQUE INN.

Directly opposite Clayton.

THE ONLY BRICK AND STONE HOTEL IN THE COOLEST AND MOST PICTURESQUE LOCATION ON THE ST. LAWRENCE RIVER.

Modern in all appointments. Correctly managed. World-famous fishing, boating, sailing, golf, &c. Booklet. ALFRED S. AMES, Gananoque, Ont.

Surrogate Notices.

ESTATE SANDERS D. BRUCE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, dated April 3d, A. D. 1902, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Sanders D. Bruce, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 280 Broadway, (Room 182 Stewart Building,) Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 11th day of October, 1902, next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of April, 1902. ROBERT S. NEVILL, Executor; MARY H. BRUCE, Executrix. J. HOMER HILDRETH, Atty. for Executors, 280 Broadway. (Manhattan.) N. Y. City.

GRISSOM, ARTHUR.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ARTHUR GRISSOM, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, Nos. 53-63 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 8th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of March, 1902.

HOUSE, GROSSMAN & VORHAUS, Attorneys for Executors, 53-63 Park Row, N. Y. City. m8-law6mSa

O'BRIEN, ROBERT.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Eliza O'Brien, Ann Lummis, William O'Brien Pardow, Pauline Pardow, Augusta Pardow, Emilie Woodruff O'Brien, Robert R. Pardow, Joseph V. Pardow, Mary Pardow Hooper, the heirs and next of kin of ROBERT O'BRIEN, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, William Lummis and Charles A. Lummis of the City of New York have lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing relating to both real and personal property duly proved as the last will and testament of Robert O'Brien, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 28th day of July, one thousand nine hundred and two, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament. And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 31st day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hnndred and two.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

ful4-law6wSa1y28

Summer Resorts.

TRAVELLERS' INFORMATION CO., 3 PARK PL. Tourists' information gratis.

NEW YORK.

Long Island.

Fire Island Hotel

Fronting on the Great South Bay of Long Island, and backed by the Ocean.

Just Erected in Ideal Location.

$3 per day and up. Special Family Rates. No Hay Fever. No Malaria. Always Cool. DOBIE & CAHN, Fire Island, New York.

PROSPECT HOUSE

AND COTTAGES.

BAYSHORE, LONG ISLAND.

Select family hotel; receives 400 guests; first-class appointments, 55 minutes from N. Y.; opens June 14th; beautiful location on Great South Bay, opposite Fire Island; all advantages of sea shore and country life; representative at hotel every day. Write for circular and terms.

BAYSHORE HOTEL CO., PROPRIETOR.

LONGBEACH, L.I.

lees than one hour from N. Y. City.

LONG BEACH HOTEL

AND INN NOW OPEN.

A. E. DICK, Proprietor.

Also Proprietor of HOTEL GRENOBLE, 56th St. and 7th Ave.

AMITY INN,

Amityville, L. I. Delightful location. Large airy rooms. High-class table. Spacious grounds. Entirely renovated. Fishing, boating. Terms reasonable. Henry E. Welle.

CORTLAND HOUSE.

Bay Shore; boating, bathing, fishing, &c.; modern improvements; large grounds; good table; terms reasonable. C. H. Wicks.

OCEAN AVE. HOTEL, Patchogue, directly on Great South Bay. Electric lights; modern improvements; airy rooms; first-class cuisine; terms reasonable. SANFORD WEEKS.

Apaucuck Point House, Westhampton, Great South Bay. Directly on Great South Bay. Excellent sailing, bathing; modern appointments, electric lights; desirable for families. C. L. RAYNOR.

The Wray Cottages, Shelter Island Heights, 24th season. Shady lawns; excellent driving, boating, bathing, fishing; transiente accommodated; homelike. Mrs. E. G. WRAY.

RIVERSIDE HOUSE,

Centre Moriches. Directly facing water, (always cool.) Comfortable rooms. Generous table. Shady grounds. Reasonable. F. K. BOWDITCH.

The Hampton, Good Ground, L. I.

On Shinnecock Bay. Under new management; excellent table and service; bathing, boating, fishing. Send for circular. E. Williame.

THE SEASIDE. SAYVILLE, L. I. On Great South Bay. Grand location, shady grounds; every modern appointment; boating, bathing, fishing; terms moderate. S. S. ACKERLY.

AMERICAN HOTEL Broadway, Far Rockaway, 3d House from Beach. (Always cool.) Airy rooms; 23d Season. First-class buffet. Terms reasonable. John J. Bushell.

SOUTH BAY HOUSE. Sayville. Sixty feet from water. Boating, fishing; excellent table. C. A. BROWN, Prop.

WARNER HOUSE. Blue Point. A few minutes' walk from bay. Home comforts; generous table; reasonable. J. R. WARNER.

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STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
July 11	503,956
To date this year	91,078,204
Corresponding date last year	181,807,508

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

July 11	$1,949,000
To date this year	$507,367,400
Corresponding date last year	$658,823,720

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 3@4 per cent.; at three months, 4½ per cent.; at six months, 4¾@5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½ per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Bicycles	½	Int. Pump pf	⅝
Am. Smelting	1	Kan. City So. pf	1
Am. Snuff pf	½	Keok. & D. M	⅞
B'klyn R. T	½	Louis. & Nash	¾
Canada South	½	Met. Sec. Sub. R	1
Chi. G. W. pf. A	½	Mo. Pacific	1½
Chi., Ind. & L	2	Nash. C. & St. L	2
Chi., R. I. & Pac	6¾	N. Y. Air Brake	2
Chi. Un. Tract	1	North American	1
C., C., C. & St. L	½	Reading 1st pf	½
Col. Fuel & I	½	Reading 2d pf	½
Col. Southern	½	St. J. & G. I	½
Consol. Gas	1	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	1
Del. & Hudson	¼	Va.-Car. Chem	⅝
Des M. & Ft. D	1¾	Va.-Car. Ch. pf	½
Det. Union Railway	⅝	West. Union	⅝
G. A. Fuller Co	2½	Wis. Central pf	½

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper	⅝	Int. Power	½
Am. Ice	½	Iowa Central pf	⅞
Am. Snuff	1	Lake Erie & W	1
Am. Sugar	1¾	N. Y. Central	1⅜
Canadian Pacific	½	N. Y., C. & St. L	⅞
Ches. & Ohio	⅝	Ry. Steel Sp. pf	1½
Chi., M. & St. P	½	Rep. Steel	½
Chi. & N. W	1¼	Stub. Goods pf	¼
Chi. Un. Tract. pf	½	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf	½
Clev., L. & W	1	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	¾
Den. & Rio Gr	⅞	Tol., St. L. & W. pf	⅝
Del., L. & W. pf	1½	Un. Pac. & pf	½
Gt. North. pf	½	U. S. R. & R. pf	½
Int. Paper	½	Wabash pf	½

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Det. M. & M. l. g. 3½s	2½
N. Y. Cent. gen. 3½s	1¾
West Shore 4s, reg.	1

There were no declines.

MARKET MOVEMENT.

The movement of prices on the Stock Exchange yesterday was somewhat irregular, but in the main the undertone was strong and the trend of prices unmistakably upward. What declines there were were in shares which recently had advanced, such as New York Central, in the railroad group, and Sugar in the industrial, and represented nothing more serious than a very natural desire to convert paper profits into actual cash. On the other hand, further persistent buying by the larger financial interests effected many advances, several of them substantial.

The wonderfully favorable Government crop report, indicating under present conditions a yield of corn the largest in the history of the country, was in the Street received with satisfaction and was by the bulls in the stock market pointed to as fully justifying their market position, which is founded not alone on the present remarkable prosperity of the country, but upon the belief that that prosperity will continue for a long time. Certainly to the layman the confidence in the future expressed by these close students of the business and commercial situation seems fully to be justified. It looks, indeed, unless altogether untoward conditions come to pass—and this is the view of representative bankers—that in the coming year the productive industries of the country will be taxed to their utmost and that the railroads will have actually more business than they can handle.

That yesterday's stock market did not respond even more to the excellent crop report is, however, not astonishing. The fact of the matter is that, at the moment, the money market does not seem to be in a position to stand a sustained speculative movement to a higher price level. The known movements of money indicate that during the week the resources of the local banks have been depleted $5,000,000, largely as the result of the extraordinary demand for money from the interior. The indications, however, are that this demand has now been practically satisfied; and that in the course of another week or two—with new Klondike gold continuing to come in, and with the effects of the repeal of the war tax showing—the position of the local banks ought to be measurably improved. In the interim speculative quiet is to be encouraged rather than deplored.

The course of the Steel Trust stocks yesterday, influential interests appearing as purchasers, indicates that the buccaneering game against the securities is making little progress. Wall Street forgets neither the character of the plaintiffs nor the fact that at going prices Steel common stock nets fully 10 per cent. on the money invested, nor yet that next week the preferred shares will be selling ex dividend of 1¾ per cent., and, in the Street vernacular, will look cheap.

THE RISE IN ROCK ISLAND.

Sugar Trust stock, which on Thursday had furnished the market its sensation, yesterday gave way to Rock Island, which rose in somewhat spectacular fashion nearly nine points, to, of course, the highest price on record.

The dealings in it were on a larger scale than any that have appeared in some time, totaling 14,000 shares, and the higher the price went the less stock was there offering. The advance at one time started a revival of the talk of a "corner," but this is absurd, for the reason that there is nobody now short of the stock. The buying yesterday was not a demonstration against any short interest—as was the buying of Sugar on Thursday—but represented accumulation by the Moore brothers and their friends in order to take advantage of the stock subscription rights which allow holders of the stock to subscribe at par to the extent of 12½ per cent. of their holdings. At going prices the rights are worth something over 11 per cent.

The recent purchases by the Moores, the controlling interests in the property, would seem to indicate that they intend to take up practically all of the stock available in the open market.

COPPER TRUST EARNINGS.

There was published in Wall Street yesterday a statement purporting to be the statement of earnings for the Amalgamated Copper Company for the year ended June 1 last, filed with the County Assessor of Butte, Mon., for the purpose of taxation. William G. Rockefeller, Treasurer of the Amalgamated, when shown these figures—which show a decrease of nearly $10,000 in the total net earnings of the constituent companies—said that he could not confirm the published earnings, but, he said, the company did file earnings at Butte, and he presumed the figures (which anybody is at liberty to examine) were correct so far as they represent the individual companies.

The figures themselves, as compared with earnings in other years, follow:

	1902.	1901.	1900.
Anaconda	$1,289,610	$5,069,071	$5,365,520
Boston & Montana	1,639,695	7,043,302	3,701,510
Butte & Boston	166,136	586,052	.....
Parrot	577,617	510,196	336,180
Colorado Co	152,495	303,019	.....
Total	$3,825,553	$13,512,240	$9,403,210

When placed beside capital the earnings for the past two years make the following comparison:

	Shares.	Earned Per Share, 1902.	Earned Per Share, 1901.
Anaconda	1,200,000	$1.07	$4.22
Boston & Montana	150,000	10.93	46.93
Butte & Boston	200,000	.83	2.93
Parrot	230,000	2.51	2.22

Allowing that Amalgamated, through stock ownership, is entitled to 75 per cent. of the earnings of Anaconda and Parrot, and all the earnings of Boston and Montana, Butte and Boston, and Colorado and Washoe, this would mean that the company has earned on its $155,000,000 capitalization about 2.17.

Of course the company has other earnings—from its timber and coal lands—which do not show in this report, but what these are cannot be learned.

Both Amalgamated and Anaconda shares on the stock market were heavy yesterday.

MISSOURI PACIFIC.

Easily the most active and, with the exception of Rock Island, the strongest railroad stock on the list yesterday was Missouri Pacific, which advanced over 2 points on aggressive buying by pool brokers, notably Butler Brothers, who on the day previous had taken 25,000 shares of the stock, rallying it so that the loss on Wednesday was more than recovered.

The Government crop report was in the Street regarded as especially favorable to Missouri Pacific, because indicating that conditions were more favorable in the territory traversed by the system.

One of the interesting developments of the day was the announcement from Toronto that Canadian interests were buying the stock and predicting much higher figures for it. These are the same interests who recently were bulling Canadian Pacific.

SOME GENERAL ISSUES.

Sugar Trust stock was much less of a feature than on the day previous, though nevertheless the most active issue in the industrial group. Opening fractionally below the final figure on Thursday, when it had been run up 6 points on the shorts, the security fluctuated very irregularly, first selling down, then up, then down, then up again to 130½, the highest price for the day, from which it declined several points, closing for a net loss of 1⅜. There was absolutely no news on the stock, but there was a disposition to attach much less importance than heretofore to the newly organized Federal Sugar Company.

The very favorable crop report led to buying of the Atchison, Union Pacific, and other Grangers, but on the advance there was selling by interests who had bought some days ago in anticipation of the report, believing that it would be favorable.

Pool operations appeared in a number of minor specialties, notably St. Joseph and Grand Island and Des Moines and Fort Dodge. Little public following was obtained.

Profit-taking sales forced New York Central, Pennsylvania, and Chesapeake and Ohio lower.

The decrease of $471,782 in the net earnings of Southern Pacific for the month of May had no market effect—largely for the reason that the greater part of the decrease was due to the increase of $362,604 in operating expenses.

MOVEMENT OF CURRENCY.

Discussing the movement of currency during the week, Messrs. Dow, Jones & Co. say:

The principal movements of currency this week indicate that the banks lost thereby $4,967,800.

The banks received from the interior $4,136,500 and sent to the interior $7,060,300, of which $1,000,000 was transferred through the Sub-Treasury to Chicago and $600,000 was transferred in like manner to New Orleans.

The banks received new gold to the amount of $2,175,100, of which $807,200 was on New York Assay Office checks, $979,500 on San Francisco Mint checks, and $388,400 on Seattle Assay Office checks.

The banks received from the Sub-Treasury on ordinary Government disbursements $17,830,900, and paid to the Sub-Treasury for customs, internal revenue, 5 per cent. redemption fund, retirement of circulation by correspondents, &c., $22,050,000. The loss on Sub-Treaenry transactions proper was $4,219,100.

The total of the losses to the interior and to the Sub-Treasury is $7,142,900. Deducting the gain of $2,175,100 by new gold, the net loss was $4,967,800.

The feature of this week were the large shipments of currency to the interior, especially to Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans, and Boston. Some bankers suggest as one reason for the early movement that farmers, in consequence of last year's failure of the corn crop, are anxious to get their wheat to market as soon as possible. Some importance is also attributed to the purchase of old corn for July delivery at Chicago.

The large loss to the Sub-Treasury represents deposits of about $1,000,000 to retire circulation of correspondent banks, and very heavy collections of customs and internal revenue. The effect of the repeal of the war taxes is not yet apparent.

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Of iron and steel Bradstreet's says:

Shutdowns of Schuylkill, Lehigh, Mahoning, and Shenango Valley furnaces because of lack of fuel reduce the volume of iron production when their full production could be advantageously handled. Rails are in unprecedented demand, and 50 per cent. of the country's production for next year has already been arranged for. In structural shapes and other heavy forms also demand is eager, and six months' production is easily on the order books. Import arrivals of iron and billets are large.

Along the same lines Dun's says:

Statistics of pig-iron production on July 1 are somewhat surprising. According to The Iron Age, the weekly output was at a new high record of 352,590 tons, notwithstanding the shortage of fuel. As it was well known that numerous furnaces had suspended operations, a moderate reduction in ironmaking was expected, but this factor was evidently more than offset by the resumption of plants formerly banked because of strikes.

Consumption during the past twelve months is succinctly shown by comparing the increase of weekly output from 310,950 tons to 352,590 tons, and the decrease in furnace stocks from 392,698 tons held a year ago to 75,037 reported on July 1, 1902. This unprecedented use of pig iron has continued in the face of steadily rising quotations, averaging between $6 and $7. Just at present the pressure is especially noticeable for foundry iron, especially at the West, where furnaces are sold far into next year.

In steel the situation is mixed, heavy lines falling further behind orders, while a number of rod, wire, and nail mills in the Pittsburg region have shut down for the usual vacation. Structural steel and railway supplies are urgently sought, so much new business being placed that activity is assured well into 1903. Despite the full operation of every available oven, coke scarcity is still reported, and should soft-coal miners decide to strike at the convention next week the iron and steel industry would be completely demoralized.

CANADIAN TRADE.

Trade advices to Dun's Review are to the effect that St. John reports a moderate business during the past week. The half-year's record was larger than heretofore. Payments are prompt and farm prospects favorable. Conditions are satisfactory at Halifax, though there is the customary midsummer quiet. Hay crop prospects are bright, but Spring frosts affected early apples.

Warmer weather has stimulated trade in light Summer fabrics at Montreal, and Fall dry goods orders come forward freely. Wholesale trade is fair for the season. Trade at Quebec has improved under better weather conditions, farm products command good prices and collections are good. Sorting trade in dry goods is more brisk at Toronto, while orders for Autumn staples increase and manufacturers are busy.

Crops are in good condition, harvesting implements in demand and prices firm. Retail trade is more active at Hamilton, and wholesale buying for Fall trade is large. Grain and fruit crops promise well. Jobbers report satisfactory trade and collections at Winnipeg. Heavy rains have injured railways, but grain prospects are bright.

WINDSOR TRUST COMPANY.

The Windsor Trust Company is being organized in this city. It will be capitalized at $1,000,000 and have a surplus of $500,000. Offices are now being fitted up in the Hudson Arcade at Fifth Avenue and Forty-seventh Street, and the company will begin business as soon as it secures a charter. Among those interested in the new corporation are:

W. H. Baldwin, Jr.,	Andrew Freedman,
Erskine Hewitt,	John M. Hall,
Frank O'Day,	Robert McCurdy,
E. B. Thomas,	Cord Meyer,
C. H. Van Brunt,	Jordan J. Rollins,
August Belmont,	G. W. Young,
W. B. Leeds,	Ernest Iselin,
Charles D. Wetmore,	Ogden Mills,
De Lancey Nicoll,	James Timpson,
James A. Burden, Jr.,	Archibald S. Whits,
Cornelius Vandsrbilt,	Robert Walton Goelet,
James Gayley,	Charles Lathrop Pack,
John Alvin Young	

John Alvin Young may be President of the company.

LAWYERS' SURETY COMPANY.

It was learned yesterday that on Tuesday at the election of officers of the Lawyers' Surety Company, John R. Bland succeeded Joel B. Erhardt as President, Andrew Freedman and Sylvester J. O. Sullivan succeeded Sherman W. Knevals and Benjamin E. Hall as Vice Presidents, George R. Collis succeeded Louis E. Kuster as Secretary, and Walter C. Schryber succeeded John I. Waterbury as Treasurer.

The new officers are representatives of a new controlling interest which has recently made large purchases of the stock of the company. The same interest is in control of the United States Fidelity and Guarantee Company. The stock of the Lawyers' Surety has been reduced from $500,000 to $250,000 by the declaration of a dividend. The acquired company will be maintained as a separate organization.

Mr. Erhardt and the employes of the company exchanged best wishes with one another on the severance of their relations.

W. R. CORWINE'S NEW POSITION.

The Eastern Trust Company, capital and surplus, $2,000,000, will begin business at 115 Broadway, on the 15th inst. The officers are: President—Charles M. Jesup; Vice President—H. A. Ware; Secretary—George B. Seeley; Treasurer—J. Wesley Allison, and Trust Officer—William R. Corwine. Mr. Corwine resigned from the Merchants' Association, and its Directors adopted this minute:

That the Directors of the Merchants' Association of New York with sincere regret accept the resignation of Mr. Corwine, and in doing so desire to express their appreciation of the tactfulness, the energy, and the devotion to duty which he has shown during the five years of his connection with the association.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Capital stock of the Aeolian Company increased from $250,000 to $1,000,000.

According to Sharon (Penn.) dispatches, a twenty-mile trolley line is to be built from that city to Mercer.

Reports from Sault Ste. Marie that the Clergue interests propose to build a paper mill there at a cost of $2,500,000.

Philadelphia Company said to have contracted with the American Bridge Company for the steel construction for its new $1,500,000 power house on Brunot's Island.

Southern dispatches state that the President of the Hartman Oil Company confirms the report that its 150,000 acres of producing territory have been sold to the Standard Oil Company.

Incorporation of the Indianapolis and Eastern Railway with a capital of $1,200,000.

According to Butte (Montana) advices, the report of the copper companies of the district indicates earnings for the year of $5,544,032, against $15,749,735 last year.

Statement that the manufacturers of pig iron in the South will soon meet to fix prices for their product, because of the sold-up condition of the furnaces and the desire of the manufacturers to open their books for 1903.

Decrease of $95,940 in imports of dry goods for the week, as compared with the previous week, but increase of $552,778 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 3@4 per cent., closing at 3 per cent.; majority of the day's loans at 3½ per cent.

Time money, 4½@5 per cent. for all periods.

Mercantile paper rates, 4½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4½@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $247,153,802; balances, $9,815,420; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $687,743.

Money on call in London, 2½@2¾ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 2½ per cent. for short and 2 9-16@2⅝ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was strong. Posted rates were $4.86 for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand. Rates for actual business were: Sixty days, $4.85¼@$4.85⅝; demand, $4.87⅜; cables, $4.88⅛@$4.88¼; commercial bills, $4.84¼@$4.85⅜.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.17½ less 1-16@5.18¾ and 5.15⅝; reichsmarks, 95 and 95⅜; guilders, 40 and 40 3-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—20c discount. Boston—Par @ 10c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, $1 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, 75c discount for $1,000; selling, 75c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c; telegraphic, 15c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 12.—The conclusion of the Stock Exchange settlement, says The Times in its City article, kept the money market firm yesterday.

On the Stock Exchange there was no important fresh business, and the tone was dull except in American rails, which were firm, chiefly on New York support. Home rails were flat, chiefly because of the closing of weak accounts for the rise. The continued decline in consols was also due to realizations which were the result of weariness rather than pressure, but it tended further to depress home rails.

The tone was more cheerful at the close, though one failure was announced and others are expected. They are, however, of small proportions, and adequate preparations have been made for them.

It is hoped, says The Times, that the process now going on will improve the condition of the markets affected, but, as regards Kafirs, the events of the last half year, especially the introduction of new properties about which little is known, at big premiums followed by a collapse, have rather tended to prevent the public from entering into transactions.

Prices of American rails nearly all moved upward yesterday. The closing prices were about the highest of the day.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, July 11.—There was a brisk demand for money to-day in connection with Stock Exchange requirements, though the pressure was less than anticipated, owing to the preparations made. There was much uncertainty regarding the future, which the Bank of England returns did not relieve. There was no visible prospect of prompt repayment of the considerable re-borrowings from the Bank. Discounts were firm. This was partly attributed to the foreign demand for gold.

Business on the Stock Exchange was practically at a standstill, and prices had a drooping tendency. The weakness was most marked in consols. In Kafirs the liquidation of the large bull account had not ceased. The Exchange was still apprehensive of the outcome, though the support of big houses was expected to lessen the difficulties which were feared. First-class securities were easier. This was partly due to the condition of the money market. Home rails were dull. Americans were irregular and mostly a fraction above parity. They were generally neglected, but closed steady. Kafirs fluctuated at first, and later were steadier.

The failure of a small broker, Bernard Kirschbaum, was announced.

Closing prices: Consols for money, 95 13-16; consols for account, 96; Anaconda, 4⅝; Atchison, 86; Atchison preferred, 101½ ex div.; Baltimore and Ohio, 110½; Canadian Pacific, 133½; Chesapeake and Ohio, 50⅞; Chicago Great Western, 31; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 183; Denver and Rio Grande, 43; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 92½; Erie, 37⅝; Erie first preferred, 70¼; Erie second preferred, 54; Illinois Central, 168½; Louisville and Nashville, 144¼; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 27½; Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred, 60; New York Central, 163½, ex div.; Norfolk and Western, 59⅜; Norfolk and Western preferred, 84¼; Ontario and Western, 35⅜; Pennsylvania, 79; Reading, 33⅝; Reading first preferred, 43¼; Reading second preferred, 35¾; Southern Railway, 37⅛; Southern Railway preferred, 98¼; Southern Pacific, 68⅝; Union Pacific, 109; Union Pacific preferred, 91¼; United States Steel, 40½; United States Steel preferred, 93; Wabash, 26½; Wabash preferred, 47; Spanish 4s, 80½; Rand Mines, 11⅞; De Beers deferred, 22¾.

Bar silver quiet at 24 9-16d per ounce.

Money, 2½ to 2¾ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, for short bills, 2¼ to 2 9-16 per cent.; for three months' bills, 2 13-16 to 2¾ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 130.30; Madrid, 37.25; Lisbon, 27.50; Rome, 1.27.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, July 11.—Business on the Bourse to-day was uninteresting during the early hours, but the tendency was firm. Later industrials were depressed owing to large realizations. Kafirs opened firm and closed easier. Thompson-Houstons reacted.

The private rate of discount was unchanged at 2 9-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 101f 27½c for the account; exchange on London, 25f 16c for checks.

Spanish 4s, 80.57.

BERLIN, July 11.—Business was quiet on the Boerse to-day and prices had a harder tendency. The movements were unimportant.

Discount rates: Short bills, 1½ per cent.; three months' bills, 1⅝ per cent.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 11.—An attempt was made to-day to raid Cambria Steel on the strength of the disaster at Johnstown, but as soon as the stock had fallen ¾, to 25½, it met steady support, and all offerings were taken at that price, though no attempt was made to hid up the stock again. Electric Storage Battery suddenly developed strength during the forenoon, and both the common and preferred jumped up 2 points. Reading and Philadelphia Rapid Transit were fairly active and fractionally better. Some surprise is expressed in the Street over the fact that there is so small a market for Rapid Transit. It is said that the controlling interests have found a much lighter demand for the shares than was expected. It develops that there were a good many large Union Traction interests which did not go into the new company. The money market is dull; call loans, 4 per cent.; time loans and commercial paper, 4½ per cent. and upward. Complete transactions in stocks were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
50	American Railways	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝
432	Cambria Iron	47¼	47¼	47¼
1,045	Cambria Steel	25⅝	25⅜	25⅜
1,190	Con. Lake Superior	25	25⅜	25⅜
130	Con. Lake Superior pf	77	76½	76½
300	Camden Land	½	½	½
10	Con. Traction of N. J	69	69	69
500	Elec. Co. of America	6½	6	6
3,250	Electric Storage	93⅝	89¾	92⅜
560	Electric Storage pf	91½	88¾	91½
6	Insurances of N. A	24½	24½	24½
1,100	Lehigh Valley	34	34	34
142	Lehigh Navigation	74½	74	74
14	Manufact. Nat. Bank	106½	106½	106½
100	Philadelphia Electric	5½	5½	5½
5,282	Philadelphia Rap. Tr	9¾	9 1-16	9 7-16
648	Pennsylvania	77⅜	77	77⅜
36	Philadelphia Trac	99½	99	99
150	Philadelphia Co	49	49	49
50	Pennsylvania Steel	92	92	92
20	Penn. Salt. Manufact	114	114	114
110	Railway Co. gen	4¾	4 11-16	4¾
6,875	Reading t. c	33⅝	33½	33½
100	Reading 1st pf	42½	42½	42½
1,100	Reading 2d pf	35½	35½	35½
90	Susq. Iron & Steel	2¾	2¾	2¾
100	Southern Railway	37	37	37
235	United Gas Imp	107½	107	107½
1,589	Union Traction	45	44¾	44¾
5,630	U. S. Steel	39½	39½	39½
187	U. S. Steel pf	91	90⅞	90⅞
100	Welsbach Co	37	37	37
20	Warwick Iron & Steel	6¾	6¾	6¾

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 11.—New York exchange was 20c discount to-day. Time and call loans firm at 4½@5 per cent. There was little change in the local stock market situation to-day. Prices as a rule were firm, but there was not enough demand nor anything to bring about anything like a movement. The market here resembles the one in New York, in that there is scarcely any commission house business. Complete transactions were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last
100	American Can	11½	11½	11½
175	American Can pf	53½	52½	53½
50	Am. Strawboard rects	32	32	32
300	Chicago Union Traction	15	15	15¼
6	Chicago Pneu. Tool	103	103	103
50	Chicago City Ry	207¾	207¾	207¾
125	Lake Street Elevated	10¾	10	10¾
6	Metropol. Elev. pf	90½	90	90
405	National Biscuit	48¼	48	48¼
2	National Biscuit pf	106¾	106¾	106¾
1,210	National Carbon	27½	27½	27½
150	National Carbon pf	100	100	100
100	Quaker Oats	75	75	75
338	Swift	140	138	138
50	Street's W. S. C. L. pf	80	80	80
5	West Chicago	97	97	97

Denials by J. P. Morgan & Co.

Denials were made at the office of J. Pierpont Morgan & Co. that the firm intended to issue a statement in regard to the suits instituted against it and the United States Steel Corporation, or that Mr. Morgan was planning a scheme for the unification of the Turkish debt.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Transactions in the outside market yesterday were not on a very large scale, but some interest was given to the trading by sharp advances in several stocks. The most prominent feature of the day was Otis Elevator common, which sold at the best price recorded in many months, at the same time showing considerable activity. In addition to the advances, which amounted to several points, there were others of less importance, but which served to demonstrate the general strength of the market. Among the copper shares, some of which had recently held places of prominence, a reactionary tendency developed, and most of the issues of this group ended the day with net losses.

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OTIS ELEVATOR common opened at 36½ and steadily advanced until sales of odd lots were made as high as 40. The stock reacted fractionally during the afternoon, but nevertheless ended the day with a net gain of over 3 points, at 39¼. Various rumors were heard in regard to the advance, but nothing of a specific character received confirmation. The buying is generally attributed to the company's earnings, which are said to be large.

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GUGGENHEIM EXPLORATION stock, which has recently been traded in to some extent, advanced from 150 to 157½. Only 100 shares were dealt in.

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UNITED STATES SHIPBUILDING bonds were dealt in for the first time. Sales of $25,000 of the bonds were made at 98.

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STORAGE POWER sold down to 1. It is stated that the amount of stock released by the dissolution of the pool in this stock is about 70,000 shares.

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HALL SIGNAL was traded in to a considerable extent. The buying was attributed to persons close to the management of the company, and was said to be based on the large amount of business which the company is securing from railroads throughout the country.

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The principal transactions reported in the outside market yesterday, with the high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
700	American Can pf	53	52¾	52¾
100	Am. Typefoundsrs	42	42	42
20	Am. Writing Paper	14¼	14¼	14¼
500	Bay State Gas	1¾	1¾	1¾
200	British Columbia Copper	7¼	7¼	7¼
133	Brook. City R.R. ex div.	248	248	248
1,300	Camden Land	⅝	½	½
650	Con. Refrigerating	5¾	5¼	5¼
25	Electric Lead Reduction	3½	3½	3½
50	Electric Vehicle	6¾	6¾	6¾
100	Electro-Pneumatic	1¾	1¾	1¾
2,200	Greens Con. Copper	27¾	26¾	26¾
100	Guggenheim Explor	157¼	157½	157½
200	Hackensack Meadows	10	9	9
489	Hall Signal	105	104	105
1,200	Manhattan Transit	5¼	5¼	5¼
125	Mine Securities	7½	7½	7½
250	Mon. & Boston Copper	2¾	2¾	2¾
50	National Starch	103	103	103
10	National Enamsling pf	86	86	86
100	N. Y. Transportation	12¼	12¼	12¼
1,100	Northern Securities	104¾	103¾	104
1,575	Otis Elevator	40	36½	39¼
110	Safety Car Heating	151¼	151¼	151¼
300	Seaboard Air Line	26¾	26¼	26¾
300	Seaboard Air Line pf	46¼	46¼	46¼
500	Standard Milling	10	9¼	10
100	Standard Milling pf	94¾	94¾	94¾
15	Standard Oil	680	680	680
700	Storags Power	1¼	1	1
50	Simpson-Crawford	27	27	27
18	Sullivan	18	17¾	18
400	Union Copper	3¾	3¾	3¾
25	Union Ferry	44¼	44¼	44½
600	United Copper	35¼	35	35
100	United Gas & El. of N.J.	87¾	87¾	87¾
100	U.G.& E.N.J. pf. ex div.	86	86	86

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$4,000	Cuban 6s of 1896	23	23	23
1,000	Mat. St. Ry	99	99	99
25,000	U. S. Shipb. 5s, 75% pd.	98	98	98

*Less than 100 shares. †Sell flat.

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QUOTATIONS—INACTIVE ISSUES.

Closing quotations of stocks in which no transactions were reported compare as follows with the closing prices of Thursday:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.	July 11. Bid.	Asked.	July 10. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	57	58½	57	58½
American Can	11½	11¾	10¾	11¼
American Chicle	100	104	100	104
Am. Chicle pf	90	92	90	92
American Elevatsd	1¼	1⅝	1¼	1⅝
Am. Hide & Leathsr	7	8	7	8
Am. Hide & Leather pf	41¾	43	41¼	42½
American Malting	94	96¾	95½	96¾
American Tobacco	328	340	328	340
American Typefounders	41	44	41	44
Am. Typefounders pf	98	102	98	102
Amer. Writing Paper	3¼	4¼	3¼	4¼
Am. Writing Paper pf	14	14½	14½	14⅝
Am. W. P. 5s, ex coup	71	71½	71	71½
Borden's Cond. Milk	102½		102½	
Borden's Con. Milk pf	109	110½	109	110½
British Columbia Copper	7¼		7¼	
British Exchequer 3s	99	99½	99	99½
California Copper	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
Camden & Trenton Ry	4	4½	4	4½
Central Fireworks	22	24½	22	24½
Central Fireworks pf	65	70	65	70
Central Foundry	2¼	2½	2¼	2½
Central Foundry pf	11	11¾	11	11¾
Central Foundry 6s	60	65	60	65
Champion Match		50		50
Chi., Peo. & St. Louis pf	12½	14	12½	14
Compreseed Air	8	9	8	9
Con. Rubber Tire	2	3	2	3
Con. Rubber Tire pf	10	15	10	15
Con. Rubber Tire 4s	16	19	16	19
Con. Storage Battery	16½	19¼	16½	19
Consolidated Tobacco	220		220	
Continental Tobacco deb	104½	107	104½	107
Distil. Co. new stock, w.i.	30½	31½	30½	31½
Distil. new bonds, w. i.	70	80	75	80
Dominion Securities	18	23	18½	23
Electric Boat	25	30	25	30
Electric Boat pf		50		50
Electric Lead Reduction	2¾	3½	2¾	3
Electric Lead Reduc. pf	3	4	3	4
Electric Vehicle	6½	7¼	6½	7¼
Electric Vehicle pf	13⅜	14½	13⅜	14½
Electro-Pneumatic	1¼	1½	1¼	1½
Empire Coal	1¾	2¼	1¾	2½
Empire Steel	10	11	10	11
Empire Steel pf	50	52	50	52
German Treasury 4s	101¾	102	101¾	102
Gold Hill Copper	1⅛	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜
Havana Commercial	19	20	19	20
Havana Commercial pf	60	61	60	61
Havana Tobacco	46	51	48	51
Havana Tobacco pf	68	75	68	75
Houston Oil	19¾	20½	19¾	20½
Houston Oil pf	74	78	74	78
Illinois Trans	⅞	1⅛	⅞	1⅛
International Power pf		145		145
International Salt	11½	12½	11½	12½
Lanston Monotyps	12	12½	12	12½
Mexican Nat. Construction pf., $17 paid off	8	8¼	8	8½
National Bread		21¾		21¾
National Bread pf		92¼		92¼
National Enamsling	29	30	29	30
National Sugar pf	102	103	102	103
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P	40	41½	40	41½
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf	76	78	76	78
New Eng. Trans	⅝	1	⅝	
N. Am. Lum. & Pulp	4	8	4	8
Otis Elevator pf	104	108	104

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, July 11, 1902.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
200	210	23	Adams Express	198	198	198\	198	...
63¼	63⅝	5,000	*Amal. Copper Co	64	64	63¼	63¼	- ⅜
6	6⅛	600	Am. Bicycle Co	5⅞	6¼	5⅞	6¼	+ ⅛
31¾	32	800	Am. Car & F. Co	32½	32¼	31⅞	31⅞	- ⅜
89¾	90	120	Am. Car & F. Co. pf	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	- ¼
52¾	53¼	1,050	Am. Cotton Oil	53¼	53⅜	52⅝	52⅝	...
9⅜	10	1,500	*Am. Ice Co	9⅜	9⅝	9½	9½	- ½
32⅞	33¼	1,100	*Am. Ice Co. pf	32⅞	33¼	32⅞	33⅛	+ ⅜
22½	23⅜	100	*Am. Linseed Co	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	...
31½	32	400	*Am. Locomo. Co	32⅛	32⅛	31¾	31¾	...
93⅛	93½	200	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf	93⅛	93⅛	93	93	- ¼
5⅞	6	100	*Am. Malting Co	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	...
46¾	46¾	600	*Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co	46⅞	46⅞	46⅜	46⅜	+ ⅛
121	123	100	*Am. Snuff Co	123	123	123	123	- 1
98	99	100	*Am. Snuff Co. pf	98½	98⅜	98¼	98½	+ ¼
128¼	128⅝	52,660	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co	130	130⅞	128¼	128¼	- 1⅝
118¾	119	100	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co. pf	119	119	119	119	- ¼
100	100¼	400	*Anaconda Cop. M. Co	100¼	110¼	100	100	- ¼
83½	83⅝	17,950	Atch., Top. & S. F	83⅝	83⅞	83⅝	83⅞	+ ⅛
99	99¼	3,450	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf	99¼	99⅜	99	99	+ ⅛
107½	107⅝	2,100	Baltimore & Ohio	107½	107⅞	107⅜	107⅝	- ⅛
95½	95⅞	200	Baltimore & Ohio pf	95¼	95½	95½	95½	- ⅛
67⅝	67¾	7,420	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	67⅜	68¼	67⅜	67⅝	+ ⅛
90¼	92	100	Canada Southern	90½	90½	90½	90½	+ ½
134¾	134⅞	1,400	Canadian Pacific	134⅞	135¼	134⅜	134⅝	+ ⅛
130½	131	300	*Ca. Pac. ctfs., 2d ln.pd	131	131⅛	130½	130¾	+ ⅛
49	49¼	9,350	Chesapeake & Ohio	49¾	49¾	48⅝	49	- ⅛
87⅞	88	2,100	Chicago & Alton	89¼	89¼	87½	88	- ⅛
75	75½	100	Chicago & Alton pf	75	75	75	75	- ⅛
29⅝	29⅞	2,500	Chicago Great West	29¾	29⅞	29½	29⅝	- ⅛
87	88	100	Chi. Gt. West. pf., A	88	88	88	88	+ ⅛
75	76	100	Chi., Ind. & Louis	76	76	76	76	+ ⅛
178	178¼	32,400	Chi., Mil. & St. P	178⅝	179¼	178	178¼	+ ⅛
191½	192	700	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	192	193¼	191¼	191½	- ⅛
253	255	100	Chicago & Northw	253½	253½	253½	253½	- 1½
188	188½	13,700	Chi., R. I. & Pac	188½	190	182½	188	+ 6¾
21	21½	100	Chi. Term. Trans	21	21	21	21	...
37½	38	100	Chi. Term. Trans. pf	37½	37½	37½	37½	...
15¾	15¾	1,300	Chicago Union Trac	14⅞	16	14⅞	15½	+1
49¼	50	100	Chi. Union Trac. pf	49½	49½	49½	49½	+ ½
106¼	107	600	C., C., C. & St. L	106	106½	106	106½	+ ½
77	80	100	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel	77	77	77	77	- 1
89¾	90	1,210	Colorado Fuel & Iron	89¾	90¼	89¾	90	+ ½
31⅞	32	9,200	Colorado & Southern	31¾	32⅝	31¾	32	+ ⅝
73¼	74	200	Col. & Southern 1st pf	74	74	73¾	73¾	- ¼
45¾	46	3,300	Col. & Southern 2d pf	45¾	46¼	45¾	45⅞	+ ⅛
223½	224	4,400	Consolidated Gas	223⅞	224⅝	223½	223½	+ ⅛
122½	123	100	*Con. Tobacco Co. pf	122¼	122¼	122¼	122¼	- ¼
27½	28	200	Corn Products	28	28	28	28	...
173½	176	700	Delaware & Hudson	176	176	176	176	+ ½
41	41¼	100	Denver & R. G	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	41¼	- ⅛
90	90½	100	Denver & R. G. pf	90	90	90	90	...
52¾	53	3,940	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	52⅝	53⅝	52¼	53¼	+ 1⅝
20¼	20½	500	Detroit Southern	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ¼
78	78½	300	Detroit United Railway	78½	78½	78½	78½	+ ½
...	5	100	Detroit City Gas	5	5	5	5	+ ⅛
4⅞	5	500	*Distilling of Am	5	5	4⅞	5	...
35	35¼	895	*Distilling of Am. pf	35¼	35½	35	35	...
16¼	17½	100	*Dul., S. S. & At	17	17	16½	16½	...
28	29	250	*Dul., S. S. & At. pf	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¼	- 1½
36½	36⅝	600	Erie	36⅞	36⅞	36¾	36¾	...
51	51½	100	Evans. & T. H	51	51	51	51	...
313	314	200	General Electric	313	314	313	313	...
52¼	52½	10,977	George A. Fuller Co	50¾	52⅞	50⅜	52½	+ 2¼
94½	95	600	Geo. A. Fuller Co. pf	95	95¾	94⅝	95	- ⅛
16¼	17½	100	*Dul., S. S. & At	17	17	16½	16½	...
28	29	250	*Dul., S. S. & At. pf	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¼	- 1½
36½	36⅝	600	Erie	36⅞	36⅞	36¾	36¾	...
51	51½	100	Evans. & T. H	51	51	51	51	...
313	314	200	General Electric	313	314	313	313	...
52¼	52½	10,977	George A. Fuller Co	50¾	52⅞	50⅜	52½	+ 2¼
94½	95	600	Geo. A. Fuller Co. pf	95	95¾	94⅝	95	- ⅛
187½	188	200	Great Northern pf	187½	187¾	187½	187½	...
88	88½	300	Hocking Valley pf	88⅜	88⅞	88	88	- ⅛
163¾	164	4,090	Illinois Central	164½	164½	163½	164½	- ¼
20½	20¾	400	Internat. Paper	20⅜	20¾	20⅜	20½	- ¼
72	74	100	*Internat. Power Co	73	73	73	73	+ ¼
52	53	200	Internat. Steam Pump	52¾	52⅞	52¾	52⅞	+ ¼
92	93	100	Inter. Steam Pump pf	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞	+ ⅛
47⅜	48	600	Iowa Central	47⅜	48¼	47⅜	48	+ ⅛
86½	86⅝	100	Iowa Central pf	86⅛	86⅝	86¼	86¼	- ⅛
81½	82	625	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf	81⅛	82	81½	81½	+ ⅛
41	42⅜	200	Kanawha & Michigan	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	- ⅛
33	33½	500	Kansas City South	34	34	33½	33½	- ⅛
59¼	59½	300	Kansas City South. pf	59½	59⅝	59½	59⅜	+1
34	34½	1,300	Keokuk & D. M	33½	34⅜	33½	34⅜	+ ⅞
63¾	64½	100	Lake Erie & West	64	64	64	64	-1
140¾	141	11,500	Louisville & Nashville	140¾	141¾	140⅝	140⅞	+ ¾
131⅞	131⅝	11,500	Manhattan Elevated	131½	132	131	131½	...
147⅜	148	2,100	*Met. Street Railway	148	149½	147½	147½	...
118¾	118¾	1,550	*Met. Sec. Sub. rects	117¼	119	117½	118½	+1
28⅞	29⅛	300	Mexican Central	29¼	29¼	29	29	...
111½	112	100	Minn. St. Louis	112⅜	112¾	111¾	112¼	...
59	59¼	400	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M	59½	59½	59	59	...
26¾	27	400	Mo., Kan. & Texas	26⅞	26⅞	26⅜	26¾	+ ⅜
...	...	113,790	Missouri Pacific	111½	113	111½	112⅞	+ 2½
101¼	103¼	100	Nash., Chat. & St. L	103	103	103	103	+ 2
47¾	48½	200	*Nat. Biscuit Co	48	48	48	48	+ ¼
18¾	18½	100	National R. R. of Mex	18¾	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	- ⅛
168	172	100	*New York Air Brake	172	172	172	172	+ 2
158⅜	159	4,800	New York Central	160	160⅜	158⅜	158⅝	- 1⅜
52¼	53⅛	100	N. Y., Chi. & St. L	53	53	53	53	- ⅛
32⅞	33	400	N. Y., Ont. & West	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	+ ⅛
56¾	57⅛	1,600	Norfolk & Western	57½	57⅝	57	57½	- ⅛
123	124	300	North American	123	123	123	123	+1
40¾	42	100	Pacific Mail	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	+ ¼
153¾	154	12,150	Pennsylvania R. R	154½	154⅞	153⅞	153⅞	- ⅛
101⅜	101⅝	900	People's Gas, Chicago	101¼	101⅞	101¼	101¼	+ ⅛
47⅞	48¾	1,900	Pressed Steel Car	48	48¼	48	48¼	+ ⅛
85⅝	87	100	Pressed Steel Car pf	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞	+ ⅛
31¼	32	514	*Ry. Steel Spring	31⅜	31½	31	31½	+ ⅛
85½	86¾	468	*Ry. Steel Spring pf	86⅜	86½	85¼	85¼	- 1¼
66⅜	66⅝	25,800	Reading	66⅛	66⅞	66⅛	66½	+ ⅛
85	85½	4,100	Reading 1st pf	84½	85⅜	84½	85⅛	+ ⅛
70	70⅜	2,300	Reading 2d pf	70½	70½	70½	70½	+ ⅛
17¼	17¾	400	*Rep. Iron & Steel	17¾	17¾	17¼	17¼	- ⅛
73⅜	73⅞	100	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf	73⅜	73⅜	73⅜	73⅜	+ ⅛
18¾	18⅞	1,200	*Rub. Goods Mg. Co	18½	19¼	18½	18⅞	+ ⅛
66	67⅜	200	*Rub. Goods Mg. Co. pf	68	68	66⅛	66⅛	- ⅛
22¼	22½	700	St. Jo. & G. I	22⅜	23	22⅜	23	+ ⅛
72¾	73	2,300	St. Jo. & G. I. 1st pf	72	73¼	72	73	+1
33	34	362	St. Jo. & G. I. 2d pf	33⅜	34	33¼	33¼	- ⅛
69	69¾	200	St. L. & San Fran	69¼	69¾	68¾	68¾	- ⅛
83	83⅞	10	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	84½	84½	84⅜	84⅜	...
73	73¼	200	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	73¼	73¼	73	73	- ¾
68	68¼	500	St. Louis Southw. pf	68¾	68¾	68½	68½	...
32	33	100	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co	33	33	33	33	...
64⅜	65	5,700	Southern Pacific	65¼	65¼	64⅞	64⅞	- ⅛
36⅝	36¾	2,000	Southern Railway	37	37	36⅜	36⅞	+ ⅛
96¼	96½	300	Southern Railway pf	96	96	96	96	...
63¾	64	2,500	Tennessee Coal & Iron	64	64	63¼	63¼	...
42⅜	43	8,250	Texas & Pacific	43	43⅜	42¾	42⅞	+ ⅛
20⅞	21¼	100	Tol., St. L. & West	21	21	21	21	...
36⅞	37½	200	Tol., St. L. & West pf	37¾	37¾	37	37	- ⅝
119	119⅞	100	Twin City R. T	119	119	119	119	- ⅛
80⅝	81½	400	*Union Bag & P. Co. pf	81	81	80⅜	80⅝	- ⅛
105⅞	106	25,810	Union Pacific	106	106⅜	105¾	105¾	- ⅛
89¾	90	810	Union Pacific pf	89½	90	89½	90	+ ⅛
114	118	200	U. S. Express	114½	114½	114¼	114¼	- ⅛
12	12¼	1,970	*U. S. Leather	12¼	12⅜	12	12	- ¼
83¾	84¼	1,487	*U. S. Leather pf	84	84	83⅜	84	...
38	39	100	*U. S. Red. & Ref	38	38	38	38	...
62	63	100	*U. S. Red. & Ref. pf	62	62	62	62	- ⅛
55	57¾	200	U. S. Rubber pf	55	55	55	55	...
38¾	39½	22,135	U. S. Steel	39⅜	39¼	39¼	39½	+ ⅛
90¾	90⅝	5,550	U. S. Steel pf	90⅞	90⅝	90⅜	90⅜	+ ⅛
70⅛	70¼	5,500	Va.-Caro. Chemical	69⅝	70⅝	69⅝	70⅛	+ ⅛
129	130	100	Va.-Caro. Chemical pf	130½	130½	130½	130½	+ ⅛
29¼	29¾	1,200	Wabash	29⅞	30	29½	29½	- ¼
44¾	45	2,300	Wabash pf	45⅜	45⅞	45	45	- ¼
85⅜	86	760	Western Union Tel	85⅞	86¼	85⅞	86	+ ⅛
22	22½	210	Wheel. & L. E	22⅛	22½	22⅛	22½	...
36¼	37¼	50	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf	37¼	37¼	37¼	37½	...
29⅜	29⅞	1,000	Wisconsin Central	29¾	29⅞	29½	29½	...
48¾	49¼	200	Wisconsin Central pf	49	49¼	49	49¼	+ ⅛
Sales.....		503,956	*Unlisted.					

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,280 Amal. Copper	64¼	64¼	63¼	63¼
50 Am. Car & F. pf	90	90	90	90
100 Am. Ice	10	10	9½	9¾
60 Am. Locomotive	32	32	31⅞	32
100 Am. Smelting	46	46	46	46
31,390 Am. Sugar	130	130⅝	128¾	128⅝
5,510 A., T. & S. F	83⅞	84	83½	83½
140 A., T. & S. F. pf	99¾	99¾	99	99¼
10 Balt. & Ohio	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾
2,960 Brook. Rap. Tr	67¾	68⅜	67½	67¼
220 Canadian Pac	135¼	135¼	134⅝	134⅜
300 Ches. & Ohio	49¾	49¾	48⅝	48⅝
7,500 C., M. & St. P	179	179	178	178¼
340 Chi., R. I. & P.	182½	190	182½	189
30 Chi. Union Trac	15½	15½	15½	15½
530 Col. Fuel & I	90	90¼	89⅝	90⅛
200 Col. Southern	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾
100 Dist. of Am. pf	35	35	35	35
160 Erie	37	37	36¾	36⅞
90 Ill. Central	164½	164½	163¾	163¾
580 Louis. & Nash	141	141⅝	140¾	140⅝
1,630 Manhattan	131⅝	132⅜	131	131⅜
50 Met. Street	148¾	149¼	148¾	149¼
30 Mex. Central	29¼	29¼	29⅛	29⅛
10 Mo., K. & Tex	27	27	27	27
18,160 Mo. Pacific	111¾	113	111¾	112⅞
350 N. Y. Central	160¾	160½	159	159
10 N. Y. O. & W	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞
10 Norf. & West	58	58	58	58
760 Pennsylvania	154¼	154¾	153⅜	154
100 People's Gas	102	102	101¾	101¾
5,420 Reading	67¼	68¼	66¾	66⅞
40 Rep. Steel	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
840 Southern Pac	65¼	65¾	64⅞	64⅞
750 Southern Ry	37	37	36¾	36¾
510 Tenn. C. & I	64	64¾	64	64¼
270 Texas Pacific	43¼	43¾	43	43
6,540 Union Pac	106	106⅜	105¾	105⅞
600 U. S. Leather	12¾	12¾	12	12⅛
20 U. S. Leather pf	83⅞	83⅞	83⅞	83⅞
4,040 U. S. Steel	39¾	39½	39¼	39¼
390 U. S. Steel pf	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾
500 Wabash	29⅞	30	29½	29½
180 Wabash pf	45¾	45¾	45¼	45¼
70 West. Union	86	86¼	85⅞	86¼
10 Wis. Central	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾
93,840				

Bonds.

Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$5,000 A., T. & S.F. adj	94	94	94	94
3,000 Stan.R. & T.inc	14½	14½	14½	14½
$8,000				

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the first week in July showed increases:

Canadian Pacific	$96,000
Chicago Great Western	7,034
Denver & Rio Grande	22,000
Evansville & Indianapolis	828
Evansville & Terre Haute	2,063
Hocking Valley	7,267
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	4,525
Missouri Pacific	12,000
National of Mexico	28,617
Norfolk & Western	16,412
Rio Grande Southern	2,014
Toledo, St. Louis & Western	3,980
Total increase, 12 roads	$202,760
Increase previously reported	47,172
Total increase, 17 roads	$249,932

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The following showed decreases:

Central Branch (Mo. Pac.)	$7,000
Chesapeake & Ohio	70,726
Kanawha & Michigan	2,206
Texas & Pacific	4,838
Total decrease, 4 roads	$84,770
Decrease previously reported	20,429
Total decrease, 5 roads	$105,199
Net increase, 22 roads	$144,733

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1902.	1901.	1900.
CANADIAN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	7,590	7,467	7,001
1st week July	$695,000	$599,000	$575,000
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO—			
Mileage	1,607	1,476	1,476
1st week July	195,570	266,597	238,121
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—			
Mileage	929	929	929
1st week July	125,830	118,776	116,717
DENVER & RIO GRANDE—			
Mileage	1,722	1,722	1,673
1st week July	312,900	290,900	194,900
EVANSVILLE & INDIANAPOLIS—			
Mileage	146	146	146
1st week July	6,228	5,586	5,815
EVANSVILLE & TERRE HAUTE—			
Mileage	162	162	168
1st week July	25,483	23,420	21,269
HOCKING VALLEY—			
Mileage	647	347	346
1st week July	118,732	111,465	87,905
KANAWHA & MICHIGAN—			
Mileage	173	173	172
1st week July	11,433	13,639	11,628
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—			
Mileage	2,555	2,480	2,222
1st week July	237,651	233,125	181,762
MISSOURI PACIFIC—			
Mileage	5,182	5,155	4,938
1st week July	524,000	512,000	437,000
From Jan. 1	17,260,233	16,642,035	14,538,011
Central Branch:			
Mileage	388	388	388
1st week July	15,000	22,000	18,000
From Jan. 1	482,000	619,140	625,745
NATIONAL R. R. CO. OF MEXICO—			
Mileage	1,355	1,323	1,266
1st week July	153,988	130,371	147,591
NORFOLK & WESTERN—			
Mileage	1,679	1,660	1,660
1st week July	267,154	250,742	242,656
RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	180	180	180
1st week July	11,618	9,604	9,144
TEXAS & PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY—			
Mileage	1,688	1,615	1,514
1st week July	138,202	143,040	118,898
From Jan. 1	5,350,670	5,690,511	4,167,074
TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & WESTERN—			
Mileage	451	451	451
1st week July	45,318	41,338	34,810

ALLEGHANY VALLEY for May and for five months ended May 31—

	May. Increase.	Five Mos. Increase.
Gross earnings	50,597	102,933
Operating expenses	55,152	176,110
Net earnings	12,715	*73,177

*Decrease.

PHILADELPHIA & ERIE for May—

	1902.	1901.	1900.
Gross earnings	595,586	589,394	552,540
Exp. and taxes	354,685	324,086	321,997
Net earnings	240,901	265,308	230,543
Gross, 5 months	2,505,819	2,387,061	2,074,924
Exp. and taxes	1,650,357	1,578,292	1,445,200
Net, 5 months	858,462	808,769	629,724

SOUTHERN PACIFIC for May—

Mileage	8,762	8,680	8,164
Gross earnings	6,832,856	6,941,974	5,402,859
Exp. and taxes	5,061,943	4,699,279	8,875,851
Net earnings	1,770,913	2,242,695	1,527,008
Total net	1,834,461	.....	.....
Fixed charges, rent, &c.	2,745,754	.....	.....
Balance def.	911,293	.....	.....
Gross, 11 months	77,079,008	70,950,651	62,935,766
Exp. and taxes	51,873,016	46,557,846	42,665,829
Net	25,205,992	24,401,804	20,270,137
Total income	26,233,839	.....	.....
Fixed charges and rentals	25,812,065	.....	.....
Surplus, 11 mos.	421,774	.....	.....

TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN for June—

Gross earnings	104,932	89,548	92,086
Op. expenses	80,726	69,954	73,603
Net earnings	24,206	19,594	18,483
Charges	21,373	22,750	21,895
Surplus	2,833	*3,156	*3,412
Fiscal year—			
Gross earnings	1,151,677	1,157,078	1,077,904
Op. expenses	877,397	878,034	806,896
Net earnings	274,280	278,444	271,008
Charges	271,823	277,180	270,263
Surplus	2,457	1,264	745

*Deficit.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 11.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Friday.	Thursday.
Alta	.06	.06
Alpha Con.	.02	.02
Andes	.05	.05
Belcher	.09	.09
Best & Belcher	.21	.21
Bullion	.02	.02
Caledonia	1.00	1.00
Challenge Con.	.20	.20
Chollar	.07	.07
Confidence	.58	.57
Con. Cal. & Virginia	1.35	1.35
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.03	.03
Gould & Curry	.05	.05
Hale & Norcross	.27	.26
Julia	.04	.04
Justice	.12	.08
Kentucky Con.	.01	.01
Lady Washington Con.	.04	.04
Mexican	.45	.44
Occidental Con.	.15	.15
Ophir	1.25	1.25
Overman	.26	.26
Potosi	.20	.21
Savage	.04	.03
Sag Belcher	.04	.04
Sierra Nevada	.24	.22
Syndicate	.07	.07
St. Louis	.06	.09
Union Con.	.18	.19
Utah Con.	.06	.06
Yellow Jacket	.14	.16
Silver bars	52¼	52¼
Mexican dollars	44¾@44¼	43¾@44¼
Drafts, sight	12½	12½
Telegraph	.16	.16

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, July 11.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	8	9	8	9
Alamo	2¾	3½	3¼	3½
American Con.	1¼	2	1⅞	2
Anaconda	12	18	12	18
Battle Mountain	9	12	10	12
Blue Bell	5	7	5	7
C., K. & N.	5	5¼	..	..
C. C. Cons.	6	6¼	6	6½
Corlolanus	2½	4	2½	4
C. C. & M.	2½	3	2½	3
Columbine Victor	4½	6	..	..
Dante	2¾	3¼	..	..
Doctor Jackpot	10¼	10¾	10	11
Elkton	45½	47	46	48
El Paso	51¼	51½	51½	51¾
Fanny Rawlings	5	7	6½	7
Findlay	8	9	8	10
Gold Dollar Consolidated	3⅞	4	3¾	4
Golden Cycle	57½	60	59	62
Golden Fleece	10	17	10	20
Gold Bond	2½	2¾	2¼	3
Gold Sovereign	2½	3	2½	3
Gould	4	7¼	4	7½
Gold Exploration	4	4¾	4	5
Isabella	26½	26¾	26⅝	27¾
Jackpot	10	11	10	12
Keystone	2¼	2⅞	2½	3
Last Dollar	50	75	45	60
Lexington	5⅜	5½	5¼	5⅝
Little Puck	4½	5	4¾	5
Little Bessie	3¼	3¾	3½	3¾
Mollie Gibson	11½	12	11½	12½
Mary Ashen	2¼	3	8	3½
Moon Anchor	10	12½	10	12½
New Haven	2¾	3½	2¾	3½
Old Gold	1	1¼	1¼	1½
Pharmacist	3	3½	3	3½
Pinnacle	5¼	6	5¼	6
Pointer	1½	2	1½	2
Portland	180	185	180	185
Rose Maud	1¾	2	1¾	2
Rose Nicol	2½	3½	2½	3
Sunset Eclipse	2¾	3	2¾	3
Vindicator	93	95	92	95
Work	4¾	5¼	5	5¼

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$200,037,632
Gold	104,340,823
Silver	25,646,900
United States notes	10,412,145
Treasury notes of 1890	66,405
National bank notes	11,417,639
Total receipts this day	1,895,452
Total receipts this month	18,421,267
Total receipts this year	18,421,267
Total expenditures this day	2,215,090
Total expenditures this month	28,790,000
Total expenditures this year	28,790,000
Deposits in National banks	125,627,144

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS.

Gold coin	$353,870,089

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Brokers' Dealings Involve Small Properties — Broadway Corner Transferred—Results at Auction.

C. E. Harrell has sold to an investor the three-story building 33 West Twenty-seventh Street, 22 by 98.9.

Thomas P. Fitzsimons has sold for Mrs. Annie M. Bindhart the five-story front and four-story rear tenements 309 West Forty-fourth Street, 25 by 100.4.

John Finck has sold the three-story dwelling 6 West Eighty-third Street, 15 by 102.2, to a client, who will occupy the house.

Clifford N. Shurman & Co. have sold for John H. Poggenburg to a Mrs. Ward the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 52 East Ninety-second Street, 20 by 100. The same brokers also negotiated the recently reported sale of 82 to 88 East One Hundred and Tenth Street.

Daniel L. Korn has sold to a client the tenements 317 and 310 West Fortieth Street, on plot 50 by 98.9.

It is reported that L. M. Josephthal has sold the five-story American basement dwelling 665 West End Avenue.

L. Danis has sold 195 Madison Street, 23.10 by 100, for the Levy estate to H. Friedman.

Harris Sokolski has sold to a builder 332 East Thirteenth Street, a lot 12.6 by 103, now covered by a four-story flat.

The southwest corner of Broadway and Seventy-sixth Street, 77.4 by 94.1 by 75 by 111, was transferred yesterday by Eleanor L. Hoffman, as executrix, to Abraham Boehm and another for a consideration of $180,000.

Henry H. Elliott reports that he negotiated the purchase of the properties at Pearl and Beaver Streets for the Century Realty Company and William F. Havemeyer and that E. H. Ludlow & Co. acted as the representatives of Edward N. Dickerson, one of the sellers in the transaction.

Morris P. Joachim has sold to Julius Berkowitz, 122 Rivington Street, a three-story and basement house, size 20x75, for $20,000.

Oscar Dobroczynski, Adolph Blumenkranz, and Buchkbaum have sold for L. Landau to Solomon Hollander the five-story tenement house 129 Suffolk Street, lot 25 by 100, for $31,000.

J. E. Johnson and J. L. Vansant have sold for Solomon Miller the six-story loft building 54 and 56 West Third Street, 43 by 75, for about $95,000.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Vincent A. Ryan.

1,063 Third Avenue, northeast corner of Ninety-third Street, 25.8 by 90, five-story brick tenement, with stores; foreclosure sale, to the Empire City Realty Company $29,500

By Philip A. Smyth.

856 Ninth Avenue, east side, 74.8 feet south of Fifty-sixth Street, 25.0 by 70, five-story brick tenement, with store; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, the United States Trust Company..... 24,750

By Herbert A. Sherman.

Sixty-seventh Street, north side, 125 feet east of West End Avenue, by 100.5, vacant; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the American Mortgage Company... 2,800

By John M. Thompson.

511 and 513 East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, north side, 120.3 feet east of Morris Avenue, 50 by 80, two five-story brick tsnements, with storss; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, the New York Building Loan Banking Company.... 14,908

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Eighteenth Street, south side, 360 feet west of Fifth Avenue, extending to Seventeenth Street, for on eleven-story brick store, 50 by 184; J. C. Lyons Building and Operating Company of 67 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, owner; Buchman & Fox of 11 East Fifty-ninth Street, architects; cost, $250,000.

Washington Avenue, east side, 25 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, for a three-story frame store and dwelling, 25 by 60; Carrie Zimmerman, of 560 East One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, owner; Louis Falk of 2,785 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $4,500.

Alterations.

No. 122 East Fifty-ninth Street, to a three-story brick studio, with store; J. W. Gillespie of Granville, N. Y., owner; J. M. Lawlor of 220 Broadway, architect; cost, $4,000.

Nos. 358 and 360 Pearl Street, to a six-story brick factory; O. J. Maigne of 82 Wall Street, owner; Dodge & Morrison of 82 Wall Street, architects; cost, $10,000.

Sixth Street, south side, 250 feet east of Second Avenue, William's Bridge, to a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 22 by 30; Mrs. Mary Schweicker of 26 Eighth Street, William's Bridge, owner; Louis Falk of 2,785 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $1,500.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Friday, July 11.

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of. 79th St, 100x102.2; Frederick A. Tanner, referee, to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company $130,000

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 62d St, 25.5x100; Edward Rafter to Moses Selig, (mtg $18,000) 1

BOSTON POST ROAD, or Main St, s e s, adjoining land of John Cornell, 35.5x70x irregular; Philipina Steinmetz to Philipina Oehler, (mtg $4,000) 1

BOSTON POST ROAD, or Main St, s e s, adjoining land of John Cornell, 25.5x70x irregular; Philipina Oehler to George Steinmetz and wife, (mtg $4,000) 1

BOSTON ROAD, w s, 105 ft n of 164th St, 20x71.8x28.8x80.1; Leopold Greenwood to James A. Gorman, (mtg $15,000) 1

BROADWAY, s w corner of 76th St, 77.4 x94.11x75x114; Eleanor L. Hoffman, executrix, to Abraham Boehm and another. 180,000

CANAL ST, 252, e s, 24.9x88.4x24.11x87; Mary F. Weeks and others to John T. Weeks, B. & S. 1

DEY ST, 77, s e, 23.3x23.1x50.11x51; Ralph G. Miller to Metropolitan Express Company 1

EAST BROADWAY, s s, 6.8 ft w of Grand St, runs s 78.10x e 15.8x n 73.10x w 10.7x w 6.3; Henry Kellus to Flavius Townsfeld and another, (mtg $12,000) 1

FULTON AV, w s, 275 ft n of Nostrand St, 50x96.8x50x99.5; Nellie F. Cantrell to Ferdinand Kurzman, (mtg $3,000) 1

GREENWICH ST, w s, 50 ft n of Leroy St, 25x90.3x25x89.6; Abraham R. Lawrence to James M. Varnum 27,500

HANCOCK ST, e s, 98 ft s of Bleecker St, 120x100; estate of N. Low to Harris Friedman and another 1,000

LISPENARD ST, 15, n s, 25x100; Lewis Benard St, 13, n s, 25x100; Lewis Benedict and wife to William R. Bronk, all liens 1

LORILLARD PL, 2444, e s, 25x97.6; William Wainwright to Ida Bulow, (mtg $5,400) 1

LUDLOW ST, 176 and 178, e s, 48x87; Joseph Isaac and wife to Katie and Anna Amend 100

MADISON AV, 601, e s, 26x100x irregular; John L. B. Mott to Joseph A. Blake. 70,000

MADISON AV, w s, 59.11 ft n of 132d St, 20x80; Carrie I. Shotwell to Jeremiah M. Flanagan 10,500

MADISON ST, 228, s s, 21.1x80; Sender Jarmulowsky to Chana Saphirstein, quitclaim 1

PRINCE ST, 163 and 165, n e corner of Thompson St; Pincus Lowenfeld and another to Jacob Binder and another, (mtg $40,000) 1

WARREN ST, 46, n s, 25x100; Louis V. Bell, executor, to Edmund D. Wise. 57,000

WEST END AV, e s, 50.5 ft s of 62d St, 25x100; West End Av. e s, 25.5 ft s of 62d St, 25x100; William Oppenheim to Reuben Sadowsky, (mtg $19,000) 28,000

WILLOW AV, s s, corner of 138th St, 100x225; William R. Brown to Frank Butterworth, (R S $17.75) 38,000

2D AV, e s, 76.6 ft n of 70th St, 25.6x100; Margaret Carroll to Redmond Carroll, (mtg $10,000) 1

3D AV, 2,629, e s, 25.2x100; Thomas W. Burke, referee, to William W. Sherman and others 29,000

3D AV, w s, 41.7 ft n of 143d St, 21.8x77; James Rothschild to Francis Rogers... 100

7TH AV, 304 and 306, w s, 33.1x50; Mark L. Abrahams and another to Harriet L. Deming, (mtg $11,500) 100

7TH AV, 362, w s, corner of 50th St, 16.11x50; Albert J. Adams to Harriet L. Deming, (mtg $15,000) 100

11TH ST, n s, 145.6 ft e of Avenue A, 25x103.3; Ferdinand Muhl to Bertha Mayer 10

27TH ST, 244 to 248 West, 60.5x98.9x62.2 x98.9; Lawrence R. Kerr to Myra V. T. Kerr, all title, mtg $60,000) 1

28TH ST, n s, 185.11 ft e of 9th Av, 21x98.9; Minnie A. Blanchard to Henry Goodkind, (mtg $38,500) 1

33D ST, s s, 100 ft w of 9th Av, 50x98.9; Michael Tobin to Mary Costigan, as trustee 1

54TH ST, n s, 95 ft e of 6th Av, 13x100.5; Charlotte Dittman, individually and as executrix, to Euphemia A. Hawes..... 1

58TH ST, n s, 202 ft e of Lexington Av, 16x94; Haviland Nelson to Frank N. Dowling 100

47TH ST, 409 and 411 East, 75x100.5; American Malting Company to Philip Goerlitz 100

Charles W. Rouss, executor, to Anna 51ST ST, n s, 257 ft e of 6th Av, 21x100.5; M. Galbraith 72,500

70TH ST, 159 East, 19x100.5; John S. Chase to Harry M. Austin..... 100

72D ST, 233 East, 17.6x102.2; William M. Woods to Sophia Rotholz..... 1

73D ST, 406 East, 25x102.2; Hugo Cohn to Joseph Larcban 1

73D ST, 400 East, 25x102.2; Joseph Larcban to Hugo Cohn 1

75TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Avenue A, 100x102.2; Pincus Lowenfeld ond another to Isaac Helfer, oll liens 1

75TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Avenue A, 100x102.2; Isaac Helfer to Pincus Lowenfeld and another, (mtg $84,000). 1

78TH ST, n s, 185 ft e of 5th Av, 25x102.2; J. C. Lyons Building and Operating Company to Reginald G. Barclay, (mtg part of $350,000) 1

79TH ST, n s, 77 ft e of Madison Av, 22x102.2; Edward Bacon to City Real Property Investing Company, (mtg $55,000). 100

79TH ST, n s, 208 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 18x102.2; Julia L. Ellis to Samuel Schwab 1

84TH ST, 107 West, 40x102.2; Julia A. Ewing to Justus E. Ewing, (mtg $45,000) 1

88TH ST, s s, 312.3 ft w of Park Av, 25.6x108.8; Elizabeth Winters to John Sheehan 100

92D ST, s s, 125 ft w of Central Park West, 16.8x100.8; Rothzi to Provident Realty Company, (mtg $75,000).... 1

94TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of West End Av, 25x39.5x25x39.10; Louis V. Bell, executor, to Jacob Lawson..... 5,100

95TH ST, n s, 400 ft w of West End Av, 25x100.8; Louis V. Bell to Samuel M. Schafer..... 10,100

96TH ST, 230 East, 25.6x108.8; 96th St, 232 East, 25.6x108.8; 96th St, 234, 25.6x108.8; Henry Rohlfs to Pincus Lowenfeld and another. (R S $3.50, mtg $48,000) 1

97TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of West End Av, 75x100.11; Cecelia McCarthy to Frances Glover, (mtg $119,398) 70,000

101ST ST, 211 and 213 East, 50x100.11; Sarah Schelinsky to Abraham Schelinsky, (mtg $19,500) 1

101ST ST, n s, 320 ft e of 1st Av, 75x1½ block; Lambert S. Quackenbush and another to Segmund Adler..... 1

106TH ST, 306 to 310 East, 75x100.11; Reuben Sadowsky to Rudolph C. Bachen, (mtg $84,000) 1

110TH ST, s s, 190 ft e of Madison Av, 20x100.11; Richard S. Chisolm, referee, to the Germania Life Insurance Company 20,000

125TH ST, n e corner of Brown Place, 100x100; Alfred L. Brown to Walter A. Dick 1

145TH ST, 405 West, 20x99.11; Max Marx to George Nash, (mtg $16,000)..... 1

152D ST, 170 ft w of Boulevard, 75x 100.10 to 153d St; Edward E. McCall, referee, to Romeo H. Schlc, (mtg $10,025) 12,500

152D ST, s e corner of Woles Av, 200x 295x irregular; Park Av, s e corner of 154th St, 26.2x78.3x23.5x66.8; Leo Hamilton and others, executors, to Theodore J. Chabot, ½ part, (R S $8.50).... 19,050

154TH ST, s e corner of Westchester Av, 113.11 ft e of Beech Av, x142.7x54.8 to avenue x119.8; Michael Davis to Lawrence Davis, (mtg $45,000,) all liens 1

16TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of Trinity Av, 25 x100; Caroline Schwartz to Katherine B. Smith, (mtg $5,000) 1

169TH ST, n e s, part lot 106, map Morrisonia; James H. Ingersoll and others, heirs, to the Second Church of the Disciples of Christ, quitclaim..... 1

170TH ST, s s, 122.6 ft e of Webster Av, 32.6x100; 170th St, 827 East, 50x100; Webster Av, w s, Lot 39, map of William Eborowski, 25x90; Lewis St, s w corner of 5th St, 25x29.8x25x29.7; the William Peter Brewing Company to the William Peter Land and Improvement Company 1

Recorded Leases.

ESSEX ST, 64; Nathan Miller, individually, and another, executors, to Max Hochstim, 5 11-12 years..... $2,500

LUDLOW ST, 126; Abraham Feinberg to Nathan Schwartz, 3 years..... 480

MADISON AV, 1,410; Emilie Mehlich to Emile Heinberger, 3 years $1,020

NORTH MOORE ST, 38 and 40; Hugh Getty to Acker, Merrall & Condit, 5 9-12 years, 21 days..... 7,500

RIDGE ST, 157; Ester Checkman and another to Sarah Gordon, 3 years..... 660

3D AV, 2,231 to 2,237; Bennett J. King and another to Mary C. Burke, 5 years.. 2,100

40TH ST, 145 West; Josephina M. Power to John F. Olive, 5 years.....$1,600. 1,800

40TH ST, 141 West; David Shonnon to Kurtz & Metz, 8 years..... 1,000

95TH ST, 68 West; William Stock to William C. Popper, 3 1-12 years..... 1,050

149TH ST, 678 East; Albert Rothermel to August Menkhoff, 3 years.....$612 to 732

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ADLER, Sigmund, to Lambert S. Quackenbush; 101st St, n s, 320 ft e of 1st Av, due Aug. 1, 1905..... $5,500

ADLER, Sigmund, to Lambert S. Quackenbush; 101st St, n s, 320 ft e of 1st Av, prior mtg $15,500, due Aug. 1, 1905, 0 per cent..... 10,000

AUSTIN, Harry M., to Henry C. Taylor; 70th St, 159 East, 1 year, 4½ per cent. 14,000

BAKER, Rudolph C., to Reuben Sadowsky; 100th St, 300 East, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 2,000

BACKER, Rudolph C., to Reuben Sadowsky; 100th St, 308 and 310 East, (two mortgages,) 2 years, 6 per cent., each.. 2,500

BAUM, William H., to Magdalen Schuyler; 98th St, n s, 80 ft w of West End Av, prior mortgage $245,000, dns..... 32,500

BINDER, Jacob, and another to Pincus Lowenfeld and others; Prince St, 163 and 165, n e corner of Thompson St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 14,500

BLAKE, Joseph A., to John L. B. Mott; Madison Av, 601, 3 years..... 60,000

BOEHM, Abraham, and another to Eleanor A. Hoffman and others; Broadway, s w corner of 76th St, 230 to 238, 2 years, 4½ per cent..... 100,000

BONIS, Samuel, and another to William A. Spencer and others, trustees; Stanton St, 49 and 51, 5 years, 4½ per cent.. 40,000

BONIS, Samuel, and another to Louis Simon; Stanton St, 49 and 51, 3 years.. 5,000

BRADY, John R., to Katbryne K. Gallagher, (Kelly;) Amsterdam Av, 1,408, prior mortgage $12,500, 1 year, 6 per.. 1,000

BRITSCH, Frederick, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 181st St, n s, 75 ft w of 11th Av, 3 years 8,000

BULOW, Ida, to Paul M. Herzog; Lorillard Place, 2,444, due July 10, 1907... 1,900

BUTTERWORTH, Frank, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Willow Avenue, s e corner of 138th St, 2 years..... 15,000

DEMING, Harriet L., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 7th Av, 364 and 366, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 30,000

DICK, Walter A., to Alfred L. Brown; 125th St, n e corner of Brown Place, building loan, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 65,000

DOWLING, Frank N., to McVickar Realty Trust Company; 34th St, 143 East, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 15,000

ECKHOFF, John and wife to Rose T. Mosher; plot begins at n w corner and adjoining s s, 13 ft lane indefinite, lane 79x50, City Island, 3 years, 3 per cent. 100

ENTZ, Mary L., widow, to Greenwich Savings Bank; 83d St, s s, 105 ft w of Madison Av, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 1,000

FLANAGAN, Jefemiah M., and wife to Eliphalet W. Tyler, trustee; Madison Av, 2,108, 1 year 7,500

FRIEDMAN, Harris, and another to Equitable Life Assurance Society; Hancock St, e s, 98 ft s of Bleecker St, due Jan. 1, 1903, gold 45,000

FRIEDMAN, Harris, and another to Harris Mandelbaum and another; Hancock St, e s, 98.3 ft s of Bleecker St, prior mortgage $45,000, 1 year, 6 per cent.... 23,000

GALBRAITH, Anna M., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 51st St, 45 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 45,000

GALBRAITH, Anna M., to Jeremiah C. Lyons; 51st St, n s, 257 ft e of 6th Av, prior mtg $45,000, 5 years, 6 per cent... 21,000

GOERLITZ, Philip, to American Malting Company; 47th St, 409 and 413 East, (three mortgages,) due July 1, 1905, each 5,000

GOODMAN, Joseph, to Lazarus Levy; Delancey St, 190, 6 months, 6 per cent., notes 250

HAAREN, John W., to Theodore Greentree; 133d St, s e, 135 ft w of 5th Av, 8 years, 6 per cent..... 5,000

HAVANAH, Peter E., to Frank W. Blairwelt; 183d St, n s, 120 ft e of 11th Av, 3 years..... 10,000

HELFER, Isaac, to American Mortgage Company; 75th St, s s, 100 ft w of Avenue A, (four mortgogcs,) 5 years, 4½ per cent., each..... 18,000

HELFER, Isaac, to American Mortgage Company; 75th St, s s, 100 ft w of Avenue A, prior mortgage $72,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 12,000

JAFFRAY, Howard S., and others to J. Frederic Kernochan and others; Leonard St, 109 to 115, n e corner of Benson St, 2 and 3, 6 per cent., to secure advances 20,569

KUDLICH, Herman C., to William Schwind; Briggs Av, n e, 156.9 ft w of Suburban St, 3 years..... 3,500

LIVINGSTON, Edwin, and wife to Helene Fuld; 71st St, 228 East, 5 years..... 12,000

MACDONALD, Emily C., to Clarence C. Ryerson; 150th St, n s, 125 ft w of Mott Av, 3 years 1,500

MEYER, Henry J., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Convent Av, 75, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 15,000

PARTH, Emma A., and another to Sarah G. Sleyer; 172d St, s s, 150 ft w of North 3d Av, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 1,000

RICE, Nellie, to John W. Cornish; Lafontnine Av, e s, 106.4 ft n of 180th St, Lots 60 aod 61, map 65, lots Oak Tree plot Tremont, (prior mtg $100,000,) demand, 6 per cent..... 45,612

SAPHIRSTEIN, Chana or Hannah, and another to Katie Well; Madison St, 228, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 2,500

SCHILLING, Henry H., to W. Emlen Roosevelt and another, Truetees; 152d St, n s, 175 ft w of Boulevard, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 19,000

SCHUYLER, Philip, and wife to Catharine Wilson; 8th Av, w s, 51.7 ft s of 14th St, 1 year..... 1,000

SCHWAB, Samuel, to Julia L. Ellis; 79th St, n e, 208 ft e of Ameterdam Av, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 19,000

SMITH, Annie A., to the Bowery Savings Bank; Lind Avenue, w s, Lot 133, Map 160 lots of property of M. Morgenthau, 2 years, 4 per cent..... 1,000

STAHL, Sarah E., to Otto Schildwachter and another; Dey St, 82, 3 yenrs 8,500

TUCKER, Ida M., to Hilton & Dodge Lumber Company; 116th St, 543 to 549 East, leasehold, prior mtg $6,140, demand, 6 per cent..... 4,401

WAHLIG, Eugenia G., to Simson Wolf; 135th St, 823 East, 3 years..... 15,000

WARD, Martha J., and another to James H. Ingersoll; 11th Av, w corner of 36th St, — to s s of 37th St, interest and time due, note 1,081

WEEKS, John T., to New York Savings Bank; Canal St, s s, 102.9 ft e of Cortlandt Alley, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 3,000

WEINSTEIN, Max, to Cornelius F. Kingsland, trustee; Madison Av, w s, 60.11 ft n of 111th St, 4 years, 4½ per cent.. 19,000

WEINSTEIN, Max, to Cornelius F. Kingsland, trustee; Madison Av, w s, 60.11 ft s of 112th St, 4 years, 4½ per cent.. 19,000

WEINSTEIN, Max, to Cornelius F. Kingsland, trustee; Madison Av, w s, 21 ft s of 112th St, 4 years, 4½ per cent.. 19,000

WEINSTEIN, Max, to Harris Mandelbaum and another; Madison Av, 1,674 to 1,688, prior mortgage $76,000, demand, 6 per cent..... 12,000

WEINSTEIN, Max, to Cornelius F. Kingsland, Trustee; Madison Av, w s, 21 ft n of 111th St, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 19,000

WISE, Edmond E., to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; Warren St, 46, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 36,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to Katharine R. Jackson..... $1

BROWN, Alfred L., to Charles W. McCutchen 1

CITY REAL ESTATE COMPANY to Allan L. Mordecai..... 1

HEILBRUN, J. B., executor, to Meyer Katzenberg 9,000

HUBER, Anna A., to Daniel Huber..... 1

JACKSON, Adrian H., to Addison Gardner 1,000

KNAGGS, Maria M., to Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company..... 30,833

LAWRENCE, Fannie E., to Alexander P. W. Kennan 1,708

SIRE, Albert I., to Louis Block..... 20,000

THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE Company to the Bowery Savings Bank.. 30,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to George A. Muller and another.. 16,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Company to Sally S. Moore, as commissioner 10,000

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY to Mary F. Weeks and others..... 1

WASHINGTON TRUST COMPANY, as trustee, to John H. Woodbury..... 6,000

Mechanics' Liens.

WHITE PLAINS AV, w s, 50 ft s of 10th St, 25x75; Louis Falk against Frank Plaseski, owner; Christian Repp, contractor $10

7TH AV, 562; David Goslore and another against P. J. Drotleff, owner and contractor 295

20TH ST, 329 to 333 East; Isaac Himmelstein against Abroham Siegel and Isaac and Annie Silberman, owners and contractors 534

45TH ST, 521 West; Flato Brothers against William H. Redfield, owner; Isidor Flato, lessee and contractor..... 150

48TH ST, 521 West; Max Welss against William H. Redfield, owner; Isidor Flato, lessee and contractor..... 122

48TH ST, 521 West; Peter Doerr against William H. Redfield, owner; Isidor Flato, lessee and contractor..... 55

48TH ST, 521 West; William C. Higgins against William H. Redfield, owner; Isidor Flato, lessee and contractor..... 75

94TH ST, s s, 95 ft e of Madison Av, 50x 100; the New Jersey Terra Cotta Company against Henry S. Richland, owner and contractor 980

137TH ST, 004 East; Frederick A. Pfister against William Jay, trustee; William H. Aldcn, contractor..... 40

135TH ST, 45 to 55 East; William J. Fowler against Jonn J. Hetzel, owner; Richard R. Davis, agent and contractor. 220

BUILDING-LOAN CONTRACTS. CHAPTER 78, UNDER LAWS OF 1900.

PRINCE ST, 163 and 165, and 126 Thompson St; Pincus Lowenfeld and onother with Jacob Bindler and Jacob Baum.... 26,000

101ST ST, n e, 320 ft e of 1st Av, 75x—; Lambert S. & Abrtham C. Quackenbush with Sigmund Adler $10,000

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

BRIDGE ST, 6 to 10; the Milford Granits Company against Maritime Building Company, Feb. 28, 1902, by bond..... $5,135

LIND AV, w s, 302.6 ft n of Lawrence Av, 25x—; George Russhan against Anna A. Smith, May 23, 1902..... 40

5TH AV and 51st St, n e corner, 75.5x160; Charles E. Ring against John L. Cadwalader and another, June 30, 1902..... 43

Lis Pendens.

AVENUE A, e s, 25.8 ft n of 80th St, 25.6x73; Rosalie Schachs against George W. Hartmann and another, (partition;) attorneys, Dulon & Roe.

BANK ST, 35; Anna A. Winter against William H. Romaine and onother, (partition;) attorney, R. T. B. Easton.

LOT 202, Block G, map of Mapes estate, Bronx; Adolphine Courtwright against Mary H. Strayer and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Clocke & Clocke.

SHERMAN, AV and Oxford Place, e e corner, 200x100; John H. Mowbury against Pierpont E. Waddell and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, B. Patterson.

2D AV, 616, and other property in Queens County; Charles E. Collins and another, guardians, against Susanna E. Cheney and another, (partition, &c.;) attorney, E. V. Daly.

6TH AV, n s, Lot 249, westerly part of map of Wakefield, Bronx, 25x114; Josetfa Hanskevitch against John Pogozelski and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. S. Wood.

19TH ST, s s, Lot 26, map of lands belonging to Samuel Boyd, 16th Ward, 25x92, leasehold; John Young against David A. Ireland and another, individually and as executors, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. S. Cowles.

40TH ST, 345 West; William P. Rooney against H. William Ruschhaupt and another, (specific performance;) attorney, E. V. Thornall.

165TH ST, 1,046 East; John H. Bergen against Nathaniel L. Schneider, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. J. Vlon.

182D ST, s s, 15.9 ft w of Park Avenue West, 16.8x77.9x irregular; Mary C. Hoyt against Northern Improvement Company and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. B. Meyer.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

WILLIAM E. COHN.—Schedules in bankruptcy of William E. Cohn, wholesale dealer in jewelry of 51 Maiden Lane, show liabilities of $14,500 and assets unknown, as all his stock, fixtures, and accounts are in the hands of Robert A. Inch, the receiver.

MOSES SCHWARTZ.—Moses Schwartz of this city confessed judgment yesterday for $13,080 in favor of the Second National Bank of Louisville, Ky., for the amount due on several drafts of Mr. Schwartz made in 1893, which were not paid, and for indorsing several notes of firms in Nashville, Tenn., and Louisville, Ky., in 1893.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

JOHN E. KERBY.—John E. Kerby, architect, of 722 Tremont Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $37,935 and no assets. The debts were contracted in 1888 as a partner in the firm of John & John E. Kerby, builders, who dissolved in 1889, and are chiefly for buildings materials A judgment was obtained against him this year for $76 for dues to the Builders' League of New York.

BENJAMIN B. BADEAU.—Benjamin B. Badeau, a coal dealer of New Rochelle, has filed a petition in bankruptcy here with liabilities $11,117 and assets $700. The assets consist of cash, $3; a safe, $25; accounts, $617; a bicycle, $15, and a rowing shell, $40. Among the creditors are the New Rochelle Coal and Lumber Company, $1,004, secured; New Rochelle Trust Company, $950, secured, and John E. Badeau, $6,954.

HERMAN A. BRODEK.—Herman A. Brodek, a salesman of 722 Broadway, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $9,135 and nominal assets $10,585. The assets consist of accounts, $9,308, of which $7,425 is due him from Louis Etting & Sons, clothing dealers of Poughkeepsie, who are in bankruptcy; cash in bank, $7; store fixtures, $50; and stock, $1,200, in the hands of G. Glauber. Among the creditors are the Jefferson Bank, $1,000; Columbia Bank, $700; Gottlieb Glauber, $3,000, and James Talcott, $248. Mr. Brodek was formerly a clothing manufacturer at 736 Broadway and gave up business about six weeks ago, when he offered to settle for 20 cents on the dollar.

THE T. & J. FARRELL COMPANY.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed yesterday against the T. & J. Farrell Company, grocers, whose warehouse is at 472 Greenwich Street, by the following creditors: Seeman Brothers, $496; Harry T. Pond, $1,906, and Stephen Underhill, $501. It was alleged that the company is insolvent and in the past two weeks has transferred a large amount of assets, consisting of stock and fixtures to Austin Nichols & Co., and to the James Rowland Company, to give them a preference and to hinder and delay the petitioning creditors. The company was incorporated on April 16, 1900, with a capital stock of $200, and was organized by Terence and Joseph Farrell, who had been in the employ of James Butler in the same line of business. Terence became President, and Joseph Secretary and Treasurer. They opened a dozen branch stores in thie city, on Second Avenue, Eighth Avenue, Columbus Avenue and Amsterdam Avenue, and several stores in Brooklyn, and transacted considerable business, the stores being supplied from 472 Greenwich Street. After the petition in bankruptcy was filed application was made by Mr. Pond, one of the creditors, for a receiver, and Judge Thomas of the United States District Court appointed William F. Upson temporary receiver of the assets. It was stated that on the 9th inst. there was a stock of merchandise worth $10,000 at the storehouse, 472 Greenwich Street, but on the 10th inst. most of it was removed. C. H. Rasch, a collector for Seeman Brothers, in an affidavit submitted to the court, said that on the 10th inst. he saw eleven truckloads of goods taken from 472 Greenwich Street to the warehouse of the Merchants' Refrigerating Company, in Jersey City. James Rowland is stated to be Treasurer of the Merchants' Refrigerating Company. Nothing definite could be learned of the liabilities of the company, but some of the creditors expressed their belief that the liabilities would reach $50,000.

Receiver for a Leaf Tobacco Firm.

Judge Giegerich of the Supreme Court has appointed Benno Rosenwald receiver of the assets of the firm of Sacks & Billitzer, wholesale dealers in leaf tobacco, at 214 Pearl Street, in a suit brought by David Billitzer against Moees Sacks for a dissolution of the partnership, which was formed on Oct. 1 last. The bond of the receiver was fixed at $10,000. The liabilities are about $8,000 for tobacco and borrowed money, and the assets consist of tobacco valued at $7,000 to $8,000 and accounts, the amount not mentioned.

Bradstreet's Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 195 failures in the United States during the week, against 188 for the previous week and 199, 221, 174, and 238 for the correspondng weeks of 1901 to 1898. The Middle States had 71, New England 34, Southern 22, Western 49, Northwestern 11, Pacific 8, and Territories 0. Canada had 28, against 6 for the preceding week. About 92 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capital of $5,000 or less and 6 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

BAILLARD, Victor—H. L. Coe..... $214
BRUGMAN, Manne—J. F. Paulsen..... 20
BARNEY, Charles W.—New York Athletic Club of the City of New York..... 49
BRIGGS, Henry S.—M. Buttner..... 201
BECKER, Deltrich—Hannah Meinken.. 5,151
BEATTY, Robert A., Georgs W., and Sarah E. Cornish—American Agricultural Chemical Company 453
CASTORINA, Pasquals, or Frank French —F. Herwig 522
CARROLL, Patrick—S. Stefner..... 183
CHAMBERLYN, Adolph H.—C. T. W. Tenas 32
EISEN, David—D. L. White and another. 176
FERGUSON, Colin M.—H. D. Miller.... 54
FLANAGAN, Patrick—G. Russell and another 222
GOLDSTEIN, Max—O. Egner and another 82
GORE, Thomas S.—N. S. Gore, costs.... 55
HILGERS, William—E. Bramble..... 73
HARRIS, R. Duncan—A. R. Conkling..... 122
IRIS, John J.—E. D. Cundell..... 39
KRAEMER, Albert—Railway Advertising Company 51
KRESS, John—J. F. Peter and another.. 33
KOMBLITT, Louis—S. Sleinik..... 30
KOENIGSBERGER, Theresa—Muhlenberg Coal Company 87
LETTS, George W.—M. E. Baird..... 157
LANGLEY, John—Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company 349
LASPERICHES, Salvator and Marie—A. Suchsdorf 898
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—M. Margolis 26
MELLISS, Norman T. M.—Westinghouse, Church, Kerr & Co. 1,660
MACHETTE, Edwin V.—O. Schmidt..... 40
McSAVENEY, Robert—A. Samuel and another 32
OVENTON, May L.—M. O. Rblnelander.. 875
PRICE, Frank—A. F. Pfister 243
ROSENHEIM, Benjamin—F. P. Highes and another 26
RAINS, Jacob L.—C. W. Burnett..... 143
SUSSKIND, Mary—Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company 96
SCHOEN, Leo J.—Sonn Brothers Company 72
SCHMUGG, Francis J.—A. Larson..... 160
SAGER, Ralph—J. Cobn and another.... 223
SNYDER, Herbert R.—Real Estate Record Association 25
SCHOEN, Leo. J.—M. B. Edinger and another 216
SEIBERT, Julius—W. P. Platt and another 811
SHIELDS, Kate—J. S. Sherman and another 111
SHIELDS, Kate—H. Sidenberg and another 251
SCHWARTZ, Moses—Second National Bank of Louisville, Kentucky 13,080
TOUTELLOTTE, Waldo B.—A. de Cordova 310
THE FEDERAL RUBBER COMPANY—A. J. McCollum..... 27
THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMpany—B. Brown 7,045
WINEBERG, Benjamin—S. Lipman..... 256
VISCARDI, Frank—P. Stromberg, costs. 28
VANDEVEER, Robert—B. Owens and another 127
ZASULY, Louis and Mallie—M. Sprenig... 304

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—Saturday, July 12

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

CITY COURT—Special Term and Chambers.—Conlan, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Ex parte business.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—David Billitzer vs. Moses Sacks—Benno Rosenwald.

SUPREME COURT—Greenbanm, J.—Thomas P. Hawley vs. Hedwig Hesse et al.—Thomas P. Hawley.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—In re Benson—Thomas F. Byrnes, Nosser vs. Jones—Algernon S. Norton.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—Wetmore vs. Nens—Thomae W. Burke. Apeztegula vs. Continento! Trust Co.—William M. Hay.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

GENTLEMAN'S COUNTRY PLACE IN CITY. FLATBUSH. BUILT FOR $12,000 FOR WALL ST. BROKER, WHO WAS UNFORTUNATE. BUILDER MUST SELL IT. WILL SACRIFICE $1,100. PRICE, $10,900. TERMS, $500 CASH and $85 1st year, $80 2d year, and $75 monthly 3d year, which includes interest.

One of the handsomest, NEW, DETACHED, COLONIAL HOUSES ever erected in Fl

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

NEW YORK CENTRAL
& HUDSON RIVER R. R.
THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.
VIA NIAGARA FALLS.

Trains arrive and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:

North and West bound trains, except those leaving Grand Central Station at 3:15, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:50, 2:45, 3:20, 3:30, 9:15, 11:50 P. M., will stop at 125th St. to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

All southbound trains, except the "20th Century" and the "Empire State Express," and Nos. 36, 66, and 200 will stop at 125th St. ten minutes before their arrival time at Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—‡MIDNIGHT EXPRESS—Due Buffalo 4:15, Niagara Falls 5:02 P. M.
3:15 A. M.—*MAIL AND PAPER TRAIN. Ar. Buffalo 1:15 P. M., Chicago 7:10 A. M.
7:50 A. M.—‡ADIRONDACK, 1000 ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.
7:54 A. M.—*SYRACUSE LOCAL. Stops at all important stations.
8:30 A. M.—†EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. Most famous train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:45 P. M.
8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL. 20 hours to Chicago. Due Buffalo 7:10, Niagara Falls 8:07.
9:55 A. M.—‡SARATOGA AND MONTREAL SPECIAL. Via G. H. and Rutland.
10:30 A. M.—‡DAY EXPRESS. Makes local stops. Due Buffalo, 1:15 A. M.
11:30 A. M.—†RUTLAND EXPRESS. Due Rutland, 7:55 P. M.
12:50 P. M.—‡EMPIRE STATE LIMITED. Due Buffalo, 11 P. M., Niagara Falls, 12:28 A. M.
1:00 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED. Due Cincinnati, 10:45. Indianapolis, 11:30 A. M., St. Louis, 6:45 P. M. next day.
1:00 P. M.—*CHICAGO LIMITED. 24 hours to Chicago via Lake Shore. 27 via M. C.
1:50 P. M.—‖SARATOGA LIMITED. Saturdays only; other days at 3:20 P. M.
2:45 P. M.—* THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED " 20 hour train to Chicago via Lake Shore. Electric Lights and Fans.
3:20 P. M.—‡SARATOGA LIMITED. Leave Saturdays at 1:50 P. M.
3:30 P. M.—‡ALBANY FLYER. Due Albany 6:40.
3:35 P. M.—*ALBANY AND TROY EXPRESS. Local stops.
4:00 P. M.—*DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS, AND CHICAGO SPECIAL.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED. 24 hour train to Chicago. All Pullman Cars.
6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS. 20 hours to Chicago via both L. S. and M. C.
6:35 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS via D. & H. or Rutland.
7:30 P. M.—‡ADIRONDACK, 1000 ISLANDS AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO AND TORONTO SPECIAL. Due Buffalo, 7:25 A. M. Niagara Falls, 8:33. Toronto, 10:50 A. M.
9:15 P. M.—*SPECIAL MAIL LIMITED. Sleeping car ready for Rochester.
9:20 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL. Due Cincinnati, 7:50. Indianapolis, 10:15 P. M. St. Louis, 7:30, second morning.
9:30 P. M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS. Chicago, 34 hours by Michigan Central, 33 hours by Lake Shore.
11:30 P. M.—*NORTHERN N. Y. EXPRESS. Cape Vincent, Ogdensburg, &c.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday. ‖Except Saturday and Sunday. ¶Saturday only.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:08 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Daily, except Sundays, to Pittsfield and North Adams. Sundays at 9:30 A. M. Saturdays only at 2:40 P. M.

Pullman cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.

Ticket offices at 113, 261, 415, and 1,216 Broadway, 25 Union Sq. W., 275 Columbus Av., 130 West 125th St., Grand Central Station, 125th St. and 138th St. Stations, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn. Telephone "900 38th Street," or New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott's Express Company.

NEW YORK CENTRAL ROUTE
BETWEEN
NEW YORK, BOSTON,
AND NEW ENGLAND
Via Springfield and the
BOSTON AND ALBANY RAILROAD.
(New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Lessee.)

Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, New York, as follows:

†9:00 A. M., †12:00 noon, *4:00 P. M., *11:00 P. M.; arrive Boston, 3:30 P. M., 5:40 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 6.15 A. M.

Leave Boston, 10:00 A. M., †12:00 noon, *4:00 P. M., *11:00 P. M.; arrive New York, 3:30 P. M., 5:40 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 6:14 A. M.

New trains for Maine Resorts, via Springfield, Worcester and Rochester, leave New York, via New York Central 9:00 P. M., arrive Portland 6:40, Poland Spring 10:30, Rockland 10:30 A. M., Bar Harbor 2:00 P. M.

Tickets at New York Central ticket offices, 415 and 1,216 Broadway, and at Grand Central Station.

A. H. SMITH, GEORGE H. DANIELS,
General Superintendent. General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.

(New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Lessee.)

Leave Weehawken Station, New York, as follows, and 15 min. later foot West 42d St., N. R.:

*7:10 A M—For Interm. points to Albany.
*9:40 A M.—(1) Catskill Mtn. Exp. to Catskills.
†11:20 A M—(2) Saratoga & Mohawk Exp.
†12:40 P M—(3) Rip Van Winkle Flyer.
*1:00 P M—Chicago Express.
*2:25 P M—Cont. Lim. for Detroit, Chi. & St. Louis.
†3:25 P M—(4) Ulster Express to Catskill Mts.
*3:45 P M—(4) For Hudson River points & Albany
*6:00 P M—For Roch., Buffalo, Clev'd & Chicago.
†7:45 P M—For Roch., Buffalo, Detroit & St. Louis.
*9:17 P M—For Syra., Roch., Niag. Falls, Det. & Chi.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. Leaves Brooklyn Annex (1) at 9:15 A. M.; (2) at 10:45 A. M.; at 12:10 P. M.; (3) at 3:06 P. M. Leaves Jersey City, P. R. R. Sta., (1) at 9:47 A. M.; (2) at 11:20 A. M.; (3) at 12:50 P. M.; (4) at 3:35 P. M. Time tables at principal hotels and offices. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott's Express.

A. H. SMITH, C. E. LAMBERT,
Gen'l Superintendent. Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

READING SYSTEM
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R.

Liberty St. and South Ferry (time from South Ferry five minutes earlier.)

EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN, AND MAUCH CHUNK—24:00 (7:15 Easton only.) 9:10 A. M., 1:20, 4:40, 5:00, (5:45 Easton only) P. M. Sundays, 24:25 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.

WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON—24:00, 9:10 A. M., 5:00 P. M. Sundays, 24:25 P. M.

LAKEWOOD, TOMS) RIVER, AND BARNEGAT—24:00, 9:40 A. M. (31:00 Lakewood excepted,) 1:30, (3:40 Lakewood only,) 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 10:15 A. M.

ATLANTIC CITY—19:40 A. M., 31:00, 13:40 P. M.

VINELAND AND BRIDGETON—24:00 A. M., 11:30 P. M.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT, AND SEASHORE POINTS—24:00, 8:30, 10:30 A. M., 1:10, 3:45, 5:30, 3:53, 4:45, 5:30, 6:30 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove, 9:00 A. M., 1:30, 4:00 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA, (READING TERMINAL)—24:25, †7:00, †8:00, *9:00, †10:00, †11:00 A. M., *12:00, †1:00, †3:00, *4:00, *5:00, †6:00, †7:30, ¶9:00 P. M., *12:15 Mdt.

24TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS—24:25, †8:30, *10:30, *11:30 A. M., *1:00, *3:40, *5:00, *7:00, ¶9:25 P. M., *12:15 Mdt.

READING, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE AND WILLIAMSPORT—‖4:00, 24:25, †8:00, ‖†9:10, (10:00 A. M. Reading only,) ‖†1:00, 1:20, †2:00 P. M. Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg only, †5:00 P. M.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE—From foot of Rector St., Pier 8. Atlantic Highlands, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch, Asbury Park, and Point Pleasant, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 (8:00 Ocean Grove only,) P. M. Sundays, 10:00 A. M., 1:00, 4:00, 8:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.
FOR BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON

—†3:30, *10:30, *11:30 A. M., *1:00, 2:00, ‡*3:40, *5:00, *7:00 P. M., *12:15 Mdt.

2From Liberty Street only. *Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. §Sunday only. ‡Parlor cars only. ‖Via Pamaqua. ¶Saturdays.

Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 113, 231, 434, 1,300, 1,354 Broadway, 182 5th Ave., 23 Union Square West, 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Ave., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

W. G. BESLER, C. M. BURT,
General Manager. General Pass'r Agent.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

Leave New York City, South Ferry, Liberty St.

Chicago, Pittsburg, *12:10nt.	*12:15nt.
Chicago, Columbus, *12:55pm.	*1:00pm. Diner.
Pittsburg, Steve.,	*3:40pm. Limtd.
"Pittsburg Limited" *6:55pm.	*7:00pm. Buffet.
Cincinnati, St. Louis *12:10nt.	*12:15nt.
Cincinnati, St. Louis, *10:25am.	*10:30am. Diner.
Cincinnati, St. Louis, *6:55pm.	*7:00pm. Buffet.
Norfolk,	*11:59pm. Diner.

ROYAL BLUE TRAINS.

Washington, Balto., †8:25am.	†8:30am. Buffet.
Washington, Balto., *10:25am.	*10:30am. Diner.
Washington, Balto., *11:25am.	*11:30am. Diner.
Washington, Balto., *12:55pm.	*1:00pm. Diner.
"Royal Limited"., *3:35pm.	*3:40pm. Diner.
Washington, Balto., *6:55pm.	*7:00pm. Diner.
Washington, Balto., *6:55pm.	*7:00pm. Buffet.
Washington, Balto., *12:10nt.	*12:15nt. Sleepers

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‖Sunday only.

Offices: 113, 261, 434, 1,300 Broadway, 6 Astor House, 23 Union Square W., 391 Grand Street, N. Y.; 243 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal and Liberty Street. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN RY

Lve. Franklin St.	Lve. W. 42d St.
‡3:15 A. M....	Way Train.... 3:30 A. M.
7:45 A. M.	Day Express to Oswego.... 8:00 A. M.
9:05 A. M.	Liberty Express.... 9:15 A. M.
*11:40 A. M.	Liberty Spl. Sat'ye only.. 12:00 Noon
12:00 Noon	Express to Norwich.... 12:15 P. M.
*12:45 P. M.	Saturdays to Rockland.... 1:00 P. M.
3:00 P. M.	Ellenville and Kerhonkson. 3:15 P. M.
3:25 P. M.	Express to Rockland.... 3:45 P. M.
‡5:40 P. M.	Western Express..... 6:00 P. M.

*Saturdays only. ‡Daily.

Parlor Car seats at 425 Broadway only.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA
RAILROAD

STATIONS foot of WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

☞The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.

7:55 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Limited to two Buffet Parlor Cars New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg. Dining Car.

8:55 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:55 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:55 P. M. THE PENNSYLVANIA SPECIAL—20-hour train to Chicago. Pullman Compartment, Drawing-room, Sleeping, Dining, and Buffet Smoking Car.

1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS. For Toledo, Nashville (via Cincinnati and Louisville), Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.

5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car. For Welch, W. Va. (via Shenandoah Valley Route). Dining Car.

5:55 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.

7:55 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland, except Saturday.

8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, and Cincinnati.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 9:25, 9:25 (Dining Car), 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20), (Dining Car), 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car), 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20), (3:25 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars), 3:25 (Dining Car), 4:25 (Dining Car), 4:55 (Dining Car), 9:25 P. M. 12:10 night. Sundays, 8:25, 9:25 (Dining Car), 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car), (3:25 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars), 3:25 (Dining Car,) 4:25 (Dining Car), 4:55 (Dining Car), 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—"Florida and Metropolitan Limited," 12:55 P. M. daily. Express, 12:10 night daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—8:55 A. M. week-days and 8:55 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 7:55 A. M. Through Vestibuled Trains. Buffet Parlor Cars and Standard Coaches on week-days. Parlor Smoking Car, Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Standard Coaches on Sundays.

CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week-days.

For points on New York and Long Branch Railroad, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:55 A. M., 12:10, 1:10, (Saturdays only,) 2:25, 2:55, 3:25, 4:10, 4:55, and 6:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 7:55, 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M. (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 3:30, 9:00 A. M., 12:20, 1:20 (Saturdays only,) 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, and 7:00 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 8:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 6:20,) 7:25, 7:55, 8:55, 9:25, (Dining Car,) (9:55, Penna. Limited,) 10:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20,) (Dining Car,) 10:55, (Dining Car,) 11:55 A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 1:55 (Dining Car), 2:55, 3:25, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) 2:55, 3:25, (Dining Car,) 3:55, 4:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55 (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 8:15, 8:55, 9:25, (Dining Car,) 10:55, (Dining Car,) 11:55 A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 1:55, 2:55, 3:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

Ticket offices Nos. 461, 1,196, 1,354, 111, and 261 Broadway; 152 Fifth Avenue, (Below 23d St.;) 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "914 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railway Cab Service.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, J. R. WOOD,
General Manager. General Pass'r Agent.
6-28-1902.

LEHIGH VALLEY.

Foot of West 23d St., Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. 9, 10:05, 11:55 A. M., 2:30 P. M. Sunday changes* 6:12.15. 12.45. 7.15. 11.5.25. 8.6.45. 2.5.45.

	Lv. N.Y., A	Lv. N.Y., B
Buffalo Local	*7.10 AM	*7.20 AM
Buffalo and Chicago Express	*9.25 AM	*9.30 AM
BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS	†11.55 AM	†12.00 M
Manch Chunk and Hazleton Local	*12.40 PM	*12.50 PM
Wyoming Valley Express	†3.55 PM	†4.10 PM
Easton Local	5.10 PM	5.20 PM
Chicago & Toronto Vestibule Exp.	*5.40 PM	*5.50 PM
THE BUFFALO TRAIN	*7.55 PM	*8.00 PM

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 290, 355, 1234 and 1354 Broadway, 132 5th Ave., 25 Union Square West, 245 Columbus Ave., N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 93 Broadway, and Ft. Fulton St., Brooklyn.

N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

BY SEA TO MAINE
ON THE FAST MODERN STEAMERS
NORTH STAR AND HORATIO HALL
of the Maine Steamship Company

is the most charming short ocean voyage out of New York. No Summer tour complete without it. Steamers leave Pier (New) 32, East River, foot of Pike St., New York, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at 5 P. M. Returning leave Portland same days at 6:30 P. M.

Special Excursions to Portland

via steamer Manhattan, leaving New York Monday and Friday, and Portland Wednesday and Sunday.

FARE for the round trip reduced to $7.00.

Good to return until Sept. 12th. The route to White Mountains, Rangely Lakes, Bar Harbor, St. John, Halifax, and all coast resorts. Monday and Thursday steamers make direct connections for Rockland and Bar Harbor. LONG ISLAND SOUND BY DAYLIGHT.

Descriptive book free on application at Ticket Office, 290 Broadway, and Pier 32, East River.

Telephone 3196-3199 Franklin. Also all agents.

MONTAUK STEAMBOAT COMPANY, Ltd.

For Block Island, R. I. Orient, Greenport, Shelter Island, Southold and Sag Harbor, L. I.

Steamers will leave New York, Pier 13, E. R., near foot Wall St., week days, excepting Saturdays, at 5:30 P. M., Saturdays 1 P. M. Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays steamer will not stop at Southold.

Additional Service to Block Island.—On Saturdays during July and August, one of the steamers of the Montauk Steamboat Co.'s line will connect at Montauk with L. I. R. R. train, leaving New York, 34th St., 1:20; Pier 13, near Wall St., 1:00; Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, 1:19 P. M., arriving at Block Island (3) hours with a contingent provision for an extension of one (1) hour if the steamer "Shinnecock" will leave Pier 13, E. R., at 8:00 A. M.; returning leave Sag Harbor at 5:00 P. M. Excursion tickets (good only on date sold,) going and returning by boat, $2. Going by boat and returning by L. I. R. R. same day, $3.00.

CENTRAL HUDSON BOATS.

STMR. "RAMSDELL" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. PIER week days 9:30 A. M., W. 129TH ST. 10 A. M. for WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL, FISHKILL, and NEWBURGH; connects at CORNWALL with trains for all points on N. Y., W. S. & W. Ry. Sundays leaves half hour earlier and extends trip to POUGHKEEPSIE and RONDOUT.

STMR. "BALDWIN" or "ROMER" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. week days except Saturdays 4 P. M., Saturdays 1 P. M., for FISHKILL, NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and intermediate landings.

STMR. "NEWBURGH" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. week days except Saturdays at 5 P. M. for CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, COLD SPRINGS, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH and POUGHKEEPSIE; Saturdays, 3 P. M., and from W. 129TH ST., 3:30 P. M.

Hudson River by Daylight

Palatial Steamers "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY" of the HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE. Fastest and finest river boats in the World. For the Catskills, Albany, Saratoga, and all points East, Northeast and West. Daily, except Sunday. Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex) 8:00 A. M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier..... 8:40 "
" West 22d St..... 9:00 "
" West 129th St..... 9:15 "
Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Through tickets to all points on sale at leading ticket offices, including those of the New York Transfer Co., who check baggage from residence to destination.
Morning and afternoon concerts. Fine restaurant.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE

For Catskill and Catskill Mountain Points, Hudson and the Berkshires, Coxsackie and way landings. Steamers leave every week day; Pier 43, N. R., foot of North Moore St., 7 P. M.

Extra boat Saturdays ("Onteora") from Pier 43, N. R., 1:30 P. M., and West 129th St., 1:50 P. M., for Catskill, Hudson by annex, and Malden.

Connections.—Catskill Mountains, Boston & Albany, and Albany & Hudson Railroads.

Special trains for Cairo, Palenville, Otis Summit, Haines Corners, and Tannersville.

Dining Rooms on Main Deck.

Descriptive Folder Mailed Free.

Albany Evening Line

Direct Route for Saratoga, Lake George, Adirondacks and Thousand Islands.

Steamers ADIRONDACK or DEAN RICHMOND leave Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M., week days only, making direct connection with express trains for above-named points. Saturday night steamer connects with trains for Sharon Springs, Saratoga, North Creek, Caldwell, and steamer on Lake George. Summer Book Free.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

North German Lloyd.

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
From Pier 52, North River, Gansevoort St.

Kaiser..July 15, 10 AM	(Hoh'zoll'n.Au.14, 10 AM
Kronprinz.July 29, noon	Kaiserin..Aug. 19, 10 AM
Kaiser...Aug. 12, 10 AM	Kronprinz.Aug. 26, 10 AM

*From Pier 24, ft. of Amity St., Brooklyn.

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
Cherbourg—Southpton, Alternately, and Bremen.
From Bremen Piers, Hoboken, N. J.

Barbarossa..Jy 17, 10 AM	Lulee....Aug. 7, 10 AM
Bremen..July 22, 10 AM	K'furest.Aug. 14, 10 AM
Friedrich..July 31, 10 AM	Barbar'sa..Aug. 21, 11 AM

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
From Pier 24, ft. of Amity St., Brooklyn.

Lahn.....July 19, 8 AM	Lahn....Aug. 23, 10 AM
Trave....Aug. 2, 3 PM	Trave..Sept. 6, 10 AM
Aller.....Aug. 9, 10 AM	Aller....Sept. 13, 2 PM

OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N.Y.
Louis H. Meyer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

Hamburg-American.

TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.

F. Bism'ck..July 24, 10 AM	A. Victoria..Aug. 14, 10 AM
Columbia..July 31, 10 AM	F. Bism'ck..Aug. 21, 10 AM

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.

Moltke..July 15, 10 AM	Bluecher..July 29, 10 AM
Patricia..July 22, 6 AM	Waldersee..Aug. 5, 7 AM

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Offices 35 & 37 Broadway. Piers, Hoboken, N. J.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.

St. Paul..July 16, 10 AM	*St'hw'k..Aug. 5, 7:30 AM
St. Louis..July 23, 10 AM	Phila....Aug. 6, 10 AM

*From Pier "C," ft. of York St., Jersey City, N.J.

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.

Friesland..July 12, noon	Kroonland..July 26, noon
Vaderland..July 19, noon	Zeeland..Aug. 2, noon

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway, N. Y.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE

MANITOU.....July 15, 9 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS.....July 19, 9 A. M.
MINNETONKA.....July 26, 9:30 A. M.
MINNEHAHA.....Aug. 2, 4 A. M.
MENOMINEE.....Aug. 6, 9 A. M.

ALL MODERN STEAMERS, LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS AMIDSHIPS, UPPER DECKS. FIRST CABIN PASSENGERS CARRIED FROM NEW YORK TO LONDON, FOR RATES, ETC., APPLY TO 1 BROADWAY.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE

NEW YORK-ROTTERDAM, via BOULOGNE, S.M.
New Twin-Screw Steamers of 13,000 tons Register.

Twin-Screw Steamer	RYNDAM	July 12, 10 A. M.
Twin-Screw Steamer	ROTTERDAM	July 19, 10 A. M.
Twin-Screw Steamer	NOORDAM	July 26, 10 A. M.

Apply to Holland-America Line, 39 B'way, N. Y.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. Mail Steamships

Glasgow via Londonderry,

From Pier 54 North River, foot of West 24th St.

Anchoria..July 12 noon	Columbia..July 26, noon
Ethiopia..July 19, noon	Astoria....Aug. 2, noon

First saloon, $50 and upwards.
Second saloon, $35 & up; third class, $28 & up.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17 and 19 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 51 North River.

Etruria, July 12, 11 AM | Lucania, Aug. 2, 2 P. M.
Campania, July 19, 2 PM | Etruria, Aug. 9, 9:30 A. M.
Umbria, July 26, 9:30 AM | Campania, Aug. 16, noon.

VERNON H. BROWN & CO. Gen. Agents.
29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Teutonic..July 16, Noon | Majestic..July 30, Noon
Cymric..July 18, Noon | Celtic.....Aug. 6, Noon
Oceanic..July 23, 7:30 AM | Germanic..Aug. 13, Noon
Pier 48 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

STEAMSHIP TICKETS

by all lines, choice cabins at lowest fares, sailings, plans, and full information, foreign money, letters of credit, travelers' cheques, etc., can be had by applying to

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO.
25 Union Square.
'Phone 3138—18 St. New York.

"La Veloce." FAST ITALIAN LINE.
Sailing every Tuesday to Naples, Genoa.
Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co., 239 Well St.

Short Ocean Trip.—Halifax, Sydney, St. John's. Write BOWRING & CO., 17 State St., N. Y.

OCEANIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
(Spreckels' Line.)
HAWAII, SAMOA, NEW ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, and TAHITI.

Sails from San Francisco for Australia, July 24, Aug. 14, and every 21 days; to HONOLULU every 10 days; Tahiti once a month, "a trip to Hawaii cheaper than touring Europe and more delightful." Round the world, $630. Address F. F. BURNETT, G. E. Agt., Room "F," 427 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

DAILY SERVICE.
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.
Fresh air and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.
H. B. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND.

FALL RIVER LINE, for Newport, Fall River, Boston, and all Eastern and Northern Points. Strs. PURITAN and PLYMOUTH. Orchestra on each. Lve Pier 19 N. R., foot of Warren St., week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M.

PROVIDENCE LINE, for Providence, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, Boston, North and East. Strs. CONNECTICUT and CITY OF LOWELL. Orchestra on each. Lve Pier 18 N. R., foot Murray St., week days only, at 6 P. M.

NEW YORK AND BOSTON LINE. Passenger service temporarily discontinued.

NORWICH LINE, for New London, Fisher's Island, Stonington, Watch Hill, Narragansett Pier, Block Island, Norwich, Worcester, Boston, the North and East. Steamers CITY OF WORCESTER and MAINE, leave Pier 36, N. R., foot Spring St., week days only, at 6 P. M.

NEW HAVEN LINE, for New Haven, New Britain, Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and the North, from Pier 25, N. R., foot Roseveit St., week days. strs. RICHARD PECK lvs. 3:00 P. M. C. H. NORTHAM, 12:00 midnight. Sundays, RICHARD PECK lve. 9:30 A. M., (East 21st St. 9:45;) returning, due New York 8:00 P. M.

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL.
Sandy Hook Route

From Pier 8, Foot Rector St., N. R.

Boats leave at 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., and 1:00, 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30, 8:00 P. M.; Sundays, 10:00 A. M., 1:00, 4:00, 8:00 P. M., for all

NEW JERSEY COAST RESORTS.

TROY BOATS

leave Pier 46, N. R., foot West 10th Street, daily 6 P. M., except Saturday. SUNDAY STEAMERS TOUCH AT ALBANY. Direct rail connection at Troy for all resorts North and East.

Excursions, TROY, $2.50; SARATOGA, $4.50.

Dining Rooms on Main Deck. Searchlight Display

Send for Booklet Excursion Tours.

HUDSON RIVER STEAMER MARY POWELL

Leaving Desbrosses St. at 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.,) W. 22d St. 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays 2 P. M.,) W. 129th St. 3:45 P. M. SATURDAYS AND HOLIDAYS ONLY 2:20 P. M., for Highland Falls, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, New Hamburgh, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Eeopus, Rondout, and Kingston. Orchestra on board.

HARTFORD LINE

from Pier 24, East River, daily except Sunday at 5 P. M., for Connecticut River Landings, connecting for Springfield, Holyoke, Northfield and all New England points. Send for illustrated folder.

Legal Notices.

MY WIFE, MINNIE, NEE DOSCH, HAS LEFT my bed and board. I will not be responsible for any debts she may contract. ROBERT ALM, 1,008 Westchester Av.

Dogs and Birds.

CANINE DEPARTMENT.
NEW YORK VETERINARY HOSPITAL,
117 WEST 25TH ST.
'PHONE 1885 MADISON SQUARE.

Surrogate Notices.

HOTCHKISS, MARIA H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIA H. HOTCHKISS, late of the town of Salisbury, Connecticut, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business at the office of Alexander & Green, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of July next.

Dated New York, the 9th day of January, 1902.
CHARLES H. BISSELL, } Administrators.
WILLIAM L. BISSELL, }
ALEXANDER & GREEN, Attorneys for Administrators, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
jal1-law6m8a

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

Proposals.

INVITATION TO CONTRACTORS.
Office of the Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners for the City of New York,
No. 320 Broadway, New York City,
June 12th, 1902.

The City of New York, (hereinafter called the City,) acting by its Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners, (hereinafter called the Board,) proposes to build a rapid transit railroad in the City of New York. By this advertisement the Board invites proposals to construct the railroad, to equip the same, to put the same into operation, and thereafter to use and operate the same upon a lease thereof from the City for the term of thirty-five (35) years with a right to a renewal of the lease for a further term of twenty-five (25) years, all upon the terms and conditions set forth in the draft of Contract hereinafter referred to.

Payments to the Contractor will be made for construction as the work proceeds as provided in the form of contract.

The annual rental to be paid by the Contractor under such lease, after completion, will, except as provided in the contract, amount to the interest paid by the City on its bonds for cost of construction, (including interest during construction, but excluding bonds issued to pay for certain easements and the like,) and in addition one (1) per cent. on such cost of construction, with provision for contingent abatement or reduction of such one (1) per cent. during the first ten (10) years of the lease.

The points within the City of New York between which the said road is to run and the route or routes to be followed are as follows, namely:

From a point in the Borough of Manhattan, at or near the intersection of Broadway with Park Row, being the point of commencement of the Manhattan-Bronx Rapid Transit Railroad now under construction; thence under Broadway and Bowling Green to State Street; thence under State Street and Battery Park to Whitehall Street, and thence under and across Whitehall Street and South Street to the East River; thence under the East River to the Borough of Brooklyn at a point in or near Jackson Street between the East River and Furman Street; thence under Joralemon Street to Fulton Street; thence under Fulton Street to Flatbush Avenue, and thence under Flatbush Avenue to a point at or near its intersection with Atlantic Avenue; together with a loop or branch beginning at a point in Broadway between Bowling Green and Exchange Place, and running thence under Broadway to Bowling Green, thence under Bowling Green to State Street, thence under and across the line of State Street to Battery Park, thence under Battery Park to Whitehall Street, and thence

CITY'S CONDITION UNDER COL. PARTRIDGE

Report of Citizens' Union Committee on Complaints.

Investigation Confined to Precincts in Which Transfers of Captains Were Made on June 9.

R. Fulton Cutting, Chairman of the City Committee of the Citizens' Union, yesterday afternoon presented to Police Commissioner Partridge the report on the working of his department as prepared by the Complaint Committee of the union. On the committee were Abner S. Haight, Charles B. Meyer, Seth Sprague Terry, R. E. Schirmer, H. W. Schmitz, Theodore M. Taft, Cyrus C. Miller, John Davis, J. A. Leach, Timothy Healy, and Charles B. Tatham.

Last February the members of this committee, aided by half a dozen detectives, began a systematic investigation of conditions in the city, with particular regard to poolrooms, saloons, disorderly houses, and gambling resorts. Much of the testimony gathered was handed to District Attorney Jerome. Some of it he used; more of it he reserved for the future.

Commissioner Partridge carefully read the report from Chairman Haight to Mr. Cutting and promised to give it his attention in the near future. The text of the report is in part as follows:

"The Citizens' Union has been conducting an investigation of the condition existing in the precincts affected by the recent transfer of Captains made by the Commissioner. The report is too specific and descriptive for publication, but a few extracts from it will indicate its significance. The union feels that the Commissioner is to be congratulated upon the results attending his action. As suggested, we have confined our investigation to the conditions now existing in those precincts in which transfers were made on June 9.

"In the Fifth Precinct (Oak Street Station) we find that under Capt. Miles O'Reilly conditions are vastly improved. Poolrooms have been effectively closed and violations of the liquor law have been reduced to a minimum. Other forms of gambling prevalent in this section, such as crap-shooting, have stopped. Disorderly men and women no longer congregate on the streets, and have ceased to operate in this precinct on account of the activity of the new Captain and his officers. The Fifth Police Precinct is in better condition than it has known for many years.

"In the Ninth Precinct (Charles Street Station) the conditions under Capt. Flood leave much to be desired. Patrolmen do not properly patrol their posts and permit disorderly persons to operate unmolested. The precinct seems to be in as bad condition as before the transfer of Capt. Martens.

ROOM FOR IMPROVEMENT HERE.

"In the Seventeenth Precinct, (West Twentieth Street,) under Capt. James Donovan, there is much improvement. Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, and Tenth Avenues, from Fourteenth to Twenty-seventh Street, are practically free from disorderly women. Poolrooms have been closed, and there are probably fewer violations of the Raines law in this precinct than in any other with the same existing conditions. There is, however, a tendency on the part of some of the patrolmen to loiter about the streets and improperly patrol their posts. Patrolmen are seen to stand for fifteen and twenty minutes at certain corners along Seventh Avenue talking to groups of three and four men at a time. Otherwise the precinct may be classed as 'clean.'

"In the Eighteenth Precinct, (East Twenty-second Street Station,) Capt. Hugh Fitzpatrick has accomplished much. Poolrooms were conducted without molestation until June 9, and the streets were the haunts of hundreds of women. Raines law hotels violated the statutes, and no apparent attempts were made by acting Captain Cray, during his regime, to compel saloon keepers to comply with the provisions of the liquor law. Capt. Fitzpatrick has closed seven poolrooms in the district bounded by Fourteenth and Seventeenth Streets and Fourth and Third Avnues. He has driven the women from Irving Place and Gramercy Park, a locality which witnessed for many months shameless nightly scenes in which officers of the Eighteenth Precinct participated. He has compelled saloon keepers to comply with the Raines law. One notorious place, above Fourteenth Street, has been compelled to conduct the establishment in keeping with the law. The Acting Captain of the precinct prior to the transfer was the brother-in-law of C. F. Murphy, the Tammany leader, and the conditions which were allowed to exist there may possibly be attributed to this deleterious influence. Capt. Fitzpatrick has closed poolrooms, driven dissolute women from the streets, and cleaned the district in an effective manner.

"In the Twenty-eighth Precinct, (East Eighty-eighth Street Station,) Capt. T. J. Creedon has closed eight poolrooms on Third Avenue, between Seventy-ninth and Ninety-sixth Streets. Lexington, Third, and Second Avenues, and Eighty-sixth Street, formerly the rendezvous of many women, have been cleaned, and the precinct is in good condition at this time. The saloon keepers in the precinct have been visited by Capt. Creedon's wardmen and they seem to believe that no violations of the law will be tolerated. Patrolmen in this precinct are generally alert and active, and the conditions here are fairly healtby and clean.

PRAISE FOR CAPT. MOYNIHAN.

"The Twenty-ninth Precinct, formerly commanded by Capt. William R. Haughey, was not only poorly patrolled, but numerous violations of the statutes are reported to have been tolerated. There were several poolrooms in operation throughout the months of April and May along Third Avenue; Lexington, Third, and Second Avenues were frequented by women. Under Capt. D. C. Moynihan there has been considerable improvement, and the new precinct commander deserves commendation.

"In the Thirty-fourth Precinct, the former Captain was D. C. Moynihan, and the territory included within the boundaries of the precinct is of such a character as to make the maintenance of order a simple matter. Under Capt. William R. Haughey the orderly conditions continue.

"In the Thirty-fifth Precinct, the former Captain was J. F. Flood, and the conditions have remained unchanged under the new administration. Capt. F. W. Martens is in charge, and the conditions could be much improved. Many of the residents of this section are property owners, and young people preponderate. There is some solicitation on Willis, Alexander, and Third Avenues. St. Mary's Park is not properly patrolled at night. The police might be more rigidly enforced in this precinct, particularly that provision requiring the closing of the saloons at 1 o'clock.

"In the Fortieth Precinct (Kingsbridge) the former commander was Capt. T. J. Creedon. The conditions under him were satisfactory. The precinct is similar to Highbridge, and under Capt. James Gannon the conditions now existing remain as they were prior to the transfer. The district is peaceful and quiet.

"In the Twenty-seventh Precinct, which comprises Central Park, the former commander was Capt. Hugh Fitzpatrick. The precinct under his regime was well managed. Under Capt. Andrew J. Thomas, the present commander, conditions are not being kept up to the standard set by his predecessor. The patrolmen are not as vigilant as they should be, and there is ground for the fear that Central Park may relapse into a condition justifying its former unenviable reputation. Many disorderly characters now congregate along the dark and secluded walks. There is more begging being done after dark than should be tolerated.

"In the Forty-eighth Precinct, (Amity Street, Brooklyn,) prior to the transfer, the precinct was in charge of Capt. Edward J. Toole. It consists mainly of residences, apartment houses, and a certain portion of the water front along New York Bay. The territory included within the boundaries is not large, and the force required for patrol duty is exceedingly small. The precinct was quiet and orderly under Capt. Toole, and under Capt. W. A. Vredenburgh the precinct remains in the same satisfactory condition."

No mention is made of the Thirty-seventh Precinct, Tremont, presided over by Capt. James K. Price. When the fact was called to the latter's attention last night, he said:

"My precinct is absolutely free from disorderly resorts, poolrooms, and the like, and I promise to so keep it."

President Cutting was not at his home last evening, and it was said he had gone out of the city over Sunday.

THOMAS JEFFERSON PARK.

Opening of a New Public Resort on the Upper East Side.

Thomas Jefferson Park, at One Hundred and Eleventh and One Hundred and Fourteenth Streets and First and Pleasant Avenues, was opened formally by Park Commissioner Willcox yesterday. The park contains nine acres. It is to be extended some time to the Harlem River front, giving it about fifteen acres and including in its boundaries the recreation pier at One Hundred and Twelfth Street.

The park is in a barren condition at present, paths not having been laid out. It is inclosed by a fence, and is divided into two sections, one section, 260 by 603 feet, being devoted to a playground for children with seven tents and several settees. The other section is for a ball ground. The park is to be open day and night.

At the opening ceremony yesterday Commissioner Willcox, Superintendent Percz M. Stewart, Deputy Commissioner Murphy, and Chief Engineer Miller spoke. The principal address was by M. A. Studi, who expressed the thanks of the residents of the vicinity for selecting the site for a park. It is in a section of Harlem that is known as "Little Italy."

JACK ASHORE, HALF SEAS OVER.

Tells the Court How "Me and Dewey" Fought at Manila Bay and Is Discharged.

Manila Bay was recalled in the Tombs Police Court yesterday, when Sydney Larner, who looked like an actor, but whose papers proved bim to be a second-class fireman on the Raleigh at the time of Dewey's victory, was arraigned on the charge of intoxication. Larner had not quite recovered from his potations when he was led to the bridge, for he startled the court witb a burst of laughter.

"Who'd a thought that little prize package I gathered in last night would have brought me to this fount of justice?" he said, with another roar.

"What theatrical troupe did you break away from?" asked Magistrate Cornell.

"None, your Honor," said Larner, putting on an appearance of great dignity. "I'm a ship's engineer in the United States Navy—second class." His battered derby fell from his hand at this. He picked it up and brushed it with his sleeve and held it up for inspection.

"This hat was with me and Dewsy at Manilla Bay," he said. "You bet, when we entered the harbor in the dead of night, Dewey on the bridge, me in the engine room, both ready to do or die."

The Magistrate read the man's papers with interest.

"That's so. You were there," he said. "But you and Dewey took an awful risk that night."

"You bet. But we were game," said Larner.

"Well," said Magistrate Cornell, "you must have known Coghlan. Can you sing his song?"

"Well, I guess," said the prisoner, who was then discharged.

"I've had my last glass of liquor," he said, as he walked out. "You've saved a life, Sir, by your clemency."

LEGAL NOTES.

FAILURE TO INSPECT ELEVATOR AS A GROUND OF NEGLIGENCE.—Timothy Stackpole, a porter in the employ of John W. Wray, was killed in the fall of an elevator in his employer's warehouse. Stackpole and one Long were engaged at the time in taking goods to upper floors. The elevator was being operated by Long. He had been in the employ of Mr. Wray for seven years, and Stackpole for four years, and during this time they had constantly used the elevator to carry freight. An examination of the machinery after the accident disclosed the fact that the sudden fall of the elevator was caused by the break of a bolt which held a shaft connected with a cogwheel. On the trial of an action brought by Stackpole's administrator against Mr. Wray, a witness testified that there was no exterior evidence of weakness in the bolt or cap which covered it. None of the witnesses examined could say that if the cap had been removed and the bolt examined the break would have been disclosed. The plaintiff relied solely on evidence to the effect that there had never been an inspection of the elevator since it had been placed in use. The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, in reversing a judgment in plaintiff's favor, decides that to justify a recovery on the ground that a failure to inspect was negligence, there must be evidence that such failure was the proximate cause for the injury, and the burden of proving this was on the plaintiff. Where, says Justic Ingraham, for the court, it does not appear that an inspection would have disclosed the defect which caused the accident, the plaintiff bas failed in an assential element of his case and cannot recover. "It has always been the law in this State," continues Justice Ingraham, "that to hold an employer liable for an injury to an employe occasioned by the use of machinery furnished by the employer for the use of the employe, the burden is on the employe to establish that the accident which caused the injury was the result of the neglect of the employer to discharge a duty which he owed to his servant, and that in the absence of proof that the machine was an unsafe one, or that the defendant has been negligent in keeping it in order, the employer is not liable." Presiding Justice Van Brunt dissents.

REVOCATION OF WILLS.—The decree of the Surrogate admitting to probate the holographic will of Frederick Akers hae been affirmed by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. There was no attestation clause to the inetrument, nor was it signed in the presence of the witnesses. It was, however, shown that the subscription was actually made by the testator, that one of the witnesses saw and knew it, and that Mr. Akers declared it to be his will and requested the witnesses to eign it as such. This the Appellate Court holds, by Justice Hatch, was a substantial compliance with the statute as to subscription, acknowledgment, and publication. It was conceded, however, that it was not properly executed, and was not therefore offered for probate. In three different places on the will and codicil the testator had written words to the effect that the instruments were revoked. None of the words in any way touched the writing of the will or codicil. This attempted revocation, the Surrogate decided, was insufficient to upset the will, and in this view he is upheld by the higber court. The Revised Statutes provide that no will shall be revoked except by the same formalities required to execute one, or unless the instrument be burned, torn, obliterated, or destroyed by the testator himself. While it was evident that the will was not revoked by the writing placed on it by the testator, it was contended by the appellant that it was revoked by obliteration. "Here," says Justice Hatch, "we have no obliteration whatever, and nothing except the writing upon the margin of the will and the purported codicil. * * * The great weight of authority is to the effect that a mere writing upon a will which does not in any wise physically obliterate or concel the same is insufficient to work a destruction of the will by cancellation, even though the writing may express an intention to revoke and cancel. Where a will ie eought to be revoked solely by writing it must conform in that respect to the requirement of the statute; and failing in that it does not revoke the will, even though there may be a clear intention so to do."

SEASIDE HOME FOR WOMEN.

Quarters Provided by the Women's Christian Association at Asbury Park.

The Seaside Summer Home of the Young Women's Christian Asociation of New York, situated in North Asbury Park, N. J., affords a great recreation spot for its many guests. The broad piazzas are filled throughout the season, and within doors is every comfort and convenience which serves to mitigate the effect of a sweltering Summer.

The most commendable feature of the home is the fact that any woman dependent upon her own exertions for support may take advantage of tbe comforts of the home. The bouse le open from the last of June until the middle of September, and the limit of stay for each person is two weeks.

LIVELY PASSAGES IN SILK FRAUDS INQUIRY

Judge Dittenhoefer Says He Will Stop "Persecution" of One Firm.

Third Complaint Against Messrs. Rosenthal and Cohn Taken Up Before United States Commissioner Shields.

Lively passages between ex-Judge Dittenhoefer and Special Deputy Attorney General W. Wickham Smith marked yesterday's hearing on the silk fraud cases before United States Commissioner Shields.

The ex-Judge, who is counsel for Abraham S. Rosenthal and Martin L. Cohn, importers, accused of defrauding the Government by bringing in underweighed Japanese silks, charged that Mr. Smith had introduced as evidence a mutilated document. Mr. Smith admitted that he had detached certain letters from the invoice and entry sheet in question, but claimed that the letters were not attached when the papers were sent to the Custom House in July, 1901.

The subject of the hearing was the third complaint against Rosenthal and Cohn, who are now at liberty under bonds of $30,000 each. In this complaint it is charged that the imported silks came from the firm of A. S. Rosenthal & Co. of Yokohama to the same firm in New York. Rosenthal and Cohn were present, and whispered advice into their counsel's ear continuously.

George Brautigan, clerk in the brokerage firm of Corbett & Co., through whom A. S. Rosenthal & Co. have done business for some time, was the first witness. He looked at the invoice and entry sbeet, and said they had passed through bis hands in the ordinary course of business. Hs did not know who brought them to his firm's office, but he had found them on his desk. Incidentally to the questioning of the witness, who, according to Judge Dittenhoefer, was unable to prove that the invoice and entry had ever come from the Rosenthals, the counsel and the Prosecutor got into a dispute.

"Don't interrupt me," said Mr. Smith. "When it comes your turn to conduct your case, Mr. Dittenhoefer, you may conduct it as you like. Meanwhile, I'll conduct my own."

"I was just trying to teach you how to do it," responded the defendants' couneel.

"You don't have to," cried Mr. Smith.

"Oh, no, so you think, so you think," was the next rejoinder.

After the cross-examination, Judge Dittenhoefer said:

"Then all you know, Mr. Brautigan, is that you found these papers on your desk in the due course of business'?"

"Yes, Sir," answered the witness, adding that he gave them to "some one" to take to the Custom House.

Judge Dittenhoefer produced copies of two letters and demanded that Mr. Smith bring forward the originals, which, he claimed, had been attached to the invoice and entry. The witness was asked if such letters were attached. Mr. Smith objected. The Commissioner allowed the ex-Judge to read the copies. The first letter was signed by the local Rosenthal firm and directed to Collector Bidwell, who was asked to reweigh the goods in question. The second was from the Japanese house, stating that there had been a mistake in the original weighing and invoice.

In answer to a question by the Commissioner, the witness said that the two letters had not been attached to the invoice on the day it was sent to the Custom House, July 24, 1901. Mr. Smith then said that he was willing to produce the originals of the letters whenever Judge Dittenhoefer was ready to admit that the invoice and entry were signed by his clients. He argued that the letters were not attached to the papers until after their presentation at the Custom House, and that, inasmuch as the charge was that the defendants had presented false statements, the later additions to those statemente were not essential. The Commissioner sustained this opinion.

"But it is a mutilated document, by the prosecution's own admission," said Judge Dittenhoefer. "No matter when the letters became a part of the record, you mutilated it by detaching them, and therefore it is not right to have it in evidence. Can he, Mr. Commissioner, produce a part of a record and suppress the rest?"

Mr. Smith: "He can and does."

In the course of another dispute, Judge Dittenhoefer said that there was "no silk fraud like the fraud of detaching part of this record."

The formal objections filed by the counsel to the admittance of ths invoice and entry sheet were that no proof of the defendants' connection with the papers had been proven.

The second witness was Examiner Smith of the Appraiser's Public Stores. He read from a prepared statement the figures showing the invoiced and correct weights of the silks said to have been imported with fraudulent intent by the Rosenthal firm. The figures showed that the total ehortage of weight in the thirty-four cases was 1,115 pounds. He admitted that in different weighings of the same goods he had obtained different reeults sometimes.

"Now, do you not know," asked Judge Dittenhoefer, "that there have been many other merchants who have had their weights increased?"

"I object," shouted Mr. Smith.

"Sustained," eaid the Commissioner.

Mr. Dittenhoefer then eaid to the witness: "Do you not know that on the eame day you weighed these goods Mr. Wakeman ordered the reweighing of another merchant's goods that had to be increaeed 60 per cent.?"

Mr. Smith objected again, but not before the witness had volunteered the information that "300 per cent." wae more like the figure for wbich Judge Dittenhoefer asked.

The ex-Judge remarked that he would see if he couldn't in time put a etop to the persecution of a single firm, when the prosecuting officer knew very well, as he declared, that other merchants' goode had to be often reweighed.

The witness admitted that at the first weighing he had returned all the goods as dutiable at $3 a pound, but that later he was ordered to reweigh and return some at $1.30. He had done his first weighing by the lot, not by the piece.

The hearing was adjourned until next Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock.

TRACT SOCIETY'S PLEDGE.

An Agreement with George P. Rowell & Co. Whereby the Firm Agrees to Withdraw Complaints About a Holstway.

George P. Rowell & Co. of 10 Spruce Street have withdrawn all their complaints against the American Tract Society. For three years they have been charging that the society was maintaining a "death trap" in the form of a coal hoistway on the Spruce Street side of its building. The Corporation Counsel was asked to enforce the collection of a fine of $10 a day for the maintenance of the hoistway.

Why the complaints have been withdrawn is shown by the following letters:

Messrs. George P. Rowell & Co.:

Gentlmen: If you will withdraw the complaint made to the City Government against our hoistway in Spruce Street, which you denominate the "death trap," I will give you my assurance, personally and in behalf of the American Tract Society, of which I am the Secretary, that said hoistway shall not be opened between the hours of 8 A. M. and 5:30 P. M., except by your consent. This pledge to hold good for seven years. Yours, very truly,

GEORGE L. SHEARER, Secretary.

To the Commissioner of Highways, Borough of Manhattan:

Sir: We hereby withdraw any and all complaints against the American Tract Society for maintaining a hoistway on the Spruce Street side of its building, said Society having agreed to such limitations to the use of the hoistway as remove the objections raised by us. Very respectfully,

GEORGE P. ROWELL & CO.

It is surprising what a little of the right kind of medicine will do. Small doses of DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT cure many of the worst colds.—Adv.

ACID FUMES IN STREET CARS.

Metropolitan Officials Ordered to Appear Before the Board of Health—Efforts to Abate the Nuisance.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read with interest the communication of Dr. Weir in this morning's issue concerning the Thirty-fourth Street crosstown cars, and was pleased to see that a physician so prominent as Dr. Weir is calling attention to a serious menace to health.

The other night I had occasion to ride for only a short distance in one of these cars, and immediately upon entering coughed, which seemed to come directly from the lungs and cheat. The air in the car was pungent, somewhat similar to a cheap bnt strong perfume, causing irritation in the throat. If that is the way it affects a reasonably healthy individual, bow injurious it must be for one having weak lungs. HENRY MINDEN.

New York, July 11, 1902.

Dr. Ernest J. Lederle, President of the Board of Health, said last night that during the day he had notified the Metropolitan Street Railway Company to appear before the Board of Health on Monday at 2 o'clock, and show cause why the Thirty-fourth Street crosstown line ehould not be declared a public nuisance, on account of the fumes resulting from the use of sulphurous acid in the storage batteries on the cars operated on the line.

Dr. Lederle said that he had been after the Metropolitan officiale for a long time about this matter, and that they had made several attempts to abate the nuisance resulting from the fumes. During the Winter lead pipes had been used to conduct the fumes from the batteries through the roofs of the cars, and this had been partly effective for a while, but after a time the vibration of the cars loosened ths joints in the pipes and the fumes in the cars were as bad as ever.

Lately the company had ordered the windows screwed up, the idea being that most of the fumes came in at the side through these windows, and that with front and rear doors open the draught created by motion would keep the cars free from any fumes that came through the floor. However, when the cars are crowded and people stand in the doors no sucb draught exists, and with the windows closed the fumes are doubly annoying.

Dr. Lederle says that he has several times urged that this use of sulphurous acid in storage batteries, which is only an experiment, ought to be discontinued until it could be carried on at less inconvenience to the public. Attempts to improve the batteries so as to do away with the fumes have been made, but have so far failed. Now Dr. Lederle says he has told the assistant manager of the Metropolitan Company that unless the Board of Health declare the cars as now run a nuisance he will not hesitate to go to the length of stopping the cars if he has the power.

That he can prove the nuisance, Dr. Lederle has no doubt. Testimony like that of Dr. Robert F. Weir, President of the Academy of Medicine, contained in his card published in yesterday's TIMES will be hard, Dr. Lederle says, to get over.

The officiale of the Metropolitan Railway Company admit the existence of fumes from the etorage batteries, and the fact that these fumes when inhaled produce discomfort. They say that experiments to abate the nuisance bave been in progress for some time, and it is their opinion that modifications can be made in the battery which will do away with the fumes, or at least render them harmless and unobjectionable.

ELLIS ISLAND INVESTIGATION.

Chief Lederhilger Suspended—Recommendation for His Removal on Previous Charges Was Pigeonholed.

Some facts and a number of rumors having reached the esrs of Commissioner of Immigration Williams in regard to the official conduct of John Lederhilger, chief of the registry division at Ellis Island, that official has been requested by the Commissioner to take a two weeks' vacation, during which an investigation will be made into his record. The chargee include indignities offered to women immigrants and favoritism in turning over immigrants to steamship agents.

Similar charges were preferred against Lederhilger in 1900, and the committee which made the investigation recommended his removal, and the dismissal also of eleven other Ellis Island officials against whom charges were made at the same time. For some reason the report was pigeonholed at Washington and never published.

Of the twelve whose removals were recommended, Lederhilger is the only one who still holds office, and this is explained by the fact that Lederhilger's experience in the different departments at Ellis Island rendered him of great value to the Immigration Bureau.

Pending the investigation into his record Lederhilger's place as chief of the registry division will be held by Allan Robinson, Commissioner Williams's private secretary.

VOTED TO CANCEL DUES.

Action by Members of Company I of the Seventy-first That Was Opposed by Officers.

Company I of the Seventy-first Regiment has taken action in connection with the payment of duee that may cause the legal authorities of the Guard to be called upon to settle the matter. It appears that several men of the company, who are delinquent for monthly duee, desired to have tbe same remitted, but Capt. Cbatfield and other officers were opposed to that, as being detrimental to the interests of the company.

Under the State Military Code the members of a military company can regulate the amount of dues they shall pay each month, and they have also the power to abolish them entirely.

Company I, at a special meeting, voted to wipe out the debts for dues of delinquent members. Capt. Chatfield has declared their action to be illegal, and that he will oppose it. The company has decided to appoint a committee to wait upon Col. William G. Bates with a view of settling the contention.

WATER DEPARTMENT CHANGES.

Men Who May Retire or Be Superseded Under the Rule of Col. Robert Grier Monroe.

Col. Robert Grier Monroe, who on Tuesday will succeed J. Hampden Dougherty as Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, contemplates several changes among his subordinates.

It le quite poesible that George E. Payne of Long Island City will eucceed Gustav A. Rouiller as deputy of Queens.

It is considered probable, too, that Chief Deputy De Long will insist on retiring unless Chief Engineer I. N. De Varona of Brooklyn is relieved.

Col. Monroe ie not ready to talk, but he will have a conference with Mr. Dougherty to-day.

Mr. Dougherty said yeeterday that he would do nothing with the case of Superintendent Henry Hawkes of Brooklyn, recently on trial, until he had conferred with Col. Monroe.

FUNERAL OF A. C. LATIMER.

Aurora Grata Cathedral, Brooklyn, Filled with the Family's Friends.

Funeral services for Albert C. Latimer, who was shot down by an intruder in his home, 318 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, early on the morning of July 2, were held last evening in Aurora Grata Cathedral, Bedford Avenue and Madison Street. The services were very largely attended.

The eervicee were conducted by the Rev. Dr. John F. Carson, pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church. Dr. Carson referred to the tragedy and expressed the sorrow that was felt for the family.

The body of Mr. Latimer was kept in the cathedral all night. It will be taken to Rockville Centre, L. I., to-day, where it will be buried in the Latimer plot in the cemetery there.

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COLORADO, CALIFORNIA AND
CANADIAN NORTHWEST.
ROUND TRIP RATE,
$200.
Two persons in one berth, $180 each
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But until 12, clothing, furnishings, hats and shoes, man or boy.
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258 Broadway, cor. Warren, opposite City Hall.
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LAMB STRUCK AT COCKRAN IN GAS CASE HEARING

Being Some Distance Away, His Reach Was Too Short.

Referee Silkman's Indignation Aroused —Mr. Cockran's Remark About a "Band of Thieves."

W. Bourke Cockran and George Alfred Lamb attended the hearing yesterday before Theodore H. Silkman, as referee in the suit of Lamb against Cockran. After some spirited talking toward the close, Mr. Lamb dove toward Cockran, who had said something about "the desperate band of thieves" for whom he declared his opponent was acting. Mr. Cockran waited, but the dive was not long enough, and Mr. Lamb stopped short before his extended fist had reached its goal on Mr. Cockran's solar plexus.

At a previous hsaring before the referee it had been announced that Mr. Cockran desired to make some corrections in his testimony, or deposition, in which he had said that he had received something more than $300,000 as a result of dropping his efforts to prevent the consolidation of the Consolidated Gas Company with the New York Gas, Electric Light, Heat and Power Company. Mr. Lamb, who declares that he was employed as attorney in these efforts, claims that he should have had a considerable share of the sum obtained by Mr. Cockran. He received only $2,500 as a fee.

When the referee opened the adjourned hearing yesterday, Mr. Cockran's counsel, Treadwell Cleveland, said that his client had decided to sign the original deposition without the wholesale changes proposed if the referee would consent to two immaterial alterations. Mr. Silkman had ruled that immaterial changes of grammatical construction, such as had been due to the stenographer's inability to transcribe Mr. Cockran's rapid testimony, might be made without an additional examination of the witness, but that additional testimony would be necessary in order to change ths deposition in any essential particulars.

Mr. Cleveland's proposition was approved by the referee, who said that the alterations were immaterial, and that Mr. Lamb therefore could not ask Mr. Cockran any more questions.

Mr. Lamb rose from his chair and shouted:

"Now, Mr. Cockran, I want to ask you if you withdraw all the corrections you intended to have made?"

Mr. Cockran was busy signing the depoeition with its two changes. Mr. Lamb repeated his question, but no answer came.

"Mr. Cockran, I'll not ask you any questions that tend to incriminate you," Mr. Lamb remarked.

"It's not you who are eaying that; it's your employers," Mr. Cockran said, and then started toward the door:

Mr. Lamb jumped up and shouted:

"I dare you to answer my question!"

"I want to say to you," Mr. Cockran said, raising his voice and pointiug a menacing finger at the other lawyer, "that I shall not recognize the tool of the desperate band of thieves yon represent."

"What'e that?" Mr. Lamb ehouted. "Don't you say that to me again. What did you say?"

When Mr. Cockran waited Mr. Lamb rushed forward. There wae a clear way to the object of attack, but instead of taking it Mr. Lamb managed somehow to run into a wedge formed unconsciously by Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Silkman. From there he waved a clinched hand at Mr. Cockran, who said to the referee:

"Is it all over, Sir?"

Mr. Silkman nodded affirmatively and then said:

"Unfortunately, Mr. Cockran, I am not a Judge in court, or I would have somebody looking at Mr. Lamb committed for contempt. I am eorry I have not the power to call in the Sheriff."

"So am I," Mr. Cleveland remarked, and Mr. Cockran signified by a nod that he would not be averse to seeing that official. Mr. Lamb retired to his seat.

The referee's report is to be made to the Supreme Court. The object of the hearings was to ascertain how much Mr. Cockran realized from the gas transaction. That having been learned, Mr. Lamb will institute a suit in which he will name an amount to which he thinks he is entitled.

William R. Corwine's New Work.

At a meeting yesterday of the Directors of the Merchants' Association resolutions of regret at the resignation of William R. Corwine as a member of the staff of the association were passed. Mr. Corwine has resigned to accept the position of trust officer of the Eastern Trust Company.

Murderer and Second Victim Dead.

Karl von Boeckmann, an ex-convict, who shot and instantly killed his wife at their home, 597 Robbins Avenue, last Monday afternoon, before shooting himself and O. F. Farewell of 48 Brook Avenue, whom he wounded with the same weapon when he interfered to save the woman, both died yesterday.

HEARN
West Fourteenth Street
CLOSED TO-DAY.
During July, August and September
Saturday is Clerks' Holiday here.
WE CLOSE ALL DAY.

To-morrow
The NEW YORK TIMES
IN ADDITION TO "ALL THE NEWS THAT'S FIT TO PRINT," WILL CONTAIN THE FOLLOWING FEATURES OF TIMELY INTEREST FOR
SUNDAY READING:

Giving Away Ten Millions.
A Western philanthropist who is following the example of Mr. Carnegie explains some of his novel views of men and things and tells why he acts as his own lawyer and what decides him when he contemplates gifts to public institutions.

John Kendrick Bangs.
A series of satirical sketches under the title "The Genial Idiot," allows that original person to dilate, for the benefit of his breakfast table friends, upon An Ideal Summer Resort.

Driving Out Women.
Wall Street brokers determined no longer to encourage them as customers. How prejudice against female speculators has been fostered and just why the brokers are writing to them asking them no longar to come to their offices. The rise and fall of the woman speculator in the Street and the curious facts it developed.

Treasure Chests Unearthed.
Strange finds in a public building that illustrate the ingenuity of sixteenth century lockmakers and show how public funds in this country used to be hidden away.

Buried in Two Places.
The official graves of "Mad" Anthony Wayne, whose memory is commemorated in the new public park, and the etrange etory of how his remains were divided up.

Louisiana's Plague of Fish.
Details of the most remarkable accident that ever happened to a canal. How four miles of solid fish drove the people of a Southern town in terror from their homes. Scientific explanations to account for an occurrence without a parallel in history.

Whooping Cough Epidemic.
Remarkable prevalence of this disease in New York and its environs with official figures showing its dangerous character as recently exemplified in this neighborhood.

An Occult Marriage.
A Queer Experiment made by the man who believed in the powers of hypnotic suggestion.

The Kidnapped Poodle.
A Humorous Story of rival suitors by Albert Ellsworth Thomas.

Julian Ralph.
Simon Pure Americanism as seen while taking a day off at a game of baseball in one of ths New England country towns.

Edward W. Townsend.
The creator of "Chimmis Fadden" contributes the second of his droll series, "A Summer in New York," telling of the first visit to the race track and the first beach dinner, and other experiences of a clever Western girl, who relates her impressions in bright and breezy fashion in a typical letter to her sister.

Addicks's Fourth Campaign.
Story of one of the most remarkable attempts to get into the United States Senate in political history, now to be tried again in Delaware. The contending forces and their relative strength.

Kate Masterson.
In an unconventional story, "On the Corinthian Plan," this clever writer tells of the shrewd attempt of one woman to give a house party on a novel plan, with the ultimate miscarrying of her schemes through the interference of Cupid.

"Third Degree" in England.
Recent decisions which bear upon the right of a police officer to ask questions of a prisoner. Principles of law laid down that are applicable to the tortures administered in prisons in this country.

The Man in the Street.
That unique department filled with up-to-date stories of people of prominence in social, political, and everyday life.

Men's Fashions.
Hints on the newest things in wearing apparel for men, as indicated in the dress of those who are leaders in social circles in this city.

Some Summer Gowns.
Exclusive toilettes of fashionable women described by Maria E. Weldon and illustrated by A. W. Cooper.

Plays and Players.
Gossipy stories of the people of the footlights by Adolph Klauber, with a cartoon on the Book Drama craze drawn by Willock.

Cartoons.
Matters of to-day treated in an amusing fashion by E. W. Kemble, C. J. Post, and Dan McCarthy.

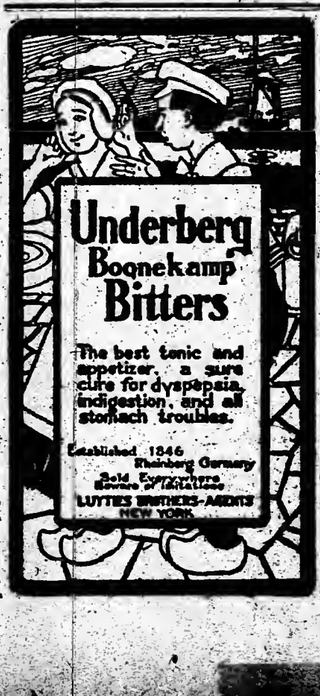
Electrifying a City.
Western methods of getting rid of the smoke nuisance and procuring economical power to be adopted for the first time on a large scale in the East.

David Graham Phillips.
Notes and comment on men and things of current interest.

There are, of course, other things to be considered; but, simply as a *news* paper, the Sunday edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES invites comparison with all others. Special cable and telegraphic dispatches supplement the news that comes through the regular channels.

IN ORDER TO INSURE GETTING TO-MORROW'S EDITION OF THE TIMES ORDER IT TO-DAY.

Come early to-day.
Clothes until one o'clock.
Closed after one o'clock.
All Stores.
Smith, Gray & Co.
BROADWAY, 31ST ST., CITY.
Brooklyn: Broadway at Bedford Ave. Fulton St. at Flatbush Ave.



Public Notices.

DEPARTMENT OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS.
The City of New York,
Department of Taxes and Assessments,
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway,
July 7th, 1902.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments of the City of New York that the Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal Estate in said City for the year 1902 have been finally completed and have been delivered to, and filed with, the Board of Aldermen of said City, and that such Assessment Rolls will remain open to public inspection in the Office of said Board of Aldermen for a period of fifteen (15) days from date of this notice.

JAMES L. WELLS, President.
WILLIAM S. COGSWELL,
GEORGE J. GILESPIE,
SAMUEL STRASBOURGER,
RUFUS L. SCOTT,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERtisement in The City Record of July 12 to 25, 1902, of the confirmation by the Board of Assessors and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears of Assessments for Local Improvements in the Borough of the Bronx:

23d Ward, Section 10, St. Joseph's Street sewer, from the existing sewer at Timpson Place to Robbins Avenue; Southern Boulevard branch sewer, both sides, between St. Joseph's Street and the street summit north of Dater Street; Union Avenue branch sewer, between Southern Boulevard and East 149th Street; Wales Avenue branch sewer, between St. Joseph's Street and the street summit north of Dater Street; Concord Avenue branch sewer, between St. Joseph's Street and Dater Street; also Bear Avenue branch sewer, between Southern Boulevard and the street summit north of Dater Street.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller.
City of New York, July 11, 1902.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERtisement in The City Record of July 12 to 25, 1902, of the confirmation by the Board of Assessors, and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears of Assessments for Local Improvements in the Borough of Manhattan:

12th Ward, Section 8.—164th Street sewer, between Amsterdam Avenue and King's Bridge Road; also King's Bridge Road sewer, east and west sides, between 162d and 165th Streets.

19th Ward, Section 5.—Lexington Avenue sewer, west side, between 50th and 51st Streets; Lexington

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 12, 1902. 16 PAGES.

CONTENTS.

The Monroe Doctrine. Page.
Mr. Worthington C. Ford's Attempt to Show that It Proceeded from John Quincy Adams. Reviewed by CHARLES R. MILLER..... 465

Alexandre Dumas.
Personal Reminiscences of the Great Master of Romantic Fiction. By BARNET PHILLIPS..... 467

Russia's Penal System.
Its Purpose to Use Criminals for the State's Good. Reviewed by CYRUS TOWNSEND BRADY..... 469

Poetry in France.
A Query About the Frenchman's Poetic Sense. By ALVAN F. SANBORN..... 471

Our Cable Letter.
Gossip About London Authors and Publishers by E. A. D..... 473

Tommy Cornstalks.
The Australian Soldier on the African Veldt. Reviewed by HENRY G. PROUT..... 474

The Apostle's Creed.
Prof. McGiffert's Story of Its History and Purpose. Reviewed by JOHN WHITE CHADWICK. 475

Quaker Costumes.
The Dress of Members of the Society of Friends Described by Amelia Mott Gummere..... 479

Loudon Literary Letter.
By WILLIAM L. ALDEN..... 480

New Fiction.
"Among the Freaks"..... 468
"Mistress Dorothy of Haddon Hall"..... 468
"Those Black Diamond Men"..... 468
"A Cassock of the Pines"..... 468
"Ranson's Folly"..... 468
"The One Before"..... 468

Other Books Reviewed.
"Folk-Tales of Napoleon"..... 469
"Marie Antoinette"..... 470
"Kindred of the Wild"..... 467
"Poems of C. G. D. Roberts"..... 471
"The Brothers"..... 471
"The Cranbrook Press"..... 468
"The Path to Rome"..... 474
"Persian Children of the Royal Family"..... 474
"In a Tuscan Garden"..... 474
"Christendom Anno Domini MDCCCCI"..... 475
"Story of Saint Patrick"..... 475
"Vedanta Philosophy"..... 477
"La Regeneration de L'Atavisme Psychique"..... 477
"Sporting Reminiscences"..... 470
"Nature Portraits"..... 470
"Stray Leaves from a Border Garden"..... 480

Look in Thy Heart..... 472
Problem Stories Barred..... 472
Our First Novels..... 472
The Novelist's Secret..... 472
Julian Ralph Answers the Accusation of Not Being Literary..... 473
Humilu Garland Misquoted..... 473
Books that Are Vicious..... 473
Another Caxton to Be Sold..... 473
Examples of Fine Writing..... 473
Topics of the Week..... 465
Notes and News..... 475
From Readers..... 470
Queries..... 470
Books and Men..... 476
Books Received..... 477

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books
One Dollar Per Year.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

IT IS more than ever evident that as time goes on the United States must carve out for herself a special mode of colonial administration unlike anything hitherto tried by any of the colony-possessing Powers. This must be so for two reasons: The circumstances in which the dependencies were acquired and the unique position of the Washington Government as based upon the Constitution, modified or colored by public opinion and public action. Neither the specious decentralized form of Great Britain nor the centralized method of France particularly appeals to the American people.

The subject is a broad one and has already engaged the pens of students of the Constitution and of critics of international policies and politics. Here are two books which may be said to supplement each other in a certain way, "Colonial Government," by Paul S. Reinsch of the University of Wisconsin, and "The Administration of Dependencies," by Alpheus H. Snow for while the main theme of the former is that of the administration of affairs in the colony itself, that of the latter concerns itself more with the administration of the central government over its dependency. It is probably the destiny of the United States to show how dependencies may be maintained with the greatest justice toward their peoples, and with the greatest profit to both parties to the bargain.

Charles Darwin, like one or two other great scientists, had the peculiar gift of infusing into his learned discourses that amiable spirit of the humane, that natural appreciation of the joy and beauty of life, that keen appreciation of art, which brought the individuality of the man nearer his reader or auditor, who might, after all, be utterly oblivious of the importance of the scientific lore imparted. Nowhere is this characteristic trait more pronounced than in the letters of Darwin, which appeared several years ago together with his "Life." But aside from this, the announcement of a forthcoming volume of Darwin letters will be of particular interest to Americans as the collection is to contain several addressed to that well-known genial botanist, Asy Gray, for so many years Fisher Professor of Natural History in Harvard University. "When science flourishes poetry dies" may have been true of the thought of the age when Darwin, Huxley, and Spencer were putting forth their most important efforts and doing their most permanent work, but by a most curious paradox not one of these scientists was unresponsive to the cry of the human or the beauty of form, color, or sound, although, as Mr. Spencer has recently revealed, at least one of them acquired curious ideas about music. Of the three, however, Darwin comes nearest to the heart of man as he did to the heart of nature.

When Mr. George Moore shook the soot of London from his hair and went over to Ireland to learn the Erse language, many doubted his sincerity and predicted that it was simply a dodge to gain by idiosyncrasy what he had imagined was denied him upon the substantial ground of merit. They were mistaken. In the short period of fifteen months Mr. Moore has apparently not only learned the Irish language, but has written a book in it. The Academy of London has received the gift of a copy from the author. For a moment the editor was apparently turning over in his mind the alternative of reproducing it in extenso in his columns, or passing it on to the nearest dealer in literary curios for what it would bring. Then a bright idea, in fact, the supreme idea, came to him, and he imparted to the readers of the Academy the following information: "We have been so fortunate as to be favored with the name of a reviewer who 'has translated Walt Whitman into German, and who knows Irish very well.' To him Mr. Moore's volume with the unintelligible name shall be sent."

It would not only be a great boon to foreigners but might also very probably be the means of saving from nearsightedness thousands of studious Teutonic youths, if only the German Kaiser would intimate to his Minister of Education that henceforth books in the German language should be printed in Roman and not in German text. As the French, Italian, and even the Spanish printers are making enormous strides in the beauty, simplicity, and clearness of their types, each successive German book seems to be more difficult to decipher than the last. The letters seem thinner and smaller than ever before, and there are little scrolls added that were not there. It is trying to the eyes and to the patience, and the time is inevitable when, as far as foreigners are concerned, the reputations of Schiller, of Goethe, and of Lessing will suffer thereby. There is absolutely no excuse for the monstrosities of typography which are now appearing from German publishers, and the sooner the Kaiser adds a practical knowledge of printing to his other many accomplishments, the better it will be for his subjects and for all lovers of German literature.

An important work is announced from Berlin. Prof. Theodore Mommsen, who has just completed the fourth volume of his elaborate "History of Rome," has also put the finishing touches to a work dealing with ecclesiastical history. It is said to be a critical edition of the Latin translation by Rufinus, of the "Historia Ecclesiastica," originally written in Greek by Eusebius. The book will form part of a series undertaken by the Royal Prussian Academy of Science, bearing the title "The Greek Christian Authors of the First Three Centuries." It is said that the Latin text presented many difficulties to Prof. Mommsen.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

Mr. Worthington C. Ford's Attempt to Show that It Proceeded from John Quincy Adams.*

Reviewed for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS by

C. R. MILLER.

THE two addresses which make up this thin volume will be read with interest and with amusement—with interest for the new matter they contain and for the contributions they make, not indeed to the substance of American history, but to a better understanding of it; and with amusement at the convinced and solemn spirit in which Mr. Ford and Mr. Adams have essayed the ruthless task of stripping laurels from James Monroe and Abraham Lincoln in a supererogatory attempt to build higher the pile of bays upon the already overburdened brows of John Quincy Adams. Poor Monroe! Opulent Adams! Never was there a more excruciating fulfillment of the Scriptural saying, "For he that hath, to him shall be given; and he that hath not, from him shall be taken away even that which he hath." Deeply hurt and humiliated all his life by the slurs and sneers of his political enemies, who openly treated him as a mediocre and no-account sort of man, the splendid monument of the Monroe Doctrine, which gave him a deathless fame, has been Monroe's posthumous compensation for their detractions. It was his sole distinction, it was all the poor man had. And now the unfeeling pen of Mr. Ford rewrites the page, disproves the paternity, and leaves to James Monroe no part in the formulation and putting forth of the great principle that bears his name, save the formal act of affixing his signature to the message that proclaimed it to the world. It is not the idea alone, not the originating suggestion only, but the renown both of the conception and of the bringing forth that this rectifier of history transfers to another. Leaving the humble Monroe to his nakedness and his nothingness and defying the equalizing precept of Anchises,

Parcere subjectis et debellare superbos,

Mr. Ford makes off with his plundered distinctions and deposits them in the Adams family vault among the innumerable trophies of a statesman already supereminent in his greatness, who left scarcely any path of public service untrodden and pursued none that did not lead to fame; diplomat, Minister, President, Congressman, a sage at twelve, a marvel of wisdom and experience at eighty-one, and unmatched among American public men for union of acquirements with ability.

Why despoil the lowly tomb of James Monroe to exalt the fame of John Quincy Adams? There can be but one justification, the duty to preserve the truth of history.

Mr. Ford errs in assuming that he has performed that duty. History has not invoked his aid, and it is not to the establishment of truth, but to the further dissemination of error that he has contributed by his comments upon the unpublished material contained in his Massachusetts Historical Society address. Charles Sumner, years ago, writing history, or about history, in a slipshod manner that was not creditable to a man of his intelligence and his powers of investigation, declared in his "Prophetic Voices Concerning America," that the "Monroe Doctrine proceeded from Canning," who was "its inventor, promoter, and champion." Sumner had been victimized by Canning's bumptious boast that he had "called the New World into existence to redress the balance of the Old," and by lending his important sanction to the Englishman's perfectly baseless arrogation of creative potency in a work accomplished without his aid, he sowed seeds of untruth that have grown to towering oaks of perversion under which the leading un-Americans of our day are still accustomed to take shelter when the mood comes upon them to scoff at the Monroe Doctrine. Mr. Ford is by no means so far from the truth as Sumner, for John Quincy Adams did have a hand, a very firm hand, guided by an uncommonly wise mind, in directing the course of events that led to the proclamation of the principle that the American Continent was no longer to be considered as subject for European meddling, and his great powers of impregnable statement helped, perhaps were chiefly instrumental, in giving to the doctrine the form and expression it took in Monroe's message. But Mr. Ford attributes to Monroe's Secretary of State the actual conception and origination of the doctrine. It is in the very opening of his address that this position is taken, a position that cannot be permitted to remain unchallenged:

"I am able to use in this place only a part of the

*JOHN QUINCY ADAMS. His Connection with the Monroe Doctrine. (1823.) By Worthington C. Ford. Read before the Massachusetts Historical Society, April 10, 1902. [Reprinted from the Proceedings of the Society, April, 1902.] Boston: Published by the Society. 1902. 8vo, pp. 65.

unpublished material I have found bearing upon the genesis of the Monroe Doctrine, nor can the full connection of this new material with what has already been printed be developed, as the story would take me back to 1811 and forward to 1825 were I to attempt a full relation. I therefore confine myself in some important papers, merely adding that I have found other quite as important papers, which will receive attention at a later time. The notable enunciation of the doctrine that America was no longer open to colonization by any European power is hardly touched upon in the papers now printed. It was a doctrine that admittedly came from John Quincy Adams and there has never been any doubt as to its authorship. With what remains of the Monroe Doctrine a reasonable doobt bas been maintained; but I think the documents now published will show that no member of Monroe's Cabinet, except his Secretary of State, held a positive opinion on the general phases of Canning's proposals and of the Russian communications, or succeeded in attaining a position which was defensible from every point of view. Monroe himself has long been judged unlikely to take so extreme a stand in the face of allied Europe, for bs was hy nature a timid man, and was at this time in poor health. He had had a large experience in diplomatic service, but it was on the sida of disappointment and failure.

Again, on Page 26, Mr. Ford says:

It is not likely that the manuscript of Monroe's message of 1823 is in existence; nor is it likely that it would show the paragraphs announcing the Monroe Doctrine to be in Adams's writing. Yet it was certainly Adams and not Monroe who spoke in thoss paragraphs.

Turning now to the address of Mr. Charles Francis Adams, in whicb he traces to tha fertile mind of his grandfather, John Quincy Adams, tha origin and foundation principles of the Emancipation Proclamation of Abraham Lincoln, we come upon this unreserved indorsement of Mr. Ford's conclusions:

In the paper just read, Mr. Ford has shown that, though called by the name of Monroe, the famous doctrine set forth in the message of 1823 originated almost verbatim, literatim et punctuatim, as well in scope as in spirit, with Monroe's Secretary of State. In view of the continued and long discussion as to authorship, whether the doctrine in question took its shape with President or Secretary, it is a matter of no little surprise to me that the documentary evidence just produced by Mr. Ford now first sees the light. It has quietly reposed in the files at Quincy, perfectly accessible, through more than forty years. Yet, strange as it appears and is, it never occurred to me to look for it before, and apparently it never occurred to my father so to do, when at work on the "Memoirs of J. Q. Adams."

Mr. Adams and Mr. Ford are practiced writers and must be presumed to know ths value of the words they use. It is upon the "genesis" of the Monros Doctrine that Mr. Ford turns the light of his hitherto unpnblished material. According to Mr. Adams thesq documents show that, though called by ths nams of Monroe, the doctrine "originated" almost textually "as well as in scope and spirit" with John Quincy Adams. There is no mistaking this language. Both thesa gentlemen believe and assert that the American public system which forbids European intervention in the affairs of the New World is the child of John Quincy Adams's brain, a policy devised and formulated hy him; and hoth ought to know hetter.

It is known to everybody who has paid any attention to the subject that the immediate occasion of the declarations in which the Monroe Doctrine was proclaimed was the menace of a concerted movement hy the Continental powers to restore to Spain her revolted colonies in America. Canning was British Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Richard Rush our Minister at London. In tbe month of August, 1823, Canning inquired of Rush if it would be practicable for the Government of Great Britain and the Government of the United States to come to an agreement upon these principles and "to declare tbem in ths face of the world"; 1, that tbe recovery of the colonies hy Spain was hopeless; 2, that the recognition of their independence was only a question of time and circumstances; 3, thaf no obstacles should be thrown in the way of an amicable arrangement between them and the mother country; 4, that Great Britain and the United States sought no portion of the colonies for themselves; 5, that they could not with indifference see any portion of them transferred to other powers. This suggestion, embodied in a note from Canning, dated Aug. 20, 1823, was promptly forwarded by Rush to his Government. Mr. Adams was Secretary of State. He laid the matter before President Monroe, who privately sent copies of Rush's dispatches and Canning's notes to Jefferson and Madison, asking their views as to the proposed agreement with Great Britain. Mr. Ford thinks this was "a somewhat unusual step, and not a little indiscreet." The explanation is, of course, that Monroe desired the advice of these eminent statesmen of his own party, who were also his friends, before taking the matter up with his Secretary of State, who, while he had long before been disfellowshipped by the Federalists, was not to be considered a bred-in-the-bone Republican. Whila the Canning proposals were under discussion in the Cabinet, Russia took occasion, through her Minister, Baron de Tuyll, to inform our Government that she would under no circumstances receive any diplomatic representative or agent from the Repuhlic of Colombia or any of the de facto Governments set up by the revolted colonies of Spain in Central and South America.

The interested student of American history has read in the wonderful diary of John Quincy Adams the story of ths prolonged consideration of these great matters of state in the Cabinet of Monroe. It is plain that Monroe had formed no consistent idea of the "doctrine." He grasped the principle that Europe must not meddle in tbe affairs of American Governments, hut the correlative principle that the United States must hold aloof from European politics, although it had dawned upon him, was not firmly fixed in his mind; for in his letter asking the advice of Jefferson he gives it as his "impression" that "we ought to meet the proposal of the British Government"; and from a letter to Jefferson, written early in December, it appears that Monroe was revolving in his mind tha sending of a special envoy, "directed to England, in the first instance, with power to attend any congress that may be convened on the affairs of South America or Mexico." Adams advocated inflexible adherence to a purely American cause, no European interference in America to be permitted, and American interference in Europe to be disclaimed. Canning was not so much interested in South American independence and in our political beliefs as in the game of European politics, in which ha sought to use us to augment England's power and influence; and it was natural that Adams, with his keen mind and his understanding of the European situation, should see this sooner than Monroe. It is true, too, that Monroe was timid. He feared to offend Russia and the Continental alliance. The young Republic had hut recently emerged from a war with Great Britain, in which it gained no glory save on sea and which ended in a peace not conquered by arms, but forced upon Great Britain by Napoleonic complications. Adams was as bold as a lion. His diary shows that he continually sought to dispel the President's fear. But Monroe might well have said to him: "Where will your State of Massachusetts stand, Mr. Secretary of State, if I involve the country in a war with the European alliance over our sister republics in South America? Will Massachusetts reek with disloyalty, will her citizens openly threaten resistance to their Government and discuss secession from the Union, as they a during the late war, when your loyal support of yonr Government caused you to be denounced and bated by your fellow-citizens?" Nevertheless, Adams, with his surer judgment, was right in his conviction that the powers would not go to war with us to help Spain regain what she had lost. On the 25th of November be prepared a "draft of observations" for ths Russian Minister's communication, whicb concludes with the following paragraph:

That the United States of America and their Government could not see with indifference the forcible interposition of any European power, other than Spain, either to restore the dominion of Spain over her emancipated colonies in America, or to establish monarchical Governments in those countries, or to transfer any of the possessions heretofore or yet subject to Spain in the American hemisphere to any other European power.

This is, of course, of the very essencs of the Monroe Doctrine as promulgated in the President's messsge of Dec. 2. There is a likeness in the language which cannot be considered accidental, and there are many passages in this "draft of observations" that find a faithful reflection in the message sent to Congress the following week. Adams's diary contains many more such passages. Already on July 17 Adams had written in his diary in noting down the substance of a conversation with Baron Tuyll that he had informed him that "we should contest the right of Russia to any territorial establishment on this continent and that we sbould assume distinctly the principle that the American continents are no longer subjects for any new European colonial establishments." Charles Francis Adams the elder, who edited his father's diary, appends to this passage the following note; "The first hint of the policy so well known afterward as the Monroe Doctrine." From sire to son, like a family heirloom, that glaring error is banded down, and the Charles Francis Adams of to-day, witb the results of Mr. Ford's delving in the Adams manuscripts before him, deciares that "the famous doctrine set forth in the message of 1823 originated almost verbatim, literatum et punctuatim with Monroe's Secretary of State; while Mr. Ford complacently discourses of the bearing of his unpublished material upon the "genesis" of tha Monroe Doctrine, a principle that had its genesis a generation earlier than the earliest date affixed to any of his unpublished material, and which long before the communications of Canning and de Tuyil directed the mind and the pen of John Quincy Adams to a consideration of tha subject had been enunciated in its full breadth, its utmost scope, and its inmost spirit by another American statesman.

The student of American history who would know the truth about the genesis of ths Monroe Doctrine need have recourse to no unpublished material. The evidence meets his eye upon the printed page in scores nf volumes of puhlic papers, private correspondence, and historical records that preserve for ns the thoughts that were in the minds of the fathers of this Repnhlic. President Daniel C. Gilman, in his life of Monroe, written for the American Statesman Series, although he admits that be did not make a thorough search, waa ahle to present more than a dozen references to the doctrine as an existing and familiar maxim of American policy, all antedating that diary entry of July 17, 1823, in which filial reverence saw the "first hint" of the Monroe Doctrine. Some of Dr. Gilman's citations, however, must be excluded as reflecting merely that distrust of the "monarchical" tendencies of the Federalists which with Jefferson and his following was almost a mania. As early as 1789 Gov. Thomas Pownall wrote that a people singly preeminant on a great continent should not "suffer in their borders such a monopoly as the European Hudson Bay Company," and that "America must avoid complication with European policies, or the entanglement of alliances, having no connection with Europe other than commercial." It is open to anybody to see in these words the "first hint" of a well-remembered passage in Jefferson's inaugural address of 1801. Gov. Pownall, so to speak, had grasped both ends of the Monroe Doctrine at a time when John Quincy Adams was only thirteen years old, though from a mind so precocious the doctrine and all the other foundation principles might easily have proceeded at that age. Monroe himself in 1784 wrote to Madison that the conduct of Spain in respect to the Mississippi demanded the immediate attention of Congress. Washington in 1788, before the adoption of the Federal Constitution, sounded a warning against the States "involving themselves in the political disputes of the European powers." The Farewell Address of 1796 declared that "the great rule of conduct for us in regard to foreign nations is, in extending our commercial relations, to have with them as little political connection as possible," since "Europe has a set of primary interests which to us have none or a very remote relation." John Adams, in his message tn Congress in December, 1798, mentioned as a subject for gratitude "that spirit which has arisen in our country against the menaces or aggression of a foreign nation"; and referred to "a manly sense of national honor, dignity, and independence" as the "sure foundation of National prosperity and glory."

But it was in the mind of Jefferson that the doctrine seems earliest to have taken a definite shape and to have been clearly thought out in its "acope and spirit." In March, 1801, just after his inauguration, Jefferson wrote to Thomas Paine that "we shall avoid implicating ourselves with the powers of Europe, even in support of principles we mean to pursue. They have so many other interests different from ours that we must avoid being entangled with them." It is upon two letters of Jefferson to William Short, however, that we may confidently set up the patent lawyer's plea of prior use against the claim of invention and discovery presented in court in behalf of John Quincy Adams. In October, 1801, Jefferson wrote to Short:

We have a perfect horror at everything like connecting ourselves with the politics of Europe. It would indeed be advantageous to us to have neutral rights established on a hroad ground; but no dependence can bo placed in any European coalition for that. * * * To be entangled with them would be a much greater evil than a temporary acquiescence in the false principles which have prevailed.

This is the language of generality, and it lacks precision. Coalition is not the word for a relation intended to achieva complete political detachment. But in tbs interval between Oct. 3, 1801, and Aug. 4, 1820, the conception of tha neutral zone of delimitation had matured in the mind of Jefferson, and on the later date mentioned he wrote a letter to Short that throws a revealing light upon the former communication. Referring to his many conversations with Mr. Correa, the recently appointed Portuguese Minister to Brazil, which had then risen from a colony to be an empire, he said:

I hope he sees, and will promote in his new situation, tbe advantages of a cordial fraternalization among all the American Nations, and the importance of their coalescing in an American system of policy, totally independent of and unconnected with that of Europe. The day is not distant when we may formally requiire a meridian of partition through the ocean which separates the two hemispberes, on the hither side of which no European gun shall ever be heard, nor an American on the other; and when, during the rage of the eternal wars of Europe, the lion and the lamb within our regions shall be drawn together in peace. * * * The principles of society there and here, then, are radically different, and I hope no American patriot will ever lose sight of ths essential policy of interdicting in the seas and territories of both Americas the ferocious and sanguinary contests of Europe. I wish to see the coalition begin.

Here is the Monroe Doctrine, not in the form of a hint or a germ, hut in its full scope and spirit, presented as a definite declaration of a working policy capable of embodiment in a treaty, in a President's message, or in the diary of a Secretary of State. Randall in his life of Jefferson says that this is "the Monroe Doctrine full blown." It is all there, the prohibition of European colonization, of the extension of the European political system to any portion of this hemisphere, of attempts to oppress the independent American Governments or to control their destiny, and the disclaimer of any wish or purpose on our part to interfere in the affairs of the European powers. European colonies or colonization in this hemisphere ara simply inconceivahle under a political system which forbids European cannon to be heard this side of a mid-Atlantic meridian of partition. The possession of colonies necessarily implies the possession of the power to defend and protect them, which is expressly excluded by the terms of Jefferson's "coalition," a word used again in a way that clearly reveals what was in his mind nineteen years earlier. It cannot be donhted that Jefferson in 1801 had defioitely formulated and expressed the principle of the Monroe Doctrine. It was hut by way of repetition of convictions entertained for more than twenty years that, in replying to Monroe's request for advice upon Canning's proposals to Rush, he wrote on Oct. 24, 1823: "Our first and fundamental maxim should be never to entangle ourselves in the hrolls of Europe. Our second, never to suffer Europe to intermeddle with cis-Atlantic affairs." There are reasons of high validity for supposing that Thomas Jefferson never enjoyed the privilege of perusing the diary of John Quincy Adams.

It would be as absurd to attribute to Jefferson the genesis, originatien, and dictating of the Monroe Doctrine as it is to ascribe the honor to John Quincy Adams, or even to James Monroe. The doctrine was an evolution. For the creative impulse we must look back to the time when the colonies declared their independence, and the shaping and development can be traced through the years when the Republic the fathers had founded was the object of their anxious thought and when measures for its protection and permanence were under consideration among them. The belief in the necessity of detachmant from the political affairs of Europe was present in the minds of all of them. We speak of the McKinley tariff and of the Dingley tariff. Would the merest tyro in politics speak of either of these statesmen as the author of the party policy of protection to American industry?

Dr. Gilman presents the perfact truth of the matter when he says that it is not to be supposed that Monroe regarded the announcement of the doctrine as his own. "It was because he pronounced not only the opinion then prevalent, but a tradition of other days, whicb had been gradually expanded, and to which the country was wonted, that his words carried with them the sanction of puhlic law." Tha writings of the earlier statesmen "illustrate the growth of the Monroe doctrine as an idea dimly entertained at first, but steadily developed by the coursa of puhlic events and the reflection of those in public life."

It la ohvious that the principle declared in the message, that the European powers must not interfere for the purpose of oppressing or controlling the destiny of "the Governments wbo bave declared their independence and maintained it," conid not in form have been present to the minds of American statesmen of the earlier day. But in its substance and spirit it was repeatedly affirmed by them, and the proclamation of it naturally followed when the colonies of Spain had revolted and won their independencs.

At this late day no one need he in the dark and a prey to misconceptions as to the gencsis of the Monroe doctrine. It is not to be supposed that the facts have escaped the attention of such diligent students of American history as Mr. Ford and Mr. Adams. Of the conjectures which may he offered to explain thcir wandering away from the straight path, the theory that their eyea have been blinded by tha splendor of John Quincy Adams's fame seems most plausihle. An investigator who set himself to delve in the Quincy archives might well he suhdued to the helief that all our institutions sprang from the great family that has there had its seat.

Mr. Charles Francis Adams's contribution to this volume calls for no such extanded consideration. He is ahle to show that aa early as 1820 John Quincy Adams declared that "if the dissolution of the Union should result from the slave question it is as ohvious as anything that can be foreseen of futurity that it must shortly afterward be followed by the universal emancipation of the slaves." In 1836 he affirmed the right of Congress in the exercise of its war powers to put an end to slavery, and in 1838, 1839, aud up to 1842, the record of his utterances shows this belief reiterated and constantly taking a more clearly defined form. "Not only the President of the United States, hut the commander of the army, has the power to order the universal emancipation of the slaves," bs said in the House of Representatives on April 14, 1842. The emancipation proclamation of President Lincoln was issued in 1863. Of the utterances of his grandfather upon this subject during the preceding forty years, Mr. Charles Francis Adams says: "They are, I submit, those of a prophet."

"How to Make an Index."*

Mr. Henry B. Wheatley has for years hcen prominent in various British libraries; has puhlished two volumes on cataloguing, and now issues a third volume on a kindred subject which he designates hy the above title. The title is a little misleading in that it conveys the idea of a practical work of instruction, whereas it would be well-nigh impossible, if not, indeed, useless, to make a volume of 224 pages of purely practical information on this subject. Indexing is an art hardly to be taught; it is a class of labor in which oaa must delight to be agreeable or to be effectively nr correctly done. Perfectly dona is an impossibility. Mr. Wheatley's practical instructions are chiefly hy illustrations in the admirable table of contents which opens, and the no less excellent index which closes, the dissertation. More can be learned from a study of these than from a pernsal of the contents they inclose.

It was unavoidahle that a hook of this character, written by a hook lover and librarian, sbould not prove a compilation and condensation of much that the author had read and heard about indexes; he protests agaiust the use of indices as an English plural. He writes avowedly for book lovers, and his readers will be limited to that class. But all such will enjoy his compilation not only hecause of his own original comments, but the numerous curious citations of others on the subject of indexing. Many of these quaint ideas and opinions and instructions are unfamiliar to the great majority of readers, and even to most pedants and book lovers generally. Many citations are more curious than instructive, hut all are entertaining.

*HOW TO MAKE AN INDEX. By Henry B. Wheatley, F. S. A., author of "How to Catalogue a Library," "How to Form a Library," &c. London: Elliot Stock, 62 Paternoster Row. 1902.

ALEXANDRE DUMAS.

Personal Reminiscences of the Great Master of Romantic Fiction.

THOUGHT not those long past their prime, when forging the links of time, to be apologetical? With age impressions are likely to be dulled, through the natural process of erosion, and then there is mental obfuscation, with a loss of the proper sense of proportion. Does not age preclude suppleness of handling, and will not the welding process show want of nicety? Why should I have felt annoyed long years ago when I asked an officer who had served on Napoleon Bonaparte's staff what had left the strongest impression on his mind of the Emperor, and his reply was: "The Emperor was taking snuff and he scattered a pinch of it, and some of it must have gone into my nose, for saperlotte! how I sneezed." Perhaps the old General made a proper reply to an impertinent questioner.

When was Alexandre Dumas born? The searcher of biographies will find various dates for that event. For a long time the 4th of July, 1803, was to be found in the books. Of course the French themselves should know best, and so the 6th of July, 1802, must be accepted, for on the 6th of this month there was celebrated at Villers-Cotterets, in the Department of Aisne, Alexandre Dumas's centenary. There was but a slight difference of age between Victor Hugo and Dumas. The span of life was longer for Hugo, who died in 1881, while Dumas went to his grave in 1870. I have sometimes fancied that the victories of the Prussians hastened poor Dumas's death. Perhaps the highly strung nerves of the man himself brought about the breakdown of both his mental and bodily qualities.

It would be entirely foreign to my purpose to draw any comparison between Hugo and Dumas. It is well to remember what Mr. Edmund Gosse has written, "Never mind whom you praise, but be very careful whom you blame." Both Hugo and Dumas will live beyond that century or two which is the usual time limit accorded to those who make literature. Capt. Kidd's treasure is impalpable, legendary, but the wealth of Edmond Dantes, as Dumas describes it, the bags of gold, the clusters of diamonds, seem real, and to-day when we want to precise such riches we express it in this manner—"that is a Monte Cristo." When the critic of 1902 is desirous of saying a kind word for the romance under his notice he writes, "It has a Dumas coloring." Then the author should be fully satisfied. But the reviewer, if he can read French understandingly, is chary of saying "and with a Dumas dialogue," for that would be downright rubbish. It may be that French is a language, just as champagne is a wine. Molière has been translated into all known languages, and so has Dumas, but the original fluid does not take kindly to the rebottling process and it becomes flat, sans bouquet, sparkle, or bead. It was Dumas, then, who was supreme in dialogue. Descriptions of personages he only indicates; it is their talk which gives them their precise individuality. In the light go-as-you-please lingual race French outstrips every other language. It is English and German which have the staying qualities and can best keep up the heavy pounding.

It was early in the 60's, when I first made Alexandre Dumas's acquaintance. I was spending my Summer vacation at Marly, and at Marly Dumas had reared his remarkable house, which he called Monte Cristo. Wanting exercise, I had the village blacksmith manufacture for me a set of quoits. My quoit ground was installed, contrary to village regulations, on the turf sidewalk, opposite the house I was living in. One pleasant morning, when engaged in the instruction of some French friends, a comrade intent on making a hub, flung his quoit wildly, and it came in close proximity to the tall hat of a man who was walking on the high road. Of course I tendered an apology, which was most politely accepted. Then the gentleman, whose head might have been broken, became deeply interested in the game. I gave it its English name, which the stranger tried to pronounce, but in vain. But the quality of the game he at once understood, and expressed his surprise, when told that it was an American one. He talked pleasantly of the Greeks and ceatus players. Just then a relative of mine, a French litterateur, who was intimately acquainted with Dumas, introduced me. Then the author of Monte Cristo took off his coat and played his first game of quoits. From that time on, though I was a very young man, I became well acquainted with Dumas. I was often invited to his Marly house and to his apartment in Paris.

I remember well my first sight of Monte Cristo, on the route de la Bègue in Marly. It seemed to me that it never was to be finished. There always were stone cutters chipping away at it. There was a minute Oriental pattern on the façade, and I wondered at the slow progress it was making. Dumas explained it in this way: "I imported Moorish workmen for that job. Their execution is splendid, fraught with the proper feeling, only they are as rapid as would be snails, but for all that, they are very conscientious. Consider the strange milieu. I suppose if I could feed them on cous-cous, a native plat, and excellent by the way, then they would work twice as fast. Maybe you do not know what la cous-cous? It will give me the greatest pleasure to have you taste this Moorish dish, and I will show you where Rabelais mentions it as something well known in the France of his day."

Dumas's love for animals, more particularly dogs, has often been told. There were many dogs in Monte Cristo, and scarce one of them of a good breed. Whenever Dumas saw a dog that looked hungry or uncared for he took it in. This story is told of him. He found a sorry cur and gave it shelter. Then the dogkeeper of Monte Cristo said to his master: "Monsieur, we have now not less than thirteen dogs. I do not object in the least at the number, only thirteen presages bad luck." "That may be so," was Dumas's answer. "So go out at once and bring me in the fourteenth."

Conversationally Alexandre Dumas was delightful. When he was present you never wanted "splendid flashes of silence." He had the most wonderful of memories. I was often amazed at his acquaintance with American history. He would give me facts regarding those Frenchmen who had served us so nobly in our Revolutionary struggle, which I have always regretted not having committed to paper. Once when with him we saw an old woman, struggling along the road with a big basket on her head. "See that old grandmother," said Dumas. "She is the daughter of a soldier who belonged to a French regiment which fought at Yorick town, (Yorktown,) and it is a crying shame that your Government does not give her a pension. She is miserably poor." Then Dumas emptied his pocket of his loose change and my quota was added to his, and the old woman went home all the happier. He rarely talked of the books of the day, nor of the men who wrote them, but as to the literary work of the past he was encyclopedic. It was something to have heard Voltaire discussed by Dumas. He was highly appreciative of Dickens, but did not know Thackeray even by name. Once Poe came to the front. Dumas said, "I do not care much for your Monsieur Poe. He is not American, as is your Monsieur Irving or your great Coopare [Cooper.] Monsieur Poe is not native to your soil. He is as much of a Frenchman as anybody else. 'The Murders of the Rue Morgue'! Yes, that is good; but it is so Parisian."

Fixed in my memory is an evening at Dumas's, when Prosper Merimée was present. The star of the evening was a Spaniard, a gitano, who played the guitar and who sang. No thrumming instrument has supposably any tone color, but this guitar had. It might have been that the man's voice helped out the quality of the guitar. If only Mr. Janvier had been present! On that particular evening the barber-poet, Jacques Jasmin, recited in purest Provençal selections from his "L'Aveugle de Castel-Couillé." Then you understood the spell of the troubadour and how he stole fair ladies' hearts. It was Dumas then who appeared at his best. His words of encouragement were so hearty, and his voice rang loudest among the bravos. There never was a more joyous master of ceremonies. Then, too, he would have his fun with Merimée, who might not have been expansive. "See here, Monsieur Merimée, born in Paris, what do you know of canzona, sirventea, aubades, or chanson de geste? Why you have no taste for garlic, you man of the Courts! But we will forgive you all the same."

One day I became the custodian of some small amount of money which belonged to Dumas. As far as I can remember there had been a dinner given by three persons, of which M. Dumas was one, at a famous Versailles restaurant. It was Dumas who had paid the entire bill. The two other givers of the feast had sent Dumas their quota of the expenses, some 100f. As I handed Dumas the money I noticed his astonishment.

"Is it posible?" he said. "Was it not my treat? I never expected any reimbursement. This is indeed a windfall. You eat your dinner, and if it is a good one, you forget everything else. Now, did I really pay the entire bill? Did Alexandre Dumas ever have at any one time 150 francs? Since you say I am entitled to it, I suppose I may take it. Put the money on the mantelpiece. Now, you'll excuse me, but I have to write a lot for the coming number of the Mousquetaire. I may be hard at it for the next twenty minutes."

Placing the money on the mantelpiece as directed, I busied myself apparently with a book, but I watched Dumas in the act of composition. Incredibly swift was his writing. There never was a moment taken to draw breath. Sheet after sheet of copy fell on the floor. The wind from an open window blew a page near me. There was not an erasure. Cham made a caricature at about that time of Dumas. It represented a writer with pens attached to each of his fingers and toes. Presently the task was finished, and Dumas threw down his pen. Looking around him, his attention was called to the little pile of Napoleons.

"I had quite forgotten them," he said, with a merry laugh. "Now, see you, it would never do to allow that money to occupy too conspicuous a position. The first man who came to see me, no, he would not take it, but would want to borrow it, and the loss would be the same. Lead us not into temptation. Will you please take this key, and, while I add just a line to my publisher, do you lock up that money in my cabinet in that corner there. Anyhow, it will be safe until to-morrow, and then I might want to spend it myself."

Once at the Comédie Française, I happened to be present at a first performance of one of Emile Augier's plays. Some time after the rising of the curtain Dumas entered. Always an object of curiosity to the Parisians, at once all eyes were directed toward the loge.

"You have drawn their fire," said Dumas, with a laugh. "Such is the penalty of notoriety. You will be more comfortable if I move into the background." I must confess that I was rather glad when he did, taking a seat behind the curtain in the box. I noticed that he paid but little attention to the action on the stage. After the second act I retired from my own conspicuous position, and, joining him, asked him what he thought of the play. "Is it not," I asked, "a very clever piece of work?"

"My young friend," was Dumas's reply, "the fact is that I have not listened to what the actors have said. The audience has interested me the more. This much in regard to myself, as far as my mental condition goes. You might call it a vice. I never hear or see a play but that I fancy, not how much better I could have written it, but how I would have changed it. M. Augier's chessboard allows him a fair scope, only the moves I would have made would have been entirely different. He checkmates too early in the game. The old Spaniards were the great dramatic masters, for what does Lope de Vega say? 'Keep the explanation of the story doubtful till the last scene, for as soon as the public know how it ends they turn their faces to the door and their backs to the stage.'"

There is no question that Dumas prided himself on his culinary skill. He was not theoretical, but practical. I cannot say that I enjoyed a Spanish sauce of his concoction, which he called "l'Andalouse pure." It was something in which garlic predominated and was full of erosive condiments, which scalded the mouth. But certain simple dishes—an omelet made by him, from the breaking of the egg to the tossing of it—was absolutely perfection.

I have retained a vivid recollection of Dumas's appearance. He had a fine head, with a high forehead and great breadth of cranium. He wore his hair well brushed up to the front. Though I knew of his mixed blood, there was perceptible but a trace of the man of color. His eyes were strikingly brilliant, and when he talked he looked you straight in the face. They were luminous eyes. As far as physique went, he was much the superior of Balzac, for the greatest of French writers looked like a grocer or a pork butcher. I am inclined to think there was little association between Dumas père and his son. I never heard the father even mention his son. In the family there was a Mlle. Dumas, a singularly handsome young woman. She had strong artistic tastes in the direction of religious work. Dumas loved this daughter. As I intimated at the beginning of this, which is only a remembrance of a remarkable personality, it must be insisted on that Alexandre Dumas has influenced in a marked degree the romantic literature of the last fifty years. There may be major moralities in Balzac and Hugo. Dumas has no such pretensions. His province was to amuse, and as far as relates to that special quality he has no modern rival.

BARNET PHILLIPS.

The Relation of Man and Beast.*

In the introduction to "The Kindred of the Wild" Mr. Roberts gives a brief sketch of the animal story from its origin in the engrossing part played in the life-drama of primitive man by the beasts which he hunted and those which hunted him, through its development in the comradeship between man and his various animal pets, to its literary climax in Mr. Kipling's "Mowgli" stories, and its psychological culmination in Mr. Ernest Seton's story of "Krag, the Kootenay Ram."

The title embodies the close relation between man and beast, which every page of the book shows to be the author's conviction, and epitomizes the distinction he makes between the literature that frankly humanizes animals—of which he considers Mr. Kipling the great master—and the literature whose interest centres in the "personality, individuality, and mentality" of the animal from the purely animal point of consideration. In this field of animal psychology he believes Mr. Ernest Seton to have reached limits to which the only further evolution possible must be that based upon the hypothesis that animals have souls.

These character sketches—for Mr. Roberts's delightful book is neither more nor less than a collection of delicate and penetrating studies of the minds and hearts of our kindred of the wild—are based upon the objective psychology of Mr. Seton rather than upon what the author defines as Mr. Kipling's brilliant subjectivity. Interest is claimed for the animal shorn of man's humanity, but instinct with the latent potentialities that make for kinship, sympathy, rivalry, and enmity.

It is out of this inherent kinship and enmity that Mr. Roberts draws the compensations which he makes his reader feel are coexistent with the unalterable law of "the survival of the fittest." If one's heart aches over the love and death of the moose mother, the she-wolf, famishing and agonizing in the darkest corner of the cave, licking in grim silence the raw stump from which she has gnawed off her own paw as the price of freedom, a tragic and commanding figure, and her gray mate's quest for food as admirable as it is cruel. That all three should be sacrificed to the well-being of the young mother and child is the natural and ascending step of the scale of a creation which has civilized as well as peopled. The weasel is the only member of the animal family for which Mr. Roberts has no sympathy, because it is the only one that kills merely for the pleasure of killing.

"The Kindred of the Wild" is written with the finish and delicacy that make the author's style distinctive, and evinces an insight and a gift for picturesque presentation which will hold captive the young as well as the older reader. It is a book that for its educational value should be in the hands of every boy and girl who cares nothing for animal life and is ignorant of woodsman craft, and within the reach of those happier boys and girls who are alert for more knowledge upon a subject they already know and love.

*THE KINDRED OF THE WILD. A BOOK OF ANIMAL LIFE. Charles G. D. Roberts. With Illustrations by Charles Livingston Bull. Pp. 375. 8vo. Cloth. 1902. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $2.

THE
SPENDERS
BY HARRY LEON WILSON PRICE, $1.50

BROOKLYN DAILY EAGLE says:
"It is racy, coruscating in wit, daring in love, and biting in its palpable caricature of many well-known persons in New York society; but it is so very much more than a clever society novel making the bid of audacity for ephemeral craze. This is the work not only of a bright society journalist and buoyant cynic, but of a born novelist. "'The Spenders' will in all probability prove one of the great successes of the year."

LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL says:
"If there is such a thing as the American novel of a new method, this is one. Absolutely to be enjoyed is it from the first page to the last, founded on the elemental truth that 'the man is strongest who, Antaean-like, stands with his feet upon the earth.'"

NASHVILLE AMERICAN says:
"Nothing too good can be said about it. It is brilliantly conceived, full of the brightest and best sort of humor, written in a wholesome, understandable style, and has as characters the sort of people that the every-day world is full of,—people we know, and perhaps 'of whom we are which.'"

THE BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER says:
"As a literary exposition of the spendthrift campaign in which parvenu aspirants assail the battlements of gentle society, and are deftly fleeced and repelled, 'The Spenders' is unsurpassed."

LOTHROP PUBLISHING COMPANY, BOSTON

NEW FICTION.

"Among the Freaks."*

OCCASIONAL bits of rare humor are to be found in this book—of that quiet, dry sort, effected without straining, that will cause the reader to pause and chuckle softly to himself. And, taken as a whole, it is generally entertaining, with an illuminative sidelight on the lives of those curious people who are featured in big letters on the "small bills."

In these tales of an old doorkeeper and museum proprietor, pleasingly conveyed through the medium of Mr. Alden's easy moving pen, one discovers that the term "freak" is after all just a bit of a misnomer, for though in personal appearance abnormal to the degree necessary to enable them to make professional capital of their personalities, the "freaks" in their mental attributes are quite like ordinary mortals. The fat woman, despite her huge hulk, falls in love with all the ardor of a school girl, and the dwarf, notwithstanding his shrunken shape, has all the latent possibilities for hats and revenge that might mark a more normal type of man.

Mr. Alden has evidently not sought especially to convey any deep psychological truths about "freeks," hut one of the best features of his little book about them is the insight it gives into their mental and sentimental characteristics, conveyed chiefly through an apparently unstudied phrase here or there, or an amusing story which, as the showmen might say, "hes a moral into it."

The particular showman exploited in Mr. Alden's book has an especially depressing experience in Boston, where he hed advertised a "two-headed girl, who," as he explains, "pecked the house."

Ralph Waldo Emereon himself could not heve drawn better. * * * The men and women used to stand hy the hour in front of the sofa where the two-headed girl sat, and ergus about her soul, which, considering that her soul wasn't on exhibition, seemed a loss of time. They made out that the girl had something to do with philosophy, and that her two heads proved something or other that Mr. Emerson used to teach.

"You've heard of Mr. Emerson, of course," [continues the showmen.] "He was what they called a philosopher, and drew better than any freak or primmer donner that ever visited Boston. I went to heer him lecture once, and it seemed to me he wasn't to be compared with Artemus Ward. However, that wes none of my business, though et one time I did think of making him a handsome offer to join my combination."

The smoldering fires of love in the heart—or hearts—of the two-headed girl finally hreak forth into an overpowering conflagration, and a dismal shrieking from her room one night causes the "freaks" to rush there in e hody. They find "the two-headed girl" heving the liveliest kind of a fight with herself.

"Half of her which was uppermost was laying into the other half, and hanling out the hairpins by the handfuls. The strong women wanting to check the effusion of hair, went to work to separate them, and succeeded altogether too well. In fact, when she got hold of Mary end tried to pull her clear of Jane's hair, the two girls came apart altogether."

"Among ths Freaks" is an entertaining little hook, hut it is to he regretted that Mr. Alden allows his showman to repeat a libel on a hard-working and useful part of the community:

"I never yet had a reporter prove himself unworthy of my confidence. They are a high-minded, honorahle class, provided you pay handsomely," remerks the showman. Perhaps the author did not mean to be teken seriously when he set down as dishonestly mercenery a class of men to which he himself belonged. It is a pity that for the sake of a laugh he has perhaps helped to swell a throng of maligners.

Dorothy Vernon Again.*

The Dorothy Vernon revival seems to heve started with a vigor. Charles Major's "Dorothy Vernon of Haddon Hall" has scarcely made her how before the public when we are confronted hy still another picture of that apparently most fascinating young person in ths guise of "Mistress Dorothy of Haddon Hall." It seems a pity that hoth Mr. Major and Mr. Hastings should have chosen the same theme for their novels. It is, to say the least, confusing to the reader to learn in one hook that Dorothy was the only daughter of a widowed father, only to have the statement contradicted in the other, and to he told instead that the young lady was a younger sister and was, hesides, the unhappy victim of a tyrannical stepmother.

In spite of the fact that one usually finds in historical novels the same heroine, with a possible variation in the color of her hair or some other minor detail, the contrast afforded hetween these two Dorothys of Haddon Hall le amusing, if rather confusing. It must he said of Mr. Major that he has managed to put more fire into his Dorothy, and the reader is ahle to work up a feehle amount of enthnsiasm in following the fortunes of that self-willed young person, hut Mr. Hastings has presented his Mistress Dorothy in nn altogether different light. His unflattering picture shows her neither overweighted with brains nor will. The marvel is that John Manners should have been in love with her after a second meeting.

There is little in the book to amuse the reader, and scarcely anything to command attention. The action is slow and labored. There are a few duels and a kidnapping or two, but in spite of these sensations the reader feels only a lukewarm interest in the proceedings, and doesn't even fully recover his enthnsiasm when the devoted couple elope together. The fact is that the characters are lacking in lifelikeness—they don't even strut about in the book, but sit inert, like puppets with their wires ont of order. If we must have "Dorothy Vernon" in our literary pahulum, let us have her, peppery of temper, willful and headstrong—not the namhy-pamhy, wishy-washy creature Mr. Hastings wonld have us believe her to be. As for literary style, the book has none. It is written in a manner strictly grammatical, hut stilted, recalling the words of that little couplet:

"If thoughts be what our scribblers lack,
Who cares for their good grammar?"

The Men of the Mines.*

"Those Black Diamond Men" is a strong book and written hy one who has a thorough acquaintance with life and action in the Pennsylvania coal regions. No matter what be the ephere of human activity there are heroes and dastards. Mr. William Futhey Gibbone is a capital judge of human nature. There are many nationalities engaged in the work of mining, and each one of these has its particular trait, and their singularities are clearly followed ont in the volume under notice. Without hias, conditione hetween the masters and the men are indicated. Mr. Gibhons prints what is well known, and it is that the overimportation of the foreign element has been conducive of much trouhle in the mining country. There are too many Itellans or Slavs within certain restricted areas, and so following an economic law, there has been discontent, aggraveted hy the ignorance of the foreign element. Truly the life of the reformer, if he be a clergyman, is a hard one. He is cognizant of the human misery he sees, end scarcely knows how to hring ebout an amelioration. "If the characters in the book are fictitious ths characteristics ere real." The superh heroism of the miners, who unhesitatingly give up their lives so as to save their fellows, is told. There is shown, too, the despair of the mothers, the wives, the daughters, the betrothed ones, who stand at the mouth of the pit in an agony of dread, for it may be that the lifeless corpse is a husband, a father, a son, or a lover. "Yet coal cannot be obtained except at the cost of life." The work is an opportune one. There is no ons who does not most devoutly wish that the coal miners may see hetter days and emerge from their struggles improved and regenerated, and this is the main topic in Mr. Gihhons's strong story.

The Adventures of a Young Priest.*

"A Cassock of the Pines," the story that gives its title to Father Joseph Gordian Deley's collection of tales, has for its theme the Know-Nothinge end their misdoings. The hurning of the Ursuline Nunnery at Charlestown, the blowing up of a Dorchester chapel, the refusal of a New Hampshire moh to acknowledge a Manchester priest's claim to American citizenship, the bursting into his church and destruction of the sanctuary, and a nnmber of similar incidents of violence as well as of personal cruelty, are made the background of a young priest's persecution and heroism; and the final conquest of a lawless community hy his love, courage, and devotion to duty. A smallpox epidemic, the conversion of a physician who has not been within the doors of a church for twenty years, and a love episode ending in a happy marriage, are the events through which the character of the priest and the vileness of his persecutors are developed.

Though the other stories in the little volume range from the civil to the Cuban war, their theme is always the same—the beauty and holiness of the Church, and the sure rewards of her followers. The hook is without literary value, and can scarcely interest those without the pale of the Catholic communion; but it is ahsolutely pure, and inculcates self-sacrifice and the necessity of the religious life.

Sinkers and Charity.*

An ostrich hae wonderful powers of digestion and nature has acted in the most beneficent manner, not only to the hird, hut to man; otherwise the sinker the first human being ever bolted would have destroyed him. To appreciate this, the fatal character of the sinker must be explained. The sinker was a compound of flour intended to be eaten, and imitated somewhat in form, and in consistency ahsolutely, that leaden weight attached to lines used in deep-sea fishing. Sinker shops where theee edible missiles were baked and sold were once common in the vicinity of Printing Honse Square. A lower rate of mortality in certain quarters of New York may arise from the diminishing of sinker Guises of instruction. Mr. J. Joseph Goodwin, in his "The Sinker Stories," has drawn in an amusing manner on the reminiscences of the past. We have retained in a certain measure the nomenclature of the food served in the sinker shops, such as "off th' griddle," "out of the oven," "ham and," "have it lean." One thing the author does not forget to tell about was the charity shown by the proprietors and the frequenters of the sinker shops. Often and often they fed the hungry, cared for the needy, and when some unfortunate passed away they were ready with their money to defray the cost of a funeral and the defunct was put to rest in consecrated ground, and so for their good works they all deserve remembering. The author and publishers have to thank The New York Sun for these sketches, as they first appeared in the pages of our clever contemporary.

Prince Charming.*

Your Quasimodo and your Quilp have their conventional forms. It is then a departure on the part of the author of "The Craque o' Doom" to have made a dwarf a Prince Charming. In some small provincial town there is a ne'er-do-well family, the Chatsworths. They are all slipshod and dirty, excepting the two girls, Tamsin and Tilfie. Mr. Isaac Sutton, a dwarf with money, comes to Barnet—the little town—and falls in love with Tamsin, and marries her. Whether the girl cared for her husband at the beginning is questionable. Anyhow, Sutton, or, as he calls himself, Craqne o' Doom, is so kind and good to his wife and her wretched people that finally Tamsin learns to love him. Everything is within human possibilities, and certainly Mary Hartwell Catherwood manages a difficult subject with much cleverness.

The Wicked Gunner.*

Take a top, decorate it with various pigments, spin it, and then all the colorings become blended. So that ths top rotates, that is about all you care for. This top business, in a certain way, explains Maurus Jokai's method of romance writing, with the peculiarity that thsre always is a Hungarian hum to it. The scene of "Told by the Death's Head" is laid in Cohlentz, (1688,) when the French were bombarding the fortress. The Germans had in their ranks an artillerist, Hugo, whose husiness it was to hurl shell, bombs, and firepots at the enemy. Hugo is found to be a traitor. He is stretched on the rack and makes an exceedingly long confession. He tells with great glee of the innumerable characters he has assumed. He has been a scoundrel in Europe, Asia, and Africa. Finally he is condemned tu be shot, and with his execution the story concludes.

"The Credit of the County."*

Will Mrs. Reuben Asher, the wife of the parvenu, receive en invitation to dinner from Lady Mount-Sorrel, the arch-aristocrat of Trentshire? It is that prandial business in particular, with the Mastership of the Trent Hunt, and the orthodoxy of the Rev. Mr. Dodderidge, and the burning of incense, and the chances of the catching of scarletina, which form the foundation stones on which the novel, "The Credit of the County," is huilt. Mr. W. E. Norris always is cleverness personified, and it is wonderful how he can make hlack look like white. There never was a sharper special pleader. Denis Vele le the well-bred English squire. He has for wife Barhara, and she is the granddenghter of Lady Mount-Sorrel. Mrs. Vale is the mother, too, of two children. One fine day Vale comes home and finds Mrs. Vale in the embraces of Ernet Glyn. Mr. Asher, who happens to he with Vale, gets somehow an inkling of the situation. Both Asher and his wife try to make use of the ugly incident for their personal ends. Denis is of course disgusted with his Barhara, and he goes to Africa to shoot lions. Then there comes newe of his death. But he is alive. Then somehow or other on his return matters are patched up between Denis and his disgusting wife. Readers will be pleased to learn that the Ashers never unfolded their napkins at Lady Mount-Sorrel's exclusive table, though it may havs taken Mr. Norris ever so many pages to tell that much or that little.

An Amateur Road Agent.*

Lieut. Ranson, United States Army, stationed at Fort Crockett, is a rollicking chap, and up to anything. Not being a West Pointer, the Lieutenant is most unconventional. He puts no faith in the stories he hears of road agents, and how a single desperado can hold up a coachful. He thinks it is a put-up game hetween the highwaymen and the drivers. Anyhow, he declares his intention to stop a stage, and without a gun only hy the flourishing of a pair of shears in the moonlight. Sallying out as a new Claude Duval, Ranson does stop a coach, hut all he asks of its occupants is a trifling sonvenir, and it is the elegant Miss Post who gives it to him. There has been not the least show of a fight. It has, however, so happened that there was a real holdup just when Ranson was doing his funny business, and the victim was a United States Paymaster, who was not only robbed but wounded. Ranson's foolish escapade is known, and he is arrested, for it is believed that he did rob the Paymaster. Mr. Richard Harding Davis clears up the imhroglio by means of Mary Cahill, the daughter of the post trader, and Pope Cahill is a thorough-paced rascal, for his regular occupation was of the throw-up-your-hands-and-deliver kind. Providing Lieut. Ranson, United States Army, married Mary, what a delightful father-in-law he must have had. In the same volume there are four other short stories of an amusing character.

The Wonderful Ring.*

It is within a narrow area, the circumference of a ring, that the characters in Mr. Barry Pain's romance gyrate. It is a peculiar ring, half gold, half hronze, and is known as the "Sahib-i-dirina," and it exercises a curious influence on the person who wears it. For inetance, a highly orthodox and otherwise respectable Bishop once slipped on the ring and took to liquor and played the races. The vagaries the "Sahib-i-dirina" hrings about, the author works over to his utmost power. Certain curio dealers in London want to get the ring, but are foiled in their attempts. Mr. Ernest Saunders Farley is a first-class crank and you are so glad when his wife, who wears the ring for a short time, sits down on her idiotic husband.

The Cranbrook Press.*

Mr. George G. Booth, the founder of the Cranbrook Press, has just issued a beautifully made little volume, limited to two hundred copies, printed hy hand, on hand-made peper, in which is set forth his aims in establishing the Cranhrook Press; also his ideas as to books and book-making. A hihliography of the issues of the press gives full details as to subject, price, and issus number of each volume.

The book contains a large and well designed initial, illuminated in colors, and a frontispiece from e wood hlock, showing a portion of the pressroom of the Cranbrook Press, which is in Detroit, Mich. According to Mr. Booth's description, this is one of several chapel-like rooms, with beams, arches and leaded window panes, the oak furniture after the designs in use in the time of Gutenberg and Plantin, the walls hung with portraits of masters, and other embellishments appropriate to the trade.

The other illustrations consist of miniature reproductions from the Cranhrook issues and portraits of Gutenherg, Caxton, Plantin, and Morris, reprinted from Cranhrook papers. There are also two small vignettes showing charming views of Cranbrook Town, while the volume's binding is entirely attractive through its extreme simplicity.

The Cranbrook Press wes established ahout two years ago, in the attic of a hnilding in Detroit, where Mr. Booth's general duties took him each day. Ths press was named for Cranhrook, a small Kentish village, near London, because it was not only Mr. Booth's hirthplace, where for a time he followed various hranches of the trades of metal working, hut because in this quaint and most interesting of villages his father was born, and his grandfather and great-grandfather were well known craftsmen.

Mr. Booth is a publisher who employs in his main husiness the fastest running machinery, at the same time giving vent to his love for the durahle and artistic hy printing and issuing a few books which he hopes will live for all time. With this end in view a hand press was procured, type selected, and a printer found who had learned his trade before the days of linotypes. Mr. Booth at once hegan the designing of letters and other ornaments, chosing for his models the interlaced patterns used hy the early Venetian bookmakers. He spent much time in teaching himself the art of printing, until gradually most of his difficulties were overcome. He then experimented with ink and paper until he satisfied himself; at the end of which time the Cranhrook Press may he said to have hecn horn.

Mr. Booth dwells particularly upon the world's indehtedness to Gutenberg, Caxton, Morris, and other great men, his own aim in the Cranbrook work being toward their lofty ideals of perfection.

"It seems quite enough to print the thoughts of great men in any form that all may read, hut somchow it seems hetter still to put such thoughts into enduring monumental forms, to do which we are required to pay the further tribute of faithful, painstaking labor—the labor which is a pleasure and life-long satisfaction."

The Cranhrook volumes as thus far issued shonld go far to justify Mr. Booth's ambitions, all the dctails of their typography and other making being remarkably good.

***Mrs. Burnett has entirely recovered from her rcent indisposition, which was so grossly exeggerated in the sensational newspapers. She will probably make New York her residence for the next two or three years, and she has resumed work on her new play and on "The Destiny of Bettina." Her "The Making of a Marchioness" end "The Methods of Lady Walderhurst" have just been offered to booksellers as a set in uniform covers, and advance orders for holiday sales are said to he very large.

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*AMONG THE FREAKS. By W. L. Alden. 18mo. Pp. 163. New York and London: Street & Smith. 75 cents.

*MISTRESS DOROTHY OF HADDON HALL. Being the True Love Story of Dorothy Vernon of Haddon Hall. By Henry Hastings. 12mo. Pp. 296. New York: R. F. Fenno & Co.

*THOSE BLACK DIAMOND MEN. A Tale of the Anthrax Valley. By William Futhey Gibbons. 8vo. Cloth. Decorated cover. Illustrated. Pp. 389. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. $1.50.

*A CASSOCK OF THE PINES AND OTHER STORIES. By Joseph Gordian Daley. Pp. 311. 12mo. Cloth. New York City: William H. Young & Co. 1901. $1.

*THE "SINKER" STORIES OF WIT AND HUMOR. By J. Joseph Goodwin. 8vo. Cloth. Illustrated. Pp. 250. New York: The J. S. Ogilvie Publishing Company. $1.

*CRAQUE O' DOOM. By Mary Hartwell Catherwood. 8vo. Cloth, decorated cover. Pp. 238. Illustrated. New York: Street & Smith. $1.50.

*TOLD BY THE DEATH'S HEAD. A Romantic Tale. By Maurus Jokai. Translated by S. E. Bores. Cloth. 8vo. Pp. 348. Illustrated. New York, Chicago, Akron, Ohio: The Saalfield Publishing Company.

*THE CREDIT OF THE COUNTY. A Novel. By W. E. Norris. 12mo. Cloth. Pp. 323. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Cloth, $1; paper, 50 cents.

*RANSON'S FOLLY. By Richard Harding Davis. 8vo. Cloth. Decorated cover. Illustrated. Pp. 345. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

*THE ONE BEFORE. By Barry Pain. Cloth. 8vo. Decorated cover. Illustrated. Pp. 253. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

*THE CRANBROOK PRESS. By George G. Booth. Illustrations. Pp. 32. Detroit: The Cranbrook Press. 1902. 200 copies. $1.50.

RUSSIA'S PENAL SYSTEM

Its Purpose to Use Criminals for the State's Good.*

So far from being equal to the demand is the supply of adjectives that those the language possesses are worked to death, especially by young writers, although the older are not above suspicion. The temptation the adjective presents for application is overwhelming. Certainly it is the diabolic part of speech. A crown is said to have awaited the man who invented a new sauce. What shall be the reward of him, or her, or—to coin a bi-sexual pronoun—"s'him," who will invent a new adjective?

To digress, I believe the cant, or popular, tendency in language building is along this line, and that lingual development is adjectival. All this is brought forth by a pressing desire on my part for a new lot of words with which to describe the book in question.

If I say that the book is interesting, absorbing, enlightening, amusing; that it is written in a humorous, attractive, yet scientifically popular style; that the volume is full of information, and is a book equally apt to please the general reader, to cause the serious one to give thought, or to furnish food for reflection to the philosopher; if I add that it is a study in criminology and penology of importance to humanitarians; that its ethics are new and remarkable; that its conclusions are startling, yet profoundly accurate, these words of praise will mean little to the average reader. Yet I entirely mean them all. Because we are so accustomed to hearing books of little value praised in this way, we view such statements with indifference. It is a reversal of the Aesopian fable. The cry is "Lamb! lamb!" and with mint sauce all the time, when the reader feels morally certain that the book will turn out wolf! That is a mixture of metaphor certainly worthy of Ireland.

Outwardly, it is a rather unpromising book. Neither the pictures nor the make-up are especially attractive. The meaningless design upon the cover tells nothing. To be sure, most cover designs are meaningless. The title, even, is not especially well chosen, but the book itself—well, I will put adjectives by and say I have rarely read any book with such avidity.

The world has been so thoroughly exploited that the tale of a traveler to be interesting implies exceptional ability on the part of the traveler, coupled with a genius for telling the truth. Time was when travelers' tales were synonomous with lies. Dr. Howard—and how you like the man as you read his book—could make the journey from New York to Philadelphia interesting I believe; but when what he modestly calls change, but what you find instinctively is his capacity and marvelous tact, wins him admittance to a lonely, unknown, jealously secluded, unwritten part of the world such as the Island of Sakhalin—they used to spell it "Saghalien" when I studied geography—you may be sure that something will result. Something certainly has.

There could have been no more fortuitous combination of opportunity and ability than in this instance. The little biography of Dr. Howard by Major Gen. Howard—the identity of name indicating no traceable relationship—which is prefixed to the book, is not the least interesting part of it. A physician, a scientist, a philosopher, an ex-officer of the United States Army with a distinguished record and much American experience to supplement the good qualities of his English stock, a litterateur, a criminologist, and a man of the widest and most kindly sympathies, with a pretty turn for an apt phrase, with vivid descriptive powers, an acute insight into conditions, a marvelous ability to ingratiate himself with all sorts and conditions of men—no one could be more happily designed to take advantage of the strange situation in which he found himself.

He was the first English-speaking person who ever got into personal touch with this last phase of the Russian criminal system as exhibited in the exile station at Sakhalin. He tells what he saw there with a simplicity and directness that enchant the reader tired with verbose books. He writes with quaint flashes of humor, with touches of tenderness, with gleams of human sympathy, and yet with the most absolute and rigid impartiality. His words carry conviction with them. You feel that here is a man who speaks of what he knows.

The reader of adventures who desires amusement for an idle hour, will have to go a long way before he gets anything more thrilling than the account of shipwreck of the Kaoon Mara in the Straits of La Pérouse, for instance. I do not know a more terrible description in modern literature than Dr. Howard's story of the man whom he saw knouted. In one of my books I described—at least, I tried to describe—the flogging of a man with a cat-o'-nine-tails, a man who was punished by three hundred lashes for deserting to the enemy. I built the description up with the utmost care after a vast amount of research in ancient records and consultations with eminent surgeons. Of course, no one living had ever witnessed such a flogging, and the whole thing was the work of imagination. It cannot be compared with the real thing as it took place in Sakhalin, as Dr. Howard saw it and described it.

And that brings me to the most important part, though possibly it may be the least popular in this remarkable book. One would infer from the allusion to Dr. Howard's description of the man who was flogged with the knout that the Russians have much to learn in the care and disposition of criminals from, let us say, the Anglo-American race. We are accustomed to view Siberia and its exile system as utterly beyond the possibility of approval by men of our enlightened country and environment. We have been taught that the Russian penal system is a thing so horrible that nothing can be urged in defense of it; that the Russians are only a half civilized race at best, and that their barbarisms are more exploited in their dealings with criminals than in any other way. Give a dog a bad name, you know, and if it doesn't bring him to the rope it sticks to him as long as he lives. When any power attacks Russia for any cause, we feel in a measure that it is letting light shine in the darkness even if it has no punch holes in the darkness with bayonets and guns to let the light in.

Dr. Howard's book disabuses me of all that false impression, and he convinces one reader at least that the Russian penal system is so far ahead of the American penal system that there are more horrors in this country and England in the treatment of criminals than there are in Siberia! Of course there are cruel administrators everywhere who will mar the working out of the finest system. They are not confined to Russia either, and of course the system is weak or strong, from one point of view as it gives individuals power to make or mar it, but in the Russian system there is an increasing check upon individual incompetency which is gradually eliminating some of the past atrocities which have been dwelt upon to the exclusion of the good that is there, and there is no question but that the difference in principles is vastly in favor of the Russians, as Dr. Howard weightily puts it:

> The principles of the Siberian and Sakhalin exile system may all be expressed in one sentence, viz.:
>
> The utilization of the prisoner for the highest good of the State.
>
> Although simple, this statement of the case will be found to be completely comprehensive. The system pretends to no more than that, and attempts no less. The State does not seek to punish the prisoner, but to profit by him. The segregation of the prisoner to the service of the State implies protection of society from the criminal. Getting the best out of the prisoner of which he is capable implies, as in using a horse, that the prisoner is kept in fit condition for it. * * * The principles of the penal system of England and America are in every particular in direct contrast to those of the Siberian system.
>
> These principles are expressed in one word; that word is punishment. This is the one motive, the one object. Worse still is the fact that the means adopted to secure this end cause from the very first and at every step the degradation and damage of the individual.

These striking paragraphs, and the information, which seems to be adequate, upon which they are based, as much as is given in the book, are commended to the attention of the criminologists and penologists of the present day, the Elizabeth Frys of the future. Certainly there can be no comparison between the two principles. Society should have no power of punishment. It should deal with the criminal in such a way as to promote the good of the State. Vengeance belongs to a higher power than man.

As Dr. Howard sums it up, after his brief résumé of the results of our penal system, which he contrasts with his knowledge of the Russian under discussion:

> After a careful inspection of these systems where they are practiced, should the author venture upon stating his impressions he would say that in America and in England, but perhaps in England especially, the administration is remarkably good, the principles outrageously inhuman and bad. In the Siberian system the administration has rarely been good, and frequently has been outrageously bad, but as regards the general principles of the Siberian system they are in accordance with the constitution of man, of laws both natural and revealed, and are therefore exceedingly good, and the respective results go to establish this conclusion.

If these conclusions are not calculated to cause every American who has the welfare of humanity and his country at heart and believes that "we be all brethren," the king and peasant, the saint and sinner, the rich and poor, the high and low, "the Lord He is the maker of them all," to take thought, earnest thought, I know not what would serve. The book simply abounds with suggestive ideas and strange facts. The prohibitionist will find a description of a country where prohibition is absolute, for instance, the only country on the face of the globe of which this may be said, by the way. The individualist will stop when he comes across a sentence like this:

> This system includes no ostensible pretenses to the reformation of the prisoner. It simply puts him in conditions which are favorable to it. Mental, moral, religious improvement, in the case of the prisoner as in that of the free citizen, is regarded as his own affair.

There are similar instances which might be quoted from every chapter. It is a book to read and read again, and to lay to heart, and yet it is so interesting that its seriousness is not perceived until one has finished it.

The gentle doctor—I call him gentle, but it is a gentleness which implies no weakness—is dead, and when we first become acquainted with him in his book we are very sorry for that, but we know, so far as humanity may have assurance, that his rests from his labors in the haven where he would be, for there is such a tender spirit of Christianity in these pages that I can scarcely recall a parallel in a man of action like to his.

Adjectives?—I do not need them when I can say so truthfully that I have loved the book and would fain have loved the writer. Read it, and I am a false prophet if you be not stirred to the depths by it.

CYRUS TOWNSEND BRADY.

*PRISONERS OF RUSSIA. A Personal Study of Convict Life in Sakhalin and Siberia. By Benjamin Howard, M. A., M. D., F. R. C. S. E. With a preface by Brig. Gen. O. O. Howard, United States Army. (retired.) Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 350. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

The Napoleon of Tradition.*

In this little volume George Kennan, the well-known Russian traveler and Siberian explorer, translated two legends of Napoleon, one from the Russian of Alexander Amphiteatrof and the other from the third chapter of Balzac's "Country Doctor." Mr. Kennan does well to make the point in his introduction that although the value of the literature of history and of biography depends emphatically on truth, "there is, however, a kind of great-man literature in which truth is comparatively unimportant, and that is the literature of popular legend and tradition." This literature is valuable not because of the revelations concerning its subject, but as revealing the temperament and character of its makers. From this point of view a French peasant's conception of "the Little Corporal" and a Russian muzhik's idea of the Corsican monster are contrasted.

"Napoleonder," which first appeared in literary form in the St. Petersburg Gazette of December 13, 1901, is a characteristic specimen of Russian peasant folklore. Here was the secret of Napoleon's success when facing superior forces:

> * * * he [Napoleon] immediately con-

*FOLK-TALES OF NAPOLEON. "Napoleonder," and "The Napoleon of the People." Translated with introduction by George Kennan. Pp. 108. 12mo. New York: The Outlook Company. $1.

jures with the same word, "Bonaparty," and at that instant—as soon as the word is pronounced—all the soldiers that have ever served under him and have died for him on the field of battle come back from beyond the grave. He leads them afresh against the enemy, as if they were alive; and nothing can stand against them, because they are a ghostly force, not an army of this world.

It was so on the field of Kilikova, where the mystic word is pronounced:

> Instantly there is a great rushing sound, and the earth is shaken as if by an earthquake. Our soldiers look—and drop their hands. In all parts of the field appear threatening battalions, with bayonets shining in the sun, torn flags waving over terrible hats of fur, and tramp! tramp! tramp! on come the thousands of phantom men, with faces yellow as camomile, and empty holes under their bushy eyebrows. Alexander, the Blessed Czar, was stricken with terror. * * * The brigand Napoleonder sat on his horse, holding his sides with laughter, and shouted: "Aha! My old men are not to your taste! I thought so!"

In the French legend Napoleon is naturally aided by supernatural powers, but for the strength and glory of France. According to the French peasant Napoleon was advised and directed by a familiar spirit in the shape of a "Red Man." Thus in the Russian campaign: "Napoleon himself was worried, because the Red Man had appeared again and had said to him: 'My son, you are going too fast; you will run short of men, and your friends will betray you.'"

Folklorists have thus presented to them two popular legends concerning the same person conceived and expressed by people widely differing in language, thought and temperament, and holding curiously opposed ideas as to the supposed source of Napoleon's supposed inspiration. But these two bits of folklore are not the only ones, as Napoleon's ardent admirer and biographer, Ahbott, has shown, although he unfortunately labeled them history.

TWO MUCH-DISCUSSED NOVELS

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The reader's interest is aroused at the outset and maintained to the end.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

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There is no doubt but that she has expressed the spirit of the arid plains of the Southwest better than any one who has written about them.—*San Francisco Argonaut.*

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FROM READERS.

Some of Mr. Shanks's Inaccuracies.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

As a constant reader of your paper, I have been interested in the various articles which have appeared giving reminiscences of Bret Harte, Joaquin Miller, and others, but I cannot lat pass in silance an article in THE SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS of June 7, written by Mr. William F. G. Shanks, without calling attention to some most remarkable conclusions and misstatements—if, indeed, they have not already been noticed by you and your readers. He claims that in "Jim Bludso" tha pilot should have the credit for the heroism attributed to the engineer of the burning steamer, who "held her nozzle agin the bank till the last galoot's ashore," apparently unmindful of the fact that if the self-sacrificing engineer had not remained at his post and kept up steam tha nozzle of the Prairie Belle would not have been held against the shore, but would have drifted helplessly down the stream. It is true that the pilot is the only one who has any control over tha direction in which the boat could be pointed, but, having headed her in that direction, it would be a very easy matter for him to lash his wheel and save himself with others, but unless the engineer stuck to bis post the direction could not have been maintained.

John Hay's poem having been disposed of, Mr. Shanks proceeds to show up Joaquin Miller, and no one can help sympathizing with the coolness on Miller's part which resulted, and which lasted for some time. Mr. Shanks's claim is that the reckless cowboy could not have made the rescue related, because there are no vine-clad houses on Fifth Avenue, because he could not have gone through the fire lines, and that if he had done so he would either have received a broken head or a month on Blackwell's Island, while his mustang would have been set to hauling garbage carts. If Mr. Shanks will take a stroll on Fifth Avenue, the writer's memory is greatly at fault if he will not find not only some vine-clad houses, but also at least one club and several churches similarly embellished, and certainly at the time of which he writes there were many such. If he will take the trouble to go to a fire some time, he will find that frequently the fire engines arrive at the scene of operations before the officers from the nearest police station appear or have time to form a cordon, and if he will attend some sittings of the police court he will find that enthusiastic but misguided cowboys are not sent to Blackwell's Island for performing acts of heroism. But the feature which appeals mostly to the risibilities of the Western mind at least is the unimaginable spectacle of a cowboy's mustang harnessed to a garbage cart. This should be made a feature of the next Wild West show which visits New York.

Furthermore, if Mr. Shanks will make the same study of law as he appears to have made in the case of fire lines, he will find that he has made a discovery as to the rights of municipalities to make use of the property of prisoners while they are incarcerated.

These matters, however, may be largely a matter of personal judgment and opinion, and at least they are too silly and absurd for serious consideration, but it is principally to his explanation of the origin of Bret Harte's "Heathen Chinee" that I wish to call your attention. Mr. Shanks states that the circumstances under which it was written are now only a legend in most minds, and entirely unknown to most of Harte's readers, and then he very learnedly discourses on the Chinese question, and deduces the writing of that catchy little doggerel to the Sand Lot oratory of Denis Kearney, a famous, or rather infamous, truckman-politician of San Francisco. The writer speaks from memory, and I think that I am not far out of the way in dating the "Heathen Chinee" from about 1869. Denis Kearney, who has descended to an oblivion quite as dark as that from which he arose, came into prominence not before the early eighties, so that it would be quite as sensible to attribute this poem to him as it would be to say that the death of Marie Antoinette was caused by her despair over the popularity of that once popular song, "Sweet Marie."

E. B. MORGAN.

New York, July 1, 1902.

A Portrait of Theodosia Burr.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

The letters in recent numbers of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS in reference to Theodosia Burr's sad fate recalls an examination I once made of an old oil painting supposed to be the portrait of Aaron Burr's unfortunate daughter. When I saw the portrait it was a valued possession of a Miss Edwards, a lineal descendant of Jonathan Edwards. The painting portrayed a very sweet and interesting young girl. She was seated, her head bent slightly forward. Her hair hung in curling tresses over her shoulders, and was cut in a straight line across her forehead. This latter point I noticed particularly, because this was the prevailing fashion of the day for young girls' and children's hair, and it seemed curious to find the same style in a portrait which evidently dated from a previous generation. The face had a gentle, almost pathetic, beauty. An air of unconscious grace was noticeable in the pose. Seeing my interest in the picture, Miss Edwards related its history. As nearly as I can remember now after the lapse of a number of years, it was as follows:

Her father, when a young man, while calling upon his relative, Aaron Burr, was shown a recently completed portrait of his cousin, Theodosia. Upon his inquiry as to the artist, Burr answered in an off-hand manner: "Oh, Stuart." He did not say Gilbert Stuart, however, so there remained some doubt as to whether the portrait had actually been painted by the famous artist. Many years afterward, in what was then the far West, Judge Edwards, in some obscure spot and in some peculiar manner, happened upon an old oil painting. It was so discolored by time and hard usage that it was impossible to discern the subject. Out of curiosity he had the painting restored. To his astonishment it proved to be the very portrait of his cousin, Theodosia Burr, which he had seen under such different circumstances many years before. The mystery of its travels was never solved. This is the story as I remember it. As I was little more than a child when it was told me, it is not impossible my memory may deceive me in some particular, but my recollection of both picture and story is very vivid.

MARY SNOWDEN EASTLY.

Babylon, N. Y., June 27, 1902.

Books of Refuge and Books of Cheer.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Please allow ma to thank all who so kindly responded to my request for the names of such books as they had found most helpful to the "higher or spiritual life." Miss (or Mrs.) Tilston's last compilation, "Joy and Strength for the Pilgrim's Way," is excellent, and nothing more fresh and helpful can be found than Dr. Babcock's "Thoughts for Everyday Living," so wisely recommended by Miss MacIntosh. The pleasure and profit of the other "Books of Refuge" suggested are yet in anticipation. I am equally grateful for the generous lists of what the previously mentioned correspondent so happily terms "books to brighten our lives." I doubt if literature contains more healthy, wholesome books than those of Mrs. Wiggin and Miss Jewett. Their writings as a whole are safe and elevating to put into the hands of young and old. To my mind, Miss Jewett excels in the short story, although "Deephaven" is a flawless gem, equaled in perfection, in its own way, by Mrs. Wiggin's "Timothy's Quest." My advice would be to read everything both of them have written, and be thankful that they are ours.

In recent novelettes, if one enjoys a pronounced thread of psychology running through the web of a book, do not omit Miss Sedgwick's "The Rescue." It is not humorous. We are all inclined to think of new books. Who of the readers has in mind a book, new or old, to have missed the reading of which would have been a great loss? Why not name any such to the rest of us? I know of no better way to increase our individual lists of the best reading; for a book that has been a real benefit to one person cannot fail to be so to some others, if only their attention is drawn to it. For example, any person who has tastes similar to those of the writer cannot fail to have lost something if he has never read the charming biographies of Dr. Arnold and of Henry Fawcett, England's blind statesman. Two entertaining books that are not new are Mr. Aldrich's "Bad Boy," and "Recollections of Anton House," by Mr. Hopkins.

A GRATEFUL READER.

New London, N. H., June 17, 1902.

Walt Whitman as Both Radical and Conservative.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS has printed the letter written by Charles Eldridge to the convention of the Walt Whitman Fellowship. In this letter Mr. Eldridge displays an anxiety to prove that Whitman was conservative rather than radical, and refused his outright or even implied support to the radical movements of his time. Eldridge enforces this by citations of certain personal opinions expressed by Whitman in the period during which they were associated in Washington. I am not interested in proving that Whitman did not talk in the vein and to the effect suggested. I have no doubt Eldridge, with more or less cause, received such impressions as he reminiscently outlined. And all such testimony has its value. But we have after all to go to the all-round Whitman and the book to get at Whitman's full proportions. And it would be hard to get rid of either the radicalism or conservatism, whether of the orbic person or the written scripture of that personality.

I, too, knew Whitman in the life. Our relations covered his last twenty years. During a portion of that time the terms of our friendship were intimate and sacred. I, too, received impressions. What were those impressions? That Whitman was both radical and conservative. That he was not conservative because he was not radical, but because he was radical.

It is true that Whitman refused to formally ally himself to innovative social movements. But he was far from being unsympathetic. He was neither Socialist nor Anarchist, but he never in my hearing expressed a horror of either. He was opposed to the sort of revolution which meant assassination. But he was not opposed to any sort of revolution which meant humanity. This you can see for yourself in his written word. And to those who in my experience met him in the flesh the same reflection occurred. It could hardly be said of his later years that he denounced any philosophy. No wise conservative rejects the radical. And no wise radical refuses the conservative. As Whitman was both wise radical and wise conservative, he answers an exacting test.

I never saw any evidences of panic in Whitman when he was interpreted as the protagonist of a special religion or reform. He would say: "I know I contain all that. And I hope I contain a good deal more." He would say of the economic struggles—he said it to me in substances a thousand times—that he had no doubt these serious problems had to be solved, but that he thanked God he did not have to solve them. Things as they are, are good. But things as they will be, will be good also. Indeed, he often said "better." He used to listen to all the eager reformers who came his way, and respond to their enthusiasms—even their arrogances—with a paternally affectionate manner. I have even heard him speak kindly of the Mormons, and every day as well do abstract justice to the negro, and allude with some understanding to the philosophy of free love, and with a great deal of appreciation to the individualist objections to formal government. Yet it would not have been like him to insist upon movement at the expense of status, or the reverse.

Some of Whitman's companions who speak of him as a philosopher of the universal seem too much afraid to have that universal include any inference not rooted in their ten-acre lot. Whitman would say whimsically that he knew he could be quoted against as well as for all the best ideas. He would say, for instance, indulgently to smokers that he was aware that he lost a good deal by not learning to smoke. But on the side he would add laconically: "But see what I have gained!" This gives a very good notion of certain characteristic offhand colloquial utterances which in Whitman's or any instance may be misunderstood by listeners and interpreters.

I was not one of Walt's war heroes. I arrived later. Too late, I am told, to have been enabled to form any competent opinion of Whitman. But whatever Eldridge or myself may amount to as apologists, Walt accomplished one thing on his own account with an emphasis too powerful to be escaped. He had no fears. He had no fears when he was quoted in the pulpit—he who had put some of the gods away in his scrapbook. He had no fears when he was quoted from the hot lips of the reformers—he who said that if we must have reform, very well, let tha reformar himself be first reformed! To represent Walt as being afraid of his text, even when misquoted, or as being less than universal, or as being derelict in according a decent everyday respect to an honest Mormon or freelover or Cuffee, or anybody, puts him to measure with tha tailor and leaves his philosophy distraught.

I have derived such impressions from Whitman's published work. I received the same impressions from the twenty years of our personal association. I stick these impressions next Eldridge's. You can take your choice, or you can take neither of us, or you can take us both.

HORACE TRAUBEL.

Philadelphia, Penn., July 1, 1902.

Magazine Writers.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Allow me to congratulate Mr. Frederick Stanford on his intereating article "Magazine Writers," which appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS of June 21. It is a well-written article, bringing to light such past literary writers of short stories and contributors to the magazines of twoscore years ago as Fitz-James O'Brien, Richard Grant White, and other familiar magazine writers of that time.

May they rest in peace while tha hundreds of literary aspirants of to-day are struggling to the front and earning their daily bread and that great and coveted treasure—name.

CHILLY BLACKE.

New York, June 23, 1902.

Izaak Walton's Use of "Reluct."

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

In your most interesting and valuable REVIEW OF BOOKS, under date of Juns 7, I notice the article "Reluct in the Standard Dictionary," wherein the reviewer of Mr. Howells's "The Kentons" deplores his coinage of the word "reluct," adding that this word is defined in the Standard Dictionary, quoting Charles Lamb as authority for its use. It was given and defined in the International Dictionary before the Standard Dictionary was published, giving as authority for its use old Izaak Walton [1593-1683.] "Apt to reluct at the excess of it [passion.]"

MRS. JULIA H. WILSON.

New Britain, Conn., June 21, 1902.

Queries.

"AMATEUR," Bloomfield, Conn.: "I have a volume of poetry, entitled 'Eclogues and Monologues,' by Willisie P. Lancaster, London, 1864. It contains what seems to me fine lyrical poetry, but I never found any one who knew of a poet named Lancaster. Who is or who was he?"

This volume contains the first published poetry of John Byrne Leicester-Warren, Baron De Tabley, born in 1835, died in 1895. He published several books over the name of Lancaster.

M. EMANUEL, 178 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, New York City: "Kindly name some good work on the life of Marie Louise?"

See Imbert de St. Amand's four books on her life—"The Happy Days of Marie Louise," "Marie Louise and the Decadence of the Empire," "Marie Louise and the Invasion of 1814," and "Marie Louise, the Return from Elba and the Hundred Days." (Charles Scribner's Sons, each $1.25.)

"L. D.," New York City: "What value is attached to 'Tom Jones,' London, 1763; 'Childe Harold,' 1848, and 'Nicholas Nickleby,' 1839?"

"Tom Jones" was first published in six volumes in 1749. Later editions have little value. The "Childe Harold" is worth but little. A rebound copy of "Nicholas Nickleby," first edition, 1839, recently sold for $3. Copies in the original numbers are worth more.

"A SUBSCRIBER," West One Hundred and Eleventh Street, New York City: "Is Sir John Lubbock's list of the best 100 books to be had now?"

De Wolfe, Fiske & Co., 361 Washington Street, Boston, publish it at 25 cents.

Mrs. W. B. MITCHELL, Chattanooga, Tenn.: "What would be the salable value of fifty-three bound volumes of The New York Tribune, 1861-1915, inclusive, all in good, clean condition?"

There is no recent sale of a long set of this newspaper. Property of this kind is usually bought by libraries and seldom by collectors.

CHARLES P. BENEDICT, 16 Monticello Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.: "Some weeks ago John Williams, Baldwin Building, Indianapolis, Ind., asked for a poem containing this line,

'Tis better to do God's will with a ready heart.'

The poem is in a collection from the pen of Mrs. J. Hamilton Thomas, 'Thoughts that Cluster 'Round Our Houss,' published by her at 1,344 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, some twenty-five years ago. There are four verses of eight lines each. The one referred to is the last:

'Better to weave in the web of life
A bright and golden filling,
And do God's will with a ready heart
And hands that are swift and willing,
Than to snap the delicate, minute threads
Of our inner life asunder,
And then blame God for the tangled ends,
And sit and grieve and wonder.'

"I will be pleased to furnish a complete copy if Mr. Williams will send a stamped envelope."

CORNELIUS R. SLEIGHT, Sag Harbor, N. Y.: "John T. H. Downes asks for information as to two English novels, 'The Semi-Detached House,' and 'The Semi-Attached Couple.' The first of these was reprinted in Boston in 1860 by Ticknor & Fields, the title page stating it was 'edited by Lady Theresa Lewis.' A copy is in the Hampton Library, at Bridge Hampton, L. I., and pasted on the fly-leaf is the following newspaper clipping: 'Lady Theresa Lewis died in the latter part of November, 1865, in her sixty-second year. The only daughter of the Hon. George Villiers, she was twice married, first in 1830 to T. H. Lister of Amitage Park, Staffordshire, who died in 1842, and again in 1844, to the Right Hon. Sir George Cornwall Lewis, who left her a widow in the early part of 1863. She was the author of a couple of clever novels, 'The Semi-Detached House' and 'The Semi-Attached Couple,' and also of 'Lines from the Clarendon Gallery,' and was editor of Miss Berry's 'Memoirs.' Her first husband, Mr. Lister, was the author of 'Granby,' one of the most popular novels of its day.'"

"C. De W. W.," West Point, N. Y.: "May I ask if Hoyle's 'Accurate Gamester's Companion,' ninth edition, London, 1748, copy signed by the author, has any value?"

It would be of decided interest to collectors of books of this character, but its value is likely to be small. The library of Henry Jones, ("Cavendish,") sold in London in 1900, included a number of similar works, but prices were low.

"Reader," New York City: "What are the necessary steps to be taken to obtain a copyright on sheet music?"

Write to the Copyright Office, Library of Congress, Washington, for a blank application form, which contains the necessary directions.

"Student," Greenpoint, L. I., N. Y.: "Is there not a recent book on the early days of Nantucket?"

"Early Settlers of Nantucket," compiled by Lydia S. Hinchman, published at $5 by Farris & Leach, Philadelphia.

ROBERT JUMAN, 90 Ralph Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "In which of Balzac's tales will I find an account of Napoleon's retreat from Moscow?"

The story referred to is perhaps "Adieu."

C. T. SMITH, 26 East Eleventh Street, New York City: "Will you be good enough to inform me what an Encyclopaedia Britannica, ninth edition, American reprint, Philadelphia, Maxwell Somerville, 1891, is worth?"

Auction prices vary. Two copies sold recently brought respectively $28.12 and $12.50.

"J," New York City: "Is Mary Cowden Clarke living? In what State was Sidney Lanier born?"

Mrs. Clarke, born in 1809, died Jan. 12, 1898. Lanier was born in Macon, Ga., Feb. 3, 1842, died in Lynn, N. C., Sept. 7, 1881.

S. E. SMITH, Oyster Bay, N. Y.: "If you can, kindly print the poem, 'Aux Italiens,' by 'Owen Meredith.'"

It is too long to print. The poetical works of "Owen Meredith" (Edward Robert Bulwer Lytton) can be had in several editions, most of them published at reasonable prices. Ask in any large bookstore.

GRACE DILLON, 5 Kenwood Road, Boston: "Kindly tell me something about Lavinia Walsh, author of 'When the Dead Walk.' Is this her first novel?"

We have no information relative to the author of this novel. The publishers of the book might possibly give the facts requested.

"U. S.," Grindstone, N. Y.: "Will you kindly advise me if any of Nietzscho's works have ever been translated?"

The Macmillan Company publish in translated form the following of his works: "Thus Spake Zarathustra," $2.50; "A Genealogy of Morals," $2; "The Case of Wagner," &c., $2.

"M. N. S.," Bristol, Conn.: "Who is the author of the saying, 'You can fool some of the people all the time,' &c.?"

The phrase is attributed to Abraham Lincoln. It is usually quoted thus: "You may fool some of the people all of the time, you may fool all of the people some of the time, but you can't fool all of the people all of the time."

Appeals to Readers.

A. B. BAYLEY, Westhampton Beach, L. I., N. Y.: "Can any one tell me who is the author of the following lines from 'Ancient Hymn to a Dying Christian':

'Sleep on, beloved, and take thy rest.
Lay down thy head upon thy Saviour's breast.
We love thee well, but Jesus loves thee best.
Good night.'"

"J. M. W.," 372 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, New York City: "In vain have I sought the authorship of these lines:

'Hope, the sweet bird, while that the air doth fill,
Let earth be ice—the soul hath Summer still.'"

E. G. PRINZ, 7 Burling Slip, New York City: "Who can give me the name of a book in which is described the etiquette of President Andrew Jackson's inaugural ball?"

H. E. SCOFIELD, Weehawken Heights, N. J.: "I am seeking a poem called 'Mother's Last Words.' I believe that it was in print many years ago, and was very popular then."

"W. L. C.," Irvington, N. Y.: "Where can I find a passage enumerating several great men who delighted, when alone, in playing comical antics which would have been termed by the conventional masses childish, silly, or insane? One of these men, a Cardinal, I think, said to his fellow-gambolers, when he saw a dignified friend approaching the mansion: 'We fools must stop now; the wise men are coming,' or 'We must be wise now, the fools are coming'?"

"F. T. S.," 204 West Forty-fourth Street, New York City: "Wanted—Names and publishers of cheap books containing tit-bits of information on household and family affairs and general emergencies, including first aid in cases of accident and disease."

"F. B. J.," 242 Franklin Street, Buffalo, N. Y.: "Harry Kellar published a book entitled 'Arithmetical Calculations' in Philadelphia in 1885. I am anxious to obtain a copy."

EUGENE WOOD, Northport, L. I., N. Y.: "Mr. George C. O. Haas, who writes to know where John Howard's 'Physiology of Artistic Singing' can be had, will most likely be able to obtain it of Edgar S. Werner, 43 East Nineteenth Street, New York. There are many other and better books about voice production, but few are so fantastically interesting as Howard's writings."

L. M. McKUNE, 25 Broad Street, New York City: "I would like to get a copy of the book, 'Blue Blood, White May or Black June,' (or some such name,) by Leon Roda."

S. B. PERKINS, 142 Meigs Street, Rochester, N. Y.: "I desire to obtain a copy of 'Phantasms of the Living,' by Gurney Myers and Podmore, and published by Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner & Co., London. I understand that the book is out of print."

Mrs. DAVID COLEMAN, Tottenville, S. I., N. Y.: "Can any one give me the address of Wharton Dickenson, author of 'Elye Genealogy?'"

HENRY E. LEGLER, office of Milwaukee Board of School Directors, Milwaukee, Wis.: "I am gathering data for a monograph on contemporary parodies of Longfellow's 'Hiawatha.' I shall appreciate the receipt of any information on this subject."

POETRY IN FRANCE.

A Query About the Frenchman's Poetic Sense.

HOW reconcile what we Americans have always been taught to consider the relative insignificance of French poetry with the enormous thirst for poetry and the adoration of poetry and of poets by the French people?

Victor Hugo, in the last years of his life, was more than an emperor and only little less than a god for France. All classes, all parties, and all sects rendered him homage. He was publicly fêted on the arrival of his eightieth birthday as few men have been fêted, living, in modern times. The four most impressive funerals witnessed by the present generation in France have been those of Gambetta, Carnot, Pasteur, and Hugo, (a great patriot, a martyred chief of the State, a great scientist, and a great poet,) and it is not rash to say that the funeral of the great poet was the most impressive of the four. The remains of Hugo lay in state under the "Arc de Triomphe de l'Etoile" and were borne thence to the Panthéon, which became, by that fact and from that moment, a temple of the extraordinary cult which the French have named "Hugolâtrie."

On the centennial anniversary of his birth, in February of the past Winter, Victor Hugo was glorified again by an entire week of commemorative ceremonies under the auspices of the national Government and the municipality, and, what is more to the point, by the gymnastic societies, co-operative and benefit orders, trade unions, universités populaires, communistic, Socialistic, and free-thinking groups in which Paris abounds; by whatever, in a word, is organic among the masses, and likewise by the individual poets and chansonniers of the street. On all these occasions it was Hugo the poet who was exalted, as it is the poet Hugo and not Hugo the Senator whose chair in the Senate is left vacant because no other is deemed worthy to sit therein. The Hugo who is known to most of us Americans simply as the author of an unwieldy but grand romance, "Les Misérables," is, for his countrymen, primarily a poet, (the poet of the nineteenth century they firmly believe,) and it is poetry they honor chiefly—even the humblest of them—in honoring him.

The amount of poetry declaimed in Paris and the provinces during the Victor Hugo week could not but strike an American as something phenomenal. Indeed, the amount of poetry an average Frenchman hears read or recited, more or less publicly, in the course of his lifetime is only exceeded by the amount of wine he drinks, and the one seems to be, and probably is, as necessary to his normal existence as the other. In the form of the chanson,* at least, poetry is indispensable to his merrymakings and solemnities, whence the proverbs: "Every fête must have its chanson," and "With a chanson everything must end."

Again—and this is but another aspect of the same thing—the typical Frenchman's daily conversation is poetic. You have only to talk for a little with a French peasant or workingman to find—so that you succeed in putting him reasonably at his ease—that he readily waxes lyric. Under the slightest exhilaration he will furnish you all the elements of poetry but rhyme, and, under sufficient pressure, he will often furnish you that as well. There is poetry in his gestures, as in his words, and it is the poetry within him that makes him insist on what he calls the beau geste in all his ceremonials. The "apotheose," which invariably evokes his bravos and which consists in the crowning of a bust or statue with laurel or palm by a Muse while an appropriate ode or hymn is recited; the bestowal on a working girl of the dignity of Muse of Labor; the annual crowning of the rosière (a maiden signalized for good conduct) in the provincial communes; the symbolic kiss on the forehead which has immemorially made a part of the presentation of prizes in the French schools; the offering of a jeweled keepsake by the President of the Republic to the Reine des Rines of the wash houses and markets during the parade at Mi-Carême; the lifting of the hat before the passage of a funeral procession; the lavishing of flowers at La Toussaint upon the Monument du Souvenir erected in the cemeteries to the memory of the unknown dead; the conferring upon cities of the Cross of the Legion of Honor for works of heroism or of progress, and a score of other rites and usages that might be mentioned are so many beaux gestes corresponding to poetic impulses in the heart of the people.

More specific evidence of a poetic disposition and a widespread poetic activity are the cult of the probably mythical Clémence Isaure and the perpetuation of the jeux floraux, the fidelity to the memory of that modern troubadour, Jasmin, the barber-poet, and the warm cherishing of Frédéric Mistral, the annual odyssey of the Cadets de Gascogne and the festivals of the Félibres, in the Midi; the rites of analogous associations in Brittany, Normandy, Poitou, Picardy, the Basque country, and Lorraine; the incessant erection and dedication of monuments to local minstrels in the remotest provinces, and the annual pilgrimages from Paris to the grave of Paul Verlaine in the cemetery of Batignolles and to the Jardin des Poètes at Sceaux for the holding of "coeurs d'amour" and the garlanding with roses of the busts of Florian and Paul Arène. During more than sixty years the tomb of Florian, whose [illegible] not once lacked its myosotis at Toussaint, and there is always some one tenderly to nurture, or replace when it dies, de Musset's sickly willow.

Finally, the stage, one of the best indexes of the public mind, has remained loyal to poetry. The Comédie Française and the Odéon perpetuate the classic and romantic drama—now at Paris, now in the grandiose amphitheatres of Nimes, Arles, Orange, or Béziers. Contemporary dramatists are constantly writing, and contemporary managers constantly staging, poetic plays, and the past few years have witnessed many popular and artistic successes in this field besides the world-famous "L'Aiglon" and "Cyrano de Bergerac," notably Mende's "Reine Flammette," de Bornier's "Fille de Roland," Rostand's "Samaritaine," Richepin's "Cremineau," Haraucourt's "Passion," and Coppée's "Pour la Couronne." The open-air peasant theatres of Brittany and the Vosges and the so-called "théâtres à coté" of Paris, ("Théâtre Libre," "de l'Oeuvre," "des Escholiers," "de la Bodinière," "des Latins,") devote more or less attention to poetry, and the past Winter has seen the foundation at Paris of a "Théâtre des Poètes" for the representation of poetic dramas exclusively. Matinées-poétiques (recitations of poems accompanied by a lecture) are given regularly at the Odéon, as a part of its educational work, by several unsubsidized stages, in answer to a popular demand, and by the itinerant Théâtre Cinq, organized especially for the carrying of the masterpieces of ths poets, gratis, into the very heart of the industrial faubourgs; and soirées-poétiques are given irregularly by the majority of the workingmen's societies and by the Universités Populaires.

How reconcile this widespread and unequivocal enthusiasm for poetry, which has no counterpart in England or America, with the ancient and honorable English and American tradition that French poetry is a well-nigh negligible quantity?

Is it a matter of blood; is it that the Latin and the Anglo-Saxon conceptions of poetry are quite different, and that French poetry is so essentially Latin that it can appeal only to the Latin mind—as the admiration of the poetry of Hugo, for instance, by all the Latin peoples and its neglect by most of the northern peoples seem to indicate?

Is it that French poetry is so commonplace, so prosaic—not to mince words—that its appreciation does not call for a special faculty?

Is it that the French feeling for form is so strong that the outward semblance of poetry satisfies without the inner reality?

Is it that the very facility which makes every Frenchman almost a poet militates against the supreme effort which brings the sublime result?

Or is it that the ancient and honorable English and American tradition is based on imperfect knowledge?

I simply pose the questions.

ALVAN F. SANBORN.

*Note.—The music of the French chanson ordinarily counts for little.

Poems by Charles G. D. Roberts.*

The note prefixed by Mr. C. G. D. Roberts to the new edition of his "Poems," stating that it includes all that he cares to preserve of his verses printed before 1898, will leave many readers in ignorance as to the volume of work suppressed. The most cursory examination, however, will suffice to give a vivid impression of very scholarly work, respect for classic standards, combined with modern feeling, and equal freedom from the fashionable American taint of coarseness and the once modish blight called aestheticism.

In "Poems," the verses preserved from "Orion," his undergraduate volume, are placed at the very end of the book. In spirit they echo Keats, but the form is that natural to a classically educated writer, except in "An Epistle to Bliss Carman," written in 1878, and preserved in spite of grave faults because it seriously expresses the poet's deepest longing, the desire to sing, although the songs may be only cryings and wailings. First in the volume is set "Ave," the ode for the Shelley centenary in 1892, and here, almost of necessity, considering the subject, the echo of Keats is still audible, but in "The Book of the Native," which follows, and contains much that was written earlier, both form and subject show that the disciple has become independent of his master. The atmosphere, the voices of his own forest, the brimming flows and swift retreats of the New Brunswick tides, the grave expanse of the marshes, fill his imagination, and English vale and melodious plot have vanished. Mannerisms one finds here and there; the grasses and green growing things "clean" too often for art, although not too often for truth; words are "incommunicable" so many times that the triplet trochees vex the ear, but still in this section and in the following sonnet sequence "Songs of the Common Day," one has a pleasant sense of a new country, and of unfamiliar color with not a solitary Old World tint upon the palette.

Among the "Ballads," many repeat Indian legends; others are tales of the marsh and the forest, and the last is "The Ballad of Manila Bay." "New York Nocturnes" originally appeared four years ago, and is divided between love poems and skilful presentations of city sights and sounds, even to a train of the elevated railway, a meteor between the dark, above all sown with stars, and the humming dark below. The "Miscellaneous Poems" include many pieces subtly differing from those somewhat resembling them in the other groups, "Actaeon," for instance, being much more mature than "Orion"; the Canadian verse showing the influence of the vivifying touch of the larger interests brought to the Dominion in later years; the personal poems touched by a sorrow that deepens their tones.

Here, then, is a volume showing gradual emancipation from foreign influence; observation keen and widely inclusive; ambition to touch the highest note in the scale of thought, patriotism, and the spirit of federation among the speakers of English; the latest and the best word from the sister American lands just beyond the frontier. Honest, unaffected, and genuine poetry, its author's preference for the United States is pleasantly flattering evidence that the Republic's true appreciation of poetry, invisible to most English bards, is of sufficient dimensions to be visible to neighbors, and it is verse that can be recommended without a reservation to the younger sons and daughters of the Republic, and this is no slight thing when so many of the youthful singers within the gates affect cynicism or fancy that bravery is indicated by violation of good taste and decent reticence.

A Fairy Masque.*

"Two beautiful things the world hath," says Leopardi, "Love and Death." With this sentiment printed in Italian on the title page, comes to us a book of poetry titled "The Brothers: A Fairy Masque." It was begun, the author says, as "a sort of fairy opera," but is now named as the title indicates. As a masque, however, it presents a very ambitious and formidable mechanism, having a list of dramatis personae that requires a page and a half closely printed to set down. A great deal of wizardry and enchantment are invoked and spread before us to set forth a love story in which there are several suitors for Irmelin, the Wizard King's daughter. The two of those that come prominently forth in the contest, Erol and Niels, are brothers, but brothers who have been separated early in life, and are practically strangers to each other. Of course, it is Erol, the pilgrim knight, and not Niels, the high lord, who wins Irmelin, and wins her, too, against the King's wish. All this one foresees must be to keep up the beautiful equities of compensation that the human heart always wishes to be meted out in matters of love.

The author, it must be said, writes respectable verse, saturates it with characters both classical and eerie, and, to show his full quiver, employs here and there many uncommon words. His vocabulary, in fact, is in the main ample for the most generous purpose, and he handles it quite fluently, though it would seem with a very frequent touch of rather bold artifice. Somehow, if we compare his dialogue and dramatic movement with their equivalents in some masterpiece like Browning's "Pippa Passes," we feel very sensibly their lack of reality and spirit. One who fictionizes (if this word may be allowed) in either verse or prose must first have a strong and communicative faith in what he puts forth. His imagination must set his story on flame, and not be a merely wooden creation. Lacking the very high flame, many of the passages and scenes in this book, where you can find no essential verbal fault, or fault in rhyme and cadence, scarcely appeal to us with the requisite force. The climax of the story is made by a chorus of the waters, which rise by magic to insure the happy ending of the tale, and thus in part they sing:

Content thee, king; Earth hath obedience yielded;
The rocks and caverns dark their master own.
The firm-laid ground is thine, and all thereon that's builded,
This castle with its sullen walls of stone.
Rebellious are the watery ways alone.

To what safe island or Elysian meadows
Our ceaseless tide is hurrying know not we.
Suffice it thee to learn, thou plumed king of shadows,
These are enfranchised from thy sovereignty.
So far their home over the scinding sea.
There shall they nurture those unfading flowers
Love in her amber tresses woven wears;
Unfearing of the blood-red blooms that deck the bowers
Where Ceres' sad-eyed daughter first shed tears;
Nor ever shall they know the flight of years.

*THE BROTHERS: A FAIRY MASQUE. By C. F. Keary. Pp. 147. London, New York, and Bombay: Longmans, Green & Co. 1902. $1.50.

*POEMS. By Charles G. D. Roberts. Pp. 321. Octo. Portrait. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $1.25.

FOR ALL SEASONS

Did you ever reflect that the *best* summer fiction is just as good in winter? Take the work of an author like Mr. Howells. His new novel, *The Kentons*, was *not* written especially for summer. But for summer reading it is one of the wittiest, most entertaining novels possible to find.

So with Mr. Bangs' new *Olympian Nights*. It would be just as entertaining and funny in winter simply because it is really funny—the humorous adventures of a mortal among the modern, up-to-date gods of Olympus. Since the "House-Boat" series Mr. Bangs has done nothing better.

Another summer story written for all the year round is Will N. Harben's *Abner Daniel*. It is a novel that men will like—alive with bright, shrewd business ideas and droll American humor. Women may prefer its love story.

Readers have already shown that Hamlin Garland's *Captain of the Gray Horse Troop* is not a summer novel. They bought it before summer began. They are still calling for it. It is a novel for all the time—a capital story of the plains and true modern heroism.

And no recent novel better illustrates the no-season idea than Gilbert Parker's *Right of Way*. It is not a novel for summer—but it is difficult to find better summer reading. It is being read everywhere. It is one of the few *permanent* works in recent fiction.

HARPER & BROTHERS,
Franklin Square, New York.

Three Important Books.

The Unspeakable Scot

By T. W. H. CROSLAND. 12°. Net, $1.25. (By mail $1.35.)

Mr. Crosland seeks to prove that Scotchmen have been greatly over-rated, and that in those departments where they have achieved prominence, the success is attributable to Saxon indifference, rather than to Scottish ability. The most rabid Caledonian will not deny that the book is full of interest.

The Romance of Leonardo da Vinci

The Forerunner. (The Resurrection of the Gods.) By DMITRI MEREJKOWSKI. Authorized translation. Following "The Death of the Gods," in the trilogy "Christ and Anti-Christ." 12°. Net, $1.50.

Merejkowski's powers as a novelist are not merely those of entertaining narrative and brilliant description. His writings have the deep moral significance which differentiates ephemeral works of art from those which are for all time. He belongs to the small number of novel writers who have the genius to enthral both the careless and the thoughtful reader.

Fame for a Woman

or Splendid Mourning. By CRANSTOUN METCALFE. 12°. Net $1.20. (By mail $1.35.)

A singularly clever portrayal of the effects of sudden popularity on the soul and ways of a woman whose world had been bounded by her family life. The book is witty, truthful and interesting.

(The foregoing books will be issued July 15.)

G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS NEW YORK and LONDON

The New York Times
SATURDAY REVIEW
OF BOOKS
AND ART
SUPPLEMENT TO
THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW YORK, JULY 12, 1902.—16 PAGES.

"LOOK IN THY HEART."

There is a pertinent suggestion for young aspirants to literary fortune in the success of one Mr. Connolly. This young gentleman has suddenly blossomed into note as a writer of graphic descriptions of the life of the sea. He has demonstrated with freshness and vigor that the romance of the ocean is far from being exhausted. In fact, he has added another to the already long list of illustrations of the truth that poetry and romance do not inhere in natural objects, but in the temperament of the human observer. Two valuable lessons may be drawn by young writers from the success of Mr. Connolly, and both of them are embraced in the precept of Sir Philip Sidney employed here as a head line.

The first and most important of the two is this. Do not try to write about things of which you have no personal knowledge. The late H. C. Bunner was once asked how it was that in writing so many stories of New York life he had never made a character study of a member of the "four hundred." His answer was that he was not acquainted with that sort of people and that he never wrote about people whom he did not know. He was wise in his day and generation. The writer of fiction who attempts to portray any phase of life of which he is personally ignorant may achieve temporary success, but his works are unlikely to live. The secret of the lasting popularity of the novels of Dickens and Thackeray lies here. Criticise some of Dickens's characters as we may for their approach to caricature, we never fail to find elements of permanent vitality in them, and these elements Dickens drew from a deep and intimate acquaintance with the life of London. Thackeray's people continue to live for similar reasons. On the other hand, it is safe to say that scores of the popular historical novels of to-day will die because their authors have tried to paint portraits of people they never knew.

But simply to know the people is not enough. The author must "look in his heart" and find there sympathy, comprehension, human fellowship. He must write with love, and he must not fail to penetrate the shams. These are old sayings, but how often are these laws of literary art forgotten! This young Mr. Connolly has succeeded in writing sea tales of real worth because he has written of that with which he is acquainted. He is the son of a sailor and was brought up among seafaring folk. He loved them and their ways, for he had their blood in his veins.

It is altogether likely that there are several aspirants for literary fame now engaged in looking far afield for materials, and neglecting the phases of life which lie at their very doors. They might learn valuable lessons from the success of young Mr. Connolly.

A CELIBATE CENSORSHIP.

THE NEW YORK TIMES the other day contained an account, partly ridiculous and partly disgusting, of the tribulations which a library at Evanston has got into by undertaking to regulate the reading morals of that community. It appeared that the chief censor was the librarian, and her principle of exclusion was simple. Any book that contained any sentence even put into the mouth of one of the characters in a work of fiction to which any respectable person objected was thereupon "taboo." At least that is the only way in which we can account for the fact that pretty much all the recent novels that amount to anything or have anything to say were on the black-list of this singular institution.

Of course there are in every community, and in an American community in larger numbers than in any other except a British, plenty of people endowed with a heaven-born itch for minding other people's business. The less they know about the business the more eager they are to mind it. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union has distinguished itself by endeavoring to regulate by law the morals of the United States Army, in opposition to the opinions of nearly all its officers. An opportunity for mischief making on that scale does not often present itself. But to interfere with the reading of other people and to insist that they shall read nothing but what you think good for them is a form of busybodyism in the pursuit of which much annoyance may be inflicted. It is to this that the busybodies of Evanston appear to have devoted themselves with great success, aided, or yielded to, by the authorities of the local library. If some member of the class happily described by Charles Reade as the Prurient Prudes finds something in a current book which a child of ten is supposed not to know, and which in the opinion of the Prurient Prudes it would not be good for such a child to know, the offending volume must thereupon "go." It matters not that it may be a work of genius by a writer of distinction and bear the imprint of a respectable publishing house. If somebody with a cultivated scent for indecency finds it indecent it is doomed. On such principles the volumes on the shelves of the Evanston library will soon be reduced to the goody goody class, which no sane soul can find interest in reading. Every book will be a papboat.

Another consequence will follow which has been pointed out by Prof. Clark of the Northwestern University. The advertisement that such and such a book has been blacklisted will at once attract the attention to it of those who might possibly be injured by it, and they will eagerly seek it as officially forbidden fruit, and read it eagerly in the expectation of finding why it was forbidden. We are bound to say in the cases of all the novels on the Evanston blacklist of which we have knowledge, such readers will be tremendously "sold." But what sort of protection to the public morals is it to proscribe any book that any old woman of either sex and of any age may find "immoral" and then to publish the fact of the proscription? One would rather live under the Russian censorship than under that. The Russian censor is at least an adult male.

PROBLEM STORIES BARRED.

A few weeks ago a well-known writer submitted to a publisher a manuscript novel dealing in a dignified and serious way with the sex problem. He received back the manuscript with this note: "We are sorry to refuse the work of a man of your standing and skill. From the point of view of workmanship we have no fault to find with this story. But, in spite of our keen desire to have your name on our list, we cannot reverse our policy never to publish a book dealing with a painful, or with what many of our readers would call an objectionable, theme." Since that time the writer has offered the manuscript to two other publishers, both of whom have refused it for the reasons that caused its refusal in the first instance. He has since discussed the manuscript with other publishers, frankly stating his experience, and they have all told him that they would entertain the same objections. So he has locked his manuscript in a drawer and he has begun a new novel in which he purposes to deal, as he says, with "a comedy plot in a comedy spirit."

Now this experience is interesting because it is typical of present-day conditions. Our publishers are seeking on all sides for wholesome stories, dealing optimistically with life and reaching happy conclusions. The reaction against the problem-story is complete, a direct consequence of the popularity of the new romantic novel which almost inevitably maintains a hopeful outlook. In seeking out the popular novels of the day readers may feel sure that they are not going to be dispirited or depressed. Never has our literature brought better cheer. For their vigilance in this regard our publishers deserve appreciation.

But, on the whole, is this limiting of the field of literature profitable? Is it unlikely that it crowds out books of perhaps as great a value as the romantic novels, if not of more value? Suppose that the publisher of the past had been as severe as the publisher of to-day! It would be suggestive to think of the books that would have come under his disapproval. Under such conditions we might have been kept from reading "Oliver Twist," "Adam Bede," and "Anna Karénina," to mention only a few of the books that have been enjoyed by thousands of readers. Then, too, there are many readers in this country who have no interest in books deliberately written to meet a tendency or to create good cheer. They take their fiction seriously and like to see life treated in an impartial spirit. To such readers the "sunny" stories of the day seem like Sunday school fiction. It is too young for them, too biased, too inaccurate. One critic, who deplores the present limitations of the publishers, declares that most of the popular modern fiction has "no relation to human life." If this condition reveals one of the results of the publishers' vigilance it must certainly be regarded as a severe arraignment. Literature, to be good, to be vital, to be even wholesome, must have its roots in human life. As soon as it gives willfully distorted views of life it becomes second rate, in many cases frankly dishonest. There has probably never been a period in the history of our fiction when there was so much insincere writing as there is now, writing based not on living models, but on other successful books, and written merely to appeal to popular tastes and prejudices.

OUR FIRST NOVELS.

Mr. Wegelin, the compiler of "Early American Plays," issued by the Dunlap Society in 1901, has made another interesting contribution to native bibliography in his "Early American Fiction, 1774-1830," which has just been published privately for the author at his home in Stamford, Conn. His little book, which gives the titles of nearly one hundred and fifty American attempts in the shape of prose fiction, is a pioneer in a barren field, and should be of much use to those who have often lamented the absence of a compilation of this nature.

The European novel, which has been called the greatest literary discovery of the eighteenth century, practically began in 1740 with the appearance of Samuel Richardson's "Pamela." Thirty-four years later came the first American novel, Francis Hopkinson's "Pretty Story, Written in the Year of Our Lord, 1774, by Peter Grievous, Esq.," published in Philadelphia by John Dunlap. In the now rare "Pretty Story" the once famous political writer and lawyer represeuts England as a nobleman possessed of a valuable farm, and having a number of children and grandchildren for the government of whom he had entered into various compacts. Parliament is represented as his wife, the fortunes of the American settlers are humorously depicted, and the encroachments of Parliament forcibly described. In 1776 Hopkinson published "The Prophecy" and in 1777 "The Political Catechism," which serve to work out the sequel of his novel.

As Mr. Wegelin points out, the "Pretty Story" antedates by fifteen years Mrs. Sarah Wentworth Morton's "Power of Sympathy; or, the Triumph of Nature," published in Boston in 1789 by Isaiah Thomas. "The Power of Sympathy" has long been considered the earliest American novel, and on account of the supposition has been highly prized by collectors. Mrs. Morton was a Quincy, Mass., verse writer of considerable note in her day, and was styled by her admirers "the American Sappho." Her poetry and prose are valueless now, save to the collector, and the author of "Beacon Hill" was ignored by Mr. Stedman when he prepared his "American Anthology."

Closely following Mrs. Morton's novel came Jeremy Belknap's "The Foresters: an American Tale, Being a Sequel to the History of John Bull the Clothier," 1792; Brackenridge's "Modern Chivalry," 1796-1806; Royall Tyler's "Algerine Captive," 1797, and Mrs. Hannah Foster's "Coquette; or, the History of Eliza Wharton," 1797. In 1798 appeared "Wieland; or, the Transformation," by Charles Brockden Brown, our first novelist of talent. American fiction practically dates from that year, although Cooper's "Precaution," 1820, is usually characterized as our first novel of importance. Mr. Wegelin has gathered with care the titles that came between "Wieland" and "Precaution," and his book interestingly illustrates the beginnings of native fiction.

THE NOVELIST'S SECRET.

Scarcely any type of literature is more popular nowadays than the "How To" books and articles which furnish a royal road to the attainment of every ambition of which the human heart is capable. In The Young Man, an English monthly, Mr. William Le Queux writes an authoritative prescription for that vast multitude of readers who wish to know "How to Become a Novelist." One might have supposed that The Young Woman would have been a more appropriate medium for this revelation, but as there is reason to believe that young women are especially attracted by books intended for young men perhaps Mr. Le Queux's counsel will reach its fit constituency after all.

The oracle is compacted of three messages. First, the young novelist should go through the mill of journalism, that by means of frequent presence at "scenes pathetic and dramatic" he may acquire "a wide and diffuse knowledge of the world." Second, he should spend years in travel, his ears and eyes open all the time. Third, he must place himself on a level with his readers and avoid trying to cram his own opinions down their throats. Mr. Le Queux further expresses the opinion that classical knowledge is of very little use to the novelist, as the public no longer requires the Latin quotations which used to give a book an appearance of distinction.

So far the beginner's lesson is straight and unambiguous. But unfortunately his belief in the infallibility of his instructor is threatened by a series of comments, from fourteen well-known novelists, appended to Mr. Le Queux's article. Several of these object point blank to one or other of the rules just quoted. Mr. E. F. Benson, for instance, disparages the value of both journalistic experience and travel, and declares that these things are far less important than a native sense of a dramatic situation. Mr. A. E. W. Mason, too, reminds us that many successful novelists have been content to draw upon their own natural environments for the setting of their ideas and quotes the Brontës as an example. He might have added that travel is not essential even to the use of foreign environments, as in the case of Kingsley, whose local color in the tropical scenes of "Westward Ho" was obtained entirely from second-hand information. As to Mr. Le Queux's third dictum Mr. Mason does not believe that popularity is to be obtained by perpetually and deliberately aiming at it. Herein he is supported by Mr. Benjamin Swift, who protests against a writer's becoming "the mere mouthpiece or public phonograph of his generation." Further, Mr. Benson thinks a classical education is admirably useful in teaching one the value of accuracy in writing, while Mr. Mason goes so far as to say that no equipment can be of more value simply because it gives the student higher standards by which to compare himself and his own work.

If by this time the seeker after wisdom feels that his confidence in his original teacher is beginning to flicker he will find it suddenly extinguished altogether by this plain-spoken and thoroughly well-deserved comment from Mr. A. T. Quiller-Couch. "I have read Mr. Le Queux's recipe for becoming a popular novelist, and will not presume to question its efficacy. But I should say that, so far as my study teaches me, good novels are not produced by the processes he describes, nor by any even remotely resembling them."

Perhaps the end of the whole matter is reached in the apothegm this, surely, should have appeared in The Young Woman—quoted by Miss Ellen Thorneycroft Fowler from one of her own characters: "I always say that writing is like flirting; if you can't do it nobody can teach you to do it; and if you can do it nobody can keep you from doing it."

OUR CABLE LETTER

Latest Items About the Doings of Authors and Publishers.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1902.]

LONDON, July 11.—It is announced that, in addition to the forthcoming volumes of letters by Jane and Thomas Carlyle, there will be a volume of miscellaneous papers which will appear sooner or later.

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The Rev. Robert Flint, Professor of Divinity at Edinburgh University, is finishing his new work on Agnosticism, which had its inception in a series of lectures, but greatly differs from this origin in size, scope, and even in manner of treatment. Prof. Flint is already well known as a writer on various subjects which are more or less allied with religion and theology, or which may be treated from a religious point of view, such as scholastic philosophy and Socialism.

***

A forthcoming book of some importance is a new life of St. Paul, by W. M. Ramsay, Professor of Humanity at Aberdeen University, and author of numerous more or less popular books on the Scriptures, notably "Was Christ Born at Bethlehem?" and "Historical Commentary on Galatians."

***

Besides working on his new Manx novel, Hall Caine has mapped out another story, which, developed by another writer, will appear as a serial in his son's magazine, Household Words, first identified with Dickens as early as 1850.

***

George Macdonald's writing days are probably over. He is now nearing eighty, and recently he returned in an enfeebled state from Casa Corraggio, which he had hoped he might never leave. He went to Surrey, and soon his bodily health became much improved, but it is said to be extremely unlikely that he ever puts pen to paper again.

***

In demolishing Beaufort Row, Chelsea, where once stood the house and gardens of Sir Thomas More, a mulberry tree which adorned the famous green is likely to fall unless literary sentimentalists intervene and save it. Here it was that the author of "Utopia" entertained Henry VIII. and the notables of his day in science, art, and diplomacy, and here also Erasmus wrote "Praise of Folly."

***

Augustus Hare, author of "The Story of My Life," besides numerous pleasing volumes of travels, has had the water-colors illustrating bis "Walks in Rome" exhibited this week in Leicester Square. The show has drawn many notable persons. Hare, since his wife's death in 1870, has visited nearly every village of France and Italy. For his flattering impressions of Scandinavia he not long since received the decoration of the Order of St. Olaf from the King of Sweden and Norway.

***

Large advance orders are announced for Charles Marriott's second novel, "Love with Honor," which John Lane publishes next week. Marriott will be recalled as the author of that remarkable romance, "The Column," which is full of the pantheistic spirit and reverence for art of the Greeks, so cleverly developed that they rise superior to High Church Anglicanism and the evangelism of modern London. E. A. D.

Julian Ralph Answers the Accusation of Not Being Literary.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Upon the marble porch of my picturesque inn up here in Vermont I opened THE TIMES and glanced beyond it upon a scene all peace and tranquillity, all "greenery," enlivened with the songs of a score of birds. Then I looked down upon the newspaper and beheld what instantly broke the spell of beauty and repose that was upon me. "Julian Ralph is not a literary man" is what I read. Now, no one enjoys being told that he's "not" anything that is reputable. Even the implication, as when a woman once asked Artemus Ward, "Air you a man?" drives one to make a spirited and fervent response. In my own case I remember that I had said a hundred times that I was not a war correspondent, yet when a mechanic, who had been sent by the London press to a dozen wars, declared that I was "not a war correspondent, but only a correspondent who goes to wars," I was up in arms at once.

But if I am not a literary man, as you say, does that fact render me public property? Am I to be quarreled over "out iond" between the Springfield Union and THE NEW YORK TIMES like a Presidential appointee or a dubious means of making a railway tunnel safe to life and limb and sweet to the nose? As a minor fact, I may state that I never said I was a literary man. That is, of course, wholly immaterial, and yet I might have been just on the point of making the confession when that dictum declaring me to be "no such a thing" would have spoiled my project. I might have been just about to rise and circulate among my fellow-visitors at this inn, saying, "Good people, I am a literary man, and I strongly advise you to read whatever I write, now, while I am fresh and modest, lest, in time, I become too very literary and write like George Meredith and Henry James, when most of you will not be able to make head or tail of anything I write." Suppose I had said this and then the newsboy had handed around copies of THE TIMES giving me what may be called "the lie circumstantial."

But, as events have proved, may I now ask whether I am to bemoan my fate or to congratulate myself that I am "not a literary man"? Is it a good or an evil thing to have missed this peculiar condition? This matter is of serious moment to me because, being already much given to staining my fingers with ink, I may be likened to that little child who was brought into a London police court with a batch of cutpurses and whose tender years led the Justice to cry out, "Can it be that you are a pickpocket, at your age?" Whereupon the child made answer, "No, your Worship, but I 'opes to be."

I neither admit nor deny that I hope to be a literary man, though if I am to be pilloried as not being one I may sink into that state from mere anger. As it is, I merely state the danger I am in. And, while I am asking questions, I may as well (without the slightest intention to offend the editor) put a question which was asked by a Sioux girl at the Hampton Institute last April. A silly visitor to the school went up to the magnificent red-skinned belle and said, "Are you civilized?" The Sioux raised her head slowly from her work—she was fashioning a breadboard at the moment—and replied, "No; are you?" So I might equally fairly reply to any man who says I am not literary: "Thank you, Sir; are you?"

What is it to be a literary man? Lord Acton, the most scholarly man of our day, wrote next to nothing, and the best-read of all the English poets laureate wrote the fewest verses that any laureate has composed. Were these two literary men? Must one be scholarly and not write or unscholarly like Dickens, and pour forth a Niagara of writing? Must one be literary at birth as Parsis are made? Is a man born ordinary to meet a fate like that of Annie Besant, who teaches Buddhism, yet whom the others, the born Buddhists, declare an ignoramus because she was born outside the faith? Cannot the literary calling be cultivated when one pleases, even as George Law found the way to riches at forty-five? Must one be born with a pen behind his ear, like the secretary bird, or is he unable to break his Pegasus to his fancy after he is thirty, the age at which the cowboys say that a man has his last chance to learn to ride a real horse? Can he not at any time be inoculated with the divine afflatus or blistered by the Promethean fire, (whichever it is, for not being literary, I do not know.)

One thing I think I do know. It is that the power to judge whether a man is or is not literary, and the right to deliver sentence upon him should not be any easier to arrive at than the state of being literary. JULIAN RALPH.

Brandon, Vt., July 1, 1902.

Hamlin Garland Misquoted.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Please permit me to say to your readers that the reports of my recent lectures before the Chicago University were wrong in almost every particular. I did not "denounce" Longfellow nor "depreciate" Milton. I did not say that "Shore Acres" and "Blue Jeans" were "the greatest of modern dramatic compositions." I did not place myself "fifth in the list" of local novelists, nor did I "dub Shakespeare and Dante fetiches." Dr. Harper invited me to speak before the students of the university on any literary topics I might choose and to present them in my own way. I considered this a most liberal and courteous arrangement, and felt honored thereby. I did not abuse the President's confidence in any way, and I shall be very sorry if the unpleasant newspaper comment—based as it is on a boy reporter's words, not mine—should cause Dr. Harper to regret having employed a layman and an outsider to present his views of literature in the lecture halls of the university. Other lecturers have suffered in like manner through the haste of the local papers to base comment on absolutely false reports of classroom utterances. HAMLIN GARLAND.

Chicago, July 3, 1902.

Books That Are Vicious.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Your correspondent J. M. C.'s concise summing up of that vicious book, "Sir Richard Calmady," in THE SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS of June 21, expresses my opinion exactly. Whether for gain or from pure "cussedness" this pruriency is the bane of much of our brightest modern fiction. That magnificent novel, "The Right of Way," was unnecessarily and wantonly marred by a touch of it; and even so excellent a book as "The Colonials" begins and ends its story with what seems to me an entirely uncalled for exhibition of brute passion.

These things are rarely taken into consideration by the reviewers, to whom art and not morality most appeals. A book is loudly and often falsely heralded as one of the "six best" books of the season, and the libraries lose no time in unwittingly sending it on its way whether for good or evil.

Books such as Tolstoi's and Hardy's, which really have a lesson to teach, do not include in this category. The point of view is everything, and even "Tess," with all its plain speaking, is far less repellent than the deliberate depravity of the Calmady stripe. That is of a class of society novels much extolled of late, besides which the most lurid productions of Zola or Ouida are absolutely innocuous. Another case in point is the widely advertised "Red Pottage," which leads off with an adulterous episode in its very first chapter. The shot that the affair is condoned by "the Bishop and other clergy" as a matter of small consequence—the good Bishop even going so far as to pronounce a falsehood "infinitely worse"—cannot fall to work for evil in the minds of a majority of young and inexperienced readers, who are too apt to forget that a novelist is about as likely to be a person of lax and immoral views, if not of practice, as to be a paragon of wisdom and virtue. The less circulation that our librarians give to such stories—and to one or two notably nasty novels by James Lane Allen, which might be named—the better. CHARLES F. ADAMS.

Concord, N. H., July 3, 1902.

Another Caxton to Be Sold.

On July 30 Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge will sell in London a copy of "The Ryall (or Royal) Book; or, Book for a King," printed by William Caxton at Westminster about 1488, and for the third time within twelve months this superlatively rare and highly valuable imprint will figure in an auction catalogue. The rarity of an early English book that is thrice offered for sale within a year may not seem apparent, but the fact is that the present copy is the fine, though rebound, example that was sold for £1,550 last July at Sotheby's. This large price probably induced the Trustees of the Bedford Literary and Scientific Institute and General Library to part with their remarkable copy, in the original binding—undoubtedly the finest of the five perfect examples. The latter was sold for the record price of £2,225 March 20 last to the younger Quaritch, who had also purchased the fifteen-hundred-and-fifty-pound copy, selling it to Mr. Morgan, according to excellent authority. The natural supposition is that Mr. Morgan has secured the costly Bedfordshire copy, and is now reselling his less desirable one, following the example of Earl Spencer and Ambroise Firmin-Didot, who endeavored constantly to obtain the finest copy of any noted rarity.

The "Royal Book" now to be sold was shown at the Caxton exhibition in London in 1877, together with two other perfect copies—Earl Spencer's beautiful copy (once Blandford's and Hibbert's, and now in the Spencer-Rylands collection at Manchester,) and the Bedfordshire copy, sold last March for £2,225, the largest price yet given for a Caxton. There are several imperfect copies, (the British Museum has one, with the first leaf in fac simile,) but only two other perfect copies are known, and they are in the Cambridge Public Library. So it will easily be seen that the copy to be sold is an enviable possession. At the time of the Caxton exhibition it was the property of G. E. Martin. Later it was rebound by Rivière in modern crushed brown morocco, antique style. It has 162 leaves, two of which are blanks, (these are not in the more costly copy.) The blank leaves bear the signatures of "John Bolton" and "Dorothy Godbold," and there are contemporary manuscript notes in the margins of the first few leaves of the text. It measures 10 by 7⅛ inches. Caxton translated the book in 1484 and printed it about four years later in the type known as No. 5, according to William Blades, the authority on Caxton's press.

Examples of Fine Writing.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Could you, in another article, give instances, definite examples, of the "fine writing," which you condemn in a late editorial? Not a writer can be found but is willing to denounce fine writing in the abstract, but the trouble is, each fellow thinks what he writes is just within the line that separates the true sublime from rant. The whole question is over the dividing line, and this is a very fine one. Can you supply us with a test? What, for instance, in the writings of Milton, De Quincey, Poe, Ingersoll, Hugo, or Corelli is permissible eloquence and what is silliness?—and why? W. C.

Irvington, N. Y., June 28, 1902.

We can tell a self-conscious woman by her gestures, and she repels us; a natural woman in like manner, and she attracts us. We know the insincere writer by his mental gestures, and he makes no impression upon us; the sincere in like manner, and we sit at his feet. When the natural in woman is joined with beauty and grace, we recognize the divine hand, and worship accordingly, and when the natural in the writer is clothed in forms of beauty, we have a master's work, and bow before it.

But "fine writing" is the expression of self-consciousness and insincerity, and is hand and glove with vice in its worst form—the form of virtue. It flaunts itself in the deceitful show of the printed page and in familiar conversation, and insinuates itself even into the paradise of a friendly correspondence. It uses long words and sounding phrases. It is not a natural color, but a rogue and an affectation, is done for effect, and in the end fails of its object.

The passage in Lowell to which FitzGerald refers is in his essay on Milton. Having spoken of Milton as a man dedicated and set apart, he says:

> Yet it must be confessed that, with the single exception of the "Areopagitica," Milton's tracts are wearisome reading, and going through them is like a long sea voyage whose monotony is more than compensated for this moment by a stripe of phosphorescence leaping before you in a drift of star-sown snow, coiling away behind in winking disks of silver, as if the conscious element were giving out all the moonlight it had garnered in its loyal depths since first it gazed upon its pallid regent.

And as if conscious of the character of this passage, its author proceeds to explain it. It illustrates the wearisomeness with which Lowell himself charges Milton; and as it does not serve the purpose of legitimate ornament, but is an impediment in the way of a clear and direct entrance of the writer's meaning into the reader's mind, we cannot do otherwise than coincide with FitzGerald in classing it as an instance of that "fine writing" which our correspondent deprecates in common with all cultured minds. The statement would possess the indispensable qualities of simplicity, sincerity, and force if the interpretation had been substituted for the passage requiring it, and it were made to read:

> Yet it must be confessed that, with the single exception of the "Areopagitica," Milton's tracts are wearisome reading, and that his prose is of value because it is Milton's, because it sometimes exhibits in an inferior degree the qualities of his verse, and not for its power of thought, of reasoning, or of statement.

As the passage stands in Lowell's page, it is an evidence of the truth of the maxim which FitzGerald was also prone to declare—that the half is better than the whole; or, as Peter expresses a similar idea: "The true artist may be best recognized by his tact of omission." Ornament when used to give fuller effect to thought is of inestimable value in literature, but when employed for its own sake it is destructive of the art it is meant to adorn.

All this will be readily conceded. No one knew it better than Lowell, and lest he should forget, the faithful wounds of his friend reminded him.

Sincerity and simplicity constitute the watchwords to good writing, and the key to which the best of it responds, as octavs to octave. The fear of being suspected of poverty of thought causes the insincere to evince that very fact in a cloud of words. In best serving the turn of the honest and true writer, simplicity of expression may in his hands even reach the sublime. It is these qualities, apart from all other considerations, that give immortality to the English Bible and to the "Pilgrim's Progress."

To fully elucidate such a matter as this by further example within the limits of a brief article is plainly impossible. George Henry Lewes, in the sixth chapter of his "Principles of Success in Literature," (the Scott Library,) deals with this subject in a clear and forcible manner, and cites and analyzes ancient and modern instances illustrative of the principles applicable to the subject. We are sure that we make the most suitable response to our correspondent and best serve those interested by calling attention to this treatise.

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"TOMMY CORNSTALK."

The Australian Soldier on the African Veldt.*

TOMMY CORNSTALK is the New South Wales equivalent of Tommy Atkins. He is generic, the typical soldier of that vigorous colony. He is reputed to be long and lean and brown. He consumes much tobacco, he speaks with a drawling twang, he has democratic notions, and he does not take kindly to the decorative details of soldiering. But he can shoot straight, (better than the Boer, Mr. Abbott thinks,) he can ride, and he knows how to take care of his horse. He is a scout by birth and breeding, and is handy and versatile in camp, on the march and in battle. In fact, Mr. Abbott seems to think that among all the kinds of soldiers gathered in South Africa, the Empire produced but two better than Tommy Cornstalk for that kind of war. The best were the Canadians and next came the New Zealanders. This is a broad generalization to be made from the few facts that one corporal can command, but at any rate it expresses some of the opinion current in South Africa among the men who fought the war. The Canadians were "the most picturesque figures of the war. Their dashing actions, cool ferocity, quiet 'slimness,' and guileless 'verneukery' of the Boers themselves—and their pure hard cheek—rendered them famous and facloating wherever they went."

One neat story is told of how the Canadians "verneuked" the Johanneshurg police, the tricky "Zarps." It was in a pretty stiff fight and the Canadians held a commanding position on the end of a ridge. Opposite them were the Zarps, who obviously wanted to turn the Csoadians out, for good tactical reasons. Presently the Canadians rose and ostentatiously retired. They galloped past a gap in the ridge, through which the Boers could see them in full retreat—and then they turned and rode back again, screened hy a hill, and quietly took snug cover in their old position, and lay tight and silent, and there was no reply to the fire of the Boers. Then out came the Zarps to gallop a thousand yards across to the ridge—and the Canadians still lay tight, only adjusting their sights as the distance diminished, and did not fire a shot. At about two hundred yards the Canadians opened fire, and the Boers came hut a little nearer. In a few seconds they were racing for life back to the cover they had left, with a wake of dead and wounded behind them.

But it must not be inferred that this Australian Corporal, in his admiration of the colonials, thinks ill of the British Islanders as soldiers. On the contrary, he believes that Tommy Atkins is as "cheerfully willing to die as any man who lives," and he quotes from memory some words spoken by Lord Roberts at Bloemfontein: "He said he had never led such an army as ours, and that he very much doubted whether any one else had done so, either. We marched well, we fought well, and, above all, we behaved ourselves well." It is hardly likely that popular opinion will ever do justice to the courage, the skill, and the fortitude which the British displayed in the South African war. The perspective has got wrong, and it cannot be got right, at least for two or three generations, hut educated military opinion will gradually come around to Lord Roberts's opinion, or something like it. The British made mistakes enough, but what European army would have done better? And Buller himself could not have done worse than we did in the land campaign against Santiago. Last year Count Sternberg, an Austrian cavalry officer who served with the Boers, published a little book which gives some unprejudiced testimony. In his opinion "no Continental army would have done better than the English, and I douht if a Continental army would have done so well. The Boer is an enemy such as never has been and never will he met again." He quotes Villebois, the gallant and accomplished French officer who was killed while in the Boer service, who always said that the English were greater enemies of France than the Prussians, hut first-class soldiers. He was loud in their praises, and especially of the artillery. He said the English army, in spite of its defects, would be the first in the world if the Generals were as good as the men. Even the courage of the British has been ridiculed as wasteful stupidity. Bnt every man who has seen war and had the responshilities of war, or has seriously studied it, knows that courage is the one quality that a soldier cannot do without. In war it is precious beyond all other possessions. Concerning the alleged recklessness of the British officers Capt. Mahan once wrote:

> The British officers' too single-minded attention to their end, to the exclusion of care for their own persons and those of their men, has a military value not only great hut decisive. The quality needs direction and control, but having been reproached for now two centuries, the question is apt. Where has it placed Great Britain among the nations of the earth?

But, whatever may he the value of our opinions or of the opinions of Mr. Ahhott on the relative merits of the soldiers in South Africa, there is no question of the interest of his intimate pictures of campaigning there. Among other details he tells us that the lack of timher in the veldt "was the greatest misery the army had to endure—want of firewood." What other writer has said this? And yet, if we reflect a little, we can understand that it must be true. Your rations may be served as raw beef and raw flour. What good do they do if you cannot cook them? If you get wet, you must stay so all night, and the nights were liable to be pretty cold. "Then, indeed, is war hard and stern and comfortless." Another unheroic feature of the war we have not seen mentioned before, but it brings back to memory the Wilderness campaign and the siege of Petersburg even more vividly than does the smell of burning powder or the sound of musketry. However careful the soldier might be he could not always escape that auxiliary population known in South Africa as "Scots Grays" or "Roberts's Horse," and this population could only be kept down by the chase, "so when yon behold half naked men, earnestly scanning their shirts and grunting with satisfaction at intervals, you will understand what it means; * * * it is just aa much a feature of war as battles—more so, even, for the battles are simply occasional episodes." There must still be several hundred thousand men in the United States to whom this will "connote" real war.

There are detailed and spirited sketches of the veldt, the kopje, the march, the outpost, and the battle which go straight to the heart of the veteran; hut perhaps the best chapter of all is that which gives the private soldiers' impressions of Lord Roberts. This devoted subject, this great soldier, this tender-hearted conqueror, this Christian gentleman, will stand as one of the noblest and most complete characters produced by the British service in recent generations, and for generations to come he will he a precious example for all men horn to speak the English tongue.

HENRY G. PROUT.

*"TOMMY CORNSTALK. Being Some Account of the Less Notable Features of the South African War from the Point of View of the Australian Ranks. By J. H. M. Abbott, late Corporal First Australian Horse. Pp. x-264. Cloth, 8vo. London, New York, and Bombay: Longmans, Green & Co. 1902. $2.

"The Path to Rome."*

Mr. Belloc is really too unkind to the librarians. As though they had not already enough to do without worrying over a new problem of classification! The title suggests, of course, theology; we open the hook and notice the pictures and quickly substitute travel; we begin to read—anywhere—and within ten pages we are tossed to and fro among fiction, philosophy, archaeology, and ethics. The simplest account of the book, no douht, would he to put it down boldly as travel and treat everything else as digression, but no one could do that without an nneasy feeling that the ohiter dicta—when a man is wayfaring, how can he speak except ohiter?—are of the essence of the matter, and that it is the journey part, after all, that is the digression. It was once said of a certain poet that to try to classify him would he as absurd as to attempt to measure the moon for a suit of clothes. The task here set hy Mr. Belloc is at least as trying. The only practical solution is to place this volume alongside of Lamb and Stevenson on the shelf labeled Books of Delight.

For the one certain thing about it is that it must he counted among the most charming pieces of literature that have appeared for a long while. Taken in conjunction with the same author's monographs on Danton and Rohespierre it marks the revelation of a new writer who is already of real distinction. Mr. Belloc has now gained the freedom of the Republic of Letters. Henceforth he may write of whatever he pleases, from child study to the industrial system of Japan, and he will not lack an audience. Indeed, at the present rate there is a serious danger that within ten years some of our women's clubs will resolve themselves for a session into Belloc societies. Here and there one catches a reminiscence of some earlier favorite. An idea or a turn of phrase will suggest R. L. S., or Sterne, or Ruskin, or a kind of baptized Bernard Shaw—you see the catholicity of it?—hut in all there is something original and unique, which from now onward will always be recognized as the authentic Belloc flavor. Not the least attractive ingredient is the persistent high spirits, which good taste just keeps on the right side of rollicking. Most men who acquire a vogue need to be cautioned against overproduction; Mr. Belloc is too careful a workman to need this warning, so one may safely urge him to keep on writing, and writing hard, while his youth still intoxicates him. Let him travel whithersoever he will—to Timbuctoo or Pittsburg—if only he will give us more of this and plenty of it before the mood dies away.

The picture itself defies criticism of any other kind than a general appreciation, hut one may make some exact statements about the framework. One day an inspiration came to the author to go on pilgrimage in a fashion of his own. He said:

> I will start from the place where I served in arms for my sins; I will walk all the way and take advantage of no wheeled thing; I will sleep rough and cover thirty miles a day, and I will hear mass every morning; and I will be present at high mass in St. Peter's on the Feast of St. Peter and St. Paul.

So he started bravely from Toul, on the Moselle. His last intention was literally fulfilled. "All my other vows I broke one hy one. For a faggot must be hroken every stick singly." If the scheme itself was an innovation, Mr. Belloc's manner of describing its execution is no less unusual. One of his happiest thoughts is that of telling a story or singing a song when he comes to a dull part of the journey. For instance, at Page 294, as he is tramping through the levels of Tuscany, the narrative is broken hy a sudden hire of "leaders," and is then resumed on Page 300, the interval having been occupied by a voracious incident illustrating the Simple Human Sense of Authority in France:

> In this way I have got over between twenty and thirty miles of road which were tramped in the dark, and the description of which would have plagued you worse than a swarm of hornets. Oh, blessed interlude! no struggling moon, no mist, no long-winded passages upon the genial earth, no sense of the night, no marvels of the dawn, no rhodomontade, no religion, no rhetoric, no sleeping villages, no silent towns, (there was one,) no rustle of trees—just a short story, and there you have a whole march covered as though a brigade had swung down it.

Another commendable device is the provision of an interrupting "Lector" for the occasional chastening of "Auctor" when he is getting out of hand. The remarks interjected by this advocatus diaboli are in most cases extremely sensible, not to say anticipatory of those of the general reader, but somehow or other Mr. Belloc always manages to turn the tables on him before the narrative is resumed. "Lector" must, however, be rather a dull person to have missed the obvious peser suggested by Mr. Belloc's repeated endeavors to arouse sympathy for the soreness of his feet. Why did he not take pains to be better shod before starting?

The reader's pleasure is enhanced by a number of exquisite illustrations, sometimes scarcely larger than thumbnail sketches. Mr. Belloc excuses them by the characteristic apology that they are inserted "because it has become so cheap to photograph on zinc."

*"THE PATH TO ROME." By Hilaire Belloc. Illustrations. Pp. 448. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. London: George Allen. $2 net.

A Persian Palace from Inside.*

A feeling that Persia must become more and more important, more and more a Persic apple of contention between England and Russia, may account for the increase of books dealing with that motherland of nations. The volume of impressions gained hy Major Sykes in a stay of eight years is hardly out when the impressions of another Englishman during a comparatively brief sojourn at Ispahan gives a very different point of view. It consists of somewhat disconnected chapters on the experiences of a tutor in the family of the Shah's elder hrother, who is Governor of an important province in the north of Persia. One is a painstaking collection of notes of travel hy a British Consul who is nothing if not plainsailing to the verge of prosiness; the other the observations of a hright mind in contact with the peculiar habits and thoughts of Persian courtiers and men of the upper class. One is the soldier intent on being useful to his country, the other a man with literary and artistic leanings, who puts what he has to say in a lively and sometimes brilliant way. Sykes is in better form, according to the fashions of Parliament and the ruling caste in England, while Sparroy violates the dull proprieties by having some literary art.

The Zillu's-Sultan or Shadow of the Sultan is not the Shah of Persia, because his mother was not of sufficiently lofty lineage, wherefore his younger hrother, who had the proper ancestry on his mother's side, took the throne. The introduction of the new tutor to half a dozen sons of the Zill is told with much freshness and humor, and his troubles in securing decent accommodations in the palace at Ispahan are a warning to the reader at the outset that his stay would not he long. It is a little disappointing that Mr. Sparroy does not explain just how and why he parted company with his place, which seems, on the whole, to have been a good one, and attractive enough to a man of such varied interests as he shows himself to he. but perhaps it would he more grateful to thank him for the glimpses into the life of people who are rarely known in an intimate way hy Europeans, and never hy the bulk of Persians.

Mr. Sparroy has the dramatic sense when describing his young pupils to bring out their several characters and keep them consistent. By so doing we learn to know and interest ourselves in them, just as he himself evidently entered with zest into their different natures. It will surprise readers to find that the stick plays a constant part in the education of these princelings, not, indeed, without express permission from the father, bnt with a curious acceptance of the need of it on the part of the teacher. It may be that Mr. Sparroy considers physical chastisement the right thing for all boys; or he may have felt that it was the custom of the country and the only means to keep the respect of his pupils. But the shock is all the greater because he depicts some of these lads arguing and debating topics like grown men, often wittily discussing subjects and in general equipped with minds above rather than helow the level of young Europeans of the same age.

Like many other good observers Mr. Sparroy has a high opinion of the Persian mind. He mentions their passion for metaphysical speculation, but says it is in the "middle distance" of their conversational range that the Persians are unrivalled—within the necessarily narrow sphere of their surroundings and education. Speaking of the Aryan Persians, not the Turkish oppressors represented by the Kajar dynasty, "their artistic temperament," he holds, "reveals itself in their passion for poetry, in the spontaneous gift of capping one extemporary couplet hy another even more to the point, and in the histrionic inclination to character-acting and mimicry. In wit and in humor, as well as in vigor and originality of intellect, they stand in the forefront of Eastern peoples."

The character of the Zillu's-Sultan is drawn with care and he is indicated as the man who might stem the Russian influence in case England favored him. Whereas the Russian policy, thinks Mr. Sparroy, is to quicken the downfall of Persia and penetrate by easy stages to the Persian Gulf, it should be the aim of England to preserve as much as possible the independence of the country and develop its resources. Russia expects to push a railway to the capital in the near future. England should offset Russian encroachments on the north by an active policy in the South. "To maintain inviolate the central and southern dominions of the Shah should be the end-all of our aims." The suggestion is a measure of the general feeling that British influence is at an ebb in Persia, for it amounts to the statement that half a loaf is better than no bread. Very entertaining are these descriptions of life at a provincial court, the Eunuchs and Europeanized Court officials, the bread riots made by veiled women, the artisans laying and carving and painting stucco, the carelessness of all for punctuality and time, yet the sense of danger felt by the Persians from the big powers eyeing each other jealously across the land.

*"PERSIAN CHILDREN OF THE ROYAL FAMILY." Narrative of an English Tutor at the Court of H. I. H. Zillu's-Sultan, G. C. S. I. By Wilfred Sparroy. London and New York: John Lane. 1902.

At Home in Italy.*

Who might be the anonymous author of "In a Tuscan Garden"? It is a highly clever woman, and a well-hred one, too, possessing a vast fund of information, a trifle disdainful of the parvenu, and with the most pleasant of fads, and that is horticulture. She knows a garden from the gravel path to the parterre, and has at her finger ends practical horticulture, from the seeds as they come in their packages until under her fostering care they are lovely plants all in their bloom. It makes no matter, be it a honeysuckle or a Rhynchospermum jasminoides, she is equally at home. The garden in Italy is not the only theme. Here are incorporated many details relative to domestic life in Italy. Possihly the lady alwsys had in her mind the English country house, with its staff of well-disciplined servants, and she is prone to contrast that with the Italian. We are not to suppose that in her description of the Italian "help" she is prejudiced, hut surely the cook, the hutler, the serving man, and more particularly the gardeners, were a slipshod and unreliable set. You are certainly to be benefited hy a study of the volume, for the author tells you of the many precautions you should take before the renting of either a villa or a city house in fair Italy. Honse agents are troublesome and inclined to be tricky, and, more than anything else, the sanitation of the premises should he carefully examined. Plumhing is almost invariably neglected, and the water insufficient. The cleanliness of the well-to-do Italian is not alone questioned. People go to Italy for their health and suffer from want of pure air in their hired apartments. Among the many topics presented is the unfortunate treatment of aolmals, as far as the Latin races are concerned. Horses, asses, dogs, and birds have no souls, says the Italian peasant. "What do forestieri (strangers) know about it?" asks the Tuscan mule driver when he beats his poor beast whose back is raw from want of care. The further you go south the more indifferent is the Italian in regard to animal suffering, until in Naples it reaches its cruel climax.

The gambling instinct throughout Italy is inveighed against. Our Mr. Story is quoted. The Italian Government derives a yearly income of 18,000,000 lire from the licensed lotteries. On the whole "In a Tuscan Garden" does not always show the more pleasing side of Italian life. The people are not always to he depended upon. As an employer your veracity is questioned. You are supposed to be always trying to get the hetter of the person you are to employ. The Tuscan saying is, "You must begin with suspicion, and go on with suspicion."

The artistic quality of the work is nothing short of admirable. There are notes on Italian art of the past which show a thorough acquaintance with the grandeur of the older times. The coloring of an English landscape the author retains, hut through long acquaintance with Italian foliage she discovers charms in Italian trees which are not apparent to the American. We are bound to admire the olive, (that is in a certain way,) hut its sober gray fails to throw us into raptnre.

The chapter on the pets of the lady, more particularly her cats, is full of niceties. The dog is scarcely the friend of man in Italy, and more the pity. You may not read "In a Tuscan Garden," without the garnering of much information, and that of a practical character. The nationality of the writer she never forgets, and why should she? In the introductory chapter the lady writes, "Browning, if a good Italian, was certainly a hetter Englishman." Anyhow, Italy to most of the world is a holiday land.

*"IN A TUSCAN GARDEN." Anonymous. 8vo. Cloth. Decorated cover. Illustrated. Pp. 419. New York: John Lane, The Bodley Head. $1.50.

**Indiana people are said to be proud of their authors, and regard them, as Mrs. Todgers in "Martin Chuzzlewit" viewed her boarders, "with heartfelt affection beaming out of one eye and honest opinion 'glaring out of the other'." But, in speaking of Lew Wallace's "Ben-Hnr," the Western compiler of a forthcoming volume on Indiana writers refers to "The Charlot Race" in the book as "certainly the finest hit of descriptive writing extant."

JULY

THE APOSTLES' CREED

Prof. McGiffert's Story of Its History and Purpose.*

OF all Christian documents beyond the limits of the New Testament, the Apostles' Creed, as it is habitually called, is the most interesting and important. Prof. McGiffert's opinion that during the Middle Ages, when the Gospels were not in general use, it was more influential then were they in forming Christian belief, does not appear to be extravagant. Nevertheless, concerning its origin, its purpose, and the changes it has undergone, there is wide popular ignorance, and for what Prof. McGiffert has done to dispel this ignorance he deserves more grateful acknowledgment than he will probably receive. It is true that only last year we had Prof. Harnack's "Das Apostolische Symbol," in Herzog's Encyclopaedia, translated by the Rev. Stewart Means and Mr. Thomas Bailey Saunders. Prof. McGiffert praises the original article, but does not mention the translation. This, however, does not by any means render Prof. McGiffert's book superfluous. Not only is his presentation of the subject much more attractive than Harnack's, but it differs from it in particulars of first-rate importance. Here is milk for babes and meat for strong men; of the former, 36 pages, a lecture, which was first given at the Harvard Summer School of Theology in 1899; of the latter, 170 pages of "Critical Notes." But while these are addressed more particularly to the student and scholar, the general reader should not too lightly elect them as fit only for his preterition. They not only enforce the positions taken in the lecture, but they add to that much that is highly significant.

The popular belief is that the Apostles' Creed is an inheritance from apostolic times, and that each of the apostles contributed one of its clauses. The former part of this belief is much more general than the latter, but has no better critical support. Prof. McGiffert's conclusion is that the creed is "not a monument of the apostolic or early post-apostolic age," and moreover that it is "very far from producing the original Christian Gospel."

There is nothing in it of the personal fatherhood of God; nothing of the Messiahship of Jesus; nothing of the kingdom of God; nothing of repentance and faith; nothing of love for God and one's neighbors; nothing of following Christ; nothing of the forgiveness of sin, (at least in the original text.) Moreover, in its account of Christ's life it omits His baptism, which is emphasized by all the Gospels; His works of mercy and power; His fulfillment of prophecy; His preaching and founding of the kingdom. While, on the other hand, it contains the virgin birth, which was believed at a comparatively early day, to be sure, but certainly did not constitute a part of the original teaching of the disciples.

To this indictment Prof. McGiffert adds that the creed "represents only a small part of the thinking even of the age which gave it birth," and that "probably not one of us can repeat the whole of it in the sense which was originally intended." But he thinks that "we may well congratulate ourselves that the great heresy of the second century was the denial of Christ's real humanity, for we owe to it a distinct and unequivocal statement of Christ's real manhood in a creed which for simplicity and compactness has never been surpassed."

This description of the Apostles' Creed is less apt to that than to the Roman Symbol of 400 A. D. on which the Apostles' Creed is based, and which, in its turn, can be traced back nearly to 150 A. D., certainly not further, says Dr. McGiffert. There were Italian, North African, and Gallican variants of the Roman Symbol, and their variations were, as we should expect, least in Italy, more in North Africa, and most in Gaul. Harnack distinguishes four variants, but Prof. McGiffert does not think it easy to distinguish a Spanish one from the Gallican. That furthest from the Roman Symbol was the progenitor of the Apostles' Creed as we now have it. This is not the fullest and the richest form to which the changing creed attained, but in general it may be said that the further the development from apostolic times the more apostolic it became in its expression.

The history of the old Roman Symbol is an interesting one. At one time, and for several centuries, it was crowded out by the Nicene creed, and this in its turn was crowded out by the developed Roman creed, i. e., the Apostles', which dates from the sixth century or thereabout. The legend which ascribes a phrase of the creed to each of the apostles attached first to the Roman Symbol, and we come upon it late in the fourth or early in the fifth century. Later the same legend attached to the creed now called "the Apostles'." As so attaching we first come upon it in the early Middle Ages. It is so little known and so exceedingly naïve, that I transcribe it in its entirety. One cannot but admire the gentle irony which ascribes to doubting Thomas the most trying part:

On the tenth day after the ascension, when the disciples were gathered for fear of the Jews, the Lord sent the promised Paraclete. And when he had come as a flaming fire and they were filled with the knowledge of all tongues they composed the symbol. Peter said: I believe in God the Father Almighty, maker of heaven and earth. Andrew said: And in Jesus Christ his only Son, our Lord. James said: Who was conceived by the Holy Spirit, born of Mary the Virgin. John said: Suffered under Pontius Pilate, was crucified, dead, and buried. Thomas said: Descended into hades, on the third day rose from the dead. James said: Ascended into heaven, sitteth at the right hand of God the Father Almighty. Philipsaid: Thence He is about to come to judge quick and dead. Bartholomew said: I believe in the Holy Spirit, Matthew said: Holy Catholic Church, communion of saints. Simon said: Remission of sins. Thaddaeus said: Resurrection of the flesh. Matthias said: Life eternal.

And still I have not touched the most important feature of Prof. McGiffert's exposition, which is its denotation of the character and purpose of the early Roman Symbol out of which the present symbol grew. It is this denotation which differentiates his exposition widely from that of Harnack and Kattenbusch, the latter a distinguished scholar who has given many years to the study of the Apostles' Creed and published the results of his researches in two large volumes. Harnack and Kattenbusch conceive the old Roman Symbol to have been a statement of faith, framed for missionary purposes without reference to existing heresies. Prof. McGiffert conceives it to have been framed directly with reference to these heresies, especially those of Mereion and other docetists, who resolved the human life of Jesus into a mere phantom. I cannot follow Prof. McGiffert into the details of his exposition, as he takes up phrase after phrase and explains its relation to the heresies of the second century, but I am bound to say that they have a convincing character. And certainly he has done the creed some service, for he has made plain why so much is missing from it that was of great importance to the first teachers of Christianity, and is to those whose apprehension of it in our own time is most serious and humane.

JOHN WHITE CHADWICK.

A History of Christianity.*

Dr. William D. Grant has presented a work of both popular and scholarly value in its two octave volumes, called "Christendom Anno Domini MDCCCCI." It affords a view of Christian conditions and activities in every country in the world at the opening of the twentieth century. More than sixty expert contributors have enriched the book. The object of the work is to exhibit the present distribution of Christian forces, and show how the problems of world-wide evangelization appear on the map of humanity.

The condition of Christian progress in Europe, Asia, Africa, the Western Hemisphere, and all the islands of the sea, is passed upon in careful outline. The Rev. J. Arthur Meeson, LL. B., of Manchester, writes of the outlook in England and Wales. He presents the work of Protestantism in those countries through the title of the National Council of the Evangelical Free Churches. This federation movement though but a decade old, has already exercised a marked influence on the religious life and work of England and Wales. The objects of the council are to facilitate co-operation among evangelical churches; to encourage spiritual fellowship and religious activities; to maintain the New Testament doctrine of the Church, and defend the rights of the associated Churches, and lastly, to promote the application of the law of Christ to every relation of human life.

Of the Roman Catholic Church, he says that it exercises no inconsiderable influence on the religious life of Britain. Notwithstanding that on the whole numerically Catholicism has declined in England, the Church has 19 Archbishops and Bishops, with 2,837 priests, 1,536 churches and missions. Then it is through her philanthropic work, homes for the aged, orphanages, hospitals, charities, industrial homes, rescue and reform activities, that she ministers to a large circle of suffering humanity.

The article under the head "Italy" is keen and exhaustive, and from the pen of Alexander Robertson, D. D., of Venice. It treats of the mighty power of the Roman Church in that ancient country. From the Protestant standpoint he sees a regenerated Italy dating from Sept. 20, 1870, when the most optimistic impulse for liberty, happiness, and social and industrial progress opened before her.

Most significant is the chapter on Christendom in the Turkish Empire. Its contest, beneath the very nose of the Sultan, with the undying hatred of the Moslem race reeks with the pathos of awful tragedy. The story of the Greek Church in Turkey is rich in incidents of absorbing interest. Within her bounds what far-reaching events in the history of the Christian religion have occurred. Her ecumenical councils formed the doctrines of the Church, her great schools of Antioch and Alexandria sent forth men renowned for learning and eloquence. Her basilicas resounded with the preaching of a Chrysostom, a Gregory, Augustine, and Basil. Martyrs made her soil red with their blood, the apostles went up and down within her borders on their missionary journeys, and, above all, the Master Himself trod her earth made sacred by His life, His teaching, His death, and resurrection. The revelation of the feeble remnant of the Christian Church amid the millions of Mohammeden devotees, is pathetic and awful in the extreme.

The second part of this remarkable work opens with "New Problems of Christianity," by Mancius H. Hutton, D. D.; then follow "The Gains of Christianity," by President John H. Barrows, D. D.; "Religions Thought in the Nineteenth Century," by the late Dr. Purves; "Art and Social Progress," by Francis E. Marsten, D. D.; "Critical Movements in the Nineteenth Century," and other kindred themes that include the whole circle of religious thought and activity as developed in the century past. Dr. F. E. Clark writes for the Christian Endeavor movement, and Dr. Walter Laidlaw for the federation of Churches.

These volumes contain the germs of multitudes of sermons and addresses, and should find a place on the bookshelves of every thinker and worker in the realm of religious and moral, philanthropic and charitable activity. The general reader will find in these pages a fund of information that the man of culture can but ill afford to be without.

The Patron Saint of the Emerald Isle.*

Dr. Joseph Sanderson has produced a most remarkable book on the life and times of the famous St. Patrick, patron saint of the Emerald Isle. The aim of the author has been to tell the story in popular style. The early settlement of Ireland, its social condition, and the varying phases from savagery to civilization are vividly portrayed. The tale of the first settlement, the Roman conquest, and subsequent conflicts with the wild tribes of Britain are passed in swift review.

To most of us St. Patrick is rather a mythical personage, but Dr. Sanderson's volume makes him live and move before our eyes. He is no longer the creation of superstition or tradition, but a real man of flesh and blood, whose life work was done in the fear of God and love of man. In St. Patrick's time it was not considered inconsistent with the office of a clergyman to hold also a secular position in the service of the State. His own father he tells us was a Decurio, or member of the local town council, a Roman institution, everywhere in evidence. In this very simple statement the wise doctor finds proof of the authenticity of the epistle in which it occurs, for soon after St. Patrick's death this institution disappeared from Britain. For St. Patrick was born a Briton, although the exact place of his birth now belongs to Scotland.

The saint's birthday is much more mixed, in the ability of historians to set the exact date, than that of Shakespeare. The humorous lines of Sam Lover tell the story in an entertaining way. Some people said that St. Patrick's birthday was the 8th of March and some the 9th, but it remained for Father Mulcahy to show the fighting factions their sins, and to point out the great scientific truth that no one could have "two birthdays but a pair of twins." And so the tale concludes:

Says he, "Boys, don't be fighting for eight
or for nine,
Don't be always dividing, but sometimes
combine.
Combine eight with nine, and seventeen is
the mark,
So let that be his birthday." "Amen," says
the clerk.
If he wasn't a twin, sure, our history will
show
That at least he is worth two saints that
we know.
Then they all got blind drunk, which completed their bliss,
And we kept up the practice from that day
to this."

St. Patrick when only a young lad was captured by pirates and with some 200 others sent over into Ireland. The passage through the narrow channel was made in small boats. Taken thus into captivity when a mere child of sixteen, it is no wonder that this future missionary and saint lapsed into the customs of the heathen around him. He had no Christian friend or companion. Nobody apparently cared for him.

His call to be missionary to Ireland is told in an easy and natural way by himself. Of the many exaggerated and miraculous elements there is no trace in the life and writings of the saint. His missionary tours, his success in preaching the Gospel, and his many virtues have deservedly built for him an enduring fame. Great and good man he certainly was, and it is a pleasure to see him in his true light stripped of all the fable and legendary lore that the dark ages built around him. Lover of humanity and faithful preacher of the Cross, he wrought better than he knew, and carved for himself a name and fame imperishable in the annals of the Celtic race.

The book is certainly a worthy contribution to the historical verities, and will serve as an educator in dispelling the dross with which fable has hidden the real man, and present St. Patrick in his genuine humanity and simplicity. A good and devout man he certainly was, and one who served his generation with the fire of a real enthusiasm and nobility of a great purpose. All honor to Ireland's patron saint. Not a patchwork of superstition and miraculous legend, where the unreal outshone the real, but a simple, big-hearted man, who found his work in his own age and did it, leaving the impress of his piety and his manhood on a race to all generations. Dr. Sanderson has done a good thing in stripping off the verbiage of centuries heaped around this historic character, and giving us a sight of the real man and his real work.

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*THE APOSTLES' CREED: ITS ORIGIN, ITS PURPOSE, AND ITS HISTORICAL INTERPRETATION. A Lecture, with Critical Notes. By Arthur Cushman McGiffert Washburn, Professor of Church History in the Union Theological Seminary, New York. Pp. vi-205. Crown 8vo. Cloth. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

*CHRISTENDOM ANNO DOMINI MDCCCCI. A Presentation of Christian Conditions and Activities in Every Country of the World at the Beginning of the Twentieth Century by more than Sixty Competent Contributors. Edited by William D. Grant, Ph. D., with introductory notes by President Charles Cuthbert Hall, D. D. Pp. 1,108 8vo. Two Vols. Illustrated. New York: Christendom Publishing Co. Price, $2.50.

*THE STORY OF SAINT PATRICK: Embracing a Sketch of the Condition of Ireland Before the Time of St. Patrick, During His Life, at His Death, and Immediately After. By Joseph Sanderson, D. D., LL. D., Member of the Treasury of Religious Knowledge, Author of "The Bible and Its Witness," etc. New York: The Wilbur B. Ketcham Publishing Company.

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BOOKS AND MEN.

A Measure for Shakespeare.

A writer in The London Times believes that he has placed it within the power of any person mathematically inclined with plenty of time on his hands to prove that Shakespeare wrote Shakespeare or that somebody else did. It is said that a constant numerical ratio exists between the numbers of nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs, and "particles" in general used by great authors. The writer by repeating that statistical experiment with several groups of 1,000 words, each taken from Lessing's prose writings, obtained the result that Lessing in a given thousand words of prose uses between 152 and 156 nouns, scarcely ever exceeding 156, whereas Goethe never uses less than 170 nouns in a group of 1,000 continuous words of prose. The writer adds:

I have applied my method to the mooted question of the authenticity of Aristotle's "Athenian Constitution," comparing the proportion of nouns, adjectives, &c., of the "Athanaion Politeia" with other authentic political writing of the Stagirite. The result of the comparison was quite unmistakably in favor of Mr. Kenyon's great discovery. I have no doubt that my method, if applied to the numerous questions of authenticity with regard to classical writers, nay, to Biblical authors, would at any rate offer one more novel means of saving us from the pestilential epidemic of the treatises of young German scholars trying to disprove the authenticity of well nigh every chapter of every classical author.

George Ticknor and the Lord Acton.

Apropos of the late Lord Acton and the assertion that his wonderful private library of 60,000 volumes has gone to Mr. Andrew Carnegie, it is interesting to note certain extracts from the "Life, Letters, and Journals of George Ticknor," in which glimpses are afforded of Lord Acton. Mr. Ticknor arrived at the home of the then Sir John Acton, in Aldenham Park, Aug. 19, 1857, and that very day set down in his diary the following note:

Sir John's establishment, of which I have yet seen very little, is perfectly appointed, and in admirable order. The house is as large as Trevelyan's, and not unlike it, and he, a young bachelor, can occupy only a small part of it. Nobody was at table except his chaplain, Mr. Morris, one of the Oxford convertites, and known for one of the first English scholars in Oriental and Sanskrit literature. * * * Sir John was full of talk and knowledge of books and things, and by the help of a cigar—which the chaplain and I took, but not Sir John—we went on till near midnight. He is certainly a most remarkable young man, and much advanced and ripened since we saw him.

Aug. 21—Sir John lives here, somewhere betweeo Prince and hermit, in a most agreeable style. Yesterday, before dinner, we took a long walk in the park, which I enjoyed very much, some of the prospects being admirable. * * * He fills up all his time with reading, and is one of the most eager students I have ever known. He will certainly make his mark on the world if he lives long enough. * * * We lounged among his books, old and new, till dinner time, which proved to-day to be near 8 o'clock; dined quite alone at a luxurious and dainty table, and then had a solid and agreeable talk, one so solid and agreeable that it kept me up till nearly midnight again, which was not according to my purpose. * * * It is a very beautiful establishment, and I have enjoyed very much the peculiar life I have led here the past two days, not overlooking its absolute quiet and peace as one of its attractive ingredients.

Malvern, Aug. 23—* * * I was up in good season yesterday morning, and when breakfast was over I bade Acton farewell, thinking that it will be a long time before I see a man of his age so remarkable as he is.

A Nation's Dependencies.

"The Administration of Dependencies," by Alpheus H. Snow, which will come from the press of G. P. Putnam's Sons next week, purports to be a historical study of American and European theory and practice, based on this subject, with particular reference to the future American policy. Mr. Snow's book appears to be the first volume of weight which exhaustively handles the question from a legal point of view. While taking into consideration the fact that the growth of the United States on this continent has been unique, the author does not think its relation toward its newly acquired dependencies materially differs from that of any other nation which has acquired foreign possessions in modern times. Modern colonies include a fixed element of long duration, which may be annihilated, assimilated, or governed as a thing apart and unlike in character the administration of the central power. "The Administration of Dependencies" is a study of the theory and practice and the present obligations of the United States, and opens its consideration of the subject with a scholarly investigation of the spirit which animated the makers of our Constitution. The author regards the great political organism composed of a metropole and its dependencies, called an "empire," or "commonwealth," as a new, complete, and permanent form, the outgrowth of democratic, republican, and representative institutions, which has evolved in the same way, and for the same reason, as confederations and Federal States.

Le Theatre vs. The Theatre.

It seems that it is a serious suit after all brought by Le Théatre of Paris against The Theatre of New York. It will come up in the United States Circuit Court next month. The suit is one for an injunction brought by Manzi, Joyant & Cie. of Paris against Meyer Brothers & Co. Mr. Paul Meyer, when seen by a reporter of THE NEW YORK TIMES said:

It would be hard to conceive a more trivial and unsubstantial suit. Our counsel, Senator F. J. Dowling, says that he has rarely seen such a flimsy action brought. In some respects it may be regarded as a curiosity of literature, for we do not believe there is a single precedent where the publishers of a magazine issued in a foreign country have tried to prevent the publication in the United States of a magazine somewhat similar in title and character. We might just as well see suits brought by The London Times against THE NEW YORK TIMES. Because Manzi, Joyant & Cie. publish a magazine called Le Théatre in Paris, they seem to have an idea that no one else in the world may publish a magazine somewhat alike in purpose. As a matter of fact, the name The Theatre and the character and purpose of the French magazine did not originate with Manzi, Joyant & Cie. at all. There was a periodical entitled The Theatre published regularly in London as far back as 1877, and Clement Scott was one of its editors, and in New York, as we all know, there was also a monthly magazine entitled The Theatre, which appeared some years prior to 1898, when Le Théâtre was first published in Paris. These English and American periodicals both contained pictures of scenes from plays and portraits of actors and actresses. The idea of starting an American magazine dealing principally with American plays, illustrated with American portraits, and containing original articles by American writers originated with us, and we duly protected ourselves by copyright. As to the charge that we have willfully represented our magazine The Theatre to be an American edition of the French Le Théâtre, that is too absurd for any sane person to believe. As a matter of fact, it would hurt us considerably if people were to think so. We always try to impress upon everybody that our magazine is a distinct publication.

"Mlle. Fonchette" and French Institutions.

It was rather unfortunate that certain reviewers, in adversely criticising Charles Theodore Murray's new novel recently published by the Lippincotts should have cited the case of Le Bon Pastenr of Nancy as sufficient to refute the charges of the author against the treatment of homeless orphan girls at religious institntions in France. Le Bon Pasteur is the identical institution described by the author, and that monstrous abuses existed there has been fully established by no less a person than the Bishop of Nancy himself. Mgr. Turinez began his campaign against Le Bon Pasteur, which is now one of the proscribed orders, as early as 1894, as is fully set forth in a letter written by him at the time and published in L'Aurore of Paris. Finding the agents of the Government were under the identical influences, which have since forced upon France the Associations Act, the plucky Bishop finally made a formal complaint to Rome. In it he declared that out of sixty cases which he had personally investigated but three of the discharged had been given any money. The rest had been in practical bondage from five to thirty years, and were turned out when they could be no longer legally held, without a sou, without a friend, and ignorant of the world, to fall into the tender mercies of procurers from Paris, or to die of starvation if immediate employment could not be had. Their work in the institution was upon superfine underwear, delicate embroidery, laces, and fine linen, "for the courtesanes of Paris." When the good Bishop remonstrated with the supériaure, that woman retorted, "That is none of our business—we make the most money out of this work." And he adds, piously, that they built a new chapel and workshops that year. "Not a sou of the money went to the toilers, who were driven and punished like beasts and turned out like beasts to die or lead infamous lives." The Bishop added that he knew of one forcible detention of thirty years!

Mainly Personal.

Gov. William H. Taft is enthusiastic about the possibilities of the Philippines. He says that "there are plenty of blank checks in these islands waiting to be drawn on nature's resourceful treasury." He has written the introduction to "Opportunities in the Colonies and Cuba," and he says: "The book contains just the information everybody wants in regard to these new fields opened to American enterprise."

*** Mrs. Mary De Mankowski, author of "Ten Years in Cossack Slavery; or, Black Russia," and translator of "Pharaoh," is at present at work on a new book the scenes of which are laid partly in the frontier of Texas and in the old capital of Mexico at the time of Emperor Maximilian's brief reign.

*** Cutliffe Hyne, the writer of sea yarns, whose "Derelict" is among the Summer publications of Lewis, Scribner & Co., is an indefatigable traveler. No one is more at home either in the fo'castle or cabin than the creator of Captain Kettle. Mr. Hyne estimates that in obtaining the incidents that figure in "The Derelict" he traveled a distance sufficient to take him around the world.

*** Dr. Horace Howard Furness, the editor of the Variorum Shakespeare, of which the thirteenth volume, "Twelfth Night," has just been issued by the J. B. Lippincott Company, is at present reading and annotating "Antony and Cleopatra" and "Love's Labor's Lost." Of the latter he says: "It is the hardest of all to handle properly. You know it was one of the earliest works of the poet, and, like a lawyer's first brief or a minister's first sermon, he tried to get into it every blessed thing he knew." All of the plays so far completed by Dr. Furness take up one volume, except "Hamlet," which takes two.

*** It is interesting to note that Prof. John Fryer, LL. D., of the University of California has been appointed President of the new Chinese university at Wuchang. Prof. Fryer was born in England, but he is well known in this country through his connection with the University of California since 1896, where he occupied the Agassiaz chair of Oriental languages and literature. The doctor is sixty-two years old, and throughout his career has been devoted to Chinese literature. He has translated into Chinese, and from Chinese into English, several scientific works, much of this work being done during his vacations. Prof. Fryer is a contributor to the new Harper's Encyclopaedia of United States History.

*** Miss Caroline Ticknor, who contributes to the current Lippincott's magazine "Antoine's Loves," is a granddaughter of Benjamin Holt Ticknor, the founder of the publishing house of Ticknor & Fields, of Boston. For the past half dozen years she has been writing short stories for periodicals besides contributing humorous sketches to the newspapers. Her first book, "A Hypocritical Romance," appeared in 1896, and was followed the next year by "Miss Belladonna," a social satire. Miss Ticknor has been doing editorial work for the past three years, and has compiled, in collaboration with Forrest Morgan and Nathan Haskell Dole, twenty volumes of famous selections; also a library of fifteen volumes of oratory, together with Chauncey M. Depew. Miss Ticknor is very fond of athletics and is an enthusiastic skater.

*** The Duke of Argyll, brother-in-law of King Edward VII., is very democratic, and still continues to contribute to the literature of the times. Since his "Victoria R. I.: Her Life and Empire," he has done nothing so important, but now it is announced that he has written the preface to Beckles Wilson's "Life of Lord Strathcona." The Duke a short time ago sent an account of King Edward's banquet to all the royalties of the world, in which he paid a tribute to the special envoy from the United States, Whitelaw Reid.

*** Mande Annulet Andrews (Mrs. Kingsley Ohl) is a Southern woman. Under her nom de plume she edited the woman's page of The Atlanta Constitution. She went to Europe for her health, and upon her return she moved to Washington. During the past five years she has spent much of her time in England and France, and for a year past she has devoted herself entirely to verse and story writing. Her "A Lady, A Mortal, and the Four Hundred," which appears in Lippincott's this month, deals with a phase of New York social life which she studied with amusement. Her husband is Washington correspondent for The Atlanta Constitution.

*** Willis George Emerson, the author of "Buell Hampton," which is already in the third large edition, is a native of Wyoming. Since he enlisted in the movement to convert the cattle range of Southwestern Kansas into an agricultural paradise, he has been a lawyer, a town builder, a mine operator, he has built the first smelter ever operated in Wyoming, and is now at work on the longest aerial tramway in the world. He was one of the founders of Meade, Kan., which is the scene of his book. The author's entire life has been spent amid the scenes of which he writes in his book, and in his preface he says: "There is so much in the tale that is based upon facts and actual happenings that I hardly know where history ceases and fiction begins."

*** English publishers are hopeful that before long there may be a considerable demand from South Africa for new books. While the war was going on the book trade with South Africa necessarily suffered, and this influence extended to the Australasian colonies. This is due, no doubt, to the unrest which war implies and during which people do not read much. Apart from this, the means for circulating books in South Africa became largely inoperative. There was no better customer for English books than the Rand Club, which had gathered together a fine library. It will now have to make up a leeway of nearly three years' publications, and the same remark is applied to other libraries in South Africa.

*** Prof. Sully has promised a work on "laughter." The Athenaeum of London says that it will deal with the genesis of laughter, the early development of mirth in the individual, in the race, and the function of laughter in social life and art. We learn from another source that there is to be a rival to Punch so that we may all be laughing scientifically this autumn. A Danish professor's history of "The Kiss" has recently been introduced to English readers.

*** Prof. Robert T. Hill of the United States Geological Survey, before sailing for Martinique on the Dixie, contributed to The Century a paper on "The Volcano Systems of the Western Hemisphere," which, with illustrations, is contained in the July number. The August issue of the same periodical will also have an illustrated general paper on "Earthquakes and Volcanoes," by James F. Kemp, professor of geology in Columbia University.

*** John A. Cone, the author of "A Musical Reformation," is at present working upon a novel which deals with some personal experiences in the Hawaiian Islands. Mr. Cone lived in Hawaii for three years, and delivered a lecture on his return to this country at the Baldwin Theatre, San Francisco.

*** Readers of the anonymous biography, "The Martyrdom of an Empress," published by Harper & Brothers, will be interested to know that a statue to the murdered Empress Elizabeth of Austria has just been unveiled at Territet, Switzerland, from which place the Empress departed for Geneva on her last journey.

*** Lawrence J. Burpee of Ottawa is preparing for the Royal Society of Canada a bibliography of Canadian publications issued during the year 1901. He will be very grateful for data as to books, pamphlets, magazine articles, or papers in society transactions by Canadians published during 1901, and would especially like to know where books and pamphlets were published, and by whom, number of pages, and size and, in the case of articles, the month and page where article begins. Mr. Burpee's address is 351 Stewart Street, Ottawa, Canada.

*** Hamlin Garland, the author of "The Captain of the Grey Horse Troop," is writing an original play the scene of which is laid in Colorado, and among the picturesque characters introduced are miners and cowboys. The drama will be thoroughly American in spirit and action.

The Real Marie Antoinette.*

A work such as this, which brings together in one handy volume the authentic and interesting facts about Marie Antoinette from the numerous memoirs and historical reminiscences that have appeared during the past century, cannot fail to be valuable to the historical student as well as to the general reader. It has another value from the fact that nearly all the works treating of Marie Antoinetts are more or less prejudiced for or against her.

During her life she was assailed with the utmost bitterness, and immediately after her death, under the vivid impression of her tragedy, both friend and foe were moved to treat her with leniency. Under the Empire, judgment upon her became more severe, and after the restoration of the Bourbons she became a popular heroine, and many apologies in defense of her were published. So it went for many years in France, all of the histories of Marie Antoinette being strongly tinged with passion.

The author of the present volume has shown not only great industry in collating her materials from many sources, but a strong desire to treat her subject impartially. At the same time the author's painstaking effort to give facts rather than opinions about Marie Antoinette has resulted in a speaking likeness of the unfortunate Queen and her motivas which show that there were substantial grounds for many of the accusations against her.

It is hardly an exaggeration to say that no woman has ever lived who had a greater chance to serve humanity than she. And there is not an instance in history of great opportunities more wantonly neglected. While Marie Antoinetta was not the cause of the French Revolution, she was in a large measure responsible for many of its horrors.

The indignation of the French people against feudalism concentrated upon her, and instead of showing tact and judgment, as might have been expected in a daughter of Marie Theresa, she only inflamed this indignation by insults to the popular cause. While the National Assembly was in session at Versailles and many signs indicated the approaching storm, Marie Antoinette got up the celebrated banquet at which officers trampled on the emblem of the people, replaced it with the white cockade and sang "O, Richard, O, My King." She further strengthened the hands of her enemies by retaining about her people like the Polignacs, against whom the entire aristocracy as well as the people were united. Mirabeau had said: "The Assas family received a thousand gold pieces because they saved the State. The Polignac family had a million because they destroyed it."

There are many things which go to show that Marie Antoinette ruined her family by her insistence on remaining with Louis XVI., against whom there was at the beginning little popular feeling. She resisted every effort for a separation of the royal pair. Lafayette, who was one of the few men who kept a level head throughout the Revolution, told her that he and many others wished to see her separated from her husband, and on that account she nourished ill-will against him to the last. Her thoughtless frivolity and her extravagance and selfishness made her hated by the common people, and she alienated most of the aristocracy by having favorites.

While the royal family were practically prisoners in the Tuileries, the popular anger was directed against Marie Antoinette, and the walls of the building were placarded with caricatures depicting her as a venomous snake or as a bat with outstretched wings clutching the Constitution, sometimes as a panther, a witch, a cat, an owl, a sphinx, or a peacock. Boxes were sold on the streets that opened with a spring revealing her figure with the words, "Of all ills this is the worst!"

Had she fled from France at this time the course of events would doubtless have been far different, but the longer she remained the more public sentiment became excited. She appeared to realize toward the last the mistake she had made in not quitting France at once upon the fall of the Bastile. Her last years were inexpressibly mournful and unhappy. Separated from her family, living in rags in a wretched hole in the Conciergeria prison, she became emaciated, her hair, which had turned white in a night, came out in tufts, and she became almost blind. She could hardly walk when taken to be tried, yet she retained her haughty bearing and dignified manner to the last.

Miss Tschudi's book, which has been well translated, brings the history of the Bourbons up to a very recent date, including the discoveries made in 1894 about the Dauphin.

*MARIE ANTOINETTE. By Clara Tschudi. Authorized translation from the Norwegian by E. M. Cope. With colored portrait. In one volume. Pp. 1-303. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. London: Swan, Sonnenschein & Co., Limited. Price $2.50.

JULY

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Up to, and including Thursday Afternoon.

History and Biography.

MEDIAEVAL AND MODERN HISTORY. Part I. The Middle Ages. (Revisad Edition.) By Philip Van Ness Myers. 12mo. Pp. ix.-454. Boston: Ginn & Co.

JOHN PAUL JONES. Of Nsvsl Fame. A Character of the Revolution. By Charles Walter Brown. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 271. Chicago: M. A. Donohue & Co.

HISTORICAL SOURCES IN SCHOOLS. Report to the New England History Teachers' Association. By a Select Committee. 12mo. Pp. ix.-298. New York: The Macmillan Company. 60 cents.

HISTORY OF THE ROMAN PEOPLE. By Charles Seignobos. Translated by William Fairley. 12mo. Pp. x.-528. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.25 net.

WILLIAM HAZLITT. By Augustine Birrell. English Men of Letters Series. 12mo. Pp. viii.-243. New York: The Macmillan Company. 75 cents.

Travel and Out-of-Door Books.

BIRDS OF WASHINGTON AND VICINITY. Including Adjacent Parts of Maryland and Virginia. By Mrs. L. W. Maynard. With introduction by Florence Merriam Bailey. Revised edition. 12mo. Pp. 210. Washington, D. C.: Woodward & Lothrop. $1 net.

THE UNSPEAKABLE SCOT. By T. W. H. Crosland. 12mo. Pp. iii.-218. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. Advance sheets.

ON A DONKEY'S HURRICANE DECK. A Tempestuous Voyage of 4,000 Miles Across the American Continent on a Burro in 340 Days and 2 Hours. Starting Without a Dollar and Earning My Way. By R. Pitcher Woodward. 12mo. Pp. 423. New York: I. H Blanchard Company.

CRUISING IN THE WEST INDIES. By Anson Phelps Stokes. 12mo. Pp. 126. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

PICTURESQUE TARRYTOWN; or, In Sleepy Hollow Country. By Barry Edward Nuttar. 8vo. Pp. 22. Reprinted from The New England Magazine. Tarrytown-on-Hudson: The Lowe Art Store. Paper.

DESTRUCTION OF ST. PIERRE, MARTINIQUE. By J. Herbert Welch, H. E. Taylor. 12mo. Pp. 240. New York: R. F. Fenno & Co. 50 cents.

WITH THE NAVAL BRIGADE IN NATAL, 1899-1900. Journal of Active Service. By Lieut. Burne. 8vo. Pp. 198. London: Edward Arnold. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $2.50.

UNDER SUNNY SKIES. Youth's Companion Series. 12mo. Pp. vi.-133. Boston: Ginn & Co.

Fiction.

MISTRESS DOROTHY OF HADDON HALL. Being the True Love Story of Dorothy Vernon of Haddon Hall. By Henry Hastings. 12mo. Pp. 296. New York: R. F. Fenno & Co. $1.

CHIQUITA. An American Novel. The Romance of a Ute Chief's Daughter. By Merrill Tileston. 12mo. Pp. 306. Chicago: The Merrill Company.

SEPARATION. By Margaret Lee. 12mo. Pp. 271. New York: F. M. Buckles & Co. $1.25.

WORLD'S PEOPLE. By Julien Gordon. (Mrs. Van Rensselaer Cruger.) 12mo. Pp. 352. New York: J. F. Taylor & Co. $1.50.

BILLY BURGUNDY'S LETTERS. 18mo. Pp. 73. New York: J. F. Taylor & Co. 75 cents.

THE ONE BEFORE. By Barry Pain. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. viii.-263. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

RANSON'S FOLLY. By Richard Harding Davis. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. viii.-345. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

CRAQUE O' DOOM. By Mary Hartwell Catherwood. 12mo. Pp. 238. New York: Street & Smith.

TOLD BY THE DEATH'S HEAD. A Romantic Tale. By Maurus Jokai. Translated by S. E. Boggs. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 348. Akron, Ohio: The Saalfield Publishing Company.

MRS. TREE. By Laura E. Richards. 12mo. Pp. 282. Boston: Dana Estes & Co. 75 cents.

ESTHER BURR'S JOURNAL. (Second edition.) By Jeremiah Eames Rankin. 12mo. Pp. 100. Washington, D. C.: Howard University Print. (Paper.)

THE NEW PANJANDRUM. By G. E. Porrow. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. xvi.-198. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.

THE CREDIT OF THE COUNTRY. A Novel. By W. E. Norris. 12mo. Pp. v.-323. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

A FRIEND OF NELSON. By Horace G. Hutchinson. 12mo. Pp. 300. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.50 net.

Poetry and New Editions.

THE BROTHERS. A Fairy Masque. By C. F. Keary. 12mo. Pp. x.-147. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.60.

THE BEACON EDITION OF THE WORKS OF F. HOPKINSON SMITH. In 10 vols. Vol. I. "Laguerre's and Well-Worn Roads." Vol. IV. "Caleb West, Master Diver." Sold by subscription only. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $15.

Religion and Science.

RELIGION OF THE ANCIENT TEUTONS. By F. D. Chantepie de la Saussaye. Handbooks on the History of Religions. Translated by B. J. Vos. 8vo. Pp. 500. Boston: Ginn & Co.

RATIONAL PHYSICAL CULTURE. From the Standpoint of the Physician. By Constantine F. McGuire, with a preface by John Crégo Lester. 12mo. Pp. 54. Brooklyn, N. Y.: Eagle Book Printing Department. (Paper.)

A COLLEGE ALGEBRA. By G. A. Wentworth. Revised edition. 12mo. Pp. vi.-330. Boston: Ginn & Co.

INTRODUCTION TO PHYSICAL SCIENCE. By Alfred Payson Gage. Revised edition. 12mo. Pp. viii.-359. Boston: Ginn & Co. $1.

MANUAL OF ASTRONOMY. By Charles A. Young. 8vo. Half leather. Pp. 611. Illustrated. Boston: Ginn & Co. $2.25.

STUDIES IN HISTORY, ECONOMICS, AND PUBLIC LAW. "The Eastern Question; A Study in Diplomacy." By Stephen P. Hayden Duggan. Vol. XIV., No. 3. 8vo. Pp. 152. "The Past and Present of Japanese Commerce." By Yetora Kinosita. Pp. 161. New York: The Columbia University Press. (Paper.)

VEDANTA PHILOSOPHY. Lectures by the Swami Vivekananda on Jnana Yoga. 12mo. Pp. 357. New York: The Vedanta Society.

Miscellaneous.

GOLF. By William Garrott Brown. 12mo. Pp. 64. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 50 cents.

FURNACE DRAFT. Its Production by Mechanical Methods. William Wallace. Christie. 16mo. Pp. 44. New York: D. Van Nostrand Company. Pamphlet.

THE STORY OF THE ART OF MUSIC. By Frederick J. Crowest. Illustrated. 16mo. Pp. 198. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Advance sheets.

THE LAW OF STREET SURFACE RAILROADS. As Compiled from Statutes and Decisions in the Various States and Territories, Showing the Manner of Organizing Corporations to Construct and Operate Street Surface Railroads, &c. By Andrew J. Nellis. 8vo. Pp. 662. Albany: Matthew Bender. $6 net.

THE CARE OF THE TEETH. By Samuel A. Hopkins. 16mo. Pp. ix.-136. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Advance sheets.

THE COMMON SPIDERS OF THE UNITED STATES. By James H. Emerton. 12mo. Pp. xviii.-225. Boston: Ginn & Co.

THE KISS AND ITS HISTORY. By Dr. Christopher Nyrop. Translated by William Frederick Harvey. 12mo. Pp. x.-188. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2 net.

THE CALL TO ARMS, 1900-1901; or, A Review of the Imperial Yeomanry Movement and Some Subjects Connected Therewith. By Henry Seton-Karr. With frontispiece. 12mo. Pp. xviii.-329. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $2.

THE PLAY OF FATHER MANNERS. From the Original Romance of the Same. By the author. 12mo. Pp. 68. New York. Paper.

ELEMENTARY GEOGRAPHY. Small quarto. With maps and illustrations. Pp. 128. 50 cents. RODDY'S COMPLETE GEOGRAPHY. Quarto. With maps and illustrations. Pp. 144. $1. By H. Justin Roddy. New York: The American Book Company.

ACCOUNTANTS' GUIDE. For Executors, Administrators, Assignees, Receivers, and Trustees. By Francis Gottsberger. Folio. Pp. 196. New York: George G. Peck. $5.

MORANG'S ANNUAL REGISTER OF CANADIAN AFFAIRS. 1901. Edited and compiled by J. Castell Hopkins. 8vo. Pp. xviii.-539. Toronto: George N. Morang & Co.

LIBRARY PROBLEMS. By John Cotton Dana. 8vo. Pp. 15. Reprinted from the Pedagogical Seminary. Paper.

The Philosophy of the Vedanta.*

To Americans interested in the propaganda which has been carried on for some years in New York and elsewhere by representatives of Oriental religions, Swami Vivekananda, one of the ablest of these preachers from the East, needs no introduction. Desirous of reaching a wider public than could be contained in a lecture hall, he has sought to set forth in a series of volumes the teachings of Vedantism for us of the West. Reference need be made here only to his Raja Yoga and Karma Yoga, dealing with the practical side of Vedanta, while the volume before us, on Jnana Yoga, or knowledge-union, is concerned with the theoretical side of the same philosophical religion.

The book is, in many ways, one of some importance. It will be welcomed by Vedantists, of course. Its scope is, however, wider. Students of religion will find much of interest in it; those who care for India in any way will be glad to receive an indication of high Hindu thought in one of the most striking religious movements of the day, while orthodox Christians should derive some information from the work regarding the attitude of the cultured Hindu toward Christianity and its Founder. It will not be without value to students of philosophy as being a native work on Vedanta, although it does not profess to handle the subject from a critical point of view like Max Müller's "Six Systems of Indian Philosophy," (New York and London, 1899,) or the standard work of Paul Deussen, "Das System des Vedanta," (Leipsic, 1883.) It is, in fact, a collection of addresses on the theory of knowledge (Sanskrit jnana) of Vedanta. The Vedanta philosophy or religion (the terms are practically synonymous in India) is that one of the six orthodox systems of Hindu thought which, by its amalgamation with two of the other systems, alone has any real power in modern India.

In the book of Swami Vivekananda before us we find the principal tenets of the Vedanta detailed minutely and exhaustively. After reading this book one is inexcusable if his ideas concerning Vedanta are hazy. These ideas are comparatively few in number. The cardinal doctrine of all is summed up in the Sanskrit Chandogya-Upanishad, "This atom belongeth to the Over-Soul, is the All, is the Truth, is the Over-Soul, That art thou." A more magnificently daring expression of pantheism, of absolute union with the Infinite, which literally identifies man with God and God with man, than was evolved in this one sentence of the sages of India the world has never seen. On this theme the Swami rings all the changes. To the Western mind, even the most catholic, however, there will be wafted something of the sadness which hangs over so much of India's wonderfully beautiful and noble religious thought.

A special feature of value is the Swami's exceedingly clear statement of the Indian doctrine of maya, (Lectures IV.-VI.,) "The maya of the Vedanta, in its last developed form, is neither idealism nor realism; nor is it theory. It is a simple statement of *facts*—what we are, and what we see around us." (Page 52.) We further learn that maya is the limiting time, space, and causation, by which the Absolute becomes the Universe. (Page 112.) There are difficulties connected with the Vedanta which would be problems for the philosopher and the theologian. The principal lack, and a serious one, is the absence of an explanation of the cause of what we call evil, even a theory which will serve as a working hypothesis. Again, why should the Infinite, the Atman, go through these strange processes of the maya and the like? On neither of these questions does the Swami touch. A suggestion of interest for students of Sanskrit literature is made on Page 134, that the Upanishads are simply abbreviated jottings of facts already well known.

One or two minor criticisms may be made. The derivation of Sanskrit manu, English man, from the root man, "think" (Page 82,) is discarded by all Sanskrit scholars. This statement regarding the freedom from priestcraft in India (Page 85) may be questioned—the very movement which culminated in the Vedanta began in a revolt from sacredotal tyranny such as the world has never known since. The Buddhist Nirvana is not the same as the Vedantic Brahman, (Page 190.) The statement (Page 264) that "in India, too, the one authority, the basis of all religious and philosophical systems, has yet been the Upanishads, the Vedanta" is open to grave question as to its accuracy, while it is little short of astounding to find so cultured a man as the Swami apparently defending, even before a Lahore audience, one of the greatest curses of India, child-marriage. (Page 328.) The English of the book is excellent, the only instance of "Babu English" being "tall talks," (Page 274.)

*"VEDANTA PHILOSOPHY. Lectures on Jnana Yoga. By Swami Vivekananda. 12mo. Pp. 357. New York: The Vedanta Society.

Anti-Semitism in Theosophy.*

One is apt to receive with amazed incredulity the statements of otherwise circumspect French Protestants that the entire Panbourg Saint-Germain is not only a hotbed of treason, but of violent anti-Semitic propaganda, merely waiting another Dreyfus case to spread its baleful influence over France. Only the other day an ex-Minister of France, of a keen, well-regulated mind, famous throughout Europe as a political economist, wrote to the writer of this sketch, in speaking of a certain French lecturer then traveling in the United States: "He is perhaps an agent of the Jesuits, those subtle fabricators of the Dreyfus affair, whose aim is to drive the Jews from the army, and after the Jews the Protestants, and after the Protestants the Freemasons, and to fill it with their disciples and their creatures."

This is seemingly ridiculously strong language. The average American, even though he has lived in Paris, would very likely say that a man who would utter such a statement was either inordinately prejudiced or insane. Thanks to the firmness of the late Waldeck-Rousseau Ministry, that grand "Cabinet of Republican Defense," the anti-Semitic and anti-Republican forces of Paris and the Vendée no longer constitute a national menace. But, failing to achieve a revolution by duplicity and force, the aforesaid irreconcilable elements of the French body politic have found expression in another form, which would be indicrous were not its power a small yet definitely formed quantity in French life.

A Theosophic work by the Comtesse Méluisine has been sent, the writer of this sketch by the Comtesse Antoine de La Rochefoucauld. The volume is entitled in translation "The Initiated; or, The Regeneration of Psychic Atavism." But it is more than an expression of the Theosophic movement in France. Although the Comtesse Méluisine is well known as a writer on Theosophy, the Comtesse de La Rochefoncauld has, it is thought, never before been identified with it. The secret of "The Initiated" is that it is an elaborate forensic assisted by every Theosopbic creed, doctrine, and usage to prove that Semitism is a living, growing power in France, the evolution of which can be traced from the tragedy on the hill outside of Jerusalem. From first to last it is one of the most specious anti-Semitic documents ever printed under the guise of literature. Literature it certainly is.

The keynote of the entire fabric is to be found in Sophia, the personification of wisdom and light, who is once more "in despair over a new fall from truth"—the termination of the Dreyfus case. In "L'Initiée" we have assemblies of men and women, types of genuine Parisian society, conversing among themselves and with a "voice," demonstrating the theory of reincarnation and atavistic redistribution, and the certainty of a deflection of Judas into the life of modern France. Nor is one to search in vain for this particular reincarnation. Gränschild, although the color of his "shield" be changed, is held up as the object of detestation as the type of the race, not the creed, against which Mme. La Comtesse Méluisine directs her hate.

Of course, this all seems unutterably silly to free Americans of all races, and notice is only made of the book here on account of its being a remarkable piece of literature, on account of the high social standing of its author and its patroness, and because, withal, it throws a flood of light upon one of the most diabolical movements of modern times, against which, it seems, real patriotic France must forever be on its guard.

The almost simultaneous *Montgomery* publication of his three books, *Carmichael*, each differing widely from the others and all possessing merit of a high order, naturally attracts much kindly attention to Mr. Montgomery Carmichael, H. B. M. Consul at Leghorn. The first, "In Tuscany," criticised and commended in THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS of July 5, enthusiastically described a region which the author has studied with the intense feeling of a lover. The second, "The Life of John William Walshe, F. S. A.," is a charming joke, a biography of a non-existent man, "a sort of John Inglesant," said Mr. Alden, speaking of it in his London letter. His life, learning, manuscripts, and books are described with perfect seriousness, and one is told that he died in July, 1901, at Assisi in Umbria. Precisely, he died "at Assisi," because for some months Mr. Carmichael has frequented Assisi while working at his translation of the "Sacrum Commercium," the story of the wooing of the Lady Poverty by St. Francis d'Assisi, first published early in the thirteenth century, thrice presented in Latin and thrice in Italian; paraphrased by George Sand in certain passages afterward turned into English, but never before directly translated either from the Italian or from the Latin. Mr. Carmichael relates the history of the book in his introduction, and mentions his hope that those are in the right who attribute it to the seventh Minister General of the Friars Minor Giovanni da Parma. It is hardly necessary to say that Mr. Carmichael is a Catholic, not a liberal Catholic with a genial theory that "there is some truth in all creeds," but as catholic as Cardinal Newman. Inasmuch as the pleasant truth is in some half-score manuals of reference, it is perhaps no great sin against good taste to say that the year which sees the publication of his three books has also brought an addition of one-third to the Vice Consulan salary. What novelist would dare to give a hero such a twelvemonth of good luck?

*"THE LIFE OF JOHN WILLIAM WALSHE, F. S. A." By Montgomery Carmichael. 12mo. Pp. 250. Paris: Librairie Académique. New York: Brentano's.

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NOTES AND NEWS.

DAVID S. MELDRUM'S new novel, "The Conquest of Charlotte," mentioned in last week's London cable dispatch, will be published in this country in early Autumn by Dodd, Mead & Co. The scene is divided between Fife and London, and the action extends over two generations and plays throughout round the singular figure of Rab Cuick, the father of the heorine, Charlotte. In this character the euthor evidently intends to depict a man who has the same callous delight and pride in a "deal" in wits as other men have in the keen material traffic in life. His dominating influence is impressed, not only on the mind and life of Charlotte and of the young lawyer who tells the story, and who ultimately wins her, but also on the people end conditione of life around them. It colors end complicates their story, and occasions the many incidents in it; and from it springs their romance, which is not so much of adventure as of character and association. The story is not a dieiect one.

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"The Unspeakable Scot," by T. W. H. Crosland, mnkes its appearance from the press of G. P. Putnam's Sons next week. In que time it will be properly rsviewed in the columns of THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS. In the meantime the rumor that the American edition has been "toned" down a little may have the opposite effect than that intended. In its original form its very extravagance displayed an irony that might bave turned to humor its intended seriousness. With the extravagance removed the book becomes a far more serious indictment. The Scot may be "unspeakable" in a literal sense, but it is hardly possible that he will remain silent over charges the softening humor of which has been obliterated.

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"The Things That are Caesar's," Reginald Wright Kauffman's second book, which will be published in the late Summer by D. Appleton & Co., is a story based on the problem whether a man who has paid the penalty for a crime in business matters has canceled the debt or not. The author is only twenty-five now, and contributes to the Philadelphia press. His first book, which was favorably received, is "Jarvis of Harvard."

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A new edition of "The Raiders," by S. R. Crockett, has just been brought out in London by T. Fisher Unwin. This makes the total number of copies issued, including those in America, 43,000. Crockett's "The Dark o' the Moon," introduces some of the characters in "The Raiders," and it is said will share the popularity of the latter. In the English edition "The Dark o' the Moon" has the sub-title, "Belog Further Adventures of the Folk Called Raiders." The book is published in this country by Harper & Brothers.

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"In City Tents; How to Find, Furnish, and Keep a Small Home on Slender Means," by Christine Terhune Herrick, will be published this Fall by G. P. Putnam's Sons. Mrs. Herrick gives suggestions on every problem and contingency in the finding of a home in a large city with little capital. She discusses the finding of the home, the decorations of it, its furnishings, &c.

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"Fuel of Fire," a new novel by Miss Ellen Thorneycroft Fowler, will shortly be issued by Dodd, Mead & Co. The curse that Baxendale Hall shall "be made fuel of fire" three times, was pronounced in the Middle Ages. At the time Miss Fowler's story opens, the first two fires had taken place just as predicted, and the fulfillment of the last clause of the prophecy and the elucidation of the mysterious manner of its fulfillment make up the story.

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The J. B. Lippincott Company will issue in the Autumn what is said to be the first adequate life of Pinturicchio, the master of decorations, the friend of the youthful Raphael, nnd the protégé of successive Popes during the most profligate period of the Italian Renaissance. Corrado Ricci is the author and he has made a special study of his subject. The volume will be handsomely decorated and of imperial quarto size. The work is a study of the times of the painter, as well as of his life, and will contain fifteen full-page plates in color from his most famous frescoes, besides other full-page photogravures and many smaller illustrations.

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"Fame for a Woman; or, Splendid Mourning," by Cranstown Metcalfe, with a frontispiece by Adolf Thiede, is published this week by G. P. Putnam's Sons. Mr. Metcalfe tells the story of how a woman becomes famous. She comes in contact with the young literary set in London; she is induced to write, and is successful; she figures in literary notes, is interviewed and gains pre-eminence among so-called Bohemians. The story is said to be clever, but has more than one serious underlying vein of thought.

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"The Work of Wall Street," by Sereno S. Pratt, is the first number in D. Appleton & Co.'s "Business Series." The volume deals with conditions as they exist to-day, being based on personal knowledge. There are twenty-three chapters in the book, and everything of interest to the general reader is discussed.

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"The Strenuous Life for Girls," Dr. Van Dyke's article in Harper's Bazar this month, is followed in the August number by Margaret Deland's "The Passing of Dora," in which she regretfully depicts the modern girl in contrast to the Dora Copperfield type. A sailor's romance, "The Great Pine," is contributed by Mary E. Wilkins, and "In the Case of Hannah Risser" is written by Elizabeth G. Jordan. Miss Cory continues her pictures of "The Tragedies of Childhood." Miss Ada Sterling begins a series of articles on "The One Room," which tells how girls who have but one room can decorate it and make it beautiful. Photographs illustrate this article.

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The Macmillan Company is publishing "The King Alfred Millenary; A Record of the Proceedings of the National Commemoration," by Alfred Bowker, in the "Englishmen of Letters" series, edited by John Morley; "Outlines of Criminal Law, Based on Lectures Delivered in the University of Cambridge," by Courtney Stanhope Kenny, LL. D., and in the Temple classics, "Sodello," by Robert Browning, edited by H. Buxton Forman.

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"The Thumb-Nail Series," published by the Century Company, will receive three additions this Autumn. The new books are Tennyson's "In Memoriam," with an introduction by E. C. Stedman; Sheridan's "The Rivals," with an introduction by Joseph Jefferson, and "Thoughts of Pascal," translated from the French by Benjamin E. Smith.

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"The Wind in the Trees," a volume of seven short stories, by the Duchess of Sutherland, will shortly be published by R. H. Russell. Love is the chief topic of the tales. A frontispiece will be contributed by Walter Crane. The Duchess is the youngest of three beautiful and famous sisters.

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"Bible Criticism and the Average Man," by Dr. Howard A. Johnston, is being issued by Fleming H. Revell Company. This book tells the story of the so-called higher criticism, which is being called for by Bible students and readers. Dr. Johnston gives a little space to each book or group of related books, and discusses special problems that arise.

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"The Backslider" is the title of a volume of ten short stories selected by Grant Allen before his death, which he believed to represent his best work in the line of fiction, and expressed the hope that his literary reputation might be allowed to rest on these. The book is being published by Lewis, Scribner & Co.

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Longmans, Green & Co. are to publish immediately "Seven Roman Statesmen," by Charles Oman, M. A., author of "A History of Greece," &c. This is a detailed study of Gracchi, Cato, Marius, Sulla, Pompey, and Caesar. The same firm are issuing "With the Naval Brigade in Natal, 1899-1900; Journal of Active Service Kept During the Relief of Ladysmith nnd Subsequent Operations in Northern Natal and the Transvaal, under Gen. Sir Redvers Buller, V. C., G. C. B.," by Lieut. Burne, R. N. The book contains eighteen illustrations from photographs and a map.

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Brentano's is publishing a number of "record" books for special purposes. The list contains "The Book of the Bride-Elect," designed by A Spinster; "My Ocean Trip," compiled by Edward J. Cadigan; "My Trip Abroad"; "Dinner Record"; "Wine Lists"; "Duck Portfolio"; "Inventory Book of Household Goods"; "Linen Lists"; "Jewelry and Silver Lists," to be had separately or in one volume; "Guest Book." These are attractively made books with blank pages for records which the titles suggest.

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The current Atlantic contains the first installment of "Our Lady of the Beeches," a new novel by Baroness von Hutten. The love affair between two emioent people, which is the subject of the tale, is said to be told with effectiveness tempered by humor and delicate reserve.

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"Why My Photographs Are Bad," by Charles M. Taylor, Jr., will shortly be published by George W. Jacobs & Co., Philadelphia. As the title indicates, the book contains suggestions and hints to the amateur whose photos often turn out bad. The author has made o careful study of the subject, his suggestions being the result of experience, and there are many illustrations.

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Brentano's have received recently many interesting books from abroad. From Paris: "L'Etape," a novel by Paul Bourget; Jules Claretie's "Profils de Theatre"; Charles de Coynart's "Une Sorcière du XVIII. Siècle"; Marion Crawford's "Francesca da Rimini"; Tristan Legay's "Victor Hugo Jugé Par Son Siècle"; Maurice Maeterlinck's "Monna Vanna"; Marcel Prévost's "Lettres a Françoise"; "Souvenirs sur Madame de Maintenon, (Mémoirs et Lettres Inédites de Mlle. d'Aumale.)" From Rome: Gabriele d'Annunzio's "Le Novelle Della Pescara" and Rafaello Barbiera's "La Principessa Belgiojoso." From Berlin: "Goethe und Schiller" and "Im Werden der Kraft," by Julius Burggraf: "Das Schönere Geschlecht," by G. Frh. von Ompteda; Klaus Rittland's "Die das Leben Lieben"; an illustrated edition of E. Werner's "Gesammelte Romane und Novellen," and "Die Papierene Macht," a novel, by Fed. von Zobeltitz.

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"Opportunities in the Colonies and Cuba," just published by Lewis, Scribner & Co., was written by Señor Perfecto Lacoste, Gen. Leonard Wood, Gov. W. H. Taft, Ex-Gov. Charles H. Allen, and M. E. Beall. Señor Lacoste was offered the place of Secretary of Agriculture at the time President Palma of Cuba was organizing his Cabinet. Señor Lacoste has large interests in Cuba, and knows the island thoroughly; but he was unwilling to give up the title of "United States citizen," even for the distinction of serving in the first Cuban Cabinet. He became naturalized at the time he was a college student in this country.

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"The Varieties of Religious Experience," being Prof. James Gifford's lectures on natural religion delivered in Edinburgh in 1901-1902, by William James, LL. D., is announced by Longmans, Green & Co. The book is divided as follows: I. "Religion and Neurology"; II. "Circumscription of the Topic"; III. "The Reality of the Unseen"; IV. and V. "The Religion of Healthy-Mindedness"; VI. and VII. "The Sick Soul"; VIII. "The Divided Self, and the Process of its Unification"; IX. "Conversion"; X. "Conversion—Concluded"; XI., XII., and XIII. "Saintliness"; XIV. and XV. "The Value of Saintliness"; XVI. and XVII. "Mysticism"; XVIII. "Philosophy"; XIX. "Other Characteristics"; XX. "Conclusions—Postscript—Index."

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"The Little Green God," by Mrs. Caroline Atwater Mason, is published this week by the Fleming H. Revell Company. This is the story of a returned missionary from India, who beholds with amusement the heathenism of half-hearted Christianity, and who ultimately turns his back on "Christian" America and seeks refuge in heathen India. The book is said to be a pungent satire, witty, humorous, and pathetic.

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The current number of The National Geographic Magazine contains the reports made by Prof. Robert T. Hill of the United States Geological Survey and Dr. Israel C. Russell of the University of Michigan, on the recent volcanic disturbances in the West Indies. The articles are illustrated from photographs taken by the writers. The reports of Dr. Angelo Heilprin of Philadelphia, and Prof. T. A. Jaggar of Harvard University will be published in an early number of this periodical.

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The report of the circulating department of the New York Public Library shows the following popular books for the week ended July 5: "The Hound of the Baskervilles," by Sir A. Conan Doyle; "Audrey," by Mary Johnston; "Dorothy Vernon of Haddon Hall," by Charles Major; Clemens's "Huckleberry Finn"; Alger's "Ragged Dick"; Mrs. Burnett's "Little Lord Fauntleroy"; Jacob A. Rils's "The Making of an American"; Ernest Thompson-Seton's "Wild Animals I Have Known"; Creelman's "On the Great Highway."

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"Soo Thah," by Dr. Alonzo Bunker, is to be brought out immediately by the Fleming H. Revell Company. While the book is history, it is also an Oriental romance, and it tells of the miraculous making of a nation in one day. The author, who has lived among the Karens of Burma for thirty years, tells of the process by which they became re-created as a Christian people.

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"By order of the Prophet," a novel by Alfred H. Henry, is announced for immediate issue by the Fleming H. Revell Company. The story is one of Mormonism. It is not an attack on that faith, but it deals with certain admitted conditioos, and makes use of the dramatic materials furnished by history. It is a dramatic tale of intrigue, proselyting, law-defying energy, and military intereference, grouped around the life of a young English woman, who faithfully followed her lover, only to fall under the order of the "prophet" commandiog plural marriage.

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"Quo Warranto," by the Rev. Henry Goodacre, published by the Abbey Press, is a story of modern miracles. The author nearly lost his life in the Tauranga Harbor one night whilo on bis way to visit the springs and other wonders of the Thermal Springa district of New Zealand, whera the plot of his story is laid. This incident is said to be the foundation of the part of the tale where Clara Sharp received the impression of a heavy slap across her mouth.

Items from Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, July 11.—The Rev. H. T. Henry of the faculty of St. Charles Theological Seminary at Overbrook, who recently received from the University of Pennsylvania the degree of Doctor of Letters, has just issued through the Dolphin Press of New York a volume of more than usual interest. The "Poems, Charades, and Inscriptions of Pope Leo XIII." as a collection of verse is not remarkable, and the translator has preserved the spirit of the originals too closely to have added to their literary value, but the material which fills the 300 or more pages of the book, coming as it does from one of the foremost figures of the ceotury, cannot but command attention.

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"Antarctica," by Edwin Swift Balch, is more than a very beautifully printed monograph, though it is that so decidedly as to afford just cause for self-congratulation to Allan, Lane & Scott, its puhiishers. It is a temperate, scholarly, exhaustive, and convincing argument in favor of the claims of Wilkes in particular, and certain American sealers and traders in general, upholding the right of American names to appear and remain on the new continent, in which a greater interest is growing as our knowledge of it is increased. What Mr. Balch's work proves in the main is this, that we are indebted to sealers, such as Capt. Nathaniel B. Palmer, who in the season of 1820-1 discovered the island masses adjoining what is undoubtedly the northwestern extremity of the Antarctic continent, and to Lieut. Wilkes for the discovery of the first considerable land masses near the South Pole, whose characteristics suggest the indubitable existence of a South Polar continent.

Henry T. Coates & Co. have recently issued a volume of poems by the Rev. Joel Swartz, which run not ungracefully the gamut of song in many keys. He writes of home life and hours in the woods and fields; he is meditative as well as didactic, and he is not afraid of attempting such complete themes as the duty of the votes or woman suffrage.

"The Seeker in the Marshes," by the late Daniel L. Dawson, published by Rees, Welsh & Co. of this city, is another collection of minor poems and one of somewhat greater value. Mr. Dawson is vague in many of his lines, at fault in many of his constructions and metres, but there was great beauty in his view of life and no little power in the expression through which he gave it to the world of readers.

The Philadelphia Browning Society will lo the coming seeson study the Arthurian legend from its earliest authentic sources up through the latest examples of its use as a theme in English poetry. Francis Howard Williams, the Chairman of the Programme Committee, telis your correspondent that the readings for the season will be maioly from the Tennysonian Idyls, Spenser, Matthew Arnold, William Morris, and Swinburne.

A good story is just now being told here of the Pegasus Club, which dates back to the days of its infancy, long before it had gained the broader reputation which it now enjoys. It seems that a member of the faculty of the University of Pennsylvania had a way of luoching late at a little café whose sanded floor and good German cooking were known and loved by the best of the city's bohemians. And this Professor one time caught a glimpse of the stooping shoulders of Dr. S. Weir Mitchell disappearing through a little back door.

"Why, is Dr. Mitchell going back there?" he asked. "Have you a dining room behind that door?"

"Oh, no," said the German; "Dr. Mitchell is going back there to a club meeting."

"A club meeting here?" said the Professor. "What kind of a club?"

"Oh, I don't know what they do, Sir," said the German; "they are very quiet, and they are great gentlemen. They seem to read aloud most of the time while they are having their dinner, and nobody makes speeches, but they laugh all the time."

"How interesting," said the Professor. "Who belongs?"

"Well, Sir, they're big men—Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, Dr. Solis-Cohen, Mr. Harrison Morris, Mr. Owen Wister, Dr. Da Costa, and Mr. Francis Howard Williams."

"And the name of the club?" asked the Professor. "Oh! They call it the Big Asses Club," answered the German.

Boston Notes.

BOSTON, July 10.—The Autumn announcements of Messrs. Lee & Shepard begin with the autograph edition of Mrs. Elisabeth Akers's "Sunset Song, and Other Verses," a volume of poems hitherto unpublished, with a single exception, "Rock Me to Sleep, Mother," which is printed at the end of the volume with a spirited note from the publisher, giving its history. The Saturday Evening Post originally printed the poem, paying the author $5. A firm of music publishers issued it with a setting by Ernest Leslie and paid nothing, but munificently offered the author $5 apiece for any more songs as good as the first. As their profits during the first six months amounted to many thousands, they could then afford this extravagance, but when Mrs. Akers actually sent them a song they refused it on the ground that they "could do nothing with it." A few years after the first appearance of the song Mr. Alexander T. W. Ball of New Jersey declared that it was his. Certain newspapers espoused his cause, and had he not published what Mr. Rossiter Johnson calls the most absurd pamphlet ever written the real author might have been deprived even of the credit of originating her pseudonym of "Florence Percy." The pamphlet aroused some able defenders for her, and at last the late William Douglas O'Connor, writing in THE NEW YORK TIMES, utterly crushed Mr. Ball's pretensions to be "Florence Percy" or anything but an imitator. In her new volume Mrs. Akers includes a grateful eulogy of her defender.

Another volume of Gail Hamilton remains, has been collected by Miss H. Augueta Dodge, and will appear with the title, "Chips, Fragments, and Vestiges." The contents will be verses written for occasions of varying importance, from the necessity of sending an amusing letter to an ailing friend to a serious poem for use at one of the myriad celebrations in which New England life formerly abounded.

Two novels, "Concerning Polly," by Miss Helen M. Winslow, the author of "Concerning Cats," and a story, as yet unnamed, by Miss Glentworth, the author of "A Twentieth Century Boy," are also in preparation.

Mr. Edward Stratmeyer will continue the Pan-American Series with a volume introducing Pelée and the Colonial Series with "Marching on Niagara, the Soldier Boy of the Old Frontier." Sir William Joboson is the most active of the real persons introduced in the latter. The Rev. E. T. Tomlinspn will take his four students, now fledgling juniors, on a little voyage in a yacht, showing them the present Indian and teaching them something of his past under the title, "Cruising on the St. Lawrence." Other books for boys are "Tom Winston, Wide Awake," by Martha James; "Boy Donald and His Hero," by Penn Shirley, and "A Boy of a Thousand Years Ago," a King Alfred book, written by Miss Harriet T. Comstock and illustrated by Mr. George T. Varian. "The Story of Joan of Arc," by Miss Kate E. Carpenter, is written for girls as much as for boys, and is in the familiar form of a story related to children.

For girls come two Elizabeth books; one, Miss Eva March Tappan's "In the Days of Queen Elizabeth," with pictures after famous paintings; the other, "Brave Heart Elizabeth," by Miss Adele E. Thompson, a story of Ohio pioneers. "A Girl of this Century," by Miss Mary G. Darling, and "Randy and Her Friends," by Miss Amy Brooks, continue series. Miss Brooks illustrates her own book, and also "Dorothy Dainty," which is the first of a new series, which she is beginning for very small readers, who when they are a few years older will shrink from the task of remembering the incidents of a magazine story from month to month. "Madge, a Girl in Earnest," by S. Jennie Smith; "The Little Girl Next Door," by Nina Rhoades, and "Horteose, a Difficult Child," by Miss Edna A. Foster of the Youth's Companion staff, complete the list.

Miss Katharine Prescott Wormeley has turned her attention to a piece of the elder Duma's work, which has, it is true, been translated in fragments by guidebook compilers, who have bravely assumed the responsibility of the Frenchman's jokes and learning without distracting their readers by quotation marks, but has not appeared in any form adequately preseotling the original. This is the account of the series of journeye which the novelist began in 1834, when post horses furnished the swiftest mode of locomotion, and it is appropriately named "Speronare." The first volume will deal with Sicily.

Another translator, Mr. Jeremiah Curtin, has decided that his version of Alexander Govatski's "The Pharaoh and the Priest," shall not appear until September. The new six-volume edition of Lover's collected works to he issued by Messrs. Little, Brown & Co., will have an introduction by Mr. James Jeffrey Roche, who is Irish by birth, although his "Ballads of Blue Water" mark him American. This edition is distinct from the subscription edition, and will appear in the Autumn.

It seems that in his very early youth Mr. Clareoce M. Fait fancied himself destined for the stage, and, after some brief season of attendance at dramatic schools in New York and Boston, actually appeared on the boards at the age of eighteen. He says that "a something which he could never understand and has never yet solved thwarted this career, and firmly strengthened his literary taste." He has written a Gloucester novel and a historical romance besides, "Wharf and Fleet." Evidently nothing but time will "thwart this career."

QUAKER COSTUMES.

The Dress of Members of the Society of Friends Described by Amelia Mott Gummere.*

THOSE readers for diversion who are sated with the romantic stories of sword-swinging heroes and divinely beautiful heroines would do well to take up this story of Quaker costumes. In one sense it is a historical study, but in another sense it is a humorous essay; written with something of the ease and grace of Addison's Spectator. Addison, we all know, wrote with the avowed purpose of ridiculing the nonsensical fashions of his day out of vogue. The simplicity of Quaker dress was a practical protest for the same end, and the present history of this protest against the world's vainglories is written by Mrs. Gummere with considerable subtlety of touch. To those who are interested in the significance and evolution of costume this book has all the fascination and charm of narrative.

The book sketches for us the personality, habits, and aspirations of the man in drab, who, amid scoff and scorn, has pursued the even tenor of his way from the time when the broad-brimmed hat was a matter of conscience to these latter days, when this outward badge of simplicity is passing into innocuous desuetude.

"The traditional idea of Quakerism," writes the author, always carries with it a suggestion of peculiarity in dress; but the day has come, however, when the question of dress, even for the Quaker, is no longer bound up with the plan of salvation. * * * There are three distinct periods into which the history of Quaker dress will naturally fall—the period of persecution, when the early Friends had everything at stake, and life was to them more than meat and the body than raiment; the second or reactionary period, when their position was established and their cause won, and prosperity, with its successes, was proving, as it always will prove, a far more dangerous foe than the perils of adversity; and the third, or modern period, when the crisis of the present brings them face to face with intricate problems, and dress again falls into its proper place in the general scheme of things."

With this brief outline the author proceeds to study her subject in the light of a higher criticism applied to the Doctrine of Clothes. In the view of this philosophy of the outward vesture, propounded long ago by Carlyle, the Quakers are seen to possess as much capriciousness and as much common sense as the rest of their human brethren. When the issue of clothes was vital they stood for the issue; but when greater things were at stake they disregarded the question of dress, and when, to follow the analogue of Sartor Resartus, the broad brim and plain bonnet had outworn their use, they relegated them to the closet and the press. Occasionally one sees in our modern streets the fashion of the older day, but the present generation of Friends are to be distinguished by their sterling qualities of character rather than by peculiarity of garment.

The evolution of Quaker dress was closely related to that of the "world's people" until the eighteenth century. Up till then there appears to have been no really distinctive cut in Quaker costume. It was simply the dress of everybody with all the extravagances of decoration left off. The first chapter of this book gives many anecdotes regarding the adoption of red heels, suspenders, muffs, umbrellas, and the new-fangled Parisian articles called "teeth brushes." The hat soon became, however, a point of debate and departure. "The whole testimony of the early Quaker against the frivolities of his day was concentrated in his hat." But it is a mistaken idea that he originated the fashion of keeping his hat on at all times. The hat was considered by all to be a part of the costume, no more to be removed when entering the house or seated at the table than the shoes or doublet. But when the fashion of the doffing of the hat and the sweeping bow was imported from France the Quakers refused to adopt the innovation.

The anecdote may here be recalled of Penn and the King when, to the sovereign's question wherein their religious really differed, the Quaker replied, "the difference is the same as between thy hat and mine; mine has no ornaments." At another time Charles, having granted an interview to the founder of the colony in the transatlantic woods, Penn entered the royal presence with his hat on, as was then the Quaker custom. The sovereign, being in a humorous mood, laid aside his own hat. Thereupon Penn asked: "Friend Charles, why dost thou remove thy hat?" To this the King smilingly answered, "Because it is the custom in this place for only one person to remain covered."

The chapter on wigs, beards, and bands is fully as interesting. But one of the most illuminating things brought to notice, and one which suggests the animus of Quaker conservatism in matters of adornment, is an act passed by Parliament in 1720 to the effect that:

"All women, of whatever age rank, profession, degree, whether virgins, maids, or widows, that shall from and after such Act impose upon, seduce, or betray into matrimony any of His Majesty's male subjects by the arterns, paints, cosmetic washes, artificial teeth, false hair, Spanish wool, iron stays, hoops, high-heeled shoes, &c., shall incur the penalty of the law now enforced against witchcraft and like misdemeanors."

The last two chapters deal with the Quakeress and her bonnet. The author, in one place, quotes the witty Frenchman who declared that the world was ruled by three boxes—the ballot box, the cartridge box, and the bandbox. Nonconformity in Quaker costume has nowhere expressed itself more forcibly than in this subject of the bonnet, and many letters and records are still in existence which show how the devotees of the plain language wept and groaned in spirit over the momentous questions of its form and making. And the differences of opinion which resulted produced differences of style in headgear which, to the knowing, stood as symbols or badges of sect and persuasion. Like the stars, as the writer felicitously remarks, one bonnet differeth from another in glory, and a single glance sufficed to distinguish Beaconite, Wilburite, Maulite, Gurneyite, or Hicksite, and the dwellers in the Mesopotamia of the East.

"There was a certain solemnity about it that was born of terror. Whether it presided at the head of a woman's meeting, or ventured in Winter storms, protected in its satin or oilskin case under the Friendly umbrella, or even lay alone in splendid state upon the bed of a welcome guest—anywhere, everywhere it was a solemn thing. Born of much meditation, constructed with care and skill and many pricks (if not of conscience, at least of fingers), with time and money and eyesight lavished recklessly upon it, that no deviation of a pleat from the pattern, or tint from the color, or grain from the quality might be wanting. Shades of our grandmothers! Can we get our bonnet sufficiently in perspective to realize that it is already a matter of history, that the next generation will know our Quaker bonnet no more, and that if some of these matters of custom and costume of the past among Friends are not soon preserved, valuable opportunities for future students of the Quakers will soon be lost?"

The author treats the subject with the awe due to its historic importance, but also with the twentieth century breadth of vision and with gleams of humor that are irresistible. The volume is a beautiful piece of bookmaking. The cover design, in orthodox gray, is suggestive of the contents, and the text is profusely illustrated with quaint reproductions of the old fashions and with photographs of Quaker beauties of the olden time. The style is frank, often deliciously subtle in its play of humor, and full of vivacity. It should receive a hearty welcome not only from students of antiquarian things, but from the casual reader who desires profit and pleasure from the record of the noteworthy things of the past. The author certainly has the gift of handling the materials of painstaking research in the vein and manner of the interesting raconteur.

Confessions of a Sporting Lord.*

Lord Granville Gordon has written an autobiographical book which he calls "Sporting Reminiscences." It was edited by F. G. Aflalo, and J. G. Millias, with others, furnished illustrations. A portrait of the author is pasted on the green cloth cover of the book, and it seems fair to say, since the book is an autobiography, that he does not look like a distorter of facts. One gets a hint of the character of the work in the preface, (written by the editor,) wherein it is said "he followed his own line of country without waiting to see what society would think." That he did not care what "society would think" about his book is abundantly manifest. The editor, with bated breath, says that Gordon was the first gentleman to ride a bicycle in the streets of London, an act which Lord Esme said was enough to make whole generations of Gordons turn in their graves, but Gordon himself tells in detail why and how he became a member of a firm of professional gamblers who kept a poolroom in London during the racing season. And that he was "a dead game sport" is shown by the entire lack of bitterness and the ample show of amusement when he reaches the point where his partners swindled him out of all the profits of the business.

One observes that the adventures of this Lord were not spread over as much territory as those of some others. He hunted elk (wapiti) in the Rocky Mountains, where his guide shot a "rustler" who interfered with the sport. He shot reindeer in Norway, and he made unsuccessful shooting expeditions to Albania and Sardinia. He also watched the Boston nine wipe up the good brown earth with the nine from Chicago in a game of baseball—a game, by the way, which leads to comparisons between cricket and baseball that demonstrate the soundness of his judgment, and his utter disregard for what "society would think" on reading his book.

On the whole, however, this is a work of "Sporting Reminiscences" in the British Islands. There Lord Gordon has shot grouse over the gorgeous heather and found it much more pleasing than "flirting and fluttering the days away" in London. He has shot pheasants that had been "fed and potted for fifty-one weeks in the year" that they might "be slaughtered very barbarously and wastefully during the fifty-second." He has also shot partridges that had "a domesticated look in harmony with the obvious fact of their sheltering in Farmer Hobbs's turnips." He has tried pigeon shooting at the traps, where he learned that "the birds are neither fairly treated nor properly shot"; that "the pigeon is often tortured before the trap is pulled." He has something to say about prize fights, having seen Jack Roberts hit Bill Smith in the ring. He has been through "the simple and refined process of hacking" at football, and is of the opinion that it is popular because it is "the nearest thing the law permits to a fight in the open." Of racquets and tennis (indoor) he says: "Of all thin, weedy, white-faced, tricked-up professional athletes, commend me to a racquet pro."

The dog show, "a hurly-burly of yapping, angry, discontented dogs chained up in parrot cages presided over by a board of gaunt and ugly women," and the horse show, where hunters that never hunt get the prizes, receive, for the first time in print, accurate and adequate descriptions. And for a last quotation take this:

Many a time, without the world knowing it, a horse has made a man—never has a man made a horse. He has interested himself oftentimes trying to breed it, and always had to acknowledge it was a fluke.

In brief, if any one wishes to learn the ways of the Briton who is a man of rank by inheritance, and is somewhat bored because he has "no trade save that of amusing" himself, and if any one wishes for truthful descriptions of the evil as well as the admirable features of British sport, let him buy Lord Gordon's "Reminiscences." It is the best thing of the kind in print.

JOHN R. SPEARS.

The Children of Book Collectors.

The recent sale in London of the Fountaine library reminds one again that the children of book collectors seldom care for the literary treasures so passionately loved by their fathers. In the history of book collecting in the English-speaking countries there are but three instances in which the sons of great bibliophiles were also collectors. Harley, Sunderland, Beckford, Hamilton, Spencer, Perkins, Ashburnham, in England; Murphy, Brinley, Barlow, in America, all formed splendid libraries, and only one of the ten collections was saved from dispersion—the Spencer collection, which Mrs. Rylands generously presented to the public, shaming the unpatriotic millionaires of her country. On the roll of honor are the names of Sir John Hayford Thorold, who completed the library partly formed by his father, Sir John Thorold, and of the late John Nicholas Brown of Providence, and of Alfred H. Huth of England, who inherited the splendid collections principally made by John Carter Brown and Henry Huth, respectively.

The Fountaine case is not as deserving of censure as is that of Ashburnham's heir, for example, for the collection was chiefly made by an ancestor during the reigns of Queen Anne and Kings George I. and II, and, added to in later generations, has just come upon the market. The fourth Earl Ashburnham had scarcely been dead, in the other instance, when his successor approached the English Government with the view of selling to the British Museum the magnificent collection of manuscripts he had inherited. Mr. Gladstone did not approve of the purchase, it is true, but the undaunted Earl soon sold to foreign Governments the manuscripts brought together by his predecessor, and he has since disposed of the book treasures gathered by the remarkable man, who combined in an extraordinary way the conditions necessary to the highest type of book collecting—wealth, leisure, a long life, enthusiasm, and fine taste. The Ashburnham collection is now practically a thing of the past. The history of its dispersion is not pleasant reading. To paraphrase the words of the elder Quaritch, who handled so many of these books and manuscripts, what would have been the feelings of Bertram, the fourth Earl, if he had known that his heir would cast away the hoarded treasures of learning and wisdom for the sake of pounds, shillings, and pence?

The cry, however, is "still they come!" The Fonntaines and Ashburnhams are numerous to-day. The owners of names only less noble and honored than the fame of their lettered ancestors are discovering the pecuniary value of the collections that have come to them, and lo! they are rushing into the market places to sell. As Quaritch well said, they little know that this ignoble traffic is like parting with the talisman which preserves the honor of their houses. Old books bartered for new coins! Old lamps exchanged for new ones! But the light that shone from the old lamps can never be rekindled.

Pictures From Nature.*

The great attractiveness of this very beautiful book lies in its illustrations. Fully half of these have been made by Mr. Radclyffe Dugmore, whose success in photographing birds and fish under the most difficult conditions and in the most characteristic positions and occupations, is well known. In the present volume he shows us a live salmon in its native element as it has never before been successfully photographed; a moonfish with the moonlight effect to which the name is due, conspicuous; a mouse suckling her young, woodchucks, prairie dogs, and a variety of fish, the two most effective examples being the parrot fish and the "pudding wife." One delightful plate bears the legend "A Disreputable Pair," and portrays a couple of owls in attitudes strongly suggestive of inebriety. Mr. W. E. Carlin also contributes some portraits of shy animals obtained at the cost of great pains and ingenuity. An excellent picture of the "Pocket Gopher" was gained by digging sixty-seven feet along the fellow's tunnel, and a weasel was photographed successfully only after a hard day's work, but with most gratifying results. Mr. Herbert K. Job and Mr. W. L. Brownell are responsible for a few of the illustrations of which not a single one is unpleasing or uninteresting. The enjoyment furnished must certainly fail to welcome the kind of work of which the present volume is a conspicuous example, for it is not without value in promoting that all too little diffused knowledge of unfamiliar creatures, without destruction of life.

*"THE QUAKERS: A STUDY IN COSTUME." By Amelia Mott Gummere. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

*SPORTING REMINISCENCES. By Lord Granville Gordon. Edited by F. G. Aflalo, with [illegible]

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A PUBLIC MEMORIAL WORKS [illegible]

LONDON LETTER.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW by

WILLIAM L. ALDEN.

LONDON, July 3.—Mr. Samuel Butler, whose death has just occurred, was in some respects a very curious man. He was exceptionally intelligent, and thoroughly educated, but his chief delight seemed to be the expression of opinions which differed from those of all other intelligent and educated people. For example, he wrote a book to prove that the Odyssey was written by a woman. It is not to be supposed that he really believed this absurd proposition, but he argued in favor of it with a gravity and apparent sincerity which might have convinced an occasional reader—if the book had ever had a reader. Mr. Butler also tried to prove that Darwin knew nothing of science, and that Raphael was a bad painter. There are men who argue in favor of preposterous propositions because they delight in hoaxing, but Mr. Butler was apparently entirely without a sense of humor, and he had no thought of perpetrating a joke when he maintained that the author of the Odyssey was a woman of advanced views.

Like his book, Mr. Butler was an oddity, pure and simple. But he was a very clever man, as his best-known book, "Erehwon," showed. Had he had the gift of humor he would have been a delightful writer. There never was a better subject for the sort of humor that delights in making the absurd seem reasonable than the thesis that Homer was a strong-minded woman, but Mr. Butler failed to make his book on the Odyssey readable except by the very few, because he had no conception of humor. He did a good deal of literary work in one way and another, but had he not written "Erehwon," the subject of which appealed to a large circle of readers, his name would probably have remained unknown to the public.

Perhaps I ought to say that the theory that Mr. Butler did not believe the paradoxes he advocated is my own, and not that of those who have written about him since his death. With one consent they accept Mr. Butler's books as the perfectly sincere expression of his beliefs. But it seems to me that this does injustice to the intelligence of the man. If we regard him as a man who was so constituted mentally that he took a pleasure in differing from every one else, we have a key to the meaning of his books, and can understand how a man could be at once a profound student of Homer and yet assert that Homer was a middle-aged woman with strong views as to the right of her sex to vote, and bear arms instead of children. Mr. Butler was the grandson of the famous author of "Butler's Analogy." The bearing of this observation, like the bearing of a certain observation made by Capt. Bunsby, lies in the application of it.

***

Mr. Voynich has just opened an exhibition of "unknown books," meaning thereby books the existence of which has hitherto been unknown to librarians and collectors. He has in the exhibition at least 150 books of which no mention can be found in any catalogue. They are not particularly valuable, considered as books, but as rarities they ought to bring a very large price. It would be a good thing if Mr. Voynich were to give us an exhibition of the good books that have failed. The number of them would be much larger than the number of his present collection of "unknown books," and the exhibition would do the good work of calling the attention of the public to books which should have been read, but which have not been read. Most of the readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS could send to Mr. Voynich the names of two or three such books which have fallen in their way. We all of us know of books that have failed and that deserved to succeed, and were Mr. Voynich to receive the aid of all book lovers in making his collection it would perhaps be next in real value to that of the British Museum.

***

Mr. George Moore's new book is out, and judging from the cover it is a story of absorbing interest and great artistic merit. I am not quite sure as to the ethical teaching of the book, but am content to believe that it is in Mr. Moore's later manner, which is an eminently moral one. The reason of my inability to express a final opinion on the book is the fact that it is printed in Irish. Mr. Moore has threatened to print all his future books in Irish, but then he once threatened, some years ago, to print them exclusively in French. Evidently a desire to shake the dust of the English language from off his literary feet is no new thing to Mr. Moore. Every man has a right to decide in what language he will write, provided he knows any language. Mr. Moore has chosen to write in Irish, and it is believed that his new book will be read by every person now living who knows Irish. The number of such persons is variously estimated at from seven to thirteen—not counting those who can make out a few words with the help of the dictionary. Doubtless all these persons will praise the book for the reason that they will be grateful to the man who has given them something to read in Irish; while on the other hand no one will condemn the book, because no one, except the seven or thirteen persons just referred to, will be able to know what Mr. Moore has written. It is greatly to be wished that some other authors would adopt Mr. Moore's plan of writing in a practically unknown tongue. More than one popular novelist would confer a favor on English literature by writing henceforth in cuneiform characters, or in Egyptian hieroglyphics. A series of novels in Assyrian bricks, or a great historical and theological romance in a series of obelisks, would be a decided improvement on the present method of printing hundreds of thousands of copies in small English text. But this suggestion will probably never be carried out, and we shall never see the day when we can build our houses with Miss Smith's novels, and ornament our public squares with Mr. Brown's historical romances on Syenese granite.

***

The Lord Chamberlain has forbidden the performance of Maeterlinck's "Monna Vanna," although the performance was to have been given in French. The Lord Chamberlain's office is a most peculiar one. No matter who the incumbent may be, he no sooner has it in his power to decide what plays shall be presented to the British public than he seems to lose all sense of the distinction between what is innocent and what is vile. For example, the present Lord Chamberlain has authorized the production of several plays in London which are distinctly offenses against decency. Nevertheless he refuses to permit that comparatively small part of the public which would go to see a play by Maeterlinck in French to have the opportunity to see it. Evidently the office of censor of the press and the stage is one which seriously weakens either the intellect, or at all events the judgment, of the incumbent. The Messrs. Smith & Sons are among the cleverest of business men, yet when they undertook to say that Mr. George Moore's books were unfit to be sold on their bookstalls, they made themselves simply absurd. So, too, the Lord Chamberlain, by refusing to permit the production of "Monna Vanna" has justly irritated people whose taste and whose judgment in matter of morality are certainly superior to his. The office is an anachronism at the present day and it should be abolished at once. Doubtless it will be abolished in the course of the next ten or twenty years, but things move slowly in England, and the proposal to abolish an office as venerable as that of the Lord Chamberlain still strikes many people as next door to sacrilege.

***

An effort is being made to provide Mr. John Davidson, the poet, with a pension from the civil list. Mr. William Watson is already in the receipt of a similar pension, as was also the late Robert Buchanan. While it is to be hoped that the effort on behalf of Mr. Davidson will be successful, it would be interesting to know upon what principle of selection pensions to literary men are given. Why should one man receive a pension rather than another? Of course, it is to be supposed that when a pension is granted the recipient is a man who is in need of the money. But there are a large number of men in London who are striving to make a living by writing, and who are miserably poor. Why is one chosen by the authorities who grant pensions, and another left? Is the selection made on the ground of literary merit, and if so who is the final authority who decides that John Doe deserves a pension while Richard Roe does not?

***

"The Great Push Experiment," by Ambrose Pratt, was published some weeks ago, but it is perhaps not too late to speak of it. The author has had the good fortune to select a subject which is absolutely new, and the cleverness to treat it in a way that cannot fail to interest the reader. It is an Australian story, and it deals with an Australian "Push," a society of malefactors which corresponds very closely to the Neapolitan Camorra. Mr. Pratt, whose name is unfamiliar to me, though very possibly he is well known in Australia, knows how to write and how to construct a story, and his novel is a thoroughly good one. In fact, it ought to be classed with the best novels of the year. He knows his subject and the people with whom his book deals, and he makes his villains and his women live. There is not only performance in the book, but there is promise. If the author is not led away by any false theories of art he will win a distinguished place among contemporary novelists.

***

The most notable book of the past fortnight is Linesman's "Mechanism of War." Linesman, it is hardly necessary to say, is the author of the war sketches which have appeared from time to time during the last two years in Blackwood's Magazine, and have given him a high rank as a descriptive writer. The present volume deals with the changes in war which have already been brought about by the invention of new weapons, and with the further results which these inventions will have. According to Linesman war will hereafter be virtually a contest between machines operated by men who never gain even a glimpse of their enemies. This involves the disappearance not only of the "pomp and circumstance of war," but of the whole of the old-fashioned tactics that included charges of cavalry and foot and fierce fighting with the foes close at hand. These changes will doubtless make wars more bloody than they have ever been, and they will also make nations more and more reluctant to go to war and men less inclined than ever to become soldiers. Linesman does not suggest that in time the business of war will be handed over to war syndicates and war trusts, who will conduct war on business principles and with an eye to dividends, but it looks as if such might be the final result. As for the total abolition of war, neither Linesman nor any other sensible man ever dreams of such a thing. The struggle for existence will always involve fighting, and though we have already substituted smokeless powder and machine guns for the fists and teeth of our ancestors, we are no nearer the day of universal and permanent peace than was the cave man.

W. L. ALDEN.

From a Border Garden.*

These leaves from a garden on the Scottish border rustle very lightly but pleasantly enough. The author is at home with her plants and herbs, and has collected a large amount of gossipy information more or less cognate to her subject, which she sows broadcast upon her pages together with observations and reflections of her own more incontrovertible than illuminating or suggestive. It will hardly thrill her readers to know that she thinks "old-time folk were more practical and coarse than sentimental and dainty fancied," but they will probably like to be reminded of or learn for the first time such quaint old superstitions as that peas and beans are found reversed in their pods in leap year "because it is the ladies' year, and all things go by contraries"; that an invalid who is taken ill when the gowans are in bloom will certainly recover; that a decoction of lilies of the valley distilled in wine is a cure for a bad memory; that strawberry juice mixed with mutton broth and used as a gargle will make loose teeth firm; that endive and purslane and carrots are powerful love charms, and so on through a long list.

At the end of the volume is an interesting little glossary of flower names and bird names in Scotland, with their equivalents in other countries, and a short list of words in common use among the borderers with their kindred words in Danish, Swedish, Anglo-Saxon, and Icelandic. "The hind (farm-servant) of the Merse," says the author, "without being aware of it talks a mixture apparently of Anglo-Saxon and of the language which still survives in Iceland, the tongue of the old-time Vikings, Danes, Swedes, and Norsemen, all of whom in their day lived on the border." The correspondence between Scotch localisms and the speech of Iceland has been interestingly discussed, she adds, in Prof. Veitch's "History and Poetry of the Scottish Border," which she recommends to such amateur philologists as may have their attention enlisted by her own very slight notes.

***

***Anthony Hope's "The Intrusions of Peggy," which began serially in the "new" Harper's Weekly July 5, seems to be a lively story of London life, dealing chiefly with the variable fortunes of a young widow.

*STRAY LEAVES FROM A BORDER GARDEN. By Mary Pamela Milne Home. With eight illustrations by F. L. B. Griggs. London and New York: John Lane, The Bodley Head. 1901.

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SECRETARY ROOT VISITS PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT

Several Subjects of Importance to Be Discussed.

Mr. Roosevelt Anxious to Have Mr. Root Seek Rest—A Rough Rider Welcomed Heartily—Tracy Story Refuted—Senator McLaurin to Resign.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., July 12.—Secretary Root, who bas been expected bere for some days, arrived to-nigbt, being the first member of the Cabinet to respond to tbis invitation of the President. Secretary Root arrivad on ths Kanawha at 7:35 this evening, and he was taken in a launch to tbe landing on Mr. Roosevelt's property. The President met him at the landing and gave him a hearty welcome. The Secretary is to be the guest of the President and Mrs. Roosevelt until Monday afternoon. Unless his plans are changed he will thsn return to Washington.

During the visit the President and Mr. Root will go over matters of importance. Among them are the Smith and Waller court-martial cases and the Philippine friars question. The negotiations respecting the friars are in an acute stage and dsmand delicate handling.

The President said to-night that he hoped that pending questions of importance could be so arranged in the near future as to admit of Secretary Root's departure for Europe this month. The Secretary is in need of rest, and he proposes to take a short European trip for the purpose of pure recreation.

President Roosevelt was sitting on the porch of his home in the afternoon having a moment to himself, when he heard scampering on the gravel driveway, and a minute afterward he was welcoming one of his comrades in Cuba, Edward Emerson, now a Colonel in the Venezuelan Army, who introduced to the President two friends, James Tracy and John A. O. Ryan of the Second Field Battery of New York. They had called earlier in the day, when the President was out riding with "Teddy, Jr."

Their first call and their second delighted the small boys of the village, for the three men were attired ae Rough Riders and were riding bronchos. The President greeted the horsemen in his characteristically hearty way and then excused himself, as he had prepared to row with his wife on the hay.

The Rough Rider and his friends returned to tbe village, and tbe report was spread tbat Tracy was a cousin of Tracy, ths terror of the West, and that he had come to plead with the Presidcnt for a pardon in the event of tbe capturs of tbe man. Mr. Rooseveit ridiculed tbe report when it was brought to his attention. He was told that one of the riders had quoted him as saying that it was too bad that so brave a man bad outlawed himself and was necessarily doomed to death. The President, through Mr. Cortelyou, said that an alleged conversation with offers of surrender and clemency had never occurred.

It was announced to-day through the Secret Service men that the President is weary of photographers. No man with a camera is to be allowed near Christ's Episcopal Church to-morrow if the President attends services. It was said that Mr. Rooseveit refrained from driving away the man with a camera near the church on Sunday last because he did not desire to make a scene. The Secret Service men are under orders to see that the curious do not gather outside of the edifice.

Twenty-seven persons tried to call on the President to-day. Six were received, including the Rough Rider and his friends, Dr. Alexander Lambert of New York, who is one of the President's physicians, called. He found Mr. Rooseveit in splendid health and spirits. In fact, he told the President he would likx to be as strong and sound himself.

W. S. Hinchman, the tutor of the children, is to arrive on Monday. They have learned of his coming with some regret. On the whole, bowever, they are satisfied, for they are fond of the tutor.

It was said positively to-day that Senator McLaurin will resign from the Senate to be Judge of the Court of Claims.

By direction of the President, his official yacht, the Mayflower, has been ordered from the Brooklyn Navy Yard to Oyster Bay. The cruise of the President, that was proposed some time ago, has been abandoned. It is likely that the President and his family may take a trip on board the yacht for a dey or two, but it is not certain they will do thet.

TO-DAY'S TIMES

In Four Sections, with Magazine and Financial Supplements.

CONTENTS:

	Page.
Bishop Potter to Wed	1
Soldiers Fight Police	1
President Rooseveit's Day	1
Aldermen and Pennsylvania Railroad Tunnel	2
Freigbt Handlers' Strike	2
Coal-Mine Victims	3
Yacht Beats Steamer	3
Cable Newe from London	4
Cable News from Paris	5
Cable News from Berlin	5
Editorials	6
Society	7
Letters to the Editor	8, 9
Local News	10
Wasbington News	11
News of Sports	12, 13
Death List of the Week	15
Amusements	20
The Looker On	21
Excluding Women from Brokers' Offices	21
Tbe "Third Degree" in England	21
Obstacles to Subway Excavations	22
Wbooping Cough Epidemic in New York	22
American Season in London	23
Louisiana's Plague of Fleh	23
Addicks's Campaign for United States Senate	24
A Backwoods Ball Game	25
New Things in Wireless Telegraphy	25
News from the Summer Resorts	26-28

MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT.

Cartoon, Society	1
The Man in the Street	1-2
Cartoon, Democracy	2
A Summer in New York	3
Cat Lore	4
On the Corinthian Plan	5
Women Here and Tbere	6
Cartoon, Love Story in Footprints	6
Some Summer Gowns	7
The Genial Idiot	8
Clubs and Clubmen	9
The Kidnapped Poodle	10
Plays and Players	11
An Occult Merriage	12
Between the Dunes and the Deep Sea	13
Men's Fashion Hints	14
On the Wing of the Wind	15
Cartoons, the Republican Elephant	16
Cartoon, Mary MacLane's Ideal	16

CHICAGO FLIER BEATS RECORD.

"Twentieth Century Limited" Makes 481 Miles in 460 Minutes on Westward Stretch.

CHICAGO, July 12.—Reeling off 481 miles in 460 minutes, the "Twentieth Century Limited" on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Road to-day smashed records for fast running on tbat system and verified assertions made by officials that a sixteen-hour schedule could, if necessary, be maintained between Chicago and New York. The train forty-five miles west of Buffalo was two hours and twenty-eight minutes bebind its scbedule, and then it wes that the engineers were given a clear track and ordered to make tbeir best time over ths various divisions.

The train covered the 134 miles between Brockton and Cleveland in 131 minutes. From Cleveland to Toledo the engineer pusbed along over tbe 113 miles, at some points at a speed reaching 90 miles an hour, covering the distance in 103 minutes.

The train left Toledo 1 hour and 40 minutes late, making up 40 minutes on the run to Elkhart, a distance of 143 miles, arriving at Chicago 35 minutes iete, making tbe run from Toledo to Chicago, 244 miles, in 228 minutes, including three stops—one at Elkhart, where they changed engines; one at Englewood, and one at Thirty-first Street, making an average speed from Toledo of over 64¼ miles per hour, including stops.

NINA DANFORTH SANE.

Dwarf Accused of Killing a Man Must Stand Trial for Murder.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., July 12.—Dr. Utley, the alienist retained by the Attorney General's office to observe and report on the mental condition of Nina Danforth, the dwarf who shot and killed Andrew J. Emery, has made a preliminary report in which he says the girl is mentally sound. He asks further time to complete bis examination. The general belief has besn that the woman would be found insane by Government experts and committed to an asyium, but Dr. Utley's findings mean that tbs girl must stand trial for murder in the first degree.

This will make one of the greatest murder trials in Massachusetts in many years—a battle of medical and legal experts. From a medical standpoint the case is extremely interesting. Miss Danforth's defense will undoubtedly be insanity. Few believe the girl can be convicted of murder for the reason that a jury would be hard to secure that would send her to the electric chair. Just now Miss Danforth is not in good health. It is a serious question whether she can stand tbe long hot Summer season shut up in her cell.

NO NICARAGUAN REVOLUTION.

Private Cablegram Received at New Orleans Says All Talk of a Rising Has Ceased.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., July 12.—Charles Weinberger, Manager of the Fruit Dispatch Company, the selling department of the United Fruit Company, to-day received a cablegram from Managua, the capital of Nicaragua, which effectually squelches the rumor of a revolution in Nicaragua and sets at naught the reported capture of Bluefields. The cablegram was from the representative of the United Fruit Company in Managua, and was in reply to a query cabled yesterday by Mr. Weinberger, asking for information about Nicaraguan conditions. Tbe answer read: "All talk of revolution has ceased.

Cept. Marulla of the United Fruit Company's ship George W. Kelley, which reached port to-day, sailed from Bluefields on Sunday last, and passed Bluefields Harbor again on Monday. Capt. Marulla stated positively that there was no sign of trouble at Bluefields when he left. There was not a rebel in sight, and all was perfectly serene. There was not even a thougbt of danger from revolutionists.

Capt. Marulla said further that it was his opinion that tbe reports of the capture of Bluefields had emanated from Colombia from sinister motives. He hinted that the Panama Canal advocates might have had something to do with starting it. It was true, he said, that some weeks ago there was talk of possible trouble from revolutionists, but latterly not the slightest uneasiness had been felt. Business was proceeding in Bluefields, he said, just as quietly as possible, and President Zelaya's Government was absolutely etable.

STRIKE ON STOKES MANSION.

Bricklayers on New York Millionaire's Connecticut House Quit Work.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., July 12.—Work on the handsome $250,000 Summer home of Anson Phelps Stokes, tbe New York millionaire, which is being erected at Colleriders Point by Contractor A. R. Whitney, Jr., of New York, is at a standetill, owing to a strike of the bricklayers employed by Mr. Whitney.

The bricklayers are all union men. They have been working at the local union rate of weges—$3.50 per day—but recently some of them discovered that Mr. Whitney figured on paying the New York scale of wages—$4 or more—when he took the contract, hence tbe strike.

The strikere bave every confidence that the difficulty will be adjusted to their satisfaction. A committee representing them held a conference witb Mr. Whitney today, and what is believed will be a basis for the settlement of tbe difficulty was laid down. The bricklayers refuse to discuss the strike.

Exploding Cartridges Scatter a Crowd.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, N. J., July 12.—The large barn owned by W. B. Gillen was completely destroyed by fire early this morning, three horses and a dog perishing in the flames. A large quantity of cartridges which were stored in the building exploded and scattered the crowd which had gathered to witness the burning of a building owned by the Chief of the local Fire Department.

Coolest Restaurant in Town.
Healy's, Columbus Av. and 66th St. Finest a la carte service. Choice Wines. Music.—Adv.

MASSARANTI COLLECTION HERE FROM ITALY

Famous Art Treasures for a Museum at Baltimore.

Were Purchased by Henry Walters for $1,000,000—Arrive in 275 Cases on the Steamship Minterné.

Packed in 275 cases on board the British steamship Minterne, in yesterday morning from Civita Vecchia, the port of Rome, is a collection of paintings, statuary, and other valuable antiques for the Walters Art Museum at Baltimore. The collection, which is understood to be none otber than the Massaranti collection, consisting of famous ancient and mediaeval art treasures, was purchased by Henry Walters of Baltimore in May from Archbishop Massaranti for 5,000,000 lire, or, in American money, about $1,000,000.

Art connoisseurs say tbat Mr. Waltere secured a great bargain, and that if the collection were sold piece by piece it would bring more than twice tbe sum paid for it in bulk. Mgr. Massaranti, in accepting the offer of Mr. Walters, is understood to have done so on condition that Mr. Walters would keep the collection intact, the prelate desiring its perpetuation under his own name.

Mgr. Massaranti is known all over Italy as "Don Marcello," and is a familiar figure at the sales of old works of art in the Eternal City. For more than fifty years he had been making his collection. He occupies an important position at tbe Vatican and hence has had unusual facilities for learning the whereabouts of art treasures before art dealers of Paris and London and other centres could get into the field. The pictures hung in two floors of the gloomy palazzo close to the Vatican, where it was difficult to see them and where it was impossible to see them without a special introduction from Mgr. Massaranti.

There are more than 1,000 canvases in the collection. Some of the works are of the first rank, many of them under false attributions, having turned out to be the works of the old masters. Tbe paintings are richest in the Italian schools. Vence leads witb Giovanni Mellini, (1427-1516,) who is represented by a Virgin and Christchild, and Saints Joseph, John the Baptist, and John the Precurser, and a portrait of the giver of the pictures on his knees. Carlo Crivelli is represented by Saints Francis of Assisi and Bernardino of Siena, and Catena, a pupil of Bellini, signing himself Vincentius—his name was Vincenzo di Biago—is seen in one of tbose gatbering of saints about the Holy Family, which is called by Italians Santa Conversazione.

In Titians there is St. Christopher carrying a Christ child over the ford, a portrait of the Duke of Urbins, and replicas of Titians well-known to European galleries. Tintoretto is seen in five portraits; a big canvas by Tiepolo presents the scene of Jugurtha, the Numidian King, brought before his conqueror, Marius.

For the school of Brescia there are three portraits by Moreni, tbe principal of which is a likeness of Francesco Sforza, Duke of Milan. The school of Milan is represented by a Virgin and Christ child attributed to Bernardine Luini. The finest examples of the Florentine school are a tabernacle carved and gilded with a Holy Family by Fra Filippe Lippi, and a classical subject by Antonio Pollaiuolo. Among tbe other Florentine works is a circular panel by Botticelli, showing the Virgin, Christ, and St. John.

There is a picture by the early Sienna painter, Lippo Memi, and a portrait of Raphael, which is thought to be the handiwork of his master, Perugino.

The school of Flanders is exemplified by works of Roger van der Weyden as well as by the two Van Dycks. For Holland there are several Rembrandts and one by his pupil, Solomon Koninck. G. van den Weeckout, J. Cuyp, F. van Mieris, van Goyen, van de Velde, and Bakhuyzen are further Hollanders.

Among examples of the French school are canvases by P. de Champalgne, Mignard, Rigaud, Subleyres, and Lebourguignon. Strigel, Amberger, and Raphael Mengs represent the German school.

The collection contains among the marble sarcophagi found in an imperial burying ground near the port of Salaria. One of the sarcophagi, it is said, contains the ashes of Pompey the Great. Another shows in high relief the triumph of Dionysius the God of Wine; another his arrival on the Isle of Naxes and the finding of Ariadne. A colossal bronze bust of Augustus, and a life size bust of a young man with the family features of the Caesars, a little Mercury, a Jupiter, and a Venus at the bath are among the finer bronzes.

A feature of the collection is the number of early church crosses of metal, incised and gilded, some dating back as far as the seventh century. There are also colored terra cotta work from Florence, carvings in ivory, and a number of old German wood carvings.

TO TEST A CONSTITUTION.

That of Virginia, Which Disfranchises Many Negroes, to be Carried to Federal Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., July 12.—Lunnsford L. Lewis, former President of the State Supreme Court, has been retained by the Virginia Republicans to carry a case involving the validity of the new Constitution to the United States Supreme Court. Judge Lewis says there are two modes by which the new law of Virginia can be gotten into the United States Court and tested. He, however, declines to discuss wbat theso two are or which he proposes to adopt in making his legal fight against the new Constitution.

The colored people of the State, who are disfranchised by the thousands, have raised a large fund with wbich to pay the costs of contesting the validity of the new instrument. Meetings are being held by the negroes in different parts of the State, at which collections are taken up for this object and money is liberally given.

It is believed that the point Judge Lewis will make, and one upon which the most reliance will be placed in his efforts to overturn the Constitution, is the fact that it wes proclaimed by the convention, and not submitted to the voters of the State. The act of assembly under which tbe people were afforded the opportunity of assembling a convention prescribed that the work of that body, if called, should be submitted to the people for action. This was not done.

Association to Check Fast Automobiles.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., July 12.—A dinner was given at the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club, on Centre Island, Oyster Bay, to-night, for the purpose of organizing an association to restrain the reckless use of the highways in the neighborhood of Oyster Bay by motor vehicles. Senator William W. Cocks, who has been active in promoting legislation for the protection of the bighways, presided, and many prominent residents of tbe vicinity were present.

Bitten by Mosquito, May Lose Hand.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., July 12.—Hugo Van Losse, who arrived from Germany an emigrant, is in the McKinley Hospital here a victim of tbe New Jersey mosquito. His hand is swollen badly, and it is feared may have to be amputated.

Low Rates Colorado, Utah, California.
New through Pullman service; dining cars; meals a la carte, via Missouri Pacific and Denver & Rio Grande R. Rds. Office 335 Broadway.—Adv.

CONVICT TRACY WOUNDED.

A Rancher Reports that the Hunted Outlaw is Very Lame and Apparently Sick.

RAVENSDALE, Washington, July 12.—Harry Tracy, the hunted outlaw, probably is in the country between Covington, Franklin, and Ravensdale. At present guards are out as far as Franklin on the east and along the Northern Pacific track. A strong possé is leaving from Auburn.

Tracy is wounded. Sheriff Cudihee says there is no question that he is nearly used up. The Sheriff believes that the chase is nearing an end. He says the utmost vigilance will be used, and it will be impossible for the outlaw to get out of King County on any railroad train, consequently he must walk, and as the roads are watched and every farm house is so well covered that a visit would be reported within a few hours, it seems to bim that before many bours the man-hunt will be over.

Tracy was last seen on Green River about two miles southwest of Black Diamond last night by Frank Pautoto, a rancher. The convict passed in front of Pautoto's house, and a short distance beyond took to the brush.

Pautoto wae so frightened that he passed the night at the house of another rancher. Twenty or thirty guards with bloodhounds have started for Pautoto's house. Pautoto reports that Tracy was very lame, and apparently sick. There is no doubt that Tracy was wounded in the bip by a buckshot on Thursday night when Bunce fired at him so many times.

TROLLEY CAR KILLS A GIRL.

President Greatsinger, Who is a Passenger, Does What He Can Before Death Intervenes.

Florence Araaskzy, a twelve-year-old girl, living with her parents at 12 East Fourteenth Street, Sheepshead Bay, was run over by an Ocean Avenue trolley car at Shore Road and Brighton Beach Crossing, yesterday afternoon, and died soon after she had heen taken to the Emergency Hospital at Coney Island.

President Greatsinger of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company was a passenger on the car and did what he could for the girl. The motorman, George Degraw, of 109 Union Avenue, Brooklyn, was arrested on a charge of homicide.

PAY FOR DIGGING WORMS.

Four Men from Here and One from Jersey City Fined $23 Each in Connecticut.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., July 12.—Simon Hecbt, Albert Shoemaker, Martin Ahsrs, and Charlee Stevens of New York, and Henry Specht of Jersey City were each fined $5 and costs in the Greenwich Court this morning under a town law which forbids non-residents of the State from digging sandworms here.

The men were arreated by Constable Nedley on Little Captain's Island yesterday, whils loading baskets and boxes with worms, which they could sell to fishermen in New York for 10 cents a dozen. They had 2,000 in their possession.

The objection that has been made to the digging of sand worms is that the men who make a business of it are all non-residents, and when the natives take a notion to go fishing there are neither sand worms nor clams to be found for bait. The professional digger will get 1,000 worms in a day. They also kill all the clams where they dig, as they are left on top of the sand to wash away, and if they escape this their shells are punctured by the prongs of the fork.

The five men who were arrested had dug over a sand bar about 150 feet long and about 5 feet wide in two days. The men paid $23 each and were released to-night.

CLAIM HE STOLE HOT FURNACE.

A Chicago Man Charged with Taking It from an Apartment House.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 12.—On a charge of stealing a hot furnace from tbe basement of an apartment building at 3,233 Indiana Avenue yesterday morning, James Brown of 3,414 Indiana Avenue was arraigned before Justice Harley to-day.

The man was unable to explain why he wanted to carry a small furnace containing a fire away from the flat building, and was held to tbe Criminal Court in bonds of $1,000. Brown was arrested by Detectives Dohach and Ptacek as he drove away with the furnace. Tbe furnace is valued at $255 and is to heat water in the apartment building in the Summer.

AUTOMOBILE SCARES A MAN.

Prospector in the Adirondacks So Badly Frightened at Seeing It He Ran.

Special to The New York Times.

PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y., July 12.—Mr. and Mrs. Herbert I. Sackett of Buffalo have been this week making their wedding trip through the Adirondacks in an automobile. They are making their headquarters at Saranac Lake, and have made trips in the automobile to Lake Placid and Paul Smith's.

Tbe appearance of a vebicle of tbis sort in tbe Adirondacks is decidedly new; in fact, thia is the first automohile whch has penetrated the region of Saranac Lake, Paul Smith's, and Lake Placid. In each place it was viewed with wonder by tho native residents, and the country horses were mucb frightened.

Near the summit of Mt. Pisgah, an elevation of about twenty-seven hundred feet, which Mr. and Mrs. Sackett climbed in their automobile, a prospector for gold threw down his pan and shovel and fled at sight of the strange carriage making its way toward him.

NEBRASKA'S WHEAT LOSS.

Floods and Rain Estimated to Have Destroyed 2,000,000 Bushels.

Special to The New York Times.

LINCOLN, Neb., July 12.—Grain men of this State estimate the loss to the wheat crop in thie Stato by floods and rain at 2,000,000 bushels. Unfavorahle weather during harvest time will probably swell this loss 500,000 bushela more. They estimate the total yield to be from 45,000,000 to 50,000,000 bushels. The loss caused hy unfavorahle weather during harvest is claimed by one large elevator man to be higher yet. He says some of the grain will be damaged sufficiently to make these figures practically correct.

Reports from every corn-growing county in the State show that crop to be in excellent condition, except in the flooded lands in the river bottoms.

Stony Point State Park dedication Wednesday. Direct connection via Day Line Str. to West Point and West Shore R. R.; new landing W. 129th St.—Adv.

SOLDIERS AND POLICE IN A FURIOUS FIGHT

Civilians of Fort Hamilton Thrown Into Panic.

Provost Guard Put to Flight by Rioters Leave Weapons Behind—Armed Men Looking for Bluecoats.

Peaceful civilians of Fort Hamilton were thrown into a state of terror last nigbt by furious fighting whicb started between a large company of soldiers from the fort and the full police reserves of the Fort Hamilton Police Station. Fighting was going on in various parts of the district at 1:30 o'clock this morning, but the police seemed to be getting much the better of it. They had locked up fifteen soldiers by that time.

At that hour, however, matters were taking on a more serious aspect, for a number of soldiers appeared with bayonets which they had secured from the guardroom at the fort and declared that they were looking for policemen. The provost guard sent out by Col. Rogers to round up the soldiers were set upon by a body of the rioters, with whom it is suspected they were in sympathy, and took to their heels, running all the way to the fort, and leaving several rifles behind them.

The trouble arose from the arrest of Sergt. Hunter for the alleged stebbing of a private named Scheuessler in a barroom row. Hunter was arraigned in the Coney Island Police Court yesterday morning and was held by Magistrate Voorhis.

The private is not believed to have been seriously injured, and ths soldiers were very indignant at the interference of the civil authorities in the matter. They said that it was not a matter for the police, but for the military authorities, to deal with, both men being soldiers.

It was payday at the fort last week, and the men who were at liberty yesterday spent the greater part of the day in saloons drinking and talking over their alleged grievance and growing uglier as the hours went by. Ths trouble began when Policemen McGinnis, Byrnes, and Redden were set upon hy some soldiers at Fourth Avenue and One Hundredth Street, and while the fight was in progress Detective White from a patrol box summoned the reserves and a patrol wagon. They rescued the policemen from tbet crowd, but soon there was similar trouble in various other places near the reservation.

MINNESOTA'S ORE OUTPUT.

Its Proportionate Share Never So Large as This Year—A Large Accidental Find.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 12.—A special from Duluth, Minn., says more than 175 steam drills are now at work along the Mesaba Range looking for ore. Most of these are west of Hibbing, where it is thought that the greatest new tonnage is likely to be found. More than 1,000 men are employed about these drills, and the monthly pay rolls of drill explorers and syndicates amount, to at least $70,000. The great drawback to a still more active search with drills is the impossibility of finding skilled men to run them, set diamonds, and operate the churns.

Ore sbipments from the lake region to July 1 were 8,900,000 gross tons, nearly all to Eastern docks. Of this 4,725,000 tons went from Minnesota mines by way of Duluth and its sub-ports, and the rest by way of Ashland, Marquette, and Canaba and Gladstone from the Michigan and Wisconsin mines.

The proportionate share of Minnesota was never so large as this year. Minnesota first shipped ore eighteen years ago, and has taken first place, not only in the United States, but will this year mine and ship more than any nation on the globe, England and Germany excepted, and pretty close to England's total.

By an accidental slide of rock on an explored part of the Tilden mine, exposed by caves made years ago, the company a few days ago found good ore outcropping and set men at work to tunnel into it. It is now found that what is probably a large and valuable find has been made of ors tbat may run easterly well across the property.

The Tilden is operated under lease hy the United States Steel Corporation and is on the old Gogebic Range.

ACCIDENT AT WEST POINT.

Gun Carriage Thrown Down an Embankment by Unruly Horse—Capt. Greble and Cadet Moore Badly Hurt.

WEST POINT, N. Y., July 12.—Capt. Edwin St. J. Greble, United States Army, Instructor in Artillery Tactics, and two cadets were injured to-day in an accident during artillery drill.

Capt. Edwin Grehle and Capt. Edmund M. Blake, Instructor in Artillery Tactics, had the entire first class of cadets out for a drill. Cadet Collins of Illinois rode the lead horse of the four drawing the gun carriage, and cadets Phillips of Ohio, Grier of Pennsylvania, Boughton of Michigan, and R. C. Moore of Missouri rode upon the gun carriage.

In passing along a road at the foot of "Cro'nest" Mountain, near the intersection of the one leading to Newburg and below which there is an embankment of 15 feet, the lead horse began acting badly, and Capt. Greble ordered Cadet Collins to alight, and he himself mounted the animal. He had no sooner done so than the horse jumped off the embankment, dragging the other three horses with it. The limber turned over, and the heavy gun being wrenched from it fell down the bank and upon Capt. Greble. Both his legs were broken below tbe knee, and he is said to be injured internally. Cadet Moore also was thrown down the bank and badly injured. Cadet Phillips sustained some slight bruises and scratcbes, but the other two cadets jumped and escaped injury.

Capt. Greble and Cadet Moore were taken to the hospital in an ambulance. Capt. Greble has seen service in the Philippines. His father, Capt. John T. Greble, was the first regular officer killed in the civil war.

COAL STRIKERS JAILED.

Special to The New York Times.

KITTANNING, Penn., July 12.—To-day Vice President Uriah Bellingham of the Pittsburg district of the United Mine Workers of America, and twelve members of the "Black Diamond Cornet Band" were sent to jail in default of payment of a fine of $2.50 and costs levied by a Justice of the Peace of Leechburg.

Bellingham and the band were arrested last night at Leechburg for annoying non-union miners. There is a strike ordered by the union at Leechburg, and the band is a part of the scheme of the union men to attract attention to the men who refused to strike and force them to come out. The band tooted about the town and the mines in operation until a general demand for the arrest was made.

FIVE BOYS IN ROWBOAT RUN DOWN BY FERRYBOAT.

One Is Drowned, Two Are Badly Injured, and the Remaining Two Become Unconscious from Submersion.

Five boys who were rowing in the East River last night were run down by the ferryboat Newton off Houston Street. One was drowned, two were severely injured by being cut about the head and body, and the other two were in a bad condition from submersion.

The four lads who escaped with their lives were sent to Gouverneur Hospital.

Jacob Goldman, fifteen years old, of 93 Pitt Street, was the one who was drowned. Louis Bernstein, sixteen years old, of 70 Broome Street, received lacerations of the ear and scalp; Abraham Hiller, thirteen years old, of 136 Attorney Street, sustained a laceration of the right leg, and David Tomerantz, fifteen years old, of 84 Ridge Street, and Samuel Halpin, fifteen years old, of 121 Columbia Street, were carried ashore unconscious.

The ferryboat was under command of Capt. Georgs Anderson of 86 Havemayer Street, Brooklyn.

ORANGEMEN IN A RIOT.

10,000 Attack Catholics in Canongate, Edinburgh—Mounted Police Charge the Mob.

EDINBURGH, July 12.—A tumult occurred here this afternoon as the result of tbe celebration by Orangemen which wes more serious than any reported from Ireland, where belligcrency was generally held in check.

Ten thusand Orangemen, who were returning home after attending exercises at Holyrood Park, while passing through Canongate, a thoroughfare occupied chiefly by Catholics, clashed with the inhabitants, and many personal encounters took place. The foot police were unable to quell the disturbance, and more than an hour had elapsed before all the disputants were separated by charges or mounted police.

A number of persons were hurt, and a few arrests wers made.

GOV. ODELL ARRIVES AT MANHATTAN BEACH.

Dines with Senator Platt and Expects to Confer with Party Leaders To-day—Mr. Platt at the Races.

Gov. Odell arrived at Manhattan Beach at 6:30 o'clock yesterday, and dined with Senator Platt at the Oriental. After dinner they had a brief chat with Collector N. N. Stranahan, and then the Senator and Governor went to the theatre.

Gov. Odell told the assembled reporters that he had thus far had no political talk with the Senator, but some matters would be discussed to-day when Chairman George W. Dunn, Secretary Reuben L. Fox of the State Committee, and other influential Republicans are expected.

The impression is that the slate for the State ticket will be made up to meet the views of Gov. Odell.

The choice of a candidate for Lieutenant Governor seems to be the one hard nut to crack. Tbere is talk of Lieut. Gov. T. L. Woodruff and Senator F. W. Higgins of Olean, with the chance in favor of the latter.

Senator McCarren, who was at the beach, said his best information was that Mr. Woodruff would not be renominated, although it is said that the mission of Col. M. J. Dady of Brooklyn to the Governor was in the interest of Mr. Woodruff. Gov. Odell would not discuss the matter.

Senator Platt was at the Brighton Beach race track during the afternoon, the first time in years, it is said, that he has been seen on a race course.

JOHN A. McCALL PAYS $100,000 FOR ESTATE.

Purchases Fifty-two Acres of Land at Long Branch on Which to Build Country Home.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 12.—John A. McCall, President of the New York Life Insurance Company and a Summer resident at this place, was the principal in a transfer of $100,000 worth of valuable real estate here to-day. He purchased the Hulick farm on Cedar and Norwood Avenues, containing the farm house and twenty-seven acres of land. Mr. McCall paid $50,000 for the farm and house.

He also bought a house and fifteen acres of land from Mrs. Charles Ahbott and a ten-acre plot on Cedar Avenue from Mrs. Ettie Henderson. The fifty-two acres included in the purcbase will be improved and the McCall country seat will be erected on tbe site next year. The Hulick homestead is one of the old landmarks of Long Branch.

Another notable sale of real estate made here to-day was Normanburst, the property of Mrs. Norman L. Munroe. The property is located at the corner of Norwood Boulevard and Cedar Avenue, and was bought hy the Norwood Park Cottage Company for $75,000. Harry B. Billings paid $10,000 for the property at the corner of Park and Norwood Avenues.

AUTOMOBILE HITS A WAGON.

Accident Near the Casino in Newport Causes Some Excitement.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 12.—William Carter, who had with him in his automobile E. Rollins Morse, was coming up Bellevue Avenue, near the Casino to-day at noon. He was close behind another automobile, which stopped suddenly. Mr. Carter had the choice of running his automobile into the other, in which a lady was seated, or of turning abruptly aside into a narrow way between the other vehicles on the avenue.

He chose the latter alternative, and turned sharply to pass the other automobile, running into a delivery wagon driven by a young man. The wagon was struck with such force that it was badly damaged, the driver was thrown from his seat, and the horse was cleared of the vehicle.

The horse with only the harness upon it ran up the avenue, being stopped without doing any damage. The driver was picked up by the crowd that gathered, but was found to be but little injured. He was soon able to walk, and is probahly little the worse for the accident.

The accident created some excitement, as it happened just as the morning concert at the Casino was finished.

"The Cincinnati and St. Louis Limited"
Five trains a day from New York to Cincinnati and St. Louis by the New York Central, including "The Limited," leaving New York at 5:30 P. M.—Adv.

BISHOP POTTER TO WED

His Engagement to Mrs. Alfred Corning Clark Announced.

Bride-to-be Possesses Great Wealth and Is Well Known in This City for Her Philanthropy.

The announcement of the engagement of the Right Rev. Henry C. Potter, D. D., Bishop of New York, to Mrs. Alfred Corning Clark of this city and Cooperstown, well known in New York for her many benevolent works, was made yesterday. The Bishop is in Paris, where he has just arrived, after a tour through the Loire country. He sailed about a month ago, and will return to New York in the Autumn. Mrs. Clark and her family are at Cooperstown. The announcement of the engagement of her son, Fenimore Ambrose Clark, to Miss Florence Lockwood Stokes, daughter of Henry B. Stokes, President of the Manhattan Life Insurance Company, was made yesterday in THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Mrs. Clark was Miss Elizabeth Scriven. Her husband, Alfred Corning Clark, was for years at the head of the Singer Sewing Machine Company. At his death he left a large fortune. Mrs. Clark has four sons—Edward Severin Clark, Fenimore Ambrose Clark, Lieut. Robert Sterling Clark, who is in the War Department in Washington, and Stephen C. Clark, who is still a minor.

Although possessed of great wealth, she has never heen at all prominent in society. She has devoted herself to works of benevolence and to church interests. She is a member of Barnard College Club and of the Society of National Arts.

Her residence, at 347 West Eighty-ninth Street and Riverside Drive, is one of the notable buildings in that part of the city. It is an imposing building, in the Colonial style of architecture, the material being dark-red brick, with gray facings. The house is one of the last additions to Riverside Drive, it being only completed within the last two years. Mrs. Clark sought by the courts to keep the Soldiers and Sailors' Monument, recently unveiled, from being placed where it is erected, alleging that it obstructed her view. She took her defeat, however, with good grace, and on the day of the unveiling decorated her residence. On that day also Bishop Potter delivered the invocation.

MRS. CLARK'S PHILANTHROPY.

Mrs. Clark's benevolent and philanthropic works are many. She has been one of Bishop Potter's most prominent parishioners. Last Spring the Bishop laid the cornerstone of the Alfred Corning Clark Memorial Chapel, in East Thirty-first Street, near Second Avenue, which cost $100,000, and on that occasion he spoke of Mrs. Clark's generosity in providing a chapel to aid the work of the Church of the Incarnation on the east side.

Another of Mrs. Clark's benevolent works is the Alfred Corning Clark Neighborhood House, at Rivington and Cannon Streets. This provides instruction and entertainment for hundreds of women and children on the east side. There are kindergartens, manual training classes, sewing and cooking schools, and a boys' club. Mrs. Clark has also purchased for $22,000 a plot of land on Cannon Street on which to erect an addition to the Neighborhood House, which was opened in 1899. This purchase was made last Spring. She has besides built a number of model tenements on the upper west side.

At Cooperstown Mrs. Clark has built the Young Men's Christian Association Building, and she maintains in it a museum and public library. She has also given to Cooperstown a gymnasium guild in memory of her husband.

Bishop Potter is sixty-seven years old. He comes from a family which has been prominent in the Episcopal Church. His uncle, the Right Reverend Horatio Potter, was Bishop of New York before him, and he was his immediate successor. He was born in Schenectady. His first parish in this city was Grace Church, and while he was rector there in 1883 he was made assistant Bishop of the New York Diocese.

His first wife was Miss Eliza R. Jacob of this city, to whom he was married in 1857, immediately after his graduation from college, the ceremony being performed by his father, Bishop Alonzo Potter. Mrs. Potter was for some years an invalid, and she died on June 29 of last year.

There are six children of the marriage, five of whom are daughters. The son is Alonzo Potter, and the daughters are Mrs. Mason C. Davidge, Mrs. Charles H. Russell, Mra. Winthrop Cowdin, Mrs. William H. Hyde, and Miss Sarah L. Potter. Bishop Potter, Miss Potter, and Alonzo Potter live in a large old-fashioned house at 10 Washington Square North.

Although sixty-seven years old, the Bishop is very active and looks a great deal younger. He was slightly ill this Spring from overwork, but he recovered his health soon after his arival in Europe.

He has not devoted himself to clerical work only, but has been most active in civic affairs. He has taken part in many political and social movements. His great work has been the building of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, which, though still unfinished, represents years of work, and when completed will be one of the most magnificent ecclesiastical edifices in this country.

BISHOP A SOCIAL FAVORITE.

Socially Bishop Potter is a great favorite. The Potter family has always stood in the front rank of New York society. It has allied itself with a number of the oldest and most prominent houses. Bishop Potter himself is a thorough man of the world. He has a keen sense of humor and many stories are told of his wit, and he is quite noted from epigrams. He is a delightful after-dinner speaker, and has been much in request at all the fashionable functions to which it is considered the correct thing to ask a clergyman. Each Summer he visits Newport, where he has a Summer home, the Gables.

A glance at the list of clubs to which he belongs will indicate the Bishop's versatility. He is an ex-President of the Century Club, a member of the St. Nicholas Society, the Colonial Order, the Players' Club, the Scientific Alliance, the Pennsylvania Society, and the Metropolitan Club. He has been honored hy the degree of Doctor of Divinity

Rhode Island; Judge Platt Potter of New York; Gen. Joseph H. Potter; Elisha R. Potter, member of Congress from Rhode Island, and Capt Edward E. Potter, United States Navy, were all distinguished men of the same family.

The Bishop is directly descended from Joseph Potter, who was a Quaker and who lived at Beekman, now La Grange, in Dutchess County. Bishop Alonzo Potter, his father, was born in Beekman in 1800 and died in San Francisco in 1865. He was Bishop of Pennsylvania.

Bishop Potter's mother was the daughter of President Eliphalet Nott of Union College. After his graduation from the Theological Seminary in 1857, before he came to New York, Bishop Potter was rector in Greensburg, Penn., and Troy, N. Y., and assistant minister of Trinity Church in Boston. His rectorship of Grace Church in this city covered the period from 1868 to 1883. Among his brothers were the Rev. Eliphalet N. Potter, President of Union College; Clarkson N. Potter, member of Congress, and Gen. Robert B. Potter.

His collateral relatives in this city include his nephew, Edward Clarkson Potter, who married Miss Emily Havemeyer, the daughter of the late Theodore Havemeyer; James Brown Potter, who married Miss Cora Urquhart of New Orleans, who has since gone on the stage and is known as Mrs. Brown-Potter; a grandniece, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Brown Potter, who is now Mrs. James Stillman; the daughters of Mrs. Elliphalet Potter, one of whom recently was married to the Rev. Dr. Philemon Sturgis; Howard Nott Potter, Mrs. Clarence Cary, Mrs. Kennedy Tod, Mrs. Alonzo Potter, who was a Miss Seton, and Miss Anna Potter; Mrs. Robert B. Potter of Newport, and Julian Potter. The Bishop's only son, Alonzo Potter, is unmarried. He is a graduate of Yale, 1894, and a member of the University and Racquet Clubs.

MRS. CLARK AT COOPERSTOWN.

She Declines to Talk of Her Engagement to Bishop Potter — Her Beautiful Home.

Special to The New York Times.

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., July 12.—Mrs. Alfred Corning Clark, whose engagement to Bishop Potter is reported to-day, refused to be interviewed upon the subject when called upon at her home, Fernleigh, in this village, this afternoon. The reporter was referred to J. A. Melrose Johnston, manager of the Clark estates. Mr. Johnston also declined to give any information.

Mrs. Clark has been in Cooperstown several weeks. She has received few visitors so far and has given none of the social functions which in other years have afforded much pleasure to her city acquaintances who spend their Summers here.

Mrs. Clark has spent thousands of dollars in public improvements in this village. Among the most conspicuous donations have been a magnificent public park laid out at a great expenditure, and the erection of a Young Men's Christian Association building and library at a cost of $75,000. Whenever she has seen an opportunity for improvement she has taken advantage of it, no matter what the cost.

Her beautiful home Fernleigh on the banks of the Susquehanna River, and in sight of historic and picturesque Otsego Lake, is one of the finest country houses in this section of the State. In front stands a grove of tall stately trees through which wind the drives from the street. The mansion is elegantly furnished. Mrs. Clark owns two electric launches as well as a camp house at Point Florence, on the shores of the lake.

Bishop Potter has frequently visited here.

JUMPED FROM A TRESTLE TO SAVE HIS LIFE.

The Water Was Only a Foot and a Half Deep, but Bloomfield (N. J.) Boy Escaped Serious Injury.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., July 12.—Walter Johnson, the fourteen-year-old son of Peter Johnson of Bloomfield, narrowly escaped death yesterday afternoon when he leaped thirty-five feet from a railroad trestle into a stream of water only a foot and a half deep.

The shock rendered him unconscious, but his only injuries, strange to say, consist of a few bruises.

Young Johnson was walking along the tracks of the Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad between this place and Bloomfield, when, as he started across the high trestle over the Second River, an express from New York, going at a rapid rate, reached the bridge behind him. There was no time to turn back, and the trestle was too narrow to permit of Johnson remaining on it until the train was past. He took the only course left, which was to jump.

The small amount of water in the stream made the undertaking a hazardous one. Several men who had seen him leap ran to his aid. He was quickly pulled out of the water, restoratives were applied, and he soon recovered consciousness.

CANDIDATES USE THREATS.

Duel Barely Prevented Between Congressman Latimer and ex-Gov. Evans in South Carolina Senatorial Race.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 12.—At the campaign meeting of the six candidates for the United States Senate, at St. George, Colleton County, to-day, there was a war of words which may lead to a duel between Congressman A. C. Latimer and ex-Gov. John Gary Evans, two rival candidates. Mr. Latimer, in his speech, said that Mr. Evans had once been his friend. He was interrupted by Mr. Evans, who said that Latimer "Betrayed me like a dog."

Latimer, in retaliation, brought up a story about an alleged $15,000 bond deal, circulated during Mr. Evans's administration as Governor.

Evans said in reply:

"I denounce the man who repeats that rumor as a liar."

The two men started toward each other, and there would have been an ugly encounter then and there had not Sheriff Owen rushed in between them, insisting that the courtroom was no place for duels. To this Mr. Latimer agreed, and Mr. Evans remarked that there was plenty of room outside and plenty of time in the future.

OUTBREAK IN NICARAGUA.

Gunboat Marietta Under Orders to Make an Investigation.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Secretary of the Navy Moody to-day cabled orders to Commander Rodgers of the gunboat Marietta, now at Cape Haytien, directing that vessel to proceed to Bluefields and Greytown, Nicaragua, and report the situation at those points by cable; then to sail for Colon on the Isthmus of Panama to relieve the gunboat Machias. Orders also were cabled to Commander McCrea of the Machias directing him to proceed to Cape Haytien when relieved by the Marietta.

The dispatch of the Marietta to Nicaragua is a result of reports to the State Department which indicate a state of unrest at the points named, and the officials deemed it desirable that the gunboat should stop at the two towns on her voyage to the Isthmus and look into the situation.

Wells and Monroe Discharged.

Rudolph Hinds, the clerk of the Putnam House, on Fourth Avenue, who lost $5,400 from July 1 to July 9 in trying to beat the bookmakers, admitted to Magistrate Hogan at the Yorkville Court yesterday that he had done wrong himself, and therefore did not care to press his complaint. The prisoners, Francis Wells and John Monroe, were accordingly discharged.

Mrs. Russell's Daughter to Study Music.

Lillian Russell's daughter sailed yesterday on the Ryndam of the Holland-America Line for Rotterdam. She is known as Lillian Solomon, and is eighteen years old. Mrs. Susanne Leonard Westford, Miss Solomon's aunt, sailed with her. They will tour the Continent, after which Miss Solomon will study music in Paris.

ALDERMEN AND THE PENNSYLVANIA TUNNEL

Deny There Is a Combination to Block the Franchise.

Views of Messrs. Bridges, Kenny, Downing, Wentz, Whitaker, and Dowling.

Approached individually yesterday, several members of the Board of Aldermen took occasion to scout the idea that there is a disposition in the Board to fight the franchise for the proposed tunnel to give the Pennsylvania Railroad Company direct connections with Manhattan and Long Island.

The board is obliged either to reject or accept in toto the propositions submitted for consideration, as no amendment is possible, and at the meeting of the Committee on Railroads on Friday, there seemed to be a desire to advert to tactics unfavorable to the franchise. That a combination has been formed to block the tunnel franchise was denied yesterday.

"There ain't no combination or lobby," said Alderman Bridges. "That's all a pipe dream. Nobody knows how I'm going to vote. I don't know myself yet. The Rapid Transit Board ain't done right in this thing. They takes all the time they wants with this proposition, lays out a route after thinkin' it over for a couple of years, and then comes to us and says, 'Here, pass this.' That ain't a square deal. We want time to think it over. The question is, is it a franchise or an act of the Rapid Transit Board? If it's a franchise we've got to act on it in six weeks; if it's a rapid transit act we can take all the time we want. I want time to consider this matter before I votes, that's all."

"The statement that I am in a combination to hold up this franchise is utterly false," said Alderman Downing. "I don't believe there is any combination at all. I am in favor of the tunnel, but I am not satisfied with the contract as it is drawn. I will vote for the franchise if provision is made to protect the city after the twenty-five years of the lease have run out and a clause inserted in the contract binding the company to recognize the local Federation of Labor and to employ New York workmen."

"I don't know anything about any combination," declared Alderman Kenny. "What's the use of all this talk, anyway? When the time comes Platt will say to the Republican members of the board, 'Vote for the franchise,' and they'll vote for it. Shepard will go to the Tammany leaders and talk to them. They'll say 'Vote for the franchise,' and the Tammany Aldermen will vote for it without a murmur. Then Shepard will go to the Brooklyn Democratic leaders and they'll say to us, 'Vote for the franchise,' and we'll do it."

"I'm in favor of this tunnel," said Alderman Wentz, "but I want to know about it before I vote. There isn't any combination or lobby that I know of. We're in that board to obtain things that are to the benefit of the people of New York, and we want to know all about this measure before we vote on it."

Alderman William Whitaker said his position was a simple one. He was opposed to any and all perpetual franchises. He did not think the city should grant such franchises, and he based his opposition to the pending Pennsylvania franchise upon the fact that it was perpetual. As long as it was proposed to make it perpetual he would withhold his consent from it altogether. Further, he said that the account of the meeting on Friday night, as published in THE TIMES yesterday morning, expressed his opinion perfectly. He had nothing to add to what was set forth there.

Alderman Frank L. Dowling, upon whose district the proposed tunnel route borders, is not a member of the Aldermanic Committee on Railroads, and was not at the meeting Friday. Mr. Dowling said last night that he had not yet looked into the question of the franchise, which was still in committee, and had not, therefore, made up his mind as to the merits of the case. He was certain, however, that a franchise of such value and affecting so many property owners directly should receive very careful consideration, and that plenty of time should be taken for such consideration.

PAPER ON CUBAN RECIPROCITY.

One in the Document Rooms of House and Senate Gives Many Details on the Subject.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—A document has just reached the document rooms of the Senate and House from the Government Printing Office entitled the "Deadly Parallel" on Cuban tariff reduction, and was compiled by Truman G. Palmer. It was ordered printed during the closing days of Congress as a Senate document.

Mr. Palmer calls it a "parallel without a parallel in the record of falsehood." It contains extracts from the testimony of those favoring Cuban reciprocity, compared with similar extracts from the testimony of those opposed to it, before the Ways and Means Committee, and hundreds of extracts from newspaper editorials and other news sources, the object being to show how little ground the advocates of reciprocity had to stand on.

Mr. Palmer does not hesitate to attack every one in favor of reciprocity with Cuba, and in his introduction declares:

"The Sugar Trust, the great benefactor of any tariff reduction on Cuban raw sugar, has had a marvellously complete channel through which to fool the people."

Comparison is made between letters and cablegrams from Cuba to newspapers and commercial organizations in the United States claiming that there was great distress in Cuba, and statements of witnesses before the Committee on Ways and Means that no suffering existed in Cuba at that time. Space is given to the exploitation of Senator Elkins on the reciprocity question, as well as Gen. Grosvenor and Representative Steele, Speaker Henderson, and others.

A review of the history of the sugar industry in this country follows, in an apparent effort to prove that the American Sugar Refining Company would be the primary beneficiary from the passage of the Reciprocity bill. There is a digest of the testimony before the Ways and Means Committee, for the purpose of showing that the Cubans are not distressed, and that the people who are asking for tariff concessions are American syndicates who own vast sugar plantations in Cuba, and Spaniards who still hold allegiance to Spain.

Mr. Palmer takes up the war between the Sugar Trust and the beet sugar interests of the Missouri Valley, and claims that the sugar stock went up from 116½ in January, 1902, to 133½, on March 22, the Reciprocity bill having been adopted by a majority of the Republicans of the Ways and Means Committee on March 18.

Changes in City Departments.

Mortimer J. Brown of 310 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn, has been appointed an Appraiser of Real Estate in the Finance Department at $2,400 per annum. James P. Conway, an Assistant Cashier in this department, has resigned his position and has been appointed a Civil Service Examiner, having passed the civil service examination. William Blumer of 1,462 First Avenue, a Deputy Tax Commissioner, was removed from his position on July 9. He received $1,800 per annum.

Schuyler (N. Y.) Post Office Robbery.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 12.—The Post Office of Schuyler, Saratoga County, was robbed by burglars last night. The scene of the burglary is a small station between Saratoga Springs and Schuylerville, on the Boston and Maine Railroad. The burglars forced open the safe and stole more than $50 in stamps, an equal amount in currency, and some valuable papers. The detectives have obtained no clue.

Jersey Central's New Ferryboat.

The New Jersey Central's new ferryboat, the Red Bank, a companion boat to the Lakewood and Bound Brook, will be placed in commission to-morrow.

COL. MONROE'S STAFF.

No Appointments in the Water Department Made Yet.

Col. Robert Grier Monroe, who will assume the office of Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas, and Electricity on Tuesday, said yesterday that he had not made up his mind what he would do regarding positions in his department. It was too early for him to talk about it, and he would make no statement until after he took office.

Col. Monroe yesterday inspected the main office of the department and had a long talk with Commissioner Dougherty. The branch offices will be inspected this week.

Among the callers at Mr. Monroe's office yesterday were Col. M. T. Dady and Chairman Jacob Brenner of the Kings County Republican Committee. It is supposed they wished to see the Commissioner-elect with regard to Brooklyn appointments. Col. Monroe refused to see them, and finally sent word to them to call again on Wednesday.

COL. OGDEN TO MR. KRAFT.

Declares that the State Civil Service Commissioner Is Seeking Political Campaign Material.

Col. Willis L. Ogden, President of the Municipal Civil Service Commission, is not at all disturbed over the criticism of State Commissioner John E. Kraft, who charges that the work of the local body, as approved by the Mayor, has been more destructive of honest civil service than anything that has happened to the system since the law was enacted in 1883.

Mr. Kraft is the Democratic member of the State board.

To a NEW YORK TIMES reporter Col. Ogden said yesterday:

"Speaking for the commission I can state it will have nothing to say with regard to Mr. Kraft's assertions. In my opinion, Mr. Kraft is seeking political material for the coming campaign. Mr. Kraft possibly thinks he knows it all. The commission will take no notice of his criticisms."

Mayor Low did not come to the city yesterday.

CHILD DIVED TO HIS DEATH.

Would Not Take a Dare, Plunged Into the River, and Never Came Up.

David Sinclair, a six-year-old boy, of 2,030 First Avenue, went to the East River pier at One Hundred and Fifth Street yesterday with a group of friends of about his own age, and taking off his clothes announced that he was going in swimming.

William Rue, an eight-year-old playmate, whose parents live at 2,046 First Avenue, tried to dissuade him.

"You don't want to go in the river," said the Rue boy.

"Yes, I do," David answered, "I know how to swim."

But the warning caused him to hesitate. Then one of the other children dared him to go in and told him he was afraid. David took off the rest of his clothes and placed them in a little pile at the edge of the pier. Those who had warned him before warned him again, but he would not take a dare, and plunged into the river. He never came up again.

Willie Rue went to the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station and told Sergeant Lancer what had happened. The Sergeant sent Policeman Brown to the pier. There he found the group of frightened children and the drowned boy's clothes. He notified Mrs. Sinclair and she identified the clothing as that of her child. At a late hour the body had not been recovered.

QUARTER'S DEATHS IN THE CITY

17,173 from April 1 to July 1, Against 16,615 in the Corresponding Period of 1901.

William H. Guilfoy, Registrar of Vital Statistics of the Board of Health, yesterday concluded his second quarterly report, which covers the period from April 1 to July 1.

The report shows there were 17,173 deaths in the five boroughs in the second quarter of the year. In the corresponding period last year there were 16,615, showing an increase this year of 558. This increase, according to Dr. Guilfoy, is entirely of children under the age of five years and due to measles, whooping cough, and diarrhea. There is a large decrease in deaths due to consumption and tuberculosis, the same being also true in the same class of cases in the first quarter of this year. The report also shows a decrease in deaths from diphtheria and cancer.

The number of deaths in the first quarter was 18,864, and in the corresponding quarter of last year 18,575, showing a decrease for this year.

The deaths from consumption during the last quarter numbered 1,941, as compared with 2,071 in the corresponding quarter last year.

Diarrhea this year, 783, against 529 last year.
Whooping cough, 181, against 64.
Measles, 243, against 123.
Diphtheria, 564, against 602.
Cancer, 657, against 634.
Pneumonia, 2,382, against 2,230.
Bright's disease and nephritis, 1,396, against 1,343.
Heart disease, 1,309, against 1,236.

The number of males who died was 9,280; of females, 7,957; of whom 503 were colored.

DOG'S COAT OF GREEN PAINT.

Cells for Two Neighbors Who Had Been at Odds—Dog a Victim.

A fox terrier, with a coat of green paint, an assistant in a bicycle repair shop, and another individual were in the West Thirty-seventh Street Police Station yesterday afternoon. The men were Stephen O'Clare, twenty-one years of age, of 250 West Thirtieth Street, and Alfred Poree, a delicatessen dealer of the same address. Cruelty to animals was the charge against O'Clare, intoxication that against Poree, and the dog, Bess, was detained.

When Policeman Young lined the prisoners at the desk he told the Sergeant that he had found Poree carrying the dog and demanding justice. Poree said that he had had trouble with O'Clare, and he charged him with having painted the dog. O'Clare declared that he had not painted the dog, but he was locked up. Poree was placed in a cell also to answer to a charge of intoxication.

ACCUSED OF ROBBING MOTHER.

Police Say Prisoner Sent Her a Decoy Letter, Then Stole Lace.

Oscar M. Abbott, thirty-two years old, a printer, who gives his address as 10 Boylston Place, Boston, was committed to the Tombs in default of bail, yesterday on a charge of larceny.

According to Capt. Titus of the Detective Bureau, Mrs. S. A. Flanders, Abbott's mother, a widow of 268 West Thirty-ninth Street, reported that her house had been entered and robbed of $2,000 worth of lace. She said she had received a decoy letter, directing her to meet the writer at a certain street corner. She went to the corner, but met no one. When she returned to the house, she found that the lace had been stolen.

Detective Sergeant Flay traced the robbery to Abbott, he says, and arrested him in Boston yesterday on a bench warrant which had been issued after his indictment a few days ago. The police assert that Abbott was identified by a clerk and messenger in the telegraph office at 1,307 Broadway, as the man who sent the decoy letter, which was forwarded from that office.

CHICAGO TEAMSTERS AID THE FREIGHT HANDLERS

As Individuals They Tie Up Every Freight House in the City.

Conference Between Strikers and Railway Managers Produces No Definite Result — Heavy Loses to Produce Dealers.

CHICAGO, July 12.—Conferences between the striking freight handlers and the managers of the railroads did not produce any definite result to-day. All the railroads, with the exception of the Chicago and Northwestern, Erie, and Illinois Central, refused to recede from their position, and declared that the men must accept the terms offered them on July 1. This means 17 cents an hour, and a period of probation for new men.

The demands of the men were 18 cents, time and one-half for overtime, and no period of probation, all men to receive full pay from the start. The Northwestern Road offered 17½ cents an hour, single time for overtime for men employed by the day, but not for men whose wages are paid by the month.

The Erie offered 17 cents, single time for overtime, and no period of probation.

The Illinois Central declared that it had made an agreement with its employes since the inauguration of the strike, and that it would do no more. The men must accept this or remain on strike.

Although it had been the understanding of the members of the Board of Arbitration and that of the General Managers of the railroads, that the committees, which were to call on the railroad managers, would have full power to accept or reject all propositions from the roads, the committees announced at the conclusion of the conferences, that they did not possess this power, but were compelled to report back to the officers of the union.

A general meeting of the freight handlers will be held to-morrow night at which the advisability of accepting the offers of the Northwestern and Erie Roads will be discussed.

Numerous meetings of teamsters will be held to-morrow for the purpose of calling a strike in sympathy with the freight handlers, but the officials of the organization declare that no strike will be called by the organization as long as they can prevent it. While there may be no official strike of the teamsters, the condition is the same as though one existed.

The truck teamsters refused to-day to accept freight for the freight houses, and every freight house in the city was tied up. The men took out their wagons as usual in many instances, only to drive them to the warehouses and block the entrances and exits. Fully 100 drivers went in this way to the freight house of the Illinois Central this morning. They backed their teams up alongside the platform and proceeded to wait. They chatted and smoked, but would handle no freight.

The icemen to-day refused to haul ice to preserve goods held up by the strike, or to take ice to cars being transferred to other points. This will check the expedient of the commission men of sending carloads of fruit consigned to Chicago through to other points to be distributed to retailers.

Joy Morton, head of the big salt firm of Joy Morton & Co., delivered a load of salt himself to-day, forcing his way through a company of pickets before whom his regular drivers turned back. When Mr. Morton's drivers reported that they could not pass the pickets he cried to his Superintendent: "Discharge those men. Now I'll take these wagons through or block the street." He seized the reins of the first team, and with office employes following as drivers of eight other trucks he forced the caravan through.

Twenty-one cars of vegetables and other "green goods" were taken from the cars of the Illinois Central during the forenoon, but none of it reached its destination on South Water Street. Butter, cheese, and eggs in immense quantities met a like fate at other freight houses. The arrivals, it is said, were unusually heavy, as the commission men had attempted to get an extra supply in anticipation of to-day's situation.

A number of teamsters were assaulted. They were dragged from their seats and the horses either unhitched or the harness cut. One truck, containing lithographs and posters announcing the teamsters' annual picnic, was held up in this way by pickets of the freight handlers before the mistake was discovered.

At the headquarters of the teamsters' union it was said that 8,000 teamsters were out. This, it was said, left less than 200 men at work, and those, it was stated, would drop their reins as soon as word could be got to them. The addition of the teamsters bring the total on strike to about 16,000 men.

SWITCHMEN WILL NOT HELP.

Grandmaster Hawley Positive that They Will Not Join Striking Freight Handlers.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 12.—The city to-day was full of rumors that the switchmen on the various railways entering Chicago were about to go on a strike, and these stories caused widespread alarm among shippers and others. It was especially said that the switchmen of the Northwestern Railway were so dissatisfied that they were ready to quit. The rumors, it seems, had their origin in some differences between the switchmen and their employers, but these differences are not such, it is said to-night, as will result in a walk-out. Grand Master F. T. Hawley of the Switchmen's Union, who arrived in the city to-night from Buffalo, made a thorough investigation of the rumor and said:

"There is no strike of the switchmen, and will probably be none, unless the fever reaches the yards and causes the contagion to spread. The switchmen have their agreements, and we intend to insist that they be lived up to. In fact, the Chicago members of our organization, who number about 800, already have had meetings and decided that they will not join the freight handlers."

The switchmen individually sympathize with the freightmen, but as a union they have not yet taken any steps to assist the strikers.

Church Cornerstone Laid at Elmhurst.

The cornerstone of the new Baptist Church at Elmhurst, Queens Borough, was laid yesterday afternoon by the pastor, the Rev. William J. Noble, in the presence of a large assemblage. The speakers included the Rev. R. B. Hull, pastor of the Greenwood Baptist Church, Brooklyn; the Rev. A. W. Hodder of the West Sixteenth Street Baptist Church, Manhattan; the Rev. Charles J. Kevill of the Second Avenue Baptist Church, Manhattan; H. F. Drake, Brooklyn; the Rev. E. M. Cuffey of St. James's Episcopal Church, Elmhurst; the Rev. W. H. Hendrickson of the Elmhurst Presbyterian Church, and the Rev. W. H. McMasters of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Newtown. The church, when completed, will cost $15,000.

Appraisers Honor Col. Tichenor's Memory.

The regular monthly meeting of the Board of General Appraisers, which was to have been held yesterday, was adjourned until Monday, out of respect to the memory of the General Appraiser, Col. George C. Tichenor, who died in East Orange, N. J., on Friday. Israel F. Fischer, President of the Board of Appraisers, and Appraiser Howell, will attend the funeral this afternoon, as a committee from the board.

Response to Appeal for Charity.

THE NEW YORK TIMES has received $1 to aid the German couple for whom help was asked by the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities. The gift was accompanied by a clipping on which the anonymous giver had written, "Every Little Helps."

ACCUSES DETECTIVE OF TAKING JEWELRY AS BRIBE.

Charges Made by Minnie Kurtz, Witness in Diamond and Bissert Cases, Being Investigated.

Minnie Kurtz, who played an important part in the trials of Capt. Diamond and Wardman Bissert, and who was arrested on July 2, at 27 Stuyvesant Street, on a warrant issued June 21, 1901, charging her with keeping a disorderly house, made a statement yesterday which was incorporated in an affidavit, charging Detective Maher with having accepted valuable jewelry in payment for protection.

When brought to the Tombs Court she made the statement before Justice McKean of the Court of Special Sessions, and he was so impressed by the story that he had the matter investigated by Acting District Attorney Rand, who, it is said, secured corroboration of the visit of the detective and a policeman to the Kurtz woman's house. The case will be heard in the Court of Special Sessions to-morrow.

The Kurtz woman and Andrew De Witt were indicted a few days ago for conspiracy, charged with getting several witnesses in the case of Capt. Herlihy out of the city. Her statement concerning Maher is as follows:

"Three weeks ago Patrolman Welsh of the Mercer Street Police Station, who is attached to the District Attorney's Office, and County Detective Maher, went to 27 Stuyvesant Street in the afternoon. They told me that I was under arrest on the charge of keeping a disorderly house, and they showed me the warrant dated June 21, 1901.

"Detective Maher told me to put on my clothes and come out with them. We walked over through Ninth Street until we were between Third and Fourth Avenues. We stopped midway in the block in front of a saloon. Detective Maher said to me: 'Have you any money? How about a bondsman? Are you going to get bail?' I replied: 'No, my money has all given out.' Then Detective Maher took hold of a diamond locket which was hanging from my neck. There were nine diamonds in it. It was a very costly ornament. 'This is a very pretty locket,' he said. 'It must have cost a good bit of money. You let me have it and you can go to Jersey.' I said to him: 'What do you mean?' and at the same time started toward the side door of the saloon. We went inside the saloon and sat down. Maher then sent Patrolman Welsh away and told him to come back in fifteen minutes.

"Inside the saloon Maher repeated his conversation in regard to my giving him the locket and he permitting me to go to Jersey. Then he said: 'Take it off and let me see it.' Then he gave it back to me. I said: 'If I give it to you the big fellow (meaning Welsh) will make trouble.' 'Oh, no, he won't,' replied Maher. 'I can satisfy him all right. He'll do anything I say.' With that I took the locket and heavy gold chain and slipped them into Maher's vest pocket.

"We sat in the saloon a few minutes longer and then Welsh came back. At Maher's suggestion we three went back to the house at 27 Stuyvesant Street, where we smoked cigarettes and talked for about three hours. Then they told me to go.

"I went to a hotel on Tenth Street and Fourth Avenue. After I left the Stuyvesant Street house I was told that District Attorney Jerome himself, accompanied by two other men, called at my house about midnight.

"Welsh and Maher knew perfectly well that I was not in Jersey, but that I was in the hotel at Tenth Street and Fourth Avenue, so I could not be a fugutive from justice."

Acting District Attorney Rand, County Detective Maher, and Policeman Welsh were all absent from the Criminal Court Building yesterday, so could not be seen. Assistant District Attorney Miner, it was learned, is conducting an investigation in the case, but he would not discuss it in any way.

FINNS EMIGRATE TO AFRICA.

Leaving Ohio Lake Ports for Johannesburg—Cause of the New Movement.

Special to The New York Times.

ASHTABULA, Ohio, July 12.—A small body of Finnish people has just left Ashtabula harbor for Johanneshurg, South Africa, and a number more are preparing to leave Conneaut for the same point. This move, it is said, may be of some significance. If the Finnish people find conditions favorable to their prosperity in South Africa it might be the means of partially diverting the present tide of emigration from Finland, which is now largely to America.

Those who have just left the lake ports for South Africa are mostly young men and unmarried. As improved machinery, such as automatic ore unloaders, comes into general use on the docks there is a less demand for foreign labor, and while at the present time the Lake Erie ports of Ashtabula, Conneaut, and Fairport are important Finnish centres, the future will see many of these foreigners' places taken by machinery. On this account some of the Finns are going to the growing Finnish settlements in the mine and lumber districts of Michigan and Minnesota, while others of the younger men go to Africa.

TAX ON UNDIVIDED PROFITS.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The Acting Commissioner of Internal Revenue has issued instructions suspending temporarily the collection of the taxes on undivided profits of National banks under the War Revenue act. The banks fought the contention of the Government that undivided profits were part of the surplus of banks, and the Leather Manufacturers' National Bank of New York brought suit against Collector Treat to prevent the collection of the tax. The Circuit Court decided in favor of the Government.

Previously it had been the understanding that if the court sustained the Government the tax would be collected. Now, however, the bank, in the test case, has appealed to the Supreme Court, and the Acting Commissioner to-day instructed Collector Treat to suspend collection until the return of Commissioner Yerkes, when general instructions will be issued to all collectors.

Senator Lodge Wins a Victory.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 12.—Senator Lodge has won a victory over the anti-machine men by forcing Speaker Meyers to quit the contest for the Lieutenant Governorship, leaving Gen. Guild, Lodge's man and close friend, in sole possession of the field. This means that Guild, who was badly beaten three years ago, will become Governor in accordance with party practice three years hence, succeeding Bates, an anti-Lodge man, who will be the next Governor.

Fire Chief Bresnan Hurt.

While responding to an alarm of fire in a tenement at 228 East Seventieth Street yesterday, Battalion Chief Thomas J. Bresnan's carriage came into collision with an electric car at Second Avenue and Seventy-fourth Street, and he was hurled to the pavement, receiving a bad cut on the head. His driver, Eugene Meyer, clutched the side of the vehicle and retained his seat. Chief Bresnan, upon regaining his feet, jumped into the carriage and drove to the fire, which was extinguished before much damage had been done.

Police Captains to Meet.

Notices were sent yesterday over the police wires to the precinct Captains and Inspectors in all the boroughs that an important and special meeting of what is known as the Endowment or Captains' Association, of which ex-Chief W. S. Devery is President, will be held to-morrow in the Trial Room at the Mulberry Street Headquarters. A request was made for a full attendance. One of the objects of the meeting is to consider the application for membership of the newly appointed police Captains.

Glass Blowers Raise a Boycott.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 12.—The Glass Blowers' Association, which is in conference here to-day, voted to raise the boycott from the Whitemore Shoe Polish Company of Boston, which has been in effect for some time, because of a discussion with the local union there. An agreement has been reached. Outside of this only routine business was transacted.

A. Simonson

933 Broadway 21-22 Streets

Only the Finest Hair Goods.

I use only the finest selected human hair in my wigs, coiffures and toupees, and employ the most skillful artists to make them under my personal supervision.

I can match exactly any shade of gray hair, from the slightly gray to the pure silver white, and any color of the natural hair, from the softest blonde to the raven black.

MAIL ORDERS RECEIVE MOST CAREFUL ATTENTION.

No Branch Stores No Agents

COAL OPERATORS WAITING.

Firms in the Bituminous Trade Have Withdrawn from the Open Market —Expected Action of Miners.

The Bituminous Coal Operators' Association, which was organized on Friday at 1 Broadway, has appointed a committee to go to firms that were not represented at the meeting and enlist recruits.

President George D. Harris gave yesterday the following supplementary statement as to the aims and objects of the association:

"We consider that there is sufficient danger of the miners' convention on the 17th of the month being stampeded by the radicals for a general strike, and that it is only prudent as conservative business men to take steps to hold coal. We have, therefore, withdrawn from the open market. We agreed at the meeting yesterday that the members of our association will give one another first call when there is any coal to spare. We found much less coal available at the different ports than we expected."

In explanation of the fall in the price of soft coal recently, Mr. Harris said:

"There was a temporary slump in the price because of the reports that the strike was going to be settled. Now that it is not going to be settled the price of soft coal is advancing."

Mr. Harris said that he thought it likely that the bituminous miners will assess themselves $1 or $2 a week each instead of striking for the benefit of the anthracite men.

"I believe that in such a case," he continued, "an attempt will be made by the anthracite operators to break the strike. They will be able to open several collieries perhaps, but it will be a long time before any inroads are made into the ranks of the strikers. The anthracite operators are losing little or nothing. Practically their only loss is the anthracite which would have been burned in this city in place of soft coal."

MINE MUST BE FLOODED.

The Reason Is No Men Can Be Obtained to Fight Fire in Richmond Colliery.

Special to The New York Times.

SCRANTON, Penn., July 12.—When the coal strike began there was a fire in the middle mine of the Richmond Colliery No. 3, a large mine owned by the Scranton Coal Company. No men can be obtained to fight the flames and the mine must be flooded.

The Lackawanna Company is trying to hire strikers to do timbering in various collieries, but the strike leaders will not permit it. Strikers are leaving for mines in British Columbia.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., July 12.—President Mitchell of the Mine Workers' Union left here late this afternoon for the West. He will go direct to Chicago, and will be in Indianapolis by Tuesday. The National President wants to be at National headquarters for a couple of days before the convention meets, so as to confer with the leaders in the soft coal regions.

SAGINAW, Mich., July 12.—The committee of mine operators which several days ago notified the striking miners that unless the scale reported two weeks ago by the joint conference was signed by to-day they would withdraw from the agreement entirely has agreed to suspend the effect of their ultimatum until after the Indianapolis convention of July 17.

DOCK LABORERS TO UNITE.

CHICAGO, July 12.—Fifty thousand longshoremen of the great lakes will be represented at the annual convention of the International Association to be held in Chicago next week. President Daniel J. Keefe and Secretary-Treasurer Henry C. Barter have arrived from Detroit, and a large number of delegates from the seacoasts and the South came in last night.

The most important work planned was an amalgamation of the association and the National Union of Dock Laborers in Great Britain and Ireland, with 100,000 members. The British organization was to have been represented by James Sexton, but word has been received that he will not be in Chicago. However, the convention probably will take some steps toward the proposed union.

Body Found in Central Park Reservoir.

The body of an unidentified man, who is supposed by the Central Park police to have committed suicide, was found floating in the reservoir in Central Park, opposite Ninety-fifth Street yesterday morning. The body is that of a man about twenty-six years old, and weighing 160 pounds, clothed in a gray suit and black striped shirt.

Metuchen (N. J.) Post Office Robbed.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., July 12.—Burglars broke into the Metuchen Post Office this morning, blew open the safe, and succeeded in getting away with $700 worth of stamps without being detected.

REST AND HEALTH TO MOTHER AND CHILD.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING with PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN; CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHŒA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

BOY TURNS DETECTIVE.

Causes Arrest of Two Men Who, He Says, Stole His Bicycle.

His bicycle having been stolen by two men, Gerald McSweeney, eleven years old, of 210 East Thirty-ninth Street, decided to do some detective work himself and last night, after scouring the neighborhood, he came upon the two alleged thieves at Third Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street. He hurried to the East Thirty-fifth Street Station and had detectives arrest them.

Friday morning the lad was riding his bicycle through Park Avenue when, at Thirty-eighth Street, he was accosted by two men, who asked him to go to a drug store on Third Avenue. He went on the errand for them, leaving in their care his bicycle, valued at $50. When he returned the men and his bicycle had disappeared.

The men whose arrest he caused said they were James Mella, twenty-four years old, address refused, and John Kelly, twenty-eight years old, of 333 East Thirty-fourth Street. They were locked up as suspicious persons. The police say they learned the bicycle had been sold to a junkman for $2.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair; light to fresh southwest winds.

There have been no temperature changes of importance. Continued fair weather, with slowly rising temperature, is probable in all districts except in the East Gulf States and southern portion of South Atlantic States, where cloudy, showery weather will prevail.

The winds along the Atlantic Coast from Hatteras northward will be light to fresh southwesterly, on the South Atlantic Coast light and variable, on the Gulf Coast light to fresh to southeasterly, and on the Great Lakes light to fresh southwesterly to westerly.

Steamships which depart to-day for European ports will have light southwesterly winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1901.	1902.	TIMES. 1902.
3 A. M.	71	65	74
6 A. M.	70	63	78
9 A. M.	70	70	81
12 M.	72	79	83
3 P. M.	69	81	81
6 P. M.	69	77	80
9 P. M.	69	71	73
12 P. M.	69	70	72

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

The average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square.....77¾
Weather Bureau.....73
Corresponding date 1901.....69¾
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years.73

The thermometer registered 67 degrees at 8 A. M. and 72 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 82

112 BODIES REMOVED FROM JOHNSTOWN MINE

This Number Believed to Comprise Nearly All the Victims.

FEW INQUIRIES FOR MISSING

More Than a Score of Funerals Took Place in the Pennsylvania City Yesterday—Three Rescued Die.

JOHNSTOWN, Penn., July 12.—The extent of ths catastrophe of ths Rolling Mill Mine of the Cambria Steel Company is not capable of being grasped. Early to-night, in spite of conflicting reports as to the number of dead, a careful and complete compilation shows that 112 is ths extent of the list of the bodies outside the mine. Up to 6 o'clock this evening 108 had been recovered, and at 8 o'clock four more were brought to the surface.

To this future explorations of the mine corridors may add a few, but it cannot be many, it is believed.

Of the four bodies taken from the mine to-night, all were badly burned. William Malcolm, one of ths rescuing party, said one man was found in No. 4 Room of the Sixth Right Entry, and three in No. 6 Room. They might easily have passed unnoticed for days, as all were so blackened as to resemble bodies of broken coal. Malcolm was subpoenaed to-night to appear at the inquest. It is said he has important testimony.

Coroner E. L. Miller said to-night he has no thought of opening the inquest until late next week. He wants to give the State officials abundant time to make the proper investigation.

Almost all the employes who could have been in the mins at the time of the lifes wrecking explosion of Thursday are accounted for. Very few inquiries for missing havs been presented to the autborities or to the mine officials, and this, it is thought, better than anything else demonstrates the impossibility of many bodies still remaining in the death tomb.

The mine officials say there is no use attempting to estimate the number of dead. They say they simply do not know, and urge the futility of placing the matter on the basis of guesswork. They express the belief, however, that all, or almost all, are out of the mine.

General Superintendent Robinson came out about 4 o'clock this afternoon after a day's exploration. He expreseed hie conviction that but fsw dead bodies would he added to tbs 112 already known.

Sunday will dawn upon the populous City of Johnstown prepared to devote its attention to mourning and funeral obsequies. The inaugural of this grim programme was given to-day when mors than a score of interments took place. As lats as 7 o'clock this evening funeral processions with bands playing dirges, and uniformed escorts at their heads, passed through ths streets of ths city. While time is pressing on the undertakers to take care of all of the funerals to-morrow morning's mournful programms will not start especially early. Many are trying to defer the last sad rites until in the afternoon.

At 9 o'clock in the morning there was an important consultation in the offices at the foot of the runway from the Westmont entry. It was participated in by Mine Superintendent G. T. Robinson, Chief Mins Inspector James E. Roderick, State Mine Inspector J. T. Evans, Mine Engineer M. G. Moore, and Assistant Mine Engineer A. G. Prosser.

A large map of the mine was examined and explained to Chief Roderick. Many of the employes of the mine, including diggers, trap boys, mechanics, and others were called in and questioned. The inquiry was designed to give Chief Inspector Roderick a preliminary impression of the status of things.

FUTURE INVESTIGATIONS.

Inspector Evans said later as to futurs investigations:

"Those of the company's officials who wers in the mine at the time of the explosion and have survived their injuries will be called on to testify. Until these men are able to be present at the inquiry and testify, it will be useless to try to do anything. The Cambria Steel Company has the right to make the best presentation of the case possible, and these are the onss who can best speak of the situation in which the company is concerned."

Asked as to whose duty it was to take care of the accumulation of gas in the mins, Mr. Evans said:

"The fire hoss, of course, hut two or three of the fire hosses were killed hy the explosion, and in the presence of death we must he altogether charitable and suspend judgment."

After the consultation at the office Evans went into the mine with Robinson and Moore. They did not emerge until late in the afternoon. The work they did while in ths mine was to direct their attention to damage wrought and more critically examine into the possible resting places of more dead bodies. Prying about in the fourth right heading in the "Klondike," State Inspector Evans came across rooms nineteen and twenty distrihuted hetwcen which were the hodies of the three who were brought out at 2:30 P. M. Evans was alone at ths time. The hodies he found were in a had state of decay. The search went on after the three were brought out and still continues.

All day thousands of men, women, and children, drawn thither pursly out of morbid curiosity, lingered about the low frame structure. Hundreds stood in a haking sun nearly oposite on the other side of the Conemaugh River, where the cars came down from the mine on the line. Most of these were interested for friends. The streets of Conemaugh City were clogged with funeral corteges.

Father B. Dembrowsky, pastor of St. Casimir's Catholic Church, stated to-day that forty of the members of his flock were killed in ths disaster.

"Most of these men," said he, "were my best parishioners, being thrifty, providential, God-fearing men, who were pillars of strength to the congregation. The catastrophs has just about wiped out the two societies conducted in connection with the church—St. Casimir's Society and St. Martin's Beneficial Society. For the funeral f each one of the dead men a fifty-dollar benefit will be paid out of the fund, and in addition an assesement of $2 will have to be collected from each member. The blow will be a hard one, hecause our church is just being hullt and ought to he dedicated some time in October."

At 3 o'clock this morning the charred and mutilated bodies of fiftesn victims were brought to the Westmont pit mouth and taken to the morgue. The bodies were found in the upper snd of No. 6, right heading where the explosion occurred.

Three deaths occurred during the night at Cambria Hospital. These were among the last living victims who were brought out of the rine yesterday afternoon in an unconscious condition. Another of these is in a precarious condition.

The party of rescuers which completed the exploration of the mine went in at 7 o'clock last evening and came out at 6 o'clock to-day.

In the crowd were Dr. George Hay, Dr. Frank B. Stotler, and Dr. W. N. Pringle.

Dr. Hay said the headings hoth to the right and left of the main Klondike heading were practically free from foul air when they went in. Nothing impeded the progress of the searchers. The long search was rewarded when they reached No. 6 right heading. Far back in the heading the searchers came across the hlackened and charred bodies of fifteen men. This discovery was made shortly after midnight.

Mine Superintendent Robinson was at his office early to-day. He said they would have ths mine ready for work hy Monday. He said there has not heen the slightest danger from explosion since the original and only one of Thursday. The mine, he admitted, especially the section known as Klondike, always contained gas. It did not exist in dangerous quantities, he said, and to cause an explosion some one must have violated ths rules as to lights. Every precaution was taken to guard against accident.

Superintendent Rohinson strongly commends the Johnstown doctors for their hravery that saved the lives of a dozen or more men.

"When we made our first dash into the mine," he said, "we were taking our lives in our hands, as none knew what was heyond in our course. The doctors came on and followed our lead without the slightest tremor."

FAREWELLS TO THE DEAD.

Saddest of all the scenes of the great disaster were the affecting leave-takings of the dead which commenced thie morning.

All day the Slovak, Croatian, and Greek Catholic churches were filled with picturesque throngs who attended the last services for the dead. Knots of women and men stood on street corners, weeping and groaning out their grief.

Many women who attended the last rites in the churches were overcome with grief and fell fainting to the floor.

Most of the funerale to-day were in St. Stephen's Slovak Church, where hoth Slavs and Poles worship. The Rev. John Martvon, the Slovak priest, conducted masses for his countrymen, while the Rev. B. Domhrowsky officiated at the servicee over the Polish.

The Rev. Father Cucka said mass at the Greek Catholic Church for nine of the dead. Father Kojcl at the Croatian Church said mass over twelve dead. All these places of worship are located within a very few squares of each other, and the streets surrounding them were choked with the great throngs clamoring for admission.

Four of the fifteen taken out this morning are still at the morgue unidentified. Their faces are swollen and hlackened, and are unrecognizable. Two others at an undertaking establishment are still unknown.

Chief State Mine Inspector James E. Roderick to-night ie drawing his subordinates into Johnstown for a united examination of the mine, which will he conducted to-morrow. Evans lives here. Joseph Williams of Altoona, who left this morning, came hack to-night. Telegrams were sent hy Roderick to-night to Inspectors J. G. Roby of Uniontown and C. B. Ross of Greensburg, summoning them here to-morrow.

"I intend to go through the mines myself in the morning to satisfy myself upon certain things," said Mr. Roderick to-night. "However, I do not say I will go in with the other three Inspectors. I helieve from what I have heard from various sourcee to-day that the officials of the mine had done everything in their power to comply with the demands of the law. I had always considered this mine a model mine, and never entertained a minute's anxiety ahout conditions there."

BLAST PROBABLE CAUSE OF MINE CATASTROPHE.

A Fire Boss Injured in the Accident Says Shot Set Off Fire Damp.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 12.—A special from Johnstown tc night saye:

"The explosion in ths Klondike section of the Rolling Mill Mine was undouhtedly caused hy blasting. A shot set off the fire damp and started all the trouhle."

On the third day after the great mine disaster of Johnstown the cauee of the catastrophe has been at isst learned. The statement was made this afternoon at the Conemaugh Memorial Hospital by John Rotallick, who was the fire hoss of the seventh district, and who wss in the Klondike Mine at the time of the accident.

Mr. Retallick is improving rapidly and hopes by the first of next week to be ahle to leavs the hospital, and wants to go hack into the mine and prove to the officials of the Camhria Steel Company and the State mine officials that his statement given above is correct.

Continuing to talk of the accident and the cause, he said:

"For some time after I reached the hospital hers I was unahle even to think, hut this evening all comes back to me, and it eeems as if I had been in a dream. When I get into the mine I will prove conclusively tbat the explosion was the result of one of ths miners' putting off a hlast. Blasting was common in the Klondike section. It is one of the wealthiest pieces of coal property in the State of Pennsylvania, and as the coal is so deep and of such a fine quality it requires a great deal of shooting to get down to the finest parts.

"In blasting in the Klondike Mine holes were drilled to a depth of from 8 to 10 feet, and even at times they were much deeper. All the trouhle occurred in No. 6 right where the discharge of the powder started the fire-damp. In the history of the mines such accidents are frequent, and there is not now the least doubt in my mind as to what really caused the explosion.

"Two hours hefore the fatal one I was in the section. I heard the men talking ahout hlasting, and I gave them plenty of warning to be very careful. The slate at the place they intended blowing the coal out was very thick, and I presume on this account that an exceptionally heavy charge was put in the hole drilled.

"From all estimates I can make there were at least twelve men, and possibly seventeen, in No. 6 right when the charge was set off, and the fire-damp also exploded.

"The Klondike Mine, especially No. 6 right, has heen in very had shape for some time. About two months ago it first hecame noticeable that an extra amount of gas was collecting in the mine, and the officials of the Cambria Steel Company at that time began to take the utmost precautions.

"They talked for a while of closing it down, but that was almost impossible, as it is one of the hest producers, and from it is secured a great part of the daily output of the mine.

"The mine grew dangerous about a week ago. At that time it was decided that no novice miner would he allowed in this section of the mine at all, and the mine officials then selected twelve of the hest and most experienced workmen they had to operate it. These men were careful, but as a general rule you will not find a miner whoever has the least sense of fear."

FRAUDULENT USE OF THE MAILS CHARGED.

Englishman Locked Up at Police Headquarters Last Night on Allegations of Postal Service Men.

A man who described himself as Christopher Cosmides, an Englishman, twenty-six years of age, and a porter, living at 249 West One Hundred and Seventh Street, was arrested yesterday hy Detective Sergts. McConville and Savage of Capt. Titus's staff and locked up at Police Headquarters as a suspicious person. Detectives employed hy Post Office Inspector Swift were interested in the arrest, their chargo heing based on the accusation that the prisoner used the mails for fraudulent purposes.

When inquiry regarding the arrest was made at the Detective Bureau the detectivs Sergeant on duty said that he knew nothing about it. At the request of reporters he telephoned to Capt. Titus, who said that he knew none of the circumstances which led to the arrest, other than that the prisoner was suspected of using the mails for fraudulent purposes.

Detective McConville said late last night that in the arrest of Cosmides, who le a tobacconist at 259 Greenwich Street, he believed that he had unearthed a gang of men who for some time have successfully perpetrated swindles in various parts of the counlry hy means of forged orders on husiness houses for goods to he delivered at certain addresses.

The detective said the prisoner had been renting Post Office Box 703, and received considerable mail. He has heen watched for some time, and yesterday a decoy letter was prepared. When the man arrived at the office he found a card in his box notifying him that a registered letter had arrived for him. He became suspicious, for he refused to sign for the latter.

Then the officers approached and asked him to explain the use of the box, from which he hsd at various times taken mail addressed to Frederick R. Hazard of Syracuse, and when Cosmides failed to make satisfactory explanation he was at once placed under arrest.

The investigations involve two men who are now serving sentences in the penitentiary for swindling schemes. They are Alfred E. Goslin and Robert Gullfoyle. Both work in the printing office in the prison. Through a woman who is known as Mrs. Floyd Jones, the detectives say, it is helieved that Cosmides engineered the outside end of the alleged swindle.

Frederick R. Hazard of Syracuse has complained for eome time that his name has been forged to orders for large amounts.

YACHT BEATS STEAMBOAT

The Arrow Runs Away from the Monmouth.

Sandy Hook Flier Was 3½ Miles Out When Smaller Boat Reached Atlantic Highlands Pier.

The race which rumor had scheduled for yeeterday afternoon hetween the Sandy Hook flier Monmouth and the Lewisohne' speedy little yacht Vamoose did not come off, but the large crowd which had booked passage on the Monmouth for her 3:45 P. M. trip in the expectation of having some excitement was not disappointed.

The paesengers, as eoon as they found their way to the upper deck, looked around for the Vamoose, and thoee who were not yachting experts decided that the little boat with the cruiserlike hull lying out in midstream was the one which was to give them battle. Capt. Martin and Engineer Munro, however, who were shaking hands with themselves on the prospects of making the Vamoose look like a Staten Island ferryhoat, grew nervous and ssid things to themselves when they recognized in the rakishlooking craft Charles R. Flint's Arrow, the queen of all racing yachts and the dread of all aspirants for the harhor championship. The race was all over at the heginning, and although the Monmouth made the twenty-one-mile run to the Highlands in a little over an hour, she found on her arrival the Arrow at anchor off the Highlands pier and the Arrow's crew, with wide smiles on their faces, smoking long cigars, with their feet showing over the railing.

The Monmouth glided away from her dock promptly at 3:45 o'clock and a moment later was speeding down the hay. The 1,200 passengers were all on the qui vive, and crowded up forward where they could see all the manoeuvres, and because eome sharp had circulated the report that the Monmouth traveled faster when she was deeper forward than aft.

Thoss who did not know the Arrow's prowess laughed scornfully when they saw the low craft with the projecting how range up against the white slim-waisted Monmouth. One girl who had heen so carried away by the excitement that her attention was momentarily detracted from the gown which she had heen admiring, looked at the Arrow long enough to formulate and express the opinion that "that little rowhoat wouldn't dare go outside the harhor."

The scornful ones, however, had only three minutes in which to do their laughing, for hy that time the Arrow had closed up with the Monmouth and was gaining perceptihly.

At Liherty Island the Arrow wss three lengths ahead, and the passengere on the Sandy Hook flier hegan to wonder where they would he if the Arrow could keep that up. They were still wondering when at Robhins Reef the Monmouth was a half mile behind. The Arrow's crew were huddled up hehind the hig smokestack, because, as one of them said afterward, if they had moved out from their shelter they would have been blown off the hoat. The trim racer kept directly on her course, throwing up fine sheets of spray with her sharp-pointed how.

At Quarantine, the Arrow was three-quarters of a mile in the lead, and at Swinburne Island those on the Monmouth who carried field glasses whipped them out and located the Flint yacht a mile and a half to the south, and still moving. Then they settled back and speculated on what the result would have heen if the Vamoose had come out instead of the Arrow. When the Arrow reached Atlantic Highlande Pier, after a 58-minute trip from Rector Street, the Monmouth had still three and a half miles to travel. When the Sandy Hook boat finally had landed her passengers, a messenger came over from the Arrow and asked of Capt. Martin "Why didn't you race, Captain?"

The victorious Arrow was launched a little over a yesr ago. She is only 130 feet on the water line, with a 12½-foot beam, but her powerful engines are said to be capable of driving her through tbs water at a rate of forty knots an hour. She has never attained this speed, hut she outfooted everything that has ever fallen in with her, including the turhine yacht Revolution, which won a twenty-minute race against the Monmouth two weeks ago.

W. A. Sands, Mr. Flint's private secretary, was ahoard the Arrow during the spin, and Capt. D. C. Packard and Engineer J. L. Briggs claim that yesterday's race was the Arrow's first real trying out.

TREATMENT OF CHILDREN.

Dr. Freeman Warns Mothers of the Tenements Against Dirt, Noise, and Impure Milk.

About one hundred and fifty of the Board of Health's Summer corps of physicians gathered in Chemical Hall, adjoining the Department of Health Building in West Fifty-fifth Street, yesterday morning to listen to the first of a series of lectures by Dr. Rowland G. Freeman, the specialist on treatment of infants.

Five years ago in this city, he said, the mortality in infants of one year or less was 241 per 1,000, while last year it was only 160. The improvement, he thought, is due to the efforts of the inspecting physicians and the various open-air charities.

"A dose of castor oil," he said, "and a ticket for one of the hoats of the St. John's Guild is the best prescription for the early stages of Summer diarrhoea. Humidity is more fatal than heat."

Speaking of the children of the tenements, Dr. Freeman said that, as most of the trouhle is due to dirt, noise, and want of fresh air, it was obviously the first duty of the physician to remedy those environments.

"Try and induce the mothers of those tenement house babies," he said, "to nurse their hahies. When that is impossible let them use the Straus milk. Warn them against the grocer's milk, and tell them that the proprietary foods and condensed milks are valueless.

"Tell the mothers that a well ecruhhed floor is hetter than a dirty carpet, and that the little ones need light, quiet, and pure air and milk. One hath a day is a necessity, and they are hetter. Make them understand that noise is very harmful. Experiments made in hospital by the St. John's Guild proved the value of quiet. Of 150 cases treated in a ward where absolute silence was maintained only one resulted fatally. Many children have died from the shock of a sudden noise and the slamming of a door has heen known to send a child's pulse from normal to above 100.

"Make the mothers take the children out of the tenements to the piers or the parks or on the Guild hoats. If they can't go to the hoats or the out-of-town hospitals let them go to the recreation piers, where the air is hetter than in the parks."

DUEL OF THREE BLIND MEN.

Three blind men had a fight at Broadway and Twenty-eighth Street laet evening which almost resulted in the crippling of a numher of the passing crowd.

Two of the men, Thomas Kelly of 341 East Thirty-fifth Street, and Michael Murphy of Jersey City, were walking arm-in-arm and feeling their way with their sticks. Frank Mead was coming in the opposite direction, and aleo guiding himself with his etick. The three men came into collision on the southwest corner of Twenty-eighth Street, nearly knocking each other down. As the three regained their halance, they hegan to say things about people who could not see well enough to get out of the way of hlind men, all three thinking that they had been purposely pushed.

Murphy cried angrily: "I guess I'm about as hlind as you anyway," and began to attempt tto helabor Mead with his etick. Mead attempted to retaliate. Murphy thought he might as well pick up, too, and in a few seconds three sticks wsrs cutting holes in the air. As nons of the three could ses just where to hit, the crowd which had formed about them got the hetter part of the hlows.

Just when the combat began to assume formidahle proportions, threatening to send semehody to the hospital, the policeman on poet ran up and ordered the three men to move on. This they did, breathing threats about meeting again.

HAIR DRESSING, SHAMPOOING, MANICURING.

To be refreshed in comfort during the heated term, an invitation is extended to visit this department of our establishment, which is complete and up to date in every luxury and appliance. A corps of expert artists always in attendance. Our

CURLY BANGS & POMPADOURS

specially constructed for summer wear, feather-weight and naturally curly, are necessary to complete the modern dressing of the hair.

WIGS AND TOUPEES

For Ladies and Gentlemen

on Skeleton Foundation—Perfect Fit—Absolutely non-detectable.

L. SHAW 54 West 14th Street, Next to Macy's, N. Y.

ENGLISH JUSTICE ROBBED

Victim of Pickpockets Near the Battery Park Station.

His Experience with Thieves While on a Tour Around the World—Venerable and Jolly.

William O'Hanlon, who, when he is at home in England, is a Justice of the Peace in Bowdon, Cheshire, called yesterday in the Etruria on the laet leg of a five months' tour around the world. Mr. O'Hanlon has a long and flowing beard, which under the hurden of his seventy-six years hae become snowy white, and it is to his venerable appearance that the Justice of the Peace attributed the fact that twice during his wanderings he had been huncoed successfully, and that attempts were made unsuccessfully a numher of times.

The last attempt was in this city, and Mr. O'Hanlon was the loser. He arrived here on Wednesday from Montreal and concluded that instead of spending time and money in traveling over the rest of the country, he would go down to Coney Island and take in the sights of a continent in tabloid form. He looped the loop, shot the chutes, climhed the jumping stairs, and rode the wooden horses. He came back on a Coney Island boat, and on his way to the Battery Place Station after an examination of his resources, he was surprised to find that he was not out anything but his regular expenditure.

On the way to the elevated platform he was jostled by three rough men. Mr. O'Hanlon remarked to the ticket agent that the men were "beastly drunk." The ticket agent said he thought they wers pickpockets. Mr. O'Hanlon immediately felt in his inside pocket and said that his thought the ticket man was right, for his purse was gone. It contained $30 and and two five-pound notes.

He notified the police, and on Friday the puree wae found in a mail box. It contained the five-pound notes. Mr. O'Hanlon was notified and the firet question from the Post Office Inspector eurprised him.

"Who is this woman, whose name was found in your purse?" ths Inspector asked, showing a piece of paper on which had heen written: "Miss Annie Wilson, 3 Clinton Street, Bridgeport."

"I was going to say," Mr. O'Hanlon said yesterday, "that the woman was a cousin or sister-in-law, but, being a Justice of the Peace, I concluded to tell the truth, so I told the Inspector that I had never seen or heard of any such person."

It was a little ruse on the part of the Inspector, and Mr. O'Hanlon got his pocket hook.

Ths ecene of Mr. O'Hanlon's first experience of the flim-flam game was in the Holy Land.

"I was taking pictures with a small camera, near Herod's Colonnade, in Palestine," he said, "and had put it down for a moment. When I looked around I noticed the camera was gone, and I caught sight of a dusky Mohammedan getting out of sight as speedily as he could. I notified the main Sheik of the village, and offered a reward of 30s. for the return of my camera. I got it in fifteen minutes. I learned later that the Sheik was the head and front of an organized gang that made a living by such practicee."

SEIZURE OF JEWELRY AT THE CUSTOM HOUSE.

Officers Take Valuable Pin and Bracelet and Lady's Watch from a Passenger on the Campania.

In spite of the secrecy preserved hy the Custom House officials, it hecame known that articles of jewelry, valued at many hundred dollars, were taken from a passenger named John Hawkes, who arrived on the Campania yesterday, and were confiscated hy the Custom House Department.

Custom House Detective Timotby Donohue, who made the seizure; Deputy Surveyor Storey, and Deputy Collector Williams refused to discuss the matter.

The articles that were taken consistsd of a lady's breastpin, a hracelet, and a lady's small watch. The breastpin is in the shape of a crescent and star, and is about three inches long. The crescent is set with fine diamonds, and the star is made up of a cluster of sapphires, ruhles, and a large emerald. The hracelet is a plain gold hoop, the upper half set with ahout a dozen diamonds, all heing white and flawless stones. The watch itself is of plain gold without setting, but the pin to which it is attached is set with sapphires and rubles.

Detective Donobue, it is said, discovered the articles concealed in the man's hack pockets. Donohue's method is to brush against a passenger, in an apparently accidental way, apologizs for his carelessness, and then, if he thinks the passenger is concealing anything, bring bim to the Custom Houee room and have him searched. Donohue has made nearly all of his seizures in tbis way, and is considered to he one of the best detectives in the department.

Nothing could be found out about the passenger Hawkes, he having left the pier when the seizure hecame known. It is said, however, that he is an importer and comss from Oblo. Shortly after the news of the seizure had becomsknown, a man who said that he lived in Kansas City, rusbed into the Barge Office and asked excitedly if the man was John Hawkes, the jeweler, from Kansas City. He was told, however, that this John Hawkes lived in Ohio.

A diamond and pearl necklace was held hy the Cnstom House officials, the owner, Mise Fowler, a passenger on the same steamship, not heing able to prove her statement that it had been made here. Miss Fowler did not try to conceal the necklace, hut mentioned it in her declaration, without placing any value on it.

Orangemen Observe Boyne Anniversary

Orangemen from all the boroughs celebrated the anniversary of the hattle of ths Boyne In 1690 yesterday with a parade through Fifth Avenue and a picnic and speeches at Sulzer's Harlem River Park. Addresses were made by the Rev. Dr. Worrall, the Rev. Homer P. Wallace, the Rev. James Coote, and the Rev. Dr. Steele. In ths evening there were a promenade concert and dancing.

The Rev. Watson E. Knox Dead.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 12.—The Rev. Watson E. Knox, pastor of the Fseding Hills Methodist Church, died suddenly this afternoon from the result of a shock of paralysis, wbich he sustained in his study in the morning. He was horn in Blandford in 1841, and was graduated from Wesleyan University. He belonged to the Springfield Methodist Conference. The funeral will be on Wednesday, which would have been his birthday.

CYCLISTS' STREET PARADE

Line of Wheelmen Viewed by Crowds on Fifth Avenue.

COMPETITION FOR PRIZES

Century Road Club of America Won Cup for Greatest Number of Riders, with Royal Arcanum Second.

The silver juhilee of cycling, marking the twenty-fifth annivereary of the pastime in this country, was celehrated yesterday afternoon with a parade like those of years past, when the wheeling craze was at its height. Every cycling club in Greater New York was represented, and it was estimated that there were fully 5,000 wheels of every kind and description from the old-fashioned wooden affair without hall hearings or eprockete to the very latest motor cycle.

A Committee of Judges, composed of Gen. Avery D. Andrews, Mayor Michael J. Walsh of Yonkers, and Aldermen Matthews, Miller, Duel, and Dietz viewed ths parade and later awarded the prizes as follows at the house of the Century Wheelmen, 444 Amsterdam Avenue:

For the cluh turning out greatest number between 150 and 200. First prize won by Century Road Club of America; Royal Arcahum Wheelmen, second. For cluh turning out fifty or less. First prize won by Calumet Wheelmen; Ianthia Wheelmen, second. Both were composed of negro wheelmen. Tbe Century Wheelmen won ths cup presented hy Alderman Oatman for ths best general appearance, with the Royal Arcanum second and Iantha third. The Bronx Wheelmen received honorahle mention.

Miss Grace Forbes was judged the best appearing wheelwoman, with Miss Becky Wood eecond, and Miss Anderson third. A canopy of hlue and white, from which doves were euspended, gained for A. C. Buscbell the prize for the best-decorated wheel. Miee Anderson took the second prize for her prettily arranged decorations of violet and white. The Bay Vlew Wheelmen of Newark took the prize for the hest attendance outside of the Greater New York. C. S. Mankowski, C. H. Martin, and J. C. Canti won the prizes for the hest controlled motor cycles in the order named. Ae a pink-and-white maiden Charles Zerl took the judges' eye for tbe most grotesque costume. George Siebert, as a farmer, and W. A. Siehert, as a clown, on an old-fashloned velocipede, got the second and third awards.

The Ravaton Wheelmen on a triplet earned the prize for the best-looking multicycle, with a Greenwich Wheelmen tandem second, and Ianthia tandem third.

Shortly after 3 o'clock Alderman Joseph Oatman, Chief Marshal of the parade, assisted by his aides, began the task of forming the hundreds of wheelmen in line. At 4 o'clock the hugle sounded, and the first divisloni headed by the Century Wheelmen of New York, started up Fifth Avenue amid the cheers of the crowd that lined ths curhs.

Monroe Wheelmen, Royal Arcanum Wheelmen, Country Road Club Association, Metropolitan Cycling Club, Prospect Wheelmen, Bowling Green Wheelmen, Calumet Cyclers, St. Georgs Wheelmen, Good Roads Wheelmen, Greenwich Wheelmen, Ianthia Wheelmen, Caledonian Wheelmen, North Shore Wheelmen, Knickerbocker Athletic Club Wheelmen, and the cinbs in Brooklyn, consisting of the Brooklyn Borough Club, Bushwick Wheelmen, Carroll Park Wheelmen, Dean Cycls Club, Euclid Wheelmen, Greater New York Wheelmen, Howard Wheelmen, Kings County Wheelmen, Logan Wheelmen, Montauk Wheelmen, Mutual Wheelmen, Prospect Wheelmen, Royal Arcanum Wheelmen, South Brooklyn Wheelmen, Tamaqua Wheelmen, Unknown Wheelmen, Waverley Bicycle Club, Warren Wheelmen, and the Twenty-sixth Ward Association Wheelmen.

The line of march was straight up Fifth Avenue to One Hundred and Tenth Street, where the parade disbanded. Located at Ninety-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue was the reviewing and judges' stand, and it was here that the greatest crowd gathered. The Seventh Division was composed of riders in fancy dress. Conspicuous among the many riders in this division was a little girl dressed as Liberty, sitting on the front seat of a motor cycle. Another little child had a costume made of a large American flag.

There were clowns, coons, and Uncle Sams without number, and many of the wheels were artistically decorated.

Ths Century Wheelmen, who had 150 in line, attracted much attention, wearing white trousers and cap and the regulation hrown uniform coat. The members lined up as follows:

Eighth Regiment Bugle Corps, (eight pieces,) chief Bugler Harry Rockefeller. 2. Prize Competing Division. Capt. J. L. Wenzel, comprising all club members in uniform. 3. Veterans' Division, Capt. Matthew Glbb; Aides, Capts. Kramer, Murray, and Lehritter; Buglers, W. R. Wolfe and Max Bernhardt; comprising ex-members and guests of the club and club members not eligible to first division. 4. Automobiles with members and friends carrying prize banners won by ths club in previous contests.

After dishanding ths Parade Committee, composed of President Joseph A. Oatman, Treasurer Henry J. Nagle, Secretary C. C. Boardman, S. Mehrhach, C. K. McGuire, E. M. Bradford, Thomas E. Roe, Alexander Wilson, Joe Wile, Edward Gerhereaux, A. King, A. Moscovics, M. L. Rohinson, H. L. Bradley, J. R. Frost, D. L. Driscoll, Arthur Jervis, George W. Washington, and Albert Hutton, Secretary Associated Clubs of Long Island, adjourned to the clubhouse of the Century Wheelmen, wbere the prizes were awarded.

A MYSTERIOUS ARREST.

Bookkeeper Locked Up by Morrisania Police Upon Instructions from Inspector Kane.

Fred O. Wagner was arrested by Detective Everhard at his home, Clinton and Westchester Avenuee, last evening and was locked up in the Morrisania Police Station. The police there said that the arrest was mads by request of Inspector Kane, and that they did not know what charge was against the prisoner.

It was rumored that tbe firm hy which Wagner wae employed as a bookkeeper has recently lost a large sum of money.

BRINDLE COW RUNS AMUCK.

Tosses a Boy Over a Fence, Knocks Down Two Pedestrians, and Makes Things Interesting on Boston Road.

A brindle cow, in charge of Charles Anderson of 421 East Fiftieth Street, escaped while she was being unloaded from a latticed wagon at the cornsr of Forest Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street at 9 o'clock last night, and for a time made things interesting in that neighborhood.

A game of tip-cat was rudely interrupted, and one of tbe boy players was shot over the fence; a baby carriage parade was broken up, and Mrs. D. Shafsr of 1,004 Forest Avenue and Frank Wentling of 1,105 Forest Avenue were knocked down. Bossy then took for the Boston Road, and at One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street she mixed things up with an automohile. Anderson, who arrived with a rope at this juncture, lassoed her, with the result that she dragged him down the street at full speed. Justice Hall of the Supreme Court was seated in front of his residence at One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street and Boston Road, but the whole family retreated hurriedly into the house.

Then Anderson and the cow parted company and Bicycle Policeman Voss undertook the chase. Police Captain Wiegand and a sledgehammer were the last instruments enlisted, and these, with Anderson, the lasso, the hicycle policeman, and a small boy, were at last successful in the capture of the runaway.

THE BIG STORE A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER CO.

SIXTH AVE. MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN 18TH & 19TH STS.

Expansion Sale

To-Morrow's Matchless Offers.

Summer Wash Goods.

The Season's Best and Choicest Materials Marked for Quick Clearance.

Thousands of yards of these light and airy fabrics to go at a fraction of what they sold for earlier in the season.

With two solid months of warm weather ahead, thousands of women will welcome this news with eager delight, for the Summer dress is strongly popular because it is cool, comfortable and fascinatingly pretty.

DOTTED SWISS MULLS. All this season's printings; Monday at the very low price, per yd., 10

PRINTED CORDED DIMITIES. Fine quality, in grays, tans, cardinals, blues, pinks, greens, etc.; large assortment of designs; early season's price, 10c.; now, per yd., 5

SILK MOUSSELINES, Comprising Leno Stripes, self-colored Stripes, and Crinkled Stripes with polka dots; early season's price, 50c. and 59c.; for quick clearance, per yd., 25

PRINTED BATISTE. Beautiful printed effects; styles as good as you find in 20c. goods; special, per yd., 5

IMPORTED ORGANDIES. Fine quality imported Organdies; neat small designs; printed on dark and light grounds; per yd., 7

LINEN COLORED NOVELTIES. Our entire stock of $1.00, $1.25 and $1.50 grades in Medallion, Lace and Colored Stripe Linen effects; have been marked at, per yd., 50

(Main Floor, Front.)

Sheets and Pillow Cases

By the Thousands——Many Excellent Opportunities.

Take heed, all ye who buy sheets and pillow cases in large quantities. These are extraordinary values.

Odds and ends of popular sheetings, such as Utica, Defender, Boston, Atlantic and many other makes. Hemmed and bemetitched. Some are slightly oil stained. Others bave minute imperfections. But you would never notice it. All sizes in the lot.

PILLOW CASES; made to sell up to 10c.; each at 7

PILLOW CASES; hemmed and hemstitched; made to sell up to 15c.; each at 10

PILLOW CASES; hemmed and hemstitched; made to sell up to 25c.; each at 12½

SHEETS; all sizes; made to sell up to 40c.; each at 28

SHEETS; all sizes; made to sell up to 60c.; each at 38

SHEETS; all sizes; made to sell up to 85c.; each at 48

SHEETS; all sizes; made to sell up to $1.00; each at 58

(On Sale on Main Floor.)

5-Piece Parlor Suites

AT THE LOWEST PRICES EVER KNOWN FOR SUCH FINE GRADES.

Samples—only one of a kind. And so they must hurry away.

Simply, and without question, the most remarkable Furniture offer we have yet told you about.

Handsomely designed, magnificently carved frames; piano polished finish; made with best steel tempered springs and covered in high grades of satin damask, Verona and tapestry:

$60.00 Suites reduced to 45.00
$72.00 Suites reduced to 49.00
$85.00 Suites reduced to 59.00
$88.50 Suites reduced to 59.00
$98.00 Suites reduced to 65.00
$112.50 Suites reduced to 69.00
$112.50 Snites redneed to 75.00
$135.50 Suites reduced to 89.00
$175.00 Suites reduced to 121.00

(Third Floor.)

World's Greatest Grocery.

Monday's Extraordinary List of Seasonable Specials.

On all purchases of $5.00 or more, except goods sent C. O. D., we prepay freight to any railroad station in the New England States, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

Akorn Brand Fancy Maine SUGAR CORN, creamy, tender, fine color; 2-lb. can, 8

CHEESE: Rich, old New York State full cream Cheese, lb., 15

COFFEE: Fancy Cncnta Maracaibo; 7 lbs., $1.00; lb., 15

Finest Quality SOCKEYE SALMON STEAKS, blood-red color, rich oil; per doz., $1.85; 1-lb. flat can, 16

Hudson Brand Cut STRINGLESS BEANS, natural, fresh flavor; 2-lb. can, 6

Fancy MAINE SUCCOTASH, rich, creamy, tender; doz., 90c.; can, 8

MACARONI, 10-lb. boxes, choice quality macaroni or spaghetti, 45

GELATINE, Cooper's Clarified Gelatine, dozen, 70c.; package, 6

BOSTON BAKED BEANS, (in tomato sauce), 3-lb can, 7

COFFEE "Popular Blend," Mocha and Java, finest cup qualities; 4 lbs., $1.00; lb., 28

ASPARAGUS, High Grade brand, extra fancy white California asparagus; large can, 28

TAPIOCA, Fancy New Pearl or Flake Tapioca; 5 lbs., 19

ANCHOVIES, genuine Norwegian Anchovies; large can, 12

JELLY, fins quality; new raspberry, strawberry, or currant jelly; 2 large tumblers 25

CRACKERS, fancy, fresh made Harlem mixed crackers; 3 lbs., 25c.; lb., 9

CHEESE, fancy imported Swiss Cheese; lb., 35

RICE, choice Carolina Rice, 10 lbs., 48

MARMALADE, fancy bome-made new Orange Marmalade; 1-lb. glass jar, 15

MALTA-VITA, the new cereal food; package, 12

MACARONI, Macaroncelle, Spaghetti, Vermicelli, Alphahits, finest quality, made expressly for us, just received from Italy; your choice, 2 1-lb. packages, 25

COCOA: Croft's Swiss Milk Cocoa, an ideal preparation; ½ lb. glass for 25

MOLASSES, Duff's refined table molasses; quart can, 10

ARMOUR'S WASHING POWDER, 12 packages for 20

SALT, best quality rock or ice cream Salt; 56-lb. bag, 45c.; 10-lb. bag, 9

Armour's delicious, sliced breakfast BACON; 1-lb. glass jar, 28

LAMB, whole forequarter Lamb; lb., 8

SOUP, Royal or Victory Concentrated Soups, various kinds; ready to serve by adding hot water; doz., 68c.; can, 6

SARDINES, "Lainne" or "Latour"; fancy imported oil Sardines; doz., $1.15; can, 10

CORNED BEEF, plats or navel.; lb., 6

SALAD DRESSING, "Yacht

LONDON SOCIETY ACTIVE AS CORONATION DAY IS FIXED

The Coronation Bazaar Equaled Expectations for Splendor and Pecuniary Results—Americans Numerous at the Henley Festival — Rain Did Not Frighten the Women Arrayed in Pretty Muslins and Gay Ribbons.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1902.]

LONDON, July 12.—There was traditional Henley weather for half of the Henley regatta, but toward the middle of the second day rain fell, and until the end waterproofs, umbrellas, and great-coats were necessary to protect the pretty muslin dresses, lace-trimmed hats, and gay ribbons. But while the sunshine lasted Henley was never more charming, and it is a fact that the crowds were not frightened away by the rain.

Henley is essentially an English festival, and no wonder, therefore, so many Englishmen regret that it has taken on a sort of international character in recent years. The only American oarsman there this week, however, was Titus, who, although he made a fine showing on the first day, was so badly beaten by Kelley of Balliol on the second, that it was difficult for Americans along the course in boats, boathouses, houseboats, and club inclosures to raise even a faint cheer for him. They say that a change in the weather had affected Titus's health.

There seemed to be a larger number of Americans than usual on the trains and along the river, and many of these were obviously casual tourists, who always see Henley once as surely as they go once to the Derby.

AMONG THE HOUSEBOATS.

Gen. Wheeler and his daughters were guests of Isaac N. Seligman on his houseboat, as were a number of other Americans, including Consul General Evans and Mies Evans.

Mrs. Samuel Untermyer and Mrs. Seton-Thompson were guests of Frank Crisp at his hoathouse near Red Lion.

Mrs. Lafayette de Friese chaperoned Miss Nightingale and Miss Budge, nieces of Frank Marion Smith of San Francisco.

The Coronation Bazaar equaled all expectations in its splendor and its pecuniary success, but it was opened in a tempest, and the weather was never the most appropriate kind for outdoor entertainments while it lasted. In fact, this Summer beats all English records for deplorable weather, and there is small hope now of any improvement. There was plenty of shelter, though, in the Botanical Gardens for visitors to the bazaar, and all the entertainments, such as the dinners and concerts, passed off well.

Mrs. C. H. Adair, who with Mrs. Arthur Paget was a prime mover in the affair, had a large party at a splendid dinner arranged by Ritz, Friday night.

REVIVAL OF ENTERTAINMENTS.

Now that the date of the coronation has been approximately fixed, society seems to have changed its mind about an early breaking up, and small entertainments are more numerous than usual. The colonials and other official visitors from abroad have been feted all the week, and as the accident to Mr. Chamberlain, the Colonial Secretary, has unavoidably delayed the conference of the Colonial Premiers, it is probable that they will all be here to see the King crowned after all.

As for private parties, the idea of giving them up has been condemned by all social authority as the height of snobbishness. It is even said that the King was displeased at the postponement of some private functions he had heard about, but such reports are scarcely trustworthy.

AMONG LONDON HOTELS.

Entertainments by Guests—Arrivals and Departures at the Savoy, the Hyde Park, the Carlton, and Claridge's.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1902.]

LONDON, July 12.—Mrs. George Crocker and her family have left London for Paris and Carlsbad.

Mr. and Mrs. James Lee Scott of Saratoga have taken rooms at the Hotel Cecil for August.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Hemp of New Orleans are among the recent arrivals at the Hotel Victoria.

Registered at the Savoy Hotel this week are W. F. Havemeyer and Miss Havemeyer, T. H. Tafetra, Mr. and Mrs. James J. Donnell, R. R. Laidlaw, and Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Laidlaw, Mr. and Mrs. M. R. Lancaster of New York, Mr. and Mrs. Ettenheimer of Washington, and G. C. Rand.

Mrs. Pothwick gave a handsome luncheon party at the Savoy on Thursday, and the same evening Mrs. Cummings had a large dinner party there, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. F. A. Williams being among the guests.

Miss Vanderpoel, Miss Brice, and Mr. and Mrs. A. Benjamin have left Hyde Park Hotel for the Continent by the way of Ostend.

Mrs. and Miss Spreckels have gone to Paris and so have Miss Lawlor and Mrs. Kenealy.

Among new American arrivals at the Hyde Park are Edwin K. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Worden, Mrs. Norman Shelley, K. G. Castelman, James Kennedy, and Mr. and Mrs. Paul Amor.

There have been fewer Americans than usual at the Carlton Hotel this week, and no entertainments of any note. But Henry Elkins Widener, who arrived on the St. Paul with John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and George Westinghouse, Jr., is registered there, and other recent arrivals are A. L. Lewis of Philadelphia, Clarence Fahnestock, Frank Howes, Mortimer F. Taylor, Samuel Alexander, H. C. Kretschmar, Laurence Wells of New York, W. B. Oliver of Boston, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Comer Comes, and Mrs. Kent Root and daughter of Chicago; Alexander Brown, Gov. Frank Brown, A. F. Adams, Randolph Mordica, and Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Morgan of Baltimore.

Mrs. Ogden Goelet and May Goelet have left Claridge's for New York, while Mr. and Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont and Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Lincoln Baylies have gone to Paris. Mrs. Baylies has made a marked impression here, and her dresses and diamonds are much talked of.

There is still a large proportion of Americans among the guests who crowd Claridge's, and some who were away last week have returned. Mrs. Newhouse remains there, although it is rumored that she intends to have a London residence of her own.

Mrs. F. B. Esler is back from the Continent, and Mr. and Mrs. Westinghouse still remain. Others registered are Mrs. C. A. Stevens, Mrs. W. Woodward, Mrs. J. Dilworth, Mrs. J. W. Dalzell, Mrs. Joseph Willard, Walter W. Oakman, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Ely, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Hollister, Mr. and Mrs. Henry M. Earle, Mrs. C. W. Bailey, Mies Runnion, Mr. and Mrs. Walter L. McClintock, Mrs. J. A. Bostwick, Dr. Peter B. Wyckoff, Mr. and Mrs. George E. Marcus, H. P. Livingstone, Mr. and Mrs. Ross Winane, Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Einstein, Robert L. Gerry, and John H. Davis.

TWO NOTABLE DINNERS.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1902.]

LONDON, July 12.—Two notable dinners Tuesday night were Princess Hatzfeldt's, at Claridge's, when the guests included the Prince of Teck, Prince Lichtenstein, Baron Rothschild, the Earl of Shrewsbury, Lady Cunard, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Alexander, Mrs. Samuel Newhouse, and Mrs. Ronalds, and the dinner given by Sir Lawrence Alma-Tadema at his house. Guests at the latter included John Sargent, Edwin Abbey, Lady Sidney Waterloo, and her sister, Miss Hamilton, and Miss Polk and Miss Rathbone. Kitty Cheatham Thompson sang her coon songs later in the evening.

At Princess Hatzfeldt's dinner the floral decorations were said to be unique in beauty.

THE KING'S ROUMANIAN NIECE POPULAR.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1902.]

LONDON, July 12.—Among the royalties who came to London for the coronation festivities and remained, none has attracted more attention than the Crown Princess of Roumania, who is a niece of King Edward and one of the few pretty women of the Hanover-Coburg house.

She rides gracefully and has been an attractive figure in Rotten Row mornings, while reproductions of her portrait painted by Tini Rupprecht, one of the fashionable painters of the present hour, are in demand.

CORONATION OF KING EDWARD.

London's Social Season Lengthened to the Middle of August—Plans Being Hastily Rearranged.

LONDON, July 12.—The announcement that the coronation of King Edward will probably occur between Aug. 8 and Aug. 12 has caused a hasty rearrangement of plans in all directions. Visits to the country and the Continent have been canceled, and the season has been automatically lengthened to the middle of August.

While on all sides there is deep gratification that the King is well enough to so soon go through the ceremony, it is generally accompanied by an expression of the feeling that it will be a relief when it is all over. The shock caused by the sudden postponement of the first planned ceremony must inevitably produce national nervousness until the King is actually crowned. Nor will business be extricated from disintegration until that event occurs. Everything except society functions is still at a standstill. These continue to be exceptionally brilliant, and in them Americans have never played such a prominent part. The coronation bazaar proved to be a gala meeting place, and its success was an eloquent tribute to the American women who did so much to organize it. The Bradley Martine and the Mackays and others are entertaining on a lavish scale.

A rather pathetic proof of society's demand for perpetual amusement occurred this week when Kubelik, the violinist, fainted while playing at the Bradley Martine. He was completely exhausted by his series of day and night engagements.

On all sides sympathy is expressed for the Duke of Norfolk, the Earl Marshal, who soon again will be in the throes of preparation for the coronation. The recent death of his son, the Earl of Arundel and Surrey, was a merciful release from a life of suffering, but the Duke was terribly affected, as he hoped up to the last that some divine interposition might grant his only child his reason and health.

KING'S EXCELLENT PROGRESS.

LONDON, July 12.—At Buckingham Palace, the following bulletin was posted at 10 A. M. to-day:

"King Edward is making excellent progress. On account of his Majesty's satisfactory condition bulletins will be issued on alternate days only. "TREVES,
"LAKING,
"BARLOW."

THE KING'S CHARITY DINNER.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1902.]

LONDON, July 12.—The glowing accounts of the King's dinner to 500,000 poor were followed after a few days by truthful stories of the pity of it all.

Where beer was served it was fought for, some getting a dozen mugfuls and others none. The dinners generally consisted of cold boiled beef, fat ham, or mysterious meat pies which had to be torn apart by an attendant's hands, as no knives or spoons were provided.

Many of the firms who gave salt, pepper, or chocolate got wide advertising of a certain kind, but it is hoped by sensible Englishmen that this futile way of trying to please the poor, which had already failed in the Diamond Jubilee year, will never be resorted to again.

RUMORS OF MARRIAGE AND AN ENGAGEMENT.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1902.]

LONDON, July 12.—There is a rumor in American society here that Mrs. Chauncey, sister of Lady Newborough, who has been conspicuous this season, is about to be married again.

The engagement was publicly announced this week of Mrs. Albert Stevens, daughter of the late Judge Brady of New York, to Major Charles Hall.

ENGLAND WELCOMES LORD KITCHENER

Enthusiastic Greeting When He Lands at Southampton.

Great Demonstration When He Arrives in London—Sees King Edward and Lunches With the Prince of Wales.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 12.—The Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamer Orotava, which left Cape Town June 23, with Lord Kitchener and staff on board, arrived here at 8:30 o'clock this morning.

Owing to the fact that Major Gordon, who also was a passenger on the steamer, had been stricken with smallpox, Lord Kitchener and his staff only were allowed to land.

The Orotava has been placed in quarantine.

Lord Kitchener landed at 9:15 A. M. He was accorded a magnificent welcome from a vast throng of people. After a brief official reception at the docks the General was driven through the decorated and crowded streets to Hartley Hall, where he received an address from the Chamber of Commerce, expressing admiration of the generalship, resource, and skill which he had shown in South Africa, and hoping that the peace which he had secured would be lasting and mark the beginning of a new epoch of prosperity and commercial development throughout the empire.

In reply Lord Kitchener declared that whatever success had been achieved had been due to the rank and file of the army. He thanked those who had looked after the friends and relatives of those left behind in South Africa.

In response to clamorous calls for Gen. French and Gen. Ian Hamilton they also spoke, the former remarking that they had throughout been inspired by the example of their chiefs.

The freedom of the borough was conferred on Lord Kitchener, and the party were then obliged to hurry away in order to meet their London engagements. The progress of Lord Kitchener and his companions to the railroad station was marked by scenes of remarkable enthusiasm.

ARRIVAL IN LONDON.

LONDON, July 12.—Lord Kitchener reached London at 12:48 P. M., and his progress through the metropolis after three years' absence in South Africa was one of the most memorable of the many remarkable events of the past three years. The small procession of carriages containing the General and his staff, in simple, serviceable veldt dress, lacked spectacular features, but evidently the crowd was there in its tens of thousands to see the man of the hour and not a pageant, and from the moment he set foot in London to the time of his disappearance beneath the portal of St. James's Palace Lord Kitchener was greeted with such an outburst of popular enthusiasm as quite overshadowed the demonstrations on previous and similar occasions.

The platform at Paddington railroad station when Lord Kitchener arrived looked more like a reception room of the War Office or India Office than a railroad station. It was covered with red carpets and decorated with a profusion of flowers and palms, while rows of decorated stands, crowded with spectators, had been erected at all points from which a view of the returning General could be obtained. The platform itself was crowded with distinguished personages, including Indian Princes in resplendent costume, Generals and other officers in full uniform, and many ladies in beautiful Summer dresses.

The Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught, the Duke of Camhridge, who is now very infirm; Lord Roberts, the Commander in Chief; Lord Lansdowne, the Foreign Secretary; Mr. Brodrick, the War Secretary; the Duchess of Somerset, Lady Roberts, Lady French, Major Gen. Sir Francis R. Wingate, who succeeded Lord Kitchener as Sirdar of the Egyptian Army and Governor General of the Soudan, and Major Gen. Slatin Pacha, British Inspector General of the Soudan, were among those who assembled to greet the General.

When Lord Kitchener's train arrived, punctual to the minute, a tremendous cheer greeted the latest hero as he emerged from his car and shook hands with the Prince of Wales. He stood head and shoulders above nearly every one on the platform, and his workmanlike khaki uniform, with the large brown sun helmet made familiar by his pictures, was in striking contrast to the glittering uniforms and rows of medals and orders worn by most of those in waiting. The reception lasted ten or fifteen minutes, when the Prince of Wales and other members of the royal family drove off.

After an interval Lord Kitchener and Gens. French and Ian Hamilton took seats in one of the royal carriages and, followed by the brilliant Headquarters Staff, headed by Lord Roberts, and an escort, left the station amid loud cheers from those inside, which grew into a perfect roar as Lord Kitchener and his companions came in sight of the great gathering outside.

PROGRESS THROUGH LONDON.

In spite of his hatred of "palaver," the popular General was obliged to submit to the presentation of welcoming addresses at Paddington and other points on his way to St. James's Palace, but his replies were cut as short as politeness permitted and he showed evident signs of relief when the procession moved again. The route throughout was decorated with Venetian maste, banners, flags, and streamers with mottoes of welcome, the house fronts were draped, and troops lined most of the way, colonials and Indian soldiers being utilized as well as the local regiments. Every vantage point, even to the housetops, was occupied by sightseers, and solid masses of people gathered in all the open spots, such as Hyde Park Corner, and the space in front of Buckingham Palace, while the sidewalks, stands, windows, and roofs were packed with gayly dressed spectators, who waved flags, hats, and handkerchiefs and shouted with a warmth that showed their hearts were in the welcome.

At Victoria Gate the Mayor of Westminster presented an address to the national hero, expressing high admiration of his tenacious genius, indomitable energy, and devotion to duty, and Lord Kitchener, with the brevity habitual to him, uttered ten words of thanks and drove off.

The vast stands on Constitution Hill were crowded with people belonging to the highest classes of society, and Lord Kitchener's well-known antipathy to "drawing-room folk" immediately became apparent. Whereas he had been all smiles to the man in the street, his features here became immobile, and he contented himself with a cold, military salute until he again reached the open ground in front of Buckingham Palace, where the popular ovation was repeated.

Shortly before the arrival of the procession at Buckingham Palace, Queen Alexandra and the Princesses appeared on a balcony and remained there until the victor of South Africa had passed on his triumphal journey to St. James's Palace, which he entered amid a final hurricane of cheers.

ENTERTAINED AT LUNCHEON.

Lord Kitchener and the Generals who accompanied him were entertained at luncheon in the great banqueting hall, where covers were laid for fifty persons. The Prince of Wales occupied the central seat, with Lord Kitchener on his right and Lord Roberts opposite. Among the guests were the Premier, Lord Salisbury, Lord Lansdowne, Mr. Brodrick, and Lord Raglan, the Under Secretary of War. The hall was hung with pictures representing war scenes.

The luncheon occupied an hour and a half. The Prince of Wales toasted King Edward and then proposed a toast to Lord Kitchener. The Prince expressed the pleasure which it gave him to extend to the General in behalf of the King the heartiest congratulations on the successful manner in which he had terminated the long and arduous campaign. His royal highness also expressed confidence that the Sovereign's sentiments in this matter were shared by the empire, which had watched with admiration the General's tenacity, skill, and patience, qualities in which his army had followed his example.

Lord Kitchener made a brief reply, which exhausted the toast list, and soon after 3 o'clock the General proceeded to Buckingham Palace to see the King and Queen.

Lord Kitchener was speedily conducted to the King's sick chamber and his Majesty, from his couch, extended a warm welcome to the General and personally expressed his thanks for the termination of hostilities.

The King then presented Lord Kitchener with the decoration of the new Order of Merit. The General then saw the Queen, after which he drove to Lord Roberts's residence in Portland Place. Lord Kitchener will visit Mr. Chamberlain, the Colonial Secretary, Monday.

LORD KITCHENER'S TRAITS.

Striking Description of the Victorious General Appears in The London Times—Popular Misconceptions.

LONDON, July 12.—Even the renewed anticipation caused by the announcement that the coronation of King Edward will take place in August fails to detract from the nation's absorbing interest in its idol and its puzzle. Columns of alleged anecdotes concerning Lord Kitchener and voluminous descriptions of his life, especially of his recent campaign in South Africa, monopolize the newspapers. The coronation arches which were previously being torn down are now redecorated in his honor, and street urchins are organizing impromptu parades headed by strange devices on which Lord Kitchener's name is spelled with a diversity almost as puzzling as the man himself.

A striking description of the new Viscount, doubtless founded on intimate knowledge of the General, appears in The London Times to-day. It concludes a three-column review by its special war correspondent of Lord Kitchener's work in South Africa.

"For some reason," says the correspondent, "after the Soudan campaign, Kitchener was painted in colors which, to say the least, were misleading. He was represented as a cold, calculating machine, hard and unbending; almost unnatural in his dealings with other men, a truly exaggerated portrait. He possesses, indeed, a character which is firm, determined, and steadfast. When he faces a difficult problem, all considerations foreign to solving that problem are brushed aside, but those who have been in contact with him can never say he is inhuman or unreasonable. His greatest asset, perhaps, is his power of judging the character of those around him. He possesses the peculiar faculty of surrounding himself with able men.

"May it not be from the mouths of those who have not found favor with him that his character has been misrepresented? Doubtless he has faults. Perhaps the greatest of these is his desire to saddle himself with the responsibility for everything under his control, and to be intimately connected with more detail than a human mind can conveniently embrace. The personification of human energy himself, he is prone to expect in others a standard equal to his own. That he is feared by his subordinates is true. But should it be otherwise? He certainly is loved by those who have worked successfully for him. His standard for judging success may be a high one, but in the long run the army and the nation profit by it.

"Though he may have made mistakes in judging the quality of some men, in the main it will be found that these mistakes are few, and though he may not possess the magnetic influence of some leaders in winning the hearts of his subordinates, he will always preserve his ascendency, both as a soldier and as a statesman. His subordinates will always be drawn close to him by their unquestioning confidence in him as a leader."

The Spectator voices public opinion in characterizing Lord Kitchener as a "great imperial asset."

Gen. French also comes in for many encomiums.

Before long the man who ended the South African war is likely to appear in a new rôle, and one less pleasant to the popular taste. The Royal Commission to investigate the conduct of the war is being formed, and Viscount Goschen, ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer, and once a First Lord of the Admiralty, will be President of the commission, and Lord Kitchener will doubtless be examined at length. An air of nervousness already pervades the War Office regarding the opinions which the General may then express. That he will condone all the mismanagement which has been so palpably displayed is hardly in keeping with his previous reputation.

SYMPATHY FOR THE DUKE OF NORFOLK.

He Deeply Feels the Loss of His Son—To Return to His Thankless Labors as Earl Marshal.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1902.]

LONDON, July 12.—It is said that the Duke of Norfolk feels as deeply the loss of his afflicted son as he would if the Earl of Arundel had been a vigorous, handsome youth, fitted to take on the responsibilities to which he had been born. There was great rejoicing when an heir to the Howards was born, and Cardinal Manning christened him. Afterward, when the parents' illusions were sadly dispelled, the prayers of the whole Catholic Church of Europe were again and again entreated on Arundel's behalf.

He was carried to Lourdes and other places where miracles are said to be worked, but to no avail, and he died as he had lived, blind, deaf, speechless, and an imbecile.

The Duke must return soon to his thankless labors as Earl Marshal, attending to the new set of details of the new rehearsals for the coronation of his King, who is less illustrious in English lineage than himself.

One consolation, however, Norfolk may find in the sympathy and affectionate esteem of his fellow-countrymen, who admire the premier Duke of the realm less for his ancient blood than for his modesty and generous sympathy with his fellow-men.

LONDON THEATRICAL AND MUSICAL NEWS

The Three Coquelins Appear at the Garrick Together.

Maurice Grau Announces Singers Engaged for the New York Opera Season—Another Statement Later.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1902.]

LONDON, July 12.—While the theatrical season is decidedly on the wane, and most of the theatres will be closed much earlier than usual, people seeming to have lost the desire to see plays, the appearance together of the three Coquelins, under the Frohman-Grau management, at the Garrick Theatre, has attracted some money and given unusual delight to critical playgoers. Such a combination is impossible in Paris. Our own Coquelin, the eldest of that name, has been seen to positively his best advantage as Molière's Jourdain in "Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme," as Mascarille, and as Destournelles, the old attorney, in "Mlle. de la Seiglière." He has also acted in "Le Gendre de Monsieur Poirier" and in "Tartuffe" and "L'Avare."

His noted brother, whose style is less subtle, has formed an excellent foil in all the plays, and has also appeared as the comic French idea of the Englishman in an old farce by Pacat, in which he made his début nearly forty years ago, In "Tartuffe" Coquelin, cadet, makes Organ a perfect fool, and thus justifies his more distinguished brother's conception of the hypocrite as a low-lived, Uriah Heep-kind of a rascal, who could not possibly have deceived any one but a fool.

Jean Coquelin grows in his art, and acts the valet rôles of Molière with grace and humor.

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JEANNE GRANIER EXPECTED.

Next week Jeanne Granier, from the Paris Variétés, the most-talked-of woman after Bernhardt on the French stage, appears with her whole company, and it is not unlikely that this troupe may yet cross the Atlantic.

Grau has departed for Paris, going thence to Carlshad and Lucerne. His plans for the New York opera season are not quite far advanced, as is usual in mid-July, as his official statement, which is always given out at this time of year, shows.

Mme. Nordica and David Bispham we knew would return, and Melba's appearance in February is not likely to take on a novel aspect. Schumann-Heink, De Marchia, Scotti, Campanari, Edouard de Reszke, and Plançon are singers whose return we look for every year.

Albert Herts, engaged to conduct the German performances, is yet an unknown quantity in America, and the male singers for the leading German rôles are lacking.

But Grau promises a supplementary prospectus later, and we may be sure that the Metropolitan Opera House season will be more interesting than that at Covent Garden, now drawing to a close.

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MUSICAL SEASON NEARLY OVER.

The musical season here is nearly over, but Kubelik gives one more concert, and his latest rival, also a young Hungarian violinist, named Hege Hegedus, has received some praise, but Foldesy, the 'cellist, has been set down as an artist of scarcely the same rank.

Rehearsals have already begun for the new Autumn melodrama at Drury Lane, where "Ben-Hur" ends its run next week. The veteran Mrs. John Wood returns to the stage in the new play.

It is said that Sir Henry Irving's next season at the Lyceum, beginning in April, will be his last there, and he will surely produce Sardou's "Dante."

Arthur Bourchier will put on Mrs. Craigie's play, "The Bishop's Move," for a run at the Garrick on July 31.

William Devereux acts the part of David Rossi in Hall Caine's "The Eternal City" at Her Majesty's in August instead of Lewis Waller.

Ethel Barrymore, who is being made much of in London, was at Carl Meyer's afternoon reception on Tuesday, as well as Mrs. Newhouse.

Mrs. Craigie will give an afternoon reception next Friday, when Mrs. Morris Black, who is in high favor at private musicales, will sing songs by Henry K. Hadley, the American composer. Mrs. Thompson will also sing. (

MME. BERNHARDT'S MUSICALE.

Sarah Bernhardt, who is back in London for a brief stay, has arranged a charity dramatic and musical recital, which should draw society largely next Monday night to Lady Vincent's house, in Grosvenor Square. Mme. Bernhardt will be assisted by Johannes Wolff, Louise Arens, an Australian tenor, and other artists.

E. A. DITHMAR.

HEAT CLOSES THE THEATRES.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, July 12.—The theatrical season has practically come to an end. Its demise was hastened by the recent heat wave, which seriously affected the receipts. Several pieces which it was intended to run right on will be withdrawn. Beerhohm Tree's "The Merry Wives of Windsor" is one of the few exceptions, and it will be continued until the coronation with Ellen Terry and Mrs. Kendall in the cast.

The French plays at the Garrick end July 26. Next week Mme. Garnier, supported by the entire company of the Theatre des Varieties of Paris, will succeed the Coquelins at the Garrick.

Charles Frohman has arranged for the production in America of an Elisabethan morality play, which has created a great deal of talk in London. The complete English company will go over, with Edith Wynne Mathieson in the title rôle. It will first appear at one of the large halls in New York during the early Fall, with the scenery used here.

Mr. Frohman has also arranged to star Marie Tempest in London in her new play, and will take her to America later this year.

Oscar Asche, who created the part of Meldonado in Pinero's "Iris," will support Virginia Harned when Mr. Frohman produces "Iris" at the Criterion Theatre. Asche will be permitted to go to New York by the courtesy of Mr. Tree.

Three London Brokers Fail.

LONDON, July 12.—The failures of three brokers—H. R. A. McKulloch, Walter H. Weil, and A. W. Horton—were announced to-day. They were not traders of importance.

London Gossip About Omens and Politics

Popular Significance of the Colonial Secretary's Mishap. Mr. Chamberlain Now Most Needed. The Government's Backdown in the Cape Colony Constitution Affair. Possibility of a Change of Ministry.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1902.]

LONDON, July 12.—"Shouldn't you call that an omen, Sir?" cried the cabman through the trapdoor as he drove me by All Souls' Church, in Langham Place, Thursday afternoon, shortly after part of the coping on the roof had fallen on the heads of light-hearted strangers in London gathered to see Queen Alexandra pass on her way to Regent's Park. There was still a large crowd gazing in fascination on the pieces of stone which had crushed the life out of a fellow-being.

That idea of omens now seems uppermost in the minds of the lower class and has been made as much of as possible by the cheap weekly journals published for their edification. Such people are none too generally inclined to accept with reserve the official statements concerning the progress of the King toward recovery and the date approximately fixed for the postponed coronation. They feel that they have been fooled once and that the widely published prophecy that the King would never be crowned may come true yet. They are ready to accept any untoward happening as an omen.

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THE LONDON GONDOLA.

For instance, the accident to Mr. Chamberlain occurring just at the foot of the Canadian Arch at Whitehall seemed to many a mysterious coincidence. To the wiser few, however, it seems that the misfortune might happen to any one at any hour in London, for there are no more dangerous vehicles in existence than the "gondola of London."

Mr. Chamberlain's accident might have been much more serious, it might well have blinded him for life, and, if it were not an omen, it was certainly a very unlucky incident, for now is the time when his influence is needed most in party councils.

The Colonial Premiers must wait for his recovery before resuming their discussion of the relations of Great Britain and her dependencies and the possibilities of an imperial zollverein, while the growing disposition on the part of the press and the thinking portion of the public to criticise the acts of the Ministry much more severely than they would have done while the Government had a war on its hands, makes the need of the quick wit and aptitude of the Ministry's strongest member keenly felt.

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SECRETARY HAY'S VICTORY.

The Government has put up with a great deal of harsh judgment lately in regard to the Chinese situation, in which the prompt action of Secretary Hay places British dilatoriness in a bad light, and in regard to giving in to Sir John Gordon Sprigg and his few followers in the Cape Colony matter.

Mr. Chamberlain's decision not to suspend the Cape Conetitution and let Sprigg try to work out the salvation of the colony receives the support only of The Spectator among the most prominent Conservative newspapers. If the Constitution had been suspended in accordance with the demand of the loyallet members of the Cape Parliament and many men of prominence in the Cape trade it would have placed the colony in the same situation as Jamaica and other important colonies and exactly on a level with the other South African colonies for the reconstruction period. Lord Milner as High Commissioner would have been the chief authority and a council made up of colonials and representatives of the Imperial Government would have administered the affairs.

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THE CAPE PARLIAMENT.

As it is, the Parliament, which includes many disloyal members who, it is feared, are quite unrepentant, must be summoned, and as Sir John is scarcely a man upon whom the empire can place strong reliance the outlook is dubious.

Undoubtedly it was the action of the unloyal ones at the Cape which prolonged the Boer war, and no man can tell what will be the outcome of the present mess, which greatly complicates an otherwise arduous work in the settlement of South Africa.

In regard to the free criticism of the Government lately in England, a well-informed observer of public affairs said to-day: "Yes, there is a disposition now to be severe because the Ministry is out of the woods, so far as the war is concerned, because it is a wretchedly weak Ministry at its best and because there is no such thing as a potent united opposition in sight."

Yet it looks to an outsider as if a sensible union of opposing forces might lead to a change of Government before the Summer is over. Mr. Balfour has been wabbling a great deal on the Education bill on its way through committee, and it seems that the Opposition, in its present wavering condition, even if it cannot kill that bill in the Autumn session, might at least so muddle it as to make it worse than useless.

E. A. D.

SANDHURST AFFAIR GROWING IN IMPORTANCE.

Incapacity of Gen. Sir Edwin Markham—Lord Rosebery Said to be Enlisted on the Side of the Expelled Cadets.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1902.]

LONDON, July 12.—In regard to the Sandhurst scandal for which the feeble War Office is now being blamed, all sides of the trouble are chiefly traceable to the fact that Lieutenant General Markham, who was put in charge of that military school some years ago because it was necessary to find a billet for him, was not capable in so generous a post. Surely the expulsion of twenty-nine cadets from the school is not sufficient punishment for the crime, while if the twenty-nine cadets have not committed arson they should not be expelled. Moreover, Markham's assumption, accepted by the Government, that the crimes could not have been committed by outsiders is seriously disputed.

However, the Government believes that one of the twenty-nine is guilty and therefore suspends all because the others will not tell. In short, the Government has felt that something must be done quickly and did what seemed easiest, because it could think of nothing else. What is to be done further in the matter nobody knows except that Winston Spencer Churchill will succeed in making some capital for himself out of it in the House of Commons.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, July 12.—To the dismay of the Government the agitation on the subject of the "rustication" of the Sandhuret Cadets, who were suspected by their superior officers of being concerned in the recent incendiary fires at the Military College, daily gathers more influential supporters.

Those juvenile thorns in the side of their own party, Wineton Spencer Churchill and Lord Hugh Cecil, have now enlisted Lord Rosebery, the Duke of Northumberland, and hundreds of other prominent men, regardless of party, in their endeavors to see that justice is done to the twenty-nine "rusticated" cadets.

What at first seemed to be a trifling matter is now a grave source of annoyance to the Government in spite of the endeavor of the entire Ministry, as The Saturday Review puts it, to shelter themselves behind Lord Roberts, the Commander in Chief. They are still in a dilemma, and Lord Roberts has lost more of his waning popularity.

Next week the question is likely to be the subject of a heated debate in the House of Commons, in which many Conservatives are likely to express disagreement with their leaders in tones which leading Government papers, like The Times, have already adopted. The underlying movement in behalf of these youthful victims or culprits, as the case may be, is the universal desire to probe the War Office inefficiency and to make Sandhurst a fit place to train British officers, or, as it is frequently said here, to put it on a par with West Point, whose system the army reformers declare is without equal.

CAB WINDOW DANGER.

Agitation for a Change Since Mr. Chamlain's Accident.

LONDON, July 12.—One result of the cab accident to the Colonial Secretary, Joseph Chamberlain, is an agitation to alter the dangerous front windows with which the London hansoms are provided. The cab drivers have suffered quite a considerable loss of trade since Mr. Chamberlain was hurt. Well-known men are now writing to the newspapers advocating all sorts of substitutes, such as celluloid for the glass with which passengers are shut in in rainy weather.

Another result of the accident, namely, the postponement of the conference of the Colonial Premiers, is not likely to materially alter the status quo. The Premiers and Colonial officers are now vieing with each other in their efforts to prepare the public for the announcement of the futility of their deliberations which, so far, have not extended beyond platitudinous interchanges of expressions of imperial loyalty.

INS AND OUTS OF PARLIAMENT.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1902.]

LONDON, July 12.—The debate in the House of Lords this week was interesting, but scarcely important in its result. The most important proceeding in the upper house this week followed Lord Brassey's speech on the need of auxiliary naval cruisers, which led to Lord Selborne's reply that the Admiralty was studying this and other large naval questions daily, but without advertising its action.

This debate revealed only a sincere English concern for information about the new Atlantic trust. That Americans have openly taken the largest financial interest in the maintenance of the marine service for which they provide the bulk of the trade has really frightened the already disturbed Briton, but the loss of such useful reserve ships for the navy as the best of the Atlantic liners requires consideration. It is one which must be repaired in one way or another, and presumably Lord Selborne's reply to Lord Brassey, as it deprecated the plan to subsidize more ships, indicatee the Government's resolve to accept the offer attributed to J. Pierpont Morgan to keep his liners under the British flag and at the service of the British Admiralty for fifty years.

The Irish contingent made an undoubted hit in Parliament this week by bringing up the case of that rascal Sergt. Sheridan, who invented crimes to get men imprisoned just to prove his zeal and secure promotion. Not only has he invented crimes, but he and his fellow-intimidators got certain parts of Ireland so intimidated that a falsely accused man preferred to plead guilty on the chance of getting a short sentence rather than subject himself to the mercy of a packed jury.

It is admitted that George Wyndham, Chief Secretary for Ireland, has done all he can to undo the evil work of Sheridan and his fellows, and it is likely that he could do more if unhampered at every step he takes by the Irish themselves in their determination to fight the Government at all times.

But one of the new institutions of "The Edwardian Period," as the Tottenham Court Road furniture dealers now call the age we live in, will be the annual official visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales to Ireland, and another will be the speedy formation of an Irish naval squadron, with the Prince as Admiral and the principal base at Brerehaven. So all may yet be well.

British Shipbuilders Increase Capital.

LONDON, July 12.—Sir Christopher Furness, the shipowner and shipbuilder, presiding to-day at the annual meeting of Furness, Withy & Co., of West Hartlepool, announced that the Directors had decided to increase the capital by £500,000 ($2,500,000.) Sir Christopher added that with the view of introducing the firm's workmen to take shares he was personally prepared to advance the [illegible] men the amount required to become [illegible] holders at 3½ per cent. interest.

Americans Stay in Paris Though Season Is Over

Dinner at the Elysee Palace Hotel by Mr. and Mrs. Thomas F. Wilson—A Luncheon Party at Armenonville—J. Pierpont Morgan at Cafe Madrid.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 12.—Still quite a number of well-known Americans linger here, although the season is over and departures to seaside resorts and to German watering places are becoming daily more frequent.

Mrs. George Crocker leaves the Ritz Hôtel Monday night for Carlsbad, and during her absence her daughters, the Misses Rutherford, will spend their holidays at a French château.

Mr. William Oliver and Mr. Louis Sherry have gone on to Vichy to recuperate from the recent coronation festivities in London, and will be joined there by their families later on.

Mr. and Mrs. H. De Young of San Francisco leave here to-night for Carlsbad, and will go thence to the Italian lakes before returning home.

Mr. and Mrs. Prescott Lawrence are still here, hesitating as to how they will spend their holidays.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarkson Potter have gone to Dieppe, where are also Mr. and Mrs. Douglas, who have taken a very pretty villa close to the golf links.

Mr. and Mrs. Foxhall Keene have left here on an automobile for London.

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DINNER AT THE ELYSEE PALACE HOTEL.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas I. Walsh are to give a dinner at the Elysée Palace Hôtel on Wednesday next, which will be followed by a concert. The artists engaged are M. Soulacroix, the well-known tenor, and Mme. Bréval of the Opéra, but the programme is short, as Mr. and Mrs. Walsh are anxious to give the young folks a chance to dance.

Mrs. George Law is to sail July 16, and will go to Newport, where she will be the guest of Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish.

The excessively hot weather during the past week has driven everybody out of doors, and the restaurants in the Bois de Boulogne have been crowded.

Among the diners this week at the Café de Madrid have been Comte and Comtesse de Talleyrand-Périgord, (née Morton,) with Prince Orloff.

⁂

AT ARMENONVILLE.

At Arménonville were lunching a strangely assorted party, consisting of Baron Christiani and Mme. Waddington, (née King,) her sister Miss King, and Mrs. George Law. Baron Christiani has not long since come from prison, to which he was condemned for smashing in President Lonbet's hat at the Auteuil race course three years ago. Mme. Waddington is the widow of one of the most distinguished Ambassadors of the French Republic.

But between certain Republicans and Monarchists politics do not seem to interfere with social amenities.

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AT THE CAFE MADRID.

On Tuesday J. Pierpont Morgan was dining at the Café de Madrid with Mr. and Mrs. James Munroe; W. F. Dannat was dining with M. Santos-Dumont, while Mrs. Marshall had a party including Mr. and Mrs. Chauncey Depew, Comte and Comtesse Boni de Castellane, and Prince Orloff at Arménonville on the same evening.

Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., who will sail for America in the Prinz Wilhelm on the 16th, were dining with Mr. and Mrs. Foxhall Keene and Clarence Geary Dinsmore.

Another party included Mrs. George Law and the Duc de Chaulnes.

⁂

A GARDEN PARTY.

On Sunday last the Marquise d'Oyley (née MacDonald) of Baltimore gave a garden party to a small number of guests at her lovely château in Bellevue. Prince Malcolm Khan of the Persian Embassy was there, together with the Portuguese Minister and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. Derby Wells, and Mr. and Mrs. Michael Colbert from Washington, who are going on to Berlin; also Count Leigh de Hamong, equally well known as "Cheiro, the Palmist," and others.

⁂

AT THE SIAMESE MINISTER'S.

One of the most brilliant entertainments of the week was the dinner given last night by the Siamese Minister in honor of the Crown Prince of Siam, who has just arrived here on an official visit to M. Loubet.

The Americans present, apart from the representatives of the United States Embassy, were Mr. and Mrs. Morton Mitchell and the Countess Wachtmeister, wife of the Swedish diplomatist.

The guests sat down very late, owing to the President of the Chamber being prevented from coming at the last moment, in consequence of a wild scene which was taking place in Parliament. This necessitated the whole table being laid over again by the Director of the Protocol in order to avoid any breach of etiquette in matters of precedence.

W. T. DANNAT AGAIN HONORED.

Receives an Order from the King of Portugal—Well-Known American Artist Now Occupied with Automobiling.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 12.—W. T. Dannat, the American artist who was recently made Commander in the Legion of Honor, the highest distinction ever accorded by the French Government to any foreign painter, has just received the Commandership of the Portuguese Order of Nôtre Dame de la Conception from the King of Portgual, who is himself a painter and a great admirer of Dannat's talent.

Lately Dannat has painted little, devoting himself almost entirely to automobiling, and his new sixty horse power Mercedes, which is guaranteed to do seventy-five miles an hour, will be ready for him in March. This will be the first machine turned ont which is guaranteed to do the kilometer in thirty seconds.

In Dannat's opinion, the Paris-Vienna race was fairly won by the American Zworobowsky, with a German simplex Mercedes, his foreign nationality alone causing him to be placed second.

Dannat is going to Biarritz in September. His picture "Le Contrebandier Aragonais," which was purchased for the Perpignan Museum, is to be hung in the Luxembourg Gallery, and he is to present Perpignan with a replica. His most recent portraits are those of Gen. Porter and Gaston Calmette, Director of Le Figaro.

In art circles the most sensational item of news is the embarrassed financial position in which the late Benjamin-Constant left his family. He is said to have painted many of his portraits for nothing.

Mr. Dannat, who now makes his home at 45 Rue de Villiers, Paris, was born in this city, and is in his forty-ninth year. He studied in the Munich Academy and in the Munkacsy Academy at Paris. His earliest pictures were "A Quartet," "A Sacristy in Arragon," and work of that sort, which seemed to suggest the paintings of Manet. For a time Degas was his ideal. His picture of "Spanish Women," representing a number of clattering castenets, created something of a sensation in the Munich Exhibition in 1892. As early as 1883 Dannat received a medal for an exhibition in the Paris Salon. He became a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor in 1889, and an officer in 1897. He exhibited in the Paris Exposition of 1900. He is also a member of the Paris Society of American Painters.

MR. MORGAN SAID TO FAVOR DOVER.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 12.—J. Pierpont Morgan's frequent visits to Dover have aroused attention among railway and shipping people, and it is stated that Mr. Morgan favors the new Harbor of Dover being made a port for the liners under his control, instead of Southampton.

In his conversation with the German Emperor in Berlin he is said to have won over that monarch to this view.

SIAM'S MISSION TO FRANCE.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 12.—The French Government is going out of its way to do every possible honor to the Siamese. Crown Prince, for English influence is gradually becoming paramount at Bangkok, and the French representative there, M. Kolubowsky, finds his position so diminished that he is coming back to complain.

The King of Siam, however, has got ahead of him, and it will be difficult, after the Crown Prince's visit, for M. Delcassé to back up Kolubowsky to any extent.

The situation is really very grave, for the Siamese Army and Navy are now of a very respectable strength, and it is believed that Siam has concluded an offensive and defensive alliance with Japan, whose secret policy, it is alleged, is to form a yellow league against European encroachments in Asia.

SANTOS-DUMONT WANTS $1,000,000.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 12.—M. Santos-Dumont is endeavoring to find $1,000,000 with which to continue his flying machine experiments, and he fancies this sum may be put up by some rich American, but so far his search has been disappointing.

His chief difficulty is to convince capitalists that his machine is capable of practical aplication. They say that he has proved little beyond his own pluck.

SANTOS-DUMONT'S VISIT.

Aeronaut Cables from Paris that He Will Sail for America on Thursday.

George Francis Kerr of 74 Broadway, who is M. Santos-Dumont's New York representative, yesterday received a cablegram from the aeronaut in Paris, announcing that he would sail for America next Thursday.

The message reads:

Am sailing 17th. Do my men want anything from here? Cable Santos, Ritz Hotel.

SANTOS-DUMONT.

The question in the cablegram as to whether his men want anything from Paris refers to his five assistants who have been at work at Brighton Beach for the past two weeks, preparing Airship No. 6 for the flying experiments which M. Dumont will conduct on his arrival. By the time the aeronaut reaches New York practically everything will be ready for him, and there will be little delay before the first flight is made.

A building 125 feet long will be erected at Brighton Beach within the next few days to serve as a workshop in which M. Santos-Dumont may put together the various parts of his flying machine.

MR. VANDERBILT ON HIS AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENT.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 12.—W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., is back again from Lucerne, whither he went with Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt in his fifteen horse-power Mors, after returning from the Paris-Vienna race, and is now at Ritz's. His description of that race is interesting. His machine—a sixty horse-power Mors—came hopelessly to grief long before he reached the goal, and his first accident was caused by running over an exceptionally big and fat Newfoundland dog.

He says that when he looked back after the jolt the dog, which had seemed so particularly large and round, was hardly visible, being spread out quite flat on the road like a pancake.

The Revolution in Venezuela.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, July 12.—The Norwegian steamer Jotun, from Port of Spain, Island of Trinidad, July 7, has arrived here and reports that the Venezuelan revolutionists had not moved from Barrancas and Bolivar when the steamer left Trinidad. The Juton le the vessel which was fired on by Venczuelan troops June 11, when Capt. Meling, her commander, was killed.

Earthquake Shock in Venezuela.

CARACAS, Venezuela, July 12.—At 1 o'clock this morning a violent shock of earthquake wae experienced in Caracas. Reports from the interior of the country say the ehock was felt there also. Slight damage was done at Guarenas, Guatire, Valencia, and La Guayra.

THE COLOMBIAN REVOLUTION.

PANAMA, Colombia, July 12.—Acting on orders from Wasbington, the United States special service steamship Ranger, now here, saile to-day for Chiriqui, to protect American interests here. It is reported that Gen. Herrera, the revolutionary commander, has decreed that all produce is the property of his Government, whether belonging to natives or foreigners.

The United Statee Consul here, H. A. Gudger, goes to Chiriqui on board the Ranger, to make inquiries thers. Mr. Gudger will also taks some important papers, which Gen. Salazar, the Governor of Panama, is sending to Gen. Herrera. It is presumed that they include peace terms. There is no doubt that Herrera will be placed in possession of the true version of the recent distaster to the Liberal arms, and that he will be convinced of the futility of further bloodshed.

So soon as the Isthmus is pacified the general elections will take place and the Congress will meet and decide the canal question.

GEN. PEARSON'S MISSION.

Ex-Officer of Transvaal Army and Boer Representative Booming Commercial Rejuvenation of His Country.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 12.—Gen. Samuel Pearson, ex-Commissary General of the Transvaal Army, and later Boer representative in this country, is now engaged in booming the commercial rejuvenation of his country. He visited this city to-day on an errand connected with this purpose and in an interview said:

"We are going to build up the Transvaal into a great and powerful nation, and its growth and uninterrupted progression into one of the foremost countries will excite the civilized world, even more than our great struggle for independence. The Transvaal is a gold field of which the surface has as yet hardly been scratched. The gold development will be the greatest the world has ever known.

"The reef, so far as it has been explored, is 130 milee long and 30 miles wide. Twenty miles of this is all that has been developed up to the present time, but on that twenty miles the production of gold is $100,000,000 a year. Within ten years the Rand alone will be giving forth over $400,000,000 a year, and with that gold production will come the greatest building, manufacturing, and industrial boom in the world. My business here is to connect myself with large American manufacturers, with a number of whom I have already arranged representation in South Africa."

SITUATION IN HAITI.

Admiral Loses His Commission for Disobeying the New Government.

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti, July 12.—The commission of Admiral Killick, commander of the Haitien fleet, has been revoked because of the Admiral's refueal to obey the orders of the Provisional Government of Haiti.

The French second-class cruiser d'Assas has arrived here to protect the interests of French residents in the event of serious disordere arising.

The elections for Deputies have not yet been finished.

FRENCH CHAMBER ADJOURNS.

Validates the Election of Count Stanislas de Castellane.

PARIS, July 12.—The Chamber of Deputies to-day after validating the elections of several Deputies, including that of Count Stanislas de Castellane, adjourned sine die.

The Senate also adjorned sine die.

The election of Count Jean de Castellane, brother of Count Stanislas and Count Boni, was invalidated by the Chamber of Deputies on Wednesday, July 9.

AMBASSADOR MEYER MAY NOT RETURN TO ROME.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 12.—George Von Lengerke Meyer, United Statea Ambassador at Rome, has arrived at Ritz's on his way back to America, and it is possible that he may not return to Italy, where his success has been personal and social.

GRAIN OUTLOOK IN RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 12.—According to a bulletin issued by the Ministry of Agriculture, the conditions of Winter grains in European Russia were not greatly changed during the month which ended June 23. Continued cold weather added to the unsatisfactory conditions in the bad districts. In the north and northwest the Spring grain was withering from drought, in New Russia and the Lower Volga Provinces it was greatly retarded, and in the northern zone it was a total failure.

Spring and Winter grain crops were probable in the Taurida Peninsula. Generally speaking, good barvests are expected.

Russia Punishes Finnish Clergy.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 12.—By order of the Russian authorities seven Lutheran clergymen of Borga, Finland, have had their stipends suspended for refusing to read in their respective churches the ukase relating to military conscription in Finland.

CZAR CONFIRMS COL. GRIMM'S SENTENCE.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 12.—The Czar has confirmed the sentence of twelve years' imprisonment at hard labor passed upon Col. Grimm, who was convicted at Warsaw June 14 of revealing Russian military secrets to a foreign power.

Floods in the Rhone Valley Subsiding.

GENEVA, Switzerland, July 12.—The floods in the Rbone Valley are subsiding somewhat. A number of bridge piers have been cut down and the dykes have been opened to allow the freer passage of the water, and this step has saved several villages which were threatened with inundation. The postal service in the south of France is carried on in boats.

100,000 Orangemen Celebrate.

BELFAST, Ireland, July 12.—One hundred thousand Orangemen participated today in their annual celebration. The entire police force was on duty and the military were confined to their barracks. But the proceedings, up to the time this dispatch was filed, were peaceful.

Cunard Line Has Not Been Absorbed.

LONDON, July 12.—The reiterated assertion that the Cunard Line has been absorbed by the Morgan shipping combine is as unfounded as the previous reports of the same tenor. Negotiations in other quarters, bowever, as previously set forth in these dispatches, are still pending.

Admiral Crowninshield Sails.

LONDON, July 12.—The United States battleship Illinois, flagship of Rear Admiral Arent S. Crowninsbield, Commander in Chief on the European Station, and the United States cruiser San Francisco, sailed from Gravesend to-day for Christiania, Norway.

Schoolship St. Mary's at Cowes.

COWES, Isle of Wight, July 12.—The New York schoolship St. Mary's, from New London, June 19, arrived here yesterday.

Cholera's Ravages in China.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—United States Consul McWade at Canton cabled the State Department to-day that cholera is raging in all towns along the Kwellen River, in Kwang-Si Province. The Consul says that 3,000 persons have died in Pinglok, and more than 10,000 in Kewilan.

TOPICS FROM BERLIN AND OTHER GERMAN CITIES

Ambassador White Said to Have Announced His Coming Retirement in His Leipsic Speech—Austrian Court Scandal Likely—Berlin Still Shows Effect of Commercial Depression.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 12.—In his Fonrth of July speech at Leipsic Ambassador White announced for the first time that his retirement from the Berlin post would take place next November, on his seventieth birthday.

From the best German source it is learned that Assistant Secretary Hill is slated to be his successor.

At the Foreign Office the news of Mr. White's retirement is received with the greatest regret. The Ambassador is very popular in official as well as other circles, especially among professors of the university.

Adolphus Busch of St. Louis was serenaded by the Peuppus Military Band at Munich on the occasion of his birthday last Thursday. The Peuppus Band has been in America.

To a well-known American the Kaiser at Kiel once more expressed his wish to visit America and meet President Roosevelt.

Mrs. White, the wife of the Ambassador, gave a children's party at Kaiserhof in honor of her little daughter, Karin, who celebrated her birthday.

Chancellor MacCracken of the New York University offered the famous professor Adolph Harnack $1,500 for a lecture at the New York University. The offer was declined.

Dr. J. H. Senner has sailed on the Fuerst Bismarck for America.

In a private letter Col. von Steuben, speaking of the Fourth of July celebration in Berlin, said that the American colony's recognition shown to his progenitor honors a Nation which in such a faithful and grateful manner remembers the services of a single man.

INVENTOR WRECKED A BANK.

Succeeded in Persuading Directors of a German Institution to Advance Many Millions for His Schemes.

BERLIN, July 12.—The ruin of the Leipziger Bank, which failed about a year ago for nearly 200,000,000 marks, ($50,000,000,) was wrought by the fascinating personality of Adolf Schmidt, according to testimony given at the three weeks' trial of the bank's Directors, now nearing its end at Leipzig.

Schmidt, who was managing Director of the Trebertrocknung (grain-drying) Company of Cassel, a concern exploiting on an enormous scale a process for drying beer dregs and cattle feed, persuaded the bank to advance during a number of years sums of money aggregating 80,000,000 marks, ($20,000,000.) The accused Directors, who were successively examined before the jury, were unable to give a lucid explanation of their reasons for consenting to make these extraordinary loans. Every member of the apparently well-meaning board admitted that this colossal business mistake was indefensible upon sound commercial principles. Nevertheless they consented because Schmidt made them believe in the process's amazing possibilities and profits.

Schmidt also had an invention for distilling wood alcohol by which he represented that he would obtain the monopoly of the wood alcohol of the world. His eyes were upon the American field as well as upon the European, and he opened negotiations with American companies for the formation of a world-trust and established sub-companies in every Continental country. The alcohol invention contributed to the dazzling of the Leipzig Directore, who, however, made it clear that they did not know how much the bank had really loaned to Schmidt. Although they were backing Schmidt's schemes, they were deceived by the bank's manager, Exner, who kept the secret accounts. Why Exner acted in the manner in which he did is equally a mystery, for neither he nor the other Directors appear to have made any money personally out of the scheme.

Schmidt is described as having a quiet manner and simple way of expressing himself. He talks with a calm air of conviction, and seems to have believed completely in himself. He is now in jail awaiting examination.

Exner's testimony showed that he was led on step by step, hoping to save the bank's millions, as the cutting off of Schmidt's credit would wreck the Trebertrocknung Company and result in a total loss to the bank of the sume loaned.

ALLIANCE WITH MR. MORGAN WINS HERR BALLIN FAVOR.

The German Emperor Reported to Have Suggested Him for Chancellor—Gossip About the Kaiser.

BERLIN, July 12.—The reputation in Germany of Herr Albert Ballin, Director General of the Hamburg-American Line, has been immensely increased by the alliance with J. Pierpont Morgan. The marks of Emperor William's favor have brought him into social and even political prominence. One of the latest stories is that the Imperial Chancellor, Count von Bülow, when conversing with Emperor William about Herr Ballin, remarked:

"There is stuff in him for a Minister."

The Emperor, tapping Count von Bülow on the arm, is said to have asked, with a teasing smile:

"Why not for a Chancellor?"

This may be one of those little inventions with which the air is thick.

The loyal Grenzbote deplores the prevalence of unkind gossip about the Emperor in official and aristocratic circles. This periodical thinks it undermines the reverence and respect which are due to their lord. But the Vorwaerts (Socialist) sees therein "the natural growth of the Byzantine sycophancy surrounding the Emperor," adding:

"Courtiers crawl before him, and behind his back invent impudent insults, while stupid wretches who blab insulting words about the Emperor go to jail."

During his Majesty's recent trip to Bonn he made a speech to the Borussia, his old college fraternity, against excesses in drinking, and the students have suggested changes in the drinking code so as to abolish compulsory swilling as a penalty. The Crown Prince, Frederick William, who is a student at Bonn and a visiting member of Borussia, has since then refused to conform to the drinking requirements of the corps.

AMERICAN ECONOMIC AFFAIRS.

German Observer Will Discuss Them in a Series of Articles.

BERLIN, July 12.—Commercial Privy Councillor Goldberger, who left New York in June after about an eight months' stay in the United States, begins July 19 the publication of a series of articles in Die Woche on American economic affairs, under the title of "The Land of Unlimited Possibilities."

Emperor William has conferred on Herr Goldberger the Crown Order of the Second Class, in recognition of his reports on his American trip.

ATTACK ON THE KAISER.

Notice Calling for His Arrest Also Sent to German Magistrates.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 12.—The sensational notice which appeared in the official police journal of Prague asking "for information leading to the arrest of William II." was also sent to several German Magistrates, who, however, wisely abstained from using it.

Your correspondent saw a copy of the same notice, the full text of which is unfit to print, addressed to a Kiel Magistrate. It had been sent to him from a town in Galicia, and was hectographed on a postal card, signed "Friedrich, Kaiser."

AUSTRIAN EMPEROR ANGRY.

Offended with Prince Franz Ferdinand for His Conduct in London.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 12.—From a personage in close touch with affairs in Austria it is learned that it is considered somewhat surprising in Vienna that Emperor Franz Josef has not as yet received the heir apparent, Franz Ferdinand, who was to report to him on his visit to the coronation, as is customary. The real reason, it is alleged, is that the Emperor is very angry with the Prince.

The truth of the matter is, so those familiar with the case say, that in the recent scandal in London, involving an Austrian Prince, Braganza was not the real culprit, but the heir apparent. Braganza, it is said, is a worthless fellow for whom none would have given the heavy bail paid, nor would his acts have attracted any attention.

COMMERCIAL DEPRESSION STILL FELT IN BERLIN.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 12.—The consequences of commercial depression in Berlin are still felt. The city's pawnshops are stormed as never before. Foreclosures increase in such a manner that men work daily sixteen hours transporting furniture.

Hospitals, also, feeling hard times, notice an increase of non-paying patients. Officials, lamenting, say the chances for the passage of the Tariff bill are decreasing rapidly. It is proposed not to let it go to a second reading. The condition of the tariff has a paralyzing effect on business at Dantsic.

LLOYD LINER LAUNCHED.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 12.—The Lloyd ocean liner Ziether was launched to-day. It was named after the third Brandenburg Hussar regiment. The Colonel of the regiment made the baptismal speech.

The Ziether is a passenger steamer of the first class, remarkable for the safety of its appliances. It will be added to the New York line.

Germany Will Exhibit at St. Louis.

BERLIN, July 12.—Official notification that the opening of the St. Louis Exposition has been postponed until 1904 has not yet been received at the Foreign Office here, but as a sequence to the unofficial information on the subject the Government will probably appoint Dr. Lewald, who was Assistant Commissioner of Germany at the Paris Exposition, to be German Commissioner at St. Louis. Months ago the Government almost refused to appoint a Commissioner, but Joseph Brucker, the St. Louis Commissioner here, has persuaded the officials to change their attitude, and definite promises have been given regarding educational and art exhibits.

To Promote German-American Friendship.

BERLIN, July 12.—Prince Hohenlohe, Albert Ballin, Director General of the Hamburg-American Line; Baron J. von Bleichroder, the well-known banker, and Profs. von Echtritz and Waldeyer have joined the recently organized Society for the Promotion of Better Relations Between the United States and Germany.

German's Wireless Telephony System.

BERLIN, July 12.—Ernst Ruhmer, the physicist, has invented a system of wireless telephony. His experimsnts have been successful over a distance of three miles. The invention acts on the principle of the transformation of light waves to sound waves by using a searchlight and a microphone.

Harry Candidus, Munich Painter, Dead.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 12.—Harry Candidus, the Munich painter, the son of the famous singer William Candidus, well known in America, is dead.

Political Riot in an Austrian City.

VIENNA, July 12.—The German-Bohemian city of Eger was the scene to-night of a riotous demonstration by several thousand Austrians against the Anti-Dynastic All-Deutsche Party, the annual conference of which is to be held at Eger to-morrow. A number of persons were hurt, among them Herr Iro, a member of the Reichrath, who was seriously injured by being struck with a stone and was also shot.

King of Italy in Russian Poland.

WIERBALLEN, Russian Poland, July 12.—King Victor Emmanuel of Italy, who left Rome Thureday for St. Petersburg to visit the Czar, arrived here this evening. He was received at the railway station, which was decoratsd with Russian and Italian flags, by Russian Princes, and the party proceeded for St. Petersburg.

PROBLEMS CONFRONTING PRESIDENT PALMA

One Is Whether He Shall Permit a Public Lottery.

Establishment Suggested as a Means of Raising Funds for Back Pay Due the Old Army.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Cuba, June 30.—Were the President of this little republic endowed with the wisdom of a Solomon—and I understand he possesses a fair share of that wisdom—he could not but be sorely perplexed at times to know just how to dispose of the questions brought before him; to answer these questions without giving mortal offense to one party or sending another party to the woods; to keep the race problem from causing open rupture; to consider the old army, or his own salary will not be forthcoming, so the story runs; to provide for office seekers, for there are hordes of them and they are persistent; and a hundred other questions, among which is whether or not he will permit the establishment of a lottery. He has to settle all of these matters amicably, not forgetting as he does so that there is an ever-watchful power that observes carefully all that takes place in the Government of Cuba.

When I say a lottery, I mean a public one, and in a way connected with the Government—such a one as formerly existed here in the Royal Lottery of Spain, for whose drawing every one, from the richest to the poorest, bought tickets or such portions of tickets as he wished or could afford. As quickly as the tickets were issued they were sold; all drew prizes; not all the grand prize—indeed, many were but an infinitesimal part of that—but it was a prize; if it waa small, the drawer bought another ticket, in the hope of better luck next time. For the past few years the large gilded globe, the table, and other apparatus pertaining to thia Royal Lottery have remained locked up in one of the dungeons of the old Tueeya, while the tickets and coupons were scattered to the four winds. When the archives of the city for centuries past were being rearranged, a year or more ago, I saw these scattered about on the upper floor of the Tueeya.

Debarred, as this chance-loving Latin people have been, from their former game of winning or losing, they have turned elsewhere for this diversion. A large number of private lotteries have flourished, and the ways of these have not always been straight. One victim, writing from Chicago, claims that his number drew the grand prize, but that he has been unable to collect it, and diligent investigation fails to reveal the location of the lottery. Other similar tales are heard on all sides.

The Louisiana Lottery, in its home in Central America, where the surroundings are more congenial than they became in the States, is enjoying an added prosperity on account of there being no large lottery here, thousands of dollars leaving the island before every drawing there. And so it may be noticed that the law prohibiting lotteries did not prevent them.

The ships bearing away "the Interventors" had scarcely disappeared over the horizon than a plan for a Government lottery was presented to the President for his consideration. Indeed, the plan was in all probability made some time previous to the coming down of our flag, a probability borne out by the fact that on every side we heard it predicted; only the expected happened when the subject was broached to the President. What his decision will be is not as yet known; it is known that he desires to please the people of the republic; they wish to have it, and firmly believe that they will in a short time, whatever the present decision may be. But while the President wishes to please his people, the United States also has to be considered—morally, at least—and its attitude is well known. And so it hangs in the balance.

THE OLD ARMY.

In the meantime the old army is inquiring impatiently, and occasionally threateningly, whether it is to receive all of the back pay due it. The lottery was suggested as a means for raising the necessary funds, and so settling this question which besets the President and Congress, preventing legislation on other subjects. The promoters of the enterprise say that in this way the army will pay itself, for all of its members that have a spare penny will spend it on tickets.

I am very much of the opinion that the customers would not be entirely Cubans. Our own people would consume a goodly number of tickets, or I err in my judgment of them; inasmuch as they enjoy bridge whist, poker, betting on the races, and buying margins, I think lottery tickets may be added to the list.

But while this game of chance, together with the cockpit and the bullring, was consigned to the past, there was much winning and losing going on in other places besides the sub-rosa lotteries; in the Casino, where the señors exchanged gold centenes over the card table with far more indifference than their señoras at home exchanged copper centavos. Poker and monte are both at home here. On the baseball grounds thousands of dollars changed hands at every game as the result of the victory of the Almendares or of the Havanas or of the San Franciscos, and the players on the winning teams were showered with gold pieces by their supporters, so high did enthusiasm run at times. At the Foonton, where the game of Jai Alai—the Spanish national game of basket ball—is played by Spanish players, there have been crowded houses night after night which have played havoc with the pocketbooks of many, for unless one laid some bets on a favorite player he was presumed to have little or no interest in the game; this, too, in the face of the open secret that the games were sold in advance. If one side seemed to be winning, it was almost a certainty that the game was to go to the other side; that the bookmakers, those gentlemen that stood in the ring in red Tam o' Shanters and white coats, shouting words of advice from time to time to those that sat in the pit, had the game in their own hands. In betting, one was not risking on the players, but on the decision of the bookmakers. It was rumored on one occasion that the game went as it did because a certain American beauty visiting here had laid a wager that a certain player would win, and the bookmakers saw to it that he did.

The young lady laughingly told the rumor herself, adding that her wager was so slight—only $25—that it was immaterial to her which way the game went; that she had made the bet simply because every one else in the party was doing the same. It would be difficult to find a dozen persons in the thousands that attended each game up to the close of the season, two weeks ago, who had not larger or smaller sums at stake. It was the fashion for both rich and poor. The pace was set by the leaders of society, and the great mass of people followed. Night after night the boxes were filled with wealth and fashion, and the pit was crowded likewise.

Now that the season is over, and the players have returned to Spain, the Cubans are hoping for the lottery, that its drawings may bring some excitement. The proposed grand prize of $50,000, and the other prizes of $10,000 and less, all look very alluring. It is understood that the President does not favor its establishment, but it remains to be seen what the outcome will be.

During the past week a meeting of Americans was called at the American Legation to discuss ways and means of helping poor Americans who are stranded in Havana. The main idea is to send these back to the United States. Some one contributed $50, left over from some defunct society, and a committee was appointed to look into the matter of transportation for those who are worthy objects.

A great many civilians in the employ of the American Military Government and elsewhere have been thrown out of employment, and it is these that are to be aided, not the great army of tramps that infests the parks, unwilling to work. Cuba has treated some Americans who have come here on their own responeibility well, a few very well, but for the vast majority it has had bnt little of the good fortune for which they came in search. DOROTHY STANHOPE.

STOWAWAY IN COIL OF ROPE.

Embarked Penniless on the Liner St. Paul and Was Made Happy by the Passengers.

The steamship St. Paul, from Southampton, arrived at this port last night, and among her accredited passengers was Hans Klein, seventeen years old, of Nuremberg, Germany, who embarked ae a stowaway, penniless and in tatters, and arrived in a new suit and with $30. The boy applied for work of the head steward on the other side and was refused. He managed to get on board anyhow, and for five days lived in a huge coil of rope, foraging his food like a mouse from the stesrage saloon after the passengers had left their meal. Then he was discovered and brought before the Captain. The boy had such a bright face that he attracted the favorable attention of Colgate Hovt of this city, who took up a collection among the cabin passengers, with the happy results before mentioned. The boy will be taken to Ellis Island to-day.

Richard Harding Davis and Mrs. Davis were among the passengers. The author described the dulness in London while the King's condition was critical. Rear Admiral Charles O'Neill, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance at Washington; J. E. Hopley, United States Consul at Southampton, and Marshal P. Wilder were also passengers.

PRESENTATION TO MR. DANENBAUM.

Also a Dinner When the Fourteenth Man Arrived.

Murray C. Danenbaum will sail on Wednesday on his thirty-fifth round trip across the Atlantic. Some of his friends tendered him a dinner at the Manhattan Beach Hotel last night, when he was presented with a gold matchbox studded with diamonds. About fifteen accepted invitations, but at the last moment Senator P. H. McCarren and others had to decline on account of other engagements. Those present at the hour assigned were Judge L. Conlin, William F. Crerand, Walter Lauder, John A. Hennessy, "Mattie" Corbett, ex-School Commissioner P. McGowan, W. R. Jamieson, ex-Excise Commissioner F. H. Carty, George B. Tripler, Thomas Byrne, L. Seligsberg and one other. It was pointed out that with the guest of honor the party would number thirteen, whereupon some declined to sit at the table until a fourteenth man was secured or one retired. An additional man was found, and the diners had a merry time.

REDUCING THE ASIATIC FLEET.

A Number of Gunboats Ordered Put Out of Commission.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Secretary Moody to-day cabled to Rear Admiral Wildes, the ranking Admiral in Philippine waters, instructing him to place the gunboats Arayat, Basco, Calamianes, Mariveles, Panay, and Paragua out of commission. These vessels are small gunboats which bave been engaged in patrol duty in the lower islands of the Philippine archipelago.

This action is part of the movement recently decided upon to reduce the active naval force on the Asiatic Station. It will furnish a considerable number of officers and men to reinforce the present quota on the station, which is not at all commensurate with the duties to be performed.

Orders also have been sent forward for the withdrawal of the supply ship Arethusa, now at Cavite, from the station. She will come to the New York Navy Yard. It is probable that the gunboat Princeton also will be withdrawn from the Asiatic Station in a short time.

ATTORNEY WAS HELD PRISONER.

DENVER, Col., July 12.—A. B. Sullivan, an attorney of this city, who had been held a prisoner by Michael O'Keefe, a locomotive fireman, in the latter's room since 1:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, was rescued to-day by Sergt. Lee of the police force.

Lee engaged O'Keefe in conversation from outside the room, and at an opportune moment Sullivan grabbed O'Keefe around the waist and held him until the officer came into the room. In the scuffle O'Keefe fired his revoiver twice, but without effect.

O'Keefe asserted that Sullivan was indebted to him in the sum of $17,000. He invited the attorney to his room, and forcibly held him, threatening, according to Sullivan's statement, to kill him unless he paid the money. Several ineffectual attempts had been made to rescue Sullivan during the night. O'Keefe, who is an old-time Union Pacific fireman, is in jail.

To Sell Revenue Stamps on Piers.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The Treasury Department has instructed the Collector of Internal Revenue at New York to have an internal revenne officer provided with stamps at the piers upon the arrival of incoming steamships in order that passengers bringing cigars into the country may be able to purchase stamps in payment of internal revenue taxes. By this meane it is belisved that one of the causee of vexatious delays to incoming passengers will be avoided.

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"A REPUBLICAN QUESTION."

The Tribune publishes the following passage from a speech by Senator BURTON of Kansas, explaining to his party in his State his position on the Cuban question, as to which he openly fought the recommendations of the President:

It is a discussion between Republicans, and not a party question as against the Democrats. I deny that the beet sugar Senators were in the minority. If any one says anything else he falsifies. If thirty-five Republican Senators had come to us and said, "We are going to pass that bill," they could have done so. They never came to us with such a declaration. On the other hand, they came and encouraged us to keep up the fight. There are not fifteen Republican Senators out of the fifty-four who are in favor of the present bill at heart. Beet sugar is a Republican question by authority.

The Tribune very properly calls the action of the majority Senators described by Mr. BURTON "treachery."

It is treachery to a loyal and confiding political leader, the President, who followed the advice of his professed friends in the Senate apparently against his own judgment. It was his desire to press the measure for justice to Cuba promptly and persistently, and to use all legitimate means to carry it from the very start. The Republican managers urged that this would tend to divide the party and that it would be better to be patient and they would bring the party around to an agreement. It seems that the President yielded to this advice, on the strength of the pledges accompanying it. He is an earnest Republican. It has always been his policy to carry out what he believes to be the right with the least possible friction in the party. He trusted to the Republican leaders, with the result described in Senator BURTON'S cynical speech.

His experience in the House was not less humiliating. There the leaders were even more profuse in their promises to secure the end desired if their way was taken. They may have been more honest than the Senators. They were even less successful, for they wound up with the complete defeat of their own measure and the passage of a bill which the Democrats supported and which the Senate would not touch. We are convinced that it would have been far better for the President, after the leaders had been defeated in the House, to accept the House bill and to urge its passage by the Senate, even if it had to be passed, as in the House, with Democratic votes. For that he was not prepared.

One thing is plain. Mr. BURTON is perfectly right in asserting that "beet sugar is a Republican question." It is so because it is a question of protection, and protection to the trusts, the Sugar Trust in particular, against the National honor and the National interests. "Paint you an inch thick, to this complexion it comes at last." Mr. ROOSEVELT must recognize this fact and act on it. In his fight for justice and decency in our treatment of Cuba he will have to face the stubborn, bitter, unscrupulous, greedy, treacherous opposition of all the protected interests. If he can triumph at all, it must be by an appeal to the conscience of his party against the influence of these interests and of their tools in the House and in the Senate. We believe that his party is behind him and will, on such an appeal, back him up. We do not believe that his party managers are with him or that they will stand by him unless the force of public opinion compels them. Any further effort to work with or through them, save under the stress of this compulsion, will bring only more failure, humiliation, and betrayal.

THE FRIARS WILL GO.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your (un-American) editorial of this morning entitled "The Friars Must Go," you appear to teach that if the friars do not go, they will be forced to go. I think if you have made your meaning clear that a great many persons would like to know how you expect to carry out that programme in the face of the ninth article of the treaty of Paris, which reads as follows:

"Spanish subjects, natives of the peninsula, residing in the territory over which Spain, by the present treaty, relinquishes or cedes her sovereignty, may remain in such territory or may remove therefrom, retaining in either event all their rights of property, including the right to sell or dispose of such property or of its proceeds; and they shall also have the right to carry on their industry, commerce, and profession, being subject in respect thereof to such laws as are applicable to other foreigners.

Peace has been declared in the Philippines and "war measures" cannot be resorted to. The friars have as good a right to live in the Philippines as they have in New York, and they have just as good a right to live in New York as you have.

The friars will go or stay as they please, any ultimatum of Root to the contrary notwithstanding.

B. F. DE COSTA.

New York, July 11, 1902.

It will be different, though, will it not, if the ultimatum comes from the Pope? LEO XIII. is a reasonable man and a statesman of a high order of ability. The question of the friars' lands and property is one of business. The question of disposing of the friars themselves is one of policy. In these two aspects the matter has been presented at the Vatican by Gov. TAFT. Dispatches from Rome and from Washington foreshadow the probable manner of adjustment.

It is not essential to the objects of our policy that the friars should go at once and in a body. A process of substitution by which ecclesiastics of other nationalities may be sent to the Philippines, gradually taking the place of the Spanish friars, appears to be under consideration. If the Holy See finds it inconvenient or impolitic to make the change complete and immediate this manner of meeting its views and its necessities, while at the same time accomplishing our purpose, might be accepted at Washington. The friars will have to go, however.

The reason is that their remaining is incompatible with successful civil administration in the Philippines. Dr. DE COSTA may scornfully whistle this reason down the wind. The Pope, being a sensible man and a wise statesman, perceives at once that it is paramount and controlling. The native Catholics dislike the friars very much. They bring against them charges so serious as to amount to a demonstration that to continue them in their church work would be destructive of peace and good order. In such circumstances they will not be ordered by the Holy See to return to their parishes. They cannot remain idle in Manila. The burden of their support is too heavy to be borne by the local church funds. Sooner or later they will leave the Philippines—all of them.

Dr. DE COSTA quotes the treaty. The treaty is law, but the law does not require of any man impossible things. Between negotiators entirely reasonable matters rarely come to that pass. The light of reason is the guide of both parties to the present negotiation. We are sorry that so little of it shines in upon the mind of Dr. DE COSTA.

TRACY, THE HUMAN EEL.

Outlaw TRACY'S press agent broke down Thursday morning from brain fag. The Seattle reporter who was engaged to take his place drove into Covington after midnight, but still in time to get his dispatch on the wires before the morning papers of the East went to press. There is three hours' difference of time between New York and the State of Washington. Friday night, however, the new man, who is a slow writer, had at 5 o'clock in the morning got no further than the shooting in the railroad cut near the sawmill plant, and the last half of his dispatch, narrating the most exciting incidents in this Iliad of wonderful adventure, reached the office of THE TIMES too late for publication yesterday. We will give a brief summary of the events as they occurred after TRACY, having fired twice at the elder BUNCE, plunged into the brush and disappeared.

Of course every newspaper reader in the country knows how TRACY, a very Ulysses in tricks and expedients, has for a week eluded the pursuing posse, dodging in and out of the mountain paths, putting the bloodhounds out of the game by strewing cayenne pepper behind him, masking his trail by walking in the shallow water around the lake shore, and all of that. Well, Friday night he exhibited the astonishing breadth of his resources in a still more extraordinary manner.

About half a mile from the railroad cut is a settlement. The BUNCES live there, and GALVIN and CROWE. TRACY, after missing BUNCE, made for CROWE'S house, entered the kitchen, and sat down to dry his boots by the fire. The bloodhounds easily picked up the trail, and the whole posse, Sheriff CUDIHEE, T. F. CROWE, J. C. BUNCE, FRED BUNCE, and about twenty others were soon at CROWE'S house. Through the window they saw TRACY sitting at the fire and called on him to surrender. The fireplace and chimney of CROWE'S house are built of rough stone, projecting about three feet into the large room used as a kitchen. TRACY looked at his pursuers a moment, and then, backing up into the chimney corner, drew his revolver. Thereupon ensued a remarkable series of events.

The posse poured into the kitchen pell mell, some at the doors, others through the windows. In an instant the BUNCE brothers had pressed their cocked revolvers against the temples of TRACY, one on each side. CROWE stood in front of him with an uplifted axe. GALVIN held a cruel-looking knife at his throat, and CUDIHEE from the doorway had him covered with a 30-30 Winchester rifle. CROWE'S plucky daughter had thrown a stout rope around one of his ankles and her big bulldog was in the air, springing at the outlaw's hand. The two bloodhounds were slowly nosing the trail across the kitchen floor and growing visibly more savage and excited. They seemed to realize that they were approaching their quarry.

It was 12:28 A. M. by the kitchen clock and things looked dark for TRACY. Anybody can see that.

Why attempt to describe what happened next? Ere the swiftest pen could shape the letters of the first word the BUNCE brothers would have blown out TRACY'S brains, CROWE would have cleft him to the chin, GALVIN would have divided his jugulars, CUDIHEE would have put a bullet through his heart, the girl would have tied his legs, the bulldog would have begun to chew his pistol arm, and the bloodhounds would to a certainty have been upon him.

Yet at 12:30 precisely there was not a living soul in CROWE'S kitchen save TRACY, who had just put a kettle on the kitchen fire to boil a ham.

How did he do it? What became of the others? Is it not a sheer futility to attempt an explanation? Can language tell how the captive hoot owl moves his head? The eye of the observer in the same absolute instant of time sees the bird facing opposite points without visible movement. The thaumaturgic TRACY likewise defies eye and tongue and pen. The situation in CROWE'S kitchen was distinctly sculptural, not literary. The eminent snake carver who did the Laokoön thing might have taken sense of the picture upon his retina and through the patient years have worked it out in marble, the most complex and fascinating group ever chiseled. But written description? The Seattle reporter had read his Lessing and Winckelmann and knew better than to attempt it.

So we must leave TRACY to his ham, which after his immense labors he must sorely need. As the Summer wears away we shall hear much of TRACY, of the posse, and of the bloodhounds. Custom cannot stale his infinite evasiona. He may permit them to capture him, but it will be only for the fun of getting away again. But the resources of civil authority in the State of Washington are not exhausted. "HAM" LEWIS remains untried. When he takes the trail TRACY may as well give it up.

CONEY ISLAND PARK AS AN OBJECT LESSON.

The park opened a fortnight since at Coney Island has been a surprise and delight to those who have seen it, but its chief value resides in the fact that it is an object lesson which those interested in seaside improvements all along the Atlantic Coast may study with profit.

The particulars in which the Coney Island Park differs from most other attempts in this direction are that it has soil, irrigation, and suitable trees and plants, the continuance of which is assured by adequate protection from destructive winds. The first thing to be done is to surface the area under improvement with plenty of rich top soil, not merely a veneer of six to twelve inches in depth, but two to four feet. With this should be used plenty of fertilizing material, selected with intelligent reference to the vegetation it is desired to sustain. The best trees for such positions are vigorous young elms, planes, American ashes, Norway maples, and others of like character. They should be planted high, not deep, so that their roots will not soon penetrate to the underlying sand and are readily reached by rain and sun. After the trees are set out it is very important to stake them properly, so that the wind may not shake them too much or fracture their roots while still tender. Thereafter they will need water in copious quantities. A mere surface sprinkling will do them little good, and they will probably die if left dependent upon what moisture they can assimilate from even frequent Summer showers. Water must be brought to them and their roots literally flooded. The value of copious tree watering is better understood by French tree experts than it has ever been in this country. No seaside park can be made successfully without plenty of water.

Having started right, or as nearly right as experience can suggest, care is necessary, and with the best which can be given many failures may be expected. Trees and foliage plants have wills of their own, and if not suited with the conditions of their environment will die in spite of all that can be done for them. With patience and occasional replanting the desired result may be accomplished, and it is well worth the trouble. In planning seaside parks it is well to avoid attempts to imitate either forest or garden effects. With immensity in front of them, too much artificiality on a small scale becomes trivial. All seaside parks should consist principally of grass, and not be too much cut up with walks and "barbaric devices." They should be simple and broad in effect, and as different as possible from the typical Coney Island side show in their scheme of treatment. Trees should be skillfully placed, and the same is true of shrubs. When gay flowers are employed they should be grouped, rather than scattered, and nothing should be planted which even under favorable conditions cannot thrive in the strong and salt-laden airs of the sea. All this requires just such practical judgment as Mr. SAMUEL PARSONS has brought to bear upon the problem of converting a bleak and barren spot on the sands of Coney Island into a restful and beautiful park. If the improvements were not fitted to the practical and aesthetic peculiarities of the special landscape the result would be a failure. Equally certain is this result to happen if only a hundred dollars are available where a thousand are required to create the necessary conditions precedent. If a seaside park is wanted, the cheapest way to get it is to plan it liberally, however large the initial expenditure.

FATAL MINE GASES.

In explanation of the dreadful disaster at the coal mine of the Cambria Steel Company, near Johnstown, Penn., Superintendent GEORGE T. ROBINSON makes the following statement:

As to the direct cause of the explosion, I cannot exactly say. We know there was an explosion of fire damp in the sixth right heading of a section of the mine commonly known as the Klondike. So far as I can find out now, there were not more than three or four deaths from the explosion itself. The rest were caused by the after-damp.

As the terms fire-damp and after-damp are likely to be used a good deal during the inquest into the causes of this appalling calamity, an explanation of what these deadly gases are and how they act will probably be of interest to those who follow the distressing narrative.

The gas known as fire-damp is chiefly methane, or marsh gas. Natural gas contains on the average 92.60 parts of marsh gas in 100, the remainder being chiefly hydrogen and nitrogen. In coal mines gas designated as fire-damp may be either methane or ethane, these compounds of carbon and hydrogen having respectively the symbols CH_4 and C_2H_6. The fire-damp encountered in the bituminous mines of this country is mostly methane, and is essentially similar to natural gas. It forms an explosive mixture with air in proportions of five to thirteen parts of gas and ninety-five to eighty-seven parts of atmospheric air. Practically all beds of bituminous coal give off more or less methane as they are broken into in mining. The seams which yield a great deal are known to the miners as "firey." How great a volume of methane may sometimes be liberated is illustrated by the fact that one English mine with an output of 1,200 tons of coal per day throws off through its upcast ventilating shaft 4,500 cubic feet of methane per minute, or the equivalent of 150 cubic feet of gas per cubic foot of coal mined. This means that it is held in the coal seam in high compression.

Methane, or fire-damp, has very little direct action upon man, and acts injuriously only by diluting the oxygen of the air. A mixture of 79 per cent. of methane and 21 per cent. of oxygen cannot be distinguished from normal air by the senses. It is not fired through the meshes of the Davy safety lamp, but by a miner's naked light or the striking of a match it is exploded with great disruptive force when in the proper admixture with air.

After-damp, which follows the explosion of fire-damp, is incomparably the most deadly of mine gases. What Mr. ROBINSON says about the relative mortality from fire-damp and after-damp in the Cambria mine is probably true. In English experience less than 23 per cent. of men and animals killed in mine explosions show burns or any visible injuries sufficient to cause death. The remainder are killed by after-damp, which is chiefly nitrogen and carbonic acid, in the normal proportions of about 88.3 parts of the former to 11.7 parts of the latter. When, however, as is usual and almost invariable, the amount of oxygen present at the time of the explosion is insufficient to effect the complete combustion of the methane and the conversion of its carbon into carbonic acid, more or less carbonic oxide is formed, the percentage of this deadly gas sometimes reaching 4.5 to 5 per cent. As from 0.2 to 0.4 per cent. in air is fatal to animal life, it will readily be seen that the presence of even 2 per cent. would give those who escaped the whirlwind of flame very little chance to reach breathable air. It is this fatal after-damp which makes the work of reacue so perilous after an explosion. Carbonic oxide is also the deadly element of water gas manufactured for illuminating purposes, and that which makes the leakage loss of some three thousand millions of cubic feet per annum of the gas distribution of Manhattan and the Bronx and nearly six hundred millions in Brooklyn so serious a matter viewed from the standpoint of the public health. The illuminating gas of Greater New York contains usually in excess of 30 per cent. of this very poisonous constituent. The dead line is reached for many persons at 0.2 per cent. of carbonic oxide in air. Some can stand temporary exposure to as much as 0.4 per cent., and even more for short periods. It is inodorous, has no irritating properties, and destroys life by assimilation with the hemoglobin of the blood to the exclusion of oxygen. Its affinity for hemoglobin is nearly 400 times greater than that of oxygen, and it forms with it a much more stable compound. It undoubtedly accounts for the prevalence of anemia in cities thus lighted, and for much of the mortality attributed to "heart failure."

This brief explanation of what fire-damp and after-damp really are will make the testimony in the inquest concerning the causes of the casualties in the Johnstown disaster more intelligible to the non-technical reader than it would otherwise be.

A REIGN OF TERROR IN THE COAL REGION.

Citizens of the anthracite district of Pennsylvania who are neither mine owners nor miners have at last found courage to tell the truth and dispel the illusions which the union leaders have sought to maintain as to the character of the measures resorted to by organized labor to make their strike formidable. The statement made by the Citizens' Alliance of Wilkesbarre to President MITCHELL of the United Mine Workers shows very clearly that the strike is one of violence and terror, and leaves no room for even a pretense that the miners are patiently and with respect for law seeking to better their condition. The Citizens' Alliance very properly characterizes as criminals those who gather in armed mobs to turn back the willing laborer "through what has been miscalled persuasion, but what we all know to be for the purpose of terrorizing him, by assault, calling 'scab,' hanging in effigy, torturing wife and children, destroying homes and property, and by other forms of intimidation. It is these acts, which have been widespread through this community, that have made this strike one of violence and terror, instead of peace and order, toward all those who actively dissent from those employed for furthering its success."

This is to the point. Equally criminal are those who employ the brutal agency of the boycott to ruin tradesmen who sell food and the necessities of life to the families of those who have incurred the displeasure of the union. How will MITCHELL and his lieutenants answer the following:

When butchers and bakers may not supply meat and bread, when the doctor may not attend the sick, the druggist may not dole out medicine and the priest may not minister, either to those in health or to those at death's door; when public officers may not perform public duties, when teachers in the school may not teach or be appointed except by the consent of strikers or their sympathizers, then, indeed, the last vestige of personal liberty has gone and society must be rehuilt upon a basis of submission to the tyranny, not necessarily of majorities, but rather of a band of men who will not hesitate to employ every means of intimidation as a lawful instrument of control.

Probably they will say that the union is not responsible for such acts; that it does not authorize them, and that if the mine owners are hard hearted and refuse the men the opportunity to make an honest living such deplorable incidents must be expected as expressions of individual desperation. Such an answer would be a lie of circumstance.

We would suggest to the Citizens' Alliance that it is wasting time inditing appeals to MITCHELL. It would be much more to the purpose if it should give the Sheriffs of the counties in which such crimes are committed notice that they must stop and that official negligence or incapacity will be followed by impeachment and a prompt demand for removal from office. They should also lay the facts fully and specifically before the Governor and see to it that they are understood. To ask criminals to desist from crime accomplishes nothing; to focus public attention upon the acts of official malfeasance or nonfeasance which permit them would be likely to accomplish a great deal. If not, it would be in order to appeal to the President of the United States to take steps to give the people of Pennsylvania a republican form of government. What they have now is anarchy.

LOVE ME, LOVE MY DOG.

A humorist is Farmer GROSS from the Palatinate, who in his broad dialect convulsed the southwestern Agrarians of Germany at Mannheim by his parallel between the Iron Chancellor and the genial Chancellor VON BULOW. You have only to look at their dogs, quotha, to see the difference. BISMARCK'S dog was a stout German mastiff which stood firm like a German oak; BULOW'S is an English poodle that is nicely clipped, just as we are being shorn by the British—"there's a contrast that goes deep!"

The answer of Chancellor VON BULOW to this political "blow-word," as the Germans call an unanswerable phrase that is bound to carry conventions off their feet, is pitiably weak. "He's not an English poodle, but a good honest German" is all the mighty man could reply.

The Chancellor lost an occasion when he failed to carry the war into Africa and, letting dogs run, riposte on another line of attack, which would carry consternation into Agrarian ranks. Suppose he had said "What does Farmer Gross know about any dogs but swine-dogs [Schweinehünde]? Let him look to his swine. They are full of trichinae, while the American pig can be eaten without fear of disease. Hat der Deutsche Bauer aber Schwein!"

As "to have Schwein" in very common parlance is the same as to have luck, this remark may savor of the recondite to foreigners, but would be understood wherever the magnificent language of the Fatherland is spoke, and would cause the barb to bite yet deeper. For it is the contention of those who are not Agrarians that Germany cannot afford to rule out food stuffs, owing to her big population, and that the German agriculturists are lucky to have as much protection as they are getting at present.

But Count VON BULOW is not BISMARCK in a number of ways, and especially not in BISMARCK'S way of answering a stick with a club. This Summer the Prince Regent of Bavaria has presented him with the Prince Regental portrait in bronze relief modeled by HILDEBRANT, and the Emperor has advanced him on the army list from Rittmeister to Oberst, skipping the important commands of Major and Oberstleutnant, and allowed him to wear the picturesque uniform of the King William I. No. 7 Hussars. A man so completely in the good graces of the Emperor and the ruler of Bavaria is not exactly gone to the dogs; on the contrary, he may fairly pose as Sir Oracle and bid no dog bark.

It may be set down to the credit of BULOW, as well as of BISMARCK, that they have and had pets. It is one of the rifts in that otherwise nearly perfect lute, the German Emperor, that he has none. The dog, remarked the philosophic French Sergeant, is after all the best part of a man. We are sorry that Wilhelm II. has no pet, not even an elephant, which would be a very suitable one for a gentleman with such expansive ambitions as he. Until he has, we cannot call him a perfect man, albeit he approaches very closely to that mark. We wish BULOW'S poodle a long life and many Würstchen, and that he will teach his master such things as any intelligent bow-wow can impart, be his breed Polish, Dutch, or British.

RHEUMATISM.

It was by rheumatic twinges in his joints that ADAM was able to forecast foul weather, and it was rheumatism which tortured NOAH during the damp days of the deluge. Old as this malady is known to be, it still remains the same stupendous and baffling mystery and the same deapair and reproach of the medical profession. Now, as before the Christian era, its treatment is empirical and its prognosis blind guesswork. Of all the manifold afflictions which restrain the natural gayety of mankind, this elusive disease is the last about which the doctors have any right to dogmatize. Their proper attitude toward rheumatism is one of humility and awe. However, with an arrogance which approaches shameless effrontery, they have recently affirmed that it is contagious—that a person of the most blameless life may acquire its seeds by consorting with a rheumatic friend or neighbor under favoring circumstances. It may be so, but considering their appalling ignorance of its causes and its nature and what tissues it involves they can show no warrant for any such alarming announcement.

Surely it is enough that the rheumatic sufferer is without the hope of human aid, is the victim of the physician's impotence, and is already shunned by the sensitive as a centre of moral pestilence, without his being proscribed as a source of physical infection. Pugnacity, irritability, and sometimes even profanity are characteristic of acute rheumatism. The moral descent of a good man in the throes of this ailment is as pathetic as it is deplorable. So piteous, indeed, that considerate friends who are expert at dodging often leave harmless missiles within his reach that he may vary the monotony of pain with the pleasure of personal assault. To proclaim that rheumatism is contagious is to drive from the presence of the victim all sympathetic friends and condemn him to the exclusive care of the hardened professional nurse.

Should the declaration that rheumatism is contagious be allowed to go unchallenged, the future of the rheumatic patient will be on a par with that of the leper. Not only will a glaring placard warn the friendly visitor from the door of the lonely rheumatic sufferer, but as he hobbles into the street for a sight of his fellow-men he will be seized like an unlicensed dog, bundled into a cart by the health office minions, and jolted to the pesthouse as a menace to the public health. The doctors, who have scoffed at the carrying of a horse chestnut as a preventive of rheumatism without offering any more efficacious prophylactic, have no right to affirm anything about that disease except its enduring mystery and its incurability at their hands.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

The number of questions of public interest that the readers of a newspaper of large circulation are all the time turning over in their minds is unlimited. The letters to the editor published in to-day's issue of THE TIMES bear witness to it.

Nobody sits down and writes a letter to a newspaper unless the subject of his communication interests him a good deal. Many readers of THE TIMES have found in its columns or in current matters within their observation subjects which impel them to write. An army Captain writes of the complaints of water-cure torture in the Philippines, and other correspondents find something to say about the Filipinos. A Court of Appeals decision, Federal taxation, educational and constitutional questions, strikes, street railway transfers, motormen, and a recent speech of District Attorney JEROME are considered by other writers. A college Professor condemns Sunday newspapers, and a benighted poker player begs information concerning a disputed jackpot. Men who do not read newspapers know little and care less about these matters. The habit of newspaper reading keeps the mind active and sensitive to impressions.

GENERAL NOTES.

Two hundred bonfires are to be lighted on the hills and mountains of New Hampshire on the opening night of Old Home Week in the middle of August.

* * *

There are 257,006 names in the new City Directory of Boston, an increase of 4,722 over the number last year. Surprisingly, the John Sullivans this year outnumber the John Smiths three to one, but there are no indications that the Smiths are in danger of extinction.

* * *

D. H. McAbee, State Factory Inspector of Indiana, is urging that a law be enacted requiring architects to pass an examination in ventilation appliances. He says that most of the school houses in the State have no ventilation except through the windows, which is wholly unsatisfactory.

* * *

Miss Etta H. Maddox of Baltimore, Md., has at length been admitted to the bar of that State, and is the first woman to be thus privileged or—righted. She was graduated from the Baltimore Law School a year ago and was fully competent to practice, but was not eligible for admission. This ineligibility was removed by the Legislature, which at its last session passed a law allowing women to practice law in the State.

* * *

Gen. William C. Oates says he will not be a candidate for Governor of Alabama, in which office he served one term, beginning in 1895, when he had reluctantly resigned his seat in Congress to make the run on the importunity of his party friends. He says now that if he ever again runs for an office it will be for that of United States Senator.

* * *

John W. Greeley, a cousin of the founder of The New York Tribune, died in Londonderry, N. H., last Tuesday in the eighty-fourth year of his age. He and Horace Greelcy were born in the same house in Amherst, N. H. He was a member of a family of thirteen children. He is survived by his widow, to whom he had been married fifty-eight years.

* * *

Col. John S. Mosby's men of the Confederate Army are to hold their next annual reunion in Leesburg, Va., on Wednesday, July 30, and they will invite all former Confederates in the State of Virginia to join with them in making a glad holiday. Col. J. H. Alexander of Leesburg is their present commander.

* * *

Old Home Week in Vermont begins Aug. 11. The Vermont Association of Boston, Mass., will make an excursion to their native State, going by way of Saratoga, Lake George, and Lake Champlain to Burlington. They hope to have delegations join them on the way from the Vermont Associations of Hartford, Conn., Springfield, Mass., Brooklyn and Buffalo, N. Y. Secretary Shaw of the Treasury Department has promised that he and Mrs. Shaw will meet the party at Saratoga and proceed to Burlington with them if things so shape themselves that it is possible for them to do so.

* * *

Lieut. Gov. David C. Coates of Colorado, who was elected on the Fusion State ticket as a Populist, has lately publicly declared, as reported hy the papers of that State, that he is a Socialist, and purposes to do all he can to help the Socialist party to success in the State election next Fall. He says he will not be a candidate for Governor or any other office, hut that all other parties have been renounced by him and he will henceforth be identified with Socialism and its leaders. Mr. Coates is now Acting Governor of Colorado in the absence of Gov. Orman on an Eastern trip.

* * *

Chairman Borches of the Tennessee Republican State Executive Committee is desirous of having a joint debate between the two leading candidates for Governor of the State, the Hon. James B. Frazier, the Democratic nominee, and Judge Henry T. Campbell, who has been put up by the Republicans. Each of them is known as a forceful and eloquent speaker. The Prohibitionists announce that they intend to name a man for Governor and to make an active canvass of the State. They will also start a newspaper, to be under the charge of their State Committee and to advocate their cause.

YIDDISH AND ITALIAN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

At a meeting of the Board of Education a report of the Lecture Committee was received, recommending lectures in Yiddish and Italian. How the immortal Dante must turn in his grave and wonder at the originality of the metropolitan School Board linking his beautiful, classical language with a jargon he very likely never heard of in his lifetime.

The definition of jargon by the Century Dictionary as "barbarous mixed speech, without literary monuments; a rude language resulting from a mixture of two or more discordsnt languages," accurately describes the nature and character of the language proposed to hold lectures in.

The learned Lecture Committee seems also to be unaware of the existence of three or more jargons—the Russian, the Polish, and the Hungarian Yiddish. Those speaking the one do not understand the other. In which one of these are the lectures to be given and are not all the jargons equal before the law? If there is any obligation on the community to educate its adult population, teach them a language first and the Nation's language before giving any lectures. The thinking and patriotic citizens of foreign birth believe it to be the highest patriotic duty of the educational institutions of the country to use all their educational means to assimilate the foreign elements of the population, and not to foster and perpetuate their peculiarities.

A JEW.

New York, July 9, 1902.

The Dangers of Trusts.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your denunciation of the "trusts," in your editorial of the 8th inst., was well-timed, and should meet with the hearty approval of every sensible, fair-minded person. Just such arguments are needed to open the eyes of a large portion of the American people to the dangers lurking beneath the cloak of the false and injurious doctrine of protection. The people should demand the repeal of a law which permits the forming of powerful combinations by avaricious domestic producers who seek to control production and raise the price of commodities far beyond the reach of consumers of moderate means.

In speaking of the men who form trusts, David A. Wells says: "Men of this class are generally rich beyond the average of the community, and, therefore, influential in controlling legislation and in determining fiscal policies; and it is but natural that in so doing they should consult their own interests rather than the interests of the masses."

GEORGE F. SHRADY, Jr.

New York, July 9, 1902.

Samuel Parrish and the Southampton Gallery.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Pray permit me to call your attention to an error in to-day's issue of THE TIMES. In your editorial entitled "Planting Art Muscums" you refer to the art gallery at Southampton as being established through the efforts of Mr. Samuel Parsons. The name should be Mr. Samuel Parrish. I trust that you will make the correction in justice to this gentleman, who is doing a great deal for the advancement of art.

FLORENCE N. LEVY.

Pocantico Hills, N. Y., July 6, 1902.

NUGGETS.

True Love.

Kitty—D'ye r'ally love me, Dinny?
Dennis—Do Oi love ye? Faith, Kitty, Oi'd do annything to live wid ye the rist av me loife, aven if Oi knowed 'twould kill me this minute.—Philadelphia Press.

It Was Loud.

"This necktie," said the salesman, "speaks for itself."

"Speaks for itself!" repeated the customer as he took in the loudness of the design; "I say that it positively yells!"—Baltimore Herald.

Pleasantly Situated.

"Poor man!" said the lady visitor, addressing one of the inmates of the insane asylum, "don't you often feel very sad to be shut up here?"

"Oh, no," the patient answered. "The lunatics who come to look at us are generally very amusing."—Chicago Record-Herald.

No Credit to the Constitution in the Bill.

Dr. Jalap—Well, you may thank yonr fine constitution for pulling you through; nothing else could have saved you."

The Convalescent—But I cannot see that you have made any reduction in your bill for my fine constitution's share in the cure.—Boston Transcript.

Extravagant Wish.

"Have you selected a play for next season?"

"No," answered the sensational actress; "that is a matter of some difficulty. I would give a great deal if I could find a playwright whose imagination is as fertile as that of my press agent."—Washington Star.

THE MODERN SENATE.

J. J. Montague in Portland Oregonian

Under the Capitol's broad roof
The Senate chamber stands.
The Senators are mighty men,
With hard and heavy hands,
And flexors and extensors that
Are strong as chilled-steel bands.

Their heads are long, and often hot,
Their reach is like the crane's,
And each is known to rent or own
A palace, where he trains
And educates the muscles that
"Sub" for the weary brains.

Week in, week out, from morn till night,
You can hear the seconds shout,
You can hear the solemn referee's
Decision called in doubt,
As, 'neath a solar plexus blow,
A Senator goes out.

And crowds that fill the gallery
Look down at the flowing gore;
They love to hear the din and see
The crimson claret pour,
And if the fight is called a draw
They wax exceeding sore.

They go on Sunday to the club,
These brawny, nervy men,
And there the member from New York
Will gamely wager ten
That Beveridge won't last three rounds
When Bailey fights again.

He needs must win that ten, he says,
Because, more bold than wise,
He lost when Tillman's left hook took
His colleague hy surprise;
And with a million-dollar bill
He wipes his weeping eyes.

Sparring, sidestepping, countering,
Onward through life they go,
Each session sees some fight begun
That lasts ten rounds or so,
And some one from the sunny South
Gets in a knockout blow.

Thanks, many thanks, our worthy friends,
For the lesson ye have taught.
Thus in this era strenuous
Is legislation wrought.
Away with trifling eloquence!
Let great debates be fought!

SOCIETY AT HOME AND ABROAD

ALTHOUGH one would hardly think that in midsummer New York would be the Mecca for fashionable people, yet during the week which has passed the restaurants have been filled with quite a representative assemblege. It is true that most of the people were birds of passage, but they gave a certain air of gayety to town. The theatres were patronized and there were excursions to the near suburben resorts. The ships have brought back a great many travelers from Europe this week. Very few will remain over for the coronation now, even if it does take place in August. The ceremonial will be extremely exclusive and deprived of the street pageants and the entertaining will be nothing else than a private royal function.

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There has been a great deal of interesting gossip this past week, and news has not been searce. Most of the news had for subjects arrivals and departures and Summer plans. The watering places do not seem to be in full swing yet. There have been disturbances about servants at Newport, and, strange to say, the heat has been almost intolerable at Bar Harbor. Perhaps Cedarhurst, with its polo games, and Lenox, with the Field-Sloane wedding and the various entertainments given afterward, were the two gayest spots among the Eastern resorts. Meadow Brook and the vicinity are being depopulated rapidly as houss after house is closed, the owners going to Newport and other watering places. Southampton is quiet. With the various arrivals from abroad, matters will soon become very lively.

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Yachting is in vogue now. The races have excited keen interest, and interest in the approaching cruise of the New York Yacht Club is increasing. Fishing expeditions have been organized and many men have gone to Canada and Nova Scotia for a few weeks' sport before the arduous social dutics of the season begin. The arrival of ex-Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry from Europe is always a signal for good yachting times, and the Electra in commission means the realization of a genial hospitality.

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The birth of a daughter to Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor was one of the events early in the week. Mrs. Astor, Col. John Jacob Astor's mother, arrived from Europe a few days afterward, with the Misses Van Alen, and until Friday she has been stopping with her daughter-in-law in her Fifth Avenue house. Mrs. John Jacob Astor will go to Newport in about three weeks, and her son, William Vincent Astor, who has been at Tuxedo this Spring, will join her. The Misses Van Alen went to Newport.

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Among the engagements announced was that of Mrs. C. Albert Stevens to Major Charles Hall, an Englishman.

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The Adirondacks will have a certain vogue this year, and Dark, North East, and Seal Harbors seem to be growing to be rivals of Bar Harbor. There is some disappointment at the latter place owing to the inability of Lady Curzon to come to this country and visit her mother at Mossley Hall this Summer. Miss Leiter will go abroad in August. Lady Curzon is at Simla, in India. However, with the British Embassy at its quarters at Bar Herbor and the proposed visit of the Hon. Michael Herbert and Mrs. Herbert and other planned events, there is much to be enjoyed.

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This week witnessed the elevation of another American woman into the ranks of the peerage. Mrs. Herbert Eaton, who was Miss French and the sister of Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt, becomes Lady Cheylesmore, her husband succeeding to the title on the death of his brother. Lady Cheylesmore has had a very disagreeable experience recently. She hurt seriously the cap of her knee, and she was an invalid during the preliminary coronation festivities. She was to have given a dinner to Prince Arthur of Connaught and several other entertainments. By an odd coincidence, Lady Strafford, another American peeress, has been lame for nearly a year. Lady Strafford has returned from Aix. She took pert in the bazaar of the week. Lady Cheylesmore was in New York Winter before last. She has been always a great favorite in New York society. She was one of a group of New York belles that went for a Winter in Bermuda. Several of them captivated the officers of the famous Grenadier Guards, a battalion of which was established in Bermuda that Winter.

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The engagement in Philadelphia of Mrs. Snsan Binney Griffitts and Parker Ross Freeman is the one sensation of the week in the Quaker City, which is nearly deserted now by its fashionable set. Mrs. Griffitts, who is divorced from her husband, was the granddaughter of Horace Binney, whose daughter married one of the Montgomery family. The Montgomerys were originally from Louisiana, and Eulalie married the Comte de la Rochefoucauld, and another sister married M. de Sully Bethune. Both of these noblemen came over with Louis Philippe in his exile. The Montgomerys had plantations in Louisiana, and a home in Philadelphia. One branch has remained in the South. The other lives in the North. The late Augustus Montgomery, Mrs. Griffitts's uncle, married Miss Kernochan, a sister of the lete James P. Kernochan. The Montgomerys are of the same family as the famous Montgomery who fell on the Heights of Quebec, and whose monument and sepulchre form one of the landmarks of lower Broadwey.

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Much interest is manifested in the cabled announcement in THE TIMES on Sunday last of the engagement of Miss Bell, the daughter of the late Isaac Bell, Jr., and the Count d'Aramon. The Countess d'Aramon, who was a Miss Fischer, and Mrs. Isaac Bell, Jr., who was Miss Bennett, lived very near each other on Washington Heights. The Donnely, family that was also releted, resided on the Boulevard or Bloomingdale Road. Nearly all of the great estates in that part of town which twenty-five years ago was considered as much a suburb as Tarrytown is to-day have changed hands and some of the old mansions are being pulled down in the steady march of the city toward the north.

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It has been stated in the English press that Louis Sherry has determined not to take Walsingham House, a fashionable private hotel in London. He left London without arranging for the establishment of a restaurant there this year. London has many large hotel restaurants, all of which have sprung into existence within the past ten years, or since the American mode of dining at restaurants came into fashion. But there is no place in London like Sherry's or Delmonico's. The old Almecks, where thers was an assembly room for the dances of the nobility and the fashion of London, was the source of the suggestion which gave to New York its great restaurants, with ball and assembly and banquet rooms and hotel accommodations. Almacks disappeared from London life seevent-five years ago, and the modern development of it hes yet to be established in ths British metropolis.

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J. Roosevelt Roosevelt, Miss Roosevelt, and Mrs. Cowles will arrive from Europe within the next week. Mrs. Cowles has been in London and with Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Jr., es a sister of ths Presidsnt, has received much attsntion, and would heve been present at ths coronation in the Abbey. Miss Helen Roosevelt and her father will go to their camp in the Adirondacks, where Miss Alice Roosevelt, the daughter of the President, will visit them later. Miss Alice Roosevelt hes been paying a visit to the Misses Pruyn of Albany at their Adirondack camp and rcturned to Oyster Bay this week.

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The death of Mrs. H. H. Cook, as chronicled yesterday, will throw a number of well-known people into mourning. Of her four daughters, Mrs. Carlos de Heredia, is best known in New York society. Mr. and Mrs. Cook have made their home with her in this city and at Wheatleigh. The de Heredias have entertained a great deel, and ere among the most popular of the young couples in the Berkshire Hills. Each Winter Mrs. de Heredia, when in town, gives a musicale, and she has numerous house parties at Lenox. The funeral of Mrs. Cook will take place to-day from Trinity Church, Lenox. She was a netive of Beth, N. Y., and not of Pennsylvanie, as stated.

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The season at Morristown is over, although the attendence at the fireworks end Fourth of July celebration at the Country Club would almost give deniel to this statement. Since last Saturdey, however, there has been a general exodus. Mr. and Mrs. Twombly, who, although living at Madison, are credited with belonging to Morristown, have gone to Newport; Mr. and Mrs. Robert F. Ballantine leave this week for Watch Hill; Mrs. James Wayne Cuyler, the mother of Lady Grey Egerton, is in the Adirondacks; Mr. and Mrs. John I. Waterbury are in Switzerland, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Dennis are in Californie, and the Misses Dana ere at Lake Placid. At Fisher's Island are Mrs. Henry B. Kinghorn, Miss Beardsley, Mrs. Biekeley Creighton, Miss Creighton, and Mr. and Mrs. Sherman Evarts.

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Mr. end Mrs. James Lawrence Breese will not be at Southampton this Summer, and their absence will be much missed. They will remain abroad. They were at Baden recently. Mr. and Mrs. Henop and the Baroness von Zedlitz were at Interlaken.

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The Baroness Groenings von Zoellen died at The Hague on the same day that her relative, Mrs. Delano, expired at Geneva. The Baroness was a Miss Boreel, daughter of Mrs. Robert Boreel, who was Sarah Astor Langdon. She was a lady in waiting to the Queen Dowager of Holland. She left no children, and her estate goes to her sister, the Baroness de Pallandt; her brother, William Boreel, who married the daughter of Sir John Millbank; her nephew, Robert Boreel, who lives at Pau, and who married Miss Ives. The old Boreel Building was one of the pieces of property owned by these descendents of the first John Jacob Astor.

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Miss Eleanor Russell Morris, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Lewis Morris, and who has been at St. Luke's Hospital undergoing an operation for appendicitis, is making rapid progress and will soon be out of the hospitel and at her perents' Summer home.

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The engegement was announced in this column yesterday of Miss Florence Lockwood Stokes, daughter of Henry B. Stokes of Madison Avenue, and Fredsrick Ambrose Clark, son of Mrs. Alfred Corning Clerk. (Miss Elizabeth Scriven.)

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Another engagement announced during the week was that of Lieut. Daniel Cox, United States Army, a brother of Irving Cox of this city, and Miss Buckner, a deughter of Dr. Buckner of Baltimore.

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Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay are having a house party over Sunday, in honor of Miss May Goelet.

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Mr. and Mrs. John Denison Champlin of 201 West Seventy-eighth Street are at Jamestown, R. I., for ths Summer.

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The Campenia brought in Mrs. Ogden Goelet and Miss May Goelet, who were received by Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. Goelet's sister, and R. T. Wilson, Mrs. Goelet's father. Other passengers were Mr. and Mrs. Jemee L. Barclay, Mrs. Sidney Appleton, William Carson Kane, George Peabody Russell, Mr. and Mrs. James M. Waterbury, and Matthew Astor Wilks.

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The engagement, announced at Newport, of Miss Gladys Brooks and Eugene Van Rensselaer Thayer of Boston, was one of the interesting incidents of the week—the most interesting to the younger set. Mise Brooks, who made her début a year ego, is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks of New York and Newport, and a sister of Mrs. John Livermore and Reginald Brooks, who, last Winter, married the beautiful Miss Phyllis Langhorne of Virginia, a sister of Mrs. Cherles Dane Gibson and Mrs. Robert Shaw. Mr. Theyer, who is a junior at Harvard, is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Van Rensselaer Thayer, (Miss Susen Spring.) and a nephew of Nethaniel, Bayard and Col. John Elliot Thayer of Boston. His father is President of the Somerset Club and of the Boston Horse Show Association. The marriage is not to be for some time. Mre. Brooks is a sister of Eugene Higgins.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 12.—Mrs. Stuyvesent Fish's dinner at Crossways this evening was not only her first entertainment, but wes the most important social function of the eeason thus fer, in fact it fer outshone anything that has been given this yeer. There were forty guests, and the decorations were entirely yellow and green, a profusion of alamandas end coreopsis, with madenhair ferns being used to make the messive centrepicces for the table.

Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Mrs. William P. Thompson, and Mrs. F. E. Chadwick entertained at incheon to-day, end Mr. and Mrs. Harry S. Lehr gave their first formal dinner this year at Arleigh.

The Clambake Club hed its weekly clambake at Eastons Point to-dey. Mrs. S. O. Jones also gave a dinner.

The first of the Sunday evening concerts will be given to-morrow at the Cesino, and a lerge number of orders for dinners have been left at the grill rooms.

This season greater spece has been given up to this favorite spot for dinnere, and provisions have been mede ao that by the aid of curtains and glase the balcony can be entirely shut in, meking the tables available for dinners in all kinds of weather.

Clinton Grey joined his parents, Judge and Mrs. John Clinton Grey, here to-night.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt are spending nearly all their time at their farm in Portsmouth, and are constantly entertaining friends.

Mrs. Frederick M. Daves, who arrived last evening, was joined by her husband to-night.

Miss Thayer is the guest of Mies Gledys Vanderbilt at The Breakers.

There were additions to the Summer residents this evening, including Mrs. Ogden Goelet and her daughter, Miss May Goelet, who opened their villa, Ochre Court, on the Cliffs, and Baron and Baroness Sellere, who went to the residence of the Baroness's mother, Mrs. John O'Brien.

Among other arrivals to-night were Miss Pauline French, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Amos T. French; James T. Woodward, E. J. Berwind, Percy Blandine, and William Gammell.

Miss Anna Sands is the guest of Mrs. Ogden Mills.

J. Earl Sheffield and Alonzo Potter are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Edward T. Potter.

Horace Freembower of Philadsiphia is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont at Bv the Sea.

Mrs. Frederic Bronson ie the guest of Egerton S. Winthrop.

Harry McVickar, Horace Trumbauer, James B. Heggin, J. Clinch Smith, Mrs. G. W. Bassford, S. D. Babcock, Jr., J. G. Sheffisld, Alonzo Potter, and Gsrald Wheeler are registered at the Casino.

Lawrencs L. Gillespie of New York is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvssant Fish, at Crossways.

Gerald Wheeler of Englend is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Joseph S. Stevens at the Hilltop cottage.

Mrs. G. W. Bassford of New York is at the Swann villa for the season.

Mrs. D. R. Francis and Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Niedringer of St. Louis havs arrived at their Jamestown cottage for the season.

Harry Payne Whitney has arrived at The Breakers on a visit to Mrs. Cornslius Vanderbilt.

S. D. Babcock, Jr., of New York is visiting Mr. and Mrs. William P. Thompson.

To-day's arrivels at the New Cliffs Hotsl include Judge Wheeler H. Peckham, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Thomes, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Winland, and J. A. Beker of New York; the Rev. C. Ernest Smith of Baltimore, and Marquis de Torre Hermosa of Madrid.

BAR HARBOR HAPPENINGS.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., July 12.—Gen. Horace Porter is the particular lion of ths hour. Society is paying him every honor. This afternoon the most representative Summer visitors were present at Morris K. Jesup's cottege, Stone Cliff, to pay their respects to the visiting Ambaesador. The reception was the most notable event of the seeson. Among those present were Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador; Baron Hengelmüller, the Austrian Ambassador; Beroness Hengelmüller, Count and Countess Laugier-Villars, the Hon. Percy Wyndham, the Hon. Arthur S. Raikee of the British Embassy, William E. Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. William Jay Schieffelin, Bishop and Mrs. William Lawrence, Capt. Desboeux, W. S. Gurnee, Jr., Mr. and Mre. John W. Pinchot, Gen. Edward Morrsll, Gen. and Mrs. Schofield, Capt. Thomas J. Bush, Gen. Whittier, Gen. Wainwright, Gen. McCook, Charles I. How, Mr. and Mrs. John S. Kennedy, Dr. A. F. Schauffler, Mr. and Mre. Edward Coles, Johnston Livingston, Dr. and Mrs. Robert A. Morry; Mr. and Mrs. J. Pierrepont Edwards, Admiral and Mrs. Upshur, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Sears, Mr. and Mrs. Clarencs S. Wadsworth, Mr. and Mrs. De Grasse Fox, Gen. Semuel Thomas, T. Sanford Beatty, Dr. J. P. Horwitz, Herbert Jaques, Mr. and Mrs. John Hone, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Parsons, Dr. and Mrs. J. Madison Taylor, and Mrs. John B. Trevor.

Johnston Livingston gave a dinner tonight for Gen. Porter. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, Count and Countess Villars, Count Cassini, and Charles I. How.

W. S. Gurnee, Jr., will give a luncheon tomorrow for Gen. Porter at Bean Desert. Gen. Porter leaves for Newport on Monday.

The Kebo Valley Club blazed with life tonight. The first dinner dance of the season was an immense success. Five large dinner parties were given. The hosts and hostess were Dr. Robert Armory, Mrs. Clarence Wadsworth, H. R. Hatfield, Capt. Desboeux of London, and Howard Hinkle. The dence which followed brought together all the younger set.

The yachting season opened to-day with a most successful regatta. There were ten entries for the Mount Desert Challenge Trophy. The boats ere all new modele designed by Herreshoff, Crowninshield, Lawley, and Crane. They are 30-footere of a raceabout type. The race was sailed in a ten-knot breeze. J. Montgomery Sears won with the Bogey, E. V. Massey of New York was second with the Papoose, Edgar Scott was third with the Bobtail. The other entries included H. L. Eno of New York, Antonio Y. Stewart, A. J. Cassatt, Thomes Gerald Condon of New York, and W. C. Allison.

The Rev. N. C. Goodrich of New York is the guest of D. C. Blair at Ban-y-Bryn.

Mr. and Mrs. Hicks Arnold of New York came to-day to the Louisburg.

Mr. and Mrs. S. F. Kingman of New York came to-day to the Louisburg.

W. Butler Duncan, Jr., of New York has ccme to join his family.

SOCIETY IN PHILADELPHIA.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 12.—The record of society happenings this week is chiefly a record of departures. A few informal card parties have been enjoyed by ths youngsr society set in Germantown and West Philadelphie, but in the city nearly all fashionable people have closed their houses.

Dr. L. D. Judd of West Philadelphia started yesterday for Lake George in his new steam yacht, intending to make the trip by river and canal and New York Bay.

Miss Ellen Drexel Paul will leavo in a few days for Newport, where she will be the guest of Mrs. John R. Drexel, who will give a number of entertainments in her honor.

Among the Philadelphians who have sailed for Europe during the week are Clerence S. Bement, George I. Bodine, Cornelius Bodine, Miss Florence Bodine, D. Webster Dougherty, W. W. Edwards, O. C. Gaily, Mrs. Lewis Audenried Rommel and two sons, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Holmes, Mrs. Thomas F. Manderfield, and Miss Emily V. Manderfield.

Among the débutants of next Winter will be Miss May B. Cooke, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James W. Cooke. She is now touring Europe with a party of friends, and her father and mother are spending the Summer at Narragansett.

Mrs. Samuel Rice of Jenkintown gave a luncheon on Tuesday in honor of Mre. F. T. Parker of Albany, N. Y., covers being laid for twenty.

Mrs. Joseph G. Derlington and her mother, Mrs. Butcher, have gone to the Maine coast.

HAMPTON NEGRO CONFERENCE.

Three Days' Programme Arranged at the Virginia Institution.

Special to The New York Times.

HAMPTON, Va., July 12.—An unusually interesting programme has been arranged for the Hampton Negro Conference for 1902, which will be held on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday of next week, in Clevsland Hall on the Institute grounds. The meeting will open at 9:40 o'clock on Wednesday morning, when an address of welcome will be delivered by the Rev. H. B. Turner, Chaplain of the institute. The report of the Committee on Business and Labor will be reed by A. F. Hilyer of Washington, D. C., and will be followed by a general discussion. The balance of the day will be occupied by the reading of the reports of the Committee on Vital and Sanitary Problems and the Committee on Education, and hy an address on "Reciprocity in Business," by Dr. W. R. Pettiford of Birmingham, Ala., and one on "An Effort to Improve Negro Farms in Texas," by R. L. Smith of Oakland, Texas.

"Co-operation Essential to Race Unity," by Prof. W. S. Scarborough of Wilberforce, Ohio, and "Virginia'e Women of Color," by Mrs. Amanda M. Coleman of Richmond, Va., are the subjects of two interesting papers to be read on Thursday. Reports will also be read from the Committees on Religion and Ethics, General Statistics, and Domestic Science.

The conference will end Friday noon, the most important item of the morning's programme being a paper by Miss Georgia Washington of Mount Meigs, Ala., on "The Condition of the Colored Women in the Country Districts of Alabama, and What Is Being Done to Remedy It." The report of the Committee on Resolutions will be

CLARK UNIVERSITY ELECTION.

Rufus C. Bentley Now Dean of Collegiate Department.

Special to The New York Times.

WORCESTER, Mass., July 12.—Rufus C. Bentley, A. M., has been elected Dean of the collegiate department of Clark University. Mr. Bentley will teach Greek and Latin. Frank H. Hodge, A. M., has been elected Professor of Mathematics of the collegiete department. Louis U. Wilson has been elected Librarian of the university.

Mr. Bentley hes been a Fellow of Pedagogy at Clark University for the past year. He was graduated from the University of Nsbraska in 1894, and took his degree of A. M. in 1896, serving in the meantime as assistant in psychology in the university. He was Principal of the high school at Martinez, Cal., in 1897 and 1898, and Principal of the high school and Supervising Principal of Schools at San Raphael, Cal., from 1898 to 1900.

Frank H. Hodge is also a Clark University man, having been a student of the university in 1897 and 1898, and a Fellow the succeeding year. He comes to Worcester from Bethsl College, where he has been a Professor of Mathematics for the pest two years. He is a Malden man and was graduated from Boston University in 1894, taking his degree of A. M. in 1899. In 1895 he was made Professor of Mathematics in the John B. Stetson University, at Chicago, and the next year was a particular student in mathematics at Chicago University, and came to Clark after a year in the Chicago University.

INDIAN HARBOR'S REGATTA.

Number of Yachts Competing Marks a Record for the Sport for the Year.

The annual regatta of the Indian Harbor Yacht Cluh yesterday was the largest one of the year, in the vicinity of New York. Fifty-three yachts started, and fifty-one were timed at the finish. The fleet at the annual regatta of the Larchmont Yacht Club on the Fourth of July numbered fifty-two starters, and that of the annual regatta of the Riverside Yacht Club on the dey after the Fourth counted up fifty-one. The success of the Indian Harbor run is the more noticeabis, as the racing schoonsrs, the special 70-foot sloops, the new 60-footers, and 51-foot class were at Nswport, and the largest yachts of the fleet were the two 43-footers, Darwina and Challenge. These two, sailed by Addison and Wilmer Hanan, made a hot race of it. It was brother against hrothsr, and Darwina's colors were lowered.

Ae the committes boat was about to leave its position, Montank, a crack 21-foot sloop, was seen approaching the line. The committee waited and gave Montauk a etart, something like 25 minutes astern of her class. She overcame some portion of this handicap, but was not able to win. Some time later, and after ths committee boat had etarted over the course, thrse little "fellows," displaying racing numbers, were discovered coming across the Sound. As they drew near it was seen that they were all of the 18-foot class. The committee offered them a special start and prize if they would race, and the offer was promptly accepted.

Montauk and the thres 18-footers were not the only ones that were tardy at the line. The wind was very light at noon, and several skippsrs were caught napping. Adelaide, of the Larchmont 21-foot one-design class, was about 5 minutes late, and Houri of the same class was nearly 15 minutes behind. They finished 14 seconds apart, Adelaide in the lead. Viper, of the raceabouts, started more than 15 minutes astern of her clase, but won her race at that. Robin Hood and the unpronounceable Chingachgook of the 25-foot class were 20 minutes late in starting, but as the steady southwest wind increased in strsngth throughout the afternoon the tardy skippere were not so badly handicepped as the figures indicate. The 36-foot and 30-foot yachts sailed an 18-mile course, twice around a triangle from the starting lins half a mile south of the Little Captain's Island gas buoy, to a mark boat off Shippen Point, and thence to another mark boat in the middle of the Sound. The raceabouts, 25-foot sloops, and Larchmont 21-footers sailed 12 miles, twice around a smaller triangle laid out within the other. The 21-foot and 18-foot sloops, and the Ardeley, Manhasset Bay, and New Rochelle boats sailed nine miles, once around the large triangle. The Indian Harbor sailabouts and the Larks sailed once around the small triangle. Among the interesting features of the regatta were the race of the 36-footers, which was won by Harry Maxwell's Leda; the contest of the 30-footers which ended in favor of Trenor L. Park'e Mimosa; the close finish of the raceabouts Viper and Jolly Roger, one eecond apart, and the lively scrapping among the New Rochelle, Manhasset Bay, Ardsley, and Indian Harbor one-design classee, the winners of which wers the almost always victorious Knave, Lambkin, Edwin Gould's Midget, and Cero respectively. The summaries follow:

SLOOPS, 43-FOOT CLASS.—36 to 43 feet.
Course, 18 miles; start, 12:10 P. M.

Name and Owner.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Darwina, Clifford V. Brokaw	3:33:08	3:23:08
Challenge, W. T. Foote	3:32:38	3:22:38

SLOOPS, 36-FOOT CLASS.—30 to 36 feet.
Course, 18 miles; start, 12:15 P. M.

Leda, H. L. Maxwell	2:48:13	3:33:13
Spasm, E. D. King	3:55:42	3:40:42
Empress, G. M. Heckscher	4:05:56	3:50:56
Possum, Edward Ballou	3:59:37	3:44:37

SLOOPS, 30-FOOT CLASS.—25 to 30 feet.
Course, 18 miles; start, 12:15 P. M.

Hanley, Clifford Mallory	3:58:21	3:43:21
Alerion, A. H. Alker	3:56:27	3:41:27
Empress, Alfred Loomis	3:53:30	3:43:30
Marguerite, J. F. Dingee	4:04:48	3:49:48
Mimosa, Trenor L. Park	3:55:37	3:40:37

RACEABOUT CLASS.
Course, 12 miles; start, 12:25.

Mavis, G. L. Pirie	3:44:37	3:19:37
Scamp, A. Pirie	3:34:34	3:09:34
Viper, Newcombe & Elson	3:33:36	3:08:36
Jolly Roger, T. W. Blecker	3:33:37	3:08:37
Rogue, A. Bryan Alley	3:39:56	3:14:56

SLOOPS, 25-FOOT CLASS.—21 to 25 feet.
Course, 12 miles; start, 12:20.

Snapper, A. Bryan Alley	3:45:27	3:25:27
Chingachgook, A. W. Lockwood	3:45:43	3:25:43
Robin Hood, George E. Gartland	3:46:35	3:26:35

CATBOATS, 25-FOOT CLASS.—21 to 25 feet.
Course, 12 miles; start, 12:20.

Drift, Charles N. Trimpbe	4:24:39	4:04:39
Penguin, George Bartlett	4:15:47	3:55:47

SLOOPS, 21-FOOT CLASS.—18 to 21 feet.
Course, 9 miles; start, 12:30.

Gazabo, N. P. Vaulta	3:20:35	2:50:35
Montauk, J. S. Appleby	3:16:37	2:46:37
Eos, E. D. Meade	3:01:12	2:31:12

SLOOPS, 18-FOOT CLASS.
Course, 9 miles; start, 12:35.

Neola, J. R. Johnston, Jr.	3:23:32	2:48:32
Cricket, H. C. Pryor	3:19:32	2:44:32
Flim Flam, A. D. Prince	3:15:30	2:40:30
Tar Baby, T. A. Howell	3:17:18	2:42:18

CATBOATS, 18-FOOT CLASS.
Course, 9 miles; start, 12:35.

Lobster, Abbot Brush	4:06:36	3:31:36
Bantam, Francis Page	3:38:13	3:03:13
Louis Bell, J. M. Williams	3:34:07	2:59:07
Mingo, T. L. Guild	Did not finish.	

LARCHMONT 21-FOOT L. W. L. CLASS.
Course, 12 miles. Start, 12:20.

Adelaide, J. J. Dwyer	3:47:16	3:27:16
Houri, J. H. Esser	3:47:30	3:27:30

NEW ROCHELLE ONE-DESIGN CLASS.
Course, 9 miles. Start, 12:30.

Capor P. L. Howard	3:12:00	2:42:00
Knave, R. N. Bayler	3:05:29	2:35:29
Ace, W. U. Bavler	3:00:29	2:30:29

MANHASSET BAY ONE-DESIGN CLASS.
Course, 9 miles. Start, 12:30.

Firefly, Guy Standing	3:17:19	2:47:19
Mist, J. W. Alker	3:27:32	2:57:32
Lamhkin, S. W. Roach	3:11:07	2:41:07

ARDSLEY ONE-DESIGN CLASS.
Course, 9 miles. Start, 12:35.

Mary Baker III., F. M. Hoyt	3:16:55	2:41:55
Scoot, H. S. Shonnard	3:22:07	2:47:07
Ping Pong, Denning & Campbell	3:31:47	2:56:47
Midget, Edwin Gould	3:08:08	2:23:06

INDIAN HARBOR SAILABOUTS.
Course, 6 miles. Start 12:40.

Betty, Swords & Ryde	2:53:26	2:13:26
Quéenie, Frank Tilford	2:52:12	2:12:12
Cero, Charles Mallory	2:52:03	2:12:03
Bug, George F. Dominick, Jr.	2:56:07	2:16:07

CATBOATS, LAST CLASS.
Course, 6 miles. Start 12:45.

Askme, G. G. Tyson	2:46:14	2:01:14
Wasp, I. H. McKenna	2:48:52	2:03:52

SLOOPS, 18-FOOT CLASS, (SPECIAL.)
Course, 9 miles. Start, 1:25.

Spud, Donald Abbott	3:36:42	2:11:42
Wirwaf, H. E. Sayre	3:39:50	2:14:50
Chipmunk, T. S. Young, Jr.	Did not finish.	

The winners were Challenge, Leda, Mimosa, Viper, Snapper, Penguin, Eos, Flim Flam, Louise Bell, Adelaide, Knave, Lambkin, Midget, Cero, Askme, and Spud.

It isn't "only for children"; it is a specific for anybody who needs strength—Dr. D.

ARCHBISHOP FEEHAN DEAD.

Head of the Archdiocese of Chicago for Twenty-two Years—Had Been Ill for Many Months.

CHICAGO, July 12.—Archbishop Patrick A. Feehan, for twenty-two years in charge of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Chicago, died at 3 P. M. to-day of heart disease after a long illness. For more than a year the Archbishop had been in poor health. Much of his time had been passed in the quiet of his country home at Feehanville, and for months all executive business of the church has been out of his hands.

Some time ago, for ths purpose of relieving him of the onerous duties of his office, Father P. J. Muldoon was appointed auxiliary Bishop of Chicago. This position is not in the line of succession, and it does not follow that Bishop Muldoon will take the place of the Archbishop.

The Most Rsv. Patrick Augustine Feehan, D. D., Archbishop of Chicago, was a man of giant frame and a magnificent specimen of physical manhood.

He was born in Tipperary, Ireland, Aug. 28, 1829, and made his earliest classical studies with the friars of the Order of St. Augustine, after which he was sent to Dublin, graduating from the college at Castle Knock to the famous ecclesiastical college of Maynooth.

After being ordained a deacon he came to the United States in 1852, and entered the Diocese of St. Louis.

Here he was made President of the Theological Seminary at Carondelet, Mo., subsequently becoming rector of the Church of the Inmaculate Conception in St. Louis, and upon the resignation of Bishop Whelan of Nashville he was appointed to that see. At that time there were but three secular priests in the whole diocese. Under his administration the Church made great progress in Tennessee. In 1880 he left Nashville to receive the pallium as Archbishop of Chicago.

MRS. ANNIE A. HECTOR DEAD.

The English Novelist Whose Nom de Plume Was "Mrs. Alexander."

LONDON, July 12.—Mrs. Annis Alexander Hector, the novelist, who wrote over the nom de plume of "Mrs. Alexender," died suddenly in London last Thursdey.

Mrs. Annie Alexander Hector, as she was known in private life, was born in Dublin in 1825. She began to write at an early age, but gave up her literary work at her marriage to Alexander Hector. Upon the death of her husbend she resumed it. She was a very prolific writer, having written many novels which were widely reed in all English-speaking countries. Translations of some of her works also obtained vogue in other countries. Her well-known books are:

"Which Shall It Be?" "The Legend of the Golden Prayer," "The Wooing O't," "Her Dearest Foe," "Meld, Wife or Widow," "The Heritage of Langdale," "Moral Songs," "The Freres," "Ths Admiral's Ward," "The Executor," "Holiday Songs," set to music by Lady Arthur Hill; "A Second Life," "At Bay," "Valerie's Fate," "Beeton's Bargain," "By Woman's Will," "Mona's Choice," and "A Life's Interest."

Death of a Mountain Hunter.

WASHINGTON, N. J., July 12.—Luke Beers, a Scott's Mountain hunter and trapper, is dead at the age of seventy-five years. His home was always on Scott's Mountain. He boasted of being a carpenter, machinist, wheelwright, cooper, barber, shoemeker, exhorter, and Prohibitionist. His neighbors propose to erect a monument to his memory.

A Veteran Editor Dead.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., July 12.—Samuel M. Boyd, the first Mayor elected in this city in 1888, died suddenly this afternoon, aged 60. He was graduated from Princeton College in 1864 and was admitted to the bar in 1866. He was editor and publisher of the Middletown Mercury for several years and was the pioneer in the stereotype plate business for country newspapers.

Death of Staten Island Contractor.

Thomas Mills, fifty-nine years of age, a contractor, died in his home at 344 Bay Street, Clifton, yesterday. He had been stricken with apoplexy. Fifteen years ago he constructed a coffin for himself. When he died he weighed 340 pounds, and therefore the coffin is too small. Mr. Mills was born in Brooklyn. His parents removed to Staten Island when he was a boy. Before consolidation he was Auditor of Richmond County and also an Assessor. He constructed many of the Richmond County roads. Mr. Mills is survived by a widow and five daughters.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

William Heath Lyon.

Willem Heath Lyon, for many years in the dry and fancy goods trade in thie city, died on Friday in his home at 170 New York Avenue, Brooklyn. He was born eighty-three years ago in Hampden County, Mass. Coming to New York in 1847, he organized the firm of William H. Lyon & Co. that carried on business at differen times in Dey Street, Cortlendt Street, end Broadway. In 1890, when the firm was at 483 and 485 Broadway, Mr. Lyon retired. Mr. Lyon was a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, the Long Island Historical Society, and the Oxford and Union League Clubs of Brooklyn. He is survived by his wife, two sons, and two daughters.

The Rev. Robert C. Brown.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 12.—The Rev. Robert C. Brown, for the paet ten yeare pastor of the Berean Church, Fitchburg, Mess., was found dead on the floor of his room to-day. Heart disease was the cause assigned. Mr. Brown was sixty years old and a native of New York State. He came from Virginia to Fitchburg. He leaves no femily. His wife died in 1897.

Joseph Rogers.

Joseph Rogers of 375 West End Avenue, this city, died on Friday at Woodmere Heights, Catskill, where he was visiting. Mr. Rogers's offices in New York were at 115 Chambers Street. He was a Director of the East River National Bank and Second Vice President and a Director of the Irving Savings Institution.

Obituary Notes.

ARCHIBALD WYLIE, prominently connected with the Summer hotel business in Northern New York and once proprietor of the St. Lawrence Park Hotel at the Thousand Islands, died at Watertown, N. Y., yesterday, aged forty years. A widow survives him.

PATRICK BUCKLEY died of heart disease yesterday in his home, at 132 Morris Street, Jersey City. He wee born in Ireland in 1839, and he came to this country when a boy. He entered the service of the United Railroads, now the Pennsylvania, and became a ticket seller. He retired ten years ago after having been in the company's service for forty years. He was elected Police Commissioner twice. He was an active member of St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church and for many years he was one of its Trustees. He was a bachsior.

LAUNCH OF THE ANTICE.

A Novel Type of Vessel for Carrying Fish from the Gulf of Mexico to Galveston.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., July 12.—An interesting and novel type of ehip was launched to-day at the Crescent Shipyards. It is for handling fish in the Gulf of Mexico, and is a vessel of great power and high speed. She will steam from Galveston, Texas, to a point off the coast of Mexico, where she will meet a number of vessels that catch fish at all times, and in up-to-date refrigerating holds she will bring back the collected catch of the fleet.

The boat was launched at 1:48 P. M. today, and was christened Antice by Joseph R. Grismer. She is 177 feet in length, 24 feet breadth of beam, and she draws ten feet. She is built of mild steel of the highest tensile strength, and is of very substantial construction throughout. She has a steam windlass, a steam steering gear, electric lights, and large ice machines. All of the hol

Letters to The Editor of The Times

PUBLISHING A WOMAN'S PICTURE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to the opinions published in to-day's Law Journal and. the editorial commenting upon the decision rendered by the Court of Appeals in Roherson vs. Rochester Folding Box Company, extreme cases are of use in illustrating the dangers lurking in any particular decision.

If the courts deny the right of privacy as applied to the face of the individual, must they not, In all consistency, deny it altogether? For instance, assume that some enterprising and adventurous advertising agent hy fraudulent stealth procures a snapshot of my lady at her bath; also that the photograph is thoroughly artistic and meets the canons of art in every way. Would not our Court of Appeals he hound to sustain the unauthorized use of thst photograph for advertising purposes?

Again, our courts recognize the dog ss a species of property. Ergo, according to the reasoning of our court of last resort, if the photograph in question had heen one of Mise Roberson's dogs, injunctive relief would have been granted and sustained. But it being the pbotograph of berself, there was no property right in question, and therefore no relief.

But to meet the question on dry legal grounds, it would seem that there are two reasons which would sustain injunctive relief.

(1.) The doctrins of trusts ex maleficio. By their own wrong defendants obtained and used the photograph without the consent and against the wish of the plaintiff. Do they not hold and use it as trustees ex maleficio for her benefit? Equity certainly has jurisdiction of all trusts. To revert to the dog. Assume that the plaintiff owned a prize dog worth say $10,000, as is quite possihle; that the dog is purloined hy defendants and used to their profit in propagating that particular line of canine species. Equity would compel accounting and restitution, and would give all the writs of injunction necessary to sustain a trust ex msleficio.

In other words, if this decision he correct, plsintiff's person may he used with impunity. But, woe to the man who takes liberties with the person of her dog.

(2.) The right of property. "My face is my fortune," will live and continue in force and vigor when this doctrine is pointed to as one of the curiosities of a bygone age. Her beauty is the peculiar personal property of a woman, and on it largely depends her success or failure in life. Marriage, and a good marriage, is her normal and most legitimate ambition. It is the goal of her life. Now, hy doing what unfits her for that race do you not injure her in her most valuable property? Is not her fortune marred? There is no question hut that the sort of publicity in question most seriously and injuriously affects a woman's chances of marriage. In other words, it injures her in the serious business of her life, and that too, to the profit of a wrongdoer. Let a railroad company mar that face in some slight collision, and a verdict for damages results and is sustained. If the laborer he injured in his hand whereby his effectiveness in his vocation is diminished, the wrongdoer must pay. If the hrainworker he injured so that his mental faculties sre impaired the one responsible must make good the loss sustained. And all this because a property right is involved and recognized.

How, then, can it he said that the unlicensed use of a woman's photograph, which injures and handicaps her in her main business in life, involves no right of property?

If this decision be correct, then you may take her whole fsce with impunity. Take a little strip of skin from it and you must answer for it.

In either event we reach the astounding result, as the logical deduction of this decision, that in the judicial eye of our court of last resort, the less is greater than the whole.

Something like 300 years ago Lord Coke described the law as the perfection of human reason. It seems to the writer that this case must cause him to turn in his grave. A COUNTRY LAWYER.

Tarrytown, N. Y., July 8, 1902.

THE RIGHT OF PRIVACY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There seems to be much comment of late in the newspapers about the decision of the Court of Appeals in the case of Roberson vs. Rochester Folding Box Company and another, which involved the question of the "right of privacy" so-called. I read an editorial in an evening paper recently in which the editor seemed to be greatly exercised over the prevailing opinion of the court and strongly urged the need for legislative relief. I have just read the prevailing and dissenting opinions at length in the New York Law Journal of to-day and it does not seem to me that there is necessity for legislative relief, but as the law now stands and stood at the time of the decision in question all the rights that individuals can have under the circumstances of the case are amply protected.

I fail to see any particular right of an individual which would prevent another from making and fairly using his likeness or picture, provided, of course, that the act of making and using was accomplished without personal inconvenience or annoyanco to the one wbose picture was taken, as for instance, taking by intrusion and force and using in a wrongful way. You might just as well prevent a man from taking and using the picture of another man's house or of bis borse, or of the scenery upon his lands, unless upon conseent.

"The Cat can look at the King" is an old adage, and in this our day of progress, the Cat, if he is skilful enough, ought to be allowed to mske and bave a picture of him. We are largely known to each other hy our appearances, and one has, I take it, an inherent right to reduce to picture form his impressions of another, provided it is not a caricature and he intends no wrong hy it and uses the picture in the abstract, not identifying it, hut using it rather as a type.

But in making use of it one of course must be fair, and if as intimated in Judge Parker's opinion the picture is a caricature, or used in such a way as to hold one up to contempt or ridicule, then there is an actionahle wrong done, but when the picture is a decent likeness of the individual and shows bim or her to be possessed of good qualities, such as beauty or nobility of character, where is the harm done the individual or any injury that society is called upon to redress, even if such picture is used for advertising purposes, as a type of man or woman, and no special damage can be shown. Especially is this the case when it must fairly appear to unprejudiced persons that no injury was or could he intended. To hold otherwiso would be to give relief or allow damages upon a fanoied injury, or a sentiment which would be incapable of measurement and would too often be reducible to an absurdity. JNO. J. FLYNN.

New York, July 8, 1902.

CLOTHING FOR BOER PRISONERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

At the risk of a cry of "old clothes" heing raised hy your readers, as they must gradually get tired of a controversy raging in this country about the clothing of the Bermuda prisoners, I heg to return once more and finally to this subject.

"South African," complaining in your issue of July 9 of the gullihility of the Boer sympathizers in the United States, recommends them to read an article by Mrs. K. Elwes in The Fortnightly Review on "The Boer Prisoners of Bermuda." This, in his opinion, settles all douht, ae be seems to place implicit faith in everything emanating from a British officisl, hut a person who, at lesst during the last wsr, has not formed a different opinion of British official veracity is beyond argument. Miss Katherine Elwes is tbe niece of the late Governor of Bermuda, Sir Dighy Barker, and, as to her publications, must rank as a semi-official mouthpiece.

It is a fact that, even within the last month, hundreds of suits were distrihuted to said prisoners, not by the authorities, but by charitable people; it is a fact that while the Governor of Bermuda gave out the order last Winter that no clothing wss needed, as every wsnt was supplied by the autboities, hundreds and thousnds were suffering from exposure; it is a fact that stores sent by charitable persons from this country were, with tbe connivsnce of officers, consumed hy the English soldiers in public view of the prisoners for whom they were intended.

Let this matter rest at last. No fair-minded person expects a prisoner of war to live in parsdise, but let not tbose fables of British humanity and kind-heartedness be incessantly revived and go the round of a too willing press and of a too indulgent public. CIVIS.

New York, July 10, 1902.

NO TORTURE OF FILIPINO COMBATANTS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I bave resd your editorial "Tortures and Tortures" in issue of Jnly 8, and consider it a fair and impartial statement of facts, except in one particular, which is the inference—rather than direct statement—that the methods of torture used at times in the Philippine Islands have been used against insnrgents. I do not know of an instance nor have heard of an instance where anything akin to torture or deliberate ill-treatment has heen practiced on any person who could he considered in the least as a legitimate comhatant. As far as my knowledge goes, all such methods were reserved for the outlaw and were regarded hy the majority of officers, who made use of them, as regrettahle measures necessary to relieve the country of a state of rohhery, murder, and unrest in the sbortest time posible.

After the organization of the insurgents was hroken in the Winter of 1899 and 1900 there were left a few bands that continued hostile operations that could he considered legitimate, although their methods were frequently open to criticism. These hands were Tinio's, in Ilocos Norte and Ilocos Sur; Lacuna'e, in Nueva Ecija and the country adjacent; Cailles's, east of Manila; Luchan's, in the Camarines Provinces, and another in Cavite and Batangas and neighboring provincee, where Malvar succeeded to the command later. In addition to these, there were a few recognized hands in the southern islands.

In addition to the hands of the character mentioned ahove, there were hundreds of smaller ones, operating more or less independently of the main hodies, composed of men who styled themselves insurectos, hut who were simply outlaws preying on the inhabitants of their particular section and keeping them in a constant state of terror throngh highway robhery, forced contrihutions of money and material, and murder.

The larger bands derived snpplies, without doubt, to a certain extent from tbe operations of these smaller hands, hut did not acknowledge them always openly. In one instance it became known tbat an alleged Major of insurgents, wbo was directing the operations of two or tbree of these small bands and committing heinous outrages, claimed that he was acting under orders of a man who was a General of the insurgent forces. These small hands, which showed by their actions tbat they were sctually hands of ladrones or robbers, and consequently criminals and outlaws, were the ones that caused the greatest unrest among the people of the country. The members of these bands lived among the people of tbe towns and villages, hut were seldom or never hetrayed by reason of the fear in which the bands were held. As soon, however, as members of such hands and their arms were captured, evidence as to outrages committed would come from all points. Usually the operations of these bands were not directed against our people. Occssionally they would fall on some small detachment going along a road, hut did not care, as a general thing, to try conclusions with an armed man.

To destroy these hands it was necessary to proceed against individuals, and from them get information as to places where arms were concealed and as to individual members of the band. If snch people, when arrested, did not divulge information willingly, they were forced to divulge it. In several instancee hande have heen broken up completely through our capturing hut one man of the hand and forcing a confession which was verified hy results ohtained within a few days afterward.

Aner tbis was hard to reach without resort to vigorous measures was the local representatives of the active and well-known leaders in the field. These representatives lived in the several towns as peace-loving inhahitants, hut assessed and collected taxes for the benefit of tbe people still in arms against the United States, gathered information of all kinds, willingly took the oath of allegiance to the United States, and, while representing themselves as our friends and supporters, were spies and active enemies in reality.

It was against such men as described above that unauthorized methods were used to obtain information, and against such men only. From the results ohtained it became simply a case where the end justified the means. A legitimate combatant was never ill-treated.

The water cure is very uncomfortable, but not serious. A surgeon attached to one of the regiments and called on for a report as to the water cure, reported to the regimental commander that it was "a crude sort of stomach pump." That describes it perfectly. We all know that when the stomach hecomes over full it needs no assistance in expelling the excess of contents, so it is easy to appreciate the falsity of the reports that have been published from time to time of Filipinos who have been subjected to the water cure and then have had people jump on the full stomachs in order to expel the water. At the best the water cure is brutal enough. I do not think that any one would add deliherately to the brntality. Salt, kerosene, and sand mixed with the water used are fancies of the irresponsihle, in my opinion. I never heard of anything but plain water heing used. I am not writing this to defend torture, but to tell you know what I have not seen published this Winter—that is, that these vigorone measures were not used against combatants, but used against outlaws only. I know fully whereof I speak, ss I was on duty in the Philippine Islands from March, 1899, until September, 1901, and was on duty with my regiment in the field and in station in provincial towns during this entire time, and, through conversations with officers from all parts of Luzon, was kept informed ss to conditions existing in different localities.

AN ARMY CAPTAIN.

THE PHILIPPINE QUESTION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letters you publish in The Times from time to time in reference to the Philippine question show clearly that there is a strong feeling of opposition to their possession by the United States. To many it seems to have heen a great mistake in acquiring them. They are outside the influence of our sphere, and populated by peoples different from any in our country, and of temperaments uncongenial to us.

That we can accomplish their government for their improvement and benefit there is no doubt, but it seems as though the money we have expended and will expend in this direction could have been much better used in our own country in many ways, and especially in improving and benefiting generally our schools. But these are all regrets and should he relegated to the psst, where they belong.

The United States has undertaken the government of this foreign territory. It was committed to the policy hy the people—as represented by the President and Senators at that time—four years ago, when we acquired the Philippine Archipelsgo from Spain, and we have to carry through that policy. We cannot give it up nor desert it to a fate of anarchy, which would be its future if left to the government of its own people in their present state of undevelopment.

Our army is officered hy men of the highest grade of morals and intelligence, and if there has been what appears to be cruelty in their treatment of the natives, let us not forget the fact that events can he reported with all truthfulness yet tinged with such feeling as the reporter may wish, and give an entirely unfair impression. We have no right to judge the actions of men when unfamiliar with conditions existing at the time. The officers' reward is inadequate at best, and it is hrutal to condemn them for carrying out their orders to the best of their ability, especially when we remember they have not the privilege of expressing their approval or disapproval of the policy of such orders by vote, as we civilians have. No douht many officers are as opposed to the Philippine policy as the anti-imperisilists.

Let those who are opposed to the policies of the present Administration exert their influence for a change in voting and securing votes for a change, and not hy useless censure of those who are bnt doing their duty.

"Justitis's" criticism of yesterday of Admiral Dewey for giving his opinion of Aguinsldo is most uncalled for. The Admiral was testifying before a committee, and was asked for his opinion, and had to give it. He bas not known Aguinaldo under such favorable circumstances ae has Gen. MacArthur, and Admiral Dewey hss shown himself to be too fine a man to traduce the character of any one. A. F. JACKSON.

New York, July 7, 1902.

TORTURE IN THE PHILIPPINES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I may he permitted, I hope, to express an opinion on your editorials in to-day's issue, "Aguinaldo" and "Tortures and Torturers." Without attempting to defend Aguinaldo, it seems to me unwarranted in you writing him down as a cowsrd, and you certainly assume a trifle too much when you say the "American people regard with hilarity the fall of the curtain on the fifth act of the opera bouffe, 'The Liherator, or The George Washington of the Philippine Archipelago'"—and that. "It is to laugh." The American people are not sucb degenerates as that. Nay, more, they are too magnanimous to visit such contumely upon a fallen foe.

On the subject of tortures you, like the President, resort to the "haby act" and use the same emall talk ahout burning negroes. Now the burning of negroes is a diaholical crime, hut it is a crime perpetrated not by the American people, but by certain communities, North and South, now and then, and whose nefarious work is discountenanced and lamented hy tho American people in general; hut if the American Army inflicts torturee and doee acts contrary to the usage of civilized warfare and then goes unrehuked of American officials and uncriticised of American people, then their crimes stand as the crimes of the American people. This is the difference hetween the two offenses. Youre and the President's position, pressed to its logical conclusion, would seem to be tbat if any American as an individual is so fatally oent on mischief as to commit a crime here, then the American people, as a Nation, are justified in committing an equally atrocious one somewhere else.

FRANKLYN QUINBY.

TRANSFERS ON MADISON AVENUE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In this morning's issue you stated, in giving an account of certain proceedings taken by me in reference to the issuance of transfers at Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, that the Attorney General had refused to take any action. This statement is not altogether correct. I originally wrote to the Attorney General and filed with him a petition signed hy numerous residents of Harlem, requesting him to compel tbe issuance of transfers at that point.

In answer to my letter and petition Mr. Davies wrote to the Metropolitan, notifying them of my action and requeeting them to answer the cbarges made against them by me. In response to this letter tbe President of the Metropolitan wrote to the Attorney General, alleging that it was extremely difficult at the present time to regulate transportation upon the Madison Avenue line, and that sbould transfers be issued at One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and Madison Avenue people who at the present time take the Lexington Avenue line would use the cars of the Madison Avenue rosd, and would thus make the latter cars unfit for travel and extremely dangerous to the public.

Mr. Davies therenpon wrote to me that if such were the facts he could not feel justified in taking any further action against the company, hut should I convince him that such were not the facts, and that the public interests required issuance of transfers at that point, he would then take such proceedings against the company as the law would permit.

Tbe company has, as a result of the ahove-mentioned communications, issued transfers from the south-hound Madison Avenue cars to the One Hundred and Sixteenth crosstown cars, and likewise from the crosstown cars north upon Madison Avenue, and it now depends upon the public to show that the statements made by tbe President of the Metropolitan are not true, and that the matter is of sufficient public interest for the Attorney General to take further proceedings toward compelling the issnance of such transfers.

MARK H. ELLISON.

New York, July 7, 1902.

MOTORMEN AND MOTORS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Having on one occasion been cavsilerly received in the Cahle Building hy officials of the Metropolitan Traction Company, I state to The Times a grievance. Not only the subscriber, but many acquaintances, have been similarly annoyed. One hae the temerity to write you after patiently awaiting an ehullition from some other protesting correspondent.

Their motormen seem, with rare exceptions, heavy-handed with their motors, throwing tbe power on and off as if working a pump. Instead of picking up their load hy successive notches, they jump their motor cranks from "off" directly to second and third notches, thus jerking their passengers rearward, and in a recent instance nearly throwing this writer to the floor of a fore-and-aft car, as he moved rearward to alight from one in Lower Broadway. The Broadway men handle their loads of passengers as if coal or potatoes. Mayhap a load of coal would today he handled with even greater deference. Broadway men are more culpahle in that respect than motormen on the avenue hranches.

Suppositively the fault lay in the motore, for, occsionally a car was run smoothly, hnt by intently watching such motormen and theif armwork, it was evident that there was less abruptness with their motor cranks; the inference was that the men, not the motors, were at fault.

If the officials would consider the comfort of their passengers as well as minimum of wear and tear of apparatus, they would instruct their motormen that the several tons of weight of car and load cannot be jerked forward without injury to the driving gear.

Conspicuously rank motormen I have deferentially complained of to conductors when about to alight, hut have been met with the rebuke that I should talk to the motormen; that they, the conductors, had enough to do to collect fares. On one occasion I was complacently told that one, against whose handling I protested, was one of the oldest motormen and a frequent instructor of green hands. That assertion, however did not prove that his passengers were not rudely jerked along Broadway, hut did account to some extent for the annoyances prevailing on other cars.

Tractiou company officials may nphold their motormen's roughness hecause of the necessity for making time and maintaining headway on a crowded thoroughfare, but even the isster necessity does not warrant the motorman'e monkeying with his motor crank continuously, nor mitigate the consequent discomfort to passengers both standing and sitting. With the introduction of the cahle, passengers were thrown toward the rear hy green gripmen, who seized too violently the rapidly moving cahle; in time they learned better. Sufficient time has elspsed since the introduction of electric power for them to have heen taught that their passengers are human beings, not cattle. GILBERT.

New York, July 10, 1902.

THE SUNDAY NEWSPAPER CONDEMNED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Sunday newspaper does harm and ought to he discontinued, hecause:

1. It disobeys a plsin and explicit com mand of God to keep the Sahhath holy. The Sunday newspaper treats the Sahhath like any other day. The Sabbath is the Lord's dsy; man has no rigbt to use it for lahor or mere pleasure, as he does other days. Man hss no more right to steal God's own appointed dsy than he has to steal his neighbor's money. God says, "In it thou shalt not do any work," that is, no remunerative or productive or profitable work; hut printing, writing for, and selling Sunday newspapers is productive and remunerative work, the publishers, authors, and vendors of them seek financial profit.

2. Work in producing and selling Sunday papers defrauds those who labor on them of needed and commanded rest.

3. Sunday papers tempt readers to disobey God in reading which is purely secular, and in no sense holy.

4. Sunday papers violate all those civil laws which forhid, as most States in Christendom do forhid, manufscture and trade on the Sabbath.

5. Sunday papers, involving one great violation of the laws of God and man, lead to many other violations, as gambling, intemperance, and grosser sins.

6. The Sunday paper, hy disobeying a plain law of God, tends to undermine and destroy all law, parental and civil. He who breaks God's laws will not long regard man's law, except as he is compelled to by fear or hy policy.

7. The Sunday paper corrupts youth by leading them to disregard God's explicit commandment.

8. Sunday papers are not works of either necessity or mercy, snd are therefore not allowable on tbe Sabbath.

9. Sunday papers diminieh church attendance and so do evil.

10. Sunday papers take time away from prayer, and so are a great evil.

11. They take time from reading and study of the Bible.

12. They lead to skepticism.

13. They discourage family religion by preoccupying time which ought to he spent in family worship.

SAMUEL W. BOARDMAN.
Ex-President and Professor Emeritus of Maryville College.
Bloomfield, N. J., July 7, 1902.

MR. JEROME'S RECENT ADDRESS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The recalcitrants who habitually uphraid William Travers Jerome and adjudge him truculent, or merely picturesque, must be harassed, to eay the least, hy the publication of the District Attorney's address on July 1 at Colorado Springs hefore the Colorado Bar Association.

Here we find a keen, analytical mind, judicially sifting the great practical questions of the hour. In the opening sentences of the address reference is made to the responsibility imposed upon members of the har relative to grave prohleme. The wasteful expenditure of puhlic moneye and the general tendency toward the perversion of the hasic principle of popular government, that taxes should not he levied without proper representation, are incisively treated. The District Attorney would revive the somewhat effete conception of the sanctity of private property, and he refreshes us with the axiom that "the power to spend money * * * is an instrument of destruction."

Next the congested population of cities, as assuming a perplexing aspect in municipal government, is touched upon. Incidentally Mr. Jerome aims to do justice to that hardy graft of our population—the much-maligned Jewish immigrant.

Again, while upholding the doctrine that equality should insure equity in the relations of man, Mr. Jerome yet pleads for variety and diffcrentiation. He says: "It may not be good politics, hut it is one of the eternal verities that men differ from men, and while they may be free and oqual hefore the law, and should he, any doctrine that does not take into account that men differ from one another as vastly as anything could differ from anything else is false and not based upon fact. The idea that a man in politics cannot recognize facts and realities, but hse got to trim and turn is false."

"The Bose," says Mr. Jerome, "is not an accident, by any means," hut a concomitant of our party system. "He is a result of causes that are inherent in our system, and will continue to he as long as our system is what it is." The District Attorney signifies his allegiance to reform, yet deplores the fact that reform lacks motive power.

Referring to reformers, he says: "They have the infinite yearning for goodness, hut have not got much in them for a fight, and there hae got to he a fight. You cannot walk up to a boss who has nothing but hrutal strength and ask him to disenthrone himeelf and expect him to do it."

Mr. Jerome also inveigbs against our system of elective judiciary—a subject strangely neglected by publicists, lawyers, and newspapere alike. He stoutly maintains that "the bar of these whole United States sooner or later will have to meet and down an elective judiciary in which Judges are rewarded for partisan political purposes, an elective judiciary in which political assessments are essential ingredient to nomination and election."

Finally Mr. Jerome briefly reviews the virtues and ills incident to the rise of the "truet," and deprecates the half-baked criticism of the demagogue.

Mr. Jerome's critics will fail to find evidences of impetuosity in this thoughtful address; hut, on the contrary, the momentous questions of the period are discussed calmly and dispassionately. Apparently Mr. Jerome helieves in procedures tbat are orderly rather than revolutionary, and wbile it may be disappointing to many that the office of District Attorney bas not yet been uprooted, it is consoling to tust as many eools to know that William Travers Jerome is level-headed as well as incorruptihle. HENRY HERZBERG.

Bethlehem, N. H., July 9, 1902.

AN ECHO OF THE CIVIL WAR.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your story of the "Humiliation of the Isaac Smith" leade one hack just forty years, when the Stono witnessed a different scenc. It was ludicrous, but led to Col. Yates's exploit—the bagging of the Isaac Smith. On every flood tide the Federal gunboats hulged in, flung the bone from their cutwaters, swung dead still while two or three jackies ran aloft to look around. Tents had been discarded for "ratholes" long since, as the least ehow of life ashore invited eheils of any size (two of which are capping a neighbor'e gatepost under my eye as I sit writing.) These uninvited craft never left us without a parting salute.

We planned a hold scheme to call one ashore. Four hundred riflemen were hidden along the north ehore of the Stono, and one battery of small brass guns—about ten pounders—was put on the hluff overhead. Presently a cotton hoat of very light draught paddled down toward the blockaders. In a jiffy the hlack gunboat picked up an unusual bone and the cotton boat puffed her best on the home track, the one in dead earnest making for shallow water, the other ripping the tide two knots to one in pursuit. A sheil or two might vary the chase. There goes the white puff and the flutter followed until the explosion marked the aim. One shell found a landing in the starhoard wheel of the cotton boat. It opened up a skeleton of shattered timber, still beating the water, while the other wheel did douhle duty. We were all at half cock, ready to pick off the crew of the gunboat as she drove past, but—. She stopped, two men ran aloft:

"If you know what's well, don't shake a bush." All was dead silence. The neigh of an artillery horse acted as a dinner gong. Some twenty shells screeched around for that horse and found our four hundred incidentally. The hresk and scatter was made without orders, duly accelerated hy an escort of shells. Your scrihhler sat in front of a camp kettle, which simmered in a chimney plsce at Secessionville, an hour later. At his side was the negro cook. A thirty-two solid shot entered the chimney, spilled the soup, and got a move on the negro, whom I have never seen since. But we were on the qui vive, as gunbosts were familiar visitors. One sfternoon a courier dashed in at McPhersonville and reported a gunbost ashore at Chisolm'e Island.

"Phew," said Col. Elliott, "thst's twenty miles." The ring of a bugle emptied the tents. In less than fifteen minutes six hrass six-pounders, six horses to the gun, and six to each caisson, were on the jump. The gunners hung on merrily. Elliott rode a mile in the lead with your scrihhler and William Rohertson. Elliott was all soldier, as Sumter afterwsrd proved. "Pull moss and cover the bridges." He wanted to deaden the rumble of the cannon as tbey sped along through the night. Here we are, and there in the darkness lay the hig gunboat George Wsshington, bow on, waiting for flood tide. Six hrass six-pounders. Audacious, indeed! A sixty-four-pounder loomed over the steamer's bow. The saucy little guns were lined up and covered with hushes. The men were instructed:

"Piece No. 1 will cut the rudder; if it fails, No. 2, 3, 4, &c., will follow until the steering gear is gone, then hy hattery fill the boiler with holes; lie down in grestest silence."

At hreak of day the big boat tried her propeller. "No. 1, fire!" rang out. The shot fell short and ricochetted over the deck. "No. 2." Away went the rudder, cut close to the water. The wildness of dismay fell on the crew. The propeller worked, hnt the ship was under no control. The husy six-pounders laced the hollers until they blew off, snd in twenty minutes the hig steamer was afire from stem to stern. Her crew were drowned or hurned. We did not succed in saving any, as we had no boats. Her hig how gun afterward did great service in the shape of four ten-pound "Napolcons" at Honey Hill and Averyshorough. Her whistle equipped Capt. Stuart's hridle with huckles, and her hig hell rang camp calls for a year or more.

While the steamer hurned a gunhoat charged up and flung in some shells. Elliott put up a handkerchief and went off in a canoe.

"Let that ship alone," called out the Captain of the new-comer, "or I'll take a hand."

"She's mine," replied Elliott, "I will wrcck her."

"I'll lie hy and see that you don't."

"All right," eaid Elliott, "I'll try my hand on you if you interfere."

The consort moved off and Elliott wrecked her. JOHN A. HAMILTON.

Orangehurg, S. C., July 2, 1902.

SERMONS IN STONES.

The great bard of Avon has pointed out the fact that eermons are not delivered from the pulpit alone. Stones preach—and most eloquently on occasion. Who with any imagination can stand before the pyramids of Egypt, or the Acropolis in Greece, or the Colosseum in Rome, or even many a lesser ruin, and not he epellbound by the lofty, though mute, eloquence which pours upon his understanding? And for the most part it has hut one motif, or one lesson to he incuicated, and that is, the vsnity and transitoriness of human greatness. But this is a lesson which seeme never to be learned. As much as, if not more than the ancients, are we moderns infatuated with the huhhle of ambition—though our ambition now is not so much to reap glory ae to accumulate gold. And this brings me to the point of my letter.

On the northeast shore of Long Island, or where the land slopes to Orient, are many huge boulders resting among an infinity of pebbles. Recently I happened to be here on a holiday etroll, and as the sun shone warmly and the waters of the sound offered a cooling prospect I eat me down. As I cast my eyes about me suddenly I was conscious of a stir of eloquence among the boulders. And this is what they said:

"Behold us, and hearken! We are the American millionaires, and these pehhics about us are the American masses. There he many pehhles on the heach, hut comparatively few boulders. Yet the pehhles had better heware, for we can at any moment roll over and crush them."

The boulders lapeed into eilence, and then the pehhlee eet up a small, shrill chorus to this effect:

"We are the people—the great American people. What care we for the huge boulders? If we only wished we could rise up and roll them into the sea. We are the people! Hurrah!"

As they eaid this their eyes were hulging with envy, admiration, and awe, and it was plain to be seen that each one was trying to swell himself into a boulder.

When the chorus ceased there was a rumble of laughter among the boulders, in which, I confess, I felt obliged to join sadly. F. M.

New York, July 8, 1902.

THE SPIRITS DISTRIBUTING COMPANY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Fragmentary reports of the litigation instituted by Mr. Louis Windmuller and myself in the matter of the Spirits Distributing Company in New Jersey have given rise to so many false impressions that I have taken the liberty of asking you to publish tbis simple statement of fact.

We own over 1,500 shares of the first and second preferred stock of the Distributing Company. Practically all the rest of the stock is owned hy the Distilling Company of America and the Standard Distilling and Distributing Company. The Standard Company in 1899 guaranteed, and has since paid, dividends upon the stock of the Distributing Company, which, upon our shares, amount to about $4,700 a year.

In January, 1902, tbe Distilling Company and the Standard Company determined to dissolve the Distributing Company, and claimed that such dissolution would terminate our guaranty. This we denied, and applied for an injunction against the dissolution, as the only means of testing our rights before they could be destroyed. Judge Kirkpatrick, in the United States Court in New Jersey, in a suit in which it is admitted tbat there was a defect of parties, decided that the guaranty ran only "during the existence of the Distributing Company," and that we were without redress. Convinced that this decision had been rendered under a misapprehension, we brought a new action in this State, making all parties in interest defendants, and applied again for a preliminary injunction. The suit was removed hy the defendants into the United States Court for this district, where Judge Lacombe denied an injunction, on the ground that it was not needed to protect our rights, as shown by this extract from his opinion:

"It is not easy to see upon what theory it is contended thst the dissolution of the Distributing Company would relieve the Standard Company of its obligation to pay periodically to each stockholder in such Distributing Company the stipulated amount which it expressly agreed to pay him, not during the lifetime of the company, but for the 'unexpired term of the period for which it is incorporated,' to wit: fifty years."

In hoth these suits the Standard Company had set up in its answer: First, a claim of $319,000 in its favor against the Distributing Company.

Second, a claim that our stock, not having been paid for at par, was not entitled to equal rights on distribution, and that we were liahle to pay par to the company, although it appeared throughout the proceedings that none of the stock of the company had been issued at par, or at a price other than that paid hy us.

Third, that the guaranty of the Standard Company was ultra vires, i. e.: that, although it had paid the guaranteed dividends for three years, and had enjoyed, as consideration for its guaranty, the control of the company during tbat time, it now sought to repudiate its contract on the ground of its being heyond its corporate powers.

Under these circumstances, after the dissolution of the Distributing Company had taken place, we applied under the New Jersey statute for a receiver to examine and collect all the assets of the company, to contest the claim of the Standard Company for the $319,000, to examine and report upon the mutual rights of all the stockholders, and upon our rights to participate equally in a distribution of the assets. On the hearing in the Court of Chancery the Distilling Company made an offer for the physical assets of the company, to the amount of the face value of the accounts and hills receivahle, the cost of the goods on hand, and what it stated to be the appraised value of the real estate, with the understanding that the good will, trade names and trade marks should be thrown in. The Standard Company withdrew its claim for $319,000, both companies acknowledged the rights of our stock to participate equsily with theirs in the distribution of the assets, while any claim for recovery against us or any stockholders under the plea that the stock had not been paid for at par was expressly disregarded.

Having thus obtained virtually all tbat a receivership could have accomplished for us, and heing desirous of the speediest conclusion of the matter that was consistent with the maintenance of our vested rights, we consented to a final distribution embodying the above terms without the appointment of a receiver, and such decree has to-day heen entered by consent.

Our claim for the payment of our dividends hy the Standard Company for the next forty-four years is reserved hy us, and suit has heen brought by us in this State for the first installment unpaid. NATHAN BIJUR.

New York, July 9, 1902.

A CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your leading editorial this morning on "The Administration Party in Congress" you remark: "Doubtless it would be a good thing if the heads of departments had ex officio seats in Congress and the right to speak there upon questione affecting their respective departments. So much of an approach to the British system cannot hut commend itself to whoever really considers the actual situation."

Many of us, Mr. Editor, would have fear of even a shadow of such "an approach to the British system," believing it would he departing from the perfect plan of the Conetitutionsl fathers and would change our governmental system from its simple republican workings to tend rapidly toward a kingly rule. There was a disposition in the earliest Administration to lobbying in Congress, which was frowned upon and dissiowed, hut if practiced at all then, when the practices were new and unfamiliar, there is no excuse now, as time has made clear the expressed duties of the several departments through just interpretations and rightful judicial constructions.

Tbe Constitution is a very remarkable instrument. The Britons have no such written form, their Constitution being made up of kingly charters and Parliamentary acts. Ours is the written expression of the people's will and shows the great wisdom of its framers, who, in throwing off their oppressive form of government after triumphing in the Revolution, organized another under which their rights would be equal and safe beyond whatever ruthless attacks would be made to undermine them.

It is for the Congress to legislate. Aside from the President's carrying Congressional acts into execution, "he shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the etate of the Union and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient"; but where is there any warrant to go further? He can "recommend," through his annual and special meesages, such legislation as he may deem necessary, but where is there any justification in bringing party tyranny to hear to urge enacting his own pet directions? If he is wiser in thinking out what is better for the public good and Senators and Congressmen will not heed his advising, he has gone as far as the Constitution allows him to go, and if those members have failed in their duties the State Legislatures and the people directly will choose others to represent them who will be obedient to the people's will.

It is evident that the people are with the President in all that he has urged to do justice to Cuha, and the people will see to it that another Congress will be in accord with them. That is apparent already, as they are voicing their sentiments in the newspapers throughout the country. But he cannot dictate, even if right. There is, in such a case, tbat other lawful procedure, for the people to choose those who will represent them. One department of the Government cannot terrorize another; each must keep within its own constitutional bounds.

It is not forgotten how far Hamilton went to force the elder President Adams to his views of Presidential policy, and, in destroying Adams's prospects of succeeding himself, he ruined his own political future and that of the old Federal Party. He sought unduly to influence Gov. Jay, hut that pure patriot would not listen to his bitter partisan suggestions for political control. It would appear to be an unbecoming and dangerous course for influential members of the Cabinet, like Hay and Root, to harangue the Congress as to Congressional duties; such an attempt would he an impertinence. Every Cahinet officer hss his hearing in his reports.

The people will discuss among themselves such constitutional questions. In every State they will make up the party's platform, and that will not be to follow blindly worn-out issues, hut to put forth present and living questions of immediate concern. The next House of Representatives will have a majority in favor of our keeping the solemn pledges made to Cuba, and will hring strong Congressional acts to break down tho iniquitous trust combinations which are everywhere oppressing the people. Let us honestly and most firmly oppose such tyranny wherever it rises up, and in our love for the Constitution see that there are no violations of it, from the President down to every citizen.

J. HERVEY COOK.

Fishkill-on-Hudson, July 10, 1902.

PREVENTION OF ELECTROLYSIS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

With reference to your editorial of this morning under the heading of "Mains and Electrolysis," I beg to submit the following:

Nothing could promote more rapidly the destruction of underground piping systems than the "remedy" propoeed hy The Electrical Review. That the telephone companies have been able to protect their underground cables, so that losses on account of electrolysis have become the exception rather than the rule, is due to ths metallic continuity of their underground cahle systems.

Electrolysis occurs at the point where current leaves the pipe for a conductor of greater conductivity. In other words, the major part of the current always travels by the path of the least resistance. This mis.t be, in the case of underground piping systems, another underground metallic system, or it might be the earth, when the latter is extremely moist and saturated with carbonic acid gas as is frequently the case with earth under city streets.

It requires, therefore, no technical knowledge to enable one to see that, if current is flowing on an underground piping system, the interposition of a highly insulated joint will divert or tend to divert its course at that point. It is slso ohvious that the current will wreak damage to the pipe at every point of diversion.

The only way to succeesfully combat this trouble is to proceed as follows:

First—Require the trsction companies to use a rail bond that has the highest conductivity and the longest life.

Second—Hsve the bonds regularly inspected hy tbe Department of Lighting and Supplies or its successor, the cost of inspection to he born hy the trsction company.

Third—Compel the traction companies to furnish, periodically, to the Department of Lighting and Supplies, diagrams of their feeding systems, showing both positive and negative feeders, together with sucb other information as the Department's engineer may require to enahle him to determine whether the return circuit is adequate to the system.

Fourth—Compel the traction companies to furnish and attach to the city piping systems copper return feeders, wherever in the jndgment of the department engineer such protection is necessary.

Fifth—Provide clanses in all contracts for piping systeme to the effect that all joints shall he made in such a manner as to preserve the metallic continuity of the system. F. O. RUNYON.

Newark, July 10, 1902.

THE PROBLEM OF ELECTROLYSIS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with considerahle interest your leading article on "Mains and Electrolysis," published in your issue of the 10th inst., in which you criticise a leading article on "Electrolysis" in The Electrical Review of the 5th inst. It is very unusual for the lay press to take issue successfully with any technicsl paper upon subjects whicb it is supposed to treat as an expert. In tbis case it is my opinion that The Times has decidedly the hest of the argument. I agree in the main with the position taken up by your paper.

Undouhtedly a time of reckoning is due between the electric street railway companies and those who employ buried piping, and it seems to me that the street railway companies have the losing position as matters now stand. They have been warned from time to time as to what results they were to expect from electrolysis, owing to the defective system of distribution commonly employed. Methods for the distrihution of electric current for street railway purposes can he designed, and are in use, whereby there need he no fear of damage to piping hy electrolysis. This contention has been proved to be true in practice.

That which makes for the safety of underground piping increases the economy of the distribution, and commercially is usually a paying investment. The laws governing these questions are well known, and are capable of heing demonstrated by any unhiased elect

Letters to the Editor of The Times

(CONTINUED.)

heavily borne on the shoulders of the people.
For I can raise no money by vile means:
By heaven, I had rather coin my heart,
And drop my blood for drachmas than to wring
From the hard hands of peasants, their vile trash by any indirection.—Brutus.

A DEMOCRAT.

Westport, Conn., July 7, 1902.

PERSONAL TAX INIQUITOUS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to your editorial of yesterday, it seems to me that the personal tax is iniquitous, inasmuch as, when levied on local property, mortgages, stocks, and bonds, it is imposed on property already taxed, and when levied on property situated outside of the county or city it is robbery, because such property owes nothing to the care or protection of the county or city, and therefore is a tax for which no return whatever is made.

By what law of common sense has the City of New York any right to levy a tax on property situated hundreds of miles outside of the city's limits? No wonder holders of such property "swear off" when held up with a demand for payment. Again, personal property does not average over 4 per cent. income, and the tax demands over 60 per cent. of it, something that would shock even a Turkish tax collector.

The personal tax is outrageous in principle and in practice for all and each of the above stated reasons and for others also.

A. A. A.

Brooklyn, N. Y., July 10, 1902.

LOCAL OPTION IN TAXATION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As regularly as the year ewings round, the same old game of fraud, evasion, and deception is repeated with wholesale doses in the futile effort to assess personal property for taxation purposes. With unfailing regularity, also, the THE NEW YORK TIMES utters its editorial protestation against this antiquated and iniquitous farce.

Wideawake business men who have given the subject serious consideration are thoroughly convinced that the attempted taxation of personal property should be abolished, if for no other reason than the impossibility of assessing it with any degree of uniformity.

Moreover, the idea is steadily advancing that wealth, in any form whatever, should not be taxed, and, as a step in the direction of this ideal, a measure known as local option in taxation has been introduced in the Legislatures of several States, allowing each county of each State to raise its revenue for local purposes in whatever way a majority of its people decide. It will be permitted to abolish the personal property tax, if it so desires, and to raise its local revenues from "real estate," i. e., land and improvements; or, it may tax only land values.

Why "improvements" should not be classed as "personal property" is hard to tell. Both are produced by labor and are, therefore, wealth. The only difference between a building and a carriage is in the form and the materials; and, if it is undesirable to tax the carriage as "personal property," it is more so to tax the building as an "improvement." In fact, buildings are more necessary than carriages, and necessities should be taxed less than luxuries. But the whole theory of taxing wealth in any form is wrong.

The scientific basis of taxation is privilege, not wealth. The exclusive right to use a highway, for instance, is an example. It is the appropriation for private gain of public property, and it is eminently right and just that an equivalent should be returned to the community that grants the privilege.

So, also, in the case of the coal fields. God placed the coal in the earth for the use of all, but they have been appropriated by a few who by virtue of their exclusive ownership are enabled to levy extortionate prices and cause endless suffering and misery to thousands. This condition would cease if the people were only smart enough to require the coal land monopolists to pay yearly into the public treasury a sum equal to the value of the lands they monopolize.

Although but little is heard of it in this part of the country, an active campaign is now in progress in Colorado, which, if successful, will pave the way for a most radical change in the method of levying taxes, and mark the beginning of an era of prosperity such as the world has never yet witnessed.

A local option in taxation bill has passed both Houses of the Legislature, but before becoming a law the State Constitution requires its submission to the people. The bill has the support of all the labor organizations in the State, which realize that its triumph means industrial freedom for them.

Senator Bucklin is the father of the bill, which is patterned after the system prevailing in New Zealand, where he spent five months in studying it. He argues that since it is successful there, it should be here, because Colorado, more nearly than any other State in the Union, resembles New Zealand in size, population, and occupations. This bill allows each county to exempt from taxation all kinds of property excepting land values and public franchises. This simply means that, if they want to, the people can throw off all burdensome taxes upon wealth production and raise their revenue for local purposes by taxes upon privilege, which instead of hampering production enormously stimulates it, for no one can afford to hold valuable privileges out of use, such as mining, timber, or agriculture land, city lots, and rights of way, and pay a tax equal to their rental value.

So here is a chance for all "kickers" against the present absurd and iniquitous methods of taxation to put their shoulders to the wheel and help on this great movement, which means so much not only to Colorado, but to the entire Nation.

E. B. SWINNEY.

New York, July 12, 1902.

FULL ASSESSMENT OF COAL LANDS,

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your excellent article on "The Operators and the Coal Strike" on July 8 begins: "It is much to be regretted that there is no summary and exemplary way of bringing the anthracite operators to a realizing sense of their obligations to the public."

The consumer suffers from the strike, but those who suffer most intensely are the merchants and working people in the anthracite regions where the strike means an absolute paralysis of business. These people are the vast majority there.

Why would not a "summary and exemplery way" be to assess the unused or partly used coal lands up to their full value for taxation? It would then become unprofitable to hold any of them idle, and the price of coal would come down with a run. The mere threat of such taxation would bring the operators to a realizing sense.

BOLTON HALL.

New York, July 10, 1902.

WHEN STRIKES WILL CEASE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The reply in your issue of the 1st inst. to my letter of the 24th of June suggests that the purpose of the operators in the present strike is to destroy unionism. The writer, who designates himself as a "modest employe," claims to represent the spirit of the operators in favor of suppressing the union in the coal regions. There can be no doubt that there is fairness in the statement of the operators that they should have the control and free use of their own property without any dictation from their employes.

Of course, the boycott and the maltreatment or suppression by union men of non-union men is to be condemned, but all such acts have their counterpart in the efforts of the great corporations to suppress or bankrupt the small storekeeper or weak coal operators who happen to be on the outside of the big combinations, the purpose of which combinations is to keep up or control prices.

No independent or individual operator could live a day in the great coal regions without the approval of the large coal companies and their allies, the railroads. These great corporations would not resort to open acts of violence, but they attempt more subtle and dangerous methods in suppressing their opponents, and if necessary they force starvation upon their competitors or bankruptcy upon any enterprise which conflicts with their own selfish interests. These unions have learned their lessons of oppression or wrongdoing through the example and treatment practiced by their powerful employers. The consumers, represented by the workmen, realize that the prices of products and materials of all classes which they have to consume and use are kept up in price by the great combinations of wealthy individuals or corporations.

Most people recognize the necessity and right of the laborers to combine for the purpose of protecting themselves and enforcing their rights against the combinations of the rich and powerful employers. The Meat Trust, Sugar Trust, Flour Trust, Oil Trust, and all forms of trusts, as well as railroad consolidations, combine to control the prices of the necessaries of life upon which the laborer is dependent, and in turn the workingmen have to unite to regulate the prices of their product—namely, "work." To-day the miners and their allies have to pay considerably more for what they consume and use than they did two or three years ago, and yet their wages are substantially the same. Prosperity and higher prices prevail in all directions except among the mine workers. Everywhere industries are fostered and protected by a high tariff, and the producers of all products and materials are aided, except laborers, by our protective tariff. But these large corporations, which have the benefit of the tariff, do not hesitate to keep down the price of labor by importing from foreign countries the cheapest possible workers, not for the purpose of educating such laborers but for the purpose of getting labor at the cheapest possible price and keeping it as cheap as possible.

In speaking of these poor, ignorant, and, perhaps misled and misguided workmen, it is often stated by the operators, or those representing them, that such workmen are "no better than animals." It is a fact that many of them to-day are no better than animals. Who is responsible? What are their lives? What are the influences and what are the dangers that surround these workmen in an occupation so perilous both to life and health?

The sentiment that disapproves of the boycott by the laborers, or the cry of "scab" by the "strikers," also disapproves and condemns, and will punish, the power of those, whether represented by individual or corporate wealth, who fail to recognize the rights of their laborers. The sentiment that condemned the slave trader and the unkind or brutal masters, resulting in the emancipation, prevails also now, and everywhere there is a stronger feeling, reaching out to protect the workingmen. Corporations and combinations of corporations must exist, and unions and combinations of workingmen must exist also, and, if the rights of the latter can only be recognized and enforced through strikes, there will be strikes, and such strikes will become more and more far-reaching until a kinder, finer, and broader spirit is developed between those who employ and those who are employed. When the great forces of sympathy and generosity and fairness are exercised intelligently under the high standards of religious or humanitarian influences, then, and not until then, will there be no conflict between the employer and employe, between the rich and the poor, and between the "Coal King" and his most ignorant miner.

W. N. WILMER.

New York, July 11, 1902.

SOFT COAL ON RIVER BOATS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is nothing less than consummate cheek for the Board of Health to cite persons to court for violations of the coal ordinance when every tug that pulls out to sea a tow of the Street Cleaning Department pollutes the atmosphere of the bay and the shores of Brooklyn with the smoke and sickening gases of soft coal. This ordinance includes the bay as well as the city, and very properly so, as it makes no difference whether the smoke comes from a chimney or a smokestack, the inhalation is equally disagreeable and injurious.

It should be remembered that this is the excursion season of the year, when thousands of persons are out on the bay, seeking fresh air and enjoyment, and to be deprived of these pleasures by mercenary and unscrupulous owners of tugboats, and that, too, from those drawing their pay from the city, is a great public outrage.

A few days ago a ferry company was attacked for using soft coal, and it promised to stop, but the same company appears to have been using it right along, as well as other companies. But why attack the ferry companies when the Iron Steamboat and Rockaway boats use it? These boats tie up at the piers of the city and run along the river front near enough to smother three or four blocks with their foul odor. Some of the ocean steamships use it also. Then there are the Edison Company and the Johns Asbestos Works at Bay Ridge, which send out hugs volumes of black smoke every day of the week; also another high chimney further along. The huge clouds of this smoke are enough to cover and pollute the air of the whole of South Brooklyn when the wind is in the right direction; otherwise those on the bay get the benefit of it.

There is another nuisance, one of general complaint, and that is the chimney of the Standard Oil Company at Bayonne. The smoke from this chimney has killed the property all along the north shore of Staten Island; in fact, it has injured property all over the island. Only a night or two ago the dense clouds from this chimney reached as far as Midland Beach. Of course the city can't go to New Jersey to correct nuisances, but it can prevent the trespass of them on New York. A very easy method would be to prevent this company from using the kills and the bay as a sewer to carry away the sludge acids and other deleterious matter of their refinery.

The Health Department should have no standing in court until it shows a spirit of fairness by including all violators of the ordinance. It should not enforce the law on a few small specialties and allow these giants to go free.

PETER McGINNIS.

New York, July 11, 1902.

A NEW WORD SUGGESTED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A year or so before his death, the historian Freeman said that it was a misfortune that there was no single word expressing the whole conception of the English-speaking peoples as distinguished from all other races and peoples similar to the word "Hellenes," as applied to the ancient Greeks, whether they lived in Athens, Syracuse, Marseilles, or elsewhere. He mentioned the word "Britishers," but abandoned it for its want of dignity and general fitness.

To get at the idea intended to be conveyed we use many inadequate phrases. Thus, we say "the English-speaking peoples or races," a long and an awkward term. Then we speak of the "Anglo-Saxon race," thus excluding the Scotch, the Irish, and the Welsh. The phrase "the Anglo-Norman race" is equally defective and misleading.

It ocurs to me that there is one word that would answer the purpose in view admirably. The most distinctive designation of any people is derived from community of language. Thus the ancient Hellenes embraced all persons to whom the Greek language was native. Our English language comes from the old Mercian dialect in England. Why not, therefore, by analogy call the English, Scotch, Irish, Welsh, Americans, Australians, Canadians, and all other English-speaking peoples by the common name of Mercians?

This, it seems to me, would simplify matters very much, and would not be obnoxious.

RICHARD SPENCER.

Buffalo, N. Y., July 12, 1902.

SOME THOUGHTS IN A SUMMER DREAM.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have passed quite a little bit beyond the three-score-and-ten milestons of my journey. My days of action are over; my life of dreaming has begun. Here, in this midsummer month, I find myself for almost the first time in my life far away from the rush and roar of the city, perched in a house amid a glorious panorama of rolling hills covered with rich verdure and sprinkled thickly with patches of tiny forests which exhale a breath of wholesome balm and piney odor. Some of the peaks in the mountain chain shoot up into the clouds, which often clothe them with a soft mystic vapor, which suggests a border land between earth and heaven. My children and grandchildren flit quietly, or frolic joyously with a wild abandon, around me, and everything conduces to make me forget the feverish struggle of strenuous life in the valleys below me, and in which I was myself for so many years engaged. When I lift my eyes to the sky, how glorious and inspiring is the wondrous arch! The pearly and tender tints of the dawn which flush the horizon, when I throw open my window in the morning, and the not less heavenly splendor of the gold-emblazoned clouds which float in an ethereal atmosphere of infinite space, when the declining sun floods them with its descending rays, are full of an inspiration which incites to peacefulness of spirit and dreamy meditation.

Amid such beautiful scenes and in an environment so peaceful, with no harsher sounds than the mellow low of the cattle and the twitter of birds to interrupt the current of my thoughts, I find that life presents a very different aspect for my reflections to what it did when I was one of the anxious crowd in the mad struggle of metropolitan life. I pass my time now sauntering leisurely along leafy lanes, sometimes sitting alons on grassy banks and feasting my eyes on the quiet pastoral scenes stretching far and wide around me, or still oftener lying lazily in a hammock, with a good book in hand, drinking in the wisdom of philosophers and poets.

Among books which I brought with me for my enjoyment and instruction are two that I have found especially interesting and suggestive. One, Winthrop Reade's "Martyrdom of Man," depicts with a graphic pen the slow and painful evolution of the human race up through its tedious barbaric stages, marked by floods of tears, bloodshed, brutality, hideous slavery, woeful ignorance, and groveling superstition, to its present milder forms of softer civilization and comparative freedom among advanced races. The other book which I found equally interesting is H. C. Wells's recent work, containing his optimistic speculations touching the great and startling changes which the lately discovered mechanical forces, harnessed by a marveloue inventive skill, must surely effect in the bodily ease and comfort and mental enlightenment of the great masses of mankind.

It can be easily seen, in reading Winthrop Reade's book, that the woeful misery and degradation which he chronicles and deplores are the inevitable result of untoward conditions which compelled the great mass of mankind to a fierce struggle with each other for a bare animal existence. Nature was apparently so cruel in her unsubjugated state, so overpowering and relentless in her enmity to poor humanity, that the contest was, perforce, pitiable. And all that mankind had to fight her cruelty and hatred with, for unnumbered centuries, was little more than the simple strength of frail muscles, directed by a cunning horn of the incessant struggle. It is no wonder that amid such a deplorable environment the gentler virtues were of slow growth; that weakness received hut scant pity from the strong, and that the "quality of mercy" was almost unknown. The physically frail were remorselessly trodden under foot and the mentally defective pushed quickly to the wall. Long and dreary ages rolled on before the struggle became less severe, and the first glimmering of a sweeter life did not begin to appear until the minds of men began to discover natural forces and invent tools, which at last gave them a decided mastery in the conflict.

But the reason why the history of the lot of the vast majority of mankind has been until recent years such melancholy reading is that brute force and patient industry, more than scientific knowledge and skill, have been the principal weapons used by man to subjugate nature and turn her seeming enmity into friendship. But we can now "sound the loud timbrel," for the day of certain victory has at last come, and brighter times are dawning for all the sons and daughters of men.

It is scarcely a century since we first began to realize the magic forces latent in steam and electricity, and attempted to bind them to our service. The history of the world up to that time had moved along in a sluggish and monotonous fashion, diversified only by wars, which were principally the outcome of personal rivalries among princes, or the contemptible enmity of various religious sects. No note of decided progress for the toiling multitude was struck until the strange flashlights of steam and electricity appeared on the industrial horizon, and the genius of man began to find ways of harnessing their migbty powers. Then a social revolution, profound and far spreading, began a course which is now stirring society to its depths, and will undoubtedly promote alterations in the political and commercial world, to which all previous historical changes are but trivial.

Read Prof. Wells's book, and the radical alterations in the currents of human life, which he predicts in the near future, can be easily seen to be, not the vain speculations of a dreamer, but the calm deductions of a logician, reasoning from well ascertained facts. Progress undoubtedly there has been before in luxury and refinement of living, but the benefits came almost entirely to the upper classes. But now, perhaps for the first time in the history of the world, the changes will add, not alone to the comfort of the higher circles, but will also bring the blessings of civilized life down to the humblest tollers of the earth.

There can be no question that we have now within our grasp the means of a much finer and widespread civilization than we at present possess. Human progress, I fear, shows yet bnt slight advancement, save in some favored localities, over what it was before the advent of the reign of science, for the great multitude who are doing the hard drudgery of life. The lot of the underlings is still for the most part severe and pitiable. But this cannot long continue. A current of genuine democracy has started, and nothing can stay its course. For the first time in the history of the world the doctrine of the brotherhood of man promises to be something more than a fine-sounding sham. Coincident with the discovery of the wonderful powers of the two great forces of steam and electricity, which have given us a mastery over nature a hundredfold greater than ever before, we have to note the advent of two great sociological facts:—

First—The economical use of these forces necessitates their employment only in large enterprises, and has compelled the aggregation of the operators into large and compact groups, enabling them to act together for the attainment of their desires in a manner vastly more forcible than in any of their previous struggles.

Second—The spread of education, at least the almost universal ability to read and write, and the existence of a cheap press and free libraries have quickened their intelligence and made them acquainted with social questions and political movements of which they were formerly ignorant. In all former periods of struggle between the capitalist and laboring classes it was easily observable that it was a conflict between intelligence and ignorance. The masters held their position because their very much superior knowledge rightly entitled them to it. But this wide difference in education and even refinement of manners between the two classes is fast disappearing, and we find the average intelligence of the mechenic class, at least in this country, is hardly inferior to that of the commercial.

From the existence of these facts I think I can see the speedy coming of a great industrial change, tending to a great uplifting of the condition of the toiling masses:

First—I believe it is inevitable that the vastly greater product of human labor consequent upon the use of machinery must result in the material shortening of the hours of labor, anyhow where the toil is of a severe and exhaustive kind. It must also be noted that the handling of machinery calls for a higher grade of intelligence than strictly menual labor, besides insisting on greater sobriety of conduct.

Second—It will be found, I think, that the best and most equitable solution of the labor problem will be the widespread inauguration of a system of profit-sharing with the operatives. This is in partial operation now, and has been found to work satisfactorily. It would probably entirely eliminate strikes, which cause so much distress and enmity, and would promote friendship and contentment among both classes.

Third—The periodical examination of the books of the several trusts and corporations by the accountants who represent the interests of the operatives in order to ascertain the profit or loss of the semi-annual business, must tend to the disappearance of the dishonest capitalization of corporations, which is one of the most crying evils of our time. It is altogether absurd to think we can build up a stable social organism upon anything but truth and justice. A structure reared upon lies and roguery is sure to come tumbling down, to plague and ruin its builders. Before many years have flown by this truth will probably be demonstrated in a conspicuous manner.

Fourth—Cheap and rapid transportation in ingenious vehicles along improved highways will enable the working classes to have suburban homes instead of the crowded tenements of the cities, now so detrimental to their health and morals. This will enable their wives and children to have at least plenty of sunshine and fresh air, which is absolutely essential to wholesome living and innocent recreation.

Fifth—Temperance reform, which is at present a most pressing and vital question, will probably find a satisfactory solution in the elimination by some chemical process of the maddening qualities of the various liquors, which will preserve their cheering and exhilarating properties without the presence of their poisonous and intoxicating ones.

These are a few of the thoughts which come to me in the dream of a Summer day as I sit in a leafy arbor, listening to the blithe song of birds and inhaling the perfume of great fields of clover and daisies. I see my little grandchildren playing hide-and-seek in the tall grass. Ah! my pets, surely you are born in happier times and to a sweeter life than your "martyred" forbears! Surely, at last, this is becoming a bountiful earth, full of song and gladness, and I think the day hastens when the humblest of God's children will share justly in its manifold blessings.

T. G.

Catskill Mountains, July 10, 1902.

"THE SURPRISING PROSPERITY AND LOYALTY OF IRELAND."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Under this heading there appears in to-day's paper an interview with Mr. John D. Crimmins on his return from a brief sojourn abroad. As there is no substantial variation of the gentleman's views in what the other papers print on the same subject, he is prepared doubtless, as a Tammany politician would say, to "stand for it." In that event Mr. Crimmins will have to bear a weightier burden than the average among us is willing to assume. You very properly use the word "surprising" to describe what he says. Had you gone a step further and used the term "marvelous" it would he no play upon words, for marvelous it most assuredly is.

Mr. Crimmins says: "I was surprised to see Ireland in such a prosperous condition. People over here have a very wrong idea of the conditions there. The peasants' farms are the prettiest and present a better kept appearance than any I have seen, and there is also very little hostile feeling against England. When the King's illness was announced in Ireland there was much sympathy expressed."

To an "attic philosopher" in New York, who assumes withal to have some general information on the subject, the equities would not be made to suffer, it seems, were this statement described as disingenuous. If what Mr. Crimmine says is true, then the Irish movement is a lie, and the leaders of that movement incarnate fakirs; for what have they been fighting for all along but that political liberty which alone insures a "prosperous condition" and "very little hostile feeling against England"? Mr. Crimmins is a wealthy man; has taken a certain interest in Ireland, and has contributed money from time to time to the home rule fund. This, however, is no more than what thousands of other men of the same race have done in every nook and corner of North America; and it does not give him the right to come back from a flying visit to the land of his fathers and give currency to so startling an utterance as that. Consider the effect of such a sweeping statement on American men, men whose sympathy with Ireland arises from their sympathy with liberty everywhere; for, thank heaven, there still remains to the fore in this loved land lots of old-timers of that stamp, with Senator Hoar of Massachusetts well in the lead.

Why, if Mr. Crimmins gave his entire fortune to Ireland, instead of a five-hundred-dollar contribution now and again, it would not offset a tithe of the damage to the cause which he professes to believe in and which this interview is sure to inflict, if suffered to go unchallenged. Reading it, an American of the character described is entitled to say: "What are these Irish blathering about? What are they raising such a duet for? One of the wealthiest men of their race in New York says he was astonished at the prosperous condition of Ireland. Yet those fellows are sending delegations over here to tell us the country is in a miserable, god-forsaken condition, and asking for money to carry on an agitation They shouldn't get a cent. Away with them!"

Suppose Parnell—the peerless Parnell, whose death was a greater blow to Ireland than any that has occurred since the legislative union—had come here and said what Mr. Crimmins is said to have said, and then appealed for funds to carry on a political agitation, wouldn't he be ridiculed? What would an American say? He might say, as Gambetta said to MacMahon: "Submit or resign," or, perhaps, inelegantly, it may be, hut in language brimful of meaning withal, "Oh, go back home an' give us a rest."

When Carew and Mountjoy and Coote and Cromwell and Inchiquin were ripping and burning and slaughtering from end to end of the Island, "killing everything above ten," one might even then go there and see "prosperous conditions." It has never yet been possible to wholly devastate a country at one fell stroke. Any one could go to Ireland now and bring back the same story that Mr. Crimmins has brought back. But it would not be true on that account. It would not he true, because it presents the picture as an Englishman, or an English sympathizer, would present it. Prosperity is plainly evident if you sip the spa at Lisdoonvarna, rent a cottage at Kilkee, enjoy the salt breezes that sweep over the bay at Dungarvan, sniff the air hard by the rolling wavee at Bangor, Bundoran, or Donaghadee; disport yourself on the beach at Tramore, go skimming across from Rostrevor to Carlingford, and wind up hy a brief sojourn at Kingstown, where you may promenade the pier and be struck by fashion and beauty, aye, and "prosperity" as well, little, if at all, inferior to that encountered, say, at Narragansett.

Then you may ride in the train from Dublin to Galway, from Dublin to Donegal, and again from Dublin to Cork; keep looking out of the window all the time, and jot that down. Stay now a while with some "Cawtholic" landlords, "good landlords," of course, because they are Catholics. That's what Mgr. Persico did when the Pope sent him over a few years ago; he staid with Lord Emly and the Earl of Granard and Sir George Errington, and so on; also a few pro-English Catholic prelates. They got the poor man on a string; so he brought back to Rome a story resembling in some sort the story Mr. Crimmins brought back to New York. The Pope, misled—it is not the first time that Popes have been misled on the same question—denounced the Land League and warned the people against "agitators."

Can Mr. Crimmins, I wonder, have followed an itinerary any more thorough than is here outlined? Is that the way to examine a National controversy that has remained open and unsettled for hundreds of years? Would a walk along the broad thoroughfares of New York with Commodore Gerry, for example, be a truer index to the misery that exists in this great city than a tour planned in company of a member of the St. Vincent de Paul Society or a Captain of the Salvation Army? Did Mr. Crimmins visit the estate of Lord de Freyne in Roscommon County and witness the "prosperity" that exists there? Did he search in bleak Donegal, or around Clew Bay, in all hut tenantless Galway, for the poor creatures who gather seaweed and eat it, and have nothing else to eat; and are prosecuted by the landlord for stealing it? Did he watch ports of embarkation in Derry and Cork and Liverpool and see the wailing thousands who flee from the country every month, as though the "black death" had spread its pall over the land? Did he get out of a first-class compartment and travel in a third-class compartment, as did Gladstone, and find out from the "have-nots" rather than the "haves" all about this "surprising prosperity"?

The Lord Lieutenant gives a banquet in Dublin Castle each St. Patrick's Day, and offers, amid applause, the toast "The Prosperity of Ireland." It matters not what condition the country is in, this toast is given. Men who have a fundamental knowledge of the subject smile at the bese and brazen effrontery. Can they do any less on finding Mr. Crimmins the bearer of like wondrous tidings to his benighted brethren in this far-off land? What a pity he did not consult T. W. Russell, an Ulster Unionist Presbyterian member of Parliament, as to this "prosperity" yarn; or James Wood, a man of the same stamp, who won a seat in East Down a few months ago to which Dr. Rentoul, a Tory of the Tories, was elected unopposed after the dissolution in 1900.

In 1841 the population of Ireland was 8,196,597. By the census of last year there were only 4,456,546. If the figures be brought up to date about 40,000 more have to be subtracted in 1900; 47,107 emigrated, 39,870 in 1901, and the stream is ever widening, and the rush threatening to grow more rapid in the coming years. At this moment Ireland has 4,400,000 inhabitants; or, roughly speaking, 3,800,000 less than she had sixty years ago. And yet this avowed friend of Ireland, and Home Ruler to boot, says there is "very little hostile feeling against England"; that he was "surprised to see Ireland in such a prosperous condition," and that there was "much sympathy expressed for the King." I am afraid, Mr. Crimmins, your friend, Sir Thomas Lipton, whose canny business effort to "lift" the America's Cup was really an effort to boom his teas and "keep his name before the American public," as his erstwhile manager, Mr. Barrie, now claims, must have made to you, among others, certain prophecies about Ireland akin to his "prophesies" about a victory in the Lower Bay.

Crime of any kind is almost unknown in Ireland at present. How does the "predominant partner," as Salisbury describes England, meet this condition of lawlessness by these "Hottentots," the amiable appellation given by the same person to his Irish fellow-subjects? She meets it with a coercion act so drastic that if a member of Parliament dares address his constituents he is rammed into jail, and, if he dares ask the name of the village Dogberry on his tuppeny throne who commits him he is sentenced to an additional term of three months for "contempt of court." She meets it with spies and bailiffs innumerable, 12,000 armed policemen, and a military garrison of some 30,000 soldiers! To persons accustomed to a careful and conscientious examination of grave political problems the state of Ireland to-day, after 700 years of English rule, would shame the Grand Turk himself. Poor Ireland is "prosperous" for the army of harpies bent on devouring her, but for the far bigger army being devoured consideration should be reserved if they cry out against this "prosperity."

In 1804, 52 out of every 1,000 persons in Ireland were paupers; in Britain, 49. In 1805, the number of paupers in Ireland had doubled, while the number in Britain diminished one-half. A Tory Royal Commission, appointed in 1895, reported that Ireland was taxed $13,000,000 annually more than was just. The taxation then was $33,000,000. What did the "predominant partner" do? Reduce the taxation by that amount? Oh, no; she clapped on $9,000,000 more, making it in 1901, with 150,000 fewer people to hear the burden, the tidy little sum of $42,000,000. The capital of Ireland during the past sixty years has diminished one-third, being now about $400,000,000. That of Great Britain, on the other hand, has advanced seven-fold, and is now $10,000,000,000. On those commodities which strike the masses the taxes in Ireland in 1820 were 11e. a head; in England 48s. In 1894 the figures for Ireland just doubled, 22s., while those for Britain were cut in half, 24s.

These facts tell their own story. How any man, least of all a man as shrewd and discerning as Mr. Crimmins is known to be, could draw from these facts the comical conclusions which he draws, is not alone a puzzle, but a source of regret to every sympathizer with Ireland in her unconquerable fight for life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. It seems almost impossible of belief that he could ever have made the statements attributed to him, and I nourish the hope, as do many others who have spoken with me on the matter, that he may deem it expedient to put some other construction on what he said, or else deny that he ever said it.

J. M. WALL.

New York, July 11, 1902.

Case for the Board of Health.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Passing along North William Street, under the Brooklyn Bridge arch, which spans it, I found the sides of the arch reeking and dripping with dirty water and filth. I managed to escape through, and, inquiring the cause from a neighboring shopkeeper, was told that it proceeded from water closets above. The man remarked that the attention of the Board of Health ought to be called to the nuisance. Agreeing with him, and following the Englishman's custom, I write to THE TIMES.

CITIZEN.

New York, July 10, 1902.

A Question in Poker.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A, B, and C are playing draw poker. A opens a jack pot. B and C both stay. After the draw A hets, B raises, C calls, but A drops out. B throws his hand in the discards without showing to C. C claims that, in addition to winning the pot, he has a right to see B's hand. B claims that C has won the pot, but has no right to see his hand. Which is right?

R. M. T.

New York, July 9, 1902.

Answer.—C is right. He is entitled to see the hand he has called.

B. Altman & Co.

on Monday, July 14th, will place on sale, for Summer wear, a special lot of FRENCH GIRDLE CORSETS, as follows:

White Net, ... $1.25
White Coutil, and Pink, Blue and White Batiste, 1.65

also

FINE HAND-GORED CORSETS (Straight Front), of White Coutil, . . $3.75 and 4.90

Reduced from $6.50 and $8.75

Eighteenth Street, Nineteenth Street, Sixth Avenue, New York.

Arnold Constable & Co

Monday, July 14th.

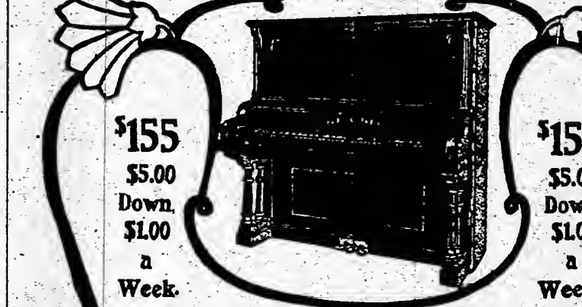
150 Summer Dresses,
Dimity, Batiste and Linen,
Formerly $20.00 to $38.00,
$12.50 and $19.50.

Separate Skirts.
Blue, Black and Natural Linen, . . . $4.50
White Pique, ... $2.95

300 Silk Shirt Waists,
$2.95 and $4.85.

Broadway & 19th Street.

Weigner Piano, $1 A WEEK



$155 $5.00 Down, $1.00 a Week.

$155 $5.00 Down, $1.00 a Week.

Only 30 Left.

Two weeks ago we advertised a sale of 150 Weigner upright grand pianos at $155—on terms of $5 down and $1 a week. Although the first week was curtailed to four business days, we sold 120 of these fine instruments. Now there are only 30 left. You have a last chance to-morrow, Tuesday and Wednesday of securing one of these Weigner pianos—the greatest piano bargain in existence.

When this lot is gone we can sell no more at this price, and the 30 will undoubtedly be sold by Wednesday night—possibly before that time. Place your orders immediately, for they will be booked in rotation.

The Weigner piano need only be seen to have its full merit appreciated.

It is considered one of the best instruments on the market for the price at which it is usually sold, $300. Nothing but the very best materials used in its construction; has finest French action; three strings in unison throughout; fitted with practice muffler, three pedals and new overstrung scale; 7⅓ octaves; cases double veneered in the finest figured mahogany, walnut or oak; new Empire style; panels handsomely carved in the newest designs.

Tone is rich, even and resonant; touch elastic and responsive.

With every Weigner Piano we give free of charge a stool and new style rubber cover.

All cars transfer to Bloomingdale's 59th St. 3rd Ave. & 60th St.

"Collection" by a Lady at St. Paul's.

At the solemn service of intercession at St. Paul's there was a piquant touch of life's little ironies. Among the distinguished congregation in the nave before the commencement of the service a sheet of notepaper was circulated, having for its stamped heading the august address "Buckingham Palace." It contained the morning bulletin, thoughtfully sent to the cathedral with the request that it should be passed from hand to hand. When the sheet of paper had made the round of the seats under the dome, and was about to be passed back conventionally to the front, a lady, with the coup d'oeil of the born collector, grasped the situation in a flash. The missive had already passed her for the second time and was about to disappear when "Would you please let me look at that again?" came the whisper sweetly fluted across three benches. The note came back, was received, retained, rolled up with imperturbable deftness inside the programme of the service, and was faithfully and triumphantly kept and carried off by one who in sight of feminine generalship had become the possessor of a permanent souvenir of the postponement of the coronation.—London Chronicle.

"Queer" Ruby in the English Crown

The ruby of the English crown is famous in popular estimation. But—its history apart—what does the connoisseur say as to its value? Is it a ruby, or is it only a fine and large spinel? Some people call a spinel a spinel ruby, but a spinel is not a ruby. The stone last named, when it is of more than three and a half carats in weight and flawless all through, is more precious than a perfect diamond of the same size. When it is considerably larger its value is not to be estimated, and may be anything, according to the passion of the collector. But the spinel, (a much less hard crystal,) even when it reaches the weight of four carats, is valued at half the worth of a four-carat diamond. There are famous royal rubies, but that which flames in the royal crown is, according to a common rumor among experts, the lowlier spinel.—London Chronicle.

A CHRONIC CANDIDATE

Has Run Five Times for Governor of South Carolina.

G. Walt Whitman Debarred This Year for Lack of $50 Needed to Get Name on Ballot—His Principles.

Special to The New York Times.

UNION, S. C., July 12.—The most picturesque of the many picturesque men who have of recent years appealed to the voters of this State for election to high official positions is missing this year from the Gubernatorial contest. The man referred to is G. Walt Whitman of this town, and the reason he is not being heard at the various campaign meetings now being held throughout the State is due to Col. Wiley Jones, the Chairman of the State Democratic Executive Committee. G. Walt was extremely anxious to make the race for Governor, but when the time came for him to sign the pledge to abide the result of the primary, he was unable to raise the $50 that all candidates for Governor are required to pay into the treasury of the Campaign Committee, in order to have their names placed on the ballots.

When Whitman found that he was not going to get the wherewithal to make the race, he wrote to Col. Jones, asking that he be allowed to make the canvass without paying the fee. He would, he explained to the Colonel, in the event of his election, pay into the treasury of the committee $1,000 out of his first year's salary as Governor, provided, of course, that the people of the State took it into their heads to elect him, a conclusion, by the way, that he considered absolutely certain, even if during all the years he has been running for the office his total vote out of the thousands cast never passed the 100 mark in the whole State. Col. Jones declined to allow Walt to run under the conditions proposed, and the campaign was robbed as a result of its most unique character.

If Col. Jones had seen fit to allow Walt to make the race it would have been the sixth time that Whitman had offered himself as a candidate for Gubernatorial honors.

In the campaign previous to this one Whitman managed to raise the campaign fee, and his name was duly filed as one of the regular candidates. When the time came, two years ago, to commence the stumping of the State, he did not have enough money to pay his railroad fare to the different Court Houses. Not to be outdone he raked together what money he could and bought a bicycle of ancient make to make the circuit of the State. On this clumsy machine, over bad roads—and South Carolina is full of bad roads—through dense forests, where the pine leaves that covered the ground owing to their slickness made his progress almost impossible, he toiled along and managed, notwithstanding the handicap, to make nearly every county in the State in time for the campaign meetings.

His speeches were always out of the ordinary. "You people," he would say, "don't know what a good Governor is. Don't you want to know? I don't believe you do, for if you did, you would elect me Governor. I have been running for this job a long time, and I am almost constrained to believe that at last you have come to your senses, and are about to elect as Governor the one man who can administer the laws made for your benefit, as can no other ever elected to the office of Governor."

Whitman has an idea, and it is sincere, that unless some day he becomes Governor of South Carolina the State will go to ruin. He has no faith in the other candidates, and no argument can convince him that he is not predestined to be the Governor of a people, only about one out of 10,000 of whom has ever cast a vote for him.

Whitman conducts a small grocery store here, and when Col. Jones ruled him out of the primary he made a specialty of selling kerosene oil, and announced himself in the public prints as an opponent of the Standard Oil Company. In order to get his supply of the fluid he hit upon an original idea. The owners of the cotton factories hereabouts all run stores in connection with their plants, using as a medium of exchange aluminium checks, which are taken at the store in place of the money. Of course these checks are not good at the dispensary, and the factorymen often find themselves unable to get their drams for the simple reason that the dispensary is a State institution, and the State will not extend credit to any one. So Whitman offered to redeem a dollar's worth of aluminium checks for 80 cents in real money. The factorymen approved of the idea, and he has been busy ever since raking in the aluminum checks at a profit of 20 per cent. With these checks he goes to the factory store, where he buys oil at the face value of the checks. He then disposes of it to his customers at a small profit.

The morning after Col. Jones refused to allow him to enter the primary Whitman inserted in one of the local papers the following advertisement:

"I sell kerosene oil cheaper than the Standard Oil Trust. I am also in the race for Governor until I die. G. WALT WHITMAN."

All laugbed when they read the "ad," but they all knew it was a true expression of the old man's intentions, and if he continues to sell oil as fast as he has since he hit upon the aluminium check idea there is very little doubt that the next time he runs for Governor he will ride on a railroad train and not a bicycle.

WIRE-TAPPING SCHEME TO BEAT BOOKMAKERS.

Complainant, Who Gave the Name of a Friend, Said It Was a Dishonest Transaction.

Edward J. Kingsley of 2,403 Seventh Avenue, who was arrested on Tbursday on the complaint of Dr. Albert F. Kern of Deer Creek, Ind., who declared tbat he lost $1,050 in a scheme by which it was proposed to beat the bookmakers by tapping the wires from tho racetrack, was arraigned before Magistrate Hogan in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday morning.

Kingsley was represented by ex-Assistant District Attorney O'Reilly, who questioned the complainant until he acknowledged that he had given a fictitious name; that his name is Albert F. Nye, and that Kern is the name of a friend in Indiana. He said that he met two men, who proposed the scheme. The prisoner, he said, had been introduced to him as August Miller of the Western Union Telegraph Company. He parted with his money in installments.

Mr. O'Reilly said: "You entered into a dishonest scheme, considered it no wrong, and you now want to get redress. Am I not right?"

The complainant declined to reply on the ground that it might tend to incriminate or degrade him. He was asked if he had not entered into a conspiracy with Kingsley, known to him at the time as Miller, and with a man known as Pierce to obtain information in an improper manner from the racetrack, and he replied: "Certainly." He acknowledged that it was a dishonest transaction.

Walter C. Burton, chief of the race department of the Western Union Telegraph Company, said that an Augustus Miller is employed in his department, and that the prisoner was not the man. The hearing was adjourned until to-morrow.

Mrs. Hetty Green's Alleged Offer.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Ind., July 12.—Mrs. Hetty Green, New York's famous woman of wealth, is alleged to have manifested an interest in Chestertown, Ind., a place with only 200 population. The Masonic Hall in town was recently destroyed by fire and Mrs. Green, it is said, has offered to rebuild it.

Laura Biggar's Son Found.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., July 12.—The local police to-day located in an Ocean Grove boarding house Willis, the fifteen-year-old son of Laura Biggar, the actress to whom Henry M. Bennett left his fortune. The lad had been missing from his mother's home, in Bayonne, for two weeks.

PATERSON STRIKE LEADERS CONFLICT.

McGrath Calls the Strike Off, Executive Committee Decides to Continue It—Men Ending It Themselves.

PATERSON, N. J., July 12.—The end of the strike of the silk dyers' helpers was announced this morning at a meeting of the strikers, held at 10 o'clock in Turn Hall. Thomas McGrath presided, and informed the men that the Executive Committee had decided to call the strike off, and that they were at liberty to go to work on Monday if they so desired.

When the strikers' Executive Committee heard of McGrath's action they held a meeting at once and denounced their former Chairman. They decided unanimously to continue the strike, and made a public declaration to that effect. Chairman Donohue says McGrath had no power to declare the strike off. Another meeting will be held on Monday.

Notwithstanding the fact that the Executive Committee has declared the strike still on it is practically over, and there will be a general rush for work on Monday. As far as the strikers are concerned the strike is at an end.

All the dye shops to-day were besieged with men, and many were turned away. Most of the old hands will be taken back, as the bosses will lose if they keep the green hands at work.

This morning Frederick Kruffer and James Sebech were arrested while passing bills at the Helvetia mill for the support of the dyers. Kruffer is a member of the Executive Committee and one of the strike leaders. Both were sent to jail for ten days.

ATLANTIC AVENUE CASE.

Injunction Against the Long Island Road and Improvement Board Denied.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., July 12.—The application made by the Nassau Electric Railroad Company for a permanent injunction restraining the Long Island Railroad Company and the Atlantic Avenue Improvement Commissioners from continuing the Atlantic Avenue improvements was to-day denied by Supreme Court Justice Wilmot M. Smith. In denying the motion the Court says:

"The inexcusable and unexplained delay of the plaintiff in commencing this action and making the claim that the Atlantic Avenue improvements is illegal and violative of their rights as landlord of the Long Island Railroad Company, furnishes a sufficient and conclusive reason why the preliminary injunction ought not to be granted."

Justice Smith also handed down a decision denying the application of the Brooklyn, Queens County, and Suburban Railroad Company for a permanent injunction restraining the Long Island Railroad Company from continuing its present work. The case involves practically the same issue as the Nassau Electric suit.

TRUSTS TO BE ATTACKED.

Republican Conventions In Congress Districts of New Jersey to Sustain the President.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., July 12.—It has been announced unofficially that the Republican conventions in the Congress districts of New Jersey will attack the trusts and sustain the position of President Roosevelt. A majority of the big combinations have been chartered in this State, and they pay annually large sums in taxes, but after informal consideration, it is said, the Republican leaders have decided to at least take a stand against the giant concerns of monopolistic tendencies.

It is argued that the State is in no wise responsible for the creation of the trusts, and that their coming here for charters is due entirely to the fact that New Jersey's corporation laws are permanent in their character, and were framed to make capitalists look upon them with favor. The fact that other States are copying New Jersey's laws, and making a strong play for corporation business, is pointed out as an evidence that the laws are good.

CLUE IN THE LATIMER CASE.

Brooklyn Police Intimate that Interesting Developments Are Near at Hand.

The police of the Gates Avenue Station, Brooklyn, claimed last night that they were striking the scent of the murderer of Albert C. Latimer, and it was intimated that interesting developments in the case were near at hand. Capt. Buchanan and his detectives, together with men from the local Detective Bureau, were moving actively about the Bedford district all night, and it was believed that they were drawing a net about some suspect.

Capt. Buchanan, when seen just before he left the station house early in the evening, said that he expected that something of a decidedly interesting character would develop in the case in a day or two. He would not say what it was that he thought would come to light.

Two detectives visited the Latimer home in Hancock Street yesterday afternoon and went carefully over the house. If they learned anything of value Capt. Reynolds of the Detective Bureau had not heard of it when he was seen last night. Capt. Reynolds himself had been to the Latimer house and had had a long talk with Walter Latimer, a brother of Albert Latimer.

The police are said to have two men under suspicion, but they will not say anything to indicate who these men are. Both Capt. Buchanan and Sergt. Harrington spent the greater part of yesterday afternoon in Manhattan working on clues they had unearthed.

Albert C. Latimer's body was buried in Greenwood Cemetery, Hempstead, yesterday.

Said He Shot Latimer.

Richard Shinnick, who said he lived "anywhere and everywhere," was arraigned in the Tombs Police Court yesterday. Patrolman Carter of the Mulberry Street Precinct told Magistrate Cornell that he found the man at Mulberry and Canal Streets about 10 o'clock last night. "He was shouting that he was the man who killed Latimer, and that the detectives were after him," said Carter. "Well, it's a curious case," replied the Magistrate; "I guess I'd better send him to Bellevue."

ALLEGED KIDNAPPER FREE.

Aunt of Little Margaret Tayler Released at Genoa, Italy.

CINCINNATI, July 12.—County Prosecutor Hoffheimer was notified to-day by Consul Pearson at Genoa, Italy, that Clara Tayler, accused of kidnapping little Margaret Tayler, has been released unconditionally.

The plea for her release was that she had no criminal intent when she took the child, and that it was not done for monetary gain. The father of Margaret is glad his sister will not be extradited, but the child's mother will assist in the prosecution if Clara shall return here, where she is still under indictment. Her mother and sister Frances were indicted at the same time last year. They were convicted and reprieved at the penitentiary door, and now efforts are being made for their pardon.

Little Margaret, after an absence of four years, was recently found at Bordinghera, Italy, and restored to her parents here.

New Jersey Man Killed at a Serenade.

BASKING RIDGE, N. J., July 12.—Adolph Dauber, twenty-two years old, of Newark, was shot and killed at a serenade given last night to William O. Allen and his wife, who were married recently. The person who fired the shot is unknown, but as all of the serenaders carried shotguns, and Dauber is not known to have had enemies, the shooting is believed to have been accidental.

DEVERY'S DEBUT AS LEADER

The ex-Chief Selects Headquarters for the Campaign.

Announces that He May Favor the Voters with Remarks—The "Common People" to Receive Attention.

Ex-Chief Devery's debut in the Ninth Assembly District on Friday evening was followed yesterday by the announcement of elaborate plans for a campaign, and also by remarks by the ambitious candidate for the Democratic leadership. The Four Corners Club, where the William S. Devery Association was launched, is to be allowed to paddle along in the groove which it marked out for itself at the beginning of its career, starting while Devery was Chief of Police. At 264 Eighth Avenue are to be opened headquarters from which, in the words of the ex-Chief, will issue "a regular Mount Pelée eruption." The members of the Seymour Club and the Pequod Club, the respective headquarters of the Goodwin followers, and the Sheehanites are to be the victims. The victims are, as a matter of course, to suffer only a political death.

The new headquarters are to be fitted up elaborately in the first and second stories of the Eighth Avenue building. The opening is to be on Monday, probably merging into Tuesday next. Devery will speak again then. In a modest way the ex-Chief announced yesterday that it might happen that he would frequently favor the voters of the district with some "remarks" during the coming campaign.

"I have found that the ladies are to be reckoned with," the ex-Chief said last evening. They know as much about politics as many men. You can find that out by talking to some of them. I have. It has surprised me often to hear what they know on the subject. They'll tell you things that'll open your eyes. We're going to think of them a little in the Ninth. We're going to try and remember the common people of this district, not at election time only, but all the year around. It won't be all speechmaking, mind you. Most of the people here have an education. They went to school; they know a thing or two.

"Yes, we're going to open that place down there and we're going to do something. I'll be there every day and at Rockaway at night. Oh, yes, the pump! The pump will go with us as a mascot."

On the curb near the Four Corner Club were many in line last night awaiting a chance to talk to the ex-Chief. Those familiar with the faces of the voters of the district said that many from the ranks of the Goodwinites, as well as those heretofore closely allied with the Sheehan faction, were in the crowd.

POLICE CAPTAIN SHEEHAN BACK.

Returns from Europe Much Improved in Health.

Police Captain Michael Sheehan of the West Thirtieth Street Station returned home on the Campania yesterday after a six weeks' stay in Europe, where he went in search of health. He says that he is now quite well, and his appearance bears out the statement.

The Captain spent the greater part of his time at Grenada, in Spain, where he took the waters in company with a friend, A. Guedalla of New York.

Capt. Sheehan resumed command of the Tenderloin Station immediately on his arrival. It is understood that he will soon be transferred from this station, as he dislikes the precinct, and has asked for a change.

DROWNED WHILE CROWD GAZED.

Boy Fell Into East River and Was Swept Under a Pier.

A group of men and women sitting on the pier at the foot of East Nineteenth Street yesterday morning were watching eight-year-old William Dedderich of 611 East Twelfth Street floundering in the water, when with a faint cry the boy sank and was swept under the pier. Policeman Dunn of the East Twenty-second Street Station heard the cry and climbed down the side of the pier, but the child had vanished. The body was recovered at noon. Coroner Jackson issued a permit for its removal.

The child had been playing with other children on the pier. He wore only a pair of knickerbockers and a shirt. When he fell into the water his companions thought he had gone in bathing with his clothes on, and shouted in glee until he sank.

THIRD DEGREE CONDEMNED.

Supreme Court Justice Childs Calls the Method Oppression.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 12.—In a speech before 200 members of the bar of Erie, Niagara, and Orleans Counties at Olcott Beach Hotel this afternoon Justice Childs of the Supreme Court made a stirring and eloquent speech on personal liberty. In strong terms he condemned the methods pursued in criminal cases when suspects are isolated and put through what the police term the "third degree."

"The law is not an instrument of oppression," he said. "A man accused of crime has the right of every safeguard to prove his innocence and to see that his every right is protected. The idea seems to be growing up that if a man is accused of crime he may be isolated from his family, friends, and counsel, and put through a third degree, so-called, in an effort to get him to say something that may be used to his disadvantage. This method is foreign to the principle of law, and men who deal lightly with that right ought to be brought to book by members of the legal profession."

SMOKE CASES TO BE TRIED.

Enforcement of the Soft Coal Ordinance to be Continued.

The enforcement of the ordinance against the use of soft coal is to be proceeded with vigorously in Manhattan Borough by the Board of Health during the coming week. Several cases are to be called in Special Sessions to-morrow, with Assistant Corporation Counsil Steele as the principal prosecutor.

The Magistrates in Manhattan have been lenient to offenders until now. On that point Mr. Steele said:

"If the Magistrates continue to inflict light sentences it will be harder to keep down the soft-coal smoke nuisance. To give the defendant a week or two to abate the nuisance, as is often done, is simply to gave him a week or two longer to burn soft coal."

In Brooklyn there are more complaints than in Manhattan, especially in the sugar refining district of Williamsburg. The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Railroad Company is to be asked to burn egg coal or sizes smaller than broken anthracite if it cannot get the latter.

Man Wanted for Murder Caught.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., July 12.—After hunting all over the country, the police of Pittsburg have identified a colored man arrested in New Rochelle for a burglary committed here, as Silas Carter, who is wanted for killing Policeman James Sheehy in Pittsburg on May 18 last. Carter was traced by a crescent-shaped mark on his face. He tried to burn the mark off with acid and nearly lost his sight while doing so. The prisoner is in the Kings County Penitentiary awaiting the arrival of the Pittsburg detectives.

OCCUPANTS OF UPSET LAUNCH.

Identification of Those Who Were Drowned at Jones's Inlet.—Party from Dividing Creek, N. J.

FREEPORT, L. I., July 12.—The occupants of the launch that was upset at Jones's Inlet on Thursday were Mr. and Mrs. Albert B. Lamb and their twelve-year-old adopted son, and Charles R. Howell, aged seventy-five, the father of Mrs. Lamb, all of Dividing Creek, N. J., where Mr. Howell was a shipbuilder.

They left Dividing Creek to visit Hempstead and Centre Moriches. At the latter place they were to visit Elisha B. Lamb, the father of Mr. Lamb. The body of Mrs. Lamb was identified to-day by F. W. Neury, a brother-in-law. The other bodies have not been found.

Mr. Lamb built the launch. It was his first trip outside of Maurice River Cove. Mr. Lamb was about forty-seven years of age, and his wife was about the same age. Mr. Lamb was a native of Hempstead, and he and his wife went to Dividing Creek about fifteen years ago.

EX-MARSHAL JACOBUS'S TRIP INTERRUPTED.

Illness of His Daughter, Mrs. Patterson, Who Has Ptomaine Poisoning, Detains Him at Sheepshead Bay.

Mrs. Grace L. Jacobus Patterson, wife of William F. Patterson and the only child of ex-United States Marshal John W. Jacobus, is critically ill with ptomaine poisoning at Sheepshead Bay.

Mrs. Patterson ate a portion of a live-broiled lobster at a Sheepshead Bay restaurant on Wednesday and was taken ill shortly afterward. Dr. John W. Poole of Sheepshead was called in by Mr. Jacobus, and when Mrs. Patterson did not respond to the treatment Mr. Jacobus summoned his family physician, Dr. Alexander Strong of 267 West Fifty-second Street, Manhattan. Both Dr. Strong and Dr. Poole have since done all within their power to relieve Mrs. Patterson, but up to a late hour yesterday afternoon their efforts had been practically without result.

Mr. Jacobus was just about to start on a vacation to Point Peninsula, Chaumont Bay, in Jefferson County, when his daughter was taken ill. Yesterday afternoon, when he was seen at Sheepshead Bay and asked concerning Mrs. Patterson's condition, he said:

"She is very low and we can only hope for a favorable turn. While we do not despair of her recovery, the case is a very serious one and the outlook is not favorable at this time."

LOUISVILLE ROAD RUMORS.

S. R. Knott, It Is Said, May Assume the Management of the Entire System.

It was reported in Wall Street yesterday that S. R. Knott, recently President of the Kansas City Southern Railroad, had been appointed assistant to the President of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. This appointment, it was said, was only temporary, and it was decided upon at the Directors' meeting held Wednesday. It is expected, so the story ran, that at the annual election of the stockholders of Louisville and Nashville, to be held in October, there may be vacancies, and Mr. Knott will be elected either President or First Vice President, thus taking active control and management of the entire system.

It was also stated that for several years Mr. Morgan has looked upon Mr. Knott as an unusually bright railway manager and a desirable acquisition.

George W. Perkins of J. P. Morgan & Co., when told of the report, said that he knew nothing of it except what had appeared in the public prints.

At the Louisville and Nashville offices here the same statement was made.

The Southern's New Connection.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., July 12.—It is reported that the Southern Railway has secured or will secure the Ohio River and Charleston Railroad, and will extend it from Huntdale, N. C., to Marion, N. C., to connect with the main line between Asheville and Salisbury, in order to have a coal road nearer its Washington and Carolina end without the long haul from the Jellico district through Knoxville.

To Manage a Construction Company.

DENVER, Col., July 12.—A. C. Ridgeway, General Manager of the Colorado Springs and Cripple Creek Short Line, has been selected by D. M. Moffatt as General Manager of the company that is to undertake the construction of the Denver, Northwestern and Pacific Railroad. Mr. Ridgeway will assume his duties Sept. 1.

Harvest Laborers' Tickets.

From July 26 to Aug. 20 inclusive the Northern Pacific will sell harvest laborers' tickets from Twin Cities and Head of Lakes to parties of five or more to points in Minnesota and North Dakota up to and including Oakes, Edgerley, Bismarck, Leeds, and Pembina, at the rate of $5.

New Electric Railway Incorporated.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., July 12.—The Warren and Jamestown Electric Railway Company to-day filed papers of incorporation with the Clerk of Chautauqua County. The company is capitalized at $100,000, and will build an electric railroad from Warren, Penn., to Jamestown.

THE FEDERATION MEETING.

Executive Council to Consider Aid for Miners on July 21.

The meeting of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor to take up the question of aiding the miners, is to be on July 21 at San Francisco.

President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers is a Vice President of the American Federation of Labor and a member of the Executive Council, but he will not be able to attend the meeting. Henry White, General Secretary of the United Garment Workers, will be the representative of Mr. Mitchell at the meeting.

The American Federation of Labor has "indorsed" many strikes, and in one or two cases assessments were levied in support of strikes.

Herman Behlen Secures a Divorce.

Justice Truax in the Supreme Court yesterday signed a decree confirming the report of Edward G. Whittaker, who was appointed referee to take the testimony in a suit brought by Herman Behlen, the architect, for an absolute divorce from his wife, Anna Theresa Lang Behlen. Referee Whittaker reported favorably for Mr. Behlen, and he therefore not only obtains the divorce, but is given also the control and custody of the only child of the marriage.

Boy Drowned While at Play.

While playing on the rock at the foot of East Fifty-fourth Street last evening Emil Vogt, eight years old, of 505 East Fifty-fifth Street, tumbled into the river and was drowned. Policeman Kiernan of the East Fifty-first Street Station and the members of a life savings corps made a search for the body, but without success.

Montana Mining Plant Burned.

HELENA, Mont., July 12.—The mining camp of Spotted Horse, in Ferguson County, was visited by a fire last night that practically wiped out the mining plant and other buildings. The fire is believed to have been of incendiary origin. There was no insurance. The plant will be rebuilt.

Fire Causes $20,000 Damage to a Church.

BOSTON, Mass., July 12.—A fire which started in the organ loft of St. James's Episcopal Church, on St. James Street, Roxbury, to-day, ruined the organ, and caused a damage of $20,000. The vestments of the clergy and the choir were destroyed, but the communion service and the most valuable altar decorations were saved.

House of Barre's ex-Mayor Burned.

BARRE, Vt., July 12.—A loss of $15,000 resulted from a fire which destroyed the residence of ex-Mayor Hersey, with several farm buildings, last night. The fire was started by a child, who was using kerosene to light a fire. Mr. Hersey carried an insurance amounting to $5,000.

ERIE

LUXURIOUS PRIVACY IN Compartment Cars Between New York and Buffalo, Via the ERIE Railroad.

INTERIORS BEAUTIFULLY FINISHED IN COSTLIEST WOODS—UPHOLSTERED IN RICHEST FABRICS.
IMMACULATE CAFE CAR SERVICE.
Leave NEW YORK.....7:25 P. M.
Arrive BUFFALO.....7:00 A.M.
Other good trains at convenient hours to all points West.

"Ye Old Feeling"

is faithfully reproduced in our exhibit of deep seated Virginia Sofas and fireside settles. Replicas of Old Dominion Furniture that bring a touch of old association, with the advantage of superior modern construction—this in addition to fine models from the Sheraton and Chippendale.

Grand Rapids Furniture Company,
(Incorporated)
34th Street, West, No. 155-157.
"Minute from Broadway."

$9,537 FOUND IN CHIMNEY

Clerk Sent to Fetch Money for Wages Failed to Return.

Entire Amount Recovered In His Father's Home—He Said He Had Been Attacked and Robbed.

William Cash, twenty-four years old, of 554 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, a clerk in the employ of the Fisherlee Company of 155 Front Street, was sent at 11 o'clock yesterday morning to the Fulton Market National Bank with a check for $9,537.08, the amount of the firm's pay roll. The money was given to him in a package. He did not return to the Fisherlee Company's offices, and his employers, after waiting for some time, asked the police to find him.

Detectives Enright, Kinevin, and Kennedy of the Alexander Avenue Station went to the young man's residence and found him reclining in a morris chair smoking a cigar.

"How about the money you got at the bank this morning?" asked Detective Enright.

Cash rubbed a small bump on the back of his head and replied:

"I got the money all right, but as I was walking up Fulton Street some one came up behind me and knocked me down with a blow on the head. When I got myself together again the money was gone."

"Why didn't you go back to the firm and tell somebody about it, or why didn't you report it to the police?" demanded Detective Enright.

Cash ignored the question, but continued: "Then I took a Third Avenue train to One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street and came home."

The detective insinuated that the young man lied.

"You are right. I got off at One Hundred and Forty-third Street," amended the unabashed Cash.

Again the detective expressed the opinion that the clerk was prevaricating.

"I guess I got off at One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Street," replied Cash.

Further questioning revealed the fact that his father, Edmund Cash, an insurance agent, lived at 698 East One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Street.

"Did you go to see your father?"

The young man responded in the negative, and the detective wanted to know why he had not done so.

Cash alleged that his head hurt him too much, and he pointed to the bump.

"That's too small a lump," observed the detective.

"Look at my hat, then, if you think I am lying," exclaimed the young man.

The hat was damaged, but not on the side which covered the lump.

Detectives Kinevin and Kennedy took the young man to the Alexander Avenue Station, while Enright, after examining the house, proceeded to the home of the elder Cash, who, in answer to questions, said his son had been there a short time previously, but had not left anything as far as he knew. The detective then told his errand. Much astonished, the father proceeded to the young man's room and found that while his boy could not have taken the money, but the detective persisted and said that he would have to search the house.

Going into the dining room, Enright observed an open-grate fireplace that was sealed for the Summer. It seemed to him that the seal had been recently disturbed, so he removed the light partition, and encouraged by the sight of a bright shining quarter below where the grate had been, he put his hand up the chimney and discovered a well-like opening caused by a hole in the masonry back of the mantelpiece.

He tried to reach the bottom with his arm. It was too deep. Then, with an apology to the elder Mr. Cash, the detective tore out the whole front of the mantel. Half buried in soot he found the full amount of the theft, loose, in the well, with a surplus of 85 cents.

Mr. Cash was dumfounded. When he recovered from his surprise he protested that he knew nothing about the money. He said his son had been in the house and had been through the rooms.

When the detective on returning to the station house told the young man that he had recovered the money and asked him why he had taken it the prisoner replied:

"I have nothing to say."

WATCHING VERTEBRAE KNIT.

Surgeons Expect that Delicate Operation Will Be Successful.

Michael Paradise, a laborer of Southern Boulevard and Pritts Avenue, is incased in plaster of paris in the Fordham Hospital, with an opening large enough through one small part of the plaster to allow the surgeons to watch his spinal column knitting together. He will be imprisoned in the plaster for a month in order that he may not move and prevent the vertebrae from joining.

Paradise was struck in the back by a large rock on Jerome Park reservoir work yesterday morning. When an operation was undertaken it was found that while three of the vertebrae were splintered, the spinal cord was whole. It was believed that if the patient could be kept from moving he might recover, and the incasing of his body in the plaster resulted.

He was reported to be in fairly good condition last night.

Shot While Watching Saloon Fight.

While watching a fight between Charles Murdoch, a saloon keeper of 219 Willis Avenue, and Charles Kuhn, in the latter's saloon at 377 Willis Avenue, last night, Thomas Gleeson, forty-two years old, of 632 East One Hundred and Fortieth Street, was shot in the back and is now in a serious condition at the Lincoln Hospital. Murdoch, who is charged with having fired the shot, is detained in the Alexander Avenue Station.

John Daniell Sons & Sons

Offerings for this Week.

EVERY DEPARTMENT COMPLETE.

Special Inducements in Hot Weather Goods.

Waists. Black Lawn Waists, tucked to bust, cluster tucking on sleeves; $1.65, reduced from $2.00.
White China Silk Waists, elaborately trimmed with lace, $3.98, reduced from $5.50.
A complete line of Bathing Suits, Caps and Shoes, at reduced prices.

Immense Reductions in Millinery. Untrimmed Hats—All kinds of fancy straw and chip; reduced to 50c., 75c. and 95c.; worth $1.00, $1.50 and $2.00.
Duck and Pique Hats, the new beach and outing shapes, at 50c. each
Trimmed Outing Hats, from . . . . 95c. to $2.95
The best values ever offered in attractive styles of Trimmed Hats from . . . . . $4.00 up

Gloves. Ladies' pure silk Lace Mitts, in black and white; special 50c.; worth 75c.
Ladies' long fine silk Lace Mitts, in black and white; special 98c.; worth $1.50.
Ladies' fine lace lisle Gloves, in tan, gray, black and white; special 19c.; worth 39c.
Ladies' 2-clasp Suede Lisle Gloves, in tans, modes, grays, black and white; special 50c.; worth 75c.

Fine Linen Handkerchiefs. 300 dozen women's all linen, hand embroidered initials, at 12½c. each; value 19c.
200 dozen, all linen, hemstitched, at . . . 8c. each
100 dozen bandana bathing kerchiefs, at . . 10c. each

Lace Department. 150 pieces white Point de Paris Laces, in wavy and medallion effects, 7c., 10c, 13c., 17c. and 20c. yard
500 pieces Black Chantilly Laces, straight and wavy effects, 5c., 7c., 10c., 13c. and 15c. yard

Outing Requisites. Men's plain and fancy Knit Worsted Bathing Suits, two pieces; Negligee Shirts, also cool Balbriggan and Lisle Thread Underwear, Caps, Belts, Stockings, Washable Ties, Dress Suit Cases, Fitted Toilet Cases, Flasks, Drinking Cups, Shawl and Trunk Straps, Hammocks, &c., in large assortment, at very reasonable prices.

A large force of shopping clerks will promptly fill all orders by mail. All communications must be addressed to the firm.

Broadway. 8 and 9 Sts.

BEST & Co
LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Boys' and Girls' Hosiery for Vacation Wear.

Special Values.

Broken Sizes and Styles of Sox, 3-4 and Long Hose, below cost,

18c. and 25c. pair.

Misses' & Children's Plain Cotton & Lisle Thread Hose, fancy silk clockings,

29c. pair, regular price 50c.

Light, Medium and Heavy Weight Cotton Hose, double knees and soles,

25c. pair, all sizes, extra value.

Store Closed Saturdays during July and August at 12 noon.

60-62 West 23d Street.

CONSTIPATION

is probably the most common of all ailments. When neglected it becomes chronic, and frequently leads to hemorrhoids and other serious consequences.

CONSTIPATION IS CURED BY

IRON-OX TABLETS

This Remedy is not a purgative, but by mild action upon the organs restores their natural functions, thus entirely avoiding the debility following the use of cathartics, which, if taken frequently, are almost always harmful.

Fifty Tablets for 25 Cents

What Can Be More Convincing

than comparison? We ask nothing better than a careful comparison of our

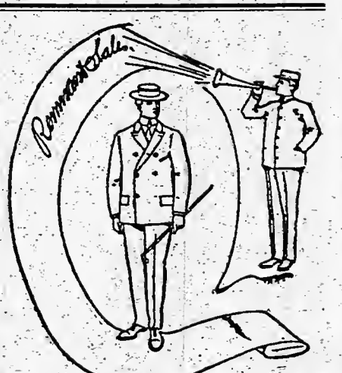
Old Crow Rye

with any others. Our

Bonnie Brier Bush and Souvenir Scotch Whiskies

are also straight, the only kind fit for human stomachs.

H. B. KIRK & CO., New York.



"Blow, bugle, blow"—announce to all men the good news of this wonderful sale. We want you as friends and customers.

Take advantage of our offering, suits to order, $15.00; coats and vest, $11.00; trousers, $4.00. We are positive we can suit you, for the style and the workmanship are faultless. If you don't agree with us, money back; or we will pay for your time in the experiment.

ARNHEIM,
Broadway & 9th Street.

Public Notices.

DEPARTMENT OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS,
The City of New York,
Department of Taxes and Assessments,
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway,
July 7th, 1902.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments of the City of New York that the Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal Estate in said City for the year 1902 have been finally completed and have been delivered to, and filed with, the Board of Aldermen of said City, and that such Assessment Rolls will remain open to public inspection in the Office of said Board of Aldermen for a period of fifteen (15) days from date of this notice.

JAMES L. WELLS, President,
WILLIAM S. COGSWELL,
GEORGE J. GILESPIE,
SAMUEL STRASBOURGER,
RUFUS L. SCOTT,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

Michigan's Soldiers' Monument.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., July 12.—The Michigan Monument Commission authorized by the last Legislature to secure a suitable monument to the memory of the soldiers of the war of 1861-5 and the Spanish-American war, to be placed upon the capitol grounds at Lansing, met in this city yesterday. It was decided to [illegible] tions to monument makers to [illegible] for a memorial hall and arch.

Part Two
Pages 11 - 20

Daily 1 Cent. **The New York Times.** Sunday 5 Cents.

Sunday
July 13, 1902

TARIFF THE CHIEF ISSUE OF DEMOCRATS

Chairman Griggs Talks on the Plans of the Campaign.

He Explains Why the Congressional Committee Advertises for Export Price Lists.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—There is no longer any doubt that, so far as the Democratic Congressional Committee can manage it, the tariff will be one of the chief issues of the Fall campaign, if not the main one. Chairman Griggs said to-day: "We get more applications for tariff literature than for literature on any other subject."

Applications for this literature are pouring in on Mr. Griggs's committee from all over the country. The Democrats here ridicule as a canard of the enemy the story that they will not be able to keep up with the demand. They say that when they get the Democratic campaign book out of the way, which is the first consideration, they will have tariff literatnre "to burn."

An instance of the attitude of Mr. Griggs and his committee on this question was furnished to-day, when an interview appeared in a New York paper with J. R. Bradlee of the firm of Henry W. Peabody & Co. of New York in relation to an advertisement published by the committee. In this advertisement the committee offered $100 for the special discount sheet for any month in 1002 to accompany Peabody's Export Price List, and $25 for similar sheets from other leading export houses, the answers to be considered confidential. It was stated in the advertisement that the Democrats want these sheets to demonstrate "the very great difference between the home market and export prices charged by our protected manufacturers."

Mr. Bradlee said he was flattered by the honor paid his firm by the Democratic Committee; that he should have supposed that they would come to him direct; that he doubted whether he would give the information if they did, and that he suspected it "is a fake game of some kind—just what, I am at a loss to make out."

Chairman Griggs was asked to-day what he had to say about this new development of the Democratic campaign plans and particularly about Mr. Bradlee's comment upon the advertisement:

"I am glad," said Mr. Griggs, "that Mr. Bradlee is flattered by the attention we have shown the firm of Henry W. Peabody & Co., and am sure that other persons interested in the protective tariff system will have as good reason to be flattered before we get through with this campaign.

"It is a little remarkable that he thinks we should have gone direct to him for these papers instead of resorting to advertising, especially as he adds that he douhts whether he would give us one of the discount sheets if we asked for it. I may add that it was because of that doubt, which is entertained by us as well as by Mr. Bradlee, that we advertised for the sheets instead of going to him for them. We thougbt that he would not he at liherty, as he so innocently puts it, to give them out.

"Mr. Bradlee does not seem to be quite sure why we want the sheets, and is inclined to think there is a fake game of some kind on foot. I will tell him why we want them, so that neither he nor any one else need be in any doubt about it. We wish those sheets so that we can show to the public the tremendous difference between the prices paid hy Americans and the prices paid by foreigners for American manufactured products. We wish to show that, while we are protecting Americau industries, those same protected industries are selling their protected goods to foreigners at a vastly lower price than they are selling them to American consumers, and we are going to ask the American people whether, under these circumstances, they believe these industries should be protected any longer at their expense.

"When Mr. Bradlee so cutely says that he suspects it is a fake game of some kind I am strongly inclined to agree with him. I think it is decidedly a fake game—this protecting of American industries at the expense of American consumers, so that they can sell their goods to American consumers at a higher price than they sell them to foreigners. It is a fake game that ought to be stopped, and to stop it will he one of the main objects of the campaign now beginning.

"This is what we charge, and it is what we expect to prove, whether we get Mr. Bradlee's discount sheets or not. Mr. Bradlee admits the charge if he does not furnish us with the sheets. He says that as far as his firm is concerned they would not care, but he is unwilling to give out the prices quoted by American manufacturers. If the charge we make is not well founded it seems to me altogether certain that he would be glad to give out the sheets. If it is well founded, he is not at all to blame for not wishing to make public the proof of it.

"Finally, I extremely regret to note that Mr. Bradlee says prices are so high in this country at the present time and the demand is so great that the export business in many lines has been shut off. It is much to be regretted that any of his friends are suffering in business because of the country's great prosperity. It is too bad to talk about—too bad—too bad."

PLEA REGARDING JULY CORN.

It Is Handed to Secretary of Chicago Board of Trade, Asking for "Margined" Price.

CHICAGO, July 12.—A petition was handed to Secretary Stone of the Board of Trade to-day asking that a "margined price" be fixed on July corn, which has been cornered by a party headed by John W. Gates The meaning of the petition is that the Directors proceed to fix a fair price for corn, based on the selling price of the cereal in markets where the supply is not manipulated.

Such a step, it is said, has not been taken in twenty years, although the rules provide for such action. Brokers generally are quoted as being opposed to the petition. Manager Samuel Scotten of Harris, Gates & Co., said:

"It's a nice idea; if they win, all right; if they lose they 'act the baby.' What we have done with corn hurts no one who had made legitimate trades. Peoole who have sold us corn can get the money when they deliver the goods. If a lot of fellows have sold wind, let them take the consequences."

The market for July corn was dull to-day. Sales were between 85 and 86 cents, and the close was at 86c.

MARTINIQUE WOMAN RELEASED.

Relief Committee Will Send Her to Relatives in France.

Commissioner Williams of the Bureau of Immigration received instructions from Washington yesterday to release Benise de Batiste, the Martinique woman who came here on the Korona on the 5th inst. and was held under sentence of deportation.

The Martinique Relief Committee has donated the necessary funds to send her to France, where she has relatives. The woman will be cared for in the hospital on Ellis Island until the next French ship sails for Havre. All of the members of her family were killed in the Mont Pelee disaster.

FREEDMAN'S AID SOCIETY.

Southern Organization Completes Most Successful Year of Its History.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 12.—The Freedman's Aid and Southern Educational Society has just closed what is regarded as one of the greatest years in its history. The report of the Treasurer made at the annual meeting of the board here to-day shows the largest collections from the annual conferences since 1894, aggregating $105,182.

The debt has been reduced more than $25,000 during the past year, and more than $50,000 in cash collections on the annuity plan have been received to provide for the debt, during the past two years.

The reports of Corresponding Secretaries Mason and Thirkield show the schools of the society to be in a flourishing condition, with largely increased attendance, and receipts. Five large school buildings have been projected, and practically completed during the past year. Instead of having the work of the society in the hands of two committees during the interim of the board meetings, as has been the case heretofore, the work will now be in the hands of an Executive Committee consisting of thirteen members, as follows: J. M. Walden, R. S. Rust, Levy Gilbert, G. R. Johnson, John Pearson, W. F. Boyd, A. J. Nast, H. C. Jennings, D. W. Clark, William Runyan, H. C. Weakley, J. D. Walsh, and R. H. Rust.

This committee will soon meet for organization and will hereafter hold monthly meetings to consider the work and plans of the society.

MIRRORS FOR THE STARS.

Completion of the Paraphernalia for the D. O. Mills Astronomical Expedition to Chile.

SAN JOSE, Cal., July 12.—The reflecting telescope mirrors for use with the D. O. Mills expedition from the Lick Observatory to Chile, recently completed by an Allegheny, Penn., firm, have reached Mount Hamilton in perfect condition. The glass was cast in Paris and sent to Allegheny to he polished. The telescope mounting to hold the mirrors had been set up in the rear of the observatory.

When the adjustments and tests of the assembled apparatus have been completed all will be packed for shipment about Aug. 2 to the vicinity of Valparsiso, Chile. A modern steel dome to cover the telescope has been constructed in Cleveland, Ohio, and will soon reach San Francisco for shipment.

The purpose of the exposition is to observe spectroscopically the brighter stars in the Southern hemisphere, which cannot be observed from Mount Hamilton, the observations in both hemispheres to be used hy Director Campbell and Assistant Astronomer Wright in determining the motion of the solar system through space. The expedition plans to remain in Chile about three years.

Stricken on Allenhurst Beach.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., July 12.—John McClure, a lawyer, who has offices at 22 William Street, New York, was stricken with an attack of heart disease on the beach at Allenhurst, N. J., this afternoon. He was removed to the Hathaway Inn, where he is stopping for the Summer, and soon rallied. This evening he was reported to he entirely out of danger.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

A board of medical officers to consist of Col. Henry Lippincott, Assistant Surgeon General; Major James D. Glennan, Surgeon, and Capt. George M. Wells, Assistant Surgeon, is appointed to meet at West Point July 25 for the physical examination of candidates for admission to the Military Academy.

Capt. Henry H. Benhsm, Second Infantry, recruiting officer at Syracuse, will also take charge of the recruiting stations at Elmira and Binghamton to relieve Major Daniel C. Pearson, Second Cavalry, who will proceed to Fort Ethan Allen, and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty with the squadron of his regiment stationed there.

Capt. Benham will visit the stations at Elmira and Binghamton, N. Y., on recruiting duty not oftener than five times a month.

The following-nsmed officers will join their respective regiments or company at the places specified:

Major Silas A. Wolf, Nineteenth Infantry, at Angel Island.

Capts. Wendell L. Simpson, Willism K. Jones, and Edwin T. Colc, Sixth Infantry, at Fort Lesvenworth.

Capt. Edward S. Wslton, Nineteenth Infantry, at Angel Island.

Second Lieut. Edmund S. Sayer, Jr., Twenty-first Infantry, Company M, at Fort Yates.

Second Lieuts. George W. England and Charles M. Blackford, Sixth Infantry, at Fort Leavenworth.

Major Edmund K. Webster, Twenty-seventh Infantry, having been examined by boards of officers and found physically disqualified to perform the duties of Major of Infantry by reason of disability incident to the service, his retirement from active service as a Major of Infantry is announced to date from July 10.

Chaplain Halsey C. Gavitt, First Cavalry, will proceed to Fort Bayard, and report to the commanding officer of the General Hospital at that place for temporary duty.

First Lieut. William Roberts, Assistant Surgeon, will proceed to Fort Brady, and report to the commsnding officer of that post for duty, and to the commanding General, Depsrtment of the Lakes.

TRANSFERS.

Second Lieut. Graham Parker from the Seventeenth to the Nineteenth Company, Coast Artillery.

Second Lieut. William N. Michel from the Nineteenth to the Seventeenth Compsny, Coast Artillery.

Capt. William N. Hughes is detailed for service as professor at the East Florida Seminary.

A bosrd of officers is appointed to meet at the call of the President thereof at Washington for the examination of officers for promotion.

DETAIL.

Col. Eli L. Huggins, Second Cavalry.

Lieut. Col. Marion P. Maus, Twenty-second Infantry, aide de camp.

Major Louis A. Lagarde, Surgeon.

Major James Parker, United States Cavalry, Assistant Adjutant General.

First Lieut. Joseph H. Ford, Assistant Surgeon.

Capt. Joseph S. Herron, Second Cavalry, recorder.

Capt. Eaton A. Edwsrds, Twenty-fifth Infantry, will report to Col. Huggins, President of the board.

First Lieut. Jay W. Grissinger, Assistant Surgeon, will proceed to Fort Totten and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty, and to the commanding General, Department of the East.

First Lieut. Frank C. Baker, Assistant Surgeon, will report to the commanding General, Department of California, for assignment to duty.

An army retiring bosrd is appointed to meet from time to time, at the call of the President of the board, at St. Paul.

Detail:

Brig. Gen. William A. Kobbe.

Col. Jacob Kline, Twenty-first Infantry.

Lieut. Col. Chsrles B. Byrne, Deputy Surgeon Generel.

Lieut. Col. George E. Pond, Deputy Quartermaster General.

Lieut. Col. Blair D. Taylor, Deputy Surgeon General.

Capt. Thomas F. Dwyer, Twenty-first Infantry, recorder.

Major Marshall W. Wood, Surgeon, is directed to report to Gen. Kobbe, President of the board, for examination.

Navy.

Lieut. Commander W. F. Halsey is ordered to the Naval Academy, July 21.

Assistant Paymaster J. R. Ssnford is ordered to the navy yard, New York. He will report to the Commandant, July 15, for duty in connection with fitting out the Montgomery, and to that vessel when commissioned.

Assistant Paymaster F. G. Pyne is detached from the naval station, Guam, upon reporting of relief, and will report to the commander in chief, Asiatic Station, for such duty as he may assign.

Surgeon J. F. Urie is detached from the naval dispensary, Washington, July 17, and will report the same day to the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Navy Department, for duty as assistant to the chief of that bureau.

Surgeon J. D. Gatewood is detached from duty as assistant to the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Navy Department, Washington, to the Lancaster.

Major Gen. C. Heywood is appointed Major General, commandant of the Marine Corps, from July 1.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The Nashville sailed yesterday from Jaffa for Beirout.

The Dolphin sailed yesterday from Boston for Newport.

The Illinois and San Francisco sailed yesterday from Gravesend for Christiania.

The Panther and Dixie arrived at Brooklyn yesterday.

The Hartford srrived at New London yesterday, and the Lebanon there to-day.

The Monongahela arrived at Plymouth, England, to-day.

The Leyden arrived at Newport to-day.

SYSTEM OF PROMOTIONS FOR THE PENSION BUREAU

Mr. Ware Adopts One Intended for a Permanent Feature.

Merit Alone Is to be Considered in the Selection of Men for Positions.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Pension Commissioner Eugene F. Ware has adopted a system of promotions for his bureau which he intends to make a permanent feature. The system is explained in the following letter of instructions to a special committee on promotions:

"I want you to pick out the best men you can find in the bureau for each place, three from which I can select. I want to promote for merit. I want to establish an incentive. Therefore you will not overlook the quiet man who attends to his duty. Do not forget the man who has no statesman interceding for him. Remember the old soldier and prefer him when his merits and capability are equal. Give no precedence to political pull, and do not let religion or nativity cut any figure. When merits are equal, and only when equal, take a Republican instead of a Democrat."

In explaining his system, Mr. Ware said to-day:

"My first lesson on assuming this office was that the most remarkable pressure was brought to bear on the Commissioner of Pensions to appoint men to positions in the bureau who had had no experience in the office. I had two $1,900 positions to fill, and I hoped to postpone the selection of men for those places until I had fully familiarized myself with the office conditions. But I found I had to make those appointments and make them soon. I think there were over 400 men presented to me with the strongest indorsements for those two jobs.

"Well, nearly all of the applicants were well fitted for the work, but as I looked about the office I saw a good many other men who had worked here for years, who had developed the most valuable knowledge and experience here—many of them old soldiers—and I made up my mind that if any one was made an $1,800 clerk it should be the man who had proved his ability and his steadiness right here under fire, so to speak. I'll appoint outsiders as places for them may he created, hut they will have to go in at the bottom of the ladder.

"That was my first principle—that no outsider should be jumped over the heads of efficient clerks already in the office. My second principle was this: That men in the office should be promoted, not jumped half a dozen grades at once, and should be promoted entirely on merit. Those two 'dictums,' so to speak, are the basis of this new system of promotions.

"I meet my chiefs of divisions, assistant chiefs, chief clerk, and deputy commissioners every week. We have a little congress here with about forty members. This system was evolved little hy little by that congress. I explained my purpose as to promotions. I told them all that merit, tried and proved, was to be the only consideration. Then, when the first vacancy arose I appointed a special committee of three chiefs of division to serve as a select committee on promotions in that one instance.

"Those gentlemen acted exactly according to my instructions. They sent me a list of men from whom I could choose. Every man on that list was of the highest possible grade. A good many were Democrats. The Democrat feels that when head-lopping is to be done his head will be the first to go. So he bas two incentives to become one of the best clerks in the office.

About half the number returned on this list were Democrats. One of them was an ex-Confederate soldier. I called the committee members together and asked them what they meant by recommending an ex-Confederate for promotion here in the office. I told them I might have to explain that to the country, if the promotion should he made. And those men replied to me that it was simply because any list of the most efficient clerks in this office must include that ex-Confederate's name.

"I made the promotions with this help from the selection committee of division chiefs. Then when I gave each man his commission I gave him a letter along this line:

"This is to say that you do not owe your promotion to political influence or to the Commissioner or to your friends. You were promoted solely on account of merit, and I hope that while you remain in the bureau you will continue the course which gave you this promotion."

VATICAN AND THE FRIARS.

Hopes to Make Them an Excuse for Establishing Diplomatic Relations with This Country.

ROME, July 12.—There is apparently a disposition on the part of the Vatican to take advantage of the Philippine question to forward its desire for the establishment of diplomatic relations with the United States.

The Vatican authorities hope that the question of the purchase of the friars' lands and other matters involving the payment of money will render indispensable the continuance of relations initiated by Gov. Taft for at least two years, while they are also hopeful of reserving the question of the withdrawal of the friars from the islands so as to prolong these relations even longer.

A WOMAN SMUGGLER CAUGHT.

Customs Officers Found Valuables in False-Bottomed Trunk.

BALTIMORE, July 12.—The trunk of Mrs. Marie Engel of this city, who arrived from Germany yesterday, was found by the customs officials to have a false bottom. Several pieces of dress goods of fine fabric were found in the secret compartment.

A search of her clothing revealed a number of articles of jewelery, and securely fastened to her skirts a pair of skates was discovered. The woman was fined three times the appraised value of the goods, which has not yet been ascertained, and the srticles were confiscated.

FEARS A FRENCH TARIFF.

Porto Rican Coffee Merchants Appeal to Washington to Intervene.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, July 12.—The merchants here are alarmed at advices from France foreshadowing the possihle imposition of a prohibitive tariff on Porto Rican coffee. The Chamber of Commerce has cabled to Washington, urging that action be taken in the matter, as France is the only foreign market open to Porto Rican coffee growers.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Officials here express doubt whether France would discriminate against Porto Rican coffee, as this would violate the favored nation clause of the existing commercial treaty between the United States and France. The French Government, it is pointed out, is very anxious to have the reciprocity treaty between the two countries ratified, and this is cited by Administration officials here as another reason why the alleged proposed discriminstion is unlikely.

Secretary Hitchcock, under whose jurisdiction the affairs of Porto Rico are placed, has received no advices on the subject.

SCIENTISTS IN PERIL FROM A VOLCANO

Stream of Hot Mud Almost Overwhelms Them.

They Were Making Observations of La Soufriere, on the Island of St. Vincent.

KINGSTOWN, Island of St. Vincent, Thursday, July 10.—The English Scientific Commission, headed by Doctors Anderson and Flett, who after investigating the various phenomena connected with the eruption of La Soufrière volcano here, left on the Fourth for England by way of other West Indian ports, noticed that the crater was seemingly quiet. But last night three distinct detonations were heard here and at Barbados, and an immense cloud of steam issued from La Soufrière. This phenomenon was preceded by earthquakes during the past three days, which were felt all over the island.

The Commissioners had a narrow escape during one of tbeir visits to the crater. They passed over a lava bed on the morning of June 14, in fair weather, and ascended the mountain. On the return journey, made during half a gale of wind and a downfall of rain, jets of steam and mud issued all around them from fissures in the mountain. Walking on a ridge they saw on either side to a depth of a thousand feet, masses of boiling mud throwing up jets to a height of three hundred and four hundred feet.

On reaching the base of the mountain the scientists found themselves in an awful predicament. What was three hours previously a dry ravine over which they walked had been transformed into a stream of hot mud running with tremendous force. In order to cross this stream they constructed a bridge only a few inches wide, laid from bank to bank, across the narrowest parts of the stream, and eventually got over in safety.

Since the eruption, after every shower of lava, the beds to windward and leeward of the volcanic district eject mud and steam, sometimes hundreds of feet high, and dust sometimes falls heavily in and near this district.

PARIS, July 12.—The Colonial Ministry has issued the following:

"A fresh eruption of Mont Pelee (Island of Martinique) occurred during the morning of July 11. It was quite as violent as the one of the previous day and was marked hy loud detonations, followed by showers of stones and cinders which fell on the Communes of Basse Pointe, Morne Rouge and Ponds St. Denis. The population remained calm. There was no loss of life.

"The scientific mission, which left Guadeloupe on receipt of the news of the fresh eruption, has arrived at Fort-de-France."

Volcano Kilauea Is Dying Down.

HONOLULU, July 3.—via San Francisco, July 12.—The volcano Kilauea is dying down to normal conditions. The steamer Mauna Loa arrived to-night from Hawaii with news that the fire had disappeared, though there is still a large column of smoke.

TRADE OPPORTUNITIES IN THE FAR EAST.

Colorado Business Man Gives the Results of Twelve Years of Observation—Philippines Not Eldorado.

J. D. Gilliian, a native of Colorado, who has spent the past twelve years in China, the Philippines, India, and the Dutch East Indies, thinks that Americans should make more of an effort to secure business in the Far East.

Last night, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, he talked with a NEW YORK TIMES reporter concerning the results of his observations in regard to the possibilities of these countries.

"The reason that Americans are not doing the bulk of the businesss in the East," he said, "is because they have been deriving good profits from their domestic investments.

"More attention has been paid to the East by the business houses of European countries since the Spanish war than ever before. By investigating it will be found that the Germans have added a score of passenger steamers to the Hamburg-American Line running from European ports to the Far East, while the French have increased their lines in proportion. We even find the old British P. and O. Line increasing to keep up with the competition created hy the French and Germans. The passenger traffic to the East to-day is greater than ever, and a large number of probable investors are looking over the commercial chances of the Far East. While we are naturally considering the easiest outlet for our manufactured stuffs in supplying the world, we have so far confined ourselves to European markets. Very little attention has been paid to the East outside of the Philippine Islands.

"The fact is that the Philippine Islands are not the greatest item, commercially speaking, of the East. There are the markets of the Dutch East Indies, British India, and all of China to be considered, and these have hitherto heen controlled hy the Germans, English, and French. There is no reason in the world why we cannot get in there and not only undersell these nations, but deliver more satisfactory wares. The people of the East have money. For instance, if a native has the equivalent of $20 and he sees something that pleases him that is worth $30, he will borrow or beg the other $10 in order to make that purchase.

"I would like to call the attention of American mining men to the fact that they are losing great chances in the countries which I have named. Regardless of what has been said about the timber and mineral wealth of the Philippines, it is a fact that, outside of three copper properties, two bodies of hematite, and some limited placer deposits which are owned and have been for 100 years back by the Bank of Spain, the Philippines will never startle the world from a mining standpoint or from their production of timber. The cost of production, including transportation, of timber naturally governs its standing and value, and while I do not wish to discourage any one regarding the dreams they have had of getting millions out of wood in the Philippines, I would advise them practically to investigate the matter, as I have done, before investing. While the Philippines are undoubtedly rich, they are not the paradise of the East commercially.

"If one considers the hemp, tobacco, and sugar industries of the Philippines from a commercial standpoint, he must admit that they are on a firm basis; but having personally investigated for a period of years the mineral and timber wealth of these possessions, I make the assertion, knowing that it will be corroborated later, that the country is no Eldorado.

"But while we are in the Philippines it gives us the opportunity to investigate other parts of the East. There is plenty of room for us in and outside of the Philippines, and we will find that the natives of other countries will welcome us and our methods. I say this for the reason that it is rather hard for a American business man to see the English, Germans, French, and Dutch monopolizing the industries that we could practically control and which would be a source of great revenue to the people of the United States."

Le Boutillier Bros

Stock-Taking Sale

2,500 yards
Fine Imported Cottons
12½c.
Value 25

And
1,500 yards
Figured India Silks
29c.
Value 50c

Le Boutillier Bros
West 23rd Street.

AMERICAN EXPEDITION TO SEIZE MARCUS ISLAND

Party with a Grant May Cause Trouble with Japan.

Capt. A. A. Rosehill, the Claimant of the Dot of Land in Far Pacific, Sails from Honolulu—The Status of His Case.

HONOLULU, July 3.—It is not unlikely that international complications may ensue between the United States and Japan as the result of local people taking possession of Marcus Island, a small guano island lying about 2,800 miles west of Honoluiu and about 1,000 miles southeast of Yokohama. An expedition is to leave here next week under command of Capt. A. A. Rosehill for the purpose of occupying the island, as Rosehill was recently granted title to the island by the United States.

If the experience of Capt. Pierce of the transport Sheridan is to be taken as any indication, the services of an American warship may be necessary to place Rosehill in possession of the island.

About fourteen months ago Capt. Pierce stopped at Marcus Island for the purpose of adjusting his instruments. He headed a party and went ashore in the steam launch. He was met on the beach by about twenty Japanese, many of whom were armed with rifles, and who ordered the Americans to leave the island at once. Seeing that the display of firearms did not frighten the visitors, the spokesman of the Japanese produced what purported to be an official document from the Japanese Government and flourished this paper hefore Capt. Pierce.

An exploration of the island disclosed the fact that the Japanese evidently were at work obtaining guano. Capt. Pierce made no attempt to molest the Japanese. He was then not aware of Rosehill's claim.

Capt. Rosehill expects to sail for his island on July 11.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—An inspection of the Government records of what are known as "guano islands" entries discloses the fact that in 1889 Capt. Rosehill, an American citizen, lodged notice of the discovery by him of Marcus Island in the Western Pacific, and claimed the right to exploit it for guano. The State Department is not required hy the law governing guano island entries to pass upon the sufficiency of any such claim as that made by Capt. Rosehill. The department simply receives such notice for the purpose of record. Another section of the law requires the claimant to a guano island to take out a bond, the purpose of which is to see that he does not charge an exorbitant price for the guano; that the island claimed by him did not belong to any other country, and that he will vacate it when he has taken away the guano. There is no such thing as a fee simple title for the island; the Government merely affirms the right of the claimant to take the guano. Recently Capt. Rosehill filed the necessary bond in the Treasury.

The law requires a proclamation to be issued announcing to the world the location of the guano plain, but this has not been done in Capt. Rosehill's case, nor in fact has any such proclamation ever been issued since the administration of Hamilton Fish in the State Department. It is the general opinion that these guano titles are of extremely doubtful force, and it is the further opinion that it is absolutely necessary to maintain title that the island claimed should be continuously occupied and exploited for guano by the claimant, which does not appear to have been the case with Marcus Island. Therefore, if the Japanese are working the island, as reported, it is improbable that the United States Government will interfere.

LEGAL NOTES.

WILL MADE BY AN ALLEGED LUNATIC.—One week after a jury had declared Mrs. Johanna Barbara Widmayer mentally incompetent to manage her own affairs, and while a motion to confirm the jury's finding was pending, the alleged lnnatic made a will. A decree of the Surrogate, refusing to admit the instrument to probate, has been affirmed by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. Justice McLaughlin, giving the court's opinion, decides that a jury having declared the decedent to be incompetent, a legal presumption to that effect arose, which, in the absence of contradictory proof, was binding on the Surrogate. "It was, therefore," says Justice McLaughlin, "the duty of the proponents to overcome this presumption by clear and satisfactory evidence to the effect that at the time the paper was executed she not only had the mental capacity to execute the same, but that it was the result of her free will and act. The finding of the jury, concurred in by the commissioners in the proceedings de lunatico inquirendo, is not only presumptive evidence of the testamentary incapacity of the decedent, but is conclusive upon that subject until overcome by satisfactory evidence. The general rule is that when it once appears that a person, prior to the making of an alleged will, has been adjudged, hy a court having jurisdiction, to be insane or of unsound mind, a presumption prevails to the effect that the same mental condition continued until it was overcome by satisfactory evidence. This presumption was not here overcome, on the contrary, the only evidence offered tended to show that the mental condition of the decedent did not improve or change from the time of the finding of the jury until her death."

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street

150,000 Yards Embroideries At Less Than Importer's Cost!

This extraordinary offering is a striking instance of the way we are buying now. .....An importer taking stock naturally wants clean shelves—and would rather make a single transaction, even at loss, than sell off in small quantities.....That is why we bought this great lot at such sacrifice—for while none were purchased at less than 50 per cent. off—there are goods among them worth three times the price we paid.....We haven't space to describe designs in all their great variety—enough to say that they compose the cream of this season's patterns, and range in width from tiny baby edges to elaborate skirtings.

Edgings and Insertings
Hundreds of Styles——1 to 14 inch.
6 cent widths and qualities..... 3 cents
12 cent widths and qualities..... 6 cents
15 cent widths and qualities..... 9 cents
19 cent widths and qualities.....11 cents
29 cent widths and qualities.....17 cents
49 cent widths and qualities.....27 cents

Emb'd Waist Fronts
specially made for Button Back Waists—both close and open designs—
98 cent to 2.25 qualities..... .69

27-inch Flouncings
Beautiful designs for Spanish flounce petticoats, and children's French dresses—scallop and hemstitch—Nainsook, Lawn, Swiss and Cambric.
60 to 75 cent qualities..... .39
1.00 to 1.50 qualities..... .69

Emb'y Applique Insertings
Effective, showy patterns—widths up to 2 inch—values 30 to 75 cents..... .19 to .49

Linen and Ecru Embroideries
Insertings and Edgings, value 17 to 35 cents.....12 and 19 cents

Our Summer Clearance of Wash Dress Fabrics Begins To-morrow, July 14th.

Our great business in this department necessitates carrying enormous stocks—the thousands of pieces in our great basements being only a portion, for a peep into our reserve rooms and storehouses will show cases upon cases more, so that it seems a question how can they ever be sold.

THEY CAN, THEY WILL—and the magic power that will make these great quantities vanish and melt away like the oft-quoted "snow beneath the summer sun" is

THE MAGIC POWER OF PRICE
Price can do wonders—Price will do wonders now!

	Earlier.	Now.
Princess Organdies	.39	.19
Pompadour Mousselines	.65	.29
Real Linen Lawns	.35	.18
Irish and Satin Stripe American Dimities	.39	.15
Grenadine Stripe Batistes	.29	.19
"Kimono" Batistes	.39	.12½
Finest French Batistes	.39	.12½
Ribbon Stripe Muslins	.19	.12½
Dainty Dress Lawns	.15	.11
Fine Jaconet Lawns	12½	8¾
Fancy Cord Batistes	.19	7¾
Organdy Lawns	.19	7¾
Printed Dotted Swisses	.15	9¾
Foulard Lawns	12½	6½
French & Scotch Ginghams	.49	.24
Russian Poplins	.35	.15
Mercerized Chambrays	.20	.15
Scotch Zephyrs—32 inch	.24	.10
Scotch Madras—32 inch	.24	.10
Best Linen Crashes	.19	.10
Stripe Linen Ginghams	.32	.18
Corded Zephyrs and Seersuckers	12½	8¾
Fine Novelty Ginghams	.10	6¾
German Dress Linens—Blue only	.35	.15
Apron Ginghams	8	5¾
Fancy Summer Flannels	.10	6½
Best Summer Flannels	12½	9¾
Gohelin Blue Piques	.19	8¾
Fancy Rib Piques—extra fine	.29	.15
Polka Dot Cheviots	.19	.12½
Club Piques—fancy stripes	.24	.19
Ducks—plain and dotted	12½	8½
Madras Percales—f'cy cords	.19	.10½
Fancy Cheviot Percales	.15	7¾
Fancy Cashmere Challies	.15	7¾
Dress Cambric	8	4¾
Shirting Camhrics—fast cols	7	3½
Fancy Cotton Challies	7	3¾
Finest Mercerized Sateens	.49	.33
Fine French Sateens	.29	.15
Fancy Foulard Sateens	.19	9¾
Black and White Sateens	12½	5¾
Fast Black Sateens	12½	7¾
Black Silk Dot Mulls	.49	.19
Black Lace Stripe Lawns	.21	.15
Black Corded Lawns	12½	8¾
Black Stripe Grenadines	12½	8¾
Black Lace Stripe Swisses	.29	.19
Black Granite Crepes	.19	.12½
Black Bedford Cords	.19	.12½
Black Persian Lawns	.29	.19
Black Batistes—40 inch	.19	.12½
Black Ducks—36 inch	.15	9¾
Black Dress Cambrics	8¾	3½

Notwithstanding the great cuts in prices, assortments of the various kinds (with few exceptions) are greater than other houses have shown at beginning of season. Nor do these reduced prices mean fag ends, or crumpled or soiled goods that show a season's handling.....No, you will find them clean, new, crisp, fresh and in full pieces.

600 Pieces Fine White Goods at "Keep Busy" Prices.

WHITE SHIRTING MADRAS—Braided cord effect—splendid, firm quality for Men's and Boys' Shirts and Ladies' and Children's wear—never before offered under 12½..... 8¾

WHITE LACE DIMITIES—Beautiful fabrics with alternate stripes of lace and cluster cords—Regular price .19..... 9¾

WHITE PIN DOT SWISSES—The scarcest thing in the market—38 inch—less than import cost—49 cent quality..... .29

BORDERED APRON LAWNS—40 inches wide—Three styles of bordering—value .19..... 9¾
This is a big cut in price, but we want to sell them quickly.

BALANCE OF IMPORTED Embroidered Swisses—White with black figures and dots, with and without inserting effects—Were .69 to 1.39.....Now .39 to .69

This Week a thorough house cleaning in Ladies' Underwear Department

We always want our stocks to be clean and fresh, and there is only one way to keep them so—Keep Clearing Out....We have an accumulation just now of garments used in window and department display for American sale—also odds and ends of Special Table lots—some are a little soiled or have a dust mark, many are perfectly clean, only being somewhat rumpled—they'll all go at quick clearing prices and we advise an early visit Monday Morning—There are Drawers, Chemises, Gowns, Skirts and Corset Covers, all qualities and a great variety of styles—too many prices to itemize. They vary from

29 Cts to 3.98 { For garments that sold at 49 cents to $5.98.

Six Tables full.

Every garment plainly ticketed.

You can do your own choosing.

Ladies' Stylish Costumes and Summer Cloaks
At "Keep Busy" Prices.

LINEN TRAVELLING CLOAKS—Tailor made—lace finish.....2.98

MOHAIR TRAVELLING CLOAKS—Half fitted—bell sleeve.....6.98

WHITE DRESSES—Organdy and Point d'Esprit—beautifully made and trim'd, value $14.00..... 9.98

FANCY LAWN DRESSES—All colors—tucked yoke of white lawn—flare flounce skirt, lace and inserting trim.....2.98

SHIRT WAIST SUITS—Silk and satin foulard—unlined—newest colorings and designs, including white and black—pin tucked waists—skirt with full stitching or bound with narrow white satin ribbon—great value.....11.98

WHITE DRESSES—Point d'Esprit over White Organdy—elaborately trim'd with ruffles, tucks, narrow and wide shirred satin ribbon and lace insertings—special value 14.98

5,000 Ladies' White Waists
At 30 to 50 per cent under value

Manufacturers are closing up stocks—most of them (like ourselves at that time) prefer cash to merchandise.... Our cash buying reputation is established—opportunities are offered us and we take advantage of them.

THEREFORE.—

White Waists at .74...were .98
White Waists at .95...were 1.39 to 1.69
White Waists at 1.49...were 2.25
White Waists at 1.98...were 2.98 and 3.69
White Waists at 2.98...were 4.98 and 5.98
Hundreds of the prettiest styles of the season.
Also a number of Imported Hand-made waists, exquisitely made.....4.98 to 6.98 value $10.00 to $16.50.

Misses' Dresses
At "Keep Busy" Prices

Pretty Lawn and Dimity Dresses—White and col'd with figures and combination polka dots—trim'd with tucks and lace insertings—14, 16, 18 yrs.—value 9.00...4.98

White Pique Shirt Waist Suits Fine quality—sailor collar blouse with vest and shield—emb'y insertings and Button trim—flounced skirt with emb'y insertings—14 to 18 yrs.—value 7.98....3.98

Dress Goods
At "Keep Busy" Prices

Although most houses have ceased to replenish stock, we are making additions every day.....Our early season purchases being disposed of, we can take advantage of the great concessions at which importers and wholesalers are now endeavoring to close out their surplus....Results are found in these

SPLENDID VALUES!

36-inch Mohairs—suitable for skirts, cloaks and bathing suits—value .39.... .25
Extra fine Mohsirs—46 inch—value .49 .35
Fine silk finish Sicilliennes—45 inch... .39
50-inch Sicilliennes—this season's leading colorings—value .65..... .49
45-inch Etamines—value .69..... .49
44-inch All Wool Mistrals—value .69.. .49
56-inch Plain and Fancy Golf Skirtings—value 1.29..... .98

500 Dozen Napkins

8 patterns—and they're the very best—extra heavy all linen—Full Bleached—
22 inch—dozen.....1.59
Cream and White—18 inch—dozen.....79
If you compare them with any elsewhere at those prices, you'll lose no time in buying here.

Here Are Bargains in All Linen Towellings

17 inches wide—red border..... 6¾
(We paid more by the bale.)
Another extra close quality—pure linen—fancy red border..... 9¾
(It's our regular 14 cent quality.)

Fancy Curtain Muslins

Another lot of Mill lengths—worth 12½ cents yard... 6¾
Two weeks ago we sold 10,000 yards in two days—here's another lot, that will go in a jiffy—Coin spots, lattice stripes, emb'd stripes and detachable figures—for curtains, dressers, canopies and hureau scarfs.
Lengths of 5 to 20 yards—usual yard price .12½—our price..... 8¾

Summer Art Squares

We haven't kept count of how many of these popular low priced centre carpets we've sold this season, but there were thousands—and we have yet to hear of a complaint—nothing like so good can be bought elsewhere at the price.

AUTOMOBILE TOPICS OF INTEREST

Many Amateurs Are Building Machines from Purchased Parts—How the Industry Resembles the Cycling Fad—Gen. Stone Working for Steel Roads for the New Vehicles.

An intsresting feature of ths rapid progress which is being mads in automobiling and automobils building is the increasing number of vehicles whicb are now being built to the order of individuals or in many cases by their intending owners. All of the essential parts of the ordinary patterns of motor vehicles are now manufactursd in large quantities, and complete ssts of finished parts, ready to assemble, may be hought of tbs principal dealers in that line of goods, and may ba put together in any well-equipped repair shop. Of course if the entire work of assembling is done to order the expenso to the buyer will probably exceed that of the ready-made machine, hut in case the intending automobilist is bandy with tools and gives his own time to the work, he can save the assembler's profit, which is a considerabls one, besides having the satisfaction of knowing every detail of the construction of the vehicle.

Of course the easiest and cheapest vehicle to build is the ordinary light gasolene runabout, such as is generally sold for about $700, which is not only the most popular, hut also the most economical to operate A complete set of finished parts for a vehicle of this type, including gasolene engine, running gear with tircs, transmission device, tanks, chain, pipes, &c., will cost $375. To this must be added the cost of the body, which is too bulky to he carried in stock, but which can bs built by any carpenter or wagon huilder from the working drawings supplied, and which will make the total cost about $400.

If, however, ths intending builder has access to an ordinarily well equipped machine shop, and so hujs the engine, transmission device, and gear in the rough instead of finished, this cost may be reduced about one-half, or to about $200. Over a hundred dollars could be saved on the engine alone, as the complete castings cost only $28, while the price of the finished engine is $135, the difference representing the labor of finishing and assembling the parts.

A small steam carriage of the runabout type is more expensive to build on account of the more complicated mechanism, and the complete set of parts, excepting the body and the water tank, will cost $487.50. Almost any carriage huilder will furnish the body, and any coppersmith the water tank, and the entire expense of assembling will be about $650. The usual price of a ready made vehicle of similar type is about $750. The saving hy huying and finishing rough parts would be slight, and probably not much over $50, as little besides the engine could be hought in the rough.

For a touring car of thc well known French pattern, with low frame and tonneau body, the complete list of parts, excepting the body and tires, costs $625.25, while the body and tires would cost about $200, making a total cost of about $800. The usual price of a complcte vehicle of this type is about $1,200.

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Automobiling is following the history of cycling with such remarkable closeness in almost every detail, hoth as a sport and an industry, that the question is often asked if the present period of expansion will be followed by a collapse as complete and as disastrous as was that of the cycling boom of a few short years ago.

Few, if any, bicycle makers ever made all the parts of their machines, and a majority of them were mere assemblers, purchasing tubing or entira frames, hangers, cranks, pedals, hubs, spokes, rims, tires, saddles, brakes, handle hars, &c., from various makers of these parts, so that in some cases the nams plate was the only really distinctive part of the machine. The same procedura is possible in tha making of automobiles, and as has been shown complete sets of parts for motor vehicles may now be purchased at prices which show a very good profit to the assembler, especially when bought in quantities and sold at the prevailing prices. In fact any ons having a fair sized factory and the necessary capital can now purchase the parts in bulk and begin to turn out Smith-Brown or Jonesmohiles in a comparatively short space of time.

In the case of the bicycle the larga profits of the business at the height of its prosperity attracted a host of so-called makers who were practically assemblers. Many of them turned out excellent machines; others merely rushed the parts together and got the completed wheels on the market as quickly as possible. Competition soon reduced prices, and though an increased demand resulted and the popularity of the sport was largely increased, its very popularly caused it to lose favor as a sport tha mora rapidly, and as soon as the supply exceeded the demand and stocks became available a ruinous competition followed, attended by disastrous failures and a general demoralization of the trade, from which it haa but recently recovered.

Careful observers, while admitting that the sport, like any other that bas ever obtained the favor of a fickie amusement-loving public will pass through a period of riser and decline, do not look for any such experience as the hicycle industry passed through. In tbe first place, the warning of that experience is still horne in mind and the present high prices and insufficient supply of motor vehicles are due to the conservatism of the manufacturers in regulating production qulte as much as to the large demand for the vehicles. In the second place, the amount of capital necessary to engage in the husiness is much larger and is sufficient to deter those with small means from venturing into the making of motor vehicles. And finally it is pointed out that the prices of the vehicles will never be sufficiently low to make them as widely popular as were hicycles, and though the wealthy enthusiasts who import expensive racing machines may eventually tire of the sport, the demand for vehicles for touring and ordinary pleasure use and for business purposes is growing naturally and steadily and is unlikely to be affected hy any loss of popularity of the sport among tha very wealthy classes.

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The word tonnean often nsed in describing the body of an automoblle is French of course, and means a cask. It is applled to those round carriage bodies seating two, four, or six passengers which ara seen on many motor vehicles, particularly those of foreign make. While most American makers have followed the foreign styls to the extent of manufacturing bodies of this shape, usually removable, some of them decline to do so on the ground that tha tonneau is dusty and uncomfortable and on account of its position over the rear axle subjects the passengers to an uncomfortahla jarring and vibration. On behalf of the tonneau it may be said that it gives a larger seating capacity than is possible in any other form of construction.

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F. G. Bourne of this city has recently purchased a large electric opera bus, which he is now using at his Summer home on Long Island as a station wagon. It scats ten persons inside and four outside, and in addition will carry a large quantity of bsggage upon tha top. Tbere are two doors, one upon each side, so that it is not necessary to back the vehicla up to the sidewalk, and the end is semi-circular in shape, which increasss the seating capacity. The speed is ten miles an hour, with a capacity of forty miles on one charge, and the total weight of tbe vehicle is about 5,000 pounds.

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The Steel Roads Committee of the Automoblia Club of America is making rapid progress in its work, and through its energy, together with the liberality of the United States Steel Corporation and the hearty co-operation of the city authorities, a thorough demonstration will very soon be made in this city of the merits of the steel highway system under various conditions of servloe.

The chief difficulty was to get the special shape of steel rolled, as none of the outside mills was willing to furnish it, or even to take an order for regular sizes requiring prompt delivery, but when Chairman Seligman of the committee met President Schwab of the United States Steel Corporation he found him in full sympathy with the movement, and ready not only to furnish the special forms and deliver them promptly, but to contribute the steel for a mile of road as a gift.

Gen. Stone, the designer of tbs proposed road, has already conferred with the steel corporation's experts on the dctails of construction and the material will be delivered in six weeks. President Cantor has shown a warm interest in ths affair, and by his direction Chief Engineer Olney :s to recommend suitable locations for sections of the road. It is intended to place one in the heavy trucking region down town, another in a street of general travel, and a third on a suburhan earth road. The track plates will be 12 inches wide and laid on special foundations of hroken stone. An English engineer, who recently inspected tbs steel road at Valencia, in Spain, reports in the highest praise of it in every particular. This road has been in usc for ten years.

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The fact that the automobile scorcher is the worst enemy of ths sport and that it is the duty of the automobilists themselves to take measures for his suppression has now become generally admitted, and the number of automobils clubs which havs taken official action in the matter is steadily increasing. Tbs Executive Committee of the Massachusetts Automobile Club has voted that the driving of automobiles in excess of ths speed limit and any violation of the laws governing automobiles is disapproved of hy the club, and the club has called the attention of members to ths fact that any member convicted of driving his automobile in excess of the legal rate of speed may be expelled.

In Cleveland, E. S. Reess, President of the Cleveland Automobile Clnh, saw a local automohilist driving a touring car almost at top speed in tbe heart of the city, and he immediatcly swors out a warrant for the arrest of the offender. It was not served at the time on account of the absence of the offending automobilist from the city, but it is awaiting his return.

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Many automohile owners fail to recognize the fact that tbeir cars depreciate very rapidly in valne by not being properly cleaned. The mud is allowed to dry on the paint and leave spots, instead of being washed immediately the car has returned to the coach house. The motor gets coated with grease and dust, and tbs car rapidly puts on a dirty and second-hand appearance. On the other hand tbere are cars which, after running many thousand of miles, look almost as well as they did the day they were turned out.

To remove dust from the paintwork a large common painter's brush is as good as anything; but in muddy weather a soft sponge with plenty of water should be used. The sponge should be plunged frequently into the water and "dabbed" on tbe mud; do not attempt to wipe it off, as this will scratch the varnish. When evsry vestige of dust has been removed the car may be wiped down with a soft chamois leather. Not even the brush, sponge, or leather should touch any greasy part or it will spoil the gloss of the varnish. Separate cloths or leathers should ba used for the motor and ths gearing, these parts being finished last, and care being taken that no grit or dust be wiped into the hearings. It is almost needless to add that all lubricators, tanks, &c., should be closed during cleaning operations.

A little kerosena oil on the cloths used in cleaning tbe engine greatly facilitates tha removal of any grease. To clean the sida chains use tha same oil, well brushed in with a common paint brush. After having removed all the dirt and water from the car, wipe the bright parts with a rag having a littla vasellna on it, and givs tha side chains a coating of tallow and blacklead, which can be kept ready mixed, and applied with a brush like that used for cleaning.

All dirt should be washed off the tires, and, baving dried them carefully, cuts and bad places should be cleaned out with benzine and then plugged and cemented with pieces of pure rubber and solution so that they may ba as much tima as possible to harden before being again used. On no account should a deflated tira be allowed to support the weight of the car. If it is not convenient to repair tha tirc at once the weight of the car should he taken off it by a jack or other support.

There is nothing worse for tires than to allow them to stand on greasy patches, and as it is almost impossible to prevent oil dropping on the floor it is best to get a sheet-iron tray about five feet long by three feet wide, having sides about one inch high, and slide this underneath the car as soon as it is brought in. Or a piece of linoleum tacked upon a wooden frame may be used.

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The formation of a New York State Association of Automobile Clnhs is being agitated in the western part of the State, and Frederick H. Elliott, Secretary of the Automobila Club of Rochester, states that his club will support tha plan. The Utica Club is in favor of the move, and the Buffalo and other clubs will consider tha matter soon. There are ten clubs in the State, which is one-fifth of the total number in the United States, and would make a strong organization.

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The Automobile Club of Great Britain is promoting an endurance run, in which tha cars, instead of being classified according to their motive power as is usually tha case, are classed according to price, with out regard to make, power, weight, or carrying capacity. Tha classes ara as follows: Class A, $750 selling price; Class B, $1,000 selling price; Class C, $1,500 selling price; Class D, $2,000 selling price; Class E, $2,500 selling price; Class F, $3,000 selling price; Class G, $3,500 selling prics; Class H, $4,000 selling price; Class I, $5,000 selling price; Class K, $6,000 selling price; Class L, over $6,000 selling price.

The test will be held over a course of 650 milcs, and will occupy six days. Points will be scored for reliability, hill climbing, sped, steering, and braking qualities and condition at end of route.

Notes for the Automobilists.

A Chicago motor vehicle company has secured a franchise and is operating a llne of motor coachee in Beatrice, Neh.

A letter signed by thirty-three prominent residents of Newport, R. I., has been sent to the Chief of Police of that city, asking for a strict enforcement of the law governing the speed of motor vehicles.

The Police Department of Atlantic City, N. J., bas purchased electric patrol wagons.

The Board of Freeholders of Middlesex County, N. J., has authorized the issue of $150,000 worth of bonds for the construction of a bridge across the Raritan River, between Perth Amboy and South Amboy, which will shorten the distance from New York to Long Branch and Atlantic City hy about twenty-five miles.

An ordinance which was introduced at a meeting of the Village Board of Trustees in South Orange, N. J., on June 16, limiting the speed of automobiles to ten miles, and providing a fine of $25 for the first violation, $100 for the second, and $250 and imprisonment for thirty days for the third, will come up for a second reading at the July meeting.

Within a short time after the new license ordinance went into effect in Cleveland, Ohio, the City Clerk's office issued 273 automobile licenses, of which 137 were for gasoline vehicles, 91 for steam, and 45 for electric.

A. L. Prescott of this city recently completed a sixteen-day trip through the hilly region of Western Connecticut and Massachusetts in a steam carriage, covering a total distance of over 2,000 miles, and making 196 miles on the last day.

An injunction to restrain further work on the construction of the new clubhouse for the Arverne Automobile Clnh is being sought by the residents of Arverne, L. I., upon the ground that the plans call for a storage room with capacity for 100 vehicles, while the property at Meredith Avenue and the Boulevard on which the structure is building is held under restrictions that none of it shall be used either for stables or stores. The site is in the finest residence section of the town.

The Automobile Club of Trenton has been organized in Trenton, N. J., with the following officers: President—Karl G. Roebling; Vice President—John S. Broughton; Secretary—Edward S. Wood; Treasurer—George Buckman. There are said to be six antomobiles in use in Trenton now.

The City Park Board in Denver, Col., in resolutions passed at a recent meeting and afterward issued to the public, threatens to exclude all automobiles from the park owing to an accident said to have been caused by two racing motorists, and also to frequent complains regarding fast driving of the machines in the park, which the police force is inadequate to suppress.

E. V. Wilhurn, a retired merchant of Cincinnati, is preparing to make a trip around the world in a gasoline car now being built to his order. The builder of the car and two other persons will accompany him. The route will be from Cincinnati to this city, where a steamer will be taken to Havre, France. From Havre they will proceed to Berlin, St. Petershurg, Moscow, and Vladivostock, where a steamer will be taken to Yokohama, Japan, and thence to San Francisco. The southern route across the United States from San Francisco to Cincinnati will he taken. It is estimated that it will take four months to make the trip.

The Automobile Club of Kansas City was permanently organized at a meeting held on June 28, and officers were elected as follows: President—D. F. Diazzek; Vice President—J. W. Wittman; Secretary—W. L. De La Fontaine; Treasurer—E. P. Moriarty. One of the first acts of the new club was to plan a 100-mile endurance run for July 8, open to all. Eight entries were made immediately, and it was expected there would be at least twenty hefore the entry list closed.

PRIZES FOR POWER BOATS.

Electric and Naphtha Launches Finally Rewarded by Columbia Yacht Club Race Committee.

The result of the Columbia Yacht Club's races, which reveals quite an achievement in a way, has been announcsd. There were three classes of powsr boats in the contest, which were designated as the electric class, the "green" class, and the "checkered" class. In tbs electric class C. A. Starbuck's launch Carmen won the prize, in the "green" class Harry S. Elliott's launch Alpba came in abead, and in the "chsckered" class Ardea, owned jointly, was the victor. The prizes were handsome silver cups.

By courtesy the Laureece, a launch ownsd by a man who was a guest of ths club on Juns 26, the day of the race, was permitted to join in the contest. The boat really won tbs race, making the twalve-mile run in 55:26, but unfortunately, because of the rules laid down for the government of the race, the owner was not eligible for one of the prizes.

There have been contests of speed between power boats heretofore, but the problem of time allowance has been a "stickler." It proved so to the Columbia Yacht Club on the day of thé race, because, to the chagrin of the managers of tbs race, the winners could not be announced on that day. In every other way, however, the race was a success.

The problem of time allowance for power boats has been considered an insurmountable obstacle in contests for supremacy of speed. Fsw are built alika in any particular, either as to dimensions or tbe power by which they are propelled.

Quite recently a schedule was devlsed by which, with comparatively little trouhle, tbe differences as regards horse power of engines, water line, width of hoat, and so on could be readily figured out.

With this table as a basis for computing the time allowance, several launch races have been held in various parts of the country. Soms slight hitch in tbe way of adapting conditions to ths schedule have been met with. Such a hitch was indeed encountered in the case of the Columbia Yacht Club race, which was largely due to the fact that the boats which were entered in the race varied so much from one another that certain little features were found which had not been provided for in the prescribed table, but for which provision had been made in a general way, however. It therefora took a little longer than was expected to figure out the problem.

The race waa run over a twelve-mile course. All narrow boats allowed wider boats 2 seconds for every six inches or fraction thereof per mile. All greater horsa power allowed lesser horse power 4-5 second per horse power per minute. The shortest elapsed time made by any boat over the course was taken as the basis for figuring upon. Tbe fastest time which was mada over the course was—besides that made by tha Laureece—1:03:00.

The rules which were prescribed for tha government of tbe raca wera that only the hoats of club members must be entered. Two boats belonging to tba club jointly were entered, but they also were not eligible for prizes. It was also stipulated that the crew of each one of tha contesting boats must consist of not less than two persons on each boat, and that no professional or employa of an enginemaker, unless a member of the club, should be allowed on any one of the contesting boats. The course was from the club's hoathouse at the foot of Eighty-fifth Street to an around stakeboat anchored off the New Jersey shora opposite Ona Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, thenca to and around another stakeboat anchored off the New Jersey shore opposite Sixty-fiftb Street, and then back and crossing the starting line. Tha course was sailed twica around.

Thirteen wera starters and nine entered in the raca. They were divided into the three classes already described. Flags on tha boats indicated the class they belonged to. Thesa classss are provided for in the schedule, which stipulates, for exampla, that launches propelled by a certain power of engino are eligible to a certain class only. As everything is taken into consideration in the way of "handicaps," it may occur that the last boat coming in is the one to win the prize.

The result of the Columbia Yacbt Club's race, as figured out on tha basis of the prascribed schedule, and showing both the actual as well as tha correctsd time, is as follows:

ELECTRIC CLASS.

	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.	Cor'ted Time.
Lutuhesi	2:35:45	4:26:40	1:50:55	1:50:55
Carmen	2:39:25	4:40:20	2:03:55	1:44:10
Club launch	2:35:45	4:25:25	1:49:40	1:42:16

"GREEN" CLASS.

Club launch	2:43:30	4:21:35	1:38:05	1:38:05
Alpha	2:41:00	4:20:00	1:39:00	1:25:04
Amelia Victoria	2:41:25	4:21:00	1:39:35	1:30:55
Anita	2:41:50	4:45:00	2:03:10	1:36:10

"CHECKERED" CLASS.

Coyote	2:49:20	3:52:45	1:03:25	1:05:25
Augusta	2:49:00	3:52:00	1:03:00	1:03:00
Gertrude	2:49:00	4:24:20	1:35:20	1:18.01
Ardea	2:49:30	4:15:25	1:25:55	1:02:19
My Ladys	2:50:05	Did not finish.		
Laureece	2:50:00	3:57:05	1:07:05	0:55:26

Tha club proposes to giva another race early in August.

Close Golf Match at Englewood.

The Apawamis Golf Club team was behind by the score of 14 to 4 at the Englewood Golf Club yesterday, with but ona pair to coma in, yet at thia lata junctura the visitors were enabled to save the match by E. A. Downey coming in 11 up over M. R. Howe. It was a match saved from tbe fire, for this made Apawamis victor by 15 to 14. The score:

APAWAMIS.	Goals.	ENGLEWOOD.	Goals.
W. R. Thurston	3	F. M. Wilson	0
R. P. Mathews	0	N. B. Gill	2
F. A. Moore	0	W. S. Bayls	3
H. Downey	0	W. E. F. Moore	9
J. H. Peck	1	H. M. Britton	0
E. A. Downey	11	M. R. Howe	0
Total	15	Total	14

In the second monthly handicap for tha Mackay Cup the polnt winner was Charles A. Corliss, with 89, 12—77.

Match Golf at Apawamis.

The golfers at the Apawamis Club of Rye yesterday turned out in good strength in the match play for tba Sackett and Kemp cups on their home links, besides sending a winning team to Englawood. The semi-final was played for the Sackett cup and the second round in tha other event. The summary was:

Sackett Cup.—Semi-final—H. L. Downey beat J. A. Peck, by 1 up; H. Morse beat C. L. Gately, by 8 up and 6 to play.

Kemp Cup.—Second Round—H. B. Eddy beat J. H. Lapham, by 2 up; C. L. Gately beat J. H. Clark, by 6 up and 4 to play; A. Shiland beat E. B. Talcott, by 5 up and 3 to play; G. S. Daniels beat W. A. Pratt, by 4 up and 2 to play..

Golf Sweepstakes at Dyker.

The first of the July series of golf ball sweepstakes was played yesterday at the Dyker Meadow Golf Club, F. N. Doubleday returning the winning card. The scores:

	Gross.	H'cap.	Net.
F. N. Doubleday	84	5	79
S. V. Beckwith	91	8	83
George S. O'Flyn	90	6	84
F. J. Phillips	97	11	86
F. H. Wilkins	104	16	88
H. B. Boyd	108	18	90
R. M. Fair	115	25	90

TENNIS AMONG EXPERTS

Work of the Various Champions in Westchester Tournament.

DOHERTYS AGAINST AMERICANS

National Champion William A. Larned Has Improved and Will Be on Team Against the Englishmen.

Naturally, in lawn tennis circles, the experts and followers of tbe sport have been closely watching the work of the leading players during the past week. They have played on the courts of the Country Club of Westchester in the invitation round-robin tournamsnt, which was especially devoted to doubles, with a few singls matchas as exhibitions, and amply demonstrated that several changes have been worked in the gams and in the relative skill possessed by tbe men competing. There is a noticeable difference, for instance, in tha game which Malcolm D. Whitman, tha ex-National champion, is playing now and his work of two years ago, when he held tbe title and captured all the honors in sight. He is certainly not so accurate nor careful, but this is in all probability due to the fact tbat he bas not followed the tournaments as closely as heretofore. There appears also to be an absence of the finesse which was the salient feature of his work. Formerly Whitman always played to get the ball back, never trying for an opening unless he was sure to get the point without difficulty. In this he has changed somewhat, hut the variation is apparently forced upon him by the manner in which tbe opposing teams played, especially in the newly instituted way of lobbing high and thsn forcing the play at the net. On the other hand, William A. Larned, the National champion, appears to have rounded out his game and to be at the zenith of his skill. The gracs and beauty of Larned's play, combined with the excellence of his strokes, has always been remarkable, and yet, with this extraordinary ability, he has not been as successful as many of the others who have walked away with tbe laurels in former tournaments. It surely looks as if Larned would be one of the most formidable men on the team that will meet the English challengers, composed of the Doherty brothers and Dr. Pym.

WARD AND DAVIS AS A TEAM.

Although nearly a month remains before the international matches between the English and American lawn tennis experts, the playing of Dwight F. Davis, the donor of the intsrnational challenge cup, has been somewbat disappointing. Again, Davis has made it avident that he depends tbo much on a single stroke to win the point. Hs is apt to hazard everything upon a single kill, whether the hall be in an exoellent position for such a shot or not. Tbe fact that they tied in two matcbes and lost to Robert D. Wrenn and his brother, George N. Wrenn, Jr., in four sets, has made some of the followers of tha game believe that the famous pair of Ward and Davis are not so good as they previously were. This, however, is not exactly the case. Davis rarely gets into form until just before his tournament play, and his work at Westchester is certainly to be viewed in the light of a preliminary trial. When he settles down into the competitions with ths Englishmen he is sure to observe more care and not take tha chances which he did last week.

While Ward was not nearly so erratic as his partner, his lobbing did not possess the certainty of direction and angle of fall that has always been such a noticeable feature when he has been engaged in championship contests. With these drawbacks, however, there seems to be little fear on the part of the Americans that Ward and Davis will successfully managa to outplay the Englishmen, H. L. Doherty and R. F. Doherty. In part this opinion is based upon the fact that tha Dobertys wera recently beaten in five sets, for tha all-England championship, by S. E. Smith and D. L. Risley. Of course, their defeat is not exactly taken as a criterion as to what their performance will be here, but by those who are ready and willing to wager on the matches it is argued that the Dohertys will not ba in the best of condition, and will lose if the game is long-drawn-out. Prolonged struggles have not been favored by the famous Englishmen, who seem to lose their speed and their skill steadily oozes away as tha game lengthens. Tbey ara especially distressed by hot weather, and ara not nearly so good at smashing as tbe Americans. Against the latter's all sorts of angles and dash as that possessed by Ward and Davis, the Dohertys' patting stroke will weaken them and probably ruin their chances of taking the cup across the water.

WHY DR. PYM WAS NAMED.

It is also argued that the naming of Dr. Pym shows a lamentable weakness on the English courts, and that for the first time they realize abroad that the Americans hava developed the game with far greater rapidity and skill than in England. Dr. Pym is one of the veterans and is ilkened to the type of A. W. Gore, a back court player, who last year won the English championship. Gora was signally defeated hera two years ago in the first of the international contests for the Davis challenge trophy and could not make any headway whatever against the speedy playing and driving at the net which was the American style of game. While it is a little early for the betting to take on any material aspect, those who are willing to back the Englishmen ara asking odds, and 3 to 1 has been quoted in favor of tha Americans. At the Crescent Athletic Club the Bay Ridge courts ara being looked after carefully, and tbe Britons will practice there immediately after their arrival in this country, which will be the latter part of this month.

So far as the general round of tournaments scheduled by the United States National Lawn Tennis Association is concerned the coming week finds the players divided betwesn the New York State championship at Syracuse, N. Y., and the Massachusetts State championship for men's doubles and opsn tournament at Magnolia Beach, Mass. Later in the week the regular Western championships will hegin on tha courts of tha Kanwood County Club, Chicago.

The inter-State championship between players from Ohio, Indiana, and Kentucky will again be played this year on the field of tha Avondale Athletic Association at Cincinnati. These contests began yesterday, and form one of tha most important features of the Western tennis circuit. Last year the championship in the men's singles was won by Raymond D. Little, the old Princetonian who defeated Kriegh Collins, the former Western champion, in four sets. Paired with his playing partner, Frederick B. Alexander, Little also took the doubles title, and they are expected to defand again this year. Miss Marion Jones and Miss Juliette P. Atkinson both competed in the women's event last year, losing in the singles, but winning in the doubles. Miss Jones was paired with Little in the mixed doubles, which they captured. In the New York State championship, held on the courts of the Sedgwick Farms Lawn Tennis Club, Edwin P. Fischer took the new State Challenge Cup by defeating W. J. Clothier, who hails now from Harvard. It appears probable that both Clothier and Beals C. Wright will be the most competant opponents which Fischer will have to deal with in the final founds. Whitman, it is thought, will again make a trial for the Massachusetts State championship for doubles on the courts at Magnolia Beach, and this event is sure to attract an entry list of great quality. Quite a number of the Eastern college players. The selection of the dates for the international tennis matcbss, as rsquested by the English Lawn Tennis Association, for Aug. 6, 7, and 8, has necessitated some cbanges in the regular schedule which was formerly given out. The Eastern championship in doubles and the open tournament at Longwood, Mass., has been advanced from tha week of July 21 to the 28th. The invitation tournament at Nahant, Mass., has been put back from July 29 to the waek of July 21. Tha open Wentworth tournament at Nawcastle, N. H., has been advanced from tbe week of July 22 to that of Aug. 4, while the date definitely settled upon for the invitation tournament of the Meadow Club at Southampton, L. I., is set down as that of Aug. 11. The Englishmen are expected to play at Longwood and at Newport without fail; from plans being mada at this time, it seems likely that they will also go down to Southampton and show their skill there before the millionaire contingent of tennis players who treated the former English team so royally on their visit here two years ago. It is said that Whitman, whose name is one to juggle with in lawn-tennis circles because of his marvelous performances while he held the National title, will play at Southampton this year and will also enter the National tournament at Newport, working his way through the big field that ssems sure to result because of the remarkable popularity which tha sport has taken on this season. This is especially interesting, and Whitman has declared his intention to several of his nearest acquaintances. With tennis having the vogue which it now possesses and with the old champion in the field against the veteran, who strove many ycars for the laurels, tha outcome of tha season tbat is now approaching its height is sure to surpass even the most glowing expectations which its devotees picture for it.

WRENNS TRIUMPH AT TENNIS.

Famous Brothers, Bob and George, Undefeated in the Round Robin Tournament at Westchester.

Although competing against the most famous lawn tennis teams in this country, Robert D. Wrenn, the National ex-champion, and his brother, George L. Wrenn, Jr., won their way through the round robin tournament that was concluded ysterday on ths courts of the Country Club of Westchester. They amply fulfilled the opinion of the experts that they ara tha peers of any players at the doubles style of game. The manner in which each supports the work of the other and their remarkable skill at covering the court earned for them round after round of applause from the large gallery of spectators present.

In the early morning the pair of National and international champions, Holcombe Ward and Dwight F. Davis, engaged Malcolm D. Whitman and Leo E. Ware in the final and deciding set of their unfinished match. Davis was particularly erratic. He kept at his old trick of smashing every return, with the result that in nearly every instance the ball went into tbe net and the point to Whitman and Ware. By carsful, steady play, Ward endeavored to hold his playing partner steady. He tried his favorite lobbying tactics and made Whitman and Ware do their best when handling bis returns. Passes through the centre of the opposing court and along the side lines by Whitman and Ware finally gained the set and the victory for them at 6—4.

The Wrenn brothers faced Whitman and Ware in the late afternoon in the completion of their tie match. They began play with the scors at two sets to one against them and the games at 6—all in ths fourth set. By again using their passing strokes with freedom Whitman and Ware were successful in keeping tha games on even terms up to 8—all. Then the speedy work of ths redoubtabla Bob Wrenn made itself felt and he earned the next two games on the brilliancy of his cross-court shots. These he skillfully played on volleyed returns in the hotly contested rallies at the net. Tbe fifth and deciding set was all in favor of the Wrenn brothers, who took it by tha easy score of 6—2.

After a short rest Whitman played an exhibition match at singles against William A. Larned, tbe present holdar of the National title and trophy. Dsspite the fact that Whitman was somewhat fatigued, he would have bad little or no chanca against the game played by Larned. The latter was at his best in placing the ball at Whitman's feet when he had him on the run about the court. Whitman, under these conditions, was unable to make his returns with any degree of certainty, and whsn he did so Larned was invariably successful in taking tbe point on a well-placed shot. The summary:

Round-Robin Doubles.—Malcolm D. Whitman and Leo E. Ware defeated Holcombe Ward and Dwight F. Davis, 6—4, 6—8, 7—5, 10—8, 6—4; Robert D. Wrenn and George L. Wrenn, Jr., defeated Malcolm D. Whitman and Leo E. Ware, 6—8, 1—6, 6—2, 10—8, 6—2.

Exhibition Singles.—William A. Larned, National champion, defeated Malcolm D. Whitman, ex-National champion, 6—4, 6—2.

Standing of the double teams at the conclusion of the tournament:

	Won.	Lost.
Wrenn brothers	4	0
Whitman and Ware	2	1
Ward and Davis	2	2
Little and Alexander	1	3
Clothier and Ogden	0	4

Hinck Won Tennis Trophy.

Otto Hinck won the silver cup in the annual tennis tournament on tha Montclair Athletic Club courts. Summary:

First Round—Soverel heat Meyer, 6—0, 6—1; C. Marcus beat Hunt, 6—1, 6—3; O. Hinck heat Soverel, 6—2, 6—0; Kidde beat Sheffey, 8—6, 6—4; Thomas beat Hadwen, 6—3, 6—4; Williams beat Parsons, 6—4, 6—0; Berrien beat A. J. Hinck by default; H. L. Parker beat Gny Parker, 6—3, 6—2.

Second Round—Soverel beat C. Marcus, 6—4, 6—4; Hinck beat Kidde, 6—4, 6—0; Thomas beat Williams, 6—0, 6—0; Berrien beat H. L. Parker, by default.

Semi-Finals—Hinck beat Soverel, 6—0, 6—2; Thomas beat Berrien by default.

Final—Hinck beat Thomas, 6—1, 6—4, 6—4.

Wright Brothers Win at Tennis.

NIAGARA-ON-THE-LAKE, Ontario, July 12.—Tha Canadian Tennis championship tournament was concluded hare to-day. The Wright brothers won the double championship and Beals Wright won the single by default from W. A. Larned, last year's champion. Tha men's handicap was won by Patterson, who in the finals reversed the result in the opens, whera McMaster beat him. Scores:

Men's Open Singles.—Championship Round—Beals Wright, Boston, beat W. A. Larned, Summit, N. J., by default.

Men's Open Doubles.—Championship Round—Beals Wright and Irving Wright, Boston, beat E. P. Fischer, New York, and R. G. Hunt, California, 6—1, 6—0, 6—4.

Ladies' Singles.—Championship Round—Miss Hague, Montreal, beat Miss Summerhays, Toronto, 6—0, 6—0.

SOLDIERS PLAY BASEBALL.

Fort Columbus Team Defeats Fort Slocum on Governors Island.

In the presence of Gen. Brooke and a number of other officers the baseball team representing Fort Slocum was defeated hy Fort Columbus yesterday at Governora Island by a score of 5 to 3. The victory was due to the magnificent pitching of Navarre. He displayed excellent judgment, struck out ten msn, and was only hit safely four times, whila he allowed but three bases on halls.

The game was cleverly contested all the way through, the fielding on both sides being sharp and speedy, if not always accurate. Two errors were mada by the Fort Colnmbus team, while five misplays were charged against the visitors. The fielding feature was a double play, in which Navarre and Dravo participated.

Starting off with a run in the first inning, tha Fort Slocum team was able to blank the home team for two innings. In the third inning they scored again, but in this inning Fort Columbus assumed a lead which they maintained throughout the game by scoring three runs on a couple of hits and errors. In tha fifth inning Fort Columbus tallied anothsr run, whila in the algbth, the final inning of the game, they scored their fifth and last run. Fort Slocum brought its final score up to three by scoring a run in the sixth inning. The score:

FORT COLUMBUS.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Dravo, 1b	2	0	12	0	0
Boyd, ss	1	2	0	2	1
Hills, cf	0	1	1	0	0
Martin, rf	1	2	1	0	0
Weine, 2b	0	1	0	4	0
McRoh's, cf	0	0	1	0	0
Heside'e, 2b	0	1	4	3	1
Dowd, c	0	1	5	1	0
Navarre, p	1	1	0	3	0
Total	5	9	24	13	2

FORT SLOCUM.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Casey, 3b	1	0	2	0	0
Boss, p	0	1	0	0	0
Deich'ty, ss	0	1	2	5	2
Kenne'y, lh	1	0	6	0	0
Cota, cf	1	1	0	0	0
O'Rourke, lf	0	0	0	0	0
Gouin, 2b	0	0	3	1	1
Soby, c	0	0	11	0	2
Blde, rf	0	1	0	0	0
Total	3	4	24	6	5

Fort Columbus	0 0 3 0 1 0 0 1—5
Fort Slocum	1 0 1 0 0 1 0 0—3

Two-base hits—Weine, Dowd, Navarre. First base on balls—Off Boss, 4; off Navarre, 3. Struck out—By Navarre, 10. Stolen bases—Dravo, Weine, Hesidense, Cota. Double play—Navarre and Dravo. Left on bases—Fort Columbus, 12; Fort Slocum, 5. Hit by pitched ball—Dravo, Hesidense. Umpire—Mr. Cornelly.

Miles Retains the Gold Racquets.

LONDON, July 12.—E. H. Miles defeated Sir Edward Grey in the final for the M. C. C. gold racquets at the Queen's Club court this afternoon. Miles thus retains the trophy. Tha score was 6—1, 3—8, 6—1, and 6—4.

Harrow Won Annual Cricket Match.

LONDON, July 12.—In the annual cricket match between Harrow and Eton, begun at Lord's grounds here yesterday, Etons were all out in their second innings for 228 runs. Harrow won hy eight wickets.

ATHLETIC COMMITTEES

Men Chosen to Govern Olympian Games in 1904.

SPORTING EXPERTS SELECTED

Big Carnival in Chicago Will Be Run by Men Familiar with Branch of Sport They Will Arrange For.

The personnel of the Final Committes on Athletics at the Olympian gamee of 1904, which are to be held in Chicago, has been commented upon very favorably.

To this committee will be delegated the final work in preparing and arranging the details of the Olympian games of 1904, an event which is sure to be handed down to postsrity.

A. G. Spalding, a man who has had a great deal of experiencs in matters of this kind, is Chairman of tha committee. In reference to this committee Mr. Spalding said:

"The committee as published is not complete. It is the intention to add the names of foreigners who are equally prominent in tbeir coubtries with the Americans who are on tha committee. This committee has been selected aftsr a great deal of care. It is our intention to have the Olympian games of 1904 an Olympiad that Americans can feel proud of and ons that will long be remembered in the history of sport in the civilized world.

"The personnel of this committee shows conclusively that it is our intention to give to the American public an exemplification of all prominent sports. With that object in view a committee has been selected with representatives from each branch of athletics, men who are prominent and have influence and are willing to co-operate in every way toward making this a successful affair. A little later on the Committee on Final Athletics will be divided into subcommittees and the authorities on ths different sports will be given a voice in the management of the particular sport in which they are prominent. This Final Athletic Committee, with the additions that are contemplated, will be made up of as strong and representative athletic authorities as can be selected."

Durand Churchill, the Vice Chairman of the International Games Committee, is a well-known autbority on college ath

YACHT ELMINA WRECKED

F. F. Brewster's Schooner Dismasted in N. Y. Y. C. Regatta.

MINEOLA BEAT THE RAINBOW

Herman B. Duryea's Humma Lost Her Topmast and Could Not Race—Sloop Neola Won in Disabled Condition.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 12.—F. F. Brewster's schooner yacht Elmina lies at anchor in the inner harbor here to-night a wreck. She sailed a great race over half the course in the third race of the Newport series of the New York Yacht Club, and then met with a serious accident.

The three schooners racing against each other had just reached the outer mark. The Amorita was coming in from the east on the port tack, while the Muriel and the Elmina, close together, were on the starboard tack. The Amorita hove off to let the Muriel pass, and had a good shaking up in consequence, but managed to get around ahead safely. All eased off sheets, and the Elmina had just passed the mark when the foremast buckled and broke sharp off in the middle. Down went the hollow spar with a crash that could be heard a quarter of a mile off. Then the mast snapped off at the deck, the main topmast went down, the rigging gave way, the mainsail was torn to shreds, and other sails were ripped. A short distance away was the tug C. P. Raymond, that is here with the Atlantic Yacht Club fleet. The tug immediately went to the assistance of the disabled yacht and took her in tow. She was tossing and tumbling in the heavy sea, and those on board had to work in lively fashion to clear away the wreckage before it should do harm to the bull of the boat.

Fortunately no one was injured by the accident. The Elmina is not injured below deck so far as is known, but it will take some time for repairs to be made to her. She will be out of all racing for a week or two at least, and it is more than likely that she will not be ready to go into commission again before the beginning of the New York Yacht Club cruise, on Aug. 4.

ACCIDENTS MARK THE DAY.

Other accidents marred the sport of today, but none of them was of a serious character. While sailing in the bay early in the morning getting ready to race Herman B. Duryea's Humma lost her topmast, which broke clean off. Temporary repairs were quickly made and the Humma was able to sail down to see the racing, but was in no condition to take part. A bolt in the martingale of the Neola was torn out on the way home to the finish, so that Capt. Dennis could not set jib or foresail. Instead he set staysail and came in in that way, winning in spite of the accident. On the Muriel throat halyards parted and her skipper was compelled to take in his foresail. On the Weetamoe the rigging all slacked up so that she could not get full benefit from her sails. Her owner is not at all satisfied with her rigging and intends to have the boat pulled out at once in order to have her rigged heavier.

Before the accident to the Elmina the three schooners had an exciting race for twelve miles against the wind and the Muriel and the Amorita kept it up to the finish. The starting gun for this class was fired at 11:30 and at that time the Muriel by clever manoeuvring was considerably in the lead. She went over the line 35 seconds after gun fire with hoom well over to port. The Amorita and the Elmina crossed the line close together, the former at 11:51:25 and the latter at 11:51:47. The Elmina was forced to leeward and at once tacked to follow close after the Muriel, which had already tacked. She came about again and headed off shore. The Amorita tacked in toward the Narragansett shore after the Muriel and presently Elmina came on the same tack and headed inward. Half an hour after the start the Muriel was further in shore and considerable ahead. The Elmina had got ahead of the Amorita, but was still astern of the Muriel. Going down the wind along shore the boats made several tacks and finally the Amorita managed to weather both her competitors and to take the lead. At the outer mark the time of the boats was Amorita, 1:52:02; Muriel, 1:53:35; Elmina, 1:54:10.

Then came the accident to the Elmina and the Amorita and the Muriel were left to fight it out alone. Spinnakers and balloons were set, and the run home was started dead before the wind that was blowing steadily at twenty miles or more an hour. They made the distance of twelve miles in 1 hour 34 minutes and 18 seconds for the Amorita, and 1 hour 32 minutes and 30 seconds for the Muriel.

In the race between the "seventies" Capt. "Charlie" Barr turned the tables upon Cornelius Vanderbilt and Capt. Clayton Haff and put the Mineola across the finish line 3 minutes and 29 seconds ahead of the Rainbow. Although Rogers Maxwell was in the barbor with the Yankee, his boat kept at anchor all day, and the race was a duel between the two opponents of yesterday. In the jockeying for position Capt. Barr showed his spirit early in the game. He held the Mineola to the windward, but the Rainbow was leading as they came down along the line. The Mineola forced the Rainbow over and crossed the line first, but the Rainbow luffed quickly, and going astern, came into the weather position. The Vanderbilt boat at once tacked inshore, and after a few moments the Mineola came about and headed in the same direction. As a result of these tactics the Mineola gained the lead, altbough close pressed by the Rainbow. In the windward work down along the Narragansctt shore the Mineola steadily gained, and at the outer mark was 2 minutes and 56 seconds ahead. When they squared away for home both skippers broke out balloon jib topsails and balloon jibs before the wind. They ran to the finish line in 1 hour, 17 minutes, and 40 seconds for the Mineola, and 1 hour 18 minutes and 18 seconds for the Rainbow. The Mineola won by3 minutes and 29 seconds elapsed time, most of the gain baving been made in the windward work.

Another lively struggle was that between the Neola and the Weetamoe, and the former came off victor again.

The day was an ideal one for yachting. It was sunny and cool, there was all the wind that the most ardent yachtsman could ask for, and the sea had a good jump on, so that the boats had a lively enough time of it. The wind waa steady from the southwest all day. At the start it was blowing twelve miles an hour, but by noon time it had freshened, and the yachts came home in a twenty-mile an hour wind. The courses were to windward from the Brenton Reef Lightship and return, twenty-four miles total for the big yachts and twelve miles for the 30-footers. The weather mark for the long course was three and a half miles east one-half north of the Block Island Whistling Buoy, and the short course was one and a half miles southeast of Point Judith Whistling Buoy. Summary:

SCHOONERS CLASS.

65 to 75 feet racing length. Course, 24 miles.

Boat.	Owner.	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Elmina,	F. F. Brewster.	11:51:47		Disabled.
Muriel,	Charles Smith-ers	11:50:35	3:17:00	3:26:25
Amorita,	Thomas M. McKee	11:51:25	3:17:45	3:26:20

SLOOPS, CLASS H.

70 to 80 feet racing length. Course, 24 miles.

Mineola,	Augnst Belmont	11:46:56	2:49:15	3:02:19
Rainhow,	Cornelius Vanderbilt	11:47:00	2:52:48,	3:05:48

SLOOPS, CLASS I.

60 to 70 feet racing length. Course, 24 miles.

Weetsmoe,	Henry F. Lippitt	11:42:00	3:07:16	3:25:16
Neola,	Geo. M. Pynchon	11:40:19	3:03:11	3:22:52

SLOOPS, CLASS Y—BUZZARD'S BAY, 30-FOOTERS.

Course, 12 miles.

Wahtewah,	Archibald Rogers	12:05:00	2:16:05	2:11:05
Quakeress	II., W. F. Hanigan	12:05:00	2:20:30	2:15:30
Pontiac,	J. M. Bebee	12:05:00	2:14:20	2:09:20
Zingara,	E. Farnsworth	12:05:00	Did not finish.	

SLOOPS, CLASS Z—NEWPORT SPECIALS, 30 FEET.

Course, 12 miles.

Asahi,	Lloyd Warren	12:10:00	2:29:47	2:19:47
Wawa,	Reginald Brooks	12:10:00	Did not finish.	
Carolina,	Pembroke Jones	12:10:00	2:22:51	2:12:51
Barbara,	Winthrop Rutherford	12:10:00	2:29:49	2:19:49
Esperanza,	H. O. Havemeyer, Jr	12:10:00	2:22:03	2:12:03

The winners were the Amorita, Mineola, Neola, Pontiac, and Esperanza. Second prizes were won by the Zingara and the Asahi.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

New York and Brooklyn Nines Were Blanked by Opposing Western Teams.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 11.—New York's baseball team was beaten again by the Pittsburg champions to-day. For the second time this aeason Chesbro struck out eleven New York players. Only two of the visitors reached third base, as they could not do anything against Chesbro's pitching. For the bome team the batting honors went to Clarke, who reached first base every time he went to the bat, and ecored three of Pittsburg's four runs. Score:

PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Clarke, lf	1	3	3	0	0	Brodie, cf	0	1	3	0	0
B'mont, cf	1	2	3	0	0	Clark, rf	0	0	0	1	0
Leach, 3b	1	0	1	3	2	Jones, lf	0	0	1	2	0
J.W'gner,rf	0	1	1	0	0	Yeager, c	0	1	6	2	0
B'nst'd, 1h	0	0	7	1	0	G. Smith,2b	0	1	3	4	0
Ritchey, 2b	0	0	1	2	0	O'Hagan,1b	0	0	6	1	2
Burke, ss	0	1	0	3	1	B'rman, 1h	0	0	1	0	0
H. Smith, c	0	0	12	0	0	Dunn, 3b	0	0	1	1	0
Chesbro, p	0	0	0	3	0	C. Wag'r, ss	0	0	1	1	1
						M'h'wsn, p	0	0	1	3	0
Total	4	8	27	11	1	Total	0	5	24	13	3

Pittsburg	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	—4
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hits—Burke, Yeager. Three-base hit—J. Wagner. Sacrifice hit—Leach. Stolen bases—Beaumont, Brodie, and C. Wagner. Double plays—Yeager and G. Smith; C. Wagner, G. Smith, and O'Hagan. First base on balls—Off Chesbro, 1; off Matthewson, 1. Hit by pitched ball—Burke, O'Hagan (2.) Struck out—By Chesbro, 11; by Matthewson, 2. Passed ball—Yeager. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

ST. LOUIS, 3; BROOKLYN, 0.

ST. LOUIS, July 12.—The St. Louis baseball team defeated the Brooklyns to-day by a score of 3 to 0. The feature of the game was the fine pitching of both Kitson and Yerkes, the former allowing only six hits and the latter seven. Kitson received faultless support, while Yerkes wae the only man to make an error on the home team.

With two men on bases in the third inning, Nichols ecnt the ball far beyond the reach of any of the Brooklyn fielders, who were unable to recover it in time to prevent the scoring of all three men. Brooklyn tried hard to even up matters thereafter, and succeeded in getting men on the bases in nearly every inning. The necessary hit was not forthcoming, however, and the game ended without any further scoring on either side. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Farrell, ss	0	1	2	6	0	Dolan, cf	0	1	2	0	0
Smeel, cf	0	1	1	0	0	Keeler, rf	0	2	2	0	0
Barclay, lf	1	2	2	0	0	Sheckard, lf	0	0	3	0	0
Donovan, rf	0	0	0	0	0	McC'rry, 1b	0	1	11	0	0
Brash'r, 2b	1	0	3	3	0	Dahlen, ss	0	1	0	8	0
Nichols, 1h	1	1	14	3	0	Irwin, 3b	0	1	1	2	0
Hartm'n, 3h	0	0	1	3	0	Fuller, c	0	0	3	1	0
O'Neil, 1b	0	0	11	1	0	Flood, 2b	0	0	1	2	0
Yerkes, p	0	1	2	2	1	Kitson, p	0	0	1	2	0
Total	3	6	27	18	1	Total	0	7	24	15	0

St. Louis	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	—3
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Earned runs—St. Louis, 3. Home run—Nichols. Sacrifice hit—Donovan. Double plays—Farrell and Nichols; Brashear and Nichols. Stolen bases—Farrell. Bases on balls—Off Yerkes, 1; off Kitson, 1. Struck out—By Kitson, 2. Left on bases—St. Louis, 4; Brooklyn, 7. Time of game—1 hour, 34 minutes. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	50	15	.769	St. Louis	30	35	.447
Boston	37	28	.554	Philadelphia	30	41	.423
Brooklyn	39	33	.542	Cincinnati	27	39	.409
Chicago	36	32	.529	New York	22	45	.328

Games Scheduled for To-day.

New York at Chicago.
Brooklyn at St. Louis.
Pittsburg at Cincinnati.

Eastern League Games.

After losing two games of the present series at Jersey City on Thursday and Friday, the Toronto baseball team won from the Jersey City players yesterday by a score of 9 to 5. In the second inning the visitors batted Barnett out of the box, scoring seven runs. McCann relieved him, but had to retire after the third inning with a split finger. Woods then pitched the remainder of the innings for Jersey City, holding the visitors down to two hits. In the eighth inning the home team scored three runs on a home run bit made by Woods. At all other stages Gardner's pitching was very effective. The scores:

JERSEY CITY.	R	1B	PO	A	E	TORONTO.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Oakes, lf	0	2	1	1	0	Miller, 2b	2	1	3	4	0
Shindle, 3b	0	2	2	1	0	White, rf	1	3	1	0	0
Hilligan, cf	0	0	4	0	0	Bannon, cf	1	2	2	0	0
Carr, 1b	2	2	11	1	0	Massey, 1h	0	1	18	0	0
Shoch, rf	1	0	1	0	0	Bruce, lf	1	2	3	0	1
Woods, 2b,p	1	1	1	2	0	Carr, 3b	1	1	2	4	0
Mack, ss	0	0	2	2	0	Downey, ss	1	2	1	3	0
Butler, c	0	1	3	2	0	Toft, c	1	1	2	2	0
Barnett, p	0	0	0	3	1	Gardner, p	1	0	0	4	0
McCann, p	0	0	0	2	0						
Griffin, 2b	1	2	2	2	0	Total	9	13	27	15	1
Total	5	10	27	14	2						

Jersey City	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	3	0	—5
Toronto	1	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—9

Two-base hits—Carr, Griffin, Bannon, Downey. Three-base hits—Carr, White. Home run—Woods. Stolen base—Bruce. Left on bases—Jersey City, 6; Toronto, 4. Sacrifice hits—Oakes, Shoch, White, Bannon. First base on balls—Off Barnett, 1; off Gardner, 2; off McCann, 1. Struck out—By Woods, 1. Passed ball—Toft. Time of game—Two hours and five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Rinn.

AT WORCESTER.

	R.	H.	E.
Worcester	14	17	3
Rochester	4	11	4

Batteries—Falkenberg, Pappalau, and Steelman; McFarlan and Phelps.

AT NEWARK.

	R.	H.	E.
Newark	5	7	2
Montreal	7	11	1

Batteries—Moriarty and Jope; Mills and Raub.

AT PROVIDENCE.

	R.	H.	E.
Providence	3	11	3
Buffalo	2	7	2

Batteries—G. Sullivan and Smith; Perry and Shaw.

Eastern League Standing.

	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Buffalo	40	24	.625
Toronto	37	23	.616
Worcester	38	25	.603
Providence	34	28	.548
Jersey City	30	34	.469
Rochester	26	34	.424
Montreal	25	37	.403
Newark	20	44	.312

American League Games.

At Philadelphia—Philadelphia, 3; Boston, 2.
At Washington—Washington, 4; Baltimore, 1.
At Chicago—Chicago, 7; St. Louis, 4.
At Cleveland—Cleveland, 9; Detroit, 5.

American League Standing.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Chicago	40	23	.635	Washington	32	37	.464
Boston	38	31	.551	Baltimore	31	37	.456
St. Louis	34	30	.531	Cleveland	31	39	.443
Philadelphia	33	31	.516	Detroit	28	39	.418

New York State League Games.

At Schenectady—Illon, 4; Schenectady, 3.
At Albany—Syracuse, 5; Albany, 4.
At Troy—Troy, 5; Binghamton, 4, (10 innings.)
At —Johnstown—A. J. & G., 3; Utica, 2.

Crescent A. C., 4; Englewood, 1.

For the second time this season the Crescent Athletic Association baseball team defeated the Englewood Field Club in the amateur championship series. The game played yesterday at Bay Ridge was a pitchers' battle between Donald Mackay and Robert Vorbis, in which the young Georgetown collegian came out with flying colors. Mackay only allowed the heavy batting team from Englewood two hits, while Vorbis allowed twelve, five of which were in the inning, nine runs, the others were so scattered and the Englewood playing was so sharp that the hits did not count. The feature of the game was the playing of Ditman. He took part in two double plays, and while he could not hit Mackay any better than his mates, he made the solitary run credited to Englewood through an error of Frank Quimby, a former Captain of Yale. The game was one of the most exciting and intereeting played at the Crescent grounds ble season, and attracted a large crowd. The score:

CRESCENT.	R	1B	PO	A	E	ENGLEWOOD.	R	1B	PO	A	E
F. Q'by, 2b	1	3	2	1	1	Duryee, 2b	0	0	2	1	1
Camp, ss	0	1	3	2	0	Wood, c	0	0	7	1	0
Clark, lf	1	1	1	0	0	Cuming, 1h	0	1	6	1	0
Red'ton, cf	0	2	2	0	0	Sampson, rf	0	0	0	0	0
F. Ste'n, 1h	0	1	5	1	0	T'an'hill, cf	0	0	0	0	0
McK'zie, rf	0	0	0	0	0	W'stv't, cf	0	0	2	1	0
Affeld, 3b	0	1	1	2	2	Ditman, 3b	1	0	3	2	0
Dunne, c	1	1	11	4	1	Vorhis, p	0	0	1	1	0
Mackay, p	1	2	1	1	0	Coe, lf	0	0	1	2	0
						H'phrey, ss	0	0	1	2	0
Total	4	12	*26	11	4	Total	1	2	24	9	2

*Sampson declared out for running into batted ball.

Crescent	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	—4
Englewood	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—1

Bases stolen—Crescent, 10; Englewood, 2. Two-base hit—Cuming. Double plays—Ditman and Duryee; Westervelt, Humphrey, and Ditman. Struck out—Mackay 12; Vorhis, 6. Bases on balls—Mackay, 2; Vorhis, 2. Hit by pitched ball—Vorhis, 1. Passed ball—Wood. Umpire—Mr. Hassett. Time—Two hours.

NEW YORK OARSMEN WIN

Capture a Majority of Events in Annual Long Island Regatta.

BOHEMIANS' GOOD SHOWING

Nassaus Win Rogers Cup for Four-Oared Gigs—Nautilus Crew Won Eagle Cup for Long Island Fours.

Oarsmen from the Harlem River made a very creditable showing at the seventeenth annual regatta of the Long Island Rowing Association on Flushing Bay yesterday afternoon, winning four of the seven events. Two of the remaining three races were won by Long Island Clubs and one by the Staten Island Boat Club. The best individual ehowing was made by the First Bohemian Boat Club of the Harlem River, whose crews captured two events, the senior double scull and the senior four-oared gig events. The Nassau Boat Club won the junior four-oared gig race for the fourth consecutive year, and so scored the first victory for the new Rogers Cup, which will become their property if they win it three times. They won the previous trophy offered in this event for a third time last ycar, and so obtained permanent poeession of it.

The Staten Island Boat Cluh won the junior eight-oared sbell race in fine style, and the Nautilus Boat Club of Brooklyn won the Eagle Cup for junior four-oared shells in a close finisb with the Seawanhaka Boat Club. The latter crew claimed the race, and there was some talk of a protest to be made.

The course was one mile in length and wae laid out along the west eide of Flushing Bay, just south of Nortb Beach, with the finish line in front of the Seawanhaka Boat Club house. The starting and the finishing lines, altbough at rigbt anglea to the course, were not so in relation to the shore line, and this not only made it almost impossible to tell the relative positions of the crews at any point of the race unless they were very widely separated, but was the cause of much uncertainty and dissatisfaction at the finieh, eepecially in the junior four-oared gig event, wbere many of the spectators thought that the Nautilus crew, which obtained the decision, did not cross the line. There was a etrong wind from tbe southwest and an ebb tide.

A LARGE CROWD ON HAND.

Most of the visiting oarsmen came on tugs and launches, among them the Dauntless, Nonparell, Metropolitan, and Atalanta Club from tbe Harlem River, the Palisade Boat Club from Yonkers, and the Clifton Boat Club from Staten Island, and these, together with a large number of local pleasure craft, were gathered at the finish line, forming an imposing fleet. The boathouse balconies were crowded with spectators, and several thousand persone watched the races from the banks and piers along the course.

The most intereeting race of tbe day proved to be the junior eight-oared event, which was won by the Staten Island Boat Club. Six crews atarted, representing the Wyanoke Boat Club of Manhattan, Nautilue Boat Club of Brooklyn, Dauntless Rowing Club of Manhattan, Wahnetah Boat Club of Flushing, Staten Island Boat Club of Staten Island, and the Metropolitan Rowing Club of Manhattan, and tbey lined up at the start in tbe order named, beginning at the ebore. This gave the Wyanokes the best couree in tbe comparatively smooth water along shore, and in conecquence tbey bad the best of the race during the first quarter of a mile. Then the Dauntless crew began to come up, and at tbe half mile had a lead of about half a length on the Wyanokes, with the Staten Islanders and Metropolitans next, and then the Nautilus and the Wahnetah crews. Only about a length separated tbe first and the last boats at tbis point, and it was anybody's race.

Tbe Staten Island and the Metropolitan crews had been plowing along in the rough water on the inside of the course, and although well up with the others, had been thougnt ratber out of the race on account of the difficulties of their course. Now hotb began to come up strongly, and soon were on even terms with the Dauntless eight. The latter made strenuous efforts to hold their place, and for a quarter of a mile the three crews raced on even terms.

Tben the Staten Islanders, who had been making splendid weatber of it all along, forged abead and made a fine finish, winning by over two lengths. The Metropolitans were second, and the Dauntless crew was a close third.

The junior four-oared gig race for the Rogers Cup had eight starters, and, altbough tbe largest race of the day, was not tbe most interesting, as tbe Nassau crew led from tbe start and won easily. The Nonpareil Rowing Club was second and the Palisade Boat Club of Yonkers third. Tbeee three crews, together with the Wyanoke of this city and the Cliftons of Staten Island, had the first five positions at the start, and were practically tbe only crews in the race, as the Hudson Boat Club crew, which occupied the sixtb station, was unable to keep a straight course and forced the Atlantic and the Flushing fours entirely off tbe course. The Hudsons had a remodeled shell, which their coxswain was unable to steer straigbt.

In the race for the Eagle Club for junior four-oared abells, open only to Long Island crewe, there were but three entries, the Seawanbaka Boat Club, the Nautilus Boat Club, and the Brooklyn Rowing Club. The Brooklyn crew swamped early in the race, but the other two crews made a cloae finish, the Nautilus crew obtaining the decision. Both crews ran into a sailboat just after crossing the line and stopped rowing, and it wae thought by eome of the spectators and claimed by the Seawanbaka crew that the collision occurred before tbe finish line was reached, but the judges at the finisb thought otberwise.

In the senior four-oared gigs event the Bcbemians of this city made a fine race, coming up at the half mile and winning by two lengths from the Harlems, who were second, and who had tbe inside position. The Atalantas were third and the Wyanokes fourth. The Bobemian double won the senior double sculls race with ease. The summary follows:

Junior Single Sculls.—Won by William S. Dunn, Brooklyn Rowing Club; J. P. Instone, Dauntless Rowing Club, New York City, second; A. G. Whitelaw, Staten Island Boat Club, third. Time—7:07.

Senior Double Sculls.—Won by First Bohemian Boat Club, New York City—Bow, F. Veseley; stroke, F. Budrie. Union Boat Club, New York City—Bow, John Kemp; stroke, Leo Connell, second. Time—6:08.

Junior Double Sculls.—Won by Harlem Rowing Club, New York City—Bow, T. Scannell; stroke, H. Borchert; First Bohemian Boat Club—Bow, K. Marousek; stroke, V. Ladman, second. Lone Star Boat Club—Bow, J. Lilienthal; stroke, Leon Kaufman, third. Time—7:07.

Junior Four-Oared Shells for Eagle Cup, Open Only to Long Island Clubs.—Won by Nautilus Boat Club, Brooklyn, N. Y.—Bow, John Haarstick; 2, E. H. Leroy; 3, W. A. Gaetjens; stroke, Otto Wahle. Seawanhaka Boat Club, Brooklyn, N. Y.—Bow, F. Teeves; 2, John Murray; 3, William Delaney; stroke, Robert handy, second. Time—5:57.

Junior Four-Oared Gigs for Rogers Cup.—Won by Nassau Boat Club, New York City—Bow, W. F. Quigley; 2, H. Stivers; 3, R. A. White; stroke, A. J. Fraser; coxswain, R. M. Stephens; Nonpareil Rowing Club, New York City—Bow, T. H. Raymond; 2, H. T. Shumaker; 3, J. C. McKinley; stroke, C. Moren; coxswain, Frank Haight, second; Palisade Boat Club, Yonkers, N. Y.—Bow, W. H. Fitzgerald; 2, J. W. Stilwell; 3, R. H. Jackson; stroke, J. McAuliffs; coxswain, C. M. Raiford, third. Time—5:58.

Senior Four-oared Gigs.—Won by First Bohemian Boat Club, New York City—Bow, W. Cihlar; 2, C. Vorisek; 3, F. Veseley; stroke, F. Budrie; coxswain, E. Kalina; Harlem Rowing Club, New York City—Bow, H. Monnenbacker; 2, W. Weed; 3, F. Hoffman; stroke, F. Fuessel; coxswain, T. Scannell, second; Atalanta Boat Club, New York City—Bow, J. Mulcahy; 2, L. de B. Handley; 3, J. J. Hughes; stroke, W. Mulcare; coxswain, W. Beck, third. Time—5:43.

Junior Eight-oared Shells.—Won by Staten Island Boat Club—Bow, P. Osborne; 2, W. A. Ross, Jr.; 3, Reginald Brown; 4, Ernest Knight; 5, George Hodges; 6, F. Lichtenberg; 7, B. Ludwig; stroke, Norman Donald; coxswain, Neal A. Donnelly; Metropolitan Rowing Club, New York City—Bow, R. Emerson; 2, J. T. Callahan; 3, W. O'Connor; 4, J. L. Burdette; 5, R. Nelson; 6, G. R. Sackett; 7, J. Thompson; stroke, R. W. Emerson; coxswain, E. T. Clarke, second; Dauntless Rowing Club, New York City—Bow, J. Daly; 2, F. Scharfe; 3, E. Rheinbold; 4, R. Stettig; 5, D. Daly; 6, G. Brasch; 7, E. R. Stettig; stroke, G. Covert; coxswain J. H. Edgerton, third. Time—5:17.

NEW SWIMMING RECORDS.

Philadelphia Swimmer Supplanted Old Figures at Travers Island—A. A. U. Championship Contests.

E. C. Schaeffer of the National Swimming Association of Philadelphia gave a splendid exhibition of his natatorial prowess in the Amateur Athletic Union swimming contests, which were decided in the inlet between Travers Island and Glen Island, on the Sound, yesterday. He won botb the 220 and 880 yards championship contests, and in doing so established new American records for the following distances: 110 yards, 1.19 3-5; 330 yards, 4:53 4-5; 550 yards, 8:21 3-5; 660 yards, 10:04 4-5; 770 yards, 11:51 3-5, and 880 yards, 13:27 2-5.

Tbe weather was excellent overhead, and tbe water smooth enough for record swimming. Several pleasure yachts anchored along the course, which began at the float of the New York Athletic Cluh yacht house and extended 110 yards toward the Glen Island shore. At this, the turning point, there was a wooden barrier erected on floating marks. The two championship races finished at the yacht house float, and the other two short races on the programme were ended at the floating mark.

About 1,000 persons gathered on the balcony of the boathouse and the hillside adjoining, and there were many parties on hoard the yachts in the inlet, as well as a big gathering of people on the Glen Island shore, who cheered the contestants as they etruggled in the different events.

Schaeffer, of course, came in for the lion's shares of the applause, and right well did he earn all the praiee that was given him. Before the contests he said that he did not think he would be able to think he would think he would be able to lower any records, and afterward declared that he had astonished himself. He used the double overhand stroke in both events and outclassed all the other competitors.

F. A. Wenck of the New York Athletic Cluh, who only returned from England last Thursday, after taking part in the international boxing tournament in London, finished second, eight yards behind Schaeffer in the 220-yard race, but did not take part in tbe half-mile contest, as he said he was not in condition and had not bad enough practice.

In the half-mile race tbere were five starters. Schaeffer struck out and secured the lead in the first 20 yards, and increased it continually, winning easily by about 50 yards. At tbe finieh he was exactly 36 seconds ahead of Otto Wahle, who beat J. A. Spencer by 10 yards. The race for second honors was very close for three-fourths of tbe distance, but after that Wahle drew away from Spencer, who was all out at the finish. L. A. Goodwin awam the full distance, but was fully 100 yards behind the winner. Seabury Lawrence, the only other contestant, gave up after swimming 200 yards.

The handicap at 110 yards was closely conteeted. J. A. Ruddy of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club won it by 2 yards from H. K. Terhune of the Pawnee Athletic Club, who, in turn, was scarcely a foot ahead of Brocker, the winner's clubmate.

A protest was made against H. C. De Loiselle of tbis city, who is not attached to any club, after he had won the 120-yard race for novices. V. De P. Goodwin protested him as not being a novice on the grounds that he had won a third prize at the Yorkville swimming baths last year. De Loiselle did not deny this, but claimed that be did not receive the prize. That a prize was offered is sufficient to disqualify him, however, according to the rules, and the matter has been referred to a committee of the Amateur Athletic Union. The one-mile and one-quarter-mile championships will be decided at the same place on Aug. 23, and the 100-yard championship will be contested for in September. Following is the summary of yeterday's events:

220-Yard Swim, Championship.—Won by E. C. Schaeffer, National Swimming Association, Philadelphia; F. A. Wenck, New York Athletic Club, second; L. A. Goodwin, Knickerbocker Athletic Club, third. Time—2:58 4-5. Only three men competed.

110-Yard Swimming Race, Handicap.—Won by J. A. Ruddy, Knickerbocker Athletic Club, (7 seconds;) H. K. Terhune, Pawnee Athletic Club, (11 seconds,) second; H. Brocker, Knickerbocker Athletic Club, (10 seconds,) third. Time—1:22 2-5.

110-Yard Swim, Novice.—Won by H. C. De Loiselle, New York, unattached; V. De P. Goodwin, Knickerbocker Athletic Club, second; H. B. Warren, New York Athletic Club, third. Theodore S. Farrelly, New York, unattached, fourth. Time—1:27 4-5.

880-Yard Swim, Championship.—Won by E. C. Schaeffer, National Swimming Association, Philadelphia; Otto Wahle, New York Athletic Club, second; J. W. Spencer, Columbia University, third. Time—13:27 2-5.

Lincoln Athletic Club Games.

The Lincoln Athletic Club beld their annual picnic and games yesterday at Monteverdes Grand Street Park, Maspeth, L. I. The interest in the games was mostly centred in the one-mile bicycle race, in which E. Kochesberger of the Lincolns was an easy winner, and the baseball game between the Lincoln Athletic Club and the Brooklyn Athletic Club, which the Brooklyne won by a score of 11 to 3. A. H. Kent of the Pastime Athletic Club was an easy winner in the 100-yard run. The summary follows:

100-Yard Dash, Handicap.—First heat won by A. H. Kent, Pastime A. C., (5 yards;) H. Kaiser, Brooklyn A. C., (10 yards,) second. Time—0:11. Second heat won by J. C. Doyle, National A. C., (9 yards;) George Bischoff, Pastime A. C., (9 yards,) second. Time—0:11. Final heat won by A. H. Kent, Pastime A. C., (5 yards;) H. Kaiser, Brooklyn A. C., (10 yards,) second; J. C. Doyle, National A. C., (9 yards,) third. Time—0:10.

Half-mile Run, Handicap.—Won by H. Hoffer, New West Side A. C., (42 yards;) C. E. Sharps, Columbia University, (46 yards,) second; F. X. Hussey, Star A. C., (30 yards,) third. Time—2:01 2-5.

220-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by H. Kaiser, Brooklyn A. C., (22 yards;) George Bischoff, Pastime A. C., (18 yards,) second; J. C. Doyle, National A. C., (18 yards,) third. Time—0:22 2-5.

One-Mile Bicycle Race.—Won by Edward Kochesberger, Lincoln A. C.; H. D. Cowan, Leonard Wheelmen, second; H. Edwards, Leonard Wheelmen, third. Time—3:00.

AMATEUR BASEBALL LEAGUE.

Montclair Defeated Knickerbocker Team—Crescents Beat Englewood.

Tbe Montclair Athletic Club baseball team defeated the Knickerbocker Athletic Club at Montclair yesterday by a score of 8 to 7. The game was one of the most exciting of tbe season, eleven innings being played.

It was a pitchers' battle after the fourth inning, Underhill holding the visitors down excellently, eecuring ten strike-outs. The fielding of the Knickerbockers was good; the work of Ward, Stallings, and Maguire being exceptional. Stallings and Mahoney did good work at the bat. Only two errors were made by the Knickerbockers, while the home team piled up six errors in the first five innings. In the ending of the ninth Whinnery sent a fly into the field which brought in three runs for Montclair, tieing tbe game, making two more innings necesaary, in which Montclair won. Score:

| KNICKERBOCKER. | R | 1B | PO | A | E | MONTCL

AMERICAN YACHT CLUB RACES.

One-Design Boats of Two Classes Contest Over Course at Milton Point.

Two races were sailed yesterday by the 21 and 18 foot one-design class of boats of the American Yacht Club over a triangular course of ten miles off Milton Point, Rye. There was a strong southwest breeze which forced many of the boats to reef. Howard Willets's Cricket won the 21-foot class and Simeon Ford's Kitty that for the 18-footers.

Only one accident marred the sport, and that was the breaking of the throat halliards on F. C. Hopkins's Rascal, which was making a great race of it. The course was a little more than five miles around and repeat. The first leg was a free run to a mark off Parsonage Point, then a dead beat to windward to the buoy off Sands Point, and then a broad reach for home. All of the yachts kept close together and were a compactly bunched fleet both at the start and finish. The summary:

ONE DESIGN CLASS—21-FOOTERS.

Boat and Owner.	Elapsed Time.
Cricket, Howard Willets	2:10:00
Hoity, S. Wainwright	2:11:20
Hobo, Trenor L. Park	2:13:33

ONE DESIGN CLASS—18-FOOTERS.

Kitty, Simeon Ford	2:42:23
Rattler, J. E. Bowles	2:50:14
Zelica III., Herbert A. Sherman	Disabled

The points scored by the 21-footers in the season's competition for the two-hundred-dollar cup offered by Commodore Henry W. Eaton are as follows:

Boat and Owner.	Points.
Howdy, S. Wainwright	[illegible]
Kid, Oliver Harriman	18
Cricket, Howard Willets	16
Ping-Pong, William H. Browning	15
Hobo, Trenor L. Park	10
Jolly Tar, F. Howland	6
Rascal, F. C. Hopkins	2

Points in the eighteen-foot class for cup offered by J. H. Wainwright:

Kitty, Simeon Ford	16
Zelica III., Herbert A. Sherman	11
Rattler, John E. Bowles	4

Atlantic Y. C. Fleet at Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 12.—The fleet of the Atlantic Yacht Club arrived here from Shelter Island at intervals during last night. The boats had a slow time of it, being becalmed a good part of the day. None of the yachts that came was ready to take part in to-day's racing, as it had been expected they would. The fleet will remain here over Sunday. On Monday at 9 o'clock, the ocean race will be started for which Commodore Robert E. Tod has offered $1,000 in cups for prizes. The race will be from this harbor around Montauk Point to the club anchorage at Sea Gate, Coney Island. Already entered for the race are these sloops: E. A. Thomas's Endymion, Robert E. Tod's Thistle, F. F. Ames's Varunee, Robert P. Doremus's Loyal, and L. J. Callahan's Eclipse; these sloops: Charles Lane Poor's Mira and C. W. Nason's Isolt, and Henry S. Redmond's yawl Alisa. There will be other entries before the start on Monday.

Seawanhaka Yachts Race.

There were two races yesterday at the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club. In the forenoon the Seawanhaka knockabouts Gowan and Bobs sailed for the Leland Challenge Cup, over the regular club course No. 3. The wind was light. The start was made at 11:01 A. M. Gowan finished at 1:59:55 and won, Bobs's finish time being 2:04:15.

In the afternoon there was a series race for the Seawanhaka knockabouts. The wind was fairly strong from the southwest. Six yachts started and the race was won by Lucille. The summary:

SEAWANHAKA KNOCKABOUTS.
Course No. 3. Start, 3:20 P. M.

Name and Owner.	Elapsed Finish. H.M.S.	Time. H.M.S.
Lucille, H. H. Landon	5:15:55	1:55:55
Marcia, J. De Forest	5:18:22	1:58:22
Heron, F. R. Coudert, Jr.	5:19:21	1:59:21
Gowan	5:21:12	2:01:12
Bobs, W. A. W. Stewart	5:23:00	2:03:00

Wyntje also started but did not finish.

ON LOCAL CRICKET CREASES.

Ideal weather prevailed yesterday for local cricketers, who had a big list of matches arranged for the day. At Prospect Park the biggest crowd of the year gathered to witness the first championship match of the season between the Manhattans and the Knickerbocker Athletic Club.

The game was evenly contested throughout and eventually resulted in a draw, in which neither side could claim much advantage, the totals being Manhattan 138, Knickerbocker 69, for three wickets.

The Paterson club followed up its victories over Manhattan and Brooklyn by defeating Kings County yesterday in a league championship game at Prospect Park, the score being 152 to 77.

Brooklyn Team B had a strong eleven out to play the Manhattan second team in the championship series of the New York Cricket Association and won rather easily by 87 runs. W. B. Seale and J. Poyer made a long stand for the winners, the former getting 39 and the latter retiring with 27 to his credit, the totals being Brooklyn 119, Manhattan 32.

The Kings County second eleven played the Thistles, a recently organized eleven, and won rather easily by 34 runs. The totals were: Thistle, 62; Kings County Second, 96.

The second team of the Columbia Oval Club visited Yonkers for a game with the local eleven and gained a victory by 54 runs after a pleasant game. The totals: Yonkers, 29; Columbia Oval Second Eleven, 83.

Some great cricket was witnessed at Staten Island yesterday, where the Livingston Field Club played Nelson Lodge in the championship series of the Metropolitan League. Livingston won by 115 runs and 8 wickets, and the occasion was made memorable by the batting of M. R. Cobb, who scored an even century and was still undisposed of when play ceased for the day. The totals were 191 to 76.

Ward and Davis Win at Orange.

The unfinished doubles match for the Middle States lawn tennis championship was decided yesterday, and the title was won by Holcombe Ward and Dwight F. Davis in straight sets. The courts of the Orange Lawn Tennis Club at Mountain Station, N. J., were in the best of condition, and the prominence of the competing teams attracted a large gallery of spectators.

Raymond D. Little and Frederick B. Alexander, the old-time intercollegiate champions of Princeton, were the team that opposed Ward and Davis. The Princeton veterans began the contest with their usual rush for the position at the net. In this they were beaten by Ward and Davis, who settled down at once to outvolley and outmanoeuvre the fast playing pair on the opposite side of the net. On earned points Ward and Davis took the first four games before Little and Alexander were able to rally. Ward was much better on his ground strokes than usual, and this enabled him to handle successfully the low drives that Little and Alexander sent to him. Both of the Princetonians used their forehand volleys with excellent effect, but were overcome by the steadiness of the champions.

The result of this competition gives into the hands of Ward and Davis the first holding of the new twin cups offered by the Orange Lawn Tennis Club for this event. The summary:

Championship Doubles.—Challenge and Championship Round—Holcombe Ward and Dwight F. Davis, holders, defeated Raymond D. Little and Frederick B. Alexander, challengers, 7—5, 6—2, 6—2.

Referee—Montgomery Ogden.

Jersey City's New Second Baseman.

The Jersey City Baseball Club has secured Steve Griffin, ex-Captain of the Newarks, to play second base, and he will play his first game with Jersey City to-day rontos. Griffin is one of the best players rontos. Griffin is one of the best players in the league, and will add batting and base running strength to the Jersey City.

BOSTON, 6; CINCINNATI, 3.

CINCINNATI, July 12.—After one man had been retired in the ninth inning today Boston developed a batting streak, scoring five runs and winning the game. Thielman pitched in good form, but received miserable support. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Cincinnati ..... 2 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—3	7	4	
Boston ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 5—6	10	2	

Batteries—Thielman and Peitz; Willis, Pittinger, and Moran.

CHICAGO, 4; PHILADELPHIA, 3.

CHICAGO, July 12.—Philadelphia's lead in the baseball game to-day with Chicago, which they gained by good hitting in the first and fifth innings, was tied by the local team in the seventh inning by equally hard stick work and an error. Two singles and a double scored the winning run in the tenth. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Chicago ..... 1 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 1—4	10	1	
Philadelphia .2 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—3	8	2	

Batteries—W. Williams and Kling; White and Dooln.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...4:30	Sun sets...7:31	Moon sets...

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...1:39	Gov. Isld...2:07	H. Gate...4:00
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...2:15	Gov. Isl'd...2:49	H. Gate...4:42

Outgoing Steamships.

MONDAY, JULY 14.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Iroquois, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, JULY 15.

Allianca, Colon		1:00 P. M.
El Norte, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Korona, Martinique and Barbados		3:00 P. M.
Liguria, Genoa	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Manitou, London		8:00 A. M.
Moltke, Hamburg		10:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 16.

Alamo, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Comanche, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Laurentian, Glasgow		1:00 P. M.
Peninsular, Azoras		
Seminole, Turks Island	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
St. Paul, Southampton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Tartar Prince, Cape Town		
Teutonic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

THURSDAY, JULY 17.

America, Marseilles and Naples		10:00 A. M.
Barbarossa, Bremen		10:00 A. M.
Daggy, Yucatan	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
La Touraine, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Vigilancia, Havana	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Yucatan, Nassau and Cuban ports	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Florida, and thence by steamer, are dispatched daily, except Thursday, final connecting closes for dispatch via Port Tampa, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays at 6:30 P. M.; for dispatch via Miami, on Mondays and Saturdays at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Sundays at 7:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M., Sundays at 11:00 P. M. (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) †Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after June 28 and up to July 19, inclusive, or on arrival of steamer Umbria, due at New York July 19, for dispatch per steamer Ventura. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 19, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Moana, (specially addressed only.) Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and first-class matter for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 19, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Nippon Maru. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 22, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of India, (registered mail must be specially addressed. Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.) Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 23, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Iyo Maru. (Registered mail must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 25, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and first-class matter for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 27, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Peru. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 29, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. 16, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Mariposa.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. †Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from Australia and New Zealand of the following dates; Sydney, June 13; Melbourne, 17th, and Brisbane, 18th, reached Vancouver per steamer Moana, and were dispatched east July 10. Due here Tuesday, July 15.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) JULY 13.

Canadian, Liverpool, July 2.
Comanche, Jacksonville, July 9.
Cymric, Liverpool, July 4.
Georgian, Liverpool, June 26.
Martello, Hull, June 28.
Palatia, Naples, June 29.
Picqua, Algiers, June 28.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam, July 5.
San Juan, San Juan, July 8.
Tropic, Hamburg, June 22.

MONDAY, JULY 14.

Alexandra, Copenhagen, June 27.
Ethiopia, Glasgow, July 3.
Lahn, Gibraltar, July 6.
Louisiana, New Orleans, July 9.
Pocasset, Gibraltar, June 29
Vaderland, Antwerp, July 5.

TUESDAY, JULY 15.

El Valle, New Orleans, July 10.
Finance, Colon, July 8.
San Marcos, Galveston, July 9.
Zulia, Curacao, July 7.
Minneapolis, London, July 5.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 16.

Citta di Milano, Naples, July 2.
Madiana, St. Thomas, July 10.
Oceanic, Liverpool, July 9.
Patricia, Plymouth, July 7.

Arrived.

SS Vigilancia, Knight, Vera Cruz, &c., July 8, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11:30 P. M.

SS Campania, (Br.,) Walker, Liverpool, July 5, and Queenstown, 6th, with mdse. and passengers to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8 A. M.

SS Diana, (Nor.,) Sorebo, Progreso, July 4, with hemp to Samuel Cummings. Arrived at the Bar at 8:30 A. M.

SS Minnterne, (Br.,) Whitney, Civita, &c., June 22, with mdse. to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 11:30 A. M.

SS La Touraine, (Fr.,) Fajolle, Havre, July 5, with mdse. and passengers to the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique. Arrived at the Bar at 8:06 A. M.

SS British Empire, (Br.,) O'Hagen, Antwerp, June 28, with mdse. to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 7:20 A. M.

SS Tijomo, (Nor.,) Nielsen, Sydney, C. B., July 8, with steel billets to the Dominion Iron and Steel Company. Arrived at the Bar at 1:30 P. M.

SS Princess Anne, Hulphers, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Maverick, Fassett, Sabine Pass, July 1, with barges S. O. No. 57 and S. O. No. 58, with oil to the Standard Oil Compauy.

SS St Paul, Jamison, Southampton and Cherbourg, July 5, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 6:13 P. M.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., at 9:30 P. M., south-southwest, moderate breeze; clear.

Sailed.

SS Gulf Stream, for Philadelphia.
SS City of Savannah, for Savannah.
SS City of Macon, for Boston.
SS Roma, (Fr.,) for Marseilles, &c.
SS George W. Clyde, for Wilmington, N. C., and Georgetown, S. C.
SS Chesapeake, for Baltimore.
SS Ryndam, (Dutch,) for Rotterdam via Boulogne.
SS Georgian, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Etruria, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Philadelphia, for San Juan, Curacao, &c.
SS Advance, (Nor.,) for Sagua la Grande.
SS Anchoria, (Br.,) for Glasgow.
SS Adirondack, (Br.,) for Kingston, &c.
SS St. George, (Br.,) for Galveston.
SS Prins Willem I., (Dutch,) for Haiti, &c.
SS Morro Castle, for Havana.
SS Sicilia, (Ital.,) for New Orleans.
SS Norge, (Dan.,) for Copenhagen.
SS El Alba, for New Orleans.
SS Jamestown, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Curityba, for Matanzas, &c.
SS Valencia, (Ger.,) for Cape Haiti, &c.
SS Jamaica, (Nor.,) for Banes.
SS Lampasas, for Key West and Galveston.
SS Comus, for New Orleans.
SS Friesland, (Belg.,) for Antwerp.
SS Lackawanna, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Richmond, for Norfolk and Newport News.

By Cable.

LONDON, July 12.—SS Columbia, (Ger.,) Capt. Krech, from New York via Plymouth and Cherbourg, arr. at Hamburg at 4 A. M. to-day.

SS Celtic, (Br.,) Capt. Lindsay, from New York for Liverpool, arr. at Queenstown at 12:23 P. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Koenigin Luise, (Ger.,) Capt. Volger, from New York for Bremen, arr. at Southampton at 8:30 A. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Kroonland, Capt. Doxrud, for New York, sld. from Antwerp to-day.

SS La Savoie, (Fr.,) Capt. Poirot, for New York, sld. from Havre at 3 P. M. to-day.

SS Umbria, (Br.,) Capt. Dutton, for New York, sld. from Liverpool to-day.

SS St. Louis, Capt. Ramsay, from Southampton for New York, sld. from Cherbourg at 6:30 P. M. to-day.

SS Trojan Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Eagleton, from New York via St. Michael's and Naples, arr. at Genoa July 10.

SS Hilary, (Br.,) Capt. Pope, from New York, arr. at Para yesterday.

SS Indramayo, (Br.,) Capt. Price, from New York via Singapore, &c., arr. at Shanghai previous to to-day.

SS Seneca, (Br.,) Capt. Beynon, from New York via Singapore, arr. at Shanghai previous to to-day.

SS Lucania, (Br.,) Capt. McKay, from New York, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Macduff, (Br.,) Capt. Glegg, from Yokohama, &c., for New York, arr. at Suez to-day.

SS Pretoria, (Br.,) Capt. McKenzie, for New York, sld. from Bermuda to-day.

SS Peconic, (Br.,) Capt. Mills, from New York via Malta, arr. at Trieste July 10.

SS St. Nicholas, (Br.,) Capt. Lewis, from New York, arr. at Antwerp to-day.

SS Glenroy, (Br.,) Capt. Mehegan, for New York, sld. from Huelva July 9.

SS Lombardia, (Ital.,) Capt. Cansonari, for New York, sld. from Naples July 9.

SS Pocahontas, (Br.,) Capt. James, for New York, sld. from Palermo July 10.

SS La Flandre, (Dutch,) Capt. Segebarth, for New York, sld. from Ghent yesterday.

SS Friedrich der Grosse, (Ger.,) Capt. Eichal, for New York via Southampton, sld. from Bremen to-day.

SS Dona Maria, (Port.,) Capt. Marreiros, from New York via Fayal for Lisbon, &c., arr. at Madeira to-day.

SS Minnetonka, (Br.,) Capt. Layland, for New York, sld. from this port to-day.

SS Columbia, (Br.,) Capt. Baxter, from Glasgow for New York, sld. from Moville to-day.

Spoken.

Bark Lyndhurst, (Br.,) Capt. Parnell, from New York for Hongkong, was spoken on June 15 in latitude 7 degrees, longitude 26 degrees.

Brooklyn Advertisements.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS

BROOKLYN.

During the months of July and August the Store will close at 5 P.M. Saturdays at noon

Our Out of Town Delivery.

During June, July, August and September we will prepay express, freight or mail charges on purchases for New York, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. We have our own representatives in most of the Long Island towns, with whom business may be directly transacted. The Long Island Express covers the few points our agents do not reach. Orders by mail or telephone will receive the promptest attention.

Printed Cottons: Two Great Bargains.

One expects bargains in July and at the same time one expects to choose from remainder lots, from odds and ends, from scanty variety of patterns. Very notable, therefore, is to-morrow's offering of thousands of yards of the most exquisite Cottons of the season in broad and complete assortment of styles for the lowest prices which such Cottons ever cost. If the weather man had been reasonable we should never have had such a bargain. But you will be glad to share these

Printed Silk Embroidered Muslins at 17c a Yard.

We sold thousands of yards a while ago at 29c.—and that was half their value. Made of the finest silk and cotton, with silk embroidered stripes; white, with dainty floral tracery. They are cool and fresh and dainty, like a cobweb in their lightness, but with the luster and sheen of silk. 17c. a yard.

15c. Printed Ribbon Stripe Jaconets at 9c.

We sold some thousands of yards at 10c., but that was a great bargain and never matched outside this store. These Jaconets are perhaps the most attractive of the openwork sheer fabrics and are printed in the most charming patterns. The least they ever cost at 9c. a yard.

Main floor, West Building.

Laces and Embroideries,

About Half Their Worth.

Kinds that every woman wants a-plenty of—underwear and Summer dresses and waists are the prettier for their lavish use. With fine chances to save on the fabrics and great bargains in the daintiest of trimmings such as these Laces and Embroideries are, smart Summer clothes need cost little indeed.

We never sold so many Laces and Embroideries in July before. If you see these pretty things to-morrow you will know the reason:

Medallions, regularly 3c. to 25c. each, at.....1c. to 15c
Black Chantilly Galloons in various widths, some in sets, 3c. to 25c. a yard
Nottingham Galloons in white, butter and linon shades, 3c. to 19c. a yard
Normandy and Point de Paris Laces and insertions, in sets and odd widths.....2c. to 12c. a yard
Imitation Torchon Laces and insertions, odd widths, at 2c. to 5c. a yard
Plauen and St. Gall Galloons and Insertions, in white, ivory, butter and linon shades, at.....10c. to 98c. a yard
Nottingham Allovers, in various makes, white, butter and linon shades.....25c. to 75c. a yard
Plauen and St. Gall Allovers, white, butter and linon shades, 75c. to $3.98 a yard
Black Allovers, in various makes, suitable for waists, guimpes, yokes, etc.....49c. to $1.98 a yard
French Valenciennes Laces and insertions, ½ to 2 inches wide, 5c. to 98c. a dozen yards
Robes, suitable for street, seaside and mountain wear, value $10.50 to $75.00, at.....$4.98 to $25.00 each
Batiste Tucking, suitable for waists, collars, guimpes and yokes, value 50c., at.....25c. a yard

Embroideries.

Slightly soiled Embroideries, nainsook, Swiss and cambric Edgings and insertions, well made, in neat and showy patterns, wide margins, cut out edges; values 5c. to 50c. a yard, at...2c. to 25c
Allovers, blind and openwork effects, neat designs, suitable for waists, guimpes and yokes; half price, at...25c. to 98c. yard

Main floor, center, Central Building.

Women's Tailored Wear

And Summer Dresses : : Reduced.

Decisive reductions on some of the smartest apparel for women that is to be had just now—they are fortunate women who have a portion of their Summer wardrobe yet to buy. Be sure we took all we could get of these

$30.00 Tailored Suits to Sell at $18.75.

The style is one of the best of the season; material the canvas cloth that is perhaps most popular of all the Summer fabrics. Choice of black, navy blue, brown and steel gray. Jacket is made with blouse front, fronts are tucked from shoulder, giving the long waisted effect, collar and revers faced with black moire, edged with pastel shades of moire, finished with rows of black braid, tucked back, belt of stitched moire with postillon back, turn cuffs, finished to match fronts; skirt is seven gore flare, with side pleated front gore, made over taffeta with slip lining in skirt.

Splendid value, too, are these Handsome Foulard Silk Dresses at $9.75.

Navy blue and black with white dots, and fancy colored satin foulards; waists are blouse front, broad shoulder, front and back finished with plaits and stitching, stock collar with tie; skirt is made with gored body, and graduated flounce, finished at bottom with plaits.

Separate Skirts of black and navy blue dotted duck, made with gored body and a deep graduated flare flounce finished with band of plain duck to match; exceptional value at.....69c

Second floor, front, Central Building.

Clearing Up the

Children's Wash Dresses.

Such tremendous selling as you have favored us with this season is bound to leave twos and threes of a kind—and it is the best kinds in which the sizes get broken first, of course. So we have gathered the lot together—quite a fine assortment it makes—and to-morrow prices will be

$1.98 to $2.75. Reduced from $3.00 and $5.00.

There is a broad variety of attractive styles and fabrics, and all are daintily trimmed. All sizes in the lot, many times over, too. Good luck for the girls who share.

Good News of Girls' Skirts.

There will be three special chances to save on practical, handsome and serviceable Skirts in the Girls' Store to-morrow:

Skirts of excellent quality duck, polka dot design, flounce effect, prettily trimmed with white braid; 25 to 35 inches; value $1.50, at 98c

Skirts of fine grade linen, flounce effect, with deep stitching, full width, ample hems; cadet color; 25 to 35 inches; value $2.00, at $1.39

Very attractive Skirts of white pique, with bands of embroidery, flounce effect; 25 to 33 inches; value $2.00, at.....$1.49

Second floor, centre, Central Building.

A Great Underprice Sale of

Dainty Kimono Sacques.

This is the best news of these comfortable garments we ever had to tell—or any Store ever had to tell.

We took the whole surplus stock of two big makers—each of them pocketed a loss, and to-morrow over four thousand Kimono Sacques will be ready—

Mostly at Half Price or Less.

They are made of fine plain and figured lawns, corded batiste and dimities, some with hemstitched tucked yokes and bands, some with yokes tucked in clusters. Colors are pink, blue, lavender and black and white. Here are the prices:

29c. for Kimono Sacques worth 69c.
39c. for Kimono Sacques worth 79c.
49c. for Kimono Sacques worth 89c.
69c. for Kimono Sacques worth 98c. to $1.25.

Second floor, East Building.

Linens Under Cost.

Which means that to-day it would cost us more to buy these Linens in the markets abroad than the prices now to you. Such savings make it pretty well worth while to invest—Linen prices won't always be up, of course, but they will be up for a good while to come.

Extra fine and heavy Austrian silver bleach Damask, soft finish, 64 and 68 inches wide, regularly 85c. and 95c., at....65c. a yard
Extra heavy Irish unbleached Damask, 2 yards wide, variety of choice patterns, regularly $1.00 a yard, at.....65c
At $2.19 a dozen, regularly $3.50. Extra fine and heavy Scotch satin damask Napkins, 24½ inches square.

Main floor, rear, East Building.

Brooklyn Advertisements.

Brooklyn Advertisements.

Brooklyn Advertisements.

JOURNEAY & BURNHAM.

Flatbush Avenue, Junction Fulton Street.

Annual Summer Sale High Grade Underwear.

EXCEPTIONAL VALUES.

Walking Skirts, Cambric, hemstitched flounce, 75 cts.

Walking Skirts, Muslin and Cambric, deep flounce, lace or embroidery, 95 cts. —$1.35—$1.50—$1.75—$3.95.

Under Skirts, Cambric, umbrella flounce tucked, 50 cts.

Under Skirts, Lawn and Cambric, embroidered or lace ruffle, 75—95 cts.—$1.25.

Gowns, Muslin, V neck, hemstitched, 35 cts.

Gowns, Cambric and Nainsook, hemstitching, lace or embroidery, 65—79—95 cts.—$1.25—$1.50.

Drawers, Cambric, French shape, lace or embroidery, 19—38—48—75—95 cts.

Wrappers, Colored Lawn, neat patterns, Kimona or fitted style, $1.25—$1.75, reduced from $1.75 and $2.50.

Dressing Sacques, White and Colored Lawn (broken sizes) 48 cts., reduced from 75 and 95 cts.

CORSET DEP'T (broken sizes), in I. C. and Z. Z., fine Coutil and Sateen, 95 cts. —$1.50, reduced from $1.75 and $2.75.

INFANTS' DEPT.

Nainsook Slips, Bishop style, 38 cts.

Slips and Night Robes, Nainsook, with feather braid and hemstitching or tucked yoke, 58—75 cts.

Short Dresses, Nainsook, yokes of hemstitching or tucks, 48—65 cts.

Ribbed Cotton Shirts, short sleeves, sizes 2 to 6 years, 25 cts.

Bands, light weight, Cotton and Wool, 25 cts.

Bands, light weight, Silk and Wool, 50 cts.

Reefers, plain all wool Cloth, trimmed with braid, $1.95, reduced from $3.75 to $4.50.

Long Cloaks, fine Bedford Cord, trimmed with braid, $2.00—$2.75—$2.95.

BEST QUALITY

Wash Silks, 29 Cts.

The balance of our stock of best quality Colored Japanese Corded Wash Silks, with a few pieces of 27 inch German Wash Silks, which were 75 cts. per yard, will be offered Monday

AT 29 CTS.

Special Table, Silk Room.

None sent C. O. D. or Credited.

All Wool Voile

AT 38 CTS.

Cool and light in Weight, in Cream, Navy, Royal and Black.

38 CTS.

46 in. Brilliantine,

59 CT. GOODS at 38 CTS.

A duplicate lot of beautiful lustrous Mohairs; splendid weight for traveling skirts and bathing suits; best value ever offered; blue and black only,

38 CTS.

Clearance Sale in Suit Department.

$8.50 SKIRTS AT $3.85.

Black and white mixed men's wear Cloth Walking Skirts, all wool, the newest model, all sizes at $3.85.

$13.00 SKIRTS AT $6.75.

A Taffeta Walking Skirt, with open seams; the silk alone cost the price of skirt (only a few).

$7.00 SKIRTS AT $3.75.

A Brilliantine Skirt, walking length, made from a glossy, fine quality material, in several models, at $3.75.

$4.50 WAISTS AT $2.85.

A China Silk Waist, hemstitched and tucked, very effective; plain white and black.

$5.00 AND $6.00, REDUCED TO $3.50.

Silk Mull Waists, with Lace, in ecru, white and black, at $3.50.

$1.25 WAISTS AT 85 Cts.

A fine White Lawn Waist, with small black dot, plaited front, at 85 cts.

$2.75 WAISTS AT 95 Cts.

An unusual offer of high grade White Lawn Shirt Waists, all fresh and clean; ten of the prettiest styles shown this season at 95 cts.

$18.00, $20.00, $22.00 Walking Suits in a number of styles,

REDUCED TO $10.00.

Midsummer Wants for Men and Boys.

$2.00 NEGLIGEE FOR $1.00.

Men's Négligée Shirts, made of Scotch Madras, cuffs attached or separate.

$1.50 MADRAS FOR 95 Cts.

White Madras Shirts, plaited bosoms, cuffs detached.

$1.00 BOYS' NEGLIGEE, 75 Cts.

Made of fine Madras, in plain white and fancy, cuffs detached, sizes 12 to 14.

75 ct.	Men's Leather Belts	45 cts
50 ct.	Men's Leather Belts	25 cts
50 ct.	Men's Suspenders	25 cts
50 ct.	Bat-wing Ties	25 cts
75 ct.	Cambric Night Shirts	55 cts

Wash Goods.

Fine Batiste, Lawn and Dimity, in stripes, dots and floral designs, newest patterns and colorings, including white and black, 12½ cts.

36 inch Linen Suiting, in solid colors and stripes, 25 cts.

LACES.

6 YARDS FOR 25 CTS.

Point de Paris, Torchon, Platt Val., Cluny and other Edgings and Insertions in white, cream and butter, regular value from 10 to 18 cts. yd.

6 YARDS FOR 25 CTS.

Embroidered Beadings.

Fine Edgings, Insertions and Fancy Beadings for neck decorations, in Nainsook, Swiss and Cambric, at 28—32—40—45 to 65 cts. yd.

SMOKY FIREPLACES

MADE TO DRAW OR NO CHARGE.

Examinations and Estimates Free.

References—Wm. W. Astor, Jas. H. Choate, Whitelaw Reid, and many other prominent people.

JOHN WHITLEY,
"Chimney Expert,"
115 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Telephone 1613 Main.

This advertisement appears Sunday only.

Order by Mail. We deliver promptly and satisfactorily all purchases FREE anywhere where mail, express or freight carries.

A. D. Matthews' Sons

We Close Every Day at 5—Saturday at 12:30.

"Never Tell All You Know"

Is an axiom we mean to stick to during the hot season. If you shop to-morrow, call. We have twice the number of high quality, low price attractions mentioned here, that you may depend upon.

A Surpassing Lace Surprise!

"Appetite is through the eye" as much for lovely Laces and Embroideries as for a frozen fruit ice. To spread the feast which we do to-morrow has caused some "tall hustling," but the charm of it all will delight and please every one of the thousands who will be sure to be here early.

These Little Prices Will Buy More Lace Values Than You Ever Knew.

Importer's entire stock of odd pieces or broken sets of Point de Paris Laces and Insertions, 2 to 3½ inches wide, formerly 12½c. to 25c. per yard, now, per yard..... 5c., 7c. and 10c

Imitation Renaissance Laces, 3½ to 4½ inches wide, formerly 15c. and 35c. per yard, now, per yard..... 5c. and 7c.

"Welcome Prices" in the New Store.

"Brooklyn's Greatest Value Clothing Store" opens the men's department in the new building—over 2,000 square feet more of floor room—greatest in size and greatest in the values we always give. To-morrow, in commemoration of the real opening of our "Greater Clothing Store,"

Men's $3.00 and $3.50 Trousers for $1.50.

Hundreds upon hundreds of pairs of high class Trousers in dozens of the most desirable patterns, sizes 32 to 42 waists, all lengths; better secure two or three pairs at this price.

Men's $15.00 Suits for $7.84.

Serges, flannels, homespuns; the serges are of pure worsted, fine weave, blue and black, single or the new two button double breasted sack style; the flannels and homespuns are of pure wool, of course; coat made up unlined; trousers cut peg top, with turn-up bottoms and belt loops—handsome, seasonable colorings.

Chinese and Japanese Matting.

An ideal floor covering for Summer at one-third off their regular price:

CHINA.		JAPANESE.	
$5.75 Matting at	$3.45	$11.00 Matting at	$7.98
$7.00 Matting at	$4.98	$12.50 Matting at	$8.48
$8.75 Matting at	$5.98	$14.00 Matting at	$9.98
$9.00 Matting at	$6.98	$16.00 Matting at	$10.98
$11.98 Matting at	$8.48	$18.00 Matting at	$15.98
$13.00 Matting at	$9.98	$23.00 Matting at	$19.05
$16.00 Matting at	$12.98	$30.00 Matting at	$21.70
American Grass Matting, regular 40c., at	27c		

AXMINSTER RUGS.		JAPANESE AND DOMESTIC JUTE RUGS.	
18x36, regular $1.15, at	85c	26x54, regular $1.65, at	98c
27x63, regular $2.60, at	$1.80	30x60, regular $2.00, at	$1.25
36x72, regular $4.25, at	$3.00	36x72, regular $3.10, at	$2.50
6.0x9.0, regular $19.00, at	$13.98	6.0x9.0, regular $7.00, at	$5.75
8.3x10.6, regular $22.00, at	$17.98	7.6x10.6, regular $10.00, at	$8.25
9.0x12.0, regular $25.00, at	$20.98	9.0x12.0, regular $14.00, at	$10.98

We Will Make, Lay and Line All Carpets Bought This Week Free.

Hammocks, Finest Grade,

Full size, plain or with pillow and valance, ready to hang, with cord or hooks attachments,

$1.19 $1.48 $1.

Death List of the Week.

AHEARN
Andrews
Armour
Aspell

BAGOTT
Baldwin
Ballard
Balmain
Barbour
Barker
Barnett
Barry
Bartlow
Baxter
Bell
Benson
Berckmans
Boden
Boeckman
Bolden
Bolton
Bonestill
Bonner
Booth
Bostic
Bowes
Boyd
Boyle
Brada
Brady
Brennan
Brightwell
Broderick
Brown
Brundage
Bullock
Bumpus
Burke
Burlin
Burns
Byrnes

CAKEBREAD
Call
Callahan
Campbell
Carlie
Carlile
Carling
Casey
Casper
Cassidy
Chapuis
Cheeseborough
Chesney
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DALTON
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ELLIOTT
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FAGAN
Fallon
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Farrell
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Fish
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Foley
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Frederick
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GALLAGHER
Gardner
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Grady
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HAESELBARTH
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JACKSON
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LACINA
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McCABE
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Mueller
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NAGEL
Nelson
Nester
Newman
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O'BRIEN
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O'Reilly

PEARSON
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Pettit
Phelan
Phildius
Phillips
Post
Pottier
Pyle

QUACKENBUSCH,

RAMSEY
Reichel
Reilly
Rickarby
Righter
Riley
Ringrose
Rippler
Rooney
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Rosenthal
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Rowan
Runkel
Russell
Ryan

SABINO
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Sarre
Schloss
Schoboda
Schroeder
Schuster
Scott
Seebeck
Seery
Seidel
Shapland
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Sherman
Siegler
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Silberstein
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Simmons
Sipkka
Sleeper
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Smith
Smythes
Solomon
Splain
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Stalnberg
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Stevens
Stewart
Stikeman
Stockwell
Strasbourge.
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TEN EYCK
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ULLMAN

VAILE
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Van Tassel
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A HEARN.—July 7, John, son of David and Johanna Ahearn, native of Burnt Court, County Tipperary, Ireland, at the home of his sister, Mrs. L. Cusick, 768 Ninth Avenue.

ANDREWS.—July 11, Le Roy, husband of Emily S. Andrews, aged 38 years; residence, 353 West End Avenue.

ASPELL.—July 10, Charlotte, daughter of Elizabeth and Stephen T. Aspell, aged 14 months, 337 West Twelfth Street.

ARMOUR.—July 9, Archibald G. Armour, aged 75 years, 1 Lenox Avenue, White Plains.

BAGOTT.—At Brooklyn Home for Aged Men, 745 Classon Avenue, July 6, Joseph Bagott, in his eighty-third year.

BARNETT.—At Battle Creek, Mich., July 5, Lieut.-Col. Charles R. Barnett, United States Army.

BAXTER.—July 8, John Cray Baxter, aged 1 year and 10 days, youngest son of Archibald and Annie Sullivan Baxter, 126 High Street, Brooklyn.

BONNER.—July 11, at 50 Rogers Avenue, Brooklyn, Charles H. Bonner, in his 49th year.

BRUNDAGE.—July 11, Frederick R. Brundage, in his 65th year, 14 Fisher Avenue, White Plains, N. Y.

BURNS.—July 10, at 51 East One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, Mary J. Burns, (nee Mitchell,) aged 40 years, native of San Francisco, Cal.

BRENNAN.—July 8, Annie, wife of the late Thomas Brennan, aged 47, 62 Leroy Street.

BOLDEN.—July 9, Harry Bolden, 40 years, of 207 West Thirty-third Street.

BOYD.—July 8, Corp. Samuel Boyd, United States Marine Corps, 24 years old, at Magruder, Md.

BRADY.—At the residence of her sister, Mrs. J. H. Hillman, Plainfield, N. J., July 9, F. Veronica, widow of Thomas F. Brady and daughter of the late Hon. D. D. and Frances A. O'Keefe.

BROWN.—July 9, Martin Brown of 66 Columbia Street, Brooklyn.

BERCKMANS.—At London, England, July 8, Gustav Bruce Berckmans of New York City.

BOOTH.—July 8, Samuel, husband of Agnes Booth and father of Anna E. Biehn, in his 75th year, 340 West Thirty-third Street.

BURLIN.—July 7, Miss Frances Burlin, in her 78th year, at the Home for Incurables, One Hundred and Eighty-third Street and Third Avenue.

BOYLE.—July 6, Kate Boyle; residence, 578 Lexington Avenue.

BOECKMAN.—July 6, Mary, aged thirty, wife of Karl Boeckman, at 597 Robbins Avenue, the Bronx.

BRADY.—July 7, Gilbert Brady, in Rochester; born at Lockport February 2, 1834.

BOSTIC.—At Washington, D. C., July 6, John H. Bostic, at the age of 63; born in Ohio.

BRADY.—July 6, Patrick Brady, husband of the late Catherine Donohue, 15 Broome Street.

BURKE.—July 6, John, brother of Charles Burke, 650 Second Avenue.

BARBOUR.—July 9, at the residence of his grandmother, Mrs. James W. Barbour, Amityville, L. I., Edward Warren, aged three months, son of E. Warren and Sarah J. Barbour of Brooklyn.

BALDWIN.—July 8, at Glen Cove, Jennie, wife of Charles J. Baldwin, aged 50 years.

BALLARD.—July 8, in West Sydney, Me., Capt. Jonathan M. Ballard of the United States Navy.

BALMAIN.—July 9, Samuel F., husband of Mary Balmain of 193 Java Street, Greenpoint, aged 31 years.

BENSON.—July 10, in the Kings County Hospital, Flatbush, Bertie Benson, aged 26 years.

BROWN.—At Jamaica, L. I., July 9, Jane Brown, in the 87th year of her age, daughter of the late Richard and Eliza Linn Brown, formerly of New York City.

BULLOCK.—July 9, Joseph Bullock, 9 years old, Jamaica Bay, residence Blake Avenue and Elton Street, East New York.

BUMPUS.—July 9, Loren A. Bumpus of Boston, at the residence of his son, Prof. H. C. Bumpus, in New Rochelle, N. Y., of the Museum of Natural History, 68 years of age.

BRADA.—July 9, at the residence of his mother, 507 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, Albert M. Brada, aged 37 years 10 months.

BARKER.—July 9, Edward P. Barker of New York City, at Pawling.

BYRNES.—July 9, at 453 West Thirty-seventh Street, Catherine Byrnes, native of Athy, County Kildare, Ireland.

BARTLOW.—July 11, Joseph Bartlow of East One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street.

BOECKMANN.—Karl von, of 597 Robbins Avenue, July 11, at Lebanon Hospital.

BELL.—July 7, at Hotel Netherland, Edward, son of the late Isaac and Adelaide Mott Bell.

BODEN.—July 5, Joseph D., husband of Elizabeth Boden, (nee Heslen,) 227 Baltic Street, Brooklyn.

BONNER.—July 10, E. L. Bonner, aged 65 years, at Missoula, Mont.

BARNETT.—July 11, Jeremiah J., husband of Wilhemenia Barnett, aged 58 years, 510 Willoughby Avenue, Brooklyn.

BARRY.—July 10, 308 First Avenue, Mary Barry, (nee Holden,) wife of John Barry, native of Bally Raggt, County Kilkenny, Ireland.

BRODERICK.—July 9, at 1,430 Vyse Avenue, Bronx, Thomas Broderick, native of Clorsmorris, County Mayo, Ireland.

BROWN.—July 11, at 339 East Twenty-third Street, Richard, husband of Ellen Bowen.

BOWSS.—July 11, at 1,070 Lafayette Avenue, Frederick E. Bowss, 52 years old.

BOLTON.—July 5, Elizabeth Bolton, in the 77th year of her age, at the residence of her son, H. W. Tucker, 45 Stephens Street, Belleville, N. J.

BONESTILL.—July 5, James H. Bonestill, 2,542 Eighth Avenue.

BRIGHTWELL.—July 9, Thomas R. Brightwell of the District of Columbia, at his Summer residence near Washington, at the age of 91 years.

CAKEBREAD.—At Memorial Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y., July 6, Mrs. Anna M. Cakebread, in her 85th year.

CAMPBELL.—July 5, 333 East Sixty-ninth Street, Thomas N. Campbell.

CASEY.—July 6, Honora, child of James Casey and Honora Hannan, native of Shelalestown, County Cork, Ireland, at 1,174 Second Avenue.

CASPER.—July 8, Lorenzo D. Casper, at his late residence, 166 Ryerson Street, Brooklyn.

CLARE.—July 10, at 471 Manhattan Avenue, James Clare, in the 59th year of his age.

COHEN.—July 11, Rachel, native of Amsterdam, wife of Leon Cohen, 15A Woodbine Street, Brooklyn.

COUGHLIN.—July 10, at 2,146 Fifth Avenue, Peter R. J. Coughlin.

CASEY.—July 11, at 321 East Seventy-fourth Street, Nellie Bunyan, wife of Jerry Casey and daughter of Nat and Marguerite Bunyan, sister of William, John, Nat, Moses, and James Bunyan, native of Listowel, County Kerry, Ireland.

CASEY.—July 11, at 237 West Tenth Street, Patrick, son of John and Mary Casey, (nee Shannahan,) native of Mitchelstown, County Cork, Ireland, aged 19 years 3 months and 6 days.

CHAPUIS.—July 6, Regina Chapius, aged 6 months 26 days, at the residence of her parents, 278 President Street, Brooklyn.

CLARK.—On yacht Cherokee, July 7, William Clark of Newark, N. J., and Largs, Scotland, in his 52d year.

COCHRAN.—July 7, at Blue Point, L. I., Pierce F., son of David H. Cochran of the Cochran House, 27 years of age.

CONLON.—July 6, Elizabeth A., wife of Richard J. Conlon, 241 Wyckoff Street, Brooklyn.

COUCH.—July 6, Robert I. Couch of the New National New Haven Bank, at New Haven, Conn., aged 59.

CLIVER.—July 5, at St. Luke's Hospital, Allda, wife of Charles Cliver, sister of Mrs. W. J. Minor, 433 Fourth Avenue.

CONLAN.—July 5, at 337 West Fifty-first Street, New York, Marie Louise, wife of Dr. Thmoas F. Conlan.

CONLON.—At Elizabeth, N. J., July 6, John W. Conlon of Nineteenth Street, Brooklyn.

CALL.—July 9, Salvatore Call, 16 years old, of 440 East Thirteenth Street, in the Hudson Street Hospital.

CARLILE.—July 8, at 1,287 Westchester Avenue, Mrs. Hanna Catherine Carlile.

CHEESEBOROUGH.—July 8, Mary Hagger Cheeseborough of Charleston, S. C., at St. Faith's School, Saratoga, in the 79th year of her age, cousin of the Rev. Dr. John W. Shackelford.

CLEAVELAND.—At Hartford, Conn., July 9, Edmund J. Cleaveland, aged 59 years, a native of Ellzabeth, N. J.

CLARK.—At the Brooklyn Home for Aged Men, 745 Classon Avenue, July 7, William E. Clark, in his 82d year.

CREAN.—July 9, at 22 Rector Street, Manhattan, John Crean, husband of Margaret Woulfe.

COFFEE.—July 9, Kate Coffee, one day old, at 1,642 Third Avenue.

CROGENT.—July 8, Albert J., son of William J. and Sarah Crogent, 1,720 Second Avenue.

CURRY.—July 7, Andrew, son of Elizabeth Curry, 204 East Twentieth Street.

COOK.—July 7, Susannah, wife of Robert Cook, at 642 Vanderbilt Street, Windsor Terrace, Brooklyn.

CRISS.—At Normandie-by-the-Sea, July 8, Charles H., son of the late Michael and Mary I. Criss of Orange, N. J., in his 40th year.

CROSS.—July 8, Mathew Gerald Cross, in his 72d year, 95 South Fourth Street, Brooklyn.

CONNORS.—July 6, at Somnerdale, Penn., Thomas Connors of Magnolia, N. J.

CLARK.—July 5, Jacob Clark, in the 80th year of his age, at the residence of Charles Heber Clark, 123 Fifth Avenue, Conshohocken, Penn.

CASSIDY.—At West Orange, N. J., July 6, Deborah Ann, widow of John H. Cassidy, in her 80th year.

CRONOGUE.—July 6, Thomas F., son of the late John and Mary Cronogue and brother of Nellie J. Clarke, formerly of 211 East Fifty-ninth Street; residence, 288 Alexander Avenue, Bronx.

CRUIKSHANK.—July 6, Everett Ogden, infant son of Everett and Helen Mitt Cruikshank, 245 Carroll Street, Brooklyn.

CUMMINGS.—July 5, James Cummings, aged 71 years, 133 West Sixty-seventh Street.

CORDERY.—July 9, Lydia Webster, wife of H. Cordery, at the residence of her mother, 221 Ross Street.

CALLAHAN.—July 9, Julia Callahan, at the residence of her sister, Mrs. Hannah Doyle, 315 Plymouth Street, Brooklyn.

CARLILE.—July 9, Miss Annie E. Carlile, 273 Twelfth Street, Brooklyn.

COYNE.—July 10, Emma T. Coyne, (nee Giddings,) wife of Frank E. Coyne, 477 Hudson Avenue.

CHESNEY.—July 9, Ferry Chesney, at his home on the summit of Copper Ridge, Tenn., on July 4, at the age of 126 years, born in Virginia on July 4, 1776.

CONSTANTINE.—July 9, the Rev. A. A. Constantine, aged 90, in West Summit, N. J.

CARLING.—At Hackensack, N. J., July 8, Amanda, widow of Frank Carling.

CLARK.—July 9, at Liberty, N. Y., Mahel, daughter of Malida and the late Oliver Clark.

COECKMAN.—July 9, 771 Third Avenue, James Connolly, aged 37, husband of Delia Donohue, native of County Cavan, Ireland.

CRAIG.—July 8, Fannie Craig, aged 34 years, residence 272 Seventeenth Street, Brooklyn.

COOK.—July 11, Mrs. Henry H. Cook of New York, 70 years of age, at her Summer residence, Wheatleigh, near Lenox, Mass.

DAYTON.—July 10, Charles Horace Dayton, aged 83 years, at 300 Grove Street.

DOYLE.—July 6, at 2,209 Second Avenue, Margaret Doyle, (nee Grogan,) wife of Denis Doyle.

DE COURVAL.—July 5, in Paris, France, Mary Ray, widow of Arthur Vicomte de Courval and daughter of the late Mary Boggs and Richard Ray of New York.

DALTON.—July 8, Katie Sweet, wife of George F. Dalton, residence, 11 West One Hundred and Third Street.

DUFFY.—Edward A. Duffy, aged 29 years, July 8, at the residence of his sister, Mrs. O'Brien, 238 East Fortieth Street.

DEGEN.—July 7, at Asheville, N. C., Charles Francis, eldest son of Joseph and Teresa A. Degen, formerly of La Porte, Penn.

DEY.—July 7, Denia, wife of Falk Dey, 1,234 Fulton Avenue, Bronx.

DUFFY.—July 6, at 328 Plymouth Street, Brooklyn, Mrs. Mary Ann Duffy, 50 years old.

DEMAREST.—July 10, at Ridgewood, N. J., John David, son of A. S. Z. and Mary Ida Demarest, (nee Naugle,) aged 8 months 24 days.

DU PONT.—Santa Barbara, Cal., July 8, H. Berlin Du Pont of Wilmington, Del.

DORNEY.—July 11, John, husband of Ellen Dorney, nee Kennedy, native of Kilbrin, County Cork, Ireland, at 341 East Ninetieth Street.

DESSECKER.—July 9, Gustav, husband of Elizabeth C. Dessecker, 1,881 Seventh Avenue.

DONOVAN.—July 9, 46 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, Mary Elizabeth, (nee Murphy,) wife of Dr. Samuel J. Donovan.

DOUGHTY.—July 11 at Sailors' Snug Harbor Hospital, Staten Island, Capt. Isaiah Doughty, aged 67 years, father of Charles Doughty of 96 Hardenbrook Avenue, Jamaica.

DRUNNWALD.—July 10, E. Drunnwald of 517 Broadway, Astoria.

DAVIDSON.—At No. 1,247 Waverley Place, Elizabeth, N. J., July 6, James Davidson, in the sixty-fourth year of his age.

DAMON.—At Weston, Mass., July 6, Dr. Mary Damon of Minneapolis. Born in Concord about forty years ago.

DUNIGAN.—James M. Dunigan, husband of Mary Day, July 6, 430 Henry Street, Brooklyn.

DUNN.—Jnly 5, Mary, wife of Joseph P. Dunn, sister of Mrs. Annie Logue, Lafayette Avenue, Glendale, L. I.

DRAPER.—July 6, Edward Draper, at 654 Warren Street, Brooklyn.

DWYER.—July 6, at 66 East One Hnndred and Twenty-seventh Street, Michael J., husband of Elleen Dwyer.

ELLIOTT.—July 6, at Atlantic City, N. J., at the Kenilworth Inn, on Kentucky Avenue, Roger Elliott, of Nicetown, Penn., residing at 514 Queen Lane, Germantown.

ENGLISH.—John, son of Michael English, July 10, 408 Chestnut Street, Brooklyn.

EVANS.—July 6, Jane Evans, 81 years of age, at the Chapin Home, 151 East Sixty-sixth Street.

EVANS.—July 8, at Redlands, Cal., Ada M. Evans.

EVANS.—July 8, at Redlands, Cal., Ada M. Evans of Boston.

ELLIS.—July 8, Jacob S. Ellis of Tottenville, S. I., aged 82 years.

FAGAN.—July 7, Leo, youngest son of Thomas J. and Mary I. Fagan, 135 Ryerson Street, Brooklyn.

FARRELL.—July 9, at 604 East Fourteenth Street, Kate, daughter of the late Patrick and Ellen Farrell.

FINNEGAN.—July 9, at Marble Hill, King's Bridge, Mrs. James Finnegan, Sr., aged 72 years.

FINN.—July 8, William, son of John W. Finn and Nellie Sullivan, aged 7 months. 45 Monroe Street.

FLEMING.—At 277 West Eighty-fourth Street, July 9, David P. Fleming, M. D., husband of Catherine F. Fleming, nee Nammack.

FOGARTY.—At Rye, N. Y., July 6, Rosanna, widow of Joseph Fogarty.

FROST.—July 6, at Watkins, N. Y., Newbury Frost, son of the late Harry T. and Mary R. Frost, in his 24th year.

FAREWELL.—July 11, at Lebanon Hospital, O. F. Farewell, aged 73, of 48 Brook Avenue.

FREDERICK.—July 11, Gen. Calvin H. Frederick, 74 years old, United States Army, retired, at Omaha, Neb.

FARRELL.—July 7, James Jackson, son of the late James Jackson Farrell of Harlem, residence, 132 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street.

FISH.—July 7, Howland Fish of Moreau, Saratoga County, born in 1833.

FURMAN.—July 7, Sarah, wife of John Furman, 80 Morton Street.

FRASER.—July 8, Stephen D. Fraser, at the Home for Old Men and Aged Couples, Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Twelfth Street.

FRITZ.—At Kokomo, Ind., July 7, Bernice, 17-year-old daughter of Hiram Fritz.

FORD.—July 6, Marguerite May, only daughter of William W. and May C. G. Ford, in the 3d year of her age, at her parents' home, Windysknowe, Kent County, Del.

FOWLER.—July 8, Cornellus Fowler, in Bayside, in his 67th year.

FRYE.—July 7, Charles A. Frye, at 534 Hamilton Street, Ravenswood, 32 years of age.

FITCH.—July 7, Silas Fitch, in the 62d year of his age, at his residence, 215 Franklin Avenue, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

FITZSIMMONS.—July 7, Mary O'Neill, wife of Robert Fitzsimmons, at 318 Delancey Street.

FALLON.—July 7, Andrew Fallon, late of 18 Leonard Street, husband of Mary Fallon, residence 909 Greenwich Street.

FOLEY.—Catherine, widow of Jeremiah Foley and mother of Mary and Jere J., July 7, at 452 West Thirty-sixth Street.

FELTON.—At Camden, N. J., July 7, Col. George B. Felton, fifty-five years old and born in Westville, Mass.

FRAZIER.—On July 6, Morris Frazier of No. 29 Renwick Street, Brooklyn.

FREDERICK.—July 6, at Huntington, L. I., Harold Brown, son of Edwin S. and the late Ida M. Frederick, aged eighteen years and seven months.

FURLEY.—July 6, Dr. Charles C. Furley, at Wichita, Kan.

GALLAGHER.—July 6, Angela Loretta, youngest child of John A. and Mary E. Gallagher, aged seven months, 622 Park Avenue.

GRAY.—July 5, John Gray, aged 40, husband of Mary Coyle, born in Cavan County, Ireland, 149 West Ninety-eighth Street.

GARRISON.—At Morristown, N. J., July 8, William Frazier Garrison.

GREENOUGH.—July 8, at Lake Placid, N. Y., William Greenough.

GREGG.—Margaret L., wife of Officer Henry Gregg, (Nineteenth Precinct,) in her 36th year, at her residence, 406 West Thirty-second Street, July 9.

GRELLE.—Frederick W. Grelle, July 8, at South Orange, N. J.

GALLAGHER.—July 8, Irene, daughter of John Gallagher, at 176 Vernon Avenue.

GREEN.—July 8, John, husband of Mary E. Green, 557 West Fifty-seventh Street.

GREELEY.—July 8, John W. Greeley, a cousin of Horace Greeley, aged 83, at Amherst, N. H.

GRIFFIN.—July 7, at 372 West Twenty-ninth Street, Jane Elizabeth, daughter of Maurice and Julia Griffin.

GREY.—July 5 Emily Van Tassel, widow of Jesse J. Grey, aged 84 years, at the residence of her son, Daniel H. Grey, No 32 Cambridge Place, Brooklyn.

GUILLON.—July 6 Mrs. Margaret Guillon, No. 153 West Twenty-sixth street.

GARRISON—July 5, Frank L. Garrison, twenty-one years old, at New Rochelle, N. Y.

GARDNER.—July 6, Charles O. Gardner, Sr., of Hackensack, N. J., late of Stevensville, Sullivan County, N. Y., at the residence of his son, Charles O. Gardner, Jr., 161 Union Street, Hackensack, N. J.

GILROY.—July 6, at 303 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, Natallen B. Hale, wife of Thomas F. Gilroy, Jr.

GOODMAN.—July 6, at Goodman's Station, formerly Ashbrook, N. J., Mrs. Lucretia Goodman.

GILMAN.—July 11, Charles C. Gilman of Marshalltown, Iowa, in Chicago.

GUGGOLZ.—July 9, Mary F. Guggolz, in the 81st year of her age, 134 Bradford Street, Brooklyn.

GOODLIFFE.—July 10, Edward F. Goodliffe, aged 72 years, 300 Carlton Avenue, Brooklyn.

GORDON.—July 11, James, brother of Officer Luke Gordon of Tremont Station.

GRANGER.—July 10, William J., husband of Mary E. Granger, aged 35 years.

GASKINS.—July 9, John Gaskins, residence, 120 Concord Street, Brooklyn.

GRIFFEN.—July 9, Jacob Jay Griffen, aged 82 years, 3 South Arlington Avenue, East Orange, N. J.

GUERIN.—July 10, Nellie Loretta, youngest child of James and Hannah Guerin, 300 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street.

HAESELBARTH.—July 5, Hannah R., wife of William G. Haeselbarth, in her 77th year, at Midland and Sickles Avenues, Nyack.

HANIFFY.—July 5, Marian A., wife of Officer Martin Haniffy, aged 32 years, 206 West End Avenue.

HEBBARD.—July 5, at 182 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, Julia, widow of Andrew Hebbard.

HIRSCH.—July 7, David, husband of Regina, aged 66 years, at 159 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street.

HICKEY.—July 11, Mary A., wife of Daniel D. Hickey, 338 Seventh Street, Brooklyn.

HINDERSON.—July 11, at Home for Incurables, Katherine Hinderson, aged 66 years.

HIRST.—July 11, the Rev. Dr. A. C. Hirst, pastor of the First Methodist Church of Omaha, at the home of his sister in Chicago.

HOPPER.—July 6, at Great Neck, L. I., Mary A. Imlay, widow of Judge John Hopper of Paterson, N. J.

HORTON.—July 5, at Bayshore, N. Y., Gurdon B. Horton, aged 57 years, Clinton Avenue, Bayshore.

HALL.—July 5, Raymond Brice Hall, in his 79th year, former resident of Washington, D. C., and pioneer dry goods merchant of Seventh Street sixty years ago. Residence, 449 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

HAGAN.—July 7, at Home for Incurables, James F. Hagan of 37 Columbus Avenue.

HODER.—July 11, Lena Hoder, 64 years of age, 417 Ninth Avenue, Astoria.

HAMPSHIRE.—July 7, Alice Hampshire, (nee Bradley,) wife of Officer George Hampshire, Twenty-sixth Precinct, residence, 3,819 Third Avenue, Bronx.

HARGREAVES.—At Boston, Mass., July 5, John Hargreaves, in the 54th year of his age, residence, 358 South Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y.

HOWELL.—July 12, Mary S., widow of Charles H. Howell; residence, 1,061 Decatur Street, Brooklyn.

HARNEY.—July 7, Matthew Harney, at residence of Mrs. B. O'Rourke, 445 West One Hundred and Sixty-third Street.

HALEY.—July 8, James Haley, at the residence of his sister, Toumey, 307 East Fifty-sixth Street.

HALLORAN.—July 8, John J., aged 1 year, son of Patrick J. Halloran and Mary Horgan, 30 Douglass Street, Brooklyn.

HENDERSON.—July 6, John Henderson, at Glasgow, Mont.

HERLIHY.—At Iona Island, N. Y., on July 7, Rosemarie, youngest child of Patrick Herlihy, United States Navy, and Frances E. Price.

HASTINGS.—July 5, Cecil Hastings, at 730A Union Street, Brooklyn. Was born forty years ago in Covington, Ky.

HORN.—July 6, Mrs. Tiemann N. Horn, 39 years old, wife of Capt. Horn of the Ninety-fifth Coast Artillery, United States Army.

HORN.—July 6, Frances Horn, 7 years old, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Horn.

HORNBECK.—At Scranton, Penn., July 5, Joseph Hornbeck, 11 years old.

HUGHES.—July 5, Letitia, only child of Edward Hughes and the late May Mulvihill, aged 3 years 4 months. 190 Franklin Avenue.

HANDLEY.—On July 10, Sylvester J., husband of Rose Handley, at the residence of his son-in-law, George W. Lindley, 269 East Thirty-first Street.

HEFFERNAN.—July 10, Bridget Heffernan, in the 65th year of her age, at residence of her cousin, Mrs. Geoghegan, 227 West One Hundred and Forty-third Street.

HORTON.—At Peekskill, N. Y., July 10, Emily C., wife of Stephen D. Horton.

HURD.—In Vermont, July 9, Arthur T. Hurd. Interment at Huntington, N. Y. Portland (Me.) and Boston (Mass.) papers please copy.

HUSSEY.—July 10, Tillie McDonald, wife of Thomas Hussey, 59 Monroe St., Brooklyn.

HART.—July 9, James, father of Peter and Edward Hart, formerly of the Seventh Ward; residence, 404 East Eighty-second Street.

HARRINGTON.—July 9, at 2,815 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, Cecelia M., daughter of John Harrington.

HODGE.—July 10, Alfred Hodge, formerly of London, England, in his 49th year; residence, 170 South Oxford Street, Brooklyn.

HENDRICKS.—At Mount Vernon Hotel, July 8, Mrs. Charles Hendricks.

HOLBROOK.—Laura Paulne, at 56 West Ninety-third Street, July 9, in her 63d year.

HOLLAND.—July 8, Philip, aged 8, son of Detective Sergeant John and Charlotte Holland, 1,179 Third Avenue.

HICKEY.—July 8, at 101 Charles Street, William C., son of Catherine and the late Patrick Hickey, aged 20 years and 6 months.

HOLMAN.—July 9, Antonio Holman, 434 East Seventy-fourth Street.

HOTCHKISS.—July 9, Elizabeth Hine, widow of Charles B. Hotchkiss, late of Bridgeport, Conn., at the residence of Mr. F. L. Curtiss, 283 West Main Street, Waterbury, Conn.

JACOBS.—July 6, Henry Jacohs, 20 years old, of 318 Eighteenth Street, Brooklyn.

JACKSON.—July 12, at 296 Seventh Street, John, father of Margaret Jackson.

JAYNE.—July 11, at Bay Shore, L. I., Luln daughter of Charles Jayne.

JOCH.—July 11, Edward Joch, 35 years old, 281 Buffalo Avenue, Brooklyn.

JONES.—At Chicago, July 10, Herbert D. Jones, aged 21 years.

JOHNSON.—July 5, Daniel V. M., son of the late Rev. D. V. M. and Caroline G. Johnson of the Church of the Good Shepherd.

JOHNSTON.—July 8, Col. Robert Johnston, at Geneva, N. Y., born in Richmond, Va.

JOHNSTON.—July 8, Louisa Johnston, 25 Irving Place, Brooklyn.

KANE.—Bertha J. Kane, Greenwich, Conn., July 10.

KEELY.—July 8, at 342 Fifteenth Street, Brooklyn, James J. Keely, husband of Katie Caldwell.

KEARNS.—July 7, Stephen, aged 9 months, son of James and Alice Kearns, (nee Gallagher,) native County Monaghan, Ireland; residence, 327 East One Hundred and First Street.

KELLY.—July 11, at 318 East Sixty-second Street, Annie M., widow of James Kelly, native of Ballyshannon, County Donegal, Ireland.

KENNY.—July 7, Hugh D., son of Sarah Mundy and the late Denis Kenny; residence 29 Prince Street.

KEHR.—Elizabeth, daughter of the late John and Caroline Kehr, in her 80th year, July 7, Elizabeth, N. J.

KESSLER.—July 7, Elkan Kessler, in the 86th year of her age, at 310 East Forty-ninety Street.

KIRCHERT.—July 7, Maria Edith Kirchert, aged 12 years, at 136 Perry Street.

KENNY.—July 9, Mary, wife of Daniel E. and mother of the Rev. Arthur J. Kenny, 309 West Twenty-eighth Street.

KISSAM.—July 7, George Kissam of Millburn, N. J., 43 years old.

KROOSS.—July 8, 98 Wythe Avenue, Brooklyn, Henry Krooss, in his 65th year.

KING.—July 8, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. J. C. Hatzel, 1,231 Madison Avenue, Mary C., widow of Capt. Nathan King of Newport, R. I.

KILLION.—July 10, Theresa, two-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Killion of White Plains Road and Sixth Street. William's Bridge.

KELLY.—July 5, John Kelly, 35 years of age, a porter employed in the Edgemere Hotel, Long Island.

KNOWLTON.—At Arlington, Mass., July 7, Mrs. Mary S. Knowlton, mother of former Attorney General H. M. Knowlton, 70 years of age, of Winchester, Mass.

KIRBY.—July 6, William H. Kirby, in his 72d year, at Pompton Plains, N. J.

KENNEDY.—July 9, Mary Kennedy, a native of Tume, County Galway, Ireland, 384 Bridge Street, Brooklyn.

KENNY.—July 9, Mary, wife of Daniel E. and mother of the Rev. Arthur J. Kenny, 309 West Twenty-eighth Street.

KREMER.—July 8, John Wesley, son of Alois and Bertha Kremer, New Rochelle, N. Y.

KRUGER.—July 11, William Kruger, 36 years old, of 50 East One Hundred and Eighth Street, in St. Luke's Hospital.

LACINA.—July 9, John Lacina, forty-two years of age, 434 East Seventy-third Street.

LAMB.—July 10, at Long Beach, L. I., A. B. Lamb and his wife, Leylin, (nee Howell,) of Dividing Creek, N. J.

LE COUNT.—July 11, Cherrie F., wife of Frank J. Le Count, Lefferts and Atlantic Avenues, Richmond Hill, L. I.

LYNCH.—July 11, Mary C., daughter of the late Owen and Margaret Lynch, in the 74th year of her age, at the residence of her uncle, John Lynch, 354 West Fifty-sixth Street.

LAWRENCE.—At Willow Bank, Flushing, July 9, Annie Townsend, wife of Walter B. Lawrence and daughter of the late Robert C. Townsend, in the 61st year of her age.

LODER.—At Mianus, Conn., July 9, Sarah Amelia Day, wife of Cyrus W. Loder.

LORD.—At Belmont, Mass., July 9, George Homer Lord, at the age of 77.

LEONARD.—July 6, at Oberlin, Ohio, Ella L., wife of the Rev. D. L. Leonard, 65 years old.

LEAHEY.—July 8, John Leahey, aged 32 years, son of Ann Gilmartin and James Leahey, 338 East Forty-eighth Street.

LOSEE.—At Brooklyn, July 8, Martha A. Loder Losee, 52 years old.

LOVELL.—At Mount Vernon, N. Y., July 8, Marion Adeline, daughter of Louise and Charles T. Lovell, aged 16 months.

LILLY.—July 7, the Rev. Dr. Aaron W. Lilly of Carlisle, Penn., at Mechanicsburg, aged 80.

LONGLEY.—Ex-County Judge Levi F. Longley of Hudson, N. Y., Copake Lake, born May 5, 1846.

LYMAN.—July 7, Catherine M., wife of Benjamin F. Lyman, residence, 216 Fifty-ninth Street, Brooklyn.

LITTLE.—July 6, at 230 West Forty-third Street, Dr. A. H. Little.

LOUGHLIN.—July 11, Peter, husband of Ellen L. Longhlin, in the 52d year of his age, at his residence, 2,148 Fifth Avenue.

LYON.—Jnly 11, at 170 New York Avenue, Brooklyn, William H. Lyon, in the 83d year of his age.

LAIGHTON.—July 9, in Brooklyn, Matilda L., widow of Mark Pennald Laighton, in her seventy-sixth year.

[illegible].—At St. Mark's Hospital, July 7, Robert C. Latimer, aged thirty-seven years, 618 Hancock Street, Brooklyn.

LANDY.—July 10, at 158 East Eighty-fifth Street, William Landy.

LEARY.—July 12, Richard, husband of Maria Welsh, 255 Carroll Street, Brooklyn.

LAWRENCE.—July 9, at Imperial Hotel, Frank Lawrence of St. Louis, aged forty-two, son of Dr. J. J. Lawrence of The St. Louis Medical Brief.

LOVEJOY.—July 9, at Sebasco, Me., Samuel Post Lovejoy of 743 Columbus Avenue, New York City, in his 78th year.

MACDONALD.—July 7, Florence Marion King, daughter of Belinda C. and the late John Macdonald, residence, 152 East Twenty-seventh Street.

MADDOX.—July 11, John W. Maddox, the ten-year-old son of John Maddox of Oyster Bay.

MARA.—Frank Mara, July 9, at his residence, 698 East One Hundred and Forty-third Street.

McCUR

Excursions.

Entertaining Beyond Comparison.

GLEN ISLAND

Attractions from all parts of the world. Interesting novelties. A band of wild riders and steer-catchers from the Plains of Mexico. Grand concerts, magnificent foliage, rare plants, Horticultural wonders, unequalled menagerie, museum and aquarium; ALL FREE. Delightful sail on swift steamers. Glen Island clam bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." The Dairy. Boating, Bathing, Bowling, Billiards, Fishing. TIME TABLE SUBJECT TO CHANGE—STEAMERS LEAVE: Cortlandt St. Pier, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12 M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:45, 5:15 P. M. Bridge Dock: Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:30, 10:20, 11:20 A. M., 12:20, 2:00, 2:50, 4:00 P. M. East 32d St., 9:30, 10:00, 10:45, 11:45 A. M., 12:45, 2:00, 2:30, 3:15, 4:30, 5:45 P. M. Leave Glen Island, 11:00 A. M., for Cortlandt St. only; 11:30 A. M., for East 32d St. and Brooklyn. 12:00 M. and 1:00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only; 3:00, 5:00, 5:50, 6:00, 7:00, and 8:00 P. M. for all landings.

Frequent extra boats on Sundays and holidays. EXCURSION, 40 CENTS, including admission to all attractions.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO.

THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO

CONEY ISLAND.

Leave FOOT 22D ST., North River; 9:00, 9:40, 10:20, 11:00, 11:40 A. M., 12:20, 1:00, 1:30, 2:00, 2:30, 3:00, 3:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:00, 5:30, 6:00, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:00, 8:30, 9:00 P. M.

Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River, } Half hour later.

Leave NEW IRON PIER, CONEY ISLAND, 10:40, 11:20 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:40, 1:20, 2:00, 2:40, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:10, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40, 9:10, 9:40, 10:10, 10:40 P. M.

ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON

To West Point, Newburgh, or Poughkeepsie, Grand Daily Excursion (except Sunday.) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS NEW YORK and ALBANY

From Brooklyn, Fulton St., by Annex, 8 A. M.
From New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 A. M.
From New York, West 22d St. Pier, 9:00 A. M.
From New York, West 129th St. Pier, 9:15 A. M.
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.

Morning and Afternoon Concerts.

SPECIAL STONY PT. EXC.

ON JULY 16TH.

State Park Dedication of Historic Battlefield of Stony Point, participated in by Navy, Army, West Point Cadets, National and Continental Guards, G. A. R., and Civic Societies. Going by Day Line to West Point, making direct connection with West Shore R. R., arriving at Stony Point 12:22 noon, returning from Stony Point to N. Y. on any West Shore train the same day. Round trip ticket from N. Y., returning by West Shore R. R., including stop over at Stony Pt., $1.50.

EXCURSION ROUTES TO THE SEA via

THE LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

MANHATTAN BEACH.

Trains leave New York, 34th St., E. R., Sundays, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M., 12:10 and half hourly from 1:10 to 9:10 P. M. and 10:10 P. M. Trains leave East New York about 25 minutes after 34th St. time. Returning, last train leaves the Beach 11:15 P. M.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.

Trains leave New York, 34th St., E. R., Sundays, *4:00, 7:00, 8:30, 9:20, 10:00, 10:30, 11:00, 11:40 A. M., 12:10, 12:50, 1:10, 1:40, 2:00, 2:20, 2:40, *3:00, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:00, 5:50, *6:00, 6:20, 6:50, *7:00, 7:20, 7:40, 8:10, 8:30, 8:50, 9:20, and 10:20 P. M. Trains marked (*) stop at Hammel only on Rockaway Beach. Returning, last train leaves the Beach 11:30 P. M.

LONG BEACH.

Trains leave New York, 34th St., E. R., Sundays, 4:00, 8:20, 10:30 A. M., 1:20, 2:50, 3:40, and 6:40 P. M. Returning, last train leaves Long Beach at 9:38 P. M.

NEWPORT $1.50 EXCURSION.

SUNDAY, JULY 13TH.

L. I. R. R. and N. Y. & STONINGTON LINE STEAMER "MAINE."

SPECIAL EXPRESS TRAIN WITH PARLOR CAR.

Leave New York, foot E. 34th St., at 8:20 A. M. Leave Flatbush Ave. Sta., B'klyn, at 8:15 A. M., stopping at Franklin Ave., East New York and Jamaica.

Due at Newport at 3:00 P.M.; leave at 5:00 P.M. Tickets on sale commencing Friday, at L. I. R. R. city ticket offices and stations. Sale of tickets limited to 750. The right is reserved to postpone the excursion, and tickets purchased in advance will be redeemed.

Music and Refreshments on Steamer.

ROCKAWAY BEACH — ALL WATER ROUTE — 50c.

Ocean Going Steamers

GENERAL SLOCUM

GRAND REPUBLIC

The most refreshing hour and half sail, leaving W. 129th St., 9 a.m.; W. 20th St., 9.40 and 10 a.m., 1.35 p.m.; Battery Landing, 9.20, 10.40 a.m., 2.05 p.m.; Leaving Rockaway, 11 a.m., 5.00, 6.15 p.m.

LONG BRANCH AND BACK 50C.
ASBURY PARK AND BACK 80C.

PATTEN LINE

LONG BRANCH—ASBURY PARK

And all resorts on the Jersey Seacoast. Lv. ft. W. 13th St., 7:55, 8:55, *10:55 A. M. (*Saturday 12:55 P. M.) and 3:10 P. M. Lv. Battery (nr. So. Ferry) 8:20, 9:20, *11:20 A. M. (*Saturday 1:20 P. M.) and 3:10 P. M.

SATURDAY SPECIAL 13th St., 3:55, Battery 4:20 P. M.

SUNDAY SCHEDULE.

Lv. ft. 129TH ST. (Sundays only) 8:15 A. M. Lv. ft. W. 13th St., 8:55, 9:25, 9:45, 10:50 A. M. Lv. Battery; 9:20, 9:50, 10:10, 11:10 A. M.

SUNDAY EXCURSION TO SUMMIT OF HISTORIC MOUNT BEACON.

Cool—Comfortable—Delightful.

Sixty-mile sail up the Hudson on fast and superbly equipped steamer, HOMER RAMSDELL, to Fishkill (returning in the evening.) Otis Incline Railway to summit of highest mountain in the Highlands. Grand view, magnificent scenery, beautiful mountain walks. Refreshments on steamer and at new Mountain Hotel. Steamer leaves PIER (NEW) No. 1, North River, foot of W. 129th St., 9:30 A. M. Round trip to Summit of Mountain, only $1.00. To WEST POINT or NEWBURGH and Return, 75 cts.

EVERY SUNDAY

UP THE SOUND

TO SEA CLIFF AND GLENWOOD

THE ELEGANT STEAMER "NANTASKET"

will leave New York, Pier 13, E. R., near foot Wall St., 9:30; foot 31st St., E. R., 9:45 A. M. Returning, due in New York 6:30 P. M.

EXCURSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

UP THE HUDSON SUNDAYS, 50c.

ON SUNDAYS, commencing July 13th, the Norwich Line Steamer CITY OF LOWELL will leave Pier 36, N. R., foot Spring St., at 10:00 A. M.; W. 129th St. 10:30 A. M., for a Hudson River trip as far as POUGHKEEPSIE. No landing made. Returning due New York about 6 P. M. MUSIC. Table d'hote dinner, also a la carte. Main Deck Lunch Counter and Café, popular prices.

IDEAL OUTING TRIP SUNDAYS.

On SUNDAYS the fleet steel STEAMER RICHARD PECK leaves Pier 25, E. R., foot of Peck Slip, at 9:30; East 21st St., 9:45 A. M. Returning, due New York 8:00 P. M. Nearly all day in beautiful Long Island Sound. An hour in New Haven. MUSIC. Tickets, $1.00. Children, 50 cents.

AL FOSTER

DEEP SEA FISHING daily. Al Foster's reliable, large iron seagoing steamer Angler, regular boat runs Winter and Summer; fare, 75c.; ladies, 50c. Leaves 22d St., E. R., 7:15 A. M.; Battery Landing, 8:05 A. M. sharp. N. B.—Only iron boat on this route. Large ladies' saloon and first-class restaurant. Music on board. AL FOSTER.

NORTH BEACH

Large Double-Decked Boats Leave East 99th St., Sundays, Hourly to 1 P. M., then Half

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A GREAT GROWTH

—IN—

Summer Resort Advertisements.

The NEW YORK TIMES

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APRIL,	1901—366 Ads.	APRIL, 1902—715 Ads.	
MAY,	1901—1431 "	MAY, 1902—2738 "	
JUNE,	1901—3761 "	JUNE, 1902—5177 "	
Total,	5558		8630

GAIN OF 3072 ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

Is the Leading Newspaper of New York City for the publication of Summer Resort Advertisements.

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1st—The New York Times	printed	8630	Summer Resort advertisements		
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3rd "	"	6741	"	"	"
4th "	"	5783	"	"	"
5th "	"	2853	"	"	"
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Summer Resorts.
NEW YORK.
Saratoga Springs.

Saratoga. The Grand Union

For Special Terms and Circular address
WOOLLEY & GERRANS, Proprietors,
Saratoga Springs, New York.

HOTEL
American-Adelphi
The "Location" of
Saratoga Springs
SARATOGA SPRINGS.

THE KENSINGTON.

NOW OPEN.
HENRY A. BANG, Prop.
New York Office—Sturtevant House.

SARATOGA
CLARENDON HOTEL

Located on Broadway, overlooking Congress Park; elevator. Rooms with private baths. Accommodates 500.
W. W. PALMER, Manager.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.

WINDSOR HOTEL.
Opsn June 26 to October 1. $4.00 per day and upward.
SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED PAMPHLET.
R. G. SMYTH, Lessee.

Western Hotel, Church St., cor. Lawrence, Saratoga Springs, N. Y. First-class house; all modern improvements; table the finest; livery, &c. Terms moderate. C. H. NIMS, Propr.

THE ELKS, 398 Broadway, opposite U. S. Hotel, Saratoga, N. Y.—For gentlemen only; large, commodious rooms, with modern improvements; terms reasonable. Pop. and Hand. Elks, Proprietors.

Franklin House, Church St., near B'dway, Saratoga Springs, N. Y. Old-established house, under new management; modern cuisine, &c. Near hotels and springs. E. E. DURKEE.

THE LINDEN, 109 Maple Ave., Saratoga Springs, N. Y.—Cool and shady grounds; croquet, &c.; convenient to principal springs; moderate terms. Wm. O'Brien, Manager.

Adirondacks.

HOTEL CHILDWOLD

LAKE MASSAWEPIE, ADIRONDACKS.
Private Park of 6,000 acres. Opens June 20. Fine camp sites and cottages to let. Golfing, Tennis, Boating, Fishing, Hunting. Large Casino for entertainments and dancing. THROUGH WAGNER PALACE CAR from NEW YORK to CHILDWOLD.
For information and rates address
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Circulars, &c., at Scofield's, 1 Madison Av., N.Y.

ADIRONDACKS.

THE WAWBEEK and COTTAGES,

ON UPPER SARANAC LAKE,
Open June 25 to Oct. 1.
Indian Carry Golf Links. (9 holes.)
For Booklet, Address
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The Algonquin,

on Lower Saranac Lake,
Adirondack Mountains.

Famed for beauty of environment and excellency of Cuisine. Golf, etc. *For Booklet address*
JOHN HARDING, ALGONQUIN, N. Y.

ADIRONDACKS.

TAYLOR HOUSE AND 15 COTTAGES.
ON SCHROON LAKE, N. Y.
GENTILE TRADE ONLY SOLICITED.
For illustrated booklet and full particulars address C. F. TAYLOR & SON, Taylors-on-Schroon, New York.

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LAKE HOUSE
Adirondacks, Cascadeville.
E. M. WESTON, 1123 B'WAY, NEW YORK.

POCONO MOUNTAIN HOUSE, Mount Pocono, Penn.—Delightful location; first-class rooms; steam heat; superior cuisine. E. L. HOOKER & SON.

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For illustrated booklet write to W. J. READ, Highland Mills, Orange Co., New York. Long Distance Telephone 11 A.

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A modern family hotel among the Ramapo Hills; every convenience; golf, tennis; moderate rates. D. Richardson.

Bonnie Brook House. Woodbury Falls, N. Y. Large rooms; excellent table; absolutely pure spring; beautiful walks. Mrs. M. R. Cornell.

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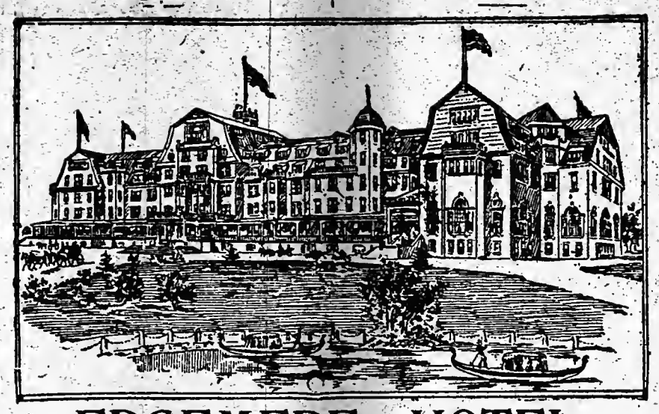
Highland Falls, N. Y.; refined Summer home; superior cuisine. Mrs. Ida Greene.

HOMESTEAD FARM, Florida, Orange County, N. Y. Large rooms, excellent table, beautiful walks, &c. M. PARKER.

GERMANIA HOUSE, Warwick, N. Y. Modern improve-

Summer Resorts.
NEW YORK.
Long Island.



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35 Minutes from 34th St., N. Y., or Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn.
Directly on the Ocean. The Finest Hotel on the Coast. Now Open.
Newly decorated and refurnished throughout. 50 private baths.
Golf, tennis, croquet, surf and still-water bathing, sailing, rowing, fishing. Excellent drives. Rates, $5.00 per day.
Booklets, diagrams, etc., on application. G. E. WEBB, Manager, Edgemere, L. I.

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Cooled by the Summer's South Wind.

"LONG ISLAND," a handsomely illustrated descriptive book, containing a list of the hotels and boarding houses on Long Island, free upon application at ticket offices, Astor House, 120 (952 Eagle Bureau,) (1,381 World Bureau,) and 1,383 Broadway, 95 5th Av., 34th St., E. R., and foot New Chambers St., and 43 West 125th St., New York; 333 Fulton St., Eagle Summer Resort Bureau; 118 Broadway, Brooklyn, and at L. I. R. R. stations in Brooklyn, or send 8c. in stamps to H. M. SMITH, Gen'l Pass'r Agt., L. I. City, N. Y.

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Manhattan Beach Hotel.
T. F. SILLECK, Manager.

The Oriental Hotel,
JOS. P. GREAVES, Manager.

PROSPECT HOUSE

AND COTTAGES.
BAYSHORE, LONG ISLAND.
Select family hotel; receives 400 guests; first-class appointments; 55 minutes from N. Y.; opens June 14th; beautiful location on Great South Bay, opposite Fire Island; all advantages of sea shore and country life; representative at hotel every day. Write for circular and terms.
BAYSHORE HOTEL CO.,
PROPRIETOR.

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less than one hour from N. Y. City.
LONG BEACH HOTEL
AND INN NOW OPEN.
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Also Proprietor of
HOTEL GRENOBLE, 56th St. and 7th Ave.

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Bellport. Located within four minutes' walk of the Bay. Large, shady lawn, beautiful drives, splendid bicycling. Airy rooms, excellent cuisine, golff tennis. Terms moderate.

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New management; thoroughly renovated; electric bells and lights; baking oven; service first-class; table excellent; beautifully laid out grounds on water front; 25 minutes from Manhattan; send for booklet. Alfred Richardson, proprietor.

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Situated on golf links. COLONIAL HALL, Rockville Centre, L. I. All modern improvements. Strictly first-class. Under one management. For particulars apply to Edwin H. Payne, Manager, Freeport or Rockville Centre, L. I.

FAR ROCKAWAY.

Ocean House

NOW OPEN, NEAR THE OCEAN, NEW AND MODERN APPOINTMENTS THROUGHOUT.
JAMES F. KENNEDY, Prop.

TACK-A-POU-SHA HOUSE,

FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I.
Only hotel fronting the ocean; magnificent location; now open. A. HARTMAN, Proprietor.

THE ALGONQUIN,

BOLTON-ON-LAKE GEORGE, N. Y.
Open June to October; booklets mailed, or Times Information Bureau; special rates for June. E. G. PENFIELD, Proprietor.

FERNWOOD, LAKE GEORGE, N. Y. (Caldwell Station.) $8 to $12 per week; $2 per day; good bicycling; telephone; glass inclosed piazza; additional equipment; illustrated booklet. Jas. T. Crandale, Pr.

TROUT HOUSE,—Hague-on-Lake George, N. Y., is noted for its picturesque scenery; modern cuisine and all the appointments for comfort and recreation. Richard J. Bolton.

THE WORDEN On Lake George, at Caldwell, N. Y. Nicely located; piazzas; well shaded; excellent table is noted; moderate rates; booklet mailed. E. J. WORDEN.

FARM houss; shady lawns; cool rooms; splendid table; transportation free. Mrs. Nelson Funk, Lafayetteville, N. Y.

Thousand Islands.

1,000 ISLANDS.

GANANOQUE INN.

Directly opposite Clayton.
THE ONLY BRICK AND STONE HOTEL IN THE COOLEST AND MOST PICTURESQUE LOCATION ON THE ST. LAWRENCE RIVER.
Modern in all appointments. Correctly managed. World-famous fishing, boating, sailing, golf, &c. Booklet. ALFRED S. AMER, Gananoque, Ont.

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Degraw's Willow Point Hotel,

Greenwood Lake, N. Y. Hotel launches meet all trains. Most charming. Best fishing grounds; guides; all kinds of boats. Every accommodation for large dinner parties. W. C. Degraw.

GRAND VIEW HOUSE

AND COTTAGES, Greenwood Lake, N. Y.; private dock; modern improvements; excellent service; strictly first-class; illustrated pamphlet.

HAZEN HOUSE, Greenwood Lake, N. Y. Select family Summer home. Rates on application. Mrs. M. S. Hazen. Rates on application. MRS. M. S. HAZEN.

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The Raleigh, Peekskill on the Hudson. Open for Summer and Winter guests. New up-to-date hotel. Perfectly sanitary. Newly furnished; 100 rooms; no flies or mosquitoes.

THE EDGEWOOD, Katonah, N. Y.; beau-

Summer Resorts.
NEW YORK.
Fisher's Island.

FISHER'S ISLAND, N. Y.

Mansion House and Cottages
NOW OPEN.
Munnatawket Hotel
OPENS JULY 1ST.
Fine 9-Hole Golf Links.
OATING, FISHING, DRIVING, CASINO, TENNIS, MUSIC.
STEAMER FROM NEW LONDON, CONN., 7 TIMES DAILY.
For Illustrated Circular address
A. T. HALE, Manager.

Dutchess County.

THE DUTCHER HOUSE

AND COTTAGES,
PAWLING, DUTCHESS CO., N. Y.
A healthful and charming family resort; 90 minutes from New York; 9 trains each way daily; positively no malaria or mosquitos; finest golf links, tennis courts, and bowling alleys. For terms, booklets, and other information, address The Dutcher House, R. C. Loveridge, Manager, Pawling, N. Y.

MIZZEN TOP HOTEL,

QUAKER HILL, DUTCHESS CO., N. Y.
Two hours from New York by Harlem Railroad. Opens June 20. 1,200 feet Elevation.
GOLF LINKS & ALL OTHER AMUSEMENTS.
F. W. N. S. HOWE, Manager.
Post-office address, Pawling, New York.
Circulars, &c., at Scofield's, 1 Madison Av., New York.

MILLBROOK INN,

MILLBROOK, Dutchess County, N. Y.
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on Lake Bomoseen; farm, large spacious grounds; good cuisine; all the comforts to please city people. E. D. Johnson, Castleton, Vt.

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THE WILLARD, One block from ocean. 2d Av. Booklet. A. F. NEWKIRK.

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THE ALHAMBRA, 400 Sewall Av.; fine location; good table; all rooms light. MRS. A. MOREHOUSE.

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THE STIRLING, Sunset Av., three doors from beach. All outside rooms. E. W. ALLEN.

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OPEN ALL THE YEAR.

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ASBURY PARK, N. J. OPENS JUNE 26.
A WHOLE SQUARE ON THE OCEAN.
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Every modern equipment; capacity 200; evening dinners, orchestra, elevators; illustrated booklet upon application; 14th season. WRIGHT & FROST.

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On the ocean front. Send for booklet. Wm. Applegate, Prop. C. Arthur Applegate, Mgr.

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Absolutely first-class; elevator to street level. S. BAKER BROOKS.

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200 3D AVE., NEAR THE BEACH.

Full view of ocean; remodeled, newly furnished throughout. Music, Ping-Pong, Boating, Fishing. L. EVANS, Prop.

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RAVENSWOOD INN, 6th & Grand Av. C. BRAZER.

Belmar, N. J.

BELMAR, N. J.

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DESCRIPTIVE BOOKLET AND DIAGRAM ON APPLICATION.
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Under new management. Directly on ocean front; all modern improvements; excellent service.
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Ocean front, Belmar, N. J. First-class service; home cooking; beautiful surroundings.
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AN IDEAL SUMMER RESORT within easy access of New York, where every convenience for pleasure and comfort will be found.

ARTESIAN WELL WATER, ELECTRIC LIGHTS, SANITARY SEWERAGE, and every other modern improvement.

Two miles of board walk; unexcelled beach; yacht club, (races weekly,) and the best of deep ocean fishing on the Jersey coast, also in the Great Egg Harbor Bay.

SEVEN MILES OF TROLLEY ROAD.

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Vestibule train service via Pennsylvania R. R. or Philadelphia & Reading R. R. For further information write to Times Information Bureau, or

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Ocean City's largest and best hotel. Write for booklet. A. BOURGEOIS, Owner & Prop.

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Directly opposite the ocean; excellent cuisine; Write for booklet. S. H. RICHMAN.

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Ocean view; large, airy rooms; excellent cuisine. Rates on application. Mrs. JOHN DATSCHEG.

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Unobstructed ocean view; new house, finely furnished; bath; modern improvements; excellent cuisine. F. E. CHAMPION.

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Finest location in city; ocean view from every room; open all year; excellent cuisine. W. S. GRAHAM, Prop.

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Fine bay and ocean view; opposite park; southern exposure; excellent cuisine. Booklet. Mrs. B. F. WHEATMAN.

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Centrally located, facing beach; now open. Write for booklet. WM. H. GROSSCUP, Prop.

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CAPE MAY, NEW JERSEY

As a Summer resort Cape May is unequalled. Its beach, hard, smooth, and gradually sloping, is the finest on the Atlantic Coast. Thousands of miles of ocean to the east, thousands to the south, and hundreds of miles of bay to the west make CAPE MAY the coolest spot on the Jersey shore. To the north are farm lands which supply Cape May with fresh poultry, eggs, fruit, and vegetables every day.

Pure drinking water from artesian wells, perfect sanitary arrangements, and every other modern improvement.

Golf, tennis, and every other form of amusement. Excellent train service. For further information address TIMES INFORMATION BUREAUS or CAPE MAY'S LEADING HOTELS.

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VIA
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Solid vestibule trains, Buffet Parlor Cars, leave Liberty St. Station (N. R.) 9:40 A. M. and 3:40 P. M. daily, except Sundays. Saturday Special, 1:00 P. M. South Ferry 5 minutes earlier.

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S. Tennessee Av., half square from Pa. Depot. Capacity, 300. American and European plans; $1 up; elevator; cuisine Française; table d'hote; restaurant café.

F. L. ADDOR, Prop.

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NEW HOTEL RUDOLF,

Write to hotel for terms and booklet.
CHAS. R. MYERS.

POCONO MOUNTAIN HOUSE, Mount Pocono, Penn.—Delightful location; first-class rooms; steam heat; superior cuisine. E. L. HOOKER & SON.

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THE NEW PARK HOUSE,
SUMMIT, N. J., 50 Minutes from New York.
Elevation 500 feet. Now Open.

Entirely remodeled, decorated, and newly furnished throughout at an expense of $20,000.00; private baths, electric lights, steam heat; cuisine and service absolutely first-class; golf, tennis, ping-pong, riding, and driving; orchestral concerts daily.

MORTIMER M. KELLY, PROP.
Formerly Manager Hotel Empire, New York.

HOTEL BEECHWOOD,
SUMMIT, N. J.,
offers every advantage customary at a city home of the best class
Open entire year.....Accommodates 200
S. N. SEVERANCE & SON.

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THE HOLLYWOOD
West End, Long Branch, N. J.

Tennis, Golf, Bathing, Ping-Pong.
Special rates to Bachelors.
ROBERT GRAHAM-WOODWARD, Manager.

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SPRING LAKE, N. J.
THE BREAKERS.

New high-class hotel on ocean front. Write for terms and particulars.
NIBLOCK & RUSSELL, Proprietors.

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THE LARGEST AND MOST LUXURIOUSLY FURNISHED HOTEL ON THE POCONO MOUNTAINS. (Capacity 250.) Broad piazzas. Unobstructed views. Every modern improvement. Refined surroundings, with homelike comforts.

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Trout fishing, private ponds and brooks; pine-laden air; pure water; grand scenery, shady walks and drives. Cuisine high class. (Long distance telephone.) Booklet.

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Finest location on Pocono Mountains; booklet. H. T. LEECH.

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Dellmere House, Milford, Pike Co., Penn., on Delaware River; accommodates 30; large, light, airy rooms; broad verandas; ample grounds; near famous Milford Glen; pine groves; boating, bathing, fishing, golf; fine roads; beautiful scenery; excellent table. Booklet.

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AND EIGHT COTTAGES.
BERNARDSVILLE, N. J.

35 miles from New York, on D., L. and W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry. Altitude 800 feet.

GEORGE W. TUTTLE, Manager.
Telephone 7B, Bernardsville.

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Beautifully located in the Kittatinny Mts.; large rooms, electric lights, fishing, boating, and bathing. For rates and booklet address P. A. LANTERMAN, Blairstown, N. J.

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From Lake to Ocean.
Golf, Tennis, Boating, Bathing, Ping Pong. Evening Dinners.

Sea Girt.

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Sea Girt, N. J. Directly on the beach. Every

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Summer Business Again Shows Interesting Features.

Latest Sales by Brokers—Small Properties at Auction This Week—Complete List of Offerings.

The first two weeks of July have witnessed a course of events which, if continued, will make the preeent Summer unique in the history of similar periods of real estate dealing, for while the volume of business is hardly in excess of usual Summer standards, yet it has been marked by an unusual number of important transactions. Following sales of lower Broadway and Broad Street parcels and of a Long Acre Square corner during the previous week, last week brought to light purchases of two plots in the lower Wall Street section, as well as that of a new apartment hotel site at Sixth Avenue and Fifty-fourth Street.

The announcement that an eighteen or twenty-story building will be built on the plot at the junction of Pearl and Beaver Streets, bought by the Century Realty Company and William F. Havemeyer, means the erection of the largest structure yet attempted in that neighborhood, the development of which, however, may be said to have passed beyond the experimental stage. W. K. Aston, the pioneer of the district, is now busy with his second operation, and only last week purchased the southwest corner of Wall and Water Streets with the ultimate idea of including it in the site of his new building on the adjoining Pearl Street corner.

Furthermore, as regards the Century Realty Company's purchase, it would appear that the junction of Wall, Pearl, and Beaver Streets is a strategic position of more than ordinary advantages, in that a building at that point is destined within a very few years to derive patronage in the shape of tenants from several different sources.

The location is such as to command the attention of the sugar, coffee, and shipping interests that occupy lower Wall Street; only a block distant in another direction are the Coffee and Cotton Exchanges, while the extension of the financial section of Wall Street well down toward Pearl Street has been indicated by several purchases during the last six months and awaits apparently only the taking over of the old Custom House block by the Sailors' Snug Harbor.

The project calling for an apartment hotel at the northeast corner of Sixth Avenue and Fifty-fourth Street marks the settlement of the future of that parcel much sooner than anyhody who witnessed its sale at auction a few months ago had expected. The entire block front between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth Streets was offered and Justice P. Hungry Dugro bought it for $392,000. It seemed fitted only for an apartment house or hotel, hut the numerous other neighborhoods at present perhaps more popular for those classes of improvements caused operators to be very conservative in their bids, and it was generally admitted that Justice Dugro secured the property at a low figure. The proposed structure will he the first one of its character on Sixth Avenue south of Fifty-eighth Street, and the outcome of the operation will undouhtedly be watched with interest.

Latest Sales by Brokers.

In part payment for the property 198 Broadway, recently reported sold, James A. Campbell gave to Martha H. Adrow the seven-story building 148 Chambers Street, 25 by 77.3. Arthur S. Cox & Co. and L. J. Du Mahaut were the brokers in the deal.

The seven-story apartment house 2,790 and 2,792 Broadway, between One Hundred and Seventh and One Hundred and Eighth Streets, has been sold, through Charles E. Schuyler & Co., for about $162,000

Duff & Brown have sold for Max Marx to Walter B. McBride of Chicago the three-story dwelling, with extension, 470 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, 17.4 by 99.11. Mr. Marx has also sold to an investor the five-story flat 1,257 Columbus Avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-third and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Streets, 24.6 by 88.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for Ella Ross to a client for occupancy the five-story American basement dwelling 249 West One Hundred and First Street, 16.8 by 104.

Bryan L. Kennelly has sold for the New Amsterdam Realty Company the two four-story brick dwellings 347 and 349 West Forty-first Street, 50 by 98.9; also, for the various owners, the old buildings 243, 245, and 247 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, on plot 62 by 100.

Jackson & Stern have bought 59 East Eighty-fourth Street, a five-story flat, 25 by 102.2; also, 117 Ludlow Street, an old building, on lot 25 by 87. The same firm has sold to Abraham Benson 552 Grand Street, a six-story tenement, 25 by 100.

Morris Goldstein has bought, through Charles Galewski, 334, 336, and 340 West Fortieth Street, old buildings, each 16.8 by 98.9.

Louis Lese has sold to Emanuel Doctor the lot at the southeast corner of First Avenue and Sixty-sixth Street, 25 by 100.

Martin Engel has sold to W. J. Cohn the five-story tenement 231 Broome Street, 25 by 65.

Morris P. Joachim has sold to Julius Berkowitz the three-story dwelling 122 Rivington Street, 20 by 75.

Oscar Dohroczynski and Adolph Blumenkranz have sold for Solomon Hollander to Leib Landau the five-story tenement 222 Siegel Street, Brooklyn, lot 25 by 100, for $18,000.

The Auction Room.

With the exception of the sale of the flat at the northeast corner of First Avenue and Ninety-third Street for $37,500 and that of the similar property 206 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street for $21,100, last week's business at 111 Broadway developed only a succession of purchases by plaintiffs. The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company bought in the unfinished apartment house at the northwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue and Seventy-ninth Street for $130,000, and the ten-story apartment hotel at the northwest corner of Columbus Avenue and Eighteenth Street was struck down on a bid of $270,100 to Charles Fischel, who is said to be a party in interest.

The dwelling 19 East Thirty-second Street, which will be sold under partition decree on Tuesday, is in a district of considerable recent activity, and may he made the subject of some competition. Another partition offering, announced for the same day by Auctioneer Smyth, affects 80 and 81 South Street, a thirty-foot frontage near Burling Slip. For Wednesday there is listed the voluntary sale of the six-story tenement 53 Allen Street, near Hester Street, and an adjourned foreclosure sale of the apartment house at the northeast corner of Broadway and One Hundred and Seventh Street.

There were recorded last week 338 mortgages, for $7,718,332; of which 106, for $1,708,382, were at 5 per cent., 126, for $839,319, were at more, and 106, for $3,170,633, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 385 mortgages, for $7,767,924; of which 125, for $1,240,840, were at 5 per cent.; 134, for $1,073,234, were at more, and 126, for $5,453,850, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, JULY 14.—By Vincent A. Ryan, foreclosure sale, J. Lewis Strahan, referee, 998 Brook Avenue, east side, 233.6 feet south of Third Street, as shown on map of Village of Morrisania, 26.6 by 129.3 by 25 by 120.4, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $19,153.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Frank M. Tichenor, referee, 4,177 Third Avenne, west side, 108.3 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, 21 by 94 by 27 by 93.5, three-story brick and frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,332; subject to another mortgage for $6,000.

By John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, Oswald N. Jacoby, referee, 902 to 912 Robbins Avenue, east side, 79 feet north of One Hnndred and Forty-seventh Street, 150 by 100, six four-story brick tenements. Due on judgment, $20,565; subject to another mortgage for $42,318.

TUESDAY, JULY 15.—By Vincent A. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Fritz W. Hoeninghaus, referee, Fulton Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, 126.10 by 88.3 by 126.11 by 83.3, vacant. Due on judgment, $24,396; subject to other mortgages for $6,000.

By Philip A. Smyth, partition sale, Wilber McPhillip 80 and 81 South Street, 30.7 feet southeast of Burling Slip, 30.7 by 73.8, five-story brick business building. Upset price, $100,000.

By Vincent A. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Paul L. Kiernan, referee, 49 Lawrence Street, north side, 225.9 feet east of Amsterdam Avenne, 25 by 110 by 25.3 by 113.6, three-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $5,583.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, A. Welles Stump, referee, 2,481 Eighth Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, 25 by 50 by 41.7 by 53.3, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $14,601.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Leonard J. Obermeier, referee, 2,366 Eighth Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, 25 by 69.11, four-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $13,041.

By McVickar Realty Trust Company, partition sale, W. J. A. McKim, referee, 19 East Thirty-second Street, north side, 95 feet west of Madison Avenue, 25 by 98.9, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $13,041.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Robert C. Ten Eyck, referee, 155 West Eighteenth Street, north side, 210 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 20 by 100.8, two-story brick building. Due on judgment, $7,112; subject to other mortgages for $11,000.

By James L. Wells, partition sale, Randolph Hurry, referee, Morris Avenue, east side, 75 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, 25 by 70.3, vacant.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, William L. Findley, referee, 2,094 First Avenue, east side, 75.11 feet north of One Hundred and Seventh Street, 25 by 113, six-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $19,396.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 16.—By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., public auction sale, 53 Allen Street, west side, 175.1 feet north of Hester Street, 25.2 by 87.7, six-story four-family brick tenement.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, D. P. Ingraham, referee, 2,750 to 2,784 Broadway, northeast corner of One Hundred and Seventh Street, 81.11½ by 100.11 by 25 by 25.2 by 103.3½, seven-story brick flat, with stores. Due on judgment, $206,672.

By John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, Paul Groepel, referee, 306 East Ninety-second Street, south side, 125 feet east of Second Avenue, 25 by 100.8, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $10,050.

THURSDAY, JULY 17.—By Vincent A. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Peter J. Everett, referee, 639½ Hudson Street, west side, 39.4 feet north of Horatio Street, 19.8 by 63.4 by 19.7 by 65.4, three-story brick building. Due on judgment, $3,480.

By Vincent A. Ryan, foreclosure sale, John E. Ward, referee, 305 Seventh Avenue, east side, 49.11 feet north of Twenty-seventh Street, 27.10 by 49.8 and irregular, five-story stone-front tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $15,607.

By Vincent A. Ryan, foreclosure sale, George A. Halsey, referee, 362 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, south side, 225 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 25 by 99.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $2,203; subject to another mortgage for $19,000.

By Vincent A. Ryan, foreclosure sale, John E. Ward, referee, 117 East Thirty-fourth Street, north side, 204.4 feet east of Park Avenue, 21 by 98.9, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $23,202.

By L. J. Phillips & Co., foreclosure sale, Milton S. Guiterman, referee, 2,118 Le Fontains Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, 30.6 by 111.8 by 22 by 102.2, three-story dwelling. Due on judgment, $965.

By Samuel Goldsticker, foreclosure sale, Michael H. Cardozo, referee, 1,255 Third Avenue, east side, 44 feet north of Seventy-second Street, 32.8 by 71.8, four-story stone-front tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $23,081.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John P. Schuchman, referee, 204 East Ninety-second Street, south side, 100 feet east of Third Avenue, 25 by 100.8, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $19,050.

By McVickar Realty Trust Company, partition sale, Alfred Hayes, Jr., referee, Amsterdam Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, gore lot having a frontage of 3 feet on Amsterdam Avenue and extending along the street to the land of Katie Wendel.

By John S. Mapes, foreclosure sale, Frank Schaefer, referee, Cornell Avenue, north side, 275 feet west of Mapes Avepue, 50 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $848.

FRIDAY, JULY 18.—By Vincent A. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Frank D. Arthur, referee, Cypress Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, 100 by 200, vacant. Due on judgment; $11,038.

By Samuel Goldsticker, foreclosure sale, Charles L. Greenhall, referee, 248 East Eighty-second Street, south side, 65.8 feet west of Second Avenue, 20 by 77, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,322.

By Samuel Goldsticker, foreclosure sale, Frank Brookfield, referee, Rider Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, 71.10 by 48 by 71.1 by 48.6, vacant, together with all right, title, and interest in a strip 1.11 by 71.1 by 1.5 by 71.1, adjoining the foregoing on the east. Due on judgment $1,861.

By Richard V. Hamett & Co., foreclosure sale, Julius J. Frank, referee, 491 Washington Street, east side, 35.6 feet south of Spring Street, 21 by 80, two-story frame building; 330 Spring Street, south side, 100 feet west of Greenwich Street, 21 by 55.6, two-story brick and frame building. Due on judgment, on each parcel, $6,956.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 33 East Thirty-ninth Street, for a five-story brick dwelling, 25 by 98; W. Stahles of 674 Columbus Av, owner; C. J. Berg of 571 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $50,000.

One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, north side, 325 feet west of Seventh Avenue, for a six-story brick flat, 50 by 87.7; A. E. Silverman of 400 Manhattan Avenue, owner; G. F. Pelham of 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $55,000.

Avenue C and Second Street, northeast corner, for six-story brick flats, with stores, 39.11 by 67.7; P. Rougisky of 154 Henry Street, owner; Bernstein & Bernstein of 111 Broadway, architects; cost, $68,000.

Dyckman Street, north side, 100 feet north of Sherman Avenue, for a two-story brick stable, 50 by 184; D. Lee of 92 Riverside Drive, owner; J. W. Cole of 403 West Fifty-first Street, architect; cost, $15,000.

Alterations.

No. 68 West Thirteenth Street, to a twelve-story brick hotel; C. F. Bode of 403 Fourth Avenue, owner; G. Rubing of 243 East Thirty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 3 West Thirty-fifth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling, with stores; J. J. Astor of 22 West Twenty-sixth Street, owner; Lord & Hewlett of 56 East Twenty-third Street, architects; cost, $10,000.

Avenue B and Seventeenth Street, northwest corner, to a six-story brick factory; J. L. Wells of 1,238 Manhattan Avenue, owner; G. M. Robinson of 1,094 Dawson Street, architect; cost, $1,500.

Avenue C and Seventeenth Street, southwest corner, to a five-story brick tenement, with stores; J. H. Timmerly, premises, owner; H. Regelman of 133 Seventh Street, architect; cost, $2,500.

No. 14 West Sixty-ninth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; C. E. Locke, premises, owner; C. L. Sefert of 233 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, architect; cost, $1,600.

No. 86 Jefferson Street, to a three-story brick dwelling, with store; B. Imerman, premises, owner; M. Muller of 3 Chambers Street, architect; cost, $700.

Nos. 103 and 105 West Fifty-fourth Street, to four-story backhoe apartments; B. F. Lee and another of 20 Nassau Street, owners; Bigelow, Wallis & Cotton of 1,123 Broadway, architects; cost, $2,000.

Thirteenth Avenue, east side, 46 feet north of Twenty-fourth Street, to a sign; P. A. Mose, owner; A. Van Buren & Co., architects; cost, $200.

No. 424 West Broadway, to a sign; H. Elsen, owner; A. Van Buren & Co., architects; cost, $80.

Eighth Avenue, northwest corner of Twenty-third Street, to a three-story brick theatre; J. Gould estate, owner; R. McElfatrick & Son of 1,402 Broadway, architects; cost, $3,000.

No. 49 East Seventy-second Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; E. V. R. Halsey, premises, owner; W. S. Post of 23 East Seventeenth Street, architect; cost, $5,000.

No. 121 East Seventh Street, to a three-story brick dwelling, with chapel; Hungarian Reformed Church of 208 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, owner; F. Ebeling of 07 Seventh Street, architect; cost, $2,000.

Broadway, northeast corner of Thirty-seventh Street, to a sign; H. S. Ely, owner; W. T. Totten, architect; cost, $200.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Saturday, July 12.

BAILEY AV, w s, Plot 103, and part of Plot 104, map of William O. Giles, King's Bridge; Jennie A. Pardee to Hattie L. Rhoades, (mtg $2,000)..... 1

BAILEY AV, w s, Plot 103 and part of Lot 104, map of William O. Giles; Robert K. Pardee and another, heirs, to Jennie A. Pardee, all title..... 40

BAILEY AV, w s, Plot 103 and part of Lot 104, map of William O. Giles; William M. Gibson and others, heirs, to Jennie A. Pardee, quitclaim, all title... 1

BAILEY AV, w s, Plot 103 and part of Lot 104, map of William O. Giles; Francis S. Boughton and others, heirs, to Jennie A. Pardee, quitclaim, all title. 1

BAILEY AV, w s, Plot 103 and part of Lot 104, map of William O. Giles; Harry F. Pardee and others, heirs to Jennie A. Pardee, all title, quitclaim..... 1

BEACH AV, w s, Lot 82, map of East Morrisania, 50x100; Abraham L. Gutman, referee, to Nevicelia Rizzolo, (R S 73c.)..... 1

HOUSTON ST, s s, 40 ft e of Goerck St, 20x75; Houston St, 495, s s, 20x75; Charles Weher to Lottie Reiss, (mtg $13,000)..... 100

MOTT ST, 196 and 198, e s, 50x95; John Focarile to Michele Palladino..... 1

2D AV, w s, 50.4 ft n of 88th St, 25x75; Frank Hebes and others to John Diehl, (mtg $17,000)..... 1

2D AV, n e corner of 99th St, 26.2x80; Eugene H. Sweeny to George Ehret..... 32,000

7TH ST, n s, 94 ft e of 1st Av, 24.2x97.6; Charles Hamm to Theodore Keller, (mtg $32,500)..... 1

13TH ST, 418 West, 19.2x103.3x19.4x103.3; John Pesante to Giovanni B. Raffetto.. 13,375

29TH ST, 44 East, 20.10x98.9; Allen W. Evarts to William R. Montgomery, (R S $3.25)..... 1

29TH ST, 44 East, 20.10x98.9; William R. Montgomery to George De F. Smith, (R S $3.25)..... 1

33D ST, 370 West, 19x67.6; Theodore Ginsberg to the Stuyvesant Real Estate Company..... 100

52D ST, 225 e, 154 ft w of Avenue A, 20x49.8x—x46.6; Doris Elbogen to Pauline Mosaucr, (mtg $5,000)..... 8,500

81ST ST, 413 East, 20x92x20.2x96.8; Yetta Ottinger and another to Rosetta G. Barthold, (mtg $23,000)..... 33,000

98TH ST, 320 West, 25x100.5; Francis M. Jencks to Joseph Wolf, (mtg $33,500)..... 1

95TH ST, s s, 248.9 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.8; Samuel C. Baum to Leslie R. Palmer, (mtg $14,000)..... 100

113TH ST, 15 and 17 East, 50x100.11; William J. Nicklas to Hanis Friedman, (mtg $34,000)..... 1

119TH ST, 302 West, 20x100; Ferdinand Kurzman to Nellie F. Cantwell, (mtg $18,500)..... Exch.

127TH ST, e s, 300 ft w of Lenox Av, 50x99.11; Lewis A. Abrams to George Stark, (mtg $72,500)..... 5,000

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

COSTELLO, Thomas F., to Manhattan Mortgage Company; Belmont Av, w s, Lots 174 to 177, map of property of S. Cambrelling and others at Fordham, due Aug. 1, 1902, 6 per cent..... 1,200

FRIEDMAN, Hanle, to the Bradley & Currier Company; 113th St, n e, 275 ft e of 5th Av, installments, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 3,000

FRIEDMAN, Hanle, to the Bradley & Currier Company; 113th St, n s, 250 ft e of 5th Av, installments, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 1,000

FUREY, Bridget, to West Side Savings Bank; 53d St, n s, 75 ft e of 11th Av, due Nov. 1, 1902..... 3,000

GUNNER, Kate, to John H. Gunner; 122d St, n s, 60 ft e of Lexington Av, 1 year, 4 per cent., gold..... 500

KING, James, to Helen E. Ranney; 98th St, s s, 300 ft e of 2d Av; 98th St, s s, 325 ft e of 2d Av; 98th St, 324 East, installments, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,500

KNAM, Charlotta, to Jacob Ruppert and others, trustees; Armory Pl, e s, 95 ft from Jarrett Pl, runs e 95 to w s of Blondell Av x s 53.2x w 95x n 51.11 to Blondell Av, Westchester, 5 years..... 5,000

MAHER, James S., to Continental Trust Company; 20th St, n s, 150 ft w of 7th Av, 3 years..... 15,000

MANGLES, Henry C., to William Connors; 125th St, s s, 265 ft e of 4th Av, 1 year..... 1,000

MILLER, John L., to Albert G. Wessenborn; Broadway, w s, 58.1 ft s of 66th St, interest and time due as per bond.. 25,000

MULLER, Sophia, to Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks; Amsterdam Av, 425, 5 years, 4 per cent, gold.. 15,500

RAFFETTO, Giovanni B., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 13th St, 414 West, due July 8, 1905, 4 per cent..... 7,000

RIZZOLO, Nevicella, to Anthony McOwen; Beach Av, w s, Lot 62, map of East Morrisania, demand, 6 per cent..... 3,205

SAIDLER, Henry, to Eliza W. Becker; Ogden Av, w s, 60 ft e of Devoe St, widened, 5 years..... 5,000

VOLDIN, Lillie, and others to Henry A. Viell, trustee; Grant Av, n w s, 397 ft s w of Samuel St, all title, 5 years.... 2,000

Recorded Leases.

HUDSON ST, 463, s w corner of Berrow St; D. Edwin O'Neill to Henry F. McNally, 10 years..... 2,500

MONROE ST, 32, One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, 30.6 by 111.8 by 22 by 102.2, three-story dwelling. Due on judgment, $965.

3D ST, 139 East; William W. Astor to Ignatz Bauer, Jr., 5 years from May 1, 1903..... 1,000

7TH ST, 229; John H. Butt to John and Frank di Palma, 4 years..... $2,000, 2,200

24TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of 10th Av, 25x98.9; Mary M. Sherman to Robert Henderson, 21 years..... 500

Assignments of Mortgages.

AUGUSTINE, Clark B., to John J. Brown.

BOGERT, Hattie, to Richard J. Loundes.

HEILBRUN, J. B., executor, to Randolph Guggenheimer..... 4,500

LEVY, Ephraim, to Cornelius O'Reilly.... 1

MEYN, Charles, as administrator, to Reinhard Frank..... 650

NEW YORK MORTGAGE AND SECURITY Company to the Corporation for the Relief of Widows and Children of the Clergymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the State of New York, (3 assignments)..... 35,000

POWELL, Adolph, to Kate Smith..... 5,000

RAUCH, Margaret, to Ida Frank and another..... 1,000

SELFRIDGE, John, to Minnie E. Selfridge..... 1

TAYLOR, Moses, to Thomas G. Field, trustee..... 40,000

TAYLOR, Henry A. C., to Moses Taylor.. 40,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Company to Josephins L. Freeman, (2 assignments)..... 5,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND MORTGAGE GUARantee Company to the National Savings Bank of the City of Albany..... 115,000

WRIGHT, Frank W., to George De F. Smith..... 1

Lis Pendens.

LENOX AV and 140th St, n w corner, 99.11x120; Hyman Sonn and another against David Pollack and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. H. Hayman.

PLOT BEGINNING AT SOUTHERLY LINE of land belonging to Mrs. C. E. Schwab, containing 2 4-5 acres, 24th Ward, Bronx, except part taken for aqueduct, &c.; the Mutual Life Insurance Company against Franklin Edson and another, individually and as executors, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorneys, Davis, Stone & Auerbach.

53D ST, 722 East; William Murray and another against John W. Holtman and another, (action to recover possession;) attorneys, Kantrowitz & Esberg.

11TH ST, 146 West; William Murray and another against Ripley Hitchcock and another, (action to recover possession;) attornsys, Kantrowitz & Esberg.

137TH ST, 725 East; Lydiard Horton against Sanford S. Gowdey and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Holk, Wagner & Burghard.

Mechanics' Liens.

BOSTON ROAD, 1,199; Ada V. Tinsley against Henry J. Garner, owner and contractor..... 13

COLUMBUS AV, 430; Patrick S. Kenny against Marie True, owner; Clarence True, contractor..... 650

ESSEX ST, 9½; Jacob Minsky against Rachel Rosenberg, owner; Morris Rosenberg, contractor..... 120

HAMILTON TERRACE, 62; Leon Noel against Lewis C. Hahn, owner; George W. Teandle, contractor..... 160

HAMILTON PLACE, 113 and 115, and 1,656 and 1,658 Amsterdam Av; Harris Levit against Ernest E. Califano, owner and contractor..... 875

102D ST, 227 to 233 East; Oscar G. Borkstron against John Doe, owner; Louis Lessler & Co., contractors..... 51

124TH ST and Broadway, n e corner, 75x100; Sanitary Fire Proofing and Contracting Company against Caroline Butler, owner; Jacob D. Butler, owner and contractor..... 596

140TH ST, e s, 125 ft w of 8th Av, 50x99.11; William T. Hooksy against Ernest E. Califano, owner and contractor..... 281

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

BAXTER ST, 113; Frank G. Schwind and another against Order of the Friars Minor of St. Francis and another, June 30, 1902..... 111

BROADWAY, 555; Thomas J. Dunn against Charles B. Rouse and anotbsr, June 18, 1902..... 665

TERRINGTON, 140; New Jersey Terra Cotta Company against M. Weinthrop and another, May 27, 1902..... 60

12TH ST, 417 and 419 East; Robert Periman against Raphael Kuzrock and another, April 21, 1902..... 170

41ST ST, 20 to 213 East; David Zimmerman and another against Samuel H. Stone and another, May 10, 1902, cancelled..... 640

Loans.

CASH

IN ANY AMOUNT

advanced without unnecessary delay or formality on satisfactory security of any character.

Accounts, Notes, Chattels, Salaries, Legacies, Incomes, Judgments, Contracts, &c.

Business Confidential. Lowest Possible Rates.

John Mulholland,

FIVE OFFICES IN GREATER NEW YORK.
38 PARK ROW, 5 & 7 EAST 42D ST., 125TH ST. & PARK AV., 44 COURT ST., 54 BROADWAY, } NEW YORK. } BROOKLYN.
APPLY MOST CONVENIENT OFFICE.

MONEY We loan money to people in any kind of business. 150 Nassau St., Office 729.

Purchase and Exchange.

Don't sell your household furniture, antiques, pianos, before obtaining my price. Miller, 265 East 125th St.

Real Estate Wanted.

Owners wanted to lease for term of years at low price five or seven lots, located 128th-135th Sts., east of Madison Av. Responsible, 1,620 Broadway.

Wanted—Three-story residence, west side, below or above 59th St.; must be a bargain. Address, Full Particulars, Box 184 Times Office.

To Owners.—We have quick buyers for all kinds of property in city; send particulars. Guerineau & Drake, 122 East 23d St.

Real Estate for Exchange.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Real Estate at Auction.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

PHILIP A. SMYTH, Auctioneer.
Supreme Court Partition Sale, Tuesday, July 15, at 12 o'clock M., at Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
Under Direction of Wilber McBride, Referee,

80 and 81 South St.,

Bet. Maiden Lane and Burling Slip.

Five story brick business building in good condition. Size of lot 30x73.8. Leased to May 1, 1903.

STRONG & CADWALADER, Plaintiffs' Att'ys, 40 Wall St.

Maps, &c., from AUCTIONEER, 141 Broadway.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'r,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION
WEDNESDAY, JULY 23, 1902,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

10 Choice 12th Ward Lots,
SOUTHEAST CORNER
Isham St. & Vermilyea Ave.
Size of lots, 25x100 and 150. Sold separately. Maps, etc., at Auctioneer's office, 7 Pine St.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'r,
will sell at auction
Wednesday, July 16, 1902,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

53 ALLEN ST.,
NEAR GRAND ST.,
six-story brick tenement, four families on a floor; four stores; size of lot 25.2x87.7; maps, &c., at auctioneer's office, 7 Pine St.

City Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—8 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

DOUONA
LOUONA PARK LOT?
More money in it than anything else.
Let us tell you about our terms.
Drop us a postal card or call.
S.Osgood Pell & Co 542 FIFTH AVE., Cor. 45th St.,
Manhattan. New York City.

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

BUILDING PERMANENT LOANS. 4, 4½, and 5 per cent. Liberal terms. Quick answers. M. & L. HESS, 643 B'WAY AND 907 B'WAY.

91st Street, near Central Park West, $25,000; 3-story basement residence; executors want quick offer; would exchange for satisfactory securities. R. H., Box 110 Times.

A Bargain—5-story 7th Av. store property, $32,000; rent, $3,600; 5-story single flat, W. 114th, near Lenox Av., $20,000. Bargebuhr Co., 108 Lenox Av., near 116th.

Nine-story, new, modern loft building, below 23d St., 200 feet from 5th Av.; rents, $14,500; total expense, $7,500; principals only. Owner, Box 1,124 Times, Harlem.

SINGLE FLAT, 5-story; fine condition; rented; WEST 22D ST. Pr. $19,000; mtg. $10,000 at 4%. 8TH & 9TH AVS. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

AVE. A, } 3 5-story, 20-fam. and stores apt. NEAR } houses, 75x100; Pr., $78,000; bargain. 72D ST. } E. M. MICHAELIS, 203 B'way.

71ST ST., } 5-story, 20-family and stores; Price, NEAR } $21,500; rent, $2,283; bargain. 1ST AVE. } E. M. MICHAELIS, 203 B'way.

Bargain.—Double Tenement, (leasehold,) 1st Av., near 23d; asking $1,500; rents, $1,350. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

A.—14th St., near 8th Av., 50x103; asking $50,000; want offer. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Bargain.—New, substantial factory building, 50x98.9, West 25th St.; asking $50,000. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Desirable residences, 8th to 12th St., inclusive, near 5th Av., $22,500 up. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Single flat, private houses surrounding; fine condition; reasonable to close estate. Executrix, 340 West 84th St.

Bronx.

BEDFORD PARK.

Elegant modern mansion of 15 rooms, double suit of toilet and bath rooms, on lot 150x120, fronting on Mosholu Parkway; one of the most beautiful and desirable places in Greater New York; 17 minutes from 42d St.; 2 minutes from station; conditions permit property to be sold very low. Apply Real Estate Dept., New York Building-Loan Banking Co., 111 5th Av., N. Y.

A.—$250 cash required immediately.—Lots, near 172d St., Jerome Av., (trolley,) five minutes from bridge, 155th St. and 8th Av.; $700 each if taken immediately; must be sold; appraised value $1,500; $700 is less than amount recently paid for assessments for gas, water, sewer, streets, and sidewalks made. Lawrence, 53 West 32d St., telephone, 381-38th St. Evenings, 35 West 32d St.

EASTERN BOULEVARD.
A CHOICE PLOT OF ABOUT 75 LOTS NEAR HARLEM BRIDGE.
TROLLEY ROAD WITHIN A BLOCK OF PROPERTY.
CHEAP TO CASH BUYER.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
TEL. 6420—38. 116 WEST 42D ST.

New House for Sale—2½-story, 9 rooms, bath, all improvements; Perry Av., 200th St. Bedford Park; lot 67x100; no reasonable offer refused. Apply Halpin, Pelham Av., Fordham.

Lots $425 up; $5 monthly; near trolley; new "L" extension. Bronx Co., 3d Av., corner 174th St.

New houses, handy to L; all improvements; $3,800; easy payments; open to-day. Polak, 3d Av., corner 174th St.

Plot 100x114, block from trolley; easy payments; price $2,000; open Sundays. Polak, 3d Av., cor. 174th St.

New Jersey Property for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Palisades Park.

The COMPLETION OF THE HUDSON RIVER TUNNELS will mean enormous profits for property owners in Palisades Park—on the Jersey side, opposite Grant's Tomb. Offers the freedom and pure air of the ideal suburban residence locality, largely improved with all the advantages of the city, such as macadamized streets, stone sidewalks, water, gas, electricity, thorough sewerage system, shade trees in abundance, and excellent transportation facilities.

$300 Buys a Building Lot
FOR CASH OR
$10 Down and $10 a Month.
LAST DAYS OF
SPECIAL OFFER
Until July 15th, 1902,
WHEN THE PRICE OF ALL LOTS WILL ADVANCE TO $350.

BUY NOW, at less than you can purchase a lot in any other suhurban residence locality, in a park where property is absolutely sure of an enormous increase in value. With the tunnels in operation Palisades Park will grow faster than Brooklyn ever did. TITLES GUARANTEED. No assessments. INVESTIGATE NOW. Send for illustrated booklet and special offer. The greatest opportunity to share in the Real Estate Boom now on. Maps and free tickets on Erie Railroad from Chambers or 23d Sts., only 24 minutes from Jersey City, upon application. The 1:20 P. M. is a convenient train. Station at Palisades Park. Address,

Palisades Park Co.,
100 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
OR 244-246 W. 23D ST.

THE WILLIAMS LAND CO.

HASBROUCK HEIGHTS, NEW JERSEY, OFFER OPPORTUNITIES FOR PERSONS SEEKING PERMANENT HOMES, NEW 6-ROOM DETACHED COTTAGES, $2,000, ON RENT-PAYING BASIS, NOW READY: ALSO LOTS $5.00 DOWN, $5.00 MONTH; HOUSES BUILT TO SUIT; FREE SKETCHES; MONEY FURNISHED TO BUILD. SEND FOR BOOKLET TO WILLIAMS LAND COMPANY, HASBROUCK HEIGHTS, N. J.

Bargain!—$4,250; attractive old-fashioned homestead; fine healthy location; hour nut, (main line L.R.R.) dwelling, 12 rooms; improvements; large outhuildings; 8 acres; abundance choice fruit trees; running brook. Dewenap, 150 Nassan St.

Real Estate for Sale—Queens.

MURRAY HILL, L. I.
Ten houses just finished; small amount down, balance monthly payments. Apply on premises, 1 Murray Hill Place, Flushing, L. I.

Bargain.—Will sell a beautiful house, nine rooms and bath, with two lots, all modern improvements, open nickel plumbing; price $5,500; small payment down and balance monthly or mortgage. Joseph Martin, 21 East 14th St., N. Y. City.

Bargain.—Will sell a beautiful house, 10 rooms and bath, with two lots, all modern improvements, open nickel plumbing; price $5,500; small payment down and balance monthly or mortgage. Walter S. Colt, 21 East 14th St., N. Y.

$3,900 will buy 2-story, high-stoop brownstone dwelling, 16th St., near Prospect Park; terms to suit. Walter Brown, 132 Nassau St., N. Y.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

SUITABLE FOR SANITARIUM OR BOARDING HOUSE.

A gentleman's residence situated 1,000 feet above sea level in the Ramapo Mountains; one hour Erie Railroad ride, with a most picturesque and commanding view of several hundred miles; 50 acres rolling country, 10 acres woodland; house in perfect condition; stables very extensive. Will be sold furnished, guaranteed in perfect condition, including horse, cow, carriages, etc., for $15

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

HERMAN SIEVERS.—Deputy Sheriff Plunkett has received an attachment against Herman Sievers, who kept a liquor saloon at the corner of Third Avenue and Sixty-third Street, for $438, in favor of the United Wine and Trading Company, for wines sold to him on Jan. 17. It was alleged that he was keeping concealed, and collectors have been unable to find him for the past ten days. It was stated that he had sold out his saloon on June 18 to Nellie Rust for $9,500, of which $3,000 was paid in cash. The attachment was served on the Nineteenth Ward Bank, but it was said that he had drawn out his money several weeks ago.

THE C. C. RIOTTE COMPANY.—A judgment for $5,044 was entered yesterday against the C. C. Riotte Company in favor of the Riverside Bank on a note of the company for $5,000, dated May 14, 1902, payable one month after date, which was not paid. Walter Lawrence was President and W. H. Peck Treasurer.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

GEORGES BROIDE.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against George Broide, jobber of cloaks and suits at 744 Broadway, by the following creditors: Simon Ginsberg $204, Edelman & Glaser $179, and Joseph Aronowitz $122. It was alleged that between July 5 and 7 he transferred a large part of his stock of cloaks and suits to hinder and delay his creditors. He began business last October. Judge Thomas of the United States District Court has appointed Leo Oppenheimer temporary receiver of the assets.

JOSEPH G. WIEGMAN.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against Joseph G. Wiegman, dealer in hay and feed at 434 West One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, by two creditors, the Long Dock Mills and Elevator Company, $646, and Charles B. Morris & Co., $100. It was alleged that he is insolvent and committed an act of bankruptcy on May 20 by giving his wife, Margaretta, a chattel mortgage for $800 on all his personal property, and is now doing business in her name, but there has been no change in the signs on the store or in the conduct of the business. Judge Thomas of the United States District Court has appointed William Ford Upson temporary receiver of the assets.

ALEXANDER A. ROSENBERG AND JULIUS WOLFE.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against Alexander A. Rosenberg and Julius Wolfe, composing the firm of Rosenberg & Wolfe, dealers in dry goods and men's furnishings at 2,636 Eighth Avenue, by the following creditors: B. Claflin Co. $159, M. Neuberger & Co. $134, Lena Menassa $100, Rottenberg & Stachman $101, and Heilner & Herzog $22. It was alleged that they are insolvent and allowed a creditor to get an execution on which the Sheriff levied on their stock.

MORRIS AND JACOB A. RAPPORT.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against Morris and Jacob A. Rapport, who composed the firm of M. & J. A. Rapport, dealers in tailors' trimmings at 173 Allen Street, by the following creditors: Gudenbrod Brothers, $157; Oneida Community, $171; Standard Thread Company, $107, and the Imperial Thread Company, $72. It was alleged that they are insolvent, and at a meeting of creditors offered to compromise at 25 cents on the dollar. They have been in business a year.

FRIEDA DAVIDSON.—Frieda Davidson, a milliner, residing at 1,069 First Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,318 and no assets.

Bankruptcy Discharge Refused.

Judge Thomas of the United States District Court has refused to grant a discharge in bankruptcy to David Feldman, manufacturer of bar fixtures at 311 Bowery, who filed a petition in bankruptcy on Dec. 31, 1901, with liabilities $15,359. Objection to his discharge was made by Charles Meidau, a creditor, and one of the specifications was that he concealed $2,000 in cash received within six weeks of his going into bankruptcy. He testified that he had used the money to pay debts to friends and relatives, for living expenses, rent of shop and flat, wages, &c.

Discharge in Bankruptcy.

Judge Thomas of the United States District Court has granted a discharge in bankruptcy to Max G. Cohn of the firm of Eschwege & Cohn, importers of fancy goods and notions at 698 Broadway. The liabilities were $90,160.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

BAXTER, Malcolm, Jr.—E. V. Invilliers	$8,640
BEIERHOLM, Peter J.—American Ice Company	33
BIRKETT, John, and George Kenneth—W. E. Blake and another	39
BALL, Max—H. Steth and another	211
BRIDGEFORD, John—G. T. Willson and another	134
COOPER, Henry H.—W. Davis	238
DONALLY, Melvin—W. E. Taylor	735
FLEMING, Thomas W.—E. V. Invilliers, costs	42
FINK, Charles—J. K. Lang	426
FREEDMAN, Fritz—H. B. Hardenberg and another	134
GELEBTER, Abraham—M. Marinsch	110
GORSCH, Arthur—N. J. O'Connell	62
JOHNSTONE, Jocelyn—L. G. Bloomingdale	32
KOJASSER, Lei—G. Kaufman and another	39
MOELLER, Conrad—J. Conron and another	295
MARX, Michael—A. G. Huppel	175
MASEURY, Vincenzo—P. W. Cullinan, Commissioner	25
PELTON, Franklin D.—H. F. Taylor	128
ROESSLER, Charles—J. Conron, and another	408
ROBITZEK, William—J. Conron and another	120
REYNACK, Sarah—C. Dantricourt	891
SCHILLER, Louis C.—Cress Publishing Company	45
TOPLITZ, Berthold F., and Jeanette and David Dovale—F. L. Seaver	158
VETTER, Jacob—S. Oppenheimer and another	89
WILSON, Catharine—M. Cooper	138
ZASUBY, Louis—J. Fine	73
THE C. C. RIOTTE COMPANY—Riverside Bank	5,044
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—J. Stern	200
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—H. H. Guttman	210
WHITING PAPER COMPANY—New York and Pennsylvania Company, costs	90

INCORPORATED IN DELAWARE.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., July 12.—These charters were secured at Dover to-day:

Lamon Gold Mining Company of California, Washington, D. C., concern for mining; capital, $100,000.

The Dreka Company, Philadelphia, to manufacture paper articles; capital, $150,000. $150,000.

Harrison Williams Company, Toledo, to manufacture railway equipments; capital, $200,000.

Joliet Tropical Plantation, Joliet, Ill., to acquire property in Central America; capital, $150,000.

Lafayette & Lazetta Company, Philadelphia, dealers in dry goods; capital, $100,000.

Instruction.

BALTIMORE MEDICAL COLLEGE

Liberal facilities; large laboratories; capacious hospitals and dispensary; large clinics; terms moderate. Send for catalogue. David Street, M. D., Dean., Madison Street and Linden Avenue, Baltimore, Md.

NEW YORK SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM. Free Scholarships. Evening Sessions. Practical training in newspaper and magazine work. For Catalogue N address 237-5 Ryerson St., Brooklyn, New York City.

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WILFORD HOME SCHOOL Baltimore. Opens Sept. 25. 1,405 Park Av. Mrs. Walter R. Bullock. Certificate admits to Wellesley, Vassar, and other colleges. Elective courses.

NATHAN HALE SCHOOL
FOR BOYS. OPENS SEPT. 30TH, 1902.
10 East 47th Street.
WILLIAM H. CHURCH, Headmaster.

FAIRFIELD ACADEMY, Fairfield, Conn.—A school for boys. Fits for college or business. Location beautiful and healthful. F. H. Brewer, A. M. Prin.

Berger's French Academy, 106 East 23d. FREE French course (beginners) forming now. Send name for registration:

METROPOLITAN SHORTHAND SCHOOL Day, evening sessions year round. 55 West 21st St.

FRIENDS SCHOOL. For Boys and Girls. Providence, R. I. Write for catalogue & history.

Home Boarding and Day School for Girls. Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Charles H. Gardner, 607 5th Ave.

Musical.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

NEW YORK CENTRAL
& HUDSON RIVER R. R.
THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.
VIA NIAGARA FALLS.

Trains arrive and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:

North and West bound trains, except those leaving Grand Central Station at 3:15, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:50, 2:45, 3:20, 3:30, 9:15, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th st. to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

All southbound trains, except the "20th Century" and the "Empire State Express," and Nos. 36, 60, and 290 will stop at 125th St. ten minutes before their arrival time at Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—†MIDNIGHT EXPRESS—Due Buffalo 4:15, Niagara Falls 5:02 P. M.
3:15 A. M.—*MAIL AND PAPER TRAIN. Ar. Buffalo 1:15 P.M., Chicago 7:10 A.M.
7:50 A. M.—*ADIRONDACK. 1000 ISLANDS AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.
7:54 A. M.—*SYRACUSE LOCAL. Stops at all important stations.
8:30 A. M.—†EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. Most famous train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:45 P. M.
8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL. 24 hours to Chicago. Due Buffalo 7:10. Niagara Falls 8:01.
9:55 A. M.—†SARATOGA AND MONTREAL SPECIAL, Via D. & H. and Rutland.
10:30 A. M.—†DAY EXPRESS. Makes local stops. Due Buffalo, 1:15 A. M.
11:30 A. M.—†RUTTLAND EXPRESS. Due Rutland, 7:55 P. M.
12:50 P.M.—*BUFFALO LIMITED. Due Buffalo, 11 P. M. Niagara Falls, 12:28 A.M.
1:00 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED. Due Cincinnati, 10:45, Indianapolis, 11:30 A.M. St. Louis, 6:45 P.M. next day.
1:00 P. M.—*CHICAGO LIMITED. 24 hours to Chicago via Lake Shore. 27 via M. C.
1:50 P. M.—†SARATOGA LIMITED. Saturdays only; other week days at 3:20 P. M.
2:45 P. M.—"THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED" 20 hour train to Chicago via Lake Shore. Electric Lights and Fans.
3:20 P. M.—†SARATOGA LIMITED. Leaves Saturdays at 1:50 P. M.
3:30 P. M.—†ALBANY FLYER. Due Albany 6:40.
3:35 P. M.—*ALBANY AND TROY EXPRESS. Local stops.
4:00 P. M.—*DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS, AND CHICAGO SPECIAL.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED. 24 hour train to Chicago. All Pullman Cars.
6:00 P.M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS. 28 hours to Chicago via both L. S. and M. C.
6:35 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS via D. & H. or Rutland.
7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK. 1000 ISLANDS AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO AND TORONTO SPECIAL. Due Buffalo, 7:25 A. M. Niagara Falls, 8:33. Toronto, 10:50 A. M.
9:15 P. M.—*SPECIAL MAIL LIMITED. Sleeping car only for Rochester.
9:20 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL. Due Cincinnati, 7:50, Indianapolis, 10:15 P. M. St. Louis, 7:30, second morning.
9:30 P. M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS. Chicago, 34 hours by Michigan Central, 33 hours by Lake Shore.
11:30 P. M.—*NORTHERN N. Y. EXPRESS. Cape Vincent, Ogdensburg, &c.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday. §Except Saturday and Sunday. ||Saturday only.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:08 A. M. and 3:36 P. M. Daily, except Sundays, to Pittsfield and North Adams. Sundays at 9:20 A. M. Saturdays only at 2:46 P. M.

Parlor cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.

Ticket offices at 113, 261, 415, and 1,216 Broadway, 25 Union Sq. W., 275 Columbus Av., 130 West 125th St., Grand Central Station, 125th St. and 138th St. Stations, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 166 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn. Telephone "000 38th Street," for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.

NEW YORK CENTRAL ROUTE.
BETWEEN
NEW YORK, BOSTON,
AND NEW ENGLAND
Via Springfield and the
BOSTON AND ALBANY RAILROAD.

(New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Lessee.)

Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, New York, as follows:

†9:00 A. M., *12:00 noon, *4:00 P. M., *11:00 P. M. arrive Boston, 3:30 P. M., 5:40 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 6.15 A. M.

Leave Boston, †9:00 A. M., *12:00 noon, *4:00 P. M., *11:00 P. M.; arrive New York, 5:40 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 6:14 A. M.

New trains for Maine Resorts, via Springfield, Worcester, and Rochester, N. H., leave New York †9:00 P. M., arrive Portland 6:40, Poland Spring 10:30, Rockland 10:30 A. M., Bar Harbor 2:00 P. M.

Tickets at New York Central ticket offices, 415 and 1,216 Broadway, and at Grand Central Station.

A. H. SMITH, GEORGE H. DANIELS,
General Superintendent. General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE
RAILROAD.

(New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Lessee.)

Leave Franklin St. Station, New York, as follows, and 15 min. later foot West 42d St., N. R.:

*7:10 A M—For Albany, points to Albany.
*9:40 A M.—(1) Catskill Mtn. Exp. to Catskills.
†11:20 A M—(2) Saratoga & Mohawk Exp.
†12:45 P M—(3) Rip Van Winkle Flyer.
*1:00 P M—Chicago Express.
*2:25 P M—Conts. Lim. for Detroit, Chi. & St. Louis.
*3:25 P M—(4) Ulster Express to Catskill Mts.
*3:45 P M—(4) For Hudson River points & Albany
*6:00 P M—For Roch., Buffalo, Clev'd & Chicago.
*7:45 P M—For Roch., Buffalo, Detroit & St. Louis.
*9:17 P M—For Syra., Roch., Niag. Falls, Det. & Chi.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. Leaves Brooklyn Annex (1) at 9:15 A. M.; (2) at 10:45 A. M.; (3) at 12:10 P. M.; (4) at 3:06 P. M. Leaves Jersey City, P. R. R. Sta., (1) at 9:47 A. M.; (2) at 11:20 A. M.; (3) at 12:50 P. M.; (4) at 3:35 P. M. Time tables at principal hotels and offices. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott's Express.

A. H. SMITH, C. E. LAMBERT,
Gen'l Superintendent. Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

READING SYSTEM
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R.
Liberty St. and South Ferry (time from South Ferry five minutes earlier.)

EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN, AND MAUCH CHUNK—24:00 (7:15 Easton only), 9:30 A. M., 1:20, 4:40, 5:00, (5:45 Easton only) P. M. Sundays, 24:25 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.

WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON—24:00, 9:10 A. M., 5:00 P. M. Sundays, 24:25 P. M.

LAKEWOOD, TOMS RIVER, AND BARNEGAT—24:00, 9:40 A. M., (81:00 Lakewood excepted,) 1:30, (3:40 Lakewood only,) 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 10:15 A. M.

ATLANTIC CITY—19:40 A.M., 81:00, 13:40 P.M.

VINELAND AND BRIDGETON—24:00 A. M., 11:30 P. M.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT, AND SEASHORE POINTS—24:00, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 81:10, 2:45, 3:30, 3:53, 4:45, 5:30, 6:30 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove, 9:00 A. M., 1:30, 4:00 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA, (READING TERMINAL)—24:00, 17:00, 18:00, *9:00, †10:00, †11:00 A. M., †12:00, *1:00, §1:30, †2:00, †3:00, *4:00, *5:00, 16:00, †7:30, 10:00 P. M. *12:15 Mdt.

24TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS—24:25, 18:30, *10:30, *11:30 A. M., *1:00, †3:40, *5:00, *7:00, 19:25 P. M., *12:15 Mdt.

READING, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE, AND WILLIAMSPORT—24:00, 24:25, 18:00, ||19:10, (10:00 A. M. Reading only,) ||81:00, 1:20, 12:00 P. M. Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg only, 15:00 P. M.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE—From foot of Rector St., Pier 8. Atlantic Highlands, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch, Asbury Park, and Point Pleasant, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 (8:00 Ocean Grove only,) P. M. Sundays, 10:00 A. M., 1:00, 4:00, 8:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.
FOR BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON
—*16:20, *10:30, *11:00, N., *1:00, 2:00, †3:40, *5:00, *7:00 P. M. *12:15 Mdt.

zFrom Liberty Street only. *Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. §Sunday only. ||Via Tamaqua. sSnturdays.

Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 113, 231, 434, 1,300, 1,354 Broadway, 182 5th Ave., 25 Union Square West, 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Ave., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

W. G. BESLER, C. M. BURT,
General Manager. General Pass'r Agent.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

Leave New York City, South Ferry, Liberty St.

Chicago, Pittsburg.	*12:10nt.	*12:15nt.
Chicago, Columbus.	*12:55pm.	*1:00pm. Diner.
Pittsburg, Cleve.	*3:35pm.	*3:40pm. Limtd.
"Pittsburg Limited"	*6:55pm.	*7:00pm. Buffet.
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*12:10nt.	*12:15nt.
Cincinnati, St. Louis.	*10:25am.	*10:30am. Diner.
Cincinnati, St. Louis.	*2:55pm.	*7:00pm. Buffet.
Norfolk.	*12:55pm.	*1:00pm. Diner.

ROYAL BLUE TRAINS.

Washington, Balto.	†8:25am.	†8:30am. Buffet.
Washington, Balto.	*10:25am.	*10:30am. Diner.
Washington, Balto.	*11:25am.	*11:30am. Diner.
Washington, Balto.	*12:55pm.	*1:00pm. Diner.
"Royal Limited".	*3:35pm.	*3:40pm. Diner.
Washington, Balto.	*4:55pm.	*5:00pm. Diner.
Washington, Balto.	*6:55pm.	*7:00pm. Buffet.
Washington, Balto.	*12:10nt.	*12:15nt. Sleepers

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Sundays only.

Offices: 113, 261, 434, 1,300 Broadway, 0 Astor House, 25 Union Square W., 391 Grand Street, N. Y.; 343 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal and Liberty Street. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN RY
Lvs. Franklin St. Lvs. W. 42d St.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA
RAILROAD

STATIONS foot of WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

☞The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.

7:55 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Limited to two Buffet Parlor Cars New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:35 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:55 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:57 P. M. THE PENNSYLVANIA SPECIAL—20-hour train to Chicago. Pullman Compartment, Drawing-room, Sleeping, Dining, and Buffet Smoking Car.

1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS. For Toledo, Nashville (via Cincinnati and Louisville), Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.

5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car. For Welch, W. Va. (via Shenandoah Valley Route.)

5:55 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.

7:55 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland, except Saturday.

8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, and Cincinnati.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, 9:25 (Dining Car), 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car), 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car), 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) (3:25 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars), 3:25 (Dining Car), 4:25 (Dining Car), 4:55 (Dining Car), 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, 9:25 (Dining Car), 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car), (3:25 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars), 3:25 (Dining Car,) 4:25 (Dining Car), 4:55 (Dining Car), 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—"Florida and Metropolitan Limited," 12:55 P. M. daily. Express, 12:10 night daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Norfolk and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week-days 12:55 and 4:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT AND NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 8:55 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 7:55 A. M. Through Vestibuled Trains. Buffet Parlor Cars and Standard Coaches on week-days. Parlor Smoking Car, Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Standard Coaches on Sundays.

CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week-days.

For points on New York and Long Branch Railroad, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:55 A. M., 12:10, 1:10, (Saturdays only,) 2:25, 2:55, 3:25, 4:10, 4:55, and 6:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 7:55, 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M. (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 8:30, 9:00 A. M., 12:20, 1:20 (Saturdays only,) 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, and 7:00 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 8:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 6:20,) 7:25, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, (Dining Car,) (9:55, Penna. Limited,) 10:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20,) 11:25, (Dining Car,) 10:55, (Dining Car,) 11:55 A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 1:55 (Dining Car,) 2:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) 2:55, 3:25, (Dining Car,) 3:55, 4:25, 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55 (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 6:10, 7:55, (no coaches,) 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, (Dining Car,) 9:55 (Limited,) 9:55, 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 1:55 (Dining Car,) 3:25 (Dining Car,) 3:55, 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 5:55, (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

Ticket offices Nos. 461, 1,196, 1,354, 111, and 261 Broadway; 182 Fifth Avenue, (Below 23d St.) 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

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NEWS OF THE MID-SUMMER AMUSEMENT SEASON.

Entertainments at the Roof Gardens the Attractive Features—The Breaking of the Rule of Free Tickets for Actors and Actresses—W. T. Francis's Work as a Composer.

At this particular time theatrical news is at a point of utter stagnation. Managers and actors are out of town. In walking along Broadway one sees the exterior of theatres decorated with placards that tell of the entertainments in the Fall. For signs of life one must look to the roofs. There all is light and life. Each night sees the roof gardens and music halls crowded. The crowd is composed of city folk and the country cousins who flock each year to New York from all corners of the land to spend their resting time in getting glimpses of New York life.

⁂

The action of the Shubert Brothers on Monday evening last in making an absolute rule not to pass actors at the doors of their three theatres—Herald Square, Casino, and Princess—aroused something of a furor among stage folk and attracted the attention of managers. It was in direct opposition to an established rule and therefore caused an indefinite feeling of indignation on the part of actors, who felt that their "rights" had been encroached upon. Some said as much at the doors of the theatres when they were refused free admission that night. Others have not been tardy in airing their opinions elsewhere. Some of them declared that the action was the result of the constitutional dislike which has existed between actors and managers and that the Shuberts were among the first to be bold enough to show it. They did not think that it had any connection with the large number of actors in town ready to fill any theatre. Other actors declared that the profession should be recognized; that actors have little money and time to see others act, thus enabling them to improve themselves as artists, and that they ought to be passed freely.

Although other managers on Broadway have denied any intention of following in an iron-bound sense the rule of the Shuberts, they are in sympathy with them on the general objection to free admission. They consider all passes harmful, the recipient never appreciating them at their value and not realizing that theatres are under enormous expense and not conducted entirely for the benefit of the public. Applying this to actors, they said that actors' services are paid for and that the latter have no right to demand something on which the theatre's receipts depend.

⁂

William T. Francis was announced on Thursday as the successor to the late John T. Stromberg as composer for Weber & Fields's burlesques. Mr. Francis was a friend of Mr. Stromberg. Until this engagement he has been the composer for Jefferson de Angelis.

The new composer and musical director will assume charge of the orchestra on Aug. 1, at the first rehearsal of the new burlesque, "Twirly Whirly." Stromberg had written seven songs for the new production, the last being "Come Down, Evening Star," which he put the last notes to a few hours before he died. The compositions of Stromberg and Francis are to be indicated in the programme.

William T. Francis was born in New Orleans about thirty-five years ago, and at an early age he was prominent in piano concerts. As leader of the Mexican Orchestra in his native city he composed many musical numbers, notably the "Cactus Dance." Later he turned his attention to ballads of the "popular" order, and composed "The Old Organist," "Honey, You'se My Turtle Dove," "Down on Ole Tampa Bay," and "In the Springtime." He composed the music for "A Royal Rogue," in which Jefferson de Angelis starred, and he wrote the music of "The Little Host" for Della Fox. Prior to joining Jefferson de Angelis he was musical director for Hallen and Hart in "Later On."

⁂

Manager Johnston of the St. Nicholas Garden has conceived the idea of entertaining different nationalities this week. Monday night is for the French, Wednesday for the Irish, Friday for the Jews. Saturday is to be a request night. To-morrow night Mr. Duss will have the officers and principal members of French clubs as his guests. The Société Française, L'Amitée, Cercle Française de l'Harmonie, La Concorde, L'Allianee Française, and other representative French societies will be represented.

VAUDEVILLE AND CONCERTS.

The Proctor theatres present attractive programmes for the week. "Jane" is to be presented at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, with Emily Lytton in the title rôle. At the Twenty-third Street Theatre Moore and Blanc will appear in a comedy sketch. "An Arabian Night" is to be the comedy bill at the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Theatre, with Frederic Bond in the leading rôle.

⁂

The matinée performances at Hammerstein's Paradise Roof Garden seem destined to become a fixture, ladies and children having so far formed the greater part of the audience. Mr. Hammerstein is adding new acts to his programme.

⁂

Comedy and vaudeville are represented on the bill that is the Keith offering for this week. Heading the programme are Edmond Hayes and company, in "A Wise Guy." Stella Mayhew, "the Girl from Dixie," is a singer of negro melodies. Mlle. Ballerini is a trapeze performer. O. K. Sato, comedy juggler; Ballerini's troupe of performing dogs; the six blackbirds, small negroes who sing and dance; Fiske and McDonough, Berry and Hughes, in musical comedy; Collins and North, sidewalk comedians, and sixteen other features complete the Union Square attraction.

⁂

At the Lion Palace Music Hall and Roof Garden the following will be the headliners: "It," a mechanical sensation; the three Marvelles, Ford and Dot West, in comedy sketch; the Frazer Trio, dancers; Gavini Sisters, cantatrices; Lynn Welcher, in monologue, and Mlle. Morello's dog circus.

⁂

Thousands of visitors to the city have been attracted to the Eden Musée during the past week. New wax groups have been placed on exhibition. The afternoon and evening concerts will have special programmes of popular and classical music. Moving pictures will be shown hourly, and the interior of the Musée will be kept cool.

⁂

For the floating roof garden on the steamboat Grand Republic, the performers next week include J. H. W. Bryne, who will present a new monologue; the Graff Sisters, vocalists; Hattie North, fancy dancer; Horton and Forbes, comedians, and Wallace Edwards, magician. The Grand Republic sails every evening (except Friday) and is illuminated with colored incandescent lights. On the return trip there is dancing on the lower deck.

⁂

At Cherry Blossom Grove the experiment of giving "The Chaperons" on the roof in conjunction with a vaudeville bill has been successful and it is to be continued indefinitely.

⁂

The Kaltenborn concerts at the Circle Auditorium seem to have popular approval. Advance programmes for an entire week are forwarded on application.

⁂

Huber's Fourteenth Street Museum will open its regular season on July 28. The management announces a long list of new curios in the hall and a special programme for the vaudeville stage in the theatre annex.

SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERTS.

Shannon's Band concerts form a part of the entertainment offered by the amusement company at Manhattan Beach.

⁂

The Kaltenhorn Orchestra plays at the Circle Auditorium.

⁂

The opera company at the Terrace Garden gives its usual concert.

⁂

Duss entertains at the St. Nicholas Garden.

⁂

Among those to appear at the New York Roof are La Belle Torjada, the four Cuttys, Josephine Sabel, and Cole and Johnson.

⁂

Sunday concerts at the Proctor theatres continue as usual.

⁂

The Paradise Roof Garden presents its usual vaudeville and concert features.

⁂

The Grand Republic, with a floating garden, sails as heretofore.

PLAYS AND PLAYERS.

Henry W. Savage announces the cast for George Ade's "The Sultan of Sulu" as follows: Ki Ram, the Sultan, Frank Moulin; Hadji, his secretary, Frederick Frear; Lieut. Hardy, United States Army, Templar Saxe; Col. Budd, United States Volunteers, Robert Lett; Henrietta Budd, his daughter, Maud Lillian; Berri, Palmeia Jackson; Judge Advocate, Blanche Chapman; Chiquita, favorite wife of the Sultan, Gertrude Quinlan; Didymus and Rastus, slaves of the Sultan, William Brown and James Fogarty. "The Sultan of Sulu" will open its season in St. Louis early in September. After a brief tour of the country it will come to Broadway for an extended run.

⁂

Grace George is Summering at her cottage in Asbury Park, having given up her contemplated trip abroad in order to superintend some details of her coming production. Miss George will begin her tour in November, reaching New York early in January, when she will be seen at one of the Broadway theatres in a new and as yet unnamed romantic comedy. William S. Brady says that the new comedy is to be of the period of Charles I. and that he will give it an investiture as elaborate as David Belasco gave "Du Barry."

⁂

E. H. Sothern has engaged Miss Jennie Eustace to play the Queen in "Hamlet," also Huguette in "If I Were King."

⁂

"The Liberty Belles" opens its second season in Philadelphia in September. Violet Dale and Katie Rooney have been engaged by Klaw & Erlanger to play the title rôles and Harry Linton and John Gilroy the college students. Harry Gilfoil will be featured as Uncle Jasper Pennyfeather, the eccentric inventor, the character he played last season.

⁂

Klaw & Erlanger have engaged Adele Rafter to play the principal boy's rôle in their next Drury Lane spectacle, "Blue Beard," to be presented at the New Amsterdam Theatre, in Forty-second Street, in January.

⁂

The management of The Bostonians will have little chance of a vacation this Summer. Since the company closed in June Messrs. Barnahee and MacDonald have done little besides trying voices and discussing contracts. At least five new principals have been engaged and twenty-eight persons have been selected to augment the chorus, which will number fifty-two. Rescarsals of The Bostonians commences in three weeks.

⁂

Ethel Knight Mollison, leading lady with Richard Mansfield last season, has been engaged by F. F. Proctor for leads with the Proctor stock company in Montreal. Emily Lytton has been engaged to play the rôle of Jane in the Proctor revival of that comedy at the Fifth Avenue next week.

⁂

William Hazeltine, formerly with Augustin Daly and last season a member of the "Arizona" company, has been engaged to appear in the production of "Captain Molly" at the Manhattan Theatre.

⁂

For one night last week Miss Adele Ritchie of the "Chinese Honeymoon," was unable to play because of illness. Her part was taken by Miss Aimee Angeles, who received some applause.

⁂

Director Heinrich Conried of the Irving Place Theatre has been notified that a decoration will he hestowed upon him by Emperor William in recognition of his courtesy in entertaining Prince Henry at the gala performance at the Irving Place last Winter. Herr Conried has been decorated by the Emperor for his service to German dramatic art in America.

⁂

Joseph Weaver has been engaged by Otis Skinner for next season. Mr. Weaver, who for nine years was a member of Richard Mansfield's company, has closed an eight weeks' engagement as stage director of the Herbert stock company.

⁂

Kate Claxton will appear in a revival of "The Two Orphans" next season.

⁂

Fred Solomon, musical director for "The Wild Rose," at the Knickerbocker, has been engaged hy Klaw & Erlanger for seven years to write music and lead at the new theatre in Forty-second Street.

⁂

Florence Celtlin, during the past season a member of the Thalia Theatre company, intends to return to the English stage.

More Specialties in "Ancient Rome."

A series of changes are in contemplation in the specialties introduced in "Ancient Rome" at Manhattan Beach. To-morrow the aerial Blondin elephant will try to entertain Nero and his court hy a wire-rope performance in midair. The whirl, bicycle, and electric motor performers will make their reappearance in another of their marvelous feats. Next Thursday the first of the series of special firework programmes will he introduced. It will be known as Italian night, and a fine fire portrait of Italy's King will be burned.

Mikado at "Japan by Night."

In addition to the permanent attractions of "Japan hy Night," the comic opera "The Mikado" is to he sung in the Japanese setting of the Madison Square Roof Garden beginning to-morrow night. A full company has been engaged. The American and Japanese café and Japanese tea served hy the geisha girls have received considerahle attention.

Alice Fischer Returns.

Miss Alice Fischer arrived in the Campania from London yesterday to play the leading rôle in the comedy by Grace Livingston Furniss to he presented at Wallack's on Sept. 1 by H. B. Harris. She went immediately to Atlantic Highlands to see Miss Furniss. From there she will go to Siasconset. While abroad she visited Stratford-on-Avon. As she is an officer of the Twelfth Night Club, ivy from Anne Hathaway's cottage was presented to her for the club. When on the Continent Miss Fischer toured awhile hy hicycle with Daniel Frohman and others.

MR. GROUT FEARS A TRUST

Dislikes Methods of Metal Ceiling Manufacturers.

He Writes to the Attorney General Asking If They Have Not Broken the Law.

Controller Grout appears to be practically convinced that there is a metal ceiling trust, and that the city is a sufferer from its methods. Attached to a recent voucher for city work of this kind were the bids, five in number, and all for a uniform amount, $484.

Mr. Grout said yesterday that he at once called the matter to the attention of Corporation Counsel Rives, who replied that he did not see that the city could do anything to prevent the bidders acting as a unit. So Mr. Grout has written a letter to Attorney General Davies, in which he alleges the metal ceiling manufacturers have violated Chapter 690 of the Laws of 1899, known as the Donnelly act.

In his communication Mr. Grout says:

"On April 29, 1902, a voucher was filed in this office by the Police Department in favor of Henry S. Northrup, amounting to $484, for metal ceiling furnished to the First Precinct Police Station House. Attached to the said voucher are found bids for the performance of the said work which were submitted by the New York Metal Ceiling Company, the Brooklyn Metal Ceiling Company, the Berger Manufacturing Company, Coburn & Dodge, and the said Henry S. Northrup, all of whom presented the uniform bid of $484.

"The unanimity of prices in the said proposals caused this office to institute an investigation in relation thereto, and from information obtained it would appear that the metal ceiling companies have formed a combination and have agreed among themselves to act as a unit in fixing prices for performing metal ceiling work."

The Controller further explains that when, at his request, the Inspector of Repairs and Supplies asked for an explanation from the representative of the Brooklyn Metal Ceiling Company, he was informed that an agreement had been entered into between the firms engaged in this business, under the terms of which they were to consult and fix a price for all work for which bids were asked. This statement was afterward confirmed from other sources.

Mr. Grout admits that the action of the firms in no way invalidates their contracts with the city, the only question being whether the State law in regard to combinations has been violated. He added that this was the first case of the kind which had come under his notice since he took office.

Henry S. Northrup sailed for Europe yesterday. His brother, Clement Northrup, denied the existence of a metal ceiling trust. He explained that a certain agreement had been reached hy firms in the trade, but it did not bind the parties to it in any way not to cut prices.

Mr. E. Coburn of Coburn & Dodge laughed when informed of the Controller's action. He corroborated the statement of Clement Northrup. "If," he added, "Mr. Grout will examine the bids for ceilings in Fire Engine House No. 9 he will probably find they do not agree. In that case the measurements were difficult, and the amount involved was sufficient to move some of the bidders perhaps to shave the minimum price."

MUSIC IN THE PARKS TO-DAY.

The following musical programmes will he rendered in the various puhlic parks this afternoon at 4 o'clock:

CENTRAL PARK MALL.
(Fanciulli's 71st Regt. Band, Fanciulli, Bandmaster.)

National anthem, "Star-Spangled Bannsr."..Key
Grand march, "The Army of the Potomac."
Fanciulli
Overture, "Stabat Mater"..Rossini
Fantasie for trombone, "Leonk"...Zimmerman
Mr. Leo Zimmerman.
Grand selection, "La Tosca"..Puccini
Ballet music, "Sylvia"..Delibes
Introduction—Valse Lent.
Allegro ben moderato—Barcarole.
March finale.
Overture dramatic, "1812".....Tschaikowsky
An episode of Napoleon I. in Russia.
Characteristic descriptive.
"Lutzow's Wild Hunt"..Weiss
"Old Hundred."

BRONX PARK.

Hager's American Band, F. W. Hager, Director. Assisted by Union Mannerchor, President, John Landor; Bronx Mannerchor, President, Crist Tabel; East Morrisania Mannerchor, President, Mr. Strenglein; Karl Reiss, Choral Director.)

PART I.

March, "American Eagle"..Boehms
Overture, "Der Freischutz"..Weber
Valse, "Love's Dream After the Ball"..Czibulka
March, "Arbitration"..Hager
Singing societies. Mr. Karl Reise directs.
"Das ist der Tag des Herrn".....C. Krentzer

PART II.

Trumpet solo, "Inflammatus"..Rossini
A. Bode.
Singing societies. Mr. Karl Reise, Director.
(a) "In Einem Kuhlen Grunde"...F. Glnck
(b) "Gruss an die Heimath"...C. Kroner
Grand selection, "Cavalleria Rusticana"..Mascagni
Singing societies, "Waldmannsleben"..Karl Sahm

With Military Band.

(a) "Trot de Cavallerie"..Rubenstein
(b) "Oriental patrol—Hallmar"..Banta
Medley of popular songs from "Beauty and the Beast"..Chettaway
"Old Hundred."

VAN CORTLANDT PARK.
(Pierce's Grand Orchestra and Military Band, James Pierce, Bandmaster.)

PART I.

March, "Ma Blusbin' Rosie"..Stromberg
Overture, "Raymond"..Thomas
Grand valse, "Blue Danube"....Johann Straus
Polka characteristique baby cry.....Rud Bial
Cornet solo.
(a) The Defender..William Styles
(b) Bugle calls, battle scene at San Juan.
1—First call. 2—Revelle. 3—Assembly. 4—Forward; guide right. 5—Halt! 6—Charge! 7—Taps, as played at the grave of Hamilton Fish, who lost his life at this battle, July 1, 1898. Performed by William J. Styles.

PART II.

Reels and jigs, Hibernian potpourri....Robinson
Selection, "Fortune Teller"..V. Herbert
Gavotte, "Viola"..J. Hill
Songs.
(a) "Little Boy Blue"..Morse
(b) "Trip Up the Hudson"..Thornton
Sung by Fred Spencer.
Grand selection, "Heart and Hand"..G. Wiegand
(From Lecoq's opera.)
Finale, "Tipperary March"..J. M. Fulton

CLAREMONT PARK.
(Friedgen's Band, George Friedgen, Bandmaster.)

PART I.

March, "The Two Eagles"..Boehms
Overture, "Phedre"..Massenet
Valse de concert, "Souvenir des Bains de Baden"..Bousquet
Grand opera selection, "Il Trovatore"..Verdi
Trombone solo, "Hosanna"..Graniere
Frederick Schmidt.
American fantasie..Herbert
Second Masurka..Godard
Songs for baritone.
(a) "Parted"..Tosti
(b) "Just Because I Can't Forget"...Halle
Fred J. Ozab.
Medley, "The Sleeping Beauty and the Beast"..Chattaway
Two-step, "A Pickaninny Christening"..Wiley
"Home, Sweet Home."

CHURCH SERVICES TO-DAY.

Where the name of the clergyman is given he will officiate at the service or services designated.

BAPTIST.

CALVARY, West 57th St.—The Rev. Dr. Morse; 11 and 8.
CENTRAL, 42d St., west of Broadway.—The Rev. Frank M. Goodchild; 11 and 8.
MADISON AVENUE, Corner 31st St.—The Rev. Dr. Robert McDonald of Brooklyn; 11 and 8.

CONGREGATIONAL.

MANHATTAN, Broadway and 76th St.—Services with West End Avenue Collegiate Church at 77th St.
TABERNACLE, Mendelssohn Hall, 119 West 40th St.—The Rev. Dr. Howard S. Bliss; 11 and 8.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

HEDDING, 337 East 17th St.—The Rev. J. H. Fairchild; 11 and 8.
METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 7th Av., near 14th St.—The Rev. Robert Bagnell; 10:45 and 7:45.
PEOPLE'S, 61st St., near 3d Av.—The Rev. E. A. Dent; 11 and 8.
ST. PAUL'S, West End Av. and 86th St.—The Rev. Robert J. Trevorrow; 11.

PRESBYTERIAN.

BRICK, 5th Av. and 37th St.—The Rev. Dr. S. J. McPherson; 11.
CENTRAL, West 57th St., between Broadway and 7th Av.—The Rev. Dr. Wilton Merle Smith; 11 and 8.
FIFTH AVENUE, Corner 55th St.—The Rev. G. Campbell Morgan; 11 and 4:30.
FOURTH, West End Av. and 91st St.—The Rev. W. P. Bruce of Yonkers; 11.
MADISON AVENUE, Corner 73d St.—Services at Reformed Church, Madison Av. and 57th St.
OLD FIRST, 5th Av. and 11th St.—The Rev. Mr. McCurdy; 11.
RUTGERS, Broadway and 73d St.—The Rev. Dr. John Clark Hill; 11.
SPRING STREET—The Rev. Roswell H. Bates; 10:45 and 7:45.
THIRTEENTH STREET—(Services in Reformed Church, 12th St., west of 6th Av.)—The Rev. Dr. James H. Hoadley; 10:45 and 7:45.
UNIVERSITY PLACE, Corner 10th St.—The Rev. Dr. George Alexander; 11 and 8.
WEST END, Amsterdam Av. and 105th St.—The Rev. Dr. John Balcom Shaw; 11 and 8. Open-air service at 7.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

ASCENSION, 5th Av. and 10th St.—The Rev. Walter E. Clifton Smith; 11 and 8.
CHIRST, Broadway and 71st St.—8 and 11 A. M.
FIRST REFORMED, Madison Av. and 55th St.—11 and 8.
ST. MARY THE VIRGIN—7:30, 9, 10:45, and 4.
ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S, Madison Av. and 44th St.—The Rev. David M. Steele; 11.
ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY, 334 West 57th St.—The Rev. Dr. Rushton; 8, 11, and 5.

REFORMED.

MADISON AVENUE, Corner 57th St.—The Rev. Dr. Denis Wortman of East Orange; 11.
MARBLE, 5th Av. and 29th St.—The Rev. Archibald H. Bradshaw; 11 and 8.
SECOND AVENUE, Corner 7th St.—The Rev. Edward G. W. Meury; 11 and 8.
WEST END AVENUE, Corner 77th St.—The Rev. Herman C. Weber; 11.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STEPHEN MERRITT BUILDING, 8th Av. and 19th St.—The Rev. Stephen Merritt and Mr. Radcliffe; 8.

CONTROLLER TO TAKE UP ALD. DOULL'S CHARGES.

Searching Inquiry to be Made Into Conditions Existing at the Museum of Natural History.

Alderman Doull, who at the meeting of the Board of Aldermen last Monday criticised the management of the American Museum of Natural History, yesterday made a formal request on Controller Grout to withhold payment of all bills to that institution until a searching investigation of its affairs has been made. Mr. Doull charges that a number of officials conpected with the museum are receiving large salaries for which they do practically nothing. He alleges, too, that an examination will show disregard by the museum of its contract with the city.

In his letter to the Controller Mr. Doull discusses the salary list paid by the museum, and among others in receipt of city pay refers to the following:

Prof. R. F. Whitfield, Curator, department of geology and invertebrate palaeontology, $291.65 per month.

Prof. J. A. Allen, department of mammalogy and ornithology, $333.33 per month.

Prof. F. W. Putnam, who it is alleged is not at the museum to exceed six days in a month, $416.65 monthly.

Prof. Frank Boas, who Mr. Doull claims is not at the museum more than ten days in a month, $291.65.

Controller Grout will make the inquiry requested.

BAIREUTH OPERA FUND.

Movement on Foot to Secure National Aid for the Management.

BERLIN, July 12.—A movement is on foot to raise a national fund to maintain the Baireuth opera after the copyright of "Parsifal" and other works expire. The musical world has not received the idea with much favor because the Baireuth management regularly cleared profits on the season amounting usually to about 50,000 marks, ($12,500,) though last year the profits were almost nothing because of the restaging the Ring.

The management complains that the expenditures are increasing owing to the high salaries paid hy American and English opera managers. The Baireuth management paid its soloists 96,000 marks ($24,000) for the last six weeks' season, and the orchestra and chorus were paid 60,000 marks, ($15,000.)

Shakespeare Drama in Germany.

BERLIN, July 12.—The Year Book of the German Shakespeare Society shows that there were 870 Shakespeare performances in Germany during 1901, "Otello" leading with 134, "The Merchant of Venice" coming next with 115, "Romeo and Juliet" third with 83, "A Midsummer Night's Dream" fourth with 79, and "Hamlet" fifth with 73.

Amusements.

CASINO Sam S. and Lee Shubert, Proprietors.
BETTER THAN SEA BREEZES
Messrs. Sam S. Shubert and Nixon & Zimmerman's Big Production
A CHINESE HONEYMOON
By George Dance & Howard Talbot
Only Matinee on Saturday

"I wants to be a lidy."

HERALD Square | B'way | Management Tbeatre | 35th St. | Sam S. Shubert
A. H. Chamberlyn's Magnificent Production.
"In the Good Old Summer Time."

"Equals A Summer Outing."
THE DEFENDER
"Crosses the line a winner."—Herald
A New Musical Yachtical Extravaganza by Lowe & Dennee.
Regular Matinee Saturday.
See the startling new novelties.

Amusements.

KEITH'S
14TH ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY & 4TH AV.
E. F. ALBEE.....General Manager
Continuous Perf. 12:30 to 10:30 P. M.
EDMOND HAYES & CO.
In "A Wise Guy."
O. K. SATO. MLLE. BALLERINI.
BENTON & BROOKS.
Stella Mayhew, Six Blackbirds, Collins & North, Tead & Lizelle, Stereopticon. } Ballerini's Dogs, Fiske & McDonough, Berry & Hughes, Bartelmes, Biograph.
30 Acts. Best Show in New York.
PRICES, 25c. & 50c. BOX SEATS, $1.

MANHATTAN BEACH
THIS AFTERNOON, 3:30. TO-NIGHT, 8:30
SHANNON'S 23d Regt. BAND
in POPULAR CONCERTS.
Every Evening Except Sunday at 8 P. M. PAIN'S ANCIENT ROME and Grand Fireworks.
THURSDAY JULY 17 ITALIAN NIGHT.
EVENINGS AT 9, MATINEE SAT. AT 4.
LAST WEEK OF THE RICE'S SUCCESSFUL BROADWAY PRODUCTION, SHOW GIRL
For 2 Weeks, beg. Mon., JULY 21, Primrose & Dockstader's Minstrels.

PARADISE ROOF GARDENS
Hammerstein's, 42d St., B'way & 7th Av.
Glass Inclosure, Fully Protected.
Combined Roofs of Victoria & Republic Theatres.
TO-NIGHT Popular Vaudeville. CONCERT. 50c
WITH GREAT STAR BILL.
BEGINNING TO-MORROW NIGHT.
20 INTERNATIONAL VAUDEVILLE CELEBRITIES. Ev'gs, 8:15 to Midnight.
BARGAIN Mats. Wed. and Sat. 50c. Every Seat.

CHERRY BLOSSOM GROVE ATOP OF THE N. Y. THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT SACRED CONCERT. 50c. BIG BILL:
TO-MORROW NIGHT & Every Eve. in GROVE, CHAPERONS
WITH SAME GREAT CAST.
In Conjunction with an immense VAUDEVILLE BILL.
Bargain Matinees Wed'ys and Sat'ys in Theatre part, with Best Seats 50c.

EIGHTEENTH YEAR. 1884-1902.
American Academy of Dramatic Arts and Empire Theatre Dramatic School,
FRANKLIN H. SARGENT, President.
A Practical Training School in connection with Mr. Charles Frohman's New York Theatres and Traveling Companies. Apply to E. P. STEPHENSON, General Manager, Room 145, Carnegie Hall, N. Y.

TERRACE GARDEN 58th & 59th Sts. Near Lex. Av.
TO-NIGHT, OPERATIC CONCERT.

HUBER'S 14TH ST. MUSEUM. OPENS JULY 28. ALL NEW FEATURES.

Amusements.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE, B'way & 38th St.
AL. HAYMAN & CO.....Proprietors
3D MONTH. Evenings, 8:15. Matinée Sat., 2:15.
GEO. W. LEDERER'S
Newest, Gayest,
Cyclopean Musical Success,
THE WILD ROSE,
Embracing Eddie Foy, Irene Bentley, Marie Cahill, Al. Hart, Junie McCree, Marguerite Clark, and 100 other jolly, pretty girls and comedians.

MADISON SQ. ROOF GARDEN ADM. 50c.
JAPAN BY NIGHT
Garden Beautifully Illuminated.
JAPANESE IMPERIAL TROUPE
THE MIKADO
Popular Concerts by d'Aquin's Orchestra.
Geisha Girls. Japanese Novelties. Tea House
TO-NIGHT SUNDAY SPECIAL CONCERT

ADMISSION 25c. SUNDAYS.
WORLD IN WAX.
EDEN MUSEE
New To-day Special Groups & Figures
THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
NEW EDEN MUSEE ORCHESTRA AND VOCAL SOLOISTS.

ST. NICHOLAS GARDENS. Col'bus Av. & 66th St.
20 deg. cooler than the streets—a guarantee.
DUSS King of Melody TO-NIGHT and every night.

FLOATING ROOF GARDEN 50c. Fare.
Every Ev. St. Grand Repnblic, Fri. Excepted.
Conterno's 14th Regt. Band and Vaudeville.
Leave W. 129 St. 8 P. M., W. 20th St. 8:30 P. M., Battery 9 P. M.

Circle Auditorinm, B'way & 60th.
KALTENBORN
TO-NIGHT, Sacred Ngt., 50c. That's All.
Franz Elm, Trombone; Joseph Eller, Oboe.

LION PALACE GARDEN | MUSIC HALL, ROOF | B'way 110th St.
REFINED VAUDEVILLE—POPULAR PRICES.
In case of rain Big Double Bill in Music Hall.
Sunday Concerts Aft. and Eve. Special Features.

PROCTOR'S 125th St., 23d St., FIFTH AVENUE. OPEN
BIG COMEDY & VAUDE. ALL SUMMER.

The Turf.
Brighton Races DAILY AT 2:30
MUSIC BY LANDER.
Reached by All Coney Island Routes.

Brooklyn Advertisements.

Early Summer Closing.
During July and August Loeser's will close at noon on Saturdays, other days at 5 P. M.

Frederick Loeser & Co.
BROOKLYN.

The Wave of Stockings and Underwear.
Second Week of Great Midsummer Sale---All Prices, Quantities and Qualities Overshadowed.

The opening of this annual sale last week was necessarily a phenomenal success—it was not a blundering into a victorious selling, but the product of a set policy. Our persistent efforts to give you something better than you ever had before and at more advantageous prices made the week a memorable one—a week of opportunities that we have prepared to repeat for the belated shoppers. Summer is merchandise liquidating time for the manufacturer and importer—the larger the quantity sold in one transaction the easier the deal. Big outlets naturally command the best. The distributing channels of Loeser's attract the offers of most moment. These plain, simple facts give you opportunities in stockings and underwear which are really sensational---goods that cannot be replaced to-day at anything like the prices we extend to you—it will pay you to look to the future as well as present needs.

AT 10c. INSTEAD OF 15c.—Children's extra heavy black ribbed cotton stockings, spliced heels and toes with double knees, sizes 6 to 9½, just the thing for country wear.

AT 12½c. INSTEAD OF 25c.—Women's fine gauge imported black cotton stockings, spliced heels and double soles, also children's black ribbed with double knees, sizes 6 to 10.

AT 19c. INSTEAD OF 29c.—Women's colored cotton stockings, striped, embroidered and plain black, also ribbed lisle thread, and men's black, tan, striped and embroidered socks.

AT 25c. INSTEAD OF 50c.—Women's colored cotton and lisle thread stockings, striped, embroidered and stainless black, also children's ribbed lisle with full fashioned feet and double knees.

AT 3 FOR $1.00 INSTEAD OF 50c.—Women's colored lisle thread stockings, striped, embroidered, vertical and plain black.

AT 10c. INSTEAD OF 12½c.—Women's fancy ribbed white cotton vests, low neck and sleeves, tape in neck and arm, sizes 4, 5, 6.

AT 19c. INSTEAD OF 29c.—Women's fancy weave white ribbed lisle thread vests, handsomely trimmed at neck and arm, sizes 4, 5, 6.

AT 12½c. INSTEAD OF 25c.—Children's fine quality shaped ribbed cotton vests, neck, short sleeves and long sleeves, pantalettes to match, sizes 20 to 32, made from combed yarn.

AT 15c. INSTEAD OF 35c.—Children's extra fine shaped ribbed cotton vests, high or low neck, with and without sleeves, also pantalettes to match, sizes 18 to 30, made from combed peeler yarn.

AT 25c. INSTEAD OF 50c.—Children's white ribbed lisle thread vests, low neck, no sleeves, high neck, short sleeves, with pantalettes to match, sizes 18 to 30.

AT 3 for $1.00 INSTEAD OF 50c. TO 75c.—Women's white ribbed lisle thread vests, low neck, no sleeves, handsomely trimmed with crochet trimming in assorted patterns.

AT 69c. INSTEAD OF $1.00—Women's silk mixed ribbed vests, handsomely finished with crochet trimming at neck and arm, pink, sky, lavender, cream and black.

AT 89c. INSTEAD OF $1.25 TO $1.50—Women's extra quality ribbed silk and lisle vests, trimmed with heavy crochet trimming at neck and arms, pink, sky, lavender, cream and black.

AT $1.10 INSTEAD OF $1.75 TO $2.25—Women's superior quality all silk ribbed vests, low neck, no sleeves, finished with all silk crochet trimming at neck and arm, pink, sky, lavender, cream and black.

Big Sacrifice of Men's Shirts and Collars.
49c. to 95c. for 75c. to $1.50 Negligee Shirts.
$1.00 Per Dozen for $1.50 to $2.75 Per Dozen Collars.

The cool weather of June has made this purchase at these prices possible—a case of the harvest really coming just when it can be used to best advantage; the values really haven't been equalled in years; detail follows:

49c. for Madras Negligee Shirts.
These are woven madras, 7 different stripe combinations—each combination coming in 3 colorings—and are most attractive. Some are light and some are dark grounds, full size body, gathered yokes, detached cuffs; all have a new device for the neck at back below the collar button. There are 1200 shirts in the lot, in sizes 14 to 17½; snre to be snapped up quickly.

79c. for $1.25 Woven Madras Shirts.
These are smart, new stylish shirts, in a variety of pretty stripe combinations; colorings the best; all will wash well; separate cuffs; sizes 13½ to 18½.

95c. for $1.50 Colored Negligee Shirts.
Smartest of the new summer shirts from one of the highest of high class shirt factories. They are made of madras in handsome woven and printed patterns. Shirts are plain and plaited, cuffs attached and detached. All the patterns are new and styles seen only in high class shops; sizes 13½ to 17½.

$1.00 Per Dozen for $1.50 and $2.75 Collars.
200 dozen of the most comfortable of all hot weather collars. The height of the popular high band, round cornered, turnover collars of two popular brands of best made $1.50 and $2.75 per dozen collars, sizes 13½ to 17, $1.00 per dozen, 50c. per half dozen, and sold only in half dozen lots. This is a splendid opportunity, right when you want collars, of saving from 50c. to $1.75 on a dozen collars.

19c. for 25c. and 50c. Suspenders.
To make a quick clearance and clean-up of 216 pairs of regular 25c. and 50c. suspenders, we mark them for Monday at 19c. a pair. There is good choosing among these splendid wearing suspenders.

25c. for Men's 50c. Batwings.
Made of best quality of English twill silks ever put in 50c. ties—all navy blue with neat white figure and spots. The square end batwing, only 260 ties, at 25c. instead of 50c.

ANOTHER SALE OF BOYS' $4.00 AND $5.00 SUITS AT $2.00—MORE EXTRAORDINARY THAN LAST WEEK.

More extraordinary than last week because the suits are of a kind that can be worn in the early autumn as well as country wear this summer. Slightly heavier than regular summer suits. Positively the best boy's suit offer ever known—there are 1000 suits—all newest makes. Boys' Popular Double-Breasted and Norfolk Suits, made of strictly all-wool cheviots and tweeds, medium and dark colors, also plain navy blue. They are put together by good tailors and the fit and style are faultless—dressy suits, every one of them—kinds that will stand the hard usage of a boy. Even if your boy shouldn't need one for immediate wear it will pay you to purchase one or two for future use; and better opportunity even than last week; you know what that means. Sizes 4 to 16, $4.00 and $5.00 suits at $2.00.

Part Three
Pages 21-28

Daily 1 Cent.

The New York Times.

Sunday 5 Cents.

Magazine Section

SUNDAY, JULY 13, 1902.

THE LOOKER-ON.

By David Graham Phillips,
Author of "Her Serene Highness," etc.

EACH day there now toils up Fifth Avenue and through the fashionable district an enormous coach drawn by eight horses and loaded with sightseers. The most of them are out-of-town people—but not all, not by any means all. In the midst of the bulging eyes and gaping mouths stands a man with a megaphone. As the coach creaks along he bawls out the facts of the panorama of luxury—the cost, the size, the patronage of fashionable restaurants and hotels, the prices of food and drink and lodging there; the cost of the splendid apartment houses, the fortunes annually spent for rents, the palaces of the multi-millionaires, their fortunes, incomes, expenditures.

The new departure is comparatively crude, but there can be no doubt that the enterprise which set it agoing will develop it rapidly, and by next Summer at the latest we shall be able to "do" New York far more thoroughly than Cook and his pupils "do" the capitals of Europe. And to the plain man the details of wealth and personal gossip will be far more interesting than the recitals of aristocracy and art to which Old World guides confine themselves.

The New York coach is a development, with an added stock of genius in the megaphone, of a practice long in vogue at Newport. For years at Newport the drivers of the public buses and carriages have been in the habit of entertaining their passengers with accounts of the doings and the spendings and the accumulations of the dwellers in the modest marble and limestone cottages. They enter into elaborate explanations of the various domestic establishments, telling in loud voices at the very door of the house whether its master and mistress are happy together and if not why not, &c.

They waited for no Court of Appeals to adjudicate in the matter of the "right of privacy." One day a woman, the mistress of one of the great houses, was seated on the rocks beyond the ocean drive. She heard a loud "Whoa!" and looked round to see a bus load of excursionists drawn up a few feet from her. The driver was pointing his whip at her and, as she rose, her cheeks aflame with indignation, he said: "There is Mrs. ——, the wife of ——," and proceeded to tranquilly relate their family history. She was so dazed that she could not move until the driver finished and, taking the spell of his pointing whip from her and laying it on the horses, drove off. No doubt the excursionists went away firmly believing that the cottagers at Newport often exhibited themselves by arrangement with the bus drivers.

As the right of privacy has been abolished, or rather has been declared never to have existed, in New York, the owners of the moribund Fifth Avenue stage line might reanimate it by employing for each stage a megaphonist who would roar out the names of rich people as they passed in their carriages and automobiles.

The Horse vs. the Automobile.

Not a day passes in New York now without its installment of carriage accidents, many of them narrow escapes from death, very few of them reported in the newspapers. The fault is in the terrible overcrowding of every driveway on Manhattan Island. The automobile comes none too soon. It is strange that so many people have been willing daily to intrust themselves to glass boxes on wheels driven by men of whom they know little and drawn by horses of whom no one can know anything.

As all who know horses well know, the horse is one of the least intelligent animals in creation. It has just enough brains to make it dangerous. Usually it does not try to think; but at what it is pleased to regard as critical moments it does try to think, usually with results that range from terrifying to terrible. You cannot teach a horse anything that calls for intelligence; you cannot count upon it; your only reliance is in its inability long to keep up the effort of trying to think.

The poets, who are responsible for so many delusions, are responsible for the delusion that the horse has a mentality corresponding to his strong and beautiful body.

Facilities for Growing Rich.

It is interesting—possibly somewhat disquieting—to note how great fortunes swell like rolling snowballs. The principal Rockefeller fortune, being the most conspicuous, affords the most striking illustration. It did not exist in 1870. It was in its beginnings in 1872, much less than a generation ago, as generations must be counted in these days of improved sanitation. It was exclusively an oil fortune fifteen years ago. To-day it is in gas, in coal, in iron, in railways, in copper, in lead, in electricity, in street railways, in steamships, in banks, in hotels, in apartment houses, in tenements, in all kinds of mortgages—in fact, in everything. And its income of more than $40,000,000 a year has become a nightmare to its owner. Spend it he could not if he would. Give it away he would not, fortunately for the spirit of manly independence. Let it lie idle he dare not, for so much idle capital upplling would disarrange the world's finances.

It is said that he had an attack of despondency a few years ago brought on by the fact that a vast number of farmers to whom he had loaned millions, as he hoped, as a safe investment for years, suddenly paid him and compelled him to surrender a carload of mortgages. He had his money, but he did not want it because it brought him another problem of investment.

The greater business ability he shows and the more fortunate he is the more stupendous his problem becomes. The quickest way to grow rich in New York has long been by showing rich men new investments. The Rockefeller fortune is one of hundreds, and all are growing and swelling by the operation of causes over which the owners have very little control. In the future it will be possible for men with good commercial brains to grow rich even faster than they have been growing rich in the past decade; for the price of commercial brains is rising by leaps and bounds.

Mr. Schwab's New House.

Mr. Schwab's decision that his palace windows shall overlook the Hudson and not the Park is unfashionable, but uncommonly sensible. The queerest freak in the development of New York is the way in which fashion has clung and is clinging to the region immediately to the east of Central Park and has refused and is refusing to take advantage of the natural beauty of the sites along the Hudson. It will be observed that in the interests of real estate assessments, $26,000,000 are added to values in the upper east side and over $8,000,000 to values on the upper west side. The most of that difference—representing only part of the real increase—must be credited to fashion.

But this freak is not a matter for any sort of regret. The result is that the most beautiful part of New York is building up in comfortable, not extravagant, apartment houses and in small separate houses to be had at moderate rentals. Thus, instead of a few thousands living in palaces surrounded by large grounds, New York will have there hundreds of thousands, for the families of that region are the families with children, many children.

If it is true that Mr. Morgan introduced one of his friends—a Chicago millionaire—to the German Emperor as "one of our leading butchers," he gave his host far less of a shock than he might have from him. There were in the party, in addition to "one of our leading butchers," one of our leading ex-butchers, a man who twenty years ago was cutting steaks and chops in a Philadelphia market, and one of our leading ex-dray drivers, a man who was a familiar sight in his native town not twenty years ago, going through the streets, asleep upon his dray.

The Kaiser and Foreigners.

It is impossible for Americans to appreciate what the German Emperor's cordiality to those men of commerce means in Germany. Germany, Austria, and England are the three civilized countries in which reverence, reverential awe of the upper classes persists with its ancient force. In England commerce has always been recognized as one of the ways to the upper classes. But in Germany and Austria there has been no such recognition of the real forces that rule the modern world. The German Emperor would not dare to treat his own subjects who have made fortunes in business as he has treated these foreigners. The late King of Saxony was regarded as a drunkard. His most intimate friend was a man of great talent but of low birth. The King never dreamed of recognizing this man officially in any way. Only in private, in the most secluded privacy, was he treated as a human being. And what the Germans thought natural and right in a mere King they regard as indispensable in an Emperor.

Either the cabled stories of the Emperor's treatment of the American money kings have glazed over the painful facts of German court etiquette, or the German Emperor has relied upon the incredulity of his subjects to the truth of his politenesses.

Mulberry Street and Literature.

In the Latimer and Disbrow cases there seem to be evidences of the pernicious influences of Dr. Conan Doyle's "Sherlock Holmes" stories. It was Edgar Allan Poe who invented the analytic detective which Gaboriau popularized for France and the Continent and Conan Doyle for England and America. Poe's Monsieur Dupin never disturbed the brain of the humble, practical sleuth of the regular police force. But Gaboriau's Monsieur Lecocq and Doyle's Sherlock Holmes have reached and touched that workaday individual, not to his improving.

In the days of Inspector Byrnes the influence of the Nickel Library was strong at Mulberry Street, but it was not a deep influence, affecting only the way in which stories of sleuthing were given to the public. Now, however, our police seem to be going earnestly in for analytic work of the kind which Poe made fascinating and intellectual and Doyle amusing and popular. The results are far from good, already. They may presently be appalling.

It seems to be the proper caper for a police captain or detective sergeant or unofficial detective of the press to invent a theory out of his inner consciousness and then elaborately to trim the facts to it. To go no further, much valuable time that should be spent in getting the facts is worse than wasted in concocting the theory and hunting for proofs of it.

Whatever it may or may not be in other respects, in this respect the influence of "literature upon life," of which we hear so much—from literary men—is not altogether creditable to literature.

Montagu White, returning from a visit to the President, echoes a statement we often hear nowadays: "The President of the United States has more power than any sovereign in the world." On the face of it there seems to be some color of truth in this statement. But will it bear examination?

What power has the President legally that is his to exercise unchecked? You will search the Constitution and the laws in vain for a single one. He is at the mercy of the Senate or the Congress, or the Supreme Court, as to every function of his office. What power has he actually—that is, through tolerance of custom or by implication—which he may exercise as he wills? Again, not one. His party, his party's policy, the fear of the Congressional election, the fear of his own accounting at the end of his brief term, the force of public sentiment, the absence of hereditary or traditional reverence for him or even for his office, all combine to make him walk as cautiously as does the absolute monarch of the Celestial Empire in the mazes of etiquette which enmesh him from rising until bedtime and enfold him as he sleeps.

Not to go outside of Europe and to take the feeblest sovereign there—the wearer of the British crown—how vastly greater is his power than our President's! It is the fashion to say that he reigns but does not rule. This is a most misleading statement of a part of the truth. He in fact does wield and wield vigorously his power as the hereditary first gentleman of the Empire—a vast power in an empire where rank and birth are enormous factors.

If search were to be made under our system for the real seat of real power—power both legal and customary—it might be found under the silken robes of the mighty Supreme Court of the United States. It interprets all our law, statute as well as constitutional, and from its judgments nor President nor Congress nor State nor people has any practicable appeal.

DAVID GRAHAM PHILLIPS.

Excluding Women from Brokers' Offices

Movement Started in Wall Street to Put an End to Female Speculating—Reasons Why Brokers Object to Business of This Kind—Instances of Woman's Lack of Business Knowledge—Why They Are "Bad Losers."

THERE is a movement among brokers in New York to exclude women from their business houses and to deny them the privilege of speculating in stocks. Femininity, they say, has been given a fair chance to show its adaptability in "the Street" and has failed miserably.

For a long time many brokers have considered women undesirable patrons for a multitude of reasons. During the past fortnight the opposition has crystallized and several prominent firms have taken a bold, determined stand to ostracize those members of the fair sex whose gaming instinct and desire to get rich quick prompt them to speculate on the markets.

The following is a copy of a letter sent out last week by a well-known firm of stock brokers. It shows plainly the attitude of brokers, and is not unlike letters that have been sent out recently by other firms:

> New York, July 7, 1902.
> Mrs. .....
> Dear Madame:
> We regret to inform you that in future we shall be unable to afford you the privilege of calling at our office on Blank Street.
> We find that . . . . some of our best customers consider it undignified for women to frequent brokers' offices, and for that reason beg to ask that in future you will kindly communicate with us only by letter or telephone.
> In this matter we have used no discrimination. Every woman who has an account or who has done business with us will receive similar notice by the same mail. Yours very truly,
> .....
> Stock Brokers, .. Broadway.

OPPOSED TO WOMEN.

"A woman is a nuisance anywhere outside of her own home," said a well-known, reputable stock broker to a reporter who called on him at his office in a Lower Broadway skyscraper the other day. He turned slightly in his chair and glanced furtively over his shoulder at his trim little stenographer, who blushed perceptibly when her employer made the broad arraignment. A protesting, resentful expression appeared on her pretty face, and when Mr. Broker beheld this and laughed lightly it changed to a palpable sneer.

"Present company always excepted," said the employer, as he arose and bowed low to the young woman. "Nothing at all personal, I assure you. But we've cleaned up everything for to-day, haven't we? Well, you may go if you like."

"If you like," he had said, but his intonation expressed his meaning plainer than his words, and the young woman got up quickly, slammed down the cover of her typewriter desk, clapped her sailor hat on her head without consulting the glass, and stalked out of the room.

"A perfect nuisance," repeated the broker, as he stood looking at the closed door, "particularly in a broker's office." He thrust his hands deep into his trouser's pockets, walked slowly over to a window, and looked vacantly out into the northwest.

"I don't mean this stenographer," he explained, turning quickly. "I'm afraid I've been misunderstood both by you and by her. That girl a nuisance here? Well, I guess not. I don't believe that girl would be a nuisance anywhere," he said.

"What I mean is the woman who patronizes us brokers," he explained further. "They are an aw-ful nuisance," he exclaimed. "Entirely out of place here—entirely," he continued. "I can't imagine why she was endowed with the gaming instinct that impels her to 'butt in' here. Heavens, but they make me tired every time I think of them, but our house is rid of them, thank goodness. At least, we have done all in our power to discourage their patronizing us, and I am going to take particular pains to see that my instructions that women be kept out of our offices are carried out.

LACK BUSINESS INSTINCT.

"In the first place, a broker's office is no place for a woman. The average woman knows little about brokerage. Business instinct is not innate in the woman, ordinarily speaking, and, worse than that, she can't learn. Tell her all you know about stocks and market conditions and practices, and the next day she will ask you the same thing again.

"Another thing: The woman who desires to trade in stocks, knowing nothing of them or the business, wants the broker to become her confidant, to tell just where and when to buy or sell. If she makes something out of an investment made on a broker's advice she gloats over her shrewdness 'on the Street,' and the broker gets no credit whatever. Should she lose, and every broker must go wrong in predictions once in awhile, then there's the devil to pay.

"Let me cite an instance. Some time ago a woman came to me and wanted to invest a small sum in stocks in which she could make a pretty good profit and could not lose. She didn't know what she wanted, except that she had been told that she had best invest in one of three—Erie, copper, or sugar.

"Now, I didn't think any one of these would be as safe as another I had in mind at the time. I suggested it, but she would not listen. She had been told that the three mentioned were highly desirable then, and wanted to know of me merely which of the three promised the best. The truth is, at that particular time I did not think any of them very good. I discouraged her in sugar, and suggested Erie.

"'Oh, Erie is too slow,' she replied.

"I had nothing further to say, and she directed me to put in an order for copper. Within two weeks copper went down 5 points. A few days after the drop this woman appeared at my office. Bolting into the customers' room, where there were several traders, she began to berate me most vigorously, saying things about how I had taken almost the last cent of a poor woman and lost it for her.

"She was in an extremely bad temper, and could not think of the transaction reasonably. She succeeded in creating a scene, which appeared to amuse the men in the office considerably, but she told them some awful things about me and my business methods which might have done me some hurt had not most of the listeners been familiar with the behavior of women who trade recklessly and lose."

"BAD LOSERS."

Brokers say that a woman does not seem to be able to realize that there is a possibility of losing in speculating in stocks. Therefore she is what a gambler would call a "bad loser." Of course, there is an occasional woman who knows the market and its sinuosities, and is as "game" as any man on the Street. But she is mighty scarce. The ordinary woman speculator and trader makes an awful fuss when she makes a losing investment.

Sometimes the spectacle is ludicrous in the extreme, but more frequently it is a sad one. Many women with the gaming instinct, who, besides seeking the excitement attendant upon the speculation, hope to get wealthy in a few days, go into it when the money they stake is needed for the necessaries of life for themselves and their families. The result of the failure in the latter instance is pitiable. To the broker it is nerve-racking.

"In all probability," said one trader of experience, "the broker, knowing the woman's position, has discouraged her in speculation only to be told by her that he is selfish, that he is reserving for himself or some friend in greater favor the great profits which might be hers if she were given the opportunity to make purchases at the proper time. Or, perhaps, he believes there is a promising opening and gives her the tip confidently, expecting that it will be a money maker, and then finds that the stock he has recommended is on the decline with little prospect of immediate recuperation. Imagine yourself in the broker's position; it's enough to drive one to desperation."

The woman speculator, according to brokers, lacks independence. She does not seem to be able to learn the game, and always acts upon advice. She is willing enough to trust her funds to the hands of brokers—and willing enough to rant, privately and publicly as well, when brokers are unable to give her a big dividend in an unreasonable length of time.

ONE EXAMPLE.

An example of the ignorance of women regarding stock speculation and the harm that often results from their lack of knowledge on this subject, is represented in the following story which a Broadway broker relates as the actual experience of his firm:

"A certain woman bought 100 shares of stock on margin; (the price of the stock was less than $10 per share.) She one day notified the brokerage house with whom she was carrying it that she would pay the balance due on the stock and take it up. There was an unavoidable delay in the delivery of the stock of perhaps twenty-four hours.

"In that twenty-four hours this woman went to two or three brokerage houses and to her attorney to find out whether the delay was justified, and in talking over the telephone or in mentioning the fact to some one gave the impression that she had quite a lot of stock in this broker's hands, regarding the safety of which she was in doubt.

"From this little piece of foolishness there started a rumor that this woman had $10,000 in securities with the brokerage house which she was unable to procure, even with the assistance of her attorney. Had not the rumor reached the broker's ears in time and the whole thing been explained to the parties who had heard it, irreparable damage might have been done. The majority of New York Stock Exchange houses do not want women's accounts for this very reason, that their ignorance of the subject often leads to endless trouble and misunderstandings."

A COSTLY EXPERIENCE.

A veteran member of one of the oldest stock brokerage firms in New York told the reporter that his firm always had been opposed to dealing with women, because they "squeal" as soon as they do not come out "ahead of the game."

"Women are all right in their homes," said this silvery haired old man, "but around brokers, I guess not. Personally, however," he continued, "I believe that, while the ordinary woman is a laughable, pitiable spectacle when she dabbles in stock trading, I knew of a number of women who are sharp as tacks at it, and who make big money.

"A friend of my younger days, who since has turned out to be an old sport and professional gambler, had an interesting and costly experience with women of this kind not long ago. He told me about it, for although it was 'on him' he decided that it was too good to keep.

"He opened up on Broadway near Twenty-third Street a bucket shop, and made a bid particularly for women's trade. The women came, too, in perfect hordes. My sporty friend said it was 'easy money'—just like taking money from a child, and he laughed and gloated over prospects.

"He explained to me later that he fixed up the office like a regular bucket shop. He made arrangements to get his quotations by telephone, and fixed one upon the wall in plain sight. When women would begin trading he would hear the bell ring, would run to the telephone, take his quotations, repeat them aloud to a boy who would write them on the board and rake in the shekels. That was his programme, because the telephone wire terminated at some point in the side of the building a few feet from the 'phone, and he would ring his own 'phone bell by touching a convenient button.

"But the strangest thing about it all is that my old friend went broke. Lost money on the game of his own manipulation right along. The women who traded with him were onto every trick and won steadily. You know that can be done, even from a bucket shop, for a time at least. But it takes infinite knowledge of the business.

"My friend concluded that his patrons had this knowledge, and their sayings surely did indicate that they were not fools at all. Looking into the future and sizing up his patrons pretty carefully he decided that they would be shrewd enough to quit as soon as the tide began to turn, and so he got out of it as quickly as possible.

"That, I might say, was about the only time I ever heard of any number of women being successful as stock traders. Down in this part of town we have seen many women go into the brokerage establishments where their trading is permitted (and, I am sorry to say, in some places, encouraged and even bid for,) and lose big sums, comparatively speaking. Lately, however, most of these firms that hitherto solicited women traders have given up the practice."

A WOMAN'S VIEW.

Many of those women who have been in the habit of trading in certain local brokers' houses and who recently have been denied further privileges in the manner indicated by the sample letter quoted above are highly indignant. One of them, referring to the letter mentioned which she had received, said:

"Are not brokers' offices as a rule fit places for self-respecting business women to 'frequent'? And, if so, why not? 'I want to know,' as Aunt Jemima says. I have passed beyond the moral infancy far enough to know that artificial manipulation of stock values is a dishonest business, and that all who knowingly make themselves accessory to the practice must suffer under the highest criteria of 'dignity.'

"But is all buying and selling of stocks unworthy—buying for an honest rise in value or for investment? And if not, why is not a broker's office a proper place for a woman? And if so, why are not men also who value their dignity warned away from them? 'I want to know' if a wave of Hindoo ethics is about to sweep over and possess this land, because if it is I want to take whatever precaution is most to be relied upon against becoming a widow."

THE "THIRD DEGREE" IN ENGLAND

Mr. Justice Bucknill Dismisses Case and Reprimands Police Sergeant for Asking Questions of a Prisoner—The Law as Laid Down by Mr. Justice Cave.

THE article printed in the Magazine Section last Sunday concerning the "third degree" and describing the indignities practiced upon prisoners in this country by police officers when forcing them to make "confessions" has attracted much attention. The subject was brought up by a recent decision in a Massachusetts court, and many New York lawyers are now considering means whereby the system as practiced in this city may be done away with.

It appears, however, that the "third degree" is not altogether American, and that something of the kind is practiced in England. A subscriber sends to THE TIMES an extract from The Devon and Exeter Gazette showing a recent decision on the subject, by Mr. Justice Bucknill, in the Combe Raleigh arson case, in which one Hartwell had been indicted for setting fire to a farm building. The following are extracts from reports of the trial:

THE INTERRUPTED CASE.

Sergeant Cridland testified: I returned to the fire about 1 o'clock and saw Hartnell coming across the field. I spoke to him and told him I wanted to ask him a few questions with regard to the fire. I also told him I should take his answers down in writing, and that they might be used against him or anybody else if it was necessary. Accused replied, "I can answer you anything you want to know."

Mr. Garland—Did he say anything else?

Mr. Mathews said at this point he was going to take his lordship's opinion as to whether this evidence was admissible, having regard to this being the commencement of a cross-examination by the police officer of the accused. He submitted that no police officer nor any one else had any right to put questions to a person subsequently accused with the object of eliciting material upon which to base an accusation, and that where answers were obtained in such a way they were not admissible as evidence. Mr. Mathews then quoted authorities in support of his contention.

His lordship said he had always allowed Mr. Justice Cave's ruling on this point to be his guide, and it would be so until he was told by a higher authority that he was wrong. Mr. Justice Cave said "it would be monstrous if the law permitted a police officer to go (without anyone being present to see how the matter was conducted) put a prisoner through an examination and then produce the effect of that examination against him. A policeman was not to discourage a statement, and certainly not to encourage one. It was no business of his to put questions to prisoners."

The whole difference, if there was one, was to be found in the word "prisoner." He also thought it was pretty clear—quite clear—that a police officer might, and perhaps ought, to make due and proper inquiries, even although they might be questions put to the person, afterward the prisoner, to ascertain so much as to justify him in taking him into custody. There again, his lordship thought, it must be also clear that any such examination or interrogation ought to be of the most delicate description. A man ought not to go one word further than was absolutely necessary to enable him to feel whether he was justified or not in taking the man into custody.

OTHER PRECEDENTS.

Mr. Mathews said it was with the object of differentiating between the case of a man who might be fairly described as a prisoner that he began his researches into authorities. And he ventured to submit that the same ruling applied, having regard to the conduct of the particular officer on the particular occasion, that he had his business to commence the inquiry in the way he did. Whatever the result might be it could not be given in evidence against the accused.

In a case tried at Taunton, where the Superintendent of Police stated that he had a conversation with one of the accused and asked if he could account for himself on a certain night, late Lord Chief Justice said: "He ought to have known better than to do it." The police Sergeant said he asked the accused the same question, and his Lordship repeated that the law did not allow a man under suspicion and about to be apprehended to be interrogated at all.

A Judge, Magistrate, or jury could not do it, and it was a very great mistake to do so in this instance. This was a case directly in point, because the person interrogated was not a prisoner. When a prisoner was in custody the police had no right to ask him questions, and no answers were admissible as evidence. A prisoner might be asked what he had to say in explanation or answer to the charge, but that was all. He might not be cross-examined.

His Lordship said there was certainly no case which allowed cross-examination. Every case he knew was against it. It was against all principle that in England, where a man's innocence was to be assumed until it was disproved, a constable whose duty it was to see whether he could get hold of the right man, should be allowed to do anything in the nature of a cross-examination. He might ask certain questions, but one had to be very careful about it.

Mr. Mathews quoted another authority showing that the police had no right to put questions tending to affect a person in custody, or about to be taken into custody.

A DEFINITION.

His lordship said he must differentiate between the word cross-examination and examination. He held he was entitled to ask certain questions if he was in doubt as to whether he would be justified in charging or apprehending a particular person. Where the exact line was to be drawn must depend on each particular case. Taking the whole of the evidence of the Sergeant, he would not say some parts of it were or were not admissible, but he should stop it where it was in the nature of a cross-examination.

His impression was that to a certain point the question and answer were admissible, because the policeman was justified in saying to himself that until he had certain information, whether right or wrong, to justify himself in the apprehension or otherwise of the accused he ought to put certain questions. But when that information had been obtained, the moment he went beyond that and put a searching cross-examination, any evidence was inadmissible not only, in his opinion, on principle, but on legal grounds also. That was his decision.

CASE DISMISSED.

The court then stopped the witness on the ground that he had cross-examined the prisoner and directed the jury to find a verdict of not guilty.

Justice Bucknill said to the policeman before the case was dismissed:

"If you take my advice, you won't cross-examine persons who are placed in the same position as this man was. Whatever your instructions may be, I bold it to be very wrong to cross-examine a person in the position this man was in with regard to you.

"Remember this—it is the great principle of our law—although the police are to a certain extent bound to do their best to find out who has committed a crime, they must be most careful that the questions which they put to an accused person do not enter into the nature of a hostile interrogation. They must not go one iota beyond the proper and right questions."

Getting a Letter Back Out of the Mails

A FEW days ago a young woman hurried into the office of Postmaster Van Cott and asked to have a letter withdrawn from the mails. She had posted it an hour previously, she said, and since then had learned something about Mr. Blank that incensed her; therefore she did not want to keep the appointment she had consented to in the letter. Could she reclaim the missive before it reached the addressee? she inquired.

The Postmaster referred her to the Superintendent of Mails, and within half an hour the letter was picked out from among thousands of its mates and restored to the claimant, who tore it into bits and walked out of the Post Office.

The authorities of the Post Office have made every provision for absent and fickle-minded patrons of the mails. Among the most interesting and valuable is the process by which a letter may be reclaimed after it has been posted.

Comparatively few people know that this can be done, and fewer care to take the trouble of going through the forms which have been prescribed—forms which are to a degree cumbersome and time-consuming, but which, nevertheless, are necessary to prevent deception and fraud.

Occasions arise when the writer of an important letter desires to withdraw it before it reaches its destination. Oftentimes additional knowledge of a proposed transaction is acquired after a letter has been sent to the Post Office, making it highly desirable that the facts related in the letter do not reach the person for whom they were originally intended. In case, too, where knowledge of the failure of a mercantile firm or a banking house reaches a person who has mailed a check or draft to that concern, it is sometimes wise to withdraw the letter before it is delivered.

The postal authorities have a system by which such letter may be reclaimed if application is made for it before it is delivered. Application must be made in person. The Government provides a blank upon which the applicant writes the address that is given on the letter. If that letter has not left the Post Office the Superintendent of Mails finds it and compares the address on the envelope with the address on the applicant's slip. If the addresses are identical the letter is returned to the claimant and the authorities keep the slip as a receipt.

To reclaim a letter sent out of the office the writer must fill out the prescribed blank and deposit $1 for telegrams. The Superintendent of Mails then telegraphs the Post Office to which the letter has been sent and asks him to return it. When it reaches him he compares the addresses and if they are alike he returns the letter to the applicant. The expense of telegraphing is deducted from the deposit and the balance is returned.

This involves a study of handwriting. If there is a noticeable difference in the little things which are characteristic—the manner of crossing the "t's" or the dotting of the "i's" or the peculiar little flourishes which are made after a name—the letter is not delivered to the claimant. In cases where letters are addressed by typewriter it is impossible to identify the applicant in this way.

When the claimant is a well-known business man, however, personally known to the postal authorities, letters are sometimes returned upon his mere request, a receipt, however, being asked.

At the New York Post Office, according to First Assistant Postmaster Martin, the average number of letters withdrawn each week is ten. Most of these are from the domestic mails. Few are from the city mails, because the letters are collected so frequently and delivered so quickly that there is little chance of "catching" a letter in the office.

Occasionally letters which have been addressed to foreign countries are asked to be returned. In such a case a deposit of $25 is required to cover the expense of telegraph and cable tolls. Letters addressed to points in almost every country on the face of the earth may be reclaimed in this way if application is made before the missive is delivered to the addressee.

Great Britain, however, takes the stand that a letter when once dropped in a mail box becomes the property of the addressee, but makes exception in the cases of the Cape and the Australian colonies. Why this exception the local postal authorities do not know.

Obstacles Delaying Subway Excavation

Work in Some Sections Will Not Be Completed as Early as Was Prophesied, but the Time Set for the Opening of the Tunnel Is Not Likely to be Retarded.

IT is now certain that excavations for the subway will not be completed before next January, as was prephesied by the builders not long ago. Undoubtedly most of the digging and blasting will have been done by that time, but at least one stretch of rock will be left. This stretch is between the portal at Hillside Avenue and the shaft at One Hundred and Eighty-first Street.

The most sanguine prophecy of the contractors is that the headings between these two points will be brought together in February, and their meeting will not mean that there is no more excavating to be done, for the headings are only half as large as the full tunnel, and after they come together there will remain to be blasted away many thousand tons of rock. The distance from the One Hundred and Eighty-first Street shaft to Hillside Avenue is about 4,000 feet, and the heading from the avenue has been penetrated only a little more than 200 feet up to date.

The quality of the soil found in this heading upset all the calculations of the engineers. Although soft earth was found just off the avenue, it was thought at first that solid rock would be struck after the workmen had gone into the hill fifty or 100 feet. This was not the case, and even now, although the rock is much harder than it was fifty feet back, every foot of the roof has to be bolstered up. When it was reckoned that all the Washington Heights section would be excavated before 1903, the contractors based their calculations on the experience gained further down town, where the rock was solid and the progress correspondingly rapid.

Since the subway work was gotten well under way it has been the builder's intention to finish all excavations by next January, leaving the remaining year for the work of construction. The date set for opening the road to travel was Christmas, 1903, and the fact that some of the excavating will be belated does not mean that this date will have to be altered. Even though the Heights tunnel is not dug out until next March or April, a great rush of work may suffice to bring it up to time, especially as the construction there does not have to wait on the excavation, but proceeds close behind it.

While there is absolutely no doubt about the belated condition of the work above One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, there is hardly less doubt that the mining between that point and One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street is to be behind hand. The lower shaft of the Heights section is at One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street. The headings between this and the upper shaft are still about 700 feet apart, and the most auspicious circumstances cannot bring them together before October, probably not before November. It is, therefore, evident that an enormous rush will be needed to clear the full width of the tunnel between the shafts before January.

The third pair of headings under the Heights—one running south from the lower shaft, and the other going north from One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, met nearly a month ago, and now the benches are being taken out rapidly, and the work of constructing the tunnel's concrete lining is following as fast as possible. The little underground tunnel between One Hundred and Fifty-first and One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Streets is also pierced through, the headings having met in April.

WORK THAT HAS BEEN DONE.

It is admitted that there are, besides the headings under the Heights, several "binding points," which may take longer for completion than present indications show. Yet the subway is certainly on the high road to a successful finish. Six or eight months ago any one who walked along the line had to search for places where the end was in sight; to-day one has to look hard for a block where the work is not well under way, and there are scores of blocks under which tracks might be laid and trains run by dint of a few months' hustling on the part of the builders.

The excavations in City Hall Park are mostly covered over. Two long stretches in Elm Street are finished. At least ten blocks in Fourth Avenue are repaved, and many more are ready to be filled in. Twenty or more blocks in Broadway are entirely completed, and over five or six of them trees have been planted to take the place of those destroyed by the excavators. Lenox Avenue, which was a continuous scene of wreckage a year ago, is almost renovated from the Park to One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, and in the Bronx the work has advanced far enough to assure its completion on time. The "binding points" are few and far between, and every effort is being concentrated to obviate the difficulties. The fact that past stumbling blocks have been overridden successfully argues badly for the pessimists who still assert that something will happen to postpone the scheduled opening of the road.

Of the 1,700,000 yards of earth which were to be excavated in June, 1900, when the work began, about 1,400,000 have been taken out. At the start the amount of rock to be drilled or blasted away was 1,300,000 yards, about half of which is out of the way by this time. Contractor McDonald has received nearly $19,000,000 of the $35,000,000, which will be paid to him by the city before the completion of the work. Out of about 65,000 tons of steel ordered for construction more than 35,000 tons are delivered, and much of it is siresdy in its place under the streets.

Taking the different sections one by one the following is a brief outline of the present condition of the tunnel:

In Section 1, extending from Ann Street and Broadway to Chambers and Centre Streets, the excavating and construction under Park Row north of the Post Office, is nearly completed, the loop is finished except for a station entrance and a little backfilling, and a good start has been made on the excavations for the station at the Brooklyn Bridge.

The next section runs from Chambers to Great Jones Street. Except for the stretch of eight blocks to the north of Pearl Street, the digging out of the sandy soil is practically done, and most of the iron work is in place. In the remaining eight blocks the only problem presenting any difficulty in the piercing of a water-saturated area in the vicinity of Canal Street, where the soil still retains much of the moisture that once helped to form a pond. In the construction of the Criminal Courts Building much trouble was experienced by reason of quicksand. The subway engineers expect to have the same difficulty, but they say they can go through without delay.

Section 3, from Great Jones to Thirty-third Street, is excavated except in a few patches. At Eighth Street and in the block extending up to Ninth are the only untouched places. At present operations are evident at the Fourteenth and Twenty-third Streets crossings, along the east side of Union Square, and in the neighborhood of Eighteenth Street, where four buildings have to be held up on stilts. Many blocks are already repaved, and the others, barring the points just mentioned, are to be covered within a week or two.

The section of the late Major Ira A. Shaler, including the two Park Avenue tunnels from Thirty-third to Forty-first Street, is reported as finished to the extent of 80 per cent. In Forty-second Street, on what is known as Section 5A, nearly all the excavating has been done, and half of the iron work is in. The busiest place on the section at present is where they are holding up the elevated road and digging under it at Sixth Avenue. The Broadway crossing is still unopened, and not very much has been done in the triangle where the Pabst Hotel is located. On this triangle a skyscraper is to be erected, and the preparations for its foundations will be co-ordinate, in all probability, with the construction of the subway station, which is to be under the building.

Beyond the triangle begins the Broadway Park, and from there to One Hundred and Twenty-second Street every block has been invaded to some extent, many of them having been finished.

Naughton & Co.'s section, from Forty-seventh to Sixtieth Street, is as nearly completed as any in the city. The excavating will have been finished inside of two months, it is said, and everything except the laying of tracks is scheduled for the period between now and November. The tracks, of course, are to be left until just before time to run trains, for it would not be wise to put them down and leave them to rust.

William Bradley's section, extending between Sixtieth and One Hundred and Fourth Streets, is the one on which the Boulevard trees had to be uprooted. As stated above, some new trees have been planted to succeed the ones pulled down. Each one is protected by a wooden box, and they are apparently flourishing. The part of the section which is furthest behind is between Seventy-first and Eighty-first Streets, but within the last month every one of the ten blocks has been opened, and now some of them have been excavated down to grade.

Section 11, that of Sub-Contractor John Shields, is the next one on the west side above Bradley's. The work is almost finished above One Hundred and Tenth Street, and in the six blocks below there excavations are in progress continuously. The rock blasting from early morning until late evening is making life a misery to the neighborhood, but it is promised that the annoyance will cease before December.

Connecting Shields's section with the Washington Heights division is the viaduct over Manhattan Valley, and half of this is erected. Section 13, where the road goes underground again, begins at One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, and from there to One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street the only large area remaining to be excavated is where the switchyards, containing six tracks and reaching from one side of Broadway to the other, are to be situated. This is between One Hundred and Thirty-sixth and One Hundred and Forty-third Streets.

It is in Section 14, from One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street to Hillside Avenue, that the underground headings, mentioned above as being so much behindhand as to assure a delay in completing excavations, are located. Above this section, stretching north from Hillside Avenue, will be the elevated section known as No. 15.

THE EAST SIDE BRANCH.

On the east side branch of the road, which diverges at One Hundred and Fourth Street and Broadway, are Sections 7, 8, 9 and 10. No. 7, including the tunnels under One Hundred and Fourth Street and beneath the northwest corner of Central Park, is now opened continuously, the last two headings having met near Amsterdam Avenue more than a month ago. Barring unforeseen accidents, the excavating will have been completed entirely before the end of the year.

Section 8, running up Lenox Avenue to One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, is finished except in a few patches, the chief points still unexcavated being at One Hundred and Sixteenth and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Streets.

Section 9, where the sub-contractors are McMullen & McBean, includes, besides the Harlem River tunnel, ths stretch from One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street to the river and 1,000 feet in the Borough of the Bronx. The river operations constitute one of the doubtful problems mentioned below. The land work, which was begun in September of last year, is now awaiting the delivery of the requisite steel, all the excavation having been practically finished.

The opening of the land portion of Section 9 is done in a way different from that employed on any other section in the city. While the street is invsded by the open-cut process, similar to that to be seen in Fourth Avenue, not a hauling tesm is used from one end of the section to the other, and the materials are taken away on small railroad trains running on tracks laid in the cut. The destination of the trains is the river's edge, where the excavated soil is used for filling in marshy lands and making pier foundations.

McMullen & McBean have done nothing on their 1,000-foot stretch in the Borough of the Bronx, but on the other side of Gerard Avenue the section of John C. Rodgers is far advanced, and only a few short stretches from there to Brook Avenue remain unopened.

The final section of the East Side Branch is the elevated road from Brook Avenue to Bronx Park.

WHERE THE WORK IS BEHIND.

In the first division, reaching from the Post Office to Forty-first Street and Park Avenue, there is only one place which presents a serious poesibility of delay. It is the block below Ninth Street. Ths line of the tunnel here cuts through private land from Lafayette Place to Fourth Avenue, and the objections of property owners, together with the discussion over whether or not the city shall acquire the land for a park, have furnished so many complications that the sub-contractors of Section 3 still await the pleasure of the authorities before they can invade the disputed area.

The second division, from Forty-first to One Hundred and Fourth Street, has many difficult problems yet to be solved, but none of them threatens to delay either the finishing of excavations before next January or the opening of the road by Christmas of 1903. The crossing at Brosdway and Forty-second Street, with its hundreds of underground pipes and congested surface traffic, has not been tackled as yet, nor has the approach from the subway into the Grand Central Station, at Park Avenue and Forty-second Street. Excavations for several stations of the division are still in an embryonic stage, and, in fact, the only completed station is the one at the Grand Circle. This, however, was the most difficult to build, so the success with which it was finished argues that the others need cause no anxiety.

It is in the Third Division, including all the underground work above One Hundred and Fourth Street, both on the East and West Side Branches, that the Heights tunnel is located. Although the delays in the headings there are the only ones certain to move up the time of finishing excavations, the problem of burrowing under the Harlem River is by no means a certain quantity as yet. The engineers expect to do the job on time, but the methods employed are novel, and they would not be surprised to find themselves a little behind in their excavations when the years rolls around. A description of the Harlem River work, its continuous box-like caisson, and other unique features, was published in THE TIMES two Sundays ago.

WORK ON ELEVATED SECTIONS.

The Fourth Division of the road comprises the three elevated sections. There is no prospect of delay on any of them. Half of the structure is already in place over Manhattan Valley, and 400 out of the 600 concrete foundations have been laid along the section stretching toward Bronx Park from Brook Avenue. On the last of the three sections, No. 15, which extends from Hillside to Bailey Avenue, nothing has been done as yet, but the building of the structure can be completed with such speed that there is need for hurry.

The haste with which it is possible to erect elevated sections is exemplified in Manhattan Valley. A few months ago the only signs of operations were the foundations, and not a piece of steel was in sight. Now the structure seems to build itself. The men seem to throw the various bars and beams into place. Each girder and upright and rivet is made for a certain position, and all the men have to do is to fit them together. On top of ths structure, which, except in minor details, looks as though it might be a section of the Manhattan Elevated Railroad, is a dummy engine that furnished power for a derrick big enough to lift a house.

As the construction advances the engine is moved along, together with the derrick, so that they are always close to the unfinished edge. The steel, some of the pieces weighing tons, is hauled up and rivetted into place with such rapidity that the high trestle grows several feet a day. The two sides of the valley will have been connected probably within less time than the contractor of a sub-surface section could excavate any single block.

Whooping Cough Epidemic in New York

Number of Deaths from the Disease Have Almost Doubled—Board of Health Figures Show Its Ravages—Dangerous to Grown Up People as Well as Infants—In the Suburbs.

NEW YORK and its suburbs are in the grasp of whooping cough, that dread disease of children. Doctors at the Health Board say it amounts almost to an epidemic—an epidemic which might be prevented if people would but take the proper precaution. They say that many of the children now suffering from the disease and some of those who have died might not have been sick were it not for the prevalent but nevertheless unreasonable idea which prevails that a child must have the disease some time, and hence might as well be exposed to the contagion first as last. Never was there such a dangerous doctrine, say the Health Board men; that the less a child is exposed to any disease the better for the child.

A curious feature of the present increase in whooping cough is that the proportion of adults afflicted is greater than usual. This is particularly the case in the Oranges, N. J., where the coughers are very numerous. In New York City the average weekly death rate of the disease for the last three months has been over thirteen, in face of the mistaken notion that whooping cough is not a dangerous malady. The number of deaths from the disease last year was 380 in Greater New York. The number of deaths for the first six months of this year was 308, and if the present prevalence continues last year's deaths may be doubled in number before January 1903.

Manhattan has had, of course, the greatest number of deaths, Brooklyn is second. Then follow the Bronx and Queens. Richmond is singularly free from the disease. In all of last year only four deaths occurred there from whooping-cough.

As to the area of greatest prevalence, the Twelfth Ward in Manhattan has been a leader and the Twenty-second Ward ranks high. The Second, Third, and Fourth Wards have kept comparatively clear. In 1900, when whooping cough was last prevalent in New York, these down-town wards had not a single death.

In Brooklyn the Twenty-eighth and Twenty-fourth Wards are leaders, while the First, Second, Thirteenth, and Thirty-second have escaped the disease. Jersey City is having its quota of the disease, and, of course, the trains running to and from the suburbs take it back and forth.

Some time some student in medical research is going to acquire lasting fame by eliminating the microbe of whooping cough and suggesting means for its cure. For at the present time the cause of the disease is not known, nor is there any specific remedy. The Health Board has conducted research work to the end of finding out the origin of the disease, and so also have students at some of the big medical schools, but without result.

Not knowing what they are fighting, it is difficult for the physicians to outline a definite course of treatment. In addition they are hampered by the old-fashioned notion of the necessity for every child having the disease, which is often furthered by the action of mothers who deliberately expose their children to its virulence. Dr. Walter Bensel of the Health Board denounced this practice yesterday in speaking of the prevalence of whooping cough in New York City.

A PHYSICIAN'S OPINION.

"The majority of people," said Dr. Bensel, "regard whooping cough as an insignificant disease, which every child must have at one time or another, and I have known of cases where children have been deliberately exposed to it with the idea that at the moment of exposure they were perhaps best fitted to withstand it.

"It is also not generally known that for this unimportant disease the mortality is comparatively great. Many people do not know that one may die from the effects of whooping cough, but it is only too true. Hence the deliberate exposure to the disease is at least ill-advised. You may have whooping cough more than once, and therefore the first attack does not protect against the second attack. It is indeed never a good idea to subject a child to the influence of any disease, for a child has neither the philosophy nor the physical resistance of the adult to enable it to withstand any disease. There is another old idea that needs exploding—that whooping cough is more harmful to the adult than to the child. It is not. The adult realizes the responsibility that is on him not to spread contagion, and hence may perhaps feel the isolation more, making the sickness hard to bear, while the child, not caring, may, except during the coughing fit, run about as freely as ever, but the weakness that follows is borne with less fortitude by the child than by the adult.

"It is this weakness that is dangerous. The paroxysm of coughing saps the strength until the child often falls down under it. Sleep is apt to be lost and the restlessness that takes its place adds to the debilitating effect. Then the child is apt to lose one or more of its daily meals, which still further completes the prostration. So that when the child is attacked by bronchitis or the bronchial-pneumonia that often follows whooping cough, the poor little sufferer is in no physical condition to withstand it, and so succumbs.

PROPER TREATMENT.

"As to treating the disease, there is almost nothing that can be done. Some physicians recommend and administer a sedative to relieve the violence of the paroxysm, but the sedative, on the other hand, is apt to destroy the appetite, and therefore increase the general weakness. So you see we are in a measure between the devil and the deep sea.

"Yes, this whooping cough question is a serious one which confronts us as soon as Spring arrives. Then the mothers take their sick children into the suburbs for the benefit of their disease, and on the trolley cars and trains they are mixed in with other children bound suburbanward for their health, and so the disease is spread. The mothers of whooping cough affected children do not seem in most instances at least to feel the responsibility for the spread of the disease."

Beyond the urgent recommendation as to isolation there is nothing the Health Board can do to prevent the spread of the disease. Change of climate is about the one relief in sight for the many now afflicted with the disease, and now that vacation time is here there may result a diminution of the malady on this account.

Whooping cough starts like a common cold, with hoarseness, watering eyes and nose, and oppression of the chest and a short, dry cough. There is also a fever, but after ten days or more this fever gives way and the short cough is followed by the peculiar whoop which characterizes the disease. The malady reaches its high point of intensity in about four weeks, but the second stage may last from two to eight weeks.

Care should always be taken to watch the paroxysm of the child to see that no harm comes to it through falling. The other day a child with whooping cough was playing on a river float in company with its mother. Suddenly it was seized with a coughing fit, and before it could be reached fell overboard and was drowned.

TO GIVE AWAY MILLIONS LIKE ANDREW CARNEGIE

Original Views of Iowa's Philanthropist, Who Tells How He Inspects Public Charities and Acts as His Own Lawyer.

IOWA has a philsnthropist named Abraham Slimmer, who is engaged in giving to charity large sums of money, and who entertains novel views on the subject of giving. He is a sort of Western Andrew Carnegie, and is said to be worth ten million dollars, which he will devote to charity.

While discussing with a St. Louis Republic reporter plans for benefiting the needy, he reached from the shelf in his desk a packet of formidable-looking papers. He gloated over them as a miser would over his deeds, mortgages, and bonds.

"These are my contracts with hospitals and old people's homes," he said, "and I drive hard bargains with them. My conditions are exacting. I draw my own contracts; I never allow a lawyer to do it. They would fill them with law. I fill them with facts, and often the Boards of Directors of the institutions I aid employ lawyers to try to break down some of my conditions and fool me into waiving some of my rights, but they never do.

"Now, here is a contract with an old people's home; I gave them $50,000, and they raised the same amount. Here is a clause that they shall not ask any inmate to attend worship. The reason? Suppose an Episcopal minister wants to have worship in the institution; if the old folks are asked to attend they may not like to refuse, and as old folks are often quite bigoted in their religion, what is said might offend them. They will know that ths service is to be held, and if they desire they will attend.

"Here is another clause which says that one inmate shall not pay more than another. Each is to have what he or she needs, and it shall cost the same for all. I will not have an aristocracy built up among my old friends which is sure to hurt the feelings of those who cannot pay for what some one else gets.

"Then there is one which provides that no contribution box shall be placed in or about the institution, or at any other place for its benefit. I will not have my old friends feel that they are dependent on charity. They must feel that there is money there that is theirs, and that they are not dependent on any form of charity.

DESPISES MOTTOES.

"If we are to help them, can we do it better than by making them feel that it is their home, and the money which supports it is their money? And the miserable, contemptible verses that are so often seen pasted on those contributions boxes, 'Giving to the poor is lending to the Lord,' and ths like! At every turn they are reminded of their poverty.

"Here is a contract with a hospital: I gave them $50,000 and they at first raised the same amount, when a few weeks before they told me they could not raise $2,000 to keep the little hospital they had from being abandoned. Later they raised another $50,000, and it is now a rich institution.

"My conditions were hard, and they fought me for months over them, but they feel differently now. I provided that the building should cost $25,000 and the remaining $75,000 should be placed in a permanent fund, which I named after the widow of an ex-Governor of the State, solely because she was a good woman. She had not a dollar to give. Then I provided that every patient who had no money should be paid at the rate of $7 per week out of this permanent fund. If there were no poor patients they got none of the fund.

"Now let me tell you why I did this. I went to Chicago one day to look over a hospital which had asked me for help, on the ground that they were doing much charity work. I found that the charity patients had an average stay in the hospital of thirteen days and two hours.

"Later I visited the Sisters of Mercy Hospital in Dubuque, where the charity patients were paid for by the city. I found there that the charity patients had an average stay of over five weeks. On a closer inquiry in Chicago I learned that the sick poor were hustled about from one hospital to another, and everywhere were turned out as soon as possible, and often long before they were well. I wanted the hospital to have an incentive for keeping the poor as long as they were too sick to help themselves.

"Then, again, I found often that there were men and women who preferred to die outside in the abjectest poverty rather than feel their dependence on charity. In providing that fund it was possible for the hospital people to make them feel that they were actually conferring a favor on the institution in coming there. Why? Because it would get no money unless it earned it. So these poor fellows were made to feel good about it, and were correspondingly happy.

INVESTIGATES BEFORE GIVING.

"Begging letters?" he repeated, in answer to the question. "Yes, I get thousands of letters of all kinds—letters asking me how I work my charities; letters telling me that I ought to have a helper, and winding up with some good woman offering to marry me; others ask for donations for every conceivable purpose; some offering me money for my work.

"But it is not through letters that I find out what to do. I go into a town, attracted perhaps by a little item in a paper, I say nothing, but find out things. One time I went into a town and found there was an old woman's home where the inmates were placed two in a small room that had to be chalked across to keep the occupants from quarreling.

"They asked me to buy a quilt, as they were having to make and sell things or close the institution. I refused to buy the quilt, because I could not see any good that money would do, but I hunted up the richest man in the town and told him that if he and his neighbors would raise $50,000 I would give the same. He laughed at me and said the thing was utterly impossible; that they had been trying to raise $1,500 for two years and had only half of it. I talked to him for half an hour and he gave $10,000 himself and got the other $40,000 in twenty-four hours."

"How did Mr. Slimmer make all those millions in a little town like this?" you may ask a business man of Waverly.

"He made it by hard, shrewd work," he will tell you. "He bought, fed, and sold cattle; he bought and sold land, and he was in the lumber business. But he was a clear-headed, close-bargaining business man, and if he buys or sells anything to-day he will make it a business engagement; that is a part of his creed."

"I am of Jewish origin," he said in answer to the question, "but I do not follow the Jewish religion. I am a single man. That is also part of my philosophy. Those who say they marry because they conceive it to be a duty to bring children into the world for the same reason are hypocrites. That is enough on that subject.

"I was born seventy-three years ago in Germany, and for the first seven years grew as any other child. For the next seven years I was sent to school and learned to sing hymns about God and the Emperor. Then I came to America, lived for a few years in Illinois, and came here, where I have lived ever since.

"I have made a lot of money. Everything I did seemed to make me more money. Now I would not step across the street for $1,000,000 unless it was to give it at once to the poor. I want no more of it. A man and $3 a week are all that I want personally. I do not believe there is a man living who will say that every cent I have ever made was not made fairly and with every consideration for others."

SEVENTY-THREE YEARS OLD.

Mr. Slimmer is now, as he says, seventy-three years of age, but he looks young. He is a small man, perhaps five feet seven inches, and weighs 130 pounds. He is inseparable from his hat, and never changes the style. He cares little for dress and wears a $12 suit, with old-style boots. Besides his "work," his hobby is old people and old friends. Among the latter he numbers "Turk," as rascally an old horse, grown fat and sleek on the best the land affords, as one will meet in a day's journey. He has a little crop-eared dog, whose death a year ago is still the signal for a solemn face on the part of the master.

Mr. Slimmer has many plans for the future. He has just begun to give money away, he says. Some of his plans concern Chicago; he will not discuss them except in a general way. But wherever he goes, and whatever he does, it will be taken for granted that some conditions will be maintained.

"I do not make hard and fast conditions with the sisters," he says, "because they devote their lives to their work, perform the labor of the institutions with their own hands, and can make an institution pay where salary-drawing people would fail. They are honest and earnest, and if their religion is narrow according to my way of thinking they are earnest in it and believe in it.

"I do not make hard rules with Jewish institutions, because I have found that, as a people, they are charitable and broad-minded in their charity, and they take pride in maintaining a high standard for their charges. I looked very carefully into that before I aided the old people's homes in Chicago, and I can trust them.

"But the other denominations are mostly hypocrites. They are the ones who have hired lawyers to cheat me ont of some of my conditions, and they have some selfish purpose in view when they work for a charitable institution, and many of them use their religions as a part of their stock in trade. I make close bargains with them.

"I will not have women in the Directories of the institutions I help to start—I do not care for a few, but I will not have them given any part of the management of affairs. They are sympathetic and emotional, but they cannot do anything without getting up factions and quarrels, and they put their personal friends in fat positions if they can.

"And last of all, I will not give anything to institutions that can get along without me. I prefer to start something myself—something that would not be started without me. I can find enough to do even with all these conditions, so my business will not suffer for want of patronage."

Statesman, Yet Friend of Truth.

THE Harrison monument in Crown Hill Cemetery, Indianapolis, erected while Gen. Harrison was occupying the Presidential office, bore no name other than that of "Harrison," cut in large block letter in a narrow panel at the base, until within the past day or two.

The monument, says The Indianapolis News, is of Vermont gray granite and stands on the eastern slope of the rising ground called Crown Hill, which gives name to the cemetery. The monument faces directly to the east. In front of it, at a distance of six feet, are two small headstones, one marking the grave of the first wife, Caroline Scott Harrison, the other the grave of the dead President. Near by, and throwing the long Summer afternoon shadows on the monument, is a beautiful, thickly leaved maple tree.

By direction of his widow the following inscription has been cut in the larger panel above the family name:

BENJAMIN HARRISON,
AUGUST 20, 1833.
MARCH 13, 1901.

LAWYER AND PUBLICIST.
COL. 70TH REG. IND. VOL., WAR 1861-1865.
BREVETTED BRIGADIER GENERAL, 1865.
U. S. SENATOR, 1881-1887.
PRESIDENT, 1889-1893.

Statesman, yet friend of truth, of soul sincere;
In action faithful, and in honor clear.

Two Graves of "Mad Anthony" Wayne.

Revolutionary Hero Whose Memory Is Commemorated by New Park Is Officially Buried in Two Places—His Bones Are at Radnor and His Flesh at Erie, Pa.

AMONG the many distinctions accorded to the deeds of Major Gen. Wayne—"Mad Anthony," as he was so generally called, and whose memory is commemorated in the new Stony Point Park—there is the singular one that his mortal remains occupy in part two separate graves in different parts of Pennsylvania, each of which is known by suitable inscription as "the grave of Gen. Wayne." No other public man can claim this unique distinction.

"Mad Anthony," after the close of the Revolution, was appointed Commissioner of the American Government to treat with the Northwestern Indians and to receive the surrender of the military posts given up by the British at the cessation of hostilities. He had completed the task assigned him, and in November, 1796, was on his way across Lake Erie from Detroit to Fort Presque Isle, now Erie, Penn., when he was attacked with gout, and on Dec. 15 of that year (1796) died in the blockhouse which he had himself erected at that place.

There was a high bluff, known as Garrison Hill, in the neighborhood of the blockhouse, on which a flagstaff had been set up, and at his expressed wish he was buried on the spot where the flagstaff then stood. The coffin, covered with cloth, on which was his name in brass nails, was placed in a brick vault, and there the remains of the brave and chivalrous Wayne lay for thirteen years without notice or recognition.

FINDING THE COFFIN.

In 1809 some memory of the patriotic warrior was aroused in the breast of his family, and his son, Col. Isaac Wayne, accompanied by a friend of his father, an old army Surgeon, went to Presque Isle in a two-wheeled vehicle to search for the grave and remove the remains. The flagstaff in the meanwhile had disappeared, and no clue apparently remained to guide them. Singularly enough, when they and a number of citizens were about to give up the search the chance meeting with a boy who was tending cattle on the hill supplied the information, and they were thus by accident enabled to locate the grave.

The body of the old General was found in a state of almost perfect preservation, so much so that even his military clothing, boots, &c., were not in the least affected by decay, and were given to an old soldier, who donned them with pride and wore them for a long time in honor of his old commander.

A new difficulty, however, presented itself at this juncture to Col. Wayne, the two-wheeled conveyance being found insufficient to carry the remains intact to the place destined for them. After consultation the only means feasible was to remove the flesh from the bones. This was done by boiling, the flesh so removed being placed in the coffin and reburied in the vault.

The bones were then taken by Col. Wayne to St. David's Church, Radnor, Pennsylvania Township, Penn., where they were buried, and over which in the same year the Pennsylvania Society of the Cincinnati erected a marble monument 8 feet in height at a cost of $500, duly inscribed to the memory of the gallant dead, and dedicated with imposing civic and military ceremonies.

The original grave at Fort Presque Isle, containing the flesh removed from the bones as already described, was in the meantime forgotten for sixty-seven years, and was only discovered, in January, 1876, by accident. Fort Presque Isle became Erie, (the blockhouse had been burned some thirty years before,) and in 1872 a smallpox hospital was erected on Garrison Hill by the city authorities.

In 1876 the physician in charge of the hospital was partial to horseback exercise, and in going to and returning from the hospital rode a spirited horse. In going over the ground at a lively rate his attention was drawn to a spot which sounded hollow under the horse's hoof, and, having investigated the cause, the original grave of Gen. Wayne was again discovered, the coffin lid studded with brass nails being once more in evidence.

Removing the lid, the dried flesh and the knives with which it had been removed from the bones were found. Near the grave also was found the footpiece of the old flagstaff, made of two chestnut logs in the form of a cross. The finding of the grave at the beginning of the centennial year caused a great deal of satisfaction, and on Decoration Day a large body of veterans visited the grave, and steps were taken for the purpose of erecting a monument on the spot.

Three years later—1879—the State of Pennsylvania appropriated $1,500, and a committee was appointed to carry out the design. A new stone was placed over the grave, with a suitable inscription, while the old coffin lid, with its inscription in brass-headed nails, is preserved in a frame covered with glass.

The design of the Erie monument is that of the original blockhouse erected there in 1797 by Gen. Wayne. It is built of squared oak logs, well notched together at the corners. The first story is 16 feet square and 10 feet high, and the upper story is octagonal in shape and made to project several feet over the lower floor, from which a flight of winding steps leads to the upper floor. The roof is octagonal, and is finished to a point in the centre, from which waves the flag of the country the old warrior served so well. Four Parrot guns sent by the War Department are placed outside, and the building is in charge of a custodian.

Thus a peculiar train of circumstances has combined to give to Major Gen. Wayne the distinction of having his memory honored by two graves, one at Radnor, Penn., where rest his bones, and the other at Erie, Penn., where is deposited all that remains of the flesh which once covered his mortal frame.

THE CONGRESSMAN (at home again): "Ah! Here it is! Just listen! Here's where I slaughtered the trusts," etc., etc.—*From The Denver Post.*

"AMERICAN SEASON" IN LONDON NOW ON

Women Who Succeed in Getting Into Aristocratic Society and Women Who Fail to Do So.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 2.—With a large number of fresh arrivals by incoming Atlantic steamers since the date of the collapsed coronation festival and the return from Continental resorts of many who purposely avoided London while they expected great crowds to possess the metropolis, the "American season" here may be said to have reached its height. The assertion is still made that there are fewer of our compatriots in the British capital than is usual at this time of year. But there are no statistics by which the statement can be proved or disproved. The passenger lists of incoming liners will not avell, because many persons who land in England go directly to the Continent hy night boats from Southampton, many leave the vessels at Cherbourg or Queenstown for tours in which London may or may not be included, and of those who stay in England many spend but a few hours in the capital.

New Yorkers who keep in touch with "society news" have long been aware that many persons who frequently visit London in the Summer etald at home this year because they knew that the proposed coronation festival must be a function in which they could take no part, and they did not care to appear as rank outsiders like the eightseeing tourists. Many of these eightseeing tourists staid away because the storics of higb prices frightened them, and then perhaps Dr. Lunn is right in his opinion that Americans, as a class, were not greatly interested in the coronation of an English King.

It seems to me, now, that Bloomsbury is as full of Americans as ever, that the lounges and reading rooms of the three big Gordon hotels at Charing Cross have their usual nightly complement of visitors from the United States, and that the unmistakable American accent predominates, as usual, in the volume of talk one hears at the Cecil. At Claridge's and the Carlton Hotel, as the readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES already know, there have been as many visitors from London as usual, and generally they have been old customers of those botels. At the Savoy, on the other hand, though the American flag flies gayly from the roof every pleasant day and American tourists rarely miss having at least one luncheon or dinner in its famous restaurant, comparatively few guests from the United States have been registered.

ELIGIBLE RESIDENCES.

The number of our fellow-countrymen registered at the various hotels, however, has little to do with the relations of Americans to the vast, complex, bewildering body of London society. The mere fact that there are more eligible residences than usual vacant this Summer in Belgravia and Mayfair does not necessarily indicate that there are fewer Americans bere who entertain English folks of high degree and are entertained by them in turn. English folks who generally spend the season in town purposely cut their London visit short this year in many cases and took rooms at the hotels most patronized by English society, such as Thomas's, in Berkeley Squere, rather than hire houses for June and July. The extra expense which the coronation was to cause them was of itself enormous, and, in fact, that great festival which never was held has done much to dim the splendor of the season of 1902. But there have already been a fair number of splendid entertainments of an unofficial character, and more are promised before Parliament rises and the rush away from London begins.

In the veracious reports of social doings the names of certain American women are frequently set down. Some of these women have been conspicuous here for many years, and the talisman which gave them entrance to high society has often heen social prominence in their own land, where they have entertained wandering members of Britain's aristocracy at Newport, or in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, or Chicago. In some instances the direct hold of these women on London society has been strengthened hy the marriage of some relative to a member of the British aristocracy. But that does not always suffice, and some American women whose daughters have wedded peers are of mighty small account in London.

"INVITED EVERYWHERE."

On the other hand, American women who are "invited everywhere" in London, and are frequently esteemed guests in English country houses, are perfectly well known to be without eocial standing in the eyes of any exclusive American sct: It is a simple but not a eatisfying explanation of their vogue to attribute it to money, which they must certainly possess and spend freely to get on in London at all. But how many socially ambitious women, with millions to spend, fail to get recognition here every year!

England'e aristocracy is very fond of money, and it has much to sell to the right bidder, but many hidders are discomfited. No rule has ever been formulated which applies in this matter, and one fancies that the only way to account for the London success of certain ladiee from Western America who are supposed to have enjoyed few social advantages in their youth is to assume that they amnse English folks. London frequently rejects actors of high renown in New York and Chicago, and as frequently cordially welcomes actors of small repute on our eide of the Atlantic. In the actors' case the London vogue is suppoeed to help the triumphant one at home. But there are women who entertain prodigiously here, and have Dukes and Duchessee to dine with them, whom American society still ignores. Not that they can poesibly he lees worthy of eocial distinction than the American set who fairly throw themselves at the feet of any visitor from abroad who is reputed to be associated even in a dubious capacity with royelty.

London society has nothing to lose by urbanity and liherality. Its foundations are firmly fixed. It has no fears whatever about the repute of its grandfathers. It does not worship rank or overrate the value of wealth. It likes to be entertained, and the ekill to entertain it, which of itself is a priceless thing, for it cannot be taught and it cannot even be accurately defined, is a sure passport to its recognition—for a time. London society is apt to drop folks as quickly as it takes them up.

NEW MILLIONAIRES.

The men whose names are borne by these few American women in the ewim of social life here, women who really get more notice than those of their sisters who bring notable social credentials from home, are generally as unhappy in society as the late Mr. Merdie was at his wife's parties. They are invariably millionairee who have done something very big in electricity or copper, and are supposed to he bustly engaged in furthering still higger plane. But, with one or two exceptions, which need not be specified, they are almost unknown even in the city, and if they have any business to transact here they employ agente.

These are the kind of men whose names founders of new and magnificent Anglo-American cluhe, on the proprietary plan, would like to enroll on their lists, but they are inaccessible, so that the only names of Americans which are mentioned in connection with such plans are those of J. Pierpont Morgan, Senator Depew, and William C. Whitney, who are men of might, and entirely too much occupied with important affeirs to deny eilly rumors.

THE SOCIAL ACT.

The men of enormous wealth, however, are not the American business men who attract the most notice in London. The man with something to sell, which he hopes will provide him with at least the basis of a fortune; is as much in evidence this Summer as usual. You meet him lunching at the Café Royal or at the Palmerston, in the city, or "doing the social act" in a small but reasonably effective way at the Cecil, pleasant afternoons when everyhody site outdoors in the courtyard, where the khakied colonials now guard Premier Barton's doorway and a red-coated grenadier stands by the mein portal of the house in honor of the Chincse envoys within.

This American men of affairs may have a new typing machine, a novel electrical engine, a motor hicycle of improved pattern, or a patented ice machine to sell. He has estimated that he can "unload" on these dull Britisbers for a small fortune in two months, and has laid aside £4 or £5 a day to pay his expenses. But the two months will become three, and lengthen into four or five before he realizes, unless he is wiser than nine speculative Americans out of ten, that these Englisb capitalists have wonderful staying qualities, which frequently help them to save a great deal of capitel. Likely as not the man with something to sell parts with it at a very low figure when his patience is exhausted, and goes away to find something elee to sell to more manageable customers. One cannot help wishing that Americans of this stamp would do a little less bragging about themselves and their native land when they first come to England. The Britisher eggs them on, to he eure. American hrag amuses him. He likes to tell a Yankee that the "States" rule the world, and watch the victim rise to the bait. As a matter of fact, we have not conquered England yet. The English are the wealthieet and shrewdest people on the face of the earth, end they etill know how to drive good bargains.

Of course there is a eonnd, respectable American society in London, made up of merchants, artists, lawyers, scientific and literary men permanently estehlished here, which has little or nothing to do with that ornamental hody which le called Society with a capital S. Such people live well and enjoy tieir lives, for London is a fine place to live in, in spite of the Autumn fogs and the superfluity of damp. They do not obtrude tbemselves where they are not wanted, and some of them dwell here for years without eojuring many Engliah friends.

On the other hand, the English, when they are approached on the right ground, are amiable and considerate, and reasonably hospitable. As a rule, they are not very fond of Americans, in spite of the stuff that is printed about their immense and growing admiration for the great Republic. Considering the cruel things printed ahout them and their national inetitutions in American newspapers of the widest circulation and the remarks made in loud voices by American tourists in hotels and restaurants, I do not see why they should he.

E. A. D.

Pigeons' Transcontinental Flight

To Be Watched with Interest by Homing Experts Everywhere—Attempt to Surmount "the Great Divide" and Beat the Record.

CARRIER PIGEONS are abont to try to cross the continental divide for the first time in history. The attempt will be made from one of the mountain towns near Denver, prohably Ward or Silver Plume. Cassius M. Day will free the thoroughbred birds for their cross-country fly. The feathered messengers which are to make the long trip are among the most valuable fliers in the country. One of them, although comparatively young, cost $1,500, and is one of several birds hatched hy Silver Queen, a former champion.

An effort will he made to hreak the world's record held by Red Boy. The three birds to be loosed hy Mr. Day are, says The Denver Times, to fly to Grafton, West Va. Their names will be kept secret for the present. The winged travelers will be set at liberty at sunrise for their journey toward the Atlantic. This is the eecret of Mr. Day's previous successes—etarting the birds before the sun is up and showing them unmistakahly the points of the compass.

Before noon tbe carriers will be across the Missouri, flying high and etill eastward bound. When night comes and they are ready to settle down for rest, as carrier pigeone almost alwaya do, they will be well into the country beyond—Illinois, Indiana, or Kentucky. It le a fact, according to Mr. Day, who is one of the pigeon experts of this country and the official liberator for aeveral of the celebrated homing clubs, that every pigeon liberated by him in this section has flown across the Missouri River within twelve hours after leaving Denver. This means over 500 miles in half a day's flying.

A NEW INVENTION.

A new device will be attached to the carriers on this flight, which many believe is destined to prove of great importance. It may be adopted hy the United States Army if it proves all that is expected. It is a simple contrivance made hy Mr. Day—an aluminium thimble cap to be fastened firmly to one of the pigeon's legs. It will contain messages typewritten on the thinnest of tissue paper.

The thimhles are no higger than the tip of a man's finger, and are exceedingly light. While one will, of course, be noticed hy the bird, it is hoped that it will not prove to be a serioue hurden even for a fly of about 1,500 milee. The exact distance is said to be 1,453 milee in an air line.

The greatest flight made thus far was that of Red Boy, champion of the world, more than a year ago, when he covered the distance between Denver and Pittsburg in twenty-one days, encountering some heavy weather which delayed him in the Middle States. This was a flight of ahout 1,400 miles. It is believed that Red Boy was held captive for a number of daye at some resting place en route.

The first few hundred milee of these long flights are made with scarcely a pause. It is the latter part of the journey which always puzzles the pigeons. When they are tired the storms and difficulties begin to worry and divert their attention. But the greatest of all evils feared by the men who liberate pigeons for long flights is man himeelf.

Every night, and eometimes in the day time when there ie a storm, the pigeon goes down to the earth. There he expects to find a friend among the two-legged animals whom he has always been taught not to fear. Settling down from the heavens, anxious and almoet exhaueted, the homing hird seeks the nearest house and flies straight into the doorway or windew. He has no fear and he is hungry.

HAVE NO FEAR.

He expects to be fed, watered, petted a little, and after being permitted to rest where he sees fit about the place he intends to go on again toward bie distant goal. But often the people to whom he goes for shelter want to keep him and take the tired hird and put him in a cage. There he etaye for weeke, until all thought of his destination has gone. Some day he escapes and eventually reaches home, a discredited hird and unwelcome.

"If people would only feed these pigeons with peae or cracked wheat or any small grain and let them go when they are ready to go, we would have some of the greatest records smashed without delay; but it seems as if many persons cannot resist the temptation of seizing what doesn't belong to them when they have a chance," said Mr. Day.

"To prevent this annoying interference with these trials of endurance and to warn people of the bird's purpose I shall place tiny caps or thimhles on each hird's leg and see what the reeult is. Any one catching the bird will notice the aluminium cap and probahly open it. Then the bird'a destination will be known and where it etarted from. I think few men would hold it after learning what its mission was. Some will see the cap and not disturb it at all, perhaps realizing that it contains a meesage."

The reeult of this flight will he watched hy homing-pigeon experts and army officers all over the world, ae the aluminium cap device promises much for the carrying of messages. The wings of the pigeons are as herd as a piece of wood and the muscle fibre is of the finest possible quality. They arrived from Grafton, West Va., at Denver several days ago in a comfortable cage, and have been well cared for hy Mr. Day ever since.

They are quiet birds and of friendly disposition.

THE LOUISIANA PLAGUE OF FISH

Four Miles of Dead Buffalo Fish Jammed in a Canal Drove People of Harvey in Terror from Their Homes—State Board of Health Acts—Negroes, Plied with Whisky, Hired at $2.50 a Day to Remove the Mass—Various Theories to Explain a Phenomenon Without a Parallel.

PEOPLE in New Orleans are excited over an event without a parallel which haa occurred near there. A plague of fish has suddenly afflicted the neighhoring town of Harvey, from wbicb the people have heen fleeing in terror, and the health authorities have been at their wits' end to know how to cope with the problems involved.

Buffalo fisb to the number of countless millione became wedged in a canal and their hodies filled up four miles of this waterway. Nobody knows how the fish got in there or what caused their death.

Various theories to explain the phenomenon have been advanced. One is that a sort of fish panic hroke out in the hayous, and that all the buffalo fish for miles around headed into the canal, thinking it led to the Mississippi. As eoon as the leaders found their mistake it is said they turned about, but were killed by the hordee of buffalo fish coming on behind, and that thus millions of the creatures died in a panic created by themselves or from lack of oxygen.

Another theory which has been advanced is that the water lilies in the canal suddenly died, exuding a poisonous juice, which killed the fish. Anyway, four miles of the canal became choked up with dead huffalo fish, whose rapid decomposition inspired terror in the eurrounding country.

Another theory was that of J. C. Smith, who in a puhlic letter said: "Fish are subject to a disease produced by protozoa, (microscopic animals,) known to eclence as myosphordia, which infest the internal organs as well as the muscles and kill by exhausting the vitality of the fish. These parasites sometimes cover the whole hody, and then appear as a fungus growth, and at other timee they form tumors and ulcers. The origin of the disease is not known. hut it is supposed that these paraeites may, in emall numbers, live in healthy fish without producing any great damage, hut when the vitality or resisting power of the fish is lowered by foul water they succumb to the ravages of the myosphoridia, and tben we have an epidemic, as in this case."

Big eums of money were offered for laborers to work on the canal clearing out the fish, hut no white man could stand the smell. Even the negroes refused to undertake the work at the high pay of $2.50 in cash for each day's work until the autboritles offered to give them all the whisky they wished to drink while they were at work, as well as to supply them with eandwichee and other food. Under these circumstances the negroee began the work, hut the smell was eo great that they could only continue at it while in a state of semi-intoxication.

SEVENTY-FIVE MEN AT WORK.

At 6 o'clock last Monday evening, when the squads of negroes knocked off, there were two miles of decayed fish untouched in the basin. Seventy-five mon were at work from eunup to sundown booming and rafting the fish out to the woods, where they were pitched on the hank and covered with lime. Despite all the labor that has been put forth to relieve the distressed conditions, the situation at Harvey's Cenal was practically unhearable, and the stench was etifling for miles away.

Millione upon millions—no one has any conception of the number of fish—were either in the canal, stretching away for four miles, or else strewn along the hank, where they had been thrown out. The fish grew so soft in their decomposed state that it was impossible to fork them, and they came all to pieces as soon as the negroes touched them.

The industrious little eettlement around the canal le largely depopulated. The people have fled to the New Orleane side of the river to escape the awful emell. The wivee and children of the managers and others who are compelled to stay have left, and many of them are seeking refuge in the Mississippi coast resorts for the time being.

Dr. C. M. Brady, Health Officer for the Parish of Jefferson, was on the ecene last Monday. He went down the canal and investigated the distressing conditions. Later he reported them to Dr. Souchon, Presidemt of the Louisiana State Board of Health. During the day two other Health Inepectore drove over to the canal and saw the wanton waste of decayed fish as it lay in the broiling sun, sending forth an odor that was eickening and turned the stoutest atomachs.

Sheriff Marrero was up at the canal, and in the afternoon dispatched six barrels of lime and two barrels of carbolic acid to Harvey'e for use in the disinfection. The acid was utilized in the town of Harvey, while the lime was hauled down the canal to the piles of fish.

PREVENTING PLAGUE.

As on previous days, the Louisiana Cypress Lumber Company was doing everything in its power to restore normal conditions, and if possible prevent a terrible plague of sicknese. The company sent ont twenty barrels of lime early Monday afternoon. Negroes and carts were busy hauling the disinfectant down the banks for the first two miles, and shoveling it on top of the unsightly masses of fish.

Superintendents A. T. Lodge and Phil Raiche were out by daybreak, and at 6 o'clock Monday eeventy-five men were marshaled for the fray. They were armed with long-handled pitchforks, and upon being loaded into carts were quickly driven to the ecene.

Then the work of the day began. Several mule teams were used to boom and raft the fish down to the dumping station, where the negroes with forks, spiked up and kept in trim by plenty of the hotteet whisky on the market, pitched the fish out. Then the lime was placed on the piles.

By evening the canal was pretty well cleared for two miles. But the Superintendents said tbere were two more miles juet as had, and that the situation was serious.

The Louisiana Cypreee Lumher Company directed the work of clearing the canal, paying the negroes $2.50 per day in order to get them to work in the etench and filth. The men were paid off every night at the company's office window.

The people of the section feel under the greatest obligation to the company for this work which it prosecuted without personal interest or gain at stake, save that it has towing privileges. It does not own the canal. The threatened catastrophe caused the mill management to stop its plant and abandon all else until some relief could he had and if possihle save the community from sickness.

INTERRUPTING NAVIGATION.

When it was announced Monday night that the canal company'a boat, the City of Hartford, would go out Tuesday morning on her regular trip to the lower coast, there was considerable gosslp aroused among the realdents of the place. They said that the waters with the dead fish should be allowed to remain perfectly quiet for several days, and that a boat should not be run through the water, as it would churn up the mixture and increase the risk and stench. Sheriff Marrero was said to have been telephoned and asked to stop the sailing.

The big sawmill plant of the Louisiana Cypress Lumher Company was idle Monday, with the exception of the planer, and it will be unahlo to run for several days.

"We have orders to put all the avaliable men at clearing out the canal," said Superintendents Raiche and Lodge to a Picayune reporter, "and if possible save the place from diecase. Running the mill is a secondary matter when the health of the community is at etake."

$400 A DAY.

It was roughly estimated that the mill company was expending $400 a day to get the fish out of the way, not to mention the heavy expenditure at having the immense lumber plant lying idle.

Every comfort possible was provided the negroee who braved the mass of decaying fish and worked in it from morning till night. They were provided with ice water, whisky, and a good lunch at noon.

Capt. H. A. Harvey, master of the steamer City of Hartford, explained Sunday evening that the canal company had offered half a cent per fish for every one taken from the canal and burned, and that no one would tackle the job. He said they had endeavored to do something, but had been unable to get hands to work.

There was no change in the poleonoue condition of the water in the canal. On last Monday it was the inky, murky, sickening hlack that turns the stomach at eight. Nothing could live in it. The soft-shell crabs were crawling out and could be seen clinging to the dead fish, which, aa already etated, were faet hreaking to pieces and floating out in eoft, shapelese masses of white.

It was generally believed that the water lilies, their death and eubeequent decaying eteme, had given out a deadly acid poleon, which the buffalo fish could not eurvive. It was noted that there were a few dead catfish and carp in the canal.

The pumps of the Louielana Cypress Lumber Company, throwing a four-inch stream of river water, were turned into the canal at the head. Superintendents Raiche and Lodge announced last Monday evening that the work of clearing the canal would be kept up and that as fast as the eoft fish could be gotten ont of the water the piles would be covered with lime.

THE HEALTH BOARD.

Dr. Edmond Souchon, President of the Louielana State Board of Health, stated that the investigation he had requested of Dr. C. M. Brady, Jefferson Parish Health Officer, had been made and a report from him received:

"Dr. Brady'e report," said Dr. Souchon, "ehowed exactly the condition of affairs. The matter is one for the local authoritiee to remedy, under the eupervision of the State Board of Health. We have no funds that can be used for such purposes, and it is not intended that such work should be done by us, except in an advisory and directing way.

"I do not anticipate any sickness or other trouble as a result of the condition there. The canal is in the open air, and hence the affair is not as serious as it would be were the same condition to exist in the crowded part of a city."

Sheriff Marrero and Dr. C. M. Brady, the Jefferson Health Officer, visited the canal early Monday forenoon to make an inspection of the situation. These officials had been there the day previous, and with the canal owners and the managers of the lumber plant had inaugurated the work of cleaning the canal.

Sheriff Marrero suggested to the lumber people that they diecontinue all attempts to haul their rafts up the canal until the stream is thoroughly cleared. The suggeetion will he acted upon. The canal owners, who also have vital interests at stake, are anxious for the opening of the canal with all possible expedition.

Dr. Brady submitted a report to Dr. Souchon, President of the State Board of Health, saying there wae an appreciable improvement in the condition of affairs, citing the method heing employed to unload the dead mass from the water and the precautions taken to minimize all danger to the public health of the vicinity. Crude carbolic acid was furnished to the residents to be used about their premises, while lime was heing used in ample quantity on the heaps of carcasses.

ONE THEORY.

Speaking of the cause of the peculiar phenomenon, Dr. Brady advanced what he considered the only theory in explanation.

"From some cause unknown to any one," the doctor explained, "there hae been a migration of fish from the eurrounding bayoue and lakes with which Harvey's canal connects. The fish possibly believed they were leading for the river, and ewarmed by the million into the etill watere of the canal.

"Unable to reach an exit when they reached the head of the stream, the foremoet of the invading army possibly began a retreat.

"But the countless legions in the rear kept swarming onward, and the foremost could not retire to the larger hodies of moving water from which they came. The result was the little canal, which covers only a short stretch of six miles, was suddenly jammed and crowded with fish. These millions of living, breathing creature eoon diminished and finally consumed the supply of oxygen in the water, and when that was gone the inevitable took place. The fish were without air and they perished."

Dr. Brady eaid he did not believe the general health of the Harvey section would be affected by the peculiar plague. The Louisiana Cypress Lumher Company, which leasee the towing rights of the canal, le probably the largeet sufferer from the strange plague, as it is unable, owing to the compact maas of dead fish, to haul its rafts of cypress loge from the outer water to its plant at the head of the canal.

AFRAID OF THE WORK.

Men from Harvey, Gretna, and New Orleans—especially negroes—congregated at the canal at an early hour Monday morning to earn the enticing wages of $2.50 a day to shovel the putrid mass from the eurface of the little etream. Nearly all of the darkies went to work without heeitation, the sickening etench seeming to have no terrors for them. As a rule the white men backed out as soon as they got near enough to form an adequate idea of the job they were contracting to execute; so the negroes had practically a monopoly of the work.

"Let de niggers have it," eaid one tough-looking customer who waa backing off toward the landing of the Louisiana Avenne ferry. "I likee money and I likes booze, but I don't want to git 'em dat way."

This individual seemed to voice the aentiment of every white man who had gone to the scene for the purpose of aoliciting work.

As an evidence of the little concern that was manifested by the negroes for the feature of the situation most revolting to the whites who thought they could tackle the job—that of handling the dead fish—it is in order to relate that on Monday, after quite a number of the darkies had begun to feel that degree of hilarity induced by too frequent draughts on the etore of booze, a dozen or more of them began to pelt each other with the putrid carcasses.

There were no loafers hanging around the canal. Everybody was moving on. Those who were drawn to the ecene hy a desire to gratify a natural curiosity approached the plague spot timidly, took a look, made a few grimaces, and departed. Only the seventy-five negroea employed to ehovel out the dead fish remained at their posts. With the aid of a goodly etock of whieky, doled out without regard to time or quantity, the darkies remained faithful.

Finally the State Board of Health wae compelled to adopt heroic meaeures to abate the nuisance. It was decided to cut the levee and flueh the canal. The Mississippi was high enough to furnish all the necessary water, its surface being several feet above the level of the canal. The State Engineer approved of the plan, and so, as the only means of clearing out the millions of dead fish whose smell was extending over to the City of New Orleans, the levee was cut and the waters of the river allowed to pour in. This cleaned out the canal in a few hours.

In the meanwhile, as the result of this extraordinary occurrence, it has been determined to build modern locks in Harvey's Canal, and this project, it is estimated, will cost about $35,000. When these locks are completed such an event as that of last week will not occur again, because it will be possible to [illegible] in at any time.

To Rid Itself of Smoke

Elaborate Plan for the Electrification of Baltimore—First Eastern City to Copy Western Methods—How Power from Waterfalls Is Sent Long Distances.

BALTIMORE le preparing to rid itself of the smoke nuisance forever.

Plans have been laid to convert the municipality into an electric city like Niagara. The power will be generated by the waters of the Susquehanna River and transmitted overland by wire to Baltimore.

The idea has been in process of formation for a year and a half, and the deal has just been closed whereby a ayndicate will ultimately absorb the United Light and Power Company and the Mount Washington Electric Light Company. The ayndicate will take up one or both of two development schemes, one known as the Beach Bottom Development, owned by Baltimore and Pittsburg capitalists, the other the Conowingo Development, south of Peach Bottom, owned in Philadelphia.

A third plant is in contemplation, and the first generation of horse power will be as high as 120,000. Over $900,000 has been paid for the two lighting and power companiee under the auspices of the Continental Trust Company of Baltimore, and it is part of the scheme to furnish light and power to small towns and villages surrounding Baltimore.

This scheme for the electrical development of Baltimore is, with the exception of Niagara, the first move that has been made by any Eastern city to follow the lead of the West in the matter of converting water power directly into electric power, and it may give Baltimore the lead over neighboring cities in attracting to it manufactories in need of cheap power.

The possibilities of the system have been wonderfully exemplified in the West, and the process is a simple one. The water under pressure is made to operate a turbine which in its turn operates a dynamo. The electric current from the dynamo is then transmitted overland to the point of distribution and used in desirable quantities. Generally a waterfall is used for obtaining local pressure. There is no waterfall of magnitude on the Susquehanna, but there is a gradual fall from Harriaburg to tidewater of 104 feet, and this will be sufficient for the purpose of the electricians.

IN THE WEST.

This idea of transmitting electric current generated by waterfalls to distant points of utilization has revolutionized the industrial conditiona in the West, where cities, mines, and manufactories are lighted and operated many miles from the initial waterfall. In fact, there is no limit to the distance the current may be transmitted mechanically. Sacramento, Cal., is lighted and its trolley cars are operated by power generated on the American River at Folsom, twenty miles away.

Power is transmitted from San Antonio, Cañon, Cal., to Pomona, sixteen miles away in one direction, and to San Bernardino, twenty-eight miles in another. Seattle and Tacoma are lighted by the power of Snoqualmine Falls, distant from the two cities twenty-five and thirty-five miles, respectively. Butte, Mon., gets 15,000 volts from the Big Hole River, over twenty miles away. Redlands, Cal., goes nine miles to Mill Creek Cañon for its electric light.

Salt Lake City used to be satisfied with 10,000 volts received overland fourteen miles from the waters of the Big Cottonwood, but when the trolley system grew larger an additional 16,000 volts had to be transmitted from Ogden Cañon, thirty-five miles distant.

This is the way the West is being lighted. There are plants at Los Angeles, Cal.; Riverside, Cal.; Colorado Springs; New Richmond, Wis.; Ouray, Col., and Guadalajara, Mexico.

GIANT NEW PLANTS.

But the greatest plants of all are now being built in California. One of these plants stretches its wires nearly all the way across California. The initial waterfalls are located in the Blue Lake region, in the eastern part of the State, and the lines will carry 60,000 volts 152 miles to San Francisco. One large offshoot will extend to Stockton. The other plant starts on the Yuba River and transmits 45,000 volts to Oakland, 145 miles distant. It will have offshoots extending to Sacramento and to Nevada City. Both of theae syatema will be utilized in the citiea and minea en route.

There are indeed many places in the West which would loae prestige if long-distance transmission were to be denied them, and others, particularly in the mining regions, where power is dear, would lose entirely their means of sustenance. There are places where coal is worth eight dollars a ton which are operated profitably by long-distance currents, and the cities of the West are clean and healthy and not afflicted with the smoke nuisance which has lately acourged New York. So Baltimore, in deciding to use the waters of the Susquehanna, is taking a first step toward becoming an ideal Eastern town, and her example is important because of the influence it may have on other Eastern cities.

CUBA TO BENEFIT BY VOLCANIC ERUPTIONS

ALTHOUGH mad Pelée is still visiting its deadly rage on its prostrate victime of St. Pierre and vicinity, the survivors in Martinique have put aside the etory of the victime to reckon the losses sustained. M. Clarac, Martinique's most prominent business man and the richest man in the West Indies, eaye, according to The New Orleans Timee-Democrat, that the commerce of the West Indies is ruined hy the eruptions of Mont Pelée.

The sugar industry has been the mainstay of Martinique, Gnadeloupe, Antigua, St. Croix, St. Lucia, St. Thomas, the Barhados—in fact, a great part of the Danish, British, and West Indies; the industry, at best, has been very langnid by reason of the tariff on sugar. Now the industry is swept away at one hlow. Martinique boasted of many fine eugar plantations and modern factories.

These will never he re-estahlished; the labor that was once ahundant has left the island for Cuha, Porto Rico, and French Gulana. This is the case with nearly all the sugar-producing islands of the West Indies. M. Clarac says "that an exodus from these islands has already started, and I douht very much if the hlow to commerce is not a deathblow. The negroes, too, are ludicrously superstitious and timid, and they will flee. At any rate, the soil of the islands, unlike that of fortunate Cuba and Porto Rico, will not produce everything. Sugar wae almost dead. Cocoa might be produced, but that will take eix years, and not very many will have the heart to start it."

French Guiana, says M. Clarac, will be the haven of many refugeee, hut the eoil will not produce a great amount of sugar cane; but an increase in the population will stimulate enterprise and benefit the industries and development of the Island.

For many years French Guiana has had an immenee penal settlement. The prison is right on the water, and it is rather ghastly to see the echools of sharks hovering around for the chance carcass of a prisoner that may he thrown to them. At the sound of the death bell they come ewimming in just as dogs do when they are called hy whistle. The refugees to this place will change conditions of French Gulana; but the development will be more of the mining industry than agriculture.

It does seem that the great misfortune of May 8, 1902, will make Cuba, Porto Rico, and Louisiana the great cane-prodncing sections of the world. When the Danish West Indies become territory of the United States the labor from these islands will solve the great labor problem of the sugar planters of Louisiana.

The laborers are ready and willing to leave the stricken islands for any land of greater security and prosperity. Porto Rico does not offer any inducements for the importation of outside labor; French Guiana has nothing to develop but its gold mines; so it will be that Cuba will have its scarcity of labor relieved, thereby increasing its advantages over the States in the production of sugar.

While the West Indian laborers are better suited for field work than the Sicilians now employed in Louisiana, the planters of that State are not likely to avail themselves of the benefits of an importation of this labor to their cane fields. Although the contract labor law prohibits such emigration, a great number of West Indians could find their way to the cane fields of Louisiana.

A NOTCH HIGHER.—*From The Minneapolis Tribune.*

POPULAR REVIVAL OF THE GAELIC LANGUAGE

Movement Which Started in This Country Spreads to Ireland—Three Churches in Boston Where Sermons Are Now Being Preached in the Ancient Tongue—Over a Million People Here Said to Speak It.

IT was not so many years ago that Gaelic in this country was practically an unknown language, and on its native heaths in Ireland and among the Highlands of Scotland, while the spoken tongue was handed down from father to son, the written language was a closed book to all but a few scholars.

In very recent years a remarkable revival has taken place in the study of the ancient tongue, which some scholars have claimed to antedate the Greek and Sanskrit. Gaelic books have been written, Gaelic periodicals are on sale at the newsstands, Gaelic professorships have been founded in the leading universities in this country as well as in the great schools in England, France, and Germany.

Gaelic sermons are now preached in three churches in Boston, and there are more than fifty clubs in New York, Boston, and San Francisco, the purpose of which is to study and propagate the study of the Gaelic language and literature, and a conservative estimate places the number of Gaelic speaking people in this country at not less than a million.

A remarkable feature of the revival is that from America, where the movement started, the desire to study the ancient language has spread to Ireland, where it had almost gone into a decay. There during the past five years the books published in Gaelic have outnumbered those printed in English by two to one.

HOW THE MOVEMENT STARTED.

The real beginning of the movement was made in Boston in 1873, with the foundation of the Philo-Celtic Society. At the same time, Prof. Michael O'Shea, a philologist of note, who had made researches into and written much on Greek, Sanskrit, and Oriental languages, as well as Gaelic, advocated the establishment of a Gaelic chair at Harvard. His proposition evoked considerable ridicule as well as opposition, and the Boston Herald pronounced the study of Gaelic to be a waste of time.

A controversy, which lasted for a year, ensued, in which Prof. O'Shea defended his position against the Herald and a number of Cambridge professors. Finally Dr. Chauncey Wright, one of the Harvard directors, became interested in the movement, and a Gaelic chair, of which Prof. Robinson is the present incumbent, was founded.

More than half the Gaelic clubs are in Boston and vicinity. In one section of South Boston alone, in the area between Fourth and D Streets and Broadway, there are more than 5,000 people who speak the tongue, and it is no uncommon thing to hear women chatting with each other from windows in the language in which St. Patrick preached to their ancestors.

There is one Catholic Church in Boston where the sermons are preached in Gaelic, and two Scotch Presbyterian Churches where the whole service is conducted in that language, and outside the door of one of them is a notice which proclaims the fact that all Gaelic speaking strangers are welcome.

Ninety per cent. of the congregations of these two churches came originally from Nova Scotia, where there is a large Gaelic element. In one county alone, Antigonish, a large proportion of the population are McDonalds, and in that county those who do not speak Gaelic at least understand it.

In sections of Cape Breton, too, no other language is spoken, and in Sydney, The Mac Talla, a weekly eight-page paper, written entirely in Gaelic, has enjoyed a prosperous existence for more than ten years.

The railroads, steel companies, traveling shows, and all the leading merchants use its advertisement. The following "ad.," taken from its latest number, is an example of the good things put in the way of the Cape Breton Celt:

Niall Mac Feafuir,
Tailliúr 7 Ceannaiðe,
An ðeantuir ir ðeiżneað in
Éaðaiðe.

This means that Neal McForgus is prepared to turn out the finest clothing in the latest styles.

New York now has eight schools for the study of the language, one of which, the Brooklyn Philo-Celtic Society, organized in 1878, was the second founded in this country. The most active organization is the Gaelic Society, which has its headquarters in Forty-second Street, and the most energetic member of this society is Major McCrystal, a veteran of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, who not only looks after New York, but frequently travels from New York to Philadelphia and from Boston to Chicago, teaching and lecturing.

In the office of The Gael, in Nassau Street, the principal Gaelic publication, there is a Gaelic typewriter, adapted from one of the standard makes by Charles O'Farrell, who sets up the Gaelic type for the magazine. Many of these machines are in use in this country, and recently four of them were ordered from Dublin. The revival has spread as far west as San Francisco, where there are now twenty clubs with 1,500 students.

NEW CHAIR AT JOHNS HOPKINS.

Besides the Gaelic chair at Harvard there is another at the Catholic University in Washington, and a fund has been provided for the establishment of a Gaelic chair at Johns Hopkins. In the University of Berlin the Gaelic professorship is held by Dr. Windisch, who, with Prof. Holger Padersen of Copenhagen, is in the first rank of Gaelic scholars.

Better known than either, perhaps, is Dr. Whitley Stokes, who was educated in Dublin, and is now a resident of the Isle of Wight. He has devoted the greater part of his life to the study of the Gaelic language and literature, and his writings are an authority on the subject. Heidelberg and other German universities, as well as Oxford in England, now have Gaelic professorships.

Much of the interest in the study of the language is due to a number of remarkable manuscripts scattered through Ireland, but found chiefly in the Royal Irish Academy and in Trinity College, Dublin. One of these is the "Genealogy of Dudley McFirbes," a manuscript which, if put into book form, would fill 3,000 quarto pages.

It records the genealogy of all the Irish families and was the work of Dudley McFirbes, who lived about 1680, and who was the last teacher of the "Brebon" laws, as the Irish statutes were known. The stupendous work occupied the whole lifetime of Dudley McFirbes, who, when a very old man, was killed in a quarrel.

The best known of Gaelic manuscripts is the "Book of Kells," a copy of which may be seen at the Astor Library, the original being in the Royal Irish Academy in Dublin. The "Book of Kells" was the work of an Irish monk, and contains the four gospels. Some of the illuminated letters which begin the chapters are large enough to occupy an ordinary quarto page, and the text is so minute that sometimes as many as 150 lines are contained in a half-inch of space.

Prof. Westwood of London, an authority on ancient manuscripts, has pronounced the "Book of Kells" to be the finest and most beautiful piece of manuscript in existence. There are also many manuscripts on medicine and astronomy.

GAELIC POETRY.

With the new interest in the language has come also a lively interest in the study of Gaelic poetry, of which Owen Roe O'Sullivan, who lived in the eighteenth century, was the leading exponent. His verses have been criticised for redundancy and over-richness, and one curious investigator has discovered that he uses forty different ways of expressing his idea of a beautiful woman, and frequently uses a dozen or more terms in describing one paragon.

The admiration of fair women, however, finds frequent expression in all the old Gaelic writings, and the following, translated from a Gaelic manuscript of the eleventh century, is a fair example of their poetical prose, as applied to a beautiful girl:

"White as the snow of one night were the two hands. Soft and even and red as the fox glove were the two clear, beautiful cheeks. Dark as the back of a stag beetle the two eyebrows. Like a shower of pearls were the teeth in her head. Blue as a hyacinth were the eyes. Red as rowan berries were the lips. Very high and smooth and soft-white the shoulders. Clear-white and lengthy the fingers. Long were the hands. White as the foam of a wave was the flank—slender, long, tender, smooth, soft as wool."

A BIT OF GAELIC.

Ðaṫaṁ ġilliṫiṁ ṁeaṫṫa n-óen aṫóċe na ṁ-ðoiṫ, 7 ðaṫaṁ maiṫṫeoiṁ, 7 ðaṫaṁ ðeiġiliṫiṁ ṙiaṁ ṙlébe na ṁa ġluaṁ ñġlanailli. Ðaṫaṁ ṁuiðiṫiṁ oṁuiṁne ṁaiṫ ná ṁa maiṫaiṁ. Ðaṫaṁ inaṁ 7 ṙṁaiṙ ṁo namannaiḃ a ṁeṫa ina ċinṁ. Ðaṫaṁ ġlaṙiṫiṁ buġa na ṁ-ḟuiṫ. Ðaṫaṁ ðeiġiliṫiṁ paiṫaiñ na ḃeoiṫ. Ðaṫaṁ ṙoṁáṁa mine maiṫġela na ṁa ġuaiaiṁ. Ðaṫaṁ ġleġlana riṫṙoṁa na meṁa. Ðaṫaṁ ṙota na lama. Da ġiliṫiṁ uan cuiṁṫ in taeḃ reñ ṙota ṫlaiṫ min maiṫ amal ol-aiṁ.

ANCIENT TREASURE CHESTS FOUND IN BOSTON

FALSE KEYHOLES AND MYSTERIOUS SPRINGS FEATURES OF THE OLD SAFES UNEARTHED IN THE MASSACHUSETTS STATE HOUSE.

THE discovery at the Massachusetts State House of two iron treasure chests, which bear unmistakable marks of sixteenth century workmanship, has been the recent feature of especial interest in Boston. That the chests were the coffers of the State in the early years there is no doubt. They were brought to light by State Treasurer Bradford, who, when he came into his present office a few years ago, determined to clear up the mass of stuff that had accumulated in the storeroom in the basement of the State House.

The imposing old chests, says The Boston Globe, now have places of honor in the Treasurer's office. The rust of years has been carefully removed, leaving still two strong, substantial chests, entirely of iron. The Treasurer had them painted black and placed on rests of mahogany.

When the rusty relics were inspected by the State Treasurer he found one of the chests locked and the other open. It is estimated that in five years the chests would have been so corroded that it would have been impossible to restore them.

In the open chest nothing was found. For a while it was believed that the closed chest could never be opened. The ponderous key was at hand, and a keyhole with guard appeared in the front of the affair. But the key wouldn't fit. An expert locksmith was called in. Even the expert was puzzled.

A FALSE KEYHOLE.

While passing his hand over the top of the chest carefully the expert struck something that yielded to pressure. The rust was carefully removed. On further pressure a portion of the iron belting snapped back. The expert had touched a spring. As the piece moved back the true keyhole was disclosed.

The key was inserted, but it took a heavy steel bar to move it, so hard had the rust made the movement of the mechanism within. The lid was raised carefully. In the chest the searchers discovered merely an old wooden box, heavy in frame and covered with wall paper.

It contained early papers, some of which were dated shortly after 1700. Promises to pay in Spanish mill dollars formed the bulk of these papers. The box itself had been sealed last in 1828 by a committee of the General Court.

The locking system of the chests is simple, yet it must have been deemed most secure in the old days. From under the cover, the keyhole being, as stated, on the top of the chest, bolts slip out at intervals along the front and sides. They catch securely beneath the iron edges of the chest and are after the style of the sliding bolts in the modern safe. The hinge of the cover fits underneath the rear edge of the chest, thereby protecting that side of the affair. There is much force still in the lock, the bolts withdrawing with loud noise when the key is turned.

SIZE OF THE CHESTS.

The larger of the chests is 3 feet long, 1½ feet wide, and 20 inches deep. This chest contains a covered box with lock, all of iron, which was presumably used for specie.

The smaller chest is 2 feet 8 inches long, 16½ inches wide, and 16½ inches deep.

The chests are provided with heavy wrought-iron handles. The iron sheathing which protected the lock system on the inside of the cover was decorative, a crown being the most attractive part of the work. Provision is also made for padlocks, which were undoubtedly used in connection with the lock itself.

When these chests first came into the possession of the State no one seems to know. It is believed that they were brought from the old State House and moved to the Bulfinch front about 1797.

On the wooden box referred to, which was found in the larger chest when opened, was the following statement, explaining the contents: "Sundry papers sealed up under the direction of Messrs. Jonathan Dwight, Jr., Caleb Loring, Artemas Hall, Nathan Appleton, and Otis Corbet, a committee appointed by the General Court on the 17th of January, 1828, particulars of all which are enumerated and marked 'A' in a schedule deposited in the Secretary's office by the same committee in the examination of the late Treasurer Mitchell's account."

Nahum Mitchell was Treasurer from 1822 to 1827. As indicated, the papers referred to were the State's promissory notes and various old promises to pay in Spanish mill dollars. Many of these, not having been canceled, State Treasurer Bradford resealed the box and placed it in the State's vault.

The chests are decidedly striking. At one time they held the wealth of the Commonwealth. To-day it would take perhaps twenty of them to accommodate even the bonds of Massachusetts.

Addicks's Fourth Campaign

Story of One of the Most Remarkable Attempts to Get Into the United States Senate.

WILMINGTON, Del., July 11.—"Addicks of Delaware" has begun to give evidences of renewed eruption, and there is every reason to believe that he will be in a state of volcanic activity during the coming campaign. There is also reason to believe that unless the Democrats carry the State, as they believe they will, Addicks will manage to land enough members of the Legislature to elect him United States Senator.

Then will he have reached the towering pinnacle of his ambition; he will have succeeded in proving what he has long maintained, in perfect frankness, that it is possible to buy a sovereign State, and, in the event of his success, he will have pleased Senator Hanna by restoring to Delaware what he took away, her representation in the upper house of the National Legislature.

"Gas Addicks," "Addicks of Delaware," John Edward Addicks, was once a commercial traveler, and he was of the kind that "drummers' tales" were told about. Suave, impudent, industrious, and an absolute heretic regarding hereditary honesty in other men, he somehow managed, by reason of these faculties or in spite of them, to amass a fortune. This fortune he has for twelve years past been using to corrupt Delaware politics, but, though he has spent enormous sums, his fortune has diminished little if at all.

His battle is at least half won, and he has as much ammunition as when he started. The greater part of Addicks's wealth was made by promoting and wrecking gas companies in various States. His biggest operations were in Boston, and it was in that city that he developed as a "fixer" of legislative bodies. His operations with the Bay State Gas Company and the Beacon Construction Company made him a rich man, and he was apparently sitting under a steady stream from a hole punched in the cornucopia of fortune when he was brought to book by ex-Mayor Nathan Matthews, Jr., of Boston. His tribute to Addicks may be taken as indicative of the character of the man:

"You could search all the combinations and trusts that infest our land today, and you could not find a sharper, brighter, more acute, and more successful corporation wrecker than J. Edward Addicks."

Addicks's venture in Delaware is purely a speculation. After becoming well known as a speculative figure in Philadelphia, New York, Brooklyn, Boston, and Chicago, he conceived the idea of buying a seat in what was and is in his eyes the finest club in the world. If he had then or has now any idea of entering the Senate as an actual legislator and deliberator he has kept that idea secret.

Why Addicks selected Delaware for his venture is a question to be answered. It has been said that it was because he found the Delaware Legislature an easy one to "work", when he wanted a charter for one of his companies, but when he tried to "work" that Legislature, after he had acquired a constitutional residence in the State by buying an estate at Claymont, he found an obstacle in his path in the shape of Delaware's pride in the matter of her statesmen.

All sorts and conditions of men have been elected to the Delaware Legislature, as well as to State and county offices, some good, some bad, but until Addicks invaded the Diamond State no man of spotted record had ever dared to ask the Legislature for a seat in the National Senate. That was something reserved for men actually fitted for it, such as the Bayards and Saulsburys.

After the election of 1888 Addicks offered to allow himself to be elected as a Senator from Delaware. His proposition fell flat, and while the people laughed at him he set to work, and by 1892 he had built up a party, called the Union Republican Party, and victory seemed at hand. But that year the Democrats carried the State, and Addicks had to wait until 1894. He put, in two years, at least $150,000 into the campaign, and in the Fall of 1894 the Delaware Republicans elected their State ticket and Legislature. It is generally admitted that this victory of the Republicans could not have been accomplished without the aid of Addicks, and on this ground he claimed election to the United States Senate.

He pointed out—just as Senator Hanna pointed out during the last National Republican Convention—that Delaware might have remained forever Democratic without Addicks, and that he should be rewarded. To strengthen his argument Addicks at once flooded the lobbies of the State House with his money. Soon he was in possession of six of the thirty members. The thirteen other Republicans were pledged to Col. Du Pont, the millionaire powder maker. There was no election; one seat from Delaware was vacant. In 1896 the Democrats captured the Legislature, and Richard Roland Kenney was elected Senator to fill the vacancy. During his term Kenney was tried for bank-wrecking, but was acquitted.

In 1898 the Republicans again captured the Legislature, which was to elect a successor to Senator George Gray. It did not elect a successor to Gray, and never has. The new Constitution had been adopted, increasing the number of members of the joint session of the Legislature from 30 to 52. Of the 52 31 were Republicans and 18 were Union Republicans or Addicks men.

The 13 others voted solidly against him to the end of the session. They went into the Legislature upon the Addicks issue, which has for twelve years been the paramount issue in Delaware, and they never wavered, but kept their promises in spite of fortunes alleged to have been held out before them. Addicks managed to get 3 Democrats to vote for him, but he never managed to get one of the 13 Republicans.

It is a matter of record that on the day they voted for Addicks the three Democrats had to be escorted out of the State House by policemen to save them from lynching. After that there were no more defections from the ranks of the Democrats. The session closed, and one seat from Delaware was vacant.

In 1900 Addicks prevailed upon the Republican National Convention to seat his delegation from Delaware and to make him National Committeeman. Thus he secured the cloak of regularity, but it brought him no comfort. That Fall he landed twenty-two out of twenty-nine Republicans in the Legislature, and as Kenney's term was about to expire there were two seats to fill.

Addicks tried to trade with the opposing Republican faction to elect him and one of their choice. They refused, as they have always refused, to deal with him. Then he offered to trade with the Democrats, to elect him and a Democrat. They spurned his offer. The Democrats and the Republicans opposing Addicks might have combined to elect one Democrat and one Republican other than Addicks, and this matter was seriously considered, but President McKinley and Senator Hanna, to whom the proposition was referred, disapproved it.

They demanded that two Republican Senators should be elected, and the opposing Republicans were told that the Administration would not be sorry to see Addicks as one of them. But Senator Hanna had not properly sized up the men who had sworn never to vote for Addicks. The proposed deal for one Republican and one Democrat was the only deal that could ever have been made, and it was not allowed. The result was two seats from Delaware vacant. They are still vacant, and Delaware has but one Representative in the lower house.

"I have only fairly got interested." This was Addicks's statement when he was asked if he would continue the struggle after his third defeat. So he is firing up his old machine again, and again has it climbing to the top of the precipice. It may tumble off again, but unless the Democrats carry the State it is not likely that Addicks will again go down.

He has been earnestly at work during the past year and a half. He has won the support, if not the regard, of a majority of the rural voters of Delaware, and he has increased in strength in this city, though there is little hope that he can carry Wilmington.

He has colonized, too. His system has been to become interested in trolley building and other construction works, and to hire negro voters to do the work. This is done in close districts, and in Kent and Sussex Counties there are already threats that there will be a race war if the game is played too openly.

Over and over again during the past six months has Addicks made advances to the opposing Republican factions. He has proposed a joint State Convention, a harmonious primary, and finally an out-and-out deal to make him short-term Senator and some man of the opposing side the long-term man. There has been one answer to these propositions: "We will not have anything to do with Addicks."

Addicks is at a disadvantage in one very important particular—he has on his side no men of high reputation or of considerable power. Secretary of State Layton and State Senator J. Frank Allee are his principal lieutenants, and they are the only men of the slightest importance who are with him.

Layton is a physician and a dabbler in politics. Allee is a man swept up on the crest of a wave, and for the moment he lies exposed on the beach. Very soon he will either be buried in the sand or carried back to sea. He has neither power nor prestige, but is for the nonce the favorite of Addicks.

On the other hand, all the notable men of Delaware are fighting Addicks. They resent his intrusion, despise his motives, and scorn him for his methods. They are fighting for the peace, honor, and dignity of the State; fighting to keep clean the record of the Commonwealth in the annals of the Union, and fighting to save themselves, their children, and their neighbors from the degradation of having to be represented in the world's greatest legislative body by a bargaining politician who has no real interest in the State and who cares nothing for it except to corrupt it.

These are such men as Col. Henry A. Du Pont, Gen. James H. Wilson, ex-Senator Higgins, Lawyer Samuel M. Knox, George H. Elliott, Henry B. Thompson, Willard Saulsbury, and others who are of "the Blue Hen's" chickens and who hold dear the lofty traditions of the Diamond State. G. H. C.

Revenge for a Beating

Assistant Postmaster at an Abandoned Mining Camp Asserted Himself, Against Advice, and Won.

IN the early seventies of last century a group of happy young fellows met daily for lunch in Campi's Italian restaurant in Clay Street, San Francisco. The place was far-famed for its succulent Italian dishes and none of us had a good meal unless it was preceded by tagliarini, ravioli, spaghetti, or macaroni; a small bottle of good California wine was one of the meal's adjuncts, and the whole was washed down with a fragrant cup of black coffee.

Campi's was not the daily resort of the San Francisco four hundred, for the simple reason that very few women were guests there, and the babel of foreign tongues, together with the intense smoke which permeated the dining rooms, as well as the free and easy manner of the patrons and hosts, made the place undesirable for any aristocratic function. No restaurant in the world was as cosmopolitan as Campi's. Although English was the predominating language, any foreigner would find that his mother tongue was spoken at one of the tables among the hundreds of patrons who came together there, especially in the middle of the day. Campi himself spoke fluently English, Italian, and French, while his partner, Natale Giamboni, added German and Spanish to these three languages, and very few of the waiters spoke fewer than three or four tongues.

Some of San Francisco's foremost merchants, men prominent at the bar, in politics, in the medical profession, were among Campi's patrons, yet at a casual glance one would have thought that all of the Clay and Commercial Streets' printing rooms, as well as the stores of Montgomery and Kearney Streets, had emptied themselves there; even the What Cheer House, hardly a block away, was represented, and Greek and Italian fishermen also happened in.

Recently I met some of my old tablemates on Broadway; it was a happy reunion, although each of us had a frosty appearance compared to the time we were fellow lunchers at Campi's. One especially, "Charles Hofmann," had the appearance of having been dealt with harshly by Father Time. Although not one of the youngest when at Campi's, he was always ready for some merry prank and so full of life that our luncheons, even at Campi's, were incomplete without him. He was a good linguist, an old soldier, a quick-witted and jolly good fellow, but after a severe illness he disappeared from his usual haunts, and many of us thought he had joined the great majority. We were relating some of our Western experiences, and when his turn came he said:

"You remember the strong attack of confluent variola I contracted while traveling on the borders of Mexico. Well, that together with ills acquired as a soldier in field service left me almost an idiot, paralyzed and unable to earn a penny for many months. Misfortunes began some time before that, when, thanks to the Bonanza excitement, my savings were swept away in less than twenty-four hours. Totally changed in appearance through my sickness, a comparative idiot, although possessing most of my mental faculties, old acquaintances failed even to recognize me. Fully aware that nothing but an immense amount of energy could save me, I set quietly to work to recover. In the meantime I was starving.

"I sank lower and lower, until one day I secured a clerkship in a crossroads store in Esmeralda County, Nevada. It was an old abandoned mining camp at the foot of the Red Mountains, on the very borders of Clayton Valley. I arrived on the stage at Columbus during the night. Next morning I had to foot it to Fish Lake Valley, where my new employer had an alfalfa (Luzern) ranch. I reached there late in the afternoon, and after a night's camp a bronco was given to me, a trail in a canyon a few miles away was pointed out, and I was told to follow it some thirty miles, when I would strike an old abandoned mining camp, and there would find two men, one of whom I was to relieve.

"Although formerly familiar with horses and having at one time been months at a stretch in the saddle, I was dreadfully apprehensive of my steed and afraid to straddle it; nevertheless I accomplished the feat, and once on my road I had no fear whatever that my mount would play me a trick. I struck the trail in the canyon and followed it, crossing the Red Mountains. This short range of mountains is not a spur of the Sierra Nevada, although running parallel with and close to it. The range appeared to me more like the eruption of an extinct volcano, and at some elevation I had a grand view of the whole range at my feet. The peaks, entirely devoid of trees, loomed up gloomily from a far background of white, and the enormous alkali lands in the distance resembled an arctic scene, yet I was hardly thirty degrees north of the equator.

"Near sunset I reached my destination. It was at the junction of two roads, one running south to Death Valley and the other west to Owens River. There I found the vestiges of an old mining camp. The mines and mills were formerly worked, and still were owned by the John Blair interests of Blairsville, N. J. The miners' shanties, for the most part, were uninhabited except by kangaroo rats, owls, bats of extraordinary dimensions, rattlesnakes, scorpions, tarantulas, and here and there some prowling coyote, or prairie wolf. Some of the shanties were half demolished, others were used as stables, storerooms, kitchens, sleeping quarters, &c. The store was at the junction of the roads, entirely hewn out of the calcerous atone which formed a steep hill, thus being sheltered from the elements on three sides and having at the same time all the security such an out-of-the-way place required.

"Clayton Valley is an immense plain, shaped somewhat like a shallow soup plate, with very little or no shruhbery except a few sagebrushes here and there. The soil is principally alkali, and, owing to the lightness of the air, things can be seen at a great distance. The two men were there. One was an elderly man, whose appearance was entirely inharmonious with his surrounding. The other was a young man, over 6 feet in height, very dark complexioned, with small, glittering eyes; he carried Cain's brand on his low and scowling brow, and the distended nostrils and sensuous lips denoted a man of strong and low passions. I was to relieve the elderly man, who, next morning, on remounting my steed of the previous day, cautioned me to keep my eyes open.

"I remained alone with Long Tom, so called by the Indians. He, I, and a peripatetic Chinaman, who cooked our meals when in camp, were the sole occupants of the camp. A few miners and prospectors were scattered in the surrounding hills within a radius of twenty-five miles or more, the next inhabited spot being about thirty miles away. Our store was a fourth-class Post Office on a star route, and the mail came in twice a week. I was appointed Assistant Postmaster, and for a few days Long Tom and I got along swimmingly. The advent of a prairie schooner or a miner at the crossroads was an event of no small importance, and then whisky would flow steadily.

"I noticed that Long Tom was held in awe by all, and subsequently learned that he was one of those mining bullies I had often heard of. But at the time I even forgot the parting admonition of the old gentleman as I found Long Tom an easy, if somewhat lazy, companion. One hot day the mail came through the corners, the usual mailbag was thrown out, exchanged for the one I had in the office, and presently I found myself alone with Long Tom. Although one key will fit every mail bag of Uncle Sam, I could not open it this time, so, seizing a weight near at hand, I struck a few blows on the padlock in order to dislodge the fine alkali dust which had evidently accumulated in the keyhole. Long Tom jumped on me, wrenched the bag from my grasp and struck me a blow that sent me reeling to the floor.

"Being the one appointed to attend to the mail, I sailed into Long Tom at once and in a few seconds I was a wreck, bleeding and breathless. As I am a very small man, Long Tom had little or no trouble in playing me out in style. Then he threw me out of the store, kicking me with this parting admonition, 'Get out —— you, and never show your face here again or I will kill you.' A few days before a passing prairie schooner had brought my trunk from Columbus. In it was a loaded revolver, so I made at once for the trunk, but found to my dismay that alkali dust had also played havoc with my revolver. Do what I would I could not get it to work, so Long Tom giving me another drubbing admonished me to get out at once.

"Blind with blood and rage, I lost myself in the hills, but after tramping half a day I struck a trail which I knew would take me to Fish Lake Valley. The sufferings I underwent can be better imagined than described, especially when I add that there was but one well of palatable water between the crossroads and the valley. Finally I found the right trail and resumed my way to my destination, which I reached shortly after daybreak. I found Whisky Jack, the owner of the crossroad store, in bed, and related to him what had happened. He suggested that I return to San Francisco. I refused point blank, and said that if he would have his blacksmith and general mechanic put my revolver in good condition I would return to my post. He directed me to a tent where I went to sleep.

"Presently some one came in. It was the overseer, James Buchanan, who came to hear my story. 'Well,' said he, 'are you going to return to Frisco?' I answered, 'No,' and repeated my request to have my revolver fixed. He offered to loan me his, as the blacksmith was not at the ranch just then. Seeing the shells in place, I took it for granted that the revolver was loaded, so without much ado I slipped it in my pocket, handing him my own over for repair. Whisky Jack, who did not like my plan, concluded to take me himself to the corner, so he had a team hitched on next morning and we went at a better gait than I had been over the ground before.

"At about 3 in the afternoon we approached the crossroads, and halting his horses to blow, Whisky Jack tried once more to dissuade me from going near the place. I simply answered: 'Long Tom promised to kill me if I should return. I guess we will see some fun if he tries to.' At the same time I shyly shifted my revolver to a sack coat pocket. In a few minutes we reached the Corners, where there was a tremendous crowd. A prairie schooner with a teamster, another one with a hull puncher, and a surveying party of seven had arrived. Long Tom looked amazed when he saw me, but apparently not noticing him, I jumped out of the wagon, unhitched the horses, unharnessed them, and put them in the corral. All the time, however, I was closely watching my man, who was drinking whisky continuously.

"The Chinaman had cooked supper and spread a table in one of the abandoned huts. When the meal was ready he called us. Whisky Jack asked Long Tom to come to supper, but the latter declined, saying he did not care for it just then. I went in with the crowd, secured a seat, and, being a quick eater, was through before anybody else. Then I wended my way to the store on the threshold of which stood Long Tom with a fine specimen of St. Bernard dog called General Grant. A thermometer was hanging outside. I had been told to take it in at night, so, it being near dark, I took it down and hung it inside while going up to the desk. Long Tom unhung the thermometer, saying: 'You ——, you—I want you to leave that thermometer alone.' I stepped at once up to him and said: 'Tom, I want you to stop calling me names.' In an instant Long Tom struck me, and as quick as a flash I had my revolver on his breast, but the darned thing did not go off.

"It happened that unknowingly I was between Long Tom and his weapons. A struggle for life and death began, Tom being helped by his dog, General Grant, which seized me by the seat of my trousers. The struggle was for the mastery of the weapon to which I held desperately. Finally I succeeded in putting a bullet into his thigh. Wounded and apparently forgetting his weapons at hand he rushed for an arsenal he had rigged up, and I knelt behind one of the prairie schooners, intending to shoot this ruffian, but finding the place insecure, I climbed on top of the house, and lying on my stomach, awaited the onslaught. Then only I examined my weapon and found to my horror that but one shell was loaded. James Buchanan had furnished me with two shots only.

"All this happened quicker than the telling of it, and Long Tom, coming up fully armed, I had no other alternative but to take deliberate aim and fire. That last shot finished the battle, my opponent retreating. I, however, had done what New York policemen generally do; my bullet had hit a bystander, and Esmeralda County had a patient in its hospital for many weeks.

"I was left master of the situation after that, Long Tom's bullying days were over, and he had to quit the ranch. Those who were formerly fearful of the bully's wrath made him their laughing butt, and, as he had been prone to excesses of all kinds, his wound never healed, and in less than two years he filled an unhonored grave somewhere in Southern Nevada; and thus his threat to kill me proved a boomerang to him. V. HAGEMANN.

To Prove Dr. Koch in Error

Dr. Garnault of Paris Submitting Himself to a Daring Experiment—Inoculated with Consumptive Pus from a Cow.

ADVICES come from Paris that Dr. Garnault of that city, who challenged the statement made by Prof. Koch last year to the effect that human beings could not contract consumption from contaminated cattle, is now submitting himself to a daring experiment. Returning to Paris, he studied bovine tuberculosis, and has a treatise on the subject ready for publication.

He has now had himself inoculated at the Villette slaughter yard with consumptive pus taken from a sick cow, in the presence of three medical colleagues. Dr. Garnault is, therefore, practically rehearsing for consumption. He has run the risk of contagion flying to his lungs, or he may have immunity from the disease. It is also reported that out of ten slaughterers at the Villette abattoirs, who were accidentally contaminated by diseased cattle, three died, and the strong constitutions of the others were undermined.

The Paris papers say that the case of Dr. Garnault will be observed and studied by Prof. Baumgarten of Tubingen, as well as by Dr. Theodore Smith of Boston. Dr. Garnault has made a communication, in which he says that his inoculation was "intradermic," that is, through the skin, the veins being as much as possible avoided, so as to diminish as far as can be done the chances of a general infection. He wants, in fact, to obtain the maximum of demonstrative effects with a minimum of risks.

If the result be positive, he will have the satisfaction of proving the error of Koch, and he will employ all the resources of medicine and surgery to cure himself. If the result will be negative, the doctor proposes to make an intravenous inoculation in a finger and to introduce the tuberculous matter into one of the joints or sinews. The finger will have to be amputated if the contagion takes place, but the doctor is ready to sacrifice it in the interests of science.

CUBA: "Pears like dey forgot me."—From The Rochester Herald.

A Backwoods Ball Game.

Simon Pure Americanism as Seen While Taking a Day Off.

By Julian Ralph,

Author of "An American with Lord Roberts," etc.

ONLY one man of the "Reuben" type, and he rather a suggestion than a realization of the genuine article; an old man, with his coat climbing up behind and sagging down to his knees in front, with trousers too shy to meet his shoetops, and wrinkled like a ram's horn. He was dressed in what once was brown, but now is dust color. He wore tobacco-stained white whiskers, a la Kruger, but not curving from under his chin like the farmers who till the soil in Judge and Puck and in the Old Homestead dramas. There was but one such figure here. Hundreds upon hundreds of backwoods mountain folk had come to see the ball game, and among them all was only that single figure of the old homely type.

I hear the speech of the hundreds, and no one says "tarnation smart," or "pesky critters," or speaks of the crowd as "the hull bilin' of 'em." President McIver of the North Carolina State Normal College tells of a preacher who took "profane swearing" for his text and inveighed against all looseness of speech. After he had closed his notes he turned back and added: "Now, I want to tell you that what I have condemned as being weak and wicked includes all such ornary terms as 'dang and goshdarn, dod rot, ding swizzle, golnation, and dod-dern.'"

Not one of these interdicted terms once reached my ears. Vermont has exchange them for worse. Of the new vocabulary of cursing I heard plenty; fusillades of blood-chilling oaths, volleys of the bald, bold expletives of a pirate's collection, curses that stained the beautiful scenery, curses that soiled the views of nature at her best, and curses that made the fresh mountain air impure.

Swearing is one of our greatest National vices. It is too bad that we cannot buy immunity from it even with the high prices of Summer board or escape it by traveling as far as the Green Mountains.

A PLACE OF BEAUTY.

The place was Lake Dunmore, than which I have seen no more beautiful sheet of water in a more exquisite setting, for it lies in a great green amphitheatre of wooded mountains at whose feet are meadows spangled with wild flowers, while the cottages of the idle and well-to-do peep from between the trees at the little turquois sea. There is a great lawnlike meadow at one end of the lake, and here the Salisbury "nine" is to play the "nine" from Whiting's Mills. A tent has been set up for the sale of soft drinks, the men who despise soft drinks (but vote for prohibition every election day) carry flasks of low-grade tanglefoot whisky in their hip pockets, the bowery lane beside the lake has become a busy Broadway, with teams in a line whose further end is two hours in reaching us.

The teams are tied under the trees at the edge of the meadow, the girls in their soft-colored Summer dresses roam over the grass like wandering flowers, the men and boys crowd around the diamond-shaped ball ground marked out by the bags at the bases, and the poor gaunt mothers with babies bend to their precious burdens and walk until they are exhausted. This stage reached, they sag down on the grass under a row of maples and rock the infants in their arms.

It requires Job's forcible language to picture those mothers and babies. The faces of the infants are scalded with the sun's heat and grimed with dirt and tears. They are hot, tired, hungry, cross, and they do not know why they are not at home and in their little cots. The mothers! They came to have a day's pleasure, of course—they have not changed, if the men have. Their bodies are as spare and lean as the body of the oldest deer in the hills. Their faces are hard, wooden, with the skin drawn taut across the bones, and the eyes deep sunken and lustreless—oh, so sunken and oh, so very tired and dull!

NEGRO A CURIOSITY.

A little negro boy appears and runs about the field. The white children gather around him. Their elders study him closely. A negro is a curiosity here in the mountains. Think of that, you fellow-Americans of the Southern States and you who live in New York; a negro is a curiosity here among the people who started the abolition fires and then fed them even with their lives and limbs. If they did not have the negro they did have Wendell Phillips, Henry Ward Beecher, Horace Greeley, Sumner, Everett, and "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

"Play ball!" The cry rings over the meadow and rebounds in echoes from the mountain trees. The players are all in their positions, with Salisbury at the bat. White men could not look more like red Indians, so ruddy brown are their faces—the color of the best Honduras mahogany. The catcher is doubled up like a monkey, and is seen looking through the great cage upon his head, still more like a monkey.

The batsman taps Vermont gently with his bat and scans the near-by mountains as if he meant to send the ball over the range into Lake Champlain. The men on the bases are all bent forward, with their hands on their knees and their eyes strained.

They make the best picture of the ideal American that can be imagined. Away with your statues of minute-men, pull down the commonplace, self-satisfied bronzes of your orators in the city parks, set up the true American in baseball dress, spare, muscular, hard as nails, alert, ever watchful, missing nothing on the field, ready to crack a joke or an umpire's head, and playing the game as we Americans play the game of life, for all it is worth.

GENUINELY AMERICAN.

For these are all Americans, and it is an American holiday that I am describing, np here in what the scholars call the republica Verdimontana, where we are still as democratic as Thomas Jefferson, and my laundress drives upon the field and holds a levee with her friends, the constable, the Grand Jurors, the Postmaster, the waitresses at the hotel, and the wife of the leading physician of the district. We all crowd around the ball players and vow we never saw such earnest, thrilling sport. We shout down the umpire when he rules against the Salisbury team, and we yell at each other when the umpire is disposed of.

It is very evident that as long as the game holds out nothing else will interest the people. The hundreds are packed as close together as if we were in Carnegie Hall and did not have all outdoors to move in. Why, even if the picturesque Dunmore Hotel took fire, just behind us, it is doubtful whether we would tnrn to look at it, so intensely interested are we in seeing what the Whitings can do against such mighty fellows as our Salisbury team.

But, hello! what's this? The meadow is deserted by all except the ball players and myself. I am standing in my place like a tree, but all the men and women, boys and girls are running like so many great sea billows, in line after line, to some point out on the road under the trees.

"Fight! A fight! Hoorar, a fight!" scores of voices yell the magic and seductive word.

"What was it?" I ask a boy who is among the first to return.

"Yah! it was bully!" he shouts with delight. "It was a woman what left her husband and got married again, and he come along and wanted his child—her first man, I mean—and didn't they claw each other! Oh, it was great! I didn't see which one got the child. The constable came. They's two constables here. You kin tell 'em by their having a piece of white cloth pinned ontew their coats with 'Constable' writ on 'em."

A TYPE.

The sun is too hot for me, and I retire to the shade of my cottage porch, where I find my friend Mr. Coalcreek of Brandon. Brandon has correct manners and polished speech, but Mr. Coalcreek clings to the vernacular of his forefathers.

"Well, 'tain't rainin', fer a wonder," he says. "Did ye ever see the beat of such weather? A misubble cuss down to Brandon who hain't got anything better to do went and prophecied forty days of rain.

"We've only had a month of it, so fur. I've lived here most 132 years, and I never seen the beat of it. Feller says to me, says he, 'Thought you said you allus had a couple of weeks of mosquitos in the mountains, but I hain't seen any.' I looked at him with as much disgust as the law allows fer a countryman to look at a city chap. 'No,' I says, 'up this way mosquitos don't go 'round in mackintoshes and high boots, with fur tippets on, to keep 'em warm. Up this way mosquitos hold back till they kin wear their straw hats.'

"Don't it beat anything yon ever knew?" my friend Coalcreek continued, "cold weather clean into July and the city folks all sitting ter home comfortable and makin' faces at the Summer hotel keepers. 'Come along, what's the matter of you?' says the hotel keepers; 'we're all ready fer you; why don't you come?' 'Oh, don't bother so much,' says the city folks; 'we're all right—havin' fun and savin' money.' My! my! I tell you, nuthin' hain't gone right since the Mont Pelée affair. The King's took ill, it's got to rainin' so it don't know haow to stop, coal's gone up to eleven dollars a ton, and a woman at Hazelfield Four Corners has up and run away from her husband. It does beat all. 'Nd I wonder what'll be the end of it."

PRACTICAL PROHIBITION.

"I smelt whisky here and there, Mr. Coalcreek, but I don't see any drunken men."

"No, and you'd oughtn't to see 'em, neither. We're a decent, highly respectable lot of hayseeds up here. When a man gets drunk we hide him away. We've got some of 'em laid away already in the boathouse yonder."

"Say," he added, as he turned back after saying good-bye, "you'll be glad to hear there's one less rubberneck to come to Ne' York and get crushed under foot on Broadway. My boy Torm had a big blie onto his neck, and he got it lanced, and now he can't turn his head at all. He tells everybody he's had the rubber took aout of it.' Torm's a caution, I tell you. Next time you're hopping raound the county hop daown to Brandon. Torm and I'l be glad to see you."

The uproar of the crowd around the ball game has been incessant, and now I have it drilled into me that it is dominated by the shout which we of New York call the "rebel yell." There is no doubt of it; these Simon-Pure Yankees shout out of the tops of their heads precisely as our brethren do below Mason and Dixon's line. "Yi-i-i-i!" a shrill, clear, high-keyed note that is almost as much instrumental as human; a barbaric, savage, fierce cry it is, so different from our lung-born, body-bred, low, deep shouts and cries.

Shape your mouth to shout "hoy," then shape it to shout "yi," and you'll see the difference. One is a soft, heavy, low body sound, and the other is a clear, thin, shrill head note.

Now, why should we find this cry in Virginia and again in the New England mountains, yet nowhere in between? The answer embraces the history of our National growth and the conrse of the immigration that produced that growth. Virginia and the Northern mountains are both peopled by pure British stock. The country in between is peopled by a mixture and medley of all who have ever sought our shores.

We New Yorkers learned our cries from the Dutch and have had a continuous reinforcement of Teuton associates ever since the tide of human surplusage set this way. These people are pure English, Scotch, and Irish. They began that way, and they are the same people that made the commencement. But I never heard the Southern yell in England, Ireland, or Scotland. I wonder why. Have the Britons changed their tune while we have kept it going?

THE BISHOP'S STATEMENT.

The good Bishop of Vermont sent out a pastoral letter two weeks ago in which he said that in the past decade the American stock has increased by only 8,000, whereas there have come into Vermont 11,000 French Canadians, who are earnest and businesslike multipliers. It has been said that the two things the Yankees came to New England to do were to farm the land and produce large families, but they have abandoned both practices. The good Bishop struck the same note in his pastoral letter.

"People the earth," was his cry, "or the French Canadians will submerge and extinguish you." Among my fellow-true-Americans at the ball game I saw many strong pure types of English faces, (from Salisbury, Leicester, Middlebury, and such places of pure English names,) and almost as many Irish faces—out of which came the words naow, haouse, aout, and araound—but only three Canadians. Strong, wooden-faced, wooden-limbed looking French were these. The sight of them took me back to Brittany, which they hail from but have never seen.

There was a modest subscription for the ball players, and they went over to a "picnic house" to get their dinner. Others lugged boxes and baskets into the cool, balsamic woods and picknicked by themselves. Others munched uncomfortably from their laps while seated in their wagons. Boys and girls paired off and went rowing and for woodland walks. After that you came upon Cupid in the most unexpected places—on top of boulders, beside grass-grown paths, and in the tiny coves along the lake; Cupid everywhere, and always two of his worshippers, one a boy and one a girl.

We gave up our porch to a local band, (there were very few of us "city folks" out here, and we enjoyed seeing this typical light-hearted throng at their innocent and well-conducted holidaying.) The band was somewhat like a spirited horse. It got away from its driver at the start; it bucked and reared, it shied and it uttered discordant shrieks. But that was only at the start. Once it got a tune well under way it ran along smoothly and evenly.

Night fell and the hundreds kept dwindling by twos and fours as wagon after wagon came and dipped up its load, to take it away into the dark shadows of the forest. It was 9 o'clock before we "city folks" were left alone and had our own orchestra to play for us while we danced and danced until bedtime.

JULIAN RALPH.

New Things in Wireless Telegraphy

Coast Survey Steamer Eagre Now Experimenting Off Long Island Coast—Installing the Alaska Plant to Connect with the Klondike—The Trans-Pacific System—Wireless Messages from San Francisco to Manila—The United States Government and the Various Systems.

THE United States Government, in taking up the subject of wireless telegraphy, has ordered a test of the various systems between Annapolis and the navy yard at Washington, D. C., and the Coast Survey steamer Eagre is now engaged off the Long Island coast, near Bridgehampton, in a series of tests for determining longitudes by means of wireless signals. There is also much activity in the matter of installing land stations in Alaska, in the first place to connect the gold fields with civilization, and finally to reach Asia by way of Bering Strait, and pioneer outfits will presently be sent to the Sandwich Islands to enable them to communicate with one another, and possibly with the United States.

It is popularly suposed that Guglielmo Marconi is the only inventor of wireless telegraphy, and in view of his great success it is hard to see how his competitors will ever receive world-wide recognition. But nevertheless there are other inventors who claim to have advanced the science more or less, and the aim of the Government in instituting tests is to investigate just how much merit there may be in these systems.

One of the foremost of Marconi's coworkers in the wireless field is Prof. Slaby of Germany, who operates the Slaby-Arcos system. Prof. Slaby was in America during the time of the visit of Prince Henry, who is one of his admirers. Emperor William of Germany believes in Prof. Slaby's system and has ordered tests of it and experiments made on German war vessels.

Another German system is known as the Braun-Siemens & Halske patent, of which extensive tests have been made. In France Prof. Ducretet of the College de France is looked upon as the equal of Marconi. His is known as the Ducretet-Popoff system, and he has given the subject close attention.

Here in America there is Prof. Samuel Fessenden of Allegheny College, who was the first perhaps to suggest delay in the matter of the Pacific cable project in view of sending wireless messages to Asia by way of Bering Strait. One of the most noticeable features of Prof. Fessenden's apparatus is the use of a telephonic receiver in detecting the signals that come through the ether.

DIFFERENT SYSTEMS.

It is claimed for the Marconi system that the basic patents involve the very use and the method of grounding the wire used for receiving or transmitting the signals, and since wireless transmission depends upon the use of the vertical wire, it is said to be difficult to see how they will be able legally to operate. The United States Government will take no chance, however, and will investigate the mechanical possibilities of each method, and it is especially desired to test the ease of operation and mechanical efficiency of each system rather than its capacity for transmitting messages over great distances. This probably was decided upon with a view to the operation of wireless telegraphy between war vessels in action.

There is a difference between the instruments used for short and for long distances, and a capacity for developing an extensive short-range vocabulary between vessels of a contending fleet is of the utmost importance to the Government. So, even though Marconi may have conceived the form of instrument which in the majority of its parts is the most efficient commercially, it is possible that the Navy Department experts may find in any one of the other systems details of construction which surpass corresponding details in its competitors and which might be put to Governmental use. So the order has gone forth for the erection of the proper poles and wires, and the various "methods" have received invitations to compete, and when the middies return to the Naval Academy next Fall they will find communication with the National capital much easier than it has been heretofore.

The Eagre left for Sagaponech, near Bridgehampton, L. I., Wednesday night. It is the purpose of the Coast Survey to train observers in a new method of determining differences of longitude by noting the exact difference in time between two points, the method of communication being wireless telegraphy. The old chronometrical system was liable to error—not only to error in the instrument, but to personal error of the observer, and the correction of these errors was always a formidable task.

Nothing, however, could be more exact than wireless telegraphy for this purpose. Communication between observers, however wide apart they might be stationed, is instantaneous, and it becomes an easy matter to compute exactly the difference in longitude of the two positions merely by nothing the difference in time. Telegraphy by wire has always sufficed heretofore when time balls were to be dropped on signal from Washington, but the instantaneous and far-reaching character of wireless telegraphy will lead to greater accuracy in determining time.

The wave of current that may flow out in all directions from Washington at high noon will be instantly and instantaneously recorded in all parts of the country at once, without a chance of any personal error on the part of an operator. This will be of special advantage to astronomers, who have always complained of the fractional variation of even finely adjusted timepieces in various parts of the country. There is never any variation in the stately movement of the planets and lesser stars around the sun, and a time crror of the smallest fraction of a second on the part of an astronomer becomes a serious matter when computing the past or future behavior of a body so far off in space. And in the more mundane case of those persons whose homes stretch from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and whose time for catching trains grows later and later the further west they live, for these wireless telegraphy will have a special interest.

THE ALASKA WORK.

A pioneer party started for Alaska last week to build the first stations in the system of relays that ultimately will connect the gold fields with civilization. One station will be located in Juneau and will be attuned with a station on Cape Flattery, Washington. The distance is 700 miles. There will be one relay between these terminal points, located about 200 miles from Juneau, so that the waves that will pass back and forth in the 500-mile stretch will skip the intervening British territory entirely. The other installation will be between Fort Gibbon on the Yukon and Bates Rapids, 200 miles apart.

Another installation was to have been made to connect Nome with St. Michaels, but that has been postponed for the present and will not be made until the other Alaskan stations are in working order. These installations will form a chain, or rather network, of communication over Alaska, and as the installation itself consumes but little time after the pioneers once arrive at their destination, the isolation of the Klondiker may be said to be a matter of only a few months more. The news of the world and communications from his friends will reach him as readily as though he were located in Creede, and news of his finds or of new fields discovered will be known in civilization long before the slow-going steamer can bring it. It is thought also that advance news of probable shipments of gold will be very valuable to the commercial world.

It is planned to open wireless communication between all the islands of the Hawaiian group and between the islands and our Pacific Coast. For the latter service three stations will be erected on the coast. One of these latter stations will be attuned for long-distance work in view of opening communication with Manila. In the latter work it may be found necessary to have relay stations at Honolulu and Wake Island. Marconi says, however, that it will be possible to transmit messages directly from San Francisco to Manila.

DIRECT TO MANILA.

The experience gained in signaling clear across the Atlantic has enabled him to make improvements which seem to be well-nigh space annihilating. The difference in cost of installing the long and short distance stations bears less relation to the distance between than was at first supposed, hence the tariff even for sending messages half around the world should be greatly lowered, and when it is remembered that the present average rate per word between New York and Manila by cable is $2.50, it will be seen that the new installation will mean much to the commercial world and to the United States Government if it is enabled to save the $40,000,000 once contemplated to be spent for a trans-Pacific cable.

These are the latest development in wireless telegraphy. It is only eight years since Marconi read the work of Prof. Hertz and dreamed of the possibilities he has since established as facts. There are over 100 wireless telegraph stations in the world, besides the installations on ocean liners. Distance has been annihilated, and the sea has been made more safe. The tedium of voyages has been lessened, and the isolation of the miner is being done away with.

There will soon be no part of the earth which can be said to be entirely without the pale of civilization. Long-distance communication between ships was a wonder and transatlantic etheric communication was a marvel. Marconi is even now at work perfecting his transatlantic apparatus, and as he does not announce his feats before they are accomplished, it would not be surprising to find that he had already succeeded in getting complete messages across between England and America where before he had been able only to transmit the historic signal "S."

Most Remarkable Railroad in America

Has Been Run for Years at a Cost of $25 a Day, While Receipts Hardly Averaged $1 Per Day—Now to Enter on a New Life.

FOR seventeen years the people of Colorado have wondered why the Colorado and Eastern Railway Company operated a road at a cost of $25 a day when the receipts, all told, amounted to less than $1 a day. The problem has at last been solved. The company owned rights of way worth probably $5,000,000, and to suspend operations meant to lose the franchise.

Purchasers of the property have been hard to find until now, from the fact that the owners had nothing to sell except rights of way and a little real estate, and neither has been of any value. The Denver, Northwestern and Pacific is, says the Philadelphia Record, about to begin the construction work on its line from Denver to Salt Lake, and the Chicago and Rock Island Company wants a right of way into Denver, and, as a result, the two rosds have purchased the Colorado and Eastern, which has a most interesting history.

The road was built in 1885 from Elyria, a suburb of Denver, to the Scranton coal fields sixteen miles east of Denver. The company before building the road secured several thousand acres of land, which contained millions of tons of coal, and for a time it looked as if the market would be flooded, but before the world knew what had happened the railroad company was buying coal to burn in its one lone engine, and it has done so ever since.

Great bodies of this Scranton coal were opened up, and it appeared to be the best on earth, but almost immediately after it was exposed to the weather the stuff went through a chemical process similar to the slaking of burned limestone. Scientists were puzzled, and the only conclusion they could reach was that Nature in her dealings with that particular portion of the earth had not done her whole duty. In other words, that the material has not yet matured, and that it will be hundreds of years before it is available. When it is ready for use there will be enough of it to supply the whole State of Colorado for a century.

The railroad had hardly been finished before this startling announcement was made public. A million dollars had been expended. The franchise was granted with the understanding that the property was continuously in operation and from that day to this, with few exceptions, the one train, consisting of a dinky engine, a combination coach and flat car, has made a trip to the Elyria coal fields and return every twenty-four hours. Hundreds and hundreds of times the engineer and fireman made up both crew and passengers.

TRIPS NOT REGULAR.

From the 1st of December, 1898, until the last of March, 1899, it is said the train did not make a single through trip. The snow during those months was from ten to forty feet deep all over the mountains of Colorado, and for three months not a run was made. One entire week of the time the train and crew were lost and searching parties were sent out.

In 1888 Jay Gould made a trip to Colorado with the hope of securing a right of way into Denver for the Missouri Pacific, and probably but for one little incident his road would to-day be running into Denver, and the idea of the Denver, Northwestern and Pacific might never have been conceived. Mr. Gould had heard of the Colorado and Eastern and determined to buy it. One morning he notified the officials that he would take a trip over it.

GOULD WANTED MORE SPEED.

The engineer got a tip. He knew his rolling stock was light and that the rails weighed but eighteen pounds. There was only one thing to do if he wanted to avoid a wreck and give Gould a good impression of the road, and that was to run his train not much faster than a horse car.

The officials of the road and the then great railroad king got aboard. But a few miles had been covered when Mr. Gould, who stood on the flat car not far from the engine, asked the engineer to run faster, but there was no change in the rate of speed. Two or three times Mr. Gould asked that the train be run faster, but the engineer, knowing what the result would be, kept the even tenor of his way.

"Pull that throttle wide open and let her go!" demanded Gould, and the engineer obeyed. The engine shot along the track at a fearful rate. Sometimes the flat car was a foot from the rails, and then again it was high up in the air.

From that day until the day he died he never said another word about buying the Colorado and Eastern.

Discovery of an Old Cemetery

Jacob Hunter Sold It to Long Island City and Boys Last Week Dug Up Bones of J. F. Ryerson and Put Them in a Bucket.

THAT a graveyard could become private property and be bought and sold like any other land, while containing the remains of former citizens, was shown in Long Island City last week, when the bones of John Francis Ryerson, who died on Aug. 8, 1798, at the age of seventy-four years, were dug up and placed in a big bucket at the site of the new Queens Borough High School. They were unearthed from their resting place by boys of the neighborhood after the workmen who had discovered the tombstone at the head of the grave had gone away.

While excavating for the foundation of the new schoolhouse the workmen came upon a tombstone of red sandstone six feet beneath the surface. It was standing upright, and was in excellent condition. It bore the inscription:

> In memory of John Francis Ryerson, who departed this life Aug. 8, 1798, aged seventy-four years three months and twenty-two days.

The boys of the neighborhood, on learning that the contractor did not propose to disturb the crumbling coffin under the tombstone any more than was necessary, decided that the presence of the coffin and its contents was objectionable, and they proceeded to dig them up. They used their hands and pointed sticks and anything they could get hold of for the purpose, and finally, after digging about six feet, came upon the coffin.

The bones were removed and placed in a bucket, where they were fonnd by the astonished contractor the following morning. The boys threatened to remove any other bones that might be in the same vicinity. The skull and larger bones of the body dug up by them were well preserved and are white as snow.

The site of the schoolhouse was bought by the city from Jacob Hunter, who had purchased it from the Debevoise family. It was bought early in the last century by the Debevoises from the Ryerson family. Jacob Hunter said last week he remembered having heard that there was a cemetery on the Ryerson property, but did not know where it was located.

FOR ONE-CENT LETTER POSTAGE

A Reform That Is Bound to Come in the Opinion of Congressman Smith.

"IT is but a question of time when letter postage will be reduced to one cent per ounce, and the reduction will be made without creating any great deficiency in the postal revenues," writes Congressman George W. Smith of Illinois in The Washington Times.

"Since I introduced the bill last December providing for penny postage I have presented to the House petitions signed by at least a million business men from every State and section of the country, all urging its passage. Owing to the pressure of other measures, involving questions of party policy, no opportunity was presented for the consideration of the penny postage bill.

"But this much has been accomplished: The introduction of the measure has directed public attention to the subject and has called forth statistics to show that, while a deficiency in the postal revenues will at first follow the reduction of letter postage, yet within a year or two the increase in receipts will be more than sufficient to make up for the loss caused by the inauguration of the cheaper rate.

"The United States Government is the mightiest and best Government in the world, and it can well afford to give its citizens the cheapest postage in the world. As we are expanding, let us expand the business of the Post Office Department.

"One-cent postage would mean an enormous increase in the number of letters mailed. It would be a boon not only to the private citizen, but to the business interests of the country, and especially the big advertising houses which spend hundreds of thousands of dollars a year.

"One-cent letter postage would distribute its benefits all around, and in a very little while would more than pay for itself."

Mayor Low's Plan in England.

How City Refuse Is Being Burned and Furnishing Power to Provide Electric Light for Large Towns.

CONCERNING the opposition to establishing a covered dump at the foot of Jackson Street Mayor Low wrote a day or two ago to Alderman James J. Devlin stating his regrets that the city could not have the site and in conclusion he said:

"I take advantage of this opportunity to say that the method of disposing of the city's waste by carrying it away by boats is a relic of barbarism. This waste ought, for the most part, to be burned, and the city should never be satisfied until the heat so generated is made a source of income to the city. It is no easy problem to bring about this result in the City of New York. It probably will take years fully to accomplish it, but I am confident that in time it can be accomplished if public sentiment will support every effort made in that direction."

Mayor Low's suggestion for utilizing the city's waste products is probably based on his knowledge of what is being done in England along this line. It is not generally known here, but there are over a dozen towns in England where refuse is burned and the heat so obtained used for electric lighting purposes.

At least one of the towns uses garbage exclusively to produce its electric light. The others use ordinary fuel intermixed with refuse. The combination not only provides cheap methods of illumination, but it rids the towns of what would be a not very easily solved problem.

Some of the towns are of good size. St. Helens, for instance, with a population of 84,000, operates a refuse destructor with a capacity equivalent to 22,000 16-candle-power lamps. Accrington, which is a town of 43,000 inhabitants, is lighted by 19,800 lamps. Warrington, population 64,000, uses its refuse in supplying light to 20,000 lamps. Ashton-Under-Lyne, with 44,000 population, utilizes its garbage in lighting 10,000 lamps.

Some of the other towns are not so large, but the same method of economy is carried out. Among these are Nelson, 20,000 lamps; Darwen, 9,500 lamps; Llanduano, 13,000 lamps; Mexbrough, 3,300 lamps; Rhyl, 16,000 lamps; Shipley, 11,400 lamps; Wrexham, 12,500 lamps; Beckenham, 10,000 lamps, and South London, 86,000 lamps. These figures are stated on the basis of eight candle-power to a lamp, which is the method used by the English engineers in making a report on this subject. In some places the candle-power of individual lamps is more than 8, as in America, where it is usually 16 candle-power, but the equivalent of power is the same.

The method of refuse consumption is the same in all cases. The garbage is dried in a heater attached to the very plant in which it is afterward consumed. When it has been sufficiently dried it is thrown into the furnace and consumed like any other fuel. Generally the contract for electric lighting and for garbage consumption is taken by a private firm, or an electric lighting company, in return for its franchise, agrees to dispose of the town garbage and combines the two industries at a profit.

Just how such an arrangement could be made in New York remains to be seen. The problem here is of course much bigger than in England, but it could be handled on a large as well as a small scale.

The Aero Club of Paris has drawn up the conditions of the lady aeronauts' cup competition. This would tend to show that we may soon see a female Santos-Dumont. The cup is a challenge cup, and will be awarded for the first time, in a provisional manner, to the lady who shall cover any distance whatever in a balloon. The holder will then be liable to be challenged for the possession of the cup. The Aero Club has decided that a competitor may engage another person to pilot the balloon. The cup will become the property of the lady retaining it during a period of twelve months.

JAPAN: "Selling any stock to-day, Uncle?"
UNCLE SAM: "No. Guess I'll keep 'em and fat 'em."—*From The Tacoma Daily Ledger.*

Mail Service Inaugurated On Fulton Chain of Lakes

Supply Boats Also Put On to Furnish Camps and Cottages with Groceries and Vegetables—News from Many Points in the Adirondacks.

Special to The New York Times.

OLD FORGE, N. Y., July 12.—The steamboat Old Forge has been equipped as a mail boat exclusively, and will serve the cottages, camps, and hotels along the Fulton chain of lakes. Through this new mail service letters and papers are collected and delivered at the various camps four times a day. A Government mail clerk receives the mail from the trains, and assorts it on the boat en route through the chain. Each of the camps on the chain has an individual mail pouch, and these are thrown to the docks from the mail boat.

Another service which is enjoyed on the Fulton chain of lakes is that of the delivery of groceries and vegetables. Two supply boats run through the waters of the lakes attending the camps and cottages, as well as the hotels.

The excellence of the black bass fishing on the Fulton chain of lakes recalls the story of their being planted in these waters some years ago. It was nearly twenty-five years ago, when the well-known angler Seth Green, assisted by his brother, Monroe Green, and George May, carried them to the Raquette Lake, where twenty-five bass were placed in the water through the ice. Twenty-five bass were also put in the waters of First Lake, Fulton Chain. These fish weighed from two to three pounds each, and those of the Raquette Lake country flourished. While the bass have been running out of Raquette Lake they are thick in Long Lake of the Raquette River system, and, in fact, nearly the entire length of the Raquette River provides excellent bass fishing. About four years ago some more bass were placed in the waters of the Fulton chain of lakes, and now the bass are biting there.

Dr. and Mrs. Harold Guyer of New York are the guests of Mrs. Guyer's parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. De Camp, at their camp on First Lake.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Taylor and family of Brooklyn have the Haines cottage on Fourth Lake for the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Frankie of New York have arrived with their family to spend the Summer at their camp on Fourth Lake.

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Herr of New York are visiting Mrs. Herr's parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Miller at Liberty Lodge on Fourth Lake.

Charles P. Francis of Philsdelphia has arrived at Camp Francis on Fourth Lake for the Summer.

Mrs. William Bailey and Mrs. French of Utica have opened Mrs. Bailey's cottage at the head of Fourth Lake.

William Van Buskirk of Pittsford has opened Camp Cazadero on Fourth Lake for the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. William Kellogg of New York have removed to their camp on Seventh Lake for the Summer.

A. L. Milsner of New York is at the Grand View House for the Summer.

Thomas J. Davis of New York is at Little Moose Lake, and will remain some time at Mountain Lodge.

Among the late arrivals are:

FORGE HOUSE, OLD FORGE—Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Slocum, Huntington A. Wickham, New York; Mr. and Mrs. James Moran, Mrs. Ellen Moran, Brooklyn; Cora M. Backus, East Orange, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Howland, Plainfield, N. J.; Mrs. C. A. Wilson, Miss Katherine Wilson, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Halstead, Mount Kisco; J. T. Budd, Buffalo; N. J. Statls, H. W. Land, St. Louis.

BALD MOUNTAIN HOUSE, THIRD LAKE—Mrs. F. I. Sittig, Frederick Sittig, Mrs. A. H. Briggs, Mrs. G. B. Bictz, Miss Margaret Bietz, Harold Bietz, Mrs. C. F. Wise, Dr. W. F. Macklin, Mrs. W. H. Maxwell, Miss Maxwell, B. Bretz, H. A. Briggs, C. F. Wise, New York; Miss Mary Kane, Mrs. Albert Coe, Mrs. R. Cummings, W. Macalister, Miss Macalister, Englewood, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. Charles King and their family, Plainfield, N. J.; Mrs. Charles Granbrill, Miss Spencer, Baltimore; Mrs. Mary Rains, Wilmington, Del.

ARROW HEAD, FOURTH LAKE—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Leland, Mrs. Craven, New York; W. F. Dornbusch, Lewis W. Dornbusch, Brooklyn; Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Perry, Miss Williams, Hartford, Conn.; Louis Bregatti, Florence, Italy; Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Jeubus, William W. Foster, L. B. Chapin, Miss Lucy Humeston, Holyoke, Mass.; G. K. Watson, New Britian, Conn.; W. R. Gilreath, G. H. Ross, Jacksonville, Fla.; Milton Hopkins, Glen Cove, L. I.

CEDAR ISLAND CAMP, FOURTH LAKE—John J. Slater, New York; Miss M. E. Turner and maid, Savannah, Ga.; F. Dellinger, Miss S. Newlands, New Haven, Conn.; Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Campbell, Master S. Campbell and nurse, New York Mills.

ROCKY POINT INN, FOURTH LAKE—Mr. and Mrs. Henerman and child, Frank E. Kilpatrick, Master Frank B. Kilpatrick, New York; Mr. and Mrs. G. Scherer and daughter, Dr. and Mrs. Martin McHarg, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas E. Finnegan, Mr. and Mrs. David Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Howard P. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel C. Pettit and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Roby, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Hutchinson, Mr. and Mrs. Robert F. Rodie, Mr. and Mrs. Luddington, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Hallenbeck, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hurst, Mr. and Mrs. Winfield Burdick, Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Blair, Albany.

CAMP MOHAWK, FOURTH LAKE—Mr. and Mrs. Hawley, Roswell Hawley, R. Vuillenmier, Dr. and Mrs. Philip Privlean, A. A. Brusse, the Rev. and Mrs. H. A. Downs, New York; Mr. and Mrs. Terhune, Ridgewood, N. J.; Miss E. P. Bucher, Elmhurst, L. I.

CAMP FULTON, FOURTH LAKE—Miss Virginia Boyd, William B. Boyd, John E. Wade, New York.

EAGLE BAY, FOURTH LAKE—F. E. Sullivan, C. J. Goulden, Henry Lenworth, C. Walsh, F. R. Walsh, New York; Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Gaunn, William Guynaud, Mount Kisco; A. Hough, Worcester, Mass.

Summer Schools at Lake Placid

Students Organize Golf and Baseball Teams and a Glee Club.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., July 12.—The revival of educational, philanthropic, and social affairs here in the mountains will date from this week. Yesterday there arrived at the Stevens House about 200 school teachers from Pittsburg, and as they will remain until Tuesday they are expected to take possession of everything. Lake Placid is also the location of the Summer School of Mackenzie School of Dobbs Ferry. There are about thirty students and four professors in a cottage at the Stevens House. In connection with their studies they form parties for the exploration of the forest and lakes in the mountains near here. They have organized golf teams, baseball teams, lawn tennis teams, and glee and instrumental clubs, and are expected to add much to the life of the resort. The Placid Club has long been a seat of learning, and this year is not an exception.

One of the interesting tournaments of late at the Stevens House was a ping-pong tournament, which was won by Miss Julia Fish of New York.

The members of the Beethoven Trio of New York have arrived at the Ruisseaumont, where they will remain throughout the Summer. The trio is composed of Oswald Cohen, violin; Edward Segar, piano, and E. Oppenheim, 'cello.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Vilas Beckwith and their family, of Brooklyn, are in camp near Whiteface Inn. Mr. and Mrs. A. N. Agelesta of Norfolk, Va., are occupying their camp.

Camp Inwood is occupied again this Summer by Curtice Roch of New York.

Mrs. Henry Atkinson, Henry C. Atkinson, Carrol Berry Atkinson, and Philip Atkinson of Philadelphia have Camp Colburn, near Whiteface Inn.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Johnson and the members of their family of New York are occupying a cottage at the Placid Club.

Mr. and Mrs. John L. Crawford of New York are at the Placid Club for the Summer. They are among the cottagers, others of whom are Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Clarkson, Major and Mrs. Abbott, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Dix and their family, Mr. and Mrs. I. A. Jones and their family, all of New York.

Davis Pierson, Mrs. Pierson and their family, Charles Arhuthnot, Jr., of Pittsburg; Mr. and Mrs. Augustus H. Meade of Greenwich, Conn.; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bates and the members of their family of St. Louis; Mr. and Mrs. Howard P. Eells and Mr. and Mrs. St. John Newberry of Cleveland, Ohio, will remain at Lake Placid at the Placid Club throughout the Summer.

F. M. Oliphant, secretary of the Delaware and Hudson Railroad, whose home is in Englewood, N. J., expects to be able to be with his family at the Placid Club much of the Summer.

Mrs. J. L. Stephen and her son, Louis J. Dalley of New York, are at the Ruisseaumont for the Summer. Among the other New Yorkers here for the season are William Coffin, Jr., James W. Farnsworth, F. A. Farnsworth, Mrs. Laura Riddle Green, Miss Hester Martin, Miss Frances K. Martin, Master Jacob Martin and maid, Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Page, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Page, Mrs. Eugene Thompson, Henry G. Dennert, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Paul and the members of their family, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Walker and their family, Mrs. F. Raub, Miss Susan Humbert, Mrs. G. E. Stedman, Mrs. A. E. Putnam, and Mrs. W. R. McCready.

Miss S. H. Griffin, Miss Riley, Miss Aline Howard, Miss Ethel Howard, Mrs. O. G. Warren, Miss Helen Warren, Mr. and Mrs. George R. Howard and Miss Geraldine Howard of Buffalo are at the Ruisseaumont for the Summer.

Among the late arrivals at the Ruisseaumont are Augustus T. Tappan of Bound Brook, N. J.; Mrs. J. Condé Smith, Havsna, Cuba; Mrs. Edwin L. Brewster and Miss Pauline Brewster, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Northrop and child, Miss M. C. Winters, Yonkers; Mr. and Mrs. R. Thomas, Thomasville, Ga.; Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Thorne, Newark, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Walton, South Orange, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. Calvin Pardee, who have a cottage, and Herbert W. Werden, Germantown, Penn.; Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Rees and the members of their family, Mr. and Mrs. H. I. Dangler and their family, Cleveland.

Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Allen and Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Salmon and the members of their family of New York are at the Grand View for another Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Vaughn J. Wetberly of New York are at the Stevens House for the Summer.

James McMahon of Brooklyn has a cottage at the Stevens House, and is here with the members of his family for the Summer.

Judge and Mrs. McCarthy of Brooklyn are among the late arrivals at the Stevens House. Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Megnus of Brooklyn, who have been regular visitors to the Stevens House for many Summers, are here again. Among others from Brocklyn are Miss E. R. Sheridan and Miss Sheridan.

New York arrivals at the Stevens House include Mr. and Mrs. Henry F. Miller and the members of their family, Daniel C. Connell, Miss Agnes Connell, and Ernest H. Warner. Among others who will remain at the Stevens House some time are Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Pickenbach, Mr. and Mrs. Machold, Hoboken, N. J.; Dr. and Mrs. W. H. C. Lee, Newark, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. William Tilford Jones, Elizabeth, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Bowditch, Boston; the Rev. and Mrs. J. J. Royce Moore and their family, the Rev. Mr. Moore's mother and sister and Mrs. L. J. Riley and Miss Clara Riley, Philadelphia.

Improvements at Saranac Lake

Improved Sewer System to be Installed—New Speedway Being Built.

Special to The New York Times.

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y., July 12.—Saranac Lake voted recently to raise $40,000 for an improved sewer system. This is in keeping with the tone of advancement of the village, which last year expended a large amount of money on a new water works system.

One of the organizations of the village is a Good Roads Club, whose object is the promotion of a speedway and cinder paths. The new speedway is from Saranac Lake to the park of the Saranac Lake Driving Association, and extends along Bloomingdale Avenue down the river. It is fifty feet wide, and will be macadamized. There is a new cycle path along the speedway, and this will be continued to Bloomingdale. Horse owners in Saranac Lake and visitors to this locality have subscribed generously for the work of improving the roads and the cinder paths, which are kept in the finest condition.

The new clubhouse of the Ampersand Golf Club has been completed. It has a view commanding the course and the lakes and mountains of the locality, and is admirably equipped. One of the new features is a room where golf teas and similar entertainments may be held.

The baseball field here promises to be the scene of many exciting contests this Summer, as games have been arranged with all the leading teams of the region.

The popularity of ping-pong has been provided for through the erection of a tent thirty feet by forty-five. The top is covered with an awning, while young spruce trees inclose the sides of the building. There will be room for four ping-pong tables and many spectators, and in the evening it will be lighted with electricity and ornamented with Japanese lanterns.

Dr. and Mrs. W. S. Husselton and their family of Pittsburg have Hemlock Lodge at the Ampersand for the Summer.

Among the late arrivals at the Ampersand are:

Mrs. Charles L. Hadley, Miss Hadley, Prof. F. M. Roser, Mrs. K. E. Morgan, Mrs. William Harlan, and Miss E. P. Loomis of New York, Miss Hoffman, Miss Donnelly of Dayton, Ohio; Mrs. Joshua Rhodea and the Misses Rhodes of Pittsburg.

Among those who will remain at the Algonquin for some time are:

R. H. McLean of Washington, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Peitz of Philadelphia, Mrs. J. Shelt and the Misses Shelt of Cincinnati, Miss Geraldine Esdaill, Miss Esdaill, Douglass Jones of Montreal, Allan D. Ritchie and Miss J. R. Ritchie of Quebec, and Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Guildehaus of St. Louis.

Among the guests permanently booked for the season at the Riverside Inn, Saranac Lake, are:

J. H. Demerest, Mrs. Samuel Lynch, Mrs. Rankin of New York, Mrs. Caroline Lazendy, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel H. Session and daughter of Washington, James Preston and son of Baltimore, Miss Kate Powers of Hoosick Falls, and Mrs. Max Potlitzer and son of Indianapolis.

Golf Club House for Childwold

Lounging Rooms and Workshops for the Use of the Members.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKE MASSAWEPIE, N. Y., July 12.—One of the prettiest spots in Childwold Park is Camp Isola, on an island in the extreme end of Lake Massawepie. This camp is the Summer home of Coe Downing Tows of New York. Mrs. Tows will entertain at a number of house parties at the Tows cottage on the mainland and at Camp Isola. At the first of these gatherings were Miss Ida Smalley, a daughter of George A. Smalley; Mr. and Mrs. Arthur J. Slade, Giuseppe Aldo Randegger, and Mrs. William Burger, Boorum of New York; Lynch Lugner of Washington, and Miss Lockwood of Philadelphia.

The golf course at Childwold this Summer is in charge of Myron W. Lawrence of Ann Arbor, Mich. One of the new features is the erection of a clubhouse containing lounging rooms, workshop, &c. The course is on the Gale Farm, and may be reached at frequent intervals of the day by carriages from the Childwold.

Mr. and Mrs. Victor Koechl and the members of their family of Brooklyn are in Camp Manhattan for the Summer, and will entertain a number of friends in the course of the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Hendricks and their family, Mr. and Mrs. Ludwig Ellinger, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Vogel, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Saks, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Loed, Mr. and Mrs. Waumbery, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Woolf, Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Veith, Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Lewisohn, and Mr. and Mrs. I. M. Wormser, Jr., of New York will have cottages at Hotel Childwold this Summer.

Among the late arrivals at the Hotel Childwold are:

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur J. Slade, Miss E. H. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Wertheimer, Mr. and Mrs. I. D. Marks and the members of their family, A. F. Thompson, Miss Margaret Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. A. Waumberg, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Ehrman, Miss Ethel and Miss Nannette Ehrman, and Charles Schoole of New York; Warren C. Taylor and Frederick G. Marden of Boston; Otto R. and Paul Koechl of Cambridge, Mass.; Walter H. Farmer of Hartford; Albert Cawtherite, Montreal, and Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Bausch and Mr. and Mrs. Julius Wile of Rochester.

Bears Killed at Saranac Inn

Unusual Occurrence Arouses Much Interest among Summer Visitors.

Special to The New York Times.

SARANAC INN, N. Y., July 12.—One of the woodsmen of the Upper Saranac Lake country recently killed three bears on the Wawbeek Road, some miles from Saranac Inn. It was a family of mother and two cubs, and the event is arousing considerable interest here, as a bear is a rarity in this locality.

The occurrence has brought to the minds of the people here an incident of some years ago in which the late Mrs. Charles Chandler was a participant. The Chandlers owned a camp on a point about two miles below Saranac Inn, and this property is still held by the Chandler estate. One day Mrs. Chandler was being rowed down the lake by a guide, when she saw something ahead that looked like a rock. She spoke to the guide about it, but the woodsman, perfectly familiar with the shore, paid little attention to Mrs. Chandler's warning. Suddenly she called to him to turn the boat aside, as there were three rocks directly ahead. The guide was compelled to recognize the sincerity of his charge, and, turning around, saw three bears, one of which he struck with the bow of the boat. The bears were excellent swimmers, and the guide, who was unarmed, was unable to kill more than one of the cubs with an oar.

Mr. and Mrs. M. T. Brewster of Ridgefield Park, N. J., have arrived at Saranac Inn for the fourth season. They have a tent in connection with the hotel.

Mrs. M. C. Stanley of New York is another resorter who favors life in a tent, as do also Mrs. S. B. Lawrence and Mrs. Pickett of New York.

James Lenox Banks of New York has arrived at Saranac Inn for the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter L. Goodwin and the members of their family of New York have a large tent and two cabins here.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis S. Banga and their family from New York have gone into camp at the Kinderwold for the Summer. They entertain Mrs. Nassau of New York.

Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Johnson of Philadelphia have the Gray cottage for the season.

F. J. Firth of Philadelphia has the Beeches.

Dr. and Mrs. L. B. Bangs of New York have been at Saranac Inn for some time while their new camp at the head of the Upper Saranac Lake has been prepared for them. The new camp is of a rustic style of architecture and includes several buildings.

Among the late arrivals at the Inn are:

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Delanoy, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Higgins and their family, H. W. Calhoun, Mrs. T. L. Thornell, the Misses Thornell, Mrs. James Francis Brown, Miss Susan Brown of New York, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Peters and their family, Cincinnati; Dr. and Mrs. F. M. R. Luckey and their family, New Haven; Dr. and Mrs. G. P. Munson and daughter, Albany.

Church Services at Paul Smith's

Several Denominations Represented This Year at the Adirondack Resort.

Special to The New York Times.

PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y., July 12.—Sunday is duly observed here in the mountains. The rowboats and electric launches carry the people to the docks at Paul Smith's, where the passengers land for the little Protestant Episcopal Church, St. John's in the Wilderness, on the Bloomingdale Road, where the Rev. Wilford L. Robbins of Alhany conducts services. There is a church of the Presbyterian denomination down the St. Regis River, of which the Rev. William Brown Lusk is the pastor. The grounds of the Presbyterian Church have been much improved lately, and launches now run down the river for the accommodation of all who wish to go there. Services are held at the Catholic Church regularly under the direction of Father Hervieux, and there are services in the Methodist Church on Sunday afternoons.

Among the golf fixtures here this Summer are the tournaments for the Paul Smith's Hotel Company's Championship Cup, to be contested every Thursday; men's handicaps on Tuesdays and Thursdays, mixed foursomes on Mondays, women's foursomes on Fridays, and women's handicaps on Thursdays. The men's handicaps are for eighteen holes, medal play; the women's handicaps for nine holes, medal play; the mixed foursomes, eighteen holes, medal play, and the women's foursomes eighteen holes, medal play.

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Phillips and their family of Brooklyn are at the Crawford camp, where they will remain throughout the Summer. The Crawford camp is on Osgood Lake and one of the finest in the region.

Dr. and Mrs. George Fales Baker of Philadelphia are at Paul Smith's Hotel for the Summer. Dr. Baker is one of the most enthusiastic fishermen here. On a recent trip to Rice Pond he secured a brook trout weighing nearly four pounds.

Mrs. W. S. Johnson, Miss Helen Johnson, and Miss Adelia Johnson of East Orange, N. J., are occupying their cottage on the Lower St. Regis Lake.

Mr. and Mrs. P. C. Maffitt, Miss Julia Maffitt, and Mrs. V. R. S. Buchanan of St. Louis have a cottage at Paul Smith's for the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Glover of Washington have a cottage on the Lower St. Regis Lake for the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Flower and the members of their family of New York are occupying the cottage on the Lower St. Regis Lake formerly occupied by Mr. and Mrs. William Rockefeller and their family for a number of years.

Basil B. Gordon of Baltimore has a cottage on the Lower St. Regis Lake for the Summer.

Miss Nancy Wood of Portland, Ore., has joined her mother, Mrs. C. E. S. Wood, and her brother at Paul Smith's, where they will remain throughout the Summer.

Among those who will remain here for the season are:

Mr. and Mrs. J. Ward, Hamlet Ward, Dr. and Mrs. James Alexander Miller, Mrs. T. H. Kimball, A. C. Robinson, Mrs. J. A. Davis, Mrs. Stanley Matthews and Miss Matthews of New York, and B. Marsden Smith and Charles H. Raymond, 2d, of Morristown, N. J.

Trout Fishing at Mount Pocono

Excellent Sport Being Enjoyed in the Numerous Mountain Streams.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT POCONO, Penn., July 12.—There has been splendid fishing during the past week in the numerous trout streams to be found in the mountains. The trout have been biting nicely, and a number of large, together with numerous small, catches have been made.

Driving is becoming a popular pastime here. The roads this season are unusually good.

Mrs. Henry Bainbridge of Brooklyn is occupying apartments at the Mount Airy House.

Dr. J. H. Storrs of New York spent some time recently at the Pocono Mountain House, where he is a frequent visitor.

Major Sam Tailor, a member of Gen. Hancock's staff during the war, and an old patron of the Pocono Mountain House, has again registered at that hotel.

Mrs. W. F. Pierson of Orange, N. J., is located at the Belmont House for some time.

D. A. Kindley of New York is making a two weeks' stay at the Montanesca.

R. A. Jenkins of Newark is spending a vacation at the Mount Pleasant House.

Mrs. Edward Hodgea and sister, Mrs. Edgerton and Miss Hodges of New York are at the Montanesca for their second season.

H. L. Bridgeman of Brooklyn is quartered at the Pocono Mountain House.

F. Van Reper and Miss Van Reper of New York are spending a vacation at the Pocono Mountain House.

Mr. and Mrs. Le Gramo of New York are spending the Summer at the Chestnut Grove House.

New Yorkers who are spending some time at the Belmont House are William Eagleston and F. Borne.

Registered for the season at the Idlewyld Cottage are the following New Yorkers: Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Unther and family and Mr. and Mrs. J. Wysler and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry B. Newhall of New York are spending a holiday at the Swiftwater.

Mrs. F. L. Requa and Miss Adelaide Requa of New York are occupying apartments at the Belmont House for the season.

Arrangements are already under way for a fair and fête champêtre in aid of Mount Pocono's hospital, to take place during August. The hospital is not a sanitarium but a building, isolated, for the care of any person who may become suddenly seriously ill and he unable to stand the journey home.

Mrs. P. J. Sweeny of New York will spend the Summer at the Henryville House.

Miss S. Beer of Brooklyn is occupying apartments at the Mount Pleasant House.

Miss M. L. Le Grann of New York is sojourning at the Chestnut Grove House.

Miss A. B. Mulcahy of New York is a guest at the Belmont House.

Spending three weeks at the Swiftwater are Mrs. E. J. Maginnis and her daughter and Mrs. O. W. Fall of New York.

New Yorkers at the Water Gap

Many Residents of This City Spending Their Vacation at the Pennsylvania Resort.

Special to The New York Times.

DELAWARE WATER GAP, Penn., July 12.—The season at this resort began some time ago and still continues to increase week by week. Guests are enjoying the golf links, which are in excellent condition. Tennis and ping-pong are also among the numerous amusements. The orchestraa at the various hotels are all good, and hops and musicales are held daily.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Porter and son of New York are here for the season.

Mrs. Becker and Mrs. Zimmer of New York have engaged apartments at the Glenwood for the season.

A Brooklyn party enjoying a visit at this resort consists of Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Torbert, Ray Torbert, J. B. Shnell, Miss Shnell, and Girard Shnell.

Other New Yorkers registered at the Cataract House are Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Graef, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Corr, and Miss Helen Van Drunken.

Miss Leonard Stermurch of New York is stopping at the Cataract House.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry J. Schumacher and family of New York are to spend the season here.

Miss Isabel Chambers of New York is staying at the Water Gap Sanitarium.

Charles Frolich of New York, an artist, is sketching bits of landscape about the Glenwood.

Miss May Lang of Brooklyn is spending the season with her parents here.

Mr. H. H. Hull of New York has secured a suite of rooms for his family, the members of which will arrive shortly.

Mrs. L. H. Livingstone and Miss Lulu Lotz of New York have engaged apartments for the season at the Glenwood.

Mrs. Smith and maid have arrived for the season from New York.

Miss E. J. Hasbrook, H. B. Smith, and W. F. Slater, family and nurse, all of Brooklyn, are spending the season at this resort.

Mrs. M. A. Duryea, Miss Effie Deans, and Miss H. I. Bloodgood are among the New Yorkers at this place.

Mrs. E. Weigant of New York is spending the season at the Forest House.

Miss Estella Case, a New York artist, is here for the season.

Miss Mabel Dale of New York registered for a long visit at the Forest House.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Bowie of New York are here for a long visit.

Miss Minnie Becktold of Brooklyn is a recent arrival.

Mrs. A. Pearsall and Mrs. Judd of New York are soon to arrive for the season at the Central House.

Mrs. George Fisher of New York is spending the Summer here.

Mrs. Wormser of New York City is a guest at the Glenwood.

An old guest who will again spend the season here is Mrs. S. Steinhauser of New York.

Mrs. George B. Ellis and Miss Lin Klater of Brooklyn are here for an indefinite atay.

Dr. and Mrs. Bandell of Brooklyn are registered for a stay of indefinite length.

Col. Otis and Mrs. Otis have arrived from New York to spend the season at the Water Gap House.

Arrivals at Cairo, N. Y.

Prominet Persons at the Glen Falls House to Spend the Season There.

Special to The New York Times.

CAIRO, N. Y., July 12.—The following are among the recent arrivals at the Glen Falls House:

Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Hyde, New Rochelle, N. Y.; T. D. Ellis and family, Jersey City, N. J.; William Ross and family, Elizabeth, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. F. Flock, East Orange, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. Cudlipp, Brooklyn; W. C. Bigelow and family, Brooklyn; Miss Agnes Dolan, New York; Miss M. Batchelor, New York; Mrs. Louis Theyson and family, Brooklyn, and Miss Margaret Bonner, Brooklyn.

New Steamboat on Eckford Chain.

Connection Completed Between Blue Mountain Lake and Marion River Carry.

Special to The New York Times.

BLUE MOUNTAIN LAKE, N. Y., July 12.—Another improvement has been made in the transportation facilities through the lakes of the Eckford Chain, including Utowana, Eagle and Blue Mountain. The Tuscarora, a new double-decked steamboat, made a trial trip Monday morning, and has since been put in commission between Blue Mountain Lake and the Marion River Carry. At the southern end of the carry the Sagamore, a sister boat to the Tuscarora, makes the connection through the Marion River and the Raquette Lake with the railway at Durant. The boat plying on the southern end of the trip is also a new boat. Although the Raquette River rises in Blue Mountain Lake, it does not assume its name until the outlet of the Raquette Lake is reached. Above Raquette Lake it is known as the Marion River, a winding stream which is particularly beautiful in early Summer, with the blossoms of the many shrubs and bushes along its course.

A few years ago Raquette Lake was the most isolated of any of the large lakes in the Adirondacks, but to-day it is one of the most accessible and Blue Mountain Lake shares in the great improvement. Four years ago on the west shore, near the outlet of the Browns Tract stream, stood the cabin of the late Alvah Dunning. It was on a small knoll surrounded by a balsam swamp. Here the dean of the fraternity of guides of the Adirondacks entertained many famous men, among them Grover Cleveland. The old cabin has been succeeded by a commodious depot, a general store, and numerous cottages. Building at that point is constant, and a new hotel will soon be opened there.

The influx to Blue Mountain Lake during the last week included many New Yorkers. One large party from New Orleans, consisting of Mrs. A. A. Zodiag, Miss Edna Zodiag, Miss Alma Zodiag, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Godcham, Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Hart, Miss Violet Hart, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Newman, three children and maid arrived at the Utowana.

NEW YORKERS AT THE UTOWANA—Mr. and Mrs. Max Green, Mrs. A. American, Sadie American, Mrs. W. Adler, Miss Stella Adler, Miss Bianchi Adler, Miss Berenica Adler, Dr. and Mrs. E. Cary, H. F. Schmidt, Tohia Miller, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. R. Kent and child, Jules Weber, Mrs. J. Weber, Miss E. Weber, Lewis Sternbach, Miss Ida Sternbach, Miss Carrie Sternbacb, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Dormitzer and maid, Miss Jennie W. Todd, William A. Shack, Mr. and Mrs. Julius Shack, Miss Shack, Master Newton Shack, Master Thomas Shack, Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Wolt, William Lyall, William H. Foster, Herbert J. Lyall, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Van Baan, A. H. Rosenheim, Mrs. L. Hirshbach, Miss H. Hirschbach, Master Fred Hirschbach, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Slocum, Mrs. S. F. Vanderveer, N. R. Vanderveer, Mr. and Mrs. James Meyers, Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Newman, Mrs. L. Schlussel, Miss Schlussel and maid, Edward E. Poor, and Ned Poor, Jr.

AT MERWIN'S BLUE MOUNTAIN HOUSE—Thomas P. McLoughlin, Joseph A. Tripp, New York; Francis J. McLoughlin, Edward B. Parsons, Burtonette Balch, Fannie A. Flemming, Edward A. Flemming, Winchester K. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Mary Ludwig, Jr., Peter McLoughlin, Miss Luddington, Mrs. Elizabeth Flemming, Brooklyn; Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Eatwick, Jersey City; Mr. and Mrs. Lindsley Bert, Plainfield, N. J.; Frank S. Childs, Jr., Fairfield, Conn.; Mr. and Mrs. Mason Matier, Miss Ida L. Matier, Mount Vernon; Paul Hildebrand, Utica; Byron C. Smith, Auburn; Edward N. Packard, Jr., Syracuse; Byron W. Reed, Olean.

HOLLAND'S BLUE MOUNTAIN LAKE HOUSE—R. Stewart Hawthorne, Miss May Hawthorne, Miss Helen Hawthorne, F. E. Sullivan, Mr. and Mrs. Edward D. Farrell, Mr. and Mrs. M. Apple, New York; Mr. and Mrs. H. K. Tetsocka and child, Miss Lillian Glenn, Plainfield, N. J.; Mrs. Mary Erkenbrecker, Miss Erkenbrecker, Orange, N. J.; Mrs. S. A. Malone, Miss A. Malone, Miss M. L. Malone, Miss Helen H. Stevenson, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Barnard, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. William C. Prout, Herkimer; R. P. McAlpine, Miss McAlpine, Rochester; Miss Clausman, Miss E. I. Clausman, Miss Rose, E. N. Rose, Geneva.

Saratogians Instructed in the Management of Automobiles.

Spencer Trask Makes Some Timely Suggestions for the Guidance of Those Who Own Motor Carriages—Drivers of Horses Also Receive Advice.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., July 12.—So large and numerous are the accommodations of this town for the entertainment in a first-class manner of Summer visitors, that it requires the presence here of a vast multitude of pleasure and health seekers before the number of strangers can be appreciated. There has been a steady increase of arrivals since the opening of the present month, and the result is an aggregation of thousands of people from all parts of the continent. But their numbers will be quadrupled inside of a very few days, now that the procession of visitors is headed this way.

The curious antics of the weather have in a measure interfered with some of the outdoor diversions, but the social functions at the big hotels are not in the least interrupted.

Saratoga was not without a convention this week. It was the seventeenth yearly gathering of the Master House-Painters' and Decorators' Association of the State of New York, which covered two days, commencing on Tuesday. Three days had been originally announced, but Thursday was devoted wholly to plessure. The principal business was the reading and discussion of papers. The contributors were J. Barton Allen, Joseph Dillon, Edward Hurst Brown, and William H. Oliver of New York City; Frank P. Messinger of Troy, James Blockride of Albany and S. H. Parker of Elmira.

The New York State Hotel Men's Association will hold its annual meeting at the Grand Union Hotel on July 26 and 27. F. N. Bain of Newburg is President of the association. There will be about two hundred and fifty delegates in attendance.

On Friday and Saturday of next week there will be in session here the annual convention of the Catholic Women's Benevolent Legion of the State of New York. Over one thousand delegates are expected.

The Saratoga Floral Association has at last decided to hold its annual fête during the first week of September. It will be conducted on a much larger scale than ever before.

The racetrack improvements have been substantially completed, and the results of several months' work make an excellent showing. William C. Whitney, the President of the association, declares it to be "the finest track in the world." He is expected to arrive here the latter part of next week and to remain till the close of the racing season, late in August. Several large contingents of racehorses have reached Horse Haven, the training grounds of the Saratoga Racing Association.

Gartlend's Band of Albany to-day began its Summer engagement in Congress Spring Park. Sacred concerts will be given tomorrow evening in the park and at several of the hotels. There is a superabundance of music now in town, and morning, afternoon and evening programmes follow in rapid succession. The regular dances have begun in earnest.

Quite a number of cottages have been leased during the week, and real-estate agents report that the demand for Summer residences was never more brisk.

Spencer Trask, who is the owner of an automobile, has offered some wise and timely suggestions to cottagers and citizens in regard to motor carriages. He says that "the horse is a remarkably sensible and accommodating animal. It very quickly learns to adapt itself to its surroundings, and a little care and consideration will remove all fear, and in a short time horses will no more mind an automobile than they will a trolley car or a donkey." He adds that "the automobile has come to stay, even more than the bicycle. Every new invention has always had to stem the current of popular prejudice and ignorance." Mr. Trask further says that "the quicker horses are taught to disregard it the better for all, but this must rest with the automobilist as well as with the horse owners. There are several rules which every owner of an automobile should observe for himself, and insist upon his chauffeur obeying.

"First—Not to exceed the legal speed in thoroughfares where he is meeting horses.

"Second—Always slacken speed as other vehicles approach or are passed, to be sure the horses are not frightened.

"Third—If women are driving and evidence is shown of fear on the part of horse or driver, stop, and in some cases it is well, and only right, to get out and offer to lead the horse past the machine, perhaps stopping at the machine to let the horse see and smell it.

"Fourth—If a driver of an approaching horse holds up a hand always stop or slacken speed."

Mr. Trask says in addition: "But there is something for horse owners to do also. How many to-day, when they see a machine coming, at once begin to haul on the reins and even use a whip, and thus get the horse excited before the real cause of alarm comes. Hold a steady rein, calm the horse with the voice. In most cases this will serve. If the horse is known to be very skittish get out and hold his head. If possible, get the driver of the automobile to stop and lead your horse to it."

Mr. Trask believes that "a great deal of consideration, forebearance, and self-sacrifice on the part of the automobilist and some corresponding appreciations on the part of the public will very soon restore the equilibrium, and the automobile will be looked upon as one of the great improvements of this generation."

Miss Mary Hugger Cheeshorough, the miniature portrait artist, of Charleston, S. C., who died at St. Faith's School here on Tuesday last, was a cousin of the Rev. Dr. J. W. Shackelford, who for years was rector of the Church of the Redeemer in New York, and who died here recently.

Card Parties at Sharon

Rainy Evenings Do Not Interfere With Amusements of Summer Guests.

Special to The New York Times.

SHARON SPRINGS, N. Y., July 12.—The rains which have been making life miserable in most sections

Summary of the Week's Doings at the Jersey Seashore Towns

Long Branch Carnival Ends and Summer Residents Turn Their Attention to the Coming Horse Show and a Projected Burlesque Circus. Notes from Other News Centres.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 12.—Since the closing of the Business Men's Carnival, which lasted nearly a week, the principal topic of conversation appears to be the approaching Horse Show. In view of the fact that the entries this year are more numerous than ever before, it is expected that the event will be attractive both as a social function and as an exhibition pure and simple of excellent horseflesh.

Invitations have been issued during the week for a reception to be held at the Brightside Home Nursery of New York at its Summer home, on Chelsea Avenue, this place. The affair will take place to-morrow. Mrs. S. R. Guggenheim of New York is President of the association, and the nursery is supported by well-known New Yorkers who spend the Summer at this place or at Seabright, Monmouth Beach, or Rumson Road.

The Monmouth Cavalry Troop is to give a burlesque circus at Hollywood Park in August. Prominent cottagers are booked to take an active part in the affair.

On Wednesday at noon a wedding took place at the Seashore Cottage, at North Long Branch, Miss Charlotte Adele Hennessey, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Garrett Hennessey, being the bride and Raymond Disbrow the bridegroom. The Rev. J. F. Shaw officiated.

Mrs H. R. Robinson and daughter of Trenton are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Joline of Grand Avenue.

Members of the Seventy-first Regiment, the Old Guard, and Lafayette Post, G. A. R., of New York will have their annual outing at Brown's Old Pleasure Bay House next Saturday.

Col. M. J. O'Brien, President of the Southern Express Company, was a recent guest at Elberon.

The guests at the West End Hotel enjoyed a lawn fete on the hotel grounds on Tuesday night.

Manager Lowrie of the Scarborough Hotel gave a hop to his guests on Tuesday evening, which was well attended, and to-night the chief attraction at that hostelry will be a pink ball, to be held in the Casino.

The euchre party which was held at the Howland Hotel on Wednesday evening was the attraction of the evening at that place. Mrs. J. Jacobs of New York won the first prize, a gold-mounted clock. M. Frank, also of New York, won the gentleman's prize.

R. F. Kelly and Miss Elizabeth Kelly of New York are having handsome cottages erected at Hollywood that will cost when completed about $15,000 each. It is the intention of Mr. and Miss Kelly to have the work completed during the Summer months.

The engagement is announced of Miss Clara Morris Beale, daughter of Fred A. Beale of West Long Branch, to Hugh Fitzgerald Vale of Santa Barbara, Cal. The wedding will take place next Fall.

Avon Huxley, manager of the St. Denis Hotel, New York, was a recent guest at Pleasure Bay.

J. T. Taylor of Dobbs Ferry is spending a portion of the Summer at this place.

Prof. B. C. Gregory of Trenton is the guest of his brother, Prof. Christopher Gregory, on Washington Street.

The old Pleasure Bay House at Pleasure Bay is now being negotiated for by a syndicate of capitalists in New York. The property is owned by Mrs. Brown, and is a very desirable one. The people interested in the purchase of the same contemplate making a steamboat landing on the river frontage of 600 feet.

Lawn Concerts at Hollywood

Good Music in the Open Air Enjoyed by Seaside Resorters.

Special to The New York Times.

HOLLYWOOD, N. J., July 12.—The success of the lawn concert given at the Hollywood on the eve of Independence Day has induced the management of that hotel to arrange for the giving of a second concert of the same kind in the near future. The services of a number of well-known singers of New York will be secured for the occasion.

Bathing has now become general on the beach, the water being of exactly the right temperature.

Recent arrivals include James B. Large, Mrs. E. M. Gattle, Charles Charbaz, L. L. Betts, George M. Salisbury, Charles L. Fox, Mr. and Mrs. W. McPherson of New York; Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Foster of Boston; Mrs. L. Welskopf, Miss A. Welskopf, and D. J. Welskopf of Cincinnati; Miss M. Wilker, Mr. and Mrs. B. Wolf, and L. E. Rosenfeld of New York; M. S. Levy, Dallas, Texas, and H. J. Everall, G. F. Nash, W. G. Murphy, and Herbert A. Scheftel of New York.

Asbury Park and Ocean Grove

Coming Baby Show Interests Residents of the One, Church Festivals Those of the Other.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, July 12.—The Summer season in Asbury Park and Ocean Grove is now in full swing. All the cottages are occupied, the hotels are comfortably filled with guests, excursionists are arriving daily and on every hand are to be seen evidences of jollity and bustle. There was a general exodus of the Fourth of July visitors on Monday, but the prevalence of humid weather drove another multitude to the shore this week, so to-night finds the twin cities entertaining their normal Summer population.

Sea bathing started in with a vim this week. The temperature of the ocean has averaged 68 degrees, and thousands have indulged in a bath every day. Owing to the peculiar formation of the beach, they bathe with the tides here. The cottagers and hotel guests manage to take their dip during the morning ebb tide, and every forenoon the strand from Asbury Avenue to Eighth Avenue is alive with bathers.

During the week there have been lawn-tennis tournaments, whist contests, golf matches, and ping-pong struggles without end, and to-night full-dress hops were on the card at the Coleman, Ocean, Hotel Brunswick, West End, Hotel Columbia, Hotel Lafayette, and the Hotel Monmouth.

Plans for the baby parade have been completed by the commission in charge of the famous function. One hundred prizes have been secured and will be distributed to the prize babies and children. The principal prize will be a valuable sterling silver loving cup. It has been decided to charge an entry fee of 50 cents for each child, but the prizes will be so distributed that each one entered will receive a token in excess of the fee charged for registration. The parade proper will take place on Ocean Avenue on the afternoon of Tuesday, Aug. 19. On the preceding evening the court reception will be held at one of the leading hotels. Queen Titania, accompanied by Prince Charming, her maids of honor, lords, ladies of the court, high court officers, pages, and all her official household, will be present, and the officials of the city and Parade Commission will greet and welcome her. Dancing will conclude the evening's programme.

The following afternoon 1,000 babies and children will pass in review before the queen and her court. Titania will occupy a throne to be erected in her honor. She will be attended by her favorites and high officers. The royal musicians will be in a pavilion on her left, and the high officials of the parade, judges, and attendants will occupy a pavilion on her right. Opposite, will be the great grand stands, where thousands of spectators will gather to applaud the marching hosts. The queen will arrive just previous to the parade, accompanied by her court, guarded by the royal horsemen and the escort of honor from the city. On the same evening there will be a festival in the beach auditorium. Queen Titania and her court will be present, and she will distribute prizes to the tots who won her favor in the afternoon parade.

The New Jersey School of Methods, conducted by the Junior and Primary Councils of the New Jersey Sunday School Association, has been in session this week in the beach auditorium. Sunday school workers from all parts of the country have been in attendance. Next week the New Jersey State Dental Society will meet here in annual session.

The New Jersey National Guard went into camp to-day at Sea Girt, and a large number of cottagers and hotel guests visited the reservation to witness the evolutions of the soldiers. The encampment will continue for two weeks. Gov. Franklin Murphy will occupy "The Little White House" while the troops are in camp.

The special services in Ocean Grove this week have attracted thousands of Methodists from all parts of the country. The Sunshine Society had charge of the meetings on Wednesday, and the Summer Sunday School Assembly, in charge of the Rev. Dr. B. B. Loomis of Ocean Grove, began a ten days' session on Monday. The Rev. Dr. W. C. Lorrimer of New York will preach in the Auditorium to-morrow morning. This evening a popular concert was given in the Auditorium by the Morgan singers and orchestra, assisted by Miss Rebecca MacKenzie, Miss Corinne Welsh, Julian Walker, Miss Cecilia Bradford, and the Park Sisters. These concerts will be given every Saturday evening during the season. Dr. Morgan organized his Children's Festival Chorus this week. The organization now numbers nearly 500 voices, but 1,000 children will be enrolled and drilled for the festival, which is to be given in August.

The special commission of Bishops, ministers, and laymen of the Methodist Episcopal Church, appointed by the General Conference to revise the church discipline and report as to the advisability of consolidating the various benevolent societies, finished its labors in Ocean Grove this week, but the result of the conference was not made public. It was learned, however, that the commission decided to recommend that the Home Mission Board and the Church Extension Society be amalgamated, since the work of the two organizations is almost identical.

A regiment of youthful Rough Riders is to be organized in Ocean Grove this Summer, and a battalion has already been enrolled by Major Holt of the Bordentown Military Academy. The youthful soldiers drill every morning in one of the parks and they will, later, give an exhibition drill in the Auditorium when they appear at the Children's Musical Festival.

The New Jersey Conference Epworth League societies will have charge of the meetings in the Grove next Tuesday. The Rev. Dr. F. A. De Maris of Camden, who is President of the Board of Control, will officiate, and addresses will be made during the day by well-known leaguers.

Bishop W. F. Mallalieu of Boston was one of the visitors this week.

Mayor James M. Seymour and Supreme Court Justice J. Franklin Fort of Newark were here recently.

Dr. F. T. Gabeka of New York spent Sunday at the Albemarle.

Ex-Congressman Miles Ross of New Brunswick is spending the Summer at the Coleman House.

Dr. H. W. Gulishaw of New York is at the Devonport Inn with Mrs. Gulishaw.

Dr. G. C. Stewart of New York is taking a rest at the Metropolitan.

The Rev. Dr. A. J. Palmer of Newburg spent Sunday at the Grand Avenue Hotel.

Ex-Assemblyman George J. Grossman of New York has taken a cottage in Ocean Grove for the season.

P. H. Sheridan, a New York banker, is spending his fifth consecutive season at Sunset Hall.

Dr. and Mrs. J. H. Dilion of New York are enjoying Summer diversions at the West End Hotel.

Miss Ethel Morton, Miss Grace Morton, and Miss Lulu Emmons are a trio of New York guests at the Coleman House.

Dr. A. M. Stewart of New York is spending the month of July at the Hotel Brunswick with Mrs. Stewart.

Dr. James H. Dilion of New York is making the West End his Summer home, together with Mrs. Dillon.

Miss Gertie Roseberry of New York is a leader in the nightly social functions at Sunset Hall.

Mrs. C. B. Comstock of Brooklyn is stopping, with her family, at the Hotel Monmouth.

Miss E. M. More of New York has apartments for the Summer at the Bristol.

Dr. George Wilson of New York has brought his family to the Hollywood.

Miss A. H. Swan of Brooklyn is making the Fenimore her Summer home.

Mrs. E. Hohey and Miss E. A. Hohey of New York are domiciled at the Tenney House.

E. M. Richards of New York is with his family at the Surf House.

Mrs. K. Liddell and Miss Marion Liddell represent New York at the Hicks.

A. C. Pette, a barrister from New York, is with his family at the Hotel Columbia.

Assemblyman Michael Kennedy of New York is making the Madison his Summer rendezvous.

Harmon B. McGregor, a New York theatrical manager, is enjoying a rest at the Lafayette.

Miss Sadie R. Barnet of New York, a recent graduate of the New York Normal College, is stopping at the Madison.

Alfred Chasseaud of New York is here for the season.

Dr. E. V. McGoldrick of New York is registered at Sunset Hall.

Dr. W. V. Maxsall of New York is enjoying a vacation at the Coleman House.

Charles D. Brown of New York brought his wife and daughter to the Ocean Hotel this week.

E. S. Hand is a New Yorker who is stopping at the Minot House with his wife and daughter.

Miss J. A. Wagner, Miss C. A. Watson, and Miss M. McManus of New York are domiciled at the Franklin.

Entertainments at Belmar

Dancing, Progressive Euchre Parties and Children's Concerts Given Last Week.

Special to The New York Times.

BELMAR, N. J., July 12.—Guests at the hotels here have finished one of the most enjoyable weeks of the season. The falling off by reason of visitors returning to town after the Fourth was comparatively slight, and every train is bringing new arrivals.

The Summer programme at the Hotel Columbia is now fully arranged. Monday and Tuesday evenings of this week were given over to informal dancing in the Casino; Wednesday a cotillion was held, and on Thursday evening a progressive euchre was given in the drawing room. On Friday evening the Casino was given over to the entertainment of the children. The regular Saturday evening dress ball was given to-night.

The arrivals of the week include Walter Gorman, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Kline and Miss May Lindsay of Philadelphia; Mrs. William L. Sparks of Montclair, N. J.; C. P. Morrell of Elizabeth, N. J.; George B., Walter, and William C. Duren, Massie Milne, Miss M. C. Christie, F. H. Earle and family, and William H. Mains of Newark, N. J.; the Misses Denham and Mrs. M. A. Haviland and son of Brooklyn; Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Knapp, L. C. McKean, A. E. Enwright, James R. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Kirk, John F. Collins, Miss M. Shanley, Mr. and Mrs. Walter C. McCorkle, William C. Foster, and F. W. Brewer of New York; Nelson L. Patty, Robert V. Whitehead, A. N. Barber, F. Roebling, R. W. Tobin, Frederick W. Bechtel, and E. G. Spilsbery and family of Trenton, N. J.; E. M. Dunbar of Chicago; Comtesse de Franck of Paris, France, and Mrs. A. E. Robb of Washington.

Better Roads for Seabright

Ocean Avenue, from That Place to North Long Branch, to Be Improved.

Special to The New York Times.

SEABRIGHT, N. J., July 12.—Cottagers and all-year-round residents between here and North Long Branch feel very much pleased to learn that a much-needed improvement is to be made upon Ocean Avenue Drive between these two points. They have been notified that a stone road will be built under the State Road act law. The new road will cover a distance of two miles. The contract was awarded this week to J. R. Shanley of Newark, who is a Summer resident at Elberon.

Ex-Police Superintendent Thomas Byrnes of New York has purchased some additional property at Red Bank. He has bought the Lamar property of five acres, having upon it a large cottage and other buildings. It is on the river front and adjoins his other property.

On Monday a tennis tournament will be started at Monmouth Beach Country Club. Prizes will be offered for the winner and runner-up in the men's singles and for doubles and women's singles.

Dr. W. Gill Wylie's family has returned from a ten days' trip to Boston.

Dr. J. J. Reed will spend the Summer in his apartments corner Ocean and Peninsula Avenues. Dr. Reed spent a short time in his handsome new cottage recently erected.

William Pell, Captain of the Princeton football team, is stopping at the Peninsula Hotel.

J. Frederick Byers of Allegheny, coxswain of the Yale crew, was a recent visitor at this place.

All the cottages at this place are now occupied for the Summer. The following are the lessees: The Rev. A. E. Kittredge, Bayard Dominick, William Merton, C. L. Bowler, J. H. Rhoades, Jr., W. Del Walbridge, Dr. Henry Tuck, J. A. Haskell, W. H. Boyer, W. H. Oscanyon, W. N. Cromwell, Richard Brown, C. R. Heike, George Blagden, H. M. Alexander, James A. Scrymser, W. J. Walker, C. D. Halsey, Samuel Riker, Charles Baylis, W. J. Riker, John L. Riker, William Sandlass, Wilfred Tamper, J. H. Duncan, W. L. Sparks, E. W. Sparks, Mrs. William Noble, John Henshew, W. F. Wakeman, Mrs. S. J. Broadwell, Mrs. A. S. Cox, Mrs. C. H. Brooks, Mrs. H. L. Roosevelt, Mrs. G. W. Waddington, C. E. Laidlaw, I. Josephi, Mrs. G. Hollingshead, C. F. Schmidt, Jr., G. S. Auchincloss, Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, Charles A. Reed, Mrs. W. W. Shippen, Mrs. W. L. Mason, Mrs. Hattie Murray, Mrs. H. M. Vanhorn, C. H. Dederer, Charles N. Lee, Dr. W. F. Chappell, and Washington E. Connor.

Mr. Nagle Buys a Farm at Pawling, N. Y.

Ex-Commissioner of Street Cleaning May Use It for Stock Purposes.

Special to The New York Times.

PAWLING, N. Y., July 12.—Picturesquely situated among the hills and valleys, the Dutcher House and cottages have become well known for New York and Brooklyn patronage. The pretty grounds which surround the hotel are very similar to those of the Grand Union Hotel at Saratoga, on a smaller scale. The broad piazza faces Mount Tom, but a short distance away.

John B. Dutcher of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, who is President of the National Bank of Pawling, gave a dinner on Saturday at the Dutcher House to the officers and Directors of the latter institution. His guests were the Rev. J. H. Sheppard, District Attorney W. R. Lee, the Rev. D. McCarty, John Gerow Dutcher, H. D. Warner, J. Marion Pollock, George W. Chase, Seward Green, George K. Taber, Dr. H. Pearce, George W. Blanchard, Theron M. Green, James S. Pearce, Joseph F. Haight, Henry A. Holmes, William H. Taber, Charles R. Judd, Daniel Kent, Charles A. Mallory, James H. Cornwall, Cyrus Stark, F. C. Taber, William Downing, Theodore Wheeler, Archibald Dodge, Charles Walsh, and George A. Daniels.

Percy Nagle, the Tammany politician and ex-Street Cleaning Commissioner of New York, has recently purchased a farm of 250 acres here, just east of Quaker Hill. It is said that he intends to erect several new outbuildings upon it, and that he will bring some blooded horses and make it a stock farm. He arrived here last Saturday, having driven all the way from New York, and returned on Monday.

In the handicap golf tournament on the Dutcher House links for the Independence Day Silver Cup, M. Frank Meehan of the Hotel Somerset, New York, proved the winner with a score of 81, the runner-up being Horatio Nelson with a score of 82.

Harry A. Holmes, Jr., won the silver cup in the tennis tournament the same day by defeating William Saxton, Jr., of Montclair, N. J., three straight games in the final.

The "Old Glory" dance at the Dutcher House in the evening was largely attended by guests and cottagers.

Among the recent arrivals at the Dutcher House are Mr. and Mrs. George Stevens Schermerhorn, Philip G. Schermerhorn, L. S. Morris, William S. Root, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Barker, William P. Barker, Mr. and Mrs. H. Redovats, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Drake, Mrs. W. J. Ruwett, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Barker, M. Frank Meehan, T. H. Bennett, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert L. Connell, Frank Morgan, Charles L. Marshall, H. C. Pearce, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Dowd, Henry Louis Morris, A. S. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Hardy, C. J. Hardy, Jr., and Frank T. Earle of New York; Dr. D. A. Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Harvel, F. C. Lozano, and Miss Gordon of Brooklyn; Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Chapman of Montclair, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. W. Harris of Bridgeport, Conn.; Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Young of Poughkeepsie, and Mrs. V. Ree of New York.

On Monday a dinner was given at the Dutcher House by F. W. Fuller. His guests were Mr. and Mrs. George S. Holmes, Miss Mildred Warner, Harry A. Holmes, Jr., Miss Josie Warner, and William Saxton, Jr.

Foreign Visitors at Atlantic City.

A Russian Count and a German Baron Among the Recent Arrivals.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 12.—There was an exodus of "over the Fourth" visitors early in the week, but one would not notice their departure now, as the Board Walk is thronged during the mornings and evenings. There are more visitors here now than prior to last week.

Society is making much of Count Orkiwtsky of St. Petersburg, who is a guest at a beach front hotel for a fortnight. Nicholas Pollandrieux, private secretary to the Count, is also a great favorite.

Baron Kotman of Germany was here during the early part of the week in company with Ralph Payne of Chicago, who is showing the Baron the principal points of interest in this country.

The baby show will take place early in August, and it is expected that several hundred babies will be in line.

Bathing is fine now, and every morning the beach presents a very lively scene. Up to within ten days ago the water was cold, but now it is just the right temperature for bathing.

The Board Walk, which has been painted an apple green in places, is now dubbed the "spotted promenade." The City Council is endeavoring to have every owner of beach front property paint the walk in front of his or her property the same shade of green, but some are rebellious and they threaten to use red or blue as an advertisement.

The horse show will open on Wednesday, and the list of entries include horses from the stables of many prominent New Yorkers. Last year the majority of the blue ribbons were captured by entries from that city.

The Riders and Drivers' Club had a run to the Country Club at Northfield on Wednesday, and dinner was served at the clubhouse. Many of the women wore divided skirts and rode astride, and the example is being followed by many who hitherto have used the side saddle.

Sousa and his band are popular favorites on Steeplechase Pier.

Southern Guests at Cape May

Steamer Managed by the Queen Anne Railroad Brings Many Visitors to This Resort.

Special to The New York Times.

CAPE MAY, N. J., July 12.—It has been a charming week at this resort. The weather has been delightful, and while it has been warm at the cities during the latter part of the week, there have been cool breezes blowing here from the south most of the time.

Socially the week has been a very jolly one. There have been dances, card parties, and musicales indoors, with plenty of golfing, sailing, fishing, riding and driving, and other outdoor exercises.

The women's golf tournament on Monday afternoon was very largely participated in by the social colony here, including a number of New Yorkers. On Thursday morning a euchre was given at the Golf Clubhouse, which was the most elaborate affair given at the place this Summer. It was followed by a luncheon.

The Queen Anne Railroad, which comes across the Maryland and Delaware Peninsula, opened for business last Saturday for the season with its handsome new boat, Queen Caroline, and throughout the week nearly one-half of the guests have been from the South. Yesterday the Democratic Editorial Association of Maryland came here by this route, and passed the day at the Stockton.

At present Cape May seems to be the Mecca of boys' brigades, two companies having already been here. Others are to come from Philadelphia and nearby places during the next six weeks.

Dr. and Mrs. Jesse Horter of Brooklyn are enjoying the season here with cottage friends.

Dr. Henry K. Carroll, formerly editor of The Independent, who has a handsome home in Plainfield, is a guest of friends here.

Mr. and Mrs. William A. Garrigues of New York, who have a country home at Plainfield, are here for the season.

Charles A. Garford and A. M. Morris of New York are here for an extended visit.

Mr. and Mrs. S. L. Warren have arrived and joined the New York colony for the Summer.

Miss Lizzie Lockwood of New York is a guest of Miss Anna Shaw at her cottage on Grant Street.

John J. Leedy of New York is a late arrival who will spend a short season here.

Mr. and Mrs. E. O. Richards of New York are occupying their cottage here for the Summer.

The Rev. I. Newton Phelps is among New Yorkers who are enjoying the vacation period here.

Mr. and Mrs. George F. Spencer of New York will remain throughout the Summer.

Bishop Pennick of Virginia is spending his vacation at Cape May.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Abbott Fuller of Philadelphia are here for the season.

Col. Green Clay Goodloe, U. S. A., accompanied by Mrs. Goodloe, is passing the Summer season here.

Mrs. Richard Tyson and daughter, Miss Virginia Tyson, of Baltimore have arrived to pass the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Gowan and Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Dodge are among the New Yorkers who are at the Shoreham to remain throughout the season.

Congressman D. S. Alexander of Buffalo, N. Y., is a recent arrival at the Stockton.

Recent arrivals from New York include: H. G. Lohman, Mrs. H. G. Lohman, Miss Clara Martens, John T. Schoomaker, M. Levy, M. M. Martins, J. C. Getzendamner, L. H. Kramer, Adolp Rosenberg, S. H. Kahn, J. J. Keegan, Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Beal, F. W. Miller, M. Howard Jones, Mr. and Mrs. William Conklin, Trenchard E. Newbold, Mrs. M. C. Villelenge, John B. White, Miss V. White, Miss C. White, E. S. Christian, D. Clifford Wainewright, William F. Lynch, M. Lillian Erlick, Kate B. Erlick, A. Hadden, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Hirsch, R. S. Andrew, G. I. Gilbert, James Lorge, Joseph Titlebaum, Mr. and Mrs. William Wood, H. W. Hard, C. D. Dood, R. M. Prior, F. F. Wood, J. C. Blake.

Coming Horse Show at Narragansett

The Event to Take Place at the Point Judith Country Club on August 2.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., July 12.—Real midsummer weather has reached the Pier at last. The change from wood fires in cottage hearths and hotel corridors has been a welcome one, and now out-door entertainments and dinners which had been planned will be given.

The Grecian Gardens are being patronized by society, and on Wednesday a large number of Summer visitors attended the noon concert on the Gladstone lawn. Among these were Charles Hitchcock, Jr., of New York, Charles Conrad of Baltimore, who entertained a party of six, and S. A. Culbertson of Louisville.

The Pier is looking forward with keen interest to the coming Horse Show, which will take place on the grounds of the Point Judith Country Club on Saturday, Aug. 2. It is the first horse show of importance to take place at Narragansett, and the event is likely to attract not only the cottage colony of Narragansett, but the smart sets of Newport and Jamestown. Blue, white, red, and yellow ribbons will be offered in the various classes, with special cups for the winners of first prizes.

The Little Casino and pretty group of cottages at Earlescourt are now open again under the management of Charles Rauscher of Washington. A diner hche will be served on Saturday and Sunday evenings, the initial dinner of the season being given there to-night. Cottage F of the group has been leased to Mrs. Frank Ellis of Washington for the Summer, and Cottage D has been engaged for August by Miss E. L. Jenkins of Baltimore. Another cottage has been engaged for August by Frank La Lannes of Philadelphia.

Miss Hostetter of Pittsburg gave a birthday party at Shore Acres on Monday evening.

Miss Margaret Gale of Washington entertained at luncheon at her cottage, on Central Street, on Wednesday. Covers were laid for twelve.

F. E. McKay's yacht Delvyn has sailed for Long Island, but will return to the Pier early in August.

The steam yacht Enterprise, owned by F. L. Perin of the New York Yacht Club, arrived at the Pier on Monday, and on Tuesday sailed for Newport.

A new yacht float will be launched shortly, just off the Billington Dock across the road from the old Casino.

ARRIVALS AT THE MATHEWSON—O. T. Keep, Charles E. Halliwell, Mabel Halliwell, Mrs. L. B. Sullivan, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Darling, M. Erdman, E. Erdman, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Bouvier, Mrs. E. A. Nichols, S. C. Rice, James F. Dorrance, Mr. and Mrs. N. H. Noyes, Mr. and Mrs. V. W. Tyler, New York; Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Reeves, Mr. and Mrs. C. Sedgwick Davis, Philadelphia; Allen Lefast, United States Army.

THE BURNSIDE—Mrs. W. W. Burt, Vivian H. Burt, Marion A. Burt, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Blair, Rachel Blair, W. M. Burt, Springfield, Mass.; Fred Calderwood, New York; Capt. R. A. Torrey, St. Louis.

THE GLADSTONE—W. H. H. Austin, William G. Austin, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Argenbright, E. J. Burke, M. C. Crane, H. C. Yeager, Dr. B. A. Burns, New York; Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Bryan, Boston; C. H. Foster, Brockton, Mass.; W. C. Whitall, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Harbison, Cincinnati; W. P. Chamberlin, Miss Bush, Fort Greble; Miss Haupt, Washington.

THE IMPERIAL—C. A. Conrad, Baltimore; Mr. and Mrs. Henry Wells, Miss Wells, Mrs. Sanford, E. P. Smith, Washington; B. C. Tilghman, Philadelphia; F. M. Carnegie, Pittsburg; Bernard M. Carter, Baltimore; W. M. Leslie, P. B. McLaran, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Rosengarten, Philadelphia; Dr. and Mrs. A. L. Fisk, New York.

Newport Entertainments Become More Elaborate

The Arrival of Many of the Well-Known Cottagers Results in More Formal Functions—Mrs. Astor's Weekly Dinner Parties Soon to Be Resumed.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 12.—Newport during the past week has passed out of the preliminary stage of its Summer season into the second stage. The week opened with the coming of the orchestra to the Casino and the beginning of the daily concerts and the Thursday evening hop. It ended with the arrival of a large number of the most prominent of its Summer visitors, who had been spending the Spring and early Summer in Europe and came to Newport almost immediately after their arrival in New York.

The orchestra at the Casino gave an incentive to other than those devoted to tennis to go to that resort, and afforded the first opportunity of the Summer for a dance. Then, too, the entertainments have become more formal and more elaborate, gradually working up to the time when the balls and dinners will assume a character in keeping with the height of the season.

The arrivals of the week have been of the most prominent and best known among the Summer residents, and there are very few cottages which are not opened and will not soon be the scene of elaborate social functions.

The latest arrivals include ex-Commodore and Mrs. Gerry, Mrs. William Astor, Mrs. Ogden Goelet, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, the Misses Van Alen, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton McKay Twombly, Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mrs. Richard Gambrill, Atherton Blight and the Misses Blight, Francis J. Otis Mr. and Mrs. Hermann B. Duryea, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore A. Havemeyer, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Hoffman, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. J. Thompson Spencer, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin D. Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. A. Cass Canfield, Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer, and Mrs. Thomas Newbold. Already before the week is out Mrs. Fish and Mrs. Mills have opened their houses to friends and given one entertainment. Mrs. Astor is expected to begin her weekly dinners within a short time. Mrs. Gambrill will open her new villa for several notable entertainments, and Mrs. Goelet, who has been in mourning for several years, will also do something in the way of entertainment before the season is over.

For the present yachting has the call. The owners of the thirty-footers began their daily racing this week, and will continue the sport until the end of the season. The special races of the New York Yacht Club this week and those of the Newport Yacht Racing Association next week have attracted a large number of racing craft to Newport, and the six days of racing are sure to afford pleasant entertainment for both the owners of the steam craft and those whom they may invite to enjoy their hospitality while following the races.

The surprise of the season was the announcement of the engagement of Miss Gladys Brooks, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks, to Eugene V. R. Thayer, Jr., of Boston. Mr. Thayer had been visiting at the Brooks villa recently, but there was no talk of an engagement, and apparently little idea of one even among the most intimate of Miss Brooks's friends, and the news had not been widely circulated until the newspapers printed the announcement. The engagement unites two well-known families—one popular in New York social circles and the other among the best-known in Boston society. Miss Brooks's mother is noted in Newport for the high character of her entertainments, and it was at one of the most elaborate balls of last season that Miss Brooks received her formal introduction into Newport society.

The Martin-Oelrichs wedding continues to be the talk of society, and the issuing of the invitations this week has made it more than before a topic of conversation whenever two or more gather on the avenue or at the Casino. The invitations to the church ceremony are very numerous, but those to the wedding Breakfast and reception are limited on account of the size of the Oelrichs house. This is situated on Kay Street, rather apart from the centre of social life in Newport, and is not particularly palatial as houses in Newport go to-day, with comparatively small grounds. These latter, however, will be utilized for the accommodation of the guests at the house, and tents will be erected to set the tables. Miss Oelrichs, while preparing for the wedding, is also giving much time and attention to the preparation of the Cadwallader cottage, which Mr. Martin has rented for the Summer, and to which he will take his bride. Mr. Martin is living there quietly now with his mother, Mrs. Edward Martin, whom he brought back with him from California after his recent visit to the Pacific Coast.

The first of the weekly dances at the Casino Theatre on Thursday night was not as largely patronized as had been expected. Those who attended evidently preferred to sit out and use the dances as a chance for conversation. There was a fairly representative attendance, including Mrs. C. H. Baldwin, Mrs. John R. Drexel, Mrs. J. A. Harriman, Mrs. William Grosvenor, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Charles Daniels, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Hamlin, Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Francis J. Otis, C. Hauge, and H. J. van Roijen of the Diplomatic Corps. The younger set was represented by the Misses Natalie Schenck, Natica Rives, Eloise Hatch, Evelyn Blight, Gwendolin Burden, Anita Stands, Gladys Brooks, and Laura Swan. There was also a good attendance of young men who are supposed to be fond of dancing, but they seldom stood up.

Notes of Interest from Many Long Island Resorts

Southampton Cottagers Preparing for the Tennis Competition for the Ruggles Cup—Personals from Other Towns and Villages Along the Shore.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., July 12.—The following notice, prominently posted at the entrance to the Meadow Club, has caused some surprise and a little excitement:

"Automobiles and motor cars are hereby forbidden to enter the club grounds, and are requested not to stand near the club gates."

Great interest is being shown in preparations now being made at the Meadow Club for the matches for the Ruggles Cup. This cup was presented to the club by James F. Ruggles in 1895, to be played for in the annual tennis tournament. The first winner was Charles Rapallo Henderson, Jr., in 1895. Others have been Henry Graff Trevor in 1896, Wyllys Rossiter Betts in 1897 and 1898, Stewart Waller in 1899, George Crawford Clark in 1900, and Stewart Waller again in 1901.

Dr. T. Gaillard Thomas has resigned the Presidency of the Village Improvement Association, a position which he has held for twenty years. This is to be regretted by all home and Summer residents, for it was through his personal interest that the association was formed in 1879. Dr. Thomas refused to be re-elected, and Dr. A. H. Ely was named in his place. The Vice Presidents are Gen. T. H. Barber, John B. Cauldwell, H. P. Robbins, Dr. Peter B. Wyckoff, and Henry F. Herrick; the Secretary is H. P. Forahaen, and the Treasurer, W. O. Williamson. Members of the Finance Committee are William Allen Butler, Jr., Dr. George A. Dixon, and F. H. Betts.

Peter Marié returned on Wednesday from Lenox, where he went to attend the Field-Sloane wedding. The series of games which he began last week were discontinued on account of his absence, but renewed on Thursday.

Edward Betts's death was regretted by a large number of friends here. He owned a cottage, and for a long time had been interested in Southampton matters, and in a business way was active in its advancement.

The Shinnecock Hills Golf Links daily draw large numbers of players. Mrs. Charles S. Brown has presented a cup for the best score made by women during the month of July over a fourteen-hole course. Competitors play only from scratch, no handicaps being allowed. Three handicaps have been arranged for men for July 12, 19, and 26.

The horse show will be held as usual this year, and opens Aug. 8. H. W. McVickar and H. D. Robbins are already planning for the races. There will probably be some gymkhana events. The pony races will not be abandoned. There is to be a race for juvenile riders not over fifteen years of age.

Among the juvenile riders at Southampton are the Misses Boardman, Cecilia May, daughter of Col. Henry May; Josephine Nicoll, and Masters Nicoll, Clark, Miller, Ely, and Lawrence. Young Miller, only nine years old, has made the very satisfactory jump of five feet.

An entertainment is to be given on July 19 at the Meadow Club for the benefit of the Day Nurseries of New York. There are to be amateur theatricals, in which most of the young people will take part.

Mrs. Arthur Brill of Washington has leased a cottage on Shinnecock Hills near the Summer home of her sister, Mrs. John B. Abney.

There is nothing which interests the cottagers more than affairs concerning the Indian reservation. They are at all times a picturesque people, and this last remnant of the Shinnecock tribe enlists their sympathetic efforts. At the annual boat race last week on Shinnecock Bay a purse of $25 was given by Miss Milhau and Mrs. H. R. Porter to the three best boats. Al Davis won the race, Charles Bunn coming in second, and young Shakespeare third.

Miss Hetty Parrish, who has the pretty cottage, The Honeysuckles, in the Arb Village, is an ardent helper in Indian matters, and from her Winter home in New York keeps in touch with the night school which she has largely aided.

Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Beadlestone are giving a dinner of eighteen covers at the Meadow Club this evening.

Mrs. C. H. Coster has rented the Dune Eden cottage from Mr. Olyphant.

A handsome cottage will soon be finished for Dr. A. H. Ely.

The latest arrivals at the Irving are W. M. Sheridan, C. W. McDonald, O. F. Browning, F. W. Sail, Charles C. Young, Henry L. Fridenburg, W. E. Davis, R. E. Brown, C. W. Ladd, Mr. Matthews, E. T. Reilly, Thomas A. Dean, Mrs. W. H. Hamilton, Mrs. William von Gertchen, Mrs. I. Rees, Mr. and Mrs. Wadsworth, F. A. Williams, E. A. Ardon, Mr. and Mrs. E. Miller, Charles M. Sutton, Ernest Rosciand, Thomas L. Martin, W. C. Harris, Haydon Jones, W. A. Willis, Robert Adamson of New York, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Murphy, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Messinger, W. J. Welmuth of Brooklyn.

At the Griffing Inn are Baxter S. Brown, Frank M. Ross, Robert M. Baxter, I. Goldberg, J. D. Taylor, H. S. Clark, F. W. Blockman, L. Helt, Miss Lucie Well, Emil Well, J. E. Schloss, William P. Woodhall, Edward Dicorps, J. E. Case, Mr. and Mrs. Luck, W. C. Peet, W. F. Wills, J. T. Hessel, A. B. Rolyer, Jr., H. E. Mehrer, S. M. Davet, Charles Otrmshmur, and G. O. Popehe of New York; Miss E. B. Estes, Mrs. J. B. Waterbury, M. F. Weshing, C. N. Wilson, J. C. Nuaupana, and J. Beis of Brooklyn.

Personal Items from Far Rockaway

Many

Thousand Island Resorts Are Unusually Crowded

State Summer School Opens Its Session at the Island Park—Lake Champlain Also Favored by More Than the Average Number of Visitors.

Special to The New York Times.

CLAYTON, N. Y., July 12.—The last week has been marked by the heavy travel on the trains running into the Thousand Island and resorts and on the steamers plying the St. Lawrence River. This began on the Fourth of July, when additional cars on the railroads were required and it was necessary to augment the fleets of steamers. The Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Division of the New York Central Railroad carried 31,465 people on the Fourth of July, which is the record for the road for one day. A great many of these people remained at the hotels and cotteges along the St. Lawrence River, and as a result the hotels are crowded. They are, however, caring for all who come, the greater number of whom find it best to telegraph ahead for accommodations.

The steamer New York begsn this week to make regular trips four times a week to Kingston, Ontario, from Thousand Island points. The steamer New Island Wanderer also began its rambles among the islands this week. Among the excursions this week were a Sunday School Association picnic from Kingston to the foot of Wolf Island on Monday; Catholic Church excursion Wednesday; an excursion from the Bay of Quinte Railroad Thursday, and the Gananoque Orangemen visited Brockville to-day.

Mr. and Mrs. Mayer, Miss F. Wheeler, Theodore Wheeler, Miss Ross, W. G. Ross, Miss Chase, Miss La Due, and Mrs. La Due of New York were at the Hubbard House this week en route to Kingston, Ontario, where they will remain a few weeks on the Wheeler houseboat.

Mr. and Mrs. Morris Hahn and their family of New York are at the Hubbard for a visit.

Among the late arrivals at the Huhbard House are Paul E. Vernon, New York; S. S. Thompson and party and Mr. and Mrs. Harry Backus, Syracuse; George W. Pixley, Harry Pixley, and Spencer Kellogg of Utica.

The eleventh annual session of the State Summer School opened Monday at Thousand Island Park, with Prof. Charles A. Shaver as conductor. Among the announcements at the school are the following: Darwin L. Bardwell, formerly Superintendent of Schools in Binghamton, has been appointed Assistant Superintendent of Schools in the Borough of Manhattan; Sylvester R. Shesr, Superintendent of Schools in White Plains, has hegn elected to that position in Kingston; H. H. Southwick, formerly of the State Normal School at Plattsburg, has been elected Superintendent of Schools in Ogdensburg.

Among the teachers who registered early in the week were the following from New York: Miss Elise H. Boetticher, Miss Cecile Solon, and Miss Lillian M. McGonegal. Miss Eugene S. Gordon of New Rochelle, Miss Loretto E. Deichelmann, Rhineheck, and William P. O'Ryan of Westchester were also present.

The large hathing heach at Thousand Island Park has been placed in good condition under the management of George W. Cooper and J. B. Weeks. A toboggan slide will he built, and there will he a new hathhcuse. It is proposed to hold a water carnival there about the middle of August.

Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Talhot and the members of their family, New York, hsve arrived for the Summer at their cottage on the west coast.

Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Cox of Brooklyn have gone into the Gardiner cottage on the east coast for the Summer.

The members of the Belasco fsmily of New York are at the Kenmore cottage, at the corner of Central and Dominion Avenues.

Mr. and Mrs. Harrison Gilmore and the members of their family of New York have the Terry cottage, on Union Avenue, this Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Ainsworth and the members of their family of Albany are at their Summer home, Crystal Bsy, for the season. Mr. Ainsworth is Deputy Superintendent of Public Instruction for the State.

The members of the Syracuse University Orchestra have arrived at the Columbian for the Summer.

The Rev. J. D. Phelps, Financial Secretary of Syracuse University, announces the receipt of $1,000 to be applied to the endowment fund of the university. The name of the donor is withheld for the present. Mr. Phelps is at Thousand Island Park for the Summer.

The palace houseboat Lysander is anchored in the vicinity of Thousand Islsnd Park. Those on hoard are Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Fields, Miss Fields, Miss Dutcher, Miss Walters, Dr. Gunning, Miss Gunning, Clarence P. Fields, E. R. Verdin of New York, and Miss Lutz of Leesburg, Va.

Theodore S. Johnston of New York is at the Columbian for a few weeks.

Captain W. L. Visger, of the firm of W. L. & H. W. Visger, has acquired about twenty acres of land near Riverview on the Canadian mainland, and will establish a Summer colony there. It is said that three New York men are negotiating for lots at this proposed park.

The entries closed to-night for the golf tournament at Alexandria Bay under the nuspices of the Thousand Island Yacht Club. The golf house and links are located on Wellesley Island, and are visited by about twenty players every day. W. B. Hayden has offered a silver cup as a trophy in the tournament which will open Monday. The first eight will qualify for the prize round. There will also be a consolation cup.

A sister boat to the new Montreal of the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company will be begun this Fall hy the Bertram Iron Works of Toronto, Ontario. It will he about 340 feet in length, a side-wheeler, propelled hy triple expansion engines of 3,000 horsepower. Tbe dining room on the main deck aft will have a seating capacity of 150, and the total numher of staterooms will be 260. It is likely that the boat will he called the Quehec, to succeed the hoat of the eame name which is on the Montreal-Saguenay route.

The steamer Corsican hegan on Monday to run from Thousand Island points and Kingston to Montreal, completing a daily service between Toronto and pointe on the Lower St. Lawrence and the Saguenay.

Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Heath and their family of New York are at their Summer home, Nobby Island, for the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Shultz of Brooklyn and the members of their family have arrived here for the Summer.

Several college friends of Miss Eleanor Vilas are her guests at her father's Summer home on Oswegatchie Point, above Alexandria Bay. The party includes Miss Catherine Rollo, Miss Genevieve Ainsley, Miss Sally Ainsley, and Miss Marion Key, of Chicago; Miss Georgia Gray of New York, and Mies Emily Wiggin of Boston.

Among the yachting parties which touched at Alexandria Bay this week were Mr. and Mrs. F. F. Wyckoff, Mr. and Mrs. Marion Morrison, and Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Wyckoff, on the yacht Ezra Cornell; J. W. Friend, H. F. Friend, J. K. Cass, D. W. K. Lloyd, D. P. Black, and R. D. Carroll, all of Pittsburg, on The Idler, and the yacht Sophia carried fifty young people from Alexandria Bay to Clayton, where there were dancing and singing in honor of Miss Sophia Visger's birthday anniversary. The Visger yacht Castanet has been chartered by Joseph M. Morra of Havana, Cuba, who is entertaining Mr. and Mrs. Fred. Root, Frank H. Huhhard, and Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Philips, of New York, and Edward Talcott of Grenadier Island.

Among the late arrivals at the Crossman House at Alexandria Bay are:

L. P. Streeter, Mrs. E. H. Streeter, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Hannigan, J. Driscoll, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Dewey, Miss C. Agnes Dewey, New York; J. V. Crawford, Grover Crawford, Miss Frances Chapman, Miss Meda Avery and Miss Mildred Avery, Morristown, N. J.; Charles M. Reid, Mr. and Mrs. S. V. Fitzsimmons, Miss Stearns, W. F. Benson, Rochester; Miss Lillian Russell and Miss Minnie Loscum of Buffalo.

At the Marsden—H. P. McLoughlin, Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Thomas, and E. J. Barry of New York; Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Ackerland, Miss Nina Ackerland, Thomas Ackerland, and Mr. and Mrs. L. Wackman of Cincinnati, Ohio, and Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Pesse of Boston.

At the Thousand Islands House—James Frsnk, Lawrence Frank, Samuel Klauber, Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Platt, and Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Jameson of New York; Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Hohlitzlee and Miss Perle Anderson, Washington; Miss Augustine, Addison, Penn.; Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Ingem, San Antonio, Cal., and Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Iseman of Summit, West Va.

The annual meeting of the members of the State Underwriters' Association began at the Frontenac on Monday, and the 200 visitors at the hotel gave them a royal welcome.

These days at the Frontenac are busy ones. The programme for the week has been filled with golf matches, concerts by Kapps's Orchestra, croquet and tennis games, tuh races, rowing races, match at climbing the greased pole, 5 o'clock teas, dsncing, card parties, &c.

Among the enthusiastic golfers at the Frontenac are Charles Lee of Philadelphia, whose score of 28 won the prize putting contest on Monday; Dr. Sexsmith of Bayonne, N. J., who was second in the putting match; Miss Forsythe, Miss Mabel Forsythe, R. M. Forsythe, S. Lynn Maxon, Mrs. Carrick, J. L. Phillips, Miss Bloomingdale, Miss Lee, D. C. Phillips, Don Edwards, Miss M. Lee, and Miss Bernard.

Recent arrivals at the hotels are Mr. and Mrs. Peter Duffy, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Chapin, Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Burchell, G. A. Furness, Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Day, J. F. Rice, Mr. and Mrs. B. W. Farrington, and P. W. Clark of New York.

Hotel Champlain Filling Up

Cliff Haven Also Crowded by Catholic Summer School Students.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., July 12.—Since the Fourth of July the number of guests at the Hotel Champlain has increased with unusual rapidity, and there are now over 200 people there enjoying the cool breezes, charming views of lake and mountain, and the other features that make life in the hot Summer months a pleasure at Bluff Point.

Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Runkle, Miss Mary Runkle, and Miss Carroll of Plainfield, N. J., have arrived and are now located in Cottage No. 4. With Mr. Runkle's arrival the golf season at the Hotel Champlain may be said to have begun.

Dr. and Mrs. W. E. Delabarre of New York, who had such an unpleasant experience in the Thousand Islands, arrived at the Hotel Champlain this week and will stay during July.

Col. Ashley W. Cole of Brooklyn, one of the State Railroad Commissioners, with Mrs. Cole and her sister, Miss Anita Formosa, are at the hotel for a stay of several weeks.

Another party consists of Supreme Court Justice Alfred Steckler and wife, Alfred Steckler, Jr., and Miss Sadie Seligman, all of New York.

Dr. Robert S. Adams, one of the house physicians at the Waldorf-Astoria, has arrived at the Hotel Champlain, where he acts in a similar capacity during the Summer.

Charles M. Swain snd fsmily of Philadelphia have arrived and will occupy Cottage No. 3 for the season.

A party of Delaware and Hudson Railroad officials, consisting of Robert M. Olyphant, President; Charles A. Peabody and David Willcox, Directors, together with R. M. Olyphant, Jr., F. M. Olyphant, and President Olyphant's son-in-law, George C. Kellogg of this city, were at the hotel a few days this week. President Olyphant and family are spending the Summer here, dividing their time between Mr. and Mrs. Kellogg's residence on the lake shore and the country home of Smith M. Weed, which R. M. Olyphant, Jr., is occupying for the season.

The annual visit of the Troy Vocal Society to the hotel will occur next week. A concert and a minstrel show will occupy two of the evenings of its stay.

The Catholic Summer School of America, at Cliff Haven, was formsily opened on Sunday last by the arrival of a large party from New York. The Rev. M. J. Lavelle, President of the school; Secretary Warren E. Mosher, Charles V. Fornes, President of the Board of Aldermen of New York and of the Champlain Club; John B. Riley of Plattsburg, Chairmsn of the Executive Committee; Prof. Marc F. Vallette of Brooklyn, one of the pioneers of the school, and Dr. Charles Nammack of New York all made brief speeches, and a musical programme was rendered, in which Mrs. Amelia Devin, contralto soloist in Holy Name Church, New York City, and Bernard Sullivan, a member of the "Beauty and the Beast" company, took active part.

Mr. and Mrs. George S. Connell of New York are occupying the Vermont cottage, the Rev. John D. Roach and party have the Valcour, Mr. and Mrs. J. Batcheider the Dundon, J. J. O'Connor and family of Binghamton, N. Y., the Manhattan, and Mrs. Annie Jones and family tbeir new cottage, the Cardome.

The larger cottages—the Marquette Healy, New York (Nos. 1 and 2), Curtis, Pine Villa, Philadelphia, Rochester, Boston, Brooklyn, Albany, Algonquin, and the Champlain Club House and Annex—are daily increasing the numher of their guests. Of course, the College Camp on tbe cliff is getting its share, there being nearly 100 boys and young men in the tents already.

Among the many improvements over last year are the new Cliff Haven Station of the Delaware and Hudson Road, right in the grounds; the new Post Office and Studio Building, more macadamized roads abont the grounds, a new golf course and house, and the increase in the size of the library, many volumes having been added hy gifts from Dr. James J. Walsh of New York, Patrick Golden of Scranton, Penn.; the Rev. Thomas I. Gasson, S. J., of Boston, and others.

The lecturers for the past week were Prof. Thomas A. Mullen of Harvard on "Studies in American History," and James A. Rooney, who gave illustrated lectures on the Pan-American and Charleston Expositions. Next week the lecturers will be the Rev. William Livingston of Newburg, N. Y.; Thomas B. Connery, Commissioner of the Board of Education of New York, and Charles G. Balmanno.

Among the social events this week were a reception and dance at the Champlain Club, a "campfire" at the college camp, and excursions to Ausable Chasm and Isle La Motte.

Across the lake at Shelhurne Farms Dr. and Mrs. Seward Webb have been entertaining a house party, among their guests heing Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., William K. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Charles Dodge, and Reginald Ronalds. Dr. Webh, his brother, Creighton Webb, and bis sons, Vanderhilt, Watson, and Seward Webb, occupied a prominent place in the front of the military parade at Burlington, Vt., on the Fourth of July.

Secretary of the Treasury Leslie M. Shaw, his wife and two daughters have arrived at Thompson's Point, on the Vermont shore. Mr. Shaw's mother was born in Beekmantown, about five milee north of Plattsburg, and the Secretary plans to visit the old homestead while in this vicinity.

Lake George Happenings

Guests at Various Hotels Form Clubs for Mutual Diversion.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKE GEORGE, July 12.—Lake George has not heen materially affected hy the cool weather of June and early July, and the hotels have their usual number of guests. The cottages also are filled, and the usual sports—fishing, yachting, bathing, golf, and driving—all have their votaries.

At the new Fort William Henry Hotel, the first as one approaches from the south, the season is fully opened. Several organizations for mutual enjoyment have been formed among the guests, including the Strollers Cluh and the Canoe Cluh. Among the members of the former are Dr. and Mrs. Rennie, Petersburg, Va.; Mr. and Mrs. Caster, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Hoopes, Pittshurg; Mre. C. R. Eldridge, Miss Gertrude Eldridge, New York; the Count and Countess Schlieman, Paris.

The New York State Historical Association will hold its annual meeting at this hotel July 26, when among other things to be considered will be the dedication of the new Lake George hattle monument. Among recent arrivals here are Mrs. Willing and party, E. C. Markley, H. Leslie Walker, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Lloyd, Bangor, Penn.; Andrew Fletcher, Andrew Fletcher, Jr., Mrs. J. P. Silor, Mrs. L. M. Twiss, Miss Alma Roherts, Mr. and Mre. J. H. Hance of New York.

The Lake House, near by, has recently addcd the following names to its list of guests: R. L. Whitman, F. E. Sullivan, Mrs. Adclia C. Wilson, Mrs. G. M. Searing and son, Mrs. G. W. Day, and Miss E. Critten, New York; James E. Porter and Royal L. Porter, Brooklyn; Dr. Charles W. Gnnabes, Philadelphia; Prof. J. B. Woodwortb of Harvard University; Armond C. Langdon, Mrs. A. Scrimgeour, Miss Grace Scrimgeour, Brooklyn; Mr. and Mrs. Weher, Misses Eleanor and Adeline Weber, Mr. and Mrs. John Hunter Stearns of Chicago.

Among the guests at the Marion are Augusr Eibert, James C. Francisconi, Mrs. Charles Raheli, and William Rahell of New York; Miss Georgiana Speer, Mrs. F. Fisher of Brooklyn, and Miss Rose Lewis of Perth Amhoy.

Guests at the Trout Pavilion include Mr. and Mrs. George A. Flansburg of Brooklyn; Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Richards, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Seaman, Mrs. A. B. Wood, and E. P. Wood, New York.

The Appalachian Cluh of Boston, 100 strong, bas been spending several daye at the Ssgamore on its annual outing, and has added much to the life of this spot. Among other guests there are Mr. and Mrs. Joseph K. Choate, Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Mooney, C. D. Colman, W. J. Kennedy, Mrs. W. H. Burgess, Misses Rita and Eisa Bengere, Frederick G. Reynolds, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Winslow, D. C. S. McKnight and family, Herbert Van Kirk, New York; H. C. Eidert, Mrs. James C. Hearsey, Brooklyn; Mr. and Mrs. Guy H. Noble, Morristown, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. Harry C. Francis, Philadelphia; William P. Haire, Roselle, N. J.

At the Lake View House, Bolton, the angling honors have heen won hy Mrs. Phelan C. Hawn of Washington, who has caught about fifty pounds of pike.

The family of the late Rear Admiral Bloodgood of Brooklyn are at their Summer retreat, the Bungalow, on Old Hen and Chickens Islands.

Indian Kettles Park is the name given to a plot of forest and rock moss on the lake shore midway between Hague village and Rogers's Slide by the Lake George County Club, which is composed of New Yorkers. Edward Barr is the President. The cluhhouse has been newly furnished this season, and is one of the most attractive spots along the lske. Among those at present visiting there are Carlton Granberry, O. P. Metcalf, Miss Kathleen Kelly, George V. Maynard, New York; Mr. and Mrs. Lewis A. Strelt, Miss Marie Murray, Miss Adele Church, Russell Murray, S. B. Chittender, Jr., Gerhard Van Hoorn, and Emery Barr of Brooklyn.

Many Dinners Given at Lenox

Guests at Field-Sloane Wedding Entertained by the Cottagers.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, July 12.—This has been an extremely busy week in Lenox, with the Field-Sloane wedding and its attendant festivities, the principal one heing the large garden party given by Mr. and Mrs. John Sloane at Wyndhurst on Wednesday for Gen. Horace Porter and Mrs. Porter.

Nearly all the Vanderhilt family were in Lenox on Tuesday, when Miss Lila Vanderbilt Sloane was wedded to William B. Osgood Field at Trinity Church. A majority of the wedding guests have left Lenox, most of them returning to New York on the special train Tuesday evening after the ceremony. W. Seward Webb and party returned to Shelburne on Wednesday evening in Dr. Webb's private car. H. McK. Twombly and Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt also returned to Newport Wednesday in their private car. William K. Vanderhilt's private car, which is considered to be the finest private car in the world, also returned to New York Wednesday morning.

Very many of the guests at the various country houses remained for Mr. Sloane's garden party, which was a most hrilliant affair, lasting from 4:30 P. M. until 7 P. M. All the Lenox cottagers and their guests, and many from Stockbridge were present; also several Pittsfield people, including Miss Juliana Cutting, Mr. and Mrs. Pollock, Mr. and Mrs. Zenas Crane of Dalton. Tea was served under an immense Persian tent on the lawn, and music was furnished hy Gartland's Tenth Regiment Band of Albany.

Lawrence B. Elliman of New York came up to Lenox on Tuesday on his Winton automohile, making the fasteet time yet between the two places. He covered the journey of over 160 miles in a little lese than nine hours. Reginald Vanderhilt's auto, after being stuck in the mud at Russell, was taken on to Pittsfield for repairs, and later taken down to Lenox, where Mr. Vanderhilt has been taking out Miss Kathleen Neilson on it. He returned to Newport to-day.

Mr. and Mrs. Courtland Bishop are now at Interlaken, having just returned from a long European trip. Mr. Bishop hae with him his famous white Panhard machine, with whicb he recently made a tour through France and Italy, meeting with many adventures.

Mies Adele Kneeland gave a large dinner Tuesday evening for a number of the wedding guests. Mrs. John E. Alexandre gave a dinner especially for the bridal party on Monday evening. Mrs. John Sloane, Mrs. William D. Sloane, and Mrs. J. A. Burden, Jr., also gave dinners the same evening.

Alfred Devereux of Philadelphia was at the Curtis Hotel thia week. Mr. Devereux formerly owned Plumsted, now occupied hy Mr. and Mrs. George Whistler.

Mrs. Richard Gambrill is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Giraud Foster, at Bellefontaine. Later she will occupy her heautiful Newport villa.

Mrs. Henry A. Cram gave a large dinner Monday evening for her house party and a numher of the wedding guests.

George Higginson has returned to his country house from a visit to Boston.

Tbe annual meetings of the Lenox Club, Lenox Golf Cluh, and Mahkeenac Boat Cluh were all held on Saturday, when the officers for the coming year were chosen. The Lenox Club officers are as follows: President—John S. Barnes; Vice President—Joseph Tucker; Treasurer—Joseph W. Burden; Secretary—Richard C. Greenleaf; Board of Governors—The officers and George G. Haven, Thomas Post, John E. Parsons, H. C. Haven, and Charles Lanier. The officers of the Lenox Golf Clnb are: President—William Douglas Sloane; Treasurer—Samuel Frothingham; Secretary—Giraud Foster; Executive Committee—Joseph W. Burden, Giraud Foster, and Samuel Frothingham.

David Lydig is the President of the Mahkeenac Boat Cluh, Giraud Foster Treasurer, and Samuel Frothingham Secretary.

A dinner was served before the meeting of the cluhs, which waa attended hy ahout twenty-five of the leading membera.

The composer, Sebastian Schlesinger of Paris, is in Lenox, this being his first visit in twenty years.

Bathing at Block Island

Crescent Beach Is Attracting Large Numbers of Surf Revelers.

Special to The New York Times.

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I., July 12.—To hathe or not to bathe—that is the question. Undouhtedly, more than 75 per cent. of the people that came to Block Island from all over the country, expect to avail themselves of, the magnificent Crescent Beach for eurf batbing. Its long, smootb stretch of hard sand on which breaks the surf which haa received its momentnm from acroes to the far off, hright Azores, invitee one with a genial courtesy difficult to resist, hut the cold and the fog and the rain that have been so much in evidence ever since the Fourth have formed an irresistible combination, and until last Tuesday, when the sun came out once more, and waa a harbinger of good weather, the usual crowds at the bath houses and the pavilion have been conspicuous hy their absence.

From the standpoint of the sportsman who finds his enjoyment on hlue water sword fishing is pre-eminently the fad until hlue fishing strikes in. A large proportion of the millions who have never yet visited Block Island have little idea of a sword fish or how one is captured.

He is an unprepoeeseing-looking marine inhahitant, shaped much like a cigar, weighing from 200 to 600 pounds, and having a two-edged bony protuberance from 2 to 3 feet in length projecting from the head, and eucb is its penetrating power when driven hy the heavy body, shot forward with great velocity, that it has been known to go througb the planking of a large ship and be broken off. These fish are barpooned in much the same manner as a whale. A vessel fitted out for sword-fishing has a man in the crosstrees for a lookout—and exceedingly trying work it is for the eyes—and another standing on the end of the bowsprit, ready to throw the harpoon. He is eteadied and supported by a frame of iron in the form of a semi-circle eupported by an iron standard.

Tbe harpoon is ahout two and a balf feet long, with a socket to wbich a long, slender pole is attached. A long line is fastened to the harpoon itself, and to the otber end a painted keg is attached. The vessel is steered up aa close as possihle to the fieb, which lies sleeping on the surface, nothing heing visihle at a little distance but the black fin; the harpoon is thrown, or rather jebbed, into bim; the pole, wbich is easily withdrawn from the eocket, is pulled out, the keg is thrown overhoard, and away goes the frightened and infuriated fish and painted keg at a gait which taxes a good vessel with a good breeze to keep him in sight. When he gets tired the vessel is eailed up to him again, or a boat is rowed up, and he is lanced until he gives up the fight, when he is hoisted on board with tackles.

The chase frequently takes several honrs, and not infrequently the fish attacks the boat or vessel, although serious accidents are rare. Still, the sport is sufficiently exciting, and many yachts and pleasure boats are fitted with a eword-fishing outfit.

Tbe following are among the recent hotel arrivals:

THE HYGEIA—Dr. John Kepler and family and Herbert C. Smith of Brooklyn; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Casper of Mount Vernon, N. Y.; Gen. J. H. Jarman of Hartford, Conn., and Judge F. S. Hall snd son of Taunton, Mass.

SURF HOTEL—B. D. Creighton, New York; J. H. Fitchett, Ponghkeepsie, N. Y.; Mrs. R. B. Rea, Miss J. M. Rea, Pittsburg; Mrs. P. S. Boyd, Bloomfield, N. Y.; R. S. Holden, Napar, Cal.; Mr. and Mrs. S. I. Freeman, Hartford, Conn.; J. A. Corscarden, Middletown, Conn.; Mr. and Mrs. S. William Babbit, Meriden, Conn.; Mrs. G. T. Whitney, Worcester, Mass.

WOONSOCKET HOUSE—Mrs. G. M. Dorrance and daughter and Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Wslldon of New York; J. Connors, Pawtucket; Beatrice Fowler, Jessie A. Rose, and C. A. Miller and wife, Providence; Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Lawrence and Walter B. Lawrence, Summit, N. J.; George M. Rorrance, New York; Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Baker and two children; Miss C. E. Ludlow, Miss M. E. Smith, and Miss Louise Smith, Morristown, N. J.

CONNECTICUT HOUSE—Mr. and Mrs. Hobson Halliday, Miss Edith Halliday, New York; Walter A. Kipp, Rutherford, N. J.; William Elfler, Pauline A. Elfler, Mr. and Mrs. James McG. Smith, New York; George C. D. Odell, Miss Clara Odell, Newburg, N. Y.; H. J. Garceau, Providence; Charles W. Daily, Cambridge, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Lewis, Brooklyn; T. F. Hascall and Mr. and Mrs. Albert Reid, New York.

Prize Cup for Swimmers at Bath Beach

Competition Open to All Women Guests at Hotels and Boarding Houses.

Special to The New York Times.

BATH BEACH, L. I., July 12.—The sudden hot wave of the past week had a marked effect on affairs at the Fort Lowry Hotel, Bath Beach, whicb is now comfortably filled.

Proprietor Richardson of the Fort Lowry has offered a silver toilet eervice to the winner in the July ping-pong tournament for women.

The beaches are in particularly good condition this year. A new swimming float has heen anchored inside the pier and landing etage.

Tbe Fort Lowry Challenge Cup for women swimmers is to be a feature of this season. Competitors are to be guests at eome Bath Beach hotel or boarding house.

Among the recently arrived guests are Mr. and Mrs. Grabam Rice, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Tohins, George Josephie, Mrs. H. E. Wright, Mrs. Ryland Hamilton, Miss Gertrude Hafmilton, Martin J. Ferguson, G. W. Beaver, Mies Louise Herzog, Miss Della Herzog, Mr. and Mrs. Millard Veit, H. R. Schonmacber, J. Heifer, August C. Manz, Mr. and Mrs. Max Herz, William Mayer, Miss Marie Meyer, Albert B. Schwab, H. D. Huteroltz, Mr. and Mrs. F. V. Markwold, E. H. Heyman, H. Symons, Edward E. Kahn, J. B. Herstein, and Mr. and Mre. H. S. Butterfield.

Doings of the Week in Greenwich

Pretty Village Made Prettier by Work of the Improvement Society.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., July 12.—The work done by the new Village Improvement Society of Greenwich is already showing results. Under its direction a town which has always heen well kept ehould he more attractive than ever during the present Summer.

The Wednesday evening dances at the Indian Harbor Yacbt Club have commenced and are very popular.

The new steamer General Putnam arrived in the harhor this week and will next week commence regular trips to New York.

On Saturday the first of a series of evening dances to the guests and Summer visitors took place at Edgewood Inn. Two hundred and fifty invitations were issued for the event.

The following is a list of recent arrivals at the Edgewood: Mr. and Mrs. F. McMurray, Miss McMurray, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Jackson, J. M. Davies, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Gray, Miss Gray, Harold R. Gray, W. S. Gray, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. John F. O'Rourke, Mr. and Mrs. George E. Schanck, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Outhwaite, Mr, and Mrs. J. Laflin, Thomas F. O'Mailey, Mr. and Mrs. John P. Thomas, M. J. Gibhin, W. A. Abbott, Joseph G. Grogiogan, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Jackson, Miss C. L. Worster, Mr. and Mrs. George William Kemp, Mrs. C. W. Francis, Mrs. W. E. Pearman, Miss Maben, Miss Penrose, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Wilson, Mrs. W. C. Adamson, Miss Loines, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Tingue, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Quimhy, Howard Tingue, W. J. Tingue, Jr., Mrs. J. Wilson Wenman, Mrs. S. J. Byrd, Mrs. B. C. Rohhins, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Leay, George T. Thompson, E. H. Lilly, Miss Frances A. Stiger, Byrd W. Wenman, William E. Carhart, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. John Conley, Mr. and Mrs. Orlando Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Shiland, George B. Hedges, Charles R. Wenot, T. B. M. Terhune, William D. Stiger, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Thorp, Mrs. Mary Sherry, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas M. Daly, N. J. Dominick and family, George A. Macdonald, W. A. Adamson, Henry A. Clark, and Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Taylor of New York; Mr. and Mrs. Thorp, Edward T. Horwill, Mrs. S. Swift, Miss Van Anden, Mrs. Charles Merrill, Miss Merrill, and Miss E. Merrill, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Barnes, Miss Beatrice Barnes, Mrs. W. E. Parsons of Brooklyn.

Rockaway Beach Ready for Crowds

Hotels and Amusement Places Open for Summer Patronage.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCKAWAY BEACH, July 12.—All the big hotels and amusement places are now in readiness for the coming rush of Summer visitors and excursionists. Most of the bathing pavilions report good business despite the recent unfavorahle weather. From Rockaway Park to Arverne, the Ocean Boulevard is daily crowded with plessure vehicles.

Several ping-pong tables have arrived at the Park Inn, at Rockaway Park. The game is mucb enjoyed by the guests, and the "ping-pong" of the ball mingled with the laughter of the players can be heard every afternoon and evening.

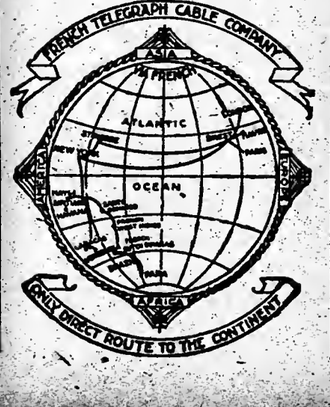
Loule Hemberger has opened the Steeplechase Park Hotel, on the Boulevard, near Ward Avenue. Since the opening the hotel has heen rapidly filling up witb guests.

The Heer Brothers, George and Lawrence, hotb of whom were in tbe recent six-day walking match at Madison Square Garden, have opened their new hotel, built on the site of tbeir old place, which was destroyed in the recent Rockaway Beach fire.

An entertainment will he held in the Atlantic Park Hotel on July 26 for the henefit of Temple Israel.

The Misses Clara and Elva Murray of Van Etten, N. Y., arrived on Tuesday. They will spend the Summer at the home of their brother, D. W. Murray, on Bayside Place.

Mr. and Mrs. John O'Connor bave opened their cottage, on Oceanus Avenue and Lefferts Place.



EVERY COTTAGE AT BAR HARBOR HAS BEEN TAKEN FOR THE SEASON

Society is Taking a True Vacation, However, and Few Functions of Importance Have Taken Place—Horse Racing to be Revived.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, July 12.—The stream of visitors to this resort grows constantly larger. There is not a vacant Summer cottage to be had at any price. Never have there been so many persons of social and National distinction here at any one time. But there is little activity. Entertaining is the exception rather then the rule. Society is truly taking a vacation. There has been a return to the old days of mountain climbing, rambles in the woods, and boating. The conventional tea parties and dinner dances are not popular. The various social sets have not become thoroughly acquainted, and there is no particular social leader, so that for the time being what affairs are given will be of a very quiet, private nature. Another fortnight, however, will see the season launched upon a voyage more than usually gay. The opening function will be the first dinner dance at the Kebo Valley Club to-night. It was proposed to have begun the series last week, but the Governors changed the plans and altered the date until people were more settled.

The town is overcrowded with diplomats. The latest to arrive is Count Cassini, the Ambassador of the Czar, accompanied by M. Pierre Rogestvensky, and the Countese Cassini. The Russian Ambasssdor arrived here Thursday night. The Cassinis have taken a small unpretentious cottage, and the Count is at present busily concerned with affairs of state. He has brought with him his automohile and the Countess has her pet hull terrier.

The various members of the Britisb Legation arrived last Tuesday. It is given out by one of the attachés that the British Ambassador, the Hon. Michael Henry Herbert, will be here some time during the Summer. The British Embassy are to have Mrs. Emmons's cottage, and are already installed there.

Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt came this week, as did the Whitneys. Mr. and Mrs. Fahbri are at Corfield, and the Schieffelins will move into the new house which Mr. Vanderbilt has built for them during the coming week.

A movement is on foot to revive a sport which was very popular here a numher of years ago, horse racing. Col. Edward Morrell has a fine track at Robin Hood Park, about two miles out of town, and he has offered the use of it for this purpose. The riders will he gentlemen jockeys, and it is proposed to have gymkhanas, which were popular at Kebo in the old days. It is quite certain that running races with gentlemen up will he one of the features of the Horse Show.

The harhor is unusually well filled with yachts for so early in the season. Joseph Leiter came down the first of the week with his steam yacht Taurus. The Eastern Yacht Cluh was here most of last week, and a numher of the boats have returned. Among these are the Pantooset, A. S. Bigelow; the Athene, William Gay; the Shark, Frank Ames; the Ituna, F. H. Stevens; and the Juanita, George McQuestion. The El Placita, Morris K. Jesup's steam yacht, came down Wednesday. The first race of the season was a match hetween raceahouts owned by T. G. Condon of New York and Antonio Y. Stewart. Mr. Condon's boat, the Red Wing, wae badly beaten.

The new regulations regarding automobiles have not brought halm to the hearts of tbe entbusiaste of this sport. It was expected that the maximum speed limit would be ten miles an hour, but six was the most that has been considered safe. Moreover, automohiles are not permitted on the Ocean Drive, or on tbe Schooner Head Drive, where there is an ahrupt fall from the roadway to the rocks of over 100 feet. There is a large numher of automobiles here, hut they appear very seldom upon the street. There will, however, be a race meet at Rohin Hood Park some time in August.

Gen. Horace Porter, United States Ambassador to France, adds one more to the populous diplomatic colony. Gen. Porter came here from Lenox, where he attended the wedding of Mies Lila Vanderhilt Sloane. He will remain here as the guest of Morris K. Jesup until the middle of next week. He will then go to Newport, where he will be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Berwin. Gen. Porter will sail for France on July 25.

The Louisburg cottages will he occupied by New Yorkers this season. The Tripp cottage has been taken by William G. Park. J. H. Shift has leased the Bungalow, and Dr. George Grant has tbe little Louisburg.

Capt. Henry de Boerut of London, England, has arrived at the Porcupine. Rutherford S. Beckman of New York, the well-known cluhman, has arrived at the same hotel.

T. Suffern Taller of New York came this week to the Malvern. Mrs. Taller, who was Maude Lorillard, is at present in Sioux City, where she is suing for divorce. Miss E. A. Osgood of New York, Miss Edwards, and Mrs. Frank E. Stickney are also at the Malvern.

Johnston Livingston of New York, accompanied by the Countess Laugier-Villars, has arrived. They will occupy the Livingston cottage on Keho Street. The Livingston set whicb is one of tbe most exclusive at the resort, are very quiet in their entertainments. The Countess Villare is one of the most popular hostesses here.

H. G. Bridgham of New York le at the St. Sauveur.

The opening golf tournament at Kebo was played on Friday. It was a competition against bogey. There was hut a small field entered. T. G. Condon of New York was first. C. R. Auchincloss, George S. Rohbins of New York, and Dr. Robert Amory tied for second.

Herbert Jaques, who was Secretary of the Horse Show two years ago, has consented again to look after the arrangements for this year's show. Gen. Morrell, President of the association, bas arrived, and preparations are being rapidly pushed.

Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Stone and Miss Margaret Stone of New York bave arrived at the Louisburg for the season.

Mrs. George Lord of New York, who hae been visiting Mr. and Mrs. R. Hall McCormick at Missentop, will take a cottage here for the remainder of the season.

Mr. MacMonnies, tbe celebrated sculptor, is a guest at Brook End of Dr. and Mrs. Robert Ahbe of New York.

Miss Stanton of New York is visiting the Misses Wilkins at tbeir cottage, The Knoll.

Mies Celeste Eustis of New York has closed her house at Westfield, Long Island, and come to Bar Harbor for the Summer.

Mrs. Natha

Part Four
Pages 29-32

Daily 1 Cent. **The New York Times.** Sunday 5 Cents.

Financial and Commercial Section

SUNDAY, JULY 13, 1902

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

In some ways, and significantly, Wall Street developments of the past week show pronounced tendencies toward betterment. Business is broadened, the character of buying in the security market is improved, and Stock Exchange records testify to conditions warranting confidence upon the part of those who have faith in the telling quality of National prosperity.

Here and there have appeared suggestive indications of a desperate situation in quarters where profit can only be reaped through market demoralization, through the scaring or bunkoing of legitimate property owners into sacrifices. Wall Street bear manipulators are resourceful, and what they have attempted —and attempt, not accomplishment, is the current record—has been during the week ambitious beyond their usual average. Especially are they disporting just now in litigation threats. In free and easy fashion they invade high courts with representations that are ridiculous in their malignancy, and with complainants whose names are used fraudulently. Freebooting run mad, hold-up proceedings inconceivably crude—such is the plan of campaign. Inspiring new litigation against the United States Steel Corporation is a Wall Street person whose open, unadorned boast is that he is entitled to recognition as "The Buccaneer."

Aforetime he has had litigation relations in joint account with Russell Sage; and Gen. Samuel Thomas (Consolidated Gas co-purifier with the Hon. Bourke Cockran) was once as a Union Pacific restrainer his partner. It may not he quite sensible for Wall Street observers to dismiss him as a party exterminated because complainants named hy him from day to day rise up and repudiate his representations. That he toyed with Mr. Russell Sage and others, "handing them out," as his vocabulary has it, seductive proposals, is not at all surprising —not any more surprising than that because they listened he accepted passiveness for partnership and just to save them lahor "handed out" to the New Jersey courts their complaints and their "touching" threats of devastation.

This campaign against the Steel Trust is simply, shamelessly—openly to the extent of braggartism—disgraceful. Scant wonder is it indeed that plaintiffs already asking New Jersey courts to construe the law should revolt, and in abhorrence draw back, refusing to have their causes, even remotely identified with this tag-end confidence game wherein complainants are made to complain without being consulted, without knowing a single thing ahout it.

In the course of legitimate business nothing discouraging anywhere develops. Crop news is good, trade news is hetter. Industrially and commercially good times are not merely maintained, hut gains are the daily record.

Some rather strenuous efforts have been made to create money market apprehension, gold exports on a large scale being predicted, with incidental suggestions of dangers involved in Western drafts upon New York funds. The reckless corn market manipulation at Chicago has been the source of some uneasiness to conservative observers here; but bankers so situated as to have exceptional opportunities for knowledge are unhesitant in declaring that any thought of danger is unwarranted—danger to the general public or to general business conditions. What may happen to participating gamhlers is, of course, quite apart from the hroader view. If hy any chance, however, the corn rigging game should go wrong a large volume of ultra-speculative stocks would undoubtedly have to come upon the market, for the same crowd involved in the grain-cornering performance are more or less loaded with speculative lines of securities on margin.

While there may be no surprising cause for congratulation in the fact that the Government has closed its fiscal year showing that in that period it could amass a surplus of $92,000,000, there are reasons for a feeling of satisfaction that this could be accomplished with such slight disturhance in the general business world. The tranquility of the money markets has been remarkable under the circumstances, and never more so than during the late month, when no less than nearly $16,000,000 of this surplus, or more than one-eighth of the year's aggregate, was piled up. Slight flurries occurred, but generally they have been around those dates when preparations progressed for the monthly or quarterly corporation disbursements; and all these came and went without causing embarrassment even in mercurial stock market speculation.

What damage stocks may have sustained (and that has heen hut temporary) has heen attributable either to strikes—the iron and steel turnout last Fall or the more recent and still prevalent strike of miners—the withering of the corn and oats crops, or such untoward events as the assassination of a beloved President. Money has perhaps suffered the least derangement. True, the Government "came to the rescue," as in Wall Street it was duhbed, with an offer to purchase $20,000,000 of outstanding bonds in Septemher last, and also offered to increase its hank deposits, but it could hardly have done less, all things considered, having been in a position dictating unwarranted drafts on the country's circulating medium, owing to our hungling National financial system.

With the close of the fiscal year came to an end many taxes, thus lightening the Federal income and easing drains on bank resources. A remarkable fiscal period it has been in many respects. It developed evidences of the country's strong position. It dissipated all fear as to the Nation's currency, with a volume of gold accumulated in the Treasury larger than the holdings elsewhere in the whole world, and larger than ever before in the history of this or any other country. Besides decreasing the interest-hearing public debt there has been accumulated by far the largest cash halance on record —nearly four times the amount held at the close of the calendar year 1893, and one which has increased $150,000,000 in the past four years to the impressive total of $358,574,116. The decrease in funded indehtedness has of course still left a larger total than existed hefore the bond issues made at the time of our currency crisis in 1894, 1895, and 1896, or of the later conversions, but nevertheless one almost nominal when compared with what it was at a not very remote period, particularly if the per capita of population be considered. Going back to 1890, the interest-hearing debt then was $725,313,110, and the Government net cash hoidings $245,330,445, the items having passed through this experience yearly ending with the period just reported on.

June 30—	Interest Bearing Debt.	Net Cash Balance.
1890	$725,313,110	$245,613,464
1891	610,529,120	153,893,809
1892	585,029,330	126,692,377
1893	585,037,100	122,462,290
1894	635,014,890	117,584,437
1895	716,202,060	185,240,153
1896	847,366,890	297,432,007
1897	847,365,130	240,137,627
1898	847,367,470	205,657,572
1899	1,046,048,750	281,380,468
1900	1,023,478,860	305,705,655
1901	987,141,040	326,833,124
1902	921,070,340	358,574,116

But while the favorahle change is noteworthy as to the Government's cash resources, a no less important point is the improvement in its credit, as shown in the results of the refunding operations which have been in progress. Take the aggregate of the debt at the close of 1898, and while it is $84,000,000 larger now than it was then, the interest called for is actually less. At that time there were only $25,364,500 2 per cents., while now the 2 per cents. aggregate $445,940,750. There were $722,002,970 4 per cents., now only $368,203,580, and $100,000,000 5 per cents., since reduced to $19,410,350. But here are the figures at a glance:

INTEREST-BEARING DEBT.

	June 30, 1898.	1902.	Increase.
2 per cents..	$25,364,500	$445,940,750	$419,576,250
3 per cents..	.....	97,515,660	97,515,660
4 per cents..	722,002,970	368,203,580	*353,799,390
5 per cents..	100,000,000	19,410,350	*80,589,650
Total.....	$847,367,470	$931,070,340	$83,702,870
*Decrease.			

We shall undoubtedly see marked changes resulting from the further lopping off of taxes, relief from which came on July 1, hut it is probable, and in fact it may be said certain, that we shall never see the Government in the straits that encompassed it a few years ago. There will be no more cajoling a reluctant public to take honds and furnish gold to keep life in an exhausted Treasury. Stocks will not he sold on fears of the United States repudiating its just liahilities, and passing on to a silver hasis, to keep company with the yellow and not the white couutries of the world. Those days have gone, and the new conditions form part of that changed situation which stands for so much of what is glihly spoken of as the current high prices for securities.

MARKET FACTORS THAT COUNT

Business Considerations Deserving Attention in Estimates of Security Prices.

It is scarcely to be wondered at, perhaps, that the true merits of existing conditions in the transportation industry are not fully realized or appreciated, for, after all, this would seem to be impossible while there remains any light still to be thrown upon the situation, and while there remain comparisons to be made that can only he instituted as the records come to be written up. Earnings progress, and earnings show striking contrasts with totals forthcoming a few years ago. Profits increase, and in addition to contrasting sharply with rsturns which are easily recalled, because of comparatively recent date, also indicate the distribution of profits over an increasing volume of invested capital. It is seen that traffics have taken on a wonderful transformation, that they have come forward in large volume even from least expected quarters, and that diversity has marked the development of tonnage in the most gratifying manner. It has also proved true that many old arguments with regard to probabilities on the harvest situation have failed, and that new conditions have a different meaning from that to be applied to old oncs.

All this in the aggregate has meant improvement, and happily improvement financially has not come single-handed, but has been joined to improvement physically, so that at the present time, after millions of dollars have been put into property in the past few years, and after other millions have been distributed to holders of stocks, the railroad system of the country is unpuestionably in a hetter condition than at any previous time in its history. As a matter of fact, no one can successfully contest the assertion that it has so far improved as to defy comparison, a statement which receives indorsement and confirmation from every development revesled, as time goes on.

One of the latest of these is the remarkable fact just brought out hy The Railway Age of Chicago, that in the six months ending with June last there was not a single railroad for which a receiver was appointed and continued. It is true that one property passed into the hands of receivers, a small affair of fifty-two miles—the New York and Pennsylvania—but only this one, and its stay made a new record for brevity, as it was sold under foreclosure, and was released inside of about four months, and wholly within the half year. A further statement goes to show that at the end of June, or, say the close of the fiscal year 1902, sq rapid and complete has been the process of reorganization, only 1,310 miles of road, with a capital of $61,000,000 in stocks and honds, remained in other hands than those of its owners. These facts of course recall what was in progress eight or nine years ago, and necessarily it is nothing but the passing in review of this feature of railroad history at that time, and the tracing of what has transpired since, that can throw around the existing condition of things the proper influence of the change.

It has been said that the capital involved in receivershipped roads as of June 30 last was $61,000,000. On June 30, 1894, it wss $2,500,000,000, or more than forty times as much, and, whereas 1,310 miles now cover the affected property, eight years ago the length of road which wss under the protection of the courts was 40,819 miles, or more than thirty times the current figure. If this latter feature be taken first it will be seen that from 22.22 per cent., or nearly one-fourth of the entire railroad system of the country, being in the control of receivers for 1894, the release of property has steadily brought the proportion down to a mere fraction, or only sixty-five hundredths of 1 per cent. In other words, as to mileage, 96.8 per cent. of the receiverships existed in 1894 have passed on to reorganization, and only 3.2 per cent. remains to he brought to the auctioneer's block at foreclosure sale or to be otherwise dealt with. The very impressive comparisons follow, which may be prefaced by the remark that for 1901 and 1902 total milesge is estimated, in the absence of official returns. The latter are available up to 1900 from reports of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, which also furnishes the other items to that date. It is generally understood that the country's railroad mileage now exceeds 200,000 miles, but it is doubtful whether more than that extent of operated road will appear as the figure for 1902. Anyway, the approximation is close enough, and naturally were the total larger the resulting percentage of road still in the hands of receivers would make even more favorable comparison than that shown.

	Total Mileage.	In Hands of Receivers— Miles.	Per Cent. of Total.
1894	178,709	40,819	22.22
1895	180,657	37,835	20.96
1896	182,777	30,475	16.69
1897	184,428	18,862	10.22
1898	186,396	12,745	6.68
1899	189,295	9,853	5.21
1900	193,346	4,177	2.16
1901	196,000	2,463	1.25
1902	200,000	1,310	0.65

As to capital representing hankrupt properites at the respective periods already brought to notice, this has undergone, if anything, even swifter change, for at the close of 1894 some 26.51 per cent, of outstanding stocks and honds, remained in other hands than those of its owners.

	Total Outstanding Stocks and Bds.	Stocks and Bonds of Roads in Rec.Hands. Amount.	P.C. of Total.
1894	$9,428,000,000	$2,500,000,000	26.51
1895	9,603,000,000	2,245,000,000	23.37
1896	9,744,000,000	1,742,000,000	17.88
1897	9,965,000,000	1,017,000,000	10.26
1898	10,029,000,000	587,000,000	5.15
1899	10,246,000,000	527,000,000	5.14
1900	10,746,000,000	215,000,000	2.00
1901	11,000,000,000	101,000,000	0.92
1902	11,250,000,000	61,000,000	0.54

Here we get nesrly 97.6 per cent. of stocks and bonds of receivershipped roads released since 1894 and only a trifle more than 2.4 per cent. remaining to represent the capital of roads over which receiverships are still hanging—a striking proof of the share the transportation industry has had in the recent prosperous development that has marked the progress of the United States since its fetters were broken by the election of 1896, and it was allowed a natural expansion unhampered. by fears within and doubts without.

It will be appropriate to recall the names of some of the more prominent properties that were confessedly bankrupt these few years ago, names that in many cases will be recognized as those of companies now enjoying enormous earnings and making liberal distributions to stockholders. Here are a score of those which operated over 300 miles of line, together with the dates on which receivers were appointed:

Name of Road.	Receivers Appointed.
New. York and New England	Dec. 29, 1893
N. Y., Lake Erie and Western	July 25, 1893
Philadelphia and Reading	Feb. 21, 1893
Western N. Y. and Pennsylvania	April 1, 1893
Peoria, Decatur and Evansville	Jan. 10, 1894
Louisville, Evansville and St. L.	Jan. 4, 1894
Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City	May 19, 1893
Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley	Mar. 31, 1894
Central of Georgia	Oct. 7, 1893
Ches., Ohio and Southwestern	Jan. 1, 1894
East Tenn., Virginia and Georgia	Aug. 1, 1893
Atchison	Dec. 23, 1893
Minneapolis and St. Louis	June 28, 1888
Northern Pacific	Aug. 15, 1893
Wisconsin Central	Sept. 20, 1893
Union Pacific	Oct. 13, 1893
Central Branch, Union Pacific	Oct. 18, 1893
Toledo, Ann Arbor and North Mich.	April 27, 1893
Richmond and Danville	June 18, 1892
Cin., New Orleans, and Tex. Pac.	Mar. 18, 1893

It will of course be observed that nearly all the above roads admitted default and were placed in the hands of receivers in 1893 and 1894.

As a matter of fact there were thirty-one roads of more than 300 miles protected by the courts on June 30, 1894, but where these are not enumerated above they are parts of systems whose titles are introduced. For example, Atchison takes in the Atlantic and Pacific of 947 miles, Colorado Midland of 353 miles, and St. Louis and San Francisco of 1,328 miles; and, to mention another case, Union Pacific includes Omaha and Republican Valley of 500 miles, Denver, Leadville and Gunnison of 325 miles, Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf of 1,052 miles, and the Oregon Short Line and Oregon Railway and Navigation, both of large extent and exceeding 1,000 miles each. Stocks of some of the properties aro not only paying heavy dividends at the present time, but are selling at high figures, while others ere either in receipt of dividends or are moving that way through the development of large earning power, and the further improvement which is practically certain to follow the betterment of property and the increase in facilities. This has been possible as a result of the general growth in all our commercial and industrial activities, and surely nothing better exemplifies the fact than the exhihit to which attention has just been drawn. It may still be claimed that stock market values are on a high level, but the claim to be valid must be backed up by facts. So far as can be seen, the facts which appear, among which those here cited are not to be careless.y overlooked, are such as to strengthen rather than weaken the structure upon which security prices rest.

A BUMPER GRAIN CROP.

"It is a significant fact," declares Bradstreet's, discussing crop conditions, "'in view of recent crop damage talk, that the Government report for July shows that Winter wheat, oats, barley, rye, and hay all improved in condition during June, and Spring wheat alone lost a trifle. The bumper crop of corn (indicated for some time past, due to large acreage and good condition) seems measurably within sight, in view of the Agricultural Department report that most of the leading States are above 90. This report is taken to indicate not far from 2,600,000,000 bushels crop, a total never hitherto reliably estimated. The wheat crop, despite drawbacks, promises still to be one-fifth above the ten-year average, and the indicated oats production has never yet been equaled. The barley, rye, potato, and fruit crops all promise better than a year ago."

A SOUTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPARISON

Missouri Pacific and Atchison Statistics as Bearing on Security Values.

While contention is not made that Missouri Pacific is not worth the price to which it has recently been advanced, or that the stock has not sufficient merit to warrant a still higher figure than that which has been touched on the recent movement, it is generally, and in some quarters strenuously, urged, that by comparison Atchison preferred is quite as good sn issue, and at current figures is consequently selling far below its intrinsic value. It is, indeed, further argued that on the whole Atchison is the better property, on which vast sums of money have been expended out of earnings during the past few yesrs, in sharp contrast with which is Missouri Pacific's showing of the smallest outlays possible. The claim is also set up that had Missouri Pacific been treated with the same liberality as Atchison the former company would have been compelled to submit a succession of deficits following up those reported for the three years ending with 1898, and that had this been the case, Missouri Pacific would have been in no shape to inaugurate dividends last year, although of course its outfit would have been raised to a higher state of physical excellence. Following the same line of argument, it is stated that in other respects results are in favor of Atchison, that, in fact it can show better earnings for the preferred stock than Missouri Pacific can show for the only stock it has outstanding, even allowing full interest on Atchison's new issue of serial debentures snd the full appropriation for sinking funds.

This being the state, not only of the speculative but of the investment mind, inquiry into the facts is undertaken as far as possible, to the exclusion of technicalities, leaving the actual records to speak for themselves. In the first place it may be noted where the points of similarity and dissimilarity are with regard to location of the two roads. Chief among the former, as shown below, are the extensive operations of both companies in Kansas, where Missouri Pacific has 2,388 miles and Atchison 2,607 miles, their closely corresponding mileage in Indian Territory and the interests each has in Missouri and Colorado, while among the latter will be observed the large mileage of Missouri Pacific in Arkansas, where Atchison is not represented, and, vice versa, the large mileage of Atchison in California, Arizona, Oklahoma, New Mexico, and Texas, where Missouri Pacific does not penetrate. The figures are from the 1901 annual reports, and in Missouri Pacific's case take in the mileage introduced for the first time lsst year into the company's accounts.

	Mo. Pac. Miles.	Atchison. Miles.
Illinois	.....	200.76
Iowa	.....	19.86
Missouri	1,305.14	296.63
Kansas	2,388.44	2,606.98
Nebraska	872.24	2.53
Oklahoma	.....	429.82
Indian Territory	162.93	162.99
Texas	.....	1,177.15
Colorado	152.12	406.46
New Mexico	.....	847.94
Arizona	.....	386.74
California	.....	1,181.90
Arkansas	1,044.40	.....
Louisiana	144.77	.....
Tennessee	2.07	.....
Totals	5,570.11	7,809.76

Taking next the annual average miles operated for the past five years (as far back as Atchison's new records extend) and the gross earnings produced in the respective territories, these totals are submitted.

	—Missouri Pacific.— Average Miles Operated.	Gross Earnings.	——Atchison.—— Average Miles Operated.	Gross Earnings.
1897	4,938	$24,805,451	6,444	$30,621,230
1898	4,938	26,744,823	6,938	39,214,099
1899	4,938	28,079,820	7,033	40,513,499
1900	4,938	30,511,313	7,341	46,232,078
1901	5,554	36,661,034	7,807	54,474,823

Missouri Pacific is seen with gross earnings increased from $24,805,451 in 1897 to $36,661,034 in 1901, the gain being $11,855,583, or 48 per cent., brought about on mileage which shows increase from 4,938 to 5,554 miles, the expansion being 616 miles, or 11 per cent. Atchison's gross total is seen rising from $30,621,230 to $54,474,823, an increase of $23,853,593, or 78 per cent., while mileage, gaining from 6,444 to 7,807 miles, shows an increasc of 1,363 miles, or 21 per cent. To indicate more clearly whether one road has secured an advantage over the other as to actual growth in gross traffic receipts, the averages per mile may be brought in.

GROSS EARNINGS PER MILE.

	Mo. Pac.	Atchison.
1897	$5,203	$4,752
1898	5,416	5,654
1899	5,686	5,761
1900	6,179	6,297
1901	6,600	6,977

The averages come out distinctly in favor of Atchison, and hence the first point is scored by friends of the latter company. Missouri Pacific gives $6,600 per mile for 1901, against $5,203 per mile for 1897, a gain of $1,397, or under 27 per cent., while Atchison shows $6,977 per mile for the late year, against $4,752 per mile for the earlier period, the gain here heing $2,225, or not quite 47 per cent. As the actual net profitmaking capacity recently developed by each road will be taken up presently, no useful purpose will be served hy going over such items ss funded debt and capital in full or per mile, or even in examining into the progress of net earnings. What is necessary to carry the next point, if it can be carried, is to show the traffic density of each system and to compare what has been expended in each case on maintenance of property. It may be said that as to number of tons carried Missouri Pacific is ahead of Atchison, the respective totals for 1901 being 13,059,027 tons for the former and only 11,112,614 tons for the latter; hut as to ton miles Atchison leads with 3,876,793,344, as compared with 3,234,221,895 for Missouri Pacific. Traffic density, or tons carried one mile for each mile of road, is greater on Missouri Pacific than on Atchison, as shown in these averages for years covered hy previous tabulations.

TONS CARRIED ONE MILE PER MILE OF ROAD.

	Mo. Pac.	Atchison.
1897	455,431	320,063
1898	460,277	400,743
1899	489,992	411,348
1900	532,292	470,588
1901	582,323	498,476

Traffic development, as may be supposed from the comparisons of gross earnings submitted above, has been more rapid on Atchison than on Missouri Pacific, the density of the freight movement indicating an increase of 55 per cent. for the first named and 34 per cent. for the last-named property. From the fact that Missouri Pacific shows a heavier traffic per mile than Atchison—varying from 17 per cent. to 36 per cent. more for the years 1901 and 1897, respectively—it might be assumed that maintenance ahould have ranged higher per mile on the shorter than on the longer system. This does not happen to be the case. In fact, quite the reverse is true, and true to the extent that Atchison has been going through a process of rehabilitation while Missouri Pacific has worked in all years but the late one on very slender outlays from earnings. Thus the highly interesting comparisons for maintenance of way, and thus the scoring of another point hy the friends of Atchison.

MAINTENANCE OF WAY PER MILE.

	Mo. Pac.	Atchison.
1897	$700	$975
1898	795	1,104
1899	765	1,091
1900	790	866
1901	904	824

These figures are a striking revelation, perhaps, but they stand as the record, and the conclusion to be drawn from the exhibit is too obvious to need enlarging upon. To clinch the argument used, it may be shown what Missouri Pacific would have been compelled to deduct from the surplnses it reported for the years in question had it expended per mile for maintenance of way the same averages as Atchison, namey, $275 per mile more in 1897, $399 per mile more in 1898, $326 per mile more in 1899, and $80 per mile more in 1900. The company showed the surpluses which follow for these years, aggregating $5,702,706, which, it will be seen, would have been converted into deficits for three of the four years, and have resulted in a surplus of only $390,418 for the whole period.

MISSOURI PACIFIC.

	Surplus— Reported.	Deduct for Maintenance.	Balance.
1897	$495,121	$1,857,950	Def. $572,829
1898	1,179,899	1,970,262	Def. 790,363
1899	640,926	1,609,788	Def. 968,862
1900	3,386,760	375,288	Sur. 3,011,472
Total	$5,702,706	$5,312,288	Sur. $390,418

In 1901, only did Missouri Pacific exceed Atchison as to average maintenance of way per mile, the amount heing $80, or the equivalent of the sum of $444,320 on the whole mileage, showing that the company has made a beginning toward accomplishing what Atchison has already gotten through with. This perhaps is a feature of more importance than is generally conceded, and one certainly largely in favor of the Atchison position. Unfortunately, maintenance of equipment is not comparable on an equal basis. The two companies report a differently constituted compilation of these expenses, Atchison adopting the modern formula and Missouri Pacific adhering to the old method of stating motive power and maintenance of cars separately, an arrangement of detail which also excludes the possibility of comparing cost of conducting transportation. It is competent, however, to take, say, Atchison's average outlay per car and engine and to figure out Missouri Pacific's average from the stated cost of repairs, &c., for locomotives and cars, and to get an idea in this way of the respective policies in force with regard to dealing with rolling stock. In order to give Missouri Pacific the benefit of any doubt, as considerable additions to cars and engines were made in the late year, it will he assumed that these needed no attention, and that the 1901 expenditures were made on the smaller total of equipment reported for Dec. 31, 1900. The calculations show up in this way.

AVERAGE COST OF REPAIRS, &c., 1901.

	Mo. Pac.	Atchison.
Freight cars	$497	$79
Passenger cars	548	728
Locomotives	2,387	2,858

It may not be denied that as to locomotives in particular Missouri Pacific made a liberal average appropriation last year, $2,387, and perhaps the average outlays on freight cars has been ample, $47, if even passenger cars have not been liberally treated at $548 each. But in each case, even after giving Missouri Pacific the advantage already explained, Atchison shows by far the better figures, as much as $2,858 per locomotive, $79 per freight car, and $728 per passenger car. It is not necessary to go into the difference in the aggregate, the point is sustained that Atchison has the hest of the argument so far.

Coming to the dividend position, Missouri Pacific reported for the year ended Dec. 31 last net earnings of $11,620,980 after deducting taxes and sundry charges, to add to which there was the sum of $2,473,431 for interest on investments, dividends on stocks, and net income from other than traffic sources, making a total of $14,094,411. Interest and rentals of $6,615,889 deducted left $7,478,523 for the stock, out of which dividends of 2½ per cent. were paid on $66,150,100 of share capital and 2½ per cent. on $76,402,000, amounting to $3,563,802. Consequently, there was left a surplus of $3,914,721. The company did not include in its income $1,113,800, representing 5 per cent. interest on Texas and Pacific second mortgage bonds held by the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company, which would have raised the surplus to $5,028,521. It has been seen, however, that net earnings for four months of the current year have run $730,000 behind through increase in expenses of operation exceeding increase in gross receipts, probahly by reason of the prosecution of more of that improvement work which the property is deemed in need of. These items may therefore be taken as largely offsetting the gain from the Texas and Pacific seconds and the loss in net earnings, whose extent of course is not to be forecast, but so far has absorbed all but $384,000 of the first-mentioned profits. Then there must be taken into consideration the fact that the full capital stock now ranks for dividends, which would call for $3,820,010 instead of the $3,563,803 paid in 1901. This would show approximately $3,658,513 left over, or 4.8 per cent. margin on the shares, as indicated below:

MISSOURI PACIFIC.

Net income after taxes and sundry charges	$11,620,980
Other net income	2,473,431
Total income	$14,094,411
Interest and rentals	6,615,889
Balance for stock	$7,478,523
5 per cent. on $76,402,000	3,820,010
Balance, equal to 4.8 per cent.	$3,658,513

Atchison has reported for eleven months of the current fiscal year income of $21,530,738 after expenses, rentals, and taxes. Allowing for no further increase for June, that month last year produced $1,981,924, which with miscellaneous net income taken same as for 1901, $337,557, would give the company on June 30, 1902, $23,795,219 out of which to meet interest and dividends. Interest may be taken at a round $8,000,000, which will about allow for the interest on the general mortgage 4s issued since the estimate of charges for 1902 was made up for the 1901 report, namely $7,942,870. Allowing six months' interest on the new serial debentures and that proportion for the sinking fund, the outcome for Atchison preferred stock will be as follows:

ATCHISON.

Income after operating expenses, rentals, and taxes, July 1, 1901, to May 31, 1902	$21,530,738
June total, same as 1901	1,931,924
Other net income, same as 1901	332,557
Total income	$23,795,219
Interest on funded debt	$8,000,000
Interest, six months, on serial debentures	600,000
Sinking fund	1,250,000
Total charges	9,850,000
Balance for stocks	$13,945,219
5 per cent. on $114,200,000 pfd. stock.	5,710,000
Balance, equal to 7.2 per cent. on preferred stock	$8,235,219

If it is to be seen what there is in the claim made that Atchison can show more than Missouri Pacific after paying full interest and appropriating full sinking funds for the $30,000,000 new serial debentures, then the exhihit must be made out this way:

ATCHISON.

Total income	$23,795,219
Interest on funded debt	$8,000,000
Full interest on serial debentures	1,200,000
Full sinking funds	2,500,000
Total charges	11,700,000
Balance for stocks	$12,095,219
5 per cent. on $114,200,000 pfd. stock.	5,710,000
Balance, equal to 5.6 per cent. on preferred stock	$6,385,219

In the first case, it is shown that, allowing for six months' interest of $600,000 and sinking funds of $1,250,000 for the serials, Atchison is earning its preferred dividend by a margin of $8,235,219, or the equivalent of 7.2 per cent. on the $114,200,000 of the stock named. In the second case, it is seen that the full requirement for a year could he taken from current results, and that there would still be a margin of $6,385,219 over the preferred dividend, or the equivalent of 5.6 per cent. These figures, comparing with Missouri Pacific's excess of 4.8 per cent., would seem to indicate that the contention that Atchison is in the better position, and hence too low in price, stands on fair grounds, apart from what advsntage should accrue taking into consideration that feature of the records which goes to set forth the difference between the amounts expended on property and what would seem the obviously higher physical standard of Atchison in the comparison.

BITUMINOUS COAL PRODUCTION

RAPID YIELDER OF PROFITS.

The production of bituminous coal last year was on the greatest scale ever known, and this year is not going to show any decrease, for the tonnage records up to date have heen far and away beyond those of 1901. Here is the story of that year, compared with the preceding:

	Net Tons.
Total 1901	224,789,091
Total 1900	212,415,508

Some fifteen or twenty years ago, when the anthracite trade figured up 32,320,000 tons a year as an average of the five years 1881-5, and the bituminous was an average of 63,100,000 tons, in a similar way, there was not so much heard of the United Mine Workers and the necessity of organizing it in the hard coal regions. Now, when the six years 1896-1901 show an average for a year of 51,700,000 tons of anthracite and 161,000,000 tons of bituminous, there is the greatest anxiety to get the anthracite worker "in line," so that his product may not compete with the other. Elevate first one shoulder, then the other, and bring up all standing. The efficiency of the labor is shown to be not so great as it might be, in the statements made hy Mr. Thomas of the Erie, in that operator's review of the conditions for last year. In tahular form the comparison is as follows:

Period.	Anthracite.	Bituminous.
1881-1885	32,320,000	63,100,000
1886-1890	39,240,000	84,300,000
1891-1895	47,680,000	112,000,000
1896-1901 (6 years)	51,700,000	161,000,000

From the above statement it is seen that the percentage of anthracite to the total product has decreased from 40 to 24 per cent. Comparing the production of 1901 with that of 1880, anthracite is shown to have increased about 135 per cent., while the bituminous product has increased about 425 per cent.

To show how some of the more familiar districts have grown, note these figures:

District.	Tons. 1880.	Tons. 1901.
Clearfield	1,739,873	2,500,000
Georges Creek	2,136,160	4,322,371
Beech Creek	.....	4,886,046
Blossburg	921,555	900,000
Broad Top	291,131	642,507
Meyersdale	187,800	2,500,000
Elk Garden	.....	1,817,056
Pocahontas	.....	5,624,545
Chesapeake and Ohio	606,064	5,557,452

What is going to he the change in the near future in some of these can only be conjectured when one knows the developments that are going on. The Pennsylvania Railroad, the Baltimore and Ohio, the Norfolk and Western, and the Chesapeake and Ohio are simply to coin money out of the coal traffic.

Even the Reading is coming to the front as a soft coal carrier, as witness these figures:

Year.	Anthracite.	Bituminous.	Total.
1901	10,523,891	5,018,491	15,542,382
1900	10,072,556	4,539,719	15,212,275
1899	9,533,693	4,201,622	13,735,315
1898	9,464,508	3,517,069	12,981,667

The proportion of soft coal tonnage last year was 32 per cent., as against 27 per cent. in 1898, or four years ago.

People ask if there is ever to be a let-up in the demand for soft coal; the inclination to store fuel has just now a most impressive instance. Buyers of all kinds continue to stock up as a protection against the possible strike of the bituminous miners. They have msde substantial progress. Operators, as a rule, are discouraging this movement, but they cannot well refuse orders that come to them voluntarily when they have the coal to sell. The present demand for bituminous coal is considerably in excess of the supply. Almost everywhere is heard the complaint that cars are scarce. Much of the equipment is in the hsnds of buyers, who ordered a surplus of coal, and are clinging to the same in cars to the last possible moment, meanwhile watching for some development. They are in doubt as to whether they should dump the fuel on the ground or trust to the future. An impressive example of the way the railroads are storing coal is seen daily along any railroad, or at the termini.

And the scarcity of bituminous coal is aided also by the disinclination of the miners to rush work. The men are fully aware of the situation, and in many mines are not working up to their full strength.

The Ohio and Western Pennsylvania shippers are as busy as they can be, prices are firm at circular rates, and promise to remain so for the remainder of the lake season, at least. This arrangement has been made feasible hy the increasing demands from the Northwest for coal for the Winter supply, and it has been increasing from week to week as the prospective shortage of the anthracite supply multiplies. It "is an ill-wind that does nobody good," says the old aphorism, and in the present instance the lake shippers are the beneficiaries at the expense of the Eastern

The development of coal mines, coke works and railroads in West Virginia during the last two years has brought the Mountain State prominently into the public eye. Millions have been made speculating in its mining lands and many times as many millions will be made from the development of these same lands. Where no railroad enters and none is projected coal is still selling cheap, options being obtainable on nine and ten-foot seams at from $15 to $20 an acre. Where the coal is tapsihle by railroad it cannot be bought for much less than $100 per acre, and frequently it hss been sold for twice that figure. The southern part of West Virginia, in the New River, anawha and Pocahontas fields, is furnishing the greatest illustration of the unprecedented increase in the control of one of the best coal-producing sections in that State. The Pennsylvania Railroad interests, directly and indirectly, are very large in the Pocahontas district. The vast investments of the United States Steel Corporation in that field are well known.

As the industries of the country are such large users of soft coal, and as they are in teh best possible shape, present and prospective, there is bound to be a goodly increase of Bituminous, and many of the people who have been turned off on to soft coal because the hard could not be had are likely to continne; they will learn how to use it economically and without becoming a nuisance in respect of smoke. This will all help to the end stated, a growth in the soft coal trade of our country that will put it still further ahead of its nearest competitor; there will be need of all the transportation facilities to take care of the home traffic, let alone anything that is to come from abroad. This pnts the Anthracite in the category of a domestic fuel, and there will be plenty for the producers of that fuel to do to take care of that trade, it may be stated that the statements which have appeared as to losses "since the strike began" do not represent the case except where the unemployed men usually at work in and about the mines are concerned. It is interesting for the compiler to make up a tabular statement, and show that it runs into millions; the only millions that are really ost, are those which represent the annua earnings of the workers, for the coal, the asset of the companies, remains uninjured in the deposit vaults of Nature. It will be in demand, and will sell at a good price, when this industrial war is over. The strike in the Anthracite coal trade in the Fall of 1900 resulted in a permanent advance in coal prices on quite a large scale. It must be remembered that this betterment of conditions also applies to the men employed, for they had steady work, and many of the so-called grievances were abrogated. Taken altogether, the outlook is not a bad one; there is a strenuous condition at present in soft coal because, as already stated in the opening parsgraph, the tonnage thereof is so much the greater, and it needs no great adapet at figures to show that a ten per cent. growth yearly means more to the one than the other.

FREDERICK EDWARD SAWARD.

A COPPER TRUST MOVE.

Developing Coal Properties in Montana on a Comprehensive Scale.

The copper trust is making extensive investments in Montana coal lands. The Anaconda Company is building a coking plant on the newly acquired property in Gallatin County, and officers of the Amalgamated Company have returned from an inspection trip.

The object of their visit unfolds a story that had its commencement some years back, and the final fruition of plsns which Prof. Storrs has been working on for years. The Amalgamated Copper Company has long been looking for some place in the State where coking coal could be found in sufficient quantity to meet their needs in this line, and he mined and manufactured into coke in an economical manner. Many coal fields have been investigated by them with this end in view, and at one time or another their agents have visited nearly every section in the State where coking coal existed or was supposed to exist. They already manufacture some coke at Belt, Mont., where they have coal mines and a washer and coking ovens, but only a small portion of the coal veins at the Belt mines will make coke,

the long side of the stock market, and, therefore, that it might be well to keep a watchful eye lest because of the corn endeavor in Chicago this interest might become overextended and be forced to let go either its grain or its stock holdings. This apprehension, by the way, seems to be little justified for the reason that Mr. Gates has associated with him men of vast fortunes who, with their friends, are undoubtedly well able to carry through what they have so deliberately undertaken.

The third reason—and this the chief one—for the interest taken by the Street in the corn deal is because of its effect on the New York money market. Already several millions of dollars have been withdrawn from New York banks by Chicago—this, either for the bulls or, not unlikely, for the bears in order to provide them with additional margin.

Unless this corner or squeeze—call it what you will—is ended by private settlement there remain yet nearly three weeks in which the fight may be waged. Whatever the result, Wall Street is hoping that the drain on the local money market because of the deal is at an end.

Money Market Outlook.

Heavy Shipments of Currency to Chicago the Feature of the Week—Some Relief by Reason of Gold Receipts from the Klondike.

The local financial situation has been very much complicated by the unexpected developments of the week just past, when Chicago and interior cities sent in heavy demands upon this centre. The consequence is that all conjectures as to what may or may not happen are of less value even than conjectures usually are, for the simple reason that they can in the present state of affairs be founded on nothing that is not uncertain. Could it be said with any definiteness that the interior demand has for the time being been satisfied, or to say even, if it be not satisfied, to what greater extent the demand will reach it would be possible fairly to speculate upon the developments in the local money market in the immediate future.

This, however, it is not possible to say. Indeed, so altogether uncertain has been this unexpected interior movement—resulting in a loss by the banks during the week on the interior movement propsr of nearly $4,000,000—that it is not yet clear exactly why this demand came at this time. The popular theory is that the corn deal of Mr. Gates and his friends is responsible for the movement. Undoubtedly to some extent that is the case; but nevertheless it is idle not to recognize that there has been a demand beyond that. New Orleans, for instance, received something like half a million from this city last week; $1,000,000 went to Boston to help strengthen the reserve position of the banks there—this because Chicago had drawn upon its balances in the Boston banks; while St. Paul, St. Louis, Minneapolis, Cleveland, and such cities have taken heavily from Chicago. If this has been on account of the corn deal and the corn deal solely, then Mr. Gates's undertaking is having most far-reaching effect.

It is hardly necessary, however, to stretch the imagination or the truth to that extent. There has been another, and, from the prosperity standpoint, a much better reason for this new and, at this season of the year, unprecedented demand, to wit, the very active state of trade in interior cities necessitating the use of a greater amount of capital than ever before. This, temporarily, may affect the money market here, but in the end it is clear that it is a bull argument on the country and on stocks, for that surely is a healthy state of trade, a sound condition of affairs, when money is in urgent demand in productive employments.

There is another phase to the situation: The money withdrawn has been money owned by the interior and merely carried here on balance. In any event it would have been withdrawn a few weeks hence for crop-moving purposes, so that the present demand is in the nature of an anticipatory one, and in reality does not and will not affect the final position of the local institutions. What is once withdrawn cannot be called for again. Of course, had the money been allowed to remain here until the usual time New York would have had the use of the funds; but at present it looks as if the only result will be to check temporarily any active stock market speculation.

Nor is it certain that this check will be at all lasting in its nature. It is to be recalled, first, that the flow of Klondike gold this way is now steadily on; and, second, that though the war revenue tax repeal has been operative now for almost two weeks its results have not yet begun to show. So far as the repeal goes this will soon be remedied, while with the promise of from $25,000,000 to $40,000,000 coming from the Klondike the local market will receive a substantial addition.

In the meantime it may be noticed that no gold has as yet gone to Europe, though exports seemed almost certain in the middle of last week. What the effect may be of the large failure reported in France remains to be seen, but on the day previous to the failure all the foreign banks, in their weekly reports, had shown that they were in a strong position. During the week the Bank of France was able to reduce its loans $27,439,000, the Bank of Germany its loans $13,948,000, and the Bank of England its by no less than $49,500,000, the last-named institution at the same time increasing its proportion of reserve to liabilities from 42.95 per cent. to 48.69 per cent. This is one of the largest single-week loan reductions ever reported, and appreciably strengthens the position of each of the banks and suggests that there is no pressing need for gold abroad.

Beyond this it may be noted—the figures are from a London dispatch—that the output from the Transvaal mines continues to make satisfactory progress, the total for June having been cabled at 142,780 ounces, as compared with 19,779 ounces for the same month in 1901, nothing in June, 1900, and 145,763 ounces in June, 1899. From Jan. 1 to June 30, 1902, the extent of the progress month by month, and how it compares with the output before the South African war, is shown in the subjoined table:

	Ounces.			
	1902.	1901.	1900.	1899.
January	70,340	.....	90,737	410,145
February	81,405	.....	75,170	404,335
March	104,127	.....	85,834	441,578
April	119,588	.....	.....	439,111
May	138,902	7,478	.....	444,933
June	142,780	19,779	.....	445,763
Total	656,842	27,257	251,801	2,585,865

The restarting of the mines in the first season was in May, 1901, when 7,478 ounces were produced. The subsequent output was: June, 19,779; July, 25,959; August, 28,474; September, 31,936; October, 33,393; November, 39,075, and December, 52,897, a total for the year 1901 of 238,991 ounces, as compared with 656,842 ounces for the first six months of 1902.

Generally the local situation may be summed up by saying, as was said last week, that, unless a speculative orgy sets in, rates, while firm, will not be in any sense of the word high. Money will continue in good demand, and in the very nature of things will not be cheap. On the other hand, it ought not to be dear.

FEATURES OF THE WEEK.

The week just passed has been in not a few senses of the word a remarkable one in the stock market. Whensoever the bears undertook to depress values they were sharply rounded up—with in many cases no inconsiderable losses. This was true no less of St. Paul, Missouri Pacific, and Rock Island in the railroad group than of such a stock as Sugar in the industrial group. On the whole the week was distinctly encouraging and favorable to the bulls, who apparently have the market well in hand. The excellent Government crop report has done much to encourage confidence.

Sugar Trust Stock.

Unquestionably the feature of the week was the "old-time" movement in Sugar. A year or more ago this stock had a habit of doing unexpected things at unexpected times, but lately it has been going along much as any other well-behaved stock. On Thursday, however, it surprised the Street (which, because of the organization of the Federal Sugar Company, had become bearish on the stock) by jumping up six full points in the last half hour of bidding—this much to the discomfiture of the early short sellers. Those gentlemen who were short from 1,000 to 5,000 shares—at near to bottom prices—are now bemoaning the evil genius that prompted them to follow the advice to sell the stock because the new Federal Company would be able to produce and sell sugar 1 cent a pound cheaper than the trust, and would surely put that concern "out of business," Mr. Havemeyer declares that he and his company are not so easily disposed of.

Steel Stocks.

While the movement of the Steel Trust and other steel stocks has been by no means as sensational as that of Sugar, the behavior of the shares—those certainly of the Trust—has been none the less noteworthy. Considering the pressure put upon them these stocks may be said to have held remarkably strong and to have resisted with astonishing power the raids of the buccaneering gang responsible for the attacks, in the courts and elsewhere, upon the corporation. However, it is now so thoroughly recognized that the principal litigants in the present suits are, for the most part, in them "for what there is in it" that the public is no longer frightened into hasty selling. The fact that nearly every reputable name connected—in every case but one without the least authority—with the suits, has been withdrawn carries its own comment. In the independent steel stocks the leaders were Pressed Steel Car and Republic Steel.

St. Paul.

Everybody had the "tip" to sell St. Paul in the early part of the week, for the alleged reason that the bulling of it in the preceding week had been by unsubstantial parties who were to be badly punished by having a lot of long stock dumped upon them, after which a big bear drive was to be made. The stock before the close of the week was up nearly a half dozen points to the highest price in more than a twelve month. That tells the story in a nutshell. St. Paul in these days is earning too much to be easily depressed.

Louisville and Nashville.

In certain speculative quarters there were disappointment and some consequent selling of stock because the Directors of Louisville and Nashville failed to increase the dividend rate from 5 to 6 per cent. Whatever stock was offered was, however, readily absorbed and the stock since has advanced. It grows more certain each day that Mr. Morgan is to exercise the option on the shares held by him, and that it is upon this that the issue has lately been advanced.

Rock Island.

Rock Island stock during the week sold up to the highest price on record. The movement requires no comment. The security is very closely held by the Moore brothers and their friends, the earnings of the system are on a large scale, and the new stock rights are looked upon as valuable enough to warrant purchases of the stock even at going prices.

Missouri Pacific.

The pool brokers in Missouri Pacific who were heavy sellers of the stock on Wednesday turned buyers on Thursday and Friday, taking large blocks of the stock under orders, it is said, from President Gould. The Government crop report was considered a big bull argument on the stock for the reason that best conditions were reported in those districts traversed by the system.

Some General Issues.

Copper Trust stock has been heavy because of its reported bad earnings. Standard Oil interests are credited with the largest selling.

New York Central has been strong as a result of buying by Vanderbilt brokers, who point out that on the first of January next some $19,000,000 7 per cent. bonds mature, and by their refunding on a 3½ per cent. basis a great saving can be effected. The junior issues have been neglected, but a movement in them is promised shortly.

Pennsylvania has been taken in hand by the pool that so successfully advanced it about a year ago.

The Atchison issues have risen on an appreciation of the fact that a bumper corn crop (which now seems reasonably assured) will increase the earnings of the system very largely—for Atchison is a big hauler of corn and its products.

OTIS ELEVATOR.

Among the outside stocks which, within recent weeks, have shown gradual and constant, Otis Elevator has held a place of special prominence. The investment demand for the preferred stock paying 6 per cent. has brought that issue up to 105, and more recently, and especially during the past week, attention has been given to the common stock. The buying was not exceptionally heavy, but it met with very light offerings of stock, and the quotation advanced about six points, with practically no reactions. Suggestions were heard that the Directors intended to place the common stock on a dividend basis in the very near future, but these were no more definite than similar reports in the past, which each time have been falsified by the event. It is the avowed policy of the management not to admit the common stock to a share in the company's earnings until its needs in the way of additional working capital have been satisfied. The profits of the company are showing large earnings on the common stock, but the balance of earnings after the preferred stock requirements has been steadily employed to make improvements and add to working capital.

In the last annual report it was stated that the policy might possibly be changed to the extent of increasing the working capital by an issue of stock, and thus permit the common to share in the profits. In some quarters the recent rise in the stock has been attributed to the possible adoption of this plan, but if the Directors intend making such a change, no intimation of it has been made in official quarters.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Early in the week just past the course of prices in the outside market showed considerable irregularity, but later quotations became steadier, and some large gains were made during the last few days. Most of the stocks which were most prominent were other than those which for some weeks had held places of most importance in the market. Trading was begun in some new issues, including the bonds of the United States Shipbuilding Company. During part of the week the copper group supplied one or two very active stocks, but the volume of business in these issues, as well as the course of prices, was very irregular. Tennessee Copper was by far the most active of the copper shares, and the one that showed the widest fluctuations. In several of the copper shares there have been made efforts to advance quotations, but generally speaking these attempts have met with little success, such advances as have been made being followed by reactions that have practically wiped out the earlier gains.

Among the stocks that showed large gains were Guggenheim Exploration, which advanced over 20 points; Hall Signal, which sold up 7 points; Otis Elevator common, with a net gain of more than 5 points, and Standard Oil, which rose more than 20 points. Other less notable gains were made, especially during the last three days of the week, and among the losses recorded were none that were as large as a number of the week's advances.

STANDARD OIL.

Unusual activity was shown by Standard Oil stock during the past week. About 600 shares were dealt in, a larger total than has been recorded in this stock in any week for a year past. At the same time a substantial advance was made, the stock rising from 600 early in the week to 680. As is nearly always the case in this stock, specific reasons for the advance were lacking. The fact is a determined effort to raise the quotation for Standard Oil generally meets with relatively little opposition, and those in control of the property can change the quotation at will.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, July 14.

Fore River Ship and Engine Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Susquehanna Iron and Steel Company—Dividend payable.
Thaddeus Davids Company—Annual meeting.
Union Card and Paper Company—Annual meeting.
United Fruit Company—Dividend payable.

Tuesday, July 15.

American Chicle Company—Annual meeting.
American Light and Traction Company—Dividend payable Aug. 1 to holders of record this date.
American Shipbuilding Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
American Telephone and Telegraph Company—Dividend payable.
American Tobacco Company—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.
American Window Glass Company—Dividend payable on common.
American Woolen Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Associated Merchants' Company—Dividend payable on first and second preferred.
Boston Suburban Electric Companies—Dividend payable on preferred.
Brooklyn City Railroad—Dividend payable.
Central Coal and Coke Company—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Chicago Great Western Railway—Dividend payable on debenture stock.
Chicago Pneumatic Tool Company—Dividend payable.
Cleveland, Elyria and Western Street Railway—Dividend payable.
Columbus (Ohio) Railway—Dividend payable on preferred Aug. 1 to holders of record this date.
Consolidated Traction of New Jersey—Dividend payable.
Denver and Rio Grande Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred.
Empire State-Idaho Mining and Development Company—Dividend payable.
Exploration Company, New York—Dividend payable.
Federal Street and Pleasant Valley Railway, Pittsburg—Books close.
General Electric Company—Dividend payable.
Georgia Railroad and Banking Company—Dividend payable.
Hamilton Manufacturing Company, Boston—Dividend payable.
H. B. Claflin Company—Dividend payable on common.
Indiana, Illinois and Iowa Railroad—Dividend payable.
International Buttonhole Machine Company—Dividend payable.
J. B. Stetson Company—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Lake Erie and Western Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred.
Manchester (N. H.) Light and Power Company—Dividend payable.
Metropolitan Street Railway, New York—Dividend payable.
Mexican Telegraph Company—Dividend payable.
Mine Hill and Schuylkill Haven Railroad—Dividend payable.
Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Monongahela River Consolidated Coal and Coke Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Municipal Gas Company, Albany—Annual meeting.
National Biscuit—Dividend payable on common.
National Enamsling and Stamping Company—Books close for annual meeting.
New York Air Brake Company—Dividend payable.
New York Central Railroad—Dividend payable.
New York and New Jersey Telephone Company—Dividend payable.
Northern Central Railroad—Dividend payable.
North Chicago Street Railway—Dividend payable.
Otis Elevator Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred.
Pittsburg Coal Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Procter & Gamble Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Railway Equipment Corporation—Dividend payable.
Reece Buttonhole Machine Company—Dividend payable.
Rhode Island Perkins Horse Shoe Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Rutland Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred.
St. Joseph and Grand Island Railroad—Dividend payable on first preferred.
Securities Company—Dividend payable.
Street's West Stable Car Line—Books close.
United Gas and Electric Company, New Jersey—Dividend payable.
United Gas Improvement Company—Dividend payable.
United Shoe Machine Company—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
United States Printing Company—Dividend payable.
Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Wells-Fargo Express Company—Dividend payable.
Western Union Telegraph Company—Dividend payable.

Wednesday, July 16.

Consolidated Car Heating Company—Books close.
Consolidated Lake Superior Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Tefft, Weller Company—Annual meeting.
Torrington Company—Books close for dividend on Common "A."
Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company—Annual meeting.

Friday, July 18.

Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston—Dividend payable Aug. 1 to holders of record this date.
Grand Rapids Street Railway—Dividend payable on preferred Aug. 1 to holders of record this date.
Homestake Mining Company—Books close.
United States Steel Corporation—Books close for dividend on preferred.

Saturday, July 19.

Ann Arbor Railroad—Books close for annual meeting.
Central Railroad of New Jersey—Books close.
Hocking Valley Railroad—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.

Atlantic Coast Line Bonds.

Brown Brothers & Co. of New York, Philadelphia, and Boston; Hallgarten & Co. of New York, and Vermilye & Co. of New York, Boston, and Chicago, have purchased $13,750,000 par value of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad first consolidated mortgage fifty-year 4 per cent. gold bonds, maturing July 1, 1952. These bankers invite subscriptions for $10,500,000, the unsold portion of the above amount at 100½ and accrued interest, payable July 24, 1902, at which time the bonds will be ready for delivery. The bonds cannot be redeemed prior to maturity. Subscriptions will be opened at the offices of the bankers on July 17 at 10 A. M. and close at 3 P. M. the same day or earlier without notice. Application will be made to list these bonds on the New York Stock Exchange.

ON LONDON 'CHANGE

Conditions Said to Point to a Boom in Americans.

Public Certainly Doing Something in American Rails—Light Business of a Henley Week No Criterion—Idea That Cheap Money Is at a Stand Still Popular.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, July 12.—Small credence is placed among substantial City men in the various yarns concerning American railroad speculation current here this week and published in some of the financial papers.

They have been either unintelligible or of exceedingly doubtful authenticity, but they have at least indicated an awakening interest in American securities which indeed is the most significant feature of the London market of the present hour.

One most conservative Scotch broker said this morning that he believed a boom in Americans to be close at hand. In his view, all conditions are satisfactory.

There are, of course, the usual number of pessimistic prophets, who draw gloomy comparisons between the present situation in the United States and that of 1893, and profess a disbelief that American railroad returns are wholly veracious. But in the last fortnight the bulk of the small business which has been done here has been in Americans, and, whether or not the supply of American securities here has been deliberately increased by New York operators for their own purposes, the fact that there has been some English buying is a good sign. The public has certainly been doing something, however small, in American rails and a bull feeling in regard to those securities generally prevails in London.

On the other hand, it is worth bearing in mind that Liverpool, Birmingham, and other towns have been making bear sales in all Americans and standing their losses cheerfully as the prices have risen.

Generally, on the Stock Exchange, business has been very light, but Henley Week business is no criterion. After all, England has no greater festival than the royal boating regatta and City men are only human. Otherwise, present conditions are not particularly discouraging.

The decline in consols was obviously partly caused on account of sales by sanguine operators, who, believing peace would bring rising markets, held South Africans in large quantities, and must now pay their losses. But even South Africans have been in better tone at the close of the week than at the beginning.

The idea that an era of cheap money is at hand is still popular, but the figures of the latest bank return are not reassuring on this head. It is true that the market has not borrowed as much as it was expected to for this week's settlement, but the account was smaller than usual.

It is believed in the City that Paris has been selling consols lately, being disappointed because they have not risen higher.

Financial observers note the recent flow of good English investment securities, including railroad bonds, to the United States. E. A. D.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, July 12.—The demand for money slackened somewhat to-day owing to the settlement being ended. Discounts were steady. The inquiry for gold continued from the Continent, especially from Paris.

Business on the Stock Exchange was quiet and had a better tone. First-class securities were fairly steady. Americans opened weak and hardened slightly to above parity, but they were neglected. Kafirs were irregular. There was some improvement after the announcement of the names of the three brokers who had failed, but some fear of further announcements of the same kind caused hesitation. Closing prices:

Consols for money, 95 13-16; consols for account, 96; Anaconda, 5½; Atchison, 80; Atchison preferred, 101⅝; Baltimore and Ohio, 110¼; Canadian Pacific, 138; Chesapeake and Ohio, 50½; Chicago Great Western, 30½; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 183; Denver and Rio Grande, 43; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 92¼; Erie, 37⅝; Erie 1st preferred, 70⅝; Erie 2d preferred, 54; Illinois Central, 167⅛; Louisville and Nashville, 144½; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 27⅜; Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred, 60; New York Central, 162½; Norfolk and Western, 59; Norfolk and Western preferred, 94; Ontario and Western, 33⅜; Pennsylvania, 78¾; Reading, 34½; Reading 1st preferred, 83½; Reading 2d preferred, 36¾; Southern Railway, 37¾; Southern Railway preferred, 98⅛; Southern Pacific, 66¾; Union Pacific, 108⅝; Union Pacific preferred, 92; United States Steel, 40⅛; United States Steel preferred, 92½; Wabash, 30½; Wabash preferred, 46; Spanish Fours, 80½; Rand Mines, 12; D(Beers preferred, 22⅝.

Bar silver dull, 24⅝d per ounce. Money, 2@2½ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2½@2 9-16 per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 2½@2 9-16 per cent.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £12,000.

Bar gold, 77s 9½d; American eagles 76s 4½d. Gold premiums are quoted: Buenos Ayres, 130.10; Madrid, 36.75; Lisbon, 27.50.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, July 12.—Kafirs rallied on the Bourse to-day, owing to the report that the difficulties in the settlement at London were insignificant. Trainways and traclions were offered. Later Turks were favored. Spanish rails benefited by the fall in the rate of exchange. The whole list closed with a better tone.

The private rate of discount was unchanged at 2 9-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 101f 22c for the account.

Spanish 4s, 80.62½.

Exchange on London, 25f 16c for checks.

BERLIN, July 12.—Business on the Boerse to-day was restricted and dull. Home funds weakened. Canadians receded on New York advices.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 48 pfennigs for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, 1⅝ per cent.; three months' bills, 1½ per cent.

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, July 12.—Complete transactions in the local stock market to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
25..	American Trust	118	118	118
410..	American Window Glass	63¼	63¼	63¼
110..	Crucible Steel	21¾	21½	21½
180..	Crucible Steel pf	85¾	85½	85½
300..	U. S. Steel pf	90¾	90¼	90¼
25..	National Fireproof	31½	31½	31½
290..	Mon. River Coal pf	40	39¾	39¾
100..	Pittsburg Coal	25¾	25¾	25¾
228..	Pittsburg Coal pf	91¾	91¼	91¼
50..	West. Air Brake	181½	181½	181½
300..	Pittsburg Brew, 6s	110¾	..	..

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
July 12	205,289
To date this year	91,287,914
Corresponding date last year	182,306,129

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

July 12	$1,298,500
To date this year	$508,663,900
Corresponding date last year	$600,271,720

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 3 per cent.; at three months, 4¼ per cent.; at six months, 4¼@5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½ per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Express	2	Louisville & Nash...	½
Am. Ice pf	1½	Met. Sec. Sub. R.	½
At., Top. & S. F.	1½	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	1
At., T. & S. F. pf	⅞	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf	1¼
Bur., Ced. R. & N.	21	Mo. Pacific	1
Canada Southern	1¼	Rep. Steel	⅞
Chi. & Alton pf	½	Ry. Steel Spr. pf	⅞
Chi., M. & St. Paul	1½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	⅝
Chi., M. & St. P. pf	½	Union Pacific	⅝
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	2½	W. & L. E. 2d pf	1¼
Geo. A. Fuller pf	⅝		
Hocking Valley	½		

Stocks Declined.

Ansconda Copper	3	U. S. Cast I. Pipe...	½
Int. Power	1	Va.-Car. Chem. pf	½
Pressed S. Car pf	1⅝	Western Union	½
Union Bag & Paper	1		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Declined.

Det. City Gas 5s....2⅝ | Stand. R. & T. Inc...1

Tbers were no advances.

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Yesterday's stock market was a decidedly strong one, with advancing quotations quite general to the list under the lead of such standard shares as St. Paul, Rock Island, Atchison, and Missouri Pacific. In the early trading the market had been somewhat listless, traders and others being apparently inclined to wait upon the bank statement. When this was published, making an unexpectedly favorable showing with an increase in surplus reserves of over $2,100,000 and a decrease in loans of more than $4,100,000, the market response was greater activity and pronounced strength in many shares.

As was perhaps not unnatural under the circumstances, leadership was assumed by the Granger shares—this being but a logical consequence of the wonderfully encouraging Government crop report just published. With favorable weather (and such is now ruling in the corn and wheat belts) it seems assured that the corn crop this year will be more than a good one; that it will be a bumper one—the biggest on record. What this means to the railroads and the general business of the country is apparent.

Other strong issues yesterday were Fuller Construction Company, whose earnings are said to be on a very large scale; Ice Trust preferred, which rose on short covering; Republic Steel common, which is being steadily absorbed by inside interests; New York Central, and Canada Southern, in both of which Vanderbilt buying is in evidence; and the Sault Ste. Marie stocks.

Closing prices were generally the best for the day.

THE H. B. CLAFLIN COMPANY.

The H. B. Claflin Company reports for the six months ended June 30:

	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Net earnings	$317,378	$303,098	$14,280
Interest on 1st pf.	65,008	65,008	.....
Balance	$252,370	$238,090	$14,280
Interest on 2d pf.	77,118	77,118	.....
Balance	$175,252	$160,972	$14,280
Common dividends	153,164	153,164	.....
Surplus	$22,088	$7,808	$14,280
Previous surplus	1,193,072	1,133,097	59,975
Total surplus	$1,215,160	$1,140,905	$74,255

The general balance sheet as of June 30 shows as follows:

ASSETS.

	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Cash	$1,689,956	$1,276,967	$413,989
Dividends paid	171,382	171,382	.....
Bills receivable	1,828,678	2,336,862	*508,189
Open accounts	1,721,407	4,182,540	*2,461,133
Merchandise	7,310,398	6,928,416	383,982
Store property	2,780,182	2,780,182	.....
Stable	27,197	27,197	.....
H or ses, trucks, and wagons	14,622	14,622	.....
Total	$15,502,767	$17,674,118	*$2,171,351

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$9,000,000	$9,000,000	
Open accounts	4,502,158	6,815,407	*$2,223,249
For. ex. & loan ac.	460,159	422,516	*22,357
Surplus reserve	1,193,072	1,133,097	59,975
Net prof., half yr.	317,378	303,098	14,280
Total	$15,502,767	$17,674,118	*$2,171,351

*Decrease.

ROCK ISLAND RIGHTS.

Referring to the circular letter of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company, dated July 1, 1902, to stockholders, the Committee on Securities of the New York Stock Exchange rules that all transactions made in the capital stock of said company on Monday, July 21, except for cash, will be ex-rights. Certificates of stock delivered after July 21, for contracts made prior thereto, or for cash sales made on July 21, must be accompanied by an assignment of rights, or a due bill for the same.

Sales of rights made on and after July 21, except transactions made specifically for cash, must be settled on July 28, on which day all due bills must be redeemed. Transactions made in rights on July 28 and thereafter must be specifically for cash or regular way. Transactions made on the last day, July 31, 1902, must be for cash only.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the General Fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$198,506,668
Gold	105,257,920
Silver	26,845,543
United States notes	10,425,503
Treasury notes of 1890	55,548
National bank notes	11,419,255
Total receipts this day	1,888,086
Total receipts this month	20,309,954
Total expenditures this day	2,135,000
Total expenditures this month	30,925,000
Total expenditures this year	30,925,000
Deposits in National banks	125,990,917

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$353,935,086
Silver dollars	454,986,000
Silver dollars of 1890	39,961
Silver bullion of 1890	29,960,039
Total	$838,921,089

DIVISION OF ISSUES.

Gold certificates outstanding	$353,935,089
Silver certificates outstanding	454,986,000
Treasury notes outstanding	30,000,000
Total	$838,921,089

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$59,023,220
Gold certificates	46,234,700
Silver coin and bullion	19,167,105
Silver certificates	7,678,438
United States notes	10,425,503
Other assets	23,385,965
Total in Treasury	$165,925,024
Deposits in National banks	125,990,917
Total	$291,915,941
Current liabilities	93,409,273
Available cash balance	198,506,668

$70,000 for a Stock Exchange Seat.

Edward L. Gilbert, head of the firm of Gilbert & Lewis, brokers in outside securities, has purchased a seat on the Stock Exchange. The seat was that of the late James Raymond, and was secured from his estate for $70,000. This price represents a reduction of $8,000 from the last sale made a few weeks ago, which itself was $2,000 below the previous sale.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

With few exceptions the transactions in the outside market yesterday were small and not of a character to attract more than passing attention. Most of the day's changes were found among the advances, the prices in some cases being fractionally above the best prices previously recorded, but advances or declines of consequence were by no means numerous. The day's transactions were small, but no smaller than usual at this season, and in some ways the market yesterday and for the last few days has been better than might be expected at this time.

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MANHATTAN TRANSIT was one of the most active stocks of the day, and at the same time showed considerable strength. It sold as high as 6, and closed with a net gain of five-eighths of a point.

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SEABOARD AIR LINE issues, which for some days have been in demand, made further gains. The common advanced five-eighths of a point to 27 and the preferred sold at 46⅝, as compared with 46½ on Friday.

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The principal transactions reported in the outside market yesterday, with the high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100..	American Can pf	52¾	52¾	52¾
100..	Am. Motive Power	3¾	3¾	3¾
8,300..	Bay State Gas	1¾	1¾	1¾
100..	Borden's Cond. Milk pf	109	109	109
200..	Con. Refrigerating	5¼	5¼	5¼
30..	Elec. Lead Reduction	3½	3½	3½
200..	Electric Vehicle	6¼	6	6
2,500..	Greene Cons. Copper	27½	26¾	27
50..	Hall Signal	105½	105½	105½
5,300..	Manhattan Trust	6	5¾	5¾
100..	Montreal & Bost. Cop.	2¾	2¾	2¾
300..	National Enamelling	29¾	29½	29½
25..	N. Y. Transportation	12	12	12
100..	Northern Securities	103¾	103¾	103¾
610..	Otis Elevator	40	39	39
10..	Safety Car Heating	153	153	153
200..	Seaboard Air Line	27	26¾	27
200..	Seaboard Air Line pf	46¾	46¼	46⅝
30..	Standard Oil	682½	681¼	682¼
700..	Storage Power	1¼	1	1¼
300..	Tennessee Copper	17¼	17	17¼
30..	Trenton Potteries pf	102¾	102¾	102¾
800..	Union Copper	3¼	3¼	3¼
10..	Union Typewriter	102½	102½	102½
100..	United Copper	34½	34¾	34¾
100..	Universal Tobacco	7	7	7
100..	White Knob Copper	19	19	19

Bonds.

$3,000..	Am. Malting 6s	96½	96½	96½
1,000..	Standard Milling 5s	82	82	82
5,000..	U. S. Shipbuilding 5s	..	..	..

*Less than 100 shares. †Sell flat.

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QUOTATIONS—INACTIVE ISSUES.

Closing quotations of stocks in which no transactions were reported compare as follows with the closing prices of Friday:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	July 12. Bid.	Asked.	July 11. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	57	58¼	57	58¼
American Can	11½	11½	11½	11½
American Chicle	102	103	102	103
Am. Chicle pf	90	92	90	92
American Elevated	1¼	1⅝	1¼	1⅝
Am. Hide & Leather	7	8	7	8
Am. Hide & Leather pf	41½	43	41½	43
American Malting 6s	96½	96	96¾	96¾
American Tobacco	328	340	328	340
American Typefounders	41	44	41	44
Am. Typefounders pf	98	102	98	102
Amer. Writing Paper	3¼	3¾	3¼	3⅝
Am. Writing Paper pf	13¾	14½	14	14½
Am. W. P. 5s, ex coup	71	72	71	71½
Borden's Cond. Milk	102½	..	102½	..
Borden's Con. Milk pf	109	110¾	109	110¾
British Columbia Cop	7⅝	8	7⅝	8
British Exchequer 3s	99	99¼	99	99¼
California Copper	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Camden Land	½	⅝	½	⅝
Camden & Trenton Ry	4	4½	4	4½
Central Fireworks	22	24½	22	24½
Central Fireworks pf	65	70	65	70
Central Foundry	2¼	2½	2¼	2½
Central Foundry pf	11	11¾	11	11¾
Central Foundry 6s	60	65	60	65
Champion Match	..	50	..	50
Chi., Peo. & St. Louis pf	12½	14	12½	14
Compressed Air	8	9	8	9
Con. Rubber Tire	2	3	2	3
Con. Rubber Tire pf	15	20	15	18
Con. Rubber Tire 4s	16	19	16	19
Con. Storage Battery	18½	19¼	18½	19¼
Consolidated Tobacco	220	..	220	..
Continental Tobacco deb	104½	107	104½	107
Distil. Co. new stock, w.i	104½	105	104½	105
Distil. new bonds, w.i	79	80	79	80
Dominion Securities

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Hide & L 6s		Kan City South 3s	
10,000	98	5,000	72¼
2,000	97¾	Lehigh Val of N Y	
7,000	97½	gtd 4½s	
2,000	97½	1,000	109¾
Am Spirits M 6s		Louisville & Nashv	
1,000	90	unified 4s	
Atch, Top & Santa		6,000	101⅝
Fe adjust 4s		Manhattan con 4s	
10,000	94½	3,000	104⅞
Stamped		Mex Cent con 4s	
42,000	92¼	2,000	82¼
Balt & Ohio prior		Mex Cent 1st inc	
lien 3½s		10,000	32¾
10,000	95⅞	5,000	82½
5,000	95¾	Mo, K & T 1st 4s	
P, L E & W V 4s		6,000	100
10,000	98¾	Mo, K & T 2d 4s	
Cent of N J gen 5s		1,000	88½
5,000	137	5,000	85¾
10,000	136⅝	N Y Gas, El L, H	
Cent Pac gtd 3½s		& P purchase	
1,500	88½	money 4s	
Ches & O con 5s		2,000	98
1,000	120⅝	1,000	97½
Ches & O gen 4½s		N Y & Queens Eleo	
1,000	106½	L & P 5s	
Chi & Alton 3½s		1,000	107½
1,000	83½	Nor & W con 4s	
Chi, Bur & Q 4s,		2,000	101⅜
joint bonds		Nort & W, Pocah,	
12,000	95⅞	C & C 4s	
117,000	95⅝	8,000	93¼
1,000	95⅞	60,000	83½
6,000	95¾	North Pac 4s	
50,000	95⅞	50,000	104¼
Nor Ext 4s		North Pac gen 3s	
2,000	109¼	5,000	75¼
Chi, M & St Paul,		Ore Sh Line 1st	
D & Gt So 5s		con 5s	
6,000	113¾	1,000	116¾
W & M Div 5s		Penn R R warrants	
1,000	118½	for new conv	
C, St L & New O,		3½s, 50% paid	
Memp Div 4s		4,000	104⅞
1,000	106¾	100,000	104⅜
C, C, C & St L		70,000	104¼
gen 4s		30,000	104⅜
1,000	102½	55,000	104⅞
Col F & I conv 5s		Reading gen 4s	
25,000	102	21,000	98⅛
Col M 1st 4s		Rio Gr West 1st	
3,000	83½	1,000	100½
15,000	84	San A & A P 4s	
Col & South 1st 4s		6,000	89
2,000	96¼	Seaboard A L Ry	
Consol Tobacco 4s		gold 4s	
5,000	87½	1,000	85¾
2,000	87¼	South Pac 4s	
1,000	87⅜	1,000	92⅞
2,000	87⅝	Stand R & T inc	
2,000	87⅝	7,000	14½
Det City Gas 5s,		Third Av con 4s	
1,000	95⅛	1,000	99⅝
Det, Mac & Mar		Union Pac 1st 4s	
land grant 3½s		1,000	104⅞
39,000	68	Union Pac conv 4s	
5,000	67	127,000	108½
24,000	67½	3,000	108¼
5,000	67	25,000	108⅜
Det South, Ohio So		103,000	108¼
Div 4s		U S Leather 6s	
2,000	94	1,000	113¾
Erie 1st con 4s		Wabash deb B	
1,000	99⅞	10,000	77¼
Erie 1st gen 4s		5,000	77
5,000	86¾	20,000	77⅛
Erie, Penn col tr 4s		Wab, Det & C 5s	
1,000	94⅞	1,000	109
Ft W & D C 1st		West Shore 4s, reg	
1,000	113½	1,000	113½
5,000	113¾	Wheeling & L E	
40,000	113	1st con 4s	
Hock Val 1st 4½s		5,000	95
1,000	109	Wis Cent gen 4s	
K C, Ft S & M 4s		5,000	92¾
5,000	90¾	33,000	93
Total sales		$1,298,560	

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	107⅝	108½	Kan. & M.	41½	42¾
2s, c., 1930	107⅝	108¾	K. C. F. S.		
3s, r., 1918	106	106⅝	& M. pf.	81¾	82
3s, c., 1918	106¾	107⅛	K. & D. M.		
3s 1918, sm.	106½	107½	pf.	66	70
4s, r., 1907	109¼	110	Kn. Ice, Chi.	12	15
4s, c., 1907	109¼	110	K. L. C., pf.	48	...
4s, r., 1925	134¼	135¾	Lacl. Gas.		95
4s, c., 1925	134¾	135¾	Lacl. G. pf.		110
5s, r., 1904	105	106	L. E. & W.	64	65
5s, c., 1904	105	106	L. E. & W.		
D. C. 3-65s	124	...	pf.	125	130
			Lake Shore	325	350
Adams Exp	198	210	Long Island	85	87
Alb. & Sus	225	...	Man. Beach	14½	16½
Alle. & W	140	...	Md. C. pf	75	78
Am. Ag. Ch.	25	29	Met. St. Ry	147¼	148½
A. C. pf.	80	85½	M. W. S. El.,		
Am. Bic. pf.	19½	20	Chi., pf.	89½	92½
Am. Coal	180	200	M. El., R. &		
A. C. O. pf.	95	99	L. pf.	121	...
Am. D. Tel.	36	38	Mich. Cent.	...	174
Am. Gr. Tw.	56½	66¾	M. & St. L.		
A. L. Co. pf.	51	54	pf.	124	129
A. M. Co.	5⅞	6	Mor. & Es.	193	200
A. M. Co. pf.	22½	23¾	N. C. & St.		
Am. Snuff	121	124	L.	101	103¼
Am. Sm. pf.	98¼	99¾	Nat. Bis. pf.	105	106
A. T. & S.	8	9	Nat. Lead	21	21¾
A. T. & T.	165	167	Nat. L. pf.	87	90
Am. Tob. pf.	146	151	N. Cent. C.	83	38
Ann Arbor	35	40	N. Y. B.		
Am. Bell T.	70	72	pf.	95	...
A. M. 1st pf.	91	95	N. Y. &		
B. A. L. pf.	108	...	M. B. pf.	95	...
B'klyn R. T.	67½	67¾	N. Y. & N.		
B'klyn U.	234½	...	H.	232	236
Bruns. City	11¾	13¾	N. Y. C. &		
B., R. & P.	120	124	St. L.	52¼	53
B., R. & P.			N. Y. C. &		
pf.	142	145	St. L. 1st pf.	115	119
Butterick Co.	43	45	N. Y. C. &		
C. C. & C.	40	...	St. L. 2d pf.	88½	91
C. R. R. of			N. Y. L. &		
N. J.	180	190	W.	138	145
C., B. & Q.	190	225	N. Y. Dock	23	25
C. & E. Ill.	205¾	206½	N. Y. Pn. pf.	55	58½
C. & E. Ill.			N. Y. & R.		
pf.	147¾	149	Beach	12	...
C. G. W. pf.			N. & W. pf.	92	94
A.	87	88	North Am.	123	124
C. G. W. pf.			Nor. Cent.	253	...
B.	47	48	Ont. Mining.	8	8½
C. G. W. d.	92½	93	P. C.	69	70
C., I. & L.	75	76	P. C. 1st pf.	100	105
C., I. & L.			P. C. 2d pf.	77	80
pf.	87	88	Pacific Mail.	40¼	41¼
Chi. St. P.,			Peo. & E.	37	40
M. & Om.	160	166	P. C. C. &		
C., St. P. M.			St. L.	95	97
& O. pf.	200	210	P. C. C. &		
C., T. & T.	114	127	St. L. pf.	114	...
pf.	37⅝	38	P., Ft. W. &		
C. U. T. pf.	49	50	C.	191⅛	194½
C., C., C. &			P., Ft. W. &		
St. L.	118	122	C. pf.	185	...
C., L. & W.	77	80	Pullman Co.	241	243
C., L. & W.			Quicksilver	3½	4
pf.	96	98	Quicksil'r pf.	9⅛	10⅜
Cleve., C. &	192½	195	R. R. S. Ill.		
C. F. & I.			C. ctfs.	94⅛	94½
pf.	125	137	Rens. & Sar.	210	...
C. & H. C.			R., W. & O.	139	...
& Iron	16½	17½	Rub. Goods	17	20
Com. Cable	190	198	Rub. G. pf.	96	97¾
Consol. Coal	75	85	St. J. & G. I.	22½	23
Consol. Gas	224	224½	St. J. & G. I.		
Con. Tob. pf.	121½	124½	2d pf.	32½	33¾
Corn. Prod.	29	30	St. L. & S.	40	...
Corn Pr. pf.	81	83	St. L. & S.		
D., L. & W.	280	284	F. 1st pf.	82	83¼
D. & R. G.	41	41½	St. L. S. W.	30¼	31
D. & S. W.	45	50	S.-S. S. & I.		
D. & S. W.			pf.	82	82½
pf.	50	65	S. R. M. &		
D. M. & Ft.			O. ctfs.	91¼	92½
D. pf.	150	...	S. R. & T.	6½	7
Det. South.	20	20½	T. P. L. Tr.	37	40
Det. Sou. pf.	39¼	40	Third Av.	131	132
D. S. S. &			T. P. & W.	15	25
A.	17	17½	Tol., St. L.		
D. S. S. &			& W. pf.	36½	37½
A. pf.	23¾	29½	T. C. R. T.	119	120
Dia. Match.	133	135	T. C. R. T.		
Erie 1st pf.	68¼	68¾	pf.	156	160
Erie 2d pf.	52½	53	U. S. Exp.	114	118
Ev. & T. H.			U. S. C. L.		
pf.	81¾	85	P.	43¼	44
Ft. W. & D.			U. S. R. pf.	54	57¼
C.	40	48	U. S. R. &		
Gen. Chem.	64	66	R.	38	39
Gen. Cb. pf.	99½	102	U. S. R. &		
Gt. Nor. pf.	187	188	R. pf.	62	64
Hock. Val.	90¼	90¾	U. S. Exp.	200	210
Homestake.	80	89	Westinghouse		
Ill. C., 1.	104¼	...	1st pf.	208	216
Int. Pa. Co.	20½	20¾	Westinghouse		
I. P. Co. pf.	73½	74	ass't.	204	209
Int. Silver.	12	13¾	W. & L. E.	23	24½
Int. Sil. pf.	59¼	65	W. & L. E.		
Int. St. P.	62	63	1st pf.	61	63
I. S. P. pf.	92	93	Wis. Cent.	20¼	26⅞
Iowa C. pf.	85¾	86½	Wis. C. pf.	48½	49
Joliet & Chi.	185	...			

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1902.	1901.	1900.
CENTRAL OF GEORGIA—			
Mileage	1,845	1,842	1,540
1st week July	$154,850	$117,950	$110,635
CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE—			
Mileage	546	546	546
1st week July	85,236	79,321	70,754
CHICAGO TERMINAL TRANSFER—			
Mileage	108	108	102
1st week July	30,808	30,020	26,375
COLORADO & SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	1,145	1,142	1,142
1st week July	117,342	106,383	.....
INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN—			
Mileage	1,006	887	775
1st week July	63,472	66,530	61,216
IOWA CENTRAL RAILWAY CO.—			
Mileage	558	510	510
1st week July	46,580	37,620	35,944
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE—			
Mileage	3,375	3,100	3,033
1st week July	505,035	479,275	416,045
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	642	642	508
1st week July	65,958	60,381	54,451
NEW YORK CENTRAL—			
Mileage	3,223	3,223	3,223
Month June	5,803,862	5,803,359	.....
Fiscal year	70,800,000	66,333,100	.....
SOUTHERN RAILWAY—			
Mileage	6,761	6,729	6,803
1st week July	641,596	578,353	547,082
YAZOO AND MISSISSIPPI VALLEY—			
Mileage	1,091	1,085	1,085
Month June	454,413	362,842	.....
Fiscal year	6,595,309	6,127,941	.....
ANN ARBOR FOR MAY—			
Gross earnings	150,814	144,241	139,513
Op. expenses	112,447	98,631	135,200
Net earnings	38,167	46,210	4,313
From July 1 to May 31—			
Gross earnings	1,747,782	1,616,663	1,672,769
Op. expenses	1,251,029	1,192,405	1,102,001
Net earnings	496,753	421,258	380,180
ATLANTIC COAST LINE for May—			
Gross earnings	840,792	714,699	679,498
Op. expenses	505,068	497,390	421,686
Net earnings	341,724	217,309	257,812
From July 1 to May 31—			
Gross earnings	7,833,430	7,163,174	6,819,903
Op. expenses	4,609,085	4,521,418	4,147,339
Net earnings	3,024,945	2,641,756	2,672,564

NATIONAL RAILROAD CO. OF MEXICO for May—

Gross earnings	742,184	689,509	735,576	
Op. expenses	514,798	422,901	370,189	
Net earnings	227,336	266,668	365,387	
Other charges	.....	39,613	.....	
Surplus	227,336	227,055	.....	
From Jan. 1 to May 31—				
Gross earnings	3,568,629	3,266,517	3,377,772	
Op. expenses	2,463,668	1,974,640	1,781,887	
Net earnings	1,104,361	1,291,877	1,595,885	
Other charges	.....	193,810	.....	
Surplus	1,104,361	1,098,067	.....	

YAZOO & MISSISSIPPI VALLEY for May—

Gross earnings	462,904	440,815	334,758
Op. expenses	434,343	350,607	295,723
Net earnings	28,651	81,208	39,081
July 1 to May 31—			
Gross earnings	6,140,896	5,765,099	4,983,728
Op. expenses	4,280,855	3,673,928	3,094,416
Net earnings	1,860,041	2,091,173	1,889,312

Miscellaneous Earnings.

H. B. CLAFLIN CO. for the six months ending June 30—

Net earnings	317,377	303,097	312,309
Dividends on pf.	142,125	142,125	142,125
Bal for com.	175,252	160,972	170,184
Div. on com.	153,104	153,104	153,104
Surplus	22,088	7,868	317,020
Previous surplus	1,144,944	1,133,096	809,322
Total surplus	1,162,962	1,140,905	1,126,342

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 12.—The upward spurt of International Trust was the feature of the day. It reached 132½, being a net gain of 3½ points in two days. The advance is due to an excellent business showing, the semi-annual report disclosing an increase of 600 per cent. in deposits in eighteen months. Nashville Railway issues reacted slightly on profit taking. United Railways issues continued firm, with an upward tendency. Money on call was at 4½@5 per cent. Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 3,095 shares of stock and $49,500 worth of bonds, were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
300	Seaboard Ry. common	26¾	26¾	26¾
75	Atlantic Line common	150	150	150
10	Northern Central	118	118	118
900	United Ry. & El. com.	16¼	16¼	16¼
1,745	Nashville Ry. common	6½	6	6¼
45	International Trust	132½	131½	132½
20	Maryland Trust	208	208	208

BONDS.

$1,000	Seaboard Ry. 4s	85¾	85¾	85¾
12,000	United Rys. & El. inc.	70¾	70¼	70¼
1,000	United Rys. & El. 4s	97½	97½	97½
1,000	Lexington St. Ry. 5s	103¾	103¾	103¾
6,000	Cotton Duck 5s	82¾	82¾	82¾
7,000	Cotton Duck incomes	46½	46½	46½
1,000	Ga., Caro. & North. 5s	112	112	112
15,000	Nashville Ry. 5s, ctfs.	77	76½	70½
5,000	G. B. S. Brewing Inc.	43	43	43
500	Virginia Midland 5s	116¾	116¾	116¾

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 12.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Saturday.	Friday.
Alta	.06	.06
Alpha Con	.03	.03
Andes	.05	.06
Belcher	.08	.09
Best & Belcher	.21	.21
Bullion	.02	.02
Caledonia	.93	1.00
Challenge Con	.20	.20
Chollar	.08	.07
Confidence	.58	.58
Con. Cal. & Va	1.35	1.35
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.03	.03
Gould & Curry	.05	.05
Hale & Norcross	.38	.37
Julia	.04	.04
Justice	.12	.12
Kentucky Con	.02	.01
Lady Washington Con	.04	.04
Mexican	.57	.45
Occidental Con	.15	.15
Ophir	1.30	1.25
Overman	.26	.26
Potosi	.20	.20
Savage	.06	.04
Sag Belcher	.04	.04
Sierra Nevada	.23	.24
Syndicate	.08	.07
St. Louis	.04	.06
Union Con	.18	.18
Utah Con	.06	.05
Yellow Jacket	.14	.14
Silver bars	52⅝	52¼
Mexican dollars	43⅝@44½	44¾@44½
Drafts, sight	12½	12½
Telegraph	.15	.16

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., July 12.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday as follows:

	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	7½	8	8	9
Alamo	3	3½	2¾	3½
American Con	1½	2	1½	2
Anaconda	10	18	12	18
Battle Mountain	10	12	9	12
Blue Bell	5	7	5	7
C. K. & N.	5	5¾	5	5½
C. C. Cons.	6	6½	6	6¾
Coriolanus	2½	3½	2½	4
C. C. & M.	2½	2¾	2½	3
Columbine Victor	5	6	5	6
Dante	2½	2¾	2½	3¼
Doctor Jackpot	10¼	10½	10¼	10¾
Elkton	39	40	45½	47
El Paso	51½	52	51¾	51½
Fanny Rawlings	5	6¼	5	7
Findlay	3	8¾	8	9
Gold Dollar Consolidated	3	4½	3¾	4
Golden Cycle	57	60	57½	60
Goldan Fleece	10	15	10	17
Gold Bond	2½	3¾	2½	2¾
Gold Sovereign	2½	3	2½	3
Gould	3	6½	4	7½
Gold Exploration	3	6	4	4¾
Isabella	26	27	26¼	26¾
Jackpot	9¾	11	10	11
Keystone	2½	2¾	2½	2¾
Last Dollar	50	75	50	75
Lexington	5	5½	5½	5½
Little Puck	4½	4¾	4½	5
Little Bessie	3¾	4	3¼	3¾
Mollie Gibson	11	11½	11½	12
Mary Cashen	2½	3	2¾	3
Moon Anchor	10	12½	10	12½
New Haven	2¾	3¼	2¾	3½
Old Gold		1	1	1¼
Pharmacist	3	3½	3	3½
Pinnacle	5½	5¾	5½	5½
Pointer	1½	2	1¾	2
Portland	178	181	180	185
Rose Maud	1¾	2	1⅝	2
Rose Nicol	2	3	2¾	3½
Sunset Eclipse	2	3	2¾	3
Vindicator	92	95	93	95
Work	4½	5½	4⅝	5¼

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 12.—There was little doing in money to-day. A few time loans were placed at 5 per cent. There is, however, a less firm tendency to the market. The local stocks were steady, with little doing. Strawboard shares were firm on announcement that Strawboard interests believe the Boxboard deal would go through. The trading, however, was but moderate. Swift & Co. again sold at 140. Biscuit was steady, as were the elevated shares. New York exchange was at par. Title and Trust was active and weak in the early trading. It touched 128½, but closed at 130. Complete transactions were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
50	American Can	11¼	11¼	11¼
150	American Can pf	53¼	53	53
220	American Strawboard	32¾	32½	32¾
390	American Strawboard rcts.	32½	31⅞	32½
80	Chicago Pneumatic Tool	101	101	101
991	Chicago Title & Trust	130	128½	130
87	Chicago Union Traction	15½	15⅜	15⅝
15	Diamond Match	135	135	135
310	Lake St. Elevated	10¾	10¾	10¾
130	Metropolitan Elevated pf.	90¼	90¼	90¾
100	National Biscuit	48¾	48¾	48¾
50	National Carbon	28	28	28
105	Swift & Co.	140	139	140
20	West Chicago	96½	96½	96½

BAY STATE GAS AFFAIRS.

J. Edward Addicks Has Not Been President of the Delaware Company for Some Time.

It is learned that for some time past J. Edward Addicks has not been the President of the Bay State Gas Company of Delaware. That office is now held by J. Frank Allee of Dover, Del. At the office of the North American Trust Company, transfer agents of the Bay State Gas Company, it was said yesterday that no knowledge was had there of the date of the company's annual meeting or as to how long Mr. Addicks had been out of the Presidency. The other officers of the company are: James G. Shaw, Vice President; W. H. Miller, Treasurer, and John F. Donohue, Secretary, all of New Castle, Del.

The authorized capital of the Bay State Gas Company is $1,000,000,000, but there is no authentic information to be had as to the amount actually outstanding. In some quarters it is said to be $100,000,000.

A statement attributed to Mr. Addicks was published in Wall Street yesterday to the effect that he would at all stages protect the interest of the shareholders. The statement asserted that the installment due this year to the sinking fund of the Boston United Gas bonds had been purposely not made in order to "bring matters to a head."

IMPORTS FOR THE WEEK.

The imports of dry goods and general merchandise for the week were valued at $8,544,970. The imports of specie amounted to $76,427, and the exports of specie to $545,527.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Transactions in the Outside Market for the Week Ended Saturday, July 12, 1902.

Note.—Par value of stocks when other than $100 is inserted after the name of the stock. Bonds are quoted "and interest" unless otherwise indicated.

Sales.	Stocks.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend Per Cent.	Period.	Date.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
1,080	American Can	44,000,000	..	..	.....	11¼	11¼	10⅝	11⅛	— ⅛
2,250	American Can pf	44,000,000	..	..	.....	54	54	52¼	52¾	—1⅛
40	American Chicle	6,000,000	1	M	June 10, 1902	102	102	102	102	...
400	American Elevated	5,000,000	..	..	.....	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	...
100	American Motive Power	..	..	..	.....	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	—⅛
204	American Hide & Leather pf.	13,000,000	..	..	.....	41¾	42	41¾	42	...
120	American Light & Traction	4,424,300	..	..	.....	36⅝	36⅝	*36	36⅜	+ ⅜
25	American Light & Traction pf.	7,334,000	1½	Q	May 15, 1902	*94¾	95	94¼	95	...
100	American Typefounders	4,000,000	1	Q	Apr. 15, 1902	42	42	42	42	...
100	American Writing Paper	11,500,000	..	..	.....	3½	3½	3¼	3¼	— ¼
320	American Writing Paper pf.	12,500,000	..	..	.....	14½	14½	14⅜	14⅜	...
19,500	Bay State Gas ($50)	100,000,000	..	..	.....	2	2	1½	1⅝	—⅛
6,100	Borden's Condensed Milk pf.	7,000,000	1½	Q	June 10, 1902	100	100	100	100	— ¼
410	British Columbia Copper ($5)	1,250,000	..	..	.....	7½	7½	7½	7½	—⅛
133	Brooklyn City Railroad ($10)	12,000,000	2½	Q	Apr. 15, 1902	248	248	248	248	—2
2,100	Camden Land ($3)	720,000	..	..	.....	⅝	⅝	⅛	½	— ⅛
10	Celluloid Co.	5,925,000	1½	Q	July 1, 1902	114	114	114	114	...
1,580	Consolidated Refrigerating	17,500,000	..	..	.....	5⅝	5⅝	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
200	Empire Foundry pf	7,000,000	..	..	.....	2⅝	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
120	Central Foundry pf	7,000,000	..	..	.....	11⅝	11⅝	*11¼	11¼	— ⅛
280	Electric Lead Reduction	10,000,000	..	..	.....	2½	*3⅛	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
250	Electric Vehicle	11,000,000	8	..	1899	*6¾	*6¾	6	6	—⅛
400	Electric Vehicle pf	9,000,000	2	..	April, 1900	14	14	14	14	—1
100	Electro-Pneumatic ($10)	1,500,000	..	..	.....	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	1¾	...
300	Empire Consolidated Quicksilver ($10)	5,000,000	2	Q	Apr. 15, 1902	1⅞	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	+ ⅛
100	Empire Steel	2,280,000	..	..	.....	10	10	10	10	—⅛
30	Empire Steel pf	2,470,000	1½	S	July 1, 1902	*52	*52	*52	*52	—2
320	General Carriage	10,000,000	..	..	.....	*2	*2	1¼	1½	— ⅝
200	Gold Hill Copper ($10)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	...
6,355	Greene Consolidated Copper ($10)	6,000,000	2	..	October, 1901	27⅞	27⅞	26⅝	27	—1
250	Guggenheim Exploration	..	..	..	.....	145	157¼	145	157¼	...
900	Hall Signal	1,585,200	1½	Q	July 1, 1902	100	105	100	105¼	+7½
900	Hackensack Meadows	3,000,000	..	..	.....	9	10	7	9	+ ⅝
300	International	18,750,000	..	..	.....	12	12	12	12	...
14,980	Manhattan Transit	10,000,000	..	..	.....	5¼	6	4⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
21½	Massachusetts Gas	15,000,000	..	..	.....	*31	*31	*31	*31	— ¼
425	Mine Securities	1,500,000	..	..	.....	7½	7½	7½	7½	...
1,750	Montreal & Boston Copper	2,850,000	..	..	.....	2½	2⅝	2½	2½	+ ⅛
50	National Sugar pf	9,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 1902	103	103	103	103	...
500	National Enameling	14,038,100	1	Q	July 1, 1902	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	+ ¼
110	National Enameling pf	7,658,600	1¾	Q	July 1, 1902	83	*86	83	85	...
250	New England Gas & Coke	14,000,000	..	..	.....	3½	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
124	New Orleans Railways, when issued	..	..	..	.....	*10	*10¼	*10	*10½	...
21	New Orleans Railways pf., when iss.	..	..	..	.....	*52	52	52	52	...
697	New York Transportation	2,500,000	..	..	.....	12½	12¼	12¼	12¼	—1⅛
100	North American Lumber & Pulp	1,000,000	..	..	.....	103⅞	104⅝	103	103⅝	+ ⅜
6,375	Northern Securities	$400,000,000	1	Q	May 1, 1902	34	40	34	39	+5¼
4,205	Otis Elevator	6,000,000	..	..	.....	4	4	4	4	...
5	Otis Elevator pf	4,000,000	..	..	.....	105	105	105	105	...
235	Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	3,400,000	..	..	.....	1½	1½	*1¼	1⅝	— ¼
50	Royal Baking Powder pf	10,000,000	1½	Q	June 30, 1902	105½	105½	103½	103½	+1
132	Safety Car Heating	4,849,600	2	Q	July 1, 1902	*151	*152	*151	*152	+3
400	San Francisco pf., when issued	..	..	..	.....	63½	63½	63⅜	63½	...
520	Seaboard Air Line	29,107,650	..	..	.....	26⅞	27	*25½	27	+2
500	Seaboard Air Line pf	16,695,100	..	..	.....	46½	46⅝	46½	46⅝	+2¼
500	Standard Milling	4,600,000	..	..	.....	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝	...
200

STEEL TRUST LITIGATION

Statement by the Plaintiff in the Berger Suit.

Explains Motive of the Action—Disclaims Connection with and Expresses Disapproval of the Curtiss Case.

Steps have been taken by the plaintiff in the Berger suit against the United States Steel Corporation to replace Robert H. McCarter as her counsel in case he refuses to sever his connection as counsel with the plaintiffs in the most recent suit against the Steel Trust—the Curtiss suit—which has attracted so much attention on account of the insertion as plaintiffs in the case of the names first of Hopkins Brothers and then of Russell Sage and their immediate withdrawal.

It is contended by the plaintiff in the Berger suit that the motive inspiring the latest action is improper and therefore it is desired to avoid any chance of the two suits being considered as part of the same litigation.

A statement was issued yesterday for Mrs. Miriam Berger, the plaintiff in the suit now before the Court of Errors and Appeals of New Jersey, by Maurice Berger, setting forth the purpose of the suit and the view taken of the more recent efforts made to enjoin the Steel Trust. The statement is as follows:

"We have written Robert H. McCarter, our New Jersey attorney, that he must sever his connection with the last litigation against the Steel Corporation, or permit us to substitute in our suit another attorney in his place. We have been pleased with Mr. McCarter's management of our case and do not doubt his good faith, but we are not willing that the public should have any reason to associate us with more recent complainants.

"The fact is, we do not approve of the purposes which the last litigation discloses. This new suit objects to the contract beissue of $50,000,000 bonds. We think these bonds should be issued because the money is to be used for the needs of the business. This new suit object to the contract between the company and J. P. Morgan & Co. We think if the bonds are issued this contract will be necessary to protect so large an issue. The new suit assails the integrity and validity of the vote by which the bond conversion was adopted. We think such criticism unjustified and insulting to the management.

"This new suit was started on the eve of the adjournment of the Court of Appeals for the Summer, and therefore if it has any effect it will only be that of obstruction and embarrassment. Such questions the Directors and majority of the stockholders have the moral and legal right to determine. All litigation for obstruction or annoyance is regarded by us with unmodified antipathy.

"I am the officer of a corporation which has been 'held up' for two years by the well-known clique of Wall Street conspirators on lines similar to the litigation against the Consolidated Gas Company and Metropolitan Securities Company. Already the papers are being prepared under my direction which will expose this gang of conspirators in a way to set New York a-smiling. There is a wide gulf discernible between legitimate and illegitimate litigation. Every lawsuit should be judged by its own character.

"To those whose views have been represented in Berger against the United States Corporation this matter of stock conversion is a serious proposition. Almost their entire income is derived from this preferred stock. They have retained their holdings with a sincerity of investment which many of the Directors themselves have not shown. Does any one imagine that the officers of the Steel Corporation deny or defy the right of such stockholders to raise points of law in a legitimate manner? Certainly not. On the contrary, the attorneys of the corporation have shown our attorneys every courtesy, and during the trial have exhibited no feeling except that in favor of speedy solution.

"Our position is conspicuous for its simplicity. We desire that the preferred stock equities shall remain as they have been without this new mortgage lien upon them, or if we exchange 7 per cent. stock for 5 per cent. bonds we demand that there shall be no legal cloud upon those bonds. Some good attorneys have stated that they would not advise their clients to buy such bonds unless they had received the sanction of the highest court of New Jersey. In the absence of such sanction a doubt would have always rested on these bonds and would have revealed itself in their market price.

"If the court of last resort of that State should decide that these bonds cannot be legally issued, certainly the corporation and Mr. Morgan would not care to have on their hands so gigantic an issue of bonds which would only be good when sold to innocent parties. On the other hand, if that court should decide that the issue will be legal, the preferred stockholders can take them with confidence and the public can buy them with a feeling of security. In any event, the outcome will show that our litigation has been undertaken in good faith and founded in good judgment, and should meet the approval of all parties in interest."

The Directors of the United States Steel Corporation are desirous of having the Curtiss suit tried without delay. An officer of the company made the following statement yesterday:

"Our answer is already prepared, and will be submitted to the court on Tuesday, and we will not consent to any postponement of the case. We will make a full answer, and will fight the case to a finish, provided that any 'parties plaintiff' are left. The complaint is dismissed, and the matter must be gone into very thoroughly. We have heard that efforts are being made to enlist more 'parties plaintiff' by a man who has denied interest in the case. We have been told of this by firms to whom he has gone."

It is learned that the Steel Trust is prepared fully to meet the contention of the plaintiffs in the Curtiss suit that the assets of the corporation do not warrant the issuance of further bonds on the property. Expert appraisals of the company's real estate and other property of all kinds are to be presented in addition to the report of accountants.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	81½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.72
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.66
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.15
Cotton, middling	9 15-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.03½
Sugar, granulated	4.65
Molasses, O. K., prime	.40
Beef, family	16.25
Beef hams	22.00
Tallow, prime	.6½@6¾
Pork, mess	19.62½
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.10¾
Lard, prime	11.65
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	22.50
Butter, Western creamery	.21½

CHICAGO, July 12.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour quiet and steady; Winter patents, $3.15@$3.75; straights, $3.20@3.60; Spring patents, $3.50@$3.75; straights, $2.90@$3.40; bakers', $2.30@$2.80; No. 3 Spring wheat, 72@75c; No. 2 red, 70½c; No. 2 corn, 85¼c; No. 2 yellow, 85¾@85¼c; No. 2 oats, 50c; No. 2 white, 54¾@54½c; No. 3 white, 53¾@54c; No. 2 rye, 65c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.50; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.63; prime timothy seed, $5.75; mess pork, per bbl, $18.60@$18.65; lard, per 100 lb, $11.35; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $10.70@$10.80; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) $9.37½@$9.50; short clear sides, (boxed,) $11.25@$11.37½; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.30.

COTTON.—Trade in cotton was not specially active yesterday and the results of fluctuations were not particularly gratifying to longs and shorts. From start to finish the market was an irregular affair with sentiment mixed. It opened steady with prices 2 points higher to 3 points lower, and for a time hovered between weakness and strength. The influences at work were peculiarly conflicting. The Liverpool market was seen to have closed 3@3½ points higher on near month futures and 1-16d on spot cotton, whereas very little change had been counted upon by the trade here. There were foreign buying orders in evidence and sellers appeared to be scarce. Later in the first hour August worked up to 8.40, September to 8.14, and October to 7.95. The later months were temporarily firm in sympathy, but later weakened under the rain news from the belt as a whole. Receipts were larger than expected, due to clearances of over 3,000 bales from minor Southern ports. The market closed steady, with prices net 3 points higher to 4 points lower. The market for spot cotton was quiet and steady with prices 1-16c higher to 9 5-16c for middling upland. Sales were something over 1,000 bales. Total sales futures were estimated at about 50,000 bales.

The range of contract prices in the local market was as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	8.68	8.72	8.68	8.71@8.72
August	8.45	8.49	8.44	8.47@8.48
September	8.12	8.14	8.08	8.11@8.12
October	7.96	7.96	7.92	7.93@7.94
November	7.85	7.85	7.84	7.82@7.83
December	7.83	7.86	7.81	7.83@...
January	7.83	7.86	7.81	7.83@7.84
February	7.84	7.84	7.84	7.83@7.84
March	7.83	7.85	7.81	7.83@7.84

LIVERPOOL, July 12, 1 P. M.—Cotton—Spot—In fair demand, prices 1-16d higher; American middling fair, 5 13-32d; good middling, 5 5-32d; middling, 5 1-16d; low middling, 4 31-32d; good ordinary, 4 27-32d; ordinary, 4 13-32d. The sales of the day were 8,000 bales, of which 1,000 were for speculation and export, and included 7,900 American. No receipts. Futures opened steady and closed very steady. American middling, good ordinary clause, July 4 57-64@4 58-64d, buyers; July and August, 4 55-64@4 56-64d, buyers; August and September, 4 48-64@4 49-64d, sellers; September and October, 4 35-64d, buyers; October and November, 4 27-64@4 28-64d, buyers; November and December, 4 20-64d, buyers; December and January, 4 22-64@4 23-64d, sellers; January and February, 4 22-64d, sellers; February and March, 4 21-64d@4 22-64d, value; March and April, 4 21-64d, buyers.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—The opening of our market was tame, at slightly easier prices, with September showing 78⅝c. The general list was about ⅜c lower at first. Subsequently the market rallied a little on talk of foreign demand in prospect. Liverpool cables were steadier, with Liverpool ½@¾d up, while Paris was closed for a holiday. And some of the early loss was recovered. General trade, however, was small. The market was finally steady at ⅛@⅜c net decline. On the curb September wheat sold at 78⅝@78¾c, against an official close of 78¾c, while corn on the curb sold at 65¼c, against the official close of 65¼c. The export trade consisted of 2 loads of No. 2 red and 18 loads of No. 1 Northern, New York here, and 10 loads at outports.

MILWAUKEE, July 12.—Wheat lower. Close: No. 1 Northern, 78c; No. 2 Northern, 76@77c; September, 73½c. Rye firm; No. 1, 59c. Barley firm; No. 2, 72@72½c; sample, 64@71¼c. Corn—September, 60c.

DULUTH, July 12.—Wheat—Cash, No. 1 hard, 79¼c; No. 2 Northern, 75¾c; No. 1 Northern and July, 76¾c; September, 73½c; Manitoba, No. 1 Northern, cash, 76¾c; No. 2 Northern, 75½c. Oats—September, 32½c.

ST. LOUIS, July 12.—Close: Wheat lower: No. 2 red, cash, 71¾c; September, 71c; December, 73c; No. 2 hard, 76@77c. Corn lower; No. 2 cash, 62¾c; September, 53½c; December, 41⅝c. Oats lower; No. 2 cash, 54c; July, 38c; September, 29½c. Rye, No. 2 white, 59c.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 12.—Close: Wheat—July, 78½@78¾c; September, 71¼@71¾c; on track, No. 1 hard, 81c; No. 1 Northern, 79c; No. 2 Northern, 77½c.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Rye flour dull; fair to good, $3.25@$3.40; choice to fancy, $3.45@$3.70. Cornmeal steady; kiln-dried, $3.35@$3.45, as to brand. Bagmeal quiet; fine white and yellow, $1.50@$1.65; coarse, $1.30@$1.35. Feed firmer. Spring bran, spot, $20@$20.50; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $20@$20.25; Spring bran, bulk, $19.50; Spring bran, middling, $20.25@$24.50; coarse Winter bran, $20@$25; city bran, $20.50; linseed oil cake, $27.50; corn oil cake, $23.50; hominy chop, $23; oil meal, $27.50.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July				81¼
September	78 11-16	78 15-16	78⅝	78¾
December	78¾	79 1-16	78 13-16	79
Corn—				
July				70½
September	65	65¼	65	65⅛
December				52½
Lard—				
July				$11.60

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	75⅝	76	75⅞	75⅝
September	73⅝	73 15-16	73¼	73½
December	73¾	73 15-16	73½	73⅝
Corn—				
July	85	86	85	86
Septeniber	61⅜	62 5-16	61½	61⅜
December	47⅜	47⅝	47 5-16	47⅜
Oats—		3		
July	49¾	49¾	49	49½
September	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	33½
December	33½	33½	32¾	32⅝
Lard—				
July	$11.30	$11.40	$11.27½	$11.35
September	11.17½	11.45	11.17½	11.35
Ribs—				
July	10.75	10.75	10.75	10.75
September	10.80	10.87½	10.80	10.85
Pork—				
July	18.60	18.62½	18.60	18.60
September	18.70	18.80	18.70	18.72½

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Firm; mess, $19.25@$20; family, $21@$21.50; short clear, $19.50@$22. BEEF—Quiet; mess, $13.50; family, $16@$16.50; packet, $14.50@$15; extra India mess, $24@$25. BEEF HAMS—Dull; $21.50@$22.50. DRESSED HOGS—Strong; hacons, 10¼c; 180-lb, 10½c; 160-lb, 10⅝c; 140-lb, 10¼c; pigs, 10¾@10⅝c. CUT MEATS—Bellies firm; smoking, 12½c; 10-lb, 11¾c; 12-lb, 11¾c; 14-lb, 11½c; pickled shoulders firm, 9@9¼c; pickled hams firm, 12@12½c. TALLOW—Strong; city, 6¾@6¾c; country, 6¾@6⅞c. LARD—Firmer, $11.65; city lard firm, $10.70@$10.85; refined lard strong; South America, $12.25; Continent, $11.80; Brazil, kegs, $13.50; compound dull, 8⅛@8½c. STEARINE—Firm; oleo, 13¼c; city lard, stearine, 12¾c.

COFFEE.—The range of contract prices in the local market was as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	4.80	4.80	4.80	4.80@4.85
August	4.85	4.90	4.85	4.85@4.90
September	4.95	4.95	4.90	4.90@4.95
October	4.95	4.95	4.95	4.95@5.00
November	4.95	4.95	4.95	4.95@5.00
December	5.00	5.05	5.00	5.00@5.05
January	5.10	5.10	5.10	5.05@5.10
February	...	...	...	5.05@5.15
March	5.20	5.20	5.20	5.10@5.15
April	...	...	...	5.15@5.20
May	5.35	5.35	5.30	5.25@5.30
June	...	...	...	5.30@5.35

FOREIGN COFFEE MARKETS.—Rio—Coffee market firm; No. 7 Rio, 4¾150; exchange, 11⅝d; receipts, 15,000 bags; cleared for the United States, 9,000 bags; cleared for Europe, 8,000 bags; stock, 630,000 bags. Santos—Coffee market dull; good average Santos, 4$100; receipts, 16,000 bags; stock, 744,000 bags. Hamburg—Coffee market opened unchanged; at 2:30 P. M. it was net unchanged to ¼ pfennig higher; sales, 36,000 bags. Havre—Coffee market opened firm, ½f higher; at 12 M., advanced ½f; sales, 13,000 bags. January, 34.75; February, 35; March, 35.25; April, 35.50; May, 35.75; June, 36; July, 33.25; August, 33.50; September, 33.75; October, 34; November, 34.25; December, 34.50.

OILS.—Petroleum, bbls, $7.40, and in bulk, $4.85; Philadelphia, bbls, $7.35, and in bulk, $4.80; refined, cases, New York, $8.50. Cottonseed Oil—Prime crude, free on board, mills, 35c; prime Summer yellow, 44½@45c; off Summer yellow, 42¾@43c; butter grades, 50c; prime white, 47½@48c; prime Winter yellow, 49@49c. Linseed Oil—American seed, city, raw, 67@68c; out-of-town raw, 66@67c; Calcutta, raw, 85c; lard oil, 85@85c.

SUGAR.—The demand for refined sugar was moderate. But the business for the week was considerable. List prices are unchanged with the closing tone steady.

NAVAL STORES.—Spirits of turpentine, oil, bbls, 47½c; machine, bbls, 48c. Tar, pine, bbls, $2.10; oil, bbls, $4.25. Resin, common to good, strained, $1.57½; D, $1.62½; E, $1.65; F, $1.70; G, $1.75; H, $1.90; I, $2.35; K, $2.90; M, $3.40; N, $3.70; W G, $4; W W, $4.15.

WILMINGTON, July 12.—Spirits of turpentine—Nothing doing; receipts, 133 casks. Resin—Steady, $1.10@$1.15; receipts, $1.82. Crude turpentine—Firm, $1.40, $2.50, and $2.60; receipts, 101 casks. Tar—Firm; $1.50; receipts, 35 bbls.

SAVANNAH, July 12.—Turpentine dull, 45c; receipts, 1,582 casks; sales none; exports, 32 casks. Resin—Receipts, 4,304 bbls; sales, 2,922 bbls; exports, 4,728 bbls; A, B, C, $1.15; D, $1.20; E, $1.25; F, $1.30; G, $1.35; H, $1.70; I, $2.05; K, $2.55; M, $3.05; N, $3.45; W G, $3.50; W W, $3.65.

LIVE STOCK.—No sales of beevee reported; beef steady at 9@12½c per lb for city dressed native sides. A few veals sold at $6.50 per 100 lb; a few mixed calves at $5.50; a bunch of buttermilks at $4; city dressed veals at 8½@11½c per lb. Sheep a little firmer; lambs easier, except for choice; sheep sold at $3@4 per 100 lb; a few for export at $4.30; a few yearlings at $4.50; lambe at $5.25@$6.85; culle at $4.50@$4.75; drassed mutton, 5@8½c per lb; dressed lambs, 9@12½c. No hogs on sale allve.

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FINANCIAL.

Beaver Knitting Mills of Hudson, N.Y.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF NEW YORK.
Capital Stock, $100,000—Par Value, $100 per share.
First Mortgage Gold Bonds, $40,000.
Denomination, $500.
Interest Five (5%) per cent., payable semi-annually.
The Beaver Knitting Mills offers to public subscription at par its First Mortgage 5% Ten-Year Coupon Gold Bonds, secured by a Mortgage or Deed of Trust, dated July 1st, 1902, on all of its real estate, plant, and machinery to the NORTH AMERICAN TRUST COMPANY of New York City, as Trustee; interest coupons payable semi-annually, on the first days of January and July in each year, at the office of the North American Trust Company, No. 135 Broadway, New York City.
TERMS: The Bonds are to run ten years from July 1st, 1902, with privilege of redemption at $105 and interest, on any interest day, on and after five years from the date of said Mortgage or Deed of Trust—that is after July 1st, 1907.
PURPOSE: The issue of $40,000 of Bonds will enable the Company to refund its mortgage indebtedness and sufficiently increase its working capital so that it can meet the demands of its increasing business, and the Company will do a business of at least $150,000 in the current year.
PAYMENTS: Payments on these Bonds may be made 50% down and 25% on the first days of August and September, 1902, if desired.
REFERENCE: National Hudson River Bank, Hudson, N. Y.
The Company reserves the right to reject any and all subscriptions.
Write for information and send all orders to
BEAVER KNITTING MILLS, Hudson, N. Y.

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29 FERRY ST., NEW YORK CITY.

FINANCIAL.

BOSTON UNITED GAS
5% Sinking Fund Trust Bonds
(FIRST SERIES)
MERCANTILE TRUST CO., New York, Depository.
A majority of these Bonds having been deposited in accordance with the circular dated June 20, 1902, the time for the deposit of Bonds has been extended to July 19, 1902, after which date no deposits will be received, except on such terms as the undersigned may prescribe.
BROWN BROTHERS & COMPANY,
New York, Boston and Philadelphia.
VERMILYE & COMPANY,
New York and Boston.
New York, July 9th, 1902.

$10,500,000
ATLANTIC COAST LINE RAILROAD COMPANY
First Consolidated Mortgage 50-Year Four-Per Cent. Gold Bonds.
DATED JULY 1ST, 1902. MATURING JULY 1ST, 1952.
Coupons payable March 1 and September 1 in the City of New York.
(First Coupon, due March 1st, 1903, will be for eight months' interest; last Coupon, due July 1st, 1952, will be for four months' interest.)
Coupon Bonds of $1,000 each to bearer, with privilege of registration as to Principal. Registered Bonds in denominations of $1,000, $5,000, and $50,000. Coupon Bonds are convertible into Registered Bonds and Registered Bonds into Coupon Bonds. Both Principal and Interest payable in gold coin of the United States of the present standard of weight and fineness, without deduction for any tax which the Railroad Company may be required to pay or retain therefrom under any present or future law of the United States, or of any State, County, or Municipality therein.
UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, TRUSTEE
TOTAL AUTHORIZED ISSUE, $80,0000,000

Issued	$31,034,000
Reserved to take up underlying liens	35,102,000
Reserved for futura acquisitions, extensions, improvements, and additional equipment	13,864,000
	$80,000,000

The undersigned having purchased $13,750,000 par value of the above Bonds, offer $10,500,000, the unsold portion, for sale at the price of 100½ and accrued interest, payable Thursday, July 24, 1902, at which time the Bonds will be ready for delivery.
The Bonds are limited to $20,000 per mile of railway (including underlying divisional liens) and are secured by a mortgage covering (subject to underlying divisional mortgages) the railways, appurtenant franchises and property of the Railroad Company.
For further particulars respecting the First Consolidated Mortgage 50 Year 4% Gold Bonds and the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company we beg to refer to the letter of Henry Walters, Esq., First Vice-President, copies of which can be had on application at our respective offices. From this letter it will be seen that these Bonds are now a first lien upon about 570 miles of Railway, and that the net earnings of the system for the year ending June 30th, 1902, will exceed $5,800,000; being approximately double the interest charge of the consolidated Company for the year ending June 30th, 1903, which, including interest on $31,034,000 First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds outstanding, will amount to $2,976,307.
The Bonds cannot be redeemed prior to maturity.
Copies of the Mortgage and Counsel's opinion may be seen at our respective offices.
WE RECOMMEND THESE BONDS AS A DESIRABLE INVESTMENT.
Subscriptions will be opened at the offices of the undersigned on Thursday, July 17th, 1902, at ten A. M., and close at three P. M. the same day, or earlier, without notice.
The right is reserved to reject applications and to allot amounts less than those applied for. Application will be made to list these Bonds on the New York Stock Exchange.
BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
New York, Philadelphia and Boston.
HALLGARTEN & CO.,
New York.
VERMILYE & CO.,
New York, Boston and Baltimore.
New York, July 12th, 1902.

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Some years ago Senator William A. Clark took an option on the CLIFF MINE, on the Verde Copper Belt, in Yavapai County, Arizona, three miles south of his own United Verde, which has won fame for itself and its owner.
Like every other miner who has seen it, he was attracted by its splendid gossan cap—a mountain of iron oxide—the largest in the world. Every miner looks for copper under this iron cap, for almost invariably the copper deposit is capped with iron oxide. As this was the largest iron cap in the world, it was reasonable to expect to find under it the largest copper mine in the world.
Senator Clark began to sink through this iron cap to find the copper sulphide under it, but by reason of defective timbering his shaft caved in, and he gave up the work and his contract in disgust. The day after Senator Clark's option expired Professor Treadwell—having greater faith than the Senator—took the mine, and so it became the property of the
GEORGE A. TREADWELL MINING COMPANY.
The Treadwell Company commenced their explorations by tunneling under the iron cap instead of sinking through it. Half a mile or so of tunneling brought them under the abandoned shaft of Senator Clark, and here—five feet below where the Senator left off—was found the magnificent ore body which is now making the Professor as famous as the Senator, and the value of which as it stands is conservatively estimated at twenty million dollars.
Although the ore body since its discovery has been tested by working in all directions aggregating many hundred feet in length, no walls have yet been found, and the ore is high grade in copper and carries high values in gold and silver. It is another United Verde, only it appears to be much bigger than its famous neighbor on the north, as the iron cap that covers it is bigger than the United Verde cap.
The CLIFF is, however, only one of the many great properties of the George A. Treadwell Mining Company on the Verde Copper Belt.
The GEORGE A. TREADWELL MINING COMPANY is free from debt and pays its way as it goes. It is at work night and day developing and equipping its properties and laying the foundation of a mining enterprise which shall at least rival the United Verde and the Calumet and Hecla.
A limited amount of the Treasury Stock is for sale until July 20th at $11 a share. After that date the price will be $12.50 a share.
Make checks payable to the order of the
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MYRA B. MARTIN, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

BOSTON UNITED GAS
5% Trust Bonds,
(SECOND SERIES)
OLD COLONY TRUST CO., Boston, MERCANTILE TRUST CO., New York, } Depositories.
A majority of these Bonds having been deposited in accordance with the circular dated June 20, 1902, the time for the deposit of Bonds has been extended to July 19, 1902, after which date no deposits will be received, except on such terms as the Committe may prescribe.
HENRY B. DAY, Chairman.
WILMOT R. EVANS,
RICHARD M. SALTONSTALL.
Boston, July 9th, 1902.

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Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors of this Company has determined to use to redeem First Consolidated Mortgage Five Per Cent Gold Bonds of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company (of California) $64,000 now in the Sinking Fund for the redemption and payment of Bonds of that issue, and that Bonds of such issue will be redeemed therewith; bids are hereby invited for the surrender of such Bonds at prices to be named by the bidders. Such bids should be deposited with Andrew K. Van Deventer, Assistant Treasurer of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, at his office, 120 Broadway, New York City, at or before 12 o'clock noon on the 31st day of July, 1902, and should be endorsed "Bids for surrender of Southern Pacific Railroad Company of California Five Per Cent Bonds."
New York, June 30, 1902.
SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.,
By E. H. HARRIMAN, President.

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Its own reports are supplemented by the full and unrivaled reports of The New York Times.

"OUR LETTERS
recently issued and having a bearing upon the immediate market movement of the market's leaders are still sustaining their reputation not only for remarkable accuracy in selecting the right stocks for immediate purchase, but in their proper order as taken up by the powers of Wall Street, as well as correctly gauging the approximate amount of advance facts plainly put forth below, speak louder than anything else. We quote a few of our recent letters, word for word, giving dates of issuance and prices of the stocks enumerated at the time. They will prove the correctness of the market views of this house relative to
St. Paul Ill. Cen. Mop.
Pennsylvania N. Y. Central
On June 25th our letter stated: "THERE WAS A GOOD DEMAND ALL DAY FOR ST. PAUL AND PENNA. STOCKS. WE BELIEVE THEY WILL BE THE FIRST TO MOVE UPWARDS. ST. PAUL IS MORE SCARCE IN BROKERS' OFFICES THAN FOR SOME TIME PAST. WE WILL STATE OUR REASONS IN TO-MORROW'S LETTER." This date was the Tuesday the indisposition of King Edward was announced and on which St. Paul opened at 172½, affording ample opportunity to purchase all one desired below 173. Pennsylvania was quoted freely between 151½ and 152. Neither issues have sold below those prices since.
Our letter of the 26th, pertinent to Paul and Penna., read word for word as follows:
"We call your attention to the probable market movement of some issues, ENUMERATING ST. PAUL AND PENNA. SHARES FOR IMMEDIATE PURCHASE. THEY ARE ON THE EVE OF RECORDING A CONSIDERABLE ADVANCE. PROBABLY ST. PAUL WILL BE THE FIRST TO COMMENCE ITS MOVEMENT, IN FACT ITS ACCUMULATION HAS BEEN UNDER WAY FOR SEVERAL DAYS PAST. SOME ONE IS STEADILY AND PERSISTENTLY ABSORBING THE SHARES. WHEN POOR NEWS COMES OUT IT MAKES BUT COMPARATIVELY SMALL RECESSIONS AND IS QUICKLY PURCHASED. LAST TUESDAY, AFTER OPENING DOWN UPON THE NEWS OF POSTPONEMENT OF THE ENGLISH CORONATION, IT MADE A GAIN OF NEARLY TWO POINTS, LOSING PART OF IT LATER UPON DISQUIETING RUMORS AS TO THE CONDITION OF THE ENGLISH MONARCH. It will very shortly sell at 180 and in few months' time should sell at 200. WE THEREFOR BUY SOME OF IT IMMEDIATELY AND HOLD IT FOR GOOD RISE. PENNA. HAS BEEN MORE OR LESS SLOW IN MARKET MOVEMENT; SIGNS ARE ABUNDANT, HOWEVER, THAT IT HAS BEEN PICKED UP EXTENSIVELY SINCE IT PAYS GOOD EX DIVIDEND. Whenever outside attention has been attracted to the shares, by their strength, the buying temporarily stopped and they have been allowed to recede, apparently to discourage outside purchases. Once accomplished, the demand from the same sources is immediately renewed. THE STOCK SHOULD SHORTLY SELL AT 160. BUY IT IMMEDIATELY."
On June 30th Mop was quoted at 110⅝, "dividend on," while Ill. Cen. was quoted at 152¾. Our letter of that date read as follows:
"We have persistently hulled Ill. Cen. in these letters, fairly urging purchases of the stock, ever since it was 150. WE NOW URGE ITS PURCHASE ON CURRENT QUOTATIONS. It is at present carrying most valuable "rights." When it sells ex "rights" it will look astoundingly cheap, and so it will be, inasmuch as it is earning at present fully 12% upon its capitalization. Ill. Cen. should sell at 160 ex rights. While on the subject of standard securities don't overlook St. Paul, Mop, and Union Pacific. ALL THESE ISSUES WILL SELL IMMEDIATELY HIGHER. **To those who followed our advice by purchasing these shares at much lower prices, we say not only to hold them, but to take on more at present range of prices.** If they will, we are confident they will have no cause to regret it."
On July 7th our letter urged immediate purchase of N. Y. Cen., calling attention to the fact that an upward movement had commenced in these shares. The stock was freely quoted that day below 155. It opened abont that price on July 8th, and our letter of that date, in commenting upon N. Y. Cen., said as follows:
"We call your attention to N. Y. C.; **it is bound to sell immediately higher for the following reasons, and the movement has started:** it was higher in price when L. & W. was below 400 and Ill. Cen. was about 140. Its equities in other Vanderbilt lines are sufficient to pay its present dividends, leaving its own earnings for its surplus account. ITS HOLDINGS OF SUCH PROPERTIES AS LAKE SHORE AND OTHERS WILL ULTIMATELY CARRY THE PRICE OF N. Y. C. TO 200. TRADERS OR INVESTORS WILL MAKE NO MISTAKE IN PURCHASING N. Y. C. BUY SOME OF IT TO-DAY."
Careful, logical advice by students of the market is of value to traders. We honestly and conscientiously endeavor to prove it, sending it out daily each afternoon to present or prospective customers through medium of our
"DAILY MARKET LETTER."
Our 400-page, cloth-bound, illustrated
"GUIDE TO INVESTORS,"
is also of utmost valuo to investor or speculator. We also present prospective clients with a copy, absolutely free, both will be mailed to your address from any of our offices, upon application, absolutely free of any expense to you. We provide every facility for prompt and efficient handling of orders, either for investment or upon moderate margin, and respectfully solicit your business. We handle upon margin stocks in multiples of ten shares up to any amount. Wheat and Corn in multiples of 1,000 bushels, and Cotton in multiples of 100 bales, upwards. A SPECULATIVE ACCOUNT OF AS LOW AS

The New York Times.

MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 13, 1902.

SOCIETY.

Is It Progression or a Reversion to Type?

THE MAN IN THE STREET.

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I AM going to give up being good-natured," declared John W. Gates, mantling his jovial face with a frown. "When Louisville and Nashville was going up under pressure of my buying, a speculator came to me and said:

"'Say, Gates, I want $5,000. I've got a sure thing.'

"'All right,' said I, giving him my check.

"Next day he paid the loan, remarking that he had put up the money as margin and had cleared nearly $2,000.

"'What did you buy?' I asked.

"'L. and N.,' he answered, with a grin.

"Hang me, if he hadn't bought the stock with my money, held it against me, and made me pay two points more for it, taking the $2,000 right out of my own pocket."

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EX-GOV. BLACK was asked the other day if there was any money in a certain mine venture in which a number of citizens of Troy are interested.

"Any money in it?" he exclaimed. "About all the surplus money of Troy seems to be in it."

++++++

A NEW YORKER who had recently detached himself from $2.88 for a "genuine Panama" last week visited the country where he imagined the two-thirty-eight kind that grew in New York could be favorably compared to those for which residents of the rural district paid $35. Accordingly, when the New Yorker entered the office of W. C. Peebles of Elmira he felt that J. Pierpont Morgan looked like a ragged street urchin beside him. The New Yorker approached Mr. Peebles with a dignified swing that clearly showed the Standard Oil Company was the smallest thing he owned. Mr. Peebles's eyes at once rested upon the "Pride of the Panamas," and Mr. New Yorker's chest almost broke every button from his vest. There was an immediate contraction, however, when Editor Peebles remarked:

"I say, Jones, do you like that thing better than a Panama?"

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PRESIDENT HADLEY of Yale gave a most instructive little story at a college dinner one night, when only a few of his brother educators were present. The story, as told by one of them, ran in this way:

"We've been talking about the trusts and their way of playing with the small merchants, to finally completely demolish them. It puts me in mind of two pets of mine. I once had a cat, a beautiful animal, of which I was very fond, and who was the proud possessor of a long and luxuriant tail. A friend of mine who was living in Florida sent me a tiny alligator. I immediately studied all the literature on the proper care of saurians, and the 'gator grew fat and prosperous. He and the cat turned out to be great friends, and the queerly assorted couple frolicked together to my great amusement and that of the Yale students. Finally, on returning from a lecture room one day, I found three or four patches of fur and the long tail. The 'gator had assimilated the cat. So with the trusts and their small competitors."

++++++

WILLIAM L. HEARNE, son of Frank J. Hearne, President of the National Tube Company, spent several months this year in Black Diamond, one of the new mining camps of Alaska. As it was his first experience in the West, he accumulated a multitude of impressions and stories.

"When I first went to Black Diamond," he said the other day, "there had been but one death in the camp. They buried the unfortunate in a lonely grave midway between the mine and camp. Immediately they began to call the spot 'graveyard.' A few days after my arrival a miner named Cohh was taken with smallpox. The manager was away and they telephoned to him for instructions.

"'Build a shack for him down near the graveyard,' was the answer the wires brought.

"The orders were carried out to the letter, and the shack built right up against the grave. The patient was permitted to move himself and left to fight the disease alone. The next day an Irish miner hailed the shack from the trail.

"'I say, Cohh,' he cried, 'how are you comin' on to-day?'

"'Badly, rather badly,' was the weak reply from the sick man.

"'Don't you worry, Cohh,' answered the Irishman in a tone that was meant to be encouraging. 'Don't you worry, you ain't got far to go, anyway, if had comes to worse an' that. Jist remember you're living in the cemetery already.'"

++++++

IT was several years ago, while Assemblyman James T. Rogers was a struggling young attorney at the Broome County bar, that he was engaged to defend an Irishman who was indicted on the charge of murder.

That was before the young lawyer ever dreamed of sitting in the Albany "House of Commons" or had aspirations for the Speakership of the Assembly. He accordingly took the Irishman's case on payment of a retainer of $100 and the understanding that $200 more was to be paid if the fellow was acquitted.

The young attorney secured an acquittal on the ground of temporary insanity at the time the crime was committed. It was several months after the trial before he saw his client again. Meeting the Irishman on the street one day he stopped him, when the following conversation followed:

"Well, Pat, isn't it about time you paid me that other $200?"

"Faith, an' what two hoonderd is thot?"

"Why, the $200 that you promised to pay me for saving your worthless neck."

"Sure, an' did Oi promise thot; Oi don't rammimber?"

"Why, Pat, you know you promised it."

Pat scratched his head in perplexity for a minute, then looked up with a beaming smile as he outlawed the claim with the explanation:

"Oh, well, hut ye know Oi was crazy thin."

++++++

"I WANT to see Mr. Stork," said a caller at the City Chamberlain's office the other day.

"No such person here," said the young clerk who intercepts visitors, but the man was so insistent that Mr. Stork was the City Chamberlain that the lad called on one of the older employes to reinforce his denials.

"I can't be mistaken, Sir," said the visitor. "I had some business with him last Winter and I fixed his name in my mind by association with the legendary animal which brings the babies."

"Oh," said the clerk, the light dawning on him. "You mean T. C. T. Crain, the former City Chamberlain."

"Yes, that's it," said the visitor, and he added ruefully, "These schemes to help the memory sometimes play tricks."

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APROPOS of John W. Gates's cleverness when he secured control of the Louisville and Nashville Road, Harry Kraus of Broad Street, broker, tells this story:

"When I saw the Belmont party selling the new issue of Louisville stock, Gates taking it in as fast as it was offered, until he [illegible]

perience of my own while out in the Great South Bay after bluefish. Did you ever 'chum' for bluefish? You put your bait, usually menhaden, into a mill and grind it into 'chum,' and that you slowly drop into the water. It attracts the fish and generally brings most satisfactory results. Well, this day we put our 'chum' in the water all right, but we caught no fish. We were almost in despair when we located a big shark, and discovered that he had been complacently taking in all our 'chum,' and was so happy over the fact that we had a large supply that he actually seemed to be laughing at us for not knowing better. That shark had control of the situation, for our 'chum' was all gone, and we returned without any fish. But we had learned something. Gates wasn't the fellow who was grinding 'chum.'"

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A FRIEND recently put this question to District Attorney Jerome, whose father, Lawrence Jerome, was a celebrated wit of his day, and who was generally spoken of among familiars as "Larry":

"How many of these stories that are attributed to your father really emanated from him, and how many are fictitions?"

"Well," replied the District Attorney, "I am not prepared to say; some of them are undoubtedly manufactured, but of the origin of one I am convinced, as I was one of the principal actors. On a certain occasion a good many years ago, when I was a little chap, I was riding on my father's knee in a Fifth Avenue stage, every other seat being taken. At a corner a lady entered, and my father said to me in severe tones: 'Why, Travers, my boy, I am ashamed of you! Why don't you get up and give this lady your seat?'".

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THE late Gov. Vance of North Carolina was a member of the Presbyterian Church. His brother, Gen. "Bob" Vance, was a devout Methodist. Referring to their creeds one day, the Governor said:

"The difference between 'Bob' and me is that he believes in falling from grace, but never falls, while I do not believe in falling from grace, and yet I'm always falling."

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WHILE Baron Shibuwasa, the multimillionaire from Japan, was being shown the sights at Girard College in Philadelphia, some one remarked to Gen. Louis Wagner, who was one of the guides, that it seemed just a little strange to think that so diminutive and even insignificant looking a man as is the Baron should be the possessor of something like $150,000,000.

"It's all in the point of view," replied the General. "Once when I was attending a Grand Army reunion up at Reading a man was pointed out to me as having 'squandered three fortunes.'

"When I asked for particulars I was told:

"'Yes, Sir; three fortunes! His grandfather, his father, and his brother have all died, and each one left him $250; and he hasn't a cent to his name to-day.'"

✦✦✦✦✦✦

SECRETARY SHAW told a story on himself at the Albemarle the other evening.

"Sam, the darky who brushes my clothes, in a barber shop down in Washington, is particularly clever in delicately reminding customers that he expects a tip. One morning just before the Fourth I was thinking of other things and was walking away without dropping a coin into his hands:

"'Let me brush your coat again, Mr. Secretary,' said Sam, running after me.

"'Why do you want to brush it again?' I asked.

"'Cause, Mr. Secretary,' said Sam, without cracking a smile, ''Cause I might brush out some gold dust, Sir.'

"Sam got his tip."

✦✦✦✦✦✦

MR. TRAVERS once had the late Lieut.-Gov. William Dorsheimer as his guest at Newport. Driving with him in a dog cart, his host descended at the Post Office for his mail, and met an acquaintance who inquired:

"Who's your friend?"

"Why, d-d-don't you know? That's D-D-Dorsheimer."

"Humph," rejoined the Newporter, gazing on the Lieutenant Governor's Titanic proportions, "he's a bigger man than I thought he was."

"W-w-well, he isn't a b-b-bigger man than h-h-he thought he was."

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AT a banquet given by the manufacturers of Pittsburg at Hotel Schenley to the National Hardware Association then in session, Andrew Carnegie had been asked to speak on the outlook for business. He dodged the question and in doing so told this story:

"The toastmaster wishes me to refer to a very important question," he said, "and it may come later, like the experience of the Scotchman who was driving along a lonely road in the Highlands on a typical misty, bleak Scotch day. Seeing a comfortable looking farmhouse just ahead, it occurred to the Laird that possibly a drop of spirits might be obtainable there to help neutralize the effect of the raw atmosphere, so drawing up alongside the gate, a loud 'whoa' brought a Scotch lassie from the house. Addressing her, he said:

"'Little girl, can I get a drop or two of some spirits to take the edge off this cold air? Some whisky and water, for instance.'

"'I'll ask mither,' she said, courtesying, and entered the house, reappearing soon with a glass nearly filled on a tray. Bestowing a shilling, the Laird took the glass and sampled the weak looking drink.

"'My little girl,' said he, 'will you be kind enough to inform me which your mither put first in the glass—the whisky or the water?'

"'The whisky,' said she, again courtesying.

"'Ah, yes,' said he, 'that accounts for it. I'll come to it by and bye.'"

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AT this time of the year the residents of the social settlements are not so busy and deadly earnest as they are, or are supposed to be, at other times. They condescend to wit or humor sometimes in July and August when their poor neighbors are not crowding them, and when they themselves are not discussing sweatshops, strikes, the despotism of capital, &c. One warm night last week three of them were out on the piazza talking of poets and poetry, and the head worker spoke of Swinburne as an immoral poet.

"What!" exclaimed another of the party. "Do you not think 'Laus Veneris' chaste poetry?"

"No," was the reply; "to my thinking it is vice versa."

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HENRY WOLLMAN of the New York bar recalls the story of a farmer in Leavenworth, Kansas, who expressed great delight because he had sold a horse from which he had long desired to part for $100.

"What have you done with the money??" asked his wife.

"Oh, I didn't get any money. I got two fifty-dollar horses in exchange for it."

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THE late E. M. Reed was Vice President of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad in the palmy days when that road was paying 10 per cent. dividends. Reed was a close buyer and used all the arts and subtleties necessary to hammer prices down to their lowest figure. One day he was negotiating for an improvement in the way of a locomotive appliance, and after wrangling for some time over the price said to the sales agent:

"How much will your concern make on this transaction?" To which the reply came, "Ten per cent."

"Great Scott!" said Reed, "you want to get 10 per cent. profit on this one sale, do you? Why, bless your soul, it takes our road a whole year to make 10 per cent."

✦✦✦✦✦✦

IN the restaurant on the top floor of the Mills Building young "Charlie" Gates was lunching with two friends. Waiting for the fish grew tedious, so Mr. Gates took up a pepper caster and proceeded to amuse himself therewith.

"Did you fellows ever notice," he asked, "that an American uses a pepper caster this way," (shaking it gently up and down so that the pepper came out,) "but an Englishman always taps it on the bottom this way?" (turning the caster upside down and rapping it gently.) "Do you know why that is?"

"Different natures of the races, I guess," ventured one of the friends.

"Naw—it's to get the pepper out," said Gates, Jr.

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IN Moberly Bell's "From Pharaoh to Fellah" Cope Whitehouse is introduced as "The Professor." A chapter is credited to him as taken from "a very learned paper, by a very learned man, read before a very learned society." Anent this treatise on Genesis xlix, Mr. Whitehouse tells this story: He had gone to the French Academy to "assist" at the presentation of a volume of his treatises by Prof. Perrot. Dr. Oppert came up to him in the salon and said scoffingly:

"Do you suppose that any one agrees with you in your interpretation of the Forty-ninth chapter of Genesis?"

"I hope not," replied Whitehouse. "Does any one agree with your translation of cuneiform inscriptions? We would both be much ashamed of ourselves if we were not at least a generation in advance of our contemporaries."

Dr. Oppert turned away in silence, but after traversing the room a few times he came back and said: "There is one verse of that chapter which is not found in the Hebrew, and it is as follows: 'I, Moses, declare that all these things shall remain hid until Cope Whitehouse shall be born, and he shall declare to the world what I, Moses, did mean.'"

JULY

GROVER—He doesn't seem to care for you, David. I think he needs a heavier weight.

A SUMMER IN NEW YORK

Told in Letters from Alice to her Sister

BY

EDWARD W. TOWNSEND

AUTHOR OF THE "CHIMMIE FADDEN" STORIES.

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AUNT SUE, born in New York, has never before been in the city in Summer since she can remember. That's, say, about forty years, if we remember things that happen when we are five. There is no need of guessing, for I've seen the record of Aunt Sue's birth in papa's Bible, and she's as forty-five as ever was; but, Fan, she dresses, acts, talks like a woman of twenty-five. Before I tell you a single thing we've done I must tell you some things I've observed, or I'll perish from compressed emotion. First, there are no old ladies in New York—nor old gentlemen. Not one! There is not one who is middle-aged, or approaching it.

I hear you say that I am generalizing from a few instances, and that that is a dangerous thing to do. Very well, then, I'll say this: In the class Uncle Frank and Aunt Sue belong there is not a living soul older than twenty-five, though some have grown grandchildren. The day I arrived, Cousin Willie, having turned me over to Aunt Sue, went to a club; but before he started Auntie said to him: "Tell your father to be home to dinner, or Alice will be scandalized." Then she said to me: "It's rather tough"—she uses no end of slang—"on your Uncle Frank that his favorite club is also his twenty-five years old son's favorite. They each belong to a dozen, and it would be nicer of Willie to club himself in a different part of the Avenue. But your uncle does not seem to care. Men are different."

Honest, Fan, it took half an hour for my stupid brain to understand. It seems that it's a common thing here for fathers and sons to patronize different clubs, and even different social sets, so as to make it easier for the fathers to continue to be twenty-five. As for women! Aunt Sue says that a mother with a grown daughter sees her only often enough to keep up a speaking acquaintance. Auntie's own girls, ten and twelve years old, are up in the mountains with a "bunch"—that means a number—of nurses, governesses, and companions.

Aunt Sue and her maid pulled over my frocks and picked out two which the maid said she could fix up into one that would do for dinner. Then Auntie and I drove to the shops for hats, gloves, corsets, and parasols for me, all those I brought from Ironville being condemned. When you come, Fan, just bring a wrapper and a contented mind; Aunt Sue will fit you out with everything else. I've a dozen dresses ordered already. Don't tell papa.

Well, if I tried a thousand years I could never make you believe how long the streets are, how many people on them, how big the stores! Aunt Sue stared at the crowds, saying, "Nobody in town; not a soul," and all the time we were passing a procession of carriages, and the sidewalks as crowded as ours were when that handsome man, who was not elected President, came to speak in Ironville, and papa said he was an Anarchist.

What on earth did I start to tell? Oh, about everybody being young. As for Aunt Sue, there is not the tiniest little bit of difference in her dress or manner and those of any twenty-year-old girl you ever met. And her figure! Well, like every other well-dressed woman I've seen here, she wears a corset that is perfectly flat—straight up and down, you know—below the waist line. Honest.

The maid had hustled together a frock for me to wear for dinner, and when she got it on me, over one of those corsets, I tell you Allie did look smart, but she felt as if she had been packed in a shipping case, and should be marked "Fragile; handle with care."

Uncle Frank was in the library when I went down stairs, and I just gasped when I saw him, for he looks not more than five years older than Cousin Willie. I guess I'm making up for being taught not to be a kissy girl. Uncle Frank kissed me twice, once on each cheek. He said I was a mighty fit looking youngster, and wanted to know what the d—l Phil Wonderly was thinking about to bring up a girl like me in the tall timber. I told him there was no timber whatever in Ironville.

When I said that, Cousin Willie said: "My papa used a figure of speech. When he says 'tall timber,' he means 'long grass,' and long grass means any part of the country beyond the Harlem River. I have striven hard to bring up my dear father in the way he should know, but he is a hopeless case. Copper papa, Cousin Alice; but play Cousin Willie straight and place, and you'll be a banker, soon."

These people in New York use only a few English words. The rest of their speech is a sort of Manhattanese. I translate them for you, mostly.

The next day we went to the races. I guess everybody else in New York went, too, for trains started every few minutes from the place we got to on Long Island by ferry. And such long trains, and so crowded! The awful din in the station frightened me, but that was the silence of the forest compared to the crazy screams of men just outside the Sheepshead Bay fair grounds. Cousin Willie said the screamers were selling fortune teller books which told what horses were going to win. He never bought them, he said, because it is wicked to bet on a sure thing. Just think how honorable he is!

When we got to our seats, which were for club members' families, I nearly screamed for joy, because Uncle Frank told me that some blue water I could see was the real ocean! I wanted to go there right away, but he said if he won on the races we'd go to a hotel quite on the beach for dinner.

Such crowds, Fan! Away to the left of us for hundreds of yards stretched the grand stands and the field stands, bulging with people; and thousands more were jammed between the stands and the place where the horses ran. They all became perfectly wild over every race; but the people in our inclosure, and on the clubhouse balcony, to our right, never got the least bit excited. While the horses were running, once, Cousin Willie called my attention to a gray-haired man, pink-cheeked, dressed as youthfully as Willie, who had his hands clasped over the top of his stick and his chin on his hands, watching the horses with a very calm interest.

"That's Cathway," Willie whispered. "He has ten thousand on one of those horses."

"Which one?"

"The one coming in last," said Willie. "Watch him."

The race was over, the people in the stands yelling like mad, and Mr. Cathway, smiling just a little bit as his horse came in last, looked our way, saw Aunt Sue, jumped up, came over, chatted with her about the fun of being in New York in Summer, and, honestly, Fan, he was as placid, unruffled, politely attentive, as if he had never seen a horse race in his life. I just loved him! Uncle Frank and Cousin Willie went over to the clubhouse with Mr. Cathway to see a man. Although they did not bring back the man they saw, lots of other men began coming over to speak to Aunt Sue. Some she introduced to me, some she did not. It made me awfully uncomfortable when she didn't, for they all looked as if they expected introductions. I guess Aunt Sue saw what made me fidgety, for she said: "Now, Alice, I'm not going to have a gang of rounders bragging that they have met you, and scheming to meet you again. You are not only a new coon in town, child, but every one has heard of Phil's deal with the Trust."

I did not know what on earth she was talking about—but I soon found out! We had been to see the clubhouse, the paddock, the scales where the cunning little jockeys are weighed, and on our way back to our seats some ladies stopped Aunt Sue, some men waylaid Uncle Frank, so Cousin Willie took me to my seat and left me to go for his mother. Just then two men sat down back of me, and one said:

"Have you seen the girl the Mortimers have with them?"

"Not yet," said the other. "Have heard of her. She's Mrs. Frank Mortimer's niece, Phil Wonderly's daughter. Remember Phil?"

I looked around to see if I could escape, but I couldn't discover any of my people. Then the first speaker said: "I knew Phil Wonderly before he went to the tall timber. He married a rolling mill there; wife died; Phil carried on the mill, and has just brought the Trust to terms. They say Phil is twelve or fifteen millions to the good. This girl we hear of is one of his daughters."

The other man whistled, then said: "Twelve or fifteen millions! No wonder the chaps are mobbing Frank Mortimer for introductions. What a killing!"

I determined to run away from those horrid men, even if I lost myself, but just then Will—I mean Cousin Willie—came and said we were to start for the beach for dinner.

"Oh, good!" I said. "That means that Uncle Frank has won on the races."

Cousin Will blinked at me a minute, then he said: "Oh, yes. Sure. Yes, certainly. Papa has won about a thousand dollars—for the bookmakers."

I heard him tell that to Uncle Frank, and Uncle Frank roared. I don't know why.

As we were leaving the fair grounds a young man with a deep voice, lovely gray eyes, and a short nose, came up and was promptly introduced by Aunt Sue. She told him he could trot along to Manhattan Beach with us if he liked, and he said he liked. Now I must tell you all about the dinner at the beach. His name is Clarence Carroll, and Aunt Sue says he has already inherited two or three millions, and will inherit as much more before he is old enough to need it. I was so angry with Cousin Will for making funny faces about Mr. Carroll's short nose. The dinner table is on the veranda which is swept by ocean breezes in the advertisements we used to read. Anyway, the eyes and voice are so much more expressive than the nose. I just told Willie that when I got a chance, and he said it was [illegible] especially when there wasn't enough nose to express. No one dines, you understand, right by the ocean. He isn't as tall as Cousin Will, but he is soulfully [illegible] Cousin Will [illegible] hair and [illegible]

nice, especially in the presence of a young man with gravely soulful eyes. And as you dine you hear the waves. Fancy, Fan! There is nothing so musical—unless it is a man's voice when it's musical. Mr. Carroll told me he had come to town only for a day, but that now he should remain in town indefinitely. When one finishes dinner one goes to the fireworks. I do not know what has changed his plans about staying in town. I know you will enjoy all these particulars about the beach. He is to give us a dinner in a funny little Hungarian restaurant—Mr. Carroll is. Think, Fan, of dining when the orchestra will play the Hungarian Czardas! or is that a dance? He went home with us, and never spoke all the way, while Cousin Will did nothing but talk. Truly, silence is eloquence, sometimes. There! I see that the only way to stop writing about our beach dinner is to stop writing this letter. So, au revoir. ALICE.

A Confusion of Paynes.

THE pastor of the Payne Memorial Church at Chatham, N. Y., and the Hon. Louis A. Payne, who is the leading Republican in that town, sustained very cordial relations, and the former always spoke of Mr. Payne as one of the finest gentlemen that ever lived. Before the Payne Memorial Church was built, the colored brethren and sisters of Chatham assembled weekly to worship the Lord in a sort of ramshackle old building that was a disgrace to Chatham and the Methodist connection of which it is a branch.

One day a happy idea struck the pastor. He would build a new church in memory of the late Bishop Daniel A. Payne of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, and he would appeal to the Hon. Louis A. Payne for a liberal subscription to the cause.

Accordingly a subscription list was prepared, and conspicuously at its head were the words, "Subscriptions toward the erection of the new Payne Memorial Church of Chatham."

Mr. Payne was visited in due course of time, and when shown the subscription list his heart swelled with emotion. His colored fellow-citizens were paying him a compliment much beyond his deserts. He had always tried to show his interest in their well-being and to do what he could to help them. He appreciated this manifestation of their gratitude, and while he could not then do very much, he would, of course, give a little something to start the ball rolling, and would be glad as opportunity offered to assist them until the church was finished. It was a most commendable and praiseworthy undertaking, the new church would be an ornament to the town of Chatham, and a worthy monument to the colored people. He would start the subscription with $400, and was very glad that the colored friends had given him an opportunity to show his interest in them and his appreciation of their efforts. The Rev. Mr. Blank had not been given an opportunity to explain which Payne the church was named for. The Hon. Louis A. knew that there was only one Payne family of prominence in Chatham, and naturally concluded that the church was to be named in his honor.

When the Rev. Mr. Blank caught a drift and saw which way the honors [illegible] was headed, he permitted him to do all the talking.

From time to time various representatives of the Payne Memorial drew on Mr. Payne's exchequer, until the [illegible] edifice was completed and dedicated in honor of the great negro Bishop, Daniel A. Payne, deceased, one of the most scholarly men of his race.

There is no end to the Hon. Louis A. Payne's [illegible] there is more than one of [illegible] in this world.

The Blush of Me-tha-nee

IN the Blue Mountains of the Island of Jamaica, which is said to be the most beautiful of the Antilles, grows a plant which bears a huge spike of crimson flowers. Far up on the steep sides of that mountain gorge which the Spaniards named Boca d'Agua you may see these floral splendors blazing out here and there against the deep greens of the tropical foliage. The flower is a miracle of beauty, seen in its native surroundings, and the Arawak aborigines had a miraculous legend of its origin. The Arawaks of Jamaica are now an extinct race, but the legend of Me-tha-nee (which name means "The Monntain's Pride") still lives.

Me-tha-nee was the loveliest maiden of Xamayca, ("the Land of Many Streams" in the Arawak tongue.) When she walked the mountain paths it was as if a young goddess had come down to sport with mortals. The delicate copper brown of her skin flushed into a rich red whenever a man looked at her; her dark lashes hid and showed her eyes like stars behind the clouds at night; her jet black hair fell about her like a soft, glossy mantle. All this was seen by a young casique named Tlutco, and his heart melted for love of Me-tha-nee. Quaco, the ugly priest, had also set his heart upon Me-tha-nee, and he tried to persuade her father that she should become one of the handmaids of the temple, to bring water from the river, sweep the smooth clay floor, weave checkered mats, and be always at the beck and call of Quaco.

Me-tha-nee's father thought long about the matter, and decided to give her in marriage to the young casique whose arrows were the swiftest and surest in all the mountains of Xamayca and his canoe larger and better manned than any other upon the shores of the island.

So they made a great marriage feast of corn, agouti's flesh, and fish, both from the sea and from the great river that ran through the valley below their village, which is the valley called by the Spaniards Boca d'Agua. Tlutco, having sacrificed to the gods and feasted, sat in the circle of the chiefs, smoking the great stone pipe, until near sundown, Quaco being also in the circle.

And about sundown the bridegroom suddenly cried: "My head is as if I had drunk the juice of manioc."

Upon this Me-tha-nee began to wail, saying, "They have poisoned my bridegroom," for she mistrusted Quaco. But her father and the other chiefs quieted her, telling her that Tlutco had only smoked tobacco too much from the great pipe.

Nevertheless, Tlutco died before the sun had well set, and the marriage feast was turned to mourning. They laid his body upon a new mat in the house of the god, before the great stone image, and all his tribe wept aloud until far into the night. But long after all the others were wearied and had fallen asleep, Me-tha-nee remained, cowering upon the clay floor of the temple and weeping for Tlutco, until even she was wearied and fell asleep.

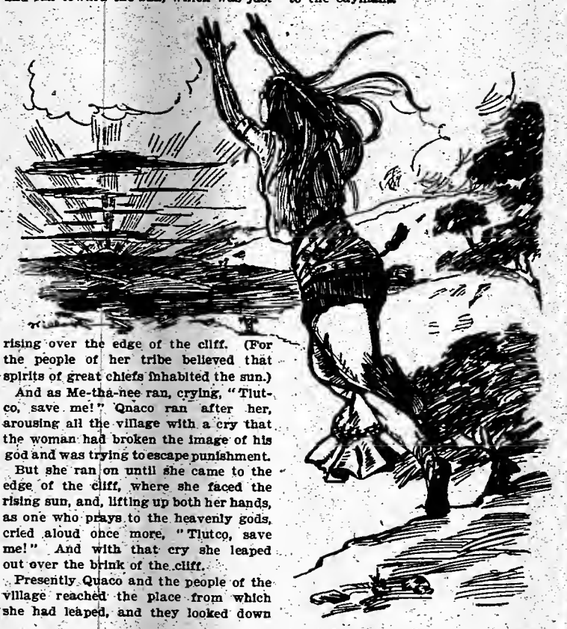
She had slept until it was almost the time of sunrise, when she heard a voice that seemed to come from the mouth of the great stone image, saying, "Me-tha-nee, go not from this house."

Now, Me-tha-nee feared that temple, because of Quaco, the priest, and she only staid in it through that night because she thought that Tlutco's dead body made it safe. So when she heard the voice she trembled and listened.

Again the voice said, "Me-tha-nee, go not from this house. Thou shalt be the bride of the gods."

At that she screamed aloud, "Tlutco, save me!"

But as the dead body of Tlutco did not hear her cry, she sprang up from the floor of the temple. And immediately the stone image of the god fell down and broke, and Quaco, who had hidden himself in it, rushed out upon Me-tha-nee. She, finding that the spirit of her bridegroom was not near his body—or he would have answered her cry—turned and ran toward the sun, which was just



rising over the edge of the cliff. (For the people of her tribe believed that spirits of great chiefs inhabited the sun.)

And as Me-tha-nee ran, crying, "Tlutco, save me!" Quaco ran after her, arousing all the village with a cry that the woman had broken the image of his god and was trying to escape punishment.

But she ran on until she came to the edge of the cliff, where she faced the rising sun, and, lifting up both her hands, as one who prays to the heavenly gods, cried aloud once more, "Tlutco, save me!" And with that cry she leaped out over the brink of the cliff.

Presently Quaco and the people of the village reached the place from which she had leaped, and they looked down to see where Me-tha-nee had been dashed to pieces. Far down they saw what seemed a great splash of blood, and when they went down, clambering fearfully, and looked more closely, behold! it was a new and altogether strange crimson flower, more splendid than any kind of flower they had ever seen.

And all the people said, "It is a sign given by the gods."

So they named the crimson flower "The Blush of Me-tha-nee," which is why the great crimson flower of the Xamayca Mountains is called to this day "Mountain's Pride."

But Quaco, the ugly priest, was given to the caymans.

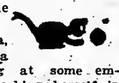
CATLORE

A WEIRD noise broke upon the stilly night. It sounded like the faint wail of a babe in pain, then rose crescendo into the well-defined caterwaul of a Thomas cat with a powerful alto voice. There came an answering high soprano wail, and the nightly duet was on.

Loveson Ahta, the poet, put down his pen, pushed his hands through his abundant hair, drew a little harder at his pipe, and went to the window to gaze out into the moonlight that bathed in its effulgence the pretty village of Dingle in the Myrtles.

"I hate cats," he said. "Confound 'em. Confound all cats—alway—cats of all colors, black, white, gray; by night a nuisance, and by day—confound the cats! Here, I come to this bowery Eden hnhhling over with joy at the thought of escaping from the ceaseless roar and rattle of the city, to be disturhed by cats! Why, their noise is more destructive to inspiration, more trying to the nerves than the clanging of a hundred trolley cars. No, the comparison won't do. There is a certain fascination, a strange, wild, stirring harmony in the diapason of the city's hum, and in the 'singing' of the rushing trolleys. Whereas cats—"

He ceased with a gesture indicating that words failed him in which to express his opinion of the offending felines.



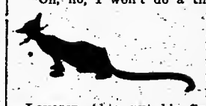
Mrs. Loveson Ahta, who, while making a pretense of working at some embroidery, had been rocking herself in contented indolence and watching the changing expression on her husband's handsome face as he wrestled with the muse, laughed the little rippling laugh that was one of her many charms, and that from the very first time he had heard it had always been the sweetest music to his ears.

"Well, it can't be helped," she said. 'Let Hercules himself do what he may, the cat will mew.'"

"There are such things as guns, and airguns at that. By Jove, a happy thought! I'll get one. They say you can kill a cat with an airgun at I don't know how many yards."

"Fie!" you wouldn't hurt poor harmless, necessary pussy! Besides, you forget, dear, that a cat has nine lives."

"Oh, no, I won't do a thing to poor pussy. Did you ever hear anything like it in your life?"



Loveson Ahta put his fingers in his ears and gazed desperately around for a missile.

"And then," continued his wife, "if you were to shoot a cat you would be filled with remorse and haunted by a ghostly tahby for the rest of your days. Didn't I see you release a struggling fly from that sticky paper Nora keeps in the kitchen?"

"They are no good, anyway," persisted the poet, with growing wrath. "They ought as a puhlic nuisance to be exterminated."

"They cateh mice."

"Not as well as a mousetrap. And they are cruel and treacherous. They don't kill their prey right off, as other and self-respecting animals do, hut needs must make sport of it and subject it to the refinement of torture. And they are that deceitful and capricious you never know how to take them—just like women. Somebody says somewhere that if a cat has nine lives, a woman has nine cats' lives."

"Oh!"

"That is, of course, other women. You are not like other women."

"What do you know about other women, pray?" demanded Mrs. Loveson Ahta with a suspicion of asperity and flushing slightly.

"Nothing, nothing, of course, from personal experience, my dear. But they have the reputation. It's a well-known fact."

"Oh, is it? Indeed!"

"Yes, and as I am saying," went on the poet evasively, "they are no good, they are utterly worthless, they are fit for nothing on earth—the cats, I mean."

"Well, manufacturers make muffs and boas and all kinds of things with the skins."

"Do they? Then I'm glad to know the hrutes serve some useful purpose—when they are dead. Now a dog—"

"Never mind ahout dogs. We are talking ahout cats, and my purpose is to prove that they are good for something."

"Yes, I've heard of it raining cats and dogs."

"In some parts of France they eat cats!"

"Peuh!"

"You needn't look incrednlous—they do. They call them 'gihier de la rue'—street game—and in a stew you wouldn't know the difference between a cat and a rahhit."

"You have tasted it?"

"Oh, no," denied Mrs. Loveson Ahta, hastily. "At lease not to my knowledge; hut I've read ahout it."

"Then they are principally useful as a dainty to tickle the palates of some French epicures, I take it. I can't imagine any more ways than those you have enumerated in which they can render service to mankind."

"They are useful as timepieces."

"What!"

"I am perfectly serious. In China they serve as very handy clocks. It's this way: The eyeball of a cat contracts constantly from dawn until noon, at which hour it is merely a thin horizontal line. From noon the eyeball gradually dilates until it reaches full expansion at sundown. So that in places where there are no clocks or dials or where there are dials and the day is cloudy a Chinaman just picks up a cat and learns the hour by looking at its eyes."

"I had no idea that you had made a special study of cat lore, but there's no use talking, you Vassar graduates know everything under the sun."

"Cats have still another virtue. Rheumatism can he cured hy rubbing the affected part with a ginger-colored pussy."

"You are a veritable encyclopaedia, dear."

"That is nothing. I have lots of talents you haven't yet discovered. However, that will do for the present, and it now behooves you—the duet having terminated—to sit right down and indite an ode to the Cat of Cats."

"Strophes to a cat—catastrophes. I can't do it; but I will dash off rhapsodic stanzas ad libitum to the most adorable little champion who ever defended the cause of cats."

Nature Study.

IN a town where "Nature Study" rages, an elderly lady met a friend in a shady avenue and asked:

"Do you know anything about hirds?"

"No," the friend replied in a tone of some mystification. "I'm sorry, hut I don't."

"Sorry? Oh, you are such a relief. I just met Mrs. C., and she grasped my arm, and gazing upward, said: 'Oh, did you hear that perfectly lovely spike-beaked, purple-eyed tickle hird?'

"No sooner had I gone a hlock than I met Mrs. K. 'Hush,' she exclaimed, ecstatically. 'Don't move a muscle. Right up there on that hranch is one of those rare, exquisite, speckle-winged ring-tailed screamers.'

"You and I seem to be the only sane people. Let's rejoice in chorus."

ON THE CORINTHIAN PLAN

HOW A CLEVER WOMAN'S HOUSE PARTY SCHEME MISCARRIED

BY KATE MASTERSON

VALENTINE

"OH, I am so tired!" said the girl in the white kimona; "I've been spending a week in the country with Adele, and it will take me three weeks to get over it!" She dabbed some cold cream on her nose and began rubbing glycerine on her hands, while her sympathetic friend settled down to hear the story.

"You see, Adele wrote me, asking me down for a few weeks, and said that Tom Rafter, that nice friend of Jack's—Adele's husband, you know—was to be there, and we would have a jolly little house party. She ended up by saying that it would be on the Corinthian plan, and of course we would have lots of fun!

"I didn't know in the least what the Corinthian plan was, but if it was fun I knew it would suit me, so I accepted and went, along with a lot of pretty gowns that it turned out I didn't need in the least. The Corinthian plan isn't at all dressy. A gingham apron and a pair of rubber gloves are about the most necessary items of apparel.

"At the Rosevale station I recognized Adele's trap, and Tom Rafter was driving. I noticed that he was dressed rather oddly, wearing a sweater and white duck trousers, with tennis shoes and a farmer's hat—the sort people wear in bathing, and when he saw me staring at him he explained that he was the Corinthian coachman and that part of the idea was to dress as simply as possible—like a peasant, you know, and this was the nearest he could get to it.

"Then I asked him about the plan, and he said that Adele had no servants and that every one who came as a guest had to help with the work. It was great fun, he said, and Jack and Adele were so enthusiastic about it they wanted him to stay all Summer.

"Adele came out on the piazza to meet us, with a towel about her head and her sleeves rolled up and a great big white apron like a maid's over her gown. Somehow it didn't seem half as attractive a place to visit as when I used to find her in a hammock on the piazza. I felt misgivings from the very first, and I made up my mind that I would make a very short visit in case it didn't turn out all right.

"'I had such trouble trying to keep servants in the country,' she explained, 'that I was simply discouraged. Then I read one day about the fad for Corinthianism in Paris, and I resolved to put it into effect. It really is quite simple when one has the house all filled with company, as we have, all the time. We haven't so many now, it is true, because the Van Rippers came to stay two weeks, and received a telegram the second day they were here which called them home immediately.

"'Some people don't understand the Corinthian plan for giving a house party because they won't stay long enough to learn. The idea is to give it a good trial and make it a sort of a game. It's not only amusing, but it's healthful. You see, the very first rule is that we rise early in the morning instead of losing the best part of the day in sleep.

"'Then we take turns getting breakfast,' went on Adele. 'To-morrow will be your day.'

"This embarrassed me awfully, for cooking is my weakest point. I can mash potatoes beautifully, but that is all that I can really do well, and I told Adele, but she said not to mind that.

"'We live very simply just on that account,' she explained; 'that is one of the evils of the age—overelaborateness in everything—dress, manner, cooking. The great point of this plan is its simplicity. Corinthianism is the true moral mode of life!'

"Listening to Adele, I began to feel as though I were back at school again somehow, but she seemed so cheerful about it that I tried to seem pleased.

"'I suppose you are hungry,' she said, 'but we'll have dinner soon. Tom Rafter is getting it ready, and I have just what it will be—broiled chops, potatoes with peels on, and boiled custard. Tom is getting to be such a cook! He is nearly as good as the Jap we had when we first came to the country. He is getting interested in the plan, too! Jack and I are trying to get him to stay all Summer!'

"We found Tom fixing the table for dinner in the dining room. He was in his shirt sleeves and wore a towel for an apron. He said he was a bit late because he had had to feed the horse and water the flowers before he began the kitchen work.

"'Ah, well!' laughed Adele, 'it won't be so bad, now that we have an extra pair of hands!' So I hulled strawberries for dessert and whipped the cream, and Adele said I could take my choice between washing and drying the dishes, because it didn't matter to Tom which he did. It seemed he had entered right into the spirit of it. She said I wouldn't begin to appreciate it until I had had a day of it and experienced the deep, dreamless Corinthian sleep that followed it.

"All this time I noticed that Jack sat out on the piazza with his pipe, reading the news out loud to us so we could hear him through the windows. He and Adele seemed to be Corinthian graduates, and while they talked a lot and entbused about the new idea they really didn't do anything—not even wait on the table. Adele gave directions and hossed things, and after dinner, while Tom and I were washing those awful disbes, she just brushed Jack's hair on the piazza because he had a headache.

"In the morning she came in smiling to my bedside in a beautiful negligée gown that didn't seem to accord with the true idea of Corinthianism. She kissed me and said she had come in to wake me, because she knew I didn't want to be late the first day. I could go down stairs and act as though the place were my own, she said.

"So I hurried down, and found that Tom had been out fishing for breakfast and had caught some trout. Frying fish isn't the pleasantest thing in the world to do, and I felt cross at being found in a kitchen apron. To tell the truth, I wasn't enjoying the Corinthian plan a bit, but by the time breakfast was ready Jack and Adele came down, looking so bappy and pleasant that I had to pretend to like it.

"They praised the breakfast, only Adele said that she thought I would have known enough to make toast. Jack said if people only ate more toast there would be less dyspepsia. During the meal, if anything was missing from the table Tom or I had to get it. That was the only way to learn not to repeat a mistake, Adele said.

"Jack took an awfully high view of the Corinthian plan of housekeeping. He said it involved a great many beautiful ideas, and that they unfolded like a revelation as one got interested. First of all, he said, it not only did away with the idea of servants, but of servitude, and substituted a glorious equality in the social life. He said it conformed to the highest idea of culture.

"It idealized the most homely tasks and made them great, Jack said. It was the Tolstoi theory of the work with hands brought into daily life. Then he explained kindly to me about the water that I had forgotten to filter for the table. They always filtered it, he said.

"After breakfast Tom went out to hoe the garden, and I had to tackle the dishpan again. Adele drove Jack over to the station, and said she'd stop on the way back at the market.

"In the meantime, she said, I might dust the dining room and rub off the silver on the sideboard with a chamois. I needn't bother about oiling the floors, for Tom did it so nicely. Then there were the beds to be made.

"I was supposed [illegible]

to be fixed for cooking I had started a conversation with Tom, while he was crawling about on his hands and knees polishing the floor, as to the Corinthian plan.

"I said that if any one came in they'd take us for servants, but he said that didn't matter, for Jack had explained to him that one must look only at the nobler side of the idea—the dignity of labor, the idealization of common work.

"Well, then Adele took me up stairs and showed me the Corinthian idea of bedmaking. She said some people considered bedmaking a menial task, but she had a way of applying Delsarte to it.

"For instance, as she turned the mattress over she thought of strength, dexterity, power, accomplishment. She raised the mattress way over her head, and then breathed hard for a minute before she flipped it over.

"While she spread the sheets and the counterpane she held the thought of symmetry, order, harmony, and precision, and when she shook up the pillows and punched them she held the thought of buoyancy, lightness, wings, and flight.

"It was the funniest thing to see Adele make up a bed, breathing hard, with all sorts of changing expressions on her face. But she only made one bed, and I had to do the other three.

"By that time I only held one thought, and that was that no matter how beautiful these Corinthian theories might be, the practice was tiresome. She was enthusiastic—probably because she had only to give demonstrations.

"I saw Tom rolling the lawn, and I called to him through the window to know if we couldn't go out and take a row on the lake, but he said he had to paint the barn roof. Jack and he had looked it over and decided that the painting couldn't be put off any longer.

"There was no use in dressing when the work was done, for there were all those things to fix for dinner. Adele thought it would be nice to have a frozen pudding for dessert.

"I told her with considerable relief that I hadn't an idea how they were made. She said that was the beauty of it. We would get a cookbook and find out how. 'We learn by doing,' said Adele, as if she were a kindergarten teacher.

"She got the book and sat on the table and read the directions to me very slowly and distinctly, while I followed them out. If I made a mistake, I had to do it all over again. I spoiled three eggs by mixing up the whites and the yolks when I should have kept them separate, and she said I must be more careful, as the hens only laid so many each day. I asked her why she didn't invite the neighbors' hens in to lay eggs on the Corinthian plan, and she smiled reprovingly at me, as if she were a Sunday school teacher.

"Well, while Tom and I did the chores that evening Adele sat out on the piazza and sang, while Tom played the banjo. Every once in a while Adele called in to know our favorite tunes.

"Then Adele said that to-morrow would be the best fun of all, as it was washday. Tom was to do the rubbing and I was to rinse and blue and hang out. That was about all I could stand. I nudged Tom and suggested going to the well for some nice cool water.

"When we reached the well I asked him if it was possible that he was going to stay there and be treated like a hired man. He said he didn't mind that—he had done the washing right along and he rather liked it.

"'They're just having lots of fun out of this,' I said, 'making us do all the work, and I, for one, am not going to stand it. I'm going to say I am ill and am going home in the morning. You can stay here and be chief cook and dishwasher and laundress and gardener and housemaid if you want to.

"Then I said it was [illegible]

he had come down and been willing to work so hard. He said Jack had told him that I was coming just for the fun of the thing.

"Then I explained how Adele had brought me down on the promise that he was to be there, and he—well, we came to a sort of understanding. You see, I had never had any idea that Tom was interested in me, and Tom hadn't thought—well, it's funny how things turn out sometimes.

"Just as a joke, we went back very quietly, and there were Adele and Jack sitting on the piazza, laughing and talking about the good joke they were having. It seemed that Jack was trying to get servants in town every day, but couldn't get the right ones, and so they were managing things in this way.

"We pretended we hadn't heard a thing, but we brought the pail of well water up, and when we had all had some I told Adele that I was awfully sorry that I had to go home suddenly in the morning and would have to miss the pleasure she had in store for me.

"Tom said he thought he'd go into town also—that he was getting out of his golf practice—and you should have seen Adele and Jack. Adele nearly cried.

"'You musn't both go away and leave me!' she said.

"'I thought you were going to stay all Summer,' said Jack, reproachfully, to Tom.

"'Well, the fact is,' said Tom—

"'Oh, tell them!' I said; 'I don't care!'

"Then Tom told them we were engaged—on the Corinthian plan!"

The Deacon's Protest.

THE Rev. Dr. S. makes rather long prayers, covering in his petitions an extensive territory. One of his deacons—a man of piety, but of a nervous temperament—finds these protracted devotions trying, and one Sunday at dinner amused his family by saying, with the utmost seriousness:

"Dr. S. made a beautiful prayer this morning, a powerful prayer, but I could have suggested ways in which he could have shortened it up. He needn't have gone from Alaska to Africa and then to China, when he could just as well have cut across, and anybow, I do not see why he could not lump the Indians and the Freedmen. They are so much alike."

A Bachelor.

Hewitt—I'd like to see Uncle Sam at peace with the entire world.

Jewett—There's no reason why he shouldn't be; he hasn't any wife.

Expensive.

That Nature orders all things well
We may rejoice with reason;
We do not make election bets
With Panamas in season.

CONTENTED

DELIGHATE—You're [illegible] the walking delegate

PAT—Indade? An' you [illegible]

WOMEN HERE AND THERE

SHE was very proud of his pretty young bride, it occurred to him—foolish man—that there would be nothing more delightful than to spend the honeymoon in making a round of visits among his relatives. It would mean a series of ovations for the young woman, and when would there ever be another time when she would have as good an opportunity to meet them all? They were plain country folk, but the bridegroom did not know of any people in his social circle to whom he would be as pleased to present his bride.

And she, the bride? Well, she was a young woman very much in love, and where would she not go with the only man in the world? So after a week to themselves the round of visits began. They reached the first station in the round at noon in time for the midday dinner. The introduction of the new member of the family was everything that the young man had planned. Hosts and guests resolved themselves speedily into a mutual admiration party. Then dinner was announced, and such a dinner as it was!

"You cannot get a dinner like this at a hotel or restaurant," cried the bridegroom, in delight.

"We had ham and eggs, Willie," said the aunt, who was the hostess, beaming, "because we knew how much you liked them." And the little bride, well pleased, made a mental note of Willie's fondness for ham and eggs.

It certainly was a good dinner, with everything deliciously cooked and the best of its kind. Delicious baking powder biscuit which would melt in one's mouth—the young bride asked for the recipe before dinner was over—mealy potatoes, fresh peas and beans from the garden, with the most delicious of salad, big berries so sweet that sugar was superfluous, and home-made ice cream made of genuine cream. It was no wonder that the young couple said that they had not had such a feast since they left home.

But the ham and eggs proved their undoing. Why had Willie ever given expression to his fondness for this plain dish? Everywhere the recollection of this partiality followed them. Was it breakfast, dinner, or supper there was sure to be ham and eggs, and before the visits were half made, and at the risk of offending the unvisited forever and a day, the bride and bridegroom, in sheer self-defense, for the preservation of life as well as the pursuit of happiness, made a hurried departure. And the entry made the last day in the little bride's diary read thus:

"We are going away where no one knows us or what we like or don't like to eat. Memo: Willie says that when we go to housekeeping we must never have ham and eggs. We don't think they are healthy!"

***

There is no really sensible way of going visiting during the honeymoon except where the people at whose house the visit is to be made vacate it in favor of the happy pair and leave them to enjoy themselves alone as they please. But not many people have learned this. Another story relating to the vicissitudes of the newly wedded illustrates the hospitality of a Boston family. The wedding took place in the dead of Winter and during the coldest part of it. The Boston family were relatives of the young couple and were blessed with warm hearts, much warmer, in fact, than their guest chamber. This latter was in one of the upper stories of the house, and so situated that it was entirely without heat. Not a wave from the lower stories rose to that height, though the penetrating east winds of the city and everything else cold did. The room had the atmosphere of a cold-storage chamber, and all night through the unhappy couple shivered and shook and found the next morning that there was pressing need of making a trip South. They did start for a warmer climate immediately, only stopping overnight to get a little thawed at one of the city hotels. They really felt that nothing but a stay of some time in the South would relieve them of the effects of that awful chill.

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And now they are naming their dogs Ping Pong.

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And they do have trials, these shopkeepers who make so many concessions to the needs of the shoppers. At one of the shops the other day a woman brought in a black lace robe to be exchanged. It was a kind kept regularly in stock, and there was no reason for not changing it as far as any one knew until by chance it was discovered that the purchase check which the woman had neglected to remove was dated 1899. But oh, dear! that is no feminine idiosyncrasy, not a bit of it. The robe had hardly received a comment when in came a man with a bag to be returned, and that had been bought in 1898.

***

But talking about shopkeepers, here is a lady and the tiger proposition which they are trying to answer in one of the shops. A woman came in the other day and, seeing a handsome toilet case on the counter, took it up when the clerk was not looking, walked off with it to the exchange desk, and remarked that she found it was not satisfactory, or at least it was nothing for which she cared, and would they not give her an exchange check for it? That meant so much money, in this case about $5, which she could take out in goods in any part of the shop or after making a small purchase get her change and keep it. Certainly, of course, they could accommodate her. But in the meantime the clerk—lucky for her it was, too—chanced to notice when the set was brought back to her counter that there were only three of the toilet sets where there had been four that morning. Had any of the other girls sold one? No, and the floor walker was interviewed. He made investigations and nothing happened, for, for some reason or other, the woman who did not care for toilet sets did not remain to get the check after all. Now the question is, was that shoplifting, kleptomania, ordinary thieving, or a case of absent-mindedness?

***

"It is just this way," explains the girl in the shop, answering the puzzle which many people would like to have solved, "people who do these things wouldn't steal for anything in the world, but when they come into a shop and see the things lying around where they can pick them up as easily as not it seems to be a personal invitation and they just accept it."

***

It is one of those things you read about in the papers, think casually how perfectly horrid it is, but never have an idea that such a thing could happen to you, respectable you, or any of your respectable friends. But yet it might! It happened the other day to a pretty and most respectable young matron who was walking through that eminently respectable place, the grounds around the Museum of Natural History. It was broad day and she was hugged, actually hugged, by a young man who also looked so eminently respectable and so well dressed that she had not a thought of getting out of his way until the deed was done. Then she was mad, mad through and through, and expressing herself vehemently she started after the wretch, bound to have him arrested, if such a thing were possible. He started off at a rapid gait, and the young woman after him. He jumped on a down-town car and she on one that came along a few minutes after.

"If you see a policeman," said Madam Courageous to the conductor, "you stop this car." In the meantime she kept her eyes well open, saw no policeman, but did see the young man jump from the car and make for one of the entrances of Central Park. Off jumped the young woman from her car, saw the young man vanishing into the Park, and—lo and behold! as she reached the entrance there was the long-sought policeman, to whom she told her story, indignantly remarking that in the entire trip down not a single policeman had she seen.

"Well, now," remarked the park member of the finest, looking down at the young woman with an expression of admiration for her pluck, "an' with the long post that I have it's a wonder that yer found me at all. Shall I go after him?"

But no, the man had vanished for good, there was no use trying to find him once he had escaped into the Park, and the chase was given up.

In case any one is doubtful about the point intended to be illuminated by this story it may be found in the remark of the policeman. The young woman saw it when she had recovered sufficiently from her annoyance to be amused by anything. The moral it points is to have patience with the policeman. If you don't happen to find him when you want him remember that he might be just as much surprised as you could be if he was in the right place at the right time.

***

New York, with its great army of independent business women, is a mystery to country people who are not familiar with the city. An intelligent-looking man, but one who was evidently seeing cosmopolitan life for the first time, was dining at one of the up-town restaurants the other night and taking in the sights and scenes around him with wide-open eyes. The restaurant is one of the comparatively low-priced sort, but where the cooking is exceedingly good for the money paid, and the place is well patronized by many different classes of people. It is in the shopping district and among other people there are to be found there at different times women from business houses of all kinds. There were a number of women in the restaurant while the countryman was taking his dinner—quietly dressed, ordinary-looking women who were also dining, and alone. The man looked at them in wide-eyed wonder. Then he leaned over to a man sitting at the same table, and with a mysterious air:

"Are all these women respectable?" he whispered.

"Yes, I presume so," answered the other man, "there is no reason for thinking otherwise."

"Then what are they doin' down here?" said the countryman. "Why ain't they eatin' to home?"

And the city man tried to explain something of the conditions of life in New York for many women; that they might possibly have business to which they would have to return late; that possibly they were young women who lived in lodgings, and had no regular place to take their meals, and this restaurant was as much a home as anything they had. But it was too large a proposition for the countryman to take in at once, and when the city man left he was looking surreptitiously from one group of women to another with an expression of awed surprise on his face.

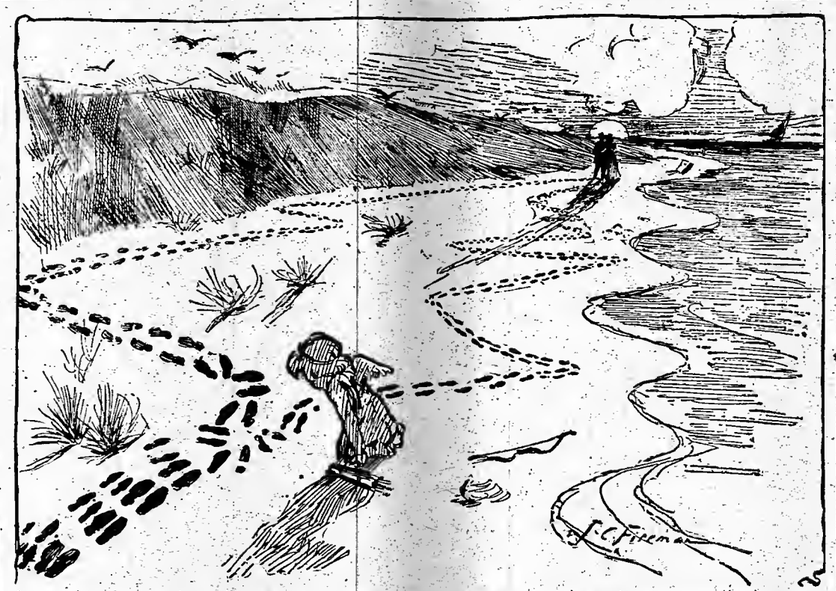
***

No one knows except the woman who has been accustomed to "doing" things for herself the pleasure it is to have the opportunity to "putter" again after she has risen to the dignity of having a maid. There was something out of order in the kitchen of a flat in a handsome apartment house in the neighborhood of Central Park the other day, and the agent for the house called in the afternoon to see what was the trouble. He was met at the door of the apartment by a pretty young woman wearing an apron, who ushered him into the kitchen.

"I am not the maid," she explained, "but when my girl is out I always stay at home and go into the kitchen and enjoy myself. I put on an apron and cook. I never would dare to ask her to do it and so," with a delectable smile, "I fry cabbage for myself."

***

Is it a business scheme or only a philanthropic desire to get lazy woman to blacken her boots? At any rate the practice continues, and if you buy your shoes at one particular big shop in the Greater New York you will be presented with a nice little book containing twenty coupons, and every coupon means a shoe blacking, which is given by a nice little colored maid in the waiting room of the shop. There are two of these maids and three or four chairs for patrons and the maids are kept busy and the chairs full a good part of the time, so it is evident that it is only her dislike for the occupation which keeps a woman from blackening her own boots unless, indeed—and this may be one reason—she feels that she has a great bargain in the coupon book and she must get the benefit of it willy nilly. The work is done somewhat differently from the blacking as it is performed by the masculine shoeblack. The shoe is first carefully dusted with a soft brush—or it should be—but a close observer will notice that the little bootblack woman sometimes forgets to dust in the hollow of the foot at the side where she cannot see.



A LOVE STORY OF THE FOOTSTEPS ON THE SANDS.

SOME SUMMER GOWNS

VALENTINE

SHORT skirts, whether of that cut that clears the ground by several inches or by an inch only, are much in evidence. They are seen not only in the fashionable shops, in the railway stations, and on trains, but on the avenue itself in numbers. Two trim walking gowns seen on Fifth Avenue are illustrated below. They were worn by women of medium height and size, and both were young—sensible as the short costume is for every one, it must be admitted that it is not becoming to the middle-aged or stout woman. Such should in traveling or walking have their gowns clear the pavement not over an inch, and strive for long effects that give dignity; the Eton coat should be avoided, and instead the rather long coat should be worn. A black mohair, just escaping the ground and having deep tucks stitched to simulate box or side plaits in the skirt from belt to hem, and a long three-quarter fitting coat to match, with strapped seams or with the seams outlined by rows of stitching, is a suitable gown in good form and style for women who are no longer young or slender.

A. M. Cooper

The walking dress shown at the left is of ecru pongee, with tucks trimming the bottom and box plaits in both back and front of the Norfolk coat. The yoke, too, is the same in back and front. The Alpine hat is of white straw, trimmed with a band of brown velvet and a brown pompon.

The gown at the right is of light, mixed brown cloth, trimmed with bars of plain tan-colored broadcloth. There is a simulated double box plait down the back of the coat and another in the skirt, these plaits being eight inches in width. The hat is a cream-colored felt with scarf of brown chiffon.

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Mrs. John Henry Towne, while passing through the city, recently wore an effective checked taffeta frock in blue and white. The skirt just cleared the ground, and had an applied flounce. The bodice bloused somewhat in front, and was tucked—in fine tucks—and so was the top of the skirt. The bishop sleeves were tucked at the top and flaring below the elbows, the tucks being released just above—were gathered at the wrists into narrow cuffs. A small dark blue hat of rough straw, trimmed with white wings, topped it. A tan covert cloth jacket was carried.

***

Mrs. Orme Wilson wears a neat street costume in pale brown—brown, by the way, being, if a constant choice of it for gowns is an indication, her favorite color. The skirt, plain as to cut and gored to fit, has several curved and very narrow bands of white, four or five inches apart, around the bottom, and the lapels, collar, and sleeves of the close little Eton coat show the same finish. With this costume Mrs. Wilson usually wears a rather flat brown straw hat simply trimmed.

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The Comtesse di Sibour, formerly Miss Clagett of Washington, was lunching with Miss Polly Whittier the other day in a resort where the smart set is wont to go. Her gown was an especially taking example of black and white checked taffeta. The skirt was not novel, being simply long and full and sweeping, but the bodice, close fitting in the back and pouching in front, was a charming example of the effectiveness of interlaced box plaits. There were a half dozen or so inch-wide box plaits running down the back, and meeting these, and laced in and over basket fashion, near the bottom of the waist were three or four one-inch plaits that banded the bodice above the belt—also a band of the taffeta. All of these plaits were quite close together. The bishop sleeves were decidedly full and baggy above the wristbands. A small and rather flat black and white hat topped the frock.

***

Miss Kathleen Neilson looked extremely well on a recent afternoon in a pongee frock. The skirt was simple, and gathered at the waist under a folded girdle of pongee without ends. A flounce of the pongee finished the bottom; it was a foot deep and laid in pressed plaits nearly an inch wide; above it were three or four narrow horizontal tucks, and then a band of openwork embroidery on the silk; then came another group of tucks, followed by a second band of embroidery, and above this three or four more tucks. The bodice was laid in pressed plaits from its embroidered pongee stock to the girdle; it did not blouse at all. A sailor collar of embroidered pongee extended out over the edges of the shoulders. The shirt sleeves were gathered into embroidered cuffs of the material.

***

A charming gown worn by Mrs. Philip Lydig, formerly Mrs. W. E. D. Stokes, at Sherry's the evening she arrived from Europe was of the filmiest white. It had a long train and two gathered ruffles, each about a foot wide, the one slightly overlapping the other, bordered the skirt and train. The bodice had narrow tucks at intervals, running vertically, and the sleeves were close fitting to the elbows. Held by a straight band there fell from the elbows a full founce of the white gauze, fully a foot deep. There were close-fitting undersleeves of the white stuff to the wrists. The hat worn was a broad-brimmed cream-colored straw of extreme lightness. The crown was low and round, and in front the broad brim curved out a little from a rounded V immediately in the centre and turned up in two soft curves. An immense white ostrich plume was caught back of the right curved piece and trailed down toward the right shoulder. A band of the light yellow straw an inch wide, giving the effect of a turned-back edge, finished the brim. At the sides and back the hat was perfectly flat and straight.

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Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt, passing through town recently, wore a pretty gray veiling frock, trimmed with stitched taffeta tabs, also gray. These tabs were short, and extended horizontally in several rows below the waist line, giving a yoke effect; and in the back they extended down the skirt some distance. The top bars were the shortest, each succeeding bar being a trifle longer than the one above. The Eton coat also had a row of these in the back, and they trimmed the sleeves. She wore a large light hat draped with a light veil.

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Mrs. Edwin Gould was seen on the avenue in a green and white checked taffeta frock, but the skirt swept the pavement. It had a yoke and stock of heavy white lace; the front described three deep battlements—the middle one the widest—and in the back the yoke was curved up at each side. The sleeves were bishop shaped, ending in lace cuffs, and there were a few tucks in the skirt.

***

Mrs. Clarence Mackay dined at Sherry's recently on a Sunday evening in a white lace gown over chiffon and silk. The bodice was cut square in the neck, and this was outlined by Persian embroidery, chiefly dull red and gold. The embroidery was quite wide in the back, and a band of it also formed the girdle, from which in the back, and with four or five inches between them, depended two long streamers of black tulle. The sleeves flowed from the elbow in graceful ruffles of lace. Her hat was of transparent black material, a sheer crinoline, with a rather high crown and a brim so broad that it extended out to the edges of her shoulders. Several folds of black tulle were applied to it, and masses of the finest black bird of paradise aigrettes floated out on each side and down the back to her neck. She wore no jewels, and with her slender figure and picturesque headgear she looked even more girlish than her years.

***

Mrs. Eugene Griffin wears a beautiful white taffeta gown, embroidered in large set medallions, very openwork. The gown has a tunic top, ending in a full ruffle effect, the edges being of huge medallions. This overlaps a deep flounce, also ending in the large openwork medallions, over a slip of taffeta flounced with chiffon. The bodice has a bolero effect in smaller medallions over a close-fitting plain taffeta underbodice, and over it a heavy yoke collar of heavy white lace. The elbow sleeves are also formed of the medallions. A very large, wide-brimmed hat, set back a little, but bent over the face rather than flaring from it, and faced with white lace, is fastened by two large white cabochon pins at each side front. With this gown Mrs. Griffin, who is tall and slight and extremely graceful, wears a full round cape of beautiful lace, over white taffeta. The cape is rounded up the sides to the front, and at intervals along its edges half garlands of soft-shaded red roses and the most delicate green foliage in silk embroidery are applied. The collar—made to either stand or fall, as desired—is also rounded, and is perhaps five inches deep at the back, and is formed of narrow white chiffon ruffles and puffs over taffeta.

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One of the handsomest gowns seen at a recent wedding was of small-patterned but heavy white lace, resembling Irish point. It was a princesse robe, and fitted from its lace stock to the trailing back without a fold or a gather to mar its perfect curves. A slip of pale blue taffeta worn under it showed quite plainly through the open meshes. The sleeves were also plain, and were gathered a mere trifle at the wrists into lace bands. In front at the left of the bust a large white tulle chou was caught. The low-crowned hat, with a flat brim of moderate width bent down a bit in front and back; at the left a pale blue plume concealed the lower edge of the brim and nestled against the hair.

MARIE L. WELDON.

The above hat was seen at Sherry's on a young girl. It was of white straw, trimmed with black velvet ribbon and large white, yellow and black daisies. The white daisies were massed near the front and the yellow and black ones mingled together at the back. [illegible] velvet bow on the [illegible] curved in irregularity [illegible] front [illegible]

THE GENIAL IDIOT.

HIS VIEWS AND REVIEWS

By JOHN KENDRICK BANGS.

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AN IDEAL MOUNTAIN RESORT.

BY Jove—hut you have a splendid color this morning!" cried the Poet, as the Idiot, after an absence of ten days, rejoined bis friends of tbe Breakfast Table, bis face as brown as a herry and his eye keen and clear.

"Looks to me more like a red Indian than an Idiot," put in Mr. Brief, addressing Mr. Whitechoker, who received the observation with a deprecatory smile.

"You remind me of an Easter egg come to maturity, Mr. Idiot," said the Genial Old Gentleman Who Occasionally Imbibed. "What have you been doing to yourself?"

"Thanks, one and all, for your kindly sentiments," said the Idiot, with a courteous bow to his landlady. "No, Mary," he added, turning to tbe waitress,

The Schoolma'm Waitress.

"I won't have any mush this morning. I've just been reading Alfred Austin's 'Coronation Ode' and am full of it. Just a little chicken, and three eggs, and a bit of the corned-beef hash, some buttered dipped toast, hasbed browned potatoes, a snack of shad roe with a slice of bacon on the side, some cornbread, three or four popovers, and when the griddle cakes are ready don't forget me. I'm not very hungry this morning, but I feel I ought to eat something."

"If you assign, Mrs. Pedagog," said the Lawyer, when tbe Idiot had finished his order, "I beg to offer my services as receiver."

"Oh, I'm not worried," laugbed the Landlady. "We have only scrambled eggs and bacon this morning, Mr. Idiot," she added, addressing the returned traveler.

"Then give me seven dollars' worth of that, please," said the Idiot, "and a cup of your surpassing coffee, Madam. I forgot for a moment that I was back in New York."

"We were remarking on your color, Mr. Idiot," said the Bibliomaniac, "when you went into that lovely dream of the gastronomical regions. It is very rich—wbere did you get it?"

"It is good, isn't it?" acquiesced the Idiot. "I flatter myself that I look like a masterpiece this morning—and why shouldn't I? I have been painted by the hand of Nature herself, and such a colorist as she was never graduated from an art school or an atelier."

"Much relieved to hear it," said Mr. Brief. "You smoke so much I bad supposed you had colored yourself, like a meerschaum pipe."

"No, Sir," rejoined the Idiot. "'Twas tbe sun did it. I've been up in the mountains visiting my family, and my rubicund countenance is the result of seven coats of tan, one a day for a blessed, blistering, blissful week."

"Farm or caravansary?" queried the Bibliomaniac, wbo in the days prior to bis book-collecting craze could afford to go off on an occasional Summer outing and, as he put it, had "done penance in both places."

"Caravansary," said the Idiot. "One with all the comforts of away-from-home."

"That's a great recommendation!" sneered Mr. Brief. "But I know the kind. Prohibitory tariff on bathtubs; a screeching band three times a day mauling good music and popularizing bad; morning papers three days late at 7 cents apiece; chicory disguised as coffee; corn-starch ice cream; other people's children sitting on your lap and asking all sorts of embarrassing questions like 'if an ostrich sat on your head for six weeks would he hatch out anything'; halls swept at 4 A. M. and no sleep after; elevator running every other day; lots of fish last Summer, plenty next, none this; sermons two hours long every Sunday from bicycling clergymen passing through; and all for $9 a minute, exclusive of extras, with everytbing extra. Deliver me!"

"Jerusalem!" ejaculated the Idiot. "I wish I had your disposition."

"You wouldn't know what to do with it if you had!" snapped the Lawyer.

"Yes, I would," said tbe Idiot. "I'd filter water through it and sell it for lemonade. But you belong to the past, Mr. Brief. Perhaps they did do things as you say twenty years ago, but they don't now. There was a time when the mountain hotels were just so many Ali Baba's caves, with the landlord as bandit chief and the bellboys as fellow-ruffians; places where when you asked for your bill they guessed how much you had, and, after adding 50 per cent. to that, held your trunks until you paid; houses where 600 people were supposed to bathe in seven bathtubs at a dollar a bath, hot water on the side at 50 cents a pint extra—"

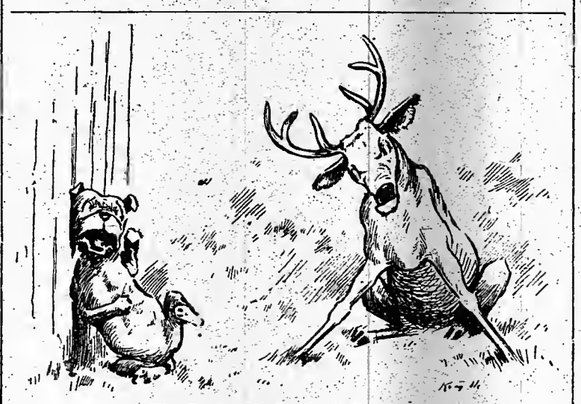
"And where you were waited on at table by New England school marms who when you asked for the bill-of-fare froze you with a glance and wanted to know if you didn't mean the meen-you, witb a head-waiter from some theological seminary keeping a spiritual eye upon you as you struggled througb your meal, and wbo, when you ordered wine, joined you in your walk after dinner and lectured you on the sins of intemperance!" persisted Mr. Brief. "You can't tell me anything about your mountain botels. In fact, of all insufferable American institutions the Summer hotel is tbe worst. I've been at 'em in my younger days—but never again."

"I am quite in sympathy with my friend Brief," said the Anglomaniac, a new recruit at Mrs. Pedagog's home for single gentlemen, whose days were spent in deprecation and denunciation of all things American. "They don't do things here as they do abroad."

"You never spoke a truer word in your life," said the Idiot, turning bis eyes full upon the Anglomaniac. "That they don't! They give you food to eat here instead of sauces; they give you elevators that elevate instead of 'lifts' that creep protestingly upward with a groan at every jerk; when you ask for bread they don't give you a stone shaped like an old-fasbioned chignon that can't be opened by anything short of a cbisel or a saw; and when you live on the American plan the danger is not that you will starve or go broke, but tbat you will eat yourself to death. You can bet your last sovereign, Mr. Anglomaniac, that they don't do things here as they do abroad—and thank Heaven for it!"

"That's just what I deprecate in American hotel life," said the Anglomaniac. "You have to eat until you are ill to get even with the landlord."

"Well, if you want to be sporty at the expense of your stomach," said the Idiot, "that's your business. It isn't the fault of American institutions. But what would you say, gentlemen, to a place where none of these untoward things happen? Where you can get a bed that is not all slats and tbe mattresses of which are soft as down and not filled with the husks that the swine didn't eat; where you can get three square meals a day of the finest quality, good coffee, luscious chickens, Boston brown bread and baked beans that melt



The Buck and the Landlord's Dog.

in your mouth; where the milk comes from the cow and not from the village pump or the babbling brook; where the beef and mutton are as good as the milk and the Spring lamb is last Spring's lamb, and not the lamb that was sprung in '96; where the blueberry pies are made of blueberries, and the strawberry shortcake is overpopulated with strawberries and not a strawberry hermitage in a waste of shortcake; and where the cream ripples not, but moves reluctantly, like a coagulated mass of molasses in midwinter—"

"I should say it was a lie!" shouted Mr. Brief. "No such place ever existed in this country."

"Where the children are all well behaved," continued the Idiot, ignoring the Lawyer's remark, "and baths are free as the air. Where the deer come down from the mountain side and lick your hand like so many faithful dogs, and the fish, knowing how inevitable their fate, leap from the silvery waters of the lake into your lap and cuddle up, sparing you the painful necessity of hooking them."

"How are you on insanity, Doctor?" asked the Anglomaniac under his breath. "I think he's going to have one of his fits."

"Where it rains only at night and the

Breaking Bread in London.

band that discourses sweet music is made up of virtuous virtuosi from the Boston Symphony Society—"

"Oh, come off!" cried Mr. Brief. "You make me tired."

"There never was any such place," said the Bibliomaniac. "You are wasting a fearful lot of steam."

"He spouts smoke to such an extent that I believe he's been eating soft coal," suggested the Anglomaniac.

"Then I should remind you of dear old London," said the Idiot.

"You do," said the Anglomaniac, "over Seven Dials way."

"Never lived there," said the Idiot. "Did you keep house or just lodge?"

The Anglomaniac sniffed his contempt.

"Do you mean to tell us that all these things are so?" demanded Mr. Whitechoker.

"Well—almost so," said the Idiot. "Maybe the trout don't cuddle up and perhaps all the children weren't well behaved; but I'll swear to the beds and the cream and the strawberry shortcake."

"And the deer—do they really come down and lick your hand?" smiled the Poet.

"They do the next thing to it," said the Idiot. "A big buck came down one day last week and licked the landlord's dog so badly that he hasn't come out from under the barn yet."

"Eight dollars a minute?" asked the Genial Old Gentleman.

"No, Sir," returned the Idiot. "Three to five dollars a day—and all you want to drink for nothing."

"I'll start to-night," said the Genial Old Gentleman.

"Water, however," said the Idiot, "It's a prohibition State."

"I knew there was a serpent somewhere in the Idiot's Eden," sighed the Genial Old Gentleman. "I guess I won't go, after all."

"I'll bet there are mosquitos there, or black flies," said Mr. Brief, enviously.

"There are," said the Idiot. "But we don't brag about 'em. They're not very successful, and the landlord told me just before we left that he didn't think he'd

1902

breed 'em another season. They can't even sing."

"Do you have to die to get to this place?" asked the Poet:

"It's seventeen to 'leven
That you refer to heaven,"

he added, the muse temporarily getting the upper hand.

"Pretty nearly," said the Idiot. "That is, you have to travel either all night or all day under the supervision of a Pullman car porter to reach it. You know what that comes to. Talk about your imperialism. For a first-class imitation of Willie the War Lord give me the average Pullman porter! But when you get by him and escape into the hills—ah! Then—"

"Where is this Olympian spot?" asked the Poet.

"That's telling," said the Idiot, as he folded up his napkin. "You are all unbelievers, and therefore not worthy of the delights of my Eden, so I shall not disclose its whereabouts. Some day when you have proved your fitness to enter the pearly gates I'll take you there. Till then it's nay, nay, Pauline."

"But—" began the Anglomaniac.

"Keep on hutting," said the Idiot, making for the door. "It pleases you and doesn't injnre the scenery."

Signs of the Times.

THERE is a laundry over in Brooklyn which hangs the most absurd little shirt ever seen in its front window, as the sign-manual of its trade. The shirt is cut in the proper style for a man, with choker collar and expansive "bosom," although it might fit a boy of six. The garment is constructed entirely of crazy patchwork of light cotton and muslin patches, with which a blazing diamond stud, the size of a walnut, forms a contrast. There is a dry humor in the caricature.

On One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street is to he seen a Ferris wheel which, as it revolves, advertises a gas range. There is a tiny, model kitchen in each space where a seat ought to be. In one is a cook, more immaculate than ever human cook was seen, adjusting the double boiler to the range. Anon she kneads bread, and yon can see the crusty loaves inside the oven, whose door stands invitingly ajar. Again she makes soup, tasting the seasoning with judicial air, or grasps the frying pan for the matutinal bacon. Each cook is a doll, and small girls drag their mothers in crowds to that window, where they stand groaning with envy at the heavenly doll houses. Beside the running gear of the wheel stands a doll engineer, oil can in hand and smut upon his face.

The man who sits on a crosstown street in the shopping district with a pair of large tin feet on his hat, of course, advertises a chiropodist.

A man who runs a laundry on the upper west side has hung out the simple sign:

"Takes the dirt,
Leaves the shirt."

In Maiden Lane there is a portly and gorgeous colored man, wearing a tan-colored coachman's coat bound with red, bearing across the breast the admonitory legend:

"Why don't you wear diamonds like me?"

He advertises a jewelry store hard by.

A man perambulates the shopping district clad in very proper black dress coat and silk hat and bearing aloft a small signboard on which is painted the one word, "Effervescence."

A little crowd stands in front of a large window on Sixth Avenue in which sits a young woman with her back to the street. They gaze in order to see what it is she is advertising, for there is nothing to indicate her line. After some minutes of study on the part of the crowd, she rearranges her back hair, and then one sees that she is advertising "the comb that never falls out."

Up and down Sixth Avenue, the other day, walked an old woman with a broad sash of pink cambric passed across one shoulder and fastened under the opposite arm. Down her back in large black letters appeared the words: "The Pope, the Queen, and the Irish." Beside her walked an old man, carrying a small blackboard, on which was written:

"The Americans freed the Cubans, hut we Irish will free ourselves. Buy my five-cent book."

Lese Majesty.

Louis XIV., upon ascending to the throne proudly exclaimed: "I am the State!"

"Ah," mused his secretary. "I presume you must then be the Maine guy."

This, being lese majesty, was promptly suppressed, along with the irreverent courtier.

OF CLUBS AND CLUBMEN

SINCE Bertie Fairfax has returned from "Lunnon," where he went for the coronation, many of the Union Club men and a great number of his friends have been poking fun at him. Some one has drawn a picture of "Lord" Fairfax, as he appeared, or might have appeared, hut for the illness of King Edward, in his coronation robes. As a Fairfax had not been seen at Court or among his peers for over a century, it was suggested that the American "peer" have a fringe of moth balls trimming the ermine. Mr. Fairfax—he has never called himself anything else—takes all this in very good part. In fact, he is, if anything, a Scottish peer, but he could not be recognized unless he had kept his allegiance to the land of his ascendants. Mr. Fairfax is an American citizen, and, moreover, he did not appear at the assemhlage of Scottish peers at Holyrood, which, according to British custom, he should have done, to enable him to claim his title.

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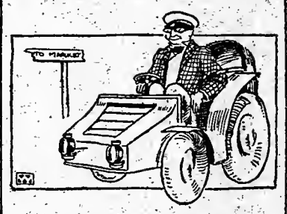
Matthew Astor Wilks is quite a representative clubman. He belongs to the Union, the Knickerbocker, the Metropolitan, and several others, and is besides the leading spirit in the Knickerbocker Bowling Club, a Lenten organization. Mr. Wilks is a great-grandson of the original



John Jacob Astor, and resembles his ancestor not a little in appearance. He is a very wealthy bachelor and he keeps house in a handsome residence on Madison Avenue. One of Mr. Wilks's recreations is marketing, and in the Winter and Spring one may see him early every morning in a motor or a cab going to different private markets in various parts of the town, some of them as far away as Harlem. He believes in the old custom of bringing home your own purchases, and he seldom trusts to delivery wagons, so that he rolls down the Avenue amid a perfect garden of fresh vegetables, fruit, and different delicacies of the season. Mr. Wilks's domestic proclivities have made him the target for matrimonial intentions by enterprising mammas and beautiful daughters, but so far he seems to have escaped, fancy free and heart whole.

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Francis H. Leggett has gone abroad and is participating in the social triumphs of his wife in London. For years he was one of the most frequent habitués of the Union League, breakfasting and dining there every day. Since his marriage he has joined the Metropolitan, but he is not seen as often at his clubs as formerly. He is a bon vivant and has certain prejudices which are known to nearly every club waiter at the clubs to which he belongs and at every prominent restaurant. One of these is a decided dislike for parsley, and no one ever dares at the Waldorf-Astoria, Sherry's, or Delmonico's serve him any dish which is garnished with that vegetable. He has an extremely quiet hut most insistent manner with him, and a waiter only makes the mistake once.

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There is a house very near the Union Club which for twenty-five years has been let in chambers to the members of the clnh. It is there that the late Travers Van Buren had his rooms, and there, also, lives George Pollock. One floor is reserved for James Gordon Bennett. In these latter rooms the same rule is observed as at Mr. Bennett's office. Everything is arranged for him so that he can step in at any moment. He has been there twice during the past six years. The question now, among some of the Union Club members, is whether Mr. Bennett will change the location of his rooms when the club moves up town. It is more than doubtful as to whether any of the other members who have lived there so long will continue to reside in the house when the club goes into its new quarters. Mr. Pollock has just returned from Europe, and there is an impression that, before many days Mr. Bennett will himself make one of his flying visits, when the flitting will take place.

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Small country clubs are springing up everywhere and it is quite the vogue for coteries of congenial people to establish a club in some delightful resort, make it very exclusive, and almost like a great family hotel. This was the original idea of Tuxedo, but the place is now all out of proportion with the plans of its projectors. There is a charming little fishing club up in the mountains of Vermont, on the edge of a mountain lake, which is owned by members of the Union League and which is used only for a few weeks in the year. Several have built cottages around the lake. Another delightful club is the Placid, the members of which are now enjoying it. Among these are Hamilton Mable, Mr. and Mrs. Howland, Mr. and Mrs. William Frederick Elx, and others attached to the staff of two religious publications. At Monmouth Beach there is still another club of this kind which is the meeting and dining place for some fifteen families who go there every Summer.

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Two clubmen, who are so much interested in club life among boys on the east and west sides, out of range of fashionable neighborhoods, are Alexander Hadden and Oswald Jackson. Alexander Hadden is one of the best-known cotillion leaders in town and his missionary work on the east side has frequently been the subject of articles in various publications. Oswald Jackson is a nephew of the late Charles Carroll Jackson. His mother was a Miss Willing of Philadelphia. Like Alexander Hadden, he is unmarried and goes out a great deal in society, but he always devotes certain evenings, even in the gayest seasons, to his missionary work. Mr. Jackson is a member of the Union. Several of these clubs were started by the late Harry Cannon, who was very much interested in the work.

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All life is now at the country clubs, but there is quite a crowd of men in town on Mondays, and the clubs here are not in the least deserted, except for the week end. Monday night is always busy in the club dining room, and more dinners are served on that evening than on any other in the week. Beyond the display of a flag or so, there were no distinctive observances on the Fourth at any of the town clubs.

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Woodbury Kane, who was one of the first hosts at the Clambake Club, Newport, this last week, where he gave a large dinner, was one of the most distinguished of the Rough Riders who went with Roosevelt to Cuba. Woodbury Kane represents the military element in a family which has given to the navy Nicholson Kane, and which has in Col. De Lancey Kane one of the first to introduce amateur coaching in this country. Captain Kane, as Woodbury Kane is called, is a devoted sportsman, and he is always traveling in search of something to hunt, fish, or kill. He is one of the crack polo players of the country, and there is hardly a place on the habitable globe where he has not been. In fact, he seems to have inherited the spirit of his uncle, the arctic explorer. He is unmarried and one of the most popular bachelors at the Knickerbocker Club.

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The Westchester Country Club has always had a penchant for taking in millionaires. It is one of the stepping stones in the fashionable town organizations, and a man who is elected to membership there stands a very good chance for the Union or Knickerbocker. Among those who have joined recently are H. C. Frick, Charles M. Schwab, and John W. Gates. It will not be long before the names of these will come up for election on Fifth Avenue, and it will be seen whether or not business interests opposed to them will stand in their way, and, perhaps, prevent their being accepted. It was just such a contretemps which led to the forming of the Metropolitan by certain members of the Union.

A Tragedy.

"MEETING called to order!" It was the Croquet Mallet who rapped.

"Hub!" spoke up the Golf Club, "how did you get to be chairman?"

"That's what I would like to know," came in a chorus.

"By right of seniority," affirmed the mallet. "Which of you, pray, dare contest it?"

None answered.

"And, again—this as I understand it is a meeting called especially to hammer an interloper. One who, uninvited, has forced himself into our circle.

"Oh, well, for that matter, I'm something of a knocker my self," said the Baseball Bat.

"I object on that very account," cried the Ball, "you're entirely too much of a smasher. What we need here is diplomacy. Now, when it comes to getting around a thing, I'm not so slow myself."

"Get on to the curves of the fellow," sneered the Golf Club, "just make him Chairman and the first thing you know he'll be off on a hat. He always was too fly."

The Ball lost his temper and his manners at the same time.

"Anyway," he shouted, "nobody ever accused me of being crooked."

"Gentlemen! gentlemen!" spoke the Indian Club, as Master at Arms, I must put you out unless you control yourselves."

The Croquet Mallet was rapping loudly. "Order! order!" he shouted.

"All right, if it's on you. I'll take a highball," spoke up the Baseball Mask, promptly.

That restored pleasant relations.

"I rise for information," said the Home Exerciser.

"Rubber!"

The Home Exerciser paid no attention to the slight.

"What I want to know," he said, "is the exact purpose of this assemblage?"

"To down the interloper!"

"To end misrule!"

From every part of the room came the answering cries.

Then the Tennis Racquet arose solemnly.

"Despite my name," he said, "I am not a noisy person. I am slow to anger, though nimble enough otherwise. But for years have I basked in public favor. Until"—he pointed to a small thin figure in the rear—"until that person came to depose me, and you and all of us. Now he must go! I move that he be expelled!"

"I also have been too long silent." It was the Dumb Bell who now spoke. "But I rise to second the motion."

"Are there any remarks?" queried the Chairman.

The Home Exerciser was already on his feet. "It seems to me," he began.

"That fellow stretching himself again?" jeered the Bat.

"That's a base hit at me," shrieked the Home Exerciser, "I won't stand for it."

He made a wild reach for the culprit and—snapped. The tragedy sobered everybody.

"I'm all broke up," were the victim's last words as his fragments fell to the floor.

His comrades gathered him up sadly and departed to pay the last sad honors.

And the Ping Pong Paddle still remained the Master of The Situation.

Moral—When the paddle is up—just duck and say nothing.

Three Ages of Woman.

AT fifteen, like an opening bud,
The maiden fair is seen;
And she would have the world believe
That she is full eighteen.

Next, by the time that thirty years
Their steady course have run,
She then would have us understand
She is but twenty-one.

Time rolls around, her girlhood friends
Are nothing more but names,
Though she has seen but ninety years,
A century she claims.

THE KIDNAPPED POODLE

A TALE OF DISAPPOINTED SUITORS

By Albert Ellsworth Thomas

BILLINGER was one of those unfortunate people who do not like dogs, and, as is usual in such cases, the dogs knew it. Therefore, when Billinger, on entering Miss Mayhew's drawing room, was so unlucky as to step on the tail of the pampered Chicot, Miss Mayhew's French poodle, which happened to be slumbering on a Persian praying rug just inside the door, the injured animal emitted a howl of mingled pain and rage and snapped at the innocent Billinger. Billinger, on his part, struck the poodle a smart blow across the nose with his heavy walking stick, whereupon the animal fled yelping shrilly through the hall and up the broad staircase to his mistress's boudoir.

BILLINGER

In thirty seconds the house was in an uproar. The butler, the second man, the cook, and Miss Mayhew's maid rushed up from below stairs pellmell, eyes wide and mouths open, and a moment later Miss Mayhew herself rustled down stairs, followed at some distance by the accusing Chicot.

But Billinger had had time enough to form a plan of action. He knew much better than to tell the truth, the whole truth, at any rate. He knew full well, and to his boundless disgust, that Chicot was the real master of that house. Nobody would have believed Billinger had he said that Chicot, dear Chicot, had snapped at him. No, indeed. Chicot was such a dear, sweet little dogiums, yes he was. At least, so Billinger had been told a sufficient number of times. Consequently he appeared at the drawing-room door and said humbly but promptly:

"So sorry, really I am, but I stepped on poor Chicot's tail as I came in—didn't see him, you know; the curtains were down and it was rather dark in there. So stupid of me." Miss Mayhew was somewhat mollified at the abject apology.

"Oh!" she murmured, as she stooped to caress the poodle. "Too bad. Poor little Chicot! Did it hurt him very much? Poor Chicot!"

Chicot blinked pitifully at his mistress and glared malevolently at Billinger. By that time the servants, reassured, had retired.

"I'm horribly sorry," repeated Billinger, contritely. And he was, but not for Chicot.

Miss Mayhew saw fit to be exceedingly gracious, considering the gravity of the offense, and Billinger got his customary cup of tea. But he did not pass a very comfortable half hour, for Chicot declined his polite advances, being quite aware that they were insincere, and eyed him viciously from under his mistress's chair. When the unfortunate man took his departure he was careful to bow himself out backward. As he went down the steps to the street he met the hated Batterson coming up.

MISS MAYHEW

Now Batterson got on famously with Chicot and Billinger was keenly alive to the advantage it gave his rival.

"That confounded pup will do for me yet," he muttered to himself as he strode up the street, and he fell to plotting awful things for Chicot.

As he turned into the avenue he met a butcher's boy whom he remembered as having, on rare occasions, by reason of a reputation for unimpeachable integrity, been intrusted with the precious Chicot on rainy days when, despite the weather, it was deemed desirable that the animal should be exercised. Billinger stopped the hasting youth and addressed him something in this wise:

"Young man, are you ambitious?" The boy grinned amiably, for he knew Billinger, and responded succinctly:

"Sure thing."

"'Tis well," quoth Billinger. "Have you any objection to laying forthwith the foundations of the princely fortune that will one day be yours?" The boy grinned again and guessed not, whereupon Billinger, with many admonitions to secrecy, unfolded his plot.

The details of the conspiracy are not important. Suffice it to say that one rainy morning about ten days later the boy appeared at Billinger's office in John Street with a much-bedraggled and altogether rebellious Chicot, whom an office boy was straightway deputed to tie to the safe in Billinger's sanctum.

"Well done, good and faithful servant," said Billinger solemnly to the butcher's boy. "Behold, now, how virtue is rewarded." And he gave his fellow conspirator more money than he had ever seen at any one time in his life. "Did you report the melancholy loss to Miss Mayhew?"

"Yep," replied the immoral youth.

"I suppose there was no end of a row?"

"Orful," admitted the boy. "She swore she'd have me pinched—"

"Pinched?" said Billinger reprovingly.

"I mean arrested, an' I t'ink she would, on'y I promised me kid brudder a dollar t'swear he seen der pup git away frum me a' run down der street after annudder dawg.

Just then Billinger's telephone rang violently and Billinger took up the receiver.

"Yes," he said. "Who's this, please? Oh! Miss Mayhew! Delighted, I'm sure. How can I serve you? What? Lost, you say? Not really? Too bad. How did it happen?"

A long panse, in the course of which Billinger glanced grimly at Chicot. The latter, observing the glance, showed his teeth and growled sullenly.

Panic-stricken lest the sound should travel over the wire, the guilty man hastily averted his gaze and said:

"Of course, you will advertise for him?—Yes, of course, at once—yes—I shall be glad to serve you—I'll send an 'ad' to all the morning papers at once. No—no—yes, I should think," here his voice became sardonic, in spite of him—"I should think a hundred dollars would be ample reward—quite ample. I'm so sorry—so very sorry—good-bye, good-bye." And he hung up the receiver and rubbed his hands gleefully.

"Well?" he demanded of the boy, who, like the lamb of blessed memory, still lingered patiently about, "what are you waiting for?"

"Carfare," said the boy. "I d' wanter break me bill." He got it and departed joyfully.

Billinger glanced triumphantly at the captive Chicot and went out to luncheon in high spirits. "What I will do to that pestiferous pup," said he to himself, "will be what the etiquette books describe as a genteel sufficiency."

Alas for Billinger. While he was treating himself handsomely at a neighboring café, who should drop in at his office but the hated Batterson, whose partner had a law case in Billinger's hands?

BATTERSON

"Not in?" said Batterson to the head clerk. "All right. I'll just leave these papers on his desk," pushing open the door and entering Billinger's private office. The first object that met his astonished gaze was the form of the mud-bespattered Chicot. Now it happened that Batterson, too, had received by telephone the awful news of Chicot's taking off. "Funny thing," he thought. "Billinger must have found the pup." But then he remembered that Miss Mayhew had said that she had asked Billinger to advertise for him.

A great light began to illumine the obscurity of Batterson's mind. He glanced at the door behind him. It had closed automatically. He strode to the door marked "Private." It was unlocked and led into the hall. Then he returned to the outer office through the door by which he had entered.

"Be so good," he said to the head clerk, "as to call Mr. Billinger's attention to the package I left on his desk." Then he passed into the hall, carefully closing the door behind him, and re-entered Billinger's private office by the other door. Chicot was very glad indeed to see him, but fortunately confined his expressions of joy to sundry waggings of the tail and wrigglings of the spine. Batterson untied the rope that fastened the dog to the safe, leaving the other end still tied to that substantial piece of furniture. Then, taking the joyous Chicot in his arms, he stole silently out into the hall, closing the door behind him, and walked down eight flights of stairs.

When Billinger returned from luncheon his first thought was for Chicot. In vain he searched the office. Chicot was not to be found. He summoned the head clerk. Nobody had entered his sanctum, declared that functionary, but Mr. Batterson.

"Batterson!" cried the unhappy Billinger, and collapsed into a chair. "Did he take the dog away?" Certainly not, the clerk replied. Mr. Batterson went out as he had entered, and he was perfectly certain that he had no dog concealed about his person.

Billinger dismissed the clerk and cursed his luck for five minutes without repeating himself. Then the rope caught his eye. The window was open. Chicot might have worked himself loose from his fetters and leaped from the window. He peered hopefully out, but no mangled remains were to be seen on the pavement below, and he put the fond illusion from him. Hastily striding to the hall door he turned the knob. The door opened. He groaned in anguish. The worst had happened.

Billinger did not pass a pleasant afternoon. Once he called up Batterson's office on the telephone, but Batterson had not been in since noon. In desperation he closed his desk and sent for a cab. The suspense was unendurable. He had made up his mind to know the worst at once.

The man who answered his ring would see if Miss Mayhew was at home and ushered him into the well-remembered drawing room. As soon as his eyes became accustomed to the dim half light he was aware of a figure in the chair by the window. The next instant he recognized it. It was Batterson. In his lap lay a forlorn black heap whose name was Chicot.

Billinger was speechless. He rose and took one step toward the door. Flight was his purpose. Nothing else was left him now. Too late! At that very instant Miss Mayhew entered the room. A handkerchief was pressed to her eyes, and if there had been sufficient light it could have been seen that they were red. Billinger stood miserably aside. Batterson advanced proudly to the middle of the room, but before he could speak the poodle leaped from his arms and rushed with joyous yelps upon his mistress.

The immediate proceedings are too sacred for public rehearsal. Miss Mayhew clasped the miraculously restored Chicot, all wet and muddy as he was, to her palpitating bosom, but what she said is another matter.

Batterson was clothed in a proud humility, and as he opened his mouth to speak Billinger shuddered in his dim corner by the door.

"I-er-er," stuttered Batterson. "I-er-I was so fortunate as to find Chicot, you see."

"Yes, yes," cried the joyful mistress of the dog, "thank Heaven. I was afraid I should never see him again. But where—how, oh, tell me! I beg you." Billinger waited as waits the convicted criminal to hear his sentence. Batterson cleared his throat.

"Er—not far from my office—in John Street," he said, "as I was going to luncheon." Billinger seized a chair to keep from falling. He could hardly realize that he was to be spared.

"The poor, poor doggie!" cried the lady. "And to think he had walked all the way down there. I can't think how he failed to be killed by a trolley car or a truck or something. It is simply marvelous. How can I ever thank you enough?" And she pressed a kiss upon Chicot's black, wet muzzle. Billinger was too grateful even to begrudge his rival this sweet gratitude.

"You have no idea how all this has upset me," went on Miss Mayhew, "especially coming at a time when I was so happy—when I so wanted everything to be serene and joyous." Billinger's reprieve was too recent for speech, but Batterson managed to say:

"Eh? How do you mean? I don't understand."

"Of course you don't," said Miss Mayhew. "How should you? But when that wretched boy came to tell me he had lost dear Chicot I was writing to you and Mr. Billinger to tell you of my engagement to Lord Bletherington."

LORD BLETHERINGTON

* * * *

Billinger and Batterson went dolefully down the brownstone steps arm in arm. The war was over.

"I say, old fellow," said Billinger, mournfully, "I know a place around the corner where there's a chap who makes the best mint julep in New York."

"Eh? What?" said Batterson, absently. "Oh, I don't mind if I do."

As they sadly turned the corner they met an automobile careering madly up the avenue. A pair of feet reposed upon the dashboard. Behind the feet appeared a mouth between whose lips was held a long, fat, black cigar. The face was the face of the butcher's boy. He was having the time of his life.

Touching!

Attila grasping the Roman General by the neckband, proudly exclaimed: "They call me the Scourge of God!"

"I suppose, then," replied the doughty Roman, "you must be the Asiatic Collarer!"

Touched to the quick by this cruel remark, the Hun weakened, and soon after lost the battle of Chalons, for his nerves never recovered from the shock.

PLAY and PLAYERS

Busy Season in the Book Drama Factory

THERE was a time, long ago in the dim, misty past, when the chief implements employed in the producing of material for the theatre were the quill and the ink horn. Occasionally, as time went on, and man's originality became attenuated by long and persistent use, the pastepot and the scissors were added as tools of the trade of playmaking, and the jests and quips that had done service in making the nations merry were snipped from the pages of the humorists and did renewed service for those who purveyed to the wearers of sock and buskin. The book drama dates back far in the history of letters. William Shakespeare—did he seek to justify himself today—could not assert with truth that he had not gone to the romances of literature for his themes. But as to ways and means and methods of converting the ideas of others to his own and managerial uses, the divine bard was a rank amateur compared with the men who today are upholding and uplifting the art of the drama.

As in other fields, the crude methods of early days have been replaced. The dramatists who to-day bask in the sunshine of managerial favor are up to date. The making of book-plays has come to be one of the great industries of the time.

While Summer dullness has caused a shut-down in some other lines, this one has been ever active.

The handsaw and the axe, useful tools for playmaking in earlier days, have fallen behind in the march of progress. The buzz of the circular saw is heard from early morn till morn again, while the busy dramatist stands by, book in hand, pruning, clipping, shearing. The harvest of plays is pouring into the manager's office, scene by scene and act by act, while yet the heat of the sun's friction is on the pages.

And when the wheels shall cease to revolve, when the factory whistles shall be still, the actors and the stage managers will take up the ready-made dramas, adding their efforts to what has gone before.

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If any one thinks the picture is overdrawn let him read this list of the book-plays thus far announced for this season. Some of them, it is true, are likely never to see the light of the foot borders, but they have all been or are going through the regular conrse, and may rightly be included in the play-factory output. This is the list:

"Eleanor," by Mrs. Humphry Ward, or "Audrey," by Mary Johnston, for Eleanor Robson.

"Dr. Pickwick," suggested by Dickens's "Pickwick Papers," for De Wolf Hopper.

"Huckleberry Finn," by Mark Twain, for Arthur Dunn.

"Diana of the Crossways," for Ada Rehan.

"Tatterly," an English novel, for John E. Kellerd.

"The Right of Way," by Gilbert Parker, for William Faversham.

"The Eternal City," by Hall Caine, for Viola Allen.

"Lazarre," by Mary Hartwell Catherwood, for Otis Skinner.

Besides these, Mr. Frohman has "Red Pottage," by Mary Cholmondeley, and "The Gentleman from Indiana," by Booth Tarkington, under consideration, and will introduce them in case any of his other plays fail. Nat Goodwin has owned a dramatization of "The Hon. Peter Stirling," by the late Paul Leicester Ford, for two years, and may produce it at any time. Julia Marlowe has "The Redemption of David Corson" in stock, and William Gillette is to make over Guy Boothby's "Dr. Nikola." The "Dooley" stories are being put in play shape by E. E. Rose, and other possible introductions include "The Beau's Comedy," "My Lady Peggy," and "Barbarossa."

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Elizabeth Kennedy, the actress who will be seen in the part of Madame Trentoni in "Captain Jinks of the Horse Marines" next season, has just received from Paris a box containing 300 artificial roses. This large number of flowers is to be used in the prima donna costume which Trentoni wears in the last act of the Clyde Fitch play. The flowers represent the workmanship of a French specialist in artificial flower-making, and are said to have cost the actress about $200. The circumstance that compels Miss Kennedy to use so many flowers in a dress appropriate to the character and the period becomes more interesting in the light of an event that she says once saved her life.

She was ill in Australia with a severe case of climatic fever. Her nerves and her lungs were affected. The doctors sent her to try the balsam-scented air of the pine regions in Tasmania, and exposed her to the pungency of certain odoriferous plants in the bush country.

But all to no avail. Then Miss Kennedy bethought herself of the soothing effect the perfume of roses had on her since childhood, and decided to put the medicinal effects of the beautiful flowers to an earnest test. She therefore almost steeped herself in roses. Her couch was covered with them, the vases in the room were filled with them and she even lived on roseleaf confections.

After awhile she began to recover both her spirits and her courage, and in a few weeks she was completely restored to health by this new rose cure. When Miss Kennedy learned that 300 artificial roses were required in the Trentoni dress she almost wept for joy. She considered this rose effect en masse as lucky as the rose cure had proved to her before.

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At a dinner of the American Dramatists' Club, Dan Hart, the author of "The Parish Priest," told the following story:

"You know I am a hayseed, and live with my father, an Irishman, seventy years of age, on a farm on the outskirts of Wilkesbarre. One day not long ago the old man said to me:

"'Dan, me bye, you're doin' nuthin', suppose ye come out an' give me a hand puttin' up that fence.'

"'Father,' said I, 'I don't know anything about building fences.'

"'Well, I guess you can't spoil it much, so come along.'

"I nailed on boards indifferently well. On the hillside, just above us, was a Hungarian miner practicing with a revolver, apparently rehearsing for the next strike. Directly a bullet came crashing through the fence just beside me.

"'Good Lord, father, that fellow is shooting at me,' I shouted.

"'Never moind, Dan,' said he, 'perhaps he's seen one of yer plays.'"

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When William H. Crane was playing at Portland, Me., during his last engagement there, he did not stop at a hotel, but repaired instead to the home of a personal friend. Another of his friends became cognizant of this fact in a peculiar manner. This friend first called up the Falmouth Hotel, and, the actor not being there, he then, as he supposed, called up the Congress Hall Hotel. The following conversation ensued:

"Is William H. Crane staying there?"

"No; he is not," was the response.

"Well, has he engaged rooms?" was the next query.

"No, he hasn't," came the reply. "We don't reserve rooms here—first come, first served, is our rule."

Crane's friend thonght this rather airy on the part of the hotel clerk, as he supposed, but, restraining his anger, he tried another question:

"Do you know whether he will stay with you when in Portland?" was the form it took.

"I really can't say," came the telephonic communication, "but it's perfectly possible that he will."

Crane's friend at this grew irate, and, being a man of substance in the community, asked if the other knew who he was and at the same time gave his name and coupled it with a request that the other ascertain if Mr. Crane was to come to that particular hotel.

"Whom do you think you're talking to?" was the Yankee-like query that his questioning brought forth.

"Why, the Congress Hall Hotel, to be sure," was the reply.

"Not at all. This is the county jail," rejoined the other, as he hastily hung up the receiver in order to escape from profane comment.

***

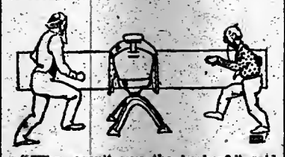
"Tom" Seabrooke, like nearly all actors, is in the habit of shaving himself. He was unexpectedly detained from home a few days ago and, feeling that he required a shave before going to the Casino for the performance, he went into the barber's shop at the Marlborough. All the chairs were occupied but one.

"He'll be back in a few moments," said one of the barbers, referring to the absent tonsorial artist.

Seabrooke took off his coat and collar and began pacing up and down the shop in his peculiar, nervous, restless way. A few moments later a man hastily entered the shop, took off his linen coat, and, turning to Seabrooke, said:

"Are you ready for business?"

Seabrooke replied: "That's what I'm waiting for," and walked toward the vacant chair. The new-comer did the same and both reached opposite sides of the chair at the same time and made ready to occupy it.



"Why, aren't you the barber?" said the stranger.

"No," replied Seabrooke. "Aren't you?"

The loud laughter of the other occupants of the barber's shop gave emphasis to the comedy situation.

***

Persons who may have seen Eva Tanguay in her impersonation of the girl she plays in "The Chaperons" will not be surprised to learn that she has been dubbed by her associates in the company as "Little Miss Quicksilver." For a more restless seeming being has never yet flashed before the astonished gaze of a New York audience.

Miss Tanguay is the incarnation of that exquisitely classic allusion:

"On again,
Off again,
Gone again,
Flannagan!"

Her movements have the rapidity of a kinetoscope vision, and the eye is dazzled in an effort to keep up with her rapid-fire movements.

All of which stands Miss Tanguay in good stead in the way of professional capital—for she draws salary largely for her ability in the line of quick-moving effort.

The demon of unrest pursues her everywhere. When she takes a seat at the dining room table it is dollars to doughnuts that by the time her order arrives she will have shifted to a chair at the further end of the table. And if she boards a car going east she is almost certain to change to one going west at the end of the first block.

At least, these are the tales that her associates are telling.

***

A dapper youth, radiant in a suit of light flannel, wandered into the Manhattan Beach Theatre the other night just as Katherine Hutchinson was singing her first song in "The Show Girl." With him was a sappy-looking companion, and the pair, in their immaculate but over-elaborate Summer attire, represented the typical chappy to perfection.

Miss Hutchinson had just finished her song, when one of the youths spoke up:

"I came near meeting her once," he said, "in Boston. I knew a friend of hers. Mrs. Blank of the Back Bay set. Fine family, you know."

"And didn't you meet her?" inquired the second lad.

"No. You see, Mrs. Blank had invited me to come to her house and said that there was to be a young lady there who sang very charmingly and who would be sure to entertain her guests very much. But at the last minute Miss Hutchinson failed to show up.

"Very strange. Say, were you ever behind the scenes?"

"No. But I nearly went once!"

"Oh, is that so? How was that?"

"Why, old Ludlam had an order for some shoes to be delivered to an actor who was playing in Boston while I was working for him there. And I volunteered to deliver the parcel at the theatre for him. I got to the stage door and a man stopped me there and said I couldn't go any further—he'd take the shoes up to the dressing room himself. I was so disappointed."

"I should think you would have been. Say, listen to that."

Miss Hutchinson was responding to one of numerous encores.

"I think it's a shame to make people work so in hot weather," said dapper youth No. 1. "You know I've had a scheme for a long time that I'm thinking about working out. Some day, if I can interest Mr. Carnegie or Mr. Rockefeller or some other rich man I'm going to try to establish a Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Actresses. The men can take care of themselves."

"That would be grand, wouldn't it?"

"Sure. And if these here managers tried to force their actresses to work so hard in the Summer just to line their own pockets, the agent of the society would swoop down on them and put an end to it."

"I'd like the job of agent."

"Oh, no, you don't. That's fixed already. I'm going to be the agent my own self. That will give me a chance to know all the pretty actresses. You see—"

But the further details of the plan were lost in the brassy blare of the orchestra.

ADOLPH KLAUBER.

An Occult Marriage

I AM a believer in the occult. I am aware that the world in general will look upon this announcement as a confession of weakness on my part, but should I therefore deny the light that has been given to me as a guide to my feet? Certainly not. Let the world scoff. It does not possess my knowledge of the things behind the veil, and consequently its skepticism may be excusable, but to pretend to doubt would be rankest disloyalty on my part.

If I were the possessor of a handsome income I should devote a large part of it to investigation of the realm of spirits, but as my salary is limited I have been compelled to confine my researches to a narrow sphere. The same remark is applicable to Genevieve—she who was Miss Brown. She also would investigate the hidden spiritual forces of life, but, alas! her income, too, is of the narrowest.

This is not the only respect in which our cases are similar. Genevieve is a poet; so am I. Impelled by the burning fire of her genius, she left the rural home of her parents to win literary fame in the great city; thus did I leave my home. As yet the world refuses to recognize her genius; it is equally neglectful of mine. She secured a room in a very cheap lodging house when she came to the city; I chanced to go to the same house. When you pause to think of it you must admit that it really is remarkable how analogous are our cases.

It is not strange that similar likes and dislikes, similar motives and similar environments, should have drawn us to each other. It could not well have been otherwise. Yet we did not speak of love for a long time. I think we both felt that love on $6 a week might grow thin, flabby, and unpleasant as an associate.

Finally, however, the denouement came, and, as might have been expected in the case of unusual people, it came in a remarkable way. It was on the night of the 14th of June, 1901, that I was

awaked from a sound sleep by the arrival of a poem. With me poems frequently arrive in this unexpected and unannounced manner, although often in a fragmentary condition, and I think that something of the sort is characteristic of us people of genius. Here is the poem as it came to me:

"Oh, little my love," to her I said,
"If Love could never to our souls come;
If here at our feet he were lying dead,
With wings enfolded and tum-a-lum-tum."

I did not like the termination very well, but as I could think of nothing better just then, I arose, jotted down the poem so I would not lose it, for I have lost some brilliant gems by trusting to my midnight memory, and returned to my bed.

I devoted the next day to an effort to construct a fitting termination of this verse, for I realized that the quatrain did not seem to say anything in particular, and in other respects, too, appeared to be adapted to magazine use. But the attempt was unsuccessful. Do what I might nothing would suggest an idea for the last line.

Filled with the subject, I went to see Genevieve that evening. I knocked at the door, and she opened it.

"Oh, Augustus!"

"Oh, Genevieve!"

Thus we spoke together. As she was the lady I then let her talk. I find that this saves trouble, to say nothing of its being more gentlemanly.

"Oh, Augustus," she continued, without paying the compliment of a moment's hesitation to my remark, "I have had the strangest experience! Last night I was awakened by a poem that came to me."

"This is strange!"

"It is just the cutest little poem, but somehow I think the termination is a trifle weak; so I have tried to improve it, and have not succeeded. I think you might suggest something, and so I will repeat—"

"Wait a minute."

"Repeat it to you and—"

"Hold on! I want to say something."

"And perhaps you can—"

"Just a minute, Genevieve!"

"You can think of something goo—"

"Just a little minute?"

I headed her off—I never shall know how—then I continued as follows:

"Oh, little my love," to her I said,
"If Love could never to our souls come;
If here at our feet he were lying dead,
With wings enfolded and tum-a-lum-tum."

"Why, Augustus!"

"Well?"

"How did you know it?"

"You neglected to have it copyrighted."

Then I became serious. "Genevieve," I said, "do you not realize that ours are two souls with but a single thought, two hearts that beat as one? This is something akin to telepathy, and a very remarkable instance of it at that."

"Wonderful!" she said.

"Wonderful!" I repeated.

Then I drew closer to her, and, lifting her chin gently with my hand, looked into her beautiful azure eyes.

"Genevieve," I said, "we should be married. This trying to keep two hearts beating in unison, with two partitions and a hall separating them is so difficult!"

She sighed a low, responsive sigh.

"We would be married to-morrow, oh, my darling," I continued, "were not our income, alas! insufficient. What is your present income, Genevieve?"

"It averages about five and one-half dollars a week."

"And mine averages five dollars and seventy-five cents—eleven dollars and twenty-five cents for two. It is not enough."

"But, Augustus, even my half of that sum would give me twelve and one-half cents more than I have been accustomed to revel on."

I saw the fond light of hope in the poor girl's eyes and I disliked to quench it, but it seemed necessary.

"Do not hope, Genevieve," I said, "for it cannot be. I feel that I could not, on $11 a week, support a wife in such luxury as I would desire for her."

"We might finish the quatrain and sell it to a magazine."

"That seems too intangible. No, dearest, it cannot be—unless—hold!"

For an idea which seemed almost an inspiration had come to me. Should I venture to breathe it? I was willing to make any sacrifice for my love, and yet—ah, well! it could do no harm to suggest it. I would do so.

"Genevieve," I said, taking her dear face between my hands and kissing her tenderly on the forehead, "I have a proposition to make to you. It will seem strange, and believe me when I say that I would not make it at all were it not that in it appears to lie our only hope. Think well of it, and do not hastily reply."

"Proceed, dear Augustus. You know that I trust you."

Ah, such implicit and sweet faith!

"You know, darling, that Prof. Skindle is able to throw a subject into a cataleptic trance, a comatose condition, a sleep—call it what you will—in which the vic—that is, the subject, is enabled to go for weeks at a time without sustenance of any sort. Under his tuition, as you know, too, I have acquired this art, and I am quite confident that I can exercise it without any—er—very serious result. Does your quick intelligence, my sweetest one, enable you to grasp my further suggestion before it is made?"

"I—I seem to—to grope."

"Here it is then, my love: Eleven dollars a week will not support two people; it will keep one in almost regal circumstance. We will be married to-morrow, and after a brief honeymoon—say, of a day or two—I will put you to sleep for two weeks."

"Can—can I talk?"

"Do you talk in your sleep, Genevieve?"

"I don't know."

"Then how can I answer your question? After your nap you will wake feeling greatly refreshed and rested. In the meantime I will have been living in good style on the family income, and I will see that a square meal is ready for you."

"Oh, my love!"

"We then will have a two days' visit—and I am informed by marriage experts that two days' converse every two weeks will be enough—and I will then put you to sleep again. After a time, if nothing happens and everything goes all right, I will teach you and you may put me to sleep, after first trying the experiment on the cat. What do you say, sweetest?"

It is needless to tell what she said. Was not woman's love ever woman's love, and is there anything in life more beautiful, more glorious, or more heroic? Shall I ever forget the tremulous pressure of her lips as she responded, "Yes"? Never!

* * * * * * *

My pencil drags to the completion of its task. Alas! my cup of happiness has been shattered, and the one romance of my heart must be written to a minor strain. The first experiment was a complete success, and my love waked healthy and hungry. I fed her, cheered her, and put her to sleep again. Again she waked strong and hearty, but the waking seemed more difficult. The third time she waked with even more difficulty. As yet I have not been able to wake her from her fourth nap. For three months and seventeen days she has been sleeping on her cot by the kitchen stove, where she is quite warm and comfortable. Sometimes I tell her that it is time for breakfast, but she does not seem to mind. I feel that my heart is slowly breaking. I shall see Prof. Skindle at the earliest convenient opportunity and endeavor to ascertain just how I have missed the combination. And, if worse comes to worst, I shall, from the family

income, purchase a neat stone, and upon it shall be carved the verse which so mysteriously and beautifully brought together the one love of my life and myself:

"Oh, little my love," to her I said,
"If Love could never to our souls come;
If hers at our feet he were lying dead,
With wings enfolded and tum-a-lum-tum."

ALFRED J. WATERHOUSE.

Cedy's Long Swim

"WHAT do I think 'bout girls learnin' to swim?" asked Capt. Knowles as he straightened up from the barrel in which he had been salting fish. "Waal, now, I'm free to say consider'ble more'n I used to. You know my girl Cedy!"

"Her ye picked out o' that wreck on the rips five years come March?" said one of the cleaners at the hoard behind him. "Yes, I was 'round here at the time. Furriner, wa'n't she?"

"Sort o' furriner," answered Capt. Knowles. "Said her name was Mercedy; had it worked on all her clothes with pretty follols. Waal, me an' my wife was cornered 'bout her trainin'. Our two big girls, Lizy an' Sue, was likely workers; could h'ist a hushel o' clams to their shoulders, set a lobster pot, an' spear eels; but Cedy—now, I'm not sayin' she was lazy, mind! She was spry's a kildee, and would work like a tide race by starts, but she was unaccountable. We'd saved a few books an' papers from dif'runt wrecks, an' she fastened herself to 'em like a barnacle. We tried to do by her jest as well as we did by our own girls. But, law! we couldn't keep up with her more'n a stormy petrel could live in a barnyard.

"She learned them books by heart, an' she made plans for goin' off to school; an' swim! I seed that girl swim a mile 'fore she was thirteen. Fact! Beats all how things are in some folks, an' ag'in ain't in others. For all we live nigh the water, my wife an' Lizy an' Sue can't swim a stroke."

"But what's that got to do with girls in general learnin' to swim?" asked a new man curiously.

"Ye ain't heerd Cedy's story," said Capt. Knowles. "Ye see, we live on Goosen'ry Island, ten miles from the nearest mainland p'int, an' we haven't but one boat. One day last Fall me an' Tom Ed'ards—he's my girl Lizy's husband now, ye know—we went out to the rips fishin. Bluefish was hitin' hard, an' we counted on stayin' two or three days. We took the fish to the p'int for saltin'. It was cheaper to ship to Bostin from there than 'twould a-been from Goose-b'ry.

"Waal, on the second day, Tom Ed'ards riz up in the boat of a sudden an' shaded his eyes. 'Thar's summat off to stabbo'rd, Cap'n,' he says. An' with that I riz up an' shaded my eyes, too. But we could only make it out to be some wreckage risin' an' fallin' on the waves, so we went back to fishin'. Pretty soon Tom Ed'ards hopped up ag'in of a sudden an' shaded his eyes.

"'It's somebody swimmin', Cap'n,' he says.

"We pulled our boat for it in a hurry, an'—waal, what d'ye think? 'Twas my girl, Cedy, out there lookin' for us. Fact!" as he saw the incredulous expression on the new man's face. "Ye see, my wife was took with an awful bad spell—dyin', seemed like. The girls didn't know what to do, an' thar wa'n't no boat to go for a doctor with, so Cedy jest kicked off her shoes an' jumped into a hathin' suit she had, an' started. She was too beat out to speak at fust, but soon's she could, we hurried to the p'int an' got a doctor. He staid with us all night an' dosed my wife, an' the next day she was all right ag'in. But the doctor said if he'd been two hours later, she'd a died, sure."

"H'm!" said the new man, still incredulously. "How far was it, an' how old is Cedy?"

"Four miles an' more, an' Cedy was jest fifteen an' a half at the time."

"Waal, why didn't they fly a signal? Ye could see one four miles."

"From the rips?" scornfully. "I guess ye don't know how spray flies round thar when the sea's choppy. We couldn't have understood a signal ten foot square."

His shoulders once more sloped over the barrel, and for some time he worked on in silence. Then the new man said apologetically:

"Where's Cedy now?"

"Bostin," shortly, "studyin' like a tide race. An' I wouldn't wonder," with a trace of amazement in his voice, "if she made most as much of herself as my two big girls, Lizy an' Sue, who are workers—for all she's so dif'runt."

Unconvinced.

A PRESBYTERIAN preacher in the central part of the State tells this story on himself:

"It was Sunday morning and I had started for church. The family were preparing to follow when the youngest, a five-year-old, protested: 'I do not want to go to church.'

"'I don't feel much like it myself, Fred, this morning,' replied his mother, 'but we must go. Father has to go—has gone already, and he has to preach.'

"'Yes,' said Fred unconvinced, 'but we have to listen, and that's worser.'"

Very Rare.

"Are there many rare autographs, ma?"

"Well, I know of one; your father's on a check."

BETWEEN the DUNES and the DEEP SEA

So far it has been a secret. Not a word concerning it has been breathed to anybody except our relatives and friends and others to whom the latter have told it in amused surprise. But, after all, why conceal it? The world will hear of it before long, anyway; at least, such is our fond hope. So Bill and I have decided to admit freely that we are engaged on a magnus opus.

It is to be a novel, of course, and very strong—but we'll be patient and let the reviewers say these things for us. It is sufficient to state that I am doing the writing and Bill the illustrating and criticising.

But this topic, while one that might be expounded at some length, is not exactly the point in issue. Even the magnus opns, though constituting what might be called the foundation of our house of trouble, has within the last two weeks been relegated to the shadowy background, like the cutter and sleighbells in Summer.

Swimming with a reasonable degree of placidity on Lake Well Enough, we sighted the first decoy a few days less than a month ago. In justice to myself, I must say that Bill saw it first, and made the first move in that, or, rather, in this, direction. It was a newspaper advertisement in the column where country homes are announced for rent. "A fine, commodious, well-furnished villa, picturesquely situated on the sand dunes between the Atlantic Ocean and the Great South Bay. White, silvery beach. Excellent bathing, boating, fishing. House suitable for private family or a few select boarders. To rent for season at very reasonable terms."

Bill read this out with considerable elocutionary effect—she hailed originally from Illinois and had a tendency toward recitations until I rescued her.

"I think it's worth investigating," she remarked, decisively.

"Why?" I asked.

"Why?" she repeated, in a tone of surprise. "Why, because we want to get out of New York for the Summer and can't afford to and keep these apartments. I'm sure you know this as well as I do. We could go down and take that house, if it's all right, and get some of our friends to come with us on a sort of co-operative basis, so that our expenses would be slight. There's Nan Maynard for one, and Bobby Goodman for another, and Mr. Livingston, perhaps, and the Parkers. None of them has decided where to go yet; I believe they would jump at a chance like this if the place is attractive. We could get others, too. And then you know how I love to make 'longshore sketches. Think of the old fisherman bringing home his nets at sundown; the battered hulks sticking in the sand; the sailboats on the bay; the dunes; the long sweep of beach with the breakers curling on it. We want some sea atmosphere in our story, and this would probably be just the place to get it."

Right after breakfast the next morning, which was Monday, Bill went down to see the agent. She came back with her attack of seaside home fever at an acute stage.

"The real estate man says," she informed me, in an exultant tone, "that the house is comparatively new, is within 200 yards of a fine, wide beach and about the same distance from the bay; that it commands a lovely view of the water on both sides, and that he will let us have it very cheap, because it is a new resort and they want to build it up with just our kind of people."

"It was very good of him to say that," I remarked. "He must be a gentleman of discernment, at any rate. I suppose he knew that I came up to the standard because so charming a young woman as you are, Bill, couldn't help having a delightful husband. I guess he was right in that. I think we'll have to take a look at the house."

"I don't mind your attempts at humor, Georgie, except when we are talking about serious matters. I'm in earnest about this house, and I'm going up to see Nan this afternoon to get her opinion."

I knew what Nan's opinion would be. She and Bill are bosom friends, chiefly because they always add fuel to the flame of each other's enthusiasm. I, not being a fire department, had found it impossible on numerous previous occasions to quench these flames, and this time didn't go to any further trouble to even tilt my cold-water buckets. A wide experience of life—in studios and Italian restaurants—and early struggles as a writer—as a writer of letters home to mother for more funds—have taught me that it is foolish to ring the third alarm when just a barn is burning. So Bill, Nan, and I went to look at the villa.

We had to wait a couple of hours for the "ferry," and when it was at last disclosed we found it to be a catboat, captained and manned by an elderly hayman with whiskers and one gallus.

"How long will it take us to get across, Captain?" I asked, after our ferryman had shoved her off and had skipped lightly back to the tiller just in time to prevent her from running down a boat that was moored to the dock.

"Thet depends," replied the Captain, sweeping the hay with weather-beaten eyes. "If this here breeze o' wind holds we'll get along lively, but it's blowin' right ont o' the son'west, so we'll have to tack all the way up the channel. We might make it in an hour and a half, and then agin we mightn't."

It will be noticed that the Captain spoke with caution.

In a matter of two more hours or so, after a long series of "hard lees" and a continual dodging of the ruthless boom, we found ourselves on a wide boardwalk that was leading us, through white sand and scrubby bushes, to this, our seaside home. After an oceanward walk of about five minutes we obtained our first good view of the abode that was destined to play, and is now playing, so large a part in the careers of Bill and me.

"It—it looks rather forlorn, doesn't it?" exclaimed that young woman, in a more timid and subdued tone than I had heard her use in some moons.

As a matter of fact it did look rather forlorn. Looming up on stilts—the wind had scooped the sand out from beneath and piled it up on the front steps and veranda—with never a tree or blade of grass in sight, it seemed to say:

"Ah, but such storms have I faced, such wild days and nights on the sea have I seen here during my Winter loneliness!" It was almost pathetic.

"Haven't we admired the outside long enough?" exclaimed Nan, after we had stood for a moment in silent contemplation. "Let's go in."

We found wicker furniture, matting on the floors, dried sea grass, bunches of bay leaves, and an old net adorning the plain pine walls of the "front" room, and robust-looking rafters in place of the ordinary ceiling of civilization. The girls looked in all the closets, toured the bedrooms up stairs, and carefully inspected the "cute little dream of a kitchen." It has since proved to be "a dream of a kitchen"—rather a bad dream, but this is anticipating.

As we stood again on the front veranda Bill exclaimed: "Why, it's a shell of a house!"

I glanced at her in quick surprise before I took in the exact purport of her remark. It sounded, for an instant, as if she had been absorbing altogether too much Chimmie Fadden.

"Of course it's a shell of a house," replied Nan. "Why shouldn't it be—here on the seashore? We'll name it the Seashell. I'm sure it looks the part."

Thus the knell was sounded. We're here now; we've been here for two weeks, and at the present moment I am sitting at the kitchen table, watching the stove to try to keep it from smoking us ont of house and home, and at the same time endeavoring to beguile it into generating enough heat to cook supper. I have been made manager of the stove department. Nora, our Irish treasure, sheds tears over it, chiefly from the smoke, and gave it up in despair. She is out on the back steps now peeling the potatoes, while I am here treating the stove with a diplomacy that is rapidly qualifying me for a Consnlship. When I lose this job I think I shall apply for a foreign mission. If they ask me if I have had any experience in diplomatic work I shall answer with confidence, "I have," and when they inquire as to the capacity in which I have had this experience I shall reply with equal confidence:

"As Minister Extraordinary to our stove."

But the stove is doing quite nicely for the moment, and I am killing time by writing till the boat comes in. This is the same catboat that "ferried us o'er the deep" the first time, and it is sailed by the same ferryman, only now he has become to us "the grim ferryman." We can't eat except at his pleasure and convenience. Every moment or so I look out of the window that commands a view of the bay to catch sight of the familiar sail. I hope to see it soon, for the boat has the provisions aboard, and if it happens to he aground this evening, or if the Captain himself happens to have "too mnch aboard," with a conseqnent fading of his responsibilities into a dim perspective, we shall have to sit down to a repast of potatoes, ollves, and mustard.

An honr and a half later.—It is all right; the boat is in, and Nora is bustling about the kitchen. We shall be able to sit down to an appetizing snpper at about 10 o'clock.

We don't mind this; it is all in the day's "lark," as we call our conscientious endeavors to properly condnct a seaside establishment with paying guests. We cleave to that word lark, but I must say that since we came down here it has grown to have for me a mnch wider and more complex meaning than it ever had before.

The air here is very fine. When the breeze blows from any point in the huge semicircle of water to the south of us it is, of conrse, laden with the ozone of the ocean, and when it comes across the bay from northerly points of the compass it is scented with the aroma of the pine woods on Long Island. We have wonderful appetites; we are beginning to understand how the ostrich can eat nails when hard put to it. Bobby Goodman is not at all ostrichlike in appearance, being, architecturally, more like the old fort on Governors Island than a skyscraper, but the other day at dinner he was on the verge of the consumption of a nail. He separated it from its lodging place in Nora's pudding with the air of an epicure picking out a special tidbit, and then held it up where all might see.

"This nail," he said, slowly, "is an excellent nail; it is merely out of place. Nora evidently intended it for the plank shad."

This joke of his kept Bobby, who likes his comforts and his meals on time, in pretty good humor until the morning after the thunderstorm, when he brought home the string of fish. Bobby smoldered with banked fires of satisfaction when he got back to the house with his catch. He didn't say much; he didn't have to; there were the fish in the pail of cold water out on the back porch to speak for themselves if they hadn't been dumb. Bobby even assumed an air of indifference, but he couldn't conceal that telltale beam in his eyes. He gave Nora very careful instructions as to the preparation of his seafood, and before dinner insisted upon pouring us all out a cocktail, so that we might be able to do full justice to his contribution to the feast. In high spirits we sat down—but why prolong a heart-breaking narrative? There is enough tragedy in the world already. Nora appeared with the fish on a platter, tears in her eyes, and these words on her tongue:

"Faith, an' I don't t'ink yes kin ate thim at all, at all. Fur a blessed two hours I've been athryin' to bake 'em, an' their insides is as raw as oysthers!"

We think Bobby would have caught the 4:20 train for New York if he hadn't been so fond of Nan. The poor stove again had to bear the brunt of the calamity, but we must be just, and give the stove its due. It had not recovered, at the time of its fiasco with the fish, from a severe dampening of what little ardor it had previously possessed. Toward evening the day before we were all in the corner room on the leeward side of the second floor, having a few raptures over the awe-inspiring aspect of the ocean. A storm had come up; the sea had turned an ashen hue, and great waves were tumbling over one another on the beach. In the half-light wild indeed looked this long stretch of shore. The rain descended in slanting gusts, and took the form of huge gray phantoms that rode the wind. We saw a scurrying sail or two, and thanked our stars that we were here on land, snug and dry—

"Hiven hilp us! Come down here quick!"

It was Nora's voice, and Bill and I responded with alacrity. Nora's excitement was caused by the fact that the kitchen was doing excellent duty as a water filter. The rain was coming in so fast that the drops made splashes on the floor. There was nothing for us to do except to wear goloshes and carry umbrellas when we entered the wet belt. I took an umbrella to bed with me that night, my room being on the windward side of the house.

We were very glad that Mr. Livingston and his friends, the Wrights of Baltimore, had left before the deluge. Mr. Livingston is a cultured gentleman who has lived abroad, lacks a sense of humor, and wore spats on the beach. The Wrights were a touch too elegant for us and our establishment.

It was the same old tronble. Onr guests arrived Friday night, and we wanted to have a particularly good dinner for them Sunday. Desiring to have it served on time, and fearing that Capt. Whitaker's cares would sit lightly upon him after a probable Saturday night in town, it was planned that I should bring the ice cream, meat, milk, ice, and so on across the bay. Bright and early Sunday morning I was up, and, feeling that I was a pretty useful member of the community, after all, I embarked in the small catboat I have rented for the season.

After a busy hour of huying before the shops closed, I and the grocer's boy went down to the dock and stowed away my packages. Then I again set sail. While a little rusty in my seamanship, I got away from the dock in good order, for I felt the eyes of the loungers upon me and was on my mettle. I have one consolation, at any rate, in looking back over the events of that morning. I didn't upset till I had got out of sight of that dock. I don't know how it happened; the breeze just blew her over, that was all. In a leisurely manner, one after another, the packages slid into the wavelets and went bobbing away on little voyages of their own. I was the last to go.

I tried to recover as much of the food as possible, even diving for the roast beef. I did get one or two packages, but when I had finally succeeded in righting the boat and crawling in I was too depressed to notice just what I had saved from the wreck.

Bill was waiting for me at the boat landing. Upon this part of my experience I will not dwell, except to say that at first Bill was speechless and then she wasn't.

"But while there's life there's hope," I exclaimed, as cheerily as possible, as soon as I had a chance. "I saved part of the dinner, anyway." With rather nervous fingers I opened the rescued bundles, and found that they contained some dog biscuit for Bobby's bull terrier and 300 feet of clothesline.

J. HERBERT WELCH.

How Do You Make a Circle?

THE intelligence of people may be gauged by asking them to make a circle on paper with a pencil and noting in which direction the hand is moved. The good student in a mathematical class draws circles from left to right. The inferiority of the softer sex as well as the male dunces is shown by their drawing from right to left. Asylum patients do the same.—London Family Doctor.

An Infallible Prescription.

Patient—Doctor, tell me something to make the time pass more quickly. Just now it drags so that I have nothing to think of except myself.

Doctor—Endorse a note falling due in three months for a bit more than your present income affords.

JULY

MEN'S FASHION HINTS from RETURNING VOYAGERS

WITH the return of the travelers who have been in London for the last two months come some suggestions of the fashions for men in the British metropolis.

It is one of the fetiches of a certain class of New Yorker that the greater part of his wardrobe should be made by the English tailor. He has some vague impression that he is economizing and that he is getting better goods. There is no donbt that a number of London tailors do make clothes cheaper than those in New York, but when the question of workmanship is considered the New York tailor of to-day is quite the superior of the Englishman. The New York clothes are more finished, are smarter, as a rule, fit better, and last longer. One will find the majority of London tailors are very niggard with their cloth, and that it is impossible for the economical to have a coat made in London turned or even dyed. The very fashionable West End tailors charge about the same as their New York brethren, and then there is besides the possible duty.

⁂

Just now there are two coats being worn a great deal in London. Summer being the fashionable season, the top hat and frock coat are indispensable in the afternoon. The park suits, which are a species of compromise between the black frock and the cutaway, have always been popular in London. The Duke of Marlborough was married in a dark gray park suit and this created much comment at the time. Since then they have been worn a great deal in New York. Fred Beach had one last Winter, and William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., appeared in one several times. Nearly all the Englishmen visiting New York wear them in preference to the straight-cut frock.

⁂

One of the suits which have won favor in London is a long-tailed frock coat with a waist, suggesting the wearing of stays and skirts, which are well-rounded over the hips. In fact, the shape of the coat is much similar to the frock cutaway which was seen a great deal in the late Winter and early Spring, and which will be worn when the weather becomes slightly cooler, in August, at Newport and some of the watering places. The coat has a low collar and describes in front almost a perfect curve. The tails are rounded and not square. There are buttons on both sides of the front. It is worn unbuttoned. The trousers are of the same material as the coat, and are ordinarily wide and of the same width from the hips down. With this suit is worn either a single or a double breasted waistcoat, and, of course, a top hat.

⁂

The frock coat worn at many large afternoon functions has very long skirts, is double-breasted, three buttons. The waist is long and the collar low and faced with silk. In fact, it is cut low enough to catch a glimpse of the white duck waistcoat worn underneath, when the coat is buttoned. With a black frock coat of this description is worn trousers of cashmere with a herring-bone stripe.

⁂

The flannel suits do not differ much from those seen in New York. The jackets are square-cut, made on the principle of a reefer. In none of the coats are there outside breast pockets.

⁂

As yet the Panama has not invaded London to the same extent as in New York. There has been some protest against the top hat, because it is most uncomfortable headgear in very warm weather. But it will be continued to be worn in London as long as the fashionable season is in June and July. There will be very little variation in the top hat from that of last Spring. As a rule, the London hat worn in Summer serves as the model for the one which is the fashion in New York the following Autumn. The straight up and down top hat, with an ordinary brim, not too wide and not curled, is the vogue in the British metropolis to-day.

⁂

There is no doubt that the knell of the Panama hat has been sounded. It has been discovered that many of the five-dollar and fifteen-dollar hats will not stand a wetting, and the imitations which flood the east side and the Bowery have killed the fashion.

⁂

There will be no butterfly bows or small ties worn this season. The proper cravat is a wide four-in-hand. There are some beauties in various kinds of foulards and rumchundas. There are exhibited a number of these with stripes up and down or across. So far, however, the taste has been for plain colors, black preferred, or, with the foulards, dark blue with the same designs as of yore in white or dark greens. In fact, green still keeps its popularity.

⁂

There was too much of a boom in coronation red in the beginning of the season, and it was just as well perhaps that this color did not become fashionable in England, as the coronation did not take place. The dark neutral tints in cravatings are favorites over there, and there is no departure from the wide four-in-hands or from the deep, but not too high, all-around collar with stitched rounded—not pointed—ends.

⁂

Flannels and serges are being taken up in New York this Summer, and at Newport and the watering places one even sees more blue serge and blue flannel worn than any other cloth. Harry Payne Whitney invariably appears in blue serge, and other men who have affected it this Summer are Reginald Vanderbilt, Bradish Johnson, Frank Polk, and the Gerry boys. Now and then there is a change to some lighter fabric, a gray homespun, for instance. But it is either gray or blue. The brown suits have disappeared.

⁂

The tan shoe is also out of fashion. The black leather Oxford is the shoe of the Summer.

⁂

In shirtings the best are those with patterns in narrow stripes on a white or delicately tinted ground. The vivid reds and blues and greens of other years have vanished. In fact, the Summer man of 1902 is very modestly and quietly dressed. The soft-bosom shirts are gaining in favor and the all-round collar holds its own. In fact, it is worn almost universally and always has rounded ends.

⁂

Some authorities refer to combination suits—that is a dark sack coat and flannel trousers of a light or a dark shade, the latter of course not matching the coat. These are seen at the watering places and are quiet and sightly.

⁂

The harlequinade of hose has also passed into history. The best hose today are black or tan in color. Open-work affairs are absolutely tabooed and brilliant scarlets and purples are not worn by well-dressed men.

WHEN CUPID TOOK THE JACK POT

"I NEVER sit in a game of poker," said the ex-Senator from Kentucky as he laid down three queens and reached to rake in a stack of chips that adorned the centre of the table, "without recalling an interruption that occurred in a little game in which I sat once in my native State.

"After a week of hard campaigning I drew rein late one afternoon at Russellville. You all know how most of the Southern towns are built about a square; well, Russellville was a proud town, and its square was adorned by two buildings, the Court House and the Market House, the latter a long low arcade sort of building, with the market stalls running the length of one side and the offices of the town authorities on the other.

"After supper I had gone to the office of a Magistrate in order to talk over the political situation with him and a few other friends. While we were discussing matters pro and con there arose a most dreadful storm, the culmination of a day of dreary drizzle, and the rain fell in torrents. We finished the review of the political situation, but as the storm increased in fury the thought of attempting to go to our homes was regarded as foolish, and in order to pass the time a small game of poker was proposed.

"A couple of hours passed very pleasantly, but as the storm still raged we decided to continue the game a little longer.

"I had just drawn to a flush and had filled when, amid the whistling of the wind and the rattle of the rain there came a rap at the door. Astonishment was instantly depicted in every face about the table. 'Ghosts,' one timid man murmured; 'Good God, my wife!' I heard the Magistrate exclaim beneath his breath; the knock was repeated, and the Magistrate mustered up courage to go to the door and cautiously open it.

"The lamplight streamed on the most woebegone-looking couple that I ever beheld. The man was a six-foot gawky fellow and the girl was a tiny little thing; nothing of her face was visible owing to the fact that her sunbonnet was soaked with water and flapped over her face, entirely concealing it. Water literally flowed from their garments.

"'Air you the Jedge?' queried the man with a drawl, gazing at the Magistrate. The Magistrate admitted the soft impeachment and asked what he could do for them. 'Well, Jedge, I want you to marry me an' Moll here. You see hits this-a-way; the ol' folks warn't in favor of me, but Moll was, an' so we lit a rag an' struck out for town. We hey jes' come twelve miles behin' the best yoke of steers you ever see, an' we want the marryin' job done quick, for the ol' man may come up with us at any minute, though I did cut his hoss's fetlock j'int before we left.'

"We held a hasty consultation; twelve miles in an ox cart and in such weather; why, Leander and young Lochinvar were only 'also rans.' One of the party went for the County Clerk, despite the pouring rain, and a license was procured.

"Meanwhile the couple stood before the stove in the Magistrate's office and tried to dry out their clothes. When the County Clerk arrived they were about half dry, but they decided to have the ceremony performed without further delay.

"While all of this had been going on we had quietly appropriated the amount that was in the jackpot when the interruption had occurred and had made a present of it to the now blushing bride.

"The Justice proceeded with his part of the ceremony, and when he uttered the fateful words 'I now pronounce you man and wife,' the young lover seized his lady love with a powerful grip on the shoulder, and, turning her so that she faced him squarely, said, as he brought his other hand down on her head, 'By the great horn spoon! You're mine at last, Moll, and home you go to my house, which is yourn.'

"Talk about the course of true love—eh, what's that? Oh, yes, three cards, if you please," said the ex-Senator from Kentucky, as he tossed a blue chip to the centre of the table. "Gentlemen, it takes a V to come in on this pot."

A "Waker's" Club.

IN a certain Broadway hotel not a thousand miles from Madison Square there lives a wealthy group of young men known as the "Waker's Club." That name is applied to them from the fact that the last one in at night leaves a call with the clerk for all the members of the club to be awakened at a certain hour of the following morning.

The club had its origin in this fashion. Being unmarried and accustomed to "knock about the Tenderloin" late at night, and living in the same hotel, the young men eventually made each others' acquaintance and became fast friends. Going out in the daytime quite often together, they got into the habit of letting the last one leave a call with the clerk for all the others, so all could meet at the same hour.

A few months since, however, an incident occurred which is threatening to break up the fast friendship among the young men. One unlucky night, or rather early morning, the idea struck the last man in to have all the others awakened at a very early hour, just for the fun of hearing them swear, being willing to lose sleep himself in order to see how well the joke worked. Accordingly he took the clerk into his confidence and asked him to forget the name of the man who left the call.

That morning the negro porter had to nearly tear down the doors of the various apartments before he could arouse the young men. And when he had, he wished he hadn't, for a more angry lot of men he had never seen.

"Who in thunder told you to call us at this time of day?" was the chorus. He didn't know, nor did the clerk remember. Every one then accused the other, but the guilty joker, of course, was not found out.

However, each one carried a lurking suspicion that the others were in the secret and made a few firm resolves to get even. Consequently there began a series of similar jokes until it has become almost a custom for the latest in to leave an early call for the others. All, having their pride at stake, don't wish to give in, but it looks as if the club would soon be disbanded if its members don't forgive past wrongs and strike a truce.

When Tantalus Lost Hope.

Tantalus, after trying vainly for several thousand years to assuage his thirst, gave it up as a bad job, and took his fate philosophically.

"But are you sure there is no way of getting a drink?" inquired a friendly shade.

"None at all," replied Tantalus. "A short while ago I even tried ordering a sandwich. When that didn't work I lost all hope."

Whereupon he resumed his defense of the water cure as a blessing in disguise.

BARBER—Hadn't you better take off your hat for a hair cut?

HERR SCHMIDT—Vat's der use?

On the WINGS of the WIND

THE wind has a good opportunity to snook into everybody's business, as people, all unsuspicious, open their windows and doors to the breeze, and even invite him to enter.

He had turned the leaf of a maiden's book, as she lay in a hammock 'neath the shady tree; and had turned the papers on many a writing desk, which revealed to him the secrets and private affairs of all, as he went along.

He had been looking on quietly for some time, peering into people's bankbooks when their backs were turned, tiptoeing gently about every home and hovel, learning the ins and outs of each one's life, both rich and poor.

Around the corner the wind went, and whistled an air did he, while he thought how unevenly things were divided. He whispered to the trees, and every little flower and blade of grass nodded approvingly as he passed them leisurely. On and on he went up the street, greeted gladly by one and another, till he met rich old Midas Goldhug, who was mopping his face and swearing a blue streak because there wasn't more of a breeze.

"Never satisfied with what he gets," thought he. "The wind has been in your favor for many a year, Midas Goldhug, and yet you are always grumbling. I would like to play a trick on you, and on a good many more like you, and veer things around a bit," and he laughed up an eaves spout as he said, "I'll fix you all right; just wait until a little later in the day."

With that he whistled along the wires and 'phoned to Mother Nature to grant him the little favor of having a squall come up suddenly. When he had settled it to suit himself he continued his rounds, stopping at length at a little house, when, peeping in between the shutter slats, he saw an invalid girl lying in great misery in a stifling, hot room, and near the window a little, worried mother, who was trying to write a letter.

"Oh, mother," cried the girl, "if I could only get a breath of air!"

Hearing this, he wafted a breeze that opened the shutter a bit wider, and by so doing he could the better see what the poor mother was writing.

"There, dearie, is a little breeze coming up now—it even moved the shutter."

And while she was encouraging her daughter the wind came a little closer, and over her shoulder caught these words on the written page before her:

"It's an ill-wind that blows no one any good, but I suppose the good has not blown our way yet, for we have had nothing but hard luck in our direction for some time; and with daughter being so sick and needing things, and money short, it's a trial, indeed. But I am hoping that the wind will soon veer around and blow the good up our street."

"Oh," sighed the wind, as he turned away, "so little to be thankful for in this home, and yet this poor mother clings to hope, and 'hope deferred maketh the heart sick.'

"You poor soul," thought he, "the wind shall blow in your direction this very afternoon; and a number of other weary creatures shall profit by my little gale."

And shortly the sky darkened, and the wind came up so quickly everybody was astonished with the suddenness. There was hurrying and scurrying along the street. Awnings flapped and doors banged; shopkeepers hurried to get in their goods they had displayed. In front of the clothing store several of the forms, with suits of clothes on, went rolling down the pavement into the gutter before any one could get them in. Though this was an ill-wind for the rich old tailor, it blew a good suit of clothes into a poor workingman's way the next day, who got it for a mere song.

Old Midas Goldbug was hurrying to reach the bank before the hour of closing, and to save time had taken his wallet from his pocket and was busily fingering the bills just as the wind blew up.

"No, Midas Goldbug," growled the wind, "you shall not make another deposit to-day; greed and hoard are all you think about," and with that he snatched several large banknotes out of his grasp and sent them flying up the street, together with his new Panama hat, which flew off in his endeavor to regain his money.

His banknotes went flying hither and thither, and the clouds of dust were so thick and blinding that no one could follow their flight, and his hat lodged behind a big cask, to the jollification of Horace Pike, an old fisherman, who found it. His own hat consisted of one of which the crown had long departed.

Old, stingy Farmer Skinner came riding along on a load of potatoes he was bringing to town, when one of Goldbug's banknotes fluttered by and frightened his horse, causing it to run away, upsetting his load of potatoes and scattering them along the road.

Fortunately, this happened on a street where there were many poor people living, who gladly gathered them up and had a good meal off them.

The valuable piece of parchment was not satisfied with having frightened old Skinner's horse, and thereby making him distribute to the poor the potatoes he would otherwise not have given, but went flying still further on, stopping here and there a moment in a fence corner, then whirling up and away again, as if it had not yet found the right place to settle down, until, all soiled and crumpled, it at length flew up between the shutter slats of the very house of the little, hopeful woman and stuck fast.

When the gale was over and the little mother went to fasten back the shutter for the night she said:

"Why, the wind has blown the dust and paper and leaves and every kind of thing in here. I will be there in a moment, daughter. I'll just pick up some of this paper and brush the dust out. It seems a little cooler, and I think the wind must have changed," and, picking up the crumpled piece of paper, which looked strange to her, she repeated her last words, "I should think the wind had changed. Daughter, daughter, see what I have found sticking fast in the shutter," holding up a hundred-dollar bill to view. What happy vision of needed comfort that piece of paper held in store for them.

"It takes something of just such a surprising nature as this," said she, "to make one realize the truth of the saying, 'It is an ill-wind that blows no one any good.'"

STRENUOUS.

"I just dote on ping-pong; it's such a delicately energetic game, you know."
"Yes, it is very nice—for little girls; but I like a game with some bing-bang to it."

Nicknames in Wall Street.

"THE practice of employing ridiculous nicknames for stocks has become more general in the last year than in the history of the Exchange," remarked Mr. A. R. Hawley, a Wall Street broker, the other day. "The average man would think some brokers' offices annexes to lunatic asylums should he venture in on a busy day.

"For instance, he would hear: 'Buy a hundred "Cold Feet,"' which means to purchase 100 shares of Colorado Fuel. This stock's recent rapid decline after being widely tipped to rise caused sorry bulls to so nickname it, the ticker abbreviation being 'CF.'

"Another customer calls out: 'Sell those 200 "Old Women"' at the market. He wants to get rid of his Ontario and Western stock. The ticker sign 'OW' is responsible for this term.

"But 500 'Little Sows' refers to Southern Railway common stock.

"Few traders think of mentioning Amalgamated Copper except as 'Cop.'

"'On the Banks' is supposed to mean Wabash.

"'Buy "Tom Cat"' is an order to purchase Tennessee Coal and Iron. Its treacherous movements gained for it this cognomen.

"'"Pretty Paul" wants a cracker' is the term used by traders in Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul when the stock is dull.

"'Katy comes high,' say the bears in referring to Missouri, Kansas and Texas, shown as 'KT' on the tape, and 'Were you caught in the fall of "Rocks?"' has reference to a decline in Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, popularly called Rock Island.

"'Get me out of the "Soup"' means to sell Southern Pacific.

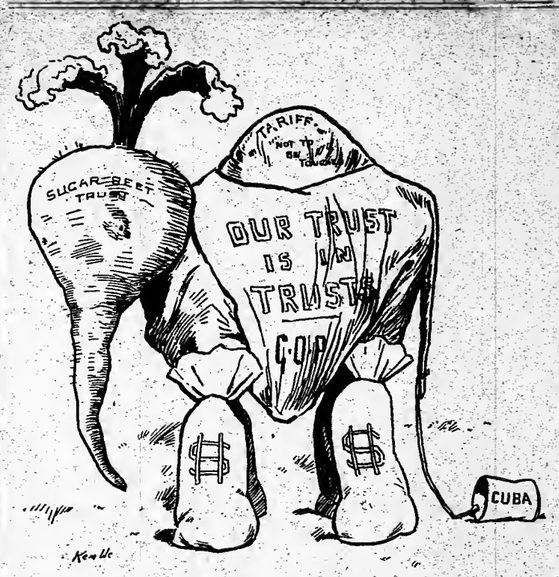
"'How much are "Smelts" to-day?' does not have reference to fish, but to the stocks of the American Smelting Company.

"And so you might go down the entire list, not forgetting 'Mop,' the popular designation for Missouri Pacific."

CUPID: This choice lot is just the thing for Summer use.

DRY.

INVALID: I understand it is quite dry out here.
FRIEND: WELL—DO I? Why, stranger, it's so dry here that the rain is wet.



THE REPUBLICAN ELEPHANT FROM A CUBAN STANDPOINT.

Brokers Propitiate a Hoodoo.

THIRTEEN jolly brokers were defying the hoodoo number, contrary to the habit of the men who operate in Wall Street, by sitting together at luncheon at the Mid-Day Club one day last week, whiling away a dull afternoon.

The presiding genius of the gathering wore a boutonnière of thirteen pansies and ordered thirteen tenderloin steaks and the same number of quarts of wine."

As the thirteen preparatory cocktails were gulped down a messenger brought a note to the man of the thirteen pansies.

"I have propitiated the hoodoo!" exclaimed the broker, ordering thirteen more cocktails, and hurying his nose affectionately in the gaudy bouquet on the lapel of his coat.

"The other day I got in the hoodoo's grasp by a purchase of 1,300 shares of Missouri Pacific at 109⅛," explained the broker, "and my partner got hot about it.

"'I am not superstitions,' he declared, 'but there's no use tempting Providence by buying a thirteen-hundred lot. We'll have to write down a loss on that.'

"Sure enough, the stock went down to 108¼, and, though it rallied a little before the Exchange closed for the Fourth, I went away blaming myself for monkeying with a hoodoo, but I couldn't get away from the number. There were thirteen of us in a fishing party, and we made a great haul; a waiter served me with thirteen clams, and they didn't disagree with me, and I caught three thirteen-pound sea bass.

"When I came to town to-day, wondering what I would do with those 1,300 shares of Missouri Pacific, it occurred to me to propitiate the hoodoo, so I stopped at a florist's and got thirteen pansies; then I made up this party of thirteen, and here is a message from my partner:

"'Have sold the 1,300 M. P. at 111@ 111¼.'

"So we are over $2,500 to the good. I guess I'll have to burn joss sticks at the shrine of the hoodoo hereafter."

"Here's to the lucky hoodoo!" exclaimed one of the party, lifting his glass, and thirteen cocktails disappeared.

"It was Charles W. Morse who broke the thirteen spell in Wall Street," said one of the baker's dozen. "He came down here with thirteen letters in his name, after making a fortune out of the American Ice Co., (thirteen letters again,) has become a Director in thirteen banks, and everything he touches brings him profits."

"Yes," said another, "and his office is at 131 East Twenty-third Street, and he lives at 724 Fifth Avenue—thirteen in the first number, and the figures in the second add up to thirteen."

"Then there is James Stillman, President of the National City," said another of the party. "He is making money hand over fist, with thirteen letters in his name, and he sits in the Directories of thirteen banks. I wonder if he wears thirteen pansies, too."

"That reminds me of Russell Sage's antipathy to the title 'Mr.,'" remarked a broker who executes commissions for the veteran financier. "It makes thirteen letters when prefixed to his name. He has a wholesome respect for the hoodoo."

"No hoodoo ever got within borrowing distance of him," said another.

"That's because he has thirteen clerks to shoo them off," said the man of the pansies. "I counted them this morning, and that's one of the things that won my surrender to the hoodoo."

"August Belmont and John B. McDonald each have thirteen letters in their names," suggested one who still lurked uneasily under the shadow of the superstition.

"But Ira A. Shaler caught all the illuck," replied the host, "and you can count only ten letters in his name."

"Count in his title, 'Maj.,' and it's thirteen," replied the superstitious one.

"I had a thirteen experience last Winter," said one of the merry group. "I'd been having trouble getting fresh eggs, so I went down to Washington Market one evening on my way home, and one of the dealers assured me that he had 'strictly fresh eggs.' 'I'll put in an extra one,' he said, 'in case there should be a stale one in the dozen.' I carried home the thirteen, and counted on having poached eggs with my coffee in the morning.

"'Faze, Sor,' said the servant, as I finished my oatmeal, 'iv'ry one of them eggs was shpoil except the thirteenth, Sor.'

"Now, I have never been able to figure out whether that thirteenth egg hoodooed the rest or whether I was lucky in getting one egg for breakfast."

"In the thirteenth year of my membership in the Stock Exchange," began the broker who never can take anything seriously, "on the thirteenth day of the thirteenth month—"

But the arrival of thirteen juicy beefsteaks and the popping of thirteen corks cut him short; the spirits of the thirteen rose high and the prandial devotions to the thirteen hoodoo ended with the offering of the incense of thirteen Havana perfectos to propitiate the demigod of ill-luck.

How Gen. Bell Fooled the Grass.

WHEN Gen. J. Franklin Bell, who recently succeeded in restoring peace to the Island of Samar, P. I., was Adjutant of the Seventh Cavalry, Fort Riley, Kansas, where he was stationed, was in an incomplete state. The harracks, stables, administration buildings, and officers' quarters were newly constructed and rather luxurious for an army post, but of lawns and shade trees there were none.

To obtaining these Bell applied himself with his usual vigor. By transplanting alternately elm and cottonwood trees, he had the shade problem in a fair way of solution, but the soil of Kansas proved obdurate as to grass, so that, after repeated coats of fertilizer and daily sprinklings, only a scant growth of verdure was produced.

One evening a group of officers, coming from the artillery post, were amazed to see Bell on the roof of his house, with the hose in his hands, sprinkling the lawn. After gazing at him for a few minutes, one of them called out:

"I say, Bell, what are you trying to do up there?"

Bell looked at the group, and, continuing his sprinkling, answered:

"When you sprinkle the lawn from the ground, the grass won't grow because the moisture don't come the way nature sends it." Then, in a tone tinged with anger, he added: "I believe the grass knows it, too, but, by the great horned spoon, I'm going to fool that cursed grass."

And he did it, too, for Fort Riley had in a few years as fine a lawn as at any army post in the country.

Your Dentist Knows.

"'No man is a hero,'—what's the rest of it, pa?"

"'To his dentist,' my son."

An Honest Confession.

THE man who gave window exhibitions to show the effect of a certain exerciser on the human frame rested from his labors, while the crowd outside gazed with awe and wonder on the great bunches of muscles that gayly bobbed and rippled under his sunburned skin. An old, white-whiskered gentleman stepped up and asked:

"How long have you used this exerciser?"

"Ever since last week," replied the Hercules, as he mopped his receding forehead.

"And do you mean to say that it has put you into this superb physical condition in that very brief space of time?" asked the ancient one, in open-eyed wonder.

"No," replied the professional Hercules, shortly. "I'm a-goin' to leave this job to-night, and I'll just tell you why."

"Why?" asked the old man, piqued by curiosity.

"Because," said the creature of brawn and muscle, "the work in the gashouse is too hard. I have to shovel coal for five or six hours every night."

"You astonish me," sighed the old gentleman, "and I am really at a loss to understand you."

"It's all because the exerciser is no good."

"I am more mystified than ever," responded the old man. "You say that you shovel coal in the gashouse for five or six hours a night because the exerciser is no good. Now, will you offer a solution to your riddle, and tell me what has the gashouse work to do with the merits of the exerciser?"

"Well, you see, one is necessary to put the other going; you see, I get up my muscles on one so that I can work the other."

"I see," said the old man; "I see now; you get up your muscle on the exerciser that you may hold the gashouse shoveling job?"

"No, it is just the other way; by working hard shoveling coal half the night I get up my muscle so that I can hold on to the job of working the exerciser in the window. The combination is too hard; and next week I'm going to get the job of night watchman in a graveyard, so's I'll be in good trim to give a window exhibition of pancake cooking in a Park Row restaurant window."

R. K. MUNKITTRICK.

Lost Opportunity.

Eve caught Adam in a corner weeping.

"What is the matter, dear?" she asked. "We must try to be happy, even though Paradise is lost."

"It's not that," said Adam. "I was thinking of all the bright things the baby has said, and there's no one to tell them to."

With a savage growl, he threw a stone at a passing pterodactyl, and swallowed his grief.

MARY FINDS HER IDEAL.

Good Intentions.

"Did you hear what Nuewed has named his twins?" asked Blink of Blank as they met at the door of the club, adding, in reply to the gentleman's negative, "Alpha and Omega."

"What in the world does he mean by that?" came from the astonished Blank.

And Blink said: "He admits they are the first, and swears they shall be the last."

Of All Sad Sights.

There is nothing more pathetic than the return coupon of a Summer vacation ticket.

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The New York Times.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

WEEK ENDING JULY 12, 1902. EIGHT PAGES.

Sales of Stock on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended July 12, 1902.

Range for Year 1901. High.	Low.	Range for Year 1902. High.	Date.	Low.	Date	Closing Saturday, July 12. Bid.	Ask'd	Net Ch'nge For Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales for Week Ended July 12, 2,700,049.	Par Value.	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend Paid. Date.	Per Cent.	Period.	Range for Week Ended July 12. First.	High.	Low.	Last	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended July 12, '02.
199	147	210	Apr. 14.	199	Jan. 4.	198	210		Adams Express Co.	100	$12,000,000	June 2, '02.	1½	SA	198	198	198	198		23
129	69½	70	Feb. 1.	61	Mar. 25.	63	63½	— 1⅝	Amalgamated Copper Co.	100	153,887,900	May 28, '02.	½	Q	64½	65¼	62⅝	63	113¾	49,132
8¾	1½	8½	Apr. 14.	2	Feb. 25.	6	6¼		American Bicycle Co.	100	17,701,500				6½	6½	5¾	6¼	4¼	1,900
35	10	36½	Apr. 14.	10	Jan. 6.	19½	20	— ⅞	American Bicycle Co. pf.	100	9,204,900				20¾	20¾	20	20	25	700
35	19	33⅜	June 17.	23¾	Apr. 11.	31⅝	31⅞	+ ⅛	American Car & Foundry Co.	100	30,000,000	May 1, '02.	¼	Q	32⅜	32¼	31⅜	31½	23¼	4,425
89½	67	92⅝	July 8.	85¾	Jan. 14.	90	90½	+ ½	American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	100	30,000,000	May 1, '02.	1¾	Q	91⅝	92⅝	89¾	90	83¾	4,105
35½	24	57⅝	Apr. 28.	30½	Jan. 10.	53⅛	53½	+ 1⅝	American Cotton Oil Co.	100	20,237,100	Dec. 2, '01.	2	A	51⅞	53⅝	51⅜	53⅜	22	5,170
91½	85	98½	Apr. 23.	86	Feb. 3.	93	99	— 1½	American Cotton Oil Co. pf.	100	10,198,600	June 2, '02.	3	SA	95½	95	95	95	91	200
210	170	214½	Feb. 11.	210	Jan. 13.	227	230	+ 1½	American Express Co.	100	18,000,000	July 1, '02.	2½	SA	228	230	228	230	200	250
45	28⅝	59¾	June 12.	39½	Jan. 9.	56½	56¾	+ ⅞	American Grass Twine Co.	100	13,063,000	July 1, '02.	1¼	Q	57¼	57¼	56¾	56¾		250
41⅜	25¾	31⅞	Jan. 2.	9½	July 11.	9½	9¾	— 1⅜	American Ice Co.	100	22,921,900	Feb. 15, '02.	1		11	11½	9¾	9½	33	10,667
77¾	62	67	Jan. 3.	32	July 10.	34½	35	— 5	American Ice Co. pf.	100	13,827,200	Apr. 15, '02.	1½		39¾	40	32	35	69½	3,725
39⅞	5⅝	28	Apr. 30.	15	Jan. 14.	22½	23¼		American Linseed Co.	100	16,750,000				23½	23½	23	23	24	500
66	31	58	Mar. 14.	42	Jan. 25.	51	54		American Linseed Co. pf.	100	16,750,000	Sep. 15, '00.	1¾		51	51	51	51	63	300
33⅞	22½	36⅝	Apr. 29.	20⅜	May 10.	32	32½		American Locomotive Co.	100	25,000,000				32	32⅝	31⅝	32	27	2,100
91¼	83⅝	100⅝	Apr. 29.	89	Jan. 3.	93½	93½	— 1⅝	American Locomotive Co. pf.	100	24,100,000	Apr. 21, '02.	1¾	Q	94	94	93	93⅜	87¾	1,545
8	4½	7¼	May 23.	5	Jan. 20.	7⅞	8	— ⅛	American Malting Co.	100	14,500,000				6	6	5¾	5¾	6¼	900
30	22½	26¾	May 26.	21	Jan. 20.	22¾	22¾	— 1½	American Malting Co. pf.	100	14,400,000	Oct. 15, '90.	1¾		22½	22½	22½	22½	22	100
69	38½	49⅝	May 26.	43¾	Apr. 22.	46¼	46⅜	— ⅝	American Smelting & Refining Co.	100	50,000,000				47	47¼	46¾	46¾	52¾	4,200
104⅞	88	109⅛	June 26.	95	Apr. 30.	97⅞	98	— ⅛	American Smelting & Refining Co. pf.	100	50,000,000	July 8, '02.	1¾	Q	97⅜	98	97	97⅝	100	4,570
49⅞	26	126¾	June 20.	40¾	Jan. 22.	125	124		American Snuff Co.	100	11,001,700				123	123	123	122		100
90	73	100	Apr. 19.	85	Jan. 13.	98½	99¾	+ ¼	American Snuff Co. pf.	100	12,000,000	July 1, '02.	1½	Q	98	98½	98	98½	85	405
153	103⅛	135½	Mar. 31.	116¾	Jan. 6.	128½	128⅝	— ½	American Sugar Refining Co.	100	45,000,000	July 2, '02.	1¾	Q	128½	130¼	124½	126¼	136⅜	196,130
130	111	129¾	May 7.	115	Jan. 2.	119½	119¾	— ½	American Sugar Refining Co. pf.	100	45,000,000	July 2, '02.	1¾	Q	119	119¾	119	119¾	120½	740
167¾	157½	186	Apr. 4.	100¾	Jan. 18.	165	167	+ 4	American Telephone & Telegraph Co.	100	82,715,300	Apr. 15, '02.	1½	Q	165½	167	165½	167		200
...	...	15¾	July 8.	14	June 30.	...	...	+ ⅛	American Tel. & Tel. Co. rights.	...					15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	...	300
217	113	146	Feb. 1.	97	July 12.	98½	98¾	—11	Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	25	30,000,000	May 15, '02.	50c	SA	106⅝	106¾	97	97	176	3,800
86	50	77¼	May 15.	62½	Feb. 4.	70	72		Ann Arbor pf.	100	4,000,000				70	70	70	70	54	50
91	42¼	85	July 12.	74½	Jan. 27.	84⅞	85	+ 1⅜	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé.	100	102,000,000	June 2, '02.	2	SA	83½	85	82⅜	84¾	73¼	141,785
108	70	103⅜	Jan. 6.	95½	Jan. 27.	99⅜	99⅞	+ ⅞	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe pf.	100	114,199,500	Feb. 1, '02.	2½	SA	99	99⅞	98½	99½	94¾	32,387
114½	81⅜	110	Apr. 16.	101	Jan. 14.	107½	107⅝	— ½	**Baltimore & Ohio**	100	75,996,200	Mar. 3, '02.	2	SA	108¼	108⅜	107¾	107½	93	22,480
97	83⅞	97	Jan. 2.	93⅜	Feb. 21.	95½	95⅝	+ ½	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	100	59,227,000	Mar. 3, '02.	2	SA	95⅝	95⅝	95½	95⅝	95	1,219
88⅞	55⅜	72⅛	Apr. 28.	60⅛	Feb. 14.	67½	67⅝	— ⅛	Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.	100	45,000,000				68¼	68½	67	67⅝	76	10,460
14¾	9¾	14⅜	Apr. 23.	10	Jan. 13.	11⅞	12¼	— ½	Brunswick Dock & City Imp. Co.	100	5,000,000				12	12	11¾	11¾		210
122	77	123¾	July 9.	110	Apr. 4.	120	124	+ 1¾	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg.	100	6,000,000	Feb. 15, '02.	2	SA	123¼	123¼	123¼	123¼		100
136	120	138	July 12.	130	Feb. 13.	135	...	+21	Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern.	100	7,150,000	July 1, '02.	13	SA	138	138	138	138	...	100
89	54⅛	97	May 22.	85⅛	Jan. 6.	91½	92		**Canada Southern**	100	15,000,000	Feb. 1, '02.	1½	SA	91	91⅜	89¼	91⅜	67	1,301
117½	87	141⅝	May 26.	112¾	Jan. 28.	134⅜	135	— ⅝	Canadian Pacific	100	65,000,000	Apr. 1, '02.	2½	SA	135¼	136¼	134	134⅞	101	16,250
...	...	134⅛	May 26.	122	May 6.	...	...	+ ½	Canadian Pacific sub. ctfs. 2d in. pd.	...					130¾	131¼	130¾	130¾		905
198⅜	145¾	198	Jan. 6.	180½	July 7.	180	196	+ ½	Central Railroad of New Jersey.	100	27,414,300	May 1, '02.	2	Q	196¾	196	196	196	169	1,920
52⅜	29	50½	July 9.	45	Feb. 20.	49¼	49½	+ 1½	Chesapeake & Ohio.	100	50,542,100	Nov. 27, '01.	1	A	49⅝	50¼	49	49¾	43¼	115,230
50½	37	39¼	Apr. 19.	33½	Jan. 14.	38	38⅛	+ ½	Chicago & Alton	100	19,542,800				37¾	38¾	37¼	38	37	11,800
82¼	72⅛	77⅜	June 19.	74½	June 27.	75⅜	75½	+ ⅜	Chicago & Alton pf.	100	19,544,000	July 1, '02.	2	SA	75⅝	75¾	75	75¼	75½	1,555
140	91	205⅞	July 10.	134⅜	Jan. 6.	203⅜	206½	+ 5¾	Chicago & Eastern Illinois.	100	7,197,900	July 1, '02.	3	SA	200	205¾	199¾	205¾	121¾	3,385
27	16	32⅜	May 7.	22⅜	Jan. 25.	28⅝	30	— ½	Chicago Great Western.	100	23,388,600				29⅞	30¼	29¼	29¾	22	24,210
90½	75	90¼	June 24.	83⅜	Jan. 22.	87	88	+ ½	Chicago Great Western pf. A.	100	11,372,400	Jan. 31, '02.	2½	SA	87¼	88	87¼	88	82	600
56	41	50⅞	May 7.	43½	Jan. 15.	47	48	+ ½	Chicago Great Western pf B.	100	9,480,100				48	48	48	48	45	100
99	90	93¼	June 10.	90½	May 5.	92½	93	+ ¼	Chicago Great Western deb.	100	24,827,000	July 15, '02.	2	SA	92⅜	93	92	93	90¼	825
82¾	23	80	May 7.	49¾	Jan. 14.	75	76		Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville.	100	10,500,000	May 29, '02.	1		75¾	76	75¼	76	33¼	1,000
71¾	58¾	90	May 15.	75	Jan. 16.	87	88	+ ⅞	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville pf.	100	5,000,000	Apr. 29, '02.	2	SA	87½	87¾	87½	87½	68	100
181	124	179⅝	July 12.	160¼	Jan. 6.	170½	175¼	+ 2½	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.	100	56,133,900	Apr. 23, '02.	2	SA	173⅝	179⅝	174½	179⅝	158	250,225
200	175	196⅛	Apr. 4.	180	Jan. 14.	191½	192	+ 1¼	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	100	46,682,400	Apr. 23, '02.	3½	SA	192	193	191½	192	183	3,625
215	168⅛	271	Apr. 29.	204⅛	Jan. 14.	253½	255	— 3⅜	Chicago & Northwestern.	100	39,116,300	July 1, '02.	1¾	SA	257¼	258½	253¼	253⅞	190⅝	5,980
248	207	274¾	Apr. 29.	230	Jan. 18.	...	...		Chicago & Northwestern pf.	100	22,386,000	July 1, '02.	2¾	Q	270	270	270	270		100
175¼	116⅝	192	July 12.	152	Jan. 16.	190¼	191	+13½	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific.	100	59,268,280	May 1, '02.	1¼	Q	178	192	176	190½	139¼	39,525
31	10½	23¼	Apr. 21.	15⅛	Feb. 21.	20½	21		Chicago Terminal & Transfer Co.	100	13,000,000				21	21¼	20¼	21	12	2,115
67½	28¾	42	Apr. 21.	30¼	Feb. 20.	37⅞	38	— ⅝	Chicago Terminal Transfer Co. pf.	100	17,000,000				38¼	38⅝	37	37¼	27	1,200
20¾	7	23	Apr. 28.	10⅜	Jan. 8.	15⅞	16	— 1⅛	Chicago Union Traction Co.	100	20,000,000				17	18	15¾	15¾	18	12,250
60	54⅜	60	Apr. 28.	44⅜	Mar. 15.	49	50	— 2	Chicago Union Traction Co. pf.	100	12,000,000	Oct. 25, '00.	1¼		51	51	49½	49½		400
101	72½	107½	July 10.	93⅛	Jan. 14.	106¼	107	+ 2¼	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis.	100	28,000,000	Mar. 1, '02.	2	SA	105	107⅛	105	106½	87⅜	8,490
42½	27⅜	84½	May 22.	33	Feb. 10.	77	80	— 1	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling.	100	8,000,000				77	77	77	77	77	100
136½	41⅜	110¼	Apr. 24.	84	Jan. 8.	90¼	...	— 4	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	100	22,951,000	Apr. 15, '02.	1¾	Q	94	95¼	88¼	90	90½	23,440
18	6⅜	33	Apr. 19.	14½	Jan. 15.	31⅝	32	+ 1⅜	Colorado Southern.	100	30,965,000				30¾	32⅜	30¼	31½	18	28,250
90	40	75¾	Apr. 21.	59¼	Jan. 8.	73	74	+ 1⅜	Colorado Southern 1st pf.	100	8,500,000	Apr. 1, '02.	1½	SA	73¼	74	73¼	73¾	43½	1,150
28⅝	16¼	47	Apr. 21.	28	Jan. 14.	45¼	45⅜	+ 1⅞	Colorado Southern 2d pf.	100	8,500,000				43¾	46⅜	43¼	45⅜	21	15,800
25½	12½	23⅜	Apr. 4.	14¼	Jan. 17.	16¼	17½	— 1	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron.	100	6,914,400				16	16	16	16	19	200
229	187	230⅜	Apr. 23.	213	Jan. 16.	224½	225	— ½	Consolidated Gas Co.	100	72,891,800	June 16, '02.	2	Q	224½	224¾	222¼	222½	212¾	10,120
124	98¾	126½	June 3.	115	Jan. 2.	121¼	F23½	— 1½	Continental Tobacco Co. pf.	100	48,846,500	July 2, '02.	1¾	Q	123¾	124	122	122¾	118	3,200
...	...	38⅝	Mar. 24.	28	June 25.	26½	28	— ½	Corn Products Co.	100	44,514,425				28¾	28¾	28	28		300
...	...	90	Mar. 25.	83½	June 24.	81	83	— 1	Corn Products Co. pf.	100	27,065,530	July 10, '02.	1¾	Q	84	84	84	84		200
185¼	105	184½	Jan. 7.	170	Mar. 11.	175½	176	— 1	**Delaware & Hudson**	100	33,000,000	Mar. 15, '02.	1¾	Q	176½	176¾	175¼	176	157	2,900
258	185½	297	Feb. 4.	253	Jan. 15.	280	284	+ 6¾	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.	50	28,200,000	Apr. 21, '02.	1¾	Q	278½	285	278½	285	228½	2,800
53¼	39¼	47	Apr. 17.	41	Apr. 7.	41½	41¾	— 1½	Denver & Rio Grande.	100	36,000,000				42⅜	42⅜	41¼	41¾	43	1,300
103¼	80	94⅜	Feb. 13.	88¾	May 19.	89¾	90½	— ¾	Denver & Rio Grande pf.	100	44,345,880	Jan. 15, '02.	2½	SA	90¾	90¾	90	90	90⅜	2,300
71	40	50	July 3.	40	Apr. 19.	45	50		Denver & Southwestern.	100	3,000,000	Feb. 20, '02.	1¼		50	50	50	50	92	100
45	18	53⅜	July 11.	33½	Jan. 31.	53	53½	+ 3½	Des Moines & Fort Dodge.	50	4,283,100				50¾	53¾	50¾	53	33	1,100
92	72¼	97	July 3.	63	May 8.	...	...	+ 1	Detroit City Gas Co.	100	4,825,500	May 15, '01.	2½		95½	95½	95½	95½	95	100
17	14¼	22⅜	May 2.	13	Feb. 3.	20	20½	+ ½	Detroit Southern.	100	7,000,000				20¼	20¼	20	20¼		200
40⅞	36	44½	May 7.	33	Feb. 24.	39½	40	+ ½	Detroit Southern pf.	100	6,000,000				39¾	39¾	39	39½		200
82	75	80¾	June 4.	75	June 2.	78¾	78⅝	+ ½	Detroit United Railway.	100	12,500,000	July 1, '02.	1	Q	77	78¼	77	78¼		700
10¾	4⅝	10	Feb. 3.	4⅝	July 12.	4⅝	5	— ⅛	Distilling Co. of America.	100	44,455,967				5⅛	5⅛	4⅝	4⅝	6	6,500
34½	23½	42⅜	Apr. 4.	33	Jan. 3.	34⅜	35⅜	— ⅜	Distilling Co. of America pf.	100	29,426,593				36	36⅞	34⅜	35⅜	27⅝	6,611
12½	4½	18⅜	Apr. 9.	10	Jan. 15.	17	17½		Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic.	100	12,000,000				17½	17¾	16¾	17	10¾	1,110
22½	13⅜	35¾	Apr. 9.	18⅜	Jan. 14.	28½	29½	— 1¼	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic pf.	100	10,000,000				30	30	28¼	28¼	16¾	100
45¼	24½	44⅞	Jan. 2.	33⅝	May 19.	36⅜	36⅞	— ½	**Erie**	100	112,278,900				38⅝	37¾	36¾	36⅝	31	16,400
73	59¾	75¾	Jan. 2.	65⅞	May 19.	68¼	68⅜	— ½	Erie 1st pf.	100	47,302,400	Feb. 28, '02.	1½	SA	69¼	69	68¾	68¾	63¼	2,400
62¾	39¼	63⅜	Jan. 2.	51	May 17.	55⅞	56		Erie 2d pf.	100	16,000,000				53¾	53	53	53	51⅞	1,600
68	41	74⅝	Mar. 7.	50	Mar. 31.	50½	51	— ½	Evansville & Terre Haute.	50	4,000,000	May 1, '01.	1½		51½	52	51	51	52	1,000
36	17	52½	May 9.	30	Jan. 2.	46	48	+ 1	**Fort Worth & Denver City.**	100	2,555,000	Apr. 15, '02.	2	..	47¾	48	47¾	48	23¾	100
...	...	101¼	May 23.	98¼	June 30.	99¼	102	+ ½	**General Chemical Co. pf.**	100	9,416,000	July 1, '02.	1¼	Q	100½	100¼	100½	100½		
230¾	183½	334	Apr. 9.	270⅝	Jan. 25.	313	314	+ 5	General Electric Co.	100	25,129,900	Apr. 15, '02.	2	Q	305	314	305	313	249	1,900
...	...	53⅜	July 12.	40	May 17.	52⅝	53	+ 2½	G. A. Fuller Co.	100	10,000,000				49	53⅜	49	52⅝		12,200
...	...	98	May 26.	92	May 20.	93	96	+ 1½	G. A. Fuller Co. pf.	100	5,000,000	July 1, '02.	1¾	Q	94½	95¾	94¾	95¾		1,200
208	167½	191	Jan. 6.	181½	Mar. 5.	187	188	+ ½	Great Northern pf.	100	123,852,900	May 1, '02.	1¾	Q	187½	188	187½	187½	176½	980
75¼	40½	89⅛	July 7.	66	Jan. 15.	86¼	88¼	+ 1½	**Hocking Valley**	100	10,421,600	Jan. 18, '02.	1½	SA	87	89¼	87	88¼	50	13,100
88½	69⅝	93	June 2.	81¾	Jan. 14.	89	90½	+ ½	Hocking Valley pf.	100	14,000,000	Jan. 18, '02.	2	SA	91	92	90¾	90¾	73½	100
154⅝	124	166¾	July 7.	137	Jan. 14.	164	164½	— ½	**Illinois Central**	100	79,200,000	Mar. 1, '02.	3	SA	165	166¾	163	164¾	144¼	80,300
26	18½	23¾	Mar. 20.	19	Jan. 14.	20½	20¾	— ⅛	International Paper Co.	100	17,442,900	July 1, '02.	1		20¾	20¾	20¾	20½	20	2,200
81½	69	77¼	Jan. 7.	72⅝	June 24.	73½	74	— ⅝	International Paper Co. pf.	100	22,639,700	July 1, '02.	1¼	Q	74½	74½	74	74	76	1,700
100¾	54⅞	199	Apr. 29.	55	June 4.	71	85	— 3	International Power Co.	100	6,440,960	May 20, '02.	2½		74	74	72	72	90	410
11	5¼	19¾	Apr. 18.	6¼	Jan. 27.	12	13¾		International Silver Co.	100	9,944,700				13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	6½	25
61	32½	65	May 17.	45	Jan. 2.	59½	65		International Silver Co. pf.	100	5,107,500	July 1, '02.	1	Q	59¾	59¾	59¾	59¾		100
49	24½	57¾	Mar. 19.	47	Jan. 2.	52	53		International Steam Pump Co.	100	12,262,500	July 1, '02.	1	Q	53	53	53	53	17¾	1,000
89	74	94	Mar. 21.	87½	Jan. 13.	92	93	+ ¾	International Steam Pump Co. pf.	100	6,850,000	May 1, '02.	1¼	Q	92½	93½	92¾	92¾	33	1,000
45⅜	21	57¼	Mar. 10.	37¾	Jan. 15.	47½	48¼	— ¼	Iowa Central.	100	6,153,600				47¾	48¼	47¾	48	23¼	6,300
87½	46	90¾	Apr. 28.	71	Jan. 14.	85¾	86½		Iowa Central pf.	100	5,673,100	Mar. 1, '00.	1½		87	87	86	86¼	36	100
41	21	43	May 29.	35¾	Jan. 25.	41¼	42¾		**Kanawha & Michigan**	100	9,000,000				42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	23¼	100
81¼	77½	85½	Feb. 24.	80⅞	Jan. 2.	81½	82	— ½	Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Memphis pf.	100	12,510,000	July 2, '02.	1	Q	81½	82	81½	81½	81½	2,100
25	18¼	35¼	May 23.	19	Jan. 15.	32⅜	33⅝	— ½	Kansas City Southern.	100	29,998,500				33¾	34⅜	33¼	33½	18½	2,700
49	35	62⅜	Apr. 21.	44	Jan. 14.	59	59½		Kansas City Southern pf.	100	21,000,000				59	59¾	59	59¾	38¾	2,000
18½	6⅜	40⅜	Apr. 29.	13	Jan. 15.	34	34½	+ 5⅝	Keokuk & Des Moines.	100	2,000,000				31¼	34⅜	31¼	34⅜	14	2,000
76½	30¾	71½	Jan. 3.	64	Jan. 15.	64	65	— ½	**Lake Erie & Western**	100	11,546,000				65	65	64	65	34½	200
111¾	76	146	May 7.	102½	Jan. 27.	141	141¾	+ 1¾	Louisville & Nashville.	100	60,000,000	Feb. 10, '02.	2½	SA	140¾	142¾	139⅝	141¾	104	38,700
143	83	140⅝	Jan. 9.	128	Mar. 12.	131½	131⅝	— ⅝	**Manhattan Elevated**	100	48,000,000	July 1, '02.	1	Q	132½	133¼	131	131½	116¾	38,115
75	67¼	78	May 15.	72	Apr. 18.	75	78	— ½	Maryland Coal pf.	100	1,576,000	July 1, '02.	2½	SA	77¼	77¼	77¼	77¼		100
177	150	174	Feb. 5.	148	May 19.	147¼	148¾	+ ¾	Metropolitan Street Railway.	100	82,000,000	Apr. 15, '02.	1¼	Q	149	149	147¾	147¾	144	2,200
...	...	119	July 11.	109¼	May 19.	115½	119	+ 2	Met. Sec Co. Sub. Rects., 1st in. pd.	...					117¾	119	117	119		1,000
30	12⅜	31¼	Mar. 31.	25⅝	Jan. 15.	28½	29		Mexican Central.	100	47,952,100				29¼	29¾	28¼	29	22¼	11,200
111¼	67⅞	115	Apr. 19.	105	Jan. 27.	111½	112¾	+ 1¼	Minneapolis & St. Louis.	100	6,000,000	Jan. 15, '02.	2½	SA	111¼	113¾	111¼	112¾	101	1,400
86¼	15	64	Apr. 5.	36¼	Jan. 27.	59½	60	+ 1½	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. Marie.	100	14,000,000				60	60	60	60	24	200
94¾	48	127⅛	June 28.	90	Jan. 14.	124	124½	+ 3½	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. Marie pf.	100	7,000,000				123	125	123	124¾		1,000
35⅞	15	28	June 23.	24	Mar. 5.	26½	27¼	— ½	Missouri, Kansas & Texas.	100	66,100,800				27¼	27¾	26¾	27¼		2,000
58⅞	37	56⅝	June 18.	51	Jan. 13.	53½	53⅝	— ⅝	Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	100	34,000,000				53⅝	53⅝	53⅛	53⅜	35¾	1,000
124½	89	118⅜	July 12.	96⅝	Mar. 11.	113⅝	113⅞	+ 4	Missouri Pacific.	100	76,050,200	Jan. 20, '02.	2½	SA	110	113⅞	108½	113⅞	103	3,000
80	75¼	122	Apr. 22.	90	Jan. 24.	101	102½	+ ⅛	Nash. Chat. & St. Louis.	100	10,000,000	Nov. 1, '98.	1	Q	102¾	103	102	102	102	1,000
46	37	58¼	Mar. 20.	42⅝	Jan. 4.	45½	...		National Biscuit Co.	100	39,236,000	Apr. 15, '02.	1¾	Q	46	46	46	46	43¾	100
108¾	92	109¾	Apr. 4.	104½	Jan. 8.	105	106		National Biscuit Co. pf.	100	23,488,100	May 31, '02.	1¾	Q	106	106	106	106	103¾	100
26¼	15	23¾	May 23.	15¾	Jan. 18.	21	21¼	— ⅛	National Lead Co.	100	14,000,000	Mar. 1, '00.	1		21¾	21¾	21	21¼	17	1,200
...	...	30¾	Mar. 10.	14½	Jan. 15.	19½	...		National Railroad of Mexico.	100	22,000,000				19½	19½	19½	19½	13	100
...	...	45¾	Mar. 18.	39½	July 1.	39	39¾		National Railroad of Mexico pf.	100	22,000,000				39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	30	100
175	133	196	Apr. 21.	148	Mar. 17.	169	172	+ 6	New York Air Brake Co.	100	6,000,000	Apr. 15, '02.	1	Q	172	172	172	172	172	100
174½	130⅜	166⅝	Jan. 2.	132¾	May 19.	136	136⅝	+ 3¾	New York Central.	100	124,000,000	Apr. 15, '02.	1¼	Q	135¾	136⅝	135¾	136⅝	135	1,000
67¾	18	34⅜	Apr. 17

Par of Shares	Sales for Week	Range for Year 1902. Low.	Date.	High.	Date.	Closing Saturday, July 12. Bid.	Ask'd	Net Change From Last Week	STOCKS.	Rate of Dividend in 1901.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividends Paid. Date.	Amount Per Cent.	Period.	Earnings Year Ended. Gross.	Net.	Fixed Charges.	Surplus.	Last Year. Gross.	Last Year. Net.
100	...	90 Jan. 4.	96¾	Jan. 9.	101½	101¾		People's Gas, Chicago	100	32,000,000	May 24, '02.	1¼	Q.	1902.	101¾	101¼	31½	115¾	2,015
100	...	37½ Apr. 9.	39	Jan. 8.	37	40	+ 1	Peoria & Eastern	100	10,000,000				1901.	40	40	40		1,000
100	...	69 Jan. 14.	71	Feb. 18.	...	...		Pere Marquette	100	20,000,000				1901.	38	38	38		950
100	...	95¾ May 9.	97¾	Jan. 7.	95	97	- 2	Pitts. Cin. Chi. & St. Louis	100	28,000,000	Feb. 15, '02.	1½	Qu.	1902.	97	97	97		2,800
100	...	95 May 28.	98	Jan. 14.	47½	47¾	+ 1½	Pressed Steel Car Co.	100	12,000,000	May 25, '02.	1	Q.	1902.	45¾	45¾			2,400
100	...	82 Apr. 28.	93¾	Feb. 4.	85½	...	- ½	Pressed Steel Car Co. pf.	100	11,000,000	May 25, '02.	1¾	Q.	1902.	92½	92½	82		2,156
100	1,000	260 Apr. 28.	315	Jan. 15.	241	243	+ 4	Pullman Co.	100	74,000,000	May 15, '02.	2	Q.	1902.	341	330	330		875
100	...	94¼ Apr. 29.	24	Apr. 16.	30¾	31	- ¾	Railway Steel Spring Co.	100	15,000,000				1902.	31¾	30¼	30¼		2,334
100	...	85½ June 6.	80	Apr. 1.	82½	86	- ½	Railway Steel Spring Co. pf.	100	15,000,000	June 30, '02.	1¾	Q.	1902.	86	86	86		2,338
100	2,100	85½ Apr. 28.	89¾	Mar. 10.	86¾	86¾	- ¼	Reading	50	80,000,000				1902.	87	87	85¾	85¾	10,000
50	2,000	87 Apr. 22.	79¾	Mar. 10.	85¾	85¾	+ ¾	Reading 1st pf.	50	28,000,000	Mar. 10, '02.	2	SA	1902.	85¾	85¾	73¾	12¾	7,200
50	1,000	87 Apr. 22.	80	Jan. 14.	90¾	90¾		Reading 2d pf.	50	21,000,000				1902.	90¾	90¾	85¾	5¼	10,750
100	30	14¾ Apr. 22.	9	Jan. 14.	70¾	70¾		Rep. I. & Sc. Ill. Coal, stock i. & t. ctfs.	100	3,000,000				1902.	70¾	70¾	70¾		716
100	...	90½ May 15.	93¾	June 27.	94¾	94¾	+ ¾	Rep. I. & Sc. Ill. Coal, stock i. & t. ctfs.	100	3,000,000	July 1, '02.	3	SA	1902.	94¾	94¾	94¾		1,425
100	1,100	20 Apr. 22.	19¾	Jan. 2.	17¾	17¾	+ ¾	Republic Iron & Steel Co.	100	27,121,000				1902.	17¾	17	15¾	1¼	6,810
100	1,200	76 Apr. 25.	68	Jan. 16.	73¾	74		Republic Iron & Steel Co. pf.	100	20,306,900	July 1, '02.	1¾	Q.	1902.	73¾	73¾	73¾	1¼	1,735
100	300	23¾ Apr. 21.	17½	Feb. 28.	17	17	- ¼	Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co.	100	16,041,700	July 15, '01.	1¼	Q.	1902.	17½	17½	17½	2¼	1,200
100	100	65 Mar. 21.	65¾	June 27.	66	67¾	- ¼	Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co. pf.	100	3,051,400	June 15, '02.	1¾	Q.	1902.	68	68¾	68¾		200
100	...	97	125	Apr. 23.	74	June 27.	...	...	...	Rutland pf.	100	9,057,600	Jan. 1, '02.	2	SA	1902.	80	80	80	80	140
100	700	7¾	24	Mar. 10.	12	Jan. 14.	22¾	23	+ ¾	St. Joseph & Grand Island.	100	4,000,000				1902.	23¾	23	23¾	11	700
100	1,000	55	17	June 17.	62	Feb. 6.	72¾	73	+ 1	St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st pf.	100	3,491,000	Dec. 30, '01.	2½	SA	1902.	71¾	72¾	71¾	73	4,850
100	100	17	34¾	Mar. 12.	27	Jan. 6.	33¾	34	+ 1	St. Joseph & Grand Island 2d pf.	100	3,808,900				1902.	34	34	33¾	11	1,162
100	1,000	21½	72¾	Apr. 4.	53¾	Jan. 2.	69¾	69¾	+ ⅛	St. Louis & San Francisco.	100	27,000,000				1902.	69¾	69¾	69¾	13¾	6,400
100	100	75	68	Jan. 11.	82¾	July 9.	82	82¾		St. Louis & San Francisco 1st pf.	100	8,000,000	July 1, '02.	1	Q.	1902.	82¾	82¾	82¾	24	710
100	200	73¾	17	Jan. 18.	70¾	May 5.	73¼	73¼	- ⅛	St. Louis & San Francisco 2d pf.	100	15,000,000	June 2, '02.	1	Q.	1902.	73	73¼	73	24	1,900
100	10	21½	21½	July 7.	24¾	Mar. 6.	30¾	31		St. Louis Southwestern.	100	16,500,000				1902.	31¼	31¼	31	20	745
100	1,100	41¼	70	July 7.	55¾	Mar. 5.	68¾	68¾	- ⅛	St. Louis Southwestern pf.	100	28,000,000				1902.	68¾	70	67¾	20	2,600
100	100	18¾	34½	Mar. 18.	29½	June 3.	32	33		Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co.	100	7,500,000				1902.	33	33	33	33	800
100	1,000	85¾	84½	Mar. 7.	90¼	May 19.	82	82½		Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co. pf.	100	6,700,000	July 1, '02.	1¾	Q.	1902.	82	82	82	33	900
100	200	29	69½	Apr. 21.	58	Jan. 15.	65¾	65¾	+ ⅝	Southern Pacific.	100	197,852,100				1902.	64¼	63¾	63¾	51½	62,200
100	100	18	40¾	Apr. 15.	31½	Jan. 17.	37	37¼	- ¼	Southern Railway.	100	118,986,900				1902.	37	37¼	37	37	12,200
100	1,000	67¼	96½	Apr. 15.	62	Jan. 14.	96	96¾	+ ¼	Southern Railway pf.	100	80,000,000	Apr. 15, '02.	2½	SA	1902.	96¾	96¾	96	34	6,665
...	...	...	91	May 22.	90	May 22.	91½	92¾	+ ¼	Sc. Ry. Mob. & Ohio stock ctfs.	100	4,822,600	Apr. 1, '02.	1	SA	1901.	91	91	91	91	100
100	2½	3½	8¾	Apr. 29.	4	Jan. 10.	6¾	7		Standard Rope & Twine Co.	100	12,000,000				1902.	7	7	7	6¾	100
100	400	42¾	74¾	Apr. 24.	61¼	Jan. 14.	64¼	64¼	+ 1¼	Tennessee Coal & Iron Co.	100	25,538,000	Nov. 1, '00.	2		1902.	63	64¼	62¼	56	6,500
100	200	42¾	44¾	Apr. 19.	37¼	Jan. 15.	42¾	43	- 1¼	Texas Pacific.	100	33,700,000				1902.	44¾	44¾	42¾	42¾	25,850
100	10	19	44½	Feb. 18.	35	Jan. 15.	37	40	2	Texas Pacific Land Trust.	100	6,717,000				1902.	38	38	38	38¾	100
100	117	124	124	Feb. 7	122	Jan. 8.	131	132	- ¼	Third Avenue.	100	10,000,000	Nov. 29, '99.	1¼		1902.	131¼	130¾	130¾	122	600
100	100	10¾	23½	Feb. 11.	18¾	Jan. 21.	20¾	21	- ⅛	Toledo, St. Louis & Western.	100	9,995,700				1902.	21	21¾	20¾	20	800
100	100	28	43¾	Feb. 11.	35	Jan. 15.	36¾	37½		Toledo, St. Louis & Western pf.	100	10,000,000				1902.	37¾	37¾	37	37	1,300
100	1,000	65¾	124	Apr. 21.	107	Jan. 20.	119	120		Twin City Rapid Transit Co.	100	15,610,000	May 15, '02.	1¼	Q	1902.	120	120	119	119	91	400
100	12	12	18¼	Apr. 3.	13	Feb. 1.	14½	15½	- 1	Union Bag & Paper Co.	100	16,000,000				1902.	14½	14½	14	14	15	400
100	85	58	86	Apr. 5.	72	Jan. 16.	80¾	81¾	- 1½	Union Bag & Paper Co. pf.	100	11,000,000	July 1, '02.	1¾	Q.	1902.	81¾	81¾	80¾	80¾	70¾	680
100	76	76	108¼	Apr. 21.	98¾	Feb. 28.	108¾	106¾	+ 1	Union Pacific.	100	106,954,400	Apr. 1, '02.	2	SA	1902.	105¾	106¾	105¾	98¾	158,510
100	81¾	81¾	91¾	Jan. 2.	86¾	Mar. 6.	90	90¼	+ ¼	Union Pacific pf.	100	99,541,900	Apr. 1, '02.	2	SA	1902.	90	90	90	90	8,305
...	...	...	13¾	May 6.	10¾	May 12.	11	11¼		U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry Co.	100	12,106,300				1902.	11¾	11¾	11¼	11¼	...	510
...	...	...	47	May 1.	42	May 19.	43¾	44		U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Found. Co. pf.	100	12,106,300	June 1, '02.	1	Q.	1902.	44	44	44	44	...	570
...	...	...	44¼	Mar. 8.	33	July 2.	38	38		United States Reduc. & Ref. Co.	100	5,975,800	July 1, '02.	1½	Q.	1902.	38	38	38	38	...	200
...	...	...	68	Mar. 6.	62	June 20.	62	64	- ½	United States Reduc. & Ref. Co. pf.	100	3,945,800	July 1, '02.	1½	Q.	1902.	62	62	62	62	...	100
100	54	126¾	Apr. 17.	97	Jan. 2.	114	118	- 1	United States Express Co.	100	10,000,000	May 15, '02.	2	SA	1902.	114½	114½	114¼	114¼	...	200
100	7¾	14¾	Apr. 3.	11¾	Feb. 20.	12½	12¾	- ¼	United States Leather Co.	100	62,382,800				1902.	12¾	12¾	12	11¾	12¼	9,880
100	1,100	39¾	Apr. 2.	24	Jan. 2.	34¾	34½	- ¼	United States Leather Co. pf.	100	62,382,800	July 1, '02.	1½	Q.	1902.	34½	34½	33¾	33¾	34¼	4,562
100	12½	12½	19½	Apr. 14.	14	Jan. 2.	14¾	14¾	- ¼	United States Rubber Co.	100	23,606,000	Apr. 30, '00.	1		1902.	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	20	700
100	47	47	64	Mar. 24.	50¾	Jan. 14.	54	57½		United States Rubber Co. pf.	100	23,523,500	Jan. 31, '01	1		1902.	55	55	55	55	58	700
100	24	24	40¾	Jan. 7.	29¾	June 30.	30¾	30¾	+ ¾	United States Steel Corporation.	100	508,496,500	June 30, '02.	1¼	Q.	1902.	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	31¼	116,991
100	99	101¾	97¾	Jan. 7.	87½	June 19.	90¾	90¾		United States Steel Corporation pf.	100	510,314,100	May 15, '02.	1¾	Q.	1902.	90	90¾	89¾	90¼	91½	57,199
100	72	51	79¾	Apr. 28.	60	Jan. 18.	70	70¼	+ 1¾	Virginia-Carolina Chem. Co.	100	27,964,400	June 1, '02.	1¼	Q.	1902.	68¼	70¾	67¾	70¼	61	16,210
125	116	116	134¾	May 15.	120¼	Jan. 17.	129	130	+ ⅝	Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co. pf.	100	12,000,000	Apr. 15, '02.	2	Q.	1902.	129	130½	129	130	...	800
100	11¾	11¾	31½	June 24.	21¾	Jan. 14.	29¾	29¾	- 1	Wabash.	100	28,000,000				1902.	30¾	30¾	29	29¾	19¼	11,976
100	29¾	29¾	47¾	June 23.	41¾	Jan. 13.	45¼	45¾	- 1½	Wabash pf.	100	28,000,000				1902.	45¾	46¾	44¾	45	36¼	14,700
100	135	135	215	Apr. 22.	194½	Jan. 25.	200	210	+ 4	Wells-Fargo Express Co.	100	6,000,000	Jan. 15, '02.	15	SA	1901.	205	205	205	205	150	225
100	81	100¾	94¾	Apr. 19.	84¾	July 10.	85¾	86	- 2¼	Western Union Telegraph Co.	100	97,370,000	Apr. 15, '02.	1¼	Q.	1902.	87½	87½	84¾	85¼	99	24,478
100	145	145	230¾	Apr. 9.	163¼	Jan. 15.	204	209		Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.	50	9,388,516	May 15, '02.	1¾	Q.	1902.	208	208	208	208	...	100
100	157	157	224	Apr. 9.	180	Jan. 2.	203	216	- 4	Westinghouse E. & M. 1st pf.	50	5,967,450				1902.	213	214	213	213	...	200
100	22	11¾	23¾	Apr. 29.	17	Jan. 27.	22	22¼	- ⅝	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	100	20,000,000				1902.	23¾	22¼	22¼	17½	710
100	45	60	66	Apr. 29.	49¼	Jan. 27.	61	63		Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st pf.	100	4,996,900				1902.	63½	63½	63½	51	130
100	24	24	35½	Apr. 30.	28	Jan. 17.	36¾	37¼	+ 1¼	Wheeling & Lake Erie 2d pf.	100	11,993,500				1902.	37½	37½	37¼	30	165
100	14½	14½	29¾	May 7.	19¼	Jan. 30.	26¼	26¾	+ ¼	Wisconsin Central.	100	36,196,200				1902.	27¼	27¼	26¾	21	4,200
100	38½	40¾	51¾	May 7.	39¾	Jan. 24.	48½	49	+ ¼	Wisconsin Central pf.	100	11,287,200				1902.	48¾	49¼	48¾	41	2,469

NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE BANK STATEMENT.

The following is the New York Clearing House bank statement for the week in detail:

*Capital.	*Net Profits.	Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legal.	Deposits.	Circulation.
$2,000,000	$2,240,600	Bank of N. Y., N. B. A.	$18,200,000	$3,144,000	$1,635,000	$18,013,000	$997,000
2,050,000	2,386,000	Bank of Manhattan Co.	23,368,000	5,021,000	2,018,000	27,034,000	.....
2,000,000	1,246,700	Merchants' National	13,475,400	2,629,500	1,622,700	15,951,000	.....
3,000,000	2,496,300	Mechanics' National	12,558,000	2,317,000	1,269,000	13,426,000	.....
1,500,000	3,375,300	Bank of America	19,970,900	2,896,400	2,384,300	22,653,200	.....
1,000,000	286,600	Phenix National	5,762,000	1,247,000	349,000	6,949,000	47,700
25,000,000	15,000,000	National City	126,996,900	21,672,000	8,167,000	112,791,000	4,788,000
300,000	7,987,100	Chemical National	24,274,500	4,997,600	2,283,900	24,362,600	.....
800,000	273,100	Merch. Exch. National	4,637,000	1,055,900	613,600	5,258,100	229,900
1,000,000	2,044,100	Gallatin National	8,891,500	940,400	696,900	6,628,900	960,100
300,000	77,800	National Butch. & Drov.	2,021,100	495,700	87,600	2,352,000	47,000
400,000	151,500	Mechanics & Traders'	3,377,000	470,000	331,000	3,733,000	.....
200,000	184,500	Greenwich	1,227,300	94,900	222,700	1,177,200	.....
600,000	523,200	Leather Manuf. National	4,950,088	1,906,600	369,900	5,004,900	479,800
1,700,000	99,800	Seventh National	6,240,000	1,181,800	811,900	6,134,200	636,300
3,000,000	3,300,100	Am. Exch. National	29,278,000	3,772,000	2,092,000	23,224,000	4,433,000
10,000,000	7,337,200	Nat. Bank of Commerce	70,942,200	8,547,000	7,551,500	62,065,900	7,542,500
1,000,000	1,902,100	National Broadway	7,023,300	1,396,600	186,200	6,277,800	448,600
1,500,000	1,136,300	Mercantile National	14,334,500	2,104,900	1,792,300	15,400,400	885,400
422,700	849,000	Pacific	3,248,300	410,500	450,100	3,917,500	.....
250,000	1,002,100	Chatham National	6,046,400	619,700	853,200	8,012,500	49,500
200,000	361,200	People's	2,017,200	181,000	584,300	2,625,800	.....
2,000,000	3,627,700	National Bank of N. A.	16,938,500	2,596,200	1,403,900	15,961,800	820,000
3,000,000	5,912,100	Hanover National	47,196,300	9,084,100	6,266,100	55,286,000	2,000,000
300,000	684,000	Irving National	5,234,000	716,400	565,800	6,628,000	243,900
1,250,000	603,400	National Citizens'	6,054,400	926,000	830,200	6,884,000	644,000
500,000	295,900	Nassau	2,818,500	451,000	326,900	3,296,000	.....
900,000	1,046,500	Market & Ful. National	6,084,900	913,800	713,700	6,430,300	50,000
1,000,000	247,900	National Shoe & Leather	3,845,800	1,005,000	219,900	4,467,600	49,300
1,400,000	1,838,300	Corn Exchange	25,513,000	4,258,000	2,830,000	28,965,000	.....
300,000	306,100	Oriental	1,947,000	306,100	313,100	1,806,000	.....
1,500,000	6,273,300	Imp. & Traders National	24,020,000	4,180,000	1,215,000	21,895,000	44,200
2,000,000	4,182,700	National Park	51,310,200	16,675,500	4,106,500	67,634,200	49,700
250,000	152,000	East River National	1,189,000	208,000	187,000	1,289,900	50,000
3,000,000	2,666,500	Fourth National	21,995,800	2,990,300	2,953,200	23,562,900	50,000
1,000,000	590,100	Central National	11,073,000	2,720,000	959,000	14,333,000	860,000
800,000	1,125,800	Second National	6,532,000	1,525,000	996,000	10,363,000	202,000
10,000,000	11,980,100	First National	77,390,900	18,530,900	1,767,900	72,334,800	2,295,500
500,000	341,900	N. Y. National Exchange	6,452,300	993,700	413,300	5,515,100	493,800
250,000	772,300	Bowery	2,500,000	400,000	308,000	3,210,000	.....
200,000	604,100	N. Y. County National	3,897,100	908,900	454,400	4,961,200	50,000
750,000	635,200	German-American	3,419,100	599,800	250,500	3,374,900	.....
1,000,000	3,025,200	Chase National	41,547,300	10,400,900	2,298,100	50,061,800	50,000
100,000	1,483,800	Fifth Avenue	9,500,500	2,470,700	234,400	10,532,400	.....
200,000	621,400	German Exchange	2,522,400	222,000	500,600	3,133,700	.....
200,000	550,100	Germania	2,500,000	417,400	450,000	4,083,100	45,000
300,000	1,171,200	Lincoln National	10,971,700	643,100	2,555,600	12,807,900	246,700
1,000,000	1,234,400	Garfield National	7,753,500	1,573,800	332,700	7,873,500	49,400
250,000	787,400	Fifth National	3,285,100	516,400	413,000	3,488,200	194,000
300,000	1,233,300	Bank of the Metropolis	8,384,800	1,668,700	623,300	8,972,700	.....
200,000	472,000	West Side Bank	2,636,000	414,000	321,000	3,047,000	.....
500,000	1,103,100	Seaboard National	12,041,000	2,825,000	1,373,000	14,379,000	50,000
2,100,000	2,574,700	Western National	40,142,300	10,292,200	2,251,800	47,590,000	50,000
300,000	536,200	First National, Brooklyn	4,140,000	516,000	671,000	4,416,000	75,000
500,000	525,300	Liberty National	7,221,700	1,383,100	425,000	7,181,500	497,700
1,000,000	443,000	N. Y. Produce Exchange	4,096,300	568,000	448,600	3,949,800	.....
500,000	563,200	New Amsterdam Nat.	7,355,000	1,465,300	510,000	8,185,400	100,000
350,000	463,300	Astor National	4,940,000	540,000	230,000	4,985,000	350,000
500,000	422,400	Nat. Bank of the U. S.	3,282,500	557,500	92,800	2,624,500	360,000
88,800,000	97,201,900	Total, National banks.					
9,972,700	15,872,700	Total, State banks.					
98 872 700	113 074 600	Totals	906 778 200	170 507 200	77 269 200	942 198 000	31 777 200

*As per official reports: 42 National banks, April 30, 1902; 17 State banks, June 10, 1902.

STATUS OF NEW YORK CITY NON-MEMBER BANKS.

[Especially Compiled by The New York Times.]

The following is the statement in detail for the week ended July 12, of a majority of the banks not members of the Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of its members, the figures having been obtained direct from the banks by The New York Times:

Banks.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits with Clearing House Agent.	Deposits with other Banks and Trust Companies.	Net Deposits.
N. Y. CITY.							
Borough of Manhattan.							
Century	$100,000	$344,806.00	$3,377.00	$16,207	$26,750.00		$147,025.00
Colonial	300,000	2,072,200.00	53,250.00	156,700	154,900.00	$160,600.00	2,339,000.00
Columbia	300,000	2,694,000.00	142,000.00	110,000	248,000.00	3,000.00	2,850,000.00
Fidelity	200,000	1,304,700	64,200.00	30,700	94,300.00	.....	89,381.07
Fourteenth Street	100,000	2,078,500.00	146,400.00	55,800	362,000.00	.....	2,487,200.00
Gansevoort	200,000	1,578,742.86	12,473.23	111,235	197,815.99	25,967.49	1,734,869.62
Hamilton	300,000	1,932,400.00	97,000.00	101,200	117,200.00	5,000.00	2,018,100.00
Jefferson	300,000	1,334,800.00	71,300.00	72,800	69,900.00	300.00	1,158,100.00
Mount Morris	250,000	2,262,500.00	134,900.00	94,900	318,900.00	53,000.00	2,884,700.00
Mutual	200,000	1,539,961.07	41,261.87	130,500	194,375.07	.....	1,566,333.73
Nineteenth Ward	200,000	1,565,655.00	26,892.00	148,405	259,225.00	141,333.00	1,903,864.00
Plaza	100,000	2,983,600.00	106,000.00	212,000	178,000.00	.....	3,165,500.00
Riverside	100,000	1,618,566.71	17,640.27	68,467	79,492.15	79,492.15	1,044,247.10
State	100,000	4,790,009.00	338,000.00	168,000	123,000.00	320,000.00	5,468,000.00
Twelfth Ward	200,000	1,435,000.00	34,000.00	202,000	234,000.00	.....	1,871,000.00
Twenty-third Ward	100,000	1,185,900.00	43,700.00	138,900	101,000.00	44,600.00	1,396,000.00
Union Square	200,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
United National	1,000,000	2,082,500.00	225,700.00	50,200	37,100.00	.....	1,110,900.00
Varick	100,000	710,900.00	3,700.00	90,900	92,000.00	4,556.00	704,700.00
Washington	100,000	705,259.00	10,531.00	45,702	81,801.00	22,207.00	725,347.00
Washington Heights	100,000	431,978.00	9,475.00	16,433	29,483.00	.....	284,084.00
Yorkville	100,000	1,462,000.00	44,700.00	145,000	184,500.00	7,800.00	1,567,800.00
Borough of Brooklyn.							
Bedford	150,000	1,498,622.00	13,493.00	101,108	187,207.00	138,466.00	1,649,527.00
Broadway	300,000	1,607,826.00	17,341.00	156,078	169,540.00	.....	1,780,900.00
Brooklyn	300,000	1,445,900.00	70,500.00	45,500	146,709.00	73,400.00	1,503,206.00
Eighth Ward	100,000	947,000.00	6,580.00	40,980	53,400.00	20,000.00	419,100.00
Fifth Avenue	100,000	736,800.00	49,307.00	32,500	70,100.00	27,000.00	704,000.00
Manufacturers' Nat	252,000	2,914,200.00	383,100.00	114,100	409,700.00	.....	3,479,100.00
Mechanics'	500,000	3,852,100.00	309,800.00	228,300	288,700.00	.....	4,585,500.00
Merchants'	100,000	898,584.00	9,282.00	68,162	26,459.00	.....	828,098.00
Nassau National	300,000	3,715,000.00	230,000.00	372,000	415,000.00	28,000.00	4,050,000.00
National City	300,000	3,069,000.00	146,000.00	290,000	444,000.00	30,000.00	3,455,000.00
North Side	100,000	903,182.03	12,112.80	46,772	54,985.75	64,598.78	857,385.28
People's	100,000	1,223,900.00	49,500.00	107,700	85,500.00	45,200.00	1,350,400.00
Seventeenth Ward	100,000	822,895.00	8,455.00	50,530	97,995.00	32,473.00	.....
Sprague National	200,000	1,062,200.00	94,300.00	3,250	138,000.00	29,000.00	928,400.00
Twenty-sixth Ward	100,000	510,123.00	9,585.00	20,000	77,295.00	3,163.00	522,758.00
Union	200,000	1,308,100.00	49,200.00	98,500	74,130.00	145,800.00	1,359,200.00
Wallabout	100,000	851,800.00	38,500.00	31,200	40,900.00	33,400.00	894,700.00
Borough of Richmond.							
Bk. of Staten Island	25,000	558,975.00	15,700.00	28,550	98,700.00	27,000.00	646,400.00
First National, S.I.	100,000	700,560.96	50,995.00	10,000	97,631.00	.....	670,799.98
JERSEY CITY.							
First National	400,000	4,745,900.00	272,100.00	323,500	1,489,300.00	1,614,900.00	6,796,400.00
Hudson County	200,000	2,202,017.00	89,435.00	70,749	339,136.00	49,060.00	2,011,287.00
Second National	250,000	1,253,500.00	97,500.00	27,200	335,700.00	73,800.00	1,340,700.00
Third National	200,000	1,207,993.71	58,057.03	87,508	288,060.34	36,889.08	1,231,542.93
HOBOKEN.							
First National	116,000	2,233,700.00	140,400.00	42,600	145,400.00	30,100.00	2,458,500.00
Second National	125,000	1,027,428.00	28,478.00	27,397	48,000.00	18,100.00	957,545.00

THE COUNTRY'S CLEARINGS.

The Clearing House returns for the week ended July 12, 1892, telegraphed to The Financial Chronicle, make the following showing:

	1902.	1901	P. C.
New York	$1,106,118,007	$1,282,090,842	—13.6
Boston	126,409,989	121,999,848	— 1.3
Philadelphia	90,298,633	85,510,607	+ 5.7
Baltimore	26,812,845	20,638,009	+20.9
Chicago	165,902,973	125,196,219	+32.3
St. Louis	43,842,465	42,382,931	+ 3.4
New Orleans	9,094,212	8,074,305	+12.8
Seven cities, 5 days	$1,564,277,104	$1,685,890,759	— 7.2
Other cities, 5 days	259,816,928	248,014,811	+ 4.8
Total, all cities, 5 days	$1,824,094,032	$1,933,875,570	— 5.7
All cities, 1 day	384,082,674	437,672,641	—12.2
Total, all cities for week	$2,208,176,706	$2,371,548,211	— 6.9

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended July 12, 1902

BONDS.

Sales Week Ended July 12. $14,104,500

	Week Ended July 12. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	106	106	106	106	1½
American Bicycle 5s	64½	64½	64½	64½	1
American Hide & Leather 6s	98	98	97½	97½	23
American Spirits Manufacturing 6s	91	91	90	90	28
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé gen. 4s	104	104½	104	104¼	138
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	94¼	94¾	94¼	94⅞	207½
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjust. 4s, stamped	92	92½	92	92½	297½
Ann Arbor 4s	100	100	100	100	4
Baltimore & Ohio 3½s	96	96	95¾	95¾	107
Baltimore & Ohio gold 4s	103¼	103¼	103	103⅜	73½
Balt. & Ohio, Pitts., L. E. & West Va. 4s	99	99	97¾	98⅝	153
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Div. 3½s	90½	90½	90	90⅞	36
Baltimore & Ohio conv. deb. 4s	100½	100⅞	100	100	31
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	82½	82½	82½	82½	3
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	107½	107½	107½	108	8
Brooklyn Union Elevated 1st 4-5s	103½	104	103½	104	26
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	118	118	117½	117⅞	33
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern 1st 5s	103½	103¾	103½	103½	1
Bur., Cedar Rapids & Nor. coll. trust 5s	134⅜	134⅜	134⅜	134⅜	1
Canada Southern 1st 5s	104⅜	105	104⅜	104⅝	20
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	109½	109¾	109½	109½	50
Central of Georgia 1st pref. income	82¾	83⅜	82¾	82¾	30
Central of Georgia 2d pref. income	36¾	37½	36¾	37	79
Central of New Jersey general 5s	136⅜	137	136⅜	136⅜	102
Central Pacific guaranteed 4s	135½	135½	135½	135½	4
Central Pacific guaranteed 3½s	103	103	102¾	102¾	66
Central R. R. & Banking Co. of Ga. col. 5s	89	89	88¾	88¾	16
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼	3
Chesapeake & Ohio consol. 5s	106½	106½	106⅜	106⅞	58
Chicago & Alton 5s	120⅝	121	120⅝	120⅝	41
Chicago & Alton 3½s	85	85	85	85	62
Chicago & Alton sinking fund 6s	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾	48
Chicago & Alton sinking fund 6s	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	2
C., B. & Q. coll., Nor. P.-Gt. N. joint 4s	95½	96⅛	95½	95⅞	1,403
C., B. & Q. coll., N. P.-Gt. N. joint 4s, reg.	95½	96⅝	95½	96⅝	28
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy consol. 7s	108	108	108	108	1
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Nebraska ext. 4s	109	109¼	109	109¼	7
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Illinois Div. 3½s	100	100	100	100	11
Chicago & Eastern Illinois sinking fund 6s	111	111	110	110	10
Chicago & Eastern Illinois general 5s	124½	124½	124½	124½	33
Chicago & Erie 1st 5s	122½	122½	122½	122½	1
Chicago, Gas Light & Coke 1st 5s	109	109	109	109	1
Chi., Mil. & St. P. gen. 4s, Series A	114½	114¼	114¼	114¼	3
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul consol. 7s	138	138	138	138	10
Chi., Mil. & St. P., Chi. & Pac. 6s	113¾	113⅝	113½	115½	1
Chi., Mil. & St. P., Mo. Minn. Div. 6s	114½	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	2
Chi., Mil. & St. P., Chi., Pac. & West. 5s	115½	115½	115½	115½	2
C., M. & St. P., Dakota & Gt. Southern 5s	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	6
Chi., Mil. & St. P., Wis. & Minn. Div. 5s	118½	118½	118½	118¼	4
Chicago & Northwestern gold 7s	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	1
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific 6s	120½	120½	120½	120½	1
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific 6s, reg.	127⅝	127⅝	127⅝	127⅝	5
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific gen. 4s	110	110½	110	110	28
Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac. coll. 4s, Series M	96¼	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	5
Chi., St. L. & N. O., Memphis Div. 4s	106¾	106⅞	106⅝	106⅝	1
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	88	88	88	88	10
Chi., St. Paul & Minnesota 1st 6s	135¼	135¼	135¼	135¼	2
Chi., St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha con. 6s	139	139	138½	138¾	17
Chicago & Western Indiana general 6s	117⅞	117⅞	117⅞	117⅞	1
Clev., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis gen. 4s	102½	102½	102½	102½	13
Colorado Fuel & Iron general 5s	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼	8
Colorado Fuel & Iron convertible 5s	102½	102½	101⅞	102	383
Colorado Midland 1st 4s	83½	84	83½	84	74
Colorado & Southern 4s	96⅞	97¼	96¼	96¼	111
Consolidated Tobacco 4s	97⅝	97⅝	97½	97½	525
Consumers' Gas of Chicago 1st 5s	108½	108½	108½	108½	14
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4s	102¼	102¼	102	102	5
Denver & Rio Grande improvement 5s	110	110	110	110	5
Denver & Southwestern general 5s	90½	91	90	90	105
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge 1st 2½s	91¼	91½	91¼	91½	1
Detroit City Gas 5s	107¼	95¾	95¾	95½	1
Det., Mack. & Marquette land grant 3½s	58¾	68	59	67	435
Detroit Southern 4s	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞	42
Detroit Southern, Ohio Southern Div. 4s	94	94	94	94	2
Distilling of America coll. trust 5s	94½	95	94½	95	44
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. consol. 1st 5s	121	121	121	121	2
Edison Elec. Ill. Co. of N. Y. consol. 5s	120	120	120	120	1
Erie 1st funding 7s	139	139	139	139	2
Erie 1st con. 7s	139	139	139	139	2
Erie general 4s	87¼	87½	87¾	88¾	72
Erie 1st consol. 4s	90	90½	86⅝	90½	241
Erie, Pennsylvania coll. trust 4s	94⅝	94⅞	94⅝	94⅞	53
Evansville & Terre Haute general 5s	106½	106½	106½	106½	4
Flint & P. M., Ft. Huron Div. 5s	113½	113½	113½	113¼	10
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 4-6s	113¾	114	113	113	80
Fort Worth & Rio Grande 1st 3-4s	87½	87¾	87½	87¾	6
Green Bay debenture; B	20½	20½	20	20¼	19
Hannibal & St. Joseph consol. 6s	119	119	119	119	6
Hocking Valley 4½s	108½	109	108½	109	16
Houston & Texas Central general 4s	95	95½	95	95	13
Indiana, Decatur & Western 1st 5s	107	107	107	107	3
International & Great Northern 2d 5s	100	100	98¾	98¾	4
International Paper 6s	100½	100½	100½	100½	2
Kanawha & Michigan 4s	96	96¼	96	96½	6
Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis 4s	96½	96¾	94¾	96¾	40
Kansas City Southern 3s	72¾	72¾	72	72¾	27
Kentucky Central 4s	99	99	99	99	1
Kings Co. El. Light, H. & P. pur. money 6s	124¼	124¼	124¼	124½	4
Kings County Elevated 1st 4s	89	89½	89	89½	11
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	108¾	109	108¾	109	3
Lake Erie & Western 1st 5s	121¼	121¼	121	121	11
Lake Erie & Western 2d 5s	118	118	118	118	1
Lake Shore 3½s	107½	107½	107½	107½	3
Lehigh & New York 1st 4s	97	97	97	97	2
Lehigh Valley of New York 4½s	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	6
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Coal ext. gtd. 4½s	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	4
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	101¾	101¾	101¼	101¾	76
Louisville & Nashville general 6s	119	119	119	119	15
Manhattan Elevated consol. 4s	104½	104⅝	104½	104⅝	20
Met. West Side Elev. of Chicago 4s	102½	102½	102½	102½	4
Mexican Central 4½s	96¼	96¾	96¼	96¾	86
Mexican Central consol. 4s	82¼	82¼	81¾	82¼	42
Mexican Central 1st income	32¾	32¾	32	32¾	218
Mexican Central 2d income	22¾	22¾	22	22¾	80
Milwaukee Gas Light 4s	93¾	93¾	93½	93¾	9
Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western 1st 6s	133½	133½	133½	133½	11
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	100¼	100¼	99¾	100	88
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	42
Missouri, Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	2
Mo., K. & T., St. Louis Div. 4s	89¼	89½	89¼	89	117
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	124¼	124½	123½	124½	5
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	109	109¾	109	109¾	28
Missouri Pacific collateral 5s	108	108½	108	108½	61
Mobile & Ohio, Montgomery Div. 5s	117¾	118¾	116¾	118¾	10
Mobile & Ohio general 4s	89½	89½	89½	89½	1
Nat. R. R. of Mexico 1st con. 4s	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	6
New York Central deb. 6s, 1904	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	1
New York Central general 3½s	97	97	97	97	4
New York Central 1st 7s	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	2
New York Central, Lake Shore 3½s	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	15
New York Central, Lake Shore 3½s, reg	94	94	94	94	2
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 4s	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	21
New York Dock 4s	97	97	96½	97	15
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. pur. money 5s	97½	98	97½	97½	38
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. coll. trust 5s	113¾	114	113¾	114	7
New York, Sus. & Western general 5s	108	108	108	108	5
N. Y. & Queens Elec. Light & Power 5s	103½	103½	103½	103½	2
New York, Ontario & Western 4s	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	32
Nerf. & W., Pocahontas Coal & C. joint 4s	98	98½	98	98½	65
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	102	102	101½	101½	21
Northern Pacific 3s	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾	124
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	104	104	104	104	25
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s, registered	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	5
Ohio River general 5s	103½	103½	103½	103½	9
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 4s	100½	100½	100½	100½	27
Oregon Short Line consol. 5s	114½	114½	114½	114½	6
Pennsylvania Co. 3½s, Series B	93½	93½	93½	93½	1
Pennsylvania gtd. 4½s, registered	110½	110½	110½	110½	1
Penn. war. for New Cent. 3½s, 80 per cent. pd	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	1,335
Peoria & Eastern income 4s	75	75	75	75	21
Reading, general 4s	87½	87½	87½	87½	3
Reading, Jersey Central coll. 4s	87½	87½	87½	87½	18
Richmond & Danville con. 6s	119½	119½	119½	119½	1
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s	101½	101½	101½	101½	1
Rochester & Pittsburg consol. 6s	117	117	117	117	1
St. L. & Iron Mt. unified 4s	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	1
St. Louis & Iron Mountain general 5s	117	117	117	117	1
St. Louis & San Francisco 6s	118	118	118	118	1
St. Louis & San Francisco general 6s	121	121	121	121	1
St. Louis & San Francisco 4s	93½	93½	93½	93½	1
St. Louis & San Francisco 4s, class A	93½	93½	93½	93½	1
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	93½	93½	93½	93½	1
St. Louis Southwestern 2d 4s	82½	82½	82½	82½	1
St. Louis & San Francisco 4s, class C	93½	93½	93½	93½	1
St. Louis & San Francisco 4s, class D	93½	93½	93½	93½	1
St. Louis & San Francisco 4s, class E	93½	93½	93½	93½	1
St. Louis & San Francisco 4s, class F	93½	93½	93½	93½	1
St. Louis & San Francisco 4s, class G	93½	93½	93½	93½	1
St. Louis & San Francisco 4s, class H	93½	93½	93½	93½	1
St. Louis & San Francisco 4s, class I	93½	93½	93½	93½	1
St. Louis & San Francisco 4s, class J	93½	93½	93½	93½	1
St. Louis & San Francisco 4s, class K	93½	93½	93½	93½	1
St. Louis & San Francisco 4s, class L	93½	93½	93½	93½	1
St. Louis & San Francisco 4s, class M	93½	93½	93½	93½	1
St. Louis & San Francisco 4s, class N	93½	93½	93½	93½	1
St. Louis & San Francisco 4s, class O	93½	93½	93½	93½	1
St. Louis & San Francisco 4s, class P	93½	93½	93½	93½	1
St. Louis & San Francisco 4s, class Q	93½	93½	93½	93½	1
St. Louis & San Francisco 4s, class R	93½	93½	93½	93½	1
St. Louis & San Francisco 4s, class S	93½	93½	93½	93½	1
St. Louis & San Francisco 4s, class T	93½	93½	93½	93½	1
St. Louis & San Francisco 4s, class U	93½	93½	93½	93½	1
St. Louis & San Francisco 4s, class V	93½	93½	93½	93½	1
St. Louis & San Francisco 4s, class W	93½	93½	93½	93½	1
St. Louis & San Francisco 4s, class X	93½	93½	93½	93½	1
St. Louis & San Francisco 4s, class Y	93½	93½	93½	93½	1
St. Louis & San Francisco 4s, class Z	93½	93½	93½	93½	1

BONDS.

	Week Ended July 12. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Silver Springs, Ocala & Gulf gtd. 4s	95	95	95	95	1
Southern Pacific 4½s	93½	93½	93½	93½	52
Southern Pacific 4s	93	93	92¾	93	2,397
Southern Ry., Mobile & Ohio col. 4s	99	99	99	99	2
Southern Railway 5s	122	122	121¼	121¼	31
Standard Rope & Twine Income	14	15⅜	14	14½	58
Standard Rope & Twine 4s	66	66	66	66	1
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾	10
Third Avenue consol. 4s	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	52
Toledo, Peoria & Western 4s	92	92	92	92	3
Union Pacific 1st 4s	104½	104⅞	104¼	104⅝	201
Union Pacific 1st 4s, registered	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	104⅝	1
Union Pacific 1st convertible 4s	107⅝	106½	107⅝	108½	2,829
U. S. Reduction & Refining Co. 6s	87¼	87¼	85⅞	85⅞	22
United States Leather 6s	114	114	113¾	113¾	20
Wabash 1st 5s	120	120	119¾	119¾	57
Wabash 2d 5s	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	3
Wabash debenture, Series A	100¾	100¾	100	100	10
Wabash debenture, Series B	76¾	78	76¾	77½	861
Wabash, Omaha Div. 3½s	88¼	88½	88¼	88¼	3
Wabash, Detroit & Chicago 5s	109	109	109	109	1
West Shore 4s	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	12
West Shore 4s, registered	113¾	114	113	113½	8½
Western Union collateral trust 5s	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	2
Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st con. 4s	95½	96	95	95	15
Wisconsin Central 1st 4s	94¼	93	91½	93	123
Total sales					$14,104,500

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended July 12, 1902.

	Week Ended July 12. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	106½	106¾	106¾	106¾	8
United States 4s, registered	105¾	105¾	106	106	10
Total sales					$18,000
Grand total					$14,122,500

*In $100.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICE S, YEAR 1902.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
U. S. 2s, 1930, reg. Q. Jan.	109¾	Apr. 14	109½	Apr. 7	109¾	Apr. 14
U. S. 2s, 1930, coupon Q. Jan.	109¾	Mar. 7	106½	Jan. 8	109¾	May 6
U. S. 4s, 1907, reg. Q. Jan.	112⅝	Feb. 7	100	July 11	108	July 11
U. S. 4s, 1907, coupon Q. Jan.	113	Mar. 14	106½	July 7	109¾	July 7
U. S. 4s, 1925, reg. Q. F.	139½	Feb. 5	135¾	June 23	135¾	June 23
U. S. 4s, 1925, coupon Q. F.	139¾	Apr. 2	139¾	Apr. 2	139¾	Apr. 2
U. S. 5s, 1904, reg. Q. F.	106½	Mar. 11	103¾	Apr. 23	103¾	May 13
U. S. 5s, 1904, coupon Q. F.	106¾	Feb. 1	106¾	Feb. 1	106¾	Feb. 1
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon Q. F.	110	Mar. 14	107	June 28	107	June 28
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, coup, small Q. F.	109½	Apr. 23	108¼	Feb. 5	109¾	Apr. 23
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg. Q. F.	109½	Apr. 24	107½	June 18	107½	June 18
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg. small	107	June 26	107	June 26	107	June 26

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1902.

Where no sale has occurred this year the last price in 1901 is given:

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A, 1906 J. J.	107	Jan. 28	106	Jan. 9	107	May 10
Alabama, Class B, 1906 J. J.					109¼	Oct. 6
Alabama, Class C, 1906 J. J.	102¼	Feb. 24	102¼	Feb. 24	102¼	Mar. 20
Alabama currency funding 4s J. J.	111	Mar. 20	111	Mar. 20	111	Mar. 20
Louisiana consol. 4s, 1914 J. J.	106¼	Jan. 29	106	May. 15	106	May 15
Nor. Carolina consol. 4s, 1910 J. J.	104½	Jan. 31	104	Jan. 24	104½	Jan. 31
North Carolina 6s, 1919 A. O.					136½	July 10
South Carolina 4½s, 1933 J. J.					120	Mar. 15
Tenn. Settlement 3s, 1913 J. J.	96¾	Feb. 7	95½	Mar. 21	95½	June 27
Tenn. Settlement 3s, small	94	June 21	94	June 21	94	June 21
Virginia deferred 6s, certfs	7¼	Jan. 15	7¼	Jan.	7¼	Jan. 15
Va. def. 6s, Brown Bros. & Co. cts.	10½	Apr. 30	8	Feb. 14	8½	June 21
Va. funded debt 2-3s, 1991 J. J.	99¾	Jan. 17	95¼	May 8	96½	July 8

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT BONDS

Frankfort-on-the-Main 3½s M. S.	95¼	Feb. 21	94¾	Jan. 27	95½	Feb. 21
U. S. of Mexico s. f. 5s J. Jan.	100	June 9	96	Jan. 13	96½	July 7

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended July 12	2,706,940
Same week last year	5,594,530
To date this year	91,287,914
Corresponding date last year	182,306,120
Bonds for the week	$14,122,500
Same week last year	$18,183,500
To date this year	$508,063,000
Corresponding date last year	$660,271,720

In detail the week's dealings, compared with those of the corresponding week last year, show:

STOCKS, (SHARES.)

	July 13, '01.	July 12, '02.	Decrease.
Railroad	4,138,357	2,134,554	2,003,803
Industrial	1,456,135	662,395	793,757
Mining	2,050	700	2,300

BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)

	July 13, '01.	July 12, '02.	Decrease.
Railroad	$17,997,500	$13,814,500	$5,183,000
Industrial	350,000	1,300,000	*1,143,500
Government	75,000	18,000	57,000
State	38,000	.....	38,000

*Increase.

Money rate range for the week: Collateral loans on call, 3@6 per cent.; at three months, 4½ per cent.; at six months, 4¾@5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½ per cent.

BANK RESERVES.

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding dates in 1901 and 1900:

	1902.	1901.	1900.
Jan. 4	$7,488,625	$14,350,225	$11,574,125
Jan. 11	7,488,625	13,350,225	14,574,125
Jan. 18	7,488,625	12,350,225	13,574,125
Jan. 25	7,488,625	11,350,225	12,574,125
Feb. 1	7,488,625	10,350,225	11,574,125
Feb. 8	7,488,625	9,350,225	10,574,125
Feb. 15	7,488,625	8,350,225	9,574,125
Feb. 22	7,488,625	7,350,225	8,574,125
March 1	7,488,625	6,350,225	7,574,125
March 8	7,488,625	5,350,225	6,574,125
March 15	7,488,625	4,350,225	5,574,125
March 22	7,488,625	3,350,225	4,574,125
March 29	7,488,625	2,350,225	3,574,125
April 5	7,488,625	1,350,225	2,574,125
April 12	7,488,625	350,225	1,574,125
April 19	7,488,625	350,225	574,125
April 26	7,488,625	350,225	574,125
May 3	7,488,625	350,225	574,125
May 10	7,488,625	350,225	574,125
May 17	7,488,625	350,225	574,125
May 24	7,488,625	350,225	574,125
May 31	7,488,625	350,225	574,125
June 7	7,488,625	350,225	574,125
June 14	7,488,625	350,225	574,125
June 21	7,488,625	350,225	574,125
June 28	7,488,625	350,225	574,125
July 5	7,488,625	350,225	574,125
July 12	7,488,625	350,225	574,125
July 19	7,488,625	350,225	574,125
July 26	7,488,625	350,225	574,125
Aug. 2	7,488,625	350,225	574,125
Aug. 9	7,488,625	350,225	574,125
Aug. 16	7,488,625	350,225	574,125
Aug. 23	7,488,625	350,225	574,125
Aug. 30	7,488,625	350,225	574,125
Sept. 6	7,488,625	350,225	574,125
Sept. 13	7,488,625	350,225	574,125
Sept. 20	7,488,625	350,225	574,125
Sept. 27	7,488,625	350,225	574,125
Oct. 4	7,488,625	350,225	574,125
Oct. 11	7,488,625	350,225	574,125
Oct. 18	7,488,625	350,225	574,125
Oct. 25	7,488,625	350,225	574,125
Nov. 1	7,488,625	350,225	574,125
Nov. 8	7,488,625	350,225	574,125
Nov. 15	7,488,625	350,225	574,125
Nov. 22	7,488,625	350,225	574,125
Nov. 29	7,488,625	350,225	574,125
Dec. 6	7,488,625	350,225	574,125
Dec. 13	7,488,625	350,225	574,125
Dec. 20	7,488,625	350,225	574,125
Dec. 27	7,488,625	350,225	574,125

*Deficit.

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1902	$13,238,500	1898	$21,238,500
1901	12,600,375	1897	4,600,375
1900	10,600,525	1896	4,600,525
1899	10,600,250	1895	4,600,250
1898	13,945,800	1894	4,600,800
1897	61,381,375	1893	2,600,625

*Deficit.

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS

The following table gives the aggregate of the exchanges and balances at the New York Clearing House every week for a year past:

July 27	r.23,128,575	27,538,925	18,211,125
Aug. 3	22,165,350	29,144,675	3,130,000
Aug. 10	20,953,950	28,138,950	14,600,575
Aug. 17	18,421,900	20,557,050	5,000,000
Aug. 24	18,148,100	23,928,000	3,725,000
Aug. 31	11,919,025	27,075,475	9,175,000
Sept. 7	6,915,875	24,083,350	2,000,000
Sept. 14	7,110,550	20,886,175	2,000,000
Sept. 21	13,464,125	16,852,825	2,000,000
Sept. 28	16,380,025	13,940,350	2,000,000
Oct. 5	15,680,625	8,340,350	2,000,000
Oct. 12	17,482,175	4,600,350	2,000,000
Oct. 19	18,466,775	2,947,350	2,000,000
Oct. 26	14,713,375	2,600,350	2,000,000
Nov. 2	10,428,350	2,600,350	2,000,000
Nov. 9	8,660,925	2,600,350	2,000,000
Nov. 16	10,162,300	2,600,350	2,000,000
Nov. 23	14,426,225	2,600,350	2,000,000
Nov. 30	13,414,575	2,600,350	2,000,000
Dec. 7	6,567,675	2,600,350	2,000,000
Dec. 14	5,454,125	2,600,350	2,000,000
Dec. 21	5,795,150	2,600,350	2,000,000
Dec. 28	7,981,350	11,238,350	2,000,000

*Deficit.

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS

The following table gives the aggregate of the exchanges and balances at the New York Clearing House every week for a year past:

July 27	r.23,128,575	27,538,925	18,211,125
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Aug. 24	18,148,100	23,928,000	3,725,000
Aug. 31	11,919,025	27,075,475	9,175,000
Sept. 7	6,915,875	24,083,350	2,000,000
Sept. 14	7,110,550	20,886,175	2,000,000
Sept. 21	13,464,125	16,852,825	2,000,000
Sept. 28	16,380,025	13,940,350	2,000,000
Oct. 5	15,680,625	8,340,350	2,000,000
Oct. 12	17,482,175	4,600,350	2,000,000
Oct. 19	18,466,775	2,947,350	2,000,000
Oct. 26	14,713,375	2,600,350	2,000,000
Nov. 2	10,428,350	2,600,350	2,000,000
Nov. 9	8,660,925	2,600,350	2,000,000
Nov. 16	10,162,300	2,600,350	2,000,000
Nov. 23	14,426,225	2,600,350	2,000,000
Nov. 30	13,414,575	2,600,350	2,000,000
Dec. 7	6,567,675	2,600,350	2,000,000
Dec. 14	5,454,125	2,600,350	2,000,000
Dec. 21	5,795,150	2,600,350	2,000,000
Dec. 28	7,981,350	11,238,350	2,000,000

*Deficit.

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, for the Week Ended July 12, 1902

		Range for Year 1902. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid. Ask'd.
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, July, 1995	Q J	100	Mar 13	95¾	Jan 3	100 July 11	99 100
At. Top. & S. F. gen. g. 4s, 1995	A O	105¾	Mar 31	102	Apr 24	104¾ July 11	104 104¼
Do registered	A O	105¾	Mar 25	102¾	Jun 26	102¾ June 26	.. ..
Do adjust. g. 4s, July, 1995	Nov	95¾	Jan 2	94	Mar 27	94 Mar 27	94½ 95
Do do registered	Nov	94	Jan 3	93¾	Mar 24	94 Apr 16	.. ..
Do stamped		95¾	Jan 3	91¾	Jun 6	92¾ July 12	92 93¼
Do Subsidiary 4s, Series L, 1911	F A	95¾	Apr 28	93¾	Apr 29	95¾ Dec 26,01	114 ..
Atl. Knox. & North. 1st g. 5s, 1946	J D*	..	..	..	..	.. ..	.. ..
Baltimore & Ohio—							
Do prior lien g. 3½s, 1925	J J*	97¼	Jun 25	94¾	Jan 3	95¾ July 12	95¾ 95¾
Do do registered		97	Apr 23	97	Apr 23	97 Apr 23	.. ..
Do g. 4s, July 1, 1948	A O	104¾	Jan 28	102	May 9	103 Jan 11	103 104¼
Do do registered	A O	103¾	Feb 19	102	Jan 2	103¾ Feb 19	.. ..
Do conv. deb. gold 4s, 1911	M S	110	Apr 16	104	Jan 14	106 July 9	106 106¼
Do P. L. & M. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925	M N*	95¾	Apr 25	90¾	Jan 9	90¾ July 9	90¾ ..
Do P. L. E. & W. Va. sys. g. 4s, 1941	M N*	107	Feb 15	97¾	Jan 2	97¾ Jan 2	95 ..
Do S. W. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925	J J	91¾	Jun 9	90¾	Feb 21	90¾ July 10	90 90¾
Do do registered		..	..	..	..	90 Je 4, 01	.. ..
W. Va. & Pitts. 1st g. 5s, 1990	A O	..	..	..	..	105 Oct. 1905	.. ..
Mon. River 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919	F A	114½	Jun 27	114¼	Jun 27	114 June 27	.. ..
Cen. Ohio reor. 1st g. 4½s, 1930	M S	..	..	..	..	No 14,01	100 ..
Buff. R. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937	M S*	119¼	Feb 20	117	Jun 23	117 June 28	117 118
Clearf. & Mah. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1943	J J	..	..	..	..	103 Ap 14,97	.. ..
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921	F A	130¾	Apr 11	126	Feb 28	130 May 20	122¾ ..
Do con. 1st g. 6s, 1925	J D*	129¾	Mar 10	125¾	Jul 8	125¾ July 8	125¾ 126
Buffalo & Sus. 1st g. 5s, 1913	A O*	..	..	..	..	100 No 18,99	.. ..
Do 1st ref. g. 4s, April, 1951	J J	103	Jun 16	102	Apr 18	103 June 16	.. ..
Bur. C. R. & N. 1st 5s, 1906	J D	106¾	May 29	106¾	Jun 18	106¾ July 8	103½ ..
Do con. 1st and col. tr. 5s, 1934	A O	126½	Mar 25	124¾	Jun 3	124¾ July 8	124 ..
Do do registered	A O	124¾	Feb 14	124¾	Feb 28	124¾ Feb 28	.. ..
C. R., I. P. & N.W. 1st g. 5s, 1921	A O*	118	Jan 27	118	Jan 27	118 Jan 27	.. ..
M. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927	J D	..	..	..	..	140 Fe 14,97	.. ..
Canada Southern. 1st gtd. 5s, 1908	J J	107¼	Apr 24	104¾	Jul 8	104¾ July 9	104½ 105
Do 2d 5s, 1913		111	Feb 15	107¾	Mar 19	108¾ June 27	.. 110¾
Do do registered	M S	..	..	..	..	107 Au 5, 01	.. ..
Cen. Br. Un. Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1948	J D	96	May 3	91¼	Jan 7	93 June 3	.. 93
Cen. R. & Bk. Co. Ga. col. 5s, 1937	M N	100¾	Apr 15	100¾	Jun 28	100¾ July 11	100¾ ..
Cen. R. of Ga. 1st g. 5s, Nov., 1945	F A	122	May 27	119¾	Mar 10	122 May 27	123 ..
Do con. g. 5s, 1945	M N*	113¾	Apr 12	106¾	Jan 8	106¾ July 11	109 109¾
Do do reg. $1,000-$5,000	M N	..	..	..	..	106 Se 18,01	.. ..
Do 1st pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945. Oct. 1		95¼	Apr 12	76	Jan 2	82¾ July 11	82¾ 85
Do 2d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945. Oct. 1		44¾	Apr 12	32¾	Mar 14	37 July 11	37 37¾
Do 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945. Oct. 1		31	Apr 12	16¾	Jan 8	24 June 24	.. ..
Do Chat. Div. pur. mon. g. 4s, 1951	J D	93¾	Feb 8	91¾	Jan 31	92 May 22	90¾ 92
Do M. & N. Div. 1st 5s, 1946	J J	..	..	..	..	95 De 27,99	106¾ ..
Do Mid. Ga. & Atl. Div. 5s, 1947	J J	..	..	..	..	102 Je 27, 99	106¾ ..
Do Mob. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	J J	112½	Apr 30	100	Jan 20	112¼ Apr 30	100¾ ..
Cen. of N. J. 1st conv. 7s, 1902	M N*	103¾	Jan 7	101¼	May 24	101¼ May 24	101¾ ..
Cen. R. & Bk. Co. Ga. col. g. 5s, 1937	M N	100¾	Apr 15	100¾	Jun 28	100¾ July 11	106¼ ..
Cen. R. of Ga. 1st g. 5s, Nov., 1945	F A	122	May 27	119¾	Mar 10	122 May 27	123 ..
Do con. g. 5s, 1945	M N*	113¾	Apr 12	106¾	Jan 8	106¾ July 11	109 109¾
Do do reg. $1,000-$5,000	M N	..	..	..	..	106 Se 18,01	.. ..
Do 1st pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945. Oct. 1		95¼	Apr 12	76	Jan 2	82¾ July 11	82¾ 85
Do 2d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945. Oct. 1		44¾	Apr 12	32¾	Mar 14	37 July 11	37 37¾
Do 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945. Oct. 1		31	Apr 12	16¾	Jan 8	24 June 24	.. ..
Do Chat. Div. pur. mon. g. 4s, 1951	J D	93¾	Feb 8	91¾	Jan 31	92 May 22	90¾ 92
Do M. & N. Div. 1st 5s, 1946	J J	..	..	..	..	95 De 27,99	106¾ ..
Do Mid. Ga. & Atl. Div. 5s, 1947	J J	..	..	..	..	102 Je 27, 99	106¾ ..
Do Mob. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	J J	112½	Apr 30	100	Jan 20	112¼ Apr 30	100¾ ..
Cen. of N. J. 1st conv. 7s, 1902	M N*	103¾	Jan 7	101¼	May 24	101¼ May 24	101¾ ..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1987	J J*	141	Apr 18	132	Jan 3	136¾ July 12	136¾ 137
Do do registered	Q J	..	..	..	..	135¾ July 11	.. ..
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921	J J*	113	Jun 25	113¾	Jan 21	115 June 25	112 ..
Leh. & Wilk. Coal 5s, Nov. 1, 1912	Q M	103	Mar 27	100	Mar 27	100 Mar 27	102¾ ..
Do cons. 7s, ext. at 4½ to Je. 1, 1910	Q M	103	Feb 21	102	Jan 6	102¾ July 10	102¾ 107¾
Ches. & O. g. 6s, Ser. A, July, 1908	A O	115	Mar 6	112	Apr 19	112 May 27	112 114¾
Do g. 6s, Jan., 1911	A O	117	Mar 4	114	Apr 28	114¼ June 25	114 116
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	*M N	123¾	Apr 30	119¾	May 14	120¾ July 12	119½ 121
Do do registered	*M N	..	..	..	..	120¾ De 31,01	.. ..
Do gen. g. 4½s, 1992	*M S	110¼	Feb 27	100¼	Jan 3	108¾ July 12	108¼ 108¾
Do do registered	*M S	..	..	..	..	103 Ap 18,01	.. ..
Do Craig Val. 1st g. 5s, 1940	J J*	116	Jun 17	108¾	May 15	116 June 17	114½ 116
Do R. & A. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1989	J J	105¼	Apr 21	104	Jun 26	104¾ June 30	102¾ ..
Do do 2d g. 4s, 1989	J J	100	Jun 26	100	Jun 26	100 June 26	97 101
Do Warm Sp. Val. 1st g. 5s, 1941	*M S	..	..	..	..	101¼ Ap 29,00	.. ..
Chi. & Alton s. f. g. 6s, 1903	*M N	104¼	Mar 13	102¾	Jun 27	102¾ July 10	102¾ ..
Chi. & Alton rer. 5s, 1949	A O*	88	Jan 11	85	Apr 18	87 July 10	.. 85
Chi. & Alton Ry g. 3½s, 1950	J J*	86	Jun 11	83	Jul 3	83¼ July 12	.. 83¼
Do registered	J J	86	Jun 11	83	Mar 27	83¼ Apr 18	.. ..
Chi., Bur. & Q. con. 7s, 1903	J J*	106¾	Jun 6	104¾	Jul 1	103 July 8	103 ..
Do Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905	*F A	..	..	..	..	104¾ Ap 11,00	.. ..
Do Denver Div. 4s, 1922	*F A	105½	Jan 17	100¾	Feb 24	102 June 26	102 103
Do Illinois Div. 3½s, 1949	J J	102¾	Mar 31	100	Jul 7	100 July 8	100 ..
Do Iowa Div. s. f. 5s, 1919	A O*	116¾	Mar 14	114¾	Apr 4	114¾ Apr 18	114¾ ..
Do do 4s, 1919	A O	100	Feb 24	100	Jul 7	104¾ July 12	104¾ ..
Do Nebraska ext. 4s, 1927	*M N	111½	Feb 20	100	Jul 10	103¾ July 12	103 109¾
Do do registered	*M N	..	..	..	..	103¾ Au 1, 01	.. ..
Do Southwest. Div. 4s, 1921	M N	100	Mar 20	98¾	Mar 20	100 Mar 20	100 ..
Do deb. 5s, 1913	*M S	110	Feb 20	107¾	May 2	108¾ May 2	108¾ 109¾
Han. & St. Josepb con. 6s, 1911	*M S	122	Jan 24	118¾	May 19	119 July 9	119 ..
Chi. & East. Ill. 1st s. f. 6s, 1907	J D*	114	May 10	111	Jun 3	113 July 8	111¾ ..
Do 1st gen. g. 6s, 1934	A O*	139¼	May 27	134	Jun 17	139¼ July 12	139¾ ..
Do gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937	M N*	126¾	Apr 12	122¾	Jan 21	124¾ July 9	124¾ 124¾
Do do registered	M N*	124¾	Mar 31	124¾	May 31	124¾ Mar 31	.. ..
Chi. & Ind. Coal R. 1st 5s, 1936	*J J	125	May 9	125	May 9	125 May 9	122½ ..
Chi., Ind. & Louis. ref. g. 6s, 1947	J J*	132¼	Jun 4	128	Jan 10	129¾ July 2	129½ ..
Do ref. s. f. 5s, 1947	J J	117	Jun 24	113	Jan 10	117 June 24	.. 117½
New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910	J J*	115	May 9	113¾	Jan 3	115 May 9	114¼ ..
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—							
Do con. 7s, 1903	*J J	106	Apr 4	182¼	Jan 10	188 July 7	.. ..
Do terminal g. 5s, 1914	J J*	115	Mar 25	112	Jan 20	112¾ July 2	112¾ 114
Do gen. g. 4s, Ser. A, May, 1989	J J	117	Jun 10	110¼	Jan 3	114¼ July 11	114¼ ..
Do do registered	Q J	..	..	..	..	103¾ Fe 19,98	.. ..
Do gen. g. 3½s, Ser. B, May, 1989	J J	104¼	Jan 29	104¼	Jan 29	104¾ Jan 29	.. ..
Do C. & I. Sup. Div. g. 6s, 1921	J J*	130¾	Mar 31	126½	Mar 31	130½ Mar 31	116¼ ..
Do C. & M. Div. 1st 6s, 1920	J J*	124¾	Apr 1	121¾	Jan 17	124¾ Apr 29	121¾ ..
Do Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910	J J	118	Mar 31	114¾	Jan 14	115¾ July 8	114½ 116
Do Chi. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921	*J J	121¾	Apr 15	116¾	Jan 7	118¾ July 9	118¾ 121
Do Dak. & Gt. So. g. 5s, 1916	J J	115¾	May 16	112¾	Jan 7	113¾ July 12	113¾ ..
Do Far. & So. assu. g. 6s, 1924	A O	..	..	..	..	117½ Je 18, 90	130¾ ..
Do 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910	*J J	124	Apr 2	122¾	Feb 28	123¾ June 9	120¾ ..
Do do 5s, 1910	J J	110¼	Apr 16	107¾	Jan 27	110¼ Apr 16	108¾ 108¾
Do 1st I. & D. ext. 5s, 1910	J J	182½	Jan 22	118¾	Jan 22	182½ Jan 22	.. ..
Do 1st Lac. & Dav. 5s, 1919	J J*	119	Mar 19	118¾	May 10	118¾ May 26	116¾ ..
Do Mineral Pt. Div. 5s, 1910	J J*	107¾	Jan 15	105¾	Feb 10	106¾ Feb 7	105¾ 107¾
Do 1st South. Minn. 5s, 1910	*J J	117½	Apr 4	114	Jan 7	114¾ July 11	114¾ ..
Do Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909	*J J	115	Mar 3	113¾	Jan 3	115 Mar 4	113¾ ..
Do Wis. Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921	J J*	121½	Mar 31	116¾	Jan 16	118¾ July 12	118¾ ..
Mil. & N. 1st. main line 6s, 1910	*J D	117	Mar 19	116	Jan 27	117 Mar 19	115¾ 116¾
Do 1st con. 6s, 1913	*J D	123¼	May 14	120¾	Feb 20	123¾ May 14	120¾ 121¾
Chi. & N. W. con. 7s, Feb. 1, 1915	Q F	141	Jan 2	136¾	Jul 2	136¾ July 2	136¾ ..
Do gold 7s, 1902	J D*	104¾	May 28	101¾	Jan 6	101¾ July 11	101¾ ..
Do do registered	J D*	104	Apr 2	101¼	Jun 3	101¾ June 14	101¼ ..
Do ext. 4s, Aug., 1886-1926	F A	15	May 8	107	Jun 23	107 June 28	106¾ ..
Do do registered	F A	15	..	..	..	107 Mr. 7, 00	.. ..
Do gen. g. 3½s, 1987	M N	106¼	Jun 24	106¼	Jun 24	106¾ June 24	.. 108
Do do registered	Q J	..	..	..	..	103 No 19,98	.. ..
Do sink. fund 6s, 1879-1929	A O*	118	Mar 3	115	Jan 10	118 Mar 3	114 117½
Do do registered	A O*	..	..	..	..	111 Oc 18,00	.. ..
Do sink. fund 5s, 1879-1929	A O	110	Apr 10	108½	Jan 2	109 June 4	108 110
Do do registered	A O	..	..	..	..	107¾ May 24,01	.. ..
Do debenture 5s, 1909	M N	100½	Feb 27	101¼	May 8	107¾ June 27	107½ ..
Do do registered	M N	..	..	..	..	103 Oc 3, 01	.. ..
Do deb. 5s, April, 1921	A O	15	117¼	Mar 22	114	May 10	115¾ June 24	114 ..
Do do registered	A O	15	..	..	..	114 Oc 22,01	.. ..
Do sink. fund deb. 5s, 1933	*M N	124	Apr 21	121½	Jan 8	123¾ June 13	120½ ..
Do do registered	*M N	..	..	..	..	123 My 28,01	.. ..
Mil. & Mad. 1st 6s, 1905	M S*	..	..	..	..	113 Ja 22,01	.. ..
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910	*M S	106¼	Mar 7	106½	Mar 7	109¾ Mar 7	110¼ ..
Ottum., C. F. & S. F. 1st 5s, 1909	J D	..	..	..	..	110¼ Au 30,01	109¾ ..
Winona & St. Peters 2d 6s, 1907	M N	115¼	Apr 2	116¼	Jun 10	116¾ June 10	116¾ ..
Mil. L. S. & W. 1st 6s, 1921	*M N	137¾	Apr 10	133¾	May 17	137¾ July 11	133¾ ..
Do ext. and imp. s. f. 5s, 1929	J J	127¾	Jan 2	125¾	Jan 10	127¾ July 11	134½ ..
Do Ashland Div. 1st 6s, 1925	*M S	142½	Feb 10	142¾	Feb 10	142¾ Feb 10	137¾ ..
Do Mich. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924	J J*	138¾	Jan 10	133¾	Jan 3	138¾ Jan 10	135¾ ..
Do conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907		..	..	..	..	107¾ Fe 21,00	106¾ ..
Do incomes, 1911	*M N	110¼	May 2	110¼	May 2	110¼ May 2	107¾ ..
Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac. 6s, 1917	J J	127	Apr 28	122	Jan 6	126¾ July 10	127½ ..
Do registered	J J	125¾	Mar 12	121¾	Jul 8	127¾ July 8	128 ..
Do gen. g. 4s, 1988	*J J	113¾	Apr 18	109¾	Jan 6	110 July 11	110 110½
Do do registered	J J	112	Mar 25	107	Jan 25	112 Apr 9	.. ..
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. C. 1903	*M N	100¾	Jul 1	100¼	Jan 27	100¾ July 2	99¾ ..
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. H. 1910	*M N	99¾	Jun 30	99¾	Jun 30	99¾ June 30	98¾ ..
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. M. 1915	*M N	90¾	Jul 8	89¾	Jul 8	90¾ July 10	98¾ ..
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. N. 1916	*M N	91¾	Jun 28	89¾	Jun 28	90¾ June 28	98¾ ..
Des Moines & Ft. D. 1st 4s, 1905	*J J	99¾	May 20	98	Apr 28	99¾ May 20	99¾ ..
Do 1st 2½s, 1905	*J J	91¼	Jul 8	91¼	Jul 8	91¼ July 8	91¼ ..
Do extension 4s, 1905	*J J	..	..	..	..	97 De 19,00	96¾ ..
Keokuk & Des M. 1st 5s, 1923	A O*	110¼	Jan 10	109¼	Apr 2	110¾ Apr 4	.. ..
Do small bonds, 1923	A O	..	..	..	..	107 Oc 1, 01	.. ..
C., St. P., M. & O. con. 6s, 1930	*J D	142	Apr 30	139¾	Jun 7	138¾ July 9	138¾ 139½
C., St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918	*M N	141¾	Mar 21	138¾	Jul 8	138¾ July 8	138¾ ..
Northern Wis. 1st 6s, 1930	*J J	140	Jun 6	140	Jun 6	140 June 6	137¾ ..
St. P. & Sioux C. 1st g. 6s, 1919	*A O	130¾	Mar 20	127¾	Apr 2	129¾ June 26	129¾ ..
Chi. Terminal Trans. g. 4s, 1947	J J*	90¾	Apr 17	90	Feb 6	88 July 11	88 ..
Chi. & West. Ind. gen. g. 6s, Dec., 1932	Q M	119	May 21	117¾	Jun 24	117¾ July 10	117¾ ..
Chi. & West. Mich. 5s, 1921	*J D	109	Apr 28	100	Apr 28	100 Apr 28	107 ..
Choc., Okla. & G. gen. g. 5s, Oct. 1, 1919	J J	114½	May 14	103	Jan 14	114¾ May 14	100 ..
C., H. & D. con. s. f. 7s, 1905	A O	..	..	..	..	111¾ De 9, 91	109¾ ..
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937	J D	..	..	..	..	112¾ Oc 10,00	.. ..
Cin., D. & Iron. 1st gtd. 5s, 1941	*M N	115¾	Apr 28	113¾	May 7	113¾ May 7	113¾ ..
C., C., C. & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993	J J	105¼	Apr 21	104	Apr 28	105¼ July 12	102 ..
Do Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939	J J	102	Jan 28	102	Jan 28	102 Jan 28	.. 102½
C., W. & M. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1991	J J*	103¾	Jun 27	101½	Mar 3	103¾ June 27	101¾ ..
Do St. L. Div. 1st col. g. 4s, 1990	M N*	104¾	Apr 7	102¾	May 29	104 June 16	103 103½
Do do registered	M N*	..	..	..	..	99 May 4, 96	.. ..
Spring. & Col. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	M S*	..	..	..	..	100 Je 14, 01	98 ..
White W. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	J J	..	..	..	..	83 No 22,99	104 ..
C., St. L. & Chi. con. 6s, 1920	*M N	..	..	..	..	100 Nov., 94	102 104
Do 1st g. 4s, Aug., 1936	Q F	106	Jan 29	105	Jan 28	105¾ Apr 2	.. ..
C. San. & Cleve. con. 1st g. 6s, 1928	J J	111½	Apr 23	111	Mar 28	111¾ Apr 23	113¾ ..
C., C. & I. con. 7s, 1914	*J D	124½	Jan 7	124½	Jan 7	124½ Jan 7	.. ..
Do gen. con. g. 6s, 1934	*J J	138	May 9	138	May 9	138 May 9	135 ..
Ind., Bloom. & W. 1st pf. 4s, 1940	*A O	..	..	..	..	104¾ No 19,01	.. ..
Ind. & East. 1st con. 4s, 1940	*A O	102	Mar 3	98¾	Jan 6	102 July 2	99 100
Do income 4s, April, 1990	A	82¾	Feb 21	72	May 16	73 July 10	73 ..
C., L. & W. 1st con. g. 5s, 1933	A O	116¾	May 27	114½	Apr 2	116¾ May 27	115 ..
Clev. & Mah. Val. g. 5s, 1938	J J	128	Jan 6	127¾	Jan 2	128 June 6	123¼ ..
Col. Mid. Ry 1st g. 4s, 1947	J J*	87	Feb 27	82	Jan 2	84 July 12	83¾ ..
Col. & Southern 1st g. 4s, 1929	F A	97	Jul 2	91	Jan 2	96¾ July 12	96¾ ..
Conn. & Pass. Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943	*A O	..	..	..	..	102 Dec., 95	.. ..
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907	M S*	130¾	Jan 28	117¾	May 1	117¾ May 1	117¾ ..
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914	*M S	138	Apr 1	133	Jun 24	135 June 24	135 ..
Do 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915	*J D	141	Apr 24	137	Jun 18	137 June 18	137 ..
Do do registered	J D	..	..	..	..	140 Oc 26,98	.. ..
N. Y., Lack. & West. 1st 6s, 1021	*J J	137	May 19	131½	Jan 6	133¾ June 11	132 ..
Do registered		..	..	..	..	135¾ Se 14,00	.. ..
Do construction 5s, 1923	F A*	118¾	May 2	116¾	Mar 31	117 June 25	117 118½
Do term. and imp. 4s, 1923	*M S	103½	Mar 5	102	Jun 28	102 June 28	101¾ ..
Syr., Bing. & N. Y. 1st 7s, 1906	A O*	117	Mar 12	114¼	May 5	114¾ May 28	114¾ ..
Del. & H., 1st Penn. Div. 7s, 1917	M S*	144	May 12	143	Jun 5	143 June 5	140 ..
Do registered	M S*	..	..	..	..	140 Au 5, 01	.. ..
Alb. & Sus. 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1906	*A O	115¾	Feb 19	115¾	Feb 19	115¾ Feb 19	112½ ..
Do registered	*A O	..	..	..	..	122 Je 6, 99	.. ..
Do g. 8s, 1906	*A O	106	Jun 12	103¾	Apr 2	109 June 12	109¼ ..
Do do registered	*A O	111¾	Feb 4	111¾	Feb 4	111¾ Feb 4	109¾ ..
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921	*M N	151½	Apr 2	147½	Jun 3	147½ June 3	147¾ ..

		Range for Year 1902. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid. Ask'd.
Do registered	*M N	147¾	Jan 18	147¾	Jun 18	147¾ June 18	147¾ ..
Den. & Rio G. 1st con. g. 4s, 1936	*J J	104¾	Apr 25	100	Jan 6	102 July 10	101½ 103¼
Do con. g. 4½s, 1936	*J J	113	Jan 8	110	Jul 8	110 July 8	.. ..
Do improvement g. 5s, 1928	*J J	118¾	Apr 17	114	Jun 18	118 June 28	.. ..
Den. & Southw. gen. g. 5s, 1929	J D	91	Jul 7	84½	Jun 26	90 July 11	85¾ 90½
Des Moines Un. Ry 1st g. 5s, 1917	M N	..	..	..	..	111 Fe 25,00	104 ..
Det. & Mack. 1st lien g. 4s, 1995	J D	102	Jun 30	101	Jun 10	102 June 30	100 ..
Det. & Mack. gold 4s, 1995	J D	93¾	May 15	82¾	Jun 24	95¾ May 15	96 ..
Det. St. & M. 1st pf. dis. 4s, 1911	Oct	99	Jul 12	90	Jan 3	97 July 12	97¾ 99
Detroit South. 1st gen. g. 5s, 1933	J J	97¾	Jun 25	87¾	Feb 4	97¾ July 11	93 94
Do Ohio Sc. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1941	M S	97¾	Feb 28	82¾	Mar 20	97¾ July 12	94 ..
Dul. & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937	A O	115	Mar 7	112¾	Apr 16	116 June 30	113¾ 114
Dul. So. Shore & Atl. g. 5s, 1937	*J J	115	May 20	111	Jan 20	115 June 20	112¾ ..
Erie, Jal. & E. 1st g. 5s, 1941	*M N	115	Feb 28	112¾	May 17	114 June 5	144¾ ..
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947	*M N	111	May 14	110¾	Jan 13	112 May 22	115 ..
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919	*M N	117	Jan 25	115¾	May 20	118¾ June 4	115 ..
Do 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923	*M N	110¾	Apr 16	107	May 20	110¾ June 4	113¾ ..
Do 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920	A O	118¾	Jan 13	116	Jan 13	120 May 26	119¾ ..
Do 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928	J J	104¾	Jan 16	100¾	Jan 13	104¾ Jan 16	100 ..
Do 1st con. g. 7s, 1920	M S	142	Feb 25	138	Mar 3	139 July 8	139 140¾
Do 1st con. g. fund. 7s, 1920	M S	142	Feb 25	136	May 21	139 July 8	.. ..
Erie 1st con. g. 4s, pr. bds., 1996	*J J	102	Jun 12	98¾	Feb 4	99¾ July 12	99¾ 100
Do registered	*J J	..	..	..	..	90 Au 16,01	.. ..
Do 1st con. gen. lien g. 4s, 1996	*J J	90	Jan 2	88¾	Jul 12	88¾ July 12	86¾ 87¼
Do Penn. col. tr. g. 4s, 1951	*F A	98	Apr 28	93¾	Feb 3	97¾ July 12	94½ 95
Do 1st ref. g. 4s, 1955	*J D	103	Jan 2	97¾	Jan 3	98 July 11	96¾ ..
Jefferson 1st gtd. g. 5s, Jan., 1909	A O	106	Jan 2	103¾	Apr 1	106¾ July 11	106 106
Long Dock con. g. 6s, 1935	A O	127¼	Jan 23	124¾	Apr 16	127 July 11	.. ..
N. Y., L. E. & W. D. & I. 1st c. 6s, 1913	J J*	118¾	Apr 23	118¾	Apr 23	118¾ Apr 23	.. ..
N. Y. & O'wood L. gtd. g. 5s, 1946	*M N	..	..	..	..	102 Oc 27,98	119¾ ..
Midland R. of N. J. 1st g. 6s, 1910	A O	118	Mar 8	115¾	Jan 7	115¾ May 22	110¾ ..
N. Y., Sus. & W. 1st ref. g. 5s, 1937	J J	118	Mar 5	115¾	Jan 13	117 May 23	114¾ 116¾
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937	*F A	103	Apr 1	102	Mar 10	103 Apr 1	102¾ ..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1940	J D	110¾	Jan 3	108	Feb 18	109 July 11	109 110
Do term. 1st g. 5s, 1943	*M N	116¾	May 3	116	Jan 24	116¾ May 8	117¾ ..
Wilk. & East. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1942	J D	115¾	May 20	113½	Jan 17	114¾ June 24	114¾ ..
Eureka Springs R. 1st g. 6s, 1933	J J	113	Jan 3	108	Feb 18	109 July 11	109 ..
Evans. & T. H. 1st con. 6s, 1923	J J*	126¾	Jun 6	122	Jul 2	122 July 2	120¾ ..
Do 1st gen. g. 5s, 1942	*A O	112	Mar 18	106¾	Jul 8	106¾ July 11	106¾ 109
Do Mt. Vernon 1st g. 6s, 1923	J J	112	Jan 2	111	Jan 2	111 June 7	110 ..
Do Sul. Co. Br. 1st g. 5s, 1930	*A O	..	..	..	..	110 Sep., 01	100 ..
Ev. & Ind. 1st con. gtd. g. 6s, 1926	J J	116	Apr 23	114	May 14	115 May 23	110 ..
**Fla. Cen. &

	Range for Year 1902. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid.	As'd.
Do g. mtg. 3½s, 1997	J J*	100¼	Apr 8	166½	Jul 11	106¾	July 11	106¼	107
Do do registered	J J*	103	Jan 27	166½	Apr 2	105¼	Apr 2	105¼	..
Do deb. 5s of 1884-1904	M S*	104	Jan 28	102¾	Apr 12	103¼	July 11	103¼	..
Do do registered	M S*	103¾	Jan 3	102¾	Apr 1	102¼	Apr 17	103	..
Do deb. g. 4s, 1890-1906	J D	101¾	Apr 29	101¼	Apr 29	100	Jan 11	100	101
Do do registered	J D	100¼	Jan 4	100¼	Jan 4	100	Jan 4	100	102
Do deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1905	M N	101¾	Apr 3	100¼	Jun 10	100¼	June 10	100¼	102
Do do registered	M N	..	....	..	....	100	Nov 21, 00	102	..
Do Lake Shore col. g. 3½s, 1998	F A	98	Jan 7	94¾	May 29	96	July 9	95½	96
Do do registered	F A	96¼	Jan 16	93	Jun 9	94½	July 10	..	94½
Do Mich. Cen. col. g. 3½s, 1998	F A	97¼	Jan 20	94¾	Apr 21	95¾	July 1	94	94¾
Do do registered	F A	96	Jan 14	93	Feb 6	93¾	Feb 15	..	..
Beech Creek 1st g. 4s, 1936	J J*	..	....	..	....	111¼	Oc 16,01	106½	..
Do do registered	J J*	..	....	..	....	108	Je 17, 98	..	..
Clear. St. C. 1st g. f. gtd. 4s, S.A. 1940	J J	95	Apr 3	95	Apr 3	95	Apr 3	92	..
Do do registered	..	..	....	..	....	104	Jy 24, 97	..	..
Mo. & Malouns 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1991	M S*	..	....	..	....	107½	Je 6, 00	..	..
Do lucoms 5s, Sep. 1892	..	..	....	..	....	110¼	De 6, 01	..	..
N. J. Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986	*F A	..	....	..	....	108	De 14,01	..	..
N. Y. & Put. 1st con. gtd. 4s, 1993	A O*	..	....	..	....	105¾	No 16,01	102	..
West Shore 1st gtd. 4s, 2361	*J J	116	Jun 18	112	Jan 20	113¾	July 10	113¾	114
Do registered	*J J	115½	Jun 11	112¼	Jan 22	113¾	July 12	113	113¾
Lake Shore con. 2d 7s, 1903	J D*	107¾	Mar 3	104¾	Jun 24	104¼	June 24	104¾	..
Do do registered, 1903	J D*	107¾	Mar 3	104¾	May 15	104¾	May 20	104¾	..
Do g. 3½s, 1997	*J D	109¾	Feb 17	107¼	Jul 10	107¾	July 10	107	..
Do do registered	J D	..	....	..	....	110¾	Mr 17,00	..	..
Det., Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906	F A	114	Feb 6	114	Feb 6	114	Feb 6	112	..
Mahoning Coal R. 1st 5s, 1934	J J*	127¼	Feb 6	127¼	Feb 6	127¾	Feb 8	..	..
Pitts., McK. & Y. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932	J J*	..	....	..	....	146¾	Ap 15,01	138	..
Michigan Cen. 1st con. 6s, 1900	M J*	..	....	..	....	119¾	De 4, 01	116	117¾
Do 5s, 1931	*M S	132½	Feb 6	128	Jun 21	128	June 21	127½	130
Do do registered, March, 1931	Q M	130	Jun 14	127	Jun 19	127	June 19	126½	129½
Do 4s, 1940	*J J	..	....	..	....	110	De 7, 01	..	..
Do registered	..	..	....	..	....	106½	No 28,00	..	..
N. Y. & Harlem 3½ per cent. 100-year g. c. 2000	*M N	..	....	..	....	115¾	My 2, 00	..	..
N. Y. & N. 1st g. 5s, 1927	A O*	121¼	Jan 8	121¼	Feb 26	121¼	May 1	..	123¾
R., W. & O. cn. 1st ext. 5s, July, 1922	A O	127½	Mar 12	121¾	May 12	123¾	July 2	123	..
Do Ter. R. 1st g. 5s, 1998	..	..	....	..	....	109	Jan., 97	..	..
Os. & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915	*F A	114¼	Jan 20	113¾	Jan 25	113¾	Jan 25	..	..
Utica & B. River gtd. g. 4s, 1922	J J*	..	....	..	....	110¾	No 25,01	106	..
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1937	A O*	106	Jan 6	101¼	May 29	105	July 11	105½	106
Do registered	A O*	..	....	..	....	105	Se 26,01	..	..
N. Y., N. H. & H. 1st reg. 4s, 1903	*J D	..	....	..	....	100	De 18,01	100	101
Do con. deb. certs., $1,000	A O	225	Jun 28	201¼	Jan 29	225	June 28	225	..
Do registered	..	..	....	..	....	187	No 17,99	..	..
Do do small certs., $100	..	216	Jun 26	207	Mar 10	216	June 28	..	..
Housatonic R. con. g. 5s, 1937	M N*	135¼	Jan 14	133½	Jan 14	135¾	Jan 14	132½	..
N. H. & Derby con. 5s, 1918	*M N	..	....	..	....	125¼	Fe 6, 97	..	..
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 7s, 1905	J J	..	....	..	....	114	Ja 5, 00	105¼	..
Do 1st 6s, 1905	J J	106¾	Jan 10	106¼	Mar 18	106¾	Mar 18	102¾	..
N.Y.,O. & W. ref. 1st g. 4s, June, 1992	M S	105¼	Jan 4	103	Mar 3	104¾	July 9	104	104¼
Do do registered, $5,000 only	M S	..	....	..	....	101¼	No 30,98	..	..
Norfolk & South. 1st g. 5s, 1941	*M N	116¼	Mar 7	116¼	Mar 7	116¼	Mar 25	..	..
Nor. & West. R. gen. g. 6s, 1931	*M N	135¾	Mar 10	134	Jun 10	134	June 10	133	..
Do imp. and ext. 6s, 1934	*F A	136	Jul 1	132	Feb 18	136	July 1	132	135
Do New River 1st g. 6s, 1932	*A O	135¾	May 28	135	Apr 3	135¾	May 28	135	..
Nor. & W. R. 1st con. g. 4s, 1996	A O	103¾	Mar 21	101¼	Apr 12	101¾	July 12	101½	102
Do registered	A O	100¾	Jan 13	100¾	Jan 13	100¾	Jan 13	..	..
Do Poca. Coal & C. joint 4s, 1941	J D	98½	Jun 19	92	Jun 9	93¼	July 12	87½	..
Col. C. & T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922	*J J	..	....	..	....	107¾	Jy 1, 01	106½	..
Sci. V. & N. E. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1989	M N*	104¼	Apr 21	101¼	Jan 10	102¾	July 7	..	..
N. F. Ry p. ln. ry & l. g. g. 4s, Jan., 1997	Q J	105¾	Mar 21	104	Jul 1	104¾	July 11	101	104¼
Do registered	Q J	105¾	Mar 27	103½	Apr 12	104¾	July 12	..	..
Do gen. lien g. 3s, Jan., 2047	Q F	75¼	Jan 31	73	May 5	75¾	July 12	75	75¼
Do do registered	Q F	76	Feb 10	72	Jan 7	72	Apr 11	..	..
Do. St. P. & Dul. Div. 4s, 1996	J D*	102½	May 29	100	Jan 2	102¾	May 20	..	..
Nor. Pac.-Great Northern joint 4s, C. B. & Q. col., 1921	J J*	97¼	Jun 30	95	Jul 1	95¾	July 12	..	..
Do do registered	..	96¾	Jan 30	94½	Mar 13	95¾	July 10	..	..
St. Paul & N. P. gen. 6s, 1923	*F A	120¼	May 1	120¼	May 1	129¾	May 1	..	..
Do registered certificates	F A	..	....	..	....	132	Jy 28, 99	..	..
St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5s, 1931	F A*	122	Apr 15	121	Jan 31	122	Apr 15	..	..
Do 2d 5s, 1917	A O	112¾	Feb 28	110¼	Apr 4	111¾	June 3	112¾	..
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1968	J D	100	Jan 14	100	Jan 14	100	Jan 14	98½	101
Wash. Cen. 1st g. 4s, Mar., 1948	Q M	94¼	Feb 19	94¼	Feb 19	94½	Feb 19	..	94½
Nor. Pac. Ter. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933	J J*	119½	May 29	115	Jan 13	116	July 1	116¼	118
Ohio River R. R. 1st g. 5s, 1936	*J D	..	....	..	....	112½	Je 8, 01	112	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1937	*A O	110	Apr 7	108	Jun 2	108½	July 9	110	113
Pac. Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946	*J D	114½	Mar 12	109½	Jun 26	111	June 23	111	..
Panama 1sts, s. f. g. 4½s, 1917	*A O	102¾	May 13	102¼	May 14	103	July 8	102¼	103
Do s. f. sub. g. 6s, 1910	M N*	102	Apr 14	101½	Feb 27	102	Apr 14	99½	..
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921	J J*	113¼	May 26	111½	Jol 3	111¼	July 3	110¾	111¾
Do registered, 1921	J J*	112¾	May 26	110¾	Jul 8	110¾	July 8	110	..
Do gtd. 3½s, col. tr. reg. cts., 1937	M S*	..	....	..	....	102	No 11,98	96½	..
Do gtd. 3½s, col. tr. cts., S.B. 1941	*F A	93	Jan 3	87½	Mar 7	98¼	July 7	96½	..
Do Tr. Co. cts., gtd. g. 3½s, 1916	M N*	98	May 28	97½	May 12	98	May 28	96	..
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. 5s, 1932	A O*	123	Jan 21	122½	May 22	123	July 2	121¼	..
Cleve. & Pitts. gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Series A, 1942	*J J	..	....	..	....	121	Oc 22,00	120¼	..
Erie & Pitts. gen. 3½s, 1940	J J*	..	....	..	....	102	No 7, 00	102¼	..
P., C. & St. L. g. g. 4½s, A. 1940	F A*	116¼	Feb 15	114¾	Apr 2	115¾	June 17	114½	115¾
Do Series B, gtd., 1942	*A O	115¼	Jan 7	114¾	Apr 2	115¾	July 1	114¾	115¾
Do Series C, gtd., 1942	M N*	..	....	..	....	116¼	Fe 14,01	113	..
Do Series D, 4s, gtd., 1945	M N*	..	....	..	....	106¾	No 4, 01	106	..
Do g. 3½s, Series E, 1949	F A*	97½	May 26	97	Jun 13	97½	June 13	..	..
P., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912	J J*	132	Jun 13	130	Jan 10	132	June 13	..	..
Do 2d 7s, 1912	J J*	131¼	May 2	130	Jan 24	131½	May 2	..	..
Do 3d 7s, July, 1912	A O	..	....	..	....	130	Ap 1, 01	..	..
Penn. R. R. Co. re. est. g. 4s, 1923	*M N	110¼	Mar 8	110¼	Mar 8	110¼	Mar 8	108	..
Do warrants for new 3½s, 50 p. c. pd.		104¾	Jul 10	103¾	May 16	104¾	July 12	..	..
Alle. Val. gen. gtd. g. 4s, 1942	*M S	..	....	..	....	102	No 10,97	103	..
Clev. & Mar. 1st gtd. 4½s, 1935	*M N	..	....	..	....	112¾	Mr 7, 00	..	..
G. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1941	J J*	111½	Mar 19	111½	Mar 19	111½	Mar 19	110½	..
Un. N. J. R. R. & C. gen. 4s, 1944	*M S	117	....	117	....	117	My 1, 00	115	..
Peo. & P. Un. 1st g. 6s, Feb., 1921	Q F	130¼	Feb 10	130	Jan 28	130¼	Feb 10	123½	..
Do 2d 4½s, Feb., 1921	M N	..	....	..	....	101	Oc 31,00	..	..
Pere Marquette—									
Flint & Pere Mar. g. 6s, 1920	A O*	125	Mar 5	124	Apr 21	125	June 28	125	125½
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	*M N	115	Mar 11	112	May 24	112	May 24	111	..
Do Pt. Huron Div. 1st g. 5s, 1939	*A O	117	Jan 17	113½	May 19	113¾	July 7	113½	..
Pine Creek reg. gtd. 6s, 1932	J D*	..	....	..	....	137	No 17,97	..	..
Pitts., Clev. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1922	A O*	..	....	..	....	107½	Oc 26,98	122	..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922	J J*	..	....	..	....	120	Oc 11,01	122	..
P. & L.E. 2d g. 5s, Ser. A. & B. Jan., 1928	A O	..	....	..	....	114	Mar., 93	114	..
P., J. & E. R. R. 1st g. 5s, 1940	A O*	121	Apr 30	121	Apr 30	121	May 2	120	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1943	J J*	..	....	..	....	98	Jy 14,97	..	..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917	J J*	102½	Jun 10	100	Jan 10	102¾	June 19	100½	101
Do J. P. M. & Co. certs	..	101	Apr 28	101	Apr 23	101	Apr 23	..	100½
Pitts., Y. & Ash. 1st con. 5s, 1927	M N*	111	Jun 3	111	Jun 3	111	June 3	117½	..
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997	*J J	101	Jun 19	97½	Jan 14	98¾	July 12	98	98¼
Do registered	*J J	..	....	..	....	92	Ap 16,01	..	..
Do 1st C. col. 4 p. c. 50-yr. g. 1951	*A O	96	Mar 14	95¾	Apr 1	96¾	July 11	..	..
Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939	J J*	102¾	Jun 27	100	Jan 2	100¾	July 12	100½	101
Do mtg. & col. tr. g. 4s, Ser. A. 1949	*A O	95¾	Mar 1	92¾	Apr 1	94¾	June 19	93¼	94
Utah C. 1st gtd. g. l. g. 4s, Jan. 1, 1918	A O	97	Jan 3	97	Jan 3	97	Jan 3	92	..
Rio Gr. Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939	J D*	115¼	Apr 4	112¼	Mar 28	114	May 13	112½	..
Rio Gr. South. 1st g. 4s, 1940	J J*	82¾	Apr 30	80¼	Jul 3	80¾	July 3	..	82
Do guaranteed	J J*	94¾	Jun 28	91	Jan 2	94¾	June 28	..	86¼
Rutland Can. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1949	J J*	..	....	..	....	101¼	No 18,01	..	..
St. Jo. & G. I. 1st g. 3-4s, 1947	*J J	99¼	Jun 25	95	Jan 4	99	July 2	96	98¼
St. L. & S. F. g. 6s, Cl. B, 1906	M N*	111¾	Jan 7	107	May 14	107½	July 9	107½	109
Do g. 6s, Class C, 1906	M N*	110¾	Apr 29	107	May 14	107	May 14	107½	109
Do gen. g. 5s, 1931	J J*	134	Feb 28	130¼	Jul 10	130¾	July 10	130	132
Do gen. g. 5s, 1931	J J*	138	Jan 28	114¾	Jul 1	114¾	July 11	114¾	135½
St. L. & S. F. R. R. g. 4s, 1996	J J*	100	Jan 16	96	Jan 6	99	June 5	97	100
Do Southwest. Div. g. 5s, 1947	A O*	100	Jan 3	100	Jan 3	100	Jan 3	98	..
Do refunding 4s, 1951	J J*	98¾	Feb 15	96¼	Jan 2	97	July 11	96¾	97½
K. C., Ft. S. & M. con. g. 6s, 1928	*M N	125¼	Jun 16	122¾	Jun 16	125¾	June 16	125¾	..
K. C., Ft. S. & M. ref. g. td. g. 4s, 1936	A O*	94¾	Mar 31	90¾	Jul 1	90¾	July 12	90¾	91
St. L. S. W. 1st g. 4s, bd. cts.	J D*	104¾	Apr 15	98¼	Jan 2	100¾	July 11	99¾	100¾
Do 2d g. 4s, inc. bd. cts., Nov., 1989	J J	88	Apr 14	73	Jan 3	85¾	July 11	85½	86
Do do trust certificates	..	81¾	May 28	80¾	May 12	81¾	June 3	..	..
St. P., Min. & Man. 2d 6s, 1909	A O*	117	Feb 7	114¾	May 16	115¾	June 26	114¾	..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1933	J J*	141¼	Apr 30	137¾	Jan 11	143	Apr 30	137½	..
Do do registered	J J*	140	May 14	138	Apr 30	140	May 14	135½	..
Do do reduced to 4½s	J J*	116½	May 27	112	Jul 1	112	July 7	111¾	..
Do do do registered	J J*	..	....	..	....	113¾	Ap 15,01	..	..
Do Dak. ext. g. 6s, 1910	M N*	115¾	Apr 7	112¾	Jun 24	115¾	June 24	112½	..
Do Mon. ext. 1st g. 4s, 1937	*J J	109	Apr 23	108	Jan 6	107¾	May 27	106¼	..
Do do registered	*J D	..	....	..	....	106	My 6, 01	..	..
East. Minn. 1st div. 1st 5s, 1908	*A O	107½	Mar 14	106¾	Jun 3	106¾	June 3	107	..
Minn. Union 1st g. 6s, 1922	J J*	..	....	..	....	125	Ap 4, 00	..	..
Mon. Cen. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	J J*	141¼	Apr 24	140¾	Mar 7	141¾	Apr 24	138½	140
Do do registered	J J*	..	....	..	....	118	Ap 24, 97	..	..
Do 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	J J*	125	Apr 17	124¼	Mar 28	124½	June 12	120¾	..
Wil. & Sioux Falls 1st g. 5s, 1938	*J D	125½	Jan 8	124¾	Jan 8	125¾	Feb 17	121½	..
Do registered	*J D	..	....	..	....	115	Ap 26,99	..	..
St. Fe, P. & P. R. 1st g. 5s, 1942	M S*	..	....	..	....	111	Au 15,01	..	..
St. F. & M. F. 1st g. 5s, 1910	J J	..	....	..	....	113¾	De 11,01	..	..
San. Fla. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	*A O	..	....	..	....	123	De 31,01	122½	..
Do 1st g. 5s, 1934	*A O	..	....	..	....	112	Mr 17,99	114¾	..
Do 2d g. 5s, 1934	J J*	..	....	..	....	95¾	No 30,01	98	..
Ala. Midland 1st g. 5s, 1928	M N*	110	May 28	110	May 28	110	May 28	111	..
Brunsw. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1938	*J J	..	....	..	....	87	Au 22,01	93¾	..
Silver Springs, Ocala & Gulf railroad and land grt. gtd. g. 4s, 1918	J J*	95	Jul 10	80¼	Jan 8	95	July 10	95½	..
Seaboard Air L. Ry gold 4s, 1950	A O*	87¼	Apr 28	84	Apr 10	85¾	July 12	85½	86
Do col. tr. ref. g. 4s, 1911	*M N	105¼	Apr 30	102¾	May 24	103½	June 30	103¾	103¾
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926	J J*	..	....	..	....	104¾	Fe 15,97	112	..
Carolina Cent. 1st con. g. 4s, 1949	J J*	98¾	Mar 3	98¼	Mar 8	98¾	Mar 8	97	..
Sodus Bay & South. 1st g. 5s, 1924	J J	..	....	..	....	100	De 4, 01	101	..
Southern Pacific Company—									
Do 2-5 year col. tr. g. 4½s, 1905	J D	101¼	Apr 4	99	Jan 2	99¾	July 9	99¾	99¾
Cal. & P. col., Aug., 1949	D	95¾	May 1	..	....	96¾	July 12	97¾	98
[illegible]	J J	93	Apr 30	91¼	Mar 24	95	Apr 10	..	..
[illegible] gtd. g. 5s, 1941	F A*	..	....	..	....	111	Je 26,00	..	..
[illegible] gtd. g. 5s, 1949	F A*	104	Jan 8	101¼	Feb 11	102¾	July 11	102¾	103
[illegible]	..	..	....	..	....	97½	Je 1, 98	..	..
[illegible] 3½s, Aug., 1929	J D	89	Feb 15	87	Jan 2	88¾	July 8	88	89½
[illegible] 1st 5s, 1950	F A*	113	Jun 27	105¾	Mar 17	113	June 27	113	..
[illegible] 2d g. 5s, 1905	J D	108	Mar 26	104	Mar 26	108	Mar 26	104	..
[illegible] M. & T. Div. 1st 5s, 1931	*J D	130¼	Apr 28	126¾	Feb 21	130¾	Apr 28	126¾	..
[illegible] V., G. & N. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1924	M N*	112	Apr 22	108	May 14	108	May 14	108	..
[illegible] W. T. 1st g. 6s, 1935	*M N	135	Jun 3	131	Jan 10	135	June 3	131	..
[illegible] 1st con. 5s, 1st g. 1937	J J	111	Jun 3	111	Jun 3	111	June 3	110¾	..
[illegible]	..	..	....	..	....	112	....	..	..
[illegible]	..	..	....	..	....	130	....	..	..
[illegible]	..	..	....	..	....	120

Am. Cotton Oil 5s	J	J	104¼	Apr	104	104	May	104	104	July	5								
Am. Express 5s	J	J	115	Apr	115	115	Feb	115	115	July	5								
Am. Spirits 4s	J	J	75	Apr	75	75	Feb	75	75	July	5	75	75						
Atl. & Pac. 4s	J	J	95	Apr	95	95	Jan	95	95	July	5								
B. & O. S. W. 4s	J	J	100¼	Apr	100¼	100¼	May	100¼	100¼	July	5	100¼	100¼						
Brunswick Ter. 4s	J	J	75	Apr	75	75	Jan	75	75	July	5								
Buff. R. & P. gen. 4s	J	J	113	Apr	113	113	May	113	113	July	5	113	113						
Buff. & Susq. 4s	J	J	104	Apr	104	104	Feb	104	104	July	5								
Cent. of Ga. 5s	F	A	107	Apr	107	107	Jan	107	107	July	5								
Chat. R. & Ext. 4s	J	J	95	Apr	95	95	Feb	95	95	July	10								

COAL AND IRON.

Col. C. & I. con. 1st con. 5s, 1951	J	J	..	....	..	....	108	Jan 08	08	..	..								
Col. C. & I. Dev. Co. 1st s. 5s, 1949	J	J	..	....	..	....	98	Dec 02	02	..	..								
Col. F. & I. gen. s. f. 6s, 1936	J	A	105½	May	105½	105½	Mar	105½	105½	July	1								
Do Mort. conv. 6s, 1911	J	A	111¼	Apr	111¼	109	Jan	107	107	July	12	107	107						
Colo. Fuel Co. gen. 5s	J	J	112	Apr	112	112	Apr	112	112	July	12	112	112						
Consol. Mines 1st s. f. 5s	M	S	110	Jun	110	110	Jun	110	110	Sept	12								
Ind. B. & C. C. & I. 1st g. 5s	J	D	..	....	..	....	87	Dec 02	02	..	..								
Do 2d pf.	J	D	..	....	..	....	87	Dec 02	02	..	..								
Pa. & Ed. C. & I. 1st gold s. f. 5s, 1951	J	J	100¼	Feb	100¼	100¼	Feb	100¼	100¼	Feb	1	100¼	100¼						
Pleasant V. Coal 1st s. f. 5s, 1928	J	J	..	....	..	....	100	Oct	02	..	..								
T. C., L. & R. T. Div. 1st 6s, Jan. 1947	A	O	111½	Apr	111½	109	Jan	108	109	June	12	110	111						
Do Birm. Div. 1st con. 4s, 1917	J	J	113	Jun	113	109	Jan	108	113	June	23	110	..						

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE.

Am. Tel. & Tel. coll. tr. 4s, 1929	J	J	103½	Mar	103½	103½	Mar	103½	103½	Mar	10								
Cen. Chio. Tel. 1st s. f. 5s, 1928	J	J	104½	Apr	104½	104½	Apr	104½	104½	Mar	31	..	..						
Do 5s	J	J	..	....	..	....	..	....	..	Mar	31	..	..						
Do 5s	J	J	..	....	..	....	108	Dec 02	02	Mar	31	..	..						
Mich. Tel. 1st s. f. 5s, 1924	M	S	114½	Apr	114½	114½	Apr	114½	114½	Apr	1	114½	114½						
Wash. Un. Tel. 1st s. f. 5s, 1938	J	J	115½	Jul	115½	115	Feb	115	115	Jul	1	115	115						
Do 5s, coll. tr.	J	J	115½	Apr	115½	115½	Jan	115½	115½	July	1	115½	115½						
Mut. Union Tel. 6s	M	S	110	Jun	110	110	May	110	110	Sept	12								
Northwestern Tel. 7s	J	J	130	Jan	130	130	May	130	130	May	6	..	..						

ABBREVIATIONS: J.—January and July; F. A.—February and August; M. S.—March and September; A. O.—April and October; M. N.—May and November; J. D.—June and December. The letter or after the interest month indicates that it is also the month of maturity. † Bids of $500.

CHANGES FOR THE WEEK.

Net changes in stocks of 1 per cent. or morye for the week were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil	1%	Met. Sec., 1st in. pd.	2
Am. Express	4½	M. & St. L.	1¼
Am. Tel. & Tel.	4	M. St. P., & S. S.	
At. T. & S. F.	1%	M.	1½
Balt. R. & P.	1%	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	5%
Bur., C. R. & N.	21	Missouri Pacific	4
Ches. & Ohio	1¼	N. Y. Air Brake	6
Chi. & E. Ill.	5%	N. Y. Central	3½
Chi., M. & St. P.	5%	N. Y. Dock	1
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	1¼	North American	2
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	13½	Pac. Coast	3%
C., C. C. & St. L.	2½	Pennsylvania	3
Col. Southern	1%	Peoria & East	1
Col. So. 1st pf.	1	Pressed S. Car	1%
Col. So. 2d pf.	1½	Pullman Co.	4
Del., L. & W.	6%	Rubber Goods Mfg.	1¼
Des M. & Ft. D.	3½	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	
Det. United Ry.	1½	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	1
Ft. W. & D. C.	1	Tenn. Coal & I.	1¼
General Electric	5	Union Pacific	1
George A. Fuller	3½	Union Pacific pf.	1
George A. Fuller pf.	1½	Va.-Car. Chemical	1%
Hocking Valley	1½	Wells-Fargo Exp.	4
Keokuk & Des M.	3%	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	1¼
Louis. & Nash.	1½		

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper	1%	Det. City Gas	1
Am. Cotton Oil pf.	1½	Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	1½
Am. Ice pf.	1½	Int. Power	2
Am. Malting pf.	1½	Int.-Steam. Pump	%
Am. Snuff	1	Met. Street Ry.	1%
Anaconda	11	Norf. & West. pf.	1
Cent. R. R. of N. J.	4	P., C., C. & St. L.	2
Chi. & N. W.	3%	Texas Pacific	1¼
Chi. Un. Tract.	1½	Tex. Pac. Land Tr.	2
Chi. Un. Tract. pf.	2	Union B. & P.	1
Cleve., L. & W.	1	Union B. & P. pf.	1½
Col. Fuel & I.	4	U. S. Leather pf.	1%
Col. & Hock. Coal	1	Wabash	1
Cont. Tob. pf.	1%	Wabash pf.	1½
Corn Products pf.	1	Westinghouse El. & Mfg. 1st pf.	4
Del. & Hudson	1		
Den. & R. G.	1¼		

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Ann Arbor 4s	2	Erie 1st con. fd. 7s	3
B'klyn Ferry 5s	1½	Int. Paper 6s	1¼
Cent. of Ga. 2d pf., inc.	1%	Mo., K. & T., St. L., Div. 4s	1¼
Chi., M. & St. P. con. 7s	6½	N. Y. Cent. deb. 6s	2
Chi., R. I. & P. 6s	1	N. Y. Cent., L. S. 3½s reg.	1½
C., R. I. & P. 6s, reg.	1½	St. L. & S. F. gen. 6s	1%
Des M. & Ft. D. 2½s	5	Stl. Sp., O. C. & G. 4s	1
Det., M. & M. 1 pf. 3½s	8	U. S. Leather 6s	1%
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y. con. 5s	2	Wis. Central 4s	1½

Bonds Declined.

Am. Bicycle 5s	2	Peo. & East. inc.	1
Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s	1	Roch. & P. con. 6s	4¼
Chi. B. & Q., Ill. Div. 3½s	2	St. P., M. & M. con. 4½s	1
Det. City Gas 5s	1%	Stand. R. & T. 6s	1
Dis. of Am. 5s	1	U. S. R. & R. 6s	1½
Ev. & T. H. gen. 5s	1		

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly Clearing House statement issued yesterday made an unexpectedly favorable showing. Surplus reserves increased $2,142,175, loans decreased $4,107,000, specie decreased $2,602,600, legal tenders increased $639,400, and deposits decreased $16,449,500.

The decrease in deposits—which reduced reserve requirements by over four millions, and hence helped to the gratifying increase in the surplus reserve account—is, of course, to be explained as due to the recent increase in National City Bank stock. That increase last week resulted in an increase in loans of over $17,000,000 without a corresponding gain in deposits—a fact that at the time led to the declaration in these columns that the matter was purely a bookkeeping one, which would rectify itself. Yesterday's figures tell their own atory in that respect.

The loss in cash is somewhat less than the known movements in money had led to expect.

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The week's averages of the banks compare as follows with the same date one and two years ago:

	1902.	1901.	1900.
Loans	$906,776,300	$983,405,400	$901,235,000
Deposits	942,198,000	947,594,100	883,489,100
Circulation	31,777,200	30,629,600	23,478,800
Specie	170,507,300	172,212,700	169,700,600
Legal tenders	77,268,200	77,385,200	71,131,800
Total res.	$247,775,400	$249,707,900	$240,832,400
Res. required	235,549,500	236,986,525	220,872,275
Surr. res'd	$12,226,800	$12,809,375	$19,960,125
Ratio res. to deposits	26.3%	26.3%	27.3%

John Munroe & Co.
33 Nassau Street, New York.
4 Post-office Square, Boston.

Circular Letters of Credit
In Pounds Sterling or Francs for use in Europe and the East, and in Dollars for use in this and adjacent countries.

E. B. HAVENS & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
10 WALL ST.
TELEPHONE NO. 4830 CORTLANDT.

INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1902 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the date of the last transaction is given:

Closing Bid.	Asked. July 12.	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.		Range in 1902. Highest.			Lowest.			Last Sale.	
225	..	Albany & Sus.	$8,560,000	July,	1902	3½	..	..	..	..	..	*205	Dec. 15, 1900
28	29	Am. Ag. Chemical	16,715,000				30½	Apr.	30	21	Mar.	11	23%	May 24, 1901
80	85½	Am. Ag. Chemical pf.	17,153,000	Apr.	1, 1902	3	87½	Apr.	29	82½	Jan.	2	86	May 2, 1902
..	..	Am. Beet Sugar	15,000,000				30	June	19	26	June	19	20	June 19, 1902
..	..	Am. Beet Sugar pf.	4,000,000	July	1, 1902	1½	..	..	..	..	..	..	70	July 15, 1901
190	200	Am. Coal	1,500,000	Mar.	1, 1902	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	180	Dec. 12, 1901
36	38	Am. District Tel.	3,865,000	May	15, 1902	1	42%	May	2	32½	Jan.	14	38	July 1, 1902
..	..	Am. Spirits Mfg.	27,983,300				..	..	..	..	..	..	2%	Dec. 13, 1901
..	..	Am. Tel. & Cable	14,000,000	June	1902	1¼	83	Apr.	23	84	Mar.	10	91%	May 13, 1902
146	151	Am. Tobacco pf.	16,400,000	May	1, 1902	2	151¼	Mar.	31	140	Jan.	9	148	July 3, 1902
..	..	Am. Woolen	29,501,000				17¼	Jan.	7	15%	May	1	12¼	June 19, 1902
..	..	Am. Woolen pf.	20,000,000	Apr.	15, 1902	1%	79	Jan.	10	73	Apr.	23	74%	June 12, 1902
35	40	Ann Arbor	3,250,000				45%	May	16	32	Feb.	4	40	June 5, 1902
91	95	Assoc. Merchants 1st pf.	5,000,000	Apr.	15, 1902	1½	96	Feb.	14	95	Feb.	14	95	July 1, 1902
..	..	Atlanta & Charlotte Air Line	1,700,000	Mar.	6, 1902	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	*121	Nov. 23, 1896
..	..	Beech Creek	5,865,000	July,	1902	1	*104	June	25	*104	June	25	*104	June 25, 1902
108	..	Boston Air Line pf.	1,426,000	July,	1902	2	106½	Jan.	17	106½	Jan.	17	106½	Jan. 17, 1902
235	242½	Brooklyn Union Gas	15,000,000	June	1, 1902	1	242	Apr.	25	210	Jan.	4	240	July 1, 1902
..	..	Buff., Roch. & Pitts. pf.	5,000,000	Feb.	15, 1902	3	144	Feb.	19	139	Apr.	2	141¼	Dec. 2, 1902
44	45	Butterick Co.	6,000,000				50%	June	13	41	June	5	46¼	June 27, 1902
..	..	Capital Traction	12,000,000	July	1, 1902	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	108¾	Jan. 9, 1901
40	..	Central Coal & Coke	5,125,080	Apr.	15, 1902	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	20¾	Oct. 13, 1883
190	225	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	111,142,900	July	1, 1902	1¾	194¼	Apr.	15	194¼	Apr.	15	194¼	Apr. 15, 1902
..	..	Chi. Con. Traction	18,000,000				..	..	..	..	..	..	39	Apr. 28, 1900
..	..	Chi. & East. Ill. pf.	6,850,700	July	1, 1902	1½	151	July	1	137	Jan.	10	147%	July 1, 1902
160	166	Chi., St. P., M. & O.	21,403,200	Feb.	20, 1902	3	170½	Apr.	30	140	Feb.	6	162	June 6, 1902
200	210	C., St. P., M. & O. pf.	11,646,800	Feb.	20, 1902	5½	210	Apr.	15	196	Mar.	6	202	June 4, 1902
..	..	Chi. Stock Yards	8,000,000	July	1, 1902	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	102½	May 22, 1891
..	..	Chi. Stock Yards pf.	21,403,200	July	1, 1902	1½	..	..	..	..	..	..	120	June 4, 1898
118	122	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	10,000,000	Apr.	20, 1902	1¼	123¼	Feb.	6	118	Jan.	21	121½	Apr. 28, 1902
96	98	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel. pf.	5,000,000	Oct.	2, 1896	1¼	99	May	21	77½	Jan.	27	90	June 5, 1902
182½	195	Cleve. & Pitts.	11,243,780	Mar.	1, 1902	1¾	*192	Apr.	23	*192	Apr.	23	*192	Apr. 23, 1902
125	137	Col. Fuel & Iron pf.	2,000,000	Feb.	20, 1902	4	140	Mar.	28	132	Mar.	25	138¼	Apr. 2, 1902
160	..	Commercial Cable	18,333,300	July	2, 1902	1¾	166	Jan.	23	152	Apr.	15	158	Apr. 22, 1902
75	85	Consolidation Coal	10,250,000	Feb.	1, 1902	2	85	Feb.	18	80	Apr.	24	80	Apr. 24, 1902
..	..	Crucible Steel	25,000,000				24¼	Jan.	9	21%	June	20	22%	June 20, 1902
..	..	Crucible Steel pf.	25,000,000	June	28, 1902	1¾	87	Apr.	22	85%	May	21	85¼	May 21, 1902
50	65	Denver & Southwestern pf.	2,000,000	Feb.	20, 1902	1¼	64	Feb.	24	49	Feb.	20	55	July 3, 1902
..	150	Des Moines & Ft. Dodge pf.	763,500	Aug.	1, 1901	7	150	June	7	143	June	30	144	July 2, 1902
133	135	Diamond Match	15,000,000	June	12, 1902	2½	139%	Jan.	2	130	Jan.	13	134	June 23, 1902
..	..	Eighth Avenue	1,000,000	July,	1902	3%	..	..	..	..	..	..	405	Mar. 27, 1901
81¾	85	Evans. & Terre Haute pf.	1,294,000	Apr.	16, 1902	2½	104¾	Feb.	27	82	May	29	83	June 23, 1902
..	..	Fort W. & R. G.	3,106,100				..	..	..	..	..	..	29	Mar. 12, 1901
..	..	Gas & Elec. Bergen Co.	2,000,000				29	Jan.	9	29	Jan.	9	29	Jan. 9, 1902
64	66	General Chemical	7,410,300	June	2, 1902	1	67½	May	10	64	June	20	65	July 2, 1902
..	..	Gold & Stock Tel.	5,000,000	July,	1902	1½	..	..	..	..	..	..	*106½	Dec. 14, 1897
..	..	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	Feb.	1, 1902	4	84½	Apr.	9	75	Jan.	8	84½	Apr. 9, 1902
..	..	H. B. Claflin Co.	3,829,100	Apr.	15, 1902	2	102	Jan.	4	102	Jan.	4	102	Jan. 4, 1902
..	..	H. B. Claflin 1st pf.	2,000,000	May	1, 1902	1½	..	..	..	..	..	..	*102½	July 17, 1901
..	..	H. B. Claflin 2d pf.	2,570,000	May	1, 1902	1½	..	..	..	..	..	..	*106	Sep. 12, 1900
..	..	Hawaiian Sugar	10,000,000				..	..	..	..	..	..	*105	May 20, 1899
80	80	Homestake Mining	21,840,000	June	26, 1902	50c	99	Feb.	7	90	Apr.	17	90	Apr. 17, 1902
104½	..	Ill. Central leased line	10,000,000	July,	1902	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	Mar. 30, 1901
66	70	Keokuk & Des. M. pf.	1,524,800	Sep.	1, 1900	1	84	Apr.	22	45	Jan.	2	70	May 16, 1902
..	..	Keokuk & Western	4,000,000	Jan.	1, 1900	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	*22	Jan. 25, 1899
..	..	Kingston & Pembroke	2,204,000				14	Feb.	26	8¾	Jan.	3	12	May 21, 1902
..	..	Kingston & Pembroke 1st pf.	1,000,000	Apr.	2, 1901	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	Mar. 13, 1901
12	15	Knickerbocker Ice	4,000,000	Jan.	1, 1901	1	17¼	Mar.	11	15	Feb.	10	17½	Mar. 1, 1902
48	..	Knickerbocker Ice pf.	3,000,000	July	2, 1902	3	55	Apr.	7	53	Jan.	7	55	Apr. 7, 1902
..	95	Laclede Gas	8,500,000	Mar.	15, 1902	2	91	Feb.	6	88¼	Jan.	30	89	Apr. 19, 1902
..	110	Laclede Gas pf.	2,500,000	June	16, 1902	2½	110	Jan.	27	102¾	Mar.	6	102½	May 5, 1902
125	130	Lake Erie & West. pf.	11,840,000	Jan.	15, 1902	2	138	Feb.	6	125	Jan.	15	125	May 27, 1902
325	350	Lake Shore	49,449,500	Jan.	29, 1902	3½	340	Apr.	25	325	Apr.	7	346	Apr. 25, 1902
85	87	Long Island	12,400,000	Mar.	2, 1896	1	91¾	May	2	79¾	Jan.	13	87½	July 3, 1902
14½	16½	Manhattan Beach	5,000,000				19	Apr.	24	12	Jan.	24	15	July 2, 1902
..	..	Mergenthaler Linotype Co.	10,000,000	June	30, 1902	2½	..	..	..	..	..	..	182½	Nov. 12, 1901
37½	39½	Met. W. S. El., Chi.	7,498,700				43	Jan.	6	36	Feb.	1	38	May 28, 1902
89½	92½	Met. W. S. Elev., Chi. pf.	9,000,000	Feb.	28, 1902	1	91¾	Mar.	22	89	Mar.	3	90	July 2, 1902
..	174	Michigan Central	13,733,300	Jan.	29, 1902	2	192	Apr.	29	150	Mar.	24	173%	June 21, 1902
121	..	Mil. El. Ry. & Light pf.	4,500,000	May	1, 1902	1½	..	..	..	..	..	..	116	Apr. 16, 1901
124	129	Minn. & St. L. pf.	4,600,000	Jan.	15, 1902	2½	127¾	Apr.	28	118½	Jan.	22	127	June 23, 1902
193	200	Morris & Essex	15,000,000	July	1, 1902	3½	197	Feb.	25	196¾	Mar.	20	196%	Mar. 20, 1902
87	90	Nat. Lead pf.	14,904,000	June	16, 1902	1¾	91	May	23	78½	Jan.	10	88¼	June 28, 1902
..	..	Nat. Linseed Oil	1,000,000				..	..	..	..	..	..	3½	June 9, 1901
..	..	Nat. Salt	7,000,000	Nov.	9, 1901	1½	30	Jan.	29	15	Apr.	17	15	Apr. 17, 1902
..	..	Nat. Salt pf.	5,000,000	Nov.	9, 1901	3½	70	Jan.	31	61	Jan.	27	66	Feb. 13, 1902
33	38	New Central Coal	1,000,000	Apr.	1, 1900	2	35¼	Jan.	24	33	May	1	33	May 14, 1902
115	119	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	5,000,000	Mar.	1, 1902	5	124½	Jan.	27	117%	May	21	118	May 21, 1902
55	58½	New York Dock pf.	10,000,000				58	Jan.	2	53¾	Feb.	21	58	July 2, 1902
..	..	N. Y. & Harlem	8,638,650	**			..	..	..	..	..	..	630	Apr. 3, 1901
138	145	N. Y., Lack. & West.	10,000,000	July	1, 1902	1¼	141	Apr.	14	136½	Feb.	3	141	Apr. 14, 1902
..	..	N. Y. Mutual Gas.	3,500,000	July	10, 1902	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	*205	Oct. 8, 1901
..	..	N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	1,500,000	Jan.	15, 1902	2½	..	..	..	..	..	..	*178	June 5, 1901
..	..	Norfolk & Southern	2,000,000	July	10, 1902	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	89%	Nov. 14, 1899
235	..	Northern Central	11,462,000	Jan.	15, 1902	4	236½	June	21	235	June	16	236½	June 21, 1902
..	..	Ohio & Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas.	9,000,000	June	2, 1902	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	*24	Dec. 12, 1900
6	6½	Ontario Mining	15,000,000	June	20, 1902	30c	9½	Jan.	6	7%	Mar.	24	8¼	June 25, 1902
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Nav.	16,322,900	July	2, 1898	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	*45	Nov. 13, 1899
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Nav. pf.	1,119,200	July	1, 1902	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	75½	Oct. 7, 1899
77	80	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	3,914,400	May	1, 1902	1	82½	Mar.	8	79	Jan.	20	79%	May 9, 1902
..	..	Park Steel Co. pf.	5,000,000	June	1	1902 1¾	..	..	..	..	..	..	*110	June 26, 1899
..	..	Pere Marquette pf.	10,512,200	Feb.	15, 1902	2	83	Apr.	24	80	May	17	80	May 17, 1902
..	..	Philadelphia Co.	28,952,550	Apr.	21, 1902	1½	..	..	..	..	..	..	104	July 3, 1901
..	..	P. Lorillard pf.	2,000,000	July	1, 1902	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	117	May 16, 1899
191½	194½	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi.	13,714,200	July	8, 1902	1¾	*194¾	May	20	*192¼	Apr.	15	*194¾	May 20, 1902
..	..	Pitts., McKeesport & Yough.	4,000,000	July,	1902	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	*137	Mar. 3, 1899
3½	4	Quicksilver	5,708,700				4¾	Mar.	8	3½	May	24	3¾	June 27, 1902
9½	10¾	Quicksilver pf.	4,201,300	May	9, 1902	½	11¾	Mar.	10	9¼	June	5	10	June 18, 1902
210	..	Rens. & Saratoga	10,000,000	July,	1902	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	215	Oct. 25, 1901
139	..	Rome, Wat. & Ogdensburg	10,000,000	May	15, 1902	1½	*141	Jan.	18	*138	Jan.	7	*139	Mar. 3, 1902
40	..	St. Lawrence & Adiron.	1,615,900	Mar.	1, 1902	2½	141½	Feb.	17	50	May	16	50	May 16, 1902
..	..	Silver Bullion Certs.					55%	Mar.	12	52%	June	30	52%	June 30, 1902
..	..	Sixth Avenue	2,000,000	July	2, 1902	3½	..	..	..	..	..	..	200	Mar. 16, 1900
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel.	538,525	July,	1902	2½	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	Feb. 17, 1888
..	..	Texas Central	2,849,400	Jan.	15, 1902	2½	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	Apr. 11, 1900
..	..	Texas Central pf.	1,324,590	Jan.	15, 1902	2½	..	..	..	..	..	..	*30	Apr. 9, 1900
15	25	Tol., Peoria & West.	4,076,900				20	June	9	20	June	9	20	June 9, 1902
156	160	Twin City Rapid Transit pf.	3,000,000	July	1, 1902	1¾	159½	Feb.	18	157	May	15	157	May 15, 1902
..	..	Union Ferry	3,000,000	July	1, 1902	¼	..	..	..	..	..	..	64	July 13, 1897
..	..	U. N. J. R. R. & Canal Co.	21,240,400	July	10, 1902	2½	*280	Jan.	6	*280	Jan.	6	*288	Jan. 6, 1902
..	..	Utica & Black River	2,223,000	Mar.	31, 1902	3½	..	..	..	..	..	..	135	Oct. 24, 1899
..	..	Warren Railroad	1,800,000	July,	1902	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	*174	Nov. 11, 1896
..	..	West Chicago Street	13,189,600	May	15, 1902	1½	..	..	..	..	..	..	130	Aug. 6, 1900
..	..	Western Gas.	4,000,000	Jan.	20, 1902	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	98	Mar. 15, 1900

*Sales of less than 100 shares. **Annual rate of 14 per cent. Last dividend July 1, 1902, 5 per cent. All stocks in this table par $100, except Cleveland and Pittsburg, Evansville and Terre Haute preferred, Kingston and Pembroke common and first preferred, Long Island, Morris and Essex, Northern Central, New York and Harlem, Philadelphia Company, Pittsburg, McKeesport and Youghiogheny, and Warren Railroad, the par value of each of which is $50. American Coal and Southern and Atlantic Telegraph are $25 par. New Central Coal is $20 par.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Par value of shares when other th an $100 is inserted after the name of the stock.

Dividend and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual.

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Out-standing.	Last Dividend. Per C't.	Period.	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
America	$1,500,000	9	S	July 1, 02	540	567
Amer. Exch. Nat.	5,000,000	4	S	May 1, 02	273	278
Astor National	350,000	5	Q	May 1, 02	685	..
Bowery	250,000	3	S	July 1, 02	300	400
Broadway (Nat.) ($25)	1,000,000	6	S	Jan. 2, 02	320	350
Bronx Borough	50,000	..	..	.....	..	..
Butch. & Drov's (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	S	July, 1900	160	..
Central Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	July 1, 02	190	200
Century	100,000	..	..	.....	145	170
Chase National	1,000,000	6	S	July 1, 02	720	..
Chatham National ($25)	450,000	4	Q	July 1, 02	330	375
Chemical Nat.	300,000	25	B	July 1, 02	4250	4400
Citizens' (Nat.) ($25)	3,550,000	13	S	May 1, 02	200	210
City (National)	$25,000,000	3	S	Nov. 1, 01	334	336
Colonial	100,000	6	..	1898	375	..
Columbia	300,000	4	S	July 1, 02	340	..
Commerce (Nat.)	10,000,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 02	342	350
Corn Exchange	1,400,000	6	S	Feb. 1, 02	430	450
East River Nat. ($25)	250,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 02	170	180
11th Ward ($25)	100,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 02	150	..
Empire State	100,000	..	..	.....	190	210
Equitable Nat.	200,000	..	..	.....	..	..
Fidelity	200,000	..	..	.....	220	240
Fifth Avenue	100,000	125	Q	July 1, 02	4000	..
Fifth National	200,000	6	S	Jan. 2, 02	375	425
First National	10,000,000	10	S	Jan. 2, 02	820	835
Fourteenth St.	100,000	3	S	May 1, 02	130	..
Fourth National	3,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 02	240	250
Gallatin Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	16	S	Apr. 5, 02	430	440
Gansevoort ($50)	200,000	2½	..	Feb., 1896	135	145
Garfield National	1,000,000	3	Q	June 30, 02	500	..
Germ.-Am. ($75)	750,000	3	S	Feb. 1, 02	155	..
German Exch.	200,000	7	S	July 1, 02	355	400
Germania	200,000	110	S	May 1, 02	600	..
Greenwich ($25)	200,000	3	S	May 1, 02	330	365
Hamilton	200,000	3	S	July 1, 02	165	..
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	5	S	July 1, 02	665	680
Hide & Leath. Nat.	500,000	..	..	.....	300	..
Imp. & Tr. Nat.	1,500,000	10	S	July 1, 02	655	..
Internat. Banking	3,000,000	14	..	.....	200	202
Irving Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	14	S	July 1, 02	220	230
Jefferson	200,000	..	..	.....	170	..
Leather Mfrs.' National	600,000	5	S	July 1, 02	263	275
Liberty National	500,000	5	..	Jan. 2, 02	650	..
Lincoln National	300,000	8	Q	May 1, 02	1000	..
Manhattan ($50)	2,050,000	5	S	Feb 10, 02	315	330
Mar. & Ful. Nat.	900,000	5	S	July 1, 02	255	265
Mechanics' Nat. ($25)	2,000,000	4	S	July 1, 02	293	300
Mech. & Tr. ($25)	400,000	3	S	July 1, 02	160	175
Mercantile Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	July 1, 02	315	..
Merch. Nat. ($50)	2,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 02	179	185
Merch. Ex. Nat. ($50)	600,000	3	S	July 1, 02	150	..
Metropolis	300,000	6	S	Dec., 1900	1100	..
Mount Morris	250,000	3	..	July, 1894	220	240
Mutual	200,000	..	..	.....	290	320
Nassau ($50)	500,000	4	S	May 1, 02	195	..
New Am'dam Nat	500,000	90	Q	July 1, 02	625	700
New York (Nat.)	2,000,000	5	S	July 1, 02	342	355
N. Y. County Nat.	200,000	25	C	July 1, 02	1525	..
N. Y. Nat. Exch.	500,000	2	Q	May 1, 02	250	275
N. Y. Prod. Exch.	1,000,000	3½	S	Apr 15, 02	170	180
Nineteenth Ward	200,000	3	..	Jan., 1897	145	155
Northern Nat.	500,000	..	..	.....	100	..
Nor. Amer. (Nat.)	2,000,000	14	S	Jan. 2, 02	275	285
Oriental ($25)	300,000	5	S	July 1, 02	220	230
Pacific ($50)	422,700	2	Q	May 1, 02	220	..
Park (National)	2,000,000	7½	S	Jan. 2, 02	640	650
People's ($25)	200,000	5	S	July 1, 02	275	..
Phenix Nat. ($20)	1,000,000	3	S	July, 1900	120	130
Plaza	100,000	..	..	.....	600	..
Riverside	100,000	2	Q	July 2, 02	300	..
Seaboard Nat.	500,000	3	S	July 1, 02	485	..
Second National	300,000	6	S	July 1, 02	680	..
Seventh National	1,700,000	..	..	.....	135	145
Shoe & L. (Nat.)	1,000,000	1	Q	Apr. 1, 02	125	135
State	100,000	10	S	July 1, 02	600	..
Twelfth Ward	200,000	3	S	July 8, 02	115	..
Twenty-third W'd	100,000	2½	S	Feb. 1, 02	120	..
Union Square	200,000	3	S	June 2, 02	320	..
United National	916,000	..	..	.....	130	140
Washington	100,000	..	..	.....	200	..
Wash. Heights	100,000	..	..	.....	200	..
Western Nat.	2,100,000	3	..	Jan., 1894	608	615
West Side	200,000	6	S	July 1, 02	500	..
Yorkville	100,000	..	..	.....	250	..

TRUST COMPANIES.

Atlantic	1,500,000	2	Q	June 30, 02	280	300
Bowling Green	2,500,000	..	..	.....	208	215
Broadway Trust	700,000	..	..	.....	170	185
Brooklyn	1,000,000	4	Q	June 30, 02	435	450
Central	1,000,000	15	Q	July 1, 02	1830	1930
Central Realty Bond & Trust	1,000,000	6	S	July 1, 02	540	560
City	1,000,000	4	S	Feb. 1, 02	490	..
Colonial	1,000,000	5	S	July 1, 02	380	400
Continental	1,000,000	1½	Q	June 30, 02	625	..
Eastern Tr., w.i.	.....	..	..	.....	195	205
Farmers' Loan & Trust ($25)	1,000,000	10	Q	May 1, 02	1530	1560
Fifth Avenue	1,000,000	8	Q	June 30, 02	630	675
Flatbush	200,000	2½	S	July 1, 02	170	..
Franklin	1,000,000	4	Q	July 1, 02	320	325
Guaranty	2,000,000	4	Q	June 30, 02	750	..
Guardian Trust	.....	..	..	.....	205	215
Hamilton	500,000	2	Q	May 1, 02	300	320
Kings County	500,000	2½	Q	May 1, 02	420	440
Knickerbocker	1,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 02	775	..
Law'rs' Mtg. In.	1,000,000	2½	S	June 2, 02	210	220
Lawyers' Title In.	2,000,000	2	S	Feb. 1, 02	375	..
Long Island	1,000,000	2½	Q	July 1, 02	300	..
Manhattan ($50)	1,000,000	3	S	July 1, 02	490	..
Manufacturers'	500,000	2	Q	June 30, 02	340	350
Mercantile	2,000,000	110	Q	June 30, 02	1100	..
Merchants	500,000	..	..	.....	425	..
Metropolitan	1,000,000	5	S	Jan 15, 02	550	..
Morton	2,000,000	5	Q	June 30, 02	1075	1125
Mutual Alliance	1,000,000	..	..	.....	225	235
Nassau	500,000	3	S	Feb. 1, 02	300	315
N.Y. Life In. & T.	1,000,000	20	S	Dec 31, 01	1250	1270
N.Y. Security & T.	1,000,000	6	Q	May 1, 02	1150	1200
North American	2,000,000	7½	S	June 15, 02	350	360
People's Trust	1,000,000	8	M	July 1, 02	225	235
Real Estate	1,000,000	4	S	July 1, 02	225	235
Standard	1,000,000	4	Q	June 30, 02	225	235
Title Guar. & Tr.	1,000,000	4	Q	June 30, 02	225	235
Tr. Co. of Amer.	1,000,000	3	S	July 1, 02	225	235
Tr. Co. of Rep.	1,000,000	3	S	July 1, 02	225	235
Union	1,000,000	4	Q	July 15, 02	1150	1200
U. S. Mtg. & Tr.	1,000,000	1	S	July 1, 02	225	235
United States	2,000,000	3	S	July 1, 02	1150	1200
Van Horne	1,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 02	225	235
Washington Tr.	1,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 02	225	235
Williamsburg	1,000,000	4	S	July 1, 02	225	235

FERRY COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Out-standing.	Last Dividend. Per C't.	Period.	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
N.Y.&East River	750,000	1½	Q	June 16, 02	73½	80
Do 1st 5s, 1922	750,000	2½	S	May, 1902	93	95
N. Y. & Hoboken	2,300,000	1¼	Q	June 2, 02	69	71
Do con. 5s, 1946	3,300,000	2½	S	June, 1902	85	87
10th & 23d St.	1,000,000	2½	S	Apr., 1902	60	75
Do 1st 5s, 1919	650,000	2½	S	June, 1902	103	105
Union	3,000,000	½	Q	July 1, 02	44½	45
Do 1st 5s, 1925	2,200,000	2½	S	May, 1902	97½	98

GAS COMPANIES.

Am. Lt. & Trac.	4,424,300	..	..	.....	35½	36¼
Am. Lt. & Tr. pf.	7,334,000	1½	Q	May 15, 02	94	96
Bay State ($50)	100,000,000	..	..	.....	1¾	1¾
Binghamton Gas 1st 5s, 1948	500,000	2½	S	Apr., 1902	93	95
Bklyn Bor. Gas.	500,000	..	..	.....	55	65
Buffalo City	7,000,000	..	..	.....	11	13
Do 1st 5s, 1947	5,805,000	2½	S	Apr., 1902	84	85
Cent. Un. 5s, 1927	3,250,000	2½	S	July 1, 02	106½	111
Columbus Gas 1st 5s, 1932	1,500,000	2½	S	July, 1902	108	109
Columbus Gas L. & Heat	1,698,825	4	..	Mar 15, 02	97	100
Do preferred	3,065,800	3	S	June 16, 02	102	105
Cons. Gas of N. J.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	15	17½
Do 1st con. 5s, 1936	923,000	2½	S	July, 1902	87½	90
Con. Gas (J. C.) bds	600,000	3	S	May 1, 02	103	104
Denver Gas & Electric	2,650,000	1½	S	Sep., 1900	18	22
Do 1st 5s, 1949	2,400,000	2½	S	Nov., 1901	67	69
Ft. Wayne 1st 6s, 1925	2,000,000	3	S	Jan., 1902	56	60
Grand Rapids 1st 5s, 1915	1,225,000	2½	S	Feb., 1902	104½	106
Ind'apolis ($50)	2,000,000	2	..	June, 1900	70	80
Do 1st 6s, 1920	2,750,000	3	S	May, 1902	102¾	104½
Ind. Nat. & Ill. 1st 6s, 1908	800,000	3	S	May, 1902	47	51
Jackson Gas ($50)	250,000	2	S	Dec 31, 01	73	75
Do 1st 5s, 1957	200,000	2½	S	Apr., 1902	101	102
Lafayette 1st 6s, 1924	1,000,000	3	S	May, 1902	57	62
Logansport & W. Val. 1st 6s, 1925	1,750,000	3	S	June, 1902	51	54
Madison (Wis.) deb. scrip	100,000	3	S	Apr., 1902	99	102
Do 1st 6s, 1926	350,000	3	S	Apr., 1902	107½	109½
Mntual	3,500,000	4	S	Jan 10, 02	340	350
New Amsterdam 5s, 1948	8,500,000	2½	S	Jnly, 1902	112¼	113
N. E. Gas & Coke	14,000,000	..	..	.....	3¾	4¼
Do 1st 5s, 1937	16,370,000	2½	S	Dec., 1901	63	63¼
N. Y. & E. R. 1st 5s, 1944	3,500,000	2½	S	July, 1902	113	115
Ohio & Ind. 1st 6s, 1924	2,000,000	3	S	June, 1902	51	54
St. Joseph (Mo.) 1st 5s, 1937	750,000	2½	S	July, 1902	95½	96½
St. Paul (Minn.) gen. 5s, 1944	2,537,000	2½	S	Mar., 1902	92	94
Standard (N. Y.)	5,000,000	3	S	Dec 31, 01	130	140
Do preferred	4,296,700	3	S	Dec 31, 01	150	160
Do 1st 5s, 1930	1,362,000	2½	S	May, 1902	115½	116¼
Syracuse 1st 5s, 1946	1,612,000	2½	S	July, 1902	98	99
Syracuse Light'g	3,000,000	..	..	.....	24	25
Un. G. & El. of New Jersey	1,600,000	..	..	.....	37¾	37¾
Do preferred	800,000	..	..	.....	85¾	86¼
Western (M'kee)	4,000,000	3	S	Jan 20, 02	..	101

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Albemarle & C. Casualist'7s, 1908	500,000	3½	S	Jan. 2, 02	85	95
Alliance Realty	2,000,000	..	..	.....	103	106
Am. B'k Note ($50)	3,000,000	60c	Q	Mar 31, 02	*57	58½
American Can	$44,000,000	..	..	.....	11¼	11¾
American Can pf.	$44,000,000	..	..	.....	92½	93½
American Chicle	6,000,000	1	M	June 10, 02	102	105
Do preferred	3,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 02	88	91
Amer. Elevated	5,000,000	..	..	.....	1¼	1¾
Amer. Hide & L.	11,000,000	..	..	.....	7	8
Do preferred	13,000,000	..	..	.....	41½	43
Amer. Malt 6s	4,000,000	3	S	Dec., 1901	96¼	96¾
Am. Thread pf. ($5)	4,380,475	2½	S	June 1, 02	3¼	4¼
Am. Tobac. ($50)	54,500,000	1½	Q	May 1, 02	328	340
Am. Type Found's	4,000,000	1	Q	Jan 15, 02	41	44
Am. Window Glass	13,000,000	1½	Q	Apr 15, 02	58	59¼
Do preferred	4,000,000	3½	S	Mar., 1902	92	93½
Am. Writing Paper	11,500,000	..	..	.....	2¼	2⅝
Do preferred	12,500,000	..	..	.....	13½	14½
Do 1st s. f. 5s, 1919	17,000,000	2½	S	Jan. 2, 02	71	72
Barney & Smith	1,000,000	..	..	.....	20	25
Do preferred	2,500,000	2	..	June 2, 02	120	130
Do 1st 5s, 1942	1,000,000	3	S	Jan., 1902	107	..
Borden's Cond. Milk pf.	7,000,000	1½	Q	June 16, 02	109	110
Brit. Col. Cop. ($5)	1,000,000	..	..	.....	*⅞	⅝
Brit. Exched. 5s	£10,000,000	⅝	Q	Jan., 1902	*96⅛	96½
Calif. Cop. ($5)	$1,000,000	..	..	.....	*½	¾
Camden Land ($3)		..	..	.....	½	¾
Camden & Trent. Fys. ($10)	1,750,000	..	..	.....	4	4¼
Celluloid	5,625,000	1½	Q	July 1, 02	113	115
Central Foundry	7,000,000	..	..	.....	2¼	2⅝
Do preferred	7,000,000	..	..	.....	11	11¾
Do 6s	4,000,000	3	S	May 1, 02	80	85
Cen. & So. Am. Tel.	7,725,900	1½	Q	July 1, 02	100	103
Cent. Fireworks	1,400,150	1	S	Feb., 1902	22	24½
Do preferred	1,267,300	3½	S	Feb., 1902	65	70
Chesebrough Mfg.	800,800	1½	M	May 15, 02	450	460
Compressed Air	6,155,400	..	..	.....	8	9
Consol. Fireworks	915,400	..	..	.....	15	25
Do preferred	549,000	16	S	Jan., 1902	69	70½
Con. Refrig'ating	17,500,000	..	..	.....	5¼	5⅝
Cons. Rubber Tire	4,000,000	..	..	.....	2	3
Do preferred	3,000,000	1½	Q	Dec., 1900	10	15
Do 6s	1,000,000	3	A	Apr. 1, 02	16	19
Con. Stor. Bat'y.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	18½	19¼
Cont. Tobacco deb. 7s, 1905	1,581,100	3½	S	Oct., 1901	104½	107
Cramps' Ship & Engine Building	4,845,900	1¼	Q	June 15, 02	68	72
Cuban 6s of 1896	2,500,000	..	..	.....	23	25
Dennison Securities	1,581,900	2½	..	Jan 15, 02	20	23
Electric Boat	4,967,000	..	..	.....	25	30
Do preferred	1,000,000	..	..	.....	59	64
Elec. Lead Reduc.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	2½	3
Do preferred	2,000,000	..	..	.....	3	4
Electric Vehicle	11,000,000	8	..	1898	6	8
Do preferred	9,000,000	2	..	Apr., 1900	13½	14½
Elk. Pneumatic ($10)	2,500,000	..	..	.....	1½	1⅞
Empire Steel	2,500,000	..	..	.....	10	11
Do preferred	2,500,000	1½	S	July 1, 02	30	35
Gold M. Cop. ($10)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	1¼	1¾
Greene C. Cop. ($10)	4,000,000	2	..	Oct., 1901	20½	22
Hall Signal	1,500,000	1½	Q	July 1, 02	102	105
Havana Com'cial	10,000,000	..	..	.....	16	19¼
Do preferred	6,000,000	1½	..	Apr., 1900	50	61
Hyde Park M'f'g	1,250,000	..	..	.....	1¾	2
Do 1st pref'd	1,250,000	..	..	.....	25	30
Do 2d pref'd	1,250,000	..	..	.....	4	7
Hyslop Oil	30,000,000	..	..	.....	25¾	26⅛
Do preferred	7,500,000	3	S	May 15, 02	74	76
Hudson Riv. Tel.	2,000,000	1½	Q	May 1, 02	102	107
Ill. Transp. ($10)	2,500,000	..	..	.....	1	1½
Int. Power pf.	300,000	3½	Q	May 15, 02	140	145
Interpat. Salt Co.	15,000,000	..	..	.....	15½	17½
Lanston Monot.	2,497,500	..	..	.....	12½	13½
Lorillard pf.	7,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 02	130	..
Mat. Starch	10,000,000	..	..	.....	5¾	5¾
Do preferred	10,000,000	3½	Q	May 15, 02	70	80
Morgenthaler	10,000,000	3½	Q	May 15, 02	70	80
Mexican Tel.	27,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 02	100½	101
Mex. Nat. Const.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	1	1½
Do 1st pref.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	1	1½
Do 2d pref.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	1	1½
Mexican Ry.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	1	1½
Do preferred	10,000,000	..	..	.....	1	1½
Mexican Tram.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	1	1½
Do preferred	10,000,000	..	..	.....	1	1½
Mich. Peninsular	10,000,000	..	..	.....	1	1½
Do preferred	10,000,000	..	..	.....	1	1½
Mich. Stove	10,000,000	..	..	.....	1	1½
Do preferred	10,000,000	..	..	.....	1	1½
Mich. Stove Co.

JULY

1902

FIDELITY TRUST COMPANY

NEWARK, N. J.

CAPITAL	$1,500,000.00
SURPLUS	3,500,000.00
UNDIVIDED PROFITS	212,694.72

Accounts of Manufacturers, Merchants, Corporations, Estates and Individuals Solicited.

Out-of-town items collected and credited at par (Free of Exchange). Interest allowed on daily balances.

OFFICERS:

UZAL H. McCARTER.....President — JOHN F. DRYDEN.....Vice-President
THOMAS N. McCARTER.....General Counsel and 2nd Vice-President
JEROME TAYLOR.....Trust Officer
FREDERICK W. EGNER.....Secretary and Treasurer
JAMES H. SHACKLETON.....Assist. Secretary and Assist. Treasurer

DIRECTORS:

JOHN F DRYDEN, JAS. W. ALEXANDER, JAMES H. HYDE, LESLIE D. WARD, THOS. N. McCARTER, EDGAR B. WARD, WILLIAM SCHEERER, S. B. JACKSON, UZAL H. McCARTER, JEROME TAYLOR, J. H. BALLANTINE, W. N. COLER Jr., WILLIAM H. STAATS, FORREST F. DRYDEN, HENRY S. REDMOND, CHARLES A. PEICK, BERNARD STRAUSS, JOHN C. EISELE, WILLIAM H. McINTYRE.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,

45 and 47 Wall Street.

CAPITAL	$2,000,000.00
SURPLUS AND PROFITS	$11,432,995.34

This Company is a legal depository for moneys paid into Court, and is authorized to act as Guardian, Trustee or Executor.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS,

which may be made at any time and withdrawn after five days' notice, and will be entitled to interest at such rates as may be agreed upon.

Executors, Administrators, or Trustees of Estates, Religious and Benevolent Institutions, and individuals will find this Company a convenient depository for money.

LYMAN J. GAGE, Pres. D. WILLIS JAMES, Vice-Pres. JAMES S. CLARK, Second Vice-Pres. HENRY L. THORNELL, Secretary. LOUIS G. HAMPTON, Assistant Secretary.

TRUSTEES,

Samuel Sloan,	Edward Cooper,	Wm. D. Sloane,	John J. Phelps,
D. Willis James,	W. Bayard Cutting,	Gustav H. Schwab,	John S. Kennedy,
John A. Stewart,	Charles S. Smith,	Frank Lyman,	D. O. Mills,
John Harsen Rhoades,	Wm. Rockefeller,	George F. Vietor,	Lewis Cass Ledyard,
Anson Phelps Stokes,	Alexander E. Orr,	James Stillman,	Marshall Field.
John Crosby Brown,	William H. Macy, Jr.,	John Claflin,	Lyman J. Gage.

London Committee:
ARTHUR J. FRASER, Chairman; LEVI P. MORTON, DONALD C. HALDEMAN.

EASTERN TRUST COMPANY

WILL OPEN FOR BUSINESS AT THEIR TEMPORARY OFFICES 115 Broadway,

TUESDAY, JULY 15

Capital $1,000,000. Surplus $1,000,000.

OFFICERS:
CHARLES M. JESUP, President.
H. A. WARE, Vice-President.
GEO. B. SEELEY, Secretary.
J. WESLEY ALLISON, Treasurer.
WM. R. CORWINE, Trust Officer.

DIRECTORS.

Chas. M. Jesup,	Paul Morton,	Samuel R. Shipley,	R. W. Nelson,
H. A. Ware,	A. L. Brown,	D. S. Ramsay,	Henry Rowley,
S. H. Calloway,	H. H. Melville,	T. P. Shonts,	J. N. Golding,
Eugene Zimmerman,	G. H. Meldrum,	Gen. F. V. Greene,	J. H. Parker,
Crawford Fairbanks,	J. Wesley Allison,	F. H. Allen,	R. P. McConnell,
W. C. Farnsworth,	F. B. Schenck,	Bernard Katz,	Hon. W. T. Durbin,
J. B. Finley,	W. N. Coler, Jr.,	Thomas A. Nevins,	J. B. Lorge.

CITY TRUST CO

OF NEW YORK.
36 WALL STREET.

OFFICERS:
JAMES ROSS CURRAN, President.
JOHN D. CRIMMINS, Vice-President.
GEORGE R. SHELDON, 2d Vice-Presid't.
ARTHUR TERRY, Secretary.
WALTER W. LEE, Asst. Secretary.

STATEMENT JUNE 30TH, 1902.

RESOURCES.

New York City Bonds	$1,739,425 00
Other bonds and securities	1,107,366 11
Bonds and mortgages	634,027 64
Bills purchased	171,246 10
Loans on collaterals	14,471,472 78
Cash in vault and banks	3,010,345 93
Overdrafts	236 46
Interest, etc., receivable	87,937 52
	$21,222,567 54

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$1,000,000 00
Surplus	1,000,000 00
Undivided profits	544,720 30
Deposits	18,155,024 49
Checks outstanding	357,925 00
Interest, etc., payable	164,897 75
	$21,222,567 54

Trust Company of the Republic.

340 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Down Town Branch, 71 William St.

DANIEL LE ROY DRESSER, President.
ALEXANDER GREIG, FREDERICK Y. ROBERTSON, JAMES DUANE LIVINGSTON, Vice-Presidents.
THOMAS C. CLARKE, Sec. & Treas.
THOMAS J. FRY, Trust Officer.

STATEMENT JUNE 30, 1902.

RESOURCES.

New York City Bonds	$1,001,266.28
Other Stocks and Bonds	22,500.00
Loans on Collaterals	2,756,788.94
Bills Purchased	100,350.00
Cash on Hand & in Banks	627,914.52
Interest Accrued	6,123.16
Total	$4,514,942.88

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$1,000,000.00
Surplus	500,000.00
Undivided Profits	95,828.30
Deposits	2,915,422.90
Interest Due Depositors	3,691.68
Total	$4,514,942.88

COMMENCED BUSINESS MARCH 31, 1902.

Real Estate Trust Co. of N. Y.

Receives Deposits Allowing Interest
Accepts Trusts,

No. 30 Nassau Street.

TRUSTEES:
HENRY C. SWORDS, President.
H. H. CAMMANN, Vice-President.

James M. Varnum,	Douglas Robinson,
Charles C. Burke,	Charles S. Brown,
Horace S. Ely,	George G. DeWitt,
Lispenard Stewart,	Henry K. Pomroy,
Henry Lewis Morris,	Percy Chubb,
Edwin A. Cruikshank,	Franklin B. Lord,
Charles A. Peabody,	J. Roosevelt Roosevelt,
Charles A. Schermerhorn,	Lassdale Boardman,
James I. Raymond,	Harrison E. Gawtry,
Joel F. Freeman,	Frank S. Witherbee,
Robert Goelet,	

HENRY W. REIGHLEY, Secretary.

MANHATTAN TRUST CO.

WALL ST., cor. NASSAU, NEW YORK.
Capital, Surplus & Undivided Profits,
$2,500,000.

OFFICERS.
JOHN I. WATERBURY, President.
JOHN KEAN, AMOS T. FRENCH, Vice-Presidents.
W. H. Duane, 3d Vice-Pres. & Treas. C. H. Smith, Sec.
F. Dwight, Trust Officer. E. A. Skinner, Asst. Sec.

DIRECTORS, 1902.

Francis R. Appleton,	James J. Hill,
August Belmont,	Daniel S. Lamont,
George F. Baker,	J. H. Latham,
H. W. Cannon,	Oliver H. Payne,
A. J. Cassatt,	E. D. Randolph,
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"All the News That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; fresh southwest winds.

VOL. LI...NO. 16,386. NEW YORK, MONDAY, JULY 14, 1902.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark, ONE CENT. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

PRESIDENT CONFERS WITH MR. ROOT

Consideration of the Negotiations With the Vatican.

The Drafting of a Reply to the Note of the Pope—Elimination of Philippine Friars to Be Urged.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., July 13.—President Roosevelt and Secretary Root were so busily engaged to-day in the consideration of important subjects that they did not attend church services. One of the subjects discussed was that of Gov. Taft's negotiations with the Vatican respecting the Philippine friars.

The President and the Secretary of War deem its unwise that the friars should remain in the archipelago with the prestige they now possess. The attitude that the friars assume is regarded as a menace to the peace of the Islands and as an obstruction to the government and to the civilization of the inhabitants.

No statement of the conclusion reached by President Roosevelt and Secretary Root could be obtained at Sagamore Hill, but, unofficially, it is understood that a note is being drafted in response to that transmitted by the Pope through Gov. Taft to the Administration. As Gov. Taft initiated the negotiations, it is likely that the reply of this Government will be sent to the Vatican authorities through him. Assurance is ample that the United States will take strong ground in support of its contention that the friars must be eliminated from the Philippine equation.

It is said positively that no official statement of any phase of the situation will be made public until the negotiations with the Vatican have been concluded, and that then the announcement will come from Washington.

Shortly before the morning services were begun in Christ Episcopal Church, Mrs. Roosevelt, accompanied by four of the children—Theodore, Jr., Archibald, Kermit, and Ethel—arrived in a trap from Sagamore Hill. The edifice was thronged with worshippers. The rector, the Rev. Dr. Washburn, made indirect reference to the assassination of McKinley by basing his sermon upon the last words of the late President, "Thy will, not ours, be done."

Several steam yachts from New York were in the bay to-day, among them the President's official yacht, the Mayflower, which came "under orders" from the Brooklyn Navy Yard. Only her commander, Lieut. Commander Albert Gleaves, and the President know definitely what the orders are. The vessel has been undergoing repairs that were not completed when she left Brooklyn. Her officers and crew number 141.

Miss Alice Roosevelt arrived here this evening. She was accompanied by a maid and was driven directly to Sagamore Hill by a coachman, who was awaiting her at the station. Miss Roosevelt has been enjoying a brief sojourn at Camp Santinnoni on Newcomb Lake, in the Adirondacks, a few miles from the starting point of Mr. Roosevelt when he left the North Woods for Buffalo after the death of President McKinley. Miss Roosevelt rode rom the camp to the railroad station, a distance of forty miles, in a buckboard, the driver being the same man who drove the President on that memorable midnight ride.

An announcement to-night is that the President does not expect to take any extended cruise on the Mayflower at this time. He may take trips of a few houra occasionally in the next few weeks.

The President and Secretary Root practically completed their arduous work tonight. To-morrow is to be devoted by them to recreation. Late in the afternoon Mr. Root will eail on board the Kanawha for New York, going thence to Washington.

Secretary of the Navy Moody is expected to arrive here some time during the present week, the day not having been determined definitely. Secretary Cortelyou will go to Washington this week to make final arrangements for the President's New England trip, which is to be begun on Aug. 22. The trip will occupy ten days, and in that time the President will visit six States.

DIFFICULT MATRIMONIAL STEP.

Numerous Obstacles Confronted Charles Wickson and His Fiancee.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., July 13.—A marriage took place in St. Bernard's Protestant Episcopal Church at Bernardsville last week which was preceded by difficulties. Charles Wickson and Miss Elizabeth McGowan, both of Stamford, Conn., both friends of Mr. and Mrs. John Sutherland of Bernardsville, decided several weeks ago to make a trip to Bernardsville in order to be married in the Episcopal Church there.

Arriving at noon on Friday they found they could not be married without a license, and it was necessary to drive to Somerville, the county seat, a distance of twelve miles, to procure it. Failing to return to the church at the appointed time, the rector, the Rev. T. A. Conover, who had a prior engagement, found he could not wait for them. He left word, however, that he would return after the close of the musicale held that evening at E. T. H. Talmadge'a, at which he was due, and if they found it necessary to wait for him, he would then perform the ceremony.

The concert was late, and guests returning to Bernardsville from it at 12 o'clock were surprised to see St. Bernard'e Church bright with lights and the doors open. The wedding party had arrived at the church at 9 o'clock, and as they had to return to Connecticut in the morning, they waited for the rector until 1 A. M., when the ceremony was performed. Later in the day the happy couple returned to their home in Connecticut.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Amusements—Page 7.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers—Page 9.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails—Page 9.
Real Estate—Page 11.
Religious—Page 7.
Society—Page 7.
Weather Report. Page 9.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 9.

Time Saved Money Made.
The Pennsylvania Special leaves New York 1:55 P. M., arrives Chicago 8:55 A. M. Only 20 hours.—Adv.

MISS BRADLEY WITHDRAWS.

Her Reasons for Refusing to be Candidate for Queen of the Elks Carnival in Kentucky.

Special to The New York Times.

LANCASTER, Ky., July 13.—Miss Christine Bradley, daughter of ex-Gov. W. O. Bradley, has withdrawn from the contest for Queen of the Elks Carnival, soon to be held in Richmond, Ky. Her letter is as follows:

"Lancaster, Ky., July 12.—To the Elks Lodge, Richmond, Ky.: Some weeks ago at the solicitation of several young friends I consented to permit myself to be voted for in the contest for Queen of the Elks Carnival, shortly to be held in your city. I understand that each Elk who was a friend of mine would be permitted to vote for me upon the payment of 5 cents, the fund arising therefrom to be given to the Elks' Lodge at Richmond. I learned with very great surprise, and even greater regret, that by friends, both at home and throughout the Stete, have been notified of my alleged candidacy with a view of permitting them to join in contributing large sums of money to secure my election.

"The committee in charge of my alleged candidacy not only exhibited checks and drafts, some given for as large amounts as $200, but they show letters from many friends directing the committee to draw on them for such additional amounts as may he found necessary. I do not believe my father, now in New York, would approve of my acceptance of such an honor."

TO FIGHT THE MEAT TRUST.

Immense Plant with This Object in View to be Established in Louisville—Capital, $1,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, July 13.—Plans have been drawn for the establishment of an immense meat packing plant in Louisville to fight the trusts. Ira F. and Walter Brainard of Pittsburg are interested in the company, as are Chicago and Boston people. The forming of the company has been going on secretly for several weeks, but the facts only leaked out to-day.

The capital of the company is to be $1,000,000, which is to be increased as soon as the abattoir is constructed and the company is turning out the finished product. The abattoir will have a daily capacity of 100 cattle, 1,000 to 1,500 hogs, and 3,000 to 5,000 sheep and lambs.

Frank E. Brainard of the New York Produce Exchange will he at the head of the company. He is also President of the Louisville Central Stock Yards.

WOMAN RECOVERS MEMORY.

Miss Ada Barker of New York Was Suffering from Double Consciousness in a Texas Insane Asylum.

TERRELL, Texas, July 13.—Miss Ada Barker, who was brought to the State Insane Asyium at this place by the Sheriff of El Paso County a week ago, in an apparently demented condition, has so far recovered that she remembers having left her home in New York during the latter part of May for the Galveston carnival.

After reaching Galveston Miss Barker's mind is a blank until within the last few days. The young woman was well supplied with money on leaving New York, and still retains a portion of it. She has written relatives in New York apprising them of her whereabouts and expects them to come to her relief. Physicians pronounce her case one of double consciousness or recurrent dementia.

BOSTON GRAIN EXPORTS.

A Decrease of 680,517 Bushels from the Same Week Last Year.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 13. — Up to date there seems to be no improvement of the conditions in the grain exportation of this city, many of the large ocean liners which make this port leaving without an ounce of cereal. During the past week this port has been visited by several big ocean liners, the Saxonia of the Cunard Line, the Sagamore, bound for Liverpool, and the Assyria, bound for Hamburg, Germany, by way of Philadelphia, and each has embarked empty as far as grain is concerned.

The Sagamore left yesterday afternoon, and had one ballast tank full of water. This was necessary to give her the proper stiffening, although she had a fairly good cargo of a general nature. Among the shipments which she carried were 400 tons of provisions, 600 tons of lumber, 75 tons of flour, 8 carloads of organs, 596 head of cattle, and about 200 sheep.

The steamships that have left during the past week carrying grain were the Consuelo, for Hull, England, with 124,000 bushels of wheat; Virginian for London, England, with 24,743 bushels of wheat, and the Xenia for Copenhagen, Denmark, with 21,600 bushels of wheat, making the total shipments from Boston for the week 170,343 bushels.

When taken into consideration with the shipments made the corresponding week of last ycar, these figures are very low; 850,860 hushels were shipped that week, makug a decrease in the grain exportation of 680,517 bushels.

GAVE SKIN FOR GRAFTING.

Man in Pittsburg Operated on to Save Life of Little Boy.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 13.—Brakeman Michael Hennessey has given 106 pieces of cuticle from his left leg for grafting in order to save the life of an eight-year-old boy. Both are in the homeopathic hospital here and were injured in the Sheridan accident.

Hennessey has offered more if it is needed for the benefit of a boy he never saw before until they were both placed side by side in the surgical ward of the hospital. This makes the third operation on Hennessey for the little sufferer, and it is thought it will take.

NEGROES DRIVEN AWAY.

The Last One Leaves Decatur, Ind., Owing to Threats Made.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Ind., July 13.—The last negro has left Decatur, Ind. His departure was caused by the anti-negro feeling. About a month ago a mob of fifty men drove out all the negroes who were then making that city their home. Since that time the feeling against the negro race has been intense, so much so that an Anti-Negro Society was organized.

The colored man who has just left came about three weeks ago, and since that time received many threatening letters. When he appeared on the streets he was insulted and jeered at. An attack was threatened and he made a hasty exit.

The anti-negroites declare that as Decatur is now cleared of negroes they will keep it so, and the importation of any more will undoubtedly result in serious trouble.

Stony Point State Park dedication Wednesday. Go via Day Line Str. to West Point and West Shore R. R. Direct connection. New landing W. 129th St.—Adv.

REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES FOR STATE TICKET

Outcome of Conference of Leaders at Manhattan Beach.

Gov. Odell to be Renominated—Waiting Policy Concerning Lieutenant Governor—The Governor Wants Earnest Candidates

For Governor—BENJAMIN B. ODELL, Jr., of Orange County.

For Lieutenant Governor—A New York City man.

For Secretary of State—In doubt.

For Attorney General—HENRY B. COMAN of Madison County.

For Controller—NATHAN L. MILLER of Cortland County.

For Treasurer—THEODORE P. GITMAN of New York County or WILLIAM W. WORDEN of Saratoga County.

For State Engineer and Surveyor—EDWARD A. BOND of Jefferson County.

For Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals—WILLIAM E. WERNER of Monroe County.

The above is practically the slate agreed upon for the State ticket to be nominated by the Republican State Convention at Saratoga in Septemher. The agreement was reached at the conference of Senator Platt, Gov. Odell, and other leaders at Manhattan Beach yesterday. Another conclusion reached was that Senator F. W. Higgins of Olean is not to be considered available for nomination for Lieutenant Governor.

According to well-informed politicians the geographical situation is the thing that is giving the party managers the most concern. One result of that question is to declare J. B. H. Mongin of Seneca an impossibility for Secretary of State. He is the present Deputy. John T. McDonough of Albany, now Secretary of State, will not be renominated, and he does not want any place on the ticket.

All of the leaders declare that a strong ticket is a necessity, and that this is a time when personal friendships must be disregarded in deference to the needs and rights of localities. It le possible that one or two nominations will not be decided upon until the eve of the convention, because the party leaders realize that this is no time to foreclose nominations so long in advance of the party gathering in annual convention.

Gov. Odell does not assent to the theory of Senator Platt that anybody named by the Republicans can be elected this year, for he said to a NEW YORK TIMES reporter yesterday:

"I don't agree with Senator Platt that the coming election is a certainty for the Republicans, and that therefore we may be careless about our nominees. I am one of those who believe that it is the policy of parties which win to nominate no candidates except such as have the confidence of the people, and who are earnest in endeavoring to carry out the policy of the party for the best interests of the whole people."

When told of a publication rehearsing the story that he had been considered for appointment as Eastern agent of the E. H. Harriman railroad interests and that ex-Gov. Hill intended to charge him with advocating and approving legislation in the interest of Mr. Harriman, Gov. Odell said:

"The assertion is absolutely untrue. I don't know that it is worthy of notice. My record on legislation affecting corporations should be the best answer."

It has been said that the selection of a candidate for Lieutenant Governor is the one hard nut to crack, and that on the solution of that problem depends materially the selection of the nominee for Secretary of State and State Treasurer. Senator Higgins is out of the race, and the report is that he retired for two reasons. One is that he did not want to interfere with the prospects of Speaker S. Fred Nixon of Chautauqua, who is in his Senate district, and it is said has Gubernatorial aspirations for 1904, and the other is that party managers consider it good policy to name a New York City man.

The party leaders acknowledge that nothing definite will be done with regard to second place on the ticket until Mr. Woodruff returns from Europe. The policy of waiting has caused many to believe that Mr. Woodruff is being considered. Mr. Woodruff was expected home on Wednesday, but one of his closest friends informed Senator Platt and Gov. Odell yesterday that the time of Mr. Woodruff's return is uncertain; that he is not well, and that he is recuperating on a houseboat on the Thames.

There was considerable talk yesterday with reference to Louis Stern, President of the Republican Club, as candidate for Lieutenant Governor. Mr. Stern la also in Europe.

A gentleman who is close to the fountainhead said: "I dpn't know what will be done about Woodruff, but they won't wait very long for him."

There are five seekers for the nomination for Attorney General. Those named are Henry B. Coman of Madison, J. Rider Cady of Columbia, Tracy Becker of Erie, G. V. D. Hasbrouck of Ulster, and Judge Frank H. Robinson of Steuben. Mr. Coman le decidedly in the lead according to the best information obtainable at Manhattan Beach yesterday.

Among those who pald their respecte to Senator Platt and Gov. Odell yesterday were:

Ex-Assemblyman Delcour S. Potter,	J. Alexander Robb,
St. Clair McKelway,	Col. M. J. Daly,
Abraham Gruber,	D. Harry Ralston,
Congressman Harry A. Hanbury,	Judge Joseph Aspinall,
	Collector N. N. Stranahan.

Judge William E. Werner, whose name appears in the list of candidates, was born in Buffalo, April 19, 1855. Left an orphan at the age of fourteen, he had to find employment, and he began to learn the trade of a molder. Being delicate, he went to work on a farm, and he gave his spare time to study. Returning to Buffalo a year later he worked by day and attended school at night. He made rapid advancement, and in 1877 he began to study law in Rochester. Two years later he was appointed Clerk of the Municipal Court there. He resigned in 1880, when admitted to the bar. He was elected Special County Judge of Monroe County in 1884, and re-elected in 1887. He was chosen unanimously County Judge in 1889. Five yeara later he was elected to the Supreme Court. In 1897, 1898, and 1899 he was assigned to work in thia city, and since Jan. 1, 1900, he has been upon the Court of Appeals bench.

Improved service via Rutland Railroad. Four trains daily to Vermont, three to Montreal. "Across the Islands of Lake Champlain." Descriptive pamphlet, four cents. 359 Broadway, New York.—Adv.

THOUGHT WIFE DEAD FOR TWENTY YEARS.

In the Meantime a Danbury (Conn.) Man Had Married Again—Finds Long-Lost Daughter.

Special to The New York Times.

DANBURY, Conn., July 13.—To have appear as from the dead his wife and daughter, neither of whom he had eeen in twenty years, the one supposed to be dead and the whereabouts of the latter unknown to him, was the strange experience yesterday of James Foy, a prosperous manufacturing machinist of this city. Mr. Foy has been living with a second wife for eight years.

Twenty-five years ago Mr. Foy, who was an apprentice at the machinist trade, married pretty Miss Amelia Gilger, in New York City. For five years they lived together, and at the end of three years the daughter was born. The daughter is now a pretty girl in her early twenties, but has not been seen by her father since she was two years old.

As the result of a quarrel Mrs. Foy took her baby daughter and went to the home of her sister to stay. Mr. Foy tried to effect a reconciliation and called several times at the house of the sister. After he had visited the house several times and had each time been refused an interview with his wife, he was informed by the latter's sister that his wife was dead.

Believing the news given him was true, the man nevor called at the house again. He continued at the machinist trade until he became a skilled mechanic, and a few years later came to Danbury, where he has since lived. Eight years ago, believing his wife to he dead, he married Miss Phoebe E. Jackson of this city. Since that time he made strong efforts to find a trace of his daughter, but failed.

Since the separation of Mr. Foy from his first wife, the wife was as ignorant of the whereahouts of her husband as was the latter of hers. For a number of years she lived with her daughter in Washington, D. C. Only a few days ago, through the constant efforts of Mr. Foy to find a trace of his daughter, the wife learned that he lived in Danbury and came here immediately.

The meeting was an affecting one. The second wife was summoned, and was a witness of the meeting. An attempt will be made, it is said, to have a separation effected between Foy and his second wife, and the first marriage declared void.

MISS RUSSELL'S AUTO TOO FAST.

Actress's Chauffeur Arrested, Her Companion Furnishes Bail.

FREEPORT, L. I., July 13.—Lillian Russell was one of those in a big, fast automobile which ran counter to District Attorney Niemann'a enforcement of the speed law over the measured course on the Merrick road to-day. The machine was one for which the deputies in charge of the course have been on the lookout, as they claimed it was in the habit of making too fast time over the village and country roads.

It passed the starting point to-day at a speed which the man there considered too fast, and his suspicion was verified by the timer at the other end, and it was held up. Theodore Weimann the chauffeur deputed the time and speed, and his employer, Jesse Lewisohn, who was one of three men with Miss Russell in the automobile, deposited $100 cash bail for the appearance of Weimann before Justice Wallace on Tuesday for trial.

BURGLARIES AT ENGLEWOOD.

Two Houses Entered and Money, Jewelry, and Silverware Taken—New-Comer to Town Arrested with Property on Him.

Special to The New York Times.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J., July 13.—Residents in the neighborhood of Dwight Place and Thomas Street were aroused by screams of women's voices and appeals for help proceeding from Mrs. E. H. Canfield's house early on Saturday morning.

Mrs. Canfield had been awakened by a man endeavoring to force an entrance into her bedroom. Her calls awoke Miss Rachel Walker, a companion, and while Mrs. Canfield held the door ahut Miss Walker alarmed the neighborhood. The police were telephoned for, but all that could be discovered was a forced kitchen door, nothing being missing.

About an hour afterward Dudley Humphrey, living a couple of blocks distant from Mrs. Canfield, heard a man leaving his room. He called to his father, and the police were again summoned. This time the burglar had taken a gold watch and chain, some small silverware, and $40 in money.

Policeman Smith, patroling near the scene about 3 A. M., arrested a colored man on suspicion, and took him into custody. On his way to the station house the man threw away some articles. Upon search much of the Humphrey property was discovered, and the balance of the money, except about $12. This amount was found on the road later in the day.

The man, who gave his name as Charles Butler, came to Englewood about two months ago from Cardiff, Wales, where he claims to have been discharged from the British Navy.

When he was searched at the police station small pocket editions of an encyclopedia of general information and a dictionary were found in his possession bearing his name and an English address, with dates in April of this year. At the hearing this afternoon before Mayor Currie and Justice Mackay he pleaded guilty to theft hut not to burglary.

He was committed to Hackensack jail to await the action of the September term of the Grand Jury.

H. C. FRICK'S NEW BUILDING.

To Be Erected in Pittsburg for a New York Company.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 13.—Plans are being prepared for the erection of a large department store building by Henry C. Frick on the present site of St. Paul's Cathedral, which property Mr. Frick purchased some time ago for $3,000,000. It is directly opposite his twenty-two-story office huildings.

The new building is to be occupied by a dry goods company recently formed in New York, of which Mr. Frick declines to give any information.

Steamship Grand Lake Disabled.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 13.—The steamship Grand Lake, from Kingston, Jamaica, with a cargo of fruit, which was due here last Thursday, arrived at the south end of Prudence Island at 2 o'clock this afternoon and anchored ten miles down the bay, with her machinery disabled. She will probably be towed up to her dock to-morrow morning.

Barnett's Cocaine kills dandruff, allays irritation, and promotes a healthy growth of the hair.—Adv.

CHINA'S NEW ENVOY TO THIS COUNTRY

Liang-Chen-Tung to Succeed Wu-Ting-Fang.

IS A YALE GRADUATE

Secretary of the Chinese Embassy to King Edward's Coronation and Is Described as Able and Honest.

PEKING, July 13.—Sir Liang-Chen-Tung, Secretary of the Chinese Embassy to the coronation of King Edward, was to-day appointed Chinese Minister to the United States.

New Ministers to Russia, France, and Italy have also been nominated. The selections for these posta show that the Dowager Empress continues to regard the diplomatic service as unimportant. None of the appointees is of higher than the blue button rank, and none has held any important office. All of them except Sir Liang-Chen-Tung are unknown to the foreign community.

Sir Liang-Chen-Tung's appointment pleases the Americans here. The newly appointed diplomat wae educated in America. He is a graduate of Yale University and is able, dignified, and honest. He is the first of the body of students sent to America in the seventies to receive recognition befitting their accomplishments, the Chinese officials having disliked them because of their progressive views.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—Wu Ting-Fang, the Chinese Minister at Washington, was not surprised to hear of the appointment of a successor to himself, as he had been expecting an announcement of this character for some time. He had received notice that his eervice would be required in another capacity, and for thie reason has been prepared to hear of the naming of his successor at any time. Sir Liang-Chen-Tung, the newly-appointed Minister, is a comparatively young man, being only a little over forty years of age. Like the present Minister, he is said to be a man of progressive ideas, whose opinions have been formed from his education, which was received partly in the United States, from his former connection with the Chinese Embassy here, and from his contact with European civilization in the course of several special missions.

Chen was one of the four parties of Chinese boys who were sent to the United States about twenty years ago for the purpose of completing their education. The idea of the Chinese Government was to have each of the boye epend fifteen years in thie country, ten years of which were to be in the preparatory schools, and the remainder in the universities. Before Chen had completed his course, however, the plan was discontinued and he returned home.

While Chang was Minister to Washington eome years ago Chen eerved as interpreter during the three years of his incumbency; later he was Secretary of a special mission sent to Japan; and when the jubilee of Queen Victoria was celebrated he filled a similar position to the embassy which went to London. It was from his connection with the latter mission that he obtalned his knighthood and received the title of Sir. Last year when China dispatchcd a special mission to Germany to make formal apologies for the murder of Baron von Ketteler Chen was a member of the party.

Minister Wu has not been officially advised of the appointment of his successor. The retiring Minister, Mr. Wu, has been of this capital since April, 1897. His relations with the administrations of Presidents McKinley and Roosevelt have been of a most cordial character. The ordinary terms of Ministers in the Chinese Diplomatic Service is three years, and they are not reappointed. Mr. Wu's terms of service, however, has been continued indefinitely from time to time. He was of great assistance to his Government during the Boxer troubles. Several months ago he was appointed a member of the commission to codify the existing Chinese laws and prepare a aet of modern laws for his country, and it is this business which in all probability the Chinese Government has in store for him when he returns to his native land.

Mr. Wu is also Minister to Spain and Peru.

RESTORATION OF TIEN-TSIN.

Foreign Ministers to China Agree Upon the Conditions—What Their Terms Are.

PEKING, July 13.—The Foreign Ministers to China have agreed upon the conditions for the restoration of the Government of Tien-Tsin to China, and these conditions only await the signature of the Italian Minister, the Marquis Salvago Raggi, who is absent, for presentation to the Chinese Government. According to the conditions, the thirty kilometer radius from which Chinese troops are excluded is reduced to twenty kilometers, the limitation of the number of police which the Chinese may maintain within the radius is eliminated, and the concessions granted by the provisional Government are ignored.

The members of the Government are considering the question of devoting the supplies in the Treasury to the reimbursing of the concessionairea for investments made on the strength of their concessions.

The negotiations for the restoration of the Peking———Shan-hai-Kwan Railway have reached a partial deadlock.

The German Minister to China, Dr. Mumm von Schwarzenstein, started for Berlin to-day on a aix months' leave of absence. He will proceed home hy way of the United States. It is believed that he has been recalled for promotion.

CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

Chinese Government Ratifies the Contract of the American-China Development Company.

PEKING, July 13.—Attorney Carey, representing the American-China Development Company, has secured through the efforts of United States Minister Conger a decree ratifying the supplemental contract for the construction of the Canton-Hankow Railway, signed in Washington in July, 1900, by Wu Tng-Fang, the Chinese Minister there, and the company's representatives. The company's engineers are now at Shanghai, awaiting the decree. Mr. Carey says work will be begun immediately on the Canton end of the line, and that the railway will be completed in two years.

The contract provides for the issuance of $40,000,000 gold bonds of the Chinese Government secured by the railway property. The company has $3,000,000 available for the work of construction, and the bond issue will be deferred until more funds are needed.

To California, Returning via Yellowstone Park.
Pennsylvania Railroad personally conducted tour August 2 to September 4. $250 round trip. Special train.—Adv.

GIFT TO PARIS BY J. PIERPONT MORGAN.

Collection of Precious Stones from the Buffalo Exposition Presented to the Jardin des Plantes.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 14.—The Paris correspondent of The Times says that J. Pierpont Morgan has bought and presented to the Jardin des Plantes Museum the collection of precious stones formed by George F. Kunz of New York for the Buffalo Exhibition last year.

The Jardin des Plantes, Paris, founded in the reign of Louis XIII., is a national scientific establishment, a museum and university of natural history, endowed by the State and provided with a staff of professors and lecturers. It was originally established in the Quartier Latin of Paris as a botanical garden.

The Museum of Mineralogy of the Jardin des Plantes is regarded as the best in existence.

MAINE'S MURDER MYSTERY.

W. T. Treworgy, Arrested in 1898 on a Charge of Killing a Woman, but Set Free, Rearrested.

Special to The New York Times.

BANGOR, July 13.—The most remarkable murder mystery that Maine has known in twenty-five years is, after a long period of official inactivity, again engaging the attention of the courts and e xciting the interest of the people. On the 17th of September, 1898, an elderly woman named Sarah Warc disappeared from her home in Bucksport, and two weeks later her body was found, badly mutilated, in a pasture near the house.

A man named William T. Treworgy, a religious enthusiast, generally regarded ae ecentric if not somewhat unbalanced, was arrested on the charge of having killed the woman, although the State's object was supposed to be to learn, through an expected confession of Treworgy, who committed the crime, he being suspected merely of having conveyed the body to the spot where it was found.

Treworgy was held for the Grand Jury, chiefly on the evidence of a half-witted boy named Joe Fogg, who confeesed that he had helped Treworgy to move the body. Later Fogg said that his confession was false and Treworgy was released from jail, where he was awaiting trial, and Fogg was locked up on the charge of perjury. Since that time Fogg has declared that his first story was strictly true, and that he was frightened into making the retraction. For years the case was allowed to rest, but lately there has been a change of administration in Hancock County, where the crime was committed, and the new officials have caused Treworgy to be rearrested. He has been indicted for murder, and his trial will begin in Ellsworth next Tuesday.

NO PASSES FOR OFFICIALS.

Provision in Virginia's New Constitution Stirring Up Vehement Opposition Among Those Affected.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., July 13.—No provision of the new Virginia Constitution, not even that affecting the franchise, has attracted so much public attention as that prohibiting officials from accepting free passes. This section vacates the office of the person accepting such free transportation. Office holders, from the highest to the lowest, are angry at this attempt to curtail their time-honored privilege. The law is construed to affect every person holding State or local office, from a notary public to the Governor, members of the General Assembly and Judgee.

So bitter is this feeling of opposition that a test case is to be made for the courts at once to try the question of whether a railroad employer who is also an officeholder may accept free transportation over his own road. At present it is held that he may not do so.

The officials are already evading the principle of the law by seeking to obtain free transportation for their wives and children.

CHURCH WAR LASTED 12 YEARS

Pastor of the Jamestown (Penn.) United Presbyterian Church Ends a Long Fight by Resigning.

Special to The New York Times.

SHARON, Penn., July 13.—A church war that has lasted twelve years and has cost many thousands of dollars has suddenly been brought to a close by the resignation of the Rev. Joseph R. Wallace as pastor of the Jamestown United Presbyterian Church.

Twelve years ago Dr. Gibson of this county brought from the Holy Land a quantity of wood, which he had made into a pulpit, that he presented to the church. At the same time he withdrew his subscription of $1,000 toward the new church building, which cost $18,000. Under theee conditions Mr. Wallace refused to accept the pulpit.

A factional fight followed, resulting in the dismissal of Mr. Wallace as paetor. Mr. Wallace refused to be deposed, and for twelve years has fought the case in and out of the court, and has finally procured a decree restoring him as pastor. The congregation at once began to try to get rid of the pastor, either by reinstating him as pastor and then dismissing him in the regular way, or by indicting him on alleged charges and thus silencing him. Their plans have been orought to naught hy the pastor's unexpected resignation.

Mr. Wallace claims $12,000 back salary.

SENATOR DEBOE DECLINES.

Will Not Be Republican Candidate for Governor of Kentucky.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 13.—United States Senator William J. Deboe, who has been urged to become a Republican candidate for Governor of Kentucky, has declined to enter the race.

"My term as Senator does not expire until March 4, 1903," said he, "and I have no ambition to be Governor. However, I shall do whatever I can to aid my party in re-establishing civil liberty in Kentucky and reclaiming the State from the Goebel freebooters, who are now enjoying the fruits of their dishonesty and perfidy. When my term as Senator expires I shall return to the law and my business interests."

Pennsylvania Special.
To Chicago in 20 Hours.
Leaves New York daily 1:55 P. M., arrives Chicago 8:55 A. M. Standard equipment.—Adv.

Colorado and Return
by the "Colorado Special," leaving Chicago 6:30 P. M. daily. Low excursion rates every day, via Chicago & North-Western and Union Pacific Rys. Offices 287 and 461 Broadway.—Adv.

SALISBURY RESIGNS; BALFOUR IS PREMIER

The Former's Resignation Tendered Last Friday.

CABINET CHANGES PROBABLE

But There Is No Friction Between Mr. Chamberlain and the New Premier—General Satisfaction with the Appointment.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 14.—The Times announces that the Marquis of Salisbury has resigned the Premiership and that the Right Hon. A. J. Balfour has been appointed to succeed him.

There is, says The Times, reason to believe that King Edward requested the advice of Lord Salisbury in regard to the latter's successor—advice which it would not have been Constitutional for Lord Salisbury suggested that the King should communicate with Mr. Balfour.

Mr. Balfour felt that it was impossible that he could respond successfully to his Majesty'a wishes without securing Mr. Chamberlain's cordial concurrence and support. He therefore drove to the Colonial Secretary's house and saw Mr. Chamberlain in the latter's sick-room. He was met in the most cordial manner, and Mr. Chamberlain recognized him as the natural successor to the Premiership.

The Times says it may be taken for granted that the Duke of Devonshire will lead the House of Lords.

In an editorial article to-day The Times, after recounting some of Lord Salisbury's chief claims to the gratitude of the British people, says:

"Another achievement of Lord Salisbury has been the steady building up, in circumstances of no small difficulty, of the excellent understanding now subsisting between this empire and the United States. That has been the chief work of his last years in office, and it is a fitting crown of a life of successful and honorable service devoted to the highest interests of the British people."

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, July 14.—The Marquis of Salisbury has resigned the Premiership, and the Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, the First Lord of the Treasury and Government leader in the House of Commons, has been appointed his successor.

Lord Salisbury laid down the responsibility of his office last Friday in an audience with King Edward, and received the commendation of his sovereign. Within twenty-four hours his Majesty elevated Mr. Balfour to the position of Premier, Mr. Balfour accepting the poet.

While it was expected in official and political circles that Lord Salisbury's retirement would be coincident with the coronation of King Edward, it was scarcely looked for prior to that event. Consequently, about the only surprise expressed as the news spread through London concerned the date rather than the fact of the resignation. The real interest was not so much in Lord Salisbury's withdrawal as in the appointment of his successor.

It is learned that prior to the acceptance of his new office Mr. Balfour had an interview with Mr. Chamberlain, and then consulted with his other Cabinet associates. This is regarded as an assurance that the future relative positions of Messrs. Balfour and Chamberlain will be satisfactory to both. Mr. Chamberlain's friends say he always recognized the reversion of the Premiership was Mr. Balfour's right as Government leader in the House of Commons.

As to Lord Salisbury's withdrawal the main reason is conaidered by practically all the best-informed persone to have been simply a desire for a quiet life on the part of a man advanced in years, whose activities have been unusual and whose scientific tastes predispose him to study and aeclusion.

Lord Salisbury's retirement, it was practically arranged at an audience with the King a month ago, was to be coincident with his Majesty's coronation, but the King's illness interfered with these plans and compelled Lord Salisbury to wait till his Majesty was sufficiently recovered to attend to State business.

Though alert mentally, the retiring Premier's physical condition, especially since the death of his wife, has not been satisfactory. The loss seemed to affect him greatly, and since that time he has done little entertaining beyond purely official dinners and receptions. In a social aspect, however, Mr. Balfour's accession is not expected to make much difference, neither Mr. Balfour nor his sister, who acts as his hostess, being very fond of society.

NO PEERAGE FOR BALFOUR YET.

Although Lord Salisbury's resignation does not necessarily involve the reconstruction of the Cabinet, it is believed that occasion will be taken to make some changes. It is not considered unlikely that some of the Ministers will be made Peers in order to make room for new blood in the Cabinet. It has been the idea that Mr. Balfour would be elevated to the Peerage, leaving Mr. Chamberlain to lead the House of Commons, the notion being that this arrangement would be the best to conciliate the divergent interests of the Cabinet; hut it is understood that, at any rate for the present, Mr. Balfour will continue to lead the Commons.

It is learned that Lord Salisbnry, in resigning, expressed the desire that no new title or honor should be conferred upon him.

The change in the Premiership has been officially announced in The Court Circular, and the announcement has been issued

from Downing Street and will be ratified at a meeting of the whole Conservative Party, Peers and Commoners, convened for to-day. Mr. Chamberlain's wound is healing well, bot the doctors still enjoin absolute rest, so he will be unable to attend the meeting.

A FEW MALCONTENTS.

At the political clubs last night various opinions were expreesed. The Liberals and Nationalists generelly expreseed relief to find that Mr. Balfour, not Mr. Chamberlain, was to be the new Premier, but a small section of both Conservative and Liberals was in no way reconciled to the idea of the "perpetuation of the Hotel Cecil," as the change from Lord Salisbury to Mr. Balfour is called, and openly regretted that Mr. Chamberlain had not been appointed or a compromise found in the appointment of the Duke of Devonshire.

Among the bulk of hie party, as also in the morning papers, unbounded eatisfaction is expressed that Mr. Balfour is to be the Premier, and the consensus of opinion is that there is no longer anything in Great Britain's foreign relatione to cauee the slightest anxiety because Lord Salisbury has dropped the reins of power.

The Standard says it thinks Lord Salisbury will be deemed not unworthy of a line of illustrious Premiers, and that his loss will be felt abroad as much as at home, for his prestige and unique authority have long been regarded as a stable force in international politics. Then, referring to the absence of intrigue or friction in the change, the Standard says:

"Mr. Chamberlain hae generously and patriotically effaced his own aspirations when he might almoet have been excused for declining to rest satisfied with any place lower than the highest, and has thus shown, not for the first time, that he can prefer national interests to the gratification of personal aims."

All the morning papers are filled with sketches of the careers of the statesmen concerned and with speculations as to the future, the Liberal organs expressing doubt as to whether Mr. Chamberlain is likely long to remain content to act under Mr. Balfour.

The retirement of Lord Salisbury, the last great statesman of the Victorian age, is universally regarded as the transition from one generation to another and as marking the close of an era in the national life.

T. P. O'CONNOR'S VIEWS.

Salisbury's Resignation May Be Partly Due to the Desire to Prevent Chamberlain Becoming Premier.

LONDON, July 14.—T. P. O'Connor, M. P., in an interview last night, summed up the situation in connection with the resignation of Lord Salisbury and the appointment of Mr. Balfour as follows:

"The resignation of Lord Salisbury was expected in connection with the coronation of King Edward, but when the coronation did not take place there grew up an idea that perhaps the Premier's resignation was indefinitely postponed. Old men cling to power, and it was supposed that Lord Salisbury was not free from the weakness of so many others. This prospect did not quite satisfy his colleagues. Lord Salisbury's health has been notoriously indifferent, especially since the death of his wife; his extreme obesity is, of course, inconsistent with activity, either of mind or body, and there were whispers that he sometimes wae overcome by sleep in the midst of momentoue Cabinet Council, and that he only awoke when the discordant voices of Josepb Chamberlain (the Colonial Secretary) and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, (Chancellor of the Exchequer,) the two chief opponents in the Cabinet, reached an unusually high pitch. Once or twice, too, lately in the House of Lords he has shown a certain want of grip that was almost painful. For instance, when the terms of peace in South Africa had to be announced, he calmly asked the Lords whether they desired to hear the words of Lord Kitchener's dispatch, as though the communication was really of little or no importance.

"Probably his resignation now has been influenced partly by the desire to make sure of the succession being in the Cecil family, and still more with a view to preventing the accession of Mr. Chamberlain. No man could be more averse than is Lord Salisbury to supreme power being in the hande of so impulsive, restless, and arrogant a politician as the Colonial Secretary. Though they had been made political bedfellowe by necessity, Lord Salisbury and Mr. Chamberlain remained apart and were secretly hostile to each other. In addition, the accession of Mr. Chamberlain might have involved the immediate dismissal of Lord Cranborne (Under Secretary for the Foreign Office) and the Earl of Selborne (First Lord of the Admiralty,) one the son and the other the son-in-law of Lord Salisbury, and it must also have meant such a paling of the star of Mr. Balfour as practically to destroy his prestige.

"It is doubtful, in any case, whether the rank and file of the Tory Party would have accepted Mr. Chamberlain willingly. They use him, but they do not like him. There is a certain section of young Tories who do not love Balfour, thinking him slack, decadent, and lethargic, but he is still the darling of the straight Conservatives, and bis appointment will be even more popular with his political opponents than with his political friends.

"Despite his many faults, Mr. Balfour remains the most popular figure in the House of Commons, and his very faults help him in this respect. If he is indolent, he is also courteous, tolerant, and broad-minded, and he will not insult other nations as Mr. Chamberlain has done. His tongue is well under restraint, and he has all the instincts of a gentleman.

"I regard the change as beneficial to Ireland in the long run. Mr. Balfour has had much experience of Ireland, and, though he is not yet a Home Ruler, all his old animosity has disappeared, and he is just the man to propose a solution of the long-standing difficulty. But Mr. Balfour does not come into office at a very happy moment. The Education bill, which he is piloting through the House of Commons, arouses tremendous religious passions on both sides, and it is doubtful if he will be able to carry it through without such concessions to his political opponents as will exasperate some of his own political friends. The aftermath of the war also has come, and the majority of the Government, though large, is wanting in cohesion.

"But it is useless speculating further; the unexpected is always the dominant factor in English politics."

Opinion in Rome.

ROME, July 13.—Lord Salisbury's resignation has produced here a feeling of regret, tempered with the hope that the relations between Great Britain and Italy, which grew cooler under the retiring Premier, will under Mr. Balfour resume their ancient cordiality.

Mr. Balfour Friendly to America.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—The appointment of Mr. Balfour to the British Premiership will not result in any change in the existing relatione between Great Britain and the United Statés. This is the view of Stata Department officials, who expreee the opinion that Mr. Balfour will be as much disposed as was Lord Salisbury to continue the friendly relations between the two countries.

LORD SALISBURY'S CAREER.

The Marquis of Salisbury is now in his seventy-third year, and in another year would have rounded out a half century of active political life. He has been Premier four times, and before he attained to the highest position possible for a British subject had held various other Cabinet offices.

In 1853 immediately after Lord Salisbury, then Lord Robert Cecil, was graduated from Oxford, he was elected Member of Parliament for Stamford, which Constituency he represented until 1868. In the latter year, on the death of his father, he succeeded to the Marquisate. Three years previous to then his elder brother had died, and Lord Robert Cecil had assumed the courtesy title of Viscount Cranborne. As a young man he was a frequent contributor to The Quarterly and other reviews, in which he discussed the chief political questions of the day.

Lord Salisbury's first Ministerial post was given to him in 1866, when he wae appointed Secretary of State for India under Lord Derby. He held this position only a short time, but was reappointed to it in 1874 by the then Mr. Disraeli. In 1878 he was appointed Foreign Secretary. His memorable visit with Lord Beaconsfield to Berlin to attend the Congress there followed.

After Lord Beaconsfield's death, in 1881, Lord Salisbury became Conservative leader in the Houee of Lords, and when, four years later, Mr. Gladstone resigned office, Lord Salisbury succeeded him in the Premiership. Tbis, his first tenure of a post which afterward he held for so many years, was a brief one. Mr. Gladstone again became Premier in 1886, but he in turn was soon defeated, and in six months Lord Salisbury returned to power, holding office until 1892, when the country again returned a Liberal Parliament. In 1895, when the Liberal Ministry was defeated, Lord Salisbury again took charge of the Government, and the general election which followed gave the Unionists a large majority. This majority they retained in the elections of 1900, and Lord Salisbury held the Premiership from 1895 until his resignation last Friday.

THE NEW PREMIER.

The appointment of the Right Hon. Arthur James Balfour as Prime Minister keeps the administration in the hands of what is known in England as "The Family," meaning the family of Lord Salisbury. Mr. Balfour is a nephew of the retiring Premier. His mother was the Lady Blanche Gascoigne Cecil, second daughter of the second Marquis of Salisbury, and the present Marquis's sister.

Mr. Balfour's political career has been remarkable. The son of a wealthy Scotchman, his university record was a distinguished one, and he became known as an original thinker and a leader of the set of ultra-cultured persons who afterward were famous as "The Souls." His "Defense of Philosophic Doubt," published in 1879, when Mr. Balfour was thirty-one years old, attracted a great deal of attention. According to such an authority as "Men and Women of the Time," this work "gave promise of abilities which could hardly have failed to win recognition even had the writer not been a Conservative politician connected by family ties with Lord Salisbury."

In 1874 Mr. Balfour was elected a member of the House of Commons for Hereford, and for a time was an associate, rather than a follower, of the late Lord Randolph Churchill. He held several offices of more or less importance between the years 1878 and 1887. In 1885 and 1886 he was President of the Local Government Board, and before then he had been Private Secretary to Lord Salisbury when the latter was Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. The offices which Mr. Balfour held, however, were not of a character to give opportunity for the display of his peculiar abilities. Nevertheless, his record, politically and otherwise, was a brilliant one, culminating in his appointment in 1886 to the much coveted position of Lord Rector of St. Andrew's University, but his health wae very bad, and it seemed to his friends that he wae doomed to an early death.

It was at this time that Mr. Balfour's physician told him that he must find some occupation that would absorb all his energies, that would give him an intense interest in his work. The following year Mr. Balfour found such an opportunity. He was appointed, at the height of the period of the Land League agitation, Chief Secretary for Ireland, and the manner in which he filled that office is still one of the traditions of the House of Commons.

It was said that what made Mr. Balfour an object of such intense hatred on the part of the Irish members was that he was never known to lose his temper with them. One after anotber of the debaters of that time attempted to "draw" the Chief Secretary, and to each Mr. Balfour replied in his invariably bland, sarcastic manner. It wae usual in the House to see Mr. Balfour, languid, calm, polite; and the Nationalists in a condition best described as "frothing at the mouth."

And the more onerous Mr. Balfour's Parliamentary dutiee became, the stronger he grew in health, until there was no longer any fear of his occupying an early grave. He held the Chief Secretaryship for four years, and in 1891 he was appointed Government leader of the House of Commons. That office, with the exception of the period between 1892 and 1895, when the Liberals were in power, he has held ever since.

It may be added that Mr. Balfour was at one time an advocate of international bimetallism, and that he has not said anything recently to lead to the belief that his views in regard to tis subject have changed. In 1887 he declared that "if bimetallists could by international arrangement fix some ratio of exchange between gold and silver coin, they would create an automatic syetem by which the demand and supply for gold and silver respectively would maintain that ratio at the point they fixed it."

In 1895 Mr. Balfour's most important literary work, "The Foundations of Belief," was published. In an article on Mr. Balfour's career, Edward Cary said regarding this book:

"It is the hook of an able and brilliant man, and it is thoroughly interesting almost from beginning to end, though very uneven. I should say that it is the work of an honest and sincere mind, very earnest in some directions, but a mind that, when it encounters difficulties, is sometimes more anxious to reconcile than to settle them. By far the best portion of the book is the destructive part. Roughly, its general purpose, like that of 'A Defense of Philosophic Doubt,' is to show that the 'laws' of science are not susceptible of proof and may be tossed by the same reasoning that is applied to the recorded teachings of religion, and there is an implication rather than a conclueion that religion, baving the immense advantage of possible revelation, should be accepted. The first part of the task fills three-quarters of the volume. It is very effective, but whether it is effectual depends on how strong the reader's desire is to go with the author. It is elaborate, acute, supremely good-natured. There are passages of fine wit and a few of real eloquence. But I felt, in reading it, that the writer would not be much surprised and not at all resentful if any one should convict him of cutting the ground from under his own feet in his zeal to cut away the ground of the beliefs he attacks. Moreover, there is an unpleasant suspbion that the enemy he is piorcing, elashing, mutilating, is a man of straw whose destruction leaves the real opponent safe, leaves him, in fact, amueed and instructed.

"I do not wish to speak irreverently of a subject of such deep import or to treat too lightly a man for whom I have much respect and great liking. But Mr. Balfour's whole attitude toward religion, in bis writings, seems very much as if he said his fellow-atoms on tbis puzzling little planet: 'We accept eo many things without reason, in a wholly thoughtlese and rather eilly fashion, why not accept God and His teachings?' Of course, Mr. Balfour knows and makes clear the tremendous gain to any one who can accept, but the analogy holds nevertheless. Poor Marie Bashkirtseff, the hungry-hearted little pagan who meant to get everything she could out of life, clung stubbornly to the religion of her race. 'Le bon Dieu, c'est tres commode,' she exclaimed. Mr. Balfour is not far from her when ha says that it may be 'a hard thing for us to believe that we are made in the likeness of God, yet it is a very necessary thing.'"

Mr. Balfour's London house is full of art treasures, and Burne-Jones's masterpiece, "The Sleeping Princess" series, was painted for him. He is famous as a golfer, and is Captain of the Royal and Ancient Golf Club, St. Andrew's.

Haddonfield Man Wounded by Tramps.

HADDONFIELD, N. J., July 13.—Benjamin Cbolister, twenty-five years of age, a member of a well-known family here, was fearfully cut early this morning by a man supposed to be a tramp. He was passing the Ellisburg Hotel, in front of which several tramps who had just been refused drink, were creating a disturbance. A young woman stopping at the hotel started to enter. She was attacked by one of the tramps, and when she tried to evade him, was struck. Cholister went to her aid, and the tramps set on him, and one of them slashed him across the abdomen. He was taken tb the hoepital in Camden. The tramps escaped.

SCORES OF JOHNSTOWN MINE VICTIMS BURIED

Sunday Devoted to Funerals in Two Cities.

TWENTY-FIVE IN ONE GRAVE

Seventeen-Year-Old Hero Who Lost His Life Trying to Save Others—The Death List Now Numbers 114.

JOHNSTOWN, Penn., July 13.—This has been a day of funerals. Scores of victime of the Rolling Mill Mine disaster were buried here and in Cambria City, where every church had its quota of dead who were followed to the grave by hundrede of grieving relativee and friends. The black cloud of mourning was heavieet over Cambria City, where the foreign population dwells. Scenes of Saturday in this eection were repeated. The number of mourners was augmented by throngs the morning trains brought in. The outsiders came from towne within a radius of fifty miles or more. These visitors spread themselves out in squads and took in the various points of interest associated with the tragedy. To the foot of the tramway leading up to the main pit mouth all paid a visit. Hundreds gathered there at a time, in the vain hope of seeing newly discovered bodies.

All the churches of Johnetown paid more or less attention in their morning services to the disaster. Collections were lifted in many for the benefit of the bereft families of the poorer victims. Special massee were said in the Catholic churches.

The afternoon was devoted to funerals. Over Cambria City the deep intonations of tolling belle rolled their clamorous wail of grief. Bands poured out mournful dirges through almost every thoroughfare. Catholic societies were out in their regalias. The National flag hung limp and lifeless in the still air, while among its folds were mingled streamers of mourning. Incessantly processions moved out and along Cheetnut Street toward the Catholic cemeteries near Morrellville.

FUNERAL OF A LITTLE HERO.

The funeral of Mike Sabot, one of the self-sacrificing heroes of the disaster, took place from St. Mary's German Catholic Church. The large church was packed with friends and those who did not know the little fellow, but who had heard the noble story of his achievement which brought him glory at the cost of his life. Sabot was about seventeen years old. He was a trap boy and knew the mine like a book. He was out at the mouth of one of the headings when the explosion came. He found himself unscathed, and immediately rushed to the rescue of the falling men beyond him. He had dragged three into a working that the afterdamp had not reached, and to his help they owe their livee to-day.

Back he plunged into the mine heading after others. Faintnese overcame him, and he toppled over and died. When found his hande were still clutching the clothing of one man in a manner which ehowed conclusively the boy was in the act of dragging him out to safety when overcome.

Mike's coffin was draped in pink, and a profusion of flowers were strewn on top. As the cortége moved away from the church there was not a dry eye in the crowd which stood about, the men with hared heads. Down on Fourth Street, where St. Stephen's Catholic Church stands, the street was blocked for squares by thousands of spectators, carriages, and mourners.

The funerals there commenced at 2 o'clock. The church was filled. Five coffins at one time were distributed in front of the altar. At 8 o'clock they were removed to the cemetery.

Around the corner at St. Mary's Greek Catholic Church there were being held eervices for the dead simultaneously with those at St. Stephen's. Further down the street the Croatians were having their funerals. In all the foreign churehes the congregations displayed emblems of their societies. Variegated colors were worn by the women, robbing the scene somewhat of its mournful character.

DUG GRAVES ALL NIGHT.

All night Saturday workmen dug graves in the Morrellville cemeteries. By this morning they had enough completed to care for the day's arrivals, and for those who were taken to the cemetery entrance on Saturday, and had to be stored in a barn until excavations could be made for them.

The hurial wae simplified by the digging of long trenches in place of separate graves. Into one of these twenty-five coffins were lowered.

The interment of Labor Boss John R. Thomas, Sr., took place in the afternoon. Interment was made at Grandview Cemetery, Westmont. All the graves in this cemetery were lined with white. All were decorated with a wealth of flowers.

After a conealtation this evening with the four State Mine Inspectors summoned here to make a thorough inspection of the Rolling Mill Mine of the Cambria Steel Company to-day, James E. Roderick, Chief of the State Bureau of Mining Inspection, dictated a notice to General Manager C. S. Price of the Cambria Steel Company, granting formal permiesion to resume operations in all sectione of tha mine except the Klondike in the morning. The Klondike workings will likely be closed for several days, until perfect security is assured through the brattieing of openings and repairs necessitated by the explosion.

TWO MORE MINERS DIE.

Two more deaths of rescued victims have occurred since last night. Early this morning John Seher and Yasante Sibolla expired at the Cambria General Hospital. These men were among the six living last brought out of the mine Friday afternoon, of whom four others have expired. These deaths raise the total fatalities to 114, although the company records have it one less. Much confusion has attended the compilation of the record.

Mine Superintendent G. T. Robineon this evening said:

"I would not like to assert that there are no more bodies in the mine, but I do not think there are. There may be a few."

It is generally regarded as certain that the full extent of the disaster is now known. State Inspectore say to-night that the workings are free of gas, and the almost perfect ventilating system is rushing currents of pure air into the uttermost recesses of the subterranean workings. There has not been a single place outside of the old abandoned chambers that has not undergone the scrutiny of experts, who pronounce everything in as good condition as could be asked.

At 9:30 A. M. State Mine Inspectors Josiah T. Evans of Johnstown, Joseph Williame of Altoona, C. B. Ross of Greensburg, and I. G. Ross of Uniontown left Chief Roderick and the mine officers at the mine office and entered the mine. They went all through the Klondike, making air tests and noting the conditions controlling ventilation. They found many openings which retarded the proper coures of air currents and noted them. The inspection lasted for hours. After finishing the Klondike section the experts went through all the other sections which have never manifested dangerous symptoms. There they found matters in ordinary shape, and at 4:30 P. M. the men left the mine to report at the hotel to Chief Roderick.

The men paid particular note to discovering, if possible, the cause of the explosion and the fact whether the blame reste upon one now living, upon whom heavy punishment should alight.

Of course, the Inspectors would say nothing as to their discoveries. They will remain mute until called upon to testify at the inquest, the date of which Coroner Miller will not fix until to-morrow night.

"I decline to say what my conclusions are since I have talked with the Inspectors who were in to-day," said Mr. Roderick; "but I will say I consider the Rolling Mill mine a well-conducted institution."

VISIT TO THE FATAL PIT.

Down into the vast workings of the Rolling Mill mine, through the Klondike section and into the death chambers of that gloomy vault, a reporter this afternoon was taken under the personal guidance of Mine Superintendent George T. Robinson. The trip extended into every point of the mine where dead or living were found. This is the first time an outsider has been permitted to make the trip since the explosion.

The tour of the seat of the disaster extended over seven miles of workings and lasted three hours. Into the Weetmont pit mouth the party plunged at 3:30 P. M. There was a speedy run of a mile and a half through the main corridor of the mine to the main siding and supply shanty, where a stop was made. Here the party climbed into cars drawn by a compressed air motor. After a sharp run the excursion brought up with a violent jerk at the fire beeses' shanty, at the mouth of the Klondike main heading. It was here that the fire bosses who were killed or those saved were when the explosion came, and from which they started in on their heroic work of rescue.

At the fifth right heading the first chill of horror was received. About on all sides were strewn tin dinner pails in direful confusion. They marked the spot of the finding of the first dead Thursday night. More than twenty-five dead greeted the eight of the rescuing party. Finally the visitors reached the mouth of No. 6 right heading, in the very heart of the zone of death. A rude canvas curtain served to brattice the heading into which air currents were being worked to disinfect it of its poisonous element. From the depths of that interior from twenty to thirty dead were taken during Thursday, Friday, and Saturday.

With crooked backs the walk stretched into heading No. 5 right, where more than a score of dinner pails were scattered about. There Friday afternoon the rescuers found twenty-five dead and eight living. A hissing sound emanating from a passageway to the right told of the presence of the room where Andrew and Victor Kahler and another had saved themselves by bursting the valves of a compressed air pipe, which kept them alive for twenty-eight hours until reecue came.

ELEVATED TICKETS GRATIS.

Apparently Demented, Agent Distributed Several Hundred of Them and Made No Charge Taken to Bellevue.

Manhattan elevated tickets were given away free at the up-town platform of the Franklin Street station on the Ninth Avenue line yesterday evening. The agent, Harry Phillips, handed them out to all comers and made no charge. He also distributed a considerable amount of the company's money. It was believed that the man was demented, and he was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

About 9 o'clock Policeman A. H. Griswold of the Leonard Street Station was attracted by a large crowd of boys and girls near the station. All of them had money and tickets and were obtaining more for the asking at the station window. Telegraph operators at other stations had suspected something was wrong because Phillips had left his key open and communication could not be resumed. Inspector George W. Dumont, upon investigation, found that the agent had given away between 500 and 600 tickets and many small coins, making his shortage about $50.

The agent was taken to the Leonard Street Police Station, where he talked half coherently about many unrelated subjects. He frequently referred to a dentist in the neighborhood and in an apparently lucid interval said that he took cocaine when he had several teeth extracted recently and that his queer actions were the result of the after effecte of the drug. He said he was thirty-three years of age, unmarried, and lived at 520 Palisade Avenue, West Hoboken, N. J. He is detained at the hospital for examination as to his sanity.

REPUBLICANS QUOTE FIGURES.

Surplus of $3,000,000 in State Treasury on Oct. 1 Believed to be Sufficient.

The Republican State Committee yesterday gave out some figures to show that the surplus of more than $3,000,000, which will remain in the State Treasury on Oct. 1 will be sufficient. The following figures are of the balances each year from 1883 to 1894, inclueive:

1883.	Gov. Cleveland	$1,122,726.90
1884.	Gov. Cleveland	1,709,607.36
1885.	Gov. Hill	1,018,755.50
1886.	Gov. Hill	2,999,761.25
1887.	Gov. Hill	3,326,417.81
1888.	Gov. Hill	3,119,851.32
1889.	Gov. Hill	2,640,774.58
1890.	Gov. Hill	4,229,613.76
1891.	Gov. Hill	5,231,270.46
1893.	Gov. Flower	1,701,487.02
1893.	Gov. Flower	850,083.61
1894.	Gov. Flower	*874,912.64

*Deficiency.

Continuing, the statement says:

The capitalization of new incorporations during the year from April 21, 1900, to April 22, 1901, prior to the enactment of the new law, was $239,154,490. The new law went into effect on April 22, 1901, and for the year, up to April 23, 1902, shows new corporations with a capitalization of $764,025,590, or an increase of over half a billion dollars in one year.

The increased incorporation fees, notwithstanding the lower percentage charged for incorporation, have reached nearly $100,000 this year. In addition to this the State will receive under the corporation franchise tax a large sum annually for State purposes from these new corporations.

KENTUCKY'S RICH OILFIELD.

Pipe Lines Will Be Laid and More Developing Will Be Done.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 13.—The Standard Oil Company and the Atlantic and Pacific Oil Company of New York are preparing to build pipe linee from the rich field in Knox County to Barbourville. When the pipe lines are built all the oil from the field now stored in tanks can be marketed and more developing will be done. The oil is of superior quality and the richness of the field appears to be unquestioned.

The Atlantic and Pacific's Well No. 8, on the Wage farm, had no oil at 160 feet; it is being sunk deeper in the hope of getting something at about 390 feet. This is the first well that has been drilled on the place that has not overflowed with oil at about 160 feet. It is some distance from the No. 1, and may be a little out of the line of the oil.

G. W. Clinton of New York is sinking a well on his part of the Gibson place. The well is located 100 feet up the creek from the Inter-State Petroleum Company's No. 1, which is being pumped. He expects to strike plenty of oil.

TWELVE STOWAWAYS ON BOARD.

Steamship Canadian Nearly Entitled to Record for Free Passengers.

The Leyland Line steamship Canadian, which sailed from Liverpool on July 2, arrived in port yesterday with seven passengers who had paid full first-cabin passagee and twelve other passengers who had paid no passage money at all. Twelve stowaways is very nearly the record, but one of them said yesterday that "that wouldn't be a marker to the bunches that will come over when the coronation grafters break loose."

There were so many of them on the Canadian, however, that all of them couldn't hide away in cetle of rope or donkey boilers as recent stowaways have done. They crawled into unoccupied bunks, but all made the fatal error of locating themselves inconveniently far away from the pantry, and after the first day out they were captured one by one in their efforts to find something to eat. Then they were put to work.

Ten of the men were Americans and were released on their arrival here yesterday. The others were Englishmen and they were sent to Ellis Island. It is probable that they will be deported.

New Yorker Killed by a Train.

ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, N. J., July 13.—Charles W. Held of New York, who with his wife was visiting William Mertens of 16 West Thirty-eighth Street, Manhattan, at the latter's Summer cottage at Sea Bright, was killed this evening near the depot here. He attempted to alight from a train while it was in motion, and in doing so alighted on his feet safely, but close to a telegraph pole, into which he was thrown by the momentum. The blow knocked him down and backward, and he went under the train. One arm and a leg were cut off, and he died within a few minutes.

MANY INJURED IN A TROLLEY ACCIDENT

Car Jumped Track and Struck a Telegraph Pole.

Unmanageable While Going Down Hill to West Farms Square—Passengers Thrown Headlong.

While crowded with close to a hundred men, women, and children on their way to Bronx and Pelham Bay Parks, a Union Railway trolley car became unmanageable on a steep grade yesterday afternoon, and, jumping the track, crashed into a telegraph pole.

Ten persons were injured seriously, and ae many more were shocked and bruised. The car was badly wrecked, and the telegraph pole was cut almost in half.

West Farms Square, the scene of the accident, was crowded with hundreds of Sunday excurelonists at the time, and for a few minutes the greatest excitement prevailed, as it was rumored that several persons had been killed instantly. Several policemen were in the vicinity, and they quieted the fears of the crowd, and kept excited persone at a distance, while the railroad employes carried the injured to a nearby drug store.

Owing to the relaying of the Union Railway Company's tracks on Third Avenue, between One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street and Fordham, no cars were run yesterday between the two points along Third Avenue. That congested traffic greatly at One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street and Third Avenue, and every cross-town car going to West Farms was mobbed by the crowds that alighted from the elevated trains at Tremont Avenue.

At 2:35 P. M. open car No. 192, under the charge of Motorman Emil Lindelthal and Conductor Henry Madden, reached Third Avenue on its way eastward through Tremont Avenue, or One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, to West Farms. A great crowd wae awaiting it, and men and women pushed and crowded one another in their efforts to obtain a seat. When the car was started the passengers were crowded together, and the steps were occupied by men and boye who clung to the uprights.

No stop was made, and the car did not slacken its speed until the head of the hill that extends down into West Farms Square was reached. At this point the car seemed to feel tha action of the brakes for about a minute, and then, as though they were released suddenly, it plunged ahead, increasing its velocity every foot it traveled.

At the foot of the hill is a sharp curve turning northward into West Farms Square. The passengers did not eeem to realize that the car was running away until the instant before it struck the curve.

Several passengers, realizing their danger, attempted to jump, but before they could do eo the flying car struck the curve, and, swaying as though it would topple over, jumped the track and with a crash that was heard several blocks struck one of the three telegraph poles in the middle of the square.

Everyhody was thrown headlong. The front platform of the car was crushed like cardboard. The motorman saved himeelf from being crushed between the telegraph pole and the car by jumping.

For an instant everybody seemed completely etunned by the accident and then there was a scramble to leave the wrecked car. Mattie Moss was found unconscious under the second seat and carried to Miller's drug store. Roundsman John Schlesiers, who happened to be on the spot, sent in a hurry call for ambulance to Fordham Hospital, while Policemen Thompeon and Kupfrian assisted the injured.

The injured are:

DEVINS, THOMAS, forty years old, 988 Washington Avenue; left arm broken and possible internal injuries; removed to Fordham Hospital.

HAFNER, Mrs. ALBERTINA, fifty years old, of 812 East One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street; internal injuries; removed to Fordham Hospital.

MOSS, MATTIE, forty-six years old, colored, of 63 Creston Avenue; skull fractured; removed to Fordham Hospital.

The following were painfully but not seriously injured, having been cut and bruised. After being attended by Dr. Kingston and Dr. Walsh of Fordham Hospital they were taken home:

PLUNKETT, Mrs. ROSE, thirty-nine years old, 156 Spencer Street, Brooklyn.

DOWD, Miss R., 156 Spencer Street, Brooklyn.

KELLY, JOHN, twenty-four years old, 431 East Seventieth Street.

EGAN, JOHN, 1,835 Second Avenue.

TEASDALE, LOTTIE, eighteen years of age, 464 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street.

DONEHEE, WILLIAM B., Jr., twenty-eight years old, 147 West Sixty-first Street.

KONISKY, SAMUEL, thirteen years old, 71 Monroe Street.

On the arrival of the ambulance Dr. Kingston made a careful examination of the injured and used court plaster and liniment freely. Finding Mattie Moss in a serious condition, she was removed to the hospital at once, and later Thomas Devins and Mrs. Hafner were taken, their injuries being the most serious.

Traffic was blocked for about 20 minutes. The wrecked car was removed from the track, and traffic resumed. No arrests were made, as it was stated at the Tremont Police Station last evening that the accident was unavoidable.

James Carrigan, Superintendent of the Union Railway Company, said last night that he could not account for the accident, but that a thorough investigation would be made. He said that the back chain had not broken, as a test had been made when the wrecked car reached the barn at West Farms, and it wae found to be perfect. He admitted that there was a possibility of the chain slipping.

At the hoepital last night it was reported that Mattie Mose's condition was critical.

WEALTHY FARMER KILLED.

Wesley Brusie of Dutchess County Slain by a Hay Rake.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., July 13.—Wesley Brusie, a prominent and wealthy farmer living at Mount Riga, two milee north of Millerton, Dutchess County, met with a terrible death on his farm yesterday afternoon and in sight of his own house. He went to the harn and brought out one of his young horees to hitch to tbe hay rake. After the animal had been harnessed and hitched Mr. Brusie started to climb into the seat. Tha horse started and, throwing him to the ground, ran away.

Mr. Brusie, who was seventy years of age, held on to the reins and was dragged to a stone wall, where he was caught between the rake and the wall. The horse backed up and crushed his chest in with one of his hoofs. The teeth of the big rake then fell down and cruehed through the farmer's skull, killing him instantly.

BEGGAR'S GOOD FORTUNE.

Inquiries Concerning Paralyzed Petitioner, Show Him to be an Heir.

MINEOLA, L. I., July 13.—Ten days ago a poorly clad man, apparently a tramp, applied to Sheriff Johnson for a night's lodging. He was paralyzed on the right side from the shoulder down, and was unable to speak or write. The Sheriff gave him a supper and a bed for the night. The next morning he was searched and a slip of paper, hearing the name of Mrs. Eva Johnson, Newark, Ohio, was found in his vest pocket.

The Sheriff wrote to Mrs. Johnson and asked for information concerning the man. Yesterday he received a reply from Mrs. Johnson saying that the man was Adolf Miller. Last November he had a stroke of paralysie and was sent to the hospital and then to the county infirmary, from which he disappeared.

Shortly after his disappearance from Newark a cablegram was received from Germany, stating that a sum of several thousand dollars had been left in trust for Miller's maintenance.

Upon receipt of this news a Deputy Sheriff was sent to Jersey City with Miller, who was was put on board a train for Newark, Ohio.

STRIKE OF FREIGHT HANDLERS.

Final Overtures for Settlement Likely to Fail—Sympathetic Movements of All Teamsters' Unions.

CHICAGO, July 13.—Final overtures for the settlement of the strike of freight handlers and teamsters were made at meetings of the two unions to-night. At the instigation of the members of the Chicago Board of Arbitration, the freight handlers agreed to send committeee to all the railroads to-morrow morning. This agreement was made after the board had announced to the union men that eight of the largest railroads entering Chicago had agreed to pay 17½ cents an hour to truckers, and pay for overtime, and to do away with the demand for a probationary period of service.

The General Managers of two of the railroads declared they had agreed to no such proposition. They declared that when the committess shall visit the railroad offices to-morrow morning, the roads will offer them the same terms as those which were rejected by the union men yesterday. Tho statement from the General Managers destroyed the hope of a settlement of the strike to-morrow on the basis of the terms suggested by the General Managers of the railroads.

President Curran of the Freight Handlers' Union stated to-night that the committees to-morrow morning will insist on the payment of 18 cents an hour, instead of 17½ cents, which the railroads are reported to have offered. He also stated that the freight handlers will make no more overtures and hereafter will reject all propositions which shall not stipulate for the payment of the wage scale so formulated by the union and the recognition of the organization.

Every teamsters' union in Chicago that has members handling freight voted to-day to refuse to take teams to the freight depots. Longshoremen of Chicago who have been in only a partially organized condition were formed into a union to-day. They are out now in sympathy with the freight handlers, but to-morrow may inaugurate an independent strike of their own. The ice teamsters also have agreed not to ice refrigerator cars, nor to visit the railroad yards. The coal teamsters at a meeting to-day determined that no member of the union shall go near the railroad freight sheds during the strike.

CARBONDALE, Ill., July 13.—Fruit and vegetable growers in Southern Illinois are much alarmed over the strike of the freight handlers in Chicago. Thousands of dollars' worth of tomatoes are rotting in the fields. Much fruit, including peaches and apples, is ripening and will be in marketable condition during the present week. None of the growers or shipping associations in the fruit belt will ship to Chicago under present conditions.

TRACY ELUDES PURSUERS.

Although Probably on the Verge of Collapse, He Successfully Dodges Man-Hunters.

SEATTLE, Wash., July 13.—Notwithstanding the general belief that Convict Tracy is on the verge of collapse, as the result of buckshot wounds and illnese reaulting from exposure in the wet brush, he managed to keep hidden from the officers to-day. This wae especially disappointing to the four Sheriffs now on his trail, as they had led him an exhaueting chase up to last night and hoped to push the pursuit to an actual encounter to-day.

Vigilance had been redoubled and the encircling cordon about the district where it was almoet certain the man was hidden was stronger than ever. The deputies scoured the neighborhood, but beyond discredited reports of the conviot'e appearance near Enumclaw nothing was heard of him.

The officers, however, have not wavered and the hunt is being pushed with greater zeal than ever. It will be continued without cessation. The Sheriffs are convinced that the convict is within the territory guarded by the deputies and possemen.

CAVE FOUND IN TENNESSEE.

It May Contain the Records of the Lost "State of Franklin."

Special to The New York Times.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., July 13.—Yesterday Town Marshal Butler discovered a cave which will in all probability supply a missing link in the ill-starred history of the "State of Franklin," or what is now called Tennessee.

Col. John Tipton of North Carolina took the records of the "State of Franklin" from John Sevier, twice Governor of Franklin; finally Sevier recovered them, after a desperate fight, brought the records back from Buffalo Creek, Tipton's headquarters at that time, and hid them in a cave at Jonesborough. That cave has been hidden for many years, the records having been lost since the "State of Franklin" died, in 1788.

John H. Mathes, the most prominent historian in Tennessee, says that this is undoubtedly the cave, and he is organising a searching party to find the lost records.

COSMIDES UNDER PAROLE.

Case of Alleged Fraudulent Use of the Mails Adjourned.

Christopher Cosmides of 249 West One Hundred and Seventh Street, who was arreeted on Saturday evening by Central Office detectivee on the complaint of Post Office Inspector Swift, the charge being fraudulent use of the mails, was arraigned in the Tomba Court yesterday morning. No officer of the Post Office Department appearing to prese the charge, Coemidee was paroled in custody of his lawyers, Black, Olcott, Gruber & Bonynge.

The case against Coemides centree around the suspicious use of Post Office Box 703. It has been charged that through that box Cosmides received mail; that letters addressed to Frederick R. Hazzard were sent to the same box, and that a echeme was worked to get goods by the use of the mails.

It was suggested by the police that Coemides had as partners in his alleged swindling scheme A. R. Goslin, now in the penitentiary at Blackwell's Island, and Robert Guilfoyle, also in prison, serving a term for swindling.

Cosmides said in court yesterday that he knew nothing about either of the men, but that he had an arrangement with a man known ae Hazzard, by which both used Box 703. Hazzard's mail, Cosmidee said, was called for by a woman known as Mrs. Floyd Jones. In that way Cosmidee explained the faet that he did not touch a decoy letter addressed to Hazzard and put in the box.

POOR BOX BROKEN OPEN.

Three Girls Accused of Robbery in St. Thomas's Roman Catholic Church.

Mary Doyle, fifteen years of age; her sister, Rose, twelve years of age, who live at 634 West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, and Nora Roach, ten years of age, of 636 West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, were arreated last night on a charge that they robbed the poor box in St. Thomae's Roman Catholic Church, One Hundred and Eighteenth Street and St. Nicholas Avenue.

Report was sent to the police that they had been seen forcing open the box with a chisel. The amount that was missed was only $2. The girls were sent to the Children's Society.

Glass

PRESIDENT'S THREAT TO FIGHT THE TRUSTS

Why Congress Is Not Likely to Act on His Recommendation.

During the Recent Session Republican Votes Killed an Attempt to Enact Anti-Trust Legislation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—Senator Dubois of Idaho called at Democratic Congressional headquarters to-day and called the attention of Chairman Griggs to an interesting fact in connection with the President's threat to wage a war against trusts at the short session of Congress. It was that an attempt was made during the recent long session to carry into effect the President's recommendations about trusts, made in his message, and that it was defeated by a solid Republican vote.

It has already been pointed out that Mr. Littlefield's anti-trust bill was smothered in committee by Republican votes, and the question has been asked how the President expects Mr. Littlefield to have any better luck at the coming short session, particularly in view of the stunning defeat administered to the President the last time he tried to get a bill through Congress. Now Mr. Dubois points out that, aside from the smothering of the Littlefield bill, the Republicans killed the President's own recommendations when an effort was made to enact them into law, and he wants to know whether thg same thing is not likely to happen at the next session.

"The very thing," said Mr. Dubois, "that the President talked about in his Pittsburg speech and his first message to Congress, publicity for trusts, was turned down in the Senate just four months ago. During the discussion of the Census bill I offered an amendment which covered exactly what the President now asks for, and which was promptly killed by a strict party vote.

"My amendment directed that true and accurate reports should be made to the Director of the Census by all corporations engaged in manufacture. The reports were to go into the business of the corporations in detail, and were to be published annually in order that full light could be thrown upon corporations for the benefit of the public. Imprisonment and fines ranging from $1,000 to $5,000 were the penalties fixed for failure upon the part of corporations to make such reports.

"After I had offered my amendment in the Senate I had read at the clerk's desk the section of the President's message relating to trusts and recommending 'publicity.' I stated then that the amendment was suggested to me by the message and that it should be adopted. When the vote was demanded the amendment was defeated, every Republican present voting against it.

"If the Republican Party wanted to do what the President asked them to do they had a most excellent opportunity to show their willingness by voting for my amendment. Since, however, they voted it down, it must be plain to the people of the country that the President's party is not with him in this little matter of publicity or control of the trusts, and though he says since Congress adjourned that he intends to fight the trusts, and promises the people remedial legislation that will give both publicity and control, it would seem that he reckons without his host. We can but judge the future by the past, and unless he has stronger control over bis party than he had last Februnry we will get nothing from the Republican Congress. It would seem to the casual observer that his recent signal defeat on Cuban reciprocity was an indication that he has not better control of his party now than he had last February."

GAYNOR AND GREENE CASE.

State Department Has Taken Steps to Have the Fugitives Extradited.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—Steps have been taken by the State Department for the extradition to the United States of Col. John F. Gaynor and Capt. Benjamin D. Greene, now under arrest at Quebec, Canada. A formal application for their extradition has been made by Secretary Hay to Mr. Raikes, Chargé d'Affaires of the British Embassy, who is now at Newport, and who, it is expected, will cable the request promptly to his Government. The grounds on which extradition is asked are comprehensive in character.

This action of the State Department is independent of the proceedings now in progress to obtain the extradition of the men through ordinary judicial process. The Secretary has not yet acted on the suggestion of the Department of Justice that there were obstructions placed in the way of the Canadian proceedings by reason of connections between counsel for Messrs. Greene and Gaynor and Crown officers.

E. G. RATHBONE IN CINCINNATI.

He Declines to Discuss His Trial in Cuba.

CINCINNATI, July 13.—E. G. Rathbone, ex-Director General of Posts in Cuba, arrived here to-day and was met during the day by many of his old neighbors. He will go to his former home at Hamilton Tuesday, and later he will join his family in Western New York. This is his first visit to his home since his trial in Havana, and he was received by many friends, whose calls presentsd the appearance of a reception.

To all inquiries of newspaper men Mr. Rathbone replied that he had nothing further to say regarding Cuban affairs than what he had set forth in his petition to Congress for a full investigation, and pending action on that petition he would not discuss any phase of the Cuban situation.

Two Persons Killed by Lightning.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 13.—During a terrific thunderstorm this afternoon Thomas Roe, a watchman at the Ocean Steamship Company wharves, and Lizzie Williams, a negro girl who had brought him his dinner, were instantly killed by a bolt of lightning. Another girl standing two feet from the Williams child was unscathed.

DUTY ON ART COLLECTION.

What Mr. Walters Must Pay, If the Massaranti Paintings and Statuary Be Not Admitted Free.

If full duty be paid on the paintings, statuary, bronzes, and other works of art, comprising the Massaranti collection, part of which arrived on Saturday from Italy, Henry Walters of Baltimore, the purchaser, will have to turn over to the customs authorities at least $150,000. Mr. Walters paid about $1,000,000 for the collection, and the duty on paintings brought from Italy is 15 per cent.

It is thought, however, that the whole collection may be brought in duty free, as the tariff law permits, under certain restrictions, the bringing in of works of art for exhibition purposes by museums and public corporations. Paragraph 702 of the tariff law, on "Works of Art," is as follows:

Worke of art, collections in illustration of the progress of the arts, sciences, and manufactures; photographs, works in terra cotta, parian, pottery, or porcelain; antiquities and artistic copies thereof in metal or other material, imported in good faith for exhibition at a fixed place by any State or by any society or institution established for the encouragement of the arts, ecIences, or education, or for a municipal corporation for the purpose of erecting a public monument and not intended for sale nor for any purpose other than herein expressed; but bonds shall be given under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe for the payment of lawful duties which may accrue should any of the articles aforesaid be sold or transferred or used contrary to the provisions, and such articles shall be subject at all times to examination and inspection by proper officers of the Customs. Provided, That associations or corporations be not engaged in or connected with business of a private or commercial character.

ART NOTES.

The large collections of Peruvian textiles, pottery, gold and silver ornaments, wood carvings, and copper tools and weapons from ancient tombs belonging to the Museum of Natural History are being put in order in the western wing. They include the old Squier pieces, those bequeathed by Mr. Douglas, the Pierpont Morgan silver collection, those brought from Peru by Dr. Gaffron, and many objects which have never been unpacked for want of room. The Inca woven work and tapestries found on Peruvian mummies are particularly beautiful for color and designs.

⁂

A Paris critic is of the opinion that one result of the Lutz and Humbert sales will be a revision of judgment regarding the value of works oy certain artists who were contemporaries of the romantic landscape and figure painters of the Barbizon school, but have been kept in the shade hitherto by the fame of greater men. They are going through the same phases which befell the work of Court painters like Le Brun, Mignard, Largilliére, &c., who, after suffering eclipse because they were not realistic enough, were discovered to have marvelous composition and decorative quality, despite their "tight" brushwork, and now obtain high prices in Paris and London.

⁂

The Confederate Monument for Baltimore by Wellington Ruckstuhl will be erected, not by the Maryland Chapter of the Daughters of the Confederacy, but by the Women of Maryland. The fund for the monument is assisted by many persons who are not members of the chapter.

⁂

The British Museum will have by the will of Lord Cheylesmore the largest known collection of mezzotints, including special prints, for which thousands of pounds are paid when a specimen comes up at a sale.

⁂

The ways of collectors are so unaccountable that the world has long ago given up trying to explain their vagaries. Why should one pay more for an indifferent color print after an oil or water color of the eighteenth century than for the original picture itself? Yet such odd things have happened at many London sales. At the Stevens Rooms about ten days ago a number of silver cups with inscriptions were sold for prices that seem to bear no relation to their value as genuine old pieces enhanced by their literary and other associations. A loving cup brought only $180, although it belonged once to Oliver Goldsmith and bears the inscription: "Edmund Burke, to Samuel Johnson, LL. D., in honour of his stay and visit at Beaconsfield, 1774." The sum of $140 was paid for one given by Samuel Dyer on his election to the Turk's Head Club, inscribed: "In hope that Dr. Samuel Johnson's unwillingness to go to bed, as to leave it when there, might not be a habit with members." A silver cup with the hallmark of 1784 brought only $85, although it is inscribed: "Robert Burns to Mary." As much as $350 was obtained for a silver wine flagon bearing the name, "Admiral Bruey, the bravest and best of soldiers," and having on the other side the legend: "Nelson to Emma, in commemoration of the victory of the Nile, Vanguard, September 29th, 1798, my 40th birthday."

⁂

A relic interesting to Britons was sold in London recently, the oldest and first known Regimental Color belonging to the first standing army England ever had. It is the Second Captain's Color, Regiment of Foot, 1680. It was carried in the campaign of 1685 during the Monmouth Rebellion, and remained in the family of the seller from that date to this. The price obtained for this valuable relic was $210.

⁂

A collection interesting to actors and historians of the British stage is shown at the Fine Arts Society's rooms in London. Samuel de Wilde, born in Holland, but English by education, made a great series of water colors and drawings between 1780 and 1830, which show the leading actors of his time in various dresses used in the plays they performed. If the portraits he made of the Kembles and Listons, Mathews, Mackin, Macready, and a host of others, are not admirable as likenesses, they are very curious as a record of the costumes they wore in the several parts and would be invaluable as documents in the library of a club of actors and playwrights.

⁂

Great dissatisfaction is expressed by the London art critics over the quality of the street decorations prepared for the coronation. No artists were asked for their expert advice, but everybody went ahead on his own responsibility, as if the decoration of public and private buildings, banks, clubs and hotels were the easiest thing in the word, requiring no expert advice whatever. There seems to be no organization in London authorized or willing without authorization to distribute hints to householders on the most effective and cheapest way to decorate housefronts on such an occasion.

⁂

A recent picture in the rotunda ceiling at the State House, Boston, is a modern scene by Edward Simmons, the turning in by Massachusetts regiments of their war flags at the end of the civil war. The old front of the State House, as it was in 1865, fills the background, and a procession of Color Sergeants, each with a flag, marches up the steps and enters the portal. Gov. Andrew stands at the top of the steps a little to the left and high up in the balcony above are other figures looking down. The battle flags form a mass of vivid colors, and the time being Winter, the steps of the State House are covered with a light fall of snow. Since the Sergeants are moving from the spectator the picture lacks the interest that faces offer.

⁂

Further decorations for the rotunda ceiling at the Boston State House are "John Eliot Preaching to the Indians" and "Concord Bridge, April 19, 1775," the former by Henry Oliver Walker, the latter by Edward Simmons.

⁂

In Les Arts of Paris the reasons are given for believing that the two Watteaus at Berlin representing "The Signboard," painted by Watteau for the art dealer Gersaint are replicas by the artist after a large single picture. Of the original one-half survives in the gallery of M. Michel Lévy of Paris. Between original and the replica made to send to Prussia there are slight differences. Thus the portrait being packed in a case was in the original an unknown person, in the replica it became a portrait of Louis XIV. The man standing behind the counter who, with a lady and another gentleman seated, are examining a picture held on the counter by a woman, is different in the two pictures. The replica, cut directly in two so as to make self-sufficing right and left groups of the two sides of the art store, seems to be much more sharply keyed up in the execution than the fragment (the left-hand part of the store) owned by M. Lévy.

8,000 LICENSED HOTELS.

That Number in New York State, of Which 2,800 Are Located in This City.

ALBANY, July 13.—State Excise Commissioner Cullinan announces that there are 8,000 licensed hotels in the State of New York, and that about 2,800 of these are situated in Greater New York.

A complete list of the hotels in Greater New York has been prepared, and has been sent to Mayor Low, Commissioner of Police Partridge, District Attorney Jerome, the heads of the Building, Fire, and Health Departments in the City of New York, and to the Sheriffs and District Attorneys of the counties included in the City of New York.

A complete list of the hotels in every county in the State has also been sent to the District Attorneys and Sheriffs of each. A complete list of the hotels in each city of the State has been sent to the Mayors of these cities, the head of the Police Department, and of the several Building, Fire, and Health Departments in these cities.

SENATOR ELKINS ON CUBAN ANNEXATION

An Essential Fact Overlooked by Gen. Lee.

Trade Abnormally Stimulated During the American Occupation—The Island Passing Through a Crisis.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—"I read with great interest Gen. Fitzhurg Lee's interview on Cuba's present situation and future prospects," said Senator Elkins to-day, "especially as I consider that no one who is at liberty to speak is better qualified to do so on this subject. His prediction that snarchy and annexation wers certain to follow financial distress is founded on an intimate knowledge of the Cuban people, acquired under exceptionally favorable circumstances. He foresees the great danger to Cuba from a falling off in its customs revenues, but he, perhaps, overlooks one essential fact in this connection, that during American occupation a great deal of American money was put into circulation in ths island and trads was abnormally stimulated.

"Cuba is now passing through the most perilous stage of its career. Spanish oppression and taxation were succeeded by American open-handed liberality and good government, and prosperity followed adversity so rapidly that it is no wonder the Cubans were somewhat dazed. But with the withdrawal of the American government, capital displaysd natural timidity about investing further on this island until the Cuban government demonstrated its ability to maintain order and itself.

"We have put upon Cuba conditions which, while insuring a certain security to her, make her, in effect, a dependent nation, and as long as these conditions stand as a part of our laws and are imbedded in her Constitution ghs can never be a free and independent nation.

"The people of Cuba will soon learn that it is far better to be a State in the American Union, with Senators and Representatives in Congress, than to be a dependent nation. This is one of the reasons why I think her people will prefer giving up national existence and becoming a part of this great Republic.

"Now is the most opportune time for annexation, before Cuba contracts debts and strains her credit to start in the race of national life and before the United States, in order to furthsr help Cuba, makes additional sacrifices, either by abandoning her economic traditions and breaking down the policy of protection, which has brought great prosperity and success to our people, or otherwise. The effect of the Platt amendment, though not intended for that purpose, will operate to bring about annexation. I was opposed to the Platt and Teller amendments. Thsy are absolutely inconsistent. I was opposed to both, but was hushed into silencs because our grsat leaders, great lawyers and best thinkers in the Senate thought it wise to adopt them.

"But they now rise up to plague us. A nation cannot long remain half free and half dependent; such a condition embarrasses healthy progress in national life and leaves but little room for the exercise of ths genius and intelligence of a people in the affairs of government, especially when under such restrictions as these amendments impose."

BAN PUT ON RYE BEACH.

Committee Pronounces It Unfit for a Sunday School Picnic, and the Schools Are Disappointed.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., July 13.—The majority of the 200 Sunday school scholars of the Second Congregational Church were disappointed to-day when they read the notice published on the church programms which stated that the annual picnic would be held at Round Island and not at Rye Beach, as they expected. The committee appointed to select the site and time for the picnic heeded ths request of the children a week ago that the picnic be held at Rye Beach and announced it. Then some of those whose Puritan ancestry is very marked made a protest. They said Rye Beach was not a proper place for young folks, for it had many attractions similar to those of Coney Island.

A committee was appointed to visit Rye Beach and report. The committee investigated thoroughly and ths decision was against the place. The children are disappointed, for they think that after being good a whole year they should have an outing where carrousels, band concerts, pingpong, and other games, along with popcorn and taffy, would afford opportunities for enjoyment. Wednesday they will picnic at Round Island, opposite E. C. Benedict's mansion, where the noise made by the waves and the occasional passing of a boat will be the only things to break the monotony. On the same day the Methodist Sunday school will picnic at Rye Beach.

HIS BOOKKEEPER FOR LIFE.

Cupid Wrote Between the Lines in a Business Correspondence.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., July 13.—The wedding of Miss Mamie S. Benjamin of Hopewell, Principal of the White House Station public school, and George H. Lancaster of Mountain Lake, Penn., last Wednesday in New York City has revealed a very pretty romance that has just come to light.

When school closed in White House for the Summer vacation Miss Benjamin went to Dr. H. Eugene Park and asked him if he could not find her a position as bookkeeper during the Summer. He recommended her to his friend, Mr. Lancaster, who is the owner of the Mountain Lake House, in Bradford County, Penn.

Mr. Lancaster and Miss Benjamin corresponded, exchanged photographs, and finally he came to see her. He was so impressed by the young woman that he wanted to take her back as his wife instead of his bookkeeper. She agreed, and they went to New York and were wedded, the Rev. Alfred T. Wilson of Trinity Church performing the ceremony.

HIS DIVORCED WIFE REPLIED.

Matrimonial "Ad." Reunited a New Jersey Man to His First Love.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., July 13.—Little did Frederick Sixt of Martinsville, Somerset County, think when he advertised for a wife, one "beautiful, accomplished, true and honest," that the woman who was once his wife would answer the advertisement and again install herself in the first place in his affections. Mrs. Sixt got a divorce five years ago on ths ground of desertion, as Sixt had gone away from home two years before.

About six months ago Sixt's father in Germany died and left him a large sum of money. Sixt went to Germany, got the money, and then went to Martinsville, where he resides. He wanted a wife, advertised, Mrs. Sixt answered the advertisement, and Sixt then discovering that he still loved her, they were remarried last week.

EFFECT OF DROUGHT ON EXPORT TRADE

Marked Reduction This Year in Grains, Beef, and Cotton.

Corn the Principal Sufferer, with a Decline of $67,000,000—Iron and Steel Fall Off.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—It is now practicable to determine the effect of the drought of 1901 upon the export trade of 1902. The Treasury Bureau of Statistics has just completed its preliminary figures on the exports of breadstuffs and provisions, and as they show about 97 per cent. of the total exports, a reasonably accurate measurement of the exportation of articles affected by the drought of last year can now be made. The tables show the exports of quantities and value of corn and cornmeal, oats and oatmeal, wheat flour, and other breadstuffs, also live cattle, fresh beef, and other beef products, as well as other provisions.

The most marked reduction, of course, is in corn, which was most largely affected by the drought of 1901. The exportation of corn at the principal ports, shown by the preliminsry report of the Bureau of Statistics, amounts to 26,000,000 bushels in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, against 176,000,000 at ths same ports in the preceding year, the value for 1902 being $16,000,000, against $82,000,000 in the preceding year, a reduction of $66,000,000; the complete figures will probably show ths total exports at about 27,000,000 bushels, against 151,000,000 bushels in the preceding year. Exportations of cornmeal have also fallen from $2,000,000 in 1901 to $1,000,000 in 1902, making the total reduction in corn exports in round terms, as shown by the preliminary figures, $67,000,000. Compared with the fiscal year 1900 the reduction is still greater. The corn exports of the fiscal year 1900 wers the largest in ths history of our export trade, having amounted to 213,123,412 bushels, while for the year just ended the complete figures will amount to about 27,000,000 bushels.

But the effect of the drought upon ths export trade did not stop with corn, though in this item it is most largely apparent. The reduction in the quantity of corn available for live stock naturally increased the consumption of oats, and as a result the exportation of oats fell off from 37,000,000 bushels in the fiscal year 1901 to 10,000,000 bushels in 1902, and the value from about $12,000,000 in 1901 to $4,000,000 in 1902. In oatmeal exportations fell from 90,000,000 pounds in 1901 to 59,000,000 pounds in 1902, while the value fell from $2,250,000 in 1901 to a little over $1,500,000 in 1902. Thus ths reduction in value of the exports of breadstuffs clearly traceable to the drought was: Corn and cornmeal, $67,000,000; oats and oatmeal, $8,000,000; total, $75,000,000.

Two other marked reductions in ths exportation of products of agriculture are beef, including live cattle, and cotton. The exportation of live cattle has fallen from 401,000 in 1901 to 319,000 in 1902; the exportation of fresh beef from 350,000,000 pounds in 1901 to 300,000,000 pounds in 1902, and the total value of cattls and beef products has fallen from $80,000,000 in 1901 to $69,000,000 in 1902, a loss of $11,000,000. In cotton the reduction is wholly due to the reduced prices, the quantity exported for the year being 180,000,000 pounds greater than in the preceding year, while the value was $24,000,000 less than the preceding year.

One other item of exports which will show a marked reduction during ths last year is iron and steel. While the total figures of exports have not been received by the Bureau of Statistics, sufficient havs been received to justify an estimate that the reduction in exports of iron and steel will amount in round terms to $20,000,000, due in a large measure to increase in ths home demand upon our manufacturers, and in part to the decreased demand abroad. The principal reduction in the export trade of the year will then stand: Corn and cornmeal and oats and oatmeal, $75,000,000, due chiefly to the drought of 1901; beef and beef cattle, $11,000,000, due to increased home demand and shortage in material for feed of stock; cattle, $24,000,000, due to reduction in prices; manufactures of iron and steel, $20,000,000, due to increased home demand and decreased foreign demand.

Thus in the four items of exports—corn and oats, beef and beef cattle, raw cotton, and manufactures of iron and steel—the reduction of ths fiscal year will almost to about $130,000,000, while ths total reduction in all exports is about $90,000,000, thus indicating that the general exports nside from these four classes, in which conditions were abnormal, will show a satisfactory growth when the complete figures of the fiscal year are presented.

BITTEN BY A HOG.

Edward H. Austin, Lumber Merchant, Seriously Injured at Windsor, N. J.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., July 13.—Edward H. Austin, President of ths Austin Lumber Company, was attacked and bitten severely by a vicious hog while on his farm at Windsor Saturday. The hog escaped from his pen and was making for ths corncrib when Mr. Austin attempted to head him off. He succeeded in cornering the animal, when the hog turned and grabbed him by the leg.

Mr. Austin threw out his arm to defend himself, and ths hog grabbed that member and commenced to chew it. In his struggles ths hog threw Mr. Austin down and was biting and chewing him when a farm laborer attracted by his cries came to his assistance. Mr. Austin is badly injured.

TEN WIDOWS IN SAME FAMILY.

Five Bereaved Sisters and Their Five Sisters-in-Law Meet at Funeral.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., July 13.—Mourning the loss of Leonard G. Neighbour of Califon, who was buried yesterday, are ten widows, all near relatives, and all of whom accompanied the body to the grave. Mr. Neighbour was the youngest of ten children, five boys and five girls. All the boys are now dead, but the sisters are living, and all are widows. The widows of his brothers also are living, as is his own widow.

Mr. Neighbour's sisters were Mrs. Amanda Stevens and Mrs. Catherine Creger of Highbridge, Mrs. Mary Trimmer and Mrs. Sophia Cole of Califon, and Mrs. Anne Kreger of Cokebury. His sisters-in-law were Mrs. Conrad Neighbour of Califon, Mrs. Zilpha Neighbour of German Valley, Mrs. Ann Neighbour of Highbridge, and Mrs. Elizabeth Neighbour of Naughright.

RACING AUTO'S THIRD VICTIM.

Patrick Kenny, Injured in Speed Test on Staten Island, Is Dead.

Patrick Kenny, one of the seven persons injured by a freak automobile during the speed tests on the South Shore Boulevard on June 30, at which time two persons were killed, died last night at the S. R. Smith Infirmary.

Kenny had both legs broken when the machine left the road while traveling at the rate of a mile in 47 seconds and plunged into the crowd. He was taken to the S. R. Smith Infirmary. He was sixty years of age, and his progress was slow. A few days ago pneumonia set in, and death resulted. His death makes the third to result from the accident. The other six who were injured have recovered. Kenny lived at Clifton, and was unmarried.

THE BIG STORE A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER CO.

SIXTH AVE. MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN 18TH & 19TH STS.

The Great Expansion Sale

Is Naturally Attracting Widespread Attention.

The week just ended was one of tremendous activity. Crowds were continuous despite the sweltering heat.

To-day sets a new pace; starts a week that will present series after series of the most seasonable and acceptable opportunities.

To-day will signalize its advent with absolutely matchless offers in virtually every section of the Store.

We are making strenuous efforts to hasten the consummation of our Expansion plans. During the next six weeks many important changes will be made. A new floor will be thrown open to the purchasing public, and so important will this addition be that it will at once become a centre of great interest.

Between now and the close of August many Departments will change their locations to better increase and facilitate our business.

And all this means that thousands of dollars' worth of fresh and desirable merchandise must be sold without delay. That this may be all the more readily accomplished WE HAVE REDUCED PRICES IN A MANNER POSITIVELY WITHOUT PRECEDENT. To-day's list is merely a hint.

A Panorama of Waist Loveliness.

Thousands of Waists! And not only distinguished for remarkable lowness of price. Not Waists like those you see in so many other stores. But Waists that possess all the fascinating little graces of dainty workmanship that show at once a striking individuality.

Waists such as fastidious women delight to wear.

Prices Are Powerful Inducements,

but the elements of brilliant originality of differeuce of cut, ornamentation and construction are so broadly and beauteously emphasized that any Waist you decide to purchase would really be very cheap if it were priced at more than double what we ask now.

2,000 of these WHITE WAISTS at 85c

NEW LACE YOKE WAISTS, with embroidery between, at 1.25

FINE BLACK LINON WAISTS, with tucked yoke and hemstitched shoulder-pieces, at 1.10

1,000 of these delightful SUMMER WAISTS, of fine lawn, at 95c

WHITE WAISTS, with lace yokes and elbow sleeves, exquisitely made, at 1.90

LOW NECK WAISTS, of very sheer lawn, with inlaid embroidered medallions and Val. lace insertions, dainty, 2.75

3,000 of these fine DOTTED LAWN WAISTS, with this entirely new style yoke, at 95c

WHITE WAISTS, of the sheerest and daintiest effect, with hand made lace medallions, new shoulder capes and low neck, at 2.95

JAP. SILK WAISTS, made in a very lacy style, with elbow sleeves and flowing ruffles, the best waist of the season, for 3.95

(Second Floor, Centre.)

Three Hundred Exquisite Dresses,

of which the accompanying illustration gives a fair idea, will be placed on sale to-day,

Each, at 11.75

These beautiful Summery dresses are made of the finest quality rustle Taffetas in check, stripe and shepherd's plaid effects, in 5 different models. Flare and Flounce Skirts. These Dresses were made to sell at prices ranging in value from $17.50 to $22.50.

ALSO ON SPECIAL SALE TO-DAY.

Newly Designed Foulard Suits at 11.75,
Newly Designed Shirt Waist Suits at 5.00,
Newly Designed Organdie Dresses at 9.75

(Second Floor, Front.)

Women's Skirts.

A very special sale to-day at sensationally Reduced Prices.

MELTON RUNABOUT SKIRTS, in various new models, box plaited, side plaited, or elaborately stitched, at 5.00

EXQUISITELY MADE LINEN OR PIQUE DRESS SKIRTS, with wide Arabian lace, at 8.90

NUN'S VEILING SKIRTS, in light blue, rose, tan, gray, for evening wear, with lace insertions, at 11.75

BRILLIANTINE WALKING SKIRTS, stitched in original designs, black or blue, at 4.75

UNLINED CANVAS CLOTH SKIRTS, with triple folds of taffeta, in black, blue or gray, at 6.90

(Second Floor, Front.)

5-Piece Parlor Suites

AT THE LOWEST PRICES EVER KNOWN FOR SUCH FINE GRADES.

Samples—only one of a kind. And so they must hurry away.

Simply, and without question, the most remarkable Furniture offer we have yet told you about.

Handsomely designed, magnificently carved frames; piano polished finish; made with best steel tempered springs and covered in high grades of satin damask, Verona and tapestry:

$60.00 Suites reduced to 45.00	$112.50 Suites reduced to 69.90
$72.00 Suites reduced to 49.00	$112.50 Suites reduced to 75.00
$85.00 Suites reduced to 59.00	$135.50 Suites reduced to 80.00
$88.50 Suites reduced to 59.00	$175.00 Suites reduced to $121.
$98.00 Suites reduced to 65.00	

(Third Floor.)

Men's Suits at 7.00!

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY.

Do you think that the Siegel-Cooper Clothing Store would be as eagerly thronged as it was on Friday and Saturday up to the noon closing hour if these suits were not such extraordinary values?

$7.00 IS A MAGICAL PRICE.

The values are positively the best for the money ever brought to the attention of the purchasing public of New York or elsewhere.

Hot Weather Suits. Soft finish Flannels, Wool Crashes and Homespuns (Coats and Trousers). Some 1-8 silk lined, others 1-4 serge lined, and majority "skeleton" or unlined. Every new effect in fabric and style, 7.00

Navy Blue Serges. Pure worsted every thread. Color absolutely fast. Every seam tested. Every style of coat. Correct tailoring. Full lined or half lined; perfect models for every build of mankind, 7.00

(Main Floor, Rear.)

The Wanamaker Store

Men's Suits

Made to Order, Under-Price

THIS is a clean-up of fine tailoring fabrics, where we have only one suit of a kind. The collection includes both foreign and domestic stuffs—fancy cheviots and neat worsteds, that we make up regularly at $30 to $55. Now we will make them up to your measure

At $25 a Suit

This is an exceptional opportunity to secure a handsome suit at a very low price.

Second floor, Fourth Avenue.

New Valuations on Fine Summer Cottons

THE VALUE of these dainty, summery Cotton Dress Fabrics remains the same as it was a few weeks ago. But conditions have changed somewhat—it's time they were being worn, made up in pretty dresses; and we're anxious for the room they occupy. So the valuation—that is, the price, comes down with a snap—and *you* get, in many instances, materials for two pretty dresses at the former cost of one.

Among the embroidered Swiss Muslins there's particularly good choosing—as following items show. And they're fabrics whose usefulness doesn't cease in a few weeks' time:

25c Fine Printed Batiste at 15c—
Choice designs in attractive stripes and elaborate figures in black; and artistic fancy stripes with floral sprays between; all on fine sheer white batiste grounds.

50c Printed and Embroidered Mousseline de Soie at 37½c—
All white grounds, on which are embroidered polka-dots and figures; others with cluster satin stripes or embroidered figures and hemstitched stripes, over which are handsome printed designs in daintiest color-combinations.

$1.75 Embroidered Swiss Muslins at 75c—
In colored designs, forming attractive palm figures on contrasting colored grounds.

$2 Embroidered Swiss Muslins at $1—
Handsome scroll designs in black and white on colored grounds.

$1.75 Embroidered Swiss Muslins at $1—
Ecru grounds with embroidered white polka-dots and hemstitched stripes with colored polka-dots.

$1.65 Embroidered Swiss Muslins at $1—
Ecru grounds with colored embroidered polka-dots and stripes of ecru lace insertion.

Rotunda and Tenth street.

Then, a hint of serviceable

Cotton Duck at 9c a yard

Better than the kinds you usually pay more for; as smooth and carefully made as twenty-five-cent kinds; and in a popular weight for separate skirts and so on. A lot, just received, will probably last a couple of days. In black, navy blue, white, tan and cadet blue, at 9c a yard.

Fourth Avenue.

Dainty Pieces of LINGERIE

PROBABLY this news of French Lingerie will come as a distinct surprise to many women who instinctively associate the adjective "French" with "expensive."

A glance over the following list of dainty garments, fashioned from finest materials by deft fingers—for it is all hand-work—will readily dissolve that partnership of ideas. For prices are not a bit more than you'd pay for many a piece of domestic muslin underwear, which leaves you free to indulge your desire for beautiful, distinctive garments, without laying you open to the charge of extravagance.

These details:

Nightgowns; hand embroidered; of fine nainsook; plaits and herringbone stitching. $3.

Hand-made embroidered Nightgowns, and others with plaits and laces. $4.50.

Hand-made embroidered Nightgowns of French nainsook; ribbon run through; Kimono sleeves. $5.50.

Hand-made Drawers; of fine French cambric; ruffle and plaits. $1.75.

Hand-made Drawers; of fine French nainsook; deep flounce, scalloped, with bows. $2.75.

Hand-made Drawers; of fine nainsook; deep flounce, hemstitched, with two rows of real Valenciennes lace. $4.

Hand-made Chemises; of fine French cambric; hand embroidery; ruffle at bottom; ribbon run through. $2.

Hand-made Chemises; of fine French nainsook; lace-trimmed, ribbon run through. $2.15.

Hand-made Chemises; of fine nainsook; trimmed with lace; plaits with ribbon run through. $2.50.

Hand-made Petticoats; deep flounce; large plaits; trimmed with point de Paris lace. $5.75.

Hand-made Petticoats; of fine French cambric; deep flounce; scalloped edge. $6.

Little French Store, Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Women's HOSIERY and Underwear

COOL, practical, inexpensive kinds, at prices still lower than ever.

Some of the lines are special purchases made by our buyer in Germany; others are goods reduced in price from our regular stock.

These suggestions:

Women's STOCKINGS

At 12½c a pair; value 18c—Imported fast black Cotton Stockings; regular made and fashioned; light weight; sizes 8 to 9½ only. Also of medium-weight fast black cotton; seamless; fine gage; elastic; especially adapted for knockabout wear or bathing purposes.

At 18c a pair, 3 pairs, 50c; 25c values—Imported fast black Cotton Stockings; plain black; black with unbleached feet or split soles; sizes 8 to 9½ only; black Richelieu ribbed or assorted shades of plain tan.

At 20c a pair, 3 pairs, 50c; were 25c a pair—Four hundred and twenty pairs of black Cotton Stockings; fronts embroidered in pretty styles; sizes 8½, 9 and 9½.

At 25c a pair—Extra size fast black Lisle Thread Stockings in a pretty pattern of allover openwork; elastic; seamless; narrowed ankles.

Women's UNDERWEAR

At 12½c each; "seconds" of 18c grade—Light-weight shaped ribbed Cotton Vests; white; high neck, long sleeves.

At 15c each; "seconds" of 25c grade—White Lisle Thread Vests; ribbed; low neck, sleeveless; light weight; fine qualities.

At 31c each; were 38c and 50c—White Lisle Thread Vests; shaped; low neck, short sleeves or sleeveless; high neck, short or long sleeves. Light-weight white ribbed Lisle Thread Vests; low neck, sleeveless; plain or fancy ribbed with pretty patterns of lace-trimmed necks. Swiss ribbed Cotton Vests; with crocheted fronts. Ecru ribbed, knee length Lisle Thread Drawers or White Lisle Thread Drawers, with lace-trimmed wide bottoms.

Broadway.

Store Closes Daily, except Saturday, at 5 o'clock
Saturdays at 12 o'clock.

With Extraordinary News of Bric-a-Brac

PERHAPS you're not thinking of such things as Bric-a-Brac, China and Glass just now. We rather anticipated that when preparing this sale.

When you want things least, we must offer the greatest temptations, and well-informed and thrifty housekeepers know that of all times in the long round year THAT is the time to buy—and that time is *now*.

We've been fortunate in finding the same earnestness to sell, among the foreign makers of fine Bric-a-Brac, and have this morning a vast collection of newly opened artistic wares to offer at half price and less.

Then, in Cut Glass, we take the entire product of a big factory all year round. Big shipments come in July as well as other months, and must be sold; but we're glad to forego profits on a month's product in order to secure the entire output of the exquisite cuttings during the balance of the year to sell at an average third below market prices. Various causes contribute the array of Fancy China that costs so little today.

The movement is broad in variety and most emphatic in the economies it offers. The entire Main Aisle is filled with the wares; and further attractions are in the Basement.

The **Bric-a-Brac** includes Vases, Busts, Figures, Pitchers, Jardinieres, Groups—hundreds and hundreds of pieces, of which there are scarcely any two alike; and of which separate descriptions are impossible. Prices range from pieces at

25c to $25 each, worth $1 to $50

Castilena Marble Busts and Figures—
A few very slightly imperfect—
$7.50, from $15. $20, from $32.50.
$15, from $22.50. $22.50, from $45.
$17.50, from $35. $27.50, from $45.

Marble Pedestals—
Some with slight imperfections—
$8, from $20. $12, from $20.
$9, from $15. $14, from $22.50.
$10, from $17.50.

Cut Glass—
Bowls, 8 in., $3.50, worth $5.
Bowls, 8 in., fancy shape, $4 and $6, from $8 and $9.
Bowls, 8 in., $7, from $9; 9 in., $5.25, from $10.50; 10 in., $6, from $12.

Cut Glass—
Nappies, 7 in., $3, from $4; 8 in., $4, from $6; 9 in., $4.50, from $9.
Claret Jugs, $8, from $12. Water Jugs, $9, from $12.
Celery Trays, $4.50, from $6.50 Vases, 12 in., $3, from $4.
Water Caraffes, $2, from $2.50. Spoon Trays, $2.50 from $3.50.
Square Bonbon Dishes, $2, from $3.

Fancy China—
At 50c each, values up to $1.50—French and Austrian China; mostly French; beautifully decorated, and in the newest shapes. Dinner Plates, Breakfast Plates, Tea Plates, Salad Bowls, Cake Plates, Celery Trays, Olive Dishes, Spoon Trays, Pomade Boxes and Powder Boxes—none of these have ever sold for less than 75c, many at $1 and $1.50; today 50c each.

At $1, values up to $3—All French China, and richly decorated, Salad Bowls, Celery Trays, Bread Trays, Condensed Milkholders; Dinner, Breakfast and Tea Plates, and Bread and Butter Plates Footed Comports, Olive Dishes.

At 15c, reduced from 25c—Austrian China—richly decorated. Tea Plates, Bread and Butter Plates, Tea Cups and Saucers, After-dinner Coffee Cups, Fruit Saucers, Covered Mustard Pots; never sold for less than 25c and 35c; today 15c.

Main aisle.

SILKS You Want

At Unexpected Prices

SHANTUNG PONGEES and Polka-dot Foulards—what two Summer Silks are more popular and sought for? New supplies of both reached us Saturday; and, at the low prices at which we've marked them, they make gladsome news for you today:

75c SHANTUNG PONGEES at 50c—
Of American manufacture, exceedingly well-made and most desirable. In natural bamboo color; with good lustre and finish; yet very like the Chinese variety, and exceptionally low-priced at 50c yard.

85c POLKA-DOT FOULARDS at 55c—
Splendid quality; with dots of many sizes, from a pin-head up, on grounds of navy blue, black, porcelain blue, tan, rose, brown and white. Mostly in blue-and-white and black-and-white combinations. 24 inches wide, and a rare bargain.

Other Silks of timely interest are the 35-inch Shantung Pongees at $1, worth $1.25; and Polka-dot Foulards, in navy blue-and-white and black-and-white, at $1.

Rotunda.

White Petticoats

On New Price-Levels.

THE quality of these handsome White Petticoats was high enough to start with, to win your admiration. But the new prices, on these that are left, buy largely increased quantities of quality, as this synopsis tells. And White Petticoats are pre-eminently the skirts to wear under pretty Summer dresses:

At $3.50, from $5 to $6.50—
Of nainsook, cambric or lawn; handsomely trimmed with lace or embroidery; nine styles.

At $4.75, from $7.50 to $9—
Of nainsook, lawn or cambric; trimmed insertion or embroidery or lace; four styles.

At $6 and $7.50—
Other handsome styles, formerly priced from $10.50 to $15.

Also an attractive offering of Wrappers:

At $1, from $1.75—Of white lawn; yoke of hemstitching; trimmed with lawn ruffle, hemstitched; full front and plaited back; ruffle on skirt.

Second floor, Tenth street.

The Wanamaker Store

July Clean-up of Housekeeping LINENS

"STOCK-RIGHTING" is the cocaine of price-surgery. The magic of the word soothes the pain of present loss of profits.

Some of these tardy lots are here because you didn't like them as well as others. Some are here because we liked them too well to risk showing them as often as we should. All are of high excellence—all are absolutely *pure linen*. Then all sorts and grades of linens are included; and the variety to choose from is most broad.

Private housekeepers, proprietors of hotels and Summer boarding houses are all equally interested—for at no other time in the year can worthy linens be bought for so little:

Table-Linens by the Yard

At 35c yard—Silver-bleached Austrian drill Table-linens; 63 in. wide. 22-in. Napkins to match, at 90c a dozen.

At 45c yard—Splendid quality half-bleached Irish Table-linen; several pretty patterns; 70 in. wide.

At 50c yard—Extra fine quality snow-white Table-linen from Ireland; 67 in. wide.

At 70c yard—Bleached Irish Table Damask, many patterns; 2 yards wide. 22-in. Napkins to match, at $2 a dozen.

At $1 yard—Fine satiny bleached Flemish Table-linen, in rich and very effective patterns. 68 in. wide. 24½-in. Dinner Napkins to match most of the designs, at $2.75 dozen.

At $1.40 yard—Very fine bleached Flemish Table-linen, with a sheen like satin; made of the famous Courtrai flax; 71 in. wide. Tea and dinner size Napkins to match.

Table-Cloths

At $1.75 each—Bleached Irish damask Table-cloths, unhemmed; 2x2½ yds. 22-in. Napkins at $2 a dozen.

At $2.50 each—Fine bleached Flemish damask Table-cloths, in several choice patterns; 68x90 in.

At $2.85 each—Bleached Scotch double damask Table-cloths, unhemmed; several handsome designs; 70x90 in. Half-yard longer, $3.45.

At $4 each—Grass-bleached Moravian Table-cloths, 2x2½ yds.; unhemmed. Small vine design; 2x3 yds., $4.75.

Fifty-six odd double damask Dinner cloths, in sizes from 2 yds. square up to 2½x4 yds.; three or four cloths of a size; at $2.75 to $6.50 each; worth up to $9.75 each.

Napkins

At 65c dozen—Silver-bleached Austrian drill Napkins, hemmed; for luncheon, cafe or restaurant; 16x16 in.

At 90c dozen—Snow-white Scotch damask Napkins.

At 90c dozen—Splendid quality silver-bleached Austrian drill Napkins, 22x22 in.

At $1.10 dozen—Full-bleached Scotch damask Napkins, in a range of neat patterns; 18x18 in.

At $1.25 dozen—Very fine silver-bleached German drill Napkins, in the old-fashioned block pattern; will whiten with a few washings; 20 x 20 in. Same, 22x22 in., at $1.65 dozen.

At $2.75 dozen—Soft-finish bleached Flemish damask Napkins, 24½ in. square.

At $3 dozen—Bleached Flemish satin damask Napkins, made of the famous Courtrai flax; new and exclusive designs; tea size, 22x22 in. Same, dinner size, 26x26 in., at $4.75 doz.

Towels

At 6c each—Bleached crash Kitchen Towels, hemmed and bordered; 14x32 inches.

At 12½c each—Good quality bleached huckaback Towels, hemmed; 18x33 in.

At 16c each—Splendid large bleached huckaback Towels, hemmed and bordered; 19x38 in.

At 20c each—Knotted fringe bleached damask Towels; assorted borders; 22x45 in.

At 25c each—Extra heavy bleached huckaback Towels, German make; hemstitched ends; 20x38 in.; $2.50 doz.

At 25c each—Very fine plain white hemmed huckaback Towels, with damask border; 21x41 in.

At 30c each—Very fine plain white huckaback Towels, with satin-stripe border and hemstitched ends; 21x43 in.

Bath Towels—(All Cotton)

Snow-white Turkish Bath Towels, special values, at 10c, 12½c, 15c, 20c, 25c, 35c and 50c.

Toweling

At 8c yd.—Fine soft red-and-blue plaid Toweling, for glass or silver; 16 in. wide.

At 10c yd.—Very fine silver-bleached Toweling; 17 in. wide.

At 10c yd.—Heavy brown kitchen crash; 20 in. wide.

At 16c yd.—Grass-bleached huckaback Toweling; makes fine roller towels; 22 in. wide.

Bed Linens

At 40c each—Bleached Irish linen hemstitched Pillow-cases; 22x36 in.

At $1.38 each—Bleached German hemstitched linen Sheets; single bed size, 72x90 in.

At $2 pair—Fine Irish linen Pillow-cases, with a hemstitched ruffle, and a hand-embroidered letter on each; 22x32 in.

At 88c each—Hand-embroidered Irish linen Pillow-cases; 22x36 in.

Fancy Linens

At 12½c each—Bleached Scotch damask Tray Cloths; 16x25 in.

At 35c each—Extra fine quality bleached German damask Tray Cloths; hemstitched all around; 18x27 in.

At 50c—Very fine bleached German damask Tray or Carving Cloths, with openwork and hemstitching; 20x30 in.

At $1.90 dozen—Fringed Fruit Doilies, fancy colors; 16 in. sq.

At $2 dozen—Fine bleached donble damask sewn-fringed Doilies; full size.

At 5c each—Children's fancy colored Bibs. Larger sizes, 8c. Fine plain damask Bibs at 10c each.

At $1 each—Bleached German momie damask hemstitched Table or Bureau Scarfs; 18x54 in.

Fourth avenue.

Of Boys' Clothing

NOT much of it, though, either in quantity or price. But enough to make some interesting reading, and still better picking, for parents who still have a Summer Suit or so to get for their boys:

GOLF SUITS at $2.75, worth $5 to $8.50—
Broken lots, but all sizes from 7 to 11 years in the group.

DOUBLE-BREASTED SUITS at $3.75, worth $5.50—
Of tan or gray cheviot, with extra trousers; sizes 7 to 11 yrs.

THREE-PIECE SUITS at $4.75, worth $6.50—
Of tan or gray homespun cheviot; sizes 9 to 16 years.

KNEE-TROUSERS at 65c, worth $1—
Of all-wool mixed cheviots; sizes 3 to 16 years.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Girls' Coats Reduced

THERE'S a pleasing note of economy in this news of an attractive group of Girls' Reefers and Three-quarter Length Coats, at much less than their full prices.

They are of covert cloth and cheviot, in stylish shades, and a few of black taffeta; all handsomely made and trimmed. Some are lined, others unlined; but all are just right for traveling and cool days. Sizes 6 to 12 years.

$5 each, worth up to $12

Second floor, Ninth street.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue,
Ninth and Tenth Streets.

COLORADO

The way to get the best accommodations is via the

GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE

WHY? It is the only direct line to Colorado Springs and Manitou.

It is the popular route to Denver. It has the best Dining Car Service.

It has the finest equipment and most satisfactory schedule and in the

Rocky Mountain Limited

offers the best train, only one night, Chicago to Colorado.

It leaves Chicago daily at 5.45 p. m. and arrives at Denver 8.45 p. m., Colorado Springs (Manitou) 8.30 p. m.

Another inducement to use the *Rock Island* will be the round trip rates of $25 Chicago to Colorado and $15 Missouri River points to Colorado effective this summer by that line. Ask for details and free books.

"Under the Turquoise Sky" gives the most fascinating description of Colorado.

"Camping in Colorado" has full details for campers.

A. H. MOFFET, G. E. P. A.
401 Broadway, NEW YORK.

Our sale of the season is breaking all records for style and value.

Suits to order, $15.00; coats and vests, $11.00; trousers, $4.00, regardless of their former cost. This will give an idea of the values: a prominent wholesale clothier selected eight pairs of trousers and six suits for his personal use.

We are sorry it's impossible to send samples from remnants.

ARNHEIM,
Broadway & 9th Street.

New Publications.

NEW FICTION

Her Serene Highness

By DAVID GRAHAM PHILLIPS

A new novel brilliant in story and dialogue, telling the love affairs and romantic adventures of a young American on the Continent.

ILLUSTRATED, $1.50

HARPER & BROTHERS
New York

Amusements.

MANHATTAN BEACH

TO-DAY at 3:30 P. M. SHANNON'S 23D REG'T BAND
TO-NIGHT AT 8 P. M. PAIN'S ANCIENT ROME and GRAND FIREWORKS
TO-NIGHT AT 9. Last Week of Rice's Show Girl | Mat. Sat. at 4.
Begin'g July 21, Primrose & Dockstader's Minstrels

MADISON SQ. ROOF GARDEN TO-NIGHT 7:30 to 12
Japan by Night—Japanese Imperial Troupe.
Concert by d'Aquin's Orchestra, Geisha Girls, Japanese Novelties } Adm. 50c.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. | Evgs. promptly 8:15. Mat. Saturday at 2:15. Sam S. Shubert and Nixon & Zimmerman's
A CHINESE HONEYMOON
The English Musical Sensation by Dance & Talbot

HERALD Square Theatre. MATINEE SATURDAY. | Management Sam S. Shubert
A. H. Chamberlyn's Magnificent Production of
THE DEFENDER The New Musical Yachtical Extravaganza.

FLOATING ROOF GARDEN 50c. Fare,
Every Ev. St. Grand Republic. Frl. Excepted. Conterno's 14th Regt. Band and Vaudeville. Leave W. 129 St. 8 P. M., W. 20th St. 8:30 P. M., Battery 9 P. M.

TERRACE GARDEN 58th and 59th Sts. Near Lenox Av.
TO-NIGHT. VON SUPPE'S "FATINITZA."

DUSS ST NICHOLAS GARDENS
Summer Nights Carnivals. 20 deg. cooler than the sts.

KNICKERBOCKER Thea. Evs. 8:15. Mt. T. & Sat. 2:15. The Wild Rose
Lederer's Musical Gaiety.

Cherry Blossom Grove. | B'way, 45 St. Every Ev. 8:15. Also Bargain Mats. Wed. & Sat. in Theatre. | Chaperons Vaudeville.

PARADISE ROOF GARDENS | 42d St., B'way & 7th Av. Ev. 8:15. 20 Vaudeville Celebrities Bargain Mat. (50c) Wed. & Sat.

PROCTOR'S 125th St., 23d St. FIFTH AVENUE. OPEN
BIG COMEDY & VAUDE. ALL SUMMER.

KEITH'S B'way and 14th BEST SHOW IN TOWN 30—GREAT ACTS—30 PRICES 25c. and 50c.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX—New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. Orchestral Concerts & Vocal Soloists

The Turf.

Brighton Races DAILY AT 2:30
MUSIC BY LANDER.
Reached by All Coney Island Routes.

NEED OF PIPE GALLERIES FOR GAS AND WATER

Mr. Cantor Seeks Means to Overcome Present Leakage.

Dr. James C. Bayles Explains How Subway Could Be Equipped Without Difficulty and at Small Cost.

Borough President Jacob A. Cantor is gathering facts on the question of the installation of pipe galleries as an experiment in the construction work of the subway through lower Broadway. His attention has been called repeatedly to the bad condition of many of the gas pipes and the highly dangerous leakage of gas. A small part of this finds its way through the stone pavements into the streets, but where asphalt has been laid the gas invades many of the houses.

Mr. Cantor conferred with Chief Engineer William Barclay Parsons of the Rapid Transit Commission, William R. Corwine of the Merchants' Association, and Dr. James C. Bayles. The last named, who has for years made a thorough study of the subject of gas leakage, has expressed his views in a communication to the Borough President. In it Dr. Bayles says:

"The subject of pipe galleries is one practically without a literature. In no instance has the necessity for such provision for pipes been recognized until the problem has practically outgrown the ability of any one generation to deal with it comprehensively and systematically. The reason for this is not difficult to find. The village becomes a town, the town a city, and the city a metropolis, before the necessity for dealing with its municipal problems is recognized. Meanwhile, franchises are granted and availed of by companies desiring and acquiring what they are pleased to consider vested rights, and which resist changes affecting themselves or designed to bring under municipal control privileges which they have so long enjoyed without regulation or supervision that they deem them inalienable and independent of control in the public interest.

"The need for pipe galleries or their equivalent is not recognized until their provision becomes a matter so serious from the viewpoint of cost that the disposition to postpone indefinitely their construction is irresistible. The necessity for them is conceded without discussion, but each municipal administration shirks the responsibility and leaves it for its successor to make itself responsible for the taxation which their construction involves. That the annual cost of doing without them could be capitalized with great economy, is a fact which carries no weight in the discussion. That a foot of the rapid transit tunnel was permitted to be built without the adjunct of pipe galleries is a crime against the public interest; no less so would be the letting of another contract without provision therefor. Good pavements, streets free from the constant obstruction of longitudinal and transverse excavation and perforation, and immunity from the great and increasing danger inseparable from the present enormous leakage of underground pipes, are conditions impossible in New York until all such pipes are grouped in convenient subways and rendered accessible without disturbing the surface.

"After discussing the question of pipe galleries for lower Broadway with skilled engineers I am prepared to say that it involves no engineering difficulties; that it will not delay the completion of the work now in hand and that an appropriation of $250,000 will be ample for the purpose. For the reason that the network of pipes in this section of Broadway occupy practically the whole street, and are almost indistinguishably interlaced, the subway will be excavated to a depth great enough to allow a pipe gallery, or chamber, five feet high and the full width of the tunnel. This is ample to hold the water, gas and steam mains, and leave them accessible for examination and repair. Constructed independently of the subway the cost would be trebled.

"A steam main is a public nuisance, and the granting of franchises to distribute steam under the streets is excusable only on the ground that the legislators guilty of this outrage on the public interest were ignorant of the evils they were authorizing. Fortunately, this is not one of the problems to be dealt with in lower Broadway. The transfer of the water mains is not a difficult matter, and if the pipes are in good condition, not a costly one.

"The gas companies are maintaining a dangerous public nuisance which is rapidly becoming an intolerable evil. According to the best data obtainable, the leakage losses in 1900 were about 11 per cent. on an output of 24,000,000,000 cubic feet, or about 3,000,000,000 cubic feet, probably 25 per cent. of which went into the ground. This leakage is the most serious menace to life and property tolerated in New York. I am led to believe that the gas company would willingly transfer its mains to a pipe gallery if required to do so, and especially if not required to pay a heavy annual rental for the use of them. Should any reluctance be manifested, it would not be difficult to show the management very good reason for prompt compliance with your official request. In making such transfer the causes of normal leakage should be carefully guarded against.

"It goes without saying that such leakage of either gas or water as now takes place underground could not be tolerated in a pipe gallery. Provision to avoid it must be made, and may be made at less cost than the compensating advantages are worth. In this matter the interests of the city will need to be safeguarded by expert supervision of pipe laying in such galleries. Not only must expansion and contraction through the extreme range of natural temperatures be provided for, but pipes must be free to move and joints designed to be rigid must be tight. All of this presents no practical difficulties.

"I assume you have sufficiently complete information at hand relative to the thousands of street openings necessary for repairs to mains, etc., and the destructive influence of such openings upon good pavements. The whole matter may be summed up in a few words by saying that under present conditions, good pavements, unobstructed streets, and freedom from a great and increasing danger are impossible, and will remain impossible until underground distribution of gas and water from buried pipes which between midsummer and midwinter are liable to change their length two inches in a thousand feet, and which are laid with no provision for expansion or contraction, are tolerated. The annual costs entailed by the present system of street openings for access to mains would probably be found, on a close calculation, to be much greater than the interest on pipe galleries.

"In the consideration of this subject it would, I think, be well to dismiss the idea that pipe galleries can be made a source of important municipal revenue. The advantages to result from them are worth what they will cost and much more, and since the rentals which might be charged for their use would be paid in one or another way by consumers of water and gas, and the users of electrical currents, the idea of revenue may with advantage be dismissed."

Broke Jail Twice In a Fortnight.

MAY'S LANDING, N. J., July 13.—A posse searched all day to-day through the surrounding country for George Mitchell, the man whom the jail here does not seem able to hold. He escaped two weeks ago and went to Atlantic City to visit his sweetheart. The Sheriff was there almost as soon as he was, and after a fight Mitchell was brought back. Yesterday when the prisoners were supposed to retire to their cells and be locked in Mitchell concealed himself in the corridors, and when the jail had been locked up, sawed through two bars and got away. Mitchell had only a few days more to serve.

HUNDREDS LEFT ON THE OLD IRON PIER.

Last Boat from Coney at Midnight Steamed Away from a Weeping, Hysterical, Impecunious Crowd.

There was a wild scene last night about 11:30 o'clock on the Old Iron Pier at Coney Island. Women wept, men swore, and three policemen had all they could do to keep the crowd in order. The trouble was that hard on 300 people from Jersey were about to be left without visible means of getting home, and that with tickets in their pockets and their boat in sight.

The steamer Hampton Roads of the Stephens-Condit Steamboat Company of Newark, N. J., has been plying between Newark and the island and carrying many passengers. She was scheduled to leave the Iron Pier at 11:30—the last trip for the night, and some eight or nine hundred people were waiting to go aboard.

The size of the waiting crowd seems to have attracted the attention of the officers of the revenue cutter which patrols Coney Island waters, and, fearful of danger from overloading the vessel, these officers issued orders that the Hampton Roads should take on no more passengers than her registered number—600.

As soon as the people knew that some of them must be left behind there was a wild scramble to get on board, and Roundsman Clark and Patrolmen Matthews and Wrenn of the Coney Island Police Station were very busy policemen indeed. The tickets the people had were good on that boat only, and had been paid for, and many of the crowd had no money after their evening's entertainment. The women cried, some became hysterical, and many of the men cursed. The resultant clamor and confusion was not without its funny side to people who were not among the sufferers. The revenue officers, however, were not to be moved; the orders were enforced, and the boat went off leaving several hundred people on the pier.

$6,000 IN SECURITIES STOLEN.

Letter Containing Them Mailed in Boston, but Not Received in New York —Inspectors Investigating.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., July 13.—Post Office Inspector McMillan is investigating the theft of a letter said to contain $6,000 in securities, mailed at the Boston Post Office June 2. The securities were of the Eastern Forge Company and the property of Edson F. Chandler. By his direction they were sent by his brokers, J. Overton Paine & Co., from their Boston office, at 35 Kilby Street, to their New York office.

An employe who was sent to mail the package was instructed to register it, but instead, put a special delivery stamp on it. As the letter was not received at its destination a report of it was made, but the postal people were not then told that the letter was particularly valuable, so it was not until a day or two ago that any unusual effort was made to trace it.

It has been ascertained that the letter went to New York at 11 o'clock on the night it was mailed, so the Boston Post Office is relieved of any responsibility for its going astray.

TRY TO WRECK TROLLEY CAR.

Unknown Persons Place a Steel Rail Across the Track, but the Car Is Not Derailed.

NEW LONDON, Conn., July 13.—A dastardly attempt to wreck a trolley car on the Montville line was made last night about three miles north of this city. A heavy steel rail was laid across the tracks a short distance from a bridge which crosses an arm of the Thames River, and had the car left the track it surely would have gone over the declivity and the list of dead and injured would have been appalling.

The Montville line connects Norwich with New London. Post time is required to make proper connection, and it is nothing unusual for the cars to attain a speed of thirty miles an hour. The 8 o'clock car was crowded, and it struck the rail with a crash, sending the obstruction to one side.

Almost an panic ensued, as the shock to the passengers was terrific. The motorman checked the speed of his car and an investigation was made. The rail was found alongside of the track.

No clue to the would-be wreckers has been found, although the authorities have a posse scouring the country for information would lead to their detection. The trolley company will offer a large reward for the arrest and conviction of the guilty persons.

CRAB RACE AT GLEN ISLAND.

Press Agent Vouches for the Report of a Singular Contest.

"An exciting crab race took place at Glen Island yesterday, according to the press agent of that resort, though he admits that it was not run off with the sanction of the management.

"There was a party of college boys with their mamas and sweethearts, and one genius suggested the crab race," he says. "It was all the go in some of the English watering places, from which he had just returned, he explained, and there was lots of fun attached to it. There was twelve in the party. One was a young Brooklyn curate, and when a matronly woman with a Bostonian accent appealed to him if a crab race was entirely proper—or if it did not have a tendency to look 'fast,' he replied that he thought nothing about a crab could be fast. She reluctantly consented, and her daughter, a pretty miss with laughing eyes and fluffy hair, became one of the committee to secure the crabs. The committee consisted of three, and they took a launch and started out while the rest visited the big zoo.

"In an hour the committee reported the capture of thirty-six crabs along the shore of the military reservation opposite Glen Island. Then the fun began. Every one secured a crab. Size was no object; speed and agility were the requisite qualifications. The track was on the wet, firm sand close to the water, and the goal was formed by pegging down at the water's edge a cord about forty feet in length, raised about two inches above the ground, so that the crabs could pass under the line in place of breasting it. The starting point was about twelve feet inland, and was a line tightly pegged down level with the sand.

"The owners distinguished their individual crabs by sticking differently colored wafers on their backs. Each crab was held by its owner clear of the starting line until the word was given, then they were simultaneously released and a most curious sight ensued. Each crab started for the water at top speed, sliding along for dear life. Some went as straight as an arrow, others diverged in all directions. In some cases two ran side by side and, touching, immediately grappled and fought, becoming locked in an embrace which nothing but the rising tide would release. Others went right away, moving more and more quickly as they approached the water, until, sliding under the tape, the winners were checked off.

"No one was allowed to touch his or her crab after the start, but as experience proved that water would separate the fighters it was permitted to throw a pailful on the combatants. When a phenomenally fleet crab was discovered he was not allowed to return to his native element with a single victory to his credit, but was whipped up with a small net and held for another contest. Betting was the order of the day, and a book was made the same as for a horse race. No money was exchanged. The wagers consisted of bonbons, cigars, and, on the last race, a dinner for the whole party."

Steamship Minneapolis Sighted.

The steamer Minneapolis of the Atlantic Transport Line, Capt. Gates, from London July 5, with merchandise and passengers, was sighted southeast of Fire Island at 1:49 this morning.

WINDWARD TO SAIL TO-DAY

Peary Relief Steamship Comes Down from Newburg.

Loads Up with Stores and New Scientific Instruments—Improvements in Boiler Room and Elsewhere.

The Peary arctic steamship Windward arrived at Long Dock near the Erie station in Jersey City at 6 o'clock last evening, and will leave for the north to-day. The Windward had come down under her own steam from Newburg, N. Y., where for the last two months she has been receiving new equipment of boilers and machinery. It had been arranged that a party from the Peary Arctic Club should meet the Windward on her arrival in Jersey City, but she came down much sooner than had been expected, and the only member of the club to greet the bluff-bowed arctic boat on her arrival last night at Long Dock was Herbert L. Bridgman, the secretary.

Mrs. Peary, who has been in this city for a week or more, making preparations for her long trip, left on Thursday for Portland, Me. After visiting friends there, she will go direct to Sydney, C. B., where she will board the Windward. Mrs. Peary will be accompanied by her daughter Mary and a maid.

The Windward since her arrival in New York three months ago has been completely changed, and will go north as a full-powered, completely equipped, and thoroughly commodious ship for arctic work. To admit the new and powerful boiler, once in the Vigilancia, wrecked on the Cuban coast, the mainmast has been completely removed, giving the ship the nondescript rig of square sails on the foremast and a fore and aft spanker and topsail on the mizzen. Across the deck just forward of the poop has been built a house which has five staterooms, three of which, on the starboard side, will be occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Peary. In the centre of the house is a large messroom or saloon, with the cook's galley adjoining on the port side, while the roof of the house serves as a bridge for the navigating officer. The new engine is a "steeple compound," and is expected to give a speed of from seven to eight knots, equal to that of the fastest of the Newfoundland sealing fleet and nearly three times that possible with the discarded boiler and engine.

Barring accident, the Windward will sail this afternoon at 2 o'clock, and before starting on her journey proper will go down the bay to test her compasses. She will then proceed directly to Sydney, C. B., for coal, and thence north through the Straits of Belle Isle, touching at Godhaven and possibly at Upernavik, and should reach Peary's headquarters about Aug. 1.

Stores for a year and additional supplies for the Jenson station at Cumberland Sound were taken on yesterday, that the departure might be effected at the earliest possible moment. In addition to the customary supplies, a large amount of material for the Eskimos, presents from Mr. Peary in recognition of their faithful work, and scientific instruments with which to carry on deep-sea work were shipped.

Capt. Samuel W. Bartlett, who commands the Windward, and who gave the details of the trip last night to a NEW YORK TIMES reporter, is an Arctic voyager of much experience, and with the regulation costume easily could pass for an Eskimo himself. He learned most of what he knows about the sea on the bleak coast of Newfoundland, where he spent his boyhood.

He has made several voyages to the Arctic regions, two on the Windward, one on the Hope, and one on the Diana, and on his last voyage in the Windward he remained in the region of perpetual cold for fifteen months. Including the Captain and engineer, James McGettigan, the crew numbers twelve men, most of whom, like the Captain, are Newfoundlanders.

Capt. Bartlett said last night that he did not doubt that they would locate Lieut. Peary. "If we don't find him at the Cape Sabine headquarters," he said, "we will at least find instructions from him, as we did on the last trip.

"This, I think, will be our last trip, for Lieut. Peary told me the last time I saw him that he would lead one more expedition and then he would be through with it."

The Windward, a 320-ton bark, is the most interesting and historic of all the arctic craft now afloat. Built at Sunderland, England, in 1865, she was for more than a quarter of a century employed in the Dundee and Peterhead whale fisheries. Purchased in 1894 by Alfred C. Harmsworth, she took the Jackson-Harmsworth expedition to Franz Josef Land, being imprisoned in the ice near Cape Flora for the Winter.

Commanded by Capt. John Bartlett, she sailed from New York for the north July 3, 1898; parted company with her consort, the Hope, Capt. Samuel W. Bartlett, for Etah, North Greenland, Aug. 12, and spent the following Winter fast in the ice of Allman Bay, breaking out early in August, 1899, and joining the Diana, (the auxiliary ship) at Etah Aug. 12, returning to Brigus, N. F. Extensive repairs were made to the hull and machinery early in the Spring of 1900, and July 20, commanded by Capt. Samuel W. Bartlett, she sailed from Sydney with Mrs. Peary on board for the north, and except for a report from Godhaven Aug. 15, nothing further was heard from her until the arrival of the Erik, the auxiliary ship of 1901, at Etah Aug. 4. The Windward had spent from September to July fast in the ice of Payer Harbor, near Cape Sabine, and spent a month as soon as she succeeded in extricating herself in a successful walrus hunt in Inglefield Gulf. Returning at the end of the season, the Windward wintered at Brigus, arriving in New York March 26.

The Peary Arctic Club, under the auspices of which the Windward is again being dispatched, was organized in January, 1899. Its officers were: President—Morris K. Jesup; Vice President—Dr. Frederick E. Hyde; Treasurer—Henry W. Cannon; Secretary—Herbert L. Bridgman, who, with the late James M. Constable, James J. Hill, E. C. Benedict, H. H. Benedict, H. Hayden Sands, E. W. Bliss, and the late President Charles P. Daly of the American Geographical Society, were constituted founders. Messrs. Jesup and Hill each contributed double the portion of the capital, and have generously renewed their full proportion for the fifth and present year. Edward O. Wyckoff and Clarence F. Wyckoff of Ithaca, N. Y., and Grant B. Schley of New York have joined the club since, and Frederick Cenotaphe, since his father's death, has completed and continued the latter's subscription.

Lecture on Arctic Explorations.

This evening, at the Young Men's Christian Association Building, Herbert L. Bridgman, the Secretary of the Peary Arctic Club, will deliver a lecture on "Peary's Progress to the Pole." This lecture will be illustrated by stereopticon pictures and will be free.

MINERS TO MEET.

Advance Guard of Delegates to the Indianapolis Convention Will Arrive There To-day.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 13.—The advance guard of delegates to the great miners' convention, which will meet in this city Thursday, will arrive to-morrow morning.

Whether a general strike will be ordered or not will be the great question of the convention. What action the miners will take is only problematical. The National officers of the miners' organization are expected to oppose this movement. The radical element, which is in favor of the general tie-up, will have a great deal of strength in the meeting, however, and may be able to control affairs.

The five districts that called the convention—the three anthracite districts of Pennsylvania, with West Virginia and Michigan—will probably vote for the general strike. A majority vote is all that is needed to decide on this action, and the five districts will have over one-third the nominal voting strength of the convention.

The greatest hope that the convention will defeat the proposition for a general strike comes from the fact that the miners are still willing apparently to follow the advice of President Mitchell. The greatest opposition to the general strike will come from Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and the bituminous field of Pennsylvania. These districts have an agreement with the operators and the men are opposed to breaking the contract.

It is almost a foregone conclusion that the convention will take steps to provide a defense fund for the anthracite strikers whether a general tie-up is decided on or not.

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2 18-ounce bars Pure Soap	value 10c
3-pound box Laundry Starch	value 15c
¼-pound box Azure Ball Blue	value 8c

All three for 25 cents.

Bottled Goods Special.

1 bottle Campbell's Salad Dressing	value 10c
1 bottle Pure Salad Oil, pint	value 10c
1 bottle Pure Cider Vinegar	value 7c

All three for 23 cents.

Breakfast Food.
Blue Ribbon Brand.
Nutritious and wholesome.
A package,
10 cents.

Pride of St. Louis Flour,
7 pounds for **15c**

Cocoanut, Peerless Brand, per package	5c
Butler's French Blue, 3 squares	5c
Worcestershire Sauce, Peerless Brand, per bottle	13c
Vanilla or **Lemon Extract,** our own brand, a bottle	9c
Tomato Catsup, Liberty Brand, pint bottle	10c
French Mustard, large bottle	5c
Root Beer Extract, Peerless Brand, a bottle	7c
Black Pepper, our best, ¼-pound box	7c
Jelly Powder, Blue Ribbon Brand, all flavors, a package	9c
White Floating Soap, Fairy Brand, a cake	4c
Corn, Essie Brand, fancy Maine, a can	9c
Codfish Threads, Peerless Brand, our best, a package	7c
Soap Powder, Clenewell Brand, 1-pound package	4c
Alpha Pudding, all kinds, a package	4c
California Peaches or **Pears,** special, a can	15c
Triumph Cocoa, absolutely pure, ½-pound can	21c
Parlor Brooms, best No. 7, each	25c
Cider Vinegar, our best, quart bottle	7c
Jam, Liberty Brand, all fruits, a jar	8c
Sweet Chocolate, Triumph Brand, a cake	5c
Crest Salmon, choice Alaska, 1-pound tall can	10c

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DETROIT TROTS OPEN TO-DAY.

A Fast Track Promised for Beginning of Grand Circuit Races.

DETROIT, July 13.—Grosse Pointe track, where the blue ribbon meeting of the Detroit Driving Club opens the grand trotting circuit of 1902 to-morrow afternoon, will be fast if the weather predictions of to-night are fulfilled. It was in good shape to-day, and if the sun shines brightly to-morrow morning will be at its very best.

The feature of the opening day will be the Chamber of Commerce Stake for 2:24 class pacers. There are nineteen entries in this race, and all but one of them have at one time of another beaten 2:10, which means that the race will not only be hard fought, but be paced in very fast time. Another feature of the opening day is the 2:07 pace, in which Riley B., Shadow Chimes, Fannie Dillard, and several other good horses are entered. Tuesday the $10,000 Merchants and Manufacturers' Stake for 2:24 trotters will be decided. The Merchants and Manufacturers' promises this year to be one of the best races in the history of the event, which has been in existence for thirteen years.

Pastime Athletic Club Games.

The principal event at the monthly games of the Pastime Athletic Club, which were held at the club grounds, Sixty-fifth Street and Avenue A, yesterday afternoon, was a mile relay race in which the home club won from the Jersey City Athletic Association by about sixty yards. Andrew McKechnie of the Mohawk Athletic Club of the Bronx defeated P. Soutar of the Pastimes in a special match run of two miles. The summary follows:

100-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by A. H. Kent, (scratch,) F. S. Williams (8 feet) second, H. N. Holde (8 feet) third. Time—0:10 1-5.

880-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by J. P. Noonan, (60 yards,) A. Bischoff (65 yards) second, H. Francis (60 yards) third. Time—2:08.

300-Yard Run, Novice.—Won by W. Forsman, W. J. Noonan second, J. Soutar third. Time—0:40 2-5.

500-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by F. S. Williams (10 yards,) H. N. Holde (scratch) second, A. B. Husch (14 yards) third. Time—1:06 3-5.

One-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by P. J. Norris, (110 yards,) W. Spring (100 yards) second, T. O'Connor (90 yards) third. Time—4:57.

One-Mile Relay Race, teams of four each running one quarter mile.—Won by Pastime Athletic Club team, composed of A. H. Kent, F. S. Whitney, D. J. Brennan, and A. Bischoff; Jersey City Athletic Association team, composed of W. B. Edgar, G. Hoffman, W. Payne, and F. Hogan, second. Time—3:29.

600-Yard Run, open only to members of St. Bartholomew's Athletic Club.—Won by J. Walsh, (scratch,) A. Eisenger (20 yards) second, W. Cunningham (10 yards) third. Time—1:31.

Two-Mile Match Race, between A. McKechnie, Mohawk Athletic Club, and P. Soutar, Pastime Athletic Club.—Won by McKechnie. Time—10:29 3-5.

Running High Jump, Handicap.—Won by M. Harris (4 inches) with 5 feet 4 inches, E. O'Sullivan (4 inches) second with 5 feet 2 inches, J. C. Lynch (4 inches) third with 5 feet 1 inch.

Potato Race, Handicap.—Won by G. Bischoff, (8 feet,) A. H. Kent (scratch) second, J. Geraty (8 feet) third. Time—0:50 3-5.

Kings County Cricketers' Tour.

The Kings County Cricket Club left New York yesterday morning for a week's tour around Philadelphia, where the chief clubs of the Quaker City will be encountered. The team hardly expects to gain many victories, but it is thought that the educational experience will be of great benefit to the eleven, irrespective of the results of the games. Six matches will be played as follows:

Monday—Against Frankfort, at Frankfort, Penn.
Tuesday—Against Belmont, at Elmwood.
Wednesday—Against Philadelphia, at Wissahickon Heights.
Thursday—Against Germantown, at Manheim.
Friday—Against Merion, at Haverford.
Saturday—Against Overbrook, at Overbrook.

Although the Kings County men have not shown themselves equal to the standard of skill of the other clubs contesting in the championship contest of the Metropolitan League, the enthusiastic manner in which they play all their games, despite the fact that they are fighting an uphill battle, has gained them a host of friends in that organization.

Yale Corinthian Y. C. Cruise.

Arrangements have been completed for the annual cruise of the Yale Corinthian Yacht Club this month. The fleet will rendezvous on July 28 at Jamestown, R. I., and the cruise will begin on the following day. Watch Hill, Greenport, Shelter Island, Sag Harbor, and New London will be visited, the latter place being reached on Aug. 4. Here the regular cruise will end, but most of the boats will accompany the New York Yacht Club fleet to Newport from New London. Fifteen owners of boats have signified their intention to take part in this cruise.

NEW WEST SIDE A. C. GAMES.

E. M. Carrette Reduced Track Record in the Mile Run.

At the monthly club games of the New West Side Athletic Club, held on the club grounds on West Fifty-fourth Street, yesterday, E. M. Carrette made a new track record in the mile run, covering the distance in 4:51. The former best time was 4:53. C. Peabody equaled the club record of 0:07 2-5 in the seventy-yard run, in which he won the club championship and a silver cup presented by F. Peabody.

In the 220-yard run the first three men mixed up at the finish and the race was protested, charges and counter-charges of fouling being made by all concerned. It probably will be run again. The summary follows:

50-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by C. Peabody, (2 feet,) W. Beckman (6 feet 8 inches) second, J. Young (6 feet) third. Time—0:05 3-5.

220-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by J. McLoughlin, (15 yards,) H. Obertuhlessing (16 yards) second, W. Ingram (10 yards) third. Time—0:23 3-5.

600-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by T. Richardson, (32 yards,) H. Sperling (32 yards) second, J. J. McAdams (5 yards) third. Time—1:23.

One-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by J. Clover, (5 yards,) J. J. McAdams (40 yards) second, E. M. Carrette (scratch) third. Time—4:49 4-5.

70-Yard Run, for Club Championship and F. Peabody Cup.—Won by C. Peabody, Max Bloch second, S. May third. Time—0:07 2-5.

Throwing 35-Pound Weight for Height, Handicap.—Won by W. Ingram (4 feet 6 inches) with 15 feet 11 inches, John Reiss (4 feet) second with 15 feet 11 inches, T. Pratchett (6 feet) third with 13 feet 5 inches.

Running Hop, Step, and Jump, Handicap.—Won by J. J. McLoughlin (5 feet) with 37 feet 6 inches, H. Obertuhlessing (3 feet) second with 37 feet 11¼ inches, W. Quinn (scratch) third with 40 feet ¼ inch.

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A GOOD PROGRAMME.

Mr. GRIGGS, Chairman of the Democratic Congressional Committee, is a man of sense. He announces that his committee proposes to conduct the campaign for Congressional candidates this Fall chiefly on the issue of the tariff. He reports an urgent demand from all parts of the Union for "literature" on that issue.

It is the only one as to which the Democratic Party at present has a definite set of ideas in sharp contrast with those of the Republicans. That is to say, the great body of the party has such ideas, and they are clearly set forth in all the Democratic platforms since 1872, when the crazy Greeley nomination compelled the party to refer the matter to the Congressional Conventions. Unfortunately this set of ideas has not always been respected by the representatives of the party, especially in the Senate. No Democrat can recall without humiliation the time when Democratic Senators, like GORMAN and JONES, met around the bargain counter with the Republicans and dickered for the spoils of the tariff. And indignation is greater than humiliation when we recall that the shameful gratuity to the Sugar Trust, the differential duty on refined sugar, was the gift of Democratic Senators to that disreputable and greedy combine.

If the Democrats are prepared, as Mr. GRIGGS proposes, to wage the fight this Fall on the tariff issue, and if they will put up candidates for the House and for the Senate who will not regard their election as license for peddling their votes to the tariff beneficiaries, they will deserve to win. In many districts they will have a fair chance to win, and even if they do not secure a majority in either house, they will lay the basis of an honest and substantial political organization that will be worth working with and for.

BALFOUR SUCCEEDS LORD SALISBURY.

On the retirement of Lord SALISBURY, which has long been expected, it was almost inevitable that Mr. BALFOUR should be his successor.

Probably Lord SALISBURY only awaited the close of the war in South Africa as the event that would relieve him from further duty in an office which had long been intolerably irksome, and he has promptly laid down the weary burden. Fortunate he was that the end of the trying struggle came in a manner singularly honorable to his administration. Throughout the war he has maintained with perfect calmness the attitude of confidence in the ultimate result and of resolution in the policy demanded by the interests of the empire. It would have been better for the country and for his fame had he been able to avoid the contest of arms and to keep to the policy of peaceful development. But the war came, much as the war with Spain came to us under the peace-loving MCKINLEY, apparently inevitably, and nothing could have been more characteristic of the aged statesman than the fortitude with which he bore himself throughout its course. He is richly entitled to repose, and he will carry into his retirement the hearty respect and admiration of even his political opponents.

As we have said, it was almost inevitable that Mr. BALFOUR should succeed to the Premiership. Doubtless Mr. CHAMBERLAIN yearned for the great prize, and he had no mean claims to it. The war for which he had been generally held responsible has just closed, not only in success, but on terms that reflect the greatest credit on the wisdom and magnanimity of the Government. It had demonstrated that his policy toward the colonies had immensely strengthened the ties of common British citizenship and had done much to establish in spirit and in fact the united and apparently invincible British Empire. No other statesman has been more clearly and consistently identified with the growth of the sentiment of universal British patriotism. None has had a keener insight into the hearts of his countrymen or more thoroughly understood the forces that were molding the national development. He has had more effectively than DISRAELI had it, "the sense of empire," and he has had the intellectual and moral sympathy which DISRAELI lacked, with the democratic impulse that has influenced the destinies of England since the time of the Tudors. But though his claims were thus strong, they were insufficient to command respect at this time. He could not have united and led the party which he has so brilliantly served. The Conservatives would have been sullen and possibly rebellious, and even the Liberal-Unionists would have been very restless.

Of Mr. BALFOUR much is to be expected from what he has already achieved, though the duties of his new post will tax qualities not yet fully demonstrated. One element of leadership he is conceded to possess in remarkable degree—singular loyalty to his associates and to his duty. He is probably the one man in the Cabinet who has maintained the most friendly relations with Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, while those he has maintained with the others have been not less cordial. No man in England has a reputation for more honorable ambition, for more sensitive and constant self-respect. It is not too much to say of him that his countrymen, opponents as well as friends politically, believe him to be as unselfish as a man in British politics can be, and to regard more the responsibility than the profit or the honor of office. He is not what can be called a popular man, for he is not calculated either to win or to seek popularity, but he is generally trusted by those in public life and beloved by many of them. When he assumed the leadership of his party in the House of Commons it was generally prophesied of him that he would fail because he did not bring to the task a serious desire for succeee, and this was reinforced by the fact of his devotion to recondite fields of study and scholarship. But unquestionably he has succeeded, considering his difficulties, in a most striking fashion. His success has been personal, in a sense, since his unfailing good temper and his aloofness from petty resentments has largely contributed to it, but it has been due also to his curiously impersonal attitude toward political questions.

Whether Mr. BALFOUR will show the commanding quality in the degree required for the trying post to which he has been called remains to be seen. That he will discharge his duties in a spirit of loyal fidelity to a high standard is not open to doubt. He is at present one of the most interesting examples in British politics of the force of character, quite independent of intellectual ability, though of the latter he has plenty, and those who appreciate how high the standard of character is which he has sustained will wish him the utmost possible success. Whether he meets the requirements of office completely or not, we may be sure that he will gallantly and modestly seek to do his best.

NO CONCERN OF THE PUBLIC.

The American Federationist, for the editorial conduct of which Mr. SAMUEL GOMPERS assumes responsibility, enunciates the extraordinary doctrine that when as the result of disagreements between capital and labor production is suspended and the ordinary course of the National life is checked the public has no concern in the matter, and any attempt on its part to effect such adjustments as will permit a restoration of normal conditions is an impertinence. It affirms that the public

> Has no standing in the forum of law, equity, and reason in any case where neither capital nor labor oversteps its constitutional bounds. Is the public entitled to insist that a man shall work on terms that are unsatisfactory to him, simply because he needs his product? Men work or engage in business to earn a livelihood, not from motives of altruism. They may stop when they please, just as the farmer may refuse to raise crops without regard to the needs of the consumers. The "public" does not provide for the wage workers; it leaves them to pursue their interests as best they may, and all they owe the public, legally speaking, is respect for the law.

The danger of generalizing from the right of the individual to the right of corporations and voluntary organizations of men is very clearly illustrated in the foregoing statement. It overlooks the fact that the rights of the individual are necessarily subject to the paramount rights of the community, and that what may be perfectly proper as an exercise of individual discretion or the indulgence of individual preference may become a gigantic and intolerable wrong when exercised by large numbers of men or by corporations enjoying the special privileges of franchises which represent concessions not for the benefit of those receiving them, but for the promotion of the public good.

It is extremely dangerous to preach the doctrine that with the disputes of employers and wage earners the public has no concern. Not only is it a mischievous error, but it is very likely to lead to more or less unintelligent interference in the public interest with the freedom of contract which is, and should be, the basis of everything in the industrial relation. If a railroad system is tied up and intercommunication is stopped it is a matter of vast concern to the public. If mining is suspended for three months at a time when a maximum industrial consumption calls for every ton of coal which can be raised, and as a result of this communities are forced to choose between industrial paralysis and submission to the loss and inconvenience of a smoke-impregnated atmosphere, it is of real public concern. If because less than a hundred and fifty thousand miners are unwilling to work or to let others work a million wage earners are kept in involuntary idleness and the public is burdened with the cost of their maintenance, it is of public concern. If the fear of riot, bloodshed, and the wholesale destruction of property restrains those owning coal mines from operating them, the public has the same concern in the matter as it would have in civil war or anarchy. If labor unions manifested the respect for the law which is affirmed to be "all they owe the public," and employers were free to employ whom they would, the problem would be a very simple one. When, however, the unions order strikes which coerce the action of the individual, terrorize all who oppose their will, resort to the boycott to carry their plans, and stand ready as a last recourse to destroy life and property unless held in check by the military, it needs great temerity to assert that the public is a "third party," having no interest in the matter. Such talk is worse than arrant foolishness.

"STRIKING" CORPORATIONS BY INJUNCTION.

They appear to do these things somewhat better in France. For example, one DONADIEU, a small holder of stock in the Panama Canal Company, not feeling that he had been reckoned with to his satisfaction in the plan of the majority in interest to cede to the United States their Colombian white elephant, appeared before the French courts as a suitor to restrain such cession by injunction, or whatever may be the French equivalent therefor. His pleadings were patiently heard, and had he established the contention that he was wronged in the matter there is every reason to suppose that he would have been accorded substantial justice in such protection as the courts were able to give him. As it was, he lost his suit. At this point the incident would have terminated in this country. Not so in France. DONADIEU was not only saddled with the costs of his suit, which dragged along for some three months, but was fined 500f. for having prejudiced the public against the company by the unsupported allegations of his pleadings.

If the American courts were vested with discretionary power in the matter of discouraging by exemplary fines vexatious injunction proceedings primarily for stockjobbing purposes, or with a view to their withdrawal for a substantial consideration, or to gratify personal animosities, or for any other unworthy and insufficient reason, they could exercise it to good advantage possibly in some cases now somewhat prominent in the public notice. Without mentioning names—for the list might be longer than our columns could conveniently accommodate—there is a number of "corsairs" and "buccaneers" in Wall Street whose pernicious activity in obstructing the development of plans of corporate finance might be thus discouraged. The right of the citizen to protect himself against wrong from a high-handed majority, like the Constitutional right to bear arms, should be in no way abridged; but the right to use the courts for purposes not tributory to the public good and obviously to depress the value of stocks, or, still worse, for blackmailing purposes, might very well be abridged in whatever way would accomplish this result most effectually. When a corporation is thus maliciously injured by groundless suits based upon allegations which discredit it and lower the value of its securities, would not a suit for damages against the person inflicting this injury with demonstrably dishonest purpose maintain the equilibrium of justice? The experiment would be interesting, and possibly instructive.

ROUSING TEUTON AGAINST SLAV.

The battle of the Tanneberg occurred nearly five centuries ago, but the triumph of the Polish Army over that of the Teutonic Order will be celebrated this month in certain parts of Prussia with a special joy, in order to mark the visit of the German Emperor. It will be the answer to his provocative speech at Marienburg, the restored chief castle of the Teutonic Knights, a manifestation on the part of his Polish-speaking subjects of their disapproval of his attempts to excite one section against another. Already the proper Court official has been notified that a number of Polish nobles will not attend the festivities when the Emperor visits Posen, and now arangements are being made to celebrate by a great popular festival one of the most notable instances of many, when well-armed adventurers from Christendom, pretending that they were on a crusade against pagans, found the Polish and Lithuanian nobles with their wild levies of peasants too much for them. Such festivals restore the old traditions and hand on to the new generation the old rancors of race, religion, and separate tongues.

By way of making themselves agreeable to the Poles the Germans in the southerly province of Posen have founded a museum which is to be opened with ceremonies when the Emperor arrives for the manoeuvres. Like the collections in the old castle at Marienburg, the contents of the museum are to glorify the Teuton, and necessarily at the expense of the Slav. The answer to this is the opening of an Exhibition of National Polish Art in Posen, with a special department of embroideries and woman's work. And so it goes—the expansive desires of the Emperor exciting the Jingoes and the boasts and efforts of the Jingoes exciting the Slavs, until the Government rushes in and dispenses imprisonments and fines to the weaker party.

The newspapers in Lemberg which printed the call to the people for a manifestation on the anniversary of the Tanneberg battle have been confiscated, and the German papers are urging the Government to greater severity. The latter has quietly sent out an odd suggestion to its officials, to the effect that they must do everything to make it easy for people with Polish names to change them legally into German. Any one who knows the delays of Prussian bureaucrats will recognize the need of a direct order like this. It shows the importance attached to anything that will tend to wean the Poles from their language and national traditions. The suggestion is said to have its origin with the Emperor, who has been doing what he can in this direction, so far as the army is concerned. Young Poles in the army who show any desire to substitute a more Germanic name for their own are accommodated at once, with what might be termed suspicious readiness. It is recognized that renegades and converts are the most zealous fighters for a cause. Every Pole who changes his name and stops speaking Polish is a missionary in his own locality for the cause of German supremacy and is likely to experience in various ways the worldly wisdom of obeying a paternal Government draped in constitutional robes.

Whatever may be thought of the boasts of the Germans as to their superior civilization and culture, it is a fair question whether this method of rousing Teuton against Slav is wise or even conducive to the ostensible desire of the Germans to improve the Slavs by making Teutons of them. Should there be trouble with Russia or Austria, a contented East and West Prussia, Posen, and Silesia is on the whole safer than a disaffected land. Yet it may be that "nagging the Pole" is considered the most diplomatic thing just now, when the concentration of troops for the manoeuvres will excite popular interest and an attitude of aloofness or hostility will be a poor card for the Polish party to play.

Meantime the cue is to throw all the blame on the Poles who are held up as the aggressors and opponents to the "march of civilization."

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—It would be hard to find a better example of how a young man should not seek employment than the following advertisement, which is clipped from The Evening Post: "Young attorney, Harvard law graduate, lacking 'pull' and having used up his money, must get to work to make a living. Any honorable chance in any business will be accepted. He is entirely free to go anywhere the employment may require." By his own statement this young man has had the advantages of what is generally called the best school of law on either side of the Atlantic, and when he was graduated he had money in reserve. At the outset, accordingly, he had every chance in his favor. To what does he attribute his present destitution? To a lack of "pull." By "pull," we presume, he means personal influence of the kind that brings employment one has done nothing to deserve. It is not a pleasant picture, this of a young man hanging out his shingle and waiting for fortune to drop a plum beside his easy chair. We can imagine nothing more likely to repel a possible employer. But let us suppose that by "pull" he means personal friends who, when a position is vacant for which he is better fitted than another to fill, use their influence to secure it for him. To accept the advantage of such "pull" is quite honorable. But is the lack of it an excuse for failure? Of all the men who succeed in the world, perhaps 1 per cent. have the advantage of the best possible training for their business or profession; and of those who have this very few have private means in reserve. The work of the world is done by those who make their own advantages and who force their own openings. We are glad to see that the young attorney has arrived at a place where he is willing to accept any honorable employment. In the course of time and experience he will perhaps learn not to advertise the excellence of his education in large type, and not to attribute defeat to a lack of that which a normal man does not require.

—Our recent utterances with regard to the statement that "If a man cares for poetry he recognizes it even when he runs against it in the dark" has touched the accomplished but sensitive Rochesterian in a tender spot. "If," he says, "a man of culture reads KEATS's 'Ode on a Grecian Urn,' and does not know that it is poetry, or feel that it is poetry, he ought to devote himself to prose. * * * The writer in THE TIMES makes fun of this poetic sense, and of the Rochesterian, to whom he attributes it; but does he mean to say that he is without it himself?" Most assuredly! And yet one would be loath to let all poetry alone, for though a man be painfully aware of inability to value rightly any poem at sight, he would be sorry to be deprived of the pleasure and consolation of what happens to stimulate or console. FREDERICK the Great thought the works of SHAKESPEARE "abominable productions * * * ridiculous farces worthy of the savages of America," and condemned GOETHE in equally round terms; and yet he managed to get much enjoyment out of the works of many true poets, and notably the great French writers of tragedy. Few Frenchmen are able to appreciate SHAKESPEARE, and yet the French are very fond of certain estimable poets. To take a modern example, Mr. ANDREW LANG, who has done invaluable service to the mere English reader of Homer, admits that he has never been able to read through "Paradise Lost." Almost any being, however great, has at least one blind spot. It is rare to find a man so sensible and so symmetrically cultivated that every facet of his soul takes in every ray of light that strikes it. We congratulate the Rochesterian.

—If those roof gardeners who charge large prices for slow shows and bad drinks would go up on top of the Astoria they would possibly learn something to their advantage. The roof is open only to "patrons" of the hotel, but it is open free to these, and the qualifications for being regarded as a "patron" are liberally construed. The only entertainment provided is a gypsy band in red blouses; and there are long intervals for conversation between selections. But what music there is is spirited and full of quality even while it is so light that it can be enjoyed in the midst of a conversation. But the real point is the drinks. Nothing but the best is served—sarsaparilla, pop, and lemonade, cups that cheer and "cups" of potency, beer domestic and beer imported, rum, gin, and whisky, wine and cordials. Mortals of either sex can breathe deep and free without being bored, and take full advantage of their thirst without fear of poison. It may be that more is charged than the same supplies would cost elsewhere, but considering the lack of admission fee the expense is not excessive. There is a fortune awaiting the roof gardener who will learn what can be learned on top of the Astoria.

—There is something gratifying in the awe with which Englishmen of a certain class regard the advent of the Rhodes scholars at Oxford. It would seem as if it lay within the power of 100 youths from fifty States to set the home of lost causes and impossible loyalties upon its head. Witness this from The Chronicle, (London):

> The seniors of Columbia University, New York, have a turn for organized imbecility rare even among undergraduates. It amuses them to compile statistics of themselves and to determine one another's attributes for publication in the papers. Thus we may learn which of them, in the opinion of his fellows, is the most popular, which the handsomest, which the wittiest, the noisiest, the laziest, the slouchiest, the biggest fusser, the "grouchiest," and the best dressed. These results were reached by popular vote, and then communicated to "the usual audience of relatives and friends of the graduates who crowded the building," in which the class exercises were held. To us these things seem at present remote, but under the beneficent operation of the Rhodes scholarships who knows what may happen, even at Oxford?

What may happen nobody knows, but The Chronicle knows, or should know, what does happen every year at the Oxford commemoration. The undergraduates do not make fun of one another, but of the grave and dignified people upon whom, in order to honor itself, the university confers degrees. And this fun is not always as good-natured as that at Columbia. On one occasion an Indian Prince, who, though a Caucasian, had a skin somewhat darker than that in vogue on the banks of the Isis, was loudly asked: "Do you use Pears soap?" If the Americans can improve upon the amenities of commemoration, why not welcome them?

TAXATION OF CITY PROPERTY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The taxpayers of this city, slow as they are to get together to protect their interests, should give to Mayor Low and Controller Grout credit for promising reform in the assessment of real estate for taxation and encourage them to begin at once the good work.

The President of the Tax Board, James L. Wells, is still anxious to find and tax personal property, the owners of which, he claims, evade payment of taxes upon it by various legal methods, such as leaving the State. If Mr. Wells would devote as much time to inspection of the record of taxes and assessments of real estate as to the preparation of interviews for the press on the escape of personal property from taxation, he would discover that he has sold at public auction real estate assessed at 28 per cent. of its selling value on the same day (Feb. 18, 1902,) that he sold to William S. Devery improved real estate assessed at 80 per cent. of its selling value, and record of these and many other sales by Mr. Wells and others, showing greater discriminations, may be found in the record of taxes and assessment for 1901.

When preparation for the work of equitably assessing real estate is commenced it will be an easy matter to secure from the tax books, if Mr. Wells will permit, convincing evidence that some owners of real estate will this year be forced, even under our reform administration, to pay twice to six times as much to defray the expenses of the reform administration as others owning real estate of equal value. The righting of this wrong should have been commenced on Jan. 1, as Mr. Wells and his Tax Board, under authority of the charter, could have done much to end this robbery, the results of which may be seen in the small returns, as low as 2 per cent., now paid by many improved properties.

THE TIMES on June 15 published an interview with Albert E. Davis, President of the North Side Board of Trade, in which he called attention to the great injury done the lower end of Bronx Borough by the owners of land near Third Avenue from One Hundred and Fortieth Street to the Harlem River, who had made no improvements. While Mr. Davis and other members of his organization may have the interests of real estate owners at heart, it does seem absurd to try to induce men to invest their money in improvements while, as Mr. Davis intimated, they see the improver so much more heavily taxed than the non-improver.

When city officials offer a low tax rate to induce manufacturers to build factories within the limits of a city they display good sense, but when a low rate of taxation is granted, illegally, to those who do what all who are interested in the growth of the city oppose—hamper its development—what can be thought of those organizations that take no action to protect their members from such injustice?

If those who pay taxes on real estate were given each year, about Jan. 1, a copy of the record of taxes and assessments for the year, a duplicate of the tax list, how long could this discrimination continue? The cost of publishing these lists for Manhattan and the Bronx would be no greater than the amount some buildings in Manhattan are taxed annually in excess of an equitable portion for city, county, and State taxes.

A TAXPAYER.

New York, July 11, 1902.

Qualifications for Employment.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with a great deal of interest and amusement your editorial under the heading "Qualifications for Employment," and beg leave to differ with you upon your conclusions. I think the strongest element in what may be termed "Americanism" is versatility.

I call to mind two instances within my recollection, one of which was a poplin factory in Dublin. That fabric of women's wear went out of fashion; the result was it bankrupted the family who had maintained the business for years. The other instance was a star candle factory. Petroleum superseded star candles, and the American factory is to-day making soap, and one of the most successful in the world.

These are facts that cannot be controverted, and another large element, if I may be permitted to suggest it, is the chaperonage idea in England. American girls are independent because they are thrown upon their own resources. I believe these two elements constitute the entire strength of a republican form of government.

WILLIAM S. JONES.

New York, July 8, 1902.

UNIONISM IN THE COAL STRIKE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your editorial of Thursday on the miners' strike, do you not make an important error? You say: "The miners are mistaken in supposing that they will be able to maintain the strike indefinitely on voluntary contributions." Your reasons are that "this has never happened in the history of labor organizations," and that the enthusiasm of sympathetic friends to give soon evaporates, as many strike leaders have found out.

This conclusion overlooks certain new conditions, namely, the great growth of trade unionism, and the strengthening of its spirit. Being more numerous and more firmly organized, unionists are more willing and better able to give. They have learned that the battle of one union is the battle of all. In the march of trusts the organizers and directors are so often the same men that the theory has been forced upon labor that to hold its own before unified capital there must be an equally wide-reaching consolidation of the labor forces. This may lead to a great National strike, such as recently occurred in Sweden, lasting three days and winning, or to all trades contributing loyally to each particular strike.

The purpose of the coal owners is to break the power of the miners' union. If they succeed it will be a deadly blow at unionism as a whole, and all unionists well understand this. On the other hand, if the miners win through co-operation of other organized trades, it will be a practical demonstration of great emphasis that the time for trying to break up unions is past. This is a test struggle, in which the fortunes of all organized labor are staked, and organized labor realizes it. Should the needed financial support fail, general confidence in the vitality of efficacy of unionism would be deeply impaired.

Furthermore, if the bituminous men do not strike, but agree to support the anthracite men, it will be a staggering blow at the anthracite owners, for they cannot, in that case, get competent workers to man the mines. They must then submit to long and heavy loss—until they conclude to yield or arbitrate.

It seems therefore certain that the miners will obtain all the money they need, and that they must win of they have the mere mere nerve of endurance.

MORRISON I. SWIFT.

Wilkesbarre, Penn., July 11, 1902.

The Right to Raise the Flag.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a forty-year reader of your clean sheet, I, too, protest with great indignation, and indorse the words printed in your columns signed "J. S.," against the right, custom, and everlasting privilege of every boy, man, woman, and girl in this our land to hoist the Stars and Stripes wherever he or she may desire to do so, especially in and on our public parks and places on that Heaven-blessed day, the Fourth of July.

Teach the youth to drink in the gospel of American liberty, resulting in a sturdy manhood, educated in the public schools, so that his flag and knowledge may blend in strength to educate the world, which we are fast doing. The patriot Haworth expressed the heart-throb when he gave to patriotic feeling these lines forevermore:

> Man never made,
> And nature never produced,
> Anything more beautiful
> Than the American Flag.

U. S. A.

Brooklyn, July 9, 1902.

TENEMENT HOUSE INSPECTORS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Municipal Civil Service Commission will hold an examination next week for the position of Tenement House Inspector. Some three months ago this examination was held at the Grand Central Palace, and over 1,000 men took the examination.

Why is it necessary to hold this second examination? Out of such a large number that took the first examination, surely a good-sized eligible list ought to have been secured.

As THE NEW YORK TIMES gave considerable publicity to the first examination for Tenement House Inspector, it might be worth while finding out why a second examination is called for.

GEORGE COLE.

New York, July 10, 1902.

President Willis L. Ogden of the Municipal Civil Service Commission said yesterday:

"A second examination is necessary because only five names remain on the eligible list, and there are 125 appointments to be made. For the examinations for Inspectors of tenements held on Feb. 7 and March 22 1902, there were 1,052 applicants. All of these were notified, and 755 took the examinations. From this, on May 9, an eligible list of 208 was made, and these were all certified for appointment. Of these 151 were appointed, 12 declined the appointment, 2 failed to respond to the notice of appointment, 38 were stricken from the list after their names had been three times considered by the appointing officer, and the latter still has five names before him which must be disposed of before certification may be made from a new list."

THE LUMBERMEN AND THE DUTY.

Ultimate Effects of the Rapidly Increasing White Pine Cut in the Northwest.

A special dispatch from Duluth to THE NEW YORK TIMES speaks of the rapidly increasing lumber cut in the Northwest and declares that "the Northwestern white pine region is but a thing of a few years more"—meaning that the supply of white pine from Northwestern forests will be speedily exhausted. This has been the cry for the last fifty years. Forty years ago some expert lumbermen declared that the supply would not hold out more than ten or fifteen years longer. But the fact is that the output of white pine from this region is to-day greater than it ever was before, and in seasons favorable for driving there is no scarcity of logs. One reason why the timber has lasted longer, in the face of enormous consumption, than anybody supposed it would, is that modern ingenuity has devised ways and means of getting the timber distant from the banks of streams down to consumptive points at a cost that makes the enterprise commercially feasible.

No one can say with certainty how long the white pine forests will last, but it stands to reason that with our growing population there will be an end some day, unless the percentage of consumption to population can be diminished. Systematic State and National foresting will help some. But the day will come when Americans will have to reach out into Canada for her vast reserves of native timber. When the time comes that American lumbermen cannot get enough logs at home to keep their mills running, they will be the first to propose the lowering or abolition of the duty.—Minneapolis (Minn.) Tribune.

NUGGETS.

Excuse.

Farmer—What do you mean, you young rascal, up there in my apple tree?

The Young Rascal—The apples on the ground are all wormy.—Boston Transcript.

The Invalid's Resort.

"Going away for the Summer?"

"No," answered the man who complains; "I'm not feeling strong enough to face the brass bands and merry-go-rounds at a Summer resort. The doctor says I'll have to stay at home and rest."—Washington Star.

The End in Sight Not Saddening.

She—And you have kept your resolution?

He—Yes; I haven't tasted a drop for nearly a year.

She—And you are better and happier for it, are you not?

He—Oh, ye-s. Let me see, the time will be up in about three weeks.—Town and Country.

Two Aspects.

Benham—I believe a woman can love two men at the same time.

Mrs. Benham—If she is a married woman she has to try to.

Benham—What do you mean?

Mrs. Benham—She has to try to love her husband, and he isn't the same man when they have company that he is when they haven't any.—Brooklyn Life.

How Like a Man!

Mrs. Nocknoodle—Oh, Norris, if you would always be as good and gentle and kind as you are at this moment, how happy we might be!

Mr. Nocknoodle (losing his temper instantly and bellowing at the top of his voice)—Do you mean to say, madam, that I am not always as good and kind as I am at this moment!—Chicago Tribune.

TOMMY AND GRANDPA.

S. E. Kiser in Chicago Record-Herald.

Grandpa lay sleeping serenely
Where the shade of the maples was cast;
The hammock was swayed by the zephyrs
That kissed his high brow as they passed.
Perhaps he was dreaming of angels,
As Tommy played near him out there,
Chasing butterflies out of the flowers
And tossing his curls in the air.

The hose was attached to the hydrant,
With a full head of water turned on,
And the nozzle lay harmless, unnoticed,
Where the grass had grown brown on the lawn.
Dear grandpa, with one leg hung over
The side of the hammock, still swayed,
And the leaves fluttered gayly above him—
It was eighty or so in the shade.

A smile was on grandpa's glad features
When Tommy discovered the hose.
Perhaps he was dreaming of cherubs
Or beautiful fairies, who knows?
But the smile disappeared when sweet Tommy,
Forgetting that grandpa was there,
Stood carelessly letting the water
Squirt forty feet up in the air.

With a yell like a grown-up Comanche
Dear grandpa attempted to rise;
The water streamed under his collar
And into his ears and his eyes!
With a foot tangled up in the hammock
He leaped like a trout on the hook,
And turned three flip-flaps without stopping
To pick out the course that he took.

* * * * * * * *

A child who had stains on his features,
Whose eyes were still tearful and red,
Lay sobbing, with sad recollections
And tossing alone in his bed.
His breast was o'erburdened with sorrow,
In his heart and elsewhere he was sore,
And he murmured: "I don't want to never
Go visitin' grandpa no more!"

A SUMMER ART SHOW.

Exhibition of Works by American Painters at the Art Museum, Worcester.

The Art Museum of Worcester, Mass., holds a Summer exhibition of paintings from June to mid-September, which is open to the public without entrance fee on Saturdays till 6 P. M., and on Sunday afternoons. Two prizes of $300 and $200 are given by a jury of artists for the best two paintings, and the Museum is likely to buy one or more pictures in the exhibition to add to the permanent collection. The Summer show is selected with care from the exhibitions in Boston, New York, and Pittsburg held during the preceding Winter and Spring, and also directly from the studios of the artists.

New York supplies the majority of the contributions, but Boston is naturally represented by a goodly number of painters. What is more surprising is the local work by some fourteen artists of Worcester—R. C. Woodberry with portrait sketches; Frank J. Darrah and Joseph Greenwood with "Summer" landscapes; Henry E. Kinney and Frederick S. Pratt with portraits; the Misses Edith Getschel and Grace E. Hackett, with "The Last Snow" and "After the Rain"; Miss Annie B. Shepley with a portrait of a lady; Dr. Nason, the Misses Munger and Washburn, &c. The "Portrait of Miss Annie L." by Miss Alice Ware of Worcester is a good profile of a dark-haired girl in a crocus-colored gown, her hands in her lap.

The Bostonians include Wilton Lockwood, who shows his very able likeness of John La Farge; Frank W. Benson with his "Girl with a Gold Fan" and downcast eyes; Walter L. Dean with his "Seiners at Rest" and "The Northeaster," a shore view with turquois gleams in the big waves; Mrs. Sarah W. Whitman with a bust portrait of Dr. Weir Mitchell; Edmund C. Tarbell with his partly draped nude, "The Venetian Blind," the light falling in brilliant splashes on the flesh of the sleeping woman; William J. Kaula with a richly toned "Yellow Sunset"; H. H. Gallison with "September Days"; Ernest L. Ipsen with a portrait of Mr. William R. Richards; Wilbur R. Hamilton with a view of Gloucester; Arthur M. Hazard with portraits, and George L. Noyes with open-air figures like "The Green Parasol" and "Gray Day, Essex Dunes."

Among the Boston men Charles L. Woodberry is remarkable for the frank, broad handling of seascapes, particularly "The Dory Fleet," seen from the cliffs as they sail on the big swells between outlying rocks and the shore. He has caught the sparkle and glow of ocean and sunshine and the buoyancy of the cockleshells under sail—all brushed in with a joyous go that is very exhilarating. "The Narrow Cove" is less successful—almost too much slashed in for the subject. Charles Hopkinson sends "Fishermen of Finistère" and the portrait of a Breton woman, with ths rude red cheeks, staring blue eyes, and firm features of the seaside folk. F. H. Richardson is another painter who sends his reminiscences of French student days—"Ploughing in France" and "Summer Evening, Etaples," the latter a scene at eventide, with three men and three women in the foreground, a boat in the little inlet in the middle distance, low houses with lighted windows in the background, and a half moon in the sky, reflecting its pale yellowish rays in the water. He has put in the scene more figures and objects than he quite knows what to do with, but the intention is felt to render the poetry of the hour, though the way is somewhat awkward.

Miss M. L. Macomber's endeavor to express the symbolic in "Death and the Captive" is, like most of her work, deserving of sympathy, though it is often weak—but is not the same fault to be found with many of George F. Watts's creations? The seated girl in black lace and pink ribbons by Joseph de Camp, playing the violin with her face in shadow, is not unsuggestive of myetery; not so the tall, snakelike girl by Philip L. Hale, with her slender torso, long neck, birdlike head, and sweeping lines of skirt, who startles one with the massive quality of her arm when contrasted with an almost incredible waist. The Boston artists should not be left without a good word for Ernest L. Major, whose "Lady in White" is not so interesting, however, as his big landscape called "Heaven's Blue Smile," with its cloude against green and blue sky-spaces reflected in the forewater, its green and purple distances, its brown headlands, and its sufficiency of atmospheric effects.

John W. Alexander's "Black Cat" and "A Mother," familiar to New Yorkers who visit the exhibitions, are reinforced by a portrait of Mrs. Gage of Worcester and her little son. A blonde, seated, in a pale yellow dress with a black bow at the breast, she is painted in broad, simple tones. The boy has his arm round her shoulders, and looks in her face, somewhat awed, it may be, by her fresh beauty. A bulldog is lying at their feet. The portrait has Alexander's decorative qualities, and is said to be a good likeness. Among the fine marines is "After the Storm," by Jules Turcas of East Orange, N. J.; "Afternoon on the Jersey Coast," by E. M. Bicknell of New York; "Cumulus Clouds Over the Sea," by Bancel La Farge; "Winter Morning, North River," by Henry B. Snell, and "Off Long Branch, N. J.," by Frederick W. Kost of New York.

One of the best pictures in the exhibition is a stable interior by Horatio Walker, with a Canadian farmer's wife milking a black and white cow. It has Walker's quality, though he has done more important things. Here are Arthur Hoeber's fine big Cape Cod landscape shown last Winter in New York, and the delightful snowscape with barn by J. Alden Weir, lent to one of the Union League exhibitions. The fine portrait of Mrs. N. Phelps Stokes, by Miss Cecilia Beaux, is here, together with Thomas Eakins's standing "Portrait of Louis Henton, Esq." in all its rugged realism. Among the fine landscapes are Walter Clark's "Grand Cañon of the Yellowstone," with its marvelous gamut of colors in rocks and stream; Swain Gifford's "Coast of the Vineyard Sound," one of his best pieces; Frank V. Du Mond's "Evening," Carleton Wiggins's "Sombre Days," Birge Harrison's "Afterglow," Irving Couse's "Footprints," W. L. Lathrop's "Pastureland in Summer," and Leonard Ochtman's "Morning Symphony." Among the figures to be noted are "A Young Woman," by Paul Moschcowitz, and "Figure of a Girl," by Robert Henri. Excellent in the way of still life are the bits of pottery by Eugene Paul Ullman, and the herrings, onions, and copper casserole by Miss Clara MacChesney; very true to life are the cats by Miss Elisabeth Bonsall. The Western scene of cowboy and Indians, "Hard Pressed," by Fernand Lungren, is capital, and not by any means to be despised the shore scene with lifesavers in the fog by James B. Sword, called "Firing the Life Line." Among the symbolists Fredsrick Ballard Williams must not be overlooked. His "Love and Duty" is not very clearly defined, but the red-haired figure is very charming in tones, and more than usually well-modeled as to torso and face. In "Nature's Verge" the nude figure that Arthur B. Davies has placed against the rocks by the side of the torrent strikes one more as the first sketch for a future picture than a self-sufficing creation which tells its story and at the same time pleases through its technical quality.

People traveling to or from Boston might well stop over a train at Worcester to examine this collection and the permanent exhibits of t... floors below.

KING OF ITALY IN RUSSIA

Czar Greets Him at the Station in St. Petersburg.

Expressions of Russian-Italian Friendship at the Banquet in the Palace.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 13.—Emperor Nicholas, wearing the chain of the Order of the Annunziata; the Czarowitch, the Russian Grand Dukes, Count Lamsdorff, Minister of Foreign Affairs; the other Cabinet Ministers, and a number of officers greeted King Victor Emmanuel upon his arrival at the railway station here at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon. Preceded by a band playing the Italian national anthem, a guard of honor escorted their Majesties to the palace, where the Czarina and Dowager Empress welcomed the King.

A banquet in honor of the royal guest was given in the Hall of Peter the Great in the palace, at which the Cabinet Ministers, the members of the Italian Embassy, and high Court dignitaries were present. Count Lamsdorff, at the Czar's command, handed to Signor Prinetti, Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, who accompanied the King, the insignia of the Order of St. Alexander Newski.

At the banquet the Czar, in toasting the King, said:

"It is with lively and deep satisfaction that we greet your Majesty, and it is especially agreeable to us that your Majesty has begun his travels by visiting us. The whole of Russia sees therein a fresh proof of the bonds of true friendship which unite us, and identifies itself with our sentiments. These feelings of mutual sympathy, which are increasingly apparent between our two peoples, favor the development of the most desirable relations and interests of the two countries. I thank your Majesty sincerely for your visit, and I raise my glass to the glory and happiness of your august person, of Queen Helena, of the Queen Dowager, and of the whole royal family. I drink prosperity to Italy."

The band then played the Italian anthem. King Victor Emmanuel, in reply, said:

"I thank your Majesty for your hearty welcome and for the gracious words with which you have referred to me, to my country, and to the ties of personal friendship which have long existed between Russia which heartily unite us. The good relations and Italy make my visit specially agreeable to me. I come to St. Petersburg with the approval of my people, who perceive in the closer drawing together of these bonds a fresh pledge of peace and prosperity. I raise my glass in honor of your Imperial Majesty, to the glory of the Government, and to the prosperity of Russia, to the Empress Maria and to the Empress Alexandra, as well as to the whole Imperial family."

The Russian anthem was then rendered by the band.

ROME, July 13.—It is learned from a high source that one of the principal questions of discussion between King Victor Emmanuel and the Czar will be the reduction of armaments. The presence of the King at St. Petersburg and the re-establishment of friendly relations between France and Italy are held to prove that the Dual and Triple Alliance have lost their original antagonistic character and that, therefore, this moment is propitious for the discussion of disarmament.

The Italian papers recognize the fact that the visit of the King to the Czar marks the introduction of a new and essentially peaceful element into European politics.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 14.—Rumors of an impending Italian-Russian understanding, says the Rome correspondent of The Times, may be regarded as premature, but it is probable that Balkan affairs, particularly the Albanian question, may be discussed between King Victor Emmanuel and the Czar. The King's lively interest in the Eastern question is no secret, and the recent attempts to extend Italian influence in Albania were unquestionably due to his suggestion.

The correspondent says that the King's journey to Russia is an interesting development of the tendency which is leading Italy, a member of the Triple Alliance, to cultivate with Russia and France relations fully as intimate as those with her allies.

The Berlin correspondent of The Times says protests are entered in various quarters against the attitude of a section of the French press, which is described as endeavoring to make political capital out of King Victor Emmanuel's visit to St. Petersburg.

"The correspondent says that people living in glass houses should not throw stones. German critics seem to forget that there has also been a quite gratuitous attempt in Germany to represent British public opinion as disquieted by the Italian King's visit to Russia.

The Neueste Nachrichten publishes a letter from Berne suggesting that Germany is the only power able to mediate successfully between Italy and Switzerland.

POLISH ANTI-GERMAN FEELING.

Members of the Galician Diet Restrain Their Desire to Take Part in a National Festival.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 14.—There is reason to believe, says the Vienna correspondent of The Times, that the somewhat abrupt close of the sittings of the Galician Diet on Saturday was due to the desire to avoid official participation in the national festival of yesterday to commemorate the Polish victory over the Knights of the Teutonic Order. This celebration was intended as a counter-demonstration to Emperor William's Marienburg speech and the Prussian anti-Polish policy.

Count Potocki, the Provincial Marshal, said the Diet met in difficult circumstances, yet the voice of reason had prevailed over their feelings, and he hoped their self-control would have a good effect.

Replying to a deputation which invited him to attend the before-mentioned national festival at Lemberg, Count Potocki explained that he had arranged to take part in a similar celebration at Cracow.

The great battle of Grünwald, near Tanneberg, Prussia, in which the Poles completely defeated the Teutonic Knights, killing Ulrich von Jungingen, the Grand Master of that order, was fought in the year 1410.

THE ANTI-GERMAN BOYCOTT.

Poles to Buy Machinery Direct from American Manufacturers.

BERLIN, July 13.—A private dispatch from Warsaw says the agricultural societies of Poland are negotiating with American manufacturers direct for the purchase of machinery, excluding the German middlemen. This step is believed to be aimed at German machinery.

Several newspapers publish this news as illustrative of the efforts of Americans to supplant German manufactures.

Says Bluefields Is Not Captured.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, July 13.—The Director General of Telegraphs of Nicaragua declares that Bluefields has not been taken by revolutionists, as has been reported. Government reports announce the capture, on July 7, of a number of revolutionists near Bluefields.

King Edward's Recovery.

LONDON, July 13.—The progress of King Edward toward recovery is maintained, and it is understood that he will be transferred to the royal yacht Victoria and Albert at Portsmouth at noon next Tuesday.

FRENCH PRAISE FOR KITCHENER.

Papers Which a Short Time Ago Insulted Him Now Defend Him.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 14.—A few weeks ago, says the Paris correspondent of The Times, many French papers were insulting Lord Kitchener and making him Great Britain's scapegoat and the butt for their Anglophobia. Now they have discovered unsuspected merits in him, saying that perhaps he is not yet sufficiently appreciated by his countrymen.

Nearly all the papers recall Lord Kitchener's services when he enlisted in 1870 in the second army of the Loire and risked his life for France. For the concentration campe system he is no longer held responsible. It is said that he simply obeyed orders which he regretted.

Certain critics of the new era of peace endeavor to console themselves with the thought that the peace seeme to give or to promise Africa to the Boers.

THE FRENCH NATIONAL FETE.

Unofficial Celebration Began Yesterday —Open-Air Balls in Paris at Night.

PARIS, July 14.—While the official observance of the Fête Nationale on the anniversary of the fall of the Bastile does not begin until to-day, Parisians yesterday took advantage of the fine, cool weather to begin the celebration with pilgrimages of the Alsatian and other patriotic societies to place wreaths upon the Statue of Strassburg in the Place de la Concorde, and upon the monuments to Jeanne d'Arc and Gambetta. The city everywhere was gay with bunting, and numerous American and Russian flags were mingled with the French tri-color.

The principal streets and boulevards were thronged throughout the afternoon, and upon the approach of evening the proprietors of many cafés set tables in the streets, which were soon occupied by diners. As darkness gathered open-air balls were started around the band stands, which had been erected in every available space, and these are now in full swing, with every prospect of continuing until dawn.

RUSSIA AND TRUSTS.

St. Petersburg Financial Messenger Denounces Unfair Competition of Monopolies.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 14.—The Financial Messenger semi-officially denounces the unfair competition of trusts "which sell cheaper abroad than at home." After mentioning the inconveniences of attempts to overcome trust competition by sliding tariffs, The Messenger cites the Dingley act's sugar premium clauses as a possible precedent for discrimination against trust goods. The paper regards the present moment as particularly propitious for the raising of this question, since many commercial treaties will soon expire.

"Trusts run counter to commercial treaties," observes the Messenger, "treaties being based upon the principle of the solidarity of civilized nations and the latest treaties, even those containing arbitration clauses manifestly regarding trusts as industrial armies."

The paper declares that Dr. von Witte's recent note is an aplication, in the economic domain, of the principles of The Hague Conference.

Plot Against Uruguay's President.

MONTEVIDEO, July 13.—President Cuestas of Uruguay recently discovered the existence of a plot against his life. As a result two Senators who are alleged to be concerned in the conspiracy have been banished and a number of military officers, who also are alleged to be implicated, are under arrest. The Senate protests against the action of President Cuestas as unconstitutional, and accuses him of desiring to establish a dictatorship.

Vatican Awaits Mr. Roosevelt's Reply.

ROME, July 13.—The Vatican is impatiently awaiting the communication of President Roosevelt's answer to its propositions, but considers the delay a good omen, as showing that the Washington Government is discussing the matter carefully.

Gen. Kitchener Visits Lord Salisbury.

LONDON, July 13.—Gen. Lord Kitchener visited Lord Salisbury at Hatfield House to-day.

ARCHBISHOP FEEHAN'S FUNERAL.

Body Will Lie in State in Chicago and the Obsequies Will Take Place Thursday.

CHICAGO, July 13.—The funeral of Archbishop Feehan will be held in the Cathedral of the Holy Name at 10 o'clock Thursday morning. The interment will be at Calvary Cemetery the same day.

The body of the dead prelate will remain at the episcopal residence to-morrow and to-morrow night, guarded by priests. It will be taken to the cathedral Tuesday morning, to lie in state until Thursday. During those two days the church will be open to all comers, and those who may desire to take a view of the dead Archbishop will have the opportunity.

The services on Thursday will be the most impressive in the ritual of the Church. Pontifical mass, participated in by Bishops and Archbishops from all over the country, and with more than 1,000 priests forming the congregation, will be celebrated.

Telegrams and messages of condolence were received to-day by the officers of the diocese from every diocese in the United States, from Rome, and from other foreign points.

VISIT OF PRINCE OF SIAM.

Coming with His Brother and Two Aides de Camp—His Official Calls.

An announcement is made that the Crown Prince of Siam will come to the United States accompanied only by his brother, the next in succession to the Crown Prince, and two aides de camp, officers in the Siamese Army.

The Crown Prince is in his twenty-second year, and for more than eight years he has lived in England. He has been educated at Oxford, is President of the Cosmopolitan Club of that university, and is unaffected in his manner.

He will call officially on the President and the Secretary of State in Washington, or such other place as the American authorities may designate.

Senator Platt's Birthday.

Senator Thomas C. Platt will be sixty-nine years of age to-morrow. He will celebrate the occasion very quietly. He laughed heartily when he was asked yesterday whether he intended to have a jollification on the money he won, as reported, on Reformer, a 30 to 1 shot at Brighton Beach on Saturday.

Appointed to Wellesley College.

OMAHA, Neb., July 13.—Miss Josephine Burnham, head of the English department of Brownell Hall, has accepted the chair of a similar department of Wellesley College. She is a graduate of the University of Chicago. Miss Florence M. Walker, who has lately been granted a second degree by the Chicago University, will succeed Miss Burnham at Brownell Hall with the beginning of the new school year.

WILL FOUND INDIAN SCHOOL

Mother Mary Katharine Acquires Land in South Dakota.

Benefactress Was Miss Drexel of Philadelphia, Once Prominent in Society in the East.

HOT SPRINGS, S. D., July 13.—Mother Mary Katharine, founder and head of the Order of the Blessed Sacrament, formerly Miss Mary Katharine Drexel of Philadelphia, daughter of the former partner of J. Pierpont Morgan in the firm of Drexel, Morgan & Co., bankers, has, through her agents, furnished the money to secure control of the splendid hot springs at Cascade, ten miles from this city, and will erect at that place a large school, where only Indian and negro children will be instructed. A sanitarium will be attached to the educational institution.

Mother Mary Katharine devotes yearly many hundreds of thousands of dollars to charity, and, while the amount is not definitely known, it is said to be almost, if not quite, $1,000,000. The Order of the Blessed Sacrament was founded by Miss Drexel in 1889, and has grown into a sisterhood of forty-five members and a large number of novices. The primary object of the order is the teaching and the uplifting of the Indians and negroes. Several schools have been opened in past years, but the one to be established at Cascade will be the largest under the control of the order.

Fifteen to twenty years ago, as the beautiful and accomplished daughter of the head of the banking firms of Drexel & Co. of Philadelphia, Drexel, Morgan & Co. of New York, J. S. Morgan & Co. of London, and Drexel, Hargis & Co. of Paris, with great wealth at her command, Miss Mary Katharine Drexel was conspicuous in the society world of the East. But, in spite of her wealth and position, Miss Drexel remembered the teachings of the Church and was true to her faith.

TO HELP THE INDIANS.

Bishop O'Connor of Philadelphia was the spiritual adviser of the Drexel family, and when he came West to take charge of a Nebraska Diocese, he continued his supervision of the religious welfare of his friends in Philadelphia. While living in the West during the 80s the good Bishop had every opportunity to see the degradation and ignorance in which the Indian lived. Through his advice the head of the Drexel family gave hundreds of thousands of dollars to relieve their condition.

On Mr. Drexel's death he bequeathed his immense wealth to three daughters, of whom Mary Katharine was one. However, the girls were only given the income from the estate, which itself remained intact. The annual income, however, being considerably more than $2,000,000, they were in no need.

Always of a religious turn of mind, Mary Katharine determined to devote her life to the work begun by her father, and finally took the vows of the Church giving her fortune to the alleviation of want and misery among the Indians and negroes. She founded the Order of the Blessed Sacrament in 1889, and became its mother superior, leaving behind her one of the highest social positions in the land and taking up the new work.

She became interested in the Cascade hot springs through Bishop O'Gorman of Sioux Falls. Ten years ago, in 1892, an effort was made to establish a Summer resort at the springs. Nestling down in Red Canyon, in the southern Black Hills, with a tremendous flow of hot water from a large spring, the location was ideal.

The Indians knew of the medicinal properties of the many hot springs scattered through the Black Hills, and fought to keep the white men out of that territory. For that reason little was known of that range of mountains until comparatively recent years.

Before the Indians were confined to reservations it was a common sight, both at Cascade and the town of Hot Springs, to see a number of tepees erected a short distance from the waters, and the braves and squaws would often remain for weeks until cured of their ills. It was their belief that the Great Father dwelt in the waters.

HISTORY OF THE BUILDINGS.

In 1892, a company took possession of Cascade and begun the erection of buildings. A fine bath house costing $65,000 was built and a four-story stone hotel was erected, with many smaller buildings. Before the buildings could be thrown open to the public, however, came the financial crash of 1893, and every industry throughout the West was crippled. Work at Cascade ceased. Litigation came on and the company sunk helplessly in the financial slough.

For nine years nothing developed in Cascade. The woodwork of the buildings disappeared. Window lights were broken. The walls, however, were well built and resisted the elements. Law suits were threatened whenever work should be resumed. This litigation, however, was never begun, and on June 1, 1902, the statute of limitation intervened and the trouble was over.

Then Mother Mary Katharine's agents came forward with a deed to the property. The bath house alone had cost $65,000, but the whole place was purchased for $17,000. The new owners had plans for an Indian school, probably the largest in the country. From all indications the redman will again control the spirit of the waters, which boil up to a height of many feet in the great pool at Cascade in the Black Hills.

American Tin Plate Co. Reduces Wages.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, July 13.—A reduction of wages by the American Tin Plate Company, one of the underlying concerns of the United States Steel Corporation, is under consideration. The Amalgamated Association has received a circular sent it by the Tin Plate Company stating that the production of tin in America is so largely in excess of the consumption that only the larger mills of the company are steadily employed, and for that reason it is proposed to keep as many mills in operation as possible and reduce the wages.

GRACE CHURCH IMPROVEMENTS

Work Begun on Homes for Choir Boys and Assistant Ministers—Chancel Being Enlarged.

Work has been begun preparatory to the erection of the new permanent home for the choir boys of Grace Church. The three buildings at 88-92 Fourth Avenue, just back of the church, have been removed, and on this ground will be erected, besides the structure for the choir, vestry, and music room, a clergy house, with accommodations for three assistant ministers. The clergy house will adjoin, and harmonize architecturally with, the Day Nursery, the only building of the parish which now fronts on Fourth Avenue.

Most of the boys comprising the choir come from out of town, and some of them from a great distance. For the past three years there has been maintained, at great inconvenience, a hired house in which the boys have lived under the oversight of a matron. The new building will be one story in height, and will not obstruct the light at the rear chancel window.

The chancel in the church building is being enlarged. The rear wall has been torn down, and will be rebuilt fifteen feet further back. Each stone in this great wall will be replaced in its original position. Pending these improvements, which will be completed in October, and will cost about $118,000, the auditorium of the church has been partitioned at the chancel end, and services will be conducted as usual.

STREET RAILWAY Y. M. C. A.

Brooklyn Transit Company Equips Quarters for Employes.

The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company is making arrangements for opening Young Men's Christian Association rooms in six of its car barns, where 10,000 employes spend much leisure time each day. At one of these $20,000 has been expended for libraries, bowling alleys, social rooms, and a restaurant. An employe's a benefit association is an adjunct.

For several years Christian associations have existed among employes of steam railways, but the organizations among street car men are recent departures. The associations at Brooklyn are among the pioneers. At Rochester, N. Y., Young Men's Christian Association rooms will be opened on Aug. 1, and will be maintained at the expense of the street railway company.

WHISTLED IN CHURCH.

Solo Rendered by a Young Woman During the Collection in the Lexington Avenue Baptist Church.

A whistling solo is the latest thing in the line of music to be introduced into divine services in a New York church. At the services in the Lexington Avenue Baptist Church, Lexington Avenue and One Hundred and Eleventh Street, yesterday, the worshippers were entertained by the rendering of Schumann's "Traumerel" by Miss Louise Truax, a whistler.

Miss Truax whistled during the collection. After the services she was induced to whistle "The Mocking Bird." Miss Truax, who lives at 203 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, wore a dress of pure white. She is nineteen years of age.

While living in Detroit six years ago Miss Truax began to practice whistling. She now has a register of three octaves. William Chapman of the Rubinstein Club introduced her to Mme. Cappiani and Miss Emma Thursby, who became interested in her gift.

After Miss Truax had finished her solo a little miss who sat near the middle of the church leaned over to her mother and, in a tone loud enough for those near her to hear, said: "Mamma, that is a gift from God."

New Church's Cornerstone Laid.

Deferred because of the death of Archbishop Corrigan, the cornerstone of the new Roman Catholic Church of St. Rose of Lima, in One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, near Amsterdam Avenue, was laid yesterday afternoon by Vicar General Mooney, in the presence of a large and representative gathering of clergy and laymen. The building is rapidly nearing completion, but space had been left for the formal cornerstone. The Rev. Edward S. McGinley, rector of St. Rose's, assisted Mr. Mooney. The sermon was delivered by the Rev. Dean William M. Penny of the Church of the Annunciation.

University Preachers Appointed.

The Rev. Dr. James H. Darlington, rector of Christ Church, Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, has been appointed Minday preacher for the New York University. The Rev. Dr. William S. Rainsford, rector of St. George's Church, Manhattan, has been appointed university preacher for the coming year by the Chicago University.

Manhattan Preacher Goes to Brooklyn.

The Rev. William Winter Mix, formerly a curate in the Church of the Holy Apostles, and lately in charge of St. Ambrose Chapel of the Episcopal City Mission Society, has assumed temporary charge of St. James's Church, Brooklyn. Mr. Mix will remain in Brooklyn until the Fall, when the Rev. Thomas J. Crosby of Salem, Ala., the rector-elect, will relieve him.

Additions to Grace Church Staff.

The Rev. Kingsley Blodgett of Pawtucket, R. I., has been added to the clerical staff of Grace Church. Mr. Blodgett is a graduate from Hobart College and the Episcopal Divinity School in Cambridge, Mass. The Rev. George Kane, formerly of the Pro-cathedral staff, has also been appointed a curate in Grace Church.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 13.—It was a busy Sunday socially and otherwise in Newport. In the morning the fashionable churches were largely attended; at noon there was a good-sized crowd at Bailey's Beach, either in bathing or as spectators; during the afternoon there was more than the usual amount of driving on Bellevue Avenue and several luncheons were given, and at night the first evening concert at the Casino attracted a large crowd and afforded opportunity for dinners in the grill rooms. There also were ssveral dinners at the cottages.

Mrs. E. A. Wickss gave a luncheon at her Pinard cottage.

Mrs. W. P. Thompson furnished a similar entertainment at Bruen Villa, and there was a subscription luncheon at the Clambake Club.

In the evening Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Mrs. Burke Roche, and George D. Widener gave dinners at their cottages.

Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt gave a dinner at the Pinard cottage, and Mr. and Mrs. William R. Hunter gave a dinner at the Sea View Cottage.

A large portion of the audience at the evening concert at the Casino were cottagers, many of those who had entertained in other places bringing their guests to the Casino some time during the evening. Mrs. Vanderhilt was among this number and took her guests in carriages and automobiles to Oakland Farm for the night.

The grill rooms were well patronized. The largest dinner was given by Mrs. Spotswood D. Schenck, the others entertaining there being Mrs. William P. Thompson, R. H. Weeks, H. S. Willard, and Mrs. J. Mitchell Clark.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Willis James of New York are here on the steam yacht Felicia.

Ogden Mills returned to New York to-day with a party of friends on the steam yacht Felicia.

R. R. Remington is at the La Forge cottage.

G. M. Hutton, Herman B. Duryea, and Willing Spencer are registered at the Casino. A party of 450 from New York, coming on the steamship Maine, was among the excursionists landed here to-day.

Gen. Porter at Bar Harbor.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., July 13.—Gen. Horace Porter was entertained at luncheon to-day by W. S. Gurnee, Jr., of New York. The other gentlemen present were Henry Cadwalader Chapman, Count Langier Villars, Johnston Livingston, and Louis Livingston. To-night Gen. Schofield gave a small dinner in Gen. Porter's honor. The latter leaves to-morrow for Newport.

The first of the Malvern hops takes place next week.

GOSSIP OF THE THEATRES.

Although no announcement has been made in New York as to which of the Chicago theatres will be leased by Joseph Weber for the use of the Weber & Fields burlesque company in that city, it is understood that he will secure the Chicago Opera House, and not the Dearborn Street Theatre, as has been reported.

The engagement of the Chicago house makes the payment of the large sum to Jacob Litt for the release of William Collier before a new theatre could be built for the latter more plain. Mr. Collier will now be able to appear at the head of his company at the Weber & Fields house, on Broadway, from Christmas on, when the burlesque company will be in Chicago.

The new Independent Booking Agency announces that it has not been engaged to arrange the booking for the Chicago house.

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Miss Anna Marble has been engaged by the Professional Woman's League to edit the newspaper which will be a daily feature of the forthcoming Woman's Exhibition at Madison Square Garden. Miss Marble, who is a daughter of the late Edward Marble, was for some time a member of the staff of The Brooklyn Eagle. Last season she was press agent for Elsie De Wolfe, which position she will resume directly at the conclusion of the show at the Garden. The newspaper will be written and printed by women at Madison Square and is intended to be a bright and breezy account of the incidents of the exhibition.

In connection with the bazaar the league will have an exhibit of the work of actresses in art fancy work and a variety of useful articles. The President, Mrs. Knowles, is anxious to have something contributed by every actress who is able to contribute.

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Jules Murry has arranged for Victor Mapes, formerly general stage director for Daniel Frohman, to direct rehearsals of Haddon Chambers's comedy, "The Tyranny of Tears," in which Paul Gilmore will star next season.

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The 250 members of the Southern Press Association who are to visit New York this week will see "A Chinese Honeymoon" at the Casino on Thursday evening.

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Among the engagements for Mrs. Fiske's company for Paul Heyse's drama, "Mary of Magdala," that of Rose Eytinge is announced. This actress has appeared on the stage but infrequently in recent years and her return in this production at the Manhattan Theatre will put her forward, it is said, in a role for which she is admirably fitted.

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"Fatinitza," one of Franz von Suppé's compositions, is the bill for this week at the Terrace Garden.

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At the Knickerbocker to-night Archie Guerin and Miss Florence Nesbit of "The Wild Rose" will be heard in a new waltz duo, "You Know, Sweetheart, You Know." Miss Madge Marston will sing the solo of an ensemble number, "Belles of the Opera Bouffe," lately written and composed by Fred Solomon.

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Two new acts will be introduced at the New York Roof Garden to-night by Josephine Sabel and Johnson and Davenport and Lorella.

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At "Japan by Night" Satsuma, the juggler, and other specialties will be used to supplement the performance of "The Mikado."

IN THE SHOPS.

There is nothing which so much appeals to the average woman, when she happens to be in the mood for it, as to go through a shop where everything is marked at low prices and see the marvels that are to be found for the smallest imaginable cost. The woman shopper went shopping for five and ten cent wares the other day and felt that she more than got her money's worth.

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In the first place, the day was Friday. Saturday hardly counts for a shopping day now that the stores close early, especially if the shopper chances to live in Brooklyn or the suburbs. It is also a bad day for deliveries and in the present outing season every purchase is needed at once. All this to explain why the woman, though not a Bostonian, chose to carry her parcels herself and thus came to invest in a low-priced receptacle to put them in. For some time she has had in mind one of the nice little cord bags with strong handles which will carry an innumerable number of packages and double up into next to no space when not in use. There are serviceable dark brown bags of this kind, or they may be purchased in all white cord. These bags cost $1.25 if one wishes a really serviceable one, and no other is worth while. But in the region of five and ten cent purchases all thought of such extravagant vanished. The first purchase was a basket with a long oval bottom, high sides, and two handles at the top like a Boston bag, which the basket resembled in shape, and there was as convenient a parcel receptacle as need be, light in weight and capacious. It was made of some kind of woven grass in open design, with a twisted handle, and cost 10 cents. It will answer excellently for a bathing-suit bag or for carrying a picnic luncheon, and if it wears out it can be replaced and the purse will not suffer materially.

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Next there was a nice little salt jar of gray stone ware with a blue figure upon it, an earthenware cover, and a metal handle to spring into the sides if desired. It would hold a bag of salt or any number of other things, for it is not intended for any special purpose. One woman who lives in lodgings uses one for a cracker jar and another for a butter jar. Try to get a good salt jar that has no wood or metal about it and which is not intended to hand on the wall and see how difficult it is. This one cost 10 cents.

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For 10 cents one can get a little, round cast-iron gas stove that is just the thing to heat a little water in a flat, cook an egg, make coffee, or any of a dozen different things.

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Ten cents will buy three yards of pipe to go with the stove with two rubber ends to connect the stove and the gas jet.

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Ten cents will buy a boy's cap with "1902" marked on the front.

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Five cents will buy two small visor caps, dark blue, with a white polka dot, or white, with a dark dot.

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Five cents will buy a paper-covered novel, rather fine but not had print, by Hawthorne, Mrs. Alexander, Conan Doyle, or any of a number of other well-known authors.

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Ten cents will buy gauze undervests for women in white or in pink or blue.

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Stockings of various kinds can be had for 10 cents. They are not the best of their kind or the most shapely, but they at least make serviceable bathing stockings, and the salt water will set the black, if that is not to be depended upon otherwise. Two or three inexpensive pairs will save the trouble of darning.

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There are various kinds of lawn and pique stocks and ties to be had for 10 cents.

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Whisk brooms of different sizes, large, small, and medium, can be had for 10 cents.

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A nursery could be stocked with playthings for $1. There are fine large balls in different colors to be had for 10 cents each, and toy telephones cost the same price. A doll's swing only costs 10 cents, a doll to put in it costs the same, and there is a nice little outfit for the washerwoman, a two-sided stand with a wringer in the centre, and a washtub and board at one end, all for 10 cents.

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A pail and shovel will cost 10 cents. So will a big broom large enough for the small girl to use to sweep her own room, and there are long-handled rakes, shovels, and hoes for the same price.

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Dresses for dolls, and untrimmed dolls' hats can be had for 10 cents each, and a bushel or more of toys could be bought for a dollar at 5 cents apiece.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Mrs. Ada E. V. Leslie.

Mrs. Ada Eugenie Vrooman Leslie died yesterday at her home in the Niblock, West Thirty-second Street, after a lingering illness. She was born in this city in 1846. Before she was sixteen years of age she sent contributions in prose and verse to the leading periodicals, and afterward she was employed as a reader of manuscripts in the publishing house of Frank Leslie. While employed as reader Miss Vroom was married to Alferd Leslie, a son of Frank Leslie. After his death Mrs. Leslie edited The Lady's Bazar and other periodicals. In recent years she assisted her sons, Arthur and Frank, in organizing the Leslie syndicate.

The Rev. William Hall Brokaw.

The Rev. William Hall Brokaw, son of William D. and Mary Alice Brokaw, died yesterday in the home of his parents, at 795 St. Nicholas Avenue. He was born in Newburg in 1874. He was graduated from Yale University in 1896, and later he took a course in theology at the Union Theological Seminary. During the Spanish-American war he had charge of the Young Men's Christian Association at Camp Alger, in Virginia, besides assisting in the sanitary work. After completing his course at the seminary Mr. Brokaw preached in a church at Barnsburg, Texas. He left there last year on a call to the Protestant Episcopal Church at San Antonio, Texas. In 1899 Mr. Brokaw was married to Miss Nettie Kerr, daughter of George Kerr of Yonkers. She died within a year.

Gen. Thomas J. Morgan.

Gen. Thomas J. Morgan of Yonkers died at the Ossining Hospital yesterday morning at the age of sixty-two years. Death was caused by asthenia due to chronic interstial nephritis. He was born in Franklin, Ind. At the outbreak of the civil war he enlisted as a private, and served until the end of hostilities, rising until he was in command of a brigade for a time as brevet Brigadier General. Under President Harrison he served as Commissioner of Indian Affairs. He was up to the time of his death Secretary of the Home Mission Society of the Baptist Church. His body will be taken to Rochester to be interred there beside those of his two children.

Eloise Bridges Erwin.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 13.—Mrs. Eloise Bridges Erwin, once a celebrated actress, having played with Jefferson, Booth, and Barrett, died at her home here to-day, aged seventy years. She was known on the stage as Eloise Bridges, and was the original Gretchen in Jefferson's production of "Rip Van Winkle."

Obituary Notes.

GEORGE WASHINGTON STEPHENS, President and founder of the Moline Plow Company, died at his home at Moline, Ill., yesterday. He was eighty-three years of age.

ISAAC BIERMAN, seventy-eight years old, senior member of the firm of Bierman, Heidelberg & Co., and for many years a Trustee of the Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews, died at Bilboa on Saturday night. He was born in Bavaria, came to America in 1845, and located at Baltimore. He afterward went to Pittsburg, where he established himself in business. Finally he came to this city. A widow survives him.

E. CUTHBERT, for eight years Washington correspondent of the Richmond Dispatch, died in Washington, D. C., last night, aged sixty-one years. He served throughout the Civil War on the Confederate side. For a long time he was the Southern news manager of the New York Herald, with headquarters in Richmond.

GERHARD SCHELLER, one of the best known German society men of Jersey City, died late on Saturday evening at his home, 82 Ocean Avenue, that place, of typhoid fever. He was the founder of the Greenville (Jersey City) Turnverein. He was born in Germany in 1842. He is survived by his widow.

DIED.

BIERMAN.—At Elberon, N. J., on Saturday, July 12, Isaac Bierman, beloved husband of Regina Bierman, in his 78th year.

Funeral services at chapel of the New Union Fields Cemetery, 11 A. M. Monday, July 14. Carriages will meet train arriving 23d St. Ferry, Pennsylvania Railroad, 9:30 A. M., New York side.

Pittsburg papers please copy.

THE HOME FOR AGED AND INFIRM HEBREWS.

At a special meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews held July 12th, 1902, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, After a long and painful illness, marked by resignation and fortitude, death has taken from us our esteemed colleague, Mr. Isaac Bierman, for many years a Trustee of this institution, in whose behalf he has labored with earnestness and zeal; be it

Resolved, That it is eminently due to the memory of our departed associate, our profound sorrow at his demise and the irreparable loss sustained by this institution and the cause of charity.

Resolved, That we extend to his bereaved widow and family our heartfelt and sincere sympathy in their sad affliction.

Resolved, That we meet on Monday, the 14th inst., at 9:30 o'clock sharp, at 23d St. Ferry, North River, for the purpose of attending the funeral in a body.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon our minutes and a copy thereof transmitted to the widow of the deceased.

By order of the President.

JACOB L. COHN, Sec'y.

BROKAW.—Sunday morning, July 13, 1902, the Rev. William Hall Brokaw, aged 28.

Brief services at 1 P. M. Tuesday at the residence of his parents, 795 St. Nicholas Av., New York. Services same day, 3:30 P. M., St. Andrew's Church, Yonkers, N. Y. Interment at Yonkers.

BROWN.—On Saturday, July 12, 1902, Mary Alice, widow of Leonce Merle Darrow and youngest daughter of Henry S. and Harriet E. Billings.

Service at her late residence on Monday, July 14, at 4 P. M.

HOOKER.—On Saturday, July 12, 1902, Elizabeth W. Hooker, aged 72 years.

Funeral service at her late residence, 850 West End Av., on Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

LOCKE.—At 278 Madison Av., New York, Sunday, July 13, 1902, Cyril Wentworth, only son of Jesse Albert and Caroline T. (Hecker) Locke, in the 7th year of his age.

Funeral at the Paulist Church, 9th Av. and 59th St., Tuesday, July 15, 10:30 A. M.

MURPHY.—On Saturday, July 12, 1902, at the residence of his mother, 342 West 22d St., the Rev. William F. Murphy, late of Church of the Nativity, in the 44th year of his age, and twentieth of his sacred ministry.

Funeral at 10 A. M. Tuesday, July 15, from St. Francis Xavier's Church, West 16th St., where offices and requiem mass will be celebrated for the repose of his soul.

ODELL.—At Knox, Albany County, N. Y., on Saturday, July 12, Thomas Boloe Odell of New York City.

Funeral services and interment at Knox, Tuesday, July 15, at 2 o'clock.

OSBORNE.—At Yonkers, on Sunday, July 13, 1902, Mrs. Christina Mcatieth Osborne, in her 81st year.

Funeral services at her late residence, 60 Hudson St., Yonkers, on Tuesday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

PATTERSON.—At Sheepshead Bay, L. I., Sunday morning, July 13, 1902, Grace Lent Jacobus, wife of William F. Patterson, and only child of John W. Jacobus.

Funeral services at the residence of her father, 209 West 55th St., New York City, Tuesday evening, July 15, at 8 o'clock. Please omit sending flowers.

RITCHIE.—At Paris, on June 20, Charles G. Ritchie, in the 45th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, 59 Reynolds Terrace, Orange, N. J., on Tuesday afternoon, July 15, at 3 o'clock. Interment will be at the convenience of the family.

ROGERS.—At Woodmere Heights, Catskill, N. Y., July 12, Joseph Rogers of New York City.

Funeral services at his late residence, 375 West End Av., Monday, July 14, at 2 P. M.

SANDERS.—July 12, 1902, at the Habnemann Hospital, Jane E. Sanders, 103 West 48th St., widow of Frederick Sanders.

Funeral at 9:30 Tuesday morning at St. Thomas's Church. Interment at Woodlawn, private.

SUSSDORFF.—At Woodside, L. I., July 13, 1902, Jane M. Sussdorff, wife of the late Gustav Sussdorff, in the 76th year of her age.

Funeral service at her late residence, Tuesday, July 15, at 4 P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at station on arrival of 3:30 P. M. train from Long Island City. Interment at convenience of family.

Charleston (S. C.) papers please copy.

The Woodlawn Cemetery,
Borough of Bronx, New York City.
Office 20 East 23d St., Madison Square South.

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MRS. G. L. J. PATTERSON DEAD.

Mrs. Grace L. Jacobus Patterson died at the Oriental House, Sheepshead Bay, yesterday morning after an illness of a few days from ptomaine poisoning and peritonitis. Her body was brought to Manhattan during the day, and the funeral services will be at her father's residence, 209 West Fifty-fifth Street, to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock.

Mrs. Patterson was the wife of William F. Patterson and the only daughter of ex-United States Marshal John W. Jacobus. Besides her husband she leaves one child, a daughter of eight years, Emily Marie Patterson.

Mrs. Patterson had been in the habit for years of spending her vacations at Sheepshead Bay. Six weeks ago she went to the Oriental House for the Summer. She appeared to be in excellent health. Wednesday afternoon with a number of friends she went to one of the restaurants at the resort where she ordered a live broiled l

GOLF FOR CHAMPIONSHIP

New Conditions Will Rule in National Tourney at Chicago.

BIG ENTRY CAUSED CHANGE

The East Well Represented by Prominent Players in Competition Which Opens To-day.

Aside from the question of whether Travis will be able to win the golf championship for the third successive year, or whether one of the army of Western players entered will be able to wrest the title from the Corporal's guard of Easterners to play, the amateur championship tournament of the United States Golf Association that begins to-morrow at the links of the Glenview Club, Chicago, is of interest to all players on account of the conditions to be tried for the first time. The former system was to begin with a qualifying round of thirty-six holes, the best thirty-two to keep on at thirty-six-hole match play rounds until but one was left. Experience amply demonstrated that the increase in the number to start each year made necessary a change, and so new provisions are to be tried this week. The change was made just in time, for this year there are 160 players eligible to start, including added entries, against an entry of 141 last year.

To-morrow, to begin the new order of things, the players will meet in an eighteen-hole qualifying round, and if the start is made at 8 A. M., as scheduled, all who start should finish before dark without any of the confusion that marked the "rush to cover" at Atlantic City last year, or at Morris County in 1898. The first sixty-four will continue at match play, instead of only thirty-two. Besides this, all the rounds except the semi-final and final have been cut from thirty-six to eighteen holes. Another change, but a minor one, is that the players are to be placed for the first match play round according to the scores in the qualifying round, instead of pairing by lot. The idea of the changes is to simplify the task of sorting out a large number of starters, and to begin the match as speedily as may be without hindering the chances of any individual player. Theoretically the changes should work well, but the proof le in the playing, and the week at Glenview will be the conclusive test.

The Glenview course is not only a long one, but the Chicago River is crossed seven times on the second nine holes. A further complication is that a local rule is that the ditches on fivo holes are to be regarded as water hazards, whether or not they contain water, and another local rule is that a ball lying on the bank of the water hazard, not on turf, may he treated as if lying in water. A ball driven from the tee into the river on the twelfth, into the ditch on the fifteenth, into the ditch guarding the green on the seventeenth, or into the road on the eighteenth may he lifted and dropped back without penalty. Still another local rule is that a hall driven from the ninth tee into the courtyard behind the clubhouse is out of bounds, and may be dropped on the tee with the loss of the distance. Local rules, added to the regular hazards of a links, mean usually special disadvantages to the players from a distance, but in the practice work of the last few days the Easterners have made scores that hear out the assertion of the Glenview players that the course is a terror to "duffers," but easy for a good golfer. The distances and order of the holes, a card that will he useful through the week in comparing the work of the players, are:

Out ..427, 243, 396, 366, 320, 575, 177, 467, 255. Total, 3,226.

In ....405, 182, 283, 533, 167, 500, 387, 273, 310, 3,040. Total, 6,266.

The bogey score—that is, the average score of a scratch player at Glenview—is 83. Three players—Walter J. Travis, A. G. Lockwood, and W. Holabird, Jr., the latter a Glenview member—have made 79 in the recent practice, while quite a number have scored from 80 to 82. It seems evident that the prize for the low score in the qualifying round will he better than 83. Aleck Smith, the professional of the Nassau Country Club of Glen Cove, who has gone to Glenview to carry for T. D. Hooper of Nassau, made a 75 on Saturday, and beat the best ball of Travis and Lockwood by 6 up and 4 to play. Travis scored 84 and Lockwood 86, hut it must he remembered this was at match, not medal, play.

The best time to start in a qualifying or medal play round is when the sun is up high enough to dry out the dew from the putting greens, or any "casual water," should there be a rain overnight. The draw for position has in this respect been favorable to the majority of the players from the East. The qualifying round will start at 8 A. M., the schedule calling for a pair to tee up every six minutes thereafter until 3:36 P. M. In the first hour and a half the best-known of the Easterners down to start are F. Alsop and Morgan Smith, both of Yale; Max Behr of Morris County; Howard Giffen, champion for two years of the East Jersey Golf Association, and C. H. Zimmerman of the New Haven Country Club. At 9:36 A. M. Walter J. Travis will set out, having as running mate Walter B. Smith, formerly of Yale, but now of the Onwentsia Club, who was runner up to Findlay S. Douglas in the amateur championship of 1898.

Thereafter to the hour of noon well-known Eastern golfers down to start include James A. Stillman, Newport Golf Club; Frank A. Reinhart, Baltusrol, who beat Travis at Morris County; A. G. Lockwood of Boston; John Reid, Jr., of St. Andrew's; W. C. Carnegie of the same club; L. H. Conklin and Percy Pyne, second, both of Princeton, and Garrison B. Adams of the Crescent Athletic Club.

After midday the Easterners to start will be few in number. They include David H. McAlpin of the Mount Pleasant Club, a son of the noted pigeon shot; G. T. Brokaw of Princeton, C. L. Tappin of Westbrook, C. B. Cory and J. G. Thorp, both of Boston, and the latter winner of the recent Massachusetts State championship; Marturin Ballou of Apawamis, T. D. Hooper of Nassau, and R. L. Macley of Princeton. If the early birds have the proverbial luck, the Easterners should stand a chance for at least one of the three prizes offered by the United States Golf Association for the three loweet scoros in to-morrow's qualifying round.

Connecticut Golf League Tourney.

The team championship of the Connecticut League of Golf Clubs played on Saturday at the Hartford Golf Club was won by the Arawana Club, a new member. The winning totale for the thirty-six holes of medal play were:

Arawana—S. Page, 174; B. G. Jackson, 166; F. L. Olson, 168; W. E. Davis, 169; W. G. Douglas, 172; E. C. Butler, 177. Total, 1,026.

Last year, when the contest was played at the New Haven Country Club, the New Haven team won, with Orford second. Saturday's summary was:

Arawana, Middletown, 1,026; Orford, South Manchester, 1,036; Brooklawn, Bridgeport, 1,048; Hartford, 1,058; New Haven, 1,077; Maple Hill, New Britain, 1,123; Meriden, 1,141.

Charles H. Seeley was an unsuccessful as his club, the Wee Burn, did not start a team.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

New York Loses Two Games in Chicago — Brooklyn Defeated by St. Louis.

CHICAGO, July 13.—The local baseball players defeated the New York contingent in both games of the double-header played here to-day. Both Lundgren and Rhoades were very effective and well backed up with several fast double plays. Three bunched hits off the former in the seventh inning saved the visitors from being shut out in the first game, but they were unable to score off Rhoades in the second game, although they made ten scattered hits. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Slagle, cf	0	1	0	0	0	Brodie, cf	0	4	3	0	0
A. W'ms, lb	1	1	12	0	0	Burke, rf	0	0	2	0	0
Lowe, 2b	2	1	6	5	0	Jones, lf	0	0	0	0	1
Menefee, rf	1	3	0	0	0	B'rman, c	0	0	5	2	1
Kling, c	1	0	4	1	0	Smith, 2b	1	1	1	8	2
Tinker, ss	0	2	2	5	0	Yeager, 1b	0	1	9	1	0
Schaefer, 3b	0	0	3	5	1	Dunn, 3b	0	1	2	1	0
Miller, lf	0	0	0	0	0	Wagner, ss	0	1	1	2	0
Lundgren, p	0	0	0	0	0	Taylor, p	0	0	1	2	0
Total	5	8	27	16	1	Total	1	8	24	11	4

Chicago	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—5
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1

Left on bases—Chicago, 5; New York, 6. Sacrifice hits—Kling, Lundgren, Menefee. Stolen bases—Tinker, Slagle. Double plays—Lowe, Tinker, and Williams; Williams, (unassisted;) Schaefer, Low, and Williams. Struck out—By Lundgren, 3; by Taylor, 4. Bases on balls—Off Lundgren, 2. Hit with ball—Miller. Time of game—1 hour and 25 minutes. Umpire—Mr. Cantillon.

SECOND GAME.

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Slagle, cf	0	2	1	0	0	Brodie, cf	0	2	1	0	0
A. W'ms, lb	0	1	10	1	1	Yeager, 1b	0	1	11	0	0
Lowe, 2b	1	1	4	4	0	Jones, lf	0	0	2	0	0
Menefee, rf	0	2	1	0	0	B'rman, c	0	2	3	1	0
Kling, c	1	2	6	2	0	Smith, 2b	0	1	3	7	0
Tinker, ss	1	3	4	3	1	Burke, rf	0	2	1	0	0
Schaefer, 3b	1	1	0	4	0	Dunn, 3b	0	0	1	1	0
Miller, lf	0	0	0	0	0	Wagner, ss	0	2	2	3	1
Rhoades, p	0	2	1	1	0	Evans, p	0	0	0	1	0
Kahoe, es	0	0	0	1	0						
Total	4	14	27	16	2	Total	0	10	24	13	1

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	—4
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Left on bases—Chicago, 9; New York, 7. Three-base hit—Bowerman. Sacrifice hits—Menefee, Slagle, Evans. Stolen bases—Brodie, Yeager. Double plays—Lowe and Tinker; Dunn, Smith, and Yeager. Struck out—By Rhoades, 4; by Evans, 2. Base on balls—Off Evans, 2. Wild pitch—Evans. Time of game—1 hour and 50 minutes. Umpire—Mr. Cantillon.

ST. LOUIS, 2; BROOKLYN, 1.

ST. LOUIS, July 13.—The St. Louis baseball nine made it three straight over Brooklyn to-day before the largest Sunday crowd of the eeason. O'Neil had the hetter of his tilt with Donovan. Score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Farrell, se	1	0	3	6	0	Dolan, lf	0	0	1	0	0
Smoot, cf	1	1	4	0	0	Keeler, rf	0	0	1	1	0
Barclay, lf	0	2	1	0	0	Sh'kard, cf	1	1	1	0	0
P. Don'n, rf	0	0	3	0	0	McCr'ry, 1b	0	0	8	0	0
Brash'r, 2b	0	1	4	2	0	Dahlen, ss	0	1	2	4	1
Nichols, 1b	0	1	6	1	1	Irwin, 3b	0	0	2	1	0
H'tman, 3b	0	0	1	0	1	Ahearn, c	0	1	5	1	0
J. O'Neil, c	0	0	3	3	1	Flood, 2b	0	0	3	2	0
M. O'Neil, p	0	2	2	3	0	W. Don'n, p	0	2	1	1	0
Total	2	7	27	15	3	Total	1	5	24	9	1

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	—2
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1

Earned runs—St. Louis, 2; Brooklyn, 1. Two-base hits—M. O'Neil and Dahlen. Three-base hit—Sheckard. Sacrifice hits—Dolan and McCreery. Double plays—Farrell and Braebear; Ahearn and Irwin. Stolen bases—Flood, W. Donovan, and Nichols. Base on balls—Off Donovan, 1. Struck out—By O'Neil, 2; by Donovan, 5. Left on bases—St. Louis, 5; Brooklyn, 4. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

PITTSBURG, 3; CINCINNATI, 1.

CINCINNATI, July 13.—The haeehall game to-day was a pitchers' battle. Hahn held the Pittsburgs down to less hite, but the three of them coming bunched in the first inning was what lost the game for Cincinnati. Tannehill's finger was knocked out of joint in the sixth inning and he had to retire, Leever taking his place. Score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—1	8	4
Pittsburg	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—3	4	2

Batteries—Hahn and Peltz; Tannehill, Leever, and Zimmer. Umpires—Messrs. Powers and Brown.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	51	15	.785	St. Louis	31	38	.449
Boston	37	28	.554	Philadelphia	30	41	.423
Chicago	38	32	.543	Cincinnati	27	40	.403
Brooklyn	39	34	.534	New York	22	47	.319

Games Scheduled for To-day.

New York at Cincinnati.
Brooklyn at Chicago.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.
Boston at Pittsburg.

American League Games.

At Chicago—St. Louis, 7; Chicago, 4, (first game.) Chicago, 5; St. Louis, 0, (second game.)

Eastern League Games.

In the Eastern League championship baseball game played yesterday at West New York Field, N. J., the Toronto team defeated the Jersey City players by a score of 9 runs to 2. Barnett, the home pitcher, was batted hard in the fifth and seventh innings, and received very poor support in the field. With a three-base hit in the eevcnth inning, L. Carr of Toronto brought in three men who were on bases and scored himself on a poor throw by Mack from short field. Briggs, the visiting pitcher, held the home players to six scattered hits, ae his delivery was very deceptive. The Montreal and Jersey City teams begin a series of three championship games at West Side Park, Jersey City, this afternoon at 4 o'clock. The score:

JERSEY CITY.	R	1B	PO	A	E	TORONTO.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Oakes, lf	1	2	1	0	0	Miller, 2b	1	1	0	2	1
Sbindle, 3b	1	1	1	7	0	White, rf	0	2	2	0	0
Hailigan, cf	0	1	1	0	2	Bannon, cf	1	1	4	0	0
Carr, lb	0	0	18	0	1	Massey, lb	2	1	10	0	0
Griffen, 2b	0	2	1	5	0	Bruce, lf	2	1	3	0	0
Shoch, rf	0	0	1	1	0	L. Carr, 3b	2	2	1	2	0
Mack, ss	0	0	0	4	2	Downey, ss	0	1	1	3	0
McManus, c	0	0	4	0	0	Toft, c	0	1	6	1	0
Barnett, p	0	0	0	1	1	Briggs, p	0	0	0	0	0
*Butler	0	0	0	0	0						
Total	2	6	27	18	6	Total	9	11	27	7	3

*Batted for Barnett in ninth inning.

Jersey City	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2
Toronto	0	0	0	0	1	8	0	4	0	—9

Earned runs—Toronto, 3. Two-base hits—Massey, Bruce, Toft. Three-base hit—L. Carr. Sacrifice hits—White, Bannon, Massey, Carr, (2,) Mack. Left on bases—Jersey City, 9; Toronto, 7. Stolen bases—White, Griffen. First base on balls off Barnett, 2; off Briggs, 1. Hit by pitched ball—Oakes. First base on errors—Jersey City, 2; Toronto, 6. Struck out—By Brigge, 2; by Barnett, 4. Time of game—2 hours. Umpire—Mr. Kelly.

AT NEWARK.

			R. H. E.
Montreal	0	0 0 0 0 1 1 3	2—7 10 1
Newark	1	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0—2 5 3

Batteries—Applegate, Hemming, and O'Neill; McGee and Rauh.

AT PROVIDENCE.

			R. H. E.
Buffalo	0	1 0 0 0 3 0 1	0—5 9 2
Providence	1	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0—1 4 3

Batteries—Mason, Gray, and Shaw; Corridon and Smith.

New York State League Games.

At Utica—Utica, 4; Albany, 1, (first game.) Albany, 9; Utica, 0 (second game.)
At Schenectady—Schenectady, 4; Syracuse, 3.
At Ilion—Binghamton, 6; Ilion, 1.

HOBOKEN, 7; BOSTON, 4.

For the second time this season the Boston American League baseball players visited the St. George Cricket Grounds, Hoboken, yesterday, and for the second time the local professional nine proved too much for the visitore. Yeterday's game was played in the presence of over 4,000 peroene, and the final score was 7 to 4 in favor of Hoboken. The local players outbatted the visitors. Cueick made three three-base hits, Lamar two, and Battam one. Stahl, the Boeton centre fielder, aleo made a three-base hit, although he was suffering from a recent injury.

La Chance, who usually is a good hitter, failed to find the ball for a single base. Deegan, the local pitcher, held the Boeton contingent down to seven hits, while Hoboken's representatives made twelve off Williams. The Jerseymen gave Deegan excellent support, and three double plays were credited to them. During the early innings the American Leaguers played somewhat listlessly, four runs being scored by their opponents in the third inning. In the last four innings the Boetons played with energy to avoid defeat, hut they were unahie to do eo. The score:

HOBOKEN.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Battam, 2b	2	1	3	4	1	Do'erty, if	1	1	8	0	0
Cusick, 3b	1	1	4	2	0	Collins, 3b	0	2	0	1	0
Bassford, rf	1	2	1	1	0	Stahl, cf	0	1	3	0	0
Driscoll, 1b	1	1	11	1	0	Dineen, rf	0	0	2	0	0
Hopper, lf	1	2	1	1	0	Gleason, ss	0	0	1	4	1
Dietrich, cf	0	0	2	0	0	Lach'ce, 1b	0	0	7	0	0
R'nacher, ss	1	1	2	8	0	Ferris, 2b	0	0	4	2	1
Lamar, c	0	2	5	1	0	Criger, c	0	1	7	0	1
Deegan, p	0	0	0	0	0	Williams, p	2	1	0	8	1
Total	7	12	27	18	3	Total	4	7	24	10	3

Hoboken	0	0	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	—7
Boston	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	—4

Earned runs—Hoboken, 5; Boston, 4. Two-base hits—Reinacher, Dougherty. Three-base hits—Cusick, 2; Lamar, 2; Battam, Stahl. Sacrifice hit—Lachance. Left on bases—Hoboken, 8; Boston, 5. Stolen bases—Cusick, Driscoll, Bassford, Lamar, Dougherty. First base on balls—Off Williams, 6; off Deegan, 1. First base on errors—Hoboken, 2; Boston, 2. Struck out—By Williams, 5; by Deegan, 5. Hit by pitched balls—By Williams, 1; by Deegan, 1. Double plays—Reinacher, Battam, and Driscoll, 2; Reinacher and Driscoll; Ferris and Lachance. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Merity.

TILTS ON THE SPEEDWAY

Road Drivers Behind Noted Horses Made Excellent Sport.

PETER H. WAS IN FINE FORM

Fast Pacer Had a Series of Victories Over Well-Known Performers—Large Crowd Saw the Brushes.

Some excellent sport was furnished by a small bnt very select gathering of trotters and pacers on the Harlem River Speedway yesterday morning. Close finishes marked the majority of the events, which were held on the upper stretch, where the crowd gathered in the greatest numbers. Several new pacers were on the road, and though they did not win any of the heats, they gave a good account of themselves. Among the new-comers was a bay pacer driven by A. C. Newcomh of Westchester, who gave promise of speed that will make some of the cracks of the road step fast to defeat him.

A. R. Meyer's bay pacer Peter H. (2:26¼) carried off the honors of the day by winning about every hrush in which he was started. Ever since last Fall Peter H., who is far faster than his mark, has been out of condition, but good treatment and careful training have worked a wonderful change in the horse, who hids fair to surpass his victories of a year ago. After several warming jogs yesterday morning Mr. Meyer turned his pacer with the speedy little trotter Upton, driven by M. Pierce. They hrushed down the road from the hend and succeeded in arouein the enthusiasm of the crowd, that was becoming somewhat listless from the effects of the humid atmosphere. At the head of the stretch Peter H., who had just been following pace a half length hehind, received a touch of the whip and a word from his driver. Hs responded instantly, and in less than a dozen strides was a length in front, and won as he pleased.

This performance of the pacer pleased Mr. Meyer, so that he decided to challenge his old rival Mr. Frankenstein, the owner of the chestnut pacer Fred W., (2:08¼,) who was stepping very fast. The two have met on numerous occasione, but of late Peter H. ueually finished in second place. The challenge wae promptly accepted, and the best contest of the morning resulted. Ths horses scored several times before they were sent away in a perfectly fair start just heyond the hend in the road, and there was not a foot of the way that was not battleground. Fred W., who is very fast in the first quarter, took the lead and eet a furious pace, Peter H. following a half length behind. Nearing the head of the stretch Fred W. made a spurt, bnt Peter H. was equal to the occasion and went up to even terms. Then for a short distance first one pacer led and then the other, but when the final drive came Peter H. showed his old speed to a good advantage, and, passing his opponent, finished an easy winner.

A new-comer on the road that attracted much favorable comment was the trotter Dick Wills, (2:16¼,) driven by M. Flaherty of Long Island City. The trotter covered several very fast halves, besides winning one or two creditable brushes, hut fell a victim to the speed of Frank Darrin's clever little pacer Bell Boy, (2:07½.) One of the few good three-cornered hrushea of the day was hetween the two green trotting mares Kalassa, driven by J. L. Dodge, and Lilly Wilkes, driven by George Coleman, and the pacer Ogden Smith, driven by George W. Smith. Kalassa ehowed a wonderful hurst of speed and won by a head from Lilly Wilkes. In a second heat Lilly Wilkes turned the tables by just nosing out Kalassa. James Murphy of Chicago had his pacing mare Rotha J. (2:12½) keyed up to wlnning form, and in his first etart finished half a length in front of Fred W. John Pirung's old mare Alice B. proved that she had not forgotten how to trot fast when she came home an open length in front of Morgan Marshall's new trotter Mary Warren. Hugh Riley, with his trotter Wilkes, (2:20,) snatched a victory from B. Lichtenberg's pacer Billy Palmer, (2:24¾,) through a misstep which caused the latter to break.

William Clark's pacer Giles Noyes (2:05½) did some fast work, stepping several exhihition half miles in cloee to record time. The hig trotter Mosul (2:09½) was in fine form and speed, and therefore found trotting company scarce. Dick Wille, the pacer, with a mark of 2:16¼, started against hlm, and Mosul ehowed a half length in the lead as the post was passed. In the closing hrush of the morning Annie Wilkes won against a fast field, composed of Bell Boy and Ogden Smith. La Crosee Girl, (2:19½,) driven by Dr. Hamilton, made a dead heat with Minnatonka, (2:29¼,) driven by H. E. Mapes. Among others who participated in the sport were Louis Tanenbaum, driving the black trotter Smoke, (2:19¼;) A. J. Holliday, behind a team of gray trotters; George Wehher, driving a bay pacer, and Charles Moran, driving the trotting gelding Tenny.

SHEEPSHEAD BAY STAKES.

Twenty-two Events to be Closed To-morrow for Autumn Races.

Twenty-two stakes for the Autumn meeting of the Coney Island Jockey Club will be closed to-morrow, the fixtures including eight for two-year-olds, four for three-year-olds, six for three-year-olds and upward, and one for all ages on the flat and three for steeplechasers and hurdle racers. Chief of the events for two-year-olds are the Great Eastern Handicap, with $7,500 guaranteed value, at six furlongs, the weights to be announced three days before the race, and the Flatbush Stakes, of $5,000 guaranteed value, epecial weights, with penalties and allowances. The other stakes are as follows:

For Two-Year-Olds.—The Autumn Maiden, $1,500 added, last five furlongs of Futurity course; the Sapphire, $1,500 added, last five and a half furlongs of Futurity course; the Dash, $1,500 added, last five furlongs of Futurity course; the Bellee, $1,500 added, last five and a half furlonge of Futurity course; the Partridge, $1,500 added, six furlongs on turf, and the Golden Rod, $1,500 added, six and a half furlongs on turf.

For Two-Year-Olds and Upward.—The Flight, $1,500 added, special weights, with penalties and allowances, seven furlongs.

For Three-Year-Olds.—The September, $1,500 added, one mile and three furlongs; the Flying Handicap, $1,500 added, six furlongs on main track; the Dolphin, $1,750 added, one mile and a furlong, and the Reapers, $1,750 added, one mile and three-sixteenths.

For Three-Year-Olds and Upward.—Tbs Twin City Handicap, $3,500 added, weigbt to be announced three days before the race, winners after announcement of weights 5 pounds extra, one mile and a quarter; the Turf Handicap, $1,500 added, one mile and a quarter on turf; tbe Russet Handicap, $2,000 added, one mile and a half on turf, and the Autumn Handicaps, $6,500 added to three races—the Fall Handicap, six furlongs on main track; the Ocean Handicap, one mile, and ths Omnium Handicap, one mile and a furlong.

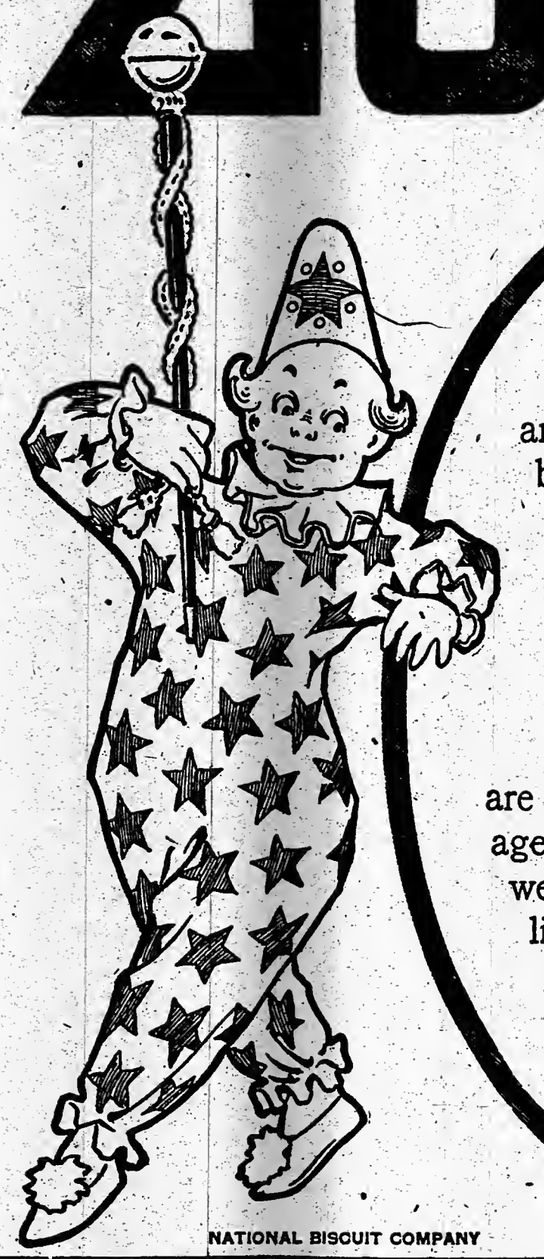
Steeplechase and Hurdle Races.—The Westbury Handicap Steeplechase, $1,200 added, full steeplechase course; the Inaugural Handicap Steeplechase, $1,000 added, short steeplechase course, and the Mineola Handicap Hurdle Race, $800 added, two miles over eight burdles, on turf.

Annual L. A. W. Meet.

On Wednesday of this week the annual meet of the League of American Wheelmen will begin at Atlantic City, N. J., and will continue during the remainder of the week. An elaborate programme has been planned, including dally runs from Philadelphia to Atlantic City and racing every evening in the Atlantic City Coliseum. On Wednesday the annual Good Roads Convention will he held, on Thursday there will be a parade along the principal avenues of the city, and on Saturday a twenty-five-mile road race will be held over the Longport course. On Sunday there will be a return run to Philadelphia.

Baseball, Jersey City, 4 P. M. To-day and July 15 and 16, Montreal.—Adv.

ZU ZU



This ginger snap leads in favor with all who love a touch of spice and sweetness, baked to golden brown, and served perfectly fresh with all the original crispness and flavor retained.

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are sold only in the In-er-seal Package, the reputation of which is well known to all. If you would like to try them, give the grocer five cents and say—

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NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

OCEAN RACES FOR YACHTS.

Special Events Planned by Commodore R. E. Tod to Revive Speed Trials in Deep Water.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 13.—Commodore Robert E. Tod of the Atlantic Yacht Club gave out this afternoon plans that he has matured for the encouragement of ocean yacht racing. He proposes to inaugurate a seriee of ocean races under the auspices of the Atlantic Club, the first of which will be the race that will be started here from the Brenton Reef Lightship at 11 o'clock to-morrow. It will be a one gun start after a preparatory signal. The distance to be sailed to the Atlantic Club anchorage at Sea Gate, L. I., is 145 miles.

L. J. Callahan's schooner Eclipse and C. W. Nason's sloop Isolt that were entered have been withdrawn, and the actual starters will be E. A. Thomas's Endymion, which now holds the ocean record; Charles Smither's schooner Muriel, Henry S. Redmond's yawl Ailsa, F. F. Ames's schooner Varuna, Commodore Tod's schooner Thistle, and Charles Lane Poor's sloop Miria. There are no entries for the race that was planned over the inside course, through Long Island Sound, from Newport to Execution Rock, off Larchmont.

The second race in the series will be from Sea Gate to and around Fire Island and return. The third race will be to and around the Cape May Lightship and return. The fourth race will be to the Cape May Lightship, and thence to the south shoal off Hatteras and return, a distance of 600 miles.

Special prizes will be offered by Commodore Tod for the series. The events will be open to yachts of any rig sailing under the colors of any recognized yacht club, and the contests will be sailed under the rules and the time allowance of the Atlantic Yacht Club. All kites and light sails will be barred, cruising sails only being allowed. Dates for the races after that of to-morrow have not yet been fixed, but the second in the eeries will be sailed in August after the cruise of the New York Yacht Club.

It is confidently expected by Commodore Tod that these races will receive the interest in ocean races that was started by James Gordon Bennett with the Cape May and Brenton Reef Cups. Already leading yachtsmen here, who have heard of the plan, have expreseed much interest in it, and have given it their indorsement.

YACHTS FITTING FOR RACES.

W. H. Vanderbilt's Virginia at Bristol to Undergo Repairs.

Special to The New York Times.

BRISTOL, July 13.—The Virginia, W. H. Vanderbilt's seventy-footer, has arrived at Bristol in tow from Newport to be strengthened in the hull, as are other boats of that class. There is a month's work on her before ehe will be ready to enter the races. Her bow ls somewhat out of shape, as were the others of the class formerly. She was taken on the marine railway and hauled into the Herreshoff shops for improvements.

The Herreshoffs have begun the construction of another new steam yacht of the dimensions and type of the Quickstep, owned by Frederick Grinnell of New Bedford. The keel has already been laid in onc of the shops. The Quickstep ls 134 feet in length over all.

The echooner yacht Columbia harbored here a few days last week.

Vice Commode August Belmont's seventy-footer Mineola has arrived from City Island to fit out for the Newport races.

The shops of the Herreshoffs are nearly clear of boats now, and are ready for new work next Fall, which may mean another cup defender.

The big steam yacht Sagamore, owned by Mr. Lee of Philadelphia, has been moored in the harbor since the first of the week. Some refitting was done at the Herreshoffs shops. Mr. Lee became a member of the Bristol Yacht Club.

Marksmen's International Meet.

SEA GIRT, N. J., July 13.—It has been announced here that England, Australia, and New Zealand will send rifle teams to Canada to compete against the American teams. The riflemen practicing here for places on the American team are pleased at the prospect of meeting three as strong rifle teams as thors are in the world. In August the team will be assembled at Seagirt for daily team practice. Lieut. Jones, Secretary of the National Rifle Association, says that many prominent military men are arranging to accompany the team to Canada.

BIG YACHTS' RACES DELAYED.

Part of Newport Regatta Programme Postponed While Boats Refit.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 13.—The races that had been arranged to be sailed under the auspices of the Newport Yacht Racing Association Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday have been postponed. So many of the large yachts that had been entered have been withdrawn that it was found impossible to make the racing in the larger classes sufficiently interesting. The schooner class was depleted by the accident to the Elmina yesterday, and only the Muriel and the Amorita were left.

The yawl class has been withdrawn entirely. The Vigilant has gone to Maine, to be overhauled, and will not be in commission again hefore the cruise of the New York Yacht Club ths first week in August. The Ailsa will sail from this port in the ocean race of the Atlantic Yacht Club to-morrow. Both sixty-raters are in need of repairs. The work that they have had to do in the last fortnight has shown that neither of them ie yet in perfect racing shape. Their rigging is not sufficiently strong. It stretches with the strain of every race and has to be tightened up.

The Neola will start for City Island under tow and sail to-morrow. There she will have new rigging and the martingale of her bowsprit that was injured yesterday will be repaired. The Weetamoe will go up to New London and get new rigging. Both boats will be in readiness for the Larchmont race beginning next Saturday. The owners of the Yankee and the Mineola have decided to cruise this week, and that leaves only the Rainbow in the "seventies" class.

For to-morrow afternoon the aesociation has arranged a race between the Buzzard Bay thirties and the Newpon special thirties. The date for the sailing of the races that have been postponed will he announced later.

STANDING OF CRICKET TEAMS.

Knickerbocker A. C. Has a Slight Lead in Metropolitan League Series.

The cricket matches of last week in the series of the Metropolitan League left the team on the Knickerbocker Athletic Club in undisputed possession of the lead, but the closeness of the contests would indicate that this advantage is liable to be lost at any time. Should the Knickerbocker team be defeated next Saturday by Brooklyn and Livingston win its match against Manhattan, the position of the first two clubs will be reversed.

The contest this year is exciting unusual interest and the crowde which gather each week to witness the games are larger than ever before attended the matches in this vicinity. At Prospect Park on Saturday several thousand persons stood around the field for almoet four hours to watch the play in the game between the Manhattans and Knickerbockers and evinced the liveliest interest in the game from beginning to end. The standing of the clubs follows:

METROPOLITAN LEAGUE.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	P.C.
Knickerbocker A. C.	4	3	0	1	1.000
Livingston	6	5	1	0	.833
Paterson	4	3	1	0	.750
Brooklyn	3	2	1	0	.666
Manhattan	4	1	2	1	.333
Kings County	6	1	5	0	.166
Nelson Lodge	5	0	5	0	.000

The New York Yacht Club's Cruise.

Commodore Lewis Cass Ledyard of the New York Yacht Club has issued general orders for the club's coming cruise, covering the general programme of the annual outing. The squadron will rendesvous at New London, Aug. 4. Captains will report on board the flagship at 5 P. M. The programme for the cruise, weather permitting, will be as follows:

Tuesday, Aug. 5, squadron run, New London to Newport; Wednesday, Aug. 6, race off Newport for the Astors Cups; Thursday, Aug. 7, squadron run, Newport to Vineyard Haven; Friday, Aug. 8, squadron run, Vineyard Haven to Provincetown; Saturday, Aug. 9, squadron run, Provincetown to Marblehead.

The Regatta Committee will furnish details for the runs from port to port and for all other racing events. The Commodore's cupe will he sailed for on the run from Vineyard Haven to Provincetown.

RECORD RACES AT VAILSBURG.

Cycler Kramer Rode to a New Mark in Two-Mile Event.

Frank Kramer won the two-mile open race, which was the principal event at the weekly cycling race meet at the Vailsburg track, Newark, yesterday, by less than two feet

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

It is more and more apparent that the floating supply of good stocks on the Stock Exchange has become decidedly small. The experience in recent days of the shorts in one stock and another is perhaps best illustration of this. These pessimists have in turn sold St. Paul, New York Central, Rock Island, Missouri Pacific, Sugar, and other stocks that will readily suggest themselves. Without exception the sellers have found that the stocks sold have been taken by strong interests, who seem in most cases in no wise disposed to sell even at advancing prices; and hence it is that in each case the shorts have been obliged to cover at a loss.

Nor is it difficult to find reason for this confident buying—this confident holding of securities. The recent Government crop report may be cited, however, as lately suggestive. Unless all conditions and promises belie, there is to be this year the biggest corn crop in the history of the country, exceeding by a full billion bushels the crop of last year. When it is recalled that even in the face of last year's shortage railroad earnings have actually increased it is not a stretch of the imagination to conclude that this year, if crop expectations are even reasonably realized, the railroad earnings will be on an enormous scale—this signifying in many cases new or increased dividends. There is reason indeed for confidence.

The money market situation, now that the interior demand has been temporarily satisfied, is improving. The effects of the war revenue tax repeal will soon begin to show themselves.

When the new suit against the United States Steel Corporation comes up for hearing this week there will be some surprises in store for the plaintiffs. The corporation managers will ask for an immediate trial of the case, being in no wise disposed to accept the suggestion of the plaintiffs for an adjournment. Moreover, when the trial proceeds it will be discovered that the Steel Corporation is ready, purposes, in fact, to bring the strongest kind of evidence in rebuttal of the assertions of the complainants. The managers are prepared to show, through a plain, straightforward, complete, and honest presentation of facts and figures, exactly the value of their property—their real estate, their plants, their ore lands—in short, everything possessed by them. The answer promises effectually to set at rest the contention that the real assets of the corporation represent an amount less than the bonds and preferred stock.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, July 13.—The adjustment of the settlement, the existence of considerable speculation for a rise and an absence of general investors affected the Stock Exchange adversely last week and caused declines in most directions. A feeling of apprehensiveness pervaded the atmosphere, and many operators do not disguise the fact that they were glad to see the week end. The public was not disposed to relieve speculators of the loans and securities they were carrying, and three minor failures resulted. The market was again obliged to borrow considerably from the Bank of England in order to meet the demands of the Stock Exchange settlement and the consol loan installment, but as there is no special demand this week, the bank will, it is expected, be reimbursed, at least until another Stock Exchange settlement is due.

Paris is again buying gold in London, but the desire to send money to France is not sufficiently pronounced for gold to be taken from the bank for that purpose. No inflow of gold is expected, as Paris is absorbing all in the open market, and the arrivals for American account are light.

Railway securities last week were steady, with an optimistic tendency. Industrials were quiet, and South Africans were disappointingly weak.

GERMAN MONEY AND TRADE.

BERLIN, July 13.—The Boerse has still an air of stagnation. Last week all departments were weak except domestic Government securities, which were firmer upon the growing ease of money and buying for English account. All industrials were lifeless at lower quotations, the weakest being electrical shares, which declined upon the publication of the annual report of the Lahmeyer Company of Frankfort, which showed a loss of 2,500,000 marks and the passing of the dividend, against a dividend of 10 per cent. in 1901, and of 11 per cent. in 1900. Shares of the North German Lloyd Line and the Hamburg-American Steam Packet Company, although continually sold for Hamburg and Bremen account, recovered slightly. Irons were lower, notwithstanding the announcement of large American purchases and satisfactory trade conditions in Silesia. The Rhine country, however, reports a less satisfactory condition. Representatives of the bar iron mills met at Düsseldorf yesterday, and agreed to raise prices 5 marks. Coal shares were lower upon the June report of the syndicate, which shows a reduced output.

Domestic bank stocks were dull and fractionally lower.

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, July 13.—The cloth market last week was quiet and irregular and business was difficult. There were some sorting-up transactions at unremunerative rates. Small lines were executed for India. The demand for China was inactive, but there were some purchases for Hongkong.

Yarns were unimproved, the turnover was poor, and inquiries were rare except for immediate requirements. Spinners of American qualities appeared to be resolved to curtail the production.

Bank of Spain Report.

MADRID, July 13.—The Bank of Spain report for the week ended yesterday shows the following changes: Gold in hand, increase, 190,000 pesetas; silver in hand, decrease 2,888,000 pesetas; notes in circulation, increase 3,206,000 peeetas.

The closing quotation of gold yesterday was 36.85.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night to 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

12:35 A. M.—268 West Fifty-third Street; Michael Tracy; damage, $25.

1:38 A. M.—74 Division Street; Joseph Goss; damage, $100.

2:15 A. M.—1,568 Fifth Avenue; Meyer Stern; no damage.

2:20 A. M.—358 East Tenth Street; owner unknown; damage, $500.

10:22 A. M.—25 Ridge Street; Abraham Ginsberg; damage trifling.

10:30 A. M.—302 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street; F. Burke; damage, $100.

10:47 A. M.—8 Walker Street; H. Cohen; damage, $25.

10:49 A. M.—61 Weat Ninth Street; Lane Brothers; no damage.

11:57 A. M.—43 Sixth Street; owner unknown; damage, $5.

8:00 P. M.—325 Stanton Street; Louis Ehrenberg; damage, $10.

8:36 P. M.—229 East Ninety-fifth Street; John Braunschweimer; damage, $50.

CORN IN NORTH DAKOTA.

Experiments to Determine Whether It Can Be Grown.

Special to The New York Times.

FARGO, N. D., July 13.—Whether corn can be grown successfully in North Dakota or not will be settled this season quite conclusively. Land companies and railroads are interested in proving that corn will grow as well or nearly as well in North Dakota as in Illinois itself. As a result they are encouraging experiments at various points in the State, and 500,000 acres of land have been sowed in corn this year.

The crop will be awaited with interest. Iowans who have been accustomed to growing corn all their lives have been through the North Dakota cornfields and say that the plants are coming on as well as those in Iowa. Success in the experiment is generally predicted.

INSURANCE COMPANIES' LOSSES

Commissioner Durham of Pennsylvania Gives Figures for 1901.

Special to The New York Times.

HARRISBURG, Penn., July 13.—The report of Insurance Commissioner Durham in its complete shape has just been issued, and among its contents are figures of losses sustained by Pennsylvania joint stock, fire, and marine insurance companies and foreign companies that have American branches.

The total losses paid by these companies in the United States for the year ended Dec. 31, 1901, were $99,573,899.96. They received as premiums on risks written in the United States only the sum of $171,275,154.73. The total risks written in this country amounted to $27,580,542,037. The following are the individual losses paid during the year:

Allemania of Pittsburg	$209,549.55
American of Philadelphia	1,071,643.90
Ben Franklin of Allegheny	68,944.47
Birmingham of Pittsburg	11,206.91
Citizens' of Pittsburg	62,980.32
The City of Pittsburg	4,259.59
Conestoga of Lancaster	630.83
The Delaware of Philadelphia	389,242.00
Franklin of Philadelphia	343,528.08
Fire Association of Philadelphia	2,223,716.90
Fire Ins. Co. of County of Phila	140,623.23
German-American of Pittsburg	22,378.37
German of Pittsburg	169,706.40
Girard Fire and Marine of Phila	234,291.10
Humboldt of Allegheny	15,130.15
Insurance Co. of North America, of Philadelphia	3,958,785.19
Jefferson, Philadelphia	12,976.19
Lumbermen's, Philadelphia	116,471.95
Mechanics', Philadelphia	166,591.57
Pennsylvania, Philadelphia	1,477,436.33
Monongahela, Pittsburg	11,273.22
National, Allegheny	55,927.73
National Union, Pittsburg	49,759.13
Perpetual, Philadelphia	661.85
The Pittsburg, Philadelphia	36,152.51
Reliance of Philadelphia	234,388.09
Spring Garden of Philadelphia	291,407.07
Teutonia, Allegheny	54,338.50
Union, Philadelphia	180,527.77
Union, Pittsburg	7,264.47
United Firemen's, Philadelphia	222,756.82
Western, Pittsburg	141,170.20

AWAIT MINERS' CONVENTION.

Anthracite Strikers and Operators Will Make No Move Until the Indianapolis Meeting Acts.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., July 13.—The tenth week of the great anthracite miners' strike may witness the crisis. Everything now depends on the national convention which meets at Indianapolis Thursday. If the convention votes solid support to the hard coal miners now on strike the conflict with the operators may be prolonged indefinitely.

On the other hand, should substantial support not be forthcoming, it may have a discouraging effect on the strikers, and the operators, taking advantage of it, may attempt to resume operations at some of the collieries. This is the conseneus of opinion here. No effort will be made by any of the large coal companies to start up any of their mines this week. Indianapolis must speak first before any move is made in that direction.

Many of the local assemblies of District No. 1, United Mine Workers, held meetings to-day to give final instructions to their delegates who will represent them in the National convention. Just what the instructions are is not known. It is expected, however, that all the delegates from the anthracite region will vote as a unit.

ALTOONA, Penn., July 13.—Reports from all the sub-districts of District No. 2, United Mine Workers, show that delegates elected to the National convention from this field are uninstructed as regards voting for a general sympathetic strike. All of the eight men chosen are conservative miners, selected especially to avoid, if possible, a sympathetic strike. They will urge the convention to donate a day's pay weekly to the anthracite men, permitting the bituminous miners to continue at work. The soft coal miners in this field are now earning good wages.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 13.—At a meeting to-day of the Archdiocesan Catholic Total Abstinence Union the Board of Governors was authorized to exempt from the payment of the percentage tax for 1901-2 all societies in the coal regions that are in financial difficulty by reason of the mine workers' strike.

Hotels Burned at Salisbury Beach.

AMESBURY, Mass., July 13.—Salisbury Beach was visited by a most destructive fire to-day, twenty-eight buildings being destroyed, causing a loss of from $30,000 to $40,000. Two Summer hotels, the Brunswick and the Quincy, were burned, while several cottages and stores suffered a like fate. The principal losers are Charles Barney of Haverhill, owner of the Quincy House; John Wallace of Newburyport, owner of the Brunswick; F. W. Libby of Amesbury and E. P. Shaw of Newburyport, owners of several cottages. The fire started from some unknown origin in the Quincy House.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Nugent, B., & Brother Dry Goods Co., St. Louis, Mo.; W. B. Powell, mail order department; 106 Grand Street.

Stix, Louis & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; J. Gerwin, dress goods; 51 Franklin Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Wimer & Meyer, Meridian, Miss.; J. Meyer, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Divee, Pomcroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; J. S. McQuay, carpets; 2 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Stevens, C. A., & Bros., Chicago, Ill.; V. H. Stefford, silks; 487 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. Porteous, cloaks and cnits; 57 White Street.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Miss.; A. Leith, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

Peccard, Henry, Seattle, Washington; furnishing goods; 42 White Street; Hotel Imperial.

Livingston, A., & Sons, Bloomington, Ill.; H. Livingston, dry goods and notions; H. Beckenheimer, fancy goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Rich, M., & Broe., Atlanta, Ga.; H. G. Bass, carpets; W. H. Rich, dry goods; J. B. Fallaize, linens and white goods; 415 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Levi-Zukoski Mercantile Company, St. Louis, Mo.; C. F. Zukoski, ladies' furnishing goods; 621 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Lisner, A., Washington, D. C.; Miss M. Cassidy, umbrellas and mackintoshes; Hotel Imperial.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; F. J. Wilson, fancy and art goods; 104 Worth Street; Hotel Imperial.

Nolte Brothers, Seguin, Texas; W. Nolte, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Abercrombie, Daniel, & Co., Wheeling, West Va.; C. H. Abercrombie, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

Rike Dry Goods Company, Dayton, Ohio; R. I. Curnin, clothing, flannels, hats, and caps; Hotel Manhattan.

Siegel, Coopsr & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. Hollywood, carpets; 65 Wooster Street; Hotel Navarro.

Schloss Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. J. Schloss, clothing; Hotel Imperial.

Rosenberg Brothers & Argnson, Rochester, N. Y.; M. Aronson, clothing; Hoffman House.

Sonnsborn, H., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; S. B. Sonnsborn, clothing; Hoffman House.

Hutzler Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; A. G. Hntzler, dry goods; 477 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Weinstock, Lubin & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; N. Reiss, laces, notions, and furnishing goods; 377 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Tapp-Long Company, Charlotte, N. C.; J. L. Tapp, cloaks, notions, and furnishing goods; Miss Montgomery, fancy goods; Hotel Navarre.

Rothschild, A. M., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; H. Monroe, dress goods and silks; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Navarre.

Hodges Brothers Baltimore, Md.; W. R. Hodges, notions; Hoffman House.

Hislop, W. B., Angnes & Co., Anburn, N. Y.; W. B. Hislop, dry goods, 406 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffale, N. Y.; Mrs. A. M. Richardson, waists and muslin underwear, ladies' and infants' wear; 3 Walker Street; Hotel Navarre.

Pettis Dry Goods Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; Miss Trimble, dressmaking department, 3 Walker Street; Hotel Navarre.

Hundley, Smith, Dry Goods Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; W. A. Graham, furnishing goods, 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Albert.

Shillito, John, Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; R. P. Kinchelva, hosiery, underwear, and notions; 346 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Myers, John G., Albany, N. Y.; R. M. Rich, millinery and dress trimmings, 487 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Hibben, J. H., Dry Goods Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. Hess, millinery, laces, and ribbons; St. Denis Hotel.

Horne, Joseph, & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; O. D. Glenn, notions, trimmings, and house furnishing goods; 47 Lispenard Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Havens & Geddes Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; F. Miller, furnishing goods; 258 Church Street; Hotel Albert.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; H. E. Mockbee, shoes; 438 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Meyer, Wise & Kaichen, Cincinnati, Ohio; S. R. Meyer, notions, hosiery, and gloves; S. Wise, furnishing goods; 112 Franklin Street; Victoria Hotel.

Rothschild, B., Company, Rochester, N. Y.; B. Rothschild, woolens; Victoria Hotel.

Frank, A. B., Company, San Antonio, Texas; M. Frank, dry goods, 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Vendome.

Liener, A., Washington, D. C.; S. G. Godfrey, millinery and ribbons; Hotel Normandie.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; F. E. Hill, boys' clothing; E. E. Hanna, colored dress goods and cloths; G. E. Smith, dry goods, 104 Worth Street; Hotel Normandie.

Pettis Dry Goods Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; M. C. Dunn, notions and art goods, 2 Walker Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; R. Staedter, furs, 115 Worth Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Chenery Mannfacturing Company, Portland, Me.; C. E. Palmer, hosiery and underwear; William Chenery, linens, white goods, laces, and notions; T. E. Burns, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...4:40	Sun sets...7:30	Moon sets..12:14

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....2:38	Gov. Isl'd...3:04	H. Gate....4:57
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....3:08	Gov. Isl'd...3:42	H. Gate....5:35

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) JULY 14.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Iroquois, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	8:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	8:00 P. M.
TUESDAY, JULY 15.		
Allenca, Colon	.....	1:00 P. M.
El Norte, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grcese, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Korona, Martinique and Berbados	.....	8:00 P. M.
Liguria, Genoa	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Menitou, London	.....	9:00 A. M.
Moltke, Hemburg	.....	10:00 A. M.
WEDNESDAY, JULY 16.		
Alamo, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Comanche, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Laurentian, Gleegow	.....	1:00 P. M.
Peninsular, Azores	.....	.....
Seminole, Turks Island	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
St. Paul, Southempton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Tartar Prince, Cape Town	.....	.....
Teutonic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
THURSDAY, JULY 17.		
America, Marseillee and Neples	.....	.....
Barbarossa, Bremen	.....	10:00 A. M.
Daggary, Yucatan	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
La Touraine, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Vigilancia, Havana	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Yucatan, Nassau and Cuban ports	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
FRIDAY, JULY 18.		
Arapahoe, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Brooklyn City, Bristol	.....	.....
Cymric, Liverpool	.....	12:00 M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Seneca, Tampico	.....	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Florida, and thence by steamer, are dispatched daily, except Thursday, and connecting closes for dispatch via Port Tampa, on Mondnys, Wednesdays, and Saturdeye at $5:30 A. M.; for dispatch via Miami, on Mondaye and Saturdays at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Sundaye at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortes, and Guatemale, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at $1:30 P. M., Sundays at $1:00 P. M. (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) ‡Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after June 28 and up to July 19, inclueive, or on arrival of steamer Umbria, due at New York July 19, for dispatch per steamer Ventura. Maile for Auetralia, (except West Auetralia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islande, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 19, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Moana, (specially addressed only.) Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and first-class matter for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 19, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Nippon Maru. Maile for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 22, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of India. (registered mail must be specially addreseed. Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.) Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 22, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Iyo Maru. (Registered mail must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 19, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and first-class matter for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 22, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Peru. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 28, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. 16, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Mariposa.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. ‡Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from Australia and New Zealand of the following dates: Sydney, June 13; Melbourne, 17th, and Brisbane, 18th, reached Vancouver per steamer Moana, and were dispatched east July 10. Due here to-morrow.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) JULY 14.

Alexandra, Copenhagen, June 27.
Ethiopia, Glasgow, July 3.
Georgian, Liverpool, June 26.
Lahn, Gibraltar, July 6.
Louisiana, New Orleans, July 9.
Picqua, Algiers, June 23.
Pocasset, Gibraltar, June 29.
Pretoria, Bermuda, July 12.
San Juan, San Juan, July 8.
Tropic, Hamburg, June 28.
Vaderland, Antwerp, July 5.

TUESDAY, JULY 15.

Arapahoe, Jacksonville, July 13.
El Valle, New Orleans, July 10.
Finance, Colon, July 5.
Minneapolis, London, July 3.
San Marcos, Galveston, July 9.
Zulia, Curacao, July 7.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 16.

Citta di Milano, Naples, July 2.
Madiana, St. Thomas, July 10.
Oceanic, Liverpool, July 9.
Patricia, Plymouth, July 7.

THURSDAY, JULY 17.

El Cid, New Orleans, July 13.

FRIDAY, JULY 18.

Fuerst Bismarck, Hamburg, July 10.
La Savoie, Havre, July 12.
Sabine, Galveston, July 12.

Arrived.

SS City of Memphis, Savage, Savannah, July 11, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company.

SS Benefactor, French, Philadelphia, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Yuma, Warren, Philadelphia, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co. Is bound to Albany and Troy.

SS Palatia, (Ger.,) Schrotter, Genoa, July 25, Palermo, 28th, and Naples, 29th, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 6 P. M.

SS Guyandotte, Hiller, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Jefferson, Dole, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Regina Elena, (Ital.,) Ventri, Genoa, &c., June 21, with mdse. and passenger to Hirzel, Feltmann & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11.45 A. M.

SS Seneca, Pattison, Tampico, July 4, Havana, 8th, and Matanzas, 9th, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1:40 M.

SS Cymric, (Br.,) Ranson, Liverpool, July 4, and Queenstown, 5th, with mdse. and passengers to the White Star Line. Southeast of Fire Island at 10 P. M.

SS Erna, (Ger.,) Ritter, Kingston, Ja., &c., with fruit and passengers to J. E. Kerr & Co. Passed in Sandy Hook at 12:20 A. M., 14th.

SS Fortuna, (Nor.,) Pedersen, Sagua, &c., July 8, with sugar to Daniel Bacon. Arrived at the Bar at 8:30 A. M.

SS Canadian, (Br.,) Hill, Liverpool, July 2, with mdse. and passengers to Frederick Leyland & Co., Limited. Arrived at the Bar at 6:30 A. M.

SS Uller, (Nor.,) Larsen, Barbados, July 3, with sugar to W. P. & P. Armstrong. Arrived at the Bar at 11 P. M., 12th.

SS Atlas, Fenelon, with barge Standard Oil Co. No. 81, from Port Arthur, Texas, with oil to the Standard Oil Company.

SS Martello, (Br.,) Jenkins, Hull, June 29, with mdse. to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 8 A. M.

SS Rotterdam, (Dutch,) Stengar, Rotterdam, July 3, and Boulogne, 4th, with mdse. and passengers to the Holland-America Line. Arrived at the Bar at 8:50 A. M.

SS Comanche, Platt, Jacksonville, July 10, and Charleston, 11th, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Sirio, Boyd, New Orleans, July 8, with mdse to J. T. San Sickle.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., at 9:30 P. M., southwest, moderate breese; clear.

Sailed.

SS Charles Tiberghein, (Fr.,) for Manila, Hongkong, and Shanghei.
SS Citta di Messina, (Ital.,) for Tampa.
SS Topaze, (Br.,) for Banes.
SS Manuel Calvo, (Span.,) for Havana and Vera Cruz.
SS Hanover, (Br.,) for Hamburg.
SS Conuelo, (Br.,) for Hull.
SS Peninsular, (Port.,) for Lisbon via Azorss.
SS Whitgift, (Br.,) for Melbourne, Sydney, &c.

By Cable.

LONDON, July 13.—SS Minnehaha, (Br.,) Capt. Robinson, from New York for this port, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Zeeland, (Br.,) Capt. Roberts, from New York for Antwerp, passed the Lizard at 8 P. M. to-day.

SS Celtic, (Br.,) Capt. Lindsay, from New York via Queenstown, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Graf Waldersee, (Ger.,) Capt. Kopff, from New York via Plymouth and Cherbourg, arr. at Hamburg to-day.

SS Manominee, (Br.,) Capt. Lucas, from New York, arr. at this port to-day.

SS Umbria, (Br.,) Capt. Dutton, from Liverpool for New York, sld. from Queenstown at 8:20 A. M. to-day.

SS Friedrich der Grosse, (Ger.,) Capt. Eichal, from Bremen for New York, sld. from Southampton at 9:30 P. M. to-day.

SS Maskelyne, (Belg.,) Capt. Partridge, from New York for Manchester, passed Kinsale to-day.

SS Bluecher, (Ger.,) Capt. Karlowa, from Hamburg and Boulogne for New York, sld. from Southampton at 10:40 P. M. to-day.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Following is a statement of the United States Treasury on the 12th day of July, 1902:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

In Divielons of Issue and Redemption.

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion in Division of Redemption.....$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS.

Held for the redemption of the notes and certificates for which they are respectively pledged.

DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.		DIVISION OF ISSUE.	
Gold coin	$353,985,089	Gold certificates outstanding	$353,925,089
Silver dollars	454,986,000	Silver certificates outstanding	454,986,000
Silver dollars of 1890	39,961	Treasury notes outstanding	30,000,000
Silver bullion of 1890	29,960,039		
Total	$838,921,089	Total	$838,921,089

General Fund.

Gold coin and bullion	$59,023,220.11	
Gold certificates	46,284,700.00	
Standard silver dollars	16,023,316.00	
Silver certificates	7,675,438.00	
Silver bullion	3,143,789.05	
United States notes	10,925,593.00	
Treasury notes of 1890	56,548.00	
National banknotes	11,419,255.55	
Subsidiary silver coin	11,062,445.92	
Fractional currency	193.96	
Minor coin	855,524.42	
		$165,925,024.01
In National Bank Depositories—		
To credit of the Treasurer of the U. S.	$118,639,939.33	
To credit of disbursing officers	6,691,822.78	
Total	$125,331,762.11	
Awaiting Reimbursement—		
Bonds and interest paid	659,155.85	
		125,990,917.96
Total		$291,915,941.97
Liabilities—		
National bank 5 per cent. fund	$13,958,177.47	
Outstanding checks and drafts	13,601,932.73	
Disbursing officers' balances	53,567,478.10	
Post Office Department account	10,197,091.87	
Miscellaneous items	2,053,693.42	
		93,400,273.59
Available cash balance		$198,506,668.38

Receipts, Expenditures, Redemptions, Etc.

RECEIPTS.	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$985,108.26	$9,192,749.49	$9,192,749.49
Internal revenue	873,383.59	9,935,900.90	9,935,900.90
Miscellaneous	30,195.11	1,181,304.34	1,181,304.34
Total receipts	$1,888,686.96	$20,309,954.73	$20,309,954.73
EXPENDITURES.			
Civil and miscellaneous	1,230,000.00	6,900,000.00	6,900,000.00
War	125,000.00	10,880,000.00	10,880,000.00
Navy	255,000.00	3,045,000.00	3,045,000.00
Indians	25,000.00	285,000.00	285,000.00
Pensions	300,000.00	6,915,000.00	6,915,000.00
Interest	200,000.00	2,900,000.00	2,900,000.00
Total expenditures	$2,185,000.00	$30,925,000.00	$30,925,000.00
Excess of expenditures over receipts	246,313.04	10,615,045.27	10,615,045.27
Receipts Last Year—			
Customs	875,745.87	8,324,294.20	8,324,294.20
Internal revenue	1,017,045.00	12,386,840.24	12,386,840.24
Receipts from all sources last year	2,091,755.97	21,520,738.39	21,520,738.39
Expenditures last year	2,250,000.00	26,345,000.00	26,345,000.00
NATIONAL BANK FUND.			
Deposits of lawful money under act July 14, 1890	924,450.00	1,024,040.00	1,024,040.00
Notes redeemed and retired under act July 14, 1890	76,800.00	698,002.50	698,002.50
Notes received for current redemption	769,646.00	5,950,886.00	5,950,886.00

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.	U. S. Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To March 14, 1900	$540,490,414.00	$108,195,468.00	$649,661,892.00
UNDER ACT MARCH, 14, 1900.			
Redeemed in Gold—	U. S. Notes.	Treasury Notes.	Total.
To date	$59,024,563.00	$5,089,810.00	$64,114,373.00
This fiscal year	118,925.00	10,470.00	129,395.00
This month	118,925.00	10,470.00	129,395.00
This day	$1,000.00	1,000.00	$2,000.00
Exchanged for Gold—			
To date	59,024,563.00	5,089,810.00	64,114,373.00
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FINANCIAL.

Banks and Trust Companies.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000 Surplus and profits $5,912,106.55
Temporary address, 7 Wall, 9 & 11 Nassau St.

Bankers' Cards.

Redmond, Kerr & Co. BANKERS, 41 Wall Street. New York.
Transact a General Banking Business.
Issue Foreign and Domestic Travelers'
Letters of Credit
in Sterling, Francs, Marks or Dollars, payable in all parts of the world.
Chicago Office, 232 La Salle Street.
Philadelphia, Graham, Kerr & Co.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS, BANKERS,
Broadway & Cedar St. NEW YORK
ISSUE
Letters of Credit
for use of travellers, available in all parts of the world
Investment Securities.

**E.C. POTTER & C

TAILORS' EPITAPHS.

Curious Collection in the English Organ of the Craft.

Among the various places of interest to be found in different parts of the country, the old churchyard is certainly not the least interesting, as the tombstones occasionally contain records of those who are buried below in quaint, if not humorous, language, the reading of which affords pleasure, as well as food for thought. Some of those referring to tailors show an acquaintance with the trade which would serve to suggest that they have been written by some of the dead men's comrades. One epitaph to be seen in a Lincolnshire graveyard was composed by the man prior to his decease. After giving his name and the date of his death, it says:

> It takee nine tailors to make a man,
> The fool goes shonting se loud as he can;
> And yet, in a eense, he hath not hlundered;
> To make a man of such stuff as he
> A miracle of clothee would be,
> Needing of tailors' brains an hnndred.

In the same churchyard there is a moss-covered slah of crumbling slate which has the following inscription, now almost unreadable. It says:

> Read, mortal, the lot of a tailor, John Roe;
> He outlived all his wives, who were seven;
> Ths worn clothes of his soni lie crumbling below,
> His soul will be mended in heaven.

In a Derbyshire churchyard the following is carved on the tombstone of James Green, who was evidently a tailor by trade, and a man of broad and generous spirit. The epitaph runs as follows:

> While he lived he all carefully covered our skins,
> And hut left the right parts to be seen;
> So tell of his virtues and hide all his sins;
> As he did, do you to Jamee Green.

A few yards from the grave of James Green two tailors are huried, the date on the stones heing 1712. One of them reads:

> He made others ever new,
> Yet for himself could not it do;
> Threadhare at last, hc'e laid away,
> Against the resurrection dey.

The second tombstone is hard to read, and requires very close inspection to be able to decipher the following lines:

> Your tears for a tailor who died in a fit,
> And still, if the truth must be known,
> He never succeeded with all of his wit
> In other than this fit alone.

The man who wrote the epitaph must surely have had a grudge against this poor fellow, and though he may not have been a very successful cutter, yet doubtless he succeeded occasionally. Another epitaph on a tailor reads as follows:

> Low lies the men who, faithful, upward roee,
> By making for our noble King his clothes.
> His work gave his great patron such delight,
> The King was moved to make of him a Knight.

In a graveyard near Nuttingham there are three tailors huried, and, according to a local tradition we read their epitaphs were written by a famous English wit who occasionally visited the town and employed these tailors to make his clothes, and at the time of their deaths owed them a considerable sum, and this was his method of paying off the amount:

> These bones are a tailor's, who never did fail
> In making good germents or in drinking good ale,
> So well he did both that till now none hath guessed
> In which of two callinge he shone at his best.

The second stone has as follows:

> A man of stitches was Ross Hyde,
> In his work ley nil his pride;
> And even when this tailor died
> He was with a stitch in his right side.

The third one is worthy of the two preceding and is plainly the work of the same mind:

> Here lies a tailor so careful and proud,
> That in his last illness he sewed his own shroud.
> "I shall soon lie in it," were the last words he said;
> Death cams as he finished and cut off his thread.

An interesting epitaph on a tailor is to be found in Malham Parish Church, and refers to the difficulty tailors have in getting their bills paid. It runs as follows:

> All ye who pass not what ye owe
> To be, his wife, who lies below,
> How can ye ask for sine forgiven,
> And when ye die and wieh for heaven?

Like most other tradee, tallors have their black sheep, and the following epitaph must have been written of one of the worst specimens. It is to be found in a Yorkshire churchyard:

> Here liee a tellor who loved not hie God;
> In all of his sins he did revel,
> But whom he denied struck him with his rod,
> Then bade him go sew for the devil.

The First Protestant.

At the thirty-ninth anniversary dedication festival of St. Alban the Martyr, Holborn, the vicar, the Rev. R. A. J. Suckling, said, among other things, that "the Church had been subjected to the smallpox of Protestantism, which had disfigured her outward appearance, but it did not prevent them from trying to use all the means that lay in their power to revive her." There are in the world a number of people who say silly, self-conceited things; it is a pity when clergymen are included in the number. What good can such remarks do? They can—and do—do infinite harm. I am reminded of the question asked by a well-known canon a few years back at a catechising in a Midland cathedral. "Who was the first Protestant?" "Martin Luther," was the innocent reply of one or a score of the children. "No, my dears," said the canon; "the devil was the first Protestant." I can vouch for the truth of the story, and the remark had not even the merit of originality, for it was a commonly reported saying of the Vicar of St. Frambas, Oxford, thirty years ago.—Pall Mall Gazette.

Mary Otherwise Occupied.

Mrs. Fondmother—I shall have to get a girl.

Mrs. Justdroptin—How does it come that your daughter Mary doesn't help you?

Mrs. Fondmother—Oh, Mary's too busy taking physical culture lessons.—Columbus (Ohio) State Journal.

Surrogate Notices.

GALLATIN, ALBERT HORATIO.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALBERT HORATIO GALLATIN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, the office of Harris & Towne, No. 258 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of December next, or they will be precluded from any benefit of said estate. Dated New York, the 12th day of May, 1902. SAMUEL WOOLVERTON, Executor; LOUISA B. GALLATIN, Executrix. HARRIS & TOWNE, Attorneys for Executors, No. 258 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
my19-law6wm

HANLEY, HONORA.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God, free and independent, to Bridget McDonough, Margaret McNamara, Catherine Nealon, Ann Holland, Elizabeth Shaughnessey, Patrick Hanley, Joseph Hanley, William Hanley, Mary Hanley, Augustus M. Hanley, Mary Agnes Brownell, Catharine Hanley, Daniel Hanley, Michael Hanley, John Hanley, Honora Gentleman, James Cavanaugh, William Cavanaugh, Bridget Cavanaugh, Michael Hanley, Bridget Gulnan, Robert Hanley, Thomas F. Hanley, John Hanley, Mary Ann Grace, William Hanley, Margaret Murphy, Nora T. Hanley, Elizabeth Hanley, Michael Hanley, John Sheehan, Mary Sheehan, Thomas P. Sheehan, Bridget J. Sheehan, Edmund Sheehan, Cathleen Sheehan, James Hanley, John Hanley, Robert Hanley, Michael Hanley, Bridget Mulvey, Catherine Burns, John Hanley, Thomas Hanley, Patrick Hnnley, James Hanley, Louise M. Davis, Edwin K. Hanley, Jeff. Stiefel, Thomas Hanley, Bridget Fitzgerald, Thomas Mawn, Patrick Mawn, Margaret Mawn, Bridget Mawn, Thomas McMahon, Bridget Francee Campbell, John McMahon, and United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company, and to all persons interested in the estate of HONORA HANLEY, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before the Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the County of New York on the 15th day of September, 1902, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the accounts and proceedings of Augustus M. Hanley, as administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 30th dey of June, in the yeer of our Lord one thouesnd nine hundred and two.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
jy14-law6wM

KERSHAW, THOMAS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS KERSHAW, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting hneinese, at the office of James A. Hudson, No. 45 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the tenth day of November next.—Dated New York, the third day of May, 1902. JAMES L. BARGER, THOMAS BIRTWISTLE, THOMAS H. GORDON, Executors. JAMES A. HUDSON, Attorney for Executors, 45 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City. my8-law9mM

Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—MORRIS UNDERHILL, suing in behalf of himself and all other bondholders of the Dona Maria Mining Company of Mompos, Plaintiff, against DONA MARIA MINING COMPANY OF MOMPOS and THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, dated the 10th day of July, 1901, and duly entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 15th day of July, 1901, which judgment and decree was entered in favor of John P. Faure, as executor of the last will and testament of Catharine A. Faure, deceased, against the above named defendants, and thereafter the above named plaintiff, Morris Underhill, was substituted as plaintiff in the place and stead of said John P. Faure, as executor, &c., by order duly entered herein on the 15th day of November, 1901, I, the undersigned, the refcree in the said judgment named, will sell as an entirety in one parcel, at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 30th day of July, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, Auctioneer, the premisee directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being between Delancey, Rivington, East, and Tompkins Streets, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, together with all the right, title, and interest which William D. Andrews and George H. Andrews had on May 1st, 1867, to the bulkhead lying in front of said premises on the East River, or East Street, and the northerly half of the wharf at the foot of Delancey Street, bounded and described as follows, viz: Commencing at the northeast corner of Delancey and Tompkins Streets, and running thence northerly along the easterly side of Tompkins Street one hundred and fifty feet; thence easterly, on a line parallel with Delancey Street to the westerly side of East Street, two hundred feet; thence southerly along the westerly side of East Street, one hundred and fifty feet to the northwesterly corner of East and Delancey Streets, and thence westerly along the northerly side of Delancey Street, two hundred feet, to the point or place of beginning.

Together with all the right, title, and interest which the said William D. Andrews and George H. Andrews had on May 1st, 1867, in and to all that certain water lot and land under water, and the riparian rights and privileges in front of said premises on the East River between high-water mark and low-water mark and the exterior line as laid down on the map of the Harbor Commissioners, bounded and described as follows: Northerly by a line drawn parallel to this northerly side of Delancey Street, and distant one hundred and fifty feet northerly therefrom, southerly by the northerly side of Delancey Street, westerly by the easterly side of East Street, and easterly by the exterior line in the East River, as established and laid down on the map of the Harbor Commissioners, together with all the bulkhead lying in front of said premises, being about one hundred and fifty feet in length on East Street, or East River, and the northerly half of the pier or wharf at the foot of Delancey Street.

Together with all the right, title, and interest which the said William D. Andrews and George H. Andrews had on May 1st, 1867, in and to East Street, Delancey Street, and the one-half of Tompkins Street, lying in front of and adjoining the said premises, and all wharfage, advantage, emolument, growing or accruing by or from that part of the said wharf or bulkhead called East Street, fronting on the East River, and the northerly half of the wharf at the foot of Delancey Street.

And also all the right, title, and interest which the said William D. Andrews and George H. Andrews had on May 1st, 1867, in and to all that certain lot, piece or parcel or strip of land on the southerly side of the premises hereinbefore described, and bounded and described as follows: Northerly by the southerly side of the premises hereinbefore described; southerly by a line drawn parallel to the northerly side of Delancey Street, and distant twenty-five feet southerly therefrom; westerly by the centre of Tompkins Street, and easterly by the exterior line as established or laid down on the map of the Harbor Commissioners.

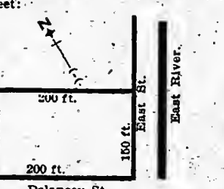
Together with the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto appertaining.

Subject, nevertheless, to monthly tenancies and to a lease of a portion of the premises to H. Herrmann Lumber Company expiring May 1st, 1903.

Dated New York, June 28th, 1902.

J. FREDERIC KERNOCHAN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 44 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, the street numbers are 339 to 349 Delancey Street, 20 to 25 East Street, and 38 to 42 Tompkins Street:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $2,424.20, and interest thereon from the 14th day of June, 1901, with costs and an allowance to the plaintiff's attorney amounting to $203.50, and interest thereon from the 15th day of July, 1901, with an allowance of $100.00 to the defendant, the Central Trust Company of New York, for counsel fees and expenses, together with the expenses of the said sale. The said premises and property are to be sold subject to any lien on the premises of the time of sale for taxes, assessments, and other charges imposed by the District of San Martin de Loba, or the Province of Mompos, or the Department of Bolivar, or the Republic of Colombia, South America, and subject also to all revenue stamps, if any, which may be required by the said Republic of Colombia to be placed on the deed.

Dated New York, March 15, 1902.

WILLIAM SULZER, Referee.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—MINERVA S. H. DUNN, plaintiff, against MARTIN M., LEWIS and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, hearing date the 23rd day of June, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the sixth day of August, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lease made by The Society of the New York Hospital to David Witmark, dated the first day of May, in the year 1883, in which said lease certain premises on Ninth Avenue, in the City of New York, and hereinafter mors particularly described, were demised and let unto said David Witmark, and to his executors, administrators and assigns for the term of nine and seven-twelfths years from the first day of May, in the yeer 1881, for the yearly rent or eum of four hundred and forty doliers, which said lease was duly recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in Liber 1623 of Conveyances, page 96, on the twelfth day of October, in the year 1881, and which said lease was duly assigned by Emilie Harlem, as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of said David Witmark, deceased, to said Nathan Lewis, by instrument of assignment in writing, bearing dete the first dey of November, in the year 1887, and duly recorded in said Register's office on said first day of November, in the year 1887, in Liber 2090 of Conveyances, at page 193, which said leasehold property wee described in said mortgage as follows, to wit:

All that certain lot composed of parts of two certain larger lots of land, situete, lying, and being in the Twenty-first Ward of the City of New York, distinguished on a certain map of lande in the Twelfth (now Twentieth) Ward of the City of New York, belonging to the estats of Cornelius Ray, deceased, dated 11th of February, 1811, made by Goldwin Smith, City Surveyor, on file in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York as Map No. 70 by the numbers One Hundred and Three and One Hundred and Four, and which said lot is bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point on the southeastwardly side of the Ninth Avenue, distant one hundred and eighteen (118) feet and nine (9) inches northeastwardly from the northeastwardly side of Twenty-eighth Street; thence northeastwardly along the said southeastwardly side of the said Ninth Avenue, twenty (20) feet; thence southeastwardly and parallel with the southwestwardly side of Twenty-ninth Street, seventy (70) feet; thence southwestwardly and parallel with the said southeastwardly side of the said Ninth Avenue twenty (20) feet; thence northwestwardly and parallel with the said southeastwardly side of the said Ninth Avenue seventy feet to a point distant one hundred and eighteen feet and nine inches northeastwardly from the northeastwardly side of Twenty-eighth Street; and thence northwestwardly and parallel with the said southwestwardly side of the said Twenty-ninth Street, seventy feet to the place or point of beginning, being the same land in said lease described.

Together with all the edifices, buildings, and appurtenances thereunto belonging, and all the farm of years yet to come and unexpired, of, in, and to the said demised premises, and also the said indenture of lease and every clause, article, and condition therein expressed and contained, including all rights to renewal of the same.

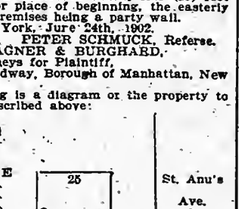
And also all that certain lease made by the Society of the New York Hospital to said Nathan Lewis, dated December 1st, 1890, being a renewal of the aforesaid lease for the term of twenty-one years and thirteen days of November, 1890, in accordance with the provisions for renewal contained in said lease at the same yearly rent or sum, which said renewed lease was duly recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in Liber 2363 of Conveyance, at page 422, on the eighth day of December, 1890, and became immediately subject to the lien of the mortgage herein, and the lien of the said mortgage attached to the said indenture of lease, and to every clause, article, and condition therein expressed.

Dated New York, July 12th, 1902.

LOUIS H. HAHLO, Referee.

CURTIS, MALLET-PREVOST & COLT, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the leasehold property to be sold as described above, the street number being 324 Ninth Avenue:



The approximate emount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the ebove-described property is to he sold is six thousand three hundred and twenty-one ($6,321) dollers, with interest thereon from the 21st day of April, 1902, together with costs and ellowances amounting to $606 19-100 with interest from July 23rd, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of ths purchase monsy, or paid hy the referee, is $238 44-100 and interest.

Dated New York, July 12th, 1902.

LOUIS H. HAHLO, Referee.
jy14-2aw3wM&Th&au6

Surrogate Notices.

LEES, SUSANNA P.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SUSANNA P. LEES, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting the business of said estate, at the office of Fielding L. Marshall, Nos. 35-37 Nassau Street, in the City of New York on or before the 10th day of November, 1902.—Dated New York the 8th day of May, 1902. FIELDING L. MARSHALL, Attorney for Executors, 35-37 Nassau Street. my9law6wM

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—CHARLES G. SPENCER, plaintiff, against SARAH M. ANDREWS and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 24th day of June, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell as an entirety in one parcel, at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 30th day of July, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, Auctioneer, the premisee directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being between Delancey, Rivington, East, and Tompkins Streets, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, together with all the right, title, and interest which William D. Andrews and George H. Andrews had on May 1st, 1867, to the bulkhead lying in front of said premises on the East River, or East Street, and the northerly half of the wharf at the foot of Delancey Street, bounded and described as follows, viz: Commencing at the northeast corner of Delancey and Tompkins Streets, and running thence northerly along the easterly side of Tompkins Street one hundred and fifty feet; thence easterly, on a line parallel with Delancey Street to the westerly side of East Street, two hundred feet; thence southerly along the westerly side of East Street, one hundred and fifty feet to the northwesterly corner of East and Delancey Streets, and thence westerly along the northerly side of Delancey Street, two hundred feet, to the point or place of beginning.

Together with all the right, title, and interest which the said William D. Andrews and George H. Andrews had on May 1st, 1867, in and to all that certain water lot and land under water, and the riparian rights and privileges in front of said premises on the East River between high-water mark and low-water mark and the exterior line as laid down on the map of the Harbor Commissioners, bounded and described as follows: Northerly by a line drawn parallel to this northerly side of Delancey Street, and distant one hundred and fifty feet northerly therefrom, southerly by the northerly side of Delancey Street, westerly by the easterly side of East Street, and easterly by the exterior line in the East River, as established and laid down on the map of the Harbor Commissioners, together with all the bulkhead lying in front of said premises, being about one hundred and fifty feet in length on East Street, or East River, and the northerly half of the pier or wharf at the foot of Delancey Street.

Together with all the right, title, and interest which the said William D. Andrews and George H. Andrews had on May 1st, 1867, in and to East Street, Delancey Street, and the one-half of Tompkins Street, lying in front of and adjoining the said premises, and all wharfage, advantage, emolument, growing or accruing by or from that part of the said wharf or bulkhead called East Street, fronting on the East River, and the northerly half of the wharf at the foot of Delancey Street.

And also all the right, title, and interest which the said William D. Andrews and George H. Andrews had on May 1st, 1867, in and to all that certain lot, piece or parcel or strip of land on the southerly side of the premises hereinbefore described, and bounded and described as follows: Northerly by the southerly side of the premises hereinbefore described; southerly by a line drawn parallel to the northerly side of Delancey Street, and distant twenty-five feet southerly therefrom; westerly by the centre of Tompkins Street, and easterly by the exterior line as established or laid down on the map of the Harbor Commissioners.

Together with the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto appertaining.

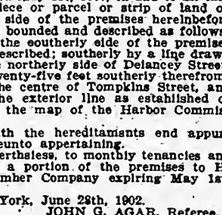
Subject, nevertheless, to monthly tenancies and to a lease of a portion of the premises to H. Herrmann Lumber Company expiring May 1st, 1903.

Dated New York, June 28th, 1902.

JOHN G. AGAR, Referee.

J. FREDERIC KERNOCHAN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 44 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, the street numbers are 339 to 349 Delancey Street, 20 to 25 East Street, and 38 to 42 Tompkins Street:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $90,522.18, with interest thereon from the 16th day of June, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to $514.49, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,935.13 and interest.

Dated New York, June 28th, 1902.

JOHN G. AGAR, Referee.

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NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—THE GERMAN HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY in the City of New York, plaintiff, against MORRIS WIEDERMAN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action, hearing date the 16th day of June, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment herein, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 22d day of July, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by L. J. Phillips & Company, auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York (Borough of the Bronx) and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of the Southern Boulevard, distant one hundred and seventy-five feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of St. Ann's Avenue and ths Southern Boulevard; running thence northerly and parallel with St. Ann's Avenue one hundred feet; running thence westerly parellel with the Southern Boulevard twenty-five (25) feet; running thence southerly and again parallel with St. Ann's Avenue one hundred (100) feet to the northerly side of the Southern Boulevard; and running thence easterly along the northerly side of the Southern Boulevard twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning, the easterly wall of said premises being a party wall.

Dated New York, June 24th, 1902.

PETER SCHMUCK, Referee.

HOLLS, WAGNER & BURGHARD, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram or the property to be sold as described above:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $15,756.25, with interest thereon from May 23th, 1902, together with costs and ellowances amounting to $417.05, with interest from June 16, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments or other liens, which are to be elowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $800, and interest.

Dated New York, June 24th, 1902.

PETER SCHMUCK, Referee.
jc30-2aw3wM&Th&jy21

UNION AVENUE, NO. 1,146.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—SOLOMON FULD, plaintiff, against KATRINA MASCHE et al., defendants.

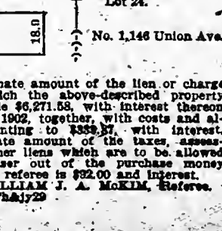
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 27th day of June, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 29th day of July, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon of that day by D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, situate in the Borough of Bronx, City of New York, and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Union Avenue, before widening, distant ninety-five feet two inches southerly from the southeastern corner of Union Avenue and Home Street, before widening of Homs Street; running thence southerly along the easterly side of Union Avenne, before widening, eighteen feet nine inches; thence easterly and part of the distance through a party etud partition and at right angles to Union Avenne, before widening, one hundred feet; thence northerly and parallel with Union Avenne, before widening, eighteen feet nine inches; thence westerly and part of the distance through a party etud partition and at right angles to Union Avenue, before widening, one hundred feet to the eesterly side of Union Avenne, before widening, at the point or place of beginning, excepting, however, so much of said premises as may have been taken for the widening of Union Avenue.—Dated New York, July 1, 1902.

WILLIAM J. A. McKIM, Referee.

KURZMAN & FRANKENHEIMER, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 25 Broad Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $6,271.58, with interest thereon from June 26, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to $338.97, with interest. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid hy the referee is $92.00 and interest.

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Excursions.

Entertaining Beyond Comparison.

Attractions from all parts of the world. Interesting novelties. A band of wild riders and steer-catchers from the Plains of Mexico. Grand concerts, magnificent foliage, rare plants, Horticultural wonders, unequalled menagerie, museum and aquarium; ALL FREE. Delightful sail on swift steamers. Glen Island clam bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." The Dairy, Boating, Bathing, Bowling, Billiards, Fishing. TIME TABLE SUBJECT TO CHANGE—STEAMERS LEAVE: Cortlandt St. Pier, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12 M.; 1:30, 2:30, 3:45, 5:15 P. M. Bridge Dock, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:30, 10:20, 11:20 A. M., 12:20, 2:00, 2:50, 4:00 P. M. East 32d St., 9:30, 10:00, 10:45, 11:45 A. M., 12:45, 2:00, 2:30, 3:15, 4:30, 5:45 P. M. Leave Glen Island, 11:00 A. M., for Cortlandt St. only; 11:30 A. M., for East 32d St. and Brooklyn. 12:00 M. and 1:00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only; 3:00, 5:00, 5:30, 6:00, 7:00, and 8:00 P. M. for all landings.

Frequent extra boats on Sundays and holidays. EXCURSION, 40 CENTS, including admission to all attractions.

UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON

To West Point, Newburgh, or Poughkeepsie, Grand Daily Excursion (except Sunday.) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS NEW YORK and ALBANY From Brooklyn, Fulton St., by Annex, 8 A. M. From New York, Deshrosses St. Pier, 8:40 A. M. From New York, West 22d St. Pier, 9:00 A. M. From New York, West 129th St. Pier, 9:15 A. M. Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.

Morning and Afternoon Concerts.

SPECIAL STONY PT. EXC.
ON JULY 16TH.

Stete Park Dedication of Historic Battlefield of Stony Point, participated in by Navy, Army, West Point Cadets, National and Continental Guards, G. A. R., and Civic Societies. Going by Day Line to West Point, making direct connection with West Shore R. R., arriving at Stony Point 12:22 noon, returning from Stony Point to N. Y. on any West Shore train the same day. Round trip ticket from N. Y., returning by West Shore R. R., including stop over at Stony Pt., $1.50.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO.

THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO
CONEY ISLAND.

Leave FOOT 22D ST., North River, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:00, 1:45, 2:30, 3:15, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00 P. M.

Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River, } Half hour later.

Leave NEW IRON PIER, CONEY ISLAND, 10:40, 11:40 A. M., 12:40, 1:40, 2:40, 3:25, 4:10, 4:55, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 8:40, 9:40, 10:40 P. M.

ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

The most refreshing hour and half sail, leaving W. 129th St., 9 a.m.; W. 20th St., 9.40 and 10 a.m., 1.25 p.m.; Battery Landing, 9.30, 10.40 a.m., 2.05 p.m.; Leaving Rockaway, 11 a.m., 5.00, 6.15 p.m.

COOK'S VACATION TOURS

All Travelling Expenses Included.

BERMUDA, July 19, Aug. 2, &c., 10 days...$44
ST. LAWRENCE, MONTREAL, QUEBEC, THE LAKES, NOVA SCOTIA, &c.
July 19, August 2.....8 days.....$58.50
July 26, August 9.....10 days.....100.00
July 31.....13 days.....100.00
August 16.....10 days.....75.00

Many other Tours during the Season. Send for Illustrated Programme.

INDEPENDENT TRAVEL TICKETS TO ALL SUMMER RESORTS AT LOWEST FARES. ESTIMATES FREE.

THOS. COOK & SON,
261 AND 1,185 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

DAILY EXCURSION TO SUMMIT OF HISTORIC MOUNT BEACON.

Cool—Comfortable—Delightful.

Sixty-mile sail up the Hudson on fast and superbly equipped steamer SOMMER RAMSDELL to Fishkill, (returning in the evening.) Otis Inclined Railway to summit of highest monutain in the Highlands. Grand view, magnificent scenery, beautiful mountain walks. Refreshments on Steamer and at new Mountain Hotel. Steamer leaves FRANKLIN ST. week days 9:30 A. M.; W. 129th St. 10:00 A. M.; Sundays half hour earlier. Round trip to Summit of Mountain, only $1.00. To WEST POINT or NEWBURGH and Return, 75 cts.

LONG BRANCH AND BACK 50C.
ASBURY PARK AND BACK 60C.

PATTEN LINE

LONG BRANCH—ASBURY PARK
And all resorts on the Jersey Seacoast.
Lv ft. W. 13th St., 7:55, 8:55, *10:55 A. M. (*Saturday 12:55 P. M.) and 2:45 P. M.
Lv. Battery (nr. No. Ferry) 8:20, 9:20, *11:20 A. M. (*Saturday 1:20 P. M.) and 3:10 P. M.
SATURDAY SPECIAL 13th St., 3:55, Battery 4:20 P. M.

AL FOSTER DEEP SEA FISHING daily. Al Foster's reliable, large iron seagoing steamer Angler, regular fishing boat, June Winter and Summer fare, 75c.; ladies, 50c. Leaves 22d St., E. R., 7:15 A. M.; Battery Landing, 8:05 A. M. sharp. N. B.—Only iron boat on this route. Large ladies' saloon and first-class restaurant. Music on board. AL FOSTER.

STONY POINT BATTLE-FIELD.

July 16—Official Steamer Cygnus
Leaves Pier 1, N. R., 8:30 A. M.; W. 22d St., 9; W. 129th St., 9:30; Yonkers, 10:15. Round trip $1.

Bankruptcy Notices.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM W. VAUGHAN, Bankrupt.—No. 1,676.—Notice of sale at auction.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt: Notice is hereby given that personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt will be sold under the direction of Charles M. Hough, Esq., the trustee, at public auction, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 29th day of July, 1902, at 12:30 o'clock P. M. of said day; a general description of which property, is as follows: Book accounts, ledgers, papers, &c.

The trustee reserves the right to withdraw any of said property from sale unless it shall bring at least seventy-five per centum of the appraised value.

Dated July 14th, 1902.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 71 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SALOMON ZIPSER, Bankrupt.—No. 4,828.

To the creditors of Salomon Zipser of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 25th day of April, A. D. 1902, the said Salomon Zipser was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of William Allen, referee, No. 67 Wall Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 29th day of July, A. D. 1902, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, July 11th, 1902.

Legal Notices.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Notice is hereby given that The Free Home for Destitute Young Girls, a domestic corporation, having its principal business office in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, by order of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the County Court House in the City and County of New York, on the 12th day of August, 1902, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its name to "FREE HOME FOR YOUNG GIRLS."

Dated New York, N. Y., June 26th, 1902.

THE FREE HOME FOR DESTITUTE YOUNG GIRLS, By MARY B. N. BOOTH, First Directress.
Je30-1aw6wM&au1

Surrogate Notices.

PENDERGAST, PATRICE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PATRICK PENDERGAST, sometimes known as Peter Pendergast, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of C. L. Lyon, No. 99 Broadway, Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, County of Kings, on or before the 11th day of August, 1902. Dated New York, January 31st, 1902. CATHERINE E. PENDERGAST and WILLIAM H. HUGHES, Administrators. C. L. LYON, Attorney for Administrators, 99 Broadway, Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York. 2-law6wM

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

Short Sea Trips

A FEW DAYS CAN BE PLEASANTLY SPENT IN A TRIP TO

Norfolk,
Old Point Comfort,
Virginia Beach,
Richmond, Vá.,
Washington, D. C.

VIA THE

OLD DOMINION LIN

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Vincent A. Ryan, foreclosure sale, J. Lewis Strahan, referee, 366 Brook Avenue, east side, 233.6 feet south of Third Street, as shown on map of Village of Morrisania, 26.6 by 129.8 by 120.4, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $19,153.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Frank M. Tichenor, referee, 4,177 Third Avenue, west side, 108.3 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, 27 by 94 by 27 by 93.5, three-story brick and freme dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,332; subject to another mortgage for $6,000.

By John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, Oswald N. Jacoby, referee, 502 to 512 Robbins Avenue, east side, 79 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, 150 by 100, six four-story brick tenements. Due on judgment, $20,585; subject to another mortgage for $42,618.

City Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

BUILDING PERMANENT LOANS. 4, 4½, and 5 per cent. Liberal terms. Quick answers. M. & L. HESS, 643 B'WAY AND 907 B'WAY.

91st Street, near Central Park West, $25,000; 3-story basement residence; executors want quick offer; would exchange for satisfactory securities. R. H., Box 110 Times.

Nine-story new, modern loft building, below 23d St., 200 feet from 5th Av.; rents, $14,500; total expense, $7,500; principals only. Owner, Box 1,124 Times, Harlem.

Bargain.—5-story 3d Av. store property, $25,000; 5-story double flat, West 118th St., $21,000; 5-story 7th Av. corner, $50,000. Bargebuhr & Strasser, 108 Lenox Av., near 116th St.

AVE. A, } 3 5-story 20-fam. and stores apt. NEAR } houses; 75x100; Pr., $78,000; bargain. 72D ST. } E. M. MICHAELIS, 203 B'way.

71ST ST., } 5-story, 20-family and stores; Price, NEAR } $21,500; rent, $2,283; bargain. 1ST AVE.} E. M. MICHAELIS, 203 B'way.

SINGLE FLAT, 5-story, fine condition; rented WEST 92D ST., Pr., $19,000; mtg. $10,000 at 4½. 8TH & 9TH AVS.[E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

Bargain.—Double Tenement, (leasehold,) 1st Av., near 23d; rents $1,500; rents, $1,350. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

A.—14th St., near 8th Av., 50x103; asking $50,000; want offer. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Bargain.—New, substantial factory building, 50x98.9, West 25th St.; asking $50,000. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Desirable residences, 6th to 12th St., inclusive, near 5th Av., $22,500 up. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Bronx.

Parties having money to loan on bond and mortgage should consult the undersigned. Mortgages are regarded as the safest investment. Call or send for application for loan on New York City property. Bronx Land-Mortgage and Real Estate Company, 741 Tremont Av.

New House for Sale.—2½-etory, 9 rooms, bath, all improvements; Perry Av., 209th St., Bedford Park; lot 87x100; very reasonable if offer refused. Apply Halpin, Pelham Av., Fordham.

Lots $425 up; $5 monthly; near trolley; new "L" extension. Bronx Co., 3d Av., corner 174th St.

New houses, handy to L; all improvements; $3,800; easy payments; open to-day. Polak, 3d Av., corner 174th St.

Plot 100x114, block from trolley; easy payments; price $2,000; open Sundays. Polak, 3d Av., cor. 174th St.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Mamaroneck.

MAMARONECK LOTS, $100. High and dry. Near depot and harbor; fronting Boulevard and trolley; titles guaranteed; no assessments. Warranty Co., 115 Broadway.

Real Estate.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York,

37 Liberty Staeet, New York.

38-44 Court Street, Brooklyn.

Capital and Surplus - - $3,500,000

Examines and insures titles at fixed, moderate rates, giving the dealer or investor the selection of counsel when desired.

New Jersey Property for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

VISIT PALISADES PARK.

You are invited to visit Palisades Park at our expense. We will mail you an illustrated booklet, Map and free passes if you send us your address. We want you to inspect the finest improved suburban residence locality. 28 SPLENDID RESIDENCES are under contract and will be completed within the next 90 days. More than sixty building lots were sold for immediate improvement last week. Price of building lots in Palisades Park will be advenced from $300 to $350 on July 15th, payable in cash or on installments. Reserve lots on Monday or Tuesday at the latest. It costs you nothing to investigate and you will enjoy the trip. When the Hudson River Tunnels now building are completed, Palisades Park will grow faster than Brooklyn ever did. Writs us for full particulars. Address PALISADES PARK CO., 100 Broadway or 244 West 23d St., N.Y.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

For Sale.—Farm of 85 acres; high state of cultivation; good house, large barn, almost new; peach orchard will yield 1,000 baskets this year; 3 miles from West Deer Park depot, (not Babylon;) $4,500, half cash; good farm in same section: house, barn; $3,000, half cash; shown by appointment only. Jeremiah Robbins, Real Estate, Babylon, L. I.

Hempstead.—Cost $9,500, sell $7,500. $1,000 cash, new modern residence, large plot, finest section; homeseekers only; trolley to city, seashore. Urgent, 237 Hempstead, L. I.

Wading River.—40 acres woodland, $300; worth $750; perfect title; particulars furnished. Jones, Freeport, Long Island.

For Sale—14-room cottage and steble; modern improvements; plot 100x200. O'Kane Brothers, Far Rockaway.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

SACRIFICE.—38 ACRES AND RESIDENCE OF 14 ROOMS.

Barn, outhouses, fine mineral water spring; finest spot on the Hudson facing the heart of the highlands. EXECUTOR, 3,050 3d Av., 156th St.

Small farm, 18 acres; one acre woods, 2 acres corn, ½ acre potatoes, rest in good meadow; plenty of fruit and water; 8-room cottage, large barn and stable nearly new; also hennery, 40x90; new trout stream on boundary line; first-class chicken farm; price, $3,250.00; easy terms. S. J. Thurp, Bedford Station, N. Y.

For 30 years we have sold COUNTRY REAL ESTATE EXCLUSIVELY. Buyers get our free monthly catalogue Owners send description of your property. Phillips & Wells, 6 K Tribune Building, N.Y.

Farm of 196 acres at big sacrifice; fine buildings; good land; must be sold to settle estate. J. K. Smith, Station A, Winsted, Conn.

Health and pocket benefit by suburban life. For details apply Erie Railroad Information Bureau, 1,159 and 399 Broadway, New York.

Real Estate for Sale—Queens.

MURRAY HILL, L. I.

Ten houses just finished; small amount down, balance on bond and mortgage; houses have parlor, library, dining room, kitchen, butler's pantry, seven bedrooms, and bath open; nickel plumbing and all improvements trimmed in quartered oak; 5 minutes from depot; 17 minutes to 34th St. Ferry. Call and see them. John Dayton & Co., builder, B'way and 14th St., Murray Hill, L. I.

Real Estate for Exchange.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Exchange 4-etory double flat, equity $6,000, (cold water,) near 156th St. "L" road and trolley, for smaller house. Losere, 871 Brook Av., 161st St.

Real Estate Wanted.

To Owners.—We have quick buyers for all kinds of property in city; send particulars. Guerineau & Drake, 122 East 23d St.

Wanted—Corner property in the Bronx. Send particulars at once. Bronx Land-Mortgage and Real Estate Company, 741 Tremont Av.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

GENTLEMAN'S COUNTRY PLACE IN CITY. FLATBUSH: BUILT FOR $12,000 FOR WALL ST. BROKER, WHO WAS UNFORTUNATE. BUILDER MUST SELL IT. WILL SACRIFICE $1,100. PRICE, $10,900. TERMS, $500 CASH and $35 1st year, $80 2d year, and $75 monthly 3d year, which includes interest.

One of the handsomest, NEW, DETACHED, COLONIAL HOUSES ever erected in Flatbush. Trimmed in MAHOGANY, SYCAMORE and OAK; PARQUET FLOORS; RICHLY and LAVISHLY DECORATED; elegant billiard room; 12 rooms and 2 tiled baths; fine grounds, with privilege of extra 100 feet and stable. FINEST AND CHOICEST LOCATION, with every improvement. Near elevated and trolleys. 25 minutes to Manhattan.

W. H. GOLDEY, 791 FLATBUSH AVE.

FLATBUSH. — ONE AND ONE-HALF-ACRE FARM AND FINE, MODERN HOUSE; OWNER IN TROUBLE; MUST SELL; 10 ROOMS AND BATH; FINE FRUIT TREES; OUTHOUSES; CHICKEN RUN; FINE FOR HORSES; PRICE, $10,000; EASY TERMS; MAKE OFFER; NEWKIRK AV.; NEAR TROLLEYS; NEAR SCHOOL, CHURCHES, AND STORES. W. H. GOLDEY, 791 FLATBUSH AV.

Bargain.—Will sell a beautiful house, nine rooms and bath, with two lots, all modern improvements, open nickel plumbing, for $3,950; small payment down and balance monthly or mortgage. Joseph Martin, 21 East 14th St., N. Y. City.

Bargain.—Will sell a beautiful house, 10 rooms and bath, with two lots, all modern improvements, open nickel plumbing; price $5,500; small peyment down and balance monthly or mortgege. Walter S. Colt, 21 East 14th St., N. Y.

To Let for Business Purposes.

50th St., 54 East.—Elegant store in Antoinetta Building, 25x100; must be rented for first-class restaurant for the convenience of tenants in the Antoinette; big opportunity for right man. Inquire P. Herter & Son, 47 East 58th St.

New buildings erected for tenants on lowest possible interest basis, on short notice, in any location. M. & L. HESS, 643-907 BROADWAY.

132 WEST 34TH ST., NEAR B'WAY. FLOOR STORE, $2,000; ALSO OFFICES, $10 TO $50. NEWLY ALTERED. AMES & CO., 122 WEST 34TH.

A store to let at low rent, 16 Rose St., Metropolitan Realty Building, (fire-proof;) also large, dry, fire-proof etorege space in cellar. Ruland & Whiting Co., 5 Beekman St.

4 Elegant Stores, Corner Included,

in the new apartment homes N. W. corner 99th St. and Madison Av. Owner on premises.

Attractive offices and studios, 121 East 34th St.; elevator; rents, $18 up. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine llet, this and other desirable locations. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Attractive studio, with skylight; rooms for business; 105 East 17th St.; $12 upward. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Proposals.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the President of the Borough Friday, July 18, 1902, for repairing and maintaining the asphalt pavement now in the following-named streets, within its limits defined in the contract:

Edgecombe Avenue, One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, One Hnndred and Fourteenth Street, One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, One Hundred nnd Twenty-second Street, One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, West End Avenue, Cedar Street, Eighteenth Street, Manhattan Avenue, Ninety-seventh Street, One Hundred and Twelfth Street, One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, One Hundred and Forty-third Street, One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, Sixteenth Street, West End Avenue, Hudson Street, Madison Avenue, Madison Avenue, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, Seventy-fifth Street, Ninety-first Street, Ninety-fourth Street, One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, West End Avenue, One Hundredth Street, One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, William Street, Nineteenth Street, One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, Seventy-fourth Street, Broome Street, One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, Seventy-first Street, Rivington Street, Stanton Street, Twenty-second Street, (strips,) One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, Cedar Street, Convent Avenue, Desbrosses Street, (strips,) Eleventh Avenue, (strips,) Forty-second Street, One Hundred and Second Street, One Hundred and Second Street, One Hundred and Twelfth Street, One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, One Hundred and Forty-second Street, and One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street.

For further particulars see City Record.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE President of the Borough of Manhattan, at the City Hall, Room No. 16, until 10 o'clock A. M., on Friday, July 18, 1902, for regulating and repaving 124th Street, from Park Avenue to First Avenue; for regulating and reneving Eightieth Street, from Columbus Avenue to Broadway; for regulating and repaving 105th Street, from Central Park West to Broadway; for regulating and repaving Gouverneur Street, from Division Street to Water Street; for regulating and repaving Sullivan Street, from Canal Street to West Third Street; for regulating and repaving Thompson Street, from Canal Street to West Third Street; for regulating and repaving Seventy-second Street, from Lexington Avenue to Park Avenue for regulating and repaving Eighty-fourth Street, from Third Avenue to Park Avenue; for regulating and repaving Doyers Street, from Pell Street to Chatham Square; for regulating and repaving Cathedral Parkway and Amsterdam Avenue; for regulating and repaving Oak Street, from Pearl Street to Catharine Street; for regulating and repaving Jefferson and Cherry Streets; for regulating and repaving Barrow Street, West Street to Washington Street; for regulating and repaving Twelfth Street, from Second Avenue to Third Avenue; for regulating and repaving Columbus Avenue, from 125th Street to 126th Street; for regulating and repaving Convent Avenue, from 126th Street to 127th Street; for regulating and repaving Fifteenth Street, from Tenth Avenue to Eleventh Avenue; for regulating and repaving Ninety-fourth Street, from Central Park West to Columbus Avenue.

For further particulars see "City Record."

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE President of the Borough of Manhattan, at the City Hall, Room No. 16, until 10 o'clock A. M., on Friday, July 18, 1902, for building complete, a sewer in One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, between Amsterdam Avenue and Avenue St. Nicholas; for building complete, sewer in West One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Street, between Eleventh Avenue and Wadeworth Avenue; for building complete, eewera in Wicker Place from end of present sewer to Van Corlear Place, and in Van Corlear Place, between Wicker Place and Kingsbridge Avenue; for building complete receiving basins on the southeast corner of Eighty-fourth Street and Columbus Avenue; on the southeast corner of Fifty-sixth Street and Twelfth Avenue; on the northeast and southeast corners of Fifty-first Street and Twelfth Avenue; on the northeast corner of Forty-sixth Street and Madison Avenue; on the southeast corner of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street and Manhattan Avenue, and on the northeast and northwest corners of One Hundred and Twentieth Street and Manhattan Avenue; and alt. and impt. to basin on the north side of One Hundred and Sixth Street, and new basin on the south side of One Hundred and Sixth Street, about 60d feet east of First Avenue. For further particulars see "City Record."

OFFICE WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT, 2728 Pa. Ave., Washington, D. C., July 12, 1902.—Sealed proposals for 1,168,000 cu. yds. excavetion, 122,300 cu. yds. concrete masonry, 2,200 tons cast iron pipe and specials, 120 Sluice gates, 51 water valves, 27 Venturi Meters, 141,000 cu. yds. filter sand, 47,000 cu. yds. gravel, 165,000 bbls. Amer. Portland cement, 6 pressure controller valves, 150,000 feet glased vitrified pipe, (all more or lees,) and 120-million-gall. centrifugal pumping plent will be received here until 12 M., Aug. 12, 1902, and then publicly opened. Information on application. A. M. MILLER, Lt. Col. Engrs

WEST POINT, N. Y., JULY 12, 1902.—SEALED proposals, in triplicats, for furnishing forage and straw during year ending June 30, 1903, will be received here until 12 M. August 12, 1902. Information furnished upon application. U. S. reserves right to reject or accept any or all bids or any part thereof. Envelopes containing proposals ehould be indorsed "Proposals for Forage and Straw," addressed Q. M. U. S. A.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES FOR SPRINKling the new-made land between Cortlandt and West 50th Streets, North River, and between 21st and 24th Streets, East River, will be received by the Commissioner of Docks at Pier A, foot of Battery Place, until 12 o'clock noon on Tuesday, July 15th, 1902. (For particulare see City Record.)

Summonses.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—FRANCIS H. STILLMAN, as surviving partner of Watson & Stillman, Plaintiff, against HENRY L. SPRAGUE, Edgar Van Etten, John H. Prall, and Nathan Guilford, Defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneye within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated April 24th, 1902.

ALEXANDER & COLBY, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office address, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendant Edgar Van Etten: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. P. H. Dugro, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 5th day of July, 1902, and the complaint in the action in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the County and State of New York.

Dated New York, July 7, 1902.

ALEXANDER & COLBY, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office address, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. 1y7-1awsw

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

Murray Hill—Attractive modernized four-story private house, 151 East 40th St.; possession Oct. 1st. Rent $1,600. Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

A.—Houses, unfurnished and furnished, in desirable locations; rent, $1,200 to $5,000. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

THE BLYTHEBOURNE AND LORRAINE

Madison Ave., S. E. Cor. 99th St., FACING CENTRAL PARK.

Only a few apartments left; 6 and 7 large, light rooms and bath, with shower; electric light, telephone, rapid elevators.

RENTS $40 TO $60.

C. M. SILVERMAN, Builder and Owner, on premises. Telephone, 1754 79th.

"THE ANTOINETTES."

Park Av., 58th St. and 59th St., near Madison Av., one block from Savoy and Netherland Hotels, fire-proof apartments from three to eleven rooms and hotel accommodations from one to seven rooms; ready for occupancy now or from October 1; rents from $500 to $2,000; restaurant accommodation. Inquire on premises.

TWO CORNER APARTMENTS LEFT IN THE BLYTHEBOURNE, MADISON AVE., S. E. CORNER 99TH ST. Consisting of 7 rooms and bath with shower, electric light, telephone, rapid elevator.

RENTS $40 TO $60.

C. M. Silverman, Builder and Owner, on premises. Telephone 1754-79th.

ONLY 5 OUT OF 33 APARTMENTS UNRENTED in the New Model House, 954 East 66th Street, corner 1st Avenue. Four large, light rooms; steam heat; hot water; gas ranges. Rents, $20 to $22. Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av., near 63th St.

ANTOINETTE.

59TH ST., 54 East.—First-clase bachelor apartment house; can accommodate 100 people; suites of one to seven rooms, $300 up; restaurant accommodations. Inquire on premiees.

8 ROOMS, TILED BATH.

Sanitary plumbing, up to dats; appointmente private house; quiet, select, convenient neighborhood; accommodations unequaled at $55, $60. 245 WEST 135TH ST.

Corner flats, 17 Livingston Pl., Stuyvesant Sq.; elevator, steam heat; most modern plumbing; telephones; attractive entrances; $800 to $1,100. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Beautiful parlor apartment; 8 large rooms and bathroom; perfect condition; select block; "Carnegie Hill;" reduced to $34. 115 East 92d St., near Park Av.

The Amagansett, St. Nicholas Av., Opposite 147th St.—Modern elevator apartments; in select neighborhood; five and six rooms; all light; rents $35 up.

311 East 27th St., first floor; four large rooms; single house; improvements; rent, $21. Firm L. J. CARPENTER, 41 Liberty St.

Cathedral Heights.—Elevator, apartment, five rooms; latest improvements; low rent to desirable tenant. 509 West 112th St.

Near Herald Square, 154-6 West 35th St.—Choice five-room flats, steam heat, hot water, $27 month; possession. Ames, 122 West 84th St.

Attractive apartment, 55 East 11th St.; six rooms and bath; modern improvements; $28. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

116th St., 30 West.—6 light rooms and bath; hot water supply, steam; elegantly decorated; $21-$25; basement, $9.00.

Long Island Property to Let.

A.—To Rent.—Old established bakery with store and living rooms; brick oven; stable; on main street in centre of town; excellent opportunity for practical man with moderate capital. Address Box 98, Babylon, L. I.

New Jersey Property to Let.

Bargain!—$4,250; attractive old-fashioned homestead; fine healthy location; hour out, (main line Erie;) dwelling, 12 rooms; improvements; large outbuildings; 8 acres; abundance choice fruit trees; running brook. Dewsnep, 150 Nassau St.

Country Houses to Let—Furnished.

A nine-room furnished cottage to let, $350, at Onteona Park, Catskills; charming location; sale price, $4,000. For particulars see Phillips & Wells, Tribune Building, N. Y. City.

One Month Only.—Montclair, N. J.; furnished; shaded lawn; bargain, $50. Apply "Quickly," A Box 111 Times Office.

Lake Placid, N. Y.—Furnished camps and cottages for rent. G. B. Skinner, Agt., Lake Placid.

Public Notices.

DEPARTMENT OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, The City of New York, Department of Taxes and Assessments, Stewart Building, 280 Broadway, July 7th, 1902.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments of the City of New York that the Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal Estate in said City for the year 1902 have been finally completed and have been delivered to said Board, filed with the Board of Aldermen of said City, and that such Assessment Rolls will remain open to public inspection in the Office of said Board of Aldermen for a period of fifteen (15) days from date of this notice. JAMES H. WELLS, President. WILLIAM S. COGSWELL, GEORGE J. GILESPIE, SAMUEL STRASBOURGER, RUFUS L. SCOTT, Commissioners of Taxes and Assesments.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERtisement in The City Record of July 12 to 25, 1902, of the confirmation by the Board of Assessors and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears of Assessments for Local Improvements in the Borough of the Bronx:

23d Ward, Section 10, St. Joseph's Street sewer, from the existing sewer at Timpson Place to Robbins Avenue; Southern Boulevard branch sewer, both sides, between St. Joseph's Street and the street summit north of Dater Street; Union Avenue branch sewer, between Southern Boulevard and East 149th Street; Wales Avenue branch sewer, between St. Joseph's Street and the street summit north of Dater Street; Concord Avenue branch sewer, between St. Joseph's Street and Deter Street; also Beach Avenue branch sewer, between Southern Boulevard and the street summit north of Datsr Street.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller. City of New York, July 11, 1902.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERtisement in The City Record of July 12 to 25, 1902, of the confirmation by the Board of Assessors, and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears of Assessments for Local Improvements in the Borough of Manhattan:

12th Ward, Section 6.—164th Street sewer, between Amsterdam Avenus and King's Bridge Road; also King's Bridge Road sewer, east and west sides, between 162d and 165th Streets.

19th Ward, Section 5.—Lexington Avenue sewer, west side, between 50th and 51st Streets; Lexington Avenue sewers, east and west sides, between 75th and 76th Streets.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller. City of New York, July 11, 1902.

Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—DAVID ALLAN, Sr., plaintiff, against THEARON B. DEAN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the thirtieth day of June, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the twenty-fourth day of July, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

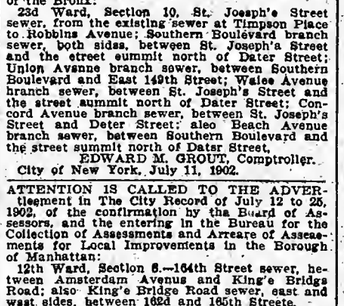
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being on the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, between the Second and Third Avenues, in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, distant two hundred and eighty-seven (287) feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street and Second Avenue; thence running northerly parallel with Second Avenue and for a portion of the distance through the centres of a party wall, one hundred feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block between 124th and 125th Streets; thence running westerly along said centre line of the block and parallel with One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, twenty feet; thence running southerly parallel with said Second Avenue and for a portion of the distance through the centre of a party wall, one hundred feet and eleven inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, and thence running easterly along said northerly side of said street twanty feet to the place of beginning; said premises being known as No. 227 East 124th St. Being the same premisee conveyed to the said Deaton B. Dean by William Allan by deed dated July 15th, 1895.

Dated New York, July 2d, 1902.

JNO. E. WISE, Jr., Referee.

LEMUEL SKIDMORE, Attorney for Plaintiff, 69 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $1,967.02, with interest thereon from the 25th day of June, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to $186.42, with interest from July 1st, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assesements, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $28.35 and interest.

Dated New York, July 2d, 1902.

JNO. E. WISE, Jr., Referee.

JOHN J. O'BRIEN, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 302 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City. 1y8-2awsw

Loans.

CASH IN ANY AMOUNT, advanced without unnecessary delay or formality on satisfactory security of any character. Accounts, Notes, Chattels, Salaries, Legacies, Incomes, Judgments, Contracts, &c. Business Confidential. Lowest Possible Rates.

John Mulholland, FIVE OFFICES IN GREATER NEW YORK. 26 PARK ROW, 5 & 7 EAST 42D ST., } NEW YORK. 125TH ST. & PARK AV., 44 COURT ST., } BROOKLYN. 84 BROADWAY. APPLY MOST CONVENIENT OFFICE.

MONEY We loan money to people in any kind of business. 150 Nassau St., Office 729.

Pianos and Organs.

20c line—3 times, 48c; 7 times, 84c.

GREAT VALUES IN PIANOS AT THE WISSNER WAREROOMS, 25 EAST 14TH ST.

Upright (used by artists)	$225
Upright (taken in trade)	95
538 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.	
Upright (discontinued style)	$255
Upright (rented short term)	145
138 NEWARK AV., JERSEY CITY.	
Upright	$85
Upright (celebrated maker)	195
603 BROAD ST., NEWARK.	
Upright (used at concerts)	$215
Upright (taken in trade)	100
$5 TO $7 MONTHLY.	
Square Pianos to Rent, $20, $35, $45, $65, $75	

NEW PIANOS TO RENT. RENT APPLIED.

STURZ PIANOS. Sold on easy terms direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS AT 142 LINCOLN AVE., 134th Street, Block East of 3d Ave.

Small Pianos for Small Rooms. A little Gem for small apartments; large assortment of new and used Upright and Grand pianos. Rent for barrein list. Rents from $3. MATHUSHEK & SON, B'way, Cor. 47th St.

DO YOU WANT A PIANO? Grand or upright; new or used; cash or easy payments; splendid assortment; all makes. JAMES & HOLMSTROM, 23 E. 14th St.

OPERA PIANOS, 1569 BROADWAY, Cor. 47th St.

Pianos to Rent.—$2 monthly; rent applied if you purchase. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.

UPRIGHTS $75, $100; rents $3; rent allowed on purchase. 10c East 14th St.

$200 new mahogany upright piano, $7 monthly. 1,569 B'way, cor. 47th St.

THE PLACE FOR PIANO BARGAINS IS JACOB BROTHERS, 497 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

For Sale.

FOR THE NEXT FOUR DAYS I will continue my offer of a pair of solid gold eyeglasses and morocco case for $2. Every pair will be sold with the distinct understanding that the money will be refunded if the goods can be bought in this city for less than $5. The same three opticians will be in charge to make free examinations of the eye by artificial light; there will be no delay; everything will get exactly what is advertised. KEENE, 180 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. Open till 6.

SAFES —New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired. J. M. MOSSMAN, 72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1425 John.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED. Typewriter Inspection Co., 310 B'way

TYPEWRITERS SOLD AND RENTED. Standard Machines, $25. Rented from $2.50 upwd. General Typewriter Exchange, 239 B'way.

DESKS new and second hand; all styles; office and store fixtures; bought, sold, exchanged, repaired. Gies & O'Connor, 47-49 Centre St.

Panama hats; just received a few of the finest quality; will be sold at a reduced price. 50 West 21st St.

Typewriters, all makes; rented, $2 up; ribbons free. Telephone 5986 Cortlandt. CENTRAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 203 Broadway.

$1 WEEKLY Gentlemen's clothing made to order. 237 Broadway, Room 7.

Storage.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's New Building, 490-402 East 138th St.—Clean storage; reasonable rates; vans for moving; packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, 3c. yard up. Telephone 587—Melrose.

Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—STANLEY NORTON, plaintiff, against ANNIE SIMON and others defendants.

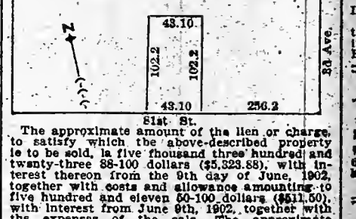
In pursuance of an judgment of forscloeure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 9th day of June, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 8th day of July, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhatten, City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on ths northerly side of Eighty-first Street, distant two hundred and fifty-six feet two inches westerly from the northwestly corner of Third Avenue and Eighty-first Street; running thence uortherly parallel with Third Avenue, one hundred and two feet two inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly, along said centre line of the block, forty-three feet ten inches; thence southerly, and parallel with Third Avenue, one hundred and two feet two inches to the northerly side of Eighty-first Street; and thence easterly, along the northerly side of Eighty-first Street, forty-three feet ten inches to the point or place of beginning. Be all of the said several distances and dimensions more or less. Being the premises known by the street numbers one hundred and fifty-one and one hundred and fifty-three East Eighty-first Street, in the City of New York, being the same premises conveyed to the said Annie Simon by deeds of conveyance dellvered and recorded at the same time as the said mortgage; the said mortgage being given to secure the payment of a part of the purchase money of the said premises.—Dated New York, June 13th, 1902.

CHARLES LYONS, JR., Referee.

JOHN J. O'BRIEN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 302 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street numbers being 151 and 153 East Eighty-first Street:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is five thousand three hundred and twenty-three 88-100 dollars ($5,323.88), with interest thereon from the 9th day of June, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to five hundred and eleven 50-100 dollars ($511.50), with interest from June 9th, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is four hundred and seventy-three dollars ($473) and interest.

The above-described premises will be sold subject to three mortgages, liens thereon prior to the mortgage of the said plaintiff, one for $1,000 and interest thereon from October 1st, 1901, at 4½ per cent. per annum, together with all costs and disbursements in an action now pending to foreclose the said mortgage; another mortgage for $4,100 and interest thereon from July 2, 1901, at six per cent. per annum, together with all costs and disbursements in an action now pending to foreclose the said mortgage, and another mortgage for $8,000 and interest thereon from June 1, 1901, at five per cent. per annum. The total amount due on the said three prior mortgages being $12,100, besides accrued interest and costs aforesaid.

Dated New York, June 13, 1902.

CHARLES LYONS, Jr., Referee.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned to Tuesday, the 15th day of July, 1902, at same hour and place.

Dated New York, July 8, 1902.

CHARLES LYONS, Jr., Referee.

JOHN J. O'BRIEN, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 302 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City. 1y8-1awsw

Summer Resorts.

NEW YORK.

A SUMMER PARADISE will help you to decide where to spend your vacation. Send four cents in stamps, J. W. SURDICK, G. P. A., Albany, N. Y.

Richfield Springs.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, N. Y. FIFTEENTH SEASON. HOTEL EARLINGTON. Directly opposite the Great White Sulphur Spring Bathing Establishment. HOTEL ST. JAMES. Moderate Rates. E. M. EARLE & SON, New York Booking Office, Hotel Earlington. GOLF LINKS. 27th St., West, near Broadway.

Saratoga Springs.

EMPIRE HOTEL. The Old Reliable House; new appointments; new management and modern cuisine; is one of the best houses in Saratoga; near large Hotels and Springs; moderate terms. Apply J. ROACH, Jr., No. 129 Maple Av.

BECKMORE HOTEL is located near the Race Track; large rooms; modern cuisine, with restaurant a la carte. For particulars address HENRY S. TRUAX, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

Lake George.

PICTURESQUE HULETT'S. Twenty miles down the lake amid remarkable picturesque surroundings. Golf and all outdoor amusements. Boats and canoes. Booklet. Address Hulett House, Hulett's Landing, N. Y.

THE HILLSIDE.—Hague-on-Lake George; season June to October. John McClanathan, Prop., Hague, N. Y.

Thousand Islands.

MURRAY HILL ISLE, N. Y. Under new management. Thoroughly modern. Accommodates 300. All Amusements. For Booklet address E. GRAHAM, Prop., Murray Isle, N.Y.

Westchester County.

Hotel Carlyon Arms, White Plains, N. Y.—Fresh garden vegetables; free stage. Chas. N. Gunn.

Sharon Springs.

Sharon Springs, The Baden Baden of America. See Sunday ad. or Times Bureau for information.

NEW ENGLAND.

Massachusetts.

NEW OCEAN HOUSE, Swampscott, Mass. Allen Ainslie, Edward R. Grabow, Proprietors. WILL OPEN JUNE 14TH. Greatly enlarged. Forty Private Baths. All the Latest Improvements. Everything New. N. Y. Office, 3 Park Place. Telephone 6050-Cort.

New Hampshire.

Intervale House and Cottages, White Mountains, INTERVALE, N. H. Now Open. Unsurpassed views of White Mountain Range and Saco Valley. Spacious grounds for outdoor sports. Hotel perfectly appointed. Many roo

YOUNG BOY DISCLOSES WORK OF INCENDIARIES

Tells of Many Fires Started by Himself and Companions.

Caught While Running from an Afternoon Blaze, He Makes Detailed Confession to the Police.

John Prisani, a ten-year-old boy, of 24 Hemilton Street, was arrested yesterday afternoon by Detectives McKenna end Cavanaugh of the Leonerd Street Station on a charge of arson. If the boy's statements are to be believed he is a member of one of the most dangerous gangs of youthful firebugs that has operated for some time.

Fires of suspicious origin have been prevaleft in the Leonard Street precinct recently, and a short time ago Capt. O'Brien issued orders that a strict wetch should be meintained for the purpose of apprc hending any one suspected of incendiary motives. Up to yesterday the causes of the many fires were still a mystery.

Detectives McKenna and Cavanaugh were walking down Church Street, and as they crossed Franklin Street they heerd e cry of fire, and turned in time to see two boys running hastily from in front of 89 Franklin Street, in which, it was learned later, the fire had started. The detectives gave chase, and caught one of the boys, while the other disappeared between two buildings and made good his escape.

The boy captured began to cry and said "I didn't do it." You can search me; I ain't got no matches."

They took him to the police station, where he gave his name as John Prisani, and at first he denied all knowledge of the fire which had been started in the wholesale linen store of Duncan & Reade, at 89 Franklin Street. After severe cross-questioning, however, he broke down, the detectives say, and admitted that he and the other lad, whose name he would not divulge, had set fire to the place hy breaking out a window on the ground floor and throwing a stick saturated with turpentine and blazing oil into the room.

Prisani further confessed that at 9 o'clock yesterday morning he had, in company with other boys, started a fire in the same manner in the store owned by Amos Schevitz, at 87 Water Street.

Another fire which the lad stated that he was accountable for was the one on June 15 at 38 Walker Street, the premises occupied by M. H. Abrams & Co., where considerable damage was done. At another time, the boy says, he and companions threw a firebrand into the store of Louis Pieters & Co., wholesale suspender merchants, at 44 White Street. This fire was checked in a short time by the Fire Department, while the boys stood and watched the firemen work from a safe distance.

Another fire, end probably the most disastrous with which he had any connection, the boy pleaded guilty to, the police say, was one started laet election day at Canal and Baxter Streets, which was attended by much damage and loss of a wo-man's life and $25,000 worth of property. Prisani did not remember exactly who was the sufferer in this case, but the fire was of such proportions that the escapade was still vivid in his memory.

There were numerous other incipient blazes which the lad said he had been instrumental in causing, but where prompt action on the part of the Fire Department had prevented the flames from spreading to any extent.

The boy said that several of the fires had been started by himself and his companions in order to make trouble for the policemen on the beet who had forbidden them to play ball in the street.

The police say that as Prisani related the details of the fires which he and his friends had etarted he became deeply interested in his subject. He admitted to the detectives that he had accomplices, and while endeavoring to conceal their identity is said to have given out information which will prove valuable in making further arrests which the detectives expect to make to-day.

POLICEMAN'S PLUCKY FIGHT.

O'Niell Arrests Offender Against Odde—Complimented by Magistrate a Second Time.

Policeman O'Niell of the Oak Street Station, who a few days ago was hadly heaten in trying to arrest a gang of young toughs on Pearl Street, and who was complimented by his superiors for his bravery end efficiency as a policeman, was again assaulted while trying to catch a pistol user Saturday night.

Tbe row took place at 70 Oliver Street, where lives Micheel Giemina, nineteen yeers old, with hie mother and family. He and Charles Salvio, twenty-four years old, of 204 Hester Street, quarreled over a girl, and in a rough fight that followed, Giemina shot Selvio. Policeman O'Niell heard the fracas and attempted to arrest Giamina. He ran up stairs in the tenement. When O'Niell attempted to follow, the shooter's mother and a men ettecked him. They used the policeman pretty severely, but he finally broke away and caught the boy, who is a strapping hig fellow. He had taken refuge under a bed.

When the case came up in the Tombs Court yesterday, Magistrate Cornell complimented O'Niell, saying thet he was the kind of policeman the city needed more of. O'Niell is a small man, but what he lacks in size is made up in pluck. Giemina was held in $1,500 bail on a cherge of shooting Salvio. When the hoy's mother was arralgned, charged with interfering with an officer, O'Niell asked the Judge to let her go, saying that she was very much excited at the time and only did what any mother would probably do.

LOST HIS COAT AND VEST.

A young man describing himself as Frank Weir of Rochester, N. Y., "the world's greatest pool player," who "beat every one in Northern New York and came to New York City to show the 'Tenderloin cracks' a few points about the game," played with a chance acquaintance in a room at Broadway end Fortieth Street late Saturday night, and then bis opponent disappeared, taking with him Weir's coat and vest, which contained valuable papers.

"He was a well-dressed, pleasant-appearing young man," said the victim to Sergt. Shields, at the West Thirtieth Street Police Station, about 3 o'clock yesterday morning. "He suggested that we play a gam of pool, and I told him that, since I was something of a player, I'd enjoy it. We played and I won. Then he proposed that we play for money. We played three games at 50 cents a game, and I won all of them.

"He excused himself while the balls were being arranged for the fourth game. He etaid away a long time, and I went to my coat, which I had hung near the table, to get something out of the pocket, and found it and my vest gone."

The Sergeant promised to look out for the garments.

"I'm the greatest pool player in the world," he seid, "but the Tenderloin is too fast for me."

Weir said that while in New York he was staying at 231 West Sixteenth Street.

ELECTRIC CARS ON NINTH AVENUE

Service Begun Between Twenty-third and Fifty-fourth Streets.

The first electric cars on Ninth Avenue ran yesterday over that part of the line already completed between Twenty-third and Fifty-fourth Streets. Horse cars ran on Ninth Avenue for years up to a few months ago, when the tracks and roadbed were ripped up and a new bed and electric road put in.

General Traffic Manager T. F. Delaney went out with the first car at 6 o'clock yeeterday morning with a company of friends. Transfers will be given on this line at Twenty-third, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, and Thirty-fourth Streets, and to the Columbus and Amsterdam Avenue north-bound cars. An all-nigbt service will be continued.

GIRL'S LONG SWIM.

Accompanied by Three Boys from Fort Hamilton, Brooklyn, to Rose Bank, S. I.

A girl of sixteen and three boys of about the same age started yesterday from the float of the Brooklyn Rowing Club, at Ninety-seventh Street, Fort Hamilton, intending to swim to South Beach, Staten Island. The girl, Florence West, a noted swimmer, lives at Ninety-seventh Street and Fourth Avenue, Fort Hamilton. The names of the boys are William Wilson, Edward Kennedy, and James Brentsey.

Instead of landing at South Beach, they landed at Fort George, three miles and a half from the starting place, and then swam to Rose Benk, two miles beyond, where Wilson became exhausted. The volunteer life savers, who followed, picked him up. The girl and the other two hoys swam back to Fort Hamilton. They were almost exhausted.

Miss West declared efterward that she will yet swim across the Narrows to South Beach, and that on the 27th of this month she will swim to Liberty Island and back again.

SUICIDE OF MISS OLDRING.

Daughter of Bank President Henry J. Oldring of Brooklyn Inhaled Gas—Afflicted with Melancholia.

Miss Evelyn Oldring, thirty-seven years of age, daughter of Henry J. Oldring, President of the Mechanics and Traders' Bank, at 144 Franklin Street, Brooklyn, was found dead in her room at the family residence, 581 Jefferson Avenue, that borough, yesterday morning. She had committed suicide by inhaling illuminating gas through a rubber tube. Melancholia is believed to have been the cause of the euicide.

Miss Oldring did not appear with the other members of the family for breakfast yesterday morning, but as she slept late frequently her non-appearance was not considered as strange. At 11 o'clock Mr. Oldring became uneasy and he went upstairs and found his daughter on her bed, with one end of a rubber tube leading from a gas fixture in her mouth. She had been dead for several hours

Miss Oldring had suffered from melancholia for a long time. Her condition, it wes said, was due to a notion that ehe would become insane.

REARREST ON HOMICIDE CHARGE.

Mrs. Kennedy at Inquest Must Explain About McPartland's Death.

Mrs. Mary Kennedy of 453 West Twenty-eighth Street, who was discharged by Magistrate Flammer in the West Side Court on July 8, when she was arraigned on a charge of homicide, was rearrested yesterday in connection with the death of John McPartland, who, after a slight altercation with Mrs. Kennedy, it wes alleged, was pushed or fell down a flight of stairs and received injuries from which he died Friday afternoon at Roosevelt Hospital. The case heing reported to Coroner Scholer, he requested that Mrs. Kennedy be taken into custody again end remanded.

Yesterday Mrs. Kennedy was accordingly brought before Magistrate Flammer by Detectives Trojan and Beadle. On their statement Mrs. Kenedy was held for the inquest. When she wes first arrested, Mrs. Kennedy made a very candid statement to the Magistrate. She said that McPartland, who lived across the hall on the seme floor, knocked at her door. When she opened it McPertland, who, she alleged, was drunk, made some insulting remarks to her. In order to get the door closed again, she pushed him off the door sill. Then she closed the door and knew nothing about the man's fall until she was arrested.

THROWN FROM A TROLLEY CAR.

Williamsburg Man Dying as the Reeult of Assault by a Stranger.

Charles Hoelcker, a salesman, twenty-three years old, of 79 Bartlett Street, Williamsburg, was reported to he dying last night in St. Mary's Hospitel, Brooklyn, of injuries received yesterday by being thrown from a car of the Broadway trolley line at Manhatten Crossing.

Hoelcker was standing on the side etep of the car when a stockily built man, occupying a seat in the rear of him, leaned out and dealt him a blow behind the left ear, afterward pitching Hoelcker, who had gripped the handrail, into the street. In falling to the pavement, Hoelcker fractured his skull. In the excitement which attended the incident Hoelcker's assailant escaped.

At the hospital the patient recovered sufficiently to say that his assailant was a stranger to him, and that the assault was unprovoked.

"POT-POURRI OF A CASE."

Painted Dog Was Sailing Under False Colors, Juetice Flammer Thought.

Two men and a green, red, and white dog were before Magistrate Flammer in the West Side Court yesterday morning. The owner of the dog, Alfred Poree, a green-grocer, who has a stand at Eighth Avenue and Thirtieth Strcet, said that boys told him that Stephen O'Clare, a young man of 250 West Thirtieth Street, hed decorated the dog.

O'Clare denied the accusation and eaid that the boys liked to make trouble for him. Policeman Young remarked that there was a charge of intoxication against Poree.

"This seems a eort of pot-pourri of a case. One defendant is charged with cruelty to animals, another with intoxication, and the dog—sailing under false colors, offlcer?" mused the Magistrate. "I guess I had better discharge everybody."

ARRESTED AS BEGGARS.

Two Men Sent from the Bronx to Blackwell's Island.

Dominico Nargossa, sixty years of age, of 635 Morris Avenue, and Michael McCarthy, who said he lived at 5 Thompson Street, were committed to the Island for six months each in Morrisania Court yesterday. They had been arrested as beggars in the vicinity of One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street and Third Avenue, frequent complaints against beggars there having been sent to the police.

Nargossa, it is said, has two grown-up daughters, and he made a will recently disposing of more than $5,000. McCarthy, when asked what he had in his possession, replied that he had nothing but money. A considerable amount was found on each of the prisoners.

Messenger Cash Held.

William Caeh, the young messenger for the Fisheries Company at 135 Front Street, who, it was charged, ran away on Saturday with $9,537 belonging to tbe company, was held under $5,000 bail in the Morrisania Police Court yeeterday for examination on Tuesday. He reiterated his etory that after leaving the bank, where he got a check cashed, he was knocked down and robbed. Tbe police, however, declare that the money was found concealed in a fireplace in the boy's home, at 554 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street.

Large Turtle Caught at Coney Island.

Jacob Smyth of Lake Street, Coney Island, while fishing for weakfish at the Old Iron Pier yesterday caught a turtle that weighed 413 pounds. The turtle was landed safely, and wae on exhibition at the pier last night.

THE FORT HAMILTON RIOTS

Bitter Feeling Between Police and Army Officers.

Sergt. Hunter, Who Stabbed Private Slusher, to be Arraigned for Felonious Assault.

Sergt William Hunter of the Eleventh United States Field Artillery, who on Friday night stabbed Private George Slusher of the same command in a garden in the rear of a saloon et One Hundredth Street and Fourth Avenue, Fort Hemilton, will be arraigned in the Coney Island Police Court to-morrow morning to answer to a charge of felonious assault. The Sergeant was released from the Raymond Street Jail yesterday morning, his bail of $2,000 being furnished by a Fort Hamilton tailor named Libby.

The fight between the two soldiers was the cause of the disturhence that took place at Fort Hamilton Saturdey night between the soldiers and police. Col. Rogers, the commanding officer at Fort Hamilton, was seen yesterday morning about the clash between his men and the police, but was not inclined to discues the matter in any way. "I make my official reports to the proper authorities, and not to the newspapers," he said. "I do not care to discuss this thing at all, and will not say a word. However, I think the etories printed this morning in the New York papers are unwarranted."

Neerly all of the enlisted men refused to talk about the matter, although a few did not hesitate to say that they considered the abolishment of the post canteen system in the army to be tbe principal cause of the troubles that have at different times marred the otherwise enviable reputation of the regular establishment.

"When we had the canteen," said one soldier, "all the trouble, when there was any, generally took place inside tbe reeervation, where it was quickly ended by the interference of the guards. As it is now, the men go outside and get their whisky, which is none of the best, and the interference of the police and the locking up in the station house is the result. Every pay day some poor fellow becomes intoxicated, and unless they give us back the cantcen I guess it will be the same old story for a long time to come.

"The great majority of the men in the army are fine fellowe, but of course there are a few black sheep, and it is this latter class that causes the trouble. Before tbe canteen went tbey were easily bandled on the rcservations by th guards, but now they get leave like everybody else, have what they call a good time, get into trouble, and the rest of us get a.ehere of the blame, which of course we do not deserve."

At the police station Cept. Devaney, who recently took command of the precinct, wes asked for a police version of the conditions at Fort Hamilton.

"You can say for me," said Capt. Devaney, "that I intend to keep this precinct eo clean and so free from disorder of every kind that any decent man or woman can come here at any time, day or night, without the leaet chance of being insulted. Those are the instructions I heve given my men, and anybody, be he civilien or soldier, that thinks I don't mean what I say will soon find out to his sorrow that I do if he tries to act otherwise. There are a lot of nice people living around here, and they are going to he protected just as long as I am in command at this etation, soldiers or no soldiers."

After every pay day many of the soldiers, according to tbe police, get more or less riotous. Of course, this does not apply to the great majority of the soldiers.

Thursday of lest week wae pay day at Fort Hamilton, and the hooks at the station show that on Friday night there were two arrests, one of those locked up being Sergt. Hunter, while on Saturday night the number ceptured was five. Of these five, three were sent to Raymond Street Jeil by Judge Voorhees yesterday morning.

According to the police, Col. Rogers does not relish the idea of giving up his men to the civil authorities. For instance, on Friday night, when Hunter was arrested, the records at the etation show that the Colonel refused to allow the police to arrest the Sergeant unless a warrant wes secured from a court with the proper jurisdiction.

After stabbing Slusher Hunter fled inside of the reservation. Precinct Detective White went to the guardhonse and asked to be allowed to arrest him. He was referred to Col. Rogers, and the latter demanded to eee the warrant. White had no warrant, and, failing to lend his man, went to Capt. Devaney with bis troubles.

Capt. Devaney sougbt Judge Voorhees and secured a warrant, in the meantime sending word to the Fort that if Hunter wes allowed to escape he would get a warrant for Col. Rogers and arrest him for assisting a fugitive from justice to escape. Detective White aiso visited Slusher, the wounded soldier, in the post hospital, and tried to get a statement from him, but Dr. Weha, the post surgeon, according to White, told Slusber to "keep mum" and not say a word, advice that the private heeded.

About 3 o'clock in the morning Capt. Devaney got his warrant, and going to the fort was allowed to place Hunter under errest and take him to the etation.

Col. Rogers, the police say, is inclined to condone the offense of Sergt. Hunter, who, prior to the escapade, bore an excelient reputation. Hunter had been threatened by Slusher on account of a reprimand he had given bim in the regular course of his duty.

Friday night the Sergeant wes in the beer garden in the rear of the saloon, where the trouble occurred, when Slusher appeared at the door and asked him to come outside. Hunter went out and Slusher struck him, whereupon Hunter drew a knife and stabbed him twice, once in the breast and once on the wrist, the latter cut severing an artery.

Despite rumors to the contrary, all wae quiet at the fort yesterday, but it did not take a casual observer long to discover thet not a few of the soldiers sincerely sympathized with Hunter, and did not have any too much affection for the police.

RATE WAR IN FORDHAM.

Motor Carriage Driver Competes with "Cabbies" for Fares of Sightseers to Zoological Park.

A lively rate war is in progress between the "cabbies," who have had for months past a monopoly of carrying sigbtseers from the Fordham Station of the elevated road to the New York Zoological Park in the Borough of the Bronx, and the owner of a motor carryall, who came on tbe ground last week.

All went well until the owner of the motor carriage, which can accommodate six persone, begun to cut rates. The "cabhies" have been getting 25 cents a trip, but the owner of the motor, learning that busines was slow at this price, begun to cut the fare down 5 cents a clip. The "cabbies" combined and met each cut, so that only a ten-cent fare is charged now.

A rushing husiness was carried on yesterday. The "cahbies" fear that their competitor will go them five better and charge only a five-cent fare.

Boy Stowaway Released.

Hans Klein, the boy of seventeen who started on his ocean voyage in the St. Paul as a stowaway in a coil of rope, and, owing to a collection among the cabin passengers, came into port on Saturday night as an accredited passenger with money in his pocket, has an uncle in Pitt Street. The uncle yesterday notified tbe officials at Ellis Island that he would pay tbe boy's fine and care for him. Hans was, therefore, ordered to be released.

Fell from Car, May Die of Injuries.

His face and bead covered with bruises, and probably mortally injured, a well-dressed man about thirty-eight years of age, who refused later in the German Hospital to give his name, was found unconscious yesterday afternoon on the trolley tracks at Broadway and Kosciusko Street, Williamsburg. Tbe police of the Ralph Avenue Station learned that the man had fallen while in the act of boarding a car, and had been dragged along the roadway. In his vest pocket was a Bible bearing the name "Frank Binsuk, Chicago, Ill."

LABOR QUARREL SETTLED

Long Fight Between Brewery Workers and Firemen Ended.

The Respective Unions Enter Into an Agreement Which Will Remain in Force for Three Years.

Peace was proclaimed at yesterday's meeting of the Central Federated Union between the members of the Brewery Workers' Union and the firemen and engineers employed in breweries, who bave been fighting one another for years. The fight arose from an attempt by the Brewery Workers' Union to force the brewery engineers and firemen to join it hy ordering etrikes against them. The firemen and engineers objected to leaving the unions of tbeir respective trades, and the matter was finally referred to the American Federation of Labor, which decided in favor of the engineers and firemen.

The proclamation of peace was made hy Delegate McMahon of the Eccentric Stationary Firemen's Union. He said tbat the Executive Board of the Brewery Workers' Union had expelled a local which was trying to create discord, and now all was peace and harmony between the figbting bodies.

McMahon then read an agreement between the Union Brewery Employer's Association and the Eccentric Firemen's Union as to wages and conditions, which will last until June 1, 1905. Under this agreement the eight-bour work day will rule in all breweries where the produotion of beer is 50,000 barrels or more yearly. In breweries where less than 50,000 barrels are brewed annually the maximum working day will be twelve bours. All differencee and disputes until the agreement expires will be settled by arhitration.

Delegate Holland of the Eccentric Firemen's Union said that a similar agreement had been made between the firemen and the employers. Tbe meeting indorsed both agreements.

When the applause which greeted thie announcement had subsided a delegate intimated that tbe local wbicb had been expelled by the Brewery Workers' Union bad sent emissaries to the saloon keepere with a view to disturbing the new harmonious relations between the brewers and the otber unions.

It was decided to write to Secretary Nolan of the Wine and Liquor Dealers' Assocletion asking him to notify the members of the association to be on their guard against the alleged emissaries of tbe suspended local.

It was agreed that the central body ehould co-operate in the movement against cbild labor and appoint a committee for the purpose.

A President and Vice President to serve for the next three months were then elected. E. Kaufman of the Clothing Cutters' Union was made President, and A. Buerro of the Cigar Packers' Union Vice President.

TO AID STRIKING MINERS.

Central Federated Union Will Ask All Labor Organizations to Combine.

The matter of aiding the striking anthracite coal miners was brought up in definite form at yesterday's meeting of the Central Federated Union by Samuel B. Donnelly, delegate of Typographical Union No. 6. He said that the fight of the operators was evidently against the principle of organized labor, and urged that action be taken to render assistance to the men.

Delegate Donnelly then moved that the Central Federated Union take tbe initiative in arranging for a conference next Thursday of representatives of all unions to form a plan of assistance, and the motion, heing seconded, was promptly carried. The Committee of Ten, appointed some time ago, will make arrangements for the meeting.

ANDOVER PROFESSOR ON STUDENTS' CRIBBING.

Vice President Stearns Makes Explanation of Conduct of Academy Candidates for Admission to Princeton.

In reeponse to numerous inquiries and in answer to many criticisme regarding cribbing at the recent Princeton examinations, Vice President Stearns of Phillips Andover Academy has made public the following statement:

"A dispatch from Princeton dated July 2 and publisbed through The Associated Press in the papers of the following morning statee that twenty-two out of thirty-one men from Phillips Andover Academy who bad taken the Princeton examinations bad been found guilty of cribbing and bad been rejected by tbe Princeton examiners for thie reason. Tbe Chairman of the Princeton Entrance Examination Committee is quoted as saying that the papers as a whole were the poorest lot Princeton had had submitted this year. Tbe article has been commented upon extensively by the various newepapers, and in a way to ehow clearly that the real facts of the case are not understood. In a Hartford paper of July 3 tbe following editorial comment appears: 'It is inconcelvable that two-thirds of those who were supposed to be fitted for college at the academy ehould be found cribbing in an examination unless the standard of honor in such matters had fallen very low.'

"These etatements call for explanation, and the academy authorities would long ago have made a statement regarding the case had not Princeton, for some unknown reason, failed to notify them of the fact until the matter had been before the pnblic for several days and the boye concerned had received their reports and notices bearing on the trouble. Princeton's attitude in this matter is especially inexplicable, as the figures given in the newspapers were considerably exaggerated.

"According to the metbods employed by Princeton in conducting entrance examinations, any boy, however fit or of whatever class and without fee, is allowed to attempt tbe examination. Tbis is a tremendous temptation to many boys, wbo are induced for various reasons to try the examinatione. Complaints against this syetem have been constantly made by Andover, but a year ago (June, 1901) the situation reached a climax.

"Provision had been made for eigbt or ten candidates. The night before the examinations were held about a dozen more boys unexpectedly appeared and requested permission to take the examination. Tbey were refused by the scbool on the ground that the papers from Princeton had arrived and that it was too late to provide more. One of the boys then telegraphed to Princeton for the desired permission and the next day a telegram from the Princeton register instructed us to 'admit all candidates' and 'divide papers.' This was done, and the twenty-seven men who finally appeared were set to work, two at each paper.

"The examination was a veritable farce and the academy authorities were justly indignant. Tbe man whom the school had provided to take charge frankly admitted that he was powerless to conduct the examination in a proper way. The extra boys who appeared represented the poorest element in the school. Many of them belonged to the lower classes and in our judgment were wholly unfit to try college examinations of any sort. Their aim was to get released from their regular school work or to pase if possible a small list of subjects, and to use the credit thus obtained in applying for admission to some other college later.

"Princeton was notified by us of the situation and the other collegee were warned against accepting these candidates. Regular returns, however, were received from Princeton for each candidate. Of these twenty-seven men nine went to college at the end of the year, but only two to Princeton, and one of tbese as a special. Four were refused readmission to Andover, and of the thirteen who returned seven were either dropped or disciplined during the year.

"This Spring (1902) four men applied in the regular way to take the Princeton examinations. When the time came thirty-one men appeared, one-half of whom needed at least one year more of work to fit them for preliminaries. The four who were regularly qualified passed with credit. Of the others eleven were either dropped at the end of the term or were subject to special Faculty votes because of poor work or deportment, and thie before there had been any intimation of the cribbing trouble.

"Soon after the examinations began I myself went into the examination room and with the consent of tbe Princeton professor in charge sent four boys from the room and back to their work. These were boys from our lowest classes—the very poorest echolars in their respective classes. The professor in charge agreed to cancel their names from the list of candidates, but when the reports came back from Princeton all of these men were included, and three were among those rejected for cribbing. At the time I visited the room I found the boys in some cases unduly crowded at the ends of the tables, and I warned the instructor in charge that, in view of the character of the majority of the candidates, such conditions sbould not be allowed. Coming into the room later still and finding little change, I again warned him of the danger of exposing boye to such severe and needless temptation. As the examination at our request was conducted wbolly at Princeton and as tbe academy had no official connection with it, except in providing a room, this was the most that could be done.

"The academy will go to the full extent in punishing those who have been guilty of this rank dishonesty. Cribbing has always been severely dealt with by us, and the present case demands the severest treatment. A most rigid investigation will he made and thoee who are found guilty will not be allowed to return to the school."

LIQUIDATION OF INSURANCE COMPANY CONTEMPLATED.

Stockholders of the Merchants' Fire of Newark Desire to Reinsure and Discontinue Business.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., July 13.—The stockholders of the Merchants' Fire Insurance Company of this city are contemplating voluntary liquidation, and a decision to that effect may be arrived at in the course of a few daye.

The company bas lost largely by fires during the past year, and the largest holders of the company's stock desire to discontinue business, in which event all claims are to be paid in full and the etockholders will receive more than the stock now sells for in the market, which is about 125. Reinsurance could be effected profitably now, leaving a surplus for the stockholders. The minority of the shareholders have confidence in the future, and they believe that the business will improve. Tbe company has a good surplus, but it has not had a large income from investments. The company was organized in 1858 by the late Silas Merchant, one of the then prominent residents of the city.

By its latest financial statement the company's gross assete were $1,251,241, while the total liabilities, except capital and surplus, amounted to $697,343. The surplus, heyond the capital and all liabilities, was $153,898.

POLICEMAN ARRESTED AS A GAMBLER.

Brooklyn Police Captain's Second Experience in Finding One of His Men in a Raided Place.

For the eecond time within a few weeks Capt. Bedell of the Adams Street Station, Brooklyn, found one of his men in a place wbere an alleged gambling game wae in progress yesterday morning. Several weeks ago the Captain caught one of his patrolmen in a raid on an alleged crap game in a saloon on Myrtle Avenue.

While the Captain was patroling his precinct he tried the rear door of a barroom at 9 De Kalb Avenue, kept by William Eagney. Finding the door unlocked the Captain opened it and walked into the rear room. To bis amazement, and not a little to his embarrassment, he found, as he said, a poker game in full awing, with one of his own men trying to lift a well "sweetened" jackpot from the proprietor of the saloon and two other playere. The policeman, Patrolman P. J. Ansbro, was more eurprised and embarrassed than the Captain.

"I guess I'll rake in this pot," tha Captain remarked, as he gathered in about $7 which was on the table, and informed all present that they were under arrest.

Eagney was charged with violating the excise law and the other three prisoners with gambling. In the Adams Street Police Court the bearing in the case was adjourned until July 17. Eagney declared that he had closed up bis place and was merely having a eociable game witb some of his friends. Policeman Ansbro was off duty at the time, and was not in uniform.

Bride Sent to Bellevue Pavilion.

Mrs. Celia Gluck, twenty-six years old, of 246 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, was taken to Bellevue Hospital last night for examination as to her sanity. After reaching the hospital she became violent. She was married six weeks ago. While working about her home yesterday she became violent and her husband decided to send her to the hospital.

GIRL SHOT THREE TIMES.

Man Annoyed Her and, When She Refused to Talk to Him, He Fired.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., July 13.—Becauee Lillie Lane, sixteen years of age, refused to talk to him, Charles McCormack, aged thirty-eight and married, shot her three times to-day. She is in a precarious condition in St. Francis'e Hospital, and McCormack is at Police Headquarters.

The girl was shot at Yardville while with a emaller sister and about to board a trolley car for this city. Two of the shots took effect in tbe left arm, and the third lodged in the breast. McCormack has been following the girl for some time, and her family declaree that he eaid that he was a divorced man. Last week, it is said, it was ascertained that he bad not been divorced, and that he had a wife and child living in Pine Edge, a small village.

McCormack visited the Lane home last week, and when the girl declined to eee bim, he, witb a revolver in his hand, ran through the houee. He waited for the girl at the Yardville etation to-day, and accosted her. She declined to talk to him, and he opened fire. Miss Lane is the daughter of Horatio Lane of Groveville.

BOY SAVES DROWNING GIRL.

Child Faints on Beach at Ocean Grove and Is Swept Seaward—Companion's Brave Struggle.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., July 13.—While playing at the edge of the surf this afternoon at the foot of Ocean Pathway, Ocean Grove, Lillian Hurlburt, fourteen years of age, of Roseville, Newark, N. J., fainted and fell on the sand. Her playmate and companion, Frank Newman, also fourteen years of age, of Brooklyn, could not reach her in time to drag her from the approaching breaker. She had run out after a receding wave and fell. The breaker rolled over her, and carried her outward.

The boy plunged in after her and reached her while she was still being carried seaward on the crest of a second wave. He clung to his helpless friend, and after a struggle he reached a footing and dragged the girl out on the sand just as help came. The boy was utterly worn out by his fight with the waves and sank helpless beside the girl. He revived quickly, but the girl was resuscitated only after hard work. Both children and their parents are stopping at the Inskip House at Ocean Grove.

Paradoxical as it may seem, the newest fabric in our outing suit stock is the oldest.

A year ago it occurred to us to revive a very thin wool material used extensively in years gone by—especially in the South, and made then, as now, in Belgium.

So we asked the same old manufacturers to show us samples of this fabric woven in designs suggested by us; result is a variety of what we think about the right thing for a gentleman's summer wear.

The cloth is called Batiste; and the patterns are neat stripes in various shades of gray, cut in single or double-breasted coats with trousers; $18 to $25.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, opposite City Hall.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave.
1290 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 64 West 33d St.
We fill orders by mail.

O'Neill's

OFFER TO-DAY, MONDAY, VERY EXCEPTIONAL VALUE IN

Women's Organdie Suits!

We place on sale this morning a special purchase of very fine Organdie Suits. They are handsomely trimmed with natural laces. The colors are in delicate tones of light Blue, Puce, Creams, Greys and Smoke.

☞Regular value 39.75.

TO-DAY, 22.50 Each

Satin Foulard Suits.

Best grade, trimmed on seams and waist with half-inch white Mexican drawn work, new and very desirable.

☞Regular value 16.50.

SPECIAL, 12.75

FOULARD SILK SUITS, made of pure glossy Satins, plain blue and black grounds with small dots.

☞Regular value 13.50.

SPECIAL, 9.75

Outing Skirts.

Made of men's-wear materials in the correct styles, with box plait finish at bottom, (unlined.)

☞Regular value 8.00.

SPECIAL, 4.98 Each

Our Mail Service.

If you have left town for the Summer and don't care to come in to do your shopping, write us. Your wishes will be carried out as promptly and accurately as if you were present in person.

1,000 Lawn Shirtwaists.

Very fine and sheer, trimmed on front with panels of fine Val. lace, tucked sleeves and back.

☞Regular value 2.00.

SPECIAL, 98c Each

Clearance Sale of Women's and Children's Hosiery

All odds and ends of our Summer stock on sale to-day in three lots at

These Extraordinary Prices:

LOT 1—Over 200 dozen Women's fast-black Cotton and Fancy Hose, broken sizes, regular value 25c to 40c pair,

19c Pair

LOT 2—150 dozen Women's extra fine fast-black Lisle Thread Hose; also balance of our fancy Lisle Thread, broken sizes, value 40c to 65c pair,

32c Pair

LOT 3—100 dozen Children's fast-black Cotton Hose, made to sell at 18c to 35c pair, on sale to-day at

10c Pair

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

SOROSIS

TRADE MARK.

THE BEST SHOE FOR WOMEN.

When gowns are sheer and light,—shoes are a most conspicuous part of the wardrobe. They should be correct, fashionable and attractive.

Sorosis shoes have all these qualities,—they fit every type of foot, and conform to every demand of dress.

$3.50 per pair.

None Genuine Without the Sorosis Label.

James McCreery & Co.,

Twenty-Third Street.

CARPETS!

Great Clearance Sale.

Odd ends and pieces of Carpetings, the accumulation of a season's business.

RUGS Some we have made up into with borders, in carpet sizes, suitable for hotels, cottages, and Summer residences.

ALL AT REMNANT PRICES.

(Bring Size of Room.)

SPECIAL! SPECIAL!

AN IMMENSE LINE OF

CARPETS (various grades),
RUGS (various sizes),
& MATTINGS (various qualities),

slightly damaged by water in storage warehouse, to close out quickly AT ½ PRICE.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.

Sixth Ave., 13th and 14th Sts.

N. B.—In our Furniture Buildings: Great Clearance Sale of Summer Furniture and Furnishings, including Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Cottage Draperies, &c., &c.

A SALE OF NORFOLK SUITS

At Our Broadway Store.

We marked down this morning our Two-piece Norfolk Suits, consisting of Light and Dark Gray, Tan and Brown Fancy Cheviots in Stripes and Plaids. These Suits are reduced because the lots are somewhat broken—but every man is pretty sure to find his size. They

Were $18.00 and $15.00, now reduced to $10

NOTE—For vacation wear, the Norfolk is the most comfortable and appropriate suit. At this price it is the most economical—it will save wear on one's better clothes.

Brill Brothers

AT OUR BROADWAY STORE,

No. 279—Near Chambers St.

"All the News That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Thunder storms and cooler; fresh southwesterly winds.

VOL. LI...NO. 16,387. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 15, 1902.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark } Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

DEVERY SPEAKS TO NINTH DISTRICT VOTERS

Leads Them to New Headquarters After Reception at the Pump.

BIG CROWDS BLOCK TRAFFIC

Calls Himself Amateur, and Says His Wife Thinks He's Getting to be a Joke, but He Means to "Do" Goodwin.

Ex-Chief of Police William S. Devery made his formal début as an anti-Croker Tammany Hall politician last night. He also delivered an address which the habitues of the Devery Four Corners and Democrats of the Ninth District characterized as a "corker."

Mr. Devery and his friends were in almost absolute possession of Eighth Avenue from Twenty-ninth to Twenty-third Street, and as the day passed into night traffic on Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Streets and Eighth Avenue was often at a standstill.

The ex-Chief of Police reached the city at an early hour and spent much time and considerable money in "affiliating" with the voters. Incidentally, he coined another phrase, which was considered by his admirers as worthy of ranking with his "touchin' on and appertainin' to." His latest is: "Politics is hereditary." One of the first resorts he visited was the Utah House, generally recognized as the hangout of the idlers of the Pequod Club, the John C. Sheehan organization. There he found about thirty "wall flowers," whom he invited to the bar, and his invitation was accepted. Many other resorts did Mr. Devery visit, and act in a similar way.

Coming out of the Utah House, Mr. Devery was interviewed concerning his plan of campaign. He said:

"I don't intend to make a practice of making speeches. This is an enlightened community, and the people read the newspapers. Now, to my way of thinking politics is hereditary. A man's a Democrat because his father is one, but sometimes he forgets it. There ain't no use to quarrel over differences of opinion, and speech-making don't convert anybody.

"I'm glad to see Senator Platt has begun to get a few bets down. It's a nice sport for the old gentleman. It must be a relief to him to go to the races instead of sitting on a hotel porch and have a man talk an arm off him.

"It's a hot day, ain't it, but it will get to be hotter after supper. The thermometer will rise 20 degrees from Twenty-eighth to Twenty-third Street. I'm going to warm things up so that they'll know I'm here from this out."

OPEN AIR RECEPTION.

Before sundown a brass band took possession of "The Pump" corner, Twenty-eighth Street and Eighth Avenue, and soon that locality was densely thronged. Ex-Chief Devery stood on the sidewalk bareheaded and mopping his brow. In the roadway were two wagons loaded with full beer kegs, another had a supply of pyrotechnics that must have cost several hundred dollars, while in "The Pump," before the bar were cases upon cases of wine, liquors, and "soft" drinks, to say nothing of cigars. Amid the explosion of fireworks and the tooting of the band Mr. Devery was besieged with visitors, who were introduced with such remarks as "He's been with Goodwin, but he's wid you now." "Here are some of Sheehan's followers, and they are going to support you."

"Now I'm going to frame a parade," the ex-Chief finally said, "and I want youse fellows to come with us to No. 264, the new headquarters of the Four Corners Club."

Then in answer to a question he said:

"Yes, I hear 'Tim' Sullivan is agin me. I like 'Tim.' But if he has money to spend here let him come over. If he has not the time I'll send over a committee of two to get it. But I guess we can take care of the west side without any help from Sullivan."

Some one called his attention to a catarrh advertisement on a near-by building in which an elephant and a weeping man are prominent.

"That elephant there is the G. O. P.," he remarked, "and that blubberer is 'Tom' Smith. I'll make them both sick."

Meanwhile the fireworks were being discharged at a lively rate, and the bartenders in "The Pump" worked as they never worked before.

About 8:45 line was formed and Devery and his followers, headed by the band, marched down Eighth Avenue to near Twenty-third Street, the scene of the new headquarters, between lines of fire. When No. 264 was reached the upper floor was crowded to suffocation in less time than it takes to tell it. Yet room was made for the Chief, and as he reached the table he shouted, "Hats off!"

"Three cheers for our leader!" was the lusty response.

Mr. Devery, who was banked on either side with bottles of birch beer and lemon soda as large as Indian clubs, arose. Silence fell at once on the room, but on the street there was a din from the fireworks and the band. These ceased on orders from the ex-Chief, who then said:

"Gentlemen and Fellow-Citizens: The Four Corners Club has removed from Twenty-eighth Street and Eighth Avenue, and we propose to make this our headquarters for the campaign. And we're going to stay right here. We go into this contest as amateurs belonging to the Tammany Hall organization, but anti-Croker. [Cheers.] Now, we've got to do Mr. Goodwin. He wants to be the leader and thinks the position is hereditary. Politics is hereditary. You all know what this contest means. You know Mr. Goodwin. What has he done for the Democrats in this district? Nuthing. He has led many of you a chase, a Tom Collins chase from pillar to post. [Shouts of "Thrue for you," and "That's right, Billy." He has lied to me, he has lied to you, and he has lied to men of standing. No man of Goodwin's stamp ought to lead anybody in this district.

"Now, there's another man—John C. Sheehan. [Hisses.] He's a very good man, but what has he done for you? He won a battle last Fall, but what has he done for the young men of the Pequod Club? Nearly all of them are idle. ["Lucky to get 20 cents for a meal," shouted some one.] He's been in office six months, and has had many opportunities to find employment for laborers, teamsters, and workingmen. But did he do it? No! He hasn't done nothing. He has with him a young man named Dowling, a fine young fellow. [Cries of "That's right."] He's got nothing. He ought to leave them and come down with us. Has Sheehan given anybody employment? Again I say no. What did he do on his contracts on Long Island, Second Avenue, and the bridge? He put all Italians to work.

"Now, I'm here as an amateur. I'm with the young men. I'm always with the under dog. I'm with you, and if you can't get those in power to hand out anything, why, I'll pry in and try and get it for you.

"Now, you're fighting for me, and I'm fighting for you. I want to see some young fellow leader in this district. We don't want no college-bred man. We've to go along the docks, in the foundries and tenements to get our votes, and we want some young man with a common school education. We must put an end to the political careers of Goodwin and Sheehan now and forever. But if we are to win, you must put your shoulders to the wheel and hustle.

MRS. DEVERY'S OPINION.

"I said to my missus this morning: 'I'm going to have a lot of fun to-night. Lend me a two spot.' 'You're getting too much of a sport,' said she. I told her 'No,' and she said: 'Go way back and sit down, you're getting to be a joke.'

"Now, boys, I want to tell you something. Instead of going down among the lumber piles in Ninth, Tenth, and Eleventh Avenues sparking your girls—no, cut that out—get out and work. I'll go along the avenues once in a while. A brass band will give you notice of my coming, and I'll give your girls a chance to 'spiel' for a three-cent piece. I want all of youse fellows to invite your mothers, wives, sisters, and sweethearts to the outing of the W. S. Devery Association, due notice of which will be given in the press. We'll also give the kids an outing. What we intend to do is to have a little pleasure in this fight.

"I see in one of the afternoon papers something about Tim Sullivan helping in the fight against us. Now, 'Dry Dollar' belongs on the east side. Bill Devery and you belong here. I love Tim as a brother, but his place in politics is on the Bowery.

"Now, boys, there are two men here, Goodwin and Sheehan, who will give you a jolly, but won't give you a loaf of bread. Put your shoulders to the wheel and we'll drive both of them out for all time.

"Now go down stairs and take a drink or a cigar with me. There's plenty of both."

There was no great hurry to the bar, and the ex-Chief's enthusiastic friends surrounded him and shouted their congratulations.

Mr. Devery went to Far Rockaway at 10 o'clock, but will be back in the city early to-day.

ROCK ISLAND'S GULF LINE.

General Manager Hovey Credited with Announcing that the Contracts Will Be Let Soon.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 14.—A Memphis, Tenn., dispatch to a Boston paper says:

"It has been announced from Chicago that the Rock Island Road is to build a line to the Gulf. The statement is made on the authority of Vice President and General Manager S. B. Hovey. Contracts will be let in a short time for the construction of that portion of the road between Fort Worth and Dallas and work will begin as soon as possible. The main question which remains to be settled is the terminus to be chosen on the Gulf. Railroad men have supposed that Galveston would be the Gulf terminus, but the indications are that a new port will be opened. General Manager Hovey declared that it is by no means certain that the line will be built into Galveston. He says that there are other Gulf ports which offer inducements and that it is possible that some one of these will be chosen.

"Mr. Hovey would not say what ports were under consideration, though he mentioned Sabine Pass, where the United States Government is spending a considerable amount of money in securing a deep-water harbor. It is understood that in case the Rock Island officials can secure additional harbor improvements from the Government Sabine Pass may be chosen as the Southern terminus."

TRACY OUTWITS DEPUTIES.

After Exchanging Shots with Them, He Boards a Freight Train and Escapes.

SEATTLE, Washington, July 14.—Outlaw Tracy exchanged shots with Deputies near Palmer last night, according to the following message from Enumenclaw, received today:

"Word has been received here that Tracy fought a battle with two Deputies at the Palmer School House last night. No particulars or names are known. Tracy worked a neat game on the officers in order to get to Palmer. He was within a mile of that place yesterday morning, when he learned that the officers were there. He then worked back toward Enumenclaw and showed himself on the road to Buckley. He was in the woods and while officers were stationing guards he ran a mile and boarded a freight train on a grade and proceeded to Palmer, where he is no doubt making for the Stampede Pass.

This morning a posse with dogs made a dash from Kanasaka to Buckley on a false clue.

INDIANA'S CIVIL WAR CLAIM.

Gov. Durbin Indorses the Warrant on the Government for $635,859 in Payment.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 14.—Gov. Durbin to-day indorsed the warrant on the United States Government for $635,859 in payment of Indiana's civil war claim. It will be used to help pay off $1,000,000 of the State debt July 18.

Through Charles G. Dawes, arrangement has been made with the Central Trust Company of Chicago to issue New York exchange, without expense to the State, which means a saving of about $1,000. It is explained that currency is needed in Chicago just now, because of the corn deal, and that the trust company will be glad to get the cash and issue the exchange without cost.

Gov. Durbin conferred with Mr. Dawes in Chicago this week. The warrant is payable by the Assistant United States Treasurer at Chicago.

A MODIFIED ROYAL PROGRESS.

The King Will, If Possible, Drive Through South London in the Autumn.

LONDON, July 14.—As the outcome of a petition from South Londoners voicing the disappointment felt at the abandonment of the coronation procession, King Edward has consented to a tentative arrangement in accordance with which he will drive through South London in the Autumn, probably in October.

Grasshopper Tore Hole in His Coat.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., July 14.—The species of grasshopper that feeds on wearing apparel has arrived here. The first victim was John S. Stewart, who found a grasshopper on his coat. He knocked the insect off, and it carried away a section of the coat larger than a pea. Several other cases of similar nature have been reported.

A Cool Dining Car
and an excellent menu as found on Baltimore & Ohio. C. R. R. of N. J., and P. & R. Ry. Royal Blue trains between New York and Washington is especially attractive at this season.—Adv.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Stocks strong. Financial Markets.—Pages 10 and 11.
Wheat, No. 2 red, 80c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 73c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 56c; cotton, 9 5-16c; iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $22.50; butter, Western creamery, 21¼c.—Page 12.
Amusements.—Page 9.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 7.
Business Troubles.—Page 12.
Court Calendars.—Page 7.
Insurance Notes.—Page 10.
Legal Notes.—Page 14.
Losses by Fire.—Page 7.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 7.
New Corporations.—Page 11.
Railroads.—Page 2.
Real Estate.—Page 12.
Society.—Page 9.
United Service.—Page 7.
Weather Report.—Page 7.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 7.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla
Is the best, perfectly pure, highly concentrated.—Adv.

DARING TRAIN ROBBERS

Compel Engineer to Stop, and Plunder Passengers.

The Robbery Occurs on the Denver and Rio Grande Narrow-Gauge Railroad—Safes Blown Open.

SALIDA, Col., July 14.—A report was received here shortly before noon to-day to the effect that the Denver and Rio Grande narrow gauge passenger train, which left here early last night, was "held up" and robbed at Mill Switch, two miles west of Chester.

The robbery occurred at 8:50 o'clock today at Chester, Col., 250 miles west of Denver. The engineer was compelled at the point of a revolver to stop the train by masked men, who had climbed ovsr the tender. Two safes in ths express car were blown open, but it is asserted by officers of the Rio Grande Express Company that the robbers failed to secure any plunder from the safes.

The passengers were compelled to alight from the cars and line up alongside the tracks in the canyon, and they were relieved of all their money and valuables. Many of the passengers threw away their money, watches, and jewelry among the rocks before the robbers searched them. There were many tourists among the passengers, and, while it is not known how much the robbers secured, it is presumed that the losses were heavy.

The train was the west-bound narrow gauge passenger which left Denver last night. The cars, as usual at this season, were all filled. There were four robbers.

The scene of the robbery is in a wild, mountainous country at the foot of Marshall Pass, on the west slope.

The bandits mounted horses and disappeared in the ravines that lead into Marshall Pass. The Sheriff at Salida and Sheriffs of adjoining counties and a dozen posses started in pursuit.

DENVER, Col., July 14.—General Manager Herbert of the Denver and Rio Grande received the following report of the train robbery:

"The express company advises that no money was lost; the mail car was not molested. All the passengers were ordered to go to the rear of the train and get out on to the ground. An engine and coach will be returned to the scene with the passengers in order that they may recover their property, which they threw away.

"One of the robbers addressed remarks to Engineer Ruland, who did not understand what was said, and before Ruland could ask him to repeat his remarks the robber struck him a blow with a Winchester rifle, breaking ths stock of the gun. Ruland will be able to handle his engine through to the terminal, but his head is badly swollen. No passengers or trainmen were hurt.

"The conductor has been instructed to secure the names and addresses and losses of the passengers, and Special Agent Brown has been instructed to go to the scene.

"F. R. ROCKWELL, Superintendent."

A STEAMBOAT DISABLED.

The Mount Hope Had 200 Passengers on Board When Her Connecting Rod Broke.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 14.—The steamboat Mount Hope, with about 200 passengers on board, bound for Block Island, was disabled by the breaking of her connecting rod, between Narraganaett Pier and Point Judith, about noon to-day. The machinery was badly damaged. The rod crashed through the after end of the partition inclosing the central machinery that reaches from the engine up to the walking beam, smashing a heavy plate-glass mirror half way up the stairway leading from the main deck to the saloon.

A fragment of flying glass struck a boy named Reed, standing near, cutting a gash in his right cheek. Some of the firemen had narrow escapes from being burned. No other serious burts were received from the accident. It is not thought that the boat can be put into commission again this season.

The passengers were soon calmed and the boat anchored. Later she was towed to this city.

WHOLESALE GROCERS COMBINE

Will Be Incorporated in New Jersey To-day with a Capitalization of $5,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 14.—A combination of wholesale grocers, organized substantially along the lines advocated by James B. Forgan for the consolidation of country banks, haa been effected by Chicago capitalists. Incorporation papers for the combine, which threatens ultimately to invade Chicago, will be filed in New Jersey tomorrow. The new company will begin operations with a capitalization of $5,000,000, of which $3,500,000 already has been subscribed.

Harlow Higginbotham is President of the corporation, which will be known as the National Grocer Company. Frank C. Letts, the First Vice President, is President of the Western Grocer Company, which controls nine wholesale houaes in Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, and Minnesota. The National concern will gain control of the largest houses in Illinois, outside of Chicago, Indiana, Ohio, Missouri, and Michigan. The National and Western Grocer Companies are not to he merged.

MACHINE FOR LAYING BRICK.

Canadian Invention Which Does the Work of Six or Seven Skilled Workmen.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Commercial Agent F. S. S. Johnson of Stanbridge, Canada, reports a recent invention, which consists of bricklaying by machinery instead of by hand. He says:

"The machine, worked by two men and a lad, will lay 400 to 600 bricks per hour. Door and window spaces cause only a slight delay. The machine is suited for all plain work, such as walls, sheds, mills, factories, rows of cottages, piers of bridges, &c. Considerable pressure is put on the bricks, and it is claimed that the work is more firmly done than by hand. The invention will do the work of six or seven skilled bricklayers, and it is believed that a machine adapted to build a factory about 60 by 40 feet could be put on the market for $500. The apparatus can be readily worked after a fortnight's instruction."

The Every-Day Train to California.
The electric lighted "Overland Limited" leaves Chicago 8:00 P. M., via Chicago and North-Western, Union Pacific and Southern Railways. Offices 461, 287 and 349 Broadway.—Adv.

BISHOP POTTER MAY ASK FOR A COADJUTOR.

Choice, It Is Said, Would Lie Among Dr. Huntington, Dr. Greer, and Dr. Dix.

It is not improbable that one of the first acts of Bishop Potter on his return to this country—which, it is understood, will not be for several months—will be to ask the diocese for the appointment of a Bishop Coadjutor.

While it is not generally known, it is a fact that Bishop Potter has in recent months discussed such a step with a number of his more intimate friends, pointing out that with his advancing years and his failing health the duties of the office were growing too burdensome for him. It will be recalled that on one of the Bishop's last appearances in church work in this city—in the crypt of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine—he fainted and was for some days following confined to his room. Later he left on his present European trip, and in the interim the diocese is without an administrative head.

Under the laws of the Episcopal Church "once a Bishop, always a Bishop," and hence the necessity, in the event of a Bishop growing old in office or desiring to be relieved of his duty, of the appointment of a coadjutor.

In the event of such action being taken as that indicated it is said that the choice would lie among Dr. Huntington of Grace Church, Dr. David H. Greer of St. Bartholomew's, and Dr. Morgan Dix of Trinity.

CLEVELAND MAYOR'S FIGHT.

He Is Reported to be Arrayed Against His Old Lieutenant and Chief Political Helper.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 14.—Democratic politicians close to Mayor Tom L. Johnson and to members of his "Cabinet" say that a row is brewing which may result in an open split in the "Cabinet." They assert that it is now divided between Salen and anti-Salen advocates, and that the Mayor has repeatedly taken a position against his old lieutenant and chief political helper.

The split between the Mayor and Mr. Salen is said to have originated when Superintendent Bemis in taking charge of the Water Works Department discharged a large number of men who were in Mr. Salen's political machine. He protested to the Mayor, but Bemis was upheld. Since then the Buckeye Club has waged unceasing warfare on Mr. Bemis. The Buckeye Club consists largely of Salen's personal and political friends. Mayor Johnson subsequently overruled Mr. Salen on other points.

Mr. Salen's actual retirement is not expected by his friends. They believe that he will remain in the administration until the Legislature decides what it will do with the new code.

BEGS MERCY FOR PARENTS.

Daughter of a Baltimore Couple Sentenced for Counterfeiting Creates Pathetic Scene in Courtroom.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 14.—There was a pathetic scene in the United States Court today, when Judge Morris sentenced Joseph Costello to ten years and his wife Mary to five years in the penitentiary for counterfeiting. They were members of a gang of five Italians who, it is thought, had been operating in Philadelphia as well as in Baltimore.

Little Anne Costello, their thirteen-year-old daughter, when the Judge was about to pass sentence, rushed to his side and on her knees implored him to be lenient with her father and mother. Her sobs and prayers affected all in the courtroom. In the meantime Mrs. Costello became hysterical in her efforts to secure mercy and fell from her chair. She was carried moaning from the courtroom.

Costello begged the court officials to place his daughter where she would be protected from temptation and be taught to lead a good life. He is a professional counterfeiter and has served three years in the Albany Prison for a similar crime.

SECURES TWO GAS COMPANIES.

Manufacturers' Light, Heat and Power Company of Pittsburg Gets the Concerns—President Elected.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, July 14.—The controlling interest in the Tri-State Gas Company and the Wetzel Gaa Company of West Virginia was to-day purchased by the Manufacturers' Light, Heat and Power Company of Pittsburg. The Wetzel Gas Company and the Tri-State Gas Company are two of the largest of the few remaining independent gas concerns in Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio, and West Virginia.

The Tri-State Gas Company has a capital of $1,500,000, and the Wetzel Gas Company a capital of $300,000, with a funded debt of $240,000.

The Manufacturers' Company is capitalized at $7,180,000, and is now on an even footing with the Philadelphia Company and the newly organized Union Company. It has 1,034 miles of pipe lines and 116,000 acres of oil and gas territory.

H. B. Beatty, Vice President and General Manager of the Manufacturers' Company, was elected President and General Manager of the other companies.

$3,000,000 BOX COMBINE.

Concern Will Control Box Shops and Lumber Yards Throughout New England.

Special to The New York Times.

WORCESTER, Mass., July 14.—It is announced here that a three-million-dollar box and lumber combine haa been formed, with headquarters in New York City, and box shops and lumber yards scattered throughout the New England States. It is known as the Colonial Box and Lumber Company. The chief promoters are Archibald White of New York City and Isaac J. Booth of Derby, Conn.

The firms in the immediate vicinity of Worcester which will be in the combination when it is effected are Williams & Bridges of Worcester, E. E. Stone & Co. of Spencer, Chaffee Brothers of Oxford, Howe Company of Hubbardston, F. E. Bartlett & Co. of Westboro, and T. H. Claflin & Co. of Hopkinton. Men in position to know state that things will be in full operation by Aug. 1.

Travelers save time, trouble and expense by checking their baggage by Westcott's Express. Offices in New York and Brooklyn.—Adv.

Busy Man's Train to Chicago.
Pennsylvania Special. Leave New York 1.55 P. M., arrive Chicago 8:55 A. M.—Adv.

CHICAGO'S WHOLESALE BUSINESS PARALYZED

Freight Handlers' Strike Costing Commission Men $1,000,000 a Day.

STRIKERS AND POLICE CLASH.

Railroads and the Union Deadlocked Over the Question of Half a Cent an Hour Per Man.

CHICAGO, July 14.—The freight handlers' strike reached the rioting stage this evening, and it was only after the police had charged on the crowd repeatedly and arrested eleven men that a semblance of order was restored.

Eight policemen, who were sent with two teams from the Western Electric Company to the St. Paul freight house at Carroll Avenue and Union Street, were unable to extricate the drivers from the pocket into which they were forced by angry teamsters. A riot call sent to the stations was responded to by several wagons of patrolmen and after a fierce conflict with the obstructing crowd the wagons were rescued and the drivers, bruised by missiles, were able to reach a place of safety.

The wholesale business of this city is almost completely paralized, and its business men are suffering a loss of $1,000,000 per day because the 20,000 striking freight handlers and the railroads are in a deadlock and announce their determination to fight to the finish over the question of one-half a cent per hour per man, or a total of about $500 for every twenty-four hours; this sum being divided on one side between twenty-four railroads and on the other between 10,000 men.

The situation to-night is more serious than at any time since the commencement of the trouble. Three times to-day the freight handlers sent committees to meet the General Managers, and three times they came back without result. The committee that went to the Milwaukee and St. Paul Road came back bearing the information that they had been refused admission and were informed that their former employers did not care to receive them, that they had all the men necessary in their business, and that hereafter no deputations would be received from employes who had gone on strike. The officials declared later that they would maintain this position.

After this had been reported at the headquarters of the strikers, President Curran announced that the fight was on to a finish, and that hereafter when the railroads had any overtures to make, or wished to do any business with their employes, they would be compelled to transact such business through the officers of the Freight Handlers' Union. Both sides now declare they have reached the limit, and that absolutely nothing will be conceded. The men demand 17½ cents; the managers say that they will not under any circumstances pay more than 17 cents.

The business men of the city, particularly those who deal in perishable goods, are growing restive, and declare they can endure the situation but a short time longer. It is costing them more than either the strikers or the railroads, and they say that if the strike shall not be settled within a week many of them will be badly crippled. To bring about an end to the blockade, which is maintained by the strikers and their friends, the teamsters, the commission men of South Water Street met this afternoon to take matters into their own hands.

It was out of the question for the employers to look to the teamsters to drive to the depots, and they, therefore, determined to drive their own wagons to the depots to-morrow and remove from them all the goods that had been consigned to them, much of which is being rapidly ruined. A message was sent to Mayor Harrison asking whether police protection would be given them, and the word was received that ample protection would be provided. Just at this time, however, word was received that President Young of the Teamsters' National Union had arrived, and that a meeting of the executive officers of that body would be held to-night to consider the advisability of ordering the men now on strike to return, or of calling out every teamster in the city who is affiliated with the union. The merchants then decided to await the result of this meeting. It is not likely the teamsters will return to work even if ordered by their officers.

The General Managers of the railroads to-night issued a statement. In it they point out that an advance to freight handlers was made by the railroads in April, and a further advance was made effective from July 1. At the same time the officers of the companies expressed their willingness to meet their employes to confer with them about wage scale or any other grievances they might have. On July 7 the freight handlers stopped work on all roads, without notice or conference. The various futile attempts to effect a settlement are reviewed. The managers then continue:

"The railroad companies are as much concerned in the welfare of Chicago as any other vested interest, yet they are opposed to making any concessions that will result in yielding control of their business to any labor organization. Aside from this fundamental reason, there are many other considerations which may be mentioned:

"First—The offers made by the railroad companies April 14 and July 1, gave a substantial and adequate increase of wages.

"Second—In all conferences held between the railway officers and committees of employes, it has been conclusively shown that as individuals, the men are satisfied with the terms offered them. In other words, the obstructions in the way of a settlement come from the officers of the union, who will not allow the employes to accept the terms the railways have offered.

"Third—A large number of the employes have already returned to work, and many others have expressed a willingness to do so as soon as the prevailing disorder has passed."

Secretary Driscoll of the Chicago Board of Arbitration to-night declared that President Curran of the Freight Handlers' Union has broken faith with the board and gone back on his agreement. He said the board will have nothing more to do with Curran or his union.

OMAHA, Neb., July 14.—Unless the railroads entering Omaha shall agree to a schedule presented by the freight handlers, a general strike probably will follow. The men have made demands for an increase of half a cent an hour and recognition of their union, which have been refused up to this time. Several conferences were held to-day, but all failed to bring about a settlement. President Curran of the Freight Handlers' Union announced that a failure to settle the differences will result in a walkout.

Dr. Beynon Sentenced.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., July 14.—Dr. J. Herrington Beynon, the young physician who shot George E. Campbell in this city July 20 last, and who was recently found guilty of assault with attempt to murder, was sentenced to-day by Judge Skinner to five years in State prison. Beynon's defense was insanity.

Only 20 Hours to Chicago.
Pennsylvania Special leaves New York and Brooklyn every day. Dining car; buffet smoking car.—Adv.

$100,000 FOR CHARITY.

Frederick F. Ayer of New York Gives Money to Lowell (Mass.) Institutions.

Special to The New York Times.

LOWELL, Mass., July 14.—F. E. Dunbar, representing the Ayer interests in Lowell, stated this afternoon that, in addition to numerous previous beneficences, Frederick Fanning Ayer of New York has given $50,000 to the Old Ladies' Home in this city, $30,000 to the Lowell Textile School, $10,000 to the Lowell Day Nursery, and $10,000 to the Lowell Humane Society.

Frederick Fanning Ayer, who is a well-known New York lawyer, was born in Lowell, Mass., Sept. 12, 1851. He is the son of Dr. James Cook Ayer, who made a vast fortune in patent medicines, and Josephine Mellen Ayer. He was admitted to the bar in 1875. Since his father's death in 1878 he has managed the great properties of the Ayer estate—valued at $20,000,000. He presented the Ayer memorial library, costing $45,000, to the town of Ayer, Mass. He is a Director of the Lake Superior Ship Canal Railway and Iron Company, the Portage Lake and River Improvement Company, the Lowell and Andover Railroad, the J. C. Ayer Company, and the Tremont and Suffolk Mills.

DRAGS SAILOR TO DEATH.

A Swordfish Is Harpooned and Both It and Man Found Lifeless on the Same Line.

Special to The New York Times.

GLOUCESTER, July 14.—The schooner N. B. Keene arrived here to-day with the body of Isador Bushee, a sailor who was drowned on Saturday last by being entangled with a line, at the end of which was a swordfish.

The vessel was engaged in swordfishing off the Georges, and a large swordfish was harpooned from the "pulpit" of the vessel. Bushee was at once lowered and started to haul in the "road" line. He had pulled in all but about twenty-five feet, when suddenly he was seen to fall over the side of the boat into the water.

Another boat was on the scene in less than four minutes, and two of the crew secured the line and pulled vigorously at it. They finally succeeded in hauling it in, and found, both fish and man attached, the latter apparently dead and the line wound around his leg. He had become entangled with the rope and was pulled twenty-nine fathoms beneath the surface.

WOMAN BLOWN FROM A TRAIN.

Wind Carried Her Off as She Passed from One Car to Another—She Was Unhurt.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., July 14.—Miss Marie Karous of this city was blown from a train running forty miles an hour by a strong wind into a Nebraska cornfield last night and was uninjured. This remarkable experience occurred on a Burlington excursion train running from Willber, Neb., to Omaha.

Miss Karous was going from one car to another when the strong wind came up and she was suddenly lifted and carried about twenty feet in the air and dropped in a field. The fact that she was not injured is attributed to the condition of the ground made soft by recent rains and that her skirts acted as parachute in letting her down.

When the train reached the next station a friend of Miss Karous, who had noticed her sudden flight, telegraphed back to the train following and she was brought on.

SURPRISE IN REVISED LAWS.

Changes in Connecticut's Statutes Legislators Overlooked—Most Important Affects Location of Saloons.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 14.—It was discovered at the Capitol to-night that the revision of the Connecticut statutes, indorsed by the last Legislature and just issued, to take effect from July 1, contains several changes in the laws which legislators say they did not know of, and the revelation is likely to create a sensation.

The most important change is that which absolutely forbids a saloon within 200 feet of a church, school, Post Office, library, or cemetery. Formerly the law left this optional with County Commissioners. This affected not only saloons, but all the leading hotels in every city in the State.

In some cases the present licenses will continue until next May, and an endeavor will be made to secure action by the Legislature in January, but in most cases licenses expire next November. The only hope in such cases will lie in an appeal to the courts and a prolongation of cases till the legislators meet.

Another change by the revision advances by one week the old date of opening Superior Court here. Several prisoners have been bound over to the old date.

FOR MOTHER OF LINCOLN.

A Monument to Her Memory Will Be Unveiled in Indiana in October.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 14.—The monument recently completed over the grave of Nancy Hanks Lincoln, mother of Abraham Lincoln, at Lincoln City, Ind., will be formally dedicated on Oct. 5. The date has been selected by the Nancy Hanks Memorial Association, under whose auspices the monument was built.

The memorial is thought most appropriate, being constructed from stone taken from the grave of President Lincoln, at Springfield, Ill.

President Roosevelt will be invited to attend the dedication ceremonies, at which Gov. Durbin and staff and the other State officers will also be present.

Women in Central Park Runaway.

Mrs. Josephine M. Rogers, a dressmaker, of 207 West Forty-eighth Street, and a friend, Miss L. S. Chase, had a narrow escape from serious injury while driving yesterday in Central Park. Their horse ran away, both were thrown out, and the runabout was wrecked. The women landed on the sward and were not hurt. The horse became unmanagable near the Terrace Bridge, opposite Seventy-second Street. The women managed to keep their seats until the frightened horse at Seventy-second Street made a sudden turn to one side of the drive.

The horse was caught at Seventieth Street.

To Stony Pt. on July 16th. By Day Line Steamer to West Point, direct connection with West Shore R. R. See Adv. under Exc. column.—Adv.

Do not permit yourself to become run down in warm weather. Take JOHANN HOFF'S EXTRACT. Cheap SUBSTITUTES are harmful.—Adv.

BRITISH CABINET MINISTER RESIGNS

Hicks-Beach to Give Up Chancellorship of the Exchequer.

OTHER CHANGES ARE LIKELY

Some Talk of a General Election—Chamberlain's Position Believed to be Strengthened.

LONDON, July 15.—The Right Hon. A. J. Balfour was yesterday formally greeted as Great Britain's Premier, and the new régime began its work.

The momentous change was marked by only one really dramatic incident—the resignation by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach of his post of Chancellor of the Exchequer. Yet this lack of outward show and public prelude to a new chapter in English history by no means indicates that little disturbance has been created among the undercurrents of political life.

John E. Redmond, leader of the Irish Party in the House of Commons, said in an interview yesterday regarding the resignation of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach:

"It will have a more immediate and material result than Lord Salisbury's retirement. Hicks-Beach was an excellent check on Chamberlain, who is now practically all-powerful."

The resignation of Sir Michael is regarded in some quarters as being directly due to the more important voice which Mr. Chamberlain will have in the new Cabinet.

Sir Michael's decision to retire from office, but not from the House of Commons, is final, although, in deference to Mr. Balfour's desire, his retirement may possibly be postponed until the end of the session. It is an open secret that the Chancellor of the Exchequer was only prevented by Lord Salisbury's influence from long ago abandoning the struggle against the protective influences in the Cabinet represented by Mr. Chamberlain.

Among the Liberals strong fears are expressed that the departure of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach will be the signal for the furtherance of the zollverein movement, Mr. Balfour being powerless to resist the Chamberlainite tendencies.

It is safe to say that Sir Michael is only the first of several whose names have figured largely before the public in the last half century who now will disappear from the political arena. Nothing definite is yet settled, but the Unionist Party expects shortly to hear of the resignation of the Earl of Halsbury, (Lord Chancellor,) Lord James of Hereford, (Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster,) and Earl Cadogan, (Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.)

For Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's place the Right Hon. R. W. Hanbury, now President of the Board of Agriculture, is the favorite. In the pending Cabinet reconstruction, which may not be completed for sime time to come, Mr. Balfour, much to the delight of the Unionists, will remain the leader in the House of Commons and First Lord of the Treasury, with Mr. Chamberlain, still Colonial Secretary, as his first lieutenant. If Lord Halsbury, on account of his great age, fulfills predictions by retiring, Lord Alverstone will succeed to the woolsack, Sir Richard Henn Collins (Master of the Rolls) becoming Lord Chief Justice, and Sir R. B. Finlay being appointed Master of the Rolls.

On one point the members of the House of Commons, who throughout yesterday animatedly discussed the new state of affairs, seemed practically unanimous, and that was that J. Austen Chamberlain (Financial Secretary of the Treasury) would be promoted, a majority mentioning him as likely to succeed Mr. Hanbury should the latter take the Chancellorship of the Exchequer. Friends of Mr. Balfour also said he was certain to require the advice in his Cabinet councils of his great friend George Wyndham, now Chief Secretary for Ireland.

There is no little gossip concerning some change in the position of Lord George Hamilton, Secretary of State for India, one well-known member of the House of Commons saying he had heard that Lord George was one of those who would throw up their portfolios. Lord George's brother-in-law, the Marquis of Lansdowne, is regarded as certain to remain at the Foreign Office, where he is carrying out the policy laid down by Lord Salisbury.

There is apparently no serious anticipation of a general election, though in some quarters it is thought that the desire attributed to the King to have a new Parliament after his coronation may cause an appeal to the country. However, the new Premier is not believed to see any necessity for such a step.

The resignation of Lord Salisbury had no effect whatever on the Stock Exchange yesterday.

King Edward received Mr. Balfour in audience yesterday at Buckingham Palace, and delivered to him the seals of his office and the privy seal.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S FUTURE.

London Times Says He Will Keep His Present Post, but It Is Rumored that He May Succeed Hicks-Beach.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 15.—The Times says that Mr. Chamberlain has no thought of leaving the Colonial Office, regarding the work he has undertaken for the well-doing of the empire as by no means yet accomplished.

Mr. Chamberlain, The Times declares, put his hand to the plow for the reconstruction of South Africa and other great colonial problems, and is quite content for the present to prosecute his task to its completion.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, July 15.—Late last night the talk in the Parliamentary lobbies revolved about the highly interesting and apparently well-founded statement that Mr. Chamberlain desires to exchange the office of Colonial Secretary for the Chancellorship of the Exchequer. If that be so, it cannot be doubted that Mr. Chamberlain will carry his point.

Mr. Balfour's accession to the Premiership is a triumph of personal qualities, and, by acquiescing therein, Mr. Chamberlain has secured the place next in importance in the Cabinet. After that of the Premier, the post of Chancellor of the Exchequer is always regarded as the

weightiest one. Therefore it would be the natural place for Mr. Chamberlain.

COMMONS CHEER MR. BALFOUR.

Ovation for Him from Members of Both Parties—The New Premier Blushes Like a Schoolgirl.

LONDON, July 15.—Mr. Balfour's first appearance in the House of Commons as Premier yesterday afternoon was characteristic of the man and of the assembly.

From the party meeting at the Foreign Office the members trooped over en bloc, and shortly after 2 o'clock the House was packed. Both front benches were filled with Ministers and ex-Ministers, except for a vacant place opposite the Mace, where Mr. Balfour is such a familiar figure. Peers came into the gallery and leaned expectantly upon the rails. Amid a nervous, ceaseless chatter, the questions were rattled through, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach sitting gloomily among the colleagues he was so soon to leave.

Suddenly the clatter ceased, and there stole from behind the Speaker's chair the long, thin figure of the Prime Minister. From all sides of the House there rose a chorus of "Hear! Hear!" The members, both Conservative and Liberal, rose and kept up the applause till Mr. Balfour, who sidled along the Treasury bench, nearly falling over Sir Michael's feet, reached his seat and buried his head in a voluminous question paper. He was blushing like a schoolgirl.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the Liberal leader, stopped further business by making such a feeling personal reference to Mr. Balfour as is seldom heard in legislative bodies, and which was delivered with an emotion that quite unnerved the Premier. The Liberal leader, on behalf of his party, congratulated Mr. Balfour on the honor he had received in being called upon to form an administration, and wished him success and prosperity, not only in forming it, but in conducting it.

When Mr. Balfour rose to reply the ovation was renewed, but his voice faltered and he was only just able hesitatingly to declare that he was too overcome to find words of thanks.

Later Mr. Balfour paid a tribute to Lord Salisbury, in which he was joined by Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, who declared that the ex-Premier had, in international questions, again and again won their applause, confidence, and approval.

Mr. Balfour's tributs to Lord Salisbury was universally commended for its tactful reserve. The House soon afterward was emptied, the members gathering on the Terrace and in the lobbies, discussing the important features that the day had brought forth.

The Court Circular announces that King Edward conferred upon Lord Salisbury at last Friday's audience the Grand Cross of the Victorian Order, set with brilliants.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 15.—The Times says that Sir Michael Hicks-Beach determined to retire from the Chancellorship of the Exchequer for personal and not for political reasons two years ago, and only abandoned his intention for a time at Lord Salisbury's instance.

Sir Michael, it is stated by The Times, will retain his office for the present, and it will not be necessary for Mr. Balfour to find a successor for him until after the parliamentary adjournment next month.

NEW LEADER OF THE LORDS.

Devonshire Takes Salisbury's Place—He Emphasizes Liberal Unionists' Separate Political Existence.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 15.—The most significant portion of the Duke of Devonshire's speech in the House of Lords yesterday, in which he assumed the leadership of that legislative branch, was his distinction between "the great majority of this House, who have for a long series of years followed the leadership of Lord Salisbury," and the political set to which the Duke himself belongs. His Grace thus emphasized the fact that he considers that the Liberal Unionists still have a separate existence from the Conservative Party, and also that the leadership of the upper house has now passed out of Conservative hands.

This distinction between the two branches of the party in power is not commonly made in the public mind in these days, and Lord Rosebery's expression of mild surprise at the stress laid by the Duke of Devonshire on a line imperceptible to the unpracticed eye was as telling as his classification of himself as the representative of those less bound by parties than Earl Spencer, who had just spoken for the Liberals.

The Lords devoted forty-five minutes to graceful tributes to Lord Salisbury, all worth hearing, and the scene was, as Lord Rosebery said, peculiar to the British Parliament.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, July 15.—In formally announcing Lord Salisbury's resignation in the House of Lords yesterday, the Duke of Devonshire, Lord President of the Council, added that his lordship had also retired from the Government leadership in the House of Peers, and desired that he (the Duke) should take up that position.

SPEECH BY THE NEW PREMIER.

Mr. Balfour Addresses a Meeting of His Parliamentary Supporters—Cordial Message from Mr. Chamberlain.

LONDON, July 15.—Unionist members of both houses of Parliament attended a party meeting at the Foreign Office yesterday. The public showed little interest in the meeting, which was summoned for noon, and the members of Parliament gathered in Downing Street almost unnoticed.

The new Premier, the Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, when he entered the conference room of the Foreign Office, accompanied by the Duke of Devonshire, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Lord Londonderry, and others, received quite an ovation, all present standing and loudly cheering him. When Mr. Balfour rose to address the meeting all again stood up and cheered the new chief.

As soon as quiet was restored Mr. Balfour referred to the loss of the services of a chief who for nearly fifty years had been engaged in active political life. No one, he said, would grudge Lord Salisbury his well-earned repose, though his loss was irreparable.

"I do not flatter myself," proceeded the Premier, "that the gap he has left can be filled. But the place he has left must be occupied, and it is because the King has desired me to do my best to take that position that I have asked you to meet me today. I have accepted a great task and a heavy responsibility, certainly from no overweening belief in my own capacity, but because I am sure, or at least have every reason to believe, that in attempting to carry on this work I will have the most important qualification a leader can have, namely regard for and confidence in those with whom he works. I have not had the opportunity before of consulting you, but I have, of course, consulted those with whom I have been working in the Cabinet these many years, and if the kindness you are prepared to extend to me is at all equal to the kindness they have extended to me, then indeed the terrors, or difficulties I ought perhaps to say, of the task before me are greatly mitigated.

"I cannot now promise myself that I shall have the continued assistance of all my colleagues. One of the most important of them, with whom I have been associated all my political life, and who has occupied and deserves to occupy the highest posts in the House of Commons and State, has told me that I cannot count on his further assistance. I mean the Chancellor of the Exchequer. But, though I grieve to say I cannot count with any assurance on his further assistance, I can count with absolute confidence on his good wishes in the labors that are before us."

At this juncture Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, amid applause, signified his assent by crying heartily, "Hear! Hear!"

"For myself," continued Mr. Balfour, "I have nothing to say. To all the members, or at all events to the members of the House of Commons who are listening to me, I have no secrets and no surprises. You have known me so well and so long that even were I disposed to dwell on this thing there is nothing I could say which could or ought to alter the judgment already long ago formed. But if I have nothing of a personal nature to say at the present time neither have I any pronouncement to make. Changes there must be, consequent on the great change which we have met here to deplore. But this is not the occasion on which either to discuss them or even think of them.

"As for the question of policy, I need hardly tell you that the policy of the Unionist Party remains now what it has always been. We have lost the services of a brilliant advocate of our cause. We have lost a man around whom the sentiments and emotions of the party have for many years crystallized. Nevertheless, I feel we would do wrong to despair, do wrong to have even the faintest misgiving in regard to the future of the cause he has so long and so well upheld. If we preserve the unity in the future which has never been wanting in our ranks in the past the inherent vitality of our cause will make up for any weakness in the arms which have to sustain it."

After a warm tribute to Lord Salisbury by the Duke of Devonshire, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach rose and said there was no one whom he would more gladly and more readily have accepted as leader of the party than the man he had followed as leader for more than seven years. But Lord Salisbury's retirement was a break with the traditions of his (Sir Michael's) past political life. Two years ago he had begged, for personal and not for political reasons, to be relieved from office, but he had consented at Lord Salsbury's instance to retain it to the end of the war. He now felt that the moment had come when such poor services as he could render could no longer be necessary to the country. There were younger men who would do the work at least as well as he had been able to do it. He had therefore told Mr. Balfour that it was his strong desire to take the present opportunity of retiring from the office he had so long had the honor to hold. He had explained to him the circumstances which he thought had necessitated that view on his part. Mr. Balfour had been good enough to express a strong desire that he should continue to act with him as his colleague, but had admitted that the circumstances mentioned required consideration. He could only say that if for the moment he retained the office of which his tenure could not by any possibility be long it would be because he desired to show that he entertained as fully as any of them a spirit of loyalty to their new leader and a desire to give him, whether in or out of office, his best help in the administration of affairs.

After further tributes to Lord Salisbury and expressions of approval of the selection of Mr. Balfour as Premier, the latter said that if ungrudging service in the interests of the country and party could in any way make up for the generosity displayed by those present, that ungrudging service was at their disposal. He counted absolutely not only on the support of his colleagues present, but on the whole party throughout the country, whether Conservatives, Unionists, or Liberal Unionists, and he knew he was not wrong in putting such trust in them, whatever times were ahead, and they could not always expect calm seas and cloudless skies. Still they would be able successfully to navigate even the most difficult ocean.

J. Austen Chamberlain, M. P., (Financial Secretary to the Treasury,) said his father (Joseph Chamberlain) wished him to say how greatly disappointed he was at the fact that he could not be present to welcome Mr. Balfour to the leadership and say with what pride and pleasure he would give all the assistance in his power. Turning toward Mr. Balfour, the speaker continued:

"My father bids me to say to you, Mr. Balfour, that you will find in him a colleague equally attached to you by private friendship and public regard, and that in offering you his support he feels he may speak also in the name of the whole Liberal Unionist Party of the House of Commons."

After Mr. Chamberlain had delivered his message the conference dispersed.

CONTINENTAL OPINION.

It Is Suggested in Berlin that Salisbury's Resignation Was to Prevent Chamberlain Becoming Premier.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 15.—Public opinion, says the Berlin correspondent of The Times, finds it difficult to believe that the state of Lord Salisbury's health made his immediate resignation imperative. It is even suggested that the resignation was accelerated by the fear lest, if there were any delay, Mr. Chamberlain's popularity should assume such proportions that it would not be possible for King Edward to select any other successor to Lord Salisbury than the Colonial Secretary.

The Vienna correspondent of The Times says it is fully realized that in matters affecting the British Empire's foreign relations Mr. Chamberlain will be the leading spirit of the Cabinet to a greater extent than ever.

By The Associated Press.

BERLIN, July 14.—The announcement of Lord Salisbury's retirement was received here simply as interesting news without great political significance, because it had long been expected. The comment is generally respectful, though not cordial. No British statesman gets cordial treatment in the German press, but Lord Salisbury was so much better liked than Mr. Chamberlain that he has always been spoken of with a certain regard.

The Vossische Zeitung thinks Mr. Chamberlain's influence will now be greater than ever, while other papers of less importance share this view.

AGAINST ST. LEO'S RECTORY.

Bank Files Lis Pendens Owing to Arrears in Interest on a Loan Secured by Father Ducey.

St. Leo's rectory, at 16 East Twenty-ninth Street, the home of the Rev. Thomas J. Ducey, is under a lis pendens filed against it by the Metropolitan Savings Bank of 1 Third Avenue.

Nearly all of the bank officials had left town yesterday, but Robert D. Andrews, a Trustee, was found at his home, 65 West Forty-fifth Street. He said that Father Ducey had borrowed about $25,000 from the bank at the time of a certain great benefaction to his church about three years ago. The priest, Mr. Andrews said, was never a man of business, and had permitted the interest to accumulate. He had left the city without attending to the matter, Mr. Andrews said, and the bank had simply tied up the property for its own protection.

Edward J. Kingsley Released.

Edward J. Kingsley of 2,403 Seventh Avenue, who was arrested last week on the complaint of a man who said he was Dr. Albert H. Kern, but whose real name is said to be Dr. Albert H. Nye of Desr Creek, Ind., on the charge of obtaining $1,050 under false pretenses in an alleged wire tapping game, was rearraigned in the Yorkville Court yesterday and discharged by Magistrate Hogan because of the non-appearance of the complainant.

RAVAGES OF CONSUMPTION

Dr. Biggs Tells How Disease Can Be Prevented and Cured.

Tens of Thousands of People Die, He Says, Because Physicians Fear to Tell Them They Have Phthisis.

"Thousands, tens of thousands of people die because their physicians have not the moral courage to say to them: 'This is tuberculosis, and now is the time to take precautions.'"

Such was the statement made by Dr. Herman M. Biggs, Medical Officer of the Health Department, in an address Monday on "The Warfare Against Consumption." It was made before the Summer School in Philanthropic Work, conducted by the Charity Organization Society, and was in line with the campaign against consumption in New York recently inaugurated by that organization.

"Tuberculosis," said Dr. Biggs, "is the most widely disseminated disease we know. It attacks any tissue. It is infectious and communicable, but it is unfortunate that in the popular mind it should be classed so often as a contagious disease. On the contrary, a tuberculosis patient may live in a room for days or years with another and healthy person, without danger to the latter if right care be taken.

"The general insusceptibility to tuberculosis is very great. It is only at certain times and under certain conditions that a large proportion of persons are susceptible. It is quite as true that a vast majority of the human race is susceptible at certain times—when, for instance, resistance is decreased as after grip, from overwork, or on account of a run-down condition. In the case of autopsies in New York hospitals which have come under my knowledge, fully 60 per cent. had had, some time in their lives, tuberculosis. Of these a little more than half had died of that disease. The remainder had recovered and in many instances had not known of its existence in their systems. A third of those who die in our hospitals die of consumption. In some of the older cities of Europe the proportion is much greater.

"The tubercular bacilli do not multiply outside the system. They tend to die. Infection is by the original bacillus, if at all. Large numbers are quickly destroyed. Direct sunlight destroys them quickly; daylight in time. The danger is in damp, dark rooms.

"Tuberculosis is an absolutely preventable disease. It is not only preventable, but curable. It is simply a question of how early a diagnosis is made. If it can be made at the beginning, 80 per cent. at least of the cases are curable if placed in a pure atmosphere. But it should be borne in mind that it is the most insidious of diseases. Symptoms often appear years after infection. Specialists may declare there are no indications of tuberculosis in a case where in a few weeks it is manifest to any one.

"Whenever there is any question one examination is not enough. It does not make any difference how distinguished or how competent the examiner is. Put it down that the burden of proof is to show that the patient has not a tubercular disease if he has had a cough for any length of time. Where a cough continues for more than six or eight weeks—in a vast majority of cases, back of that cough is a tubercular focus. The tendency among many physicians and among the laity is to regard it as something else.

"When any one talks to you about chronic bronchitis and continued colds, make up your mind that in a majority of cases a tuberculous focus is back of it. Then is the time to establish the fact if it exists, for then is the time when it is easily curable; later it may not be. Do not be too easily satisfied that it is not that—that it is only a chronic cough.

"Cure involves self-sacrifice. It is a matter not of days or of weeks; it involves living out in the pure atmosphere. It is not a matter of locality, but of purity and of being out of doors."

THREE DEATHS FROM HEAT.

Many Prostrations Also Reported on the Hottest July 14 in Twenty-two Years.

Folk in the Weather Bureau who spend their time amid every breeze that sweeps over the city, seem to have a habit of looking down upon the sweltering city far below their eyrie and then saying that it really isn't so hot as it seems, and backing their statements up with the figures of their own compilation. Yesterday, however, was an exception, for they admitted that it was hot. No July 14 of which the bureau has any record was any hotter, and there was only one as warm, and that was twenty-two years ago, when the mercury in the thermometer tubes reached the same maximum of 90 degrees. It was not, however, the hottest day of the Summer, last Wednesday beating it by a single degree. The temperature all day averaged 78 degrees, and it was sufficient to bring death and prostration to many persons who were caught abroad under the fiercest rays of the sun.

Deaths from heat reported were:

BRENNAN, AMERIA, five months old, 130 Forsyth Street.

DARR, JOHN, sixty years old, 104 East Third Street.

GILHOOLEY, FLORENCE, four years old, 22 Washington Street.

Simple prostrations kept the ambulances going all over the city.

TWIN BABIES BADLY BURNED.

Two Little Daughters of a Baltimore Society Woman Meet Accident in an Adirondack Camp.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 14.—The twin infant daughters of Mrs. Bessil B. Gordon, prominent in Baltimore society, were severely burned Saturday night in a camp at Saranac Lake, in the Adirondacks.

A nurse accidentally set fire to the draperies about the twins' bed with a candle. She tore away the blazing fabrics, but the flames had already enveloped the babies. One was terribly burned about the abdomen and limbs, and the other about the head and face, and will be scarred for life, if she recovers. Dr. E. L. Trudeau of New York was summoned from his camp, and has hope of the recovery of both. The babies are particularly lovely little girls and attracted much attention. Their father is dead. They are named Ann and Catherine Gordon. Ann is the most seriously injured.

Douglas H. Gordon, their uncle, left this afternoon for New York, accompanied by his wife and sister, Mrs. J. Quitman Lovell.

May Shut Off Water Supply.

Under a decision just handed down by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court the right of the Commissioner of Water Supply to shut off the water from consumers violating any of the rules of the department is affirmed. The matter came up in the case of a beer bottler, whom the Commissioner contended had defrauded the city by taking water through an unmetred pipe, and who had refused to pay a bill of about $1,000 when presented.

Citizens' Union to Study Excise.

The Citizens' Union has decided to make an exhaustive study of the excise question with a view of reaching a conclusion as to the most practicable form of recommendations for legislation to do away with existing evils. President R. Fulton Cutting has appointed a special committee to undertake the investigation. The Chairman of the committee is Gustave W. Thompson of 128 York Street, Brooklyn. The first meeting of the committee will be held on July 21.

MADE $1,000,000 OUT OF CORN.

Ex-Gov. Drake of Iowa Bought the July Option—His Son Sold Short.

Special to The New York Times.

DES MOINES, Iowa, July 14.—Word reached here to-day that ex-Gov. Francis M. Drake of Centerville had made nearly $1,000,000 out of the recent rise in July corn, which he purchased at 60 cents before the rise commenced. Gov. Drake is a wealthy man, being quoted at about $8,000,000. He is the founder and patron of Drake University at Des Moines, and was Governor of the State just before Gov. Shaw.

His son, John A. Drake, owner of the recent Derby winner, is reported to be on the other side of the fence in the corn deal, and while his father has been winning a fortune he has been losing one.

BIG SLUMP IN CORN.

Price of July Options Drops 5½ Cents in Ten Minutes—Closes Weak at 81 Cents.

CHICAGO, July 14.—Corn bears gave the bulls who are supporting the corner in July corn a severe drubbing about midsession on the Board of Trade to-day. The market opened without any news of particular significance, although the manner in which receiving houses were taking contract corn and sending it into this market caused much nervousness among the big bull leaders. The sentiment was inclined toward the bearish side for the first two hours, yet without any signs of a stampede. When the estimate came, however, that to-morrow's receipts would be 1,000 cars or over, traders who had the cash stuff in hand threw it at the bulls with such vigor that in ten minutes the price of July options dropped 5½c.

Excitement was not marked, but speculators all over the floor voiced the opinion that the corner had been broken. Trade was of good size, better than for several days, more than half a million bushels being put out for profits by the crowd who were getting the cash stuff 20c. cheaper than they were selling July. The congested option opened dull, ½c. lower than it closed Saturday, with a sale at 85½c., an advance was made to 86c., and then came the thud to 80½c. Later there was some support given by the Gates crowd, and July steadied near 81½c.

After the short-lived raid in July corn the market for both July and September quieted down to a weak, heavy affair. There was some talk that the Directors of the board would enact a rule for a maximum price for corn to-morrow, and the prospect of heavy margin calls caused some selling. July closed very weak, 5c. lower than Saturday, at 81. September closed weak at ¾@⅞c. lower, at 81c.

One of the interesting developments of the day in Wall Street yesterday was rather heavy and open selling of stocks all through the list by the firm of Harris, Gates & Co., with which John W. Gates is identified. The largest selling was in St. Paul, Union Pacific, and Missouri Pacific. Yet in spite of this these stocks were the strongest in the market, advancing substantially. This was taken as further proof of the absurdity of the contention in some quarters that the Gates interests are solely responsible for the market's strength. As a matter of fact it is known that other powerful interests have been steady buyers of securities for some time.

Whether yesterday's selling had any connection with the corn deal is not known, but in some parts of the Street it was suggested that it might be for the purpose of providing Mr. Gates with fresh sinews of war", to carry on his corn speculation.

At the office of Harris, Gates & Co. no information could be gotten on the subject one way or the other.

CHICAGO-CINCINNATI LINE.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 14.—Another Chicago-Cincinnati Railroad will be opened for business within the next year. The Cincinnati, Indiana and Western Railroad is being extended from Cottage Grove into Cincinnati, a distance of forty miles. The extension will be completed by Jan. 1. The road is the south end of the Cincinnati, Richmond and Muncie, and after the completion of the extension the two will be consolidated under a new name.

The Cincinnati, Richmond and Muncie is now in operation from North Judson, Ind., where connection is made with the Chicago and Erie to Cottage Grove, where connection is made with the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton.

The Cincinnati, Richmond and Muncie has in operation 168 miles of road. Another stretch of fifty miles from the present northern terminus at North Judson to Hammond, Ind., is now under construction. When completed and opened for business the road will be the shortest line to Cincinnati by several miles, it is said.

RE-ELECTION OF MR. SPOONER.

Special to The New York Times.

MADISON, Wis., July 14.—Politics in Wisconsin are split up. Lafollette has the nomination for Governor in his pocket. The question is, will Lafollette's big vote, which seems assured, be given to indorsement of Senator Spooner for re-election. Many counties have instructed their delegations to vote for Lafollette and for Spooner, but the situation is shown in the propositions made.

One is for the passage of a resolution indorsing Senator Spooner for re-election conditioned on his acceptance of a State platform with special reference to primary election and taxation planks. Just how such a resolution would be worded is a problem and if words can be found, there is little likelihood that such an indorsement would be accepted by Spooner men, who stand on the ground that the State owes it to itself to return Senator Spooner irrespective of his personal views on the matter.

Lafollette is said to have 808 votes out of 1,005 in convention. It seems that Spooner's indorsement depends on Lafollette's friends, and a hitch on Lafollette's part may knock Spooner out.

LATIMER'S WIDOW TO TESTIFY.

No progress toward a clearing up of the Latimer case was made by the Brooklyn police yesterday. Capt. Buchanan said late last night that "nothing new" had developed during the day. It is not thought that there will be any developments of importance in the case until the Coroner's inquest on Thursday. More than a score of persons have been subpoenaed to appear at the inquest.

Capt. Buchanan said that Mrs. Latimer, the widow of the murdered man, would be among the witnesses. It was said yesterday that Mrs. Latimer had left Brooklyn to escape the annoyances she was suffering there and had gone to the Colonial Hotel, at Rockville Centre, L. I., for rest and quiet.

ROCKVILLE CENTRE, L. I., July 14.—Byron Latimer, brother of Albert C. Latimer, said to-day that the reading of his brother's will was a private matter, and that the contents of the will would not be made public until the will was filed in the Surrogate's office in Brooklyn. Mrs. Latimer, the widow of the murdered man, and her children, Edna and Edmund, came to Byron Latimer's house to hear the will read.

More Smoke Nuisance Arrests.

Two more arrests were made yesterday by the Health Department for violation of the soft coal ordinance, the prisoners being an engineer in a factory in East Seventy-sixth Street and the engineer of a factory at Forty-second Street and the East River. Civil cases are also pending against the Degnon-McLean Company for creating a smoke nuisance at the subway opening in Centre Street, near Duane, and against a cable company in Broadway, nearly opposite. Assistant Corporation Counsel Stelle said yesterday that arrests would be better preventives of the smoke nuisance than civil prosecutions, and it was probable that more arrests would be made in a few days.

MOTHER CHARGED WITH MURDER OF HER SON.

Child Had Been Dead Several Hours When Seen by Physician—Accused Woman's Story.

Mrs. Joanna Dwyer, forty years old, of 189 Eighth Street, Brooklyn, was arrested at 1 o'clock this morning and locked up in the Fifth Avenue Station on the charge of homicide, it being alleged that she had caused the death of her seven-year-old son Peter by beating him.

Mrs. Dwyer is the wife of Roundsman Thomas Dwyer of the Adams Street Station in Brooklyn.

At 10:30 o'clock last night she called in Dr. David Sherman of 272 Ninth Street to attend the child. When the doctor reached the house he found the child had died. He gave it as his opinion that the child had been dead eight or ten hours.

He found the little body a mass of bruises, and expressed the belief that the child's death was due to abuse at the hands of some person. He did not incriminate the mother in his statement of the case.

Dr. Sherman, however, immediately communicated with the police, and Detective Eugene Fay of the Fifth Avenue Station, who was sent to investigate, arrested the woman after questioning her carefully.

She denies that she was the cause of the child's death. She denies that she beat him, but admits that she struck him with her hand sometimes. She says the boy was very unruly and had a habit of running about the house and into tables and chairs, and in that way she accounted for the bruises.

Mrs. Dwyer has three other children—Frank, fifteen years old; George, ten years old, and Edward, five years old. Her husband has not been living with her for some time. When he was informed of the death he went to the house and took charge of the other three children. The woman will be arraigned in the Butler Street Court this morning.

SEES PRESIDENT BAER.

A Wilkesbarre (Penn.) Priest Confers with Him Regarding the Anthracite Miners' Strike.

PHILADELPHIA, July 14.—President Baer of the Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company and the Rev. Father J. J. Curran of Wilkesbarre had a long conference to-day in President Baer's office at the Reading Terminal in reference to the anthracite coal miners' strike.

Neither President Baer nor Father Curran was inclined to talk of what transpired, but it was subsequently learned that the clergyman from Wilkesbarre tried to have the Reading Coal and Iron Company take the initiative and bring about a settlement of the strike.

Most of the time of the conference was occupied by the priest in telling Mr. Baer the condition of affairs in the coal region, and it is said that Mr. Baer declined to take any step in effecting a settlement of the trouble except what the miners already know about.

The Rev. Father Curran came from Wilkesbarre to-day with the intention, it was stated of making an attempt to end the strike.

WILKESBARRE, July 14.—The local operators say that no plan the Rev. Mr. Curran of this place can propose at this late hour can be entertained by them.

A big mass meeting of striking miners was held at Plymouth to-day. Addresses were delivered by T. D. Nichols, President of District No. 1, United Mine Workers; National Board Member John Fallon, and others. National Board Member Fallon, who has charge at strike headquarters in the absence of President Mitchell, said he had received reports from the entire strike region. The strikers are firm, no additional washeries in this section were started up, and no attempt was made to resume work at any of the collieries.

SHAMOKIN, July 14.—Two carloads of special policemen and laborers arrived here to-day from Schuylkill County. The men went to work at the Reading Company's Henry Clay washery, and it was successfully started. The strikers made no demonstration. The washery is the first to be operated in this region since the anthracite strike was inaugurated.

The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company to-day announced that a 10 per cent. increase in wages would be paid in this region to employes who had remained at work since the strike started. The strikers say this increase is intended as a bait.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 14.—Whether or not there will be a general suspension of work among the bituminous coal miners in support of the great anthracite strike may be determined in Indianapolis by the end of this week. The National convention called to settle the matter will begin Thursday. There will be nearly 1,000 delegates, representing about 30,000 miners. It is conceded at this time that the convention will either favor a suspension of work throughout the entire bituminous fields, or will provide for a defense fund greater than their treasury now offers.

LONGSHOREMEN IN SESSION.

President Mitchell of United Mine Workers Talks on the Coal Strike and for Unionism.

CHICAGO, July 14.—John Mitchell, President of the United Mine Workers of America, addressed the convention of International Longshoremen's Association, which began its eleventh annual convention here to-day. Mr. Mitchell said of the coal strike:

"If the time does not soon come when we succeed we will have to ask for assistance."

"Failure to attain success," continued Mr. Mitchell, "would mean a severe stroke to unionism. Do you think that I am now asking you to come to our aid? I am not asking it now, but when we do ask we hope that the longshoremen will come to our assistance."

After a short address of welcome by D. J. Keefe, G. W. Perkins of the Cigarmakers' International Union made an address upon "Unionism." He quoted statistics to show that the wages of union men had increased and their hours had been shortened during the last five years.

The Longshoremen's Association is composed of unions of marine and transport workers and railway and warehouse package freight handlers, embracing 362 local unions.

BIG FIRE IN NICE.

NICE, France, July 15.—Les Grands Magasins, in the Place Chichy, are burning.

The Military Club and the Credit Lyonnais Building have been partly destroyed.

The fire threatens to extend to other buildings.

Demands of Rockmen Granted.

Special to The New York Times.

SCRANTON, Penn., July 14.—The Lackawanna Company has granted the demands of the rockmen at the Sloan Water Shaft and the Holden Shaft for an eight-hour day, and the men will return to work to-morrow.

A large mass meeting of United Mine Workers was held in West Scranton to-day, and Frank J. Dickert, a Locust Street grocer and member of the Scranton Poor Board, was placed "under the ban." Dickert is a Pole, and it is alleged that he has engaged a number of his countrymen to go to work in the Lackawanna Company's Dodge mine.

Prof. Collard Discharged.

Prof. Collard of 425 Caton Avenue, Jersey City, who was charged by James Lupton of Bay View Avenue with having by hypnotic influence caused the marriage of James Lupton, Jr., to Marie Collard and also the marriage of T. Budlong to Mabel Smith, was discharged in the Oakland Avenue Police Court yesterday. It is thought that an agreement has been reached among the families, and that no effort will be made to annul the marriages.

TO AVOID EFFECT of HEAT
DRINK
ZOOLAK
It is DR. DADIRRIAN'S
original and only genuine Matzoon
FOOD and DRINK
Positively Refuse Imitations.
At Fountains, Cafes, Druggists.

ARCHITECT DE WOLF POISONED.

Found Ill in the Hotel Imperial—Said He Had Been in the "Tenderloin" Three Days.

John De Wolf, a landscape architect, suffering from opium poisoning, is a patient in Bellevue Hospital. He is about fifty-three years of age. He registered at the Hotel Imperial at about 7 o'clock on Sunday evening, and went directly to his room. He became ill in the corridor of the hotel yesterday morning, and a physician said that he thought that Mr. De Wolf was suffering from opium poisoning, and suggested that he be sent immediately to the hospital. Central Office Detective Davis was in the hotel at the time, and he took the stricken man away. In the hospital the physicians diagnosed the case as one of opium poisoning, and said that, while his condition was very serious he would probably recover.

Dr. Stewart, Superintendent of Bellevue Hospital, questioned Mr. De Wolf last night, but he would not talk of the case. He admitted his identity, and gave his address as 190 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn.

Detective Davis said he searched Mr. De Wolf's room in the Imperial but could not find opium. To the detective Mr. De Wolf gave his address as 100 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn, and said that he had been in the "Tenderloin" three days.

Mr. De Wolf was born in Bristol, R. I. He is the son of Algernon and Clara Diman De Wolf. He studied landscape architecture in Providence, R. I., New York, Boston, England, and on the Continent of Europe. He never married. He has been employed in all of the Atlantic States as an engineer and a landscape architect. He designed the Villa Maria on Lake Como, Italy. He is a member of the Horticultural Society of New York, the Players, American Park and Outdoor Art Association, and many other societies. He has contributed many articles to leading publications on landscape architecture and kindred subjects.

CHEAPER ELECTRIC LIGHTS.

A Reduction of 25 Per Cent. in Present Rates, Beginning Sept. 1.

According to their announcement, made public to-day, the New York Edison Company and the United Electric Light and Power Company after Sept. 1 will furnish electric light service throughout the city at a reduction of 25 per cent. of the present rates.

Two years ago when the new power house at Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth Streets and the East River was begun, the companies promised this reduction, to take effect as soon as the new station should be completed. By this cut in price those who formerly used gas for illuminating purposes will be able to use electricity with very little greater expense.

The prevailing rate for electricity has been 20 cents per kilowatt hour, for the first two hours. By the new rate this is reduced to 15 cents for the first two hours, 10 cents for the third and fourth hours, 7½ cents for the fifth and sixth hours, and 5 cents thereafter.

This reduction will benefit the small consumer most, as the rates for supply after the first two hours have not been changed.

The cost in cents of arc and incandescent lamps under the new schedule will be:

Av'gs H'rs' Use.	Per Stand-ard Arc Lamp Hour (500 Watts.)	Per Incand't Lamp Hour 16 Candles (50 Watts.)
First and second	7½	¾
Third and fourth	5	½
Fifth and sixth	2½	¼
Over six hours	2½	¼

To explain the change of rate the Edison Company prefaces its announcement as follows:

In accordance with the declared policy of reducing the price of the electric service of this company as rapidly as possible, consistent with efficient service, we beg to announce that on and after Sept. 1 next, the maximum price of electric current for incandescent and arc lighting will be reduced from 20 cents to 15 cents a kilowatt hour.

This change is now made possible by the addition to our facilities for the production and supply of electric current of our new Waterside station at Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth Streets and the East River. This station, designed for an equipment of about 130,000 horse power, is the largest, the most complete, and the most modern in the world.

WILLIAM STILL DEAD.

Negro Known as "Father of the Underground Railroad"—Once a Slave, He Died Very Wealthy.

PHILADELPHIA, July 14.—William Still, who was known throughout the country as "Father of the Underground Railroad" and one of the best educated members of the negro race, died at his home here today.

Mr. Still was about eighty years old. Though born a slave, he worked his own freedom, secured that of his mother by a most romantic escape from a slave dealer, educated himself by his own efforts, and leaves a fortune estimated at between $750,000 and $1,000,000.

He was for many years Secretary of the Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society, and was active in the Freedmen's Aid Union. He was a Trustee of Storer College, at Harper's Ferry, and was active in the Pennsylvania Society for Promoting the Abolition of Slavery and the Society for Improving the Condition of the African Race. He leaves a widow, two daughters, and a son.

MAN KILLED BY A ROOSTER.

Bird Sunk Its Spur Into His Hand and a Few Hours Later He Dropped Dead.

LAMBERTVILLE, N. J., July 14.—James W. Carroll, a merchant of this place, who died under peculiar circumstances, was buried this afternoon in Riverview Cemetery.

On Friday he caught a couple of hens, and was about to carry them out of the yard when the rooster flew at him and hurled one of its spurs in Mr. Carroll's hand. The hand began to swell at once and became painful. Mr. Carroll went to a doctor, who treated the wound and reduced the swelling and the pain. He was advised to keep quiet for the rest of the day, and walked home with friends, laughing over the attack of the rooster.

Just after entering his home he complained of a pain in his head and stood for a few seconds with one hand pressed to his head. He then toppled over dead. It is supposed that the bird's spur pierced an artery and caused a blood clot that went to the brain.

T. F. BYRNES BUYING LAND.

Ex-Superintendent of Police Purchases David Lamar Property at Red Bank —Mr. Freedman's Acquisition.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., July 14.—Thomas F. Byrnes, ex-Superintendent of Police of New York and a Summer cottager at this place, has bought the David Lamar property, adjoining his residence property. Mr. Byrnes's place is located on a point midway between Red Bank and Fair Haven and the Lamar property adjoins it on the east. The latter consists of about four acres of ground, a twelve-room house and outbuildings.

Mr. Byrnes will improve the property, but has not yet decided as to whether he will occupy it himself. The terms of the sale were private.

Andrew Freedman, who has a Summer cottage on Flower Hill at this place, has added to his possessions by purchasing a large tract of land adjoining his present residence. The tract was bought from John Sutton for $9,000. Mr. Freedman bought the tract to enlarge his residence grounds.

Custody of Lederer Child.

John A. Dutton, appointed by the Supreme Court in Brooklyn as referee in habeas corpus proceedings instituted by George W. Lederer, the theatrical manager, to secure the custody of his six-year-old son, Maitland Lederer, yesterday afternoon filed a report recommending that, pending the trial of the Lederer separation suit, the father have the custody of the child, but that he shall keep the boy within the limits of New York City. It is also recommended by the referee that Mrs. Lederer be allowed to have the boy one day each week and be permitted to see him on two other days each week at his residence.

James McCreery & Co.,
"AERTEX"
CELLULAR UNDERWEAR
for Men.
The Aertex fabric is practically an air distributor,—the mesh being formed of open cells, which admit of perfect ventilation.
No other weave can guarantee such comfort during the hot weather.
Aertex Undergarments are recommended for any extremes of climate.
Twenty-third Street.

The weather man's going to get right down to business and give us some of those "hottest days in twenty years."
Better get into a cool summer suit—and do it now.
Clearing out all broken lots of summer suits that sold all the way from $15 to $25 at $11.75.
All the smart materials—cheviots, serges, homespuns and flannels.
WM. VOGEL & SON,
Broadway, Houston St.

STAR Safety Razors
Shave Clean and Never Pull.
Users enjoy the full benefit of self-shaving. THE STAR is the best and original Safety Razor.
Accept No Substitute.
THE STAR is a little higher in price, but a razor of merit.
ESTABLISHED 1875.
Imitated by many, equalled by none.
Every razor warranted.
Star Razors, complete, $2.00. Handsome Sets, $3.50 and up.
Call or send for Catalogue.
KAMPFE BROS.,
8-12 Reade St., New York.
Or all dealers in A1 Cutlery.

GRAND
SUNDAY OUTING
TO THE
Mountains
Tickets on sale July 20 to Mauch Chunk, Glen Onoko and the Switchback via the
LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD
$1.50
Round Trip
Children 75 Cents
From Brooklyn 15c. additional.
Special train will leave New York, 230 St., 8.25 a. m.; Cortlandt St., 8.50 a. m.; Dobroses St., 8.30 a. m. Will leave Brooklyn (Fulton St.), 8.15 a. m. Returning, leave Mauch

VENICE'S FAMOUS CAMPANILE FALLS

Bell Tower of St. Mark Now a Mass of Ruins.

THE LOGGIA ALSO DESTROYED

St. Mark's Church and the Ducal Palace Narrowly Escape.

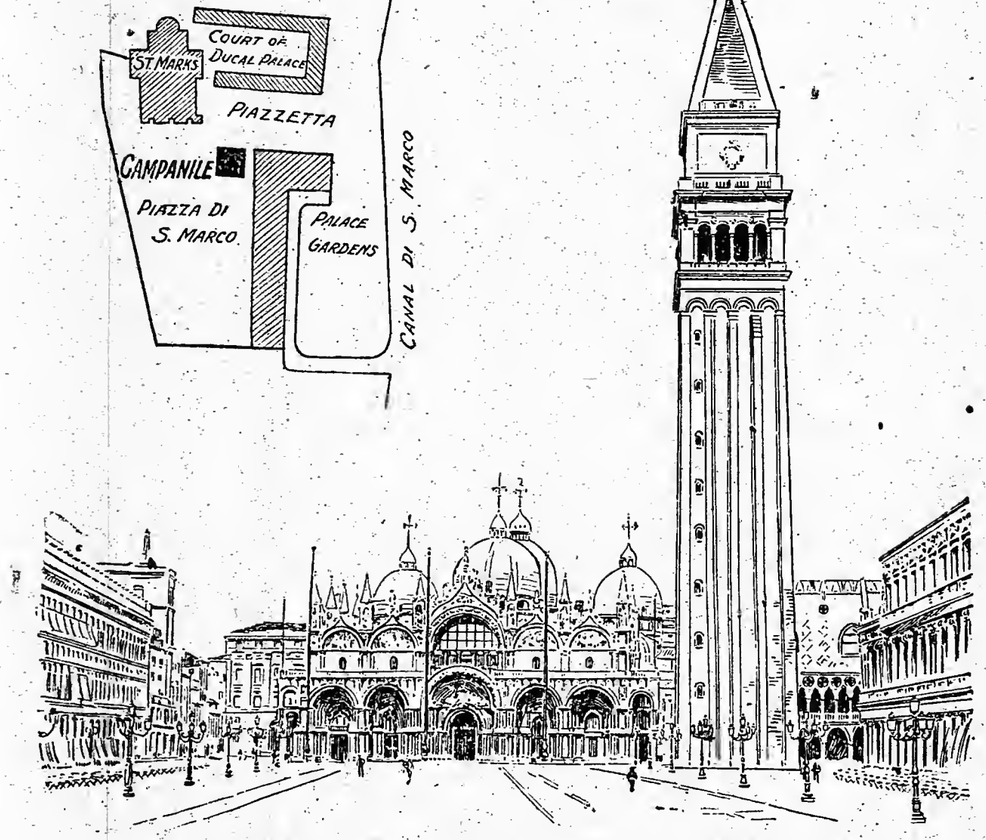
The Disaster May Be Followed by Other Catastrophes as the Result of the Constant Dredging Now Going On.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 15.—The Times's correspondent at Venice says that the Campanile of St. Mark fell to the ground yesterday morning. Not only the tower, but also the Sansovino Loggia, was destroyed.

The crack in the Campanile started at the northeast corner, at the top of the Loggia, and went diagonally across the main corner of the buttress tower, and then perpendicularly about eight feet.

The correspondent saw the tower fall. He was in the Piazza di San Marco at the time. A few moments before the catastrophe dust came from the crack.



THE CAMPANILE AND CHURCH OF ST. MARK, VENICE.

Then suddenly one of the columns of the bell chamber at the top of the tower fell, followed by the golden angel on the summit. In another moment the whole stone top of the Campanile came down, crushing the Loggia.

There was a pause, and then the whole edifice fell, almost gently, to the ground. That portion of the tower nearest to the Palazzo Reale, which had been rendered more solid by the recent pointing of the bricks, fell in greater masses than the rest, striking a corner of the palace. It destroyed six yards of the frontage, leaving the gallery within exposed to view.

The correspondent says that if the whole tower had been repointed, it would probably have fallen in a more solid mass, and have destroyed St. Mark's and other buildings. As it is, not a stone of the church or the Doge's Palace has been injured. The escape of St. Mark's is marvelous. The golden angel from the Campanile lies shattered in the central porch of the church, at the very spot where Frederick Barbarossa made his submission to the Pope.

It is conjectured, says the correspondent, that the causes of the disaster were the crumbling of the brickwork and the constant dredging at the entrance of the Grand Canal and in the Giudecca Canal in order to enable larger vessels to visit the port. The Campanile was the heaviest building in Venice, and perhaps it is only the first to suffer by the slipping of the earth caused by the dredging.

Women are weeping in the streets, says the correspondent, and, as hour passes hour with the Campanile bells silent, a void is felt which those knowing Venetian life can appreciate.

By The Associated Press.

VENICE, July 14.—The Campanile of St. Mark collapsed at 10:40 o'clock this morning, and fell with a great crash into the Piazza.

The Campanile is now a heap of ruins. The church and the palace of the Doges were not hurt, but the Campanile in falling carried away the Sansovino Loggetta and the library of the Royal Palace.

Fortunately, premonitory signs of the collapse allowed a partial clearance of the Piazza, and consequently there were no fatalities, but a few persons were injured.

The first intimation of danger was the sudden appearance yesterday of a longitudinal crack in the corner of the wall facing the clock tower, and the breaking of two windows. A concert which had been arranged to take place in the Piazza last evening was stopped by order of the Prefect, with the object of preventing a concourse of people. Repairs on the Campanile were to be begun to-day.

A little before the collapse the noise of falling stones within the bell chamber warned the shopkeepers, workmen, and tourists of the impending disaster, and the people fled for their lives, crying: "The Campanile is falling!"

When the disaster was comprehended Venetians were seen in the streets bemoaning the destruction of one of the oldest art treasures in the kingdom. Four of Sansovino's statues of Venetian nobles were demolished in the Sansovino Loggetta, while a beautiful Paul Veronese painting was destroyed in the palace. The winged angel from the top of the tower was thrown to the front door of the Cathedral, smashing the Bando column, which was hurled thirty-five feet, and just escaped the column supporting the south angle of the Cathedral. A more serious disaster was thus only just averted.

The ruins are piled up to a height of 100 feet, and the Piazza di San Marco and the adjoining squares are covered with debris. The fall of the tower produced a thick red dust, which spread like a hanging cloud over the city. This, with the rumbling, volcanic-like noise, startled the inhabitants of the most remote suburbs. Thousands of soldiers and police aided in allaying the panic. The ruins are now surrounded by a cordon of troops.

The Venetian Deputies have telegraphed to the Government at Rome for authorization to establish a lottery for the purpose of raising funds to rebuild the tower. A special meeting of the Venice City Council was held to-night to discuss the disaster.

The Council decided to provide a preliminary fund of 500,000 lire ($96,500) for the rebuilding of the Campanile and the Sansovino Loggetta. A public subscription will also be opened for the same purpose.

Dowager Queen Margherita and Count von Bülow (German Imperial Chancellor) have wired expressions of regret at the ruin of the tower of the Municipal Council.

VIENNA, July 14.—Prof. Belar, head of the Seismic Observatory at Laibach, Austria, is of opinion that the earthquake at Salonika, Turkey, completed the destruction of the Campanile of St. Mark, Venice, which had shown the effects of the recent disturbances of earth and sea in northern Italy.

Prof. Belar says he noticed a marked inclination of the Campanile at Easter.

THERAPIA, European Turkey, July 14.—Another severe shock of earthquake is reported from Salonika.

Dominating, as it did, all the surrounding buildings in the famous Square of St. Mark, the Campanile, which was demolished yesterday, was the most conspicuous of all the landmarks of Venice. It rose sheer above the highest pinnacles of the famous church, and had stood there, visible from a considerable distance from the city, for a little over a thousand years.

In the early days of the republic men stood on the tower to watch for homecoming vessels, and the news of many a victory was signaled to the anxious citizens in this way. But the tower was also used for the purpose which its name signifies. According to some authorities, four bells were rung for various purposes. One sounded at dawn to call the laborers, another opened the official bureaus, a third called the councils, and the fourth tolled out the requiem of persons who were to be executed. Galileo made many observations from the tower.

The Campanile was begun by the Doge Pietro Tribuno in the year 888. In 1329 it was restored; nearly a century later it was provided with its stone top, and in 1517 the figure of the angel was placed at the summit.

At the foot of the Campanile was the Loggetta, or Loggia, built by the famous sculptor and architect Jacopo Sansovino in 1540 as a meeting place for the nobles of Venice. It was richly adorned with reliefs, and had bronze statues of Minerva, Apollo, Mercury, and a God of Peace, all by Sansovino. The bronze doors of the vestibule were regarded as masterpieces. The Loggia was not long used for its original purpose. It became a waiting room for the commanders of the guards during the sessions of the Great Council. Recently it had been used for auctions and lottery drawings.

The Campanile was built of brick. It was 325 feet high and 42 feet square, on a stone base, simply decorated with slight pilasters. The upper part was an open lantern with a pyramidal roof, and on the apex was the fine colossal statue of an angel, formed of plates of gilt bronze on a wooden core.

The Campanile was built on a foundation of ten-foot piles of white poplar, close driven into the stiff clay. Above was a double layer of oak planks, and above them rough footings of trachyte and other volcanic stones. Other buildings in Venice have foundations of the same kind, but many are built on another plan, without piles but with wider footings.

There was no staircase in the tower, the ascent being made by a winding inclined plane of thirty-eight bands, ending in a few steps. The entrance to the tower was by a small door on the west side. Visitors to Venice usually chose the sunset hour for ascending the tower, when from the summit, a wonderful view of the city and its surroundings could be obtained. Indeed, to ascend the tower was the only way to understand the intricate plan of the city, which from the top of the Campanile was spread out like a map, with all its spires and churches and distant islands, while beyond could be seen the snowy Alps. The tower was always open, but visitors were not allowed to enter it alone. A single traveler had to engage a bystander to enter with him. At the top, even in modern times, was always stationed a watchman, but not for the same purpose for which a sentinel stood there in the days of Venice's greatness. The watchman, of modern days carried a telescope, but it was not to scan the horizon for vessels bringing news of victory, but to look for fires in the city and to give notice of them.

It may be supposed that there will be a searching inquiry into the cause of the fall of the tower. Venice spends a large sum annually on keeping her famous monuments in order, and a number of officials have nothing to do but to examine the historic buildings of the city and report on their condition. Every trace of decay is supposed to be observed, and money is available for immediate repairs if they are necessary. Among the officials employed by Venice are some of the leading archaeologists of Italy.

FALL OF THE BASTILE CELEBRATED IN PARIS

President Loubet Reviews the Troops at Longchamp.

Free Matinees in the Theatres—Performances for Children at Circuses—Oppressive Heat Overcomes Many.

PARIS, July 15.—The Parisians yesterday celebrated the one hundred and thirteenth anniversary of the capture of the Bastile in the customary manner. They were favored by brilliant weather, the heat being tempered by a refreshing breeze. The first noticeable event of the day was the annual demonstration of the League of Patriots before the Strasburg statue and the Joan of Arc statue, on whose pedestals they deposited wreaths. It passed off peacefully. Throughout the forenoon the streets were enlivened by martial music of regiments marching to the Bois de Boulogne, where the entire garrison of Paris was assembled by 1 o'clock in the afternoon.

After luncheon and an hour's rest the troops were marshaled on the Longchamp race course. The stands there were already filled to their utmost capacity, while 100,000 other spectators occupied every point whence there was any chance of obtaining a glimpse of the proceedings. On the arrival of Gen. André, the Minister of War, accompanied by a brilliant staff and the foreign Military Attachés, who were followed by President Loubet, attended by the Premier, M. Combes, and other Ministers, the review commenced. A picturesque figure on the Presidential stand, amidst the group of gorgeous uniforms of the Diplomatic Corps surrounding the President and Mme. Loubet, was Ras Makonnen, the Abyssinian General, clad in rich attire.

The marching troops were much applauded, especially such popular corps as those of the Polytechnic and other military schools, and the firemen, on whose flag the President fastened a Cross of the Legion of Honor, in memory of the firemen who had perished in discharge of their duty.

President Loubet was greeted all along the route, going to and returning from Longchamp, with much cheering and shouts of "Vive Loubet!" "Vive la Republique!"

Free matinées were given at the Opera Français and Opera Comique, and even at other theatres, which were all filled with audiences mostly composed of working people, many of whom waited from dawn until the opening of the doors. Free performances for school children were given at the circuses.

During the afternoon the heat was so oppressive at Longchamp that many spectators, soldiers, and policemen were overcome. Doctors attached to hospital tents prepared for such an emergency attended to the cases of the civilians, while the army ambulances received forty soldiers. No fatalities, however, were reported.

Paris was generally illuminated last night. All the public buildings were outlined in rows of gas jets and decorated with ornamental designs in multicolored lights. Many private establishments were so tastefully decorated as to vie successfully with the attractiveness of the official efforts, which were mostly in the line of reproduction of what had been done on the occasions of previous fêtes.

As soon as it became dark vehicular traffic ceased on all the principal thoroughfares, and these were quickly crowded with people viewing the illuminations and fireworks, of which there were several fine displays. Then the Parisians turned their attention to dancing. At least 1,200 al-fresco balls are now in progress, at which men and women are dancing with as much zest and merriment as though this were not the second night devoted to this amusement. It is now past midnight, and the crowds around the bandstands show no signs of giving up the merrymaking before daybreak.

Telegrams received from the provinces report similar observances of the day throughout the country.

EVACUATION OF TIEN-TSIN.

Amelioration of Terms First Imposed a Victory for American Diplomacy—A New Complication.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Officials of the State Department are gratified at the information conveyed in press dispatches from Peking to the effect that the Foreign Ministers have agreed on the terms under which Tien-Tsin is to be turned over to the Chinese, and also at the victory for American diplomacy involved in the amelioration of the stringest terms first imposed.

Some concern, however, is felt here in regard to the statement that the Ministers are considering the question of reimbursing the foreign concessionaires for the grants obtained under the provisional Government, which are now reported to be declared invalid by the terms of the Tien-Tsin agreement. It is pointed out that the German, French, and other citizens who obtained concessions from the provisional Government did so with their eyes open to the probability of a change of Government at Tien-Tsin and a consequent annulment of their concessions, and it is felt that the Chinese Treasury should not be drained for the purpose indicated. It is therefore probable that some influence will be brought to bear by this Government to prevent another inroad on the Chinese Government funds.

LORD PAUNCEFOTE'S BODY ARRIVES IN ENGLAND.

Remains Removed from the United States Cruised Brooklyn with Naval Honors at Southampton.

SOUTHAMPTON, England, July 14.—The United States armored cruiser Brooklyn, from Annapolis July 1, having on board the remains of Lord Pauncefote, Ambassador of Great Britain at Washington, arrived here this morning. The body was landed soon after 11 o'clock.

The ceremony of the transfer of the remains was impressive. One hundred and twenty-four bluejackets composed the bearer party. The coffin was taken between lines of seamen with arms reversed to a specially draped railroad carriage. During the removal of the body the American and British bands played Chopin's Funeral March.

Besides the widow and the family, Rear Admiral Joseph B. Coghlan, the officers of the Brooklyn, the United States Consul, John E. Hopley; a number of British naval officers, and the Mayor of Southampton followed the coffin to the train. Minute guns were fired by the Brooklyn and British warships until the departure of the train, which started for Newark-upon-Trent, near Nottingham, where the funeral will take place to-morrow.

THE KING TO BE MOVED TO-DAY.

To be Taken on the Royal Yacht—Bluejackets Rehearse by Removing His Couch.

LONDON, July 15.—Following is the bulletin regarding King Edward's condition posted at 10 o'clock yesterday morning at Buckingham Palace:

"The King continues to progress satisfactorily. His general condition is excellent, and the wound is healing well."

The specially constructed ambulance in which King Edward is to be removed from Buckingham Palace to the railway station was taken to the palace yesterday afternoon. Six bluejackets who have been selected to remove the King went through a rehearsal by removing the couch on which the King has at times been resting to the ambulance, under the direction of the nurses.

His Majesty, when he is taken from the palace to-day will be accompanied by Queen Alexandra, Prince and Princess Charles of Denmark, Sir Francis Knollys, the King's private secretary, and the attending physician.

It is understood that no bulletin regarding the King's condition will be issued until his Majesty is safely on board the Victoria and Albert this evening.

WELCOMES THE KING OF ITALY.

Burgomaster of St. Petersburg Hands Him the Traditional Bread and Salt.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 14.—King Victor Emmanuel of Italy made his official entry into this city to-day, and was welcomed by the civil and military authorities. The Burgomaster handed the King the traditional silver plate with bread and salt.

After inspecting the troops the King proceeded to the cathedral and laid a massive silver wreath on the tomb of Alexander III.

TSARSKOE-SELO, Russia, July 14.—Emperor Nicholas II. and King Victor Emmanuel of Italy, accompanied by the Czarina and the Dowager Empress, arrived here at 6 o'clock this evening. Their Majesties were received by a guard of honor and made an inspection of the great military camp in the presence of a cheering concourse. Later a grand military tattoo and serenade, in which 2,000 musicians took part, was given before the Imperial tent, but the effect was spoiled by a heavy downpour of rain.

The royal party dined at the palace and afterward attended the theatre. Their Majesties will spend the night here and attend the review to-morrow.

Rospigliosi Marriage Not Invalid.

ROME, July 14.—The suggestion in some quarters that the marriage of Prince Joseph Rospigliosi to Mrs. Marie Reid Parkhurst of Bangor, Me., is invalid is quite untenable. The marriage was in accordance with Italian law, and the opposition of the Vatican does not affect its legality.

Gift by Mr. Carnegie to Eastbourne.

LONDON, July 14.—Andrew Carnegie has given £10,000 to Eastbourne, Sussex, for the establishment of a library, for which the Duke of Devonshire has given the site.

TESTIFY AGAINST MOTHER.

Mrs. Madaus's Little Daughters Tell How She Slew Their Father.

A pathetic scene was witnessed yesterday morning in Part II., General Sessions, when Recorder Goff opened the trial of Mrs. Lizzie Madaus, charged with the murder of her husband, William Madaus, at their home, 330 East Seventy-fourth Street, on March 11 last. Two of her daughters, Alice and Evelyn, aged nine and eleven, respectively, were called by Assistant District Attorney Clark and testified against their mother, who sat watching them and holding to her breast the baby that has been born to her since the tragedy.

When Evelyn was called, Recorder Goff took the child beside him, and, holding her hand, questioned her gently as to her knowledge of the nature of an oath. He then permitted her to be sworn. The child then told the story of how her father scolded her mother for drinking whisky, and was pouring out a glass of beer for her, when her mother leaned over and struck him with a knife. She positively denied that her father struck her mother, or kicked or abused her. "My papa did not strike his hand to my mamma," she said, "and she struck him pretty hard."

Alice testified that her father and mother had quarreled at breakfast and at dinner. At 6 o'clock, when the family had supper, the quarrel was kept up. She was two rooms away when the stabbing occurred. She heard her father scream, ran into the room, and saw blood upon him. He fell on a chair, and her mother began to scream.

The case will continue to-day.

OFF TO FETCH LIEUT. PEARY.

Steaming down the North River, saluted by ferryboats and other craft, the steam yacht Windward yesterday afternoon set out for the Far North to bring back Lieut. Peary, who for five years has been in search of the north pole. It is expected she will return in about two months' time if everything goes satisfactorily and Lieut. Peary has returned to Cape Sabine.

Large crowds visited the vessel yesterday and surveyed her with much curiosity. She broke her journey for a short time off Staten Island to adjust the instruments, and then proceeded on her way.

Appeal for a Rizal Monument.

Mayor Low, as Chairman of a local cooperating committee, has sent out a request for funds to help the Filipinos in Manila to build a monument in honor of their patriot poet, Dr. Rizal. It is desired to raise about $100,000 in Mexican money, or $45,000 in American money. The Filipinos will raise the larger part of this amount. Gov. Taft has already contributed. Besides Mayor Low, the members of the cooperating committee are John G. Schurman, Gen. Elwell S. Otis, United States Army; John R. Proctor, and Benjamin Ide Wheeler.

The Ideal Sunday Newspaper.

Another contribution to the knowledge and pleasure of those who appreciate and support what is genuine, clean, clever, and edifying in journalism will be made in next Sunday's issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES. Edited for folks with brains. A Sunday newspaper that makes an appeal to all who care for the cardinal qualities of trustworthiness, cleanliness, brightness, and completeness. A Sunday newspaper free from all offensiveness in matter and manner. A Sunday newspaper that can be taken into the home and that gives its readers reliable information and diversified entertainment.—Adv.

THE BIG STORE A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER Co.

SIXTH AVE. MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN. 18TH & 19TH STS.

Brains and Money Are Powerful Bargain Givers

AND The Siegel Cooper Store proves that fact in myriads of attractive ways. The store was never in happier humor than now.

It is a delightful summer shopping center. The ceilings are the highest of any store in the city. The windows are wide open, admitting volumes of fresh air. Millions of feet of pure air are drawn into the store and diffused throughout every floor. Every modern cooling appliance is used here to make shopping more comfortable in hot weather.

The aisles are broad and comfortable. There is no stuffiness, no congesting of merchandise. The great, splashing fountain in the center of the Main Floor adds to the beauty and airiness of the surroundings.

And the great crowds that came here yesterday appreciated all this. The Expansion Sale is such a fine event that it is naturally of absorbing interest and utmost consequence to all who desire to purchase seasonable merchandise at extraordinarily low prices.

Here is a partial list of the attractions for to-day:

Women's Shoes and Oxfords.

Any pair of Tan Shoes or Oxfords for Women in stock will be marked at the uniform price of 98c. a pair to-day. This is really a most extraordinary opportunity, for many of the Shoes and Oxfords included in the various lots were made to sell at prices ranging from $1.50 to $5.00.
All sizes in nearly all the lots. No old styles. The season's best shapes. To-day's startling price, **98c**

(Main Floor, Rear of Fountain.)

Women's Waists.

Exquisitely made DOTTED LAWN WAISTS, with this entirely new style yoke, at **95c**

Delightfully pretty SUMMER WAISTS, of fine lawn, at **95c**

(Second Floor, Front.)

Boys' Washable Suits

This is an opportunity of much more than ordinary interest to parents of boys. We place on special sale to-day a gathering of various small lots of boys' high-class Wash Suits. Being made by the best manufacturers in the business, there are naturally many fine prizes in this timely offering. Each Suit is priced at **65c**

(Main Floor, Rear.)

Wash Fabrics at Reduced Prices.

LAWNS: Exclusive designs of fine quality Lawns in all the desirable colored backgrounds; 100 or more designs to choose from; reduced from 10c. a yard to **5c**

BATISTES: Fine printed Batistes; neat patterns on light and dark grounds; also white polka dots on black grounds; reduced from 15c. a yard to **9c**

LINEN CORD BATISTES: Fine sheer Batistes in linen effects; very suitable for Shirt Waist Suits; reduced from 22c. per yard to **15c**

(Main Floor, Front.)

Washable Petticoats.

WOMEN'S WASHABLE PETTICOATS, made of lawn, percale, gingham and madras. Excellent styles and colorings; some $1.50 qualities included; specially priced for to-day at **50c**

(Second Floor, Center.)

Refrigerators

At Special Price Inducements.

THE "MODEL" REFRIGERATOR, 1902 pattern, is made of hardwood, cleanable, charcoal filled, and guaranteed to give perfect circulation of air. Also a great saver of ice:

No. 431, regularly sold at $9.00; now	7.00
No. 432, regularly sold at $10.50; now	8.00
No. 434, regularly sold at $13.00; now	10.00
No. 458, apartment-house style, regularly sold at $12.50; now	10.25
No. 461, apartment-house style, regularly sold at $18.00; now	15.00
No. 462, apartment-house style, regularly sold at $19.00; now	15.75

(Basement.)

Screen Doors

At Reduced Prices

SCREEN DOORS, strongly made, walnut finish, well seasoned, are in broken lots, which were regularly selling at 85c., closing them out at, each, **45**

SCREEN DOORS, natural wood finish, in ¾ inch stock, varnished, regular price during the season was $1.00, special now, **60**

SCREEN DOORS, in mahogany finish, extra strong and fancy designs, regularly sold at $1.20, special, **75**

(Basement.)

Women's Wrappers.

WOMEN'S WRAPPERS, made of lawn, pretty, light effects, skirts cut extra full, with deep ruffle, prettily trimmed waists; specially priced for to-day, at **75c**

(Second Floor, Center.)

World's Greatest Grocery.

National Biscuit Co.'s Royal Milk or Royal Toast BISCUIT, per package, **6c**

New Home-Made CURRANT JELLY, large tumbler, **10c**
Made by Mrs. Thomas, Highland, N. Y.

(Fourth Floor.)

Straw Hats

MARKED FOR RAPID SELLING.

Men's and Young Men's Straw Hats, **80c**

In this assortment all shapes and braids are represented.

THE VALUES ARE EXTRAORDINARY.

BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S STRAW AND WASHABLE SAILOR HATS REDUCED TO **38c**

(Main Floor, Rear.)

Men's Suits at $7.00.

This sale is practically as fresh and inviting as when it began, for every line has been reinforced. New lines have been added. Higher priced lines have been marked down to fill up some of the lots that dwindled rapidly. You'll get more value for your money in Summer Clothing than you ever did before.
Virtually every kind of suits for men. Every fabric. Every size.
The price is matchlessly attractive. **7.00**

(Main Floor, Rear.)

The Wanamaker Store

Store Closes Daily (Except Saturday) at 5 o'clock
Saturdays at 12 o'clock.

The Wanamaker Store

More Tan SHIRTS
At Half a Dollar!

SCARCE as hen's teeth—popular as ping-pong! Today plenty, at this little price. In three widths of clearly printed white stripes on a rich tan ground; nicely made, in full sizes; with separate cuffs. They have all the effectiveness of dollar or dollar-and-a-half shirts, though the price is only **fifty cents each.**

All regular sizes.

Broadway and Ninth street.

Men's 2-Button Double-Breasted
Serge Suits at $12!

THIS ANNOUNCEMENT is particularly remarkable, because these Suits are the smartest you find, excepting those made by best custom tailors.

The blue serge is of handsome quality, and absolutely fast in color; and the coat is cut in the very smartest style, and the tailoring is above reproach. Coats are half-lined, have broad shoulders and long roll to the collar, which is hand-made, as are also the buttonholes. Most stores would be proud to show such suits at fifteen dollars. The price, **$12 a suit.**

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

A Day of Unusual Doings Among
The Women's Garments

THE Women's Costume Store crosses its equator on July Fifteenth. The equinoctial storm of prices occurs today; and, like all unusual weather that happens, this promises to make the most remarkable record of recent years.

Stock conditions and the radical forces brought to bear on the situation produce a downfall of prices probably never matched before on lines of goods so stylish, so seasonable, and so altogether to be desired.

Take first this group of

IMPORTED OUTING DRESSES

The smartest suits to be found in New York today—made of fancy duck and various Mercerized French suitings, canvas weaves, and the like—mostly in white, others in pastel and darker shades. They are made after models by Francis, in blouse styles, with deep, fancy collars, very prettily trimmed. Jackets have effective linings of fancy Swiss muslins. Skirts are extremely stylish. Now priced this way:

$23.50 Dresses at $10 $35 Dresses at $15
$30 Dresses at $13.50 $36 and $38 Dresses at $17.50
$55 Dresses at $25

Exactly the Dresses for smart outdoor wear all Summer, at seashore or mountains.

Then here is another popular offering—

WOMEN'S $5 to $7.50 WASH SKIRTS at $3.50

Handsome Skirts of white pique, variously made; some with cording, others with folds, and some handsomely trimmed with insertion. Only a hundred all told; so you must be prompt, of course.

We also offer today about a hundred of the smart

CACHE PLUIES, or RAIN AND DUST COATS

The thinnest and lightest Coats ever made to be absolutely rainproof. Made of fine Gloria cloth, inside of which is a light layer of rubber. Made after Francis models; and the most stylish as well as most sensible overgarments brought out this season, for traveling or automobiling. They cover the dress clear to the ground—protecting the dress fully from dust and rain—then they are refined and smart under all conditions. These new prices today:

$25 Garments at $15 $40 Garments at $25
$28 and $30 Garments at $20 $43.50 and $45 Garments at $30

Second floor, Broadway.

Sale of HOSIERY
And Underwear for Women

THIS movement presents exactly the sorts of Underwear and Stockings that hundreds of women are just ready to buy. Popular kinds at popular prices; yet now at very substantial reductions from prices already seemingly low enough.

WOMEN'S STOCKINGS

At 12½c a pair; value 18c—Imported fast black Cotton Stockings; regular made and fashioned; light weight; sizes 8 to 9½ only. Also of medium-weight fast black cotton; seamless; fine gage; elastic; especially adapted for knockabout wear or bathing purposes.

At 18c a pair, 3 pairs, 50c; 25c values—Imported fast black Cotton Stockings; plain black; black with unbleached feet or split soles; sizes 8 to 9½ only; black Richelien ribbed or assorted shades of plain tan.

At 31c a pair; worth 50c—Imported fast black lisle thread Stockings, in pretty assorted patterns of allover openwork.

At 25c a pair—Extra size fast black Lisle Thread Stockings in a pretty pattern of allover openwork; elastic; seamless; narrowed ankles.

WOMEN'S UNDERWEAR

At 12½c each; "seconds" of 18c grade—Light-weight shaped ribbed Cotton Vests; white; high neck, long sleeves.

At 15c each; "seconds" of 25c grade—White Lisle Thread Vests; ribbed; low neck, sleeveless; light weight; fine qualities.

At 31c each; were 38c and 50c—White Lisle Thread Vests; shaped; low neck, short sleeves or sleeveless; high neck, short or long sleeves. Light-weight white ribbed Lisle Thread Vests; low neck, sleeveless; plain or fancy ribbed with pretty patterns of lace-trimmed necks. Swiss ribbed Cotton Vests; with crocheted fronts. Ecru ribbed, knee-length Lisle Thread Drawers or white Lisle Thread Drawers, with lace-trimmed wide bottoms.

Broadway.

A Newly-Priced Group of
Girls' Wash DRESSES

OUR collection of pretty Summer Wash Dresses, for girls of 6 to 14 years, is undergoing a process of elimination. As soon as styles begin to dwindle, as to size-assortment, out they go, under the stimulus of reduced prices.

Here's a lot that's thus affected today—

$3, worth up to $7.50

Many remarkably pretty styles in the group—Sailor, Russian blouse and others, in white and colors. You may find slight marks of handling on some of them—but that's a mere bagatelle.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Beautiful Bric-a-Brac China and Cut Glass
With the Littlest Prices of the Year to Pay

NO MATTER when a store offers such superb goods at such surprising prices—away they go, in a jiffy, even in the middle of July—yesterday proved that decisively. But we provided plenty for several busy days' selling, and those who come today will fare as handsomely as those who got here yesterday

A new feature of the Sale this morning is a collection of *Importer's Samples of Vases*, in Doulton effects—some have figure decorations, others have flower designs, beautifully finished in gold; now at *half price, and less.*

Vases at $1, $1.50, $2 and $3
worth $2.50 to $6.

Cut Glass—
Bowls 8 in., $3.50, worth $5.
Bowls, 8 in., fancy shape, $6, from $9.
Bowls, 8 in., $7, from $9.
Nappies, 7 in., $3, from $4; 8 in., $4, from $6; 9 in., $4.50, from $9.
Claret Jugs, $8, from $12.
Water Jugs, $9, from $12.
Celery Trays, $4.50 from $6.50.
Vases, 12 in., $3, from $4.
Water Caraffes, $2, from $2.50.
Spoon Trays, $2.50, from $3.50.
Square Bonbon Dishes, $2, from $3.

Fancy China—
At 50c each, values up to $1.50—French and Austrian China; mostly French; beautifully decorated, and in the newest shapes.
Dinner Plates, Breakfast Plates, Tea Plates, Salad Bowls, Cake Plates, Celery Trays, Olive Dishes, Spoon Trays, Pomade Boxes and Powder Boxes—none of these have ever sold for less than 75c, many at $1 and $1.50; today 50c each.
At $1, values up to $3—All French China, and richly decorated.
Salad Bowls, Celery Trays, Bread Trays, Condensed Milk-holders; Dinner, Breakfast and Tea Plates and Bread and Butter Plates, Footed Comports, Olive Dishes.

Fancy China—
At 15c; reduced from 25c—Austrian China—richly decorated.
Tea Plates, Bread and Butter Plates, Tea Cups and Saucers, After-dinner Coffee Cups, Fruit Saucers, Covered Mustard Pots; never sold for less than 25c and 35c; today 15c.

Main aisle and Basement.
The assortment of other Bric-a-Brac is still good, and fine pieces at less than half price, are still here in good variety.
At 25c to $25 Each, worth $1 to $50.

Dinner Sets—
This group of fine offerings added today:
At $6.50, worth $8—American Porcelain Dinner Sets, 100 pieces; 4 decorations.
At $10, worth $16—American Porcelain Dinner Sets, 100 pieces; flower decorations and all pieces gilt.
At $13.50, worth $22.50—Austrian China Dinner Sets, 100 pieces; flower decorations and all handles gilt.
At $20, worth $30—French China Dinner Sets in 100 pieces; flower decorations and all pieces gilt.
At $22.50, worth $35—Theodore Haviland Dinner Sets, 100 pieces; prettily decorated, and all handles gilt.

Basement.

Sundry Price-Flurries Among
The FRAMED PICTURES

THE Picture Man shares the general antipathy towards odd lots; and has been holding some housecleaning ceremonies among his Framed Pictures.

Three splendid new price-groups are the result, composed of a variety of most attractive pictures from our own stock, with the addition of certain special purchases, made for the occasion; and each marked at

Half Regular Prices, or Less

It is a chance that is well worth your taking advantage of, if you can find a couple of square feet of vacant wall-space anywhere about your city or country home. Some details:

At $1, worth $2 to $3—
Etchings, 14 x 28 in., in attractive subjects; in gilt frames.
French Facsimiles, colored, 8 x 10 to 11 x 14 in.; in oval frames.
Other odd pictures, in great variety.

At $2, worth $3.75 to $4.50—
Dining-room Pictures in fruit and game subjects; without mats; 18 x 28 in., in handsome frames.
Pastels and Artotypes, plain or colored, in gilt or wood frames; 20 x 24 in.

At $3, worth $4.50 to $7.50—
Etchings, in charming subjects; 24 x 34 in. and 18 x 38 in.
Photogravures, 24 x 30 in.
All matted and handsomely framed.

Picture Store, Fifth floor.

Concerning Awnings and Mosquito Deterrents

BOTH timely subjects, you'll admit. The sun and the mosquitoes usually frequent opposite ends of the day; but between them they manage to keep the average twenty-four hours in Summer pretty well occupied.

Here's protection against both; and while protection, you'll admit it's not "high tariff."

AWNINGS—
Odds-and-ends that have accumulated this season from our stock of Awning Materials, making an excellent variety of striped patterns to choose from. 1800 yards in all, including several full pieces.
Awnings made from these remnants, mounted on galvanized iron frames, at $2.25 each, for 3x6 ft. windows. Other sizes at proportionate prices.

Third floor.

MOSQUITO NET CANOPIES—
The "Dixie" Canopy, complete at $2.75. Attaches to headboard of bed, and is easily adjusted.
The "Palmer" Canopy—a large umbrella frame worked by a pully from ceiling, or floor standard. Three sizes:
For Single Bed, $1.50; for Three-quarter Bed, $1.75; for Full Bed, $2.
Mosquito Netting, by the piece; 8 yards long, 66 in. wide, 45c, 50c and 70c.

Mohairs and Sicilians
In Black and Colors

NEXT to the light and airy cotton fabrics, rank Mohair and Sicilian as delightfully cool, comfortable, and, at the same time, stylish and sightly materials for Summer gowns.

We're selling quantities of these lustrous, highly finished goods; for women realize that no material is better fitted to stand the rough-and-tumble wear of Summer traveling and Summer life. And, of course, they are unequaled for bathing suits; for they preserve their shape, and shed water and dry quickly.

Our stock of these goods, in various widths, grades, patterns and colorings, is as complete as when the season started; but it's hard to keep it intact. Some particulars:

BLACK MOHAIRS—
At 37½c—36 in. wide. At $1—38 in. wide
At 50c—38 in wide. At $1.25—44 in. wide
At 65c—38 in. wide. At $1.50—44 in. wide
At 75c—38 and 45 in. wide.
At $1.75—45 in. wide. At $2—44 in. wide

BLACK SICILIANS—
At 50c—42 in. wide.
At 75c and $1—45 and 54 in. wide.
At $1.25 and $1.50—44 and 54 in. wide.

BLACK CRAVENETTE SICILIANS—
At $1.25, $1.35, $1.50, $1.75—54 in. wide.

BLACK SICILIAN FLORENTINE—
At $2.50—54 in. wide.

BLACK FIGURED STRIPED SICILIANS—
At $1.25—44 in. wide.

NAVY BLUE MOHAIRS—
At 50c, $1.25 and $1.50—38 in. wide.

NAVY BLUE SICILIANS—
At 75c, $1 and $1.25—44 in. wide.

SELF-COLORED STRIPED MOHAIRS—
At 50c and 65c—Navy blue, 38 in. wide.

SOLID COLORED MOHAIRS—
At 45c—38 in. wide. At 75c—38 in. wide.
At 65c—38 in. wide. At $1—38 in. wide.

Navy-Blue-and-White Striped MOHAIRS—
At 40c and 65c—38 in. wide.

Navy-Blue-and-White Striped SICILIANS—
At $1.25—45 in. wide.

MOHAIR MIXTURES or GLACE—
At 40c, 50c and 65c—38 in. wide.
At 75c and $1—44 in. wide.

Fourth avenue and Tenth street.

The LINEN SALE
Some Quite Exceptional Midsummer Offerings -:-

THERE is never any trade reason for reducing prices on Linens. The demand with the manufacturers nowadays always exceeds the supply. Price-concessions come rarely, and then only because of arbitrary reasons. And shrewd housekeepers know that under-priced offerings of pure linens are not to be slighted when they are found.

Here are some of the best and most popular sorts of Linens that come to America, sharply under-price just because it's stock-righting time:

Table-Linens by the Yard

At 35c yard—Silver-bleached Austrian drill Table-linens; 68 in. wide. 22-in. Napkins to match, at 90c a dozen.
At 45c yard—Splendid quality half-bleached Irish Table-linen; several pretty patterns; 70 in. wide.
At 50c yard—Extra fine quality snow-white Table-linen from Ireland; 67 in. wide.
At 70c yard—Bleached Irish Table Damask, many patterns; 2 yards wide. 22-in. Napkins to match, at $2 a dozen.
At $1 yard—Fine satiny bleached Flemish Table-linen, in rich and very effective patterns; 68 in. wide. 24½-in. Dinner Napkins to match most of the designs, at $2.75 dozen.

Table-Cloths

At $1.75 each—Bleached Irish damask Tablecloths, unhemmed; 2x2½ yds. 22-in. Napkins at $2 a dozen.
At $2.50 each—Fine bleached Flemish damask Table-cloths, in several choice patterns; 68x90 in.
At $2.85 each—Bleached Scotch double damask Table-cloths, unhemmed; several handsome designs; 70x90 in. Half-yard longer, $3.45.

Napkins

At 65c dozen—Silver-bleached Austrian drill Napkins, hemmed; for luncheon, cafe or restaurant; 16x16 in.
At 90c dozen—Snow-white Scotch damask Napkins. Also splendid quality silver-bleached Austrian drill Napkins.
At $1.10 dozen—Full-bleached Scotch damask Napkins, in a range of neat patterns; 18x18 in.
At $2.75 dozen—Soft-finish bleached Flemish damask Napkins, 24½ in. square.
At $3 dozen—Bleached Flemish satin damask Napkins, made of the famous Courtrai flax; new and exclusive designs; tea size, 22x22 in. Same, dinner size, 26x26 in., at $4.75 doz.

Towels

At 6c each—Bleached crash Kitchen Towels, hemmed and bordered; 14x32 inches.
At 12½c each—Good quality bleached huckaback Towels, hemmed; 18x33 in.
At 16c each—Splendid large bleached huckaback Towels, hemmed and bordered; 19x38 in.
At 20c each—Knotted fringe bleached damask Towels; assorted borders; 22x45 in.
At 25c each—Extra heavy bleached huckaback Towels, German make, hemstitched ends; 20x38 in.; $2.50 doz.
At 25c each—Very fine plain white hemmed buckaback Towels, with damask border; 21x41 in.
At 30c each—Very fine plain white buckaback Towels, with satin stripe border and hemstitched ends; 21x43 in.

Bath Towels—(All Cotton)
Snow-white Turkish Bath Towels, special values at 10c, 12½c, 15c, 20c, 25c, 35c and 50c.

Fancy Linens

At 12½c each—Bleached Scotch damask Tray Cloths; 16x25 inches.
At 35c each—Extra fine quality bleached German damask Tray Cloths; hemstitched all around; 18x27 in.
At 50c—Very fine bleached German damask Tray or Carving Cloths, with open-work, and hemstitching; 20x30 in.
At $1.90 dozen—Fringed Fruit Doilies, fancy colors; 16 in. sq.
At $2 dozen—Fine bleached double damask sewn-finish bleached Doilies; full size.
At 5c each—Children's fancy colored Bibs. Larger sizes, 8c. Plain damask Bibs, 10c.
At $1 each—Bleached German momie damask hemstitched Table or Bureau Scarfs; 18x54 in.

Fourth avenue.

How Many of These Have You Read?

SOME people never read books on their vacation. Some people never have anything to read when they want it. For the former, our sympathy; for the latter, these suggestions:

Latest Fiction

The Westcotes. A. T. Quiller-Couch. 75c.
Fables of the Elite. Dorothy Dix. 75c.
A Double-Barreled Detective Story. Mark Twain. $1.08
The Strollers. Frederic S. Isham. $1.08.
Belshazzar. William Stearns Davis. $1.08.
Olympian Nights. John Kendrick Bangs. 90c.
Hohenzollern. Cyrus T. Brady. $1.08.
Those Black Diamond Men. William F. Gibbons. $1.08.
The World's People. Julian Gordon. $1.08.
Wind in the Trees. Millicent Sutherland. $1.08.
The Love Story of Abner Stone. Edwin Carlisle Litsey. $1.20.
Tales of Destiny. Elizabeth G. Jordan. $1.08.
Abner Daniel. Will K. Harben. $1.08.
The Virginian. Owen Wister. $1.08.
Stephen Holton. Charles F. Pidgin. $1.08.
Dorothy Vernon. Charles Major. $1.08.
Audrey. Mary Johnston. $1.08.
Wolfville Days. Alfred H. Lewis. $1.08.
Rockhaven. Charles Clark Munn. $1.08.
The Mississippi Bubble. Emerson Hough. $1.08.
The Claybornes. William Sage. $1.08.
Jezebel. Lafayette McLaws. $1.08.
Bylow Hill. George W. Cable. 90c.
Ransom's Folly. Richard Harding Davis. $1.08.
A Roman Mystery. Richard Bagot. $1.08.
It's Up to You. Author of John Henry. 57c.
The Lady Paramount. Henry Harland. $1.08.
Bondman Free. John Oxenham. 50c.

Miscellaneous

Character Building. Booker T. Washington. $1.50.
The Boer Fight for Freedom. Michael Davitt. $2.
Fashions in Literature. Charles Dudley Warner. $1.20.
Autobiography of Walter Besant. $2.40.
Lee at Appomattox and Other Papers. Chas. F. Adams. $1.50.
The Trust. Its Book. $1.25.
An Onlooker's Note Book. $2.25.
The Buried Temple. Maurice Maeterlinck. $1.40.
Spanish Life in Town and Country. Louis Higgins. $1.20.
Opportunities in the Colonies and Cuba. $1.
Home Thoughts. Second Series. $1.20.
In a Tuscan Garden. $1.50.

Books on Nature

Nature's Garden. Neltje Blanchan. $2.60.
The Insect Book. Leland O. Howard. $3.
The Butterfly Book. W. J. Holland. $2.70.
American Food and Game Fishes. $4.
Kindred of the Wild. Charles G. D. Roberts. $1.50.
Lives of the Hunted. Ernest Seton-Thompson. $1.75.
The Brook Book. Mary Rogers Miller. $1.35.
Neighbors of Field, Wood and Stream. Morton Grinnell. $1.30.
A Vacation with Nature. Frank DeWitt Talmage. $1.
Judith's Garden. Mary E. Stone Bassett. $1.08
According to Season. Francis T. Parsons. $1.75.
Southern Wild Flowers and Trees. Alice Lounsbury. $3.65.

Book Store, Ninth street.

Lawn SHIRT-WAISTS
And Dressing Sacques

NOW you want the coolest of cool things to wear. That means exactly such airy lawn Waists and Dressing Sacques as are described below. They are neat in style, nicely made; and prices are as little as can be:

SHIRT-WAISTS

At 85c—Of White Lawn; full front plaited in cinsters; trimmed with embroidery; open at side.
At $1—Of White Lawn; three styles; trimmed with lace or neat embroidery; long or short sleeves.
At $1.75—Of fine White Lawn; five styles; trimmed with handsome embroidery; some long or short sleeves. Regular $2.25 and $2.75 values.

DRESSING SACQUES

At 75c—Of Lawn, in white ground and neat figure; full front; French back; ribbon at waist; trimmed with ruffle edged with lace. Regular $1.25 value.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Snaps in Summer Shoes

PENNIES count, when the preparations for the Summer vacation are under way. So many things to be bought at once—shoes, clothing, sporting goods, books, railroad tickets—that even small economies are grateful.

How much more welcome, then, are the important savings on the important requisites, Shoes—that this splendid sale of Summer footwear makes possible! Here are dimes, quarters, dollars of actual profit to you. And the shoes—strong, reliable, stylish—are precisely the sorts that men, women and children need for seashore, country or mountains.

For example:

OUTING SHOES

Men's White Canvas Rubber-soled Oxfords at $1, instead of $2.
Men's Tan Calf Oxfords and Lace Shoes at $1.50, instead of $2.50.
Men's Tan Kid Lace Shoes, in best styles, at $2.25, instead of $3.50.
Women's Tan Kid Oxfords, with turned soles, at $1, instead of $1.50.
Women's White and Drab Canvas Oxfords, with leather soles, at $1.
Girls' Tan Kid Button and Lace Shoes, with spring heels, at $1 and $1.20.

SHOES FOR DRESS

Men's Black Kid Lace Shoes; proper shape and weight; $1.90, worth $3.
Men's Black Box-calf Lace Shoes; medium weight; welted soles; $1.90.
Men's Patent Leather Oxfords, with medium-weight extension soles, at $2.40, instead of $3.50.
Women's Kid Oxford Ties, with patent leather and kid tips; turned soles, at $1.90, worth $2.
Women's Patent Leather Boots, lace and button; smart shapes; $1.90, worth $2.50.
Women's Tan Kid Oxfords, with turned soles; finely made, at $1.40, worth $2.50.
Children's Enameled Leather Spring-heel Shoes; splendid for wear; look well, at $1 and $1.20.

Basement.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue,
Ninth and Tenth Streets.

ERIE

YOU CAN MAKE
n pleasure of travel between
New York and Buffalo
by patronizing the new
Compartment Sleeping Cars
VIA
ERIE Railroad
"All the comforts of home."
Cafe Cars—Meals a la Carte.
VESTIBULED THROUGH TRAINS.
LEAVE NEW YORK - 7:25 P. M.
ARRIVE BUFFALO - 7:00 A. M.
Other good trains at convenient houra to all points West.

Cluett "RADNOR"
Arrow "AINSLIE"

Many of life's miseries come from ill-fitting collars. The remedy is at your disposal.

CLUETT or MONARCH SHIRTS go with these collars—they're all made in the same factory. To be had where men's goods are sold.

Welch's

Has well been called "Nature's Finest Food and Drink." Especially at this time of year it does go right to the spot. Try these recipes—

Welch's Grape Juice Lemonade.

To a quart of lemonade, rather sweet, add a tumbler of Welch's Grape Juice. Serve ice cold.

Welch's Grape Punch (Unfermented).

Take the juice of three lemons, the juice of one orange, one pint Welch's Grape Juice, one pint water, one small cup of sugar. Serve ice cold.

Order from your dealer. Be sure the label reads "Welch's."

The Welch Grape Juice Co.,
Westfield, N. Y.

AVOID NOSE TORTURE

Wear Levoy's new Clip; attached to any eyeglass, &c.; no pinching, tilting, nor falling; oculists' prescriptions filled; quick repairs factory on premises. B. M. LEVOY, 24 East 23d. Telephone, 2,950—18th.

Amusements.

MANHATTAN BEACH
TO-DAY at 3:30 P.M. SHANNON'S 23D REG'T BAND
TO-NIGHT AT 8 P.M. PAIN'S ANCIENT ROME and GRAND FIREWORKS
TO-NIGHT AT 9. Last Week of Rice's Show Girl Mat. Sat. at 4.
Begin'g July 21, Primrose & Dockstader's Minstrels

MADISON SQ. ROOF GARDEN TO-NIGHT 7:30 to 12.
JAPAN BY NIGHT THE MIKADO JAPANESE IMPERIAL TROUPE.
Concert by d'Aquini Orchestra. Geisha Girls, Japanese Novelties. ADM. 50c.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evgs. at 8:15. Mat. Saturday at 2:15
Sam S. Shubert and Nixon & Zimmerman's
A CHINESE HONEYMOON
The English Musical Sensation by Dance & Talbot

HERALD Square Theatre. MATINEE SATURDAY. Management Sam S. Shubert
A. H. Chamberlyn's Magnificent Production of
THE DEFENDER The New Musical Yachtical Extravaganza.

KALTENBORN CIRCLE Auditorium, B'way & 60th St.
T'ngt, 8:30, Symph'y Ngt. 50c. That's all.
Leopold Winkler, Pianist.

FLOATING ROOF GARDEN 50c. Fare;
Every Ev. St. Grand Republic. Frl. Excepted.
Conterno's 14th Regt. Band and Vaudeville.
Leave W. 129 St. 8 P. M., W. 20th St. 8:30 P. M., Battery 9 P. M.

TERRACE GARDEN 58th and 59th Sts. Near Lenox Av.
TO-NIGHT. VON SUPPE'S "FATINITZA."

DUSS Summer ngts. Band Carnivals. Mid Arctic Breezes. Evs, 8:15. Col'bus Av. & 66th St.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX—New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. Orchestral Concerts & Vocal Soloists

KEITH'S B'way and 14th BEST SHOW IN TOWN 30—GREAT ACTS—30 PRICES 25c. and 50c.

PROCTOR'S 125th St., 23d St., FIFTH AVENUE. OPEN
BIG COMEDY & VAUDE. ALL SUMMER.

KNICKERBOCKER Thea. Evs. 8:15. Mt. T'dy, 2:15. The Wild Rose
Lederer's Musical Gaiety.

PARADISE ROOF GARDENS 42d St., B'way & 7th Av. Evs. 8:15. 20 Vaudeville Celebrities Bargain Mat. (50c) Wed. & Sat.

Cherry Blossom Grove. B'way, 45 St. Every Ev. 8:15. Also Bargain Mats. Wed. & Sat. in Theatre. Chaperons Vaudeville.

The Turf.

Brighton Races DAILY AT 2:30
TO-DAY THE $3,000
Seagate Stakes
Also A HURDLE RACE,
and 4 other events. Music by Lander.
Reached by All Coney Island Routes.

GEN. CHAFFEE RELIEVED IN THE PHILIPPINES

To Assume Command of the Department of the East.

Gen. Davis Succeeds Him—Change the Result of the Approaching Retirement of Gen. Brooke.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Gen. Chaffee has been relieved of the command in the Philippines and ordered to the command of the Department of the East by an order issued to-day by Secretary Root. The order reads as follows:

"By direction of the President, Major Gen. George W. Davis will relieve Major Gen. Chaffee of the command of the Division of the Philippines Sept. 30, 1902. On being relieved Gen. Chaffee will, with his authorized aides, repair to Governors Island, New York, and assume command of the Department of the East."

A few days ago Gen. Chaffee was cabled that he could have either the command of the Department of the East or that of the Department of the Lakes, if he desired to come home at this time. He was informed that the retirement of Gen. Brooke afforded an opportunity of making whichever change he desired. The cablegram closed with a commendation by the Secretary of War of Gen. Chaffee's services in China and the Philippines.

A reply was received Saturday from Gen. Chaffee stating that he left the matter entirely with the department, but that he would prefer New York in case he was relieved in the Philippines. He suggested that Sept. 30 would be a good date to make any change in the command of the Philippines. These dispatches were sent to President Roosevelt at Oyster Bay, who consulted with Secretary Root, and the Secretary directed the order to be issued relieving Gen. Chaffee and placing Gen. Davis in command.

Gen. MacArthur has been asked to take command of the Department of the East when Gen. Brooke retires until he can be relieved by Gen. Chaffee.

The status of the commanders of the Department of the East, as qualified in this last order, is as follows: Gen. Brooke is at present in command, but he is to retire at the end of the present month. Gen. MacArthur is in command of the Department of the Lakes at Chicago, but he will be temporarily ordered to New York after Gen. Brooks's retirement to command the Department of the East while the combined manoeuvres are going on. He will retain the command until relieved by Gen. Chaffee, probably about Novemher next, when it is expected Gen. MacArthur will return to his present command in Chicago.

GEN. CHAFFEE'S DISAPPROVAL.

Declares There Was Miscarriage of Justice in the Cases of Major Waller and Lieut. Day.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The incoming Philippine mail hrings the full printed record of proceedings in the court-martial cases of Major Lyttleton W. T. Waller and Lieut. John Horace Arthur Day of the Marine Corps, growing out of the killing of some native bearers, or cargadores, in Samar. The record shows that Major Waller was acquitted of the charge of murder, hut that Gen. Chaffee, declaring that "there has been a miscarriage of justice in this case," disapproves the finding and the acquittal, with the exception that while Major Waller should not have been found guilty of murder, the court should have included a lesser offense.

Gen. Chaffee's indorsement is very strong. He declares that with the exception of three who deserted, no overt acts were committed hy the cargadores, hut, on the contrary, "those sent to their death continued to the last to carry the arms and ammunition of the men after they were no longer able to bear them, and to render in their impassive way such services as deepens the conviction that without their assistance many of the marines who now survive would also have perished."

In the case of Lieut. Day, who also was acquitted, Gen. Chaffee disapproves the finding to the specification and charge of murder. He says that Lieut. Day should have known that his commanding officer, Major Waller, had for three weeks heen under a test of mental and physical endurance such as few men are called upon to undergo; that he was sick with fever, his temperature 105, and his body covered with painful sores. Day was the only officer not sick on duty and in the full possession of his faculties, and his plain duty was to counsel delay in the execution of the orders to kill the natives. Gen. Chaffee refers to the order of Major Waller as "tainted," and says "it should have prompted him [Day] to a positive disobedience of the same."

Notwithstanding the disapproval, the two officers were released, as they could not be tried twice for the same offense.

MR. ROOT'S REPLY TO ROME.

It Already Has Been Cabled—Insists Upon the Withdrawal of the Friars.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—It was learned here to-day that the reply of Secretary Root to the dispatch of Gov. Taft has already been cahled to Rome. It is in the nature of instructions as to what rejoinder shall be made to the Vatican in answer to its first general reply to Gov. Taft. These instructions to Gov. Taft were prepared before Secretary Root left Washington, hut were deemed of such importance that submission to the President was thought desirahle.

The position of the United States is unchanged and the instructions of Secretary Root, issued before Gov. Taft went to Rome, are adhered to in every essential. The important point of these instructions was that the friars should be withdrawn, and upon this question the Administration remains firm. The rejoinder is a diplomatic document and couched in such language that there will he a continuation of the negotiations.

MAJOR GARDENER ORDERED HOME

Board Which Investigated His Charges Preparing Its Report.

MANILA, July 14.—The board which has heen investigating the charges against American officers and soldiers made hy Major Cornelius Gardener of the Thirteenth Infantry, as Governor of Tayabas Province, is preparing its report. The findings will not be made public here, but will he divulged from Washington.

Major Gardener has heen ordered home and will probably depart July 20 on the United States transport Buford.

MINISTER WU'S DEPARTURE.

He Will Not Leave Washington for China for Several Weeks—Will Write Two Books.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—It is expected that Minister Wu will not leave Washington for his new post in China for some weeks. His snccessor, Liang-Chen-Tung, is now attached to the Chinese Special Embassy to the coronation of King Edward VII., headed hy Prince Chun, a son of Prince Ching, who is the head of the Chinese Board of Foreign Affairs, and the embassy is expected to attend the coronation ceremony in August. Besides, Minister Wu must have time within which to close up his affairs in Washington.

Prince Chun is to return to China hy way of the United States, and the officials of the Chinese Legation are not prepared to say whether the new Minister will take up his duties at the legation on his arrival in the United States, or go back to China with Prince Chun and return later to Washington.

Officials personally acquainted with the new Chinese Minister describe him as a man of imposing stature, being over six feet in height and slightly inclined to stoutness. He speaks English with great fluency.

Minister Wu, in speaking to-day of his return to China, said that the first and most urgent need of China was a financial readjustment, so as to relieve the country of the great and increasing burden caused by the payment of foreign obligations in high-priced gold, while silver was the only current money. Next in order, the country, he said, wanted three things—education, railroads, and newspapers. More young Chinese students should study in the United States and Europe, and there should be a system of popular education, he said. Railroads were a strong force in educating the people by bringing them into closer contact, and high-class newspapers were another form of education. The Minister did not intimate how the improvements he desired were to be brought about, but called attention to the fact that he himself had been the advocate of the first railway to be built in China, and indicated that he should favor extensions now.

Minister Wu intends to write two books, one on America, for publication here, and the other on his observations outside of China, for circulation in his native country. This latter work will be intended to spread Mr. Wu's ideas among the people of his own country. However, as he has before him at least two years' work in the codification of the sovereign laws, the Minister did not know when he could start his books. Said he:

"We have ambition to do many things, but life is very short, and there is not time for many things."

CANTON-HANKOW RAILROAD.

Minister Wu Claims Some Credit for It—First Drew Up the Contract in 1898.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—"That'a just like a Yankee," said Minister Wu Ting-Fang when shown the dispatch from Peking that through the efforts of Attorney Carey, representing the American-China Development Company, and Minister Conger, a decree had heen signed hy the Chinese Government ratifying the supplemental contract for the construction of a railroad from Canton to Hankow.

"Why does Carey get any credit for it?" asked the Minister. "I first drew up the contract for the building of that railroad in 1898, and gave the concession to ex-Senator Calvin Brice. That was my idea, and I deserve some credit for it. Why does Carey go over there and claim credit for the whole thing? The railroad will be completed shortly. It's a Government line, and it will be a good thing for my country. We should have more railroads. We will have them."

THE PRESIDENT AND TRUSTS.

Representative Newlands of Nevada Thinks His Attack on Them Is Rather Belated.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—"While I thoroughly agree with the attitude of President Roosevelt on the subject of the trusts," said Representative Newlands of Nevada, a Democratic member of the Ways and Means Committee, as he was starting for home to-day, "I must say his manifesto came a trifle lats, and a person inclined to be skeptical would have cause for wonder why he did not discover the great evil threatening the country sooner than he did. It will be remembsred that the Repuhlicans had an opportunity to pass anti-trust legislation in the last Congress, and that the present Congress has just finished a seven months' session, during which a numher of anti-trust hills were introduced, and that, although in control of hoth branches of Congress and the Executive, the Repnblican Party has done absolutely nothing to hamper the operations of the trusts, and protect the people.

"Another remarkable fact is that the President did not hecome imhued with this anti-trust hunting idea until the Democrats had adopted it as their leading issue. After seven months of silence on the subject, he has suddenly discovered that it is a hurning question. I introduced a hill in the last Congress having for its purpose full publicity of the resources, receipts, dividends, expenditures, &c., of the trusts, and Representative Richardson of Tennessee, Representative Littlefield of Maine, and others, also presented anti-trust hills which received substantially no consideration at the hands of Congress. Considering the fact that the next session of Congress will be a short session, and that a number of important matters, in addition to the regular appropriation hills, will demand consideration. I douht very much whether any anti-trust bill will be presented for serious consideration. I think that through taxation trusts can be restrained better than in any other way."

Mr. Newlands indicated that he waa opposed to the partisan consideration of this matter, and thought that the subject should come hefore a full committee rather than that the bill shonld he prepared by the Republicans and presented as a party question.

COLORED MEN FOR CONGRESS.

Negro Politicians of Two Maryland Districts Dissatisfied with Their White Representatives.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Colored Republicans in two of the Maryland districts are greatly disturhing the peace of mind of two Repuhlican Representatives who are candidates for re-election. These troublous conditions exist in the Fifth and Sixth Districts, represented hy Messrs. Mudd and Pearre. The colored men threaten to run colored men for Congress this Fall because, as they allege, they have not had their share of the patronage which Messrs. Mudd and Pearre have distributed. The colored population is large and comparatively prosperous in Mr. Pearre's district. The proximity to Washington has always proved a source of annoyance to Republican members from that district, as it is an easy matter for the negro politicians to run in on the electric cars and ask for an office when they think there is a chance to get one.

Mr. Pearre has been faithful in trying to get what his colored conatituents have asked of him. It is the custom for the street railroads and the district government to give all the places they can to the nearby members from Virginia and Maryland, and Mr. Pearre has usually secured his share. The street railroads, however, do not use colored men either as motormen or conductors, and have few places for them.

The District Government has hundreds of places for them in the Street Cleaning Service and similar departments, where rough labor could be done, hut the colored politicians of the Sixth District are not satisfied.

The same thing is threatened in Mr. Mudd's district, hut it is douhtful whether it will be carried out there. Mr. Mudd is one of the most active place-getters in Congress, and he has done all that could reasonahly be asked of him for the colored people of his district. He has not only worked the District Government, the Government Printing Office, and all the various departments in Washington, but he has put hundreds of his colored constituents at work on the Government Proving Grounds at Indian Head, which is in his district.

He has urged in season and out that the Government should establish an armor plate plant on the Maryland bank of the Potomac, which would give employment to hundreds more of the loyal colored Republicans of his district. If a colored man should run for Congress in Pearre's district, the result would be the election of a Democrat. A colored candidate in Mudd's district would make the result close, but as Mudd had 2,500 majority over all two years ago, the probability is he would pull through.

WORK OF THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

During the Year 1901 48,698 Persons Were Examined.

Less Than 70 Per Cent. Were Successful—The Number of Appointments Has Increased to 10,000 a Year.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—In the annual report of Chief Examiner Servan of the Civil Service Commission of the work performed in his office during the year 1901 it is shown that 48,698 competitors were examined. Of 21,028 for the departmental branch, 15,770 passed and 5,249 failed; of 3,183 for the Custom Houses, 2,856 passed and 377 failed; of 449 for the internal revenue offices, 252 passed and 197 failed; of 1,709 for the force of the Public Printer, 1,554 passed and 155 failed, and of the 20,001 for appointment in the different classified Post Offices, 12,749 passed and 8,152 failed.

Of 252 persons already in the classified service who were examined for transfer, 173 passed and 79 failed. Of the 321 persons examined for promotion, 159 passed and 162 failed. Of a total of 48,093 persons who were examined for the classified service, for either original appointments or promotion or transfer, 33,521 passed and 14,572 failed.

Of the 160 examined for the District of Columbia, 40 passed and 117 failed, and of the 430 examined for service under the Philippine Commission, 160 passed and 270 failed.

There was an increase of more than 4 per cent. over the total number examined in the previous year, which was 46,602. During the past year less than 70 per cent. of those examined passed, while during the previous year slightly more than 75 per cent. were successful.

During the last six or seven years the number of appointments through examination has increased from about 4,000 to more than 10,000 per annum, and the number of classified positions from a little more than 30,000 to about 100,000. In that time no additional help has been granted hy Congress to meet this demand.

On June 30, 1901, there were 1,358 separate boards. During the year sixty-three new boards of examiners have been organized, instructed, and furnished with the full and necessary equipment. The magnitude of the work connected with the reviewing and approval of applications will be apparent from the fact that during the year the number of applications received for approval averaged more than 1,145 per week, or a total of 59,552.

The examinations were prepared under fifty-three distinct titles. Of these, 218 included specific tests of either professional, scientific, technical, or general education, and 337 were what are known as registration or experienced examinations. Of the 5,121 persons examined for professional, &c., positions in the departmental branch, 1,926 passed. Of the 7,946 whose examinations comprised tests in general intelligence and edncation, 6,675 passed. Of the 7,934 persons who competed in the registration examinations, 7,167 passed.

On July 1, 1900, there were 8,733 sets of unmarked papers on hand. During the year the commission's examiners at Washington rated 45,020 sets of examination papers, and on June 30, 1901, there were on hand unmarked 7,852 sets.

PLANS FOR THE WAR GAME.

Navy Getting Ready for Its Joint Manoeuvres with the Army—Hard Task of the "Umpires."

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Plans are materializing for the naval movements which will precede the joint army and naval manoeuvres this Autumn. The arrangements have heen placed entirely in the hands of Rear Admiral Higginson, commanding the North Atlantic Station, and he is expected soon to settle matters of general detail, such as the limits within which the "enemy's" ships may attack, the selection of a commander for the "enemy's" force, and the selection of the ships which will compose the attacking squadron.

An interesting part of the work in both sets of manoeuvres will be that assigned to the "umpires." Officers will be assigned to each of the ships in the naval manoeuvres, and to both ships and fortifications in the joint exercises, to act as judges, and it is understood that the final decision in the greater manoeuvres as to whsther the army or the navy has heen victorious will be rendered by a board of high ranking officers from hoth branches of the aervice, probably headed by Admiral Dewey.

The task of the individual judges will not he an easy one, for the entire scheme of the exercises is to be based on prohahility. For instance, a battleship steams up past one of the Staten Island forts in the dead of the night. A searchlight flashes out into the hlackness from the fort, finds her, and the gunners ashore train their big weapons to blow her out of the water. Did the searchlight find her in time to have prevented deadly work if it had been real war? Were the guns in the fort trained on her with the requisite precision, or can she be considered as having run the gantlet and as flying up the Bay to shell the metropolis? This is but a sample of what may be expected in the way of situations.

As soon as Gen. MacArthur assumes command at New York, it is expected that he will co-operate with Rear Admiral Higginson in drawing up a complete and definite plan for the game of war between the army and the navy.

The battleships Kearsarge, Alabama, and Massachusetts of the North Atlantic Squadron, which have been laid up for repairs at the New York Navy Yard for some weeks, will be ready to put to sea to-morrow. Rear Admiral Higginson will transfer his flag from the Olympia back to the Kearsarge, and the squadron immediately will begin active work in target practice, drills, and evolutions in order to increase its present proficiency, and also with a view to fitting itself for the coming Summer manoeuvres. Lieut. Commander Niblack, Inspector of Naval Target Practice, is now in New York City, making arrangements for that feature of the squadron's work. The cruiser Olympia left the Boston yard to-day for New York, where she will be docked and undergo additional repairs.

It is learned at the Navy Department that the European Squadron, which is now gathered at Christiania, Norway, is also to do a lot of active preparatory work during the remainder of the Summer.

THE ILLINOIS RUNS AGROUND.

Accident in Christiania Harbor, Norway, Due to Faulty Steering Gear—Hole in the Battleship's Bottom.

CHRISTIANIA, Norway, July 14.—The United States hattleship Illinois, flagship of Rear Admiral Arent S. Crowninshield, and the United States cruisers Chicago and Albany have arrived here.

Owing to faulty steering gear the United States hattleship Illinois struck the bottom of the harbor, which will compel her to go back to England and be placed in dry dock there.

While the Illinois was standing into the harbor, leading the squadron, her steering gear failed and her helm jammed hard to starboard, with the ship headed straight for the shore. Both anchors were let go, and her engines were backed promptly. But the port anchor chain parted, the ship struck an obstruction, and a hole was punched in her bottom. Two small compartments filled with water, the crew were piped to collision quarters, and the watertight doors were closed. The rest of the squadron stood into the inner harbor. The Illinois was eventually backed off, and anchored safely.

Rear Admiral Crowninshield will probably transfer his flag to the Chicago, and the remainder of the proposed Baltic cruise may be abandoned.

BOER PRISONERS HOMEWARD BOUND

Varied Stories of British Treatment in Bermuda.

Twelve-Year-Old Relative of Gen. De Wet Tells of His Own Exploits—Commandant Ferreira Talks.

Twenty-one army officers and public officials and sixty-four Boer and two American enlisted men and one Dutch enlisted man of the Boer Army, who have heen in prison at Bermuda, arrived at New York on the Quebec Line steamship Pretoria yesterday afternoon. All of the Boers are en route for South Africa, and the idea that it will not be very long hefore they see their native land again, seemed to make all of them unusually happy. Among them were old men with their sons, some of the latter being mere boys, one especially, M. J. De Wet, a relative of the famous General, being only twelve years of age.

When the Pretoria reached her dock about 4:30 o'clock the immigration boat, J. E. Moore, was alongside the pier to take the Boers to Ellis Island for examination by the authorities as to their eligibility to land. It was soon ascertained that it would be impossible to land the men at the island before 5 o'clock and to prevent their being detained there all night, Peter Baldwin, the Superintendent of the pier, accordingly telephoned to Commissioner of Immigration Williams, who sent Inspectors Eichler and Flannery to examine the men on the pier. After looking over their papers the inspectors passed the entire party, most of whom went to the Union Square Hotel.

There are still over 4,000 prisoners at Bermuda according to the arrivals yesterday, who are divided into three classes, the first class being those who are able to pay their own way home, the second those unable to do so, and the third those who refuse to recognize King Edward as their sovereign. The Pretoria's passengers were all of the first class.

Very few of the high officers to arrive yesterday were inclined to talk of their treatment by the British at Bermuda, although they said that the great majority of the 4,000 still at Bermuda had already, or would soon, take the oath of allegiance to King Edward.

An exception to the rule, however, was Commandant Ferreira, who was the man selected by the 850 prisoners on Darrell's Island to be their representative in their various dealings with the British military authorities. Commandant Ferreira, among other things, said:

"Really I do not think that we have much to complain about in regard to our treatment. It is certain that the British cared for us much better than we could possibly have cared for them had we been in their places. I heard, of course, complaints about leaky tents and had food and the like, and while there was some ground for the complaints in some cases, many of the others were exaggerated. However, after the new British commander, Capt. Pyne, took charge these matters were all remedied."

"We established several schools in the camps for the instruction of the younger and more illiterate of our fellow-prisoners, we furnishing the teachers, and the British the text books."

It was Commandant Ferreira who made the announcement to the prisoners that articles of peace had been signed between the Boers and England. Of the reception of that news, the Commandant said:

"All of the prisoners were brought out and the articles read. The first verse of the forty-sixth Psalm was then read, and then, after a prayer, the men once more went back to their tents or their favorite haunts on the island. Most of them acknowledged King Edward as sovereign and were very glad that the war was at an end and the time at hand to begin the journey to South Africa, where are our families and friends."

One of the most interesting of the arrivals was the little De Wet boy. Though only twelve years of age, he shows in his talk and actions that he comes of fighting stock. In reply to a question as to how many battles he had fought in and how he had been treated hy the British at Bermuda, he answered:

"I had been in the army seven months when I was captured near Kimherley in September, 1901. I had a hrother captured at the same time, who is along now, and who is going back home to mother and sister with me. My mother's farm was hurned since we left, hut I hear she has got another place now. As for my fighting experiences, I guess I finished my numher of the enemy all right. The fact is, I don't helieve you could count all of them, there were so many of them.

"At Bermuda they treated me very mean. A lot of the English officers were young upstarts, who kept calling me bad names, kicking me, and treating me in other mean ways. One of them, a fellow about seventeen years of age, made me so mad that I gave him a good whipping, and I don't helieve he is able to stand up yet. We did not take any oath of allegiance until we heard from our mother. We decided that for her sake we had better acknowledge the English King and go back and help her and my sister get back some of our money."

Gen. Wessels, one of the higher of the Boer officers, said:

"We are going home just as fast as we possihly can. If we could get a hoat for South Africa to-morrow we would take it. We are going to try and build up our burned homes and restore things to their old standing. My wife and family will meet me at Pretoria. Both of my sons, neither of whom waa captured, were both wounded during the war. As for my own services to my country, I fought for twenty-one months and was captured July 11, 1901, exactly one year prior to my release."

Edward Seventer, an enlisted man, was one of those who complained hitterly of the treatment accorded the prisoners by the British.

"The tents," he said, "were leaky, and we had insufficient covering at night, while the food they gave us was not such as a man can be expected to relish."

W. W. Hoorman, who was an Inspector of the Netherlands Railroad in South Africa, said that he was in bed when the British got him. He had a sore foot, he said, and was unable to convince the British that he had not had it hurt in hattle. Hoorman says he will not be permitted to return to South Africa, as he is a foreigner.

James L. Malloy and Michael Hailey, two Americans, one from Boston and the other from Nevada, were among the ninety-seven former captives.

"I went," said Malloy, "to South Africa with a Red Cross organization, hut as the British seemed to take just as much delight in shooting at me aa the Boers, I decided that it would be best to die, if die I must, with a gun in my hand. So I fished around, got a musket, and joined the Boers. I waa captured afterward and sent to Bermuda."

Two women passengers on the Pretoria, Mrs. John Van Vleck and Miss Boyle, who have been apending the Summer in Hamilton, Bermuda, had some Boer experiencea while on the island. They heard that the British were giving the prisoners hread and water, and decided to give them a hamper full of good things to eat. Accordingly they hired a boat and set out for Darrell's Island. When they reached the shore of the island a British sentinel hailed them, hut, thinking that he was acting without authority, they paid no attention to him, whereupon a Government launch ran out, arrested them, took their boat in tow, landed them, and took them before the British commander. The Captain mildly lectured them on their conduct and then ordered them released. They were told afterward, one of the women said, that they had had a very narrow escape from being shot.

Among the Boer officers who arrived yesterday were: T. P. Brain, a former Acting Secretary of the Orange Free State; Gen. A. P. Cronje, a relative of the distinguished Boer General of the same name; Commandant Peter F. Steyn, a brother of former President Steyn of the Orange Free State; Baron von Khayhach of President Steyn's staff; M. Van Velden of Gen. Botha's staff, and G. A. Fraser, private secretary to President Steyn.

W. L. DOUGLAS
UNION MADE $3.50 SHOE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Established 1876. For more than a quarter of a century the reputation of W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes for style, comfort, and wear has excelled all other makes sold for $3.50. They are worn by more men in all stations of life than any other make, because they are the only $3.50 shoes that in every way equal those costing $5.00 and $6.00. They are the standard of the world. These are the reasons W. L. Douglas makes and sells more men's $3.50 shoes than any other two manufacturers. Try a pair and be convinced.

Best imported and American leathers, Heyl's Patent Calf, Enamel, Box Calf, Calf, Corona Colt, Vici Kid, National Kangaroo.
BOYS' SHOES, $2; YOUTHS', $1.75.

1899, Total Sales First Six Months, $1,103,820.00
1902, Total Sales First Six Months, $2,340,000.00

Shoes by mail, 25 cents extra. Catalog free.
Fast Color Eyelets used. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

NEW YORK STORES:
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345 Eighth Avenue.
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708-710 Broadway.
1367 Broadway.
421 Fulton Street.
494 Fifth Avenue.
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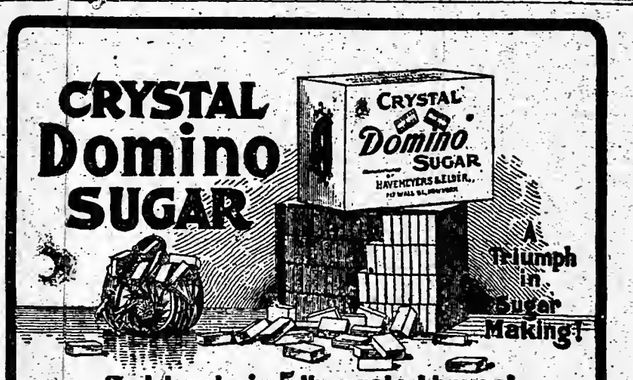
18 Newark Avenue.
NEWARK
785 Broad Street.



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"CRYSTAL DOMINO SUGAR" is packed in neat SEALED BOXES, and is NEVER sold in bulk. It is packed at the refinery and opened in the household;—there is no intermediate handling. Hence, no dirt, no waste, no possible adulteration. Every piece alike—and every piece sparkles like a cluster of diamonds, the result of its perfect crystallization. Convenient in form, perfect in quality, brilliant in appearance, no sugar made can equal it in excellence. When buying this sugar remember that the sealed package bears the design of a "Domino" Mask, "Domino" Stones, the name of "Crystal Domino," as well as the names of the manufacturers. You will be pleased the moment you open a box. You will be better pleased when you have tried it in your tea, coffee, etc.

IT IS SOLD BY ALL FIRST-CLASS GROCERS,
and is manufactured only by HAVEMEYERS & ELDER SUGAR REFINERY, NEW YORK.

REDUCTION IN RATES

After September first the maximum price for the electric light service—arc and incandescent—of this Company will be reduced from twenty cents to fifteen cents a kilowatt hour. This important reduction will be made without otherwise affecting existing contracts.

Substantial discounts are made when the daily average use of the lamps exceeds two hours.

Upon request an agent will call, or a list of the electrical contractors in New York will be mailed.

THE NEW YORK EDISON COMPANY,
55 DUANE STREET.

REAL ESTATE ASSESSMENTS.

Showing of the Five Boroughs on the Tax Books—Brooklyn Leads In Homes.

Why Brooklyn is called the City of Homes is demonstrated hy the real estate assessments on the tax hooks. The borough across the river shows up to advantage as compared with Manhattan, because in this borough the exigencies have made unusual methods necessary in the taxation of real estate. In the five horoughs 476,640 pieces of real estate have been assessed, divided as follows:

Manhattan	100,802
The Bronx	52,095
Brooklyn	204,823
Queens	89,147
Richmond	23,768
Total	476,640

In the assessments for personal property in the five boroughs these were divided among resident and non-resident corporations, firms, estates, and individuals. The total number assessed was 80,024, of whom 42,645 were retained on the lists as follows:

MANHATTAN.

	Original.	Held.
Resident corporations	4,706	2,514
Non-resident	4,481	2,002
Personal	23,514	13,516
Firms	11,810	5,729
Estates	3,094	1,925
Total	47,725	26,286

THE BRONX.

Personal	5,309	2,437
Estates	230	105
Corporations	97	47
Total	5,612	2,589

BROOKLYN.

Personal	19,667	10,183
Estates	1,256	625
Corporations	858	371
Total	21,781	11,179

QUEENS.

Personal	2,259	1,275
Estates	135	85
Corporations	110	48
Total	2,534	1,408

RICHMOND.

Personal	2,206	1,086
Estates	104	69
Corporations	62	28
Total	2,372	1,183

New East River Bridge Cables.

The process of squeezing into a solid mass the wires in each of the four cables on the new Williamsburg Bridge is being done hy the Roebling Son's Company, and it is proposed during the present week to put a temporary steel covering 1-16 of an inch in diameter over a part of Cables Nos. 1 and 2. Chief Engineer William Hillenbrandt said yesterday that the steel twisted wires, which are going to be 2½ inches in thickness, will not be suspended from the cables in the river span until the Pennsylvania Steel Company, which is somewhat behind in its work, is ready to place the steel work for the river span.

TREATING MALARIA.

It will save much suffering and loss of time, as well as the debilitating and wasting effects, if when the first symptoms appear, Dr. Decker's Shake No More is taken two or three times a day. Shake No More quickly kills the germs and restores to normal health. Sold by druggists. Fifty cents a bottle. Dr. W. S. Decker, after a lifelong study of malaria, has given this great remedy to the public, and thousands testify to its effectiveness. In use 23 years.

Bicycles.

BICYCLES Good cycles, $6 and $7; Our stock is large and can suit any one.
TIRES. A good tire, 75c. and $1.00; Our $1.45 Tire is fully guaranteed.
TENNIS Complete set of tennis, including 2 fine racquets, $3; Table tennis, 50c. & 75c.
Fishing Tackle. This week we offer fine Outfit, $1.15; Poles are A1.
CROQUET SETS. 75c., complete with 4 fine mallets and balls.
Special attention to mail orders. No deposit required.
Cortlandt Supply Co., 9 CORTLANDT ST. Open Evs.

MOTOR BICYCLES. $90 Up.
Tricycles, $150 Up.
$50 Quadricycles, 2½ h. p., for $150 cash. We undersell every one in Bicycles, Tires, Sundries. WILLIS, Park Row Cycle Co., 23 Park Row, cor. P. O.

Sporting Goods.

Rambler AUTOMOBILES $800
GREAT VALUE.
HENRY C. SQUIRES & SON,
20 Cortlandt St. & 137 W. 38th St.

Commissioned Director of the Census.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The President has issued a commission to Director Merriam, under the new permanent census law, as Director of the Census.

Cholera Spreading in the Philippines.

MANILA, July 14.—Cholera is spreading somewhat in the islands. The ratio for Manila is maintained. The rains now falling have not checked the disease materially.

THREE FAVORITES FIRST

Best-Backed Horses Took Last Half of Brighton Beach Card.

FEMESOLE WON FOR DWYER

Filly Bought Last Saturday Repaid New Owner by Running in Track Record Time.

With the six races of the Brighton Beach programme yesterday divided fairly between the favorites and non-favorites, there still was no relief for the layers of odds, for the three post choices who did win came in a straight row at the finish of the programme and he was a timid form follower indeed who failed to finish the afternoon with a profit after such a "break."

The best race of the afternoon was the first on the card, a heavyweight handicap at six furlongs, which brought out an uncommonly big field with Ben MacDhui and Wealth about equal favorites among the fourteen who ran. Daffo-Down-Dilly, the winner of a maiden race last week, broke first and held first place for a trifle more than a furlong, after which Femesole raced into the lead from sixth place at the start, Femesole thereafter holding on in front and winning at the end with ease by nearly a half dozen lengths from Wealth, Ben MacDbui and The Amazon, who were heads apart in the order named. The time of the race, 1:12 1-5, equaled the record for three-quarters of a mile at the Brighton Beach track. The winner ran for the first time under the colors of the noted turf plunger M. F. Dwyer, and it was said after the race that her victory netted her new owner a large profit on the $5,300 he paid for the filly at the sale of the McCafferty horses last Saturday, as he got as good as 15 to 1 against Femesole in yesterday's race.

The winning form of the J. B. Haggin stable was demonstrated once more by Miss Dorothy in the third race, she crowding through a very small space in the last few strides and getting up on the post in time to win, ridden out, by a neck from Bright Girl, who after getting away far in the rear of her field ran a good race and beat Intervention a head for second place. For the fourth event Port Royal was the favorite at odds on and managed to win, but it was only after he had a hard fight to the winning post with Peninsula, who hung to him in determined style.

The last race of the day was one for apprentice riders, with the result that there was a good price against any of the starters. In this race, hard as it looked, the favorite won again, Military, a cast off from the Featherstone stable, and ridden by a light boy named Hyland, winning after a weird scramble, by a neck from Gibson Light and Pleasant Sail. Summaries follow:

FIRST RACE.—Highweight handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs. M. F. Dwyer's Femesole, b. f., 3 years, by Sir Dixon-Cherry Blossom, 113 pounds, (H. Michaels,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, won easily by five lengths; The Altemarle Stable's Wealth, br. f., 4, 124, (Wonderly,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, second, by a neck, from L. V. Bell's Ben MacDhui, b. c., 4, 116, (Rice,) 7 to 2 and 8 to 5, third. Time—1:12 1-5. The Amazon, Delmarch, St. Finnian, Satire, Cuspidor, Belle of Lexington, Oclawaha, Sadducee, Trus Blue, Daffo-Down-Dilly, and Rone also ran. Winner trained by R. Miller. Value to the winner, $925.

SECOND RACE.—For maiden fillies, two years old; weights fifteen pounds below the scale; five furlongs. J. B. Haggin's Miss Dorothy, b. f., by Star Ruby-Shasta, 104 pounds, (Wonderly,) 7 to 2 and 7 to 5, won, ridden out, by a neck; Du Bois & Marryatt's Bright Girl, b. f., 104, (O'Connor,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, second, by a head, from J. Fleischmann's Intervention, b. f., 104, (J. Martin,) 25 to 1 and 8 to 1, third. Time—1:01 1-5. Lady Charlot, Erora, Court Maid, Stamping Ground, Amaryllis, Louise Elston, Lady Elva, Demi Tasse, Cloche d'Or, Trespass, Iconoclast, Pink, and Futurita also ran. Futurita left at the post. Winner trained by C. Littlefield, Jr. Value to the winner, $740.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances, scale from $1,500 down to $500; one mile and a sixteenth. P. Ryan's Plohn, br. g., 5 years, by Strahmore-Kelp, 115 pounds, (T. Burns,) 11 to 5 and 9 to 20, won, ridden out, by a neck; J. W. Schorr's Potente, b. g., aged, 110, (Rice,) 1 to 2 and out, second by six lengths from W. C. Daly's Aisike, 5, c., 102, (Miles,) 100 to 1 and 12 to 1, third. Time—1:47. Ben Viking and San Andreas also ran. Winner trained by owner. Value to the winner, $680.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds, non-winners of $1,200, special weights, with allowances; one mile and a furlong. James R. and Thomas H. Keene's Port Royal, b. g., by Kingston-Maurine, 115 pounds, (Shaw,) 7 to 10 and out, won, ridden, out, by a length; H. T. Griffin's Peninsula, ch. c., 108, (T. Burns,) 3 to 1 and 1 to 2, second by four lengths from J. E. Seagram's Gold Cure, br. c., 118, (Odom,) 3 to 1 and 1 to 2, third. Time—1:52 2-5. Only three horses ran. Winner trained by James Rowe. Value to the winner, $940.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling allowances, scale from $1,000 down to $500; six furlongs. Frank Farrell's Minatour, blk. c., by Eon-Mermaid, 105 pounds, (J. Martin,) 11 to 5 and 9 to 10, won easily by four lengths; M. F. Dwyer's Cincinnatus, ch. c., 105, (H. Michaels,) 20 to 1 and 8 to 1, second by four lengths from O. L. Richards's Dark Planet, blk. c., 111, (Rice,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, third. Time—1:13 3-5. Birch Broom, Bismarck, Blua Delft, Bondage, Damon, Fullback, Northern Light, President, Spring Silk, Baron Knight, Bob Hilliard, Waxia, and Semper Vivax also ran. Winner trained by Thomas Yalne to the winner, $810.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, to be ridden by apprentices who have never ridden a winner, special weights and all to be sold for $500; one mile and a sixteenth. John Hynes's Military, b. c., 4 years, by Albert-Leda, 106 pounds, (Hyland,) 3 to 1 and even, won, ridden out, by a neck; J. C. Wallace's Gibson Light, b. c., 3, 91, (Williams,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, second by a half length from Dryer & McGuire's Pleasant Sail, b. f., 4, 101, (McFadden,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, third. Time—1:48 3-5. Astor, C. Rosenfeld, Tchula, Arak, Ninonia, Dactyl, Anna Darling, Fonsolea, Prids of Surrey, and Cryptogram also ran. Winner trained by owner. Value to the winner, $700.

Entries for Brighton Beach Races.

FIRST RACE.—Hurdle; for four-year-olds and upward; weights ten pounds below the scale; penalties and allowances; one mile and three-quarters over seven flights of hurdles. Big Gun, 151 pounds; Double Dummy, 145; Star Chamber, 144; Charawind, Belgrade, and Thermos, 141 each; Philma Paxton, 139, and Himyarite and Victor, 131 each.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap; for two-year-olds; five furlongs. Tantalus Cup, 124 pounds; Roxboro, 120; Knocknagow, 114; Tom Lawson, 112; Rene, 110; Scottish Blue, 108, and Zodak, 106.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; scale from $2,500 down to $500; one mile and a sixteenth. Potente, Prince Richard, and Agnes D., 111 pounds each; Henry Clay Ryce, 109; Swamplands, 103; Obla, 100, and Ascension, 96.

FOURTH RACE.—The Seagats Stakes for three-year-olds, with allowances; one mile and a furlong. Old England, 123 pounds; Homestead, Fair Knight, and Trump, 114 each; De Reszke, 111; Khital, 108; Barucho, 106.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling allowances, scale from $3,000 down to $500; six furlongs. Ring Dove and Dr. Saylor, 107 pounds each; Red Knight, 104; Warte Nicht, 100; Bernard, Pagus, W. R. Condon, Amorous, and June Collins, 97 each; Soulid, 93; Mennenfield, 92.

SIXTH RACE.—For maidens, three years old and upward, special weights; six furlongs. Captain January, Dachshund, Pennyweight, and Lord Sterling, 115 pounds each; Princess H., Miss Buttermilk, and Silver Plush, 113 each; Dinna Forget and Blanket, 107 each; Mac Ana, Ghost, Chiton, and Outsider, 104 each; Silver Trinket, Irvenia, Avis, Lady Iona, and Clipper, 102 each.

SEVENTH RACE.—For maidens, three years old and upward, special weights; six furlongs. Aminte and Twilighter, 118 pounds; Lucky Bird, 115; Annie Grace and Gertrude Lodge, 113 each; Tim D., Jr., and Choate, 107 each; Jean Wood, Fire Eater, The Beggar, The Mower, and Stevedors, 104 each; Biserta, Octoroon, Virginia Grace, Ohio Girl, and Singing Nymph, 102 each.

New Revolver Shooting Record.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 14.—At the regular monthly medal shoot of the Golden Rifle and Pistol Club, held at Shelmont Range, J. C. Gorman has broken the world's 100-shot revolver record with a score of 924.

Gorman's score was made up on 10 strings of 10 shots each. None of the minor strings was imperfect, a feat never before accomplished in competition.

Rifle Contests on Bisley Common.

LONDON, July 14.—The annual meeting of the National Rifle Association opened this afternoon on Bisley Common. For the Golden Penny prize, (500 yards, eight shots,) Sergt. Carrutbers of Canada scored the highest possible. The entries are unusually numerous. Shooting for the King's prize will commence July 21.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

New Yorks Blanked by Cincinnati—Two of the Players Put Off the Grounds.

CINCINNATI, July 14.—The New York baseball team put up a very amateurish exhibition to-day, and was shut out by the local team. Jones was put out of the grounds by Umpire Powers for questioning a decision, and Mathewson took his place in left field. O'Hagen was put out of the grounds for talking to Powers from the bench. Score:

CINCINNATI.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Dobbs, lf.	0	0	2	0	0			Brodie, cf.	0	1	2	0	0		
Hoy, cf.	0	0	1	0	0			Lauder, rf.	0	1	1	0	0		
Beckley, 1b.	0	0	13	0	0			Jones, lf.	0	1	0	0	1		
Crawf'd, rf.	3	2	0	0	0			Mat'w'n, lf.	0	1	1	1	0		
Peitz, c.	2	8	6	2	0			Dunn, 3b.	0	1	2	1	0		
Magoon, 2b.	1	1	2	1	0			Smith, 2b.	0	0	2	4	0		
Corc'ran, ss.	0	1	2	6	0			Bower'n, 1b.	0	1	6	0	0		
Steinf't, 3b.	0	1	0	5	0			Yeager, c.	0	1	6	1	0		
Currie, p.	0	1	0	1	0			Wagner, ss.	0	0	3	1	1		
								Blewith, p.	0	0	0	0	1		
Total	6	9*	26	15	0			Total	0	7†	23	8	3		

*Hoy hit by batted ball.
†Sander out, hit by batted ball.

Cincinnati	0	2	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	—6
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 2. Two-base hits—Peitz, Jones, Lauder, Mathewson. Stolen bases—Currie, Corcoran. Double plays—Yeager and Wagner; Mathewson; and Yeager. Bases on balls—Off Currie, 3; off Blewith, 2. Struck out—By Currie, 3; by Blewith, 3. Time of game—1 hour and 55 minutes. Umpire—Mr. Powers.

CHICAGO, 2; BROOKLYN, 0.

CHICAGO, July 14.—The local baseball team shut Brooklyn out to-day in another pitchers' contest, scoring twice in the eighth inning after two men were out, on three scratch singles, aided by two steals. Score:

CHICAGO.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Slagle, cf.	1	1	1	0	0			Sheckard, lf.	0	1	1	0	0		
Williams, 1b	0	1	9	1	0			Keeler, rf.	0	0	0	0	0		
Lowe, 2b.	0	1	4	2	1			Dolan, cf.	0	2	3	0	0		
Hendricks, rf	0	2	4	0	0			Dahlen, ss.	0	0	1	4	0		
Kling, c.	0	0	4	3	0			Ahearn, c.	0	1	4	1	0		
Lungran, ss.	0	0	1	3	0			M'Creery, lb.	0	1	11	1	0		
Schaefer, 3b	0	1	1	1	0			Irwin, 3b.	0	1	1	2	0		
Miller, lf.	0	0	3	0	0			Flood, 2b.	0	0	2	3	0		
Taylor, p.	1	0	0	1	0			Hughes, p.	0	1	1	3	0		
Total	2	6	27	11	1			Total	0	7	24	14	0		

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—2
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Left on bases—Chicago, 4; Brooklyn, 8. Two-base hit—Lowe. Three-base hit—Hendricks. Sacrifice hits—Flood, 2. Stolen bases—Williams, Taylor. Struck out—By Taylor, 1; by Hughes, 3. Bases on balls—Off Taylor, 1. Time of game—1 hour and 30 minutes. Umpire—Mr. Cantillon.

PITTSBURG, 4; BOSTON, 1.

PITTSBURG, July 14.—The Pittsburg baseball team won in the first inning on three singles and a three-bagger. After this inning Willis had them at his mercy. Boston was saved a shut-out by a wild pitch of Doheny's. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Pittsburg	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—4	11	0
Boston	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1	7	1

Batteries—Doheny and Zimmer; Willis and Moran.

PHILADELPHIA, 9; ST. LOUIS, 2.

ST. LOUIS, July 14.—The Philadelphia baseball team won a one-sided contest from St. Louis to-day. Popp was given a final try-out by St. Louis and pitched miserably. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—2	6	5
Philadelphia	2	1	0	2	1	0	1	1	1	—9	13	0

Batteries—Popp and Ryan; Frazer and Douglas.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	52	15	.776	St. Louis	31	39	.443
Boston	37	29	.561	Philadelphia	31	41	.431
Chicago	39	32	.549	Cincinnati	28	40	.412
Brooklyn	39	35	.527	New York	22	48	.314

Games Scheduled for To-day.

New York at Cincinnati.
Brooklyn at Chicago.
Boston at Pittsburg.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.

Eastern League Games.

A ten-inning baseball game was played at West Side Park, Jersey City, yesterday, in which the Jersey City team defeated the Montreal players by a score of 8 to 7. The game was replete with free hitting on both sides, fourteen hits being made by the visitors, while the locals only made eleven. The poor fielding of Stafford, the Canadians' third baseman, was very costly, three errors being marked against him. In the ninth inning the Montreals tied the score by making two runs on Fertsch's error, a hit for two bases by Stafford, and Odwell's single. The winning run in the tenth was scored by Jersey City on McManus's double and Oakes's hit, with only one man out. The same clubs will play at West Side Park again this afternoon. The score:

JERSEY CITY.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	MONTREAL.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Oakes, lf.	1	2	3	2	0	0		Raub, c.	1	1	2	2	0		
Shindle, 3b.	1	2	1	0	0			Shearon, rf.	1	2	1	0	0		
Halligan, cf.	0	0	5	0	1			Stafford, 3b.	2	2	2	5	3		
Carr, 1b.	0	1	10	0	0			Odwell, cf.	0	0	4	3	0		
Griffen, 2b.	0	0	2	2	0			Kelly, lf.	0	0	4	1	0		
Shoch, rf.	0	1	1	0	0			Dooley, 1b.	1	3	11	0	0		
Mack, ss.	1	1	2	5	0			Quinlan, ss.	0	0	1	2	1		
McManus, c.	2	3	7	1	0			Johnson, 2b.	0	1	3	4	1		
Fertsch, p.	2	0	0	2	3			Lee, p.	1	1	1	2	0		
Total	8	11	30	10	4			Total	7	14*	28	16	5		

*One out when winning run was made.

Jersey City	2	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	—8
Montreal	0	0	2	1	2	0	0	2	0	—7

Earned runs—Jersey City, 4; Montreal, 5. Two-base hits—Oakes, Shindle, Shoch, McManus, Stafford, Lee. Home run—Raub. Sacrifice hits—Halligan, Griffen, Quinlan, (2.) Left on bases—Jersey City, 7; Montreal, 8. Stolen bases—Shearon, Odwell, (2.) First base on balls—Off Fertsch, 2; off Lee, 4. Hit by pitched ball—Griffen. First base on errors—Jersey City, 4; Montreal, 1. Struck out—By Fertsch, 7. Wild pitch—Fertsch. Double plays—Stafford, Johnson, and Dooley; Kelly and Stafford; Mack, Griffen, and Carr. Time of game—2 hours and 15 minutes. Umpire—Mr. Rinn.

AT WORCESTER.

	R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	1	3	0	7	0	0	2	1	0	—14	20	0
Worcester	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	6	1

Batteries—Amols and Shaw; Hastings, Pappalau, Crisham, and Steelman.

AT PROVIDENCE.

	R.	H.	E.
Rochester	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	—5	7	2
Providence	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	—3	9	3

Batteries—McAleesa and Phelps; Friend and Smith.

AT NEWARK.

	R.	H.	E.
Newark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1	5	7
Toronto	5	2	6	0	0	1	1	0	0	—15	16	2

Batteries—Thielman and Jope; Scott and Taft.

American League Games.

At Philadelphia—Philadelphia, 4; Boston, 3, (ten innings.)
At Washington—Washington, 10; Baltimore, 9.

New York State League Games.

At Schenectady—Schenectady, 2; Utica, 0.
At Troy—Syracuse, 13; Troy, 4.
At Albany—Binghamton, 7; Albany, 4.
At Amsterdam—Ilion, 4; A. J. & G., 3.

Seabright Golfers Win.

The annual four-ball match between the Seabright Golf Club and the Monmouth Beach Country Club was played yesterday and brought out a hot contest. The links are both on the seaside, and only separated by the South Shrewsbury River. As a matter of fact the players belong to both clubs, but when a match is on each stands out for his home organization, to fight to the last green. The score yesterday was:

SEABRIGHT.	MONMOUTH.
Riker and Rennard...4	Froal and Miller.....0
Kellogg and Porter...3	Sanger and Kerr.....0
Symington and Havemeyer.....7	R. Watson and Ayres....0
Wylie and Holmes....3	H. Vanderhoef and Coffin.....0
Johnson and Baker...0	Bergen and G. Vanderhoef.....1
Total.....17	Total.....1

Official Golf Guide for 1902.

The Official Golf Guide for 1902, which has just been published by the Grafton Press of this city, is a quarto volume of 372 pages, handsomely bound in red morocco, and contains, in addition to a directory of the golf clubs and associations in the United States and the usual statistical matter, a number of contributions upon practical subjects connected with the game by well-known golfers.

W. J. Travis writes upon "Remodeling a Golf Course," Francis G. Beach describes the making of putting greens, Arthur G. Lockwood's contribution treats of putting greens, W. K. Farrington tells how to construct teeing grounds, and W. E. Burlock, Jr., gives directions for conducting a tournament.

RECORD BY GREEN PACER

Direct Hal's New Figures at Detroit Harness Meeting.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE STAKE

Rain Caused Postponement of Races at Grosse Pointe Track—Geers Drove the Hamlin Pacer.

DETROIT, Mich., July 14.—C. J. Hamlin's splendid black pacer Direct Hal, with driver Ed Geers in the sulky, made the opening of the Detroit Driving Club's blue ribbon meeting, at Grosse Pointe this afternoon, memorable by winning the first heat of the Chamber of Commerce $5,000 stake in the record time of 2:06¾. This is a world's record for the first winning heat of a green horse.

A severe thunder storm flooded the track after two heats in both the Chamber of Commerce Stake and the 2:15 trot had been driven and necessitated putting the finish of these two events and the 2:19 trot and 2:07 pace over until to-morrow, when racing will begin at 1 o'clock and both days' programmes will be finished if possible.

Nearly 5,000 persons were on the grounds when the first heat of the Chamber of Commerce was called. The sky was cloudy then. Junius had the pole, with Direct Hal second. The horses were given the word on the second score. It was Junius first, with Direct Hal second to the half-mile post, where Elderone went around with a burst of speed and took the lead. As the horses came into the stretch Elderone led Direct Hal by two lengths, with Junius third. Then Geers made one of his famous drives in the stretch, and Direct Hal won the heat from Elderone by half a length. The official time by quarters for the record mile was 0:32¾, 1:05¾, 1:36½, 2:06¾. C. J. Hamlin and several others, however, caught Direct Hal's time for the last quarter at 29½ seconds.

Direct Hal broke within ten feet of the start in the second heat and paced fifth clear around to the stretch, where he brought the occupants of the grand stand to their feet cheering by making up five lengths and winning from Elderone by nearly a length. Direct Hal brought $500 and the field $150 in the pools just before the first heat.

Pug, the favorite in the 2:15 trot, won the first heat from Gavatta in the homestretch. Silver Sign won the second heat by a head. Summary:

2:15 Class.—Trotting; purse, $1,500; (unfinished.)

Pug, g. g., by Deenwood, (Merrifield)	1	2
Silver Sign, b. h., (O'Dilion)	4	1
Gavatta, b. m., (Dickerson)	3	5
General Johnson, blk. g., (M. James)	2	4
Sybis H., b. m., (McLaughlin)	5	3
Ruth M., b. m., (J. C. Miller)	6	6

Time—2:12¾; 2:10¾.

2:24 Class.—Pacing; Chamber of Commerce Stakes, $5,000; (unfinished.)

Direct Hal, blk. a., by Direct, (Geers)	1	1
Elderone, b. g., (Stuart)	2	2
Cubanola, blk. h., (Greer)	4	3
Junius, ch. g., (G. Saunders)	3	5
Gold Brick, blk. g., (Spear)	5	4
Doctor Hammond, ch. g., (Welch)	7	6
King Charles, ch. g., (Mahoney)	6dis	
Elastic Pointer, b. s., (Hussey)	dis	
International Queen, ch. m., (H. Hearsey)	dis	
Beauseant, b. s., (Schaffer)	dis	

Time—2:06¾; 2:08½.

POLO AT CEDARHURST.

Second Match for the Blizzard Cups Was Won by the Rockaway Team.

A fast and clean-hitting contest marked the meeting of the Rockaway and Meadow Brook polo teams yesterday at the Rockaway Hunting Club, at Cedarhurst, in the second match for the Blizzard Cups, for teams whose aggregate handicaps did not exceed sixteen goals. The home team won by 12½ to 9¾ goals, and will meet the Country Club of Westchester team to-morrow in the final match.

There was an especially large turnout of onlookers, the space along the boards being filled with crowded carriages and automobiles, while the clubhouse veranda was thronged. The Rockaway team put on G. G. McMurtry, Jr., of the second team in place of D. F. Savage, as No. 1. The handicap odds favored Meadow Brook in spite of this change, the visitors getting the benefit of two goals. The teams were:

Rockaway—No. 1, G. G. McMurty, 2; No. 2, R. La Montagne, Jr., 5; No. 3, F. S. Conover, 5; back, P. F. Collier, Total, 15.

Meadow Brook—No. 1, H. S. Page, 3; No. 2, P. Brooks, 3; No. 3, A. Alexander, 4; back, J. W. Appleton, 3. Total, 13.

Meadow Brook—Earned goals, 8; by handicap, 2; less one safety penalty, ¼. Total, 9¾.

Rockaway—Earned goals, 13; less two safety penalties, ½. Total, 12½.

FREEBOOTERS WIN AT POLO.

Fast Ponies and Good Mallet Work Assisted Them in Defeating the Rumson Team.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 14.—The polo quartet of Freebooters of Lakewood played a dashing game this afternoon against the team of the Rumson Polo Club, defeating the latter by 8 goals to 6. The competition was held on the Rumson field and attracted a representative fashionable gathering from among the Summer cottage colony, who lined about the field in four-in-hands, breaks, drags, and automobiles.

Mortimer Schiff, No. 1 for the Freebooter team, followed the ball closely and had a hand in every goal scored by his side. His forceful mallet work was ably supported by H. C. Meeker at No. 2. On the Rumson team J. C. Havemeyer and H. S. Borden distinguished themselves by hard riding and hard hitting with their mallets. Havemeyer was especially good at backing the ball and picking it from under the hoofs of the ponies in the scrimmages.

The line-up follows:

FREEBOOTERS. 8.	RUMSON. 6.
1—Mortimer Schiff.	1—H. S. Bordsn.
2—H. C. Meeker.	2—A. McClure.
3—Walter McClure.	3—J. C. Havemayer.
Back—Seward Carey.	Back—J. A. Rollins.

Referee—H. L. Herbert. Timekeeper—T. P. Field.

Squadron A Novice Polo.

The first and second teams of Troop 2, Squadron A, met yesterday in the semi-final match for the Adjutant's Cup, for novice teams, on the polo field at Van Courtlandt Park, and a pretty and interesting contest resulted in a victory for the first team by a total score of 5 to ¾, the second team sacrificing a fraction of the one goal made in a stroke for safety. The play was witnessed by a number of the members of the squadron and aroused quite a lot of interest, as the novice games so far have brought into notice several players who give promise of being worthy of development for the first team of the squadron. The line-up and score were as follows:

First Team.—1, T. E. Bates; 2, A. W. Putnam; 3, J. H. Hunt; back, J. C. Holt.

Second Team.—1, H. W. Cram; 2, J. P. Lannon; 3, F. Outerbridge; back, R. G. Goldsborough.

Goals made—By Putnam, 2; by Hunt, 2; by Holt, 1; by Lannon, 1. Penalties for safety—Second Team, ¼ goal. Total score—First team, 5; second team, ¾. Referee—W. R. Wright. Timekeeper—Preston Watson.

German Yachts Racing to England.

ISLAND OF HELIGOLAND, Germany, July 14.—The yachts competing in the race from here to Dover, England, for the Von Busch trophy, valued at 600 guineas, ($3,150,) and two other prizes, started to-day in a light wind at about 3 P. M. The contest is open only to German yachts. The competitors were Emperor William's Meteor III., Herr Watjen's Navahoe, Herr von Bruning's Lasca, and four others. The three named vessels are American built.

LARCHMONT RACE WEEK.

Gala Events in Yacht Racing Arranged by the Amateur Sailors of Long Island Sound.

There is a merry, active crew of amateur sailors and real old "salts" about the Larchmont Yacht Club these days. Every rope and spar aboard the yachts is being overhauled in anticipation of the club's gala event of the season, Larchmont Race Week, which will begin on Saturday and continue each day, excepting Sunday, thereafter to and including Saturday, July 26.

The programme that has been arranged by the Regatta Committee, consisting of John F. Lovejoy, Chairman; H. W. Coates, and Frank Hardy, is varied and lengthy. It is so made up as to give even the members of the great "rocking-chair fleet" an opportunity to display their knowledge of the waterman's craft. Their special day will be Tuesday, July 22, on which day the small boat, binghy, and tub races will be contested.

Larchmont Race Week was inaugurated for the purpose of encouraging yacht racing and bringing together the crack yachts on the Atlantic Coast. In order that the yacht owners residing at some distance from New York may be warranted in bringing their yachts to the Larchmont rendezvous, the club has decided to give three large regattas, open to all classes, and on the intervening days give races for special classes.

In order to attract the most representative yachts in each class, the club has extended to the Captains of the New York, Eastern, Seawanhaka-Corinthian, Atlantic, New York Corinthian, American, New Bedford, New Haven, New Rochelle, Corinthian of Marblehead, Hull, Indian Harbor, Riverside, Horse Shoe Harbor, Hempstead Harbor, Corinthian of Philadelphia, Sea Cliff, Knickerbocker, Huguenot, Manhasset Bay, and Shelter Island Yacht Clubs the privileges of the clubhouse and grounds during the week, including their guests. Prizes will be offered in each class wherein two yachts start with full intention of completing the course, and in each class wherein three or more yachts start with the intention a second prize will be given. In each class in which five or more yachts start a third prize will be awarded.

The programme of the seven days of racing follows:

Saturday, July 19.—Open regatta for all classes; first race of series for Class D, 75 feet racing length, schooners; first race of series for Class H, 80 feet racing length, sloops, cutters, and yawls; first race of series for Class I, 70 feet racing length, sloops, cutters, and yawls; first race of series for Class K, 51 feet racing length, sloops, cutters, and yawls; first race of series for twenty-one-foot raceabouts.

Monday, July 21.—Second race of series for Class D, 75 feet racing length, schooners; second race of series for Class H, 80 feet racing length, sloops, cutters, and yawls; second race of series for Class I, 70 feet racing length, sloops cutters, and yawls; second race of series for Class K, 51 feet racing length, sloops, cutters, and yawls; second race of series for twenty-one-foot raceabouts.

Tuesday, July 22.—Four-oared gig race for Hen and Chicken Colors, presented by ex-Commodors Gillig; two-oared gig race for Dauntless Colors, presented by Mrs. C. L. F. Robinson; dingy race for Execution Colors, presented by H. B. Seeley; races for naphtha and alcohol vapor launches exceeding 21 feet load water line; races for naphtha and alcohol launches, 21 feet load water line and under; tub races and water sports.

Wednesday, July 23.—Open regatta for all classes; third race of series for Class D, 75 feet racing length, schooners; third race of series for Class H, 80 feet racing length, sloops, cutters, and yawls; third race of series for Class I, 70 feet racing length, sloops, cutters, and yawls; third race of series for Class K, 51 feet racing length, sloops, cutters, and yawls; third race of series for twenty-one-foot raceabouts.

Thursday, July 24.—Fourth race of series for Class D, 75 feet racing length, schooners; fourth race of series for Class H, 80 feet racing length, sloops, cutters, and yawls; fourth race of series for Class I, 70 feet racing length, sloops, cutters, and yawls; fourth race of series for Class K, 51 feet racing length, sloops, cutters, and yawls; fourth race of series for twenty-one-foot raceabouts; race for Class L.

Friday, July 25.—Fifth race of series for Class D, 75 feet racing length, schooners; fifth race of series for Class H, 80 feet racing length, sloops, cutters, and yawls; fifth race of series for Class I, 70 feet racing length, sloops, cutters, and yawls; fifth race of series for Class K, 51 feet racing length, sloops, cutters, and yawls; fifth race of series for twenty-one-foot raceabouts; race for yawls under 43 feet racing length, in one class, actual time allowance.

Saturday, July 26.—Open regatta for all classes; sixth race of series for Class D, 75 feet racing length, schooners; sixth race of series for Class H, 80 feet racing length, sloops, cutters, and yawls; sixth race of series for Class I, 70 feet racing length, sloops, cutters, and yawls; sixth race of series for Class K, 51 feet racing length, sloops, cutters, and yawls; sixth race of series for twenty-one-foot raceabouts.

During race week series races will be given in Class D of schooners and Classes H, I, K, and the 21-foot raceabouts. First and second prizes will be given for each race in each class. In addition thereto, Commodore F. T. Adams offers to the winners of the greatest number of points in Classes H, I, K, and the 21-foot raceabouts during the week prizes to be known as the Adams Prizes, and to the winners of the next greatest number of points in each class the club will award second prizes, also a prize to the winner of the greatest number of points in Class D. Points to count as follows: The winner is credited with twice the number of the second yacht; the second yacht with twice the number of the third; the third with twice the number of the fourth, &c., the last yacht being credited with one point.

During race week, should the owners of two or more yachts in any one class, not provided for, desire to race, the Regatta Committee will, upon application, provide for same, and suitable prizes will be awarded.

YACHTS IN LONG RACE.

Atlantic Yacht Club Fleet Starts from Newport for Club's Anchorage in Brooklyn.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 14.—The ocean race of the Atlantic Yacht Club from this port to New York outside of Long Island, a distance of about 150 miles, was started at 11 o'clock this forenoon from Brenton Reef Lightship. While the weather was somewhat easy, a fine ten-knot southwest breeze was blowing, giving the five yachts that crossed the line a long twenty-five miles' beat round Montauk Point.

The race will finish inside of New York Harbor off Sea Gate. The tug C. P. Raymond, which will accompany the yachts, marked one end of the line, and at 11 o'clock sounded her whistle for the start.

The first boat over was Commodore R. E. Tod's topsail schooner Thistle. She was followed closely by H. S. Redmond's 90-foot yawl Ailsa; then came F. F. Ames's schooner Varuna, with C. L. Poor's little 40-footer Mira not far behind.

The last boat was the big schooner yacht Endymion, owned by E. A. Thomas. Each boat was given plenty of time to cross the line, being timed as it did so. The Thistle and Ailsa immediately headed for the Narragansett shore, the favorite piece of water in a beat to the southwest during the flood tide.

Before they reached there, the Ailsa had passed the Thistle and ten minutes after the start was the leading boat.

The Varuna, Mira, and Endymion kept off shore anticipating the change in the tide during the early afternoon.

At noon when the yachts disappeared in the mist, the breeze had increased to over 12 knots, and gave promise of holding there through the day. A quick race was therefore expected, with the finish at Sea Gate some time to-morrow afternoon.

There was some question as to the eligibility of the Mira, the race being only for large yachts. The starts follow:

Thistle, R. E. Tod	11:00:19
Ailsa, H. S. Redmond	11:00:50
Varuna, F. F. Ames	11:01:36
Mira, C. L. Poor	11:03:22
Endymion, E. A.

AMATEUR GOLFERS READY.

Rain Soaks Glenview Course, Where Championship Will Start To-day.

CHICAGO, July 14.—Prospects for low scores in the qualifying rounds for the amateur golf championship, which will be played over the Glenview course to-morrow, were materially lessened to-night by a soaking rain. The play will begin at 8 o'clock in the morning, as the entry list is a long one, and those starting before 10 o'clock will undoubtedly find the course heavy and tricky in places. The qualifying round is at eighteen holes, and it is believed that the scores as high as 90 or 92 will qualify. The number to qualify is sixty-four, double the usual number, the National Committee having adopted this plan to avoid the possibility of none-qualification of high-class players, who may meet with unusually bad luck on a comparatively strange course.

Match play will begin Wednesday at eighteen holes, two rounds a day, until the semi-finals shall be reached on Friday, when the play will be at thirty-six holes. The finals on Saturday will also be at thirty-six holes.

The beautiful Glenview course was crowded all day with players who will try for championship honors to-morrow. Few of the better known players, however, went over the course, but contented themselves with putting or approaching practice. Champion Travis betook himself to the comparatively secluded eighth green and practiced long and short puts. His work was very good. Out of six 30-foot puts, he holed down three and laid the other three within a few inches of the hole. Walter Egan, the young Lake Geneva golfer and runner-up in last year's championship, also indulged in putting practice.

Hopes of Western golfers that the championship might be wrested from Travis were dampened to-day by the sudden illness of "Manny" Holabird of Glenview, whose chances of reaching the finals were considered bright. Holabird was taken sick Saturday, and to-day it was announced that he was probably suffering from typhoid fever. Unless he shall show marked improvement to-morrow morning, Holabird will not be seen in the tournament.

Caldwell Won Cycle Race.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 14.—Harry Caldwell won the three-cornered motor-paced cycle race to-night, fifteen miles, in 23:19 2-5. Benny Monroe pulled out in the third mile, claiming that there was no speed in his motor. Joe Nelson of Chicago continued and was beaten by three and three-quarter laps.

New York Cricketers Beaten.

PHILADELPHIA, July 14.—The Kings County-St. George Cricket Team of New York played an all-day match with the Frankford Country Club eleven here to-day, the latter winning by a score of 116 to 56.

Carter Knocked Out Weinig.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 14.—Kid Carter of Brooklyn knocked out Al Weinig of Buffalo in the twelfth round before the International Athletic Club at Fort Erie to-night.

More Alpine Tourists Killed.

VIENNA, July 14.—Reports have been received here of fatal accidents to three tourists in the Austrian Alps last Sunday.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Gulterman Brothers, St. Paul, Minn.; Leo A. Gulterman, piece goods; A. Gulterman, furnishing goods; 43 Leonard Street.

Stix, Baer & Fuller Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; E. Sneider, cloaks, suits, and waists; 458 Broadway; Gerard House.

Robinson, J. M., Norton Company, Louisville, Ky.; G. P. Walton, linens, laces, and whits goods; 258 Church Street; Hotel Savoy.

Oppenheim, Obernforf & Co., Baltimore, Md.; E. Oppenheim, piece goods; Hoffman House.

Meug & Schaeffer, Rochester, N. Y.; A. A. Meug, hats; W. A. Schaeffer, hats; Victoria Hotel.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; A. B. Lovejoy, carpets; Broadway and Tenth Street; Allhemarls Hotel.

Brandeis, J. L., & Sons, Omaha, Nsh.; E. Brandeis, clothing; 552 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Elseman Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; J. B. Elseman, clothing; Hoffman House.

Elseman Bruthers, Atlanta, Ga.; B. J. Elseman, clothing; Hoffman House.

Elseman Brothers, Washington, D. C.; L. Elseman, clothing; Hoffman House.

Myers, John G., Albany, N. Y.; F. M. Chalmers, white goods, notions, corsets, and leather goods; 487 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Howe & Stetson, New Haven, Conn.; E. M. Seely, notions; 52 Franklin Street.

Hower & Highee, Cleveland, Ohio; C. C. Northrup, silks; Grand Hotel.

Fleischer, E., & Sons, Baltimore, Md.; S. M. Fleischer, furnishing goods; Hotel Earlington.

Wyman, John B., Company, Rochester, N. Y.; F. B. Stevenson, millinery; J. B. Weyman, millinery; Hotel Imperial.

Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. T. Ryan, boys' clothing; 317 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Marks, A., Sons, Amsterdam, N. Y.; Carl Mark, millinery, ribbons, laces, ladies' and infants' wear; Charles Marks, cloaks and suits; Hotel Imperial.

White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; C. F. Bacon, carpets; 480 Broome Street; Hotel Imperial.

Shepard Company, Providence, R. I.; W. R. Briggs, furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.

Lewis-Zukowski Keramic Company, St. Louis, Mo.; W. A. Zukowski, broad silks; 621 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Marks Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; A. A. Marks, dry goods; 407 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Simon & Mosenfelder, Rock Island, Ill.; L. Simon, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Bell Brothers Company, Dubuque, Ia.; C. S. Robinson, domestics, silks, and manufacturing department; Herald Square Hotel.

"Emporium, The," San Francisco, Cal.; Miss M. Battle, millinery; 108 Worth Street; Hotel Normandie.

Strauss Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; M. Strauss, dry goods; J. M. Strauss, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Saks, L., Birmingham, Ala.; clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Hamburger, D., & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; A. Hamburger, notions; Herald Square Hotel.

Reynolds Brothers, Elmira, N. Y.; H. F. Reynolds, dry goods; W. H. Gibbons, cloaks, suits, and waists; 377 Broadway; Hotel Normandie.

Minneapolis Dry Goods Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; W. B. Baldwin, upholstery goods; 454 Broome Street; Hotel Normandie.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; H. A. Dutton, silks; 454 Broome Street; Hotel Normandie.

Donaldson, William, & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; L. S. Donaldson, dry goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Farwell, J. V., Company, Chicago, Ill.; F. M. Hayden, cloaks, suits, and ladies' wear; R. Gercer, dry goods; 115 Worth Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Hunter, A. S. & T., Utica, N. Y.; F. E. Mowers, dry goods; 57 White Street; Hotel Normandie.

Geary, T. J., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; T. J. Geary, cloaks and suits; Hotel Cadillac.

Do Wald, George, Company, Fort Wayne, Ind.; R. W. T. Do Wald, furnishing goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Dreyfus, S. G., & Co., Shreveport, La.; S. B. Simon, furnishing goods; 50 Franklin Street; Hotel Gerard.

Mistrot, G. A., Houston, Texas; notions and furnishing goods; 377 Broadway; Hotel Gerard.

Quentin & Knight, St. Joseph, Mo.; P. H. Quentin, millinery; Hotel Marlborough.

Stix, Baer & Fuller Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; E. Brandels, boys' clothing; 458 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

Gimbel Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; Mrs. H. M. Quirk, cloaks, suits, and waists; 377 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

Mabley & Carew Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; T. H. Sutherland, shoes; Hotel Navarre.

Godchaux, L., New Orleans, La.; cloths; Hotel Netherland.

Rauh Brothers & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; M. Rauh, manufacturing department; 558 Broadway; Hotel Netherland.

Lebeck Brothers, Nashville, Tenn.; M. S. Lebeck, ladies' wear; 377 Broadway.

Greenhaum, Weil & Michels, San Francisco, Cal.; G. H. Gerwin, furnishing goods; 43 Leonard Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; C. G. Darnell, hosiery and underwear; Broadway and Tenth Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Stripling, W. C., Fort Worth, Texas; dry goods and notions; St. Denis Hotel.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; Mise E. Hunter, fancy goods; 438 Broadway; Holland House.

Blumenthal & Imerman, Detroit, Mich.; M. Blumenthal, notions and white goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Macauley Company, Detroit, Mich.; R. H. Macauley, millinery; 621 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; W. L. Letgar, house furnishing goods; 2 Walker Street.

Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; F. L. Roehuah, linens and white goods; 2 Walker Street.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; W. H. Murphy, carpets; 57 White Street.

"Fair, The," Chicago, Ill.; S. H. Pyne, carpets; Hotel Manhattan.

Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; C. M. Bailey, shoes; 450 Broome Street.

Clover, H. B., Company, Dubuque, Iowa; A. J. Parker, manufacturing department; 114 Worth Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Harris, Emery, Thayer Company, Kansas City, Mo.; O. M. White, upholstery goods; 896 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Showers and thunderstorms; not so warm; fresh southwesterly winds.

Thunderstorms and local showers are probable to-day and Wednesday in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, and from the lake region eastward to New England. It will be somewhat cooler over the areas of rainfall.

The winds along the New England and Middle Atlantic Coast will be fresh southwest; on the South Atlantic Coast light and variable; on the Gulf Coast mostly light southerly, and on the great lakes fresh westerly with occasional thunder squalls.

Steamers which depart to-day for European ports will have fresh southwest winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

Storm warnings are displayed at the mouth of the Columbia River.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		THE TIMES.
	1901.	1902.	1902.
3 A. M.	70	68	70
6 A. M.	69	67	72
9 A. M.	72	74	78
12 M.	77	86	86
3 P. M.	82	90	90
6 P. M.	79	88	88
9 P. M.	75	81	80
12 P. M.	74	73	77

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 235 feet above the street level.

The average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	80½
Weather Bureau	78
Corresponding date 1901	76
Corresponding date for last 25 years	74

The thermometer registered 70 degrees at 8 A. M. and 83 degrees at 3 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 90 degrees at 5 P. M. and the minimum 67 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity was 74 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 58 per cent. at 8 P. M.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—A. Lazo Arriaga, Guatemalan Minister to the United States, Washington; D. F. Angerer, Vienna; T. d'Hegermann Lindenorone, Danish Minister to the United States, Washington.

HOLLAND—G. W. Grandin, Washington; Warren M. Sadbury, Chicago; M. A. van Laon, Waalwijk, Holland; S. M. Weld, Boston.

IMPERIAL—George P. Bliss, Bosion; Garrett S. Brown, Detroit.

MANHATTAN—George W. Herbert, Washington; Pay Inspector F. H. Eldridge, United States Navy; Hugh Pitcairn, Hamburg; United States Senator William Mason, Illinois.

SAVOY—George P. Walton, Louisville; Max Well, St. Louis; M. Nusbaum, Cincinnati.

NETHERLAND—John C. Underwood, ex-Lieutenant Governor of Kentucky.

GRAND—Capt. R. M. Hanna, United States Army.

VICTORIA—H. Claude Turner, Washington; C. M. Grover, Philadelphia.

HOFFMAN—Walter Cutting, Pittsfield, Mass.

ALBEMARLE—Capt. J. B. Erwin, United States Army.

FIFTH AVENUE—Col. Fenner, England; G. W. Fairchild, Oneonta.

HOTEL CADILLAC—Kenneth Chisholm, Cleveland; J. S. Wynne, Raleigh, N. C.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

First Lieut. Samuel E. Lambert, Assistant Surgeon, recently appointed, will report to tho commanding officer, Fort Morgan, for duty.

Col. Amos S. Kimhall, Assistant Quartermaster General, will proceed to Highland Beach on official business in connection with the subject of transportation hetwcen Fort Hancock and New York City.

The assignment of First Lieut. Clarence H. Connor, Assistant Surgeon, recently appointed to duty at the United States General Hospital, Washington Barracks, is announced.

Transfers:

First Lieut. Frederick Godecke, from the Fifteenth Infantry to the Twenty-sixth Infantry, Company C.

First Lieut. Lochlin W. Caffey, from the Twenty-sixth Infantry to the Fifteenth Infantry, Company K.

Second Lieut. Frederick L. Dengler, from the One Hundred and Sixteenth Company, Coast Artillery, to the Fifth Company, Coast Artillery.

Lieut. Col. Winfield S. Edgerly, Seventh Cavalry, is relieved from further duty in Washington, and will proceed to join his regiment.

Major James S. Rogers, Twentieth Infantry, is detailed for duty at the encampment of the Ohio National Guard, July 14 to 21, and Aug. 4 to 11.

The following officers will be relieved from duty in the Department of California and join their reepective regiments and companies:

Col. Morris C. Foote, Twenty-eighth Infantry, upon the arrival of the Thirteenth Infantry in the Department of California.

Lieut. Benjamin C. Lockwood, Seventeenth Infantry, at once.

Capt. William H. H. Chapman, Twenty-fifth Infantry, Company H.

Capt. Thomas L. Smith, Seventeenth Infantry, Company D.

Capt. Isaac C. Jenks, Twenty-fourth Infantry, Company C.

Chaplain Allen Allsnsworth, Twenty-fourth Infantry, Company F.

First Lieut. Jamss J. Mayer, Twenty-fourth Infantry, Company F.

Second Lieut. Robert S. Knox, Twenty-fourth Infantry, Company L.

Second Lieut. Augustus F. W. MacManus, Twenty-fifth Infantry.

Second Lieut. Walter C. Short, Twenty-fifth Infantry.

Second Lieut. Thomas P. Bernard, Third Cavalry, Troop M.

All upon the arrival of their respective regiments in the United States.

Capt. Harry F. Rsthers, Ninth Infantry, Company A, at once.

Second Lieut. Fredsrick W. Mills, Jr., Twelfth Infantry, Company E, at once.

Second Lieut. James W. Everington, Third Infantry, will join the Second Battalion of that regiment at the Presidio of San Francisco.

Navy.

Lieut. Commander W. F. Halsey is ordered to the Naval Academy July 21.

Assistant Paymaster J. R. Sanford is ordered to the navy yard at New York for duty in connection with fitting out the Montgomsry, and to that vessel when commissioned.

Assistant Paymaster F. G. Fyne will report to the Commander in Chief of the Asiatic Station for duty.

Surgeon J. F. Urls will report, July 17, to the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Navy Department, for duty as assistant.

Surgeon J. D. Gatewood is ordered to the Lancaster.

Major Gen. C. Heywood is appointed Major General Commandant of the Marine Corps from July 1, 1902.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Arrivals:

Alert at San Diego, July 12.
Michigan at Erie, July 12.
Mayflower at Oyster Bay, July 13.
Dolphin at New York, July 13.
New York at Yokohama, July 13.
Atlanta at St. Catherine Island, July 13.
Olympia at New York, July 14.
Nashville at Beyrout, July 14.
Brooklyn at Southampton, July 14.
Ajax at Malta, July 14.
Sailed:
Mohican, June 30, from Dutch Harbor for Honolulu.
Ranger, July 12, from Panama for David.
Holland and Standish, July 14, from Annapolis for New York.
Topeka, July 14, from La Guayra for Curacao, via Puerto Cabello.
Marietta, July 14, from Cape Haytien for Kingston.
Hartford, July 14, from New London for Gardiner's Bay.
Send all mail fur the Dolphin to the New York yard.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night to 12 o'clock Monday night.)

12.10 A. M.—202 Eldridge Street; Samuel Deirbaum; damage, $200.

3:25 A. M.—251 Madison Street; coal and wood cellar; damage trifling.

4:12 A. M.—825 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street; David Lynn and others; damage, $5,000.

9:20 A. M.—441 East Seventeenth Street; not ascertained; damage, $5.

10.20 A. M.—320 East Eighth Street; Rosa Dempsey; damage, $50.

11:48 A. M.—2,995 Third Avenue; Otto Denwig; damage, $15.

1:45 P. M.—1,727 Park Avenue; — Bushong; damage, $20.

4:48 P. M.—227 Courtlandt Avenue; James Michton; damage trifling.

6:15 P. M.—143 Norfolk Street; Samuel Kutler; damage, $100.

6:50 P. M.—218 St. Ann's Avenue; James Brady; damage trifling.

7:03 P. M.—73 Division Street; Simon Fischinben; damage, $100.

8:35 P. M.—545 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street; Standard Oil Company; damage, $300.

9:20 P. M.—20 North William Street; owner unascertained; damage trifling.

10:25 P. M.—One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street and Westchester Avenue; owner unascertained; damage, $5.

10:56 P. M.—153 Orchard Street; Lena Steiner; damage trifling.

11:14 P. M.—1 and 3 East Houston Street; Wolf Steinberg; damage trifling.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...4:40	Sun sets...7:30	Moon sets..12:54

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....3:35	Gov. Isl'd...4:02	H. Gate....5:33
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....4:00	Gov. Isl'd...4:52	H. Gate....6:28

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) JULY 15.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Alliance, Colon	.....	1:00 P. M.
El Norte, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Korona, Martinique and Barbados	.....	3:00 P. M.
Liguria, Genoa	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Menitou, London	.....	9:00 A. M.
Moltke, Hamburg	.....	10:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 16.

Alamo, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Comenche, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Laurentian, Glasgow	.....	1:00 P. M.
Peninsular, Azores	.....	.....
Seminole, Turks Island	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
St. Paul, Southampton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Tartar Prince, Cape Town	.....	.....
Teutonic, Liverpool	0:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

THURSDAY, JULY 17.

America, Marseilles and Naples	.....	.....
Barharossa, Bremen	.....	10:00 A. M.
Daggry, Yucatan	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
El Sieglo, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
La Touraine, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Vigilancia, Havana	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Yucatan, Nassau and Cuban ports	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, JULY 18.

Arapahoe, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Brooklyn City, Bristol	.....	.....
Cymric, Liverpool	.....	12:00 M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Seneca, Tampico	.....	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, JULY 19.

Athos, Fortuno Island, Jamaica, &c	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	10:30 A. M.	
British Empire, Antwerp	.....	.....
Campania, Liverpool via Queenstown	10:30 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
	*12:00 M.	
Canadian, Liverpool	.....	.....
Egyptian Prince, Argentina, Uragnay, &c	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Ethiopia, Glasgow	0:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Lahn, Naples	5:00 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
Louisiana, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Maraval, Grenada, Trinidad, &c	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Martello, Hull	.....	.....
Mexico, Cuba via Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Minneapolis, London	.....	5:00 A. M.
Ponce, Porto Rico, via San Juan	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Pretoria, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Prins Willem 1V., Haiti, Curacao, &c	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
San Marcos, Galveston via Key West	.....	3:00 P. M.
Uller, St. Kitts, St. Martins, &c	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Vaderland, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Wordsworth, Brazil, Argentina, &c	5:00 A. M.	7:00 A. M.
Zulia, Curacao and Venezuela	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*0:30 A. M.	

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary malls are opencd on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Florida, and thence by steamer, are dispatched daily, except Thursday, final connecting closes, for dispatch via Port Tampa, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays at 5:30 A. M.; for dispatch via Miami, on Mondays and Saturdays at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at $1:30 P. M., Sundays at $1:00 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) †Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europs,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after June 28 and up to July $19, inclusive, or on arrival of steamer Umbria, due at New York July $19, for dispatch per steamer Ventura. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July $19, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Moana, (specially addressed only.) Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and first-class matter for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July $19, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Nippon Maru. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July $22, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of India, (registered mail must be specially addressed. Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.) Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July $23, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Iyo Maru. (Registered mail must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July $25, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and first-class matter for the Philippine Islands via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July $27, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Peru. Mails for Hawaii via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July $23, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July $16, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Mariposa.

Tranepacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. †Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from Australia and New Zealand of the following dates: Sydney, June 13; Melbourns, 17th, and Brisbane, 18th, reached Vancouver per steamer Moana, and were dispatched east July 10. Due here to-day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) JULY 15.

Arapahoe, Jacksonville, July 13.
El Valle, New Orleans, July 10.
Finance, Colon, July 8.
Georgian, Liverpool, June 26.
Picqua, Algiers, June 28.
Poseidon, Gibraltar, June 29.
San Marcos, Galveston, July 9.
Tropic, Hamburg, June 29.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 16.

Chattahoochee, Savannah, July 13.
Citta di Milano, Naples, July 2.
Madiana, St. Thomas, July 10.
Oceanic, Liverpool, July 9.
Patricia, Plymouth, July 7.

THURSDAY, JULY 17.

El Cid, New Orleans, July 12.

FRIDAY, JULY 18.

Fuerst Bismarck, Hamburg, July 10.
La Savoie, Havre, July 12.
Sahine, Galveston, July 12.

SATURDAY, JULY 19.

Bremen, Bremen, July 8.
Island, Christiansand, July 5.
Llandaff City, Swansea, July 5.
St. Louis, Southampton, July 12.
Umbria, Liverpool, July 12.

Arrived.

SS Lauenburg, (Cuhan,) Wethersll, Cape Haitien, &c., June 26, with fruit and passengers to the Cameron Steamship Company. Arrived at the Bar at 2:45 A. M.

SS Erna, (Ger.,) Ritter, Kingston, &c., July 2, with fruit and passengers to J. E. Kerr & Co. Arrived at the Bar at midnight, 13th.

SS Venango, (Br.,) Blance, Palermo, June 23, with mdse. to Hirzel, Feitman & Co.; vessel to Simpson, Spence & Young. Arrived at the Bar at 2:30 A. M.

SS Louisiana, Halscy, New Orleans, July 9, with mdse. and passengers to E. S. Allsn.

SS San Juan, Sampson, Arroyo, &c., July 4, with mdse. and passengers to the New York and Porto Rico Steamship Company. Arrived at the Bar at 4:30 A. M.

SS Zulia, Terrill, Maracaibo, &c., July 5, with mdse. and passengers to Boulton, Bliss & Dallett. Arrived at the Bar at 12:25 P. M.

SS Manna Hata, Charles, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

SS Minneapolis, (Br.,) Gates, London, July 5, with mdse. and passengers to the Atlantic Transport Line. Arrived at the Bar at 4:50 A. M.

SS Gymric, (Br.,) Thompson, Liverpool, July 4, and Queenstown, 5th, with mdse. and passengers to the White Star Line. Arrived at the Bar at 1:03 A. M.

United States cruiser Olympia, from Boston. Anchored off Tompkinsville.

SS Betty, (Aust.,) Paravich, Trieste, &c., June 8, with mdse. to Phelps Brothers & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:30 A. M.

SS Bratsberg, (Nor.,) Bjonness, Halifax, N. S., July 11, in ballast to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 1:30 P. M.

SS Pretoria, (Br.,) MacKenzie, Bermuda, July 12, with mdse. and passengers to A. E. Outerbridge & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2 P. M.

SS Vaderland, (Br.,) Alhrecht, Antwerp, July 3, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 4:45 P. M.

SS Ethiopia, (Br.,) Lumsdane, Glasgow, July 3, and Moville, 4th, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Brothers. Arrived at the Bar at 3:08 P. M.

SS Prins Willem IV., (Dutch,) Aarents, Amsterdam, &c., June 1, with mdse. and passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:15 P. M.

SS Alexandra, (Dan.,) Thompson, St. Petersburg, &c., June 12, with mdse. to Funch, Edyo & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6 P. M.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., at 0:30 P. M., south-southwest, moderate breeze; clear.

Sailed.

SS Leon, (Nor.,) for Port Antonio.
SS Catania, (Ger.,) for Santos.
SS Jefferson, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Iroquois, for Charleston and Jacksonville.
SS Cliurnum, (B.,) for Horn Island, Mass.
SS Straits of Dover, (Br.,) for Norfolk.
SS Bergenseren, (Nor.,) for Greytown, Nicaragua.
SS Windward, (Peary Arctic Club,) for Sydney, C. B., and North, passed ont Sandy Hook at 8:42 P. M.
SS Nedenacs, (Nor.,) for Guantanamo.
SS Guyandotte, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Atlas, towing barge Standard Oil Company No. 81, for Port Arthur, Texas.
SS Maverick, towing barge Standard Oil Company of New York No. 38, for Sabine Pass, Texas, passed out 15th.

By Cable.

LONDON, July 14.—SS Tripoli, (Br.,) Capt. Barber, from New York for Hamburg, passed the Lizard yesterday.

SS Potsdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Potjer, from New York for Rotterdam, passed the Lizard yesterday.

SS Eskdale, (Br.,) Capt. Duff, from New York for Hamburg and Rotterdam, passed Dungeness to-day.

SS Koenigin Luise, (Ger.,) Capt. Volger, from New York via Southampton, arr. at Bremen yesterday.

SS Minnehaha, (Br.,) Capt. Robinson, from New York, arr. at this port to-day.

SS Coleridge, (Br.,) Capt. Fisher, from New York via Pernambuco, arr. at Rio Janeiro July 10.

SS Baku Standard, (Br.,) for New York, sld. from Tyne July 12.

SS Carthaginian, (Br.,) Capt. Gunson, for New York, sld. from Glasgow July 12.

SS British Princess, (Br.,) Capt. Fresth, from Antwerp for New York, passed the Lizard yesterday.

SS Jescric, (Br.,) Capt. Shotton, from New York via St. Vincent, C. V., for Melbourne, &c., arr. at Adelaide July 12.

SS Astrakhan, (Br.,) Capt. Biddick, from New York, arr. at Hamburg to-day.

SS Victoria, (Br.,) Capt. Wards, from New York, arr. at Naples yesterday.

SS Capac, (Br.,) Capt. Rose, from Antofogasta, &c., for New York, sld. from Montevideo June 10

SS Lombardia, (Ital.,) Capt. Canzoneri, from Genoa and Naples for New York, passed Gibraltar yesterday.

SS Maracaibo, Capt. Crockett, from New York, arr. at La Guayra July 12.

SS Furnessia, (Br.,) Capt. Young, from New York for Glasgow, arr. at Moville to-day and proceeded.

SS Hohenzolisrn, (Ger.,) Capt. Cuppers, from New York for Naples and Genoa, arr. at Gibraltar at 1 P. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Lowther Castle, (Br.,) Capt. Watson, from New York via Aden for Manila, &c., arr. at Singapore to-day.

SS Meskelyne, (Belg.,) Capt. Partridge, from New York for Manchester, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Caracas, Capt. Woodrick, from Curacao, for San Juan and New York, sld. from La Guayra to-day.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—Tuesday, July 15.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated Motions.

1—In re Wright.	39—In re Prospect Av.
2—Hanlon vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.	40—In re Wiegand Pl.
3—Fischel vs. sams.	41—In re E. 163d St.
4—Goodkind vs. same.	42—In re Public Place, East 149th St.
5—Perrin vs. same.	48—In re Bathgate Av.
6—Mollenhausr vs. same.	44—In re Watts St.
7—Hall vs Gilman.	45—In re Garden St.
8—Kelly vs. Roosevelt.	46—In re E. 192d St.
9—Lippe vs. McCredie.	47—In re E. 163d St.
10—James vs. James.	48—In re Public Place, East 143d St.
11—Mason vs. Clark.	49—In re Timpson Pl.
12—Hirschberg Co. vs. Fishel.	50—In re E. 178th St.
13—Michaels vs. Walsser.	51—Roosevelt vs. Schils.
14—O'Sullivan vs. O'Sullivan.	52—Kaisar vs. Adams.
15—Pettit vs. Mayor, &c.	53—Kadel vs. Edler.
16—Lamh vs. Voss.	54—Magnolia Metal Co. vs. Sugden.
17—Jurgen vs. Man. Ry. Co.	55—Kittel vs. Ger. Am. R. E. U. G. Co.
18—Gottschalk vs. Jungman.	56—Rich vs. Dortman.
19—Cohen vs. Cantor.	57—In re Marcy Place.
20—Morrison vs. Smith.	58—Am. Ice Co. vs. City of New York.
21—Stern vs. Promis.	59—Lane vs. Bochlowitz.
22—Bechman vs. Hickman.	60—In re E. 172d St.
23—Leahy vs. Parke.	01—Barmash vs. Barmash.
24—Fuller vs. Michel.	62—O'Brien vs. Jackson.
25—People, &c., vs. Caponigri.	63—Hansing vs. Scott.
26—Engel vs. Union Sq. Bank.	64—Braxman vs. Stokes.
27—Jennison vs. Jennison.	65—Bergman vs. Frasinetti.
28—Simi vs. Bernardini.	66—Losw vs. Aul.
29—Valentine vs. Valentine.	67—Newman vs. Nat. Salt Co.
30—Pfeifer vs. O'Reilly.	68—Schwarz vs. Am. Hcp & Barley Co.
31—Cox vs. Darley.	69—Mitchell vs. Dewey.
32—People, &c., vs. Anderson.	70—Salant vs. Salant.
33—Conried vs. Witmark	71—Kryn vs. Kahn.
34—Gubar vs. Yale.	72—Manger vs. Manger.
35—In re Macomb's R'd.	73—Papaleo vs. Trella.
36—In re Andrewe Av.	74—Mastrubuono vs. Acconcia.
37—In re W. 169th St.	75—Murphy vs. Murphy.
38—Healy vs. Dougher-	76—In re Pier 15, E. R.
	77—In re Creston Av.
	78—Kittel vs. Domeyer.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., and XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S.—Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

1—Ellen

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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LEGISLATION OR ACTION?

The reported intention of Mr. LITTLEFIELD of Maine to devise measures for the regulation of trusts during the recess of Congress, with the hope of passing them at the next session, does credit to that gentleman's energy in the public service. But if he expects to get his bills through Congress, or even through one house thereof, he is exposed to sorry disappointment.

If he were able to draw bills that suited the general views of the majority, and if he enjoyed the approval of the President as well, there would still be little chance that the bills would be acted on. In the last thirty years we recall but two measures of real importance from a political point of view that have been passed by Congress at a short session. One was the Specie Resumption act of 1875 and the other was the Tariff Revision act of 1883. The former was the fruit of a long discussion preparing the public mind for definite action; the latter was the result of an equally vigorous agitation, and was preceded by the report of the Tariff Commission of 1882. There has been no such preparation for legislation as to trusts, there is no such clear public opinion to demand or sustain legislation, and it is idle to expect that legislation on this subject will be squeezed into the crowded calendars of the short session.

But there is no chance that Mr. LITTLEFIELD can get the support of the majority for any bill he can draw that will be effective. The majority are not ready for such a policy. They have no precise ideas of what is needed, or, what is more important to them, of what the people really wish. The people themselves have no precise ideas on the subject. And back of public confusion and Congressional unreadiness, there lies another element of the situation. The majority leaders do not dare to touch any substantial measure as to the trusts because they know that they would instantly be met by amendments withdrawing the favors which certain trusts enjoy under the tariff. At present they would not venture to face such amendments in the House, and would be very timid about them even in the Senate, where the tariff reform sentiment among the Democrats is less aggressive than in the House.

Suppose, for example, that a bill should be proposed requiring the corporations doing an inter-State business to make regular reports to agents of the Government, and authorizing inspection similar to that now in force as to National banks. It is certain that the Democrats would instantly move to amend by requiring these reports to show in the case of the Sugar Trust how the differential duty on refined sugar affected the price to the consumer, or how the manufacturers of steel were enabled to sell in foreign markets at prices some 30 per cent. to 40 per cent. lower than the home consumer is allowed to buy at. Either one of these amendments, or any like them, would be very embarrassing, and almost as much so if not passed.

The fact is, that any policy on the part of the Republicans in regard to trusts is and must be defensive and not aggressive. They will try to ward off the attacks made on them by the opposition as to this matter, but they will not and can not make it an issue in any practical manner. Whatever they do, the opposition will promise to do more. Any promise to take positive action as to trusts by the Republicans will be suspect. The public will give them little credit for sincerity, unless they propose to abolish tariff favors for the trusts, and that they certainly will not do. One thing they might do, however, with some effect. They might use the powers that are already granted by law to expose, stop, and punish any favors to the trusts by the transportation corporations, including in this punitive policy the transportation corporations themselves. For this purpose the Inter-State Commerce Commission already possesses considerable powers. These might be used, with the co-operation and under the direction of the Department of Justice, with real effect. The result would be beneficial to the public interests. What effect it would have politically it is not easy to say. But the effect of such tactics as are attributed to Mr. LITTLEFIELD will be practically nil.

LORD ROSEBERY AND THE IRISH QUESTION.

Of course it is inconceivable that the Earl of ROSEBERY, either in his possible capacity as the leader of a reunited and reorganized Liberal Party or as a student of history, should deliberately take an American audience further into his confidence than he has his hearers in Manchester, Liverpool, London, and other British political centres. But for the very reason that he presupposes great ignorance on the part of Americans of certain phases of the Irish question, his article on that subject in the current number of Collier's Weekly is well worth a careful examination. It is nothing less than the outline of a plank in the platform for Liberal imperialism, which advocates the Liberal administration and execution of matters of legislation and acts of government created by Lord SALISBURY and his Tory and Unionist colleagues.

Lord ROSEBERY is not prepared and will never be prepared to grant an independent Parliament to Ireland. It is not mere fiscal and legislative autonomy that the Irish leaders are after, but absolute separation. Moreover, the writer, taking illustrations from Austria and Hungary, Russia and Finland, and Sweden and Norway, shows that dual government is not a success betwcen heterogeneous peoples. But what, according to Lord ROSEBERY, makes Anglo-Irish dual government impossible? What is the Irish question?

It is the internal incompatibility that exists between a slow, conscientious Protestant Anglo-Saxon race and a quick-witted Celtic Roman Catholic race, with different aims, different churches, and last, and not least, a different sense of humor.

There you have it. It explains how Mr. GLADSTONE'S bills of 1886 and 1893 now lie buried, how the dissolution of the alliance between the Irish and the Liberal Party is declared permanent, and how the Conservative Government, by establishing home rule on the County Government basis, has really taken the only course compatible with the integrity of the United Kingdom.

In short, Lord ROSEBERY'S message is writ large in imperialistic characters. It is creditable to his breadth of mind, but what basis it affords for an Opposition policy it is not easy to see.

NOVELTIES IN CHURCH ENTERTAINMENT.

The prediction lately made by a minister in one of the Western cities—Chicago, we believe—to the effect that the only way in which it would soon be possible to maintain an interest in church work would be by means of "the continuous vaudeville," startled a great many conservative churchgoers, and possibly shocked some of them. However, the stream of tendency seems to have set rather strongly in the direction of a fulfillment of this prophecy. Billiards, ping-pong, hops, amateur theatricals, secular concerts, legerdemain, charades, sociables, fairs, suppers primarily for purposes of revenue, music of doubtful sacredness—if there is a dividing line between the sacred and secular in music: all of these have come to be recognized as adjuncts of more or less value in church work. The underlying idea seems to be to make the church an attractive social club, and thus bring within its sphere of influence many who value a church connection at the outset chiefly for the social opportunities it offers. It would be difficult to find a serious objection to this view of so much of the work of a church as may properly be considered secular. There may be a line which it would be dangerous to cross, but where it lies would probably be as difficult to define as is the Alaska boundary.

Perhaps the same is true of "stunts" or "turns" introduced to give the interest of variety to Sabbath devotions. For example, engaging an attractive "young woman in a pure white dress nineteen years old" to whistle solos, as is said to have been done by the pastor, or Music Committee, or both acting in the harmonious conjunction which should characterize all church doings, of one of our New York churches, startles the old-fashioned churchgoer by its novelty. In the last analysis, however, there would seem to be no essential difference between breath from sound lungs oozing through pretty puckered lips and wind from a bellows of wood and leather hissing through the reeds of a pipe organ in the bank controlled by the piccolo stop. We are used to the cornet, as our forefathers were to the bass viol. We have listened with equanimity to operatic prima donne rendering selections which have inspired very lofty emotions when for the erotic wailings of the Italian libretto were substituted modern hymns with some pretensions to poetic excellence. We have learned to march up the aisle and undulate sidewise into our pews to the solemn minor cadences of one of THIELMANN'S or JADASSOHN'S preludes, and waltz out again when, as the blast sentries on the subway say, it's "All over," to the "Soldiers' March" in "Faust," played with ragtime variations, or choice selections from "El Capitan" or one of the Offenbach classics. No doubt when whistling girls dressed as above described, rendering "Traumerei" or "The Mocking Bird," are the usual thing, we shall take them as a matter of course and wonder why any one should be so narrow in his or her conventional prejudices as to question their eminent fitness as adjuncts to devotion. True, girls will have to learn to whistle a good deal better than any we have heard try are able to do, to be entirely agreeable as entertainers, but that is beside the point. We have heard alleged singers of whom the kindest thing which could be said was that they had mistaken their vocation, but, in the expressive vernacular of the day, singing "goes" in church, even when feeble and uncertain as to intervals. For the same reason whistling may when we are used to it. It is, after all, only another step toward what has been pronounced inevitable—worship by means of the continuous vaudeville.

COLONIZING WILD ANIMALS.

A project to colonize that despised creature the muskrat in the ponds and watercourses of Germany will strike the American boy as amusing, for the latter, although he is the sworn foe of the little brown "varmint," is not apt to realize its importance in commerce. Dr. HANS VON KADISCH, who is advocating the introduction of the muskrat, is an authority on the birds, beasts, and fish of the United States and knows the value of its pelt in the fur trade.

This is not the first attempt in modern times to acclimate wild creatures from America in Germany. A breeder of cattle has tried with some success to form a large, well-fleshed hybrid from the American bison and the ordinary cow, obtaining a cross which is hardy in Winter and heavier than European cattle, yielding many more pounds of meat. The introduction of such a cross would meet, however, with the dislike of old populations for innovations; perhaps it would be difficult, also, to keep the strain up without occasionally renewing the bison, and this becomes more and more difficult as we permit that animal to become extinct.

Attempts the other way have been less fortunate, namely, to introduce European creatures here. The skylark will not take root on Long Island; the English sparrow, however, is only too accommodating. The German carp has proved a complete failure because, for eating purposes, it is really a wretched fish, which merely serves as a basis for tasteful sauces, but when plainly cooked has no savor. One variety of the European lobster, the langouste, might form a welcome addition to our table, while the Europeans, did they but deign to take a hint on matters epicurean from painted savages like us, would colonize their sandy beaches with that sensitive plant of the sea, the ahy, retiring clam.

Indeed, there are many natural products over here which would delight the European palate if they were found to bear transplantation and would breed without altering the savor of their flesh. Such is the whitefish of our lakes, one of the most delicate morsels Neptune ever grew. It would be quite on the cards that this fish should lose its refined savor in European lakes, where its food would in all probability be very different. Fish culturists, however, might breed it successfully, after studying its natural food here, by supplying something similar.

In Germany, France, and England the semi-domesticated deer afford very delicious food. Perhaps the time is not far off when it will pay to keep deer in the United States for hunting purposes and the market, as it is roughly managed already on Long Island by keeping the deer protected almost the entire year. To breed for profit it will be necessary to watch the herds and prevent the depredations of dogs and poachers, a somewhat costly undertaking, as English owners of deer parks know, especially in cases where a large town is within easy distance. Deer are such dainty feeders and are so sensitive in organization that they require a large range and quiet. They swim so easily that it is difficult to confine them to islands, and their powers of leaping are such that to fence a range is attended with great cost.

A wild creature that might be added to the larder with advantage, but is now, at least in the Middle and Eastern States, unreasonably scorned, is the opossum. It is hardy and prolific and its flesh is rich and to many persons agreeable in taste. Unfortunately American kitchens are ruled too much by European cooks, who bring with them prejudices against many kinds of food which would give variety to our tables; they want that kind of food only to which they are accustomed and know how, after a fashion, to prepare. It would partake of international comedy if the Europeans should discover a liking for the succulent opossum, introduce it by colonizing, and teach us Americans how it should be served.

THE COAL STRIKE.

The frank confession of suffering among the miners is pitiful but indisputable evidence that the anthracite strike is disintegrating. From no source in sight, or likely to be discovered, can the means needed to feed the idle anthracite miners and their families be had. All that the soft-coal miners can contribute for this purpose will go only a very little way toward meeting the needs of families which have had no wage incomes for nearly three months, and whose savings have melted under the drain of daily expenses. We are sincerely sorry for the unfortunate victims of misplaced confidence in the leaders who deceived them with promises of impossible triumphs over their employers, and made them believe that to ask for what they did not want and did not expect would add dignity to the position and help establish the power of organized labor.

All accounts agree that the number of men applying for work in the mines, and ready to abandon the strike if it is given them, is steadily increasing. The best that can be said of the attitude of the representatives of the operators toward such applicants is that it is extremely unsatisfactory. They do not appear to have any plan of resumption, and are waiting orders from the Reading headquarters. This may be good policy, but we doubt it. However, there is nothing more to be said at the moment on this subject.

All idea of a general coal strike has been abandoned. The bituminous miners have no wish to be sacrificed as a forlorn hope in what everybody now recognizes as a lost cause. That MITCHELL ever wanted a general strike or would have consented to it under any conditions is scarcely probable. He used the threat of it to increase the pressure upon the anthracite operatives, to stimulate outside interference, and to sustain the failing hopes of the men who were dragooned into the strike against their wish and their better judgment. He is too shrewd and much too intelligent not to recognize the fact that the strike can now end only in disaster to the union, and the chance of his coming back to Wilkesbarre after the adjournment at Indianapolis is not considered good by those best able to forecast his movements. There is very little he can do if he should come. The stampede of the men when the colliery gates are again opened will leave very little of the United Mine Workers in Eastern Pennsylvania, and the best that can be hoped is that instead of an impracticable alliance with the bituminous miners of other States, with whom they have no interests in common, they will reorganize on a new and sounder basis, and undertake under wise and conservative leadership the correction of the conditions which have accounted for all of the distress and most of the troubles which have made their toil unfruitful and their lot unhappy. If the operators are unable or unwilling to reorganize the industry on modern lines, the miners will have to do it for them.

"POLITICAL CAPITAL."

The recent criticism of the civil service policy of the Low administration by the Democratic member of the State Civil Service Commission may or may not be wholly well founded in fact. It is a mighty encouraging sign all the same. It is none the less so because Col. OGDEN, the Chairman of the City Civil Service Board, dismisses Mr. CRAFT'S statement with some indifference as intended to "make political capital." When politicians seek political capital from accusations that their opponents are unfaithful to the principle of the merit system, they at once appeal to and strengthen a public sentiment supporting that system.

Our opinion is that the statements of Mr. CRAFT are exaggerated. We do not think that this administration has erred in putting an end to eligible lists formed under the Van Wyck administration. They might have gone further in that direction with no harm to the service. Nor has this administration added as many exemptions from competition as Mr. CRAFT seems to think it has. Our information is that the net increase in exempt places is thirty-five, while there have been some nineteen requests for exemption that have been denied by the State Board. Nevertheless, we are convinced that there have been more exemptions than could possibly be justified. The Constitutional requirement that the competitive test should be applied in all cases where it cannot be shown affirmatively that it is not practicable has not been respected as it ought to have been. Appointing officers have yielded altogether too much to their confidence in their own good motives and to their own desire to get particular men whom they believed to be the best. There has been also tremendous pressure from the politicians on these officers, and they have not all been wholly free from political motives. There should have been a reduction, not any increase at all, in the number of exempted places.

For their shortcomings in this regard we are entirely pleased to see them called to account by their political opponents. All the "political capital" that can be made in this way is an investment for the improvement of the service and of politics.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—By this time JAMES GORDON BENNETT is looking through his biggest spyglass toward America and wondering what in the marine world has induced the Commodore of the Atlantic Yacht Club to try to resurrect the lost sport of ocean yacht racing. All the other old timers from LANOLEY to ex-Commodore "JIM" SMITH are pricking up their ears and repeating the names of OSGOOD and LORILLARD and DOUGLASS and DODGE and STEBBINS and others of the old struggiers for the Cape May and Brenton Reef Cups. Neptune is shaking the seaweed out of his beard and declaring that yachts are coming his way again and the mermaids down the Jersey beaches are singing "A Life on the Ocean Wave." Old fellows, who used to hammer to windward in foul weather as well as fair, and who did not regard anything as a race which did not take them into blue water and keep them there over night, are slapping each other on the back and saying that they are young again. And when the real outdoor yacht racing does begin who will care for the man who breasts the yeasty surges from Brenton Reef to the Hen and Chickens and then toboggans back in a tin canoe with a rain spout for a mast?

—The time is past when faith may be relied on implicitly to move a mountain, but there is grave danger that the faith of a band of Irish enthusiasts will remove the Hill of Tara, the ridges and mounds of which constitute perhaps the oldest architectural and archaeological remains of the British Isles. The particular faith here in operation is to the effect that the lost Ten Tribes of Israel were the original settlers of Ireland, and that they deposited the Ark of the Covenant beneath the Hill of Tara. Most people, even though they be indifferently well read, do not rightly know what the lost Ten Tribes of the House of Israel were, why they were lost, or who lost them. Of those who are in possession of this important information, some think that the tribes were lost in Africa and begot the negroes; some think that they were lost in America and begot the Indians. The Welsh have claimed to be their descendants. At least twelve reasons have been alleged to prove that the English are the true and only reliques of the lost Ten Tribes, one of these reasons being that the English have colonies, and another that they are renowned—by whom deponsnt sayeth not—for their "good works, international bencficence, and Christian character." This last bit of ratiocination is clearly not of a nature to appeal to the Irish, and they have not been slow to find much more cogent reasons for claiming the lost Ten Tribes as their own progenitors. Are not the Tuatha de Danaans of Irish legend obviously the tribes of Dan? Coriolanus and Orion are not more demonstrably Cory O'Lanus and O'Ryan. Such argument, however, has little force with British archaeologists, who are grieved at the fate that threatens the Hill of Tara. "No one," says The Globe of London, "would mind admitting ABRAHAM, ISAAC, and JACOB to the circle of his forebears if only thereby the destructive ardor of ruthless iconoclasts could be stayed. And, short of this, there must be some means at the disposal of Parliament by which they can interfere. In any case, if there is at present no such power, the fact constitutes yet another argument in favor of the passage of some such measures as those in force in Italy and the United States of America, by which antiquities are regarded as national possessions."

—The Monmouth, a woman, a walnut tree,
The more you beat 'em the better they be.

A little over a week ago, when the new turbine boat Revolution took a rise out of the Sandy Hook passenger barge, the marine reporters making much of the fact, it was pointed out in this column that the feat was "one of those things every feller does." But whatever the case with the marine, there are many things you can't tell the marine reporter. The same cry of astonishment was raised again when the Arrow, which, it is said, is credited with a speed of forty miles an hour, did the selfsame thing. Obviously the Monmouth has the paradoxical nature of the camomile, which, according to Jack Falstaff, the more you tread on it the faster it grows. Lives there a self-respecting boat with so slow a propeller that it has not beaten the Monmouth? It was NORMAN L. MUNRO who first discovered the divinity that doth hedge the reputation of this craft. His Stiletto beat the Monmouth in her salad days, and the populace applauded. His Henrietta beat the Monmouth, and every penny whistle tooted. His Now Then beat the Monmouth, and trumpets blared. His Norwood beat the Monmouth, and the welkin rang. It was the work of genius, this idea of Mr. MUNRO'S; but, as with TENNYSON'S fabled flower, everybody got the seed. In later days, among other craft, Vamoose, Javelin, Sovereign, Kanawha, to say nothing of Revolution and Arrow, all—all have beaten Monmouth. It is privately whispered that the Central Railroad of New Jersey will presently have a boat running to Atlantic Highlands in fifty minutes. Every day, we anticipate, the marine reporter will watch her boat the sixty-five-minute Monmouth, and work up the event into a full column feature.

BOER PRISONERS' CLOTHING.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It seems that "South African," your correspondent of the 7th inst., is suffering from an attack of "khaki generosity." He cannot see an act of kindness toward his enemy, which, I presume, by the tone of his letter, the Boer is, without feeling hurt. Your correspondent says the appeal of our Consul, Mr. Pierce, is an "extraordinary one, in view of recent facts," and it tempts him to believe that some Boer sympathizers in this country are easily gullible.

The "recent facts" "South African" quotes are from a simple account of "the Boer Prisonera in Bermuda," written by Mrs. W. K. Elwes. Although I have been a prisoner in Bermuda till within a fortnight ago, I never heard of the lady whose "facts" he quotes. I have not read the article, but the little "South African" quotes makes me auspect that Mrs. Elwes got all her "facts" at a British officers' tea party, and any one who took those facts for truth would be gullible indeed. "South African" furthermore quotes "that gifts of clothing were not necessary, as the British Government was providing all necessary clothing." The British Government did provide clothing, but not "all necessary," and but for American generosity many a Boer would have been naked.

I should like to know what the "generous terms" "South African" speaks of have to do with putting a shirt on a naked Boer. He asks if Mr. Consul Pierce is certain of the bona fides of his correspondent. I can answer that Consul Pierce is certain of the bona fides of his correspondent. "South African" remarked that a certain Uitlander wrote a letter full of complaint, and that the burgher commandant, when shown the newspaper cutting, was much annoyed, &c., and the grumbler was made by fellow-prisoners to apologize to the British for this letter. I am not ao ungenerous to the lady who wrote the article as to cast a reflection, but I would see the proof before I should say to her that it was not so. The Boer prisoners do want clothing, and badly, or the appeal would not have been made. We leave imposition to our enemies.

FRITZ DUQUENNE,
Lieutenant; late prisoner of war, Bermudas, B. W. I.
New York, July 12, 1902.

The Sunday Paper.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The perusal of Mr. Samuel W. Boardman's explicit article of July 7, condemning the "Sunday paper" indiscriminately, has afforded me much amusement. Evidently Mr. Boardman was born five or six centuries too late, for his views are those of the darkest ages. It is astonishing that a man of education can have the naiveté of attempting to put back the hands on the dial of time. However, we may rest assured that auch persons like our friend Boardman will not be able with their feeble voices to stop the triumphant onward march of civilization, nor the spreading of the life-giving germs of free thought.

P. F. T. MIRIS.
Staten Island, July 13, 1902.

NUGGETS.

His Firm Belief.

Willie—Pap, what is the difference between firmness and obstinacy?
Father—Merely a matter of aex, my son.—Chicago News.

Her Record Achievement.

Mr. Cityman—How long has your mother kept Summer boarders?
Susie Funkinsquash—She kept one two weeks once.—Philadelphia Record.

Worse.

"So Smith acted as judge—"
"At a church raffle; foolish man!"
"No, no; not at a church raffle—at a baby show."
"Idiot!"—Baltimore Herald.

Left Helpless.

Mrs. Brown—So your girl has left you? What for, for mercy's sake?
Mrs. Black—Absolutely for nothing.
Mrs. Brown—Oh, that's it? I remember you told me she wouldn't leave you for anything.—Boston Transcript.

A TALE OF FOOLISH PRIDE.

From The Catholic Standard and Times.

The day was most uncommon warm,
And Chanticleer and wife
Had had a small domestic storm
To mar their married life.
She held he had no gift of song,
And shook her little head,
But he maintained his voice was strong,
And he could sing, he said.

And so he stopped, his voice to try,
Upon the dusty road,
And she, with hypercritic eye,
Stood watching while he crowed.
And such a frightful noise he made
It shook the earth and sky,
And woke a hawk of sombre shade
Who'd been asleep near by.

The hawk, who had been dozing, heard
The rooster proud and trim,
And pouncing on the foolish bird
He put an end to him.

MORAL.

A moral fair this tale doth bear
That may be read by all—
Let men who think they're "birds" beware,
"Pride goes before a fall."

THE PRESIDENT VISITED BY SENATOR SPOONER

The Purchase of Panama Canal Property Discussed.

GEN. WOOD MAY DIRECT WORK

The Senator Invited to Assist Attorney General Knox in the Examination of Titles—Secretary Root Returns to Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., July 14.—Senator Spooner of Wisconsin arrived at Sagamore Hill at about 10:30 o'clock last night and, after a conference with the President and Secretary Root, he left for New York at about midnight. His conversation with the President related in part to the proposed purchase of the Panama Canal Company's property.

The Senator has been invited to accompany Attorney General Knox to Paris to assist in the investigation of the title to the Panama Canal Company's property. Whether he will go or not could not be ascertained here.

President Roosevelt has invited Gen. Leonard Wood to visit him here this month. It was not denied at Sagamore Hill tonight that it is the President's purpose to appoint Gen. Wood to direct and supervise the construction of the Panama Canal. Gen. Wood is going abroad next month to witness army manoeuvres. Under the bill passed at the recent session of Congress the President has control practically of the canal work, and he believes that Gen. Wood is just the man to take charge of the great work.

The visit of Senator Spooner is one of the mysteries of Oyster Bay. He did not arrive on a train, and he was either driven to the President's home from Jamaica, or he landed from an air ship or from a yacht. The presumption is that he came and went on a yacht, and it is believed that many of the President's visitors will come and go in the same way.

The President, who was engaged all the morning with Secretary Root in regard to the question of the removal of the friars in the Philippines and other matters of importance, had planned for a swim after luncheon, but his programme was disturbed by the arrival of J. A. McKim with the latest plans in regard to the alterations of the White House.

At 4 o'clock in the afternoon the President and other members of his party went in a launch to the Mayflower. They were aboard an hour. Afterward Secretary Root was taken in the Captain's gig to the Kanawha. The anchor was up in short time, and the President ordered a signal of "bon voyage" to the departing member of his Cabinet on his way to New York. The President left the Mayflower in time to dine with his family.

Mrs. Roosevelt will give a "tea" on the Mayflower this afternoon to the women associated with her in the work of Christ's Episcopal Church. The church people of the village are the best of friends and the members of the churches are included in the invitations of the President's wife.

The President's daughter, Alice, enjoyed a happy day here. She rowed with Teddy, Jr., and enjoyed a swim after a long ride on horseback. She has received and accepted invitations to be the guest of Senators Keene and Lodge and Congressman James S. Wadsworth.

Secretary Cortelyou leaves to-morrow for Washington to arrange for the details of the President's trips to New England, and later in the Northwest. He would not talk about the plans for the Southwestern trip, where the President may have a chance at his favorite sport of hunting. He has many invitations, each one emphasizing the writer's belief that his locality is overstocked with big game.

President Roosevelt's vacation is of the sort that some men, who think that they are overworked, would regard as a succession of days where ons labors. It has been, and still is, his effort to make a real vacation during his stay at his home in Oyster Bay, but there is a great deal of official business that must be attended to.

The positive rule that no one is to see the President without having made an appointment previously through Secretary Cortelyou and the fact that the accommodations of Oyster Bay are limited have made it possible for the President to have a reasonable amount of sleep, to eat his meals in peace, and to have a romp, a ride, a swim, or a row with his children.

There has been an immense amount of "tommyrot," as young Theodore Roosevelt calls it, about the guarding of the President by Secret Service men. The Secret Service men perform the important duty of seeing that undesirable persons do not enter the grounds and that no one who is not warranted in doing so rings the doorbell. The President does as he pleases and takes long, strenuous walks, without being shadowed by the men of the Secret Service. He has more freedom to do as he will than the Secret Service men, whose chief occupation is to watch the trains and the grounds of the President's home.

There are many yachts off Centre Island, and on board are many persons who would like to see the President. They have not received cordial responses to their requests for appointments to meet Mr. Roosevelt.

CALL LOAN TAXES REMITTED.

Relief Felt in Wall Street Over Measure Passed in Closing Days of Congress.

The hearts of the Wall Street brokers were made glad yesterday when it became known that the call loan tax, about which there had been much dispute, had been remitted. The unexpected relief comea from Congress, which in its closing days passed a measure, which was approved on June 27, "to provide for refunding taxes upon legacies and bequests for uses of a religious, charitable, or educational character."

The important clause of the act—so far as Wall Street is concerned—reads to this effect:

That taxes which shall have accrued before the taking effect of the act of April 12, 1902, entitled "An Act to repeal war revenue taxation, and for other purposes," and since July 1, 1900, upon securities delivered or transferred to secure the future payment of money are hereby remitted.

The words "securities delivered or transferred to secure the futurs payment of money" are construed as including call loans.

Robert Williams, Acting Commissioner of Internal Revenue, calls attention to the new law in the internal revenue sections of Treasury decisions of the date of July 3.

Of course, the passage of this act puts an end effectually to the proceedings begun by the New York Stock Exchange before the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, the Exchange—on behalf of its members—having questioned the right of the Government to collect the tax on call loans. Under a ruling of Commissioner Yerkes, made in February last, it was held that such transactions were taxable (at the rate of 2 cents for every $100) under the war revenue law, and, furthermore, that all call loans made since the act had been law were taxable and, accordingly, that proceedings for the collection of the back taxes would be begun. Such a ruling almost threw the Street into a panic, because meaning that, were it enforced, many brokers would be bankrupted, the total back taxes running up into the millions of dollars, not a few houses estimating that their proportion would be at least $500,000 each.

The injustice of the ruling was deemed so manifest that an appeal was taken to Washington, with the result that the operation of the law was suspended pending an opinion by the Attorney General.

Since then the matter had apparently been lost sight of or forgotten—for at no time was it seriously believed that the tax would be enforced. The official announcement of the remission of the tax comes, nevertheless, as a relief, and in Wall Street yesterday was decidedly welcome.

W. J. BRYAN'S APOLOGY TO THE TILDEN CLUB.

He Does Not Understand Why Grover Cleveland Should Be Honored Guest at a Political Dinner.

The Tilden Club made public last evening the letter of apology sent to the club by William J. Bryan for his public announcement that he had not received an invitation to the clubhouse opening, upon which occasion Grover Cleveland and David B. Hill were the guests of honor.

It will be recalled that following Mr. Bryan's comment upon the slight which he thought had been given him, the Secretary of the club produced a receipt for the registered letter sent to Mr. Bryan inviting him to be the club's guest. In the issue of The Commoner of July 11 Mr. Bryan stated that a letter explaining the mistake over the invitation had been forwarded by him to the Secretary of the Tilden Club, and saying further that if the club saw fit to make the letter public it would be reproduced in The Commoner. The letter is as follows:

Lincoln, Neb., July 8.

Secretary of the Tilden Club:

Dear Sir: Through the oversight of a clerk in my office I did not see the invitation sent by your club and did not know until last Wednesday that one had been received. On that day I received a telegram from my secretary, addressed to me at Aberdeen, South Dakota, saying such a communication had been found.

I regret exceedingly that it did not came to me before the time, for, while I would not have thought proper to accept, I would have acknowledged the courtesy and given my reasons for declining.

When Mr. Cleveland left the Democratic Party in 1896 I recognized his right to do so and did not criticise his decision, although as the party candidate I was compelled to bear the odium which his administration had brought upon the party—an odium which had already lived through a more disastrous defeat than ever since experienced. He has never yet indicated an intention to return to the Democratic Party and his business interests are such as to make his return improbable. Until he does manifest some respect for Democratic principles and policies, I do not understand why he should be an honored guest at a political dinner given by a Democratic club. Having thrown his influence to the Republican Party in two campaigns, he is hardly in a position to advise the party which he abandoned, or, as he explained it, which banished him.

I am anxious to see the party grow in numbers and in strength, but it is absurd to expect this result to follow an attempt on the part of deserters to turn the party over to the control of those who find the society of Republicans more congenial than the society of those who believe in the platforms adopted in 1896 and 1900.

Harmony is only possible between those who desire the triumph of the same principles and policies.

It is quite evident that Mr. Cleveland's supporters are nearer to the Republican Party than the Democratic Party. Yours truly,

W. J. BRYAN.

The officers of the Tilden Club were not inclined to comment upon Mr. Bryan's letter.

SENATOR PETTIGREW'S VIEWS.

Thinks Senator Hanna May Be Named for President.

Ex-Senator R. F. Pettigrew of South Dakota and ex-Senator Charles A. Towne of Minnesota are temporarily residents of this city and have leased the furnished home of John McCullagh, Superintendent of Elections. Mr. Pettigrew, talking with a NEW YORK TIMES reporter yesterday, said:

"In my opinion President Roosevelt is a very small man, ever in quest of notoriety. He may be nominated in 1904, but if he is I believe he will be beaten. It would not surprise me to see Senator Hanna named. He has overcome, in a remarkable degree, the prejudices the public felt against him. He certainly has the confidence of the business men of the country, and that counts for a good deal."

THE FIRE-PROOFING OF SKYSCRAPERS.

Views of Fire Chief Croker Given at Public Hearing on Alderman Bridges's Resolution.

The Committee on Buildings of the Board of Aldermen gave a public hearing yesterday on the resolution introduced by Alderman Bridges relative to the fire-proofing of buildings over twelve stories in height. The gist of the resolution is that it allows other than fire-proof wood to be used for the interior surface of window frames and sash, doors and trim, when the exposed surface of the same is less than 20 per cent. of the exposed surface of any floor. The resolution is being fought by the fire-proof wood dealers, and a large part of the opposition developed at the hearing yesterday was from that source.

H. Bruce Price, the architect, said he was in favor of the resolution. He said the cost of improvements in New York had so increased in the last few years that it was now a question whether the cost would not soon be so high as to act as a preventive of improvements.

Fire Chief Croker spoke in opposition to the resolution. He said that instead of the law being relaxed it ought to be made more rigid. He mentioned the fire in the Home Life Building, where hs said there was enough wood to feed the fire.

"If this amendment ahould be passed," said the Chief, "I predict that some day it will cause a large loss of life."

"I see the same old faces around here agitating this fire-proof wood," said Alderman Bridges. "No matter what kind of a resolution was introduced they would be here opposing it. I understand that notices of this hearing were sent only to the prominent architects and builders. I want this hearing adjourned until we can git all the architects here what it is possible fur us to git."

M. Bachert, President of the Electric Fire-Proofing Company, opposed the resolution. He was cross-examined by Alderman Bridges.

"How long will fire-proof wood last?" asked the Alderman.

"One hundred years."

"How long is the wood you now have on the market been fire-proofed?"

"About eight years."

"How do you know it will last 100 years?"

"Well, it is made to last 100 years, and we know it has lasted 8 years. The only way we can convince you that it will last for 100 years is for you to come around after 100 years have gone by."

"Guess I won't be around," said the Alderman.

The next hearing will be on Monday, July 28.

ANDOVER CRIBBING CASE.

Statement Issued by Princeton Contradicting the Academy Authorities.

PRINCETON, N. J., July 14.—When the Princeton University authorities announced the fact that most of the Andover students who took examinations for this university had been rejected for cribbing, it was the intention that no matter what was said the university would keep silent. The statements purporting to come from Andover in this morning's papers, however, appeared to throw aspersions on Princeton's examinations for entrance, and it was decided to answer. The statement given out is as follows:

"Princeton does not admit any student except upon its own examinations. It does not admit on the certificate of any school and it will not, therefore, exclude upon the certificate of any school. Anyone is entitled to enter who can pass her examinations. That being the rule, none is excluded from the examinations so long as he be certified in matters of character. At the same time, in the case of examinations held at the preparatory schools, Princeton has always recognized the right of the authorities of the school itself to exclude boys whom they knew to be unfit from the examinations. It is a matter of fact that fourteen out of the nineteen Andover candidates recently rejected, were recommended by the school for examination in four or more subjects. Therefore the claim that a majority of those rejected were dismissed by the school falls flat."

J. P. MORGAN'S GIFT TO AMERICAN MUSEUM

Two of the Rarest Sapphires Known Coming Here.

Director Bumpus Says This Donation Is Not to be Confused with That to the Jardin des Plantes in Paris.

J. Pierpont Morgan has sent to the American Museum of Natural History, as a gift, two of the most magnificent sapphires in the world. They are to be added to the collection donated by him to the institution. This collection, which is considered among the finest existing, was gathered by Tiffany & Co. to be exhibited at the Paris Exposition, after which it was bought by Mr. Morgan at great cost. Prof. Bumpus, Director of the museum, said yesterday that the value of the collection had never been appraised exactly, as far as he knew.

"Nobody knows how much it's worth," he explained.

A dispatch from London, published yesterday, stated that Mr. Morgan had given to the mineralogical museum of the Jardin des Plantes, in Paris, the collection of precious stones exhibited by Tiffany & Co. at the Buffalo Exposition. The news caused some misunderstanding here, and the experts of the city were wondering yesterday whether the gift had any connection with the collection donated to the American museum.

"Don't get them mixed," said Prof. Bumpus. "As far as I can gather from the newspaper accounts, Mr. Morgan has done this: He has purchased the Paris collection for us and the Buffalo collection for Paris. I do not know where the latter set of gems is, but I presume it is in the custody of Mr. Kunz of Tiffany's, who gathered together the gems."

The dispatch from London stated that George F. Kunz was the collector of the stones given by Mr. Morgan to the Paris museum. Mr. Kunz was found to be on his vacation when he was sought at the Tiffany jewelry establishment, and his assistant said:

"I know about the collection in the most general way. It was bought by Mr. Morgan, and I have heard he has given it away, but to whom I do not know. The gems were all American. Some were cut, some uncut. I don't know the exact value, but it is very great."

The Jardin des Plantes, Paris's famous institution, was founded by King Louis XIII. of France. It is a national scientific university and museum of natural history, and is endowed by the State. The mineralogical museum of the institution is considered the finest of its sort in the world.

The Morgan collection of the American museum, at Seventy-seventh Street and Columbus Avenue, was placed on exhibition last year. It includes thousands of specimens, and it has been stated that the value of the whole exhibit is more than $200,000. The rough stones are shown in an upright case and the polished stones in a velvet covered case near by. There are diamonds, rubies, emeralds, and nearly all other known varieties of precious stones.

Prof. Bumpus described the two latest additions to the collection as a star sapphire, probably the largest in the world, and a yellow sapphire, "The most beautiful gem in the whole collection."

NEW WATER COMMISSIONER.

Col. Monroe Will Take Oath of Office To-day — Not Yet Prepared to Make Appointments.

Col. Robert Grier Monroe will to-day take the oath of office as Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, to succeed J. Hampden Dougherty.

Col. Monroe said yesterday that he did not expect to take actual charge until to-morrow. With regard to appointments, Col. Monroe said he did not expect to make any announcements for some days.

"There are only about six appointments I can make under the charter," he explained, "and besides, I am taking charge of an office which has been recruited under the present administration."

Commissioner Dougherty has received letters from Col. Asa Bird Gardiner, R. Fulton Cutting, and the William's Bridge Improvement Association expressing regret at his resignation, and commending him for his efforts to unbuild the department.

MUST KEEP STREETS REPAIRED.

Corporation Counsel Asks that Street Railroad Companies Be Made to Obey the Law.

Corporation Counsel Rives returned from his vacation at Newport yesterday, and his first official act was to send a letter to the five Borough Presidents on the subject of compelling the street railway companies in the various boroughs to keep the space between the tracks and a certain space on the outside of the tracks in repair.

In his letter Mr. Rives says that Section 98 of the railroad law makes it obligatory upon the street railroad companies to do this, and that a failure to enforce the law has frequently made the city liable for suits for those injured or killed, owing to the existence of defects in the paving. He suggests that a system of regular and frequent inspection be adopted.

West Tenth Street Railway Franchise.

President Vreeland of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company and Controller Grout conferred with Mayor Low yesterday relative to the franchise of the West Tenth Street connecting railway. The terms offered by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment were not accepted by the railway company, which has been endeavoring to have them reduced. After the conference in the Mayor's office yesterday Controller Grout said that the railway company had not gained anything by waiting, as the offer now made by the city was higher. He said he thought, however, that a satisfactory settlement would be made.

SMALL CARS BEING REPLACED.

Fifty Big Trolleys Put on Columbus and Lexington Avenues.

The first step toward the installation of the new forty-foot double-trucked cars on Broadway and Columbus and Lexington Avenues were taken yesterday by the Interurban Street Railway Company, lessee of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company. Fifty cars of this large type were sent out from the sheds in Lenox Avenue, twenty-five for use on the Columbus and twenty-five on the Lexington Avenue lines.

The new cars are similar to those operated on the Sixth and Amsterdam, Eighth, Fourth, and Madison and Second Avenue lines. President Vreeland said that he expected that by Fall the small cars will all be withdrawn and placed in use on the Seventh Avenue, the Ninth Avenue, and the cross-town lines.

Nahan Franko's Tour in Germany.

Nahan Franko, who has been concert master of the Metropolitan Opera House Orchestra for the last two years, confirms a report from Berlin that he will sail, with a picked American orchestra, for an extended tour of Germany in time to commence work in May of next year. Not before, it is said, has an orchestra of considerable size or importance made the journey from American in search of renown.

Mrs. E. B. Holden to Give a Library.

Special to The New York Times.

FRONTENAC, N. Y., July 14.—Mrs. E. B. Holden of New York has offered to build and equip a public library on Thousand Islands Park for the use of the residents of that place, providing the Park Association will furnish a site. The offer, it is expected, will be accepted. It is stated that between $10,000 and $15,000 will be expended by Mrs. Holden in the erection and equipment of the library.

THREE PRIZE STORIES.

THE SUNDAY MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES has, as one of its features, a series of anecdotes by or about well-known men grouped under the caption of "The Man in the Street."

Each week prizes are awarded to the best three of these stories. In accordance with this arrangement, the prizes this week were awarded to the authors of the following, which appeared on Sunday last:

FIRST PRIZE.

A friend recently put this question to District Attorney Jerome, whose father, Lawrence Jerome, was a celebrated wit of his day, and who was generally spoken of among familiars as "Larry":

"How many of these stories that are attributed to your father really emanated from him, and how many are fictitious?"

"Well," replied the District Attorney, "I am not prepared to say; some of them are undoubtedly manufactured, but of the origin of one I am convinced, as I was one of the principal actors. On a certain occasion a good many years ago, when I was a little chap, I was riding on my father's knee in a Fifth Avenue stage, every other seat being taken. At a corner a lady entered, and my father said to me in severe tones: 'Why, Travers, my boy, I am ashamed of you! Why don't you get up and give this lady your seat?'"

SECOND PRIZE.

The late E. M. Reed was Vice President of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad in the palmy days when that road was paying 10 per cent. dividends. Reed was a close buyer and used all the arts and subtleties necessary to hammer prices down to their lowest figure. One day he was negotiating for an improvement in the way of a locomotive appliance, and after wrangling for some time over the price said to the sales agent:

"How much will your concern make on this transaction?" To which the reply came, "Ten per cent."

"Great Scott!" said Reed, "you want to get 10 per cent. profit on this one sale, do you? Why, bless your soul, it takes our road a whole year to make 10 per cent."

THIRD PRIZE.

It was several years ago while Assemblyman James T. Rogers was a struggling young attorney at the Broome County bar that he was engaged to defend an Irishman who was indicted on the charge of murder.

That was before the young lawyer ever dreamed of sitting in the Albany "House of Commons" or had aspirations for the Speakership of the Assembly. He accordingly took the Irishman's case on payment of a retainer of $100 and the understanding that $200 more was to be paid if the fellow was acquitted.

The young attorney secured an acquittal on the ground of temporary insanity at the time the crime was committed. It was several months before he saw his client again. Meeting the Irishman on the street one day, he stopped him, when the following conversation followed:

"Well, Pat, isn't it about time you paid me that other $200?"

"Faith, an' what two hoonderd is thot?"

"Why, the $200 that you promised to pay me for saving your worthless neck."

"Sure, an' did Oi promise thot; Oi don't ramimber."

"Why, Pat, you know you promised it."

Pat scratched his head in perplexity for a minute, then looked up with a beaming smile as he outlawed the claim with the exclamation:

"Oh, well, but ye know Oi was crazy thin."

NEW FRENCH PLAY IN LONDON.

"La Veine," by Alfred Capus, Produced at the Garrick Theatre.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES' Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 15.—The Times says that "La Veine," by the latest French dramatist, Alfred Capus, was produced at the Garrick Theatre last evening. The play deals with the relations between a briefless barrister, played by M. Guitry, and a flower-shop keeper, played by Jeanne Granier. The barrister's luck, combined with the florist's help, brings him fortune, but his affection for the florist is temporarily interrupted by a love episode with another woman, who secures the barrister a seat in the Chamber of Deputies. Finally the barrister marries his old love.

The virtue of the play, says The Times's critic, consists in its atmosphere of reasonableness, naturalness, and intimacy, in the familiarity of its unfinished conversations, and the unstudied ease of its gestures. Mme. Granier was a singer, and is now a comedy actress of the school of Réjane—Réjane with the soft pedal down and without the "exhibition" tricks.

VAUDEVILLE AND CONCERTS.

The Proctor theatres present the usual vaudeville. "Jane" is at the Fifth Avenue, Moore and Blanc and others are at the Twenty-third Street, and "An Arabian Night" is at the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street.

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Kalterborn's concerts are continued at the Circle Auditorium.

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"A Wise Guy" heads Keith's bill, and is presented by Edmund Hayes and company.

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The concerts, wax figures, and moving pictures of the Eden Musée are presented with customary excellence.

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Dancing, concerts, and vaudeville are the features of the floating garden of the steamboat Grand Republic.

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The music of Sbannon's Band mingles with that of the sea at Manhattan Beach.

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The Wednesday and Saturday matinée performances at the Paradise Roof Garden are liked.

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Special concerts are features at the St. Nicholas Garden. Last night the anniversary of the fall of the Bastile at Paris was for the French. The concert on Wednesday evening is to be for the Irish, and that on Friday for the Hebrews.

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"The Mikado," supplemented by Japanese specialties, may be enjoyed this week at the Madison Square Roof Garden.

FOR SUMMER EVENINGS.

That airy fairy "Show Girl" closes its reign at the Manhattan Beach Theatre this week.

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"Fatinitza" can be heard at the Terrace Garden.

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"The Chaperons" holds well at the New York.

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The Knickerbocker's "Wild Rose" continues to be attractive.

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The Herald Square's "Defender" is being wafted along easily.

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"A Chinese Honeymoon" pursues merrily its course at the Casino.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Paul Laurence Dunbar, in a letter referring to a report of his intention of writing a comedy for Ernest Hogan, said: "Some of my own people in New York are using what little name I have for their own purposes. Would it be too much to say that I do deny any intention of writing a comedy for Ernest Hogan to star in, as has been constantly announced? This will be a very great favor to me if given publicity in your columns."

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George A. Blumenthal, late business manager for Amelia Bingham, will begin tonight with "The Mikado" a season of eight weeks of light opera at Arverne, L. I. Miss Louise Moore is the prima donna. The company consists of thirty-eight persons.

Charles Frohman Coming Home.

LONDON, July 14.—Charles Frohman sails for New York from Southampton on Wednesday on the Kronprinz Wilhelm. From a theatrical viewpoint his visit has been most prolific of results, and Mr. Frohman has gained a footing in European theatrical affairs such as he has never held before. He will return to London for the production of his Pinero play in about three months.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The last three days have been prolific in announcements and rumors of engagements. The engagement of Bishop Potter and Mrs. Alfred Corning Clark was a surprise to all but an intimate circle of friends. Yesterday another engagement of much interest was announced. It was that of Miss Eleanor Thomas, the daughter of Gen. and Mrs. Samuel A. Thomas, 17 West Fifty-seventh Street, to R. Livingston Beeckman, the son of Mrs. Gilbert L. Beeckman and a brother of Mrs. Louis L. Lorillard. Miss Thomas is a debutante of two seasons. The Thomases have a large country seat at Dobbs Ferry. R. Livingston Beeckman is one of the best-known of the bachelors in the fashionable set. He is an expert polo player, one of the tennis champions, and a member of a number of clubs, including the Knickerbocker and the Racquet. This is Mr. Beeckman's second announced engagement. The first was to a Miss Elaine Sartori, formerly of Philadelphia, now of England. Mrs. Thomas and Miss Thomas are at Bar Harbor. Miss Thomas is a sister of Edward R. Thomas, who married Miss Linda Lee of Louisville about a year ago, and who has been before the public in banking matters and in automobile accidents.

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Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay had among their guests at Harbor Hill from Saturday till Monday Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Miss May Goelet, A. de Nevarro, Henry Bull, H. R. Winthrop, Craig Wadsworth, and Reginald Ronalds.

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Cora, Lady Strafford, who has a booth in the Coronation Bazaar just opened in London, has been loaned the exquisite collection of antique silver of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries—ninety pieces in all—by J. Pierpont Morgan, and which cost $500,000. Mr. Morgan has only recently purchased this rare collection, and the cabled accounts of the bazaar contain no allusion to this veritable treasure trove, which will be one of the most interesting features of the bazaar.

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Mrs. Wickham Hoffman is occupying her charming cottage at Buena Vista Springs, Penn. The windows of Mrs. Hoffman's cottage command a range of seventy-five miles over the Cumberland Mountains. She gave a tea last week for her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Francis Burrall Hoffman. The guests included many Baltimore and Washington people. Among the guests were Mrs. Keyser, Miss McSherry, Mrs. Johnson, Miss Price, Miss Thompson, and the Misses Latrobe of Baltimore, and Mr. and Mrs. Cropper of Washington.

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Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin and Mr. William O'Donnell Iselin, the younger son of Mr. and Mrs. William E. Iselin, are booked to sail on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse to-day. On the same ship are Mrs. John A. Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Hennen Morris, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Barclay, Dayrell Crackanthorpe of the English Embassy, Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Tiffany, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Thomas, Charles E. Greenough, and I. de Hagermann Lindenkrone.

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The marriage of Miss Marguerite Lawrence, the daughter of Mrs. John Lawrence, who was Miss La Farge, to John Chase of Albany will take place on Saturday at the residence of the bride's mother, on the Avenue Montaigne, in Paris.

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Mr. and Mrs. Charles Carroll, who are to pay a visit to their relatives in this country, have not been in America for some years. Mrs. Carroll was Miss Susanna Bancroft, a granddaughter of the historian. Mr. Carroll, who is a son of ex-Gov. Carroll of Maryland, and a brother of Royal Phelps Carroll and Mrs. Herbert Robbins, has recently been made a member of the Cercle de la Rue Royal, in Paris, one of the smartest and most exclusive clubs in that city.

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The engagement is rumored of Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg, the widow of the late head of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., the Wall Street bankers, to Jay Phipps, Jr., the son of the partner of Andrew Carnegie. The report is not confirmed. Mrs. Ladenburg is at her country seat, the Oasis, near Westbury, L. I., and Mr. Phipps has a cottage in the vicinity. They have been frequently seen together riding during the past Spring. Mr. Phipps is the son of Henry Phipps, Jr. He has but recently graduated from Harvard, and has just reached his majority. Mrs. Ladenburg has been rumored engaged a number of times since the death of her husband, Adolph Ladenburg, who was lost overboard from the Ward liner Niagara in 1896. She was Miss Emily Stevens, and her wedding to Mr. Ladenburg took place in 1884 at Lawrence. It was a hunt wedding, and the members of the Meadow Brook attended in scarlet coats. The Ladenburg fortune is estimated at several millions. There is one child, a daughter, surviving. Two years ago Mrs. Ladenburg was reported engaged to Ralph Ellis, Master of the Hounds. Last year it was to Alfred Beit, the South African millionaire, and then again to Capt. Bresford, who was over here during the Winter. She is a very handsome and attractive woman, somewhat the senior of her reported fiancé.

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Miss Delano, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Warren Delano, Jr., of East Orange, celebrates her eighteenth birthday this week, and her uncle, Harry Walters, has sent his yacht, the Narada, on from Newport for her use. Chaperoned by her mother, Miss Delano is entertaining a party of young friends on board the yacht, which is cruising about the Sound and up the Hudson. Among the guests are Miss Robbins of New York and Miss Katharine McSherry of Baltimore.

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Mrs. Frederic Neilson, who has taken a floor of one of the Robinson cottages on Catherine Street, Newport, will arrive there the last of July. Mrs. Clement C. Moore, who has taken a floor in the same cottage, is due there to-day.

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Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould and their children are at Furlough Lodge, their Catskill Mountain place. Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Johnson of Washington Square are at Lake Champlain.

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There was a large number of well-known people in town yesterday. Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt and Miss May Goelet, with Craig Wadsworth, lunched at Delmonico's. Others seen were Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Schroeder, Mr. and Mrs. Edward L. Tailer, Mrs. Cook, Mrs. D. B. Riker and Miss Riker, Mrs. J. B. Hoyt, Mrs. Paul Thebaud, Mrs. Bull, Mrs. McCormick, Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, Miss Polly Whittier, and Miss Claire Bryce.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 14.—Mr. and Mrs. J. Wadsworth Ritchie, who have recently returned from Europe, are the guests of Mrs. Ritchie's sister, Mrs. Whitney Warren.

P. H. Williams of Madison, N. J., is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton McKay Twombly at Vinland.

Edward O. Wolcott, ex-United States Senator from Colorado, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. E. Rollins Morse of Villa Rosa.

R. Fulton Cutting is expected to-morrow at the R. M. Cushing villa, near Bailey's Beach.

J. Ellis Postlethwaite is at Stoneacre, the residence of John W. Ellis, for the Summer.

Roland King gave a "stag" dinner this evening.

Mrs. George Henry Warren entertained at dinner at her cottage.

Frederic M. Davies, Seth Barton French, Henry Pariah, Jr., Elbridge T. Gerry, Charles F. Hoffman, and Robert Ludlow Fowler are registered at the Casino.

Mrs. Robinson, wife of Capt. Wirt Robinson, United States Army, is visiting her sister, Mrs. William Grosvenor.

Mr. and Mrs. Orme Wilson are visiting Mrs. Astor, mother of Mrs. Wilson, at Beechwood.

Henry Clews has joined his family at The Rocks.

Mrs. St. John Gaffney, Miss Rodriguez, and Mr. and Mrs. James A. Lees of New York; Mrs. Joseph R. Anderson of Richmond, Va., and Mrs. Daniel Griggs McIntosh, Mrs. B. H. Williams, and the Misses Williams of Baltimore, are at the Robinson.

W. Beekman of New York, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Lytle of Milwaukee, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Elliott, and Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Slack of Pittsburg; Mrs. Theodore Rogers and H. R. Bradford of Wilmington, Del., and Mr. and Mrs. J. Ransom Bridge of Boston are at the New Cliffs Hotel.

George W. Weide has returned from a cruise in the schooner yacht Chanticleer.

J. B. Rhodes's steam yacht Arda and the steam yacht Pioneer have arrived here.

W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr.'s, seventy-footer Virginia has returned from Bristol, where she was hauled out, and will finish fitting out here.

Charles M. McCloud of Philadelphia has arrived at the Watson cottage, Jamestown.

Two Newport Estates Reported Sold.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 14.—It was reported today that two large estates, the J. Smith Bryce property on the corner of Narragansett and Bellevue Avenues, and the Richard Baker estate on Ledge Road and the ocean, near Bailey's Beach, had been sold. The real estate agents did not deny or confirm the report. Both estates are valuable property. The Bryce estate adjoins the E. Rollins Morse estate on the south, and is the only house on Bellevue Avenue in the market.

Take Action on T. F. Cushing's Death.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 14.—The Board of Governors of the Newport Casino has taken formal action on the death of Thomas F. Cushing, adopting resolutions stating that in his death the Newport Casino has sustained a distinct loss and its Governors have lost a valuable associate and friend.

The vacancy on the Board of Governors and the Executive Committee of the Casino caused by Mr. Cushing's death has not been filled. In the Probate Court to-day the will and codicil of Mr. Cushing were proved and letters testamentary were granted to George S. Bowdoin, Nathaniel Thayer, and Egerton L. Winthrop, Jr., the trustees named in the will.

BAR HARBOR HAPPENINGS.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., July 14.—Society is taking life very quietly. Few events of importance took place to-day. There were several large luncheons, the principal one being that given by Morris K. Jesup for Gen. Horace Porter, who left to-night for Newport, where he will be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Berwind.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gould expect to take a cottage for the month of August.

The marriage of Miss Francis Hinkle and Clifford Shinkle will take place here Aug. 24.

Creighton Webb of New York came today for the remainder of the season.

Louis Livingston of Tivoli-on-the-Hudson comes to-morrow. The Livingstons will have Pineburst.

Mrs. William Goddard has taken Thorn Hedge, Louis Roberts's cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. William Fahnestock and William Fahnestock came to-day to the Malvern.

Mrs. P. H. Minis and August Wissman of New York have arrived at the St. Sauveur. Among the other New York arrivals to-day are Norman Grant, E. Willard Roby, Mr. and Mrs. Hicks Armour.

Count von Wartenslaben of Germany arrived to-day at the Louisburg.

An Engagement Announced.

The engagement of Miss Belle Bruce Boyd, daughter of H. C. Boyd of the New York and Pennsylvania Company, paper manufacturers, to Charles J. Marsh, eastern manager of the Standard Underground Cable Company of Pittsburg and New York, is announced—the wedding to take place the latter part of September, at the San Remo, Central Park West, where Miss Boyd lives with her father.

71ST REGIMENT ARMORY.

Contractors Engaged to Pull Down the Old Building's Walls Criticised at Armory Board Meeting.

The Armory Board met at the Mayor's office yesterday and appointed the firm of Clinton & Russell of 32 Nassau Street to take charge of the work of reconstructing the armory of the Seventy-first Regiment on Park Avenue.

The New York House Wrecking Company, the firm which has had charge of the tearing down of the walls of the ruined armory as far as necessary, came in for some severe criticism at the meeting. Lieut. Col. Welles, in a report which he made to the board, stated that the firm had not removed the debris as quickly as it should, but scattered it all over the street. Superintendent of Buildings Perez M. Stewart, in a report, stated that, as a result of the work of the firm, the tower at the southwest corner of the building would have to come down, as the debris had been piled against the wall to a height of twenty feet, weakening the wall.

A report from the Controller's office showed that $533,309.27 was deposited to the credit of the Armory Board for the Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory. The Mayor said that as soon as he received the plans from the architects he would call a special meeting of the board.

IN THE SHOPS.

The scarfpins, fobs, and the like for sportsmen are not as simple as they look. There is a heavy rounded crystal over them in the first place, and in the second the heads of horses or other animals beneath are made with the greatest care. By examining a pin carefully it can be seen that real hair has been used in the manufacture, the fox's whiskers being genuine, and the shorter hairs on the horses' heads being real. It is a task beyond the skill of the jeweler, and a man who makes it a business does the work. A small scarfpin will cost $20 or $30, and an ornament for a watch fob, which contains an imitation of a horse's head, will bring the price of the simple fob of leather, with slides of gold, up to $50.

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It is well not to be a tea drinker if one is thinking of investing in one of the smart and convenient English lunch baskets. The tea baskets are more expensive than the others, the kettle, with a good alcohol lamp, being the most costly part of the contents. One excellent lunch tea basket, which is fitted for four persons, has a large and particularly good tea kettle. It is of copper, with brass trimmings and a wicker handle. It has a large alcohol stove of nickel, and the boxes for luncheon are of the same material. The plates, cups, and saucers are described as porcelain. They are of some composition which looks like enameled ware, which is not breakable. Silt edges make them more ornate than those usually seen. There are wicker cases for the glasses, the pepper and salt cellars are inclosed in wicker, and so is the flask which goes with the outfit and in which cold coffee can be taken. The metal-lined front lets down, and the compartment in which the tea kettle is set is also metallined. The lamp can be lighted without moving it.

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A regular lunch basket for six persons, fitted without the kettle, will not cost more. It has a table arrangement. The basket is fitted with covers. There are three layers of wicker over the top of the basket. Two are arranged to form leaves on either side, with the third cover over the top of the basket for the centre of the table. There are small metal supports to hold the leaves in place, and there is a table which is a foot and a half, or the height of the basket from the ground. It costs about $50. There are other baskets which have regular wooden table attachments, which can be raised to the ordinary table height.

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There are many baskets which are less expensive, but none of them is low priced. In some of the baskets the peppers and salts are of brown earthenware. There are several straw-covered flasks for the lunch basket in which there is no tea kettle. In some of the baskets is a kettle in the form of a high saucepan, which can be used for many purposes and in which quite a little cooking can be done.

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All kinds of brushes are made with genuine shell backs, but this height of luxury or extravagance seems to be the tootbbrush that has handle and back of real shell.

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Broad tucks appear in the fine mousselins waists. One of these has five-inch tucks, running around the centre above a yoke formed of two rows of large squares alternating Irish lacs and tucked mousseline. Below the tucks whsre the waist blouses there is another row of the squares. Below the upper ones there are rows of insertion in a fine dotted lace, having something the effect of point d'esprit, and the insertion, with a narrow lace edge to match, forms the stock and finishes the lower edges of the elbow sleeves. There is a featheriness about this fine dotted lacs which is charming. The sleeves have four deep tucks to match those of the bodice.

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White silk stockings, in which designs in lace are set in the form of cupids and butterflies, are, of course, wedding stockings.

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In bright-red stockings a pretty pair has openwork fronts, covering the instep of white silk in a simple design, and upon this are worked tiny sprays of holly, the berries in red, with a little green foliage.

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The big duck hats, which have rims which dip an inch or so around the edge and the crown Tam shape, but flatter, are trimmed effectively with scarfs of India silk of black or of white tied in a simple knot in the back with tucked ends.

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How are corn lifters, now that the corn is at hand? They are metal spikes, like small daggers, which are to be thrust into the two ends of the ear of corn so that it may be eaten with daintiness. The only difficulty is that with the corn lifters two hands are required, a practice which all well-brought-up children have been taught to avoid in eating corn. The lifters cost 8 and 10 cents, according to quality.

Massaranti Collection Appraisement.

The British steamship Minterne, which arrived Saturday night with the Massaranti art collection on board for the Walters Museum, at Baltimore, will leave her anchorage off Liberty Island to-day and go to the pier at the foot of Thirty-fourth Street, North River, to discharge her cargo. The collection will be taken to a private loft for appraisement instead of to the Appraiser's Stores, arrangements to that effect having been made with the customs authorities by Mr. Walters. It was stated yesterday that Mr. Walters had expressed the desire to pay duty, which, it is said, will be about $100,000.

E. Ellery Anderson's Boom.

At a meeting of the General Committee of the Greater New York Democracy of the Twenty-seventh Assembly District last night at the clubrooms, 1,584 Broadway, a boom for E. Ellery Anderson for the Democratic nomination for State Controller was launched. Resolutions pressnted by John B. Doris, executive member of the County Committee, praising Mr. Anderson's candidacy and eulogizing his Democracy were unanimously adopted.

BELGIAN QUEEN CRITICALLY ILL.

BRUSSELS, July 14.—Queen Marie Henriette, who has been suffering for some time from heart disease, but who was recently reported to be better, has suffered a relapse, and her condition is critical.

SIR JOSEPH LITTLE DEAD.

Was Chief Justice and Deputy Governor of Newfoundland.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., July 14.—Sir Joseph Ignatius Little, Chief Justice and Deputy Governor of Newfoundland, died this morning. He was sixty-seven years of age.

Owing to the recent resignation of Justice Donald Morison, which vacancy has not yet been filled, Sir Joseph's death leaves Justice George Henry Emerson the only surviving member of the Supreme Court Bench. The situation is unique, and calls for the early filling of the vacancies, two Judges being necessary to constitute the court. Attorney General W. H. Horwood, ex-Premier Sir James Winter, and ex-Premier William Whiteway are mentioned as probable successors of Sir Joseph Little.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

H. T. Kidder Dead.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., July 14.—A cable message from Verona, Italy, announces the death of H. T. Kidder of the great banking house of Kidder, Peabody & Co. He was forty-seven years old. Mr. Kidder went abroad a few weeks ago for an indefinite stay, and his relatives and friends here had not known of his being ill. Mr. Kidder was the eldest son of the late H. B. Kidder. He was graduated from Harvard in 1877, and after his college days entered his father's banking house. In addition to his membership in the Somerset Club and the Country Club, Mr. Kidder belonged to the leading Baltimore clubs. Two brothers, C. A. Kidder of this city and N. T. Kidder of Milton, survive him.

Henry Edward Salisbury.

Henry Edward Salisbury, son of Henry E. Salisbury of this city, died yesterday at Davos, Switzerland, in his thirty-eighth year. Mr. Salisbury was born in New York and was graduated from Harvard University in 1886. Later he took a course in law at Columbia University, shortly after the completion of which he went to Europe, living most of the time at Nice.

Mr. Salisbury married Miss Mary Wood, who, with two children, survives him. Mr. Salisbury was a member of the Harvard, Larchmont, and Corinthian Yacht Clubs.

Obituary Notes.

MARCUS DOERHOEFFER, manager of the Monarch Tobacco Company of Louisville, and once a large stockholder in the American and Continental Tobacco Company, died at his home, in Louisville, yesterday.

R. J. BOOTHE, Secretary of the Colonial Lumber Company, died at his home in Derby, Conn., yesterday of appendicitis. An operation was performed a few days ago. Mr. Boothe was forty-one years old, and is survived by a widow and two children.

Mrs. SARAH E. PLUMB died last evening in the home of her son-in-law, Coroners' Physician Philip F. O'Hanlon, at 121 West Ninety-fifth Street. She was the widow of Andrew Jackson Plumb, who was identified with newspaper work in this and other cities, and was secretary to Gen. Daniel E. Sickles. She was a descendant, on her mother's side, of Godfried Reinhard, who was an officer on the staff of Gen. Washington.

WARREN ALSTON JACOBSON, Sr., died of heart disease on Sunday in his home at 211 Eighth Street, Jersey City. He was born at New Dorp on Feb. 21, 1829. He was a dsscendant of Deidrich Jacobson, who came from Holland in 1640, and who received a patent for 2,000 acres of land about that part of Staten Island now occupied by New Dorp and Westerwood. The house Deidrich built is standing. In 1872 Mr. Jacobson established a wine importing house at 121 Liberty Street, Manhattan. He left one son and one daughter, Mrs. E. C. Maynard of Rutherford, N. J.

ELI MARTIN, seventy-two years of age, formerly a well-known contractor and builder in this city, died on Sunday at his home at 156 West One Hundred and Fifth Street. He was born in Mansfield, Conn., and he came to this city fifty years ago, embarking in the lime and brick trade. Later he entered the contracting and building business, and continued in that line until his retirement eight years ago. For years he was prominent in Baptist Church circles. He was a Deacon of the Riverside Baptist Church for six years, and he was clerk in the church at the time of his death. A widow and five sons survive him. Funeral services are to be held this evening at his late residence.

HENRY VAN GELDER died of heart disease on Saturday last at his home, at 57 Storm Avenue, Jersey City. He was born in New York in 1842. He was a veteran of the civil war and had been promoted on the field for bravery at the battle of Malvern Hill. After the war he embarked in the hat leather industry, and was one of those who appeared before the Ways and Means Committee of Congress when that subject was under consideration, pleading the passage of the McKinley bill. Mr. Van Gelder had been confined to his home by rheumatic gout for ten years. He is survived by his widow, who is a daughter of the late Dr. Thomas Dunn English of Newark, one son, and one daughter.

Mrs. HORTENSE M. HOGUET, who died on Sunday at Voutezac, France, was the widow of Henry L. Hoguet, for many years a prominent merchant of this city. Mrs. Hoguet was born in Paris, and she was the second wife of Mr. Hoguet, having been married to him in 1872. She left no children. Her husband was prominent in Roman Catholic circles, and was for many years a Trustee of the old St. Patrick's Cathedral. He was also one of the managers of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, one of the founders of the New York Catholic Protectory, being at one time its President, and a Trustee of the Church of St. Vincent de Paul. In 1880 Pope Leo XIII. conferred on him the Order of St. Gregory. He was a member of the firm of Wilmerding, Hogue & Co., and President of the Emigrant Savings Bank. He left one son by his first wife, Robert J. Hoguet, who succeeded his father in business, and is also a very prominent in Roman Catholic circles. He married Miss Noel, and he lives in the old family residence at the Boulevard and West One Hundred and Forty-first Street.

Luther R. Marsh Gravely Ill.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., July 14.—Luther R. Marsh, the noted spiritualist and once prominent jurist, is in a critical condition of health at his home here. He is suffering from general debility, and it is feared he will not live long.

CHARITY SOCIETY APPEAL.

The Charity Organization Society appeals for $75 to send a consumptive girl and her mother to the country for the Summer. The girl, who has been the main support of the family since her father's death six year ago, has broken down from overwork, and they are now destitute. There are no relatives. The attending physician thinks that a change of air will afford a chance of recovery. Any money for this case sent to the Charity Organization Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, will be duly and publicly acknowledged.

The society also acknowledges receipt of the following contributions in answer to recent appeals:

"A. K. E.," $100; "E. C. O.," $100; "cash," $75; Mrs. A. Mitchell, $60; "E. F. E. P.," $50; "W. G. L. B.," $50; "cash," $50; "cash," $50; "C. M. H.," $30; "L. M. N.," $25; Theodore Offerman, $25; Allen P. Gilmour, $22; Mrs. N. Fish, $20; "Montclair," (through The Evening Post,) $20; "A. M. H.," $20; "J. R.," $10; "C. L. E.," $15; "E.," $10; "H. S.," $10; "J. B. J.," $10; "R.," $10; "cash," $10; "Alexander," $5; Mrs. A. H. Stover, (through The Evening Post,) $5; "A. L. B.," $5; "E. F. B.," $5; "X. Y. Z.," $5; "cash," $5; "cash," $5; Mrs. Hugh Boyd, $2; S. J. Bechler, $2; "G. J. F.," $2; D. L. Gluck, $1; E. Tausig, $1; J. Gould's Son & Co., $1; "A. J. L.," $1; "cash," $1.

Business Notices.

MISSOULA. TETONKA.
E. & W. Two New Collars. E. & W.

DIED.

ABBOTT.—July 11, 1902, suddenly, at Kilcregan, Scotland, Lewis Albert, second son of Lewis L. and Grace Van Dusen Abbott, aged 28 years.

BROKAW.—Sunday morning, July 13, 1902, the Rev. William Hall Brokaw, aged 28.

Brief services at 1 P. M. Tuesday at the residence of his parents, 795 St. Nicholas Av., New York. Services same day, 3:30 P. M., St. Andrew's Church, Yonkers, N. Y. Interment at Yonkers.

COTTERILL.—At Saratoga, N. Y., on Sunday, July 13, 1902, Cordelia C., wife of George W. Cotterill.

Funeral services at Grace Chapel, 414 East 14th St., New York City, on Wednesday, July 16, 1902, at 11 A. M. Interment at convenience of the family.

HELD.—Suddenly, Charles W. Held, aged 58 years.

Funeral from Emanuel Church, Lexington Av. and 58th St., Wednesday, July 16, 2 P. M. Interment at Greenwood Cemetery.

HOGUET.—At Voutezac, France, July 13th, Hortense M. Hoguet, widow of the late Henry L. Hoguet.

LOCKE.—At 278 Madison Av., New York, Sunday, July 13, 1902, Cyril Wentworth, only son of Jesse Albert and Caroline T. (Hecker) Locke, in the 7th year of his age.

Funeral at the Paulist Church, 9th Av. and 59th St., Tuesday, July 15, 10:30 A. M.

MARTIN.—At his residence, 156 W. 105th St., on Sunday, July 13, Eli Martin, in his 72d year.

Funeral services from his late residence, on Tuesday evening, July 15, at 8 o'clock. Interment Mansfield, Conn.

MURPHY.—On Saturday, July 12, 1902, at the residence of his mother, 342 West 22d St., the Rev. William F. Murphy, late

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
July 14	664,017
To date this year	91,951,931
Corresponding date last year	183,252,359

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

July 14	$4,206,000
To date this year	$512,869,900
Corresponding date last year	$662,661,220

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 3@4½ per cent.; at three months, 4½ per cent.; at six months, 4¾@5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½ per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Ice	½	Met. Sec. Sub. R.	½
Anaconda Copper	1	Mo., Kan. & Texas	⅝
At., T. & S. F.	2⅝	Mo., K. & T. pf.	⅞
At. T. & S. F. pf.	1	N. Y. Central	⅝
Balt. & Ohio	½	North American	3
B'klyn R. T.	½	Pacific Coast	1
Chi., M. & St. P.	2¼	People's Gas	¾
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	1¼	P., C. C. & St. L.	½
Chi. & N. W.	1½	Pressed S. C. pf.	1¾
Col. Fuel & I.	1⅝	Reading 1st pf.	⅝
Col. Southern	⅝	Reading 2d pf.	½
Col. So. 2d pf.	⅝	Rubber Goods pf.	1½
Consol. Gas	¾	St. L. & San F.	¾
Den. & Rio Grande	1⅛	St. L. S. West.	2⅞
Den. & R. G. pf.	1⅛	St. L. S. W. pf.	1⅛
Det. Union Ry.	1	Southern Pacific	½
Erie 1st pf.	⅝	Southern Ry. pf.	½
Gen. Electric	2	Texas & Pacific	½
George A. Fuller	⅝	Union Pacific	1½
Geo. A. Fuller pf.	⅝	U. S. Leather pf.	⅝
Illinois Central	1⅝	U. S. Steel pf.	½
Kan. City South	¾	Wabash	⅛
Kan. City So. pf.	½	Wabash pf.	⅜
Manhattan	½	West. Union	1
Met. Street Ry.	½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Ag. Chem.	⅝	Del. & Hudson	½
Am. Cotton Oil	¾	Long Island	2
Am. Linseed	1	Pacific Mail	⅝
Canadian Pacific	½	Pressed S. Car	¼
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	½	Ry. Steel Spring	½

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Cent. Br. (Mo. Pac.) 4s	1½	Cent. of Ga. 2d pf. inc.	1
Cent. of Ga. 1st pf. inc.	1	Det. City Gas 5s	1⅝
		Tenn. C. & I., De B. 6s	1½

Bonds Declined.

Den. & R. G. imp. 5s 1 | Rome, W. & O. c. 5s 1

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Strength showed in every part of yesterday's security market. Advances were substantial, and hardly a conspicuous share on the list failed to rise. New public interest was evidenced by commission-house activity, the day's transactions running beyond 650,000 shares.

Such news as had announcement during the day was of favorable character, not excluding the dispatches from Chicago indicating that plunging manipulators of the corn market there were reaping disappointment, spoil not being so certain nor so easily appropriated as has recently been so much proclaimed.

Railway earnings returns continue favorable, some exhibits of yesterday being especially inspiriting; and money market conditions reflect neither scarcity of funds nor expectation of stringency. Most of yesterday's business was at a fraction above 8 per cent. for call loans, while accommodation is abundant, covering the rest of the year, on a 4 per cent. basis.

Wall Street anticipates with decided interest developments in the New Jersey courts, where to-day is to be exhibited the latest assault upon the United States Steel Corporation. There will be no dodging—by the Steel Company. At tremendous expense, and at the cost of material interference with the company's business, officers of the Steel Corporation have been working night and day so as to be ready to meet at once completely and unqualifiedly the mass of accusations that reckless accusers marshal. And the case will without any delay proceed—provided, of course, any complainants are still left to complain.

It is a public service that the United States Steel Corporation's officers perform in assuming a determined attitude. Their own corporation's welfare, the welfare of Wall Street as an open and honest market, the execution of corporate policies on broad lines and in straightforward ways, are at stake. In so far as thia latest sortie of adventurers is concerned, the very self respect of the high courts of a great State is at stake.

It pleases tribute-levying campaigners, however, to confine their industry to no circumscribed area. The courts are all right if courts can be seduced into servitude; but in other quarters and in other ways proceeds the guerrillaism. Here is an illuminating example: Throughout Wall Street it is proclaimed that an eminent merchant—prominent for decades in the metal world—has resigned as Director of the United States Steel Corporation because he conld not as an honorable man continue in relationship with men so bad as men must be who would adopt so vicious a finance plan as that of converting a 7 per cent. preferred stock into a 5 per cent. bond—so providing tens of millions of new capital coincident with the reduction of interest charges tremendously. This Director, it has been bulletined widely, not only withheld his approval of the corporation's fiscal policy, but openly denounced it as detrimental, dangerous, demanding unqnalified condemnation. Thia Director's name has not been merely hinted at. It has been quoted plumply. William E. Dodge is the man.

Comment from such a source, criticism from an authority so conservative, carries weight always. And when in Wall Street Mr. Dodge has been cited as not only an opponent but a denouncer of the Steel Corporation's policy, hearers have given respectful attention.

But the fact is that William E. Dodge has said not one of the things attributed to him, done not one of the antagonistic things which he has been proclaimed as doing. And Mr. Dodge proposes that there ahall be no misunderatanding of the facts. Upon authority equal to Mr. Dodge's own declaration it can be stated that (from a sick bed in New England) he has written here to one of the bankers of the United States Steel Corporation disposing of all the current representations as wholly baseless, isaying that as a Director he voted for the adoption of the stock conversion plan, that he was altogether in accord with the unanimous action of the company's Trustees, that he believed in the plan at the start and believes in it now—that they who quote him as opposed to it malign him.

Thia incident ia consequential chiefly for its illustrative effect. A little matter like lying and libel isn't to be hesitated at in a Wall Street "buccaneer" campaign.

In many particnlara, however, the litigation processes just now kiting are amateurish compared with some that have gone before. There does not seem to be concentration of the usually cooperating talent. But that the crudeness of it, the coarse binndering of it, doesn't license it to proceed unchallenged, is an inspiriting sign of the times.

UNION PACIFIC.

The most active stock on the list yesterday, and one of the strongest, was Union Pacific, which advanced to the highest price recorded in months on dealings in 83,000 shares. The buying was popularly credited to the Kuhn-Loeh interests, it being sald that the Gates interests, who some time ago undertook to bring about a rise in the stock, had been forced out.

There was no news on the stock, but during the day a Wall Street news agency put out the following bulletin, understood to have been inspired hy an influcntial interest in the property:

Two reasons have been given for the strength in Union Pacific, the first, a revival of the old story of control of St. Paul, and second, a report that it has been decided to fund the Union Pacific floating debt by an issue of stock, which is to afford valuable rights to stockholders.

The report of control of St. Paul is not true. Neither is there to be any issue of Union Pacific stock, nor rights thereon in connection with the unfunded debt.

What is true is that the company has under consideration the matter of funding the floating debt, which is the debt of Oregon Short Lins incurred partly on account of the purchase of Northern Pacific. The plan which may be carried out is to issue Oregon Short Line bonds, probably, collateral trust bonds, to an emount sufficient to liquidate the existing unfunded debt. These bonds, if issued, will be offered to Union Pacific stockholders at a price intended to be attractive. Whatever rights there are will be in this form and from the nature of the case cannot be very large.

The transaction, if consummated, will be of advantags to Union Pacific stock in the sense that a funded debt is better than a floating debt and will not come any more to carry, perhaps not so much. Furthermore, the interest will be provided as at present by the return on the securities forming the collateral.

THE RISE IN ATCHISON.

For some time past prominent insiders in Atchison have been predicting a substantial advance in their securities once it seemed reasonably certain that good crops were assured. Yesterday these interests were among the largest huyers of the shares, the common of which rose over 2 points, and the preferred 1. All told fully 75,000 shares of the common were dealt in, making it the most active stock on the list, Union Pacific excepted.

A prominent Director is quoted as saying that it is not improbable that in the Fall the stock will be put upon a 5 per cent. dividend basis, for the reason that the system is earning enormously.

THE BUYING OF ST. PAUL.

The sharp advance in St. Paul was due in large measure to purchases hy a Standard Oil firm, which was a heavy seller of long stock around 175, apparently in the belief that the stock could he hought cheaper later on.

The purchases yesterday—made without any news or other developments—were at an average price above 180.

GENERAL ELECTRIC-SPRAGUE.

Officers of both the Sprague and the General Electric Companies refused yesterday to discuss the report that the original contract for the sale of the Sprague property to the General Electric Company had fallen through because the original offer was based upon the showing of a certain percentage of earnings by the Sprague Company, which an examination of the books failed to fully verify.

It is understood, however, that a new offer has been made by the General Electric Company reducing the terms of purchase. Under the proposed new contract, it is said that if two-thirds of the Sprague bonds and two-thirds of the stock consent, the General Electric Company will pay certain specified prices for the same. Tho plan also provides the payment to the Sprague stockholders for the holdings of the Otis Elevator stock.

PULLMAN RAISES WAGES.

One of thc evidences of the very large earnings of the Pullman Company appears in the announcement that the company has voluntarily increased the wages of all its conductora ahout 15 per cent. This follows upon the increase recently made in the wages of porters and somc other of the company's employes.

Wall Street hears that important developments of special interest to stockholders will come out at the annual meeting a few months hence. It is known that the matter of putting the stock on a 10 per cent. dividend basis is heing considered.

BEAR CAMPAIGN IN COPPER.

The only heavy stock on the last yesterday was Copper Trust, which declined in the face of the generally advancing market.

It is understood that a bear pool is at work on the stock, under the lead of Thomas W. Lawson of Boston. It is hinted that the endeavor to depress the issue is nothing more than a dellherate plan to force out weak holders and accumulate a cheap line of stock preliminary to a hig hull campaign in all the copper shares.

TIN PLATE WAGE SCALE.

The official statement is made that the American Tin Plate Company has not reduced and has no intention of reducing the wage scale of its employes. Officials of the company say that the new wage scale was only signed about July 1, and is to hold good until 1903.

BULLS AND BEARS IN COFFEE.

The old fight between the bulls and the hears in the coffee market is on again, and for the moment it looks as if the hulls, whose leaders are the Lewisohn interests, have the advantage. Yesterday, under huying credited to them, there was an advance of ahout one-half cent a pound on the near-by option and from ¼ to ⅝ cent on the later months.

It is a fact that for some time there has been a considerable short interest in coffee for future delivery, more particnlarly in the September option. It is now understood that a campaign has been instituted with the purpose of forcing these shorts to cover.

In addition to the Lewisohna, who at one time were credited with endeavoring to corner the coffee supply, it is said that the present bull forces include several large European interests and a number of local hanking houses.

SOME GENERAL ISSUES.

The revived demand for the local railway shares was due to the report of the large earnings of the various systems. Flower brokers were active in Brooklyn Rapid Transit, which reported an excellent business over its new line to Coney Island hy way of Fifth Avenue, Bensonhurst, and the new steel bridge over Coney Island Creek, which was opened on Sunday.

The advance in the Readings in the late afternoon was on buying induced by the report that the company had started operations in one of its washeries. In the Street tbis was taken as indicating the heginning of the end of the strike.

Pool operations were largely responsible for the advances in St. Louis Southwestern shares, and altogether so for the rise in North American.

In the industrial group there was good buying of Fuller Construction Company on its large earnings, and of some of the independent steel stocks. The shares of the Steel Trust were steady. Short covering appeared in Colorado Fuel.

MONEY MARKET SITUATION.

The present week opena very favorably so far as the position of the New York banks is concerned. Those institutions have already gained over $1,000,000 from the Sub-Treasury, and the promises are of even larger gains later in the week.

Yesterday there was no demand from the West for funds, but $100,000 was transferred by the Sub-Treasury to New Orleans. To offset this the Sub-Treasury paid out $150,000 for Klondike gold at Seattle.

During the day call money rates ranged hetween 3 and 4½ per cent., with most of the day's loans at 3½ per cent.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

President Charles M. Schwab of the United States Steel Corporation quoted as saying that nearly 650,000 tons of steel ralls have been ordered for delivery in 1903.

Incorporation of the St. Lonis Terminal Depot Company to construct a third hridge across the Mississippi River at St. Louis.

According to Pittsburg dispatches, the Real Estate Trust Company of that city will absorb the banking house of N. Holmes & Sons.

Export lumher mills of British Columbia and Puget Sound sald to have formed a combination to protect their interests against the severe competition of the American mills.

Incorporation of the Salem County Trust Company with a capital of $100,000 to do husiness at Salem, N. J.

Havana Fruit Company formed in Boston for the purpose of carrying hananas to that port from the Island of Cuba.

Reduction from $10,000,000 to $1,000,000 in the capital stock of the Palmetto Company.

Reports from the West that the National Fibre and Cellulose Company has bought fifteen acres of land at Kankakee, Ill., and will erect mills to manufacture paper stock and cellulose from cornstalks, beginning in October.

Dispatches from Pittsburg stating that the Pittshurg Dry Goods Company has purchased two pieces of property in that city for $200,000 and $100,000 each.

Reserve of outside hanks, $343,775 helow legal requirements, as shown by last week's statement, as against $207,425 below in the previous week.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 3@4½ per cent., closing at 3 per cent.; majority of the day's loans at 3½ per cent.

Time money, 4½@5 per cent. for all perlods.

Mercantile paper rates, 4½ per cent. for sixty to nlnety days' indorsements, 4½@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $131,565,035; halances, $9,170,513; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,053,266.

Money on call in London, 2½@2½ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 2½ per cent. for short and 2½@2 9-16 per cent. for three months' hills.

Foreign exchange was strong. Posted rates were $4.86 for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand. Rates for actual business were: Sixty days, $4.85¼@$4.85½; demand, $4.87¾@$4.88; cables, $4.88¼@$4.88¾; commercial bills, $4.84½@$4.85¾.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.17½ less 1-16@5.18⅛ and 5.15⅝; reichsmarks, 95 1-16 and 95⅜; guilders, 40 @40 1-16 and 40 3-16@40¼.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—25c discount. Boston—10c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, $1 premlum. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, 75c discount for $1,000; selling, 75c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c; telegraphic, 15c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 15.—In its City article to-day The Times says the money market was fairly active yesterday, but there was no eagerness to secure bills, which were scarce.

On the Stock Exchange the tendency was cheerful, but husiness was limited. Some bear positions in consols, planted in anticipation of Lord Salisbury's resignation, were covered on its announcement, causing a slight recovery in prices and sympathetically affecting the speculative markets, which were generally firm.

The liquidation in South Africans appears to have ceased, though two more failures were announced yesterday. American rails were more active, and firm in tendency throughout. Atchison and Union Pacific were the most active, being dealt in chiefly for American account, while St. Paul, in which a short account was disclosed at the last settlement, advanced on bear covering. After the receipt of the Wall Street prices the market further improved.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, July 14.—Money was much wanted in the market to-day for repayments to the Bank of England. Discounts were fairly steady.

Business on the Stock Exchange was extremely quiet, and features were scarce. Two small failures did not disturh the lethargy. Consols were firm, notwithstanding the Cabinet changes. Home ralls were irregular. Americans rallied. Operations were confined to professionals. Prices closed firm. Most Grand Trunk securities advanced. Kafirs were more cheerful owing to the belief that the worst difficulties were known.

Closing prices: Consols for money, 96; consols for account, 96⅛; Anaconda, 5; Atchison, 87¾; Atchison preferred, 102½; Baltimore nnd Ohio, 110¼; Canadian Pacific, 138½; Chesapeake and Ohio, 50¾; Chicago Great Western, 30¾; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 184½; Denver and Rio Grande, 43½; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 93¾; Erie, 37¾; Erie first preferred, 70½; Erie second preferred, 53½; Illinois Central, 168; Louisville and Nashville, 144½; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 27¾; Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred, 60; New York Central, 163; Norfolk and Western, 50¼; Norfolk and Western preferred, 94; Ontario and Western, 33½; Pennsylvania, 79; Reading, 34; Reading first preferred, 48½; Reading second preferred, 36; Southern Railway, 37⅞; Southern Railway preferred, 98¾; Southern Pacific, 66⅝; Union Pacific, 109½; Union Pacific preferred, 92; United States Steel, 40⅛; United States Steel preferred, 92½; Wahash, 30¼; Wabash preferred, 46½; Spanish 4s, 80⅝; Rand Mines, 11⅞; De Beers deferred, 22⅜.

Bar silver steady at 24 7-16d per ounce.

Money, 2¼ to 2½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, for short bills, 2 7-16 to 2½ per cent.; for three months' hills, 2½ to 2 9-16 per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 130.20; Madrid, 36.85; Lisbon, 27.50; Rome, 1.27.

The Berlin Market.

BERLIN, July 14.—Business on the Boerse to-day was quiet, and prices were somewhat firmer on the ease of money, the more satisfactory attitude of mines in London, and the advance in the price of bar and rolled iron.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 48¼ pfennigs for checks. Discount rates: Short and three months' bills, 1½ per cent.

Saugatuck Bay Improvement.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, July 14.—The Saugatuck Bay Improvement Association, with a capital stock of $250,000, was incorporated here today. The shares will have a par value of $100 each. The incorporators are Frederick K. Plumbly, Henry A. Harvey, Frank E. Bradley, Edwin B. Root, and J. W. Ingram.

WHISKY TRUST VICTORY.

George L. Woolsey Directed to Sell His Hammond Distilling Stock.

In the suit of the Standard Distilling and Distributing Company against George L. Woolsey, the Hammond Distilling Company, and the Manhattan Trust Company, Judge Lacombe in the United States Circuit Court yesterday signed an order restraining the defendant Woolsey from engaging in the distilling husiness within 1,200 miles of Chicago, and directing him to sell all his stock in the Hammond Distilling Company.

The order restrains Woolsey from directly or indirectly engaging in or becoming interested as a Director, individual, partner, officer, principal, or in any other relation or capacity whatever in the husiness of buying, manufacturing, or selling spirits, alcohol, gins or whiskies or any kind of distillery products whatever within a radius of 1,200 miles of Chicago, hut the holding of stock already acquired hy Woolsey in the Hammond Distillery Company shall not be decreed a violation of this order, provided the said defendant Woolsey causes a meeting of said company to be called at the earliest practicable date for the purpose of resigning as such officer, President, and Director of said company and disposing of his stock therein as soon as practicable; and provided further, that said Woolsey does not vote upon the same or take any other active interest in said company either as an officer or stockholder thereof."

The order also restrains the Manhattan Trust Company from delivering to said defendant Woolsey 529 shares of common stock of the plaintiff company until so ordered by the court.

Woolsey was the principal owner of the Interstate Distilling Company in Indiana at the time the Standard Distilling and Distributing Company was founded. He sold his stock therein to the so-called trust, entering into an agreement at the same time not to engage in the distilling husiness within 1,200 miles of Chicago for a certain stipulated period of years.

In order that Woolsey be forced to carry out his contract the stock in the Standard Distilling and Distributing Company was deposited with the Manhattan Trust Company. A certain number of shares were to he delivered to Woolsey annually, as long as he complied with his contract and kept out of the distillery husiness within the 1,200 miles of Chicago.

The plaintiff claims that the recently formed Hammond Distilling Company is owned and controlled hy Woolsey in violation of his agreement, and asks that he be restrained from further connection with it, and he compelled to dispose of his interest in it, and that the Manhattan Trust Company he enjoined from delivering the shares of stock he would have received under the original contract.

Consolidated National Bank.

Notice has been sent to the aubscribers to the capital stock and surplus of the proposed Consolidated National Bank to have their subscriptions paid in at the National Park Bank by July 17. In case of default of payment hy July 22, the right to allot stock to other applicants is reserved by the committee. Quarters are about ready for the hank at 57 Broadway, and it is hoped now that business may be begun by the middle of August.

Bloomfield Trust Company Formed.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., July 14.—Articles incorporating the Bloomfield Trust Company were put on record here to-day. The concern, which will do a general banking and trust company business in Bloomfield, N. J., will have a capital of $100,000, all of which will be paid in. The incorporators are John M. Van Winkle, William H. White, Allison Dodd, William R. Broughton, Edward M. Ward, and Joseph H. Dodd of Bloomfield, Robert M. Boyd, Jr., of Montclair, and John Sherman and Edward Oakes of Glen Ridge.

George Crocker Going Abroad.

George Crocker will sail for Europe next Saturday on the White Star liner Cymrio. Mr. Crocker is to atay abroad until September.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 14.—The money market is still in a quiet condition, showing very little change from last week. The situation generally is as comfortable as is to be expected. The expected good bank statement of Saturday has served to create a slightly hetter feeling all around. Rates for the most part are showing little or no change, and demand is still extremely light. Clearing House rate, 4 per cent.; New York funds, 10c premium; call loans, 4 to 4½; time money, 4 to 5; Clearing House exchanges, $17,724,160; balances, $1,346,854. Apart from the copper stocks, the market was easier, rather than strong, though there was good buying of Atchison, Union Pacific, and American Telephone. The gas securities were quiet, but generally firm. The hond market and that for home roads reflects investment huying on a light, cautious scale. Trading dwindled in the last hour, though prices yielded hut little. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
2,368	Atchison	87½	84¾	87½
1,058	Atchison pf.	101	99¾	101
1	Boston & Albany	260½	260½	260½
25	Boston Elevated	164	164	164
12	Fitch pf.	143¼	143¼	143½
25	Maine Central	178½	178½	178½
55	N. Y., N. H. & H.	234	234	234
2	Old Colony	210	210	210
100	Pere Marquette pf.	87	87	87
1,985	Union Pacific	106½	106⅝	108
150	Union Pacific pf.	90½	90	90½
14	Clermont & Mass.	178	178	178
110	West End	95⅝	95½	95⅜

TELEPHONES.

487	American Tel. & Tel.	166	165½	165⅜
2,948	Am. Tel. & Tel. rights	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
	N. E. Tel. & Tel.	141½	141½	142½
432	N. E. Tel. & Tel. rights	7⅞	7½	7⅝

ELECTRICS.

100	Edison	280	280	280
39	General	315	313	315
515	Massachusetts	42	41	41½
70	Massacbusetts pf.	97⅜	97½	97½
200	Seattle	83	83	83
25	Seattle pf.	106	106	106

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,402	American Ag. Chem.	28	26	27
245	American Ag. Chem. pf.	86	85½	86
50	American Pneu. Service	7	7	7
990	Sugar	128½	127½	127⅞
62	Sugar pf.	119½	119½	119½
35	American Woolen pf.	77½	77½	77½
1,195	Dom. Iron & Steel	57	55¾	57
2,934	N. E. Gas & Coke	4½	3¾	4
5	Reece Buttonhole Mach.	9	9	9
293	Swift Packing & Prov.	143	139¼	139¼
300	United Fruit	112¼	111⅞	112½
6	United Shoe Machine pf.	81⅞	81½	81½
421	U. S. Steel	39½	39¼	39¼
69	U. S. Steel pf.	90⅜	90⅜	90⅜

MINING.

72	Adventure	23	22⅝	22⅝
4,025	Amalgamated	63½	61⅞	63½
460	American Zinc	16⅛	16	16⅛
225	Anaconda	24	23⅜	23⅜
220	Arcadian	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
10	Atlantic	27½	27½	27½
20	Cal. & Heica	575	571	571
150	Centennial	17½	17½	17½
10	Cochiti	60	60	60
315	Cons. Mercur	2¼	2 1-16	2 1-16
440	Copper Range Cons.	53	52	52
70	Daly West	54¾	54¾	54¾
336	Dominion Coal	137½	133	137½
15	Dominion Coal pf.	114½	114½	114½
35	Guanajnato	3½	3½	3½
110	Isle Royale	13¼	12⅞	13¼
150	Mass.	18	17¾	18
250	Mayflower	2	2	2
5	Michigan	11½	11½	11½
95	Mohawk	42	41	42
1,600	Monntain & Boston	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
400	Old Colony	2½	2½	2½
750	Old Dominion	19	18½	18½
133	Osceola	60	59¼	59¼
105	Parrot	27½	25¾	25¾
100	Phoenix	4½	4½	4½
4	Quincy	131	130½	130½
830	Rhods Island	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
150	Santa Fé	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100	Shannon	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
190	Tecumseh	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
9	Tennessee	18½	18½	18½
25	Trimountain	95	95	95
70	Trinity	11⅜	11½	11⅜
55	United States	19½	19½	19½
910	U. S. Oil	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
85	Utah	19½	19½	19½
100	Victoria	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
100	Winona	4¼	4¼	4¼
195	Wolverine	56¼	55⅝	56¼

British Columbia, 7⅛ bid, 8 asked.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Transactions in the outside market yesterday were fairly large. Manhattan Transit and Montreal and Boston were the most active issues. These and several other stocks made gains, and only a few declines were noted. While not very active, the market has for the last few days shown some new signs of strength, and in some stocks considerable speculative interest has been aroused. The upward movement in aeveral atocks more or less prominent of late continued yesterday and advanced the record in these shares. Hall Signal sold half a point ahove the previous high price, at 106, and Borden's preferred sold at 109.

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GUGGENHEIM EXPLORATION sold at 160, being 2½ points above the previoua high record. Trading in the stock was limited to 100 shares. A subscription installment of 20 per cent. on the stock fell due, and was paid yesterday. Thie called for $1,200,000, the company's outstanding stock being $6,000,000. One more installment of 10 per cent. still remains to he paid.

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MANHATTAN TRANSIT was hy far the most active stock of the day. It opened substantially above Saturdey's closing price at 6¼, and showed strength during most of the day. It closed at 6⅝, the hest price of the day, showing a net gain of three-quarters of a point. Traders followed the stock with considerable interest, it belng one of the few stocks active enough to attract their attention.

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Thc principal transactions reported in the outside market yesterday, with the high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
200	Am. Cen	11½	11¼	11¼
300	Am. Elevated	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
225	Am. Light & Trac. pf.	*94¼	94	94
1,200	Bay State Gas	1⅞	1¾	1⅞
50	Borden's Cond. Milk pf.	109	109	103
900	Con. Refrigerating	5¼	5⅛	5⅛
100	Compressed Air	9	9	9
50	Elec. Lead Reduction	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
320	Greene Con. Copper	*27	26¾	26¾
100	Guggenheim Explorat'n.	160	160	160
65	Hall Signal	106	105½	105½
100	Honeton Oil	20	20	20
10,500	Manhattan Transit	6⅝	6¼	6⅝
300	Mexican Securities	10⅝	10½	10⅝
3,600	Mont. & Bos. Copper	2½	2¼	2⅜
50	Nat. Enameling pf.	85	83	85
1,110	Northern Securities	104¾	104¼	104⅝
300	Otis Elevator	*39½	38	38
10	Royal Bak. Powder pf.	105¼	105¼	105¼
200	San. Fran. pf. w. i.	65⅞	63⅜	63⅝
200	Seaboard Air Line pf.	46¼	46¼	46½
225	Standard Milling pf.	34⅞	34½	34⅞
31	Standard Oil	683	682	683
500	Storage Power	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
900	Tennessee Copper	18	16¾	18
130	Trenton Potteries	*18	17⅞	17⅞
9	Trenton Potteries pf.	103	103	103
100	Union Copper	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
100	Toledo Ry. & Light	31	31	31
200	United Copper	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$6,000	Cuban 6s of 1896	20½	20½	20½
5,000	N. E. Gas & Coke 5s	63	63	63
13,000	United Rys. of St. L. 4s	87½	87½	87½
10,000	U. S. Shipbuilding 75 p. c. pd.	98¼	98¼	98¼

*Less than 100 shares. †Sell flat.

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QUOTATIONS—INACTIVE ISSUES.

Closing quotations of stocks in which no transactions were reported compare as follows with the closing prices of Saturday:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	July 14. Bid.	Asked.	July 12. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	57	58½	57	58½
American Can pf.	52½	53½	52½	53
American Chicle	102	103	102	103
Am. Chicle pf.	90	92	90	92
Am. Hide & Leather	7	8	7	8
Am. Hide & Leather pf.	41½	43	41½	43
American Maiting 6s	96½	96¾	96½	96¾
American Tobacco	328	335	328	335
American Typefounders	41	44	41	44
Am. Typefounders pf.	98	102	98	102
Amer. Writing Paper	3¼	3⅝	3¼	1⅝
Am. Writing Paper pf.	13½	14½	14	14½
Am. W. P. 5s, ex coup.	71	72	71	72
Borden's Cond. Milk	102½		102½	
British Columbia Cop.	7⅝	8	7⅝	8
British Exploration 3s	99	99¼	99	99½
Calofirnia Copper	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
Camden Land	½	⅝	½	⅝
Camden & Trenton Ry.	4	4¼	4	4¼
Central Fireworks	22	24½	22	24½
Central Fireworks pf.	65	70	65	70
Central Foundry	2¼	2½	2¼	2½
Central Foundry pf.	11	11¾	11	11¾
Central Foundry 6s	60	65	60	65
Champion Match	50		50	
Chi., Peo. & St. Louis pf.	12¼	14	12½	14
Con. Rubber Tire	2	3	2	3
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	10	15	10	15
Con. Ruhber Tire 4s	16	19	16	19
Con. Storage Battery	18½	19¼	18½	19¼
Consolidated Tobacco	220		220	
Continental Tobacco dsb.	104½	107	104¼	107
Distil. Co. new stock, w.i.	30½	31½	30½	31½
Distil. new bonds, w. i.	79	80	79	80
Dominion Securities	18	23	18	23
Electric Boat	25	30	25	30
Electric Boat pf.		50		50
Electric Lead Reduction.	2⅝	3	2⅝	3
Electric Lead Reduc. pf.	3	4	3	4
Electric Vehicls	5½	6	6½	7½
Electric Vehicle pf.	13½	14½	13½	14½
Electro-Pneumatic	1¼	1½	1¼	1½
Empire Con. Quicksilver.	1¾	2¼	1¾	2¼
Empire Steel	10	11	10	11
Empire Steel pf.	50	52	50	52
Garman Treasury 4s.	101¾	102	101¾	102
Gold Hill Copper	1⅛	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜
Hackensack Meadows	10	15	10	15
Havana Commercial	19	20	19	19½
Havana Commercial pf.	59	61	59	61
Havana Tobacco, w. i.	46	48½	48	51
Hav. Tobacco pf., w. i.	68	75	68	75
Houston Oil	19¾	20½	19⅝	20½
Houston Oil pf.	74	75	74	75
Illinois Trans	⅞	1⅛	⅞	1⅛
International Power pf.		145		145
International Salt	11½	12½	11½	12½
Lanston Monotype	12	12½	12	12¾
Mexican Nat. Construction pf., $17 paid off.	8	8½	8	8½
Mines Securities	6½	7¼	6½	7¼
National Bread		21¾		2¾
National Bread pf.		92½		92½
National Enameling	20½	29	29	30
National Enameling pf.	85	87	85	87
National S

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, July 14, 1902.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
63	63¼	3,265	*Amal. Copper Co.	63	63¼	62	63	...
27	29	300	Am. Agric. Chem. Co.	27½	27¾	27½	27¾	— ¾
6	6¾	700	Am. Bicycle Co.	6	6	5⅞	6	— ¼
32⅝	32¾	1,200	Am. Car & F. Co.	31⅝	32	31¾	32	+ ¼
90	90½	300	Am. Car & F. Co. pf.	90	90	90	90	...
52¼	53	100	Am. Cotton Oil.	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝	— ¾
56½	57	120	*Am. Grass Twine	56¾	56¾	56¾	56¾	— ⅛
228	230	200	American Express	230	230	230	230	...
9¾	10	400	*Am. Ice Co.	10	10	9⅞	10	+ ½
34½	35½	200	*Am. Ice Co. pf.	35	35¼	35	35⅛	+ ⅛
22	25	200	*Am. Linseed Co.	22	22	22	22	— 1
32	32½	200	*Am. Locomo. Co.	32	32⅛	32	32⅛	+ ⅛
93¼	93½	200	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf.	93¼	93½	93¼	93¼	+ ⅛
5¾	6	100	*Am. Malting Co.	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	...
46¼	46½	100	*Am. S. & R. Co.	47	47	46¾	46¾	+ ¼
97½	98	950	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	98	98	98	98	+ ¼
127⅝	128	5,300	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co.	128½	128½	127¼	128	— ¼
110	119½	100	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co. pf.	119	119	119	119	— ¼
97	98	4,975	*Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	99½	98	95½	98	+1
87⅜	87½	77,875	Atch., Top. & S. F.	85⅜	87½	85	87½	+2⅝
100⅜	101	25,200	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	100	101	99⅞	100⅞	+1
107⅜	108	3,600	Baltimore & Ohio	107¾	108	107½	108	+ ½
95¼	95¾	25	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	95¼	95¼	95½	95½	...
68¼	68¾	5,200	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	67¾	68½	67¾	68¼	+ ½
134¼	134½	5,500	Canadian Pacific	134⅞	135	134⅜	134⅜	— ½
...	...	500	*Ca. Pac. ctfs., 2d in pd.	130½	130⅜	130½	130⅜	+ ¼
49	49¾	5,170	Chesapeake & Ohio	49⅝	49½	48¾	49	+ ⅛
38⅝	38¾	1,600	Chicago & Alton	38¼	38⅝	38	38⅜	+ ⅛
75¼	75⅞	500	Chicago & Alton pf.	75¾	75¾	75⅞	75⅞	— ⅛
29⅞	30	1,950	Chicago Great West.	30	30	29½	29⅞	+ ⅛
86¾	88	100	Chi. Gt. West. pf., A.	88	88	88	88	...
76	76¼	1,000	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	76	76	76	76	...
181⅞	182	66,700	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	179¾	182¼	179⅝	181⅞	+2½
103	103⅜	1,010	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	102¾	103½	102¾	103⅜	+1⅛
254¾	255	1,900	Chicago & Northw.	253½	255	253	255	+1½
190	198⅝	4,760	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	192	192	190	190	— ½
37½	38	100	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	+ ⅛
15	15⅝	400	Chi. Union Trac.	15⅝	15⅝	15½	15½	...
106	107	600	C., C., & St. L.	106⅝	106⅝	106½	106⅝	+ ¼
91	91½	4,100	Colorado Fuel & Iron	90½	91⅞	90½	91¾	+1¾
32¼	32½	6,000	Colorado & Southern	32	32½	32	32½	+ ⅛
73¼	73½	100	Col. & Southern 1st pf.	73½	73½	73½	73½	...
46	46¾	1,200	Col. & Southern 2d pf.	46	46¾	46	46¾	+ ⅝
223¾	224	800	Consolidated Gas	223⅞	224	223⅞	224	+ ½
122	123¾	200	*Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	122	122	122	122	— ¼
27	27¾	45	Corn Products	26⅞	26⅞	26⅜	26⅜	...
175½	176	2,400	Delaware & Hudson	176	176¾	175½	175½	— ½
42⅜	42¾	3,300	Denver & R. G.	41½	43	41½	42½	+1⅜
91½	91¾	8,300	Denver & R. G. pf.	90½	91¾	90¼	91¾	+1¾
20¼	20½	500	Detroit Southern	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	...
39¾	40	200	Detroit Southern pf.	39½	39½	39½	39½	...
53	53½	200	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	53	53	53	53	...
80	80½	200	Detroit City Gas	86	86	86	86	...
79¼	79½	300	Detroit United Ry.	79	79½	79	79½	+1
4⅝	5	2,000	*Distilling of Am.	4¾	4¾	4½	4⅝	— ⅛
35¼	35½	1,200	*Distilling of Am. pf.	35½	35½	34¾	35½	+ ⅞
16¾	17⅜	175	*Duk., S. S. & At.	17	17	17	17	...
36⅞	37	3,540	Erie	37	37	36⅝	36⅞	+ ⅛
68⅞	69	5,810	Erie 1st pf.	68⅝	68⅞	68⅜	68⅞	+ ⅝
312	315	1,200	General Electric	314	315	314	315	+2
53¼	53¾	10,060	Geo. A. Fuller Co.	52⅞	53½	52¼	53½	+ ¾
95¾	96	400	Geo. A. Fuller Co. pf.	96	96½	96	96½	+ ¾
188	189	1,200	Great Northern pf.	188	188¾	187½	187½	...
88	88¾	1,200	Hocking Valley	88¼	88¾	88¼	88¾	...
165¼	165¾	13,350	Illinois Central	164	166	164½	165¾	+1⅜
20¼	20⅝	100	Internat. Paper	20⅛	20⅜	20⅛	20⅜	— ⅛
59½	65¾	100	*Internat. Silver pf.	59⅝	59⅝	59⅝	59⅝	— ⅞
53	54	200	Inter. Steam Pump.	53	53	53	53	+ ⅛
48¼	48¾	500	Iowa Central	48¼	48¾	48¼	48⅜	+ ⅛
81⅜	81⅝	300	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	81	81⅝	81	81⅜	— ⅛
34	34⅜	1,600	Kansas City Southern	33¾	34	33¾	34	+ ⅛
60	60¼	500	Kansas City South. pf.	59⅝	60	59½	60	+ ½
34	34½	400	Keokuk & D. M.	34⅜	34⅜	34⅛	34⅜	...
85	85½	300	Long Island	85	85½	85	85½	—2
140⅜	141	5,630	Louisville & Nashville	141¼	141⅞	140⅜	140⅝	— ⅜
132¼	132¾	14,700	Manhattan Elevated	131¾	133	131¾	132	+ ½
77	80	100	Maryland Coal pf.	77½	77½	77½	77½	...
147¾	148	1,200	*Met. Street Railway	148	148½	148	148	+ ½
119	119¼	501	*Met. Sec. Sub. rects.	119¼	119¼	119	119½	+ ½
287½	290	900	Mexican Central	29	29	28⅞	28⅞	— ⅛
112¼	112½	300	Minn. & St. Louis	112	112¼	112	112¼	...
59¾	60	800	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	59½	59⅝	59⅛	59⅝	— ⅛
124½	125	300	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	125	125	124½	124½	+ ¼
27⅜	27¾	3,100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	27	27¼	27	27¼	+ ⅛
59¼	59⅝	4,000	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	58⅞	59¼	58⅝	59⅛	+ ⅛
112⅜	113⅞	47,980	Missouri Pacific	114	114⅜	112⅞	113⅞	...
106	107½	200	*Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	106	106	106	106	...
183⅝	184½	100	Nat. R. R. of Mex.	185⅞	183⅝	183⅝	183⅝	— ½
168	172	300	*New York Air Brake	172	172	172	172	...
159⅜	159⅞	5,400	New York Central	159¼	160	159	159⅝	+ ¾
53¼	53½	500	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	53	53½	53	53⅜	+ ¼
32⅞	33	400	N. Y., Ont. & West.	33	33	32⅝	32⅝	+ ¼
57⅜	57¾	1,800	Norfolk & Western	57½	58	57½	57⅝	+ ⅛
125	127	1,050	North American	124	128	124	126	+3
71	73	100	Pacific Coast	71	71	71	71	+1
40¼	41	500	Pacific Mail	40¼	40¼	40	40	— ⅜
154½	154⅝	23,600	Pennsylvania R. R.	154⅜	154⅞	154¼	154½	+ ¼
102	102½	2,200	People's Gas, Chicago	101¾	102⅝	101⅜	102½	+ ¾
97½	98	700	P., C., C. & St. L.	98	98	97½	98	+3
47¼	47¾	250	Pressed Steel Car	47¼	47¾	47¼	47¾	—1
86	86½	510	Pressed Steel Car pf.	86½	86⅝	86½	86⅛	+1⅜
31	32	200	Ry. Steel Spring	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾	+ ½
86	86¼	300	*Ry. Steel Spring pf.	86	86¼	86	86¼	+ ¼
66¾	66⅞	32,400	Reading	66¼	67⅛	66⅜	66¾	+ ¼
85¾	86	4,400	Reading 1st pf	85¼	85⅞	85¼	85⅞	+ ¾
70⅞	71	5,300	Reading 2d pf	70⅝	71¼	70⅝	71	+ ½
17¾	18	700	*Rep. Iron & Steel	17¾	17⅞	17½	17¾	...
73¼	74	100	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	73½	73½	73½	73½	...
68	70	100	*Rub. Goods Mfg. Co. pf.	68	68	68	68	+1¾
73¼	73½	2,000	St. Jo. & G. I. 1st pf.	72⅝	73¼	72⅝	73⅜	+ ⅜
69⅝	69¾	2,300	St. L. & San Fran.	69⅜	69⅞	69¼	69⅞	+ ⅜
73¼	73½	400	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	73½	73½	73⅛	73¼	+ ¼
33⅞	34	12,700	St. Louis Southw.	30½	33⅞	30¼	33⅞	+2⅝
70	70¼	9,400	St. Louis Southw. pf.	68½	70¾	68¾	70⅝	+1⅝
66¾	66¾	35,300	Southern Pacific	65¼	66¾	65¼	66⅝	+ ⅞
37	37¼	5,900	Southern Railway	37⅛	37⅝	36⅞	37¼	+ ⅛
96¼	96½	1,300	Southern Railway pf.	96¼	96¾	96	96¼	+ ½
64⅜	64⅝	2,300	Tennessee Coal & Iron.	64½	64⅝	64¼	64¼	...
43⅜	43⅝	3,400	Texas & Pacific	43¼	43⅜	43⅛	43⅜	+ ⅝
20¾	21¼	200	Tol., St. L. & West.	21	21	21	21	+ ⅜
36½	37	200	Tol., St. L. & West. pf.	37½	37½	37	37	...
107⅜	108	83,400	Union Pacific	106⅝	108	106¾	108	+1⅝
90	90¾	400	Union Pacific pf.	90⅜	90⅝	90¼	90⅝	+ ⅜
12⅜	12½	420	*U. S. Leather	12¼	12½	12¼	12½	+ ⅛
84	84½	170	*U. S. Leather pf.	84¼	84¼	84¼	84¼	+ ⅝
55	57	300	U. S. Rubber pf	55	55	55	55	...
39¼	39⅝	5,691	U. S. Steel	39¼	39½	39⅛	39¼	— ⅛
90¾	90¾	6,920	U. S. Steel pf	90½	90⅝	90¼	90⅝	+ ⅛
70¼	70½	2,500	Va.-Caro. Chemical	70¼	70¾	70	70¼	+ ⅜
129	130	20	Va.-Caro. Chemical pf.	130¾	130½	130¼	130⅝	...
30⅜	30¼	3,400	Wabash	29⅞	30¼	29⅝	30¼	+ ⅜
45¾	45⅞	2,500	Wabash pf.	45¼	45⅞	45¼	45⅝	+ ⅜
86¼	86½	1,820	Western Union Tel.	86	86⅞	86	86½	+1
26⅝	26¾	600	Wisconsin Central	26⅝	26⅞	26⅜	26⅞	+ ¼
49	49¼	600	Wisconsin Central pf.	48¾	49¼	48¾	49⅛	— ⅛

Sales.....664,017 | *Unlisted.

Bonds.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$4,000	Cent. of Ga. 1st pf. inc.	38	38	38	38
2,000	Stand. R. & T. inc.	14	14	14	14

$6,000

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$200,276,498
Gold	103,429,515
Silver	27,488,623
United States notes	9,857,198
Treasury notes of 1890	107,301
National banknotes	11,281,250
Total receipts this day	2,281,687
Total receipts this month	22,591,642
Total receipts this year	22,591,642
Total expenditures this day	2,690,000
Total expenditures this month	33,555,000
Total expenditures this year	33,555,000
Deposits in National banks	126,087,733

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS.

Gold coin	$354,985,089
Silver dollars	455,114,000
Silver dollars of 1890	30,901
Silver bullion of 1890	29,900,039
Total	$840,099,089

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$354,985,089
Silver certificates outstanding	455,114,000
Treasury notes outstanding	30,000,000
Total	$840,099,089

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$53,550,425
Gold certificates	44,879,000
Silver coin and bullion	19,152,614
Silver certificates	8,316,000
United States notes	9,857,193
Other assets	23,350,387
Total in Treasury	$164,135,725
Deposits in National banks	126,087,733

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
12,640	Amal. Copper	63	63½	62	63
130	American Ice	9½	9⅝	9½	9⅝
10	American Ice pf.	35	35	35	35
30	Am. Smelting	46¾	47	46¾	47
8,800	Am. Sugar Ref.	128½	128⅝	127⅝	128¼
29,890	A., T. & S. F.	85⅞	87¾	85¼	87¾
810	A., T. & S. F. pf.	100	101½	99⅞	101
70	Balt. & Ohio	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾
3,370	Brook. Rap. Tr.	67⅞	68¼	67⅞	68¼
200	Ches. & Ohio	49¼	49⅝	48⅞	49⅜
290	Chi. Gt. West.	30¼	30¼	29¾	30⅛
31,710	C., M. & St. P.	179⅝	182¾	179⅝	182
1,400	C., R. I. & P.	190½	193¾	189¾	189½
350	Col. Fuel & Iron	93⅞	95¼	90¾	91⅝
200	Col. Southern	32	32⅜	32	32⅜
30	Dist. of Am.	4¾	4¾	4½	4½
270	Erie	36⅞	37	36¾	36⅞
20	G. A. Fuller Co.	52½	52½	52½	52½
20	Hocking Valley	88¼	88¼	88¼	88¼
210	Ill. Central	165½	166	165¼	165¼
20	Louis. & Nash.	140¾	140⅞	140¾	140⅞
70	Manhatten	131¾	132⅞	131¾	132¼
70	Mo., K. & T.	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾
110	Mo., K. & T. pf.	59	59¾	59	59¾
21,580	Mo. Pacific	113⅞	114⅝	113	114
50	Nat. of Mexico	18½	18½	18¾	18¾
10	N. Y. Central	159¾	159¾	159¾	159¾
200	N. Y., O. & W.	32¾	33	32¾	33
80	Norf. & West.	58	58	57¾	57¾
820	Pennsylvania	154¾	154¾	154¼	154¼
90	People's Gas	102⅜	102⅝	102⅜	102½
10,490	Reading	66½	67⅛	66⅜	66¾
20	Reading 1st pf.	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾
40	Reading 2d pf.	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾
50	St. L. S. W.	30¾	33½	30¾	33½
8,440	South. Pac.	65¼	66⅝	65¼	66⅜
900	Southern Ry.	37¼	37¾	36⅞	37
60	South. Ry. pf.	96	96	96	96
330	Tenn. C. & I.	64¾	64¾	64¾	64¾
120	Texas Pacific	43¾	43¾	43¼	43¾
19,520	Union Pacific	106⅜	108¼	106⅜	108¼
40	U. S. Leather	12¾	12¾	12½	12½
5,090	U. S. Steel	39¼	39¾	39⅛	39¾
110	U. S. Steel pf.	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾
60	Wabash	29⅞	30½	29⅞	30¾
390	Wabash pf.	45½	46	45⅝	46
200	West. Union	86	86¼	86	86¼

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1902.	1901.	1900.
ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	310	310	310
4th week June	$73,578	$65,855	$47,139
Month	195,365	170,145	.....
Fiscal year	2,487,454	2,198,738	2,092,448
CINCINNATI, NEW ORLEANS & TEXAS PACIFIC—			
Mileage	336	336	336
4th week June	199,487	155,679	.....
Month	510,602	440,579	.....
Fiscal year	5,660,406	5,045,596	.....
C., C., C. & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	1,891	1,891	1,891
1st week July	329,627	354,710	302,810
DETROIT SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	423	423	423
1st week July	19,229	14,420	.....
GRAND TRUNK—			
Mileage	4,082	4,082	4,082
1st week July	581,891	512,472	481,831
MEXICAN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	2,080	2,135	2,054
1st week July	352,664	306,169	308,151
MINN., ST. P. & S. ST. MARIE—			
Mileage	1,394	1,355	1,355
Fiscal year	119,107	91,097	81,811
NASH., CHATT. & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	1,195	1,195	1,195
1st week July	154,446	129,963	.....
PEORIA & EASTERN—			
Mileage	352	352	352
1st week July	41,473	45,457	37,791
PERE MARQUETTE—			
Mileage	1,821	1,821	1,766
1st week July	185,114	164,364	.....
ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO—			
Mileage	3,375	2,971	2,971
1st week July	340,247	308,022	.....
ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN—			
Mileage	1,293	1,258	.....
1st week July	117,992	117,613	103,670
TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN—			
Mileage	451	451	451
1st week July	20,672	20,496	23,071
TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT—			
1st week July	77,632	69,106	59,761
From Jan. 1	1,733,632	1,515,004	1,370,848
CHESAPEAKE & DELAWARE CANAL COMPANY for the year ended May 31—			
	1902.	1901.	Decrease.
Tolls	129,274	133,918	4,644
Other income	7,559	8,518	959
Total income	136,834	142,437	5,603
Maintenance	43,708	47,069	3,360
Interest	104,118	104,118	.....
Total expenses	147,821	151,187	3,359
Deficit	10,987	8,750	*2,237

*Increase.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the first week in July showed increases:

Detroit Southern	$4,809
Grand Trunk	69,419
Mexican Central	47,495
Minn., St. Paul & S. Ste. Marie	2,800
Nash., Chatt. & St. Louis	24,483
Père Marquette	20,750
St. Louis & San Francisco	32,225
St. Louis Southwestern	379
Toledo, Peoria & Western	170
Total increase 9 roads	$227,746
Increase previously reported	467,486
Total increase 34 roads	$695,212

The following showed decreases:

Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	$25,083
Peoria & Eastern	3,984
Total decrease 2 roads	$29,067
Decrease previously reported	108,257
Total decrease 8 roads	$137,324
Net increase 42 roads	$557,888

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was last quoted in London at 24 7-16d per ounce, and in New York at 53¼@54¼c per ounce. Mexican dollars at 41⅞@43½c.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 500 shares of Brunswick sold at .08, 100 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.35, 500 Crown Point at .03, 100 Gould & Curry at .03, 500 Hale & Norcross at .35, 100 Julia at .04, 100 Justice at .11, 100 Kentucky Con. at .01, 100 Lady Washington Con. at .04, 100 Mexican at .50, 100 Occidental Con. at .11, 100 Ophir at 1.30, 100 Overman at .25, 100 Potosi at .15, 100 Savage at .40, 100 Sag Belcher at .04, 100 Sierra Nevada at .23, 100 Syndicate at .07, 100 St. Louis at .06, 100 Union Con. at .18, 100 Utah Con. at .05, 100 Yellow Jacket at .13, and 500 Silver Bars at .52⅞.

Mexican dollars 43⅜@44½; 43¾@44½.
Drafts, sight .12½ .12½
Telegraph .15 .15

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., July 14.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and Saturday as follows:

	Monday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	7½	9	7⅞	8
Alamo	...	...	3	3½
American Con.	1⅞	2	1⅞	2
Anaconda	12	20	10	18
Battle Mountain	10	12	10	12
Blue Bell	5	7	5	7
C., C. & M.	2½	2⅝	2½	2¾
C. K. & N.	5	5½	5	5⅜
C. O. D. Cons.	...	...	0	0¼
Coriolanus	2½	3½	2½	3½
Columbino Victor	5	6	5	6
Dante	2½	3	3½	2¾
Doctor Jackpot	10	10¼	10⅛	10⅞
Elkton	39¾	40	39	40
El Paso	50	50½	51½	52
Fannie Rawlings	5	6½	5	6½
Findlay	8	8½	8	8¾
Gold Dollar Con.	4	4½	4	4½
Golden Cycle	55	60	57	60
Golden Fleece	10	18	10	18
Gold Bond	2⅞	2¾	2½	2¾
Gold Sovereign	2½	3	2½	3
Gould	2¼	7	3	6½
Gold Exploration	2	4¾	4	5
Isabella	25½	25⅝	26	27
Jackpot	10	12	9¾	11
Keystone	2½	3	2½	2¾
Last Dollar	40	75	50	75
Lexington	5	5½	5	5½
Little Puck	3½	3⅝	4½	4⅝
Little Bessie	4	4½	3⅜	3¾
Mary Cashen	2	3	2½	3
Mollie Gibson	10½	11½	11	11½
Moon Anchor	10	12½	10	12½
New Haven	2¾	3¼	2¾	3¼
Pharmacist	3	3¼	3	3¼
Pinnacle	5	5½	5¼	5⅝
Pointer	1½	2	1½	2
Portland	175	180	178	181
Rose Maud	1⅝	2	1¾	2
Rose Nugget	2	2½	2	3
Sunset Eclipse	2¾	3	2	3
Vindicator	93	95	93	95
Work	4½	5½	4½	5½

Girard Trust Directors.

At the annual meeting of the Girard Trust Company, held yesterday, the following directors were elected: Effingham B. Morris, Charles Macalester, Charles Wheeler, Samuel Dickson, Edward T. Steel, Thomas Dolan, Richard Wood, Edward T. Stotesbury, Clayton McMichael, Edward H. Ingraham, Joseph Wharton, Charles H. Cramp, Samuel Rea, Effingham B. Morris, Jr., Edward Shippen Burd, Alexander Biddle, Charles Hartshorne, Edward Lafferty, Jr., Thomas Mellon, Jr., Edward Tuckerman Steel, Jr., Charles Hartshorne, Jr., Edward Lafferty, Effingham B. Morris, 3d, Edward Shippen Burd, Jr., Alexander Biddle

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

New Building on Lower Broadway Leased—Sales by Brokers and in the Auction Room.

The entire twelve-story building to be erected by James A. Campbell at 198 Broadway is reported to have been leased for a term of twenty-one years to the Childs Unique Dairy Company. The contract for the erection of the new structure has been awarded to Isaac A. Hopper & Son, and will be ready for occupancy on May 1, 1903.

E. A. Cruikshank & Co. have sold for a client the five-story tenement 589 Third Avenue, 20 by 100.

Lowenfeld & Prager have bought the old buildings 112 and 114 Avenue C, on a plot 50.4 by 83.

Charles Martin has sold for D. Mainzer and another to Leopold Cohn, for $28,000, the five-story tenement, with store, 526 Tenth Avenue, 24.8 by 100.

H. Rosenblum, as broker, has sold the seven-story tenement 144 Monroe Street, 24 by 100, to Rosengarten & Rosen.

Gustav Roos has sold for Albert Rothermel the two five-story flats 682 and 684 East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street. The same broker also negotiated the recent sale of the adjoining property, No. 680.

M. F. Kerby has sold for John C. Hitchman the cottage at 472 East One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street to C. H. Smith, and for Benjamin R. Kelsey, trustee, to Mary Kelegher, the four-story brick double flat at 931 East One Hundred and Sixty-third Street.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Vincent A. Ryan.

998 Brook Avenue, east side, 223.6 feet south of Third Street, as shown on map of Village of Morrisania, 20.6 by 129.3 by 25 by 120.4, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to William Menken.....$12,000

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

4,177 Third Avenue, west side, 108.3 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, 27 by 94 by 27 by 93.5, three-story brick and frame dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Henry P. Ansorge 7,663

By John T. Boyd.

502 to 512 Robbins Avenue, east side, 79 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, 150 by 100, six four-story brick tenements; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, John C. Barr..... 63,322

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Vincent A. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Fritz W. Hoenighaus, referee, Fulton Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, 120.10 by 88.3 by 126.11 by 83.5, vacant. Due on judgment, $24,596; subject to other mortgages for $6,000.

By Philip A. Smyth, partition sale, Wilber McBride, referee, 80 and 81 South Street, 20.7 feet northeast of Fletcher Street, 30 by 73.8, five-story brick building.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Charles Lyons, referee, 121 and 123 East Eighty-first Street, north side, 256.2 feet west of Third Avenue, 43.10 by 102.2, seven-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $5,834; subject to other mortgages for $10,100.

By L. J. Phillips & Co., foreclosure sale, Joseph M. Proskauer, referee, Fifth Street, north side, 448.11 feet east of Green Avenue, Twenty-fourth Ward, 25 by 101.2, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,841.

By George R. Read, foreclosure sale, Paul L. Kiernan, referee, 49 Lawrence Street, north side, 225.9 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 25 by 110 by 25.3 by 113.6, three-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $5,583.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, A. Welles Stump, referee, 2,481 Eighth Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, 25 by 50 by 41.7 by 83.3, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $14,601.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Leonard Burmeister, referee, 2,108 Eighth Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, 25 by 69.11, four-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $13,041.

By McVickar Realty Trust Company, partition sale, Wm. J. A. Mekin, referee, 19 East Thirty-second Street, north side, 95 feet west of Madison Avenue, 25 by 98.9, four-story stone-front dwelling.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Robert C. Ten Eyck, referee, 155 West Eighteenth Street, north side, 210 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 20 by 90.6, two-story brick building. Due on judgment, $7,112; subject to other mortgages for $11,000.

By James L. Wells, partition sale, Randolph Hurry, referee, Morris Avenue, east side, 75 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, 25 by 70.3, vacant.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, William L. Findley, referee, 2,094 First Avenue, east side, 75.11 feet north of One Hundred and Seventh Street, 25 by 113, six-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $19,396.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 7 to 11 East Fifty-first Street, for three four and five story brick dwellings, 82.6 by 23; W. Hall's Sons of 39 East Forty-second Street, owners; Welch, Smith & Provot of 11 East Forty-second Street, architects; cost, $205,000.

Nos. 817 and 819 Park Avenue, to two five-story brick tenements, with stores; B. Hauser of 1048 East Thirty-first Street, owner; E. L. Angell of 243 Broadway, architect; cost, $800.

Nos. 148 and 150 West Forty-second Street, to a four-story brick stable; Wescott Express Company of 39 East Forty-second Street, owner; A. De Saldern of 39 Cortlandt Street, architect; cost, $20,000.

No. 108 Forsyth Street, to a three-story brick assembly rooms, with stores; A. Jarnoff of 107 Canal Street, owner; M. Muller of 3 Chambers Street, architect; cost, $350.

Madison Avenue and Seventy-second Street, northwest corner, to a six-story brick dwelling; L. C. Tiffany of 27 East Seventy-second Street, owner; R. L. Pryor of 333 Fourth Avenue, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 217 Front Street, to a three-story brick dwelling, with store; E. T. Morrissey, owner; C. E. Reid, architect; cost, $200.

Real Estate Owned by Mr. Sage Sold.

The auction sale of the property 998 Brook Avenue¼ held yesterday at 111 Broadway under foreclosure proceedings in which Russell Sage and others were defendants, resulted in the purchase of the parcel by the plaintiffs on a bid of $12,000. Mr. Sage came into possession of the property several months ago as a result of his connection with the German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company. Yesterday's sale realized about $6,800 less than the amount of the claim against the property. It is understood, however, that Mr. Sage will not be liable for a deficiency judgment, having taken title to the parcel just before the company went into a receiver's hands, but without assuming liability for the mortgage which has just been foreclosed.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Monday, July 14.

AVENUE A, 1,448, s e corner of 77th St, 26.0x98; Mathias Makaus to Robert D. Green, (mtg $25,000).....$35,000

BRISTOW ST, s s, 749 ft e of Jennings St, 25x62.4x25.9x98.6; Charlotte F. Trowbridge to Henry Pritchard, correction deed 1

CHURCHILL'S MAP, subd. Lot 20, map of 211 lots, portion of Downing estate, n x 37.11x25.3x41.6; Samuel Steinmetz and wife to Frederick Goldman and wife... 1

DELANCEY ST, 150 n s, 22x50; Suffolk St, 96 o s, 25x44; William Oberman, Sr., to William Oberman, Jr., & al. 1

GRAND AV, w s, 50 ft n of Citaton Place, 25x100; A. J. McCormick and wife to Thomas McDonnell and wife..... 1

JUMEL PLACE, w s, 230.4 ft n of 167th St, 25x99; Margaret Ryan to Frank E. Gore 1

MADISON AV, 1,515 and 1,517, e s, 54x 70; Selig Citron and others to Lena Davis, (mtg $22,000)..... 1

MADISON AV, w s, 40.5 ft n of 115th St, 30x55; John J. Bell and wife to Le Grand K. Pettit, ½ part, (mtg ....)..... 1

MADISON AV, 949, e s, 16.8x100; Sanford H. Steele, as executor, to Seth M. Milliken 35,000

MADISON ST, 282, s s, 25x100; Max Cohen and another to Jonas Weil and another, (mtg $30,000)..... 1

PARK AV, 91, e s, 24.7x90; Elizabeth R. Burnham to Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company 1

PARK VIEW TERRACE, e s, 210.4 ft s of Kirkside Av, 21.1x107.11x25.8x100.11; Park View Terrace, e s, 154.3 ft s of Kirkside Av, 56.2x100.11x31.3x83.11; John G. Moore and others to Albert M. Howell, ½ part..... 1

VILLA AV, e s, 225 ft n of Potter Place, 50x100; Potter Place, n s, 75 ft e of Villa Av, 60.8x95.4x irregular; Villa Av, e s, 215 ft n of Potter Place, 50x100; Katherine A. Harty to Lewis F. Wilson, (mtg $3,000)..... 200

WEST BROADWAY, 245, e s, 18.9x100; Caroline Horowitz and others to Simon Morris B. & S..... 100

1ST AV, s e corner of 66th St, 25x100; Louis Lese and wife to Emanuel Doctor 100

3D AV, n w corner of 172d St, 20.5x62.6 x30x59.3; Henry Korn to Antonia Vernaglia, B. & S..... 8,000

14TH ST, 538 East, 25x103.3; Alfred J. Talley to Simon Adler and another, (mtg $25,000)..... 8,000

15TH ST, n s, 230 ft s of 7th Av, 20x 103.3; Margaret A. Converse to Harry J. Converse and another, reserves life estate 1

27TH ST, 154 and 156 West, 44.4x98.9; Margaret D. Todd, executrix, to Robert D. Green 55,000

27TH ST, 154 and 156 West, 44.4x98.9; Robert D. Green to Mathias Makaus, (mtg $47,000)..... 90,000

40TH ST, s s, 319.6 ft w of 5th Av, 18x 98.9; Frank Abbott and wife to Helen M. Ely and another, 1-4 part..... 1

48TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 1st Av, 50x100.5; Lizzie Gogritz to Herman Brand, (mtg $16,000)..... 32,000

49TH ST, 108 West, 21.4x100.5; Kate Anoss to Harry M. Austin..... 100

61ST ST, 529 East, 16x100.5; Solomon Liltenberg to Nathan E. Clark, (mtg $10,000)..... 1

71ST ST, 224 West, 18x100.5; William N. Batcheider to Martha B. Knight, (mtg $14,000)..... 1

75TH ST, 7 West, 22.6x102.2; Emil Calman to Emma Calman..... 100

76TH ST, n s, 268 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 18x102.2; Samuel Schwab to Nathan L. Ottinger, (mtg $19,000)..... 1

83D ST, 521 East, 25x102.2; David Steiner to Robert D. Green, (mtg $15,000)..... 25,000

95TH ST, 235 and 255 East, n s, 50x100.8; Mathias Makaus to Robert D. Green..... 50,000

101ST ST, n s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 100x 100.11; Charles Butler to Laura J. Wallace, (mtg $6,000)..... 1

115TH ST, s s, 335 ft w of 5th Av, 25x 100.11; Frank A. Otis and another, trustees, to David Lubelsky, B. and S..... 20,500

122D ST, 209 East, 16x100.11; Antoinette A. McCollum to John P. Petty, (mtg $5,000)..... 1

123D ST, s s, 118.9 ft e of Madison Av, 18.9x100.11; John P. Petty to Antoinette A. McCollum, (mtg $10,000)..... 1

132D ST, 214 West, 16.8x99.11; Caroline Horowitz and others, heirs, to Simon Morris, L. & S..... 1

158TH ST, n s, 96.1 ft w of Boulevard Lafayette, 98.9x irregular; Boulevard Lafayette x19.6x65.3; Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, to I. Jules Mayer..... 11,500

Recorded Leases.

ESSEX ST, 66, e s, 25.3x100; Hyman German to Ettel Sultzman, 4 10-12 years, from July 1, 1902..... $2,400

FORSYTH ST, 33 and 36; Samuel Koodinsky to Philip Kreiger & Sons, 3 5-6 years 7,744

JEFFERSON ST, 52; Aaron Zwerdling to John J. Mahoney, 5 10-12 years..... 780

7TH AV, 2,212 and 2,214, s w corner of 131st St; Aurelia E. Ruuk to John A. McKenna, 1 5-12 years..... 1,309

117TH ST, 220 East; Herman Lusing to Louis Flugel, 3 years..... 1,000

6TH ST, 330 East; Sidney to Nicolo Guglino, 2 11-12 years..... 1,350

64TH ST, n s, 250 ft e of 2d Av, 75x 98.4x irregular; L. W. Cox and others, individually and as executors, to William Moller, 20 years..... $900. 1,050

125TH ST, 209 and 211 East; Saran E. Cooke to Joseph Wielar and another, 10 years 9,000

147TH ST, 618 West; C. Neuendorffer to E. C. Forster, 3 years..... 840

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

AUSTIN, Harry M., to Henry A. C. Taylor; 49th St, 108 West, 1 year, 4½ per cent. $27,000

BRAND, Herman, to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 48th St, 404 and 406 East, due Aug. 1, 1905, 4½ per cent.... 20,000

CAMPBELL, James A., to Seamen's Bank for Savings; Chambers St, 148, 3 years, 4 per cent. 65,000

CULLEN, Kate, to Adaline D. Townsend; 30th St, n s, 284.4 ft w of 2d Av, 3 years..... 5,000

DOCTOR, Emanuel, to Louis Lese; 1st Av, s e corner of 66th St, prior mtg —, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 6,000

FALK, Herman, to Another to Title Insurance Company of New York; 40th St, s s, 319.6 ft w of 5th Av, 3 years, 4 per cent 22,000

FAY, Mary, widow, individually and as executrix, to Jennie Gallender; Pleasant Av, 337, s w corner of 118th St, 3 years, gold..... 9,000

FEELY, William C., to the Bowery Savings Bank; Washington Av, n e corner of 166th St, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 6,000

GOLDMANN, Frederick, to Samuel Steinmetz and another; Columbus Av, s s, Lot 20, Map 211, part of Downing estate, 2 years..... 500

GREEN, Robert D., to Margaret D. Todd, executrix; 27th St, 154 and 156 West, due June 1, 1904, 4½ per cent..... 47,000

GREEN, Robert D., to Charles Schmidt, Jr.; 27th St, 154 and 156 West, prior mtg $47,000, due June 1, 1904, 4½ per cent... 8,000

LAWLER, Catharine V., to Ellen M. Phillips; Jackson Av, 1,118 to 1,122, prior mtg $21,500, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,400

LEVY, Louis, to New York Produce Exchange; Broome St, s w corner of Pitt St, due July 1, 1907, 5 per cent..... 18,000

LIPPMANN, Israel, to Harris Mandelbaum and another; Bleecker St, 151 and 153, prior mtg $72,875, building loan, due May 31, 1903, 6 per cent..... 35,000

LUBELSKY, David, to Frank A. Otis and another, trustees; 115th St, s s, 335 ft w of 5th Av, 2 years, 4½ per cent..... 15,000

LUZZI, Petro, to George Ringler & Co.; 60th St, 307 and 309 West, leasehold, demand, 6 per cent..... 2,067

MAKAUS, Matthias, to David Steiner; 27th St, s s, 188 ft e of 7th Av, prior mtg $55,000, 1 year..... 30,000

McDONNELL, Thomas, and another to Andrew J. Connick; Grand Av, w s, 50 ft n of Clinton Pl, 3 years..... 400

OSHINSKY, Louis, to David Kidansky and another; Franklin St, 10 and 12, 1 month, 6 per cent..... 33,000

PAARMANN, Herman, to Alfred J. Lenz; 83d St, 53d East, prior mtg $14,000, due July 1, 1907, 5 per cent..... 2,500

RYAN, Thomas P., and wife to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; Valentine Av, e s, 80.8 ft s of 201st St, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 1,500

SALTZMAN, Ettel, to Hyman German; Essex St, 66, leasehold; interest and time due as per bond..... 4,000

SILBERMINTZ, Rachel, to Emanuel Menline; Pike St, w s, 25 ft s of Madison St, prior mtg $15,400, 1 year, 6 per cent. 3,000

TIEMEYER, William, to Louis Tiemeyer and another; 2d Av, w s, 25.11 ft n w of 101st St, prior mtg, $13,500, 3 years. 1,200

VERNAGLIA, Antonio, to Henry Korn; 3d Av, n w corner of 172d St, due December 31, 1902, 6 per cent..... 8,000

VERNAGLIA, Antonio, to Henry Korn; 3d Av, n w corner of 172d St, building loan, due Dec. 31, 1902, 6 per cent..... 5,800

WALKLEY, Annie J., to Charles A. Furthman; St. Ann's Av, e s, 75 ft n of 136th St, 3 years..... 3,000

ZEH, Sophie C., to Marie Zeh; 52d St, n s, 268 ft e of 5th Av, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 15,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BRAUN, William, to Amelia E. Wells.. $4,000

CONNOLLY, Theodore, and others, trustees, to Theodore Connolly 1

STEELE, Sanford H., administrator, to Samuel Cohen ..... 10,600.

TAYLOR, Thomas F., to Mary S. Taylor.

VUILLEMENOT, Ella C. D., (formerly Decker,) to Amelia E. Wells..... 4,000

WHEATON, Caroline T., to Thomas T. Sherman, guardian 14,000

Mechanics' Liens.

ALLEN ST, 189 and 191; Rubin Fisher against Rosa Silberman, owner and contractor $319

8TH AV and 127th St, s e corner, 25x 99.11; Hoffman Brothers against Abraham Lesser, owner; Malvina Lesser, owner and contractor 70

8TH AV and 127th St, s e corner, 25x 99.11; Edwin C. Worns against Abraham Lesser, owner; Malvina Lesser, owner and contractor 140

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 78, LAWS OF 1900.

NORTH 3D AV and 172d St, n w corner, 30.5x59.3x30x62.6; Henry Korn with Antonio Vernaglia $5,800

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

103D ST, 229 East; John T. Kendall against Cisra C. Davis and another, July 8, 1902..... $70

114TH ST, 305 East; Isaac Sheinert against B. Wolff, March 5, 1902..... 15

114TH ST, 305 East; Ernest Bonagina against B. Wolf, March 27, 1902..... 50

114TH ST, 305 East; Frederick Geltler against B. Wolff, April 11, 1902..... 70

Lis Pendens.

MORNINGSIDE AV and 121st St, 30x100; German Savings Bank in the City of New York against Michael McCormick and another, foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, E. B. & W. J. Amend.

NORTH OAK DRIVE, s s, Lot 44, map of Bronxwood Park, Bronx, and North Oak Drive, s s, Lots 43 and 54, amended map of Bronxwood Park, except part released; Helen M. Van De Water against Allan G. Macdonnell and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Eostis & Foster.

RIDGE ST, 108, 108 to 208, 212 and 214 Riveington St, and 85 and 87 Pitt St; Richard Cromwell against Walton S. Crumwell and another, (partition;) attorney, J. A. Townsend.

TEN AV, n s, 300 ft w of North St, runs n 242.3 to high-water mark of Eastchester Bay x s w to lands of Mary A. Delmour x s 305.11x e 50 to beginning; Main St, e s, 153.11 ft n of Cemetery Lane, 51.7x225, and parcel of land beginning at s boundary line of King's estate, 104.4 ft e of Dittmars St, runs w 233 to e line of North St (proposed) x s 165.7x e 256x n w and n e 170.6 to beginning; Mary McCabe against Lena Stolz and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Marx & Mayer.

157TH ST, 153 West; Elizabeth Wallace and another against Mary Renfer, (action to set aside mortgage;) attorney, J. E. Smith.

29TH ST, 16 East; the Metropolitan Savings Bank against Thomas J. Ducey and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. S. Hutchins.

47TH ST, 409 East; City of New York against American Malting Company and another, (violation of building laws;) attorney, G. L. Rives.

107TH ST, n s, 575 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x 100.11; German Savings Bank in the City of New York against John Robertson and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, E. B. & W. J. Amend.

120TH ST, 300 West; Bradley L. Eaton, trustee, against Minnie Smith and another, (action to set aside conveyance;) attorney, E. II. Moeran.

180TH ST and Valentine Av, n e corner, 85.11x 18.9x irregular; Almon Gunnison and another, trustees, against Nathan B. Levin and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. H. Good.

184TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Park Av East, 100x 100; Belle S. Dawson against Mary E. Condon and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Sproull, Harmon & Sproull.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.80
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.73
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.56
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.15
Cotton, middling	.09 5-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.05¼
Sugar, granulated	4.85
Molasses, O. K., prime	.40
Beef, family	16.25
Beef hams	22.00
Tallow, prime	.06⅝
Pork, mess	19.62½
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.10¾
Lard, prime	11.70
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	22.50
Butter, Western creamery	.21¼

CHICAGO, July 14.—No. 2 Spring wheat, 75c; No. 3, 70@74c; No. 2 red, 75¾@76½c; No. 2 corn, 70¾@70¾c; No. 2 yellow, 70¾@71c; No. 2 oats, 49 @50c; No. 3 white, 54c; No. 4 white, 52½@54c; No. 2 rye, 61c; good feeding barley, 45@46c; fair to choice malting, 70@73c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.45; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.70; mess pork, per bbl, $18.47½@$18.52½; lard, per 100 lb, $11.42½; short-rib sides, (loose,) $10.75@$10.85; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 9¾@9¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $11.25@$11.37½; clover, contract grade, $8.45.

COTTON.—It was an eventful day in cotton, speculation being tame and the net ruling of prices rather favoring the bears, who, however, were at no time particularly aggressive. The market opened quiet, with prices unchanged to 8 points lower, and prior to a brief time after the call was easy with prices a shade lower under moderate selling for both accounts, based on reports of good rains in Texas and parts of Georgia. Then came a movement of strong spot cotton interests to secure August contracts, which gave the shorts in that month a fresh scare, following the scramble of Saturday, to cover. Prices worked from 8.54 to 8.62 before the nervousness of the bears wore away, and for the rest of the session that option held relatively steady, with offerings small at all times. July was sympathetically firm, but neglected; September shared slightly in the Summer months' strength. The distant positions slowly sagged under late reports from Washington, which gave light to heavy rains in nearly every district in the belt, some points naming one to two inches since Saturday night. The forecast was for showers in the Eastern, Central, and portions of the Western belt. Belief that these rains would cause a bearish report for the week from Washington today, and would lead to general selling for outside accounts, prompted the bears to increase their trade. Nevertheless, business was slow pretty much all the session, and chiefly of a professional character. The cables from Liverpool were better than expected at the start, but the English market eventually readjusted itself to the ruling of values here, and closed with late months down some 3 points. The local market closed dull and net unchanged to 7 points lower. Spot cotton closed quiet, with quotations unchanged, on the basis of 0 5-16c for middling upland and 9 9-16c for middling Gulf. Sales, nil. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans unchanged, at 9c; Mobile unchanged, at 8¾c; Savannah unchanged, at 8⅞c; Wilmington unchanged, at 9c; Norfolk unchanged, at 9c; Baltimore unchanged, at 9¼c; Galveston unchanged, at 8 13-16c; Augusta unchanged, at 9⅛c; St. Louis unchanged, at 8 15-16c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	8.68	8.75	8.68	8.70@8.71
August	8.47	8.52	8.44	8.47@8.48
September	8.09	8.11	8.06	8.07@8.08
October	7.90	7.93	7.87	7.88@7.89
November	7.79	7.82	7.79	7.77@7.78
December	7.79	7.82	7.78	7.77@7.78
January	7.81	7.83	7.77	7.77@7.78
February	7.82	7.82	7.82	7.78@7.79
March	7.81	7.82	7.77	7.76@7.77

LIVERPOOL, July 14.—Spot Cotton—A fair business doing; sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000 bales; American, 9,000 bales; receipts none; American none; middling upland, 5 1-16d. Futures opened quiet, but steady; 1-64d decline; closed steady, near tone; unchanged to 3d lower; July, 4 57½ buyers; July-August, 4 55½ sellers; August-September, 4.47@4.48; September-October, 4.31 sellers; October-November, 4.25 sellers; November-December, 4 21½ sellers; December-January, 4.19½ buyers; January-February, 4.19 buyers; February-March, 4.18@4.19; March-April, 4.18 buyers. Manchester—Yarns quiet, but steady; cloths dull.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—The only firmness in wheat was confined to July, which, through a temporary scare of shorts, developed a sharp advance and closed ¾c net higher. Besides, net loss on other positions. Trade as a rule had little feature beyond early foreign selling of December. The bulk of local sentiment was arrayed on the bear side, deriving its impressions from more favorable crop news, an increase of 986,000 bushels in the visible supply, declines of ¾d to 1d in cables, and more liberal receipts, latter reaching 986,000 bushels, contrasted with 1,370,000 bushels a year ago. News from the Southwest indicated larger country offerings of new wheat and improved threshing returns. Not only was St. Louis considerably lower in consequence, but it supplied much of the early selling in December at Chicago. Broomhall reported favorable weather in France and England and large offerings of new Danubian wheat to Continental ports. World's shipments aggregated 6,652,100 bushels, against 7,451,200 bushels last week, and the quantity on passage decreased 1,920,000 bushels. Exporters only took 2 loads from Northern, Chicago, wheat here, but at outports 30 loads altogether. Local stocks decreased 184,500 bushels for the week. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board, afloat, basis, were as follows: No. 2 red, 79¾c, elevator, and 80¾@81¼c, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, and No. 1 Northern, New York, 83⅛c, both prompt; No. 1 hard, Manitoba, 86¼c, prompt; No. 2 hard, New York, and No. 2 red, New York, 81¼c, both Aug. 25-31; No. 2 red, New York, 81¼c, Sept. 1-10.

DULUTH, July 14.—Wheat, cash, No. 1 hard, 78¾c; No. 2 Northern, 74¾c; No. 1 Northern and July, 75¾c; September, 72½c; Manitoba, No. 1 Northern, cash, 75¾c; No. 2 Northern, 74¾c. Oats, September, 31½c.

MILWAUKEE, July 14.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 78c; No. 2 Northern, 76½@77½c; September, 72¾c. Barley—No. 2, 50c. Barley, unchanged; No. 2 sample, 70½@71½c. Corn, spot, 60½c.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 14.—Wheat—July, 77c; September, 70¾c. On track; No. 1 hard, 80c; No. 1 Northern, 77½c, No. 2 Northern, 74c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $4@$4.30; Winter straights, $3.70@$3.85; Winter patents, $3.90@$4.10; Spring clears, $3.15@$3.35; extra No. 1 Winter, $3.25@$3.35; extra No. 2 Winter, $3.15@$3.20; in grade, $25.50@$27.50; spot and to arrive. RYE FLOUR—Fair to good, $3.25@$3.40; choice to fancy, $3.45@$3.70. CORNMEAL—Kiln-dried, $3.35@$3.45, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Fine white and yellow, $1.50@$1.65; coarse, $1.30@$1.32. FEED—Spring bran, spot, $20@$20.50; in transit, $19.50@$20; spot and to arrive, $20; Spring bran, bulk, $19.50; Spring bran middling, $20.25@$24.50; coarse Winter bran, $22@ $24; city bran, $20.50; linseed oil cake, $27.50; corn oil cake, $23.50; hominy chop, $23; oil meal, $27.50.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
July	82¼	82¼	82	82
September	73 3-16	73 7-16	73 3-16	73¼
December	78 11-16	78 15-16	78½	78½
Corn—				
July	71¼	71½	71	71½
September	65⅝	65⅝	64¾	64⅞
December	..	..	..	51⅞
Lard—				
July	..	..	..	$11.77

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
July	75½	75½	75	75
September	73½	73¾	72¾	72¾
December	73¾	74	73 3-16	73¼
Corn—				
July	55½	56	80½	81
September	61¾	61¾	61	61
December	47¼	47¾	46¾	46⅞
Oats—				
July	48⅝	49¼	48⅜	49
September	32½	32½	32⅜	32⅜
December	32½	32¾	32	32⅛
Lard—				
July	$11.40	$11.45	$11.35	$11.42½
September	11.40	11.45	11.35	11.42½
Ribs—				
July	..	..	..	10.80
September	10.80	10.85	10.80	10.85
Pork—				
July	18.60	18.60	18.40	18.47½
September	18.70	18.72½	18.60	18.67½

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $19.25@$20; family, $21@$21.50; short clear, $19.50@$22. BEEF—Mess, $12.50; family, $16@$16.50; packet, $14.50@$15; extra India mess, $24@$25. BEEF HAMS—$21.50@$22.50. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 10½c; 180-lb, 10¼c; 160-lb, 10⅜c; 140-lb, 10⅝c; pigs, 10¾@10¾c. CUT MEATS—Pickled bellies, smoking, 12½c; 10-lb, 11¾c; 12-lb, 11¾c; 14-lb, 11¾c; pickled shoulders, 9@9½c; pickled hams, 12@12½c. TALLOW—City, 6¼@6¾c; country, 6¾@6¾c. LARD—$11.70; city lard, $10.80@ $10.95; refined lard, South America, $12.25; Continent, $11.85; Brazil, kegs, $13.50; compound, 8½@8¾c. STEARINE—Oleo, 13½c; city lard stearine, 12¾c.

NAVAL STORES.—Spirits of turpentine, oil and machine, bbl, 47½@48c. Tar—Pine, bbl, $2.10; oil, bbl, $4.25. Resin—Common to good strained, $1.57½; D, $1.62½; E, $1.65; F, $1.70; G, $1.75; H, $1.90; I, $2.35; K, $2.90; M, $3.40; N, $3.70; W G, $4, and W W, $4.15.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 14.—Turpentine, 44¼c; receipts, 1,049 casks; sales, 775 casks; exports, 198 casks. Resins—Receipts, 2,431 bbls; sales, 2,339 bbls; exports, 3,091 bbls; A, B, C, $1.10; D, $1.20; E, $1.25; F, $1.30; G, $1.35; H, $1.70; I, $2.05; K, $2.55; M, $3.05; N, $3.40; W G, $3.45; W W, $3.60.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 14.—Spirits of Turpentine—Receipts, 10 casks. Resin, $1.10@$1.15; receipts, 376 bbls. Crude turpentine, $1.40, $2.50, and $2.60; receipts, 265 casks. Tar, $1.50; receipts, 59 bbls.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 14.—Turpentine and resin unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.—Beeves steady to strong; top grades of steers a shade higher; common to extra steers, $5.50@$5.25; bulls, $3@$5.25; cows, $2.25@$5.30; dressed beef steady; calves less active and 25@50c lower; veals, $4.50@$7.50; buttermilks, $3@$3.75; mixed calves, $3.50@$5.62½; city-dressed veals, 8½@11c per lb; extra stock, 11c. Sheep firm; good handy sheep wanted; lambs opened steady; closed weak; sheep, $2.50@ $4; choice, $4.25@$4.40; culls, $2; lambs, $5.25@ $7; culls, $4@$5; dressed mutton, 5¼@8¼c per lb; dressed lambs, 9@12½c. Hogs steady; State hogs, $8; mixed Western, $7.65; country-dressed hogs unchanged.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

LOUIS WOLPOW.—Louis Wolpow, dealer in cigars and tobacco at 77 Forsyth Street, made an assignment yesterday to Max Lande. Mr. Wolpow has been in business for ten years.

ANTISEPTIC SOAP CONE COMPANY.—Deputy Sheriff Snedden has received an execution for $1,524 against the Antiseptic Soap Cone Company of 1,133 Broadway in favor of Henri E. Lutz on a note of the company. The company is a Delaware corporation, incorporated on July 2, 1901, with a capital stock of $25,000.

METAPHYSICAL PUBLISHING COMPANY.—The Metaphysical Publishing Company of 114 West Thirty-second Street is in financial difficulties, and yesterday Judge Fitzgerald of the Supreme Court appointed Vernon M. Davis temporary receiver of the assets, with a bond of $50,000, in proceedings for the voluntary dissolution of the corporation brought by Directors Leander E. Whipple, E. F. Stephenson, and George A. M. Stevenson. It was stated that the company is insolvent, is pressed for payment of its debts, and has been unable to use money to pay the debts and to carry on the business. The company had no rating at Bradstreet's. It is a New York corporation, incorporated on Feb. 27, 1902, succeeding a New Jersey corporation of the same name, which had carried on the business for nine years. The capital stock is $100,000, of which $56,000 has been issued. The company has published two monthly magazines and books relating to metaphysical subjects. Leander E. Whipple is President and general manager. The liabilities are $24,612, of which $500 are for wages. The nominal assets are $18,150 and actual assets $14,705, consisting of merchandise, $7,450; accounts, $5,755; store and office furniture, $1,000, and electro plates, $500.

KRYSTALEID WATER COMPANY.—Edward D. Parrell has been appointed temporary receiver of the Krystaleid Water Company, dealer in distilled and table water of 603 West Forty-fifth Street, by Judge Fitzgerald of the Supreme Court in proceedings brought by two of the Directors, S. Sumner Shears and George W. Shears, for the voluntary dissolution of the corporation, the bond of the receiver being fixed at $15,000. It was stated that the company is insolvent and unable to pay its debts, and suits have been commenced against it for rent. The company formerly did a flourishing business, but in the past year or two many new companies have been formed to sell water, and have cut into the company's trade. The company was incorporated in July, 1898, with a capital stock of $30,000, which was increased to $50,000 in March, 1901. James B. Jordan was President and S. Sumner Shears Secretary and Treasurer. The liabilities are about $6,000 and there is, in addition, a damage suit for $5,000 pending against the company. The nominal assets are $19,081 and actual assets $6,770. The assets consist of bottles and crates, nominal, $9,000; actual, $2,000; machinery and equipment, nominal, $6,000; actual, $2,500; horses and wagons, nominal, $1,746; actual, $1,000; book accounts, nominal, $2,335; actual, $1,200, and cash, $70.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

CHARLES A. QUIN, a merchant of Albany, has filed a petition in bankruptcy. His debts amount to $22,000 and he has no assets.

EMANUEL ADOLPH FRANKLIN.—Emanuel Adolph Franklin of 1,712 Second Avenue has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $3,743 and no assets. The debts were contracted from May to August, 1901, at Anniston, Ala., in the furniture business.

ROSENBERG & WOLFE.—Judge Thomas of the United States District Court has appointed John W. Boothby temporary receiver of the assets of Rosenberg & Wolfe, dealers in dry goods and men's furnishings at 2,636 Eighth Avenue, against whom a creditors' petition in bankruptcy was filed on Saturday on the application of the H. B. Claflin Company.

MAX BLUMENTHAL.—Max Blumenthal, a grain broker at 15 Whitehall Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $13,095 and $1,898 in uncollectible accounts, consisting of a claim against the C. & L. Heldenheimer Company for $

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE. VIA NIAGARA FALLS.

Trains arrive and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:

North and West bound trains, except those leaving Grand Central Station at 3:15, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:50, 2:45, 3:20, 3:30, 9:15, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th st. to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

All southbound trains, except the "20th Century" and the "Empire State Express," and Nos. 36, 66, and 200 will stop at 125th St. ten minutes before their arrival time at Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—†MIDNIGHT EXPRESS—Due Buffalo 4:15, Niagara Falls 5:02 P. M.
3:15 A. M.—*MAIL AND PAPER TRAIN. Ar. Buffalo 1:35 P. M., Chicago 7:10 A. M.
7:50 A. M.—to ADIRONDACK, 1000 ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.
7:54 A. M.—*SYRACUSE LOCAL. Stops at all important stations.
8:30 A. M.—†EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. Most famous train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:45 P. M.
8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL. 24 hours to Chicago. Due Buffalo 7:10. Niagara Falls 8:07.
9:55 A. M.—†SARATOGA AND MONTREAL SPECIAL, Via D. & H. and Rutland.
10:30 A. M.—†DAY EXPRESS. Makes local stops. Due Buffalo, 1:15 A. M.
11:30 A. M.—*RUTLAND EXPRESS. Due Rutland, 7:55 P. M.
12:50 P.M.—*BUFFALO LIMITED, Due Buffalo, 11 P. M. Niagara Falls, 12:28 A.M.
1:00 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED. Due Cincinnati, 10:45, Indianapolis, 11:30 A.M. St. Louis, 6:45 P.M. next day.
1:00 P. M.—*CHICAGO LIMITED, 24 hours to Chicago via Lake Shore, 27 via M. C.
1:50 P. M.—†SARATOGA LIMITED. Saturdays only; other week days at 3:20 P. M.
2:45 P. M.—*"THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED" 20 hour train to Chicago via Lake Shore. Electric Lights and Fans.
3:20 P. M.—†SARATOGA LIMITED. Leaves Saturdays at 1:50 P. M.
3:30 P. M.—†ALBANY FLYER. Due Albany 8:40.
3:35 P. M.—*ALBANY AND TROY EXPRESS. Local stops.
4:00 P. M.—*DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS, AND CHICAGO SPECIAL.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED. 24 hour train to Chicago. All Pullman Cars.
6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS. 28 hours to Chicago via both L. S. and M. C.
6:35 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS via D. & H. or Rutland.
7:30 A. M.—†ADIRONDACK, 1000 ISLANDS AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO AND TORONTO SPECIAL. Due Buffalo, 7:25 A. M. Niagara Falls, 8:33, Toronto, 10:50 A. M.
9:15 P. M.—SPECIAL MAIL LIMITED. Sleeping car only for Rochester.
9:20 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL. Due Cincinnati, 7:50, Indianapolis, 10:15 P. M. St. Louis, 7:30, second morning.
9:30 P. M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS. Chicago, 34 hours by Michigan Central, 33 hours by Lake Shore.
11:30 P. M.—*NORTHERN N. Y. EXPRESS. Cape Vincent, Ogdensburg, &c.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday. ‡Except Saturday and Sunday. ||Saturday only.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:08 A. M. and 3:36 P. M. Daily, except Sundays, to Pittsfield and North Adams. Sundays at 9:20 A. M. Saturdays only at 2:46 P. M.

Pullman cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.

Ticket offices at 113, 261, 415, and 1,216 Broadway, 25 Union Sq. W., 275 Columbus Av., 130 West 125th St., Grand Central Station, 125th St. and 138th St. Stations, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 1005 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Telephone "900 38th Street," for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.

NEW YORK CENTRAL ROUTE

BETWEEN

NEW YORK, BOSTON, AND NEW ENGLAND

Via Springfield and the

BOSTON AND ALBANY RAILROAD.

(New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Lessee.)

Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, New York, as follows:

10:00 A. M.; 12:00 noon, *4:00 P. M.; *11:00 P. M.; arrive Boston, 3:30 P. M., 5:40 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 6:15 A. M.

Leave Boston, 9:00 A. M., †12:00 noon, *4:00 P. M., *11:00 P. M.; arrive New York, 3:30 P. M., 5:40 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 6:14 A. M.

New trains for Maine Resorts, via Springfield, Worcester, and Rochester, N. H., leave New York, 9:00 P. M., arrive Portland 6:40, Poland Spring 10:30, Rockland 10:30 A. M., Bar Harbor 2:00 P. M.

Tickets at New York Central ticket offices, 415 and 1,216 Broadway, and at Grand Central Station.

A. H. SMITH, GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Superintendent. General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.

(New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Lessee.)

Leave Franklin St. Station, New York, as follows, and 15 min. later foot West 42d St., N. R.:

*7:10 A M—For Interm. points to Albany.
*9:40 A M—(1) Catskill Mtn. Exp. to Catskills.
†11:20 A M—(2) Saratoga & Mohawk Exp.
†12:45 P M—(3) Rip Van Winkle Flyer.
*1:00 P M—Chicago Express.
*2:25 P M—Cont. Lim. for Detroit, Chi. & St. Louis.
‡3:25 P M—(4) Easter Express to Catskill Mts.
*3:45 P M—(4) For Hudson River points & Albany
*4:00 P M—For Roch., Buffalo, Clev'd & Chicago.
†7:45 P M—For Roch., Buffalo, Detroit & St. Louis.
*8:17 P M—For Syra., Roch., Niag. Falls, Det. & Chi.

*Daily. ‡Daily, except Sunday. †Daily. Leaves Brooklyn Annex (1) at 9:15 A. M.; (2) at 10:45 A. M.; (3) at 12:10 P. M.; (4) at 13:06 P. M. Leaves Jersey City, P. R. R. Sta., (1) at 9:47 A. M.; (2) at 11:20 A. M.; (3) at 12:50 P. M.; (4) at 12:35 P. M. Time tables at principal hotels and offices. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott's Express.

A. H. SMITH. C. E. LAMBERT. Gen'l Superintendent. Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

READING SYSTEM

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R.

Liberty St. and **South Ferry** (time from South Ferry five minutes earlier.)

EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN, AND MAUCH CHUNK—24:00 (7:15 Easton only.) 9:10 A. M., 1:20, 4:40, 5:00, (5:45 Easton only) P. M. Sundays, 24:25 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.

WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON—24:00, 9:10 A. M., 5:00 P. M. Sundays, 24:25 P. M.

LAKEWOOD, TOMS RIVER, AND BARNEGAT—24:00, 9:40 A. M., (8:00 Lakewood excepted.) 1:30, (3:40 Lakewood only,) 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 10:15 A. M.

ATLANTIC CITY—9:40 A. M., 81:00, 13:40 P. M.

VINELAND AND BRIDGETON—24:00 A. M., 11:30 P. M.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT, AND SEASHORE POINTS—24:00, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 81:00, 2:45, 3:30, 3:55, 4:45, 5:30, 6:30 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove, 9:00 A. M., 1:30, 4:00 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA. (READING TERMINAL)—24:25, †7:00, †8:00, *9:00, †10:00, †11:00 A. M., †12:00 Noon, *1:00, †2:00, †3:00, *4:00, *5:00, †6:00, †7:30, 8:00 P. M. *12:15 Mdt.

24TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS—84:25, †8:30, *10:30, *11:30 A. M., *1:00, †3:40, *5:00, *7:00, 10:25 P. M., *12:15 Mdt.

HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE AND WILLIAMSPORT—24:00, 24:25, †8:00, ||9:10, (10:00 A. M. Reading only,) ||81:00, 1:20, *2:00 P. M. Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg only, *5:00 P. M.

SHADY SIDE ROUTE—From foot of Rector St., Pier 8. Atlantic Highlands, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch, Asbury Park, and Point Pleasant, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 (8:00 Ocean Grove only,) P. M. Sundays, 10:00 A. M., 1:00, 4:00, 8:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

FOR BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON

—8:30, *10:30, *11:30 A. M., *1:00, 2:00, †3:40, *5:00, *7:00 P. M., *12:15 Mdt.

zFrom Liberty Street only. *Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. §Sunday only. ‡Parlor cars only. ||Via Tamaqua. ¶Via Bound Brook.

Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 113, 261, 434, 1,500, 1,354 Broadway, 182 5th Ave., 25 Union Square West, 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Ave., New York; 4 Court St., 3442, 3695 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

W. G. BESLER, C. M. BURT, General Manager. General Pass'r Agent.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

Leave New York City, South Ferry, Liberty St.

Chicago, Pittsburg,	*12:10nt.	*12:15nt.
Chicago, Columbus,	*12:35pm.	*1:00pm. Diner.
Pittsburg, Cleve....	*3:35pm.	*3:40pm. Limtd.
"Pittsburg Limited"	*6:55pm.	*7:00pm. Buffet.
Cincinnati, St. Louis,	*12:15nt.	*12:15nt.
Cincinnati, St. Louis,	*10:20am.	*10:30am. Diner.
Cincinnati, St. Louis,	*0:55pm.	*7:00pm. Buffet.
Norfolk	†12:55pm.	†1:00pm. Diner.

ROYAL BLUE TRAINS.

Washington, Balto.,	*8:25am.	*8:30am. Buffet.
Washington, Balto.,	*10:25am.	*10:30am. Diner.
Washington, Balto.,	*11:25am.	*11:30am. Diner.
Washington, Balto.,	*12:55pm.	*1:00pm. Diner.
"Royal Limited"....	*3:35pm.	*3:40pm. Diner.
Washington, Balto.,	*4:55pm.	*5:00pm. Diner.
Washington, Balto.,	*6:55pm.	*7:00pm. Buffet.
Washington, Balto.,	*12:10nt.	*12:15nt. Sleepers

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Sundays only. Offices: 113, 261, 434, 1,500 Broadway, Astor House, 25 Union Square W., 391 Grand Street, N. Y.; 343 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal and Liberty Street. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN RY

Lvs. Franklin St.			Lvs. W. 42d St.
12:15 A. M.		Way Train	7:30 A. M.
7:45 A. M.	Day Express to Oswego		8:00 A. M.
9:05 A. M.		Liberty Express	9:15 A. M.
*11:40 A. M.	Liberty Spl.-Sat'ys only.		12:00 Noon
12:00 Noon		Express to Norwich	12:15 P. M.
*12:45 P. M.	Saturdays to Rockland		1:00 P. M.
3:00 P. M.	Ellenville and Kerhonkson		3:15 P. M.
3:25 P. M.		Express to Rockland	3:45 P. M.
†5:40 P. M.		Western Express	6:00 P. M.

*Saturdays only. †Daily.

Parlor Car seats at 425 Broadway only.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

STATIONS foot of WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

☞ **The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.**

7:55 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Limited to two Buffet Parlor Cars New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:55 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:55 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:55 P. M. THE PENNSYLVANIA SPECIAL—**20-hour train to Chicago.** Pullman Compartment, Drawing-room, Sleeping, Dining, and Buffet Smoking Car.

1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS. For Toledo, Nashville (via Cincinnati and Louisville), Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.

5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car. For Welch, W. Va. (via Shenandoah Valley Route.)

5:55 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.

7:55 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland, except Saturday.

8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, and Cincinnati.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, 9:25 (Dining Car), 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car), 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car), 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20), (3:25 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars), 3:25 (Dining Car), 4:25 (Dining Car), 4:55 (Dining Car), 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, 0:25 (Dining Car), 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car), (3:25 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars), 3:25 (Dining Car,) 4:25 (Dining Car), 4:55 (Dining Car), 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—"Florida and Metropolitan Limited," 12:55 P. M. daily. Express, 12:10 night daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week-days 12:55 and 4:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT AND NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 8:55 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY, 9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 7:55 A. M. Through Vestibuled Trains. Buffet Parlor Cars and Standard Coaches on week-days. Parlor Smoking Car, Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Standard Coaches on Sundays.

CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week-days.

For points on New York and Long Branch Railroad, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:55 A. M., 12:10, 1:10, (Saturdays only,) 2:25, 2:55, 3:25, 4:10, 4:55, and 9:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 7:55, 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M. (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 3:30, 0:00 A. M., 12:20, 1:20 (Saturdays only,) 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, and 7:00 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 8:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 6:20,) 7:25, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, (Dining Car,) (9:55, Penna. Limited,) 10:13, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20,) (Dining Car,) 10:55, (Dining Car,) 11:55 A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 1:55 (Dining Car,) 2:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) 2:55, 3:25, (Dining Car,) 3:55, 4:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55 (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 6:10, 7:55, (no coaches,) 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, (Dining Car,) 9:55 (Limited,) 9:55, 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 1:55 (Dining Car,) 3:25 (Dining Car,) 3:55, 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 5:55, (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

Ticket offices Nos. 461, 1,196, 1,354, 111, and 261 Broadway; 182 Fifth Avenue, (Below 23d St.); 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 360 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "914 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railway Cab Service.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, J. R. WOOD. General Manager. General Pass'r Agent.

6-28-1902.

LEHIGH VALLEY.

Foot of West 23d St. Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Sunday changed to 12:25. d12:45. e7:15. n5:25. e6:45. x5:45.

	Lv. N. Y., A	Lv. N. Y., B
Buffalo Local	*7:10 AM	*7:20 AM
Buffalo and Chicago Express	*9:25 AM	*9:30 AM
BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS	†11:55 AM	†12:00 N'N
Mauch Chunk and Hazleton Local	*d12:40 PM	*d12:50 PM
Wyoming Valley Express	†3:55 PM	†4:10 PM
Easton Local	†5:10 PM	†5:20 PM
Chicago & Toronto Vestibule Exp.	*n5:40 PM	*x5:40 PM
THE BUFFALO TRAIN	‡7:55 PM	*8:00 PM

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 290, 355, 1,234 and 1,354 Broadway, 182 5th Ave., 25 Union Square West, 245 Columbus Ave., N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 93 Broadway, and Ft. Fulton St., Brooklyn.

N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

BY SEA TO MAINE

ON THE FAST MODERN STEAMERS

NORTH STAR AND HORATIO HALL of the Maine Steamship Company

is the most charming short ocean voyage out of New York. No Summer tour complete without it. Steamers leave Pier (New) 32, East River, foot of Pike St., New York, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at 5 P. M. Returning leave Portland same days at 6:30 P. M.

Special Excursions to Portland

via steamer Manhattan, leaving New York Monday and Friday, and Portland Wednesday and Sunday.

FARE for the round trip reduced to $7.00. Good to return until Sept. 12th. The route to White Mountains, Rangely Lakes, Bar Harbor, St. John, Halifax, and all coast resorts. Monday and Thursday steamers make direct connections for Rockland and Bar Harbor. LONG ISLAND SOUND BY DAYLIGHT.

Descriptive book free on application at Ticket Office, 290 Broadway, and Pier 32, East River. Telephone 3196-3199 Franklin. Also all agents.

MONTAUK STEAMBOAT COMPANY, Ltd.

For Block Island, R. I., Orient, Greenport, Shelter Island, Southold and Sag Harbor, L. I.

Steamers will leave New York, Pier 13, E. R., near foot Wall St., week days, excepting Saturdays, at 5:30 P. M. Saturdays 1 P. M. Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays steamer will not stop at Southold.

Additional Service to Block Island.—On Saturdays during July and August, one of the steamers of the Montauk Steamboat Co.'s line will connect at Montauk with L. I. R. R. train, leaving New York, 34th St., 1:20; Pier 13, near Wall St., 1:00; Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, 1:19 P. M., arriving at Block Island at 7:00 P. M.

On Mondays the steamer "Shinnecock" will leave Pier 13, E. R., at 8:00 A. M.; returning leave Sag Harbor at 5:00 P. M. Excursion tickets (good only on date sold,) going and returning by boat, $2. Going by boat and returning by L. I. R. R. same day, $3.00.

CENTRAL HUDSON BOATS.

STMR. "RAMSDELL" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. PIER week days 9:30 A. M., W. 129TH ST. 10 A. M. for WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, and POUGHKEEPSIE; connects at CORNWALL with trains for all points on N. Y., O. & W. Ry. Sundays leaves half hour earlier and extends trip to POUGHKEEPSIE and RONDOUT.

STMR. "ROMER" or "ROMER" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. week days except Saturdays 4 P. M., Saturdays 1 P. M., for FISHKILL, NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and intermediate landings.

STMR. "NEWBURGH" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. week days except Saturdays at 5 P. M. for CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, COLD SPRINGS, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH and POUGHKEEPSIE; Saturdays, 3 P. M., and from W. 129TH ST., 3:30 P. M.

Hudson River by Daylight

Palatial Steamers "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY" on the HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE. Finest and finest river boats in the World. For the Catskills, Albany, Saratoga, and all points East, North, and West, daily, except Sunday.

Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex) 8:00 A.M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier.....8:40 "
" West 22d St.....9:00 "
" West 129th St.....9:15 "

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Kronprinz, July 29, noon | Kaiserin, Aug.30,10 AM
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MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
From Pier 24, F't. of Amity St., Brooklyn.
Lahn.....July 19, 8 AM | Lahn.....Aug. 23, 10 AM
Trave.....Aug. 2, 3 PM | Trave.....Sept. 6, 10 AM
Aller.....Aug. 9, 10 AM | Aller.....Sept. 13, 2 PM

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Vaderland.July 19, noon | Zeeland...Aug. 2, noon
Kroonland.July 26, noon | Friesland...Aug. 9, noon

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MANITOU.....July 16, 9 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS.....July 26, 5 P. M.
MINNETONKA.....July 26, 9:30 A. M.
MINNEHAHA.....Aug. 2, 4 A. M.
MENOMINEE.....Aug. 6, 9 A. M.

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Umbria.July 26, 9:30 AM | Campania.Aug. 16,noon
Lucania.Aug. 2, 2 P. M. | Umbria.Aug. 23, 9 AM

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NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Teutonic..July 16, Noon | Majestic..July 30, Noon
Cymric...July 18, Noon | Celtic.....Aug. 6, Noon
Oceanic.July 23, 7:30 AM | Germanic.Aug. 13, Noon
Pier 48 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

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Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—GEORGE W. WANNEMACHER, plaintiff, against PETER WANNEMACHER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale in the above-entitled action bearing date the 1st day of July, 1902, and duly entered July 8d, 1902, I, Richard M. Hanry, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 30th day of July, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, as follows:

PARCEL NO. 1.
295 Avenue C.

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Eighteenth (18) Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Avenue C, distant twenty-two (22) feet northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly line of Seventeenth Street with the westerly line of Avenue C, running thence westerly on a line parallel with Seventeenth Street and part of the distance through a party wall sixty-six (66) feet; thence northerly, on a line parallel with Avenue C, twenty (20) feet; thence easterly, on a line parallel with Seventeenth Street and part of the distance through a party wall, sixty-six (66) feet to the westerly line of Avenue C, and thence southerly, along the westerly line of Avenue C, twenty (20) feet to the point or place of beginning, said premises being now known by the street number two hundred and ninety-five (295) Avenue C.

PARCEL NO. 2.
219 East 17th Street.

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being on the northerly side of Fourth Street, in the 17th Ward of the City of New York, and known as Number 221, formerly as No. 555 Fourth Street, bounded and containing as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Fourth Street, distant two hundred and twenty-eight feet six inches (228.6) easterly from the westerly line of Avenue B, and running thence westerly along the northerly line of Fourth Street twenty feet (20 ft.,) thence northerly, on a line parallel with Avenue B, ninety-six feet (96 ft.) on a line parallel with Fourth Street, twenty feet (20 ft.,) and thence southerly, on a line parallel with Avenue B, ninety-six feet (94 ft.) to the point or place of beginning, with one-half of the party wall now erected, and being on the said lot hereby intended to be conveyed and the lot of land adjoining the same on the easterly side thereof, being the same premises conveyed by Henry Zwickert and Dorothea, his wife, to Peter Wannemacher

GAS NUISANCE HEARING

Testimony as to Sulphurous Fumes in Thirty-fourth Street Cars.

Commissioner Lederle at End of Sharp Colloquy with Interurban Road's Counsel Announces His Intentions.

The investigation into the sulphurous acid gas nuisance yesterday afternoon in Commissioner Lederle's office resulted in an imperative demand by the Health Department to the Interurban Street Railway Company to stop the gas from getting into the cars of the Thirty-fourth Street cross-town line within five days.

In case this is not done, the Commissioner announced that he would resort to one of three alternatives—he would either ask for the indictment of the Interurban Street Railway Company, or apply for an injunction, or he would have individual motormen or conductors arrested.

Finally, Lawyer Henry C. Robinson, counsel for the Interurban Company, practically threw down the gantlet before the Commissioner and Dr. Doty by telling them that they had no jurisdiction in the matter, and that if they wanted to stop the smell of the gas they must attack the company's motive power, practically covered by a franchise, and go to the Railroad Commission to do it.

"What," asked Dr. Doty, "your contention is that we must go to the courts to abate the nuisance?"

"We are willing to receive suggestions on what to do in the matter," replied Mr. Robinson.

"Nothing but an entire cessation of the nuisance will do for us," remarked Mr. Lederle, tartly.

Before this colloquy had been reached the Commissioner took the pains to explain the nuisance. He said that the company had been duly notified, and that in February last some sort of appliances had been connected with the storage batteries, leading the gas out of the cars.

"These appliances, however," Mr. Lederle went on to say, "which had apparently been fastened to some of the cars only, soon became useless in some way. Then the complaints began coming in quite as numerously as before. The company tried the experiment of keeping the windows closed. Then we began getting complaints from the public that it was suffering from a lack of ventilation of the cars. We have had reports from our Inspectors, as a matter of course, and it was finally decided to give both sides a hearing upon the question. This meeting has been called for that purpose."

The Commissioner called upon John R. Waters, a fire underwriter, to tell of his experiences while riding on the Thirty-fourth Street cars.

Dr. Samuel Lloyd of 12 West Fiftieth Street, who said that he was a member of the Committee on Hygiene appointed by the County Medical Society to look into the nuisance in the cars of the Thirty-fourth Street line, said:

"I made the investigation by riding in the cars a number of times. In one instance I discovered eighteen out of twenty-two persons who were in the car coughing. On another occasion I discovered nine out of fifteen persons coughing. The effect of this coughing might perhaps not be so dangerous if it amounted to a few hacks only. But with the continuance of the paroxysms these persons are apt to be injured. In the first place, it is dangerous to the aged, in whom the veins are brittle. They are liable to apoplexy from it—the bursting of an artery in the brain. Then it is dangerous also to those who are phthisical—they may rupture a blood vessel. It is dangerous also to those who suffer from one form or another of ailment of the mucous membrane of the throat."

When Lawyer Robinson was called upon to present the company's side of the matter, he arose with a brief in his hand, from which he read at intervals. He said that the company, when it had decided to put in the storage battery power, had taken the legal steps necessary in the matter, going first to the Railroad Commission, then to the Board of Aldermen, and finally securing the consent of the residents. "Recently," he said, "the Commissioner of Highways in much the same way tried to get us to tear up tracks where it was thought the public no longer wanted them. He discovered, however, by only a very superficial investigation of the law, that the Legislature was the place to go for such a remedy." It was at this point that Dr. Doty wanted absolute assurance that the company wished the matter to be fought out in the courts and got the evasive reply. Toward the latter part of his speech Mr. Robinson also declared that no complaints against the Thirty-fourth Street line had reached the company's offices.

To this Commissioner Lederle replied by reading a complaint which he had himself sent to Mr. Vreeland.

"I meant complaints from private citizens," Mr. Robinson explained.

Superintendent Oren Root, Jr., supplemented the remarks of Mr. Robinson by declaring that the Thirty-fourth Street branch of the company's lines had developed more in point of increase of travel than any other line.

In a subsequent interview Mr. Root explained that the motive power problem of the particular line in question was no easy one; that horse power, compressed air, and the storage battery system had all been tried on cross-roads, with apparently poor success. He said that underground power was inexpedient because a poor business proposition, since the many cross switches which would be required, considering the many up-town tracks, would make it cost more than the operation was worth. He said that it was practically impossible to check fumes from storage batteries, and that automobiles were a proof of this.

C. M. SCHWAB'S RESIDENCE.

Palatial Plans for His New Home on Riverside Drive.

The new residence to be erected by Charles M. Schwab on the block bounded by West End Avenue, Riverside Drive, Seventy-third and Seventy-fourth Streets, plans for which have now been fully prepared, promises to be one of the most imposing structures of its kind in the world. It will cover about 75 by 150 feet in the centre of the block, the dimensions of which are 200 by 400 feet, and will cost between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000.

The house will be in the main four stories in height, and in its general architectural scheme will follow the first period of the French Renaissance. For the exterior, several of the famous French chateaus have furnished ideas, while in the interior decoration various schools of French art will find representation. The residence will face Riverside Drive. The facades of the main structure will be of cream-colored granite with dark-blue slate roof, and for the wings partly stone and partly brick construction will be used.

The first floor, which will be twenty feet above the level of Riverside Drive, will contain, in addition to spacious reception halls and drawing rooms, an art gallery, a chapel and music room, with a large pipe organ, a billiard room, and smoking room. In the basement there will be a natatorium 20 by 30 feet in size, Turkish baths, a gymnasium, and bowling alleys. At the rear of the house there will be an observation tower, 116 feet high, which, in addition to the height of the ground above the Hudson River, will afford an elevation of something over 200 feet, with a complete view of the city and harbor. In the belfry of this tower, it is said that Mr. Schwab may place a set of chimes to strike the hours and half hours.

At the southeast corner of the block large conservatories will be built, and the entire block will be laid out in lawns, terraces, and gardens. The plans for the house have been prepared by Architect Maurice Hebert.

MINNIE KURTZ CONVICTED.

To be Sentenced To-day for Maintaining a Disorderly House.

Minnie Kurtz, who was arrested on July 2 on a bench warrant issued by Justice McKean on March 14 last, charging her with maintaining a disorderly house at 27 Stuyvesant Place, was arraigned in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday, found guilty, and remanded to the Tombs to await sentence this morning.

Lawyer Hoffman represented the woman, and there were five Assistant District Attorneys in court. Mr. Sandford, one of these, protested against the statement made a few days ago by the Kurtz woman accusing Detective Mayer of accepting jewelry for protection, and thought that if the defendant or her counsel had given the statement to the newspapers, the case should be postponed for a week. The lawyer argued with the court for some time, but the postponement was refused.

LEGAL NOTES.

ALLEGED AMBIGUITY IN NAMING A LEGATEE.—The question before the Appellate Division, in an action brought by the Union Trust Company for a construction of the will of Andrew J. Garvey, was as to which of two claimants a legacy to the "Skin and Cancer Hospital" was to be paid. The two claimants were the New York Cancer Hospital and the New York Skin and Cancer Hospital. The former tried to show that Mr. Garvey meant that the legacy should go to it. John E. Parsons, its President, was called to testify to a conversation he had with Mr. Garvey six or seven years prior to his death. Counsel for the New York Skin and Cancer Hospital objected to Mr. Parsons's testimony being received, on the ground that his client was exactly named in the will, while the New York Cancer Hospital was neither exactly nor substantially named; "and hence, as it has not been shown that there are two persons or corporations to whom the description in the will is equally applicable in all its parts, there is no ambiguity, and parol evidence of the intention of the testator cannot be given." Mr. Parsons's testimony was taken, however, subject to the decision of the referee before whom the case was tried. The latter, in his opinion, said that the evidence of Mr. Parsons, if admissible, proved that the testator intended to provide for the hospital of which the witness was President and the Woman's Hospital. He, however, felt bound to exclude the testimony as incompetent, and in this determination he is upheld by the appellate tribunal. Justice Ingraham, for the court, holds that this case does not come within the rule where from a failure of a testator to correctly designate the beneficiary, or where there are two or more individuals or corporations bearing the same designation, extrinsic evidence is admissible to show what was the intention of the testator, and which individual he meant. Justice Ingraham says in part: "There is really no ambiguity. An existing institution devoting itself to the care of skin and cancer diseases is called the New York Skin and Cancer Hospital. There is a legacy to the Skin and Cancer Hospital, and no other corporation bears that name, and, while from Mr. Parsons's testimony it is quite probable that the testator, when he named that institution, supposed that it was the one of which Mr. Parsons was the President, there is no ambiguity in the name of the institution which, under any of the reported cases, or any rule that has been established, justified the court in taking this bequest from the institution named by the testator and giving it to an institution which bears a different name."

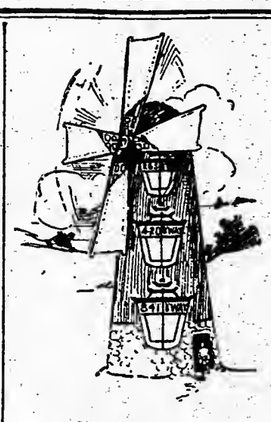
***

LIABILITY OF HOUSE OWNER.—The Court of Appeals has decided that a house owner who allows a roof pipe to discharge water upon a sidewalk, where in Winter ice accumulates, is liable to a passer-by who slips and falls. The case before the court was a suit by Peter Tremblay against the Harmony Mills, which owns a tenement house in Cohoes, N. Y. The house was unoccupied at the time, and water from a gutter spout in front of the roof was allowed to freeze on the sidewalk. Judge Cullen, for the court, says that the fact that the city may have been liable for the injury which Mr. Tremblay received did not relieve the house owner from liability, if his negligent or wrongful act had created the dangerous condition of the sidewalk. "So far," continues Judge Cullen, "as the street may become unsafe from natural causes that obligation is solely on the city, and, even if an ordinance imposes upon the abutting owners the duty of removing snow from the sidewalk, an action will not lie by a third party against an abutter for failure to comply with the ordinance (City of Rochester vs. Campbell, 123, N. Y., 405.) In the case cited the snow which caused the injury had fallen on the sidewalk, and the abutter had not contributed to its presence there. The doctrine of the case has no application where the affirmative act of the abutter creates the obstruction. On the contrary, 'when corporations have been compelled to pay damages for a wrongful act perpetrated by another in public highways, they become entitled to maintain an action against such persons for indemnity from the liability which the wrongful act of the tort feasor has brought upon them.'" Judges Bartlett, Martin, and Vann concur with Judge Cullen. Judge Gray gives a dissenting opinion, which is concurred in by Chief Judge Parker and Judge O'Brien. Judge Gray holds that it is a duty resting on municipal corporations to prevent the accumulation of ice on sidewalks from water running from house conductors or leaders.

CORRECTION OF LEGAL NOTE.

A legal note on "Revocation of Wills," published in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Saturday last, was misleading, owing to the omission of the sentence, "Attached to the will was what purported to be a codicil," the fifth sentence of the note, which is republished herewith:

The decree of the Surrogate admitting to probate the holographic will of Frederick Akers has been affirmed by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. There was no attestation clause to the instrument, nor was it signed in the presence of the witnesses. It was, however, shown that the subscription was actually made by the testator, that one of the witnesses saw and knew it, and that Mr. Akers declared it to be his will, and requested the witnesses to sign it as such. This, the Appellate Court holds, by Justice Hatch, was a substantial compliance with the statute as to subscription, acknowledgment, and publication. Attached to the will was what purported to be a codicil. It was conceded, however, that it was not properly executed, and was not therefore offered for probate. In three different places on the will and codicil the testator had written words to the effect that the instruments were revoked. None of the words in any way touched the writing of the will or codicil. This attempted revocation, the Surrogate decided, was insufficient to upset the will, and in this view he is upheld by the higher court. The Revised Statutes provide that no will shall be revoked except by the same formalities required to execute one, or unless the instrument be burned, torn, obliterated, or destroyed by the testator himself. While it was evident that the will was not revoked by the writing placed on it by the testator, it was contended by the appellant that it was revoked by obliteration. "Here," says Justice Hatch, "we have no obliteration whatever, and nothing except the writing upon the margin of the will and the purported codicil. * * * The great weight of authority is to the effect that a mere writing upon a will which does not in any wise physically obliterate or cancel the same is insufficient to work a destruction of the will by cancellation, even though the writing may express an intention to revoke and cancel. Where a will is sought to be revoked solely by writing, it must conform in that respect to the requirement of the statute; and, failing in that, it does not revoke the will, even though there may be a clear intention so to do."



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125th St., cor. 3d Ave.

PUBLIC BATH CONDITIONS

Charges of Petty Blackmailing and Oppression Renewed.

Supt. Walker Ascribes Complaints to Impossibility of Accommodating All Would-Be Bathers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

With the opening of the public baths there comes again the old abuse of petty blackmailing and oppression of the poorer public.

At the foot of Third, Market, and other down-town streets the bath attendants keep the men and boys waiting in line for hours, on the pretense that all the rooms are occupied, while in reality fully one-quarter of them are vacant. These rooms are kept in reserve for those who are willing to pay 5 cents. On very hot days, when the lines are very long, the attendant will take no less than 10 cents. Those who get in free are scrutinized by the attendant as if they were suspicious characters.

The bathing suits must be cut according to his fancy; and that fancy is very hard to suit. Why? Because he has bathing suits to hire at 5 or 10 cents apiece.

The bathing rooms are filthy; sometimes half an inch of mire covers the floor. The overcrowding (in the unpaid rooms) seems to be a necessary evil, and cannot be ascribed to the depravity of the attendants.

Last year I complained to the proper authorities. But last year's attendants are in again, and carrying on the disgusting business with greater success than ever. Can nothing be done? Perhaps publicity will help it. J. FRIEDLAND.

New York, July 14, 1902.

According to Superintendent William H. Walker of the Department of Public Buildings and Offices, the trouble at the public baths has been caused by the inadequate number of bathhouses. Last year on June 20, when the bathing season was opened, there were fifteen of these bathhouses in use. At the present time only ten of them are open.

For three weeks Superintendent Walker and Bath Foreman E. T. Hyde have been endeavoring to secure sites for the idle houses, but so far without success. With the advent of the hot spell the demand for admission to the baths that are open has been so great that it has been found absolutely impossible to accommodate the numbers who have formed into line before them, and much confusion and not a little dissatisfaction has resulted.

Numerous protests against the alleged inattention of the attendants at the baths have been made to the department, and Superintendent Walker said these had been investigated. In most cases it was found that the trouble arose simply because of the inadequacy of the baths to give admission to all. In a few instances it was found that the attendants discriminated in favor of persons whom they knew by allowing them admission while others were kept out. In no case, the Superintendent said, had there been any evidence that money had been taken for admission, nor had any specific charges to that effect been made.

The explanation given by the officials of the Bureau of Public Buildings of the difficulty experienced in securing locations is that the late Tammany Dock Board, before going out of office, leased all the available dock spaces along the city front either to steamship companies or to private persons for speculative purposes. The few places which remain unoccupied are useless for bathing purposes because of the presence of sewers near by.

As indicating the crush of bathers at the public baths during the Summer months, Superintendent Walker said that last Saturday there were over 13,000 admissions during the day at the bathhouse at the foot of East Third Street. At other places the admissions varied from about 8,000 to 12,000.

SHE HELD UP MR. SWANSTROM.

Vigilant "Scrub Lady" in Brooklyn Borough Hall Had Her Suspicions.

Borough President Swanstrom of Brooklyn had an amusing adventure yesterday morning with an alert and determined new "scrub lady" in the Borough Hall. There have been frequent thefts of various small articles of more or less value from the office of the Borough President of late, and the employes of the Borough Hall have been cautioned to keep a sharp lookout for the thieves.

President Swanstrom got down to his office at an unusually early hour yesterday morning, and was about to enter his private office when he was confronted by a stout, determined-looking Irish woman, carrying a pail in one hand and a mop in the other.

"Good morning," said Mr. Swanstrom, nodding pleasantly to the woman, and attempting to pass in.

"Oh, yez can't be givin' me no jolly like that," returned the woman, raising her mop threateningly and barring the way. "Chase outer here now wid yez, or there'll be trouble for yez."

"Why, my good woman—"

But the Borough President got no further. "Gwan now," ordered the belligerent scrubwoman, flourishing her mop, "there's been enough things pinched from here already, and I know me duty. You git in a hurry."

The woman rushed out of the office, and with a laugh Mr. Swanstrom went into his private room and opened his desk. In a few minutes the scrubwoman returned with the janitor of the building.

"There he is," she said to the janitor, pointing out the Borough President, busy at his desk.

"Gee, but you're in for it all right," exclaimed the janitor. "That's Mr. Swanstrom himself."

"Oh, worra, worra, I can see the finish of me job," wailed the vigilant but mistaken scrubwoman, falling back half fainting into the arms of the janitor.

James McCreery & Co.

SALE OF SHIRTWAISTS.

Remaining stock of shirtwaists. Well cut and tailor-made.

95c and $1.25

Value $1.50 to $4.00

A number of fine shirtwaists at about one-half mid-season prices.

Twenty-third Street.

James McCreery & Co.

LADIES' SUIT DEP'T.

Black and white or blue and white Foulard "Shirtwaist" dresses.

13.50

Black or white India Silk "Shirtwaist" dresses.

17.00

Walking Skirts, made of fine quality cheviot. Well cut and tailored. Blue, black and oxford grey.

5.00

Twenty-third Street.

A Clearing Sale of *Domestic Rugs*

of various standard qualities.

Sizes,

9x12, $13.00 & $17.50.

7.6x10.6, all $14.25.

3x6, $3.00. 2.6x5, $2.00.

200 Japanese Rugs,

12x15, $15.00. 9x12, $9.00.

7.6x10.6, $6.75. 6x9, $4.50.

The above extraordinary values are offered at Retail Only.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

"Genteel" they called Batiste years ago—before cloth and word were both dis-used.

Genteel describes the Batiste we've revived in modern patterns.

It's a thin woolen material in dainty white hair-lines on black, black lines on gray, speckled and solid grays; single or double-breasted coat and trousers; $18 to $25.

More familiar "tropical" suits here, too, crash, homespun, nun's-cloth.

Silk crash isn't familiar, it's new with us, as with the exclusive tailors.

Serge isn't tropical, but the summer standby just the same. Here in all good grades; $15 to $32.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, opposite City Hall.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 154 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

Great Special Rug Sale!

Just received a large invoice of hand-made

India Rugs,

of superior quality, in carpet sizes. A fortunate purchase enables us to quote the following low prices:

Sizes 6x 9 ft. at $25; worth $45.
10x10 ft at 45; worth 75.
9x12 ft. at 50; worth 80.
12x12 ft. at 65; worth 100.
(Special) 14x18 ft. at 350; worth 750.

In addition we offer a sample line of

Domestic Rugs,

including fine Axminsters and Brussels, to close out at the uniform price of $18.00 each; reduced from $25.00.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.

Sixth Ave., 13th and 14th Sts.

N. B.—In our Furniture Building: Great Clearance Sale of Summer Furniture and Furnishings, including Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Cottage Draperies, &c., &c.

Summer Suits are welcome even if you have two or three, particularly these fine French tropical worsteds, very light in weight, soft to the touch, durable in wear.

New Colors, $25 to $28.

Of course you don't have to pay as much as this if you don't wish to.

The ever favorite serge, Single or Double breasted sack.

$15 to $25.

Still Cooler, Porous Homespuns and Outing Cloths, light and beautiful shades, Single and Double Breasted.

$15.

Sailor Suits for Little Gentlemen, Serge and Homespuns, fancy trimmed, pretty and cheap enough to use as Bathing Suits if you or he are so inclined. Were $5, $6 and $7,

Now $2.75.

And everything else in "Feather Weight" Clothing and Furnishings for High Mercury Days.

Smith, Gray & Co.

BROADWAY AT 31ST ST., N. Y.

Brooklyn: Broadway at Bedford Ave. & Fulton St. & Flatbush Ave.

Public Notices.

DEPARTMENT OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS.
The City of New York,
Department of Taxes and Assessments,
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway,
July 7th, 1902.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments of the City of New York that the Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal Estate in said City for the year 1902 have been finally completed and have been delivered to, and filed with, the Board of Aldermen of said City, and that such Assessment Rolls will remain open to public inspection in the Office of said Board of Aldermen for a period of fifteen (15) days from date of this notice.

JAMES L. WELLS, President.
WILLIAM S. COGSWELL,
GEORGE J. GILESPIE,
SAMUEL STRASBOURGER,
RUFUS L. SCOTT,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERtisement in The City Record of July 12 to 26, 1902, of the confirmation by the Board of Assessors and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears of Assessments for Local Improvements in the Borough of the Bronx:

23d Ward, Section 10, St. Joseph's Street sewer, from the existing sewer at Timpson Place to Robbins Avenue; Southern Boulevard branch sewer, both sides, between St. Joseph's Street and the street summit north of Dater Street; Union Avenue branch sewer, between Southern Boulevard and East 149th Street; Wales Avenue branch sewer, between St. Joseph's Street and the street summit north of Dater Street; Concord Avenue branch sewer, between St. Joseph's Street and Dater Street; also Beach Avenue branch sewer, between Southern Boulevard and the street summit north of Dater Street.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller.
City of New York, July 11, 1902.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERtisement in The City Record of July 12 to 25, 1902, of the confirmation by the Board of Assessors, and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears of Assessments for Local Improvements in the Borough of Manhattan:

12th Ward, Section 8.—164th Street sewer, between Amsterdam Avenue and King's Bridge Road; also King's Bridge Road sewer, east and west sides, between 162d and 165th Streets.

19th Ward, Section 5.—Lexington Avenue sewer, west side, between 50th and 51st Streets; Lexington Avenue sewers, east and west sides, between 75th and 76th Streets.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller.
City of New York, July 11, 1902.

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street

To-day is Children's Day

During July, August and September, as We Close All Day Saturday Tuesday will be the day for supplying wants of our young friends.

SPECIAL PRICE ATTRACTIONS

Give Special Reasons for Coming To-day.

GIRLS' PERCALE SAILOR SUITS
Pretty, dainty colorings—white duck trimmings—4 to 14 yrs.—Special .69

CHILDREN'S SAMPLE DRESSES
White Lawn—Yoke of fine tucks, or tucks and French Emb'y insertings—deep ruffle to match—full skirts with deep hem—ribbon belt—4 to 14 years—value 4.98 ..... 2.98
Special values in Finer Whits Dresses to $15.98.

CHILDREN'S MILLINERY
Rough and Ready Rolling Rim Hats—value .69 ..... .39
Cuban Flats—value 1.49 ..... .98
Children's Wreaths, Forget-Me-nots, Poppies, Daisies, etc.—were 1.50 .... .98

MISSES' UNDERWEAR
Good qualities—well made—Dainty styles for Summer—
Drawers—Our famous "Goodwear Muslin" with tucks—1 to 6 years.... 9
8 to 14 years.. .14
Muslin and Cambric Drawers—Umbrella ruffle with emb'y, tucks, hemstitching or lace and inserting—1 to 10 years ..... .29
Finer Misses' Drawers to $1.49.
Misses' Muslin Gowns—Yoke of 24 tucks and embroidered ruffle—1 to 8 years ..... .39
Muslin Gowns—front and back Yoke of tucks, lace inserting and edge, ribbon run—1 to 14 years ..... .69
Finer Misses' Night Dresses to $1.49.
Children's Muslin Skirts—ruffle with two insertings and lace edge—2 to 16 years ..... .49
Children's Cambric Drawers, insertings and edge of lace, also hemstitching and tucks—2 to 16 years ..... .29
Children's Seersucker Skirts—pretty stripes—umbrella ruffle—4 to 16 yrs. .39
Boys' Muslin Night Drawers—2 to 12 years ..... .39
Misses' Sample Night Dresses—hemstitching, lace and emb'y... .55 to .98
Worth .75 to 1.50.
Misses' Cambric Skirts—Umbrella ruffle—group of pin tucks—2 to 16 years—value .59 ..... .39
Muslin Skirts—Umbrella ruffle—deep emb'y—2 to 16 yrs. ..... .49
Finer Skirts to $3.60.
Misses' Cambric Corset Covers—round and square neck—inst'g and edge of lace or emb'y—shirred waist—12 to 16 yrs. ..... .49
Children's Cambric Drawer Waists—d'ble button and garter fastenings—2 to 12 yrs. ..... .25
Children's "Goodwear" Muslin Night Drawers—2 to 12 yrs. ..... .39
same size—emb'y trim'd. ..... .49
Boys' Night Shirts—Cambric and Muslin—with and without collars—colored emb'y finish—just like men's—3 to 14 yrs. ..... .49
Boys' Striped Madras Pajamas—frog or button finish—4 to 14 yrs... .79

MISSES' SHIRT WAISTS—12 to 16 yrs.
Fine White Lawn—Yoke and front of fine Val. lace insertings—tucked back—lace trim sleeves..... .98
White Lawn—button back—front of wide graduated emb'y insertings—tucks between—cluster tucked back—tucked cuffs—value 1.79 ..... 1.49
Elaborate Shirt Waists of fine White Lawn—front of emb'y inst'gs and tucks, with emb'y beading ribbon run—lace finish—short tucked sleeve trim'd to match 1.98

MISSES' CORSETS & CORSET WAISTS
Young Ladies' Corsets—fine Sateen—Silk flossed emb'd edge—value $1.00. .59
Misses' Summer Net Corsets with straps—garter attachment—value .59. .35
Finer Corsets to $1.00.
Extra fine Summer Weight Cambric Waists—puffed bust—lace trim—10 to 16 years—value .75 ..... .39
Little Children's Cambric Waists—lace and emb'y—value .39 ..... .19
Finer Corset Waists to $1.00.

CHILDREN'S LAWN APRONS
Bib and shoulder bretelles—emb'y insertings—value .59 ..... .39
Fine Lawn—bib and bretelles with emb'y insertings and edge—4 to 12 years—value .87 ..... .59
Finer Aprons to $1.25.

2,000 BOYS' WASHABLE SUITS
The best purchase we've made this season—swellest, smartest fabrics and styles—high-class in every way—you can judge that the manufacturer lost heavily when he sold to us, so that we can offer
$2.00 TO $5.00 SUITS
At .98, $1.25 AND 1.49

GREAT STOCK OF KNEE PANTS AND UNMATCHABLE VALUES
White Duck Knee Pants—3 to 15 yrs—also tan crash and navy and white stripes ..... .25
Pique, Duck, Linen (white and tan); also Linen Crash, plain and fancy Chambray and Stripe Madras—3 to 15 years ..... .49
All Wool Knee Pants—3 to 16 yrs—made from tailors' remnants of fine cloths and wool crashes; 9 to 16 year sizes are made with belt loops—value 1.00 ..... .49
Fine Navy Blue Serges, Worsteds and fancy Cheviots and Corduroys—made from m'f'r's short ends of finest fabrics—value 1.25 ..... .69
9 to 16 year sizes have belt loops.
Fine Navy Wide Wale Worsteds and Navy Blue Hard Twisted Serges; also fine Cheviots, Cassimeres and Worsteds—value 1.50 ..... .98

BOYS' BLOUSES, WAISTS & SHIRTS
There hardly seem words to fitly tell of our splendid assortments—All the best makes, including "Star" and "Mother's Friend," at lower prices than any other house names.
Boys' Percale Negligee and Stiff bosom Shirts—detached or attached cuffs—with and without collars—some with extra collars—best styles—elsewhere sold at .75 and more.... .49
Madras and Percale Waists and Blouses—new Summer patterns—all sizes; also White Madras with and without collar attached ..... .49
Made in Mannish style—all the boys want them.
Best Corded Madras Shirts—light and medium colorings—separate cuffs—worth 1.00 ..... .69
Boys' Waists and Blouses of Percale—4 to 13 years—value .29 ..... .19
Woven Cheviot Waists and Blouses—stripes and figures—4 to 13 years.... .29
Sailor Collar Blouses of fine Percale and Madras—3 to 8 years ..... .49
White Lawn Fauntleroy Blouses—3 to 8 years ..... .98 to 4.98

BABIES' WEAR
Babies' Short Cambric, Nainsook and Lawn Dresses—Bishop, Mother Hubbard and French Waists—neat trim of lace and emb'y—value .75.... .49
Children's Corded Wash Hats—emb'y trim—value .50 ..... .39
Babies' Lawn Hats and Caps—boy and girl styles—emb'y trim'd—value .75 ..... .49

Always full assortments of little things for the little ones at prices starting as follows:

Bibs	3	Caps	12½
Bootees	9	Veils	25
Knit Shirts	19	Bands	19
Cambric Shirts			10
Knit and Domet Sacques			19
Flannel Sacques			49
Rubber Diapers			29
Quilted Diapers			25
Hemmed Diapers—dozen			35
Carriage Covers			98
Pillow Covers			29

GLOVES, STOCKINGS AND HANDK'FS FOR CHILDREN
Children's Lisle Gloves ..... .29
Children's Suede Lisle—1 clasp ..... .19
Children's Cotton Socks—white and colors ..... .19
Lace Lisle Socks—white and colors ..... .25
Children's Fine Black Cotton Hose—double knees ..... .24
Children's Rib Lisle Hose—were .40.. .29
Children's Lace Lisle Hose ..... .49
Children's White Cotton Hose—full length—plain and ribbed ..... .25
Children's Fancy Colored Bordered Handkerchiefs 5
Half dozen, 28 cents.
Children's Initial Handkerchiefs—3 in box—special 12½

150,000 Yards Embroideries

At Less Than Importer's Cost!

This extraordinary offering is a striking instance of the way we are buying now..... An importer taking stock naturally wants clean shelves—and would rather make a single transaction, even at loss, than sell off in small quantities..... That is why we bought this great lot at such sacrifice—for while none were purchased at less than 50 per cent. off, there are goods among them worth three times the price we paid..... We haven't space to describe designs in all their great variety—enough to say that they compose the cream of this season's patterns, and range in width from tiny baby edges to elaborate skirtings.

Edgings and insertings
Hundreds of styles—1-2 to 14 inch
6 cent widths and qualities..... 3 cents
12 cent widths and qualities..... 6 cents
15 cent widths and qualities..... 9 cents
19 cent widths and qualities..... 11 cents
29 cent widths and qualities..... 17 cents
40 cent widths and qualities..... 27 cents

Emb'd Waist Fronts
Specially made for Button Back Waists—both close and open designs—
98 cent to 2.25 qualities..... .69

27-inch Flouncings
Beautiful designs for Spanish flounce petticoats, and children's French dresses—scallop and hemstitch—Nainsook, Lawn, Swiss and Cambric.
60 to 75 cent qualities..... .39
1.00 to 1.50 qualities..... .69

Emb'y Applique Insertings
Effective, showy patterns—widths up to 2 inch—values 30 to 75 cents.... .19 to .49

Linen and Ecru Embroideries
Insertings and Edgings—value 17 to 35 cents..... 12 and 19 cents

In connection with our

Clearance Sale of Wash Dress Fabrics

we offer to-day

Finest French and Scotch Ginghams, Zephyrs and Madras—full line of colors, with plain white cords or black-and-white combination cords—qualities and styles that will appeal to the true gingham lover who can thoroughly appreciate their exquisite texture and artistic weaving—cannot be imported to sell under 45 and 55 cents—

OUR CLEARING PRICE..... .24

The majority of designs in this offering will be among next Spring's importations, but not at this price.

The Cool Store

"Breeze in the prices to make goods fly, Breeze all around to cool while you buy."

HUNDREDS OF ELECTRIC FANS keep up a constant circulation of air—the difference in temperature being felt the instant you enter—always cool here.

ON SATURDAY during July, August and September OUR STORES WILL BE CLOSED ALL DAY, giving opportunity for employes to have Saturday as well as Sunday for Rest and Recreation.

"All the News That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair and warmer; fresh winds, west to south.

VOL. LI....NO. 16,388. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 16, 1902.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, } Elsewhere, Jersey City, and Newark } TWO CENTS.

MR. BAILEY'S ASSAULT ON SENATOR BEVERIDGE

Mr. Burrows Thinks the Senate Should Not Ignore It.

Constitutional Guarantees of Freedom of Speech—No Likelihood, However, That Anything Will Be Done.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Senator Burrows of Michigan was quoted in The Evening Star to-day as saying:

"It seems to me that the Senate cannot afford to pass without notice the assault committed by Senator Bailey on Senator Beveridge. If a Senator who chooses to take offense at what another Senator may say in a debate has only to wait until the body has adjourned to take satisfaction by assaulting him, knowing that he will be free from officially expressed censure or punishment, it amounts to nothing short of striking at the very root of freedom of expression in the Senate. There are certain Constitutional guarantees of freedom of speech in the Senate, and it seems to me that the Senate can do nothing less than to investigate through the proper committee, the question of whether the assault of a Senator by another for words spoken in debate is not only a serious violation of the rules of the Senate, but a grave infraction of a much higher law. We can remember the day when Senators were held individually responsible on the street or the field of honor for words spoken in debate, and know full well the result of the revival of that practice. While it may not be well to take the recent incident as an indication of a tendency, I certainly do not think the Senate can afford to ignore it."

Politicians who read these remarks attributed to Mr. Burrows called attention to the fact that the Michigan Senator does not predict the Senate will take action touching the Bailey-Beveridge affair, but simply says the Senate "cannot afford to pass without notice" the assault Mr. Bailey committed. It is held that Mr. Burrows's remarks are quite inconsequential in spite of the fact that he is Chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections. Without practically unanimous consent the Senate, proceeding according to its rules, is powerless to punish Mr. Bailey. When Mr. Tillman struck Mr. McLaurin while the Senate was debating one of the Philippine bills he committed an offense admittedly more serious than that Mr. Bailey committed, but the Senate could do nothing about it. Both Tillman and McLaurin made alleged apologies to the Senate, but they need not have done even that much. Practically there was no power in the Senate to force them to apology.

It was suggested at the time that the developments in the Tillman-McLaurin case had demonstrated that a Senator could do pretty nearly anything in the Senate Chamber with perfect impunity, provided he could have the backing of a fairly large group of his fellow-Senators pledged to fight interminably against any effort to discipline him. It was urged in the Senate discussion of the Tillman-McLaurin case that the Senate could not deny to the two men nor to either of them participation in the proceedings of the Senate. If the House rules had been in force in the Senate this contention would have been upset very quickly, for the Republicans of the Senate were extremely desirous of punishing Mr. Tillman, whom they regarded as the person responsible for the disgraceful affair.

The Senate rules, however, are such that if the Republicans had fought against the contention set up, especially in Mr. Tillman's behalf, that he had a right to participate in all the Senate proceedings, they would have precipitated a contest that would have obstructed all legislation and might be running yet. It is a rather interesting commentary on Senator Burrows's remarks about the Bailey-Beveridge case to note that ever since the Tillman-McLaurin affair there has been pigeonholed in Mr. Burrows's committee room the following resolution:

"Resolved, That it is in the power of the Senate to punish a member for disorderly behavior by debarring such member from participation in the proceedings of the Senate."

No report has been made on this resolution and none is expected. No discussion of it ever bas taken place in the committee room. Any discussion of it would be purely academic, for everybody knows the principle it seeks to establish will never obtain in the Senate so long as the Senate rules remain unchanged.

REFUSES TO TAKE THE OATH.

Republican Member of the Virginia House of Delegates Declines to Subscribe to the New Constitution.

RICHMOND, Va., July 15.—The General Assembly convened to-day for the first time under the new Constitution. The feature of the session was the refusal of I. P. McLean, Republican member of the House of Delegates from Mecklenburg, to take the oath to upbold the new organic law. When the Speaker, acting under a resolution, called on the members to rise and receive the oath from the Clerk, Mr. McLean arose.

"I will never take that oath," he said. "There is no power to compel me to do so. I emphatically refuse."

He than gathered his papers together and stalked from the Capitol. Under the Constitution, his seat is thus vacated.

The members of the Senate took the oath individually. The session otherwise was without feature.

Special Franchise Tax Law Upheld.

ALBANY, July 15.—Supreme Court Justice D. Cady Herrick in Special Term here to-day confirmed the report of ex-Judge Robert Earl, upholding the constitutionality of the special franchise tax law. Attorney General John C. Davies and Deputy Attorney General H. C. Coman appeared for the State, and David B. Hill, Charles F. Brown, William H. Paige, Charles A. Collin, Frank H. Platt, and William M. Dykman represented the companies affected by the decision. Notice was given that an appeal will be taken to the Appellate Division.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Stocks irregular. Financial Markets.—Pages 10 and 11.
Wheat, No. 2 red, 79¾c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 71c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 56c; cotton, 9 5-16c; iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $23.50; butter, Western creamery, 21½c.—Page 11.
Amusements.—Page 9.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 3.
Business Troubles.—Page 5.
Court Calendars.—Page 12.
Insurance Notes.—Page 10.
Legal Notes.—Page 14.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
New Corporations.—Page 10.
Railroads.—Page 2.
Real Estate.—Page 12.
Society.—Page 7.
United Service.—Page 3.
Weather Report.—Page 3.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.

Catarrh of the stomach, bowels, or bladder cured by CARLSBAD SPRUDEL WATER. USE NONE but the genuine imported.—Adv.

G. C. TAYLOR STRICKEN.

Millionaire Attacked by Apoplexy at His Home at Islip, L. I.

ISLIP, L. I., July 15.—George C. Taylor, the millionaire whose ward, Miss Lena Head, married William Frederick Bodily, who was a foreman on her guardian's estate here, was last night stricken with a second apoplectic stroke. He is greatly improved to-night, but owing to the fact that he is seventy years of age the doctors attending him think his recovery will be slow, and that he will never again be as rugged as he has been.

Mr. Taylor has never forgiven his ward, who is said to be living near Yonkers. Mrs. Betsy Head, her mother, has not seen her since the marriage.

SENATOR HANNA'S SCHEME.

Agitating a Cheap Street Railway Fare in Cleveland to Defeat Mayor Tom L. Johnson.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 15.—Senator Hanna, President of one of this city's street railways, is working on a scheme that may injure Mayor Johnson's political chances. The Senator is preparing to reduce fare while Johnson continues to talk about what will happen if the voters of this city keep him in power.

There have appeared in various parts of the city petitions to the City Council favoring twenty-five-year franchises for the old street railroad companies, with the proviso that there shall be universal transfers and seven tickets for a quarter. On good authority it is said that these ordinances for extension of franchises will be introduced during the next two months. The street railway's agents have been at work three or four days.

Mayor Johnson said he had heard of the new street railway move. "Senator Hanna," said he, "is back of it. The scheme is a clever one. By gathering these petitions and influencing people in other ways, Mr. Hanna hopes to popularize seven rides for 25 cents and universal transfers. The idea is to place me on the unpopular side. In other words, the street railway company will hold out immediate small benefits to the people as against a three-cent fare."

MORGAN LINE'S NEW MOVE.

New York-Galveston Service to Begin Aug. 2—Possible Counter-Move by the Mallory Line.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, July 15.—The New York-Galveston service of the Morgan Line will be inaugurated on Aug. 2, when the first vessel will sail from New York for Galveston. Thereafter, on their regular dates, the liners will be placed in the Galveston trade and the business will be lost to New Orleans, which has hitherto handled all the transcontinental freight of the Southern Pacific.

General Superintendent Thornwell Fay of the Southern Pacific's Louisiana lines said this afternoon that, commencing in August, Galveston would have two sailings a week. None of the freight handlers employed now at the Algiers terminals of the Morgan Line will be taken to Galveston, for the Southern Pacific has contracted with a stevedore to do the loading and unloading at the Texas port. Several hundred men will be thrown out of employment when the change goes into effect. The Morgan Line will continue to operate three vessels in the New York-New Orleans trade, and of course this port will continue in use in the Havana service.

It was reported here to-day that, angered by the Morgan Line's invasion of what it considers its territory, the Mallory Line will remove to Mobile. It was also authoritatively stated to-day that the Elder-Dempster Line, which has heretofore operated exclusively to New Orleans, will transfer several of its ships to Mobile and open a branch office there.

TO OPEN UP COAL LANDS.

A Railroad Spur Is to be Built from Lewisport, Ky.

Special to The New York Times.

OWENSBOROUGH, Ky., July 15.—A spur will be built from Lewisport, intersecting the Louisville, Henderson and St. Louis Railway to the hills in the Colbert neighborhood, four miles back of the town of Lewisport, where the Louisville, Henderson and St. Louis has acquired coal rights to several thousand acres of land.

It is the purpose of the railroad to put 1,000 men at work digging coal on its lands within two months and the people of Lewisport who favor the road believe it will add largely to the population of that town.

The coal area to be reached is one of the largest in this part of the State and the largest near Louisville, and the coal is of the best variety.

MANUFACTURER A SUICIDE.

J. G. Mariner of Philadelphia Kills Himself Rather than Face a Meeting of Creditors.

PHILADELPHIA, July 15.—Rather than face a committee of his creditors at a meeting which was to be held to-morrow Joseph G. Mariner, proprietor of the Philadelphia Wall Paper Mills, committed suicide to-day in Smyrna, Del. Mr. Mariner was heavily involved financially, and a week ago a committee was appointed at a meeting of his creditors to take such action as might seem necessary to protect their interests. Loss in business and in speculation is given as the cause of his financial embarrassment.

Mr. Mariner was on a visit to the home of his parents in Smyrna when the tragedy occurred. He went into the stable, and soon afterward a revolver shot was heard. It was found that he had fired a bullet into his right temple. Death was almost instantaneous.

The liabilities of Mr. Mariner are estimated to be $160,000. To cover this amount there are assets in sight of only $7,000.

It was stated after a meeting of Mr. Mariner's creditors, held in New York, that he had submitted a proposition. He wanted to pay 25 per cent. in settlement, giving long-term notes, with interest, all claims of less than $150 to be paid within a year and larger amounts to be paid in two, three, four, and five years. He said that he could borrow money and was willing to continue the business under the supervision of a committee of three creditors.

It is said that Mr. Mariner had $100,000 life insurance, of which $80,000 is payable to his estate and the balance to his mother and sister.

New York to Colorado.
Only two nights en route by the "Colorado Special." Low excursion rates every day via Chicago & North-Western and Union Pacific Rys. Offices 287 and 461 Broadway.—Adv.

Low Rates Colorado, Utah, California.
New through Pullman service; dining cars; meals a la carte, via Missouri Pacific and Denver & Rio Grande R. Rds. Office 335 Broadway.—Adv.

RETAIL BUTCHERS' UNION TO BUILD AN ABATTOIR

Stock Company Formed with a Capital of $750,000.

Operations to be Commenced with $50,000 for Current Expenses—Output May Be Sufficient for Entire City Trade.

At a largely attended meeting of the Retail Butchers' Mutual, Protective Union, which was held last night at Terrace Garden, the announcement was made that the retail butchers of the city would go into the business of killing and dressing beef and small stock for themselves. The plan includes the erection of a large abattoir in this city, with all modern improvements, and the erection of a building six stories high and with dimensions of 200 feet by 150 feet. A site has not yet been acquired, or even definitely selected, but there are reasons to believe that the plant will be situated somewhere in the vicinity of Eleventh Avenue, Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Streets.

For the consummation of the plan, the retail butchers have formed a stock company, with $750,000 capital, distributed in 7,500 shares of $100 par value each.

At the opening of the meeting last night it was announced that the plans were rapidly approaching completion and that the capital stock had been liberally subscribed to. At the close it was said that the stock already subscribed for represented in the vicinity of $200,000; that so far there were about 200 subscribers out of the 6,000 retail butchers in the city. Ten per cent. of the amounts subscribed for is payable at the time of subscription, 40 per cent. on the 25th of July, and the remaining 50 per cent. on Aug. 20. The entire capital stock must be subscribed for within one year from the time of incorporation, according to the by-laws.

The new corporation will be known as the New York Butchers' Dressed Beef Company. Within the next forty-eight hours ex-Register Isaac Fromme, who is the attorney, will go to Albany and make application for articles of incorporation.

The would-be incorporators are thirty in number and the Directors for the first year are Arthur Bloch, Aaron Buchebaum, James Weston, Jacob Bloch, Charles Grismer, William G. Wagner, and Mayer Meyers.

The estimated cost of the abattoir is over $1,000,000 and operations will be commenced with a working capital of $50,000 for current expenses. It is estimated that the output will be sufficient to supply the entire city trade.

Arthur Bloch, who presided at the meeting last night, announced that one individual had offered to take 51 per cent. of the capital stock, thus giving him a bare majority, and that the offer had been summarily rejected.

While the committee having charge of details was holding a final conference on the platform, prior to making its announcement, the assembly became impatient, whereupon Mr. Fromme advanced to the edge of the platform and asked the butchers to keep their patience, as there were present representatives of concerns hostile to the interests of the retail butchers in the city. Later he declared that two of the larger firms had at least half a dozen secret agents at the meeting. He also announced after the meeting that the butchers' expected to meet with retaliatory measures on the part of the wholesale firms before the opening of the new plant, but that they had prepared plans to meet any such situation.

WILL INDORSE MR. SPOONER.

Wisconsin Republican Convention To-day Will Recommend His Re-election as United States Senator.

Special to The New York Times.

MADISON, Wis., July 15.—The situation on the eve of to-morrow's Republican Convention is this:

Senator Spooner will be indorsed on his record, and will be recommended for re-election, but will be asked to withdraw a letter written two years ago and declaring he was unalterably determined not be a candidate. There will be no direct qualification calling for indorsement by the Senator of the Strong-Lafollette platform, which the convention will adopt. The plank will be so worded as to intimate that a declaration will be welcomed from the Senator to the effect that he accepts the resolutions of to-morrow's convention and will not cause his friends and Federal appointees to use their influence against them in any way.

This means that the convention will expect Senator Spooner to announce in some way his approval of the primary election and tax-reform measures. The Lafollette men as such are by no means opposed to Senator Spooner. Fully two-thirds of them earnestly wish to see him returned to the Senate.

WALL COLLAPSES, BURYING FOUR CHILDREN.

Men and Women Clear Away the Pile of Debris and Find that None is Seriously Injured.

Mary and Katie Nadramia, eleven and nine years old respectively; Florence Braddock, eleven years old, and Maggie McGrane, ten years old, all of 619 West Fifty-first Street, were buried last night by the collapse of a brick wall which runs along the east side of their home and separates it from the pottery works of Rader & Co., which occupy the street from 609 to 617 West Fifty-first Street.

The children had just bought some candies from a peddler and had clustered together in the shadow of the five-foot high wall, forming a narrow yard at the side of the tenement, and against which they were leaning when it caved over upon them, and the whole wall, which was twenty-five feet long, fell in fragments, entombing the screaming children.

The sound of the crash brought a crowd of men and women to the scene, and willing hands tore the heap of debris apart and flung it back into the pottery yard. When brought to light the children were bleeding from numerous cuts on their heads and faces, but were not seriously injured.

Policeman Dukeshire of the West Forty-seventh Street Station called a Roosevelt Hospital Ambulance, and when Dr. Wisebecker arrived he dressed the wounds of the little girls, who were hysterical with fright, and took them to the hospital.

The police say that Rader & Co. had been warned during the day that the wall was unsafe, and that the mass of pottery the firm had piled up against it was responsible for its unsafe condition. The pottery consisted of fire-proof terra-cotta bricks. The foreman of the firm had promised to remove the weight, but neglected to do so.

Colorado, California and Yellowstone Park.
Personally conducted tour via Pennsylvania Railroad August 2 to September 4. $250 round trip. Special train.—Adv.

TO PURIFY MINNEAPOLIS.

Mayor's Private Secretary, in the Absence of His Chief, Takes Hold—Big Police Shake-Up.

Special to The New York Times.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 15.—The Mayor's private secretary is now the ruler of Minneapolis. Mayor Ames has gone to West Baden broken in health and his spirit crushed. The Chief of Police, Frederick W. Ames, is in hiding somewhere, probably at San Francisco, and an acting Chief of Police has been appointed in his place.

When Mayor Ames left he gave his private secretary, Thomas R. Brown, full authority not only in the Mayor's office itself, but also in the Police Department. Brown was police reporter for The Minneapolis Journal until Ames was elected, when he became private secretary. He was not in office long before he became managing editor of Mayor Ames's personal newspaper, The News-Letter.

Capt. C. R. Hill has been appointed Acting Chief, but he takes his orders from Brown, who has sole charge of the Mayor's office at the same time.

The Mayor was hardly out of Minneapolis before Secretary Brown decided on a complete reorganization of the police force. That he does not expect Chief Ames to return is shown by the fact that he has filled the vacancies all along the line. Capt. Krumweide, who had a collision with Capt. Fitchette, now under sentence, was transferred to a night job in the suburbs. The detective force was divided between the different stations, the Captains and Lieutenants switched around, and now strict orders have gone forth that the laws must be enforced. First of all, "grafting" must cease. The saloons are to close promptly at midnight, there must be no gambling, fake auction shops must put up their shutters—in fact, there is to be a general house-cleaning.

CROSSTOWN CAR WRAPPED IN A SHEET OF FLAME.

Five Women and Children Injured as the Result of an Overcharged Rail on Elevated Road.

Three persons were severely burned, several were hurt, and a number of women and children were thrown into a panic yesterday when a sheet of blue flame descended from the elevated railroad structure at Twenty-third Street and Second Avenue and enveloped a crowded Twenty-third Street crosstown car, which had come to a stop at that corner.

The injured were Mrs. Mary McPartland of 261 First Avenue, burned about the face and hands, and bruised about the body; Kate Coleman, twenty-eight years old, of 314 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, burns on the face, neck, and hands; Mary Warden, seven years old, of 301 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, burns on face and hands and bruises about body; Anna Daly, forty-seven years old, of 315 East Fifty-third Street, bruised about body by jumping from car; Rebecca Woikovitz, eight years old, of 406 Second Avenue, contusions of head and bruises of body. All of these, with the exception of the last named, who was treated at home, were attended at the De Milt Dispensary.

The large open car, which was crowded to its utmost capacity, had just rounded the curve from Twenty-third Street into Second Avenue, and had come to a stop, when a sheet of blue flame shot down from the elevated structure directly over the car. Simultaneously a flash of flame shot up from the slot of the surface road, completely enveloping the car in a bluish glare.

Immediately there ensued a wild scramble among the passengers, who sought to escape from the car.

While the passengers were struggling to escape from the car there was a loud report, like the sound of an explosion of gas. This increased their terror, and they fought madly to get to the street. They were so terrified that they jumped to the ground, and in this manner several women were injured.

The flame was said to have been caused by the third rail on the elevated road being overcharged.

Policemen Wilday and Clark of the East Twenty-second Street Station were attracted by the report, but when they reached the scene there was so much confusion among the bewildered passengers that they sent in a call for the reserves. The policemen drove the large crowds away, and then carried those who had been burned and injured to the dispensary.

TO SHOE THE WORLD.

Lynn (Mass.) Manufacturers Begin a Great Commercial Campaign—Their Method of Work.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., July 15.—To shoe the world is the ambition of Lynn shoe manufacturers. The Board of Trade of the shoe city has just started one of the most remarkable campaigns in commercial history. It has opened communication with all United States Consuls and Consular Agents, and is securing from them detailed reports of the conditions of the shoe market and the possibilities for Yankee shoes in their respective localities.

Already hundreds of answers have been received, and the manufacturers are energetically preparing to invade every corner of the earth where shoes are sold. Each nation is being studied to find out its peculiar wants, and shoes are not only made to conform to these wants, but packed and shipped in the manner desired by the consignee. This feature has been the troublesome one of the American export trade. The manufacturers in different lines would not ship goods in the manner specified by the customer.

The Lynn manufacturers are paying a great deal of attention to these details, and are beginning to reap the benefits.

RANG UP TOO FEW FARES.

Reason Why 100 Pittsburg Trolley Conductors Have Been Discharged.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 15.—One hundred conductors on the different lines of the Pittsburg Railways Company were discharged to-day for accumulating too much spending money during the crush on the cars during July 4. The company had placed every car available in service that day, and, although each car was crowded to overflowing, the company was surprised to note the small number of registered fares reported officially after the celebration was over.

The situation was suspected by the company officials, and a quiet investigation was started, with the foregoing results.

Burnett's Cocaine allays all irritation of the scalp, and prevents the hair from falling out.—Adv.

Leave New York 1:55 P. M., Arrive Chicago 5:55 A. M.
The Pennsylvania Special via Pennsylvania Railroad. Dining car; buffet smoking car.—Adv.

CHICAGO STRIKE BROKEN

Four Railroads Reach an Agreement with Freight Handlers.

Majority of the Men Are Expected to Resume Work To-day—But Radicals May Yet Cause a Hitch.

CHICAGO, July 15.—With agreements reached between four railroads and their employes the great strike of the freight handlers and teamsters that has paralyzed the industries of Chicago for a week is apparently broken. A majority of the strikers are expected to return to work to-morrow. By Thursday, according to the present outlook, there will be few evidences of the strike. Some of the more radical unionists may refuse to accept the terms accepted by representative committees, but apparently they will be able to wield but little influence with the majority of the strikers. It is possible, however, that the radicals may prevent the strike from being called off at a mass meeting of the freight handlers called for to-morrow morning.

Upon the action taken at this meeting will depend the attitude of the striking teamsters. Their National President, Al Young, ordered them back to work to-morrow, but if the freight handlers refuse to declare the strike off officially, some of the teamsters may refuse to work. It is conceded that their officers exercise little absolute authority.

The four railroads that entered into agreements with their men to-night are the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, the Chicago and Northwestern, the Nickel Plate, and the Illinois Central. Of the four, the Northwestern and the Illinois Central accepted the proposition made upon advice of the Board of Arbitration. The Nickel Plate and the Lake Shore succeeded in getting their men to sign the scale presented by railroads July 1.

The basis of the settlement for wages was:

Check, transfer, and receiving clerks, for the first three months, $55; check, transfer, and receiving clerks, after first three months, $60; delivery clerks, for first three months, $50, and after that period, $55; storers, per hour, for first three months, 18 cents, and after three months, 18½ cents; callers, first three months, 17 cents, and after that, 18 cents per hour; truckers, per hour, first three months, 15 cents, and after three months, 17 cents.

The freight handlers return to work without having obtained recognition of their union, time and a half for overtime, or the abolishment of the probation period. On the other hand, the freight handlers have obtained increases in pay, the smallest one being 25 cents a day, procured by the truckers.

While the signing of the agreements breaks the strike, it does not end it. It is still in progress as far as twenty of the twenty-four railroads in the city are concerned. President Curran and a few of his supporters are still unreconciled, and say they will not recognize any of the agreements.

The fact remains, however, that the majority of the freight handlers are seemingly tired of the strike and eager to return to work. It is probable that they will be given an opportunity to do so to-morrow, for all the railroads are ready and even eager to sign agreements similar to that obtained by the employes of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad.

This agreement was signed to-night after all hope of a break in the strike appeared to be at an end. All of the railroads had refused to accept the demands originally made by the committees of the strikers who had waited upon them in the morning. Business men were meeting and determining to deliver freight under police protection to-morrow. Mayor Harrison had called a conference of railroad officials, strikers, and labor leaders for to-morrow morning. Manufacturers and merchants were declaring that unless the police could afford protection to drivers the militia should be ordered out, and the strike situation appeared to be more serious than it ever had been before.

While affairs were thus apparently reaching a crisis several of the committees appointed by the freight handlers accepted invitations issued by some of the roads' managers to return and enter into a discussion of the strike situation.

DEAL IN JULY WHEAT.

The Pillsbury-Washburn Company Holds Every Bushel in Minneapolis—The Northwestern Crop Outlook.

Special to The New York Times.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 15.—The Pillsbury-Washburn Milling Company is said to be the owner of practically every bushel of July wheat in sight in Minneapolis. Ever since July wheat began climbing, efforts have been made to find the source of support. It is now known that practically all of the 1,200,000 bushels delivered July 1 went to the Pillsbury-Washburn Company, and that daily deliveries since then have gone to the same company. It is believed that the principals in the deal can run the price up another 5 cents before the end of the month if they choose, but that they will be content with the handsome profit they stand to make as the price now stands.

Inquiries into crop conditions show a promise of a heavier yield per acre in all grains than last year. The increase in wheat will probably more than offset the decrease in acreage sown. Faribault County, Minn., taken as a fair sample, is expected to average in wheat 17 bushels per acre; oats, 40 bushels; barley, 30 bushels; Rye, 18 bushels; corn, 35 bushels.

In no important section is there promise of less than last year, and the average for wheat in forty counties is higher by 4.3 bushels per acre. South Dakota's showing is as good as Minnesota's, both in coarse grains and in wheat.

TO RENEW STOCK SHIPMENTS.

New Orleans to Continue Port of Exit for South Africa.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, July 15.—Information has been received in this city that W. J. Hannon, the shipwright, who has been in England some time, and Capt. Marshall of the British Army, were on their way to New Orleans.

This is taken to mean that the British have decided to renew the shipments of stock from the United States to South Africa, through the port of New Orleans. Reports to this effect were received at Chalmette, when a request came asking that the stalls and quarters of the horses and mules be left intact.

That Mr. Hannon has been in England working for the restoration of the traffic through this port has been known among local shippers. Capt. Marshall was in charge of the mule business in the United States for eighteen months. Thousands of mules, horses, and cattle will be needed to restock the farms of the burghers.

Improved service via Rutland Railroad. Four trains daily to Vermont, three to Montreal. "Across the Islands of Lake Champlain." Descriptive pamphlet, four cents, 359 Broadway, New York.—Adv.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

Bolt Strikes in Bath (Maine) Shipyard, Causing Death and Injuries.

Special to The New York Times.

BATH, Me., July 15.—One man was killed and more than a score injured, six seriously, by a lightning bolt which struck in Percey & Small's shipyard this afternoon. The dead man is Leander Miller, aged fifty-five years, and the seriously injured are Grenville Miller, Levi Spinney, Nelson Butler, Dennis Murray, Henry Vaughn, and John Sampson. The six men were made unconscious by the shock, but will probably live.

The men were at work underneath a schooner on the stocks when the bolt struck. Beyond injury to the workmen, the lightning did no damage. The schooner was not even scratched. There was not a mark of any kind on the body of Miller. He is survived by a widow and five children.

OVER THE RAPIDS TO DEATH.

A Young Woman Takes Plunge from Goat Island Bridge at Niagara Falls, N. Y.

Special to The New York Times.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., July 15.—Miss Nina M. Phillips of Cattaraugus, N. Y., ended her life here this afternoon by throwing herself into the upper rapids from the bridge extending from the mainland to Goat Island, 100 feet out from shore.

For the past year Miss Phillips has resided in this city and was employed by Mrs. E. B. Merriam of Main Street. She was but twenty years old. Her mind had been unsettled, it is believed, by brooding over religious subjects. Last Spring she had told her friends that it was hard for her to resist the appeal of the rapids.

To-day the girl went out ostensibly to do errands. She crossed the bridges to Goat Island, laid her hat, gloves, and pocketbook on the ground, and, returning to the centre of the bridge, made the fatal leap. On a slip of paper in her pocketbook she had written her address and the words: "Over the Falls July 15, 1902."

MAY JOIN DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

Republican ex-Gov. Boutwell of Massachusetts It is Believed Will Take This Step.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 15.—The announcement by the Democratic State Committee that ex-Gov. George S. Boutwell, once one of the most stalwart of Massachusetts Republicans, would be present as a guest at the dinner of the New England Democratic League at Nantasket July 24, has roused considerable interest. It is regarded as the practical passing to the Democratic Party of one who was once the leader of Republicanism in this State. As a Republican he served as Governor, Congressman, and Secretary of the Treasury. He says:

"I have heard that I am to be invited, but the invitation has not yet reached me. Shall I attend? That I will decide when I receive the invitation. So far as the Democrats are anti-imperialists, I am with them heart and soul. I shall not vote for a Republican candidate for President who is an imperialist."

At the dinner of the league there will be present William J. Bryan, Edward M. Shepard of New York, Senator Edward W. Carmack of Tennessee, and Senator Joseph W. Bailey of Texas.

Patrick A. Collins, Mayor of Boston, will preside. The meeting will mark the opening of the Congressional campaign in New England.

PRELATE AN ARBITRATOR.

Bishop Burke of Albany Selected by United Traction Company of That City to Act.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 15.—Bishop Burke has been selected as one of the arbitrators in the threatened strike of the United Traction Company's employes. To-night he said:

"I have been officially notified by President McNamara of the United Traction Company that I have been selected on behalf of the company to act as an arbitrator of the differences that have arisen between the company and its employes. I wrote at once to Mr. McNamara, informing the company through him of my willingness to act as an arbitrator. I was on my way to attend the funeral of Archbishop Feehan in Chicago when I received the first intimation of my selection as arbitrator. I decided not to go to Chicago, wired my decision and regrets to Bishop Muldoon of Chicago, and returned home.

"It will be my purpose to consider fully the points and differences and to decide fairly. The company and the men both have rights, and I believe that much more can be accomplished through arbitration than by striking. Then in this case I shall consider the public."

TROUBLE OVER NEW BUILDING.

The Newport Trust Company Is Temporarily Enjoined.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 15.—The Newport Trust Company, which was organized last Autumn with a number of prominent New York financiers and Newport Summer residents on the Board of Directors, the aggregate wealth of the board being estimated at nearly $200,000,000, is having trouble erecting its new building on Thames Street here.

The old Bank of Rhode Island Building had to be removed to make room for the new. The surveyors started to stake out the new building, but the line of the proposed building covered a wider space than the old, and seemed to the owner of the wharf property adjoining to encroach upon his land.

Two weeks ago a temporary truce was called, and work on the building was suspended. Yesterday work was resumed. To-day the wharf owner obtained from the Supreme Court a temporary injunction restraining the trust company from obstructing the wharf, or from construction south of the previous line occupied by the old bank. The citation is returnable in Providence Saturday, July 26, and work on the building is postponed. Among the Directors of the Trust Company are:

E. J. Berwind,	James Stillman,
George G. De Witt,	Thomas F. Ryan,
Henry F. Eldridge,	Levi P. Morton,
Elbridge T. Gerry,	George P. Wetmore,
George G. Haven,	Henry A. C. Taylor,
Lewis Cass Ledyard,	Charles L. F. Robinson,
Jacob H. Schiff,	Samuel P. Colt,
James T. Woodward,	H. McK. Twombly,
Harry Payne Whitney,	William G. Roelker,
E. Rollins Morse,	George F. Baker.

The gayest and most delightful of Summer Resorts is a Hudson River Day Line Steamer. Best Service. Attractive Company. Music. New Landing W. 129th St.—Adv.

Makes Time for the Business Man, the Pennsylvania Railroad 20-hour train to Chicago. Leaves New York 1:55 P. M. daily.—Adv.

GATES VICTIM OF A STANDARD OIL COUP

Bought At and Above 80 Corn Accumulated at 60.

Two Million Bushels Taken Before the Truth Was Realized—John Drake's Joke on His Papa.

If sad experience has come to John W. Gates through his corn-cornering ambition he is able by a flood of geniality to disguise it. His friends insist that he has cleared millions of dollars in a fortnight, their representation being that buying at the bottom he was able to sell at the top, having nothing at stake in the tobogganing of yesterday and the day before from 90 down to 65.

All Wall Street loves a winner. And there is popularity for the cheery view that Mr. Gates is richer than he was, that he caught the Armours napping, dictated settlement to one of the junior Rockefellers, and paid off an old score with St. Louis millionaires who a year ago upset his Southwestern railway plans by withdrawing from an underwriting combination. Wall Street's rank and file are very sure that Mr. Gates has won largely.

Mr. Gates himself says little. He bears without excitability the theory that he corner campaign is a failure, absorbing a fortune. He doesn't discuss the collision he has had with Standard Oil opposition. That the Glucose Trust (owned now by Standard Oil interests and personally conducted by a Standard Oil Executive Committeeman) bought corn all the time that Mr. Gates and his associates were buying preliminary to the price manipulation is, of course, known generally. They were buying for consumption, so they themselves explained, as the Gates pool had no good reason to doubt till one short half week ago—"when suddenly," in the pool's own vernacular, "it transpired that the Glucose Trust's purchases in the 60s weren't to make glucose at all, but were really being fed out to us every time we made a bid—a million bushels up above 80 on top of another million right under that figure.

"And it wasn't till after church last Sunday afternoon that we woke up. The corn we'd been buying up there in the skies was real corn, not short contracts, didn't have to be bought in, but was just promenading up and down the Board of Trade floor in carload lots, amiably wishing us merry Christmas.

"Those Standard Oil folks are public enemies. Anything like legitimate business is just becoming impossible."

One entertaining anecdote of the limping corner is that which tells of the part that John Drake has played in it. Mr. Drake is forty and the closest friend that John W. Gates possesses. They are alike in one characteristic—neither can be persuaded to play a "limit." When there is a Gates market campaign Drake has never been an absentee—that is, never till now. John Drake's father was once upon a time Governor of Iowa, but despite that he is still very much in the land of the living, and in this corn corner undertaking the elder Drake took a substantial partnership interest.

At 50 cents per bushel—just a day or two ago—he could compute something like $600,000 profit in sight. He had been as urgent as was Friend Gates to have "Young John" join the cornering brigade. But Drake Junior was too busy with his horses, he explained—at 60 cents and 70 cents and 75 cents; but at 80 he yielded, "took an interest"—on the short side. Coppered Papa and the rest. He has made half a million. And, however Father Drake may regard such profitable wickedness, there is no half-hearted applause from John W. Gates. He remarks enthusiastically:

"Johnny Drake deserves to win. He has brains and courage to match. He makes his mark anywhere, everywhere. He's one continual joyous object lesson. Why, after John had grown up out in Iowa they started Sunday schools all over the State."

CORNER IN CORN BROKEN.

Shorts Effected a Private Settlement with the Gates Syndicate—July Option Drops 15¾ Points.

CHICAGO, July 15.—The famous John W. Gates corner in July corn came to an abrupt termination to-day, when it became known that shorts holding a good many million bushels had effected private settlements with Harris, Gates & Co., and that the deal was at an end so far as the steel magnate was concerned. The July price responded to the settlement by a quick drop of 15¾ cents, to 65¼. Later it recovered a fraction and closed at 65½ cents, substantially the price of the cash article.

Just how many bushels were subject to private settlement will probably never be known, nor is there much chance that the identity of the "big fellows" in the trade who doubtless contributed liberally to the fortunes of Mr. Gates and the friends associated with him in the deal will ever be positively known. Mr. Gates is at present in New York, and Mr. Scotten, manager for the Harris-Gates house, would admit only the fact of a settlement by the outstanding shorts. But the trade readily figured that with the shorts practically all in, nothing in the shape of a corner could exist.

No special excitement attended the premature puncturing of the bubble by the man whose property it was. The trade has all along admitted Mr. Gates was right, and also his ability to do what he pleased with corn, and if he chose to close the deal a couple of weeks prior to the time at which it would have ended by limitation, there was no one to say him nay.

Manager Scotten of the Harris-Gates company would not discuss the settlement price. This price, however, was not a matter of decided interest to the trade generally. With the knowledge that Monday night's closing price was 81 cents and the opening to-day from 79 to 80, the consensus of opinion among the outsiders was that Mr. Gates had demanded either 80 or 81 cents from the people who were foolish enough to sell him corn all the way from 60 cents up.

The "length" of the line of July settled for by shorts is also a matter of more or less conjecture. Mr. Scotten said it was "several million bushels," and that the length of the line had never been overestimated. It has been called as high as 25,000,000 bushels, but more generally 20,000,000 bushels. It is a matter of common knowledge that since it became possible to make deliveries on July contracts the Harris-Gates people have taken in and paid for about 3,000,000 bushels. This would leave settlements on some 17,000,000 bushels.

To form an estimate of the apparent profit by the deal would necessitate a knowledge of the average price at which the property was bought. This can never be known unless some time later Mr. Gates

chooses to divulge it. It is estimated, however, by close observers of the transaction that Mr. Gates's profit will not exceed $1,500,000. This amount will be divided up between ten or a dozen millionaires who were interested in the deal. Mr. Gates and his friends have between 4,000,000 and 5,000,000 bushels of cash corn which they must dispose of before the corner can be called absolutely settled. If the average price of the Harris-Gates holding should prove well up to the seventy-cent point, the clique has on hand several million bushels of corn which cost its holders in excess of the present market price.

The corner at one time promised many millions of profit, and the farmer whose well-filled cribs line the tracks of nearly every railroad entering Chicago is held responsible for the disappointing ending of the corner. There were substantial reserves from the bumper crop of 1900 and the large yield of 1901. This corn has been held for a satisfactory market. The farmer did not begin to take advantage of the situation until the price of July got up in the seventies, and when it finally reached 90 cents the Chicago market was deluged with cash corn.

Corn fell with a thud at the opening of trade. July started 1 to 2c. off, at 80, to 79, and began plunging downward. There was almost no cessation to the recession until 65¼ was reached, a break of 15¾ since last night, and almost 25c. under the top price, 90c., which was reached July 8. The close was flat at a loss of 15½, at 65½; September opened unchanged at ¾c. down, at 61, to 60⅝, slumped to 59⅝, and closed very weak, 1⅜ to 1½c. lower, at 59½ to 59⅝.

Fluctuations were very erratic. The offer of a "five" was enough to break the price 1c. and a bid for "ten" put the price up once 2c.

At the opening all signs pointed toward lower prices for corn. The fair weather of the last four days had done much toward drying out the fields and enabling farmers to rush stuff to this market to take advantage of the price. Elevators were buying drying stuff with great rapidity. Yesterday it had been estimated that the receipts to-day would amount to nearly 1,000 cars and the expectations of the traders were practically realized. Arrivals were 827 cars, the greatest run for the crop, with 208 of contract grade. The unlicensed elevators turned out 116 cars and 50,000 bushels. The total run of cars that graded contract was 414 and 50,000 bushels. This amounted to a good half million bushels of contract stuff, which stared the bull crowd in the face, and which had to be taken in at 81c. a bushel if the price was to be maintained.

John W. Gates, the reputed controlling genius in the corn deal, came to the city yesterday from Chicago, where he had been for some days with Samuel Scotten and John Dupee, the active grain men of and partners in the firm of Harris, Gates & Co.

Mr. Gates landed at his Wall Street office early in the day and at once secluded himself in his private office, where he held many conferences and received innumerable messages. Later in the day he appeared in the outer, or customers', office, smiling and apparently altogether satisfied with himself and the world generally. To the numerous customers he spoke cheerily—and always in the familiar, friendly fashion with which he greets his acquaintances. "Hello 'Bill,'" and "Hello, 'Jim,'" being the usual style of salutation.

But while he talked freely with his partners and his friends, he was unusually reticent in his conversations with newspaper men.

"Is it true, Mr. Gates," he was asked by a NEW YORK TIMES reporter, "that there has been a settlement in the corn deal?"

Mr. Gates smiled—smiled serenely and beamingly. Then he waved his hand in the direction of his partners:

"There are the members of the firm." [Mr. Gates is a special partner.] "See them. I have nothing to say."

"But won't you say whether the deal is closed, whether you have 'cleared up' some millions of dollars and—"

Mr. Gates interrupted the reporter.

"Say," he said, "say, who told you I had any corn, anyway?"

Not being prepared to answer this question offhand, the reporter said:

"Well, then, about the stock market, Mr. Gates? Is it true you have sold stock to protect yourself in the corn deal, or is it not?"

Again Mr. Gates beamed.

"My boy," he said, "I'm not talking. What's the use? See my partners."

Charles Gates, who is a typical son of his father, was somewhat more communicative. In reply to numerous queries, he said:

"I won't say that there has been a settlement and I won't say that there hasn't. Any information there is to give out—if there is any at all—will come from the Chicago end, where all the business is being done. But I would just like to say a thing or two of this deal. In the first place, everybody who cared to know our position on corn could have and ought to have known it long ago. We began buying July corn away back in February, because we knew there was a shortage of it and understood that it had been considerably oversold; and not only did we buy, but we advised all our customers to buy—July corn then being around 60. Everything was done in the open. It was a plain, straightaway, daylight campaign, and our position was very clearly and openly defined. We bought corn and we kept on buying. The other day this corn touched 90—and there you have the story.

"As for our position now, well, all I can say is that it is some time yet before the end of the month and much might happen before then.

"Just to make it a little more interesting, however, I may say that when the deal is wound up, I guess we will have a little more money in the bank than when we started."

All other questions young Mr. Gates, who, like his father, was in most agreeable mood, declined to answer, except to say that his father will probably start West again some time to-day.

DUDLEY F. PHELPS RESIGNS.

He Had Been Head of the Law Division of the New York Custom House for Thirty Years.

Col. Dudley F. Phelps, who, since July 5, 1872, has been in charge of the Law Division of the Customs Service at this port, has tendered his resignation in the following letter addressed to Collector Stranahan:

N. N. Stranahan, Esq., Collector of the Port:

Dear Sir: I herewith respectfully tender my resignation as Deputy Collector of the Law Division of your office, to take effect as soon after the 15th inst. as will be convenient to you.

Saturday last was the thirtieth anniversary of my first assumption of the duties of Law Deputy under Gen. Arthur, July 5, 1872. The responsibilities of the office have constantly increased, and are now so great and the duties so onerous that I do not feel in justice to myself that I ought to remain longer at the present salary, and I know that under statutory provisions the salary cannot be increased over what it was forty years ago. I have not been able to take a day's vacation since 1897, and the strain is becoming too much for a man of my age.

As our relations have been so peculiarly agreeable, I shall part from you officially with profound regret, and I am certain your administration will prove one of the ablest and most popular in the history of the service, and am most sorry it will be impossible for me to remain as one of your assistants. Yours very repectfully,

DUDLEY F. PHELPS.

The resignation has been accepted by the Collector, to take effect Aug. 15. Mr. Phelps has been granted a leave of absence for thirty days from July 15, after which date his connection with the Customs Service will cease.

Druggist's Plea Didn't Avert Fine.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., July 15.—Although he set up the plea that he sold the bottles, not their contents, John Clayton, a Princeton druggist, was fined $50 to-day on the charge that he sold hydrant water for distilled water. Complaint was made against Clayton by the State Board of Health, which is enforcing the State pure food and drugs law, and has many cases against druggists who are alleged to keep their soda fountains in filthy conditions and who adulterate drugs.

Approved by Board of Aldermen.

The Board of Aldermen at its session yesterday authorized the issue of $30,000 in bonds to repair the Cumberland Street Hospital in Brooklyn, and approved of an appropriation of $1,250,000 to regulate and grade the Grand Concourse. An ordinance establishing a market, the continuance of which is discretionary with the Bridge Commissioner, under the approach of the new Williamsburg Bridge, between Clinton and Ridge Streets, was adopted.

STORMS BRING RELIEF FROM THE HEAT WAVE

For Five Minutes the Wind Blew at Fifty-four Miles an Hour.

Hailstones One-quarter of an Inch in Diameter Fell—Brooklyn Suffers from Heavy Showers.

Thunderstorms, hail showers, and high winds brought relief yesterday from heat that during the forenoon houre threatened to make the day unbearable. The sun rose upon a temperature of 71 degreee, the lowest of the night, but soon the mercury began to start toward the record point for July 15 of 94 degrees, which it scored two years ago. It was baffled, however, after reaching 86 degrees at 1 P. M. by the first shower, which came up from the southwest at 1:35 o'clock, and lasted until 2:09 o'clock, with vivid lightning, and merely a cooling sprinkle of rain. Another shower went past the city to the southward in mid-afternoon near enough for the thunder to be heard down town, although no rain fell in Manhatten.

The big shower of the evening, according to the official records of the Weather Bureau, came straight out of the west. Its first accompanying thunder was at 7:21 o'clock, the rain beginning at 7:32 P. M. and ending at 8:02 o'clock. There was hail from 7:38 to 7:43 o'clock, the stones measuring from one-sixteenth to a quarter of an inch in diameter. Rain and hail together gave a precipitation of 27.100 of an inch. The wind was moderate until 7:32, when it suddenly rose to fifty-four miles an hour, and held that velocity for five minutes, when it subsided as suddenly as it had arisen. During the storm the temperature fell 18 degrees, to 61, dropping at the rate of a degree a minute from 7:32 to 7:42 o'clock, inclusive.

Brooklyn caught the heavier part of the shower. The hail struck against windows until the noise resembled the firing of small arms. For several minutes after the streets were coated as with pebbles from the deep sea, and hailstones an inch long were reported. Trolley traffic was suspended for a time, the motormen being blinded by the flying ice. Streets about the City Hall flowed level with the curb, while on the slopes they became tributary rivers. On Washington Street lumber placed in front of an unfinished building was floated down the street, and in all low parts cellars and even stores were flooded.

Lightning struck Car 481 bound for the ferry at Grand and Lorimer Streets, Brooklyn, at 2 P. M. The car was crowded, and some of the passengers were knocked insensible. Mrs. Kate Kirchhoof, forty-three years old, of 323 Humboldt Street, had her hair singed and her clothes set on fire. Her husband refused to permit her to be removed to a hospital. The car was ablaze, but employes extinguished the fire. In the big shower a flash of lightning caused all the lights to go out in Car 1,044 of the Seventh Avenue line, Brooklyn, at Berkeley Place, causing a panic among the forty-three passengers. Mrs. Catharine Moure, thirty years old, of 225 Nineteenth Street, was taken to the Seney Hospital in an ambulance, suffering from hysteria.

Reports from Bath Beach, Bay Ridge, and the upper end of Coney Island told of considerable damage done by wind and hail.

One violent gust of wind blew in a big plate-glass window in the Potter Building on Park Row, Manhattan, with a crash that made those nearest think lightning was the cause. Lightning also shattered a large flagpole on the Cornell Medical College at First Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street, and shattered a large elm at Gramercy Park and Irving Place.

TAMMANY HALL STRUCK.

The Flagpole and the Wooden Image of the Indian Chief Shattered by Lightning.

Tammany Hall was struck by lightning during the height of the storm last night. A bolt of lightning, followed by a terrific peal of thunder, shattered the forty-five-foot pole on the roof of the building, then flashed down the pole, darted across the roof, and demolished the wooden image of the Indian chief which stood near the edge. It then zigzagged over the roof to the rear and sped downward, darting into the stage of "Tony" Pastor's Theatre, which adjoins.

Henry Riccer of 142 East Fourteenth Street was standing in his doorway, directly opposite, talking to Dr. Sherry when the bolt struck Tammany Hall. Both were hurled to the ground with violence, and Riccer was rendered unconscious. He and Dr. Sherry were slightly burned, but neither suffered serious injury.

Large pieces of wood which had been torn from the flagpole were sent flying in all directions, and many pedestrians narrowly escaped being struck. Splinters of the shattered pole were hurled into the Third Avenue elevated railroad station, 100 feet away, while parts of the roofing, which had been ripped up by the force of the lightning, were sent flying over to Irving Place.

Nobody was in Tammany Hall at the time except "Barney," the janitor. A performance was going on in Pastor's Theatre when the bolt struck, but the damage done there was back of the stage and very slight, and the audience was unaware that anything had happened.

Bite from His Pet Dog Fatal.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 15.—Henry Gutman of New York died this afternoon of hydrophobia at the Monmouth Memorial Hospitnl. He was bitten by his pet dog Dewey nearly three months ago. The wound was cnuterized, and Gutman paid bot little attention to it until last Tuesday, when he complained that it hurt him. A physician was summoned and had him removed to the hospital. Mr. Gutman was fifty-five years old, and for many years had conducted boarding houses at Long Branch.

Pittsburg Wants Convict Carter.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 15.—Detective George W. Cole will be sent to New York with requisition papers for Silas, alias "Kid" Carter, the negro, wanted here for the murder of Policeman James Sheehy. The prisoner has been positively identified as Carter by the local police officials and by his mother. Gov. Odell has been asked to pardon Carter, who is serving a term of six months in the Kings County Penitentiary for attempted burglary at New Rochelle. If the pardon is granted Carter will be brought back to stand trial here for his life.

Wanted His Assessment Raised.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 15.—Among the scores of protests filed with the Board of Review against valuations of personal property set by the Assessors has been found the request of one who wants his assessment raised. The reviewing body had been listening all forenoon to the troubles of persons who wanted their assessments reduced, and when Stanley McCormick's application for a raise of valuation on his personal property from $250,000 to $475,402.73 was handed to them they were naturally greatly surprised.

Glass Blowers Re-elect National Officers

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 15.—The business of the convention of the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association was concluded late thie afternoon. All of the old officers were re-elected, namely: President—Dennis A. Hayes; Vice President—William M. Doughty; National Treaeurer—Conrad Authsinal; Secretary—William Lawner. The use of the injunction in labor disputes wae vigorously denounced in a resolution. The next convention will be held at Cincinnati, opening on July 6, 1903.

A CLERGYMAN'S ASSERTIONS.

Children Born Blind Because Mothers Never See Daylight—Alleged Homes Under Skycrapers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I beg to say that in the current number of The Independent the following statement is made in an article entitled, "Typical Tenement Tragedies," by the Rev. David M. Steele:

How many know that some of the great office buildings have under them apartments for fifty families, and that in these families children are sometimes born blind, because their mothers for whole years never see daylight?

The whole article is one of absorbing interest, and this extract which I have made above states a most extraordinary fact, which almost challenges belief. I thought I possessed a fairly accurate knowledge of New York's big buildings, but I had never beard this stated before. I. S.

New York, July 14, 1902.

The Rev. Dr. David M. Steele is one of the curates of St. Bartholomew's Parish, and, as his article in The Independent indicates, has spent much time in work on the east side. Most of the instances cited in the article alluded to by the writer of the above letter are, Mr. Steele says, within his own experience, or are stories told him by people he has met in the course of his work. Some few are gleaned from newspaper clippings.

The instances, he says, cover many years and are matched by many others of similar character which are within the experience of people familiar with the lower east side. Many shipwrecks of the world's wider or more sheltered life drift to places like the east side elums, and each of these persons is apt to have a story more or less extraordinary—judged by the standards of ordinary well-to-do people.

As to the matter of the passage quoted by the writer of the letter, Mr. Steele says he does not know that there are actually such apartments under the great office buildings. It is a fact, nowever, he says, that children have been born blind in basement tenements in this city, in cases where the blindness was due to the conditions of life in which the mother lived. Such children have been brought to St. Bartolomew's clinic to be cared for, and are within Mt. Steele's knowledge.

WINDOW GLASS WAGE SCALE.

Workers May Sign Ten Months' Agreement with Independent Company and Start Up in September.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 15.—The Denny organization of the Window Glass Workers' Association has instructed its Wage Committee to sign a scale for the operation of the factories from September until June 30 of next year. This extends the fire to one of ten months instead of eight months or less of the wage agreements of previous years.

President Denny States that a date for a wage conference with the Independent Window Glass Company has not yet been arranged, but that the conference will take place soon, as only about six weeks remain until the time set for the starting of the plants. He said that this organization would arrange a wage agreement without any reference to the terms demanded by the Burns organization.

George L. Cake, ex-Secretary of the Window Glass Workers' Association, says a big offer has been made by the American Window Glass Company to induce the independents to return to the combination. The American is willing to give $250,000 and take care of the unfilled orders of the independent company, either by supplying them with glass at cost or giving them so much glass free. The independent company, it is well known, has not enough glass to fill its orders, but in other ways it has been the winner in its fight with the American.

The fires of the Independent Company will open Sept. 1, unless an agreement is reached with the American Company, in which case the factories will not go into blast until Oct. 15. It is to prevent the earlier start that the American Company has been so anxious to get a working agreement with the other company.

STEAMSHIPS ALMOST CRASH.

Prompt Action by Captain of the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse Averts Accident on North River.

When the big North German Lloyd liner Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse and the new Hamburg-American steamship Moltke were backed out from their piers on opposite sides of the North River yesterday morning it seemed for a moment that a midstream collision was imminent.

The Kaiser left her dock promptly at 10 o'clock and was proceeding slowly down stream. The Moltke was delayed some five minutes in getting away from her Hoboken pier, and as she backed out she lay apparently in the path of the Kaiser, which was being carried along by a strong ebb tide. In response to the tooting of whistles from both liners a number of tugs put out, but in the meantime Capt. Hogemann of the Kaiser had given the order to reverse. The immense screws churned up great masses of foam as the vessel's headway was stopped, and the suspense was over when the Kaiser had backed up far enough to allow the Moltke sufficient room to swing her bow down stream.

Dr. von Holleben, the German Ambassador at Washington, was a passenger on the Kaiser. He goes home to Germany on a two-months leave of absence.

Samuel Untermyer, Judge Herman Joseph, Dayrell Crackanthorpe, Secretary to the British Embassy at Washington; C. Oliver Iselin, John A. Murphy, M. Warley Platzek, and L. de Hegermann Lindencrone, Danish Minister to France, also sailed on the North German Lloyd steamship.

MR. COLER'S ASPIRATIONS.

Said to be After the Governorship—Ex-Gov. Hill Coming to Town—Mr. Campbell's Views.

Ex-Gov. Hill and ex-Controller Bird S. Coler are expected in the city to-day. The latter has been away on a vacation. Frank Campbell, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, is at the Hoffman House.

If the reporte in circulation have any foundation, Mr. Coler is, more than ever, a candidate for the Gubernatorial nomination.

Mr. Campbell professes to know nothing about the situation, but is confident of Democratic success. He thinks this is a Democratic year. He does not know that he will be re-elected Chairman of the State Committee, and his friends declare that the up-State Democracy will not accept any one as Cbairman who lives below the Bronx.

MAN'S FIGHT WITH A DOG.

BALTIMORE, July 15.—Congressman Frank C. Wachter was badly bitten in both hands to-day while defending his little daughter, Miss Hattie C. Wachter, from the attacks of a large St. Bernard dog. The daughter was also badly bitten.

The encounter happened in the yard of Mr. Wachter's home. Hattie was playing with the animal, when suddenly the dog uttered a fierce growl and sprang upon the child, fastening its teeth in her arm. Mr. Wachter heard his daugbter's screams and rushed into the yard Seeing her peril he seized tbe animal by the collar and tried to drag it away from her. The dog turned upon Mr. Wachter and a desperate struggle followed.

Mr. Wacbter is a strong man, but tbe dog is an unusually large specimen, being nearly three feet in height. Finally he succeeded in hurling the beast from him and made a quick dash for the door to tbe house, ebutting out the brute.

A pbysician quickly cauterized the wounds. Both patients will be taken to tbe Pasteur Institute in this city for treatment. The dog was killed by a policeman.

SCHOONER ENDYMION WON

In Ocean Race from Newport to Sea Gate, Brooklyn.

F. F. AMES' VARUNA WAS SECOND

Three of the Five Boats Which Started in Atlantic Yacht Club Contest Completed Course.

The yachts which started in the race from Newport to Sea Gate Monday finished yesterday as follows:

	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Endymion, E. S. Thomas	11:14:30	1:30:00	26:15:30
Varuna, F. F. Ames	11:01:30	3:21:05	28:19:35
Thistle, Robert E. Tod	11:00:00	3:50:00	28:50:00
Ailsa, Henry S. Redmond	11:01:00	Disabled.	
Mira, Charles L. Poor	11:03:02	Withorew.	

The ocean yacbt race arranged by Commodore Robert E. Tod for the conclusion of the squadron cruise of tbe Atlantic Yacht Club came to an end off Sea Gate yesterday afternoon. Edward S. Thomas's schooner Endymion, the famous Atlantic flyer, holder of one of the best transatlantic yacbt records, showed the way into port to her competitors, being nearly two hours abead of Frederick F. Ames's schooner Varune, and more than two hours ahead of Commodore Robert E. Tod's big topsail schooner Thistle. So far as tbe Endymion wes concerned, it was almost a foregone conclusion that she would win under the weather conditions that prevailed, but the close finish between the Varuna and the Thistle was somewhat of a surprise. It was not Thistle weather at all. She is a heavy craft, and in beating against the wind, when she cannot carry her big topsails, is at a disadvantage compared with smaller boats. Nevertheless, had it not been for the accident that delayed her yesterday morning and the eoft spot of wind that she struck in the afternoon off Sandy Hook, sbe would easily have come in second, and been very near to the leader.

The Ailsa was unfortunate. Monday afternoon, when ebe had reached a position well off Montauk Point and was four miles in the lead, she carried away some of her rigging and was so disabled that her Captain was obliged to draw out of the race. He took a tug up the Sound for City Island, where repairs will be made.

MIRA WAS OUTCLASSED.

The little forty-foot sloop Mira was out of place in the race. Her owner entered her, boping to be able to sail against some of the smaller boats on sufficiently good time allowance to satisfy him. Nothing was entered that he really had any chance against, but he made the start from Newport and salled out for a few hours. Finally, however, he decided to give up, and it was well that he did. In the strong wind and heavy sea that prevailed outside Monday night and yesterday forenoon a little yacht like the Mira would have had a very serious time of it.

The start of the five yachts was from the Brenton Reef Lightship, off Newport, R. I., Monday at 11 o'clock A. M. The tug C. P. Raymond, that accompanied the Atlantic fleet on its cruise, marked one end of the line, and promptly on time gave the starting whistle. The weather was hazy, but there was a good eight or nine knot breeze blowing from the southwest that gave encouraging indications of freshening later. With the wind from that quarter it was a long beat close hauled to fetch Montauk, and then a succession of tacke along the southern shore of Long Island.

First over the line at the start was the Thistle, which crossed exactly as the whistle blew, going on the port tack. The Ailsa followed close astern, and to the leeward on the starboard tack. The Varuna crossed the line in the wrong direction, and was obliged to luff around and cross again, going over on the port tack one minute and thirty seconds late. The Mira was the third to cross. The Endymion was far away to the windward when the whistle blew, her skipper evidently thinking the starting whistle was merely preparatory. He filled away and headed out, but soon returned and went around the tug. Finding that he had not yet got away right, he came about and went across the line correctly nearly fifteen minutes late.

After keeping on the starboard tack for about three miles, the Ailsa came about on the starboard tack and headed in toward the Narragansett shore. The Varuna and the Thistle started to make long boards off shore, and the Endymion putting up a baby jibtopsail, went off in the same direction. It wes the bope of the skippers that, after rounding Montauk, they might find a south or a southeasterly wind that would enable them to lay their course straight for home. None of them went through the Block Island Channel, but all kept far outside. After half an hour inshore sailing the Ailsa came about on the starboard tack, and also stood off shore.

At 11:30 the Varuna, coming in on the port tack, crossed astern of the Endymion, which was then heading south half west about half a mile ahead. The Mira crossed the stern of the Varuna and set her gaff topsail about the same time the Thistle crossed the bow of the Varuna on the starboard tack off short the Varuna being then about a quarter of a mile ahead. At 1 o'clock the Endymion came about and headed west one-half north and crossed the bows of the Thistle, going to the leeward. She was clearly outfooting and outpointing her near competitor. Soon after this hour the big boats lost sight of the Ailsa and the Mira, and heard nothing more from them until the finisb line was crossed off Sea Gate.

During the night the vessels lost sight of each other. The weather was glorious for sailing if not for racing. Holding steady in the southwest the wind continued to head the yachts in most provoking fashion. It was a cloudless sky and clear moonlight until after midnight, and the Thistle made very good speed considering that she could not carry some of her most useful working sails. At 2 o'clock Shinnecock Light bore northwest.

LAST HOURS OF THE RACE.

At daylight, shortly after 4 o'clock, those on board the Thistle sighted the Varuna on the port beam. At 6 o'clock the Varuna was on the lee bow of the Thistle, and the Endymion was sighted some four miles ahead on the port beam.

When the day had fairly set in the wind began to strengthen. It increased to 16, 18, and even 20 miles an hour, still from the southwest. There was a heavy sea on, and the yachts jumped into it in lively fashion. The Endymion was soon lost to sight, but the Varuna and the Thistle never lost each other. The Varuna sailed with her lee deck awash most of the day, and the Thistle was deck awash, and sometimes lee rail awash, too. Frequently the big waves broke over her bows.

At 8:40 the Thistle met with a serious accident. Her big jibtopsail filled and, straining in the gale, brought too much strain upon the foretopgallantmast, and that spar broke clear off above the hounds. The stick and rigging hung swinging alongside the foremast, and it took nearly two hours to clear away the wreckage. Meanwhile sheets were eased off, and the Thistle lost much ahead in addition to losing the use of her jibtopsail.

Fire Island Lightship was sighted at 10 o'clock on the lee bow of the Thistle, and the Endymion was lifted, again showing that despite the accident the flagship had footed very well. At 10:30 the Varnun passed the lightship. Ten minutes later the Thistle made a starboard hitch and passed the lightship at 10:45. The log at that time showed 153 miles traveled. The Thistle wae footing very rapidly at tbe time of her accident and was overhauling tbe Varuna.

At 2 o'clock tbe Thistle passed the Sandy Hook Lightship. The Varuna had passed the lightship a quarter of an hour before, but tbe Endymion was out of sight ahead. Just before the Gedney Channel wae reached a squall broke. The wind swung around to the west, then backed to the southwest, and then settled into the south. Rain came and killed the wind. When the breeze started again both tbe yacbts had to make a board down toward the Atlantic Highlands. When the wind freshened the Varuna got the benefit first and was able to make a long reach up tbe bay to the finish line, the Thistle following half an hour later. It was very nasty in the lower bay while the squall lasted, and the clouds settled down so black that the Endymion passed in unobserved by those who were watching for her.

The Endymion was in command of Capt. Loesch. The Varuna was sailed by her owner, Vice Commodore F. F. Ames, who had with him as guests C. E. Schuyler, C. L. Burnham, and Louis Jackson. Commodore R. E. Tod sailed the Thistle and had with him as guests Major J. Fred Ackerman, Frederick Vilmer, and several others. Capt. Rhodes had E. S. Willard with him on the Ailsa.

The Varuna lost the figurehead from her bow and had her gaff topsails split twice. The course direct from Brenton Reef to Sea Gate is 145 miles, but the yachts being compelled to beat nearly the whole dey covered many more miles. The log of the Tbistle showed she sailed over 240 miles, and the others did not do less. The Thistle showed a speed varying from 6 to 9 miles an hour.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

TO EXPAND THE ROCK ISLAND.

It Is Reported the Road Seeks Control of the Mallory Steamship Line.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 15.—The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad system is to be expanded on a large scale. All the plans have been completed to extend the road from El Paso to Los Angeles, should the controlling powers of the company deem the step advisable. Surveys have been completed for an outlet for the system to Galveston, and contracts for part of the work have been let.

In connection with this extension, it is reported that the road is seeking control of the Mallory Steamship Line, or at least a close traffic agreement with that company. Such a combination would give the Rock Island practically the same connection with New York and other Atlantic Coast points as is now enjoyed by the Southern Pacific through its control of the Morgan Steamship Line.

President Leeds, when asked in New York to-day if the reported effort of his company to secure the control of the Mallory Steamship Line was true, would not answer the question. Neither would he affirm or deny the report of the extension of his road to Los Angeles and other California points.

HEBREW FRESH AIR CHARITY.

Work Being Done by the Directors at Rockaway Park.

The sanitarium for Hebrew children at Rockaway Park, one of the largest fresh-air charities in the world, will soon celebrate its twenty-fifth anniversary.

On Monday and Thursday mornings train excursions consisting of six or eight cars, filled with children, are run from the Long Island Railway station in Long Island City to Rockaway Park. Here everything is in readiness to receive and care for the little ones, and the mothers who apply accompany them. Good meals are provided, and milk is prepared for the babies under the direction of the doctors. Sea bathing under the care of a swimming master is obligatory on all who are well enough to participate. The children must all undergo an examination by the physicians; the sick are separated from the well, and are placed in the large wards, where they remain until they have recovered. Trained nurses and doctors are in attendance day and night.

In addition to the train excursions a boat excursion up the Hudson is given every Wednesday, which is subject to the same careful rules and regulations as the train excursions.

The sanitarium is supported wholly by voluntary contributions.

RAILROAD ISSUES NEW TARIFF.

Louisville and Nashville Will Assume Drayage Charges on Freight.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, July 15.—The Louisville and Nashville Railroad to-day issued a new tariff, in which the company will assume the drayage chargee on all freight, inbound and outbound, wbether the articles be competitive or not.

This meets the tariff issued by the Illinois Central and Southern Railway, and goes them one better. On last Saturday these two companies announced they would assume the drayage charges on all competitive articles.

It is not known what the Illinois Central and Soutbern will do to meet the proposition laid down by the Louisville and Nashville, but the Illinois Central men say the issue will be met most satisfactorily.

Assistant to President Baldwin.

J. Stanley Brown has been appointed assistant to President Baldwin of the Long Island Railroad. For a number of years Mr. Brown was Assistant Secretary of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and Railroad Secretary to E. H. Harriman, Cbairman of the Board of Directors of the Union Pacific. Mr. Brown was married to a daughter of President James A. Garfield and was secretary to President Garfield at the time of his assassination. The vacancy created by Mr. Brown's new appointment is now occupied temporarily by William O. S. Thorne.

Southern Indiana to Increase Capital.

Special to The New York Times.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., July 15.—John R. Walsh's Southern Indiana Railway Company has filed notice of an increase of capital stock from $1,500,000 to $3,000,000. The company has decided to build more branch roads, none to be more than forty miles in length, to points in the Western Indiana coal fields. The increase in the capital stock has started anew the stories of reported deals for the purchase of the property by one of the larger systems.

Plants for Repairing Steel Cars.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, July 15.—The Pennsylvania Railroad has officially announced its intention to build a large plant for repairing steel cars. It is tbe intention to have the plant located at Altoona. The cost is estimated to be not less than $200,000. It will be situated near the immense shops of the company at that point. The company will later on erect a similar plant in Allegheny.

Two Battleships Off to Sea.

The United States battleships Kearsarge and Alabama left the navy yard yesterday afternoon to join tbe Summer practice cruise of the North Atlantic Squadron. Tbey will proceed to Wood's Hole, off the New England Coast. The cruiser Olympia, which will be present to-day at the dedication of the Stony Point Battlefield State Reservation, at Stony Point, on the Hudson, will join the fleet later.

Cosmides Discharged from Custody.

Christopher Cosmides of 249 West One Hundred and Seventh Street, who was arrested last Saturday by Detective Sergeant McConville on tbe charge of forgery, was yesterday discharged from custody by Magistrate Cornell in the Tombs Court. The Magistrate expressed tbe opinion that the arrest of the defendant on such a charge was preposterous.

Woman's Illicit Still Raided.

An illicit still was raided yesterday by Internal Revenue Agent Thompson at 59 Scammel Street, and Mary Grossman, who was found operating a small plant, was placed under arrest, but in view of the fact that the prisoner was supporting an epileptic daughter, United States Commissioner Shields permitted her to return to her home upon receiving her promise never again to violate the law.

New York Horses Win Prizes.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 15.—A throng of society people flocked to Inlet Park to be present at the inauguration of the fourth annual event of the Atlantic City Horse Show Association. There were ten classes judged during the afternoon. In these, New York exhibitors secured five first, six second, and five third prizes, while Philadelphia carried off two first, two second, and one third prize.

Mrs. Madaus Not Guilty of Murder.

Mrs. Lizzie Madaus was yesterday found not guilty of tbe murder of her husband, William Madaus, an engraver, who, according to the evidence, she stabbed to death with a potato knife at their home, 330 East Seventy-fourth Street, on March 11 last after he had rebuked her for her intemperate habits.

Minnie Kurtz Sent to the Penitentiary.

Minnie Kurtz, who was convicted on Monday of maintaining a disorderly house, was yesterday sentenced by Justice Hinsdale in the Court of Special Sessions to serve three months in the penitentiary.

GRAND SUNDAY OUTING TO THE Mountains

Tickets on sale July 20 to Mauch Chunk, Glen Onoko and the Switchback via the

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD

$1.50 Round Trip Children 75 Cents

Special train will leave New York, 23d St., 8.25 a. m.; Cortlandt St., 8.30 a. m.; Desbrosses St., 8.30 a.m. Will leave Brooklyn (Fulton St.), 8.15 a. m. Returning, leave Mauch Chunk 5.45 p.m. Tickets for Switchback, 50 cts. additional. Ticket offices at Ferry Stations and 355 and 1234 Broadway.

From Brooklyn 15c. additional.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO Bloomingdales 3RD AVE 59TH & 60TH STS

Some of the Rare Values in the Sale of Manufacturers' Stocks.

Money-saving opportunities in the best and most seasonable merchandise are here in abundance. This great sale of manufacturers' stocks has been accountable for rarest economies ever quoted. We mention these few following items merely as hints of the unmatchable values throughout this great establishment.

Dainty Short Sleeved White Waists.

A particularly attractive and pleasing collection of charming new conceits. The descriptions here are very meagre.

$1.49—Of pretty lawn; made with pleated back; front trimmed with six rows of dainty lace; the elbow sleeves prettily trimmed with lace.

$1.98—Of fine lawn; the front effectively trimmed with fine lace inserting and tucking; the short sleeves finished off with lace trimming.

$2.49—Of fine lawn; the front cut in the square design mode, embellished with lace inserting and tucking; lace trimming on the elbow sleeves.

$1.98—Of fine lawn; six rows of lace insertion on front; elbow sleeves trimmed with lace.

$2.49—Of fine lawn; having bias front of lace inserting and tucking; short sleeves with lace trimming.

$2.69—Of fine lawn; dainty round yoke and collar of fine lace; the pretty elbow sleeves trimmed to match.

2nd Floor, 59th St. Section.

The China Store

Offers most interesting values for the appreciative shopper of to-day. For instance, these few culled from the immense assortment:

Decorated Dinner Sets—American porcelain; 100 pieces; gold edges; floral designs; soup tureen included; value $10; special, $5.45

Decorated Tea Sets—American porcelain; dainty floral patterns; gold edges; 56 pieces; worth $4.50; special, $2.45

Water Tumblers—Jelly Tumblers and berry saucers; American crystal glass; special, each, 2c

See window display.

Tea Cups and Saucers—Imported china; with heavy gold band edges; Saxon shape; good value at 10c; special, pair, 8c

Tea Cups and Saucers—White German China; Saxon shape; would be a bargain at 8c.; special, pair, 6c

Glass Berry Bowls—And flower vases; reproductions of cut; regular size; nicely polished; special, each, 10c

Third Floor, 59th St. Section.

Pinking Machines, $2.95.

No worthier item than this from the great sale of Manufacturers' stocks. They are the newest improved Royal machines, usually sold for $5.

Main Floor, 59th St. Section.

Well Made Hammocks, 69c.

No need for a scarcity of these summer comforts when you may obtain good woven cotton ones, full size, with valance and comfortable head rest, for the above exceptionally small price.

Ground Floor, 59th St. Section.

Items From the Leather Goods Sale.

The "Traveller" Dress Suit Case—Leather covered; steel frame; stitched all around; heavy stitched handle; canvas lining; good value at $3.50—special to-day, $1.95

"The Leader" Dress Suit Case—Leather covered; steel frame; stitched all around; English handle; canvas lining; special to-day, $2.95

"The Tourist" Dress Suit Case—made of genuine sole leather; stitched all around; steel frame; lapped corners; heavy stitched handle; fine brass lock; lined with heavy canvas; special to-day, $3.95

"The Hercules" Dress Suit Case—heavy sole leather; finely stitched; good large size; 24 inches long; new style English handle leather lined; value $7.50—special to-day, $4.95

Women's Belts—of silk, satin and moire, tucked and plaited; some worth 50c; special to-day, 25c

Men's Belts—of monkey grain, cowhide, black and colors; suede and pigskin, stitched and lined; would be good value at 50c; special to-day, 24c

Main Floor, 59th St. Section.

New Publications. New Publications.

THE KENTONS

A New Novel by

W. D. HOWELLS

A delightful story of an American family.

The London Times *says: "How give anybody who has not read the book an idea of the delicate wit and humor that is in, through and round about every page?"*

$1.50

HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

August Number of THE SMART SET A MAGAZINE OF CLEVERNESS Out To-Day

BRENTANO'S Union Square New York PAPER NOVELS 5, 10, 15 & 19 cents CATALOGUE FREE

The Beverage of Health

No temperance drink has won such universal popularity as a thirst quencher and blood purifier as

Rose's Lime Juice

The product of the choicest West Indian Lime Fruit. It is always

Delicious Wholesome Refreshing

Ask your grocer or druggist for it and insist on having ROSE'S.

STEEL TRUST ANSWERS

President Schwab Values Properties at $1,400,000,000.

He Expects Heavy Increase in Profits—Chairman Gary Has No Fear for the Corporation from Business Depression.

NEWARK, N. J., July 15.—When Vice Chancellor Emery to-day called the case of J. Aspinwall Hodge and others against the United States Steel Corporation on the return of the order to show cause why the proposed retirement of $200,000,000 preferred stock and the issuance of bonds instead should not be restrained, Robert McCarter, counsel for the complainant, stated that through a misunderstanding between him and counsel for the other side, he had delayed in getting necessary affidavits because of the belief that it was generally understood that the case would not come up until the Court of Appeals had decided the Miriam Berger case. He said these affidavits were from Mr. Hodge and from the records of the suit between Messrs. Schwab and Frick in Pennsylvania, in which Mr. Schwab had sworn to the value of the trust holdings at that time.

H. V. Lindabury, counsel for the Steel Corporation, replied that he had given Mr. McCarter beyond the time limit to file affidavits, and that he did not receive a copy of the affidavits until to-day and had not had time to go over them. From what Mr. McCarter had informed him was the gist of them, it was necessary and important that he should get affidavits from Henry C. Frick and Francis D. Perkins, Secretary of the Steel Corporation, to embody in the answer.

At Vice Chancellor Emery's suggestion Mr. Lindabury agreed to allow Mr. McCarter to file the affidavits as part of the main case. It was then agreed that the case should go over until a week from to-morrow, so that Mr. Lindabury might get the affidavits he desired.

In the answer filed by Mr. Lindabury, the company denies the allegation that it has not complied with the corporation laws in regard to the proposed retirement of preferred stock. It also denies that there is any contemplated fraud or favoritism in the proposed scheme.

MR. SCHWAB'S AFFIDAVIT.

Attached to the answer is the affidavit of Charles M. Schwab, President of the Steel Corporation. In it he recites the history of the corporation and shows the great profit that has accrued since its organization fifteen months ago.

Mr. Schwab declares in his affidavit, which is a part of the answer, that "the issued and outstanding capital stock of the United States Steel Corporation now amounts to $1,018,783,200 par value, consisting of 5,102,800 shares of 7 per cent. cumulative preferred stock, of the par value of $100, and 5,083,025 shares of common stock, of the par value of $100." The outstanding bonded indebtedness of the Steel Trust, Mr. Schwab shows, now amounts to $336,757,000, with $60,221,250 mortgage or bonded indebtedness on the subsidiary companies.

He also shows that the cash and cash assets of the Steel Corporation and the subsidiary companies June 1, 1902, amounted to $214,278,000, partly offset by current liabilities amounting to $65,987,000, leaving net cash assets on that date of $148,291,000, which amount, says the affidavit, has increased since that date more than $12,000,000.

The affidavit then goes on to say:

"The net profits of the United States Steel Corporation and its subsidiary companies during the first year, that is to say, from April 1, 1901, to April 1, 1902, amounted to $98,766,452, after deducting therefrom $12,736,601 to provide for various sinking funds to meet the principal of existing bonded indebtedness at maturity and to represent depreciation in plants, &c.

"The Steel Corporation paid during the first year of its business $15,200,000 for interest upon its bonds; $2,533,333 for its bond sinking funds; $35,682,962 in 7 per cent. dividends upon its preferred stock, and $20,309,641 in 4 per cent. dividends upon its common stock, and after such expenditures (and $25,282 for dividends on sundry extraordinary companies' stock) there remained a surplus of $25,015,233. The net earnings during the first three months of the second year, viz., from April 1, 1902, to July 1, 1902, were $37,631,700, or at the rate of $150,766,000 per year.

LOOKS FOR LARGER PROFITS.

"In my opinion the net earnings of the second year of the Steel Corporation's business, ending April 1, 1903, will greatly exceed those of the first year, and will equal and probably exceed $140,000,000.

"The United States Steel Corporation properties earned during the period of fifteen months since its incorporation net profits in excess of 10 per cent. upon its entire capital stock, after providing for all interest charges, sinking funds, depreciations, &c. This is equal to 13 per cent. upon the common stock, after deducting the 7 per cent. dividend upon the preferred stock.

"During the second year the properties are earning at the rate of over 14 per cent. upon the common stock, after deducting 7 per cent. cumulative dividend upon its preferred stock."

Mr. Schwab's affidavit tells of his familiarity with the values of the various kinds of property now controlled by the Steel Trust, qualifying him as an expert, and then continues:

"In my opinion the actual intrinsic value of said properties of United States Steel Corporation exceeds the par value of the bonds and preferred and common stock now outstanding. I am individually the owner and holder of 61,692 shares of the preferred stock and 81,528 shares of the common stock, and I have greatly increased my holdings within the last six months because convinced of the intrinsic and earning value of the preferred and common stock. Indeed, I have sold bonds of the Steel Corporation and purchased common stock in lieu thereof.

"The properties owned and represented by the United States Steel Corporation are of enormous value, and many of them are indispensable for the successful conduct of the business and could not be duplicated in the United States or elswhere at any price.

"The following items of value are, in my opinion, substantially below the real values of the properties themselves and are below the actual value of the properties to the United States Steel Corporation:

Iron and Bessemer ore properties...	$700,000,000
Plants, mill fixtures, machinery, equipment, tools, and real estate.	300,000,000
Coal and coke fields, (87,589 acres).	100,000,000
Transportation properties, including railroads, (1,467 miles,) terminals, docks, ships, (112,) equipment, (23,185 cars and 428 locomotives,) &c.	$0,000,000
Blast furnaces	48,000,000
Natural gas fields	20,000,000
Limestone properties	4,000,000
Cash and cash assets, as of June 1, 1902	148,291,000
Total	$1,400,291,000

"The foregoing items of value do not include any allowance for the value of the good-will and established business of the various plants and properties, nor do they include anything for the very valuable patents, trade marks, and processes owned or controlled, or anything for the large amount of orders for manufactured goods which have been actually received and are in process of filling. These orders amount in the aggregate to about $150,000,000 and will keep the various producing mills and plants fully occupied until after the 1st of January, 1903, and now assure a net profit of over $60,000,000."

AS TO PROPERTY VALUES.

In explanation of the items of valuation Mr. Schwab goes into details. He declares that it is his opinion that the iron and Bessemer ore properties are practically inexhaustible, and that the valuation of $700,000,000 is conservative and must increase very materially with the exhaustion of known Bessemer ore deposits. As to the plants, &c., valued at $300,000,000, in Mr. Schwab's estimate, his affidavit goes on to say that the corporation includes 400 producing mills, many of them the most valuable in the world.

The coal and coke properties valued by Mr. Schwab at $100,000,000, he says, have that value, although not yet fully developed.

"These properties comprise 54,269 acres of coking coal and 33,320 acres of steam coal, making a total of 87,589 acres situated in the best coal regions of the United States and within easy access by economical transportation facilities to the producing mills."

Mr. Schwab further declares that his valuation of the transportation properties is made after deducting the bonded indebtedness of $40,340,000 held against the various properties, and he avers that the properties could not be duplicated for less than $120,000,000.

The blast furnaces, natural gas fields, and limestone properties, Mr. Schwab declares, are estimated in his table at considerably less than the amount for which they could be duplicated. The cash assets, Mr. Schwab declares further, cannot be duplicated at less than $200,000,000.

Elbert H. Gary, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Steel Corporation since the organization of the latter, says in his affidavit that since April 1, 1901, he has studied the properties of the concern to ascertain their value and annual revenue. He verifies the figures Mr. Schwab gives in his affidavit, and says the steel, ore, gas, coal, coke, railroad, and other properties each yield a very large annual profit, and even if business depression came, the corporation would not be seriously embarrassed.

Speaking of the plan to retire $200,000,000 of preferred stock and issue second mortgage bonds in their place, Mr. Gary says:

"In my opinion, the expenditure of the additional funds to be procured by the issue of the new second mortgage bonds will increase the net earnings from $10,000,000 to $15,000,000 per year, and insure the permanent earning capacities of the plants."

He also says that the Directors carefully considered the earning capacity of the company's plants before favoring the plan to retire the $200,000,000 of preferred stock, to make sure that there could never be a default in payment of interest and principal of the bonds, and it was decided that the earnings would have to decrease 75 per cent. a year to affect the bonds, and that such a reduction could not take place in such valuable properties.

"It was believed by myself and the Board of Directors that it was prudent and advantageous to the corporation and the stockholders to reduce the preferred stock," Mr. Gary adds, "by a purchase of 2,000,000 shares for retirement, and to pay for the same by an issue of bonds. The first mortgage bonds, which have a sinking fund of $3,040,000 per annum, will be paid off within forty-five years, and the sinking fund proposed to be provided for the second mortgage bonds will pay them all off at maturity.

"The result would be that, instead of the present bond and capitalization of $1,325,330,000, the United States Steel Corporation would ultimately have but about $300,000,000 of preferred stock and $500,000,000 of common stock."

Mr. Gary says he does not consider $10,000,000 too high a figure to pay the J. P. Morgan syndicate for guaranteeing the exchange of stock for bonds, for the syndicate agreed to purchase outright $100,000,000 of the new bonds, and to pay therefore with $80,000,000 par value of the preferred stock at par, and $20,000,00 in cash, and $80,000,000 of preferred stock was deposited as a guarantee that the contract would be carried out. Mr. Gary says the syndicate would sustain a heavy loss instead of making a big profit.

DEVERY'S SUPPORTERS ENROLL AT HIS CLUB.

He Says Goodwin Is "So Cold that Every Time He Speaks His Words Freeze"—Sheehan's View of ex-Chief's Candidacy.

Ex-Police Chief Devery was up and doing yesterday, and missed no opportunity to enhance his chances to be chosen the Tammany leader in the Ninth District.

At the new headquarters of the Four Corners Club, at 264 Eighth Avenue, a hook was opened for the enrollment of the faithful. Only those who had enrolled as Democrats to vote at the primaries in September were permitted to sign. At 9 o'clock last night the volume contained 151 signatures. At the head of the list were those of William S. Devery of 310 West Twenty-eighth Street and Thomas J. Burke of 264 Eighth Avenue.

Mr. Devery visited all parts of the district, and, as he expressed it, he would have "framed up another parade but for the rain."

"Is it true," he was asked, "that some of the Greater New York Democracy election district Captains have joined you as reported at the headquarters of the Seymour Club?"

"I don't want to discuss that," he replied, "but I understand that a lot of the Sheehanites are having a banner painted. On it will be a picture of the pump. They intend to march past the Pequod Club with it and then join our association."

"There is a story that you expect to be chosen leader of Tammany Hall to succeed Richard Croker," he was told.

"Nonsense," replied Mr. Devery. "I have not given the matter a thought."

"Would you be surprised, if elected leader of this district, if you were asked to step into Croker's shoes?"

"Yes, I would be," he readily replied. Then he added after looking at the ceiling: "I hear what all these fellows is saying. It don't bother me. My friends are on the enrollment lists and you don't need to worry about them. I've got them on my list and I think I know how they're going to vote."

"Did you see Goodwin last night?"

"Sure I did. Didn't I hand him my hat as I passed the Seymour Club? Did he see me? Sure. But Goodwin is always sitting on a cake of ice. He's the coldest proposition I know of. Why, every time he speaks he is so cold that his words freeze."

"Does he own any ice stock with your friend Carroll?"

"I hope not. If he does he is in sorry ranks. It was selling at about 6 to-day, with the preferred around 30 or 32. But never mind about ice. I'll make it hot enough to shove the stock up and don't you forget it."

John C. Sheehan does not seem to take Devery's candidacy for the leadership seriously. He remarked yesterday when interrogated concerning it:

"Let him go ahead. His programme suits us. I have nothing more to say."

Mr. Sheehan's friends assert that the fact that Devery cost the Democrats the election last Fall is a good issue for them.

It was very dull about the headquarters of the Horatio Seymour Club last night. Leader Goodwin was there and declared he had been too busy on the preceding night to witness the Devery demonstration. It was stated there, however, that Devery was making great inroads into the Sheehan ranks.

STREET CAR GAS NUISANCE.

President Vreeland Declares "The Public Is Not Concerned" in Sulphur Fume Case.

President Vreeland of the Interurban Street Railway Company was asked yesterday if he would tell what the company proposed doing regarding the sulphurous acid nuisance on cars of the Thirty-fourth Street crosstown line, which the Department of Health on Monday last ordered abated, but he declined to discuss the matter at any length. He was as courteous as usual, but merely said: "That is a matter that lies solely between the Department of Health and our company."

When it was pointed out that the public had shown that it was interested in the matter by attending the hearing at the Department of Health, Mr. Vreeland declared:

"The public is not concerned."

The legal department of the corporation was equally reticent.

SWINDLER WITH HYPNOTIC POWERS

Poses as a Doctor and Operates on Long Island.

Steals Money and Valuables from Women in Country Places—One Victim's Experiences.

A smooth-tongued man posing as a doctor and robbing his victims by methods said to involve the use of hypnotism has been stealing money and valuables from women in the country places of Long Island. Miss C. M. Brooks of this city, who is spending a few weeks' vacation in Medford Station, has sent to her friends a most remarkable account of the way the man does his work.

It appears that he arrived at Medford Station last Wednesday at 11:25 A. M., having come on a train from Long Island City. Those who saw him describe him as having a gentlemanly bearing, a large and crooked nose, and a black mustache. He wore a red-and-white striped shirt and a gray plaid suit. Holding his white fedora hat in his hand, for it was a very hot day, he approached the station master and asked where he could find a livery stable to get a horse and carriage. The railroad man replied by pointing out the house in which Miss Brooks was staying.

"They have a horse and wagon over there," he said.

"Well, if that is the best," answered the stranger, "I'll try it."

Then he sought out Miss Brooks's landlady and told her with many smiles and a great deal of suave talk that he wanted to hire the wagon. She sent for her driver, who was some distance away from the house, and while they were waiting for the horse to be hitched up the stranger told the two women (Miss Brooks and the landlady) that he was an oculist, and that he had been delegated by an organization of physicians to go about that part of the country, giving spectacles to those who needed them and charging them only about half as much as they would have to pay elsewhere for treatment.

"Let me see your eyes," he said to Miss Brooks.

"Mine are all right," she answered. "There is nothing the matter with them."

"But it will not cost you anything. Sit down."

More to while away the time than anything else, she permitted the examination. According to her story of what followed, she felt as though she had no control of herself while he was near. Everything he said seemed to be all right at the time, and his orders were obeyed mechanically. After remarking on the beauty of some rings she was wearing, he said:

"Let me see them."

"I can't take them off," she replied.

Whereupon he drew them from her fingers one by one, and she said afterward that she could not resist at all.

"Oh, this isn't worth much," he observed, after looking at the first one. "Let's see the others."

He laid all of them down on the table near which she was sitting. Then her watch and chain and a silver cross followed. At last, the wagon having been brought up to the door by the driver, he rushed out of the room, while his victim sat helpless in her chair, unable to go after him. Just as he was hastening away he diven into a pocket, and produced a common pair of spectacles and a piece of paper, on which he scribbled something.

"Here's a prescription for an eye-wash," he said, and in another minute he was off. Through the open door Miss Brooks saw him stumble as he tried to get into the wagon in a great hurry, but he recovered himself and was soon out of sight.

"It was several minutes before I came to myself," she said in telling the story. "The landlady, who had retired from the room while the examination was in progress, says I looked very bad. She asked me where my watch was, and I looked toward the table, only to find that it was gone. I had not seen him take the jewelry from where he had laid it."

Later Miss Brooks discovered that the man had gone to all the houses in the vicinity. Inquiry at the railroad station showed that he had come from East New York. The conductor remembered his boarding the train there. In returning he got aboard at Patchogue, where he had told Miss Brooks that he had an office. The driver had taken him thither, after he said that he had paid the owner of the wagon, which he had not done.

"We have reports from five or six persons from whom he got money under false pretenses," said Miss Brooks yesterday. "All of them live within three miles of where I saw him. I have seen one of his other victims. She is an old woman. He took her fine gold spectacles away, leaving a pair of worthless ones in their place. He told her he was a son of Dr. Price of Patchogue, but when he found that she had known Dr. Price for a long time he changed the subject of conversation quickly. When she had paid him $2 of the $4 he demanded, he went away, promising to return every Thursday for many weeks. The old woman cannot read or see well with her new glasses, and her head is aching terribly from trying to use them."

Miss Brooks is sure it is a case of hypnotism. She is going to institute a movement to bring the man to justice, and the other people of the neighborhood are thoroughly in sympathy with her.

Lost Valuable Finger Rings.

Mrs. J. W. Keller of Hempstead, L. I., came to New York yesterday for a shopping tour, and went to the Hotel Imperial. She was wearied from her long walk, and after bathing her hands and face, entered the ladies' parlor to rest. She suddenly missed a number of turquoise finger rings, which she valued at $2,000, but she could not remember whether she had removed them from her fingers or not. The house detectives were notified and at once started an investigation. Mrs. Keller said that a woman whom she did not know had remained in the lavatory after she had left it, and she supposed this person secured the jewels. The police of the Tenderloin station were called into the case.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Announcement is made of the retirement from active service July 17 of Col. John F. Stretch, Seventh Infantry.

Chaplain John B. McCleery, Seventh Infantry, was retired on July 13.

Capt. Henry G. Lyon, Twenty-second Infantry, is assigned to Company H of that regiment.

Capt. Willoughby Walke, Artillery Corps, will report in person to the commander in chief of the North Atlantic Station, at such time and place as he may designate, for duty on board his flagship during the joint army and navy manoeuvres, and upon the completion of this duty will return to his proper station at Fort Monroe, Va.

Major Leverett H. Walker, Artillery Corps, is detailed as a member of the examining board convened at Governors Island, vice Major George F. E. Harrison.

Navy.

Lieut. Commander A. Sharp will report to the chief of the Bureau of Navigation for duty.

Lieut. W. E. Safford will report to the Assistant Secretary of the Navy for duty in the Library and War Records office.

Passed Assistant Surgeon H. C. Curl is ordered to Aspen, Col., and will report to Lieut. J. P. Morton July 25, for duty in connection with recruiting.

Assistant Surgeon W. L. Bell is ordered to the naval hospital at Mare Island.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Arrivals:

Topeka at Curacao, July 14.

Illinois, Albany, Chicago, and San Francisco at Christiania, July 14.

Marietta at Kingston, July 15.

Buffalo at Colombo, July 15.

Sailed:

Chesapeake, July 14, passed Newport for New Bedford.

Olympia, July 14, from Brooklyn for Stony Point.

Gloucester, Gwin, and Alvarado, July 15, from Norfolk for Annapolis.

Indiana, July 15, from New London for Orient points.

The Choctaw was placed out of commission today at the navy yard at Norfolk.

NEW LATIMER WITNESSES.

Two Persons Declare They Saw No One Leave the House Before Police Came.

Inspector P. H. McLaughlin, the uniformed head of the Brooklyn police, said last night that the police were still without light as to the identity of the slayer of Albert C. Latimer.

Sergt. Harrington, who is aiding Capt. Buchanan of the Gates Avenue Station, in the search, found two persons yesterday who claim that the burglar did not escape from the Latimer house by way of the back door. These new witnesses are Elijah and Annie Eldridge, who are employed as caretakers at 243 Halsey Street, in the rear of the Latimer house. Mr. and Mrs. Eldridge say that they were awakened on the morning of the tragedy by the screams and the pistol shots. They got up instantly, and going to a window looked out upon the houses and the yards in the rear to see where the trouble was. Standing at the window they kept all of the houses, including that of the Latimers, under close surveillance, thinking some one might come out of one of them.

They say that they remained at the window watching until the police appeared in the back yards, and say they saw no one come out of the rear door of the Latimer house within that time. It had been generally supposed that the burglar made his escape by way of the back door of the house.

E. C. Van Beuren, a lawyer, whose office is at 25 Pine Street, said yesterday that as executor of the will of Albert C. Latimer he would present the will and what is said to be a codicil to the Surrogate of Kings County some day this week.

AUTOPSY ON DWYER CHILD.

His Mother Repeats in Court Her Denial that She Had Abused Him.

Dr. Emil F. Hartung, post-mortem examiner for Coroner Flaherty of Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon performed an autopsy on the body of seven-year-old Peter Dwyer, whose death on Monday was thought by the police to have been due to beatings. Dr. Hartung said last night:

"There were fully fifty or sixty abrasions and contusions. Upon removing the scalp I found several congested spots which might have been caused by falls or blows. Clots of blood which I found on the child's brain were the direct cause of death. The membrane adhered to the roof of the skull, which was evidence of chronic inflammation of the brain. I was informed that the child was not always bright."

Dr. Hartung said that he was unable to determine positively whether the contusions and other injuries resulted from the child falling and knocking itself about repeatedly or from blows at the hands of some person.

Mrs. Johanna Dwyer of 179 Eighth Street, the mother of the boy and the wife of Roundsman Dwyer of the Adams Street Police Station, who was arrested after the death of the lad on suspicion that she had abused him, was arraigned yesterday before Magistrate Tighe, in the Butler Street Court. The case was adjourned until Friday. Mrs. Dwyer again denied that she was in any way responsible for the death of her young son, and repeated that the boy himself inflicted the injuries.

Mrs. Dwyer's story about the child hurting himself is corroborated by her sixteen-year-old son, Frank Dwyer, who declares that little Peter had a most violent temper, and was always injuring himself.

FATAL TROLLEY ACCIDENT.

Motorman Arraigned—Two Canarsie Men Dead and Three Injured.

Charles Healey, the motorman of the Hamburg Avenue trolley car which ran into a carriage in which were five men, killing two of the men and injuring the other three at Canarsie early yesterday morning, was arraigned in the Flatbush Court yesterday. The case was adjourned until July 31, the bail furnished for Healey being continued.

The accident happened at Rockaway Avenue and Fleman's Lane. The spot was intensely dark. The carriage was struck a terrific blow and the five occupants were hurled high in the air. The horse staggered a few feet and then fell dead.

Neptune Skidmore, thirty years old, of 117 Sheffield Avenue, Canarsie, was killed instantly, and Nathan Van Houten, twenty-six years old, restaurant keeper at Bergen Street and Rockaway Avenue, died in the hospital.

The injured are:

LOTT, JAMES S., 42 years old, of Canarsie.

VAN HOUTEN, JAMES W., 20 years old, of Canarsie.

VAN HOUTEN, EDWARD, 264 Cheshire Street.

Jennison Family Troubles May End.

The troubles between Frank E. Jennison, the broker, and his wife, which have resulted in several kidnappings of their four-year-old daughter, are probably ended. Mrs. Jennison was arraigned on her husband's complaint before Magistrate Cornell yesterday, and was discharged on Mr. Jennison's refusal to press the suit. Mrs. Jennison, who had made a counter charge of kidnapping against her husband, was to have appeared against him in the Harlem Police Court yesterday, but by agreement between counsel the case was adjourned until July 22. It is thought now that there will be no further action.

Luther R. Marsh Much Better.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., July 15.—The condition of Luther R. Marsh is much improved. The physicians predict recovery.

BLIND TROTTER'S BIG STAKE.

Rhythmic, a Kentucky Horse, Won the M. and M. Race at Detroit Harness Meeting.

DETROIT, July 15.—The Detroit Driving Club's classic Merchants and Manufacturers' $10,000 stake for 2:24-class trotters at Grosse Pointe track, this afternoon, was won in hollow fashion by Rhythmic, a blind horse owned by Jesse Turney of Paris, Ky., that had never before been started in a race. Rhythmic's best time was 2:11¼, which is 2¼ seconds slower than the record for this event, made last year by Eleata.

Direct Hal was in front all the way in the last heat of the Chamber of Commerce Stake, postponed from yesterday, which he won in 2:07¼. This remarkable son of Direct went faster than the previous record for the Chamber of Commerce in all three heats of this event. Silver Sign won the 2:15 trot, The Roman the 2:10 trotting pace, Shadow Chimes the 2:07 pace, Greenline the 2:20 pace, and Dick See the 2:11 pace. Summary:

2:24 Class, Pacing.—Chamber of Commerce Stake, $5,000; (two heats yesterday.)

Direct Hal, blk. s., by Direct-Bessie			
Hal, (Geers)	1	1	1
Elderone b. g., (Stuart)	2	2	2
Cubanola, blk. h., (Greer)	4	3	3
Junius, ch. g., (G. Saunders)	3	5	4
Dr. Hammond, ch. g., (Welch)	7	6	5
Gold Brick, blk. g., (Spear)	5	4	dr.
King Charles, ch. g., (Mahoney)	6	dis.	
Elastic Pointer, b. h., (Hussey)	dis.		
International Queen, ch. m., (Hearsey)	dis.		
Beauseant, b. h., (Shafer)	dis.		

Time—2:06¾; 2:08¼; 2:07¼.

Merchants and Manufacturers' Stake for 2:24 class trotters, $10,000.

Rhythmic, br. h., by Oakland Baron-Duchess by Strathmore, (Hudson)	1	1	1
Hallis Hardin, s. f., (McGuire)	2	3	5
Lord March, ch. g., (Geers)	6	2	2
Wentworth, blk. g., (H. James)	7	4	3
Sphinx Lassie, h. m., (Turner)	4	5	4
Dalton McCarthy, br. s., (Jennings)	5	7	6
Ten, b. g., (Hagerty)	3	6	dis
Baron de Shay, b. h., (Foote)	dis.		

Time—2:11½; 2:11½; 2:11¾.

The Sunday Edition of The New York Times.

Among the contributors to the Sunday edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES are: John Kendrick Bangs, Julian Ralph, Edward W. Townsend, David Graham Phillips, R. K. Munkittrick, E. W. Kemble, C. J. Post, and Dan McCarthy. There are of course other things to be considered; but, simply as a NEWS paper, the Sunday edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES invites comparison with all others. Special cable and telegraphic dispatches supplement the news that comes through the regular channels. In order to insure getting next Sunday's edition of THE TIMES order it to-day.—Adv.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

PERSONALLY-CONDUCTED TOURS TO THE PACIFIC COAST

AUGUST 2 TO AUGUST 31.

COLORADO, CALIFORNIA AND CANADIAN NORTHWEST.

ROUND TRIP RATE, $200.

Two persons in one berth, $180 each

AUGUST 2 TO SEPTEMBER 4.

COLORADO, CALIFORNIA AND YELLOWSTONE PARK.

ROUND TRIP RATE, $250.

Two persons in one berth, $230 each

Apply to Tourist Agent, 1,196 Broadway, New York, or address GEO. W. BOYD, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia, Pa.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Passenger Agent.

AMERICAN TENNIS TEAM NAMED

Whitman, Larned, Davis, and Ward Will Meet the English Experts at Bay Ridge.

BOSTON, July 15.—It was officially announced to-night that the team to represent the United States Lawn Tennis Association in the competition for the Davis International Challenge Trophy, to be held at the Crescent Athletic Club, Brooklyn, Aug. 6, 7, and 8, as selected by the Committee of Management, would be M. D. Whitman, William A. Larned, D. F. Davis, and Holcombe Ward. Whitman and Larned will play singles and Ward and Davis will play doubles. Cable notice was sent to the English Lawn Tennis Association to this effect to-day.

Official notice of the team to represent Great Britain was received by cable to-day and is R. F. Doherty, H. L. Doherty, and Dr. Pim. As only three men are named, the English association is not obliged, under the regulations governing the competition, to state in what events the players will take part, so that it cannot be stated definitely at the present time who will play singles and who doubles.

R. F. Doherty and H. L. Doherty will sail on July 19 and will arrive in time for the tournament at the Longwood Cricket Club, Boston. They will be accompanied by W. H. Collins, President of the English Lawn Tennis Association. Dr. Pim will sail at a later date. It is expected the English team will also remain for the National championship at Newport, which begins on Aug. 19.

German Racing Yachts Becalmed.

ISLAND OF HELIGOLAND, Germany, July 15.—The yachts which started from here yesterday in the race to Dover, England, for the von Busch Trophy, valued at 600 guineas, ($3,150,) and two other prizes are still becalmed in the North Sea, and it is expected that the race will occupy another forty-eight hours.

The race is open only to German yachts. The competitors are Emperor William's Meteor III., Herr Watjen's Navahoe, Herr von Bruning's Lasca, and four others. The first three vessels are American built.

Emperor Visits Mr. Robinson's Yacht.

BERLIN, July 15.—The German Court Circular, issued from Bergen, Norway, today, says Emperor William yesterday visited the yacht Wanderer, owned by C. L. F. Robinson of the New York Yacht Club, and invited Mr. and Mrs. Robinson to supper on board the imperial yacht Hohenzollern.

New York Cricketers' Low Score.

PHILADELPHIA, July 15.—The cricketers of the Kings County-St. George Club of New York played the second match of their Philadelphia tour at Elmwood to-day against a strong eleven of the Belmont Club. The visitors succumbed to the prowess of the local players by a margin of 170 runs on the first innings totals. The score was: Belmont, 253; St. George, 83.

In the second time at the bat the visitors showed considerable improvement, and when play ceased for the day they had scored a total of 140 runs for the loss of seven wickets.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. Cromwell, domestics; 104 Worth Street.

Stix, Louis, & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; A. L. Stix, furnishing and white goods; 51 Franklin Street.

Rice-Stix Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; W. H. Price, underwear; H. Wheeler, notions and trimmings; F. X. Walsh, dress goods; 51 Franklin Street.

Syracuse Dry Goods Company, Syracuse, N. Y.; G. B. Williams, hosiery; 51 Leonard Street.

Connell, M. J., Company, Butte, Mont.; W. D. Hargan, dress goods, silks, ladies' and infants' wear, 43 Leonard Street; Victoria Hotel.

Kline, Eppihimer & Co., Reading, Penn.; H. Ebl, cloaks; Gilsey House.

Watt & Shand, Lancaster, Penn.; Miss Knowles, millinery; 57 White Street.

Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; Miss A. Thompson, ladies' and infants' wear, 450 Brooms Street; Hoffman House.

Mayer, M., Washington, D. C.; dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Swofford Brothers Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; J. H. Powell, manufacturing department, 51 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Jolesch, W., & Son, Ennis, Texas; S. Jolesch, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Frank, J., Nashville, Tenn.; clothing; Hoffman House.

Snellenberg, N., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; M. Snellenberg, clothing; Hoffman House.

Hamburger Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; A. Hamburger, clothing, 777 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Brofman, S., & Sons, Baltimore, Md.; J. Brofman, clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

Jolcsch & Chaska, Waxahachie, Texas; E. Chaska, dry goods; Victoria Hotel.

O'Boyle, M. W., Pittston, Penn.; dry goods; Victoria Hotel.

Syracuse Dry Goods Company, Syracuse, N. Y.; J. P. Rule, notions, linens, and white goods, 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Smith, M. E., & Co., Omaha, Neb.; C. D. Parmalee, silks, laces, and white goods, 320 Broadway; Everett House.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; W. L. Berry, carpets, 2 Walker Street.

Denboim & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; F. Wardell, furniture, 2 Walker Street.

Patrick, F. A., & Co., Duluth, Minn.; R. P. Schlaman, furnishing goods, ladies' and infants' wear; Hotel Albert.

Black, J., Waterloo, Iowa; dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; G. S. Pomeroy, millinery, 2 Walker Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Holt, E., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; E. Holt, white goods; 515 Broadway; Hotel Manhattan.

Donaldson, William, & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; B. B. Townsend, furnishing goods; 2 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; J. J. Shaw, hosiery; 2 Walker Street.

Rothschild, A. M., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. W. Toles, carpets and upholstery goods; 43 Leonard Street.

Daniels & Fisher Stores Company, Denver, Col.; F. D. Hutchings, upholstery goods; 56 Worth Street.

Pittsburg Dry Goods Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; E. Edsell, upholstery goods; 43 Leonard Street; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Reynolds Brothers, Elmira, N. Y.; A. R. Edwards, notions and leather goods; 377 Broadway; Hotel Normandie.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; C. E. Burr, wash goods; S. Scher, ladies' tailoring; H. J. Simon, stationery; 2 Walker Street.

Meldrum, H. A., Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; A. E. Soule, house furnishing goods; 47 Lispenard Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Shortzenberg & Robinson, Pawtucket, R. I.; J. Shortzenberg, dry goods; 52 Franklin Street; Hotel Navarre.

Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; F. Coleman, dress and black goods; 8 Greene Street; Hotel Navarre.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co., Rochester, N. Y.; S. L. Warren, upholstery goods; 454 Brooms Street; Hotel Normandie.

Loeb, L., & Sons, Cincinnati, Ohio; S. J. Loeb, woolens; Herald Square Hotel.

Kaufman, M., Charlottesville, Va., clothing; H. Kaufman, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Bacharach, Kahn & Co., Faribault, Minn.; J. S. Bacharach, clothing; Hotel Navarre.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA.—Dr. W. Hiby, London; Gerard Foster, Lenox.

GRAND.—Capt. W. B. Pershing, United States Army; Col. T. McGregor, United States Army.

NAVARRE.—Capts. John M. Dunn, D. F. Craig, J. H. Shook, Ralph N. Mitchell, and H. B. Baker, United States Army; E. J. Nally, Chicago.

GILSEY.—Dr. A. F. A. King, Washington.

MANHATTAN. — Martin A. Knapp, United States Inter-State Commerce Commissioner, Washington; the Rev. G. F. Bailey, Westbrook, Conn.; Commander N. S. K. Patch, United States Navy; George Rankin, Bermuda; A. H. Lippincott, Philadelphia.

VICTORIA.—Dr. S. W. Little, Rochester; G. E. Spriggs, General Freight Agent of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway, Cleveland; Col. E. L. Shackford, St. Paul.

HOFFMAN.—Ex-Judge A. Hamilton, Albany.

FIFTH AVENUE.—The Rev. J. Addison Henry, Philadelphia; Francis Peabody, Boston.

CADILLAC—A. A. Dewilde, Albany; E. K. Lindsey, San Francisco.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macys

Both Sides 14th St. | from 13th to 15th, 6th Ave.

We will close our present building when our new store is completed this Fall, Broadway at Sixth Avenue, Thirty-fourth to Thirty-fifth Street.

Seasonable Furniture Sharply Reduced

Annex.

Closing out all broken lines of Summer Furniture. Salesrooms and warehouse must yield every small lot to the reduced-price movement. The last inventory brought the following items to the fore. They were rare values at original rates.

50 Sewing Rockers, slat backs, double splint seats, reduced from 74c to 59c

30 Sewing Rockers, three colors, double-woven splint seats and backs, reduced from $1.24 to 99c

22 Women's Rockers, three colors, high backs, double-woven splint seats and backs, reduced from $1.44 to $1.06

40 Rockers, three colors, two patterns, double-woven reed seats and backs, reduced from $1.49 to $1.14

39 Arm Chairs, wide slat backs, full arms, double-woven splint seats, reduced from $1.54 to $1.19

30 Rockers, three colors, high double-woven splint and reed backs and broad seats, reduced from $1.67 to $1.29

100 Rockers, three colors, three patterns, high backs, full arms, double-woven splint seats and backs, reduced from $1.99 to $1.49

60 Rockers, three colors, high, broad backs, full arms, double-woven reed or splint seats and backs, reduced from $2.06 to $1.56

50 Rockers, three colors, two patterns, high double-woven reed or splint backs and broad seats, reduced from $2.49 to $1.82

50 Rockers, three colors, extra high, broad backs, large easy seats, full, wide arms, double-woven reed seats and backs, reduced from $2.99 to $2.24

Good Groceries—5th Floor.

Just as easy and convenient to buy Groceries here *after* leaving the city as it is while in it. We make a specialty of packing and shipping supplies of all kinds for country homes, yachting, camping parties and the like. Orders once filled will be promptly duplicated upon request. This plan is a particular feature of our Grocery department. Orders are filed and filled at stated intervals, according to your instructions.

Bridal Veil Flour, finest quality milled in this country; barrel, $4.99; half barrel..... $2.54

Red Star Baking Powder, guaranteed strictly pure, five-pound can, 99c; one-pound can..... 24c

Flavoring Extracts

Manufactured in our own laboratory, warranted to be absolutely pure and fresh.

The Wanamaker Store

Store Closes Daily (Except Saturday) at 5 o'clock
Saturdays at 12 o'clock.

The Wanamaker Store

Sale of Men's Trousers

THE man who scrimmages around in Summer, having a good time, has to pay partly in damaged trousers. But he doesn't have to pay much if he profits by today's opportunity to freshen up his Summer suit with a handsome new pair of trousers out of this attractive group.

There are about two hundred and fifty pairs in all—made of striped worsteds and flannels in light, medium and dark colorings, smartly tailored and well made throughout.

Regular prices were $4 to $6. Today choose

At $3.50

All regular sizes in the lot.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Boys' Suits---A Pot-Pourri

EACH one of these groups is a sort of a salad of Boys' Summer Suits—so judiciously blended as to satisfy all tastes and fit all sizes, at a distinct saving in price. Our stock of Boys' Clothing has furnished the ingredients—all handsome, new styles that you find most appetizing. And a savory price-dressing:

At $3, worth $5 to $8—
Sailor Suits, in a variety of styles; cheviots and serges; sizes 3 to 12 years.

At $3.75, worth $5 to $8.50—
Double-breasted Jacket Suits of blue serges and chevlots; also a few mixtures; sizes 7 to 10 years.

At 95c, worth $1.50 to $2—
Washable Sailor Suits; sizes 3 to 10 years.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Cool SUMMER DRESSES

Reducing Expense as Well as Temperature

THESE are probably the prettiest and most popular styles of Shirt-Waist Suits to be found in New York today—yet they are under-price. Not because it isn't the zenith of wearing-time; but because *it is;* and they've a mission to perform quickly, for your pleasure and gratification; hence these new prices:

At $4.50, from $7 and $7.50—Wash Shirt-Waist Suits, of dotted and figured lawn: some with waist buttoned in back and lace insertion; others with plaited lawn collar; others box-plaited, with alternate bands of insertion.

At $9.75, from $12—Shirt-Waist Suits, of polka-dot Foulard silks, prettily made and finished.

At $13.50, from $20—Shirt-Waist Suits, of Foulard silks, in various patterns; made with fancy vests.

Second floor, Broadway.

Signal Price-Reductions on

Girls' Pretty Summer Dresses

THESE are Dresses of more or less elaboration in design and trimming—and are suitable for the more dressy occasions of the Summer.

There are linens, organdies, serges and brilliantines, in white and colors, and all are very handsomely made and trimmed. Sizes are for girls of 6 to 16 years; and the price is

$10, Worth up to $20

Second floor, Ninth street.

Impressive Price-Economies

Among the Summer Cottons

RADICAL REDUCTIONS are the rule nowadays in the ranks of the Summer Wash Cottons. It is the time that many careful women watch out for—for it means, in many instances, two Summer dresses for the price of one, or three for two.

And, if you don't care to have the materials made up this Summer, they are the kinds that, when made up in next season's styles, will equal in appearance the new, full-priced cottons.

Glance through this attractive list:

At 5c, instead of 8c—
Printed Batiste, in a great variety of patterns.

At 8c, instead of 13c—
Printed Broche Batiste; in effective designs.

At 9c—
Cotton Ducks, in self-colors.

At 12½c, instead of 25c—
Lace-striped figured Swiss Muslins, in self-colorings.

At 12½c, instead of 25c—
Printed Dimities; domestic printings on imported cloth.

At 15c, instead of 25c—
Fine Printed Batiste, in attractive floral stripes, and black-and-white designs.

At 15c, instead of 20c and 25c—
Scotch Ginghams, in fancy checks and stripes.

At 18c, instead of 50c—
Printed Silk-and-Cotton Mousseline, in attractive floral designs.

At 20c, instead of 30c and 35c—
Linen Madras, for shirt-waist suits, in fancy stripes and plain colors.

At 20c, instead of 37½c—
Scotch Novelty Ginghams; some having lace-stripes woven in the pattern.

At 18c, instead of 25c—
Embroidered Swiss Muslins, in a variety of attractive figured striped designs.

At 25c, instead of 40c—
Linen Madras, in a variety of pretty striped designs.

At 25c, instead of 50c—
Embroidered Swiss Muslins—the imported kinds in black figures on colored grounds.
French Printed Plumetis, in a variety of floral designs.

At 37½c, instead of 50c—
Scotch Pineapple Grenadines, in a variety of striped designs.
Silk-and-cotton Crepe Brilliant, in self-colorings.

Rotunda, Fourth avenue and Tenth street.

Colognes, Toilet Waters,

And Other Hot-weather Needfuls

SOMEBODY has defined the Temperate Zone as "a place where it's freezing cold in winter and boiling hot in summer." We're face to face with the summer end of it, now—and here are things to mitigate its terrors—cooling Colognes, soothing Toilet Waters, and the like—all of absolute purity and great refreshing qualities:

Cologne Aromatique, 8-oz. bottles, sprinkler tops, 30c.
Eau de Cologne, in long green bottles, sprinkler tops; for the travelling bag, 25c.
Violet Water, 3-oz. bottle, 25c.
Violet Ammonia, large bottle, 25c.
Spirits of Camphor, 25c a bottle.
Rose Water, 25c a bottle.
Pure Glycerine, 25c a bottle.
Woodland Violet Sea Salt, large bottle, 50c.
Lavarine, to soften hard water, 25c bottle.
Poppea Bath Powder, 40c and 80c box.
Petroleum Jelly, large bottle, 5c.
Bran Bags, 18c.
Pinaud's Muscara Vegetal Toilet Water: Lilac, Violette Reine, White Rose and Peau d'Espagne at 25c a bottle.

Tenth street.

Cotton Mattresses, Very Low-Priced

THERE'S always a good demand for the comfortable, sanitary Cotton Mattresses—especially in the Summer, in cases where the equipment of the cottage or hotel is intentionally not elaborate.

Here are some excellent Combination Cotton Mattresses at prices that will appeal strongly to many house-furnishers. They have stitched edges, fancy striped ticking, are made in one or two parts, and priced thus:

4 ft. 6 in., full size, $6. 4 ft., three-quarter size, $5.75. 3 ft. 6 in., large single size, $5.50.
3 ft., single size, $5.25. 2 ft. 6 in., cot size, $5.

Fourth floor.

What Does Your Summer House

Lack in Furniture?

OUR superb stock of Porch and Lawn Furniture is offered at *half price!* The Fancy Reed Furniture is a third under-price. And every piece has been carefully selected; first, for its excellent construction; second, for its artistic design.

The very finest Summer Furniture that is made is in this offering; yet these are the concessions made on prices already the lowest in the city:

Rustic Cedar

At $2.50, from $5—Square top Table; rustic cedar top and legs; natural bark on wood.
At $2.50, from $5—High-back rustic cedar Arm Chair; slat seat; rustic back, large and roomy.
At $2.75, from $5.50—Square Lawn Vase; deep box; rustic sides and legs; natural bark left on.
At $4, from $8—Large-size round Lawn Vase; deep box; rustic cedar sides and legs.
At $7, from $14—Rustic cedar Settees; 6 ft. 6 in. long; wood has had bark taken off.

Silver Birch

At $2.50, from $5—Arm Chair; high back and arms; natural silvery bark; slat or splint seat and back.
At $2.75, from $5.50—High-back Rocker; splint seat and back; silvery birch bark.
At $4, from $8—Rocker Settee; slat seat and back; silver birch bark.
At $4.50, from $9—High-back Settee; slat or splint seat and back; silver birch bark. Also made in rocker pattern.

Fancy Reed Furniture

A Third Under-Price

At $10.50, from $16—Brown reed Rocker; blue figured cretonne cushions, seat and back.
At $11.50, from $17—White enameled Arm Chair; cream figured seat and back cushions.
At $12, from $18—Bronze Arm Chair; cream colored fancy figured seat and back cushions
At $18.50, from $28—White enameled Sofa; cream figured cushions.
At $20, from $30—Reed Sofa in palm green reed; cretonne seat and back cushions.

Fancy Wood Furniture

At $4, from $6—Marine Wall Chair, in brown oak; white duck seat and back.
At $5.25, from $8.50—Green ash Arm Chair; tapestry seat and back.
At $8, from $12.50—Green ash Arm Chair; red tapestry seat and back.
At $6, from $9.50—Marine oak Arm Chair; white duck seat and back.
At $10, from $15—Marine oak Settee; brown finish; white duck seat and back.
At $13, from $20—Weathered oak Morris Chair; cane seat and back.
At $27.50, from $40—Weathered oak living-room suite, sofa, arm and wall chair; tapestry seat and back.
At $32, from $48—Green ash suite; sofa, rocker, arm and wall chair; red tapestry seat and back.

Fourth floor.

Bric-a-Brac and Tablewares

At Prices as Low as the Wares are Pretty

IF SUCH OFFERINGS as these were made in April or October the counters would be stripped clean as fast as the wares were shown. It is only because so many thousands of the housekeepers who love these beauty-things are away from the city that we can still show today such beautiful Bric-a-Brac at 25c, 50c and $1; or the magnificent thirty and fifty-dollar pieces at half price!

But it's good luck for those who *are* here; and the selling will soon be over, and the extraordinary chance gone. These in good supply today:

Bric-a-Brac—
Teplitz, Majolica and English Vases, in Doulton effects. Pitchers, Urns, Figures, Gronps and Standards—all at half price, and less.
25c, worth 75c. $4.50, from $9.
50c, worth $1.25. $10, worth $20.
$1, worth $2. $15, worth $30.
$3, worth $6. $25, worth $50.
$4, from $8.
Main aisle and Basement.

Marble Busts and Figures—
$7.50, from $15. $20, from $32.50.
$27.50, from $45.

Marble Pedestals—slightly imperfect—
$9, from $15. $12, from $20.
$10, from $17.50. $14, from $22.50.
Basement.

Fancy China—
At 15c, reduced from 25c—Austrian China—richly decorated.
Tea Plates, Bread and Butter Plates, Tea Cups and Saucers, After-dinner Coffee Cups, Fruit Saucers, Covered Mustard Pots; never sold for less than 25c and 35c; today 15c.
At $1, values up to $3—All French China, and richly decorated.
Salad Bowls, Celery Trays, Bread Trays, Condensed Milk-holders; Dinner, Breakfast and Tea Plates, and Bread and Butter Plates, Footed Comports, Olive Dishes.

Cut Glass—
Bowls, 8 in., $3.50, worth $5.
Bowls, 8 in., $6, from $9.
Bowls, 8 in., $5, from $7.50.
Bowls, 8 in., $7, from $9.
Nappies, 7 in., $3, from $4; 8 in., $4, from $6.
Water Jugs, $7, worth $12.
Vases, $3, from $4.
Water Caraffes, $2.75, worth $5.
Spoon Trays, $2.50, from $3.50.
Bonbon Dishes, $2, from $3.
Main aisle and Basement.

Dinner Sets—
This group of fine offerings added today:
At $6.50, worth $8—American Porcelain Dinner Sets, 100 pieces; 4 decorations.
At $10, worth $16—American Porcelain Dinner Sets, 100 pieces; flower decorations and all pieces gilt.
At $13.50, worth $22.50—Austrian China Dinner Sets, 100 pieces; flower decorations and all handles gilt.
At $20, worth $30—French China Dinner Sets in 100 pieces; flower decorations and all handles gilt.
At $22.50, worth $35—Theodore Havland Dinner Sets, 100 pieces; prettily decorated, and all handles gilt.

Basement.

The Opportunity Is Still Open To Share These Excellent Linens

THIS Midsummer Clean-up Sale of Linens has sent superb additions to the linen supplies of hundreds of homes, to the very decided price-advantage of the thrifty housekeepers.

Linens such as these deserve their full prices, year in and year out—and bring them, except at such a time as this.

Many of the lower-priced linens are told of in the Under-Price Store's news; but the best part of the story follows:

Table-Linens by the Yard

At $1 yard—Fine satiny bleached Flemish Table-linen, in rich and very effective patterns; 68 in. wide. 24½-in. Dinner Napkins to match most of the designs, at $2.75 dozen.

Table-Cloths

At $1.75 each—Bleached Irish damask Table-cloths, unhemmed; 2x2½ yds. 22-in. Napkins at $2 a dozen.
At $2.50 each—Fine bleached Flemish damask Table-cloths, in several choice patterns; 68x90 in.
At $2.85 each—Bleached Scotch double damask Table-cloths, unhemmed; several handsome designs; 70x90 in. Half-yard longer, $3.45.

Napkins

At $1.25 dozen—Very fine silver-bleached German drill Napkins, in the old-fashioned block pattern; will whiten with a few washings; 20x20 in. Some, 22x22 in., at $1.65 dozen.
At $2.75 dozen—Soft-finish bleached Flemish damask Napkins, 24½ in. square.
At $3 dozen—Bleached Flemish satin damask Napkins, made of the famous Courtral flax; new and exclusive designs; tea size, 22x22 in. Same, dinner size, 26x26 in., at $4.75 doz.

Towels

At 25c each—Extra heavy bleached huckaback Towels, German make; hemstitched ends; 20x38 in.; $2.50 doz.

Towels

At 25c each—Very fine plain white hemmed huckaback Towels, with damask border; 21x41 in.
At 30c each—Very fine plain white huckaback towels, with satin-stripe border and hemstitched ends; 21x43 in.

Toweling

At 8c yd.—Fine soft red-and-blue plaid Toweling, for glass or silver; 16 in. wide.
At 10c yd.—Very fine silver-bleached Toweling; 17 in. wide.
At 16c yd.—Grass-bleached huckaback Toweling; makes fine roller towels; 22 in. wide.

Bed Linens

At 40c each—Bleached Irish linen hemstitched Pillow-cases; 22x36 in.
At $1.38 each—Bleached German hemstitched linen Sheets; single bed size, 72x90 in. Double bed size, 90x96 in., $1.75.

Fancy Linens

At 12½c each—Bleached Scotch damask Tray Cloths; 16x25 inches.
At 35c each—Extra fine quality bleached German damask Tray Cloths; hemstitched all around; 18x27 in.
At 5c each—Children's fancy colored Bibs. Larger sizes, 8c. Plain damask Bibs, 10c.

Fourth avenue.

This Clean-Up of FRAMED PICTURES

MANY PEOPLE took advantage of the unusual chance offered yesterday to secure Framed Pictures of real artistic merit,

At Half Price, or Less

because of their odd-lot-ness. The pictures were bought to decorate the home or for sure-to-be-appreciated presents.

Still good choosing today—for the aggregate was large to begin with,

At $1 to $3, worth $2 to $7.50

Picture Store, Fifth floor.

A Dozen Crisp New Stories Today from The

Under-Price Store

MEN'S WEAR, Women's Wear, Housekeeping things and Sheet Music, share the honors for tempting attractiveness to visitors to this notable bargain centre today. The news is certainly too good to miss.

MEN'S 50c TIES at 25c

Squares, narrow Four-in-hands, and Batswing Ties, of Foulard silks in light and dark colorings. Have been a half-dollar until to-day. Now **25c each.**

An excellently broad variety to choose from.

Women's Summer Neckwear

At Clear-out Prices

Rounding up the small lots of our Summer Neckwear for Women produces a goodly aggregate of pieces, though there are only half-dozens or dozens of particular styles. Of course, many of the most effective designs were quickest reduced to small quantities.

There are Fancy and Tailor-made Ties of lawn, muslin, cambric, madras, pique, etc., in Automobile, Ascot and Four-in-hand shapes; also round and sailor collars.

Three groups:
3 for 25c; 15c each, and 25c each
worth from 15c to 50c each.

Women's Handkerchiefs, 5c

Three pretty kinds of Women's Handkerchiefs on sale today at this trifling price—all unmatched values.

Plain linen, with neat narrow hemstitched edge.
White, pure linen, hemmed, tape border.
Hemmed linen, with fancy colored woven border.

FIVE CENTS EACH

More Dress Goods Remnants

At Reductions of One-third to One-Half

There's a three-ply story for you in the Basement Dress Goods Section today. It concerns Summer Cottons, Black Dress Goods and Dress Goods in evening shades; variously priced at one-third to one-half below usual values:

Cotton Wash Goods—
2,500 remnants—the prettiest of our Summer stock. There are Dimities, Swiss Muslins, Batistes, Ginghams, Madras, and Linen Crash Suitings—for children's dresses, shirt-waists and separate skirts. Lengths from 2 to 8 yards. *About half prices.*

Black Dress Goods—
Grenadines, Veilings, Mistral Crepes, Serges, Mohairs—all in attractive Summer weights; for skirts, bathing suits and dresses. *One-Third to One-Half less than Regular.*

Colored Dress Goods—
Light evening shades, in Albatross, Veilings, Mohairs and Serges—white, light blue, pink, lavender, gray and tan. *Reduced One-Third to One-Half.*

Embroidered Nainsook Strips

In lengths of 4½ yards each, and sold, at half price, at 35c to 50c a strip. These, slightly mussed, at

25c and 35c a Strip

LAWN APRONS, 25c Each

Plain White Lawn Aprons, with or without bibs, in a large variety of styles. Some trimmed with embroidery, others with plaits; wide and narrow hems or hemstitched.

Regular 35c to 50c values, at
TWENTY-FIVE CENTS EACH

SUEDE LISLE GLOVES, 25c

More of these delightfully cool, good-looking Summer Gloves for Women. Two-clasp, in black and white, and excellent value at

25c a Pair

AN UMBRELLA OFFERING

Handsome, sturdy Union Taffeta Umbrellas, 26-inch for women, 28-inch, for men, at

$1 each, worth $1.50

The women's umbrellas have a variety of fancy handles, the men's natural wood handles, silver-trimmed. Splendid umbrellas to buy for a dollar.

HOUSEHOLD LINENS

LOW-PRICED

An attractive assortment of Napkins and Towels, every thread linen, also Cotton Bath Towels—all at prices that will delight the housekeeper:

NAPKINS
At 65c dozen—Silver-bleached Austrian drill Napkins, hemmed; for luncheon, cafe or restaurant; 16x16 in.
At 90c dozen—Snow-white Scotch damask Napkins. Also splendid quality silver-bleached Austrian drill Napkins.
At $1.10 dozen—Full-bleached Scotch damask Napkins, in a range of neat patterns; 18x18 in.

TOWELS
At 12½c each—Good quality bleached huckaback Towels, hemmed; 18x33 in.
At 16c each—Splendid, large bleached huckaback Towels, hemmed and bordered; 19x38 in.
At 20c each—Knotted fringe bleached damask Towels; assorted borders; 22x45 in.
BATH TOWELS—(All Cotton)
At 10c, 12½c, 15c and 20c—Snow-white Turkish Bath Towels, special values.

Rogers' TABLEWARE

Half Prices, and Less

For Summer house, camp, or to replenish your all-the-year-round supplies, these Rogers' Extra-plate Knives, Forks and Spoons will be welcome. Handsome, new ware, at *half prices, and less:*

Tea Spoons, 85c dozen.
Dessert Spoons, $1.50 dozen.
Table Spoons, $1.70 dozen.
Medium Forks, $1.70 dozen.
Dessert Forks, $1.50 dozen.
Sugar Tongs, 25c each.
Butter Knives, 15c each.
Sugar Spoons, 20c each.
Pie Knives, 25c each.
Preserve Spoons, 35c each.
Ice Spoons, 50c each.
Oyster Ladles, 85c each.
Fish Forks, 50c each.
Fish Knives, 50c each.
Crumb Knives, 50c each.
Triple-plate Medium and Dessert Knives, $2.25 dozen.
Fruit Knives, $2 dozen.

SHEET MUSIC, 8c

Regular editions of recent Vocal and Instrumental Music, published at 50c; and sold by us at 18c, are priced today at

8c a Copy

Here are some of the titles:

VOCAL
My Alabama Lady Love. Lewis.
I Only Hope She's Sorry. Havez.
My Queen Irene. Bratton.
The Old Postmaster. Stern.
I Don't Care if I Never Wake Up. Knox.
My Evaline. Sloane.
Mandy. Brymm.
Molly McIntyre. Evans.
Mamma's Little Honey Boy. Mittell.
My Alabama Sue. Dnrand.
I Wonder if the Old Folks Think of Me. Kohn.
My Carolina Lady. Hamilton.
If All the Stars Were Mine. Stromberg.
Belle of Murray Hill. Levi.
Miss Gayety. Jerome.
I Can't Forget You, Honey. Nugent.
I Used to Know Her Years Ago. Harris.
Oh, Ebenezer. Reed.
I'll Love You 'Till I Die. Francis.
I'll Be Your Friend Just the Same. Henry.

INSTRUMENTAL
In Cupid's Arms. Two-step. Karger.
Pan-American. Waltzes. Himan.
Honolulu Cake Walk. Two-step. Lerman.
Right of Way. Two-step. Spaulding.
Psyche. Waltz. Spencer.
Lion Tamers. Two-step. Berliner.
Ping-Pong. Two-step. Penn.
Gossip. Two-step. Lesser.
Georgia Peaches. Two-step. Kaiser.
Under Storm. Two-step. Grimm.

CORSETS, Under-Price

Here are several lots of stylish, seasonable Corsets, at remarkably low prices:

At $1, from $2—Lillian Corsets; short length, low bust, short hips; in white and drab; some sizes missing.
At $1—Tape Corsets, for slender figures; fine and cool for Summer wear.
At 50c—Girdles of netting, trimmed with lace and ribbon.
At 50c—Batiste Corsets; short length; gored bust and hips.
At 75c—Nemo Corsets of strong netting; medium length, short hips.

A Good Fumigating Lamp Should Be In Every Home

AND when the same lamp is most perfect for steaming the face, as well as vaporizing treatment in cases of Tuberculosis, Bronchitis, Asthma, Croup, Whooping Cough, Pneumonia, Catarrh, Hay Fever—also for skin treatment for wrinkles, pimples, blotches, its universal usefulness can be partly realized.

The Simplex Vaporizer with formaldehyde, is the most thorough and effective disinfecting agent that can be used, and ten minutes after the windows are thrown open the air is pure and healthful again.

Then it has a very satisfying use at the present time for people who spend the Summer among *mosquitoes, flies,* and other insect pests, which it destroys most effectually.

Price, Complete for Use, $1.50;
by mail, post-paid, $1.65.

Housefurnishing Store, Basement.

Garden Hose---Half Price

PERHAPS you don't require a greater length than 18 to 23 feet, in your garden hose. If so, here's the opportunity to get good quality hose at exactly half the price it would cost if the pieces were 25 feet long.

Twenty-four hundred feet to sell this way:
At 5c, from 10c a foot. At 7c, from 13c a foot.
At 6c, from 12c a foot. At 9c, from 18c a foot.
All complete with couplings, at these prices.

Basement.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue,
Ninth and Tenth Streets.

GOLF FOR CHAMPIONSHIP

Qualifying Round for National Event on Glenview Links.

TWO TIED FOR LOW SCORE

Large Number of Young Golfers Win Their Way to Match Play Rounds During First Day.

GLENVIEW GOLF COURSE, GOLF, Ill., July 15.—The youngsters had the better of the veterans in the opening struggle for the amateur golf championship which took place over the Glenview course to-day. Of the sixty-four who qualified in the medal play at eighteen holes a large proportion were mere boys, comparatively speaking, lads who have learned the game in the last three or four years, and whose strength is not yet upon them. Many of the veterans in fact fell by the wayside, while such old timers as J. G. Thorp, Massachusetts State champion, and a prominent contestant in several National championships, and Herbert J. Tweedie of Belmont turned in scores which barely entitled them to contest in the match play beginning to-morrow morning.

The biggest surprise of the day was furnished by G. A. Ormiston of Pittsburg, who tied with W. J. Travis of Garden City, the present champion, for the gold medal for the lowest score at 79, and in doing so showed such splendid form that his chances for championship honors are considered exceedingly bright.

Travis's playing was machinelike, and his total of 79, four strokes less than the bogey score of the links, indicates how flawless was his playing. In detail it was as follows:

Out .....4 4 5 4 5 6 3 5 4—40
In .....6 3 4 5 4 5 3 3 4—39—79

G. A. Ormiston of Pittsburg, who also made 79, missed a short putt on the home green for a 78. His score in detail follows:

Out .....4 4 4 4 5 6 4 6 4—41
In .....4 3 4 5 3 5 5 4 4—38—79

Abram Poole, Jr., of Onwentsia, with an 80; H. Chandler Egan of Exmoor and Phelps B. Hoyt of Glenview, each with 84, and Allan Hibbard of Milwaukee, with 85, all played consistently, and are looked upon as formidable competitors; nevertheless close followers of the game are firm in their belief that Walter J. Travis, the present champion, will retain the honors.

There were 132 starters in the tournament, of whom the following qualified for the match play to-morrow:

W. J. Travis, Garden City, 79; George A. Ormiston, Highland, 79; A. Poole, Jr., Onwentsia, 80; H. C. Egan, Exmoor, 82; Phelps H. Hoyt, Glenview, 82; Harold Weber, Toledo, 83; Dr. P. Frederick, Oil City, 84; Ralph C. Klitrick, St. Louis, 84; E. M. Byers, Allegheny, 84; Walter E. Egan, Lake Geneva, 84; W. P. Smith, Huntingdon Valley, 85; R. F. Hunter, Midlothian, 85; F. R. Hamlin, Chicago, 86; H. Conklin, Princeton, 86; J. F. Davidson, Columbia, 86; J. R. Maxwell, Des Moines, 86; F. U. Reinhart, Baltimore, 86; H. C. Smith, Onwentsia, 87; P. R. Pyne, Princeton, 87; R. W. Keyes, Glenview, 87; J. A. Holabird, Glenview, 87; C. Beach, Cleveland, 87; W. Fairbanks, Denver, 87; M. Hahn, Morris County, 87; G. H. Leslie, Skokie, 88; M. Ballou, Apawamis, 88; A. G. Lockwood, Allston, 88; N. E. Moose, Onwentsia, 88; F. C. Horstman, Chevy Chase, 88; T. Bruce, Milwaukee, 88; Dr. L. L. Hargan, Columbia, 88; R. R. Kimball, Omaha, 89; W. E. Kirk, Onwentsia, 89; R. E. James, Glenview, 89; T. McMillan, Detroit, 89; J. D. Cady, Rock Island, 89; W. G. Bristol, Midlothian, 89; C. Zeublin, Midlothian, 89; W. H. Bennet, Skokie, 90; Dr. W. S. Harbin, Columbia, 90; S. Bull, Racine, 90; A. C. Brown, Springfield, 90; F. D. Frazier, Glenview, 90; H. Griffin, East Orange, 90; H. Vose, Milwaukee, 91; G. T. Brokaw, Princeton, 91; C. B. Fownes, Highland, 91; W. C. Carnegie, Allegheny, 91; G. D. Thompson, Allegheny, 91; H. C. Townes, Highland, 92; W. A. Stickney, St. Louis, 92; J. B. Rahm, Omaha, 92; J. G. Thorp, Oakley, 92; C. Buchanan, Racine, 92; J. C. Daniels, Midlothian, 92; R. E. Cummins, Exmoor, 92; M. Doran, Jr., St. Paul, 92; J. O. Hinkley, Midlothian, 92; S. Chase, Onwentsia, 93; C. Comselman, Jr., Midlothian, 93, and H. J. Tweedy, Belmont, 93.

Thirteen others, including J. A. Stillman, Newport; L. N. James, Glenview; W. Dickinson, St. Paul; E. B. Martin, Washington Park; C. H. Zimmerman, New Haven; C. C. Fuller, Milwaukee, and Walter B. Smith, Onwentsia, tied for the last two places with scores of 94.

These will play off the tie at 8 A. M. to-morrow, when the first round of 18 holes match play in the championship struggle will be called. The second round will be played off in the afternoon. Two rounds of 18 holes will also be played Thursday. In Friday's semi-finals the play will be at two rounds as will the final struggle Saturday between the two survivors. The tie for the gold medal given for the lowest qualifying score will be played off by Travis and Ormiston at their convenience, probably before Saturday.

OLD ENGLAND'S STAKE.

C. B. Morris's Colt Cleverly Took the Chief Event at the Brighton Beach Track.

The longest programme of the Brighton Beach meeting yesterday made the best racing of the season at the seaside track, with the Seagate Stakes as the feature of the afternoon. Seven races were on the card, four of the seven, the race for the stake event easily took precedence. This was at one mile and a furlong, with four starters, that number including one added horse in R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s Highlander, who was announced as a starter after seven of the ten horses originally named to run were withdrawn. The added starter was made the favorite within a few moments after the opening of the betting.

Highlander went to the front at the lifting of the barrier, and made the running for the first seven furlongs of the race, after which Old England, who had been second to that point, went on after him. In one of the best finishes of the season Old England got up on the post and won by a head, with Highlander second, a head before Leonid, third. The time of the race was slow, but aside from that, Old England's performance was one of uncommon merit, as the gelding always was well up, and at the end came on and won in clever style after none too good a ride.

In the handicap for two-year-olds, the Lorillard-bred colt Tantalus Cup, proved to be the best, and won rather handily by a fair neck from Knockagow, who was second.

In the one other race of the afternoon for two-year-olds, Red Knight, the colt who was responsible for the death of the popular lightweight rider Booker at the Aqueduct track, showed to be the best, and won in a rather easy style, after W. R. Gordon made the running for the first half mile of the journey. In the selling mile and a sixteenth Ascension made all the running and won easily. Summaries follow:

FIRST RACE.—Hurdle race, for four-year-olds and upward; weights ten pounds below the scale; penalties and allowances; one mile and three quarters over seven flights of hurdles. Allen's Big Gun, br. g., 5 years, by Artillery-Linda Vista, 151 pounds, (Barry,) 7 to 5 and 1 to 2, won ridden out, by a neck; Henry Lang's Philma Paxton, ch. m., 4, 138, (Bernhart,) 13 to 5 and 7 to 10, second, by twelve lengths, from L. V. Bell's Charawind, b. g., 5, 141, (Monahan,) 13 to 5 and 4 to 5, third. Time—3:18. Double Dummy, Victor, Thermos, and Himyarite also ran. Winner trained by owner. Value to the winner, $690.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap for two-year-olds; five furlongs. J. and J. Graham's Tantalus Cup, b. c., by Locohatchee-Charma, 124 pounds (L. Smith,) 7 to 2 and 6 to 5, won ridden out by a head; Dudley Hollis's Knocknagow, b. c., 114, (Odom,) 4 to 1 and 7 to 5, second by a length and a half from R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s Scottish Blue, b. f., 108, (Shea,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, third. Time—1:02 4-5. Roxboro, Rene, Zadok, and Tom Lawson also ran. Winner trained by J. McLaughlin. Value to the winner, $800.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances, scale from $2,500 down to $560; one mile and a sixteenth. Charles Oxx's Ascension, h. f., 3 years, by Ben Strome-Adora, 96 pounds, (Rice,) 3 to 1 and 4 to 5, won, ridden out, by a length; P. Ryan's Obia, h. m., 4, 106, (O'Connor,) 4 to 5 and 2 to 5, second by two lengths from W. C. Fessenden's Henry Clay Rye, ch. c., 4, 106, (T. Burns,) 15 to 1 and 4 to 1, third. Time—1:48. Swamplands, Agnes D., and Prince Richard also ran. Winner trained by owner. Value to the winner, $670.

FOURTH RACE.—The Seagate Stakes, for three-year-olds, with allowances; one mile and a furlong. Green B. Morris's Old England, b. g., by Goldfinch-Queen Bess, 123 pounds, (L. Jackson,) 13 to 5 and 3 to 5, won ridden out by a head; R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s Highlander, b. c., by Ben Strome-Henrietta, 118, (Odom,) 4 to 5 and 1 to 5, second by a head from W. M. Barrick's Leonid, ch. c., by Hastings-Leopoldina, 114, (T. Burns,) 7 to 1 and 7 to 5, third. Time—1:54 1-5. Remorse also ran. Winner trained by owner. Value to the winner, $2,625.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling allowances; scale from $3,000 down to $1,500; six furlongs. P. S. P. Randolph's Red Knight, ch. c., by Knight of Ellerslie-Belle Daly, 105 pounds, (O'Connor,) 6 to 1 and 3 to 1, won easily by a length; J. H. Carr's Warte Nicht, ch. c., 100, (Wonderly,) 16 to 5 and 6 to 5, second, by a neck, from J. L. Holland's W. B. Condon, b. c., 97, (L. Smith,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, third. Time—1:14 1-5. Ringdove, Msnnenfield, Squid, Amorous, Jnne Collins, Pagus, Dr. Saylor, and Bernard also ran. Winner trained by J. Frayling. Valns to the winner, $710.

SIXTH RACE.—For msidens, three-years-old and upward, special weights; six furlongs. E. L. Graves's Blanket, b. c., 3 years, by Loyalist-Ma Belle, 107 pounds, 4 to 5 and out, won handily by four lengths; J. H. McOeehan's Miss Buttermilk, br. f., 3, 102, (Buiiman,) 7 to 2 and 6 to 5, second by three lengths from F. Brindle's Dachshund, br. g., 4, 115, (J. Martin,) 10 to 1 and 3 to 1, third. Avis, Pennyweight, Princess H., Outsider, Silver Plush, Ghost, Lord Sterling, Ivernia, Macana, Dinna Forget, Captain January, and Chiron also ran. Value to the winner, $730. Winner trained by owner.

SEVENTH RACE.—For maidens three years old and upward, special weights; six furlongs. H. K. Vingut's Choate, b. c., 3, by Meddler-Lastitia, 107, (H. Cochran,) 3 to 1 and even, won cleverly by a length and a half; W. C. Smith's Stevedore, b. g., 3, 104, (Shaw,) 5 to 2 and even, second by a neck from August Belmont's Octoroon, ch. f., 3, 102, (Keenan,) 3 to 1 and 6 to 5, third. Time—1:15 1-5. The Mower, Gertrude, Lodge, Twilighter, Ohio Girl, The Beggar, Fire Escape, Singing Nymph, Annie Grace, Biserta, Virginia Grace, Jean Wood, Aminte, Tim D., Jr., and Lucky Bird also ran. Value to the winner, $720. Winner trained by owner.

Entries for Brighton Beach Races.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, beaten non-winners at the meeting, special weights; six furlongs. Operator, Himself, and Ben MacDhui, 123 pounds each; Sadducee, 120; Northern Star, Homestead, and Emshee, 112 each; Roue, 100; Wissendine, Star of the West, Neither One, and Josepha, 107 each.

SECOND RACE.—For fillies and geldings, two years old, beaten non-winners since May 15, special weights; five furlongs. Hilarity, Kentucky Rose, Byronerdale, Stamping Ground, Lady Elva, Blue Delft, Dunluce, and Futurita, 110 pounds each.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, beaten non-winners of $800 in 1902, selling allowances, scale from $1,500 down to $500; one mile and a sixteenth. Ben Viking, 106 pounds; Fonsolee, 105, True Blue and Alsike, 102 each; San Andreas, 102; Morranda, Lone Fisherman, and Cryptogram, 101 each; Ascension, 98; Trump, 97; Cheat 'Em, 96; Gibson Light, 92; C. Rosenfeld, 91.

FOURTH RACE.—The Venus Stakes, for fillies, two years old, penalties and allowances; five furlongs. Astarita, 119 pounds; Mary Street, 114; Miss Dorothy, Ma'mselle, and Lady Josephine, 107 each; Gravena, Lass o' Linden, Erora, Miladi Love, and Futurita, 99 each.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds; one mile and a furlong. Belle of Troy, 118 pounds; Sadie S. and Ethics, 116 each; Cuspidor, 113; Daffo Down Dilly and Trigger, 108 each; St. Finnan, 106.

SIXTH RACE.—For maidens, three years old and upward, special weights; one mile and a sixteenth. Schoolmaster, 111 pounds; Moreton, Dachshund, and Dr. Korber, 108 each; Anna Darling, 106; Courtenay, Carrier Pigeon, Bar La Due, Blanket, and Judge Du Relle, 99 each; Worry and Condiment, 106 each; Lady Iona, Eva Mine, and Adelaide Prince, 94 each; Pearlfinder, 92. Also eligible: Dactyl, 106; Lord Badge, 96.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

New Yorks Beaten by Cincinnati—Mathewson Was Forced to Retire—Brooklyn Won.

CINCINNATI, July 15.—Mathewson was batted hard in to-day's baseball game during the two innings that he pitched. Burke came into the game after the local players had tired themselves out running the bases and fared better. The visitors made a sensational triple play in the second inning, in which Mathewson, Smith, and O'Hagan figured. Score:

CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Dobbs, lf	1	1	3	0	0	Jones, lf	1	0	2	0	0
Hoy, cf	2	1	1	1	0	Smith, 2b	0	1	2	5	2
Beckley, 1b	1	2	9	2	0	Brodie, cf	2	1	2	1	0
Crawf'd, rf	1	2	1	0	0	Lauder, rf	0	0	0	0	0
Peitz, c. & 3b	2	1	1	2	1	Bow'man, c	0	2	0	2	0
Magoon, 2b	1	2	2	4	1	Dunn, 3b	0	1	3	2	1
Core'ran, ss	1	1	3	3	0	Wagner, ss	0	0	3	1	0
Steinf't, 3b	1	2	1	0	1	Hagen, 1b	0	0	10	0	0
Bergen, c	0	1	4	0	0	Ma'y'son, p	0	0	1	1	0
Phillips, p	1	1	2	4	0	Burke, p	0	0	1	1	0
Total	10	15	27	12	2	Total	2	5	24	13	3

Cincinnati	1	5	2	2	0	0	0	0	0		—10
New York	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0		1—2

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 6; New York, 1. Two-base hits—Magoon, 12.) Dunn, Crawford. Three-base hits—Steinfeldt, 2. Home runs—Hoy, Dobbs. Stolen bases—Brodie, 2. Triple play—Mathewson, Smith, O'Hagan. First on balls—Off Burke, 3. Hit by pitched ball—Mathewson, 1. Struck out—By Phillips, 1. Wild pitch—Phillips. Time of game—1 hour and 40 minutes. Umpire—Mr. Powers.

BROOKLYN, 8; CHICAGO, 4.

CHICAGO, July 15.—Both the Chicago and Brooklyn baseball teams batted hard today, the visitors starting off with five hits in the first inning, which, with an error, scored four runs. Chicago's runs and hitting ended when Donovan replaced Newton in the sixth inning. Score:

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Slagle, cf	1	3	0	0	0	Sheckard, lf	1	2	2	0	0
A. Wil'ms, 1b	1	2	12	0	0	Keeler, rf	3	3	3	0	0
Lowe, 2b	1	2	2	6	1	Dolan, cf	1	3	1	0	0
Hend'rks, rf	0	2	2	0	0	Dahlen, ss	2	1	2	6	0
Kling, c	0	3	4	3	0	Ahearn, c	0	3	6	0	0
Lund'n, ss	0	0	0	3	0	McF'rty, 1b	0	1	7	1	0
Schaef'r, 3b	0	1	3	2	0	Irwin, 3b	1	1	1	1	0
Miller, lf	0	0	1	2	0	Flood, 2b	0	0	5	3	0
Menefee, p	1	2	1	2	0	Newton, p	0	0	0	0	0
						Donovan, p	0	0	0	1	0
Total	4	15	27	18	4	Total	8	17	27	11	0

Chicago	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	—4
Brooklyn	4	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	—8

Left on bases—Chicago, 6; Brooklyn, 11. Two-base hits—Lowe, Ahearn, Irwin. Sacrifice hits—Irwin, Flood. (2.) Stolen bases—Slagle, Menefee, Dahlen. Double plays—Lundgren, Lowe, and Williams; Flood, McCreery, and Dahlen. Struck out—By Menefee, 1; by Newton, 1; by Donovan, 3. Base on balls—Off Menefee, 2; off Donovan, 1. Umpire—Mr. Cantillon.

PITTSBURG, 5; BOSTON, 0.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 15.—Eason did good work up to the sixth inning, when the locals found him and scored three runs on three hits. Not a Bostonian passed first base. Score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
Pittsburg	0	1	0	0	0	3	1	0	—5	9	1
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	4	2

Batteries—Phillipe and O'Connor; Eason and Moran.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	53	15	.779	Philadelphia	32	41	.438
Boston	37	30	.552	St. Louis	31	40	.431
Chicago	39	32	.542	Cincinnati	29	40	.420
Brooklyn	40	35	.533	New York	22	49	.310

Games Scheduled for To-day.

New York at Cincinnati.
Brooklyn at Chicago.
Boston at Pittsburg.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.

Eastern League Games.

Jersey City's baseball players were shut out by the Montreal nine yesterday at West Side Park, Jersey City. The Canadians batted Pfannmiller rather freely, Raub leading off with a home run in the first inning. Score:

JERSEY CITY.	R	1B	PO	A	E	MONTREAL.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Oakes, lf	0	1	3	0	0	Raub, c	2	3	7	2	0
Shindle, 3b	0	0	1	0	0	Shearon, rf	0	1	3	0	0
Halligan, cf	0	2	2	0	0	Stafford, 3b	1	2	1	1	0
Carr, c	0	0	7	2	0	Odwell, cf	1	2	2	0	0
Griffen, 2b	0	0	5	0	0	Kelly, lf	1	1	1	1	0
Shoch, rf	0	0	2	0	0	Dooley, 1b	0	1	5	1	0
Mack, ss	0	0	2	5	0	Quinlan, ss	0	1	3	4	3
Butler, c	0	2	4	0	2	Johnson, 2b	0	1	1	4	0
Pfann'r, p	0	0	0	4	1	Mills, p	0	0	1	3	0
*Woods	0	0	0	0	0	Stroh, 1b	0	0	4	0	1
Total	0	5	26	9	5	Total	5	11	27	15	4

*Batted for Pfannmiller in the ninth inning.
†Dooley out for interfering.

Jersey City	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
Montreal	1	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	—5

Earned runs—Montreal. First base by errors—Jersey City, 2; Montreal, 3. Left on bases—Jersey City, 7; Montreal, 9. First base on balls—Off Pfannmiller, 1; off Mills, 3. Struck out—By Mills, 2; by Pfannmiller, 5. Home run—Raub. Two-base hits—Halligan, (2.) Shearon. Sacrifice hits—Odwell, Kelly, Dooley. Stolen base—Johnson. Hit by pitcher—By Mills, 1. Umpire—Mr. Rinn.

AT PROVIDENCE.

				R.	H.	E.
Providence	1	0	0	1	0	2—5	11	1
Rochester	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0—1	4	2

Batteries—Conn and Smith; McFarland and Phelps.

AT NEWARK.

										R.	H.	E.
Newark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—1	4	1
Toronto	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0	5	1

Batteries—Hemming and Jope; Scott and Brennan.

American League Games.

At Boston—Cleveland, 2; Boston, 0.
At Philadelphia—Philadelphia, 8; Chicago, 3.
At Baltimore—St. Louis, 13; Baltimore, 6.
At Washington—Washington, 5; Detroit, 4.

New York State League Games.

At Albany—Albany, 1; Binghamton, 1. (Six innings, rain.)
At Schenectady—Schenectady, 4; Utica, 0. (Five innings, rain.)

SQUADRON A POLO MATCHES.

Final Game for Adjutants' Cups Will Be Played To-day.

The final polo game for the Adjutant's Cups, presented by Lieut. R. C. Lawrence for novice competition among Squadron A teams, will be played to-day at Van Cortlandt Park between teams representing Troop 2 and Troop 3. The first teams of these two troops will contest in the deciding game on Saturday for the Officers' Cups.

Squadron A has devoted considerable attention to polo this year. Matches have been played constantly at Van Cortlandt Park since early Spring. A strong team was formed to represent the squadron, and this has frequently competed against picked teams for practice purposes. When the Spring season was well under way the sport was given a still further boom by the competitions arranged for the Officers' and Adjutants' Cups, the former event being arranged for those who were conversant with the game of polo and the latter for the novices in the squadron. Teams were formed by the different branches of the squadron, and in the spirited competition which followed the teams representing Troops 2 and 3 had all the best of it. Several likely players have been developed in this way by the squadron. After Saturday's game no further play will be indulged in at Van Cortlandt Park until September.

The most important game played this season by the Squadron A team was that with West Point. This was contested at West Point and Squadron A won easily. Since then both teams have been anxious to meet again, West Point to retrieve the defeat and Squadron A to score another victory. Negotiations for a game have been successfully concluded between the two and it will be played in the Fall. Other games will doubtless be arranged then, and the Fall season at Van Cortlandt Park should be a lively one.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

NATHAN B. LEVIN.—Two defieiency judgments aggregating $10,074 were docketed yesterday against Nathan B. Levin in favor of the Bronx Borough Bank, growing out of the foreclosure sale of property on Jerome Avenue, near One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, and at Olinville, in the Bronx.

JAMES B. JORDAN.—Deputy Sheriff Doris has received an attachment for $5,807 against James B. Jordan of Boston in favor of Charles T. Haviland of this city on a note made by Mr. Jordan on July 1, 1901, secured by 1,632 shares of stock of the Krystaleid Water Company, which stock was sold at auction on the 9th inst. for $250. Mr. Jordan was President of the Krystaleid Water Company of 603 West Forty-fifth Street, for which concern a receiver was appointed on Monday. The attachment was granted on the ground of non-residence.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

MAX YAVELOW.—Max Yavelow, a salesman, of Mount Vernon has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $2,391, and no assets.

WILLIAM J. REARDON.—William J. Reardon, builder, of Poughkeepsle has filed a petition in bankruptcy here, with liabilities $2,927 and no assets.

R. & F. ALTSCHULER.—Schedules in bankruptcy of R. & F. Altschuler, dealers in corsets and gloves at 363 Grand Street, show liabilities of $11,093 to thirty-five creditors, and assets unknown, as the stock and fixtures are in the hands of a receiver.

HOLZMAN & ROSENBERG.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Holzman & Rosenberg, dealers in tobacco and cigars at 254 Pearl Street, filed by Louis C. Rosenberg, show liabilities of $7,745 and assets of $3,410, consisting of stock, $875; accounts, $2,490; office fixtures, $50, and cash in bank, $5.

LOUIS KALISKY.—Louis Kalisky of 478 Seventh Avenue has filed a petition in bankruptcy to get rid of a liability of $1,500 on a bond to United States District Attorney Burnett as surety with Joseph Goldberg and also for any claim of Marx & Mayer for professional services as attorneys. He has no assets.

ISAAC SPECTER.—Isaac Specter, contractor, of 221 East Sixty-ninth Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $6,818 and no assets. The liabilities were contracted from 1900 to 1902 for building materials, borrowed money, and rent of seven buildings which he leased. He began building operations about four years ago.

M. & J. A. RAPPAPORT.—Judge Thomas of the United States District Court has appointed Alfred E. Ommen temporary receiver of the assets of M. & J. A. Rappaport, dealers in tailors' and cloak trimmings at 173 Allen Street, against whom a creditor's petition in bankruptcy was filed on Saturday on the application of the Gudebrod Brothers Company. The liabilities are $2,000 and assets $1,000.

FRANK A. UMSTEAD.—Frank A. Umstead, formerly of Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio, and connected with the Halman Manufacturing Company, Monday filed a petition in bankruptcy at Galveston, Texas, with liabilities of $970,466 and no assets. In the schedule banks of New York, Cincinnati, Dresden, Steubenville, and Miamisburg, Ohio; Bloomington and Mindota, Ill., and Cedar Rapids, Iowa, are down for large amounts.

HAWLEY BOX COMPANY.—Amended schedules of the Hawley Box Company of Thirty-fourth Street and Eleventh Avenue in bankruptcy were filed yesterday, showing liabilities of $35,698 and assets of $19,777. The liabilities in the first schedules were $41,226 and assets $19,717. A majority of the creditors of the company have agreed to a composition at 20 cents on the dollar, and $7,100 in cash has been deposited in bank to pay it.

HERMAN W. SCHMIDT.—Herman W. Schmidt, employed as a clerk at 423 Greenwich Street by K. J. Schmidt, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $44,407 and no assets. There are fourteen creditors and all hold judgments against him. The debts were contracted in 1896, when he was a wholesale dealer in butter and eggs at 151 Reade Street, where he failed in June, 1896.

UNITED INCANDESCENT LIGHT COMPANY.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against the United Incandescent Light Company of 812 Greenwich Street by the following creditors: Charles Wagner, $48; Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Company, $1,287, and the United States Security Company, $515. It was alleged that the company is insolvent and admitted in writing through its President, Morris Reno, who was instructed to do so at a meeting of the Directors on July 3, its inability to pay its debts and willingness to be adjudged bankrupt on that ground. The Sheriff received an attachment against the company on June 25, the liabilities were reported to be about $25,000.

WILLIAM R. GREEN.—William R. Green, salesman at 119 West Twenty-third Street, who resides at White Plains, has filed a petition in bankruptcy here, with liabilities of $822,289 and no available assets. The liabilities resulted from the failure of Daniel Green & Co., corporation, manufacturers of felt shoes at Dolgeville, N. Y., and of Alfred Dolge & Son, manufacturers of piano felt, &c., at Dolgeville, in April, 1898, and are on account of accommodation paper and indorsements between these two concerns. Mr. Green's liability in the matter is on account of being a Director of Daniel Green & Co. for failure to file its annual reports. Two judgments have been taken against him as such Director, one for $32,645 by the Third National Bank of Springfield, Mass., and the other for $19,640 by Charles Willard Young. He still holds 200 shares of stock of Daniel Green & Co. and also a few shares of stock in three other companies, all of which are of no value. He was President of Daniel Green & Co.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

BUCKMASTER, George—J. J. Rollins and another	$1,394
BESANT, Eda and Joseph E.—A. Hess	71
BENNETT, James Gordon—American Surety Company of New York, costs	96
BERNSTEIN, Max—G. S. Cook Company	413
CONVERSE, John L.—P. J. Loftus	390
CONDICT, Silas A.—W. H. Vanderbilt	180
CUNITZ, John J.—J. Wegmann	96
CLEAVELAND, James O.—City Savings Fund and Trust Company	821
D'ARCY, George C.—Westchester Electric Railroad Company	107
EFFRON, David, and Stanford Paper Company—G. Segue and another	122
ELECTRICAL AGE PUBLISHING COMPANY—City of New York	101
FENNELLA, John J.—A. Corru	126
GOLDSTEIN, John, and Isaac Olenick—A. Frankel	227
HINTON, Martha—A. H. Timpson, executor	185
JORDAN, Robert S.—City of New York; JOHN MILLER COMPANY—City of New York	146
KALFUS, John—J. Wolf and another	430
LAKE, William H.—L. Terwilliger and another	202
LOVELAND, John E.—City of New York	2,086
LE BIHAN, Charles—City of New York	528
LEVIN, Nathan B.—Bronx Borough Bank	95
LEVIN, Nathan B.—Bronx Borough Bank	8,488
MITCHELL, Edmund H. and Louise M.—A. Falck	1,587
MERRILL, Annie M.—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs	1,411
MEYER, Frederick H.—C. L. Franke and another	144
McCLURG, Frank R.—City of New York	238
METROPOLITAN REGISTER COMPANY—City of New York	273
OTTLEY, James—Metropolitan Street Railway Company	155
PERKINS, Belle—Metropolitan Street Railway Company	68
PFEIFFER, Mary, administratrix—Supreme Lodge of the Bohemian Slavonian Benevolent Society of the United States, costs	117
QUACKENBUSH, Mary E.—G. B. Leonard	99
RAFTER, Edward, John M. Fitzsimmons, and Celia M. Rafter—J. Kennedy and another	52
ROULSTON, Andrew—W. & J. Lang Company	1,840
RASCHE, Joseph—Conrad Stein's Sons	87
SHISLER, William—J. Strasman	1,699
SABERSKI, Isidor—I. Lipschitz	152
SIMONS, Julius—W. S. Mack and another	39
SCHANTZ, John S.—J. McCrone	123
SCHAAF, Joseph A.—Crandall & Godley Company	607
SHARP, Edgar B.—F. S. Reed	281
STRADER, Franklin N.—A. Buhler	40
SMITH, Thomas G.—L. F. Goldman	103
SMITH, Clarence L.—H. Utz	111
STATEN ISLAND FEED COMPANY—H. Schwenk	258
TYNG, Thomas M.—G. Thain, costs	825
THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY—H. L. Warner	12
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—G. Snyder, costs	5,084
	134

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...4:41	Sun sets...7:29	Moon sets...1:50

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...4:29	Gov. Isl'd...4:57	H. Gate...6:53
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...4:48	Gov. Isl'd...5:20	H. Gate...7:16

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) JULY 16.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Alamo, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Comanche, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Laurentian, Glasgow		1:00 P. M.
Seminole, Turk's Island	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
St. Paul, Southampton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Tartar Prince, Cape Town		
Teutonic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

THURSDAY, JULY 17.

America, Marseilles and Naples		
Barbarossa, Bremen		10:00 A. M.
Dagney, Yucatan	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
El Siglo, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
La Touraine, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Vigilancia, Havana	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Yucatan, Nassau and Cuban ports	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, JULY 18.

Arapahoe, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Brooklyn City, Bristol		
Caribbes, Bermuda	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Colorado, Brunswick		3:00 P. M.
Cymric, Liverpool		12:00 M.
Jefferson, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Lauenburg, Inagua		3:00 P. M.
Seneca, Tampico		3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, JULY 19.

Athos, Fortuna Island, Jamaica, &c	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
British Empire, Antwerp		
Campania, Liverpool via Queenstown	10:30 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
	*12:00 M.	
Canadian, Liverpool		
Egyptian Prince, Argentina, Uraguay, &c	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Ethiopia, Glasgow	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Lahn, Naples	5:00 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
Louisiana, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Maraval, Grenada, Trinidad, &c	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Martello, Hull		
Mexico, Cuba via Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Minneapolis, London

Excursions.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO.

THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO

CONEY ISLAND.

Leave FOOT 22D ST., North River, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:00, 1:45, 2:30, 3:15, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00 P. M.

Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River, } Half hour later.

Leave NEW IRON PIER, CONEY ISLAND, 10:40, 11:40 A. M., 12:40, 1:40, 2:40, 3:25, 4:10, 4:55, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 8:40, 9:40, 10:40 P. M.

ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

DAILY EXCURSION TO SUMMIT OF HISTORIC MOUNT BEACON.

Cool—Comfortable—Delightful.

Sixty-mile sail up the Hudson on fast and superbly equipped steamer HOMER RAMSDELL to Fishkill, returning in the evening.) Otis Incline Railway to summit of highest mountain in the Highlands. Grand view, magnificent scenery, beautiful mountain walks. Refreshments on Steamer and at new Mountain Hotel. Steamer leaves FRANKLIN ST. week-days 9:30 A. M.; W. 129th St. 10:00 A. M.; Sundays half hour earlier. Round trip to Summit of Mountain, only $1.00. To WEST POINT or NEWBURGH and Return, 75 cts.

A Charming Saturday Half Holiday Trip . . $1.50

A Rare Combination of Travel. A sail through Long Island Sound abounds in fascinating features. Take fast steamer "Richard Peck" for New Haven from Pier 25, E. R., foot of Peck Slip, 2:00 P. M., stops Sars, foot East 21st St., 2:15 P. M.); return by express train due New York 9 o'clock same evening. Address P. O. Box 452 for leaflet. Ask for Saturday Half-Holiday Tickets.

Summer Tours.

Personally conducted. All expenses included.
NOVA SCOTIA, July 19th..... $54.50
1,000 ISLANDS, &c., July 26th..... 55.00
WHITE MTS., July 26th..... 39.50
THOS. H. HENDRICKSON,
343 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

AL FOSTER DEEP SEA FISHING daily. Al Foster's reliable, large iron seagoing steamer Angler, regular boat runs Winter and Summer; fare, 75c.; ladies, 50c. Leaves 22d St., E. R., 7:15 A. M.; Battery Landing, 8:05 A. M. sharp. N. B.—Only iron boat on this route. Large ladies' saloon and first-class restaurant. Music on board. AL FOSTER.

STONY POINT BATTLE-FIELD.

July 16—Official Steamer Cygnus.
Leaves Pier 1, N. R., 8:30 A. M.; W. 22d St., 9; W. 129th St., 9:30; Yonkers, 10:15. Round trip $1.

For Sale.

FOR THE NEXT FOUR DAYS I will continue my offer of a pair of solid gold eyeglasses and spectacles for $2. Every pair will be sold with the distinct understanding that the money will be refunded if the same goods can be bought in this city for less than $5. The same three optic ians will be in charge to make free examinations of the eye by artificial light; there will be no delay; everybody will get exactly what is advertised. KEENE, 180 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. Open till 6.

SAFES

—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired.
J. M. MOSSMAN,
72 Malden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED

Typewriter Inspection Co., 310 B'way

TYPEWRITERS SOLD AND RENTED. Standard Machines, $25. Rented from $2.50 upwd. General Typewriter Exchange, 239 B'way.

DESKS

new and second hand; all styles; office and store fixtures; bought, sold, exchanged, repaired. Glee & O'Connor, 47-49 Centre St.

For Sale.—Good stock, dairy, or poultry farm; 10 miles from depot; high land, bordering on lakes; suitable for game and fish preserve. Box 593, New London, Conn.

Collar Lock.—It will hold your high turned-down collar together at the top; adds comfort; mail 10 cents. Ideal Fastener Co., 136 Liberty St.

Panama hats; just received a few of the finest quality; will be sold at a reduced price. 50 West 21st St.

Typewriters, all makes; rented, $2 up; ribbons free. Telephone 5986 Cortlandt. CENTRAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 261 Broadway.

$1 WEEKLY Gentlemen's clothing made to order. 237 Broadway, Room 7.

Bankruptcy Notices.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of G. SPIELMAN & Co., Bankrupts.—No. 4,757.—Notice of sale at auction.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupts will be sold under the direction of Theodore M. Tait, the Trustee, at public auction, by Sol De Wallbaum, auctioneer, at No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 29th day of July, 1902, at 12 o'clock M. of said day. A general description of said property is as follows: Outstanding accounts due said bankrupts, secured and unsecured.

The Trustee reserves the right to withdraw any of said property from sale unless it shall bring at least seventy-five per centum of the appraised value.

July 15, 1902. THEODOR AUB, Referee in Bankruptcy.

JOSEPH N. BOONEY, Atty. for Trustee, 320 Broadway, N. Y. City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MAX COHN, also described as Mark Cohn, bankrupt. No. 3,024.—

To the creditors of Max Cohn, also described as Mark Cohn, of the County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 1st day of July A. D. 1902, the said Max Cohn was duly adjudicated a bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City and County of New York, N. Y., on the 25th day of July, A. D. 1902, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated July 16th, 1902.

NO. 4,702.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BENJAMIN SCHLER, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Benjamin Schler of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 17th day of March, A. D. 1902, the said Benjamin Schler was duly adjudicated a bankrupt and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, Esq., No. 45 Cedar Street, in New York City, on the 28th day of July, A. D. 1902, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

July 15th, 1902.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In the matter of EUGENE H. MASON; bankrupt.

Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer in Bankruptcy, will sell on Friday, July 18th, at 10:30 A. M., at public auction on the premises, 19 Warren Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, the assets of the above-named bankrupt, consisting of a stock of office furniture, including wardrobes, desks, tables, chairs, bookcases, &c.

Order of JOHN WILLIAMS, Trustee.
LESSER BROTHERS, Attorneys for Trustee, 320 Broadway, New York City.

Surrogate Notices.

HANNAN, or HANNON, MARY E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY E. HANNAN, or HANNON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of James F. Higgins, No. 263 West 34th Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 27th day of December next. Dated New York, the 27th day of May, 1902.
JAMES J. HANNAN, Administrator. JAS. F. HIGGINS, Attorney for Administrator, 263 West 34th St., Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.
my28-law6mW

HEAD, JOSEPH A.—In pursuance of an order of the Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH A. HEAD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Wing, Putnam & Burlingham, his attorneys, No. 45 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of October, 1902.—Dated New York, April 23d, 1902.
ISAAC W. HEAD, Adm'r. WING, PUTNAM & BURLINGHAM, Attorneys for Administrator, 45 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. ap23-law6mW

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Trains leave East New York about 25 minutes after 34th St. time.

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Trains leave New York, 34th St., E. R., week days, 5:40—6:40 8:20 9:20—10:30—10:50 A. M. 12:50—1:50—2:50—4:20—5:20—6:30—7:20—8:20—9:20 and 10:30 P. M. On Saturdays additional trains will leave 1:20—2:20—3:20 and 9:50 P. M. Returning, last train leaves the Beach at 11:55 P. M.

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Strondsburg.

HIGHLAND DELL, Blue Ridge Mountains. Elevation 1,300 ft. (Capacity 150.) Enlarged. Refurnished. Modern conveniences. Electric lights, cuisine, and service first-class. Golf. Booklet. J. F. FOULKE, near STROUDSBURG, PA.

PROSPECT HOUSE. East Stroudsburg, Pa. (18th season.) Highest elevation; beautiful lawns; shaded piazza; first-class table; refined surroundings; golf. MRS. CHARLES DEARR.

BERWICK INN. Grand location; high elevation; modern appointments; spacious lawns; booklet. P. C. DICKERSON, EAST STROUDSBURG, PA.

LocustGroveHouse East Stroudsburg, Pa. Grand location. Plenty shade. Fine scenery. Broad piazzas. (Famous mineral spring.) Every comfort. WM. BUSH.

NEW JERSEY.

Bernardsville.

Somerset Inn

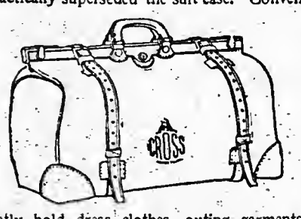
AND EIGHT COTTAGES,
BERNARDSVILLE, N. J.
35 miles

ESTABLISHED 1845
BY THIS MARK WE CONQUER
CROSS
TRADE MARK LONDON

English Kit Bags

Mean Comfortable Holidays

both en route and after your destination is reached. No stinting of wardrobe. Indispensable to men travelling in the Summer, either for pleasure or on business. Have an air of distinction about them possessed by no other kind of hand luggage. In America and England, among men who regard comfort and correctness of travelling outfits, they have practically superseded the suit case. Conven-



iently hold dress clothes, outing garments, extra large supply of underclothing for hot weather, and boots. Clumsy wooden trunks are an imposition to one's host during the Summer holidays. Larger size Kit Bags are equally capacious. Lined with clean plaids and made with best CROSS QUALITY of leather and workmanship,

$18.50 Up.

Cross Leggings

grow more popular for outing use the hotter the weather gets. Designed for the use of the snappiest sportsmen, country gentlemen and officers. For riding, shooting, golfing and all outing purposes. Pigskin—being porous—is much cooler than other leathers—fastened with two straps—no buttons—moulded to calf—the smartest and most serviceable covering for the leg,

$6.50 the pair.

(In ordering send measurement of leg, largest part, and full height.)

MARK CROSS CO.,
The World's Greatest Leather Stores,
253 BROADWAY,
BOSTON: 20 Summer St. LONDON: 97 New Bond St., W.

Some poor philosopher said "economy is wealth."
Help you out on the summer suit all right.
We have taken all broken lots of summer suits—cheviots, serges, homespuns and flannels—suits that sold all the way from $15 to $25 and bunched them all together at $11.75.
WM. VOGEL & SON,
Broadway, Houston St.

Amusements.

MANHATTAN BEACH
TO-DAY at 3:30 P.M. SHANNON'S 23D REG'T BAND
TO-NIGHT AT 8 P. M. PAIN'S ANCIENT ROME and GRAND FIREWORKS
To-morrow, (Thurs.,) Italian Night.
TO-NIGHT AT 9, Last Week of Rice's Show Girl! Mat. Sat. at 4.
Begin'g July 21, Primrose & Dockstader's Minstrels.

MADISON SQ. ROOF GARDEN TO-NIGHT 7:30 to 12.
JAPAN BY NIGHT THE MIKADO JAPANESE IMPERIAL TROUPE.
Concert by d'Aquini Orchestra. Geisha Girls, Japanese Novelties. ADM. 50c.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evgs. at 8:15. Mat. Saturday at 2:15
Sam S. Shubert and Nixon & Zimmerman's
A CHINESE HONEYMOON
The English Musical Sensation by Dance & Talbot

HERALD Square Theatre. MATINEE SATURDAY. Management Sam S. Shubert
A. H. Chamberlyn's Magnificent Production of
THE DEFENDER The New Musical Yachtical Extravaganza.

FLOATING ROOF GARDEN Fare, 50c.
Every Ev. St. Grand Republic, Frl. Excepted.
Conterno's 14th Regt. Band and Vaudeville.
Leave W. 129 St. 8 P. M., W. 20th St. 8:30 P. M., Battery 9 P. M.

TERRACE GARDEN 58th and 59th Sts. Near Lenox Av.
TO-NIGHT. VON SUPPE'S "FATINITZA."

PARADISE ROOF GARDENS 42d St., B'way & 7th Av. Ev. 8:15. 20 Vaudeville Celebrities. Bargain Mat. (50c) TO-DAY.

Cherry Blossom Grove. B'way, 45 St. Every Ev. 8:15. Also Bargain Mats. To-day & Sat. in Theatre. Chaperons Vaudeville.

KEITH'S B'way and 14th BEST SHOW IN TOWN 30—GREAT ACTS—30 PRICES 25c. and 50c.

PROCTOR'S 125th St., 23d St., FIFTH AVENUE. OPEN
BIG COMEDY & VAUDE. ALL SUMMER.

KNICKERBOCKER Thea. Evs. 8:15. Mt. T'dy, 2:15. The Wild Rose
Lederer's Musical Gaiety.

DUSS Summer nghts. Band Carnivals. Mid Arctic Breezes. Evs. 8:15. Col'bus Av. & 66th St.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX.—New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. Orchestral Concerts & Vocal Soloists.

TO INCREASE POLICE FORCE

Addition of 150 Men Authorized by Board of Aldermen.

Brooklyn Expects Large Share—Rumor that Col. Partridge Is to Resign Denied.

A visit by Col. John N. Partridge to the City Hall yesterday revived rumors that it had to do with his retirement as Police Commissioner in favor of Dr. John McG. Woodbury, the Street Cleaning Commissioner. Mayor Low received him cordially and went with him to his sanctum.

Soon after the Mayor came into the public office and smiled when asked, "Is there any particular significance in Commissioner Partridge's visit to the City Hall?" and replied, "None, whatever, only I won't discuss them. He came here on official business."

Col. Partridge went out to lunch and on his return was asked a similar question. He looked bored, but laughed and said:

"See here, I suppose you are harping on the stories about my getting out. If there is anything in them I don't know it. Just to satisfy curiosity, I will say why I am here to-day. We need more men on the force, and I hope to get some at least through the Board of Aldermen and the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. President Swanstrom of Brooklyn Borough is going to help engineer the plan through. I am waiting for him. That disposes of my mysterious presence here to-day."

Shortly after the following statement was made on authority which has no superior:

"All stories pointing to Col. Partridge's retirement and his succession by Dr. Woodbury or anyone else have had no better basis than idle gossip. Such a change in the Administration family has not been considered in any way."

President Swanstrom joined the Mayor and Col. Partridge, and they had an hour's conference, which resulted in Mr. Swanstrom being late at the meeting of the Board of Aldermen. He had hasty talks with several leaders of all parties, and when an opportunity offered he presented, with a hearty indorsement by Col. Partridge and Mayor Low, a resolution authorizing an increase of the police force by adding during the present year not to exceed 150 patrolmen to the quota allowed under the provisions of Chapter 466, Laws of 1901, provided that the salaries of such additional patrolmen shall be paid out of the appropriation made to the Police Department for 1902.

Alderman Peter Holler demanded that it be referred to the Committee on Police, but when President Fornes put the question it was adopted and the vote was recorded as unanimous.

Mr. Swanstrom, in discussing the resolution, said:

"Of course Brooklyn expects to get a large share of these policemen, and it needs them badly. The demand is an outgrowth of the agitation that has existed since the Latimer murder, but it should be remembered that there has been no addition to the Brooklyn police force since December, 1898. Since then 20,000 buildings have been erected and Brooklyn's population has increased 300,000. The 150 men asked for is the limit fixed by the charter, but we may have more if the law is held to be retroactive."

It was stated on good authority that Corporation Counsel Rives will before the week is out render a decision in regard to the Murphy Detective Sergeants that will enable Col. Partridge to remand many of them to patrol duty at $1,400 a year. The saving on each man will be $800 per annum, and 100 such remands would create a fund of $80,000 available for the pay of new patrolmen at $800 per annum.

NATIONAL MERCANTILE AGENCY

Bankruptcy Petition Filed by Chicago Creditors—Officers Deny Insolvency Allegations.

A petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed here yesterday against the National Mercantile Agency of 271 Broadway by the following: La Salle (corporation) of Chicago for rent of offices in Chicago and electric light; Pauline Rummel and Gertrude Sroder, both of Chicago, for services. The amount of each claim is not given in the petition, but it is stated that the three claims aggregate over $500. The claims were all sworn to in Chicago and sent to this city.

It was alleged that the corporation is insolvent and committed an act of bankruptcy in the month of June by allowing two creditors, William L. Patterson and Eva L. Fisher, to obtain a preference by legal proceedings and allowed its property in Chicago to be sold on execution of the judgment obtained by Miss Fisher.

It is also alleged that the corporation transferred a portion of its property to several creditors who were clerks in its Chicago office, thereby giving them a preference.

Postmaster Cornelius Van Cott is the President of the company. He had nothing to say about the petition in bankruptcy, and referred the reporter to the executive offices of the company, at 271 Broadway.

Officers there said that the agency is not insolvent. Suit was brought a few days ago by La Salle for two months' rent before any demand was made, and the officers expected to adjust it. As for the other two claims of employes of the Chicago office, the New York office knows nothing about them, and never had any demand for their payment.

ALDERMAN DOULL'S CHARGES.

Director Bumpus of the Natural History Museum Explains the Latter's Position, but Ignores Personal References.

At the meeting yesterday of the Board of Aldermen a letter received from Dr. Herman C. Bumpus of the American Museum of Natural History, in answer to the charges made against the management of the institution by Alderman Doull, was ordered to be printed, and was made a special order for next week, when the Museum's application for an appropriation of $200,000 will also be discussed.

The letter said that the Alderman had mistaken the relations that exist between the museum as a corporate body, the museum as a collection of specimens, and the museum as a building. Each, the letter says, is a different thing, occupying a separate relation to the city. In his concluding paragraph Mr. Bumpus says:

"During the past year, while the City of New York has contributed $130,000 for the enlightenment and recreation of the public at the museum, the Trustees have purchased or secured by gift, collections valued at four times that amount."

The letter made no reference to Alderman Doull's charge that Mr. Bumpus is drawing three salaries, aggregating $666 a month, for his services to the museum.

National Cooperage Company Formed.

The National Cooperage Company has been formed with a capital of $50,000. Its principal place of business will be at Evergreen, Queens Borough. The Directors for the first year are J. Brugel, Joseph Mehling, and August Schmidt, all of Evergreen.

Well-Known Singer to Marry.

The engagement is announced of Miss Maud Roudez, who sang at the Metropolitan Opera House and at the Royal Opera, Covent Garden, to Willard Winthrop Barling, a newspaper man of this city. The marriage will soon take place.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Polo at Cedarhurst and yachting are the principal amusements in the vicinity of town. The number of well-known people yet in New York grows smaller each day. Craig Wadsworth, by the way, is one of these. He and Mr. and Mrs. Philip Lydig are among the few still met on Fifth Avenue and at the restaurants. Mr. and Mrs. Lydig have opened their residence on Gramercy Park for the present.

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The arrivals and departures of ships still keep a few fashionables on the qui vive. Booked to sail to-day on the St. Paul are Nelson W. Aldrich and Mrs. Aldrich, Honoré Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert L. Satterlee, Charles E. Schuyler, Gihhs Ingraham, and H. Livingston Reeve.

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Mr. and Mrs. J. Wadsworth Ritchie arrived on the Cymric, and have gone to Newport for the Summer. They are visiting Mrs. Whitney Warren, Mrs. Ritchie's sister.

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Mr. and Mrs. Philip Livingston and Mr. and Mrs. Philip Rhinelander are at the Waumbek in the White Mountains. They will remain there for a greater part of the Summer.

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At North Hatley are Mrs. Charles Stebhins, the Misses Stebhins, and Mrs. J. J. Staples. Mrs. Peter Lahouisse is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Henry Lane Eno, at Saugatuck, Conn.

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Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, who, while abroad, spent most of their time cruising in the Margarita—the yacht chartered from Anthony J. Drexel—visited Cannes, Naples, Constantinople, and other places, where they received and also gave handsome entertainments. Besides Mr. and Mrs. Alexander and their children there were several guests on board during the cruise, including Mrs. Alexander's niece, Miss Susan McCook, and Capt. Mott, the American Military Attaché at Paris. One of their friends describes their trip as "a sort of triumphal procession," because so many distinguished people entertained and were entertained by them.

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Mr. and Mrs. Wilber Bloodgood are at their cottage, Fairie Lea, on the Rumson Road, at Seabright. They have been giving a number of house parties. A. C. Van Rensselaer and Andrew A. Bibby are now their guests. In August Mr. and Mrs. Bloodgood will go to Newport for a couple of weeks.

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Dr. Weir Mitchell is occupying the cottage Far Niente at Bar Harbor. Mrs. Mitchell was booked to sail last Saturday for America.

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Mr. and Mrs. Henry M. Flagler are entertaining Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Smith and Sir Gilbert Carter at Satanstoe on the Sound.

***

The engagement of Miss Violet Whelen of Philadelphia and Malcom S. Greenough of Boston has been much discussed among Philadelphians. Mr. Greenough is a relative of the late Mrs. Atherton Blight. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Greenough will live in Cleveland, Ohio.

***

It is now settled that the Hon. Michael and Mrs. Herbert will not be at Bar Harbor this Summer. Mr. Herbert is not to leave England until Oct. 1. Mrs. Herbert and her children, who are now in Paris with him, will sail at the same time. Lady Curzon has been giving large house parties at Simla. She will not leave the East this year.

***

Mrs. H. Victor Newcomb and her sister, Miss Smith, are in the White Mountains at Bethlehem.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 15.—There was much entertaining among the "cottagers" to-day. Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs gave her first large entertainment of the season, a luncheon, this afternoon.

Francis J. Otis also gave a luncheon at Clover Patch.

This evening Mr. and Mrs. E. Rollins Morse gave a dinner in honor of ex-Senator Edward O. Wolcott.

Mrs. William E. Carter and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt gave their first dinners of the Summer, and Mrs. William Grosvenor also entertained at dinner.

Mrs. Clement C. Moore arrived to-day for the Summer and is at one of the Robinson cottages, on Catherine Street.

Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg arrived to-day at Willow Bank, which she has occupied for several years.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Carolan of San Francisco are the guests of Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs and will remain until after the Martin-Oelrichs wedding.

Mrs. Morgan of New York is visiting Mrs. A. Gordon Norrie at the Eustis cottage.

Mrs. W. B. Carter is entertaining Miss Spofford of New York at one of the Sea View cottages.

Mrs. Merrill, wife of George Grenville Merrill of Tuxedo, is the guest of his sister, Mrs. John Nicholas Brown, at the Fearing cottage.

A dinner will be given to-morrow evening by Mr. and Mrs. William R. Hunter, at Sunnyfield Farm, in honor of Center Hitchcock.

This morning Miss Roberts began a series of four "talks" on current political topics at the residence of Mrs. Seth Barton French, her topic being "A Tale of a Twelvemonth." The other talks will be given at the residence of Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt, which is occupied this year by Mr. and Mrs. Thomas H. Howard, Mrs. John Thompson Spencer, and Mrs. Austin Flint, Jr.

Robert Fulton Cutting, R. Bayard Cutting, Miss Annie Lyman, Mrs. A. Ladenburg, and R. H. Williams registered to-day at the Casino.

Mrs. Wainwright, wife of Commander Richard Wainwright, United States Navy, and Miss Wainwright arrived to-day at their cottage at Jamestown.

Charles W. Wharton of Philadelphia is ill at his Summer residence at Jamestown.

Mrs. Bainbridge Clark is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Charles A. Childs, at the Pumpelly cottage.

The steam yachts Golden Eagle, Idalia, Riviera, and Viking and the schooner yacht Marguerite arrived to-day.

Lieut. A. P. N. Black, United States Navy, has taken rooms at the Aquidneck for the season.

HUGH McLAUGHLIN ADVISES WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN.

Says Mistakes Like the Mislaying of Tilden Club Letter Wouldn't Do in the White House.

Hugh McLaughlin, the veteran Democratic leader of Brooklyn, went to Jamesport, L. I., yesterday afternoon for his Summer vacation. Mr. McLaughlin will spend most of his time while away fishing in Great Peconic Bay.

Just before his departure from town yesterday the "Sage of Willoughby Street" had a few words to say with regard to William J. Bryan and ex-President Cleveland.

"I see Mr. Bryan has been taking Mr. Cleveland to task," observed the old leader. "He thought he was right and Mr. Cleveland thought he was right, so it was a case of horse and horse. It's funny how they do talk.

"I would advise the gentleman in Lincoln to fire the clerk who failed to hand over the letter from the Tilden Club. Such mistakes wouldn't do in the White House. Supposing there was a war cloud in sight and a clerk mislaid an important document; it might cause an awful mess. It shows poor discipline in Mr. Bryan's office."

NEW MAINE'S TRIAL TRIP.

The Battleship Constructed at Cramps' Yard Will Show Speed for Her Builders To-day.

PHILADELPHIA, July 15.—The new battleship Maine, built at Cramps' shipyard, to replace the vessel destroyed in Havana Harbor, started this afternoon on the builders' trial trip off the Delaware Capes.

About thirty guests were on board the battleship to watch her speed trial. In the party were Edward M. McIlvaine, President of the Bethlehem Steel Works; E. A. Bond of Albany, Engineer of the State of New York; Naval Constructor John F. Hanscom, Commander Moore, and Commander Scott, United States Navy.

The test will begin to-morrow. The specifications call for a speed requirement of 18 knots. The Maine is 388 feet long, beam 72 feet 2½ inches, draught 23 feet 10¼ inches, displacement 12,500 tons.

CORNELIUS VANDERBILT ANNOYED BY SOFT COAL.

Magistrate Hogan Thinks, However, that the Millionaire Must Have Forgotten That Used by Railroad.

Magistrate Hogan, in the Yorkville Court, yesterday afternoon, expressed himself as being much surprised when a witness testified that Cornelius Vanderbilt had objected to the use of soft coal by the Farmers' Feed Company at the foot of East Seventy-sixth Street.

Fred Walters, the Superintendent of the company, had been arraigned for burning soft coal, and Assistant Corporation Counsel Steele appeared to prosecute. One of the witnesses called was Clarence Gordon, the resident manager of the East Side Settlement House, which is situated near the Farmers' Feed Company. Mr. Gordon testified as to the burning of soft coal, saying that it ruined some clothing and penetrated the library. He then went on to say that Cornelius Vanderbilt, who is one of the Directors of the institution, had found fault with the burning of the coal.

"Why, Mr. Vanderbilt is running a railroad whose trains go through the heart of this city. It is using soft coal. Why doesn't he take the lesson to heart himself?" said the Magistrate.

Mr. Walters said that the work of installing the smoke consumers was being done as rapidly as possible. He also said that he could not get hard coal and had to burn the soft or close his place.

Mr. Steele thought that Walters should close his place of business unless he could get hard coal.

"I know of a recent instance," said Magistrate Hogan, "where a public official, who has since resigned, used soft coal in his department and did not close up."

"Yes, but his successor is now using hard coal," retorted Mr. Steele.

The case was adjourned until Saturday morning, Magistrate Hogan announcing that he would make a personal examination of existing conditions before that time.

IN THE SHOPS.

It seems to be a waste of money to buy the beautiful "Vacation Records" that are offered in some of the stationers' shops. They are big, handsome hooks, some of them with genuine or simulated board covers decorated with a design of birds and flowers. There are more decorations inside, and all to make a beautiful book in which the vacation rambler may write about the interesting things seen during the holiday. It would appear that there are more vacation ramblers who have the patience and courage to write every day or so in these books than there are stay-at-home bodies with sufficient patience and courage to keep a diary or a journal.

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In the shops, or if not, certainly in the shopping districts, are little self-operating sand mills. This may not be what they are called, but it describes what they are. Upon a standard there is a small receptacle with an opening at the bottom, and just below this are two wheels set close together, but in a straight line, the edges barely missing each other. A tiny shovel goes with the mill, and with this the sand is shoveled into the small receptacle, through which it sifts in a continuous shower, its force keeping the wheels going. This ingenious toy costs only 15 cents.

***

For the person who spends the long Summer evenings on the "stoop" and finds the straw mats sold for seats too hard, there are smaller stuffed, canvas-covered cushions which will cost only 45 cents each. Other cushions similar in style, but covered with somewhat better material, are retailed for 65 cents each.

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More prizes, souvenirs, anything you like to call them, for the card party. These certainly are exceedingly pretty. They are small porcelain trays three or four inches in diameter, and in the form of the different suits of cards—clubs, hearts, diamonds, or spades. They are decorated in colors and with heads which are distinctly Italian. The word "Italia" on the underside of the dishes is scarcely necessary. These little dishes cost only 65 cents each.

***

One of the most charming of big silver loving cups is enameled in colors. Imagine upon the soft, dull silver a design of columbine, the blossoms drooping gracefully and enameled in the natural bright red shade in which they are to be found in the woods.

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Those tiny loving cups in silver which stand upon ebony pedestals and for a long time had no special name are now called ping-pong prizes.

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Long strings of beads which are carved, toned in delightful sepia tints, and which have a look like old rosary beads, are nothing more or less than burnt wood. A long string of them will cost $2.75. There are large beads alternating with small ones.

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In the dull-black beads which are to be seen so frequently now there are increasing varieties. Some of the strings have long curved pieces like bent reeds, something over an inch in length, alternating with the round beads.

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Very charming is a coral comb for the hair, the top made with a sun's-rays effect. Above is a row of rather large pieces of pear-shaped coral, larger at the top and tapering down to the lower end, below which are rows of smaller pieces of coral. The comb is of gilt, narrow, and with only five teeth.

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Similarly made is a comb set with turquois, the turquois not being pear shaped, however, but oval, and set in a metal frame.

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The initial shoe buckles or slides, in the form of big oval disks of golden copper bearing an initial in silver, are very pretty.

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When one must have a monogram on the shirtwaist sleeve the most effective plan is to select a hutcher's linen shirtwaist with the monogram in all white.

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Talking of monograms, one of those old-fashioned head bags or the modern imitation offers an excellent chance for gratifying this taste. They are round, with a soft-gray silver frame and chain, the foundation of the headwork being in white beads and the design done in steel-colored heads. A vine is carried around just inside the edge of the bag, and in the centre the monogram of the possessor is also done in the steel, fashioned in entwined script that is most attractive. There is really nothing prettier or quieter in the monogram line than this. The steel beads match the soft gray of the silver.

EXPANSION SALES.

THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF
SIEGEL COOPER Co.
SIXTH AVE. — MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN. — 18TH & 19TH STS.

EXPANSION SALES.

Prices Reduced on All Sorts of Needed Homefurnishings.

Thanks to the Expansion Sale you are afforded some of the most unusual values of the year.

The thrifty housekeeper who has one or more rooms to refurnish or to decorate will see in to-day's offerings more than one fine opportunity to buy to better advantage than she probably ever did before.

Tapestry Portieres.

To-day we will place on sale the balance of those elegant Tapestry Portieres which created such a sensation last week. Priced less than cost of manufacture.

The assortment is still an excellent one, including the smartest conceptions in such rich and beautiful weaves as Reversible Ottomans, Fancy Reps, Mercerized Armures and Brocades. Also a splendid variety of stunning l'Art Nouveau, English bordered effects. The range of patterns and colorings is truly wonderful and will be greatly appreciated by all lovers of fashionable decorations.

PORTIERES—Made to sell at $5.75 and $7.50; per pair, ... 2.95
PORTIERES—Made to sell at $9.00 and $10.00; per pair, ... 4.50
PORTIERES—Made to sell at $12.50 and $16.00; per pair, ... 5.90

(Third Floor, Front.

Sheets and Pillow Cases.

Odds and ends of such popular brands of Sheetings as the Utica, Defender, Boston, Atlantic and many other makes. Hemmed and hemstitched. Some of the Sheets and Pillow Cases are a bit oil stained. Others have the faintest imperfections, none of which are noticeable except under keenest inspection.

7c. for PILLOW CASES made to sell up to 10c.
10c. for PILLOW CASES, hemmed and hemstitched, made to sell up to 15c.
12½c. for PILLOW CASES, hemmed and hemstitched, made to sell up to 25c.
38c. for SHEETS, all sizes, made to sell up to 60c.
48c. for SHEETS, all sizes, made to sell up to 85c.
58c. for SHEETS, all sizes, made to sell up to $1.00.

(Main Floor.)

Chinaware.

DINNER SETS, 112 pieces, decorated in natural colors, every piece full gold lined, 7.50
TEA SET, 56 pieces, fine thin Austrian china, richly decorated in natural colors, 4.95
TOILET SETS, 9 pieces, handsomely decorated, gold traced, 2.95
TOILET SETS, 11 pieces, underglazed decorations, 3.95

Cuspidors.

CUSPIDORS, large size, handsomely decorated, 25

(Basement.)

Pictures

At Reduced Prices.

100 REMARQUE PROOF ETCHINGS, fitted in 1½ gilt frame, matched metal corners, usually sold in other stores as bargains at $1.00; our price, 59

A small lot of $2, $3 and $4 pictures to be sold at 1.00

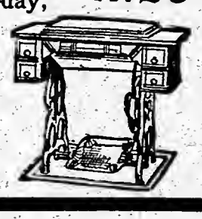
HAND COLORED 20x24 pictures in gilt frames, mats and matched metal corners; sold formerly at $2.00; reduced to 1.00

(Third Floor.)

Sewing Machines.

We have just received a carload of Sewing Machines to strengthen our Expansion Sale, and when you see the price asked for this machine you will not hesitate in hurrying to obtain one. This machine is an improvement on the New Home model, and has all the latest attachments, quarter-sawed high polished stand. Box top. For To-day, 11.25

Our drop-head five-drawer Victory has all the needed attachments, automatic winder and tension, and equals any $35.00 sewing machine, 13.25



Remember, it has five drawers and is a drop head.
Guarantee goes with every machine for five years.
Instructions Given Free.

(Third Floor.)

World's Greatest Grocery.

APPLES. APPLES.
"Genesee Brand" Fancy N. Y. State Baldwins, peeled, quartered and cored. Gallon cans, doz., $3.25; gallon can, 28
Extra large 3-lb. cans, doz., $1.15; can, 10

"FORCE"
10c The New Cereal Food. per package. Limit, 3 to a customer.

SHRIMP—Cotton Bale Brand, in muslin bags, dry packed, 1-lb. can, 8
MILK—Fern Brand Condensed Milk or Superb Cream, can, 8
COFFEE—"Guadarall" Brand, extra fancy Mocha and Java Coffee, rich, full flavor, 3-lbs., $1.00; lb., 34
ASPARAGUS TIPS; Old Fort Brand, choice white tips; can, 14
FISH: Selected Long Branch Blue Fish, lb., 6
TEAS: First Spring Pickings, rich aromatic flavors; Oolong, Young Hyson, English Breakfast, Japan, India, Ceylon or Gunpowder Teas, choice cup qualities; 5-lbs., $2.00; lb., 43

PEARS: "Cameo" Brand fancy N.Y. State Bartlett, good syrup, spicy fruit; can, 10
SALT: Best quality Rock or Sea Salt; 56-lb. bag, 45c.; 10-lb. bag, 9
TOMATOES: Fresh Jersey Tomatoes; lb. 5
ORANGES: Sweet St. Michael California Oranges; doz., 30
ARMOUR'S Potted or Devilled Ham or Tongue; ⅛s, 8c.; ¼s, 4½
SEAQUADS, a delicious potted fish; large can, 9c.; medium can, 5
LAMB—Whole forequarter Canada Lamb, lb., 7
POULTRY—Fresh dressed Jersey Fowl, lb., 11

OLIVES: Fancy Manzanilla Olives, including jar; per qt., 25
SALMON: "Arch Rock" or Binnacle fancy Red Alaska Salmon, per can, 11
EGG PLUMS OR GREEN GAGES, Park Brand, large cans, 10
CAKE: Pound Cake, Plain, Citron, Marble or Raisin, lb., 15
PICKLING SPICES, 13 varieties, lb., 25
WILD CHERRY PHOSPHATE, finest made, natural flavor:
Bottle making 120 glasses, 35
Bottle making 60 glasses, 19
Bottle making 30 glasses, 10

(Fourth Floor.)

Summer Home Needs.

Great bargains. You never had a better opportunity than now. Here's the list:

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS IN REFRIGERATORS.

THE "MODEL" REFRIGERATOR, 1902 pattern, is made of hardwood, cleanable, charcoal filled, and guaranteed to give perfect circulation of air. Also a great saver of ice:

No. 431, regularly sold at $9.00; now 7.00
No. 432, regularly sold at $10.50; now 8.00
No. 434, regularly sold at $13.00; now 10.00
No. 458, apartment house style, regularly sold at $12.50; now 10.25
No. 461, apartment house style, regularly sold at $18.00; now 15.00

GARDEN HOSE.

"PLUMBER" HOSE, 3-ply, guaranteed hose with couplings:
25 ft. lengths, 1.50
50 ft. lengths, 3.00
Extra 3-ply "STANDARD" HOSE; guaranteed good quality:
25 ft. lengths, 2.25
50 ft. lengths, 4.40
Extra "STANDARD" 5-PLY HOSE; guaranteed:
25 ft. lengths, 2.50
50 ft. lengths, 4.75

"ETNA," 5-PLY GUARANTEED HOSE; will stand high water pressure:
25 ft. lengths, 2.75
50 ft. lengths, 5.50
"HARVARD" HOSE; guaranteed; will stand any amount of high water pressure:
25 ft. lengths, 3.00
50 ft. lengths, 6.00
We also have a special lot of WIRE-BOUND HOSE, in 25 and 50 ft. lengths, $5.00 values; special, 3.00
50 ft. lengths, value $9.00; special, 6.00

SCREEN DOORS.

SCREEN DOORS, strongly made, walnut finish, well seasoned, are in broken lots, which were regularly selling at 85c., closing them out, at, each, 45
SCREEN DOORS, natural wood finish, in ¾-inch stock, varnished, regular price during the season was $1.00, special now, 60
SCREEN DOORS, in mahogany finish, extra strong and fancy designs, regularly sold at $1.30, special, 75

LAWN MOWERS.

OUR SPECIAL MOWER, easy to adjust, of standard merit, self-sharpening, guaranteed; although sold at this popular price, is a high-grade machine; 16-inch size; value $3.25, 2.25

Genuine High-Wheel "BLAIR" MOWER, under the name of "Columbia," one of the finest mowers on the market; all the latest improvements, fine quality steel blades, adjustable to cut high or low grass; 16-inch size mower, value $7.50, 4.25
Genuine "PENN" LOW-WHEEL MOWER, best manufactured, guaranteed in every respect, made of the finest materials; 16-inch size mower, value $10.00, 8.00

NURSERY REFRIGERATORS.

SMALL NURSERY OR OFFICE REFRIGERATORS, made of extra heavy tin, neatly japanned, oak grain finish; galvanized lining, with shelves and nickel-plated faucets:
Small size Refrigerators, 2.10
Large size Refrigerators, 2.65

ELECTRIC FANS.

ELECTRIC FANS, solid brass blades and guards, highly polished on japanned base, adjustable to any position; complete with plug attachment and 9 feet of wire; 12 inch size, 10.75

(Basement.)

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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MR. BRYAN ON DESERTERS.

Democrats everywhere will rejoice in the perusal of another self-revealing communication from the pen of Mr. WILLIAM J. BRYAN. In a belated acknowledgment of his invitation to be a guest at the Tilden Club reception last month Mr. BRYAN makes a fresh assault upon ex-President CLEVELAND. We reproduce here, because these outpourings of the real sentiments of Mr. BRYAN must be kept before the people, two paragraphs from the letter to the Tilden Club:

When Mr. CLEVELAND left the Democratic Party in 1896 I recognized his right to do so, and did not criticise his decision, although as the party candidate I was compelled to bear the odium which his Administration had brought upon the party—an odium which had already lived through a more disastrous defeat than ever since experienced. He has never yet indicated an intention to return to the Democratic Party and his business interests are such as to make his return improbable. Until he does manifest some respect for Democratic principles and policies, I do not understand why he should be an honored guest at a political dinner given by a Democratic club. Having thrown his influence to the Republican Party in two campaigns, he is hardly in a position to advise the party which he abandoned, or, as he explained it, which banished him.

I am anxious to see the party grow in numbers and in strength, but it is absurd to expect this result to follow an attempt on the part of deserters to turn the party over to the control of those who find the society of Republicans more congenial than the society of those who believe in the platforms adopted in 1896 and 1900.

We hope Mr. BRYAN will not stay his pen. Let him explain in The Commoner or otherwise how and in what degree he was compelled to bear the "odium" of the Cleveland Administration. Specifications are loudly called for.

Mr. BRYAN supported WEAVER in 1892, and so absolved himself from all responsibility for the acts of President CLEVELAND and the policy of the Democratic Party. He now talks about "deserters." He was in no sense a deserter when he withheld his support from the Democratic Party in 1892. He was a Populist then, and has remained an unswerving Populist through two campaigns in which, by the force of extraordinary circumstances, he was the candidate of a great party whose principles he expressly repudiated. We need not waste an instant in discussing the question whether Mr. CLEVELAND may properly be called a "deserter." The Democratic Party generally is hastening toward a position where Mr. BRYAN, standing alone upon his platform of Populism, will hurl against all its members the charge of desertion. No well-wisher of the party would like to see Mr. BRYAN moderate the activity of his pen or the violence of his language. There is no dissembling now. He has laid aside his actor's make-up and his candidate's style of utterance. In the denunciation of Mr. CLEVELAND it is the true BRYAN who speaks.

EXPORT TRADE AND HOME CONSUMPTION.

Only the shortsighted and the unobservant will see cause for uneasiness in the figures of our exports and imports for the year ended June 30. The totals, with the increase and decrease, as compared with the preceding year, are here given:

Exports	$1,382,033,407
Decrease	105,731,584
Imports	902,911,308
Increase	79,739,143

What is called the balance of trade in our favor is therefore diminished by the large sum of $185,470,727.

If the falling off in exports and the increase in imports had resulted from a diminution of productive power the showing of the figures might well excite alarm. Only in respect to corn is it possible to speak of diminished production. We raised little more than half a crop last year, and that fact is reflected in a falling off of $66,000,000 in corn exports. The remaining $25,000,000 of the decrease in agricultural products was occasioned largely by increased home consumption.

The immense demand of the home market also accounts for a great part of the falling off in the exports of manufactured and other products, and for the increase in imports. Running at their full capacity, American mills and factories in some branches of trade have been unable to fill their orders. The exportable surplus was therefore diminished, and it is well known that orders which could not be taken here have been placed and filled abroad.

Naturally this large diminution of our international trade balance increases the probability that it may be exceeded by unrecorded bankers' obligations, requiring the ultimate shipment of gold in settlement. On the other hand, the extraordinary industrial activity of the country and the profitable employment of capital to an extent that leaves practically no idle money in the United States, save the Treasury surplus, must result in a vast increase of the National wealth in such a period as the twelve-month just passed. We may owe money abroad, but we are better able to pay it than we were a year ago. Moreover, four-fifths of the increase in imports is accounted for by articles which are classed as the raw material of our manufactures, the most profitable kind of merchandise we can bring in from abroad, since American labor is employed upon it, and in the completed form it has a largely increased value. It is better for us to take raw materials, either wholly crude or as partly manufactured products, in payment for our exports than to take gold. The exportation of profit from the use of gold is about 4 per cent.; from imported raw materials converted by American labor into finished products it is much higher.

FRANCE AND THE PHILIPPINES.

The Pope has expressed a willingness to take up with Gov. TAFT the question of education in the Philippines as soon as the preliminary questions are settled, particularly the question of the status of the friars. The announcement must have surprised well-informed Americans, who were unable to see what Church and State, the United States Government and the Holy See, could have to do with each other in the Philippine Islands any more than in the United States, upon the question of public education.

The American policy is clear and well settled in this matter. It is that the State is bound to see to it that a certain minimum of instruction shall be offered to all its children, that this irreducible minimum shall be exclusively secular, and that beyond this it is not the province of the State to go. If any religious body chooses to impart to the children of its own flock additional instruction, it is at liberty to do so at its own expense, provided it teaches to its pupils what the State prescribes to be taught. Meanwhile the public schools shall not be used as religious propaganda for or against any church or sect. It has been complained that the public schools in the Philippines were used for the purpose of propagating Protestantism. But the clear and full refutation of this charge contained in cable dispatches from the acting Governor of the Philippines to the Secretary of War, and by this latter officially promulgated, seems to dispose completely of this charge. We cannot believe that, in the face of this statement, the charge will continue to be honestly repeated.

Undoubtedly it is within the province of the State to withdraw its permisaion that the instruction it requires may be given in denominational schools, together with the religious instruction it does not undertake to give, which, in fact, it undertakes not to give. It is its duty to withdraw this permission when it is evident that the education thus privately given is made the means of inculcating revolt against its own authority, or weakening it in the minds of the rising generation.

We can see just now, by the example of France, what is likely to happen in the Philippines if we allow the friars of the islands to maintain schools, even at their own expense. The disorderly debate in the Chamber of Deputies last Friday owed the heat and passion with which it was conducted to the religious animosities excited by this same question of instruction in religous schools. It is a characteristic difference of political ways of thinking by which it happens that, while State aid is given by the American Republic to no Church, it is given by the French Republic to all Churches, to all, at least, which can show a membership of 100,000. But the instruction given in the Catholic schools of France has constituted a burning question during the whole lifetime of the present republic. It is twenty-one years since public education was made compulsory, twenty since it was made gratuitous, seventeen since the Catholic theological "Faculties" were suppressed by law, sixteen since it was enacted that all public instruction should be under the charge of laymen. Yet the evasion of these laws has continued as they have been made more stringent, until now it is alleged in the Chamber that there are 2,500 schools conducted in defiance of law, and announced by the Government that unless the religious orders by which they are conducted are dissolved within five days the schools will be closed by force.

It has thus for many years been possible for patriotic Frenchmen to believe and maintain that the religious orders of the Catholic Church were enemies of the French Republic. How senseless it would be for us to create in the Philippines a question which has given so much trouble in France; and, indeed, in every country in Europe in which there is at once a considerable Catholic population and a considerable system of public instruction. Yet we shall clearly create such a question if we undertake to come to terms with the Vatican on the question of public instruction in the islands or if we recognize that the Vatican is any more entitled to be consulted about public instruction there than here. There is no "Culturkampf" in the United States, thanks to the settled sentiment of the people on the secularization of public education, and in spite of the efforts of a few foolish foreign priests and a few native Protestant bigots to make trouble over the schools. The wisdom of those Catholics of light and leading who are at once good Catholics and good Americans has kept us free from the troubles that have distracted European States. But to allow any part in public instruction to the Filipino priests would be to invite those troubles. They are, by necessity of the case, the bitter and irreconcilable enemies of the American domination which has taken from them the special privileges which they enjoyed and shamefully abused under Spanish rule. To turn over to them any part of the educational work of the islands would be to set up as many nurseries of sedition as they conducted schools. Common sense and the instinct of self-preservation combine to prevent us from so suicidal a proceeding. It follows that the friars must go. It follows also that we cannot attempt to come to any agreement with the Vatican upon the question of education in the Philippines. According to our contention, that is an exclusively secular and governmental question, with which neither the Vatican nor the head of any other religious body can have anything to do.

THE MOTORMAN.

We venture to assert with a good deal of confidence, as a suggestion to the managers of the electric lines in this city, that "what Jack has done Jack can do."

It is our experience, and we doubt not that of thousands of our readers, occasionally to ride on an electric car which the motorman handles with care and skill and success, which he starts and stops gently, deliberately, and with judgment, in which the comfort and the safety of the passenger, whether standing or boarding the car or leaving it, are not endangered. This is a rare occurrence, but it is frequent enough to show that it is possible, and that the standard of training for the motorman and of fitness for the car could by systematic effort be maintained generally in the service. We are aware that it could not be maintained absolutely and that there are circumstances which justify exceptions, but the exceptions need be few. As it is, it is the decent, safe, and skillful management of motor and brake that is exceptional. The resulting discomfort, risk, and actual injury are considerable. They are, we are convinced, entirely avoidable within reasonable limits.

We are told that the companies are doing their best and that their discipline of the motormen is very strict. Possibly a plan of regular rewards for excellence would be more potent than punishments for laxness. It would certainly be easier to apply, and it would pay in the long run. At any rate, there remains the fact that in the service of the companies there are men who actually demonstrate that a higher standard can be met, because they meet it. It is for the companies to see that it is met by the rest of the employés.

The Irish courts have invented a new punishment for recalcitrant husbands, which consists in requiring an abject apology in the public prints. The following is a sample:

APOLOGY. I make an humble apology to my wife and family for my past conduct, which was cruel. I beg to say that what I stated in court was untrue, and want this to be published in The Cork County Eagle.

This sort of thing may have a subduing and chastening influence upon the man required to thus confess his wrongdoing, although it does not appear at first glance how it will benefit the wife and family or undo the wrong which may have been committed. However, discipline is chiefly valuable as a deterrent, and a man who has to advertise himself as above may be counted reasonably harmless thereafter, and will certainly occupy a position of conspicuous disadvantage in any family discussions which may arise. Perhaps, on the whole, the plan is a good one.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—For once The Times of London, the utterances of which are usually regarded as officially inspired, has thundered in vain. When Mr. REDFORD, the official censor of plays, interdicted MAETERLINCK'S "Monna Vanna" it blasted that humble violet with Jovian thunderbolts. Did the man who permitted such filppant indecencies as "The Girl from Maxim's," "Zaza," and "Sapho" to bear the license of chaste authority dare to put beneath the ban the rarely beautiful work of the infantile and innocent Belgian? What if Monna Vanna, in order to save her native city and her townspeople from sack and violence, went to the tent of the myrmidon Prinzivalli clad only in her mantle? Did not the Lady Godiva make a famous ride through the old English town of Coventry, and was not Lady Godiva one of the heroines of English story? Thirteen of the leading English men of letters, including HARDY, SWINBURNE, and MEREDITH, protested against Mr. REDFORD'S decision, organized a Maeterlinck club, on the principle of the Raines law hotel, and performed that play of "Monna Vanna." It now appears that Mr. REDFORD was more inspired than The Times. According to The Chronicle, "It is whispered—audibly enough—that the severity of the censor over 'Monna Vanna' was due to a sense of responsibility quickened by the private hint of a very illustrious personage indeed." The V. I. P. named is Queen ALEXANDRA, who has lately been going to the play with King EDWARD and the Princess VICTORIA. Thus is the much mooted question as to the judgment of censors entangled with the question of the judgment of royalty. It is intimated, furthermore, that so far from ignoring the three French plays named by The Times the preaent ruling is a protest against the leniency which permitted them. The royal judgment on the drama is well meant, no doubt; but it somebow reminds one of the fabled hear who smashed his master's head in the friendly office of killing a fly.

—It was a grave charge Dr. H. M. BIGGS made against the manner in which members of his profession treat consumptive patients, but most people will be disposed to grant that there is a strong element of justice in it. "Thousands—tens of thousands of people die because their physicians have not the moral courage to say to them: 'This is tuberculosis, and now is the time to take precautions.'" Perhaps it is a trifle severe to attribute the neglect solely to a lack of moral courage. No class of people, not even the Christian Scientists, are more fully informed as to the influence a patient's mood has upon his health. When physicians withhold grave truths they generally do so for fear of aggravating the disease. And yet Dr. BIGGS is doubtless right in saying that the reason is not sufficient. If a proper diagnosis is made at the beginning, he points out, and the proper treatment conscientiously pursued, at least 80 per cent. of tubercular patients can be saved. Already the doctors are making head against the disease. The death rate is now little more than half of what it was twenty years ago. Dr. BIGGS figures that if the old rate had continued 17,000 people would die annually of the disease in New York instead of the 10,000 that actually do die. When doctors are sufficiently courageous and patients so intelligent that the name of the disease has lost its false terms, consumption will be one of the most easily curable diseases.

—The Venetian Campanile has fallen and lies in shapeless masses on the beautiful pavement where the pigeons of San Marco used to feed at the feet of the dreaming traveler. The world could scarcely have received a sadder reminder of the mortality of human works and human days. The span of life is brief, and wealth and power, which often fade away before the very eyes of the man who created them, last at best a few generations. Yet, while everything else passes, truth and beauty, we are accustomed to think, remain, and we vaunt them as immortal. Venice sprang into greatness as the European port for the commerce with the East, the depot of Persian rugs and Indian tapestries, of the spices, the perfumes, the jewels of all the Orient. With the wealth that flowed into the strong boxes of her merchants she made herself the mistress of Northern Italy, and as beautiful as she was, rich and strong. But when the sea route about the Cape of Good Hope was discovered the traffic between Europe and the East went into another channel, and the wealth and power of Venice faded away. Only her beauty remained. From generation to generation the Queen of the Adriatic has lived mainly on the money left behind by the passing traveler, and the monuments of her ancient glory have been repaired like the fading charms of a court beauty. But the defacing hand of time cannot quite be stald. As you glide in a gondola among the smaller canals there is emptiness and ruin on every side; the picturesque decay is so common as to cease almost to be picturesque. The repose and the calm, which at first entrance the traveler, in the end weigh on his spirits like a pall. Along the grand canal the great Venetian palaces are closed, while their owners try to forget the smell of mortality in the gay life of Florence, Rome, and Paris. The palace where DE MUSSET and GEORGE SAND lived, the palace where the BROWNINGS wrote together, the palace where WAGNER composed, are still to be seen, pointed out—the most modern mementos of the city. But DE MUSSET, SAND, the BROWNINGS, and WAGNER are also dead. Now Venice itself is crumbling. Beauty, that outlasts life and love, wealth and power, itself in the end slips irrevocably into oblivion. What remains?

THE THEORIES OF SHERLOCK HOLMES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of yesterday David Phillips, the "Looker-On," makes a most remarkable blunder. Discussing the faults of the police in the Latimer and Disbrow cases, he remarks that they seem to be affected by the "pernicious influence of Dr. Conan Doyle's Sherlock Holmes stories." He then says that "it seems to be the proper caper for a police captain or detective sergeant or unofficial detective of the press, to invent a theory out of his inner consciousness and then elaborately to trim the facts to it. To go no further, much valuable time that should be spent in getting the facts is worse than wasted in concocting the theory and hunting for proofs of it."

Now, without discussing the relative possibility or impossibility of the Sherlock Holmes method of detection, it seems to me that Mr. Phillips's idea of that method is entirely wrong. Holmes did not "concoct a theory" and then go "hunting for proofs of it." On the contrary, his method was to gather all the data which his highly trained faculties could put him in possession of, and thence to frame a theory in harmony with the data. In the "Study in Scarlet" Dr. Doyle makes his hero say: "It is a capital mistake to theorize before you have all the evidence. It biases the judgment." This is obviously very different from "concocting a theory and hunting for proofs of it."

Doubtless the police are guilty of this false method, but it is absurd to accuse the Sherlock Holmes stories of leading them astray. Far better, indeed, would it be if our detectives had the intelligence and knowledge to comprehend the meaning of true analysis. The method of Sherlock Holmes was true analysis; that ascribed by Mr. Phillips to the police is rather a bad attempt at synthesis.

WILLIAM B. WHITE.

New York, July 14, 1902.

NUGGETS.

Laudable Endeavor.

Patience—And she married that book agent, did she?

Patrice—Yes.

"The one who talked so much?"

"The same. She married to reform him."—Yonkers Statesman.

Keeping Up Appearances.

"Do you think that dog is worth the money you are paying for a tag?"

"No, Suh," answered Mr. Erastus Pinkley. "But you's got to go to some expense foh de sake o' social standin', isn' you?"—Washington Star.

No Satisfying Her.

"Women are hard to understand." "Think so?" "Yes; I told her she carried her age well, and she was offended." "You don't say!" "Yes; and then I told her she didn't carry it well, and she wouldn't speak."—Philadelphia Record.

Too Queer to Pass.

"Yes, I still have the first dollar I ever made," said the gray-haired passenger.

"The idea!" exclaimed the traveling acquaintance, "and how did you keep it so long?"

"It was very imperfect, being my first, and I'd have had trouble in passing it."—Philadelphia Press.

THE STORMING OF STONY POINT.

Notwithstanding his career of fearless fighting, Anthony Wayne, as a letter written on the eve of his most famous exploit shows, was convinced that he would not survive the attempt on Stony Point; yet he led that desperate attack in person, to use his own phrase, "spear in hand."

Highlands of Hudson! ye saw them pass,
Night on the stars of their battleflag,
Threading the maze of the dark morass
Under the frown of the Thunder Crag;

Flower and pride of the Light Armed Corps,
Trim in their trappings of huff and blue,
Silent, they skirted the rugged shore,
Grim in the promise of work to do.

"Cross ye the ford to the moated rock!
Let not a whisper your march betray!
Out with the flint from the musket lock!
Now! let the bayonet find the way!"

"Halt!" rang the sentinel's challenge clear.
Swift came the shot of the waking foe.
Bright flashed the axe of the Pioneer
Smashing the abatis, blow on blow.

Little they tarried for British might!
Lightly they recked of the Tory jeers!
Laughing, they swarmed to the craggy height,
Steel to the steel of the Grenadiers!

Storm King and Dunderberg! wake once more
Sentinel giants of Freedom's throne,
Massive and proud! to the Eastern shore
Bellow the watchword: "The fort's our own!"

Echo our cheers for the Men of old!
Shout for the Hero who led his band
Braving the death that his heart foretold
Over the parapet, "spear in hand!"

ARTHUR GUITERMAN.

MRS. ROOSEVELT'S PARTY

She Entertains on the Yacht Mayflower at Oyster Bay.

President's Secretary Goes to Washington—Arranging to Pay Expenses of Mr. McKinley's Illness and Funeral.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, July 15.—Mrs. Roosevelt gave a tea this afternoon on board the President's yacht, the Mayflower. Her guests were the sixteen members of the St. Hilda Society of Christ's Episcopal Church, of which Mrs. Roosevelt is an enthusiastic member, it being told of her that while living at Sagamore Hill she has never missed a meeting of the society. She is, too, one of the most industrious of the needlewomen who make clothing for the poor.

Mrs. Roosevelt and her party were received on board the yacht by Lieut. Commander Gleaves, and had a pleasant afternoon planning the future work of their society. Among Mrs. Roosevelt's guests, in addition to Mrs. Homer H. Washburn, the President of the society and wife of the rector of Christ's Church, were:

Miss S. W. Parker,	Mrs. Elbert Tappan,
Mrs. Frank Blanchard,	Mrs. James Brice,
Mrs. R. S. Spicer,	Mrs. F. R. Spicer,
Mrs. William Dawson,	Mrs. A. Rushmore,
Mrs. L. Mott,	Mrs. Clinton Rogers.
Mrs. Amos Cheshire,	

The President did not accompany Mrs. Roosevelt, as he had a number of important things to do. He took a ride with his daughter Alice. It is the unanimous opinion of the villagers that Miss Roosevelt does not look like her published pictures in that she is not the frail, delicate girl the photographs strangely make her appear to be, but a fine specimen of young American womanhood, as fond of out-door sports as of the ballroom, and able to ride hard and long, as well as to enjoy every dance on a programme of many numbers.

Mrs. Roosevelt and her guests went in a launch to the Mayflower at 4 o'clock in the afternoon and started for home a little after 6. They were just in time to miss a driving rain, accompanied by a series of vivid electrical discharges.

Secretary Cortelyou left here to-day on his way to Washington, where he is to arrange the itinerary of the President's contemplated trips. He is also to plan for the proper disbursement of $45,000 appropriated by Congress to cover the expenses incurred at the time of the wounding and the funeral of President McKinley. These bills will be paid by the Treasury on warrants drawn by Mr. Cortelyou. The President's secretary does not believe that his business will detain him long in Washington, and he will on its completion go with his family to Hempstead, L. I., for the first vacation he has had in twelve years. Assistant Secretary Loeb will act as the secretary in the absence of Mr. Cortelyou.

Secretary Moody is expected here in a few days. Others who have been invited to visit the President during the week are Mayor Low, Commissioner of Police Partridge, and ex-District Attorney Eugene Philbin.

The President received to-day a copy of the book of the Filipino poet-patriot, José Rizal, "The Friars and Filipinos." He was reading this when St. Clair McKelway arrived to dine with him and his family.

IGNORE GEN. BRAGG'S LETTER.

No Action Will Be Taken by the Administration Unless Cuba Makes a Formal Protest.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—No action has been taken by the State Department with regard to Consul General Bragg's letter to his wife, in which he is said to have used contemptuous expressions about the Cuban people. It is not the purpose of the department to take any action unless the matter is forced upon its attention.

The rule of the department—not the invariable rule, but a rule which usually governs it—is not to take action upon newspaper statements, and up to this time the charge against Gen. Bragg remains in that category. In cases of extreme emergency the State Department acts upon newspaper statements without waiting for verification from the diplomatic authorities. In this case, however, no emergency presents itself.

Aside from that, the department sincerely trusts that the matter will not be brought to its attention. The Administration would probably have to remove Gen. Bragg if the Cuban Government should make a serious question of his letter, and if the charge should prove to be well founded. The Administration does not want to remove Gen. Bragg.

President Roosevelt has been anxious to provide a place for this distinguished gold Democrat. Gen. Bragg suffered considerably for his course in abandoning the Democratic Party on the silver issue. He is an old man, and by no means rich, and the President has been desirous of recognizing his services to the cause of honest money, rendered at so much personal sacrifice. It is felt here that it would be peculiarly hard if Gen. Bragg should have to suffer in this way for the indiscretion of his wife, or more probably from the indiscretion of some friend of his wife. Already it is being pointed out that the post of Consul General is not a diplomatic position, and that a Consul General is not amenable to the same rules that govern diplomats.

At the same time, owing to the peculiar relations between the United States and Cuba, and the great anxiety in Washington to avoid irritating the Island Republic in any way, it is felt that any protest of Cuba would have to be heeded, and the hope is that President Palma will not find it necessary to remonstrate.

Minister Quesada is said to have called the matter to the attention of the home Government, and the hopes of the Administration are reposed at present in Mr. Palma. If he chooses to make a serious issue of the Bragg affair his wishes will probably be acceded to and Gen. Bragg recalled.

GOVERNMENT FOOD TESTS.

Human Subjects Will Be Experimented Upon to Discover the Effects of Preservatives.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—When Dr. W. H. Wiley, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, gets back to this country from Europe, whither he sailed to-day, the United States Government will establish a free table for people who are willing to have their stomachs experimented with.

The purpose is to conduct experiments to determine whether the foreign substances added to food products are detrimental to the health of man. While Dr. Wiley is in Europe the Civil Service Commission will hold examinations and prepare an eligible list of expert physiological chemists to aid him in the work. Congress appropriated $10,000 for it.

After that, healthy young men who are willing to eat free food that may or may not have deleterious ingredients will be in demand. A report to the effect that anybody who wanted a free meal would be accepted by the bureau resulted in great agitation among the "hobo" brigade. Weary Willie, Roaming Riley, and their colleagues were besieging the bureau for information this morning.

None of them, it is to be feared, will get even a sight of the free food products with the foreign substances. If Dr. Wiley can get permission to experiment on college students they will be his preference. He wants to get some college to let him set up a "training table." Each student who eats at this table is to give his word of honor not to eat anything except what he gets at the Government restaurant. The first ten days or so will then be devoted to feeding the subjects a good healthful quantity of the ordinary foods with no object in view but to get them in a perfectly normal condition.

Then the effect of a certain chemical—borax, for instance—will be tried. After the effect of this has been noted, another preservative chemical in common use will be taken up; then a coloring substance, &c., until the gamut of color and preservative has been run and the bureau has obtained data enough on which to base correct conclusions.

A system similar to this is to be tried in the United States Army, when new rations will be tested.

GAYNOR AND GREENE ANSWER.

Reasons for Asking that the Motion to Quash Writs of Habeas Corpus Be Denied.

QUEBEC, July 15.—This afternoon Messrs. Gaynor and Greene filed their answers to the motions made by counsel for the United States to quash the writs of habeas corpus issued by Judge Caron on June 20 and 21. Should the writs be set aside the extradition proceedings will be heard on their merits. Among the reasons set forth by counsel for Greene and Gaynor for denying the motion to quash the writs were the following:

That motions and all proceedings in connection with the demand for their extradition were not authorized by the United States of America, which are entirely strangers in the case.

That no power of attorney or credentials from the United States Government have been filed in the record by the supposed counsel for the United States, although frequently asked for.

That the present proceedings do not in any manner conflict with those taken before Judge Andrews, as previous to the latter rendering his judgment the accused had abandoned their writs of habeas corpus, then pending before Judge Andrews.

That when Marion Erwin made the complaint upon which the demand of extradition was made before Commissioner La Fontaine, he rendered himself unworthy of continuing said proceedings in his name, as he had offered the accused to compromise by abandoning the demand of extradition on their payment of a sum of $500,000.

That Erwin, with the object of raising public opinion in the United States, transmitted to Attorney General Knox a report of the proceedings in this case very injurious to the administration and judicial authority of Canada.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The officials here who are seeking to secure the extradition from Canada to this country of Greene and Gaynor are now feeling more confidence in the success of their efforts. The reason for their optimism is a change in the method of procedure, they having framed their application for the extradition of the men precisely in accordance with the language of the extradition treaty.

This was done on the ground that the language of the treaty relative to "receiving any money, valuable security, or other property, knowing the same to have been embezzled, stolen, or fraudulently obtained," actually fits the offense of which the men are alleged to have been guilty. It is expected that the Canadian court thus will be relieved of the necessity of ruling on the objection made by the defendants that the crime charged in the indictment does not correspond with the treaty.

THE MISHAP TO THE ILLINOIS.

Naval Men Joke About Admiral Crowninshield as a "Hoodoo."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Admiral Crowninshield has reported to the Secretary of the Navy that he has ordered a court of inquiry to investigate the grounding of the Illinois.

There is a disposition in naval circles here to look humorously at the accident to the Illinois. The fatality that attends Admiral Crowninshield whenever he quits his desk and goes to sea is the subject of much good-natured joking. The last time he had an important command was when he ran the Maine ashore and was subjected to a court of inquiry for it.

Of course the Admiral has nothing to do with the navigation of the Illinois, and cannot be held personally responsible for the accident, but this does not interfere with the disposition to jest about the "hoodoo" which sends ships aground as soon as the ex-Chief of the Bureau of Navigation steps aboard.

CHRISTIANIA, July 15.—The United States warships Illinois, Chicago, and Albany were decorated to-day and joined with the other ships in firing a salute on the arrival here of King Oscar.

His Majesty invited Admiral Crowninshield and his staff and the commanders of the Chicago and Albany to dine at the palace on Thursday.

CECIL RHODES SCHOLARSHIPS.

Letter from Trustees of the Will to Secretary Hay Relative to the Qualification of Americans.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Secretary Hay has forwarded to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia a copy of a letter sent to other States and Territories bearing on the American scholarships in Oxford University created by the will of the late Cecil Rhodes. The Secretary in his communication incloses a copy of a letter from Bourchier F. Hawkley, representing the trustees of the will, in which he says:

"The trustees are desirous of making regulations with regard to the method by which qualifications of candidates are to be ascertained, and as to examinations. They will, therefore, be obliged if you will be so good as to bring the scholarship provisions of Mr. Rhodes's will to the notice of your Government, with the request on their behalf that the views of the chief officials having control of education in the various States and Territories of the Union may be ascertained and communicated to the trustees.

"It would be of further great assistance to the trustees if they could be furnished, through your kindness, with the opinion of the leading educational authorities of the United States, especially the heads of Harvard, Yale, Columbia, and other universities with regard generally to the election of qualifying students and the best mode of giving practical effect to the scholarship trust.

"It is hoped that the students can be elected in time to go into residence at Oxford in 1903."

Mr. Lindenthal Flies Marriage Contract.

The marriage contract of Gustav Lindenthal, Commissioner of Bridges, and Miss Gertrude Well of 109 West Seventy-seventh Street, was filed in the office of the City Clerk on Monday afternoon. The wedding took place last Thursday at the home of the bride, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. E. A. Wasson of Newark. An immediate relative of the family said yesterday that the filing of the contract by Mr. Lindenthal was in lieu of the certificate of the minister of the religious ceremony.

Will of Edward Prescott Barker.

The will of Edward Prescott Barker, ex-President of the Board of Taxes and Assessments of the City of New York, who died at Pawling a week ago, was filed for probate in the Surrogate's office yesterday by ex-Judge A. J. Dittenhoefer, who is one of the executors and trustees appointed by Mr. Barker to administer his estate. The petition gives the value of the personal estate at $200,000, but makes no mention of the value of the realty. The testator leaves all his property in trust, the income to be paid to his mother, Mrs. Charity Barker, for life. At her death the estate is to pay a number of legacies to relatives.

ASPHALT TRUST METHODS

Its Course Toward Competitors Shown in Cranford Case.

Testimony as to How Evidence Against Quality of the Goleta Mine Near Santa Barbara Was Obtained.

Justice Chester in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday heard argument on a motion to make permanent a temporary injunction obtained by Walter V. Cranford, head of the Cranford Company, contractors, restraining the borough officials of Brooklyn and the Interstate Paving Company from carrying out asphalt paving contracts amounting to about $300,000.

The Cranford Company, which is reputed to be connected with the so-called Asphalt Trust, was outbid for these contracts by the Interstate Company. The Cranford Company then sought to prevent the awarding of the contracts to the Interstate Company, alleging that that concern was unable to supply the grade of asphalt called for in the specifications. The protest to Borough President Swanstrom and Public Works Commissioner Redfield failing, Walter V. Cranford, as a taxpayer, brought the injunction proceedings.

Ex-Corporation Counsel Joseph A. Burr appeared yesterday for the Cranford Company and Assistant Corporation Counsel James McKeen for the city. After hearing the argument Justice Chester reserved his decision.

Some of the methods employed by the so-called Asphalt Trust in fighting independent companies were brought out in the course of the argument. In its bids the Interstate Company said that it would use asphalt manufactured by the Globe Asphalt Company from natural bitumen obtained from the Goleta mine, near Santa Barbara, Cal. The trust sent experts to this mine with a view to proving that the bitumen deposits there were small and of little commercial value. Mr. Burr said that among those sent to examine the Goleta mine was Prof. W. B. Potter of St. Louis, a brother of Bishop Potter, and one of the best-known geologists in the country.

"When Prof. Potter arrived at Goleta," said Mr. Burr, "he found armed men waiting to receive him, and he was denied access to the mine. By taking a launch and sailing up and down in front of the cliff he was enabled to form a very accurate idea of the situation. He pronounces the asphaltic deposits commercially worthless."

Mr. Burr then related how Frank Cresswell, an expert in the manufacture of asphaltic cement, had secured a job as laborer in the Globe Asphalt Company's works. Cresswell, according to Mr. Burr, found that the Globe Company was making asphalt out of crude oil, there being but three or four pounds of Goleta asphalt in each barrel of oil asphalt. Mr. Burr quoted some other experts employed by the trust concerning the quality and quantity of the Goleta asphalt deposits.

Mr. McKeen, in opposing the motion, said that the action was brought to gratify the dissatisfaction of an unsuccessful rival bidder. He declared that it was a part of an unlawful conspiracy among certain corporations and individuals to prevent competition and secure a monopoly.

Lawyer Van Aucken, who appeared for the Interstate Company, following a remark by Justice Chester that the matter looked like a fight between rival companies, declared that it was a fight between a "country company" and the "big asphalt trust," which was "trying to kill all its small competitors." Mr. Van Aucken added that last year his company was not allowed to bid on New York City contracts, but that the situation was different now.

Affidavits by engineers and others were submitted to show that on the site of the Goleta mine the asphalt material in sight amounted to 400,000 tons.

MAY REJECT PENNSYLVANIA TUNNEL FRANCHISE.

Mr. Waikley Says the Board of Aldermen Will Not Accept the Contract as Written.

Borough President Cantor, at the meeting of the Board of Aldermen yesterday, brought up the subject of the tunnel franchise to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

He said that the Railroad Committee of the board had under consideration what was called the Pennsylvania franchise, and he considered the subject one of sufficient importance to be debated and settled by the board as a whole, and that this disposition should not be held over vacation time, but determined one way or another before the board adjourned for the Summer. As he understood it, the board was compelled to grant or reject the application, but there was nothing in the way of recommendations or suggestions by the board. He suggested that the Railroad Committee promptly report back to the board on the subject to permit of the board itself considering it fully. He suggested a report at the next meeting of the board.

"It may," observed Alderman Walkley, "be taken as an accepted fact that this board will not accept the contract as written."

Alderman Diemer, Chairman of the Committee on Railroads, said that, speaking only as a member of the committee, he could not tell what the report would be, but the subject could be considered at a special meeting of the committee on Friday. His understanding was that the board could only either accept or reject the contract.

ALABAMA PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Delegation Calls Upon Mayor Low and Pays a Visit to Grant's Tomb.

The Alsbama Press Association, which started from Birmingham snd arrived here by way of Norfolk, Providence, and Boston, was received by Mayor Low at the City Hall yesterday.

The delegation numbered 120 persons, of whom 52 were women, several of them newspaper workers. All spoke enthusiastically of the success and pleasure of their trip under President W. E. W. Yerher and Secretary and Treasurer J. A. Roundtree. Mayor Low received the visitors at his desk in the public office, and made a neat address of welcome, to which Mr. Yerher responded. Then all shook hands with the Mayor.

After visiting the Governors' Room and the other attractions of the Hall, and being photographed on the steps, the party went to the tomb of Gen. Grant.

BUSINESS IN CUBA DEPRESSED.

Secretary of Cuban Legation Tells of Need for Reciprocity.

On the Ward liner Mexico, from Havana yesterday, was A. M. Rivero, Secretary of the Cuban Legation at Washington.

"Business affairs in Cuba are in a very depressed condition," he said, "but we hope for an improvement. Everything depends on what the United States does for us in the way of reciprocity. We are anxious to buy from here and to send all our products to the United States. It rests with you up here to solve the problem for us."

Mrs. E. G. Rathbone, wife of the recently released postal official, was another passenger on the same steamship.

Actors' Order to Continue.

The Actors' Order of Friendship does not cease to exist as a beneficial organization with the founding of the Greenroom Club, as has been stated. According to a letter sent out by Channing Pollock yesterday, this would be legally impossible, since about $50,000 has been paid into the Actors' Order for future benefits. The only connection between the two bodies, he says, is that the new club will occupy quarters in the house of the older organization.

THE KING ON HIS YACHT

He Embarks on the Victoria and Albert at Portsmouth.

Bears the Journey Very Well—The Yacht Anchors Off Cowes, Isle of Wight.

LONDON, July 15.—King Edward left Victoria Station at 11:35 o'clock this morning for Portsmouth.

The King was conveyed from Buckingham Palace to the station in an ambulance drawn by two horses. The only other occupant of the ambulance was the Queen. The vehicle was driven at a walking pace.

Although there was a small crowd at the station, there was no demonstration, in compliance with the express wish of the King. The doctors and nurses awaited the arrival of the ambulance, and a party of bluejackets removed his Majesty from the vehicle to a royal saloon car formerly used by Queen Victoria. Absolute privacy was secured by a lofty screen of red plush which surrounded the platform.

PORTSMOUTH, July 15.—King Edward arrived here a little before 2 P. M. It was said that his Majesty bore the journey exceedingly well.

The removal of the King from the train to the royal yacht Victoria and Albert was safely accomplished by bluejackets, and the King's couch was placed in a room which had been specially constructed on the upper deck. The warships in the harbor fired a royal salute as the King embarked, and all the vessels dressed ship and manned yards or decks.

The royal yacht steamed off almost immediately after the transfer was completed.

COWES, Isle of Wight, July 15.—The royal yacht, having on board King Edward, Queen Alexandra, and the Princesses, anchored in Cowes Roads at 4:29 P. M., after a short cruise eastward.

It was officially stated this evening that the King was not fatigued by the journey, and not in the least distressed by the transfers, and that his Majesty expressed great pleasure at the change.

The King also expressed pleasure at the excellent arrangements for his transfer. His Majesty is placed sufficiently high to get a view through the window of the pavilion on deck, and he watched with evident pleasure the animated scene in Cowes Roads. A telegraphic cable has been laid from the yacht to the shore.

It is expected that the King will make a long stay at Cowes, only indulging in short day cruises in fine weather, returning to Cowes each evening.

The Prince of Wales will arrive on board the Victoria and Albert to-morrow.

SERIOUS RIOT IN IRELAND.

A Score of Policemen and a Number of Orangemen and Nationalists Injured at Newry.

BELFAST, July 15.—A score of policemen and a district Inspector are said to have been injured while attempting to quell a riot to-night at Newry, Counties Down and Armagh. A number of the Orange and Nationalist combatants also were injured.

H. Bredin, a Presbyterian clergyman, was knocked from his bicycle and severely injured by a blow on the head with a stone.

WAR AGAINST AUTOMOBILES.

The Lenox Club Will Give Reward for Conviction of Offenders Against Statutes There.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., July 15.—The war of the cottagers against automobiles has reached an acute stage, and this afternoon the Lenox Club, representing the cottagers here, issued a circular which says that a feeling of general apprehension is prevalent, and the result is that in the case of a large number the use of the highways for ordinary driving has become so dangerous as to be practically forbidden.

The circular further says: "Under the circumstances the club declares that for all violations of the existing Massachusetts statutes there should be the most vigorous prosecution, and that for violation of the statutes in Lenox from this time until Oct. 30 the club will pay a reward of $25 to each person securing a conviction."

This circular is signed by:

Capt. John S. Barnes,	John E. Parsons,
Joseph W. Harden,	Henry C. Niven of
George G. Haven,	Stockbridge,
Charles Lanier of New York,	Thomas Post of Lenox.

RAS MAKONNEN NOT DAZZLED.

Abyssinian General's Imperturbability Causes Chagrin in Paris.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 16.—The Paris correspondent of The Times says the newspapers do not well conceal their chagrin at the imperturbability of Ras Makonnen regarding the wonders of Paris and the magnificent military display at Longchamps. Even the fireworks failed to dazzle him.

Ras Makonnen feels fatigued and finds the weather warm. He has decided to go to Switzerland, where M. Ilg, the engineer, who is to show him the wonders of that country, hopes to elicit some sign of admiration for Mont Blanc.

FRANCE AND THE VATICAN.

Report Started in Paris that the King of Italy Wants to Cause a Rupture.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 16.—The latest invention of the Opposition, says the Paris correspondent of The Times, is the report that one main reason why King Victor Emmanuel desires to visit President Loubet before returning to Italy is in order to force the head of a great Catholic power to visit the King in Rome without seeing the Pope. If M. Loubet returned his Majesty's visit he would obviously be compelled to remain the King's guest while in Rome. It is insisted that this would cause a rupture between France and the Vatican.

The correspondent calls this prophecy ingenious but fantastic.

OFFER TO RICHFIELD SPRINGS.

T. R. Proctor Willing to Give the Spring House Park to the Village.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, N. Y., July 15.—Thomas R. Proctor of this city has offered to deed to the village of Richfield Springs the Spring House Park, provided the residents of the village form a stock company and purchase the bathing pavilion at the park. A committee of residents, of which R. W. Tailer is Chairman, has the proposition in charge, and it will doubtless be accepted.

The bathhouses were built by Mr. Proctor about ten years ago, and, with the greenhouses, power house, and land, represent an outlay of $75,000. When the stock company is formed the Spring House Park will be deeded to the village, the only other condition asked by Mr. Proctor being that the village keep the park in proper condition.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S CONDITION

He Is Slowly Improving, but Is Weak from Loss of Blood, and Will Have to Leave London.

LONDON, July 16.—The Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, the Colonial Secretary, who was severely cut on the head in a cab accident nine days ago, is slowly improving, but it is not likely that he will return to his duties yet.

Mr. Chamberlain lost so much blood that he has suffered from an intermittent pulse and consequent weakness, and complete rest and a change of air have been ordered.

SERIOUS MACEDONIAN RISING.

Turkish Soldiers Said to Have Used Women and Children as a Screen in Attacking the Rebels.

LONDON, July 16.—The Vienna correspondent of The Daily Mail says official reports describe a formidable Macedonian rising in the vilayet of Monastir, European Turkey.

According to these reports the rebels, intrenched on the banks of the Ostrovo, withstood the attacks of 1,000 Turkish regulars and several hundred Bashi-Bazouks for a week. Finally the Turks placed the Macedonian women and children in the front, as a screen, and stormed the position of the rebels. The latter maintained a murderous fire, and many women and children were killed by their own husbands and fathers.

After dispersing the rebels, the Turks, it is stated, massacred the population and looted and burned the houses of the inhabitants.

MARCONI'S LATEST SUCCESS.

Signals from Cornwall Received at Kronstadt, Going Partly Overland.

LONDON, July 15.—Signor Marconi, who is on board the Italian flagship Carlo Alberto at Kronstadt, Russia, has cabled to his London office that he has received wireless signals from the Cornwall station, about 1,400 miles distant, partly overland.

Complete messages were received as far as Skagen, Denmark, about 850 miles from Cornwall.

WANT GERMAN WELL TAUGHT.

Petition by the Emigrants' Benevolent Society of Hanover.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 16.—The German Emigrants' Benevolent Society of Hanover, says the Berlin correspondent of The Times, has petitioned Count von Bülow, the Imperial Chancellor, not to permit missionaries lacking competent knowledge of the German language to follow their calling in German colonial territory. The society demands that all instruction in the colonies be either in German or the native language.

The German Language Association recently took similar action in regard to the corruption of the German language in Southwest Africa.

LOW FREIGHTS TO SOUTH AFRICA.

Americans Offering a Rate of 10s. a Ton from Here to Natal.

JOHANNESBURG, July 15.—At a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce to-day, called to receive the British Trade Commissioners, a member read a cable dispatch which he had received offering freight from New York to Natal at 10s. a ton. Other members of the Chamber said they had received similar offers. This rate is not remunerative, but is the outcome of competition. It is 2s. 6d. below the lowest freight rate from England.

The merchants do not see how the Americans are able to offer such low rates. Nevertheless they are overhauling their stocks to see what they can order in the United States.

WEDDED AT WAYNE, PENN.

Miss Henrietta Armitt Brown United to Stevens Heckscher of Philadelphia.

Special to The New York Times.

WAYNE, Penn., July 15.—A gathering of fashionable people filled the beautiful Church of St. Mary's at 5 o'clock this afternoon to witness the wedding of Miss Henrietta Armitt Brown to Stevens Heckscher. There were no bridesmaids or maid of honor, and Miss Brown was given away by her step-father, Thomas Leaming. She wore a handsome gown of white Irish and valenciennes lace, her tulle veil being held in place by a wreath of orange blossoms, and she carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley.

The sanctuary and choir of the church were elaborately decorated with green plants and white flowers, and the Rev. Charles Fiske performed the ceremony.

Mr. Heckscher was attended by his brother, Gustav A. Heckscher, as best man, and the ushers were Francis William Rawle, Percy H. Clarke, Frank G. Snowden, Archibald Cox of New York, Carl Stillman of Boston, and Earle C. Huidekoper of Meadville.

The bride is the daughter of Mrs. Thomas Leaming, who was formerly Miss Josephine Baker. Her father was the late Henry Armitt Brown, one of the foremost lawyers of this city. She made her début several seasons ago, and has been a conspicuous figure in the social world.

Mr. Heckscher is the son of the late Richard Heckscher, his mother being Miss Stevens of New York. He was born and educated in this city, and some years ago was admitted to the bar. He is widely known in the social world in this city and also in New York and Boston.

SUBSTITUTES FOR THIRD RAIL.

Some of the Inventions In Use That Obviate the Dangers of the System.

A dispatch from Chicago yesterday stated that as the result of a test of a new method of propulsion of cars it was likely that the third rail would be abolished with its attending dangers from shocks. The description of the Chicago invention stated that small electric-magnets were imbedded in the test stretch of road between the rails of the track and that these were connected with the main feed wires, heavily insulated, and bringing electricity from the power house, but that when the car was not running over them the points of contact were not magnetic.

To several electricians in this city who were questioned concerning it this description was too meagre for them to express an opinion of the invention. They said, however, that the schemes for the abolition of the third rail sprang up as numerously as mushrooms in the night, and that most of them dismally failed when put to a practical test. Just at the present time at least two are being tried with considerable success, one known as the Baltimore Ohio Belt Line system, and running through the Baltimore tunnel between Camden and Waverly, Md., and another, that of E. W. Farnham, Superintendent of special car service of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, and for which the roadbed was prepared, near Clyde, Ill. There are probably others which the engineers here could not remember.

The Farnham invention is slightly indicated by the statement of the fact that at regular intervals there is a short section of rail which is not fixed rigidly, but is free to swing with a slight endwise motion. As this unfastened rail is moved by switches the current is turned off and on from sections of the track.

The Baltimore plan is operated by switches working automatically, which fail as soon as the train has passed over them and then become harmless. This scheme has been working successfully since March last.

From another source it was learned that a system resembling that indicated by the particulars given in the Chicago dispatch, and known as the porselectric system, had been tried near Dorchester, Mass., about fifteen years ago, with poor success, "but," added the informant, "that does not mean that the new system will not succeed, for great strides ahead have been made in the controlling power of electricity since then."

BOERS MAY CAUSE FURTHER TROUBLE

Much Friction Developing in the Annexed Territories.

Burghers Who Aided the British Persecuted—Many Boers Say They Were Tricked Into Surrendering.

PRETORIA, July 15.—The settlement of the annexed territories is not being accomplished without considerable friction. This is especially noticeable in the bitter hatred and persecution on the part of the Boers who staid in the field to the end of the war against the Boers who served as British scouts. It is said that some of these National Scouts have been shot or beaten.

So intense is the feeling that many of the burghers who fought consistently to the end distinguish themselves from those who surrendered in the course of the war by wearing green badges. The Transvaal and Free State colors are also freely worn, and the custom is encouraged by the Dutch, who did not take an active part in the war.

Many of the burghers declare that they were induced to agree to surrender by the false representations of their leaders, who painted the terms too rosily. Discordant elements are numerous, and any attempt to place the burghers who surrendered in the course of the war in authority over those who fought throughout will conceivably result in a renewal of hostilities.

The majority of the Boers have apparently in no way abandoned their nationality, and some of them preach the advisability of opening Dutch schools so as to keep alive their language.

The whole situation so bristles with difficulties that there are not lacking those who doubt if the document signed on May 31 was really the final settlement of the South African trouble.

ENTERTAINING THE BOERS.

Sympathizers Show the Sights of the City to ex-Prisoners.

The sixty-five Boers who arrived here on Monday from Bermuda on the Quebec Line steamship Pretoria are at the Union Square Hotel awaiting a steamer for South Africa.

A curious crowd surrounded the hotel and filled the lobbies all day long yesterday, but the Boers did not seem inclined to talk about their experiences.

Many Boer sympathizers called at the hotel during the day and took some of the ex-prisoners about the city. The men will probably sail on Tuesday on the Prince Line steamship Tartar Prince, direct for South Africa.

MILNER NOT TO RESIGN.

LONDON, July 16.—The Daily Telegraph claims to have authority to deny rumors which are current of the approaching resignation of Lord Milner, Governor of the Transvaal and Orange River Colonies and High Commissioner in South Africa.

There is, says The Daily Telegraph, no immediate prospect of such a contingency.

THE ALLEGED PLOT IN URUGUAY.

Chambers Warn the Government that Its Course Is Unconstitutional.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 16.—A dispatch from Montevideo to The Times says the Government has presented a message to the Chambers justifying its recent action as necessary for the public safety, but reserving details of the alleged conspiracy until the inquiry is more complete.

The Chambers have replied warning the Government that its course is unconstitutional and asking for a further explanation.

It is thought that the matter will soon be arranged. Public excitement is calming down.

Dispatches from Montevideo recently stated that a plot to assassinate the President was alleged, and that a number of legislators had been arrested, in spite of the protests of the Chambers.

KAISER AND WALDECK-ROUSSEAU.

Details of Their Recent Exchange of Visits at Odde, Norway.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 16.—The Paris correspondent of The Times says the official agency publishes a telegram from Copenhagen in regard to ex-Premier Waldeck-Rousseau's meeting with Emperor William at Odde, Norway.

At about 10 o'clock last Thursday night, after M. Waldeck-Rousseau had gone ashore, Herr Tachirsky boarded the ex-Premier's yacht, the Ariane, and left a message saying he would return on the following day to greet the passengers on behalf of the Emperor.

At 9 o'clock the next morning Herr Tachirsky arrived and invited the party to dinner on the Emperor's yacht. An hour later he returned to the Ariane, saying that the Kaiser wished to see M. Waldeck-Rousseau on board the Hohenzollern. At 11 o'clock M. Waldeck-Rousseau went to see the Emperor, and the latter said he would like to visit the Ariane. The Kaiser arrived on the French yacht at noon, and after all M. Waldeck-Rousseau's party had been presented returned on board the Hohenzollern.

M. Waldeck-Rousseau and his companions dined on board the Hohenzollern the same evening.

DISCORD IN THE IRISH LEAGUE.

A Section of the Nationalist Party Disapproves Mr. O'Brien's Policy.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 16.—It is stated, says The Times, that a section of the Irish Nationalist Party views with disfavor the policy which William O'Brien, M. P., enforces, without himself attending Parliament.

The earliest symptoms of restlessness were displayed at a recent meeting of the Directorate of the United Irish League, when Mr. O'Brien's proposal that the Irish members should give up attending the House of Commons in order to devote themselves solely to the Agrarian campaign at home was easily defeated.

William O'Brien was the founder of the United Irish League movement. The league was initiated in 1898, and the same year Mr. O'Brien started the newspaper called The Irish People in order to advocate the principles of the organization.

AUSTRIAN VIEW OF MR. BALFOUR.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 16.—The news sheet The Information, says the Vienna correspondent of The Times, describes Premier Balfour as incapable of enthusiasm, as one of those politicians who always see the wrong side of the cloth, and who are too sensitive to the weaknesses of their own party and their own cause.

The Information says the consequence of Mr. Balfour's skepticism is a lack of energy. Nothing appears to him quite faultless and therefore he does not devote himself thoroughly to any cause.

THE NEGOTIATIONS AT ROME.

Gov. Taft Receives Instructions from Secretary Root and Prepares a Reply to the Vatican.

ROME, July 15.—William H. Taft, Governor of the Philippine Islands, to-day received a long cable dispatch from Secretary of War Root giving the basis upon which the reply to the last note from the Vatican regarding religious affairs in the Philippines is to be framed.

Gov. Taft and his advisers are now engaged in the compilation of this reply, which is to be delivered to the Vatican to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Secretary Root returned to Washington to-night from Oyster Bay, where he has been in conference with President Roosevelt on the negotiations now in progress between Gov. Taft and the Vatican respecting the withdrawal of the friars from the Philippines and the disposition of their lands.

Mr. Root declared that he had nothing to say for publication on the question at this time. Gov. Taft had asked certain questions of the authorities here after the receipt of the reply from the committee of Cardinals, and these had been answered. The negotiations were proceeding in a friendly spirit and without any harshness.

SYMPATHY WITH VENICE.

The Mayor Receives Telegrams from All Over the World as a Result of the Fall of the Campanile.

VENICE, July 15.—The Mayor of Venice has received thousands of telegrams from all parts of the world, condoling with him on the collapse yesterday of the Campanile of St. Mark.

The Pope has telegraphed to Cardinal Sarto, the Patriarch of Venice, expressing his grief and instructing him to give moral and financial support to any project for rebuilding the tower.

INTENSE HEAT IN LONDON.

Many Cases of Sunstroke—Temperature 86 Degrees in the Shade.

LONDON, July 15.—With the thermometer at 86 degrees in the shade and 127 in the sun to-day, the hottest day so far this year in London, there were many cases of sunstroke treated at the hospitals, and the St. John Ambulance Association men were kept busy treating prostrations.

The omnibus and street-car companies had large forces of men engaged in supplying the horses with oatmeal water.

The Big Fire at Nice.

NICE, France, July 15.—The damage caused by the fire which partly destroyed the Grands Magasins, the Military Club, and the branch office of the Crédit Lyonnais is estimated at 1,200,000f.

RIVER STEAMERS AT WAR.

Collision and Panic Among Passengers Follow Refusal to Give Way.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., July 15.—The John A. Warner and the Quaker City, passenger steamers plying on the Delaware River between Philadelphia and Trenton, came to a dispute for right of way in midriver just below Bristol to-night. It is alleged both boats refused to give way and collided.

Despite the panic-stricken cries of the 700 passengers on the Quaker City and the 200 on the Warner, the duel for right of way was continued. When Bristol was reached 200 passengers refused to ride further, and came to Trenton on the train.

The Captain of the steamer Warner declares that he will make application to have the license of the Quaker City officers revoked, as he claims the right of way was his. A similar contention is made by the Captain of the Quaker City.

VANDALS RUIN HIS FLOWERS.

They Also Paint His Statues Black—Millionaire Appeals to the Authorities for Protection.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., July 15.—Joseph L. Thompson, one of the retired millionaires who resides at Belle Haven Summers, asked the aid of the law to-night to protect his property from vandals. Sheriff Ritch was taken to Belle Haven to-night in Mr. Thompson's automobile, and a conference was had and a plan mapped out to trap the guilty parties. Two young ladies apprehended last Summer in destroying flowers there were questioned, but they denied all knowledge of the latest affair.

The trouble is now a year old. It began early last Summer, upon Mr. Thompson's return from a European trip. While traveling through Germany he became greatly interested in a huge basket-shaped flowerbed, with imitation ribbon bows attached, that he observed in a garden there, and had one similar in design constructed for his dooryard at Belle Haven. It cost several hundred dollars, and during the Summer, when it was filled with blooming flowers, it caught the eye of many visitors. In fact, it was so much admired that some of Mr. Thompson's neighbors were greatly disturbed over its attractiveness, it is said, and several attempts were made at night to mar its beauty.

Late one night Mr. Thompson detected two young ladies, his neighbors, in the act of mutilating the basket. The basket was put in position again this year, and was not disturbed until a night or two ago. Sunday night some one well supplied with black paint daubed it and its decorations. On the piers of Mr. Thompson's porch were two large statues of Romeo and Juliet, and the painters gave some attention to this statuary.

The case is still a mystery, but Mr. Thompson intends to employ detectives to bring the guilty ones to justice. The damage done to the basket and statuary will amount to about $1,000.

Secretary Root at West Point.

WEST POINT, N. Y., July 15.—Secretary of War Root arrived here, to-day unheralded, and was in conference with Col. Mills, the Superintendent, in connection with the expenditure of the $5,000,000 recently appropriated by Congress for improvements at the Military Academy. Col. Mills and some officers and cadets expect to attend the dedication of the State Park at Stony Point to-morrow, and it is probable the Secretary will accompany them.

Congressman Gardner in the Lead.

Special to The New York Times.

CAPE MAY, N. J., July 15.—The Republican primaries to elect delegates throughout the new Second Congressional District of New Jersey were held to-day in the counties of Atlantic, Burlington, Cape May, and Cumberland. As far as heard from the delegates selected, the whole number of which is 213, favor the renomination of Congressman John J. Gardner for a fifth term.

For Man Who Pawned Clothes for Dogs.

THE NEW YORK TIMES has received a check for $2 from a reader "in memory of a faithful dog friend" and $2 in cash from another reader, both of which sums were handed to Charles Seike of Hoboken, who pawned a suit of clothing that he might get his pet dogs from the pound.

Editor William S. Hartley Dead.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 15.—William S. Hartley, aged sixty years, editor of The New York Clipper, died here to-day of Bright's disease.

Unlike most strong medicines, it isn't a poison. It is an expeller of parasites and disease germs, and a good nourisher for muscles, nerves, and brain—Dr. D. JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE. —Adv.

MAY VOTE AGAINST STRIKE

Probable Action to be Taken at Miners' Convention.

From Figures Compiled of Those Eligible to Cast Ballots This Result Is Indicated.

Special to The New York Times.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., July 15.—Figures compiled from reports made by each district of the United Mine Workers show that at the National convention to be held on Thursday at Indianapolis the delegates representing the striking miners of Pennsylvania, Michigan, West Virginia, and Virginia will largely outnumber those from the districts where the soft coal miners are at work.

These latter are all understood to be opposed to a National strike, and to favor, instead, giving the strikers sufficient money weekly to sustain them. The prospect is that the National strike resolution, if offered, will be defeated by four to five hundred votes.

The anthracite mine workers have lost about 400 votes since the strike began, members of the union having left the region to obtain work in other places. Of the 147,000 who originally went on strike not more than 90,000 now remain in the region, and but 60 per cent. of these are in good standing and eligible to elect delegates. Each vote represents 100 men in good standing.

The following figures are based on the present membership and the voting strength of the mine workers who remain in this region, while in the Virginias it is based on the number of workers who are union men, and 50 per cent. of them estimated in good standing. The number of workers and the actual votes of those now on strike are as follows:

STATES WHERE STRIKES EXIST.

	Workers.	Actual Votes.
Pennsylvania (anthracite)	147,000	570
West Virginia	30,000	90
Virginia	3,800	15
Michigan	1,700	17
Total	182,300	692

STATES WHERE THE UNION MEN ARE WORKING.

	Workers.	Normal Vote.
Pennsylvania (bituminous)	46,396	464
Illinois	39,100	390
Ohio	27,628	276
Alabama	13,967	130
Indiana	11,720	117
Iowa	11,668	116
Kansas	8,959	89
Kentucky	9,680	96
Tennessee	8,246	82
Missouri	8,180	81
Total	184,935	1,850

Estimating non-attendance from the distant States and the number not in good standing it is probable that about 60 per cent. of the normal number of votes will be cast, giving them about 1,110.

COAL OPERATORS CONFER.

Reiterate that Surrender of Anthracite Miners Is the Sole Solution—Father Curran's Mission.

An informal conference between the Presidents of the anthracite roads took place yesterday afternoon at 143 Liberty Street, at which the anthracite strike was discussed. At this conference were President Baer of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, President Underwood of the Erie, President Fowler of the New York, Ontario and Western, and President Truesdale of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

It was learned that the Rev. Father J. J. Curran of Wilkesbarre, Penn., who called on President Baer at Philadelphia on Monday, was so much discouraged with the result that he will make no further attempts at settlement and will not try to see any of the other operators.

President Fowler of the New York, Ontario and Western Railroad yesterday said:

"There will be no concessions on the part of the operators of any kind or decaription. There can be no settlement except by the men returning to work. Nothing that will happen can change our attitude on these points."

Similar statements were made by Messrs. Baer and Truesdale.

SOFT COAL OPERATORS MEET.

Permanent Organization Effected—Objects of the Association Explained by President Harris.

Permanent organization was effected yesterday at the office of the Empire Coal Mining Company, 1 Broadway, by the bituminous operators, who formed a temporary organization last week. The organization will be known as the Bituminous Coal Association. George D. Harris was elected President and J. J. Van Pelt Secretary, and a committee was appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws. Another committee was appointed to obtain signatures to the roll of membership. A meeting of the association will be held next Tuesday, at which an executive board will be elected.

The following statement was made yesterday by President Harris of the association:

"Our ultimate object is to form a soft coal operators' exchange. I wish it to be understood that our organization is not formed for the purpose of raising the price of coal or even of fixing the price. If any attempt were made to fix the price a number of members would leave the organization. Our main object in the meantime is to keep the trade at this port for New York people and to keep out dealers or operators from other cities."

MAN KILLED BY DYNAMITE.

Two Others Injured by an Unaccountable Explosion in a Mine at Windber, Penn.

JOHNSTOWN, Penn., July 15.—John Savach, a Slav, aged thirty-six, was instantly killed, and Roger Harvey, Sr., aged fifty-five, seriously and John Yelis slightly injured by an explosion of dynamite in No. 84 Mine of the Berwind-White Coal Mining Company, at Windber, about noon today.

Savach was preparing a stick of dynamite for use, when from some unknown cause it exploded, together with sixteen sticks which were lying near by. Savach was blown to pieces.

EXAMINE JOHNSTOWN MINE.

Inspectors Say Affairs Are Progressing Well in the Colliery Where the Fatal Explosion Occurred.

JOHNSTOWN, July 15.—Mine Inspectors Evans, Roby, and Rose were in the Cambria Rolling Mill Mine all forenoon today, in the "Klondike" region, where last Thureday's explosion occurred. They reported things as going on well inside. They say the air is not yet in its proper course. Permanent doors are being put in again, and these will require some time to finish, and it may be three or four days before ventilation gets etarted in the area covered by the explosion as it was before that fatal occurrence. No one will be allowed to go to work for the present in the Klondike region.

Chief Roderick of the State Bureau of Mines has left for his home, in Hazleton. He will probably return for the Coroner's inquest, which will be held Wednesday, July 23.

Work was resumed in earnest at the mine this morning, 160 men returning to their places. Yesterday's output was 342.71 tons, which is about 14 per cent. of the usual amount of coal delivered daily. To-day's output was about 400 tons.

No more bodies have been found.

MRS. C. VANDERBILT, JR.'S, SHOW

She Will Give an Elaborate Entertainment at Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 15.—Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., is arranging to give an amateur show at her villa here some time during August. Last season she had all the arrangements made for a similar affair, but it was abandoned on account of the death of President McKinley.

This year Mrs. Vanderbilt is thinking of going in on elaborate scale, to have an open-air theatre constructed on the lawn at Beaulieu, and to give a vaudeville show which will be strictly amateur. Her talent will be secured from the ranks of society. The show will be preceded by a dinner, after which the cottagers will come in for the show. Mrs. Vanderbilt has not decided on a date as yet.

MARTIN-OELRICHS WEDDING.

The Bridegroom-Elect Orders Church at Newport to be Renovated.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 15.—Peter Martin, who is to be married to Miss Tilly Oelriche on July 24, visited St. Joseph's Church to-day, where the ceremony is to take place, and arranged for a complete renovation of the interior. Mr. Martin wanted the interior to look fresh for the wedding, so he set a party of painters and decorators to work, and it will be finished in time. Mr. Martin is bearing the entire expense himself.

He has also issued invitations for his bachelor dinner which will take place on the evening of the 22d, and on the following evening Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs will give a dinner at Rosecliff for the entire wedding party. It is now understood that the floral decorations at the church will be the most elaborate ever seen in Newport.

BANK PRESIDENT RESIGNS.

Sidney F. Tyler Leaves the Philadelphia Fourth Street National.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 15.—The resignation of Sidney F. Tyler as President of the Fourth Street National Bank was to-day accepted by the Board of Directors. John C. Bullitt presented Mr. Tyler's written request to be relieved on the ground that the state of his health was such as to make his retirement imperative. For some months Mr. Tyler has been in Europe.

The question of his successor was not acted upon at the meeting. The new President will probably be selected soon. In this connection the name of R. H. Rushton, the Vice President, is most frequently mentioned.

Sydney F. Tyler had been the President of the Fourth Street National Bank since its organization, in 1886. He is a son-in-law of William L. Elkins. Within the past few months the bank's capitalization has been increased from $1,500,000 to $3,000,000.

When the Asphalt Company of America was organized Mr. Tyler was selected as its President.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Wilber J. Mandeville.

ROCHESTER, July 15.—Wilber J. Mandeville, the oldest and best-known man engaged in the seed business in Rochester, is dead at his Summer residence near Dispatch, after a long illness. He was born in Webster, Feb. 9, 1852, and came to this city at an early age. At the time of his death he was the President of the Mandeville & King Company, recently incorporated; also Vice President of the Cleveland Seed Company, and a Director in the James Vick's Sons Company.

Mrs. D. W. C. Falls.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 15.—Mrs. D. W. C. Falls of New York died suddenly this morning at Bay View Hotel, Jamestown, where she had been staying with her sister, Miss Gasson. Mrs. Falls had been in her usual health, apparently, and last night did not retire until after 11 o'clock. Death was due to a stroke of apoplexy.

Obituary Notes.

EDWARD HARRIS, a retired merchant of this city, died suddenly on Monday night at Spencer House, Long Branch, of heart disease. He was fifty-six years old, and for thirty years was in the dry goods business in New York. He retired nine years ago. A widow and three children survive him.

Capt. SYLVANUS MOTT died at Freeport, L. I., yesterday, aged seventy-nine years. From his youth he followed the sea, and at the age of twenty-one years had command of a vessel. In 1865 he became interested in a lightering business in New York, which he continued for six years. He was master of a Government transport vessel during the civil war.

Funeral of Cyril W. Locke.

Funeral services over the body of Cyril Wentworth Locke, the six-year-old son of Jesse Albert Locke, who died on Saturday from the effects of a surgical operation, were held in the Church of St. Paul the Apostle, at Columbus Avenue and Sixtieth Street, yesterday morning. The Rev. Walter Elliott of the Paulist Fathers officiated.

Mr. Locke is the President of the Catholic Converts' League of America, and Mrs. Locke is a niece of the late Father Isaac T. Hecker, the founder of the congregation of Paulist Fathers.

Minister Dies Suddenly at a Hotel.

The Rev. Charles A. Wookey, pastor of the Zion Congregational Church of Toronto, Canada, was found dead in a room at the Grand Union Hotel yesterday by his sister, Miss Louisa Wookey, who had called for him. Mr. Wookey had been in ill-health for some time, and death was due to natural causes.

Business Notices.

Luxuriant hair with its youthful color assured by using PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM.

HINDERCORNS, the best cure for corns. 15cts.

E. & W. MISSOULA. TETONKA. E. & W.
Two New Collars.

DIED.

BRIANT.—At 267 Halsey St., Brooklyn, N. Y., Isaac P. S. Briant, in his eighty-first year. Notice of funeral hereafter.

BROWN.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, July 15, 1902, Timothy Y. Brown of Bergen Point, N. J., in the sixty-seventh year of his age. Notice of funeral hereafter.

BRODHEAD.—Entered into rest, July 14, Emily Stoll, widow of the late Henry R. Brodhead, aged eighty-four years. Funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, Knight L. Clapp, Westerleigh, S. I., Wednesday, July 16, at 4 o'clock. Interment at Port Jervis, N. Y.

CLARK.—At Great Neck, L. I., Edith Gould, aged six months, daughter of Howard F. and Rosalie Gould Clark. Funeral private.

COTTENILL.—At Saratoga, N. Y., on Sunday, July 13, 1902, Cordelia C., wife of George W. Cotterill. Funeral services at Grace Chapel, 414 East 14th St., New York City, on Wednesday, July 16, 1902, at 11 A. M. Interment at convenience of the family.

HELD.—Suddenly, Charles W. Held, aged 58 years. Funeral from Emanuel Church, Lexington Av. and 88th St., Wednesday, July 16, 2 P. M. Interment at Greenwood Cemetery.

NEWMAN.—July 14, 1902, suddenly, Rose Newman, beloved wife of Solomon Newman and beloved daughter of Abraham and Hannah Alexander. Funeral Wednesday, July 16, 1902, from 50 West 117th St., at 10 A. M. Chicago papers please copy.

MARSH.—At Harlem, N. Y., on July 15, 1902, Harriet Ann Marsh, widow of Theodore W. Marsh and daughter of the late Abel Smith Peters. Funeral services at the Church of the Holy Apostles, corner of 9th Av. and 29th St., on Friday, July 18, at 11 A. M.

SALISBURY.—Suddenly, at Davos, Switzerland, on July 14, Henry E. Salisbury in the 35th year of his age.

The Woodlawn Cemetery, Borough of Bronx, New York City. Office 20 East 23d St., Madison Square South.

PARADE FOR THE ITALIAN KING.

He Reviews 39,000 Russian Troops, Led by Emperor Nicholas.

KRASNOYE-SELO, Russia, July 15.—About 39,000 troops, commanded by the Grand Duke Vladimir, uncle of the Czar, were paraded to-day in honor of King Victor Emmanuel of Italy.

The arrival of the Czar and the King was greeted by the playing of the Italian national anthem by the massed bands, the troops applauding thunderously. The Czarina and other women of the imperial family were driven to the scene in open carriages. During the march past King Victor Emmanuel remained mounted in front of the imperial tent, which was festooned with Russian and Italian flags. The Czar galloped to the head of the troops and led them before the King. Subsequently the Czar and the Grand Dukes presented their various regiment and saluted the King, who was visibly impressed by the spectacle.

To-night the Grand Duke Peter, whose wife is the Italian Queen's sister, gave a dinner to the royal guest.

DEATHS REPORTED JULY 15.

Manhattan.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date D'th July
ANDERSON, Charlotte, 215 W. 122d	86	12
ARDAIL, William, 355 W. 17th St.	89	12
AYRES, Hadie M., 221 W. 18th St.	24	14
BEASLEY, Mary A., 153 W. 66th St.	42	14
BAKER, Ralph, 301 W. 34th St.	1	14
BANDO, Cbomhichira, 11 Fell St.	27	13
BECHERT, Anna A. M., 158 E. 4th	1	13
BYRNES, John, 321 E. 16th St.	1	13
BLATT, Abraham, 51 Broome St.	21	14
BLOCH, Charles, 115 Broome St.	2	14
BELSKY, Helena, 428 E. 50th St.	1	15
BRANDEJSKY, M., 1,403 Avenue A.	60	14
BRENNAN, Mary, 678 Washington St	72	14
CLARK, William, 338 Broome St.	45	11
CAMERON, Florence G., 208 W. 60th	1	14
CRUSE, Tessie, 513 W. 52d St.	1	14
CONWAY, Michael, 72 Bowery	42	14
CONNOLLY, Mary J., 356 2d Ave.	1	14
COHEN, Jennie E., Manhattan State Hospital	40	13
CRANE, Cordelia, 35 W. 36th St.	38	14
DORR, John, 112 E. 3d St.	72	13
DE LUCIA, Linda, 227 Mulberry St.	1	14
DOUBEK, Frank, 448 E. 77th St.	32	13
DANOUCHER, Joseph, 421 W. 31st	1	13
EMMA, Anna, 32 Oak St.	2	14
EISENSTEIN, Lillie, 85 Cannon St.	2	14
FLEMING, Wm. H., 1,461 Amsterdam Av.	53	14
FOLEY, John, 13 Barrow St.	35	12
FL

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
July 15	750,064
To date this year	92,701,995
Corresponding date last year	183,570,424

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

July 15	$3,812,500
To date this year	$516,682,400
Corresponding date last year	$664,070,220

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 3@3¾ per cent.; at three months, 4½ per cent.; at six months, 5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½@4¾ per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	1½	Den. & S. W. pf.	7
Am. C. & Fdy. pf.	¾	Det. City Gas	1
Am. Ice pf.	¾	Det. Union Ry.	½
Am. Linseed	1¾	Gt. North. pf.	1½
Am. Linseed pf.	¾	Iowa Central	½
Am. Sugar	½	Iowa Central pf.	½
Anaconda Copper	2	Lake E. & W.	1
Balt. & Ohio	½	N. Y. C. & St. L.	½
Brklyn. R. T.	½	N. Y., N. H. & H.	6¾
Canadian Pacific	½	Pacific Coast	1
Chi. & Alton	2¾	Pacific Mail	1
Chi. & Alton pf.	1¾	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	1¾
Chi. & E. Ill.	1½	St. L. & S. West	1¼
Chi. G. W.	½	St. L. & S. W. pf.	2¼
Chi. Term. Trans.	½	Union R. & P. pf.	½
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	1¼	Union Pacific pf.	⅝
Del. & Hudson	½	U. S. Steel	⅝

Stocks Declined.

Am. Locomotive pf.	½	Int. Paper pf.	¾
Am. Smelting pf.	½	Int. Power	2
Canada South	1⅝	Int. Sil.	¾
Chi. G. W. pf. A	⅝	Missouri Pacific	⅞
Chi. & N. W.	2¾	Nat. R. R. of Mex. pf.	⅝
C., C. C. & St. L.	⅝	N. Y. Air Brake	1
Col. Fuel & Iron	⅝	N. Y. Central	1
Consol. Gas	1¼	P. C. C. & St. L.	½
Corn. Prod. pf.	1	Pressed S. C. pf.	⅝
George A. Fuller Co.	1¼	Rv. Steel Sp. pf.	½
G. A. Fuller Co. pf.	½	Tenn. Coal & I.	1¼
Hock. Valley	½	Wabash	⅝
Hock. Valley pf.	⅝	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	½
Int. Paper	1		

***

There were no net changes of 1 per cent. or more in railroad or miscellaneous bonds.

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Standard Oil financiers seem to have disposed of the Chicago corner in corn, through the instrumentality of their Glucose Trust—not for philanthropy, but for profit. The drop of 25 cents a bushel in the July option from noon one day till noon the next testifies somewhat to the thoroughness of the transaction.

Yet Wall Street—the security market, at least—reflects practically no discomfiture. Even the New York grain market is relatively undisturbed. Here and there yesterday and on the day before stocks were sold throughout the list, and in some quarters the sale had the appearance of hasty, if not enforced, liquidation. But such letting go of stocks was on no considerable scale. Indeed, brokers and speculators who have most proclaimed their connection with this latest grain-corner fiasco were weeks ago free sellers of railway and industrial shares, disposing apparently of pretty much all the stocks they were carrying. Close observers were persuaded that they did more than sell what they had—that they put out contracts on the short side. The fact that the stock market has meanwhile been steadily creeping upward contributes perhaps some additional unhappiness to the corn-cornering losses. Actually, the New York Stock Exchange market is unaffected by the Chicago Board of Trade's collapsed windmill campaign.

Folks who are forever finding a successor for James R. Keene as stock market leader will now have to busy themselves hunting a new nominee.

Pessimists who have been full of dreary predictions of a disturbing showing to be made by the Government's foreign trade reports for the fiscal year were confronted by official figures yesterday very different from the dollar record which they have been threatening. Agricultural exports are largely reduced and imports are vastly expanded; but the extraordinary fact is disclosed of a surplus of products sold abroad over what we buy abroad at a rate beyond a million and a half a day the whole year through. Lamentation over an exhibit like that can become only a crazy man.

One current market development shows in renewing tendencies upon the part of foreign capital to invest here. The buying of securities is not yet on a large scale, but that there is such buying at all is indicative of what friends of the American market can much congratulate themselves upon. Important houses with foreign connections are persuaded that London and Berlin particularly will come into the New York market as soon as it seems fairly sure that we are to have activity based on new extraordinary crops and industrial prosperity.

Early announcement is expected in semi-official circles of the long deferred Vanderbilt financial plan, whereby there will be unification of the great system, the junior Vanderbilts being given new status. Recent quiet but continuous buying of the Nickel Plate issues is credited in banking circles to William K. Vanderbilt himself.

SOME GENERAL ISSUES.

The movement in the Granger shares yesterday was irregular—due, however, to nothing more serious than a conflict between buyers and sellers. In the early dealings all the shares advanced because of public buying and short covering; later they reacted on profit taking—Northwest and St. Paul being heaviest—while still later they recovered on fresh buying by influential interests. Hence it was that at the close of the day advances were generally shown, the exceptions being Union Pacific and Missouri Pacific.

The financial district was very agreeably surprised by the complete and most encouraging presentation of the position of the Steel Trust made by President Schwab in his affidavit in relation to the latest suit against the company. When the facts and figures, as set out by Mr. Schwab, were published, there was a revulsion of feeling in the Street in respect to the stocks of the company, and whereas before, Wall Street, if not bearish, was at least indifferent, it became decidedly hopeful—almost enthusiastic. Good demand for the stocks at once appeared, and they closed each fractionally higher, at the best prices for the day. There is a big short interest in them.

Chicago and Alton shares were taken in hand by interests whose identity could not be learned. In some quarters it was said the Gates people were buying, while in others Standard Oil interests were said to be the purchasers.

Pool operations were responsible for the rise in the preferred stock of Toledo, St. Louis and Western. On the floor it was said the manipulation was quite apparent.

St. Louis and San Francisco shares were bought by the St. Louis interests associated with Mr. Gates. The talk persists that the first preferred stock is to be retired.

THE RISE IN COPPER.

According to the opinion of close market observers, the buying of Copper Trust stock yesterday, which at one time advanced 2 points, was by Standard Oil brokers.

It is a known fact that Thomas W. Lawson of Boston has been bearing the stock for some weeks, but whether he covered on the drop to 62 is not certain.

In respect to the condition of the trade it is interesting to note that John Stanton gives production and export of copper for June as follows: Produced by United States reporting mines, 22,740 tons; produced by outside sources, (estimated,) 4,000 tons; produced by foreign mines, 8,202 tons; exports, 14,027 tons—all in tons of 2,240 pounds of fine copper. This signifies that last month's output of United States mines was the largest on record, exceeding May by 977 tons, and being 4,339 tons in excess of the output in June, 1901.

GENERAL ELECTRIC.

General Electric stock yesterday sold ex the stock dividend of 66 2-3 per cent., which has been distributed to sharcholders, with the quotations ranging from 189¼ (the opening price) to 195½. The close was at 192, this being set out as a net gain of 3 points, considering the value of the rights. The last sale of General Electric on Monday had been at 315.

The application of the company to list $16,812,600 additional common stock in connection with the 66 2-3 per cent. stock dividend, payable July 15, contains the following balance sheet as of May 31, 1902:

Assets.—Patents and good will, $2,000,000; factory plants, $4,524,422; stock, bonds, real estate, &c., $10,199,293; cash, $4,658,113; notes and accounts, $10,739,622; work in progress, $1,800,602; inventories, $9,862,213; total, $43,794,735.

Liabilities.—Preferred stock, $200; common stock, $25,052,100; debentures, $200,000; accounts payable, $971,374; profit and loss, surplus, $17,571,061; total, $43,794,735.

The consolidated profit and loss account of May 31, 1902, is as follows:

Earnings: Jan. 31, 1902, (surplus,) $15,287,141; sales, royalties, and sundry profits, $10,252,827; profit on sales of stocks and bonds of other companies held in treasury, $246,135; total, $25,972,-773.

Expenses: Cost of manufacturing and selling, $7,891,707; interest on debentures, $10,009; dividends paid, $499,906; surplus, Jan. 31, 1902, $15,-287,141; undivided earnings, Feb. 1 to May 31, 1902, $2,283,921; total, $25,972,773.

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT.

For the first time in many weeks Brooklyn Rapid Transit stock was pronouncedly active at advancing prices under buying principally by Flower and Harriman brokers.

While it is not possible to verify it—leading Directors of the property refusing to discuss the matter—the report is that within the next week some important developments in respect to the property are to be announced. It is known that E. H. Harriman is taking a greater personal interest in the property than at any time since he became connected with it, and it is said that some of the changes made recently in the management were at his suggestion.

WIGGINS FERRY OWNERSHIP.

It was stated in Wall Street yesterday on the authority of the President of one of the principal railroads in the St. Louis Terminal Association that the Wiggins Ferry Company of St. Louis will be owned equally by the railroads in the Terminal Association, including the Rock Island. The same authority says that any further action on the admission of the Rock Island into the Terminal Association will be merely formal, as the matter has already been agreed upon.

STAMP TAX RULING.

Robert Williams, Acting Commissioner of Internal Revenue, has written to Collector Charles H. Treat as follows:

"Any purchase of stock on or after July 1, 1902, will not be expected to show any stamp bill of sale, such instruments having ceased to be used at that time. Any reasonable evidence that the party offering the stock for transfer became the owner on and after July 1, 1902, would exempt from tax, notwithstanding that the assignment was dated prior to that time."

This effectually sets at rest the many disputes in the Street as to whether purchases after July 1, even if the assignment was of a prior date, had to be stamped.

APPROVED BY A MAJORITY.

At the close of business yesterday it was officially stated that a majority of both classes of stock of the Distilling Company of America had been deposited in favor of the proposed financial readjustment of the company.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Incorporation in Connecticut of the Alabama Barge & Coal Company, with a capital of $3,000,000.

Listing on the Boston Stock Exchange of the United Copper Company shares.

Reported sale of the Scott & Vanarsdale Lumber Company property, in Siskiyou County, Cal., for $3,000,000.

Announcement from St. Louis that the Hamilton Trust Company, with a capital of $500,000, will begin business in that city on or before Jan. 1 next.

Work begun by the Eastern Steel Company on the construction at Pottsville of one of the largest steel mills in the State of Pennsylvania.

Incorporation at Tacoma, Washington, of the Australian-American Woolen Company, capital $500,000, to operate a steamship line between New Zealand and Tacoma.

Capital stock of the Southern Indiana Railway increased from $1,500,000 to $3,000,-000.

Declaration of a dividend of $3 by the Quincy Mining Company, as against $4 the last previous payment.

Increase of $2,330,380 in exports of general merchandise from the Port of New York for the week, as compared with the previous week, but decrease of $560,108 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

According to Chicago dispatches officials of the Republic Iron and Steel Company say that it will be impossible to have the semi-annual report of earnings ready before the middle of August.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 3@3¾ per cent., closing at 3 per cent.; majority of the day's loans at 3½ per cent.

Time money, 4½ per cent. for sixty days to five months, and 5 per cent. for six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 4½@4¾ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4¼@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $269,017,209; balances, $6,699,464; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $587,012.

Money on call in London, 2¼@2½ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 2½ per cent. for short and 2¼@2 9-16 per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was firm. Posted rates were $4.86 for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand. Rates for actual business were: Sixty days, $4.85⅝; demand, $4.87⅞; cables, $4.88⅛; commercial bills, $4.84¾@$4.85¾.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾ and 5.15⅝; reichsmarks, 95 and 95 5-16; guilders, 40@40 1-16 and 40 3-16@40¼.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—40c discount. Boston—Par@5c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, $1 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, 75c discount for $1,000; selling, 75c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c; telegraphic, 15c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 16.—In its City article to-day The Times says there was no increase in the volume of business on the Stock Exchange yesterday, but the tone was more cheerful because of the general impression that the recent heavy liquidation in South Africans, accompanied unfortunately by failures, has made that market more healthy. Purchases for Paris were made yesterday, especially of Turkish bonds and certain South Africans. Canadians were in demand because of the satisfactory reports in regard to the harvest in the Northwest.

American rails were active and strong. Most prices opened above parity, under the lead of Atchison and Union Pacific, which were bought on the good crop reports, and continued to improve till nearly the close. There was a slight reaction in the last hour, but on the balance there was a general rise.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, July 15.—The demand for money was active to-day in connection with dividend and interest payments. Money was not abundant, and the rates were firm. Discounts were disposed to be slightly weaker.

On the Stock Exchange a better tone prevailed, but there was little improvement in business. The feature was the demand for Americans, which hardened in sympathy with New York, notably in the case of Atchisons and St. Pauls. The market closed strong. Grand Trunks were firm. Consols opened with an improvement, but later became easier and inactive. Home rails were quiet. Great Easterns hardened on dividend expectations. Kafirs were fairly supported.

Closing prices: Consols for money, 95 15-16; consols for account, 96 1-16; Anaconda, 5; Atchison, 90¾; Atchison preferred, 103¾; Baltimore and Ohio, 111⅝; Canadian Pacific, 138¼; Chesapeake and Ohio, 50¾; Chicago Great Western, 30¾; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 188; Denver and Rio Grande, 44½; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 94½; Erie, 38½; Erie first preferred, 70¾; Erie second preferred, 54; Illinois Central, 160½; Louisville and Nashville, 144½; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 28⅝; Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred, 60; New York Central, 163½; Norfolk and Western, 59¾; Norfolk and Western preferred, 95¼; Ontario and Western, 33⅜; Pennsylvania, 73½; Reading, 34½; Reading first preferred, 43¾; Reading second preferred, 36½; Southern Railway, 38⅜; Southern Railway preferred, 98½; Southern Pacific, 68¼; Union Pacific, 111⅛; Union Pacific preferred, 92½; United States Steel, 40¼; United States Steel preferred, 92¾; Wabash, 31; Wabash preferred, 47; Spanish 4s, 80⅝; Rand Mines, 12; De Beers, 22¾.

Bar silver steady, 24 7-16d per ounce. Money, 2¼@2½ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2 7-16@2½ per cent.; for three months' bills, 2¼@2 9-16 per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 130.70; Madrid, 36.85; Lisbon, 27; Rome, 1.42.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, July 15.—Prices on the Bourse to-day were firm owing to satisfactory foreign advices and the settlement being easy. Turks were eagerly sought for. Russian industrials improved substantially. Thomson-Houstons and Metropolitans were firm. Operators in Kafirs were well impressed by the statement of the Johannesburg Chamber of Mines regarding the supply of native laborers.

Three per cent. rentes, 101f 30c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 15½c for checks.

Spanish 4s, 80.12.

BERLIN, July 15.—Prices were generally firmer on the Boerse to-day, on more encouraging reports from the foreign Boerses, especially from the London mining market, which produced a favorable impression. The crop reports were also satisfactory, and the iron industry was considered to be in a healthier condition. The ease of money further stimulated business. Turks were active. Transvaals were harder.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 48 pfenings for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, 1½ per cent.; three months' bills, 1⅝ per cent.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 15.—The market is admitted by bankers to be one extremely difficult to read. With all conditions tending to sustain confidence, the outlook is most favorable. Rates remain practically the same, with sterling exchange firm; this, too, with no gold shipments in sight. Clearing House rate, 4 per cent.; New York funds, 5c premium and par; call loans, 4 to 4½ per cent.; time money, 4½ to 5 per cent.; Clearing House exchanges, $25,713,769; balances, $2,112,016. Bell Telephone was strong, and Alton common was the surprise of the forenoon, advancing from 38⅜ to 41; Sugar was at 128⅜; New York Central at 159⅝; Erie at 37⅝, and Manhattan rose to 133⅛. Old Dominion Copper rose at the close to 20, a gain of 2 points for the past month. St. Paul sold at 183½. The Street seems to be prepared for a marked rise all along the line. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,458	Atchison	88⅜	87⅝	87¾
161	Atchison pf.	101¾	101	101
40	Boston Elevated	165	165	165
23	Boston & Maine	201¼	201¼	201¼
3	C. J. R. & S. Y. pf.	133	133	133
28	Fitch. pf.	143¼	143¼	143¼
258	N. Y., N. H. & H.	230	233	238¼
50	Pere Marquette	75	75	75
150	Southern Railway	37¼	37⅜	37¼
830	Union Pacific	106⅝	107⅜	107⅜
60	Union Pacific pf.	91	90¼	91
5	West End	95¼	95¼	95¼
10	West End pf.	114	114	114

TELEPHONES.

519	Am. Tel. & Tel.	166	165	165⅜
1,980	Am. Tel. & Tel., rights.	15⅜	15¼	15¼
100	Mexican	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
2	N. E. Tel. & Tel.	141½	141½	141½
922	N. E. Tel. & Tel. rights.	7¾	7¾	7¾
5	Western Tel. & Tel.	58	58	58
2	Western Tel. & Tel. pf.	103	103	103

ELECTRICS.

336	General, (new)	195	190	190
74	Massachusetts	41½	41	41½
50	Massachusetts pf.	97½	97½	97½
112	Terre Haute	50	50	50

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,510	Am. Ag. Chem.	28¼	28	28¼
22	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	87	88	88½
560	American Sugar	129½	127⅜	128⅝
90	American Sugar pf.	119¼	119¼	119¼
300	American Woolen	14	13¾	13¾
215	American Woolen pf.	77½	77⅜	77½
2,384	Dom. Iron & Steel	58½	57	57½
200	N. E. Cot. Yarn pf.	89½	89¼	89½
252	N. E. Gas & Coke	4¾	3¾	4⅛
117	Pullman	246	245	246
55	Reece But. Mach.	9	9	9
93	Swift Pkg. & Prov.	139⅜	139	139
365	United Fruit	112¾	112	112½
100	United Shoe Mach.	53	53	53
3	United Shoe Mach. pf.	31	31	31
100	U. S. Leather pf.	84¼	84⅛	84⅛
255	U. S. Steel	39¾	39¼	39¼
161	U. S. Steel pf.	91	90⅝	91

MINING.

110	Adventure	23	22¼	23
50	Aetna	60	60	60
1,510	Amalgamated	65⅛	63	64½
520	American Zinc	15¾	15	15
50	Arcadian	4¾	4¾	4¾
10	Atlantic	2¾	2¾	2¾
105	Bingham	32	31¼	32
45	Cel. & Hecla	573	570	570
490	Centennial	18¾	17⅝	18¾
1,350	Cons. Mercur	2 1-16	2 1-32	2 1-16
1,115	Copper Range	54½	53	54
400	Daly West	54½	54½	54½
600	Dominion Coal	115	115	115
10	Dominion Coal pf.	115	115	115
50	Isle Royale	12¾	12¾	12¾
318	Mass.	18	18	18
775	Mohawk	43	42	42¾
500	Montreal & Boston	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
1,080	Old Dominion	20	18	20
185	Osceola	60	59½	59½
10	Parrot	27	27	27
125	Shannon	13	12¾	13
350	Trinity	12	11¾	12
1,005	United Copper	35¼	35⅛	35¼
360	United States	19¾	19⅜	19½
250	U. S. Oil	10¾	10	10¼
70	Utah	19½	19	19½
100	Victoria	5¼	5¼	5¼

British Columbia, 7 bid; 8 asked.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 15.—Electric Storage Battery and Rapid Transit continued to lead the market to-day, both touching record prices in the preeent movement, although their activity and strength are attributable to no special cause. Consolidated Lake Superior was higher and in more active demand. Cambria Steel was somewhat heavy, owing to the fear that costly suits might be brought against the company as the result of the mine explosion of last Thursday. A Director of the company stated that while $1,000 would probably be given to the family of each miner killed, there would be little further loss. Susquehanna Iron and Steel was steady and Warwick Iron and Steel slightly lower. The bond market was generally firm and National Asphalt 5s were higher. Money is in much better demand than for some time past and in some quarters higher rates are expected. Quotations are 4 per cent. for call, 4½ for time, and 4½ and upward for commercial paper. Complete transactions in stocks were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
200	American Alkali	½	½	½
444	American Railways	46⅛	45⅝	46
1,237	Cambria Steel	25⅜	25¼	25⅛
480	Con. Lake Superior	28⅜	28½	28½
315	Con. Lake Superior pf.	77	76¾	77
10	Con. Trac. of N. J.	69½	69½	69½
10	Elec. Co. of America	6¼	6¼	6¼
2,050	Electric Storage	25⅝	25¾	25⅝
600	Electric Storage pf.	94¾	93	94¾
20	Girard Trust	625	625	625
100	Hurt. & R. Top	26	26	26
12	Hunt. & R. Top pf.	58	58	58
*20	Insurance of N. A.	24	24	24
100	Lehigh Valley	34	34	34
5	Nat. Asphalt	½	½	½
2	Nat. Asphalt pf.	1	1	1
15	Philadelphia	5¼	5¼	5¼
13,480	Philadelphia R. Tran.	10¾	10⅝	10⅝
253	Pennsylvania	77⅜	77⅛	77⅛
92	Philadelphia Traction	99½	99½	99½
130	Philadelphia Co	49	48¾	48¾
25	Philadelphia Co. pf.	42¼	40⅜	40⅜
16	Pennsylvania Steel	37	37	37
9,350	Reading tr. ctfs.	33½	33 5-16	33 5-16
200	Read. 1st pf. tr. ctfs.	43	42 15-16	43
2,500	Read. 2d pf. tr. ctfs.	35⅝	35½	35 9-16
1,690	Susq. Iron & Steel	2¾	2⅜	2¾
400	Southern Railway	37½	37⅜	37½
1,591	United Gas Imp.	108	107¾	107¾
585	Union Traction	45	44⅞	44⅞
4,075	U. S. Steel	39⅞	39¼	39¾
40	U. S. Steel pf.	90⅞	90¾	90⅝
10	Weisbach Co	37	37	37
13	United of N. J.	252	252	252
1,700	Warwick Iron & Steel	7	6⅞	6⅞

*Ex dividend.

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 15.—The movements of the Nashville Railway securities were the day's feature. They closed yesterday with a break of 6¾ points. That left a good percentage of the clientele of nearly every broker in the city on the "loss" side of the market. The bond certificates were lifted as high as 74, from which point they again began to sag. The stock opened around 4, but was pushed up to 5. There was not much doing in the stock after the early sales. Money on call was at 4@4½ per cent. Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 1,698 shares of stock and $137,000 worth of bonds, were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
5	Seaboard Ry. pf.	47	47	47
110	Canton Company	102½	102½	103½
50	United El. Lt. & P. pf.	41	41	41
168	United Rys. & El. com.	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛
15	United Rys. & El. pf.	34	34	34
1,135	Nashville Railway	5¼	4¼	5
5	Maryland Gas	52¾	52¾	52¾
50	United States F. & G.	148	147	147
10	International	132½	132½	132½
100	Ala. Con. Coal & I. pf.	81	81	81
45.23	United Railway com.	30	30	30
29.15	United Railways pf.	68	68	68

BONDS.

$2,000	Ga. & Ala. cons. 5s	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝
3,000	West Va. Cent. 6s	113¼	113	113¼
3,000	United Rys. & El. 4s	70¼	70¼	70¼
10,000	United Rys. & El. 4a	97¼	97¼	97¼
1,000	Atlanta St. Ry. 5s	105½	105½	105½
11,000	Anacostia & P. Ry. 5s	103¼	103¼	103¾
3,000	Lexington St. Ry. 5s	103¾	103¾	103¾
5,000	Va. Midland 5s	123½	123½	123½
3,000	Canton Back Income	40¼	40¼	43⅝
1,000	Sav., Fla. & West. 5s	129½	129½	129½
4,000	Ga., Car. & North. 5s	111¾	111¾	111¾
85,000	Nash. Ry. 5s, ctfs.	74	71	73¾
5,000	Con. Gas 4½s, ctfs.	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
1,000	Va. Midland 5s	116¾	116¾	116¾

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 15.—New York exchange to-day was 40c discount. Time and call loans were to be had at about 5 per cent. Local stocks did not respond to any extent to the display of strength in Wall Street. As a matter of fact, some things on the list opened with a little easier tone. The changes, however, either way were of very little consequence. The trading was only moderately active, commission houses apparently being almost entirely without orders for anything at prices which were anywhere near the market. Complete transactions were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,115	American Can	12	11⅝	11⅞
300	American Can pf.	54½	53⅝	54½
100	Am. Strawboard rcts.	32½	32	32
120	Chicago T. & T.	130	123¾	129¾
190	Chicago Union Traction	14⅛	13	13
20	Chicago Union Trac. pf.	49	46¾	48
111	Chicago Pneu. Tube	103	102½	103
642	Diamond Match	135	134¾	135
40	Lake St. Elevated	10¼	10¼	10¼
320	Metropolitan Elev. pf.	92	91¾	92
50	Northwest. Elevated pf.	83½	83	83½
35	Northwest. Elev. com.	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝
255	National Biscuit	48½	48	48½
44	National Biscuit pf.	106½	106½	106½
370	National Carbon com.	29¼	27⅞	29¼
200	National Carbon pf.	102	101	102
35	Quaker Oats	75	75	75
25	Quaker Oats pf.	94½	94½	94½
100	Swift & Co.	140	139	139

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, July 15.—Complete transactions in the local stock market to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
20	F. Nat. Bank of Pitts.	135	135	135
10	Luster Mining Co.	14¾	14¾	14¾
20	W. Sav. & D. Bank	112½	112	112
5	Colonial Trust Co.	390	390	390
100	Real Estate Trust Co.	288½	288	288½
100	West. Elec. 2d	104¾	104¾	104¾
50	Allegheny Valley Ry.	26¼	26¼	26¼
100	Allegheny Traction Co.	50	50	50
570	American Window G.	12½	12½	12½
25	Pittsburg Plate G. Co.	147¾	147¾	147¾
50	Consolidated Ice Co. pf.	37½	37½	37½
100	Crucible Steel Co.	21¼	21¼	21¼
105	Crucible Steel Co. pf.	85½	85½	85½
100	U. S. Steel Co.	39⅞	39¾	39⅞
110	U. S. Steel Co. pf.	91	90¾	91
170	Mon. River C. Co. pf.	33¾	33¾	33¾
325	Pittsburg Coal Co.	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞
50	Pittsburg Coal pf.	90	89½	89½
650	Pittsburg Brewing Co.	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞
325	Pittsburg Brew. Co. pf.	47	46¾	46¾
17	Philadelphia Co.	49½	49	49⅛
12	National Fireproofing	31	31	31
100	Nat. Fireproofing pf.	39	35	35

BONDS.

$6,000	Pittsburg Brew. Co. 6s.	110¾	110¾	110¾

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 15.—Among the companies incorporated to-day were:

Creditors' Security Company, New York; capital, $25,000. Directors—C. C. Baldwin, J. Price, and F. D. Archibald, New York.

Progress Realty Company, New York; capital, $5,000. Directors—A. A. Jacobi, L. C. Jacobi, and Morris Cooper, New York.

New Hotel Corporation, Schenectady; capital, $125,000. Directors—Willis T. Hanson, A. J. Pitkin, Clark Whitbeck, and William D. Ellis, Schenectady.

INCORPORATED IN DELAWARE.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., July 15.—These charters were secured at Dover to-day:

Catoctin Gold Mining and Milling Company of Cincinnati, for mining purposes; capital, $600,-000.

Eagle Ice and Coal Company of Philadelphia, to deal in coal and ice; capital, $100,000.

Hughes Telephone Manufacturing Company of Philadelphia, to manufacture telephone supplies; capital, $100,000.

North American Rubber Culture Company filed certificate, showing payment of capital of $26,500.

Incorporated in New Jersey.

TRENTON, N. J., July 15.—These companies were incorporated here to-day:

The National Grocer Company, to carry on a wholesale grocer business; capital, $3,500,000; of the capital stock $2,500,000 is to be preferred with 6 per cent. cumulative dividend. The incorporators—Louis B. Dalley, H. O. Congdon, and Paul Tisson, all of Jersey City.

The Eureka Rubber Manufacturing Company, to manufacture rubber; capital, $500,000. The incorporators—George R. Cook, Edmund D. Cook, Barker Gummere, Elmer Ewing Green, William S. Hancock, all of Trenton. George R. Cook, one of the incorporators, was until recently general manager of the Empire Rubber Company of this city.

The National Salt Company of Mexico, to acquire and develop salt mines in Mexico; capital, $300,000. The incorporators—Harvey B. Hall, Robert W. Diggs, Harold H. Weller, all of Jersey City.

The Commonwealth Manufacturing Company; capital, $800,000. The incorporators—Charles N. King of Jersey City, George E. Pell and Charles E. Wood, both of New York.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Prices in the outside market yesterday showed increased firmness, and transactions were on a larger scale than has been usual of late. The encouraging sign in the day's trading was the fact that most of the changes were on the side of gains, and in nearly every stock which showed more than customary activity quotations were advanced. The issues traded in yesterday considerably outnumbered those in which transactions have been recorded for a number of days past, this broadening of the market indicating apparent increased interest in the market. The attention given to Amalgamated Copper because of its strength was shared in to some extent by the outside copper shares, in one or two of which there was shown considerable strength. The trading, however, was more or less limited, and the advances recorded were generally attributed to buying by pools interested in the several stocks.

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NORTHERN SECURITIES was in active demand, which brought about a substantial advance early in the day, when the stock sold up to 105¼. Freer offerings of the issue during the afternoon resulted in a reaction, and the quotation finally closed without net change at 104¾.

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MANHATTAN TRANSIT, which for several days now has been the most active stock in the list, was largely traded in, and at prices considerably above the best prices of Monday. Buying by insiders, supplemented by fairly large purchases by traders, resulted in an advance of a full point to 7⅞. It reacted to 7¼, and closed there, with a net gain of five-eighths of a point. Over 15,000 shares were dealt in.

***

AMERICAN CHICLE.—The report of earnings of the American Chicle Company for its fiscal year, submitted at the annual meeting of the stockholders yesterday, showed in addition to the dividends on the common and preferred stocks a surplus in round figures of $500,000, being an increase of $200,000 over the surplus held a year ago.

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LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE stock was bid up 20 points more, to 400. Twenty-five shares of Brodway Trust sold at 180.

***

Stocks.

The principal transactions reported in the outside market yesterday, with the high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
500	American Can	11⅛	11¼	11⅛

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, July 15, 1902.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
200	210	50	Adams Express	200	200	200	200	...
64½	64¾	24,200	*Amal. Copper Co	63¼	65	63	64½	+1½
27	28	100	Am. Agric. Chem. Co	28	28	28	28	+ ¼
5⅞	6	300	Am. Bicycle Co	6	6	6	6	...
31⅞	32	200	Am. Car & F. Co	32	32	32	32	...
90⅞	91	700	Am. C. & F. Co. pf	90	90⅝	90	90⅞	+ ⅞
52½	53	100	Am. Cotton Oil	52¾	53¾	52¾	52¾	+ ¾
9¾	10	1,400	*Am. Ice Co	9⅞	10	9¾	9¾	- ¼
35½	36	600	*Am. Ice Co. pf	35¼	36⅛	35¼	36	+ ⅝
22½	23½	700	*Am. Linseed Co	22	23¾	22	23¾	+1¾
51	51½	100	*Am. Linseed Co. pf	51½	51½	51½	51½	+ ½
31½	32	100	*Am. Locomo. Co	32	32	32	32	- ⅛
93	93¾	600	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf	93⅝	93⅞	93¼	93¼	- ⅛
5⅞	6	600	*Am. Malting Co	5¾	6¼	5¾	5⅞	- ⅛
97⅝	98	200	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf	97½	97½	97½	97½	- ⅛
125½	128⅝	9,700	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co	127¾	129⅝	127¼	128½	+ ½
119	120	100	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co. pf	119	119	119	119	...
100	100¼	2,100	*Anaconda Cop. M. Co	100	100	98¼	100	+2
87¾	87⅞	76,700	Atch., Top. & S. F	88	88¾	87⅜	87⅝	+ ⅜
100¾	100⅞	19,600	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf	101⅛	101¾	100½	100¾	- ⅛
108½	108⅝	14,950	Baltimore & Ohio	108	109¼	108	108½	+ ½
95¾	96⅛	700	Baltimore & Ohio pf	95¾	96	95¾	95⅞	+ ⅛
68⅝	68⅞	20,325	Brooklyn Rapid Trans	68⅛	69½	68⅜	68¾	+ ⅛
91	93	100	Canada Southern	90	90	90	90	- 1¾
134⅜	135	4,300	Canadian Pacific	134⅜	135	134⅜	134⅞	+ ½
49¼	49⅜	7,235	Chesapeake & Ohio	49¼	49¾	49	49¼	+ ¼
41⅞	41½	51,750	Chicago & Alton	38⅝	41¾	38⅝	41¼	+ 2⅛
77¼	77⅝	4,800	Chicago & Alton pf	76	77¼	76	77¼	+1¼
206¾	207¼	1,000	Chi. & East. Ill	206	207	205¼	207	+1¼
29⅝	30	2,700	Chicago Great West	30	30¼	29¾	29¾	- ⅜
87¼	87½	500	Chi. Gt. West. pf. A	87¼	87½	87	87⅜	- ⅜
47	48	100	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾	- ½
76	77	1,400	Chi., Ind. & Louis	76½	76¾	76½	76½	+ ¼
87	88	300	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf	88	88	87¾	87¾	+ ¼
182	182½	54,640	Chi., Mil. & St. P	183	183¼	181¼	182	+ ⅛
193	194	500	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	194	194⅜	193½	193⅝	+ ⅛
252½	255	2,300	Chicago & Northw	253	253	250	252¼	-2¾
190	190½	2,545	Chi., R. I. & Pac	190½	191	190¼	190¾	+ ½
21	21½	2,400	Chicago Term. Trans	20½	21¾	20½	21½	+ ½
38½	38¾	4,300	Chi. Term. Trans. pf	37¼	39¼	37½	38¾	+1½
15	15½	500	Chicago Union Trac	15	15½	14¾	15¼	- ¼
		500	C., C., C. & St. L	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼	- ½
91	91¼	1,400	Colorado Fuel & Iron	91¼	91¼	91	91¼	- ¼
32	32¼	3,200	Colorado & Southern	32½	32½	32	32⅛	- ⅜
73¼	73½	200	Col. & Southern 1st pf	74	74	73½	73½	...
46¾	46¼	900	Col. & Southern 2d pf	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	...
222¾	224	1,810	Consolidated Gas	224	224	222¾	222¾	- 1¼
27½	28	300	Corn Products	27	28	27	28	...
82	84½	261	Corn Products pf	83	83	83	83	-1
175¾	176	100	Delaware & Hudson	176	176	176	176	+ 1¼
42½	43	500	Denver & R. G	43¼	43¼	42¾	42¾	+ ¼
91½	92	5,662	Denver & R. G. pf	92¼	92⅝	91¼	91¾	...
48	51	100	Denver & Southw	50	50	50	50	+7
62	65	100	Denver & Southw. pf	62	62	62	62	...
20	20¼	1,100	Detroit Southern	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	...
39	39¼	400	Detroit Southern pf	39½	39½	39½	39½	...
52¾	53	300	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	53⅝	53⅝	53	53	...
80		500	Detroit City Gas	86	87	86	87	+1
79⅝	80	300	Detroit United Railway	79½	80	79¾	80	+ ½
4¾	4⅞	1,100	*Distilling of Am	4⅝	4¾	4½	4⅝	...
35½	35⅞	920	*Distilling of Am. pf	35¼	36½	34¾	35⅞	+ ⅜
17	17¼	100	*Dul., S. S. & At	17	17	17	17	...
37¼	37⅜	9,480	Erie	37¼	37⅝	37¼	37⅜	- ¼
69¼	69	300	Erie 1st pf	69	69	68¾	68¾	- ⅛
53	54	200	Erie 2d pf	53½	53½	53½	53¾	+ ¼
192½	193	2,867	Gen. El., ex stock div	189¾	192	189¼	192	...
52	52½	1,700	Geo. A. Fuller Co	53½	53¾	52	52	-1½
95	96	100	Geo. A. Fuller Co. pf	96	96	96	96	- ½
188	189¼	1,700	Great Northern pf	189¼	190	189	189	+1½
87½	88	500	Hocking Valley	88¾	88¾	88	88	- ½
89½	90¼	300	Hocking Valley pf	90¾	90¾	89¾	90	- ¼
165¼	165⅝	9,800	Illinois Central	165⅞	166½	165	165⅝	- ⅛
19½	19½	2,300	Internat. Paper	20¼	20¼	19½	19½	-1
73	74	100	Internat. Paper pf	73¼	73¼	73¼	73¼	- ¾
68	85	200	*Internat. Power Co	71	71	70	70	-2
12	13¼	4,800	*Internat. Silver	12¾	13¼	12¾	13¼	- ¾
52	53	100	Internat. Steam Pump	53	53	53	53	...
48¾	49	1,100	Iowa Central	48¾	48⅝	48⅜	48⅝	+ ⅛
85¾	86½	200	Iowa Central pf	86	86¾	86	86¾	+ ⅛
81¼	81¾	600	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf	81¼	81½	81¼	81½	+ ⅛
33¾	34	300	Kansas City South	34	34	34	34	...
59	60	700	Kansas City South. pf	60¼	60⅝	60	60	...
33¾	34¼	100	Keokuk & D. M	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	...
65	66½	200	Lake Erie & West	65	65	65	65	+1
86	88	400	Long Island	86	86	85½	85¾	...
140½	140⅝	1,650	Louisville & Nashville	141¾	141⅞	140½	140⅝	- ⅜
142	144	100	Manhattan Beach	143	143	143	143	- ½
132¼	132⅝	9,900	Manhattan Elevated	132½	133⅛	132⅛	132⅝	+ ⅜
148¼	148¾	4,200	*Met. Street Railway	148	149¼	148	148¾	+ ¼
119½	120	3,100	*Met. Sec. Sub. rects	119¼	119⅝	119	119½	...
29	29⅛	1,600	Mexican Central	29¼	29⅝	28⅞	29	+ ⅛
112¼	112⅝	500	Minn. & St. Louis	112¼	112¾	112	112¾	+ ¼
50½	53⅝	800	M., St. P. & S. S. M	53⅜	53¾	50½	53¾	+ ⅞
123	124⅝	700	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf	124⅝	124⅝	124	124½	...
27¾	28	7,300	Mo., Kan. & Texas	27½	28¼	27½	27⅞	+ ⅜
59⅜	59¾	4,100	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf	59⅛	60	59⅛	59⅜	+ ⅛
112¾	113	56,200	Missouri Pacific	113⅞	114⅞	112¾	113	- ⅛
21⅜	21¼	100	*Nat. Lead Co	21⅜	21⅜	21⅛	21½	+ ⅛
180	183	800	Nat. R. R. of Mexico	183½	183½	183½	183⅝	...
38½	39	100	Nat. R. R. of Mex. pf	38½	38¾	38½	38½	- ⅝
171	172	460	*N. Y. Air Brake	171	171	171	171	-1
153¾	153⅞	13,150	New York Central	153½	153⅝	153¼	153¾	...
53¾	53¾	300	N. Y., Chi. & St. L	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜	53¾	+ ½
238	238½	550	N. Y., N. H. & H	236	240	236	238	+6¾
32⅝	33	1,300	N. Y., Ont. & West	33	33⅛	32⅝	32⅞	...
57⅜	57¾	1,920	Norfolk & Western	57⅞	58	57½	57¾	...
126¼	127½	950	North American	127½	128	126¼	126¾	+ ¼
70	72	100	Pacific Coast	72	72	72	72	+1
40¾	41½	100	Pacific Mail	41	41	41	41	+1
154¾	154⅞	15,600	Pennsylvania R. R	154⅜	154⅞	154⅜	154⅝	...
102½	102⅝	1,400	People's Gas Chicago	102¾	103¾	102¼	102⅝	+ ⅛
97	98	400	P., C., C. & St. L	98	98	97½	97½	- ⅛
47	47¼	720	Pressed Steel Car	47	47	46¾	47	- ⅛
86	87	500	Prossed Steel Car pf	86	86	86	86	- ⅞
37	37¼	200	*Ry. Steel Spring	31	31	30¾	30¾	- ⅜
30¼	31	200	*Ry. Steel Spring pf	31	31	30¾	30¾	- ⅜
85⅞	86½	200	*Ry. Steel Spring pf	85¾	85¾	85½	85¾	- ½
66⅝	66⅞	16,900	Reading	67¾	67¾	66½	66⅝	- ⅛
85⅞	86	3,500	Reading 1st pf	86¼	86¼	86	86	+ ⅛
71	71¼	7,200	Reading 2d pf	71⅛	71	71	71	...
17¾	17⅝	500	*Rep. Iron & Steel	18	18	17½	17½	- ¼
73½	74	400	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	+ ¼
22½	23	1,100	St. Jo. & G. I	22	22¾	22	22⅝	- ⅛
72¾	73¼	400	St. Jo. & G. I. 1st pf	73½	73½	73	73	- ⅜
33⅜	34	400	St. Jo. & G. I. 2d pf	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	- ⅜
69¾	70	1,600	St. L. & San Fran	69⅝	70½	69⅝	69⅞	...
84½	85	1,600	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	84	85¼	84	84⅞	+1⅛
73¼	73½	1,100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	73½	73¾	73½	73½	+ ⅛
34¾	35⅛	14,095	St. Louis Southw	34⅝	35¼	34½	35	+1⅛
70¾	70⅞	6,150	St. Louis Southw. pf	70½	71	70	70½	+ ⅜
66¼	66⅝	28,400	Southern Pacific	66½	66¾	66	66¼	+ ⅛
37⅜	37⅝	12,200	Southern Railway	37⅝	37⅞	37⅛	37¼	+ ⅛
96⅝	97	3,415	Southern Railway pf	96½	97	96½	96¾	+ ¼
63	64½	1,200	Tennessee Coal & Iron	64¼	64½	62¾	63	-1¼
43⅝	43⅞	2,500	Texas & Pacific	43½	44	43½	43¾	+ ⅛
21	21⅜	400	Tol., St. L. & West	20¾	21¼	20¾	21¼	+ ¼
38¾	39¼	1,900	Tol., St. L. & West. pf	37	39¼	37	39¼	+2¼
119	120	100	Twin City R. T	119	119	119	119	+ ½
80½	81¼	100	*Union Bag & P. Co. pf	81	81	81	81	+ ½
107⅜	107¾	72,200	Union Pacific	108¼	108¾	107¼	107⅜	- ⅜
91	91¾	4,800	Union Pacific pf	90½	91¾	90½	91	+ ⅝
11	11½	600	*U. S. Cast Iron Pipe	11	11	11	11	+ ¼
124	128⅝	700	*U. S. Leather	123⅝	123⅝	123⅝	123⅜	+ ¼
83⅝	84	500	*U. S. Leather pf	84¼	84¼	84	84	- ¼
55	57	100	U. S. Rubber pf	55	55	55	55	...
39⅜	39⅝	14,700	U. S. Steel	39⅝	39⅞	39⅜	39⅝	+ ⅝
90⅝	91	6,640	U. S. Steel pf	90⅝	91	90⅝	91	+ ¼
69⅝	70	550	Va.-Caro Chemical	70½	70¼	70	70¼	+ ¼
29⅝	30¼	2,700	Wabash	30¼	30⅝	29¾	29⅞	- ⅛
45¾	46	4,300	Wabash pf	46	46⅜	45½	45⅝	- ⅛
86¼	86¾	1,200	Western Union Tel	86½	86⅝	86½	86½	...
201	208	100	Westinghouse E. & M	208	208	208	208	...
36¾	37	100	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	- ¾
26⅜	26⅞	1,400	Wisconsin Central	26½	26⅞	26½	26⅞	+ ⅛
49	49¾	200	Wisconsin Central pf	49¼	49¾	49¼	49⅝	+ ⅛

Sales.....750,064 | *Unlisted.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
12,110	Amal. Copper	63¾	65¼	63⅞	64¾
130	Am. Ice	10	10¼	9¾	9¾
60	Am. Locomotive	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾
7,870	Am. Sugar	127¾	129⅝	127¾	128⅝
100	Ana. Copper	99	99	99	99
34,410	A., T. & S. F	87⅞	88⅝	87⅜	87⅞
290	A., T. & S. F. pf	101⅛	101⅜	100⅝	100⅝
420	Balt. & Ohio	108½	109	108	108
7,580	Brooklyn R. T	69¼	69½	68¾	69
110	Can. Pacific	134¾	134⅞	134¾	134¾
270	Ches. & Ohio	49½	49⅝	49⅛	49⅛
840	Chi. & Alton	39⅝	41	39⅝	40⅝
320	Chi. Gt. West	30¾	30¾	29¾	29⅞
24,280	C., M. & St. P	182¾	183¾	181¾	182¾
30	C., R. I. & P	189¾	189¾	189¾	189¾
50	Chi. Term. T	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼
150	Col. Fuel & I	91½	91½	90⅝	91
350	Col. Southern	32½	32½	31⅝	31⅝
20	Dist. of Am	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
10	D., S. S. & At	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾
550	Erie	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾
80	Erie 1st pf	69	69	68⅝	69
150	Ill. Central	165	166⅝	165	166⅜
100	Louis. & Nash	141	141¾	141	141
3,820	Manhattan	132¾	133	132¼	132⅝
30	Mex. Central	29¼	29¾	29¼	29⅝
50	M., St. P. & S.S.M	50½	50½	50½	50½
410	M., K. & Texas	27¾	28	27½	27¾
170	M., K. & T. pf	59⅝	60	59⅛	59⅜
29,640	Mo. Pacific	114	114¾	113	113¼
10	Nat. Biscuit	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝
30	N. R. R. of Mex.	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
75	National Lead	21⅝	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛
190	N. Y. Central	153⅝	153⅝	153	153
40	N. Y., O. & W	32⅝	33	32¾	33
70	Norf. & West	57¾	58	57¾	58
60	Pennsylvania	154⅝	154⅝	154¼	154½
150	People's Gas	102¾	102¾	102¼	102¾
20	Pressed S. Car	47¼	47½	47¼	47½
2,830	Reading	66¾	67	66⅝	66¾
100	Reading 2d pf	71	71	71	71
60	Rep. Steel	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
10	St. L. & S. F	69⅜	69⅜	69⅜	69⅜
110	St. L. S. W	34⅝	35	34⅝	35
30	St. L. S. W. pf	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾
6,090	Southern Pac	66¾	67	66¼	66¾
2,280	Southern Ry	37¾	37¾	37	37¾
50	Southern Ry. pf	96¾	96⅞	96¼	96⅞
130	Tenn. C. & I	64½	64½	64⅜	64½
230	Texas Pacific	43⅝	44	43¾	43⅞
20,350	Union Pacific	108¼	108¾	107¾	107¾
20	Union Pac. pf	90⅝	90⅝	90⅜	90⅜
340	U. S. Leather	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
10,890	U. S. Steel	39⅝	39⅝	39¼	39⅞
550	U. S. Steel pf	90⅝	91	90⅝	91
150	Wabash	29¾	30¼	29¾	29¾
230	Wabash pf	46¼	46¾	45¾	45¾
290	West. Union	86⅝	86⅝	86⅜	86⅝
20	W. & L. E. 2d pf	36½	36½	36¼	36½
60	Wis. Central	26¾	26¾	26⅝	26¾

170,615

Bonds.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$4,000	U. P. C. 4s	108½	108½	108¼	108½

WEEKLY CROP REPORTS.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The following is the Weather Bureau's weekly summary of crop conditions:

Very favorable temperatures prevailed during the week ended July 14 in all districts east of the Rocky Mountains, with the exception of the Central and East Gulf States, which have suffered somewhat from excessive heat. A considerable portion of these last-mentioned districts have, however, received much-needed rains, relieving to a great extent the severe drought that has prevailed for several weeks, although more rain is greatly needed in some sections.

Heavy rains have continued in the Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valleys and portions of the lake region, delaying cultivation and causing destructive freshets in places. The Central and Southern Rocky Mountain regions have suffered somewhat from low temperatures and frosts. Highly favorable conditions prevailed on the Pacific Coast, especially in Oregon and Washington.

The corn crop, as a whole, in the principal corn States has made very favorable progress, although needing cultivation in portions of the Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valleys and lake region, as a result of continued rains, which have also reduced the acreage somewhat in Iowa. In the Southern States late corn has improved somewhat, but the early crop is very poor. In New England, New York, and North Dakota corn is very backward.

Winter wheat harvest is nearing completion, except in the northern portion of the Winter wheat belt. The crop has experienced generally favorable conditions, except in the Missouri Valley, where complaints continue of sprouting in stack and shock. On the North Pacific Coast Winter wheat is maturing nicely, and harvest will begin in Oregon in about ten days.

Spring wheat is now heading in the northern portion of the Spring wheat region, and the general outlook for this crop continues promising, although it is late in portions of Northern Minnesota. In Iowa, where the crop has been damaged somewhat by rust, the outlook is less favorable.

Oats continue in promising condition, but lodging is reported quite extensively in Nebraska and Iowa, and to some extent in Ohio. Harvesting has been interrupted by wet weather in the lower Missouri Valley, but has made good progress elsewhere.

A general improvement in the condition of cotton is indicated, although in the central and Eastern districts the plant is small, and blooming to top is extensively reported. In Texas, except in the region of drought, which comprises less than 10 per cent. of the cotton area, the crop has made rapid growth and in many sections the prospects are flattering.

Tobacco is doing well, though small in the Middle Atlantic States; cutting and curing are in progress in the Carolinas and some of the early planted in Tennessee is ready for topping.

In New England and Michigan the outlook for apples continues promising and less complaint of dropping is received from Missouri and Arkansas, but New York reports less favorable prospects than in the previous week. In the Middle Atlantic and Ohio Valley States no indifferent crop is indicated.

The week has been favorable for haying, except in portions of the Missouri Valley, where it has been retarded by rains. A very fine crop is generally indicated in the States of the central valleys.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1902.	1901.	1900.
DETROIT UNITED RAILWAY—			
1st week July	$75,348	$68,005	.....
From Jan. 1	1,666,634	1,437,952	.....
Rapid Railway:			
1st week July	8,894	9,291	.....
TORONTO, HAMILTON & BUFFALO—			
Mileage	88	88	88
4th week June	11,594	11,092	.....
Month	35,381	35,224	.....
Fiscal year	504,381	399,281	.....
BALTIMORE & OHIO for June—			
Gross income	4,379,560	4,023,127	$3,704,306
Op. expenses	2,815,577	2,516,463	2,630,316
Net	1,563,983	1,506,659	1,163,990
Fiscal year:			
Gross income	51,125,787	47,114,430	42,783,108
Op. expenses	32,888,762	31,046,231	27,828,216
Net	18,237,025	16,068,100	14,954,892
DETROIT UNITED for June—			
Gross income	291,470	260,109	220,584
Exp. and taxes	159,333	139,412	122,475
Net	132,137	120,697	98,109
Gross, 6 months	1,591,287	1,371,947	1,150,728
Exp. and taxes	907,944	775,347	657,479
Net, 6 months	684,243	596,600	493,249
Total income	693,631	608,634	500,219
Charges	395,739	345,110	297,588
Surp., 6 months	297,802	263,715	202,631

RIDICULES COTTON RUMOR.

T. H. Price Decries London Story that He Controls the World's Market.

In reference to the London dispatch to the effect that the Lancashire mill owners are much disturbed because certain American speculators—with Theodore H. Price at their head—had gradually acquired control of the old crop of cotton and would force the Lancashire men to pay about $100,000,000 extra for raw material between now and October, cotton men in this city pronounce the report ridiculous.

Mr. Price himself, when seen in regard to the matter, said:

"The story is made out of whole cloth—certainly so far as I am concerned and so far as I can learn of anybody else. I have been rusticating in the country for the past ten days, and, of course, when I returned I was much surprised to find myself in control of practically the cotton market of the world. It is absurd.

"You will probably find that some speculators over on the other side were long of the market and put this story out to influence prices. I am flattered that they should think me important enough to mention me as the leader, but I must say their story is all wrong."

AMERICAN-CUBAN DEVELOPMENT.

The stockholders of the American-Cuban Development Company, which recently filed articles of incorporation at Trenton, N. J., met yesterday at the law office of George Fiaacke, in Jersey City, and elected these Directors::

George M. Hurd,	J. K. Tillotson,
William J. Hawther,	J. J. Starlin,
H. P. Lloyd,	W. B. Stewart,
J. Frank Hackstaff,	A. M. Gammon,
William A. Woodbury,	C. C. Root.
George K. Cobueh,	

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors these officers were chosen:

President—J. K. Tillotson.
Vice President—George M. Hurd.
Secretary—William A. Woodbury.
Treasurer—William J. Hawther.

Offices will be established in New York and Philadelphia. The company is capitalized at $4,000,000. Its object is to develop 86,660 acres of land it has acquired on Cochinas Bay, Province of Santa Clara, Cuba, and establish a colony there.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.79¾
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.71
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.58
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.10
Cotton, middling	.09 5-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.05½
Sugar, granulated	4.65
Molasses, O. K., prime	.40
Beef, family	16.25
Beef hams	22.00
Tallow, prime	.06⅝
Pork, mess	19.62½
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.10¾
Lard, prime	11.60
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	22.50
Butter, Western creamery	.21¼

CHICAGO, July 15.—No. 2 Spring wheat, 74@75c; No. 3 Spring, 70@74c; No. 2 red, 74½c; No. 2 corn, 66@68½c; No. 2 yellow, 66@67c; No. 2 oats, 48@43½c; No. 3 white, 50@52½c; No. 2 rye, 61c; fair to choice malting barley, 70@73c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.40; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.46; prime timothy seed, $5.75; mess pork, per bbl, $18.47½@18.52½; lard, per 100 lb, $11.20; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $10.75@10.85; dry-salted shoulders, 9¾@9½c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $11.37½@$11.50; clover, contract grade, $8.45.

COTTON.—Speculative interest in cotton, so far as surface condition indicated, was at an exceptionally low ebb. The market opened steady, with prices 1 point higher to 1 point lower, and for the balance of the day followed a rut of 5 points, with trada at all times tame. The English cables cut little figure as an influence, being regarded as a standoff. The near months were steady and a shade higher, while distant positions were lower and dull. The weather report gava ahowers to moderate rains in the belt, and forecast pointed to more precipitation over the central and eastern sections. Spot cotton houses were light buyers of the July and August options during the forenoon; Liverpool bought January. Then came the weekly crop-weather report from Washington, and noted a marked changa for the bstter in conditions as compared with one week ago. When it was considered that rains have fallen since this report waa compiled in the dry sections mentioned, the outlook was summed up as exceptionally bright. However, the trade had discounted a favorable report, and as selling orders were scarce, the department's statement produced little or no effect on the market, which continued stupidly dull and narrow. Throughout the afternoon the market was featureless, with the room quits content to await further weather developments in the belt and the cables from Liverpool to-day. The close was quiet, with prices net unchanged to 2 points lower. Receipts were light, clearances for export were small, and the other phases of the statistical situation lacked new feature.

The weekly crop-weather report from Washington was summed up by the local trade as very favorable, but had been fully anticipated and made no marked effect upon the course of the market. Prices varied scarcely 10 points in the half hour following the receipt of the report.

Summary.—A general improvement in tha condition is indicated, although in the Central and Eastern districts the plant is small, and blooming to top is extensively reported. In Texas, except in the region of drought, which comprises less than 10 per cent. of the cotton area, the crop has made rapid growth, and in many sections prospects are flattering.

Texas—Cotton making rapid growth and fruiting well rapidly, except in the region of drought, which comprises not more than 6 to 8 per cent. of the acreage. In many sections prospects are flattering. Few scattered reports of boll weevil and shedding, the latter due to alternating showers and sunshine, but no material damage. Beginning to open in central and progressing in central and in southern counties.

Spot cotton closed quiet, with quotations unchanged on the basis of 9 5-16c for middling upland and 9 9-16c for middling Gulf. Sales, 130 bales. Southern spot markets were reported as follows: New Orleans, unchanged, at 9c; Mobile, unchanged, at 8¾c; Savannah, unchanged, at 8⅝c; Charleston, no quotation; Wilmington, unchanged, at 9c; Norfolk, unchenged, at 9c; Baltimore, unchanged, at 9¼c; Galveston, steady, at 8 15-16@; St. Louis, unchanged, at 8 15-16c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	8.69	8.71	8.65	8.70@8.71
August	8.48	8.50	8.43	8.45@8.46
September	8.09	8.09	8.05	8.06@8.07
October	7.89	7.89	7.85	7.86@7.87
November	7.78	7.78	7.74	7.76@7.77
December	7.75	7.76	7.73	7.75@7.77
January	7.77	7.79	7.75	7.76@7.77
February				7.76@7.78
March	7.75	7.76	7.74	7.75@7.76

LIVERPOOL, July 15.—Spot cotton in moderate demand; sales, 9,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000 bales; imports, 20,000 bales; receipts, 1,000 bales; American, 1,000 bales; middling upland, 5 3-32d. Futures opened steady, with partial 1-64d decline; closed quiet net unchanged to 1½ points lower; July, 4.57½s; July-August, 4.55s; August-September, 4.47b; September-October, 4.31b; October-November, 4.23½b; November-December, 4.20s; December-January, 4.18b; January-February, 4.18s; February-March, 4.17½d; March-April, 4.17@4.18; Manchester yarns steadier; cloths, more disposition to do business.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—It was a great day for the bears in oil grain markets, with corn of

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Dealings by Brokers—New Apartment House on Washington Heights—The Day's Results at Auction.

Details will be found in another column relative to the purchase of the northwest corner of St. Nicholas Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-first Street by the Lenox Presbyterian Church.

Joseph Fleischman has bought from Charles T. Barney a plot of six lots at the northwest corner of Broadway and One Hundred and Eighth Street, and will erect thereon a six-story elevator apartment-house from plans by Buchman & Fox.

Henry H. Otten has sold for Henry Wendt to H. Scheiding the five-story double flat, with stores, 2,036 Eighth Avenue.

Charles Griffith Moses & Brother have sold for Egbert Mills the three-story dwelling 452 West One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, 16.8 by 50 by 100.

William H. Browning has sold to Joseph Alexander the four-story dwelling 59 West Forty-sixth Street.

The dwelling 625 West End Avenue, recently reported sold, was bought for occupancy by a Mrs. Kranich. Frank L. Fisher Company negotiated the transaction.

Jacob Finkelstein has sold for Adler & Herrman to W. & J. Baehrach the six-story tenement 338 East Fourteenth Street, 25 by 103. The same broker also reports that he has leased for S. Koodlnofsky the two new seven-story tenements 33 and 36 Forsyth Street, for a term of five years at an aggregate rental of $40,000.

Oscar Dobroczynski and Adolph Blumenkranz have sold for Abraham Berson and Jacob Jablons to Lieb Landau for $28,000 the six-story tenement 105 Allen Street, 25 by 87.

A. Sutzman has sold for J. Wolkenberg to Abraham Liebenthal for $53,500 the seven-story brick building 65 Forsyth Street, 25 by 100.

Charles A. Webber & Co. have sold for a client to H. G. Eller the four-story brick double flat 567 Eagle Avenue, 25 by 90; also for William Wainwright for $7,600 the two-story two-family frame dwelling 2,450 Lorillard Place, 20.3 by 87.6.

T. W. Bower has sold for Louis Eickwort to B. Ferguson the frame dwelling 2,131 Hughes Avenue.

Thorn & Co. have sold for W. H. Wright & Son to Herman Straus for occupancy the two-and-a-half-story dwelling 2,541 Valentine Avenue, 31 by 100.

Herbert A. Sherman has sold for F. L. M. Masury his place at Sand's Point, L. I., a tract of about thirty-five acres, with house and outbuildings. The buyer is William Butler Duncan, Jr. The property adjoins the country places of Bourke Cockran and George Zabriskie.

The old Westminster Hotel at the northwest corner of Irving Place and Sixteenth Street, and be sold at auction on Aug. 6 under foreclosure proceedings in which the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company is plaintiff and Elizabeth Nash Smith and others defendants. The amount of the claims against the property is about $430,000.

James A. Campbell, who will erect a twelve-story building at 198 Broadway, has secured a building loan of $135,000 from the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company.

John Peters has sold a number of the following three-story-and-basement dwellings, each 15.3½ by 92: For Eliza A. Carr of Paterson, N. J., 227 East Twentieth Street; for Sophia Humes, 237 East Twentieth Street; for Catharine Armstrong, 233 East Twentieth Street.

J. E. Kells has sold for Isaac Van Wagner 418 St. Nicholas Avenue, price $50,000.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Vincent A. Ryan.

Fulton Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, 126.10 by 88.3 by 126.11 by 84.5, vacant; foreclosure sale, to Marcus Nathan.....$23,650

By Philip A. Smyth.

80 and 81 South Street, 50.7 northeast of Fletcher Street, 50 by 75.8; five-story brick building; partition sale, to John N. A. Griswold..... 31,750

151 and 153 East Eighty-first Street, north side, 250.2 feet west of Third Avenue, 45.10 by 102.2, seven-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to Abraham J. Dworsky..... 68,700

By L. J. Phillips & Co.

Fifth Street, north side, 44½ feet east of Green Avenue, Twenty-fourth Ward, 25 by 101.2, two-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, C. M. Hough, as administrator..... 2,500

By George J. Read.

49 Lawrence Street, north side, 225.9 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 25 by 110 by 25.3 by 113.6, three-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, August Krehbiel..... 5,900

By Herbert A. Sherman.

2,481 Eighth Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, 25 by 70 by 41.7 by 85.3, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the K. Block Co. 30,000

2,506 Eighth Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, 25 by 62.11, four-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to B. K. Block..... 29,502

By James L. Wells.

155 West Eighteenth Street, north side, 210 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 20 by 99.6, two-story brick building; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Magdalena Kenfer.. 18,000

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

2,504 First Avenue, east side, 75.11 feet north of One Hundred and Seventh Street, 25 by 115, six-story brick tenement, with stores; foreclosure sale, to David Friedman..... 23,200

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., public auction sale, 53 Allen Street, west side, 175.1 feet north of Hester Street, 25.2 by 87.7, six-story fourfamily brick tenement.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, D. P. Ingraham, referee, 2,780 to 2,784 Broadway, northeast corner of One Hundred and Seventh Street, 81.1½ by 99.1 by 100.11 by 25 by 25.2 by 103.3½, seven-story brick flat, with stores. Due on judgment, $296,672.

By John T. Byrd, foreclosure sale, Paul Grosjean, referee, 366 East Ninety-second Street, south side, 225 feet east of Second Avenue, 25 by 100.8, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $10,050.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 82 to 87 Tompkins Street, for a two-story brick boiler shop, to be 120 by 41.8, Thomas Sprewan & Son, 152 Rodney Street, Brooklyn, owner; C. A. Perry of 723 Bushwick Avenue, architect; cost, $34,000.

No. 117 East Sixty-ninth Street, for a five-story brick dwelling, 20 by 75.6; Paul Puckman, Jr., owner; Hoppin & Koen of 224 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $25,000.

Nos. 119 and 121 East Sixty-ninth Street, for two four-story brick dwellings, 40 by 61.11; L. E. Opdyke, premises, owner; W. S. Post of 33 East Seventeenth Street, architect; cost, $35,000.

Tremont Avenue, north side, 252 feet east of Monterey Avenue, for a five-story brick office building, 53.65 by 98; Rowland W. Thomas of 4,221 Third Avenue, owner; Bronx Architectural Company of 3,397 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $50,000.

Alterations.

No. 144 Liberty Street, to a two-story brick store; G. H. McManus, owner; C. E. Meese, architect; cost, $350.

No. 50 Oak Street, to a five-story brick tenement, with stores; M. Santengeth of 61 Oliver Street, owner; Hamburger & Straub of 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $3,000.

Nos. 210 and 212 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, to two three-story brick assembly rooms; J. Dorf of 411 Grand Street, owner; M. Langer of 151 Nasau Street, architect; cost, $71,000.

Nos. 54 to 58 West Thirty-third Street, to a sixteen-story brick hotel; W. R. H. Martin, premises, owner; H. J. Hardenbergh of 10 West Twenty-third Street, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 112 East Broadway, to a five-story brick tenement, with store; F. Libman of 18 East Broadway, owner; Bernstein & Bernstein of 111 Broadway, architects; cost, $1,500.

No. 622 Fifth Avenue, to a four-story brick dwelling; J. D. Wing of 15 Wall Street, owner; C. True of 729 Sixth Avenue, architect; cost, $5,000.

Nos. 134 and 136 Canal Street, to five-story brick offices, with store; R. Finkelstein, owner; Sass & Smallheiser of 23 Park Row, architects; cost, $6,000.

No. 120 Ludlow Street, to a six-story brick tenement; A. Feinberg of 16 West Fourteenth Street, owner; A. E. Wheeler of 265 Broadway, architect; cost, $900.

Croton Avenue, south side, 25 feet south of One Hundred and Eightieth Street, to a three-story frame store and dwelling, 20 by 54; Bertha Pirk of 964 East One Hundred and Eightieth Street, owner; L. A. Soule of 593 Ford Street, architect; cost, $1000.

No. 427 East One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, to a three-story brick factory, 75 by 100; Edward Dart of 427 East One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, owner; H. D. Deitz, architect; cost, $500.

No. 391 Lincoln Avenue, to a three-story brick store and factory, 50 by 100; Henry Spies of 94 Lincoln Avenue, owner; Walter H. Hornum of 288 Lenox Avenue, architect; cost, $250.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Tuesday, July 15.

AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 179th St, 25x100; Arthur Simonson to John Mara, E. & S. 1

ARCULARIUS PLACE, n s, 549.5 ft e of Gerard Av, 50x100; Mary J. Crotty to Raphael Danziger, (mtg $1,000)..... Excb.

AVENUE A, e s, 25 ft s of 74th St, 25.7x77; Jerome Vostrovsky and wife to Anna Capek and others, (mtg $13,500)..... 100

BARKER AV, w s, 350 ft n of Elizabeth St, 50x125; also Dunscombe Av, w s, 350 ft s of Julianna St, 50x125; William H. Russell, referee, to Bronx Borough Bank..... $500

BROADWAY, 198, e s, 21x101x22.10x161; Martha H. Andrew to Jennie A. Campbell, B. & S..... 100

CATHARINE ST, e s, Lot 176, map of Henry Rutgers, 83x104.4x23x100.10; Orchard St, 56, e s, 25x87.6; Hannah Weinstein to Frank Solomon, (mtg $40,500)..... 100

CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, s s, 350 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x70.11; 109th St, n s, 408.4 ft e of Broadway, 22.4x100.11; John Cummings to Amos F. Eno..... 38,000

CHAMBERS ST, 148, s s, 25x77.8x24.10x77.3; James A. Campbell to Martha H. Andrew, (mtg $65,000)..... 135,000

CHARLES ST, n s, 221 ft e of 4th St, 20x95; George Schenck to Louis Gompper, (mtg $8,000)..... 100

COLUMBIA ST, e s, 250 ft n of Rivington St, 25x90; Abraham Nevins and another to Barnet Sussman and another, (mtg $15,000)..... 1

CYPRESS AV, s s, at the s w s of 133d St, 100x200; Stephen M. Anderson to James A. Adams, all liens..... 1

FORSYTH ST, e s, 175 ft n of Delancey St, 19.2½ x75; Harris Mandelbaum to Wolf Nadler, quitclaim..... 1

FREDERICK ST, e s, 175 ft s of Jacob St, 25x57.6; John Smith to Sophie Weber, (mtg $2,000)..... 1

FRONT ST, 102, n s, 19.8x79.9; Robert L. Banks and others, children, to James M. Montgomery and another, ½ part.. 100

FRONT ST, 102, n s, 19.8x79.9; Isabella M. Banks to James M. Montgomery and another, ½ part..... 100

HUDSON ST, 534, e s, 20.1x88.1x irregular; Hudson St, 532, e s, 20.7x102.7x 21.11x55.5; American Mortgage Company to Charles Moran and others, (mtg $13,000)..... 1

ISTNER PLACE, n s, 90 ft w of Park Av, 90x102; Alfred Kraus to Jacob Leltner, all liens..... 1

JEROME AV, e s, 200 ft n of James St, 100x125; Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, to L. Jules Mayer..... 8,000

LENOX AV, 154, e s, 25x100; Isidor Kaufman to Moritz Gidion and wife, (mtg $25,000)..... 1

LEWIS ST, 85 to 89, w s, 54.3x100; Moritz Itzkovitz to Max J. Klein and others, (mtg $35,950)..... 1

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 100 ft n of 183d St, 25x100; William H. Russell, referee, to Bronx Borough Bank, (mtg $1,137).. 1,100

LOTS 10 to 15, Block 33, map of Pelham Park; Jenny Cockburn to Edward B. Joelin, Jr., & S..... 2,500

LOTS 25 and 26, map of 473 lots, Haight estate; E. B. Levy to Emma E. Geyer.

LOTS 152 to 155, map of William O. Giles; Catherine C. Giles and another to Arthur Giles, (mtg $1,000)..... 1

MADISON AV, w s, 40.5 ft n of 115th St, 39x85; Le Grand K. Pettit to Samuel Sandler, (mtg $22,000)..... 100

MADISON ST, 215, n s, 26.1x100; Samuel Davis and another to Karl M. Walbach, (mtg $24,000)..... 100

RIDGE ST, 132, e s, 27x100; Abraham Goldberg to Mollie Goldberg, (mtg $2,000)..... 1

RIVERDALE AV, s s, Plot 20, map of the property of Joseph Rosenthal, 50x 100; Allee Clark, widow, to Thomas F. Curran, (mtg $1,650)..... 1

RIVERDALE AV, w s, Plot 20, map of the property of Joseph Rosenthal, 50x 100; Thomas F. Curran to the Rev. James F. Kiley, (mtg $1,650)..... 1

SPENCER PLACE, n w s, Lots 246 and 247, amended map of Central Mott Haven, 50x90.8x50.2x65; Agnes Nobis to Elizabeth Nobis, B. & S..... 1

SPENCER PL, n w s, Lots 246 and 247, amended map of Central Mott Haven, 50x90.8x50.2x65; Elizabeth Nobis to Agnes Nobis, life lease..... 1

WALTON AV, w s, 200.8 ft n of 177th St, 42.11x35.4 to Funest St x44.6x47.4; John J. Schaeht to Sarah E. Freind, B. & S..... 1

WASHINGTON SQUARE SOUTH, 49 and 50, s w s, 50x100x irregular; Washington Square Home for Friendless Girls to Amos F. Eno..... 60,000

WAVERLEY PLACE, 12, s s, 24.4x82.5x 24.4x82.5; Archibald Park to Charles Perceval, (mtg $40,000)..... 1

WOODYCREST AV, w s, 201.6 ft s of 162d St, 25.3x111.10x25x114.11; Dionizius Saley to Paras R. Saley..... 1

1ST ST, 340, n s, 50 ft n of 52d St, 20x 61; Raphael Danziger to Mary J. Crotty, (mtg $10,000)..... Exch.

1ST AV, e s, 50 ft s of 31st St, 22.2x—x31x 34; George Whitefield to George Whitefield, Jr..... 1

1ST AV, 962, e s, 24.7x84; George Whitefield to George Whitefield, Jr..... 1

5TH AV, 1,312, w s, 25x100; H. G. E. Scheiding to Raphael Lyons, (mtg $20,000)..... 100

6TH AV, 681, n w corner of 30th St, 24.8x 100; Frederick H. Walker to Chauncey E. Horton..... 100,000

7TH ST, s s, 196 ft w of Avenue B, 20x 90.10; Amelia Hall, executrix, to Frederick Schuck and others..... 18,000

7TH ST, s s, 196 ft w of Avenue B, 20x 90.10; Frederick Schuck to Caroline Witt and another, ½ part..... 6,000

8TH AV, s e corner of 125th St, 25.8x99, with strip to strip; William F. Peper to James Butler, (mtg $40,000)..... 1

9TH AV, 856, e s, 25.9x70; Quinton Corwine, referee, to United States Trust Company..... 24,750

17TH ST, n s, 90.6 ft e of Stuyvesant St, 57x41.11x irregular; the Hebrew Technical Institute to the Lucas A. Steinam Memorial Fund..... 12,500

19TH AV, w s, 50.4 ft s of 47th St, 25.1x 75; Adolph Henderson to Eliza E. Anderson, (mtg $12,500)..... 1

12TH ST, 520, s s, 295.6 ft e of Avenue A, 25x100.3; Sigmund Muldberg and another to Anna Goldstein, ⅓ part, (mtg $24,000)..... Nom.

12TH ST, 522, s s, 320.6 ft e of Avenue A, 25x100.3; Moritz Muldberg and another to Sigmund Muldberg, ⅓ part, (mtg $24,000)..... Nom.

12TH ST, 524, s s, 295.6 ft e of Avenue A, 75x100.3; Israel Horwitz and another to Sigmund Muldberg and another, (mtgs $12,000)..... Nom.

12TH ST, 524, s s, 345.6 ft e of Avenue A, 25x100.3; Sigmund Muldberg and another to Moritz Muldberg, ⅓ part, (mtg $24,000)..... Nom.

13TH ST, 440 East, 24.3x103.3; David Friedmann to Annie Jacobs, ½ part, (mtg $20,000)..... 4,000

14TH ST, n s, Lot 341, w ½, map of Wakefield; William Braun to Frank A. O'Donnell..... 1

22D ST, 225 West, 16.1x78.6; William H. Hind to Mary E. Rogers..... 14,400

30TH ST, s s, 114 ft w of 8th Av, 22x 98.9; William H. Smith to Mary A. Donnelly..... 1

32D ST, 371 West, 19x98.9; William Cotman to Stuyvesant Real Estate Company..... 100

36TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 3d Av, 20x 98.9; Cornelius Van Ness to H. Mason Raborg, (mtg $15,000)..... 100

40TH ST, 325 to 338, s s, 78 ft w of 2d Av, 19x 100.5; Michael Curley to Mary Higgins, (mtg $8,000)..... Nom.

51ST ST, 128 and 130, s s, 64.10 ft w of Lexington Av, runs s 71.10x w 15.2x s 21.6x w 20x n 42.11x w 0.5x n 50.5 to 51st St x e 40.2; Simon Herman to Louis Bachrach, (mtg $16,000)..... Nom.

51ST ST, n s, 252.6 ft e of 5th Av, 52.6x 100.5; Helen M. Gould and others to Thomas M. Hall 50,416

51ST ST, n s, 252.6 ft e of 5th Av, 52.6x 100.5; William T. Emmet, referee, to Thomas M. Hall 162,000

53D ST, n s, 231.3 ft e of 7th Av, 18.9x 100.5; Mary E. Knight and others, executors and trustees, to Joseph M. Lichtenauer..... 12,500

54TH ST, 240 East, 25x100.4; Georgs Whitefield to Mary Whitefield..... 1

55TH ST, 01, n s, 219 ft e of 6th Av, 20x 100.5; Robert J. James to Carolina Plant, other consideration and..... 100

55TH ST, n s, 73 ft w of Lexington Av, 17x100.5; Edward D. Perry to Richard T. Wainwright..... Nom.

58TH ST, 146, n s, 315 ft w of 3d Av, 20x100.5; 58th St, 140, s s, 85 ft s of Lexington Av, 20x80.8; Abraham Siegel to Randolph Guggenheimer, (mtg $25,000) 44,670

60TH ST, s s, 100.5 ft w of Avenue A, runs n 99.9x w 38.6x s w 98x s e 100x n e 100.4; John Vesey to Herbert W. Heyer..... Nom.

71ST ST, n s, 630 ft w of Columbus Av, 20x102.2; Martha E. Magia and another to Edwin Cudlipp..... 1

74TH ST, 156 East, 18.3x102.2; Charles Simon and another to Gertrude Kaufman, quitclaim..... 1

79TH ST, s s, 144 ft w of 1st Av, 17x 102.2; Johanna Cohen to William Connolly, Jr., (mtg $6 000)..... Nom.

83D ST, 302 East, 26x102.2; Louiss Berndt to Elizabeth Baldauf and another, (mtg $10,000)..... 100

86TH ST, 201 West, 20x100; Emily L. Landon to Harry W. Berlin, (mtg $18,000)..... 1

92D ST, e s, at centre of Bloomingdale Road, 150 ft s of Boulevard, 25.8x— x—x—; Boulevard, e s, 161.3 ft s of 92d St, 24.8x—x—x—; W. H. Martin to Georgs H. Allison, (R S $1)..... 1

103D ST, 167 East, 25x100.11; Catherine Langan to Anna M. Dorlon, (mtg $8,000) 1

112TH ST, 243 and 245 East, 50x100.11; Eliza A. Tuthill to Louis Less, (mtg $5,500)..... 100

116TH ST, 313 West, 25x76.11x26.1x84.8; Alexander Spiro and another to Lena Feuer, (mtg $20,000)..... Excb.

116TH ST, 365 West, 16.8x100; Mina Friedgen and another, executors, to James De Wolf, (mtg $6,000)..... 12,000

117TH ST, 318 West, 25.8x100.11; Emma Fitch to Katherine Scheid, (mtg $17,500) 22,000

123D ST, s e, 100 ft s of 8th Av, 25x100.11 x25x100.8; Thomae A. Mackey to Mary McKeagney..... 1

125TH ST, n s, 381 ft w of Lenox Av, 19x99.11; Emma J. Mead to Annie E. Palmsr, ½ part..... Excb.

125TH ST, 446 to 452 West, 100x100.11; Cyrus J. Strong and another to Lewis Landon, (mtg $80,000)..... 90,000

127TH ST, s s, 191.3 ft e of Lenox Av, 18.9x99.11; Annie E. Palmer to Emma J. Mead, ½ part..... Excb.

128TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Broadway, 100 x99.11; Jacob Rosborg to William H. Bullwinkel, (mtg $4,000)..... 100

141ST ST, s s, 90 ft w of Edgecombe Av, 108.9x202.1 to 140th St x irregular; Henry F. Haaren to John W. Haaren, all liens..... 1

141ST ST, s s, 90 ft w of Edgecombe Av, 108.9x202.1 to 140th St x irregular; John W. Haaren to Henel W. Brown, B. & S..... 1

146TH ST, 100 ft s of Brook Av, 25 x99.8; James D. Askin to Josepb Sonnsk, (mtg $7,000)..... 1

146TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of Willis Av, 25x 100; Elizabeth K. Morse to Laura Wehman, (mtg $2,000)..... 1

154TH ST, 417 West, 21x99.11; Max Marx to John N. Bull, (mtg $11,000).... 100

167TH ST, e s, 119.3 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 19.11x120.4x16.9x131.11; Harry K. Zust to Charles B. Trimble..... 1

177TH ST, n e, 77.3 ft w of Walton Av, 26x107.1 irregular; John J. Schacht to Frederick Emanuel..... 100

207TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 9th Av, 150x 99.11; William H. Bullwinkel to Jacob Rosborg, (mtg $5,700)..... 1

Recorded Leases.

BROOME ST, 406 to 412; Marion St, 4 and 6; Elm St, 187 und 189; James C. Fargo, as President of American Express Company, to Daniel T. Wilson, 15 years..... $11,080 to 22,052

COLUMBIA ST, 99; Christian D. Hehm to Joseph Schwartz, 10 years..$1,105. 1,150

COLUMBIA ST, 120; Bertha Harris to Samuel Kornfeld, 4 years..... 1,700

SPENCER PL, n w s, Lots 246 and 247, amended map of Central Mott Haven; Elizabeth Nobis to Agnes Nobis, life lease..... Nom.

STANTON ST, 74; Allen St, 180½; Zopher L. Hawkins, administrator, to Abe Solomon, to May 1, 1907..... 1,500

6TH AV, 102; Townsend B. Baldwin, trustee, to Clarence B. Bigelow, 10 years 1,500

34TH ST, 336 East; James J. Ryan to Angelina Di Palma, 3 years..... 720

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

BACHRACH, Louis, to Simon Herman; 57th St, 128 and 130 East, 3 years..... 3,000

BARBER, William A., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 106th St, 319 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 23,000

BISHOP, Richard, to Hattie Leland, trustee; 8th St, n s, 155 ft w of Avenus A, Unionport, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 1,500

BROWNE, Lulu P., to Cornelia E. Cornwell; 132d St, 154 West, due July 1, 1907, 5 per cent..... 3,000

BULLWINKLE, William H., to Jacob Rosborg; 128th St, s s, 150 ft w of Broadway, prior mtg $4,000, 2 years... 10,000

CAMPBELL, James A., to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 198 Broadway, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 215,000

CAMPBELL, James A., to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 198 Broadway, building loan, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 135,000

CAMPBELL, James A., to Mary F. Betts; 198 Broadway, prior mtg $350,000, 3 years..... 55,000

CLOOS-LONGO, Grace L., to Archibald M. Maclay, guardian; 8th Av, n e corner of 54th St, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 9,000

CLOOS-LONGO, Grace L., to Archibald M. Maclay, as trustee; 8th Av, n e corner of 54th St, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 5,400

CUDLIPP, Edwin, to Martha E. Magie; 71st St, n s, 630 ft w of 9th Av, 5 years..... 20,000

DAVEY, Andrew, to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; Willis Av, n e corner of 137th St, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 16,000

DAVIS, Sarah E., to New York Savings Bank; 86th St, s s, 171.8 ft w of Park Av, due June 1, 1907, 4 per cent..... 26,000

DITCHETT, Stephen D., to William H. Payne; Clinton Av, n e corner of 169th St, ¾ part, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 4,500

FAY, Mary, widow, individually and as executrix, to Theodore Bitterman; 80 Catharine St, installments, 6 per cent.... 2,500

FERRIS, John J., to Elizabeth W. Becker, 2d Av, 1,852, 3 years..... 15,500

FERRIS, John J., to Charles Pfaiff; 2d Av, e s, 25.8 ft s of 96th St, prior mtg $15,500, due July 1, 1905..... 2,500

FEUER, Lena, to Alexander Spiro; 116th St, 313 West, due Jan. 17, 1904..... 8,000

FIRST UNITED PRESBYTERIAN Church of New York City to Mary A. Donnelly; 34th St, s s, 253.11 ft e of 8th Av, 3 years..... 1

FRIEND, Sarah E., to William B. Ewing; Walton Av, w s, 200.8 ft n of 177th St; this mortgage given as collateral security to mortgage dated Nov. 15, 1897, due Dec. 14, 1901..... 2,000

GEYER, Emma E., to Ephraim B. Levy; Lots 25 and 26, map of 473 lots of Haigbt estate, 3 years..... 400

GIDEON, Moritz, and wife to Isidore Kaufman; Lenox Av, 154, prior mortgage, 3 years..... 6,000

GLEDHILL, William H., to James E. Gledhill, executor and trustee; 34th St, n s, 225 ft e of 11th Av to 35th St, 1-5 part, also all title to 10th Av, n w corner 34th St, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 8,500

GODWIN, Archibald C., to Newburg Savings Bank; 26th St, 34 West, 2 years, 4 per cent..... 40,000

GOLDBERG, Morris, to Ella O. Willite; 337 to 341 East 114th St, 2 months, 6 per cent..... 524 35, 200

GUGGENHEIMER, Randolph, to Gertrude Whiting; 58th St, 146 and 148 East, 2 years, 4 per cent..... 25,000

HALL, Thomas M., to Equitable Life Assurance Society; 51st St, n s, 252.6 ft e of 5th Av, 1 year, 4½ per cent., gold... 50,000

HALL, Thomas M., to Equitable Life Assurance Society; 51st St, n s, 277.6 ft e of 5th Av, 1 year, 4½ per cent., gold... 55,000

HEUSER, Anna, and another to George Ehret; 102d St, s s, 99.8 ft w of 2d Av, 1 year 2,000

HEYER, Herbert W., to John Vesey; 60th St, e s, 106.5 ft w of Avenue A, 3 years 15,000

HOHL, Charles, to Christian Knapp; 140th St, s s, 50 ft e of Wales Av, due Jan. 14, 1903, 6 per cent..... 800

HORTON, Chauncey E., to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 6th Av, n w corner of 39th St, due Aug. 1, 1905, 4 per cent. 60,000

HYMAN, Rose, to Elizabeth R. Delafield; 55th St, s e, 150 ft e of Madison Av, prior mtg $37,000, 5 years..... 5,000

ISAACS, Archibald E., to Sender Jarmulowsky; East Broadway, 288, n e corner of Gouverneur St, due Jan. 15, 1906, 6 per cent..... 3,500

JACKSON, William H., to Lucy R. Comfort; Teasdale Place, w or e s, 391.3 ft from the s s of Belmonico Place, 3 years.. 3,500

KOCH, Henry, to Dollar Savings Bank; 150th St, s s, 295.3 ft e of Morris Av, 1 year 7,000

KOERBER, William, to Maivina Cullingford; 75th St, n s, 223 ft e of Avenue A, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 10,000

KOERBER, William, to Henry Lockwood and others; 75th St, n s, 223 ft e of Avenue A, prior mortgage $10,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 2,000

LUNSTEDT, Fred, to the Metropolitan Savings Bank; Amsterdam Av, 1,750, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 20,000

MALONEY, Patrick J., to Peter Doelger; 2d Av, s e corner of 35th St, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 10,000

MARA, John, to the trustees of the estate and property of the Diocesan Convention of New York; Amsterdam Av, 2 years... 30,000

MAYER, Adelheid, to Randolph Guggenheimer; 95th St, 213 East, 1 year, gold.. 1,425

MONTGOMERY, James M., and another to City Real Estate Company; Front St, 102, 3 years..... 21,000

MULLER, Adolph, to Charles Dorn and another; 70 East 114th St, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 15,000

MULVANEY, Emma F., to Pauline Maur; 87th St, 115 East, prior mortgage $14,000, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 3,000

PERCIVAL, Charles, to Archibald Park; 12 Waverley Place, prior mtg $40,000, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 20,000

PETTY, Joseph P., to Mary C. Hencken; 122d St, 247 East, 3 years, 4 per cent... 4,200

PLANT, Caroline, to Robert C. James; 55th St, 61 West, 1 year..... 5,000

RABORG, H. Mason, to Mary E. Blodgett; 36th St, n s, 100 ft w of 3d Av, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 14,000

RECTOR, &c., OF GRACE EMANUEL Church of Harlem, to the Seamen's Bank for Savings; 115th St, 213 East, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 7,800

RICHTER, Charles F., and wife, and others to Louisa J. Dorn; 3d St, s s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 1 year, 4 per cent... 5,000

ROSENTHAL, Hattie Yost, to the State Bank; Madison Av, n w corner of 113th St, demand, 6 per cent..... 2,500

SCHACHT, John J., to Elizabeth H. Childs and another; Walton Av, n w corner of 177th St, 3 years..... 5,500

SHIDLOVSKY, Morris, to East River Savings Institution; Catbarine St, 23, n e cornsr of Henry St, 5 ysars, 4 per cent..... 35,000

SIMPSON, George H., to Celia Bleichrode; Boston Av, 1,255, undivided interest, due Dec. 15, 1902, 6 per cent..... 475

SMITH, Margaret M., to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 119th St, 152 West, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 10,000

SUSSMAN, Barnet, and another to Abraham Nevens and another; Columbia St, 94, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 4,000

TODD, Louis L., to William I. Clark and another, executors and trustees; Broadway, n w corner of 36th St, leasehold, 5 years 200,000

TOOMEY, Margaret, and others to Alphonsina N. Lecuyer; Arthur St, w s, Lot X, map of Cedar Hill Plot or Powell Farm, 3 years..... 1,200

TRIMBLE, Charles B., to Josephine Wandell; 167th St, e w a, 119.3 ft e e of Amsterdam Avenue, 3 years..... 2,375

WAINWRIGHT, Richard T., to American Mortgage Company; 55th St, n e, 73 ft w of Lexington Av, 1 year, 4½ per cent... 17,500

WEBER, Sophie, to Nellie F. Cantwell; Frederick St, e s, 175 ft s of Jacob St, demand, 6 per cent..... 750

WIMPIE, Maria, to Jacob Koltek; 27th St, 145 and 147 West, prior mortgage $52,725, demand, 6 per cent..... 2,500

WITT, Caroline, and another to Dry Dock Savings Institution; 7th St, e s, 196 ft w of Avenue B, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 6,000

WRIGHT, Charlotte E., to American Mortgage Company; 91st St, n s, 168 ft e of Columbus Av, 8 years, 4½ per cent. 15,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

ADELSTEIN, Heyman, and another to the State Bank, two assignments..... 1

AMERICAN FEMALE GUARDIAN SOCiety and Home for the Friendless to Trust Company of America..... 23,293

CLOCKE, Sadie B., to Mary E. Donohue, executrix 802

DONNELL, Mary E., to Abbie E. Wilie. 1,600

FISCHER, Lettie E., executrix, to William W. Henry..... 14,000

GUGGENHEIMER, Randolph, to Bertha Hellbrun..... 14,000

HOYT, Samuel N., and othsrs, truetees, to Abner T. Bowen, re-recorded..... 20,000

JAFFRAY, Emma H., to J. Frederick Kernochan 1

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to John Bell 1

NEW YORK MORTGAGE AND SECURity Company to Frederick H. Levey, two assignments 10,000

ROSENBERG, Joseph, and another to Louis J. Marx..... 3,000

ROSS, Philip J., to Natural Surety Company 1

SPENCER, William A., and others, trustees, to Jonas Well and anotber..... 21,000

SWAN, Harold, to Elizabeth H. Childe and another..... 1

THE TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY OF New York to the German Savings Bank. 22,000

TILLINGHAST, Charles W., and another, executors, to Peter Doelger..... 10,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Robert W. Cooper..... 9,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Louisa W. Taylor..... 15,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Frank H. Roues..... 36,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to the Presbyterian Church on University Place..... 4,000

TRAINOR, Joseph T., and another to Thomas Ferley..... 650

VUILLEMENT, Ella C., (formerly Decker) to Catharine C. Twomey, two assignments 1,500

WENTWORTH, Eleanor P., and another, executors, to Thomas F. Turner..... 25,000

Lis Pendens.

EAST HOUSTON ST, 40 ft e of Goerck St, 40 x75; Samuel Weiss against Lottie Reiss and another (action to set aside deed, &c.); attorney, A. B. Schlemer.

EDWARDS AV, w s, 50 ft n of Marrin St, 50.1x 98.10x50x95.7; Christiana E. Bussey against Charles Knauf and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. Baker.

PARK AV, e s, 55.9 ft s of 154th St, 53.9x116.2x irregular; Simon Dinkelmeyer against John Dinkelmeyer and another, (partition;) attorneys, Maas & Goldberg.

2D AV, 1,683; Peter Spies against Augusta Elter, (specific performance;) attorney, W. Clure.

163D ST and Lexington Av, n w corner, 30x 100.11; the United States Life Insurance Company in the City of New York against Martin L. Travis and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, D. B. Toucey.

108TH ST and 1st Av, a e cornsr, 95x100.11; Richard H. Handley against Simon Epstein and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. A. Tuttle.

Mechanics' Liens.

3D AV, 4,018 to 4,022; Salvador C. Tromba against Max Weinstein, owner; Samuel D. Rosenfield, contractor $180

20TH ST, 320 to 333 East; Emil Elias against Abraham Siegel and Isaac Silberman, owners and contractors..... 29

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, UNDER CHAPTER 78, LAWS OF 1900.

BROADWAY, 108; tha Lawyers' Title Insurance Company with Jamea A. Campbell 135,000

HANCOCK ST, e s, 96 ft s of Bleecker St, 120x100; Harrie Mandelbaum and another with Harrie Friedman and Barnet Feinberg 45,000

114TH ST, 337 to 341 East; Ella O. Willits with Morris Goldberg..... 20,000

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

17TH ST, 136 to 142 East; Gregory L. Leahy against Samuel Sherwsky and another; July 8, 1902..... 150

34TH ST, 135 and 137 West; Cornelius O'Reilly against Koster, Bial & Co. and another; Sept. 4, 1900..... 1,011

114TH ST, 337 to 341 East; Samuel G. Nechamkus against Morris Goldberg; June 13, 1902 2,050

114TH ST, 337 to 341 East; Mattie Ligourt against Morris Goldberg; June 14, 1902.. 600

114TH ST, 337 to 341 East; Charles Weisberg against Morris Goldberg; June 14, 1902 1,470

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars — Wednesday, July 16.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

NEW YORK CENTRAL
& HUDSON RIVER R. R.
THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.
VIA NIAGARA FALLS.

Trains arrive and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:

North and West bound trains, except those leaving Grand Central Station at 3:15, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 2:45, 3:20, 3:30, 5:15, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th st. to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

All southbound trains, except the "20th Century," and the "Empire State Express," and Nos. 36, 66, and 200 will stop at 125th St. ten minutes before their arrival time at Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—†MIDNIGHT EXPRESS—Due Buffalo 4:15, Niagara Falls 5:02 P. M.
3:15 A. M.—*MAIL AND PAPER TRAIN. Ar. Bufalo 1:15 P. M., Chicago 7:10 A. M.
7:50 A. M.—†ADIRONDACK, 1000 ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.
7:54 A. M.—*SYRACUSE LOCAL. Stops at all important stations.
8:30 A. M.—†EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. Most famous train in the world. Due Buffalo 5:45, Niagara Falls 6:40 P. M.
8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL. 24 hours to Chicago. Due Buffalo 7:10, Niagara Falls 8:07.
9:55 A. M.—‡SARATOGA AND MONTREAL SPECIAL, Via D. & H. and Rutland.
10:30 A. M.—†DAY EXPRESS. Makes local stops. Due Buffalo, 1:15 A. M.
11:30 A. M.—†RUTLAND EXPRESS. Due Rutland, 7:35 P. M.
12:50 P. M.—*BUFFALO LIMITED. Due Buffalo, 11 P. M., Niagara Falls, 12:28 A. M.
1:00 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED. Due Cincinnati, 10:45, Indianapolis, 11:20 A. M., St. Louis, 6:45 P. M. next day.
1:00 P. M.—*CHICAGO LIMITED. 24 hours to Chicago via Lake Shore. 27 via M. C.
1:50 P. M.—‖SARATOGA LIMITED. Saturdays only; other week days at 3:20 P. M.
2:45 P. M.—* "THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED" 20 hour train to Chicago via Lake Shore. Electric Lights and Fans.
3:20 P. M.—‡SARATOGA LIMITED. Leaves Saturdays at 1:50 P. M.
3:30 P. M.—†ALBANY FLYER. Due Albany 6:40.
3:35 P. M.—*ALBANY AND TROY EXPRESS. Local stops.
4:00 P. M.—*DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS, AND CHICAGO SPECIAL.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED. 24 hour train to Chicago. All Pullman Cars.
6:00 P. M.—*NEW YORK EXPRESS. 28 hours to Chicago via both L. S. and M. C.
6:35 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS via D. & H. or Rutland.
7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK, 1000 ISLANDS AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO AND TORONTO SPECIAL. Due Buffalo, 7:25 A. M. Niagara Falls, 8:33. Toronto, 10:50 A. M.
9:15 P. M.—*SPECIAL LIMITED. Sleeping car only for Rochester.
9:20 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL. Due Cincinnati, 7:50, Indianapolis, 10:15 P. M. St. Louis, 7:30, second morning.
9:30 P. M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS, Chicago, 34 hours by Michigan Central, 33 hours by Lake Shore.
11:30 P. M.—*NORTHERN N. Y. EXPRESS. Cape Vincent, Ogdensburg, &c.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‖Except Monday. ‡Except Saturday and Sunday. §Saturday only.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:08 A. M. and 2:36 P. M. Daily, except Sundays, to Pittsfield and North Adams. Sundays at 9:20 A. M. Saturdays only at 2:46 P. M. Pullman cars on all through trains.

HAARLEM DIVISION.

Trains run as follows:

9:08 A. M. and 2:36 P. M. Daily, except Sundays, to Pittsfield and North Adams. Sundays at 9:20 A. M. Saturdays only at 2:46 P. M. Pullman cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.

Ticket offices at 113, 261, 415, and 1,216 Broadway, 25 Union Sq. W., 275 Columbus Av., 150 West 125th St., Grand Central Station, 125th and 126th Sts. Stations, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn. Telephone "900 38th Street," for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.

NEW YORK CENTRAL ROUTE
BETWEEN
NEW YORK, BOSTON,
AND NEW ENGLAND
Via Springfield and the
BOSTON AND ALBANY RAILROAD.
(New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Lessee.)

Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, New York, as follows:

10:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, *4:00 P. M., *11:00 P. M.; arrive Boston, 3:30 P. M., 5:40 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 6:15 A. M.

Leave Boston, 10:00 A. M., ‡12:00 noon, *4:00 P. M., *11:00 P. M.; arrive New York, 3:30 P. M., 5:40 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 6:14 A. M.

New trains for Maine Resorts, via Springfield, Worcester, and Rochester, N. H., leave New York 10:00 P. M., arrive Portland 6:40, Poland Spring 8:30, Rockland 10:30 A. M., Bar Harbor 2:00 P. M.

Tickets at New York Central ticket offices, 415 and 1,216 Broadway, and at Grand Central Station.

A. H. SMITH, GEORGE H. DANIELS,
General Superintendent. General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE
RAILROAD.

(New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Lessee.)

Leave Franklin St. Station, New York, as follows, and 14-15 min. later foot West 42d St., N. R.:

*7:10 A. M.—For interm. points to Albany.
*9:40 A. M.—(1) Catskill Mtn. Express to Catskills. ‡11:20 A. M.—(2) Saratoga & Mohawk Exp.
‡12:45 P. M.—(3) Rip Van Winkle Flyer.
*1:00 P. M.—Chicago Express.
*2:25 P. M.—Conv. Lim. for Detroit, Chi. & St. Louis.
‡3:25 P. M.—(4) Ulster Express to Catskill Mts.
*3:45 P. M.—(4) For Hudson River points & Albany
*5:00 P. M.—For Roch., Buffalo, Clev'd & Chicago.
*7:45 P. M.—For Roch., Buffalo, Detroit & St. Louis.
*9:17 P. M.—For Syra., Roch., Niag. Falls, Det. & Chi.

*Daily. ‡Daily, except Sunday. Leaves Brooklyn Annex (1) at 10:15 A. M.; (2) at 10:45 A. M.; (3) at 12:10 P. M.; (4) at 13:06 P. M. Leaves Jersey City, Ft. R. R. Sta., (1) at 10:47 A. M.; (2) at 11:20 A. M.; (3) at 12:50 P. M.; (4) at 13:53 P. M. Time tables at principal hotels and offices. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott's Express.

A. H. SMITH, C. E. LAMBERT,
Gen'l Superintendent. Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

READING SYSTEM
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R.

Liberty St. and **South Ferry** (time from South Ferry five minutes earlier.)

EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN, AND MAUCH CHUNK—24:00 (7:15 Easton only.) 9:10 A. M., 1:20, 4:40, 5:00, (5:45 Easton only) P. M. Sundays, 24:25 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.

WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON—24:00, 9:10 A. M., 5:00 P. M. Sundays, 24:25 P. M.

LAKEWOOD, TOMS RIVER, AND BARNEGAT—24:00, 9:30 A. M., 4:30 (1:00 Lakewood excepted.) 1:30, (3:40 Lakewood only,) 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 10:15 A. M.

ATLANTIC CITY—10:40 A. M., 81:00, 13:40 P. M.

VINELAND AND BRIDGETON—24:00 A. M., 12:30 P. M.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT, AND SEASHORE POINTS—24:00, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 81:10, 2:45, 3:30, 3:55, 4:45, 5:30, 6:30 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA, (READING TERMINAL)—24:25, 27:00, 28:00, 29:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00, 81:00, 81:30, 82:00, 83:00, 84:00, 85:00, 86:00, 87:00, 88:00, 89:00 P. M., 12:15 Mdt.

2211 CHESTNUT STREET STATIONS—24:25, 28:30, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., 81:00, 82:30, 85:00, 87:00, 19:25 P. M., 12:15 Mdt.

READING, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE, AND WILLIAMSPORT—24:00, 24:25, 28:00, 29:30, 10:00, 11:00 A. M. Reading only.) 81:00, 1:20, 42:00 P. M. Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg only, 5:00 P. M.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE—From foot of Rector St., Pier 8. Atlantic Highlands, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, Manasquan, Lake Lawn, Point Park, and Point Pleasant, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30, 18:00 (Ocean Grove only,) P. M. Sundays, 10:00 A. M., 1:00, 4:00, 8:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.
FOR BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON

*3:30, *10:20, *11:30 A. M., *1:00, 2:00, ‡3:40, *5:00, ‡7:00 P. M., *12:15 Mdt.

zFrom Liberty Street only. *Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. §Sunday only. ‖Via Tamaqua. ‡Saturdays.

Offices: Liberty St., South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 113, 261, 434, 1,300, 1,354 Broadway, 192 5th Ave., 25 Union Square West, 153 East 125th St.; 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Ave., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

W. G. BESLER, C. M. BURT,
General Manager. General Pass'r Agent.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

Leave New York City, South Ferry, Liberty St.

Chicago, Pittsburg,	*12:10nt,	*12:15nt.
Chicago, Columbus,	*12:55pm,	*1:00pm. Diner.
Pittsburg, Cleve.,	*3:50pm,	*3:40pm. Limited.
"Pittsburg Limited"	*5:55pm,	*7:00pm. Buffet.
Cincinnati, St. Louis,	*12:10nt,	*12:15nt.
Cincinnati, St. Louis,	*10:25am,	*10:30am. Diner.
Cincinnati, St. Louis,	*4:55pm,	*7:00pm. Buffet.
Norfolk,	*12:55pm,	*1:00pm. Diner.
Washington, Balto.,	*8:25am,	*8:30am. Buffet.
Washington, Balto.,	*10:25am,	*10:30am. Diner.
Washington, Balto.,	*11:25am,	*11:30am. Diner.
Washington, Balto.,	*12:55pm,	*1:00pm. Diner.
"Royal Limited",	*3:25pm,	*3:40pm. Diner.
Washington, Balto.,	*4:55pm,	*5:00pm. Diner.
Washington, Balto.,	*8:55pm,	*7:00pm. Buffet.
Washington, Balto.,	*12:10nt,	*12:15nt. Sleepers

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. §Sundays only.

Offices: 113, 261, 434, 1,300 Broadway, 6 Astor House, Union Square W., 306 Grand Street, N. Y.; 343 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal and Liberty Street. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN RY

Lvs. Franklin St.	Lvs. W. 42d St.
83:15 A. M. Way Train	3:30 A. M.
7:45 A. M. Day Express to Oswego,	8:00 A. M.
9:05 A. M. Liberty Express	9:15 A. M.
*11:40 A. M. Liberty Spl. Sat'ys only,	12:00 Noon
12:00 Noon Express to Norwich,	12:15 P. M.
*12:45 P. M. Saturdays to Rockland,	1:00 P. M.
3:00 P. M. Ellenville and Kerhonkson,	3:15 P. M.
3:25 P. M. Express to Rockland,	3:45 P. M.
83:40 P. M. Western Express	6:00 P. M.

*Saturdays only. †Daily.

Parlor Car seats at 425 Broadway only.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA
RAILROAD

STATIONS foot of WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

☞The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.

7:55 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Limited to two Buffalo Parlor Cars New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:55 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:55 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars, For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:55 P. M. THE PENNSYLVANIA SPECIAL—20-hour train to Chicago. Pullman Compartment, Drawing-room, Sleeping, Dining, and Buffet Smoking Car.

3:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS. For Toledo, Nashville (via Cincinnati and Louisville), Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis, Dining Car.

5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car. For Welch, W. Va. (via Shenandoah Valley Route.)

5:55 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.

7:55 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland, except Saturday.

11:55 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, and Cincinnati.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, 9:25 (Dining Car), 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car), 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car), 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) (3:25 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars), 3:25 (Dining Car), 4:25 (Dining Car), 4:30 (Dining Car), 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, 9:25 (Dining Car), 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car), (3:25 "Congressionni Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars), 3:25 (Dining Car,) 4:25 (Dining Car), 4:55 (Dining Car), 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 3:23, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—"Florida and Metropolitan Limited," 12:55 P. M. daily. Express, 12:10 night daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week-days 12:55 and 4:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT AND NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 8:55 P. M. daily.

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CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week-days.

For points on New York and Long Branch Railroad, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:55 A. M., 12:10, 1:10, (Saturdays only,) 2:25, 2:55, 3:25, 4:10, 4:25, and 8:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 7:55, 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M. (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 3:30, 0:00 A. M., 12:20, 1:20 (Saturdays only,) 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, and 7:00 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 8:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

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6:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 6:20,) 7:25, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, (Dining Car,) (9:55, Penns. Limited,) 10:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20,) (Dining Car,) 10:55, (Dining Car,) 11:55 A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 1:55 (Dining Car,) 2:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) 2:55, 3:25, 3:55, (Dining Car,) 3:55, 4:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55 (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 6:10, 7:55, (no coaches,) 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, (Dining Car,) 9:55 (Limited,) 0:55, 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 1:55 (Dining Car,) 3:25 (Dining Car,) 3:55, 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 5:55, (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

Ticket offices, No. 461, 1,196, 1,354, 111, and 261 Broadway; 152 Fifth Avenue, (Below 23d St.;) 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

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General Manager. General Pass'r Agent.
6-28-1902.

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*Daily. †Except Sunday. Sunday changes, d 12.23, d12.45, e7.15, n5.25, s6.45, x5.45.

	Lv. N. Y., A	Lv. N. Y., B
Buffalo Local,	*6.10 AM	*6.30 AM
Buffalo and Chicago Express,	*9.25 AM	*9.30 AM
BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS,	*11.55 AM	*12.00 N'N
Maach Chunk and Hazleton Local	*d12.40 PM	*d12.50 PM
Wyoming Valley Express,	*2.55 PM	*4.10 PM
Easton Local,	*5.10 PM	*5.20 PM
Chicago & Toronto Vestibule Exp.	*n5.40 PM	*x5.40 PM
THE BUFFALO TRAIN,	●*7.55 PM	*8.00 PM

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Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

MONTAUK STEAMBOAT COMPANY, Ltd.

For Block Island, R. I., Orient, Greenport, Shelter Island, Southold and Sag Harbor, L. I.

Steamers will leave New York, Pier 13, E. R., near foot Wall St., week days, excepting Saturdays, at 3:30 P. M. On Saturdays 1 P. M. Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays steamer will not stop at Southold.

Additional Service to Block Island.—On Saturdays during July and August, one of the steamers of the Montauk Steamboat Co.'s line will connect at Montauk with L. I. R. R. train, leaving New York, 34th St., 1:20; Pier 13, near Wall St., 1:00; Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, 1:19 P. M., arriving at Block Island at 7:00 P. M.

On Mondays the steamer "Shinnecock" will leave Pier 13, E. R., at 8:00 A. M.; returning leave Sag Harbor at 5:00 P. M. Excursion tickets (good only on date sold,) going and returning by boat, $2. Going by boat and returning by L. I. R. R. same day, $3.00.

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STMR. "RAMSDELL" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. PIER week days 9:30 A. M. W. 129TH ST. 10 A. M. for WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL, FISHKILL, and NEWBURGH; connects at CORNWALL with trains for all points on N. Y., O. & W. Ry. Sundays leaves half hour earlier and extends trip to POUGHKEEPSIE and RONDOUT.

STMR. "BALDWIN" or "ROMER" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. week days except Saturdays 4 P. M. Saturdays 1 P. M. for FISHKILL, NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and intermediate landings.

STMR. "NEWBURGH" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. week days except Saturdays at 5 P. M. for CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, COLD SPRINGS, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH and POUGHKEEPSIE. Saturdays, 3 P. M.; and from W. 129TH ST., 3:30 P. M.

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Boats leave at 0:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., and 1:00, 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30, 8:00 P. M.; Sundays, 10:00 A. M. 1:00, 2:00, 5:00 P. M., for all

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Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

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Kaiser...Aug. 12, 10 AM | Kronprinz, Aug. 26, 10 AM
*Hohenzollern, Aug. 16, 10 AM | Kaiser...Sept. 9, 10 AM
*From Pier 24, E. R., foot of Amity St., Brooklyn.

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Aller...Aug. 9, 10 AM | Aller...Sept. 13, 2 PM

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RED STAR LINE.
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Vaderland, July 19, noon | Zeeland...Aug. 2, noon
Kroonland, July 26, noon | Friesland...Aug. 9, noon

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MINNETONKA.....July 26, 9:30 A. M.
MINNEHAHA.....Aug. 2, 4 A. M.
MENOMINEE.....Aug. 6, 9 A. M.
MESABA.....Aug. 9, 9 A. M.

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Sails from San Francisco for Australia, July 24, Aug. 14, and every 21 days; to HONOLULU every 10 days; Tahiti once a month. A trip to Hawaii cheaper than touring Europe and more delightful. Round the world, $680. Address E. F. BURNETT, G. E. Agt., Room "F," 427 Broadway, N. Y.

Short Ocean Trip.—Halifax, Sydney, St. John's. Write BOWRING & CO., 17 State St., N. Y.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

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is the most charming short ocean voyage out of New York. No Summer tour complete without it. Steamers leave Pier 29, New York, East River, foot of Pike St., New York, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 5 P. M. Returning leave Portland same days at 6:30 P. M.

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Good to return until Sept. 12th. White Mountains, Rangely Lakes, Bar Harbor, St. John, Halifax. Monday and Thursday steamers make direct connections for Rockland and Bar Harbor. LONG ISLAND SOUND BY DAYLIGHT.

Descriptive book free on application at Ticket Office, 290 Broadway and Pier 32, East River. Telephone 3196-3199 Franklin. Also all agents.

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For Catskill and Catskill Mountain Points, Hudson and the Berkshires, Coxsackie and way landings. Steamers leave every week day: Pier 41, N. R., 6 P. M., and West 129th St., 7 P. M. Excepting Saturdays ("Onteora" from Pier 43, N. R., 1:30 P. M., and West 129th St., 1:50 P. M., for Catskill, Hudson by annex, and Malden.

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HARTFORD LINE

from Pier 24, East River, daily except Sunday at 5 P. M., for Connecticut River Landings, connecting for Springfield, Holyoke, Northfield and all New England points. Send for illustrated folder.

Proposals.

INVITATION TO CONTRACTORS.
Office of the Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners for the City of New York, No. 320 Broadway, New York City, June 12th, 1902.

The City of New York, (hereinafter called the City,) acting by its Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners, (hereinafter called the Board,) proposes to build a rapid transit railroad in the City of New York. By this advertisement the Board invites proposals to construct the railroad, to equip the same, to put the same into operation, and thereafter to use and operate the same upon a lease thereof from the City for the term of thirty-five (35) years with a right to a renewal of the lease for a further term of twenty-five (25) years, all upon the terms and conditions set forth in the draft of Contract hereinafter referred to.

Payments to the Contractor will be made for construction as the work proceeds as provided in the form of contract.

The annual rental to be paid by the Contractor under such lease, after completion, will, except as provided in the contract, amount to the interest paid by the City on its bonds for cost of construction, (including interest during construction, but excluding bonds issued to pay for certain easements and the like,) and in addition thereto (1) per cent. on such cost of construction, with provision for contingent abatement or reduction of such one (1) per cent. during the first ten (10) years of the lease.

The points within the City of New York between which the said road is to run and the route or routes to be followed are as follows, namely:

From a point in the Borough of Manhattan, at or near the intersection of Broadway with Park Row, being the point of commencement of the Manhattan-Bronx Rapid Transit Railroad now under construction; thence under Broadway and Bowling Green to State Street; thence under State Street and Battery Park to Whitehall Street, and thence under and across Whitehall Street and South Street to the East River; thence under the East River to the Borough of Brooklyn at a point in Joralemon Street between the East River and Furman Street; thence under Joralemon Street to Fulton Street; thence under Fulton Street to Flatbush Avenue, and thence under Flatbush Avenue to a point at or near its intersection with Atlantic Avenue; together with a loop or branch beginning at a point in Broadway between Bowling Green and Exchange Place, and running thence under Broadway to Bowling Green, thence under Bowling Green to State Street; thence under and across the line of State Street to Battery Park, thence under Battery Park to Whitehall Street, and thence returning under Whitehall Street, Battery Park, and State Street to Broadway; also suitable tracks and connections in the nature of loops under the City Hall Park, in the Borough of Manhattan, and around the Borough Hall, in the Borough of Brooklyn.

The general method of construction includes two tracks. These tracks shall be of the standard gauge, that is to say of a width of four (4) feet eight and one-half (8½) inches between the rails. The roof of the tunnel shall be as near the surface of the street as grades and street conditions will permit, and is to have a height of not less than thirteen (13) feet in the clear and with a maximum width in the clear, except as influenced by local conditions, of fifteen (15) feet for each track. There sh

COL. MONROE SWORN IN

Assumes Office as Commissioner of Water Supply.

Says He Has No Policy and There Will Be No Immediate Changes in His Bureau.

Col. Robert Grier Monroe was late yesterday afternoon sworn in at the City Hall as Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas, and Electricity to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of J. Hampden Dougherty.

The proceedings were simple. Col. Monroe first called and went into Mayor Low's private room, where soon after he was joined by Mr. Dougherty. They had a five minutes' conference with the Mayor and Mr. Dougherty came out and said good-bye to Secretary Reynolds. A few minutes after Commissioner Monroe signed the oath book.

"Congratulations or condolences? I accept both," said he, to a group of friends who were in as bantering a mood as be. "There will be no changes in my bureau, that is to say, immediately, except that of course I shall appoint a private secretary. The selection may be made to-morrow. I have not settled on the man yet. As to policy I have none. I don't feel disposed to talk in any way of the past administration of the bureau which I have in charge or to outline plans not fully considered. I am going to feel my way before I express any views in regard to the administration of the affairs of the bureau by myself. I will, however, say this, that I come into it in full sympathy with the present municipal administration."

Col. Monroe then went to the offices of the bureau in the Park Row Building, and was inducted into office by Mr. Dougherty who introduced him to the staff and to ex-Sheriff Dunn. Waiting for him was a floral trophy from Charles O'Brien, the undertaker, a ship in red, white, and blue immortelles and flowers carrying a rooster with the device, "It's still afloat." "What's afloat?" asked one of the inquisitive. "Why, the Fusion Party, of course," replied the Colonel.

MR. DOUGHERTY'S COMPLAINT.

Needs of His Department Not Sufficiently Recognized—He Resigned Two Months Ago—Water Supply Conditions.

Almost the last official act of ex-Commissioner Dougherty was to send Mayor Low his report for the three months ended June 30 of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity. In it he says:

In presenting this report, which coincides with the close of my official term, while frankly avowing my conviction that the needs of this department, with its princely contributions to the city's revenues, have not been acknowledged as I think they should be, I take genuine pleasure in recording that never, even by indirection or innuendo, have you attempted to dictate as to the confidential subordinates or the policy of the department; that your counsel has been freely and sagaciously given, and that neither in Cabinet session nor private conference have you emanated other than the soundest principles for the guidance of departmental chiefs. With such example I have labored to administer equitably and impartially the important trust confided to my care.

When I contrast the chaotic state of affairs which prevailed throughout this large and newly created department on Jan. 1 with present conditions, I hope that the pathway of my successor will be smoothed and his burdens lightened.

Mr. Dougherty refused to comment on this portion of his report or the fact that Mayor Low had his resignation more than seven weeks ago. "I have nothing to say," he said, "about my remaining—had I had sufficient funds—but you can read between the lines."

Discussing in his report the conditions of the water supply, Mr. Dougherty says that during the quarter the rainfall for Manhattan and the Bronx was, in inches: Boyd's Corner Reservoir, 12.46; Middle Branch Reservoir, 13.30; Kensico Reservoir, 11.89; Croton Dam, 12.27, and Central Park Reservoir, 9.70. April 1 last all the reservoirs were filled and contained 42,000,000,000 gallons of water, or a supply of 150 days. The storage drawn during the quarter was 3,510,000,000 gallons, and there remained on storage June 30, 37,000,000,000 gallons.

In regard to the sanitary protection of the Croton watershed, the report says that surveys making on lands on the Bronx River are necessary in the effort to protect the stream from pollution; that the electrozone plant at Brewster's is breaking that village's sewage, that the dry-pan process at Mount Kisco has been maintained, and that the situation here calls for further consideration. Mr. Dougherty adheres to the opinion expressed earlier in the year that conditions which prevail at Mount Kisco should not exist in close proximity to a part of the city's water supply. The report adds:

Under the provisions of the public health law of the State, it seems to be incumbent upon this city, at its own expense, to construct and maintain a system of sewerage for the village so far as necessary for the protection of the city's water supply from contamination, and to provide such means of removal and purification of sewage and such works or means of sewage disposal, as shall be approved by the State Board of Health. The engineer of the State Board is, I am advised, engaged in the preparation of a plan for sewage disposal at Mount Kisco. It may be that the village authorities will be willing to share the expense of sewering the village itself. In my judgment, the conditions which at present obtain in the village and its neighborhood, are detrimental to the city's water system, and it is eminently desirable that all questions involved shall be taken up and disposed of at as early a date as practicable.

The Bronx and Byram River water supply has been augmented by the vacation of the injunction against drawing water from the Byram. The storage drawn during the quarter was 690,000,000 gallons. About 300,000,000 gallons ran to waste over the Kensico dam in April, and the storage in the Kensico and Rye Ponds reservoirs June 30 was 3,200,000,000 gallons.

Of the consumption of water the average daily use in April was 280,000,000 gallons in Manhattan and the Bronx, 286,000,000 gallons in May, and 285,000,000 gallons in June. The report continues:

In my report to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of April 2 I requested a bond issue for this purpose of $100,000. Upon this subject I said:

"The necessity of a bond issue for such fire hydrants is obvious to every properly informed person. The existing hydrants introduced years ago, when modern types of buildings were unknown, have long since become obsolete. The changes in the character and height of buildings between Canal and Fifty-ninth Streets sufficiently illustrate the truth of this statement. The small hydrants which were proper thirty-five and forty years ago, when even upon Broadway few structures existed four or five stories in height, have been rendered abortive and useless by the construction of ten, fifteen, and twenty story buildings. If wise and proper provision is to be made to avoid appalling conflagrations the request of this department for this issue will undoubtedly be granted."

This request, I regret to say, has thus far passed unheeded.

What is true regarding fire hydrants is also generally true regarding the city's mains. In many parts of the Borough of Manhattan mains laid forty and fifty years ago are found to be inadequate to meet the heavy demands of the enormous buildings of the present day. Where six-inch mains were once laid, twelve-inch, twenty-inch, and even thirty-six-inch mains are now required.

The construction of the subway has necessitated a large number of changes in mains, and incidental to this work has been the inconvenience to many through the decrease of water supply. Mr. Dougherty, referring to the New York and Westchester Water Company and the bill for condemnation of its property and franchises, which has become law, advocates the prompt institution of condemnation proceedings as the only certain means of relieving the people of the Bronx.

During the second quarter of 1902 $1,444,400.72 was received in the office of the Water Register in Manhattan and the Bronx, an excess of $148,178.62 over the corresponding period of 1901. The excess for the two quarters over the first six months of last year is $275,647.60. The report refers to the decision from the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court upholding its action in shutting off water obtained through unmetered service pipes as fortunate. The report adds:

As pointed out in my report for the quarter ended April 1, extension of metering meets popular disapproval. My effort to procure from the Board of Aldermen, under Section 475 of the charter, authority to introduce meters in my discretion in apartment houses, tenements, flat houses, &c., was frustrated. The committee of the board to which the subject was referred gave a public hearing, which demonstrated the unpopularity of the measure. I am, however, satisfied that an extension of the meter system is in every way desirable and will in time be appreciated by consumers. The primary and important purpose of the use of a meter is the repression of waste or its reduction to the lowest terms. This is far more important than increase of revenue. Were the charter to be so amended as to place the cost of the installation of the meter entirely upon the city, instead of upon the consumer, a large part of the popular objection to meters would soon disappear.

Mr. Dougherty gives statistics in regard to lighting and electricity, among them, for the half year: 8,103 applications for inspection of interior wiring, 4,722 permits for outside electrical work, 1,903 complaint notices issued, 196,277 incandescent lamps covered by certificates, 36,083 inspections, 21.25 miles of overhead wires removed without expense to the city. The report says:

The questions arising for solution in connection with the Electrical Bureau of this department are numerous and perplexing, and the extent of the jurisdiction of the department over wiring in the interior of houses and dwellings throughout the city is uncertain. Difficult problems have engaged its attention in deciding what corporations and especially gaslight companies were entitled to permits from the department.

The report gives the total of lamps in public service and lighted June 30 as 31,078. It says of the coal strike that the failure of contractors to deliver hard coal made the use of soft coal for Brooklyn and Queens and one-fifth of Manhattan for water pumping necessary. When the quarter terminated, however, so much hard coal had been procured that soft coal was used at only two pumping stations. Mr. Dougherty suggests that the Sanitary Code be amended so as to permit the use of soft coal in such emergencies.

Of the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens the report says "that work upon the additional conduit between Millburn Pumping Station and Spring Creek is progressing satisfactorily, and, if it be vigilantly followed, should be completed within the time to which performance of the contract was extended by my predecessor. Contracts for the two additional fifteen-million-gallon pumping engines, at Millburn Pumping Station, should shortly be let, as the bids will be opened during the present month. It is to be hoped that almost simultaneously contract may be awarded for the additional boilers at this station."

Mr. Dougherty calls for additional driven well stations on Long Island.

QUESTION OF SUBWAY DUCTS.

Mr. Dougherty Demanded Detailed Information from the Rapid Transit Board.

Before retiring from office Commissioner Dougherty addressed a communication in regard to subway ducts to Alexander E. Orr, President of the Board of Rapid Transit Railway Commissioners, in which he said, in part:

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 27th ult., transmitting me what you designate as copy of "specification for electric conduits" and "specifications for laying ducts to carry electric cables" and blue prints of Drawing 977, showing the horizontal and vertical cross section of tunnel wall and arrangement of ducts," and, while I thank you for your courtesy, I do not consider that the information to which this department thinks itself entitled has yet been furnished. Your letter states that the "cables and conduits are to be the property of the contractor." I suppose that you distinguish here between the ducts or chambers and the cables to be inserted.

Inasmuch as all the electrical subway or duct construction is proceeding under the auspices of your board, I do not think the assumption unwarranted that full information and data upon this subject must be in the possession of its engineer.

I beg, therefore, that at your earliest convenience you will see that this department is placed in possession of all data showing the location of the ducts now in process of construction, and those about to be constructed by the contractor, the number of the same, the purposes for which they are to be used in each instance, the kind of conductors to be installed therein, and information as to the current and potential at which they are proposed to be operated, and as to the devices intended to be used for decreasing or increasing the current or potential the contractor intends to employ.

It is not my intention to intimate that any construction or use is contemplated which is not within the purview of the rapid transit law, but the obligations of this department to the people of the city to see that no electrical construction proceeds not expressly exempted from its jurisdiction, are such, I think, as to justify the request herein contained.

ANOTHER BRIDGE JUMPER.

James McBride Leaps from the Brooklyn Structure and May Live.

To the lengthening list of Brooklyn Bridge jumpers another name was added yesterday—that of James McBride of 200 Court Street, Brooklyn. Although bent on suicide, as is believed, McBride was picked up alive after the great leap. He is badly hurt internally, but the doctors at the Brooklyn Hospital, to which institution he was taken, said last night that his condition seemed favorable, and that there was a chance that he would recover.

McBride is twenty-eight years old and unmarried, and lived with his parents in Brooklyn. About noon yesterday he was a passenger on a Bergen Street trolley car, which was crossing the big bridge from Brooklyn to Manhattan. As the car reached a point about 200 feet west of the Brooklyn tower it had to stop for a few minutes, because of repairs that were being made to the roadway. McBride left his seat, and, darting across the roadway, climbed quickly to the top of the parapet. He leaped off instantly.

As he shot downward feet foremost his coat spread out, acting in the manner of a parachute and lessening the speed of the man's descent. Nearing the surface of the river McBride turned over and cut into the water head first. He arose a few seconds later, and was picked up by the crew of the tugboat Alice.

It is believed that McBride attempted to kill himself because of ill-health. His mother said yesterday that he has long been a sufferer from epileptic fits. McBride had been unemployed for some time, but on Monday he secured a place in a restaurant in Manhattan. He is said to have been on his way to work when he took the leap from the bridge.

MINTERNE'S CARGO UNLOADED.

Massaranti Collection to be Taken to a Private Loft for Appraisal—Duty of $90,000 Already Paid.

The collection of paintings, statuary, antiques, and bronzes bought by Henry Walters of Baltimore from Archbishop Massaranti of Italy, which arrived here on Saturday on the British steamship Minterne, was unloaded yesterday and put on the pier at the foot of West Thirty-fourth Street.

They fill 275 cases and will be taken to a private loft to-day, and there appraised by the Government expert, John R. Hecht.

Mr. Walters was on the pier for a few moments yesterday, but left shortly after on his yacht, the Narada, to go up the Hudson. Nlebrugge & Day, the Custom House brokers, who acted for him, declared the Minterne's cargo on Saturday, and on Monday paid into the Custom House $90,000 in duty, which is 20 per cent. of the value, according to the Consular invoice. Whether or not more duty will be paid depends on Mr. Hecht's valuation of the collection.

Cash Explains the Hiding of $10,000.

William Cash, the employe of the Fisheries Company, at 135 Front Street, who last Saturday, after drawing nearly $10,000 from a bank for his employers, took it to his father's house, in East One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, and hid it in the fireplace, was rearraigned in the Morrisania Court yesterday and discharged by Magistrate Zeller at the request of his former employers. It was explained that when he was returning to the office of his employers with the money he had been struck on the head while passing under the elevated structure at Fulton Street and had been dazed, with the result that he had no idea of what he was doing until he reached his father's house.

Land Commission Entertained.

Corporation Counsel Rives gave a private dinner last night at the Metropolitan Club, at which Mayor Low, and the State Land Commission, the State Controller, State Attorney General, and State Secretary were the guests. It was said that the commission is to consult with the Mayor and Mr. Rives on "water-front privileges."

AMBITION OF MR. PLATT

Is to Do His Duty, the Senator Tells Birthday Visitors.

Says This Is a Great Age and He Is Glad to Live in It—Advice to Young Men.

Senator Thomas C. Platt yesterday observed in a very quiet way the sixty-ninth anniversary of his birth. If his inclinations had been followed the event would have passed unnoticed.

He arrived at his office, 49 Broadway, from Manhattan Beach, at an early hour, and while he at once settled down to business, he was continually reminded that his friends, personal and political, had not forgotten the occasion. Many were there awaiting him. Bidding all a pleasant "good morning," he turned his attention to his mail and matters of business that required early consideration. This out of the way, he swung around in his revolving chair and greeted his visitors, the number of whom was continualy augmented.

About the office were many floral tokens. The Senator appreciated these evidences of friendship, and he said so. He grasped each caller by the hand, and one of them asked him for a word of advice to young men aspiring to a political career.

"I can't undertake to advise them," he replied. "I am sixty-nine to-day, and my chief ambition is to do my duty. That is an ambition to be cherished by all men, no matter what their age may be."

The Senator was in a very happy frame of mind, and remained in his office until after 2 o'clock.

Asked to express his views on the developments of National growth that had come under his observation, and to say something about the political chapters in his career, Senator Platt turned in his chair and gazed out on Broadway.

"I don't want to talk on any such subjects to-day," he answered. "I am happy in receiving the many evidences of friendship and esteem that have come to me from all parts of the State and country. But those are personal affairs which I do not care to enumerate for the public. There is nothing I could say on an occasion like this that would better express my feelings than some of the remarks I made at the 'Amen Corner' dinner last April.

"I feel now as I did then, that the faith in republican institutions and the satisfaction with the rule of the people was never stronger than it is now. There is no reason in the world for me to say that things are not what they used to be. We live in a sturdy, moral, and progressive age, and best of all, its opportunities increase with the benevolence of its aspirations. It is a great age, and I am glad to live in it.

"William Walter Phelps uttered an excellent precept when he said: 'Be wise rather than eloquent. Be kind rather than polite. Be useful rather than famous.' And let the young man be careful that when he has once made a promise that no man may say that he has broken it."

Although Senator Platt expressly wished there should be no unusual ceremonies at the Oriental, there were many indications at Manhattan Beach last night that his friends had not forgotten that it was the closing of the sixty-ninth anniversary of his birth.

THE POPE'S LATEST LETTER.

Encyclical Concerning the Importance of Frequent Communion Received by Local Catholic Clergy.

Copies of the encyclical letter of Pope Leo XIII. on "The Most Holy Eucharist" were received by many of the Roman Catholic clergy in this city yesterday. The document is an exhaustive one, containing 8svveral thousand words. Its intention is shown in the concluding paragraph, which is as follows:

"But the chief aim of our efforts must be that the frequent reception of the eucharist may be everywhere revived among Catholic peoples. For this is the lesson which is taught us by the example, already referred to, of the primitive Church, by the decrees of councils, and by the authority of the fathers and of the holy men in all ages. For the soul, like the body, needs frequent nourishment, and the holy eucharist provides that food which is best adapted to the support of its life. Accordingly all hostile prejudices, those vain fears to which so many yield, and their specious excuses for abstaining from the eucharist, must be resolutely put aside, for there is question here of a gift than which none other can be more serviceable to the faithful people, either for the redeeming of time from the tyranny of anxious cares concerning perishable things, or for the renewal of the Christian spirit and perseverance therein. To this end the exhortations and example of all those who occupy a prominent position will powerfully contribute, but most especially the resourceful and diligent zeal of the clergy."

LAND FOR A NEW CHURCH.

Lenox Presbyterian Congregation Acquires Site Near to Present Edifice.

The Lenox Presbyterian Church, now on the south side of One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, near St. Nicholas Avenue, has bought a site for a new edifice. The property acquired consists of about seven lots at the northwest corner of One Hundred and Forty-first Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, the plot having frontages of about 125 feet on the avenue and 195 feet on the street.

Work upon the new structure will be begun within a few weeks and it is expected that it will be completed early next Spring. The present pastor of the church is the Rev. Thomas W. Smith.

The purchase of the new site was negotiated for the owner, Mrs. Elizabeth Hafner of Far Rockaway, by Brokers J. Romaine Brown & Co. and Jesse C. Bennett.

DR. AND MRS. RODMAN ARRIVE.

Physician Who Married His Nurse In Richmond Not Seriously Ill—Outlines of a Romance.

Dr. Harry Rodman of New York and Mrs. Rodman, who were married on Saturday last at the Jefferson Hotel in Richmond, Va., when the former was so seriously ill that restoratives had to be administered to him during the ceremony, arrived in New York yesterday morning over the Pennsylvania Railroad to Jersey City. They were driven to the apartment house at 106 West Forty-seventh Street, where they will remain for the present.

Many of the former acquaintances and friends of Dr. Rodman in this city called there yesterday, but on account of his weak condition none was allowed to see him. Mrs. Rodman, who was formerly Miss Edith Wyman and a nurse at Bellevue Hospital, said last evening, however, that Dr. Rodman's illness was not serious.

Four years ago Dr. Rodman, while practicing in New York, was taken ill with scarlet fever. He went to Bellevue Hospital, and his nurse there was Miss Wyman.

When the war in South Africa broke out Dr. Rodman secured an appointment as surgeon on board the hospital ship Maine, and sailed on that vessel when it left here for England. In England, and on subsequent cruises of the Maine, Dr. Rodman came much into the society of a young Englishwoman, Miss Eleanor Warrender, who was acting as private secretary to Lady Randolph Churchill, who was much interested in the Mains's expedition.

Dr. Rodman and Miss Warrender became engaged, and the date of the marriage was fixed for last April. A few days before the wedding was to take place, however, Dr. Rodman, who had in the meantime returned to New York and again gone from here to England, was taken ill from the effects of his previous attack of scarlet fever, from which he had never thoroughly recovered. He sailed immediately for this country, the proposed marriage with Miss Warrender being postponed.

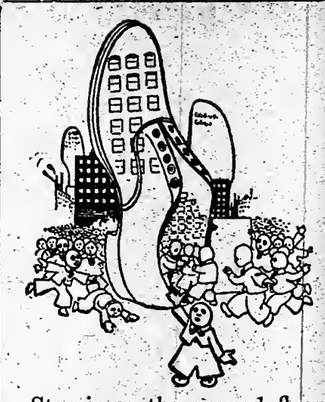
Returning once more to New York, Dr. Rodman was advised to leave the city for the Summer, and having relatives in Virginia he went there. Becoming worse, and needing constant care his mind turned to the young woman who had nursed him in Bellevue. Miss Wyman was sent for. She responded at once. The old love, begun in Bellevue, returned, and the marriage was arranged. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Landon R. Mason, rector of Grace Episcopal Church, in Richmond. Only a few of the nearest relatives of the bridegroom, who live in Richmond, were present.

LEGAL NOTES.

LOST HIS LIFE BY DISOBEYING RULES OF HIS EMPLOYER.—Because John Frounfelker, a freight conductor on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, who lost his life in a rear-end collision, did not obey the rules of the company, a judgment in favor of his widow in her action to recover damages for his death, has been reversed by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. Frounfelker was sitting at his desk in the caboose when the accident happened. Although his train had been standing on the main track for from five to twelve minutes, he had made no move to leave it. The railroad company placed in evidence printed rules for the guidance of conductors in just such emergencies as the one in which Frounfelker lost his life, and while there was no witness to testify that the deceased had been handed one personally, the Appellate Division holds that the fact that such rules were constantly issued by the company, and certain officials were especially charged with the duty of delivering such time tables to condutors, is prssumptive evidence that Frounfelker received one. It was undisputed that the flagman of the dead conductor's train did not obey the rule to go to the rear and warn approaching trains. Under the rules the conductor was distinctly charged with the duty of seeing that this rule was obeyed. "This rule was not obeyed," says Justice Ingraham, for the court, "and as it was the duty of the deceased to enforce the rule, he certainly was guilty of neglect in the performance of his duty, a neglect which was the direct cause of the collision. Had this flagman got around the curve so that he could be seen by the approaching train a short distance before he was seen, the train would have been stopped in time to avoid the collision. Had a person not an employe of the defendant been injured by this collision, this act of the conductor, upon the plaintiff's evidence, would have been negligence for which the company would have been responsible, and as he alone suffered from the result of the collision, I can see no escape from the conclusion that it was his negligence, negligence in failing to obey this explicit rule of his employer, by which he was charged with seeing that a brakeman at once performed his duty, that was the approximate cause of the injury."

VAULTS IN THE CITY STREETS.—Justice Clarke's judgment for the defendant in the suit brought by Maurice W. Deshong against the city to recover $914 which plaintiff alleged he paid the municipal authorities under duress to secure a permit for the construction of a vault under the sidewalk in front of 54 and 56 West Third Street, has been affirmed by the Appellate Division. It appeared that a vault had existed in front of the plaintiff's premises for twenty-one years, but when Mr. Deshong began the erection of a new building the appropriate bureau of the Department of Highways threatened arrest unless he paid a fixed amount. Mr. Deshong paid the amount demanded under protest. His contention was that it being in evidence that the vault had been in existence for twenty-one years without protest or interference from the city authorities it must be presumed that its existence was lawful, and that a permit had been obtained. The city, however, gave proof from the records of permits issued in the appropriate offices from 1857 down that no permit had ever been issued for the vault in question. "It is too well settled to need the citation of authorities," says Justice Ingraham, in giving the opinion of the appellate tribunal, "that no person can obtain a right against the public to use a public street by prescription. There is certainly nothing to show, and there can be no presumption, that the plaintiff or his predecessor in title, acquired anything more than a mere license to maintain this vault, which was revocable by the public authorities, and, while there would be a presumption as between persons using a street and a person maintaining such a vault that such permission had been given so that it would not be a public nuisance, there is certainly no presumption that the public would be estopped from at any time resuming the possession of the street and compelling the owner of property to remove the vault. In the absence of evidence that a permit had been obtained from the city or the public officers having charge of the streets, or that any consideration had been paid to the city for the use of this vault, no contract would be presumed which would estop the public from resuming the use of the street at any time, and it could not be presumed that the owner of this property had acquired the right to reconstruct the vault and continue to use it forever without compensation to the city."

The last half century's explorations in Medical Science confirm the claims of Dr. D. Jayne for his Expectorant. IT HEALS THE LUNGS.—Adv.



Step in on the ground floor. 2500 pairs of men's shoes.

A few—say 500 from our own shelves, the rest from our own manufacturers, the samples of their $5 and $6 lines—and samples aren't apt to be inferior:

Only 300 were less than $5.

Many shapes, all sizes, high and low.

Patent leather, russet, enamel, box calf and vici kid.

$3.

All three stores.

Had a little suit shake-down—from all the way up, down to $15.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, opposite City Hall.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

Brill Brothers
Outfitters to Men and Boys.

To-morrow—Our Semi-Annual CLOTHING SALE.

Our semi-annual Clothing Sale will commence TO-MORROW. Our regular customers know what that means, namely: A clearing out of all Summer Suits, irrespective of cost, in order that each season we can give you new, fresh, clean goods. We lose lots of money in these transactions—but what merchant does not lose? We can't hope to make a profit on everything we sell. In season, we give customers the right goods at the right prices; out of season, we take the losses. The suits in this sale, combined in our four stores, number nearly 5,000, of all styles, descriptions and sizes. The price and value always bring big crowds to our stores—so try to come early to receive careful attention. We might urge you with the hackneyed phrase, "If you come early you get a plum." But in this case, they are all plums: not cheap goods purchased for a sale, as many firms do, but fine goods bought for this season's regular selling—suits we formerly sold at $15.00, $12.50 and $10.00. Now,

$7.50

MEN'S AND YOUTHS'
Blue Serge Suits, single and double breasted.
Black Serge Suits, single and double breasted.
Black Cheviot Suits, single and double breasted.
Fancy Worsted Suits.
Dark Mixed Suits.
Fancy Cassimere Suits.
3-piece Flannel Suits.
2-piece Flannel Suits.
3-piece Homespun Suits.
2-piece Homespun Suits.
Wool Crash Suits.
Were $15.00, $12.50 and $10.00.

Men's Finer Suits at..... We have also reduced the broken lots of our $18.00 and $20.00 Suits to..... 10.50

Men's Finer Suits at..... We have also reduced the broken lots of our $22.00 and $25.00 Suits to..... 12.50

Sale of Men's Trousers. We have about 200 pairs of trousers at each of our stores, broken lots, that sold during the early Spring season at $5.00, $4.50, $3.50 and $3.00. You can have your choice at..... 2.50

Sale of Children's Suits. We have taken all of our boys' Sailor Blouse and Norfolk Suits (sizes 3 to 10 years) and our two and three piece knee pant Suits (7 to 16 years), serges, cassimeres and cheviots, which we formerly sold at $5.00, $3.95 and $2.95, and reduced them to..... 2.50

Sale commences TO-MORROW at 8 A. M.

Brill Brothers
Outfitters to Men and Boys.

Four Convenient Stores.
279 Broadway, near Chambers St.
47 Cortlandt St., bet. Church and Greenwich Sts.
211 and 219 Sixth Ave., bet. 14th and 15th Sts.
125th St., Cor. Third Ave.
Mail Orders Filled.

Kennedy's Cortlandt St.

A Great Bargain in Oxfords.

3,000 pair of Patent Leather, Vici Kid, Velour Calf and Black Calf, $4.00 Oxfords at 1.98.

4.00 Patent Leather, guaranteed to wear or new pair given, at 2.97.

3.00 White Canvas at 1.39.
8.00 Custom Shoes at 4.98.
New Freaky Lasts.

Straw Hats at ½
To close quickly we have marked 12.00 and 15.00 Panamas to 5.80
Porto Rico Panamas, 95c. and 1.49 (worth 3.00 to 5.00)
3.00 Rough Braid Sailors, 95c.
2.00 " " " 79c.
(wide brims)
English Sennett, 95c., 1.20, 1.65.

July Clearance Sale.
1.00 Madras Shirts, 49c.
1.50 White Cheviot, 79c.
2.50 French Bosoms, 1.49
French Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers, 49c.
1.00 American Lisle Thread, 49c.
Fancy colors American Silk Shirts and Drawers, worth 1.75, at 1.10.

Two-piece Bathing Suits, 98c., 1.49, 1.98

"Hammocks."
A Superb Line of Mexican, Algerian and Domestic
LEWIS & CONGER,
130 and 132 West 42d Street, and 135 West Forty-first Street, New York.

GERMAN BOOKS AT BRENTANO'S
UNION SQUARE, New York

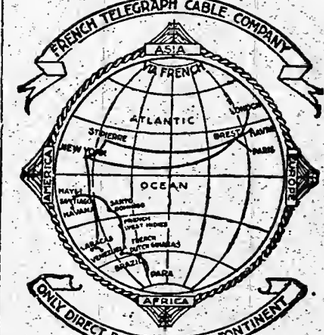
Furniture.
Our Annual Clearance Sale of Furniture on July 16th & 17th, when we will offer, without reservation, every article of Furniture on our sample floors including:
Mission Furniture,
Summer Furniture,
Parlor Furniture,
Chamber Furniture,
Hall Furniture,
at 25% to 50%
below regular prices.

Bedsteads.
We will at the same time sell our sample line of Brass and White Enamel Bedsteads on the same terms.

Mattresses.
To enhance this bedstead offering, of which there is not a very great number, we will in conjunction therewith make an especial offering of our No. 5 Hair Mattresses
Single Size, $8.50, regularly $11.00.
Double Size, $12.50, regularly $18.00.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

The Vital Difference
between Laxatives and Purgatives cannot be too clearly understood. The former are GENTLE, the latter VIOLENT. A LAXATIVE assists the organs; a PURGATIVE takes the work out of nature's hands.
And every time that nature fails to perform its proper functions it is less disposed to perform them.
Purgatives, therefore, are at best a necessary evil, like an emetic to relieve the Stomach of undigested food.
IRON-OX TABLETS
are an ideal Laxative, strengthening instead of debilitating.
50 Tablets, 25 Cents



Public Notices.

DEPARTMENT OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS.
The City of New York,
Department of Taxes and Assessments,
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway,
July 7th, 1902.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments of the City of New York that the Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal Estate in said City for the year 1902 have been finally completed and have been delivered to, and filed with, the Board of Aldermen of said City, and that such Assessment Rolls will remain open to public inspection in the Office of said Board of Aldermen for a period of fifteen (15) days from date of this notice.

JAMES L. WELLS, President.
WILLIAM S. COGSWELL,
GEORGE J. GILLESPIE,
SAMUEL STRASBOURGER,
RUFUS L. SCOTT,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

"All the News That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair, warmer, night showers; fresh southwest winds.

VOL. LI...NO. 16,389. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 17, 1902.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, } Elsewhere, Jersey City, and Newark } TWO CENTS.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH VATICAN ABANDONED

Gov Taft Delivers a Final Note and Will Leave Rome.

Pope's Unwillingness To Consider Sale of the Friars' Lands in the Philippines the Cause.

ROME, July 16.—At noon to-day Major Porter of the Judge Advocate's Department of the United States Army at Washington, personally delivered to Cardinal Rampolla, the Papal Secretary of State, the last note of Judge Taft, Governor of the Philippine Islands, on the subject of the withdrawal of the Friars from the islands. This will presumably end the Governor's negotiations here, as Major Porter simultaneously presented a letter from Judge Taft asking for a farewell audience of the Pope.

Judge Taft's note to the Vatican, which was addressed to Cardinal Rampolla, Papal Secretary of State, begins as follows:

In reply to the two notes of your Eminence of June 21 and July 9, I have just received a communication from the Secretary of War, in precise and exhaustive terms, which are here reproduced integrally. Secretary Root says he is glad to see by the two notes received from the Vatican that the Holy See is animated by the best intentions to come to an understanding with Washington about the relations between Church and State in the Philippines; that his Eminence has declared the Vatican to be disposed to give clear and precise instructions to the friars to occupy themselves with religion only, abstaining entirely from politics, and that the Holy See proposes to introduce, little by little, ecclesiastics of other nationalities, especially American. Secretary Root adds that he cannot do less than acknowledge the wisdom of these propositions, but that he must observe that they would not solve the question.

The United States has no desire to violate the Treaty of Paris, and it seeks not a forcible but a voluntary withdrawal of certain persons, who happen to be Spaniards, and whose previous experiences in the islands had fortuitously thrown them into antagonistic relations with the people and with the Catholic laity and native clergy, many of whom have left their parishes and can only be reinstated by using material force, which the United States cannot permit. This proves that the Government of the Philippines has no intention to propose measures contrary to the interests of the Vatican, and, in fact, its interest in the Church. If the question of withdrawal be left unsolved, now that the Washington Government has persuaded the ecclesiastical authorities to see the necessity of carrying out this step, the later withdrawal of the friars under order of the religious superior could not be regarded as anything but voluntary, and would not violate the Treaty of Paris. Nor could such order be regarded as affirming or admitting any accusations against the friars, because the American Government made no such accusation. The United States did not desire the withdrawal for itself—it was indifferent to the presence of the friars—but in the interest of the whole people of the Philippines, who were bitterly opposed to their presence.

It was thought, by the generous proposal of a contract which would bind the Philippine Government to certain financial and other obligations, to secure the much longed for desire of the Philippine people in the withdrawal of the friars. Now that the Vatican does not see its way clear to make a definite withdrawal, the American Government has deemed it wise to recur to the methods of settlement of the various questions at issue suggested by Cardinal Rampolla's first communication of June 21, namely:

First—An investigation by both sides into the possible and probable liabilities and claims and settlement of them by an accredited Apostolic Delegate with the Governor in Manila, after the conditions with respect to the titles of the friars to the land and the amount of claims for rental have been presented by the representative of the Church to the representatives of the Philippine Government in Manila.

Second—As to the indemnity for the friars' lands, his Eminence has pointed out the difficulty of computing so precipitately the exact value, but this might be done by examining the title deeds. The Washington Government will immediately order the General commanding the forces in the Philippines to furnish all indications necessary to ascertain what damage has been done by the military occupation. Although regretful that all the questions have not been decided definitely the Government is glad to express satisfaction at the results obtained.

Secretary Root in his communication declares that Judge Taft's journey is quite compensated for by the fact that it is possible to fix general lines on which later can be amicably resolved all the questions now pending. Meanwhile, as a preliminary, he wishes Cardinal Rampolla to send to the Philippine Government four lists of the property considered to belong to the religious orders, comprising:

(1) That transferred to corporations.

(2) The ecclesiastical buildings occupied by the troops, with indications of the damage and compensation therefor.

(3) The property before considered Spanish Crown lands, which it is desired the American Government should transfer to the Church, though the Washington authorities will grant such transfers only on condition that a satisfactory agreement be reached on all other questions.

(4) The charitable and educational institutions which the Vatican desires to be considered as belonging to the Church.

Secretary Root concludes by instructing Judge Taft to express to Cardinal Rampolla his pleasure that the visit of the American representative has resulted in a broad basis for harmonious settlement, his thanks for the courtesy shown by the Vatican to Judge Taft, and for the promptness with which the Vatican has acted, and his hopes that, though no specific agreement has been reached, the Vatican will ultimately find it just to do what has been suggested.

Judge Taft concludes his note to the Vatican thus:

In obedience to Secretary Root's dispatch, I request that the future negotiations on the points raised be held in Manila between an Apostolic Delegate and the Governor, after the information suggested above by Secretary Root has been ascertained and presented.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 17.—Barring unexpected developments, says the Rome correspondent of The Times, Gov. Taft's negotiations with the Vatican may be considered to be at an end. The Vatican has missed its chance of scoring financially and politically, and has shown its inability to appreciate what American Catholics consider the best interests of the Church.

The correspondent says the friars dare not return to their parishes in the Philippines without American escorts, so their reinstatement is practically an impossibility. The United States would have given $10,000,000 to endow the Philippine clergy. The Vatican, by contracting to remove the friars, would have enhanced its prestige by appearing to protect the Filipino Catholics against the unworthy monks, with whom the United States Government must now deal.

FRIARS PROBABLY WILL GO.

Thought in Washington They Will Be Obliged to Leave the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—One week from to-morrow Gov. Taft will sail from Italy resuming his journey to Manila. If the Vatican has by that date concluded to accept the terms respecting the sale of the friars' lands and the withdrawal of the friars themselves from the Philippines, the papers will be signed by Gov. Taft and the arrangement will be regarded as closed. If, on the other hand, the Cardinals' committee, which is dealing with this matter, is unable to accept the terms proffered, or if it is not prepared to make a final answer, the Governor will still proceed on his way and the negotiations will be suspended.

This decision on the part of Secretary Root is probably an outcome of his recent trip to Oyster Bay, where the subject was discussed with President Roosevelt.

It does not follow that Gov. Taft's resumption of his journey without signing the papers of sale and withdrawal means the absolute abandonment of the negotiations on the points. Technically they will be regarded as merely suspended, and so open to resumption at any time.

Meanwhile there will be no change of the status of the friars' orders in the Philippines; their lands will remain in the possession of the insular government, and the several hundred friars who are now in Manila as charity charges upon other branches of the Church, will probably remain there or gradually find their way to another country. It is regarded as certain by the Administration that they will not undertake to return to their individual parishes, for there is not sufficient power in the insular government to protect their lives from the natives.

President Roosevelt has not, however, relaxed in the least his determination to have the friars out of the Philippines. A waiting policy will be pursued. The money for the friars' land will be kept ready for them, provided they leave the Philippines; if they do not leave they will not get the money. By this system of quiet compulsion it is hoped they will be induced to depart without the necessity of expulsion, either from the Vatican or from Washington.

OFFER FROM MR. CARNEGIE.

Will Give $100,000 to Clark University If Rest of Money Needed to Secure a Bequest Is Raised.

Special to The New York Times.

WORCESTER, Mass., July 16.—Andrew Carnegie has promised to give Clark University $100,000 toward $250,000 needed to secure a bequest of $500,000 under the will of Jonas G. Clark. Mr. Carnegie's offer was made known by the following cable message from Scotland, received at the university:

President Hall, Clark University: Give $100,000 provided other half obtained. My gift special fund honor Senator Hoar. CARNEGIE.

The "other half" to which Mr. Carnegie refers is the remainder of the $250,000 which, by the will of Mr. Clark, must be raised in order to enable the trustees of the university to divide the sum of $500,000 between the department of research, the library, and the collegiate department in equal proportions. Of that sum, about $40,000 has already been raised, so there will remain to be raised about $110,000. This must be done within three years from the probate of Mr. Clark's will, of which not quite two years have already elapsed. The Trustees confidently expect to secure the necessary sum.

HORSE RUNS INTO STREET CAR.

Mrs. W. H. Sharp of 280 Manhattan Avenue Injured in Accident Near the Waldorf-Astoria.

A horse driven by James Mariania and attached to a wagon owned by Bernasconi Brothers of 127 Thompson Street became frightened yesterday afternoon by the breaking of the breeching straps and ran away down Fifth Avenue and crashed into a street car at the Waldorf corner, smashing three windows and forcing a shaft through the side of the car. Mrs. W. H. Sharp of 280 Manhattan Avenue, a passenger in the car, was injured.

The driver lost all control, and simply held on to the lines in a vain effort to steer the horse away from other vehicles. Just as the horse reached Thirty-fourth Street a west-bound car started to cross.

As it got midway the frightened horse dashed into its side near the rear. One shaft swept three window glasses out, while the other struck squarely the side of the car, and, penetrating it, struck Mrs. William H. Sharp, who uttered a cry of pain and then fainted.

Motorman George Bartley had stopped his car on the instant and, with the aid of passengers, carried the injured woman to the Waldorf portico. Later she was taken to the New York Hospital and then was removed to her home.

MILLIONS FOR IMPROVEMENTS.

Announced that $25,000,000 Will Be Expended on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 16.—It is announced that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad will spend $25,000,000 in improvements during the next two years. Much of the work has already been contracted for. The yards in this city, Baltimore, Glenwood, Pittsburg, and other points, will be greatly enlarged. Bridges will be strengthened all over the system. Grades will be reduced between Washington and Cumberland and on the Pittsburg and Western.

A third and fourth track will be laid between Washington Junction and Cumberland, and on the Pittsburg and Connellsville line, where the freight traffic is greatly congested. The Fairport line will be double-tracked, and the lake harbors will be enlarged. More than $2,000,000 will be spent for new engines and cars.

WILL BAR AUTOMOBILES.

Entrance to Southampton Meadow Club Grounds Denied to Motor Vehicles.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., July 16.—Automobiles and motor vehicles of all kinds are to be debarred from entering the grounds of the Meadow Club this season. A rule to that effect has been posted at the entrance to the grounds by order of the Board of Governors. It is said that the Long Island Railroad officials will be asked to establish a rule debarring automobiles and motor vehicles from the station grounds, but it is generally believed that the company has no power to do this even if so inclined, as the station grounds are public highways.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Stocks strong. Financial Markets.—Pages 10, 11, and 12.
Wheat, No. 2 red, 79½c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 71c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 56c; cotton, 9 5-16c; iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $24; butter, Western creamery, 21½c.—Page 7.
Arrivals at Hotels.—Page 5.
Arrivals of Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 7.
Business Troubles.—Page 7.
Court Calendars.—Page 7.
Insurance Notes.—Page 12.
Legal Notes.—Page 14.
Losses by Fire.—Page 7.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 5.
New Corporations.—Page 12.
Railroads.—Page 2.
Real Estate.—Page 12.
Society.—Page 9.
United Service.—Page 5.
Weather Report.—Page 5.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 5.

Newport Excursion, Sunday, July 20th, via Long Island R. R. and steamer from Greenport. See Excursion Column.—Adv.

DEVERY GIVES AWAY A LOT OF MONEY

Throws Coin Into a Crowd and Leads a Parade.

Ex-Chief Comes Out for a Public Bath, Recreation Pier, Park, and Free Ice Depots for the Ninth Assembly District.

Ex-Chief of Police William S. Devery yesterday continued his unique campaign for the Democratic leadership of the Ninth Assembly District. Incidentally he threw away a lot of money.

He was on the ground early; so were others, and in the language of ex-Senator Louis Munzinger, John C. Sheehan's first lieutenant, Devery was "giving up easy."

"Who are supporting him?" asked Mr. Munzinger, replying to a question. "He has with him a lot of panhandlers who are looking for free drinks and a 'stake.' They are getting both, but on primary day Sheehan will get the votes."

Mr. Devery was in great good humor.

"I'm a live one," he said, "and I'll beat Goodwin out of his boots. I'll show these tin horn sports in this district what I'm made of.

"Now just look at it. Goodwin was leader when Tammany was in power. Sheehan helped the reformers, and they're in, ain't they? Well, what has this district got? We have no public bathhouse, no small park, or nothing else. Either Goodwin or Sheehan could have got them if they'd gone to the front, but they didn't.

"I'll show them what plain Bill Devery can do. I'll establish free ice depots at different points. I'll open at least three more headquarters, and, if I'm elected leader, the people of this district will have a public bath, a recreation pier, and a park, and I'll get 'em.

"Now look at that Goodwin gang. They gather down there near Twenty-fourth Street and play whist—ugh—poker, hearts, and other games. They're grafters and care nothing for nobody but themselves. I want to see meeting places where the boys can drop in, stand up, sit down, kick over chairs, or any old thing, and there won't be no kick coming. I'm not going to sit down and play cards while the people of this district need looking after.

"Goodwin's dead now, and Sheehan is dead slow. Why, he's so slow that the whistle on the locomotive of an express train would not wake him. He can't get a move on. He wanted Croker's place, but didn't get it, and he won't. He's the leader of the Greater New York Democracy, but he's done nutthin' for the people. I'll knock him silly. He has no courage. But he's got dough. All he sees is golden nuggets, and those he puts in his pockets. He's a fakir, so is Chesty Tom and Ice Cake Goodwin. The people round here'll tell you, I'm giving it to you straight, Goodwin and Sheehan take all that is in sight, and then go way back and sit down.

"Now, say, I'm going to give the people an outing. The first will take place on July 30. All are welcome. I'll have all the boats in the harbor, if necessary, and we're going to Raritan Point for a good time from the foot of Twenty-sixth Street.

"I'm thankful to you gentlemen of the newspapers. The press is a power, and I know it."

At 8 o'clock last night Eighth Avenue near Twenty-eighth Street was almost impassable. Mr. Devery was there. He had converted several twenty-dollar bills into very small change, and this he threw into the roadway by handfuls at intervals, causing scrimmages that were profitable to some of the participants and amusing to the onlookers.

At 9:30 Mr. Devery called his band, and, with about 300 followers, made a tour of the district amid a shower of pyrotechnics and stopped at many of the saloons on Ninth, Tenth, and Eleventh Avenues, between Twenty-third and Twenty-ninth Streets. Each time the procession came to a halt to permit the paraders to partake of liquid refreshments and cigars at Mr. Devery's expense, the band played "Garryowen."

After the third stop some of the marchers remembered a part of the refrain and lustily sang:

We'll pay the reckon on the nail,
No man for debt shall go to jail
From Garryowen and glory.

Mr. Devery will repeat his performance to-day and promises original features.

A BURGLAR'S INVENTION.

Inmate of New Jersey State Prison to Become Superintendent of a New Company.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., July 16.—Charles Filer, a burglar in State prison, who was sentenced to serve ten years from May, 1896, and was pardoned to-day, becomes Superintendent of the Perfection Blind and Lockstitch Sewing Maebine Company, which was chartered here to-day with $1,000,000 capital.

Filer, who is a machinist, invented a dropstitch for a sewing machine which sews seams in cloth without showing on the other side. The invention is a decided success, and has been in use in the prison workshops for three years.

The company which he enters on his release gives him $5,000 cash and $10,000 stock in the concern in addition to his position as Superintendent.

Another interesting subject of pardon is Richard Bossier, serving sentence for house breaking and larceny, who was pardoned in order that he might go to Germany, where he has fallen heir to $50,000.

MINE MANAGER TO COME HERE.

As Consulting Engineer F. W. Klepetko Will Have Salary of $75,000.

Special to The New York Times.

HELENA, Mon., July 16.—It was announced here this evening that Frank W. Klepetko, general manager of the Boston and Montana, Butte and Boston, Parrot and Anaconda Copper Companies' mines and smelters at Butte, Anaconda, and Great Falls, had resigned and would go to New York in the capacity of consulting engineer to J. B. Haggin, at a salary of $75,000 a year.

Klepetko was for several years manager of the Boston and Montana smelters at Great Falls, but when that concern was taken over by the Amalgamated he was reduced to the position of General Manager of all the company's properties in Montana. He is regarded as the best authority in the United States on the smelting of copper and other ores, although he is a comparatively young man.

Excursion Rates to Western Points.
Low excursion rates to St. Paul, Minneapolis, Denver, Salt Lake City, Portland, Tacoma, Los Angeles, and San Francisco. Address Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry., 381 B'way, N. Y.—Adv.

Pennsylvania Special.
To Chicago in 20 Hours.
Leaves New York daily 1:55 P. M., arrives Chicago 8:55 A. M. Standard equipment.—Adv.

MORGAN SCARE IN VIENNA.

An Unfounded Report that the Ship Combine Was "Extending Its Tentacles to Austria."

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 17.—The Vienna correspondent of The Times says a newspaper report that the Morgan shipping trust was "extending its tentacles to Austria" startled the commercial classes in the capital.

Apart from anything else, says the correspondent, the legal difficulties would seriously hamper such a foreign enterprise, since only ships which are at least two-thirds owned by Austrians can be registered and receive subsidies.

The foundation of the rumor was as follows: A Vienna dispatch published by The Times on June 23 mentioned a proposal by a committee of the Austrian Industrial Council advocating an increase in the State support of the merchant marine. The President of the New York and European Steamship Company thereupon suggested to the Industrial Council that his company was prepared to build vessels using the turbine system and steaming 25 knots an hour if an adequate increase in the subsidies was obtainable.

The correspondent says that the answer sent will no doubt convince the author of the suggestion that Austria is not suitable for such an enterprise. The Austrians do not require such fast ships. They want more cargo vessels, which native builders are competent to construct.

By The Associated Press.

VIENNA, July 16.—The Neue Freie Presse stated to-day that the Morgan shipping combine had written to the Austrian Council of Industry offering to build ships for the Austrian trade and to work the ships when they were completed.

It is learned, however, that Mr. Morgan was not connected with the offer. It came from the European Steamship Company of New York, George Wilson, President.

Shipping men here scout the idea of America building ships for Austria. They say that if the Government is ready to grant subsidies Austrian money will be forthcoming and the vessels will be built in Austria.

STEEL PLANT TO BE SOLD.

The Property of the Troy Company Will Be Put Up at Auction Aug. 7.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 16.—The property of the Troy Steel Company, including the mortgaged premises and property rights, interests, and franchises described in a judgment of foreclosure granted Nov 24, 1900, will be sold at public auction by Frederick Townsend, referee, Aug. 7.

The judgment was in favor of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York as trustee of the bondholders.

The plant of the Troy Steel Company is on Breaker Island, north of this city, and consists of the largest basic Bessemer steel works in the world. It cost more than $1,200,000, and when in operation employs 2,300 men.

The company was incorporated under the title of the Troy Steel Company on Dec. 19, 1895, with a capital of $2,500,000. It was reorganized from the Troy Iron and Steel Company. H. H. Rogers was the Chairman of the Reorganization Committee, and he was aided materially by his associates in the Standard Oil Company in carrying his plan into operation. Junius S. Morgan represented in the committee the interests of his uncle, J. Pierpont Morgan; Morris K. Jesup, and others.

Horace G. Young represented the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, and with Smith M. Weed some of the large ore interests in Essex County. The works have been idle about five years.

J. W. MACKAY ILL.

Prostrated by Heat in London—His Condition Said Not to be Dangerous.

LONDON, July 16.—John W. Mackay of San Francisco was prostrated by the heat yesterday, and is now ill at his home in Carlton House Terrace.

Inquiries made to-night elicited the information that the rumors that Mr. Mackay was in a dangerous condition were without foundation; but, it was added, the doctors had ordered that he be kept perfectly quiet for several days.

The exact nature of Mr. Mackay's illness appears to be as yet unknown.

FOR GOVERNOR OF ALABAMA.

Capt. Joseph F. Johnston, Who Has Twice Held the Office, Declares Himself a Candidate.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 16.—Capt. Joseph F. Johnston, twice Governor of Alabama, is a candidate for the nomination for a third term. At a conference of his followers here to-day he was urged to make the race again, and consented. According to the plan of nominating State officers, adopted by the Democratic Executive Committee, the primaries will be held Aug. 25.

In an address Capt. Johnston refers to his administration and the operations of the office, and comments on the failure of the State convention to indorse his administration. He asks for vindication at the hands of the people.

Charles E. Waller of Hale County, a close friend of Capt. Johnston, was announced to-day for Lieuteuant Governor. Capt. Johnston will invite Gov. Jelks to a debate through the entire campaign.

ORDER OF ST. AUGUSTINE.

Rev. Michael O. Geraghty Reported Fixed Upon for Provincial.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 16.—The quadrennial chapter of the Order of St. Augustine was continued to-day at Villanova, and, as on yesterday, the session was a secret one. The delegates met in the Monastery of St. Thomas after hearing mass, where they were presided over by Dr. Middleton, who is acting in the place of the Rev. Thomas Rodriguez, now in Rome.

Although nothing official was given out, it is stated that the Rev. Michael O. Geraghty of Villanova has been, or will be, elected provincial, to succeed the Rev. John J. Fedigan of Atlantic City, the retiring head of the chapter. Six "definitors," or advisers to the provincial, were elected, but their names will not be made public until Thursday.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla
Is the best, perfectly pure, highly concentrated.—Adv.

Weakening effects of Summer heat overcome by Johann Hoff's Extract. BEWARE of cheap IMITATIONS. Get JOHANN HOFF'S.—Adv.

HOBSON RESCUES A GIRL

She Jumps Into the Mississippi River.

Had Been Bantered and Said that She Would Make Him Save Her.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 16.—"If I should fall in the water would you rescue me, Capt. Hobson?"

"Certainly, with pleasure."

The girl, arrayed in white Summer frock, jaunty sailor hat, and yachting shoes, who stood on the deck of the river yacht in the Mississippi River this afternoon, a few miles below East St. Louis, was Miss Mae Cerf of St. Louis, a society belle.

The man in swimmer's costume breasting the yellow, swollen Mississippi was Capt. Richmond P. Hobson, hero of the Merrimac.

The bantering words of the young man and woman were heard by a party of young persons who had accompanied Capt. Hobson from the Chautauqua grounds at Piasa, near East St. Louis, on a sailing trip. Out in the river Capt. Hobson and a friend, Albro Giberson, of Elsa, Ills., had donned bathing costumes and plunged into the river for a swim.

As the navy officer accepted the girl's challenge she dropped her parasol and plunged into the river. A scream as she touched the water, a yell from the men on the deck of the yacht, and a chorus of cries from the amazed women of the party told Capt. Hobson, who had already turned to swim away, that the jest had been carried to the point of danger.

Turning swiftly he caught a vision of floating white skirts, of fair arms that splashed wildly in the water, and a dainty sailor hat that left the curls it was to cover and floated away down the river. Then the impulsive young girl sank from sight, and the next second the swimmer was straining every muscle in his athletic body to reach the spot where she disappeared.

Albro Giberson swam with him, stroke for stroke, but not being so adept in the water, fell behind. Capt. Hobson searched the spot first where the struggling girl had gone down. He turned with the tide and floated as he peered into the water for a glimpse of the girl. Then suddenly he dived.

It seemed an age to the spectators, breathless with excitement and speechless now, before he returned to the surface. When it was seen that the left arm of the naval officer encircled the shoulders of the girl, a cheer went up that might have been heard for miles down the river.

But the work of rescue was not yet complete. Possibly both the girl and the man would have drowned had Giberson not been at hand now to give assistance. The heavy clothing worn by Miss Cerf, her frantic struggles and the strong current made it desperately hard work to keep her head above water. But Capt. Hobson is an expert swimmer, and he kept his heard through it all.

Finally the yacht was brought to, and with eager hands the two men put the girl in the boat. Then Hobson and Giberson, exhausted and breathing very hard, clambered in after her. When Miss Cerf had been restored she said weakly:

"Yes, I know it was awfully foolish, but I knew I would be saved." Then she glanced at Capt. Hobson, who smiled rather grimly as he complimented her on her escape.

Capt. Hobson was the hero of the day at the Chautauqua, where he delivered a lecture. Afterward, when the party of young ladies accompanied him on the yacht, one girl whispered to Miss Cerf:

"You can't make him kiss you."

"No, I guess not," she replied, "but I can make him rescue me."

The teasing winch followed resulted in the banter.

MR. HAY'S COSTLY TON OF COAL.

Paid $8 for the Fuel and $10 for Express Charges.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKE SUNAPEE, N. H., July 16.—Secretary of State John Hay has been bitten by the Coal Trust. Last week was exceedingly cold at The Fells, Mr. and Mrs. Hay's delightful Summer home. Mrs. Hay decided that the steam heater should be started up, but there was no coal. There was none at Newbury, the railroad station nearest The Fells.

The station agent inquired along the line south, and there was none at Bradford or Contoocook. Neither was there any at Newport or Clairmont. A small supply of coal was found at Windsor, Vt., and Mrs. Hay forthwith ordered one ton sent by express from the dealer in that town. The express agent said he had no safe large enough to carry such valuable stuff, but the dealer packed the coal in bags and forwarded it on the afternoon train.

At Claremont Junction it had to be transferred. The coal arrived at Newbury "C. O. D.," and was carried four miles to The Fells. The express charges were $10.

"Does that pay for the coal, too?" asked Mrs. Hay.

"Indeed it does not," replied the agent. "The coal costs $8 and the $10 are for the express charges."

LAKE TIDAL WAVE AT CHICAGO.

Waters Recede Slowly from the Shore and Advance Far In.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 16.—Lake Michigan treated Chicago to a tidal wave this morning. Bathers along the lake front of the city were amazed to see the waters of the lake recede from the shore. At first it was taken to be merely a strong undertow, but the watchers saw it draw back until the outer ends of the longest piers were completely inshore.

The water came back as slowly as it went out. The crest of the wave as it approached was variously estimated to be from four to seven feet above the normal lake level. It topped every breakwater and pier on the lake front and swept everything before it. Boats and bathing houses were overwhelmed for half a mile out, but there were no lives lost. In some places the water came inland sixty feet further than it has done during the heaviest storm.

Pocono Mountain Special,
via Lackawanna Railroad to Delaware Water Gap, Stroudsburg, and Mt. Pocono, leaves Fridays and Saturdays at 2 P. M. No stop between New York and the Gap.—Adv.

In sunshine or shadow, the romantic Hudson ranks as the river beautiful. The Day Line Steamers offer a service that is complete in every detail. New landing W. 129th St.—Adv.

KENTUCKY OIL BOOM.

Operations in the Barbourville Field More Active than Ever Before.

Special to The New York Times.

BARBOURVILLE, Ky., July 16.—Operations in this oil field are more active than ever before. More new companies are beginning work and more wells are expected to be in this week. Some good strikes have just been made. Five New York companies are now at work on rich land, besides the many others.

The Green Consolidated Oil and Gas Company, a New York concern, ought to have a well in on the Gibson farm to-day. This is the first well for Mr. Clinton's company, and he thinks it will be a good one; it is only a few feet from the Gibson No. 1, drilled by the Inter-State Petroleum Company. Both these companies have fifty acres leased.

The American Consolidated Oil and Gas Company of New York is drilling a well on the Bingham Farm. This is another new company in the Knox field. The Bingham lease is only over twenty-two acres, but the company has a great deal more land throughout the county, and will do extensive operating, whether the well now going down proves a paying piece of property or not.

The New York Exchange Company is doing its first work on this creek. This is another new company. The New York Oil Producing Company is preparing to go to work again. This company has drilled three wells, but with little success.

PRINCETON CHAIR ASSURED.

Entire $100,000 to Endow William Henry Green Old Testament Professorship Already Subscribed.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., July 16.—An official announcement was made here to-day that the entire sum of $100,000 has been subscribed for the endowment of the William Henry Green professorship in the Old Testament department in the Theological Seminary.

The amount was secured largely through the influence of the Rev. J. Stuart Dickson, pastor of the Woodland Avenue Presbyterian Church of Pennsylvania, who is a leading member of the Alumni committee appointed to raise the fund. It has not been definitely decided in what branch in the Old Testament department the professorship would be placed, but it is probable that the money will be divided between the Chairs of Oriental and Old Testament Literature and Semitic Philology and Old Testament Criticism.

It is said that the funds will also be sufficient to enable Prof. Robert Dick Wilson to complete his plans for fitting out the new Semitic seminary.

NEW IRON-CASTING PROCESS.

International Foundry Company Incorporated at Trenton to Develop a New Yorker's Patents.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., July 16.—The International Foundry Company was chartered here to-day with an authorized capital of $5,000,000.

The specific object of the company, as set forth in the charter, is to acquire and develop certain patents and secret processes invented by Charles Szekely of New York, for casting iron in permanent molds.

The charter says that "Szekely has a secret process for smearing the molds with a tincture by which the iron when cast can be taken out without resorting to the usual practice of foundries of breaking the molds."

It is claimed that this method will result in radical changes in the manufacture of cast iron products.

The incorporators of the company are Claude S. Stillman of Newark, Nathan Videver, Nathan Boehm, and Charles Szekely of New York, and Frederick Parsons of Tarrytown, N. Y. The registered office of the company is in Jersey City.

AUTOMOBILIST'S MISHAPS.

Started to Make a Record to New York, but Machine Gave Out.

Special to The New York Times.

WHEELING, West Va., July 16.—Max Fleischmann, Jr., who started from Cincinnati a few days ago with the intention of making a record-breaking trip to New York on his high-priced automobile, reached the western border of his native State to-night sitting disconsolately in his seat, while a farmer's team slowly pulled him along. To-night he is spending his time watching machinists repair the broken machine.

Mr. Fleischmann says he found it impossible to keep up with the schedule he had prepared before leaving home, the roads being in bad condition. He encountered swollen streams, and at one place was forced to make the crossing while the water poured in on him in his seat.

It was his expectation to reach the Ohio River last night, but he was glad to take up lodgings away back in the country. This morning the pipes of the automobile worked badly, and the engine balked just as he came in sight of the green fields of Virginia.

VIRGINIA'S PECULIAR PLIGHT.

New Constitution Said to Promise Some Awkward Complications.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., July 16.—The adoption of the new Constitution in this State has brought about some complications not looked for. One of these, it is contended by leading members of the Legislature now in session here, is that Virginia will find it impossible to summon a jury to try any civil or criminal case. Not only that, but it is contended that no one can, until after October, be elected to any office in the State.

The basis of this contention is that the new Constitution provides that to be elected to office or to sit on a jury the person must be qualified to vote. The new suffrage law will not go into force until October, when the wholesale registrations take place. Until the voters of the Commonwealth shall have had their names placed upon the new books and passed the examinations before the Boards of Registration they will have no right to vote and can neither hold office nor be qualified as jurymen.

If this view of the situation is correct, not a case can be tried in Virginia until the registration provided under the new law takes place, which cannot be before October next.

Time Saved Money Made.
The Pennsylvania Special leaves New York 1:55 P. M., arrives Chicago 8:55 A. M. Only 20 hours.—Adv.

PRESIDENT RETIRES GEN. JACOB H. SMITH

Philippine Officer Reprimanded for "Kill and Burn" Order.

Secretary Root, in a Lengthy Review, Urged Action in the Interest of the Service.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—A sensation was created in army circles to-day by the publication of President Roosevelt's decision in the case of Gen. Jacob H. Smith, serving in the Philippines, retiring that officer from the army. This was done although the court-martial which found him guilty merely sentenced him to be "admonished by the reviewing authority." The President, however, retired as well as reprimanded him.

This action was taken under the law which provides that officers having reached the age of sixty-two years may be retired at will by the President. The reprimand of President Roosevelt is supplemented by Secretary Root in a long circular, in which he explains the conditions which resulted in the court-martial of Gen. Smith, and shows that, although the latter issued the "kill and burn" order, as a matter of fact very few persons were so killed.

The belief is general among army officers here that if the court which tried Gen. Smith had had any idea that the President would exceed the sentence imposed it would not have convicted the General at all. Gen. Smith has spent his life in the service of his country, and his record is excellent. He is near to the retiring age. To retire voluntarily with the stain of a reprimand is a severe punishment, according to army ideas. But that this punishment would be turned into a compulsory retirement from service, instead of allowing him to wait for the regular retirement for age, was, in the opinion of army officers, beyond what the court-martial expected.

Gen. Smith, it will be remembered, was sent to punish the massacre of Balangiga. That massacre was so flagrant that the soldiers in the Philippines felt that the offenders must be made an example of. Gen. Smith was convicted of having used language in an oral interview with one of his subordinates which exceeded the spirit of his own written orders. Gen. Smith's friends in the army say that his habit of language is well known.

He acquired the sobriquet of "Hell-Roaring Jake," not because of violence which he showed in war, but because of the extravagance of his language, which is habitual with him. In his written orders Gen. Smith has always been careful to observe the proprieties, but he is an eccentric man, who in conversation delights in blood-curdling epigrams and fantastic oaths. His friends in the army laugh at these and never take them in any other way than as a joke, and that this habit of language should have led the old soldier to a disgraceful ending of his career is a matter of sincere sorrow to them.

It is pointed out by officers friendly to Gen. Smith that Secretary Root in his letter to the President, expressly points out that nobody obeyed the General's orders. It is argued that Major Waller knew as well as any officer that Gen. Smith's eccentric violence of language was not intended to be taken seriously. The belief is growing among army officers that most of the Administration's recent acts toward the army are dictated by political ends, and the effect upon the discipline and morale of the army is said to be anything but wholesome.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S REVIEW.

Following is the text of the President's review of the case:

"White House, Washington,
"July 14, 1902.

"By the President:

"The findings and sentence of the court are approved. I am well aware of the danger and great difficulty of the task our army has had in the Philippine Islands, and of the well-nigh intolerable provocations it has received from the cruelty, treachery, and total disregard of the rules and customs of civilized warfare on the part of its foes. I also heartily approve the employment of the sternest measures necessary to put a stop to such atrocities and to bring this war to a close.

"It would be culpable to show weakness in dealing with such foes or to fail to use all honorable and humane methods to overcome them. But the very fact that warfare is of such character as to afford infinite provocation for the commission of acts of cruelty by junior officers and the enlisted men must make the officers in high and responsible positions peculiarly careful in their bearing and conduct, so as to keep a moral check over acts of an improper character by their subordinates. Almost universally the higher officers have so borne themselves as to supply this necessary check, and with but few exceptions the officers and soldiers of the army have shown wonderful kindness and forbearance in dealing with their foes. But there have been exceptions; there have been instances of the use of torture and of improper heartlessness in warfare on the part of individuals or small detachments.

"In the recent campaign ordered by Gen. Smith, the shooting of the native bearers by the orders of Major Waller was an act which sullied the American name and can be but partly excused because of Major Waller's mental condition at the time; this mental condition being due to the fearful hardship and suffering which he had undergone in his campaign. It is impossible to tell exactly how much influence language like that used by Gen. Smith may have had in preparing the minds of those under him for the commission of the deeds which we regret. Loose and violent talk by an officer of high rank is always likely to excite to wrong-doing those among his subordinates whose wills are weak or whose passions are strong. Gen. Smith has behind him a long career distinguished for gallantry and on the whole for good conduct. Taken in the full, his work has been such as to reflect credit upon the American Army and therefore upon the Nation; and it is deeply to be regretted that he should have so acted in this instance as to interfere with his further usefulness in the army. I hereby direct that he be retired from the active list.

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

The following is the review of Secretary Root:

"War Department,
"Washington, July 12, 1902.

"To the President:

"I transmit herewith the record and proceedings upon the trial of Brig. Gen. Jacob H. Smith by court-martial convened under your order dated April 21, 1902, and now brought before you as reviewing authority. Gen. Smith was found guilty of conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in that he gave in the Fall of 1901 to Major L. W. T. Waller of the Marine Corps, then serving with a battalion of marines under his orders as commander of the Sixth Separate Brigade in Samar, the following oral instructions:

"'I want no prisoners. I wish you to kill and burn; the more you kill and burn the better you will please me.' And, further, that he wanted all persons killed who were capable of bearing arms and in actual hostilities against the United States; and did in reply to a question by Major Waller asking for an age limit designate the age

limit as ten years of age. The court sentenced him to be admonished by the reviewing authority and the court appended to the sentence the following explanation:

"The court is thus lenient in view of the undisputed evidence that the accused did not mean everything that his unexplained language implied, that his subordinates did not gather such a meaning, and that the orders were never executed in such sense, notwithstanding that a desperate struggle was being conducted with a cruel and savage foe.

"An examination of the evidence has satisfied me that the conviction was just, and that the reasons stated for the very light sentence imposed are sustained by the facts. Gen. Smith, in his conversation with Major Waller, was guilty of intemperate, inconsiderate, and violent expressions, which, if accepted literally, would grossly violate the humane rules governing American armies in the field, and if followed would have brought lasting disgrace upon the military service of the United States. Fortunately they were not taken literally and were not followed. No women or children or helpless persons or non-combatants or prisoners were put to death in pursuance of them.

"An examination of the record and proceedings upon the trial of Major Waller, which immediately preceded that of Gen. Smith, shows that the instructions in question bore no relation to the acts for which Major Waller was tried, and were not alleged by him as justification for those acts. Major Waller was tried for causing certain natives, who had acted as bearers or guides of one of his expeditions, to be put to death for treachery without proper trial; and he defended his action not upon the ground of any orders received from Gen. Smith, but upon the ground that as commanding officer he was justified by the laws of war.

"Gen. Smith's written and printed orders, and the actual conduct of military operations in Samar, were justified by the history and conditions of the warfare with the cruel and treacherous savages who inhabited the island, and their entire disregard of the laws of war, were wholly within the limitations of General Order No. 100 of 1863, and were sustained by precedents of the highest authority. Thus, in 1779, Washington ordered Gen. Sullivan, in the campaign against the Six Nations, to seek the total destruction and devastation of their settlements. He wrote, 'But you will not by any means listen to overtures of peace before the total ruin of their settlements is effected. . . . Our future security will be in their inability to injure us, the distance to which they are driven, and in the terror with which the severity of the chastisement they receive will inspire them.'

"The Fort Phil Kearny massacre, in 1866, for base treachery, revolting cruelty, and the conditions of serious danger which followed it, did not approach the massacre of Balangiga in Samar in September, 1901. There the natives had been treated with kindness and confidence; liberty and self-government had been given to them; Capt. Connel, the American commander, was of the same faith, and had been worshipping in the same church with them. With all the assurance of friendship our men were seated at their meal unarmed among an apparently peaceful and friendly community, when they were set upon from behind and butchered and their bodies when found by their comrades the next day had been mutilated and treated with indescribable indignities. Yet there was no such severity by American soldiers in Samar as Gen. Sherman proposed toward the Sioux after Fort Phil Kearny.

"It is due, however, to the good sense and self-restraint of Gen. Smith's subordinates, and their regard for the laws of war, rather than to his own self-control and judgment, that his intemperate and unjustifiable verbal instructions were not followed, and that he is relieved from the indelible stain which would have resulted from a literal compliance with them.

"It is the duty of a general officer whose age and experience have brought him to high command not to incite his subordinates to acts of lawless violence, but to so explain to them the application of the laws of war and the limitations upon their conduct as to prevent transgressions upon their part and supplement their comparative inexperience by his wise control. In this Gen. Smith has signally failed, and for this he has been justly convicted. Although the sentence imposed is exceedingly light, it carries with it a condemnation which, for an officer of his rank and age, is really a severe punishment. For this reason, and for the further reason that Gen. Smith has served his country long and faithfully, has exhibited high courage and good conduct in many battles, has been seriously wounded in the civil war and in the war with Spain, and is about concluding a long and honorable career, as a faithful and loyal servant of his country, I recommend that the mild sentence imposed be confirmed.

"Should you approve the findings and sentence of the court in accordance with this recommendation, I feel bound to say further that, in view of the findings and sentence, and of the evident infirmities which have made it possible that the facts found should exist, it is not longer for the interest of the service that Gen. Smith should continue to exercise the command of his rank. His usefulness as an example, guide, and controlling influence for the junior officers of the army is at an end, and as he is already upward of sixty-two years of age, I recommend that you exercise the discretion vested in you by law and now retire him from active service.

"ELIHU ROOT,
"Secretary of War."

WRITES LETTERS TO GEN. SMITH.

Anonymous Correspondent at Concord, N. H., Causes a Protest.

Special to The New York Times.

CONCORD, N. H., July 16.—Brig. Gen. Jacob H. Smith, whom the President retired to-day, has been the target of an anonymous letter writer, the letters being postmarked Concord. Gen. Smith has appealed to Postmaster Robinson of this place, to whom he sends a newspaper clipping and a copy of Col. Woodruff's defense of Gen. Smith before the court-martial, to stop the letters. Gen. Smith says:

"My parents and grandparents were born and raised in the good old Granite State, and I am proud of her. It does appear to me that justice would prompt our good people to hear my side of the charge against me before deciding that I was anything but a loyal soldier."

NEGROES IN CONFERENCE.

Gathering at Hampton, Va., Discusses Problems of the Race.

Special to The New York Times.

HAMPTON, Va., July 16.—The annual conference of educated negroes, which has been held here during each July for several years past, to consider means for promoting the welfare and progress of the negro race, began its three-day session here this morning. The conference is held under the auspices of the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute.

The convention this morning was held in the Cleveland Hall of Hampton Institute, R. R. Moton presiding in the absence of H. B. Frissell, the school's Principal. The audience numbered some 300 people, and included many teachers of the Virginia county schools.

The morning session was devoted to statistics in regard to the negro population. The causes of the high death rate among the blacks, which is stated to be about double that of the whites, were discussed. Statistics were presented showing a large migration of negroes from Virginia, and the various causes, political and other, were considered.

At the evening session the conference heard the report of a committee on domestic science, and a paper was read on the improvement of negro farms in Texas by the Hon. R. L. Smith of Oakland, in that State, whose efforts for the improvement of negro communities are well known.

SENATOR CLARK'S SON SUED.

Slander Charges Growing Out of Democratic National Convention Incident Are Involved.

William Peyton Mason is the plaintiff in an action brought against Charles W. Clark, a son of United States Senator W. A. Clark of Montana, to recover $20,000 damages for slander. Mason was directed by the Supreme Court on Nov. 1, 1901, to serve a bill of particulars on the defendant's attorney. He did not do so, and applied to Justice Giegerich yesterday for permission to open his default in not doing so in due time, serving his printed papers on appeal to the Appellate Division from that.

Justice Giegerich grants Mason's motion on condition that his papers on appeal are served with twenty days.

Mason claims he was employed by W. A. Clark, Jr., of Butte, Mon., in June, 1900, to get up a labor delegation to attend the Democratic National Convention held in Kansas City on July 4, 1900, in support of Senator Clark, and on July 3, the day before the convention, received from W. A. Clark, Jr., the sum of $2,000, which he expended for that purpose.

He charges that Charles W. Clark, on July 10, 1900, at the Silver Bow Club, Butte, said in presence of several persons that [the plaintiff] has stolen $2,000." For this he claims the $20,000 damages.

DEMOCRATS WHO MAY HEAD STATE TICKET

Eight Men Mentioned as Gubernatorial Possibilities.

The Talk of ex-Controller Coler as the Nominee Not Taken Seriously at the Hoffman House—Ex-Senator Hill Coming Here.

In the opinion of the best informed Democrats of the State, the name of the next Democratic nominee for Governor is in the following list, with a very strong probability that it will be found among the first three.

John Clinton Gray of New York.
Alton B. Parker of Ulster.
Frederick Cook of Monroe.
John B. Stanchfield of Chemung.
D. Cady Herrick of Albany.
Bird S. Coler of Kings.
Frank Campbell of Steuben.
Elliot Danforth of Chenango.

Ex-Senator Hill was expected in the city last night, and the best suite in the Hoffman House had been reserved for his use, but at a late hour he had not arrived, and the belief was expressed that he would not arrive until to-day.

Ex-Controller Bird S. Coler returned from an extended Western tour yesterday, and, while he did not say he was a candidate for Governor, he said nothing that would warrant the assertion that he would not accept the nomination if it were proffered to him.

"Your nomination for Governor has been suggested," said a reporter.

"I don't care to discuss State politics," was his reply, but he added, "I believe the Democratic State ticket will be elected and that the nomination will be left to the convention."

"Will you take the stump?"

"I may, if business permits," he answered, and then said: "The trend of sentiment in the West is toward the Democratic Party. The present Administration has not fulfilled its promises to the people, and I expect to see a Democratic President elected in 1904."

Mr. Coler did not visit the Hoffman House last night, but collected in the corridors were Frank Campbell, Chairman of the State Committee; Congressman William Sulzer, ex-Judge Andrew Hamilton of Albany, Eugene D. Wood, State Committeeman John Flannagan of Canandalgut, ex-State Treasurer Elliot Danforth, and ex-Lieut. Gov. William F. Sheehan.

One of these gentlemen said to a TIMES reporter: "Of course, I don't know what the convention will do. In my opinion Judge Alton B. Parker will consent to run. If he doesn't, then it will be either Judge John Clinton Gray of New York or Frederick Cook of Rochester. I know Judge Parker doesn't want to run, but good party men often do things that they don't want to do. Should Judge Parker resign his place, take the nomination, and be beaten, I think there are many who would make good to him with retainers.

"I don't consider Col. Daniel S. Lamont in the race. He would be an awfully strong man, but he won't run.

"If you were to ask me to give you the straight tip, I should say look out for Judge John Clinton Gray. His term on the Court of Appeals bench expires with the current year, and everywhere in the State he is considered an acceptable man.

"Next to him I regard ex-Secretary of State Frederick Cook of Rochester as a very strong probability."

Congressman Sulzer declared Judge Gray a strong man, and said his nomination would not be a surprise.

None in the group of politicians at the hotel treated the Coler proposition seriously, and Senator P. H. McCarren said yesterday:

"The Brooklyn organization is not a party to any combination to bring about the nomination of Mr. Coler or any other man for Governor. I don't believe there is any combination or any particular candidate. That question will be left to the convention."

Otto Kempner, Assistant Commissioner of Public Works, believes Mr. Coler the most available man, and all seem to concede that the ex-Controller is in a receptive mood.

Elliot Danforth, ex-State Treasurer, himself a candidate for the Gubernatorial nomination, told a TIMES reporter that there had been no suggestion of a conference to decide on Mr. Coler to head the Democratic ticket or to determine upon any other candidate for Governor.

"Up to date," he said, "no one has been seriously considered. Mind you, I don't say this in a disparaging sense of Mr. Coler, for he is a first-rate fellow, but only to illustrate the fact that no candidate has been seriously discussed.

"In my opinion nothing will be done before the meeting of the State Committee next month. A great many good men like Mr. Coler may perhaps be considered to be available, but the choice has not even narrowed down to half a dozen of them yet."

MR. SHEPARD SAYS BRYAN HAS BEEN FOUND WANTING.

He Tells the Brooklyn Democracy that a Tilden Platform and Honesty in Politics Are Needed.

The annual dinner of the Brooklyn Democracy was held at the Brighton Beach Hotel last evening. Daniel Moynihan presided and Edward M. Shepard was the chief speaker. In the beginning of his talk the latter declared that some of the things that he had said in the last campaign would not answer in the campaign now coming.

Mr. Shepard reviewed the work of the Democratic Party for the twelve years past, spoke of the present material interests demanding attention, and arraigned the imperialistic policy of the Republican Administration. He himself, he said, did not believe in the imperialistic idea. He believed that all peoples ought to be free, and he thought that the majority of the American people were not imperialists.

As to Mr. Bryan, Mr. Shepard said the Nebraskan had been tried and found wanting on two separate occasions already, and that, in his opinion, the people now wanted neither Mr. Bryan nor Mr. Bryan's ideas. Mr. Bryan and the majority of Democrats did not believe alike.

Alluding to his own campaign against Mayor Low, Mr. Shepard said:

"I am of the opinion that it is better to lose on an honest platform than to win on a dishonest one, and I do believe, and always will believe, that with a platform such as represents true Democracy—such a platform as that upon which Samuel J. Tilden won—the Democratic Party of the present day can be successful. Upon such a platform I believe the party can win next Fall."

CHOSEN ON 1,437TH BALLOT.

Harvey C. Garber, Allied with Mayor Johnson of Cleveland, Gets Ohio Democratic Nomination for Congress.

Special to The New York Times.

WAPAKONETA, Ohio, July 16.—Harvey C. Garber of Greenville, politically allied with Mayor Tom L. Johnson of Cleveland, after trying for seven days to secure the Democratic nomination for Congress from the Fourth District, won at noon today on the one thousand four hundred and thirty-seventh ballot by outgeneraling his opponents, Charles Adkins of Lima and John Loree of Celina. A summary of the last ballot is as follows:

Allen County, 85 votes for Garber.
Auglaize County, 48 votes for Goeke.
Darke County, 60 votes for Garber.
Mercer County, 45 votes for Garber.
Shelby County, 38 votes for Garber.
In all, 208 votes for Garber and 48 votes for Goeke.

It required 129 votes for a choice, but Mr. Garber received almost the unanimous vote of the entire district. The contest will go down in history as the longest and most bitter one ever waged in a political convention in this or any other State.

Open charges of fraud and corruption were expressed against Mr. Garber, one being that he had an equivalent to the Bank of England back of him. But when the deciding ballot was cast every man in the convention hall seemed to be a Garber man.

DECLARES FOR MR. SPOONER.

The Wisconsin Republican Convention Indorses Him for Another Term in the Senate—The Resolutions.

MADISON, Wis., July 16.—The Republican State Convention was called to order to-day by the Chairman of the State Central Committee.

The convention received the report of the Committee on Resolutions. The report was agreed to by the committee by a vote of 8 to 5, after the committee had been in session nearly six hours. The report is in part as follows:

"We, the Republicans of Wisconsin, in convention assembled, reaffirm our support of the principles of the party, as expressed in the last National platform and as loyally exemplified in the policies of the Administrations of William McKinley and Theodore Roosevelt.

"We approve of the public services of Wisconsin Representatives in both houses of Congress, and we especially commend the official career of John C. Spooner, who by his notably able, conservative, and patriotic course upon questions of National and international importance has become recognized as the leader of the United States Senate.

"We again express our faith in his announced determination not to serve the State another term in the Senate, and should he now find it possible to reconsider this decision and express his willingness to stand as a candidate in harmony with the sentiments and in support of the platform principles here adopted by Wisconsin Republicans, and for the election of a Legislature favorable to their enactment into law, his decision would meet the general approbation of Republicans everywhere, and we pledge him the enthusiastic support of the party for his re-election to the high position, which he has filled with such distinguished ability and with such great honor to the State and Nation, and in case Senator Spooner shall not find it possible to again be eligible for United States Senator we demand that all candidates for this position shall indorse the principles of this platform and favor the election of a Legislature pledged to enact these principles into law.

"We condemn the pernicious activity of Federal officials in this State in flagrant disregard of civil service laws, in attempts to forestall and control conventions and caucuses of the party, and in assisting professional lobbyists before the Legislature and elsewhere in the work of defeating legislation, in refutation of party pledges.

"We demand that caucuses and conventions for the nomination of candidates for office be abolished by legislative enactment and that all candidates for State, legislative, Congressional, and county offices be nominated at a primary election upon the same day and by direct vote under the Australian ballot.

"We renew the demand of the party for the enactment of such laws as may be necessary to compel each individual and every corporation transacting business within the State, except such fraternal and other associations as are now exempted from taxation by law, to bear a justly proportionate share of the burdens of taxation."

The administration of Gov. Lafollette was endorsed.

A minority report indorsed Mr. Spooner unconditionally.

The name of Spooner was heartily applauded. In presenting the majority report, Mr. Wallrich made a strong plea for its adoption. Senators Riordan and Roehr also spoke for the adoption of the minority report. This was followed by five minutes of chaos. Cries of "Sit down" were heard mixed with cheers of approval. John Blaine of Grant County insisted that Spooner should stand on the platform that this convention is supreme, and can place restrictions on any man desirous of an office at the hands of the Republicans of Wisconsin. Gen. Winkler, a leading stalwart of Milwaukee, made an impassioned plea for Spooner. National questions, he said, engage Senator Spooner. Others, in fact all, were for Spooner, but the majority insisted that he stand on the platform.

A motion to adopt the minority report was lost by a vote of 709½ to 353½. The majority report was therefore adopted.

A. R. Hall of Dunn County, one of Lafollette's leading supporters, took the floor and spoke in favor of reconsidering the vote on the platform. The vote to reconsider was carried by 600 yeas to 346 nays.

The majority report was finally, upon reconsideration, adopted by a vote of 768 to 279. The convention adjourned until to-morrow morning.

Nominated on 729th Ballot.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT VERNON, Ill., July 16.—The Democratic Congressional Convention for the Twenty-third District, after two sessions broke the dead-lock to-night at 11 o'clock by nominating Joseph B. Crobley of Robinson, Crawford County, on the seven hundred and twenty-ninth ballot, receiving a total of 76 ballots, while T. E. Ford of Carlisle received 28, and C. E. Jennings of Salem and A. L. Maxwell of Lawrenceville each received 10. The nominee has already served two terms in Congress from another district, and was placed in this district by the last apportionment. This district is conceded to have 5,600 Democratic majority.

TELLER BELL ON TRIAL.

The Case of Alleged Embezzlement in the Riverside Bank—Prisoner Declares He Made Shortages Good.

Harry G. Bell, twenty-four years of age, formerly receiving teller of the Riverside Bank at Eighth Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street, was on trial before Recorder Goff, in the Court of Special Sessions, yesterday, on a charge of embezzlement. He was one of the members of the Calvary Baptist Church. It was said that the loss of the bank amounted to about $40,000.

The specific charge against Bell was that of receiving $751.08 from Frederick Egler, a depositor, without making any entry in the bank's books. Henry H. Bizzallon, the cashier of the bank, told of young Bell's confession made to him in Philadelphia at the time of his arrest, and ex-City Magistrate Charles M. Taintor, a Director of the bank, told of a similar confession.

Bell testified that he covered up shortages by abstracting the deposit slips, but he said he had never taken a cent of the money for his own benefit, and that all of the money he had received he had turned over to the proper officials. Some shortages he said he had made good out of his own pocket. Bell said that Huntington, Tompkins, and Dewitt, fellow-employes, had the right of coming into the cage where he worked and of receiving money in his stead.

Edmund H. Driggs, Bell's counsel, and Assistant District Attorney Clarke, who conducted the prosecution, will sum up to-day.

NO PARDON FOR McALISTER.

SEA GIRT, N. J., July 16.—Walter McAllster of Paterson, one of those convicted of the murder of Jennie Bosschieter, and who has served about fifteen months of a thirty-year sentence, will not obtain a pardon.

The Court of Pardons to-day declined to exercise any clemency in his behalf. The special committee of the board that examined McAllster in prison last week was not impressed with his story, and he was not even recommended for consideration at the meeting of the board to-day.

McAlister's testimony at the trial was to the effect that when he came upon the scene on the fatal night the girl was already in an unconscious state, having previously drunk several glasses of absinthe and other liquors. He said that he bought champagne with the hope of reviving her, and when this failed suggested a carriage ride in the open air.

Chautauqua Excursion.
$11.00 round trip by ERIE RAILROAD, July 25th. Tickets good for return until August 23d.—Adv.

STONY POINT NOW A STATE RESERVATION

Was the Scene of "Mad Anthony" Wayne's Midnight Attack.

Ceremonies at the Transfer Were Elaborate—Gov. Odell and Others Make Addresses.

Special to The New York Times.

STONY POINT, N. Y., July 16.—"Stony Point," the scene of "Mad Anthony" Wayne's daring midnight charge on the night of July 15-16, 1779, which formed so important an incident of the War of the Revolution, was formally turned over to the State of New York this afternoon and dedicated as a State reservation. The ceremonies at the transfer were most elaborate.

Gov. Odell was present, and the army was represented by Major Gen. John R. Brooke, Commander of the Department of the East, and staff; Col. A. L. Mills, Superintendent of West Point Military Academy; the Academy cadets, a troop of cavalry, and a detachment of artillery. The navy was represented by Rear Admiral Howison and by Capt. Henry W. Lyon of the cruiser Olympia, which lay at anchor near the point. There were also present many prominent men, including Judge Samuel W. Pennypacker of Philadelphia, who delivered the oration of the day.

The Stony Point State Reservation comprises about thirty-three acres, including the seemingly impregnable peninsula which Gen. Anthony Wayne, with a mere handful of men, stormed at night and captured, and into which the severely wounded commander was carried on the shoulders of his men. In 1897 the State Legislature passed a bill appropriating $25,000 for the purchase of the peninsula and committing the reservation to the custody of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society.

No fewer than 13,000 people attended the exercises to-day, which were held in a great tent erected on a plateau on one of the highest points of the promontory. Gov. Odell and party reviewed the parade from a position near the assembly tent. In the line were the cadets, cavalrymen, and artillerymen from the Military Academy, members of the Grand Army of the Republic, and Sons of Veterans, a detail of the Washington Continental Guards of New York City, another of the First Regiment of Minute Men of Washington, D. C., (the two latter in Continental uniform,) and representatives of local public and civic societies.

Walter Seth Logan of New York, in the absence of Andrew H. Green, President of the society, acted as presiding officer and turned over to the Governor the custody of the Battlefield Reservation. Mr. Logan spoke at some length of the part played by the Hudson River in the battles of the Revolution, and told briefly of the work done by the society in securing the reservation.

Gov. Odell, who was the next speaker, said in part:

"It is meet that our great Empire State should mark these spots and make of them places where the lovers of liberty may come to receive new inspiration; to strengthen and to increase their love for our flag, that through all these years has remained unsullied and undishonored.

"The victory has been won and the stability of our republic is established. The rancour and the angry passions of the time have disappeared. There is left to us the memory of prowess and the honor, but there also comes respect for a courageous foe. Foes no longer, we meet in every part of the world, where we have extended commerce and civilization under the Anglo-Saxen domain.

"We extend a welcome to all nations. We offer a home to and those who desire the advantages so dearly bought, only restricting their benefits to those who appreciate and respect our institutions. We have no place for the ignorant or for those into whose perverted minds have been instilled hostility and disrespect for law and government. We welcome, however, all who desire to become brothers and friends, who believe in law and order, liberty and justice, and whose enjoyment of the blessings we offer is mingled with respect and love for a God who has made it possible.

"Here upon this ground, made sacred by heroism, let us pledge ourselves to better citizenship and to higher motives. Let us pledge ourselves to make it impossible for the unworthy to prevail, and through the education of our children, inspire them with respect for their Government, and thus hand down through future generations a patriotism which will repel attacks upon our liberties and preserve inviolate principles and doctrines so firmly established and so highly esteemed.

"In the name, therefore, of New York, in the name of that greater Commonwealth, our general Government, I accept this park from the commission that has so faithfully performed its work, and dedicate it to the use of all the people, for their recreation and enjoyment and for their patriotic inspiration and education."

As Gov. Odell concluded the cannon on the Olympia and of the West Point artillery boomed, the bands played, and the audience sang "The Star Spangled Banner," while William Wayne of Paoli, Penn., a lineal descendant of Gen. Anthony Wayne, raised the flag over the grounds.

Arthur S. Tompkins of Nyack spoke on "Our Heritage," and was followed by Judge Pennypacker, who told an interesting story of the battle at Stony Point. There were also brief speeches by Thomas Lee of Stony Point and Clarence Lexow of Nyack.

After the ceremonies Gov. Odell, accompanied by Adjt. Gen. Henry and his staff, went to West Point aboard the launch Mohican. Leaving Col. Mills there, the Governor and his party proceeded to Newburg.

FIGHT WITH PICKPOCKETS.

Detectives Drove Them Off the Cygnus, but Treasurer Cone Lost $100—Returned After an Arrest.

Detective Sergeants Reith, Duggan, and Burke, who went with New Yorkers on the Cygnus to Stony Point yesterday, had an exceedingly busy day, with a hot fight, to keep several suspects off the boat and in overcoming a prisoner at the landing at the Point.

They inspected the boat when it left the three city piers. At Yonkers they saw six men who were known as daring pickpockets boarding the boat. They ordered them off, and one of them who resisted was knocked sprawling across the pier.

Edward Payson Cone, Treasurer of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, had several hundred dollars in banknotes in one pocket and $100 in notes in another. Before he returned to the boat he found that he had been robbed of the roll of $100. The detectives found a man of suspicious appearance who, after a hard fight, was overpowered. On his person were found several banknotes and a watch. The authorities of Rockland County took charge of the man. Later the officers of the society said that the money had been recovered by the detectives, but they would not explain how.

FATAL RIVER COLLISION.

Pennsylvania Annex Ferryboat No. 5 on her 9:30 trip from Brooklyn to Jersey City last night collided with the tugboat Ellen M. Ronan of Albany off the Pennsylvania slips at Jersey City. No. 5, in charge of Capt. Emmons, was making in toward the slips when the Ronan, in command of Capt. Noble, crossed her bow. Before the Ronan could get clear, or the ferryboat be stopped the latter crashed into the tug amidships.

Chief Engineer Martin Leonard, fifty-two years of age, of Rensselaer, was caught in the tug before the bow of the ferryboat and crushed to death. The ferryboat was already under reverse when the impact occurred and backed away. The rail and upper works of the tug were cut away, but the injuries did not extend below the water line. She was able to make the Morris Canal Basin, where she tied up. The forward rudder of the ferryboat was carried away and she is laid up for repairs.

The hundred or more passengers on the ferryboat were thrown into a panic by the collision, but were quieted by the crew. One woman fainted.

QUIET IN THE CORN MARKET.

No Developments of Importance Either in Chicago or This City Yesterday.

CHICAGO, July 16.—Grain trading to-day lacked the excitement of yesterday's tumultuous fluctuations. Early in the day it was expected that July corn would take another drop, but this did not occur. In the end the firmness of corn gave rise to the opinion that the July corner might not be a thing of the past after all. At the close July corn was ⅛ up, with September corn unchanged.

Actual trading in corn to-day was of the usual type. Cables were lower and contract corn to the extent of over 400,000 bushels was put on the market. The weather continued favorable for the bears, but all these conditions did not break the market appreciably. It was a patent fact that wisdom had been shown in the refusal by the Gates-New York-Steel clique not to take the mountain of corn that is being rushed in here to take advantage of 85c. prices.

It was openly stated that big elevator interests had settled with the bull party at 80 to 82 for the July corn that was sold short under 62. The question that remained unanswered, however, was whether more than one trade of the big short line estimated at as high as 25,000,000 bushels had been covered by the unfortunate bears. The Gates party officialy announced that they had given up their support of July, but actual purchases by them at 66 to-day refuted this statement.

Lower prices are expected to curtail the movement of contract corn toward this market, but this curtailment in turn is feared by the bears, who are still holding their short lines out expecting to retrieve their losses. July opened irregular 2 lower to ½ up, at 63½ to 66, on the influence of the talk of a broken corner. September opened a shade lower to a shade higher at 59½ to 59⅝, dipped to 59⅜ and rallied to 60¼ on support by the bull crowd which was supposed to have sold too heavily of this month as a hedge against their cash receipts and deliveries.

Business was not large and prices dipped later on liquidation. July closed rather firm, ⅛ up, at 65⅜; September closed steady, unchanged at 59½@59⅝. Receipts were 453 cars, 145 of contract. Private elevators turned out 171 cars and 24,000 bushels. Estimated receipts for to-morrow are 450 cars.

So far as Wall Street was concerned, there were no developments of interest in the corn deal yesterday. John W. Gates had nothing to say, while his son, Charles, in reply to a question, said:

"There will be no statement to give out until the end of the month, and you may as well save yourself any worry or bother about it between now and then."

In connection with the association of the name of ex-Judge William H. Moore with the deal, Judge Moore yesterday authorized a statement to the effect that "he has never bought nor sold, directly or indirectly, a bushel of corn upon the Chicago or any other Exchange, and has never owned any corn except a sufficient amount to feed his horses."

Of course all day long there was much speculation on the Street as to the actual results of the deal, and as to how Mr. Gates and his followers had really come out. In the nature of things and in the absence of any statement all this was purely conjectural. The general opinion seemed to be that, whatever had happened, Mr. Gates had not lost by the deal, but few were inclined to believe that the winnings of the pool would amount to more than $1,500,000.

Gates Turns to Railroads.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 16.—The corn deal is almost a forgotten episode to John W. Gates. Yesterday he appeared in Wall Street and is again a power there. His operations have been turned from corn to Alton Railroad and Chesapeake and Ohio stocks. He has caused an advance of $6 a share in the former, and up to date $2 in the latter. The chances are that Alton will be merged with Chicago Terminal and Kansas City Southern, or that they will be merged with Alton.

MARCONI COMPANY PROTESTS.

Notice of Patent Rights Sent to De Forest Concern—What the Latter's President Says.

The Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company has notified the company operating the De Forest system of wireless telegraphy that it is infringing the Marconi patents, and it is expected that suit will shortly be begun by the Marconi company to protect its patent rights. The matter is now in the hands of the company's attorneys, Betts, Betts, Sheffield & Betts of 120 Broadway. The De Forest company is operating several wireless stations in Greater New York, one station being situated in the Chesebrough Building, on State Street, and another on Staten Island.

President Lee de Forest of the company which bears his name said last night that during the day Marconi representatives had inspected their plant upon invitation.

"We wanted to show them the difference between our system and theirs," said Mr. de Forest, "as we had noted in their advertisements that they claimed to have certain exclusive patents. We understand they have expressed some very favorable opinions about the working of our system.

"We do not, of course, know the point upon which the Marconi company will make their fight. We are not seeking any controversy or legal battle with them, but we are perfectly willing to enter into the same, and will continue the development of our business along the lines laid out. We do not want to steal any man's brains nor do we wish to utilize any invention to which we are not justly and legally entitled, but we do not intend to be deprived of any of the rights or privileges that the United States Patent Office has already allowed us under fifty-eight consecutive claims.

"The Marconi people have not attacked anybody else in the wireless field, yet other concerns have gone on for several years, and it is rather strange that they should have selected us. We have never suggested or considered any combination or alliance with any other wireless telegraph company, as it is the policy of our company to develop its own system with American brains and American capital."

STRIKE COST $10,000,000.

What Stoppage of the Freight Handlers and Teamsters Meant in Chicago —Work Begun.

CHICAGO, July 16.—Renewed activity on the part of Chicago business men followed the settlement of the freight handlers' and teamsters' strike to-day, and at the close of business hours to-night thousands of tons of freight had been sent to and from the various freight depots. Every one of the 24,000 strikers who could obtain employment had returned to work by 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

The strike, it is estimated, cost the business men of Chicago $10,000,000, and in order to guard against such a contingency in the future they are preparing to inaugurate an educational campaign in opposition to the sympathetic strike.

The labor unions will be asked to forego the use of this potent weapon. The business interests which suffered through the strike will join in pledging themselves, it is said, not to sign union agreements which do not guard them against these strikes.

The labor unions are fighting to secure the right to abrogate agreements for the purpose of ordering sympathetic strikes.

Credit for the settlement rests with the State Board of Arbitration. It was the adoption of the suggestions by it which led to the action of the freight handlers' union in declaring the struggle with the railroads ended.

President to be Invited to Sea Girt.

CAMP FRANKLIN MURPHY, Sea Girt, N. J., July 16.—President Roosevelt may visit the camp. United States Senators Kean and Dryden have discussed the matter with Gov. Murphy and State Treasurer Briggs, and Senator Kean has been delegated to call upon the President and use every effort to induce him to visit Sea Girt next week.

COAL MINERS MEET TO-DAY

Begin Convention at Indianapolis to Discuss Strike Question.

Probable Action to be Taken Hard to Determine—Bituminous Men, It Is Thought, Will Not Stop.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 16.—The National convention of the United Mine Workers will assemble in Tomlinson Hall to-morrow morning to discuss the advisability of calling a strike to aid the anthracite men, who have been out in the East for several weeks.

The action of the convention is uncertain, although the situation to-night indicates that there will be no walk-out of the soft coal men. There are many circumstances, however, that may change the situation. President Mitchell now controls the situation absolutely and can swing the delegates either way. He said this afternoon that the convention would take action which would result in the winning of the strike by the anthracite men in the East. He also said that the men on strike were contending for a principle, to which the United Mine Workers' had long been committed, and that it was the duty of the parent body to aid them by every means in its power.

If no strike shall be ordered by the convention, it is likely that action will be taken with the object of curtailing the output of soft coal, and every effort will be made to keep it out of the anthracite region. To this end the bituminous men will decide to work fewer hours a day and no more coal will be mined than is necessary.

The sentiment among the delegates, as far as it can be determined from those who are already here, is against a strike. John P. Reese President of the Iowa miners, declares that he is for a strike only as a last resort. J. W. Howe, President of the Tennessee miners, will not declare himself. Members of his delegation say they are not in favor of a strike if it can be avoided.

Daniel Young, President of the Maryland delegation, takes the same position as Mr. Howe and his followers, as do those of the Tennessee man. The Missouri men are against a strike, and are instructed to fight against it on the floor of the convention. Alexander Patterson, who represents the Colorado miners, says he does not favor a strike only as the last resort. Indiana men are against a strike. The delegates from Illinois are partly uninstructed, and others have instructions against a strike. Those who are uninstructed will not declare what they will do, but many of them say they are opposed to a strike.

W. F. Williams, President of the Michigan delegation, said that the men from his State have never declared in favor of a strike. The Michigan district signed the call for the convention, and it was generally thought that they would favor a strike. But this Mr. Williams declares is not the fact. "We signed the call," said he, "because we thought that the men on a strike in the East were entitled to some consideration."

The delegates from the anthracite regions are strongly in favor of a strike, but they are urging their views with moderation. The anthracite miners declare that, while they are anxious to have all the aid that can help them to win the strike, they are not disposed to force the bituminous miners to break their contracts, unless it shall prove for the salvation of the organization.

From estimates made by Secretary Wilson of the Mine Workers the total vote cast will be in the neighborhood of 1,500. Basing the vote upon the law of the organization requiring the vote to be based upon the average paid up membership for the three months preceding the month in which the convention is held, the vote will be as follows:

District No. 1, (anthracite,)	306 votes.
No. 7, (anthracite,)	115.
No. 9, (anthracite,)	257.
Total anthracite,	768 votes.
Central Pennsylvania district, (bituminous,)	180.
Pittsburg district,	102.
Ohio,	229.
Indiana, (block,)	18.
Indiana, (bituminous,)	72.
Illinois,	387.
Iowa,	118.
Kansas,	36.
Colorado,	14.
Maryland,	20.
Virginia and West Virginia,	53.
Tennessee,	31.
Alabama,	47.
Arkansas and Indian Territory,	9.
Kentucky,	20.
Michigan,	22.
Missouri,	29.
Total bituminous,	1,416.
Grand total,	2,184.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., July 16.—The Rev. J. J. Curran of this city, who went to Philadelphia and New York to lay before the Presidents of the coal-carrying railroads a plan for the settlement of the miners' strike, says he will make no further effort to bring about peace, as the coal operators have made up their minds not to grant any concessions to the miners or to recognize their committees.

John Mullery and Charles Thain, editors of the official organ here of the miners, were arraigned before Magistrate Pollock to-day charged with libeling twenty-two workmen in the employ of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company. The editors claimed the prosecutors were unfair workmen. The defendants were held in $11,000 bail each. It was furnished.

SCRANTON, Penn., July 16.—It was given out officially from the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western offices to-day that in the company's twenty-eight collieries there were now at work 110 miners and laborers who went out on strike and were reinstated at their own solicitation. Other like reports were made.

FINANCES OF THE MINERS.

Their Treasury Funds Declared So Low They Cannot Afford a National Strike.

Special to The New York Times.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., July 16.—Men who are deeply interested in the coal strike and its outcome state to-night that the Mine Workers' Union cannot afford a National strike which would make all its members idle, and so cripple other laboring men that aid from them would be impossible.

The following figures, compiled from the report of Secretary Wilson of the union at the last National convention, show that the financial standing of the union is very low:

Paid-up membership for December, 1901	$232,289.00
Assessment for the year 1901	39,887.86
Drawn from general fund for relief purposes	163,040.21
Relief funds paid to strikers	202,026.07
Balance on hand Dec. 31, 1901	97,047.91
Amount per capita paid up members	41 7-10
Amount per capita all members	.50

Last year was unusually free from strikes, and consequently the expenses were lighter than in such a year as this, where there are now large strikes in four States, so that, with no material increase in membership, it is evident now that there is not as much in the treasury as at the close of last year.

Men who argue that there will be no National strike, declare that it would be suicidal for the union to order one, as it would leave the miners with not enough money of their own to buy a meal for every family.

Newark Y. W. C. A. Building.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., July 16.—The Young Women's Christian Association of this city has purchased the property at 14 East Park Street, and plans will be drawn for a new building. The structure will be five stories high, containing a swimming pool, gymnasium, reception hall, auditorium, library, &c.

Chris Magee's Physician's Big Fee.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 16.—In the Orphans' Court to-day an opinion was handed down awarding Dr. W. C. Browning of Philadelphia $29,239.25 against the estate of the late State Senator Chris L. Magee for professional services. The doctor claimed $350,000. Of this amount about $200,000 was for profits in stock speculations, which Dr. Browning alleged the late Senator had made for him.

To PREVENT SUNSTROKE
DRINK
ZOOLAK
DR. DADIRRIAN'S
Original and Only Genuine Matzoon.
More PALATABLE and NUTRITIOUS than any other FERMENTED MILK.
BEST SUMMER DRINK
At Druggists', Cafés and Fountains.

Shoe Department Striking Bargains.

STEAMSHIP RATE WAR ON

Keen Competition for South African Freight Business.

Five Lines Offer to Convey Goods of All Classifications to Natal at 10 Shillings a Ton.

A rate-cutting contest between steamship companies engaged in the South African trade has ensued as a result of the recent extraordinary increase in the volume of business between this city and South African ports. While carriers formerly charged anywhere from 30s. to 50s. a ton for goods, according to the classification, five lines are now in the field for the carrying of merchandise, which they agree to convey to Natal for 10s. a ton, regardless of classification.

The ten-shilling rate is 21s. 3d. below the lowest freight rate from London, and a dispatch from Johannesburg yesterday said that while the merchants did not see how the Americans were able to offer such low rates, they were nevertheless overhauling their stocks to see what they could order from the United States. At the ten-shilling rate high-class American goods can be landed at Cape Town more cheaply than inferior goods from England.

This low rate, which has brought in a great volume of orders during the past few days, is a result of the competition between a combination composed of Union-Clan, American-African, and Hansa Lines on the one side, and the Prince and Houston Lines on the other. The three-line combination, which is represented here by Barber & Co., Funch, Edye & Co., and Norton & Son, has practically controlled the South African trade for a number of years, and it was not until after the close of the Boer war that the Prince Line and the Houston Lines, of which the John C. Seager Company is the New York agent, sought to secure a portion of the freight business. Shortly after the inauguration of the competitive service, the combination made a general reduction in freight rates and offered a 10 per cent. rebate, payable in six months, to shippers who in the meantime had not done business with other lines. The new lines offered a cash rebate, and finally brought the rate down to 10s. a ton on all classifications, which cut was met by the older established firms.

The agent of one of the combination lines admitted yesterday that the low rate was due to competition, and nobody expected to get rich on the 10s. basis, which, he said, was only temporary.

John C. Seager, who is the head of the firm representing the Prince and Houston Lines, said yesterday that the combine, while it advertised a 10s. rate, did not give the shippers the room they asked for. "They offer a 10s. rate," he said, "and if you ask for space for 500 tons, they may give you room for 50 tons, and charge you a higher rate for the balance. That is what delays their ships from week to week."

There is business, however, for both sides. The Union-Clan Line will dispatch an extra steamer, the Clan Colquhoun, about July 25, and the Prince and Houston Lines, which advertise bi-weekly sailings, will add an extra steamer to their service.

"The demand is mainly for lumber and structural material," said a prominent shipper yesterday. "Large orders are coming in also for all sorts of machinery and agricultural implements, and so great is the demand for plows that all the manufacturers are working to their capacity, and will not guarantee delivery before Nov. 1. Every ship that goes out carries a full cargo, and goods are left on the dock."

RED STAR LINE CHANGES.

Belgian Managers to be Replaced as a Result of the Line's Incorporation in the Ship Combination.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 17.—The Brussels correspondent of The Times says that the announcement that J. Pierpont Morgan will shortly open an agency in Antwerp in connection with the incorporation of the Red Star Line in the shipping combination has caused a flutter.

The correspondent says the present Belgian managers are to be replaced.

The fact that several wealthy Americans connected with the Morgan combination will shortly settle in Brussels, adds the correspondent, is accepted as an indication that American capital is likely to be employed in the Belgian shipping business on an increased scale.

ENFORCING THE FRENCH LAW OF ASSOCIATIONS.

Seventy-six Catholic Schools in Paris and Over 2,000 in the Provinces Must Close Within a Week.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 17.—Seventy-six Catholic schools in Paris, says The Times's correspondent in the French capital, have been given a week's notice to close for contravening the law of associations by not applying for authorization. Similar notices have been served in the provinces to schools to the number of more than 2,000.

The correspondent says the Catholics are naturally incensed, and even some Republicans of an advanced type show uneasiness.

It is evident, adds the correspondent, that the Radicals make a serious mistake in judging the temper of the smaller towns and villages by that of the large towns, where anti-Clericalism is rampant.

MONTENEGRIN ROYAL MARRIAGE.

Cordial Letter from Dowager Queen Natalie to Prince Mirko's Wife.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 17.—The Neues Wiener Tageblatt publishes a statement, quoted by the Vienna correspondent of The Times, to the effect that Dowager Queen Natalie of Servia addressed a particularly cordial letter to the young wife of Prince Mirko of Montenegro, sending as a wedding present the marriage ring formerly worn by the Princess Lludbitza, wife of Prince Milosh of Servia.

Queen Natalie also promised to send to the Princess a diamond necklace which the Queen received from the late King Milan as part of the Obrenovitch heirlooms.

CAUSE OF VENICE DISASTER.

Fall of the Campanile Attributed to Alterations to the Loggetta—Reconstruction of the Tower Assured.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 17.—The prevailing tendency, says The Times's correspondent at Venice, is now to attribute the fall of the Campanile of St. Mark to the recent modifications in the Loggetta at the base of the tower.

The reconstruction of the Campanile is certain. Forty thousand pounds is already available for that purpose in Venice alone.

Indignation at the neglect which caused the disaster dominates Italian public sentiment.

In crushing a corner of the Royal Palace the falling débris destroyed relatively unimportant pictures. The Veronese frescoes on the ceiling of the library are intact.

By The Associated Press.

VENICE, July 16.—Offers of money to aid in rebuilding the Campanile of St. Mark continue to be received from abroad, including offers from America, but there is a disposition to make the reconstruction of the tower a purely national affair and to rebuild the structure exactly as it was prior to the collapse without foreign assistance. The cost is estimated at 6,000,000 lire. (about $1,200,000.)

A bronze gate of the Loggia of Sansovino has been found beneath the débris, twisted and with one of the lions broken. There is hope that the pictures by Tintoretto and others may be saved.

Three-quarters of the Piazza di San Marco are covered with débris, and traffic is completely stopped.

Mayor Low yesterday sent the following cablegram:

New York, July 16, 1902.
Mayor of Venice, Italy:
New York sympathizes profoundly with Venice in the fall of the famous Campanile.
SETH LOW, Mayor.

THE CLAIM TO MARCUS ISLAND.

Japan Four Years Ago Officially Included the Island in the Bonin Group.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 17.—The Tokio correspondent of The Times says that Marcus Island, which, it is reported, has been granted by the United States to Capt. Rosehill, forms part of the Bonin Islands, in which it was officially included four years ago under the name of Shinfori-Shima.

There are no troops on the island, and only fifty Japanese of both sexes.

TURKEY'S FINANCIAL TROUBLES

Installment of Lorando Claim Unpaid—Russia Demands Another £T930,000.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 17.—The Constantinople correspondent of The Times says the installment of the Lorando claim due last Monday has not been paid.

The Russian Embassy has presented a note to the Porte demanding the payment of £T930,000 (about $4,200,000) for the losses incurred by Russian subjects through the delay of twenty-three years in paying the Russo-Turkish war indemnity, which the Porte pledged itself to pay in five years.

The balance of the war indemnity owing by Turkey to Russia amounts to about £T24,000,000.

It has frequently been stated that, when Russia desires to obtain some concession from the Porte, she "puts the screw on" by presenting a demand for the immediate payment of the money owing to her. This demand, it is said, is followed by the intimation that, if Turkey will grant the concession sought, the debt can stand for a time.

HOPETOUN LEAVES AUSTRALIA.

Retiring Governor General Says It Was His Own Fault that His Ideal Was Shattered.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 17.—The Earl of Hopetoun, the retiring Governor General of Australia, sailed for England yesterday, says the Melbourne correspondent of The Times.

Before sailing Lord Hopetoun wrote a letter to Alfred Deakin, the Attorney General of the Commonwealth, in which he said it had been his constant desire to place his office on a pedestal, not for his own sake, but because he believed that it was the best way to serve the empire and the Australians. He acknowledged that he committed the error, common in new communities, of trying to overbuild while not sure of his foundations, and added:

"If one day I found myself sitting on the ground surrounded by the ruins of my own ideal I have only myself to blame."

PRESENTATION TO MR. KIMBEL.

American Chamber of Commerce in Paris Gives Him a Diamond Legion of Honor Cross.

PARIS, July 16.—The American Chamber of Commerce met this afternoon for the purpose of presenting to Francis Kimbel, President of the Chamber, a Cross of the Legation of Honor in diamonds, subscribed for by the members.

Henry Vignaud, the United States Chargé d'Affaires, presided and made the presentation. Vice President Cachard expressed the esteem the members had for Mr. Kimbel and their appreciation of the honor paid to the Chamber by the French Government in decorating him.

The French Minister of Commerce, M. Trouillot, unexpectedly and amid tumultuous applause, pinned the Cross of the Legion of Honor on the breast of Mr. Kimbel at the Fourth of July banquet in Paris this year.

TO ACT UNDER MILNER.

PERTH, Western Australia, July 16.—The Hon. Sir Arthur Lawley, Governor of Western Australia, has accepted the Lieutenant Governorship of the Transvaal Colony.

He starts for South Africa on Aug. 5.

Sir Arthur Lawley was Administrator of Matabeleland from 1898 to 1901, and was previously a Captain in the Tenth Hussars, and later secretary of the late Duke of Westminster. He is a son of the late Lord Wenlock.

The Accident to the Illinois.

CHRISTIANIA, July 16.—The United States battleship Illinois, flagship of Rear Admiral Crowninshield, was towed into the inner harbor by tugs to-day, and divers are now temporarily repairing the damage which she sustained on Monday. The Illinois, convoyed by the United States cruiser San Francisco, will sail for Chatham, England, on Friday, and go into dry dock there.

Queen Wilhelmina Going Home.

THE HAGUE, July 16.—Queen Wilhelmina, who has been convalescing at Castle Schaumberg, near the Rhine, is so far restored to health that she will return home on Saturday with her husband.

BELGIAN QUEEN VERY ILL.

SPA, Belgium, July 16.—The Queen of the Belgians is suffering to-day from marked weakness of the heart, and her condition is arousing much anxiety.

THE KING'S CONVALESCENCE.

Official Bulletin Says His Majesty Bore the Journey on Tuesday Extremely Well.

COWES, Isle of Wight, July 16.—A bulletin issued at 11:29 o'clock this morning says:

"His Majesty bore the journey from London to Cowes extremely well, and suffered no inconvenience in the process of moving.

"The King had a good night. His general condition is excellent. He is much gratified at the change of air and scene.

"His Majesty had his couch wheeled out upon the open deck two hours yesterday afternoon.

"TREVES,
"LAKING,
"A. R. BANKHART."

THE BRITISH EDUCATION BILL.

Catholic Bishops Meet and Pass a Resolution Condemning One of Its Provisions.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 17.—The Catholics are now entering actively in the fight against the Government's Education bill, which some irate Nonconformists describe as a job and a sop to the Church party, to whom, they declare, the Government owes its existence.

The Catholic Bishops, at a meeting at Cardinal Vaughan's house at Westminster yesterday, passed a resolution to the effect that they viewed with the gravest concern the proposal in the bill regarding the management of denominational schools.

The section of the bill referred to will probably be left over until the Autumn sitting, and, while Catholic influence may not greatly strengthen the opposition to the measure, it will complicate the situation considerably.

£10,000 TO AID JAMAICA.

But the Planters Are Not Satisfied with Mr. Chamberlain's Offer.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, July 16.—The Acting Governor has received an intimation that the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, British Colonial Secretary, is, subject to the approval of Parliament, prepared to recommend to the Imperial Government that it place at the disposal of the Government of Jamaica the sum of £10,000 to assist the sugar industry, in order that the estates may not go out of cultivation and to insure the maintenance of an adequate rate of wages.

The offer is hampered with conditions which, it is believed, will nullify its intention, and planters generally are not satisfied with its terms.

REBELS HAVE ASPHALT LAKES.

Venezuelan Revolutionists Said to Have Captured Them, According to Latest News.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 16.—The rich asphalt lakes in Venezuela, over which there has been such a long dispute, according to news brought to this port to-day by the Norwegian steamship Therese, have been captured by the revolutionists. The Custom House at Cano, Colorado, at which place all vessels bound to Guanoco, where the asphalt lakes are located, must enter and clear, is also in the possession of the revolutionary forces.

The Therese was under charter to load at Guanoco, which is several miles up the San Juan River, but when off the Venezuelan coast she was notified that a blockade existed by order of Gen. Mateo, the revolutionary leader, and she was obliged to go to the Island of Trinidad, where she loaded 2,900 tons of asphalt for Philadelphia. Heretofore the Therese loaded without trouble at Guanoco, where President Castro constantly kept a regiment of soldiers to protect the interests of the New York and Bermudez Company.

TRUSTEES IN BANKRUPTCY.

Decision by Philadelphia Judge that They Do Not Represent the Firm.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 16.—An important decision bearing on the law of bankruptcy and partial assignments was made to-day by Judge Archbald, in the United States Circuit Court here, in the equity suit of the Ludowici Roofing Tile Company against the Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Blind and other defendants, which has been pending for several years.

On Dec. 20, 1898, J. W. Mercur & Co., individually and as a firm, made a general assignment to Ezekiel Hunn. On March 24, 1899, Ulysses Mercur and J. W. Mercur were adjudged bankrupts in their individual capacity, and Charles F. Gummey was appointed trustee in bankruptcy of the individual estates of the partners.

A contest arose between the assignee and the trustee in bankruptcy for the possession of the assets of the firm. Judge Archbald's opinion decides that, as between the trustee in bankruptcy of the individuals composing a firm and the assignee for the benefit of creditors of the firm, the assignee was entitled to all the firm assets; that the trustee in bankruptcy did not represent the firm, but only the individual members of it, and therefore had no right to interfere with the firm's assets.

CHILD'S SEARCH REWARDED.

Newark (N. J.) Postmaster Locates Her Father, James Taylor, on a Farm in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., July 16.—Through the efforts of Postmaster James L. Hayes of this city, little Mary Taylor of Hudson, N. Y., has found her father, James Taylor, who was located on a farm near Newark, Del. The girl's letter read as follows:

Please, postman, if you cannot find that man, have the letterman put it under a church door, and the minister will probably have the name and find out where my father is. Have this letter put under a church door on the outskirts of Jersey, Newark, a country place. I will thank you so much if you will find my father. My name is Mary Taylor. I have been in a home five or six years.

Mr. Hayes concluded to communicate with the Postmaster at Newark, Del., where the father was found.

New Jersey Dentists in Session.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, July 16.—The thirty-second annual convention of the New Jersey State Dental Society convened to-day in the Beach Auditorium for a three days' session. President William L. Fish of Newark delivered the annual address. A demonstration of the improvements made in dentistry at the clinics will be given to-morrow afternoon. At to-day's two sessions papers were read as follows: "Electric Ozonation in the Treatment of Neuralgia," by Dr. J. Lenox Curtis of New York; "Ethnographic Odontography," prepared by Dr. Alton Howard Thompson of Topeka and read by Dr. C. S. Stockton of Newark.

Acrobat Dead After Losing a Fortune.

WARSAW, Ind., July 16.—After losing a fortune, estimated at half a million dollars, in the show business, James Thomas Harper, a one-legged acrobat, well-known among circus people throughout the country, is dead here. Harper was one of Barnum's leading performers in a tour of Europe, and later toured China and Japan with a circus of his own.

BOERS AT CONEY ISLAND

Lieuts. Seventer and Nielson Lose Their Way.

Find the Trolley Tracks at Last, but Board the Wrong Car and Are Taken Almost to Rockaway.

A great deal of speculation was indulged in by the three score and odd Boers, at present in this city, yesterday, as to the whereabouts of Lieuts. Seventer and Nielson.

On Tuesday night those two young men, accompanied by Messrs. Vevenkemp and Carver, two other young Boers, who, like themselves, are on the way home from the British prison camps at Bermuda, decided to take in the sights of Coney Island. Accordingly after dinner the quartet sought a friend, who told them of the quickest way to reach the seaside amusement resort. Acting on this information, all four boarded a Madison Avenue electric car and started for the bridge.

In due time the island was reached, and the former soldiers who had had such thrilling experiences on the veldts of South Africa were face to face with the fakirs who infest the resort. They had hardly made three steps before a man with an Irish brogue, spying their campaign hats and general warlike demeanor, hailed them. The Irishman when he learned who his new-found friends were, lost no time in telling them that he had always been an admirer of the Boers and their cause. He then placed himself at their disposal as a guide, and managed to give them a good time at a minimum expense.

After taking a turn on a merry-go-round the visitors were conducted to a riding academy, so-called, where real horses are used. This was what the Boers were looking for, and in less than five minutes after they had mounted the somewhat ancient animals, a crowd such as the proprietor of the academy has not seen since he opened his establishment was in the tent and awaiting a chance to prove that they were better horsemen than the Boer Rough Riders. Seventer has the reputation of being one of the best horsemen in the Boer Army, and he gave an exhibition that was a revelation to Coney. Verenkemp also proved to be a horseman of no mean ability. Not caring to spend the whole evening in the saddle, the four then made the rounds of the amusement halls, looped the loops, shot the chutes, and otherwise enjoyed themselves.

It was the loop-the-loop that caused the trouble. Seventer and Nielson got into a car marked "San Francisco," and Verenkemp and Carver chose one that had "St. Louis" painted in red letters astern. The first pair got off some seconds ahead of the other two, and shooting around the curved track at lightning speed were to the starting point in less than a minute. Getting out of the car, they asked the Irishman where the other two were, and being told that they had just started around on another car, they decided to go in pursuit. In this way the quartet chased one another for nearly an hour, until at last Seventer and Nielson, the latter getting a little seasick, decided to disembark and get some fresh air, intending to return in a few minutes for their companions.

Outside Nielson and Seventer mixed with the throng, and before they knew it were wandering about in a street of fake shows and dance halls that was entirely strange to them.

"How are we going to find Verenkemp and Carver?" remarked Seventer. "I forget the name of that place where we left them."

"Don't ask me, ask a policeman," answered Neilson.

"He knows no more than you do," suggested Seventer.

"I know he doesn't, so let's go and hunt them," said Neilson.

"All right," responded Seventer, and they started out to find Verenkemp and Carver. They made the rounds of all the show places, and dance halls, asked all the policemen, as well as all the pleasant-faced civilians they met, but not a man was found who had seen two youthful Boers in company with an Irishman. At last they decided to take a car and return to New York.

Jumping on the first car that came along, Nielson and Seventer soon forgot their troubles. After a while Seventer asked the conductor how far they were from New York.

"I guess you are on the wrong car; this car isn't going to New York, it's going to Rockaway," the conductor informed him.

Off the car the pair jumped, walked around, and in doing so, became confused as to directions, got on the next car that came along, which, like the one they had left but a few minutes before, was going to Rockaway, and not to New York. In this way the two Lieutenants rode all night. When at last they managed to hit the right car it was 5 o'clock in the morning, and they had taken in nearly every resort within ten miles of Coney, and away from New York.

When they got home, Verenkemp and Carver were on the stoop, speculating as to the whereabouts of their companions of the night before. As Neilson had booked to sail on the Teutonic at 10 A. M., the three decided to stay up and see him off. After the Teutonic had sailed they came back home and went to bed for a much-needed sleep.

After dinner they showed up at the Union Square Hotel, when Seventer admitted that he and Neilson had been lost. After his compatriots had had a good laugh at his expense he bought a paper and scanned it to see if the papers had found out anything about his experience of the night before.

AUTOPSY SHOWS THAT MISS KING WAS CURED.

New Jersey Doctor Found that the Organs of Nurse Who Submitted to Inoculation Were Healthy.

In view of the peculiar circumstances surrounding the death of Emma H. King at Lake Hopatcong, N. J., on Sunday night, and on account of the woman's prominence through having been inoculated last November by Dr. George T. Barney of Brooklyn with bacteria of tuberculosis, Prosecutor Mills of Dover, N. J., on Tuesday ordered that the body be disinterred and an autopsy conducted.

The autopsy was performed by Dr. Noble H. Adsit of Succasunna, assisted by Dr. R. L. Cook of Dover. Although the report will not be made public until the inquest on Friday to determine whether the woman died as has been supposed from strychnine poisoning, Dr. Adsit indicated that the contention of Dr. Barney that Miss King had been cured of tuberculosis had been borne out by the examination.

The organs, he said, were in a perfectly healthy condition, and her general health had been excellent. The lungs were sound and showed no signs of tuberculosis, but there were signs of the presence of an irritant poison, either arsenic or strychnine. A chemical examination of the contents of the stomach will be made before the inquest, which will be held in Succasunna on Friday.

Miss King came to this city three years ago from Massachusetts, where she is said to have been married and to have separated from her husband. Her maiden name is said to have been Emma Duplesses. In New York she was employed for a time at the Hotel Netherland, and later as a nurse at the Long Island Hospital. After her inoculation with the tuberculosis bacteria she went to live at a boarding house on Mercer Street, Jersey City, which place she left in March last to take a position as canvasser for a New York clothing house.

Woman Wrestles with Burglar.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., July 16.—Mrs. James Schomp of New Market had a thrilling encounter with a burglar in her home last night, and after a battle the intruder escaped. Awakened by a noise, she went down stairs, and was confronted by a negro. She wrestled with him, at the same time calling loudly for help. The man broke away and jumped through the glass of a parlor window. Justice of the Peace Von Minden, who resides directly opposite the Schomp home, gave chase, but the burglar disappeared in the darkness.

EXPANSION SALE

THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER CO.

SIXTH AVE. — MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN — 18TH & 19TH STS.

EXPANSION SALE

3,000 Summer Suits for Boys.

Another One of Those History-Making Sales Which Will Be Eagerly Attended.

Matters have taken a heroic turn in the Boys' Store. The Expansion plans necessitate many radical changes in the Boys' Section, and stocks must in consequence be shorn of certain surplus and miscellaneous lines.

We have therefore Arranged 3,000 Summer Suits for very quick disposal at these prices, 2.00 and 4.00

You will find in these the very best bargains of the year, and you will seize the opportunity most eagerly, for values like these are only the result of exceptionally extraordinary circumstances.

2.00 — 4.00

EVERY STYLE OF FABRIC—EVERY DESIGN AND SIZE HERE.

3,000 Suits. Large as the number is, the demand will unquestionably be so great that it is inadvisable to delay if you contemplate taking part in this very attractive occasion.

(Main Floor, Rear.)

Silverware at Reduced Prices.

A Decidedly Remarkable Gathering of Excellent Values at Much Less Than the Usual Prices.

Never mind the whys and wherefores. The Silverware is here. It is quadruple plated. The designs are new and chaste, and the values without a single exception are extraordinary, when you consider the price and the quality.

LOT 1. CLARET PITCHERS, Salad Bowls, Baby Cups, Vases, Candle Sticks, Hair Receivers, Spoon Holders, Imported Steins and Goblets, 50

LOT 2. QUADRUPLE-PLATED TEA SETS of 4 pieces; Sugar Bowl, Tea Pot, Creamer and Spoon Holder; values up to $5.00, at 2.95

LOT 3. QUADRUPLE-PLATED SUGAR BOWL, including 1 doz. Rogers A-1 Teaspoons, complete, 3.25

LOT 4. ROGERS A-1 EXTRA PLATE TABLE WARE:

Teaspoons, set of 6,	.48
Knives or Forks, set of 6,	.95
Dinner Knives, set of 6,	1.10
Sugar Shells or Butter Knives,	.25
Gravy Ladle,	.59
Large size Soup Ladle,	1.50

(Main Floor, Front.)

25,000 Japanese Fans

At 5c., 10c., and 15c. Each.

Some of these Fans were made to be retailed at four times more than what we ask for them. Others are only one-third or one-half underpriced.

The Fan trade was considerably affected by the late Spring and tardy Summer, and rather than carry large stocks of recently imported Fans over several very large manufacturers sold us their entire importations at such price concessions as to make the transactions absolutely unique.

The bargains in consequence are extraordinary, and we shall try to do them justice by giving them two large special tables in the Main Aisle to-day.

Fans of every description, ranging from the most modest to the most gorgeous decorations, are comprised in this wonderful assembly from the Orient.

Lot 1—JAPANESE FANS, of pretty designs; choice of hundreds of designs. Not one in the lot valued at less than 15c.; 5c

Lot 2—JAPANESE FANS—At least 200 varieties in this lot; all colors; very effective designs; prettily decorated sticks; none valued at less than 25c; many worth much more; choice at 10c

Lot 3—JAPANESE FANS—Contains the pick of the whole assortment; the excellence of the values will be readily recognized; these Fans are all beautifully decorated, and are valued from 35c to 60c each; choice 15c

Thousands of The Season's Most Stylish Skirts

On Sale To-day at Very Special Prices.

These Skirts are not only most attractive, but they are priced in a way that will not fail to make a vivid impression upon the woman who wants a handsome and serviceable Skirt for little money.

Finest Pique DRESS OR WALKING SKIRTS at 2.90

CANVAS CLOTH SKIRTS unlined, with triple folds of taffeta; in black, blue or gray, at 6.90

RUNABOUT SKIRTS of fine grade melton, serge or sicilian, with novel design stitching or with box and side plaiting, at 5.00

MANNISH CLOTH SKIRTS with side plaiting, in black and blue, at 5.00

TAFFETA SHIRT WAIST SKIRTS in new styles, at $9.75, $12.50 and 15.00

(Second Floor, Front.)

Beauty in Summer Waists.

Interest in the great Waist Store on the Second Floor is great these torrid July days.

Stocks are now in their very zenith. Lovelier assemblies of brilliant and exclusive new styles were never presented in such charming variety. We do not

Emphasize the Littleness of Price

as strongly as we do the superb assortments.

The finest Waist organizations in the business send us their very choicest products, and fast as a new style or novelty is created, either in cut or ornamentation, it is here before other stores learn of its existence.

Exquisitely Made WHITE WAISTS at 85c

NEW LACE YOKE WAISTS, with embroidery between, at 1.25

Delightfully Pretty SUMMER WAISTS, of fine lawn, at 95c

WHITE WAISTS, with lace yokes and elbow sleeves, exquisitely made, at 1.90

FINE DOTTED LAWN WAISTS, with this entirely new style yoke, at 95c

WHITE WAISTS, of the sheerest and daintiest effect, with hand-made lace medallions, new shoulder capes and low neck, at 2.95

FINE BLACK LINON WAISTS, with tucked yoke and hemstitched shoulder pieces, at 1.10

LOW NECK WAISTS, of very sheer lawn, with inlaid embroidered medallions and Val. lace insertions, dainty, 2.75

JAP. SILK WAISTS, made in a very lacy style, with elbow sleeves and flowing ruffles, the best waist of the season, for 3.95

(Second Floor, Centre.)

The Wanamaker Store

Store Closes Daily (Except Saturday) at 5 P. M.
Saturdays at 12 o'clock.

The Wanamaker Store

The Third and Last Shipment Of These Extraordinary -:- Wash Skirts at $1

ON June 30th the manufacturer had twenty-five thousand yards of handsome skirt materials of selected patterns and qualities, and no orders—with cold weather behind and before, so far as indications suggested. How to sell over three thousand skirts before he shut up for the Summer seemed a problem without solution. Then he thought of Wanamaker's.

By way of experiment he sent us a thousand to sell at a dollar each. It looked like a tremendous lot, but they were practically sold out by noon of the day advertised. He made up another thousand, and we sold them a week later, in a single day.

Then we told him to make up all the materials remaining, and today we haye

Over Twelve Hundred Skirts Worth $2.25 to $3, again at $1 each

And this ends the greatest offering of the year. This manufacturer's trouble is over, and no equal loss is likely to be forced on any other maker.

The skirts are made, some of white pique, with flaring flounce; some with insertion, others with strappings of material; others of linen: all wide flounce style; some have band of insertion.

Then there are skirts of black and blue duck, with rings of white; stylish flaring flounce and folds of material; also a few of plain black duck.

The last two lots were practically sold out in half a day; so you'd best be prompt, for the like of this offering will scarcely come again.

Second floor, Broadway.

Exquisite Swiss Muslins At a HALF, a THIRD--- Even a Quarter of Their Value

THESE are the beautifully Embroidered Swiss Muslins that are the aristocrats of cotton goods; combining daintiness with richness, airy coolness with refined elegance, striking effects with exclusiveness of design. There is nothing choicer nor finer among all the imported cottons. But wearing-time is here, and these fine stuffs were never made to waste their sweetness and beauty on store shelves. So, while they deserve the highest prices that cottons bring, we mark little prices on them today to start them quickly on their beauty-service.

The hints that follow tell of the quite startling price-concessions:

At 50c, from $1.75 and $2—
Embroidered Figured Swiss Muslins; designs in attractive Persian colored figures on colored grounds.

At 50c, from $2—
Embroidered Swiss Muslins; patterns in black and white embroidered figures on colored grounds.

At 50c, from $1.50—
Embroidered Swiss Muslins, in embroidered figures in Persian colorings on colored grounds.

At 50c, from $1—
Embroidered Swiss Muslins, in attractive tinsel embroidered figures on colored grounds.

At 75c, from $1.75—
Embroidered Swiss Muslins; designs in white embroidered polka-dots and hemstitched stripes, with colored polka-dots on ecru grounds.

At 75c, from $1.65—
Embroidered Swiss Muslins; designs in colored embroidered polka-dots, and ecru lace insertion on ecru.
Embroidered Swiss Muslins; figures in black, embroidered upon grounds with hemstitched colored borders having black embroidered polka-dots.

At 75c, from $1.50—
Embroidered Swiss Muslins; designs in embroidered dots of white on white, and colored hemstitched stripes and white lace.
Embroidered Swiss Muslins; designs in embroidered dots of white on white, with borders hemstitched in colors with white dots.

At 75c, from $1.25—
Embroidered Hemstitched Bordered Pongenette; designs in black embroidered figures on white, forming hemstitched borders to colors.
Embroidered Swiss Muslins; designs in embroidered polka-dots and hemstitched stripes in colors on ecru.
Embroidered Figured Silk-and-linen Batiste; designs in colored figures on linen-colored grounds.
Embroidered Silk-and-linen Batiste; designs in silk embroidered figures, and satin stripes in colors on linen-colored grounds.

At $1, from $2—
Embroidered Linen Batiste; designs in silk embroidered ring-dots and satin stripes in colors on natural linen grounds.

At $1, from $1.75—
Embroidered Swiss Muslins; designs in attractive embroidered figures in colors on colored grounds.

Rotunda, facing Broadway.

White China Silk Waists

THEY'RE a sort of agreeable compromise between the Summer waist of silk and the shirt-waist. A little cooler than the former, a little dressier than the latter.

Here in a pleasantly varied assortment of styles and prices—as, for instance:

At $2.25—Full front, plaited from neck to hust; French back.
At $2.75—Two styles; full front, plaited in clusters and trimmed with lace insertion.
At $3.25—Plaited all over; full front and fitted back.
At $4.25—Plain full front; French back; stock collar and bow.
At $5.50—Two styles; huttoned back or front; trimmed with Valenciennes lace insertion and plaits.

Then an attractive group of

White Lawn Wrappers, at $1.50

In kimono style, trimmed with border of dotted lawn. Second floor, Tenth st.

Bamboo Furniture Reduced

ALMOST attractive collection of pieces of Bamboo Furniture is camping out on the Main aisle today. It's a round-up from our regular stock of Bamboo, reinforced by a shipment of articles of especially strong, handsome construction.

All of it is priced today at very low figures, in many cases at

One-fourth to One-half Below Value

The sale affords splendid opportunity to pick up many useful and pretty pieces for the Summer cottage at slight expense.

Some price-ranges:

Foot-stools, 20c to 35c. Tabourettes, 30c to $2.25. Shelves, 75c to $5. Tables, 75c to $4.50. Chairs, 75c to $3.75. Bric-a-Bracs, 75c to $6. Main aisle.

Then you'll doubtless be interested in this word of

Japanese Porch Screens

Painted green, in the following sizes, and not many of a size:

4 feet wide, 8 feet drop, $1.
6 feet wide, 8 feet drop, $1.50.
8 feet wide, 8 feet drop, $2.
10 feet wide, 8 feet drop, $2.50.

Screens dyed green and varnished, best outside split bamboo, 8 ft. x 8 ft.; at $1.50, instead of $2. About 30 in all.

These sizes still on hand of the Natural Color Outside Split Bamboo Screens:

5 feet wide, 8 feet drop, 50c.
7 feet wide, 8 feet drop, 70c.
10 feet wide, 8 feet drop, $1.
8 feet wide, 10 feet drop, $1.
10 feet wide, 10 feet drop, $1.25.
10 feet wide, 12 feet drop, $1.50.
12 feet wide, 12 feet drop, $1.85.

We can supply missing sizes by cutting down next larger size. For this an extra charge of 10c a screen will be made.

All screens complete with Japanese pulleys and ropes.

Annex Store, 770 Broadway.

Men's Serge Suits At $7.50

THAT price is not so remarkable as the additional fact that it buys a regularly made, fully guaranteed *Wanamaker* Serge Suit!

That means an absolutely pure worsted serge, of absolutely fast color. Then the suits are smartly cut and well made throughout. Mostly blue, but there are some black. All regular, tall, or stout sizes. Excellent ten-dollar Suits, at $7.50.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Handsome White Madras Shirts

THE White Madras Shirt, with plaited bosom is the season's favorite among well-dressed men, who have thrown off the slavery of the waistcoat, and yet wish to present a refined appearance.

The Wanamaker $1.50 White Madras Shirt is *the favorite of all favorites.*

Its production started with a specially woven madras, designed for beautiful plaiting; then the shirts were made over handsome patterns designed by our own custom shirt-makers. Made with extra long fronts, some in the usual negligee shirt style; others in coat style, open all the way down the front. Four neat plaits laid in the back give a finished effect when the coat is thrown off. All have attached cuffs. Price, $1.50 each.

Broadway and Ninth street.

Superb Table Linen For a Dollar

THIS is one of the most extraordinary offerings of this Midsummer Linen Sale.

Here is a satiny damask, 68 inches wide, made of the famous Courtrai flax, the most lustrous, and the most serviceable flax that grows, in five rich and effective patterns, from a dainty dot with floral border, to an elaborate poppy design.

Yet the price is only

One Dollar a Yard!

during this sale.

There are Dinner Napkins to match this damask, 24½ inches square, at $2.75 a dozen.

Then here are five other special offerings in Table Linens by the yard:

At 35c Yard—Silver-bleached Anstrian drill Table-linens; 63 in. wide. 22-in. Napkins to match, at 90c a dozen.

At 45c yard—Splendid quality half-bleached Irish Table-linen; several pretty patterns; 70 in. wide.

At 50c Yard—Extra fine quality snow-white Table-linen from Ireland; 67 in. wide.

At 70c yard—Bleached Irish Table Damask, many patterns; 2 yards wide. 22-in. Napkins to match, at $2 a dozen.

At $1.40 yard—Very fine bleached Flemish Table-linen, with a sheen like satin; made of the famous Courtrai flax; 71-in. wide. Tea and dinner-size Napkins to match.

Fourth avenue.

Midsummer Clearing Up Of LACE CURTAINS

ABOUT this time every Summer we hold a sort of experience meeting among our stock of Lace Curtains. All the little lots—the one, two and three-pair groups of Renaissance, Irish Point and Ruffled Net Curtains are urged to come out and give an account of themselves. More, they are urged, by means of new prices, to find new and more tolerant homes than this. And the new prices range thus:

One-pair lots are reduced *One-half.*
Two-pair lots are reduced *One-third.*
Three-pair lots are reduced *One-fourth.*

You'll find, in many lots, a single curtain somewhat mussed from showing. But you'll hardly consider that a valid objection in the face of such sharp reductions.

Well—this is what we've found this time:

White Irish Point

One-Pair Lots—
At $2, $2.25, $3.65, to $7.25 pair, from $4, $4.50, $7.25, to $14.50.

Two-Pair Lots—
At $2.65, $7, $7.50, $9.50 pair, from $4, $10.50, $11, $14.50.

Three-Pair Lots—
At $6.50, $7.50, $8, $12.50 pair, from $9.50, $10.25, $11.50, $17.50.

Ruffled Net

One-Pair Lots—
At 90c, $1.15, $1.25, to $1.85 pair, from $1.75, $2.25, $2.50, to $3.75.

Two-Pair Lots—
At $1.50, $1.65, $1.85, $2, to $4.50 pair, from $2.25, $2.50, $2.75, $3, to $6.75.

Three-Pair Lots—
At $1.50, $1.85, $2, to $8 pair, from $2, $2.50, $2.75, to $4.

Renaissance

One-Pair Lots—
At $2.85, $3.15, $4, to $9 pair, from $5.65, $6.25, $8, to $18.

Two-Pair Lots—
At $11, $12.50, $12.75, $13, to $28 pair, from $16.75, $18.50, $19, $20, to $42.25.

Three-Pair Lots—
At $11.50, $13, $16.50, to $30 pair, from $17, $19, $23, to $42.25.

Tapestry Table Covers

A most desirable group taken from our this year's stock; in attractive Turkish and floral designs and colorings, and now reduced as the following figures show:

1½ yds. square, at $1.50 each, from $2.
2 yds. square, at $3 each, from $4.25.
2x2½ yds. sqnare, at $4 each, from $5.75.
2x3 yds. square, at $5 each, from $7.25.

Third floor.

Bloch Go-Carts Under-Price

EVERYONE who has any occasion to be interested in Go-Carts knows that those made by Bloch are the best it is possible to get.

We offer today 25 Bloch Go-Carts that have been shown as samples, but are new and in perfect condition, at

$10 each, worth $12.50 to $17.50

Twenty-five is a small number, and these will go quickly.

They have fine reed bodies, reclining backs, adjustable dashboard; green-enameled gear; rubber-tired wheels and white porcelain handles.

Further hints of Stationary and Reclining Go-Carts, English Perambulators, and Baby Carriages:

Reclining Go-Carts; plain and fancy reed bodies, with maroon or green-enameled gear; from $6.50 to $25.
Stationary Go-Carts, from $4.75 to $9.50.
Baby Carriages; reed bodies, with hood; $15.50 to $24; same with parasol, $16.75 to $24.75.
English Perambulators, $25 to $80.
Imported Go-Carts, $20 to $40.
Imported English Doll Carriages, $8 to $16.
Safety Straps, 25c to 50c.
Lace-parasol covers, $1 to $6.50.
Pique Baby Carriage Covers, $1.25 to $3.50.
White Satin Parasols, green-lined, $1.50 and $2.

Annex Store, 770 Broadway.

This Superb Collection of Bathing Suits FOR Women

THE day when "anything will do, so it's a bathing suit," has gone by. Wherever you see women of good taste on the beach, you see charming surf suits of almost infinite variety, and universal beauty. Indeed, so important has become our bathing suit business, that we show as wide a variety of styles and colorings in bathing suits as we do in other Summer dresses for women. But, of course, this delightful variety is to be found only at Wanamaker's. Then you may pay as much or as little as you wish. Prices range from $2.25 to $23.50.

Here are some descriptions:

At $2.25—Of blue and black surf cloth; sailor collar, with narrow braid trimming; plaited skirt.
At $3—Of blue and black alpaca; large round sailor collar and belt of white duck, with narrow braid; plaited skirt.
At $3.50—Of blue and black surf cloth; large square sailor collar; tie and shield of same material in red; braid-trimmed.
At $4—Of blue and black brilliantine; round sailor collar; white braid on belt and shield; white tie; plaited skirt.
At $4.50—Of blue and black surf cloth; sailor collar; belt and band on skirt. Of same material, in white; red braid trimming; gored skirt.
At $6—Of blue and black brilliantine; shirt-waist style; high neck; yoke plaited back and front; gored skirt.
At $6.50—Of blue and black mohair; long lines in front of waist; large sailor collar with revers to belt; white shield with anchor; gored skirt.
At $17.50—Handsome suits of black taffeta, with collar, tie and shield of red, white and light blue taffeta.
And there is a one-third price-reduction on all our handsome Model Bathing Suits. They are of white mohair, white taffeta, red brilliantine, navy blue check Louisine, black and white moire velour.
Prices were $24 to $40
now $16 to $27

Second floor, Broadway.

BATHING SHOES, with Linoleum Soles

Children's Shoes, of black sateen, 25c pair.
Girls' Shoes, of black sateen, 30c pair.
Women's Shoes, of black sateen, 50c pair.
Women's Shoes, of white canvas, 30c pair.
Men's Shoes, of white canvas, 35c pair.
Women's Sandals, of white or black canvas, $1 pair.

BATHING CAPS

Oil Silk Caps, 32c, 35c and 40c.
Plain Rubber Caps, with tight-fitting band, 35c, 45c.
Checked and polka-dot Caps, 20c, 22c, and 30c.
Plain Silk Caps, 45c, 50c, 60c.
Fancy Silk Caps, $1, $1.25.

Tenth street, with the Notions, and Second floor, with the Bathing Suits.

Women's Belts Worth Buying

ALL sorts and conditions of Belts of leather, satin, silk; to be fittingly worn with about every sort of Summer costume imaginable. All at attractively little prices that women who like pretty things will find hard to resist:

Belts of morocco, seal, walrus and patent leather, with plain and fancy buckles, worth 50c, at 25c each.
Belts of plaited black satin, with fancy slides and shaped buckle in front; oxidized or gilt finish; at 50c.
Postillion Belts, of black satin, with fancy gilt or oxidized buckles, at $2.
Plaited Satin Belts, with decorated buckles, in French gray or gilt finish; at 75c to $1.75.

Broadway.

Then here's a fleeting word of Fans for hot days:

Fans in an assortment of pretty designs and colorings, at 10c.
Fans in Japanese figures, at 15c.
Others in still prettier designs and colorings, at 25c.
Fans in delicate patterns and colors, with bone side-sticks, at 35c.
Fans of silk, for more formal occasions, at 50c, $1, $2.

Broadway.

Price-Contractions on WASH DRESSES for Girls

ABOUT this time of the Summer, reinforcements to the young people's wardrobes begin to be welcome.

Wash dresses, for example—when continued wear and the wash-tub combined begin to get in their work.

Here's the needed replenishment, at such sharp savings that the outlay won't be felt:

$1 to $3, for DRESSES Worth $1.50 to $6

All sorts of pretty wash materials, in white and colors, in Sailor, Russian Blouse, and other attractive styles.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Children's GARMENTS Under-Priced

HERE are some most interesting groups of Girls' Guimpes, Girls' Cambric Petticoats and Babies' fine Summer Dresses, at such decided savings on regular prices that they are bound to prove attractive to mothers:

Girls' Guimpes at 45c, worth 65c—
Of fine lawn; yoke of cluster plaits and embroidery insertion; neatly finished at neck and sleeves; sizes 6 to 14 years.

Girls' Petticoats at 25c to $1, worth 40c to $1.35—
Of cambric or muslin; umbrella ruffle with hemstitched plaits or lace insertion and edging; also embroidery ruffle; sizes 2 to 16 years.

Babies' White Dresses at 50c to $3, worth 75c to $4.25—
Of fine lawn or nainsook; yoke or guimpe effects; in a variety of different designs; trimmings of embroidery, insertion, hemstitching or ribbon; sizes 3 mos. to 4 yrs.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Trustworthy CARPETS At Notable Price-Concessions

WILTON VELVET and Tapestry Carpets—if there was a Carpet "Bradstreet's" these would be rated AA—A1. For everybody knows the high position they occupy, of their respective classes, in the carpet world—that is, if they bear their names justly.

Today's offerings are best grades of each; and each is priced at a new figure that will spur housekeepers on to hunting up possible future needs of floor-coverings. For the opportunity is too good to let get away.

Wilton Velvets at 95c, from $1.40

Several thousand yards; large variety of patterns, with borders, and, in some cases, stair patterns.

Tapestries at 55c, from 75c and 85c

A lot of these popular and satisfactory Carpets, in 9 and 10-wire qualities; consisting of several thousand yards, in a great variety of patterns and colorings.

Third floor.

Send for Our Book Catalogue

IT'S HANDY in two ways. It has 120 pages, telling you how easy it is to get mental entertainment or book service, wherever situated, whenever wanted. Then it measures only 3⅛x5⅛ inches, and is only a quarter of an inch thick. Much in little, sure enough.

It contains a price-list especially made for vacation use.

For instance, in this *Summer Book Catalogue*, 16 pages are devoted to a list of nature and outdoor books; 7 pages to titles of 10c books, as well as 8 pages of titles of recent fiction.

Given or mailed for the asking.

Book Store, Ninth street.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

STANDING OF DETECTIVES

Opinion of Corporation Counsel Rives on Two Points.

Some of the Men in the Bureau Are Detective Sergeants Without Permanent Rank—Others Can Be Remanded.

Police Commissioner Partridge received from Corporation Counsel Rives yesterday two opinions that bear upon the status of Detective Sergeants that are attached to the Bureau of Detectives at Police Headquarters. The Corporation Counsel declared that the men who were in the bureau as Detective Sergeants on April 1, 1901, and made permanent officers under the revised charter on Jan. 1, 1902, are, by the recent decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in the Lahey case, Detective Sergeants, not under permanent appointment, but under assignment, the decision having declared that part of the revised charter which made them permanent officers unconstitutional. The Corporation Counsel said also that the men known as "Murphy's Detective Sergeants" are not permanent Detective Sergeants, and that they may be remanded at the pleasure of the Commissioner.

Although Commissioner Partridge asked specifically for advice as to the status of the third class Detective Sergeants, that is, the men who were in the Headquarters Squad that was connected with the Bureau of Detectives on April 1, 1901, and were sworn in as Detective Sergeants on Jan. 1, 1902, the Corporation Counsel did not give any opinion on that matter.

In regard to the "Murphy Detective Sergeants," all of whom were appointed between June 27 and Dec. 30, 1901, the Corporation Counsel said:

"The situation is that the portion of Section 290 of the present charter, which seeks to transform the detail or assignment of these men as Detective Sergeants into a permanent office of the same name, is unconstitutional. It would follow from this, therefore, that you have, in regard to the Detective Sergeants appointed after April 1, 1901, under the authority of Section 290 of the charter of 1897, the power to remand them to patrol duty at your pleasure."

Concerning the effect of the decision in the Lahey case on the result of an order of Commissioner Murphy on Jan. 1, 1902, to the Chief Clerk to administer the oath as Detective Sergeants to sixty-four officers who were appointed or assigned to perform detective duty in the Detective Bureau, or in what was known as the Headquarters Squad, "and who were acting in said bureau or squad on the first day of April, 1901," Mr. Rives said:

"The principle clearly laid down in the opinion of the court is that the Legislature cannot itself, or by delegation to any State officer, appoint a local city officer such as a Detective Sergeant in the Police Department of this city. The vice of the legislation in question is, in the opinion of the court, that it turned what was merely a temporary detail, or assignment, into a permanent position, and of course the fact that the change in status was not accompanied by a change of name is entirely immaterial."

At Police Headquarters yesterday the fact that the Corporation Counsel left out of his opinion any reference to the men of the Headquarters Squad was taken by some as an indication that they are to be left in their places. Others took the view that the argument that the Corporation Counsel advanced with regard to the other two classes of Detective Sergeants was equally applicable to the men of the Headquarters squad.

Vernon M. Davis, who was counsel for Detective Sergeant Lahey, called at Police Headquarters and had a consultation with Commissioner Partridge yesterday afternoon. The opinion of the Corporation Counsel was shown to him.

William C. De Witt, one of the framers of the original charter, has written a letter to Commissioner Partridge, in which he asserts that the Detective Sergeants of Brooklyn who were appointed prior to 1901 are permanent and are not subject to the ruling of the Appellate Division.

The "Murphy Detective Sergeants" found some consolation yesterday in the action of Commissioner Partridge, who had certified their pay rolls to the Municipal Civil Service Board, so that they will receive the pay of Detective Sergeants from Jan. 1 to June 30. The men have been receiving pay as patrolmen. The decision of the Commissioner means to 113 men the receipt of sums ranging from about $300 to $900 each, according to grade.

AUTOMOBILE RUNS AMUCK.

Runaway Machine Injures Five Boys, Smashes Pushcarts, and Creates Panic in Rivington Street.

A gasoline automobile owned by Dr. Bernard Frankel of 74 Rivington Street dashed at top speed through Rivington Street last night, creating excitement, injuring five boys, sending many women and children flying in all directions, and knocking over a dozen peddlers' carts.

Dr. Frankel had driven up to his house after a visit to his patients. When he went inside his chauffeur, Joseph Wattenberg, crept underneath the machine to examine it, when a gang of small boys crowded around the vehicle. One of the lads, prompted by a spirit of mischief, pressed the lever down and the machine shot through Rivington Street at full speed.

Excitement ran high as the automobile sped along, and the street, which was crowded, was immediately a scene of chaos. Five lads were unable to get out of the way and they were hurled to the pavement. Those injured were:

KNECHT, ABRAHAM, 10 years old, of 77 Rivington Street; scalp wound and contusions over right eye.

REICH, ISADORE and MORRIS, 11 and 5 years old, respectively; scalp wounds and bruises about the body.

SCHWARTZ, BENJAMIN, 8 years old, of 77 Rivington Street; scalp wound and contusions.

MARTER, NATHAN, 10 years old, of 73 Rivington Street; scalp wound and abraisons.

The lads were lying in the street, stunned and dazed, while women screamed hysterically. Physicians in the neighborhood were summoned, and Drs. Frankel, Isenberg, and Bunkel went to the assistance of the lads and dressed their wounds.

Going at full speed the automobile dashed for three blocks, while a large crowd of men and boys chased it, some of them attempted to jump into it. It was going too rapidly, however, but several times, as it bumped into push carts and came to a temporary stop, the men and boys made efforts to jump to the seat. In a second, however, it would clear the overturned pushcart and continue through Rivington Street, darting up on the sidewalk, and then into the street, sending terrified women running into doorways and stores to safety.

Several policemen of the Eldridge Street Station were near by, and they, with the assistance of Wattenberg, the chauffeur, managed to stop the machine, after it had crashed into three pushcarts, by springing to the seat and shutting off the power. The automobile escaped damage, except that its dashboard and sides were scraped and dented.

PHOTOGRAPHS ALL IDLERS.

Boston Street Department Deputy Superintendent Adopts Original System to Make Men Work Harder.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 16.—Daniel P. Sullivan, a Deputy Superintendent of the Street Department, has been stricken with reform. The men in the department have been stricken mainly with consternation. Mr. Sullivan has had an idea for some time that the city was not getting a full day's work for a full day's pay. He therefore engaged a photographer to travel about the city.

"Snap-shot every man you see idle," was the command the Deputy Superintendent gave. As a result Mr. Sullivan has now in his office developed negatives of men lighting their pipes by the roadside, bunched up against the side of buildings, or crouched against a fence to keep out of the wind.

The photographs have been exhibited to the various foremen with instructions to give timely warning to the subjects so far caught by the photographer and his camera. The originator is confident the "snap-shot" system will enforce the necessary reform.

MRS. MERRIAM SUES EMPIRE QUICKSILVER LAWYER.

Disbursing Clerk Langley of the Census Bureau on a Mission to New York District Attorney.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 16.—Minister W. Godfrey Hunter, United States Senator Deboe, and numerous other Kentucky politicians are said to have big holdings in the Empire Consolidated Quicksilver Mining Company, of which A. T. Herd, a former Kentucky politician, but now a New York broker, is apparently one of the leading spirits.

Herd has been made defendant in a suit filed in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia by Laura Merriam, wife of the Director of the Census, against Anderson T. Herd of New York and John W. Langley, disbursing clerk of the Census Bureau; William R. Merriam, Director of the Census; William H. Merriam, a son of the Director, and David J. Peffers, private secretary to the Director, in which the plaintiff asks the court to appoint a receiver to take possession of several collateral securities and stocks and to bring suit upon several notes held by her as collateral security for a claim in her favor against the defendant Herd.

In her petition Mrs. Merriam says she became owner of certain stock of the Empire Consolidated Quicksilver Mining Company. Mr. Merriam, still in the capacity of agent for his wife, is alleged to have sold the stock referred to to the defendant, Herd, who gave his note for $9,000, payable April 19. As payment, certain securities belonging to Herd were also given to Mr. Merriam, as collateral securities, as follows: One thousand shares of Empire Consolidated Quicksilver Mining Company, with the dividend due thereon; a note of Stilson Hutchins for $3,800, and two notes of M. C. Butler, each for $2,500, secured by 500 shares of the mining company previously mentioned. Mr. Merriam says creditors of Herd claim a prior lien against the mining stocks held by Mrs. Merriam.

John W. Langley has gone to New York to consult the District Attorney concerning a proposed suit against Herd, in case it is found that proper grounds can be established. The friendly suit of Mrs. Merriam, in which she asks for a receiver for Herd's notes, is understood to be a preliminary to a more serious suit.

It is alleged by the parties that they were induced to buy stock upon the misrepresentation of facts and that statements in reference to value and market were not true.

EMPIRE QUICKSILVER PLANS.

Proposed Readjustment by Reducing Mine Vendors' Shares.

Plans now under consideration for the reorganization of the Empire Consolidated Quicksilver Company contemplate a radical readjustment of the company's capitalization. It is said that when the company was formed, with a capital stock of $5,000,000, there was issued for cash and sold to the public about $1,000,000 of the stock, the balance being paid to the vendors of the mines in California acquired by the company. It is now claimed that the amount of stock issued to the vendors was much in excess of the real value of the property, and it is proposed to have the vendors return to the company about three-fourths of the stock which they received. Negotiations looking to the accomplishment of this plan are now under way. In this manner the capital stock will be reduced from $5,000,000 to $2,000,000 without cutting down the stock of those whose holdings represent an investment of cash.

The number of Directors of the company was recently reduced from fifteen to seven, and at the annual meeting of the stockholders, held a few days ago, a new board was elected. The promoters of the company were Dowe & Beekman, who until a few weeks ago had offices in 7 Wall Street. The firm is said to have been dissolved July 1.

NEW ORLEANS DRAYAGE FIGHT.

Warring Railroads Make Allowance for All Commodities in Quantity.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., July 16.—The drayage fight has reached New Orleans. Effective on July 21 the Illinois Central, Louisville and Nashville, and New Orleans and Northeastern Railroads will make an allowance for drayage of 2 cents per hundred on all commodities in any quantity, both inbound and outbound, on business originating or destined for territory east of the river.

The move was dictated by the desire for retaliation on the part of the Louisville and Nashville for the assumption of drayage charges by the Illinois Central in Louisville. The New Orleans and Northeastern will make the allowance in addition to the drayage differential, which has always been assumed by it.

Effective on July 17, the rate on sugar to St. Louis from this city will be reduced from 20 to 15 cents; to meet competition by water to Louisville, from 17 to 15 cents, and to Cincinnati from 19 to 16½ cents.

The Illinois Central will this Fall build a third grain elevator about the new million-and-a-half-bushel elevator at Stuyvesant Docks. This will give the company three elevators, with a capacity of 3,000,000 bushels of grain. The Illinois Central is also filling in 2,000 feet outside the levee along the Batture above the docks to the level of the commercial front, and to-night applied for permission to cut down the present levee when the filling is completed.

EXCURSION RATES TROUBLE.

Trunk Line Representatives Trying to Secure Consent of Eastern Lines to Withdraw Ones Offered.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 16.—In an effort to prevent demoralization of the Atlantic Coast excursion business the representatives of the trunk lines are trying to secure the consent of all the Eastern lines to withdraw the excursion rates offered on July 31, Aug. 7, and Aug. 14.

The trouble started in the announcement of low rates by the Pennsylvania and Baltimore and Ohio Roads. The Wabash immediately arranged with a number of Eastern roads for reduced rates on the same dates and began selling tickets on the same basis as its two competitors.

The Lake Shore did not require a deposit of 50 cents. The Pennsylvania discontinued the fifty-cent deposit requirement.

The Lake Shore then only required the return ticket to be presented to any one of its Eastern agents on any day its holder desired to return. As a result the Lake Shore will carry the bulk of the excursion business to-morrow, this being the first date on which the reduced fare tickets are good going east.

The Wabash announced a reduction of 20 per cent. on its Western lines on the days of the excursions. The Chicago Great Western thereupon announced a rate of $29.50 from St. Paul to the Atlantic Coast and a rate of $30.50 from Kansas City.

The Western Passenger Association has issued a circular canceling the letter announcing the withdrawal of the Union Pacific from the Western Immigration Bureau.

SOUTHERN RAILROAD EXTENSION.

Special to The New York Times.

DANVILLE, Ky., July 16.—H. B. Spencer of the Southern Railway has notified the committee appointed by Danville business men to confer with regard to the extension of the Louisville Southern Railroad from Harrodsburg to Danville, to meet him in St. Louis to-morrow for a conference. The following compose the committee: Mayor J. B. Fisher, J. A. Quisenberry, Robert Quisenberry, J. A. Cheek, and Hood Worthington. They will leave Danville to-morrow afternoon. Citizens are greatly encouraged over the outlook and feel considerable confidence that the road will be built, as the highest officials of the road now have the matter in hand and are making careful investigations which will make the advantages of the extension plainly seen.

American Trunk Co.
17 UNION SQUARE.
Special Sale
Trunks

Light weight, strong and durable. Made of selected basswood, sole leather bound, brass trimmings and lock, hardwood slats, top tray, hat compartment and dress tray, all linen lined. Regular value $11.
SALE PRICE, $6.75.
34 inches.
We carry the largest line of Trunks, Dress Suit Cases, Kit Bags, Umbrellas and Leather Novelties of any house in the city, and at lowest prices.
ALL OUR GOODS GUARANTEED.
17 UNION SQUARE, = = Corner 15th Street. (Opposite Tiffany's.)

MACHINE TO LAY BRICKS

Contractors and Workmen Skeptical as to Its Practicability.

Building Superintendent Remington of the Fuller Construction Company Gives His Reasons for Discounting Its Value.

Building contractors in this city and others who were seen by a TIMES reporter yesterday did not appear to be enthusiastic about the brick-laying machine which is reported to have been invented in Canada, by which, it is alleged, work can be done by two men and a boy which ordinarily would require six or seven skilled men. According to the report, the machine will lay from 400 to 600 bricks per hour. Door and window spaces cause only a slight delay, it is said, and the machine is suited for all plain work, such as walls, sheds, mills, factories, rows of cottages, piers of bridges, &c.

E. Remington, Superintendent of Building for the George A. Fuller Company, said that the idea of a bricklaying machine was not new, but that no such machine so far had been successful. He thought that the chances of machinery supplanting hand work in laying brick were very remote.

"Such a machine could do only plain work," he continued, "such as building a straight wall, but when it came to 'shoving the joints' hand labor would have to come in. I cannot see how such a machine could be used on a building with an iron skeleton. Then, again, the firm that would introduce such a machine first would get into trouble with the labor unions.

"Besides all this, however, the laying of from 400 to 600 bricks per hour by two men and a lad does not appear to be much. On plain work such as the machine is supposed to be able to do, bricklayers can sometimes lay 2,000 bricks in a day of eight hours, which is 250 bricks an hour."

Contractor William A. Spellissey said that, while typesetting machines were crude at first and saved little labor when they were first started, it did not follow that bricklaying machines would develop in the same way. There were many difficulties in the way of bricklaying machines, such as the proper bonding of the brick, the filling in of corners, and other things which would, he thought, always keep them in the background.

Edward A. Moffet, editor of the official organ of the Bricklayers' Unions, who is regarded as one of the best authorities on the subject, said that he did not see any future for bricklaying machines. He continued:

"The last machine I knew of was an English invention. It was eight feet square and had to be fed constantly with bricks and mortar by hand. The machine could lay only plain work, and did not cut the points well. After one course was laid it was screwed up the thickness of a brick and laid another course, and so on. When the machine could be screwed no higher its work was at an end. A platform would have to be built after it reached eight feet; then another and another platform. Imagine this at a twenty-story building. Besides, the machine could not work between floors or around joints or in any but a straight line. This machine never got further than the experimental stage."

Asked if the unions would oppose such a machine, he said:

"It is hardly necessary to answer the question. There will be flying machines first before any one will see an effective bricklaying machine. The unions here do not oppose machinery; they cannot and don't want to stop the march of progress, but they have no reason to fear the competition of bricklaying machines."

Recently statistics were published in the official organ of the bricklayers of some remarkable work done by bricklayers in England on a building which was being erected in England for the Westinghouse Electric Company of this city. From 1,400 to 1,800 bricks per day were laid by some of the bricklayers. In this country the average number per day of eight hours for plain work ranges from 1,500 to 2,000 per day. Some of the bricklayers, it is said, can lay 500 more in a day.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—B. Leslie, London; T. S. Nowell, Alaska; William Anderson, Glasgow; J. Warren Cutler, Rochester.

HOLLAND—Ex-Gov. N. C. Murphy, Arizona; Louis F. Payn, Chatham; H. A. Wadsworth, Geneseo; R. B. Thurston, Minneapolis; W. G. Case, Buffalo; Edward E. Arnold, Providence.

IMPERIAL—Alfred Croshy Owen, United States Navy; Romaine Pierson, Chicago; G. H. Kilburne, Buffalo.

GRAND—Capt. G. O. Squier, United States Army; L. Hermanson, Sydney, N. S. W.

GILSEY—Dr. G. Lloyd Magruder, Washington; F. S. Pruyn, Albany.

HOFFMAN—Ex-Senator D. B. Hill, Albany.

ALREMARLE—Col. Henry May, Washington; R. W. Taft, Providence.

FIFTH AVENUE—Capt. Leah, R. A., Bermuda; Harvey Davis, Bullard, Australia.

ASTOR—George Michaelis, Chicago; T. P. McCutcheon, Philadelphia.

MANHATTAN.—Walter E. Mills, Chicago; Robert Loring, Boston; ex-Lieut. Gov. P. O. Lounsbury, Ridgefield, Conn.

GRAND UNION—Capt. D. H. Giety, United States Army; Edwin M. Bartlett, Australia; Booker T. Washington, Tuskegee, Ala.

MURRAY HILL—F. R. Marshall, Boston; Mark A. Terrey, Boston; Gen. J. J. Coppinger, United States Army.

PARK AVENUE—The Rev. Charles H. Yatman, Ocean Grove; E. C. Farrington, Boston.

PLAZA—W. H. Wise, Shreveport, La.

SAVOY—M. P. Fisher, Indianapolis; J. L. Richards, Boston; H. W. Kaster, St. Louis.

NETHERLAND—A. Eliasburg, Atlanta; A. H. Billings, London; Alfred Bates, London.

BROADWAY CENTRAL—George Carroll Curtis, St. Pierre, Martinique.

MORTON—F. E. Smaley, St. Louis.

UNION SQUARE—Capt. Paul S. Halleck, Chile.

EMPIRE—Perry Clarke, Alabama; Frank Ryan, Indianapolis; Paul Block, Philadelphia.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night to 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

1:53 A. M.—380 Third Avenue; Harry Dregeman; damage, $100.

2:50 A. M.—One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street and Broadway; H. A. Post; damage, $200.

10:52 A. M.—387 Seventh Avenue; Lavan Echeron; damage, refitting.

11:40 A. M.—223 West Sixty-seventh Street; Mary Scott; damage, $150.

12:06 P. M.—627 Hudson Street; unascertained; damage, $10.

1:40 P. M.—Bethany Lutheran Church; Teasdale Place, the Bronx; damage, $100.

2:37 P. M.—116 East Fifty-ninth Street; Julia Martin; damage, $50.

2:54 P. M.—Fifty-eighth Street and First Avenue; Morris Sterling; damage, $200.

3:25 P. M.—179 West Fourth Street; Louise Rhodes; damage, $2,000.

3:23 P. M.—112 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street; unascertained; damage, $1,000.

3:54 P. M.—32-36 Fifth Avenue; W. H. Foryth; damage, $5.

BRITISH EDUCATOR'S OPINION.

Mr. Sadler Says the Most Important Educational Development of the World Is Taking Place in America.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 16.—Michael Ernest Sadler, Director of Special Inquiries and Reports in the British Education Department, after speaking before the Harvard Summer School at Cambridge, went to New York, whence he sails for England on Friday. Mr. Sadler is probably the foremost educator to address the Summer school this season.

"In England we feel desirous of learning," he said, in speaking of his visit; "but of course each country has a different educational system, according to the different national characteristics and national histories. In England, however, we have a warm regard for American educators and their theories, and I need not say that we take pride in thinking that the most important educational development of the world is taking place here. We speak the same language and read the same books, and in the end have the same idea—that every one ought to have the fullest opportunity for development by receiving the best kind of education for his particular faculties. In reaching that ideal in America you are free from some of our binding traditions, and we, on the other hand, do not want to turn our backs on our past, nor ought we to."

Russell Sage Buys Pine Land.

JACKSON, Miss., July 16.—Russell Sage has purchased a tract of 60,000 acres of long-leaf yellow pine land in Southern Mississippi. It is learned that he does not propose to immediately develop the property.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

CHICAGO, July 16.—The Ridgeland power house of the Consolidated Traction Company, in Cicero, was partially destroyed by fire early to-day. Before the flames were under control forty street cars and the Summer's supply of coal, together with half the power house, were destroyed. The loss was $100,000.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair and warmer, followed by showers at night; fresh southwest winds.

Showers and thunderstorms are indicated for to-day in the Ohio Valley, the lower lake region, and the north portion of the Middle Atlantic States. Showers are also probable in the Middle Rocky Mountain region, and locally in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States.

There will be showers Friday in New England and along the Atlantic Coast.

It will be warmer to-day in the Ohio Valley and the lower lake region, and the temperature will rise Friday in the Middle Atlantic States and New England. Lower temperatures will prevail to-day over the East Rocky Mountain Slope, and it will be cooler Friday in the Mississippi Valley.

The winds along the Atlantic Coast will be fresh southwest, increasing to-night along the Gulf Coast fresh south to southeast, and in the lake region brisk south, shifting to northwest.

Steamers which depart for European ports to-day will have fresh west winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1901.	1902.	1902.
3 A. M.	76	70	70
6 A. M.	75	67	72
9 A. M.	76	70	78
12 M.	83	72	79
4 P. M.	87	75	76
6 P. M.	84	75	76
9 P. M.	81	70	71
12 P. M.	80	66	68

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

The average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	73¾
Weather Bureau	70
Corresponding date 1901	80
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	74

The thermometer registered 63 degrees at 8 A. M. and 70 degrees at 8 P. M., yesterday, the maximum temperature being 75 degrees at 4 P. M. and the minimum 66 degrees at 12 midnight. The humidity was 63 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 43 per cent. at 8 P. M.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...4:42	Sun sets...7:29	Moon sets...2:13

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...5:19	Gov. Isl'd...5:45	H. Gate...7:41
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...5:33	Gov. Isl'd...6:02	H. Gate...7:58

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) JULY 17.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
America, Marseilles and Naples	.....	.....
Barbarossa, Bremen	.....	10:00 A. M.
Daggry, Yucatan	12:00 M.	8:00 P. M.
El Siglo, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	8:00 P. M.
La Touraine, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Vigilancia, Havana	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Yucatan, Nassau and Cuban ports	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, JULY 18.

Arapahoe, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Brooklyn City, Bristol	.....	.....
Caribbee, Bermuda	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Colorado, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.
Cymric, Liverpool	.....	12:00 M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Lauenburg, Inagua	.....	3:00 P. M.
Seneca, Tampico	.....	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, JULY 19.

Athos, Fortune Island, Jamaica, &c	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
British Empire, Antwerp	.....	.....
Campania, Liverpool via Queenstown	10:30 A. M. *12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Canadian, Liverpool	.....	.....
Egyptian Prince, Argentina, Uruguay, &c	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Ethiopia, Glasgow	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Lahn, Naples	5:00 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
Louisiana, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Maraval, Grenada, Trinidad, &c	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Marsello, Hull	.....	.....
Mexico, Cuba via Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Minneapolis, London	.....	5:00 A. M.
Ponce, Porto Rico, via San Juan	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Pretoria, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Prins Willem IV., Haiti, Curacao, &c	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
San Marcos, Galveston via Key West	.....	3:00 P. M.
Ulier, St. Kitts, St. Martins, &c	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Vaderland, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Wordsworth, Brazil, Argentina, &c	5:00 A. M.	7:00 A. M.
Zulia, Curacao and Venezuela	9:00 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

MONDAY, JULY 21.

Jamestown, Norfolk	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Florida, and thence by steamer, are dispatched daily, except Thursday, final connecting closes, for dispatch via Port Tampa, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays at 5:30 A. M.; for dispatch via Miami, on Mondays and Saturdays at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M., Sundays at 11:00 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) ‡Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after June 28 and up to July 19, inclusive, or on arrival of steamer Umbria, due at New York July 19, for dispatch per steamer Ventura. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 19, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Moana, (specially addressed only.) Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and first-class matter for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 19, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Nippon Maru. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 22, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of India, (registered mail must be specially addressed. Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.) Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 23, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Iyo Maru. (Registered mail must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 25, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and first-class matter for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 27, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Peru. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 28, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. 16, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Mariposa.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. ‡Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from Australia, New Zealand, and Hawaii of the following dates, Melbourne, June 21; Sydney, June 23; Auckland, June 27, and Honolulu, July 8, reached San Francisco per steamer Ventura and were dispatched east July 14. Due here Saturday, July 19.

Postmaster Van Cott also announces that the mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii of the following dates: Hongkong, June 18; Shanghai, June 21; Yokohama, June 28, and Honolulu, July 8, reached San Francisco and were dispatched east July 15. Due here Saturday, July 19.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) JULY 17.

Citta di Milano, Naples, July 2.
El Cid, New Orleans, July 12.

FRIDAY, JULY 18.

Fuerst Bismarck, Hamburg, July 10.
La Savoie, Havre, July 12.
Sabine, Galveston, July 12.

SATURDAY, JULY 19.

Bremen, Bremen, July 8.
Island, Christiansand, July 5.
Llandaff City, Swansea, July 5.
St. Louis, Southampton, July 12.
Umbria, Liverpool, July 12.

SUNDAY, JULY 20.

British Trader, Antwerp, July 6.
Columbia, Glasgow, July 11.
El Rio, New Orleans, July 15.
Noordam, Rotterdam, July 10.

Simpson Crawford Co.

Manufacturer's Stock of High Class
Wash Shirt-Waist Suits
At Less Than Half Regular Prices.
Third Floor.

All fresh goods, perfect in fit and finish. In this announcement we'll only quote the former and the present selling prices.

Regular $5.75 Shirt-Waist Suits, at $2.75 | Regular $10.00 Shirt-Waist Suits, at $5.00
Regular $8.75 Shirt-Waist Suits, at $3.95 | Regular $18.00 Shirt-Waist Suits, at $7.75

The above values are of the most exceptional order and we advise an early call while assortments and sizes are complete.

Vacation Essentials in Women's Ready-to-Wear.
Choice of Any of the Following Items at $5.00.
Third Floor.

Bathing Suits of excellent quality brilliantine, trimmed with braid, in different designs, possessing the virtues of both style and durability . . . $5.00
Steamer or Golf Capes, in a variety of handsome plaid back effects; colors are black, blue and Oxford . . . $5.00
Pedestrienne Skirts, all of all-wool light-weight material, new gored effect, raised or open seams . . . $5.00

Women's $2.50 Shoes at $1.65.
Second Floor.

We offer to-day 500 pairs Women's Kid Boots, in button and lace; sold by us regularly at $2.50. These are equal to many $3.00 sorts shown in exclusive stores; special for this sale at . . . $1.65
300 pairs Women's Kid and Patent Leather Oxford Ties, in broken sizes; value $3.00, at . . . $1.75

Extraordinary Offering of All-Silk Chiffons.
Main Floor.

Lyons weave Chiffons, 45 inches wide, in the new elastic finish, used in large quantities by dressmakers for veiling and softening lace gowns, accordion plaitings, hat draperies, etc., black, white and colors; 45c. values sacrificed at, yard . . . 25

Veils and Veilings.
Main Floor.

60 Dozen of the latest made-up Veils, hemstitched bordered Chiffon, in black, white and popular shades . . . 39
Chiffon Veiling, with velvet spot or embroidered dot, in black, white, navy, royal and white, white-and-black; all the season's combinations; yard . . . 39
100 Pieces all black Tuxedo or Shadow Mesh, in all this season's patterns, "Magpie" or "Jackdaw" chenille, or velvet spotted, at, yard . . . 19

Great Reductions in Summer Furniture.
(Fourth Floor.)

$1.75 Porch Rockers at $1.25.
Special for this sale, 150 Porch Rockers, without arms, extra high back, large, roomy seat, selected white maple frames, finished red, green or natural; closely woven reed seats; present price $1.75; sale price . . . $1.25

$3.00 Porch Rockers at $2.25.
300 large size Porch Rockers, extra high back, very wide arms, frames made from selected white maple, finished green, red or natural, closely woven reed seats; also 200 large arm-chairs, same style; just the chair for veranda or porch use; roomy and comfortable; present price $3.00; sale price, your choice of Rocker or Chair . . . $2.25

Rattan Rockers.
Made from the finest bleached reeds, finished natural color, full roll back and arms; very comfortable; present prices, $3.75 and $4.25; sale prices . . . $2.45 and $2.95

Rugs for Summer Use
At Very Greatly Reduced Prices.
All our fibre and wire grass Rugs go at the following prices, which are fully one-third less than regular.

18x36 inch; present price 75c.; sale price . . . 50
26x54 inch; present price $1.25; sale price . . . 85
30x60 inch; present price $1.50; sale price . . . $1.00
36x72 inch; present price $2.00; sale price . . . $1.25
6x9 feet; present price $6.00; sale price . . . $4.00
8x10 feet; present price $8.00; sale price . . . $5.50
9x12 feet; present price $10.50; sale price . . . $7.50

$12.00 Straw Matting at $8.75.
New and fresh invoice just arrived; about 400 rolls, 12 different styles; made from the finest straw; extra heavy; weigh full 95 lbs. to the roll; present price of 40 yard roll, $12.00; sale price . . . $8.75

Sixth Ave., 19th to 20th St. Simpson Crawford Co. Sixth Ave., 19th to 20th St.

New Publications. | New Publications.

A NEW BOOK OF HUMOR
OLYMPIAN NIGHTS
By JOHN KENDRICK BANGS
FULLY ILLUSTRATED $1.25
If you want a good laugh, this new book by Mr. Bangs is just the thing. It tells the humorous adventures of a mortal among the modern up-to-date gods of Olympus. Nothing since the "House Boat" series has been so thoroughly characteristic of the author's best humor and whimsical fancy.
HARPER & BROTHERS, NEW YORK

MONDAY, JULY 21.

Bluecher, Hamburg, July 12.
Bovic, Liverpool, July 11.
Kroonland, Antwerp, July 12.
Protous, New Orleans, July 16.

Arrived.

SS Patricia, (Ger.,) Leithauser, Hamburg, July 5, Boulogne, 6th, and Plymouth, 7th, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line.

SS Buckman, Mader, Port Limon, July 8, with fruit and one passenger to the United Fruit Company. Arrived at the Bar at 11:40 A. M.

SS Grayfield, (Br.,) Tyson, Colon, July 6, with mdse. to the Panama Railroad Steamship Company. Arrived at the Bar at 6 P. M.

SS Kansas City, Smith, Savannah, July 14, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company.

SS Karamania, (Br.,) Pearce, Leghorn, &c., June 25, with mdse. and passengers to Handerson Brothers. Arrived at the Bar at 4:34 P. M.

United States Light Vessel No. 68, from Fire Island Station, was relieved by United States Relief Light Vessel No. 16.

SS Picqua, (Br.,) Pilkins, Messina, &c., June 24, with mdse. to Phelps Brothers & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6 A. M.

SS Chattahoochee, Lewis, Savannah, July 13, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company.

SS Georgetown, Thoren, Georgetown, S. C., with lumber to the Export Lumber Company.

SS Bluefields, Hastings, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

SS Oceanic, (Br.,) Camsron, Liverpool, July 9, and Queenstown, 10th, with mdse. and passengers to the White Star Line. Arrived at the Bar at 9:28 A. M.

SS Ar

ERIE

YOU CAN DRESS AFTER you get up, if traveling to or from Buffalo via

ERIE Railroad

IN THE NEW

Compartment Sleeping Cars

COMMODIOUS, EXCLUSIVE, COMFORTABLE.

Cafe Cars Serve a la Carte Meals.

VESTIBULED TRAINS.

LEAVE NEW YORK - 7:25 P. M.
ARRIVE BUFFALO - 7:00 A. M.

Other good trains at convenient hours to all points West.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3.50 SHOE UNION MADE

Established 1876. For more than a quarter of a century the reputation of W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes for style, comfort and wear has excelled all other makes sold for $3.50.

W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes are worn by more men in all stations of life than any other make, because they are the only $3.50 shoes that in every way equal those costing $5.00 and $6.00.

W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes are the standard of the world. These are the reasons W. L. Douglas makes and sells more men's $3.50 shoes than any other two manufacturers in the world.

1899, Total Sales First Six Months | $1,103,820.00
1902, Total Sales First Six Months | $2,340,000.00

The best imported and American leathers Heyl's Patent Calf, Enamel, Box Calf, Calf, Vici Kid, Corona Colt and National Kangaroo.

BOYS' SHOES, $2.00. YOUTHS', $1.75

Fast Color Eyelets used exclusively.

CAUTION! The genuine have W. L. Douglas' name and price stamped on the bottom. Shoes by mail, 25 cts. extra. Catalog free.

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

NEW YORK STORES:	95 Nassau Street.
229 Broadway.	BROOKLYN.
43 Cortlandt Street.	708-710 Broadway, Ave.
433 Broadway, c. Howard.	1367 Broadway, cor. Gates
753-755 Broadway, c. 8th.	421 Fulton St. cor. Pearl.
149 Broadway, cor. 29th.	494 Fifth Avenue.
2202 Third Ave., c. 120th.	JERSEY CITY
220 West 125th Street.	18 Newark Avenue.
974 Third Avenue.	NEWARK
845 Eighth Avenue.	785 Broad Street.

Welch's

When you order Grape Juice of your dealer, do you order "Grape Juice" or "Welch's Grape Juice"? Do you know the difference?

There is a difference. Welch's, the one that is pressed from choicest Concord Grapes on the spot where grown; Welch's, the Grape Juice prescribed by physicians, is the one you can afford to use, in sickness, or as a health drink, the best is none too good.

Welch's is free from alcohol, antiseptic or any adulteration.

At Druggists and Grocers.

The Welch Grape Juice Co.,
WESTFIELD, N. Y.

Amusements.

MANHATTAN BEACH
TO-DAY at 3:30 P. M. SHANNON'S 23D REGT. BAND
TO-NIGHT at 8 P. M. PAIN'S ANCIENT ROME and GRAND FIREWORKS
TO-NIGHT, ITALIAN NIGHT.
TO-NIGHT | Last Week of Rice's Show Girl | Mat. Sat. at 4.
Begin'g July 21, Primrose & Dockstader's Minstrels

MADISON SQ. ROOF GARDEN TO-NIGHT 7:30 to 12.
JAPAN BY NIGHT | THE MIKADO | JAPANESE IMPERIAL TROUPE.
Concert by d'Aquini Orchestra. Geisha Girls, Japanese Novelties. ADM 50c.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. | Evgs. at 8:15. Mat. Saturday at 2:15
Sam S. Shubert and Nixon & Zimmerman's
A CHINESE HONEYMOON
The English Musical Sensation by Dance & Talbot

HERALD Square Theatre. | MATINEE SATURDAY. | Management Sam S. Shubert
A. H. Chamberlyn's Production of THE DEFENDER

FLOATING ROOF GARDEN Fare, 50c.
Every Ev. St. Grand Republic, Fri. Excepted. Conterno's 14th Regt. Band and Vaudeville. Leave W. 129 St. 8 P. M., W. 20th St. 8:30 P. M., Battery 9 P. M.

KALTENBORN CIRCLE Auditorium, B'way & 60th St. Tngt. 8:30, WagnerNgt. 50c., that's all. Franz Erin, trombone. Franz Kaltenborn, violin.

TERRACE GARDEN 58th and 59th Sts. Near Lenox Av. TO-NIGHT. VON SUPPE'S "FATINITZA."

DUSS Summer nets. Band Carnivals. Mid Arctic Breezes. Evs. 8:15. Col'bus Av. & 66th St.

KNICKERBOCKER Thea. Evs. 8:15. Mt. Tngt. 2:15. The Wild Rose
Lederer's Musical Gallery.

PROCTOR'S 125th St., 23d St., FIFTH AVENUE OPEN
BIG COMEDY & VAUDE. ALL SUMMER.

KEITH'S B'way and 14th BEST SHOW IN TOWN 30—GREAT ACTS—30 PRICES 25c. and 50c.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX—New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. Orchestral Concerts & Vocal Soloists

PARADISE ROOF GARDENS 42d St., B'way & 7th Av. Ev. 8:15. 20 Vaudeville Celebrities Bargain Mat. 50c. Wed. & Sat.

Cherry Blossom | B'way, 45 St. Every Ev. 8:15. Also Bartelli Mats. Wed. & Sat. in Theatre. | Chaperons Grove. | Vaudeville.

The Turf.

Brighton Races DAILY AT 2:30
TO-DAY, THE $1,500
Test Handicap
and 5 other races, including
A STEEPLECHASE.
Over full course. Music by Lander.
Reached by All Coney Island Routes.

GRAVINA WON FILLY RACE

Long Chance in Betting Led from End to End for Venus Stake.

COUP FOR WESTERN OWNERS

True Blue, Heavily Backed by His Stable, Easily Took Third Race at the Brighton Beach Track.

With favorites of the "sure thing" kind first in three races and heavily backed long chances winners in two other events the lot of the bookmakers at the Brighton Beach race track yesterday was even harder than it was earlier in the meeting. The weather was pleasant, the track fast, and attendance large, and to round out perfectly satisfactory conditions for the form followers the picking of winners was very easy. The racing was fairly interesting, with the Venus Stakes, five furlongs, for fillies two-year-olds as the feature event, this bringing out a smart lot, with the fast Astarita, from J. G. Follansbee's stable, the favorite. The result was something of a surprise to the crowd, as G. B. Morris's California bred filly, Gravina, broke first, and led from end to end, winning ridden out by three parts of a length from Lady Josephine, but the result was far from profitable to the bookmakers, as Gravina was well backed by the stable following. Astarita ran only a fair race, and after chasing Gravina all the way, stopped at the end and was a neck behind Lady Josephine.

Another long chance winner who created havoc in the betting ring was the aged True Blue, owned by the Western firm Liger & Brown and trained by the ex-Starter Curley Brown. True Blue was brought on to the East for a "killing," and the killing came off, for the horse, backed from 15 to 1 down to 10 to 1, made all the running, and won rather cleverly from a poor lot of horses in the third race. The stable won heavily over the race, but had to have a bit of luck to do so, for though the no recall system of starting is in force, the horses were recalled after the barrier was lifted once, True Blue then being with half the field, standing at the post. By the rules it should have been a start, but True Blue got another chance, and at the second effort got away.

In the opening race Josepha, at odds on, made all the running and won ridden out by a length and a half. Kentucky Rose, also at odds on, led all the way, and just managed to get home a neck before Stamping Ground. Ethics was another hot favorite who was successful, he winning the handicap after St. Finnon made the running to the stretch. Pearl Finder, heavily backed, led from start to finish and took the last race. Dactyl and Judge Du Reile fell rounding out of the backstretch, but neither riders nor horse were injured. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, beaten non-winners at the Brighton Beach meeting, weights ten pounds below the scale; six furlongs. David Gideon's Josepha, ch. f., 3 years, by Goldfinch-Bavaria, 107 pounds, (Odom,) 1 to 2 and 1 to 5, won cleverly by a length and a half; H. B. Durham's Operator, blk. c., 4, 123, (Shaw,) 7 to 1 and 7 to 5, second by ten lengths from S. J. Smith's Northern Star, ch. c., 3, 112, (H. Cochran,) 15 to 1 and 4 to 5, third. Time—1:12 3-5. Saiducee and Star of the West also ran. Winner trained by A. J. Joyner. Value to the winner, $720.

SECOND RACE.—For fillies and geldings two-years old, beaten non-winners since May 15, with allowances; five furlongs. The Pepper Stable's Kentucky Rose, h. f., by Kantaka-Natal, 110 pounds, (Redfern,) 4 to 5 and 1 to 3, won ridden out by a head; E. L. Graves's Stamping Ground, br. f., 110, (O'Connor,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by four lengths from A. C. McCafferty's Blue Delft, ch. f., 110, (Odom,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, third. Time—1:01. Futurita, Lady Elva, Byronerdale, Dunluce, and Hilarity also ran. Winner trained by C. Davis. Value to the winner, $680.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners of $800; selling allowances; scale from $1,500 down to $500; one mile and a sixteenth. Liger & Brown's True Blue, ch. g., aged, by Duke of Norfolk-Carmen, 103 pounds, (H. Cochran,) 10 to 1 and 3 to 1, won easily by three lengths; P. H. Sullivan's C. Rosenfeld, br. g., 3, 94, (J. Martin,) 7 to 2 and 6 to 5, second, by three lengths, from W. C. Daly's Alsike, b. f., 5, 97, (Miles,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, third. Time—1:48. Cryptogram, Gibson Light, Fonsolee, Lone Fisherman, Cheat 'Em, and Ben Viking also ran. Winner trained by C. Brown. Value to the winner, $750.

FOURTH RACE.—The Venus Stakes, for fillies two years old; penalties and allowances; five furlongs. Green B. Morris's Gravina, h. f., by Golden Garter-Fifi Cottage, 90 pounds, (J. Jackson,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, won ridden out by three parts of a length; S. S. Brown's Lady Josephine, ch. f., by Esher-Josie W., 107, (Odom,) 13 to 5 and 7 to 10, second, by a neck, from J. G. Follansbee's Astarita, f., by Bathampton-Lola A., 119, (Sullman,) 3 to 2 and 3 to 5, third. Time—1:00 1-5. Ma'mselle, Miladi Love, Lass o'Linden, Miss Dorothy, Mary Street, and Erara also ran. Winner trained by owner. Value to the winner, $2,300.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong. C. F. Dwyer's Ethics, b. h., 4 years, by Charaxus-Ethie, 116 pounds, (T. Burns,) 6 to 5 and 2 to 5, won cleverly by three-parts of a length; M. Claney's St. Finnan, ch. g., 5, 106, (J. Martin,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by six lengths from W. C. Daly's Cuspidor, ch. g., 4, 113, (Odom,) 9 to 2 and 7 to 5, third. Time—1:52 1-5. Belle of Troy and Sadie S. also ran. Winner trained by R. Miller. Value to the winner, $1,065.

SIXTH RACE.—For maidens three years old and upwards, weights fifteen pounds below the scale; one mile and a sixteenth. The Pepper Stable's Pearl Finder, b. f., 3 years, by Kantaka-Nocturn, 94 pounds, (Redfern,) 5 to 2 and even, won easily by four lengths; W. L. Powers's Adelaide Prince, br. f., 3, 94, (H. Michaels,) 3 to 1 and 6 to 5, second by two lengths from J. A. Bennett's Courtenay, 3, 100, (Woodruff,) 5 to 2 and even, third. Time—1:47 1-5. Anna Darling, Bar Le Duc, Moroton, Lady Iona, Carrier Pigeon, Lord Badge, Worry, Condiment, Dr. Korber, Eva Mine, Dactyl, and Judge Du Reile also ran. Last two fell. Winner trained by C. Davis.

Entries for Brighton Beach Races.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds, non-winners of $1,000; weights five pounds below the scale; penalties and allowances; five furlongs. Mackay Dwyer and Ilurstbourne, 122 pounds each; Rigodon, Decoration, Mister Dingle, Woodlake, Hackensack, and Attorney, 112 each, and Florham Lass, 106.

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase, for four-year-olds and upward; weights ten pounds above the scale; selling allowances; scale from $3,000 down to $1,000; the full steeplechase course, about two and a half miles. Inspector Stevens, 153 pounds; Fuclie, 151, and Belgrade and Adjutor, 146 each.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds, non-winners of $1,000 in 1901 or 1902; weights ten pounds below the scale; one mile and a sixteenth. Clonmell, Alack, Peninsula, Bonus, and Hermis, 116 pounds each, and Lady Sterling and Par Excellence, 111 each.

FOURTH RACE.—The Test Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs, (straight.) 122 pounds; Old England, 118; Campron, 112; Femesole, 107; Lady Uncas, 104; Himself, 100; The Regent, 95, and Golden Cottage, 92.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, weights five pounds below the scale; with allowances; six furlongs. Africander, River Pirate, Dramatist, Monte Carlo, Injunction, and Hurst Park, 117 pounds each; Decoration, Woodlake, and Hurstbourne, 112 each; Plater, 114, and Hackensack and Attorney, 107 each.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances, scale from $2,500 down to $500; one mile and a furlong. Plohn, 118 pounds; Waterton, 108; Facile, 106; Par Excellence, 104; Kalif, 103; Leonid, 100, and Trump and Fast, 93 each. Apprentice allowance claimed for Kalif and Trump.

OLYMPIAN DELEGATES ABROAD.

BERLIN, July 16.—The Olympian games delegates, Judge John B. Payne, Laverne W. Noyes, and Henry J. Furber, Jr., of Chicago, have arrived here. Their first object is to see Emperor William and stimulate his personal intcrest in the contests of 1904, which are to take place in Chicago.

His Majesty is cruising in Norwegian waters, but the delegates, if the Emperor intimates his willingness to grant them an audience, will visit the Court wherever it may be. They bear letters from President Roosevelt and Secretary Hay that will doubtless facilitate their approach to his Majesty.

The United States Ambassador, Andrew D. White, will bring their arrival to the attention of the Foreign Office to-day.

Handbook of Railroad Securities.

The July edition of the handbook of railroad securities compiled by the publishers of The Financial Chronicle, has been issued. The book contains in a small compass a vast amount of information concerning the various railroads and a number of the industrials whose securities are dealt in on the leading Stock Exchanges. It shows their earnings, dividends, &c., for a series of years, present fixed charges, and also the amounts of the different issues of bonds outstanding, their rates of interest, &c. There is also given the monthly range of stocks and bonds for 1901 and to July 1, 1902, together with a yearly range for the past four years.

ROCKAWAY WON POLO CUPS.

Blizzard Trophies Captured by Team at Cedarhurst in Match Against Country Club of Westchester.

The rough-riding polo players of the Rockaway Hunt Club captured the famous Blizzard Cups yesterday in the final match of the tournament at Cedarhurst, L. I. Their opponents were the Country Club of Westchester four and the final score was 10 goals to 7½. The trophies are only for teams whose handicap does not aggregate more than sixteen goals.

There was the usual brilliant gathering of spectators on hand, and there was much applause in the second period when it became evident that the home team would carry off the honors. The first goal was made by Cooley of the Westchester team, within ten minutes of the first toss in. Toward the end of the opening period McMurtry scored for Rockaway, and the period ended with some pretty stiff riding by both teams.

F. S. Conover at 3 and Rene La Montagne at 2 earned all of the honors in the second period. La Montagne carried the ball up the field by clever cross mallet work and then passed it to Conover, who hit the ball cleanly between the posts. In the following period Conover and La Montagne changed off in their tactics, as the Westchester men began to cover them too closely. The Westchester riders became so anxious to stop the scoring of the pair that there was much off-side play, and the referee penalized Westchester ¼ of a goal.

Cooley and Reynal accomplished some excellent work for Westchester in the final period, each sending the ball between the posts after hot scrimmages. Rockaway also scored twice by the unerring strokes of Conover and the match was finished a victory for their team. Line-up:

ROCKAWAY.	WESTCHESTER.
1—G. G. McMurtry, Jr. 2	1—E. Reynal..... 3
2—R. La Montagne.. 5	2—J. I. Blair..... 3
3—F. S. Conover..... 5	3—J. C. Cooley, Jr.. 3
Back—P. F. Collier... 3	Back—R. L. Barstow. 2
Total 15	Total 11

Summary—Rockaway, by earned goals, 10. Total—10. Westchester, by earned goals, 4; by handicap, 4; less penalties of ½ goal. Total —7½.

FREEBOOTERS WIN AT POLO.

Famous Lakewood Team Defeats Rumson Four by Margin of Half a Goal in Spirited Game.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, July 16.—The invincible Freebooter polo team of Lakewood scored a victory to-day by the narrowest sort of a margin. They defeated the four of the Rumson Club by half a gosi, the final score being 7½ goals to 7.

When the riders and ponies lined up before Referee H. L. Herbert for the first toss in of the ball the big field was surrounded by the best crowd that has been present at a mid-week game. The grooms had difficulty in keeping the spirited horses attached to the four-in-hands and drags from encroaching on the field, while automobiles occupied many positions of vantage from which to view the competition. For the Freebooters, A. J. McClure at 2 and Seward Carey at 3 earned the majority of the goals. Their ponies followed the ball closely, which was supplemented by the excellent mallet work of the two players. Capt. Borden at 1 and Irving Brokaw at 2 accomplished the best work for the Rumson quartet.

The line-up follows:

FREEBOOTERS.	RUMSON.
1—Henry Meeker.	1—Capt. Borden.
2—A. J. McClure.	2—Irving Brokaw.
3—Seward Carey.	3—Emile Poizer.
Back—W. B. Lowe.	Back—J. A. Rawlins.

Final score by goals—Freebooters, 7½; Rumson Polo Club, 7. Referee—H. L. Herbert. Timekeeper—T. Pearsall.

POLO AT VAN CORTLANDT.

Troop 2 Wins Final Match for Adjutant's Cup.

Troop 2 won the final polo game for the Adjutant's Cup, presented by Lieut. R. C. Lawrence for competition by novice teams of Squadron A, defeating Troop 3 in the final game of the series at Van Cortlandt Park yesterday afternoon by the score of 5 to 3. The winning point for Troop 3 was made by P. Watson of the opposing team, whose pony shied at a critical moment in a scrimmage in front of the Troop 3 goal, causing the stroke which was intended to drive the ball out of danger to send it between the posts instead.

The first period resulted in a score of 2 to 1 in favor of Troop 2, and in the second period a goal by Watson tied the score. In the third period Smith made two goals in succession for Troop 3, making the score 4 to 2 in their favor, but Watson's unlucky stroke reduced the lead of his side to a single point, and a goal by Bates just before the time expired made the score again a tie. Play was continued to decide the tie, and the decisive point was scored by Bates.

On Saturday the first teams of Troops 2 and 3 will play the final game for the Officers' Cup. The summary of yesterday's game follows:

Troop 2.....5	Troop 3.....4
1—P. Bates.	1—P. J. Smith.
2—H. Hunt.	2—H. Barry.
3—A. W. Putnam.	3—E. Newell.
Back—H. E. Holt.	Back—P. Watson.

Goals for Troop 2—Bates, 2; Putnam, 1; Holt, 1; Watson, 1; total, 5. Goals for Troop 3—Smith, 3; Watson, 1; total, 4.
Referee—R. C. Lawrence.

Women Golfers in a Match.

The first half of a home-and-home golf match was played at the Forest Hill Field Club, Newark, yesterday, between the women players of the home club and the Montclair Golf Club. The visitors were beaten by 22 to 5. The return match will be at Montclair in the Fall. The score:

MONTCLAIR.	FOREST HILL.
Mrs. Daniels.....5	Miss Blake 0
Mrs. Pickman 0	Miss Clarke 5
Miss N. Reid.....0	Mrs. Cory 2
Mrs. Thayer 0	Mrs. Woodruff 4
Miss Ingalls 0	Miss Hiscox 10
Miss Owen 0	Miss Cory 1
Total 5	Total 22

CIRCUIT HARNESS RACES.

Alice Russell Won 2:17 Trot After Seven Heats Were Contested.

DETROIT, July 16.—It took seven heats to decide the 2:17 trot at Grosse Pointe track this afternoon, and the event, which was won by Alice Russell, proved to be the best race thus far seen at the blue ribbon meeting of the Detroit Driving Club. Summary:

2:11 Trot.—Purse $1,500. Two in three heats. (Unfinished yesterday.)

Anzella, br. m., by Antrim-Hazel Kirke, (M. Sanders).....	8	10	1	1
Pointdexter, b. s., (Marsh).....	2	1	4	2
Palm Leaf, b. g., (McCarthy).....	1	3	7	3
Leola, b. m., (Hutchings).....	7	2	3	
Antezella, b. h., (Spear).....	6	4	2	
King Cole, b. g., (Davis).....	4	8	9	
Hesperus, b. s., (Jamison).....	4	5	8	
Charlie Mc, blk. g., (Reybold).....	9	6	5	
Metallas, blk. s., (Hussey).....	5	9	10	
Waubun, gr. g., (Saunders).....	10	7	6	

Time—2:10¾; 2:09; 2:09½; 2:10¾.

2:10 Class.—Trotting; amateur event; one mile dash to wagon.

Alice Barnes, b. m., by Election-Sidonie, by Sultan, (Smathers).....								1
Franker, br. g., (Billings).....								2
Alberta D., ch. g., (Otis, Jr.).....								3

Time—2:12.

2:17 Class.—Trotting; purse $1,500.

Alice Russell, b. m., by Gambetta Wilkes-Socrates, (Hudson).....	8	8	4	2	1	1	1	
Nutbearer, br. g., (Foot).....	1	4	8	1	5	2	2	
Mary P. Leyburn, ch. m., (Marsh).....	4	1	1	7	8	3	dis	
Promise, dun g., (W. James).....	5	6	2	3	3			
Millard Sanders, b. g., (Marrifield).....	3	2	6	4	7			
Baron Dillon, Jr., b. h. (Fuller).....	2	5	7	5	4			
Bernelda, blk. m., (French).....	7	3	3	6	3			
Vendora, br. m., (McGuire).....	6	7	5	8	6			
Guy Fortune, ch. s., (Noble).....	Dis.							
Tip T., b. h., (Lyman).....	Dis.							

Time—2:13½; 2:11¼; 2:12½; 2:13½; 2:14¼; 2:16½; 2:15.

2:14 pace; purse $1,500.

Roamer, br. g., by Mouquette-Ida Lyonie, (Stahl).....	7	7	1	1	1			
Rosebud, ch. m., (Nuckols).....	6	1	2	5	2			
Winfield Stratton, b. h., (McGuire)	1	2	4	6	4			
Prince Direct, blk. h., (McHenry)...	5	3	3	2	3			
Frank, br. g., (Pennock).....	2	5	5	4	5			
Don Sphinx, br. h., (Munson).....	9	6	7	7	6			
Black Joe, blk. g., (H. James).....	4	10	8	8	7			
Pauline G., blk. m., (Snow).....	3	4	9	8	*			
Flash S., b. g., (Johnson).....	8	9	6	†				
John H., b. g., (Colby).....	10	8	†					
Jack Mont, b. g., (Greer).....	†							

Time—2:08¾; 2:11¼; 2:09¼; 2:09½; 2:11¼.
*Drawn. †Distanced.

LATEST BASEBALL DEAL

Freedman Practically Buys Baltimore American League Team.

PLAYERS TO JOIN NEW YORKS

Ban Johnson to Organize Another Club to Take Place of McGraw's Former Combination.

BALTIMORE, July 16.—John J. McGraw, representing Andrew Freedman of New York, and acting, it is believed, as an envoy of the National League, to-day secured a controlling interest in the Baltimore Baseball Club. At his instance 201 shares of the 400 shares of the stock of the company, representing the holdings of John J. Mahon, were transferred to Joseph C. France, an attorney of this city. Mahon's holdings included the shares formerly owned by Robinson, McGraw, Kelley, and the Rev. John G. Boland, a Catholic priest. The consideration could not be learned.

Six of the Baltimore players were released after to-day's game. Four of them, Pitchers McGinnity and Cronin, First Baseman McGann, and Substitute Bresnahan, left for New York early in the evening. Ex-Manager Kelley and Outfielder Seymour are expected to leave to-morrow morning for Cincinnati. Great pressure was brought to bear upon Selbach and Williams to have them sign with National League teams, but they state they are under a two years' contract and, unless they are released, will remain in Baltimore.

Co-Manager Robinson was not in the city to-night. But warm personal friends say that his playing days are over and that he will take this opportunity of retiring from the game.

It was reported early in the evening that Ban B. Johnson, President of the American League, was in the city, but up to a late hour to-night his stopping place could not be located. Friends who have been in close touch with him assert, however, that he has been expecting this emergency, and claim that he is fully able to meet it. It is probable that the game scheduled for to-morrow with St. Louis will be allowed to go by default in order that the Baltimore franchise may be declared forfeited.

Then the company will be reorganized by the present minority stockholders, namely, Vice President Sidney S. Frank, Secretary Harry Goldman, and Theodore L. Straus. With the help of President Johnson, who holds a lease on the American League grounds, it is expected that a full team will be ready to continue the regular schedule by the close of the present week.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

New Yorks Defeated for Third Straight Time by Cincinnati—Brooklyn Beat Chicago.

CINCINNATI, July 16.—For the third successive time the New York baseball team was defeated here to-day by the Cincinnati nine. The visitors played their usual listless game, and, while Evans was batted rather freely and gave five bases on balls, he was supported in none too brilliant style. The teamwork of the visitors is generally poor, and to-day it was as bad as any they have shown. The score:

CINCINNATI.	R	B	P	O	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Dobbs, lf...	2	4	3	0	0		Jonee, rf....	1	1	0	0	1	
Hoy, cf.....	1	1	4	0	0		Smith, 2b...	0	0	2	3	0	
Beckley, 1b.	2	0	8	0	0		Brodie, cf...	1	1	1	0	0	
Crawford, rf.	1	2	2	0	0		Lauder, lf...	0	2	2	1	0	
Peitz, 3b....	0	1	1	0	0		Yeager, c....	0	0	2	2	1	
Magoon, 2b..	0	1	0	1	0		Dunn, 3b....	0	1	3	2	1	
Corcoran, ss.	0	0	2	3	1		Wagner, ss..	0	1	5	3	1	
Bergen, c....	0	0	7	3	0		O'Hag'n, 1b.	0	1	9	1	0	
Hahn, p.....	1	2	0	4	0		Evans, p....	0	0	0	5	0	
Total	7	11	27	11	1		Total	2	6	24	17	4	

Cincinnati	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—7
New York	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—2

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 4; New York, 1. Two-bass hits—Lauder, Jones, and Hahn. Double play—Smith, Wagner, and O'Hagan. First base on balls—Off Evans, 5. Hit by pitched ball—By Hahn, 1. Struck out—By Hahn, 5; by Evans, 1. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Power.

BROOKLYN, 7; CHICAGO, 1.

CHICAGO, July 16.—Williams was easy for the Brooklyn baseball team to-day, every one of them getting one or more hits. The local players fielded poorly, and were weak at the bat, getting but four hits, a passed ball scoring their only run. Score by innings:

CHICAGO.	R	B	P	O	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Slagle, cf....	0	1	1	0	0		Sheckard, lf.	1	1	3	1	0	0
A. Will's, 1b.	0	1	11	1	0		Keeler, rf...	0	0	1	0	0	0
Lowe, 2b....	0	1	2	7	1		Dolan, cf....	1	1	2	0	0	0
Menafee, rf..	0	0	2	0	0		Dahlen, ss..	2	3	4	5	2	0
Kling, c.....	0	0	5	1	0		Ahearn, c....	1	1	8	0	0	0
Jacobs, ss...	0	0	2	3	0		McCr'ry, 1b.	0	1	12	0	0	0
Schafer, 3b..	0	0	2	1	1		Quinlan, ss..	0	1	3	1	0	0
Miller, lf....	1	1	2	0	0		Johnson, 2b.	1	2	0	4	1	0
W. Will's, p..	0	0	1	4	1		Flood, 2b....	0	1	2	3	1	0
							Kitson, p....	1	2	0	2	0	0
Total	1	4	27	18	4		Total	7	15	27	12	3	

Chicago	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1
Brooklyn	0	1	0	1	2	2	1	0	0	—7

Left on bases—Chicago, 5; Brooklyn, 10. Two-base hits—Ahearn, Dahlen, Lowe. Three-base hit—Kitson. Sacrifice hits—W. Williams, McCreery, (2,) Ahearn. Stolen bases—A. Williams, Kling, Dahlen, Irwin. Double plays—Kling and A. Williams; Dahlen, Flood and McCreery; Jacobs, Lowe and A. Williams. Struck out—By Kitson, 3. Passed ball—Ahearn. Bases on balls—Off W. Williams, 1. Hit with ball—Kitson. Time—1 hour 35 minutes. Umpire—Mr. Cantillon.

PHILADELPHIA, 2; ST. LOUIS, 0.

ST. LOUIS, July 16.—The Philadelphia baseball team shut out St. Louis in a slow game here to-day. White was in fine shape and struck out nine men. Score by innings:

	R	H	E
St. Louis.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0	6	1
Philadelphia ...0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0	2	7	1

Batteries—M. O'Neill and J. O'Neill; White and Dooin.

PITTSBURG, 9; BOSTON, 1.

PITTSBURG, July 16.—A two-base hit and a single in the seventh inning is what saved the Boston baseball team a shut-out to-day. This run broke Chesbro's string of shut-outs. Up to that time in his several games he had pitched forty-one consecutive innings without a run being made. Score by innings:

	R	H	E
Pittsburg .....0 1 1 0 0 3 2 2 —9	15	0	
Boston .....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 —1	7	3	

Batteries—Chesbro and Zimmer; Pittinger and Moran.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P. C.		W.	L.	P. C.
Pittsburg	54	15	.783	Philadelphia	33	41	.446
Boston	37	31	.544	St. Louis	31	41	.430
Brooklyn	41	35	.539	Cincinnati	30	40	.429
Chicago	39	33	.534	New York	22	50	.306

Games Scheduled for To-day.

New York at Cincinnati.
Boston at Pittsburg.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.

Eastern League Games.

At Jersey City yesterday the local baseball players of the Eastern League defeated the Montreal nine by the score of four runs to two. Oakes, the home club's leftfielder, made three of the runs for his side and had five put-outs to his credit. Mack, at short field, also was prominent, as he accepted all of the seven chances which came his way. Score:

JERSEY CITY.	R	B	P	O	A	E	MONTREAL.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Oakes, lf....	3	2	5	0	0		Raub, c....	1	1	3	1	1	
Shindle, 3b..	0	0	2	2	0		Shearon, rf..	0	0	1	0	0	
Halligan, cf.	0	1	3	1	0		Stafford, 3b.	0	2	3	0	0	
Carr, 1b....	0	3	7	0	0		Odwell, cf...	0	2	4	0	0	
Griffen, 2b..	0	0	1	2	0		Kelly, lf....	0	1	3	0	0	
Shoch, rf....	1	1	3	0	0		Dooley, 1b..	0	0	6	0	0	
Mack, ss....	0	3	1	6	1		Quinlan, ss..	0	1	3	1	0	
Butler, c....	0	0	5	1	0		Johnson, 2b.	1	2	0	4	1	
Woods, p....	0	0	1	1	0		Magee, p....	0	1	1	2	0	
Total	4	10	27	13	1		Total	2	10	24	8	2	

Jersey City	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	—4
Montreal	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Earned runs—Jersey City, 2; Montreal, 1. Two-bass hits—Mack, Quinlan, Johnson. Sacrifice hits—Mack, Butler, Shearon. Left on bases—Jersey City, 8; Montreal, 6. Stolen bases—Halligan, Carr, Raub. First base on balls—Off Magee, 4. Hit by pitched ball—Shindle. First base on errors—Montreal, 1. Struck out—By Woods, 4; by Magee, 2. Time—1:30. Umpire—Mr. Rinn.

AT PROVIDENCE.

	R	H	E
Rochester 0 0 1 3 0

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

NEW YORK HAND LAUNDRY.—Schedules in the assignment of the New York Hand Laundry Company of 514 Southern Boulevard show liabilities of $9,222, nominal assets of $6,473, and actual assets of $2,331.

HENRY SMYTHE.—Two judgments, aggregating $5,527 were entered yesterday against Henry Smythe, a rubber broker of 3 South William Street, in favor of Dwight P. Cruikshank for the amount due on two notes, dated Feb. 10 and March 17, payable sixty days from date, which were not paid.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

JOSEPH K. CHURCH.—Joseph K. Church, a salesman of 34 East Twenty-second Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,666 and no assets. The debts were contracted as a partner in the firm of Thomas Hice & Co., carpenters and builders, in Philadelphia, who dissolved on Oct. 16, 1899.

GEORGE DEBENHAM.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against George Debenham, dealer in dry goods, cloaks, &c., at 344 Sixth Avenue, by the following creditors: Max Solomon, $294; Rutenberg, Miller & Lowenstein, $195, and Oscar L. Solomon, $91. It was alleged that he is insolvent, has transferred his stock of goods, and transferred a portion of his property to certain creditors to prefer them. Judge Thomas of the United States District Court has appointed L. C. Stone temporary receiver of the assets. The liabilities are about $7,500 and assets $3,500. He has carried on the business for 4 years, and formerly for many years up to 1899 conducted the Hotel Windsor at Newburg, N. Y.

A Receiver Appointed.

Justice Fitzgerald of the Supreme Court has appointed James J. Nealis receiver for the rents of 38 West One Hundred and Ninth Street, pending a suit brought by Philip Lexheimer against Clatonia J. Dorticus and others to foreclose a second mortgage of $2,000.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ALBERTYPE COMPANY—City of New York $311
BUDLONG, George H.—H. D. Dickinson. 67
BECKMAN, Andrew—Title Guarantee and Trust Company 164
BRADLEY, Alexander O.—J. O. Allebone. 274
BENEDICT, Robert—H. W. Wheeler and others 89
CERRITO, Joseph—J. T. Abell and others. 593
CAUFFKIRCH, Lena—M. Josephson & Co. 147
EAGLETON, Thomas—L. Janowitz 95
EAGLETON, Thomas—L. Brunhild and others 410
EAGLETON, Thomas—L. Brunhild and others 410
EISENHUER, John—C. Escardi 174
FREISINGER, Isaac—Hamburg-American Packet Company 23
GERHARD, John—J. Gluck 307
GUTHMAN, Sophia—American Mortgage Company 672
HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMpany of Hartford, Conn—E. Voss 1,711
HERMAN, Charles H., and Arther Keating—Imperial Fluid Company 158
HECKLINGER, Charles—American Fashion Company 62
HUCK, Annie—Mary A. Smidt 62
HOAG, Russell—J. Beck and others 113
JACKSON, Edgar R.—E. Campbell 1,063
JASSEWITZ, Dan S., and Richard Landwehr—The People, &c. 1,000
LINDENMEYER, George—P. Mayer 111
KEHOE, William J.—T. J. Cooper 351
KUNZER, Albert—Metropolitan Tobacco Company 83
KENNEDY, William E.—G. B. Raffetts. 98
MATHISON, Charles F.—W. J. Conners and another 262
METZ, Wolf and Yette—J. Miller 294
MOSS, Louis N., and Benjamin S. and Israel Wolf—C. Stutz 161
MILES, William K.—Nineteenth Ward Bank 54
MEXICAN ENTERPRISE PROTECTIVO Company—J. Turner, Jr. 465
MADIGAN, Daniel—The Third Avenue Railroad Company 377
MORRIS, Michael—Metropolitan Street Railway Company 40
MACK, Frank W.—D. R. James and others 82
MARKSOHN, Youar—Alfred Barber's Sons 52
PAULUS, Charlotte—H. Fobes 51
MILLIGAN, James—J. T. Abell and others 109
MARTIN, Thomas T.—R. McCue 2,281
REID, Charles J.—Stanley & Patterson. 245
MCGOVERN, Mary—A. Sillery 409
REED, Harry M.—J. Beck and others. 113
ROCHE, Francis—M. Rey 403
SIRE, Henry B. and Meyer L.—A. Hirsch and another 744
ROSENFIELD, Samuel M.—Phoenix Novelty Company 131
SMYTHE, Henry—D. P. Cruikshank 2,104
SMYTHE, Henry—D. P. Cruikshank 3,423
SOMMER, Helene—F. W. Sommer 104
STERN, David, and Mary Kelly—The People, &c. 500
STAPLES, Julius T.—administrator—M. Millar 250
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—J. Turnbull. 1,809
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—A. Turnbull. 574
SCHNEIDER, Ellen—Distillers' Distributing Company 338
THE HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE Company of Hartford—E. Voss 1,711
TOPLITZ, Sampson L.—H. L. Irons and others 165
TIEDJAN, Frederick H.—Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company 46
TAYLOR, Cora E. R.—G. W. McDowell. 137
UVALDE ASPHALT PAVING COMPANY —W. Dunn 108
VALENTINE, Francis H., administrator—Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 127
WAHL, Frederick F.—Metropolitan Street Railway Company 128
WALTON, Alfred—W. E. Bayley and others 842
ZASULY, Louis—M. Rankall 73

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

First Lieutenants recently promoted are assigned as follows:

Winston Pilcher, Ninth Cavalry, Troop A.
Frederick M. Jones, Ninth Cavalry, Troop B.
Christian Briand, Fifteenth Cavalry, Troop B.
John A. Wagner, Tenth Cavalry, Troop M.
Archie Miller, Sixth Cavalry, Troop B.
William S. Wells, Jr., Fourteenth Cavalry, Troop B.
W. H. Clopton, Jr., Thirteenth Cavalry, Troop I.
Robert M. Nolan, First Cavalry, Troop G.
William O. Reed, Sixth Cavalry, Troop D.
Henry Gibbins, Ninth Cavalry, Troop E.
C. O. Thomas, Jr., First Cavalry, Troop K.
Casper W. Cole, Ninth Cavalry, Troop G.
E. R. Thomkins, Eleventh Cavalry, Troop E.
Arthur Pollon, Fourteenth Cavalry, Troop F.
G. N. Kimball, Twelfth Cavalry, Troop L.
G. A. Purington, Eighth Cavalry, Troop D.
George W. Biegler, Twelfth Cavalry, Troop B.
E. W. Glover, Sixth Cavalry, Troop F.
L. S. Carsoo, Eighth Cavalry, Troop B.
Alexander B. Coxe, Eighth Cavalry, Troop A.
T. M. Coughlan, Second Cavalry, Troop L.
L. L. Dettrick, Thirteenth Cavalry, Troop C.
Richard B. Going, Fifteenth Cavalry, Troop E.

The officers named, with the exception of Lieuts. Pilcher and Jones, will join the respective troops to which they are assigned. Lieut. Pilcher will proceed upon the expiration of his present sick leave of absence to join his troop, Second Lieut. Richard W. Buchanan, Ninth Infantry, will report to Lieut. Col. George S. Grimes, President of the examining board convened at the Presidio of San Francisco, at such time as he may be required by the board, for examination to determine his fitness for promotion.

Assignments of officers of the Artillery Corps, recently promoted:

Lieut. Col. Henry W. Hubbell, to Coast Artillery, vice Stroog, retired from active service.

Major John R. Williams, to Coast Artillery, vice Hubbell, promoted.

Lieut. Col. Hubbell will proceed to Manila to relieve Lieut. Col. George C. Grenough, who, upon being thus relieved, will proceed to San Francisco, and upon arrival report for further orders.

Major Williams will take station at Fort Casey.

Major Thaddeus W. Jones, Thirteenth Cavalry, is relieved from treatment at Hot Springs, Ark., and will proceed upon the expiration of his leave of absence to join his regiment.

The following-named officers are detailed to fill vacancies in the Adjutant General's Department:

Lieut. Col. John B. Kerr, Ninth Cavalry.
Major Daniel A. Frederick, Twenty-first Infantry.
Lieut. Col. Kerr is relieved from duty as Military Attaché at the United States Embassy, Berlin, to take effect upon the arrival of his successor, and will then repair to Washington and report in person to the Adjutant General of the Army for duty in his office.

Capt. Walter C. Short, Fourteenth Cavalry, recruiting officer at Grand Rapids, will also take charge of the recruiting station at South Bend, to relieve Capt. William A. Raibourn, Twenty-ninth Infantry.

Capt. Raibourn, upon being thus relieved, will proceed to Chicago and assume charge of the recruiting stations at 82 West Madison Street and 194 South Clark Street, in that city, to relieve Major Daniel A. Frederick.

Major Frederick, upon being thus relieved, will report in person to the Adjutant General of the Army for duty in his office.

Capt. William H. Block, Assistant Surgeon, United States Volunteers, is ordered to the Philippine Islands for duty.

First Lieut. Harry S. Howland, Thirteenth Infantry, will proceed to San Francisco for assignment to duty pending the arrival of his regiment.

Assistant Surgeons recently appointed have been assigned as follows:

First Lieut. C. F. Moore, to duty at Fort Ethan Allen.
First Lieut. R. M. Kirby-Smith, at Fort McPherson.
First Lieut. W. H. Mencrelf, at Jefferson Barracks.
First Lieut. C. A. Snoddy, at Fort Thomas.

Navy.

The following are detached from the Dixie, when out of commission, and ordered to duty on the Panther:

Lieut. Commander J. P. Parker.
Lieuts. S. H. Durell, J. A. Hoogewerff, and C. S. Bookwalter.
Ensign T. L. Johnson.
Surgeon G. B. Wilson.
Passed Assistant Surgeon W. H. Bucher.
Assistant paymaster C. W. Ellason.
Chaplain Joseph F. MacGrall.

Lieut. Commander Parker will be Executive Officer of the vessel.

Ensign F. L. Finney is ordered to New Suffolk, N. Y., for temporary duty in connection with submarine torpedo boats building by the Holland Submarine Torpedo Boat Company.

Assistant Surgeon R. E. Hoyt will report to the Commandant at the naval training station, Newport, for duty at the naval hospital.

Lieut. Commander F. W. Bartlett will report to the Commandant at the navy yard, Norfolk, for duty in connection with fitting out the Marcellus, and to the Marcellus when placed in commission.

Lieut. E. P. Jessop will report to the Commandant at the navy yard, New York, for duty on the Olympia.

Lieut. F. H. Brumby will report to the Commandant at the navy yard, New York, for duty on the Dolphin.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Epstein, I., & Brother, Savannah, Ga.; I. Epstein, notions; 365 Broadway.
Kaufman, A. J., Montgomery, Ala., dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.
Plant, J. D., & Brother, Danbury, Conn.; H. J. Plant, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.
Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; W. H. Grahan, furnishing goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Krotosky Brothers, Scranton, Penn.; J. Krotosky, clothing; Victoria Hotel.
Nelkin, A., Company, Cleveland, Ohio; A. Nelkin, hats; Hoffman House.
Solomon & Ruher, Pittsburg, Penn.; J. Bibro, cloaks and suits; 13 Astor Place; Hoffman House.
McVeers, Hood & Co., Knoxville, Tenn.; J. F. McTeer, clothing; Hoffman House.
Hengerer, William, Company, Buffaln, N. Y.; G. A. Kilburn, silks and dress goods; 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.
Williams & McAuley, Scranton, Penn.; J. S. McAnnity, carpets; Hotel Imperial.
Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; W. Gyger, shoes; Broadway and 10th Street; Hotel Imperial.
Goldsmith, M., Sons, Cincinnati, Ohio; L. Goldsmith, housefurnishing goods, 274 Church Street; Hotel Imperial.
Jackson-Lloyd Company, Baltimore, Md.; J. M. Parsons, linens, white and wash goods; Hotel Imperial.
Syracuse Dry Goods Company, Syracuse, N. Y.; C. J. Barnard, manufacturing department, 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.
Shaw & Sassaman Company, Toledo, Ohio; A. S. Cohen, white goods; Hotel Navarre.
Boston Dry Goods Company, Boston, Mass.; I. Tolman, dress goods, 8 Greene Street; Hotel Navarre.
Foster, Ross & Baucna, Aubnrn, N. Y.; W. I. Baucna, dress goods, cloaks, suits, and waist, 486 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.
Adler-Cblids Dry Goods Company, Deyton, Ohio; M. L. Adler, notions; Herald Square Hotel.
Bauer Brothers & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; M. Bauer, manufacturing department, 43 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Samuele, J., & Brother, Providence, R. I.; L. Samuels, clothing; Hotel Navarre.
Eisinger, William H., & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; B. Bachus, furnishing goods; Hotel Navarre.
Hntzler Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; J. Bamberger, domeatics, linings, ribbons, laces, and white goods; Miss Savelle, neckwear; 477 Broadway; Herald Squere Hotel.
Filene, William, Sons, Boston, Mass.; B. Filene, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Shepard, Norwell & Co., Boston, Mass.; I. Kantrowitz, cloaks and suits; J. B. McDonough, dry goods; 28 Howard Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Guy, Curran & Co., Washington, D. C.; B. W. Guy, laces and white goods; 114 Worth Street; Broadway Central Hotel.
Gross & Strauss Company, Boston, Mass.; B. Strauss, cloaks, suits, and waists; 31 East Tenth Street; Hotel Vendome.
Forbes &Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; H. F. Fletcher, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street.
Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; H. J. Donnelly, laces; 57 White Street.
Daniels & Fisher, Stores Company, Denver, Col.; G. W. Bunley, cloaks and suits; 56 Worth Street.
Epstein, J., Baltimore, Md.; C. B. Henderson, cloaks; Hoffman House.
Fitts, C. N., Northampton, Mass.; dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
Crippen-Russell Company, Saretoga Springs, N. Y.; C. A. Crippen, ladies' wrappers; Criterion Hotel.
Frank Brothers, San Antonio, Texas; G. B. Frank, clothing; Hotel Vendome.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red ..... .70½
Corn, No. 2 mixed ..... .71
Oats, No. 2 mixed ..... .56
Flour, Minnesota patente $4.10
Cotton, middling ..... .09 5-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio ..... .05¼
Sugar, granulated 4.65
Molasses, O. K., prime ..... .40
Beef, family 16.25
Beef hams 22.00
Tallow, prime ..... .06⅝
Pork, mess 19.62½
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb ..... .10⅝
Lard, prime 11.55
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry 24.00
Butter, Western creamery ..... .21¼

CHICAGO, July 16.—No. 2 Spring wheat, 76@76½c; No. 3, 73¾@76c; No. 2 red, 74@74½c; No. 2 corn, 65@65¼c; No. 2 yellow, 65@65¼c; No. 2 oats, 45¾@49c; No. 3 white, 51@53c; No. 2 rye, 61@61½c; fair to choice malting barley, 70@73c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.37; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.43; prime timothy seed, $5.75; mess pork, per bbl, $18.45@18.50; lard, per 100 lb, $11.15; short ribs, sides, (loose), $10.70@10.85; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed), 9¾@9¾c; short clear sides, (boxed), $11.37½@11.50; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.30; clover, contract grede, $8.25.

COTTON.—While closing at a slight net gain, cotton was featureless. The market opened quiet with prices unchanged to 3 points higher, this being a natural response to firmness in the Liverpool market and to the reporting orders from abroad. Following the call the tendency was upward on general buying along hand-to-mouth lines, led by the shorts who seemed to fear possible "squeezes" in July and August. The crop and weather reports were very favorable as a rule, and there were few investment orders in evidence. Later in the morning Liverpool lost a portion of the early advance and selling for profits by insiders became something of a feature. Demand from shorts petered out and prices slowly slipped backward, reaching a level slightly below yesterday's close soon after the noon hour. For the greeter portion of the balance of the day the market was stupidly dull and narrow, with sentiment mixed. The Government reports gave good rains in the central and portions of the western belt, and the forecast was for showers and thunderstorms last night and to-day over the eastern end central sections. Private advices stated that the recent rains had greatly benefited the crop, and that the outlook was very bright. The market closed dull and steady, with prices net unchanged to 5 points higher, having rallied near the close on demand from local shorts and absence of offerings to speak of. Total sales were estimated at 20,000 bales, an exceptionally light business. Statistics from every quarter were bullish, but lacked influence; cotton goods market reports were disappointing as a rule. Spot cotton closed quiet with quotations unchanged on the basis of 9 5-16c for middling upland and 9 9-16c for middling Gulf. Sales, 57 bales. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans, unchanged, at 9c; Mobile, unchanged, at 8¾c; Savannah, unchanged, at 8¾c; Wilmington, ¼c lower, at 8¾c; Norfolk, unchenged, at 9c; Baltimore, unchanged, at 9¼c; Galveston, unchanged, at 8 15-16c; Augusta steady, 1-16c lower, at 9c; St. Louis, unchanged, at 8 15-16c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	8.70	8.70	8.67	8.71@8.72
August	8.45	8.48	8.44	8.45@8.46
Septemher	8.08	8.09	8.06	8.08@8.09
October	7.88	7.91	7.87	7.91@ —
November	7.79	7.80	7.77	7.79@7.80
December	7.77	7.80	7.75	7.79@7.80
January	7.77	7.81	7.76	7.80@7.81
February	—	—	—	7.80@7.82
March	7.77	7.80	7.76	7.79@7.80

LIVERPOOL, July 16.—Spot cotton in buyers' favor; sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 500 bales; American, 9,000 bales; receipts, 4,000 bales; American, none; middling upland, 5 3-32d; futures opened steady and unchanged; closed quiet, ½ point low to ½ point higher; July, 4.57 buyers; July-August, 4.54½ buyers; August-September, 4.47 sellers; September-October, 4.31½ sellers; Octoher-November, 4.24 buyers; November-December, 4.20½ sellers; December-January, 4.18¾ buyers; January-February, 4.18 buyers; February-March, 4.17¼ buyers; March-April, 4.17 buyers. Manchester—Yarns quiet, but steady; cloths quiet.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—There was not much to the local wheat market. Because of a moderate interest, it disregarded early bearish crop and cable news, opening steady, with subsequent improvement on covering. Eventually, however, depressing influences asserted themselves, and the last hour was weak, with closing price partly ¼c net lower. From Liverpool came news of ½@¾d decline in futures, following excellent crop and weather prospects; for like reasons Paris lost 10 to 30 points, while foreign houses sold May in this market. Export trade, contrary to expectations, failed to profit by the decline; only 22 loads were taken via outports. The sales here included 2 loads No. 1 Northern, Duluth, and 5 loade No. 1 Northern, New York. Weather in Winter and Spring wheat States gave little cause for complaint, being generally hot and dry. Primary receipts aggregated 863,000 bushels, against 1,117,000 bushels last year, and the Southwest was a seller of wheat in Chicago. World's stocks, according to Bradstreet's, decreased 2,993,000 bushels last week, against 4,442,000 bushels decrease in the same week a year ago. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board, afloat, basis, were as follows: No. 2 red, 75¼c, and No. 2 red, 75¼@79¾c; free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, and No. 1 Northern, New York, 31¾c, both prompt; No. 1 hard, Manitoba, 84¾c, prompt; No. 2 hard, New York, 80c, and No. 2 red, New York, 80c, both Aug. 25-31; No. 2 red, New York, 79¼c, Sept. 1-10.

ST. LOUIS, July 16.—Wheat—No. 2 red, cash, 69¼c; July, 69¾c; September, 69¼@69¾c; December, 71¼c; No. 2 hard, 76@77c. Corn—No. 2 cash, 61c; July, 61c; September, 52¾c; December, 40¾@40¼c. Oats—No. 2 cash, 51c; July, 86½c; September, 27¼c; No. 2 white, 58@60c.

DULUTH, July 16.—Wheat—Cash, No. 1 hard, 76¾c; No. 2 Northern, 72¾c; No. 1 Northern and July, 74½c; September, 71¼c; Manitoba, No. 1 Northern, cash, 74¼c; No. 2 Northern, 72½c. Oats—September, 30c.

MILWAUKEE, July 16.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 77@77½c; No. 2 Northern, 76@76½c; September, 71¾@71¼c. Rye—No. 1, 59¼c. Barley steady; No. 2, 72@72½c; sample, 65@71c. Corn—September, 50¼c.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 16.—Wheat—July, 69¼@69¾c; September, 66¼c. On track: No. 1 hard, 78¾c; No. 1 Northern, 76¾c; No. 2 Northern, 72¾c.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Spring patents, $4@$4.25; Winter straights, $3.66@3.85; Winter patents, $3.85@4; Spring clears, $3.15@3.35; extra No. 1 Winter, $3.25@3.85; extra No. 2 Winter, $3.10@3.20; no grade, $2@$27.50 spot and to arrive. Rye Flour—Fair to good, $3.25@$3.40; choice to fancy, $3.45@3.70. Corn Meal—Kiln dried, $3.35@3.45 as to brand. Bag Meal—Fine white and yellow, $1.50@1.65; coarse, $1.29@1.31. Feed—Spring bran, spot, $20@20.50; sacks to arrive, 200 lb, $19.75@20.25; Spring bran, bulk, $9.50; Spring bran, middling, $20.25@24.50; coarse Winter bran, $22@24; city bran, $20.75@21.25. Linseed oil cake, $27.50. Corn oil cake, $28.50. Hominy chop, $28. Oil meal, $27.50.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Closs.
July	80⅝	80⅝	80½	80½
September	77¾	77¾	76 11-16	76¾
December	77 11-16	77⅞	77 3-16	77⅛
Corn—				
July	69	69	69	69
September	63⅝	64½	63⅝	63⅝
Decemher	51⅝	51⅝	51½	51¾
Lard—				
July				$11.45

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	74	74⅜	73	73½
September	72	72 5-16	71 5-16	71⅜
December	72¼	72⅝	72⅜	71⅝
Corn—				
July	63½	66	63½	65⅝
September	59½	60¼	59½	59½
December	46¼	46 11-16	46 1-16	46¼
Oats—				
July	48	49½	47¾	49¼
September	31⅜	32 3-16	31⅝	31⅝
Decemher	31½	31⅞	31 7-16	31½
Lard—				
July	$11.20	$11.20	$11.15	$11.15
September	11.17½	11.22½	11.15	11.15
Ribs—				
July	10.82½	10.85	10.80	10.80
Septemher	10.85	10.90	10.85	10.85
Pork—				
September	18.57½	18.72½	18.57½	18.65

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $19.25@20; family, $21@21.50; short clear, $19.50@22. BEEF—Mess, $13.50; family, $16@16.50; packet, $14.50@$15; extra India mess, $24@$25. BEEF HAMS—$21.50@$22.50. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 10¼c; 180 lb, 10¼c; 160 lb, 10⅜c; 140 lb, 10½c; pigs, 10¾@10⅝c. CUTMEATS—Pickled bellies, smoking, 12½c; 10 lb, 11¾c; 12 lb, 11¾c; 14 lb, 11¼c; pickled shoulders, 9@9½c; pickled hams, 12@12¼c. TALLOW—City, 6¾c; country, 6¼@6¾c. LARD—$11.55; city lard, $10.75@10.90; refined lard, South America, $12.25; Continent, $11.70; Brazil, kegs, $13.50; compound, 8¼@8½c. STEARINE—Oleo, 13½c; city lard stsarins, 12¾@13c.

NAVAL STORES.—Spirits of Turpentine—Oil and machine, bbls, 47@47¾c. Tar—Fine, bbls, $2.10; oil, bbls, $4.25. Resin—Common to good strained, $1.57½; D, $1.62½; E, $1.65; F, $1.70; G, $1.75; H, $1.00; I, $2.35; K, $2.90; M, $3.40; N, $3.70; W G, $4, and W W, $4.15.

SAVANNAH, July 16.—Turpentins, 44½c; receipts, 1,703 casks; sales, 875 casks; exports, 1,475 casks. Resin—Receipts, 4,799 hhls; sales, 4,796 bbls; exports, 6,981 bbls. A, D, E, F, $1.10; G, $1.15; E, $1.20; F, $1.25; G, $1.30; H, $1.70; I, $2.05; K, $2.55; M, $3.05; N, $3.40; WG, $3.40@$3.45; WW, $3.55@$3.60.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 16.—Turpentine and resin, unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.—Steers gensrally steady; top grades trifle firm; bulls and cows 10c higher. Steers, $4.85@5.20; oxen, $5.75; bulls, $3.50@$5.25; cows, $2.25@$4.75. Dressed beef slow at 9@12½c per lb for native sides. Calves slow; veals, 15@25c easier; buttermilks lower; 450 calves unsold. Veals, $4.50@$7.25; extra, $7.37½@$7.50; tail ends, $4; buttermilks, $3@$3.50; mixed calves, $3.75@$5.50. City-dressed veals, 8½@11c per lb. Sheep firm; good lambs steady; medium and common slow and lower. Sheep, $2.75@$3.50; export grades, $4.75; culls, $2.50; lambs, $4.75@$7; culls, $4.50. Dressed mutton firm at 6@8½c per lb; dressed lambs dull at 9@12½c. Hogs steady; State hogs, $8; mixed Western, nominal; country-dressed hogs, steady.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—Thursday, July 17

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10;30 A. M. Litigated Motions.

1—Heywood Bros., &c., Co. vs. Central Lard Co.
2—Rigas vs. Livingston
3—In re Oviatt.
4—Melledy vs. Shea.
5—Isbam vs. Nixon.
6—McEurode vs. McEurods.
7—In re Exterior St.
8—In re Belmont Pl.
9—Finnegan vs. Finnegan.
10—In re Buckham.
11—Barbarino vs. Kennedy.
12—City of New York vs. Dean.
13—In re Jossph Stiner & Co.
14—North Coast, &c., R. R. Co. vs. Am. Underwriters' Ag'y.
15—In re Riverside Park Ass'n.
16—Rabinowitz vs. Mayer.
17—South Danyers. Nat. Bank vs. Stevens.
18—In re Duffy.
19—Killian vs. Killian.
20—Michaels vs. Welseer
21—Central Trust Co. vs. Bran.
22—Ball vs. Ball.
23—In re Johnson Av.
24—In re Vyse St.
25—In re E. 182d St.
26—In re E. 233d St.
27—In re E. 242d St.
28—In re E. 180th St.
29—Trunk vs. Trunk.
30—Cimiluca vs. 42d St., &c., Ry. Co.
31—Dinn vs. Sklarsky.
32—Nathan vs. Andalaft
33—N. Y. Physicians' Mut. Aid Ass'n vs. Hart.
34—Kirby vs. Spalding.
35—Kenyon vs. Springer
36—Marcus vs. Segeal.
37—Buchanan & Co. vs. Waterbury.
38—Franklin vs. Lynn.
39—M. H. Treadwell & Co. vs. J. A. Mead Mfg. Co.
40—In re Viachos.
41—In re Lyons Place.
42—Schwartz vs. Am. Hop and Barley Co.
43—Faught vs. Daniel.
44—Singer vs. Knickerbocker Trust Co.
45—Cameron vs. Cameron.
46—Duryea vs. Duryea.
47—Rose vs. Miller.
48—Kramer vs. Kramer.
49—Braker vs. Hnnter.
50—N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust Co. vs. Hildebrand.
51—Fleming vs. d'Invilliers.
52—In re Pier (old No.) 15, E. R.
53—Barber vs. Nash.
54—Snow vs. Monk.
55—Murphy vs. Murphy.
56—Keane vs. Seeley.
57—Kelly vs. Young.
58—Adams Express Enterprise Developing Co.
59—Jackson vs. Tribune Association.
60—Arbecam vs. Bruce.
61—In re Cuthhert.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Ely, Clarke, and Studin for the People.

1—Tony Stupis, alias Apostalis Vassiles.
2—Norah Silvin.
3—Sadie Campbell, Emma Lewis.
4—Isadore Hausigler.
5—Bertram L. Moore.
6—Giovanni Ootello.
7—Max Katz.
8—William Sullivan.
9—Max Straus.
10—Emma Merritt.
11—Piro Giuseppe.
12—Harry G. Bell.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts III. and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Fitzgerald, J.—Moses J. Wolf, trustee, &c., vs. Estella Brumherg—Rufus B. Cowing, Jr. James H. Parker vs. Hugh W. Adams et al.—Milee M. O'Brien.

CITY COURT—Conlan, J.—Morris Putnam Stevens vs. George T. Harris—Christopher L. Avery, Jr.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Fitzgerald, J.—Nussbaum vs. Daggett—Eugene C. Gilroy. Boyd vs. Klein—John P. O'Brien. Morrie vs. Morris—Thomas P. Wickes. Parker vs. Adams—Augustus Van Wyck. Mayer vs. Colonial Brewery Co.—William T. Emmet. In re Rice—Stephen H. Keating. In re Miller—William P. Schoen.

SUPREME COURT—Trnax, J.—Spler vs. Hyde—Edward L. Patterson.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Campbell vs. Butler—Samuel V. Heimburger. Goldschmidt vs. Becker—William J. O'Sullivan. Kittel vs. German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company—J. Gabriel Britt. In ra Hirschberg Company—Edward J. Dwyer.

Excursions.

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Trains leave New York, 34th St., E. R.—week days, 5:30—5:40—6:40—7:20—8:10—8:40—9:10 and half hourly from 1:10 to 3:40—4:40—5:10—5:40—6:00—6:40—7:10—7:40—8:10—8:40—9:30 and 10:50 P. M. Returning, last train leaves the Beach 7:40—12:00 midnight. **Excursion Fare, 40c.**

Trains leave East New York about 25 minutes after 34th St. time.

From New York, Whitehall St., via 39th St., So. B'klyn Ferry, connecting with L. I. R. R. Trains leave week days only 7:00—8:00—8:20—11:00 A. M., 1:00—2:20—3:40—4:20—5:00—5:40 P. M. **Excursion Fare, 50c.**

ROCKAWAY BEACH:

Trains leave New York, 34th St., E. R., week days, 5:40—6:40—8:30—9:20—10:30—10:50 A. M. 12:50—1:50—2:50—4:20—5:20—6:30—7:20—8:20—9:20 and 10:30 P. M. On Saturdays additional trains will leave 1:20—2:20—3:20 and 6:50 P. M. Returning, last train leaves the Beach at 11:55 P. M.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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THE QUESTION OF THE FRIARS.

There should be no difference of opinion in this country upon the question of withdrawing the friars from the Philippines. Wherever, within or without the Roman Catholic Church, the facts are understood and duly considered by candid minds there will be a general agreement, we feel sure, that the interests of the natives of the Philippines, of the Church, and of the United States Government demand the settlement of the question substantially upon the terms proposed at Rome by Gov. TAFT. Any other settlement would put this Government in the position of forcing the spiritual ministrations of the friars upon unwilling parishioners, upon native Catholics to whom they are, personally and as religious teachers, wholly unacceptable. That position we cannot occupy, in that position the authorities in Rome cannot wish to place us.

For reasons which have been already abundantly discussed and are well understood here and at Rome, the friars have become objectionable to those over whom they were placed as religious teachers. The dissatisfaction with their ways and their ministrations is so acute and so profound that without constant personal protection they would stand in peril of bodily harm were they allowed to return to their charges. Their continuance in the former relation would be a provocation to civil disorder and turbulence, making our task of establishing good government in the Philippines very much more difficult and tending to turn against us the ill-feeling which the friars have provoked in the bosoms of the Filipino adherents of the Church. It is not conceivable that the Holy See would wish to add difficulties of this serious nature and of a magnitude not to be foreseen to the troubles and perplexities which already beset us in our efforts to raise the Filipinos to the condition of a contented and prosperous people. Neither is it to be supposed that to insist upon a course which would tend to diminish the loyalty and confidence of the sons of the Church in the Philippines would be considered wise statesmanship at Rome.

From the point of view of the Church authorities the question is hedged about with difficulties which are candidly recognized by our Government. It is admitted that customs and institutions long established may not be radically changed in a day. Gov. TAFT is not insisting upon immediate deportation of the friars. He has given due weight to the embarrassments in which that would involve the Church. But upon their ultimate withdrawal and within a reasonable time he is compelled to insist as a fundamental condition, since in no other way can the Government at Washington insure peace and good order in the Philippines.

That the negotiations demand patience and forbearance on both sides is perfectly evident. But it is a transaction in which a mutual resolve to seek diligently and in good faith a just reconciliation of interests cannot fail to lead to a successful issue. Reasonable men sitting at a council table can always find a way out of a situation intolerable to all parties in interest.

Meanwhile, it would be unfortunate if by a continuance of misrepresentation the difficulties of the negotiation should be enhanced. The charge that proselyting work was going on in the Philippines and that persons in the civil service for whom our Government is responsible were behaving like bigoted anti-Catholics was promptly refuted and demolished. It is purely a question of state policy, not of religion, that has been taken up at Rome. The best evidence of this is that we ask for the withdrawal only of the members of the four religious orders who are objectionable to the native Catholics. No question whatever has been raised concerning the Jesuits, who are acceptable to the Filipinos and whose continued presence will lead to no trouble. It is only as to those whose presence will make trouble, inevitable trouble, that we prefer a request for their withdrawal. A priesthood supported by American bayonets can scarcely come within the range of policy prescribed for the Philippines by those statesmen of the Church least anxious to oblige us.

Another mischievous suggestion, and it is a most foolish one as well, has been heard within the last few days. Politicians in Washington and elsewhere profess to believe or to fear that the question now pending between us and Rome will "get into politics." Persons who are apprehensive upon that point must have a very low opinion of the wisdom of the Church. The intrusion of a matter of this nature upon the field of partisan politics would be in every way unfortunate, but certainly in no quarter would efforts to prevent it be more sincere or more jealous than among the authorities of the Church. One of the embarrassments of attempting a negotiation with the Vatican is the readiness with which misconception spreads. We have no diplomatic doings with the Vatican, no religious matters to discuss. We wish to arrange for the purchase of the lands of religious orders in the Philippines—purely a business question. We wish to arrange for the withdrawal of the friars—purely a question of policy which can be best solved by applying to the superiors of the friars. The objection has been raised that under the treaty the friars have the right to remain. The treaty is not involved at all. The Holy See can transfer the friars to other fields of labor. We are seeking to convince the Committee of Cardinals having charge of the matter that they ought to be transferred.

It is reported from Rome that if an agreement is not promptly reached Gov. TAFT will proceed to Manila. Delay would be unfortunate. But we cannot doubt that the Pope and his advisers will sooner or later reach the conclusion we desire. The burden of the support of the friars can no longer be met out of the revenue of their lands. The question, therefore, is somewhat urgent for the Church. Gov. TAFT very naturally declined the proposal that we take and pay for the lands, leaving the question of deporting the friars to be adjusted later. A settlement which would remove the difficulties of one of the parties to the negotiation without relieving the other could not be entertained. The influence of Spain is probably cast against us at Rome. That may count for something. But the end we desire will be brought nearer, we are confident, with every day's consideration of conditions in the Philippines as they affect the interests of the Church itself.

THE BRITISH PROTECTIONIST'S DREAM.

The London Saturday Review is the most ingenious and persistent, as well as the most interesting, advocate of protection in England. It has been in a sense the organ, or at least the champion, of Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, whom, on general principles, it detests and dreads, and it has looked forward with eagerness to the time when the influence of the colonies would, under CHAMBERLAIN'S guidance, break down the free trade policy. It hailed the conference between the Colonial Premiers and the Colonial Secretary as the precursor of a system of inter-imperial protective duties, the establishment of an imperial customs union in which the entire empire should tax itself into permanent prosperity.

Clearly it has pretty well given up that dream. In its latest number it remarks sadly: "Between the metropolis and her colonies there must be mutual advantage. There may be a little more gain on one side than on the other—that is a matter of conjectural calculation. But no scheme has a chance of being accepted by the constituents of Mr. CHAMBERLAIN and the Colonial Premiers unless there is on the surface of it a fair distribution of profits." Then The Review proceeds to point out that the colonies can give to the mother country reductions in the duties they already impose on the commerce of other countries, but that the mother country cannot reduce duties to the colonies, because it imposes none on the things the colonies produce. In order to arrange a bargain of this sort, it would be necessary to levy duties on the general commerce of the empire, and especially on the imports of foodstuffs into the United Kingdom.

We pointed out the other day that this would amount to imposing duties on three-quarters of the food imports of England. Some of our protectionist friends challenged that estimate. According to The Saturday Review, it was indeed erroneous, but it erred in moderation. The proportion of food imports from other sources than the colonies is, says The Review, 80 per cent., instead of 75 per cent. Here is its statement in detail:

> About 80 per cent. of these imported articles of food comes from countries other than our colonies. Of the wheat imported into the United Kingdom, 8 per cent. comes from Canada, 5 per cent. from Australasia, 4 per cent. from India, 63 per cent. from the United States, and 20 per cent. from other countries. Of the meat imported 6 per cent. comes from Canada, 14 per cent. from Australasia, 60 per cent. from the United States, and 20 per cent. from other countries. Of milk, (in all forms, except fresh milk and cream,) 17 per cent. comes from Canada, 10 per cent. from Australasia, 7 per cent. from the United States, and 66 per cent. from other countries. Of grains other than wheat imported, Canada contributes 6 per cent., Australasia nil, India 5 per cent., the United States 45 per cent., and other countries 48.5 per cent. From these figures it will be seen that the question Mr. CHAMBERLAIN has to ask and answer is this: What can this country give the colonies in exchange for the (assumed) rebate on British manufactures? At the present hour Great Britain has absolutely nothing to give Canada and Australia.

After reciting the sources of customs duties—tea, coffee, cocoa, tobacco, and sugar—none of which the colonies produce in any large quantities—The Review adds, desperately:

> The fact—the rather awkward fact—remains that we can only benefit our Canadian and Australasian colonies by taxing foodstuffs, wheat, meat, dairy produce, and grains. And we are to tax 80 per cent. of these foodstuffs in order that we may reduce the tax on the remaining 20 per cent. It is not, we admit, a very easy case for argument on platforms, but we see no other way in which we can give the colonies a preferential tariff in return for rebates on manufactures.

This is pretty conclusive as to what the opinion of the voters in the United Kingdom would be on such a policy. The Review might have added that every penny of duty placed on the imports from foreign countries would not only increase the cost of food in England, but would tend to check the foreign commerce which is the life blood of English prosperity. Evidently the time for the conversion of Great Britain to the provincial and narrow doctrines of the protectionists has not yet arrived.

BETTING AS A NATIONAL VICE.

In January last, on motion of the Bishop of Hereford, a committee of the House of Lords was appointed "to inquire into the increase of betting among all classes, and whether any legislative measures are possible and expedient for checking the abuses occasioned thereby." This committee, which has just made its report, finds the regulation of what is a national vice by legislation both possible and expedient, and its recommendations are likely to be cordially approved by all classes of the community except the two extremes represented by the sporting fraternity and the Anti-Gambling League. The committee finds that betting is "generally prevalent in the United Kingdom," and that it has greatly increased of late years, especially among the working classes. Among the upper classes the practice of betting is believed to have diminished rather than increased, and it is happily no longer the "swagger" thing for a nobleman to wager his estate upon the turn of a card or the speed of a horse. Those who do this are counted rather cads than gentlemen. Among those who can least afford it, however, the betting habit has attained the proportions of a great and growing evil.

The cause is attributed partly to the increase of wages during recent years, and in even larger degree to "the great facilities afforded by the press and the inducements to bet offered by means of bookmakers' circulars and tipsters' advertisements." The committee thinks that to prohibit the publication of "starting-price odds" would both facilitate and encourage dishonesty among bookmakers, and this it refuses to advise; but it holds that the advertisements of sporting tipsters of all grades should be suppressed, as in France. The only objections to such restrictions would come from journals of the baser sort, as the advertisements referred to have long been excluded from the more reputable morning and evening newspapers.

As a step in the direction of reform, the committee believes that the best way to regulate betting is to localize it on race courses and other places where the sport is carried on:

> Four different means have been suggested of effecting this object: (1) The licensing of bookmakers; (2) the establishment of the system of betting known as the "Pari Mutuel" or "Totalisator"; (3) more effectual methods for stopping betting in the streets; (4) to make it illegal for a bookmaker to bet in any place of public resort except at the place on which the sport is being carried on, and there only in an inclosed space under the control of managers who should be held strictly responsible for the maintenance of order. But the establishment of a system of licenses is open to serious objections.
>
> The committee is afraid of any plan which would legalize gambling, and believes it would rather increase than diminish the amount of betting.
>
> The committee recommends several amendments to the existing laws which it is believed will tend to restrict betting to those whose passion for indulgence in this vice is uncontrollable, and who would find a way of evading or violating any law which might be enacted for its suppression. It will give great satisfaction to many that the committee has included within its purview the growth of betting at athletic meetings and on fields devoted to scholastic and intercollegiate contests. There the bookmaker is an unmitigated nuisance and his industry has had a baleful influence upon all with whom he has been permitted to come into contact. The recommendations will displease some as too radical and others because too conservative; but most people who are not consumed with zeal for impossible reforms of an evil which has become too much a national habit to be quickly or completely eradicated, will probably conclude that the committee's recommendations are wise and that they go as far in the direction of reform by the agency of "be it enacted" as is practicable or desirable at the moment.

THE MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

The explanation by Dr. BUMPUS of the charges made against the management of the American Museum of Natural History, of which he is the Director, consists in showing that the charges are based on an entirely mistaken statement of facts.

No one who is acquainted with this admirable institution can have supposed that it was true that the funds were wasted either in the branch of construction or of administration. Still the number who are not acquainted with the facts is so large that the Director's very explicit and satisfactory statement is welcome. The truth is that, instead of the city supporting this important element in our educational system, it obtains the advantage of a very large and valuable collection secured at great expense of time and labor and money by private individuals at a cost to the city very small in proportion to the utility of the collection. There is plenty of precedent in this and in other cities for liberal expenditure of public moneys for the higher instrumentalities of instruction. If every dollar that has been spent on the Museum of Natural History had come out of the Public Treasury it would have been as completely justified as the appropriations for high schools and colleges. But, as a matter of fact, only a modest part of the money has been public money.

We are not inclined to join in the criticism of the agitation of this matter in the Board of Aldermen. We do not know the motives that incited the author of it, but it is clear that the Aldermen should be well informed in such matters, and the agitation has resulted in a thorough explanation of the whole policy of the city and of the museum. It is, of course, natural that the sums paid to the skilled men employed in the museum should seem extravagant to those who do not know either the real value of their work or the effective demand that exists for it among institutions quite prepared to pay for it. But the discussion now leaves no excuse for ignorance on that subject. The museum will stand higher in the esteem of the public than it would have stood without the discussion.

WINSLOW AND CLEVELAND.

It often happens that a small and noisy quadruped, of the kind familiarly known as "whiffet," pursues with shrill latration a larger quadruped, of equine, bovine, or elephantine type, which his barking fails to interest or even to secure from it the cold tribute of a passing glance. The larger animal keeps on his course unmoved. Then it is at once comic and pathetic to remark the spasms into which the smaller is thrown by the failure of his efforts to attract attention. In his passion at finding that he can find nobody else to take seriously him who takes himself so seriously, he sharpens the pitch and multiplies the number of his barks, he leaps at the nose, horns, or trunk of the apathetic object, he twists and turns and falls all over himself in the frenzy of his disappointment. It is very funny, and yet, as we say, not without pathos.

Not being endowed with the gift of speech or the art of writing, the quadrupedal whiffet does not afterward publish his disappointment. In that respect he differs from Mr. ERVING WINSLOW, Secretary of the New England Anti-Imperialistic League. It was at the protuberances of Mr. GROVER CLEVELAND that Mr. ERVING WINSLOW launched himself. "Say, why didn't you talk anti-imperialism? Ki-yi!" "Say, are you going to talk anti-imperialism? Ki-yi!" "Say, why don't you look at me? Why don't you speak to me? Why don't you take any notice of me? Ki-yi! Ki-yi! Ki-yi!" And, after it is all over, and the large inscrutable Thing has passed along, it is Mr. ERVING WINSLOW who publishes his own impertinence, with the explanation that it has elicited no answer whatever. That is what makes his case nearly if not quite unique.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—The report that Minister WU TING-FANG is to write two books is as welcome as it is surprising, for so original a man must produce interesting and suggestive matter. But of the two books the one written for his countrymen, to contain notes on the countries and people he has seen during his travels, promises to be the more valuable. It should, in fact, be an invaluable contribution to Chinese readers, for Mr. WU is an unusually sagacious and open-minded member of his race, realizing the advisability of foreign ways though respectfully cherishing his native traditional point of view. The other book, written for an American audience and containing his observations on Americans, American character, and American ways, will doubtless have a circulation that will insure its publishers against financial loss, for all those who know of Mr. WU, or who have had the good fortune to talk with him, will be curious to hear the quaint and surprising things he will have to say. In conversation he has been humorous and common sense—very largely—but his ridicule of customs to which he has been unused has been innocently shocking at times, and always amusing. And so in his book, supposedly to be personal in character, his disapproval, for instance, of low-neck gowns cannot be weighty when he recommends the front porch as the proper place for a lady to take her bath. In print his retort courteous will doubtless be less abrupt than in his conversations, but unless he is so guarded as to be tame his book will be a welcome addition to "Innocents Abroad."

—It would seem that Mr. CORNELIUS VANDERBILT has had unusual success in observing the Biblical injunction to keep his left hand in ignorance of the good works of his right. The engines on a railway from which a large part of his income is derived are daily puffing volumes of soft coal smoke into the houses and the lungs of the very centre of the city, but this did not prevent him, according to testimony developed in Magistrate HOGAN'S Yorkville Court, from finding fault with the Farmers' Feed Company for discharging smoke that injured the library of the East Side Settlement House in Seventy-second Street, of which he is a Director. The right hand of charity has seldom shown a shrewder ignorance of the left hand of finance. Yet it would be dangerous to dogmatize as to the rights and wrongs of the situation. Patience and charity are perhaps necessary in order to prevent the letter of the enforcement of law from unduly crippling industry, and zeal is assuredly necessary in order to prevent the unscrupulous burners of soft coal from making their little gains at vast expense of public health and economy. Meanwhile the difficult pass in which the authorities find themselves is illuminated by the broadly humorous situation developed in Magistrate HOGAN'S court.

—It all depends on the way you say it. "The public be damned" was what the VANDERBILT of a past generation was reported to have said, and was very extensively berated for saying. "The public is not concerned," said Mr. VREELAND pleasantly; and he continues to smile while the public is condemned to ride in the sulphurous and tormenting fumes of the Thirty-fourth Street cars. Does Mr. VREELAND think that he can deal with the Board of Health, which has condemned his cross-town cars as a public nuisance, in the manner in which the reputed originator of his genial sentiments undertook to deal with the public?

—To him that bath shall be given. Weary Waggles was pathetically ready and willing to have his hunger appeased while serving as the corpus vile for Dr. WILEY'S embalmed beef tests; but the college man is preferred. No doubt there is justice in the choice. The college man, being presumably somewhat less vile in body, offers a fairer field for experiment. He has also a greater familiarity with the usage of a training table such as Dr. WILEY proposes to establish. Hard experience with college commons, moreover, has endowed him with a certain toughness of digestion that enhances his value as the mark of embalmed beef tests. What Weary Waggles loses the cause of science gains. One pictures it all so vividly. The training table is evenly divided at the outset with a straight beef squad, a borax squad, and a salicylic acid squad. At the end of a fortnight a triple team race is held. Will straight beef win? Will salicylic acid beat borax? The public is agape with excitement. But a single test is clearly not enough. At the end of another week there is a boat race, and again the public stakes its hopes on straight beef, borax, or salicylic acid. But beef, even embalmed beef, means something more than brawn, heart, and lungs. What of the intellect? After another fortnight there will be a chess tournament and a series of joint debates. The experiments should be as thorough and final as possible. Is Yale notoriously the supreme of Harvard on field and river? Feed her on salicylic beef and watch the result. Does Cornell row better than Columbia, Wisconsin, and Pennsylvania? Feed her on boracic beef. One cannot be too thorough in these things, and unless the tests are pushed to a logical conclusion there will be no proper justification for neglecting the pathetic entreaties of Weary Waggles.

MR. CRIMMINS AND IRELAND.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Crimmins, who is a gentleman of fortune and with a title conferred upon him by the Pope, visited Ireland recently for pleasure. Wherever he journeyed he rode in first-class coaches and put up at first-class hotels. The people he visited were men with titles or pre-eminent in the social scale or what is called the gentry. Mr. Crimmins's tour of the country happened at a season when all nature put on a luxuriant growth.

The green fields never looked greener, and the flowers bloomed as of yore. He enjoyed his trip. He looked on the surface and apparently all was well.

Had he taken the trouble to probe deeper he might have found what was fair and pleasing to the eye might be compared to dead sea fruit that turns to ashes on the lips. We have good reason to believe that Ireland to-day has not changed for the better. The conditions are much the same—that she is harassed, tortured, and plundered on the same lines laid down by the officials of her late Majesty's Governments.

Before Mr. Crimmins ventured an opinion on the state of Ireland he ought to have interviewed the tenants of Lord De Freyne or Lord Dillon. He should have sought intelligence from some of the eighty-two home rule members of Parliament, and might have elicited valuable information from the farmers of Donegal or the people in the districts that are now under the coercion laws.

Had he taken the trouble to find out the real state of affairs in that unfortunate country he might have been told that the Government is aiding and abetting the landlords to oppress and rob the people. Prosperity does not come to the people, but to their oppressors, who have robbed them of their substance. They are prosperous, but those whom they have plundered are in rags and poverty. The landlords with their stolen acres are prosperous and so are the officials of Dublin Castle. The police are numerous and their guns and bayonets are bright and shining. And the soldiers, with pride, pomp, and circumstance, parade in their red uniforms with grand effect. Possibly Mr. Crimmins thought this was evidence of prosperity.

John Mitchel used to say that the jails and poorhouses were the most imposing structures erected in Ireland. In all likelihood through Mr. Crimmins's spectacles this would be considered a lavish display of the nation's surplus wealth. Here is a nation, starved and plundered at home, its people flying to the emigrant ship, visited by periodical famines, and short of everything that makes life worth the living, and yet we are told she is prosperous.

The policy of England since the days of Elizabeth has been cruel and barbarous. The leopard does not change his spots; the same fell purpose is apparent, the same hatred of race. It is woe to the conquered.

I am inclined to think with others that the sun of prosperity will never shine for old Erin as long as the Saxon is the predominant partner.

JAMES FEE.

Long Island City, July 15, 1902.

SUBWAY PIPE GALLERIES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I observe that the morning papers, your own included, contain a report of Dr. Bayles, favoring pipe galleries for gas mains in connection with the subway. In my judgment this would be a great mistake. Gas is explosive only when mixed with air. You will observe that all of the explosions have been in subways, sewers, and cellars. Where the pipes are covered with earth, the leaking gas would burn at the surface just as it does from a gas burner, without danger, and I can conceive of no greater menace to life and health than to have the gas mains in galleries connected with the subway.

Much nonsense has been written as to the danger of asphalt pavements because they are more or less impervious to the gas beneath them. Those who make this point overlook the fact that frozen ground in Winter is just as impervious as asphalt.

The best condition for gas mains, in my judgment, is the present one, with asphalt pavement and the cellar walls of buildings constructed with cement mortar, as the Building Law requires.

The solution of explosions in cellars is for each property owner to take care of his own and build according to the Building Law. As far as the loss of gas from leakage is concerned, it is a question rather for the gas companies than for the public, and not a serious question at that.

I have heard it intimated that parties interested in a patent kind of gas pipe are stirring up this whole subject, and if this is true it would be well for Dr. Bayles and others to be on their guard.

FRANCIS C. MOORE.

New York, July 14, 1902.

NUGGETS.

Working a Free Horse to Death.

"Some men," said Uncle Eben, "is so greedy dat if dey had Aladdin's lamp dey'd wah it out in six weeks."—Washington Star.

Thought It Likely.

Mrs. Doozle—And will you love me when I'm old and unlovely?

Doozle—I suppose so. You see, I'll be old and daffy then, myself.—San Francisco Bulletin.

Netting for Himself.

Customer—I want fifteen yards of netting.

Clerk—For mosquitos?

Customer—Naw, y' idiot! F'r myself. Th' mosquitos have got enough comforts already.—Baltimore News.

As He Called It.

"But why," asked the man who always wants to know, "why do you call that little jump you make from a tower into the water a 'leap for life'? They tell me it is not at all dangerous."

"Well," replied the "artist," "don't I make me livin' by it?"—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

YOUTH'S IMMUNITY.

From The Washington Star.

Willie escaped from the Fourth of July
And we are as grateful as grateful can be,
And now he goes swimming; and trembling we sigh
And wonder if Willie again we shall see.

Willie goes boating far out on the lake;
Willie hangs round where the quarrymen toil,
If the dynamite tender should make a mistake,
Willie's career it would certainly spoil.

Willie makes friends with strange dogs by the score,
Roams in the pasture where bellows the bull,
Tries to ride colts that he ne'er saw before—
Willie with Fate has a wonderful pull.

Willie's adventures cause constant dismay,
But hunting for trouble's his permanent joy;
So Willie goes on doing things every day
You daren't attempt 'cause you aren't a boy.

PRESIDENT'S FIRST DAY OF REAL VACATION

Jolly Holiday for All of the Family of Sagamore House.

The Arrival of a Rough Rider Created Excitement in the Town and Along the Line—Jammed Whistle to Blame.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., July 16.—President Roosevelt has enjoyed his first day of real vacation, the mail being lighter than usual. Hurrying through business, he was out early on the porch and away with the children for a romp. With them about him, he stretched out on the grass under a tall tree to watch the fleeting white clouds chase one another across the sky. The children put questions about birds and animal life, and the President found delight in answering them. It is said in the village that it is impossible for any of the Roosevelt children to be lost in the woods, as they learned early that the moss on a tree grows on the north side of its trunk, where it is shielded from the sunlight, and the other secrets of woodcraft.

With swimming, fishing, boating, riding, and driving, it was a jolly holiday for the family of Sagamore House. Young Archie was missed often. The Secret Service men could tell where he was. He is the favorite with them, for he likes to talk with the men on guard and exchange stories of adventure with him.

Archie is as wise as he is pleasing and honest spoken. He has taken to one of the reporters who tells stories and digs for clams with him. He rode to the village this morning, telling the reporter to wait for him on the beach until he returned. When he came back he had a parcel. In it was a piece of china, with the inscription, "Archie Roosevelt, to a friend," in a boyish hand.

"I have one just like that myself at home," said Archie, "and I thought you might like its mate."

This peaceful town was roused to an unusual state of excitement shortly after 3:30 o'clock this afternoon. The train due to arrive was heard miles away, its whistle blowing wildly. Shops were deserted and men, women, and children flocked to the station. Some one said that Senator Hanna was coming, and another one repeated the story. The report for a while was that Secretary Root had resigned and that the President had appointed Gen. Miles as his successor in the War Department. Other absurd rumors floated through the town.

The train was a little late, owing to the loss of steam by the blowing of the whistle. A modest young man stepped to the platform, and then the residents learned that he was the ex-full back of the Harvard 'Varsity team, ex-Rough Rider, and ex-champion tennis player, Robert D. Wrenn. He will play a match game with the President to-morrow. He was the guest of the President at dinner. They have agreed on a handicap, and Mr. Roosevelt has promised to be the guest of Mr. Wrenn at the tennis tournament at Bay Ridge, Brooklyn, on Aug. 5, 6, and 7, unless something intervenes. That is the first change in the President's plans for his vacation.

The whistle of the locomotive stopped its noise shortly after the arrival of Mr. Wrenn. It had become jammed, shortly after leaving Jamaica, when the engineer gave a violent pull at the rope. Along the line to Oyster Bay the residents, alarmed by the noise, ran to the stations and wondered what the whistling was for.

The President had no comments to make upon the announcement from Washington of the action taken with respect to the court-martial cases of Gen. Jacob Smith and Major Littleton W. T. Waller. He has declined consistently to discuss matters of departmental concern.

TRIPS FOR THE PRESIDENT.

Itinerary Completed for Visits to the Eastern States and the Northwest.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Secretary Cortelyou was at his desk in the temporary White House to-day, where he will remain until he takes his family away for a vacation, the first of any length he has had in several years. His principal business in returning to Washington is to submit to Secretary Shaw a schedule of payments to be made on account of the illness and death of President McKinley.

Secretary Cortelyou has completed the itinerary of two trips to be made by President Roosevelt, one to the New England States in August, and the other to the Northwest in September. The President will leave Oyster Bay on Aug. 22, and will visit all of the New England States on that journey. The New England trip will take about ten days, and the President will be back in Oyster Bay about the 1st of September. He will remain at his home until Sept. 19, when he will leave on his Northwestern trip.

This trip will last two weeks and four days, and will take in many places in the Northwest. The President will stop first at Cincinnati on his way out, and his next most important stop will be Detroit, to which place he goes to attend the annual convention of the Spanish war veterans, on Sept. 22. From Detroit the President will go to Indianapolis to attend the meeting in that city of the other organization of the Spanish war veterans.

President Roosevelt has not decided upon the date of his Southwestern trip, which will take him into Texas. October was the month first selected, but some doubt is expressed as to whether the trip can be arranged for this Fall.

ACTION AGAINST MR. STEWART.

Taxpayer to Compel Building Superintendent to Show Cause Why Mandamus Should Not Be Issued.

The fight which has been made against Superintendent Perez M. Stewart of the Building Department by building firms opposed to his policy culminated yesterday in legal action being taken by a taxpayer.

Richard S. Newcombe secured from Justice Fitzgerald of the Supreme Court an order to show cause why a permanent peremptory writ of mandamus should not be issued against the Building Superintendent. This order to show cause is returnable before Justice Fitzgerald on July 21 at 10:30 o'clock in Special Term, Part I., of the Supreme Court.

The affidavit of the relator, after stating his position in the matter, declares that the law and sections of the Building Code have been violated by contractors working on the new St. Regis Hotel at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street, the Lord's Court Building at 27 William Street, and the Hanover National Bank Building at Pine and Nassau Streets. It is asserted that the attention of Superintendent Stewart has been called to the violations, but that he has not interfered, but "has permitted and suffered and does permit and suffer the said violations of law to continue, in violation of the duty imposed upon him by law."

Admiral Cooper May Stay at Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 16.—Rear Admiral Philip H. Cooper, United States Navy, who has charge of the naval defenses of the coast from Barnegat to the Canada line, and who will be engaged in the coming combined army and navy manoeuvres off this place, has arrived here with his flag officer, Lieut. Victor Blue. He will make his headquarters at the Naval War College, using the gunboat Hist, which is attached to the naval training station, as his flagship. It is reported that Admiral Cooper will eventually hoist his flag on the Constellation, and will be permanently stationed here.

LOCAL OPTION LEAGUE MEETS.

The Vermont Convention Nominates P. W. Clement for Governor—Repeal of Prohibitory Law Demanded.

BURLINGTON, Vt., July 16.—P. W. Clement of Rutland was unanimously nominated for Governor by the Local Option League convention this afternoon.

F. W. Agan of Ludlow was nominated for Lieutenant Governor, and the convention indorsed the remainder of the ticket named at the Republican Convention at Montpelier.

The convention was called by that faction in the party which bolted the regular State Convention at Montpelier June 19, when Gen. J. G. McCullough of Bennington, the leading candidate for Governor, after the name of Fletcher D. Proctor had been withdrawn, defeated Mr. Clement. When it was seen that Gen. McCullough had triumphed the Clement leaders on the floor of the convention charged that bribery had been resorted to, and amid a turbulent scene about 140 Clement delegates walked out.

When the delegates were called upon to adopt a platform to-day, it was decided not to incorporate a paragraph personally attacking Gen. McCullough, the Republican candidate for Governor, as originally planned.

The platform demanded the repeal of the prohibitory law and favored the substitution of a high license local option statute, and called for more stringent laws governing party primaries. The resolutions declared that prohibition is ineffective and demoralizing.

The declaration was made that the referendum resolution on the liquor question adopted by the Republican convention was only a sleeping potion administered to license and prohibition delegates alike.

The platform demanded that the Legislature pass a high license-local option law, to be submitted to the voters and to become effective only when a majority of the people have signified their approval in the same manner as the prohibitory law became operative fifty years ago.

After the adoption of the platform Mr. Clement addressed the delegates. He said in part:

"When the campaign began the license party had a policy which it wished to present to the people of Vermont, and it undertook to obtain by fair means the real sentiment upon the question. We had a right to expect that other candidates would undertake in the same honest way to ascertain the feeling of the people. But by the time the State convention assembled at Montpelier we found that both of the other candidates for Governor had been using improper means to get control of the caucuses in order to elect delegates favorable to each. They had been buying caucus votes and had attempted by all kinds of chicanery to get a majority of delegates. The Montpelier convention has issued to Gen. J. G. McCullough a certificate of his nomination. That certificate has no real value except as it is measured by its moral sign."

DUCTS FOR THE SUBWAY.

Contractor McDonald's Explanation of the Construction for Which Payment Has Been Withheld.

John B. McDonald, contractor of the rapid transit subway, supplemented his announcement that he would sue the city for the money spent in installing ducts for electric cables along the tunnel by giving out yesterday a statement of his views on the subject. The ducts are terra cotta pipes along the tunnel walls. Controller Grout has held up the payment of $400,000 that has been expended on them, asserting that they are not a part of the construction, but instead a part of the equipment which was to be furnished by the operating company.

"At first it was thought that the heavy cables, or wires, carrying the current might be strung along the top of the subway," Mr. McDonald explained, "but later such a plan was judged to be impracticable and unsafe. So it was decided to provide, in the tunnel walls, spaces or chambers for the wires. These chambers are a part of the subway. They were not provided for in the original contract, because their construction had not been determined upon, but they are absolutely necessary and are as much a part of the construction as any other portion of the work.

"As has been said, the number of ducts is greater than will be needed to operate the line at first. The reason is apparent. Provision has to be made not only for the immediate future, but for the time when the operation of the underground road will call for all the capacity of the ducts. To build additional ducts after the completion of the subway would entail enormous expense and much disturbance of the streets.

"The ducts are not necessary for the generation or transmission of motive power, and therefore they cannot be classed as equipment. They must be considered a part of the work of construction and paid for as such. If the construction of them was not provided in the original contract, but determined upon subsequently, it must be regarded as additional work under the contract.

"The contractor has asked for no compensation beyond the actual cost of the ducts. This money is not paid to the contractor, but is loaned to him under the contract. It is not in any sense a source of profit to him, but simply a payment of actual cost for property which reverts eventually to the city."

The total cost of the duets is to be $1,000,000.

WALLABOUT RAILWAY.

Considerable Opposition Expressed at a Hearing Before Controller Grout.

Controller Grout, who has control of the public markets, gave a public hearing yesterday on the application of John H. Vreeland and Charles Smith for permission to build an electric railway 1,500 feet in length in Wallabout Market, Brooklyn. The hearing was in Market Hall, Wallabout, and the room was crowded with dealers and other tenants of the market.

According to a map it is to be a single track railway, to be used exclusively for the transfer of produce and other freight from the floats to the stores in the market. Mr. Vreeland declared that the road would be an absolute necessity to meat dealers. Several of the marketmen declared that the streets of the market property would be congested unnecessarily by the operation of the railway, and that they were able to handle their meat and produce with sufficient promptness.

There seemed to be a very great difference of opinion among those present as to the value of the railway, and Controller Grout decided that he would go over the proposed route and ascertain the opinions of the dealers.

Fight for Cash Bail Return.

An application of a novel character was argued in the Supreme Court yesterday before Justice Giegerich, when Anna Meyer asker for a writ of peremptory mandamus to compel City Chamberlain Gould to hand over a sum of $1,000 deposited in his hands as City Treasurer. The $1,000 was deposited as cash bail by Newton B. Smalley, the Mayor of Plainfield, N. J., for the appearance of Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Fierce, who had been indicted by the Grand Jury on a charge of grand larceny preferred against her by Anna Meyer. After the criminal proceedings against Mrs. Fierce an attachment was obtained by Mrs. Meyer against the $1,000 deposited with the Chamberlain, but he refused to give it up. Justice Giegerich reserved his decision.

Buying Hard Coal in New Jersey.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., July 16.—A New York coal speculator visited all the retail dealers in this city to-day and offered to purchase all of the commodity in their yards at the present time. He offered $8.50 per ton for hard coal, which is selling here for $6, but the dealers refused to entertain his proposition.

ANOTHER APPEAL BY CHINA TO AMERICA

Permission to Pay the Indemnity in Silver Sought.

Yang-tse Viceroys Send a Long Cablegram to Minister Wu—Say China's Burden Is Too Heavy for Her.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Having practically adjusted the questions connected with the surrender to the Chinese of the control of the City of Tien-tsin, the United States Government has been asked to interest itself in the settlement of the grave difficulties growing out of the insistence of some of the powers upon the payment of their shares of the war indemnity in gold instead of silver. The Chinese Government is greatly disturbed over this question, and, as Minister Wu has been so successful in his other undertakings connected with the negotiations, his Government has again called upon him to secure an amelioration of the demands.

The Minister went early to the State Department to-day, and had a long interview with Secretary Hay, in the course of which he presented a cablegram from Liu-Kun-Yi and Chang-Chi-Tung, the two leading Viceroys who are primarily in charge of the negotiations. The message is as follows:

"According to reports of conferences held by the foreign Ministers at Peking on the indemnity question, the United States is willing to accept silver. Great Britain is willing to accept silver, in accordance with the plan of amortization, up to 1910, and Russia and France propose the collection of import duties in gold. It is also known that Japan has not taken any decided position.

"The revenues of China amount annually to 80,000,000 taels, 50,000,000 taels of which are set aside for the payment of the national debt. How can the remaining 30,000,000 taels be made to satisfy the administrative requirements of twenty-two provinces in China?

"Attempts to raise revenues from new sources on the part of the provincial authorities have in many cases created local disturbances. In case heavier taxes be imposed an uprising of the people will be the natural result. Since the various payments admit of no delay, on the dates on which they severally fall due money has to be taken from other funds in order to meet the pressing demand. It has already appeared to be beyond China's ability to make the payments, even in silver, in accordance with the treaty. The foreign powers know full well the financial resources of China. When the indemnity question first came up for discussion the total amount was repeatedly reduced. Now the willingness on the part of the United States, Great Britain, Russia, and France either to accept silver or to pay duties in gold, in spite of the divergence of views, shows that all appreciate the fact that to make payments in gold is a burden too heavy for China to bear. Inasmuch as the foreign powers have shown such consideration for China, we felt it incumbent upon us to make renewed representations upon the subject to the end that an arrangement which shall be both reasonable and feasible may be found.

"Great Britain has at present a large share of China's trade. It is natural that she should not like the collection of customs duties in gold. The gain derived from collecting customs duties in gold does not by any means balance the loss sustained in making indemnity payments in gold; and, under the circumstances, China would not obtain much relief.

"But to make indemnity payments in silver does not, even according to the present rate of gold, entail a great loss upon the foreign powers, since such loss, if any, is divided among them. Moreover, when it is once decided that the indemnity payments shall be made in silver, the price of gold will doubtless gradually become more equitable, and the powers, by exchanging silver for gold, will not suffer loss. If the price of gold can be reduced to over 38, to the fact there will be effected an even more advantageous exchange for gold than the treaty stipulates, for the recent sudden rise in the price of gold is attributable to the action of bankers who believe that gold will be demanded for indemnity payments and purposely raise its price with a view to their own advantage. If payments in gold are required the price of gold will undoubtedly rise to 2s. to the tael. Now all merchants who import foreign goods into China have already suffered great losses. If the price of gold continues to rise the prices of foreign goods will have to rise with it. Owing to the empty treasury of China and the poverty of the people, very few persons will be able to afford to buy foreign goods at their enhanced prices.

"Thus to demand payments in gold only impairs the financial power of China without benefiting the financial condition of the foreign Governments in any way. Only a few bankers will reap all the advantages, and commerce at the same time will receive a severe blow. It is certainly not to the interest of any country to do this. Since it is the purpose of the foreign Governments to increase trade, with their knowledge of commercial needs, they cannot help knowing that the making of indemnity payments in silver according to the plan of amortization will be the means not only of saving China from heavy losses, but also of protecting commercial interests.

"This matter is worthy of the serious consideration of the national legislatures and commercial bodies of different countries."

The message brings out for the first time the fact that it is now a difference of method rather than disposition that divides the powers, and that all seem ready to do what they can to make it possible for China to carry out her heavy obligations.

Secretary Hay studied the message closely, and will give the subject his immediate attention.

WU TING-FANG ORDERED TO RETURN TO PEKING.

Date of His Departure Uncertain—New Chinese Minister Delighted with His Appointment.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Minister Wu Ting-Fang has received official confirmation of his recall to Peking. He had previously received a copy of the official decree naming himself and Shen-Chai-Pen the compilers of a new code of laws for China, but he was not certain that the new duty could not be discharged in Washington without the surrender of his mission. Now, however, he is informed that he is to go to Peking.

The date of Mr. Wu's departure has not been set, as it depends on the arrival here of Liang-Chen-Tung, who is to succeed him.

PARIS, July 16.—Liang-Chen-Tung, the newly appointed Chinese Minister at Washington, who is now in Paris with the Chinese mission to King Edward's coronation, of which he was Secretary, is delighted with his appointment. He said in an interview to-day:

"I shall return to Washington with the greatest pleasure. I had many friends there and college mates who are now prominent men, and had a friendship of several years' standing with Secretary Hay, whom I warmly liked."

As to the United States' relations with China, Liang-Chen-Tung said:

"You can assert emphatically that not only the Chinese Government, but the people of China are most grateful for the United States' fair dealing and for the friendly disposition shown throughout the recent difficulties, and America's action on the Tien-Tsin question has still further increased China's gratitude. The United States will certainly receive as good treatment as any power in the commercial and industrial development of the Chinese empire.

"As an illustration of the imperial feeling toward the United States, you can say that when I returned to Peking with the recent Chinese Mission to Germany the Emperor and Dowager Empress expressed to me their gratitude for the good behavior of the American troops at Peking and their appreciation of America's attitude generally.

"This mission returns to Peking by way of the United States, sailing on July 26 on board the Philadelphia, which we selected because she is an American vessel. I shall accompany the mission to Peking, returning to Washington at the end of December or the beginning of 1903. I am going first to my home in Canton, in order to take my two boys to the United States with me, as I desire them to receive an American education, which has been such a great benefit to myself."

Prince Tsai-Chen, head of the Coronation Mission, entered the room in the course of the foregoing conversation, and said in Chinese, which Liang-Chen-Tung interpreted:

"I wish to say that I have great admiration for newspaper men and for the United States."

A high member of the mission, referring to the adverse criticisms of the recent appointments of Chinese diplomats, stated that this was not applicable to Liang-Chen-Tung, who was specially chosen on account of his American education and experience. He had held the important post of Secretary to three of the last foreign missions, and had just received a high decoration, the Blue Button. He already held the brevet Red Button, which was a higher distinction at court; but the Blue Button carried with it higher privileges when the bearer left Peking. The holder of a Blue Button when visiting the provinces received the honors and distinctions of a Viceroy or Governor.

Liang-Chen-Tung has received a number of congratulatory letters and cablegrams, one of the latter being from John W. Foster, ex-United States Secretary of State, who, at the invitation of the Emperor of China, participated in the peace negotiations with Japan.

CHINESE RAILWAY CONCESSIONS.

Important Rights Said to Have Been Secured by King Leopold.

LONDON, July 17.—The Brussels correspondent of The Morning Post telegraphs that the King of the Belgians, through Prince Tsai-Chen, the Chinese envoy to the coronation of King Edward, who recently visited Brussels, has obtained several important railway concessions from the Chinese Government.

King Leopold, says the correspondent, is also reported to have acquired a majority of the shares of the Canton-Han-Kow Railway Company, from the American syndicate.

Cholera in the Forbidden City.

PEKING, July 16.—Several deaths from cholera have occurred in the Forbidden City. The Dowager Empress is alarmed, and has kept the Court physicians busy preparing remedies. The disease is increasing, especially among the Chinese soldiers here and at Pao-ting-Foo. Reports from various parts of the empire show that the epidemic is steadily spreading inland from the coast.

TO RATIFY CANAL TREATY.

Colombia Understood to Have Accepted Modifications Suggested by Secretary Hay.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The treaty under which the United States may construct the Panama Canal may be concluded to-morrow.

When Mr. Cromwell, special counsel of the Colombian Legation, left last week it was with the understanding that he should return on Thursday for a final conference. In the meantime Senor Concha, the Colombian Minister, was to obtain from his Government its consent to the modifications in the treaty suggested by Secretary Hay, who agreed to remain in Washington until to-morrow to receive the reply.

It is understood that Colombia has agreed to all the changes proposed, each of which is in the interest of the United States, and that the Colombian Secretary of State has sent his personal congratulations to Senor Concha and to Dr. Herran, his Secretary of Legation, upon the excellence of the treaty drawn by these officials.

Arrangements for the election and assembling of the Colombian Congress, the first in three years, are progressing satisfactorily, both parties having set aside their differences and begun to work harmoniously to promote the building of the canal by the United States. The Congress will probably meet in October, and its first work will be the ratification of the canal treaty, which requires a majority vote in the two houses of the Legislature.

It is fully expected by the Colombian officials here that the treaty will be ratified by their Government in ample time to lay it before the United States Senate when it assembles here next December.

CONGRESSMEN NOT FINANCIERS

Said that Few Members Understood the Act Remitting Tax on Call Loans.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—It is said that few members of Congress understood the purport of the last section of the act passed in the closing days of this recent session, entitled "An act to provide for refunding taxes upon legacies and bequests for uses of a religious, charitable, or educational character."

The section reads as follows:

That taxes which have accrued before the taking effect of the Act of April 12, 1902, entitled "An act to repeal war revenue taxation and for other purposes," and since July 1, 1900, upon securities delivered or transferred to secure the future payment of money, are hereby remitted.

The last twenty words of the paragraph mean that stock brokers have been relieved of the necessity of paying to the Government thousands of dollars in back taxes. This puts an end to the dispute over the collection of a tax on call loans.

The collection of the tax of 2 cents a hundred on the transfer of stocks for the purpose of providing collateral for loans levied under the war revenue law was fought tooth and nail by the New York Stock Exchange. It is said that this was the biggest tax dispute in which the Exchange ever engaged.

Bishops Secure Pardon for Prisoner.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., July 16.—Through the influence of Bishops McFaul and Scarborough, the respective heads of the Roman Catholic and Episcopal dioceses of Trenton and New Jersey, Barney O'Neil, the Philadelphia cabman who was sent to State prison for eighteen years in 1897 on a charge of assaulting a Philadelphia cottager at Somers Point, Atlantic County, was pardoned to-day. United States Senator Quay and other Pennsylvania leaders have tried for years to secure O'Neil's release, but the late United States Senator Sewell was opposed.

New Linseed Oil Mill.

Special to The New York Times.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 16.—The ranks of independent linseed oil manufacturers here are to be swelled. Eastern capitalists this morning, through lawyers, closed a contract for five acres of land, and ground will be broken for a thoroughly modern linseed oil mill of large capacity to-morrow. The mill site has excellent trackage and is in the vicinity of other mills and elevators. It is expected to be in operation about Oct. 1, when the crop moves.

George C. Taylor Likely to Recover.

ISLIP, L. I., July 16.—George C. Taylor, who is suffering from an apoplectic stroke, is rapidly improving. He spent a very comfortable day, and there is now every indication that he will recover. The greatest danger now is that, owing to his advanced years, a second stroke may follow.

DECISION AGAINST CROCKER.

Award of $1,500 to Miss Stodeker, Who Sued for Breach of Promise, Besides Loans.

Morris S. Wise, the referee in the case against Alvin E. Crocker that was brought by Evelyn Stodeker for $50,000 damages and $367.04 loaned money, in a decision handed down yesterday awarded Miss Stodeker $1,500 damages as total compensation, and says that her claim for that amount may be entered against Crocksr's bankrupt estate.

Miss Stodeker sued Mr. Crocker, who is a married man, aged sixty-five, for breach of promise. She alleged that she had hoarded and fed him at times and loaned him small amounts of money.

Referee Wise says that despite the fact that Mr. Crocker is a married man and could not as a matter of law have kept his promise to marry Miss Stodeker, he was guilty of a breach and wrong toward the claimant.

TO IMPROVE NEW YORK HARBOR.

Estimates Presented for Work In and About This City.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Col. S. M. Mansfield has made his annual report to the Chief of Engineers upon the improvements of the rivers and harbors in and about New York City. The following ars the estimates:

East River and Hell Gate—To complete the project, $903,840; for the fiscal year of 1904, $400,000.

Harlem River—To complete the project, $1,380,000; for the fiscal year of 1904, $500,000.

Hudson River—To complete the project, $1,040,356; for the fiscal year, $425,000.

Peekskill Harbor—For the fiscal year of 1904, $33,000.

IN THE SHOPS.

With the improved health of the King, coronation souvenirs are coming prominently to the fore again. There ars all sizes of fac similes of the anointing spoon that will he used in the ceremonies. A small size for a coffee spoon will cost $1.50, and they range from that price upward, according to size.

There are any number of spoons of other kinds, which ars also souvenirs of the great event. A small spoon, on the end of which is a fac simils of the chair in wbich King Edward will sit to be crowned, will cost $1.75, and one, with the coat of arms, possibly a little larger, $2.75. Othsr spoons have Westminster Ahhey on the end of the handle, the three feathers, with the crown or the unicorn rampant.

There are small chairs of silver gilt, fac simlies of the coronation chair, which are attractive.

Kayser zinn has artistic designs, and people who look for artistic effects and consider them more valuable than so mucb intrinsic worth take great pleasure in buying this metal. There are charming tea sets to be found in it, and one set of four pieces and a tray will cost about $15. An artist who sent a dish of Kayser zinn recently for a wedding gift was delighted with it personally, but filled at the same time with an awful fear that the recipient might fail to appreciate the artistic merit when not brought out in a precious metal.

Five or six months the hattery is warranted to last, if used intermittently for a few minutes. It is a pocket electric light, a long metal cylinder, which is arranged so that there is no danger of accident, of the light being turned on and the power wasted in the pocket. No one knows exactly what the practical value of the light is, but it is sometimes called the "midnight keyhole finder."

In some of the fitted bags ths straps to hold the bottles, hrushes, &c., in place are made to be fastened with a neat clasp.

Lisle suede gloves come in pretty shades of tan and gray. Gray is a popular color. The gloves of both colors have smoked pearl buttons. Ths huttoned gloves are considered hetter form than the clasped this year.

Summer driving gloves for men have silk openwork backs.

One of the most effective designs in the jeweled dog collar is to be found in fins imitation jewels. In the centre of the front of the collar is the upright figure of a bat with outstretched wings. The wings are in what appears to he a dark slate-colored pearl, outlined with brilliants, of which the body of the bat is formed, the eyes being bright-red stones. The bat occupies almost the entire front of the collar. From bars on either side extend strings of small pearls which form the remainder of the collar, which clasps in the back.

Among the small chatelains watches with floral designs on them and on the pins to which they are fastened is one which has a morning glory for the design on the watch and a daisy on the pin. The daisy, on the pin is small, with oval pearls for petals and a canary diamond for the centre. One small bud is formed of a single pearl. The morning glory on the watch is of gold, with the pearl-tipped stamens in the centre.

Excellent waving irons for the hair have large scissorlike handles, and they cost 40 cents. There are five heavy round wires for forming the waves, set rather wide apart, two on one hlade and three on the other. All are to he heated. The hair is wound around the hlade that has three wires. Then the handles are to be closed, pressing the two wires down between ths three, csrrying the hair with it and giving the desired waves.

Referring to curled hair, no one need bs without it, now that hair is so cheap. What is apparently the real article can bs found in false curlsd fronts of dark hair, gray or blonde, for 10 cents each.

Has any one the old, straight band bracelets, somc square and others round, although the square kind were seen most frequently many years sgo? If they have not been sold for old gold they may be taken out, for many varieties of them are to be found in the shops now. There is the flexible bracelet, to be sure, hut the old-fashioned, stiff, square hand hracelets are much in evidence.

Chesapeake and Ohio Construction.

Special to The New York Times.

PAINESVILLE, Ky., July 16.—Work on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad has been resumed at Whitehouse. The tramway of the Greasy Creek Canal Coal Company extends from Whitehonse over a part of the Chesapeake and Ohio right of way. This has been a great bone of contention between the tramway and railway people, but the railroad crew began yesterday to remove the tramway, which indicates that an agreement has been reached. It is now semi-officially reported that the Seaboard Air Line is certain to huild through the "Breaks" and on down the river.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Arrivals:
Saturn at Cavite, July 16.
Olympia at Stony Point, July 15.
Gloucester, Alvarado, and Gwin at Annspolis, July 15.
Sailed:
Ajax, July 15, from Malta for Port Said.
Decatur, Thornton, Shubrick, Stockton, Bagley, and Barney, July 15, from Norfolk for Newport.
Kearsarge, Alabama, and Massachusetts, July 16, from New York on a cruise.
Sandoval and Manly, July 16, from Norfolk for Annapolis.
Wasp, July 16, from Port Royal for Norfolk.
Solace, July 16, from Cavite for Yokohama.
Marietta, July 16, from Kingston for La Gnayra.
The Mortgomery was placed in commission yesterday at the Brooklyn yard.
Send all mail for the Kearsarge, Alabama, and Massachusetts to Newport, R. I.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

There are yet a few fashionable people in town. These are, for ths most part, hirds of passage. The ships sailed yesterday for Europe with good lists. On the St. Paul were Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Satterlee, who held a little reception on hoard hefors sailing. Mr. and Mrs. Satterles will meet J. Pierpont Morgan and Miss Morgan in London, and will not return to America before the late Autumn.

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The wedding of Mr. David Stevenson and Miss Greenough of Philadelphia took place very quietly in that city on Tuesday. Miss Greenough is well known in Philadsiphia. She has been several Summers at resorts on the Connecticut Coast. Mr. Stevenson is a hrother of Mrs. James L. Kernochan. He is the son of Mrs. S. M. Stevenson of 7 Madison Square North. He has not gone much into society, and is a member of the Strollers, and has appeared in several of the productions of that club. Miss Grsenough was also a talented amateur actress, and at ons time it was stated that she had the intention of going on the professional stage.

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Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Stickney are in the White Mountains, whers they always go for the early part of the Summer. Later they will be at Newport and Bar Harbor.

***

Mrs. Eleanor Martin, mother of Peter D. and Walter S. Martin, who is to go abroad soon after the wedding of Pster Martin and Miss Oelrichs, expects to join Mr. and Mrs. Downey Harvey in Paris in August.

***

Henry T. Scott has arrived in California on his return trip from the East. Mrs. Scott gave a luncheon of twenty-five covers on the Fourth, and her guests included many well known here. Among them wers Miss Carolan, Mrs. A. M. Easton, Mr. and Mrs. Laurence I. Scott, Miss Pearl Landers, and Miss Ruth Underhill.

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Mr. and Mrs. Stirling Postley, son, and daughter-in-law of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Postley, are at the Hotel Del Monte, California.

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Mr. and Mrs. William Fahnestock and William Fahnestock, Jr., and Miss Smith of California are at the Malvern, Bar Harbor.

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The engagement is announced of Miss Lucy Moore Norton, daughter of Mrs. E. Norton, to Thomas D. Leonard of this city.

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Mrs. C. C. Worthington and her daughter, Miss Julia H. Worthington, sailed for Europe Tuesday on the Moltke. Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin and the Misses Nora and Fannie Iselin sailed the same day on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse. William O. D. Iselin also went on the same ship, also Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Hennen Morris, and Mrs. Moncure Robinson and Miss Robinson of Philadelphia. Other pasengers were Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. Tiffany and Miss Hilda Tiffany, Mr. and Mrs. Albert H. Vernam, Jr., and Miss Gertrude Vernam, and Dr. von Holleben, the German Ambassador at Washington.

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Booked to sail yesterday on the Teutonic were Mr. and Mrs. William B. Boulton of East Thirty-fourth Street, Miss Anita T. Boulton, and William B. Boulton, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Blow, Alimand Blow, Mr. and Mrs. George Warren G. Brown, Wilhur Brown, and Charles Brown, Mrs. James Conner, and the Misses Connsr of Charleston, Mr. and Mrs. Higgenbotham and Miss Annie Higgenhotham, Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Ingersoll, Anna W. Ingersoll, and Harry and K. Sturgis Ingersoll, and Mr. and Mrs. Christopher Molier.

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Mr. and Mrs. George Sheldon are at Centre Island, Oyster Bay, L. I., where they have leased a cottage from Daniel Le Roy Dresser, the brother of Mrs. George Vanderhilt.

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Mr. and Mrs. William Rhinelander, who have been with Mr. and Mrs. Philip Rhinelander in the White Mountains, lsave tomorrow for Narragansett, where they will pass the rest of the season. Mrs. Kip, Mrs. Philip Rhinelander's mother, is with her daughter and son-in-law.

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The dances begin this evening at the Malvern, Bar Harbor. There will also be a dinner at the Kebo Valley Club on Saturday evening. A dance has been arranged at the Nassau Club, Oyster Bay, for Saturday evening, the second of a series.

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Mr. and Mrs. John A. Weekes, Jr., have gone to Topique, Canada, for two weeks.

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Judge George Ingraham has been visiting at Bar Harbor. Phoenix Ingraham will divide the Summer between Bar Harbor and Newport, and will not go abroad this season.

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There arrived yesterday on the Oceanic Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Boissevain, Mr. and Mrs. Temple Bowdoin and Master G. Templs Bowdoin, F. G. Bourne, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. D. Cary and Miss Frances D. Cary, Roland Colebrooke and Miss Helen Colehrooke, Mrs. James P. Kernochan, Charles Lanier, Mrs. Richard McCreery and Master Lawrence McCreery, D. O. Mills, H. Norman, Joseph Pulitzer and Ralph Pulitzer, Mr. and Mrs. H. N. Townsend, Mr. and Mrs. Fleming Tuckerman and Master Arthur Tuckerman, and Mr. and Mrs. D. T. Worden.

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Mr. and Mrs. Frank J. Gould are cruising about the Sound and adjacent waters in the Helenita.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 16.—William R. Hunter gave an elahorate "stag" dinner at Sunnyfields farm in Middletown to-night in honor of Center Hitchcock. The guests were, in addition to Mr. Hitchcock, Roland King, Harry McVickar, Edward L. Bulkeley, Frederick P. Garrettson, Judge William W. Douglas, Frederick H. Paine, Col. Reginald Norman, and Capt. Woodbury Kane.

Luncheons were given this afternoon hy Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs and Mrs. S. E. Huntington. Mrs. E. Hollins Morse gave a dinner.

Col. and Mrs. Philip Schuyler of New York arrived to-night and will be the guests for several weeks of Prof. Alexander Agassiz.

Mr. Richard T. Wilson went to New York this afternoon.

Count and Countess Esterhazy of Paris, who have been at Jamestown, left this afternoon for New London.

Mr. and Mrs. Craig Biddle of Philadelphia have arrived for the season at one of the Cliff cottages.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis Burrall Hoffman are at the Case cottage, Catherine Street, for the Summer.

Arthur T. Kemp, who had rented the Parker cottage on Parker Avenue, has decided not to spend the Summer in Newport, and has suh-rented the cottage to Richard Mortimer of New York for the remainder of the season.

E. Rollins Morse left to-day on a special train for Boston.

Mrs. Joseph S. Stevens gave a dinner last evening to a party of ten at Hill Top cottage.

At the Muenchinger-King and Hill Top cottages are Prof. Charles M. Shields of Princeton, Mrs. B. Mackay and Miss Mackay of Lenox, Victor Morowitz, John F. Talmadge, John S. Tooker, Mr. and Mrs. P. Lorillard, Ronalds A. Burden, Mr. and Mrs. C. Tower, and Adrian Iselin of New York.

To-day's arrivals at the New Cliffs are Edward M. Gibbs of Sheffield, England; Edward E. Rand and C. H. McMillan of St. Louis, and Mrs. H. W. Hayes of Chicago.

Miss Mount of New York, who is to be the maid of honor at the marriage of Miss Bleecker to Capt. Waymouth of the British Army, on July 29, gave a luncheon yesterday at the Jamestown Club in honor of the prospective bride. Capt. Waymouth, who has just arrived at Jamestown, was one of the guests.

Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer of Boston are at their cottage on Bellevue Avenue.

Frederick C. Havemeyer returned from New York to-night and is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Harry O. Havemeyer, Jr., at Lawnfield.

The steam yachts Idalia and Duquesne, schoonsr yachts Marguerite and Latona, and sloop yachts Elin and Nashua have arrived here.

BAR HARBOR HAPPENINGS.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, July 16.—Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gould arrivsd here to-day. They sailed in their yacht as far as Portland and ran down by train to make arrangements for a cottage for August. With them are Dwight C. Harris of New York and N. A. Campbsll. The party will go back to-morrow. Later in the month the Goulds will be the guests here of Gen. and Mrs. Samuel Thomas.

Mrs. J. J. Emery of New York entertained at dinner to-night. The guests were Count and Countess Langier Villars, Mrs. C. Francis Winthrop, Mrs. Jamss W. Gerard, Mrs. Morris, Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer, Mrs. Henry D. Knowlton, Mrs. Charles I. Alexander, Mrs. Samuel Thomas, Miss Taylor, Mrs. Levi Z. Leiter, Miss Dennison, Mrs. De Grasse Fox, Mrs. H. Thorndike, and Mrs. J. Madison Taylor.

Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Cassatt came to-night. The Cassatts are to occupy Old Farm, the Dorr property, on the Schooner Head Road. Mr. Cassatt brought with him some of his prize-winning horses.

Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard will leave here Friday for New York, whence she is to sail for Europe.

James A. Garland, Jr., of New York arrived here to-day. Mrs. Garland is at her cottage, The Barnacles.

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt will arrive hers Friday.

Miss M. Jennings of New York and Miss M. Sheahan of New York arrived to-day.

New York arrivals to-day included Miss Julia De L. Coster, Miss F. E. Hyde, S. M. Hyde, and Charlss E. Davis.

According to the tax list just issued, George W. Vanderbilt and John S. Kennedy are the heaviest payers to the town treasury.

NEWPORT SERVANT HURT.

Cutting Follows Quarrel at the Residence of E. J. Berwind.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 16.—E. J. Berwind, who has had more than the usual amount of annoyance this Summer with his house servants, having experienced two strikes which involved a practically complete change of all the employes in the house, has had still further trouble.

Last evening while dinner was being prepared an altercation occurred in the pantry in which the "second" man and several of the other servants participated, and as a result of which the "second" man was cut sevsral times, apparently with a carving knife.

He is now in the charge of a physician, and his face will probably be disfigured for life on account of the cuts he received, and he may possihly lose his eyesight. The matter has been reported to the police.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

Sullivan—Bisbee.

Miss Ada Bisbee, the daughter of Mrs. M. A. Bisbee, was married to Dr. Eugene Cornelius Sullivan of Ann Arbor, Mich., at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, yesterday. Relatives and intimate friends only were present at the ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. William Van Ingen of Millburn, N. J. The hride wore white satin and lace. Her maid of honor was her sister, Miss Genevieve Bisbee. Percy Sullivan was his hrother's hest man, and the ushers were Dr. J. S. Sadler, Dr. F. L. Baer, Ralph Bisbee, and Thomas M. Cleland.

Barling—Roudez.

Yillard Wiuthrop Barling, a New York newspaper man, and Miss Maud Roudez, formerly a member of the Metropolitan Opera House Company, whose engagement was only made public on Monday evening, were married yesterday afternoon at "the Little Church Around ths Corner." Mr. and Mrs. Barling left at 3 o'clock for the Catskills, where tbey will spend their honeymoon.

Hopkinson—Patterson.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., July 16.—Edwin Bent Hopkinson of Orange and Miss Jennie Esther Patterson of Red Bank were married this afternoon at the home of the bride's father, Arthur A. Patterson. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. John B. Haines, pastor of ths First Methodist Church. The bride was dressed in white silk mulle, trimmed with lace. Mr. and Mrs. Hopkinson will live in Orange.

D. OGDEN MILLS GETS HOME.

Extension of Time for East Channel Dredging Contractors.

D. Ogden Mills, who has been abroad on a six-weeks' pisasure trip, returned yesterday on the Whits Star liner Oceanic. Mr. Mills, who, with Gen. Sam Thomas and others is financing the work of dredging the East Channel, which runs from the Narrows to the sea, for which Andrew Onderdonk has the contract, said that the channel would he made as originally called for in the contract, hut they had been granted an extension of time.

Others who arrived on the Oceanic were Joseph Pulitzer, Lyman Whittier, and Admiral Yamanouchi of the Japanese Navy, who has been in England on official husiness and is now on his way home.

MRS. JOSEPHINE ANDERSON DEAD.

Sister-In-Law of E. Ellery Anderson Expires In London.

Ellery O. Anderson received a cable message from London yesterday announcing the sudden death in that city of his mother, Mrs. Josephine Allen Anderson. Mrs. Anderson sailed from New York two weeks ago on the Holland-American liner Statendam and had heen in London only a few days. The cable announcing her death did not give any particulars as to its cause.

Mrs. Anderson was about fifty-eight years of age and was married thirty-one years ago to Edward H. Anderson, a brother of E. Ellery Anderson of this city. Mr. Anderson died twenty-two years ago. Three children survive Mrs. Anderson, Ellery O. Anderson, a lawyer, of 25 Broad Street and the Misses J. Angela Anderson and Harriet A. Anderson.

The body will be brought to New York for burial.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

William Miles.

William Miles, one of the oldest residents of New York, who was identified prominently with banking and other business interests in this city for many years, died suddenly yesterday morning in his home at 134 Keap Street, Brooklyn. He was eighty-nine years of age. His death was due to advanced age and the effects of the heat. A widow and three children survive him. A son, William Miles, Jr., is a member of the real estate firm of Miles & Helfer. One daughter is the wife of Dr. Warren A. James of Brooklyn, and the other is the wife of William H. Carter, real estate agent in Brooklyn.

Mr. Miles was a native of St. Fagns, Walss. He engaged in the leather business in New York, hut the business of banking attracted his attention early, and to the latter he devoted most of his energies. He was one of the original incorporators of the Nassau Bank, and from 1852 till 1878 he was a Director of that institution. He founded the Sixpenny Savings Bank, of which he became President.

Besides his banking interests, Mr. Miles became associated with a number of other commercial enterprises. He was ons of the original incorporatora of the Hamilton Fire Insurance Company, of which he was a Director from the time of its incorporation in 1852 till his death. He was also one of the incorporators of the Cypress Hills Cemetery, of which he was President when he died, and in which he was the largest individual owner. He was the owner of considerable real estate in the City of New York, and also of large coal interests in and around Scranton, Penn.

About twenty years ago Mr. Miles retired from active business, hut continued to take a keen interest in the various institutions and societies with which hs was connected. He was a member of St. David's Society, of Ionic Lodge, F. and A. M., and of the Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen. He was noted for his benevolent and philanthropic work in this city. His wealth was considerable, and in his will are several large bequests for philanthropic purposes.

Timothy Y. Brown.

Timothy Y. Brown, head of the metropolitan insurance agency firm of T. Y. Brown & Co., died on Tuesday at his Summer home at Chappaquiddick Island, off Edgartown, Mass., at the age of sixty-six years. When twenty years old he was teller of the Mechanics and Traders' Bank and two years later he became Secretary of the Tradesmen's Fire Insurance Company, whose business was reinsured in the Standard Fire Insurance Company of London in 1882, Mr. Brown becoming the latter's United States manager. Since the withdrawal of the Standard of London from this country Mr. Brown had conducted a local and general agency business. He was a Director of the Lloyds Plate Glass Insurance Company and a member of the Downtown Association and the Underwriters' Club. He leaves a son, Samuel T. Brown, and a daughter, Mrs. Charles H. Davis.

Miss Eleanor Calvert.

BALTIMORE, July 16.—Miss Eleanor Calvert died at Mount Airy, Md., to-day, aged eighty-one. Her death resulted from the injuries she received on July 5 by being burned by a lamp on which she fell during an attack of vertigo. After extinguishing the flames she lay in a helpless condition for twelve hours, and the exposure hastened her death. Miss Calvert was the daughter of Edward H. Calvert, who wss a son of Benedict and a grandson of the last Lord Baltimore. Miss Calvert survived her brother, Dr. Cecilius Baltimore Calvert, with whom she had always lived, by about fifteen months, he having died at the age of ninety-five years.

Isaac P. S. Briant.

Isaac P. S. Briant, who died on Tuesday morning in his home at 207 Halsey Street, Brooklyn, was born more than eighty years ago. His death was due to apoplexy. On the evening previous to his collapse he had been out to look at a news ticker for the results of that day's baseball games. He was one of the oldest Republicans in Brooklyn, and he numbered Senator Platt among his good friends. When Brooklyn became a city he was its first Tax Collector. Afterward he was in the State Treasurer's office at Albany. Later he came to New York and got a position in the Post Office. He left there to go to the Sub-Treasury, where he remained for twenty-nine years, retiring in April, 1901. He was an Odd Fellow.

The Rev. Samuel Colgate.

The Rev. Samuel Colgate, who died yesterday at Seagate, was born thirty-four years ago in Norwich, Conn. He was graduated from Yale in 1891, and later took a theological course at Colgate Seminary. He married Edith Buckingham Hall of Buffalo, and went abroad for a year, spending the greater part of the time studying at the University of Berlin. On his return he was engaged for some time in mission work in this city, and in 1899 went to East Aurora to assume the pastorate of the First Presbyterian Church. The funeral is to be on Saturday at 1:30 P. M. from the residence of his brother, Gilbert Colgate, at 306 West Seventy-sixth Street.

Mrs. Thomas M. Patterson.

DENVER, Col., July 16.—Mrs. Thomas M. Patterson, wife of United States Senator Patterson of Colorado, died this evening of nervous prostration.

Mrs. Patterson was a nativs of this State, having heen prior to her marriage Miss Kate Grafton of Watertown. She married Senator Patterson in 1863. They have one child, Mrs. R. C. Campbell.

Obituary Notes.

Capt. HORACE C. LANPHEAR, one of the oldest and best known of the Long Island Sound steamboat Captains, died yesterday of apoplexy, at Waterford, Conn. He was in command of the Norwich Line of steamers for thirty-four years.

Mrs. EFFIE GIFFORD, wife of C. E. Gifford, C. B., Fleet Paymaster of the Royal Navy, and daughter of the late M. A. Neef of Chicago, died in London yesterday from pneumonia after a short illness.

RIENZI DEVYR died on Tuesday in his home, at 70 Suydam Street, Brooklyn. He was fifty-one years old, and a son of the late Thomas A. Devyr, who was the editor and publisher of The Williamsburg Daily Post, the first daily paper published in that section of Brooklyn. May A. Devyr, (Madeline S. Bridges,) a magazine writer, is a sister, and George Devyr, a song writer, is a brother of Rienzi Devyr.

Mrs. CHARLESETTA M. FISHER, widow of Fisher Ames Fisher, died in her home at 239 Emerson Place, Brooklyn, on Monday night. She was horn in Newburg eighty-two years ago, and was a descendant of Aeltje Brackonle, who, it has been said, erected the first residence in the old town of Breuekiln in 1640. Her husband, Fisher Ames Fisher, was one of the founders of the Produce Exchange. He died about nine years ago.

Business Notices.

MISSOULA. TETONKA.
E & W. Two New Collars. E. & W.

MARRIED.

PICKERING—MONTGOMERY.—On July 16, 1902, at St. John's Chapel, by the Rev. F. J. Keech, Arthur Donovan Pickering to Clara, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John R. Montgomery.

DIED.

ANDERSON.—At London, England, suddenly, on July 15, Josephine Allen Anderson, widow of Edward H. Anderson.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

BROWN.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, June 15, 1902, Timothy Y. Brown of Bergen Point, N. J., in the 67th year of his age.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

COLGATE.—At Sea Gate, N. Y., on Wednesday, July 16, 1902, Rev. Samuel of East Aurora, N. Y., in his 34th year.
Funeral Saturday, July 19, at 1:30 P. M., at 306 West 76th St., New York. Interment at convenience of family.

FALLS.—On Tuesday, July 15, 1902, at Jamestown, R. I., of paralysis, Georgiana Feltus, widow of De Witt Clinton Falls, Sr., deceased, and daughter of the late Peter Gassner.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

FERRIS.—At Westchester, New York City, on Tuesday, July 15, 1902, Anna Williams, widow of Claiborne Ferris, in the 86th year of her age.
Funeral at her late residence, Westchester, on Friday, July 18, at a quarter past three. Carriages will be in waiting at the Westchester station on arrival of the

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
July 16	803,833
To date this year	93,507,828
Corresponding date last year	184,886,350

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

July 16	$2,671,500
To date this year	$519,353,900
Corresponding date last year	$667,155,720

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 2½@3½ per cent.; at three months, 4½ per cent.; at six months, 5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½@4¾ per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Ice pf	7/8	Erie 2d pf	1½
Am. Linseed	3/8	G. A. Fuller Co	2⅝
Am. Locom. pf	5/8	Gt. North. pf	1
Am. Sugar	5/8	Hock. Valley	½
Ann Arbor pf	1	Int. Paper	½
At., T. & S. F.	5/8	Kan. City So	5/8
At., T. & S. F. pf	½	Kan. City So. pf	1
B'klyn R. T.	1¼	Louis. & Nash	½
Cent. of N. J.	3	Manhattan	1¼
Ches. & Ohio	4⅜	Met. Street Ry	1¼
Chi. & Alton	3⅜	Met. Sec. Sub. Rects	2
Chi. & Alton pf	⅝	Mo., Kan. & T.	½
Chi. Gt. West	½	Mo., K. & T. pf	⅝
Chi. Gt. W. pf., A.	⅝	Nat. Lead	⅝
Chi., M. & St. P.	⅝	N. Y. Central	2⅛
Chi. Term. Trans	½	N. Y., O. & W.	½
Chi. Term. Tr. pf	1	Norf. & West	1
Chi. Un. Tract.	⅝	Pullman	6
C., C., C. & St. L.	½	Reading	⅝
Col. Fuel & I.	3⅜	Reading 1st pf	⅝
Col. Southern	1¼	Reading 2d pf	1
Col. So. 1st pf	1	Rep. Steel	½
Col. So. 2d pf	1¼	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf	1½
Col. & H. C. & I.	1	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf	¾
Consol. Gas	⅜	St. L. & S. F.	½
Con. Tobacco pf	½	St. L. S. W.	1
Corn Products	½	Southern Pacific	1¼
Corn. Prod. pf	1	Southern Railway	⅝
Del. & Hudson	1½	Southern Ry. pf	½
Den. & Rio G.	½	Tenn. Coal & I.	2⅝
Den. & S. W. pf	1	Texas & Pacific	1½
Detroit Southern	⅜	Texas Pac. L. Tr.	⅜
Det. City Gas	1⅛	Third Avenue	1
Dul., S. S. & A. pf	1¼	Tol., St. L. & W.	1
Erie	½	U. S. Steel pf	½
Erie 1st pf	1⅝	Wis. Central	½

Stocks Declined.

Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	½	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	½
Dist. of Am. pf.	⅝	M. pf.	½
Ft. W. & D. City	1	Nash. C. & St. L.	⅜
Gen. Electric	1	Va.-Car. Chem.	⅜
Iowa Central pf	1	West. Union	1
Kan. & Mich.	⅜	W. & L. E. 1st pf	½

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

C., M. & St. P., M. P. Div. 5s	1½	Hous. & T. 1st 5s	1
Cin., Day. & I. 1st	1	Int. & G. N. 2d	1⅞
Erie 1st con. 7s	1½	N. Y. & Q. Co. El. L., H. & P. 6s	1

Bonds Declined.

Det., M. & M. l. g. 2½s	4½	Norf. & West. gen. 6s	1

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Close to 900,000 shares were traded in on the Stock Exchange yesterday, and throughout the list there was not merely strength, but a strength pronounced and aggressive. The list is long of stocks that went up more than a whole point; advances of 2 per cent. and more were numerous. Chicago and Alton, Chesapeake and Ohio, Atchison, Southern Pacific, and Brooklyn Rapid Transit were the notable issues. In all of them commission house buying was on a large scale, reflecting confidence that seemed wholly free from any hesitation. In few parts of the market does professional manipulation show; disagreeable market elements are certainly not conspicuous; influencing factors are wholesome.

European buying of stocks continues, though the transactions are not yet on a scale large enough to challenge much attention—the important fact being that buying does appear, that finally the tendency at London and elsewhere in Europe is to take hold of American securities. So extraordinary is the difference of yield to investors that careful students of the international financial situation do not at all hesitate in expressing the belief that foreign buying once begun must develop rapidly. What is universally recognized is that Europe is practically bare of American stocks. Their own securities show double declines—loss in market value and shrinkage as dividend payers.

In yesterday's market about 65,000 shares of the United States Steel Corporation stocks were traded in, both issues maintaining their recent moderate advance, adding fractionally thereto. In these stocks with especial clearness is shown the new buying disposition of the public. Commission house transactions accounted for the great bulk of yesterday's purchases. And in these Steel stocks notably is disclosed the growing European favor toward American investments. One Wall Street banking house ships by one steamer this week over 10,000 shares of United States Steel common to a single London correspondent.

And there can be no occasion for wonder that investors abroad as well as at home should be attracted to Steel Corporation issues—having before them the phenomenal figures marshaled in the affidavit of President Schwab just presented in the Chancery Court of New Jersey. His carefully considered review of the great corporation's situation and outlook discloses a prosperity far beyond the rosiest dreams of most enthusiastic believers in the property. Last year's extraordinary record is surpassed. Not only are dividends earned, but tremendous surpluses are available. In another particular is the affidavit of Mr. Schwab of exceptional consequence—in the detail of it, in the scheduled presentation wherein he makes a summary of the corporation's producing mills. The schedule goes explicitly and thoroughly into the number and character of its steel-making plants. And this is in answer to accusations made only in the most general way by threatening litigants who are revealed as having but recently acquired the few shares of stock upon which they base their complaint of damage, and that stock obtained since the stock conversion plan was adopted—a large majority of this complaining stock having actually voted at a shareholders' meeting in favor of the adoption of the plan now assailed. Such an exhibit is endurable for the reason that it permits an answer so specific, complete, and convincing.

Had conspirators really sought to develop a situation for their own extinction it would have required genius to have conspired so well.

Against President Schwab's sworn statement, against his detailed schedules, of scant account can be the off-hand declarations of an "expert" with such talent for modesty that he has waited for a "Buccaneer" to introduce him into court along with complainants who are exposed as having just bought stock to get the complaining chance. Things of this sort were done better in the days of the Union Pacific hold-up, in Metropolitan and Consolidated Gas purifying times. The Buccaneer's quondam partners will be ashamed of him.

TWO MARKET FEATURES.

The features of yesterday's market were the remarkable advances in the prices of two of the low-priced shares—Chesapeake and Ohio and Chicago and Alton. The former, which lately has been very quiet, (as, indeed, has been Alton,) rose no less than 4⅝ points on dealings in 65,000 shares, and closed at the highest price of the day. The latter at one time was up 4¼ points, and, on profit taking—having risen nearly 3 points on the day previous—closed a point lower, for a net gain of 3⅛, on transactions involving 78,000 shares. The two stocks were easily the most active on the list, furnishing one-sixth of the entire market transactions.

In respect to Chesapeake there was absolutely no news—that is, so far as could be learned—to explain the buying, which was on the floor pronounced to be of the best character. In some quarters the talk was of a probable increase in the dividend, while in others it was suggested that the announcement that a general coal strike was improbable might have prompted the purchases.

The head of one of the banking houses conspicuous in the upward movement, when asked for an explanation for the rise, said:

"We are buying Chesapeake on merit—not on any 'deal' talk. The system is earning very largely and is now in splendid physical condition, having in the last few years spent large sums of money for improvements and betterments. I know of my own personal knowledge that W. K. Vanderbilt has been steadily buying the stock, without bidding it up, for over a year. The security is cheap and ought to sell much higher. It will follow 'Three C's'—you mark what I say."

Concerning Alton, it was much harder to trace the source of the purchases, which were most aggressive. That the Harriman pool was active is, however, certain; but Western houses were probably the largest buyers.

It may be laugbed aside as ridiculous, but in some well-informed quarters it is said that a change in the control of the property is pending.

As far as can be learned there is no truth in the report that a small dividend payment on the common stock is contemplated.

On the floor of the Exchange it is said that the brokers who are buying are predicting that the common stock will follow the common stock of Union Pacific, Northern Pacific, and Atchison, and surely mount higher.

STEEL TRADE PROSPERITY.

On the Stock Exchange yesterday the shares of all the steel companies were strong, being no doubt influenced by the excellent report of the Tennessee Coal Company and, more largely, by the remarkable array of facts and figures set out by President Schwab in his affidavit presented to the courts in connection with the pending litigation against the United States Steel Corporation.

The shares of the trust rose fractionally on buying chiefly, it was said, by syndicate interests. Tennessee Coal rose over 2 points; while Republic Steel stocks were in much better demand than for some weeks. It is said that the forthcoming semi-annual report of the company will make a very handsome showing.

In Colorado Fuel, the shorts were given an uncomfortable hour of it between 2 and 3 o'clock, when the price was advanced sharply 3¾ points. John W. Gates says he will have control of the property for the annual meeting in August.

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Apropos of the strength of the steel stocks, the following review of the iron and metal trades will be published to-day by The Iron Age:

The foundry iron markets continue to suffer from the scarcity which has characterized this branch for some time past. The Birmingham furnaces, it is true, are resuming, but it will take some time before they are again up to capacity and are making the regular grades. The Lehigh Valley is under constant pressure on account of the anthracite strike, while in the Central West furnaces are blowing out because of scarcity of coke. The pig iron famine, it would seem, will dominate the whole industry for some time to come, and must have its decided influence upon the supply of steel also.

There has been a fair movement of pig iron for forward delivery. There have been sales of this character of foundry iron in Chicago, of 20,000 tons of malleable Bessemer at Pittsburg, and of 10,000 tons of basic at Pittsburg.

Another movement is under way to consolidate the merchant furnaces of the Central West and options on a number of the most important plants have been secured. The future of tha individual merchant furnaces, should there be a falling off in the demand, is calculated to make co-operation an end to be desired.

Steel billets are easier, partly because of the lower prices at which foreign steel is being offered and partly because of resales. Chicago reports sales of 4,000 tons of foreign at $31 to $31.25.

It appears that the published reports of tha sales for 1903 effected by the steel rail mills have been somewhat exaggerated. We are advised on the best of authority that thus far they aggregate 850,000 tons, not including the Pachio mill, concerning whose commitment little is known.

Reports relative to the plate trade are extremely favorable, and some of the mills are taken care of now into the second quarter of next year. Some good additional orders have been placed.

The structural branch is in an extraordinary position and business continues to roll in. It is estimated that about 60,000 tons of railroad bridge work has been booked for delivery during the second, third, and fourth quarters of 1903. This includes two large orders, one for 25,000 tons and another for 14,000 tons. An interesting contract taken this week is for an enormous power house at St. Louis to be built by the Amalgamated Lighting and Traction Companies of that city, who are getting ready for the fair. Another large power plant for which the structural material has been placed is that at Brunot Island, near Pittsburg.

From the wire industry coma reports of a good demand from manufacturing customers. An interesting series of transactions is tha closing of season contracts for weaving wire for wire cloth. About 5,000 tons has been placed, tha annual consumption of the country ranging between 8,000 and 9,000 tons.

During the current week there will probably be some interesting developments in tha tin plate trade, which may affect importations.

Spelter at the present time is the banner metal. The advance has continued until 5 cents at St. Louis is within touch. Copper is easing off.

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT.

The further advance in Brooklyn Rapid Transit yesterday was on buying largely by Harriman brokers, the stock advancing to a higher price than recorded for some time.

The latest report in the Street is that, with the consent of the Flower interests, E. H. Harriman is buying largely into the property, the suggestion being that this is in connection with a pending deal with Long Island Railroad directly or with the Pennsylvania Railroad, which controls the Long Island system.

At Flower & Co.'s and at Mr. Harriman's office no information could be gotten on the subject. The Street, however, believes that some important developments are pending, having in mind the very large bond issue recently authorized by the company, the full reason for which has not yet been disclosed.

TEXAS PACIFIC.

Gould brokers were the largest buyers of Texas Pacific yesterday, the issue advancing substantially.

An officer of the company says: "The altogether favorable cotton crop outlook and the betterment in corn crop conditions along our lines are the bullish factors."

COPPER DIVIDEND TO-DAY.

To-day is the day set for the meeting of the Directors of Amalgamated Copper to act on the quarterly dividend.

A report was current in the Street yesterday that the dividend would be 1 per cent., but there does not seem to be any foundation for the report. While officials of the company will not talk, it is understood that the dividend will be one-half of 1 per cent.—the same as was declared last quarter.

LOW-PRICED SHARES ACTIVE.

One of the striking features of yesterday's market was the extension of interest to the low-priced securities, while the higher-priced shares were somewhat less active than lately has been the case. Among the more active of the cheaper stocks were the Altons, the Erie, the Readings, Ontario and Western, the steel stocks, Texas Pacific, Brooklyn Rapid Transit, Great Western, St. Louis and San Francisco, Chesapeake and Ohio, the Wabashes, and Southern Pacific.

The opinion in the Street seemed to be that in the advance of the high-class stocks good low-priced shares had been unwarrantably neglected, and that the time is now due for them to be taken in hand.

It is contended, too, that the public can be induced to come into the market by advancing the cheaper stocks, which not only are still relatively low, but require much less money to carry them on margin.

TENNESSEE COAL.

The advance in Tennessee Coal was on buying prompted by the very excellent statement of earnings of the company for the quarter and half year ended June 30. The figures follow:

	Quarter Ended June 30.	Half Year Ended June 30.
Gross profits from operation	$655,966	$1,234,981
Fixed charges	181,547	392,202
Net profits	$474,419	$842,779
Sinking and replacement funds	114,668	233,001
Balance applicable to dividends	$359,751	$609,778
Dividends on preferred stock at 8 per cent. per annum	8,277	13,243
Surplus	$351,474	$596,535

The surplus of $596,535 reported for the half year is equal to about 3 per cent. on the common stock or at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

SOME GENERAL ISSUES.

The buying of the coal stocks was on the growing belief that there will be no general coal strike, and that the end of the anthracite strike itself is near at band. It was commented upon as perhaps not without significance that coincident with the return of James J. Hill to the city there was activity at advancing prices in the shares of the Erie. Mr. Hill is known to hold very bullish views on the future of this property, and, with Mr. Harriman and Mr. Morgan, to have far-reaching plans for its development.

The feature in the Vanderbilt shares was the sharp advance in the price of New York Central, which rose over 2 points. The movement was regarded as purely manipulative and without the backing of the Vanderbilts—this because the other Vanderbilt shares failed utterly to respond to the movement in New York Central. It is pointed out that any real Vanderbilt buying carries the junior issues along with it.

Standard Oil interests were declared to be the buyers of Fuller Construction Company, which rose over 2 points. The earnings of the company are said to be very large.

Morgan brokers were most active in Southern Railway, which was stronger than for some weeks.

The continuing excellent crop news led to further purchases of the Grangers, with consequent advances in Atchison, St. Paul, Union Pacific, and Southern Pacific. Rock Island and Missouri Pacific showed signs of profit taking.

The six-point rise in Pullman was on the execution of a 200-share order. There is little of the stock on the market, now that it is known that there is shortly to be a large cash dividend out of the proceeds of the sale of the company's lands at Pullman.

LONDON'S OPERATIONS.

London was a fairly considerable factor in this market yesterday, dealing, all told, in about 35,000 shares, of which 25,000 were purchases.

The heaviest buying was in the steel stocks, this being attributed to Morgan interests.

It is said that London is heavily short of American stocks, through calls made some time ago at lower figures.

PREDICTING HIGHER PRICES.

An official of one of the large National banks, discussing the stock market position with a NEW YORK TIMES representative yesterday, said:

"Unless I am very much mistaken, we are in for a big bull market and much higher prices. So long as the corn keeps growing as it is—this assuring the biggest crop in the history of the country—there will be little consolation for the bears on the market, who are notoriously pessimistic. All the promises now are for another period of remarkable prosperity and business activity, with railroads and industries piling up increases upon increases in earnings.

"Of course such a state of affairs must find reflection on the stock market. Already the wise men in the financial district are beginning to anticipate all these things, which, of course, mean new and increased dividends and the like. There is reason, and to spare, for bullishness."

CHICAGO INTEREST'S ACTIVE.

Houses with Chicago connections were more active yesterday on the stock market than at any time in recent weeks, buying largely of the coal stocks, Alton, Southern Railway, and the steel stocks.

It was said that the termination of the corn corner, freeing a great deal of money and removing all fear of any disastrous results, was the chief factor influencing to the renewed activity.

NO BANK STOCK INCREASE.

A report was current in Wall Street yesterday that the First National Bank purposes shortly to increase its capital stock. Inquiry at the bank met with this reply:

"There is not a word of truth in the report. Wager all the money you can that it isn't so."

NEW CUSTOM HOUSE OFFICE.

Announcement was made yesterday of the creation of a new position in the Custom House, to wit, that of counsel to the Collector. The announcement came in the following statement:

The Treasury Department has authorized the temporary appointment of Francis E. Hamilton to the position of counsel to the Collector of Customs, to be placed in charge of the law division of the Custom House. Mr. Hamilton is a leading lawyer of Oswego, N. Y., with twenty-six years of practice, and for the past seven years has been Corporation Counsel of that city. It is expected at the Custom House that the position will shortly be made permanent.

It is said that the duties of the counsel will be practically the same as those heretofore performed by the Deputy Collector in charge of the law division, Col. Dudley F. Phelps, who has just resigned.

HANNIS DISTILLING DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors of the Hannis Distilling Company has declared a dividend of 20 per cent. from the net earnings of the fiscal year. The net earnings for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902, were $233,886, an increase of $18,166 over the net earnings for the year ended June 30, 1901, and an increase of $106,917 over the year 1900. The surplus of the company on June 30, 1902, was $320,375.

This is one of the constituent companies of the Distilling Company of America, which owns its entire capital stock.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE BONDS.

The subscription books for the $10,500,000 Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company first consolidated mortgage fifty-year 4 per cent. gold bonds will be opened at 10 o'clock A. M. to-day at the offices of Brown Brothers & Co., Hallgarten & Co., and Vermilye & Co. The bonds are the unsold portion of $13,750,000, and are offered at 100½ and accrued interest, payable July 24, at which time the bonds will be ready for delivery.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Reports from Sydney, B. C., that a syndicate is being formed in England to acquire and develop coal properties adjoining those of the Dominion Company.

Statement from Syracuse that the Syracuse Trust Company is being formed with a proposed capital of $300,000 and a surplus of $150,000.

Incorporation in Maine of the Stone Telegraph and Telephone Company with a capital of $10,000,000.

Capital stock of the Westchester (Penn.) Railway increased from $60,000 to $1,000,000.

According to Pittsburg dispatches, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has officially announced its intention to build a large plant for repairing steel cars at Altoona.

Trolley line proposed from Middlefield, Ohio, to Sharon, Penn.

Meeting of axe manufacturers in this city yesterday to consider a proposition to consolidate their properties.

Special meeting of the stockholders of the Boston Elevated Railway called for July 23, to authorize an increase in the capital stock from $10,000,000 to $15,000,000.

Macon (Ga.) Consolidated Street Railroad and the Macon Electric Light and Railway Company to be consolidated and operated under the direction of the Railways and Light Company of America.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2½@3½ per cent., closing at 3 per cent.; majority of the day's loans at 3 per cent.

Time money, 4½ per cent. for sixty days to five months, and 5 per cent. for six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 4¼@4¾ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4½@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $272,756,139; balances, $11,890,654; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $984,977.

Money on call in London, 2¼@2½ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 2½ per cent. for short and 2 7-16@2½ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was firm. Posted rates were $4.86 for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand. Rates for actual business were: Sixty days, $4.85⅝; demand, $4.87⅝; cables, $4.88¼; commercial bills, $4.85¼.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.17½ less 1-16@5.18⅛ and 5.15⅝ less 1-16@5.15⅝; reichsmarks, 95 and 95 5-16@95⅜; guilders, 40@40 1-16 and 40 3-16@40¼.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—30c discount. Boston—Par. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, $1 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, 75c discount for $1,000; selling, 75c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c; telegraphic, 15c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 17.—There was no revival of active business on the Stock Exchange yesterday, says The Times in its City article to-day, but the tone was again good except in home rails. South Africans fell a little toward the close. Foreigns were firm, especially Turkish.

American rails were again active, but prices were somewhat irregular. Profit taking in Atchison and Union Pacific caused slight declines, but a disposition was shown to buy lower-priced shares, especially those recently depressed, including United States Steel, Erie, and Southern.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, July 16.—Money was in good demand to-day and supplies were limited. Easier conditions are anticipated soon. Discounts were fairly steady.

Business on the Stock Exchange was more cheerful, with the cessation of forced selling and the better tendency on the Continental Bourses. Gilt-edged securities were firm. Home rails were dull, the dividends announced being below anticipations. Americans opened dull and hardened. They were mostly above parity, but dealings were few. Prices closed steady. Grand Trunks reacted owing to lack of support. Rio Tintos were firm. The feature in foreigns was the demand for Turks, which were absorbed by Paris. Kafirs were easier and irregular.

Closing prices: Consols for money, 96; Consols for account, 96⅛; Anaconda, 5⅛; Atchison, 90; Atchison pf, 103¾; Baltimore & Ohio, 111½; Canadian Pacific, 138⅜; Chesapeake & Ohio, 50⅜; Chicago Great Western, 30¾; Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, 187¼; Denver & Rio Grande, 44½; Denver & Rio Grand pf, 94¼; Erie, 38½; Erie 1st pf, 70¾; Erie 2d pf, 54; Illinois Central, 169½; Louisville & Nashville, 144; Missouri, Kansas & Texas, 29; Missouri Kansas & Texas pf, 60; New York Central, 163; Norfolk & Western, 59⅜; Norfolk & Western pf, 95½; Ontario & Western, 33¾; Pennsylvania, 79⅛; Reading, 34⅜; Reading 1st pf, 44; Reading 2d pf, 36½; Southern Railway, 38⅜; Southern Railway pf, 99; Southern Pacific, 68⅛; Union Pacific, 110½; Union Pacific pf, 93¼; United States Steel, 41¼; United States Steel pf, 93½; Wabash, 30¾; Wabash pf, 46¾; Spanish fours, 80⅝; Rand Mines, 12; De Beers def, 22⅞; bar silver steady, 24 7-16d per ounce; money, 2¼@2½ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2⅝@2 7-16 per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for three months bills is 2 7-16@2½ per cent.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £50,000.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 36.85; Lisbon, 28; Rome, 1.25; Buenos Ayres, 130.70.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, July 16.—Prices on the Bourse to-day were firmer, especially Parquet stocks, the strength of Spanish 4s and Turks stimulating all sections. A few realizations caused irregularity, but the market closed with a good undertone. Spanish 4s were buoyed up by the reported understanding between the Bank of Spain and the Spanish Minister of Finance. Turks rose sharply. Russian industrials hardened and closed higher. Tractions were firm. Rio Tintos improved substantially, with the rally in copper in New York. Kafirs opened firm; but reacted on English selling orders.

Three per cent. rentes, 101f 22½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 15½c for checks.

Spanish 4s, 81.12.

BERLIN, July 16.—Business was quiet on the Boerse to-day and prices were firm, owing to the favorable crop prospects and the ease of money. Dynamite Trust shares were in good demand, apparently due to the opposition to the proposed coast duty on the part of the Transvaal Chamber of Mines. Spanish 4s and Turks were strong on Paris advices. Canadian Pacifics hardened as a result of advices from New York. Exchange on London, 20 marks 48 pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 1½ per cent.; three months' bills, 1⅝ per cent.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 16.—New York exchange to-day was 30 cents discount. Time and call loans, 4½ to 5 per cent. Local stocks showed a firm tone to-day, but the market as a whole was narrow; the advances for the most part being limited to fractions. Carbon common sold at 29¾, and Can common at 11⅞, and the preferred at 54⅝. Biscuit was firm around 48, and Diamond Match around 135. There were a few sales of Metropolitan Elevated preferred at 92. Complete transactions were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
330	American Can	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞
145	American Can pf	54½	54	54
10	Amer. Straw Board rcts.	32½	32½	32½
60	Cblcago Title & Trust	130	129½	129½
20	Chicago City Railway	207¾	207¾	207¾
10	Chicago Telephone	169	169	169
135	Chicago Union Traction	15⅝	15½	15⅝
100	Chicago Union Traction pf	48	48	48
125	Diamond Match	135	135	135
50	Lake Street Elevated	10½	10½	10½
100	Met. Elevated pf	92	92	92
185	National Biscuit	48⅝	48⅜	48½
190	National Biscuit pf	106½	106½	106½
903	National Carbon com	29¾	29½	29½
15	National Carbon pf	102	102	102
214	Quaker Oats	76	75	75
51	Swift	140	137	137

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Trading on the curb yesterday continued to show a broadening tendency and prices in general were firm. A few substantial gains were recorded, in Northern Securities, Standard Oil, and Trenton Potteries common, while Tennessee Copper and White Knob Copper showed the greatest declines.

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STANDARD OIL sold up 5 points and closed for the day with a net gain of 4 points on trading in 150 shares.

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TRENTON POTTERIES common made a new high record, selling up to 20, on the purchase of only 300 shares.

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NORTHERN SECURITIES was again in good demand, and on sales of over 2,000 shares rose to 105⅜, the last sale being at 105¼, a gain of one-half a point.

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MANHATTAN TRANSIT was again the most active stock, the trading being at prices slightly above those of Tuesday.

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TENNESSEE COPPER declined over a point, though sales of only 500 shares were made. White Knob and Greene Consolidated were also lower.

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The principal transactions reported in the outside market yesterday, with the high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
300	American Can pf	54	54	54
200	American Elevated	1¼	1¼	1¼
300	Am. Light & Traction	37	36	37
100	Am. Writing Paper pf	3¼	3¼	3¼
300	Am. Writing Paper pf	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
2,500	Bay State Gas	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100	British Columbia Cop	7¼	7¼	7¼
100	California Copper	½	½	½
100	Camden Land	½	½	½
100	Cent. Foundry pf	11½	11½	11½
300	Cons. Refrigerating	5¼	5¼	5¼
200	Cons. Storage Battery	18⅝	18½	18½
100	Denver Union Water	35	35	35
100	Elec. Lead Reduction	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
200	Electric Vehicle pf	14	14	14
305	Greene Cons. Copper	27	26½	27
100	Havana Commercial	19½	19½	19½
11,700	Manhattan Transit	7¾	7⅜	7⅜
400	Markeen Copper	⅝	⅝	⅝
600	Montreal & Bost. Cop	2¾	2½	2⅝
10	New Orleans St. Ry. w.i.	10½	10¼	10½
2,300	Northern Securities	105⅜	104⅝	105¼
300	Otis Elevator	38	37¼	37¼
100	San Fran. pf., w. i.	63¼	63¼	63¼
100	Seaboard Air Line	26¾	26½	26¾
450	Seaboard Air Line pf	47	46¾	46¾
100	Syracuse Lighting	25	25	25
20	Syracusa Lighting pf	87½	87½	87½
150	Standard Oil	690	689	689
2,100	Storage Power	1¼	1	1¼
500	Tennessee Copper	17½	17	17
300	Trenton Potteries	20	19	20
50	Trent. Pot. pf., tr. ctfs.	108½	107½	108½
300	Union Copper	3⅝	3½	3½
100	United Copper	35½	35¼	35¼
100	Vulcan Detinning	34½	34½	34½
200	White Knob Copper	18¾	18½	18½
$3,000	Buffalo Gas 5s	84	84	84
10,000	Metropolitan St. Ry. 4s	98¾	98¾	98¾
10,000	New Orleans St. Ry. subs., 25% paid	95	95	95
35,000	U. S. Shipbuilding 5s, 75% paid	98¼	98¼	98¼

*Less than 100 shares. †Sell flat.

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QUOTATIONS—INACTIVE ISSUES.

Closing quotations of stocks in which no transactions were reported compare as follows with the closing prices of Tuesday:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	July 16. Bid.	Asked.	July 15. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	57	58½	57	58½
American Can	11½	12	11⅝	12
American Chicle	102	103	102	103
Am. Chicle pf	90	92	90	92
Am. Hide & Leather	7	8	7	8
Am. Hide & Leather pf	41	43	40½	43
American Malting 6s	96¼	96½	96¼	96½
Am. Maltose Mfg	55	65	55	65
American Tobacco	328	335	328	335
American Typefounders	41	44	41	44
Am. Typefounders pf	98	102	98	102
Am. W. P. 6s, ex coup	71	72	71	72
Borden's Cond. Milk	102¼		102½	
Borden's Cond. Milk pf	109	111	109	111
British Exchequer 3s	99	99¼	99	99¼
Camden & Trenton Ry	4	4¼	4	4¼
Central Fireworks	22	24½	22	24½
Central Fireworks pf	65	70	65	70
Central Foundry	2¼	2½	2¼	2½
Central Foundry 6s	60	65	60	65
Champion Match		50		50
Chi., Peo. & St. Louis pf	12½	14	12½	14
Compressed Air	8	10	8	10
Con. Rubber Tire	3	3	3	3
Con. Rubber Tire pf	10	15	10	15
Con. Rubber Tire 4s	16	19	16	19
Consolidated Tobacco	220		220	
Continental Tobacco deb.	104½	107	104½	107
Distill. Co. new stock w.i.	30½	33	30½	31½
Distill. new bonds, w. i.	77½	80	79	80
Dominion Securities	18	23	18	23
Electric Boat	25	30	25	30
Electric Boat pf		50		50
Electric Lead Reduc. pf	3	4	3	4
Electric Vehicle	5½	6	5½	6
Electro-Pneumatic	1¼	1½	1¼	1½
Empire Con. Quicksilver	1¾	2¼	1¾	2¼
Empire Steel	10	11	10	11
Empire Steel pf	50	55	50	55
Germania Trust 4s	101¾	102	101¾	102
Gold Hill Copper	1⅞	1¾	1⅛	1⅜
Guggenheim Exploration	150	165	150	165
Hackensack Meadows	7½	10	7	10
Havana Commercial pf	59	61	59	61
Havana Tobacco pf	45	48	48	48
Hav. Tobacco pf., w. i.	68	75	68	75
Houston Oil	19¾	20¼	19½	20¼
Houston Oil pf	74	78	74	78
Illinois Trans	⅞	1⅛	⅞	1⅛
International Power pf		145		145
International Salt	11¼	12½	11½	12⅝
Lanston Monotype	12	12¼	12	12¼
Mexican Nat. Construction pf., $17 paid off	8	8¼	8	8½
Mexican Securities	10½	10¾	10½	10⅝
Mines Securities	6½	7½	6½	7¾
National Bread		21¾		21¾
National Bread pf		92¼		92¼
National Enameling	23¾	23¼	23¾	23½
National Enameling pf	85	87	85	87
National Sugar pf	102	103	102	103
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P.	40	41½	40	41½
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf	76	78	76	78
New Eng. Trans	¼	1	¾	1
N. Y. Transportation	11⅜	12¼	11⅜	12¼
N. Am. Lum. & Pulp	4½	8	4½	8
Otis Elevator pf	104	105	104	105
Pac. Pack. & Nav.	4½	8½	5	8½
Pac. Pack. & Nav. pf	23	28	21	30
Peo., Dec. & Evans	1¾	1½	1⅞	1⅞
Pioneer Mining	50	60	50	60
Pitts. Bess. & Lake E.	36	37	36	37
Rapid Tr. Op., 30% paid	125	130	123	130
Rapid Tr. Op., full paid	120	125	120	125
Retsof	25	50	25	50
Retsof bonds, ex div	75	80	75	80
Royal Bak. Powder pf	104	106	104	106
Syracuse Rapid Transit	133	135	133	135
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SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold these securities at auction yesterday at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway:

96 shares Scoville Manufacturing Company, $100 each, 150.

$2,000 Bridgeport Brass Company first mortgage bonds, 5 per cent. to 1905, 4½ per cent. to 1910, and 4 per cent. to 1920, due June 1920, coupons June and December, '05.

2 shares Sixth Avenue Railroad Company, $100 each, 181½.

7 shares Merchants' National Bank, $50 each, 154½.

2 shares New York Mutual (Marine) Insurance Company, (136 per cent. paid in liquidation,) $1 lot.

$1,000 Rochester City water loan 7 per cent, registered certificate, due January, 1905, interest January and July, 1904.

50 shares New Orleans Lighting Company, $100 each, 30.

$6,000 St. Paul Gas Light Company, St. Paul, Minn., 6 per cent. consolidated extension, due 1918, coupons January and July, 114¾.

$3,000 Central Railroad and Banking Company of Georgia collateral trust 5 per cent. bonds, due 1937, coupons May and November, 109½.

$1,500 Essex County Country Club, Orange, N. J., 5 per cent. registered bonds, due 1910, interest February and August, $500 each, 50.

$5,000 City of Savannah, Ga., 5 per cent. bonds, due 1909, coupons February, May, August, and November, $500 each, 107¾.

$3,000 Equitable Gas Light and Fuel Company of Chicago first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, due 1905, coupons January and July, 103¾.

$1,000 People's Gas Light and Coke Company of Chicago first consolidated mortgage 6 per cent. bond, due 1943, coupons April and October, 122⅜.

$1,000 City of San Antonio, Texas, 5 per cent. refunding school bond, due 1905, coupons March 15 and Sept. 15, 101.

$1,000 Racquet and Tennis Club of New York second mortgage 6 per cent. bond, due on or before June, 1915, interest Dec. 31, $500 each, $800.

$1,000 Iowa Falls and Sioux City Railroad Company first mortgage 7 per cent. bond, due 1917, coupons April and October, 134⅝.

$3,000 City of Savannah, Ga., 5 per cent. bonds, due 1913, coupons January, April, July, and October, 109⅝.

$8,000 Birmingham Water Works, Birmingham, Ala., second mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, due 1921, coupons February and August, 110¾.

$7,000 City of Laredo, Texas, 6 per cent. city improvement bonds, due 1913, coupons January and July, 104½.

14 shares Baltimore and Annapolis Short Line Railway Company, common, 112¾.

4 shares Title Guarantee and Trust Company, $100 each, 656.

20 shares San Francisco Dry Dock Company of California, $100 each, 40½.

20 shares Mission Rock Company of California, $20 each, 40½.

22 shares Empire and Bay States Telegraph Company, 80.

3 shares Norfolk Bank for Savings and Trusts, Norfolk, Va., 231.

40 shares Lincoln Safe Deposit Company, New York, 165.

1 share American Horse Exchange, Limited, $7.

2 shares Norfolk National Bank, Norfolk, Va., 275½.

200 shares Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad, (guaranteed 6 per cent.,) $100 each, 140⅝.

600 shares New York, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, (guaranteed 5 per cent.,) $100 each, 140⅝ to 140⅝.

200 shares Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, (guaranteed 7 per cent.,) $100 each, 193¾.

44,000 National Starch Company 5 per cent. debenture bonds, due 1925, coupons January and July, 90.

$10,000 Consolidated Water Company of Utica first mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds, due January, 1930, interest January and July, 100.

41 shares Title Insurance Company, $100 each, 158.

10 shares National City Bank, $100 each, 335.

48 shares American Exchange National Bank, $100 each, 275.

$6,000 National Starch Company 5 per cent. debenture bonds, due 1925, coupons January and July, 90.

5 shares First National Bank, $100 each, 320.

255 shares National City Bank, $100 each, 325⅝.

5 shares Atlantic Trust Company, $100 each, 230.

$6,000 Haverstraw Light and Fuel Gas Company 5 per cent. gold bonds, due 1949, 20.

5 shares Guardian Trust Company, $100 each, 220.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	107½	108
2s, c., 1930	107½	108
3s, r., 1918	106¾	106⅞
3s, c., 1918	106½	107½
3s, 1918, sm.	106½	107½
4s, r., 1907	109	110
4s, c., 1907	109	109⅝
4s, r., 1925	132¾	133⅝
4s, c., 1925	133¾	134⅝
5s, r., 1904	103¾	104⅝
5s, c., 1904	105	106
D. C. 3-65s	124	...
Adams Exp.	200	210
Alb. & Sus.	225	...
Alle. & W.	145	...
A. A. C. pf.	86	89
Am. Ble. pf.	18	20
Am. Coal	180	200
A. A. C. pf.	95	97
Am. D. Tel.	36	38
A. L. Co. pf.	50	52
A. M. Co. pf.	22½	24
Am. Snuff	...	125⅝
Am. Sm. pf.	98	99
A. S. R. pf.	119	120
A. T. & T.	164	165½
Am. Tob. pf.	145	150
Am. W. Co.	13	14½
A. W. Co. pf.	75	78
Ann Arbor	39	40
Ann Ar. pf.	70	71
A. M. 1st pf.	93	95
B. & O. pf.	95¾	96½
B. A. L. pf.	108	...
B. Un. Gas.	230	240
Butterick Co.	44	45
B., R. & P.	121¾	124
B., R. & P. pf.	142	...
B., C. R. & N.	180	...
C., C. & C.	40	...
C., B. & Q.	190	205
C. & E. Ill.	206¾	207½
C. & E. Ill. pf.	148	150
C., St. P., M. & O.	160	168
C., St. P., M. & O. pf.	200	210
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	118	122
Cleve. & P.	192½	195
C. F. & I. pf.	125	137
Com. Cable.	160	...
Consol. Coal.	80	85
D., L. & W.	280	284
D. & S. W.	45	50
D. M. & Ft.	...	...
D. pf.	150	...
Dia. Match.	133	135
Ev. & T. H. pf.	81¾	85
Gen. Chem.	64	65
Gen. Ch. pf.	99½	102
Homestake.	80	90
Ill. C.	1.10½	...
I. S. P. pf.	02	03
Joliet & Chi.	185	...
K. Ft. S. & M. pf.	81¼	81½
K. & D. M. pf.	66	70
Kn. L. Chi.	12	15
Lacl. Gas.	...	90
Lacl. G. pf.	...	110
L. E. & W.	64	66
L. E. & W. pf.	125	130
Long Isl'd	80	88
Man. Beach.	14	16
Md. C. pf.	75	80
M. S. El.	...	110
Chi.	28	29½
M. W. S. El.	...	...
Chi. pf.	92	93
Mex. Cent.	...	174
Mil. El. R. & L. pf.	121	...
M. & St. L. pf.	124	128
Mor. & Es.	193	200
Nat. Lead. pf.	87	88½
New C. Co.	32	35
N. Y. R. & B. pf.	95	...
N. Y. A. B.	171	175
N. Y. & St. L.	1st pf.	115	119
N. Y. C. & St. L.	2d pf.	89¾	91
N. Y. L. & W.	128	145
N. Y. Dock.	23	25
N. Y. D. pf.	55	58½
N. Y. & R. Beach.	12	...
N. & W. pf.	93	94
Nor. Cent.	235	...
Ont. Mining.	8	8½
P. C. 1st pf.	100	105
P. C. 2d pf.	50	80
Peo. & East.	38	40
Pere Marq.	...	70
Pere M. pf.	...	90
P., C. C. & St. L.	95½	97
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	116	127
P., Ft. W. & C.	191½	194½
P., Ft. W. & C. pf.	185	87
P. S. C. pf.	86	87
Quicksilver.	3½	3⅝
Quicksilv'r pf.	8¾	11
R. R. S. Ill. C. ctfs.	90¼	94¾
Reps. & Sar.	210	...
R. W. & O.	129	...
Rub. Goods.	17½	20
Rub. G. pf.	67	70
S. S. S. & I.	32½	32¾
S. S. S. & I. pf.	82	82½
So. R., M. & O. ctfs.	91	...
S. R. & T.	6½	7
T., P. & W.	15	25
T. C. R. T.	119	120
T. C. R. T. pf.	156¾	159
U. S. Exp.	116	120
U. S. Rub.	14½	14¾
U. S. R. pf.	55	58
U. S. I. & R. pf.	62	64
Va.-C. C. pf.	123	128½
W.-F. Exp.	205	215
Westinghouse Ass't	204	208
W. & L. E. 2d pf.	36½	37

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1902.	1901.	1900.
ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	310	310	310
1st week July	$38,185	$32,886	$32,703
CINCINNATI, NEW ORLEANS & TEXAS Pacific—			
Mileage	336	336	336
1st week July	96,335	93,788	85,235
NORTHERN PACIFIC—			
Month June	3,571,862	2,945,277	2,635,237
Fiscal year	42,205,911	33,960,859	31,418,308
SEABOARD AIR LINE SYSTEM—			
Mileage	2,662	2,600	2,600
1st week July	224,897	224,610	216,546
WISCONSIN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	982	982	950
2d week July	117,000	110,094	104,760
From July 1	232,500	223,253	208,192
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS for May—			
Gross	1,337,894	1,251,909	851,691
Exp. and taxes	1,027,026	1,046,753	657,082
Net	310,870	205,246	104,609
Ratio op. exp.	76.82	83.60	77.15
Int. and rent	308,711	360,382	282,134
Surplus	2,159	*155,136	*87,525
Gross, 11 mos	15,218,646	14,291,566	11,732,147
Ex. and taxes	10,855,181	10,128,187	
Net	4,363,465	4,073,370	3,529,185
Int. and bonds	3,353,844	3,203,636	3,164,103
Sur., 11 months	1,027,621	869,744	365,082

*Deficit.

Miscellaneous Earnings.

TENNESSEE COAL, IRON & RAILROAD COMPANY for the quarter and half year ending June 30—

	Quarter.	Half Year.
Gross profits from oper.	$655,966	$1,234,981
Fixed charges	181,547	392,202
Net profits	474,419	842,779
Sink. and replace. funds	114,568	225,061
Bal. applic. to dividends	359,751	666,778
Div. on pref. stock	8,277	13,243
Surplus	351,474	596,535

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, July 16.—Complete transactions in the local stock market to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Commopol. Nat. Bank	114	114	114
20	Columbia Nat. Bank	385	385	385
10	Diamond Nat. Bank	410	410	410
6	Exchange Nat. Bank	94	94	94
105	Safe Dep. & Trust Co.	110	110	110
50	West. Elec. 2d	104	104	104
90	Am. Window Glass	62	62	62
308	Crucible Steel pf.	85½	85½	85½
1,985	United States Steel	40½	39⅞	40¼
60	United States Steel pf.	91½	91½	91½
118	Nat. Fire Proof	31¼	31¼	31¼
150	Nat. Fire Proof pf.	39¼	39¼	39¼
1,205	Mon. River Coal pf.	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝
50	Pittsburg Coal	25⅛	24⅞	24⅞
233	Pittsburg Coal pf.	90	89⅜	89¾
5	Pittsburg Brew. pf.	47	47	47
$5,000	Pitts. Brew. 6s	110½	110½	110½
$4,000	Pitts. J. R. R. Term. 5s	103½	103½	103½

FINANCIAL.

Banks and Trust Companies.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000 Surplus and profits $5,912,108.53
Temporary address, 7 Wall, 9 & 11 Nassau St.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Adams Express 4s	105	Laclede Gas L of St. L 1st 5s	109
Am Hide & L 6s	98½	Louisville & Nashv unified 4s	101½
Am Spirits M 6s	90	Met W Side Elev of Chi 4s	102⅞
Atch, Top & Santa Fe gen 4s	104	Mex Cent 1st inc	32
Adj 4s, stamped	92¼	Mo, K & T 1st 4s	32½
	92¾		100
Balt & Ohio gold 4s	103½	Mo, K & T 2d 4s	85½
Prior lien 3½s	95¾	Mo Pac 1st col 5s	86
Conv deb 4s	109½		108½
Cent of Ga 1st inc	84	N Y Cent & Hud River, L S col 3½s	95½
Cent of Ga 2d inc	38¾	N Y Dock Co 4s	97
	38	N Y & Queens Elec L & P 5s	108½
Cent of Ga con 5s	100½	Nor & W gen 6s	133
Cent of Ga 1st inc	84½	Norf & W con 4s	102
Chesa & O gen 4½s	108½	Norf & W. Pocah C & C 4s	93½
Chi & Alton 3½s	83½	North Pac 4s	104½
	83¾	North Pac gen 3s	75
Chi, Bur & Q 4s, joint bonds	95¾	Penn R R warrants for new conv 3½s, 50% paid	105
	95⅞	Peoria & E Inc 4s	73
	95⅞	Reading gen 4s	98
	95⅞		98¼
Chi & E Ill gen 5s	124¾	St L S W'n 2d	86¼
Chi, Mil & St P, Mineral Pt 5s	108¾	Seaboard A L Ry gold 4s	85⅞
Cin, Day & I 5s	114¾	South Pac 4½s	97⅞
C, C, C & St L gen 4s	102⅞	South Pac 4s	93
Col F & I conv 5s	102		92⅞
	102½		93
	102½		93¼
Col Mid 1st 4s	84	Stand R & T 6s	66½
	83¾	Third Av con 4s	90½
	84		90⅝
Col & South 1st 4s	96⅝	Tol, St L & W 4s	83
	96¾		82⅞
Consol Tobacco 4s	68	Union Pac 1st 4s	104½
	67⅝		104¾
	68		104⅝
	67⅞	Union Pac conv 4s	109
	68		108¾
	67⅞		108⅞
	68		109
Denver & S'w'n gen 5s	90		109
Det, Mac & Mar land grant 3½s	65¼		108⅞
	66		109
	65		108⅞
	64½		109
	63		108⅞
Det South 4s	86¾		108⅝
Distilling Co of Am col trust 5s	75		109
	82		108⅞
	83		109
Erie 1st gen 4s	94½		108⅞
Erie 1st con 7s	140½	Wabash 1st 5s	119½
Evans & T H 1st gen 5s	108¾	Wabash deb B	76⅞
Hocking Valley 4½s	108½		77
Hous & Tex Cent 1st 5s	111		76¾
	111		76½
K C, Ft S & M 4s	90½		76¾
Int & G N 2d 5s	99⅜		76¾
	100		76⅝
	100	Wheeling & L E 1st con 4s	95
	100½	Wis Cent gen 4s	93
	100½		

Total sales $2,671,500

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 16.—The condition of the money market has not changed during the past twenty-four hours, except that the settlement of the corn difficulty is regarded as a favorable indication, inasmuch as possible shipments of currency to the West are more remote. In fact, exports of the cereal may result. Clearing House rate, 4 per cent; New York funds, par; call loans, 4 to 4½; time money, 4½ to 5; Clearing House exchanges, $25,523,493; balances, $2,265,497. The market opened with a generally firm tone, though transactions were light. The railroads were the feature. American Agricultural Chemical opened at 28, a slight reaction from last night. Mass was at 18¼, up ¼; Copper Range Consolidated 54½, and Osceola 60, up ½. Alton again pushed its head out of the crowd and gained with great ease 2⅝ to 43⅞. Steel stocks are also active at 40½; Missouri Pacific and Manhattan were strong, with Erie at its highest point for weeks, and the Morgan faction reported to be pointing to higher prices for this security. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
586	Atchison	88½	87⅞	88¼
1,026	Atchison pf.	102	101	101½
7	Boston & Albany	261	261	261
330	Boston Elevated	166	165	165
104	Boston & Maine	202	201½	201½
50	C. J. R. & S. Y.	163	163	163
200	Mexican Central	29	29	29
72	N. Y., N. H. & H.	239	238	238
385	Union Pacific	108	107⅝	108
5	Union Pacific pf.	91	91	91
15	West End	95¾	95	95
3	West End pf.	114	114	114

TELEPHONES.

405	Am. Tel. & Tel.	165¾	165	165
8,458	Am. Tel. & Tel. rights	1½	1⅜	1½
5	Mexican	2	2	2
1	N. E. Tel. & Tel.	141	141	141
763	N. E. Tel. & Tel. right	¾	¾	¾
15	Western Tel. & Tel.	30	30	30
309	Western Tel. & Tel. pf.	103½	102½	102½

ELECTRICS.

51	Edison ex div.	278	278	278
63	General (new)	192	190	190
25	Houston pf.	92½	92½	92½
265	Mass.	42	41¾	42
100	Minneapolis General	75	75	75
10	Seattle	83	83	83
30	Seattle pf.	106	106	106

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,040	Am. Ag. Chem.	29	28	29
185	Am. Chem. pf.	80½	80	80½
90	Am. Pneu. Service	6	6	6
70	Am. Pneu. Service pf.	27½	27	27½
620	American Sugar	129½	128¾	129¼
37	American Sugar pf.	119¼	110	119¼
100	American Woolen	15¾	15¾	15¾
115	American Woolen pf.	77½	77¼	77½
1,995	Dom. Iron & Steel	59⅜	58	58⅝
755	N. E. Gas & Coke	4⅛	4	4
351	Pullman	248	245	248
291	Swift Beef & Prov.	140	139	140
550	United Fruit	114	112½	113⅜
180	United Shoe Mach.	53	53	53
10	United Shoe Machine pf.	31	31	31
1,216	United States Steel	40⅞	40	40¼
380	United States Steel pf.	91½	91	91⅜

MINING.

25	Adventure	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞
1,080	Amalgamated	65¼	64½	65
150	Arcadian	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
20	Atlantic	28	28	28
12	Cal. & Hecla	570	570	570
115	Cons. Mercur	2 1-16	2	2
330	Copper Range Cons.	54½	54	54
580	Daly West	54¾	48	48
100	Dominion Coal	135½	135½	135½
50	Dominion Coal pf.	144¾	144¾	144¾
10	Franklin	10½	10½	10½
2,110	Guanajuato	3½	3	3
150	Mass.	18¼	18	18
700	Montreal & Boston	2½	2¼	2¼
75	Old Dominion	20	19¼	19¼
100	Osceola	60	60	60
100	Shannon	12¾	12¾	12¾
120	Trinity	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
800	United Copper	35¼	35⅛	35¼
163	United States	10½	10	10
40	United States Oil	16	16	16
325	Utah	20	19½	19½
10	Victoria	6	6	6
45	Winona	4½	4½	4½
3	Wolverine	56	56	56

British Columbia, 7½ bid, 9½ asked.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$198,762,049
Gold	102,442,800
Silver	26,389,738
United States notes	9,332,659
Treasury notes of 1890	81,742
National bank notes	11,120,307
Total receipts this day	2,057,746
Total receipts this month	26,057,581
Total receipts this year	26,057,581
Total expenditures this day	2,280,000
Total expenditures this month	37,575,000
Total expenditures this year	37,575,000
Deposits in National banks	126,161,327

The condition of the Treasury, divisions of issue and redemption, at the beginning of business to-day, was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$355,925,089
Silver dollars	456,026,000
Silver dollars of 1890	1,871
Silver bullion of 1890	29,668,129
Total	$841,621,089

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$355,925,089
Silver certificates outstanding	456,026,000
Treasury notes outstanding	29,670,000
Total	$841,621,089

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$59,119,090
Gold certificates	43,325,710
Silver coin and bullion	16,109,003
Silver certificates	8,280,735
United States notes	9,332,659
Other assets	23,556,872
Total in Treasury	161,722,071
Deposits in National banks	126,161,327
Total	$287,883,399
Current liabilities	89,121,350
Available cash balance	$198,762,049

Financial Continued on Page 12.

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

The People's Co-Operative Coal Company
THE
BLACK DIAMOND ANTHRACITE COAL COMPANY
Hon. T. V. POWDERLY, President.
EDWARD PAYSON CONE, Secretary and Treasurer.

Capital, $1,000,000. Par Value of Shares, $1.00.

FULL PAID AND NON-ASSESSABLE.
NO BONDS OR PREFERRED STOCK.

OWNS ONE OF THE RICHEST HARD COAL PROPERTIES LOCATED IN THE HEART OF THE GREAT COAL FIELDS OF PENNSYLVANIA, AT BRANCHDALE, SCHUYLKILL COUNTY, NEAR POTTSVILLE, IMMEDIATELY SURROUNDED BY READING AND LEHIGH VALLEY COAL LAND, AND BY READING COLLIERIES THAT HAVE BEEN IN OPERATION FOR THE PAST FORTY YEARS.

The Philadelphia & Reading Railroad crosses the property and furnishes ample transportation facilities.

THIS COMPANY HAS NO ROYALTIES TO PAY ANY ONE.

The Pennsylvania State Geological Survey and tests by prominent coal experts show that there are over 10,000,000 TONS OF HIGH GRADE RED ASH COAL ON THE COMPANY'S PROPERTY, known as the Peter Starr Tract, and operated in a small way by Dayld Starr, the former owner.

THE PRESENT SITUATION HAS CONCLUSIVELY DEMONSTRATED THE IMMEDIATE AND URGENT NEED OF A GREATER HARD COAL PRODUCTION. The smoke-laden condition of the country in general and the large cities in particular certainly affords sufficient proof of the scarcity of Anthracite Coal as well as the all-important fact that the demand now equals, if it does not exceed, the supply.

While the soft coal nuisance is in a measure due to the strike, it is not wholly so; the past few weeks have given positive proof that the demand for Anthracite is so great that notwithstanding the fact that the mines were worked night and day no surplus has been accumulated.

This is the one real opportunity for the small as well as the large investor, as there are no BONDS or PREFERRED STOCK and all Stockholders share alike.

The entire issue of stock could have been underwritten, but it is the object of MR. T. V. POWDERLY, the well-known labor leader, and recently United States Commissioner General of Immigration, to present to the public for the first time in history an Anthracite Coal Company that is strictly A PEOPLE'S CO-OPERATIVE COMPANY, in which the people themselves would at last have an opportunity to share in the VAST PROFITS, now going entirely into the pockets of the Coal Trust. THESE PROFITS AMOUNTED TO MORE THAN $80,000,000 LAST YEAR.

MR. POWDERLY was the original advocate of a system to unite all branches of labor in one compact body, and through his personal efforts the order known as the Knights of Labor was brought into world-wide prominence. In 1879 he was elected General Master Workman, and was chosen nine times to the leadership of that powerful organization—a demonstration of confidence unparalleled in the history of labor movements throughout the world. Under his administration the membership of the Knights of Labor increased in one year from 80,000 to 700,000, and continued to climb upward until 1,500,000 were enrolled under his leadership. It may truthfully be said that his efforts in every direction have been attended with similar success.

MR. POWDERLY IS A PRACTICAL COAL MAN, and it would be impossible to place a more capable executive at the head of this company. Furthermore, in the gentlemen composing the balance of the company's directorate, he has a corps of assistants whose wise counsel will at all times be of the greatest value, thus bringing together a body of men constituting the management of the Black Diamond Anthracite Coal Company that is a guarantee to the stockholders of permanent prosperity.

The head of one of the largest Financial Syndicates in New York stated some time ago that the Peter Starr tract was the RICHEST UNDEVELOPED COAL FIELD IN THE ENTIRE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA. THE COAL IS THERE, AND NOTHING REMAINS BUT TO MINE AND SHIP IT.

All monies derived from the sale of stock are to be used exclusively for the development and equipment of the mines and for no other purpose. The property is now being surveyed by representatives of the company who are to build the breaker.

NEVER HAS THERE BEEN A MORE POPULAR STOCK OFFERING; in consequence it is absolutely certain that the Company will be mining and shipping coal in eight months at the latest.

One of the largest wholesale coal dealers has contracted for the purchase of the entire production at current prices. The railroads of the State of Pennsylvania forfeit their charters by failure to transport coal that is already contracted for.

To give some idea of what an EXCEPTIONAL INVESTMENT is offered, we call the attention of the public to the fact that the large coal companies, all of which have to lease their land and the minerals thereon, and in consequence PAY royalties of from 40 to 60 cents per ton to the landowners, make a NET PROFIT OF $1.00 PER TON, so that this Company with NO ROYALTIES to pay EARNS at least $1.40 PER TON NET. The operation of a breaker with a daily capacity of 1,500 tons, working 300 days, means a total shipment of 450,000 TONS A YEAR, which, figuring at a profit of only $1.00 PER TON, amounts to a total profit of 45 PER CENT. ANNUALLY on the capital stock of the Company. WORKING BUT 200 DAYS AT FULL CAPACITY ENABLES THE COMPANY TO DIVIDE AMONG ITS STOCKHOLDERS 30 PER CENT. PER ANNUM. All profits are to be divided quarterly.

MR. F. P. CHRISTAIN, General Manager and a Director in the Company, a practical coal operator of the highest reputation and a recognized Anthracite authority, has personal charge of the development work on the property, with headquarters at Pottsville, Pa. The present strike does not in any way interfere with the building of the breaker or the completion of the development work, and Mr. Powderly is in a position to secure skilled labor for the working of the Company's mines at all times regardless of the general labor situation.

The first allotment of stock has been so rapidly subscribed that but a small proportion remains to be sold at 50 CENTS PER SHARE. The value of the shares is increasing on their merit alone.

NO MORE STOCK CAN BE PURCHASED FOR 50 CENTS PER SHARE After Thursday, July 24th, 1902, Upon which date the price will advance to 75 CENTS PER SHARE.

TO SECURE ALLOTMENT AT 50 CENTS PER SHARE, subscriptions must be forwarded at once, making checks payable to the order of the Treasurer.

SEND FOR FULL PARTICULARS and detailed information regarding the Company and its property. Address

BLACK DIAMOND ANTHRACITE COAL CO.,
100 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

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SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY
(OF CALIFORNIA)
First Consolidated Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds of 1893.
Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors of this Company has determined to use to redeem First Consolidated Mortgage Five Per Cent Gold Bonds of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company (of California) $64,000 now in the Sinking Fund for the redemption and payment of Bonds of that issue, and that Bonds of such issue will be redeemed therewith; bids are hereby invited for the surrender of such Bonds at prices to be named by the bidders. Such bids should be deposited with Andrew K. Van Deventer, Assistant

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Continued from Page 11.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.
— Stocks.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
8,600	Amal. Copper	65¾	65¾	64½	64¾
50	Am. Ice	10½	10½	10½	10½
110	Am. Car & F.	32½	32½	32¼	32¼
100	Am. Locomotive	31¾	32½	31¾	32½
5,210	Am. Sugar	128¾	129¼	128¾	129¼
10,280	Am. T. & S. F.	88¾	88¾	87¾	88¼
210	Am. T. & S. F. pf.	101¾	101	101¾	101¾
430	Balt. & Ohio	109	109½	108¾	108¾
12,380	Brooklyn R. T.	69	70	69	69¾
80	Can. Pacific	135	135	134½	134½
2,800	C. & O.	49¾	49¾	49¼	49¼
1,370	Chic. & Alton	42¾	43¼	42¾	43¼
250	C. & Alton pf.	77¾	78¾	77¾	78¾
2,280	C., G., West.	30¾	30¾	29¾	30¼
9,650	C., M. & St. P.	182½	183	182¾	182¾
10	C., R. I. & P.	180½	180½	180	180
30	C. Cin. Term. T. pf.	39¾	40¼	39¾	40¼
200	Col. Fuel & I.	92½	93¾	92	93¾
1,000	Col. Southern	32¼	32¾	31¾	32¾
100	Del. & Hud.	175	175	175	175
2,400	Del., L. & W.	378	384	376	38
10	Erie 1st pf.	69	69	69	69
90	Louis. & Nash.	140½	141	140¾	140¾
3,920	Manhattan	132¾	133¾	132¾	133¼
20	Met. Street	149½	149½	149½	149½
70	Mex. Central	29¼	29¾	29¼	29¾
1,620	Mo., K. & Texas	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾
10	Mo., K. & T. pf.	60	60¾	60	60¾
14,880	Mo. Pacific	113¾	113¾	113	113¾
8,200	National Lead	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼
720	N. Y. Central	136¾	136¾	135¾	136¼
3,020	N. Y., O. & W.	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾
220	Nork & West.	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¾
11,880	Pennsylvania	154½	154½	154½	154½
250	People's Gas	102¾	102	102¾	102¾
11,880	Reading	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾
70	Reading 1st pf.	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾
70	Rep. Steel	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
60	St. L. & S. F.	69½	69½	69½	69¾
50	St. L. S. W.	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾
17,620	Southern Pac.	69¾	69¾	68¾	68¾
9,050	Southern Ry.	37¾	37¾	37¼	37¾
50	Southern Ry. pf.	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
2,250	Tenn. C. & I.	64½	65¼	64	65¼
800	Texas Pacific	43¾	45	43¾	45
100	Tol. & Ohio Cent.	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾
41,780	U. S. Steel	40	40¾	40	40¼
870	U. S. Steel pf.	91½	91½	91¼	91¼
500	Wabash	29¾	30¼	29¾	30¼
150	Wabash pf.	46¼	46¾	46	46¾
1,200	Western Un.	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾
150	Wheel. & L. E.	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼
200	Wis. Central	26¾	27¾	26¾	27¾
125,590					

Bond.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$4,000	S. F. & T. 8s	65¼	65¼	65¼	65¼

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the first week in July showed increases:

Alabama Great Southern	$5,200
Cin., New Orleans & Texas Pacific	2,547
Seaboard Air Line System	387
Total increase 3 roads	$8,133
Increase previously reported	695,212
Total increase 37 roads	$703,345
Decrease 8 roads previously reported	137,324
Net increase 45 roads	$566,021

Wisconsin Central reported yesterday an increase for the second week of July of $6,998.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 16.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Wednesday.	Tuesday.
Alta	.04	.04
Alpha Con.	.01	.01
Andes	.05	.05
Belcher	.07	.07
Best & Belcher	.21	.21
Bullion	.02	.02
Caledonia	.81	.81
Challenge Con.	.17	.17
Chollar	.07	.07
Confidence	.52	.52
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.25	1.25
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.03	.03
Gould & Curry	.04	.04
Hale & Norcross	.36	.36
Julia	.04	.04
Justice	.10	.10
Kentuck Con.	.01	.01
Lady Washington Con.	.04	.04
Mexican	.54	.54
Occidental Con.	.11	.11
Ophir	1.25	1.25
Overman	.20	.21
Potosi	.04	.04
Savage	.04	.04
Sea Beleher	.03	.03
Sierra Nevada	.23	.23
Syndicate	.07	.07
St. Louis	.06	.06
Union Con.	.18	.17
Utah Con.	.05	.05
Yellow Jacket	.13	.13
Silver Bars	.53	.53
Mexican dollars	43½	43¼

Drafts, sight	.12½	.12½
Telegraph	.15	.15

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., July 16.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday as follows:

	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Angela	2½	3	2½	3
Alamo	30	32½	31½	34½
American Con.	1½	2¾	1¾	2
Amazonia	12	20	12	20
Battle Mountain	10	12	10	12
Cheyenne	5	7	5	7
C. C. & M.	2½	3½	2½	2¾
C. K. & N.	5½	5½	5	5½
C. C. Cons.	6	6½	6	6½
Coriolanus	2	6	2	6
Cumberland Victor	5	6	5	6
Dante	2¾	3	2¾	3
Dr. Jackpot	10½	10¾	10½	10¾
Elkton	37¾	39	29¾	40
El Paso	47	50	47	50
Fannie Rawlings	5	6	5	6
Findlay	8	8½	8	8½
Gold Dollar Cons.	3¾	4¼	3¾	4¼
Golden Cycle	56	60	57	60
Golden Fleece	10	18	10	18
Gold Bond	23¾	25	23¾	25
Gold Sovereign	2½	3	2½	3
Gould	3	4	3	4
Gold Exploration	4	4	4	4½
Isabella	24½	26	24½	26
Jackpot	10½	11¼	10½	11¼
Keystone	2½	3	2½	3
Last Dollar	50	75	40	75
Lexington	4¾	5	4¾	5½
Little Buck	4	4½	4	4½
Little Bessie	3½	3¾	3½	3¾
Mollie Gibson	10½	11½	10	12½
Mary Cashen	2	3	2	3
Mount Anchor	10	12	10	12
New Haven	2½	3	2½	3
Pharmacist	2¾	3¼	3	3½
Pinnacle	5	5½	5	5½
Palmer	1½	2	2	2½
Pharmacist	165	170	170	174
Rose Maud	17½	20¾	13½	20
Rose Nicol	2	3	2	3
Sunset Eclipse	2¾	3	2¾	3
Vindicator	95	99	93	95
Work	49½	50½	47½	50

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 16.—The following companies were incorporated here to-day:

West Seneca Light, Heat and Power Company, West Seneca, capital $200,000. Directors—E. B. Smith, C. A. Hahl, H. N. Kraft, Buffalo.

L. Dochman Company, Buffalo, (wholesale groceries,) capital $150,000. Directors—Leonard Dochman, John Dermuehlen, C. L. Dochman, Buffalo.

Schatt & Morgan Company, Gowanda, Erie County, (cutlery,) capital $25,000. Directors—J. W. Schatt, C. B. Morgan, J. V. Crouch, Gowanda.

The Puritan Company, New York, (drugs,) capital $50,000. Directors—H. H. Warner, D. McL. Shaw, C. H. Brigham, New York.

Ira E. Curtis Company, New York, (watches and jewelry,) capital $1,000. Directors—Jacob Strauss, W. S. Strauss, E. S. Strauss, New York.

Fairbank Safe Company, Manhattan, capital $50,000. Directors—J. T. Martin, Nathan Vidaver, M. D. Josephson, New York.

Logan Real Estate, Brooklyn, capital $100,000. Directors—W. J. Logan, F. J. Logan, J. D. Logan, Brooklyn.

Logan Iron Works, Brooklyn, capital $100,000. Directors same as in Logan Real Estate Company.

The Wholesale Tobacconist Company, New York, capital $20,000. Directors—Joseph Levenson, Max Newman, Meyer Bloom, New York.

Consolidated New Shirt Laundry Company, New York, capital $50,000. Directors—Joseph Brownlie, Yonkers; Louis Van Loan, New York; R. E. Bridgette, Brooklyn.

INCORPORATED IN DELAWARE.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., July 16.—These charters were secured at Dover to-day:

Water Motor and Power Company of Pontiac, Mich., to make and sell all kinds of motors; capital, $1,000,000.

Callahan & Pyle of Wilmington, to deal in shoes. Capital, $50,000.

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

TRENTON, N. J., July 16.—The Perfection Head and Locksitch Sewing Machine Company; capital $1,000,000, to manufacture sewing machines. The incorporators: Charles Studden, Richard Barlow, and Samuel B. Goshan, all of Trenton.

The Clark Construction Company, to do contracting of all kinds; capital, $1,250,000. Incorporators—Horace S. Gould, John I. Billings, Louis H. Daily, all of Jersey City.

The Mine LaMotte Lead Smelting Company, to do mining; capital, $3,000,000. Incorporators—Richard H. Stewart, T. J. Halliowell, George W. Flanck, all of Jersey City.

The Berge Automobile Company, to manufacture automobiles; capital, $400,000. Incorporator—J. C. Hayes of Camden, John Wiley of New York, Augustus Treadwell of New York.

The People's Pure Ice Company, to manufacture ice; capital, $250,000. Incorporators—George W. Porter, J. W. Fowler, A. W. Ellsworth, all of Camden.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

New Company Buys Five Apartment Houses for $1,500,000.

Properties Located on Seventh and Manhattan Avenues—Other Dealings by Brokers and at Auction.

The Majestic Realty Company, which was recently incorporated with a capital of $600,000, has purchased from George E. Wallace of Rochester, N. H., five six-story apartment houses—two occupying the easterly block front on Manhattan Avenue, between One Hundred and Thirteenth and One Hundred and Fourteenth Streets, two others the easterly block front on Seventh Avenue, between One Hundred and Twelfth and One Hundred and Thirteenth Streets, and the remaining one, the northeast corner of Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Thirteenth Street. The total consideration in the deal is said to have been nearly $1,500,000. The broker in the transaction was John R. Foley, who a little over a year ago sold the properties for the builders, Irons & Todd, to Mr. Wallace, the stated consideration being $1,150,000. The Majestic Realty Company, it is understood, will act solely as an investment corporation. Its officers are: President—John M. Wright; Vice President—James G. Shaw; Treasurer—George A. Shipman; other Directors being Lee B. Durstine, William R. Drake, Charles A. Abercrombie, and Raymond M. Owen. Mr. Wallace, it was stated yesterday, is in no way interested in the company.

Edward Holbrook has sold to Ernest Kempton Adams, for occupancy, the new five-story fire-proof dwelling 8 East Fifty-second Street.

Negotiations are pending for the sale of the Storm Building, an old five-story structure at the northwest corner of Old Slip and Water Street; 45.7 by 47.3. From the brokers in the deal it was learned yesterday that contracts have not yet been signed.

F. R. Wood & Co. have sold for Robert T. Meeks to Thomas P. Spencer, for about $35,000, the four-story dwelling 118 West Eighty-first Street, 19 by 102.2.

It is reported that Sophia H. Kaffenburgh has sold the four-story dwelling 128 West Fifty-third Street, 18.9 by 100.

Ferdinand Kassler has sold for Dr. Cyrus J. Strong to Louis A. London the five-story flats 446 to 452 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, 100 by 100.11.

I. Friedus has sold for Mark Ash to a client, for $17,500, the five-story flat 113 East One Hundred and Second Street, 25 by 100; also, for Lucille Dreyfus, at $22,000, the five-story tenement 116 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, 25 by 100; also, for Oswald Gasteyer, the property 183 Moffatt Street, Brooklyn.

Schmeidler & Bachrach have sold to Max Gold the two dwellings 246 and 248 East Fifty-first Street, on plot 40 by 100.5.

Results at Auction.

The only offering in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday resulted as follows:

By John T. Boyd.

306 East Ninety-second Street, south side, 125 feet east of Second Avenue, 25 by 100.8, five-story brick tenement, with stores; Paul Grocpel, referee, foreclosure sale, to John F. Donner.....$20,500

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Vincent A. Ryan, foreclosure sale, John E. Ward, referee, 305 Seventh Avenue, east side, 49.11 feet north of Twenty-seventh Street, 21.10 by 49.8 and irregular, five-story stone-front tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $19,007.

By Vincent A. Ryan, foreclosure sale, George A. Halsey, referee, 362 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, south side, 225 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 25 by 99.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $2,303; subject to another mortgage for $19,000.

By Vincent A. Ryan, foreclosure sale, John E. Ward, referee, 117 East Thirty-fourth Street, north side, 204.4 feet east of Park Avenue, 21 by 98.9, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on Judgment, $28,272.

By L. J. Phillips & Co., foreclosure sale, Milton S. Guiterman, referee, 2,118 La Fontaine Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, 30.6 by 111.8 by 32 by 102.2, three-story dwelling. Due on judgment, $905.

By Samuel Goldsticker, foreclosure sale, Michael H. Cardozo, referee, 1,255 Third Avenue, east side, 44 feet north of Seventy-second Street, 32.8 by 71.8, four-story stone-front tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $23,081.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John P. Schuchman, referee, 304 East Ninety-second Street, south side, 100 feet east of Third Avenue, 25 by 100.8, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $19,036.

By McVickar Realty Trust Company, partition sale, Alfred Hayes, Jr., referee, Amsterdam Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, gore lot having a frontage of 7 feet on Amsterdam Avenue and extending along the street to the land of Katie Wendel.

By John S. Mapes, foreclosure sale, Frank Schaeffler, referee, Cornell Avenue, north side, 275 feet west of Mapes Avenue, 50 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $848.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 1,072 and 1,073 Fifth Avenue, for two five-and-a-half-story brick dwellings, 15.4 by 80; J. C. Umberfield of 395 West One Hundred and Fifth Street, owner; W. Sanger of 123 East Twenty-third Street, architect; cost, $200,000.

One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, north side, 312 feet west of Lenox Avenue, for a six-story brick tenement, 63 by 85.7; L. Cohen of 14 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, owner; Meville & Baggc of 217 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architects; cost, $100,000.

Harrison Avenue, east side, 371 feet north of Tremont Avenue, for a one-and-a-half-story frame stable, 16 by 21; John N. Weyland of 554 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, owner; Henry Lane of 788 East One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, architect; cost, $1,200.

Alterations.

Broadway, southeast corner of Thirty-ninth Street, to a brick theatre; Bixby estate of 76 William Street, owner; Bigelow, Wallis & Cotton of 1,123 Broadway, architects; cost, $30,000.

Thirteenth Street, south side, Ninth Avenue to Hudson River, a five-story brick factory; estate of W. Astor, Hyde Park, N. Y., owner; Lord & Hewlett of 16 East Twenty-third Street, architects; cost, $60,000.

No. 6 East Forty-first Street, to a five-story brick tenement; S. Green of 23 East Eighty-third Street, owner; A. E. Badt of 1 Union Square West, architect; cost, $10,000.

Thirty-eighth Street, south side, 351 feet west of Ninth Avenue, to a four-story brick factory; C. Hausman of 445 West Thirty-fourth Street, owner; L. C. Smith of 209 East Ninety-fourth Street, architect; cost, $750.

No. 907 Broadway, to seven-story brick offices; G. H. Warren estate of 68 Broad Street, owner; Warren & Wetmore of 3 East Thirty-third Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

Sixty-eighth Street, southwest corner of Avenue A, to a sign; Wertheim & Schiffer, owners; Empire Electric Sign Company, architects; cost, $245.

Bryant Street, west side, 214 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, to a two-story frame school, 75 by 40; city, owner; C. B. J. Snyder, architect; cost, $700.

Courtlandt Avenue, east side, 25 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, three-story brick tenement; Angelo Manuello of 550 Courtlandt Avenue, owner; Angelo Magnoni of 229 Sullivan Street, architect; cost, $550.

Montgomery Avenue, west side, 925 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, to a two-and-a-half-story brick dwelling, 16 by 57; Mary E. Branning, owner; Albert E. Davis of 2,558 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $50.

White Plains Road, 241 feet north of Kosciuth Avenue, to a one-and-a-half-story workshop, 20 by 33, and a one-story dwelling, 15 by 30; J. M. Lawrence, Kossuth Avenue, architect; cost, $200.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Wednesday, July 10.

ALEXANDER AV, n e corner 134th St, 20 x75; Catharine Schich to Charles K. Boyce, (mtg $8,000).....$1

ALLEN ST, 92?, map A of Vandewater, 25x87.6; Samuel Tarshis to Max Selig-man, (mtg $20,800).....1

BANK ST, 94, s s, 18.6x61x17x53.6; Thomas Fitzpatrick to Margaret E. Fritz.....1

BROADWAY, 2,532, e s, 25.4x100; Mitchell C. A. Ivers to Charles J. Appell.....1

BROOME ST, 497 s s, 20.10x64.3x20.10x64.5; Frank Feldman to Moser Arndtstein, (mtg $9,800).....Exchange

BROOME ST, n s, 25 ft w of Mangin St, 25x79.9; Max Kurzrok to Rafal Kurzrok, ½ part, (mtg $22,500).....100

CANAL ST, 439 and 437; Canal St, 443; Broome St, 549, s s, 21x81; Spring St, s w corner of Clark St, 25.2x80x25.1x80; Hudson St, 491, w s, 20x72; Edmund D. Randolph and others to the rector, &c., of Trinity Church, B. & S.....1

CHRYSTIE ST, e s, 74.3 ft s of Houston St, 25x75; Elizabeth Klinger to Solomon Alter, (mtg $20,000).....25,250

COLUMBIA ST, 32, e s, 24.10x100; Jonas Weil and another to Moritz Itzkovitz, (mtg $25,000).....1

DECATUR AV, s e s, 224.4 ft s w of Suburban St, 50x120; John North and another to William Rosenbaum.....1

EAST BROADWAY, 97, s s, 25x55x irregular; Joseph M. Alexander and others to Solomon Hecht and another, (mtg $15,000).....33,200

FORD ST, n s, 125 ft w of Webster Av, 50x100; Lillie Whitton to Elizabeth McPhillips, (mtg $5,250).....100

FORT WASHINGTON RIDGE ROAD, n w s, 45.7 ft e of centre of 182d St, 253.3x 181st St x 165.11x260.1x106, 182d St, centre at w s of Fort Washington Ridge Road; Fort Washington Ridge Road, n w s, at s s of 181st St, 345.5x109.10x 357x106.4; Fort Washington Ridge Road, n w s, at s s of 181st St, runs e 26-100 ft to Fort Washington Av x s w 277.9x557.7 to old lane x s w 58-100 ft to road x n c 335.5; Chelsea Realty Company to Benjamin Jenkins, (mtg $60,000).....100

GRAND ST, 552, n s, 25x100; William Eydenberg to Jacob Jablons and another, (mtg $27,000).....1

HOWARD ST, 12, n w corner of Elm St, 20x65.3; Adelheid M. Duhme, executrix, to Clarence E. Breckenridge.....20,000

INWOOD AV, c s, Lot 18, map of 25 lots of M. Schurck estate; Hermann G. Friedmann to John Bezold.....725

LOT 200, amended map of Carman estate; Annie Poetsch to Katharina Lichtl; (mtg $500).....1

LUDLOW ST, w s, 100.3 ft n of Canal St, 37.7x88.3x37.7x88.1; Jacob Goldstein to Lottie Kurzynski, (mtg $59,500).....Exch.

MADISON AV, w s, 60.3 ft n of 86th St, 50x81.2; Jane Cameron to Frederick W. Marke, (mtg $56,000).....1

MONTICELLO AV, w s, 250 ft s of Randall av, 50x100, Land Company City of Edenwald to Emma C. Johnson.....1

PARK AV, 1,642, w s, 25.10x90; Charles A. Canavello to Thomas Corrigan, (mtg $16,000).....1

PROSPECT AV, e s, 375.3 ft n of Westchester Av, 50x150; James Byrne to Elizabeth McPhillips (mtg $4,500).....8,000

RIDGE ST, w s, 72.11 ft s of Rivington St, 30x50.7; Henry Broessler and another, executors, to Max Wachsman, (mtg $10,000).....23,600

RIDGE ST, w s, 72.11 ft a of Rivington St, 30x50.7; Katharina Pretscher and others to Max Wachsman, B. & S., (mtg $10,000).....1

STANTON ST, 76, 1 year, n s, 23x65; Zachary P. Fletcher to Samuel Greenfeld.....15,000

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 881, n w corner of 154th St, 37.3x99.6x36.5x107.4; Max Marx to John Halloran, (mtg $20,000).....1

UNION AV, w s, 30 ft s of 150th St, 21x80; Helen W. De Ronde to Peter Goetz (mtg $6,000).....1

VALENTINE AV, n s, 149.4 ft s of 192d St, 31.3x100; William H. Wright to Wilber T. Wright, (mtg $5,000).....1

WILLETT ST, 85 and 87, w s, 40x100; Moser Arndstein to Frank Feldman and another, (mtg $44,000).....1

1ST AV, 813 and 815, w s, 40x100; George E. Bellamy to Samuel Samuels (mtg $30,000; sub to $3).....34,500

3D AV, s w corner of Brook Av, 13.9x29.5x 3.1x36.6; Catherine E. Faivey to William H. Harden.....1

5TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 25x 97.; Jacob Ebersold and another to Sigmund Schnel, (mtg $23,267).....1

7TH AV, e s, 65 ft n of 19th St, 38.2x80; Selma Wallach to Francis L. Adrian...34,500

8TH AV, 2,636, e s, 24.11x100; Henry Wendt to Herman G. E. Scheiding (mtg $24,000).....100

8TH AV, w s, 50 ft s of 128th St, 25x84; Rebecca Buxbaum to Arnold Wurtemberg (mtg $18,000).....25,875

10TH AV, e s, 74.1 ft s of 40th St, 24.8x 100; David Mainzer and another to Leopold Kohn, (mtg $18,000).....100

12TH ST, 417 and 419 East, 48.8x103.3; Rafal Kurzrok to Max Kurzrok, ½ part, (mtg $62,000).....100

14TH ST, 23 East, 25x100.11; Lottie Kurzynski to Jacob Goldstein (mtg $18,000).....1

18TH ST, n s, 334.4 ft w of 8th Av, 21.10x 92; B. Frank Wood, executor, to Henry Lyman, 1 year, 6 per cent.....15,000

27TH ST, 513 West, 25x08.9; Helen E. Littlefield to James A. Allen, (mtg $8,000).....1

28TH ST, 137 West, 20x98.9; Anna E. Cahill to Bertha Stand, ½ part, all title.....1

28TH ST, 137 West, 20x98.9; Charles J. Klein to Bertha Stand, ½ part, all title.....1

28TH ST, 137 West, 20x98.9; Louisa Hartmann to Jacob L. Hartmann.....1

28TH ST, 137 West, 20x98.9; Jacob L. Hartmann to Bertha Stand, all title.....1

28TH ST, 137 West, 20x98.0; John Klein and others, by guardian, to Bertha Stand, B. & S. and all title.....18,100

38TH ST, n s, 350 ft e of 2d Av, 50x98.9; Catherine Devlin to Elizabeth M. Anderson.....1

29TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of Madison Av, 25x98.9; Henry L. Sprague to Walter Stabler.....1

32D ST, 340 ft e of 8th Av, 20x100.5; Silas H. Furman to Isabella Rose, (mtg $20,000).....100

44TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of 10th Av, 25x 100.5; Christina H. Schlamp, widow, to Hans Tietzen.....100

46TH ST, 220 West, 17.10x100.5; Nellie S. Lynch-Blosse to Kate Amoss, (mtg $15,000).....27,400

55TH ST, n s, 177.6 ft w of Lexington Av, 15.9x100.5; John Dougherty and others, executors, to Henry B. Barnes.....25,000

60TH ST, 21 East, 26x78.5; William N. Heard to Municipal Realty Corporation (mtg $67,500).....1

60TH ST, 21 East, 26x73.5; Mary H. Sharpsteen to William N. Heard.....1

71ST ST, 112 East, 25x100.5; George F. Miller to the Sterling Realty Company, (mtg $35,000).....1

71ST ST, s s, 503.6 ft w of West End Av, 60.3x—x125.10; James Dunne, referee, to George B. Tobias, (mtg $30,000).....62,500

71ST ST, n s, 19 ft e of West End Av, 16 x92.2; Edwin A. Watson to Charles F. Woodward.....18,000

72D ST, n s, 210 ft w of 3d Av, 39.5x102.2 x39.10x102.2; John T. Dooling to Irving Ruland (mtg $75,000).....1

75TH ST, n s, 275 ft e of 2d Av, 50x 102.2; Patrick E. O'Brien to James F. McCaffrey, B. and S.....100

77TH ST, 329 West, 20x102.2; Henry Chauncey and another, executors, to Marie H. McKenney, (mtg $21,000).....35,000

78TH ST, 118 East, 18x102.2; George F. Miller to Sterling Realty Company, (mtg $12,000).....1

84TH ST, 120 East, 27x102.2; Sarah E. Caryl and another to Henry J. Bigham.....1

85TH ST, s s, 121 ft w of Central Park West, 17.102.2; Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York to David L. Newborg, Ca. G.....30,000

86TH ST, 522 East, 25x102.2; Frederick Helms to Georgine Frocudt, (mtg $14,000).....100

87TH ST, s s, 230 ft e of 5th Av, 76.8x 100.8; William H. Parsons & Co. to Julius Braun, quitclaim.....1

87TH ST, 12 and 14 East, 76.8x100.8; William H. Parsons to Julius Braun (mtg $150,000).....100

92D ST, s s, 100 ft w of West End Av, 37.6x147.3x37.6x148.5; Faith L. McMullin to Edward Swann (mtg $72,500).....1

96TH ST, 34 West, 17x100.8; Thomas Dwyer to Nathen Erlanger, (mtg $18,000).....1

104TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of 3d Av, 25x100.11; Louisa Henkel to Gustav J. Staats, (mtg $13,000).....1

115TH ST, s s, 450 ft w of Lenox Av, 25x100.11; Margaretha Lindner to Barbara Hofmann, all liens.....100

116TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of Lenox Av, 50x100.11; Nelson D. Stillwell to the Astoria Land and Construction Company, (mtg $20,000).....100

118TH ST, 33 West, 25x100.11; Mark Blumenthal and another to William A. Smith, (mtg $21,000).....30,000

127TH ST, s s, 244.ft e of 7th Av, 15.6x 99.11; Arnold Wurtemberg to Rebecca Buxbaum (mtg $7,250).....12,750

133D ST, 233 and 235 West, 39x99.11; Leo M. Lehman to Max Marx, (mtg $20,000).....1

133D ST, 233 and 235 West, 39x99.11; Max Marx to Leo M. Lehman.....100

133D ST, 235 and 235 West, 39x99.11; Max Marx to Leo M. Lehman.....1

135TH ST, s s, 325 ft e of 7th Av, 25x99.11; Peter J. Clancy to Margaret Clancy, B. & S.....6,500

141ST ST, n s, 25 ft w of Beekman Av, 25x81.8x25x93.5; Catharine Schleb to Charles K. Boyce (mtg $1,500).....1

143D ST, s s, 200 ft w of Brook Av, 25x 100; George Connor to George G. Scott (mtg $14,000).....100

152D ST, n s, 152 ft e of Park Av, 25x 100.11; William Ash to Mark Ash, (mtg $17,000).....1

152D ST, n s, 152 ft e of Park Av, 25x 100.11; Mark Ash to Abraham Dabroff, (mtg $14,000).....1

160TH ST, 875 East, 16.8x69; Mary E. Nash and others, heirs, to Edward H. Holden, trustee.....1

172D ST, n s, Lots 3, 4, and 5, map of 25 lots, M. Schurch estate; Hermann G. Friedmann to John C. Lutt.....3,550

207TH ST, s s, 405.1 ft w of Perry Av, 100x100; George W. Robinson to John V. McEvily.....1

Recorded Leases.

LEXINGTON AV, 728; Morris Blum to Israel Rubenoff, 1 year.....$1,000

PRINCE ST, 171; Mary Koch and another to Charles Kaufholz, 3 years.....840

ROOSEVELT ST, 62, e s, 25x50; Matilda McLean to James Fay, 5 years.....350

7TH ST, 227; Samuel Schwartz to Gustav A. Hinckel, 3½ years.....960

207TH ST, 18 to 22 West; 10th St., 23 West; John Davis to Goodman C. Mandieborg, 5 years.....8,000

38TH ST, 68 West; Martin A. Rose to Benjamin B. Davenport, 10 years, $2,800, 40TH ST, 204 West; Apollonia Stumme to Elizabeth Hughes, 10 months.....900

42D ST, 531 West; James Fitzpatrick to M. McHugh & Son, 5 years.....600

48TH ST, 13 East, 25x100.6; Trustees of Columbia University to William E. Wheelock, 21 years.....1,146

49TH ST, 353 West; George Mundorf to Henry Heilriegel, 5 years.....2,700

84TH ST, 210 West; Samuel Love to George Vogler, 4 years 9 months, $1,500.....1,600

116TH ST, 206 and 208 West; Ernest Ehrmann to Harry I. Shandal, 4 11-12 years.....$2,400.....2,700

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

ADRIAN, Francis L., to John Finlay; 7th Av, 359 and 161, 2 years, 4 per cent..$16,000

AHR, Henry, to James Carlew; Brook Av, n w corner 169th St, prior mtg $4,500, 1 year, 6 per cent.....6,000

ANDERSON, Mary, to Emma Leitch; 35th St, s s, 225 ft e of 8th Av, undivided share, all title, 4 years, 5 per cent.....1,500

ARONOWITZ, Annie, to Adolf Mandel; Goerck St, 34, building loan, 1 year, 6 per cent.....9,000

ARONOWITZ, Annie, to Saul Oliver; Goerck St, 34, building loan, prior mtg $9,000, 1 year, 6 per cent.....2,200

ASTORIA LAND AND CONSTRUCTION Company to City Mortgage Company; 116th St, n s, 175 ft e of Lenox Av, 1 year, 6 per cent.....60,000

ASTORIA LAND AND CONSTRUCTION Company to Nelson D. Stilwell; 116th St, n s, 175 ft e of Lenox Av, 1 year, 6 per cent.....11,500

BARNES, Henry B., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 55th St, 127 East, 1 year, 4 per cent.....16,000

BIGHAM, Henry J., to Sareh E. Caryl; 84th St, 120 East, 3 years.....12,000

BRAUN, Julius, to William H. Parsons; 87th St, 12 and 14 East, prior mtg $80,000, 4 years, 4½ per cent.....70,000

CALLAHAN, John, to Harry B. Rosenthal; Park Row, 130 to 134, 5 months, 6 per cent. note.....500

CHESEBROUGH, Robert A., to Dry Dock Savings Institution; Madison Av, s w corner of 86th St, 3 years, 4 per cent..175,000

CHRISTMAN, John, to Bowery Savings Bank; 137th St, n s, 825 ft w of Home Av, 5 years, 4 per cent.....15,000

CONNOR, George, to Hattie C. Baird; 143d St, n s, 225 ft w of Brook Av, 3 years.....2,500

COX, Minnie B., and another to Rachel Bartley and another; Travers St, n c s, 77.7 ft s e of Valentine Av, 3 years.....4,000

COX, Minnie B., and another to Olof Bergmark; Travers St, n e s, 77.7 ft s e of Valentine Av, prior mtg $4,000, 3 years.....500

DOOLING, John T., to Effe V. Knox; 72d St, n s, 210 ft w of 3d Av, 1 year, sold.....10,000

DUBROFF, Abraham, to Mark Ash; 102d St, n s, 152 ft e of Park Av, 5 years, 6 per cent.....2,950

EGAN, John C., and another to Edward Hirsh and another; 92d St, s s, 125 ft e of Riverside Drive, collateral demand, 6 per cent.....10,000

ERDMANN, Anton, and another to Gustav Marx; St. Ann's Av, 166, due July 1, 1905, 4½ per cent.....11,000

FELDMAN, Frank, and another to Moser Arndstein; Willett St, 85 and 87, 6 years, 6 per cent.....9,800

FELDMAN, Frank, and another to Moser Arndstein; Willett St, 85 and 87, 1 year, 6 per cent.....3,300

FISCHER, Barbara, and another, to West Side Savings Bank; 39th St, 305 West, due Nov. 1, 1903.....2,500

GILLIS, Isaac, to John E. Parsons and another, trustees; Essex St, w s, 176 ft n of Hester St, 5 years, 4½ per cent.....28,000

GREENFELD, Samuel, to

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE. VIA NIAGARA FALLS.

Trains arrive and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:

North and West bound trains, except those leaving Grand Central Station at 3:15, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 12:50, 2:45, 3:20, 3:30, 9:15, 11:20 P. M., will stop at 125th St. to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

All southbound trains, except the "20th Century" and the "Empire State Express," and Nos. 36, 86, and 200 will stop at 125th St. ten minutes before their arrival time at Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—FMIDNIGHT EXPRESS—Due Buffalo 8:15, Niagara Falls 8:02 P. M.
3:15 A. M.—*MAIL AND PAPER TRAIN. Ar Buffalo 1:15 P. M., Chicago 7:10 A. M.
7:50 A. M.—*ADIRONDACK, 1000 ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.
7:54 A. M.—*SYRACUSE LOCAL. Stops at all important stations.
8:30 A. M.—*EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. Most famous train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:43 P. M.
8:45 A. M.—*EAST MAIL. 24 hours to Chicago. Due Buffalo 7:10, Niagara Falls 8:07.
9:55 A. M.—*SARATOGA AND MONTREAL SPECIAL, via D. & H. and Rutland.
10:30 A. M.—*DAY EXPRESS. Makes local stops. Due Buffalo 1:15 A. M.
11:30 A. M.—*RUTLAND EXPRESS. Due Rutland, 7:55 P. M.
12:50 P. M.—*BUFFALO LIMITED. Due Buffalo, 11 P. M., Niagara Falls, 12:28 A. M.
1:00 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED. Due Cincinnati, 10:45, Indianapolis, 11:50 A. M., St. Louis, 6:45 P. M. next day.
1:00 P. M.—*CHICAGO LIMITED. 24 hours to Chicago via Lake Shore. Electric Lights and Fans.
1:50 P. M.—*SARATOGA LIMITED. Leaves Saturdays at 1:50 P. M.
2:45 P. M.—*ALBANY AND TROY EXPRESS. Local stops.
3:20 P. M.—*DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS, AND CHICAGO SPECIAL.
3:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED. 24 hour train to Chicago. All Pullman Cars.
3:35 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS. Subway to Chicago via Michigan Central and M. C.
4:00 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS via D. & H. or Rutland.
6:00 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK, 1000 ISLANDS AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.
6:35 P. M.—*BUFFALO AND TORONTO SPECIAL. Due Buffalo, 7:25 A. M. Niagara Falls, 8:33, Toronto, 10:50 A. M.
7:30 P. M.—*SPECIAL MAIL, LIMITED. Sleeping car only for Rochester.
8:00 P. M.—*NEW YORK AND CHICAGO SPECIAL. Due Cincinnati, 7:50, Indianapolis, 10:15 P. M. St. Louis, 7:30, second morning.
9:15 P. M.—*EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. Chicago, 24 hours by Michigan Central, 23 hours by Lake Shore.
9:20 P. M.—*NORTHERN N. Y. EXPRESS. Cape Vincent, Ogdensburg, &c.
11:30 P. M.—*ST. LAWRENCE EXPRESS. Malone, Potsdam, Canton, &c.

*Except Sunday. †Except Monday. ‡Except Saturday. ¶Saturday only. ||Sunday only.

HARLEM DIVISION.

6:08 A. M. and 3:36 P. M. Daily, except Sundays, to Pittsfield and North Adams. Sundays at 8:20 A. M. Saturdays only at 2:46 P. M.

Pullman cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.

Ticket offices at 113, 261, 415, and 1,216 Broadway, 25 Union Sq., W., 275 Columbus, 125 West 125th St., Grand Central Station, 125th St. and 138th St. Stations, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn. Telephone "900 38th Street," for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.

NEW YORK CENTRAL ROUTE

BETWEEN

NEW YORK, BOSTON, AND NEW ENGLAND

Via Springfield and the

BOSTON AND ALBANY RAILROAD.

(New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Lessee.) Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, New York, as follows:

†9:00 A. M., †12:00 noon, *4:00 P. M., *11:00 P. M.; arrive Boston, 3:30 P. M., 5:40 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 6.15 A. M.

Leave Boston, †8:00 A. M., †12:00 noon, *4:00 P. M., *11:00 P. M.; arrive New York, 3:30 P. M., 5:40 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 6:14 A. M.

New trains for Maine Resorts, via Springfield, Worcester, and Rochester, N. H., leave New York, 9:00 P. M., arrive Portland 6:05, Poland Spring 10:30, Rockland 10:30 A. M., Bar Harbor 2:00 P. M.

Tickets at New York Central ticket offices, 413 and 1,216 Broadway, and at Grand Central Station.

A. H. SMITH, GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Superintendent. General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.

(New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Lessee.) Leave Franklin St. Station, New York, as follows, 2 and 15 min. later for W. 42d St., N. R.:

*7:10 A M.—For interm. points to Albany.
*9:40 A. M.—(1) Catskill Mtn. Exp. to Catskills. ‡11:20 A M.—(2) Saratoga & Mohawk Exp.
*12:45 P M.—(3) Rip Van Winkle Flyer.
*1:00 P M.—Chicago Express.
*3:25 P M.—Cent. Lim. for Detroit, Chi. & St. Louis.
‡3:25 P M.—(4) Flyer Express to Catskill Mts.
*3:45 P M.—(4) For Hudson River points & Albany
*9:00 P M.—For Roch., Buffalo, Cleve'd & Chicago.
*7:45 P M.—For Roch., Buffalo, Detroit & St. Louis.
*9:17 P M.—For Syra., Roch., Niag. Falls, Det. & Chi.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. Leaves Brooklyn Annex (1) at ; 9:15 A. M.; (2) at †10:45 A. M.; (3) at ‡12:10 P. M.; (4) at ‡3:06 P. M. Leaves Jersey City, P. R. R. Sta., (1) at 9:17 A. M.; (2) at ‡11:20 A. M.; (3) at ‡12:50 P. M.; (4) at ‡3:25 P. M. Time tables at principal hotels and offices. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott's Express.

A. H. SMITH, C. E. LAMBERT, Gen'l Superintendent. Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

READING SYSTEM

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R.

Liberty St. and South Ferry (time from South Ferry five minutes earlier.)

EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN, AND MAUCH CHUNK—‡2:00 (7:15 Easton only.) 9:10 A. M., 1:20, 4:40, 5:00, ‡5:45 Easton only.) P. M. Sundays, ‡4:25 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.

WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON—‡2:00, 9:10 A. M., 5:00 P. M. Sundays, ‡4:25 P. M.

LAKEWOOD, TOMS RIVER, AND BARNEGAT—‡2:00, 9:40 A. M., ‡8:00 Lakewood excepted.) 1:30, (3:40 Lakewood only.) ‡4:20 P. M. Sundays, 9:15 A. M.

ATLANTIC CITY—‡9:40 A. M., ‡2:00 P. M. Sundays, ‡9:15 A. M., ‡4:20 P. M.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT, AND SEASHORE POINTS—‡2:00, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., ‡1:10, 4:45, 5:30, 6:30 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove, 9:00 A. M., 1:30, 4:00 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA, (READING TERMINAL)—‡2:25, 17.00, ‡8:00, ‡9:00, ‡10:00, 11:30 A. M., ‡12:00, 1:00, ‡1:30, 2:00, ‡3:00, 4:30, 5:00, ‡7:00, ‡9:25 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove, 9:00 A. M., 1:30, 4:00 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA, (BROAD STREET STATION)—‡2:25, 17.00, ‡8:00, ‡9:00, ‡10:00, 11:30 A. M., ‡12:00, 1:00, ‡1:30, 2:00, ‡3:00, ‡4:00, *5:00, ‡6:00 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove, 9:00 A. M., 1:30, 4:00 P. M.

*Daily. †Daily, except Monday. ‡Daily, except Sunday. ||Via Tamaqua. ¶Saturdays.

Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 113, 261, 413, 1,200, 1,356 Broadway, 182 5th Ave., 25 Union Square, West, 153 East 125th St., 275 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Ave., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 861 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

W. G. BESLER, Gen'l Manager. C. M. BURT, General Passr Agent.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

Leave New York City, South Ferry, Liberty St.

Chicago, Pittsburg.	*12:10nt.	*12:15nt.
Chicago, Columbus.	*12:55pm.	*1:00pm. Diner.
Pittsburg, Clev'd....	*3:55pm.	*3:40pm. Limtd.
*Pittsburg Limited	*6:55pm.	*7:00pm. Buffet.
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*12:10nt.	*12:15nt.
Cincinnati, St. Louis.	*10:25am.	*10:30am. Diner.
Cincinnati, St. Louis.	*6:55pm.	*7:00pm. Buffet.
Norfolk	‡12:55pm.	‡1:00pm. Diner.

ROYAL BLUE TRAINS.

Washington, Balto.	*8:25am.	*8:30am. Buffet.
Washington, Balto.	*10:25am.	*10:30am. Diner.
Washington, Balto.	*11:25am.	*11:30am. Diner.
Washington, Balto.	*12:55pm.	*1:00pm. Diner.
"Royal Limited"	*3:55pm.	*3:40pm. Diner.
Washington, Balto.	*4:55pm.	*5:00pm. Diner.
Washington, Balto.	*6:55pm.	*7:00pm. Buffet.
Washington, Balto.	*12:10nt.	*12:15nt. Sleepers

*Daily. †Daily, except Sundays. ‡Sundays only.

Offices: 113, 261, 434, 1,200 Broadway, 6 Astor House, 25 Union Square W., 391 Grand Street, N. Y.; 343 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal and Liberty Street. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN RY

Lvs. Franklin St.	Lvs. W. 42d St.
7:15 A. M., Way Train	8:30 A. M.
7:45 A. M., Day Express to Oswego.	8:00 A. M.
9:05 A. M.	Liberty Express	9:15 A. M.
*11:40 A. M., Liberty Spl. Sat'ys only.	12:00 Noon
12:00 Noon, Express to Norwich	12:15 P. M.
*12:45 P. M., Saturdays to Rockland	1:00 P. M.
3:00 P. M. Ellenville and Kerhonkson.	3:15 P. M.
3:25 P. M.	Express to Rockland	3:45 P. M.
5:40 P. M.	Western Express	6:00 P. M.

*Saturdays only. †Daily.

Parlor Car seats at 425 Broadway only.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

STATIONS foot of WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

☞The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.

7:55 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Limited to two Buffet Parlor Cars, New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:55 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:55 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:55 P. M. THE PENNSYLVANIA SPECIAL—20-hour train to Chicago. Pullman Compartment, Drawing-room, Sleeping, Dining, and Buffet Smoking Car.

1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS, For Toledo, Nashville (via Cincinnati and Louisville), Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.

3:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car. For Welch, W. Va. (via Shenandoah Valley Route.)

5:55 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.

7:55 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland, except Saturday.

8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, and Cincinnati.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, 9:25 (Dining Car), 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car), 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car), 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) (3:25 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars), 3:25 (Dining Car), 4:25 (Dining Car), 4:55 (Dining Car), 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, 9:25 (Dining Car), 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car), (3:25 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars), 3:25 (Dining Car,) 4:25 (Dining Car), 4:55 (Dining Car), 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—"Florida Special" and "Metropolitan Limited," 12:55 P. M. daily. Express, 12:10 night daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week-days 12:55 and 4:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT AND NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 8:55 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 7:55 A. M. Through Vestibuled Trains. Buffet Parlor Cars and Standard Coaches on week-days. Parlor Smoking Car, Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Standard Coaches on Sundays.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 6:20,) 7:25, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, (Dining Car,) (9:55, Penna. Limited,) 10:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20,) (Dining Car,) 10:55, (Dining Car,) 11:55 A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 1:55 (Dining Car,) 2:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) 2:55, 3:25, (Dining Car,) 3:55, 4:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55 (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night, Sundays, 6:10, 7:55, (9:55 Limited,) 9:55, 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 1:55 (Dining Car,) 3:25 (Dining Car,) 3:55, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 5:55, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

Ticket offices Nos. 461, 1,196, 1,354, 111, and 261 Broadway; 182 Fifth Avenue, (Below 23d St.;) 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 369 Fulton Street; 98 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "914 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railway Cab Service.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, J. R. WOOD, General Manager. General Pass'r Agent.

6-28-1902.

LEHIGH VALLEY.

Foot of West 23d St., Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. B.

*Daily. ‡Except Sunday. Sunday changes d12.25, d12.45, d7.15, a5.35, a6.45, a8.45.

	Lv. N. Y., A	Lv. N. Y., B
Buffalo Local	*8.10 AM	*8.20 AM
Buffalo and Chicago Express	*9.25 AM	*9.30 AM
BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS	†11.55 AM	†12.00 N'N
Manch Chunk and Hazleton Local	*12.40 PM	*12.50 PM
Wyoming Valley Express	3.35 PM	3.40 PM
Eastoo Local	*5.10 PM	*5.20 PM
Chicago & Toronto Vestibule Exp.	*5.40 PM	*5.50 PM
THE BUFFALO TRAIN	*7.55 PM	*8.00 PM

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 13, 261, 290, 355, 1,224 and 1354 Broadway, 125th Ave., 25 Union Square West, 245 Columbus Ave., 1, 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Ft. Fulton St., Brooklyn.

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Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

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Additional Service to Block Island.—On Sundays during July and August, one of the steamers of the Montauk Steamboat Co.'s line will connect at Montauk with L. I. R. R. train leaving New York, 34th St., 1:20; Pier 13, near Wall St., 1:00; Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, 1:19 P. M., arriving at Block Island at 7:00 P. M.

The steamer "Shinnecock" will leave Pier 13, E. R., at 8:00 A. M.; returning leave Sag Harbor at 5:00 P. M. Excursion tickets (good only on date sold,) going and returning by boat, $2. Going by boat and returning by L. I. R. R. same day, $3.00.

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STMR. "RAMSDELL" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. PIER week days 9:30 A. M., W. 129TH ST. 10 A. M. for WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL, FISHKILL, and NEWBURGH; connects at CORNWALL with trains for all points on N. Y., O. & W. Ry. Sundays leave half hour earlier and extends trip to POUGHKEEPSIE and RONDOUT.

STMR. "BALDWIN" or "ROMER" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. week days except Saturdays 4 P. M., Saturdays 1 P. M., for FISHKILL, NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and intermediate landings.

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" Desbrosses St. Pier..... 8:40 "
" West 22d St..... 9:00 "
" West 129th St..... 9:15 "

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leave Pier 46, N. R., foot West 10th Street, daily 6 P. M., except Saturday, SUNDAY STEAMERS TOUCH AT ALBANY. Direct railroad connection at Troy for all resorts North and East.

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Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

North German Lloyd.

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.

From Pier 57, North River, Gansevoort St.
Kronprinz, July 29, noon | Kaiserin, Aug. 30, 10 AM
Kaiser, Aug. 12, 10 AM | Kronprinz, Aug. 26, 10 AM
*Hoh'nzol'n, Au. 16, 10 AM | Kaiser, Sept. 9, 10 AM

*From Pier 24, ft. of Amity St., Brooklyn.

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
Cherbourg—South'pton, Alternately, and Bremen.

From Bremen Piers, Hoboken, N. J.
Barbarnssa, Jy 17, 10 AM | Luise....Aug. 7, 10 AM
Bremen, July 22, 10 AM | K'fuerst, Aug. 14, 10 AM
Friedrich, July 31, 10 AM | Barbarossa, Aug. 21, 11 AM

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.

From Pier 24, Ft. of Amity St., Brooklyn.
Lahn....July 19, 8 AM | Lahn....Aug. 23, 10 AM
Trave....Aug. 2, 3 PM | Trave....Sept. 6, 3 PM
Aller....Aug. 9, 10 AM | Aller....Sept. 13, 2 PM

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Louis H. Meyer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

Hamburg-American.

TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.

F. Bism'ck, Jly 24, 10 AM | A. Victoria, Aug. 14, 10 AM
Columbia, July 31, 10 AM | F. Bism'ck, Aug. 21, 10 AM

TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.

Patricia....July 22, 6 AM | Waldersee, Aug. 5, 7 AM
Blucher, July 29, 10 AM | Penns'vania, Aug. 12, Nn.

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AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.
St. Louis, July 23, 10 AM | Phila....Aug. 6, 10 AM
*St'ch't'r, Aug. 5, 7:30 AM | St. Paul, Aug. 13, 10 AM
*From Pier "C," ft. of York St., Jersey City, N.J.

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.
Vaderland, July 19, noon | Zeeland....Aug. 2, noon
Kroonland, July 26, noon | Friesland, Aug. 9, noon

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway, N.Y.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE

MINNEAPOLIS.....July 19, 5 A. M.
MINNETONKA.....July 26, 9:30 A. M.
MINNEHAHA.....Aug. 2, 4 A. M.
MESONMINEE.....Aug. 6, 9 A. M.
MESABA.....Aug. 9, 3 A. M.

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Twin-Screw Steamer NOORDAM July 26, 10 A. M.
Twin-Screw Steamer STATENDAM Aug. 2, 10 A. M.

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Columbia...July 26, noon | Furnessia...Aug. 9, noon

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From Pier 51 North River.

Campania, July 19, 2 PM | Etruria, Aug. 9, 9:30 AM
Umbria, July 26, 9:30 AM | Campania, Aug. 16, noon
Lucania, Aug. 2, 2 PM | Umbria, Aug. 23, 9 AM

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29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Cymric....July 18, Noon | Celtic....Aug. 6, Noon
Oceanic, July 23, 7:30 AM | Germanic, Aug. 13, Noon
Majestic, July 30, Noon | Teutonic, Aug. 20, Noon
Pier 48 North River, Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

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Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

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STONINGTON LINE. Passenger service temporarily discontinued.

NORWICH LINE, for New London, Fisher's Island, Stonington, Watch Hill, Narragansett Pier, Block Island, Norwich, Worcester, Boston, the North and the East. Steamers CITY OF WORCESTER and MAINE, leave Pier 39, N. R., foot Spring St., week days only, at 6 P. M.

NEW HAVEN LINE, for New Haven, New Britain, Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and the North, from Pier 25, E. R., foot Peck Slip. Week days, strs. RICHARD PECK, lvs. 3:00 P. M. (Sats. 2 P. M.) CHESTER W. CHAPIN, 12:00 midnight. Sundays, RICHARD PECK, lvs. 9:30 A. M. (East 21st St. 9:45,) returning, due New York, 8:00 P. M.

BY SEA TO MAINE

ON THE FAST MODERN STEAMERS.

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is the most charming short ocean voyage out of New York. No Summer tour complete without it. Steamers leave Pier (New) 32, East River, foot of Pike St., New York, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 4 P. M., returning leave Portland same days at 6:30 P. M.

Special Excursions to Portland

via steamer Manhattan, leaving New York Monday and Friday, and Portland Wednesday and Sunday.

Fare for the Round Trip Reduced to $7

Good to return until Sept. 12th. White Mountains, Rangely Lakes, Bar Harbor, St. John, Halifax. Monday and Thursday steamers make direct connections for Rockland and Bar Harbor. LONG ISLAND SOUND BY DAYLIGHT.

Descriptive book free on application at Ticket Office, 290 Broadway and Pier 32, East River.

Telephone 3196-3199 Franklin. Also all agents.

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Leaving Desbrosses St. at 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.) W. 22d St. 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays 2 P. M.) 129th St. on SATURDAYS AND HOLIDAYS ONLY 2:20 P. M., for Highland Falls, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, New Hamburgh, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Esopus, Rondout, and Kingston. Orchestra on board.

HARTFORD LINE.

from Pier 24, East River, daily except Sunday at 5 P. M., for Connecticut River Landings, connecting for Springfield, Holyoke, Northfield and all New England points. Send for illustrated folder.

Surrogate Notices.

MAHER, LUCINDA B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Lucinda B. Maher, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at No. 300 State Street, in the City of Albany, New York, on or before the tenth day of December next.—Dated New York, the third day of June, 1902.

JOHN T. NORTON,
Executor.

MARTIN T. NACHTMANN, Attorney for Executor, 80 State Street, Albany, New York.

KRANICH, HELLMUTH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HELLMUTH KRANICH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Deyo, Duer & Bauerdorf, No. 115 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of September, 1902.—Dated New York, the 18th day of March, 1902. MARY KRANICH, FREDERICK KRANICH, HELLMUTH KRANICH, Executors. DEYO, DUER & BAUERDORF, Attorneys for Executors, 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh20-1aw6mTh&s

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JAMES A. RENWICK, plaintiff, against MARGARET K. DOUGLAS et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 26th day of May, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 22d day of July, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

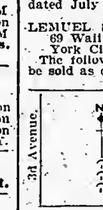
All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being on the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, between the Second and Third Avenues, in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, distant two hundred and eighty-seven (287) feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street and Second Avenue; thence running northerly parallel with Second Avenue and for a portion of the distance through the centre of a party wall, one hundred feet and seven inches to the centre line of the block between 124th and 125th Streets; thence running westerly along said centre line of the block parallel with One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, twenty feet; thence running southerly parallel with said Second Avenue and for a portion of the distance through the centre of a party wall, one hundred feet and eleven inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, and thence running easterly along said northerly side of said street twenty feet to the place of beginning; said premises being known as No. 227 East 124th St. Being the same premises conveyed to the said Thearon B. Dean by William Allan by deed dated July 15th, 1885.

JNO. S. WISE, Jr., Referee.

LEMUEL SKIDMORE, Attorney for Plaintiff, 69 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above:

125th Street.



124th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $1,957.62, with interest thereon from the 25th day of June, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to $186.42, as to interest from July 1st, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $238.39 and interest.

Dated New York, July 2d, 1902.

JNO. S. WISE, Jr., Referee.

jy3-2aw3wM&Tb&fy24

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—THE GERMAN HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY in the City of New York, plaintiff, against MORRIS WIEDERMAN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 27th day of June, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 22d day of July, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Phillips & Company, auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the City of New York (

DETECTIVE MURDERED IN LONG ISLAND CITY

Shot While Shadowing Men Suspected of Burglary.

Three Arrests Made, but the Police Are Still Watching Railroad Stations and Ferries.

Detective John J. Sheridan, attached to the Seventy-fifth Precinct Police Station, which is located in the heart of the business section of Long Island City, was shot and killed at 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning while attempting to apprehend burglars who for the past year have been operating in the neighborhood where the tragedy occurred.

The detective was shot twice. One bullet entered his left side and penetrated the heart, and another entered his right eye and entered his brain. Either of the wounds would have been fatal.

During the last year repeated complaints from the shopkeepers in the Dutch Kills section of Long Island City have reached the police that their shops were being entered by burglars. When Inspector Thompson of Manhattan was transferred to the Long Island City district he selected Sheridan to work on the cases. Sheridan was a man of large physique and had borne an excellent record in the Police Department of Long Island City from before the consolidation of the boroughs. He was detailed in citizen's clothes last night to watch the section where the tragedy took place. He knew "the Dutch Kills gang," composed of a number of young men trained to crime, it is said, almost from their boyhood.

At 2:30 o'clock Sheridan and Policeman Schelberg, who had been detailed in plain clothes to accompany him, were standing in front of Green's undertaking establishment, which is on the east side of Jackson Avenue, just above Orchard Street. They observed two men coming out of Orchard Street and crossing into Henry Street. Sheridan told Schelberg to start up Jackson Avenue and cross into Jane Street, in order to head off the two men. The policeman had been gone but a few minutes when he heard shots, and ran around to Henry Street, where he stumbled over a body. He did not stop to investigate at that time, but followed two men who were running down Rady Street. Not finding any trace of the fugitives, he returned to the corner of Henry Street, where he found that the body over which he had stumbled was that of Detective Sheridan.

The detective's revolver was lying near him and the case was in his hip pocket. The hammer had fallen on a cartridge which had failed to explode, and this may have cost Sheridan his life. Schelberg had the body removed to St. John's Hospital, and sent word to Captain Woods and to Inspector Thompson at the latter's home in Manhattan. Detectives from the surrounding precincts were ordered to the Seventy-fifth, and every ferry and railroad station leading from Long Island City was covered, the detectives at these points remaining on duty during the entire day and last night.

As the result of statements made by citizens who had been attracted to the vicinity by the reports of the revolver shots, three arrests were made early this morning. Policemen Schelberg, Flaherty, De Boe, and Stull brought to the station house Michael Carr, twenty-two years old, of the Crescent; Frank Donnelly, twenty-two years old, of Hunter Avenue, and Harry Strang, twenty-two years old, of 31 Dutch Kills Street.

The three prisoners were arraigned before Magistrate Connorton yesterday morning and were committed to the Queens County Jail until Friday morning, when their examination will take place.

Several witnesses were in court who partially identified the prisoners as the men whom they had seen fleeing from the scene of the shooting. Among them was Ellen Torriboio of 128 Jane Street. She said that she had been sitting up attending to her sick mother when the two men stopped in front of her house, under the electric light. She heard one of them say:

"I wished I'd got the gun."

According to the police, Carr shot a grocer named Nelson a year ago, when the latter attempted to frustrate an effort to carry off the cash register. Nelson, after spending several weeks in the hospital, refused to press the complaint, and the case was dropped. Since then Carr has done little work. Donnelly is said to have been out of employment since January. Strang, the third prisoner held, is not supposed to be directly concerned in the murder, but it is believed that he knows something regarding it.

Carr, when arrested at his home, was fully dressed. Both Donnelly and Strang were in bed when the police found them.

The prisoners were represented by Lawyer James H. Powers.

That the police are not sure of the men in custody is shown by their vigilance in watching all avenues of escape from Long Island City.

In commenting upon the fact that Sheridan's revolver had failed to explode, Inspector Thompson said yesterday that 10 per cent. of the policemen in New York were carrying centre fire revolvers loaded with rim cartridges, such as were found in the weapon which had been carried by the detective.

John J. Sheridan had been a member of the police force since 1876 and had served during the whole of his career at Long Island City. He was a widower, forty-seven years old, and leaves a daughter twenty-one years old and a son aged seventeen years.

CRIPPLE RESCUES WOMAN IN A BLAZING BUILDING.

Fireman Carries Her Unconscious Companion Through the Smoke—The Dwelling Gutted.

A fire which started shortly before 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon gutted the two-story and attic dwelling at 179 West Fourth Street.

The building was occupied by Mrs. Montgomery, who rents furnished rooms, and it is supposed the fire was caused through Mrs. Montgomery using sulphur for fumigating purposes. All the occupants managed to escape with the exception of Mrs. Martineaud and Mrs. Howard, who occupy rooms in the upper portion of the house. The women were rendered incapable of helping themselves through fright, and leaned far out of the windows in the attic crying for help.

From out of the crowd which had collected a man ran as fast as a crippled leg would permit. Seeing that it was impossible to reach the women through the house, he ran up through No. 175, clambered over the roof to the coping overhanging the attic of the burning house, and managed to reach Mrs. Howard.

The smoke was stifling and the flames were rapidly eating their way upward, but he managed to pull the woman up to the roof beside him and then to support her down the stairs of the house through which he had come. Once having placed Mrs. Howard in safety, he tried to escape without revealing his identity, but fellow-workmen in the crowd recognized him as Eugene Kelly, a machinist's helper, who has for four years or more been employed in the repair shops of the City Fire Department.

Meanwhile Truck No. 5 had arrived. Mrs. Martineaud was still at a window screaming for help. Quickly a long ladder was placed against the side of the house and Fireman William Purdy ran up, reaching the woman, who, overcome by smoke and heat, had fallen back fainting into the burning dwelling. Purdy jumped in through the window and, picking up the unconscious form of Mrs. Martineaud, carried her down stairs out into the open air. Both of the women were badly burned about the face, hands, and arms. They were cared for by neighbors and will probably recover. The shock to Mrs. Howard was especially severe, as she is about to become a mother.

The damage is estimated at $2,000.

RUNAWAY BRAVELY STOPPED.

The Rescuer, George W. Frothingham, Has a Spanish War and Philippine Record.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A little before midday occurred one of the most deliberate acts of bravery I have ever witnessed, and which I think it my duty to have made known through your columns.

At the corner of Sixth Avenue and Twenty-seventh Street, a high-mettled and powerful horse attached to a light wagon suddenly took fright and dashed wildly at headlong speed in an eastward direction through the middle of Twenty-seventh Street. As it neared the Hotel Earlington, a bareheaded man in a workman's apron, seeing the danger, started slowly to cross the street in front of the runaway. The man then leaped toward the horse's head, so as to make him swerve to the right and cause the near wheel to scrape against the curbstone, thus somewhat checking the speed of the horse. The latter, in his efforts to break away from this dead drag upon his progress, began kicking over the dashboard, finally striking with one of his heels and knocking the breath out of the body of his unfortunate driver, who fell prone in the wagon.

The "life saver" bounded from the side of the wagon obliquely to the pavement, grasped the near rein, close to the bit, and directed the horse in his course so as to cause him to lock the wheel of the wagon between the upright bars of the curved iron railing of the nearest house steps. Altogether forgetful of himself, he skillfully did his work, but at the cost of being caught and terribly squeezed between the forward spokes and the projecting curve of the railing, and having three fingers of his hand badly crushed and cut. Extricating himself from his most perilous position and drawing himself up and together, he stood like any other spectator, watching the wounded driver being resuscitated.

"Admiring the extraordinary coolness of the 'life-saver' and his utter indifference to his own wounds, I approached him and congratulated him in a voice to be heard by all. Whereupon, realizing he was about being made a hero of, he quickly limped to the rear out of reach. Looking around for a reporter, and not seeing one, (the whole affair being over in less than a minute,) and fearing that this clear-cut piece of cool, businesslike daring and humanity might escape from them, I quickly followed the man, and before he suspected what I was up to, I had gained the following information:

The name of the hero is George W. Frothingham, a nephew of the famous Rev. O. B. Frothingham. He is forty-nine years old, and was born and brought up in New York. By occupation he is house carpenter of the Victoria Hotel. At the time of the Spanish war he enlisted in the Twelfth New York Regiment, and was a Sergeant in Company H under Col. Leonard. He went to the Philippines on the 2d of May, 1898, where he was transferred to the Forty-third United States, Col. Bell (now Brig. Gen. Bell) commanding. He was in thirty-eight engagements, and in 1902 was honorably discharged, "and a fine discharge it was."

By this time my hero, from whom I had extracted these facts, "caught on" to what I was driving at, and said uneasily: "While it ain't the first time I've done things like that, I don't like notoriety." I told him I was going to write THE TIMES about his bravery, anyhow. "Well, if you do," said he, as he started to move away, "don't forget the old Twelfth New York. I love it." OTTO A. MOSES.

New York, July 16, 1902.

BROKERS' OFFICES CLOSED.

The offices of H. A. Seymour & Co., on the tenth floor of the Hudson Building, at 32 Broadway, were in the charge of Peter C. De Wolf, a lawyer, of 132 Nassau Street, yesterday. Mr. De Wolf said that he did not think that the company would resume business, as it had failed to find financial help needed to tide it over certain difficulties. He said that he did not know much about the affairs of the concern, though he was its legal representative, having become so at the solicitation of his personal friend, H. A. Seymour.

"The company is incorporated under the laws of New Jersey," he said, "but I don't know when, or with what capital. I do not know any of the people interested except Mr. Seymour. He is probably an officer of the company—maybe its President. The company was doing a fine business. All of its patrons were out of town, and it has a great many branch offices throughout the country. There is a considerable amount of money due it at various places, but cash was needed to meet wire rents, &c., which became due, and could not be put off."

He added that the market proved too much for the company, and that he was very sorry, as his friend Seymour had had hard luck before, when the Stock Exchange house of Seymour, Johnson & Co. went down at the time of the Miller Syndicate trouble, two years ago. The offices had been open since May 1.

LEGAL NOTES.

PROMISSORY NOTE PAYABLE AFTER DEATH.—Zelie Verrault, on Jan. 2, 1879, executed and delivered to N. F. Howe a promissory note for $6,000, payable six months after date. The note was not paid at maturity, and Howe claimed, in an action brought by his indorsee against the maker's administrator, that, in consideration of his forbearance in enforcing the obligation, Mrs. Verrault wrote in French across the face of the note that it was "good only after my death." Mr. Howe kept the note until after the death of the maker and then indorsed it over to Norman L. Hobart, the plaintiff. The answer was that the note was a forgery. The Statute of Limitations was pleaded also, the note having been due for two years when the indorsement of extension was written, and between that date and the death of the maker more than six years had elapsed. The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court holds that while there was no consideration under the extension moving to the payee, Howe, and that he could have enforced the note at any time, yet the fact that he did forbear to realize on the obligation, the intestate having the benefits of his forbearance, must in principle preclude her representative from availing himself of the Statute of Limitations. A judgment for the plaintiff is, however, reversed because of errors committed on the trial. Justice Hatch, for the appellate tribunal, says the trial court erred in allowing the plaintiff to prove the intestate's signature to the note by comparing it with the signature of "Zelie Verrault" to an application for citizenship without first showing that the person who signed the application was the same person who signed the note. Two witnesses for the defendant testified that the signature to the note was a forgery. The payee then testified that he had seen Mrs. Verrault write; that the signature was hers, and that she delivered the note with the extension to him. The plaintiff claimed that while this testimony of the payee might be in violation of the code provision against testimony as to personal transactions with deceased persons, yet it was admissible because the door had been opened by Mrs. Verrault's administrator. This contention, Justice Hatch says, cannot be sustained. Neither of the defendant's witnesses gave evidence on the subject of the transaction under which the note and agreement for the extension were given. Their testimony related only to the genuineness of the deceased's signature and in no sense involved the transaction resulting in the execution and delivery of the note.

***

DUTIES OF MOTORMEN.—The contention of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, on its appeal to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court from a judgment on a verdict in favor of the guardian of Palma Colabel, a five-and-a-half-year-old girl, who was run over by a car at Park Row and Baxter Street, was that the trial Justice erred in refusing to charge that "the motorman was not obliged to apply his brake before he observed that the child was in danger of being struck by the car." The appellate tribunal decides that the request was properly refused. "It did not," says Justice Laughlin, for the court, "embrace a correct rule of law as applied to the facts as they might be found by the jury. It may well be that the motorman applied the brake as soon as he observed that the child was in danger of being struck by the car, but that is not the test of the defendant's liability. It was the duty of the motorman to apply the brake at such time as a person of ordinary care and prudence, occupying the position of motorman and exercising ordinary care in the discharge of his duties as such, would have applied it. The jury might well have found that, had the motorman exercised proper care, he would have discovered that the child was in danger sooner and would have applied the brake before."

RAILROAD TRACKS MUST GO

President Cantor Will Tear Up Rails in Amsterdam Avenue.

Unused, Except by the Running of One Car a Day—Company Threatens to Appeal to the Courts.

Borough President Cantor announced yesterday his determination to tear up the unused tracks of the Forty-second Street, Manhattanville, and St. Nicholas Avenue Railroad Company along Amsterdam Avenue. There are four tracks in Amsterdam Avenue, two of which are used by the Metropolitan Company. The other two tracks, which are the property of the Forty-second Street, Manhattanville, and St. Nicholas Avenue Railroad Company, are not in use, the Metropolitan Company having a lease of that company's right of way. To preserve its franchise, which was secured under a grant from the State, the Forty-second Street, Manhattanville, and St. Nicholas Avenue Company has declared that it has sent a car over the line each day.

"There are about seven or eight miles of unused track along Amsterdam Avenue," President Cantor said yesterday, "and this trackage is an obstruction to traffic. I conferred with Mr. Vreeland with regard to the removal of the track, and the negotiations were in a satisfactory state of progress. In order to be sure of my powers in the premises I asked for an opinion from the Corporation Counsel. He saw fit to publish his opinion before he sent a copy of it to me, and as a result all chance of a harmonious agreement seems to have been dissipated.

"I am in receipt of a letter from President John Beaver of the Forty-second Street, Manhattanville, and St. Nicholas Avenue Company, in which Mr. Beaver informs me that he will resist in the courts any attempt on my part to take the tracks up by force. The position of the company, as I am informed, is that it cannot afford to surrender its rights under compulsion without prejudice to the rights of its bondholders and mortgagees.

"I have made up my mind to go ahead. The tracks, at least a part of them, will be taken up, and then the courts can settle whether the company has a right to maintain seven or eight miles of practically unused tracks on one of the principal avenues of the city to the inconvenience of public traffic.

"If I am allowed to take up all the unused tracks the expense will be about $20,000. Then the avenue will have to be repaved. In my judgment the benefit of the improvement will more than justify the expense which it will entail."

COL. MONROE TAKES CHARGE.

Deputies in the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity Reappointed—Secretary Rees Resigns.

Col. Robert Grier Monroe assumed yesterday the duties of the office of Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity. Having some doubt as to whether or not the deputies appointed by Commissioner Dougherty held over, Col. Monroe reappointed all of them. Each took a new oath.

The reappointments do not mean that no changes are to be made in the force as constituted by Mr. Dougherty. One change has been decided upon by Col. Monroe. He has accepted the resignation of George L. Rees, Commissioner Dougherty's secretary, and has selected his successor. The announcement of the name was deferred yesterday because the Commissioner had not received the assurance of the man he wanted that he would accept the appointment.

COURT HOUSE IMPROVEMENTS.

New Plan to be Drawn Under Instructions from President Cantor—Plan for City Hall, Too.

Borough President Cantor announced yesterday that the work of making needed improvements in the City Hall and the County Court House is to be undertaken without delay. He has instructed Consulting Architect Aiken of the Building Department to confer with Judge Truax in regard to the modernizing of the Court House.

The original plan for the work on the Court House, which was drawn by Horgan & Slattery, was rejected by the Municipal Art Commission and the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. Architect Aiken will draw a new plan. The estimated cost of the improvement is $500,000.

Mr. Aiken is engaged on plans for the improvement of the City Hall at a cost of $25,000. Extensive improvements are to be made also in the Criminal Courts Building.

MOVING PLATFORM SCHEME.

Not Favored for the Brooklyn Bridge by the Mayor—Commissioner Lindenthal to Explain.

Mayor Low went in his yacht Surprise last evening to his Summer home at Rye, and Bridge Commissioner Lindenthal was his guest. The Mayor invited the Bridge Commissioner to accompany him for the purpose of discussing with him Mr. Lindenthal's scheme of a moving platform for the Brooklyn Bridge.

The Mayor is not inclined favorably toward the plan at present, it is said, for the reason that he believes the extra fare of 2 cents would be an unpopular innovation for Brooklyn citizens.

TUNNEL FRANCHISE APPROVAL.

The Board of Aldermen Can Take Its Time, Controller Grout Says.

Controller Grout said yesterday that there was nothing in the report that the Pennsylvania tunnel franchise could become a law without the approval of the Board of Aldermen.

The Board of Aldermen, he said, can take its own time about giving approval.

CONTROLLER GROUT'S REFORM.

Specifications of Contracts to be Divided Into Stages.

The Controller has instituted another reform in the administration of his office. He has notified the heads of all city departments that hereafter they are to divide their specifications and advertisements for bids on all city contracts into "stages," each "stage" representing a certain advancement toward the completion of the entire work. The object of this change is to do away with the present practice of setting aside a large sum of money for a building which may not be completed for several years.

BATTLESHIP MAINE ON TRIAL.

Will Undergo Speed Test Off Five Fathom Bank Shoal To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

CAPE MAY, N. J., July 16.—The new battleship Maine to-day put off to sea for her builders' trial to-morrow. First she adjusted her steering gear and compasses by the bay ranges and ran over the one-mile Government course back of the breakwater several times at a lively speed. She then ran out to sea to work her machinery and limber it up as much as possible before the special effort to-morrow off Five Fathom Bank Shoal.

In a run down the river and back yesterday afternoon Capt. Buckman called on his engineers for a spurt, and for some miles the vessel was driven at a rate that shows her to be all that can be asked for in the speed line. The battleship returned to the Breakwater to-night.

Sifting out stock has brought many a more-money suit to the $15 pile; among them some blue serges showing faint stripes.

Started with something over 2,500 pairs of shoes.

Enough to cover the feet in a mile.

Enough to let us come up smiling for a second day.

All but 300 were $5 to $6 values.

All sizes—most leathers here yet.

$3.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, opposite City Hall.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

ALLEGED SILK FRAUD CASE

Mutilation of Invoices Charged by Judge Dittenhoefer.

Examiner Smith, Who Succeeded Browne on the Latter's Suspension, Questioned by Counsel for A. S. Rosenthal & Co.

Another hearing was held yesterday before United States Commissioner Shields on the charges of gross fraud in connection with the importation of Japanese silks made by the Government against Abraham S. Rosenthal and Martin L. Cohn, managing partners of the firm of A. S. Rosenthal & Co., Examiner Smith, called in cross-examination, being the first witness.

He is the young official who succeeded Examiner Browne in the Japanese silk branch after Browne was suspended because of alleged collusion with the Rosenthal firm.

In answer to questions put by ex-Judge Dittenhoefer, counsel for the accused, Mr. Smith said that on the last of three invoices from Yokohama shipped during a single month he found the goods to weigh 1,100 pounds more than the invoices called for, which would mean a saving of about $5,000 in the duties. He testified to having found other great discrepancies.

Judge Dittenhoefer then charged that the prosecuting officer had torn from the accusing invoice two letters written by Rosenthal & Co. in which the firm stated that they had been advised by their Japan branch that there had been an omission in that particular invoice, and asking the Collector to have the goods reweighed and the correction made.

"A mutilation of the record," he called it, adding, "Even a Tombs shyster would not have been guilty of it."

Special Attorney General W. Wickham Smith, however, only laughed, and said that if the defense would only admit that the invoice was theirs, he would produce the letters and reattach them.

His offer was promptly rejected.

Examiner Smith admitted that silks change somewhat in weight from day to day through absorbing moisture under varying atmospheric conditions.

The Government rested after J. J. Nikola of the Liquidating Bureau testified that the duties on the silks, with the penalties included, exceeded the amount called for by the invoice by about $5,111, the total duties being about $13,000.

Surprise was occasioned when Judge Dittenhoefer called Prosecuting Officer Smith as the first witness for the defense. Mr. Smith produced the letters asking for a reweighing, and they were placed in evidence, as Judge Dittenhoefer triumphantly declared that he had "smoked them out." The same was done with the reappraisement.

"At the last hearing," then said Judge Dittenhoefer, with great earnestness, "Mr. Smith declared that if I would tell where I got my information he would produce an official list in his possession showing the names of merchants in this city, some of them Mr. Smith's own clients, who have had their invoices raised from 30 to 300 per cent. I now accept the challenge, and if Mr. Smith will produce the list I will give him my information."

Prosecutor Smith declined, saying that the list had no material bearing on the case in hand. Judge Dittenhoefer persisted, however, in saying that on the list would be found the name of the President of the Merchants' Association and a client of Mr. Smith, who had had his duties increased from 25 to 50 per cent. without being prosecuted.

"Do you want to ask yourself any questions on cross-examination?" naively inquired the Commissioner of the witness.

Prosecutor Smith said that he did not, and after the interchange of a few more sarcastic remarks between the lawyers the hearing was adjourned for a week.

WHY W. E. DODGE LEFT STEEL TRUST DIRECTORATE.

In a Letter to G. W. Perkins He Denies an English Report that He Was Opposed to the Bond Conversion Plan.

Following is the text of a letter recently addressed to George W. Perkins, Chairman of the Finance Committee of the United States Steel Corporation, by W. E. Dodge, giving the latter's reasons for resigning from the Directorate of the company and denying the assertion that his resignation was due to his disapproval of the preferred stock conversion plan:

A printed copy of a circular letter addressed to you and said to be written in England, has been sent to me.

This letter contains a criticism on the financial conduct of the United States Steel Corporation, and especially on its proposed plan to issue bonds and to retire a portion of its preferred stock, and states directly that I had resigned from the board because of my disapproval of this plan.

This statement is entirely false and without foundation.

The carefully prepared plan of the Finance Committee was unanimously approved by the votes of all the members of the board present, of which I was one, and it was afterward ratified by all of the stockholders.

As you know, I resigned simply because continued ill-health and a great pressure of duties, which had a prior claim upon me, made it impossible for me to give the time and thought to the affairs of the corporation which the great interests involved demanded.

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

STORES EVERYWHERE. 104 RETAIL BRANCHES

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

SPECIAL SALE FOR THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.

POTATOES.

We know that better Potatoes than ours are not to be found anywhere, and we doubt if equal quality is to be had in many outside stores. Every Potato we sell will be found sound, solid and very white. The price we quote to-day is interesting.

A Large Basket for 11 Cents.

For This Sale { 3½ Pounds Granulated Sugar, 3½ Pounds Pride of St. Louis Flour, } Both for 23c

Cereal Special. Shredded Wheat Biscuit or Blue Ribbon Breakfast Food, A Package, 10 Cents.

Crackers—Cheese. 1 Pound Best Full Cream Cheese, 1 " Fresh Crisp Soda Crackers, Both for 15 Cents.

Cereal Special. Cream of Wheat or 5-Pound Package of Hominy. A Package, 12 Cents.

French Mustard, Butler's Best, large bottle	8c
Violet Ammonia, best quality, large bottle	10c
Root Beer Extract, Peerless Brand, a bottle	7c
Corn Starch, Peerless Brand, a package	7c
Vanilla or Lemon Extract, Eagle Brand, a bottle	5c
Rolled Oats, Triumph Brand, a package	10c
Cider or White Wine Vinegar, quart bottle	7c
Olive Oil, Best Imported, pint bottle	29c
Tomato Catsup, Liberty Brand, pint bottle	10c
Corn, Essie Brand, fancy Maine, a can	9c

Iced Tea. A really delicious and refreshing summer drink if properly made. With the right Tea and the least bit of care in the making you are assured of a splendid and invigorating warm weather beverage. Good Tea is the first essential. We have just the right kind in

Butler's Golden Tips Ceylon Tea.

1-lb. package..... 50c | ½-lb. package..... 25c

English Mustard, our best, ¼-pound can	10c
Worcestershire Sauce, Peerless Brand, ½-pint bottle, wrapped	7c
Toilet Paper, 3 rolls for	14c
Lemons, Fancy Messina, per dozen	12c
Soda Water, all flavors, per bottle	5c
Prunes, Fancy California, averaging 55 to pound, 2 pounds	15c
Ice-Cream Salt, best quality, 10-pound bag	10c
Soups, Anderson's Concentrated, all varieties, a can	7c
Bromangelon—This famous jelly powder, a package	11c
Parlor Brooms, best No. 7, each	25c

A Bargain A Can of Full Size, Solid Packed TOMATOES. 10 Cents.

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

Fancy Golden Santos COFFEE a pound 10c.

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

Three BROADWAY Stores: 841 Cor. 13th St. | 420 Cor. Canal St. | 265 Near Chambers St

Who said skeleton suits, Mr. Bones?

The man who caught cold in hot weather trying to take a Turkish bath in his heavy suit.

Here are three cool light weights: Homespun, Wool Crash and Flannel Coats and Trousers, $10, $12 & $14.

Blue Serge Suits, always dressy, single or double-breasted, $15.

Yesterday's Scarf sale a quick one, sold over 250 doz.

Another chance if you were disappointed—

Have secured balance of manufacturer's stock, over 200 Doz. more India Silk Scarfs, advertised and sold elsewhere at 50c. & 75c., our price 25 cents.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

Still "Playing Ball."

With us, midsummer choices do not mean "left-overs." To meet the demands of our constantly increasing business, we are constantly adding new lines.

To-day

There are Norfolks and Trousers in Light Homespuns, Black Cheviots and Blue Serges. $16 and $18.

Light, handsome double and single breasted Sack Suits in Homespuns, Cheviots and Serges, $15.

Negligee Shirts.

A splendid assortment of fancy and white plaited . . . $1.00.

Bathing Suits, Light Summery Neckwear and everything in which to be comfortable.

In All Our Great Stores.

Smith, Gray & Co.

Broadway at 31st St.

Brooklyn: Broadway at Bedford Ave., Fulton St. at Flatbush Ave.

SOROSIS TRADE MARK.

THE BEST SHOE FOR WOMEN.

$3.50 per pair.

During the warm weather,—perfect fit, pliable leathers and correctly modeled shoes are absolutely essential to comfort. Sorosis shoes provide all these qualities, with the additional attributes of fashionable appearance and diversity of design.

None genuine without the Sorosis label.

James McCreery & Co.,

Twenty-third Street.

Final Clearing Sale of *Men's Negligée Shirts,*

made of Fine Woven White Madras with pleated bosoms, cuffs either attached or detached.

Also Printed Madras Negligée Shirts, white ground and small neat figures;

All at 95c. each, regular $1.50-$1.75 values.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

BOY FALLS TO HIS DEATH.

Father and Son Accidentally Killed at Same Hour of Day—News Borne to the Home Similarly.

While attempting to climb from an extension into a window on the third floor of the building at 126 Malden Lane last evening, James O'Neil, a fifteen-year-old Brooklyn boy, fell to the ground and was instantly killed.

The boy was employed by Loughlin Brothers, printers, who occupy the third floor of the building. Last evening, when it came time to close the shutters, O'Neill went out on the roof of an extension in the rear. The roof is a few feet below two of the rear windows, and ends just at the sill of the third. O'Neil attempted to climb back into the room through the third window. He lost his hold and fell. In order to get to him it was necessary to break into the store of S. L. Goldberg, tobacco dealer, on the first floor. The boy was dead when found.

O'Neil lived at 126 Eighth Street, Brooklyn. His eighteen-year-old sister told the police that her father had been killed in an accident several years before, and the messenger who came to tell them of his death arrived at the same time and exactly in the same manner the police messenger came last evening.

41 THE AMERICAN MAN'S WHISKEY. 41
TRADE—41—MARK.

A blend of four absolutely pure whiskeys, none of them less than 8 years old, each one in such proportion as not to destroy the flavor of the other—the blend making one of the finest flavors as well as the richest whiskey ever offered in America. L. J. CALLANAN, Grocer and Wine Merchant, 41 and 43 VESEY ST., N. Y.

Monthly price list mailed on application.

For 27 Years New England's Favorite 7-20-4 10c. Cigar.

N.Y. distributers, Mangles & Hillman, 94 Park Row. R. G. SULLIVAN, MFR., MANCHESTER, N. H.

Public Notices.

DEPARTMENT OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS.
The City of New York.
Department of Taxes and Assessments,
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway,
July 7th, 1902.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments of the City of New York that the Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal Estate in said City for the year 1902 have been finally completed and have been delivered to, and filed with, the Board of Aldermen of said City, and that such Assessment Rolls will remain open to public inspection in the Office of said Board of Aldermen for a period of fifteen (15) days from date of this notice.

JAMES L. WELLS, President.
WILLIAM S. COGSWELL,
GEORGE J. GILESPIE,
SAMUEL STRASBOURGER,
RUFUS L. SCOTT,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

"All the News That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair, warmer; fresh southwest winds.

VOL. LI....NO. 16,390. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 18, 1902.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark; Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

UNLIKELY TO BE A GENERAL STRIKE.

Indianapolis Convention Will Not Order Out Soft Coal Men.

President Mitchell Advises Against Such Action, and Majority of Delegates Support Him.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 17.—If the voice and influence of President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers prevail with the members of his organization there will be no general strike of the miners. In his speech in the convention this afternoon Mr. Mitchell advised strongly against a strike, and urged that the bituminous miners continue at work, and that a system of assessment upon the members of the order, which he outlined, be carried into effect as the best means of affording aid and support to the striking anthracite men in the East.

A motion to adopt the suggestions of President Mitchell provoked a long debate, in which the general sentiment was against the ordering of a strike. The men from the anthracite regions finally made a request that they be allowed to hold a caucus to determine upon an expression of opinion as to what they thought the convention should do, and asked an adjournment of the convention for this purpose. Their request was granted, and the adjournment taken.

The men who were in favor of a general strike were in a decided minority in the convention. Three speeches were made by members of the anthracite districts, asking that the soft coal men walk out, and twice as many were made by other anthracite men urging the soft coal men to continue at work.

The convention began at 10 o'clock this morning in Tomlinson Hall, with an attendance of about 900 delegates. Nearly every delegate was the possessor of several proxies, some holding as high as five and others from four to two. After the reading of the report of the Committee on Credentials, which occupied a considerable time, an adjournment was taken till the afternoon.

When the convention reassembled a motion was made and carried that it go at once into executive session. John P. Reese of Iowa moved a reconsideration of this vote, declaring that in view of the momentous issues depending upon the action of the convention, secret sessions were undesirable. "The entire United States is watching this convention," said Mr. Reese, "and we must take no chances of being placed before the country in a wrong light. If we go into executive session the newspapers will get it just the same. The papers always get the proceedings of the convention when it goes into executive session, and they always will, even if they have to buy their news from some of the gentlemen who are in favor of an executive session."

The speech of Mr. Reese carried the day, the vote was reconsidered and it was decided that the meetings of the convention would be open to the public.

PRESIDENT MITCHELL'S ADDRESS.

President Mitchell then delivered his address. He said:

"In opening this convention I deem it my duty to make a few preliminary remarks and to suggest in a series of recommendations the policy which would, in my judgment, best protect the interests of the striking anthracite mine workers and preserve until impaired the integrity of our entire organization.

"As you are aware, the constitution of the United Mine Workers of America requires the President to call a special National convention upon the application of five districts, regardless of whether the judgment of the President is in accord with the views of the districts making such application or with the purpose for which the convention is called.

"In determining the grave and important question which now confronts you—namely, the advisability of inaugurating a National suspension of coal mining in defense of our struggling fellow-workers in the anthracite field of Pennsylvania—it is imperative that you should weigh with the greatest possible care the momentous problem with which you have to deal; neither action in any particular, and I sincerely passion nor prejudice should influence your trust that your decision, whatever it may be, shall carry hope and inspiration to that great army of men, women, and children in the anthracite fields, who are struggling and praying in expectation that this assembly will devise some measure which shall prove sufficient to enable them to obtain living wages and humane, American conditions of employment.

"Personally I wish to impress upon you a realization of the fact that their success will be yours, and their defeat will be your defeat; moreover, the destruction of the United Mine Workers' organization in the anthracite coal fields of Pennsylvania would prove the greatest possible shock to the American trade union movement. The eyes of the entire Nation are centred upon that contest, the hearts of all liberty loving patriotic citizens beat in sympathy with it, and I feel sure that a great victory will be achieved if the coal miners themselves will set the example and take the initiative by doing their full duty.

"I have been so closely associated with the struggles of the anthracite mine workers, have taken such part in their successes and failures and have felt so keenly their joys and sorrows, that it grieves me more than language can express to say that my views are not in accord with the views expressed by some in favor of a National suspension of coal mining; but much as I cherish this esteem, the confidence, and friendship of my craftsmen, who have honored me so signally, I cannot and will not forfeit my right to that esteem, confidence, and friendship by subordinating my personal conviction of the right and advocating a policy which would, in the end, bring disaster and dishonor upon the organization over whose destiny it is my privilege to preside.

"I have, during all my life in the labor movement, declared that contracts mutually made should during their life be kept inviolate; and while at times it may appear to the superficial observer or to those immediately concerned that advantage could be gained by setting agreements aside, such advantage if gained would in the very nature of things be temporary, and would ultimately result in disaster, because a disregard of contracts strikes at the very vitals of organized labor. The effect of such action would be to destroy confidence, to array in open hostility to our cause all forces of society, and to crystallize public sentiment in opposition to our movement.

"Sympathetic strikes have many adherents, and the efficacy of such methods appeals strongly to those who, being directly involved in trouble, do not always recognize the effect of their action upon the public mind; but the past history of the labor movement teaches lessons that should not be forgotten to-day. As far as my knowledge goes, I do not know of one solitary sympathetic strike of any magnitude which has been successful; on the contrary, the most conspicuous among the sympathetic labor struggles have resulted in ignominious and crushing defeat, not only for the branch of industry originally involved, but also for the divisions participating through sympathy. In my judgment, the United Mine Workers should not repeat the mistakes which, like milestones, mark the path trod by the toiling masses in their never-ceasing struggle for better and higher civilization. This, like all great progressive movements, has met with repulses, but gathering new strength in adversity, moves forward and onward again in its march to ultimate victory. Each defeat should teach lessons of inestimable value in framing the lines upon which present and future battles shall be fought and won.

"If this convention acts wisely, if it legislates judiciously, I feel confident that public sentiment will be so concentrated against the arrogant and unreasonable attitude of the anthracite coal operators that they will be forced to yield and make a settlement with their employes which will insure living wages and fair conditions of employment, and establish a basis for future adjustment of wage questions that shall render strikes with their attendant sufferings and losses unnecessary.

"It had been the proud boast of the United Mine Workers of America that during the past several years, or since our organization became a power in the labor world, contracts based solely upon the honor and good faith of our union have, under the most trying circumstances, been kept inviolate, and in this supreme crisis a failure to live up to the high standard that has made our union pre-eminent among organizations of labor would prove a substantiation of all the charges and allegations made against us by our enemies, and would confirm beyond the possibility of refutation the specious argument of the anthracite coal operators that the United Mine Workers of America is an irresponsible and unsafe body with which to deal.

RECOMMENDATIONS SUGGESTED.

"I am firm in my conviction that the strike in the anthracite fields can and will be won without repudiating our solemn contracts with the bituminous operators, provided the bituminous miners will rise to the occasion and do their full duty by their struggling fellow-workers; and with this in mind I desire to submit for your consideration the following specific recommendations:

"1. That the National Secretary-Treasurer be authorized and directed to immediately appropriate $50,000 from the funds in the national treasury and place it at the disposal of the officers of Districts 1, 7, and 9.

"2. That all districts, sub-districts, and local unions be appealed to, to donate from the surplus in their treasuries as large amounts as they can afford.

"3. That an assessment of not less than $1 per week be levied upon all members of local unions, the amount so levied to be collected at the earliest possible moment and forwarded to the National Secretary-Treasurer.

"4. That an assessment of 25 per cent. be levied upon all National, district, and sub-district officers whose salaries amount to $60 per month or more.

"5. That an appeal be made to all American trade unions and to the general public for financial assistance to carry the strike through to a successful issue.

"6. That a committee be selected from this convention to draft an address to the American people, setting forth in proper form the policy of the miners' organization and appealing to the people to bring all possible pressure to bear upon the officers and stockholders of the anthracite coal carrying railroads to compel them to treat considerately the appeals of their employes for arbitration.

"Firm in my conviction that the adoption of these recommendations and concurrence in this policy will insure success and conserve the best interests and the welfare of our organization I submit them to you and beseak for them your earnest consideration, with the sincere hope that whatever policy you decide upon the honor and integrity of our organization will be preserved."

The speech was greeted with great applause from both anthracite and bituminous miners.

President Ryan of the Illinois Miners at once offered a motion, which was promptly seconded, that the recommendations be adopted. The question was being put when a delegate rose to ask for information, and then began the debate, which continued until adjournment.

Delegate William Downey of Indiana spoke strongly in favor of the adoption of the recommendations. Patrick Gildea of Pennsylvania, an anthracite man, urged that the question of a general strike be left to the soft coal men entirely. It was for them, he said, to decide what they wished to do for the striking anthracite miners, and he thought the anthracite men should remain out of the discussion.

William Monaghan of Streator, Ill., advocated the adoption of Mr. Ryan's motion, but desired an amendment to the effect that the President of the organization be granted the power to increase the assessment if he found it advisable to do so. John S. Desilva of Shamokin, Penn., spoke in favor of the recommendations.

Several of the anthracite men spoke of a desire to hold a caucus to enable them to act as a unit in presenting their demands to the convention. Mr. Ryan of Illinois offered to withdraw his motion that the recommendations of the President be adopted until the anthracite men could hold a caucus and President Mitchell said if the anthracite men wished the hall for the purpose of holding a separate session they could have it.

Upon motion of John Dempsey, Secretary of District No. 1 of the anthracite district, an adjournment was then taken until 10 o'clock Friday morning, to enable the anthracite men to hold the caucus.

At a caucus of the Illinois delegation, held separately to-night, it was determined to oppose any general strike. It was also decided to stand by the recommendations of President Mitchell, with the exception of the one declaring in favor of an assessment of $1 per week on members of the union. This assessment should, the Illinois men declare, be made on a percentage basis. No specific percentage has been chosen as the basis for the contention, but 10 per cent. is favored. An action similar to that of Illinois was taken by Ohio to-night. The Iowa miners also held a caucus to-night and decided to uphold the action of President Mitchell.

The action of the caucuses to-night makes a general strike practicaliy out of the question, as the anthracite men cannot carry their point without the aid of Illinois, and with that State and Iowa and Ohio against them, there is no apparent manner in which a strike can be ordered.

The meeting of the anthracite miners, held after the adjournment of the convention, resulted in nothing but the conclusion that there is no way in which a strike can be forced, and that those members of the anthracite districts who are anxious for a strike will be disappointed. There was a long debate in the caucus, and finally a vote was decided upon, but when it had been taken partially it was seen that the result would be so strong in favor of up-

Continued on Page 2.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Stocks strong. Financial Markets.—Pages 10, 11, and 12.
Wheat, No. 2 red, 80c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 71c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 56½c; cotton, 9 5-16c; iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $23; butter, Western creamery, 21½c.—Page 7.
Amusements.—Page 9.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 3.
Business Troubles.—Page 7.
Court Calendars.—Page 7.
Insurance Notes.—Page 10.
Legal Notes.—Page 14.
Losses by Fire.—Page 3.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 7.
New Corporations.—Page 7.
Railroads.—Page 2.
Real Estate.—Page 12.
Society.—Page 3.
United Service.—Page 3.
Weather Report.—Page 3.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.

Burnett's Cocoaline soothes the irritated scalp, removes dandruff, gives a rich lustre to the hair.—Adv.

To California, Returning Over Canadian Rockies.
Pennsylvania Railroad Tour August 2 to 31. Round-trip rate $200. Special train.—Adv.

Pocono Mountain Special.
via Lackawanna Railroad to Delaware Water Gap, Stroudsburg, and Mt. Pocono, leaves Fridays and Saturdays at 2 P. M. No stop between New York and the Gap.—Adv.

Antediluvian Rye.
Aristocratic, old, and fine. Luyties Brothers, N. Y.—Adv.

FOR THE POST OFFICE SITE

Location of Car Barns, Sixth Av. and Forty-fourth St., Offered.

$1,400,000 Wanted for the Property—The Views of Clubmen and Residents on the Proposition.

The site of the old street car barns, at the east side of Sixth Avenue between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth Streets, has been offered to the United States Government as a location for the proposed New York Post Office. The tender has been made by the Century Realty Company of 135 Broadway, that, in a letter to Acting Postmaster Gen. Winne, asks for the property, comprising nearly twenty city lots, $1,400,000. That amount is $100,000 less than the amount appropriated by Congress for the purchase of a site.

The site is on the border of the club district, and it was expected that the mention of the offer would arouse opposition on the part of members of the clubs in the vicinity, as well as of other residents in the neighborhood. A reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES who interviewed several of the officers and members of many of the clubs and several hotel proprietors in the vicinity last night learned that a great majority of them looked not unfavorably upon the project for the removal of the Post Office up-town. Many of those interviewed were of the opinion that business is going uptown anyway, and that the only logical place for the central mail distributing office is in the heart of the business section.

T. W. Slocum, Secretary of the Harvard Club, 27 West Forty-fourth Street, said:

"I do not think the coming of the Post Office would affect materially the atmosphere of this, the main club, district of the city, and I do not think clubmen will look unfavorably on the project for the removal of the Post Office up town. Business is coming this way, the railroads are arranging their terminal stations in this neighborhood, and this, manifestly, is the proper location for the central mail distributing office. I do not think the presence of the Post Office would mean any great increase in the amount of noise, nor will it change greatly the general business character of the immediate neighborhood. The clubs, I believe, would be not the less exclusive with the Post Office in the neighborhood, and it is not the least desirable of possible occupants of the old car barn site."

G. A. Cormack, Secretary of the New York Yacht Club, 37 West Forty-fourth Street, said:

"The New York Yacht Club, I think, would find no reason for opposing the Sixth Avenue location for the Post Office. It would not affect us unfavorably. The march of business up town cannot be checked, and I cannot see why it would not be desirable to build the Post Office in this vicinity. The railroads would be more easily reached by the mail delivery wagons and the entire island of Manhattan, I believe, could be covered with less difficulty with the office more centrally located. I do not see how the Post Office in this neighborhood would affect club-life conditions."

G. E. Korst, proprietor of the Gerard, 125 West Forty-fourth Street, said:

"In my opinion it would be a good thing to have the Post Office in a more central location now that many of the business houses are coming up this way. Unquestionably real estate values in the district would be enhanced. As for its effect on the conditions in homes and hotels and apartment houses, I believe that the noise might be increased somewhat, but the additional noise would be merely that of more vehicles in the streets, and nobody minds that here in the city where such noises are expected. It would be better, I think, to have the Post Office in a location nearer the railroad terminal stations."

SPOONER'S FRIENDS ANGRY.

Washington Republicans Indignant at Action of Wisconsin Convention.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Republicans in Washington are much annoyed with the Wisconsin Republicans for their treatment of Senator Spooner. They say the history of politics presents no instance of littleness that compares with that displayed in the Wisconsin State Convention, when it was decreed that Mr. Spooner must make obeisance to Gov. La Follette or retire from public life.

According to the Washington view Mr. Spooner is one of the most important members of the majority party in the United States Senate, whose retirement to private life would leave a void in the Republican ranks.

"Senator Spooner's value to the Republican Party cannot be estimated," said one Senator to-day. "There is nobody in the Senate who could take his place. He is a statesman, politician, parliamentarian, and orator, a man of quick and accurate judgment, sound mind, and broad culture. I believe that even the Democrats, who fear him more than they fear all the rest of us put together, would be sorry to have him leave the Senate because they know he is a useful servant of the people.

"Look at his work in the last session of Congress. There was not an important piece of legislation in which he was not largely concerned, and his efforts in every instance resulted in good to his country."

It is not believed in Washington that Mr. Spooner will bend the knee to Gov. La Follette, and it is feared that he will therefore not be in the Senate after the expiration of his present term. There are Republicans here who hope, however, that in some manner the Badger State Republicans may yield to the demand from all parts of the country that Mr. Spooner be kept in the Senate.

BIG STEEL WORKS FOR PUEBLO.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, July 17.—Contracts estimated at $1,000,000 have been given within the past few days to Pittsburg firms by the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company. The firms awarded the work are the Riter-Conley Manufacturing Company, the Mesta Machine Company, and the American Bridge Company's local plants. The work is to be done for the new steel works and furnaces of the Colorado Company at Pueblo.

Chief Engineer Holander, who made the contracts, left last evening to return to Pueblo. He said: "We are building at Pueblo one of the largest groups of furnaces and rolling mills in the country. We will mine our own fuel and ore, make our own pig iron, and roll our own mill products. The Riter-Conley Company is to furnish the smoke stacks, the Mesta Machine Company is to equip the mills, and the American Bridge Company is to build the bridges on the railroad connecting the furnaces with the mines. We have everything under the same ownership and ready for as economical operation as the Carnegie Steel Company had."

Round Trip Tickets to California on sale at all ticket offices, offering diversity of routes going and returning, via Chicago and North-Western, Union and Southern Pacific Rys. Offices 461, 287, and 349 Broadway.—Adv.

Busy Man's Train to Chicago.
Pennsylvania Special. Leave New York 1.55 P. M., arrives Chicago 8:55 A. M.—Adv.

SAILBOAT CAPSIZED; THIRTEEN DROWNED.

Squall in Portsmouth (N. H.) Harbor Caused Fatal Accident.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., July 17.—A sailboat containing sixteen persons capsized during a squall in the lower harbor this afternoon and thirteen were drowned.

The bodies of all were recovered.

The vessel was a nineteen-foot whaleboat, and those on board were waiters and waitresses employed at the Oceanic House, Star Island, Isles of Shoals, who had gone out on a pleasure trip. The boat was in charge of Skipper Fred Miles. The three persons who were not drowned were rescued by fishermen, who put out from the shore in their dories.

GEN. JOHN PALMER SUED.

Action Instituted Because He Stopped Payment on a Check Given to a Sanitarium.

Gen. John Palmer, ex-Secretary of State of New York and formerly head of the Grand Army of the Republic, was the defendant yesterday in an action instituted by a goat-lymph sanitarium association in the Seventh District Court, before Justice George F. Roesch. The plaintiff asked for $200, alleging that Gen. Palmer agreed to pay for treatment for one month.

Gen. Palmer gave a check for $200. Afterward Dr. Wilson, who attended Gen. Palmer, severed his connection with the sanitarium. The General declined to be attended by another physician, stopped payment on his check, and made a new agreement with Dr. Wilson.

Judge Roesch reserved decision. Gen. Palmer was represented by Vernon M. Davis.

CONFERENCE ON TRUSTS SUGGESTED BY RUSSIA.

Note Sent to the Powers Proposing Joint Action—De Witte Wants to Find Means to Protect Commerce.

LONDON, July 18.—Details of an important move by Russia, which have evidently been suppressed hitherto by the censor, have transpired in London. This move is no less than a proposal by the Imperial Government for an International conference to deal with trusts.

Baron de Staël, (Russian Ambassador in London,) about ten days ago presented to the British Government a note from M. de Witte, (Russian Minister of Finance,) which note was sent also to all the powers which signed the Brussels Sugar Convention.

The note proposed that these powers should consider in common means to protect international commerce against the artificial depression of prices, not only by government measures, such as export bounties or the control of production, but also by the much more dangerous processes adopted by trusts, private undertakings, or kartels, which tend artificially to influence the international market.

This explains the mysterious reference made in The Financial Messenger of St. Petersburg early this week to a recent note of M. de Witte, which, the paper said: "Is an application in the economic domain of the principles of The Hague Conference."

ST. PETERSBURG, July 18.—The Financial Messenger says M. de Witte's note protests against Russia being placed on the same footing as those States which grant export premiums to the sugar industry, and also contests the right of such States to impose special taxes on sugar of Russian origin, as being contrary to the most favored nation clauses.

Commenting on the note, The Financial Messenger says:

"Failing an international agreement, there is only one remedy, namely, increased customs duties. In proposing common international action, Russia proves that she would prefer not isolated legislation, in her own particular interest, but a joint agreement based upon the general welfare and solidarity of all the States."

FOUND $40,118; GOT 10 CENTS.

Man Was Thus Munificently Rewarded by a Chicago Woman.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 17.—A woman lost a bag containing papers and currency valued at $40,118 to-day, and when they were returned to her she rewarded the finder with 10 cents. The latter was unable to learn her name or even to thank her before she hurried away. Later he recovered from the shock, and placed the dime in a gilded frame.

The woman had left the bag on a seat in a South Side elevated car. It contained $118 in cash, and mortgages amounting to $40,000. The man who found it was Charles A. Stuckrath, a guard on the Union Loop at Madison Street and Fifth Avenue. The framed reward hangs on the wall of Stuckrath's home.

BALTIMORE FIRM RETIRES.

Local Company's Suspension Causes Chat of Lynn, Wall & Co.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 17.—The suspension of H. A. Seymour & Co., a New York firm, had a reflection in Baltimore to-day. Lynn, Wall & Co. announced that they had discontinued business for the Summer, to resume in the Fall. Arthur Wall and Isaac S. Thompson of New York, who compose the firm of Lynn, Wall & Co., said to-day that the New York suspension was the cause of his firm's retirement from business. He said that Seymour & Co. had failed to make good losses, and the trading was stopped.

Mr. Wall added that the firm of Lynn, Wall & Co. did not owe any customer a penny, and the report that it had suspended payment was without foundation.

To Explain for Baptizing Negroes.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 17.—The Rev. C. D. Patterson, pastor of the Tabernacle Baptist Church, Allegheny, was called before the Executive Board of the Allegheny Baptist General Association to-night at a special meeting in Armory Hall to explain why he baptized and administered communion to two negroes recently hanged for murder at the Allegheny County jail. The case is attracting wide interest, and is the subject of much discussion among the local ministers.

Cranberry Lake and Back, $1.
Excursions every Sunday to the Lackawanna Railroad's new picnic resort. Special train leaves New York at 8:45 A. M., returning, leaves the lake at 6:30 P. M. Delightful ride through Summit, Morristown, and all the Oranges.—Adv.

Newport Excursion, Sunday, July 20th, via Long Island R. R. and steamer from Greenport. See Excursion Column.—Adv.

POLICEMAN SHOOTS HIS BOY ACCIDENTALLY

Nearly Insane with Grief, He Watches the Dying Lad.

The Child in a Hospital Bed Tries to Cheer His Father—The Mother Is Weak and Ill from Shock.

In putting away his revolver, which he had just finished cleaning yesterday, Policeman Anthony J. Miller of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station, accidentally shot his five-year-old son, Robert N. Miller, in the right side, at their home, 357 East Sixty-eighth Street. The boy is dying in the Presbyterian Hospital, and the father is almost insane from grief. The mother, just confined, is also in a bad way.

Miller had a day off yesterday, and he spent it at home. He cleaned his revolver at 11 o'clock in the morning, and, after replacing the bullet cartridges, was about to put it in the clothes closet, where he always keeps it when at home. His boy was at the doorway leading to a bedroom, in which was the wife and mother, who five days ago gave birth to another baby.

Miller held the butt end of the weapon with the barrel pointing past his wrist. It is supposed he did not put the hammer down all the way, and that it was at half cock, for, as he held it in his left hand and opened the closet door with his right hand the weapon exploded.

For an instant Miller did not realize what had happened. Then he heard the noise of his boy's fall, and, running to his side, saw the blood oozing from the lad's side. Miller gave a shriek of horror. It brought his invalid wife from the couch, where she had been nursing the baby, and she staggered, weak and pale, to the side of her husband and the already dying boy on the floor.

"My God, Tony, what has happened?" she cried in an agonized voice.

"I don't know! I don't know!" fairly yelled the excited man, as he ran out of the house. He telephoned to the Presbyterian Hospital for an ambulance, which was soon rattling up to the house. The weak mother, summoning all her meagre strength, had lifted the boy's head and was lying in her bedclothing on the floor trying to call the boy back to life. The sight served to further agonize Miller, who could not look at what the doctor was doing. He was already going out of his head.

Dr. Winchester found the ball had penetrated the intestines, and he hurriedly got the boy to the operating table, where the bullet was extracted. But the lad was dying. Every minute, however, after that the boy was conscious, and he startled the doctors and nurses by trying to cheer up his father.

Miller was woefully excited, and it was feared he would go out of his mind. He walked up and down by the side of his boy's cot moaning, and now and then looking at the lad.

"Oh, if he goes then I'll go, too," he cried several times.

"Papa, it's all right," said the lad, looking up, and his nerve made the policeman stop to look at the lad. Then he kissed him.

Miller did not leave the boy's side an instant all day, and the surgeons let him remain, as it seemed to do the boy good and not harm. Miller was so excited that he and though the accident happened at 11 forgot about notifying his superior officer, o'clock in the forenoon, it was 10:30 o'clock last night when a relative of the policeman thought to call up Acting Captain Lynch and ask him to put Miller on the sick list. Lynch investigated and found out what was the matter. He told Detective Wilkerson to watch Miller and see he came through all right without doing himself any injury.

Mrs. Miller was weak and sick from shock last night. The boy's condition was very bad late at night, and at 1:15 o'clock this morning it was said that he might live through the night.

Miller bears an excellent reputation as a policeman, and it was stated last night by several of his superiors that he was a sober, industrious man, who always attended strictly to business, besides being a very devoted husband and father.

PROF. G. M. RICHARDSON DYING.

He Went from California to Baltimore for Treatment Last Autumn.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 17.—Dr. George Mann Richardson, Professor of Organic Chemistry at Leland Stanford, Jr., University, is critically ill at the Union Protestant Infirmary, and no hope is entertained of his recovery.

Prof. Richardson was a student at Johns Hopkins University for several years, taking his Degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1890. Upon the opening of the Leland Stanford, Jr., University he was chosen as Professor of Organic Chemistry.

He came to Baltimore last Autumn for treatment for a surgical malady, and had improved so much by February that he was able to take part in the Johns Hopkins jubilee exercises, where he acted as representative of Leland Stanford University. He has recently had a relapse, and is now dying from blood poisoning. His wife and children are here from California, and his mother from St. Louis.

LOW PASSENGER RATES.

All the Lines Except the Wabash in the Combination.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 17.—Through the efforts of the managers of the various passenger associations and the general passenger agents the promised Eastern passenger rate war is in a fair way to be avoided. While the first excursion rate to the Atlantic Coast was put into effect to-day, a tacit agreement has been made by the roads to cancel the rates heretofore reoffered for July 31, Aug. 7, and Aug. 14. All the lines with the exception of the Wabash are understood to have entered into the agreement.

It is estimated that over 1,200 persons took advantage of the low rates to New York to-day. Of this number the Erie line carried out more than twice as many as any of the other roads. The Lake Shore secured a good share of the business, and the Pennsylvania and the Wabash were not far behind.

It is intimated that the large Wabash stockholders will be urged to bring the line into the agreement under a threat of a general rate war during the rest of the Summer tourist season.

New Trust Company Incorporated.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 17. — Superintendent of Banks Kilburn has authorized the Empire State Trust Company to do business in this State, at 88 Wall Street, New York, with a capital and surplus fund of $500,000 each. The incorporators are Robert E. Jennings, Jersey City; Leroy W. Baldwin, William E. Nichols, C. M. Higgins, Thomas N. McCauley, John C. Kelley, Henry P. Tallmadge, Manuel Lopez, C. A. Griscom, Jr., Archer Brown, L. F. Braine, Joseph C. Willetts, J. Frederick Talcott, New York; John R. Walsh, Chicago; Duncan D. Parmley, Middletown, N. J.

As a Summer Day's Entertainment nothing can excel the Hudson River Day Line trips. New landing West 129th St., 9:15 A. M. See ads.—Adv.

Improved service via Rutland Railroad. Four trains daily to Vermont, three to Montreal, "Across the Islands of Lake Champlain." Descriptive pamphlet, four cents, 359 Broadway, New York.—Adv.

YACHT APHRODITE FOUND CAPSIZED.

Steam Yacht Jathniel Picks Her Up Fifteen Miles Southwest of Cape Elizabeth—Party Missing.

Special to The New York Times.

PORTLAND, Me., July 17.—The steam yacht Jathniel of New York, C. M. Pratt owner, arrived here at 7 o'clock, having in to wthe capsized fin-keel forty-foot sloop yacht Aphrodite of Boston, which she picked up fifteen miles soutbwest of Cape Elizabetb at 9 o'clock this morning.

The Jathniel was bound to Eastport and was running well outside when the capsized yacht was sighted. The steamer took the wreck in tow, and after much difficulty got her into port. On the sloop the topsail, mainsail, and jib were set. The fin keel had either dropped off or been knocked off by striking some reef, and it was due to this cause, so yachtsmen think, that the sloop turned turtle.

What became of the owner and the rest of the yachting party is not known here. The accident occurred some time late Wednesday afternoon, as the wreck was reported early this morning by an incoming fishing schooner, which passed the capsized sloop four miles from Cape Elizabeth about 10 o'clock Wednesday night.

The sloop has not yet been beached, and it is not known whether there are any bodies in her cabin or not. The yacht's tender was gone, the door to the cabin was open, and the skylight had been carried away.

It is believed that the yachting party were either picked up by some outgoing vessel or were all lost. It is said that the Aphrodite had a party of six Boston young men on board, but their names cannot be ascertained here to-night.

The Jathniel is a steel screw schooner, with a gross tonnage of 140.40. She is 134 feet over all and 110 feet at the water line. Her beam is 18 feet 6 inches. The yacht was built at the Atlantic works, in East Boston, and is owned by Charles M. Pratt of the Standard Oil Company, who lives on Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn.

EDNA WALLACE HOPPER'S SUIT.

She Will Bring It to Recover Part of the Dunsmuir Estate in British Columbia.

Special to The New York Times.

SEATTLE, Washington, July 17.—Edna Wallace Hopper, the actress, is here to institute in the Court of British Columbia proceedings against the Premier, the Hon. James Dunsmuir, for a portion of the Dunsmuir millions, to which she claims she is entitled because of the marriage of her mother to Alexander Dunsmuir, the Premier's brother, a short time before the latter's death.

Alexander Dunsmuir left the great bulk of his estate to his wife, but when on her deathbed it is claimed an agreement was reached between her and Premier Dunsmuir by which she agreed to set aside her claims in consideration of a certain sum.

Edna Wallace Hopper, who is accompanied by her legal adviser, Judge Coyne of New York, holds that her mother was not in full possession of her faculties, being near dissolution when the agreement was reached, and that the fact that the Premier retained her own lawyer to draw up and execute the agreement precludes her from the uninterested advice of that official, which otherwise she would have had. She is entering suit in the Court of British Columbia to recover the widow's share, one-third of Alexander Dunsmuir's estate.

PLEA FOR RACE HARMONY.

This Subject Is Introduced by Speaker at the Negro Conference in Hampton, Va.

Special to The New York Times.

HAMPTON, Va., July 17.—At to-day's session of the Hampton Negro Conference the subject of religion was introduced by the Rev. F. J. Grimke of Washington, D. C., and was followed by a plea for race harmony by Prof. W. S. Scarborough of Wilberforce University, Ohio. Both are recognized as leaders in negro thought and integrity. Dr. Grimke quoted the charge which has been made in the daily press that apathy and sublime satisfaction are characteristic of the race, and declared that if this be so the people must be stirred into activity toward self-improvement, for it is time to realize that the negroes are no longer the distinctive wards of the Almighty and of the Republican Party.

Prof. Scarborough pointed out the mutual mistrust in the race as a mark of weakness. Many of the women present took part in the discussion.

The programme included a report on business and labor conditions prepared by A. F. Hilyer of Washington. Richmond was taken as a typical Southern city, and the statistics presented showed an improvement in the business conditions among the blacks of that city during the present year. The subject of domestic service was considered.

DRINKS NEW YORK BEER.

Brewers of the "Hub" Protest Against Boycott Against Them.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 17.—A sensation was sprung by the Master Brewers of Boston this afternoon when they filed fourteen separate bills of complaint before Judge Braley in the Equity Session of the Superior Court against the Brewery Workers, engineers, Building Trades Council, Central Labor Union, and the State Branch of the American Federation of Labor, asking that the officers of those organizations show cause why an injunction should not be issued against them to restrain them from carrying on the boycott against the product of the breweries, from acts of violence, picket patrol, posting and distributing circulars and cards, from having cards displayed on wagons, and from intimidating customers of the brewers.

The injunctions prayed for are the widest in scope ever asked for in this State. A hearing will be given on the bills next week. The action grows out of the brewer workers' strike, which has affected every Boston brewery. Of the 1,000 saloons in Boston not 5 per cent. are using Boston beer, because of a boycott, and fully 200 are in financial troubles through having to do so because of obligations, such as mortgages on the houses. The only persons profiting by the strike, outside of one or two small New England brewers, are the breweries of New York and Albany, which are sending in carloads of ale and beer every day.

Only 20 Hours to Chicago.
Pennsylvania Special leaves New York and Brooklyn every day. Dining car; buffet smoking car.—Adv.

Block Island. New Saturday service via L. I. R. R. See Montauk Steamboat Adv.—Adv.

LATIMER SAID HE KNEW MAN WHO SHOT HIM

Told Doctors and Nurses He Was Wounded While in Bed.

Their Testimony at Inquest Followed Reiteration by His Widow of Story of Fight with a Burglar.

The Coroner's inquest yesterday into the circumstances of the death of Albert C. Latimer, who was shot in his home, 318 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, early on the morning of July 2, while failing to clear the mystery which has stirred all Brooklyn, abounded in surprising testimony that has added new interest to an already deeply interesting case.

Following a straightforward story by the widow of the murdered man, in which she told of her discovery of a burglar in the room, of a struggle between her husband and the intruder, and of the shooting, other witnesses, nurses and doctors from St. Mary's Hospital, testified to alleged statements by Mr. Latimer there to the effect that he had been "shot in bed," that it was "no burglar," and that he knew the man who shot him.

The Coroner secured for the hearing the old Common Council Chamber, now used by the Court of Special Sessions. Although officers were stationed at the doors to prevent the entrance of people who had no connection with the case, the spacious room was crowded almost to suffocation.

Handsomely gowned women, whose presence seemed to be caused solely by curiosity, occupied front seats and strained their ears to catch every word of testimony. This, however, was a very difficult task, because of the poor acoustics of the room. The conditions were somewhat ameliorated, however, by District Attorney John Clarke, who repeated for the benefit of the jurors and newspaper men present the answers of the witnesses.

MRS. LATIMER'S TESTIMONY.

Mrs. Latimer was the first witness, and her story of the shooting was corroborated by all of those who were called into the house at the time of the tragedy. Her story was in the form of a narrative, seldom interrupted by questions from Mr. Clarke. She admitted that she had trouble with her husband concerning a man named Tuthill, and that she had flirted with other men, and that on one occasion a man had been put to bed in an intoxicated condition in her house while Mr. Latimer was away from home. Two of these men the police have been trying to get under subpoena to appear and testify before the Coroner, and succeeded in serving one of them yesterday morning at White Lake, Sullivan County.

The man subpoenaed was W. H. Tuthill, and as soon as he received the subpoena he took a train for New York. It was expected that he would go on the stand before adjournment, but he had not arrived up to that time. The other man whose testimony is wanted is a Walter Elwell, whose home was in Halsey Street. He is spending his vacation somewhere in the country, and the police have been unable to communicate with him.

Mrs. Latimer when called to the stand sat facing the District Attorney, who had beside him on his left Capt. James G. Reynolds, the commanding officer of the Brooklyn Central Office, and on his right Capt. John Buchanan of the Gates Avenue Police Station, in whose precinct the tragedy happened.

"Please tell us," said Mr. Clarke, "the events of the night from the time your husband arrived home in the order they occurred."

"Immediately after supper," began Mrs. Latimer, in a low, calm voice, "I left the house to visit a neighbor, but returned in a very short time. A Mr. Agne was there with Mr. Latimer. I then went to the Fifty-fifth Precinct Station House to see about an accident that had befallen my girl. After staying there a while I returned home, and found three persons of the family sitting on the stoop. We continued to sit there for a long time. While there a Mr. Rubrecht came up. We talked a while together, but, as we did not want the neighbors to hear what we had to say, we soon entered the house.

"Mr. Rubrecht later went home, and I said to my husband: 'Are you going to treat?' and he said that he would. Then he got us some ice cream, and after we had eaten this my husband went up stairs to bed. I remained in the parlor with my niece a short time and then followed him. My husband was not asleep. I said to him: 'Aren't you awfully lonesome?' He said, 'Yes.' I replied in a sarcastic way, 'Oh, yes, you are,' and turning out the light went to bed.

"After being asleep for some time I was awakened by a noise and saw a dark object pass across the room, and I made an outcry. 'What's the matter, Sadie?' asked my husband. I said, 'There's some one in the room,' and he replied, 'Nonsense,' turniug over to sleep again. The object went into my closet, the one nearest to the bed, and I got up, and, going to the bathroom, struck a match and lit the gas.

"After pulling down the shades I went to the closet, and, opening the door, said, 'Here's the burglar!' My husband was then out of bed. The man came out of the closet and ran to the other side of the room, between my husband's closet and the chiffonier. My husband grabbed some of the bedclothing—the sheet, counterpane, and blanket, I think—and walked toward the burglar with the clothing in front of him. He went to the place where the man was cornered. I was between my husband and the man when the man ran to the other side of the room, pushing me aside. Then my husband was between me and the bur

fendant here. If there were some of this evidence would have to be eliminated. The police have been very diligent in this case, and they have divergent ideas about it. I am here as the representative of the police and not as the public prosecutor, nor for the purpose of shaping any theory about it. As suggestions come to me from the police I will, with the permission of the court, ask questions."

Then Mr. Clarke proceeded:

Q.—Mrs. Latimer, was any one else sent for by you on the night of the shooting? A.—Yes, Sir, Mr. W. H. Tuthill.

Q.—Did your husband have any trouble with Mr. Tuthill because of your friendship for him? A.—He was a friend of my husband and a friend of mine.

Q.—And Mr. Latimer had no trouble with you about him? A.—Yes, once. I had taken a Twenty-third Street car to Sixth Avenue one day intending to go shopping, forgetting that it was a legal holiday. Just as I got off the car, Mr. Tuthill came up and spoke to me. I went with him to the St. Denis Hotel and we had lunch. From there we went home. My husband asked me where I had been and I explained things. He was satisfied.

Q.—Did your husband have any trouble with Mr. Tuthill about that? A.—Mr. Tuthill wrote him an explanatory letter and he was satisfied.

Q.—When your husband came home, did he find Mr. Tuthill there? A.—He did, but nothing transpired between Mr. Tuthill, my husband, or myself then.

Q.—Was Mr. Tuthill forbidden to come to the house after that? A.—Never.

Q.—Did he cease his visits for a year. A.—No, Sir; that happened two years ago.

Q.—Now, do you know Mr. Elwell? A.—Slightly.

Q.—Mr. Elwell lives in the rear of your house? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you have any trouble with Mr. Latimer about him? A.—No, Sir. I carried on a flirtation with him and there were a few notes. I told my husband about it all. We called Mr. Elwell "rubber neck" after that. He was constantly at the window.

Q.—Your husband went to Chicago some time ago? A. Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you tell Mr. Elwell that your husband had gone to Chicago? A.—No, Sir. There was some correspondence with Mr. Elwell. I wrote him one note, but that was three years ago.

Q.—You know Elliott Whitney? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was he on friendly relations with your husband? A.—Yes, Sir; they were very cordial up to the time of my husband's death.

Q.—Do you know a Mr. Well? A.—Yes.

Q.—Do you recall an incident when he became intoxicated in your house and was put to bed? A.—Yes; he was working in the house at the time. He was our carpenter. I told Mr. Latimer about it.

After some more questions, Mrs. Latimer was excused from the stand. Just as she left, Miss Fannie Latimer, a sister of the murdered man, entered the courtroom. Capt. Reynolds introduced her to Mr. Clarke, and then the young woman sat down beside the Chief of Detectives, and, opening a stenographer's notebook, proceeded to take minutes of the testimony which followed.

EVIDENCE OF OTHER WITNESSES.

The next witness called was Tessie Miles, who was employed by the Latimers as a servant. She repeated the statement she made just after the shooting to the police. This corroborated the statement made by Mrs. Latimer. She described the finding of the felt-soled shoes, the bicycle lamp, and hat, and identified them when they were shown her by the District Attorney.

"Is there a picture of Mr. Tuthill in Mrs. Latimer's room?" asked Mr. Clarke.

"Yes," was the reply; "it is where it can be seen from the bed."

"Where is Mr. Latimer's picture?"

"There were two in the house. One was in the closet and there was another on the stand."

Marion Latimer, the ten-year-old daughter of the dead man, was placed on the stand. She sobbed with fright as she told in a few answers how she was awakened on the fatal night by the sound of shots and her mother's screams. Mr. Clarke asked the child very few questions and dismissed her without eliciting anything he had not already brought out.

Margaret Venning, the sixteen-year-old niece of Albert C. Latimer, said that she lived at South Orange, N. J., and had slept at the Latimer home on the night of the shooting, and was awakened by the sound of the shots.

Q.—How many shots did you hear? A.—Two, I think.

Q.—Did you see your uncle? A.—Yes, on the floor, wounded.

Q.—What did you do? A.—I screamed for help and ran to telephone for a doctor.

Q.—Did you see anybody? A.—I saw a strange man dart past my door just after I had been awakened by the shots.

Q.—Certain you never saw the man before? A.—I certainly never saw him. I cannot describe him very well.

Q.—You remained at the house all night? A.—Yes, Sir.

Frank L. Schepp, the patrolman who was first to reach the house, told how he climbed in from next door. When he got in the house, he said, he found Mr. Latimer on the floor wounded. The two children and three or four other people were in the room.

"I ran to the window," continued the officer, "and shouted: 'Send a hurry call for an ambulance!' Mrs. Latimer then interfered and said that she would send for the family doctor. I asked her where the burglar had gone and she took me down stairs. I went downstairs to the parlor floor and found the silver table knife. It hit against my foot at the bottom of the stairs. Mrs. Latimer came up with me and, taking the knife from my hands, said: 'That's strange. I have never seen that before.'"

After some further testimony, introduced to show that the house was surrounded by police ten minutes after the shooting, Mr. Clarke called C. R. Rich, who lives next door to the Latimers. He testified that he was on his way home when he was attracted by the screams and shots. When he reached the Latimer house, Mrs. Latimer came down stairs and asked some one to go for a doctor. He called Dr. Robert J. Morrison.

Q.—Whom did you notice at the house when you got there? A.—Mrs. Latimer introduced me to Mr. Tuthill. This was in the hallway at the foot of the stairs leading to Mr. Latimer's room. We went upstairs together. Mr. Tuthill helped Mr. Latimer to the bed. Then he turned to Mrs. Latimer, and putting his arm about her and stroking her hair, said, "Don't worry. He's all right."

Louis A. Parker, another witness, who lives 150 feet away from the Latimer house, said that he heard the voice of a woman cry out, "Don't, Waller. Won't somebody come?"

"Wasn't it 'Don't, Albert'?" asked Mr. Clarke.

"I am not sure," replied the witness, "I think it was 'Don't, Walter.'"

Dr. Robert A. Morrison, who attended Latimer, told of being summoned and finding Mrs. Latimer on the top of the stoop. She told him to hurry. He found his patient on the floor. He testified to a conversation he had with Mr. Latimer in the hospital, in which he told the wounded man that he had been shot by a burglar, and that Latimer asked if "they got any of Sadie's things."

The District Attorney asked: "Doctor, did you talk with him after that?"

"Yes," was the answer, "but he always seemed to be delirious. While he always seemed to recognize me, he would say all sorts of things. He seemed to think he was out riding."

Then came Dr. Arthur Parker, who told of giving Latimer a pen and paper, and of his writing a so-called codicil to his will while in the hospital. He said:

"I gave him the pen with a prescription blank. He wrote something, badly spelled and hardly coherent, which I took to be a request to see his children. I gave it to one of his brothers, who brought it back later and asked me to witness it. When I saw the word 'codicil' written beneath it, that was the first intimation I had that it was an attempt at a legal document."

WHAT LATIMER TOLD DR. HATFIELD.

Ambulance Surgeon Hatfield, who removed Latimer to the hospital, and Dr. Wurst, who performed the autopsy, both testified, and then Dr. Thomas Meagher, the house surgeon of St. Mary's Hospital, was called. He said Latimer had declared that he was shot while in bed. This was a direct contradiction of the statement made by Mrs. Latimer, who said that her husband had arisen to fight the burglar.

The District Attorney asked:

Q.—What were his exact words? A.—"The coward shot me in bed."

Q.—What led up to that remark? A.—I do not know. It may have been in answer to a question I asked him.

Q.—Were you familiar at that time with the facts that led up to the shooting? I mean, had you heard all the particulars? A.—No, I had not read the newspapers and did not know how Latimer was shot. Neither had any one given me any account of it, so I did not ask him any of the particulars.

Q.—Did you tell anybody what Latimer had said? A.—Yes, quite a few.

Q.—Was he rational when he said he was shot while in bed? A.—The day he was shot he was unconscious and delirious, but on the second day his mind cleared up. I would not care to say that the man was either rational or irrational, as the two conditions merge. There were times when he impressed me as being quite rational. I did not question him as to the shooting at all.

Dr. James M. Downing of the hospital staff, corroborated Dr. Meagher, as did Josephine Clark, a nurse; and Christine Russell, another nurse, testified that one time while she was attending him Mr. Latimer said to her: "The coward shot me in cold blood."

Q.—Did you ever hear him say anything else about the shooting? A.—He said he did not think he had been shot by a burglar. His brother, Byron, and Dr. Morrison had been in the room talking to him. One of the visitors talked of the possibility of catching the burglar. Mr. Latimer said: "No burglar ever shot me."

Q.—Did either reply to this? A.—No.

Q.—At that time was Mr. Latimer rational? A.—I think so.

Q.—He spoke rationally? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you ever hear him speak of the shooting again? A.—He did. He talked constantly about it. Whenever he heard talk of a burglar in the sickroom he would laugh, as though he didn't believe it was a burglar at all.

Q.—Did you see Mrs. Latimer when she called to visit her husband? A.—Yes.

Q.—What was his bearing toward her—kind or indifferent? A.—I really didn't notice.

Coroner Michael J. Flaherty was then called to tell of the efforts made by his office to obtain an ante-mortem statement.

He was followed by Jerome B. Shaw of 230 Hancock Street, who testified that in the early morning of July 2 he heard cries coming from the Latimer house.

"I listened intently," said Mr. Shaw, "and heard a voice, apparently the same voice that began the outcries, say: 'He's abusing me!' I began to dress, and as I was dressing I heard the pistol shots ring out, and then came more screaming."

Mrs. Jennie Shaw, the wife of this witness, then took the stand and told a similar story.

BYRON LATIMER'S TESTIMONY.

G. Byron Latimer of Rockville Centre, L. I., a brother of the dead man, then took the stand.

Q.—Did you have any conversation with Albert Latimer in the hospital? A.—I asked him if he had anything to say to me. He said "No." I asked him if he suspected any one. He said "No." I asked him where he was when the shooting occurred, and his reply was a vague gesture. I asked him if he had any struggle with anyone. He said "No." I asked him if he was certain on this point, and he said "Yes."

Q.—Did she ask you any questions? A.—Yes, he asked me if Tuthill was being watched.

Q.—What did you say? A.—I said "Yes."

Q.—Why? A.—To ease his mind—to make him easy.

Q.—Why do you think he asked this question about Tuthill? A.—I don't know. Perhaps because he was uneasy about his being at his house in his absence. I asked him if I had his permission to forbid Tuthill the house, and he said "Yes."

Q.—Why did you ask that question? A.—Well, I believed that my brother had forbidden Tuthill to visit the house. It was a family matter. I heard it discussed.

Q.—There had been some trouble between your brother and Tuthill before the shooting? A.—Some time ago, yes. But they had become reconciled.

Q.—Did you ever suggest to anyone that Tuthill might have been the man who shot your brother? A.—Never.

The witness then told about the troubles between Tuthill and his brother, and how they arose over Tuthill's attention to Mrs. Latimer. Asked about the codicil he said:

"I was outside the door at the time he made it. He asked somebody for pen and paper, and Dr. Parker handed him his note book and pen. He wrote something on it and handed it to my brother William. William handed me the paper. It read:

"'I desire all of my ——— among my children. A. C. Latimer.'

"After he had written the codicil, some time after that, he sent word to me that he wanted to see that paper again. I handed it to him with a pencil. He said he wanted a pen, and I got him Dr. Parker's. Then he wrote on the paper after 'children' the word 'only.' I said, 'Bert, don't do that. Don't do it.' I knew the witness's voice trembled and it seemed that his emotion would overmaster him. But he recovered himself. He said, 'She has left me.' I asked, 'Who?' and he said, 'Sadie.' I told him that she had not left him, that she was in the next room. Then he said, 'I won't make it at all,' and he erased the word 'only.'

"Did you ever hear of your brother getting a divorce?" asked Mr. Clarke.

"My brother made some such remark in one of his rational moments," replied the witness. "He said that he had a divorce and that Eggie Van Buren had had the papers drawn up for the last two weeks. When I attempted to question him he lapsed into delirium."

THEORY OF CAPT. REYNOLDS.

Capt. Reynolds of the Brooklyn Central Office testified that after a most minute examination of the doors, windows, and shutters of the Latimer house he could not find the slightest trace of a forced entrance and he declared that if a burglar had really got into the house it must have been by most extraordinary means.

He believed that there could be but one theory as to the visit of a burglar, and that was that any burglar that got into the house would have to get in by way of the rear kitchen door, which may have possibly been left open for the night by accident. Reynolds related how he had learned that a young man residing in a house adjoining the rear of the Latimer home had been advised by his parents to cease flirtatious communication across the back fence with Mrs. Latimer in person. He also said that at Mrs. Latimer's request on the morning of the shooting Sergt. O'Reilly of the Gates Avenue Precinct sent the precinct patrol wagon to Tuthill's house to bring him to Latimer's.

Harry I. Latimer and Walter and William Latimer, all brothers of deceased, gave testimony, but were unable to throw any additional light on the subject of the mystery.

Miss Fannie Latimer was called to the stand, and from her testimony it was learned that it was she who had espied Mrs. Albert C. Latimer and William M. Tuthill meet and greet each other at the corner of Sixth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, Manhattan, after Mrs. Latimer had left word at her home that she was going shopping.

"All of the stores in the shopping district were closed at the time," Miss Latimer declared, "for it was about 1:30 o'clock of a Saturday afternoon in summer time. It was I who telephoned to Albert that for the children's sake he had better hurry home, and he followed the suggestion. At the house he found his wife entertaining Mr. Tuthill. There were words between the two men and then a lengthy correspondence, which gradually ceased altogether. I believe. Dr. Morrison told me that Albert had mentioned Tuthill's name frequently in his ravings."

Capt. James Buchanan of the Gates Avenue Police Station was placed on the stand, and swore that Mrs. Latimer had requested him to send the patrol wagon to the home of Mr. Tuthill, at 388 Vanderbilt Avenue, and that he did so.

Jacob Hess of 250 Hancock Street, was examined by Mr. Clarke as to two men who the witness declared about two hours before the shooting were acting in a mysterious manner in the rear of his house.

"I ordered the men away," the witness said, "and they disappeared, but I waited up an hour thinking they might come back. They did not, however. An hour later I heard two shots and in a few minutes two men were climbing across the back fences in the rear of my house."

At the end of the day's session an adjournment was taken until Monday evening at 8 o'clock.

WHAT W. H. TUTHILL SAYS.

He Has Nothing Either to Conceal or Disclose, and Needed No Subpoena.

W. H. Tuthill, who has been subpoenaed as a witness in the Latimer inquest, arrived at his home, 388 Vanderbilt Avenue, Brooklyn, last night from White Lake, N. Y., where he had been spending a vacation. When Mr. Tuthill was seen he said that whatever he had to say about the Latimer case he would say before the Coroner. He was told that his name had been mentioned at the inquest and asked concerning the testimony given at the hearing.

"There is nothing," said Mr. Tuthill, "that I have to either conceal or disclose. I was a friend of Mr. Latimer, and was one of the pall bearers at his funeral. When I went away on my vacation G. Byron Latimer and others knew where I was going. I needed no subpoena to bring me here. Merely a message from Capt. Buchanan, Capt. Reynolds, or anybody in authority would have been sufficient.

"I shall call upon the Coroner to-morrow morning and place myself at his convenience as to telling the little that I know of this case. Just at present I prefer not to discuss the matter."

NO ACTION FOR DIVORCE.

The "Eggie Van Buren" referred to in the testimony of Byron Latimer at the inquest proceedings yesterday into the death of his brother, where he quoted his brother as saying he had obtained a divorce from Mrs. Latimer, is Egbert Van Buren, an attorney, who has offices at 25 Pine Street, Manhattan, and who lives at 255 Emerson Place, Brooklyn.

He was seen at his home last night and declared that, while he had done considerable legal work for Albert C. Latimer, he had not been consulted by him at any time about obtaining a divorce.

THE MAINE'S GOOD SHOWING.

Battleship Maintains an Average Speed of 18.08 Knots an Hour—Contract Demands 18.

PHILADELPHIA, July 17.—The new battleship Maine, built by the Cramps to replace the ill-fated Maine, returned to this city to-night after a satisfactory builders' trial at sea. The new war vessel proved herself to be a very speedy ship for her size, averaging 18.29 knots an hour over a measured course. Her contract calls for a speed of 18 knots.

In a preliminary run late last night the Maine attained a speed of 19.05 knots an hour, which she maintained for a period of thirty minutes.

R. M. LA FOLLETTE FOR WISCONSIN'S GOVERNOR

Republicans Select Him by an Overwhelming Majority.

With Two Exceptions the Ticket Went Through as Planned in Advance—Other Nominations.

MADISON, Wis., July 17.—The Republicans of Wisconsin finished their work in convention to-night after nominating the following ticket:

Governor—ROBERT M. LA FOLLETTE of Madison, renominated.

Lieutenant Governor—JAMES O. DAVIDSON of Soldiers' Grove.

Secretary of State—WALTER L. HOUSER of Mondovi.

State Treasurer—JOHN J. KEMPF of Milwaukee.

Attorney General—L. M. STURDEVANT of Neillsville.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—CHARLES P. CARY of Delevan.

Railroad Commissioner—JOHN W. THOMAS of Chippewa.

Insurance Commissioner—ZENO M. HOST of Milwaukee.

Robert M. La Follette was again chosen to head the Republican State ticket of Wisconsin, receiving the nomination over John M. Whitehead by an overwhelming majority.

With two exceptions the ticket as a whole went through, as planned in advance. Those exceptions were the nominations for State Treasurer and Railroad Commissioner. John Kempf of Milwaukee won in the contest for State Treasurer by the aid of the Stalwart faction, which switched its votes before the ballot was announced. This was the greatest surprise in the convention, as Joseph G. End of Sheboygan was looked upon as sure of the nomination.

John W. Thomas of Chippewa secured the nomination for Railroad Commissioner over Jonas Swenholt of Shawano, the slate candidate, in a similar way.

The convention was called to order at 9:30 by Chairman Bancroft. The "Stalwarts," while apparently chagrined over the overwhelming defeat of their candidate, John M. Whitehead of Janesville, said they would remain in the convention and fight to the last ditch to send Senator Spooner back to the upper house at Washington.

THE OUTLOOK IN IOWA.

Director of the Mint Roberts Says Politics and Crops Are Thriving.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—George Roberts, Director of the Mint, who is just back from Iowa, said to-day of the political and business conditions in that State and the West generally:

"Little is going on in the political field in Iowa. All the Republican representatives in the Lower House of Congress have been renominated except Capt. Rumple of the Second District. Capt. Rumple has been forced to retire from public life on account of ill health.

"The Democratic Party is practically without organization in the State and shows no signs of making a vigorous contest in any Congressional district. There is every reason to expect that the State will return a solid Republican delegation to Congress.

"The crop situation is just the reverse of what it was at this time a year ago. Then the crops were suffering from a severe drought. Recently there have been excessive and destructive rains. The conditions have grown better, however, than they were ten days ago, and there is every reason to expect a full average crop of corn unless there is a change in the situation.

"The most notable feature of the business situation in the West is the prevalent speculation in farm lands. West and northwest of Chicago farm lands have advanced in value an average of more than 50 per cent. The farmers have been enjoying high prices for a long time and have money to invest. This has led to an increased demand for lands, and the movement has attained speculative proportions. Almost every town and cross roads is deeply absorbed in the topic of the price of farm lands.

There is a great movement of farmers and speculators into Canada to buy the cheap wheat lands of Manitoba and the provinces west of it. By the close of another season there will be more residents in that region who are from the United States than from any other country. A great deal of capital is being absorbed by this land movement, and this accounts for the advance of interest rates and the movement of money this early in the season."

TROY BREWERY DIFFICULTY.

Democratic Factions Are Arrayed Against One Another in Proposed Sale of the Property.

Special to The New York Times.

TROY, N. Y., July 17.—Troy Democracy is divided into two factions, the "regulars," who have had for many years as their leader ex-Senator Edward Murphy, Jr., and the "progressives," who espoused the cause of Mayor Conway. To-day the factions had a contest in a field other than political.

Mayor Conway is a member of the brewery firm of Conway Brothers & Kane. There has been a controversy between the Conway and Kane interests, and recently the latter applied to the courts for an injunction restraining the Conways from interfering in any way with the assets of the brewery until an accounting was made.

The Mayor's sister, Mrs. Bridget A. Burke, had a mortgage on the property for $7,000, and proceedings in foreclosure had been instituted by her. There was a report that the idea was to put the brewery plant up for sale and have it bid in at such a low figure that there would be nothing left after paying the mortgage and other claims for the Kane interests, which would thus be forced out of the concern.

This morning was the time fixed for the sale. The Conways were represented by Corporation Counsel Fagan. Two attorneys, both sons of ex-Senator Murphy, appeared in behalf of the Kane interests. Edward Murphy, 2d, and his brother, Joseph A. Murphy, were present for creditors, and Emil F. Seitz in behalf of moneyed interests. The referee read the terms of sale, which included the provision that the purchaser must immediately pay the referee 33 1-3 per cent. of the purchase price. Terms are generally 10 per cent. of the purchase price and the balance within ten days. The bidding started with the amount of the mortgage and accrued interest and advanced rapidly. The bidders were Henry A. Conway, the Mayor's brother; Edward Murphy, 2d, and Mr. Seitz. After $30,000 had been offered, Mr. Conway added $100 more, and the referee said:

"Mr. Conway bids $30,100, and by request this sale is adjourned until Oct. 17."

MR. GARDENER RENOMINATED.

CAPE MAY, N. J., July 17.—Congressman John J. Gardener, Chairman of the Congressional Labor Committee, was renominated here to-day for a sixth term by the Republicans of the new Second Congress District.

Predicts Republican Victory in Ohio.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Representative Grosvenor of Ohio was in Washington to-day to attend the marriage of a friend. Talking of the political outlook in Ohio, he said: "There is nothing that I can see to operate against the belief that the Republicans will elect sixteen, and probably seventeen. Congressional representatives this Fall. The Republicans of all of the districts have nominated their candidates except in Cincinnati and Dayton. There is no enthusiasm among the Democrats, and everything looks like an old-time Republican sweep in Ohio."

EX-GOV. HILL'S TRIP TO TOWN.

Confers with William F. Sheehan and Other Politicians, and Goes with Mr. Sheehan to Oyster Bay.

Ex-Gov. David B. Hill slipped quietly into town on Wednesday evening, and then as quietly slipped over the West Twenty-third Street ferry and went to Normandie-by-the-Sea, where he passed the night at the home of Gen. F. P. Earl. He came to New York early yesterday and called at the office of ex-Lieut. Gov. William F. Sheehan, 32 Nassau Street. There he met Chairman of the State Committee Frank Campbell, ex-State Treasurer Elliot Danforth, and ex-Controller Bird S. Coler. They subsequently lunched together, and the report was that State politics was the theme discussed.

This statement was denied by ex-Gov. Hill at the Hoffman House later. He declared he had come to town on law business, and color was given to the statement because Mr. Sheehan is one of the associate counsel in the franchise tax suits recently decided against Mr. Hill's clients by ex-Judge Robert Earl, as referee, and affirmed by Justice D. Cady Herrick.

Ex-Gov. Hill went to Oyster Bay with Mr. Sheehan last evening, to spend the night, and as he prepared to go a reporter inquired.

"Will you pay your respects to President Roosevelt?"

"I understand," replied Mr. Hill, "that Mr. Sheehan's house is about three miles from Sagamore Hill. That is a long walk. I think I will wait until the campaign opens before paying my respects to the President."

Mr. Hill expressed confidence in Democratic success in the State this year.

The ex-Governor will reach the city about 11 o'clock this morning, and will meet a number of political friends at the Hoffman House. He will leave for Albany at 6 P. M.

It was stated at the Hoffman House last night that ex-Senator Edward Murphy, Jr., was a fellow-passenger from Albany to New York with Mr. Hill. The ex-Senator from Troy went to his Summer home at Long Branch, but did not travel to Jersey City with Mr. Hill.

SENATOR ELLSWORTH TALKS.

He Declares It Is His Desire Not to Return to the Senate Next Year.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 17.—Senator Timothy E. Ellsworth, President pro tem. of the upper house, came to Albany to-day. He said that he had not seen Senator Platt in a month. He also declared that it was his personal desire not to return to the Senate next year, and that he would not do so if allowed to carry out his personal preference. The Senator said there was no political significance in the little gathering of Republican leaders at his home in Lockport a short time since.

The retiremen of Irving L'Hommedieu from the Post Office at Medina was taken as an indication that he was to succeed Mr. Ellsworth as Senator from the Forty-fifth District. Senator Platt may again call on Senator Ellsworth to assist him, in which event it is expected that he will respond. Mr. L'Hommedieu can be placed elsewhere in this event, it is thought.

Senator Krum, when in town a few days ago, said that he intended to retire from legislative and political life. Nevertheless, from his district comes daily reports of the retirement of other candidates from the race for the Republican nomination, which indicate that he may, after all, be prevailed upon to accept the nomination again.

DEMOCRATS IN WAR OF WORDS.

Mention of Grover Cleveland's Name at Georgia State Convention Causes a Violent Outburst.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 17.—At the State Democratic Convention at Greensborough, at 2 o'clock this morning, ex-Senator H. S. Ward, in discussing the minority report on the proposed platform, denounced Grover Cleveland as "an arch traitor to Democracy."

In a second, A. H. Boyden, Mayor of Salisbury, who was in the rear of the hall, rose to his feet and denounced Mr. Ward for insulting gentlemen who were present. A cry rose up from the assemblage, and repeated yells of derision greeted Mr. Ward's efforts to continue his speech. The ex-Senator grew white in the face and tried to scream above the clamor, but his voice was not heard distinctly. For five minutes or more even after the large clamor in the hall had been modulated, Mayor Boyden still stood up and denounced Mr. Ward.

DEVERY DISAPPOINTS CROWD.

Gloom at Four Corners When He Fails to Show Up — Ex-Senator Munzinger's Challenge.

There were gloom and disappointment at the Devery Four Corners, Twenty-eighth Street and Eighth Avenue, last night. The crowd was there expecting showers of subsidiary coin and free liquid refreshments. But the "big fellow" had not put in an appearance at 10:30 o'clock. His chief lieutenants, such men as Detective Kiernan and ex-Court Clerk John B. McGouldrick, said he was momentarily expected, and would again visit the extreme west portion of the district. The ex-Chief was about during the late afternoon and declared he would return.

At Devery's new headquarters, near Twenty-third Street, there was a large attendance, and nearly 400 signatures were inscribed on the book containing pledges to support the ex-Chief for leader. It was said that many recruits from the Sheehan forces were coming in. Devery buttons will be circulated on Monday, and on the same day a thirty-by-forty-foot banner will be strung across Eighth Avenue. This will have a large portrait of the ex-Chief, and over it will be the inscription: "Headquarters of the Anti-Boker Tammany Hall Organization of the Ninth Assembly District. Our choice for leader, William S. Devery."

Ex-Senator Louis Munzinger was at the Pequod Club, and when asked about desertions from the Sheehan forces to Devery, said:

"If Devery has captured any of our district Captains why don't he publish their names? He hasn't any."

DR. T. B. STILLMAN DOUBTS GUILLAUMEY'S NEW ALLOY.

Dr. Thomas B. Stillman, Professor of Chemistry and Metallurgy in the Stevens Institute of Technology, questions the entire truth of the announcement made a few days ago that Dr. Guillaumey of Sevres had found an alloy of nickel and steel which would neither expand when heated, rust, nor oxidize. He said yesterday that from time to time men have come forward, claiming to have discovered such an alloy, but upon being put to a test the alloy has every time been found to contain a great proportion of nickel.

"A short time ago," he said, "a Pittsburg company claimed to have found an alloy composed of small quantities of tungsten chromium and molybdenum, 1 per cent of nickel, and the rest steel. They submitted a specimen about the size of a ten-cent piece to me for analysis.

"Well I analyzed the piece and found that the hardness had been produced by the absence of phosphorus in the steel, and that there was no tungsten, little chromium, and about 88 per cent. nickel in it. Of course it did not rust, but it certainly did expand.

"Nickel follows the same laws of expansion by heat that steel does. The co-efficient of expansion of steel by heat is .001079 and of nickel .001279. An alloy made of these metals must expand by heat, the nickel showing more expansion than the steel. It is true that non-oxidizable alloys of steel and nickel have been made, but they are entirely too expensive for general use, since the amount of nickel required to prevent oxidization or rusting in an alloy is over 75 per cent., and nickel sells for 50 cents per pound, while open-hearth steel is worth 1½ cents per pound.

"I do not believe that an alloy of nickel and steel will ever be made which will have the properties claimed for that alloy made by Dr. Guillaumey."

GRAND SUNDAY OUTING TO THE Mountains

Tickets on sale July 20 to Mauch Chunk, Glen Onoko and the Switchback via the LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD

$1.50 Round Trip Children 75 Cents From Brooklyn 15c. additional.

Special train will leave New York, 23d St., 8.25 a. m.; Cortlandt St., 8.30 a. m.; Desbrosses St., 8.30 a. m. Will leave Brooklyn (Fulton St.), 8.15 a. m. Returning, leave Mauch Chunk 5.45 p. m. Tickets for Switchback 50 cts. additional. Ticket offices at Ferry Stations and 355 and 1234 Broadway.

UNLIKELY TO BE A GENERAL STRIKE

Continued from Page 1.

holding the recommendations of President Mitchell that the vote was not concluded.

President Mitchell said to-night:

"I am greatly pleased with the outcome of work done by the convention so far, and I have no doubt that the policy outlined in my speech to-day will be carried out substantially. Some minor changes may be made, but the policy, as a whole, will be followed by the convention, I am certain."

TO RESIGN IF STRIKE IS DECLARED

President Mitchell Said to Have So Informed Miners' Delegates.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 17.—President Mitchell of the Miners' Union, who opposed a strike of the bituminous miners, has informed the delegates to the convention that he will resign the Presidency of the organization should the convention decide on a general strike. Presidents Haskins of Ohio, Reese of Indiana, Ryan of Illinois, and Vice President Lewis and Mr. Dolan of Pennsylvania, it is said, are also opposed to a violation of the existing wage agreements.

The Pittsburg delegates have no specific instructions, but they intend to vote against a general strike, favoring closing the mills for one or two days each week and then diminishing the production without really disturbing the contract which they have with the operators.

TO AID STRIKING MINERS.

Representatives of Twenty-five Local Labor Unions at Meeting Last Night Voted to Solicit Funds.

A conference of representatives of about twenty-five labor unions under the auspices of the Central Federated Union was held last evening in the University Settlement, Rivington and Eldridge Streets, to form a plan for aiding the anthracite miners who are on strike. Daniel S. Jacobs, delegate of Cigarmakers' Union No. 13, presided, and Herman Robinson, Financial Secretary of the Central Federated Union, was made Secretary of the meeting. The Rev. Father J. J. Curran, rector of the Church of Our Saviour, Wilkesbarre, Penn., who tried unsuccessfully to get the operators to settle the strike, was present, and was invited to make an address.

Father Curran explained that he had been invited by a friend in the afternoon to attend the meeting, and therefore had no statistics. He stated the demands of the miners as already published, and said that they had grievances which only miners could fully understand.

"Two things," he continued, "are necessary in order that the miners may win. The first is that they keep the peace; the second is that they have the finances to keep up the struggle. The strike as a whole has shown that they can keep the peace. I hope they may have the funds."

STRIKERS RETURN TO WORK.

Special to The New York Times.

SCRANTON, Penn., July 17.—General Superintendent Reese G. Phillipps of the mine department of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company said to-day that more than 200 men who went on strike have returned to work, and additional strikers are applying each day for reinstatement. These men are just now making repairs and timbering the mines.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., July 17.—The first attempt to operate a breaker in the anthracite coal regions since the strike was declared was made at Nanticoke to-day, when the Susquehanna Company started up its No. 7 breaker at that place. An official of the company said:

"We are running stock coal througout No. 7 breaker at Nanticoke. We shall continue to run the coal through the breaker day after day. The coal is intended for shipment. We have plenty of it to ship and will continue shipping it from this colliery."

At the headquarters of the strikers in Nanticoke it was said the starting up of the breaker had no significance.

NORTHERN SECURITIES CASE.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 17.—Both litigants in the case of the State of Minnesota against the Northern Securities Company et al., being the so-called anti-merger suit, to-day agreed to submt to the jurisdiction of the United States Circuit Court. The State waived and abandoned its motion to have the case remanded to the Ramsey County District Court, and the defendants abandoned their motion to set aside the service of the summons. This means that the case will go before the United States Circuit Court on its merits.

The attorneys for the State, W. B. Douglas, M. D. Munn, and George P. Wilson, entered into a stipulation to this effect with Young and Lightner, attorneys for the Northern Securities Company; M. D. Grover, for the Great Northern Railway Company, and C. W. Bunn and Frank B. Kellogg for the Northern Pacific.

Tennessee Central Railroad Extension.

Special to The New York Times.

HOPKINSVILLE, Ky., July 17.—News was received here to-day that it had been definitely decided to extend the Tennessee Central Railroad to a junction with the Illinois Central, at this city. The road will not be built further than Hopkinsville. The road will be constructed between Nashville and Clarksville and from Clarksville to this city at the same time. President Baxter of the road will arrive in the city this week to arrange for terminals.

HAVE TWENTY-ONE CHILDREN.

New York State Couple Will Name the Last Theodore Roosevelt.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., July 17.—At their humble home in the village of Marlborough, Ulster County, just above this city, the Budna family is entertaining the twenty-first acquisition to its membership. The new arrival is a boy, and he weighed sixteen pounds at birth. There was a succession of patriotic demonstrations at the home of the Budnas in honor of the event. Mr. Budna is a Pole by birth. Mrs. Budna is doing well and the little fellow seems strong and healthy. The boy will be named Theodore Roosevelt.

JULY CORN IS BEARISH.

The Options for This Month Make Erratic Turns, with the Closing Price Lower.

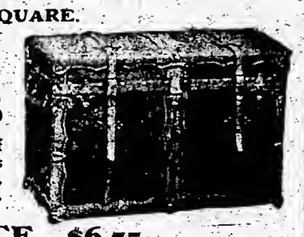
CHICAGO, July 17.—Corn held the centre of the speculative stage through to-day's dealings, and the July options made very erratic turns for a dead deal. Conditions were remarkably bearish in the coarser grain, but support by the bull crowd that looked very queer considering the announcement that the bull interest had abandoned July, gave the market good strength.

At the close July corn was ⅝c lower, September corn 1½ up. The trade in the corn pit was all at sea at the opening of business because of the attitude of the Gates party. Bids were made by the bulls openly at 67½, and as a result the shorts began to gossip over the possibility that the tale of the broken corner was only a ruse and that another squeeze was in store for them. At once a demand arose in both July and September, and prices jumped accordingly, July from an opening ⅝ to 1⅞c higher, to 66 to 67½, and soared to 68. About this time the crowd came to the conclusion that Mr. Gates was simply bidding up the price in order to get rid of the large quantity of expensive corn that he had been forced to take on deliveries. The demand fell off, and forthwith the price of July fell back with a thump to a weak close, ⅝c lower than yesterday at 65¼. Trade was not large, probably 150,000 bushels being a conservative estimate of the amount unloaded in July. The story goes that its heavy short line in September may yet bring the corner clique to grief. Much of the demand in September to-day was attributed to covering by this crowd.

American Trunk Co.

17 UNION SQUARE.

Special Sale Trunks



Light weight, strong and durable. Made of selected basswood, sole leather bound, brass trimmings and lock, hardwood slats, top tray, hat compartment and dress tray, all linen lined. Regular value $11.

SALE PRICE, $6.75.

34 inches.

We carry the largest line of Trunks, Dress Suit Cases, Kit Bags, Umbrellas and Leather Novelties of any house in the city, and at lowest prices. We sell goods of our own manufacture only, and guarantee all our goods.

17 UNION SQUARE, = = Corner 15th Street, (Opposite Tiffany's.)

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO Bloomingdales 3RD AVE. 59TH & 60TH STS.

The Sale of Manufacturers' Stock.

Each day adds to the wonderful and enviable record of this great Annual Sale of Manufacturers' Stocks. Our purchases have been greater, on a vaster scale, than ever this year, and the prices throughout this entire establishment on every item of good, seasonable merchandise recordable for their insignificance. We quote these few items here—they merely hint at the value-givings in every section of the house:

Pretty White Waists 98c
Excellent quality lawn front of hemstitched tuckings; and lace insertings; back finely tucked; finished with a separate stock collar.

Women's Oxfords $1.29
Black kid; lace and Southern button; flexible soles; all sizes; made to sell at $2 and $2.25.

Silk Chambrays 29c yd
In pretty effective stripes and figures, principally in the fashionable linen shade; they've been selling up to now at 50c yard.

Umbrellas $1.95
Union taffeta silk; case and tassel to match; Paragon frames; close roll; 26 and 28 inch; for men or women; very smart handles.

Dinner Set $9.25
Of thin porcelain; Limoges shape; neat patterns; gold edges; 101 pieces; with soup tureen and tea pot; worth $12.50.

Ansonia Clocks $3.75
Porcelain, decorated with gold and flowers worked out in rich colorings, such as red, heliotrope, blue, etc. Strike hour and half hour on cathedral gong; 8-day movements; fully warranted.

Domet Flannels 3c Yd.
Several hundred yards bought most advantageously are here offered today's shoppers.

Linen Napkins 69c Doz.
Breakfast size; block patterns; $1 sort.

Women's Vests 8c
Fine ribbed cotton; in various pretty styles, some trimmed with deep lace, others with lace insertion and silk ribbon. All sizes.

Popular Books 45c
These and many others; nicely bound and illustrated:
Mistress Nancy

LORD LIEUTENANT RESIGNS

Earl Cadogan Held the Post in Ireland for Seven Years.

A Possibility that the Duke of Marlborough May Succeed Him — First Meeting of the Balfour Cabinet.

LONDON, July 18.—Earl Cadogan yesterday resigned the Lord Lieutenancy of Ireland.

Premier Balfour presided yesterday morning in the Foreign Office at the first Cabinet meeting of the new administration. The Colonial Secretary, the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, was sufficiently recovered from the effects of his recent cab accident to be able to attend, though he discarded his hansom in favor of a more luxurious carriage. He was pale and wore a soft felt hat, but otherwise showed no sign of his injuries.

The fact that all the Ministers except Lord Cadogan, including Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, attended the meeting shows that Mr. Balfour has asked all of them to remain in office till the end of the present session of Parliament.

The Marquis of Londonderry, in a public speech yesterday announced that Mr. Balfour had asked him to retain the Postmaster Generalship, and that he had consented to do so.

It is understood that Mr. Balfour intends to reduce the number of Ministers in the Cabinet, which has been increasing in recent years until the body has become almost unwieldy. Neither the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland nor the Lord Chancellor of Ireland is likely to be included in the next Cabinet.

The Cabinet meeting gave fresh impetus to the reconstruction reports. One of the most interesting of these is the suggestion that the Duke of Marlborough will succeed Lord Curzon of Kedleston as Viceroy of India. But there is not the least possibility of any such appointment. It appears very doubtful if Lord Curzon will come home before the expiration of his term of office. As a matter of fact, there is no appointment which could be offered to him, except the Foreign Office, which would be a promotion from the Viceroyalty of India, and there is no indication that Lord Lansdowne has any intention of retiring.

Under no circumstances, however, would the Duke of Marlborough receive such an important post as Viceroy of India, though he might possibly succeed Lord Cadogan as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. Another name mentioned for the Lord Lieutenancy is that of the Earl of Pembroke, Lord Steward of the King's Household.

All suggestions made in regard to appointments are still of a highly tentative character.

The Right Hon. George Henry Cadogan, fifth Earl Cadogan, is the eldest son of the fourth Earl, who succeeded to the title on the death of his father in 1873, having been for a few months previously a Member of Parliament for Bath. He was appointed Under Secretary for War in 1875 and Under Secretary for the Colonies in 1878. He went out of office with the Conservative Party in 1880.

In Lord Salisbury's second administration, which commenced in 1886, Lord Cadogan was appointed Lord Privy Seal, without a seat in the Cabinet, but he joined the Cabinet in 1887. In Lord Salisbury's third administration he was anointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, with a seat in the Cabinet. This was in 1895, and he has held the post since that time. Usually a Lord Lieutenant retains that office for only three years.

GEN. BULLER'S MISTAKES.

Debate in the Commons — Secretary Brodrick Says Buller Knew Ladysmith Could Hold Out.

LONDON, July 18.—The Buller controversy was again raised by Sir Edward Grey, Bart., (Liberal,) in the House of Commons yesterday. While the War Office vote was being debated, Sir Edward charged the War Office officials with acting unfairly toward Gen. Buller, and demanded the publication of further papers.

The reply of the War Secretary, the Right Hon. W. St. John Brodrick, shattered any remnants of the reputation of the General. Mr. Brodrick opposed further publications, which, he declared, could not relieve Gen. Buller of the responsibility of such mistakes as the abandonment of the guns at Colenso and the proposals to surrender Ladysmith. The latter, if they had been listened to, would have produced a disaster for which there was no parallel in British history. In regard to those proposals, Mr. Brodrick said that, when Gen. Buller sounded his note of despair to Gen. White, he had a heliogram in his pocket, received a fortnight before, saying that Gen. White had provisions for seventy days, and could defend Ladysmith while the food lasted.

Gen. Buller's retention after Colenso and Spion Kop was inevitable under the circumstances, said Mr. Brodrick, and his appointment to the command at Aldershot was simply a resumption of his former office. Gen. Buller was a good "peace commander."

Sir Edward Grey's proposed vote of censure of the Government for its treatment of Gen. Buller was defeated by 236 nays to 98 yeas, after much speechmaking.

Simultaneously, the War Office was being attacked in the House of Lords, where Lord Monkswell (Liberal) brought up the scathing allegations contained in the report of the Committee on Military Education and urged the immediate appointment of an Inspector General of Army Education.

Lord Raglan, the Under Secretary for War, and Lord Lansdowne, the Foreign Secretary, defended the War Office, saying that a new scheme for education, containing sweeping changes, was in process of being drawn up. This statement satisfied Lord Monkswell and his supporters, and the motion was withdrawn.

THE CAPE COLONY PROBLEM.

Dr. Smartt Finds the Sentiment in Favor of the Suspension of the Constitution Very Strong.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 18.—Dr. Smartt, Commissioner of Public Works of Cape Colony, who has returned after his tour of the colony, says the Cape Town correspondent of The Times declares that the feeling among the loyalists, especially the loyalist Dutch, in favor of the suspension of the Constitution is stronger than he supposed.

The loyalists are convinced that the condition of affairs in the colony has not been properly brought to the notice of Mr. Chamberlain, the Colonial Secretary.

The Progressive Party in the Cape Parliament will support Sir John Gordon Sprigg, the Premier, on all measures essential to British interests, and on none framed merely to conciliate the Afrikander Bond. The Progressive Party will keep the suspension of the Constitution in view, hoping to gain it by Parliamentary means.

AUSTRIA AND THE SHIP TRUST.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 18.—The semi-official paper, the Fremdenblatt, in an article quoted by the Vienna correspondent of The Times, anticipates that the British Government will shortly grant far-reaching concessions in the shape of subventions to the shipping trade.

The Fremdenblatt adds that the Morgan trust might consider it desirable to secure a footing in the Austrian shipping trade as a basis for operations against the independent British companies. It might be attracted by the prospect of diverting the Anglo-Indian traffic via Brindisi, now in the hands of competing British concerns.

A CARTOGRAPHIC DISCOVERY.

Map with Equidistant Polar Projection, Supposed to Antedate Mercator's Chart, Found.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 18.—The Times announces a discovery made while he was binding an old book by W. M. Voynich of Soho Square, who found in the book a fragment of a manuscript map of the world and an equidistant polar projection of the sixteenth century. The book was printed and bound in Italy in the year 1536.

F. G. Ravenstein, an authority on maps, declares the map discovered by Mr. Voynich, which includes only parts of Europe, East Asia, and North Africa, to be an authentic work by some Spaniard, while he says that the empty space between the two hemispheres, which is filled by a rough sketch of Magellan Straits, with the outline of a ship and a flag, indicates that it was drawn after the arrival of one of Magellan's ships in 1522.

The polar hemispheres of this map, which Mr. Ravenstein believes was drawn in Spain immediately after the arrival of Magellan's ship Vittoria, must be the earliest employment of the equidistant polar projection, hitherto believed to have been employed first by Mercator in his chart of 1569.

The natural assumption, says Mr. Ravenstein, is that the map was drawn to illustrate a never-published work on Magellan's expedition.

According to some authorities, the first map on Mercator's well-known projection, with the parallels and meridians at right angles, was published in 1568.

Gerardus Mercator was born in 1512 in Flanders, so that if Mr. Ravenstein's theory regarding the map discovered in London be correct he loses his chief title to fame.

KING OF ITALY LEAVES RUSSIA.

PETERHOF, Russia, July 17.—King Victor Emmanuel of Italy took cordial leave of the Czar this afternoon and started for home.

Prior to his departure the King took breakfast with the Czar and other members of the Imperial family on a balcony of the palace. Later Emperor Nicholas, the Grand Dukes, Count Lamsdorff (Minister of Foreign Affairs), the Italian Ambassador to Russia (Count Morra di Lavriano e della Monta), and many other notable personages went to the railway station to see Russia's royal guest off.

The two sovereigns saluted each other affectionately several times, and as the train drew out the Italian King waved his hand till he was out of sight.

King Victor Emmanuel in the course of his stay bestowed decorations upon several of the Grand Dukes, and presented to Count Lamsdorff and M. de Witte (Minister of Finance) portraits of himself bearing his autograph, set in jeweled frames. The Czar decorated Signor Prinetti (Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs), and Count Morra with the Order of St. Alexander Newsky. Upon the members of the suites both monarchs bestowed valuable souvenirs and the decorations of minor orders.

THE EVACUATION OF TIEN-TSIN.

PEKING, July 17.—Yuan-Shi-Kai, the Governor of Pe-chi-Li Province, and the Chinese Foreign Office have decided to accept the terms proposed for the withdrawal of the foreign troops from Tien-Tsin, and will so notify the foreign Ministers on Saturday unless the Dowager Empress disapproves their action.

This decision will be a surprise to the Ministers, who expected that the Chinese would endeavor to obtain better terms.

THE KING'S RAPID PROGRESS.

More Liberal Diet Now Allowed—A Coronation Naval Review to be Held in August.

LONDON, July 18.—The reports regarding King Edward's health continue to be most satisfactory. He will remain on the royal yacht off Cowes, Isle of Wight, until Aug. 8, and will return to the Solent after the coronation.

Since his removal to Cowes the progress of the King has been so rapid that the physicians have ordered a more liberal diet for his Majesty.

It has been definitely decided that the British fleet will reassemble for a coronation review off Spithead on Aug. 11. The Japanese warships have been instructed to return there, and it is understood that other foreign countries will also be represented.

King Edward intends to review the fleet a few days after Aug. 11.

ANOTHER NORTH ITALIAN MONUMENT IN DANGER.

VENICE, July 17.—Having received a report of the dangerous condition of the famous Basilica Palladiana at Vicenza, forty miles west of Venice, the Minister of Public Instruction, Signor Nasi, has ordered that measures for its preservation be taken.

Signor Nasi has also ordered that the Square of St. Mark in Venice be cleared preparatory to the rebuilding of the Campanile. Selection will be made of all the material of the fallen tower which it will be possible to use again, and the work will be conducted in such a manner as to make, as far as possible, the new monument rather a reconstruction than an imitation of the old tower. The work has been intrusted to the architect Bons and a committee, who have been ordered to inquire into the condition of the other monuments on the piazza with a view to their protection.

The cable dispatch from Mayor Low of New York expressing sympathy over the fall of the tower has created a most pleasant impression here, and the Mayor of Venice has sent a personal answer to Mr. Low.

The Basilica, at Vicenza was built by the famous architect Palladio, and was completed about the year 1549. It is regarded as a very successful example of his style. Paul Waterhouse, the British architect, calls it "a truly noble essay in superimposed orders."

The Basilica, which is an immense building, has a grand colonnade in two stories, Doric and Ionic. Besides the church, Palladio also designed the Teatro Olimpico and the Rotonda, or villa of Palladio, at Vicenza.

VENICE CAMPANILE FUND.

Subscription Started by the National Arts Club of New York.

The National Arts Club of New York has started a subscription in aid of the reconstruction of the old bell tower on the Piazzi of San Marco, Venice, which fell the other day. Charles R. Lamb, Chairman of the Art Committee, cabled to the sculptor Johnson, United States Consul in Venice, the sympathy of the club in the loss that Venice has sustained. A committee of five, with Spencer Trask as the treasurer, has been formed to solicit subscriptions in this country.

According to many architects, the cost of rebuilding the Campanile will be large. When the estimates are in, it is probable that the Venetians will be ready to accept contributions from the rest of the world to aid them in replacing one of the most conspicuous ornaments of their city. The pleasure which foreigners have received from the antiquities and the general beauty of Venice and the courtesy with which they are treated by Venetians are sufficient warrant for assistance. France, England, and Germany are likely to fall into line if efforts are made by the architects, artists, and art lovers to give assistance.

There is little probability in the statement that Venetian buildings generally are in a dangerous state; the fall of the Campanile was the result of carelessness on the part of the city authorities, who have now had a warning which will not be neglected.

Contributions should be addressed to Spencer Trask, Treasurer, 37 West Thirty-fourth Street, Manhattan.

SPEECH BY WHITELAW REID.

At a Banquet in His Honor at Liverpool He Says British Fear of the Ship Combine Is Exaggerated.

LIVERPOOL, July 17.—Speaking at a banquet given to-night in his honor by the American Chamber of Commerce, Whitelaw Reid, the head of the United States Embassy to the coronation of King Edward, congratulated the country upon the extraordinary rapid recovery of the King. Referring to the conclusion of peace in South Africa, Mr. Reid said:

"It has now become plain that this peace is to be permanent; that the coalescing of the hostile parties is to be genuine, and that, as in the case of our civil war, there is to rise from the battlefields of two determined and worthy foes a compact, united power embodying both and greater than both. Your amnesty was followed only a few weeks later by ours."

Dealing with Liverpool's improvements to her docks and her ability to hold her own as a seaport against Southampton, Hamburg, and the Manchester Canal, Mr. Reid said:

"If you have sustained the threatened dangers of recent years, you can surely face with equanimity the terrors of the Pierpont Morgan venture. I suggest that the apprehension aroused by the recent change in shipping with which his name is identified is somewhat exaggerated. Your power to secure at will for the navy as many cruisers as ever seems to be not in the least imperiled. If built in your shipyards, such vessels are forbidden to pass under our flag by a law almost as old as our history, and almost as hard to change as our Constitution. If you accept the gloomiest view regarding the future control of the Atlantic carrying trade, it does not follow that New York would use that control to weaken the port most imporant to it, namely, Liverpool. Even monopolies are not supposed to thrive by damaging their best customers. Besides, the monopoly in this case is fanciful. None has been created, I think none is desired, and I know none can long be successful."

Mr. Reid maintained that the Morgan combine obviated violent fluctuations in rates and insured to Great Britain a great neutral fleet in which its food could be carried in spite of any possible enemy.

"I do not for a moment admit the possibility of war between our two nations," said Mr. Reid. "Nature revolts against it, and all the interests of that vast body of English-speaking people who in both hemispheres lead the world upward forbid it."

The speaker declared that neither Great Britain nor the United States would ever rule the world as did ancient Rome, or seek to do so, though there was no question that the English-speaking race led the world in moral, material, and intellectual progress.

Previous to the banquet Mr. Reid visited the Exchange, where he made a short speech, expressing the sympathy Americans felt for Great Britain on account of the illness of King Edward.

THE DOOMED FRENCH SCHOOLS.

Several Million Francs Likely to be Needed to Provide for Pupils of Church Establishments Closed.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 18.—The Paris correspondent of The Times says the attitude of the religious orders and Church schools falling under the rigors of the Law of Associations seems likely to be one of resignation. There are 160,000 children in the Church schools of Paris alone, and it will cost probably several million francs to accommodate all the pupils of the schools.

The Gaulois publishes protests by several Deputies against the manner in which the law is being enforced, and, says The Times's correspondent, it seems that there have been many cases of great misunderstanding, as it is alleged that many of the schools which are to be closed have previously relieved their obligation by asking for authorization.

REICHSLANDERS' PILGRIMAGE.

14,000 Alsace-Lorrainers Visited France for the July 14 Fetes.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 18.—Fourteen thousand Alsace-Lorrainers, says The Times's correspondent at Paris, crossed the frontier on Sunday and Monday in order to take part in the 14th of July fêtes at Belfort, Nancy, and other towns.

The German authorities offered no opposition.

CHALLENGED AN AMERICAN AND THEN DID NOT FIGHT.

Capt. Wester Will Have to Leave the Swedish Army—Was Formerly an Attache at Washington.

STOCKHOLM, July 17.—A great sensation has been caused in military circles here by the conduct of Capt. Arvid Wester, who, after challenging an American, William Casper, to fight a duel, failed to appear at the spot selected for the encounter.

The trouble arose at a performance last night in the Grand Arena Palace. Wester, who was in the full uniform of a Captain on the General Staff and wearing his decorations, disturbed the séance of amind reader named Ninoff. Casper, who is the manager of the establishment, remonstrated with the Captain, and demanded an apology. This Wester refused, and Casper said the officer's conduct was ungentlemanly and disgraceful. The Captain then challenged the American, who accepted, and repaired to the meeting place at 5 o'clock this morning with his seconds. One of them was the Secretary of the United States Legation, Joseph Muir.

Wester, who was a war correspondent in Cuba and South Africa, failed to appear, and as a consequence will undoubtedly be forced to retire from the army. Casper has been the recipient of many congratulations.

Capt. A. Wester was the Military Attaché to the legation of Sweden and Norway at Washington at the time of the outbreak of the war between the United States and Spain. He went through that war, as also through the war between Turkey and Greece, when he was the guest of Crown Prince Constantine of Greece in the field.

At the time of the war with Spain Wester had served two years in the Swedish cavalry, two years in the artillery, and had then just completed his second year in the infantry arm of the service. With other officers, including Capt. Abilgaard of the Norwegian Army, Wester was attached to Gen. Shafter's headquarters as a foreign guest.

ARCHBISHOP OECONIMIDIS DEAD.

ATHENS, July 17.—Archbishop Procopius Oeconimidis, the ex-Metropolitan of Athens, who was forced to resign on account of the university riots, occasioned by the proposal to translate the Gospels into modern Greek, is dead.

Archbishop Procopius Oeconimidis resigned the office of Metropolitan of Athens on Nov. 23, 1901, as a result of the turbulent and fatal demonstrations in the Greek capital. His resignation was very dramatic. The then Minister of Public Worship, M. Stais, visited him in the night and told him that King George and the Government desired him to resign. At first the Metropolitan refused. He was then taken to see the Premier, M. Theotokis, after which all three went to the Palace at 1 o'clock in the morning. As a result of the interview with his Majesty the Metropolitan signed his resignation, weeping and seemingly broken-hearted.

In a debate in the Chamber of Deputies on Nov. 23, on the question of the disturbances, the Premier quoted from certain letters of the Holy Synod, addressed to Queen Olga in 1899, in which the Synod's reasons against the translation of the Gospels were explained. Mr. Theotokis blamed the Metropolitan for the disorders. He said the Archbishop, owing to the weakness of his character, had not the courage to support the Synod upon the occasion of his audience with the Queen.

Referring to Queen Olga, the Premier said her piety, Christian sentiments and nobility of character were the admiration of the whole world. During the war with Turkey she was everywhere told by wounded soldiers that they could not read the Gospels because they did not understand the text. The Queen then arranged for the publication of a translation of the Gospels into modern Greek, exclusively for family use.

On Nov. 24 the Greek ministry resigned, M. Theotokis considering that the responsibility of a judicial inquiry into the disorders should be left to another Cabinet.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—D. M. Thomson, Edinburgh; Capt. H. B. Smith, United States Army.

HOLLAND—Paul Nobbe, Havana; A. E. Hooper, Chicago; William N. Follansbee, Pittsburg.

IMPERIAL—Col. F. J. Ludington, Waterbury, Conn.; Charles Everett Hall, London.

MANHATTAN—Col. Theodore A. Bingham, Washington; Oswald T. Balomey, Cleveland.

GRAND UNION—Congressman John H. Ketcham, Dover Plains.

FIFTH AVENUE—Hubbard T. Smith, Washington; Capt. William B. Cochran, United States Army; Senator J. M. Thurston, Nebraska.

ALBEMARLE—Admiral W. S. Schley, United States Navy.

ASTOR—George W. Atherton, State College, Penn.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Read, J. R., & Co., Charleston, S. C.; J. R. Read, cloaks and notions; 340 Broadway; Hoffman House.
Levy Brothers, Houston, Texas; H. Levy notions; 50 Franklin Street; Hoffman House.
Lindeke, Warner & Schuermeir, St. Paul, Minn.; A. Lindeke, domestics; 51 Leonard Street.
Lipman, Wolfe & Co., Portland, Ore.; L. N. Levinson, cloaks and suits; 45 Leonard Street.
Stearns, R. H., & Co., Boston, Mass.; W. L. Barnard, cloaks and suits; Hotel Imperial.
Pittsburg Dry Goods Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; H. W. Neely, notions; T. C. Morgan, linens and white goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.
Madden-Graham Company, Dennison, Texas; J. N. Douglass, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.
Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; Mr. Mitchell, housefurnishing goods; 377 Broadway.
MacInnes, J. C., Company, Worcester, Mass.; J. Robertson, ladies' and infants' wear; 57 White Street.
Adler, L., Savannah, Ga.; J. J. O'Connell, hosiery and gloves; M. H. Fraley, housefurnishing goods; 50 Franklin Street.
Upson, Singleton & Co., Waterbury, Conn.; C. H. Upson, clothing; Hotel Normandie.
Powers Mercantile Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; J. C. Johnson, candy; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Navarre.
Imperial Dry Goods Company, Carlisle, Penn.; J. W. Plank, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.
Graham, A. E., & Co., Denton, Texas; W. P. Graham, dry goods; W. F. Jarrell, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.
Hargadine-McKittrick Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; W. H. Watson, hosiery; 66 Leonard Street.
Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; I. L. Bonnell, carpets; 2 Walker Street; Grand Hotel.
Lippincott, Johnson & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; A. F. Lippincott, cloths; Grand Hotel.
Donaldson, William, & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; A. H. Hopkins, shoes; 2 Walker Street; Criterion Hotel.
Partridge & Blackwell, Detroit, Mich.; E. A. Broadwell, shoes; 468 Broadway; Hotel Cadillac.
Dey Brothers & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; C. J. Cassidy, boys' clothing; 66 Grand Street; Victoria Hotel.
Hale Brothers, San Francisco, Cal.; Mrs. Mills, leather goods; 395 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capt. S. J. Bayard Schindel, Sixth Infantry, will proceed to Fort Sam Houston on official business pertaining to the shipment of the property of the Sixth Infantry.

Second Lieut. William O. Smith, Seventh Infantry, will report in person to Lieut.-Col. George S. Grimes, President of the examining board convened at the Presidio of San Francisco, at such time as he may be required by the board for examination to determine his fitness for promotion.

Lieut.-Col. William A. Simpson, Assistant Adjutant General, is detailed as a member of the examining board appointed to meet at Washington, vice Major James Parker, hereby relieved.

The Secretary of War directs Major Gen. Arthur MacArthur to proceed to New York City and assume temporary command of the Department of the East upon the retirement from active service of Major Gen. John R. Brooke.

The Secretary of War directs Major Gen. John C. Bates in addition to his present duties to assume command of the Department of the Lakes during the temporary absence of Major Gen. Arthur MacArthur.

Capt. Edward B. Ives, Signal Corps, will proceed to Fort Trumbull and carry out such instructions as he may receive from the Chief Signal Officer of the Army.

First Lieut. Van H. Humphrey, Seventh Cavalry, will proceed to Fort Adams, and carry out such instructions as he may receive from the Chief Signal Officer of the Army.

Capt. Orrin B. Mitchem is relieved from duty as Inspector of Powder at New York City, to take effect Aug. 1, and is assigned to duty as of that date at the United States powder depot, Dover, N. J.

Capt. Clarence C. Williams, in addition to his present duties, will report in person, on Aug. 1, to the Chief of Ordnance for duty in his office in Washington.

First Lieut. David Baker, Assistant Surgeon, is detailed as a member of the examining board appointed to meet at Fort Leavenworth, vice Major Henry P. Birmingham, hereby relieved.

Navy.

Lieut. Commander E. H. Tillman is ordered to command the Newport, and to take charge of a class of petty officers.

Lieut. Commander W. S. Hughes is ordered to the Pensacola.

Lieut. Victor Blue is ordered to command the Hist.

Ensign E. W. McIntyre is ordered to the Hist.

Ensign W. V. Tomb is commissioned from July 1.

Pay Inspector S. Rand is ordered to duty in connection with fitting out of the Culgoa, and on board when commissioned.

Assistant Paymaster A. H. Cathcart is commissioned with the rank Lieutenant, (junior grade,) from May 20, 1901.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Arrivals:

Decatur, Bagley, Barney, Shubrick, Stockton, and Thornton at New London, July 17.

Massachusetts, Alabama, and Kearsarge off Newport, July 17.

Sandoval and Manly at Annapolis, July 17.

Sailed:

Scorpion, July 16, from Boston for Gardiner's Bay.

Cincinnati, July 17, from La Guayra for Guanta.

The torpedo boat destroyer Dale was delivered to-day to the Commandant of the Norfolk Navy Yard.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Fair and warmer; fresh southwest winds, becoming variable.

Showers and thunderstorms are probable to-day in the Lower Mississippi Valley and Middle Gulf States. There will also be showers in the Ohio Valley, the lower lake region, and the Middle Rocky Mountain region and the east slope. Saturday will be generally fair, except in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States.

Lower temperatures will prevail in the Middle and Lower Mississippi Valleys, the Ohio Valley, and the Southwest.

The winds along the Atlantic Coast will be fresh southwest, on the great lakes fresh west to northwest, and on the West Gulf Coast fresh to brisk southeast; the winds on the East Gulf Coast will be light and variable.

Steamers departing to-day for European ports will have fresh south winds and fair weather.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1901.	1902.	TIMES. 1902.
3 A. M.	76	64	66
6 A. M.	76	62	68
9 A. M.	78	68	74
12 M.	80	70	78
4 P. M.	80	79	80
6 P. M.	78	84	80
9 P. M.	76	81	79
12 P. M.	76	78	78

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

The average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	75¾
Weather Bureau	73
Corresponding date 1901	80
Corresponding date for last 25 years	74

The thermometer registered 63 degrees at 8 A. M. and 82 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 84 degrees at 6 P. M., and the minimum 62 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity was 61 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 59 per cent. at 8 P. M.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night to 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

10:47 A. M.—144 Ludlow Street; Heyman Glick; damage trifling.

1:25 P. M.—27 Washington Street; John Burke; damage, $5.

1:33 P. M.—Methodist Episcopal Church, Main Street and Bay Avenue, Westchester; damage, $4,000.

9:40 P. M.—120 East Fourth Street; Sterling & Goldberg; damage, $5.

9:50 P. M.—434 Eighth Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $25.

11:10 P. M.—142 Chrystie Street; Lena Lazarus; damage trifling.

EXPANSION SALES.

THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER Co.

SIXTH AVE. — MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN — 18TH & 19TH STS.

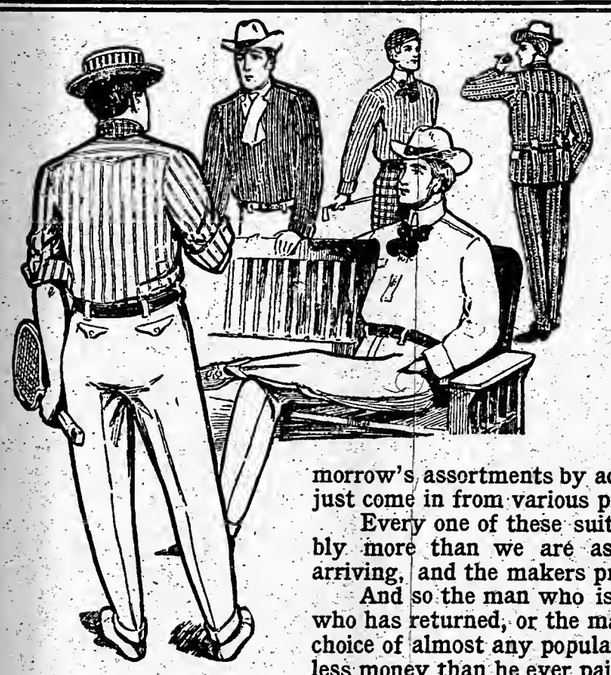
EXPANSION SALES.

'Tis the Golden Summertime of Opulent Opportunity!

The great Expansion Sale is luxuriating its attractions in a thousand different and welcome ways. The response on the part of the public has been deservedly enormous.

For TO-DAY and To-morrow morning the possibilities of this important Sale are particularly good, for seldom are there gathered for such a brief period arrays of merchandise so desirable and so unusually low-priced.

If you are at the the seashore, in the country or somewhere in the mountains and don't feel like braving a trip to the city, telephone, telegraph or write for what you want. Our shoppers will buy as well for you as if you came personally to the Store. Our Mail-Order Department is a feature by itself, and the service it promptly renders is at all times highly satisfactory.



1,000 More Men's Summer Suits, at $7.00

The news of this sale of Men's Summer Suits at $7.00 grows better every day. We shall sweeten to-day's and to-morrow's assortments by adding 1,000 new Suits that have just come in from various prominent manufacturers.

Every one of these suits was made to sell at considerably more than we are asking; but Summer was slow in arriving, and the makers preferred losses to holding stocks.

And so the man who is going on his vacation, the man who has returned, or the man who isn't going away, has his choice of almost any popular summer material and style for less money than he ever paid before for such Suits.

Clothes for Dress Wear.
At 7.00 Black, smooth or rough finish fabrics, comprising Worsteds, Disgonals, Thibets and Cheviots. Sacks or 3-button frocks, all serge lined. Every garment a credit to its maker.

Special Model Suits.
At 7.00 Very short, very tall, very stout, very slim and other extreme builds. These garments are designed by our specialist.

Hot Weather Suits.
At 7.00 Soft finish Flannels, Wool Crashes and Homespuns (Coats and Trousers). Some 1-8 silk lined, others 1-4 serge lined, and majority "skeleton" or unlined. Every new effect in fabric and style.

Black Coats and Vests.
At 7.00 SACK COATS AND 3-BUTTON FROCKS, all made of very fine fabrics for dress wear. Not many of ONE KIND, but a great collection in all to choose from.

Summer Mixtures.
At 7.00 Every new fabric in every correct shading and color combination. Stylish Sack Suits. Full lined, half lined, single or double breasted. Every size,

Navy Blue Serges.
At 7.00 Pure Worated, every thread. Color absolutely fast. Every seam tested. Every style of coat. Correct tailoring. Full lined or half lined; perfect models for every build of mankind.

(Main Floor, Rear.)

Fine Millinery Reduced.
And Some Urgent Reasons for This Very Radical and Attractive Event.

We are making notable changes in the Millinery Salon, which, when complete, will make it the finest Millinery Parlors in the world without any exception whatever. These plans necessitate the speedy clearance of certain very beautiful new and stylish Hats.

Prices have for that reason been reduced in a manner contrary to all precedent, and those who come in response to this announcement will surely obtain values entirely without parallel.

1.95 FOR HATS FORMERLY PRICED $4.00 AND $5.00.
3.75 FOR HATS FORMERLY PRICED $7.50 AND $10.00.
5.00 FOR HATS FORMERLY PRICED $12.00 AND $15.00.

Other correspondingly astonishing reductions characterize the entire stock.

(Second Floor, 19th St.)

Smart Outing Hats.

Made of novelty duck materials in white and popular Summer colorings. Shapes are Dolly Varden, Ping Pong, Sailors and Walking Hats. Prices:

25, 69, 95 and 1.45

(Main Floor, 19th St.)

Wash Goods.
Startling Price Reductions.

10c. PRINTED CORDED BATISTES reduced to, per yd., 5c
20c. VERY BEST QUALITY PRINTED BATISTES reduced to, yd., 10c
59c. PLAIN COLORED STRIPED SILK MOUSSELINES redneed to, yd., 25c
$1.50 LINEN COLORED NOVELTIES redneed to, yd., 50c

(Main Floor, Front.)

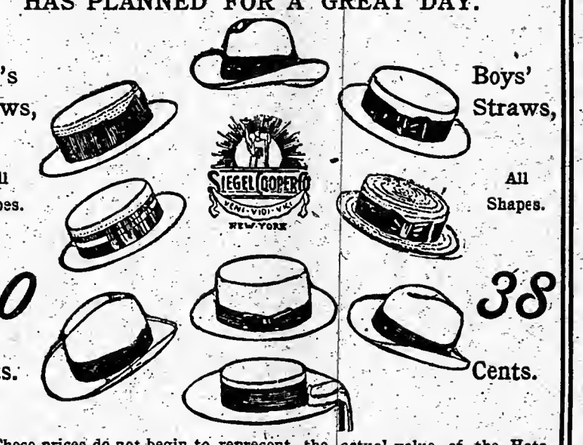
Women's Kimonos.
Cool, comfortable and little priced.

KIMONO DRESSING SACQUES, very fine lawn, in handsome patterns, with border trimming, 98c. values, 50

KIMONO GOWNS, batiste and lawn, very sheer, in pretty designs, with border trimming, cut full and long; $1.50 and $2.00 values, 98

(Second Floor, Centre.)

The Entire Hat Store
HAS PLANNED FOR A GREAT DAY.



These prices do not begin to represent the actual value of the Hats included in this sale. The season has been a tremendously busy one in the Hat Store, and manufacturers eager for an outlet for overproductions have come to us with many remarkable concessions.

Every style is right up to the minute. Great surprises await you in the Hat Store To-day,

(Main Floor, Rear.)

Upholstery.
Priced Particularly Low.

5 OR 6 PIECES SLIP COVERS, COMPLETE, 6.00

The very best quality of Belgian Striped Damask, bound with shrunk braid, made only as good covers should be made (20 yds. material allowed).

ROPE VALANCES; a pretty and effective drapery for doors or windows; good range of colors; $1.85 quality; each, 89

STOOP SEATS, covered with leatherette, tufted and buttoned, made with best springs, in a strong, substantial manner; cool, yet as comfortable as a Turkish chair; each, 98

AWNING MATERIAL, 8-oz. duck, with blue or brown stripes; special per yard, 11

RUFFLED SILK SOFA CUSHIONS, 24-inch size, choice colorings; $2.85 grade; each, 1.75

(Third Floor.)

World's Greatest Grocery.

FISH: Long Branch Weakfish or Bonita Mackerel, at	5	DELICATESSEN: Smoked Salmon, extra fancy, thick, juicy, Chinock Spring Salmon, lb.,	22
Fancy Chicken Halibut or Salmon Steak, lb.,	10	SALT: Manhattan Sea Salt, for the bath, large bag,	9
Choice Long Branch Bluefish, lb.,	7	COFFEE: Economy Blend Java, sweet and sound, per lb.,	19
LAMB: Short forequarters choice Canada Lamb, lb.,	6	CRACKERS: National Biscuit Co.'s, 5 o'Clock or Social Tea Crackers, lb.,	10
POULTRY: Fancy fresh dressed Broilers, lb.,	16	RICE: Choice Carolina Rice, lb.,	5
MUTTON: Hindquarters fancy Canada Mutton, lb.,	10	TEA: Exceptional value; Green, Black or Blended Teas; rich cup qualities, lb.,	35
SAUSAGE: Selected Frankfurter Sausage, 3 lb.,	25	BEANS: New crop fancy N.Y. State hand-picked Pea Beans, 4 lbs.,	18
NEW GREEN CORN: Genuine Hackensack Green Corn, large full ears, per dozen,	15	SALMON: "Hazel" Columbia River Salmon, 1-lb. tall can,	16
LEMONS: Large, juicy Messina Lemons, per dozen,	15	JAMS: Home-made pure fruit Jams, all kinds, 1-lb. glass jar,	15
PINEAPPLES: Genuine Florida Pineapples, sweet, extra large fruit, 3 for	25	SARDINES: Latour's imported Oil Sardines, ¼s, can,	9
CHEESE: Genuine Imported Swiss Cheese, lb.,	25		

(Fourth Floor.)

Women's Bathing Suits.
Blue Flannel and Brilliantine. In the Very Newest Styles.

Own your own Bathing Suits. It's ever so much better and more healthful than wearing some one else's. Prices are uncommonly low:

BATHING SUITS, blue flannel, skirt and blouse prettily trimmed with white braid, all sizes, special, 1.95

BATHING SUITS, blue flannel, sailor collar, shield and skirt elaborately trimmed with white braid; a very effective suit, 2.95

BATHING SUITS, brilliantine, good quality; skirt and blouse prettily trimmed with white braid; a very serviceable and pretty suit, 2.25

(Second Floor, Centre.)

The Wanamaker Store

Store Closes Daily (Except Saturday) at 5 P. M.
Saturdays at 12 o'clock.

The Wanamaker Store

Men's Sack Suits, $10

Formerly $13.50 to $18

WE clean house as regularly and as radically as the most thorough housekeeper. Good storekeeping and good housekeeping alike demand it.

Arbitrary action in the accomplishment of cleaning up stocks brings rare opportunities to men who are ready to take advantage of the offerings that are made. Of course, the number of men who may profit by them is limited to a few hundred; but it's worth while to be one of the few.

Here we offer several small lots of Sack Suits, of black and fancy cheviots, that sold regularly at $13.50 to $18—today pick as you please for

Ten Dollars a Suit!

All regular and stout sizes somewhere in the lot.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Men's Bathing Suits

Shirts and Pajamas

OF course we have all sorts and grades of bathing suits—the broadest and completest variety to be found anywhere; but today we have a particular word for men whose time at the beach is limited, but who would like to own their own bathing suits, if they knew where to get a good-looking, good-fitting suit at little cost.

The WANAMAKER $1 BATHING SUITS

are this, exactly. They are two-piece suits, of cotton jersey cloth, in plain navy blue, or with colored borders; they are absolutely fast in color, good shapes, and in all sizes from 34 to 44 inches. $1 a suit.

Men's SUMMER SHIRTS at 50c—

Nowhere outside of Wanamaker's can such handsome, well-made Shirts be found at such a little price. They are made of white madras and white striped tan percale, the two favorite shirt fabrics of the season. Some have separate cuffs. All sizes. **50c each.**

Men's COLLARS at $1 a Dozen—

Regular 12½c Collars, in all sizes from 14½ to 16½. Secured at this concession because one of the largest concerns in Troy anticipated larger orders than came. The over-production brings this benefit of a fifty per cent. saving to you. Two heights of the popular high band, close locking, square cornered, turnover collars. **$1 a dozen, 50c a half dozen**—smaller quantities of a single size not sold.

Men's CAMBRIC PAJAMAS, $1 a Suit—

As delightful for lounging around the room on a hot night, as they are comfortable to sleep in. Made of plain white cambric, with neat piping of red or blue. Military collar, and flat buttons instead of frogs.

Broadway and Ninth street.

More Interesting News of

Women's Outing Clothes

THE succession of extraordinary events is constant in our Costume Store. While hundreds of women were eagerly choosing the dollar skirts yesterday, other news was brewing, of equally exceptional character—news of stirring price-making on some of the most popular kinds of Shirt-waist Suits and Separate Skirts. Here are the details:

Shirt-Waist Suits

At $4.50, worth up to $7.50—
Of duck and pique; a number trimmed with lace; some have elbow sleeves, and button in back; skirts are flounced style, or have small ruffles.

At $5, worth up to $10—
Of linen, Mercerized and plain chambray, dimity and striped lawn; trimmed with embroidery, plaiting and stitching.

At $7.50, worth up to $13.50—
Of grass linen, duck, Mercerized chambray, embroidered lawn and plain lawn; all very prettily made.

Summer Skirts

At $9, worth $13.50—
Skirts of pongee, made with side plaits; and cream canvas, trimmed with white moire.

At $12, worth up to $21—
Handsome Skirts of pongee, and a few in cream materials.

At $13.50, worth up to $22—
Of cream mohair and canvas weave materials, prettily trimmed.

At $25, worth up to $42—
A few handsome Skirts in pongee and canvas materials.

Second floor, Broadway.

Summer DRESS GOODS

At Their Littlest Prices

THE procession of pretty Cottons suffering under reduced circumstances is headed by the proudest of the cotton family—Embroidered Swiss Muslins; and practically all sorts of Summer stuffs are in the ranks that follow, down to the very dainty Batistes at 5c a yard. It's a fine buying-time, for this year, or next.

Here are price-hints of a few:

At 50c yd., from $1 to $2—Swiss Muslins; black and white embroidered figures, Persian embroidered figures, tinsel embroidered figures, embroidered polka-dots on ecru, and a number of other designs of a pattern or two each.

At 75c yd., from $1.25 to $1.75—Swiss Muslins; embroidered polka-dots and and hemstitched stripes, embroidered polka-dots with lace insertion, embroidered polka-dots with borders, embroidered bordered Pongenette, embroidered silk-figured silk-and-linen Batiste.

At $1 yd., from $1.75 and $2—Swiss Muslins; embroidered figures, embroidered silk-and-linen Batiste, and a large variety of other designs.

Rotunda, facing Broadway.

At 28c yd., from 45c—French printed Mercerized figured Satin Gloria, in a variety of handsome original designs, in black and white printing on colored and white grounds.

At 25c yd., from 45c—Striped Scotch Linen Etamine, in several styles of stripes in black and white on colored grounds.

At 25c yd., from 35c—Lace-striped Tissue Ginghams, in a variety of patterns in attractive ribbon-drawn stripes.

Tenth street.

Boys' $5 to $10 Suits at $3

TODAY brings rare good news for parents of boys with clothing needs. The July clean-up brings out odd lots, in which the individual goodness of the suits does not spare them. And this morning presents a collection of about three hundred suits of the better grades, offered at the little price named above.

The group includes Three-piece Suits, with jacket, vest and knee-trousers, Double-breasted Jacket Suits, Norfolk Jacket Suits, and Sailor Suits; and the sizes range from 3 to 16 years in the various styles—not complete in all, of course.

Regular prices were $5 to $10. Today choose for

Three Dollars a Suit!

We also offer today about two hundred **Boys' Trousers**, of corduroy and all-wool cloths—cut from odd lengths of suiting materials. Regular dollar value, now **at 65c.**

Second floor, Ninth street.

Some New Prices on

Women's Taffeta Wraps

TIME is up for the last of these luxurious Jackets and Three-quarter length Coats of Taffeta to have left us and found new owners. A few have tarried—these receive today added inducement to go, in the shape of

Half Prices

Some suberb Wraps are in the group—some richly appliqued with net, others trimmed with lace, white duck, or chiffon. It's a valuable opportunity to secure handsome outer garments for the rest of the Summer and Fall, at absurdly low prices. Details:

At $15, from $25 and $30—
Short Jackets of black taffeta, with net appliqued; fly-front; taffeta lining.

At $15, from $25 and $32—
Eton Jackets of taffeta, with lace or duck collars; white lining.

At $45 to $70, from $90 to $140—
Three-quarter length Coats of taffeta, in light and dark shades; trimmed with lace and chiffon.

Second floor, Broadway.

Cool White Garments

For Women

WAISTS, Dressing Sacques and Wrappers of white lawn—cool, neat, serviceable; inexpensive—little wonder that women are anxious only to know where best to buy them.

These suggestions tell the solution:

WHITE LAWN WAISTS—
At 85c—Plaited front in clusters; open on side; trimmed with three rows of embroidery.
At $1—Three styles; trimmed with Valenciennes lace insertion and plaits; or open embroidery.
At $1.75—Five styles; trimmed with handsome embroidery and plaits; long or short sleeves. Regularly $2.25 and $2.75.

DRESSING SACQUES—
At $1—Of white dotted Swiss muslin; full front, French back; ribbon at waist; trimmed with lace. Regularly $1.75.

WHITE LAWN WRAPPERS—
At $1—Yoke of hemstitching; trimmed with lawn hemstitched ruffle; ruffle on skirt. Regularly $1.75.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Orient Bicycles

Under-Price

WE have a few of these excellent bicycles to sell at fifteen to twenty-five dollars below the regular prices. The 1901 Tailored Orient, in 21 and 23-inch diamond frames, regularly $50; **now at $25.**

1901 Orient Leader, in 21 and 23-inch diamond frames, some with 26-inch front wheels; regularly $50; now at $35.

Annex Store, 770 Broadway.

Lace Lisle Gloves

Reduced One-Third

WOMEN know and appreciate these Lace Lisle gloves for their good looks and coolness.

They regularly sell for 75 cents a pair, but we have six hundred pairs that we are able to sell today at

Fifty Cents a Pair

—a saving of just a third on the usual price. Fresh, clean and new, in black, white, grays and mode. Tenth street.

$1 and $1.50 Books at 50c

THESE books were all published at $1 and $1.50; and only five of the titles have been sold by us previously at less than a dollar. All are the regular editions, as they came first from the press. Quantities are small, of course. All are well worth reading. These titles:

Tommy and Grizel. J. M. Barrie.
Blennerhasset. Charles Felton Pidgin.
Madame Bohemia. Francis Nellson.
The Crimson Weed. Christopher St. John.
The Hosts of the Lord. Mrs. Steel.
The Rebel. H. B. Marriott Watson.
The Marble Faun. Nathaniel Hawthorne.
The Winning of Sarenne. St. Clair Beall.
Bondman Free. John Oxenham.
A Sack of Shakings. Frank T. Bullen.
The Enchanted Typewriter. John Kendrick Bangs.
Enoch Willoughby. James A. Wickersham.
Ensign Keighly. A. E. W. Mason.
Mr. Jack Hamlin's Meditations. Bret Harte.
The Year One. J. Bloundelle Burton.
The Log of the Sea Waif. Frank T. Bullen.
Love and Mrs. Lewisham. H. G. Wells.
Life's Trivial Round. Rosa N. Carey.
The Helpers. Frances Lynde.
Observations of Henry. Jerome K. Jerome.
The Tempting of Father Anthony. George Horton.
A New Way Around an Old World. Francis E. Clark.
The Sacred Fount. Henry James.
The River of Pearls. Rene de Pont-Jest.

All at 50c each.

Book Store, Ninth street.

Midsummer Merchandise Movements in

The Under-Price Store

NO dull days among the busy tables in the Under-price Store. The mercury may mount, and ordinary business decrease, but as long as we're able to make such interest-compelling announcements as those that follow, stagnation and the Basement Store won't be on speaking terms:

Women's GARMENTS

Pleasingly Priced

Petticoats, Shirt-waists, Muslin Underwear—all seasonable sorts, at enticing prices, are here for your profit today:

PETTICOATS

At $1, worth $1.50 and $1.75—Of black percaline; Mercerized finish; 2 styles; with deep plaited ruffle, or 3 small ruffles; finished with three plaits.

SHIRT-WAISTS

At 50c—Of white lawn; full front, plaited in clusters; plaited back.
At 65c—Of lawn; white ground, with black dots; full front; plaited from neck to bust.

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR

At 10c—Drawers of muslin; plain hem and plaits above.
At 18c—Chemises of cambric; round neck; trimmed with cambric ruffle.
At 38c—Nightgowns of muslin; V neck; trimmed with cambric ruffle; yoke of cluster plaits.

Women's Hosiery and Underwear

Just think of getting good, serviceable Stockings for two carfares—well-made, seasonable Vests for a "shilling!"

That's what is offered you here:

Women's Stockings at 10c a pair—
Of seamless cotton; fast black boots with colored tops; well made; elastic; sizes 8½, 9, and 9½ only.

Women's Stockings at 12½c a pair—
Of seamless cotton; fine gage; unbleached, fast black or fancy effects; sizes 8½, 9 and 9½ only.

Women's Vests at 12½c each—
Of ribbed white cotton; shaped; high neck, long sleeves; nicely trimmed and finished; seconds of 18c qualities.

CORSETS, Specially Priced

Word of half-a-dozen sorts of seasonable Corsets, all modestly priced:

$1—Lillian Corsets; short length; low bust; short hips; in white and drab. Not all sizes in the lot.
$1—Tape Girdles; light and cool; for slender figures.
75c—Nemo Corsets of netting; medium length; short hips.
50c—Girdles of netting, trimmed with lace and ribbon.
50c—Corsets of batiste; low gored bust and hips; lace-trimmed.

Women's GLOVES, 15c

Lace Gloves, comfortable and cool for hot-weather wear, in black or white, at the exceptionally little price of

15c a Pair

WOMEN'S NECKWEAR, 12½c

A round-up at half prices and less, of small lots of Women's Washable Summer Neckwear. The variety is large, though quantities of some styles are small. But picking is excellent, at

12½c each, worth 25c to 50c

There are Madras Ascots, with white stocks and fancy ends; White Stocks, with embroidered lawn bows; White Lawn Automobile Ties, with lace-trimmed turn-over Collars, and lawn and pique round and sailor shape collars. Some are a trifle mussed, others perfectly fresh.

Women's HOSE SUPPORTERS

Here are several kinds of the popular sorts of Hose Supporters—those that attach to front of the corsets; all sharply under-price:

Plain or frilled elastic, 15c, worth 25c. Same, with 4 straps, 25c, worth 35c.
Frilled elastic with satin bows, 25c, worth 35c.
Silk frilled elastic, 40c, worth 75c.
Frilled elastic, 4 straps, 50c, worth $1.

Children's Garments, Under-Priced

Various interesting groups of Children's garments are here today at extremely little prices—Babies' Dresses and Girls' Shirt-waists and Petticoats:

At 25c to $1, worth 40c to $1.50—
Gingham Dresses, in Yoke, Russian, French waist, Guimpe and Sailor effects; neatly trimmed; wide skirt; in assorted colors; sizes 1 to 4 years.

At 25c to $1, worth 65c to $3—
Girls' Shirt-waists, white and colored; slightly mussed; of lawn, madras and silk gingham; sizes 10 to 18 years.

At 25c to 75c, worth 40c to $1.25—
Girls' Petticoats, of cambric and muslin, with umbrella ruffle, hemstitched; embroidery insertion; some with lace edge; sizes 2 to 16 years.

At 50c to $1.25, worth 75c to $1.95—
Babies' White Dresses, of lawn and nainsook; various styles of yoke, guimpe, or French waists; sizes 3 months to 4 years.

FINE STATIONERY REDUCED

Attractive Stationery for fine correspondence, is offered today at reductions from original prices:

At 20c a Box, from 25c—Boxes containing 60 sheets of "Helen" size Kid finish Note-paper, in azure shade, with 50 envelopes.

At 35c, from 50c—"Presentation" Boxes, containing 24 sheets and 24 envelopes of Crane's superfine and cream Organdy finish Note-paper, "Helen" size Same, 48 sheets and envelopes, 45c, from 75c.

Friday's Offerings of SUMMER SHOES

In Our Under-Price Store

VARIETY, stylishness, real shoe goodness—these are the virtues that distinguish Wanamaker bargain shoes from all other shoes sold under-price.

You can get exactly what you want—you can be sure that it is correct in style—you can be sure that the shoes are honestly made; and yet profit by such savings as are unmatched elsewhere.

Here are timely offerings for today:

Men's Shoes

At $1.20, from $2.50—
Enamel leather Shoes; flexible sewed; good weight; toes tipped; solid leather throughout.

At $1.90, from $3—
Kidskin, box calf and enamel leather lace; smart styles; light and easy walking; welted soles. They have the graceful touches of exclusive shoemaking.

At $2.40, from $3.50—
Patent calf Oxfords; swell shapes; tipped; close-fitting heels.

At $1.50, from $3—
Tan Shoes; made of fine brown kidskin and calfskin; some bicycle cut; flexible soles; extra low heels; made purposely for recreation wear.

At $2.25, from $3.50—
Hundreds of pairs of choice brown calf and kidskin lace Shoes; model lasts; smooth and easy. Your equipment of outing dress is incomplete without a pair of these shoes.

Boys' Shoes

At $1.10—Fine calf; stock extra heavy; made for resisting bumps; with heels and full toes; shapely lasts; sizes 2½ to 5.

At $1.90, from $2.50—
Boys' box-calf shoes, on mannish lasts; extension soles, tipped; soles of extra light weight; honest and comfortable.

Tennis Shoes at 35c—
In canvas with rubber soles, sewed on; for boating or country wear; all sizes.

Women's Shoes

At $1.30, from $2—
Black kidskin lace Boots; neat narrow toes; light Summer-weight soles; tipped; medium dress heels.

Women's Shoes

At $2.40, from $3.50—
A brand-new lot of women's shoes; fine patent leather Vamps, with kid tops; lace; light turn soles; narrow dainty toe-shapes; pretty heels. Just the sort of shoes for Summer dress.

At $1.80—
Women's black kidskin Boots in button and lace; good-fitting shapes; soles of oak leather, sewed with a view to flexibility, yet sturdy and shapely. Good for Summer ramblings.

Women's Oxfords

At $1, from $1.50—
A collection of brown goatskin Oxfords in this Summer's shapes; light turned soles. The proper things for saving your better shoes, or for morning dress.

At $1.20, from $1.75—
Another shipment of women's black kidskin Oxfords; turned soles, medium heels; some tipped with patent leather; others with kid tips; no gaping at ankles; snug-fitting.

At $1.60—
Women's patent leather Oxfords; high arched last; straight tips, Cuban heels; with a touch of refinement and grace.

Children's Shoes

At 90c, from $1.50—
Black plump kidskin, with round toes; solid leather soles; flexible sewed; sizes 8½ to 10½.

At $1.20, from $1.50—
Girls' black kidskin, lace and button; sturdy and dressy; all leathers; no composition here.

At 90c—More of the Tan Shoes for the youngsters, in lace and button; all sizes to start with; the larger sizes, $1.

Basement.

Pruning Prices on

All the PARASOLS

FULL prices for Parasols are, like flowers, dependent on the sunshine and warm weather.

There's been a shortage of both, lately, consequently a longness of our Parasol stock.

We're taking radical measures today to offset the vagaries of Jupiter Pluvius, in the form of these spirited reductions throughout our whole collection of Parasols.

The simplest as well as the most elaborate productions, both foreign and domestic, are newly priced as follows:

At $1—Fancy Silk Parasols that were $1.90.
At $1.75—Fancy Silk Parasols that were $2.50 and $3.
At $2.50—Fancy Silk Parasols that were $3.50 to $5.
At $3.75—Fancy Silk Parasols that were $5 to $7.
At $10 to $20—French and English Parasols, in beautiful styles that were $20 to $37.50.

Broadway.

Luxurious Lillian Corsets

THE height of Corset luxury and elegance is reached in these products of the best foreign *corsetiers*. Both in grace and style of lines, and in coolness and comfort, these Summer models of the Lillian are the most perfect obtainable. And yet the prices are surprisingly low for imported Corsets of such quality:

At $2.75—Of batiste; no side steels; low bust, short hips. Same, in coutil, $2.50.
At $5—Of white coutil; long and medium waists; low and medium bust; long over hips and abdomen; all whalebone, lace-trimmed.
At $6.50—Of batiste; low bust, medium hips, garters attached. Same, in coutil, $5.50.
At $7—Of white coutil; low bust; extra long over hips; whalebone.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Single Portieres, $2.50

THE midsummer straightening out of our stock of Portieres, discloses sundry curtains that are doomed to single blessedness. Their partners have left them, as has also, incidentally, a good deal of their former price. They offer some excellent picking over for those who have a single doorway or window, here or there, to curtain.

There are handsome patterns in Mercerized, Tapestry and Repp Portieres, some with corded edges, others fringed top and bottom, or bordered with tapestry border, that were

Formerly $3 to $6, now $2.50 each

Third floor.

The Unceasing Demand for Wanamaker CANDIES

SEEMS to be no let-up in Summer to the collective sweet-tooth of New Yorkers. Whether clover-laden air, or breezes tinged with sea-salt induce an extra consumption of candy, we wot not, but there's a steady efflux of country-bound candy-boxes; in addition to the hundred-weights of candy that don't get beyond the limits of Manhattan.

Of course, one reason lies in the excellence of the Wanamaker Candies—produced by years of careful work, and incessant watchfulness over the purity and quality of the ingredients.

Another reason is the remarkably low price—lower than any strictly pure and equally delicious candies may be bought for elsewhere. Here's a bird's-eye view:

Best Bon-bons and Chocolates, 60c pound.
Same, of less expensive ingredients, but of equal purity, 30c pound.
English Wafer Lozenges, 40c pound.
Cream Wafers, 40c pound.
Gum Wafers, 50c pound.
Glace Fruit, 50c pound.
Salt-water Taffy, 25c pound.
Summer Candies, 25c pound.
Candied Fruit, in five-pound boxes, $1.50 box.
Marshmallows, Nougats and Chocolates, 20c pound.
Mint Plaits, in tin boxes, 25c box.
Stick Candy, in tin boxes, 20c box.

And the special candy for the week:

Fruit Tarts, at 20c a Pound

that are regularly 30c pound.

Basement.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue,
Ninth and Tenth Streets.

The main point is this:—If you pay more than $2.50 for a good Goodyear Welt Shoe, YOU PAY TOO MUCH! Ask your retailer for Shoes bearing this trade-mark

GOODYEAR WELT
TRADE-
JAMES MEANS $2.50 SHOE
-MARK

The JAMES MEANS SHOE for men has been known and approved by the public for 24 years. It is the first shoe ever put on the market at a retail price fixed by the manufacturer. It is the only widely known Goodyear Welt shoe for men which has ever been retailed at $2.50. It is made in medium weight Lace Bals., Box Calf and Vici Kid on Metropolitan Last, also Vici Kid Bals., on Civitas Last. Also Vici Kid Oxfords on Metropolitan Last. On all these styles the sizes run from 5 to 11, widths 3, 4, 5 and 6. Half sizes on all widths.

Retailers are supplied with these goods directly from the factory. Orders are filled on the day of their receipt. If your nearest retailer cannot supply you send us a postal card giving his name and address as well as your own.

Dept. H,—JAMES MEANS COMPANY, BROCKTON, MASS.

You know what they say about opportunity—grab it and hang on.

Here is the suit opportunity, all right.

We're clearing out all broken lots of summer suits—five of this lot, ten of that, a dozen of another, and so on—suits that range in price all the way from $15 to $25.

We've fenced them in one part of the store—at $11.75.

They're climbing the fence pretty fast though. Looks as though they'd all get away this week.

WM. VOGEL & SON,
Broadway, Houston St.

WEDDING RINGS.

Solid 14 Karat Gold, $6 — Solid 18 Karat Gold, $10

Will last a life time—Engraved free.

CHARLES A. KEENE,
180 Broadway, New York.

IT GROWS WITH YOUR BUSINESS
Globe-Wernicke "Elastic" Cabinet
380-382 BROADWAY, COR. WHITE, ST.

Amusements.

MANHATTAN BEACH.
TO-DAY at 3:30 P. M. SHANNON'S 23D REGT. BAND
TO-NIGHT AT 8 P. M. PAIN'S ANCIENT ROME and GRAND FIREWORKS
TO-NIGHT AT 9, Last Week of Rice's Show Girl | Mat. Sat. at 4.
Begin'g July 21, Primrose & Dockstader's Minstrels

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evgs. at 8:15. Mats. Thursday at 2:15. Sam S. Shubert and Nixon & Zimmerman's
A CHINESE HONEYMOON
The English Musical Sensation by Dance & Talbot

HERALD Square Theatre. MATINEE TO-MORROW Management Sam S. Shubert
A. H. Chamberlyn's Production of THE DEFENDER

MADISON SQ. ROOF GARDEN TO-NIGHT 7:30 to 12.
JAPAN BY NIGHT — THE MIKADO — JAPANESE IMPERIAL TROUPE.
Concert by d'Aquin's Orchestra. Geisha Girls, Japanese Novelties. ADM 50c.

FLOATING ROOF GARDEN Fare, 50c.
Every Ev. St. Grand Republic, Frl. Excepted. Conterno's 14th Regt. Band and Vaudeville. Leave W. 129-St. 8 P. M., W. 20th St. 8:30 P. M., Battery 9 P. M.

TERRACE GARDEN 58th and 59th Sts. Near Lenox Av.
TO-NIGHT. VON SUPPE'S "FATINITZA."

DUSS Summer nets. Band Carnivals. Mid Arctic Breezes. Evs. 8:15. Col'bus Av. & 66th St.

KNICKERBOCKER Thea. Evs. 8:15. Mt. Sat. 2:15. Lederer's Musical Gaiety. The Wild Rose

PROCTOR'S 125th St., 23d St., FIFTH AVENUE. OPEN
BIG COMEDY & VAUDE. ALL SUMMER.

KEITH'S B'way and 14th BEST SHOW IN TOWN
30—GREAT ACTS—30
PRICES 25c. and 50c.

PARADISE ROOF GARDENS 42d St., B'way & 7th Av. Ev. 8:15. 20 Vaudeville Celebrities. Bargain Mat. (50c) Wed. & Sat.

Cherry Blossom Grove. B'way, 45 St. Every Ev. 8:15. Also Bargain Mats. Wed. & Sat. in Theatre. Chaperons Vaudeville.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX.—New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. Orchestral Concerts & Vocal Soloists

The Turf.

Brighton Races DAILY AT 2:30
MUSIC BY LANDER.
Reached by All Coney Island Routes.

SECRETARY ROOT'S NOTE

Text of the Communication to Gov. Taft.

Why the United States Insists on the Withdrawal of the Friars from the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The War Department to-day made public the last note of Secretary Root to Gov. Taft relating to the negotiations for the friars' lands in the Philippines, which formed the basis of the note which Gov. Taft yesterday communicated to the Vatican, the essential points of which were cabled from Rome last evening. The note was as follows:

"Washington, July 14, 1902.

"Taft, Hotel Quirinal, Rome:

"I am much gratified by the expression of intention on the part of the Holy See to take the measures which are indicated by Cardinal Rampolla's memoranda of the 22d of June, and of the 10th of July, to recall the religious orders in the Philippine Islands to the life proper to their institutes, and to an exclusive devotion to spiritual ministry, abstaining from any kind of interference with things appertaining to the civil authority, and to introduce as much as possible the religious of nationalities other than Spanish, and particularly the religious of American nationality, and to concede to them the parochial ministry as soon as they shall be sufficiently instructed in the language of the country. These measures, so plainly indicated as wise by the recognized facts in the Philippin archipelago, are quite independent of any business or monetary consideration, and I feel that such contribution as you have been able to make to a full understanding of the facts, and the development of the purposes described, is sufficient compensation for your visit to Rome. It is believed that there will result a sure basis of mutual consideration and just treatment in the future relations between the Church and State in the Philippines in regard to all specific questions which will have to be settled there.

"Regarding the withdrawal of the members of the religious orders from the Philippines, it should not be understood that the Philippine Government is asking to modify or in any manner affect the conduct of religious matters on the part of the Holy See, or on the part of the heads of the orders, or for any compulsory exclusion or proceeding whatever. It is rather that the Philippine Government desires social results which it deems of great importance to the welfare of the Philippine people, and which can be accomplished only by the withdrawal of this class of persons, who have fortuitously been thrown into special and antagonistic political relations with the people. That Government has proposed an arrangement which it supposed to be very advantageous to the Church, and worth its own while to carry out, if the ecclesiastical authorities having the direction of the religious orders should see fit voluntarily to withdraw them from the islands. Such a voluntary withdrawal cannot be considered a violation of any rights under the treaty of Paris or otherwise, or any reflection either upon the nation or upon the orders to which the persons withdrawing happen to belong.

"The reasons making the withdrawal desirable are not religious or racial, but arise from the political and social relations which existed under the former Government, and which have created personal antipathies menacing to the peace and order of the community. Such a voluntary withdrawal would not involve any confirmation of any accusations against the persons withdrawing or the orders to which they belong, and it is to be observed that we have made no such accusations. It would simply recognize the existence of the conditions which for several years past have been and now are preventing these particular agents from serving the Church in the stations to which they were assigned, and which would make their re-employment injurious to the community. In this matter the United States representatives in the Philippines are merely endeavoring to meet the wishes as well as the needs of the Philippine people.

"It is not the United States Government which objects to the presence of the friars; it is the Catholic population of the Philippine Islands. The lay Catholic population and the parish priests of native and non-Spanish blood are practically a unit in desiring both to expel the friars and to confiscate their lands out of hand. This proposed confiscation without compensation of the Church lands was one of the fundamental policies of the insurgent Government under Aguinaldo. Recognizing the intensity and practical unanimity of this feeling among the Filipinos and at the same time desiring to avoid causing loss to the Church, the United States Government representatives proposed to pay for the lands out of the public funds if the friars would retire from the islands and give place to other religious bodies of their own faith, who might be able to accomplish for their religion what they themselves had so signally failed to accomplish. In making this proposal the United States representatives were well aware that financially it was only of benefit to the Church, for the lands are unproductive and held in adverse possession by the natives, who refuse to pay rent, while the former congregations of the objectionable friars now refuse to receive them, and they could only be restored to their parishes by such affirmative Governmental action as under our Constitution cannot be taken.

"It is the desire to accomplish the removal of this cause of disturbance and discord that has led me to approve that clause of your proposal which would involve the Government of the Philippines in a large and undefined obligation for the purchase of lands in advance of a specific ascertainment of their values and of the estimated prices which we can reasonably expect to receive from them when we in turn offer them for sale, and to the clauses which would anticipate the authority of Congress in regard to the ascertainment of rentals and damages in the course of occupation, and the conveyance of Church lands provided for in your proposal. If this object is not to be assured, then the arrangement sought should be quite different in form, and should more closely follow the suggestions of Cardinal Rampolla in his memorandum of June 22, wherein he says that an estimate of the value of the lands, conformable with the principles of justice and equity, is a complicated question, requiring special study of the facts of the case, and cannot be solved with precipitation, and declares the disposition of the Holy See to furnish the new Apostolic Delegate, who is to be sent to the Philippines, with necessary and opportune instructions, in order to treat amicably this affair in understanding with the American Government and the parties interested, and so to arrive at fixing a satisfactory accord, whether on the value of the lands or the conditions of the sale, and wherein he further says that the Apostolic Delegate will be instructed upon all the matters touched upon in the memorandum to come to an understanding with the American authorities and secure a just settlement.

"Following the course thus proposed by His Eminence and having secured a full and definite enumeration of the various parcels of the property in which the religious orders are interested and which they are willing to sell, it will be the duty of the Philippine Government to determine for itself what price it is willing to pay. That price will, of course, be largely affected by the practical benefits to be derived from the purchase in view of all the facts then existing. This course also makes it possible to take into due consideration the fact which now appears, that contrary to our former supposition the real and substantial title to the lands, in a great measure has passed out of the religious orders and is vested in corporations which they cannot entirely control, and which hold the lands for the purpose of lawful gain and are alone competent to sell them.

"It may well be that the price which you will feel justified in offering for the lands will be acceptable. The whole matter may thus be disposed of by friendly agreement, in conformity to the ordinary methods pursued in business affairs. I believe that the good understanding which has been reached between you and the ecclesiastical authorities in Rome cannot fail to do away with the probability of friction or difficulty. In the same manner I will direct the General commanding in the Philippines to ascertain, by the customary methods, what buildings belonging to the church have been occupied by American troops, and for what periods; what damage has been done, and in each case what reasons, if any, exist for denying an obligation to pay rentals and damages, and I shall hope that the conclusion thus reached will be satisfactory to the church.

"A similar treatment of all these subjects mentioned in your proposition may with equal readiness be followed.

"While it is to be regretted that the authorities having control of the religious orders do not see their way to make a definite agreement for the withdrawal from Manila of the friars formerly in the parishes, yet it is hoped that pending the settlement of these various matters they will reach the conclusion that it is wise to do the same thing of their own motion and irrespective of any agreement to that effect. However that may be, you should assure the authorities of the church that we shall at all times do all in our power to continue the good understanding already reached and to agree upon such action as shall be for the benefit of all, and further assure them of our high appreciation of the courtesy and consideration with which the expression of your views and wishes has been received.

"As preliminary to the treatment now proposed, it is desirable that the authorities of the church should arrange to forward to you as soon as practicable full and definite lists (A) of the property which they are willing to sell, and of the precise relations which they hold to the title of those properties. If their relation to the title is by ownership of the stock then the total stock of corporation, amount of stock which they hold, and the officers of the corporation; (B) of the churches, convents, &c., which they claim to have been occupied by American troops, and for which rentals or damages are claimed, and with the details of the claim; (C) of the church properties, formal title to which remained in the Spanish crown at the time of cession and formal conveyance of which from the Government is desired. It should be observed as to these that no authority has been granted by Congress to make such conveyance unless it be a part of a general settlement including purchase of the lands. (D) A statement of the various charitable and educational trusts which the authorities of the church consider should be regarded as devolved upon the church rather than upon the State.

ROOT,
"Secretary of War."

Secretary Root Going to Europe.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Secretary Root will sail for Europe on the 24th of the present month on La Savoie. He had contemplated sailing on Aug. 2, and had engaged passage for that date, but received an invitation from Gen. Horace Porter, United States Ambassador to France, to sail with him on the Savoie on the earlier date, and has accepted. Secretary Root expects to return to the United States about the middle of August.

SAYS FRIARS ARE NOT HATED.

Provincial of the Dominicans in the Philippines Talks at Rome.

ROME, July 17.—Father Santiago Paya, Provincial of the Dominicans in the Philippines, who is staying here, when informed of the result of Gov. Taft's negotiations with the Vatican on the subject of the friars and their lands, expressed satisfaction at the acceptance of the first proposal of Cardinal Rampolla, the Papal Secretary of State, that the matter be discussed in Manila between an Apostolic Delegate and the Governor in Manila. When asked what was likely to be the outcome Father Paya replied:

"It is more important to know what will be the outcome of the matters between the Americans and Filipinos. Although the war is almost over and the Filipinos now protest friendship for the Americans, they in reality dislike them just as they disliked the Spaniards. The Filipinos say they did not struggle against Spain to now calmly surrender their independence."

Father Paya concluded by declaring that it was not true that the people were against the friars. The latter, he asserted, were hated only by the native clergy and a fraction of the people.

THE TAX ON CALL LOANS.

Congressman Payne Explains How Its Remission Was Accomplished.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Chairman Payne of the Ways and Means Committee, referring to-day to the suggestion that the remission of the call loan tax was accomplished stealthily, and that the majority of the members of the House did not understand the purport of the act, said:

"The whole matter is very simple. There was no concealment about it. The House on May 16 passed the bill providing for the refund of taxes paid upon legacies and bequests for uses of a religious, charitable, or educational character. The Senate passed the bill on June 17 with the following additional section reported by the Finance Committee as an amendment:

"'Section 4. That taxes which shall have accrued before the taking effect of the act of April 12, 1902, entitled "an act to repeal war revenue taxation and for other purposes," and since July 1, 1900, upon securities delivered or transferred to secure the future payment of money, are hereby remitted.'

"The House conferrees agreed to the Senate amendment because it was manifestly never the intention of the law to impose a tax upon collateral securities as well as upon the note which the collateral was given to secure. The conference report was adopted in the House on June 19, and I made a statement to the House at that time. I said:

"'The third proposition added by the Senate is that taxes which shall have accrued before the taking effect of the act before the act of April 12, 1902, and since the act of July 1, 1900, upon securities delivered or transferred to secure future payments of money are hereby remitted. When the law was first enforced we did not exact any tax upon transfer of stock made as security for loans. We did not intend to tax a loan twice, once on the note, and again on the security, and this is simply to repeal that part of the tax, none of which has ever been collected, but about which litigation has been instituted. I move to concur.'"

THE CASE OF GEN. BRAGG.

State Department Hears from Minister Squiers in the Matter.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The first official step has been taken in the case of Gen. Bragg, United States Consul-General at Havana, who recently, in a letter to his wife, alleged extracts of which were published, was made to appear as having made uncomplimentary references to the Cubans.

The State Department has heard from Mr. Squiers, the United States Minister to Cuba, on the subject, and has also heard indirectly from Gen. Bragg. It is understood that the General takes the ground that this is a purely personal matter and that he is not therefore open to official criticism; that he had a right to say anything he pleased in a personal letter to his wife, and no one had a right to question her respecting the publication.

CONGRESSMAN PAYNE ON CUBA.

Says Reciprocity Will Come Next Session, and Eventually Annexation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Representative Sereno E. Payne of New York, who passed through here to-day, said there was not a doubt in his mind that the Republicans would control the next House. "Prosperity is so marked all through the country," said Mr. Payne, "that it is quite out of reason to expect a political overturning."

"How about Cuba?" was asked.

"Something will be done for Cuba," Mr. Payne replied. "Congress at its next session will do what is necessary. I see the situation in Cuba is making good the statements I made in the Republican caucus when we were discussing the reciprocity measure. I told the beet sugar people that it would be for their interest to accept the proposition the Ways and Means Committee presented. 'The question,' said I, 'is whether you will yield 20 per cent. of your protection or lose it all. If you don't grant the Cubans reciprocity you'll have to annex the island, and there'll be free trade with Cuba.' Things seem to be moving that way. There is a tendency toward annexation, and it eventually will come to pass."

"But you think Congress in the next session will give the Cubans a reciprocity measure of some sort?"

"I have no doubt of it."

"Will it be through treaty or the passage of a bill?"

Mr. Payne's answer was a smile.

NEW SPANISH MINISTER ON AMERICAN TRADE

Senor de Ojeda Enthusiastic Over Proposed Reciprocity Treaty.

He Declares the War Only a Parenthesis and Expects a Vatican Settlement as to Philippine Friars Soon.

Increased commercial intercourse between Spain and the United States is a subject in which Emilio de Ojeda, the new Spanish Minister to the United States, takes a great interest. Señor de Ojeda, who is at the Hotel Lafayette, said last night:

"The feeling in Spain for the United States is one of great cordiality. The recent war was only a parenthesis in our relations, and the cloud it caused will soon be spent. Even while it raged, the feeling in Spain against America could hardly be termed bitter. It was not a national war in the accepted term; there was not the intense national feeling that would have developed had the contest been with one of Spain's hereditary foes, or if the invasion of our country by the American forces had taken place. The war was in fact made necessary by dignity and brought to an issue conditions we had long regarded as inevitable. Therefore our people were, in a measure, prepared for the sacrifices we had to make and for the disasters that came.

"Spanish sentiment is very strongly in favor of the proposed Spanish-American treaty of reciprocity. Having lost our colonies, Spaniards realize the importance of increasing commercial relations in order to adjust her affairs to new conditions. As to the details of such a treaty they are matters to be considered, on our side, by the Foreign Office in Madrid, and these will be conducted directly with the United States Government. Incidentally the views of the Chambers of Commerce in leading cities will be obtained.

"But what is most needed as a preparation for increased commercial intercourse is a better understanding and more general communication between the Americans and Spaniards. The people of neither country seem to know what they should of the other. But when they understand each other better commercial opportunities will follow.

"Marquis Comillas, who some point to as the Spanish J. Pierpont Morgan, has, in my opinion, hit upon a plan to create this better understanding. The Marquis is President of the Transatlantic Steamship Company, and his idea is to establish a syndicate to include Spanish bankers, railroad companies, hotel keepers, and others to encourage Americans to visit Spain and to learn just what there is there. So strongly is this idea taking root that new hotels are projected in several of our large cities.

"The spirit of consolidation is developing in Spain along very broad lines. We have made great progress of late in shipbuilding and have also given more attention to sugar growing and planting. Having lost her colonies, Spain realizes the necessity of increasing her foreign trade. The matter has been taken up by the Government and the latter has opened an exposition where articles of Spanish production that ought to find a foreign market are on exhibition with the ruling prices attached to them. This new institution ought to prove of great value and I believe that it will. Connected with it is a transportation bureau intended to show methods of packing and shipment.

"A strong illustration of the commercial progress made between my country and this is the recent establishment of the Larrinaga Line of direct service between New York and ports of the northern part of Spain.

"Spain is importing large amounts of tobacco, machinery, agricultural implements, and the like from the United States, and there ought to be a good market there for wood pulp, stoves, and other products. I know that orders for American goods are increasing. Many of the products sent from this country to Spain are reshipped, and for that reason many of them are regarded as the products of other countries. Our products that ought to find a large market here include olives, wines, iron and copper ore, fruits, hides, and other articles."

Asked his opinion concerning the pending controversy between the United States and the Vatican relative to the friars in the Philippines, Señor de Ojeda remarked:

"I think an amicable adjustment will soon be reached. The Church of Rome has certain inflexible principles, but Pope Leo is a pleasant gentleman and a statesman. He is too clever and your people are too clever to permit any trouble to grow out of it. I don't believe there is any cause for worry on that point."

Señor de Ojeda will remain in the city until Monday, when he will go to Newport to spend the Summer. He presented his credentials to the State Department at Washington on Tuesday.

PANAMA CANAL TREATY.

Necessity of Correspondence with Bogota May Delay Its Signature.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Mr. Cromwell, of counsel for the Panama Canal Company, had an interview with Secretary Hay to-day respecting the Isthmian Canal project. Mr. Cromwell will sail on Saturday for Paris, where he will be able to assist Attorney General Knox and Mr. Russell in the settlement of the title to the canal.

Except for the general statement that the negotiations between the United States and Colombia are progressing satisfactorily, neither party to to-day's conference had any statement to make as to what took place. It was admitted, however, that the treaty between the United States and Colombia, giving right of way for the Panama Canal, could hardly be signed within a month, the delay being explained by the necessity of correspondence between Washington and Bogota.

TELLER BELL FOUND GUILTY.

His Counsel Criticises the Methods of the Riverside Bank as Not Tolerated Elsewhere.

Counsel summed up in the case of Harry G. Bell, receiving teller in the Riverside Bank, charged with the grand larceny of $751.08, yesterday morning, and after deliberating briefly the jury returned a verdict of guilty. Bell was taken back to the Tombs and will be sentenced by Recorder Goff this morning.

Edmund F. Driggs, counsel for the defendant, declared that Bell had used the money to cover up shortages in other accounts. "I will agree," said he, "with any mode of rebuke you or the Court may give him for his miserable and foolish system, but I can say that not one cent of the money ever went into the possession of Harry G. Bell." The lawyer criticized the methods of the bank, saying that it was run by a lot of foolish young men who would not be tolerated in any other bank.

Assistant District Attorney Clarke addressed the jury for twenty minutes, ridiculing the contention of the defense that Bell was innocent of any wrong intent. He said: "If this crime had not been discovered when it was, Bell would have been one of the greatest bank wreckers in history."

AID SOCIETY IN TROUBLE.

New President Asks the Courts to Install Him.

The Erste Chmieiniker Unterstutzungs Verein, a Jewish aid society, with headquarters at 66 Essex Street, is in danger of being disorganized by a factional war which has sprung up among the members.

Hyman Spitz, who was elected President on June 28, has taken his case to court, complaining that the ex-President, Abraham Sirotta, has refused to install him, as was his duty; that Sirotta had hired men to create disturbances at the meetings, so that they could not continue, and that he had threatened to mortgage the property of the society. The cause of all this disturbance, Mr. Spitz says, lies in the fact that Dr. Quell, the son-in-law of Sirotta, was rejected as physician by the society. Lawyer M. Strasman, representing Mr. Sirotta in the case, said yesterday:

"Mr. Spitz has carried this case to court with the idea of getting an injunction restraining my client from doing anything that will help toward putting Mr. Spitz out of an office to which he has been unconstitutionally elected. By the laws of the organization, officers must be nominated on June 28, elected on July 1, and installed at the following meeting. Mr. Spitz had planned with his followers to have himself elected on June 28 and installed on July 12."

Justice Giegerich will give his decision on Monday.

BARREN ISLAND NUISANCE.

President Lederle of Health Department Acts on Arverne and Rockaway Complaints Against Odors.

At the meeting of the Department of Health yesterday, President Lederle said steps were being taken to abate the nuisance of odors from Barren Island. A general order was issued and served on Thomas F. White, President of the Sanitary Utilization Company, directing the company to abate the nuisance forthwith. The order was the result of many complaints received by Dr. Lederle from Arverne and Far Rockaway, saying that at times the odors were unbearable. He paid a visit to the affected district and found a very bad state of affairs.

Dr. M. S. Colwell, ex-Health Officer and now stationed in Brooklyn as an Inspector, was detailed to make reports from Arverne and Far Rockaway, and his reports were very unfavorable. He also criticised the sanitary methods employed in the resorts mentioned, saying that they were old-fashioned and were partly responsible for the offensive odors.

He said that the receptacles for garbage were not in accordance with sanitary regulations, and that the private contractor who removed the garbage had not conformed with the rules of the department. Drs. Raymond of Brooklyn and Hendrickson of Queens have been sent to Barren Island to see that the department rules are obeyed.

LOSS FOR LILLIAN RUSSELL.

She Watched Her Automobile Burned—Lighted Match Causes Explosion and Fire.

Fire started yesterday morning at 9 o'clock in the one-story frame building on the grounds of the Leary estate at Cedar Lawn, Far Rockaway. The building is used as a store house for automobiles by Jesse Lewisohn, the New York banker. The fire was caused by dropping a lighted match on the floor by a stableman, who was known as Thomas. He was cleaning one of the automobiles at the time, and it is supposed that when the lighted match dropped on the floor it came in contact with a gasoline can.

Then followed an explosion, which aroused Miss Lillian Russell, who is stopping at the Leary cottage. She came down stairs in her morning gown just as Oceanic Hose Company reached the scene. Miss Russell asked the firemen to try and save the building, and then went into the house, where she watched the firemen fighting the flames from a window. The building and its contents were entirely destroyed. Two automobiles destroyed were valued at $2,600 and the building at $1,000.

One of the burned automobiles contained Lillian Russell and Mr. Lewisohn when arrested for speeding at Freeport last Sunday.

City Horseshoers Strike.

All the horse shoers in the ten stables of the Street Cleaning Department of Manhattan Borough were on strike yesterday for the eight-hour work day. An eight-hour strike is threatened to-day among the horse shoers of the Brooklyn Street Cleaning Department.

Adams Dry Goods Co
Sixth Avenue. 21st and 22d Sts.

Friday and Saturday Will Be Big Bargain Days at Our
Great July Clearance Sale of Summer Clothing For Men, Boys and Youths.

Special markdowns are made for Friday and Saturday. Stock must be much reduced before inventory—which is only a few days distant. It is our fixed policy to NEVER CARRY MERCHANDISE OVER FROM SEASON TO SEASON. In accordance with this policy we quote such reduced prices that he who runs will not only read, but will buy. He will buy now. And when he buys he will be delighted, for he will get a bargain of the first magnitude.

Men's and Youth's Fine Summer Suits, That Were $10.00, $12.00 and $13.50, Now . . . . . $6.00 Per Suit.
This is a bargain that causes contemporaneous offerings to pale into insignificance. This most attractive lot consists of Cheviots, Cassimeres, Black Clay Worsteds (sacks and cutaways) and Homespuns, beautifully made and trimmed—many half lined—in light and dark colors; most of the trousers have belt straps and are cut with wide hips (the latest style)—regular and stout sizes, 34 to 46, and a few longs, and altogether a bargain budget that cannot fail to make an impression upon every visitor.

Men's $3.50 Fine Worsted and Wool Crash Outing Trousers . . $2.00
In handsome stripes and dark patterns. These stylish Trousers are wonderful values. Each pair has the popular belt strap. The Wool Crash Trousers have patent turn-ups and wide hips. Colors are correct—styles are ditto; fabrics are ditto and price is ditto. What more could you ask?

Men's $7.50 Outing Flannel Coats and Trousers reduced to . . $5.75
For outing or business purposes here are ideal July and August garments. These French Flannel Coats and Trousers are more popular than ever this season. The colors are light and dark grays. We can suit every size. This is positively the best bargain offering of its kind in Greater New York to-day. See it!

Men's $10.00 Blue Serge Suits, reduced to $6.95
Everybody knows the high quality of the Serge Suits offered in this department. This announcement will cause a rush of trade. The colors are fast—absolutely so—indigo dye. The fabric is pure worsted serge.

Men's $4.00 Blue Serge Street or Office Coats $3.00
Skeleton lined. In regular and stout sizes. Ideal coats for torrid mid-summer days. Get one!

Men's Black Sateen Office Coats..... $1.00
Men's Black Alpaca Coats..... $1.50
Men's Gray Striped Alpaca Coats..... $2.00
Men's White Washable Vests..... $1.95

Friday and Saturday Big Bargains in Our Great July
Clearance Sale of Boys' Summer Clothing!

BOYS' NORFOLK SUITS—In light and dark cassimeres and cheviots—ages 3 to 10. $1.50 For Choice
BOYS' SAILOR SUITS—In gray flannel—with light blue collars inlaid—ages 3 to 9.
BOYS' DOUBLE-BREASTED TWO-PIECE SUITS—in cassimeres and cheviots—ages 8, 9 and 10 years only. Reduced from $2, $2.50 and $3.

BOYS' DOUBLE-BREASTED TWO-PIECE SUITS—in cheviots and cassimeres—light and dark mixtures, trousers with double seats and knees—ages 7 to 15 years—reduced from $3 and $3.50. $2.00 For Choice
BOYS' VESTEE SUITS—Three-piece, 4 to 10 years—very desirable values.

BOYS' FINEST SPRING SUITS—this lot comprises cheviots, crashes and homespuns in double-breasted 2-piece styles—in light and dark mixtures—also plain blue serges and cheviots—ages 7 to 16 years. $2.75 For Choice
BOYS' NORFOLK JACKET SUITS—4 to 9 years.
BOYS' SAILOR SUITS—Ages 3 to 9 years. Reduced from $4, $5 and $6.

BOYS' $1.00 LINEN CRASH SAILOR SUITS—the only handsome Summer Suits have white embroidered shields and come in sizes 3 to 8 years..... 49c
BOYS' WHITE DUCK WASHABLE KNEE PANTS—Worth from 50c. to $1.50; ages 3 to 16 years..... 35c
BOYS' WASHABLE KNEE PANTS — Newest materials, extra good values, sizes 3 to 12 years..... 29c

BOYS' WHITE DUCK WASHABLE SAILOR SUITS! Beautifully braided—sizes 3 to 10 years. BOYS' WASHABLE RUSSIAN BLOUSE SUITS! Galatea—very popular—sizes 2½ to 6 years.
BOYS' GALATEA WASHABLE SAILOR SUITS!—Fancy light and dark colors—sizes 3 to 11 years. Former prices, $1.50 to $1.55.
98 Cents For Choice.

Seasonable Shoes At Remarkable Reductions From Regular Prices!

Women's $2.50, $3.00 and $4.00 Slippers and Oxford Ties, 1.50 A Pair.
This lot comprises the newest styles in ideal Kid Strap Shoes, with Louis XV. heels; Colonial Slippers, with Louis XV. heels, and Oxford Ties, with military heels.

Men's $2.00 Shoes, Reduced to 1.25 A Pair.
This is the "last call" on broken lines of Men's Shoes that right along sold for $2.00 per pair. Every pair is shapely, stanch, and will give good Summer wear.

Women's Guaranteed Patent Leather Colonials, Oxford Ties, Button or Lace Shoes, 2.50 A Pair.
Every pair has this guarantee:—If the uppers break through before the soles, we will replace, without charge or question, a new pair of shoes. These shoes are stylish, shapely, serviceable and seasonable.

Men's Guaranteed Patent Leather Shoes and Oxford Ties, 3.00 A Pair.
Should the uppers break through before the soles, we will replace with a new pair. These shoes are great values.

Hurry Up!
Take 5 cents to the grocer's and
Say
Zu Zu
There never was a Ginger Snap like it.
NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

Zu Zu
Ginger Snaps are kept fresh and good in the In-er-seal Package.

Keep the Clothing Sweet

SPIRO POWDER

Kills perspiration odors on the body, armpits, dress shields and undergarments. Try a free sample. At druggists or by mail. Full size box, price, 25c.

SPIRO CO., Niagara Falls, N. Y.

Kennedy 12 Cortlandt St.

One's money now does double duty.

White Pleated Madras Shirts, 79c., worth 1.50.

1.00 Colored Madras at 49c.

A bargain in rich String Ties, 17c. each, worth 75c.

French Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers, 49c., worth 75c.

MEN'S SHOES.

A Great Bargain in Oxfords. 3,000 pairs at 1.98.

All are 4.00 values.

4.00 Guaranteed Patent Leather, 2.97.

3.00 White Canvas at 1.39.

8.00 Custom Shoes at 4.98.

8.00 Custom Shoes (Freak Lasts) 4.98.

MEN'S HATS.

Straw Hats at ½

To close quickly we have marked 12.00 and 15.00 Panamas to 5.80

Porto Ricos, 95c. to 1.49 (worth 3.00 to 5.00)

3.00 Rough Braid Sailors, 95c.

2.00 " " " 79c.

(wide brims)

English Sennet, 95c., 1.20, 1.65.

Rich Coffee Combination.

More and more people are fast finding out that in this combination they secure EXTRA GOOD. VALUE—a very delicious Coffee at exceedingly moderate cost.

4 lbs. Broken Java at 20c. 80c
1 lb. Genuine Arabian Mocha 35c

All 5 lbs for $1.15

The Broken Java is made up of the smaller and broken beans of our higher-priced Coffees. The Mocha comes direct from Aden, Arabia, and is the richest Mocha grown anywhere. Sent blended or separately, as desired.

Delivered Free in Manhattan, Brooklyn and Bronx—up to 180th St. 10-lb. combination—free within 25 miles.

Simply Send Postal—or ring up 3471 Cortlandt, and we will do the rest.

Money Back if You Want It.

Gillies COFFEE Company,

233, 235, 237 & 239 Washington St., Between Park Pl. and Barclay St. Estab'd 1840

B & K

Midsummer Values

At End-of-Season Prices.

Serge Suits such as you won't find elsewhere, $15.

Negligee Shirts that were $1.50 and $1, . . 85 cents.

$2 Straw Hats, . . $1

Close Saturday at 1 P. M.

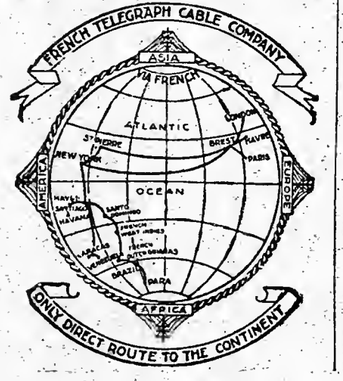
Browning King & Co

Cooper Square West, New York
(Nearly opposite Cooper Union)
BROOKLYN: FULTON STREET AND DEKALB AVE

"Last but not least"

Huyler's BON BONS & CHOCOLATES SENT ANYWHERE CITY OR COUNTRY

Main Store 863 Broadway, New York.



M'GRAW AT POLO GROUNDS

Six of the New York Baseball Team Are Released.

SPARKS AND EVANS INCLUDED

Andrew Freedman Gives the New Manager Power to Still Further Strengthen the Local Team.

President Andrew Freedman and Manager-Captain John McGraw, having executed a deal by which they acquired four of the leading players from the Baltimore American League Club, are satisfied that the playing strength of the New York Club's aggregation is up to the championship mark. Four players—O'Hagen, Burke, Blewett, and Yeager—received their ten days' notice of release from the New York Club on Wednesday in Cincinnati, and last night when Pitchers Sparks and Evans reached this city from their rather unprofitable Western tour similar releases were handed to them. McGraw's managerial ax, it is said, will be used again when the remainder of the players reach this city to-night.

Manager McGraw called on Mr. Freedman early yesterday and after a long talk in the downtown office he went up to the Polo Grounds. There he was joined by McGann, McGinnity, Bresnahan, and Cronin, the new men, who had arrived from Baltimore, and all five went to work practicing for the game with the Philadelphia Club's representatives to-morrow.

President Freedman declined to talk about the coup which he and the newly appointed manager had engineered, and none of the officials of the New York Club would say what amount of money was expended in bringing about the deal with the Baltimore management. The round figure of $50,000 was suggested, but it was not productive of even a nod of affirmation. McGraw found time to say a few words when he reached the clubhouse. Speaking of the outlook for this season he said: "I am satisfied that we have secured the best men of the Baltimore contingent and I have the authority to go ahead and secure the most desirable players, so that New York shall be represented by the best baseball team in the world. I have not as yet decided on the make-up of the team for the game against the Philadelphians on Saturday, but after a practice game to-morrow I shall make up my mind. I intend playing an infield position myself and three of the new men will be on the team. Of course, the pennant is out of our reach so far as this season's playing goes, but look out for us next year. If heavy batting and good all-around play can win then there is no reason on earth why the 1902 pennant should not be seen floating over the Polo Grounds."

With the exception of a left fielder the probable make-up of the new team to-morrow will be: McGinnity, pitcher; Bresnahan, catcher; McGann, first base; Smith, second base; McGraw, shortstop; Lauder, third base; Jones, right field, and Brodie, centre field.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

New Yorks, with Mathewson Pitching, Won from Cincinnati—Brooklyn in Second Place.

CINCINNATI, July 17.—The New York baseball team won from Cincinnati to-day in the last game of the present series to be played here, it being the only game of the four which New York has won.

Mathewson pitched for the visitors, and, while he was hit at times, the batting was not of the successive order, besides, the visitors played faultlessly throughout, with the exception of a passed ball by Yeager. The New Yorks made ten hits, but they were generally made with men on bases. Score:

CINCINNATI.	R	1B	P	O	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	P	O	A	E
Dobbs, lf	0	0	1	0	0	0	Jones, rf	1	1	0	2	0	0
Hoy, cf	1	2	4	0	0	0	Smith, 2b	0	1	1	4	0	0
Beckley, 1b	0	1	12	1	0	0	Brodie, cf	0	2	3	0	0	0
Crawford, rf	0	1	2	0	0	0	Lauder, lf	0	1	2	0	0	0
Peitz, 3b	0	1	1	4	0	0	Yeager, c	0	0	6	0	0	0
Beck, 2b	0	1	1	3	4	0	Dunn, 3b	0	1	1	1	0	0
Corcoran, ss	0	0	0	3	0	0	Wiltse, ss	0	2	3	0	4	0
Bergen, c	0	0	5	0	0	0	Wagner, ss	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thielman, p	1	2	1	1	1	0	O'Hagen, 1b	1	1	10	1	0	0
							Mathewson, p	1	1	2	1	0	0
Total	3	8	27	12	1	0	Total	4	10	27	10	0	0

Cincinnati	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	—3
New York	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	—6

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 2; New York, 4. Two-base hits—Hoy, Smith, Dunn, Beckley. Three-base hit—Thielman. Stolen bases—Beckley, Crawford, Wagner, O'Hagen. First base on balls—Off Mathewson, 2; off Thielman, 1. Struck out—By Mathewson, 6; by Thielman, 5. Passed ball—Yeager. Time of game—Two hours. Umpire—Mr. Power.

ST. LOUIS, 10; PHILADELPHIA, 6.

ST. LOUIS, July 17.—The St. Louis baseball team won from Philadelphia in a farcical game here to-day. Each team played two pitchers, and hits and errors were plentiful. Score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	0	3	2	1	3	1	0	0	—10	13	4
Philadelphia	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	—6	12	6

Batteries—McFarland, O'Neil, Yerkes, and J. O'Neil; Duggleby, Fraser, and Douglas.

PITTSBURG, 8; BOSTON, 2.

PITTSBURG, July 17.—The Pittsburg baseball team outplayed Boston at every point in to-day's game, and won easily, making four straight from the visitors. In the three innings Carney pitched, six hits and five runs were made. Hale's first inning netted two runs from three long hits, but after that he pitched a fine game. Score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
Pittsburg	3	0	2	2	0	0	1	0	—8	10	0
Boston	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—2	7	0

Batteries—Leever and O'Connor; Hals and Moran.

Standing of the Clubs.

	Won.	L.	P.C.		Won.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	55	15	.786	Philadelphia	33	42	.440
Brooklyn	41	35	.539	Cincinnati	30	41	.423
Boston	37	32	.536	St. Louis	32	41	.438
Chicago	39	34	.534	New York	23	50	.315

Games Scheduled for To-day.

Boston at Brooklyn.

Eastern League Games.

Two championship baseball games were played at Jersey City yesterday between the Rochester and local teams of the Eastern League. The Jerseymen won both, the first by 7 runs to 1, and the second by 4 runs to 2. The home players outbatted their opponents in the early game. Barnett held the Rochester nine down to four hits, while Becker was batted for thirteen hits. Griffin carried off the batting honors, and McManus and Oakes made phenomenal catches. The visitors did much better batting in the second game, Fertsch being hit safely seven times. McAleese was forced to retire from the box through a slight injury in the sixth inning, after holding down the Jersey players to three hits. McFarland pitched the other three innings, but the errors on the Rochester side were responsible for Jersey City's second victory. Two games will be played again to-day, but should rain prevent they will take place to-morrow afternoon. The scores:

JERSEY CITY.	R	1B	P	O	A	E	ROCHESTER.	R	1B	P	O	A	E
Oakes, lf	1	1	2	0	0		Blake, cf	0	0	2	0	0	
Shindle, 3b	0	1	0	2	0		Phelps, c	1	0	8	3	0	
Halligan, cf	1	1	1	0	1		Francis, 3b	0	2	3	2	0	
Carr, 1b	2	1	13	1	0		Hayden, lf	0	1	0	0	0	
Griffen, 2b	2	3	3	4	0		Dullon, 1b	0	0	9	0	0	
Shoch, rf	1	2	1	0	0		Zelmer, ss	0	1	3	2	1	
Mack, ss	0	0	1	6	0		Henry, rf	0	0	0	0	1	
McManus, c	0	3	4	0	0		Sweeney, 2b	0	0	1	2	0	
Barnett, p	0	1	1	2	1		Becker, p	0	0	0	4	0	
							Horton, rf	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	7	13	27	15	2		Total	1	4	24	13	2	

Jersey City	0	3	1	1	0	0	2	0 —7
Rochester	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1

Earned runs—Jersey City, 3. Two-base hit—Griffen. Sacrifice hits—Shindle, Barnett, Francis. Left on bases—Jersey City, 8; Rochester, 6. Stolen base—Shoch. First base on balls—Off Barnett, 3; off Becker, 1. Struck out—By Barnett, 5; by Becker, 4. Double play—Mack to Griffen to Carr. Time—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Kelly.

SECOND GAME.

JERSEY CITY.	R	1B	P	O	A	E	ROCHESTER.	R	1B	P	O	A	E
Oakes, lf	1	1	6	0	0		Blake, cf	0	0	1	0	0	
Shindle, 3b	1	0	0	1	0		Phelps, c	0	1	5	0	1	
Halligan, cf	1	2	2	0	0		Francis, 3b	1	2	2	2	0	
Carr, 1b	1	0	9	0	0		Hayden, lf	1	0	2	0	0	
Griffen, 2b	0	0	1	1	0		Dillon, 1b	0	3	8	0	1	
Shoch, rf	0	1	1	0	0		Zeimer, ss	0	2	3	2	1	
Mack, ss	0	1	5	3	0		Pollard, rf	0	0	0	0	0	
Butler, c	0	0	3	1	1		Sweeney, 2b	0	0	2	2	0	
Fertsch, p	0	0	0	3	1		McAleese, p	0	0	1	2	0	
							McFarl'd, p	0	0	0	1	1	
Total	4	5	27	9	2		Total	2	8	24	9	4	

Jersey City	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—4	
Rochester	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—2	

Earned runs—Jersey City, 2. Two-base hits—Halligan, 2; Francis and Dillon. Sacrifice hit—Shoch. Left on bases—Jersey City, 7; Rochester, 6. Stolen bases—Halligan, Carr, and Francis. First base on balls—Off Fertsch, 2; off McAleese, 3; off McFarland, 1. Struck out—By Fertsch, 4; by McAleese, 2; by McFarland, 1. Passed balls—Phelps. Double plays—McAleese and Dillon; Mack and Carr. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Kelly.

AT NEWARK.

										R.	H.	E.
Newark	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1—2	8	3
Buffalo	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—4	8	2

Batteries—Deegan and O'Neill; Ferry and Shaw.

AT PROVIDENCE.

										R.	H.	E.
Worcester	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0—4	11	2
Providence	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—3	4	2

Batteries—Falkenberg and Steelman; Corridon and Smith.

American League Games.

At Boston—Cleveland, 3; Boston, 2. Game called at end of fifth inning on account of rain.
At Philadelphia—Philadelphia, 7; Chicago, 4.
At Washington—Washington, 9; Detroit, 2.

New York State League Games.

At Schenectady—Schenectady, 4; Binghamton, 2.
At Troy—Utica, 9; Troy, 8, (ten innings.)
At Albany—Albany, 3; Ilion, 0.

NO BASEBALL IN BALTIMORE.

St. Louis Team Was Not Opposed and Game Was Forfeited—Johnson Will Have Another Nine.

BALTIMORE, July 17.—The baseball game scheduled for to-day between St. Louis and Baltimore was forfeited to the former club. The St. Louis players took their positions on the diamond, and went through the formality of playing the game. Umpire Carruthers declared the game forfeited to the visitors after five minutes had elapsed. None of the Baltimore players appeared in uniform on the grounds.

President Ban Johnson of the American League arrived here this morning, and has been in close consultation with the stockholders of the Baltimore Baseball Club favorable to the American League, and State Senator Olin Bryan, who has been retained as their attorney. In reply to a request for a statement he said: "I do not care to make a formal statement until matters have more fully developed. He did say informally, however, that Baltimore would have a first-class team to offset the attempt that has been made to wreck baseball here. He has been deluged with telegrams from American League club owners and managers offering twice as many players as Baltimore would need, and the Maryland Athletic Club, amateur champions of the State, offered a complete line-up for as long a time as necessary. Mr. Johnson asserts that the schedule will be resumed to-morrow with a complete team of professionals, but to-day's game going by default forfeits the franchise. Manager Loftus of Washington and Manager McAleer of St. Louis were with President Johnson all day, and Manager Clarke Griffith is on the way here. The National League interests held a meeting this morning and arranged to put a team on the field this afternoon to block Mr. Johnson's plan of default, but nothing of this sort transpired.

DETROIT, July 17.—"We shall be able to help the Baltimore team out," said James McNamara, Secretary of the Detroit American League team to-day. "We have just signed Ervse Beck, second baseman for the Cincinnati National League team, and I telegraphed him to join the Detroits at once, although his time doesn't expire with the Cincinnatis until July 23. We have three other players almost signed, but I don't want to give their names until they are sure. When we get them we shall be able to spare men for the Baltimore team."

"Arlie" Latham Signed by Denver.

DENVER, Col., July 17.—"Arlie" Latham has been signed by the Denver Western League Baseball Club to play first base.

Sweepstakes for Small Yachts.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 17.—The thirty-footers having completed the series of races of the Newport Yacht Racing Association, this afternoon competed in a sweepstakes, which was won by Harry O. Havemeyer's Esperanza. Six boats started, and all finished in a close race, there being but five and a half minutes separating the first and last boat. The wind was strong from the southwest and the course was laid out to Dyer's Island and return, giving the boats a run of nine miles and a beat back. Summary:

Start, 3:30 P. M.

Boat and Owner.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Esperanza, Havemeyer	5:45:19	2:15:19
Wawu, Brooks	5:46:48	2:16:48
Asahi, Warren and Miller	5:47:22	2:17:22
Breeze, Roelker	5:47:47	2:17:47
Barbara, Rutherford	5:49:36	2:19:36
Carolina, Jones	5:50:46	2:20:46

Brooklyn Yacht Club Cruise.

SHELTER ISLAND, N. Y., July 17.—The fleet of the Brooklyn Yacht Club, on its annual cruise, reached here last night. On the run from Morris Cove the yachts had a fresh northwest wind, and finished as follows:

SLOOPS.

	Start. A. M.	Finish. P. M.	Elapsed Time. P. M.
Choctaw	8:37:37	1:47:00	5:09:03
Wenonah	8:11:19	2:31:00	6:19:50
Olga	8:11:33	2:34:10	6:22:37
Zingara	8:42:40	2:37:20	5:54:40
Rough Rider	8:15:10	2:41:55	6:26:45
Bess	8:39:55	2:45:10	6:05:15
Carrie	8:47:45	3:00:00	6:12:15

YAWLS.

Klaro	9:01:00	2:34:40	5:33:40
Guinare	8:24:10	2:46:00	6:21:50

SCHOONER.

Sunshine	8:48:40	3:10:00	6:21:20

Meeting of New York Yacht Club.

Twenty-four new members were elected to the New York Yacht Club yesterday at a meeting of the club, in West Forty-fourth Street, fourteen of this list being officers in the United States Navy. Vice Commodore Frederick G. Bourne presided, and nothing important transpired in the way of club business. The list of new members follows:

Frank W. McCullough, Capt. George C. Thorpe, United States Marine Corps; Rear Admiral Henry L. Howison, United States Navy; Benjamin Seymour Ginniss, Edward C. S. Parker, United States Navy; William Lee Pryor, United States Navy; the Rev. W. T. Helms, United States Navy; Sidney Dillon Ripley, W. C. Taylor, David L. Whittemore, Paymaster J. H. Merriam, United States Navy; Lieut. Commander F. A. Wilmer, United States Navy; Lieut. A. M. Beecher, United States Navy; Lieut. W. J. Manion, United States Navy; George Blair, United States Navy; Dr. Oliver D. Norton, United States Navy; Alan W. Wood, Harold J. Pratt, George D. Pratt, Theodore D. Buhl, Charles M. Schwab, Dr. Frank Anderson, United States Navy; Dr. P. M. Wheeler, United States Navy and Lieut. Charles F. Preston, United States Navy.

French Cyclists to Race Again.

Albert Champion, the French bicycle rider who rode 43 miles 1,147 yards in an hour and established a new world's record at Pittsburg Tuesday night, will ride behind a new machine equipped with a ten and a half horsepower motor in his twenty-mile race against Basil De Gulchard of France, Nat Butler of Boston, and Tommy Hall of England, at Manhattan Beach Saturday. De Guichard, who forced Champion to make the new record on Tuesday, also got inside of the old record of forty-one and one-half miles, made by Harry Elkes.

Baseball, Jersey City, To-day.

Two games, Rochesters, First 2:30. One admission.—Adv.

ALL THE FAVORITES WON

Best-Backed Horses Made a Sweep of Brighton Beach Card.

CAMERON'S TEST HANDICAP

Hurstbourne and Hurst Park Were the Victors in the Races for Two-Year-Olds.

The Brighton Beach race track this season has been a veritable plague spot for the bookmakers, but results earlier in the meeting were as nothing to the disasters that were recorded yesterday. Then for the first time in several years of Eastern racing the favorites made a clean sweep of the racing programme. Things were going badly enough before for the "layers," but after such a beating as the followers of form gave them yesterday the bookmakers promised themselves and each other to be as shy of Brighton Beach as if in fact a yellow flag of warning were flying over the course.

The weather was warm enough to give the rather commonplace programme extra strength in drawing powers, and with a fast track to help out conditions, the picking of winners became so easy that several hundred volunteers joined in the chorus when the band late in the afternoon played "Ain't It a Shame?" From the first race to the last the best horses stood out on the card so conspicuously that none could go wrong except by making special efforts, and though the winners were at short prices, the layers got such a trouncing as has not happened in years. It seemed when all was over that the only thing that kept the bookmakers from bankruptcy was that several of the winners were at such short prices that only the big plungers could back them, but all were backed, and the ring had a day to be remembered long.

The longest price winner of the afternoon was Cameron at even money, he making most of the running and winning the Test Handicap, at six furlongs, about as he pleased from Old England second. In the opening race the much-talked-of colt Rigadon, from the Keene stable, who is suspected of being intended for the Futurity, made his turf début, but ran such a poor race that it was said afterward he was started "for education" only. Hurstbourne in this race won with great ease, the Keene stable taking its inning later when with Hurst Park the Keenes scored and equally easy victory. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds, non-winners of $1,000; weights five pounds below the scale, with allowances; five furlongs. Julius Fleischmann's Hurstbourne, b. c., by Indro-Flora Hurst, 122 pounds, (J. Martin,) 1 to 4 and out, won easily by a neck; Thomas C. McDowell's Woodlake, ch. c., 112, (Redfern,) 12 to 1 and 7 to 5, second by three parts of a length from H. C. Schultz's Decoration, ch. c., 112, (L. Smith,) 15 to 1 and 11 to 5, third. Time—1:00 4-5. Mr. Dingle, Rigodon, Florham Lass, and Hackensack also ran. Winner trained by Thomas Welsh. Value to the winner, $600.

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase, for four-year-olds and upward; weights ten pounds above the scale; selling allowances; scale from $2,500 down to $1,000; the full course, about two and a half miles. T. E. Lawson's Inspector Stevens, ch. g., 6 years, by Inspector B.-Theodora, 153 pounds, (Ray,) 2 to 7 and out, won easily by five lengths; Joseph E. Widener's Belgrade, b. g., 5, 146, (Mara,) 11 to 5 and out, second by a neck from Ballizzi and Warner's Adjutor, b. g., 5, 146, (Helder,) 10 to 1 and 6 to 5, third. Time—5:15. Facile also ran. Winner trained by Ralph Black. Value to the winner, $640.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds, non-winners of $800 in 1901 or 1902; weights ten pounds below the scale; one mile and a sixteenth. H. M. Zeigler's Hermis, ch. c., by Hermence-Katy of the West, 116 pounds, (Wonderly,) 4 to 5 and out, won easily by four lengths; L. V. Bell's Lady Sterling, ch. f., 111, (Rice,) 50 to 1 and 10 to 1, second by a head from the Pepper Stable's Par Excellence, b. f., 111, (Redfern,) 7 to 2 and 7 to 10, third. Time—1:46. Bonus and Peninsula also ran. Winner trained by Charles Hughes. Value to the winner, $770.

FOURTH RACE.—The Test Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs. J. G. Follansbee's Cameron, b. c., 3 years, by Meddler-Annot Lyle, 112 pounds, (O'Connor,) even and 7 to 5, won easily by three lengths; Green B. Morris's Old England, b. h., 5, by Goldfinch-Queen Bess, 118, (L. Jackson,) 3 to 1 and 4 to 5, second by three parts of a length from W. C. Daly's Himself, ch. c., 4, by Himyar-Felicitle, 100, (Wonderly,) 10 to 1 and 3 to 1, third. Time —1:12 2-5. The Regent and Lady Uncas also ran. Winner trained by H. M. Maron. Value to the winner, $1,990.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; weights five pounds below the scale, with allowances; six furlongs. James R. & Foxhall P. Keene's Hurst Park, ch. c., by Kingston-Editha, 117 pounds, (Shaw,) 7 to 10 and 1 to 4, (coupled in betting with Injunction as Keene's entry,) won cleverly by a half length; Deimel & Dwyer's Africandeer, b. c., 117, (J. Martin,) 16 to 5 and even, second by a length from S. S. Brown's River Pirate, ch. c., 117, (Odom,) 7 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:12. Injunction, Attorney, Monte Carlo, and Plater also ran. Winner trained by James Rowe. Value to the winner, $820.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upwards; selling allowances; scale from $2,500 down to $500; one mile and a furlong. W. M. Barrick's Leonid, ch. c., 3 years, by Hastings-Leopoldina, 100 pounds, (J. Martin,) 1 to 2 and out, won easily by a length and a half; Henry J. Morris's Kalif, b. g., 5, 103, (Shea,) 5 to 2 and 1 to 3, second by a length from L. S. Burridge's Fast, b. f., 93, (Redfern,) 7 to 1 and 6 to 5, third. Time—1:53. Waterton and Trump also ran. Winner trained by owner. Value to the winner, $680.

Entries for Brighton Beach Races.

FIRST RACE.—For mares and gelding, three-years old and upward, penalties and allowances; six furlongs. Sadducee, 123 pounds; Hanseo, 120; Songster and Red Path, 115 each; Petra II. and Belle of Lexington, 113 each; Lord Radnor and Mac Ana, 104 each; Neither One, Torchlight, Lux Casta, and Evelyn Maud, 102 each.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners in 1902, selling allowances, scale from $1,500 down to $500; one mile and a sixteenth. Bluff and Maximo Gomez, 105 pounds each; Moranda, 100; Lucent and Guiden, 99 each; Ninonia, Gertrude Lodge, and Annie Grace, 97 each; Warranted, Henry Clay Rye, and Dachshund, 96 each; Mollie Peyton, 94; Georgia Gardner, 92; Ondurdis and Pleasant Sail, 91 each; Rightaway, 88; Midnight Chimes, 86; also eligible, Fair Knight, 105; Elsike, 102; Paul Creyton, Heroes, 99; Vesuvia, 95; Great American, 93, and Conditment, 85.

THIRD RACE.—For maidens, two years old, weights ten pounds below the scale; six furlongs. Irascible, Muzio, Merry England, Kentucky Cardinal, Stonewall, Embarrassment, Cincinnatus, and Bondage, 112 pounds each; Bright Girl, Franklyn "C.", Demi Tasse, Forward, and Handspinner, 100 each.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a quarter. Ethics, 111 pounds; Tom Kenny, 110; Cuspidor and Surmise, 100 each; Sadie S., 97, and Daffo Down Dilly, 95.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling allowances; scals from $2,500 down to $500; six furlongs. Red Knight, 110 pounds; Minotaur, 107; Dark Planet, 105; Warte Nicht and Eva Russell, 104 each; Bismarck, Northern Light, Bob Hilliard, Jos Cobb, Frank Karrick, and Squid, 102 each, and Briers and Birch Broom, 94 each.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds, non-winners of $1,000; penalties and allowances; one mile and a sixteenth. Clonmell and Setauket, 126 pounds each; Khitai and C. Rosenfeld, 113 each, and Bessie McCarthy, 111.

TACKLE FOR SHAMROCK II.

Orders Given by Sir Thomas Lipton Indicate that Challenge Will Be Sent Soon.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 17.—That there will be a series of the yacht races for the America Cup in 1903 now seems to be an assured fact in view of an order given recently to a prominent block manufacturing concern here by Sir Thomas Lipton, and work has already been commenced on a full set of blocks for Shamrock II., now in storage in a South Brooklyn yard.

It is the general opinion of yachtsmen here that unless the preceedent established in the preliminary preparations for other large yachting events is doomed to be set at odds it seems reasonable to believe that if a challenge has not already been issued one will soon be forthcoming from Sir Thomas because of the plans in progress at this early date for the fitting out of the old challenger.

Women Golfers at Apawamis.

Miss Abbie Park presented a cup for competition at the Apawamis Club yesterday in any eighteen-hole medal-play handicap for the women members. There were eight starters, the winner being Miss M. A. Downey, with 121, 20—91, and the second player, who won a medal, was Mrs. E. K. Beddall, with 112, 8—104.

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One Band from "FLORODORA" Cigars or Two Bands from "CUBANOLA," "CREMO" "GEO. W. CHILDS" or "JACKSON SQUARE" Cigars are of same value as one "SWEET CAPORAL" CIGARETTE BOX FRONT.

REDEEMED AT { 217 7TH AVE. NEAR 23D ST. } NEW YORK.

GOLFER TRAVIS BEATEN

Put Out by Pittsburg Player in the Third Round.

SEMI-FINAL CONTESTS TO-DAY

Struggle for Amateur Golf Championship Narrowed Down to Three Eastern and One Western Competitor.

GLENVIEW GOLF COURSE, Golf, Ill., July 17.—E. M. Byers, Yale, '01, champion golfer of that university in 1900 and 1901, and a member of the Allegheny Country Club of Pittsburg, to-day defeated Champion W. J. Travis of Garden City in the third round of the match for the amateur golf championship by the narrow margin of 1 up. The match was not decided until the last hole had been reached, and the quality of the playing may be judged by the medal scores, Byers 77 and Travis 78, six and five under bogey, respectively.

Byers won the game after apparently being hopelessly beaten. He was three down at the ninth hole, with Travis playing perfect golf, but he stuck to it like a bulldog, and on the last nine holes played a game which has seldom been exhibited even by veteran professionals. His medal score for the last nine holes was 35, or six strokes under bogey. Travis took his defeat like a true sportsman. "That score tells the story better than anything I can say," he said after the game. "The game Byers put up would have won from almost any professional in the country. It was unbeatable."

Byers played Chandler Egan of Exmoor in the afternoon and defeated him in a game replete with brilliant plays. His medal score in the afternoon was 80, so that he played thirty-six holes in 157, and to-night his chances of winning in the semi-finals to-morrow and the finals Saturday are considered of the brightest. Immense galleries followed both the morning game between Travis and Byers and the afternoon game between Byers and Chandler Egan.

Travis took the first hole, 5 to 6, Byers missing a two-foot put for a half. The second and third were halved, Byers missing another two-foot put at the third to win. Travis took the fourth, sixth, and eighth, and Byers the seventh, his magnificent brassy shot landing him on the green. At the ninth hole Travis was 3 up with a medal score of 39, three under bogey.

Byers won the tenth hole by 4 to 5, Travis making a poor brassy second. This encouraged Byers, who halved the eleventh by 3 to 3 and with a beautiful 18-foot put won the twelfth by 3 to 4, cutting down Travis's lead to one. This he overcame on the long "bridge hole" by another long put. The fourteenth hole was halved in 3, bogey figures, and the fifteenth in 5. Then Byers won the sixteenth in 4, and for the first time the young Pittsburger was in the lead. He holed a rather difficult put for a half at the seventeenth, and then he was dormie one.

The immense gallery was as still as death as Byers drove for the home green. It was a screamer, the ball carrying fully 200 yards, jumping the road, and landing well on the fair green. Travis's drive was even better. Both approached well, Byers a little away, but his first put laid him dead. Travis tried for a three, missed by a narrow margin, and the great gallery and throngs on the spacious clubhouse veranda enthusiastically cheered the flushed, smiling Pittsburger as he and Travis shook hands good naturedly.

"I played my best when I struck my gait," said Byers later. "I realized my opponent was a hard man to beat, but he knows how to lose as well as how to win. Naturally, I am proud that I won."

The score by strokes was as follows:

E. M. Byers, Allegheny—										
Out	6	4	5	5	4	6	3	5	4	—42
In	4	3	3	5	3	5	4	4	4	—35—77
W. J. Travis, Garden City—										
Out	5	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	4	—39
In	5	3	4	6	3	5	5	4	4	—39—78

The semi-finals at thirty-six holes will be played to-morrow. Byers will meet Dr. Fredericks, and Louis James of the home club, who barely qualified, but who has been playing par golf since the first day, will contest with F. O. Reinhart. Of the four semi-finalists Byers and Dr. Fredericks are from Pennsylvania, Reinhart is from New Jersey, and James from Illinois, so that the East is three to one against the West in the semi-finals. The summary follows:

Third Round.—E. M. Byers, Allekheny, beat W. J. Travis, Garden City, 1 up; H. C. Egan, Exmoor, beat Dr. L. L. Harban, Columbia, 6 up, 5 to play; W. E. Egan, Lake Geneva, beat G. A. Ormiston, 2 up; George H. Leslie, Skokie, beat Percy Pyne, Princeton, 3 up, 2 to play; Lou

UNION PACIFIC'S PLAN.

Oregon Short Line Bonds to Complete Financing of Southern Pacific and Northern Pacific Purchases.

The Union Pacific Railroad Company announces a plan for financing the balance of its purchases of Northern Pacific and Southern Pacific shares. It will be remembered that a year and a half ago extensive purchases of Northern Pacific stock were made in the interest of the Union Pacific Company, and the shares acquired were vested in the Oregon Short Line Company. They now consist of Northern Securities stock, for which the Northern Pacific shares have been exchanged.

Since that time the Union Pacific Company has also increased its holdings of Southern Pacific stock. The Oregon Short Line Railroad Company has created an issue of 4 per cent. and anticipating twenty-five-year gold bonds, which are to be secured by the pledge and deposit with the Equitable Trust Company of New York as Trustee of ten shares of Northern Securities stock for every $1,000 face value of bonds issued. The bonds carry 4 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, and beginning with the year 1903 are entitled to any dividends and interests which may be paid in cash during each year upon the deposited collateral in excess of 4 per cent. upon the amount of bonds outstanding. The Short Line Company has the option to redeem the bonds at 102½ and interest upon any interest day, upon giving at least three months' notice, the bonds so redeemed to be drawn by lot.

The present issue of these bonds will be $31,000,000, and holders of the preferred and common stock of the Union Pacific Railroad Company of record of Aug. 1 have the privilege of subscribing to these bonds at 90 and interest to the extent of 50 per cent. of the par value of their stock. Arrangements have been made for the sale of such bonds as are not taken by the stockholders. Subscriptions must be made before the close of business Aug. 15, and accompanied by the payment of $450 for each bond. The balance due must be paid on or before Sept. 15. Holders who desire to anticipate the second payment will be allowed a discount of $1.66 per bond.

This transaction completes the purchase of Northern Pacific and Southern Pacific stock without increasing the bonded obligations of the Union Pacific Company or its capital account, and leaves the company in position to retire the obligation before maturity at a slight premium. The rights to subscribe to the new bonds are estimated to be worth a little over 1 per cent. to Union Pacific stockholders. This calculation is based on about 97 or 98 for the new bonds.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 17.—The following companies were incorporated here to-day:

The New York Butchers' Dressed Beef Company, New York; capital, $75,000. Directors—Arthur Bloch, Aaron Buchsbaum, Jacob Bloch, Mayer Meyers, and James Weston, New York.

Empire Brick Supply Company, Stockport, Columbia County; capital, $1,500,000. Directors—John F. Charlton, Richard A. Warren, E. S. Thurston, and F. S. McGrath, New York.

International Street Cleaning Machine Company, New York; capital, $100,000. Directors—G. N. Skinner, Detroit; A. W. Johnson, New York, and H. C. Tracy, Plainfield, N. J.

Rye Land and Improvement Company, Rye, Westchester County; capital, $50,000. Directors—W. H. Parsons, G. Dearborn, and O. M. Beach, Jr., New York.

Ardsley Heights Water Company, Ardsley, Westchester County; capital, $50,000. Directors—Henry De F. Baldwin, Noe Rochelle; C. J. Fay, New York, and William Bradley, Philadelphia.

James Elgar, New York, building business; capital, $21,000. Directors—J. W. Elgar, B. F. Elgar, and James Elgar second, New York.

Curtin & Dewey Hardware Company, New York; capital, $25,000. Directors—T. H. Dewey, John Curtin, and W. R. Dornaco, New York.

The Lackey Manufacturing Company, Newburg, laces and embroideries; capital, $500,000. Directors—W. J. Lackey, New York, and G. E. Lackey and E. H. Hayes, Newburg.

Metropolitan Dental Association, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—C. A. Stutts and J. W. Musgrove, New York, and W. J. Reid, Stapleton.

A. J. Kelley Company, Esopus, Ulster County, clothing; capital, $50,000. Directors—A. J. Kelley, D. B. Stott, and O. K. Linabury, Mount Vernon.

Natural Ventilating Company, New York; capital, $250,000. Directors—Charles E. Pennwyer, Julius M. Ferguson, and John Willett, New York.

Fonda Glove Lining Company, Fonda; capital, $60,000. Directors—Lucius N. Littauer and Charles W. Stewart, Gloversville, and Titus Sheard, Little Falls.

Binghamton Novelty Company, Binghamton, typewriters and other novelties; capital, $50,000. Directors—Charles F. Smith, Binghamton; Charles E. Hunt, East Orange, N. J., and Albert F. Hunt, New York.

The Hotel Register Realty Corporation, New York; capital, $25,000. Directors—W. R. McLaughlin, Richard A. Harrison, and Jacob L. Kornicker, New York.

St. Hubert's Inn Company, Keene, Essex County; capital, $125,000. Directors—John H. Masbee and W. Scott Brown, Beedes, Essex County, and William A. White, New York.

INCORPORATED IN DELAWARE.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., July 17.—These charters were secured at Dover to-day:

National Vulcanized Fibre Company of Newark, Del., to manufacture vulcanized fibre; capital, $200,000.

Thunder Mountain Gold Mines Company of Salt Lake City, for mining purposes; capital, $200,000.

Saxamore Coal Company, to deal in coal and mineral lands; capital, $100,000.

Prince William Brownstone Company of Philadelphia, to quarry brownstone, &c.; capital, $50,000.

The Glen Iron Furnace Company of Philadelphia filed a certificate of payment of capital stock of $100,000.

Incorporated in New Jersey.

TRENTON, N. J., July 17.—The Innes Band and Amusement Company, to present theatrical plays, operas, and musical productions; capital, $10,000. Incorporators—Robert S. McKinstry, Solomon F. Glenn, and Edwin F. Glenn, all of Camden.

Street Cleaning Company Organized.

The International Street Cleaning Company of New York, with a capital of $100,000, was incorporated at Albany yesterday and duplicates of the papers of incorporation will be filed in the office of the County Clerk to-day. Allen W. Johnson, a New York lawyer, who lives at 159 Madison Avenue, is one of the incorporators and is named for the company. Mr. Johnson said last night that the company had been formed for the purpose of dealing generally in street cleaning machines, buying, selling, subletting, and operating them, but that he was not authorized to make a further statement at present.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

HENRY ZELTNER BREWING COMPANY, New York City.—Efforts are being made to take the Henry Zeltner Brewing Company, at One Hundred and Seventieth Street and Third Avenue, out of the hands of the receiver, who was appointed in February last, and put it on its feet again. A meeting of creditors was held yesterday at the office of Blumenstiel & Blumenstiel, 302 Broadway, to consider the matter. The question was discussed concerning the feasibility of the issuance of bonds to be delivered to the creditors in settlement of their claims, the creditors to place a trustee in possession of the brewery until the bonds mature and are paid. It was stated that if the creditors would accept bonds the property could be taken out of the receiver's hands, thereby greatly benefiting the creditors. A statement was presented to the creditors showing that the assets consist of eleven tenement houses and twelve vacant lots, worth about $400,000, and the brewery property, worth about $400,000, making total assets $800,000, and actual assets fully $650,000. Against this are the mortgages of $308,000 and liabilities to other creditors, including borrowed money, about $205,000, making total liabilities $513,000, thus showing that if the business could be continued and the assets realized upon in the regular course of business there would be enough to pay creditors dollar for dollar. It was stated that an effort is under way to furnish the brewery with working capital in the event of the creditors agreeing to the bond plan. A majority of the creditors were present at the meeting and all agreed that it was for the best interests of all concerned that the assets be taken out of the hands of the receiver and that some plan for the issuance of bonds and the continuance of the business be adopted at once, and the creditors agreed that the bond plan is feasible. Mr. Emanuel Blumenstiel, the attorney in the matter, said that the plan was the only feasible one for the creditors, and he had no doubt that it would be immediately accepted.

VEZIN MACHINE COMPANY.—Judge Gloegerich of the Supreme Court has appointed Edward T. Fitzpatrick receiver for the Vezin Machine Company, manufacturer of steam engines, at 97 Liberty Street, on the application of The Electrical World and Engineer, which obtained a judgment against the company on June 26 for $424. The company was incorporated on January 25, 1900, with a capital stock of $100,000, but did not have, it is said, sufficient working capital.

A LOCAL RECEIVER WANTED.

RED BANK, N. J., July 17.—Edmund Wilson and other depositors of the Mercantile Co-operative Bank of this place will apply to Justice Kirkpatrick of the United States District Court at Newark, according to their announced intention, for the appointment of a local man as one of the receivers in place of John W. Newbury of New York, who, with Col. Michael Barrett of Newark, was named as receiver a short time ago, when the bank went into voluntary liquidation.

The liabilities of the bank are placed at $430,000. The assets are estimated to be worth $450,000. The winding up of the affairs will take a considerable time, as about $275,000 of the assets consist of real estate and mortgages. These will have to be disposed of gradually.

Application for a Dissolution.

Justice Gegerich of the Supreme Court has ordered a reference to take proof and report as to the merits of the application of the C. M. Rice Company, jobber in bicycle fittings and sundries, formerly at 105 Chambers Street, for a voluntary dissolution of the corporation, as the business was not sufficiently remunerative to warrant continuing it. The company has no liabilities, and the assets were valued at $15,000. Part of the stock was in this city and part in Boston. George D. Boles was President and Charles M. Rice Secretary. The capital stock of the company is $15,000, of which Mr. Rice owns $9,500 and Mr. Boles $5,000. The company was incorporated in January, 1899, but the business had been established several years previously. The company moved to 26 West Broadway a few months ago.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ADICKS, Matilda M. C., and Annie D. P. Mayhew..... $1,076
ARRIGONI, Fernando—C. Feigenspen..... 394
AHRONSON, Mamie—D. Rodman..... 37
BLELL, Arthur H.—Belding Brothers & Co..... 355
CUMMINGS, Helena—Metropolitan Street Railway Company..... 152
COLLIER-WEEKS COMPANY—Philip Semmer Glass Company, Limited..... 326
ALBERT, Morris—New York Telephone Company..... 102
BEERWALD, Harry—C. A. Rosenwasser. 19
BETTS, Hobart D.—Hoffman House Bath Company..... 810
BLACKBOURNE, Albert—F. D. Thompson..... 75
BERG, Albert—F. N. De Bois and others. 34
BOURNE, George E.—S. Lewsid..... 12
DREMEL, Frances, and Robert—Union Square Bank..... 243
CUMMINGS, Helena—Mstropolitan Street Railway Company..... 152
COLLIER-WEEKS COMPANY—Philip Semmer Glass Company, Limited..... 326
CALDWELL, Walter B.—E. G. Halmis and others..... 94
DU BARRY, Edward C.—J. H. Steljes and others..... 43
DUNWAY, John E.—E. F. Terry and others..... 88
GOLDMAN, Isidore, Samuel Schwartz, and Oscar Dobroskinsky—L. Goldstein. 126
GARFIELD, Isadore Z.—New York Telephone Company..... 22
GOSS, William R.—F. Eggleston..... 88
HUTCHINSON, Walter L.—S. G. Richardson..... 113
HILLS, Samuel H.—A. E. Hille..... 148
HUTKOFF, Nathen—M. Kane and others..... 308
JACKSON, E. Thomas, and Samuel C.—New York Telephone Company..... 75
JAMES, Henry E.—P. Jung eod othsrs.. 63
KLATTHAAR, John P.—F. Sussman..... 149
LANGLEY, John—New York Telephone Company..... 104
LANDGRAF, Alma—New York Telephone Company..... 29
LEVY, Louisa, and Marks Schon—L. Wollstein..... 80
LAWYERS' ADVERTISING COMPANY—N. Mullin..... 93
METZLER, Annie, administratrix—J. Aspinwall and others, trustees..... 2,234
O'ROURKE, Peter—H. H. Jackson..... 1,111
O'REILLY, Mary—Acker, Merrall & Condit 132
PIEREPONT, Moses—New York Telephone Company..... 47
RODERMOND, Richard B. and Henry J. —American Exchange National Bank... 1,110
ROCHE, Edward T.—W. F. Morgan..... 104
SMYTH, Henry—H. Reimers—Transportation Line..... 2,706
SMYTH, Henry—F. Muller and others... 1,415
SHARKEY, Henry W., and Mery E. Kavsnagh—S. H. Keating and others.. 129
SMYTHE, Henry—M. Boch and others.... 412
SHENKMAN, Max—L. Bramson and others..... 44
SCHARMANN, H. B.—M. Kivslson, by guardian..... 95
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—H. Carpenter..... 83
SMITH, James J.—John Pullman & Co... 110
SCHOEN, Leo J.—J. Pachetian..... 541
SCHNUGG, Francis J.—John Bell Company..... 261
SMITH, Peter J.—E. G. Parker..... 110
SCHIERLOH, Christopher F.—G. Fallers. 214
STRICKER, John—E. Miller..... 35
SMYTHE, Henry—Butler Brothers..... 69
TOWNSEND, Lavina—J. E. Nichols and others..... 254
URBACH, William—New York Telephone Company..... 48
WRAY, James J.—Photo-Engraving Company..... 32
WELLS, Charles M.—The American Bonding and Trust Company of Baltimore... 84
WEISSMAN, Benjamin—J. C. Orr and others..... 370
WILSON, May—H. Kirschbaum..... 202
ZASULY, Louis—J. Mendelow..... 345

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A.M.	P.M.		A.M.
Sun rises	4:43	Sun sets	7:28	Moon sets	3:01

High Water This Day.

	A.M.		A.M.
S. Hook	6:04	Gov. Isl'd	6:29	H. Gate	8:25
	P.M.		P.M.		P.M.
S. Hook	6:15	Gov. Isl'd	6:44	H. Gate	8:40

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) JULY 18.
Mails Close. Vessels Sail.

Arapahoe, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	8:00 P. M.
Brooklyn City, Bristol	.....	.....
Caribbee, Bermuda	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Colorado, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.
Cymric, Liverpool	.....	12:00 M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Lauenburg, Inagua	.....	3:00 P. M.
Seneca, Tampico	.....	3:00 P. M.
SATURDAY, JULY 19.		
Athos, Fortune Island, Jamaica, &c.	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
British Empire, Antwerp	.....	.....
Campania, Liverpool via Queenstown	10:30 A. M. *12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Canadian, Liverpool	.....	.....
Egyptian Prince, Argentina, Uruguay, &c.	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Ethiopia, Glasgow	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Lahn, Naples	5:00 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
Louisiana, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Maraval, Grenada, Trinidad, &c	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Martello, Hull	.....	.....
Mexico, Cuba via Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Minneapolis, London	.....	5:00 A. M.
Ponce, Porto Rico, via San Juan	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Pretoria, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Prins Willem IV., Haiti, Curacao, &c	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
San Marcos, Galveston via Key West	.....	3:00 P. M.
Ulster, St. Kitts, St. Martins, &c	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Vaderland, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Wordsworth, Brazil, Argentina, &c	5:00 A. M.	7:00 A. M.
Zulia, Curacao and Venezucla	9:00 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
MONDAY, JULY 21.		
Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
TUESDAY, JULY 22.		
Algonquin, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Bremen, Bremen	.....	10:00 A. M.
Citta di Milano, Naples and Genoa	.....	.....
Finance, Colon	.....	1:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	8:00 P. M.
Maristow, Havre	.....	.....
Patricia, Hamburg	.....	8:00 A. M.
Queen Alexandra, Melbourne	.....	.....

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Maquelon, St. Pierre, Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Florida, and thence by steamer, are dispatched daily, except Thursday, and final connecting closes, for dispatch via Port Tampa, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays at 6:30 A. M.; for dispatch via Miami, on Mondays and Saturdays at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 11:00 P. M.; connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after June 28 and up to July 10, inclusive, or on arrival of steamer Tahiti, due at New York July 19, for dispatch per steamer Ventura. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 19, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Moana, (specially addressed only.) Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and first-class matter for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 19, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Nippon Maru. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 22, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of India, (registered mail must be specially addressed. Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.) Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 9:30 P. M. up to July 23, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Iyo Maru. (Registered mail must be directsd "via Seattle.") Mails for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 25, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and first-class matter for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 27, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Peru. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 28, inclusive, or on arrival of steamer Alameda. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. 16, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Mariposa.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. †Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from Australia, New Zealand, and Hawaii of the following dates: Melbourne, June 21; Sydney, June 23; Auckland, June 27, and Honolulu, July 8, reached San Francisco per steamer Ventura and were dispatched east July 15. Due here to-morrow.

Postmaster Van Cott also announces that the mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii of the following dates: Hongkong, June 18; Shanghai, June 21; Yokobama, June 28, and Honolulu, July 2, reached San Francisco and were dispatched east July 15. Due here to-morrow.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) JULY 18.

Citta di Milano, Naples, July 2.
Fuerst Bismarck, Hamburg, July 10.
La Savoie, Havre, July 12.
Sabine, Galveston, July 12.

SATURDAY, JULY 19.

Bremen, Bremen, July 8.
Island, Christiansand, July 5.
Llandaff City, Swensea, July 5.
St. Louis, Southsempton, July 12.
Umbria, Liverpool, July 12.

SUNDAY, JULY 20.

British Trader, Antwerp, July 6.
Columbia, Glasgow, July 11.
El Rio, New Orleans, July 15.
Noordam, Rotterdam, July 10.

MONDAY, JULY 21.

Bluecher, Hamburg, July 12.
Bovic, Liverpool, July 11.
Kroonland, Antwerp, July 12.
Proteus, New Orleans, July 16.

TUESDAY, JULY 22.

Concho, Galveston, July 16.
Friedrich der Grosse, Brsmen, July 12.
Gallia, Gibraltar, July 9.
Kronprinz Wilhelm, Bremsn, July 15.
Orizaba, Colon, July 15.

Arrived.

SS Patricia, (Ger.,) Leitbauser, Hamburg, July 5, Boulogne, 6th, and Plymouth, 7th, with mdae. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 2 A. M.

SS Anglo-African, (Br.,) Calvert, Las Palmas, June 30, via Delaware Breakwater, July 16, in ballast to Barber & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4 A. M.

SS El Cid, Baker, New Orleans, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Richmond, Page, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. to ths Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS City of Macon, Johneon, Boston, with mdss. to ths Ocean Steamship Company.

SS Pocasset, (Br.,) Owen, Venice, &c., June 3, with mdse. to Philips Brothers & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1:80 P. M.

SS Jefferson, Dole, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengere to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Cuyandotte, Hiller, Norfolk, with mdse. and psssengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Melbridge, (Br.,) Dilly, Tampico, July 4, with metal ors to the American Smelting and Refining Company. Arrived at the Bar about 8:40 P. M. Will discharge at Perth Amboy.

United States tug, towing a submarins torpedo boat, (probably adder,) from ths South. Passed in Quarantine at 6:35 P. M.

United States revenue cutter Gresham, Boston, July 15, via Newport.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., at 9:30 P. M., southwest, fresh breeze; partly cloudy.

Sailed.

SS Indian, for Philadelphia.
SS Gulf Stream, for Philadelphia.
SS Jamestown, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS El Siglo, for New Orleans.
SS City of Weehington, for Nassau, Guantanamo, &c.
SS Deutschland, (Ger., tank,) for Flushing.
SS La Touraine, (Fr.,) for Havre.
SS Barbarossa, (Ger.,) for Bremen via Southampton.
SS Erna, (Ger.,) for Montego Bay.
SS Vigilancia, for Havana, &c.
SS Georgetown, for Georgetown, S. C.
SS City of Memphie, for Savannah.
SS Bluefields, for Baltimore.

By Cable.

LONDON, July 17.—SS La Lorraine, (Fr.,) Capt. Aitz, from New York, arr. at Havre at 7 A. M. to-day.

SS Hohenzollern, (Ger.,) Capt. Cuppers, from New York, arr. at Naples at 7 A. M. and proceeded for Genoa.

SS Pennsylvania, (Ger.,) Capt. Spliedt, from New York for Cherbourg and Hamburg, arr. at Plymouth at noon to-day and proceeded.

SS Majestic, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, from Liverpool for New York, eld. from Queenstown at 9:30 A. M. to-day.

SS Bohemian, (Br.,) Capt. McCallum, for New York, eld. from Liverpool yesterday.

SS Victoria, (Br.,) Capt. Wards, from New York via Naples, arr. at Marseilles yesterday.

SS Boston City, (Br.,) Capt. Barclay, from New York, arr. at Bristol to-day.

SS Romella, (Ger.,) Capt. Hielke, from Nsw York for Copenhagen, &c., arr. at Havre to-day.

SS British Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, from New York for Antwsrp, passed the Lizard today.

SS Huelva, (Br.,) Capt. Harvey, from New York for Havre, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Appalachee, (Br.,) Capt. Simpson, from New York for Hamburg, passed Dunnet Head yesterday.

SS Prins Willem V., (Dutch,) Capt. Metus, from New York via West Indies for Amsterdam, paesed Ponta Ferraria to-day.

SS Sicilia, (Ger.,) Capt. Bachmann, from New York via Naples for Odessa, &c., arr. at Genoa July 12.

SS Standard, (Ger.,) Capt. Sluiter, from New York, arr. at Dantzic July 12.

SS Dona Maria, (Port.,) Capt. Marreiros, from New York via Fayal and Madeira, arr. at Lisbon yesterday.

SS Tripoli, (Br.,) Capt. Barber, from New York, arr. at Hamburg to-day.

SS Skerryvore, (Br.,) Capt. Appleton, for New York, sld. from Santos July 6.

SS Calliope, (Br.,) Capt. Carter, from New York for Yokkaichi, Japan, eld. from Algiers July 11.

SS Vincenzo Bonenno, (Ital.,) Capt. Bologna, for New York, eld. from Porto Empedocle July 11.

SS Kenelngton, (Br.,) Capt. Langwill, for New York. sld. from Palermo July 14.

SS Conde Wifredo, (Span.,) Capt. Jaureguizar, for New York, eld. from Genoa July 15.

SS Tennyson, (Br.,) Capt. Ohle, from Rio Janeiro, &c., for New York, sld. from Barbadoe July 15.

SS Calabria, (Br.,) Capt. Bridgee, from Genoa, Leghorn, Palermo, and Naples for New York, passed Sagres July 15.

SS Macduff, (Br.,) Capt. Glegg, from Yokohama, Hiogo, Nagasaki, Shanghai, and Hongkong via Singapora for New York, passed Malta to-day.

SS Pinners Point, (Br.,) Capt. Wlse, from Leith for New York, eld. from Dundee to-day.

SS Statendsm, (Dutch,) Capt. Bakker, for New York via Boulogns-sur-Mer, eld. from Rotterdam at 10 A. M. to-day.

Spoken.

Ship Saturnina Fanny, (Ital.,) Capt. Perasso, from Hull for New York, was spoken July 7 in latitude 43 degrees, longitude 42 degrees.

Notice to Mariners.

MARYLAND.

KETTLE BOTTOM SHOALS UPPER BELL BUOY.—Notice is hereby given, by order of the Lighthouse Board, that on or about July 16, 1902, a new bell buoy, painted black and white in perpendicular stripes, will be established in 28 feet of water, off Bluff Point, Virginia, to mark the upper end of the channel through Kettle Bottom Shoals, Potomac River, and in place of Tenth Mid-Channel Buoy, to be discontinued this same day. Swan Point, ENE. ¾ E.; Cobb Point Bar Lighthouse, ESE.; Lower Cedar Point Lighthouse, N. by W. ½ W. Bearings are magnetic and given approximately.

(List of Beacons and Buoys, Fifth Lighthouse District, 1901, Page 97.)

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Friday, July 18.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Thomas, J.—Opens in Room 190, Post Office Building, 11 A. M. Motion calendar. Adjourned cases.

1—Hearst vs. Press P. Co.
2—D. E. Lester Co. vs. Empire City Amusement Co.
3—Aladdin Mfg. Co. vs. Elec. & Chemical Co.
4—Garman vs. Met. St. Ry.
5—Waterman vs. Berthold.
6—Burns Co. vs. Burns Co. Case noticed.
7—Werckmeister vs. Am. Lith. Co.
8—Cary Mfg. Co. vs. De Haven.
9—Farrel vs. Eris R. R. Co.
10—Haarmann vs. Dreyer.
11—Am. Graphophone Co. vs. Universal Talking Machine Co.
12—Morgan vs. N. Y. Press Co.
13—United Statee vs. Neely.
14—Elec. Vehicle Co. vs. Winton Motor Carriege Co.
15—Collier vs. Consol. Ry. L. & R. Co.
16—Gay Lumber Co. vs. Allen.
17—Eppinger ve. Dunne.
18—Van Tine vs. Gillande.
19—Arnold Monophase Elec. Co. vs. Wagner Elec. Mfg. Co.
20—Hemolin ve. Harway Dywood and Extract Mfg. Co.
21—Bagley vs. General Fire Extinguisher Co.
58—Less vs. Miller.
59—Keane vs. Seeley.
60—Bettsbalk vs. Jungman.
61—Condit ve. Roch.
62—Weiner vs. Weiner.
63—Cohen vs. Cantor.
64—Phelps vs. Pigueron.
65—Fleisher vs. Chebra.
66—Graderger vs. Gradenger.
67—City of New York vs. Bentley.
68—Boyne vs. Hobl.
69—Mullen vs. Mulvaney
70—In re Baker.
71—Schuster vs. Stanton
72—Cburchill vs. Stokes.
73—Connolly vs. Gabrilovitz.
74—Trunk ve. Trunk.
75—Spielberg vs. Rappaport.
76—In re City of New York, (in re 55 West 27th St.)

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., and XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S.—Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Moses Hefter, Carlos M. Foster,
Harriet R. Caldwell, Alexander E. Van
Jacob Cohen, Diszelski.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Conlan, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Hald in Trial Term, Part IV. Room, Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motione will be taksn at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10:30 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., and V.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part 1.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Assistant District Attorneye Townsend and O'Connor for the People.

Joseph Wittner.

2—Jennie Perillo.
3—John Parker.
4—Peter Reiller.
5—Amelia Johnson.
6—Emma Hoffmegtin.
7—Joseph Gilfeather, Arthur Brown, Max Sulkess.
8—Steven Quarry.
9—Frank Smith, Daniel Lynch, Denis Crane.
10—Georgs Rubenstein.
11—Benjamin Lee.
12—Lazarus Lewis.
13—John Cummings.
14—Nicholas Delle.
15—Andrew Healy.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Garvin, R.—Opens at 10 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Ely and Stoslin for the People.

1—Henry Anderson.
2—Timotby Conahan.
3—Leon L. Lounsberry.
4—Max Katz.
5—William Sullivan.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts III. and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Electrical World and Engineer vs. Vezin Machine Company—Edward T. Fitzpatrick.

CITY COURT—Conlan, J.—Solomon Kalvin vs. Augustus D. Wheelock—C. Arthur Arnstein.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Fitzgerald, J.—Spaulding ve. Spaulding—Charles A. Jackson. Suydam vs. Retman—Milton S. Gulterman. Omwake vs. New York and Baltimore Transportation Line; same ve. Marcus—James J. Nealis. Mayer vs. Colonial Brewsry—Joseph P. McDonough.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Dortio vs. New York Life Insurance and Trust Company—James M. Milne. In re Manhattan East Side Mission—Jacob P. Solomon. Cooley vs. Purves —William J. A. McKim. Lockwood vs. Rubsam, (two cases)—William J. A. McKim. Bogert ve. Von Lange, (two casee)—Henry Kropf. Nicoll vs. Glover—Algernon S. Norton. McCloud vs. Schnugg—Charles E. F. McCann.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.80
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.71
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.56½
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.10
Cotton, middling	.09 5-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.05¼
Sugar, granulated	4.65
Molasses, O. K., prime	.40
Beef, family	16.25
Beef hams	22.00
Tallow, prime	.06⅝
Pork, mess	19.62½
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.10⅜
Lard, prime	11.35
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	24.00
Butter, Western creamery	.21¼

CHICAGO, July 17.—No. 3 Spring wheat, 69@75c; No. 2 red, 75½@76c. No. 2 corn, 65@65½c; No. 2 yellow, 65@65¼c; No. 2 oats, 50@50½c; No. 2 white, 54½@54¾c; No. 3 white, 53½@54c; No. 2 rye, 60@61c; fair to choice malting barley, 70@78c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.36; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.43; prime timothy seed, $3.75; mese pork, per bbl, $18.42½@18.47½; lard, per 100-lb, $11.15; short ribs sides, (loose,) $10.65@10.75; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 9¾@9¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $11.37½@11.50; clover, contract grade, $8.25.

COTTON.—Cotton changed but little and speculation was slack. The market's opening was dull, with prices 1 point lower to 2 points higher, and in a leisurely way, on light general buying, worked higher after the call. The Liverpool market was about as expected as to spot cotton and the only feature of futures was the decline of ½ point in near months and ½@1 point advance in distant positions, said to result from undoing of straddles. Uncertainty as to just what the July and August options would do before final settlements were effected did more than all else to hold the early market steady and to disturb the smaller shorts. The crop and weather reports were summed up as bearish on the average, while the official Government forecast pointed to light showers and thunderstorms only for east and south-east. The spot markets of the South were dull and unchanged; rather more hopeful news was received as to the ruling of the print cloth market in the East. Receipts continued very light, and, from no matter what point viewed, the statistical situation was strong. In the afternoon prices slipped back 1 point by point under profit taking by the room contingent and a few outside interests, who found buyers few and far between. August eased from 8.49 to 8.44, with other months following a similar movement. The market was finally quiet and steady, with prices net 1 point lower to 1 point higher. Total salee were estimated at 20,000 bales. Europe bought a few lots of the late months in the morning, but sold in the afternoon.

Spot cotton closed quiet, with quotations unchanged, on the basis of 9 5-16c for middling upland and 9 9-16c for middling Gulf. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans, unchanged at 9c; Mobile, unchenged at 8¾c; Savannah, unchanged at 8⅞c; Wilmington, unchanged at 8¾c; Norfolk, unchanged at 9c; Baltimore, unchanged at 9¼c; Galveston, unchanged at 8 15-16c; Augusta, steady but unchanged at 9c; St. Louis, unchanged at 8 15-16c.

Contract prices ranged as follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	8.70	8.73	8.69	8.70@8.71
August	8.47	8.49	8.44	8.44@8.45
September	8.09	8.10	8.07	8.07@8.08
October	7.00	7.93	7.90	7.90@7.91
November	7.81	7.82	7.80	7.80@7.81
December	7.81	7.81	7.79	7.79@7.80
January	7.83	7.83	7.79	7.80@7.81
February	7.82	7.83	7.82	7.81@7.82
March	7.81	7.82	7.80	7.80@7.81

LIVERPOOL, July 17.—Spot cotton easier; eales, 12,000 balea; speculation and export, 1,000 bales; American, 10,000 bales; receipts, 1,000 bales; midland upland, 5 53-32d. Futures opened steady, unchanged, to near months and 1-64d advance in distant; closed steady, ½ point net lower to 1¼ points higher; July, 4.56½B; July-August, 4.54B; August-September, 4.

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THE VATICAN AND THE FRIARS.

It is well for the pretensions of the Papacy that the question of the friars in the Philippines is not a question of faith and morals, upon which the Pope has delivered himself "ex cathedra." Because, if it were, his infallibility would at once be brought into question. The common sense of Europe is already arrayed against the Vatican upon this question. It is everywhere pointed out, and it is perfectly evident, that the United States has acted in the matter with the utmost liberality. It was willing to pay far more for the friars' lands than they were commercially worth for the purpose of getting rid of the friars and putting an end to a troublesome question which was bound to become more troublesome as time went on. For the Vatican to accept the extravagant offer and at the same time to refuse to use its influence toward giving the main consideration in view of which we made it, is neither businesslike nor honorable, as those terms are understood among men of this world.

Of course it will make no difference. The friars must go. The more enlightened among themselves know and acknowledge that to be the case. Not only will they and their pretensions and their possessions be a constant source of strife so long as they stay, but, as we have already pointed out, such is the hatred of the Filipinos for them that they cannot be kept in their places excepting by a continual intervention of the United States Army. To suppose that we shall consent to use our military force for the purpose of keeping in place and in power a body of men who are at once inveterately hostile to our control and hated by the native population is to make a very foolish supposition.

It is a pity that we could not have come to a fair understanding with the Vatican on this matter. But the world is witness that it is not our fault. The closing of the negotiations at Rome was made necessary by the action of the Vatican. It was done against the counsel of those American priests and prelates of whom, one would have supposed, the Vatican would have taken the counsel, in such a matter, as the best and at the same time the friendliest obtainable. It is not the United States that will suffer by the transfer of the negotiations from Rome to Manila. Any apostolic representative on the spot will have to recognize the fairness of our contention. But it by no means follows that the very handsome offers we have made, and that the Vatican has in effect refused, will be renewed or left open, now that they can no longer gain their chief object of attaining a settlement with the friendly co-operation of the Vatican. It is the friars that will suffer if we do business with them on strictly business principles.

THE WAY TO CANADIAN RECIPROCITY.

Mr. JOHN CHARLTON is known as an almost lifelong advocate of more liberal trade relations between Canada and the United States. He is a member of the joint high commission which has in its somewhat vague charge all the points of controversy between the two countries, but he is more intimately concerned with commerce. As to this he is at present in what may be called a defensive-aggressive mood. That is to say, he is persuaded that the way to make the United States relax its restrictions on trade from Canada is to impose still greater restrictions in Canada on trade from the United Statee. He explains his views succinctly and with much earnestness in an article in the current number of The Independent.

It is easy to understand the feeling that prompts that suggestion, but we do not think that it is likely that the suggestion would work. It would not appeal to the motives by which the American protectionists are guided. They do not care very much for even such convenient and potentially rich markets as those of Canada. They want the home market and the richness thereof. They are after the American consumer, and they are prepared to pluck him to the skin. They have not the sense to eee that the country has outgrown protection and that wide foreign marketa can be secured not only without sacrificing the home market, but with greater and more lasting profits at home and abroad. They look on the high duties imposed by Canada on our manufactured products as an involuntary tribute to the excellence and beauty of protection. Possibly if Canada should be willing to reduce these duties, and thus open a wider market for our goods, the stronger manufacturers might support the policy of reciprocity in natural products. That method would at least promise better than the minatory process of holding duties high in hope to compel reduction on our side.

There is, however, no prospect that either Canada or the United States will consent to lower duties on manufactured goods. The protectionists on either hand are too stubborn and too narrow. There is a better chance for reciprocity in natural products, though the chance in that direction cannot he said to he great. It would undouhtedly lead to a rich advance in the trade of hoth countries. They are curiously situated with reference to such an arrangement. Practically the producing portion of each is opposite to the portion of the other where the greatest demand exists. Mr. CHARLTON says:

> The removal of duties upon farm products, which are levied in Canada upon most articles upon the list, would increase the already large imports from the United States to Canada, and the excess of farm exports from Canada to the United States would not be of material amount. The course of trade, if restrictions were removed, would be to give Washington and Oregon command of the farm product supply for the vast region west of the Rocky Mountains, including British Columbia and the Yukon. The Provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island would buy their food supplies almost exclusively in the seaboard cities of the United States, as return cargoes for the vessels that would bring from those provinces coal, lumber, pulp wood, &c. Quebec and Ontario would, as at present, buy enormous quantities of corn, and would largely increase their purchase of meat and other food products for their mining and lumbering operations.

There is no gainsaying this statement, and we wish that we could think that it would have the effect it deserves. The chief obstacle to the negotiation of real reciprocity lies in our extraordinary prosperity at the present time. That blinds us to the immense advantages which surely would follow. On the other hand, the steadily increasing need of great industrial interests in the United States for the lumber, wood pulp, pulp wood, and coal that Canada can supply must sooner or later make itself felt.

THE RETIREMENT OF GEN. SMITH.

Very rarely does a punishment fit a crime with such exactness as that which the President has visited upon Gen. JACOB H. SMITH for the use of intemperate and violent language. It is a common complaint that there is no way for the reviewing authority to make more severe the too lenient sentence of a court-martial, and that "esprit de corps" often vitiates the findings of courts-martial. That is undoubtedly true. But the President has luckily found a way in which to condemn and punish Gen. SMITH. The authority in him vested to retire arbitrarily an officer who has reached the age of sixty-two is necessary to the good of the service. Cases of what may he called precocious senility can he rightly dealt with in no other way. While a man ought to be in full mental vigor even at the age of compulsory retirement in our service, the good of the service requires that he should be in full physical vigor also. And the age limit is thus wisely set at the "grand climacteric," even though some men are still at that age physically capable of doing military duty. But when a man mentally "dodders" it is not good nor decent that he should he put to the indignity of a formal investigation into his mental condition. The President can decently and considerately put him on the retired list without scandal.

This power the President has wisely and justly exercised to punish Gen. SMITH. It is not a light punishment. From one point of view, it is the administration of the reprimand called for hy the court-martial. From another it is a fine of the difference, for a year and a half, between the pay of an officer on the active list and one on the retired list. From either it is serious, hut not too serious. It is reported that officers, or some officers, think the President's action "political." There is no occasion for such an imputation. It is, in fact, a serious matter for an officer of Gen. SMITH's age and rank to use intemperate expressions which are afterward alleged by his suhordinates as a justification for what, in an officer entirely responsible for what he was doing, would have heen willful murder. "Greater is he who ruleth his spirit than he who taketh a city." And loose and violent language, in a man in Gen. SMITH's position, is an offense. He has not heen punished too heavily.

On the other hand, neither has he heen punished too lightly. The relieving of EGAN from duty and putting him on full pay till his compulsory retirement for an offense generically the same as Gen. SMITH's was, in fact, farcical. But that cannot be said of the present President's action in the present case. The punishment is severe and exemplary. It will do good. And the President was fortunate in finding it in his power to punish the offender without punishing him too much, and courageous and just to exercise that power.

GAS MAINS AND PIPE GALLERIES.

The letter of Mr. FRANCIS C. MOORE, which appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES of yesterday, discussing the question of gas main leakage and opposing the creation of a pipe gallery in connection with the extension of the rapid transit subway down lower Broadway, is not quite intelligible unless read in the light of an assumption of motives which one would hesitate to attribute to a gentleman so prominently and responeibly identified with the insurance interest. It is probably more just, and certainly more courteous, to assume that Mr. MOORE is mistaken as to his facts and wholly so as to the conclusions which may properly be drawn from them.

If gas mains in a gallery, where they could be watched as necessary, repaired when defective, and guarded against the hundred causes of deterioration and disintegration to which buried pipes are subjected, must of necessity leak as do the mains in the ground, the idea of a pipe gallery would he impracticable. The theory of the pipe gallery is that mains thus accommodated can he made tight and kept so, and that the attention they need can be given without expensive and obstructive street excavations and the destruction of pavements. It is true enough that gas does not take fire underground and explode or hurn when unable to mingle with air in the explosive or combustible proportions; hut if needs a lively imagination to deduce from this fact the conclusion that the proper place for gas mains is underground, the proper thing to do to let them leak as now, and the limit of protection against the consequences to keep gas out of buildings hy laying up cellar walls with cement mortar.

The following sentences from Mr. MOORE's letter are suggestive: "The solution of explosions in cellars is for each property owner to take care of his own and build according to the huilding law. As far as the loss of gas from leakage is concerned, it is a question rather for the gas companies than for the puhlic, and not a serious question at that." Just so. Mr. VREELAND is quoted as saying something to much the same effect, that the partial asphyxiation of passengers on the Thirty-fourth Street Railroad hy the sulphuric acid fumes of the storage hatteries is a question hetween the company and the Health Department, with which the public has no concern. Unfortunately for Mr. MOORE's argument, the public has to pay for the leakage in several ways—in added cost per thousand of gas consumed for light and heat, in millions of dollars worth of property annually destroyed hy "mysterious" fires, in much sickness, in the general prevalence of anaemia among the badly housed, and in an increased death rate, especially among children, due to carbon monoxide poisoning. These are matters of some public concern. To waive them aside as trivial or of interest only to the gas company is surprising in one who should know hetter, and who would doubtless resent an explanation of his attitude on the ground of ignorance. Existing conditions are, and have long heen, intolerable. Pipe galleries for all mains are and have long been imperative public necessities. To darken counsel hy words without wisdom is to render a puhlic disservice.

FIRE-PROOF WOOD AND THE BUILDING LAWS.

The taxpayers' suit against Superintendent STEWART of the Bureau of Buildings, resulting in an order to show cause why a peremptory writ of mandamus should not issue requiring him to enforce the provisions of the Building Code relative to the use of fire-proof wood in buildings twelve stories or 150 feet in height brings to a focus a controversy which has been unpleasantly acute for some weeks. It will clear the atmosphere and give the public a better idea than it can gain in any other way of the thoroughness with which the present administration of the bureau has administered the law, the narrow limits within which even reasonable official discretion has been exercised, and the difficulties which have existed in the way of establishing standards of fire resistance and incombustibility in wood. Mr. STEWART is not a patient man, and has no use for the meekness of spirit which prompts the turning of the second cheek to a blow delivered on the one first within reach. The hearing promises to he interesting, and as the result it is likely to appear that the efforts of the hureau to establish and maintain standards of treatment for wood have heen uncomfortably progressive and thorough. In the case of the three buildings named in the complaint, the facts are of record and their proclamation will be enlightening.

Meanwhile the Board of Aldermen has taken a hand in the game and is dehating an amendment to Section 105 of the Building Code, (now providing that all buildings over 150 feet in height must have the frames of doors and windows of fire-proof wood, if wood is used,) which will recast it as follows:

> All exterior surface of window frames and sash shall be of metal or of wood covered with metal. The interior surface of window frames and sash, doors, and trim, when the exposed surface of the same exceeds 20 per cent. of the exposed surface of any floor, must be of metal or of wood covered with metal.

The attitude of the Superintendent of Buildings toward this question is indicated by the fact that he unconditionally opposes any retrograde movement in the matter of fire-proof construction, and offers the following as a substitute for the proposed amendment:

> In Section 105, after the words, "when the height of a fire-proof huilding exceede twelve stories, or more than 150 feet, the floor surfaces shall be of stone, cement, rock, asphalt, tiling, or other similar incombustible material," omit the balance of the sentence. Also after the words, "the inside window frames and saeh, doors, trim, and other interior finish may be of wood covered with metal," omit the balance of the eentence and substitute therefor the worde, "or of etone, cement, tiling, or similar incomhustible material."

Those who know the law as it stands and for whom the subject has interest will recognize that this provides for the longest step yet taken in the direction of a strictly fire-proof construction. This should he the attitude of the Bureau of Buildings, and we are glad to note that it is.

THE ALLIGATOR IN AN ALLEGORY.

That life ie hard for the virtuous and Fate no respecter of those who splash loudest in the political fishpond was shown again of late hy the squirming of a famous show piece in the Zoo, who, though loudly bidden to the banquet, sulked apart during feeding time and has now determined to form a class by himself.

What time the alligator had made himself to his self-satisfaction the boss of the pond by roaring like an agricultural editor in the dog days and by gaping with jaws so wide that the emptiness of his all-within lay revealed * * * what time hy tricks of the commoner kind he had attracted to himself the attention of all the other fly-gobhiers in the lake who took the foam lashed up in the moonlight for solid silver * * * then and just then—it is the way of unkind Fate—a large and able-bodied Crocodilus Americanus must needs slide in from the hermitage where he had been hasking for years in philosophic calm. With the ease of a statesman he proceded to run the caucus, fly-gobhlers and all, while master alligator, furious at such unexpected signs of vitality in a back number, proceeded on his part to go away hack, harking hoarsely, and sit down.

The allegation of the alligator that the crocodile ie not playing fair is received with emotions hy all who enjoy a joke; also with a certain pleasure to find that at least one statement from the Hoarse and Tearful One is of comedy all compact. The statement that crocodiles and alligators are not exactly in the same class will be rapturously applauded for its self-evident truth. What is it to the crocodile that the alligator has spent his term of boss-ship in puffing himself up and snorting? When it comes to a trial of strength your crocodile has the hrains, the hulk, the agility; and the trial had to come because the alligator was foolish. A nip from the jaws of the real leader and the lightweight retires squealing, squirming, and reviling his hetters into his small puddle in Nebraska.

Truly there are some alleged statesmen who, as "The Rivals" puts it, are "headstrong as an allegory on the banks of the Nile."

The Mayor appears to he something of an optimist. He expresses the hope and helief that by September 1st a plan to relieve the congestion at the New York end of the Brooklyn Bridge will have heen prepared, and when that is done some idea may he had of ahout how soon the needed relief may be promised. But why September 1st? Between now and then Commissioner LINDENTHAL has time to prepare, advocate, and ahandon half a dozen plans, all different, and for an engineer of his energy and versatility to hold himself in official restraint for six weeks will be difficult, not to say impossible. The optimism of the Mayor consists in assuming that by giving six weeks for reflection we shall be any nearer a practical solution of the problems with which we are confronted than we now are. Experience suggests a doubt on this point.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—In barring automohiles from the grounds of the Meadow Club, and even going so far as to request the managers of the Long Island Railway to banish the machines from the vicinity of the Southampton etation, the Summer residente of that town eo favored by wealth and leisure have revealed that the antagonism to automohilee is not confined to thoee who cannot afford to buy them. Hitherto the various expressions of dislike for the new vehicles, apart from their misuse, have come from people either comparatively or absolutely poor, and usually included manifestations of resentment against the aristocracy of wealth whose memhers settle fines with the nonchalance of paying a car fare. The friends and foes of the automohile, therefore, seemed to be divided on the money line, and the quarrel was a particularly unpleasant-one on that account. At Southampton, however, the separation is in the very class that can and does huy these expensive implements of locomotion. On one side are the men who like and use the machines—some of them with reckless disregard for the rights of others—and arrayed against them are those who as a matter of taste prefer to spend their ahundant money for old-fashioned carriages and horses to draw the same—a form of amusement that can be made of quite sufficient cost if one gives one's mind to it. The action of the Meadow Club recalls that more than a year ago the Meadow Brook Club did the same thing, but that was a little different, because, while the members of the two organizations have much in common, the Meadow Brook people have a special devotion for the horse, and their animals are of a kind that cannot reasonably he expected to accuatom themselves to mechanical monsters mysteriously moved. The Meadow Cluh horses have no particular right to he nervous, and should learn to take the sights of the common road as they come. As for the exclusion of automohiles from the grounds of the Southampton railway station, that is hardly practicable, and the demand for it was an obvious mistake.

—By reporting that he found Ireland "surprisingly prosperous," Mr. JOHN D. CRIMMINS seems to have caused indignation curiously hitter and persistent. Without expressing, or even hinting, any opinion as to the motives which have inspired several people to eend us vehement letters on the subject, we can still, and safely, we hope, venture the opinion that attacks upon the credibility of stories about the well-being of any country, when the stories are brought by a man commonly admitted to be hoth veracious and sagacious, are explicable only on the theory that they are made by those who in one way or another have profited hy the past misfortunea of that country and would find their occupation gone if it escaped from its troubles. We note with interest—and some amusement—that Mr. CRIMMINS is criticised on the assumption that he looked only at carefully selected parts of the Irish landscape. This, he is told, was very wrong; what he ehould have done was to look at—well, at other carefully selected parts, at the parts chosen by those who find fault with him! That ie certainly funny, though it is certainly true that, in Ireland or any other region of equal extent, the traveler who searches for cruel poverty and discord between those who have and those who have not is sure to find them. For instance, a foreigner who confined hie study of the United States just now to the anthracite coal fields would go hack to Europe with most lugubrious tales as to the condition of American industry and commerce, and yet, on the whole, we are getting along in a fairly satisfactory fashion. Our correspondents and others who are cberging Mr. CRIMMINS with calling a part of Ireland—and the wrong part—the whole of it, talk as though he were a man unacquainted with the realities of life, a representative of the idle classes, and without either interest or information in regard to the part of humanity that works for a living. Only such a man could he deceived as Mr. CRIMMINS is said to have been deceived during his tour of Ireland, and certainly he is not such a man.

—A "coronation honor" about which little or nothing has been said was the award of a Compenionship of the Bath to Major ROLAND ROSS. Assuming that this was in recognition of Mejor Ross's discovery that a parasite of the anopheles mosquito is the cause of maleria in man, tbe reward is a meagre one, especially when compared with those which went to soldiers and politicians whose services to humanity are infinitesimal heside those of this able and industrious surgeon. To find the relation between mosquitos and malaria wae to confer benefits absolutely immeasurable—it amounted to a douhling of the earth's safely habitable area, to a marked decrease in the general death rate, and to an enormous diminution for succeeding ages of the aggregate of human suffering. Of course Major Ross bas had many fellow-workers, including scientists in many lands, hut he opened the field of investigation, and he has labored at least as successfully as any of the others in the practical campaign against the insect once regarded merely as a sorry joke, hut now recognized as the bearer of certainly two, and probahly several more, terrible diseases. To equip a man like this with a title reminiscent of servile tasks once deemed honorable when performed for royalty is fortunately amusing as well as ahsurd. Otherwise it would be outrageous. The matter, however, is not one to be considered seriously. Major Ross's real reward is the frequent coming nowadays of news like that from Dar-es-Salaam, Germen East Africa, where anti-malarial measures suggested hy him and begun in 1901 have already produced marked effects and promise within five years, as the British Consul there reports, "to change the town from a plague spot to a sanitorium."

—Mr. HARRY TRACY's press agent is still kept busy publishing the outlaw's plans. The able ruffian—Mr. TRACY, not his press agent—is showing that Americans have up-to-date metbods in villainy as well as in the making of shoes or the packing of pork. In old Italy, MUSSILINO, "the gentleman bandit," who for two years kept the authorities guessing and then surrendered himself on the terms of an ultimatum sent hy him to the King, was considered clever in making away with thirteen or more of the score of men upon whom he had sworn vengeance while keeping himself as invisible as if he were a magic cap. But that method would not do for an American. MUSSILINO was a man of hreeding and education, who was able to enjoy in privacy the accomplishments of a thoroughly euccessful career, whereas, Mr. TRACY, should he not run his story in serial form, might accidentally get killed before he enjoyed the glory of publishing his complete work. Just how the Deputy Sheriffs keep the proper distance behind in the chase is hard to understand, for the members of the posses are of the States whose men are supposed to dare even more than they can do. Mr. TRACY now announces that his friends in Tacoma may expect him soon. Perhaps he intende to give a lecture there. Why not iesue an invitation for bim to make a lecture tour through New York? As the posses approach he might sometimes have to omit his perorations, but the halls would he filled even before he began, and his managers could make lots of money with which they could start a fund for the widowe of Deputy Sheriffs killed in the chase. This would meet with Mr. TRACY'e approval, for he, on one occasion, expressed regret to a farmer's wife for having to gag her husband.

EDWARD M. SHEPARD'S DENIAL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I must ask you to correct the report in your issue of this morning of my informal talk at the supper of the Brooklyn Democratic Club last night. It makes me to have said of Mr. Bryan that be "had been tried and found wanting on two separate occasions already, and that in his [my] opinion the people now wanted neither Mr. Bryan nor Mr. Bryan's ideas, Mr. Bryan and the majority of Democrats did not believe alike."

The report is absolutely without foundation. I said nothing of the kind nor anything resembling it. I made no criticism of Mr. Bryan or of his ideas. Nor did I mention him. I did say that in 1896 the free coinage question was material and ripe to he voted on, and therefore a perfectly proper issue for that year; that those who believed in the free coinage of silver did their duty in opposing it. The result in 1900, I said, was not conclusive because, although the free coinage of silver was no longer a genuine political issue, it was made one to the regret of many of us who had hoped the verdict of the people might then be taken on the two questions of tariff special privileges and Constitutional liberty under the American flag. I made no criticism whatever of any man.

The report of what I said with respect to the last Mayoralty campaign or any mistakes in it is also completely imaginary and has almost the appearance of having been made in malice. You and other journals bave been grossly misinformed upon this occasion. EDWARD M. SHEPARD.

NUGGETS.

Right and Left.

Fuddy—She has fifty thousand in her own right.

Duddy—In her own right?

Fuddy—It was left to her, you know.—Boston Transcript.

Color.

Said a little negro boy to his companion who was twitting him about his color, as they were playing on a South End Street: "I'se not black. I'se just a respectable color!"—Boston Journal.

Relatively Speaking.

"He must be put out of the way," said the feudal King. "But, your Majesty," protested the Lord High Executioner, "he is your first cousin. "I know; but I prefer to have him my 'cousin once removed.'"—Philadelphia Record.

His Environment.

Newitt—The man who can't take a little good advice has nobody to hlame for his trouble hut himself.

Sharpe—O! I don't know, he's usually hurdened with a lot of friends who can't give it.—Philadelphia Press.

THE KNOCKER.

From The Yonkers Statesman.

She had a little hammer,
She used it with a will,
She knocked at everyhody—
They couldn't keep her still;
She knocked about her neighhors
If they were friends or foes,
She knocked about the table,
And knocked about her clothes.

She knocked at hubby'e smoking,
About his snoring, too;
She knocked about his whistling,
And so, perhaps, would you;
At last the Reaper claimed her,
Her course on eartb was run;
Her husband then considered
Her knocking days were done.

But hubby went one evening
To see a eprit show,
Where always, in the gloaming,
The spirits come and go,
He heard a spirit knocking—
"My wife," he said, "I'll het!
Now isn't she a wonder?
By gosh! she's knocking yet!"

THE PRESIDENT'S VACATION VISITORS

Arrivals That Cause Excitement Among the Villagers.

Col. Hawley Obliged to Hire a Special Train—Judge Weaver's Call—Mayor Low's Visit—Senator Platt and Gov. Odell Expected.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, July 17.—It was evident early to the villagers here that the events of the railroad were to be as extraordinary to-day as they were yesterday. The 12.20 P. M. train had just discharged its passengers and Ethel Roosevelt had driven away toward Sagamore Hill, having failed to find among the passengers a man who was to have been the guest of the President at luncheon, when a locomotive approached, dragging one car at high speed. It was a special, bearing one passenger. Such a thing had never happened before in Oyster Bay, and there was intense excitement. It was learned later from the engineer that his special had run many miles at a speed of more than a mile a minute, and that records for the trip had been broken. The telephone bells of Oyster Bay were disturbed violently. From the towns through which the train whizzed without slackening speed there were calls, asking what had happened at Sagamore House to cause such haste to get there. As information was scarce, there will be many to wonder until they receive their morning newspapers.

Col. R. B. Hawley, ex-Congressman and member from Texas of the National Republican Committee, jumped from the train when it came into the station. He hailed the nearest hackman. Mr. Hawley has achieved wealth in the Texas oil fields and money is a small consideration to him. The hack driver hemmed and hawed; he wanted plenty of money. Mr. Hawley was in a hurry, and evidently he was willing to pay any price for quick service. It meant much to the Texan to not disappoint the President, who had invited him to luncheon. Having missed the ferry to catch the regular train he had paid the Long Island Railroad $100 for the special train, and he wes not going to haggle with the hackman. He gave him enough to pay for the horse and then went slowly toward Sagamore House. He arrived there just in time for the luncheon. The other guests were R. H. Post, State Senator from the Bayport district, and Caspar Whitney, who has hunted, hungered, and feasted on venison with the President in the wildness of the West.

Others who visited the President were Col. Theodore A. Bingham, who bas charge of the reconstruction of the White House, and William D. Bynum, who is codifying the laws of the District of Columbia.

Judge Walter L. Weaver of Springfield, Ohio, called on the President this evening in relation to the Choctaw and Chickasaw citizenship court. He is the second of the three Judges to pass on the right to citizenship of thousands of Indians. Judge Weaver will meet in Washington Judge Spencer B. Adams of North Carolina and Judge Foote of California.

The semi-official announncement was made this afternoon that the President expects a visit eoon from Senator Platt and Gov. Odell on July 30.

Seven men who fought in the Boer Army called on the President in the afternoon. They had a short cbat and then rode to the bome of William and Gerard Beekman, whose guests they are.

Mayor Low will come in his yacht Surprise to Oyster Bay on Saturday, and lunch with President Roosevelt. He will leave for Rye in the afternoon.

The President and Mrs. Roosevelt took a long ride on horsehack this afternoon. That they ran into a heavy thunder shower caused them no distress. They do not mind the weather.

The President's coming to this peaceful village, surrounded with many homes of the Summer residents, has upset the lives of the Long Islanders so that neighbor greets neighbor, not with his usual lazy "Good morning," but with a question of what may be the latest. There are unusual happenings, and no one knows what is to come to pass. The dogs in the town have taken to new ways. They used to fight occasionally; now they are at it on the slightest provocation.

There was a fierce fight near the Post Office this morning just before Archie Roosevelt, on his calico pony, came to town. He is not afraid of the photographer. His younger sister and brother scamper away at the sight of a camera or hide in the tall grass.

"What's the use?" Archie said yesterday to one of his friends of the Secret Service. "They are hound to get you some time, and then the pony is pretty, even if I'm not, and they always want to catch me on the pony."

A group of excursionists, each with a camera, stopped the youngster before he reached the Post Office. He let them take his picture with his Rough Rider's hat on his head, and then he rode on toward the place where a crowd had gathered and from which the sound of battle came.

The evening was enlivened by the news that the President's conchman, Julius Walker, was the leader of the cakewalk held at Laurelton Park. Many left for the park to witness the performance. At a late hour it had not been decided who had won the cake. A couple, said to be professionals, claimed the prize, saying that the committee proposed to award it to the coachman and his partner because he had the honor of driving for the President of the United States and his family. The latest report from the park was to the effect that the probabilities were that the coachman would win.

Circulars are heing circulated throughout Long Island and Brooklyn announcing an excursion here on Aug. 28 "to meet the President of the United States." As no delegations are received here and the President is to be in New England on the date named, there will be many disappointed persons unless the excursion is abandoned. The enterprise is under the charge of a Brooklyn Baptist church, according to the circulars.

At a gathering of citizens here this morning plans were formulated to call a mass meeting to protest to the local authorities because no flag has flown on the town flagpole during the stay of the President. Resolutions are to be adopted calling attention to the fact that the pole was erected at great expense to the taxpayers, and that if it is good for anything at all it is good enough to wear the Stars and Stripes when the Chief Magistrate of tbe United States is at Oyster Bay.

CONFERENCE ON JUDGESHIP.

Suggested Object of the Visit of Senator Platt and Gov. Odell to the President's Home.

Senator Platt and Gov. Odell will visit Oyster Bay on July 30 for a conference with President Roosevelt. In political circles it is said the object of their mission is to settle, if possible, the selection of a successor to Judge Alfred C. Coxe of Utica, who has been named for the new United States Circuit Court Judgeship. The President's first choice for the place is Attorney General John C. Davies, whose home is in Oneida County.

Secretary R. L. Fox of the Republican State Committee said last night:

"Mr. Davies is seeking the nomination for Justice of the State Supreme Court, to succeed Milton H. Merwin of Utica. There are several candidates for the place, and it is possible that Mr. Davies may not be nominated. Mr. Davies is President Roosevelt's choice for Judge Coxe's place, but if Mr. Davies should get the State Judgeship the United States Court prize will go to either Congressman George W. Ray of Chenango or Congressman James S. Sherman of Oneida. I think the President will wait to see how the fight comes out in Judge Merwin's district before he makes any appointment."

It is known that Senator Platt favors Mr. Ray, and it is said that the President is for Mr. Sherman, with Mr. Davies provided for otherwise.

EX-SENATOR HILL AT OYSTER BAY.

Guest of William F. Sheehan—Hearty Welcome by the Democrats—An Anvil Salute.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., July 17.—Ex-Senator David B. Hill arrived here to-night at 6:30. He was accompanied by ex-Lieut. Gov. William F. Sheehan, and he met with a surprising reception. Ex-Assemblyman Townsend had received a telegram from his brother, Assistant District Attorney Townsend, saying that the Senator was on the way from the city to dine with Mr. Sheehan. The telegram suggested the propriety of a salute and a rousing reception.

Mr. Townsend busied himself at once, collecting the Democrats of Oyster Bay. Those who live here, though they like the President, feel that there has been too much of the scream of the Republican eagle and too little crowing by the Democratic rooster. They were glad of the opportunity to do something and they gathered in groups at the station, awaiting the coming of Mr. Hill.

The village blacksmith, a Democrat "first, last, and all the time," carried on his broad shoulders two anvils to the lawn near the depot. The village baker carried a sack of giant powder and fuses. An iron ring with a hole for the insertion of the fuse was placed on one anvil. The ring was packed with powder. The second anvil was placed on top. The fuse was lighted and there was a mighty explosion.

It did not matter that there was a panic among the horses at the station. The decision had been made that there was to be a salute for each State in the Union, and explosion followed explosion, the villagers flocking to the station. When Mr. Hill stepped from the train he was greeted with a great cheer. Every Democrat shouted for all he was worth, and some Republicans thinking that Gov. Odell had come, joined in. The surprise of Mr. Hill and bis host was genuine.

When the Republicans discovered their mistake they hurried away. There was enthusiasm and lung power among the Democrats and they continued tbe cheering until Mr. Hill was out of sight. The saluting was continued. An anvil salute of forty-five took time.

Mr. Hill and Mr. Sheehan refused to be interviewed, both asserting that the visit was social and without political significance.

GEN. WOOD'S VISIT DEFERRED.

Work on the Changes in Army Uniform Has Caused Delay.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Gen. Wood has decided to defer his visit to the President at Oyster Bay until early next week, in order to complete certain work assigned to him by the Secretary of War in connection with the radical changes ordered in the uniform of the army.

He is preparing his report as Military Governor of Cuba, and he expects to complete it during the next few months. The work is delayed by the necessity of translating the reports of the Cuban officers from Spanish into English and the translation of the report into Spanish for the benefit of the people of Cuba.

AFFLICTED SEEK RELIEF AT SHRINE OF ST. ANNE.

Great Crowds Attend the Annual Novena at the Church of St. Jean-Baptiste.

The lame, the halt, and the blind from all quarters of the city and State flocked to the little church of St. Jean-Baptiste in Seventy-sixth Street yesterday to attend the annual Novena, preparatory to the Feast of St. Anne, mother of the Virgin Mary, which occurs on July 26. Mothers weighted down with ailing children, palsied men and women, and every form of the afflicted crowded into the church seeking surcease of sorrow and with faith written large in their eyes.

During the year votive mass is celebrated daily in honor of the relic of St. Anne, a piece of the wristbone, and during the Novena special devotion is shown. During this one masses will be celebrated at 6 o'clock, 6:30, 7, and 8:30 A. M. daily. The last service is held at the Shrine of St. Anne, and is followed hy instruction and special prayer. The Fathers of the Blessed Sacrament are continuely in attendance, hearing confession and caring for the spiritual needs of the pilgrims. The relic of St. Anne will be exposed during the nine days from 8 A. M. until 9 P. M., and the closing sermon will be preached by the Rev. H. A. Constantineu, Oblate of Mary Immaculate.

At each proceding Novena a number of miraculous cures bave been reported. During the noon hour yesterday, while a thunderstorm was raging outside, sombre-clad nuns, priests, and brothers visited the shrine, where hundreds of the feeble were praying fervently for relief. The shrine, in the basement of the church, was illuminated with the flickering of many candles, and at the altar rail Father Constantineu paced steadily to and fro with the sacred relic, touching those afflicted with the piece of bone inlaid in pure gold.

At night the crypt was crowded until there was not an inch of standing room. The stairways were jammed with humanity as well, and there was a good sized crowd in the street which could not wedge into the sanctuary. No miracles were recorded.

STREET CAR SULPHUR FUMES.

Dr. Lederle Asks Corporation Counsel to Define the Health Department's Legal Rights in the Case.

Commissioner Lederle of the Department of Health yesterday sent to Corporation Counsel Rives all the facts which the Inspectors had gathered concerning the sulphurous fumes in the cars of the Thirty-fourth Street branch of the Inter-Urban Railway Company. He also submitted to him the report of the recent public hearing.

Dr. Lederle requested that the Corporation Counsel after examining the documents give him his opinion in the matter as to what the legal rights of the department are in the premises and how best to proceed against the railway company.

MASSARANTI TREASURE LANDED.

Mr. Walters Has Not Decided Whether to Exhibit Them Here.

The remainder of the Massaranti collection of paintings and statuary was unloaded from the Minterne yesterday and taken to the tenth floor of the Parker Building, at Fourth Avenue and Nineteenth Street, where they will hc appraised by Government experts.

Mr. Walters has not yet decided whether the exhibition will be placed on view in this city. It is understood that his Baltimore gallery will be enlarged sufficiently to permit of a proper exhibition of his new treasures.

MUNCIE COLLEGE ENDOWMENT.

F. A. Palmer Not Inclined to Verify a Report of Gift.

F. A. Palmer of 180 Madison Avenue, one of the founders in 1849, and until Octoher last President, of the Broadway National Bank, refused yesterday to make any etatement whatever concerning the dispatch from Muncie, Ind., which said that he had offered to found at that place a college for the higher education of young men and women and to endow the same with $500,000, providing certain imposed conditions were accepted.

Mr. Palmer has given largely to charities and educational institutions. At Le Grand, Iowa, there is a college that was founded by and named after him. His other bequests aggregate a large sum.

Mrs. Hettie Green at Oyster Bay.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., July 17.—Oyster Bay for a week entertained a distinguished guest, but did not know it. Mrs. Hettie Green and her daughter, Sylvia, went along the village streete without remark. They were the guests of Col. Charles E. Heuberer in his cottage, the old Ludlam place, on tbe West Shore. Mre. Green and her daughter came here on July 7 and remained until the 14th. Col. Heuberer is a memher of the Produce Exchange and of the Unicn League.

AN ENGLISH VIEW OF AMERICAN SCHOOLS

M. E. Sadler of British Education Department Talks at Columbia.

He Tells Summer Students His Impressions as to the Basic Principles of the System in the United States.

Michael Ernest Sadler, Director of Special Inquiries and Reports in the British Education Department, lectured yesterday afternoon before the Summer School of Columbia University in Havemeyer Hall. Prof. Sadler has been in the United States for some months investigating the methods of the leading educational institutions of the country. On a former visit he received the degree of Doctor of Laws from Columbia. His lecture yesterday afternoon set forth in a general way the ideas which he has formed of the American educational system and the contrast which it bears to the English system.

Dr. Sadler was introduced by President Butler "as a worthy representative in the field of education of our intellectual and moral kinsfolk."

"Years ago at a London dinner table," said Dr. Sadler, "some one remarked that every young man of education had tried to write tragedy. 'Yes,' said George Henry Laws, 'I'll wager that even Herbert Spencer wrote one.' 'If he did,' remarked Huxley, 'the title, I am sure, was "Induction Killed by Fat."'

"The streams of immigration which early flowed into this country were made up of people, all of whom brought with them positive ideas on the subject of government. During the early settlement of the United States there was a common instinct of independence among the people of all of the colonies of Great Britain. But while their ideas of government were identical, or nearly so, there was among them a wide conflict of social ideas. Out of this conflict came your civil war. Virginia and New England had very different conceptions on the question of education. But your National necessities brought about a unification and produced your great public school system. In England we have never yet succeeded in building up one common fabric of public schools, supported by all, beloved by all. Two attempts to do this have been made. The first attempt was made by a distinguished group of the Church of England, and the second by Robert Owen. Both failed, partly through the perversity of narrow-minded partisans and partly through the disinclination of good men on both sides of the controversy to surrender what they considered to be essential principles. And so it is that the system of education in the United States and that in England present some strong points of difference.

"When your forefathers came over to this country they brought with them many of the educational and religious ideas which were in vogue in the mother country, but they also left many behind. And some of those which they brought over were found not to be adaptable to American life. For instance, in the early laws of Harvard University it was laid down that 'every scholar must make and speak true Latin.' The American climate was fatal to this. And the decline in the importance attached to a thorough knowledge of the classics, while probably less marked in England than in the United States, has been notable.

"In the United States you have been confronted with the problem of fusing into one nation divers races which pour into the country in an unceasing stream. Your public schools have been one of the chief means of assimilating these various elements. To that fact perhaps more than any other may be due the affectionate and patriotic regard in which your public schools are held.

"Twenty years of education on modern lines has given this country a great number of keen-witted, hard-working, self-controlled young men and women. The number of such young men and women is far greater with you than with us. In the United States the young man may be said to be having his innings.

"But your schools alone are not responsible for your fine army of young men. I do not refer to your young women in the matter of education, because in England we are not quite certain what we are educating the young women for. What has produced your splendid army of young men as much, if not more, than your schools is the great field of opportunity which is spread out before your youth. Every American boy feels that if he only equips himself, he is certain to find his opportunity. How different it is with us! The English boy is all the time wondering where it will be possible for him to secure an opening for his talents. It is this limited horizon of opportunity which is the cause of the present educational inefficiency in England.

"The sense of opportunity is characteristic of American life. It manifests itself even in your colleges. Your boys and girls have much more choice in their studies than do the boys and girls of England. They take up such studies as they think will best fit them for the line of work which they intend to pursue. Another thing to notice is that they are much more critical of their teachers than English boys and girls are generally encouraged to be.

"We in England have a complex past and a complex empire. You must expect us to be slow. England, however, is not lethargic in the matter of education. She is profoundly moved by the currents of the present, but it would be wrong for us to break violently with the traditions of our past. While moving cautiously ourselves, we admire the superb sweep of your educational advance."

TIN PLATE TO REDUCE WAGES.

Action Is Declared Necessary to Meet Foreign Competition.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 17.—The vote now being taken by the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel, and Tin Workers will probably result in the acceptance of the change of agreement asked by the American Tin Plate Company, one of which is that the men in some of the mills accept a reduction of 25 per cent. There is some doubt as to what the attitude of independent tin plate mills will be.

A proposition was formulated which is now being considered by the tin workers providing for a 25 per cent. reduction on all labor entering into export tin plates. The association is advised that if its members accept this reduction the American Tin Plate Company will immediately receive orders for about 1,500,000 boxes of tin plate per year, which is now supplied from abroad. The wage scale on domestic tin plate will remain the same and the price of the material consumed in this country will also remain unchanged. By this reduction in wages the American Tin Plate Company will be in a position to meet the prices of the foreign mills.

E. M. BRONNER'S MANY DEBTS.

He Owes $140,000 and Can Only Pay 3 Cents on the Dollar.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 17.—E. M. Bronner, formerly of Rochester, N. Y., who did business here as E. M. Bronner & Co., today testified before Alfred Mack as referee why his affairs will only pan out about 3 cents on the dollar on a total debt of $140,000 approximately. Bronner figured in an escapade some time ago, the result of which was that a Miss Manchester, formerly his cashier, accused him of deceiving her through a mock marriage at the Hotel Navarre, New York, but lost her damage suit in court.

To-day Mr. Bronner admitted that if he made a certain statement to a mercantile agency in 1900 it was "imaginary and for the purpose of obtaining better rating." The agency says that on Bronner's word it published that he had $92,000 in stock; cash, $2,563; carried $80,000 insurance, and had a surplus of $55,065 above his debts, with the insurance to fall back on in the event of his death. At the conclusion of today's hearing it was announced that the testimony showed that the business ate itself up.

SITE FOR CARNEGIE SCHOOL.

Pittsburg Political Parties In a Wrangle Over the Matter—Appointment of Committees Question.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, July 17.—Andrew Carnegie has given the City of Pittsburg a polytechnic school to cost $2,000,000, and promises to make it worth $5,000,000 if the city provides a site that is large enough for the purpose. The city is now wrangling over the site. It has gotten into politics, the citizens' party wanting a fifty-two-acre tract for the site, and the old Republican machine demanding an eleven-acre tract for the site. The city has enough money to buy the latter site, but to buy the larger one would necessitate an issuance of bonds for a million dollars, and both sides are unwilling to submit an issue of bonds to the people, for they know that the people will not vote more bonds, having voted five million two years ago.

Meanwhile the prominent men in business and social circles are insisting that some action be taken for fear that Mr. Carnegie will withdraw his offer. The matter is almost at a deadlock.

A puzzling question has come to the surface in the appointment of the Joint Committee of Councils to confer with the Trustees of the Carnegie Institute with reference to securing a site for the school.

The intention of the Chairmen of the two bodies of Councils was to appoint none on the joint committee who are already connected with the institute. President John S. Lamble of the select branch has appointed his committee, but President C. S. Crawford of the common branch has not yet done so. He is puzzled by the distinction between the Boards of Trustees of the Carnegie Library and the Board of Trustees of Carnegie Institute.

The question that has now arisen is whether the Library Trustees have anything to do with the polytechnic school or with the Institute Trustees. The whole question of the powers and authority of these two separate Boards of Trustees has therefore been brought up, and upon this question hinges the complexion of the Common Council members of the joint committee.

GERMANY'S NEW MEAT LAW.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Consul General Mason, at Berlin, has forwarded to the Department of Agriculture a report on the new German regulations for meat inspection which gives some details of that widely-discussed law not heretofore published. Some idea of the minuteness of detail with which the new regulations have been framed will be gathered from the paragraph dealing with the importation of fresh meats.

Fresh meats can only be imported in whole carcasses. Carcasses of cattle and hogs, but not of calves, may be split in half, but the halves are to be left together and accompanied in all cases by the head, lungs, heart, and kidneys. Cow beef must have the udder attached and carcasses of pork must include the tongue. Excepting hams, bacon, and intestines, no piece of pickled, smoked, or otherwise preserved meat weighing less than 4 kilograms (8.8 pounds avoirdupois) may be imported into Germany.

When to all this is added the prohibition of meats preserved with borax or boracic acid, or with any of several other antiseptic salts which have hitherto been more or less extensively used as meat preservatives, it will be evident, says Mr. Mason, that the net effect of the new system will be to more or less diminish the supply and increase the cost of meats for consumption in Germany.

When it is remembered that cattle and most meats are exceptionally scarce and costly in the United States, and that other countries are ready to absorb most of whatever surplus American packers may have for export, it may be expected that the hitherto flourishing and important meat export trade of the United States with Germany will show during the coming fiscal year a serious and general decline.

EMPIRE QUICKSILVER SUIT.

Anderson T. Herd would not say anything yesterday in regard to the suit filed in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia by Mrs. Laura Merriam, wife of the Director of the Census, in which suit he was made the defendant, and in which Mrs. Merriam asked the Court to appoint a receiver to take possession of certain collateral securities and stocks and to bring suit upon several notes held by her as collateral security for a claim in her favor against Mr. Herd.

According to the story from Washington, Mrs. Merriam became owner of certain stock in the Empire Consolidated Quicksilver Mining Company, which stock, it is alleged, Mr. Merriam sold to Mr. Herd, Mr. Herd giving his note for $8,000, payable April 19. Certain other securities held by Mr. Herd, viz., 1,000 shares of the Empire Consolidated Quicksilver Mining Company, with the dividends due thereon; a note of Stilson Hutchins for $3,800, and two of $2,500 each of M. C. Butler's, which were secured by 500 shares of the mining company, were given by Mr. Herd as collateral security.

Mr. Marshall of Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall, speaking for Mr. Herd, said yesterday:

"Mr. Herd has nothing to do with the Empire Consolidated Quicksilver Mining Company. He merely acted as the agent of Dowe & Beekman in selling the stock, as all the stock he sold was for them and on their authority. He made no representations to people except what was contained in the prospectus of the company, with which he had nothing to do and which he assumed was in every respect true and correct. So far as Mr. Herd knows he has no reason to doubt the accuracy of the statements in the prospectus.

"All the information he had was from official sources. At no time did he make any statements purporting to be of his own knowledge, but merely presented the official statements referred to.

"When the Merriam stock was sold, it was with the understanding that the return of the money might be demanded within ninety days. When the demand was made, Dowe & Beekman delivered the notes referred to in this morning's paper, with collateral security attached.

"We know of no reason why this suit was commenced, for we believe that the notes are good and that Mr. Merriam can realize on them and reimburse himself for the purchase price of the stock."

Asked who was responsible, in the event the suit filed against Mr. Herd was meritorious, Mr. Marshall replied that the persons responsible in that case would be Dowe & Beekman, for whom and on whose authority Mr. Herd sold the stock.

Dowe & Beekman dissolved partnership a short time ago, and neither could be found yesterday. Mr. Dowe has an office at 149 Broadway, where it was said that he was out of town.

One of the recently elected Directors of the Empire Consolidated Quicksilver Mining Company, J. C. Thomson, said that the suit of Mrs. Merriam against A. T. Herd in no wise involved the company itself.

"That," he said, "is a matter which concerns Mr. Herd, and not the Empire Company directly. Mr. Herd, as far as I know, was never officially connected with the company—certainly he is not so now."

GOLD TIMBER CERTIFICATES.

Brown Brothers & Co. offer for sale at par and interest $4,200,000 6 per cent. gold timber certificates, maturing 1905 to 1912, for $1,000 each in coupon form and redeemable at 105 and interest on any coupon date on sixty days' notice. The Maryland Trust Company is the trustee. These certificates are a part of an issue of $6,000,000 against 882,000 acres of land and about 6,000,000,000 feet of commercial timber. Of the total issue $1,800,000 have been disposed of at private sale or withdrawn for investment. The certificates entitle the holder to a beneficial interest in the contract of the Kirby Lumber Company with the Houston Oil Company, which contract has been assigned to the Maryland Trust Company as trustee for the benefit of the timber certificate holders.

Haskins & Sells, certified public accountants, in their report of the Kirby Lumber Company for the five months ended May 31, 1902, state that the net sales of lumber amounted to 96,000,000 feet, for which $1,101,507 was received. Including miscellaneous sales, the total net sales amounted to $1,212,658. After all deductions for expenses and depreciation, the net income of the company for this period was $289,806.68.

The report of the Houston Oil Company for the ten months ended April 30, also certified by Haskins & Sells, shows a total gross income of $1,024,081, and a surplus after interest and dividends of $344,481. The estimated earnings of the Corsicana oil wells and the Southwestern Oil Company, owned by the Houston Oil Company, give a balance after all deductions of $88,041.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The week end with its house parties approaches. Already Friday is a species of clearing day, and before Saturday at noon the greater number of the men in society have departed for Newport and nearer resorts. Most of the club dances are arranged for Friday and Saturday evenings. And yet this Summer, more than any other for years passed, has seen many familiar faces in town during the dullest part of the season. A few have gone to the Oriental for a day or so, or up to Millbrook. Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt was to arrive in town to-day for a brief visit, and Mr. and Mrs. Lydig, who have been at Coney Island, are seen in town frequently. As usual, the venerable mother of Col. William Jay remains in town and drives each afternoon up the Avenue to the Park in her great old-fashioned carriage.

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Senator and Mrs. Depew, who are now abroad, are already talking of returning, and they will sail in the beginning of August. They are at present in Switzerland.

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Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer are this week engaged in a beautiful and unique charity, which is their annual custom. They are taking on the yacht May, the flagship of the Corinthian Yacht Club of Philadelphia, different parties from the various Institutions. On Tuesday they gave a sail to a party of men from the Presbyterian Home, and yesterday a number of aged women from the same home was entertained. Mr. and Mrs. Van Rensselaer themselves are present on these cruises. Later they will go to Newport and Bar Harbor. For several years it has been stated that they would make their home in New York, where are many of Mr. Van Rensselaer's relatives. As yet no decision has been made, and they are almost as well known here as in Philadelphia.

***

Mrs. James P. Kernochan left for Newport yesterday. She will be there all Summer. Her visit to Europe lasted over a term of several months. Mrs. Richard McCreery, who returned in the same ship, has gone to the Adirondacks, where she will be with her mother, Mrs. Lawrence Kip, this Summer.

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Mrs. De Witt Clinton Falls, who died at Jamestown on Tuesday, was the widow of De Witt Clinton Falls, Sr., of this city and the daughter of the late Peter Gassner. Mrs. Falls lived at the Park Avenue Hotel with her son, and was there at the time of the fire last Winter. De Witt Clinton Falls is a conspicuous figure in society. He is a member of the Union and other clubs. Francis Ogden de Luze, who died at Southampton yesterday, was a well-known merchant of this city. He comes from an old Huguenot family, and he married Miss Boulger. He lived for many years at 9 East Thirty-third Street. He was a member of the Knickerbocker, Union, Metropolitan, and other clubs.

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Mrs. Arthur Kemp has taken a cottage at Lenox for the season. Mrs. Neilson will remain a while there, but Miss Kathleen Neilson will go to Newport on a visit this week.

***

Mrs. Clarence Mackay was in town yesterday; also Miss Daisy Leiter, who with Mrs. Charles S. Dodge lunched at Sherry's. Others seen were Mrs. Norman Whitehouse and Miss Jaffray.

***

Miss Ethel Folsom is at Lenox visiting with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Folsom. Edward E. Manice, William Anderson, George Thompson, and Ernest Thompson will play a foursome golf match at the Lenox Golf Club to-day. Eighteen holes will be played.

***

Miss Ruth Lawrence, who has arrived at Bar Harbor, has been elected President of the Bench Show, to be held under the auspices of the National Association.

***

The dancing season will commence on the evening of Aug. 1 at Grindstone. The dances will be held, of course, at the Casino. At Northeast Harbor the series of dances to be given at the Kimball House will begin Monday, July 28.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Sedgwick, who have leased the "Nunnery," at Stockbridge, and will occupy it, will arrive there in August.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 17.—A dinner was given this evening by United States Senator George P. Wetmore at Chateau Sur Mer, in honor of Gen. Horace Porter, United States Ambassador to France, who is the guest of E. J. Berwind, and of Edward O. Wolcott, ex-United States Senator from Colorado.

Luncheons were given this afternoon by Mrs. Thomas McKean at the Pinard cottage, and by Mrs. J. M. Clark of the Sea View cottage.

Dinners were given to-night by Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Janney, Mrs. John R. Drexel, James V. Parker, and Mrs. S. B. French.

The dinner given by Mr. and Mrs. Janney was given in honor of the thirty-ninth anniversary of their marriage, and among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. George A. Huhn and Mr. and Mrs. Paul A. Andrews, Mrs. Huhn and Mrs. Andrews being daugbters of Mr. and Mrs. Janney.

Gordon Fellows of New York is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel at their villa on Ochre Point.

Mrs. James P. Kernochan arrived tonight at her villa, on Marine Avenue, being there for the first time in two years.

Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Brooks arrived to-night as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Brooks.

Miss Jennings arrived here to-day on her steam yacht Tuscarora, having her mother, Mrs. Oliver G. Jennings, with her.

Mrs. Pembroke Jones will give a dinner to-morrow evening, and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish will entertain a small party at dinner Saturday evening.

Joseph T. Tower of Philadelphia has rented for the season the W. O. Blanding stone villa, on the Brenton and Wickham Roads.

Miss Edith T. Fish of Philadelphia is the guest of Mrs. Clarence W. Dolan at the Davis chalet.

Mr. and Mrs. Jonathan E. Carey of Baltimore are here for the season.

Colgate Hoyt of New York is at Jamestown.

F. G. Griswold of New York is visiting Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer at the White cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Addicks of Delaware have arrived at their villa for the season.

Capt. James E. Tate and Miss Edith T. Fish are registered at the Casino.

To-day's arrivals at the New Cliffs Hotel include Mr. and Mrs. L. Heyworth of Chicago, Thomas D. Masphall, and C. Koch of Philadelphia, and Miss G. L. Putnam and Miss J. W. Dewey of Boston.

Robert J. Collier of New York has arrived at Berger's Bellevue Lodge.

Seth B. Stitt of Philadelphia is at the La Forge cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. David Stevenson are expected here soon to visit Mr. and Mrs. James L. Kernochan at Boothden. Mr. Stevenson is a brother of Mrs. Kernochan, and his wife was a Miss Greenough of Philadelphia.

The steam yacht Narwhal and schooner Cornet arrived to-day.

Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Rogers went to Bristol during the day on his chartered steam yacht Pioneer, returning late in the afternoon.

"HOP" AT NEWPORT CASINO.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 17.—The "hop" at the Casino to-night was one of the best attended and liveliest for years. Mrs. William H. Sands came with a large party of the most popular young ladies in society, including Miss Anita Sands, Miss Gwendolin Burden, Miss Cynthia Roche, and Miss Rives. Mrs. Clarence W. Dolan, Miss Laura Swan, and Miss Nathalie Schenck followed. Then Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs arrived with Mrs. Frank Carolan, and then Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt with Mrs. William E. Carter.

Shortly afterward Harry S. Lehr and Francis J. Otis arrived.

Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Drexel arrived later with their dinner party, including Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Fellows, Miss May Handy, Mr. and Mrs. Craig Biddle, Miss Edith Fisher and Miss Elsie Biddle. By request the "Mikado Lanciers" was played and a set was formed in which were Mrs. Oelrichs, Mrs. Sands, Mrs. Drexel, Mrs. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Carter, Mrs. Dolan, Miss Fisher, Miss Burden, Miss Sands, Miss Schenck, Miss Rives, Miss Swan, and Miss Roche.

From this time until the music stopped for the night the dance was of the liveliest character and more nearly resembled the nights when the Casino "hops" were inaugurated, which were attended by everybody in society.

In addition to those already mentioned there were present Mr. and Mrs. Thomas McKean, Mrs. Harry Hamlin, Miss Cottenet, Mrs. Charles Daniels, Mrs. Charles A. Clark, L. C. Ledyard, Jr., Augustus Jay, Jr., Gerald Wheeler, Charles Hall, Stuyvesant Le Roy, De Lancey A. Jay, Austin Gray, Charles De L. Oelrichs, Marion R. Wright, Alfred Gray.

BAR HARBOR HAPPENINGS.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., July 17.—Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Emory of New York entertained at dinner to-night Count Cassini, Baron and Baroness Hengelmuller, Charles How, Johnston Livingston, Mrs. Honorine Vail, Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner Sherman, Mr. and Mrs. Robbins, Mrs. Frederick Pierson, and Mr. and Mrs. Harris.

Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Fabbri gave a large dinner to-night at Corfield. The guests were Mr. and Mrs. John Livingston, Miss Coles, Miss Belle Gurnee, Miss Palmer, Mr. McMonnies, Mr. Thorndike, Marquis Quadaqui.

Mrs. J. Fremont Smith entertained at dinner to-night Mrs. McCook, Mrs. Addison, Mrs. Upham, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Rose, Mrs. Shipley, Mrs. Bissell, Miss Crafts, and Miss McMurray.

George S. Bowdoin of New York will shortly move into his new cottage, which is being built at a cost of $100,000, upon the west shore.

C. Oliver Iselin, Adrian Iselin, Charles N. Watson, Mrs. Garner, and Mrs. T. Clay Dugan are prominent arrivals to-day at the Lewisburg.

Miss E. E. Conners and Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Stout of New York came to-day to the St. Sauveur.

John S. Kennelly, who, it was reported, would entertain President Roosevelt here this Summer, to-day denied any knowledge of the matter.

New York arrivals to-day included Mr. and Mrs. J. Fred Sandell, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Bailey, Mrs. T. P. Martin, C. B. Wright, Devereaux Thurston, Henry Goodrich, and Mr. and Mrs. George M. Haskell.

Birthday Dinner of R. T. Wilson, Jr.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 17.—At the United States Hotel to-night a private dinner party was given by R. T. Wilson, Jr., in celebration of his twenty-seventh birthday. Mrs. R. T. Wilson, Jr., Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, and R. T. Wilson, Sr., of New York City, and E. Rollins Morse and Dr. A. Lawrence Mason of Boston were in attendance.

Plans of Weber & Fields.

The latest authoritative information concerning the plans of Weber & Fields for the coming season is that they are organizing a third all-star company, which will introduce an entirely new form of theatrical productions. The idea comes from Joe Weber, who is now in Chicago, arranging for the lease of the Chicago Opera House, or some other if he cannot obtain this one. He will return shortly to New York to sign contracts for the new company and perfect its organization. Before returning to New York he will have also leased a theatre in Boston. Then, with theatres in Boston, Chicago, and New York, Weber & Fields will have three all-star companies playing in these cities, each remaining only three months in one place. The regular New York company opens here, while the Willie Collier company opens in Chicago, and the other one in Boston. At the end of three months the companies exchange cities, putting a new one in a city.

Southern Editors at the Casino.

At the Casino last evening were gathered members of the Alabama Press Association with their wives, children, and other relatives as the guests of Col. W. D. Mann and Manager Sam S. Shubert at a performance of "A Chinese Honeymoon." After the performance, by invitation of Col. Mann, the editorial party visited the new offices of The Smart Set, at 452 Fifth Avenue, where they were entertained at dinner, which was followed by a dance. To-day the members of the association return home.

IN THE SHOPS.

In a delightful opal brooch the opal is a large and brilliant stone, oval, set in a close, plain band of gold. Surrounding it are small twisted serpents in dull gray silver, inclosing in their meshes a circle of good-sized semi-precious stones in delicate shades, each one seeming to be a reflection of a color in the opal.

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On a watch fob of gold for a man is a big deep purple amethyst nearly as large in circumference as a pigeon's egg.

***

Among paper cutters is one made of the point of an elephant's tusk. The point is the handle, and from that the ivory is shaved down to a proper thinness for the blade. Other paper cutters have heads carved upon the handles.

***

Charming things for Summer wear are the kimonos of Japanese silks. They are figured with large designs in brilliant colors. One, for instance, is covered with large poppies of a soft rich red which is not unpleasantly bright. Another in softer tones combines a steel blue with green, and this is one of the quietest of the designs. Others have red and yellow and other bright shades combined carefully.

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The Japanese silk is delightfully thin and sheer and is thirty inches in width. The kimonos cost $9 ready made in the simplest of styles and the silk is $1 a yard in the piece.

***

There are charming things in some of the sheer muslins which have been very high in price and are reduced now, but not to anything extravagantly low, $1 a yard. One piece, with a design of big tulips, is delightful.

***

Spanish laces in small figured designs, stars and dots, are to be seen in borders of handkerchiefs that have centres of silk.

***

But speaking of laces, there is nothing more charming than some of the new Maltese laces. A small jacket, more of an Eton than a bolero in shape, is in a fine design, with the pattern in small squares.

***

Fichus of fine lawn or muslin are to be seen yet. They suggest the Quakeress. These have embroidered edges, some in the shape of small battlements, with perhaps a dot in each square, a border of flowers in the embroidery outlining the edge, and a centre piece of embroidery in the point of the upper fold of the fichu.

***

The Japanese crepes in cotton at this season of the year are to be found in delicate colors and in patterns of apple blossoms, butterflies, and other designs of birds and flowers. They are for serviceable kimonos and other things, the ever-necessary cushion cover among them. They cost 35 cents a yard.

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Madagascar grass hats have been reduced to 50 cents, and Madagascar grass belts are the same price.

***

Furniture of brown mottled bamboo, covered with the Japanese matting, is trimmed on the sides with new and effective designs in the split bamboo. There are any number of the convenient smirt waist and shoe boxes which have tops and sides covered with the matting. The shoe boxes, which make comfortable and convenient seats, are octagonal in shape. A box seat of a pretty design has two bamboo arms that roll back at the sides.

***

Low settees of mottled brown bamboo are quaint little pieces of furniture for Summer houses.

***

The hair-trimmed dog collars are for the hairless dogs. Each has a row of hair standing out on either edge of the collar and the cost is $2 each for the smallest sizes. The collars are particularly a dog show property, and the hairless canines wear them when they are on exhibition.

***

A coat for a child is made of pongee, with a double collar, shawl-shaped. The collars come down in long points, with a box plait running thrugh the centre, covering the opening in front and carried to the waist line. Each is finished with two rows of French knots in white. The large buttons, covered with pongee, are finished with needlework in white. There are a plain belt of the pongee, a narrow stitched choker, and rather deep cuffs into which the sleeves are gathered, also stitched. There is a button on each sleeve. A knot of chiffon finishes the coat at the throat.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

William Henry Williams.

William Henry Williams, President and General Manager of the Union News Company, died of heart disease yesterday afternoon in his residence at 308 Essex Avenue, Orange, N. J. He went to business on Wednesday, but was taken ill that night. He was born in Burlington, Vt., sixty-one years ago. When he came to New York in his teens he established a newspaper delivery business. Later he organized the firm of Shear & Williams, which established a business on the Harlem Railroad that was merged into the Union News Company, which he formed. He was also President of the Union Restaurant Company, Director of the American News Company and interested in several banks and corporations. He was a member of the New York Press Club, the Hardware Club, the Indian Harbor Yacht Club, the Once-a-Month Club, the Buffalo (N. Y.) Exchange, and York Lodge, F. and A. M. He is survived by a widow, five sons, and three daughters. Three of his sons are officers of the Union News Company.

Major F. W. Coleman.

Major F. W. Coleman, a retired army officer, died of paralysis at the Hotel Nethserwood, in Plainfield, N. J., on Wednesday night. He was born in New York, and he was appointed to West Point Military Academy from Maryland. He was commissioned First Lieutenant of the Fifteenth Infantry, and was promoted to a Captaincy. He was twice brevetted for gallant and meritorious service, a Captain after the battle of Spottsylvania, Va., and a Major after the battle of Cold Harbor, Va. He resigned on March 31, 1874.

George Judd Gardner.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 17.—George Judd Gardner, of this city, died to-day in the Adirondacks. He would have been eighty-four years old on Saturday next. Mr. Gardner had been an Odd Fellow for sixty years and a Mason for forty-six years. He was prominent in Episcopal church affairs, being Treasurer of the Central New York Diocese from its organization in 1849. He had held various positions of honor and trust under the Republican Party.

Hiram M. Sherman.

BALLSTON, N. Y., July 17.—Hiram M. Sberman died at bis home here to-day, aged eighty-four. He was one of the pioneer railroad builders of the State, and laid the first track between Troy, Saratoga and Schenectady. He was track master of the Delaware and Hudson Railroad for twenty-six years. He was one of the oldest Masons in the State.

Obituary Notes.

OSCAR TURNER, ex-Congressman from the Fifth Kentucky District, died at his home near Louisville yesterday morning from heart disease brought on by appendicitis.

The Very Rev. WILLIAM CHOKA, Vicar General of the Roman Catholic diocese of Nebraska, died yesterday at St. Joseph's Hospital in Omaha. Father Choka had been in the diocese for seventeen years. He had charge of all the Bohemian churches in Nsbraska.

Mrs. JULIETTE NOE ABBOTT, daughter of Abbott Lawrence of Newburg and wife of Henry Abbott, died yesterday in her home at 344 St. Ann's Avenue. Mrs. Abbott was born in Newburg. Her husband and her son, Henry Carnwell Abbott, survive her. The funeral services are to be held in St. Ann's Church on Sunday.

Dr. CHARLES A. VON URFF, a prominent physician of the East New York section of Brooklyn, died on Wednesday night in his home at 170 Barbey Street. He was born thirty-five years ago in Hessen, Germany, and he was a graduate of St. John's and Adelphi Colleges, Brooklyn, and of the Long Island College Hospital. He left a widow and five children.

FRANCIS OGDEN DE LUZE of 9 East Thirty-third Street died yesterday in his Summer home, Southampton, L. I., in the sixty-sixth year of his age. For forty years he had carried on a wholesale wine business at 18 South William Street. A widow and two daughters survive him. He was a member of the Union, Metropolitan, and Knickerbocker Clubs, the Downtown Association, the New York Whist Club, the New York Yacht Club, the Westminster Kennel Club, and the South Side Sportsmen's Club of Long Island.

Died While Walking with Grandchildren

ASBURY PARK, N. J., July 17.—Andrew H. Westervelt, a Summer resident, who occupied a cottage at 73 Webb Avenue, Ocean Grove, while walking with two grandchildren fell dead in Webb Avenue, near Ocean Avenue, last evening. He was sixty-eight years of age, and a wealthy resident of Tenafly, N. J.

Business Notices.

MISSOULA. TETONKA.
E. & W. Two New Collars. E. & W.

DIED.

ABBOTT.—Juliette Noe, beloved wife of Willis L. C. Abbott, July 17th, at 344 St. Ann's Av., New York City.
Funeral services at St. Ann's Church, St. Ann's Av. and 140th St., at 3 P. M., Sunday, July 20. Interment Newburg, N. Y.

ANDERSON.—At London, England, suddenly, on July 15, Josephine Allen Anderson, widow of Edward H. Anderson.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

BAPPIE.—Suddenly, July 17, Chas. Edgar Bappie, at the Long Beach Hotel, Long Beach, L. I.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

BROWN.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, July 15, 1902, Timothy Y. Brown of Bergen Point, N. J., in the 67th year of his age.
Funeral Saturday, July 19, at 11:30 A. M., from his late residence, No. 41 Avenue A. Train leaves 10:45 A. M., New Jersey Central Railroad, for West Eighth St., Bergen Point, N. J.

COLGATE.—At Sea Gate, N. Y., on Wednesday, July 16, 1902, the Rev. Samuel Colgate of East Aurora, N. Y., in his 34th year, son of the late Samuel and Elizabeth Morse Colgate of Orange, N. J.
Funeral Saturday, July 19, at 1:30 P. M., at 306 West 76th St., New York. Interment at convenience of family.

DE LUZE.—At Southampton, L. I., on Thursday, July 17, Francis Ogden de Luze, in the 66th year of his age.
Funeral on Monday, July 21, at Trinity Chapel, Twenty-fifth St. and Broadway, at 10:30 A. M.

FALLS.—On Tuesday, July 15, 1902, at Jamestown, N. Y., of apoplexy, Georgiana Feltus, widow of De Witt Clinton Falls, Senior, deceased, and daughter of the late Peter Gassner.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

FERRIS.—At Westchester, New York City, on Tuesday, July 15, 1902, Anna Williams, widow of Claiborne Ferris, in the 86th year of her age.
Funeral at her late residence, Westchester, on Friday, July 18, at a quarter past three. Carriages will be in waiting at the Westchester station on arrival of the 2:45 P. M. train from 129th Street and 8d Av., via branch of N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.

GREENE.—At Wickford, R. I., Thursday, July 17, 1902, Sara Cutler, wife of James A. Greene.
Funeral Saturday, July 19.

MARSH.—At Harlem, N. Y., on July 15, 1902, Harriet Ann Marsh, widow of Theodore W. Marsh and dsughter of the late Ahel Smith Peters.
Funeral services at the Church of the Holy Apostles, corner of 9th Av. and 29th St., on Friday, July 18, at 11 A. M.

MATTISON.—July 17th, 1902, after a lingering illnese, Elizabeth Dalrymple, wife of John B. Mattison.
Services at her late residence, 105 West 104th St., on Saturday, July 19, at 10 A. M.

MILES.—On Wednesday, July 16, 1902, at his late residence, 184 Keap St., Brooklyn, N. Y., William Miles, in his 90th year.
Funeral services will be held on Friday at 8 P. M., at house. Interment at convenience of family.

PALMIERI.—Raffela Palmieri, beloved mother of John Palmieri, of cancer, after a lingering illness, on Thursday, July 17, 1902, at the City of New York, in the 48th year of her age.
Funeral at her late residence, No. 157 Second Av., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Saturday, July 19, 1902, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon. Interment at Calvary.

SALISBURY.—Suddenly, at Davos, Switzerland, on July 14, Henry E. Salisbury in the 38th year of his age.

SEAVERNS.—On July 16, Edgar Dickinson Seaverns, aged 51 years.
Funeral services from his late residence, 444 Central Av., East Orange, N. J., Friday evening, July 18, at 8 o'clock.

TRAVERS.—Of acute Bright's disease, at Stamford, Conn., Wednesday, July 16, 1902, Gilbert Tompkins Travers, in his 76th year.
Funeral from his late residence, 296 Main St., Stamford, Conn., Saturday, July 19, at 10 A. M. Interment private.

WILLIAMS.—Suddenly, on Thursday, July 17, at his home, Orange, N. J., in his 62d year, Mr. William H. Williams.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

The Woodlawn Cemetery,
Borough of Bronx, New York City.
Office 20 East 23d St., Madison Square South.

New Publications. New Publications.

A LOVE STORY OF THE PLAINS

The Captain of the Gray-Horse Troop

By HAMLIN GARLAND
Author of "Main-Traveled Roads," &c.
$1.50

HARPER & BROTHERS, NEW YORK CITY

FUNERAL OF MGR. FEEHAN.

Cortege Was One of the Most Imposing Ever Seen in Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 17.—With imposing ceremony and in the presence of the Cardinal of the Church and a great gathering of ecclesiastical dignitaries, the last rites of the Roman Catholic service for the dead were performed for Archbishop Patrick A. Feehan to-day at the Cathedral of the Holy Name. Early in the day a series of masses was begun by the numerous visiting priests, ending in the great pontifical requiem mass.

Cardinal Gibbons with his deacons officiated at the solemn pontifical requiem, which was conducted by Bishop John Lancaster Spalding of Peoria. Archbishop Ryan of Philadelphia delivered the funeral sermon. After the mass Cardinal Gibbons pronounced absolutions. The body of the dead churchman was then borne to a vault in Calvary Cemetery, whence it will be removed later to its last resting place in the new cemetery of Mount Carmel.

The funeral cortège was probably one of the grandest and most imposing that ever passed through the streets of this city. Catholic dignitaries from many sections of the country were present, and military, civic and church bodies accompanied the funeral car. Among the principal churchmen present were:

Archbishop Ireland.
Bishop Jensen of Belleville.
Bishop Ryan of Alton.
Bishop Dunne of Dallas, Texas;
Bishop McGavick of Chicago.
Bishop Burke of St. Joseph, Mo.;
Bishop O'Donoghus of Indianapolis,
Bishop Scannell of Omaha.
Bishop Foley of Detroit.
Bishop Glennon of Kansas City.
Bishop Alerding, Fort Wayne.
Bishop Schwehach of Lacrosse, Wis.;
Bishop Byrna of Nashville.
Bishop Troh

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
July 17	1,134,512
To date this year	94,642,340
Corresponding date last year	185,886,753

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

July 17	$4,374,000
To date this year	$523,727,900
Corresponding date last year	$670,171,720

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 2½@3½ per cent.; at three months, 4½ per cent.; at six months, 5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½@5 per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Ag. Chem. pf	1½	K. C., Ft. S. & M.	
Am. Cotton Oil pf	2½	pf	1½
Am. Ice	1½	Lake E. & W.	1½
Am. Ice pf	2½	Long Island	3½
Am. Smelting	1½	Manhattan	5
Anaconda Copper	2	Man. Beach	2
At., T. & S. F.	5	Mexican Central	1½
Balt. & Ohio	1	Mo., K. & T.	1
B'klyn R. T.	1½	Mo. K. & T. pf	5
Canada South	1	Nash., C. & St. L.	1¼
Ches. & Ohio	2½	Nat. R. R. of Mex.	3
Chi. & E. Ill.	2	Nat. R. R. of Mex. pf	1¾
Chi. Gt. West	3	N. Y. Central	1
Chi. G. W. pf. B	5	N. Y. C. & St. L.	1¾
Chi. Un. Tract	1½	N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf	1
C., C., C. & St. L.	1	N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf	2
Col. Fuel & I.	1½	N. Y., Ont. & W.	1
Col. Southern	3	Norf. & West.	1¼
Col. So. 1st pf	1½	Norf. & West. pf	1
Col. So. 2d pf	2	Penn. R. R.	1
Col. & H. C. & I.	1	People's Gas	5
Consol. Gas	3½	Pullman	2½
Corn Prod. pf	1	Ry. Steel Sp. pf	3
Del. & Hudson	1½	Reading	1¼
Del., L. & W.	1¾	Reading 1st pf	1½
Den. & Rio Grande	1	Reading 2d pf	3
Detroit Southern	5	Rep. Steel pf	1
Det. South. pf	2	St. L. & S. F.	1
Den. & S. W. pf	1	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	1
Det. City Gas	1	Southern Pacific	1
Dul., S. S. & A. pf	3	Tenn. Coal & I.	1½
Erie	1	Texas & Pacific	1
Evans. & T. H.	2	U. S. Steel	1
Ft. W. & D. City	1	Wabash	1
Great North. pf	1½	Wabash pf	1
G. A. Fuller pf	1	Wells-Fargo	10
Int. Paper pf	1	W. & L. Erie	1
Iowa Central	1	W. & L. E. 1st pf	1
Iowa Cent. pf	1½	W. & L. E. 2d pf	1½
		Wis. Central	5

Stocks Declined.

Chi. & Alton	¾	Met. Sec. Sub. R.	½
Chi. & N. W.	2½	North. America	½
Con. Tobacco pf	½	Pepria & East.	1
General Electric	1	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	½
Ill. Central	¾	Tex. Pac. Land Tr.	¾
Keok. & Des M.	¾	Va.-Car. Chem.	¾
Louis. & Nash.	½	Va.-Car. Ch. pf	1

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Col. F. & I. conv. 5s	1½
L. & N., Rens. & At. 6s	2

There were no declines.

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Over a million shares—over 1,100,000—were traded in on the New York Stock Exchange yesterday. Not merely in volume was it a market satisfactory; all the disclosed elements were healthful. For the first time in a year the stocks of relatively low price were actively strong. The "deal" in Chicago and Alton seems to have stirred the cheaper issues generally into briskness; and the Street is full of entertaining tales of betterment plans in prospect, progressing, close to realization. Of course many of these representations are off-band inventions, purveyed by manipulators bent on making quick market turns; but many more are very different—based on comprehensive consolidation projects that have long been nurtured by important banking interests. The activity and buoyancy of Nickel Plate and other Vanderbilt Junior stocks illustrate this.

One significant feature of current market development springs from the position taken by financiers of consequence—such men as are capable of leadership, and without whose co-operation market improvement can hardly be counted upon as probable. Without an important exception such interests are outspokenly bullish; more than that, they are actively bullish. They are not merely confident enough to talk hopefully; they are confident enough to act on the buying side. Of incidental consequence is the fact that such men are in co-operation. There are no fighting factions in Wall Street's higher circles now. Even the sordid, scheming, undermining Standard Oil policy seems to have changed—taken on an actual tinge of humanity. And in illustration of that the Amalgamated Copper Trust has declared another dividend.

In some quarters there is watchfulness if not nervousness over the attitude of apparent antagonism between George J. Gould and President Cassatt of the Pennsylvania Railroad. The Western Union Telegraph is ordered off Pennsylvania lines, and Pennsylvania Directors resign from corporations where hitherto they have been in cordial relation with Mr. Gould and his confrères, whose offending seems to be in their programme for extending Wabash via Pittsburg to the seaboard, so invading Pennsylvania territory. Professional pessimists see occasion for gruesome forecasts in this situation. They are accepting a lot of superficial tokens as grave. Capital nowadays isn't indulging in fisticuffs. It may bluff, and threats may be servicable. But actual war is out of fashion. Finally, out of all the Wabash flurry will come compromise, agreement, profit, closer affiliation than ever—not improbably, even, a grand consolidation of all the American telegraph and cable companies. Finance is not always definable as the shortest distance between two points.

Negotiations for the absorption of the Pressed Steel Car Company by the Steel Trust are resumed.

The George A. Fuller Company is to be the nucleus of a building and real estate finance corporation on a basis commanding $60,000,000 of available cash capital. The company's phenomenal prosperity (extending far beyond the anticipations of financiers like President James Stillman of the National City Bank, who have been in it from the start) warrants the expansion.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO.

The Street yesterday was treated to a remarkable demonstration of continued strength and activity in Chesapeake and Ohio, which, it will be recalled, advanced over four points on Wednesday, to the then highest price on record, on dealings in more than 58,000 shares. Yesterday no less than 157,000 shares of the stock were traded in, with the issue advancing 2¾ points and closing at practically the top price of the day.

The buying was so persistent and aggressive and was accompanied by so little reaction at any time that in the Street it was regarded as altogether ridiculous to declare the movement manipulative or even as due to ordinary buying. In some influential quarters the suggestion was again heard that, as in the case of Reading, the buying was for control; this in spite of the general belief that Pennsylvania and New York Central, between them, control the system. It is understood that this control is unquestioned—provided, always, that neither of the systems has been tempted to sell its holdings in the hope of buying them back cheaper. Whether or not there has been such selling remains to be seen, but it is a known fact that a large operator in the Street believes that control of the road is not so securely lodged with Central and Pennsylvania as generally has been supposed.

In quarters where this talk of buying for control was not seriously considered it was said that the purchases were based on a knowledge that there would be no general coal strike, as well as on a belief that, because of the continuing large profits of the road—larger since the anthracite strike—an increase in the dividend is assured.

COPPER DIVIDEND UNCHANGED.

The Directors of the Amalgamated Copper Company met yesterday afternoon at the company's offices and declared a dividend of one-half of 1 per cent.—the same rate as was declared last quarter. The dividend is payable Aug. 25, books closing July 24.

Beyond the mere announcement of the dividend action, which had been generally expected, no further statement was made.

That the trade situation is improving is the view of so recognized an authority as John Stanton, who was quoted yesterday to this effect:

"If you will tell me what is to be the outcome of this coal strike then I will tell you something about the future of the market for refined copper. If the bituminous miners vote to strike, the outlook for a heavy demand for copper is by no means bright, but if the strike is brought to an end in the near future, the present uncertainty will be eliminated, and buyers will not hesitate to come into the market for large quantities. At present, however, every one prefers to wait until the situation becomes more clear. I firmly believe that if a strike of the anthracite miners had not broken out the price of lake copper would now be as high as 13 cents per pound.

"Consumption of copper in this country as well as abroad is now very large. The large shipments of copper abroad during the past six months have gone into actual consumption, and the visible supply of copper is steadily decreasing."

Since Jan. 1 consumption has increased over 25 per cent., while production has increased only 5 per cent.

CALL FOR BANK CONDITION.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 17.—The Controller of the Currency has called for a statement of the condition of banks on the 16th day of July.

IRON AND STEEL STOCKS.

A growing appreciation of the remarkable prosperity of the iron and steel companies—emphasized by the declarations of President Schwab of the United States Steel Corporation and borne out in other striking ways—was largely responsible for the continued demand for the shares of all the steel stocks yesterday. United States Steel common rose ½ and the preferred ⅝; while Tennessee Coal was up over a point.

Fresh evidence of the great activity in the trade is contained in the latest letter of Rogers, Brown & Co., in which it is declared that "it now looks as though 1903 would inherit from 1902 a very considerable tonnage which, for one cause or another, furnaces have been unable to deliver on time. This must be reckoned with as no small factor in future calculations."

Apropos of the general situation, Rogers, Brown & Co. say:

"We have witnessed the past week very heavy buying for the first half of next year. In one instance a large consumer entered the market for requirements from April to December. The willingness of the buyer to take hold is rather stimulated by the indifferent attitude of furnace companies, who are, as a rule, much more concerned about filling contracts on their books, which are in many cases delinquent in shipments, than they are about new business. There is little disposition to make concessions in current prices to secure these long forward contracts."

GRANGER SHARES IRREGULAR.

The Granger shares moved somewhat irregularly yesterday, some declining on realizing sales and others advancing on fresh buying. St. Paul, Northwest, Missouri Pacific, and Union Pacific were in the declining class, though only in the case of Northwest was the loss more than fractional,) while Atchison, Rock Island, and Southern Pacific were among the advancing issues.

During the day President Ripley of Atchison, discussing the crop outlook, said:

"I do not think that anything could happen now that would prevent the West from producing a tremendous corn crop this year. The harvest is practically assured. At present our reports from the West indicate that conditions are excellent."

COLORADO FUEL CONTROL.

Wall Street was somewhat exercised yesterday because of the conflicting stories put out in respect to the control of Colorado Fuel. One report had it that John W. Gates had said specifically: "We have control and will elect our board at the next annual meeting," while another report was that Mr. Gates had said that he intended to obtain control. The latter is the correct presentation of the case, Mr. Gates himself denying that he had said he had control.

President Osgood of the company refused to discuss the matter.

The stock moved very irregularly all day between 95 and 99. The close was at 96½, a net advance of 1½ points.

VIRGINIA CHEMICAL BONDS.

It was announced in Wall Street yesterday that the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company is to issue bonds to a total not to exceed $7,000,000 to replace money borrowed by the company on its notes or taken from capital for the purchase of new properties. These properties include the Southern Cotton Oil Company and the controlling interest in a German potash mine, which assures to the Virginia Company its own source of potash.

SOME GENERAL ISSUES.

As on the day previous, so yesterday, greatest attention was given to the lower-priced shares, though substantial gains were made by a number of the high-class issues, notably Pullman, which was up 2½ points on 100 shares, in anticipation of the coming cash dividend; New York Central, which rose a point on Vanderbilt buying, and such shares as Pennsylvania, Chicago and Eastern Illinois, Consolidated Gas, Lackawanna, Delaware and Hudson, and Wells-Fargo.

But it was in the lower-priced shares that chief interest centred, because of their greater activity, and because, also, of the fact that there was not a little buying in them by the public.

All the coal stocks were decidedly strong, with what was pronounced to be especially good buying in the Readings, (the common of which rose to a new high record,) the Erie, and Norfolk and Western. James J. Hill is credited with the purchases of Erie, while it is said that an increased dividend is assured on Norfolk and Western. All of the stocks were bought in the belief that no general coal strike will be ordered.

The surprise of the day was Chicago and Alton, the trading in which was very quiet and altogether lacking in the aggressiveness which had appeared on Tuesday and Wednesday. It was said that the buyers on those days had gotten too much company, and were endeavoring to shake some of the weak followers out.

Gould brokers were heavy buyers all day of Texas Pacific and the Wabashes.

CROPS MAKE GOOD PROGRESS.

The weekly crop report from correspondents of R. G. Dun & Co., in important crop sections, shows that nearly all crops continue to make seasonable progress. Corn is growing well. Some injury is reported on lowlands in parts of the West, and damage is reported by wind and hail in isolated districts, but in the six or eight important corn-growing States of the West, where the bulk of the crop is raised, there has been uniform improvement during the week over the very large acreage planted this year.

Wheat harvest is progressing favorably in the Middle West, though delayed in some places by wet weather. The grain is growing well in the big Spring wheat States of the Northwest.

Oats continue to improve, and a large yield is anticipated. Reports from Wisconsin are that the crop is lodged in some sections by wind and rain, but the yield will be fair. There is some injury in lowlands.

Cotton is still growing satisfactorily in nearly all sections of the South. North Carolina reports say that, while the plant is not large, it is fruiting well. Hay will be up to the average. In some sections of New York State the crop is only fair, and there is some delay in gathering on account of wet weather, but in the West the crop is generally reported heavy. Potatoes continue to grow well, and the yield will be very large. In New York State reports regarding buckwheat and beans are not wholly satisfactory, excessive rains having delayed planting and cultivation very much.

PACIFIC MAIL'S AFFAIRS.

At the annual meeting of the Pacific Mail Company yesterday, Charles H. Tweed resigned as President because of press of duties elsewhere, and E. H. Harriman was elected his successor. The annual report of the company for the year ended April 30 was submitted as follows:

RECEIPTS.

	1902.	1901.	Decrease.
Gross earn. steamers operated	$1,861,413	$2,500,219	$728,806
Gross earn. steamere chartered	222,000	278,750	56,750
Cent. Am. Gov'ts for mail service	8,640	13,878	5,238
Miscell. collections at agencies	121,857	158,555	36,698
Interest	6,762	6,891	129
Exchange	8,674	22,872	14,198
Total receipts	$2,029,346	$3,071,165	$1,041,819

EXPENSES.

Exp. of steamars oper. and chart.	$1,587,660	$1,870,744	$283,084
Repairs	324,782	345,168	20,386
Agency expenses	280,059	527,463	247,401
General expenses	122,208	152,269	30,961
Interest on loans	19,243	...	*19,243
Miscel. expenses	3,330	7,701	4,371
Total expenses	$2,337,282	$2,903,345	$566,063
Exp. over receipts	$307,935	†167,820	475,755

*Increase. †Surplus.

The general balance sheet as of April 30 shows:

ASSETS.

	1902.	1901.	Decrease.
Steamers	$5,972,900	$6,271,337	$298,437
Steamers building	2,871,772	2,225,400	*546,372
Other float. equip.	323,564	324,667	1,103
Real and other property	627,688	665,596	37,908
Current assets	732,049	745,231	13,182
Due from Central Am. Governm'ts.	17,670	19,170	1,500
Deferred accts.	967	20,141	19,174
Contingent assets	...	119,432	119,432
Excess liabilities	11,046,834	10,615,686	*431,148
Total	$21,593,444	$21,106,660	*$486,784

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$20,000,000	$20,000,000	
Loans	634,864	250,000	*$384,801
Current liabilities	1,152,050	1,352,897	30,835
Deferred liabilities	8,910	33,428	24,518
Deprec. & repairs	772,721	565,580	*207,141
Unadjusted acc'ts	24,959	74,767	49,808
Total	$21,593,444	$21,106,660	*$486,784

*Increase.

President Charles H. Tweed, in his report to the stockholders, speaking of the deficit in total operations this year as compared with the year previous, says:

"This unfavorable showing is largely the result of the low rates which prevailed during the entire year to and from the Mexican and Central American ports, which in part resulted from the suspension of former traffic relations with the Panama Railroad Company, which, since the close of the fiscal year, have been resumed. The rates to said Mexican and Central American ports had fallen to a point where it was deemed advisable to reduce the service, and but 73 trips were made on these lines during the year just ended, against 115 trips during the preceding year. There were also six trips less of the transpacific lines, which fact contributed to the shrinkage in the year's receipts.

"The insurance on the company's steamers was renewed and the premium chargeable against this year's operations ($59,910) has been charged to the year's expenses.

"The steamship San Blas, wrecked in December, 1901, proved a total loss. The difference (amounting to $193,177) between the cost of the steamer as charged on the books of the company (less depreciation) and the amount credited against such cost for insurance received, was charged to 'profit and loss.' The expenditures for repairs while the steamers are in service and included in 'steamer expenses' amounted to $91,141. For account of the two new steamships Korea and Siberia the company paid during the year $498,000, representing all payments which became due under the contract, and making total payments on account of these steamers $2,871,772. There remained to be paid under the contract for the construction of said steamers prior to and upon their completion sums aggregating $805,200.

"With the exception of the indebtedness amounting to $634,864, representing amounts borrowed from the Southern Pacific Company to make payments on account of the new steamers, the company is free from floating debt other than current expenses. The company's fleet and property have been maintained to a high standard of efficiency during the year."

CUSTOM HOUSE MATTERS.

Discussing the appointment of Francis E. Hamilton to the new position of counsel to the Collector of Customs—succeeding Col. Dudley F. Pbelps, Deputy Collector in charge of the law division—Nevada N. Stranahan, Collector of the Port, said yesterday that there would be no present changes in the customs service in New York as a result of his recent conference with President Roosevelt. The Collector says that he had received Col. Phelps's resignation several days before he saw the President, and adds that it is bis (the Collector's) desire to have the position of bead of the law division, vacated by Col. Phelps, removed from the civil service and made a non-competitive position.

CASSATT LEAVES DIRECTORY.

A. J. Cassatt, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, it became known yesterday, has resigned from the Board of Directors of the Mercantile Trust Company. Because of the close association of the Gould interests with the Mercantile Trust, George J. Gould being a Director, and a number of the Gould properties being represented in one way or another by the Mercantile Trust, it was said in some quarters that Mr. Cassatt's resignation was due to the reported differences between the Pennsylvania and the Gould interest.

That any such significance attached to Mr. Cassatt's action was, however, positively denied by representatives of the trust company. An officer of the Mercantile Trust said:

"The resignation of Mr. Cassatt from the Directorate of the Mercantile Trust Company is not of special significance. Mr. Cassatt has also resigned from other similar financial institutions in New York, and for the same reason—merely because he found it impossible to attend the meetings of the Board of Directors."

Among the other institutions from which Mr. Cassatt has resigned as Director is the Manhattan Trust Company.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

No change in the Bank of England's rate of discount.

Capital stock of the Hood Rubber Company increased from $800,000 to $900,000.

Reports from Minneapolis that Eastern capitalists have closed a contract for five acres of land, where a modern linseed oil mill of large capacity will be constructed.

Blaine Coal Company, it is said, will soon be incorporated in Pennsylvania for the purpose of developing valuable bituminous coal lands in the heart of the Pittsburg district.

Increase in the capital stock of the Ohmer Fare Register Company from $1,000,000 to $1,500,000.

Incorporation at Tacoma, Washington, of the Western Veneer and Box Manufacturing Company, with a capital of $500,000.

According to current reports, negotiations for the consolidation of the merchants' furnaces of the Central West are again being considered, and options on a number of the more important plants are said to bave already been obtained.

Southern dispatches stating that the Consolidated Oil and Mining Company, with a capital of $1,000,000, is being organized to take over several oil companies in Kentucky and Indiana.

Listing on the Philadelphia Stock Exchange of $40,000 additional collateral trust 5s of the American Railways Company.

Statement that the reorganization plan of the Empire Consolidated Quicksilver Company will be made public in a few days.

Amalgamation of all the telephone lines in Cape Breton completed by the Eastern Telephone Company, one of the sub-companies of the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2½@3¼ per cent., closing at 2½ per cent.; majority of the day's loans at 3 per cent.

Time money, 4½ per cent. for sixty days to four months, and 4½@5 per cent. for five and six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 4½@5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4¾@5¼ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $282,610,522; balances, $11,495,632; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $959,173.

Money on call in London, 2¼@2½ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 2½ per cent. for short and 2 7-16@2½ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was firm. Posted rates were $4.86 for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand. Rates for actual business were: Sixty days, $4.85⅝@$4.85½; demand, $4.87⅛; cables, $4.88¼; commercial bills, $4.85¾.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¼ and 5.15⅜ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 95 and 95 5-16; guilders, 40@40 1-16 and 40 3-16@40¼.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—10c discount. Boston—Par. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, $1 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, 75c discount for $1,000; selling, 75c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c; telegraphic, 15c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 18.—In its City article to-day The Times says business was quiet on the Stock Exchange yesterday, with a weak tendency in consols, home rails, and South Africans, but with a firm tone in American rails and most foreigns except Turkish bonds, which were sold to secure profits.

American rails were especially strong. This was partly due to a local demand, hitherto almost entirely absent. This market opened strong, in response to the higher level of prices established in Wall Street on Wednesday. Quotations readily advanced on local and Continental buying. There was also a considerable demand against options, principally in Atchison, Erie, and United States Steel common.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, July 17.—There was a fair demand for money to-day, and discounts were steady, consequent upon the slight stringency of money and a better supply of American bills.

Business on the Stock Exchange was quietly cheerful, somewhat irregular, and restricted. Consols were fairly steady. India stocks were dull, owing to the failure of the East India railroad loan. Americans responded to the strength in New York, and were the most cheerful section of the market. The cheerfulness was maintained throughout and prices closed steady. Grand Trunks were firm on the traffic returns equaling expectations. Kafirs were quiet and irregular. Closing prices:

Consols for money, 95 13-16; consols for account, 95 15-16; Anaconda, 5⅛; Atchison, 90⅞; Atchison preferred, 103¾; Baltimore and Ohio, 112; Canadian Pacific, 138⅝; Chesapeake and Ohio, 55½; Chicago Great Western, 31¼; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 187½; Denver and Rio Grande, 45½; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 94½; Erie, 39½; Erie first preferred, 72½; Erie second preferred, 55½; Illinois Central, 169¾; Louisville and Nashville, 144½; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 30; Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred, 60; New York Central, 164¾; Norfolk and Western, 61; Norfolk and Western preferred, 95¼; Ontario and Western, 34¾; Pennsylvania, 79¼; Reading, 34⅞; Reading first preferred, 44¾; Reading second preferred, 37; Southern Railway, 39½; Southern Railway preferred, 99¼; Southern Pacific, 69⅜; Union Pacific, 110¾; Union Pacific preferred, 93½; United States Steel, 41½; United States Steel preferred, 92⅜; Wabash, 31; Wabash preferred, 47.

Spanish 4s, 81; Rand Mines, 11⅞; De Beers deferred, 22.

Bar silver steady at 24⅜d per ounce.

Money, 2¼@2¾ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2⅝@2 7-16 per cent.; for three months' bills, 2 7-16@2½ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 130.40; Madrid, 36.85; Lisbon, 29; Rome, 1.08.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, July 17.—Prices on the Bourse to-day opened firm, but later reacted on realizations. Rentes, on large sales, were adversely affected. Spanish 4s were strong on the confirmation of the report that an understanding had been arrived at between the Bank of Spain and the Spanish Minister of Finance. Russian industrials were maintained. Thomson-Houstons were easier. Metropolitans were calm. Rio Tintos were weak and neglected. De Beers were in good demand. Kafirs finished dull and easier.

The private rate of discount was unchanged at 2 9-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 101 francs 7½ centimes for the account. Exchange on London, 25 francs 15½ centimes for checks. Spanish 4s, 81.25.

BERLIN, July 17.—Iron shares opened firmer on the Boerse to-day, owing to favorable reports from the United States, and also to the improvement in the price of iron at Glasgow and New York. Prices reacted before the close on account of the absence of support. Canadian Pacifics were firm on New York advices.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 48 pfennigs for checks. Discount rates: Short and three months' bills, 1½ per cent.

BANK OF ENGLAND STATEMENT.

LONDON, July 17.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve increased £645,000, circulation decreased £246,000, bullion increased £899,153, other securities decreased £138,000, other deposits decreased £1,974,000, public deposits increased £939,000, notes reserve increased £586,000, Government securities decreased £1,500,000.

The proportion of the Bank of England's reserve to liability is 50.00 per cent. Last week it was 48.69 per cent.

The rate of discount is unchanged at 3 per cent.

Bank of France Statement.

PARIS, July 17.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes: Notes in circulation decreased 3,550,000f, treasury accounts current decreased 12,375,000f, gold in hand increased 12,450,000f, bills discounted increased 14,825,000f, silver in hand decreased 1,150,000f.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was last quoted in London at 24⅜d per ounce, and in New York at 53@54c per ounce. Mexican dollars at 41⅞@43½c.

On the Stock Exchange, 700 shares of Standard sold at 4.00.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 300 shares of Brunswick sold at .08, 1,000 Comstock at .06, 100 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.30, 500 Elkton at .40, 50 Horn Silver at 1.65, 200 Iron Silver at .95, 200 Mollie Gibson at .10, 30 Ontario at 8.50, and 200 Portland at 1.65.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The increase in activity and strength which has been in progress for several days in the outside market was continued yesterday, and several advances were recorded. In one or two prominent stocks substantial recessions occurred, but these were so far outnumbered by the advances that they could not be considered as indicating the general course of the market. Otis Elevator, which last week sold up 7 points, to 40, reacted further and showed a net loss for the day of more than two points. Elsewhere, however, prices for the most part held the directly opposite course, and even reactions which occurred during the morning were followed later by substantial recoveries. The copper stocks showed no activity yesterday, such changes as there were in this group appearing as slight declines.

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UNITED STATES STEEL bonds were conspicuously strong. For several days the demand for the bonds of the proposed new issue has been improving, but few bonds had been offered, and for some days there had been no sales. Yesterday they were bid up to 97, an advance of 1½ points, and at this price several sales were effected. At the close the bid was advanced to 97⅛. This strength was attributed to the statement of the company's condition contained in the affidavit of President Schwab, filed last Tuesday in the latest suit against the steel company. Sales of the company's first mortgage bonds, Series B and D, were made at 113¾.

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NORTHERN SECURITIES was very active and at prices considerably above those of the previous day. The advance appeared to be in sympathy with the upward movement in the general market. It sold as high as 106⅞ and ended the day with a net gain of five-eighths of a point.

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MANHATTAN TRANSIT was even more active than it was earlier in the week, and, though irregular early in the day, closed with a net gain over Wednesday's final price. The upward movement was checked at the opening by large selling orders, which resulted in a reaction of a little over a point, to 6⅜. Then the course of the stock turned, and before the close the price advanced to 7⅞.

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AMERICAN WRITING PAPER showed considerable activity and strength. The preferred sold as high as 15, and the common advanced to 3¾.

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LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE sold again at 400, a sale of thirty shares being made at this price.

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The principal transactions reported in the outside market yesterday, with the high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
406	American Can	12	11¾	11¾
200	American Can pf	55¼	54¾	54⅞
50	American Chicle	103	103	103
60	American Chicle pf	90	90	90
13	Am. Light & Traction	36½	36½	36½
2,200	Am. Writing Paper	3¾	3½	3⅝
333	Am. Writing Paper pf	15	14⅝	15
800	Bay State Gas	1¾	1⅝	1¾
100	Buffalo Gas	13	13	13
100	Camden Land	½	½	½
1,500	Con. Refrigerating	5¾	5¼	5¾
700	Con. Storage Battery	18½	18	18½
100	Electric Vehicle	5¼	5¼	5¼
200	Electric Vehicle pf	14½	14½	14½
190	Greene Con. Copper	*27	*26¼	26¾
10	Kings Co. E. L. & P. pf	202	202	202
17,500	Manhattan Transit	7⅜	6⅜	7¼
250	Mexican Securities	10¾	10¾	10¾
100	Mine Securities	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
1,100	Mon. & Boston Copper	2¾	2¼	2⅜
100	N. E. Gas & Coke	4	4	4
6,550	Northern Securities	106¼	105½	105⅞
250	Otis Elevator	39½	34¾	35
15	Royal Bak. Powder pf	105½	105½	105½
90	Standard Oil	693	692	693
1,600	Storage Power	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
250	Tennessee Copper	*17	16½	16½
350	Trenton Potteries	20¾	20½	20½
50	Tren. Pot. pf., tr. ctfs.	110	110	110
200	Union Copper	3½	3¼	3½
300	Un. Gas & El. of N. J. pf	86¾	86	86¾
700	White Knob Copper	19½	18½	19½

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$2,000	†American Malting 6s	97	96½	97
50,000	†U. S. Steel 5s, Series B and D	113¾	113¾	113¾
60,000	U. S. Steel new 5s, w. l.	97	97	97
10,000	U. S. Shipbuilding 5s, 75 per cent. paid	98¼	98¼	98¼

*Less than 100 shares. †Sell flat.

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QUOTATIONS—INACTIVE ISSUES.

Closing quotations of stocks in which no transactions were reported compare as follows with the closing prices of Wednesday:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	July 17. Bid.	Asked.	July 16. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	57	58½	57	58½
American Elevated	1½	1⅝	1¼	⅝
Am. Hide & Leather pf	40	41½	40½	41½
American Malting 6s	06¼	96½	96¼	96½
Am. Maltose Mfg	...	55	...	55
American Tobacco	328	335	328	335
American Typefounders	41	44	41	44
Am. Typefounders pf	98	102	98	102
Am. W. P. 5s, ex coup.	71	72	71	72
Borden's Cond. Milk	102¼	...	102¼	...
Borden's Cond. Milk pf	109	111	109	111
British Exchequer 3s	99	99¼	99	99¼
British Columbia Copper	7	7¼	7¼	7⅜
California Copper	⅜	⅞	⅞	⅞
Camden & Trenton Ry	4	4½	4	4½
Central Fireworks	22	24½	22	24½
Central Fireworks pf	65	70	65	70
Central Foundry	2¼	2½	2¼	2½
Central Foundry pf	11	12	11	12
Central Foundry 6s	60	65	60	65
Champion Match	...	50	...	50
Chi., Peo. & St. Louis pf	12½	14	12½	14
Compressed Air	8	10	8	10
Con. Rubber Tire	2	3	2	3
Con. Rubber Tire pf	10	15	10	15
Con. Rubber Tire 4s	16	19	16	19
Consolidated Tobacco	220	...	220	...
Continental Tobacco	104½	107	104½	107
Distil. Co. new stock, w. l.	30⅝	33	30⅝	33
Distil. new bonds, w. l.	77½	80	77½	80
Dominion Securities	18	23	18	23
Electric Boat	25	30	25	30
Electric Boat pf	...	50	...	50
Electric Lead Reduction	2⅝	3	2⅝	3
Electric Lead Reduc. pf	3	4	3	4
Electro-Pneumatic	1¼	1⅝	1¼	1½
Empire Con. Quicksilver	1¾	2¼	1¾	2¼
Empire Steel	10	11	10	11
Empire Steel pf	50	52	50	52
German Treasury 4s	101¾	102	101¾	102
Gold Hill Copper	1	1⅝	1⅛	1⅝
Guggenheim Exploration	150	155	155	165
Hackensack Meadows	7½	10	7	10
Hall Signal	106	107	106	...
Havana Commercial	10	20¼	19	20
Havana Commercial pf	59	62	59	61
Havana Tobacco, w. l.	45	48	46	48
Hav. Tobacco pf., w. l.	68	75	68	75
Houston Oil	19½	20	19½	20
Houston Oil pf	74	78	74	78
Illinois Trans	⅞	1⅛	⅞	1⅛
International Power pf	...	145	...	145
International Salt	11¾	12½	11¾	12½
Lanston Monotype	12	12¼	12	12¼
Mexican Nat. Construction pf., $17 paid off	8	8½	8	8½
National Bread	...	21¾	...	21¾
National Breweries pf	...	92¾	...	92¾
National Enameling	20	20½	25¾	20¾
National Enameling pf	85	87	85	87
National Sugar pf	102	103	102	103
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P.	40	41½	40	41½
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf	76	78	76	78
New Eng. Trans	¾	1	¾	1
N. Y. Transportation	11¾	12¾	11¾	12¼
N. Am. Lum. & Pulp	4½	8	4½	8
Otis Elevator pf	102

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 17.—Speculation broadened materially to-day and developed into what came very close to being an old-time bull market. The day's business went above the million-share mark, and the tone for most of the day was actually buoyant. The money market is beginning to show a slightly easier tone, although the same is not as yet reflected on rates. The issuance of the Controller's call is calculated to make the banks a little less conservative in letting out money. Clearing House rate, 4 per cent.; New York funds, par; call loans, 4 to 4½; time money, 4½ to 5. Clearing House exchanges, $24,033,724; balances, $2,044,148. The following are the complete transactions for the day:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
816	Atchison	89¼	88¼	89
527	Atchison pf	101½	101	101½
25	Boston Elevated	165	164	164
20	Boston & Albany	261	261	261
226	Boston & Maine	202	201½	201½
2	C. J. R. & S. Y.	163	163	163
40	Mexican Central	20¼	20¼	20¼
321	N. Y., N. H. & H.	241¾	239½	241
670	Union Pacific	108	107½	107¾
53	Union Pacific pf	91¼	91¼	91¼
18	West End pf	114	114	114

TELEPHONES.

676	Am. Tel. & Tel	165¼	165	165
2,738	Am. Tel. & Tel. rights	15¼	15	15½
12	N. E. Tel. & Tel	141½	141½	141½
296	N. E. Tel. & Tel. rights	⅞	⅞	⅞
226	Western Tel. & Tel	39	29¾	39
56	Western Tel. & Tel. pf	103	103	103
576	General, (new)	191	190½	191
549	Massachusetts	42¾	41½	42¾
18	Massachusetts pf	97½	97	97½
275	Seattle pf	106	106	106
25	Westinghouse	105	104	105

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,006	Am. Ag. Chem	29¼	28¼	29¼
875	Am. Ag. Chem. pf	86½	86	86½
163	Am. Sugar	126⅜	125½	126½
80	Am. Sugar pf	119¼	119¼	119¼
180	Am. Woolen	28¾	28¼	28¾
835	Dom. Iron & Steel	60	59¼	59½
19	Margenthaler	186	186	186
877	N. E. Gas & Coke	4½	4	4
95	Pullman	249½	248	248½
65	Reece Buttonhole Mach.	9½	9¼	9¼
599	Swift Packing & Prov.	142	139	141½
1,085	United Fruit	114½	113½	113¾
100	United Shoe Machine	53	53	53
100	U. S. Leather	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
20	U. S. Rubber pf	54	54	54
938	U. S. Steel	40¾	40¼	40¾
702	U. S. Steel pf., ex div.	92¼	90¼	90¼
10	Allouez	2½	2½	2½
100	Adventure	23	23	23
554	Amalgamated	65¼	64⅝	64⅝
20	American Zinc	15	15	15
20	Anaconda	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜
100	Bingham	32½	32⅜	32⅜
50	Bonanza	50	50	50
2	Cal. & Hecla	570	570	570
10	Centennial	18	18	18
300	Cons. Mercur	2 1-16	2 1-16	2 1-16
280	Copper Range Cons	54¼	53½	53½
526	Daly-West	52	51¼	52
100	Dom. Coal	135¾	135¾	135¾
600	Dom. Coal pf	115	115	115
625	Guanajuato	3	2⅞	2⅞
480	Mass	18	18	18
300	Mohawk	42	42	42
500	Montreal & Boston	2¾	2¼	2⅜
90	Osceola	60	59½	59¾
10	Parrot	27¾	27½	27½
48	Quincy	135	132	135
300	Santa Fé	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
115	Shannon	13	12½	12½
10	Trinity	11½	11½	11½
200	United Copper	35½	35	35½
125	United States	19¾	19¼	19½
2	U. S. Oil	16	16	16
50	Utah	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
10	Victoria	5¾	5¾	5¾
100	Winona	4½	4½	4½

British Columbia, 7 bid, 6¾ asked.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 17.—While the bullish temperament in New York was responded to by stocks having a joint interest in this market, profit taking went on to-day in the stocks which dominated the local market yesterday, and these conflicting influences made the Philadelphia market irregular. There was, however, decided evidence of renewed speculation by the outside public, and commission orders were large. Reading was heavily bought, the price being frequently a shade lower than in New York, but most of this trading was for New York account. Philadelphia Rapid Transit continued active and got up to 11¾, its highest. Union Traction was marked up to 45. Philadelphia Company was in good demand and a fraction higher. United Gas Improvement rose to 109⅞ and then receded to 109½. There was a somewhat spirited inquiry for Philadelphia Electric. Storage Battery was strong. Cambria Steel was steady. Pennsylvania Steel was half a point higher. In the local money market, though business has increased smartly, rates remain firm and steady at 4 per cent. for call and 4½ and upward for time money and commercial paper. Theee rates have prevailed for some time. Compieto transactions in stocks were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
8	American Railways	46¼	46¼	46¼
400	A., T. & S. F.	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝
2,097	Cambria Steel	25¾	25¾	25¾
3,394	Con. Lake Superior	28¾	27¾	28⅜
427	Con. Lake Superior pf	76¾	70½	76½
200	Camden Land	½	½	½
50	Chesapeake & Ohio	56	56	56
100	Central Coal & Coke	66	66	66
61	Catawissa 2d pf	61¼	61¼	61¼
64	Con. Trac. of N. J	60½	60½	60½
222	Diamond State Steel pf	3¾	3¾	3¾
10	De Long Hook & Eye	10¼	10¼	10¼
1,115	Electric Storage	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
10	Hunt. & B. Top pf	57¾	57¾	57¾
52	Insurance of N. A	24½	24¼	24½
100	Kansas-Texas	30½	30½	30½
350	Lehigh Valley	34¾	34½	34⅝
105	Lehigh Navigation	75	74¾	75
100	Merchants' Trust	14¾	14¾	14¾
100	Metropolitan Railway	150⅜	150⅜	150⅜
300	National Asphalt	⅝	⅝	⅝
300	National Asphalt rcts	⅝	⅝	⅝
140	National Asphalt pf	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
40	N. Y., O. & W	34¾	34¾	34¾
100	Norfolk & Western	60	60	60
5,715	Philadelphia Electric	5⅝	5 8-16	5 7-16
10,214	Philadelphia Rap. Tr	11¾	11¾	11¾
1,000	Pennsylvania	77¼	77¼	77¼
19	Philadelphia Traction	99½	99½	99½
3,172	Philadelphia Company	48¾	48½	48¾
190	Philadelphia Co. pf	49¼	49	49¼
800	Pennsylvania Steel pf	94	93¼	93½
700	Penn. Elec. Vehicle pf	5	5	5
27,780	Reading 1st pf. t. n	84 5-16	83¾	84 3-16
350	Reading 1st pf. t. c	43¾	43 5-16	43¾
2,640	Reading 2d pf. t. c	36¼	36	36¼
25	Susq. Iron & Steel	2¾	2¾	2¾
1,400	Southern Railway	38¾	37¾	38¼
1,648	United Gas Imp	110	109½	109½
1,511	Union Traction	45	44¾	44¾
8,398	U. S. Steel com	40¾	40¼	40⅝
100	United Tr. of Phila. pf	51	51	51
200	Warwick Iron & Steel	6¾	6¾	6¾

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$198,165,959
Gold	102,038,608
Silver	26,160,375
United States notes	9,441,993
Treasury notes of 1890	83,462
National banknotes	11,440,038
Total receipts this day	1,675,989
Total receipts this month	27,731,570
Total receipts this year	27,731,570
Total expenditures this day	1,845,000
Total expenditures this month	39,420,000
Total expenditures this year	39,420,000
Deposits in National banks	126,096,695

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$356,345,089
Silver dollars	456,117,000
Silver dollars of 1890	6,409
Silver bullion of 1890	29,553,591
Total	$842,022,089

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$356,345,089
Silver certificates outstanding	456,117,000
Treasury notes outstanding	29,560,000
Total	$842,022,089

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$58,501,908
Gold certificates	43,446,670
Silver coin and bullion	17,602,275
Silver certificates	8,716,100
United States notes	9,441,993
Other assets	24,073,557
Total in Treasury	$161,624,595
Deposits in National banks	126,096,695
Total	$287,721,290
Current liabilities	89,555,331
Available cash balance	$198,165,959

Electric Company Increases Its Stock.

ALBANY, July 17.—The Hudson Valley Electric Company of Glens Falls to-day filed with the Secretary of State a certificate of increase of its capital stock from $30,000 to $3,000,000.

Financial Continued on Page 12.

FINANCIAL.

Banks and Trust Companies.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000 Surplus and profits $5,912,108.55
Temporary address, 7 Wall, 9 & 11 Nassau St.

Bankers' Cards.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
BANKERS,
41 Wall St., N. Y.
232 La Salle St., Chicago.
Philadelphia: Graham, Kerr & Co.

DEALERS IN High Grade Investment Securities.
Transact a General Foreign and Domestic Banking Business

ISSUE
Letters of Credit
in Sterling, Francs, Marks or Dollars, payable in all parts of the world.

Vermilye & Co.,
BANKERS,
NASSAU & PINE STS., NEW YORK. 18 CONGRESS ST., BOSTON.
CONTINENTAL TRUST BUILDING, BALTIMORE.

EDWARD C. JONES & CO.
5% BONDS A SPECIALTY.
New York, Philadelphia. 1 Nassau St. 112 So. 4th St.

Joseph Cowan & Co.,
Members Consolidated Stock Exchange.
Stocks, Bonds and Grain.
MAIN OFFICES, 44 and 46 BROADWAY.
BRANCH OFFICES:
1,298 B'WAY, COR. 34TH ST.
415 B'WAY, COR. CANAL ST.
57 E. 59TH ST. (near Madison Ave.)
111 E. 42D ST. (near Manhattan Hotel.)
SEND FOR DAILY MARKET LETTER.
CHICAGO. PHILADELPHIA. BOSTON.

J. L. McLEAN & CO.
25 Broad St., New York.
Members { Chicago Board of Trade. New York Produce Exchange. Consolidated Stock Exchange.
STOCKS, BONDS AND GRAIN.
Orders executed for investment or margin.
Daily Letter on application.
CITY BRANCHES:—
640 Madison Av., near 59th St.
Corner Broadway and Spring St.

C. D. KNAPP, JR. & CO.
Dealers in Municipal, Railway, Street Railway, Gas, and Electric Light
BONDS, YIELDING FROM 4¼ TO 6%
Corporations Organized and Financed
31 Nassau St. NEW YORK. 159 La Salle St. CHICAGO.

FINANCIAL.

SOTUHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY
(OF CALIFORNIA)
First Consolidated Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds of 1893.

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors of this Company has determined to use to redeem First Consolidated Mortgage Five Per Cent Gold Bonds of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company (of California) $64,000 now in the Sinking Fund for the redemption and payment of Bonds of that issue, and that Bonds of such tssus will be redeemed therewith; bids are hereby invited for the surrender of sucb Bonds at prices to be named by the bidders. Such bids should be deposited with Andrew K. Van Deventer, Assistant Treasurer of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, at his office, 120 Broadway, New York City, at or before 12 o'clock noon on the 31st day of July, 1902, and should be endorsed "Bids for surrender of Southern Pacific Railroad Company of California Five Per Cent Bonds."

New York, June 30, 1902.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.,
By E. H. HARRIMAN, President.

REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.
OF NEW YORK,
NO. 30 NASSAU STREET.
CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS
$1,000,000.
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Allows interest on deposits.
Acts as Executor, Trustee, Registrar, &c. HENRY C. SWORDS, President.
H. H. Cammann, V. Pres. H. W. Reigbley, Sec.

Trust Co. of the Republic.
Capital & Surplus.....$1,500,000
846 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Down-town Office, 71 William Street.
Daniel Le Roy Dresser, Pres't. Alex. Greig, 1st V.-Pres't
Fred Y. Robertson, 2d V.-P. J. D. Livingston, 3d V.-P
Thomas C. Clarke, Secretary and Treasurer.
Thomas J. Fry, Trust Officer.

N.Y. Security and Trust Co.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $4,500,000
Charles S. Fairchild, Pres. Abram M. Hyatt, V.-Pre
Osborn W. Bright, 2d V.-Pres. L. Carroll Root, Sec.
Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec. James E. Keeler, 2d Asst. Sec'y.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Savings Banks.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
S. E. Cor. Sixth Ave. & 16th St.
INTEREST AT THE RATE OF THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. PER ANNUM will be credited depositors for the SIX MONTHS and THREE MONTHS ENDING JUNE 30, 1902, on all sums from five dollars to three thousand dollars, entitled thereto under the by-laws, payable JULY 21, 1902.
JOHN HARSEN RHOADES, President.
JAMES QUINLAN, Treasurer.
B. OGDEN CHISOLM, Secretary.
Deposits made on or before JULY 10, 1902, will draw interest from JULY 1, 1902.

Copartnership Notices.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE partnership heretofore existing between PETER SKOV, KARL MATHIASEN, and ECKARDT V. ESKESEN, under the firm name of PETER SKOV & CO., was dissolved the first day of July, 1902, by mutual consent. All debts owing to said partnership are to be received by PETER SKOV, and all bills of the said partnership are to be presented to him for payment.
Dated New York, July 17th, 1902.
KARL MATHIASEN,
E. V. ESKESEN,
PETER SKOV.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the second week in July showed increases:

Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg	$13,371
Chicago and Eastern Illinois	17,700
Mobile, Jackson and Kansas City	1,749
St. Louis Southwestern	14,215
Toledo and Ohio Central	12,954
Wabash	26,571
Total increase 6 roads	$86,560
Increase previously reported	6,906
Total increase 7 roads	$93,466
Decrease:	
Ann Arbor	$4,152
Net increase 8 roads	$89,314

FINANCIAL.

$4,200,000
6% GOLD TIMBER CERTIFICATES
Maturing 1905 to 1912.
Interest payable February 1st and August 1st in Baltimore and New York.
Authorized, $11,000,000. Issued, $6,566,439.
Certificates are for $1,000 each in coupon form, and are redeemable at 105 and interest on any coupon date on sixty days' notice.
MARYLAND TRUST COMPANY, BALTIMORE, Trustee.

The above Certificates are a part of $6,000,000 issued against 883,000 acres of land and about 6,000,000,000 feet of commercial timber. $1,800,000 of this issue have been disposed of at private sale or withdrawn for investment, $566,439 Certificates issued for additional land remain in the Treasury of the Company.

Further issues of Certificates can only be made for payment at cost of additional lands acquired, subject to the restrictions in the Deed of Trust, and must be made in series maturing subsequent to those now outstanding.

The Certificates entitle the holder thereof to a beneficial interest in a contract of the Kirby Lumber Company with the Houston Oil Company, which contract has been assigned by the Houston Oil Company to the Trustee, for the benefit of the Timber Certificate holders, and stipulates for the cutting of timber hy the Lumber Company in quantities and at prices sufficient to realize during the next ten years about $20,000,000 in excess of wbat will he required to retire the $6,556,439 Timber Certificates principal and interest. In addition to this, the Houston Oil Company has guaranteed the performance of the contract and given its mortgage to the Trustee on all the property wbich it now owns or which it may hereafter acquire during the life of the Certificates.

All payments under the contract are to be made direct to the Trustee and will be disbursed by the Trustee for the benefit of Certificate-holders in accordance with the Deed of Trust.

The Charters of the Houston Oil Company of Texas, and of the Kirby Lumber Company, the contracts hetween said Companies, the guarantee of the Houston Oil Company, the assignment of its timber contract, and the mortgage of its property have been approved hy our counsel, Mr. John G. Johnson, of Philadelphia.

Circulars containing full information can be obtained from the undersigned, and reports of experts and opinion of counsel can be seen upon application at our New York office.

WE RECOMMEND THESE CERTIFICATES AS A SAFE INVESTMENT, AND NOW OFFER THE UNSOLD BALANCE AT PAR AND INTEREST.

Brown Brothers & Co.,
New York, Philadelphia and Boston.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY

OFFERING OF OREGON SHORT LINE FOUR PER CENT. AND PARTICIPATING TWENTY-FIVE-YEAR GOLD BONDS.

120 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK, JULY 18, 1902.

To the Holders of Preferred and Common Stock of the Union Pacific Railroad Company:

The Oregon Short Line Railroad Company bas created an issue of FOUR PER CENT. AND PARTICIPATING TWENTY-FIVE-YEAR GOLD BONDS, to be secured by the pledge and deposit with The Equitable Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, subject to the provisions of a trust tndenture, of ten shares of the stock of the Northern Securities Company for every $1,000 face vatue of bonds issued. These bonds carry interest at four per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in February and August, and are also entitled for each year, beginning with the year 1903, as provided in the trust indenture, to an amount equal to any dividends and interest which may be paid in caeh during the year upon the deposited collateral in excese of four per cent. upon the amount of the outstanding bonds. All or any of the bonds may be redeemed, at the option of the Sbort Line Company, at a premium of two and one-half per cent. and accrued interest and dividend payments on any interest day upon at least three months' published notice. In case part of the bonds are redeemed, those to be redeemed are to be chosen by lot. Both the principat and interest will be payable in gold without deduction for taxes. The bonds will be coupon bonds of $1,000 each with the usnal provisions for registration and exchange for fully registered bonds. For the terms and provisions of the bonds and of the trust indenture under which they are to be issued reference is made to the copies of those instruments on file at the office of tbe undersigned in New York.

Pursuant to action of the Board of Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, which has acquired the bonds hereby offered, holders of its preferred and common stock of record at the closing of the transfer books on August 1, 1902, are offered the privilege of subscribing at 90 and accrued interest for u face amount of said bonds equal to fifteen per cent. of the par amount of their stock.

Arrangements have been completed for the sale, upon the terme of thie circular, of so many of $31,000,000 of said bonds as are not subscribed for by the stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad Company upon this offering.

No subscription for a fraction of a bond will be received, but as rights to subscribe may be assigned in accordance with a blank form which will be furnished upon application at the Company's office in New York, any holder of such an amount of stock that fifteen per cent. of the par valuc thereof will not be $1,000 or a multiple thereof, may, before subscribing, buy or sell subscription rights upon the open market for such an amount as may be necessary for the purpose.

Subscriptions must be made after August 1st and **before 3 o'clock P. M. on August 15, 1902,** at the office of the Company, 120 Broadway, New York, where blanks wiit be furnished upon wbich subscriptions must be made.

Payments on account of subscriptions must be made at the office of the Company in New York in installments and on dates as follows:

$450 per bond upon subscription;

$453.33 (the accrued interest adjustment being included), on or before September 15, 1902.

Any subscriber may pay his subscription in full at time of subscription, in which case he will be allowed a discount on the anticipated payment of $1.66 per bond (which is at the rate of four per cent. per annum), and will be entitled to full-paid subscription certificates.

Failure to pay any subscription installmept, when and as payable, will forfeit all rights in respect of the bond subscribed for and any instalments previously paid.

Subscriptions upon the forms furnished by the Company accompanied by cheques on New York to the order of the Union Pacific Railroad Company for the first instalmeut of $450 per boud (or for $901.67 in case the subscription is paid in full) must in all cases be in the hauds of F. V. S. Crosby, Treasurer, at the office of the Company, 120 Broadway, New York, before three o'clock P. M. on August 15, 1902, when the right to subscribe will terminate. The subscription certificates will be transferable by delivery.

Bonds with coupons attached or interim certificates representing bonde will be deliverable on and after September 15, 1902, upon surrender of subscription certificates at the Company's office, with the payments of all instalments receipted thereon.

By order of the Board of Directors.
ALEX. MILLAR, Secretary.

THE MANUFACTURERS TRUST CO.,

198 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

STATEMENT CLOSE OF BUSINESS JUNE 30th, 1902. (Commenced Business January 2, 1896.)

ASSETS.		LIABILITIES.	
City of N. Y. bonds, market value	$238,482.50	Capital	$500,000.00
City of Brooklyn bonds, market value	237,452.50	Surplus	500,000.00
Stocks and bonds, market value	932,354.69	Undivided profits	450,879.19
Bills purchased	733,525.59	Dividend No. 24 outetanding	8,108.00
Bonds and mortgages	561,400.00	Deposits	7,264,768.47
Loans on collateral	5,361,374.02	Certified checks outstanding	84,241.85
Cash in office and banks	655,718.50	Expenses and taxes accrued	16,370.00
Interest and commission accrued	49,965.75	Interest due depositors, &c	5,915.50
	$8,770,473.04		$8,770,473.04

PRIVATE AND BUSINESS ACCOUNTS SOLICITED.

WILLIAM J. COOMBS, President. WILLIAM J. MATHESON, 2d Vice President.
WILLIAM H. NICHOLS, Vice President. FRANK L. SNIFFEN, 3d Vice Pres. & Sec'y.
WILLIAM C. NESMITH, Asst Secretary.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

William H. Nichols,	James H. Oliphant,	E. Dwight Church,	Edward Hinman,
William J. Matheson,	Silas Tuttle,	Henry Batterman,	E. T. Bedford,
William J. Coombs,	William A. Nash,	J. Adolph Mollenhauer,	Charles O. Gates,
Sanford H. Steele,	H. B. Haigh,	John C. Orr,	Daniel P. Morse,
John H. Hahan,	Frank Bailey,	Royal C. Peabody,	H. V. V. Framan,
John H. Schumann,	Frank S. Jones,	John H. Ireland,	James L. Morgan.

Dividends.

Consolidated Tobacco Co.

Notice is bereby given that the transfer books of the registered bonds of Consolidated Tobacco Company will be closed at three o'clock P. M. July 21st, 1902, for the purpose of payment of interest due thereon August 1st, 1902, and that said transfer books will reopen at ten o'clock A. M., August 2d, 1902, at office of Morton Trust Co., Registrar, 38 Nassau St., N. Y. City.
W. R. HARRIS, Treasurer.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. Registered Bonds of the Columbus & Toledo Railroad Company will close at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, Monday, July 21, 1902, at 3 o'clock preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due August 1st, 1902, and will open August 1st at 10 A. M.
WILLIAM N. COTT, Treasurer.
Columbus, Ohio, July 12, 1902.

Staudard Rope and Twine Company
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
COUPONS DUE AUGUST 1st on the above will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Manbattan Trust Company, 20 Walt Street, New York City.
JOSEPH G. TAYLOR, Treasurer.

United States Steel Corporation.

The interest on Series B bonds, due August 1st, will be paid at maturity by Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co. Registration books close July 21st and reopen August 2d, 1902. RICHARD TRIMBLE, Treasurer.—New York, July 15th, 1902.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

Dividends.

American Type Founders' Co.,
27 William St., New York City, July 15, 1902.

At a meeting of the Directors of this Company held to-day the first dividend on the preferred stock of One and Three-quarters Per Cent. (1¾%) was declared payable to stockholders of record at the close of business to-day; on stock issued April 10, 1902, being the first instalment of the preferred dividend from the day of its issue, April 10, 1902, to July 10, 1902, payable July 19, 1902.

The Directors also declared the usual quarterly dividend of One Per Cent. (1%) upon the common stock of the Company, payable July 19, 1902, to stockholders of record at the close of business to-day.
MORRIS H. SMITH, Treasurer.

Ninety-fifth Semi-annual Cash Dividend.
Illinois Central Railroad Co.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT. in cash, payable August 30, 1902, to the holders of the Capital Stock of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, as registered at the close of business August 1st, 1902.

The stock transfer books will be closed for the purpose of the above dividend from August 1st until August 15th, 1902.
A. G. HACKSTAFF, Secretary.
New York, July 16, 1902.

Amalgamated Copper Company,
52 Broadway, New York, July 17th, 1902.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Amalgamated Copper Company, a dividend of ONE-HALF OF ONE PER CENT. (½ of 1%) was declared payable August 25th, 1902, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M., July 24th, 1902. Transfer books close at 3 o'clock P. M. July 24th, 1902, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. August 11th, 1902.
WM. G. ROCKEFELLER, Secretary & Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

National Bank of Commerce in New York
CHARTERED AS A STATE BANK 1839
CHARTERED AS A NATIONAL BANK 1865
CAPITAL, $10,000,000
SURPLUS, $7,000,000
UNITED STATES, STATE AND CITY DEPOSITARY

RESOURCES
Condensed Report to Comptroller, July 16, 1902.

Loans and Discounts		$70,041,467.45
Real Estate		2,284,716.89
Due from Banks		3,847,143.28
Exchanges for Clearing House		29,084,042.51
Cash		15,280,472.55
		$120,537,842.68

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock	$10,000,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits	7,266,630.09
Circulation	7,666,497.50
Deposits	95,604,706.09
	$120,537,842.68

OFFICERS
JOS. C. HENDRIX, President. J. PIERPONT MORGAN, Vice-Pres.
W. C. DUVALL, Cashier.
NEILSON OLCOTT J. S. ALEXANDER H. B. FONDA
Assistant Cashiers.

DIRECTORS

J. Pierpont Morgan	Woodbury Langdon	Richard A. McCurdy
Frederick Sturges	John Claflin	Samuel D. Babcock
Charles Lanier	Aug. D. Juilliard	Frederic Cromwell
Charles H. Russell	G. G. Haven	Wm. C. Whitney
Alexander E. Orr	Jos. C. Hendrix	H. McK. Twombly
John S. Kennedy	Jas. N. Jarvie	Daniel S. Lamont
	F. P. Olcott	

ACCOUNTS INVITED.
CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT ISSUED.

Reports of National Banks.

[No. 1,370.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
The Merchants' National Bank,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business July 16th, 1902:
RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$13,178,583.64
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		32,331.70
U. S. Bonds on hand		50,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		449,297.50
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		905,257.34
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		1,292,144.78
Due from State banks and bankers		105,173.05
Internal revenue stamps		963.94
Checks and other cash items		23,389.34
Exchanges for Clearing House		3,988,522.68
Notes of other National banks		7,590.00
Fractional paper currency, ntckels, and cents		1,886.01
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$3,242,648.00	
Legal-tender notes	1,627,000.00	
		4,869,648.90
Total		$24,994,799.97

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$2,000,000.00
Surplus fund	500,000.00
Undtvided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	713,800.41
Reserved for taxes of 1902	26,600.00
Due to other National banks	$7,862,341.53
Due to State banks and bankers	885,740.43
Due to trust companies and savings banks	2,594,225.64
Dividends unpaid	2,508.75
Individual deposits subject to check	8,721,372.86
Demand certificates of deposit	41,108.31
Certified checks	1,370,053.09
Cashier's checks outstanding	276,058.95
	21,754,399.56
Total	$24,994,799.97

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, W. B. T. KEYSER, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. W. B. T. KEYSER, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 17th day of July, 1902. THOS. S. WILLIAMS, Notary Public, N. Y. Co.
Correct—Attest:
E. A. BRINCKERHOFF,
CHAS. S. SMITH, } Directors.
GUSTAV H. SCHWAB,

[No. 1357.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE IRVING NATIONAL BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business July 16, 1902:
RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$5,061,470.52
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		31.06
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		250,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		17,500.00
Stocks, securities, etc		374,799.91
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		130,000.00
Other real estate owned		3,249.44
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		593,499.02
Due from State banks and bankers		75,723.35
Internal revenue stamps		348.01
Checks and other cash items		31,665.28
Exchanges for Clearing House		522,836.47
Notes of other National banks		7,600.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		370.75
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$816,038.20	
Legal tender notes	505,309.00	
		1,322,247.20
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5% of circulation)		12,500.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5% redemption fund		44,727.70
Total		$8,448,619.29

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund	750,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	228,253.67
National banknotes outstanding	240,600.00
Due to other National banks	$439,094.30
Due to State banks and bankers	282,661.25
Due to trust companies and savings banks	731,690.61
Dividends unpaid	1,062.00
Individual deposits subject to check	4,319,413.55
Demand certificates of deposit	35,047.29
Certified checks	66,443.00
Cashier's checks outstandin	333,744.62
	6,229,765.62
Total	$8,448,619.29

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, B. F. WERNER, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. B. F. WERNER, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 17th day of July, 1902. W. C. KING, Notary Public, N. Y. Co.
Correct—Attest:
DANIEL P. MORSE,
W. H. B. TOTTEN, } Directors.
SAMUEL S. CONOVER,

Reports of National Banks.

[No. 1,231.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE IMPORTERS AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business July 16th, 1902:
RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$23,383,810.64
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		4,678.02
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		58,300.00
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		200,000.00
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		1,365,350.40
Due from State banks and bankers		12,026.94
Checks and other cash Items		55,469.40
Exchanges for clearing house		1,201,739.96
Notes of other National banks		1,250.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		500.00
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$3,914,700	
Legal-tender notes	1,206,455	
		5,121,155.00
U. S. certificates for gold deposited		2,500.00
Redemption fund with

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Continued from Page 11.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

U S 3s, coup 12,000	106½	Louisville & Nashv col trust 4s 5,000	101
Virginia 6s, defd. Brown Bros & Co ctfs 5,000	8	6,000	101¼
		Unified 4s 14,000	102
		Penn & Atl 6s 5,000	116
Adams Express 4s 1,000	103½	10,000	117
Am Hide & L 6s 10,000	98	Mex Cent con 4s 15,000	82¼
		1,000	82
Ann Arbor 1st 4s 1,000	93½	Mex Cent 1st inc 10,000	32½
4,000	100	10,000	32¾
Atch, Top & Santa Fe gen 4s		5,000	32½
1,000	103⅞	15,000	32⅝
3,000	104⅛	22,000	32½
8,000	104¼	Mex Cent 4½s	
12,000	104¼	10,000	98⅜
8,000	104½	Mo, K & T 2d 4s	
17,000	103⅝	2,000	85¾
2,500	104¼	7,000	86
15,000	104	Mo Pac 1st col 5s	
Atl 4s, stamped 25,000	103½	5,000	108½
50,000	93⅝	N Y Gas, El L, H & P purchase money 4s	
60,000	92½	1,000	98
Balt & Ohio gold 4s 25,000	103¼	Nor & W con 4s 100,000	101⅞
3,000	103⅝	10,000	101⅝
2,000	103⅛	5,000	101⅝
2,000	103¼	5,000	101⅞
5,000	103⅛	North Pac 4s 1,000	110
1,000	103½	Cent of Ga con 5s 1,000	104¼
Cent of Ga 1st inc 1,000	84	21,000	104¼
3,000	88	5,000	104¼
Cent of Ga 2d inc 1,000	75	5,000	104⅛
2,000	73⅝	North Pac gen 3s 500	75
Cent Pac gtd 4s 2,000	105	1,000	75
Cent Pac gtd 3½s 4,000	89	2,000	75⅜
Ches & O con 5s 3,000	120½	Ore R & N con 4s 161,000	105½
1,000	121	2,000	104½
Ches & O gen 4½s 1,000	105	17,000	105
Chic & Alton 3½s 10,000	103⅛	10,000	105⅛
5,000	83	44,000	105
Chi, Bur & Q 4s, joint bonds 34,000	98⅛	Penn gtd 4½s 1,000	111½
1,000	95⅝	Reading gen 4s 4,000	98⅛
1,000	95⅞	Reading, Jers Cent gtd 4s 2,000	96⅝
1,000	95⅞	12,000	96⅝
2,000	95⅞	5,000	96⅝
16,500	95⅞	25,000	100⅞
20,000	95⅞	1,000	101
2,000	95⅞	St L & M & South unif & ref 4s	
5,000	95⅞	1,000	95
1,000	88	St L Sw'n 1st 5,000	99¾
C, C C & St L gen 4s 32	100	10,000	100
5,000	102½	San A & A P 4s 2,000	89
Col F & I conv 5s 25,000	103	Sciota V & N E 4s 3,000	102½
55,000	103⅝	Seaboard A L Ry gtd 4s 4,000	85¾
12,000	103⅝	2,000	86⅛
1,000	104	South Pac 4s 2,000	93⅛
20,000	103⅝	7,000	93⅛
10,000	103⅝	10,000	93¼
10,000	103⅝	2,500	93¼
Conv deb 4s 1,000	109	Southern Ry 1st 5s 1,000	121⅛
P, L E & W V 4s 5,000	98⅜	10,000	121½
Dur, C R & N 1st 1,000	103⅞	Stand R & T inc 10,000	14¼
Canada South 2d 1,000	110	Texas & Pac 2d inc 6,000	99½
Cent of Ga con 5s 1,000	104⅛	Tol, St L & W 4s 16,000	83½
21,000	104¼	Union Pac 1st 4s 57,000	104½
5,000	104¼	Unica Pac conv 4s 1,000	109
5,000	104⅛	38,000	108⅞
Cent of Ga 1st inc 1,000	84	2,000	108⅞
Cent of Ga 2d inc 3,000	88	2,000	108⅞
Cent Pac gtd 4s 2,000	105	Wabash 1st 5s 2,000	76¾
Cent Pac gtd 3½s 5,000	89	50,000	77
Ches & O con 5s 3,000	120½	30,000	77¾
4,000	121	20,000	77⅝
Ches & O gen 4½s 1,000	105	50,000	77⅞
Chic & Alton 3½s 10,000	103⅛	20,000	77⅞
5,000	83	10,000	77⅞
Chi, Bur & Q 4s, joint bonds 34,000	98⅛	2,000	77⅞
1,000	95⅝	Wabash 2d 5s 2,000	76¾
1,000	95⅞	Wabash Deb B 2,000	76¾
2,000	95⅞	Erie 1st con 4s 50,000	77
16,500	95⅞	30,000	77¼
20,000	95⅞	10,000	77⅜
5,000	95⅞	20,000	77⅜
1,000	88	10,000	77⅜
C, C C & St L gen 4s 32	100	175,000	77½
5,000	102½	40,000	77⅝
Col F & I conv 5s 2,000	89	44,000	77⅝
25,000	103	5,000	77⅝
55,000	103⅝	30,000	77⅝
5,000	103⅝	50,000	77⅝
12,000	103⅝	89,000	77⅝
1,000	104	West Shore 4s 2,000	113¾
1,000	103⅞	West Va C & Penn 1st 12,000	110½
1,000	103⅞	Wheeling & L E 1st con 4s 1,000	91½
1,000	103⅞	23,000	95
1,000	103⅞	5,000	94¾
K C, Ft S & M 4s 1,000	100¾	Wis Cent gen 4s 29,000	93
Kan City South 3s 1,000	72½	3,000	92¾
1,000	72		
Kinks Co Elev 4s 1,000	89½		
Total sales	$4,374,000		

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	107⅜	108	Joliet & Chi 1st	45	
2s, c., 1930	107⅜	108	Kan. & M. 4I	45	
3s, r., 1918	107⅜	107½	K. & D. M.		
3s, c., 1918	107½	pf.	65	70	
3½s, reg., 1908	107½	L. E. & W. 1st	12	15	
4s, r., 1907	108¾	106½	Lacl. Gas	90	
4s, c., 1907	108¾	106½	Lacl. G. pf.	110	
5s, r., 1925	132¾	133¾	L. E. & W.		
5s, c., 1925	133¾	134¾	pf.	127	133
6s, r., 1919	140½	141½	Lake Shore	225	230
6s, c., 1919	140½	141½	Mahoning	75	78
Adams Exp	203	210	M. W. S. El.		
Am. Ex	265	275	Chi.	38	39½
Am. Sp.	140		M. W. S. El.		
Am. Tob.	145		pf.	92	93
Am. Bag. pf.	19	20	Mil. El. R. & L. pf.	121	
A. C. & F.			Mich. Cent.	165	175
pf.	91	101	M. St. P. & S. M. pf.	123	
Am. Coal	180	200	Minn. & St. L.		
Am. Cot. Oil	52½	53½	pf.	124	130
Am. D. Tel.	36	38	Mo. Pac.	103	
Am. Exp.	223	227	Nor. & Sou.	193	200
Am. Ice	38½	39	Nat. Biscuit	47½	48½
Am. Ice, pf.	91	92	Nat. Lead	51	52
Am. Linseed	12	14	New C. C.	32	38
Am. Linseed pf.	29	32	N. Y. Air B.	24	
Am. Smelting	129½	130	N. Y. C.	142	
Am. Smelting pf.	97	99	N. Y. Dock	30	
Am. Steel Hoop	46	49	N. Y. Dock pf.	75	
Am. Sugar	132	133	N. Y. Air B.		
Am. Sugar pf.	116	117	pf.	85	
Am. Woolen	24	26	Nor. & W.	73	
Am. Woolen pf.	73	74	Nor. Pac.	77	
Anaconda	40	42	Nor. Pac. pf.	93	
Arch. & W.	138	145	Ont. & W.	34	
Atl. C. L.	95	100	Pac. Coast	25	
At. & At. 1st pf.	93½	95	Pac. Coast 1st pf.	80	
At. & At. 2d pf.			Pac. Coast 2d pf.	76	
Balt. & Ohio	103	103½	Pac. Mail	34	
Balt. & Ohio pf.	96	97	Penn.	138	
Beth. Steel	22	25	Peo. & Eas.	45	
Beth. Steel pf.	70	75	Pitts. Coal	15	
Brklyn R. T.	68½	68¾	Pitts. Coal pf.	85	
Brklyn Un. Gas	215	220	Pitts. Steel	58	
Bruns. City	112	124	Pitts. Steel pf.		
Buff. R. & P.	115	124	Pres. Steel	79	
Buff. R. & P. pf.	142		Pull. Pal. Car	190	
Can. So.	50	51	Pull. Pal. Car new	190	
Cent. Leather	12	13	Pullman Co.	190	
Cent. Leather pf.	84	85	Quicksilver	3½	3¾
Cent. Mex.	32	32½	Quicksilver pf.	11	
Cent. Pac.	53	53½	Rep. I. & S.	18	19
Ches. & Ohio	53⅞	54⅛	Rep. I. & S. pf.	85	91
Chic. & Alton	44⅜	45½	Rock Island Co.	25	26
Chic. & Alton pf.	82	84	Rock Island Co. pf.	63	65
Chic. Gt. West.	30½	31⅜	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	70	72
Chic. Gt. West pf.	182⅜	183⅛	St. L. S. W.	30	32
Chic. Term. Trans.	22¾	22¾	St. L. S. W. pf.	65	70
Chic. Union Trac.	16¼	16½	Sloss-Sheffield	65	70
Col. Fuel & I.	96	98½	Sloss-Sheffield pf.	110	115
Col. Southern.	33½	35	Tenn. Coal	135	140
Col. & H. Coal.	17¾	17¾	Texas Pac.	33½	34
Erie	38½	38⅞	Third Ave.	141	141¾
Erie 1st pf.	70¼	70¾	Tol. St. L. & W.	32	33
Erie, Louis. & Nash.	141	143¼	Tol. St. L. & W. pf.	70	70¾
Manhattan	133⅜	134⅜	Twin City	109	109½
Met. Street	150	150	Union Pac.	95	95⅛
Mexican Central	20½	20⅝	Union Pac. pf.	84	84½
Mo., K. & Texas	29	30½	U. S. Cast I. P.	29	29¾
Mo., K. & T. pf.	60¾	61¾	U. S. Cast I. P. pf.	60¾	61¾
Mo. Pacific	113¾	113⅞	U. S. Ex.	112	112½
Nat. of Mexico	18⅜	19½	U. S. Ex. pf.	18	19
N. Y. Central	161½	162	U. S. Leather	12¾	12¾
N. Y., O. & W.	33¾	34½	U. S. Leather pf.	84	85
Nor. & West.	59½	59½	U. S. Rubber	15	15
Pacific Mail	41	41	U. S. Steel	38¾	39
Pennsylvania	153⅝	154⅜	U. S. Steel pf.	92	92
People's Gas	102¾	103¼	Va. Car. Chem.	65	66
Reading	67⅜	68¾	Va. Car. Chem. pf.	87	87
Reading 1st pf.	87¾	87¾	Wabash	7¾	7¾
Reading 2d pf.	72¼	72¼	Wabash pf.	18¾	18¾
Rep. Steel	18¾	18⅞	Wheel. & L. E.	23¾	24
St. L. & San Fr.	71¼	71¼	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	57¼	57¼
St. L. & S. W.	26	26	Wis. Central	28¼	28¾
St. L. & S. W. pf.	70¼	70¼			
Southern Pac.	67¼	68¼			
Southern Pac. pf.	38¾	37¾			
Tenn. C. & I.	65½	66¾			
Texas Pac.	45⅞	46⅜			
Tol., St. L. & W.	22	22			
Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	40¾	40¾			
Union Pac.	108	107¼			
Union Pac. pf.	12½	12¾			
U. S. Leather.	12½	12¾			
U. S. Rubber.	15	15			
U. S. Steel.	40¾	40¾			
U. S. Steel pf.	92	92			
Wabash.	30⅝	31¼			
Wabash pf.	46¾	47⅜			
Western Union	86¼	86¾			
Wheel. & L. E.	23½	24			
Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	57¼	57¼			
Wis. Central.	28¾	28¾			

222,000

Bonds.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$4,000	Cen. of Ga. 1st in.	84	84	84	84
2,000	Mo., K. & T. 2d. 4s	86	86	86	86
$6,000					

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 17.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Thursday.	Wednesday.
Alta	.06	.04
Alpha Con	.02	.01
Andes	.04	.04
Belcher	.06	.06
Best & Belcher	.22	.21
Bullion	.02	.02
Caledonia	.55	.84
Challenge Con	.19	.17
Chollar	.06	.06
Confidence	.71	.52
Con. Cal. & Va	1.35	1.35
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.03	.03
Gould & Curry	.04	.04
Hale & Norcross	.35	.35
Julia	.04	.04
Justice	.10	.10
Kentucky Con	.01	.01
Lady Washington Con	.04	.04
Mexican	.35	.34
Occidental Con	.10	.11
Ophir	1.25	1.25
Overman	.23	.20
Potosi	.18	.17
Savage	.04	.04
Sierra Belcher	.03	.03
Sierra Nevada	.22	.23
Syndicate	.07	.07
St. Louis	.06	.06
Union Con	.26	.18
Utah	.05	.05
Yellow Jacket	.13	.13
Silver bars	52¾	.53
Mexican dollars	43¾@44½	43¾@44½
Drafts, sight	12½	12½
Telegraph	.15	.15

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., July 17.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday as follows:

	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	6¾	9	6½	8
Alamo	3¼	3½	3¼	3½
American Consolidated	1½	2⅛	1½	2⅛
Anaconda	12	20	12	20
Banner Mountain	10	12	10	12
Blue Bell	5	7	5	7
C., K. & N.	5	5¼	5¼	6½
C., C., Consolidated	6	6¾	6	6½
Coriolanus	2	3	2	3
C., C. & M.	2½	2¾	2½	2¾
Columbine Victor	5	6	5	6
Dante	2	3	2¼	3
Doctor Jackpot	10¼	10½	10¼	10½
Elkton	34¾	35	37½	39
El Paso	49¾	50	49	50
Fannie Rawlings	5	5¼	5	6
Findlay	8	8¾	8	8¾
Gold Dollar	3¾	4⅛	3¾	4⅛
Golden Cycle	57	59	55	60
Golden Fleece	10	18	10	18
Gold Bond	2½	2¾	2¾	2¾
Gold Sovereign	2½	3	2½	3
Gould	3	7	3	7
Gold Exploration	3	4¼	4	4
Isabella	24	24¾	24½	25
Jackpot	11	15	10¼	12
Keystone	2	3	2½	3
Last Dollar	50	70	50	75
Lexington	4½	5	4½	5
Little Puck	3¾	4	4	4½
Little Bessie	3	3¾	3¼	3¾
Mollie Gibson	10½	11⅜	10½	11½
Mary Cashen	2	3	2	3
Moon Anchor	7	12	10	12
New Haven	2½	3	2½	3
Pharmacist	2⅞	3¼	2⅞	3½
Pinnacle	5	5½	5	5½
Pointer	11½	12¾	11½	12½
Portland	162¾	163⅜	165	170
Rose Maud	1¾	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛
Rose Nicol	2	4	2	3
Sunset Eclipse	2¼	3	2¼	3
Vindicator	95	96	93	95
Work	4½	5½	4½	5½

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1902.	1901.	1900.
ANN ARBOR—			
2d week July	$27,997	$32,140	$28,296
From July 1	59,671	61,051	.....
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG—			
Mileage	472	472	472
24 week July	139,244	125,873	107,413
From July 1	244,688	251,746	209,495
CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS—			
Mileage	738	727	711
24 week July	122,200	104,500	97,600
From July 1	235,900	209,000	180,200
MOBILE, JACKSON & KANSAS CITY—			
Mileage	50	50	50
24 week July	4,428	2,670	2,450
ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN—			
Mileage	1,245	1,258	.....
24 week July	115,189	98,974	97,372
From July 1	231,181	216,587	201,043
TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL—			
Mileage	430	430	430
24 week July	66,021	53,057	46,020
From July 1	115,789	100,774	88,180
WABASH—			
Mileage	2,484	2,358	2,358
24 week July	367,447	340,476	298,323
From July 1	766,441	643,072	520,220

Miscellaneous Earnings.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY for the fiscal year ended April 30—

RECEIPTS.			
Gross earnings, steamers	1,883,413	2,868,969	3,609,840
Central American Governments for mail service	8,640	13,878	12,282
Miscellaneous collections at agencies	121,857	158,555	150,673
Interest	15,436	29,703	44,825
Total receipts	2,029,348	3,071,165	3,817,020
EXPENSES.			
Exp. of steamers	1,500,990	1,873,445	1,958,466
Repairs	324,782	345,168	349,380
Agency exp.	280,659	527,465	534,684
General exp.	122,208	152,269	131,430
Int. on bonds	.....	19,243	13,477
Total expenses	2,237,282	2,903,345	2,987,431
Exp. over rec'ts	207,935	*147,820	*230,189
*Surplus.		Surplus after dividend of	$600,000.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

L. C. Dameron of Chicago has been appointed Cook County special agent of the Niagara Fire Insurance Company.

At the annual meeting of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee these Trustees were elected: Willard Merrill, C. F. Dyer, H. F. Whitcomb, John Field, T. C. Lawler, J. Millard, F. F. Adams, and Jesse Spaulding.

L. L. Hill has been appointed Indianapolis general agent of the Home Life Insurance Company to succeed W. J. Greenwood.

For the last two days the sub-committee of the Fire Underwriters' Eastern Union has been in conference with the Executive Committee of the Boston Board of Fire Underwriters with reference to questions bearing upon the general policy of the Boston Board.

The Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company has reinsured the boiler insurance risks of the Frankfort American Insurance Company of this city.

Whisky Trust Litigation.

An application of the Distilling Company of America to interpose a demurrer to the complaint in the suit brought by M. L. and C. Ernst, and other stockholders of the American Spirits Manufacturing Company was denied yesterday by Justice O'Gorman in the Supreme Court. Justice O'Gorman permits the defendants to file an answer to the complaint.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

New Apartment House on West 48th Street—109 Liberty Street Sold—Other Dealings.

Greene & Taylor have sold for a client the two dwellings 142 and 144 West Forty-eighth Street, on plot 37.6 by 100.5. The buyer will erect a bachelor apartment house on the site.

William A. White & Sons, in conjunction with Horace S. Ely & Co., have sold for the estate of Caroline W. Roosevelt to George N. Robinson the five-story building 109 Liberty Street, adjoining the northwest corner of Church Street, 24.9 by 101.

Nichols & Lummis have sold for a client the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 62 West Forty-sixth Street, 20 by 60 by 100. The buyer will occupy the house.

Pease & Elliman have sold for Mrs. Edward Sturgis the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 12 East Sixty-fourth Street, 20 by 65 by 100.5.

Charles Griffith Moses & Brother have resold for Max Marx the two four-story flats 233 and 235 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, on plot 40 by 100.

Contracts were signed yesterday for the sale of the Storm Building, at the northwest corner of Old Slip and Water Street. John N. Golding and E. H. Ludlow & Co. were the brokers in the deal.

Thomas F. Doherty has sold the three apartment houses on plot 100 by 100, at 518 to 522 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, between Amsterdam Avenue and Broadway.

The Empire City Realty Company has bought the five-story flat 140 West Ninety-eighth Street, 25 by 100.11; also, through T. Foster Gaines, the front and rear tenements 538 West Twenty-ninth Street, on lot 25.6 by 98.9.

The United Button Company, recently organized with a capital of $3,000,000, has leased quarters, through M. & L. Hess, at 692 and 694 Broadway, corner of Fourth Street.

G. Tuoti & Co. have sold for Jacob Herb the new five-story tenement 316 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, 31.1 by 111; also, for L. Weil to S. Epstein, the five-story double tenement 305 West Sixty-ninth Street, 25 by 100.

Leonard, Wilde & Co. report the following sales: To Ernest Weber, 425 West Seventy-fifth Street, a four-story brick flat, for $12,000; to Isabelle M. Meeks, a two-family house on Cedar Avenue, for $6,000; to Philip Weber, a two-story and basement dwelling on Hughes Avenue, near One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, for $3,000; in conjunction with Charles S. Levy, the northeast corner of One Hundred and Forty-second Street and Willis Avenue, a five-story double flat, with stores, for $41,000.

The seller of the Willis Avenue property takes in exchange at $18,000 the five-story double flat 671 East One Hundred and Forty-second Street.

John P. Leo, Judson Lawson, Carlisle Norwood, Frederick William Jockel, and Charles W. Barry of the Executive Committee of the Realty League have called upon Col. Robert Grier Monroe, Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, in regard to the recent order of the department issued by ex-Commissioner Dougherty requiring owners of apartment houses to install water meters. The committee urged that under section 45 of the Greater New York charter the authorization of the Board of Aldermen is necessary for such an order, and that the Aldermen had not acted upon the matter as Mr. Dougherty had requested. Col. Monroe promised to give the matter consideration.

Among those sailing to-day on the Cymric for Liverpool will be James Slater, who during the last year has been identified with the reconstruction of several buildings on Forty-second Street, near Fifth Avenue. Mr. Slater expects to remain abroad until early in October.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building salesrooms resulted as follows:

By Vincent A. Ryan.

63½ Hudson Street, west side, 39.4 feet north of Grand Street, 19.8 by 63.4 by 19.7 by 65.4, three-story brick building; foreclosure sale, to Lowenfeld & Prager. $7,550

362 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, south side, 225 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 25 by 99.11, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Minna Frank 21,683

By L. J. Phillips & Co.

2,118 La Fontaine Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, 30 by 119.9 by 32 by 102.2, three-story dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the United Real Estate and Trust Company 900

By Samuel Goldsticker.

1,255 Third Avenue, east side, 44 feet north of Seventy-second Street, 22.8 by 71.8, four-story stone-front tenement, with stores; foreclosure sale, to Samuel Aufses 25,000

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

304 East Ninety-second Street, south side, 100 feet east of Third Avenue, 25 by 100.8, five-story brick tenement, with stores; foreclosure sale, to S. M. Tuthill. 19,750

By Woodcock Hall & Tamm Sales.

Amsterdam Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, gore lot having a frontage of 3 feet on Amsterdam Avenue and extending along the street to the land of Katie Wendel; partition sale, to John Schreyer 1,060

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Vincent A. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Frank D. Arthur, referee, Cypress Avenue, southcast corner of One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, 100 by 200, vacant. Due on judgment, $11,038.

By Samuel Goldsticker, foreclosure sale, Charles L. Greenhall, referee, 248 East Eighty-second Street, south side, 61.8 feet west of Second Avenue, 20 by 77, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,322.

By Samuel Goldsticker, foreclosure sale, Frank Brookfield, referee, Rider Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, 71.10 by 48 by 71.1 by 48.6, vacant, together with all right, title, and interest in a strip 1.11 by 71.1 by 1.5 by 71.1, adjoining the foregoing on the east. Due on judgment, $1,861.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Julius J. Frank, referee, 491 Washington Street, east side, 55.6 feet south of Spring Street, 21 by 80, two-story frame building; 330 Spring Street, south side, 100 feet west of Greenwich Street, 20 by 55.6, two-story brick and frame building. Due on judgment, on each parcel, $0,956.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 45 and 49 West Twenty-first Street, for six-story brick stores and lofts, 55.5 by 91; Frederick Haas of 316 West Eighty-second Street, owner; cost, $75,000.

Evalina Street, north side, 150 feet east of Main Street, for a two-story and attic frame dwelling, 20 by 40; Mrs. Mary McGuil, Main Street, owner; B. Ehrling, St. Lawrence Avenue, architect; cost, $4,500.

Bear Swamp Road, Pelham Parkway and William's Bridge Road, for a one-story frame stand, 250 by 40; Westchester Racing Association, owner; William Henderson, Main Street, architect; cost, $3,000.

Freeman Street, north side, 137 feet east of Prospect Avenue, for four two-story frame dwellings, 21 by 58; John T. Levelle of 1,175 Hoe Avenue, owner and architect; cost, $20,000.

Alterations.

No. 32 Chrystie Street, to a five-story tenement; Nicholas Marsel, Bayonne, N. J., owner; C. Reissman, architect; cost, $250.

Bolton Road, east side, 600 feet north of Dyckman Street, to a one-and-a-half-story dwelling; House of Rest for Consumptives, owner; Edward Berrian, King's Bridge, architect; cost, $2,000.

Nos. 309 and 311 Grand Street, to a three-story store; Edward A. Ridley, Fanwood, N. J., owner; George F. Harding of 253 Broadway, architect; cost, $20,000.

Blackwell's Island, opposite Fiftieth Street, to a three-story school; city, owner; York & Sawyer of 156 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $70,000.

Nos. 51 and 53 Maiden Lane, to a twelve-story office building; Boehm & Coon of 31 Nassau Street, owners; J. S. H. Rowan, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 45 East Sixtieth Street, to a four-story dwelling; Seymour Oppenheimer of 76 Madison Avenue, owner; Buchman & Fox of 11 East Fifty-ninth Street, architects; cost, $2,500.

Nos. 63 and 65 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, to a one-story synagogue; Congregation of Mount Zion, premises, owners; Sass & Smallheiser of 23 Park Row, architects; cost, $10,000.

Forty-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue, northwest corner, to a four-story dwelling; Columbia College, owner; Horace Trumbauer, Philadelphia, architect; cost, $10,000.

No. 36 East Sixty-second Street, to a four-story dwelling; Mrs. Lillian W. Porter, Southampton, L. I., owner; George Freeman of 566 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $5,000.

One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, south side, 312 feet east of Prospect Avenue, to a three-story frame ators and dwelling, 25 by 45.6; Marion Nathon of 1,899 Madison Avenue, owner; Rndolph Werner of 1,579 Bathgate Avenue, architect; cost, $175.

Walton Avenue, west side, 80.6 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, to a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 42; Mrs. Emma Booker, premises, owner; Louis Falk of 2,785 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $300.

Walton Avenue, west side, 107 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, to a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 42; Mrs. Emma Booker, owner; Louis Falk of 2,785 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $300.

One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, south side, 100 feet west of Vyse Avenue, to a two-story and attic frame dwelling, 32.3 by 25.3; Charles Bjorkgren of 2,148 Mapes Avenue, owner; J. W. Linler of 2,557 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $700.

One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, northeast corner of Third Avenue, to two brick and frame buildings, stable, and boiler house; American Brewing Company of One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street and Third Avenue owner; Bronx Architectural Company of 3,307 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $2,500.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Thursday, July 17.

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 24.11 ft n of 142d St, 50x81.9 to Hamilton Pl x54.3x irr 102.11; Ernest E. Califano to Anna Califano, (mtg $88,000) $4,000

AMSTERDAM AV, s e corner of 116th St, 100.11x100; Juliet M. Hopkins to Gustav L. Morgenthau and another, (mtg $210,000) 1

AMSTERDAM AV, s e corner of 160th St, 40.11x106.10x50.10x97.1; Ernest Detlefsen to Jacob Herb, (mtg $30,000) ..... Nom.

AVENUE ST, JOHN, n e corner of Timpson Place, 100x54.7; Mary E. O'Shaughnessy to Herman Kahn 25

BRADHURST AV, 104, e s, 25x75; Lillie Whitton to Samuel C. Baum, (mtg $11,500) 100

CEDAR AV, n w corner of 177th St, 126.6x97.6x127.7x89.2; Mary A. Walker to Patrick G. Tighe, (mtg $53,200) 65,000

COLUMBUS CT, s e corner of Houston St, 21.3x50; Wolf Goldschein to Isak Flam, (mtg $13,000) 1

CROTONA PARK NORTH, s e corner of 175th St, 51.11x94x50x101.8; William W. Niles to Stephen G. Thomas 8,000

EAST BROADWAY, 142, n s, 25.4x105x 25.3x105; Rebecca Abrahams to Edward A. Rawlings, one-half part, (mtg $37,000) 250

EMERSON ST, e s, 110 ft n of Post Av, 50x100; Cleveland Ahhe and others to William H. Sheehy 3,000

17TH ST, 327 West, 24.8x92; Joseph L. Buttenwieser to William C. Ackermann, (mtg $18,000) ..... Gift

19TH ST, 339 to 333 East, 45.11x92; Abraham Siegel to Samuel Wolchot and another, (mtg $57,000) 3,000

29TH ST, s s, 137.6 ft w of 8th Av, 18.9x 98.9; Daniel F. Ingraham, referee, to George W. Adam, (U S 5 61 cents) 1,200

44TH ST, 440 West, 20x100.4; May

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE. VIA NIAGARA FALLS.

Trains arrive and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:

North and West bound trains, except those leaving Grand Central Station at 3:15, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:50, 2:45, 3:20, 3:30, 9:15, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th st. to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

All southbound trains, except the "20th Century" and the "Empire State Express," and Nos. 36, 66, and 260 will stop at 125th St. ten minutes before their arrival time at Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—†MIDNIGHT EXPRESS—Due Buffalo 4:15, Niagara Falls 5:02 P. M.
3:15 A. M.—*MAIL AND PAPER TRAIN. Ar. Buffalo 11:15 A. M., Chicago 7:10 A. M.
7:50 A. M. — †ADIRONDACK, 1000 ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.
7:54 A. M.—*SYRACUSE LOCAL. Stops at all important stations.
8:30 A. M.—*EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. Most famous train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:45 P. M.
8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL. 24 hours to Chicago. Due Buffalo 7:10. Niagara Falls 8:07.
9:55 A. M.—†SARATOGA AND MONTREAL SPECIAL, Via D. & H. and Rutland.
10:30 A. M.—†DAY EXPRESS. Makes local stops. Due Buffalo, 6:15 A. M.
11:30 A. M.—†RUTLAND EXPRESS. Dna Rutland, 7:55 P. M.
12:50 P.M.—*BUFFALO LIMITED, Due Buffalo, 11 P. M. Niagara Falls, 12:28 A. M.
1:00 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED. Due Cincinnati, 10:45, Indianapolis, 11:30 A. M. St. Louis, 6:45 P. M. next day.
1:00 P. M.—*CHICAGO LIMITED, 24 hours to Chicago via Lake Shore. 27 via M. C.
1:50 P. M.—†SARATOGA LIMITED. Saturdays only; other week days at 3:20 P. M.
2:45 P. M.—*"THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED" 20 hour train to Chicago via Lake Shore. Electric Lights and Fans.
3:20 P. M.—†SARATOGA LIMITED. Leave Saturdays nt 1:50 P. M.
3:30 P. M.—†ALBANY FLYER. Dua Albany 6:40.
3:35 P. M.—*ALBANY AND TROY EXPRESS. Local stops.
4:00 P. M.—*DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS, AND CHICAGO SPECIAL.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED. 24 hour train to Chicago. All Pullman Cars.
6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS. 28 hours to Chicago via both L. S. and M. C.
6:35 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS via D. & H. or Rutland.
7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK, 1000 ISLANDS AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO AND TORONTO SPECIAL. Due Buffalo 7:25 A. M. Niagara Falls, 8:33. Toronto, 10:50 A. M.
9:15 P. M.—*SPECIAL MAIL LIMITED. Sleeping car only for Rochester.
9:20 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL. Due: Cincinnati, 7:50, Indianapolis, 10:15 P. M. St. Louis, 7:30, second morning.
9:30 P. M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS. Chicago, 24 hours by Michigan Central, 33 hours by Lake Shore.
11:30 P. M.—*NORTHERN N. Y. EXPRESS. Cape Vincent, Ogdensburg, &c.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday. §Except Saturday and Sunday. ||Saturday only.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:08 A. M. and 3:36 P. M. Daily, except Sundays, to Pittsfield and North Adams. Sundays at 9:20 A. M. Saturdays only at 2:46 P. M.

Pullman cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.

Ticket offices at 113, 261, 415, and 1,216 Broadway, 25 Union Sq., 275 Columbus Av., 150 West 125th St. Grand Central Station, 125th St. and 138th St. Stations, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Telephone "900 38th Street," for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.

NEW YORK CENTRAL ROUTE

BETWEEN

NEW YORK, BOSTON, AND NEW ENGLAND

Via Springfield and the

BOSTON AND ALBANY RAILROAD.

(New York Central & Hudson River R.R. Lessee.)

Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, New York, as follows:

10:00 A. M., †12:00 noon, *4:00 P. M., *11:00 P. M.; arrive Boston, 3:30 P. M., 5:40 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 6:15 A. M.

Leave Boston, 10:00 A. M., †12:00 noon, *4:00 P. M., *11:00 P. M.; arrive New York, 3:30 P. M., 5:40 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 6:14 A. M.

New trains for Maine Resorts, via Springfield, Worcester, and Old Colony R.R., leave New York 10:00 P. M., arrive Portland 6:40, Poland Spring 10:30, Rockland 10:30 A. M., Bar Harbor 2:00 P. M.

Tickets at New York Central ticket offices, 415 and 1,216 Broadway, and at Grand Central Station.

A. H. SMITH, GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Superintendent. General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.

(New York Central & Hudson River R.R. Lessee.)

Leave Franklin St. Station, New York, as follows, and 15 min. later foot West 42d St., N. R.:

*7:00 A. M.—For interm. points to Albany.
*8:40 A. M.—(1) Catskill Mtn. Exp. to Catskills.
†11:20 A. M.—(2) Saratoga & Mohawk Exp.
†12:45 P. M.—(3) Rip Van Winkle Flyer.
*1:00 P. M.—Chicago Express.
*2:25 P. M.—Cont. Lim. for Detroit, Chi. & St. Louis.
†3:25 P. M.—(4) Ulster Express to Catskill Mts.
*3:45 P. M.—(4) For Hudson River points & Albany
*5:00 P. M.—For Roch., Buffalo, Cleve'd & Chicago.
†7:45 P. M.—For Roch., Buffalo, Detroit & St. Louis.
*9:17 P. M.—For Syra., Roch., Niag. Falls, Det. & Chi.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. Leaves Brooklyn Annex (1) at *9:15 A. M.; (2) at *10:45 A. M.; (3) at *12:10 P. M.; (4) at †2:00 P. M. Leaves Jersey City, P. R. R. Sta., (1) at *9:47 A. M.; (2) at †11:20 A. M.; (3) at †12:50 P. M.; (4) at †3:35 P. M. Time tables at principal hotels and offices. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott's Express.

A. H. SMITH, E. P. LAMBERT, Gen'l Superintendent. Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

READING SYSTEM

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R.

Liberty St. and **South Ferry** (time from South Ferry five minutes earlier.)

EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN, AND MAUCH CHUNK—24:00 (7:15 Easton only,) 9:10 A. M., 1:20, 4:40, 5:00, (5:45 Easton only) P. M. Sundays, 24:25 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.

WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON—24:00, 9:10 A. M., 5:00 P. M. Sundays, 24:25 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.

LAKEWOOD, TOMS RIVER, AND BARNEGAT—24:00, 9:40 A. M., (81:00 Lakewood excepted,) 1:30, (3:40 Lakewood only,) 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:15 A. M.

ATLANTIC CITY—9:40 A.M., 81:00, †3:40 P.M.

VINELAND AND BRIDGETON—24:00 A. M., 81:30 P. M.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT, AND SEASHORE POINTS—24:00, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 81:10, 2:45, 3:30, 3:53, 4:45, 5:30, 6:30 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove, 9:00 A. M., 1:30, 4:00 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA, (READING TERMINAL)—24:25 †7:00, †8:00, *9:00, †10:00, *11:00 A. M., †12:00, *1:00, †1:30, †2:00, †3:00, *4:00, *5:00, †6:00, †7:30, 9:00 P. M., *12:15 Mdt.

24TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS—24:25, †8:30, *10:30, *11:30 A. M., *1:00, 2*3:40, 5:00, *7:00, 9:25 P. M., *12:15 Mdt.

READING, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILE AND WILLIAMSPORT—24:00, 24:25, 81:00, 8:10, 8:00 A. M. Reading only,) 81:00, 1:20, 2:00 P. M. Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg only, 5:00 P. M.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE—From foot of Rector St., Pier 8, Atlantic Highlands, Seabright, Monmouth Beach and Long Branch, Asbury Park, and Point Pleasant, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30, (8:00 Ocean Grove only,) P. M. Sundays, 10:00 A. M., 1:00, 4:00, 8:00 P. M.

Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 113, 261, 434, 1,300, 1,354 Broadway, 182 5th Ave., 25 Union Square West, 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Ave., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 360 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

W. G. BESLER, General Manager. C. M. BURT, General Pass'r Agent.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

Leave New York City, South Ferry, Liberty St.

Chicago, Pittsburg	*12.10nt.	*12:15nt.
Chicago, Columbus	*12.55pm.	*1:00pm. Diner.
Pittsburg, Clevel'd	*2:35pm.	*3:40pm. Limtd.
Pittsburg Limited	*6:55pm.	*7:00pm. Buffet.
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*12:10nt.	*12:15nt.
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*10:25am.	*10:30am. Diner.
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*6:55pm.	*7:00pm. Buffet.
Norfolk	12:35pm.	*1:00pm. Diner.

ROYAL BLUE TRAINS.

Washington, Balto.	*8:25am.	*8:30am. Buffet.
Washington, Balto.	*10:25am.	*10:30am. Diner.
Washington, Balto.	*11:25am.	*11:30am. Diner.
Washington, Balto.	*12:35pm.	*1:00pm. Diner.
"Royal Limited".	*3:35pm.	*3:40pm. Diner.
Washington, Balto.	*4:55pm.	*5:00pm. Diner.
Washington, Balto.	*6:55pm.	*7:00pm. Buffet.
Washington, Balto.	*12:10nt.	*12:15nt. Sleepers.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. §Sundays only. Offices: 113, 261, 434, 1,300 Broadway, 6 Astor House, 25 Union Square W., 391 Grand Street, N. Y.; 343 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal and Liberty Street. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN RY

Lvs. Franklin St.	Lvs. W. 42d St.
3:15 A. M. Way Train	3:30 A. M.
7:45 A. M. Day Express to Oswego	8:00 A. M.
9:05 A. M. Liberty Express	9:15 A. M.
11:40 A. M. Liberty Spl. Sat'ys only	12:00 Noon
12:00 Noon Express to Norwich	12:15 P. M.
12:45 P. M. Saturdays to Rockland	1:00 P. M.
3:00 P. M. Ellenville and Kerhonkson	3:15 P. M.
3:25 P. M. Express to Rockland	3:45 P. M.
5:40 P. M. Western Express	6:00 P. M.

*Saturdays only. †Daily.

Parlor Car seats at 425 Broadway only.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

STATIONS foot of WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

☞ **The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.**

7:55 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Limited to two Buffet Parlor Cars New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:55 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:55 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars, for Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:55 P. M. THE PENNSYLVANIA SPECIAL—26-hour train to Chicago. Pullman Compartment, Drawing-room, Sleeping, Dining, and Buffet Smoking Car.

1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS. For Toledo, Nashville (via Cincinnati and Louisville), Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.

5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car. For Welch, W. Va. (via Shenandoah Valley Route.)

5:55 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.

7:55 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland, except Saturday.

8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, and Cincinnati.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, 9:25 (Dining Car), 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car), 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car), 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) (3:25 "Congressional Limited," all Parlor and Dining Cars), 3:25 (Dining Car), 4:25 (Dining Car), 4:55 (Dining Car), 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—"Florida and Metropolitan Limited," 12:55 P. M. daily. Express, 12:10 night daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week-days 12:55 and 4:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT AND NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week days and 8:55 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 7:55 A. M. Through Vestibuled Trains, Buffet Parlor Cars and Standard Coaches on week-days. Parlor Smoking Car, Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Standard Coaches on Sundays.

CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week-days.

For points on New York and Long Branch Railroad, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:55 A. M., 12:10, 1:10 (Saturdays only,) 2:25, 2:55, 3:25, 4:10, 4:55, and 6:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 7:55, 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M. (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 3:30, 9:00 A. M., 12:20, 1:20 (Saturdays only,) 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, and 7:00 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 8:55, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 6:20,) 7:25, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, (Dining Car,) (9:55, Penna. Limited,) 10:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20,) (Dining Car,) 10:55, (Dining Car,) 11:55 A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 1:55 (Dining Car,) 2:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) 2:25, 3:25, (Dining Car,) 3:55, 4:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55 (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 6:10, 7:55, (no coaches,) 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, (Dining Car,) 9:55 (Limited,) 9:55, 10:55, (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 1:55 (Dining Car,) 3:25 (Dining Car,) 3:55, 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 5:55, (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

Ticket offices Nos. 401, 1,196, 1,354, 111, and 261 Broadway; 182 Fifth Avenue, (Below 23d St.;) 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 360 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "914 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railway Cab Service.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, J. R. WOOD, General Manager. General Pass'r Agent. 6-28-1902.

LEHIGH VALLEY.

Foot of West 23d St., Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. B.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. Sunday changes, 12.25, 12.45, 27.15, 25.25, 86.45, 25.45.

	Lv. N.Y. A	Lv. N.Y. B
Buffalo Local	*7.10 AM	*8.20 AM
Buffalo and Chicago Express	*9.25 AM	*9.30 AM
BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS	†11.55 AM	†12.00 N'N
Mauch Chunk and Hazleton Local	*12.40 PM	*12.50 PM
Wyoming Valley Express	13.55 PM	*4.10 PM
Easton Local	15.10 PM	*5.20 PM
Chicago & Toronto Vestibule Exp.	*5.40 PM	*5.40 PM
THE BUFFALO TRAIN	*7.55 PM	*8.00 PM

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 118, 261, 290, 355, 1,242 and 1,351 Broadway; 132 5th Ave., 25 Union Square West, 245 Columbus Ave., N. Y.; 360 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Ft. Fulton St., Brooklyn.

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Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

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Additional Service to Block Island.—On Saturdays during July and August, one of the steamers of the Montauk Steamboat Co.'s lines will connect at Montauk with L. I. R. R. train, leaving New York, 34th St., 1:20; Pier 13, near Wall St., 1:00; Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, 1:10 P. M., arriving at Block Island at 7:00 P. M.

On Mondays the steamer Shinnecock will leave Pier 13, N. R., at 8:00 A. M.; returning leave Sag Harbor at 5:00 P. M. Excursion tickets (good only on date sold,) going and returning by boat, $2. Going by boat and returning by L. I. R. R. same day, $3.00.

CENTRAL HUDSON BOATS.

STMR. "RAMSDELL" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. PIER week days 9:30 A. M., W. 129TH ST. 10 A. M. for WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL, FISHKILL, and NEWBURGH; connects at CORNWALL with trains for all points on N. Y. O. & W. Ry. Sundays leaves half hour earlier and extends trip to POUGHKEEPSIE and RONDOUT.

STMR. "BALDWIN" or "ROMER" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. week days except Saturdays 4 P. M. Saturdays 1 P. M. for FISHKILL, NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and intermediate landings.

STMR. "NEWBURGH" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. week days except Saturdays at 5 P. M. for CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, COLD SPRINGS, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH and POUGHKEEPSIE: Saturdays, 3 P. M., and from W. 129TH ST., 3:30 P. M.

Hudson River by Daylight

Palatial Steamers "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY" of the HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE. Finest and finest river boats in the World.

For the Catskills, Albany, Saratoga, and all points East, North, and West, daily, except Sunday.

Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex) 8:00 A.M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier 8:40
" West 22d St. 9:00
" West 129th St. 9:15

Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Through tickets to all points on sale at leading ticket offices, including those of the New York Transfer Co., who check baggage from residence to destination.

Morning and afternoon concerts. Fine restaurant.

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For Catskill and Catskill Mountain Points, Hudson and the Berkshires, Coxsackie and way landings. Steamers leave every week day: Pier 43, N. R., foot West 129th St., 7 P. M. Evening boat Saturdays ("Onteora") from Pier 43, N. R., 1:30 P. M., and West 129th St., 1:50 P. M., for Catskill, Hudson by annex, and Malden.

Connections.—Catskill Mountains, Boston & Albany, and Albany & Hudson Railroads.

Special trains for Cairo, Palenville, Otis Summit, Haines Corners, and Tannersville.

Dining Rooms on Main Deck.

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Direct Route for Saratoga, Lake George, Adirondacks and Thousand Islands.

Steamers **ADIRONDACK** or **DEAN RICHMOND** leave Pier 32 N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M., week days only, making direct connection with express trains for above-named points. Saturday night a steamer connects with trains for Sharon Springs, Saratoga, North Creek, Caldwell, and steamer on Lake George. Summer Book Free.

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leave Pier 46, N. R., foot West 10th Street, daily 6 P. M., except Saturday. SUNDAY STEAMERS TO CH AT ALBANY. Direct railroad connection at Troy for all resorts North and East.

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Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

North German Lloyd.

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.

From Pier 52, North River, Gansevoort St.

Kronprinz. July 29, noon | Kaiserin. Aug. 19, 10 AM
Kaiser. Aug. 12, 10 AM | Kronprinz. Aug. 26, 10 AM
*Hoh'nzoll'n. Aug. 10, 10 AM | Kaiser. Sept. 9, 10 AM

*From Pier 24, ft. of Amity St., Brooklyn.

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.

Cherbourg—Southampton, Alternately, and Bremen.

From Bremen Piers, Hoboken, N. J.

Bremen. July 22, 10 AM | Kr'fuerst. Aug. 14, 10 AM
Friedrich. July 31, 10 AM | Barbar'sa. Aug. 21, 11 AM
Luise. Aug. 7, 10 AM | Bremen. Aug. 28, noon

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.

From Pier 24, ft. of Amity St., Brooklyn.

Lahn. July 10, 8 AM | Lahn. Aug. 23, 10 AM
Trave. Aug. 2, 3 PM | Trava. Sept. 6, 10 AM
Aller. Aug. 9, 10 AM | Aller. Sept. 13, 2 PM

OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.

Louis H. Myer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

Hamburg-American.

TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS SERVICE.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.

F. Bism'ck. July 24, 10 AM | A. Victoria. Aug. 14, 10 AM
Columbia. July 31, 10 AM | F. Bism'ck. Aug. 21, 10 AM

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.

Patricia. July 22, 6 AM | Waldersee. Aug. 5, 7 AM
Bluecher. July 29, 10 AM | Penns'vania. Aug. 12, Nn.

SUMMER and AUTUMN CRUISES

BY THE PALATIAL CRUISING STEAMER

Prinzessin Victoria Luise

From Hamburg Aug. 3 and Aug. 22,

ALONG the COAST of NORWAY, and to the **BALTIC** and the **NORTHERN CAPITALS.**

From Hamburg Sept. 6 and Sept. 20,

to **PORTUGAL, SPAIN,** principal **MEDITERRANEAN POINTS** and the **ORIENT.**

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Either going or coming.

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OLD DOMINION LINE.

DAILY SERVICE.

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.

Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26, N. R., foot of Beach St., **every week day at 3 P. M.**

H. B. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.

St. Louis. July 23, 10 AM | Phila. Aug. 6, 10 AM
*Sthw'k. Aug. 5, 7:30 AM | St. Paul. Aug. 13, 10 AM

*From Pier "C," ft. of York St., Jersey City, N. J.

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.

Vaderland. July 19, noon | Zeeland. Aug. 2, noon
Kroonland. July 26, noon | Friesland. Aug. 9, noon

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway, N. Y.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE

MINNEAPOLIS	July 10, 5 A. M.
MINNETONKA	July 26, 9:30 A. M.
MINNEHAHA	Aug. 2, 4 A. M.
MENOMINEE	Aug. 6, 9 A. M.
MESABA	Aug. 9, 9 A. M.

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New Twin-Screw Steamers of 12,000 tons Register

Twin-Screw Steamer **ROTTERDAM** July 19, 10 A. M.

Twin-Screw Steamer **NOORDAM** July 26, 10 A. M.

Twin-Screw Steamer **STATENDAM** Aug. 2, 10 A. M.

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Columbia. July 26, noon | Furnessia. Aug. 9, noon

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Second saloon, $35 & up; third class, $26 & up.

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From Pier 51 North River.

Campania. July 19, 2 PM | Etruria. Aug. 9, 9:30 AM
Umbria. July 26, 9:30 AM | Campania. Aug. 16, noon
Lucania. Aug. 2, 2 PM | Umbria. Aug. 23, 9 AM

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents.

29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

"La Veloce," FAST ITALIAN LINE

Navigazione Italiana a Vapore to Naples, Genoa. REG. U. S. MAIL SERVICE EVERY WEEK. Citta di Milano. July 22 | Citta di Milano. Sept. 9
Nord America. Aug. 19 | Nord America. Oct. 7

Large cabins. Dining saloon on promenade deck.

Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co., 29 Wall St.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Cymric. July 18, Noon | Celtic. Aug. 6, Noon
Oceanic. July 23, 7:30 AM | Germanic. Aug. 13, Noon
Majestic. July 30, Noon | Teutonic. Aug. 20, Noon

Pier 48 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver.

JAPAN, CHINA AND PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

Emp. of India. July 28 | R. M. Athenian. Sept. 1
R. M. S. Tartar. Aug. 4 | Emp. of China. Sept. 8
Emp. of Jap. Aug. 18 | Emp. of India. Oct. 6

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS and AUSTRALIA

R.M.S.S. Mosna. July 25 | R.M.S. Miowera. Aug. 22

For rates apply 253 Broadway and 1 Broadway

Short Ocean Trip.—Halifax, Sydney, St. John's. Write BOWRING & CO., 17 State St., N. Y.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

BY SEA TO MAINE

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is the most charming short ocean voyage out of New York. No Summer tour complete without it. Steamers leave Pier (New) 32, East River, foot of Pike St., New York, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 5 P. M. Returning leave Portland same days at 6:30 P. M.

Special Excursions to Portland

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Good to return until Sept. 12th. White Mountains, Rangely Lakes, Bar Harbor, St. John, Halifax. Monday and Thursday steamers make direct connections for Rockland and Bar Harbor. LONG ISLAND SOUND BY DAYLIGHT.

Descriptive book free on application at Ticket Office, 290 Broadway and Pier 32, East River.

Telephone 3196-3199 Franklin. Also all agents.

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Sandy Hook Route

From Pier 8, Foot Rector St., N. R.

Boats leave at 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., and 1:00, 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30, 8:00 P. M.; Sundays, 10:00 A. M., 1:00, 4:00, 8:00 P. M., for all

NEW JERSEY COAST RESORTS.

HUDSON RIVER STEAMER MARY POWELL

Leaving Desbrosses St. at 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.,) W. 22d St. 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays 2 P. M.,) 129th St. on SATURDAYS AND HOLIDAYS ONLY 3:20 P. M., for Highland Falls, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, New Hamburgh, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Esopus, Rondout, and Kingston. Orchestra on board.

HARTFORD LINE

from Pier 24, East River, daily except Sunday at 5 P. M., for Connecticut River Landings, connecting for Springfield, Holyoke, Northfield and all New England points. Send for illustrated folder.

Refereen' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—GEORGIE BROWN, plaintiff, against STEPHEN MARTINDALE ANDERSON et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 23d day of May, 1902, and the order amending the same, dated June 25, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said order named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 18th day of July, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Vincent Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain tract or piece or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New York, Borough of the Bronx, which is bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southeasterly side of Cypress Avenue with the southwesterly side of One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, and running thence in a southeasterly direction aloog the southwesterly side of One Hundred and Thirty-third Street two hundred feet to Lot, No. 244 on a map hereinafter referred to; thence in a southwesterly direction along the said Lot, No. 244, and parallel with Cypress Avenue, one hundred feet; thence in a northwesterly direction, and parallel with One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, two hundred feet to the southeasterly side of Cypress Avenue aforesaid; thence northeasterly along said southeasterly side of Cypress Avenue one hundred feet to the point and place of beginning, being the northerly half of Lots Nos. 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, and 243, as said lots are shown on a certain map filed in the office of the Register of the County of Westchester on the 15th day of October, 1868, which map is entitled "Port Morris, Map of Real Estate situated in the Town of Morrisania, County of Westchester, belonging to the Port Morris Land and Improvement Company, October 1st, 1868." Together with all the right, title, and interest of the parties of the first part of, in, and to that portion of Cypress Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-third Street which lies in front of and adjacent to said lots to the centre of said avenue and street. Subject to the covenants in prior deeds of said property restricting the same and relieving the Port Morris Land and Improvement Company from erecting or maintaining any division or partition wall or fence.

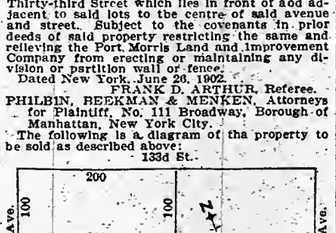
Dated New York, June 28, 1902.

FRANK D. ARTHUR, Referee.

PHILBIN, BEEKMAN & MENKEN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above:

133d St.



132d St.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $10,634.72, with interest thereon from the 23d day of April, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to $393.32, with interest from the 23d day of May, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is four hundred and seventeen 38-100 dollars and interest.—Dated New York, July 7th, 1902.

WM. H. HIRSH, Referee.

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Proposals.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the President of the Borough Friday, July 18, 1902, for repairing and maintaining the asphalt pavement now in the following-named streets, within the limits defined in the contract:

Edgecombe Avenue, One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, One Hundred and Twenty-

CITY'S INSUFFICIENT WORKING CAPITAL

Subject Discussed by the Mayor in Weekly Talk to the Public.

Would Assess Real Estate at Actual Value and Thus Enlarge the Municipal Borrowing Capacity.

The second of Mayor Low's weekly talks on municipal matters was delivered yesterday, and dealt with "Our Insufficient Working Capital." Mr. Low said:

"Two things I hold to be essential to the welfare of New York at the present time, (1) a smaller tax levy, and (2) a larger working capital.

"The city raises its money for current needs through the tax levy. It gets its money for permanent improvements by borrowing; that is, by the issue of bonds. It provides for the making of local improvements by lending its credit to the property owners through the issue of bonds, known as assessment bonds, and makes itself good by assessing the property that is benefited by the improvement to an amount sufficient to pay the cost and all charges.

"Last week I pointed out how the current needs of the city suffer because the city is compelled to overtax itself in connection with its debt. Even the schools in their current administration suffered from this cause, until the city was compelled by law to tax itself for this purpose by a fixed percentage on the assessed value of the property in the city.

"The poor, and especially the sick poor, still suffer from it. Not only hospitals, but prisons, court houses, station houses, and fire houses, also, are left in many cases in a bad condition, and small parks are left undeveloped because the city cannot afford to lock up $6,000,000 annually more than is necessary, in a sinking fund, as it is now doing, and at the same time look after its current needs properly. So I might go through many departments, though not all of them, and show how the city suffers from this cause.

"To-day I propose to speak of the city's lack of working capital for its necessary development. Next week I shall hope to speak on the subject of local improvements.

"The Constitution of the State limits the authority of the city to incur debt to 10 per cent. of the assessed value of its real estate. This limitation is so worded that the moment a contract is signed the city's power to borrow is lessened by the whole amount of the contract. In other words, it is the making of the contract, and not the issuing of bonds, that counts. For example, up to Jan. 1, 1902, only $12,000,000 of bonds had been issued on account of the rapid transit subway, but the city has had to count the entire amount of the contract, $36,580,000, as a part of its debt ever since the contract was signed in February, 1900.

INTER-BOROUGH COMMUNICATION.

"From the moment of the creation of Greater New York, the city has been confronted with the problem of inter-borough communication. This is as it should be, for consolidation, among other things, was intended to bring about just that. The extent to which this subject has momentarily involved the city in expenditure is shown by the estimated cost of the works now in course of construction.

1—Rapid transit subway	$36,500,000
2—Williamsburg bridge	20,000,000
3—Manhattan bridge	16,600,000
4—Blackwell's Island bridge	12,500,000
Total	$85,000,000

"Of this isrge sum the following items have already found their place in the city debt:

1—On account of rapid transit subway	$35,500,000
2—On account of Williamsburg bridge	15,000,000
3—On account of Manhattan bridge	1,000,000
4—On account of Blackwell's Island bridge	900,000
Total	$52,400,000
Leaving still to be met	$32,600,000

"In addition, there are in sight:

1—The Brooklyn tunnel, contract for which is now being advertised; estimated cost	$8,000,000
2—Terminal arrangements of Brooklyn bridge and connection of bridges; estimated	$3,500,000 to 4,000,000
3—East side tunnel; estimated cost unknown.	
4—Second Brooklyn tunnel; estimated cost unknown.	

"For the single purpose of developing interborough communication, therefore, the city is already committed to an increase of its debt, within the next few years, in the sum of, say, $32,000,000; and it is confronted with a very large additional expenditure for the same purpose in the near future, say, perhaps, $55,000,000 more. I say this because a suitable connection of the East River bridges, the east side tunnel, and a second tunnel to Brooklyn in a certain sense are already pressing.

"The first point to be borne in mind in considering this situation is that it is wholly exceptionni, and that it must be dealt with in a large way. The introduction of a municipal system of interborough communication may be fairly likened to the introduction of a municipal system of water supply. The cost of the initial plant only comes once.

"From this point of view the only difference between a water pipe and a rapid transit subway is that the first is used by a stream of water and the second by a stream of people. The likeness between the two is found in the fact that both systems require a large initial outlay before there is adequate service, or any return from the investment, and, in the further case, that there must always be a continual enlargement of the system once entered upon if it is to continue to serve its purpose.

RESULTS TO BE EXPECTED.

"The comparison, however, fortunately indicates also the results to be expected from the outlay. In 1843 the water debt of New York amounted to four-fifths of the total indebtedness of the city. To-day it is less than one-fifth of it. But whereas in 1843 the city had to tax itself more than $150,000 in order to pay the interest of the year on the water debt, in 1901 the city received an income of more than $5,000,000 from the system—a sum, if annually set aside for the purpose, very much more than sufficient to pay the interest charge and to extinguish the water debt itself as it falls due.

"There is no reason to doubt that similar results will follow the construction of the subway system, and the city must not allow itself to halt in the prompt completio, of what may be called the initial plant of this system. I am aware that this argument does not apply to the East River bridges as it does to the subways; but the bridges justify themselves as great public works, and neither are they likely to be multiplied for a long time to come beyond those already begun.

"If, however, the City of New York is to make these large expenditures for the development of interborough communication within the next few years it must be able, during these years, to borrow money freely. We cannot afford to limit the number of our school buildings, the provision for our sick and poor, the development of our small parks, and the like, and even to put off the extension of our waterworks, simply because we have fallen on an era of large expenditure for the initial development of interborough communication.

"On the other hand, if the present excessive taxation for the Sinking Fund, of which I spoke last week, can be done away with, the city can borrow all that it needs on a smaller tax levy than it has now and still leave its bondholders overprotected as to the payment of their bonds. In the meanwhile the product of this exceptional outlay, direct and indirect, will easily provide for the city's enlarged debt.

"The Constitution allows the city to borrow up to 10 per cent. of its assessed value. Judge Earl recently reported that the present valuations of real estate in the city are as follows:

Borough of Manhattan..67 per cent. of actual value
Borough of the Bronx..67 per cent. of actual value
Borough of Brooklyn...68 per cent. of actual value
Borough of Queens.....80 per cent. of actual value
Borough of Richmond..66 per cent. of actual value.

"Or, say, 70 per cent. of actual value.

"Controller Grout has pointed out that 10 per cent. of this is only 7 per cent. of the actual value of the real estate of the city. In other words, while these conditions prevail, the city is imposing on its borrowing capacity a restriction greater than the Constitution does.

INCREASED BORROWING CAPACITY.

"I am inclined to concur with the Controller in thinking that the proper course for the city, at the present time, is to assess its real estate, as the law directs, at actual value; and thus to enlsrge its borrowing capacity sufficientiy to meet its needs. Certainly, until this is done the city cannot ask, as some would have it do, for an amendment to the Constitution to enlarge the debt limit. The policy of partial assessment has grown up out of an effort to avoid paying more than our share of the State tax; but, thanks to Gov. Odell, the State tax has substantially disappeared, and, therefore, this motive for keeping down assessments has largely disappeared with it. The same relief will help also to keep down the tax levy.

"I can understand why owners of real estate at first blush shrink from this suggestion to sssess at full value, but probably they have not had in mind these two things:

"1. That real estate will get the benefit of all these public improvements.

"2. That this suggestion goes hand in hand with the other proposition, to reduce by legislation the present excessive demands of the sinking funds.

"I believe that if both of these suggestions are acted upon the city will have to raise less money by taxation than now, and at the same time that it will be able to carry forward its public work as the needs of the hour require. That is to say, the city ought to have, and can have, at the same time, a smaller tax levy and a larger working capital. Unless this policy is pursued the city must either forego, for the time being, the great public improvements that it demands or continue to pinch itself indefinitely as to its current needs."

SHOT HIMSELF, MAY DIE.

Young Clerk of Nahant, Mass., Tried to End His Life After Writing to Family and Friends.

John Clifford, nineteen years old, a clerk, of Nahant, Mass., attempted to commit suicide early yesterday morning by shooting himself in the left breast with a revolver in the Central Hotel, on the northwest corner of Third Avenue and Fourteenth Street, where he engaged a room on Monday.

The hotel employes who heard the shot found him lying fully dressed on the bed, with the revolver beside him. Pinned to the right side of his coat was a letter and three telegrams. The telegrams all read alike, and were addressed to his father, Thomas E. Clifford, Nahant, Mass.; his brother, Thomas Clifford, at the same place, and to Miss Nellie Cunningham, Hotel Florence, Boston. The dispatches read:

Jack has killed himself in this hotel. Forgive him.

The letter, which was addressed to his father, read as follows:

My Dear Father: Forgive me for treating you so mean, and try to forget me, as I am gone perhaps to a better place. I can't tell you what I do this for, but it is God's work and must be done. Good-bye to all my family, and I hope to God they will try and forget their Jack, who was so cruel as to kill himself and leave his parents as he did. Good-bye, father. May I meet you in heaven, and so good-bye to mamma and Miriam and "Tom" and the children. Let them forget their brother Jack. May God help me.

He was removed to Bellevue Hospital, where it was said his condition was very critical.

LYNN, Mass., July 17.—John Clifford of Nahant, who attempted suicide in New York, had not been seen by his family for more than a week, and they had no knowledge that he was in New York. While employed he has been working in Boston. His father, who works in a local grocery store, said he knew of no reason for his son's act.

BOSTON, July 17.—John Clifford had boarded with the Cunningham family at the Florence for several months. He was very friendly with Miss Nellie Cunningham, who is seventeen years old. He was employed in the shipping room of a big department store here. Monday forenoon he was at work until about 11 o'clock, when he left without saying a word to any one. An hour later he sent in a written order for his salary, but they declined to honor the order. The employes at the store think it is a case of hopeless love or ill-health, as the young man last Winter had had a hemorrhage.

MASKED BURGLARS OPERATE IN BROAD DAYLIGHT.

Enter an Apartment in Brooklyn, Menace a Woman with Revolvers, Rob the Place, and Escape.

The Brooklyn police were yesterday hunting for two burglars whom Mrs. Josephine McCreery, twenty-two years old, declares held her up with revolvers in the home of her father-in-law, at 221 Twenty-seventh Street, on Wednesday afternoon and then ransacked the place.

Mrs. McCreery lives with her husband, a traveling salesman, at 133 Twenty-ninth Street, Brooklyn. Her father-in-law, Neal McCreery, who is a widower, lives on the third floor of an apartment house. On Wednesday afternoon Mrs. McCreery went to the apartments of her father-in-law to attend to some housework for him, he being away at the time. While she was at work she heard a knock at the door of the apartment. As she opened it, she says, she was confronted by two masked men, each of whom pointed a revolver at her head and told her that if she made an outcry they would shoot.

The men, according to Mrs. McCreery's story, then ordered her to back into the room and forced her into a chair. One of them stood over her with his revolver while the other proceeded to ransack the place. Mrs. McCreery fainted, and when consciousness returned to her the robbers had gone. She made her way down stairs to the apartments of a Mrs. Swanstrom, who cared for her. Word was sent to the police of the Fourth Avenue Station, and several detectives were detailed to make an investigation. The thieves are said to have carried off about $50 in money and some jewelry worth about $25.

Some weeks ago a similar robbery was committed in the same district. Two men, who represented themselves as Health Department Inspectors, gained an entrance to the house of Mrs. J. Thormann, at Fifty-fourth Street and Ninth Avenue, bound and gagged her, and ransacked the house.

ALLEGED FRAUD IN IMPORTS.

Ernest L. Flemming of Cheshire, England, was placed under arrest on Wednesday morning in the office of Assistant United States District Attorney Baldwin, and was arraigned later before United States Commissioner Alexander on a charge of defrauding the Government by means of false and fraudulent invoices in the importation of borax. He said that he was not ready for examination, and furnished $2,000 bail for appearance to-day.

Mr. Flemming is a brotherof W. H. Flemming, an importer of borax at 123 Liberty Street. On May 9 last W. H. Flemming received a consignment of forty bags of "washing crystals," and according to the invoice, the material forming the base of the "washing crystals" was common sal soda. The bags were traced to a grinder of borax in Greenwich Street, where they were seized. Then it was found, it is alleged, that thirty of the bags contained pure borax and sal soda, 98 per cent. of the former and 2 per cent. of the latter.

It is said that when placed under arrest, Flemming said that he was sure the Government officials had been hasty in making the seizure and arrest. He declared that borax could be imported in a combination with kindred chemicals, and the duty assessed on the lowest ingredient.

Concert for Benefit of a Church.

Under the auspices of the Vincentian Fathers, and for the benefit of their new church in Brooklyn, a concert will he given at the Columbia Theatre on Sunday night. The Rev. John Prosseda, musician and conductor, will act as musical director. The soloists engaged include Miss Katherine Hilke, soprano of St. Patrick's Cathedral; Signorina Mathilde Galliani, prima donna of La Scala, at Milan; Signor Edgar Acella, baritone, and Signor Nino Thamberlich, tenor, lately a soloist in the choir of the Sistine Chapel at Rome. The music of the concert will be strictly classic Italian.

TWO SISTERS SHOT IN FOUNDLING ASYLUM

Would-Be Murderer Then Runs Out and Slightly Wounds Himself.

ARRESTED, HE FIGHTS POLICE

Is an ex-Inmate of the Institution and Thinks Secret of His Parentage Is Being Kept from Him.

Sisters Angela and Cyrilla of the New York Foundling Asylum, Sixty-eighth Street, between Lexington and Third Avenues, were in the office of that institution yesterday afternoon, when the slight figure of a man burst into the room, and before either of the sisters knew what was the matter two pistol shots rang out and both had been wounded.

The man, who was Henry F. King of 727 Lexington Avenue, then rushed through the building into the yard on the Sixty-ninth Street side, where he placed the pistol in a slanting position across his own breast and fired the third and last bullet in the pistol. He was only scratched, but nevertheless fell to the ground as if mortally wounded, and it was in that position that he was found a few moments later.

Sister Angela, who was at work on a typewriter at the time, was shot in the right arm, while Sister Cyrilla, who was writing at a desk, was shot in the left arm and side. Both were attended by Dr. Dillon of 970 Lexington Avenue. Sister Cyrilla's wound is not expected to prove fatal.

It is said that Mother Superior Aloysia of the asylum was the person King intended to take vengeance on for supposed wrongs, but the Mother Superior was out yesterday afternoon and Sister Maria Theresa was acting Mother Superior. King rang the bell in the main entrance, and as soon as the porteress opened the door he pushed her roughly aside and rushed into the office, which is under the stairway on the left-hand side of the ground floor, near the entrance. Sister Maria Theresa was in the office, but King probably was unaware of the fact that she was acting in place of Mother Aloysia, for he did not attempt to shoot her, although one of the bullets that struck Sister Angela passed within an inch or so of where she stood.

Dr. Minden of 230 East Sixty-ninth Street happened to be passing when King appeared in the yard and shot himself. The physician ran into the grounds and made a hasty examination of the man's injuries. Patrolman John Lyons, who is attached to the Fire Marshal's office, also saw the act, and reached the scene shortly after Dr. Minden. A fireman had in the meantime informed the Sixty-seventh precinct of the trouble and Policeman Minogue was sent around to the Asylum. The patrol wagon was then summoned and King, struggling to free himself from the officers, was bundled into the wagon and taken to the station, where Dr. Winchester of the Presbyterian Hospital examined his wound and pronounced the prisoner in fit condition to be taken to the Yorkville Court for examination.

In the station house the man refused to answer many of the questions asked him by the desk Sergeant. He did say though, that he had not intended to shoot Sister Angela, but added that he did not care whether the sister died or not. The patrol wagon backed up to the door and King was led out, to begin the journey to court. He refused to enter the wagon, and four policemen had to force him into it.

At court the prisoner was arraigned before Magistrate Hogan, who asked him if he had anything to say.

"Yes, Judge," King began, "I have got something to say, and I will say it if its the last thing I say on this earth. I have begged and pleaded hard to get information from the sisters in that institution as to my birth, but they have constantly refused to enlighten me. Year after year I have persevered to get this information but not a thing would they tell me. What did they do? They turned me over to the police. That institution was incorporated in 1869 and they have a record of every child admitted and I want my record. This thing preys on my mind, day and night, I cannot work and I cannot sleep; who thought so much of the justice of God. All I want is my rights. The law would not help me and I had to take the law into my own hands."

At this point in his speech the prisoner was abruptly cut short by Magistrate Hogan, who held him without bail, for examination to-morrow.

When searched at the station the following letter was found in King's pocket:

To the Public at Large:

Trusting in God and man that I may be forgiven for this deed which has been forced upon me through the denial of this institution, the New York Foundling Asylum, in not giving me the facts of how and under what conditions I was placed in said place. All the information that I ever got was that I was placed there in the year 1871, Oct. 28, about 8:30 P. M. Why should they be so careful in taking an account of the time, near to the hour, and not the account of the child that was placed therein? Does not this seem absurd? I have begged and pleaded with this institution, week after week, month after month, and year after year, even risked my own life on the 7th day of May last to gain this knowledge. But they throw the cold and heartless hand of defiance into my face. It is either life or death with me to gain this knowledge, for I would rather die a thousand times than be denied this any longer, for the misery and worry is almost driving me mad. There is no one under the face of God's sun that knows the agonies that lie within my breast. May God and His angels forgive me for I do not know where I may land.

HENRY F. KING.

King, it appears, has long been laboring under the delusion that Mother Superior Aloysia was withholding from him certain information concerning his parentage, and for years he has been a source of much annoyance to the sisters. In July, 1900, he had the officials of the institution brought into court in an attempt to force them to tell him exactly who he was. The attempt was without result, for the simple reason that no one connected with the institution knew anything about his origin beyond the fact that he had been brought there on the night of Oct. 28, 1871, when a baby one day old. Later he was farmed out to a man in Maryland, with whom he lived for some years. That was the sum total of the knowledge possessed by the nuns as to his origin.

On May 7 last he went to the asylum, and, as usual, failing to ascertain his identity, he walked out into the street and made what the police term a "fake" attempt to take his life by drinking carbolic acid. He did not take enough to hurt him, and was soon up and about again.

He has a clerical position of some kind in the city, but yesterday he did not go to work and remained at home until about 2 o'clock, when a servant saw him leave the house. At the house it was said that he often talked of the mystery of his birth, and complained bitterly of the way he had been treated by the asylum officials. He claimed it was said, that the sisters have at different times given him money to the total amoun of about $500. This, he considered, was ample evidence that he was born of well-to-do parents.

At the asylum Sister Maria Theresa said that Sister Cyrilla was getting along as well as could be expected, but that Sister Angela, who was very fragile and nervous, was suffering intensely as a result of the shock to her nervous system.

PRESIDENT CANTOR ENJOINED.

Restrained Temporarily from Tearing Up and Removing Amsterdam Avenue Second Set of Tracks.

Justice Fitzgerald, in the Supreme Court, has granted an injunction pendente lite, restraining, on the application of the Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railway Company, Jacob Cantor, as President of the Borough of Manhattan, from tearing up or removing the tracks of the company on Amsterdam Avenue between Broadway, the North River, and Manhattan Street, pending the hearing of an application to continue the temporary injunction pending the trial of the action.

Butler, Notman, Joline & Mynderse represent the railway company.

FORTY-EIGHT DETECTIVE SERGEANTS REDUCED.

Result of Recent Decision by the Appellate Court.

Acting upon the advice of Corporation Counsel Rives, as embodied in his opinion based on the recent decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court to the effect that the Legislature may not usurp the power of appointment and removal, Police Commissioner Partridge yesterday reduced to their previous rank forty-eight Detective Sergeants. All but four of them had been elevated by Commissioner Murphy, and all but three were patrolmen before their elevation, the other three being Roundsmen.

To those who now become patrolmen once more the change means a cut of about $600 a year each in their salaries. Among the sufferers are Sugden, who was a confidential man to Chief Devery, and Schoenick and Darcy, formerly of Devery's staff, who were both prominently mentioned in the McAuliffe case. Col. Partridge said that he would remand others. The full list of those reduced follows:

Frank Buesser,	August Kuhne,
Edward J. Burns,	W. J. Lahey,
William S. Barlow,	John Londergan,
Nicholas C. Brindley,	Richard Manning,
James Brown,	John M. McIver,
John F. Brocken,	James H. McGirr,
John Barnes,	John F. O'Brien,
John W. Boyle,	Fred G. Parker,
Charles Connally,	Henry A. Pfeiff,
Lawrence J. Collins,	James Quigley,
Daniel J. Callahan,	Dominick G. Riley,
Patrick J. Darcy,	John J. Roche,
John Diesenthaler,	George Schoenick,
Thomas Donohue,	Theodore F. Snyder,
Henry Ebert,	Benjamin C. Scheffler,
Patrick Fay,	John F. Shevlin,
Thomas F. Foody,	Edward B. Sugden,
John J. Flannelly,	John J. Turley,
George T. Greene,	Richard F. Walsh,
Eugene E. Hickey,	Harvey H. Ware,
Robert S. Heilferty, Jr.,	John W. Vaughan;
John P. Howard,	Cornelius Leary,
Francis J. Hughes,	Frank A. Smith,
James F. Kane,	John D. Sullivan.

Col. Partridge also transferred the following Captains:

Capt. James Donovan, West Twentieth Street Station to Tremont.

Capt. James K. Price, Tremont to Eldridge Street.

Capt. Richard Walsh, Eldridge Street to West Twentieth Street.

The reasons the Commissioner gave were that Donovan, a civil war veteran, would be benefited by quieter surroundings; that Price had too little to do for an active man, and that Walsh had been shifted at his own request, and deserved a reward for good results achieved in Eldridge Street.

Detective Sergeant John Devery, a veteran policeman, who is no relation to the ex-Chief, was retired on half pay.

CHARGE AGAINST A POLICEMAN.

Accused of Hiding an Alleged Acid Thrower Whose Arrest Was Sought.

Deputy Commissioner Thurston relieved Col. Partridge by presiding at the trials of delinquent policemen at Headquarters yesterday.

Policeman Kealey of the Fifth Street Station faced the charge of hiding for three days Mary Reagan, an alleged acid thrower, for whom the police were looking. The woman testified that the policeman met her at the house of a friend at 204 East Fourteenth Street, had thrown her some newspaper clippings, and told her he believed she was about to be arrested. He then, she said, instructed her to remain where she was and out of the street until he procured Alderman Fleck as a bondsman and induced the woman to draw her savings of $800 from a bank and intrust them to Fleck for safe keeping.

Fleck admitted getting the money, and said that owing to a shortage in his business he had been as yet unable to repay it all.

Decision was reserved.

DENIAL FROM DRESSER & CO.

Statement that Merchants' Association's President Had Silk Duties Raised Without Prosecution Attacked.

Dresser & Co., the silk merchants of 15 and 17 Greene Street, were emphatic yesterday in denying the statement made by ex-Judge Dittenhoefer that Examiner Smith, who is at present investigating the charges against A. S. Rosenthal & Co. of gross fraud in connection with the importation of Japanese silks, has a list on which will be found the name of the President of the Merchants' Association and a client of Mr. Smith who had had his duties increased from 25 to 50 per cent. without being prosecuted.

Charles E. Riess said: "There is absolutely no truth in the charge. Our records will show that the Government has never raised the duties on our goods. We have been in the silk trade for but two years, in which time the value and amount of our imports have been just as stated in the invoice. Furthermore, Mr. Dresser is not a client of Mr. Smith."

SECRET WEDDING ANNOUNCED.

Miss Louise Payne Became Mrs. G. H. Hoffman Six Months Ago—Bridegroom's Sister Also Married Secretly.

Flatbush folk had a surprise yesterday when announcement was made of the marriage of George H. Hoffman and Miss Louise Payne. The wedding took place on Jan. 29 last, but it was kept a secret from the friends of the couple until yesterday afternoon, when a notice of the marriage was published.

The bridegroom, who is twenty years old, is a son of Capt. Henry Hoffman of the Berwind-White Coal Company of Manhattan, and is a well-known horseman. The bride is seventeen years old and is the stepdaughter of Albert Pageiow, a Manhattan lawyer, whose home is on Marlborough Road in Prospect Park South. Capt. Hoffman lives at 83 Linden Boulevard.

Young Hoffman and Miss Payne had been friends for some time before their marriage. On Jan. 29 they attended a euchre party at the Waldorf-Astoria in Manhattan. While on the way there they decided to get married and drove to the home of a clergyman. A few days ago the bride informed her mother that she had become Mrs. George Hoffman. The young couple are now living at the home of Mr. Pageiow.

In June, 1900, Miss Bertha Hoffman, daughter of Capt. Hoffman, became the bride of Dr. C. W. Helgaard of the Norwegian Hospital, Brooklyn, in quite the same way that her brother later became the husband of Miss Payne. Miss Hoffman and Dr. Helgaard were married while on a bicycling trip at Southampton, L. I., but did not announce the fact to Capt. and Mrs. Hoffman until some weeks later.

J. W. Ogden's Gift of a Church.

Joseph W. Ogden, well known in banking circles of this city, has just taken the final steps toward carrying out an offer he recently made to build a new Presbyterian church in Chatham, N. J. This is to be a gift in memory of his father, the Rev. Dr. Joseph M. Ogden, who for fifty years was pastor of the church in Chatham. The family of the late William C. Wallace will provide the interior finish and decorations. Mr. Wallace was one of Dr. Ogden's lifelong friends. The structure will be of pink granite stone and will be known as the Ogden Memorial Church.

New Yiddish Newspaper.

A new Yiddish daily paper, The Jewish World, has appeared, under the direction of Mr. Mazlanski, to represent the interests of the Jews of the east side. Max Bucans being in direct charge of the editorial staff. A feature is made of the English page, which is edited by Joseph Jacobs, the revising editor of the "Jewish Encyclopedia."

Capt. Gibson Improving.

Capt. Francis M. Gibson, Deputy Street Cleaning Commissioner, who was stricken with gastric trouble at his office on Wednesday, was reported to be doing well at the New York Hospital yesterday. He will be able to attend to his duties in a few days.

PLAN TO ENLARGE CITY HALL PARK

Would Raze Hall of Records, Engine House, and City Court House.

Recommended by the Sinking Fund Commissioners—A Protest from National Historical Museum Officers.

At the meeting of the Sinking Fund Commissioners yesterday the following resolution was adopted:

That, in the judgment of the Sinking Fund Commissioners and the Committee of Public Buildings, Markets, and Supplies of the Board of Aldermen, the interests of the city require the removal from the City Hall Park of the Hall of Records, the engine house and hook and ladder company, and the brownstone building occupied by the City Court as soon as suitable arrangements can be made for the accommodation of the occupants of these buildings elsewhere, and that the space occupied by these buildings be added to the City Hall Park.

Mayor Low and President Fornes declined to discuss the action of their board. Controller Grout, who favors the erection of a Municipal Building and is opposed to tinkering with the County Court House, said that the architecture and character of the buildings it is proposed to raze are out of harmony with the buildings in the park and, moreover, unsightly. Their removal would give additional park space to the public and give a better view of the City Hall, the County Court House, and the new and beautiful Hall of Records. Changes might be made in the streets so as to enhance their improved condition. A Municipal Building would relieve the city of the payment of rents for offices amounting to $295,000 per annum or 3½ per cent. on $8,000,000, less than such a building would cost.

The question of taking down the buildings referred to in the resolution has been before the municipal authorities in several forms and it has been opposed on sentimental and other grounds. The razing of them is not likely to occur for at least a year. The Hall of Records in Chambers Street is not finished and no site has been selected for quarters for Engine Company No. 7 and Hook and Ladder Company No. 1 or the Street Cleaning Department, which are in the Fire Department Building, or for the City Court in the brownstone building.

The demolition of the old Hall of Records is vigorously opposed by officers of the National Historical Museum, and they have sent out an additional protest against it. This cites enactments of December, 1897, and May, 1902, by the Board of Aldermen which transfer the Hall to the trustees of the National Historical Museum as a place for exhibition of collections. The protest adds in part:

There are but three other historic buildings of ante-Revolutionary origin remaining in the Borough of Manhattan, namely:

Fraunces' Tavern, corner Broadway and Pearl Street, where the Chamber of Commerce was formed and where Washington bid farewell to his officers on Dec. 4, 1783; St. Paul's Chapel, on Broadway, which escaped the ravages of the fire of September, 1776, and the old Morris-Jumel House, on Fort Washington Heights, on the Harlem, which was a colonial residence before the Revolution and within the line of American works at Fort Washington in 1776.

It is not too much, however, to say that except the State House in Philadelphia, wherein independence was declared on July 4, 1776, there is no building in the United States around which cluster such memories connected with the "times that tried men's souls" as the old Hall of Records in City Hall Park. In 1758 the old Hall of Records was erected in the northeast of this park as a new jail. When the British Army took possession of the city upon its evacuation by the Americans in September, 1776, the new jail became the provost jail, and the notorious William Cunningham was appointed by Gen. Sir William Howe to be Provost Marshal. The Hall of Records as provost jail became the principal military prison, and was reserved for the most important prisoners of war. Here Col. Etban Allen, the captor of Ticonderoga, was confined for some time and subjected to tha most gross indignities by Cunningham.

Little regret, it is thought, will be felt for the loss of the brownstone Court House. Round the dingy Fire Department quarters, at Chambers Street and Centre Street, many memories dear to old "Vamps" cling. The structure was erected in 1861, and when the Volunteer Fire Department went out of existence through the act on March 30, 1865, it had been for fourteen years the headquarters of the famous volunteer companies Engine No. 22, "Old Joke," Hose Company No. 28, "Pearl," or Fifth District, and Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, "Mutual." They all had a share in the fire fighting which came April 25, 1854, through the destruction of the clothing store of W. F. Jennings & Co., 221 Broadway, and other property, a fire which cost the firemen the loss of eleven comrades and serious injury to a score more.

ALTERATIONS AT CITY HALL.

Architect Aiken's Plans for Increasing Accommodation in the Building—No Exterior Changes.

Martin Aiken, consulting architect for the Department of Buildings, has about completed his plans for the proposed interior alterations to the City Hall.

"The City Hall," remarked Mr. Aiken yesterday, "is justly considered one of the buildings of the country from an architectural point of view. It was designed for a very complete structure, but the city has outgrown it, and many of the officials are cramped for room.

"There is no intention to interfere with the exterior. The idea is to so readjust the partitions and certain rooms as to give additional space. This can be done. Then we intend to improve the system of ventilation and bring it up to date.

"The City Marshal's quarters in the basement are so cramped that it is difficult for him and his subordinates to quickly get at the records in daily use. With Mayor Low and Superintendent of Buildings Walker I made a very careful examination of the building. And, by the way, Mr. Brown of the Marshal's office told Mr. Low he was the first Mayor in eighteen years to visit the basement.

"The Grand Army of the Republic has quarters in the basement, and I am informed are ready to vacate them if they can get equally available quarters elsewhere. What is greatly needed there is a room where the police can examine the records of the office. My intention is to so readjust the partitions in the City Record office and to utilize the space under the steps that a bidders' room can be constructed and additional storage room furnished.

"On the main floor about the only changes of note are intended to make the Mayor's quarters more adapted to present needs. Upstairs my efforts will be mainly devoted to improving the system of ventilation."

LEGAL NOTES.

ALLEGED FALSE REPRESENTATIONS AS TO A FIRM'S STANDING BY ONE OF ITS PARTNERS.—A judgment dismissing the complaint in an action brought by William A. Taylor against Robert H. Thompson and others to recover damages for alleged false representations made by Robert B. Culbert, a partner of the defendants in the wine importing firm of Thompson, Culbert & Co., as to the firm's financial standing, has been affirmed by the Appellate Division. The plaintiff sought to charge the defendants with liability because Culbert was their partner. It was shown, however, that Culbert, in making the alleged representations, did so without his partners' knowledge, and that he was acting in his own behalf to induce Mr. Taylor to join him in buying out their interest in the firm. It appeared that the defendants, after discovering that their bookkeeper had stolen about $30,000, desired either to withdraw from the business or have Culbert do so. The latter, through a friend, became acquainted with Mr. Taylor, and through representations as to the finances of the firm, succeeded in inducing him to join in a purchase of the old firm. The Appellate Division decides, by Justice Ingraham, that Culbert, in inducing Taylor to advance money for the joint purchase by them of the old firm, was acting wholly in his own interest. Culbert's partners would have been liable, says Justice Ingraham, if he had made the representations to induce third parties to purchase the business. This would be so under the rule that one partner representing the firm is an agent for the other partners. The facts here, however, bring the case without the rule because Culbert was not representing the firm but himself. "He was," continues Justice Ingraham, "representing himself in inducing the plaintiff to furnish money to purchase the interest of his former partners in the business for his own and the plaintiff's benefit, and this relation of Culbert's to the transaction was known to the plaintiff, for the basis upon which the transaction was carried out was that Culbert and the plaintiff should purchase the business and should succeed to the interest of his former copartners. The fact that Culbert was a member of the old firm was a mere incident that could not affect the substantial position of the parties to the transaction. Culbert was not a seller of the business. He was a purchaser of the interest of his partners."

* * *

BANKRUPT'S INSOLVENCY MUST BE SHOWN BY FACTS.—In an action brought by Charles M. Schreyer, as trustee in bankruptcy of John Foerst, against the Citizens' National Bank of Yonkers to set aside a transfer of the bankrupt's book accounts, on the ground that such transfer gave the bank an unlawful preference over other creditors, the plaintiff, to show that the bank had reasonable cause to believe Foerst was insolvent when he made the transfer, introduced in evidence the testimony of the bank's cashier, taken before the referee in bankruptcy. It was claimed such testimony showed a declaration or admission of knowledge on the cashier's part of the insolvency of the bankrupt. The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, in reversing a judgment for the plaintiff, holds that such testimony was incompetent. The cashier's testimony before the referee, the court says, by Justice Laughlin, was not binding upon the bank, either as an admission or declaration, which must have been the object of its introduction, for it was inadmissible at the instance of the plaintiff for the purpose of impeaching his own witness. The court also upholds the bank in its contention that the complaint alleged not facts, but a legal conclusion that by the transfer the bank was preferred over other creditors. Justice Laughlin says that as a recovery is limited to transfers accepted by creditors with knowledge of the bankrupt's insolvency, the facts showing such knowledge should have been pleaded.

SMOKE ON THE EAST SIDE.

Mr. Vanderbilt Defended by Manager Gordon of East Side Settlement—Alleged Nuisance Investigated.

Magistrate Hogan of the Yorkville Police Court has made a personal investigation of the alleged smoke nuisance which the Farmers' Feed Company was charged by the Board of Health with maintaining to the detriment of the East Side Settlement House at the foot of East Seventy-sixth Street. He ascertained that no black smoke was being emitted from the chimneys of the establishment at the time of bis visit, but Clarence Gordon, the resident manager of the settlement, who was the principal witness against the alleged offender, told him that it was no more than could be expected in view of the fact that the Magistrate had given notice of his intended visit.

Mr. Gordon took the Magistrate through the settlement and pointed out to him the damage which he declared had resulted from the smoke nuisance before the action against the company was instituted by the Board of Health.

"The manner in which the name of Cornelius Vanderbilt has been brought into this case," Mr. Gordon said yesterday, "is very unjust to that gentleman. I was summoned by the Board of Health to give testimony in the case, the East Side Settlement having been the principal sufferer from the nuisance. I was asked who the supporters of the East Side Settlement were, and I mentioned Mr. Vanderbilt's name as one of the directors. The citizens of New York pay $15,000 a year for the support of the East Side Settlement, and they are interested in seeing that its fine building and extensive library are not ruined through the attempt of a commercial concern to save a little money on coal."

Get Wet

Say our Bathing Suits, $1.00 to $7.50—no further re-marks—(guaranteed fast colors.)

Stay Dry

Say our Cravanette Overcoats, $15 to $25.

Keep Cool

Say our Wool Crash, Homespun and Flannel Coat and Trousers, $10, $12, $14.

Best At The Price

Say our Blue Serges at $15.00.

Money Saved

Say our Negligee Shirts at $1.45, reduced from $2.00 & $2.50.

Stores Close Saturday at 1 o'clock.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

BROADWAY Stores: Three 841 Cor. 13th St. | 420 Cor. Canal St. | 265 Near Chambers St.

"White duck or white flannel"—said invitations to a famous country club last week, fixing the social status of ducks this summer.

But for "flannel" it should have read serge, which wears and cleans better.

Trousers of linen duck, $5.50; cotton duck is whiter and lighter, $2.

Trousers of plain or daintily striped white serge, $6 and $7; coats, $12 to $14.

"Outing" trousers of other stuffs too—hand-made Russian crash, $4.50; rough and ready hemp crash, $2.50; striped brown linen, $3.50—(coat, $4.50; vest, $2.)

Everything man or boy wears.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, opposite City Hall.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

If you're going away and want clothes in a hurry that do not have the conventional "ready-made" appearance, you will find them in our stock.

Among these are some extra light colored and fine outing coats and trousers . . . $24 and $25.

Extra trousers for the same $8 . . . . . .

Light Flannels and Homespuns, in single and double breasted sacks, $15 . . . . .

The same in young men's styles and sizes, $12, $13 and $15.

For the little gentlemen—
Great Bargains in Sailor Suits, $2.75
" " in Wash Suits, $1.50
Closed to-morrow at 1 o'clock.

Smith, Gray & Co.

BROADWAY AT 31ST ST., N. Y.

Brooklyn: Broadway at Bedford Ave. Fulton St. at Flatbush Ave.

¶ Some things out of the common which THE NEW YORK TIMES will print next Sunday are:

¶ "The Genial Idiot," by John Kendrick Bangs;

"All the News That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Cloudy; showers; light variable winds.

VOL. LI....NO. 16,391. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1902.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark; ELSEWHERE, TWO CENTS.

VATICAN REPLIES TO GOV. TAFT'S NOTE

Confidence Expressed of Amicable Agreement Over Friars.

July 21 Fixed as the Date for the Final Conference Between the Governor and the Vatican.

ROME, July 18.—Gov. Taft was informed to-night that the Pope had fixed July 21 for the farewell audience requested by the former before he leaves Rome to return to the Philippines. The Governor will start on Saturday for Vallombrosa, near Florence, where he will stay with his family until Monday, when he will return for his farewell audience with the Pope.

The following note from the Vatican was also presented to Gov. Taft to-night:

"I hasten to acknowledge the receipt of the letter by which you kindly communicated to me the cablegram from Secretary Root answering my note of July 9, which explained the counter project of the Vatican for the regulation of religious affairs in the Philippines. While thanking you for this important communication I am happy to assure you that the Holy See has learned with the liveliest satisfaction the high consideration in which Mr. Root, in the name of the Government of the United States, holds the fitness of the measures which the Vatican, independently of the solution of any economic question, designed taking to ameliorate the religious situation in the archipelago and to co-operate in the pacification of the people under American sovereignty.

"The measures are indicated in my memorandum of June 21 and my letter of July 9. These declarations of Mr. Root do honor to the deep political wisdom of the Government of the United States, which knows how to appreciate the happy influence of the Holy See for the religious and civil elevation of the people, especially Catholics.

"With equal satisfaction the Pontiff has taken into account the assurances of Secretary Root that the American authorities in the Philippines and at Washington will put forth all possible efforts to maintain the good understanding happily established with the authorities of the Catholic Church. On his part the Pontiff will not fail to give the Apostolic Delegate soon to be sent to the Philippines the most precise instructions according to my former notes.

"The main lines for future negotiations indicated in the notes, having been accepted by Secretary Root, the representative of the Vatican in the archipelago will enter into relations with the authorities in the Philippines on the four points indicated by Mr. Root at the end of his cablegram.

"The Holy See does not doubt that mutual confidence, combined with the action of its representative and that of the American Government, will easily produce a happy solution of the pending questions, inaugurating for that noble country a new era of peace and true progress.

"It is my agreeable duty in ending this letter to be able to render homage to the very great courtesy and high capacity with which you have filled the delicate mission which the Government and President of the United States confided to you. Willingly I add that the favorable result of the negotiations must be attributed in very large part to your high personal qualities, while flattering myself that this first success will be a guarantee of the happy issue of ulterior negotiations in Manila.

"I have the honor to be, &c.,

"RAMPOLLA."

The Osservatore Romano (organ of the Vatican) to-day published an official note as follows:

"The initiative of the Government of the United States, with the object of arriving at an understanding with the Holy See about religious questions in the Philippines, in which it showed frankness and fine political tact, has reached a happy ending after negotiations conducted on both sides in a spirit of conciliation and friendly deference. The general lines of a common accord have been drawn up to the mutual satisfaction of the parties concerned and in conformity with the proposals made to the Holy See in a memorandum. These general lines will serve as a basis for further negotiations as regards details, to be conducted and brought to a conclusion at Manila between an Apostolic Delegate and the Governor of the Philippines."

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 19.—The Rome correspondent of The Times says that if one did not know that Gov. Taft's negotiations with the Vatican were a thinly disguised failure, the statements in the Osservatore Romsno would warrant belief in their success.

More than one member of the Sacred College, says the correspondent, deplores the fatuous policy of Cardinal Rampolla and the Commission of Cardinals.

POPE SAID TO BE DISPLEASED.

Reported He Has Dissolved Cardinals Commission and Will Treat Personally.

LONDON, July 19.—In a dispatch from Rome the correspondent there of The Daily Chronicle says the Pope is intensely displeased at the way in which the Commission of Cardinals has conducted the negotiations with Judge Taft in the matter of the friars in the Philippines.

"I learn from an authoritative source," says the correspondent, "that, besides annulling the procedure of the Commission of Cardinals, the Pope has summarily dissolved it, expressing his view that the American demands were ressonable and signifying his readiness to treat with Judge Taft personally."

ASPHALT TRUST REORGANIZED.

Said that Gen. Francis V. Greene Has Been Dropped from All the Companies.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 18.—It was learned to-night that the Biddle Committee, which has been preparing a reorganization plan for the so-called Asphalt Trust, has completed its work, and copies of its report will be mailed to security holders on Monday.

It is also learned, upon authority, that Gen. Francis V. Greene of New York has resigned as President of the Trust, and that he will hereafter have no connection with the concern. It is also stated that all the officers of the subsidiary companies have retired, and that their resignations are in the hands of the receivers.

Among those who have seen the advance proofs of the committee report are some who express surprise at the domination of John M. Mack, one of the receivers, and said to be the controlling factor in the affairs of the National Asphalt Company, one of the companies in the trust. It is evident, they say, that the interests of Mack's company have been greatly favored in the reorganization plan, and that the holders of the National Asphalt securities will come out big winners over those of the American Company.

There is little doubt that John M. Mack will be elected President to succeed Gen. Greene. One of the committeemen said to-day:

"In reference to the published rumor that there would be a reorganization of the officers of the subsidiary companies in accordance with the plans of the receivers, as reported some time ago, I can now authoritatively state that this reorganization has been practically completed. There will be a concentration of management. Gen. Francis V. Greene has been dropped from all the companies, and will hold no place in any of them under reorganization. The Board of Directors of the National Asphalt Company has accepted his resignation as President of that company, and his successor will be selected at the next meeting. This means that Gen. Greene has practically no further say in the business of the operating companies."

ASPHALT REORGANIZATION.

Following is a Wall Street forecast of the reorganization plan of the National Asphalt Company as prepared by the Protective Committee that is to be put forth officially in a few days:

The capitalization under the reorganization plan will be $31,000,000, consisting of $17,000,000 in common stock and $14,000,000 in preferred. As the outstanding Asphalt of America bonds have been secured by cancellation to less than $27,000,000, the bondholders will receive 50 per cent. of their holdings in preferred stock, which will be 5 per cent. cumulative as to dividends, and preferred as to principal. Of the $17,000,000 common stock, $4,500,000 has been purchased at 50 cents on the dollar, $2,500,000 cash working capital thus being supplied.

It is expected that the National Asphalt shareholders will receive common stock to the new company in return for their common and preferred stock at the ratio of 10 per cent. for preferred and 5 per cent. for common, conditional, however, upon their subscribing 4 per cent. of the par value of the common stock received in cash. It is also understood that National Asphalt bondholders will be given common stock at the rate of about 40 per cent. additional upon the same subscription of 4 per cent. of the value of the common stock received in cash.

The plan may contain a provision for the conversion at a future date of preferred stock into common on the ratio of $150 of common for $100 of preferred, and the common stock not issued under the plan as already specified, will be reserved in the treasury of the company for the purpose of this conversion.

SENATOR HANNA'S FIGHT AGAINST GEN. WOOD.

May Oppose His Confirmation as Canal Commission Chairman on Account of Rathbone Case.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—It was learned to-day from a close friend of Senator Hanna that he will oppose the confirmation of Gen. Wood, should the President carry out his reported intention of appointing the General Chairman of the Canal Commission. That Mr. Hanna will be able to defeat Gen. Wood in the Senate is little doubted by those familiar with the conditions in that body, and there is strong reason to believe that when the President learns of Mr. Hanna's attitude he will give up his idea of appointing Gen. Wood, if he really entertains it.

The new development is not surprising to those who are acquainted with Senator Hanna's attitude toward Gen. Wood during the development of the application for a rehearing of the Rathbone case. Senator Hanna at that time threatened that if Gen. Wood interfered further in what was termed his persecution of Mr. Rathbone there would be developments which would bring Gen. Wood into public opprobrium, if, indeed, they did not lead to his retirement from the army. In view of the charge of extravagance which has been made against Gen. Wood as Governor General of Cuba during American occupation, some of Mr. Hanna's friends think it improper that he should be made the head of the Canal Commission.

This fact, it is thought, will give Senator Hanna the opportunity to oppose the confirmation of Gen. Wood upon high moral ground, as well as from the standpoint of political prudence.

T. W. LAWSON'S "SURPRISE."

It Is Said that He Will Build a New Defender of the America's Cup.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 18.—It is said in yachting circles here that Thomas W. Lawson will soon spring the long-promised sensation, and that at the time his forthcoming book, "The History of the America's Cup," is placed on the market will come the announcement that he will build a new defender of the Cup.

Several secret conferences of prominent yachting men with Mr. Lawson have been held, and this tends to strengthen the belief that plans for a new ninety-footer will soon be drawn. The old Independence will, it is expected, be rebuilt and used for a trial horse for the new boat. Mr. Lawson and his secretary refuse to be seen in regard to the matter, great care being taken to guard the "surprise."

Mr. Lawson was bitterly disappointed at last year's outcome, and his book will scathingly denounce those responsible for his failure. This time he proposes to take no chances, and the way is being secretly cleared so that the complications of last year will not be met with.

The Present Menu on Dining Cars on Baltimore & Ohio Royal C. R. R. of N. J. and P. & R. R'y Blue Line trains between New York and Washington, advances the standard which has always been the highest on these trains.—Adv.

TRAP SUPPOSED BURGLARS

Detectives Arrest Two Janitors, Find Stolen Property.

Prisoners Believed to Have Robbed Many Houses in Vicinity of Forty-first Street and Fifth Avenue.

In the arrest of Edward Brown and Philip H. Simons, both negroes, by Detective Sergeants Reap and Fogarty of Capt. Titus's staff, yesterday, the police say they have apprehended the perpetrators of numerous robberies which have occurred during the past year in the vicinity of Forty-first and Forty-second Streets and Fifth and Madison Avenues. In that time $8,000 worth of clothing, silverware, and jewelry has been stolen.

The prisoners are charged with having stolen property in their possession. Brown was the janitor of the flathouse at 12 East Forty-second Street, and Simons was his assistant. Three thousand dollars worth of the stolen property was found in their rooms, the detectives said. It was taken to Police Headquarters, where it will be identified by the owners to-day.

The first of the robberies which came to the attention of the police was committed a year ago, when the home of Dr. Kimball, at 15 East Forty-first Street, was entered while the family was away, and clothing and bric-a-brac valued at $1,000 were carried off.

The next robbery reported was a few months later, and was committed in the apartments of a Mrs. Clayton, at 14 East Forty-second Street. This time the burglars got away with $500 worth of silverware, and returning a few weeks later they visited the men's furnishing store of Leon Mayer on the ground floor of that address, and stole $500 worth of goods.

At 12 East Forty-second Street, which is a store owned by Robertson Brothers, the burglars broke into the place twice and stole about $100 in cash, and pictures and stationery to the value of $600.

The office of the Kensico Cemetery, at 16 East Forty-second Street, was visited next, and several hundred dollars' worth of goods taken. The saloon of S. S. Ferek, at No. 14, was broken into on two occasions and about $300 worth of wines and liquors was stolen.

Detectives Fogarty and Reap were put to work on the case less than two months ago, when the apartments of George Day, who lives at 10 East Forty-second Street, were entered and nearly $2,000 worth of property taken. He suspected Brown and Simons, and when the detectives learned this they set a watch on the two men, with the result that both were taken into custody last evening.

The most recent burglary in that neighborhood was committed early this month, when the home of Dr. W. Duff Bullard, at 302 Madison Avenue, was entered and $1,500 worth of goods stolen.

CONTROL OF THE READING.

First Vice President Green of the Pennsylvania Denies that This Road Gained It.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 18.—Capt. John P. Green, First Vice President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, this evening denounced as absolutely false a story that the Pennsylvania Railroad had gained a controlling interest in the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad. "The story is a lie," he said.

The story which Capt. Green denounced was to the effect that the Pennsylvania Railroad had, through friendly interests, secured a safe controlling interest in the Philadelphia and Reading. In explanation, it was said that the Pennsylvania officials were not satisfied with a representation of three members already assured in the Directorate of the Reading. This, it was alleged, led to the going into the open market, where negotiations for the transfer of several large blocks by individual holders were consummated. With the stock acquired this way by interests closely associated with the Pennsylvania, the object of obtaining an indisputable control was said to have been successful.

The story caused much interest in financial circles, where the many rumors have been heard to the effect that the Reading control is passing into alien hands, since the remarkable activity and strength of Reading stock of late, in the face of the coal strike, created the impression that a big deal of some sort is under way.

As long as the Reading remains subject to the voting trust of which the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. is the head, the management of the Reading will remain as it is, but should a fourth successive annual dividend be declared on the first preferred stock at the meeting of the Directors in September the trust will be dissolved. This would permit the stockholders to elect their own Directors for the first time since the reorganization of the road, and, in view of this, the action of the Directors at their next meeting is being looked forward to with peculiar interest.

A theory that found favor was that Morgan is the real buyer of Reading, and that he is securing a stronger hold on the company in anticipation of the dissolution of the voting trust. The capital stock of the Reading is $140,000,000, divided as follows: First preferred, $28,000,000; second preferred, $42,000,000; common stock, $70,000,000.

The voting Trustees are George W. Perkins, J. P. Morgan & Co., New York; C. W. Packard and John Lowber Welsh, Philadelphia.

TO SHUT OFF WATER UP TOWN.

Moving of a Main Will Affect the Supply in Over 15,000 Houses To-day and To-morrow.

The Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity announced yesterday that the water supply of that section of the city west of Central Park, between Fifty-ninth Street and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street and east of the Park from Sixty-sixth Street to Ninety-sixth Street, would be restricted to a large extent to-day and to-morrow.

This is made necessary, Commissioner Monroe said, by the moving of a thirty-six-inch main between One Hundred and Seventh Street and One Hundred and Ninth Street, on Broadway, for the purposes of the rapid transit subway.

About 15,000 or 16,000 houses will be affected.

Mexican Silver Mine Purchase.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, July 18.—A dispatch from Monterey, Mexico, says that Edward Doerr, general manager of the Guggenheim Exploration Company, which is a part of the Smelter Trust, confirms the report that the company has just purchased the Zaragoza silver mine, situated near Monterey. The price paid was $400,000.

Burnett's Vanilla leaves a good taste in the mouth. Pure and wholesome.—Adv.

$1.00 Excursion, Sunday, July 20, to Lake Hopatcong, via New Jersey Central. Special train from foot Liberty St. 8:30 A. M.—Adv.

YOUNG COUPLE ELOPE.

San Francisco Bank President's Daughter Weds John Cabell Breckinridge's Grandson.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 18.—San Francisco's 400 are excited to-day over the elopement of Miss Addie Murphy, daughter of Bank President and Millionaire S. G. Murphy, and John C. Breckinridge, grandson of the late Lloyd Tevis and of John Cabell Breckinridge of Kentucky, who ran against Lincoln for the Presidency.

The young couple have been in love for several years, and last year attempted marriage, but were stopped in time, as they had forgotten the essential license. Wednesday young Breckinridge made a formal demand of Mr. Murphy for his daughter's hand and was indignantly denied. Then the girl made a plea, but with the same result. Yesterday they slipped away to San Jose and were married. Mr. Murphy said to-day:

"Yesterday I had a daughter; to-day she is dead to me." The Tevis family are reconciled to the union.

$100,000 FOR VENICE FUND FROM GIOVANNI P. MOROSINI.

The Well-Known New Yorker Was Born in Venice and Has Always Had a Great Affection for His Birthplace.

VENICE, July 18.—Giovanni P. Morosini, the New York banker, who is a descendant of an ancient family which has given Venice several Doges, has sent $100,000 to help rebuild the Campanile.

The contribution has created great emotion. When Mr. Morosini left Venice he was poor.

For some reason or another it has long been supposed by Wall Street men that Giovanni Morosini is a native of Naples. As a matter of fact, he was born in Venice, and in appearance is a typical Venetian. His father was a Venetian officer.

Mr. Morosini has always had an extreme affection for his birtbplace, and this is not to be wondered at in view of the fact that when he was fourteen years old he took part in the fight against the Austrians. It was after the surrender of Venice, in 1849, that, fearing that the Austrians would punish him severely, young Morosini fled. He went first to Smyrna, where the United State Consul became interested in him, and offered to send him to Boston on an American ship. The offer was accepted and Morosini came to this country.

Mr. Morosini's career after then is well known that it need not be recapitulated. It was not until he had accompanied Garibaldi to Europe and returned to America that his business life began. His first start was made as a result of his bravery in saving the son of Secretary Marsh of the Erie Railroad from a gang of roughs. Nathaniel Marsh gave his son's rescuer a position in the employ of the Erie Company.

His love for Venice is displayed by Mr. Morosini in various ways. He is an enthusiastic collector of pictures by Antonio Canaletto, and if satisfied that he is buying a genuine work by that famous painter of Venetian views, is always willing to give a fancy price. Mr. Morosini is one of the best-known buyers of art objects in this country, and his place on the Hudson is a treasure house of rare and beautiful things. The armor hall alone contains a finer collection than that possessed by many a museum.

"LILLIAN ELMA" SEEKS DIVORCE FROM J. D. BERGEN.

Actress Names in the Suit His Divorced Wife, Now Mrs. De Wolf Hopper.

James D. Bergen, principal member of the firm of J. D. Bergen & Co., cut glass manufacturers, with central offices at 38 Murray Street, New York, and branch offices in several cities and factories at Meriden, Conn., yesterday was served with papers in which his wife, Mrs. Lillian M. Bergen, an actress known professionally as Lillian Elma, declares her intention of asking the court for an absolute divorce, $100 weekly alimony, and $1,500 as counsel fee pendente lite. The motion, the papers say, will be made before Judge Giegerich, in Part I., Special Term of the Supreme Court, on July 23, by the plaintiff's attorney, Herman L. Roth, who has offices in the Manhattan Theatre Building.

In Mrs. Bergen's petition she names as one of the principal causes her husband's alleged relations with Nella Hopper, Mr. Bergen's second and divorced wife, and the present Mrs. De Wolf Hopper. She also names Estella Mock, a stenographer and typewriter in Mr. Bergen's office, "and others," in addition to this Mrs. Bergen alleges that her husband maltreated her in her home at 170 West Seventy-eighth Street, and finally, on April 30 of this year, six months after their marriage, drove her from it and left her without money or means of support.

Mrs. Bergen and the present Mrs. De Wolf Hopper, who was the previous Mrs. Bergen, according to the former's statement at the office of her attorney yesterday, were old friends. They attended together the National Conservatory of Music in this city and were graduated in the same class about twelve years ago. As Lillian Elma, Mrs. Bergen said, she played prima donna parts from the first, appearing with Evans and Hoey, Barry, and Fay, and Thomas. She also was under the management of Belasco and Frohman, and studied for a time under Leslie Carter, she said.

After the death of James D. Bergen's first wife, to whom had been born two sons and a daughter, Mr. Bergen married Nella Readon, now Mrs. Hopper, said Mrs. Bergen. Several years after, she deserted him and went upon the stage in Mr. Hopper's company. At that time Hopper was married to Edna Wallace. By mutual agreement Nella secured a divorce. Later she was married to Hopper, and the present Mr. and Mrs. Bergen were also married. The latter ceremony was performed at the City Hall in New York on Nov. 20, by Alderman Bridges.

Mr. and Mrs. De Wolf Hopper, it is said, are spending the Summer at Lake George.

Mr. Bergen refused to be interviewed about the case.

CUT THE BANKNOTE IN TWO.

One Half Sent to New York, the Other to Washington.

In Collector Stranahan's mail yesterday was an envelope which contained the Garfield head half of a twenty-dollar gold note and this typewritten letter:

Collector of Port, New York:

Sir: The inclosed is for customs. My idea is to guard against risk of loss in transmission by sending part of the bill to you and part to the Secretary of the Treasury. Respectfully,

CONSCIENTIA.

Poland!

Poland!

Poland!

Poland!

Millions of bottles of this celebrated mineral water are prescribed annually for diseases of the Kidneys and Stomach. Invaluable in Typhoid Fever. A positive and permanent cure for acute Bright's Disease. Poland Water book mailed free. Telephone 6050 Cortlandt. Poland Water depot, 3 Park Place, New York.—Adv.

Remember all R. R. tickets between New York and Albany are good via Day Line Steamers. New Landing, West 129th St., 9:15 A. M.—Adv.

LIVES LOST IN A CYCLONE

Several Persons Killed, Country Devastated Near Chesterville, Ontario.

Prospect that Crops of Corn and Wheat in Missouri Will Be Lost by Flood.

CHESTERVILLE, Ontario, July 18.—A cyclone of great fury passed within a mile of this town early to-day and everything in its path, about sixty rods in width, was destroyed.

The country presents a scene of devastation. Dwellings are overturned, dead cattle are lying at nearly every farm. Several persons were killed and a number injured at the farm of John Kearns, Concession of Winchester. Of the dwelling not a vestige can be found.

The father lay in the clover field with a broken hip and otherwise terribly bruised, and near him lay his little son, seven years old, dead. The corpse of the mother, evidently picked up with the house, was found against the fence. The two other children were found in a field with broken limbs and terribly bruised, but still living.

At the residence of Michael Grady, Fifth Concession of Winchester, a narrow escape is reported. John Clark, the mother and four children, were in the stable milking when the barn collapsed over them. Clark escaped through a portion of the roof, and getting an axe, cut his way to the imprisoned family, all of whom were got out safely, except one girl who was badly injured.

It is impossible to estimate the damage now, but it is safe to say that in the townships of Winchester, Finch, and Osnabruck it will exceed $200,000.

At this time four are reported dead and many seriously injured.

KEOKUK, Iowa, July 18.—Heavy rains in Central Iowa yesterday and to-day sent a flood down upon prosperous Missouri farmers which will ruin many of them and cause losses aggregating, at conservative estimate, $2,500,000. There seems to be no hope to-night for the country between the Mississippi River and its Missouri bluffs between Keokuk and Hannibal, 300 square miles, mostly corn laid by, with some thousands of acres of wheat in the shock.

This afternoon the observer of the Weather Bureau at Keokuk sent telegraphic warnings to all points south to prepare for danger. The crest is expected here Saturday or Sunday. The Egyptian levee, which stood the flood just receding after strenuous efforts to hold it, is only slightly above the water now, and the coming flood in the Des Moines will cover it certainly. This will let the water into hundreds of square miles, including the town of Alexandria, Mo. The inhabitants there are preparing for an overflow of the entire town to a depth of several feet. The worst feature is the time of the year. The corn crop is all made and wheat is in the shock. Grain men put the figures of the loss from the overflow near $4,000,000 between Keokuk and Hannibal.

Reports late to-night show tremendous rains along the Des Moines River and tributaries. Six inches fell at Corydon, and nearly that much at Ottumwa. Rains all over this section continue to-night, with two inches as a general minimum rainfall and many reporting five inches. Late reports show that half the country for a distance of thirty miles between La Grange and Hannibal was already under water long before the crest of the flood arrived. Points up the Des Moines River report water flowing through the towns. At Carroll the daughter of George Simons was killed by lightning.

JOLIET, Ill., July 18.—Rainfall of nearly four inches last night and to-day has caused another flood in Joliet, overflowing streets and yards adjacent to Spring and Hickory Creeks, and creating alarm among hundreds of families. Several manufacturing plants have been compelled to close on account of high water.

LINCOLN, Ill., July 18.—This city and vicinity were visited by a cloudburst this afternoon. Streets, cellars, and basements in stores were flooded. Considerable damage was done by hail, wind, and electricity.

OMAHA, Neb., July 18.—A cloudburst at Plattsmouth last night proved serious. A flood of water four feet deep washed down the main street of the town, taking with it everything movable. Half a dozen frame buildings collapsed, the electric light plant was rendered ussless, and every cellar in the place was filled. Several stocks of merchandise were seriously damaged. The total damage is estimated at $200,000. The Burlington tracks became soft and trains were compelled to go by another route.

Reports received from Plattsmouth to-day indicate a most serious state of affairs in that town resulting from last night's cloudburst. The Mayor has asked Chief of Police Donohue for assistance in restoring the town to its normal condition.

DENVER, July 18.—This city was swept by an unusual windstorm to-day, followed by a drenching rain. The fall of rain was half an inch. W. F. Swallows, a prominent merchant and Postmaster at Kokomo, Col., was instantly killed there by a stroke of lightning to-day.

LINCOLN, Neb., July 18.—A rainfall of nearly three inches last night and to-day caused another flood in the bottom lands in the west part of the city. There was a three-foot rise in Salt and Oak Creeks during the afternoon, and first floors of a number of houses are under water. The water is rising slowly to-night.

Contracting Firm's Launch Wrecked.

LEWES, Del., July 18.—During a heavy gale from the northeast this afternoon the steam launch Maine of the Hudson Contracting Company, New York, broke adrift from her moorings at the Queen Anne Railroad pier and went ashore. It broke up, and fragments are scattered along the beach. The crew got ashore in safety. The launch was bound to Rehobeth Bay for work on the canal from Rehobeth Bay to Lewes.

Trolley Line Invades Princeton.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., July 18.—The new Johnson trolley line was completed to-day to within a hundred yards of the university in front of the campus. This is likely to break Princeton's boasted traditions of seclusion, as big crowds will probably pour in from Trenton. The roadbed is exceptionally good.

Leave New York 1:55 P. M., Arrive Chicago 8:55 A. M.

The Pennsylvania Special via Pennsylvania Railroad. Dining car; buffet smoking car.—Adv.

Johann Hoff's Extract helps nature to throw off dangerous catarrhal secretions. The great tonic. Accept NO SUBSTITUTE.—Adv.

PLOT AGAINST ITALY'S KING.

Anarchist from Paterson, N. J., Arrested—A Document Found Showing He Meant to Kill His Majesty.

LONDON, July 19.—A dispatch from Milan to The Daily Telegraph reports the arrest by the police at Bra, near Turin, of a young barber who recently arrived there from Paterson, N. J.

The prisoner gives his name as Tonetti, which is believed to be assumed, and confesses that he is an Anarchist.

Papers which were seized at the prisoner's domicile include correspondence with Paterson Anarchist, and a document indicating that it was Tonetti's intention to assassinate King Victor Emmanuel, who frequently traverses Bra in a motor car on his way to his private estates.

CYCLONE WRECKS COTTAGES.

Windstorm in the Adirondacks Destroys Dwellings and Sinks a Launch.

Special to The New York Times.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., July 18.—A terrific hurricane struck the vicinity of Ralpbs, a beautiful and popular Summer resort on the Upper Chateaugay Lake, in the Adirondack Mountains, about 12 o'clock this noon, wrecking a number of camps and cottages. Many trees were also uprooted. The principal hotel escaped uninjured.

Seth Thomas, a clock manufacturer, who resides in New York, was the owner of one of the cottages that was partially wrecked. A steam launch, which also belonged to Mr. Thomas, was overturned and sunk. A man who takes care of the Thomas camp was in the building when the wind struck it, and was seriously injured.

Edwin A. Sawyer of Ellensburg, N. Y., was the owner of another of the cottages which was totally destroyed.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., July 18.—A tornado swept over Moffittsville, a small village near Dannemora, in Clinton County, last night, destroying G. W. Goodale's starch factory, Henry Duncan's carding mill, the Chateaugay Ore and Iron Company's sawmill, Joseph Batcheller's blacksmith shop, and the office of the Russia cash store. The highway bridge was also damaged, and numerous barns and dwellings unroofed, some of the roofs being carried an eighth of a mile.

YACHT CAPSIZED BY SQUALL.

Two Men on Board Rescued and the Small Vessel Afterward Righted in Sandy Hook Bay.

A heavy northwest squall struck a small sloop yacht about half a mile off Sandy Hook shortly after noon yesterday, and capsized her. The steam yacht Charlotte, which was passing at the time, rescued the two men who had been thrown into the water.

The Government steamer Ordnance went out of Sandy Hook Bay to assist the Charlotte, but the services of neither vessel were necessary, as the wrecking tug Celtic had taken the yacht in tow, later rigbting her in Sandy Hook Bay.

TWENTY-TON SAFE FELL.

Workman Fell with It Down a Stairway and Was Injured.

While workmen were lowering a twenty-ton safe into the basement of the Gerken Building at 92 West Broadway one of the blocks broke yesterday afternoon, and the safe fell a distance of twenty-five feet and broke the stairs.

Joseph Halford of Portland Avenue, Brooklyn, was standing on the top of the safe when the block and tackle broke, and he fell with it. His scalp was injured, his right hand was hurt, and it is believed that a rib was broken. The man was sent to the Hudson Street Hospital.

CHARGED WITH TRYING TO WRECK A TRAIN.

Ten-Year-Old Boy Claimed to Have Placed Obstruction on New York Central Track.

Special to The New York Times.

SENECA FALLS, N. Y., July 18.—On the charge of attempting to wreck a New York Central passenger train going east out of here at 6:09 o'clock P. M., Judson Armstrong, a ten-year-old boy of this place, is under arrest. It is declared he placed a heavy iron "fishplate" on the track at a point where the tracks cross the canal and the Seneca River, at the top of an embankment forty feet high. The engine ran into the obstruction with only sufficient force to damage the engine, the engineer having seen it before it was reached. A shock was felt which frightened passengers.

Detectives at once set about looking for the culprits. A boy named Francis Fitzsimmons was first arrested and was so frightened, it is said, that he at once told all and laid the blame on his companion, the Armstrong boy. He said they had been to Cayuga Lake and were walking back home by the railroad track when they found the "fishplate," which weighed 15 or 20 pounds. He says the Armstrong boy proposed putting it on the track, which was done by him alone, Fitzsimmons contends. The other claims he took no part in it. Young Fitzsimmons was released and turned over to the custody of his parents, while the other lad was held for examination next Monday.

TO BUY LOUISVILLE PAPERS.

Chicago Capitalists Said to be Negotiating for the Purchase of Two of Them.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 18.—Negotiations are pending for the sale of The Louisville Commercial and The Louisville News to Chicago capitalists. An option on the properties was secured by L. D. Sampson of Barbourville, formerly a Chicago newspaper man. It is claimed that both papers can be bought for $100,000.

The publishers are at war with various factions of the Republican Party in Kentucky, and the property has greatly decreased in value. Mr. Sampson has not announced the names of the Chicagoans interested.

Cranberry Lake and Back, $1.

Excursions every Sunday to the Lackawanna Railroad's new picnic resort. Special train leaves New York at 8:45 A. M., returning, leaves the lake at 6:30 P. M. Delightful ride through Summit, Morristown, and all the Oranges.—Adv.

Newport Excursion, Sunday, July 20th, via Long Island R. R. and steamer from Greenport. See Excursion Column.—Adv.

JUDGE ATTACKS J. P. MORGAN

In Paper on Arbitration Judge Murray Tuley Discusses Strikes.

Asks What Would Happen Should the Great Magnate of Finance Defy the Federation of Labor.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 18.—Judge Murray Tuley, in a paper on "Compulsory Arbitration; Is It Practicable or Advisable?" before the Convention of the State Bar Association in Steinway Hall, just after he had been elected president, to-day declared in favor of the settlement of labor disputes by the courts. He said this could be done if the courts would sustain legislation authorizing the extension of the police power in all such controversies.

"Experiments with laws for compulsory arbitration of labor disputes," he said, "have shown that they tend to destroy the manhood and individuality of employer and employe alike, and that they aid the growth of Socialism. In New Zealand, where such a law has been tried, the officials have reported that petty grievances have been aggravated and great disputes multiplied.

"It is therefore my opinion, from a thorough study of the situation, that strikes and lock-outs must continue until voluntary conciliation and arbitration are arrived at; until capital comes to recognize the rights of labor to a share of profits derived from their joint operation."

Judge Tuley declared it would be a long time before a first-class power or nation would agree to arbitrate with a fifth or tenth class power, and there must first be a great change in their conception of moral principles on the part of the strong in dealing with the weak.

"The strike is the only weapon of the worker," he continued. "When it is unaccompanied by violence it is a perfectly legal weapon, but in all but a few rare instances it seems impossible to have a strike without some violence."

This the speaker attributed to the unemployed and vicious elements rather than to the body of strikers, who, he held, deplore violence and long ago recognized that might could not win a strike.

"The great difficulty is that neither labor nor capital has realized the community of interests that exists between them. But I want to say that greater heroism and devotion to principles have never been shown by the soldiers in an army from Thermopylae down to date than that of the men in the army of organized laboring men. They have a twelfth commandment. It is, 'Thou shalt not take thy brother's job,' and they keep that commandment. With some of them it is their only commandment.

"But you would cease to wonder that excesses are sometimes committed if you were to put yourselves in their places for a time. Until a few years ago a strike was a purely local matter, but this great federation of laboring men, extending into every corner and every industry in our land, and the development of the railway and the telegraph has changed all, and it is now a National or international affair.

"This anthracite coal strike, for instance, is costing the owners and men a million dollars a day—about what the Spanish war cost. Nobody can conceive the indirect losses—perhaps double or treble. It, or any similar strike, may continue until commercial chaos follows and a panic ensues with results more disastrous to the Nation than any war.

Proceeding, Judge Murray said:

"Here we have the spectacle of one John P. Morgan, who absolutely controls a billion-and-a-quarter-dollar steel combine, this general of finance, before whom the captains of finance cringe and fawn, before whom royalty bows obsequiously, and on whose life great men of finance take out insurance policies, fearing the awful results to finance from his death. This man who stood hat in hand and heard the plea of great financiers and the representatives of working men for the arbitration of the miners' case, and walked away indulging in a long supercilious stare.

"Kings have gone mad. Suppose the brain of this man, with his thousand of millions of dollars of interests should give way. Suppose he should arrogantly defy this great federation of labor and precipitate a general cessation of labor in every line. It is believed now he is behind the coal barons in their inhuman declaration to the miners that there is "nothing to arbitrate." It is believed also by many that the Constitution of the National Civic Federation was suggested by him.

"The disposition to arbitrate appears no longer to exist. The larger the corporation the less it seems to be influenced by humanity. It is only a question of dividends; the smaller the wages, the larger the dividends, and vice versa. The laborer seems to be considered merely a part of the machinery in the establishment.

"The nationalization of railroad, telegraph and telephone lines might do a great deal toward solving the problem. Shall these corporations and employers be placed under public control and restraint? Shall they be forced in some way to submit their disputes to the courts of justice as all other disputes are?

"I believe a solution lies in this line of action. The courts will eventually arise to the necessity of holding that legislation can be enacted to meet the conditions, and thus make the public welfare the supreme law."

TROLLEY CAR KILLS A BOY.

Crowd of Indignant Spectators Menaces the Motorman and Police Reserves Have to be Called.

"Please, doctor, don't let me die. I'm my mamma's boy, and she's so good to me."

These were the words nine-year-old Daniel Dermody of 561 Metropolitan Avenue, Williamsburg, uttered last evening after he had been extricated from beneath a trolley car of the Lorimer Street line, which had amputated both legs at the knee. The little fellow died a few minutes later.

The accident occurred at Lorimer and Conselyea Streets. It is not known whether the boy was pushed by a companion under the car or whether he got off a car on which some boys had been stealing a ride and slipped in front of the car which ran him down.

The car was in charge of Motorman Mathew Barr of 107 Nostrand Avenue, who would have been roughly handled but for the appearance of the police. So great was the demonstration against him by the crowd that had gathered that word was sent to the Herbert Street Police Station and the reserves were sent to the scene. Barr was arrested and held on a charge of homicide.

Makes Time for the Business Man, the Pennsylvania Railroad 20-hour train to Chicago. Lesves New York 1:55 P. M. daily.—Adv.

Cooling and refreshing in warm weather—the natural CARLSBAD SPRUDEL WATER. BE SURE to get the genuine imported.—Adv.

Block Island. New Saturday service via L. I. R. R. See Montauk Steamboat Adv.—Adv.

The "Colorado Special" to Denver from Chicago is only one night en route, leaving Chicago 8:30 P. M. daily. Low excursion rates every day via Chicago & North-Western and Union Pacific Rys. Offices 287 and 461 Broadway.—Adv.

Pocono Mountain Special, via Lackawanna Railroad to Delaware Water Gap, Stroudsburg, and Mt. Pocono, leaves Fridays and Saturdays at 2 P. M. No stop between New York and the Gap.—Adv.

TO-DAY:

SIXTEEN PAGES,

with

REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Stocks Strong. Financial Markets.—Page 11, 12, and 13.
Wheat, No. 2 red, 80¼c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 71½c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 57c; cotton, 8⅝c; iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $24; butter, Western creamery, 21¼c.—Page 14.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 7.
Business Troubles.—Page 7.
Court Calendars.—Page 14.
Legal Notes.—Page 16.
Losses by Fire.—Page 5.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 7.
New Corporations.—Page 11.
Railroads.—Page 5.
Real Estate.—Page 14.
Society.—Page 9.
United Service.—Page 7.
Weather Report.—Page 5.
Yesterday's

DEVERY HAS TEN CAPTAINS

Goodwin Men Join His Forces and Swear Allegiance.

The ex-Chief Drops to Verses and Prepares for the Free Distribution of Ice—Thinks Senator Hanna Will Defeat the President.

When ex-Chief Devery arrived at his political headquarters at Twenty-third Street and Eighth Avenue last evening his lieutenants informed him that during the day Thomas Regan, Goodwin's Captain in the Fifteenth District, and Hugh Morrissey, Goodwin's Captain in the Twentieth, had come to the headquarters and sworn their allegiance. Morrissey is the Captain who was appointed on Monday last to take the place of John Nash. The addition of Regan and Morrissey to his forces gives Devery ten of Goodwin's twenty-five Captains.

"That's grand news," the ex-Chief said. "We'll have every Captain Goodwin's got before we get through."

The free distribution of ice as a part of the Devery campaign is to be begun this morning. Stations have been established at Twenty-seventh Street and Tenth Avenue, Twenty-ninth Street and Tenth Avenue, and Twenty-seventh Street and Eighth Avenue. If the demand indicates the necessity other stations are to be established.

Devery was asked whether he had secured permits for the distribution of ice on the street corners.

"There oughtn't to be any necessity to have permits to hand out ice to the poor," he said. "But if there is, I guess we can get them. However, it's time enough to bid the devil good mornin' when you meet him."

Here's a poem that you fellows might like," he said, changing the subject and handing over a manuscript.

There were five stanzas. The ex-Chief was asked whether it was his composition.

"Well, I'll stand for it, provided it ain't a felony," he said. "If it is I'll produce an alibi."

The lines were written to be sung to the tune of "When Johnny Comes Marching Home." The first verse was as follows:

Good Democrats, all get in line.
Hurrah! Hurrah!
We've got a man who'll treat you fine,
Hurrah! Hurrah!
He says our leader he will be,
His name is William S. Devery,
He's bound to get there, wait till you see,
As we go marching on.

The other lines were devoted to Goodwin, John C. Sheehan, and Richard Croker. The one on Croker was as follows:—

Oh, what will Richard Croker say?
Hurrah! Hurrah!
He'll think he'd better stay away.
Hurrah! Hurrah!
His cup of bitterness will be full
When he finds Bill has all the pull,
So he'll have to stay with Johnny Bull,
As we go marching on.

"Chief," one of the interviewers said, "I want to ask you something about State politics."

"Back up there," he remarked. "you're getting a long way from the pump. Keep close to the cushion, my friend, that's my motto. We'll take care of these angel-cake politicians first; then maybe there will be something doin' in State politics for us. But now that you mention politics outside the district, I have taken notice that President Roosevelt and Senator Hanna have had on the gloves. Say, that promises to be a pretty go, don't it?"

"Whom are you betting on, Chief?"

"Hanna, sure. Roosevelt is a grand man all right, and he leads out straight, but the old man has got the science.

"But, coming back to the pump, you might mention that they are painting all the pumps and lampposts on Tenth and Eleventh Avenue red, white, and blue, because that's what I hear. I am afraid my friends are getting too enthusiastic."

DOES NOT SUPPORT MR. GRUBER.

George C. Austin Protests Against the Unauthorized Use of His Name.

George C. Austin, in a communication to THE NEW YORK TIMES, repudiates all connection with Abraham Gruber's ticket as a delegate to the State Convention, and says that he would not permit such use to be made of his name were he solicited to do so. Mr. Austin's letter follows:

"I desire to emphatically deny the recently published statement to the effect that I have consented to allow my name to go on Mr. Abraham Gruber's ticket as a delegate to the State Convention. Neither Mr. Gruber nor any one in his behalf has asked me for such a consent, and if requested I would decline to give it. I would consider it a great honor to go to the State Convention and vote for the renomination of Gov. Odell, but the use of my name by Mr. Gruber and his friends in connection with their ticket is wholly unauthorized by me, and I make this statement for the purpose of correcting any erroneous impression which may exist among the Republicans of the district who intend to contest Mr. Gruber's leadership at the September primaries."

IGNORE SENATOR DIETRICH.

Republicans of Nebraska Displeased with His Opposition to the President.

Special to The New York Times.

LINCOLN, Neb., July 18.—Senator Charles Henry Dietrich of Nebraska, since his return from Washington, has not been impressed with the warmth of welcome usually accorded a popular public servant by his constituents. So marked has been the reverse as to excite comment, and particularly was this the case at the Republican State Central Committee meeting last night, which the Senator attended. He was an unbidden guest, and while no direct snub was administered, his presence was unnoticed, and suggestions which he saw fit to make were disregarded. One friend among the committeemen called upon him for a speech, to which he responded, but his brief address was received in silence.

There is a story to the effect that there is coolness between the Senator and State Chairman Lindsay, who has heretofore been one of Dietrich's strongest supporters. The Senator stopped at Aurora, Illinois, on his way home from Washington and telegraphed Mr. Lindsay to meet him the day following at Lincoln for an important conference. Chairman Lindsay did not see the necessity for a meeting and left hastily the same evening for Hot Springs, S. D., remaining two weeks.

Senator Dietrich's shortcoming in the eyes of his constituents was his continued opposition along with his colleague, Senator Millard, and other Senators, to President Roosevelt's Cuban policy. The Republican State Convention plainly expressed its disapproval of the Senators, but they did not change their ways. Senator Dietrich, since his return, says his position has been misunderstood, and that he is now fighting the President, that they are in accord on public questions, and their relations at all times have been most cordial.

MICHIGAN AND BEET SUGAR.

Sentiment Is Against President's Cuban Policy, but Is Not Outspoken.

Special to The New York Times.

ALPENA, Mich., July 18.—A majority of the people in the Tenth District are in full accord with the position taken by Congressman Aplin in opposing the Cuban policy of President Roosevelt. The Tenth District is a great beet-sugar producing territory, and Mr. Aplin could not have made the showing he did in the renomination convention had he not taken the stand he took.

Mr. Aplin's failure to secure the renomination dates back before the question attained the importance it now has. His own county (Bay) has persistently refused to listen to the claims of any candidate from any other county for over twenty years. Twice during that time the other fourteen counties succeeded in naming the candidate, and both times the candidates were defeated by the Bay County Republicans, Mr. Aplin being charged on one occasion with leading the revolt.

LAPEER, Mich., July 18.—The Republicans in the Seventh District are tacitly submissive to the President's Cuban policy, yet the underlying sentiment in favor of protecting the beet sugar interests of the State will not down.

The beet-sugar interests of Michigan are large, and any legislation affecting it is of paramount interest, yet it is felt that it needs a protective policy for a while yet. The claim that Congressman Weeks was defeated for renomination on account of his antagonism to the President's Cuban policy is being principally made by himself, and is utterly without foundation. Weeks was defeated because of the hatred he engendered in Le Peer and St. Clair Counties by the way he disposed of Post Offices, and also because he pledged his support to Williams of Le Peer this year and then stood for renomination himself.

ADRIAN, Mich., July 18.—There is no sentiment in the Second District against Congressman Smith for his strong support of beet sugar interests. On the contrary, he is praised for defending Michigan products, farmers being especially emphatic in their approval.

He was simply defeated by a combination between two counties which determined to enforce the two-term rule in their interest. Congressman Smith says he never had a letter or a word protesting against his opposition to the President's policy.

REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN PLAN.

Congressman Babcock Declares It Will Be One of Much Speaking and Little Literature Dissemination.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 18.—While in Chicago today Congressman Babcock talked of the coming Republican campaign. A "firing line" of orators reaching across the continent with supporting columns thrown out in every direction, is the central idea of Mr. Babcock's plan. He thinks the outlook for Republican success most encouraging, but in order to hold the present majority in the lower house and possibly increase it a little he contemplates conducting as vigorous a fight as if the outlook carried dark aspects.

"We do not intend," he said, "to do much in the literary line. The country has gone through two campaigns of literature and wants a change.

"This should be, and so far as we can make it will be, a speaking campaign. The Republican Party is fortunate in having a big array of oratorical talent among its members. The party has new doctrines and new policies. Of course, the people know what they are. They have been reading about them. But what they have read for most part was the newspaper reports of our doings in Congress and President Roosevelt's utterances.

"Explanation of our Philippine, our trust, our Cuban, and our tariff entering is the things the voter demands in the campaign we are entering upon."

FAMILIAR BUNKO GAME TRIED.

Georgia Man Accosted by a Stranger Finally Compelled to Escape from Him by Jumping from a Window.

Frederick Hanson, a prosperous fruit grower of Fitzgerald, Ga., is on his way to Europe, and has been stopping at 30 West Twenty-second Street. Yesterday as he was coming out of the office of the Cunard Steamship Company, on lower Broadway, he was, he says, greeted by a stranger, who called him by name and asked after the folks at Fitzgerald. Hanson accompanied the stranger, who called himself Davis, to a house at 237 East Twenty-seventh Street, where the Georgian was introduced to other men also seemingly familiar with his native town.

In the course of conversation somebody mentioned cards, and one man professed eagerness to get rid of a thousand he had just won. Hanson grew suspicious, and, declining to play, made for the door. There Davis, who had gone out, met him, showing a badge bearing the legend, "Deputy Madison County," and tried to arrest him for gambling. Hanson threw the man off, however, and escaped by leaping from a window. The other men scattered, and the one who called himself Davis went off toward Third Avenue, presently breaking into a run. He was seen by Patrolman Banks of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station, who arrested him.

Arraigned in the Yorkville Court, before Magistrate Corneli, the man gave his name as William H. Davis, aged twenty-eight years, of 98 West Seventy-sixth Street. He denied all knowledge of Hanson, but was held in $1,000 bail for examination Sunday morning. At the Twenty-seventh Street house, kept by Caroline Chicherio, it was learned that Davis had rented a room some time ago under the name of Dr. Sayres.

MOTHER GETS JENNISON CHILD.

Temporary Arrangement Agreed To Before Justice Fitzgerald.

Litigation over the little daughter of Frank E. Jennison, the broker, was temporarily ended yesterday when Mrs. Jennison, the mother, was granted the present custody of the child. A truce until Oct. 1 next was entered into before Justice Fitzgerald, in the Supreme Court. The Justice, on the consent of all the attorneys, permits Mrs. Jennison to retain the child during the Summer, but the father is to have the right to see the girl once a week, on which day he is to have sole charge of her. Should, however, fresh trouble occur, either party may apply to the court before or after the date mentioned for a further order in the case.

Mrs. Jennison was recently discharged from the Tombs, where she rested under a charge of kidnapping the child from its father in Greenwich, Conn., Gov. Odell having refused to sign papers for her extradition.

CZAR'S ANTI-TRUST CONFERENCE.

United States Not Invited, and Not Likely to Send a Representative.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The United States has not received an invitation to participate in the anti-trust conference proposed by the Czar of Russia. This Government was not concerned officially in the international sugar conference at Brussels, to which the projected conference is a natural supplement, and therefore it is not believed that its participation in this is expected.

However, it would be clearly impossible for the United States Government to enter into any undertaking with foreign Governments concerning such important matters as trade regulation, and especially involving an international regulation of tariffs in some measure. It is felt that Congress would never surrender any part of its constitutional authority to regulate these matters.

DOG BIT MAN TO DEATH.

Severed Several Arteries, and Victim Died After Leg Was Amputated.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., July 18.—Martin Ryan, sixty years old, while going to his work about midnight last night was attacked by a large dog. The animal bit Ryan frightfully, severing several arteries.

The man was attended by a doctor, and then removed to the hospital, where it was found that his injuries necessitated the amputation of his left leg. The limb was cut off, but Ryan died shortly afterward from loss of blood and the shock.

Mrs. Peary Joins Relief Expedition.

PORTLAND, Me., July 18.—Mrs. Robert F. Peary and her daughter, accompanied by Herbert L. Bridgman of the Arctic Club of New York, left here to-day for Sidney, C. B., where they will join the Peary relief steamer Windward.

NEW WITNESSES IN THE LATIMER CASE

Will Testify When the Inquest Is Resumed on Monday.

Police Unable to Clinch Any Theory They Are Working On—W. H. Tuthill Calls on the Coroner.

The belief obtains among those who are closely studying the case that the inquest into the death of Albert C. Latimer, begun by Coroner Williams, has not advanced the police toward a solution of the mysterious murder. The police themselves say that the mass of indefinite testimony taken before the Coroner has not placed them in the way of establishing the identity of the slayer of Mr. Latimer, and that they are still unable to clinch any theory that they have in mind.

Capt. Reynolds, head of the local Detective Bureau, declared last night, however, that eight of his men were still working hard on the case, and that he was confident that ultimately the murderer would be run down. Part of his men, he said, were still seeking a burglar while the others were working along another line. Nothing, however, had yet been developed to connect any one with the tragedy.

William H. Tuthill, a friend of Mrs. Latimer, whose name was several times associated with that of the widow at the hearing before the Coroner on Thursday, and who has been subpoenaed as a witness in the inquiry, called at the Coroner's office yesterday. Coroner Williams was not in at the time, and Mr. Tuthill saw Coroner Flaherty. He told the Coroner that he had called merely to inform him that he was in town and to assure him that he would be only too glad to give any information in his power. If the Coroner thought it necessary he was very willing and ready to describe all of his movements on the night of the Latimer shooting.

When the inquiry in the case is resumed on Monday night by Coroner Williams a number of new witnesses will be examined. Neither the police nor the Coroner will say who these witnesses are. It is known, however, that the police are looking for one man whom they wish to have testify, who is out of town, and whom they have failed to reach. It is claimed that this man's testimony is needed to clear up some important points in the case.

Capt. Reynolds admits that he is still puzzled over the bicycle shoes, cap, and lamp found in the Latimer house after the shooting. It appears that his men are being baffled in their efforts to develop a clue as to the owner of these mysterious articles.

"One thing that the evidence at the inquest seemed to show," said Capt. Reynolds, "was that no burglar got over the back fence. But that does not make it clear how he did get out, and that is an important point that must be determined. Another thing that we must give careful attention to is the testimony of the hospital nurses concerning statements made by Mr. Latimer while they were in attendance upon him. I believe they testified truthfully. They certainly should know, being experts in such matters, when a patient is in a rational condition."

W. H. Tuthill, when seen by the newspaper men yesterday, said that he preferred not to talk about the case until asked to do so at the inquest on Monday night.

He said, however, that on the night Mr. Latimer was shot he called at the home of a friend, and returned to his own home, at 388 Vanderbilt Avenue, about 11 o'clock. He passed the servant girl on the way up stairs, speaking to her, and then went to his room and to bed. He was awakened about 6 o'clock the next morning when the patrol wagon drove up to the house, and he was asked to go to the Latimer house. Mr. Tuthill is corroborated in this by the servant.

Coroner Williams said yesterday that at the inquest on Monday night he would ask the jury to consider particularly that Coroner Flaherty, who was acting for him at the time, was not taken to the bedside of Mr. Latimer until the day of the latter's death, when Mr. Latimer was in no condition to make a statement.

"On the strength of the testimony heard," said the Coroner, "I am convinced that there were periods when he was in a state of mind to make a perfectly clear and intelligent statement to the Coroners' office. It seems to me that there was no reason why Coroner Flaherty should not have been allowed to see and talk with Mr. Latimer."

It is claimed, however, that none of the relatives or friends of Mr. Latimer was in any way responsible for Coroner Flaherty's failure to see the wounded man. The Coroner, according to his own testimony, did not go to the hospital until the day of Mr. Latimer's death. Up to that time he had confined his efforts to calling up the hospital on the telephone and asking if he could see Mr. Latimer. He was told over the wire by the attendants at the hospital that Mr. Latimer was not in a condition to make a statement.

When the Coroner finally did go to the hospital he saw Dr. Morrison, the Latimer family physician, who had him taken at once to the bedside of the patient. It was then too late, however, as Mr. Latimer was dying.

APHRODITE'S PARTY SAFE.

They Were Rescued from Capsized Sloop Yacht by Schooner and Taken to Boston.

BOSTON, July 18.—The party of five persons on the sloop yacht Aphrodite, which was towed into Portland, Me., by the steam yacht Jathnell yesterday, it having been discovered in a capsized condition, have arrived here on a schooner.

The party consisted of Capt. John Morris, James Harvey, Mrs. Harvey, her daughter Gladys, aged eleven years, and Mrs. T. Harvey's father.

The party left Charlestown July 4 for a cruise along the Maine coast aboard the sloop yacht Aphrodite, owned by William Hulton of Charlestown, a member of the Bunker Hill Yacht Club. All went well until about 4 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, when the yacht was half-way between Cape Elizabeth and Wood Island. Without warning the keel dropped off, and instantly the craft was capsized.

They held to the bottom of the capsized yacht until rescued by the schooner which brought them here.

CAPT. W. W. REISINGER DEAD.

Captain of the Philadelphia Stricken with Panama Fever in the South.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 18.—The United States cruiser Philadelphia arrived from Panama yesterday in command of Lieutenant Commander Charles Laird. Capt. William Wagner Reisinger, who was in command of the Philadelphia when she left Panama, died July 10 of Panama fever. He was buried at Magdalena. Captain Reisinger leaves a wife and married daughter in Washington, D. C. He was born in Pennsylvania and entered the Naval Academy in 1862. He had a long and honorable career.

While in the south the Philadelphia was as far down the coast as Ecuador. Lieut. Commander Laird is awaiting orders from Washington, but it is probable that the cruiser will be sent to Mare Island for an extensive overhauling. She was relieved at Panama by the Ranger.

NOMINATED FOR CONGRESS.

VIRGINIA—Fifth District, B. A. Davis, Republican.

TEXAS—Eighth District, Thomas H. Ball, Democrat, renominated.

FLORIDA—Third District, William B. Lamar, Democrat.

Personal Taxes in This Borough.

The assessments of wealthy and prominent men and women in Manhattan, as taken from the official records. The ratings of financiers and politicians, with the names of some of those who are not listed. How Astors, Rockefellers, and Vanderbilts are assessed—see to-morrow's NEW YORK TIMES.—Adv.

LEONARD MEMORIAL PLANS

Monument to the Oldest Iron Foundries in America.

Will Be Erected in a Square at Taunton, Mass.—Sculptor Charles H. Niehaus's Designs.

The Leonard family were famous in England and Wales for their iron foundries during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and in accordance with the spirit of the age they kept the secrets of their art to themselves, handing them down from father to son. About 1651 certain members crossed the Atlantic and established a foundry in Massachusetts.

Two years later one of them went to New Jersey and opened the first furnaces near Rahway. Since that period many of the family have continued in the business, especially those who live at Taunton, Mass. In order to embellish that city and raise a memorial which shall have its foundation stones laid on the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of the industry in America, the Leonard family intends to place at Taunton a monument on a large scale.

The sculptor is Charles H. Niehaus. He has made two designs consisting of groups of figures about a base, which represents an island in a circular basin of water, and of a shaft rising from the base. In the one the shaft rises about ninety feet in the form of an obelisk, square in section. The plinth has low reliefs with figures showing man and woman plighting troth, Vestal Virgins caring for the fire on an altar, and other groups treated in the classical vein which refer to family life. The groups below are designed for bronze, and show the prospector discovering iron ore, the ironmaster extracting the metal, the smith, and the artificer in iron. In this design provision is made for an abundant fall of water which may gush from grottos on two sides of the island.

The second design is not so tall. Here the groups are more concentrated, the island being smaller and the cascade feature being omitted. Behind the groups, which are also calculated for bronze, rises the base of a granite pedestal, against which tree-forms are to be displayed in bronze. On the cap of the pedestal stands a great draped female genius, holding a torch on high and, and in her other hand a Mercury's helmet, with wings. The figures for the lower groups in each design are calculated for a height of eight feet. The monument will cost from $150,000 to $200,000, the shaft or pedestal and island being of granite.

In the second design, with tha draped Genius and torch, the groups for bronze on the four sides of the island or lower base are studied with much care and are agreeably diversified. Each side has three or four figures. Here are laborers prying the ore from the earth; there the molten iron is being poured from the crucible by the foundrymen, while the furnace flames in the background; yonder is a seated master explaining his craft to a prentice boy in leather apron, who holds a big, long-handled hammer, while the mother stands behind listening. A fourth group shows the iron being fashioned. The groups on this model are much more studied and composed than on the other. They have variety and good movement and a certain rhythm of line and mass which those of the other model lack.

The two designs will be forwarded to Taunton in order that the local committee of Leonards may judge the work. Perhaps the simple shaft with its frieze of low, classic reliefs on the plinth in the first model will find favor, and on the other hand the groups of the lower part in the second model be preferred. Then the sculptor will sacrifice the big Genius and put the tall shaft in her place, thus combining the finer features of each.

The Leonard Memorial, as can be easily imagined, is not to be finished for a long while. The studies for a larger model may occupy a year or two, and it may be five years before the monument is unveiled.

The site for this important work of art is a square in Taunton surrounded by immense trees, which look as if they might have been planted when the Leonards first came from England. There is a fountain in the centre of the square, just where the monument ought to stand. Perhaps in the completed design the fountain idea may be included. In any case within five or six years Taunton is likely to have a more important monument than anything of the sort in Boston. The family is so large and so many members are still engaged in the iron industry that the heavy outlay for a work of art of these dimensions will not stand in the way. The sum of $100,000 is already secured for the fund.

SUICIDE OF A CLERGYMAN.

The Rev. Victor Charles Smith Kills Himself by Inhaling Gas While Suffering from the Effects of Overwork.

As a result of overwork in connection with the building of the Episcopal Church of the Holy Faith, in East One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, from which he was obliged to resign because of nervous prostration, the Rev. Victor Charles Smith committed suicide laat night at his home, 2,001 Madison Avenue. His wife found him with an end of gas tube in his mouth. Dr. R. E. McDonald, who was called, said that he had been dead for more than an hour.

Although he only came out of a sanitarium four months ago, Mr. Smith had insisted on taking up church work again, and friends secured for him the rectorship of the Chapel of the Messiah, 206 East Ninety-fifth Street, between Second and Third Avenues, where he again manifested much zeal in his work.

He was fifty years of age and leaves a fifteen-year-old son and a daughter, who is the wife of J. S. Rodgers, a lawyer of 891 Trinity Avenue, the Bronx.

Detectives Mooney and Boyle of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Police Station made an investigation, but found no letters left by the suicide. Mr. Rodgers told how Mr. Smith overworked himself in building the Church of the Holy Faith in East One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street. He said the minister took charge of the church work fifteen years ago after being educated in the New York school, graduating at tha General Theological Seminary, and having had several charges. He worked night and day in getting funds for the church, and building various institutions in connection with it, with the result that he was obliged last year to resign and go to the Amityville Sanitarium, where he spent five months.

Dr. Smith married Mrs. David Wells, widow of an Episcopalian clergyman. Mrs. Smith was last night in a highly nervous state over the act of her husband, and was under the care of Dr. McDonald.

Dog Valued at $1,000 Poisoned.

SUMMIT, N. J., July 18.—Four valuable dogs have been poisoned within the week in the western portion of the city. The latest was a collie, Bobs, belonging to George H. Williams, a New York business man, living here. Bobs was worth $1,000, besides being a family pet. He strayed away from the house yesterday and returned in about twenty minutes apparently in pain. He died in a short time in great agony. Mr. Williams last night had an autopsy performed and a large quantity of strychnine was found in the stomach. To-day detectives from New York are working on the case, and a reward of $250 haa been offered for definite information.

Strike at the Union Clubhouse.

The Strike Committee of the Amalgamated Painters' Society reported yesterday that about 100 master house painters had granted the demands and signed an agreement and that the strike is expected to be ended in a few days. The employers of the ornamental painters continue to resist the demands. A general sympathetic strike has been ordered at the Union Club, Fifty-first Street and Fifth Avenue, in support of the painters. About 200 mechanics have quit work, representing about a dozen trades. The Board of Building Trades is expected to order a sympathetic strike of 250 mechanics on Monday at the Carnegie mansion, Ninety-second Street and Fifth Avenue, where about fifteen painters are on strike.

THE GAYNOR-GREENE CASE.

Affidavits Presented in Connection with the Alleged Offer of Compromise.

QUEBEC, July 18.—To-day's proceedings in the Gaynor-Greene case consisted principally in the filing of affidavits and contra affidavits, and it waa not until shortly before the adjournment of the court that Mr. McMaster, for the prosecution, commenced his argument on his motions to quaah the habeas corpus writs issued by Judge Caron on June 20 and 21 last. A large crowd, including a number of American tourists, was present in the courtroom.

The morning's proceedings were opened by Mr. Taschereau, who produced affidavits of Benjamin D. Greene to the effect that on May 17 Mr. Erwin, representing the United States Government, called on him at the Windsor Hotel, Montreal, when the latter said to him, (Greene,) "If you will pay $500,000 to settle the whole matter, I will go at once to Washington and advise its acceptance." Greene replied that he had not money enough to pay his half of the amount, but said if Erwin would say $200,000 he would talk with Col. Gaynor about it. This affidavit was supported by another from Mrs. J. F. Gaynor.

Mr. McMaster read an affidavit signed by Marion Erwin completely denying the allegations contained in the two other affidavits of Greene and Mrs. Gaynor. Regarding the interview between Greene and himself, Erwin stated that on his return to his room in the Windsor on the afternoon of May 17 he found a note there in which he recognized the handwriting of B. D. Greene, which note was as follows:

"If you can call to see me at any time to-day you will do me a great favor."

In response to that request he had gone to Greene's room, and the latter had told him that he had left the United States because he had resolved never to be put in jail as a convict; that he had come to Canada with the expectation that after a year or two his friends in the United States could affect a settlement of the civil claims of the Government against him, and then he could probably obtain a dismissal of the criminal prosecution. He asked what was the exact amount the Government claimed that he and Gaynor had received as their share. Erwin replied that the claim was that he and Gaynor had received $1,400,000 as their shares in the fraud. Greene said he had not sufficient means to meet such a claim, but that he and Gaynor would be willing to pay the Government $300,000 in settlement of the entire litigation, to include the $80,000 claimed on forfeited recognizances, which, he said, were secured by assets put up by Gaynor and himself with the sureties, but that if he settled the civil claims it must carry with it the dismissal of the criminal proceedings.

Erwin replied that if he made restitution of the Government's actual loss he did not know what view of leniency might be taken by the Government, but that the amount offered in settlement of the Government's civil claim was not sufficiently large for him to recommend it to the Attorney General.

Mr. McMaster also produced affidavits from Detectives O'Keefe and Sloan of Montreal, who swear that when the interview took place between Gaynor and Greene, only these two were in the room.

THE WABASH AND EXCURSIONS.

Road Refuses to Withdraw Cheap Rates to Seaside Resorts.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 18.—The Wabash Railroad has resisted all the pressure that has been brought to bear on it to cancel the remaining seaside excursion dates, and the Central Passenger Association as a result has called a special meeting of its members for next Tuesday.

In the efforts that have been made in the last few days to induce all the roads to cancel the excursion dates heretofore announced, it has been tacitly understood that the Pennsylvania and Baltimore and Ohio were to be permitted to continue to sell their cheap tickets to Atlantic City from points within 100 miles of Chicago. The two roads agreed to discontinue their reduced rates to New York City and other points, but nothing was said in regard to the excursions to the resort.

General Passenger Agent Crane of the Wabash, in his circular, says:

"If our competitors desire us to withdraw excursion fares from Chicago to St. Louis to the East they must first withdraw the Atlantic City excursions. So long as excursions to Atlantic City are run from those points by other lines the Wabash will not only quote excursion fares to Atlantic City, but to New York City as well, which we claim is the greatest Summer resort in the world."

NEW YORK-CHICAGO AIR LINE.

Surveyors at Work on a Link Intended to Shorten the Central's Route.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 18.—Surveyors are now at work on a line of railroad in Northeastern Pennsylvania, said to be a link that will provide a cut-off for the New York Central and Lake Shore route from New York to Chicago. The link will extend from Franklin to Punxsutawney.

It is learned on the best of authority from railroad officials that this is part of a great air line route between the East and West. The Lake Shore lines enter Franklin, and from Punxsutawney in Jefferson County a line runs east. The surveyed route is remarkably straight.

The line will open up valuable coal and timber fields, and at least afford a good feeder to the Vanderbilt system.

THE BENNETT WILL CASE.

Heirs Agree to Allow Probate of Document Under Which Miss Laura Biggar Is the Chief Beneficiary.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 18.—The Bennett will case was settled here this afternoon. The case was resumed before Judge Hcisley at Red Men's Hall this morning, with Samuel C. Bennett, a brother of the deceased, who lives near Boston, on the stand. He was questioned concerning the relatives of the deceased.

Counsel afterward announced that negotiations were under way for a settlement of the case.

The court was called at 3 o'clock, when the lawyer for the Bennett heirs said that he and his colleagues would allow the will to be probated.

The will of Mr. Bennett was made in September, 1901. The greater portion of the estate was bequeathed to Miss Laura Biggar, an actress, of New York. By the provisions of the will Miss Biggar will receive $1,000 in ten days after the document is probated and $1,800 annually as long as she lives.

BURGLARS AT STAMFORD, CONN.

Blow Open a Safe of Armour & Co. and Get $50.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., July 18.—Burglars blew open the great Mosler safe in the local packing house of Armour & Co. at about 2 o'clock this morning, and secured about $50 in cash, all there was in the safe. The cracksmen left several clues, but as yet they have not been apprehended. Nitroglycerine was used, and the job done so successfully as to leave no doubt that the burglars were professionals. The crevices were soaped and wet blankets bound about the safe to deaden the noise of the explosion. A night operator in a railroad tower near by, and one or two night watchmen in the vicinity heard the noise, but did not pay much attention to it. The packing house handles large amounts of cash daily, but it is the practice to remove the greater part of this before closing hours.

TALK OF MR. GROUT FOR GOVERNORSHIP

David B. Hill Calls Upon Him at the Controller's Office.

Ex-Governor Also Confers with Several Politicians—Has a Poor Opinion of Oyster Bay.

Ex-Senator David B. Hill was in town yesterday and met several of the Democratic politicians. After consulting with a number of leaders, he did something to which politicians last evening were attaching a great deal of significance. He went to the Stewart Building and had a conference with Controller Edward M. Grout.

It is known that earlier in the day tha name of Mr. Grout had been suggested to Mr. Hill as the strongest possible man whom the Democrats could nominate for Governor. Mr. Hill was told that Mr. Grout would make a far stronger candidate than would Mr. Coler. He was told that Mr. Grout had made as good a record in the Controller's office as had Mr. Coler, if not a better one, and the further argument was made that Mr. Grout was one of the best campaigners in the State, while Mr. Coler, it was said, was not particularly strong in that respect.

Whether or not the subject of a Gubernatorial nomination was broached to Mr. Grout by Mr. Hill is not known, because Mr. Hill had left town before the news of his visit to Mr. Grout came into general circulation, and Mr. Grout refused to talk about what had passed between them.

It is known among his friends that Mr. Grout is one of those who take an optimistic view of the Democratic chances in the coming State campaign. He has expressed himself to the effect that if the right man were nominated he believed Gov. Odell would be beaten. He has never hinted at his desire for the Democratic nomination, but nevertheless some of his friends are confident he would take it if it came to him with any degree of enthusiasm.

It was stated in some quarters last evening that the Brooklyn organization would not favor Mr. Grout's nomination, for the reason that he joined with the Fusion forces against the organization in the last city campaign. But by others it was asserted that Mr. Grout's offense was not as flagrant as that of Mr. Shepard when he ran for Mayor of Brooklyn as an independent after Mr. Grout had received the regular Democratic nomination. The Brooklyn organization, it was said, in all likelihood, would let bygones be bygones and willingly accept Mr. Grout if the rest of the State was for him.

Mr. Hill also received yesterday from the leaders with whom he consulted their views as to the manner in which the State campaign should be conducted. Borough President Cantor is opposed to the plan of fighting the campaign on State issues only. He says that as Congressmen are to be elected at the Fall election National issues should be interjected into the campaign. Unless they are, Mr. Cantor does not believe the Democratic chances of success will be brilliant.

Mr. Hill met a number of Democratic politicians at the Hoffman House. One of these was James J. Martin of Tammany Hall, with whom Mr. Hill conversed at some length in an inner room. Other politicians were Congressman Dugsley of Westchester, Congressman Sulzer of New York, William F. Sheehan, ex-Lieutenant Governor; Elliot Danforth, State Chairman; ex-Controller Coler, State Committeeman John Flannagan of Canandaigua, Frank Campbell, Edward Hassett, and John A. Mason.

The ex-Governor would not discuss politics, State or National, except to say that the outlook was very encouraging for the Democracy.

"Whatever I shall care to tell the public from time to time," said Mr. Hill, "I shall give utterance to from the platform. Until then I cannot talk politics. I shall come to New York occasionally; yes, semi-occasionally."

While ex-Gov. Hill would say nothing about it, one of those who consulted him expressed the belief that the State Convention will meet on Sept. 30. That, it is believed, will be the date agreed upon at the meeting of the State Committee in Albany next month.

Mr. Hill has a very poor opinion of Oyster Bay.

"I would not live there," he said, "if you gave me the place. It is an inland seashore resort. When I go to the seashore I want to be either right on the Sound or right on the ocean. It was my second visit there, the former having been on official business in 1885."

"How did Mr. Sheehan come to locate there?"

"He had been to Europe, and when he came back that was the only place he could get. But he has only leased it."

Told that Admiral W. S. Schley was in the city, the ex-Governor remarked:

"I have not seen Admiral Schley. I like him very much. He is a shrewd man, and you can't draw him out."

The ex-Governor returned to Albany last night.

INVESTIGATING GIRL'S DEATH.

Coroner Takes Up Case of Patient Who Died at a Private Sanitarium.

Much mystery surrounds the death last night of Miss Isabella Earl, nineteen years old, who died in a private sanitarium at 26 West Sixty-first Street. The girl lived at 18 East One Hundred and Thirty-first Street. Her death was reported at a late hour to the Coroner's office.

At 1 o'clock this morning Coroner Goldenkranz said that deathe had been due to an operation, but that he was well satisfied the operation had not been performed in the Sixty-first Street house. This sanitarium, he said, is kept by a Mrs. A. L. Alston. She has on her business cards, he said, the inscription, "For eight years Superintendent of the Mount Sinai Hospital Training School for Nurses."

The Coroner said he had been at the house and had questioned Mrs. Alston. He said he believed she had nothing to do with the case other than in a legitimate professional sense. He intimated that his investigation would probably be productive of grave revelations.

At the Sixty-first Street house all information was refused, and permission to see Mrs. Alston was not granted. At the girl's home no information could be obtained.

At the Mount Sinai Trained Nurses' Home, 862 Lexington Avenue, it was said that no such person as Mrs. Alston had held the Superintendency of the Nurses' Training School of that hospital.

Suit Over the Henry B. Plant Estate.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 18.—Judge Edwin B. Gager of the Superior Court, in chambers to-day, heard the motion of the executors of the Henry B. Plant estate for a release of the attachments recently filed against the estate here by Charles E. Hoadley and Horace G. Hoadley of Waterbury, through their counsel, Lucien F. Burpee. The plaintiffs, who are beneficiaries under the will in annuities, claim, in brief, that the estate was wrongfully removed from Connecticut to New York by the executors, and that the latter have distributed the estate to the possible detriment of the plaintiffs. Judge Gager took the papers and asked the lawyers on both sides to file briefs.

Secretary Root at Gettysburg.

GETTYSBURG, Penn., July 18.—Secretary of War Root and a party of regular army officers to-day visited the famous battlefield here, where the entire division of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, numbering more than 9,000 men, has been in camp this week. Accompanying Mr. Root were Adjt. Gen. Corbin, Brig. Gens. Wood, Bates, and Randolph, Col. Carter, Major Dunn, and Lieut. Clark. At headquarters the visitors were welcomed by Gov. Stone and Major Gen. Miller.

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GOLF FOR CHAMPIONSHIP

Byers and James Will Play for Final Honors To-day.

RAIN SOAKED CHICAGO COURSE

Baltusrol Golfer Beaten in His Match with Pittsburg Representative on Glen View Links.

GLENVIEW GOLF COURSE, GOLF, Ill., July 18.—Either E. M. Byers of the Allegheny Country Club of Pittsburg or Louis James of the Glenview Golf Club of Chicago will wear the amateur golf championship laurels to-morrow night. These two won their way through the semi-finals to-day, Byers defeating Dr. Fredericks of Oil City, Penn., rather easily by a score of 4 up and 3 to play, and James winning from F. O. Reinhart of Baltusrol by 2 up and 1 to play after a heart-breaking struggle, and to-morrow they will meet in the final match at thirty-six holes for the championship.

If both play in the form they showed today, the game may not be decided until the home green is reached, though Byers, on account of the marvelous golf he played yesterday when he put Champion Travis out of the running, is perhaps a slight favorite.

There was a prospect this morning that the concluding matches might have to be postponed, as when Secretary Hoebner of the United States Golf Association and the golfers who were scheduled to play in the semi-finals to-day reached the Glen View course they found Skokie, normally a shallow narrow stream, swollen to four times its usual volume, while vast ponds of water lay all over the course. It was decided to hold the play over the first nine holes of the course. No local ground rules were decided upon, the U. S. G. A. rules regarding casual water on the greens and fair greens applying.

The match between young Louis James, the last of the Chicago players, and Frank O. Reinhart of Baltusrol, the only golfer from the Metropolitan district, who managed to reach the finals, attracted even more attention than the Byers-Frederick match, as the latter was regarded as a foregone conclusion.

James won the first two holes, halved the third, lost the fourth hole by Reinhart's perfect 125-y

MANY TREASURES OF VENICE TOWER INTACT

Bronze Gates of the Sansovino Loggetta Undamaged.

Front Cornice Also Found Unhurt, and the Bronze Mercury Not Badly Injured—Inspection of Venetian Monuments.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 19.—The Times's correspondent at Venice says the recovery of the beautiful decorations of the Sansovino Loggetta is proceeding under the direction of Giacomo Boni, who was summoned to Venice from Rome.

The bronze gates of the Loggetta have been found intact, as also the whole front cornice, with the columns and three angels, and three marble bas-reliefs. Last evening the beautiful bronze Mercury was found. It has been injured only in the hands. The three other bronzes have not yet been found.

Among the bricks of the Campanile have been found Roman bricks from Aquileia, the birthplace of the Venetians, which were evidently taken to Venice as relics. Portions of the tower prove to have been hollow, and to have been filled with rubbish.

The correspondent adds that a thorough inspection of the other monuments of Venice is now going on, with more or less satisfactory results.

By The Associated Press.

VENICE, July 18.—The architect Boni, to whom, with a committee, the work of reconstructing the Campanile has been given, has been intrusted also with the examination and care of all the other Venetian monuments.

Signor Boni is director of the excavations at the Roman Forum.

PROTEST AGAINST A SUBSCRIPTION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I learn from your excellent paper that The National Arts Club of New York has started a subscription in aid of the reconstruction of the old bell tower of San Marco, Venice.

As an Italian-American, and as an art lover, I thank very much Charles R. Lamb, but most respectfully advise him to leave Italy alone and to take care of art in this country. There is here in New York a Metropolitan Museum of Art, which, in my humble judgment, needs some help and some very radical reforms, no matter what interested people may write and say.

But, so far as the Campanile di San Marco is concerned, they not only must leave Italy and Venice alone, but should also consider that any subscription is a gratuitous insult which could not be accepted for many reasons. First, the Campanile is a national monument, and as such only the Government has a right to reconstruct it. Second, Italy is not in such a wretched condition as to need any fund to rebuild the Campanile. Third, if there should be any need of help Italy will not go outside.

Italians are not beggars. They work hard in this country, but have all they need and all they want. And they want respected this mourning of their history and their art. They know very well that the Government of Italy has already an appropriation twice large enough to rebuild the bell tower of San Marco. But if financial help should be needed the Italians of this country could and would send any amount which might be requested.

NICOLA GIGLIOTTI.

New York, July 16, 1902.

THINKS BRITAIN'S FINANCES SOUNDER THAN AMERICA'S.

Count Matsukata Says the Commercial Progress of This Country Has Been Too Rapid for Safety.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 19.—The Vienna correspondent of The Times has interviewed Count Matsukata, the Japanese statesman and financial reformer, whose visit to the Austrian capital is the event of the day there.

Count Matsukata, who went to Vienna after visiting America, England, France, Germany, and other countries, said he was greatly struck by the enormous extent of British economic resources, and was convinced of the soundness of the British financial system. He thought that Englishmen were, perhaps too inclined to rest content with their laurels, but said that nevertheless the broad and sound basis of their industry and commerce formed a favorable contrast with certain other States, where the momentary rate of progress was greater, but where there was risk of financial difficulties.

Continuing, Count Matsukata said the Japanese regarded China as their most promising market. They were convinced that for a long time they would be dependent on Europe and America for the machinery forming the basis of their new industries. They were strongly opposed to anything in the nature of political rivalry with Europe and America, as was proved by their promotion of the "open-door" policy in China.

By The Associated Press.

VIENNA, July 18.—Count Matsukata, ex-Minister of Finance of Japan, who is now on his way home after a month's visit to the United States, said to-day:

"While I was deeply impressed with the tremendous energy of the Americans and their wonderful commercial development, I fear that the too-rapid progress of the United States is likely to experience a serious setback in the near future."

Count Matsukata has already visited London, Brussels, Paris, Berlin, and Rome, and is now studying the financial and economic conditions of Austria-Hungary.

"The commercial energy of the Americans," continued Count Matsukata, "incomparably surpasses anything in Europe. This is undoubtedly one of the principal causes of the economic progress of the United States. I perceive in many directions where European countries are already affected by American expansion, and I think it likely that they will be still more affected in the future. But America's progress has been so exceedingly rapid that I fear some sudden disaster. In my opinion, too much business has been done on borrowed capital. This, coupled with the magnitude of the commercial operations common in the United States, will probably lead to a panic at the first untoward circumstance, such as a bad harvest or similar misfortune. While there are many strong banks in the United States, there are also many weak ones, whose failure would render a crash inevitable. I fear that some of these banks are lending too much money to aid business enterprises.

"Another danger lies in the banks' note issues. While this is perfectly safe in theory, because they are protected by a deposit of Government bonds, yet in time of panic there is considerable difference between negotiable paper and cash. Some of the most prominent financiers in America share these apprehensions, which leads me to hope that they, foreseeing the danger, will find means of averting it. If so, America's commercial progress will be even more remarkable than at present."

Count Matsukata goes to St. Petersburg on July 22, and expects to return to Japan via the Siberian Railroad.

CAPE PROGRESSIVES' POLICY.

Their Plan to Secure the Suspension of the Colony's Constitution If the Premier Is Defeated.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 19.—It is the plan of the Progressive Party, says the Cape Town correspondent of The Times, to prevent the Premier, Sir John Gordon Sprigg, from accepting the support of the Afrikander Bond at the price of weakening his own position. The Progressives will try to force Sir John, if he is defeated on any measure, to resign the Premiership, but not to go to the country, as he intends.

Then the responsibility of accepting a Bond Ministry, or, as the alternative, of suspending the Constitution of the colony, will rest with the Imperial Government.

This plan of action was revealed yesterday at a conference of the Vigilance Committees, at which a serious difference arose between the Progressive majority and Sir John Gordon Sprigg's adherents.

LORD MILNER'S ASSISTANT.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 19.—Referring to the appointment of the Hon. Sir Arthur Lawley as Lieutenant Governor of the Transvaal Colony, The Times's correspondent at Johannesburg says the necessity for such an appointment had long been foreseen there, as the strain of administrative work on Lord Milner was too arduous for any one man.

The correspondent says the appointment of Sir Arthur has been well received, as his popularity in Rhodesia is remembered. It is supposed that he will reside in Pretoria.

JOHANNESBURG DISTURBANCES.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 19.—In regard to reports of disturbances in Johannesburg, The Times's correspondent in that city says they were greatly exaggerated in sensational papers. Noisy street scenes were caused by the presence in the city of large numbers of irregulars, recently disbanded and with plenty of money. Their money has now all been spent, and the slight disturbances have ended.

A BOER WAR SOUVENIR.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 19.—The Times publishes a letter from Capt. Russell Watson stating that, before their departure for Cowes, King Edward and Queen Alexandra placed their autographs on the handkerchief which was used as a flag of truce when Capt. Watson demanded the surrender of Pretoria. The handkerchief has also been signed by the Prince of Wales, Earl Roberts, and Viscount Kitchener. Capt. Watson is a New South Wales officer.

BASUTO CHIEF SENTENCED.

MASERU, Basutoland, July 18.—The trial of Chief Joel on the charges of high treason in fighting against his brother, Hlesen, and contempt of court has resulted in a sentence of a year's imprisonment and a fine of 500 head of cattle.

The town was lively during the trial. The most important Basuto chiefs were present. Lerothodi, the paramount chief, walked to the prison with Joel.

As cabled from Pretoria on July 10, uneasiness was felt there as to the result of the summoning of Chief Joel to stand trial at Maseru. It was thought that Lerothodi would support Joel in the event of the latter's refusal to obey the summons, and British troops were dispatched to the frontier.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 19.—The Times's correspondent at Johannesburg says the rumors of impending disturbances in Basutoland have been quieted by the latest advices.

Joel, one of the Basuto chiefs, was disposed throughout the war to curry Boer favor. He failed to guard his position on the border, and refused to carry out the instructions of the Resident Commissioner.

Joel has been put on trial at Maseru, having submitted quietly, though it was feared that he might resist, and the presence of troops on the border seemed advisable.

BRITISH CABINET CHANGES.

LONDON, July 19.—The Duke of Devonshire, Lord President of the Council; the Marquis of Lansdowne, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, the Colonial Secretary; Earl of Selborne, First Lord of the Admiralty, and the Marquis of Londonderry, Postmaster General, have, it is understood, consented to retain their present portfolios in the new Cabinet.

Lord George Hamilton, Secretary of State for India; the Right Hon. C. T. Ritchie, the Home Secretary; the Right Hon. R. W. Hanbury, President of the Board of Agriculture; the Right Hon. W. St. John Brodrick, Secretary of State for War; A. Akers-Douglas, First Commissioner of Works, and the Right Hon. Walter H. Long, President of the Local Government Board, will remain in the Cabinet, but their portfolios may be changed.

George Wyndham will remain Chief Secretary for Ireland, but with a seat in the Cabinet, the new Lord Lieutenant having no seat in the Cabinet and being rather a social representative of the sovereign than a political representative of the Government.

To Improve Cape Town's Harbor.

LONDON, July 19.—The Cape Town correspondent of The Daily Mail cables that the Government Engineering Commission has recommended an extension of the harbor works of Table Bay at a cost of £3,500,000.

THE CZAR TO VISIT ROME.

Said He Would Do So When Bidding Farewell to King Victor Emmanuel.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 19.—The special correspondent of the Trihuna who was sent to Russia to report the visit of King Victor Emmanuel says, in a dispatch quoted by the Rome correspondent of The Times, that at the parting of the King and Emperor Nicholas the latter intimated that they would again meet at Rome, while the King promised the Czar a hearty welcome.

The Times's correspondent says that the Czar's visit is expected early next year.

The undeniable success of the royal visit to Ruasia, adds the correspondent, gives general satisfaction. For six years Italy has been under a cloud, and experiences unfeigned pleasure in returning to her place in the sun.

BRITISH POLICY IN CHINA.

Restoration of Tien-Tsin Expected by Lord Lansdowne Within a Month—The Indemnity Question.

LONDON, July 19.—Replying to a question by Earl Spencer, Liberal, in the House of Lords yesterday regarding the position of affairs in China, the Foreign Secretary, the Marquis of Lansdowne, said it was hoped to restore Tien-Tsin to the Chinese within a month.

Answering another question, Lord Lansdowne informed Lord Spencer that the Chinese indemnity debt was a gold debt, but Great Britain was not vindictive, and in consequence of the serious depreciation in the value of the tael had suggested to the other powers a mitigation of the terms by which during the first eight years China should not pay more than she would have done had the tael maintained the value at which it stood when the protocol was signed. The other powers desired to relieve China, but differed as to the means to be employed.

Lord Lansdowne said he thought every effort should be made by Great Britain to act with the other powers.

EARTHQUAKE IN PERSIA.

Custom House at Bunder Abbas Destroyed—It Is Feared that Kishm Island Has Suffered Severely.

BOMBAY, July 18.—A severe earth shock was experienced at Bunder Abbas, Persia, at 7:30 A. M. on July 9. It lasted three or four minutes, and was followed by lighter shocks. All the chief buildings suffered. The Governor's house partly collapsed, and the Custom House was destroyed.

The whole population was panic-stricken, and flocked to the beach for safety, but only one fatality was reported.

The shocks are believed to have originated at Kishm Island, whence loud detonations were distinctly audible at Bunder-Abbas. It is feared that the damage at Kishm has been heavy. A few years ago an earthquake there killed hundreds of people.

Bunder-Abbas, or Bender-Abbas, also known as Gombroon, is a seaport town of Persia, Province of Kerman, but latterly forming part of the Muscat dominions. It is situated on the Persian Gulf, near its mouth, about twelve miles northwest of the Island of Ormuz.

Bunder-Abbas has a population varying between 5,000 and 12,000, according to the season. The town is dirty and unhealthy, and so hot that the wealthy merchants as a rule retire during the greater part of the year to Minab, fifty miles eastward. The trade is chiefly with British India.

Kishm is the largest island in the Persian Gulf, and is situated near its entrance, sixteen miles south of Bunder-Abbas. It is surrounded by many smaller islands, belongs to the Inman of Muscat, and has a population of about 5,000. Kishm, or Kishma, the capital of the island, is rudely fortified and has a brisk coasting trade.

Earth Shock at Malone, N. Y.

MALONE, N. Y., July 18.—A distinct earth shock was felt in Malone this morning at 5:25 o'clock. It lasted about ten seconds. Many persons were awakened by the rumbling and rattling of windows.

CAPT. WESTER EXONERATED?

It Is Said the Stockholm Police Prevented Him from Fighting Mr. Casper—Doubt as to Who Was the Latter's Second.

STOCKHOLM, July 18.—It is now said that the police got wind of the proposed duel between Capt. Arvid Wester of the General Staff of the Swedish Army and William Casper, an American, manager of the Grand Arena Palace, and prevented the meeting.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Some uncertainty exists in the minds of officials here about the duel reported in the papers as having been averted at Stockholm. According to the published dispatches, Casper, the American would-be participant in the affair, went to the field of honor accompanied by his second, "the American Secretary of Legation." In parenthesis appears the name "Joseph Muir." Joseph Muir is not the Secretary of Legation. That office is now filled by Edward L. Adams of Elmira, New York. Mr. Muir has not been Secretary of Legation since June 1. If Mr. Muir acted as second, therefore, the State Department has no concern in the matter. If it was Mr. Adams, then his behavior would assuredly give the department much concern.

Mr. Muir figured in the newspapers some months ago, and it was largely on account of this that he severed his relations with the State Department. He married Miss McPherson, daughter of the late ex-Senator McPherson of New Jersey. He became celebrated for a poker game which lasted throughout an ocean cruise, and in which, it is claimed, he lost thousands of dollars. Subsequently the couple became prominent through some suits brought for large sums by people who had supplied them with cigarettes and other things. The State Department made inquiries and Mr. Muir resigned.

The State Department hopes that it was Mr. Muir and not Mr. Adams who undertook to participate as second in the proposed duel.

CORONATION ON AUG. 9.

Date Officially Announced—Procession Rehearsed in London—The King Still Improving.

LONDON, July 19.—An official notification was issued yesterday that, by his Majesty's command, the coronation of King Edward and Queen Alexandra will take place on Aug. 9.

Rehearsals of the procession from Buckingham Palace to Westminster Abbey took place yesterday, and the officials of the various state departments concerned in the Abbey ceremony are again busy with preparations for the coronation.

COWES, Isle of Wight, July 18.—A bulletin issued this morning by the King's physicians says:

"The King continues to make satisfactory progress. He is benefiting in every way from the change. His Majesty sleeps well and is able to have his couch placed upon the open deck during the greater part of the day."

The next bulletin will be issued on July 21.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Unless Whitelaw Reid changes his mind there will be no special representative of the United States at King Edward's coronation next month, and Ambassador Choate will attend it.

Mr. Reid has notified the State Department that he intends to sail for the United States on July 26.

BRITAIN MAY BUY WARSHIPS.

Has Offered to Take Over the Vessels Now Being Built for Chile.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 19.—A dispatch from Valparaiso to The Times says the Chilean Government announces that the British Government has offered to take over next year the warships now being built for Chile.

The offer of the British Government is presumably a result of the agreement recently concluded between Argentina and Chile, by which each country pledged itself not to increase its armaments.

Lady De La Warr Gets a Divorce.

LONDON, July 18.—Countess De La Warr obtained a divorce to-day on the ground of the Earl's desertion and misconduct. The Countess obtained costs and the custody of her children.

Lady De La Warr was the Hon. Muriel Agnes Brassey, and married Earl De La Warr in 1891. She is a daughter of the first (present) Lord Brassey, ex-Secretary to the Admiralty.

Chamberlain Goes on a Cruise.

LONDON, July 18.—The Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, the Colonial Secretary, who was recently injured in a cab accident, has started on a cruise on the Admiralty yacht Enchantress in order to recuperate.

St. Andrews Honors Mr. Carnegie.

LONDON, July 18.—The freedom of St. Andrews, Scotland, was conferred this afternoon on Andrew Carnegie and on Lord Elgin and Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Trustees of the Carnegie University Fund. Provost Welsh eulogized their services and dwelt on Mr. Carnegie's eminent zeal for the welfare of his fellowmen.

American Officers Visit King Oscar.

CHRISTIANIA, July 18.—Rear Admiral Crowninshield, with Capt. Converse of the United States flagship Illinois, Capt. Craig of the Albany, Capt. Dayton of the Chicago, and Capt. Walker of the San Francisco were received in audience by and had luncheon with King Oscar to-day.

J. W. Mackay Recovering Rapidly.

LONDON, July 18.—John W. Mackay of San Francisco who has been suffering from heat prostration since last Tuesday, is recovering rapidly.

MORE OFFERS BY MR. CARNEGIE.

LONDON, July 18.—Andrew Carnegie has offered £13,000 to Finsbury, in the north of London; £10,000 to Hammersmith, a suburb of London, and £8,000 to Londonderry, for public libraries.

NO MORE BODIES FOUND.

Only Nine Victims of Isles of Shoals Boat Accident Recovered—The Skipper's Explanation.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., July 18.—A few fishermen manipulating long-poled grappling hooks from their boats was the only reminder, if any was needed, to the Summer visitors at the Isles of Shoals this morning of last night's disaster in which fourteen lives were lost by the upsetting of a whaleboat in a squall. The men were working in the hope that they might find some of the five bodies still missing, nine having been recovered last night.

A few persons got ready to take the early boat for Portsmouth. Among them were Fred Miles, the boatman who took out the ill-fated party, and Miss Alice Haggerty of Exeter, N. H., two of the three persons rescued.

The boat was located to-day, but it did not contain any bodies. After Skipper Miles had reached his home he was prevailed upon to talk about the accident. The man was in a state bordering on prostration. He said that his boat was not overloaded, as her size could carry forty persons. He added:

"When we went out from the wharf the weather was thick and threatening, but I did not think there was any danger. The squall took me entirely by surprise. I tried to reef sail, but did not have time. The boat turned bottom up like a flash. No man ever lived who could have prevented the accident."

CHESS AT MURRAY ISLE.

A Tie in the Rice Trophy Competition—Tournament Nearing Its Close.

MURRAY ISLE, N. Y., July 18.—The tournaments here under the auspices of the New York State Chess Association are almost ended. Curt of Brooklyn won the Class A event to-day, and the Brooklyn player, Howell, is tied with Finn in the Rice trophy competition. Colle of New York has so far the best chance for first prize in the Class B contest.

The game in the final round between Howell and Keidanz provided considerable excitement, inasmuch as Howell selected a had variation in his defense of the King's Bishop's opening, played by his adversary. With good play Keidanz ought to have won the game in the opening, but he failed to find the correct continuation. At one stage he lost four pawns for a piece. He gave up the game after 44 moves. This win gave Howell a lead of two games over Finn, who will have to beat Howell and Keidanz in the final round and Keidanz in an adjourned game from the first round, to win the contest.

The following morning games were recorded in the Class A contest: Waller beat Dixon in a Queen's gambit declined after 48 moves; Curt beat Searle in a Ruy Lopez after 13 moves; Searle beat Dixon in a French defense after 34 moves.

In the afternoon and evening session Keidanz lost a King's bishop opening by transgressing the time limit against Finn. So Finn and Howell will have to play a match during the Fall to decide the destination of the trophy. Cheney of Syracuse was placed second, and Waller of Seneca Falls third. In the Class A tournament Cheney beat Waller in a Queen's gambit declined after 71 moves, while Cheney and Searle drew a King's knight's game after 49 moves. In Class B Colle beat Orvis, Orvis beat Close, and Searle beat Close.

Proposed Pierhead Line Extension.

The New York Harbor Line Board will give a public hearing in the Army Building, 39 Whitehall Street, at 11 A. M. next Friday to consider an application made to the Secretary of War by the Department of Docks and Ferries of New York City for the extension of the established United States pierhead line on the North River, beginning at Canal Street and running to a point 200 feet west of the established pierhead line at Gansevoort Street, and continuing parallel and 200 feet distant from the established pierhead line at West Twenty-third Street; thence running to the established pierhead line at West Thirtieth Street. The stated object is to permit of the construction of piers 800 feet long, with slips of like depth.

Large Crowds Attend Novena.

The novena which is being conducted at the Church of St. Jean Baptiste attracted another large crowd of worshippers yesterday. The relic of St. Anne was exhibited in the crypt of the church and hundreds of people who desired to be cured of infirmities knelt in prayer at the altar rail and had the relic, which is inclosed in a case, pressed to their lips or to the portion of their body afflicted. Two policemen from the East Sixty-seventh Street Station were required to keep the crowd in line, and until 9:30 o'clock a priest with the relic was in attendance. No miraculous cures have yet been announced.

The General Slocum in Service.

The steamboat General Slocum, which has been overhauled and renovated, has taken her place on the Rockaway line of the Knickerbocker Steamboat Company, and she will leave the Battery at 2:05 P. M. daily hereafter. This trip is planned for busy people who find it easier to take a half holiday than a whole one, and to give them an afternoon on the salt water.

Chautauqua Excursion.
$11.00 round trip by ERIE RAILROAD, July 26th. Tickets good for return until August 23d.—Adv.

THE MINERS' CONVENTION

President Mitchell's Recommendations Referred to a Committee.

Little Doubt that These Will Be Adopted—$500,000 Weekly to Support the Men on Strike.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 18.—At the conclusion of a secret session, which lasted the entire afternoon, the recommendations of President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers' Union, for the management of the anthracite strike were referred to a special committee, which is to report back to the convention to-morrow morning. This committee consists of President Mitchell, Vice President Lewis, Secretary Wilson, and the President of each district taking part in the convention. There is little doubt that the committee will urge the adoption of the recommendations and fix the rate of assessment at 10 per cent. or higher.

At the opening of the executive session Vice President Lewis delivered an energetic speech on the amendment offered by Delegate Haskins to the effect that the fund to be raised for the aid of the anthracite miners be extended to all of the striking miners where their strike has been sanctioned by the general organization. He declared that he thought all the miners should be taken care of in like manner.

He also warned the convention that it would be necessary for it to so word its recommendations as to avoid the laws of Pennsylvania, which, he said, might cause trouble when an attempt should be made to collect the assessments of the men through the check offices by bringing about an injunction to restrain alleged conspiracy.

President Mitchell next spoke, urging the adoption of the recommendations made in his speech of yesterday. He told the convention that the strikers in West Virginia and elsewhere were being protected by the general organization under the regular assessments of the union, but that the assessment which was under discussion was necessary for the support of the anthracite strike alone, and should not be diverted from its purpose.

He assured the convention that the strike in the Pittsburg district and all other strikes would be looked after without splitting up the fund for the anthracite men, and again urged the men to dismiss from their minds all thought of a general strike. His remarks were greeted with cheers.

Several long speeches which were not to the point under discussion provoked a motion that all speeches should be restricted to five minutes. Delegate Fitzpatrick, who made the radical speech of yesterday, shouted from the gallery, "Oh, if you want to railroad this thing through, railroad it." President Mitchell offered to recognize Mr. Fitzpatrick, but the latter replied in a disgusted tone, "Oh, I don't want the floor. What's the use."

Short speeches were made by several delegates and a vote was then taken on the Haskins amendment, which was defeated by a decisive majority. This left before the convention the original motion for the adoption of the recommendations of the President. A number of amendments were offered, all relating to the manner in which the assessment should be made. One by Mr. Ryan of Illinois favored 10 per cent. of the net earnings of the members of the union; another by Vice President Lewis 10 per cent. of the gross earnings, and a third by Secretary Wilson suggested that in some districts the assessment should be made on the percentage basis and in others on the basis of $1 per week. These were all pending when Secretary Wilson offered an amendment that the matter be referred to a committee consisting of the three highest officers of the National organization and the Presidents of the districts represented in the convention. This prevailed and an adjournment was taken until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

At the conclusion of the session Secretary Wilson said:

"It will cost $500,000 weekly to support all the men now on strike in the various districts. An assessment of $1 per week will bring in $250,000 a week; an assessment of $1 per week upon each member of the union will result in about the same sum. This will leave us $250,000 to raise each week from outside sources, and from the promises and offers that have been made us we are confident that we will be able to do this."

FATHER CURRAN RETURNS.

Unsuccessful in His Efforts on Behalf of the Striking Miners.

The Rev. Father J. J. Curran, who came here several days ago to intercede on behalf of the striking anthracite miners, returned to Wilkesbarre yesterday. He said that, although his mission had been unsuccessful, he was pleased with his reception by the Presidents of the coal carrying companies. Besides calling on President Baer of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company in Philadelphia he called in this city on President W. H. Truesdale of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company and on G. W. Perkins of the firm of J. Pierpont Morgan & Co.

"Though I could not get them to concede anything," he said, "I was received with the utmost courtesy. President Baer listened to me for two hours and showed me statistics of the company in support of his side. I consider Mr. Baer a wonderful man, quick, alert, and Napoleonic in his ideas, but I could not move him. He was very patient as a listener, but I could not bring him round to my way of thinking."

Regarding President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers he said:

"Those who think he has not control of the miners do not know the man. His will is law, and he never was more popular with them than he is now. I may say also that from first to last he has been in favor of peace, and that he was ready to make any reasonable sacrifice to avoid a strike."

SCRANTON COLLIERY REOPENS.

First to Resume Mining Operations Since the Beginning of the Strike.

SCRANTON, Penn., July 18.—The Oxford Colliery of the People's Coal Company, an individual concern operating in West Scranton, is preparing to resume the mining of coal. Fifteen mules were to-day brought back from pasture and sent into the mine to assist in the work of clearing up the roadways.

There are fifty-five men at present working in the mine and twenty about the surface, cleaning up, timbering, and making repairs. With these and the others of the old employes who have asked to be reinstated the company claims it will have a force amply sufficient to work the plant. This is the first colliery to undertake the reopening of a mine.

JACKSONVILLE'S BIG STRIKE.

Men Demand Eight-Hour Day—Building Operations in the City Suspended.

Special to The New York Times.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., July 18.—The union men of this city engaged in the building trades are on strike, and this afternoon 2,500 of them refused to work. The cause of the strike is due to the failure of the contractors to recognize the eight-hour plan.

This morning 1,500 carpenters declined to go to work, in obedience to an order from the Central Labor Union. A mass meeting of several hundred workmen was held in the open air to-night. Building operations in the city have been completely suspended.

Jury Finds A. J. Selz Not Guilty.

YONKERS, N. Y., July 18.—After seventeen minutes' deliberation this afternoon the jury in the trial of Andrew J. Selz, ex-City Clerk of New Rochelle, charged by Columbus O'D. Iselin and others with embezzling the city's funds, reached a verdict of not guilty.

MAY CHEAT THE GALLOWS.

Relative of Murderer Says He Will Shoot Him on the Scaffold.

Special to The New York Times.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 18.—Ashley Cocke, a member of a Mississippi family of wealth and influence, who has been convicted of murder and sentenced to be hanged next Tuesday, will not reach the scaffold if his relatives can prevent it. A brother-in-law of the condemned man, whose home is in Texas, has declared that before the disgrace of a hanging shall rest upon the family name he will shoot Cocke dead upon the scaffold.

There are reports that the attempt to hang Cocke will be met with armed resistance, and that a body of his friends would attempt to take him from the custody of the Sheriff.

THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER Co.

SIXTH AVE. — MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN — 18TH & 19TH STS.

Store Closes at 1 o'Clock To-Day.

Men's Straw Hats at Reduced Prices.

Here is a great opportunity for any man who wants a stylish Straw Hat for almost nothing.

Men's Straw Hats in splits, sennets and rough braids. A large quantity have been marked for this morning at this sensational price, each, 80c

(Main Floor, Rear.)

Women's Bathing Suits.

Surf bathing is doubly enjoyable if you have a proper fitting suit of the right materials. Women nowadays eschew dowdiness. The bathing suit of to-day is a work of art.

BATHING SUITS of Jersey cloth; color is blue; prettily trimmed with white braid.

Ladies', 1.75 Misses', 1.65

BATHING CAPS, sateen, rubber lined, 10c

BATHING CAPS, plain rubber, 25c

(Second Floor, Centre.)

Men's Summer Suits.

Coats and Trousers made of Flannels and Crashes, single and double breasted Coats. The demand has been very large, and continues so. Just what you want when on your vacation, or running to and from your summer home. 3.50

(Main Floor, Rear.)

Men's White Duck Trousers.

Correctly cut and properly made. Tailored in a fashion that gives them the stamp of worthiness, 1.00 and 1.50

Guaranteed Serge Coats at 2.80 and up to 4.80

Fine quality Alpaca Coats, 1.40 and up to 3.80

(Main Floor, Rear.)

Boys' Hats of All Kinds.

Washable Tam o' Shanters, Sombreros and Straw Hats will say a cheery good-by this morning at this price, 25c

(Main Floor, Rear.)

Boys' Washable Suits.

Made to stand the knocks and hard wear that naturally come with summer pastimes. Suits of every description; all beautifully trimmed; sizes range from 3 to 10 years. Higher-priced grades mostly marked for swift selling at 38c

(Main Floor, Rear.)

Women's Tan Shoes and Oxford Ties, Per Pair, 98c

Every pair of Women's Tan Shoes in stock is now marked 98c., no matter what the cost or former selling price was. In this lot are also some Black Shoes and Oxfords.

Men's $3.00 and $4.00 Tan Shoes and Oxfords at $1.90

Your choice of all the Tans in the house, INCLUDING THE FAMOUS "FOOT-MOULD," $3.00 and $4.00 SHOES. Also some Black Shoes and Oxfords; all sizes in the Shoes.

(Main Floor, Rear of Fountain.)

Wines and Liquors.

Old Private Stock Port; the acme of perfection in California wine; guaranteed full 8 years old, per bottle,	65
Manzanilla Imported Sherry; highly medicinal; per bottle,	87
Chateau Margaux, imported in glass, per bottle,	60
Monticello Rye, per gallon, 3.15; per bottle,	90
Monongahela Rye, per gallon, 2.65, per bottle,	75
Old Crow Whiskey, per gallon, 2.50; per bottle,	65
Cook's Perfection Rye, per gallon, 1.85; per bottle,	47

(Fourth Floor.)

Grocery Specials.

Last Saturday morning was tremendously busy in the world's famous Grocery. This morning will witness a deserved duplication of this activity. Attractive features for the Sunday dinner abound plentifully.

Exceptional Value Fancy Golden Santos Coffee, per lb., 12

CRULLERS—Old-Fashioned Home-Made New England Crullers, per doz., 10

LAMB—Short forequarters Canada Lamb, lb.,	5	DELICATESSEN—Armour's Mild Sugar Cured Boiled Hams, sliced, per lb.,	27
Whole forequarters Canada Lamb, lb.,	8	IN THE BAKERY—BREAD: The largest and best loaf of New England Home-Made Bread for,	5
Hindquarters fancy Canada Lamb, lb.,	12½	ARMOUR'S POTTED OR DEVILED HAM OR TONGUE, ⅛s, can,	4
Legs of choice Canada Lamb, lb.,	14	PICKLES—American Crown Brand Gerkins, Mixed Pickles or Chow Chow, pint bottle,	8
FRESH OX TAILS, each,	5	CRACKERS—National Biscuit Company's Royal Milk or Royal Toast, special at, per pkg.,	6
PORK—Loins fancy Jersey corn-fed Pork, lb.,	12½	Fresh Fruits and Vegetables, Fresh Jersey Green Peas, Wax Beans or String Beans, per qt.,	5
SAUSAGE—Fresh made Country Sausage, lb.,	9	LEMONS—Bright, juicy Messina Lemons, doz.,	10
MUTTON—Hindquarters choice Canada Mutton, lb.,	10	LETTUCE—Fresh Rochester hothouse Lettuce, per large head,	5
CORNED BEEF—Selected small Rumps, lb.,	10		
POULTRY—Boiling Fowl or Salad Chickens, lb.,	10		
Fancy Broiling Chickens, per pair,	35		
Choice Roasting Chickens or Jersey Fowl, lb.,	12½		

(Fourth Floor.)

The Wanamaker Store

Store Closes Today at 12 o'clock

Sale of Men's Trousers

TROUSERS for work and play—for hot days and cooler ones; and, best of all, for unusually little cost. And that's a comfort; for what with rips and tears, and wettings, wrinkles and soiling, a man needs a liberal reserve supply if he does not expect to part company with his respectability during his Summer out-doors.

These two groups of properest Trousers under-price:

One hundred and fifty pairs of fine Striped Worsted Trousers that were rightly priced at $5; **now $3.50.**

Two hundred pairs of light color striped Flannel Trousers, with turn-up bottoms; belt straps. Our regular $4 value, though they are sold by some good houses at $5; **now at $2.50.**

Some of the Blue Serge Suits are still here at $7.50.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Summer Shirts at $1

And Other Wearables for Men

IT'S a comfort to pick from a broad and handsome collection of Fancy Shirts, to note how smart-looking and well made they are, and yet know that they will cost you **only a dollar apiece.** Then Wanamaker shirts always fit comfortably. Bosoms are plain, or plaited; cuffs attached or separate. An extra half-dollar's worth of value at $1 each.

Men's SUSPENDERS at 25c

The favorite Summer Suspenders are exactly these—made of cotton lisle webbings, in a variety of solid colors and stripes. These, however, were made from odd lots of webbing, and they are half the usual price. All have nickel buckles, glove-button cast-offs and leather ends, **25c a pair.**

Men's GARTERS, 3 Pairs for 25c

Three pairs for the price you usually pay for one. These are made between-times by the manufacturer—of good cotton webbing, fancy or plain colorings.

Broadway and Ninth street.

Still Good Choosing Among the BOYS' SUITS at $3

THERE are apparently hundreds of parents who discovered yesterday that, when handsome Suits for boys were obtainable at $3, *their* boys had better share in the good fortune.

But the round-up of small lots produced a goodly quantity of Suits—for our Boys' Clothing stock is large—and so today the choosing's still ample among the

Norfolk Jacket Suits, sizes 3 to 8 years,
Double-breasted Jacket Suits, sizes 7, 8 and 9 years,
Sailor Suits, sizes 3, 4, 5, and 6 years,

At $3, Worth $5 to $8.50

Then, too, there's a group of Boys' Patent Blouse Waists, with device to hold blouse down, in good-looking percales, sizes 7, 8, 9, 14 and 15 years, at **50c, instead of $1.**

Second floor, Ninth street.

Some Upholstery Offerings

JUST a couple of interesting bits of news that will appeal to the housekeeper who is on the look-out for bargains in Upholsteries. Here are Curtain Muslins and Couch Covers—each excellent of their kind, and all much under-price:

Curtain Muslins—By the Yard. For sash or full-sized curtains—

48-inch White Broche Muslin, in three good patterns, at 18c a yard, from 25c.
36-inch White Figured Muslin, in five good patterns, at 10c a yard, from 15c.
36-inch Colored Muslins, in five pretty designs, at 9c a yard, from 12½c.

Tapestry Couch Covers—

This season's stock; excellent patterns, fringed all around; in predominating colors of red, blue, green and terra-cotta; 58 in. wide by 3 yds. long. Now a quarter less than regular price—at $3 each, from $4.25.

Third floor.

Photograph Frames IN Profusion

PERHAPS you know exactly what you want by way of an appropriate Photograph Frame. Or, again, you may be hunting for ideas—merely something in good taste, and pretty, as a present, a prize, or the like.

In either case, this showing is full of suggestions for you—and moderately priced, at that.

Fired gilt Frames, cabinet size, in various styles, oval and square, at $1.25.
Brass Frames, Florentine designs; cabinet size, 25c, 50c and 75c.
Gilt Frames, in various styles and sizes, 25c and 50c.
Plain Glass Frames, easel back; cabinet and carbonette sizes, 25c and 50c.
Nickel-plated Frames, with round centers, mounted in dark blue velvet, 35c.
Nickel-plated Frames, cabinet size, mounted on dark blue velvet, 50c.
Leather Frames, in cabinet and carbonette sizes, 50c.
Tapestry Frames, oval and square; French gilt; bow-knot tops, $2.25 to $4.25.
French Bronze Frames, cabinet size; bow-knot decorations, $7.50.
Calfskin Frames, round centers, copper trimmings, $8.

Broadway.

At the Stroke of Twelve

the store week ends. It has been quite a remakable week, measured by this store's merchandise offerings. We haven't torn the store inside out in our housecleaning; neither have we forgotten, while tempting you to buy things we wanted to sell, to supply, in fullest and most satisfactory way, the things you wanted to buy. Thousands come to Wanamaker's daily, because of the stirring character of the special offerings that they are so sure of finding; but other thousands come (and of this we are most proud) because of the full stocks, the unmatched displays of merchandise, the certainty of finding just the thing wanted, at all times and seasons, at Wanamaker's.

In hot weather, particularly, folks like to be sure that they can go to one safe store, and have the shopping over with, quickly and satisfactorily—so they come to Wanamaker's.

Do You Need Another WALKING SKIRT?

NO matter how many cotton dresses you have, and linen and duck skirts—the cloth skirt is needed constantly.

Here are four doubly attractive groups—smart, stylish, carefully made, and very much under-price.

At $4, worth $6—
Of tailoring material, in black and white mixtures; made with flounce and tailor stitching.

At $4.50, worth $6—
Of melton, in black, Oxford and gray; made with flounce; stitched at bottom and top.

At $7.50, worth $9—
Handsome skirts of black broadcloth and gray and Oxford melton; beautifully tailored and well hanging.

At $13.50, worth $18 to $20—
Walking Skirts of black taffeta and a few of shepherd plaid taffeta and woolen material; all very stylish.

Second floor, Broadway.

Shirt-Waist Suits for Girls

BETTER YET—they're considerably less expensive than they should rightfully be—end of the season, and a maker's surplus. Some are worth more than double their new price—all are worth one-half more—

$5 to $7.50 SUITS, at $3.50

In chambray, in a variety of attractive colorings, well made, prettily trimmed, and—well, you know from experience how exactly right for Summer wear a *good* shirt-waist suit is.

Second floor, Ninth street.

The Wanamaker Store

Store Closes Today at 12 o'clock

The Cure for Lonesomeness

"I HAVE never felt lonesome, or in the least oppressed by a sense of solitude," said *Thoreau*, when describing his glorious outings. But we all cannot so cheer ourselves with our "Walden Ponds"; and when the sense of solitude comes, during the Summer vacation days, we need a snatch of lively music to lift the oppressive feeling. Perhaps the Summer home has no piano, or no piano player; or more likely the piano player wishes to lie in a hammock, too. Then you need

A Regina Music Box

And you may give life and jollity to the entire household, with ragtime, Sousa's marches, dance music, or something more classic, as you desire.

A *Regina Music Box* is indispensable in Summer, and a source of delight all year round.

Easy to buy—easy to ship anywhere, easy to take home again. Prices, $17, and upwards.

A very attractive lot of Regina Music Boxes, in a discontinued model, is now offered at half the regular price. It is an exceptional opportunity to get a thoroughly good box at an exceptionally low price—**$20 each.**

Annex Store, 770 Broadway.

A Distinctive Collection Of Real LACE MITTS

PARIS deserves in many respects its proud title of "the City of Light"—in none more so than in the world of fashion. And one of its latest *dicta* in this particular sphere concerns Lace Mitts, which are to be worn at all sorts of dress functions during the coming season—both for afternoon and evening.

In view of this, our present gathering of exquisite and exclusive designs in Real Lace Mitts merits the attention it is sure to get. The patterns were chosen by us and made especially for us, and no two are alike. Thus women who like distinctive things to wear will derive satisfaction from knowing that duplicates of these styles can be obtained nowhere else. To give an idea of the scope of the collection:

Mitts of Calais Lace, $2, $2.50, $5, $6 and $7 a pair.
Mitts of Applique Lace—one pair black, one white—each $10.
Chantilly Lace Mitts, black or white, $15 a pair.
Mitts of fine French Filet, hand-made, at $3.50 to $16.50 a pair.
Maltese hand-made Mitts, fine and sheer, $2.25 to $5 a pair.
Mitts of Chantilly Lace, with jet and spangles, $10 a pair.

Then, of Domestic and Imported Machine-made Lace Mitts, there is splendid assortment at 50c to $3 a pair.

Tenth street.

Women's BELTS in Pretty Styles

DO you suddenly realize today, just before going away, that a belt or so is lacking in your equipment?

Wanamaker's is the place to come if you're in a hurry, and here are charming Belts, reasonably priced, for easy choosing when you get here:

At 25c, worth up to 50c—Belts of seal, morocco and suede leather and silk.
At 50c—Satin Belts, with fancy buckles.
At 75c and $1—Black Satin Belts, steel studded; some with side-pieces.
At $1—Silk Belts, with three stands of white satin ribbon, with black dots; metal side-pieces and dip-front buckle.
At $1.75 to $2—Postilion Belts of black satin; gilt or French gray ornaments.

Broadway.

Efficient Bath Brushes

BATH BRUSHES, excellent in quality, that place you on surprisingly familiar terms with that otherwise inaccessible place—your back. Long curved handles do that. Attached, 20c; detachable, 30c—though worth 50c.

Other Bath Brushes, for "nearer-to" work, with strap handles, 20c, 30c, 45c.

Tenth street.

GOLF, TENNIS, FISHING

WHAT charming visions of Summer days spent afield those names call up! And you thousands whose vacation is still an anticipated delight, how are you equipped for the golf links, the tennis court, the mountain stream or sea?

Here's but a passing hint of things you may need, but have put off getting—tools for all Summer sports, of best quality and at fairest prices.

Saturday morning's a good time to buy them, and our Annex Sporting Goods Store is a mighty easy place to get at—770 Broadway:

GOLF

Nicholls' Socket Drivers and Brassies, $2.50.
Nicholls' Spliced Drivers and Brassies, $2.
Nicholls' Irons, $1.50.
McGregor Socket Drivers and Brassies, $2.50.
McGregor Spliced Drivers and Brassies, $2.
McGregor Irons, $1.50.
B. G. I. Socket Drivers and Brassies, $2.25.
B. G. I. Spliced Drivers and Brassies, $2.
B. G. I. Irons, $1.50.
Spalding "Crescent" Drivers, Brassies and Irons, $1.50.
Kempshall Golf Balls, $6 dozen.
Musselburgh Golf Balls, $2.25 dozen.
Craigpark Golf Balls, $2 dozen.
Spalding Bramble Golf Balls, $3 dozen.
Varden Flyer Golf Balls, $3.25 dozen.

LAWN TENNIS

Wright & Ditson "Country Club" Rackets, $3.50.
Wright & Ditson "Sears" Rackets, $5.50.
Wright & Ditson "Campbell" Rackets, $6.
Spalding "Lakeside" Rackets, $2.50.
Spalding "Slocum" Rackets, $4.
Wanamaker "Germantown" Rackets, strung with Oriental gut; one of the finest rackets made; with cork grip, $3.25; patent grip, $3.75.
Hand-made Tennis Nets, 21-thread, canvas-bound:
36x3 ft., $3. 42x3 ft., $3.50.
Same, with double center:
36x3 ft., $5. 42x3 ft., $5.50.
B. G. I. Champion Tennis Balls—the best balls on the market, $4 dozen.
Spalding Champion Tennis Balls, $4 dozen.

LAWN TENNIS

B. G. I. Fairfield Tennis Balls, $3 dozen.
Spalding Vantage Tennis Balls, $3 dozen.

FISHING TACKLE

Rods:
Three-piece salt water Rods, maple tip; brass-mounted, 75c.
Two-piece bamboo Rods; metal reel seat; stained grip; silk-bound guides, $1.50.
Two-piece lancewood Boat Rods, $2.
Two-piece lancewood Rods, cane wound, double-grip, $2.50.
Combination lancewood Rods, can be used as 2 or 3-piece rods—$2.50.
One-piece greenheart Surf Casting Rods, cane wound, German silver-mounted, $10.
One-piece split bamboo Surf Casting Rods, cane wound, double grip, German silver-mounted, $12.
Double Multiplying Reels:
250-yard all-metal Reels, $2.25.
150-yard steel pivot Reels, $2.
200-yard Vom Hoff steel pivot Reels, raised pillars, with click and drag, $3.
Vom Hoff Reels; German silver; rubber plates, with click and drag; 250-yd., $12; 800-yd., $13.50.
Hooks, Lines, Etc.:
Snelled Hooks, good quality, 20c dozen.
Linen Lines, best quality, braided, 19c to 75c each.
Hand-made Lines, of twisted selected flax, 35c to $1.75 each.
Gut leaders, best quality, 10c to 50c each.
Cork Floats, 5c, 10c and 15c each.

Annex Store, 770 Broadway.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

THE TENEMENT INSPECTORS

Methods of the Civil Service Commission Explained.

Criticism with Regard to the Appointments Answered by the Secretary of the Municipal Commission.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of July 14, in answer to Mr. Cole's letter, you state, on the authority of President Ogden of the Municipal Civil Service Commission, that from the list of 208 names certified on May 9 for tenement house inspectors thirty-eight names had then been dropped. Can you inform us why these names were "dropped," and by what authority it was done?

Section 3 of the act of 1899 says: "Appointments in the competitive class are to be made in the order of standing." Surely this is not authority for such "dropping," with the list exhausted and many places yet to fill.

Is the authority found in Rule 1 of the municipal civil service? If it is, then verily the words "so far as practicable," twice said, make a gap in the wall of civil service reform large enough to drive a coach and four through loaded with favorites.

That the examination held Feb. 7 was searching of defect and convincing of merit would seem to be shown by the small percentage who passed it. Yet men well up on that list have been "dropped." Why?

Do we misunderstand the law in thinking that it was framed to safeguard the service from incompetent or corrupt men and to guarantee to competent and honest men seeking it their places in order?

Or have the law and the rules of working it been cunningly found to "keep the word of promise to the ear and break it to the hope"? Can THE TIMES or Mr. President Ogden inform us?

THIRTY-EIGHT.

New York, July 16, 1902.

Secretary S. William Briscoe of the Municipal Civil Service Commission, when shown this letter, said:

"Rule 29 of the civil service rules says: 'No person on an eligible list shall be certified more than three times to the same appointing officer except at the request of the appointing officer, unless the person is a veteran, in which case he must continue to be certified until appointed.' That is a sufficient answer, and I won't undertake to say any more in reply to 'Thirty-eight.'"

Certification Clerk F. J. Smith, who has charge of the eligible lists, explained further. He said: "Three names are certified for each vacancy, commencing with the head of the list. Thus, the appointing officer is first sent Nos. 1, 2, and 3. If he selects No. 3, then on the second certification Nos. 1, 2, and 4 are forwarded. If No. 4 is chosen, on the third certification Nos. 1, 2, and 5 are sent in, and if No. 5 is selected Nos. 1 and 2 are then dropped unless the appointing officer requests their certification or they are veterans, and Nos. 6, 7, and 8 are sent in, and this idea is carried out all through the list. Under the system about 40 per cent. of the eligible list may legally be rejected, but in this case only 38 were dropped out of a total of more than 200, or less than 20 per cent.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"It is to laugh" at the way President Ogden of the Municipal Civil Service Commission attempts to square himself with "George Cole" and the public.

In making appointments, names were not taken from the eligible list in rotation, as required by the civil service law, but were picked out from all over the list. Proof: A certain name among those from 140 to 170 on the eligible list was never sent up for certification. I say "one name," but I mean many; names, however, below this particular name, and also, mark you, names not upon the list, were sent up for certification, and some were appointed.

The following are a few names of those who received appointments but cannot be found upon the eligible list:

Ambrose Lee, 66 Second Avenue, William's Bridge.
Frank Baker, 302 East Twenty-first Street.
Nathan Langer, 1,570 Madison Avenue.
C. O. Beck, address not given.
W. N. Goldschmidt, 86 Third Place, Brooklyn.

The following names went up for certification, but do not appear upon the list:

W. J. McGlone, 161 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street.
Frank McCaffrey, 164 East One Hundred and Fifth Street.
Homer E. Clark, 137 West Sixty-ninth Street.
Ludwig Lang, 1,986 Lexington Avenue.

My authority for this memorandum is taken from the eligible list of Sanitary Inspectors, published by The Chief on May 10; since then The Chief has published a list of the appointments and certifications. These names mentioned were published as being appointed and certified, but they do not appear upon the original list of May 10. If such a thing is that they are on the list, and it is a mistake of The Chief, then the list would be composed of 217 names; but the worthy President of Municipal Civil Service claims there were only 208 names upon that list. Why this confusion? However, I hope President Ogden's second attempt will be more accurate. JUSTICE.

New York, July 16, 1902.

"Justice," remarked Secretary Briscoe, "has taken his data from a paper called The Chief, over which this commission has no jurisdiction, and with which it has no connection. Every statement in that letter is untrue, and every name on the list was certified. If the writer will call at this office he may examine the list, and we will try to answer any questions he may care to ask."

Mr. Briscoe then called for the book containing the eligible list, and found for a TIMES reporter every name mentioned by "Justice." With these were the percentages as follows:

Ambrose Lee, 66 Second Avenue, William's Bridge, 76.50.
Frank Baker, 302 East Twenty-first Street, 76.70.
Nathan Langer, 1,570 Madison Avenue, 77.70.
W. N. Goldschmidt, 86 Third Place, Brooklyn, 80.40.
C. O. Beck, no address, 75.10.
W. J. McGlone, 161 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, 74.50.
Frank McCaffrey, 164 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, 70.20.
Homer E. Clark, 137 West Sixty-ninth Street, 70.40.
Ludwig Lang, 1,986 Lexington Avenue, 70.00.

"Justice" has spelled Mr. McGlone's name incorrectly, but the same address and initials are given in the book.

INSPECTOR THOMPSON'S RAGE.

Ordered the Magistrate's Courtroom in Long Island City Cleared—Corridor Cleared Later.

Inspector Thompson cleared the Magistrate's courtroom in Long Island City yesterday prior to the hearing of Carr, Donnelly, and Strang, who are under arrest on suspicion of having shot Detective Sherlihan. Many of those in the crowd were business men.

When the atmosphere became almost suffocating the Inspector turned on the crowd and, waving his hand toward the door, shouted:

"Here, you bums, get out of here. All having nothing to do with the case get out. Go on out and earn an honest dollar!"

No man moved. The Inspector shouted to the dozen men he had in the room:

"Here, you men, get these thieves and loafers out. Hustle them out. Hustle! Show 'em how it's done in Manhattan."

Detective Sergeant Herbert Graham, a local officer, was pushing a man by having one hand on his shoulder. The Inspector shouted:

"Hi, Graham, use both hands; fire him out; chuck him out!"

When those who had been ejected held an indignation meeting in the corridor the Inspector ordered that they be driven from the building, and they were driven out.

Holland Submarine Boat Arrives.

The submarine boat Holland arrived at the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday from Annapolis, where she had been for some time undergoing inspection and study by the naval cadets. It is said at the yard that the Holland may be put into condition there to take part in the naval manoeuvres in the Autumn.

MORE FISH FOR AQUARIUM.

Eighteen Species Represented in a Total Consignment of 87 Received from Prof. Bristol in Bermuda.

The total population of the Aquarium was increased yesterday afternoon by eighty-seven, another batch of fishes, beautiful and otherwise, having arrived from Bermuda on Monday on the steamship Pretoria. They were sent up by Prof. Bristol. There are eighteen species in all, the prize of the collection being a gorgeously colored twenty-pound parrot fish. A spotted moray, which is a first cousin to the famous chanmonuraena vitata, was one of the new arrivals, and in addition there was a trunk fish, a sergeant major, a "four-eyed" fish, a yellow grunt, a nigger fish, a yellowtail, a Spanish hog, a Bermuda chub, and forty-two angel fish.

Superintendent Spencer said yesterday that between July 1 and 16 there had been 104,000 visitors to the Aquarium, most of whom had asked to look at "the C. V."

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

ST. LOUIS TERMINAL DEAL.

The Absorption of Interests, Including the Wiggins Ferry Property, Involves More Than $20,000,000.

ST. LOUIS, July 18.—It was learned last night that negotiations are pending for the absorption of the Terminal Railroad Association of the St. Louis Belt and Terminal Railway Company and the Interstate Cab and Transfer Company. An agreement by which the Terminal Railroad interests will take over the Wiggins Ferry property is practically closed. The money consideration involved amounts to more than $20,000,000.

Julius Walsh, President of the Terminal Association, states that the first deal will be consummated within a few days, and that the deal is practically settled. The Wiggins Ferry matter will be finally acted upon before the end of this month. The consummation of these details with the definite action on more than $10,000,000 to be expended in improvements will, it is said, complete the greater details of the most extensive plans for terminal improvement ever undertaken in any city. An executive committee, of which President Walsh is chairman, is considering the details of financing the transaction.

GRAND RAPIDS-CHICAGO ROAD.

Michigan Central Said to be About to Inaugurate a New Fast Service.

Special to The New York Times.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., July 18.—A new Grand Rapids-Chicago route is being planned by the Michigan Central Railroad, and is said to promise the fastest run between those cities. Engineers have surveyed the ground, and their report at headquarters is that the plan is feasible.

The Michigan Central proposes to build a connecting track from its Grand Rapids division five or six miles south of this city, so as to intersect the Grand Rapids division of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, whose tracks will be used to Kalamazoo, thence over the main line of the Central to Chicago, forming a new outlet for the Grand Rapids-Chicago business.

While this route is about twelve miles longer than that through New Buffalo, by way of the Pere Marquette, experts claim that with its fast trains, which could be operated over the heavy rails, and the advantages of the Michigan Central double tracks from Kalamazoo west, better time can be made than over any other combination now in operation. The new road would provide for not only increased conveniences for the traveling public, but would be a big freight carrier.

MEXICAN CENTRAL TO PAY UP.

Has Taken Steps to Settle Judgments of American Creditors.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, July 18.—A private dispatch was received here to-day from the City of Mexico stating that the Mexican Central Railway Company has yielded to the demand of the American creditors of the Monterey and Mexican Gulf Railroad, which was recently absorbed by the former company, and that arrangements have been made for the early payment of the judgments obtained by these creditors, aggregating about $1,500,000.

The First District Court of the City of Mexico has issued official notice to the creditors that they shall appear in court tomorrow, when the court will examine all claims and pass upon them as to preferment of payment. This is understood to mean that the Mexican Central has made preparations for the immediate payment of at least a large portion of the judgments.

Port Chester Road to Enter Mt. Vernon.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., July 18.—The Board of Aldermen last night granted permission to the Port Chester Railroad Company to build its railroad through the city. There were no restrictions as to fares or any other point, except that the railroad is to be built and operated under the restrictions of the State Railroad Commissioners. When the meeting was called to order there were about 500 citizens present, who urged the board to grant the railroad company permission to build its road.

A Duluth-Galveston Railroad.

PIERRE, S. D., July 18.—Articles of incorporation were filed to-day for the Inter-State Railway Company, with headquarters at Canton, S. D. The capital stock of the company is $50,000,000, and it is proposed to build a line of railway from Duluth, Minn., to Galveston, Texas. A South Dakota branch is to run up the Sioux Valley into North Dakota, with a branch from Brookings to the Missouri River, near the line between North and South Dakota.

Wabash Announcement.

Wabash officials say that if there competitors desire them to withdraw excursion rates from Chicago and St. Louis to New York City they must first withdraw Atlantic City excursions. As long as excursions to Atlantic City are run from these points by other lines the Wabash, it is said, will quote excursions fares to Atlantic City and to New York, the greatest Summer resort in the world.

President Hill to Talk to Farmers.

James J. Hill, President of the Great Northern Railway Company, left this city yesterday for St. Paul. He will go next week to the extreme west of his system and address the farmers on the grain-carrying question, and incidentally, talk of railroad matters and business conditions in general.

Brief Railroad Items.

Frank W. Buskirk, Assistant General Passenger Agent of the Erie Railroad Company since 1891, has resigned, to engage in private business.

President A. A. Robinson of the Mexican Central Railway Company is about to sail for Europe on important business matters. In London he will meet a committee of English stockholders, who desire first-hand official information in regard to the system.

A Wall Street rumor that Paul Morton, Vice President of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company, is to resign and become President of the Kansas City Southern Railway Company was not only not confirmed, but doubted, at the offices of the Atchison.

Senator Platt's New Spoon.

Senator Thomas C. Platt received many handsome reminders from friends on the occasion of his sixty-ninth birthday anniversary. One that he prizes very highly is an exact counterpart of the spoon that has been used for 1,000 years in anointing the rulers of Great Britain.

MORE POLICE REDUCTIONS

Four Additional Detective Sergeants Lose Their Rank.

Deputy Ebstein Appeals for an Increase of the Brooklyn Force—Three Policemen Dismissed.

Police Commissioner Partridge yesterday remanded four more Detective Sergeants to their former rank and pay in the uniformed force in addition to the forty-eight reduced on Thursday. The sufferers were Michael J. Dempsey, J. J. Kiernan, Henry Hahn, and Charles J. McCarthy. The first two are known in the department as Devery partisans. Dempsey used to be stationed in the antcroom of Chief Devery's office at Headquarters, and was, in effect, an assistant to Edward B. Sugden, known as Devery's confidential man. Sugden was reduced on Thursday. Kiernan, it was said, was Devery's personal representative at the West Forty-seventh Street Station. He was prominently mentioned in connection with the mysterious killing of McAuliffe.

These reductions will check Col. Partridge's activity in this line for the present, for they bring the force of patrolmen up to the limit allowed by law. Hardly a day goes by, however, that some policeman does not leave the force for one cause or another, and as vacancies occur they will be filled by Detective Sergeants, who in most cases were appointed from the ranks by Commissioner Michael C. Murphy, and who have been playfully spoken of about the old gray guilding in Mulberry Street as "Coxey's Army."

It has been remarked that none of the Detective Sergeants in Brooklyn has been affected by the sweeping changes of the last two days, and the theory is advanced that all of them may be needed to work on the mysterious murder and burglary cases that have recently caused such apprehension in that borough.

Deputy Commissioner Ebstein of Brooklyn yesterday addressed a letter to Col. Partridge, suggesting that the $28,000 which he has cut off the salary list by virtue of his reductions be applied to the appointment of new policemen for Brooklyn. The Commissioner said he would consider it. Major Ebstein also transmitted a request that forty policemen living in Brooklyn, but working in Manhattan, be transferred to Brooklyn precincts, and Col. Partridge said that this would probably be done.

Col. Partridge dismissed from the force Policeman John C. McGee, better known as "Suspender Jack." McGee, who was formerly a cowboy, Policeman Frederick Faulhaber of the Mulberry Street Station, and Policeman O'Connor of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station.

McGee was recently committed to Ludlow Street Jail by Justice Bischoff of the Supreme Court for refusing to pay alimony to his divorced wife. He was charged before the Commissioner with absence without leave and with failing to notify his commanding officer of his arrest. Faulhaber has been among the culprits on nearly every trial day this year, failure to pay his debts being the most frequent complaint. O'Connor was charged with absence without leave.

Col. Partridge's reductions of Detective Sergeants have caused the department tailors to be overrun with work. So secure did the men feel in their positions that many, if not most, of them gave or sold their police uniforms to other members of the department, and as a result did not have a single uniform in which to report at the stations to which they were assigned for patrol duty, and hurried to the tailor with rush orders. By not having uniforms they laid themselves open to charges before the Commissioner, and for this reason many applied for and received vacations. Some of the men did not have patrolmen's shields and went on duty yesterday morning in uniform with their Detective Sergeants' badges.

SENATOR ELLSWORTH'S PLANS.

Won't Stand for Renomination—Finds People in State Not Interested in Cuban Reciprocity.

State Senator Ellsworth was in the city yesterday. Senator Ellsworth has for years been the Republican leader in the Senate, but this year he has decided not to stand for a renomination.

Speaking about the proposal of some Democrats to bring National issues into the State campaign, Senator Ellsworth said:

"I don't believe the Democrats will make as much by that move as they expect. In my travels about the State I do not find that the people are worked up over the question of Cuban reciprocity. On the contrary, I find the sentiment to be that we have done about all for Cuba that she has any right to expect."

DRANK CARBOLIC ACID.

Clerk in Publishing House Kills Himself on Account of Worry Growing Out of a Loan Transaction.

Newland B. Prior killed himself yesterday morning in his bedroom at the residence of his sister, Mrs. Elizabeth Wetzel, 76 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn.

A little girl of six, Mrs. Wetzel's daughter, went to call her uncle to breakfast, and found him lying on the bed with a bottle of carbolic acid beside him. The man was then still alive.

The child called her mother, who called for an ambulance; but when it came Prior was dead. Prior was twenty years old, and was employed as a clerk in the Harpers' publishing house, where he has been about six years, and was liked by his associates. His friends say that about six months ago he borrowed $30 from a loan office on Broadway, which makes a business of lending to men on small salaries without security. To this loan office his friends say he had to pay $6 a week interest, which he had great difficulty in doing, as his salary was not large. This preyed on his mind and is given as the reason for the suicide.

HOWARD A. COLBY ARRESTED.

Accused by Policeman of Running His Auto Too Swiftly.

Howard A. Colby of Llewellyn Park, West Orange, N. J., was arrested by Bicycle Policeman Walters last night at Mount Morris Avenue and One Hundred and Twentieth Street on a charge of running his automobile at excessive speed on Fifth Avenue.

Mr. Colby took his arrest good-naturedly, and said he did not think the machine was being run too fast. He gave his business as manager, with his brother Gardner, of the Anna Colby estate at 40 Wall Street. He was released in $500 bail to appear in the Harlem Court this morning.

F. W. J. HURST VERY ILL.

Suffers from Appendicitis, and an Operation Is Not Possible.

MOUNT KISCO, N. Y., July 18.—F. W. J. Hurst, the well-known yachtsman and ex-steamship manager, is very ill at the home of his daughter, Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, here, and the doctors hold out no hope of his recovery, although he is resting easily now and may live for days.

He suffers from appendicitis, for which an operation is practically impossible owing to Mr. Hurst's weakness and the fact that he has suffered for months from an intestinal trouble. He spent last Winter in Bermuda, but in the early Spring had to hurry to New York to consult skilled physicians. Treatment did him no good, and on July 4 appendicitis developed. External treatment alone was permissible and the case yielded slowly. A few days ago the reduction of the appendicitis trouble ceased and later the developments became much worse.

This evening Mr. Hurst is conscious, but his condition is regarded as being critical.

CATHOLIC WOMEN MEET.

Convention of the New York State Benevolent Legion at Albany.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 18.—The Catholic Women's Benevolent Legion of this State convened here to-day, and will close its annual session to-morrow. The convention opened with exercises in St. Peter's Church, where the Rev. Father Flood celebrated high mass and the Rev. Father Connolly preached a sermon. The other exercises followed in convention hall.

A welcome was extended by Village President A. P. Knapp. Addresses were made by the Revs. Fathers McDonnough of Ballston Spa, and Livingston of Lake Georgia. Speeches were also made by Mrs. Patrick N. Quinlan of Saratoga; Miss T. M. Blondell of Baltimore, Supreme President of the Women's Benevolent Legion in the United States; Miss Mary A. O'Connor of Staten Island, Miss Mary J. Hughes, and Miss Susie B. Corbley of New York City. A ball took place to-night.

WOUNDED NUN'S CONDITION.

Surgeon Fears to Probe for Bullet Fired by ex-Inmate of Foundling Asylum—He Regrets His Act.

It was said at the New York Foundling Asylum last night that the condition of Sister Angela, who, with Sister Cyrilla, was shot on Thursday afternoon by Henry King, was very much improved, and that no danger was anticipated from the wound. The other sister, it was stated by Dr. Dillon, was still in a serious condition, her state being so grave that it will be impossible for some time to attempt to probe for the bullet.

Acting Mother Superior Theresa said that all the sisters were in a nervous condition as the result of the affair, but all felt sorry for King, as they did not think he was at the time responsible for his actions. It was impossible for them to tell King anything of his parentage. Prayers were said by the sisters last night for the recovery of the wounded sisters, the nuns also asking in their prayers that King's reason might be restored.

King, in his cell in the Yorkville prison, declared that he appreciated the enormity of his act and felt extremely sorry. He said that he had no intention of harming the sisters, but only wanted to frighten them into telling him what he had sought to know all his life.

"Yesterday, when I went to the asylum," he said, "I was behind in my room rent and desperate. I took a big drink of whisky before I went in, although I don't drink much. You know the rest."

BLOCK ISLAND FIRE-SWEPT.

Several Hotels and a Number of Business Offices Destroyed—Loss, $50,000.

Special to The New York Times.

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I., July 18.—A fire which started at about 11 o'clock last night in a barn belonging to H. A. Mott of this place caused, it is thought, by the careless throwing of a lighted cigar or cigarette, resulted in the destruction of a good part of Water Street. The Narragansett Café, Narragansett Hotel, Naiad, the National Hotel, and the Weather Bureau and telegraph offices were burned to the ground, and the Surf Hotel, which is directly opposite the National, caught fire a number of times and is badly damaged.

The firemen did good work with hose and pails, and had the water supply held out the damage would have been greatly lessened. All available cisterns were drawn on and some of the men filled pails from the ocean and used them on the Surf Hotel. One man, L. G. Negus, was injured by falling from the upper Surf veranda to the pavement below. He was handling the hose when a section of the railing over which he was leaning fell.

The guests of the burned hotels were cared for at the other hotels. Fortunately there was little wind or it is thought the entire business part of the town would have been destroyed. The loss is estimated at $50,000, which is pretty well covered by insurance.

VAMOOSE BEAT MONMOUTH.

Fast Steam Yacht Was Winner in Race Against Big Passenger Steamer.

At last the Vamoose has achieved the long hoped for success of her career. For years the swift Herreshoff steam yacht annually has had her brushes with the big and speedy passenger steamboat Monmouth, and always with one result until yesterday.

It was a procession from start to finish. The Vamoose was first and the Monmouth was nowhere. Before Governors Island was passed the Vamoose was showing the way, and from there on she was in front.

The race did not come off as prearranged for Charles R. Flint's fast steam yacht, the Arrow, was not on hand. It was two minutes after the regular starting time when the Monmouth left her pier at the foot of Rector Street for her late afternoon trip to Atlantic Highlands. At that time, 3:47, there were no signs of the Vamoose. The boat was crowded with passengers, more than 1,600 persons being on board. Every one was on the lookout for a race, and when the Monmouth started away alone a keen disappointment was expressed.

It was 3:48 when the Monmouth reached the Battery. Suddenly a cry went up, "There she is," and the little Vamoose showed up just astern, as though she had arisen from the waters. She had full steam up, and her engines and boilers were working for all they were worth. It is a standing order of the Central Railroad of New Jersey that from pier to pier the Monmouth shall make the best possible time on every trip. "Well," said Capt. Martin, "we pushed her a little more than usual, perhaps, this afternoon."

At 3:49 the Vamoose was alongside on the port beam. In another minute she was by the waist of the big boat, and in two minutes more she was in the lead. All was over then but the shouting. One reckless individual wanted to bet that the Herreshoff boat would blow up before the finish was reached, and others said "look out for a collapse when the waters of the Lower Bay are reached." But nothing happened. At 3:54, opposite Bay Ridge, the Monmouth was quite a quarter of a mile behind, and at 4 o'clock, going out of the Narrows, she was another quarter of a mile behind. At Swinburne Island the Vamoose was quite a mile and a half ahead, and the proceedings interested the Monmouth's passengers no more. An excursion steamboat passed up the bay. Its passengers jeeringly called out, "Wouldn't you like a towrope?" and no one had the courage to resent the insult.

Before the West Bank Light was reached the Vamoose was out of sight from the Monmouth except to those who had marine glasses. When the Sandy Hook boat came alongside the pier at Atlantic Highlands the Vamoose was quietly riding at anchor off the station of the New York Yacht Club. Her arrival was timed from on shore as at 4:42. The Monmouth arrived at 4:55. Upon these figures the Vamoose beat the Monmouth by 13 minutes. It has been figured that the Arrow beat the Monmouth last Saturday by 8 minutes. That would give the Vamoose 5 minutes the lead of the Arrow over the twenty-one-mile course. But yesterday the Herreshoff boat gained time by taking a short cut east of the Robins Reef out of the direct deep water channel that the Monmouth was obliged to keep.

The Monmouth has now been beaten by five boats in her fourteen years of service—the torpedo boat Porter and the steam yachts Norwood, Felseen, Arrow and Vamoose. It is certain that the victory of the Vamoose yesterday will bring out the Arrow now, and very likely the Revolution, and some lively times over the Sandy Hook [illegible]

TELLER BELL SENTENCED

From Four to Six Years in Sing Sing Prison.

Recorder Goff Declined to be Lenient—Depositor Addressed the Court—Bank Officials' Denials of Rumors of Dismissals.

Harry G. Bell, the teller of the Riverside Bank, at Eighth Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street, who was convicted of grand larceny in the first degree by a jury in Recorder Goff's court on Thursday, was arraigned for sentence yesterday morning and sent to Sing Sing Prison for a term not less than four years and not exceeding six years.

Edmund F. Driggs spoke of the young man's previous good character and asked that the Recorder deal lightly with him. The Recorder was about to address the prisoner when a man, rising beyond the rail, asked if he might say something "In vindication of the innocence of this young man." In answer to the Recorder's questions he described himself as Dr. William Armstrong of 233 West Thirty-seventh Street.

Recorder Goff signified his willingness to hear what Dr. Armstrong had to say, and the physician said that he had been a depositor in the Riverside Bank for a number of years, and that he knew young Bell very well. Dr. Armstrong continued:

"This young man is a victim of the parsimonious conduct of the bank. When he was first made teller he had yet to have his first shave. The bank officials frequently made mistakes. On one occasion I was given $150 too much, and on another occasion $30. I do not believe this young man is guilty. Others had the same opportunity to take money he had."

"You are a young man who had the very brightest prospects. You had everything in your favor—a good education, influential friends, and a private income. There was no reason why you should become a thief. You are less deserving of pity than any who have come before me this morning, who have not had your advantages.

"I would prefer to be lenient toward you; it would give me pleasure; but there is a stern duty to be performed. I wish the sentence in this case to act as a deterrent to crime to others who are similarly situated. There are hundreds of young men handling large sums of money in this city, and the word must go forth that dishonesty will be punished sternly. The sentence of the court is that you be imprisoned in Sing Sing Prison for a term of not less than four years and not exceeding six."

Bell was undisturbed when sentence was pronounced. None of his relatives was in court, but several of the bank officials evinced interest in the proceedings.

There was a rumor current after the sentence that several employes of the bank had been discharged. President Henry C. Copeland, who attended the court proceedings, when asked about rumors of a reorganization of the bank's force and dismissals, said:

"Such a rumor of reorganization and dismissals was made out of whole cloth, and this is the first intimation I have received of such a move. It was probably started by friends who were in sympathy with Bell. Every chance was given Bell to come forward and prove what he and his friends asserted—that there were others connected in the theft of the money. Instead he proved nothing and tried to injure the good reputation of the bank as well as besmirch the reputation of the honest men in its employ."

Vice President John J. Clancy, who was one of the organizers of the bank, expressed himself substantially the same as President Copeland.

"I had hoped from the beginning," Mr. Clancy said, "for Bell to prove his innocence. We urged him to tell all he knew, if he knew anything. He said when first apprehended that he stole but $6,000, but the depositors' slips which he had in his possession showed that he had had slips for nearly $40,000. If he had confessed and thrown himself on the mercy of the court we would have been inclined to be more lenient. Instead he fought and tried to injure the bank and its employes."

Referring to Dr. Armstrong's statement, both officials said that if mistakes had been made in the bank they were only what every bank in the city was likely to make occasionally.

Charges Against School Unfounded.

After a full investigation the Kings County Grand Jury yesterday dismissed the charge that immorality existed at the Brooklyn Disciplinary Training School for Boys. The charges had been made to Mayor Low by a Brooklyn lawyer on information said to have been furnished him by a client, who had been a teacher in the institution, and who claimed that he had been dismissed without cause. The Grand Jury declared that it had found the school to be under good management and discipline, and in first-class condition.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night to 12 o'clock Friday night.)

8:45 A. M.—185 Clinton Street; Elias Misolow; damage trifling.

1:54 P. M.—510 Morris Avenue; owner's name not ascertained; damage trifling.

2:25 P. M.—3,134 Broadway; Shelling & Co.; damage, $25.

3:15 P. M.—34 East Broadway; Louis Wolf; damage trifling.

4 P. M.—407 West Sixteenth Street; John McFague; damage, $10.

4:20 P. M.—250 Broome Street; Samuel Schierman; damage trifling.

7:30 P. M.—One Hundred and Tenth Street, between Eighth and Manhattan Avenues; Manhattan Elevated Road; damage, $25.

7:50 P. M.—117 Clinton Street; B. Ganz; damage trifling.

8:20 P. M.—401 First Avenue; Jeremiah Regan; damage trifling.

8:20 P. M.—272 Delancey Street; Nathan Brown; damage trifling.

8:30 P. M.—72 Ridge Street; Lipman Baum; damage trifling.

8:45 P. M.—502 East Seventy-fifth Street; Adler & Eckstein; damage trifling.

9:30 P. M.—104 Madison Street; B. Willbert; damage, $300.

9:30 P. M.—437 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street; Stanley Edmonds; damage trifling.

9:20 P. M.—83 and 85 Charlton Street; George Jackson; damage, $500.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Cloudy; showers; light variable winds.

Showery weather will pervail to-day and to-morrow in the lower lake region, Middle Atlantic States, and there will be showers to-day in the Middle West and over the East Slope.

Lower temperatures will prevail in the Middle and Lower Mississippi Valley and Tennessee.

The winds along the Atlantic Coast will be light and variable; over the Great Lakes fresh east to northeast, and along the Gulf Coast mostly fresh south.

Steamships departing to-day for European ports will have light west winds and partly cloudy weather to the Grand Banks.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1901.	1902.	1902.
3 A. M.	74	76	78
6 A. M.	73	76	80
9 A. M.	77	81	90
12 M.	86	86	91
3 P. M.	87	84	87
6 P. M.	85	80	80
9 P. M.	82	74	76
12 P. M.	79	73	75

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

The average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	82½
Weather Bureau	80½
Corresponding date 1901	80½
Corresponding date for last 25 years	74

The thermometer registered 73 degrees at 8 A. M. and 76 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 86 degrees at noon and the minimum 73 degrees at midnight. The humidity was 44 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 53 per cent. at 8 P. M.

EXTRAORDINARY RACING EVENT.

TO-DAY

FIRST RUNNING OF THE GREAT

$15,000

Brighton Produce Stakes

First half for Colts and Geldings. Five other Races, including

A HANDICAP HURDLE RACE

BEGINNING AT 2.30 P. M. MUSIC BY LANDER.

All Coney Island Routes lead to Brighton Track.

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UNION MADE $3.50 SHOE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Established 1876. For more than a quarter of a century the reputation of W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes for style, comfort, and wear has excelled all other makes sold for $3.50. They are worn by more men in all stations of life than any other make, because they are the only $3.50 shoes that in every way equal those costing $5.00 and $6.00. They are the standard of the world. These are the reasons W. L. Douglas makes and sells more men's $3.50 shoes than any other two manufacturers. Try a pair and be convinced.

Best imported and American leathers, Heyl's Patent Calf, Enamel, Box Calf, Calf, Corona Colt, Vici Kid, National Kangaroo.

BOYS' SHOES, $2; YOUTHS', $1.75.

Fast Color Eyelets used. Shoes by mail, 25 cents extra. Catalog free. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

1899, Total Sales First Six Months, $1,103,820.00
1902, Total Sales First Six Months. $2,340,000.00

NEW YORK STORES: 95 Nassau Street. 494 Fifth Avenue. 229 Broadway. 2202 Third Ave., cor. 120th. BROOKLYN 43 Cortlandt Street. 320 West 125th Street. JERSEY CITY 433 Broadway, cor. Howard St. 1367 Broadway. NEWARK 754-755 Broadway, cor. 8th St. 345 Eighth Avenue. 708-710 Broadway. 18 Newark Avenue. 974 Third Avenue. 421 Fulton Street. 785 Broad Street.

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After September first the maximum price for incandescent and arc lighting will be reduced from twenty to fifteen cents a kilowatt hour. Large discounts are made when the daily average use of the lamps exceeds two hours.

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COLORADO CALIFORNIA AND CANADIAN NORTHWEST.
ROUND TRIP RATE.
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Two persons in one berth, $180 each

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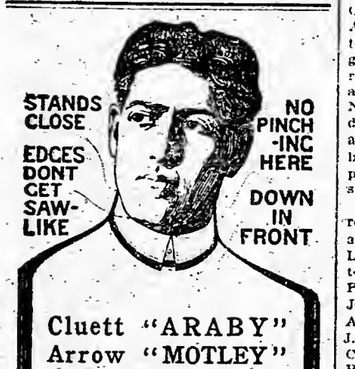

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Amusements.

MANHATTAN BEACH
TO-DAY at 2 P. M. SHANNON'S 23D REGT. BAND
TO-NIGHT AT 8 P. M. PAIN'S GRAND FIREWORKS ANCIENT ROME and MODERN
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Begin's Nxt.Wk.Primrose&Dockstader's Minstrels

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evgs. at 8:15. Mat. To-day at 2:15.
Sam S. Shubert and Nixon & Zimmerman's
A CHINESE HONEYMOON
The English Musical Sensation by Dance & Talbot

HERALD Square Theatre. MATINEE TO-DAY. Management Sam S. Shubert.
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MADISON SQ. ROOF GARDEN To-night 7:30 to 12.
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Concert by d'Armin's Orchestra. Geisha Girls, Japanese Novelties. ADM 50c.

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Leave W. 129 St. 8 P. M., W. 20th St. 8:30 P.M., Battery 9 P. M.

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To-night, 8:30, 50c. That's all.
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PARADISE ROOF GARDENS 42d St., B'way & 7th Av. Ev. 8.15. 25 Vaudeville Celebrities. Bargain Mat. (50c) To-DAY.

Cherry Blossom B'way 45 St. Every Ev. 8:15. Also Gargain MATINEE To-DAY. Chaperons Grove. 10-DAY in Theatre. Vaudeville.

KNICKERBOCKER Thea. Ev. 8:15. Mt. To-day 2:15 The Wild Rose
Lederer's Musical Gaiety.

KEITH'S B'way and 14th St. BEST SHOW IN TOWN CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE—2 TO 11. PRICES 25c. and 50c.

PROCTOR'S 125th St., 2d Av. FIFTH AVENUE. OPEN
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EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX.—New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. Orchestral Concerts & Vocal Soloists

BASEBALL—Polo Grounds, to-day, 3:30 P. M. PHILADELPHIA vs. NEW YORK. Adm., 50c.

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Rambler AUTOMOBILES GREAT VALUE. $800
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FRASER PROTEST UPHELD

Nassau Oarsman Broke a Rule of N. A. A. O.

THE RACE TO BE ROWED OVER

Status of the Columbia University Rowing Association Defined by the Long Island Organization.

A compromise decision was rendered last night in the protested junior four gig race of the Long Island Rowing Association regatta, held last Saturday.

The Nonpareil Rowing Club, whose crew came in second, protested the winning crew of the Nassau Boat Club on the ground that A. J. Fraser, stroke, had within ninety days competed in a race as from the Columbia University Rowing Association. All of the argument was on the point as to whether or not the Columbia rowing organization had the status of a regularly recognized club. This was decided in the affirmative, but in consideration of the Nonpareil's late protest the race was ordered to be rowed again by the Nassau and Nonpareil crews, and Fraser will not be allowed to compete. He will be replaced in the Nassau gig by one of the substitutes.

The meeting at which this decision was rendered was in response to a special call, and was held at the headquarters of the Long Island Rowing Association, the Carleton Hotel, 413 Kent Avenue, Brooklyn. President J. J. Waldmann presided, with John Rogers, Crescent Athletic Club; Adolph Engel, Seawanhaka Boat Club; T. J. Brennan, Ravenswood Boat Club; Charles C. Hood, Nautilus Boat Club; Robert H. Pelton, Wallabout Boat Club, and W. S. Dunn, Brooklyn Rowing Club, to pass upon the evidence submitted.

Capt. C. C. Hoffman of the Nonpareil Rowing Club was present, and after the reading of the formal protest, stated that his club only wished to fix the status of Fraser, who had also been protested at Philadelphia and Shrewsbury, but without avail. He wanted a ruling on Rule 1, Section 2 of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen regatta rules, which is as follows:

No club shall be allowed to enter any person who has not been a member thereof for at least three months preceding the regatta, or who has been entered in any race from any other club during that time, or who during that period has had a residence more than fifty miles from the club he represents; except where there is no rowing club within fifty miles of an oarsman's residence, the fifty-mile limit does not apply; nor shall any entry be received from a club which shall not include in the list of members any professional oarsman or athlete.

The debate on the question was started by Fred Vilmar of the Nassau Boat Club, who endeavored to prove that the Columbia University oarsmen were not recognized as a club organization. That they paid no dues, were not elected members, and that in consequence Fraser's only club was the Nassau.

He went into the subject at length and ended by the admission that had the Nassau Club known that Fraser was to be protested another man would have been placed in the boat.

The committee regarded this as a sign of weakness and W. S. Dunn of the Receiving Committee pointed out that Columbia University was recognized by the Harlem River Rowing Association, having been admitted to membership in that body and voting as did the other clubs. Dunn said that the protest appeared ill-timed as the Nonpareils knew that Fraser was to row. He made the motion that the race be ordered rowed again by the Nassau and Nonpareil crews on a date to be decided later, the course to be on the Harlem River and Fraser to be replaced by one of the men named as substitutes in the Nassau entry blank. These men are: H. M. Lydenburg, W. Nicoll, John D. Thees, Jr., and Jesse W. Powers.

The motion appeared to be satisfactory to the others of the committee, and they unanimously agreed to its provisions. One of the committee was outspoken in his views upon the attempt to place Columbia University oarsmen on a separate plane from other amateur rowing men. He said that in no case would the Long Island Rowing Association sustain such a claim, and he believed that the Nassau Club was partly to blame for allowing Fraser to compete.

Fred Vilmar and R. M. Stephens of the Nassau Boat Club were apparently satisfied with the ruling the committee upon what they admitted to be a knotty point in rowing ethics. They both held to the belief, however, that upon the closing of the university during the summer months the Columbia oarsmen were placed in a peculiar position, as the rowing organization ceased to be in force. In view of this they contended Fraser was within his rights to enter from the Nassau Club, of which he has been a member for several years.

George Bates, "Davy" Roach, and Frank Adee, all veterans, who were present, agreed that the matter had been settled in the most equitable manner to all concerned.

SMALL YACHTS MATCHED.

Series of Races Arranged Between Boats of Seawanhaka-Corinthian and Beverly Clubs.

Representatives of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club of Oyster Bay and the Berkely Yacht Club of Berkely, Mass., have been in conference for some time concerning a series of intercluh match races, and a formal agreement has just been signed by Johnston De Forest, Chairman of the Race Committee of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Club and R. W. Emmons, second, Chairman of the Regatta Committee of the Berkely Club. The agreement in part is as follows:

The match shall be between yachts of the 21-foot raceabout class of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club, and the 21-foot restricted class of the Beverly Yacht Club.

The match shall consist of an unaual series of races to be sailed each year for three successive years, or until one club has won two of the annual series. Each annual series shall consist of three races, and shall be awarded to the club whose representative yachts win two of the three races, and the match shall be awarded to the club whose representative yachts win two of the annual series.

The system of scoring shall be that now in use by the Beverly Yacht Club. The scores by that system of the representative yachts of each club in any race shall be added together, and the race awarded to the club making the highest total score in that race.

The courses for the races shall be not less than eight, and not over twelve, miles in length, and for the first and third races in each year shall be to leeward or windward and return, and for the second race triangular.

A committee to consist of one member from each club, and one other to be chosen by these two, shall have complete charge of the races, and their decision on the interpretation of this agreement and on all protests shall be final.

Each club shall subscribe $100 to be used for the purchase of a cup, to be held for a year by the club winning an annual series, and to become the permanent property of the club winning the match.

Each club shall bear one-half the expense of conducting the races in 1902, and in succeeding years the club in whose waters the annual series is sailed shall bear the whole expense.

The series of 1902 shall be held at Newport, R. I., Aug. 4th, 5th, and 6th of August. In succeeding years the races shall be held in the home waters of the club which won the previous series, the dates to be mutually agreed upon.

In past years the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Club has been specially active in encouraging inter-club racing, and its match races with boats of the Corinthian Yacht Club of Philadelphia have been features of several seasons. In arranging the series with the Beverly Club it is still further developing the line of racing in which it has been long interested.

The forthcoming series will be particularly interesting from the fact that the Beverly Club was really the originator of the knockabout idea in yacht building, from which have come with some modifications, the raceabout classes that are now so much in vogue. Boats that the Beverly yachtsmen are now racing that will be eligible to compete in the match are W. E. C. Eustis's Quickie, 21 feet; Dabney's Terrapin, C. M. Baker's Arethusa, S. D. Warren's Sylvia, G. R. Dabney's Kestrel, and Clark King's Edith. The Seawanhaka raceabouts that are out this season include H. M. Crane's Whistle-wing, T. Bache Bleecker's Jolly Roger, J. R. Maxwell, Jr.'s, Indian, Walter Jennings's Joker, and H. A. Maxwell's Pumpkin.

On the occasion of the races this year, Aug. 4, 5, and 6, the boats that will represent the Seawanhaka Club will be convoyed by Commodore James's flagship Aloha, and will leave for Newport on Saturday, Aug. 2. The date of the series for 1902 has been arranged so as to correspond as nearly as possible to the date of the arrival of the New York Yacht Club at Newport on the

those who are taking part in the races may also participate in the cruise to Marblehead.

Yacht Tecumseh Off for Montreal.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., July 18.—The natty little racing yacht Tecumseh of the Bridgeport Yacht Club was shipped from this city to Montreal to-day. This is the yacht that was victorious in the trial races for competition for the Seawanhaka Cup challenger sailed off Black Rock July 1, 2, and 3. The crew to sail the Tecumseh in the race with the Canadian boat will comprise Capt. J. H. Jones, L. F. Gates, and Leroy Gates of Oshkosh, Wis., and Preston Sherwood of this city. They will start for Canada within a few days. Capt. Jones is the designer of the Tecumseh. He is just as sanguine that he will win the big race as he was that he would win the trial races. The Tecumseh and her crew are expected to arrive in Montreal on Monday.

Small Yachts in Close Finish.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 18.—The 30-foot yachts sailed a sweepstakes race this afternoon, making the closest finish on record, all the boats crossing the line within 1 minute and 30 seconds, and the three leaders being within eleven seconds. The wind was from the northwest, and the boats sailed over a triangular course to Jamestown and return, twice over, about twelve miles. It was a close race throughout, and the Esperanza led the Wawa four seconds and the Asahi eleven minutes at the finish, with the Barbara 1 minute and 28 seconds behind the Arahi. Summary:

Start, 8:38.

Name and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Esperanza, Mr. Havemeyer	5:10:00	1:52:00
Wawa, Mr. Brooks	5:10:13	1:52:13
Asahi, Messrs. Warren & Miller	5:10:29	1:52:20
Barbara, Mr. Butterfield	5:11:19	1:53:48

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

Brooklyn, on Home Grounds, Beat Boston—Chicago Blanked Pittsburg.

Brooklyn's baseball team played the first game on its return from the Western trip at Washington Park yesterday, defeating the Bostons by the close score of 2 to 1. It was a ten-inning struggle, and the play was exciting throughout.

Both clubs gave an exhibition of good ball, particularly in the field. When the tally was tied in the ninth inning by Boston and the Brooklyn boys came to the bat in the tenth the crowd hurled all kinds of noisy encouragement to them to win. Ahearn and Keeler responded, and Ahearn's hit to deep centre field sent little Keeler scurrying in safety across the home plate. The score:

BOSTON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Coley, cf	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	Shockard, lf	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tenat, lf	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	Keeler, rf	1	1	1	4	0	0	0
De Mont, 2b	0	0	0	2	3	2	0	Dolan, cf	0	1	0	2	0	0	0
Carney, rf	0	1	2	1	1	0	0	Daniels, ss	0	0	0	1	4	4	0
Courtney, lf	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	Ahearn, c	0	0	1	3	7	0	0
Long, ss	0	0	2	2	4	0	1	McCarthy, 1b	0	0	1	15	0	1	1
Lush, 2b	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	Irwin, 3b	0	0	2	1	1	1	1
Moran, c	0	0	1	11	0	0	1	Wheeler, 2b	0	0	0	1	3	2	1
Willis, p	0	0	0	1	2	2	0	Donovan, p	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Total	1	4	7	23	11	5	2	Total	2	4	7	30	11	11	2

*Two out when winning run was made.

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—1
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1—2

Earned runs—Boston, 1; Brooklyn, 1. First base on errors—Boston 2. Left on bases—Boston, 8; Brooklyn, 8. Two-base hit—Carney. Three-base hit—Carney. Stolen bases—Long, Sheckard, Dolan, Ahearn, McCreery. Double play—McCreery, Daniels (unassisted.) Sacrifice hit—Dolan. First base on balls—Off Willis, 3; off Donovan, 1. Hit by pitched ball—By Willis, 1. Struck out—By Willis, 7; by Donovan, 4. Wild pitch—Donovan. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

CHICAGO, 2; PITTSBURG, 0.

PITTSBURG, July 18.—Doheny pitched in excellent form to-day in the baseball game between Pittsburg and Chicago. He was given glit-edge support, but Pittsburg could do nothing with Taylor's delivery. Only twice did the local players reach third base. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Pittsburg	0	0	0
Chicago	2	3	0

Batteries—Doheny and Zimmer; Taylor and King.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	53	16	.774	Philadelphia	38	42	.490
Brooklyn	43	25	.632	St. Louis	32	41	.438
Chicago	40	34	.541	Cincinnati	30	41	.423
Boston	37	33	.529	New York	23	50	.315

Games Scheduled for To-day.

Philadelphia at New York.
Boston at Brooklyn.
Chicago at Pittsburg.
Cincinnati at St. Louis.

Eastern League Games.

Baseball honors were equally divided in the "doubleheader" which was played at West Side Park, Jersey City, yesterday between the Rochester and local teams, each side winning a game. The home players out-batted their opponents in the first game.

The second game lasted eleven innings. It was a battle between Pitchers Woods and Thielman. Rochester scored a run in the first and third innings, and the home team tied the score in the eighth. Shindle's and Griffin's errors filled the bases in the final inning, and a base on balls forced in the winning run for Rochester. The same teams will play again this afternoon, and they will complete the series of six games at West New York Field to-morrow. The scores:

JERSEY CITY.

	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Oakes, lf	1	2	1	0	1	0	0
Shindle, 3b	0	2	1	1	2	2	1
Halligan, c	0	2	3	4	1	0	0
Carr, 1b	0	0	1	14	1	0	0
Griffin, 2b	0	0	0	5	2	4	0
Snoch, rf	0	0	1	2	0	0	0
Mack, ss	0	0	0	3	6	0	0
Butler, c	0	1	3	1	0	1	0
Woods, p	0	1	1	3	0	0	0
Total	2	9	13	33	12	7	1

ROCHESTER.

	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Blake, cf	0	0	1	1	1	0	0
Phelps, c	0	0	0	3	0	2	0
Francis, 3b	0	3	2	3	2	3	0
Hayden, lf	0	0	2	2	4	0	0
Sweeny, 2b	1	2	1	2	4	0	0
Zelmer, ss	0	0	0	1	4	1	0
Pollard, rf	0	1	1	1	1	0	0
McKean, 1b	0	1	2	9	0	0	0
Thielman, p	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Total	1	8	9	22	18	5	0

Jersey City	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0—2
Rochester	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—3

Earned runs—Rochester, 2. Two-base hits—Francis, Pollard. Sacrifice hits—Oakes, Carr, Griffin. Left on bases—Jersey City, 8; Rochester, 8. Stolen bases—Snoch, 2; Butler, Woods, 2. First base on balls—Off Woods, 2; off Thielman, 3. First base on errors—Jersey City, 2; Rochester, 1. Struck out—By Woods, 1; by Thielman, 2. Double play—Mack and Carr. Time of game—Two hours. Umpire—Mr. Kelly.

AT MONTREAL.

	R.	H.	E.
Toronto	0	2	0
Montreal	2	7	0

Batteries—Gardner and Taft; Souders and Rock.

AT NEWARK.

	R.	H.	E.
Newark	0	4	1
Buffalo	1	1	2

Batteries—Hesbeimer and Jope; Hooper and Shaw.

AT WORCESTER.

	R.	H.	E.
Worcester	1	4	2
Providence	3	7	0

Batteries—Morrill and Steelman; G. Sullivan and McHalland, Smith.

American League Games.

At Boston—Cleveland, 14; Boston, 4.
At Philadelphia—Philadelphia, 7; Chicago, 6.
At Baltimore—St. Louis, 4; Baltimore, 3.

New York State League Games.

At Albany—Albany, 14; Utica, 1.
At Schenectady—Schenectady, 14; Syracuse, 1.
At Troy—Troy, 3; Troy, 1.

Baseball, Jersey City, 4 P. M.

To-day; Jersey City vs. Rochester.—Adv.

New York Cricketers Again Beaten.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 18.—The Kings County-St. George cricket eleven of New York were again defeated to-day, this time at the hands of the Merion Cricket Club at Haverford. The New Yorkers scored 68 runs in their first innings. The Merions made 314 runs for the loss of nine wickets when they concluded to allow the visitors to go in for their second innings. The latter made 23 runs for the loss of seven wickets in their second turn at bat.

TOM KENNY BEAT ETHICS

The Osceola Stable's Colt Won the Handicap in the Last Jump.

ONLY TWO FAVORITES FIRST

Hatasoo and Minotaur, at Short Prices, Gave Brighton Beach Backers But Slight Aid.

The Brighton Beach bookmakers who quit in disgust after the favorites swept the card on Thursday left some big gaps in the betting ring line yesterday, and, as was remarked later, were somewhat precipitate in their action, for the mortality among the favorites increased amazingly, four out of six failing in the course of the afternoon. The two who did win started at such prices that they ran for the ring rather than for backers. The weather was warm, the track fast, and the attendance remarkably large for what came under the description of an "off day," and as if to emphasize the perversity of things generally the bookmakers had the best day they have had since the Brighton Beach meeting opened, only a moderate number of the survivors, however, sharing in the long-delayed profits.

For want of a stake attraction the mile and a quarter handicap became the feature of the programme and made an uncommonly good betting contest, with the tough Dwyer colt Ethics the top weight and favorite in a field of five horses, Tom Kenny being the next best backed. Most critics agreed after the race that Ethics should have won, but he did not manage the task set for him, partly through the overconfidence of the Whitney rider, T. Burns, who had the mount, but more because of the skill and courage of Shaw, who rode Tom Kenny. The outsider in the race, Daffo-Down-Dilly, was the pacemaker for a mile of the distance, Ethics, hard ridden to that point, passing Daffo-Down-Dilly on the last turn and entering the stretch seemingly with the race in hand.

Burns, however, eased the horse up after shaking off Daffo-Down-Dilly, and let Ethics go wide enough on the last bend to make the appearance of an opening on the rail. Shaw, then close up with Tom Kenny, made prompt and good use of the chance that Burns's carelessness gave him. Just how he squeezed through the "hole" that was presented was not apparent from the grand stand, but Tom Kenny got through, and in the last furlong went up beside Ethics and drove the Dwyer horse to the wire by the second time. There was not distance enough left for Ethics to get to going again, however, and Tom Kenny, showing in front in the last stride, won by a head on the post in a fast race, the mile and a quarter being covered in 2:04 3-5.

The winning favorites of the afternoon were Hatasoo, in the opening race, and Minotaur, in the fifth, these horses starting at odds of about 2 to 1 each, and winning all the way.

Muzio cleverly captured the third race from a fair lot of selling class two-year-olds, and Bessie McCarthy easily won the last race after Clonmell had set the pace into the stretch, where the early use made of him by Burns stopped him most effectually.

About the only incident of the racing was that A. L. Aste, owner of Lucent, who ran second to Warranted, took what revenge he could by bidding up the winner from $500, the entered price, to $2,500, the owner then retaining the horse. The aged selling plater, Maximo Gomez, in this race pulled up very lame. Summaries follow:

FIRST RACE.—For mares and geldings, three years old and upward, penalties and allowances; six furlongs. A. Featherstooc's Hatasoo, blk. f., 3 years, by Albert-Hoodoo, 120 pounds, (O'Connor,) 1 to 5 and out, won easily by a length and a half. The Albemarle Stable's Lux Casta, b. f., 3, 115, (Wonderly,) 9 to 2 and 1 to 2, second by two lengths from Buckley & Bailey's Red Path, ch. g., 5, 118, (H. Cochran,) 30 to 1 and 6 to 1, third. Time—1:12 2-5. Petra 11., MacAna, and Bella of Lexington also ran. Value to the winner, $720. Winner trained by J. Bauer.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners in 1902, selling allowances, six furlongs. W. Showalter's Muzio, ch. c., by Order-The Queen's Gambit, 112 pounds, (O'Connor,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, won cleverly by two lengths; August Belmont's Forward, ch. g., 109, (Bullman,) 6 to 1 and 5 to 2, second by a neck from Du Bois & Marryatt's Bright Girl, b. f., 109, (Odan,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, third. Time—1:14 4-5. Merry England, Franklyn C., Irascible, Demi Tasse, Kentucky Cardinal, Stonewall, Cincinnatus, Embarrassment, and Handspinner also ran. Winner trained by E. L. Gravee. Value to the winner, $690.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a quarter. The Osceola Stable's Tom Kenny, b. g., 4 years, by Inspector B.-Touch Me Not, 110 pounds, (Shaw,) 3 to 1 and 3 to 5, won, ridden out, by a head; Charles F. Dwyer's Ethics, b. c., 4, 111, (T. Burns,) 9 to 10 and out, second by three lengths from Franklin Stone's Daffo-Down-Dilly, b. g., 4, 97, (L. Jackson,) 30 to 1 and 6 to 1, third. Time—2:05 3-5. Surmise and Sadie S. also ran. Winner trained by Barry Wood. Value to the winner, $975.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling allowances, scale from $2,500 down to $500; six furlongs. Frank Farrell's Minotaur, b. c., by Eon-Mermaid, 107 pounds, (J. Martin,) 2 to 7 and out, won handily by a length and a half; J. R. & F. D. Keene's Birch Broom, b. f., 94, (Forse,) 10 to 1, second by a length from John W. Schorr's Eva Russell, ch. f., 104, (Rice,) 12 to 1 and 3 to 1, third. Time—1:13 2-5. Briers, Bismarck, Red Knight, Bob Hilliard, Dark Planet, and Frank Karrick also ran. Winner trained by Thomas Welsh. Value to the winner, $730.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds, non-winners of $1,000, penalties and allowances; one mile and a sixteenth. J. H. Carr's Bessie McCarthy, b. or br. f., by Chorister-Citronelle, 111 pounds, (Wonderly,) 8 to 5 and 3 to 5, won easily by three lengths; P. and McCarren's Clonmell, b. c., 126, (T. Burns,) 4 to 1 and even, second by a length and a half from Henry Graham's Khitai, ch. g., 113, (O'Connor,) 10 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:47 3-5. C. Rosenfeld and Setauket also ran. Value to the winner, $850. Winner trained by T. Gaynor.

Entries for Brighton Beach Races.

FIRST RACE.—The Chantilly Hurdle Handicap, for four-year-olds and upward; one mile and three-quarters over seven flights of hurdles. Charawind and McGrathiana Prince, 151 pounds each; Star Chamber, 146; Semper Ira, 145, and Marylander, 137.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling allowances, scale from $2,000 down to $500; five furlongs. Ringdove, 112 pounds; Barkelmore and Mount Hope, 110 each; Fullback, Frank Karrick, Gentry, Daman, W. R. Condon, Amorous, and Northern Light, 107 each; Australia, 106; Mexicanna, 105; Squid, Isle of Wight, and Niaxus, 104 each; John A. Scott and Mennenfield, 102 each; Pine Top and Miss Clene, 99 each. Apprentice allowance claimed for Miss Glene, John A. Scott, Pine Top, and Mennenfield. Also eligible to run, Northern Light, 107.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances, scale from $2,000 down to $500; one mile and a furlong. Black Dick and Bwiftmas, 105 pounds each; Plohn, 104; Himself, 103; Operator, Tho. Amazon, and Bellario, 101 each; Potente, 94; Leonid, 91, and Numeral, 84. Apprentice allowance claimed for Potente and Himself.

FOURTH RACE.—The Prodnce Stakes of $15,000, divided into two parts, one for colts and geldings and one for fillies two years old; penalties and allowances, first part, for colts and geldings two years old; six furlongs. Injunction, 122 pounds, and Hurst Park and Mexican, 119 each. Injunction and Hurst Park Keene's entry.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances, scale from $2,500 down to $500; one mile and a sixteenth. The Regent, 109 pounds; Waterton, 108; Illum, 105; Bonus, 104; Fair Knight, 101; Leonid and Numeral, 99 each; Early Eve and Golden Cottage, 94 each; Alnck, 93. Apprentice allowance claimed for Numeral and Alack.

SIXTH RACE.—For maidan fillies two years old, weights, 10 pounds below the scale; five and a half furlongs. Pearl Diver, Albany Girl, Mainstain, Epidemic, Futurita, Witfull, Spring Violet, Stamping Ground, Miladi Love, Pink, and Smiles and Kisses, 109 pounds each.

SEVENTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances, scale from $2,500 down to $500; one mile and a sixteenth. Satire, 111 pounds; Fred Ackermen, 110; Potents, 108; Peninsula and Facile, 106 each; San Andreas, 105; Ohla, 101; Moskcto, 103; Animosity, 96. Apprentice allowance claimed for Potents and Animosity.

Maher's Mount Won Eclipse Stakes.

LONDON, July 18.—At the Sandown Park Second Summer (Eclipse) meeting to-day, the fifteenth renewal of the Eclipse Stakes (of 10,000 sovereigns, the owner of the second horse to receive 500 sovereigns, and of the third 100 sovereigns; for three and four year olds, about one mile and a quarter,) was won by the Duke of Devonshire's Cheery, ridden by Maher, (American.) Rising Glass was second and Royal Lancer was third. Twelve horses started.

New York Horses Capture Prizes.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 18.—The attendance at the Horse Show was large today, notwithstanding threatening weather. The class for ponies driven by children was a feature. In the class for hunters the competition was keen. Miss Margaret Esrey's Nancy Black captured the blue ribbon. The first-prize winners to-day were as follows:

Pairs of harness horses—Brandon and Belmere, owned by Mrs. John Gerken, New York.
Hunters—Nancy Black, owned by Miss Margaret Esrey, Philadelphia.
Saddle horses—Tbyra, owned by Mrs. H. H. Good, New York.
Harness horses—Lord Golden II., owned by Dr. John L. Wentz, New York.
Saddle horses—Wild Irish Rose, owned by Mrs. W. E. Kotman, New York.
Ponies in harness—Little Boy Perfect, owned by Edwin H. Vare, Philadelphia.
Harness horses, Hotel Windsor Challenge Cup—Won by Dr. John L. Wentz, New York, for the second time, with Lord Golden II.
Roadsters—Miss Florilla, owned by Cyril W. Armstrong, Atlantic City.
The four-in-hand was won by Herbert Coppell, Tenafly, N. J., with a coach.

MONEY PAID TO AMATEURS.

Knickerbocker A. C. Baseball Team Disbanded Because Players Demanded Financial Reimbursement.

J. H. Sears, Chairman of the Athletic Committee of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, announced yesterday that the baseball team of his club has been disbanded because several of the players had demanded and received money for their services on the team. Mr. Sears notified the Amateur Baseball League of his action and also the Amateur Athletic Union, which body will immediately take steps looking toward the disqualification of these men as amateurs. The Knickerbocker Athletic Club baseball team has been a member of the Amateur Baseball League, which comprises the New York Athletic Club, Crescent Athletic Club, Montclair Athletic Club, and Englewood Field Club. The disbanding of the Knickerbockers will interfere with the schedule during the rest of the season, but this will be readjusted, and the remaining games will be played, leaving out the Knickerbocker dates.

Mr. Sears has been for several years Chairman of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club Athletic Committee and has always been a firm believer in pure amateur athletics, and when the manager of the baseball team submitted a report to him a few days ago stating he was compelled to pay one member of the team $12 and another member of the team $13 in order to prevent them going to other clubs he decided that some action was necessary, and at a recent meeting of the Athletic Committee it was decided to disband the team at once and notify the Amateur Athletic Union to that effect in order to protect amateur interests of the other members.

The committee, notwithstanding the hard blow it was to the club to lose its ball team, came to the conclusion that if they could not have a ball team composed exclusively and solely of amateurs the club members would have to do without ball playing. The following is a copy of the correspondence:

Charles A. Borneman, 106 Fulton Street, New York City:

Dear Sir: I received from you some days ago a letter inclosing a report of expenses for the Knickerbocker Athletic Club baseball team. In that report you called to my attention the fact that you had been obliged to pay $12 to one member of the team and $13 to another member of the team in order "to prevent other managers from securing these men."

I should have replied to this letter at once, but this statement was so surprising, in view of the well-known position in amateur athletic questions which this club stands for, that I have waited to bring the matter before the Athletic Committee and the Governors of the club before replying.

I now have to report to you that at a meeting of the Athletic Committee, held Tuesday evening, July 8, the matter was considered and resolutions passed instructing me to write as follows:

"Upon the receipt of this letter the Knickerbocker Athletic Club baseball team is to be disbanded. You will take notice, and the members of the nine also, that the two men who received the payments you mads have by that act becoms professionals, and that if any of the other members play on the nine with them after this notice they also become professionals. The Knickerbocker Athletic Club does not and will not under any circumstances countenance such procedure, and it was perfectly well known to you and to the other members of the baseball team that no such expenditures would be allowed."

I have to-day written a note to each member of the team notifying them of the facts in the case and of the disbanding of the nine, and I have also notified the Secretary of the Amateur Baseball League as well as the Secretary of the Amateur Athletic Union.

If you will send to me an itemized account of your expenses up to this date necessary to closing out the baseball team, with accounts of all receipts from guarantees and all other sources, together with an account of all expenditures, I will have the money sent you to balance the account. Yours very truly. J. H. SEARS,
Chairman of the Athletic Committee.

J. E. Sullivan, 16 Park Place, New York City, July 16, 1902:

Dear Sir: I inclose herewith copies of letters mailed to-day which explain themselves. You will note from their contents that, much to my surprise, I have found that the Manager of our baseball nine was paying two of our members to play on the nine. I brought this matter to the attention of our Athletic Committee, and was instructed at the last meeting to write the inclosed notss. I take this opportunity of notifying you of the facts so that you as Secretary of the Amateur Athletic Union may take what action you deem necessary. Yours very truly,
J. H. SEARS,
Chairman of the Athletic Committee.

The Chairman of the Amateur Athletic Union Registration Committee has asked Mr. Sears for the names of the two players. The following men have been playing on the team: E. Stallings, W. Stallings, Allen, Mahoney, Kavan

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Religious Notices.

CALVARY CHURCH, WEST 57TH ST.—DR. Morse preaches. Morning, "God's Power." Evening, "Christ the Healer—Not Christian Science." Public cordially invited.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 42D ST., WEST of Broadway, Frank M. Goodchild, Pastor.—The assistant pastor, Rev. Isaac W. Goodhue, will preach Sunday morning and evening.

MADISON AV. BAPTIST CHURCH, COR. 31ST St., REV. GEORGE C. LORIMER, D. D., Pastor.—REV. G. F. PENTECOST, D. D., will preach at both services. Morning at 11: topic, The Human Element in Divine Revelation." Evening at 8; topic, "Sons of God." Strangers welcome. Sunday school 9:30 A. M. Chapel service Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, Mendelssohn Hall, 119 West 40th St., Rev. C. E. Jefferson, D. D., Pastor. Public worship, 11 A. M. and at 8 P. M. Preaching by Rev. M. W. Stryker.

MANHATTAN CONG. CH., BROADWAY AND 76th St., Rev. H. A. STIMSON, D. D., Pastor Union Prayer Meeting Wednesday evenings. For Sabbath services the church accepts the hospitality of the Collegiate Church, West End Av. and 77th St.

COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 2d Av. and 7th St., Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister. Rev. EDWARD G. W. MEURY will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE (MARBLE) CHURCH, 5th Av. and 29th St. Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D. D., Minister. Rev. ARCHIBALD H. BRADSHAW will preach 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 5th Av. and 48th St. Church closed during July. Rev. DR. W. S. SWANSON of Glasgow, Scotland, will preach August 3, 10, and 17.

COLLEGIATE CHURCH, West End Av. and 77th St. Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D. D., Minister. Rev. HERMAN C. WEBER will preach at 11 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, Fifth Avenue and 10th Street, Rev. Percy S. Grant, Rector. Morning service and sermon, 11 A. M. Evening service and sermon, 8 P. M. The rector will preach. Seats free at all services.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN.—SUNdays, low mass, 7:30; matins, 9; high mass, 10:45; evensong, plain, 4; daily, 7:30, 9, and 5.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY, 334 West 57th Street. Sunday Services. Holy Communion, 8 A. M. Morning Service and Sermon, 11 A. M. Evening Prayer, 5 P. M. Sermon by Rev. Dr. Rushton.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, MADISON Av. and 44th St., the Rev. David H. Greer, D. D., Rector.—Service in the morning at 11 o'clock; the Rev. David M. Steele will preach.

BRICK CHURCH, FIFTH AVENUE AND 37TH STREET. MINISTERS IN CHARGE HENRY VAN DYKE, SHEPHERD KNAPP. SERVICES SUNDAY, JULY 20TH. "Gilead Tidings." 11th St. and 7th Av., 4 and 8 P. M. Eminent speakers. Good music.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WEST 57th St., Between Broadway and 7th Av., Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., Pastor; Rev. Wendell Prime Keeler, Assistant.—Rev. Robert H. Nichols will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Christian Endeavor Monday evening, 8. All welcome.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 72d St., Howard Agnew Johnson, D. D., Pastor.—This church will unite in Summer union services with the Madison Avenue M. E. Church, Dr. Wallace MacMuller, pastor. Only morning service.

OLD FIRST CHURCH, 5TH AV., 12TH ST. Howard Duffield, D. D., Pastor. 11 A.M., Rev. Mr. McCurdy will preach. Welcome.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway and 73d St., Rev. ROBERT MACKENZIE, D. D., Pastor. Rev. James McLeod, D. D., of Scranton, Penn., preaches at 11 A. M.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Corner of 10th Street.—Public worship to-morrow at 11 A. M. Rev. Wm. R. Webb will preach. Sunday school at 9:45 A. M. Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock.

WEST END PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, AMsterdam Av. and 105th St.—Rev. Pleasant Hunter, D. D., of Chicago will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

5TH AVE. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5th Ave. and 55th St. REV. G. CAMPBELL MORGAN Preaches every Sunday morning and afternoon throughout July. Services commence at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. STRANGERS ARE INVITED.

CHRIST CHURCH, BROADWAY AND 71ST ST. —Holy communion at 11 A. M.

HEDDING CHURCH, 337 EAST 17TH ST., Rev. J. H. Fairchild, pastor, at 11 and 8.

METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 7TH AV. AND 14th St., "The Church of the Open Door." Rev. Robert Bagnell, Pastor. Preaching at 10:45 by Rev. WILBUR F. Odell, D.D., and at 7:45 by the pastor. Open all Summer. Seats free. Popular Concert To-night.

PEOPLE'S CHURCH, 61st St., near 3d Av.—Rev. E. A. DENT, Pastor. Services 11 and 8.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, West End Av. and 86th St. Rev. GEORGE P. ECKMAN, D. D., Pastor. OPEN ALL SUMMER. Preaching at 11 A. M. by Rev. Robert J. Trevorrow. No evening service. Prayer service Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock.

STEPHEN MERRITT BUILDING, 8th Av. and 19th St. only. Gospel meetings every night. Rev. Stephen Merritt and Mr. Radcliffe, Leaders.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, 137-143 West 48th St., Between 6th and 7th Avs.—Christian Science services Sundays, at 10:45 A. M. and 8 P. M.; Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock. Reading rooms open daily from 9 to 5.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth St., WM. F. BARNARD, Superintendent.—Service of song on Sunday at 3:30 P. M. Singing by the choir of children of the institution. Public cordially invited. Donations of clothing and shoes solicited.

STEPHEN MERRITT BUILDING, 8th Av. and 19th St. only. Sixty minutes of music to-night free. Rev. Stephen Merritt and Mr. Radcliffe.

"TO YOUR TENTS," OPENING DAY TENT, 42d and Fifth Aves. Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Rev. Dr. Chapman and Rev. Dr. Alexander.

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

Farewell Service Tendered to Twenty Missionaries.

Workers for the Episcopal Church Assigned to the Philippines, Japan, China, and Alaska.

Twenty missionaries representing Episcopal Church extension in Alaska, China, Japan, and the Philippines are about to start for their scenes of labor, and a farewell religious service is to be tendered to them in the Church of the Holy Apostles, the Rev. R. L. Paddock, rector, Ninth Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street, next Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

Bishop Burgess of Long Island will be the principal speaker, but addresses will be made by John W. Wood, Corresponding Secretary of the Episcopal Board of Missions, and by several of the departing missionaries.

The names of missionaries and fields to which they go are:

PHILIPPINES—The Rev. Irving Spencer, son of the Rev. J. S. Spencer, so long rector of Christ Church, Tarrytown; Mrs. N. F. Shelton, Miss H. B. Osgood, and Miss M. F. Waterman.

JAPAN—The Rev. W. J. Cuthbert, J. Reifsnider, Miss L. H. Boyd, and Miss L. Bull, the last named returning after furlough.

CHINA—The Rev. R. C. Wilson, the Rev. F. James, the Rev. J. W. Nichols, the Rev. A. A. Gilman, the Rev. A. R. Van Meter, Mrs. L. F. Fredericks, and Miss W. W. Eastham.

ALASKA—The Rev. C. A. Roth, the Rev. J. E. Hahn, the Rev. C. E. Rice, the Rev. T. Jenkins, and Mrs. Jenkins.

MOVEMENTS OF CLERGY.

The Rev. William S. Bishop, for seven years curate at St. John's Chapel, Trinity Parish, has accepted the Chair of Dogmatic Theology in the University of the South.

The Rev. G. V. Russell, formerly of St. George's Church, Brooklyn, is to serve as rector's assistant at St. George's Episcopal Church, Flushing, until Oct. 1.

The Rev. William S. Chase, who is to assume the duties of Canon Precentor at the Cathedral of the Incarnation, at Garden City, in September, has resigned the rectorate of St. James's Church, Woonsocket, R. I., and gone to Europe on a vacation.

The Rev. William Bishop Gates, who has just begun as assistant minister of the West End Presbyterian Church, Amsterdam Avenue, the Rev. Dr. John Balcom Shaw pastor, is a son of ex-President Gates of Amherst College. He succeeds the Rev. Murray S. Howland.

$10,000 for Apostolic Mission House.

A gift of $10,000 for the establishment of the Apostolic Mission House, which is to be opened in Washington for the training of Catholic priests as missionaries, was received yesterday by the Rev. Alexander P. Doyle, Secretary of the Catholic Missionary Union. The giver declined to allow his name to be made public at this time. He is, however, a well-known priest, who is greatly interested in the cause of non-Catholic missions. Bishop Harkins of Providence, R. I., recently contributed $1,000 to the enterprise.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes on the International Series Selection for July 27, 1902.

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SUBJECT.—Worshipping the golden calf. Ex., xxxii., 1-35.

GOLDEN TEXT.—Thou shalt have no other gods before me. Ex., xx., 3.

What a striking contrast is there between the scene recently presented to us on the top of Mount Sinai and the scene now presented at its foot! Both are in essentially the same place. In both the same people take a prominent part. In both they are under the same obligations. And the intervals between the two have been but a little more than a month. But the conduct of the people, and the object of their adoration, how different!

On the top of the mount the glory, the majesty, and the power of Jehovah were all made visible, and the people while filled with a holy fear and awe and reverence, were also filled with great peace and joy. For His voice proclaimed in their ears, "I am the Lord thy God, which have brought thee out of the land of Egypt—out of the house of bondage," (xx. 2.) Then to what heights of glory, honor, and privilege were they exalted! Then "all the people answered together and said, All that the Lord hath spoken will we do," (xix., 8.)

But now to what depths of shame and humiliation have they sunk! Now a dumb idol, made by their own hands, without voice or power or majesty, stands in their midst upon a pedestal which they have made themselves, and before it they are eating and drinking and dancing, with no thought but that of carnal, sensual enjoyment! And to this dumb idol, made in the likeness of a calf, and made out of sordid gold, they are singing, "These be thy gods, O Israel, which brought thee up out of the land of Egypt," (v. 4,) thee will we obey. Can they, indeed, be the same people, in the same place, with everything about them to remind them of the presence of God? If so, what has made this great change in so short a time? A month before they were in fellowship with their Maker and Redeemer. Now they have turned their backs to Him. And their attitude toward Him explains all the difference between the scene upon the top of the mount and the scene at its foot. It also explains the difference between the lives of different men, and the life of the same man at different times.

THE LAW ON THE MOUNT.

Had this thirty-second chapter of Exodus been written before the twentieth, it would not have been difficult for even the most careless reader to have seen a very striking and logical connection between the idolatry in the plain and the giving of "The Law" on the mount. For if the setting up of the golden calf had occurred first, a sufficient reason would at once have been apparent for the delay in giving the "Ten Commandments" to which attention has been called in a recent lesson. Because not being given when they stood upon the shore of the Red Sea, it would very naturally be assumed that they would not be given until something occurred to make it a manifest necessity. Such an occurrence would be the outbreak of idolatry. When it actually occurred, therefore, nothing to the human mind would seem more natural than that God should at once proclaim with all impressiveness His "Law," and that its very first commandment would be, "Thou shalt have no other gods before Me."

This would undoubtedly have been the order of narration, because it is the order of reason, if the history had been simply a worldly history of merely human affairs. But the narration was inspired by the Holy Ghost, and was "written for our learning," (Rom., xv., 4,) "to the intent that we should not lust after evil things as they also lusted," (First Cor., x., 6.) The order of narration, therefore, must have had some special significance.

In a recent lesson we saw that there was a great spiritual reason why "The Law" was given on Mount Sinai, and not on the shore of the Red Sea. There is just as satisfactory a spiritual reason why it was given before the idolatry, and not afterward. It is the order of spiritual experiences. Because in spiritual life man must be brought face to face with "The Law" before he can truly know the evil of his own heart, "for by the law is the knowledge of sin," (Rom., iii., 20.) This was the experience of St. Paul, and it has been the experience of many another believer, and will be that of many more in time to come.

The circumstances under which this defection took place are worthy of a careful examination. They will very materially help us to understand it. When "The Law" was given, great and solemn preparations were made to receive it that its majesty and holiness might be deeply impressed upon the people. They were to sanctify themselves and "wash their clothes" that they might "be ready against the third day," when they were told that the Lord would "come down in the sight of all the people upon Mount Sinai." "Bounds" were set about the mountain that no one might come near it. If any man or beast presumptuously or even unintentionally crossed beyond these "bounds" and touched the mount he was to "be surely put to death."

"And on the third day, in the morning, there were thunderings and lightnings, and a thick cloud, upon the mount and the voice of the trumpet exceeding loud; so that all the people that was in the camp trembled. And Mount Sinai was altogether on a smoke, because the Lord descended in fire—and the smoke thereof ascended as the smoke of a furnace, and the whole mount quaked greatly. And the Lord came down upon Mount Sinai, on the top of the mount." (xix., 10-20.)

Then—when the people had again been warned—God Himself spoke to them from the top of the mount. In the midst of these solemn surroundings the Ten Commandments were given, and the people could not endure either the sight of God's majesty or the sound of His voice. So "they said unto Moses: Speak thou with us, and we will hear, but let not God speak with us lest we die." (xx., 19.)

THE ALTER CONSECRATED.

When these Commandments had been thus impressively given, Moses "built an altar" at the foot of the mount, and solemnly consecrated it and the people, with appropriate sacrifices and the sprinkling of blood, saying: "Behold the blood of the covenant which the Lord hath made with you concerning all these words" (xxiv., 4-8). Then according to God's commandment (xxiv., 1) Moses and Aaron and Nadab and Abihu and seventy of the elders of Israel went up into the mount to worship. "And they saw the God of Israel; and there was under His feet as it were a paved work of a sapphire stone, and as the body of Heaven in clearness," (xxiv., 9-10).

Where they worshipped was probably near the foot of the mount and beyond the "bounds," for they were to worship "afar off" (xxiv., 1). There they tarried for six days. Then Moses, accompanied only by "his minister, Joshua," was called into still closer communion with God, and on "the seventh day" he went up "into the midst of the cloud" where "the glory of the Lord abode upon Mount Sinai," to receive the tables of stone on which He had written the "Commandments" (xxiv., 12-18). Aaron and Hur, with Nadab and Abihu and the elders were left in easy access of the people and were authorized to settle any matters the people might bring before them.

Day after day for many days the people anxiously looked for the return of Moses. At last they grew impatient. They no more heard the voice of God in the mount, and they evidently thought that Moses had deserted them. So it appeared to them that they must take the direction of their affairs into their own hands and make to themselves a god whom they could see. For when faith fails, men always walk by sight. If they have no trust in an invisible God they always put their trust in one that is visible. So "when the people saw that Moses delayed to come down out of the mount, the people gathered themselves together unto Aaron and said unto him: Up, make us gods which shall go before us; for as for this Moses, the man that brought us up out of the land of Egypt, we wot not what has become of him."

This they evidently said with such unanimity and with such emphasis that Aaron became frightened. For in his explanation of his action to Moses, he said, "Thou knowest the people that they are set on mischief," (v. 22.) Moses did indeed know how desperate they were when anything interfered with their own wills, or with their personal comfort. But he also knew where to go for wisdom and strength to meet every emergency. In this we have a memorable instance when they "did chide" with him, saying, "Give us water that we may drink." He not only remonstrated with them, but he "cried unto the Lord," "What shall I do unto this people? They be almost ready to stone me." (xvii., 1-4.)

But Aaron, who was more moved by fear than faith, weakly yielded to the clamor of the people. And when they brought him their gold as he had directed, he shamefully pleaded before Moses—as if he had no personal part in the result—"I cast it into the fire—and there came out this calf," (v. 24.) But he did not humbly confess that he had himself "fashioned it with a graving tool after he had made it a molten calf"—or that when the people shouted—"These be my gods, O Israel"—he had himself "built an altar before it—and made proclamation and said—To-morrow is a feast to the Lord." (Verses 4-5.) No wonder that the anger of Moses waxed hot against him. (v. 22.)

EVIL ONES NOT HIDDEN.

Although God was hidden from them when they did this evil, they were not hidden from Him. "Neither is there any creature that is not manifest in His sight," (Heb., iv., 13.) So when He saw what the people had done, He directed Moses to return to them. "And Moses turned and went down from the mount, and the two tables of the testimony were in his hand," and Joshua at his side. "And when Joshua heard the noise of the people as they shouted, he said to Moses: There is a noise of war in the camp." But Moses knowing the truth of the matter, replied, "It is not the voice of them that shout for mastery; neither is it the voice of them that cry for being overcome; but the voice of them that sing, do I hear."

Then when he came nigh the camp, and saw with his own eyes the calf and the dancing, Moses's anger "waxed hot, and he cast the tables out of his hand and break them beneath the mount. And he took the calf and burnt it in the fire, and ground it to powder, and strewed it upon the water, and made the children of Israel drink of it," (Verses 15-20.) But even this was not enough. For then he directed that sons of Levi, who apparently had refused to join in the idolatry, "put every man his sword by his side and go in and out, from gate to gate, throughout the camp, and slay every man his brother and every man his companion, and every man his neighbor. And the children of Israel did according to the words of Moses; and there fell of the people that day about 3,000 men. For Moses had said: Consecrate yourselves to-day to the Lord, even every man upon his son, and upon his brother, that He may bestow a blessing upon you this day," (Verses 27-29.) Thus the sin of the people was made to appear in their sight "exceeding sinful."

Now it will be noticed that this grievous sin was committed during the time when Moses was absent from the people. It was the first time in their experience that this had occurred. He had brought them out of Egypt. He had been their visible leader from the Red Sea to Horeb, and in all things had stood between them and God. But now his visible presence was hidden from them. They were separated from him, and he from them. During this separation, and because of it, they fell, for it is more than probable that they had been able to commune with him, they would have been strong to resist the thought of returning to Egypt, and of worshipping her calf. For they were not in physical distress at this time, but they missed him and his guidance.

This is a very important consideration. For Moses, as the Deliverer of Israel, is a striking type of the Lord Jesus Christ, the Redeemer of His people. This he himself declared when he said: "The Lord thy God will raise up unto thee a Prophet from the midst of thee, of thy brethren, like unto me; unto Him ye shall hearken." (Deut. xviii., 15.) It was also recognized by the Apostle Peter when he explained the healing of the lame man at "the gate of the Temple which is called Beautiful." (Acts, iii., 1-26.) And also by the martyr Stephen in his matchless argument before the Sanhedrin. (Acts, vii., 37.) The spiritual lesson, therefore, becomes very apparent.

THE FALL INTO SIN.

For when the believer is separated from fellowship with his Lord and Saviour—whether it be by the Lord's withdrawal from him for discipline, or because of his withdrawal from his Lord through carelessness, then he has no strength to walk in the way of His Commandments. No matter how "holy and just and good," those Commandments appeared when faith was strong and fellowship sweet, and no matter how much they magnified God to him—except the believer abides in Christ, as the branch in the vine, he not only cannot bring forth fruit, but there is no depth of sin into which he is not liable to fall.

Moreover, this great sin of Israel revealed Moses to them in an entirely new light. God had often spoken to them through him, and they had often made him their mouthpiece to speak to God. Thus he had stood as the Mediator between God and them. But now they learned that he was not only their Mediator, but their Intercessor.

For when God saw how the people were corrupting themselves, at once His indignation was kindled against them, "and the Lord said unto Moses—I have seen this people, and, behold, it is a stiff-necked people. Now, therefore, let Me alone, that My wrath may wax hot against them, and that I may consume them." This is the law which always looks upon sin in the believer. But immediately Moses fell down before the Lord and he "besought the Lord his God" to have mercy upon His people, and to forgive their sin. He pleaded for them, by the great redemption God had wrought for them—by the effect upon the Egyptians if He did not bring them into the land of promise—and by the covenant which He had made with Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob. His prayer was effectual, and the Lord turned from His fierce anger. (Verses 9-14.)

Thus "where sin abounded, grace did much more abound" (Romans, v., 20,) and the people learned to understand both as never before. So it is ever with the redeemed sinner. The more conscious he became of his own weakness and unworthiness, the more will he appreciate the riches of God's grace in Jesus Christ, both as his Redeemer and Intercessor. And the more he magnifies that grace, the more will he hate and grieve over sin in his members. This is the Gospel of the Golden Calf.

QUESTIONS ON THE LESSON.

What is the contrast between the scene at the foot of Mount Sinai, and that on its top, and how is it explained?

What is said of the place of this incident in the historical narrative, and what is its spiritual significance?

What were the circumstances when "The Commandments" were given, and what was Moses directed to do afterward?

What occurred during his absence, and what is said of Aaron's explanation?

How did Moses become aware of what the people had done, and what did he do?

What is it an important consideration that this sin occurred during Moses's absence?

In what new light did Moses now appear to the children of Israel, and what is the lesson for us?

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—W. James Worrall, England; Count A. Montgelas, Washington.

CAMBRIDGE—Dr. von Zoepffel, German Consul General at Chicago; Count von Ballerstein, Berlin; Lieut. von Heyden, Berlin.

IMPERIAL—Capt. William M. Meredith, Washington; Mrs. Drexel Biddle, Atlantic City; Dr. Walter S. Haven, Racine, Wis.; Dr. F. Leder, St. Louis.

VICTORIA—Frank Gould, Delaware; William Henry Jones, Bachelor's Hall, Virginia.

GILSEY—Dr. J. W. Sternberg, Cincinnati; J. Graham Davidson, Richmond; Thaddeus Cahill, Washington.

FIFTH AVENUE—The Rev. J. Addison Henry, Philadelphia; Fitzgerald Kenney, Warwickshire, England.

MANHATTAN—Judge John Clinton Gray, Albany; John M. Hall, President of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railway; H. A. Barclay, Lenox, Mass.

EMPIRE—F. C. Marvin, Chicago; Mrs. E. Rathbone, Havana; Mrs. P. J. Bonner, Boston.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Wasserman, Kaufman & Co., Sacramento, Cal.; J. S. Gattman, cloaks, suits, and general dry goods; 260 West Broadway.

Walker, Douglass & Co., Densmore, Texas; J. Douglass, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Graham, Crawford & Co., Bonham, Texas; W. B. Crawford, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Madden, Sykes & Co., Ardmore, I. T.; J. H. Sykes, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Madden, Jarrell & Gee, Shawnee, O. T.; V. H. Gee, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Jarrell, Ballard & Co., El Paso, Texas; J. C. Ballard, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Jarrell, Bass & Co., Denton, Texas; W. F. Jarrell, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Graham, A. E., & Co., Hillsborough, Texas; W. R. Graham, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Jarrell, Elliott & Co., Corsicana, Texas; F. A. Elliott, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Gulledge & Co., McGregor, Texas; J. F. Gulledge, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Madden, Jarrell & Co., Temple, Texas; A. J. Jarrell, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Russell, Graham & Co., Marshall, Texas; O. E. Cooper, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Wilson, Russell & Co., Pilot Point, Texas; J. E. Wilson, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Dowell & Helm Company, Baltimore, Md.; G. E. Dowell, millinery; Hoffman House.

Flesch, H., Piqua, Ohio; clothing; Hotel Imperial.

Heyman & Meyer, Wheeling, West Va.; L. C. Heyman, clothing; Hotel Imperial.

Block, William H., Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; W. H. Block, domestics, dress goods, silks, and hosiery; Hotel Imperial.

Elliott, William S., & Co., Detroit, Mich.; T. H. Whon, domestics and linens; Hotel Cadillac.

Hale Brothers, San Francisco, Cal.; J. J. Jackson, housefurnishing goods; 395 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Hunter, A. S. & T., Utica, N. Y.; C. A. Vencie, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

Strauss & Herman, Louisville, Ky.; W. Z. Lorsch, cloaks, suits, and waists; Miss F. Levi, muslin underwear and waists; 568 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Hiefer, J. C., & Co., Utica, N. Y.; J. C. Hiefer, domestics, dress goods, carpets, and laces; 75 Leonard Street.

Baer & Brother, Vicksburg, Miss.; A. Baer, dry goods; Belvedere House.

Elsinger, W. S., & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; A. W. Mundy, hosiery and ladies' underwear; Hotel Navarre.

Robinson, J. M., Norton Company, Louisville, Ky.; C. Welnstock, upholstery goods; 258 Church Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Woolf, M. & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; M. Woolf, millinery; E. H. Woolf, silks; Herald Square Hotel.

Jones Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; F. Vickers, general buyer; H. M. Haynes, cloaks and suits; F. L. Diggs, druggists' sundries; L. C. Hinkle, upholstery goods; 415 Broadway; Criterion Hotel.

Peck, George B., Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; C. M. Radford, shoes; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Navarre.

England Brothers, Pittafield, Mass.; D. England, silks and dress goods and carpets; A. England, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Robinson, Straus & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; C. Straus, millinery, 621 Broadway; Holland House.

Seibel Brothers, Bloomington, Ill.; O. P. Seibel, millinery; Hotel Rossmore.

Lamson Brothers, Toledo, Ohio; C. A. Cahoo, cloaks and suits; Broadway Central Hotel.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

SAMUEL H. FOLKOFF & CO.—Samuel H. Folkoff & Co., manufacturers of cloaks at 686 Broadway, have gone into liquidation. Mr. Folkoff has been in business several years, and Samuel Greenberg became a partner on Feb. 10, of this year, putting in it said $5,000 cash capital. Blumenstiel & Blumenstiel who represent several of the creditors, said yesterday that the firm had returned goods to a number of their clients and had offered to pay others 50 cents on the dollar cash. Marks & Marks, who have charge of the firm's affairs, said that Mr. Greenberg is liquidating the business and paying creditors as much as possible. Creditors have been offered at least 50 per cent. cash. The liabilities are probably $10,000 to $12,000, of which about $3,500 is for merchandise.

EDWARD COLEMAN.—Edward Coleman, who has a billiard, cafe, and lunch business at 840 Broadway, made an assignment yesterday to Isaac S. Lambert without preference. He opened the place in April last taking a five years' lease at a rental of $2,400 to $2,700. It is in the basement of an office building, corner of Thirteenth Street and Broadway, and had mainly a day trade.

HYMAN ADLER.—Deputy Sheriff Cronin has received an attachment against Hyman Adler, of Adler Brothers, dealers in men's furnishing goods and hats at 170 Stanton Street, for $364 in favor of Lazar Jacobson. Benny Adler, of the firm, died on June 28 last. Assistant Deputy Sheriff Nathan Metzger attached about $200 worth of men's furnishings, which had, it is stated, been removed from the store to 68 Rutgers Street. Mr. Metzger said he found the goods on the top floor of a tenement house at 68 Rutgers Street in trunks, closets, and under a bed.

MAURICE POLK.—A judgment for $6,591 was entered yesterday against Maurice Polk, builder of 103 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, in favor of Louis B. Hasbrouck, as receiver of the assets of Heck & Wahlig for balance due for a steam heating plant in three apartment houses corner of One Hundred and Fifty-third Street and St. Nicholas Avenue.

THE FRANKLIN TYPEWRITER COMPANY.—Schedules in bankruptcy of the Franklin Typewriter Company of 812 Greenwich Street show liabilities $53,981 and nominal assets $26,733. The assets consist of stock, machinery, and tools $10,000, notes $4,848, and accounts $11,885. Of the liabilities $1,435 are for wages and $1,216 for taxes. Among the creditors are Levi L. Tower of Boston, $10,000 secured and $2,000 unsecured; Robert J. Edwards of Boston, $24,-872 for money loaned, and the Tilton Manufacturing Company, $5,465 for royalties.

LOUIS L. RUPP.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Louis L. Rupp, manufacturer of cloak and millinery trimmings, formerly at 117 Grand Street, were filed yesterday by Louis Handel, one of the creditors. A petition in bankruptcy was filed against Mr. Rupp on April 17, and it was said that he had disappeared about April 8. The schedules show liabilities $10,359 to over fifty creditors and assets $6,997, consisting of cash in the hands of the receiver from sale of the contents of the factory $4,919, and outstanding accounts $2,078.

THE NATIONAL MERCANTILE AGENCY.—Judge Thomas of the United States District Court has appointed George H. Gilman temporary receiver of the assets of the National Mercantile Agency of 291 Broadway, against which a creditors' petition in bankruptcy was filed on the 15th inst., on motion of Joseph Arnold, who represents the three Chicago creditors who filed the petition in bankruptcy. The bond of the receiver was fixed at $1,000.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

LOUIS KRAMER.—Louis Kramer, manufacturer of neckwear at 7 Great Jones Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $28,801 and no assets. The debts were contracted as a partner in the firm of J. Levy & Co., who made an assignment on March 2, 1903.

FRANCIS A. STEVENSON.—Francis A. Stevenson of 146 West Fourth Street, formerly a liquor dealer, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $4,432 and no assets. He has only one creditor, the Emerald & Phoenix Brewing Company, for money loaned on notes given to secure the payment of money due on the fixtures of a saloon at 87 Ninth Avenue.

Discharges in Bankruptcy.

Judge Thomas of the United States District Court has granted a discharge in bankruptcy to Wallace H. and Mrs. S. Gilbert, who were of the Gilbert Printing Company and the Gilbert Printing and Lithographing Company of 141 West Twenty-fourth Street. They filed a petition in bankruptcy on Oct. 26, 1900, and their total liabilities individually and as a firm were $6,240.

Bradstreet's Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 174 failures in the United States during the week, against 195 for the previous week and 208, 202, 174, and 188 for the corresponding weeks of 1901 to 1898. The Middle States had 58, New England 31, Southern 16, Western, 39, Northwestern 18, Pacific 11, and Territories 1. Canada had 17, against 28 for the preceding week. About 91 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capital of $5,000 or less and 8 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

The Rev. Hannibal Goodwin's Estate.

NEWARK, N. J., July 18.—Application was made to Judge Skinner in the Orphans' Court to-day for an order to compel an accounting of the estate of the late Rev. Hannibal Goodwin, for many years rector of the House of Prayer and inventor of photographic films. Mrs. Goodwin, the widow, who is made executrix, has never filed an accounting. It is asked for in behalf of James M. Seymour, Jr., a creditor, who has a claim of $2,463 against the estate.

Philadelphia Brokers Assign.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 18.—Barnholt, Welchans & Co., brokers, with offices at 1113 Chestnut Street, made an assignment to-day to George A. Yost. According to a member of the firm the liabilities are approximately $8,000 and the assets sufficient to pay this at par. The firm did business in all the smaller cities of the State. They were not connected with any Stock Exchanges.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ADLER, Adolph—R. Sutorius and others.	$206
ASCHERFELD, Gustave V.—C. Ds V. Barnes	27
ARLINGTON, Frederick—H. O. Clauss	103
BASCHLAGH, E. L.—A. Hayes, Jr.	651
BASCH, John W.—H. Rikers	288
BJORK, Joseph J.—The Builders' League of New York	30
BROWNING, Harry C.—The Builders' League of New York	25
BUCKLEY, James J.—The Builders' League of New York	25
BLOCK, Charles—E. R. Jeantet	152
BROWN, J. Newton—G. B. Leonard	106
BIMSON, Abby E.—Society of the Free Church of St. Mary the Virgin	290
BETA, Jacob—W. Dunn	102
BONNELL, Margaret C., and J. H. Bunnell Company—E. Binney and others	936
CLEMMONS, William F.—J. Brinn	125
CLEMMONS, William F.—L. Gordon	190
CAMP, Elita P., or Elita P. Otis—M. B. Goodall	253
CAMBRO, Giuseppe—S. Sanodovitz	21
CONNOR, Elizabeth, administratrix—General Fire Extinguisher Company	134
DEXTER, Ulysses C. J.—W. F. Dexter	555
DEXTER, Ulysses C. J.—W. F. Dexter	115
DEIMEL, Robert K.—G. F. Sprekel and others	540
DECKER, Maurice S., and G. D. S. Trask —S. T. Sturges, as executor	2,404
FARLEY, Richard S.—F. Thilemann	265
FIORAVANTI, Gennaro—S. Barnati	151
GLASER, Henry, and Esther, also Daniel Vossler—B. Partridge	721
FINSBERG, Samuel—The State Bank	555
HOWITT, William C.—F. W. Jackson	300
HAYDEN, Alex A.—Savings and Trust Bank of Florida	243
J. HARPER BONWELL COMPANY—E. Binney	263
J. HARPER BONWELL COMPANY—A. Martinez	883
KLATTHAR, John P.—H. Herman Lumber Company	80
KEMP, George—J. Dunston	1,209
LOKAY, Emanuel J.—J. Redfeld	223
LEVINSON, Dora—H. C. Senior	42
MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY and Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company—L. Geissler	828
MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY and Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company—S. Sidenberg and others	1,302
MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY and Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company—A. Cohn	990
MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY and Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company—H. H. Moritz	716
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—P. Colobel, by guardian	107
MARTIN, George W.—R. Kertscher	560
MARKS, Marks & Marks—S. Rabinowitz	65
NEW YORK ELEVATOR SUPPLY AND Repair Company—S. P. Brewer and others	122
NAGLE, Charles—W. Ohse	83
PETERSON, William G., and others—United States Trust Company of New York, trustee	70
PETERSON, William G., and others—S. S. Wheeler	70
PERKOWITZ, Aaron—M. Garlick	213
PRANGLEY, Ruth C., and others—John B. Mayer and others	1,637
PRANGLEY, Ruth C., and others—F. M. Gill, executrix	2,010
POLK, Maurice—L. B. Hasbrouck	6,591
REGAN, John—J. Rowland and others	81
STERN, Isaac, and Adolph Kufmann—H. Corn	1,951
STILLINGS, John A. B.—W. Higgins	362
SHERRY, Peter J.—L. Mandelson	71
SCOTT, James S.—E. E. Cody	90
SIMPSON, Charles—Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank	23
SELLECK, Oakley—J. I. Berry	389
SMYTH, Henry H.—H. B. Claflin Company	434
STRINBAN, Louis—M. Sherman	122
STEIN, Meyer—D. Bernstein	228
SCHWARTZ, Gustave—F. A. Carr	152
SMYTHE, Henry—G. R.

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THE MAYOR'S FINANCIAL PLANS.

The two "talks" of Mr. Low on the finances of the city have been very enlightening.

His explanation of the working of the legal and compulsory provisions as to the sinking fund seems at first glance almost incredible, but there is no room for doubt as to the accuracy of it. It is absurd, but it is undoubtedly true, that the City of New York is forced to levy taxes utterly beyond any possible utility in order to meet the requirements of the State law, and that if these requirements are not modified by the Legislature, the sum thus uselessly accumulated would in the course of a few years amount to some $300,000,000. Scarcely less absurd, but within our own control, is the situation as to the debt limit. Here we have a provision of the Constitution sound in itself and enacted with a very proper purpose, which, nevertheless, hampers the city very distinctly in work that ought to be done, and which cannot be done except with the use of the city's credit. That no city should incur a debt beyond 10 per cent. of the assessed valuation of its property for purposes of taxation is an entirely prudent and even necessary thing. But, what with the debt that New York has incurred for works the income of which will more than meet the expenditure made upon them, and the accumulation of sinking funds beyond any conceivable necessity, and what with the practice of assessing property for taxation at 70 per cent. of its real value, we find that we are seriously crippled in many directions. This is not because we need or desire to stretch the city's credit unreasonably. On the contrary, the use that would be made of that credit, were it free to us, is prudent and well within the margin of safety. But we are the victims in part of laws that do not fit our case and in part of a practice that has no sound reason.

The Mayor proposes, on the one hand, that we shall secure legislation that will release us from our peculiar bondage to the sinking funds, and on the other that we shall increase the valuation of property for taxation to near the actual market value. The latter suggestion is reasonable on its face. It can make no real difference to a property owner whether he pays 2 per cent. on a valuation of $70 or 1.4 per cent. on a valuation of $100. He pays $1.40 in either case. On the other hand, if the city were to make its valuation at par, it would add to the amount that it could borrow substantially 42 per cent. That would be an immense advantage in the prosecution of necessary public works, and particularly in the completion of inter-borough communication. But, while the actual burden of taxation would not be increased, and while the work that could be done with the extra credit obtained is necessary work, and in many cases would be profitable work, it still remains true that the public mind is not yet prepared for such a change in valuation. The clear and sensible exposition of the situation by the Mayor will go far toward creating a sound public opinion on the subject.

THE ANTHRACITE STRIKE.

The gruesome "danse macabre" of the anthracite miners is nearing an end. All things pertaining to it—its inception, declared objects, conduct, and failure to accomplish any good—warrant sincere regret save on the part of those who are hostile to all attempts of labor to benefit itself through organized effort.

The address of President MITCHELL at the opening of the Indianapolis Convention will open the eyes of the membership of the United Mine Workers in Eastern Pennsylvania to the utter insincerity of his position from the first. Up to the last minute he used the menace of a general coal strike for the double purpose of constraining the operators and stimulating the courage of the men, and only a few days ago sharply reproved one of his subordinates for venturing to forecast as the probable action of the Indianapolis Convention exactly what it was known it would do. Forced to meet the question of a National strike squarely and with no further opportunity for evasion MITCHELL said:

> I have been so closely associated with the struggles of the anthracite mine workers, have taken such part in their successes and failures, and have felt so keenly their joys and sorrows, that it grieves me more than language can express to say that my views are not in accord with the views expressed by some in favor of a National suspension of coal mining; but much as I cherish the esteem, the confidence, and friendship of my craftsmen, who have honored me so signally, I can not and will not forfeit my right to that esteem, confidence, and friendship by subordinating my personal conviction of the right and advocating a policy which would, in the end, bring discredit and dishonor upon the organization over whose destiny it is my privilege to preside.

This is the view he has held from the first. That he has never said so to the anthracite miners will raise in their minds a question of his sincerity which must be largely destructive of his influence. They will also read with some surprise his views on the subject of sympathetic strikes:

> Sympathetic strikes have many adherents, and the efficacy of such methods appeals strongly to those who, being directly involved in trouble, do not always recognize the effect of their action upon the public mind; but the past history of the labor movement teaches lessons that should not be forgotten to-day. As far as my knowledge goes, I do not know of one solitary sympathetic strike of any magnitude which has been successful; on the contrary, the most conspicuous among the sympathetic labor struggles have resulted in ignominious and crushing defeat, not only for the branch of industry originally involved, but also for the divisions participating through sympathy.

In themselves considered these remarks show that Mr. MITCHELL is a man capable of sound views and clear perceptions. It would have done the anthracite miners a great deal of good to hear these views in the Hazleton Convention. As now uttered they might very well be supplemented by a statement which Mr. MITCHELL could make with entire truth, that a great strike was never yet sustained to success on the resources contributed by workmen from their current earnings, either by voluntary contributions or by assessment. The plan of raising money in this way to enable the anthracite miners to continue a struggle with the operators is probably the only one left for MITCHELL to advocate, but he has no faith in it, and cannot have. He is simply following the idea that to postpone the inevitable is to give opportunity for the unexpected to happen.

It is always easier to start a strike than to stop it. Mr. MITCHELL entered this conflict with the reputation of being a wise, discreet, and conservative leader of organized labor. He has not vindicated it, nor has he shown himself equal to the strenuous responsibilities of his position. A man who makes "holding his job" paramount to the courage of his convictions lacks something of the 'altogetherness" of a great leader. He found in the anthracite trade a deep-seated discontent founded on ancient abuses and an artificial congestion due to overcrowding. There were too many mines worked and too many men employed to permit the wages of labor to be made satisfactory or adequately compensatory. Had he studied the problem, seeking the advice and counsel of those able and willing to give it who were neither operators nor miners but public-spirited citizens with the interests of all concerned at heart, he could have formulated a plan of trade reorganization and reform which could probably have been made effective without a strike. This reform would not have magnified his official function nor would it have made the union conspicuous—results which he seems to have desired most. Without protest or resistance, or even an effort to present the real issues or suggest the natural methods of attaining the results which would have vastly benefited labor, he took command of a strike in the results of which he has never had any faith and which he knew was doomed to failure as soon as the operators built fences around their breakers, sent their mules to pasture, and sat down to wait. He has allowed his sympathy with the anthracite miners to make him conveniently blind to the efforts of his followers to maintain a reign of terror in the coal regions, and has talked like a demagogue whenever he has deemed it wise to speak at all. This is not greatness. The Moses of the labor movement is not MITCHELL. He has had his turn on the scales and been found too light to be available.

Meanwhile the strike is breaking up, and within a few days will probably exist only in name, if at all. We are sincerely sorry the opportunity was lost to benefit the trade through reorganization. However, it was lost, and it will be a long time before another as good will offer.

CITY HALL PARK.

We have sometimes had the pain of differing with the Controller on municipal questions. It is all the more a satisfaction for us to find ourselves in complete agreement with his views about what ought to be done in City Hall Park. He proposes to wipe out the three buildings now standing at the northeast corner of the reservation in question, including the brownstone Court House and engine house, and the lath and plaster Hall of Records to which the priceless documents of this municipality are now consigned. He also opposes the plan of spending two millions, under very questionable architectural supervision, on what has for thirty years been known as the "new" Court House.

Right you are, Mr. GROUT. We know nothing more foolish than the advocacy, on sentimental grounds, of the preservation of the old Hall of Records. It is not entitled to any consideration, either upon historical or upon architectural grounds. Its site was once occupied as a prison, and that historical fact might very well be embalmed in a tablet in the pavement on its site. But to say that the absurd edifice is entitled to be preserved and maintained, as a work of architecture, is to show the sayer's ignorance of that art. As to the two brownstone buildings that incumber the park there is of course no question. They "must go." And as to spending two millions on the Tweed Court House, which is a stench in the moral olfactories of all New Yorkers, and which has nothing architecturally valuable, excepting the incongruous addition which puts it to an open shame, that was a very improvident judicial expression of dissatisfaction with quarters which are undoubtedly dissatisfying which led certain revered Justices of the Supreme Court to commit themselves to it. The City Hall Park was never so useful and indispensable a "lung" as it is now. What we ought to aim at is to clear its whole surface, the old City Hall being alone retained as a building of real historical and architectural interest, and the remaining surfaces employed so as to conduce to the greatest good of the greatest number.

There are much larger issues. Nobody can look at the nightly congestion at this end of the bridge without seeing that, in order effectually to relieve it, there should be a clearing to the westward. The shabby and ridiculous terminal of the bridge "must go." The project of Mr. PARSONS, even as revised and modified by Commissioner LINDENTHAL, will have for one good result the abolition of that disgraceful structure and a consequent opening, to the most advantageous and impressive and frequent view of the great public work of which we have real reason to be proud. But it is manifest destiny, as Mr. GROUT intimates, that the city is to build its municipal buildings on Chambers Street, fronting City Hall Park. That was the view of the late JOHN R. THOMAS, the architect of the new Hall of Records, which even now commands the respect of all who are able to see it, and which will command public admiration when the buildings that prevent it from being well seen are demolished. He felt quite sure that the new Hall of Records was simply the first of three buildings, the other two of which he hoped to live to design, occupying the whole space from Centre Street to Broadway and from Chambers Street to Reade. That on Broadway he figured as the counterpart of the Hall of Records, to be devoted, presumably, to courtrooms, while the central building, more extensive and conspicuous than either of the others, was to be the real City Hall of Greater New York, leaving the old City Hall as a relic, to be occupied as a municipal museum, excepting for the state apartments which we shall always, so long as the building lasts, doubtless avail ourselves of, in order to show distinguished foreigners that even New York was not "born yesterday." Whoever looks at the new Hall of Records with this notion in mind will perceive that, dignified and successful as it is in itself, it would be immensely more successful as the flanking building of a series of three, of which it should in effect constitute one of the wings. Imagine the new Hall of Records balanced by another similar building at the corner of Broadway. Then imagine, between the two, a third municipal building, taller than either of the flanking buildings, and dominating the whole. Then imagine the City Hall Park entirely cleared of erections, excepting only the old City Hall, but decidedly including the Tweed Court House. Imagine further a plaza cleared to the north of Reade Street, so that these municipal palaces should be as well seen from the north as from the south, and you have to admit that here would be the materials for a monumental effect on Manhattan Island, for the like of which you have now to travel to Paris.

The ultimate moral of the whole discussion is that we ought to have some plan for the development of the city which should be imposed by law, and in accordance with which all improvements of detail should be undertaken instead of the haphazard, hand-to-mouth makeshift way in which we now go on from one blunder to another, and in consequence of which municipal improvements of detail, even when they happen to be well considered when taken by themselves, assume the aspect of blunders when they are considered in connection with larger public interests. It would be money in our pockets and municipal pride in our hearts if we had such a general plan for the development of New York as Mr. MCKIM and his associates have excogitated for Washington. Meanwhile the Controller is perfectly right about City Hall Park.

ORGANIZED FATHERHOOD.

In this age of Mothers' Clubs and Mothers' Congresses the Man With the Strap has been obscured. He has indulged in no theories of child culture, has advanced no psychological problems, and has devised no amiable methods of extracting the Old Harry from the average boy. He has either voluntarily refrained from taking part in movements for transforming the young savage into a cherub or else he has been excluded in order to give opportunity to unmarried women and young college professors to tell how children should be reared. The President of the Chicago Mothers' Club admits that few even of mothers take an active interest in the club meetings for the reason that they are mostly too fully occupied with household cares to get up essays or enter into the discussions. However, she maintains that the unmarried women and the young professors are far more prolific of positive theories about the discipline of youth than is the most experienced mother. Besides, according to Prof. CLARK of the University of Chicago, most mothers are merely "instinctive" in their motherhood and therefore incapable of giving to a child's character the high impulses which spring from the fertile mind of the "conscious" or specially educated motherhood.

At last there seems to be a disposition to give the old man a chance. It is not he who has proposed a Fathers' Congress, but an unusual Chicago woman, who doubts the efficacy of "science methods" of training. She urges that in the last extremity, after the gentle and persuasive means have failed to modify the fiendish savagery of the boy, it becomes necessary to appeal to the Man With the Strap. "Invariably," she affirms, "the boy emerges from the woodshed regenerated and tractable, and as long as his memory of the séance is green he is a source of pleasure and pride to the household." Hence she concludes that the father has a claim to recognition, if not as an educative at least as a repressive force. Still, it is doubtful if a Fathers' Congress would meet expectations by giving birth to any new philosophy of child culture. The paternal theory is simple and ancient and does not go further than the belief that at stated periods the normal boy accumulates a stock of appalling devilry which can be dissipated only by a sound flogging, after which the boy scares his mother by a display of goodness which to her mind presages an early death.

There is, however, one beneficent purpose to be served by a Fathers' Club. It would afford a proper outlet for parental folly. Of all the manifold bores, the childless person most dreads the proud father who repeats as brilliants the stupidities of his commonplace youngster. What could be more just than that every father should be compelled to listen to the fancied smartnesses of other men's progeny? By arranging a schedule, each member in turn could relieve himself of his pestilent budget of infant marvels. Perhaps the experience might prove to be educational and reformatory, but at least it would give immunity to the childless.

The reorganization of the Municipal Government of Minneapolis by the Mayor's private secretary is an incident which, had it happened here, might very well have been regarded as a contribution to the gayety of nations, rather than as a serious piece of city business. The Mayor, who has left town for his health, appears to have given his secretary a sort of general power of attorney to run the city as might suit him best. No doubt the reorganization of the police force is for the public good, but the method by which it was accomplished seems to be a bit irregular, and if followed in this city the officials displaced or removed would be very likely to remark "Go to!" to the Mayor's secretary who should so order. Whether the place he was expected to go to would be expressed or implied would probably depend somewhat upon the temperament and habit of the person employing the phrase. But, however used, it would mean the same in one case as the other. Secretary BROWN is obviously a very energetic and enterprising young man, and if his power of attorney is good he may have the satisfaction of inaugurating a very gratifying scheme of local reform. However, it is not usual to regard the authority conferred upon the Mayor of a city by statute and charter provisions as admitting of delegation to a private secretary. Indeed, a Mayor's powers have been supposed to be not transferable—like the east side ball ticket which bears the familiar inscription, "No gentleman admitted unless he comes himself."

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Several and large doubts are justified by the story from Stockholm about an American who accepted a challenge from a Swedish officer of high degree and went with his seconds at the appointed hour to the appointed place, only to wait there in vain for his antagonist. Hence, according to the dispatches, much glory for the American and deep disgrace and a probable enforced retirement from the army of the Swede. This tale would have been more credible if it did not include the statement that the American is the manager of a man who gives exhibitions of "mind reading." Now, it is not at all hard to believe that a Swedish warrior attended one of the mind reader's performances and interrupted the proceedings by exclamatory remarks offensive to the manager thereof, but it certainly is unusual for Continental army officers even to propose to fight duels with the business agents of wandering sorcerers. Under the code, as we understand it, "satisfaction" is not for such people as that. The law is good enough for them, in the eyes of the class to which Capt. ARVID WESTER belongs—good enough, that is, if for any reason it proves inconvenient to inflict immediate punishment upon the insufficiently submissive plebeians. The fact that the contemnor of military dignity was in this case an American, to whom no ordinary rules apply, may account for the promulgation of the challenge, but the consequences to the Captain can hardly be severe. He atoned for his impulsive action in ignoring social distinctions to that extent, since, on reflection, he regretted his fault and demonstrated the sincerity of his repentance by dropping the matter before it had gone any further. The suggestion that the officer was afraid of the mind reader's manager is not sustained by the failure of the former to present himself on the field that would not have been one of "honor," as that word is understood in those uncivilized parts of Europe where reason and ridicule have not yet relegated dueling to the exclusive use of the writers of melodrama. The American may have been an alarming person, but the Swedish officer would have "met" him, we are almost sure, if he had been of meetable position.

—That a man, even though a Consul General, has a right to express his private opinions in letters to his wife is doubtless true, but also true is it that if the private opinions thus expressed are such as deeply to offend the people to whom the Consul General has been sent, their wide publication, however it comes about, is calculated—well, to decrease the Consul-General's official usefulness. Gen. BRAGG wrote home from Havana something about the Cubans—just what is yet uncertain, but it included a reference to pigs' tails, and it is almost impossible for such references to be complimentary and diplomatic in the estimation of those to whom they are applied. According to one version of the letter, Gen. BRAGG said that "Uncle Sam might as well try to make a whistle out of a pig's tail as to make something out of the Latin race." Another is that what he wrote was: "When Uncle Sam gets through trying to make a whistle out of a pig's tail he can make an Anglo-Saxon out of a Cuban." Neither sentence has any very definite meaning, but both are ill-calculated to please the Cubans, and the second does not make particularly nice reading in Washington. The real significance of the episode lies in the revelation that Gen. BRAGG is not in hearty sympathy with the policies he was sent to Havana to forward, and that he has no great hopes for the establishment in the Island of what we call civilization and good government. That is unfortunate in more ways than one. It tends to increase instead of to decrease difficulties which we all know to be both numerous and great. And a diplomatic official, like officers of the army and navy, cannot claim all the rights and privileges of those in private station—cannot shelter himself behind innocence of intention. He is judged by the consequences of his actions, and it is a most serious thing for him to be indiscreet, however innocently.

—After a career which, though brief, was long enough to mark all the gradations between buoyant hopefulness and fierce despair, The Lawton (Mich.) Tribune has ceased publication. Its editor, in his last issue is so unwise as to attribute his misfortunes to his failure to secure "the patronage of the liars and hypocrites of the town"—an explanation which, if true, he should have been the last to offer. So The Detroit Journal, with somewhat unnecessary severity—for, of course, he didn't mean exactly what he said—tells him. "He seems," it says, "to have entered upon a journalistic career with the wrong idea. If he seriously attempted to secure the patronage of 'the liars and hypocrites of the town,' the wonder is that The Lawton Tribune breathed through thirty-five issues. It speaks rather well for Lawton's clean-mindedness that The Tribune couldn't find enough 'liars and hypocrites' to support it for the thirty-sixth issue. Altogether it seems to be an occasion for general congratulation—to the citizens of Lawton that they are rid of The Tribune—and to The Tribune that it has rid itself of an uncongenial environment." That would have made the point neatly enough—if there had been any point to make except the point that even when angry and discouraged a man whose profession it is to write should be able to make his exact meaning clear. What he intended to say was doubtless an error, for there is no reason to suppose that Lawton is better equipped with liars and hypocrites than are other towns in or out of Michigan, but even a mistake should be put in comprehensible form. Meanwhile, The Detroit Journal might be in more important business than lambasting a brother craftsman—more vigorously than the circumstances warrant.

A REFORMER'S QUERY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Park Commissioner Willcox in his reply to Mr. Welnstein, printed in your issue of July 12, indignantly denies that he appeared before the Civil Service Board to plead for the exemption of Assistant Superintendents of Parks, and declares that "talk of creating positions, as far as the Park Department is concerned, is the merest rubbish."

It is true Mr. Willcox did not appear before the Civil Service Board to urge the exemptions, but the Secretary of the department appeared in his stead. The result has been the creation of one more exempt position in the Department of Parks, Boroughs of Manhattan and Richmond, than existed at the end of the last administration.

This additional position was created under the so-called "sweep bills." Mr. Willcox asked that it should be exempt—to use his own words—"as both the Superintendent and the Assistant Superintendent have to do with the policy of the administration." Civil service reformers recognize that the competitive system cannot apply to those who "have to do with the policy of the administration," but they have always regarded it as meaning those who guide that policy, not those who carry it out. It is on this principle that a Ministry in England is turned out on a change of party administration. For the same reason the heads of departments in this city must be unclassified. The Mayor has formed them into an unofficial cabinet. Is the Hon. Thomas F. Murphy, ex-Superintendent of Bellevue Hospital, ex-doorkeeper of the Assembly, by trade a plumber, but now holding the position of Assistant Superintendent of Parks in Manhattan and Richmond, to take part in these councils? Cannot the Mayor and the three Park Commissioners lay down the policy of the administration in regard to the parks without consulting the Superintendents and Assistants of Parks? Is there anything in this argument as used by Commissioner Willcox to explain the appointment of Murphy without examination, which would not apply to foremen and assistant foremen as well? The answer of Commissioner Willcox to Mr. Weinstein is at least naïve.

OLD-FASHIONED REFORMER.
New York, July 15, 1902.

The Trusts and the Tariff.

From The Richmond (Va.) Dispatch.

THE NEW YORK TIMES does not impugn the sincerity of the President, but is "convinced that any fight he may undertake against the objectionable trusts will be futile to the point of ludicrousness if it be not directed against the protective tariff duties enacted for the benefit of those trusts." That's the size of it. And of course his party will not lend itself to such a fight. So the only hope of the country for relief lies in the awakening of the Democratic Party to its opportunity as embraced in the present situation.

NUGGETS.

Professional Inquiries.

The Physician—Do you practice what you preach, parson?

The Parson—Hem! Do you take your own medicine, doctor?—Chicago News.

Mr. Bryan's Marbles.

Mr. Bryan will receive a marble mantelpiece from the States that supported him for the Presidency. The others gave him the marble heart.—Baltimore American.

The Exception.

Church—I see the definition of a gentleman is one who never gives pain.

Gotham—I don't suppose my dentist would like it if I told him that.—Yonkers Statesman.

A Difficulty Regularly Surmounted.

She—Is it true, Colonel, you can drink twenty-five glasses of champagne and not feel it?

Colonel—Yes, Madame, quite true; but then, you see, I always drink twenty-six.—Town and Country.

THE CITY INCORRUPTIBLE.

Rora Read Goodale in Youth's Companion.

Hark! 'Tis the roar of labor,
A ceaseless, deafening sound,
Now from the trembling scaffolds,
Now from the yawning ground;
Not the red fires of Vulcan,
Nor Circe's pristine powers,
Could match their feats of magic
Who shape this world of ours!

With myriad panting engines,
With countless picks and drills,
They arch the threatening rivers,
They pierce the hostile hills;
In steam and smoke and lightning
Earth's captive forces play,
To weld with Titan touches
The city of to-day.

Still from their sunken footholds
Those cobweb buildings rise
Whose panes ray back the morning,
Whose foreheads touch the skies;
While many a crowded workshop,
And toiling mill and mine,
Yields up its costly treasures
To make them fair and fine.

Yet, void of civic honor,
Of justice, light, and law,
What were the proudest structures
That e'er the round world saw?
Rome was a queenly empire,
But power and wealth and state
And fame and triumphs failed her,
With sons no longer great.

Firm stand the nation's bulwarks,
Her fortunes wax apace,
While Virtue guards her hearthstones,
And Truth her market place;
Lo, theirs are streets and temples
That dwarf the courts of Kings—
A free and glorious city
Of incorporeal things!

MR. AND MRS. ROOSEVELT ENJOY AN OUTING

Go Fishing in a Rowboat and Are Not Recognized.

Rumor of Miss Roosevelt's Engagement Denied—Boom in Real Estate at Oyster Bay.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., July 18.—President Roosevelt had no visitors to-day. He managed to get rid of a great deal of official business in anticipation of a very busy day to-morrow, when it is understood that the mail from Washington will be unusually heavy, and Mayor Low and others are to visit him.

Business finished he enjoyed a long, hard ride and returned in time for the outing he had promised Mrs. Roosevelt, the first they have had all by themselves in a long while. He and Mrs. Roosevelt left Mrs. West Roosevelt's dock in a rowboat. There was a basket aboard with a splendid lunch. The President and his wife left at noon, and were out fishing in the bay until late in the afternoon. They did not catch many fish and did not seem, on their return, to be disappointed. They had enjoyed a pleasant afternoon together, the President rowing and his wife sitting in the stern of the boat.

Yachts with cannon ready for salute passed and repassed the rowboat and none recognized the two in it as the President of the United States and "the first lady of the land." The President wore a big straw hat, and his wife was similarly protected from the sun and incidentally the gaze of the overcurious.

Archie, the leader of the younger children, disappointed that he had not been invited to accompany his parents, organized a basket party of his own. There was in addition to the food taken from the pantry a splendid watermelon, which the grocer's boy, a firm friend of the President's son, had left hidden by prearrangement with Archie under a tree near the tennis court. Archie's party was as successful as could be with the exception that Kermit spilled on the cake the salt meant for the watermelon. This, however, was not regarded as a great misfortune, for the children were hungry and did not even protest when they had to brush off the ants from the food before they devoured it.

There has been a tremendous boom in real estate here owing to the belief that the President will succeed himself, and that Oyster Bay will for some years be the Summer home of the Government.

It is rumored that the visit of Mrs. Hetty Green and her daughter here was to make an investment, which the "richest woman in the world" believes will prove profitable—the establishment of a first-class hotel. The story has it that the old Townsend Home of Revolutionary fame will be bought and turned into an inn, where there will be every comfort and the attractive associations of the historic place. Ex-Assemblyman Townsend laughs at the report, but it has gained wide credit. It is a great old place, with twenty-six rooms, wide halls, and big dining and ball rooms.

William Titus, who owns a fine site near the home of the President, was offered recently $40,000 for the property by Howard Gould. Mr. Titus bought the place a few years ago for $25,000. He refused the offer and Mr. Gould raised his bid to $50,000. Mr. Titus demanded $75,000. This Mr. Gould refused to give. Mr. Titus has sold the property to a New York syndicate for the price he demanded from Mr. Gould.

The Mayflower weighed anchor here this morning and sailed away. There were many rumors as to her destination. Secretary Loeb said that he had no information whatever as to her whereabouts. One of the petty officers gave out the statement that she had gone to West Point, where, as he understood it, Miss Roosevelt was to take on board Gov. Odell and Col. Mills. Another story was that she was bound for Stony Point on a similar mission.

The Mayflower returned this evening. No information was given as to where she had gone. A launch left her presumably to land a visitor to the President. The yacht will probably go to New Rochelle to-morrow with several of the President's family.

Assistant Secretary Loeb made positive denial to-day of the report that Miss Alice Roosevelt is engaged to Lieut. Robert Clark, the son of Mrs. Albert Corning Clark, the fiancée of Bishop Potter. He said that he did not believe the young people had ever met.

CANAL ASSOCIATION MAKES ANOTHER APPEAL.

Figures Advanced to Show How Export Trade is Being Diverted from New York to Canadian Ports.

Following the plan of a campaign of education to bring the people of this State to a realization of the extent to which New York has lost and is losing its commercial interests there was a joint session yesterday at the Produce Exchange of its Canal Committee and the sub-Executive Committee of the Canal Association of Greater New York, at which the subject was presented by various speakers. The Canal Association has issued the following:

"The Canal Committee of the New York Produce Exchange, in Bulletin No. 4, compares the movement of grain from the great lakes exported via the Georgian Bay and Canadian routes with that via Buffalo and New York for three weeks ending July 12, 1902, as follows:

	Bushels.
Via Canadian routes	2,770,165
Via New York	1,097,855
Canadian excess of exports over New York	1,672,310

(Diversion of other commodities of United States origin doubtless proportionately as great.)

"The diversion of New York's commerce on the great lakes is the result of a freight rate via Canadian railroads and canals and their connections from Chicago to European ports that is cheaper than from Chicago via Buffalo and New York to European ports.

"Although the condition of the railroads of the United States is prosperous, that of the Canadian railroad systems is much more flourishing. The stated earnings of fifty-three railroads of the United States for the second week of June showed an increase of 6.80 per cent. over the same period in 1901, while the railway earnings of Canada, covering the same time, showed a gain of 11.6 per cent. This increase of Canadian railroad earnings is largely due to the diversion of lake traffic that New York could have if a cheapening of the freight rate was made from Buffalo to New York that would compete with the Canadian routes. This can more than be accomplished through the operation of a canal from Lake Erie to the Hudson permitting the passage of barges of not less than 1,000 tons capacity.

"As a citizen of New York, having at heart the welfare of the State and city and proud of their financial and commercial greatness, it is your duty to advocate canal modernization and to urge upon the Representative of your district the absolute necessity of canal enlargement in the interest of the commerce of the State and city.

"This is a most urgent business proposition and is indorsed and supported by the commercial organizations of Greater New York, Buffalo, and other cities of the State."

INEQUALITY OF ASSESSMENTS.

Controller Grout Says Some Parcels Are Assessed One-third or One-Quarter of Their Real Value.

Controller Grout yesterday gave out information as to inequalities in assessments which he has discovered. His statement, which may lead to a general investigation as to the fairness of assessments in the city, was as follows:

Since the 1st of January last the Appraisers for the city have had occasion to examine some 125 parcels in Brooklyn, Manhattan, and The Bronx, for contemplated purchase by the city. In each case the assessed valuation was determined, and then the real value appraised. These parcels are very widely scattered throughout these three boroughs, and cover improved and unimproved property. They probably show a pretty fair average of the relation of the assessed value to real values, and tho result, I think, will be something of a surprise.

In Brooklyn fifty-nine parcels were examined, and the aggregate assessed values of these fifty-nine parcels was found to be only 44 41-100 per cent. of the real or market value. In Manhattan and the Bronx sixty-six parcels were examined, and the aggregate assessed values were found to be only 41 46-100 per cent. of the real or market value.

These parcels were not selected for the purpose of proving any theory, but are just the parcels which were selected or offered to the city for school sites, library sites, bath sites, fire stations, and bridge approaches or plazas. They indicate that the real property of this city is assessed at less than one-half of its actual value.

For many reasons I do not care to give the details which make up these aggregates of assessed and real values, but among these various parcels there are to be found parcels whose assessed value is one-third or one-quarter of their real value, while in many other cases, which any one familiar with real estate in the city, will be able to recall in a moment the assessed values are equal to or greater than the actual value. It is not fact, therefore, that the average of assessed values is probably less than 50 per cent. of the real value, but at the same time with this condition there exists the utmost inequality and unfairness of assessments as between individual parcels.

SAYS BRYANISM HAS LOST ITS HOLD IN THE SOUTH.

William S. McAllister Predicts a Solid Front There for an Eastern President and Platform.

William S. McAllister, who has become known throughout his section of the South as a leading gold Democrat, came to New York yesterday. He said, in speaking of the South's political condition, that he was certain the next National election would find W. J. Bryan with no following to speak of in that part of the United States.

"On the contrary," he added, "I expect the South to be solid for an Eastern President and platform. Bryanism and Westernism have lost their hold."

Mr. McAllister was General Director of the Southern Educational Bureau under the Democratic National Committee in the Presidential campaign of 1892, and in the next year he went back to his own State of Mississippi a convert to what he terms "Eastern economical and financial ideas." Since 1894 he has been opposing free silver actively. Three years ago he was elected on a gold platform to the State Legislature from Madison County. He had the honor of being the only man chosen on such a platform.

For seven years he has conducted on his own account a sort of educational campaign bureau, and hundreds of thousands of circulars have been sent by him at his own expense to the voters of Mississippi. While in the Legislature he introduced resolutions declaring for "social, commercial, and political alliance with the Northeast," and owing to his personal influence they were passed by a big majority, although the Bryan influence was strongly against them.

"For two months I have been traveling through the Southwest," he said yesterday, "and I find that the Bryan following is decreasing every day. There is no doubt about what will happen at the next Democratic National Convention, but what we ought to be doing now is to work for union and harmony and prepare for the campaign, rather than talk about particular candidates. All the South is watching the New York Gubernatorial campaign of this year. Its moral effect on the Democracy of the country will be very great, and a Democratic victory here will determine in a great measure the lines upon which the next Presidential contest will be conducted from a Democratic standpoint.

"I am sure the policy of Southern Democrats will be to let the Northeast select the Presidential ticket. The South has everything to gain by allying herself with the Northeast, and our people are coming to realize it. Under the auspices of such a union of interests it is possible for the South to carve out of the future a social, material, and commercial splendor to which even the imagination cannot set a limit."

MICHIGAN AND RECIPROCITY.

Report that Congressmen's Defeat for Renomination Was Due to Stand on Cuban Reciprocity Denied.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Michigan men in Washington deny the published story that four of the Michigan Congressmen have been defeated for renomination because of their opposition to the President's Cuban reciprocity policy.

The truth of the matter is, according to Michigan men, that the reciprocity question did not enter into the Congressional fight in these four districts at all, and that it was not even mentioned in the local papers. They say, also, that the men who have been nominated in place of the four men "turned down" are sure to support the beet-sugar industry if elected to the next Congress.

Henry C. Smith, the Michigan men say, was defeated for renomination because of some political moves which he made in the local appointments. One in particular which worked to bring about his defeat was his action in defeating A. W. Smith for Postmaster of his own town, Adrian. In addition to this, Mr. Smith had announced that he would retire from Congress at the end of his present term, and when he turned up as a contestant for renomination he found himself opposed by a number of politicians who had expected to get his political mantle.

The other three men are Messrs. Aplin, Weeks, and Sheldon. In all these three districts, Michigan men say, there was no beet-sugar issue whatever. What happened to these three men was the same thing that happened to that steadfast Administration leader George W. Steele of Indiana. In each district there were other candidates who made the fight, not on National issues, but purely on the issue of personal popularity. Mr. Aplin, in particular, was confronted by a strong candidate.

The districts represented by Messrs. Smith, Aplin, and Weeks all have beet-sugar factories, and the successors of these men are reasonably certain to stand by their home industries.

Of the remaining eight Michigan Congressmen, all of them beet-sugar men, seven have been renominated. The only one left is Mr. Corliss, who will be renominated when the convention meets in his district.

BOERS AT LUNCHEON.

Merchants' Association Entertains Distinguished South Africans and Shows Them Through Mercantile Houses.

The Merchants' Association entertained at luncheon at the Merchants' Club yesterday a party of distinguished Boer officers, now in New York on their way from the prison camp in Bermuda to their homes in South Africa, and also conducted the guests through several local mercantile establishments, where the details of the business were explained to them.

The party consisted of former Secretary of State Thomas Brain, Gen. J. Wessels, Gen. A. Cronje, Commandant F. Steyn, State Attorney J. De Villiers, Commandant G. Swart, Adjt. D. Van Belden, Commandant Davel, and J. Preinsloo.

Sixty-five of the Boers were the guests of Suesskind & Rehfoldt at Terrace Garden, in East Fifty-eighth Street, in the evening, and were afterward given a reception by the various German singing societies of the city.

HOME CONSUMERS PAY MORE THAN FOREIGNERS

Democrats' Claim Regarding American Tariff-Protected Products.

Contention Is Made Manufacturers Have Discount Lists for Export Use Exclusively—Some Prices Compared.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—In pursuit of its tariff campaign, the Democratic Congressional Committee to-day made public some figures to show that tariff-protected American products are sold to foreigners at vastly lower prices than they are sold to American consumers. It was to obtain information of this kind that the committee recently advertised a reward of $100 for any of the special discount sheets to accompany Peabody's export price list.

The committee has not been able to secure the sheets but it has obtained a list of prices and expects to obtain more. These prices, Chairman Griggs says, are not as low as would be shown by the discount sheets, but Mr. Griggs considers them highly instructive as showing the extent to which American industries need high protection.

"The committee," said Mr. Griggs today, "is as anxious as ever to obtain one of these special discount sheets for use in the Congressional campaign of this year, and I repeat that we will gladly give $100 for it, if demanded. I understand that about 3,600 of these sheets are published every month, yet they are as scarce in the United States as snakes in Ireland."

The prices which Mr. Griggs has obtained, however, he regards as verifying the Democratic contention that the American manufacturer is selling his wares at a high price in this country, which enables him to compete at much lower prices in the European market with the foreign manufacturers. He explains that an agent of the committee has for several months been engaged in an effort to secure some of the special discount sheets of leading export houses.

By the co-operation of several friendly manufacturers he has succeeded in obtaining the export price list of about half a dozen of the 200 exporting houses of New York. These lists are not the special discount sheets advertised for by the committee, and do not quote bottom prices for export, but they do quote prices far below any that can be obtained in the United States, it is declared.

A list of prices which was obtained in this way includes the following:

	American Price.	Price to Foreigners.
Wire nails, (keg)	$2.25	$1.30
Wire rope, (coil)	12.00	5.00
Lead, (100 lb.)	4.00	2.00
Shovels, (dozen)	7.70	5.80
Axle grease, (lb.)	.08	.04
Washboards, (dozen)	3.00	1.70
Meat choppers	2.70	1.50
Barbed wire, (100 lb.)	3.00	2.20
Clock, (alarm)	.60	.30
Lawn mowers	4.25	2.75
Fruit jars, (Mason's, dozen)	.80	.55
Typewritors	100.00	55.00
Sewing machines	40.00	17.00
Bradbury piano	375.00	200.00
Bradbury piano	275.00	150.00
Tin plate, (100 lb.)	4.19	3.19

Mr. Griggs emphasized the fact that this list of prices was not taken from any special discount sheet.

"The difference in the foreign and domestic prices shown in this list is great enough," he declared, "but if we could only secure the special discount sheets they would show a much greater difference.

"This information came to a man from friends in exporting houses. They told him that the prices quoted in the regular export price list are usually not bottom prices. But that the special discount sheets give the lowest quotations.

"This agent of the Democratic committee has made many vain attempts to obtain one of these sheets. He besought many manufacturers and others well acquainted with exporters to obtain for him, if possible, one or more of these special discount sheets. Time and again when he asked for it he was told 'Oh, yes, I can get it for you. I have known these people for many years, and I am sure they will let me have it.'

"In every instance, however, this friend of the exporter had to admit defeat, though he sometimes did get a squint at the coveted special discount sheet, like the reporter who interviewed Mr. Bradlee on this subject—only a squint. He was sometimes told, 'we know you are all right, and will not make improper use of the special foreign discount sheet, but it is a rule rigidly enforced not to let one of these sheets get out of our office, except to mail them to certain trusted foreign agents. It can't go out of this office otherwise for love or money. It might make endless trouble for us.'

"Some of our friends were told, 'I should be very glad to accommodate you, but those sheets are under lock and key, and I have not the key.'

"This is the whole story in a nut shell. The people of the United States are paying 40 per cent. and upward more than the foreigner for the same American manufactured article. The question is, Will they longer submit to it? I do not believe they will."

JULY CROP REPORT SUMMARY.

According to the One Issued by C. A. King & Co. Kansas Wheat Is Poor.

Special to The New York Times.

TOLEDO, Ohio, July 18.—Following is a summary of C. A. King & Co.'s July crop report:

Kansas has a short wheat crop of poor quality. It looks now as if it would be about 45,000,000 bushels, compared with 100,000,000 bushels a year ago. Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois will have a trifle more than last year.

Missouri and Michigan will have about a quarter more.

These six States raise over half of the Winter wheat crop. Ohio, Michigan, and Indiana show a slight improvement over the expectations of a fortnight ago. The quality in Kansas is irregular, being 10 per cent. worse. The crop in Missouri is poor, in Illinois fair, in Indiana good, in Ohio and Michigan better than a year ago. Rains of the past month are the chief cause of damage. Half the low grade will be fed at home. A half, say the farmers, will sell freely early, but less so than a year ago. Millers are the best buyers at present.

Kansas is a blighted wheat State this season. Some of the smaller wheat counties have more than last year, but the large ones nearly all have much less, while a few report almost a total failure. It was too dry early and recent rains have done more damage there than in any other State. Quality there is the poorest, with mostly low grades. Some is good in the smaller counties.

Missouri reports some damage to quality; Illinois a little. Both are poorer than a year ago. Ohio had some poor wheat last year, but expects a better quality this, likewise Michigan, if there is not too much rain henceforth. The Indiana quality is a trifle better than a year ago.

Of the total reports, 876 say the quality will be better than last year, 636 as well, 697 a trifle worse, and 834 say mostly low grades. The clover seed crop is securing a favorable start. Much will depend upon the weather in the near future. The cutting of the first crop has been delayed in some places. Ohio, the largest producer, reports the prospects very good; those from Illinois and Indiana report prospects also good, Missouri's report is only fair, while the Michigan report says it is too early to tell.

IN THE SHOPS.

Such nice little score books for golf! Some of them are bound in a fine red leather, some in a bright green, and others in various colors used for this kind of leather binding. There is a small pencil to tuck into the case, of course, but the great feature of the book is the leather strap and leather-covered hook, for it is worn with the chatelaine.

There is nothing much prettier for the small girl's gowns than narrow edgings of lace ruffled on. One little pink lawn gown is charming. There is the effect of a centre plait down the front, made with a band of lace insertion, two rows of rather wide beading on either side of this, and finishing edges of lace ruffled on. The neck is not cut low, but there is no collar, only a pretty, soft finish, made with two ruffles of the narrow lace edging. There are two box plaits of the material, one on either side of the centre lace plait, carried down to the waist line, where the little skirt is gathered on. The skirt is finished with a ruffle of the material headed with a row of the beading and finished with an edge of lace. The sleeves are finished with a band of the beading and the lace edge is sewn to this. Over the tops of the sleeves fall two little caps of the muslin, finished with an edge of the lace.

Nothing is more practical and serviceable for the little people when warmth is required than the covert cloth coats. These come in the short jacket length and three-quarters.

Some of those exceedingly pretty handkerchiefs, with a butterfly, flowers, and initials done in fine French embroidery, are selling now for 25 cents apiece, or $2 a dozen.

For the woman who likes to pay as much as 50 cents for her handkerchiefs, there are very fine ones with a small fancy initial in fine embroidery, and the handkerchief itself hemstitched by hand. These are, of course, in the unlaundered handkerchiefs.

Coronation stocks have the crown and three feathers on the stock of pongee-colored duck with a string tie of pongee. The feathers are usually white and the crown in black or blue. The combination of colors varies, however.

Coronation watch fobs of cotton duck linen bear the same design in embroidery.

White wash stocks have an edge of silk, and the pointed ends of the string ties also have a tip of the same material. This is sometimes in a green and blue plaid, and again in a red plaid. No one will promise that the stocks will wash well.

Fine white and colored madras ties of the bat design are sold at 18 cents each, or a little less when bought by the dozen.

A pretty hat which is small enough to be called a bonnet has a crown of pink moss rosebuds, the remainder being of black Chantilly lace over white. There is a little drooping end of the lace in the back and a black buckle of straw.

A white hat for white Summer gowns has the outer edge of a rather medium rim outlined with tiny white roses set on stiffly. Around the crown is twisted white liberty silk finished on one side with a bow, over which is thrown a circlet of the same small roses.

Another hat with the same combination of trimmings is rather more stylish. The roses are not set stiffly, but are in a vine with foliage, and are carelessly carried around the crown of the hat. At the back there is a big bow of white liberty silk, but put lengthwise of the hat, not across it. A loop and one end are carried up over the crown, while the other loop and end extend toward the back, and over the rim to the hair. The roses on this hat are also white, but slightly larger than the others.

Many lingerie hats are trimmed with big rosettes of the lawn of which they are made. Some of them are trimmed with flowers, one, for instance, having the top of the crown a solid mass of bachelor button petals, while around the crown is a narrow band of them. Another hat has a bunch of red roses at the side. The hats as a rule are all white.

Children's suede lisle gloves are fastened with one pearl button. They can also be found with two clasps.

Some of the pretty painted corset bags are marked for identification after the fashion of the marking for other kinds of wearing apparel which have hand-painted straps to hand them together, these bearing the name of the garments they inclose. When the bag is painted in colors the word "corsets" is frequently done in gold running across the bag. The corset bag for the bridal corsets is painted with orange blossoms.

SICK WOMAN SAVED FROM BLAZING TENEMENT.

Firemen and Police Pilot Other Inmates to Safety—Three Firemen Badly Scorched.

Lively scenes attended a fire, which was fierce while it lasted, in the ramshackle three-story frame tenement at 83 and 85 Charlton Street shortly after 9 o'clock last night. It started from some unknown cause in a vacant store and quickly ran to the roof, spreading through the top floor of the double structure with great speed.

Mrs. Joanna Woods, twenty-four years old, was lying helpless in bed on the top floor of No. 83. A neighbor had carried her newborn babe down stairs before the firemen came. Foreman John Abbott, who drove Battalion Chief Langford, heard that a number of women were being burned to death and dashed through the flames. He caught the woman from her bed, but found escape by the stairs cut off. There was a rear balcony. Over this he carried her to No. 85, and got down one flight, when Policemen James Byrne and Thomas Welsh of the Macdougal Street Station helped him to the street with his burden.

Mrs. Woods's two young children fled to safety at the first alarm. The policemen aroused George Jackson, colored, and his wife and a white man who were asleep in No. 83 and piloted them to the street.

Foreman Patrick McKeever, John Gleason, and William Dononoe of Engine 21 and Foreman John Brady of Engine 30 were caught by a back draught while working in the blazing halls and were severely burned about the heads and hands as they struggled to the street. They went home after being attended by Dr. O'Connell of St. Vincent's Hospital, who took Mrs. Woods to that institution, where her condition was said to be critical owing to shock.

The building belong to the Trinity Corporation. They were badly damaged, but so dilapidated and old were they that the police named $500 as an ample estimate of the damage.

"Circus" for a Benefit.

The fourth annual midsummer entertainment for the benefit of the Hebrew Infant Asylum of New York, which will consist of a "genuine old-fashioned circus," will be given to-day opposite the Arverne Hotel, at Arverne, L. I. An elaborate programme has been arranged to take place in the arena, after the "freak house" and the animals have been visited. The performance will consist entirely of comedy.

Melbourne McDowell Wins a Case.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 18.—Judge Halsey of the Circuit Court has handed down an opinion in which he decides that Melbourne McDowell holds the rights to the plays of "La Tosca" and "Cleopatra," which rights he inherited from his wife, the late Fanny Davenport.

An overworked brain disturbs the digestive functions, and bad digestion brings innumerable ills. Dr. D. JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE sets the brain and digestion right.—Adv.

IGNORED THE PRESIDENT

Democrats' Opinion of the Wisconsin Republicans' Action.

Postmaster Payne's Overtures Regarding Mr. Spooner's Re-election Declared Repudiated—Views on Tariff Revision.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—It is the opinion here of the Democrats that the President was administered a slap by the La Follette people, at the Wisconsin Republican State Convention. The La Follette faction had control of the meeting.

It is said that the visit of Postmaster General Payne to Wisconsin, before the time of convention, was not due to "private business," as had been declared. It is stated as a matter of fact that the Postmaster General was head over heels in politics from the time he reached Wisconsin until he realized that the La Follette people had rejected every proposition he had made, and had antagonized strongly the President himself, in whose name he had gone there to make overtures.

Mr. Payne told the La Follette people that the President was very anxious that the convention should place no obstacle in the way of Mr. Spooner's return to the Senate. It was intimated to him, it is stated, that it was none of the President's business to undertake to dictate to the Republicans of Wisconsin what they should do with respect to Mr. Spooner.

Mr. Payne also wished that the convention should make a declaration indorsing Cuban reciprocity. The convention's answer was the adoption of the following declaration:

"We approve of the public services of the Wisconsin Representatives in both houses of Congress."

That was as near to the Cuban question as the convention came, and the significance of the declaration, if it is held to relate at all to Cuba, is that it sustains the action of the Wisconsin delegation in the House with respect to the reciprocity measure. Wisconsin did not cast a vote in opposition to the beet-sugar combination. Every Representative who voted voted with the beet-sugar men.

At the Democratic Congressional Committee's headquarters to-day it was suggested that if the President could have foreseen what was to happen in Wisconsin and had been correctly informed of what had happened in Minnesota he would not have predicted that Cuban reciprocity would come to pass "as sure as fate."

The Democrats say they see no indication whatever that Cuban reciprocity will fare better in the next session of Congress than it fared in the last session. According to the information they get, they profess to believe that unless the President consents to take the House bill he will get no Cuban reciprocity action whatever.

The understanding at the Democratic headquarters is that the minority party in the Senate will be willing in the next session, as it was in the last, to give the President reciprocity with Cuba, provided he will consent to a "slash" at the Sugar Trust. If a 20 per cent. reduction is all the President asks for the Cubans, the Democrats say he can have it and welcome provided he will let the differential clause in the House bill stand. If 20 per cent. is not enough, the reduction may be increased to any reasonable extent and still have the support of the minority of the Senate.

"What we really would like," said a Democratic Senator yesterday, "is absolutely free sugar. No doubt we shall have free sugar before long. Meanwhile we will support any measure that knocks a hole in the tariff and gives a hard rap to a great trust."

The repudiation by the Wisconsin Republicans of the tariff reform resolution offered by Representative Babcock is regarded by Republicans here as a strong indication with respect to the outcome of the Congressional campaign.

The "turning down" of Mr. Babcock is spoken of here as an emphatic denial, in so far as Wisconsin goes, of the statement that there is a strong tariff revision sentiment among the Republicans of the Northwest. It is held, too, that if there is no disposition on the part of Wisconsin Republicans to urge tariff revision, there probably will be no important manifestations of such a disposition anywhere in the Northwest. The time for such a manifestation has not yet come, Washington Republicans say, and will not come until hard times fall upon the people.

According to Representative Payne, whose views were published in THE NEW YORK TIMES of to-day, prosperity is to be the keynote in the Republican campaign, and the argument is to be that when the country is prosperous the best thing to do is to leave the tariff alone.

Mr. Babcock said practically the same thing last Winter. He was asked point-blank:

"Do you really notice in the Northwest the existence of a strong sentiment in favor of the revision of the tariff?"

He replied in the negative, and then added:

"This sentiment will not show itself so long as the farmers are doing well. If hard times come, though, I would expect a very strong and explicit demand for tariff revision to come from my section of the country."

RUSSIAN SOCIETIES PROTEST.

Knouting in Russia the Subject of Addresses in Cooper Union Hall.

Knouting in Russia and opposition to the bill for the protection of the President of the United States were subjects that were referred to frequently by the speakers of the United Russian Societies, which assembled in mass meeting at Copper Union Hall last evening. The opinion expressed was that Section 8 of the bill would bar expressions against the Russian Government or Russian officials and curtail "rights as American citizens."

All the seats in the basement hall and the aisles were filled. The Chairman of the meeting was Isaac A. Hourwich, a lawyer and journalist, of Washington, D. C. "Every labor meeting in Russia is considered a mob," he said, "and they are dispersed with the knout in the cities and by bullets in the country."

William G. McDowell aroused the assembly when he said: "No kings; no thrones; the people the source and the expression of power."

The resolutions that were passed protested against "the atrocities perpetrated by the Russian Government against the champions of political freedom and democratic institutions in Russia," and denounced the "brutal flogging of defenseless men and women for raising their voices in defense of the rights of labor."

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

With the coming week will commence the season at Saratoga. Although many of the fashionable people will be there, the majority of them will take hotel cottages, and not settle for the season. Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt and R. T. Wilson, who passed through New York on Wednesday en route for Saratoga, will probably return by Monday. Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney and Mr. and Mrs. Foxhall Keene will be there by Aug. 1.

Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., will close their house at White Plains this week and go to Newport, where they will visit Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel. William K. Vanderbilt has sailed for Europe. The Valiant is waiting for him there. He will return in the Autumn.

Mrs. Elliot F. Shepard, who will sail within a few days for Europe, has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Ernesto Fahbri at Bar Harbor. Mrs. Shepard will be abroad for several months, and she may not return to this country until next Spring.

Mr. and Mrs. Julien Tappan Davies have sent out invitations for the wedding of their daughter, Miss Ethel Davies, to Archibald Gourlay Thacher. It is to be celebrated in All Saints' Chapel, Newport, at 12 o'clock on Saturday, Aug. 9, and will be followed by a breakfast for relatives and intimate friends at Pinecroft, the beautiful cottage of Mr. Davies on Purgatory Road. Miss Davies, who is a sister of Frederick Martin Davies, who married Miss O'Neill, and a cousin of the Countess of Craven, and a niece of Bradley Martin, is one of the most popular girls in society. This is to be one of the most fashionable weddings of the season at Newport or elsewhere.

Col. Robert Mead Thompson and Mrs. Thompson are occupying Fairlawn, their Southampton cottage. They returned from abroad on July 5. Their yacht, the Reverie, in which they cruised in the Mediterranean and other waters, will soon arrive, and they will spend much time in cruising during the Summer in home waters. Col. Thompson has given a cup which is to be contested for at a handicap match at the Golf Club on Aug. 2.

Mrs. John T. Terry, Jr., gave a large dinner at the Meadow Club, Southampton, on Wednesday evening. Among her guests were Mrs. Henry G. Trevor, Mrs. H. C. Beadleston, Mrs. Stephen Peabody, Mrs. R. H. Hoadley, and Mrs. Van Ingen.

Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Mali have taken The Arches, the Harney cottage, at Southampton, and they will arrive there late in July.

The cotillion at Southampton for the benefit of the new Southampton Fresh Air Fund is to be led by Stephen Peabody, who will have Mrs. De Lancey Nicoll for his partner. A brass band will furnish music, and Japanese favors are to be used. The women and girls will wear fancy costumes.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard T. Wainwright have gone abroad for the Summer and have closed their house at Rye.

Mrs. Sydney Harris is at Lawrence Beach this Summer. Her mother, Mrs. John R. Brady, will visit her sister, Mrs. Frank Sturgis, in Lenox.

Mrs. Griswold Grey has taken apartments at Etretat for the season. Mrs. George Ingraham will also go to the same place.

Booked to sail to-day on board the Cymric are Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Pelham-Clinton, George Crocker, Mr. and Mrs. Rupert S. Hughes, Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell Grierson, and Master Grierson, and Mr. and Mrs. Edward Somers and the Misses Somers.

Booked among others to sail to-day on the Minneapolis are Mrs. William Hazard Field and Miss Field, and Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Townsend.

Montgomery Schuyler, Jr., who sailed several weeks ago, to fill his appointment as one of the Secretaries of the American Legation at St. Petersburg, is due to arrive there on July 21. He is in Sweden now.

Mrs. Henry G. Trevor gave a children's birthday party at Meadowmere on Wednesday for her daughter, Lonise. There were about thirty-five children present, ranging from two to ten years of age. There were silver hearts as prizes in the games for the girls and watches for the boys. A silver cup was presented to the winner of the largest number of events. There was a peanut hunt, a potato race, a three-legged race, and other amusements. Louise Hoadley, Harriet McKee, and Master Charles Coe took prizes in the peanut hunt. Miss Marion McKee won the potato race. Masters Danforth Miller and Henry E. Coe won the three-legged race. Miss Louise Trevor won in the sack race for girls, and in that for boys Master Henry E. Coe won another prize. Other winners were Margaret Trevor, Beatrice Claflin, Marion Lee, and George Trevor. At the supper served after the games the children had Jack Horner pies and other delicacies dear to the heart of childhood.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 18.—There was a large arrival to-day of guests of the Summer residents, many coming to remain over Sunday, and others to stay for the Martin-Oelrichs wedding. Robert B. Van Cortlandt of New York is a guest of Francis K. Pendleton; Frederick Foster of New York is the guest of Frederick Sheldon, Aimar Warden of William D. Hatch, James De Wolf Cutting and Mr. Baldwin of J. Stewart Barney, Mrs. Stevens of Philadelphia of Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Stewart M. Brice of his sisters, the Misses Brice, and Mrs. Reginald W. Rives of Mrs. David King.

Among other arrivals this evening were Henry Clews, Charles M. Oelrichs, Mrs. Austin Flint, Jr., Mrs. William E. Glyn, A. T. Moran, W. Storrs Wells, and Mr. and Mrs. John Bernstein.

There were numerous social functions today. Luncheons were given by Mrs. Charles A. Childs at the Pumpelly cottage and by Mrs. F. K. Pendleton at the Satterlee cottage. Dinners were given to-night by ex-Commodore and Mrs. E. T. Gerry at Zaverge; by Mrs. George A. Huhn at the Thorn Villa, Mrs. E. J. Berwind at the Elms, Mrs. Pembroke Jones at Friedheim, and Mrs. W. H. Sands at Tower Top. The Gerry dinner was the first entertainment given by them this Summer.

Matthew Astor Wilkes, who has just returned from Europe, has arrived at the Robinson cottage.

J. F. Talmadge has arrived at the Hill Top cottage.

William B. Coster arrived to-night at the Seaview cottage, where Mrs. Coster has been for some time.

Mrs. Charles Acton Ives, who has recently returned from Europe, and Miss Cordes of Denver, Col., are guests of Mrs. Willoughby at the Chalet, Halidon Hill.

Count C. De Kastiglioli, Gordon Fellow, and W. Stackpole are registered at the Casino.

Rear Admiral Henry C. Taylor, United States Navy, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, is expected at his cottage on Kay Street to-morrow.

Two large automobiles have arrived here, one for Col. John Jacob Astor and the other for George S. Scott. Col. Astor is expected to arrive to-morrow to visit his mother, Mrs. Astor, at Beechwood, and to prepare the Hodgson villa for occupancy as soon as his wife is able to come to Newport.

O. B. Jennings reached here this afternoon to join Mrs. Jennings at the Hoffman Villa, which has just been opened after renovation and repairs.

Baron Max Oppenheim, Counselor of the Imperial German Legation at Cairo, Egypt, has joined the diplomatic colony at the Berkely.

The Italian Ambassador, Signor Mayor dee Planches, and Count Solone di Campello are guests of Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, at her cottage, Oak Glen, in Portsmouth, the Ambassador having come from Manchester, Mass., where he is staying with his wife for the Summer.

The recital given at the Casino Theatre this afternoon for the benefit of St. John's Church was attended by a large number of Summer residents. The music was by local talent. Augustus Hazard Swan was baritone, Miss Bertha Stanhope soprano, John T. Green violinist, and William R. Boone pianist.

Mrs. Sarah Titus Zahriskie, who owns a cottage on Catherine Street, is one of the most liberal supporters of St. John's Church, which she erected as a memorial of her mother. Alfred G. Vanderbilt and Miss Elsie French were married in this church.

The flower show at the Casino Theatre next week, which will be given by the Newport Historical Society, will be under the patronage of Mrs. Burke-Roche, Commodore E. T. Gerry, P. K. Sturgis, Mrs. Perry Belmont, Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. Frederick Neilson, M. M. Shoemaker, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence W. Dolan, ex-Mayor Frederick P. Garrettson, Mrs. William E. Carter, Mrs. J. De Forest Danielson, Mrs. W. H. Sands, Mrs. Henry Clews, Mrs. Whitney Warren, Mrs. J. D. F. Lanier, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mrs. Joseph Laroque, Jr., Mrs. E. L. Winthrop, Jr., Mrs. John R. Drexel, Mrs. J. C. Mallory, Mrs. Joseph Harrimnn, and Mrs. Moses Campbell. Prizes are offered by Mrs. Roche, Commodore Gerry, Mrs. Neilson, Mr. Sturgis, Mr. Shoemaker, Mr. Garrettson, and Mrs. Dolan.

The torpedo boat flotilla, which has been fitted out at the Norfolk Navy Yard, and is under the command of Lieut. Lloyd H. Chandler, arrived at the torpedo station late this afternoon and will remain here during the Summer to participate in flotilla manoeuvres and to engage with the ships of the North Atlantic squadron in the naval movements before the combined army and navy manoeuvres are held in the last week in August. The flotilla consists of the torpedo-boat destroyer Decatur and the torpedo boats Barney, Biddle, Shubrick, and Thornton. All these were built in Southern yards, and this is their first appearance at Newport. With the other torpedo boats now here and expected within the next week they will form a flotilla of twenty-five boats, the largest number of torpedo boats and destroyers ever gathered in American waters.

BAR HARBOR HAPPENINGS.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, July 18.—J. M. Schofield gave a dinner to-night in honor of Mrs. John J. Upham, widow of Gen. Upham. The guests were Mrs. A. Howard Hinkle, J. Pierpont Edwards, Mrs. Seely, Mrs. John Brooke, Mrs. Rose, Mrs. J. L. Ketterlinus, and Mrs. Alexander.

The Marchese Guadoqui of Rome is visiting Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Fabbri at Corfield.

Lieut. Wilton Phipps, R. N., and Mrs. Wilton Phipps are the guests of W. Butler Duncan, at Colonial Hall.

Mise Nicholson and Mre. E. V. Nicholson of New York arrived to-day.

Mrs. J. J. Emery of New York has been elected President of the Summer Kindergarten Association. Mrs. Lea Mci. Luquer of New York is Secretary.

The first fortnightly dance of the eeason took place to-night at the Malvern.

Mrs. George Rutledge Preston and Miss Preston of Tuxedo came to-day.

Mrs. Andrew Anderson gave a large dinner party to-night.

Gen. Samuel Thomas of New York gave a dinner at Amcer to-night.

Mrs. C. Francis Winthrop of New York will give a dinner for twenty at Kebo tomorrow night.

The Horse Show Committee met to-day to perfect plans for the August meeting. New features in the way of hurdle and running races are to be included in the programme. H. J. Cassatt has been made one of the stewards.

Sumner Gerard of New York came to-day. Other arrivals were Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Leaming, Mr. and Mrs. Percival Roberts, Jr., W. J. Parflow, Mr. and Mrs. M. S. Stout, C. F. Ayer.

A Correction.

In the account of the trial before Deputy Commissioner Thurston of Policeman Kealey, which was published yesterday in THE NEW YORK TIMES, it was stated that the policeman met a woman whom he was accused of hiding from justice, at 204 East Fourteenth Street. Edmund G. Baer writes to this paper to state that he occupies the whole house at the address given, and that he knows nothing whatever of the affair which resulted in the charge against Kealey.

SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR DEAD.

He Became Ruler in 1896, After the British Had Driven Out a Usurper.

ZANZIBAR, July 18.—Hamud bin Mohamed, Sultan of Zanzibar, who was recently stricken with paralysis, suffered a relapse and died at 2 o'clock this morning. All is quiet here.

Hamud bin Mohamed, Sultan of the Zanzibar Protectorate, was born in 1853. He succeeded his cousin, Hamed bin Thwain, as Sultan in August, 1896, a short time after Hamed's death.

On the sudden death of Hamed, Said Khaled, a member of the reigning family, seized the palace and held it with a large number of armed followers, in defiance of the protecting power. He proclaimed himself Sultan, but was not recognized by any of the foreign Consular representatives. Khalen refused to quit the palace, but after a bombardment, lasting half an hour, from British warships in the harbor, the usurper fled to the German Consulate, whence he was finally deported to German East Africa. Sultan Hamud stepped into authority, and in 1897 issued an important decree by which slavery ceased to be legally recognized in Zanzibar and Pemba.

The Zanzibar dominions became independent in 1856 under the rule of Seyyid Majid. They formerly extended along the mainland as far south as Tunghi Bay and north as far as Warsheikh, but they are now confined to Zanzibar and Pemba, embodying a ten-mile coast line and a number of small islands. Zanzibar has been a British protectorate since 1890.

Death of the Marquis Saigo.

YOKOHAMA, July 18.—The Marquis Saigo, a distinguished statesman, died today from cancer. He commanded the Formosa punitive expedition, held many Cabinet posts, and was a brother of the hero of the Satsuma rebellion.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Dr. Thomas Henry Hoskins.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., July 18.—Dr. Thomas Henry Hoskins, who has just died in Newport, Vt., was prominent in Vermont for thirty years, but his native place was Gardiner, Me., where he was born in 1828. When twenty-one he started for the gold fields of California, but stopped at Louisville, Ky., where he entered a drug store. He studied medicine in the then celebrated medical school of that city, while carrying on a market garden near Louisville. After graduating he remained as Assistant Professor of Anatomy, translated French and German works for the University of Louisville, and practiced his profession until in 1861, when he removed to Boston. Then he became surgeon to several institutions, a lecturer in Dr. Dio Lewis's school, and an editorial writer on a Boston paper.

In 1866 he went to Newport, Vt., to recover his health, affected by a spinal injury caused by a fall. He was associated with Charles Gibb of Montreal and Prof. Budd of Iowa University in selecting and introducing Russian apples, pears, plums, and cherries. In 1870 Dr. Hoskins started at Newport The Vermont Farmer. He wrote also for The Rural New Yorker, The Maine Farmer, The New England Farmer, The New England Homestead, and Garden and Forest, and was for many years agricultural editor of The Vermont Watchman, at Montpelier. He was a member of the State Board of Agriculture. He was one of the founders of the Newport Public Library, and first President of the Library Association.

Miss Catherine Aiken.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., July 18.—Miss Catherine Aiken, founder of the fashionable Catherine Aiken Young Ladies' Boarding School of Stamford, died yesterday at Water Mill, L. I., of heart failure. Miss Aiken was born at South Yarmouth, Mass. She established her school here in 1855 and remained at its head until 1896, since which time she had been living quietly here and at South Yarmouth. Miss Aiken developed a system of mind training in her school which she afterword gave to the public in a published work. The Catherine Aiken School has ranked with the Porter School at Farmington and other of the ultra-fashionable schools for young ladies in the East. It was at this school that M. Clemenceau taught for a time and married one of the young ladies who was his pupil there.

Dr. James Elliott Dwinelle.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 18.—Dr. James Elliott Dwinelle, prominent in medical circles, was found dead at his home this morning. He had been stricken with heart diaeaso during the night. Dr. Dwinelle was born in Cazenovia, Madison County, N. Y., in 1830, and was the son of the late George Justin Dwinelle of New York. He was of Huguenot extraction, his ancestors having left France twenty years before the massacre of St. Bartholomew. Dr. Dwinelle received his medical degree from Jefferson College, Philadelphia. He was twice married, his first wife being Miss Mary E. Bowdith of New Haven, Conn., to whom he was married in 1860. His second wife, who survives him, was Miss Susie E. Wellslager. Dr. Dwinelle was a member of many medical and scientific societies and a prominent Mason.

Capt. William J. Carlton.

Capt. William James Carlton died yesterday in his home, at 230 West Grand Street, Elizabeth, N. J. He was in his sixty-fourth year. He was born in New Hampshire and he had lived in Elizabeth for forty years. During the civil war he had command of Company D, Forty-eighth Regiment, New York Volunteers. He was a member of the Loyal Legion and Dahlgren Post, G. A. R. For several years he was a member of the Elizabeth Board of Education and afterward he served three terms on the Board of Aldermen. He was one of the founders of St. James Methodist Episcopal Church, Elizabeth. He is survived by two sons and three daughters. Capt. Carlton fell from a bicycle several months ago and he had a stroke of paralysis afterward.

Charles W. Burton.

Charles W. Burton died last evening in his home, in Watchung Avenue, Plainfield, N. J. For many years he was in the wholesale grocery business in New York, and he resided in West Forty-second Street. During the civil war he was appointed by Gov. Curtin as Commissioner of the State of Pennsylvania, and he represented that State in New York and at the front. He was one of the first members of the Union League Club. For the past fifteen years he had been connected with the Tide Water Oil Company, at 12 Broadway, New York. He left three children—Charles Burton, a newspaper man of St. Louis; W. Gordon Burton of Plainfield, and Mrs. Harlott Burton Ford of Plainfield. He would have been eighty years of age in September.

Obituary Notes.

GEORGE HELFRICH, who had been an undertaker in Brooklyn for nearly twenty years, died on Thursday in his home at 17 Lefferts Place, that borough. He was born in this city fifty-five years ago. He was a member of the Kings County Undertakers' Association, Brooklyn Council, Royal Arcanum, and Mizpah Lodge, A. O. U. W. He left a widow, a daughter, and three sons.

JAMES H. TAYLOR died on Thursday in his home at 224 Carroll Street, Brooklyn. He was born sixty-four years ago, at Sing Sing, N. Y., and was for forty years in the oil and paint business in Burling Slip, Manhattan, as the head of the Taylor Paint and Iron Company. He was a Past Master of Long Island Lodge, F. and A. M. A widow, a daughter, and a granddaughter survive him.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE CRECHE.

The trustees of the Edgewater Crecho acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following contributions: Donald MacKay, $100; "The Helpere Club," Miss Mary Whitney Bangs, Treasurer, $62.75; Mrs. S. V. Harkness, John Greenough, "In memory of Peter Richards," Dr. J. Morgan Howe, and Mrs. J. W. Auchincloss, $25 each; G. G. Williams and Miss C. Phelps Stokes, $20 each; Mrs. P. J. L. Searing, H. H. Cook and Miss K. I. Thomas, $5 each; Mrs. Benjamin Kittredge, "A Former Dispensary Surgeon in New York City," "A King's Messenger," James M. Case, James M. Speers, and Norman Barbour, $10 each; Englewood Presbyterian Church Sunday School Primary, through Miss E. P. Booth; R. M. Olyphant, Mrs. F. P. Swayne, Mrs. R. Stobo, Mrs. J. Hugh Peters, Miss Margaretta Westervelt, Oliver G. Barton, Charles A. Briggs, and "Papa's Birthday," $5 each.

The warm weather has increased the work of the creche with a corresponding increase in the expenses, and the trustees will be grateful for further support.

Brooklyn Charities Ask for Funds.

The Brooklyn Bureau of Charities asks for $25 with which to send a man who is ill to the country for a few weeks. His friends have raised a small amount, but not sufficient to pay his expenses. The bureau also appeals for $50 with which to aid a woman who has six children to support, and for $50 with which to maintain for a time a German couple who are well recommended and who are temporarily incapacitated from self-support by reason of illness. Contributions should be sent to the central office, 69 Schermerhorn Street.

Business Notices.

Keep looking young and save your hair. Its color and beauty with PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM.

HINDERCORNS, the best cure for corns, 15 cts.

DIED.

ABBOTT.—Juliette Noe, beloved wife of Willis L. C. Abbott, July 17th, at 344 St. Ann's Av., New York City.
Funeral services at St. Ann's Church, St. Ann's Av. and 140th St., at 3 P. M., Sunday, July 20. Interment Newburg, N. Y.

BATTJE.—Suddenly, on Thursday, July 17, at Long Beach, Hotel Long Beach, L. I., Charles Edgar Battje, in the 35th year of his age.
Funeral Sunday, July 20, from 60 West 76th St., New York City. Please omit flowers.

BIRD.—Suddenly, at Flemington, N. J., July 17, 1902, Sarah Elizabeth (Bessie) Bird, daughter of Millard F. Bird, in the 21st year of her age.
Funeral services at 345 West 19th St., Monday, July 21, at 1:30 P. M.

BRINCKERHOFF.—At Lisbon, N. D., on July 17, 1902, James B. Brinckerhoff, in his 48th year, eldest son of Mary W. and the late Matthew V. B. Brinckerhoff of Brinckerhoff, N. Y.

BROWN.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, July 15, 1902, Timothy F. Brown of Bergen Point, N. J., in the 67th year of his age.
Funeral Saturday, July 19, at 11:30 A. M., from his late residence, No. 41 Avenue A. Train leaves 10:45 A. M., New Jersey Central Railroad, for West Eighth St., Bergen Point, N. J.

CARLTON.—At Elizabeth, N. J., Friday, July 18, William J. Carlton.
Funeral Saturday, July 19, 4 P. M., at his late residence, 236 West Grand St.

COLCATE.—At Sea Gate, N. Y., on Wednesday, July 16, 1902, the Rev. Samuel Colgate of East Aurora, N. Y., in his 84th year, son of the late Samuel and Elizabeth

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
July 18	1,074,356
To date this year	95,710,696
Corresponding date last year	186,050,355

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

July 18	$3,680,000
To date this year	$527,407,900
Corresponding date last year	$672,647,720

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 2½@3 1¼ per cent.; at three months, 4½ per cent.; at six months, 5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½@5 per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	1¼	Manhattan	1¼
Am. Ag. Chem. pf	1	Met. Street Ry	2
Am. Car & Fdy	1½	Met. Sec., 1st lr. pd.	2¼
Am. C. & F. pf	2	Mexican Central	½
Am. Locomotive	2	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	1
Am. Smelt. pf.	1½	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	2
Am. Sugar	½	Missouri Pacific	1½
Anaconda Copper	1	N. Y. Air Brake	3
Balt. & Ohio	2	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	2
Balt. & Ohio pf.	3	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	2
Brklyn R. T.	2	N. Y. Central	2
Canadian Pacific	2	N. Y., N. H. & H.	1
Can. Pac. certs	3	Nort. & West.	1½
Cent. of N. J.	2	North American	1
Chi. & N. W.	2	Pacific Coast	1½
Chi. Un. Tr. pf.	1½	Penn. R. R.	1½
Col. Fuel & Iron	3	Peoria & East.	3
Con. Tobacco pf.	½	Pressed S. Car pf.	6
Corn Products	1½	Pullman	1½
Del. & Hudson	2	Ry. Steel Spring	4½
Detroit So. pf.	2	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	5
Detroit City Gas	1½	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	5
Diamond Match	1	St. L. & S. W. pf.	5
Dist. of Am. pf.	1	Southern Pacific	1
Evans. & T. H.	1½	Southern Railway	1½
G. A. Fuller Co.	1½	Southern Ry. pf.	½
G. A. Fuller Co. pf.	1½	Un. R. & P.	1½
Gt. North. pf.	½	Union Pacific	½
Hocking Valley	1½	Union Pacific pf.	½
Hock. Valley pf.	1½	U. S. Cast I. Pipe	½
Int. Pump	½	U. S. C. I. P. pf.	1½
K., C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	1½	U. S. Leather	½
Kan. & T.	1½	U. S. Leather pf.	1
Kan. & T. pf.	1½	Wheel & L. E.	1½
Louis. & Nash.	1½	Wh. & L. E. 1st pf.	½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Ice pf.	½	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	½
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	½	Pac. Coast 1st pf.	2½
Col. Duplex pf.	½	Pac. Coast 2d pf.	1½
Gen. Chemical	½	Reading 1st pf.	½
Long Island	½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	½
M. & St. L. pf.	2	Tenn. Coal & I.	½

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Cent. of N. J. gen. 5s, reg.	1½	Green B. deb. B.	1½
Ches. & Ohio, R. & A. 2d con. 4s	1	St. P., M. & M., M. Ext. 4s	1

There were no declines.

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Further broadening tendencies were shown in yesterday's stock market, the day's transactions approaching a million shares. Many stocks advanced, and there were no notable declines. Stocks of the highest class were conspicuously strong features, while the movements in lower-priced issues lost no vigor. Much is heard of pool operations, and some transactions indicate that not much else than manipulation is affecting a variety of stocks; but that is not true of the list as a whole, nor, indeed, of a considerable part of it. Expanding public interest shows on every side.

To-day's bank statement is looked forward to as likely to have significant features. In banking circles easy money is predicted for a long time to come. Out-of-town drafts upon New York funds are of steadily decreasing consequence.

A market feature of importance shows in the broadening of the bond market on investment demand, most standard mortgage issues being obtainable only on advancing bids.

Crop news could not be better.

SOME GENERAL ISSUES.

In yesterday's market, where all issues were so strong, it is difficult, and, for that matter, unnecessary, to set out reasons in detail for the movements of particular stocks. In a general way it may be said that the advances were predicated not so much upon special causes as upon the many evidences of the country's phenomenal prosperity and upon the certainty—good crops assured—of a continuance of that prosperity. However, here and there were special reasons for advancing prices.

In the coal stocks, for instance, the declaration of the leaders against a general coal strike had stimulating and helpful effect in the soft and in the hard coal stocks. The leaders were the Erie, Norfolk and Western, Pennsylvania, and Chesapeake and Ohio. In Chesapeake, which went up to the highest price on record, there was heavy realizing on the advance. Norfolk was bought on its very large earnings and the statement that the dividend on it is to be increased. The Erie were bought by Hill and Morgan brokers, while Philadelphia houses took the greater part of the Pennsylvania stock offered.

The enormous and aggressive trading in Southern Railway was accompanied by the report that a rearrangement of the relations of all the Southern roads is to be made, and that in this rearrangement Southern Railway will be advantaged.

The continued large earnings of the local railway shares were the factors responsible for the buying. The talk of a "consolidation" is, however, ridiculed.

The reactionary tendency in the Readings was attributed to selling that was caused by the ridiculous report from Philadelphia that there is a probability that the next dividend on the first preferred may be passed. Leading interests in the property say that the report is too absurd to dignify with notice.

Leather Trust shares were moved up by a newly formed pool, in which Frank Gould and young Mr. Rockefeller are interested.

The steel stocks were strong under further buying, in which several large corporate interests were conspicuous. These purchases, it was said, were of an investment nature.

Southern Pacific was the strongest of the Granger shares, going up to within one-eighth of the highest price on record on buying credited to the Harriman interests.

In the Alton shares there was steady accumulation, but no endeavor to bid up prices.

Reports of coming important developments attended the advances in St. Louis and San Francisco shares.

The rise in Hocking Valley, to as high a price as the preferred, was on reports of a deal that involve Pere Marquette and another system.

According to the gossip in the Street, New York Air Brake is to be absorbed by Westinghouse Air Brake, which explains the four-point rise in the first-named stock.

Short covering was said to be in evidence in Amalgamated Copper.

GREATER PUBLIC INTEREST.

One of the striking features of the present trading is the greater public interest in the market. Brokers' offices that have been comparatively deserted for many months have begun to fill up again, and customers are looking around for what, speaking in the vernacular, "looks like a likely purchase." What is more to the point, they are being encouraged to purchase by brokers and banking interests who, heretofore, have been somewhat doubtful as to the wisdom of entering the market.

COLORADO FUEL CONTROL.

Harris, Gates & Co., with which John W. Gates is associated, are asking for proxies to use at the general meeting of the shareholders of the Colorado Fuel, Iron, and Railroad Company, to be held in Denver Aug. 20. The company's books close on July 31, and the Gates interests believe that before that time they will have obtained sufficient stock and proxies to assure control to them.

President Osgood of the company refused yesterday to discuss the situation other than to say that he is not responsible in any way for the many misleading reports that have been published from time to time in respect to the company.

MOVEMENTS OF CURRENCY.

Discussing the movements of currency during the week Messrs. Dow, Jones & Co. say:

The principal movements of currency this week indicate that the banks gained thereby $4,567,100. The banks received from the interior $4,710,400 and sent to the interior $2,169,000, in which are included transfers through the Sub-Treasury of $400,000 to New Orleans and $100,000 to Chicago. The gain from the interior was $2,545,100.

The banks received new gold to the amount of $2,204,100, of which $760,800 was on New York Assay Office checks, $1,215,000 on San Francisco Mint checks, and $228,300 on Seattle Assay Office checks. Nearly all of the gold deposited at San Francisco and Seattle came from the Klondike.

The banks received from the Sub-Treasury on ordinary Government disbursements $18,798,900, and paid to the Sub-Treasury for customs, internal revenue, 1 per cent. redemption fund, retirement of circulation, &c., $18,981,000. The loss on Sub-Treasury operations proper was $182,100. But this loss was due to payments on account of the 5 per cent. redemption fund and for the retirement of circulation. The expenditures of the Government at New York for the week were considerably larger than the receipts, by reason of the disbursement of $3,135,000 for pensions.

The total gain from the interior and new gold was $4,749,200. Deducting the loss of $182,100 to the Sub-Treasury, the net gain was $4,567,100.

A feature of the interior movement was the receipt of a large amount of currency from St. Paul, which seems to demonstrate the abnormal character of the movement of currency to the West last week. Receipts from and shipments to the South were about equal. The bulk of the gain came from near-by points.

MONTANA ORE DIVIDEND.

The Montana Ore Purchasing Company, of which 95 per cent. is owned by the United Copper Company, declared yesterday its dividend No. 35 of $2 per share, making a total paid to date of $2,482,000. It is regarded a coincidence that this is the principal subsidiary company of the United Copper Company, and that the Boston and Montana Company, the principal subsidiary of the Amalgamated Company, for the control of which $55,000,000 Amalgamated stock was issued, also paid $2 per share yesterday.

TRADE DEVELOPMENTS.

Trade reports to the commercial agencies continue to be favorable. Bradstreet's sums up the situation as follows:

Weather, crop, and industrial developments have been largely favorable, and, coupled with the greater ease of money, make for an optimistic feeling in trade and speculation. As stated some time ago, and confirmed by recent developments, the future seems more and more secure, but the immediate present does not in all instances present so satisfactory an appearance. Warmer weather has continued to help retail distribution, but has not in all cases made up for the disadvantages caused by the heretofore backward season. With few exceptions Summer resort business has not equaled expectations. Railway earnings are really flattering. June returns on nearly 100,000 miles of road showing an aggregate gain of 8 per cent. on last year. Gross receipts for May show equally good increases, but net earnings for that month, reflecting as they do the bad effects on the coal carriers of the strike, which began about the middle of that month, show a gain of a little less than 4 per cent. over a year ago. In the matter of actual business, improvement is noted in the demand for finished products of iron and steel, and lumber seems to be recovering from the temporary depression noted at the beginning of July. The shoe trade, and naturally hides and leather, heretofore backward, have begun to show a favorable side, and the strength of wool and woolen goods is also more noticeable. The dry goods trade taken as a whole is rather quiet, but increased interest is shortly to be expected. The Eastern Fall jobbing trade in this line is not expected to set in quite as early as a year ago.

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Along the same lines Dun's says:

Settlement of numerous labor controversies and prospect of early agreements as to other struggles have greatly improved the industrial outlook, while agricultural conditions steadily improve. As these have been the only unfavorable influences for some months, the prospects for active trade are decidedly encouraging. Preparations for unusually heavy Fall sales are being made and confidence grows stronger. Mills and furnaces that have been idle on account of the usual overhauling resumed as rapidly as needful repairs could be made. Financial conditions are sound, the mid-year dividend distributions promising no stringency, and speculation has been heavy for the season, both in securities and staples. Railway stocks established a new high record, while the corn manipulation reached a settlement without causing any failures. Payments through the New York Clearing House for the last week were 10.6 per cent. smaller than last year and 39.3 per cent. larger than in 1899, while at other leading cities the gains were 4.1 and 28.7 per cent., respectively.

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Of iron and steel Bradstreet's says:

Iron and steel trade conditions are surprisingly good, to none more so than the manufacturers themselves, who at the middle of July find their output for the last half of the year practically booked. The scarcity of pig iron amounts to something approaching a famine, owing to restricted supplies of fuel causing shutdowns of numerous Eastern furnaces. Numerous orders for pig iron for the first half of next year have been booked both by Northern and Southern furnaces. The position of the latter has been much improved by the settlement of the coal miners' strike in the Birmingham district. Heavy sales of finished material are reported at Chicago and Pittsburg this week. Bar iron, structural material, rails, and, in fact, all of the heavier forms note special activity.

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On the same subject Dun's says:

Pig iron continues to command full prices, supplies falling below requirements and furnace deliveries failing to fill contracts. Scarcity of fuel is still the principal drawback, while car and motive power shortage are additional causes of delay. New orders are reported for distant delivery running about a year ahead. Prices are fully maintained for the raw material, but billets weakened slightly because of foreign sellingimportations have reached a considerable aggregate, and more are expected. Structural material is still the feature, new business being offered in great bulk. Railway needs do not diminish, despite the enormous amount of work already placed, and agricultural implement makers are fully employed. It was expected that mills and foundries would resell pig iron, owing to the high premiums obtainable, but this factor has had no appreciable effect as yet, most consumers requiring all the material received.

CANADIAN TRADE.

Canadian trade reports to Dun's Review are to the effect that trade at St. John has decreased, owing to work in the fields. Fine weather has greatly helped crops, a fair average being now expected even where a shortage was feared. Lumber is steady, and the demand absorbs all that is offered. Steel shipments from Sydney are increasing. The half year's trade in hardware at Halifax exceeded all records. Dry goods sales decreased, owing to weather conditions, but will improve as the season advances. Newfoundland reports a good catch of fish, but the prices are low. Lumber has also declined. Favorable weather has helped dry goods at Toronto, where hardware and metals continue active, groceries sell freely, and canned meats are in demand. Hamilton reports good business in groceries, provisions, and metals, increased sales of Summer fabrics, but shoes dull. Wool offerings are light and demand slow. Tourist travel at Quebec is smaller than last year, which retards retail trade. Cool and damp weather has hurt business in Summer goods at Montreal, but Fall orders are large, and metals active. Output and exports of cheese are heavy. Warm, dry weather improves crop prospects at Winnipeg, and trade is good. Lumber and building materials are active in British Columbia, and retailers are doing an average business. Wholesale trade is quiet, and Yukon business disappointing. Crop prospects are most favorable.

GOOD CROP WEATHER.

Good growing weather is reported the country over, and corn and cotton reports are generally more favorable. Advices to Bradstreets' from the Northwest indicate that storm damage done there has not been so large as earlier indicated. Heavy rains in Nebraska are said to have injured corn and wheat, but the consensus of opinion from the entire West and Northwest is that a large corn yield is assured.

Cotton crop reports are more favorable Particularly is this the case in Texas, where general rains have materially improved the outlook for cotton and stimulated the tone of general business. Dry weather is still complained of in the southern part of the Mississippi Valley, but numerous showers have prevented serious damage as yet except in Alabama, where the drought is claimed to have seriously cut crop yields. South Carolina and Georgia cotton crop reports are much better than earlier.

In the East crops are in good shape though backward, but a better outlook for corn and vegetables is reflected in reports from widely separated sections. The Southern peach yield has been large, and fruits generally have done well.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Announcement from St. Louis that the M. A. Seed Dry Plate Company has been sold to the Eastman Kodak Company.

Incorporation in Colorado of the Denver, Northwestern and Pacific Railway, with a capital of $20,000,000.

According to Kingston (N. Y.) dispatches, the Republic Tin Foil and Bottle Cap Company has purchased the plant of the Palen Company of that city. The Republic Company is said to be in a combination of the six tin foil companies of the United States.

Reported purchase by New York capitalists of the La Motte lead mine, in Missouri.

Voting trust certificates of the National Railroad Company of Mexico placed on the regular list of the Boston Stock Exchange.

Incorporation in New Jersey of the Atlantic City and Suburban Traction Company with a capital of $500,000, to build a line from Atlantic City to Pleasantville, N. J.

Increase of $274,097 in imports of dry goods for the week, as compared with the previous week, but decrease of $4,484 as con pared with the corresponding week last year.

Pittsburg dispatches stating that the stogie manufacturers of Pennsylvania, Ohio, and West Virginia have formed a combination, under the laws of Delaware, called the United States Cigar Company, with a capital of $7,500,000.

Sale on the Stock Exchange of 10 shares of Central National Bank stock at 190.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2½@3½ per cent., closing at 3 per cent.; majority of the day's loans at 3 per cent.

Time money, 4½ per cent. for sixty days to four months, and 4½@5 per cent. for five and six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 4½@5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements; 4¾@5½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $271,476,308; balances, $10,602,539; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,115,917.

Money on call in London, 2@2½ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 2½ per cent. for short and 2 7-16@2½ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was firm. Posted rates were $4.86 for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand. Rates for actual business were: Sixty days, $4.85¾@4.85½; demand, $4.87⅞; cables, $4.88⅛@4.88⅜; commercial bills, $4.84¾@4.85¾.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18⅛ less 1.16 and 5.15⅝ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 95 and 95 5-16; guilders, 40@40 1-16 and 40 3-16@40¼.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—1c discount. Boston—Par. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, $1 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, 75c discount for $1,000; selling, 75c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c; telegraphic, 15c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 19.—In its City article to-day The Times says the tendency was weak on the Stock Exchange yesterday. Home rails were flat, South Africans were lower, while South Americans and Turkish bonds relapsed slightly.

It seems evident from the failure of recent high-class issues, says The Times, that investors have for the present supplied all their available funds.

The American rails market was strong throughout yesterday. All prices opened above parity, and readily advanced on Continental and local purchases. There is an increasing disposition to buy the lower priced stocks, especially Erie and Southern. The last quotations yesterday were about the highest of the day.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, July 18.—Money was in increased supply to-day, owing to Government disbursements. The demand was moderate and rates were easier. Discounts were steady. The strong Paris demand for gold maintained rates.

Business on the Stock Exchange was dull, and there was a small attendance. The transactions were chiefly in Americans, which were strong and above parity. The feature was Chesapeake and Ohio, which was attributed entirely to manipulation in America. The public was but slightly interested. Prices closed firm. Grand Trunks were easier on realizations. First-class securities were dull. In Home Rails the feature was the decline in Dovers, owing to an interruption of the main line traffic due to the subsidence of a tunnel. Argentines, Spanish 4s, and Rio Tintos advanced. Kafirs were depressed on account of fears of further trouble resulting from Paris selling.

Closing prices:

Consols for money, 95 13-16; consols for account, 95 15-16; Anaconda, 5¼; Atchison, 91; Atchison preferred, 104¼; Baltimore and Ohio, 112⅝; Canadian Pacific, 139; Chesapeake and Ohio, 57⅝; Chicago Great Western, 31⅝; Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul, 187¼; Denver and Rio Grande, 45½; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 94⅝; Erie, 39⅞; Erie 1st preferred, 72⅜; Erie 2d preferred, 55½; Illinois Central, 169; Louisville and Nashville, 144¼; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 30⅝; Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred, 60; New York Central, 165¼; Norfolk and Western, 62¾; Norfolk and Western preferred, 96¼; Ontario and Western, 35⅞; Pennsylvania, 79⅝; Reading, 35⅝; Reading 1st preferred, 45; Reading 2d preferred, 37¼; Southern Railway, 38⅝; Southern Railway preferred, 90¼; Southern Pacific, 69½; Union Pacific, 110⅝; Union Pacific preferred, 93¾; United States Steel, 41⅞; United States Steel preferred, 94; Wabash, 31½; Wabash preferred, 48¼; Spanish fours, 81; Rand mines, 11¾; De Beers deferred, 22⅞; bar silver, dull, 24 5-16d. per ounce; money, 2@2½ per cent; the rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2⅝@2 7-16 per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 2 7-16@2½ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 130.60; Madrid, 37.05; Lisbon, 29.90; Rome, 1.12.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, July 18.—Prices were weak from the outset on the Bourse to-day, owing to realizations. Industrials were offered freely. Thomson-Houstons and Kafirs particularly were weak.

The private rate of discount was unchanged at 2 9-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 100f 72c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 15½c for checks.

Spanish 4s, 81.12.

BERLIN, July 18.—Home funds and internationals were generally maintained on the Boerse to-day. Iron shares were somewhat easier on an unfavorable report regarding the American iron market. Absence of business caused a general sagging tendency. Canadian Pacifics were harder on New York advices.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 48¼ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 1¼ per cent.; three months' bills, 1½ per cent.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 18.—The money situation is still showing a tendency to easier conditions. Call money is in particular easily obtainable at concession from quoted rates, while time money holds relatively firm because of a slightly increased demand. Clearing House rate, 4 per cent.; New York funds, par; call loans, 4 to 4½; time money, 4½ to 5. Clearing House exchanges, $25,316,643. Balances, $1,699,830. Mr. Hoocy's predicted big bull market has surely arrived. Indeed, it is even proving to be greater than he expected. The speculation continues to broaden at a surprising rate, and prices keep pace in lifting with the increasing demand. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
625	Atchison	89½	89⅛	89⅝
193	Atchison pf.	101¾	101¼	101¾
5	Boston & Albany	261	261	261
70	Boston Elevated	165	165	165
291	Boston & Maine	203	202	203
200	C. J. R. & S. Y.	166	166½	166
5	C. J. R. & S. Y. pf.	151	151	151
230	Mexican Central	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝
14	N. Y., N. H. & H.	241½	241½	241½
112	Pere Marquette	76	74	76
100	Pere Marquette pf.	87	87	87
150	Southern Ry.	39¼	38½	39¼
25	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	40	40	40
1,722	Union Pacific	108½	107⅝	108
46	Union Pacific pf.	91½	91⅛	91¼
309	West End	96	95⅛	96

TELEPHONES.

887	Am. Tel. & Tel.	165¼	164¾	165
6,567	Am. Tel. & Tel. rgts.	15¾	15	15⅛
500	Mexican	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
34	N. E. Tel. & Tel.	14½	14½	14½
151	West. Tel. & Tel. pf.	102½	102	102½

ELECTRICS.

27	Edison	278	278	278
35	General (new)	190	190	190
272	Mass.	42⅝	42¼	42¼
37	Mass. pf.	98	98	98
50	Westinghouse	104	104	104

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,750	Am. Ag. Chem.	30	29½	29⅝
27	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	87	86½	88½
300	Amer. Pneu. Service	7	6⅝	7
4,115	American Sugar	130⅝	129	129½
36	American Sugar pf.	116¼	119	116¼
25	American Woolen	14	14	14
149	American Woolen pf.	78¼	78	78
1,730	Dom. Iron & Steel	59	57⅞	58⅝
30	Mergenthaler	184	184	184
255	N. Y. Air Brake	4⅛	4	4
57	Pullman	249	248½	249
5	Reece But. Mach.	9¾	9¾	9¾
567	Swift Pack. & Prov.	144½	142½	144½
392	United Fruit	114½	113¾	114⅜
295	United Shoe Mach.	53	51	53
515	U. S. Leather pf.	13½	13	13½
1,013	U. S. Steel	41	40¾	41
453	U. S. Steel pf. ex div.	90⅞	90½	90½

MINING.

25	Adventure	22¾	22¼	22⅝
2,003	Amalgamated	65⅜	64¼	64⅞
210	Arcadian	4¾	4¾	4¾
150	Bingham	32½	32½	32½
	Cal. & Hecla	570	570	570
90	Centennial	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
1,050	Cons. Mercur	2 1-16	2	2 1-16
244	Copper Range Cons.	54½	53⅝	54
50	Daly West	53	53	53
25	Dom. Coal	135	135	135
1,650	Guanajuato	3¼	3	3
50	Mohawk	42½	42½	42¾
650	Mont. & Boston	2⅝	2 5-16	2⅝
50	Old Colony	2¼	2¼	2¼
45	Old Dominion	10½	10⅜	10⅝
25	Osceola	59½	59½	59½
112	Parrot	28	26¾	27
20	Rhode Island	2¾	2¾	2¾
806	United Copper	35⅜	34⅞	35⅜
100	United States	20	20	20
545	United States Oil	16	16	16
315	Utah	20	19½	19⅝
135	Wolverine	56	53	56

British Columbia, 7 bid, 9 asked.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 18.—Yesterday's activity was not continued in the local market to-day, but prices were in general very firm, and many issues closed with slight gains. The railroad stocks acted here as they did in Wall Street, there being a vigorous demand for Pennsylvania at its high price and a falling off in Reading. All the buying of Pennsylvania in the market was for New York account. Philadelphia Rapid Transit was well bought, but did not reach yesterday's high record figures. Philadelphia Traction rose to within a fraction of par. Electric Storage Battery was lower. There are many reports regarding its consolidation with the Stanley Electric Company, and its purchase by the General Electric. The latest rumor is that its consolidation with the Stanley Company was about to be consummated when the General Electric made an offer. Huntingdon and Broad Top advanced 1½ from the closing price of yesterday. Quotations for money are unchanged. Call is in good demand at 4 per cent., and time and commercial paper are active at 4½ per cent. and upward. Complete transactions in stocks were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
51	American Railways	46½	46	48½
1,752	Cambria Steel	25¾	25½	25¾
1,090	Consol. Lake Superior	28¼	28	28
386	Consol. Lake Superior pf.	70¾	70¼	70¾
50	Chesapeake & Ohio	57¼	57¼	57¼
325	Diamond State Steel	1½	1½	1½
125	Diamond State Steel pf.	4	3¾	4
635	Electric Storage of Am.	6⅞	6⅛	6⅞
20	Electric Storage	65½	64½	64½
100	Hunt. & B. Top	27½	27½	27½
15	Hunt. & B. Top pf.	24½	24½	24½
100	Kansas & Texas pf.	61¼	61¼	61½
2,020	Lehigh Valley	34⅞	34½	34¾
40	Lehigh Navigation	75	75	75
100	Lit Brothers	10⅞	10¾	10⅞
300	Norfolk & Western	60¾	60¾	60¾
4,185	Philadelphia Electric	5 9-16	5½	5½
9	Phila. Rapid Transit	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
3,754	Pennsylvania	78¾	78	78⅝
110	Philadelphia Traction	99⅛	99¼	99⅜
540	Philadelphia Company	48½	48⅜	48⅝
107	Philadelphia Co. pf.	49¼	49⅛	49¼
5	Penn. Steel pf.	93½	93½	93½
18	Philadelphia & Erie	57½	57½	57½
8,228	Reading, tr. ctfs.	37 7-16	33⅝	33 15-16
107	Reading 1st pf.	43¼	43	43 3-16
815	Reading 2d pf.	36 7-16	30¼	30¼
100	Reading Traction	32	32	32
75	Susq. I. & S.	2¾	2¾	2¾
7,835	Southern Railway	39¼	38¾	39¾
100	Texas & Pacific	40	40	40
852	United Gas Imp.	109¾	109¼	109⅝
781	Union Traction	45	44⅝	44⅞
2,045	United States Steel	41	40¾	40⅞
10	U. S. Steel pf.	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
20	United Power & Trans.	40	40	40
12	Westmoreland Coal	76	76	76
5	W. J. & Seashore	68¾	68¾	68¾
100	Warwick I. & S.	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞

*Ex. dividend.

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 18.—The local market to-day was firm and fairly active, but of a less concentrated line of trading. Buying was better distributed. The price level was well maintained, with the general tendency upward. International was the nearest approach to a feature. It worked its way nearly a point higher, and closed with indications of continuing the advance. United Railways incomes are still being bought with confidence, and are waxing stronger in proportion. A good investment demand is making the Washington Tractions and the Southern Street Railway bonds advance. Money on call was at 4 a 4½ per cent. Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 2,150 shares of stock and $84,700 worth of bonds, were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
200	Seaboard Ry.	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝
43	Atlantic Coast Line	153	153	153
2	Northern Central	118¼	118¼	118¼
2,911	Consolidated Gas	69	69	69
200	Cotton Duck, (tr. rets.)	9¾	9¾	9¾
79	Consolidated Coal	80	80	80
18	G. B. S. Brew.	17	17	17
200	United Rys. & Elec.	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
100	Wash. Ry. & Elec.	15¾	15¾	15¾
25	Maryland Casualty	53	53	53
25	United States F. & G.	146	146	146
126	Int. Trust	134	131½	134
21	Maryland	210	209	210
200	Ala. Coal	10	10	10

BONDS.

$3,000	Seaboard Ry. 10-yr. 5s.	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
4,000	Seaboard Ry. 4s	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞
1,000	Ga. & A. consols 5s	113	113	113
1,000	Ga., S. & Fla. 5s	114	114	114
6,000	United Rys. & E. inc.	71	70⅜	70⅜
15,000	United Rys. & Elec. 4s	97½	97⅛	97⅛
2,000	Atlanta Con. Ry. 5s	103¾	103¾	103¾
2,000	Charleston C. & Ry. 6s	94	94	94
3,000	City & S. (Wash.) 5s	104	104	104
5,000	Lexington St. Ry. 5s	104	104	104
7,000	Cotton Duck 5s	82	82	82
2,000	Citizens' Ry. & Lt. 5s	100	100	100
2,000	Ga. Car & Nav. 5s	111¾	111¾	111¾
1,000	Nash. Street Ry. 5s	102½	102¾	102⅝
7,000	G. B. S. Brew. 1st	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝
3,000	G. B. S. Brew. Inc.	42½	42½	42½
2,000	Atlanta & Char. 1st	112¼	112¼	112¼
5,000	Fla. & Sou.	90	90	90
6,000	Va. Ry. & Dev. 5s	97	97	97
600	Va. Mid. 2d	114¼	114¼	114¼
2,000	Wil. & Weldon 4s	104	104	104

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, July 18.—Complete transactions in the local stock market to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
14	Exchange Nat. Bank	94	94	94
30	State Bank	63	63	63
84	Safe Deposit & Trust	110	110	110
20	South Side Trust	110	110	110
135	West. Elec. Gas	104	104	104
276	Am. Window Glass	62¾	62¾	62⅝
325	Crucible Steel	21½	21¼	21½
2,918	Crucible Steel pf.	85¾	85	85⅛
305	United States Steel	41⅜	40¾	40⅞
570	National Fire Proof	32	31⅞	31⅞
380	National Fire Proof pf.	40	39¾	39¾
300	Mon. River Coal	12½	12½	12½
190	Mon. River Coal pf.	30½	30½	30½
604	Pittsburg Coal	25¾	25¼	25⅞
80	Pittsburg Coal pf.	89¾	89¾	89¾
155	Pittsburg Brew. Co.	27¾	27¾	27¾
190	Pittsburg Br. Co. pf.	47	46¾	46¾
14	Pitts. Steel Car com.	48	48	48
10	West Air Brake	181	181	181
$11,000	Pittsburg Brew. 6s	110¾	110½	110¾

Mr. Cassatt and Manhattan Trust.

President A. J. Cassatt of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has not resigned as a Director of the Manhattan Trust Company, unless he has forwarded his resignation to President John J. Waterbury, who is in Europe.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Prices showed considerable strength in the outside market yesterday. In several stocks record prices were established and in some other substantial gains over the previous day's figures were made. Trading in bonds was fairly active and new interest was added to this part of the list by the initial transactions in the new Oregon Short Line bonds. Where recessions occurred in any of the active stocks they were generally confined to fractions, while among the gains there were a fair number which exceeded a point. The declaration of the Montana Ore Purchasing dividend had practically no effect on United Copper

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Hide & L 6s
1,000 98
1,000 ..... 98½
Atch, Top & Santa Fe gen 4s
44,000 104
8,000 ..... 104⅜
8,000 104
2,000 ..... 104⅛
Adj 4s, stamped
4,000 ..... 92¼
49,000 ..... 92½
Balt & Ohio prior lien 3½s
8,000 ..... 93⅝
1,000 ..... 93⅝
Gold 4s
2,000 ..... 103½
2,000 ..... 103⅝
Conv deb 4s
4,000 ..... 109½
15,000 110
10,000 ..... 110¼
5,000 ..... 110⅛
5,000 ..... 110⅛
15,000 ..... 109½
P L E & W V 4s
27,000 ..... 98⅜
S'w'n Div 3½s
500 ..... 90½
3,000 90
Canada Southern 1st
5,000 105
Cent of Ga con 5s
11,000 ..... 109½
Cent of Ga 1st inc
5,000 ..... 84⅝
Cent of Ga 2d inc
5,000 38
Cent of N J gen 5s
5,000 137
registered
20,000 ..... 136½
Cent Pac gtd 4s
1,000 103
9,000 ..... 103⅛
1,000 103
Cent Pac gtd 3½s
5,000 ..... 89½
1,000 89
Ches & O, R & A Div 2d-con 4s
5,000 98
5,000 99
Ches & O con 5s
4,000 ..... 120⅝
Ches & O gen 4½s
7,000 ..... 108½
2,000 ..... 108¼
Chi & Alton R R 3s
35,000 ..... 85½
Chi & Alton 3½s
5,000 ..... 83⅞
1,000 ..... 83½
Chi, Bur & Q 4s, joint bonds
14,000 ..... 95⅞
6,000 ..... 95⅝
34,000 ..... 95⅞
85,000 96
20,000 ..... 95⅞
C, C, C & St L gen 4s
2,000 ..... 102⅛
Col F & I conv 5s
10,000 164
3,000 ..... 163⅜
13,000 ..... 163⅞
34,000 ..... 163⅝
5,000 ..... 163⅛
Col & South 1st 4s
20,000 ..... 96⅞
Consol Tobacco 4s
75,000 88
63,000 ..... 87⅝
8,000 ..... 87⅝
Denver & S'w'n gen 5s
5,000 96
Det, Mac & Mar land grant 3½s
10,000 ..... 63⅝
12,000 64
Det South 4s
22,000 ..... 86⅞
Distilling Co of Am cal trust 5s
5,000 95
Erie 1st con 4s
30,000 ..... 99⅞
1,000 100
Erie 1st gen 4s
7,000 87
Ft Worth & D C 1st
1,000 113
5,000 ..... 113⅝
Green Bay & West deb ctfs, B
10,000 ..... 20¾
6,000 ..... 20⅝
50,000 20F 20½
3,000 ..... 20¾
55,000 21
10,000 ..... 21½
5,000 ..... 21¾
10,000 21
10,000 ..... 21⅛
10,000 ..... 21⅜
7,000 ..... 21⅛
30,000 ..... 21¾
5,000 ..... 21⅜
Hock Val 1st 4½s
1,000 109
Ill Cent 4s 1953
1,000 ..... 104½
Int & G N 2d 5s
75,000 ..... 100¾
K C Ft S & M 4s
27,000 ..... 90⅜
Kan City South 3s
10,000 ..... 72¼
10,000 ..... 72⅜
9,000 ..... 72½
15,000 ..... 72⅜
Leh & W B Coal Ext gtd 4½s
10,000 ..... 102⅞
Mex Cent 1st inc
30,000 ..... 22½
5,000 ..... 22⅝
45,000 ..... 22¾
10,000 ..... 22⅝
20,000 ..... 22⅝
28,000 ..... 22½
Mex Cent 2d inc
5,000 ..... 22½
Mo, K & T 1st 4s
2,000 ..... 99⅞
5,000 100
Total sales $3,680,000

Mo, K & T 2d 4s
11,000 86
5,000 ..... 86¼
Mo, K & T, St L Div 4s
5,000 88
Mo Pac 1st con 6s
5,000 ..... 124½
Mo Pac trust 5s
10,000 ..... 108⅝
N Y Cent & Hud River, L S col 3½s
3,000 96
N Y, C & St L 4s
1,000 ..... 100½
Nor & W con 4s
7,000 ..... 101⅞
Norf & W, Pocah, C & C 4s
10,000 94
2,000 ..... 94¼
4,000 94
North Pac 4s
1,000 ..... 104½
North Pac gen 3s
10,000 75
2,000 ..... 75⅛
10,000 75
Ore R & N con 4s
1,000 ..... 103½
8,000 ..... 103¼
Penn R R warrants for new conv 3½s, 50% paid
50,000 105
50,000 ..... 105¼
85,000 ..... 105¼
47,000 ..... 105⅜
500 ..... 105⅜
77,000 ..... 105⅜
10,000 ..... 105¼
Peoria & E inc 4s
23,000 73
Reading gen 4s
10,000 98
1,000 ..... 98⅛
40,000 98
1,000 ..... 97½
5,000 98
2,000 ..... 97⅝
Rio Gr West 1st
1,000 ..... 100¾
4,000 ..... 100½
1,000 ..... 100¾
St J & G I 1st 4s
10,000 96
St L, I M & South unif & ref 4s
25,000 ..... 92¾
St L S'w'n 1st
1,000 ..... 99⅝
14,000 100
2d inc 4s
60,000 ..... 86½
50,000 ..... 86¾
Cons 4s
25,000 90
St Paul, M & M, Mont Ext 4s
10,000 ..... 106¾
Seaboard A L Ry gold 4s
1,000 ..... 85¾
4,000 ..... 85¾
South Pac 4½s
1,000 ..... 99½
South Pac 4s
11,000 ..... 93½
2,500 ..... 93⅝
11,000 ..... 93⅝
2,000 ..... 93¾
8,000 ..... 93½
10,000 ..... 93¼
20,000 ..... 93⅛
Southern Ry, M & O col 4s
5,000 ..... 99¼
Third Av con 4s
15,000 ..... 99½
Union Pac 1st 4s
1,000 ..... 104⅝
500 ..... 104⅝
Union Pac conv 4s
10,000 ..... 108⅜
20,000 ..... 108⅞
20,000 ..... 108⅝
70,000 ..... 108⅝
3,000 ..... 108⅛
20,000 ..... 108⅝
2,000 ..... 108⅞
10,000 ..... 108⅝
30,000 ..... 108⅝
1,000 ..... 108⅝
7,000 ..... 108⅞
20,000 109
20,000 ..... 109¼
10,000 ..... 109⅛
10,000 ..... 109⅜
5,000 ..... 109⅝
5,000 ..... 109⅜
10,000 ..... 109⅜
10,000 109
5,000 109
10,000 ..... 109⅜
10,000 ..... 109⅜
10,000 109
10,000 ..... 109⅜
50,000 109
10,000 ..... 109⅜
10,000 109
24,000 ..... 108⅞
50,000 109
Va Mid gen 5s
1,000 116
Wabash 1st 5s
15,000 110
Wabash deb B
15,000 ..... 77⅜
50,000 ..... 77½
5,000 ..... 77⅝
2,000 ..... 77⅝
2,000 ..... 77¾
10,000 ..... 77¼
2,000 ..... 77⅜
West Shore 4s
14,000 215F 113½
Wheeling & L E 1st con 4s
5,000 ..... 94⅜
4,000 95

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
8,000	Amalg. Copper	64⅜	65⅝	64⅜	65¼
160	Am. Car & Fdry.	33	33	32⅜	32⅞
700	American Ice	12	12⅝	11⅞	12
110	Am. Ice pf	39⅜	39⅜	39	39
385	Am. Locomotive	32⅝	32⅞	32¼	32¾
10,500	Am. Sugar	129⅞	130½	129¼	129½
11,870	At, T. & S. F.	89⅞	89⅞	89⅛	89¼
50	At. T. & S. F. pf	101⅜	101⅜	101¼	101¼
630	Balt. & Ohio	110⅜	110⅝	108⅝	110
9,700	Brook. Rap. Tr.	70⅛	70⅝	69¾	70⅛
180	Canadian Pacific	135⅞	135½	134½	134½
8,670	Ches. & Ohio	56¼	57¼	55¼	56⅛
120	Chi. & Alton	44⅛	44⅛	43⅝	43⅝
1,180	Chi. Gt. West	31⅜	31½	31	31
4,150	Chi., M. & St. P.	152⅜	153⅜	151⅜	153⅜
20	Chi. Term. Tr.	22⅜	22⅝	22¾	22⅜
20	Chi. Union Tract.	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼
750	Col. Fuel & Iron.	97⅜	97⅝	97	97
310	Colorado Southern	34⅛	34⅜	34⅛	34¼
4,350	Erie	38⅜	38⅝	38¾	38¾
10	Erie 1st pf	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾
40	G. A. Fuller Co.	56	56	56	56
50	Illinois Central	165¾	165¾	165	165
10	Kansas City So.	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
2,050	Louis. & Nash.	141½	142¼	141½	142⅛
10,480	Manhattan	134	135½	134	135½
120	Metropol. Street	150¾	150¾	150¾	150½
630	Mexican Central	29⅝	30⅜	29⅝	30
900	Mo., Kan. & Tex.	30⅛	30⅝	29¾	29⅞
4,840	Missouri Pacific	113	114	112¾	113⅝
870	N. R. R. of Mex.	19⅝	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝
460	N. Y. Central	162¾	162¾	162¾	162¾
630	N. Y., O. & W.	34¾	34¾	34¼	34¼
1,060	Norfolk & West.	60½	62¼	60½	62¼
10	Pacific Mail	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾
1,250	Pennsylvania	156	157½	156	157½
840	People's Gas	103¾	103¾	103¼	103½
10	Pressed Steel Car	47½	47½	47½	47½
12,350	Reading	67⅞	68⅜	67⅝	68⅜
140	Reading 1st pf	87	87⅜	86¾	87⅛
200	Reading 2d pf	72½	72½	72½	72½
260	Republic Steel	18½	18⅝	18¼	18¼
350	St. L. & S. F.	35¾	35¾	35¾	35⅝
19,280	Southern Pacific	68¼	69	68¼	68⅝
20,750	Southern Ry.	38⅜	40	38⅞	39⅝
1,010	Tenn. C. & I.	66¼	66¾	65¾	66⅛
910	Texas Pacific	46	46	45½	45⅝
50	Tol. St. L. & W.	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝
17,280	Union Pacific	107⅞	108⅝	107⅞	108⅝
20	Union Pacific pf.	91⅜	91⅜	91⅜	91⅜
1,680	U. S. Leather	12¾	13⅛	12¾	13⅛
6,810	U. S. Steel	40⅝	40⅞	40⅝	40⅞
740	U. S. Steel pf.	90¼	90¾	90¼	90⅝
280	Wabash	31	31½	30⅝	31
850	Wabash pf.	47⅛	47⅝	46¾	46⅞
20	Wheel. & L. E.	24½	24½	24½	24½
30	Wisconsin Central	28⅜	28⅜	27⅝	27⅞

175,340

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 18.—New York exchange was 15 cents premium to-day. Time and call loans, 4½ to 5 per cent. Local stocks generally showed a good tone to-day. Union Traction rose higher sharply for both the common and preferred, and there also was a fair demand for Swift & Co., Biscuit, Can, and Street's Stable Car. Quaker Oats preferred was under some pressure, and quotations for that stock showed a substantial decline from the recent level. There were a few scattering sales of West Chicago at 99½, Chicago Edison at 175, and South Side Elevated at 110.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
740	American Can	12⅝	11⅞	12⅜
510	American Can pf	53½	53⅜	53½
5	American Strawboard	32½	32½	32½
15	Am. Shipbuilding pf	101	101	101
112	Chicago Edison	177	175	177
30	Chicago Title & Trust	126¾	126¾	126¾
175	Chicago Union Traction	18½	17⅞	17⅞
175	Chi. Union Traction pf.	52	50¾	51
25	Chi. Pneumatic Tool	102	102½	102½
120	Lake Street Elevated	10½	10½	10½
33	Metropolitan Elev. pf.	92	91¾	92
440	National Biscuit	48¼	48¼	48¼
40	National Carbon	120¾	120	120¾
70	National Carbon pf.	101¾	101	101¾
1,025	Quaker Oats pf.	92	91	91
442	Swift & Co.	145	142½	143
73	South Side Elevated	110	110	110
45	West Chicago	97	99¼	97

Stock Exchange Listing.

The Committee on Stock List yesterday listed at the Stock Exchange $12,054,000 consolidated mortgage 4 per cent. coupon bonds of the St. Louis Southwestern Railway Company, with additional amounts, as issued before Dec. 31, to a total of not more than $15,000,000.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$199,245,710
Gold	101,042,990
Silver	25,600,589
United States notes	8,987,351
Treasury notes of 1890	70,186
National bank notes	11,169,381
Total receipts this day	1,897,154
Total receipts this month	29,628,725
Total receipts this year	29,628,725
Total expenditures this day	2,000,000
Total expenditures this month	41,510,000
Total expenditures this year	41,510,000
Deposits in National banks	125,933,685

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$356,425,089
Silver dollars	455,847,000
Silver dollars of 1890	2,225
Silver bullion of 1890	29,507,775
Total	$841,782,089

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$356,425,089
Silver certificates outstanding	453,847,000
Treasury notes outstanding	29,510,000
Total	$841,782,089

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$59,538,940
Gold certificates	41,504,060
Silver coin and bullion	18,077,046
Silver certificates	7,523,543
United States notes	8,987,351
Other assets	23,830,717
Total in Treasury	$159,461,650
Deposits in National banks	125,933,685
Total	$285,395,335
Current liabilities	86,149,625
Available cash balance	$199,245,710

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1902.	1901.	1900.
CANADIAN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	7,500	7,553	7,438
2d week of July	$628,000	$635,000	$569,000
From July 1	1,323,000	1,234,000	1,141,000
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO—			
Mileage	1,607	1,476	1,445
2d week July	216,314	309,316	275,146
From July 1	412,184	575,013	513,297
CHICAGO & GREAT WESTERN—			
Mileage	929	929	930
2d week of July	114,117	131,443	110,012
From July 1	239,947	250,219	233,620
DENVER & RIO GRANDE—			
Mileage	1,722	1,722	1,673
2d week July	335,100	361,400	298,600
From July 1	648,000	652,300	403,500
EVANSVILLE & INDIANAPOLIS—			
Mileage	146	146	146
2d week July	7,140	6,806	5,213
From July 1	13,366	12,207	10,558
EVANSVILLE & TERRE HAUTE—			
Mileage	162	162	174
2d week July	28,684	27,312	24,751
From July 1	54,168	50,732	46,020
IOWA CENTRAL—			
Mileage	558	510	510
2d week of July	48,732	42,494	37,493
From July 1	95,112	80,114	73,437
KANAWHA & MICHIGAN—			
Mileage	173	173	172
2d week July	13,175	19,056	15,201
From July 1	24,608	32,695	27,329
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	642	642	508
2d week of July	71,239	73,531	56,764
From July 1	137,188	133,912	111,415
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—			
Mileage	2,555	2,480	2,208
2d week July	279,576	277,815	219,377
From July 1	517,227	510,940	401,138
MISSOURI PACIFIC—			
Mileage	5,182	5,155	4,538
2d week July	594,000	667,000	514,000
From Jan 1	17,853,432	17,398,257	15,051,203
CENTRAL BRANCH—			
Mileage	388	388	388
2d week July	13,000	34,000	28,000
From Jan 1	405,013	654,362	653,819
NATIONAL RAILROAD CO. of Mexico—			
Mileage	1,355	1,323	1,266
2d week July	153,133	143,855	140,187
From July 1	312,121	274,266	287,778
NORFOLK & WESTERN—			
Mileage	1,670	1,660	1,651
2d week July	344,530	282,111	270,196
From July 1	612,013	532,853	518,832
TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & WESTERN—			
Mileage	451	451	451
2d week July	46,370	40,256	37,588
From Jan 1	1,325,574	1,398,039	933,723

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 18.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Friday.	Thursday.
Alta	.04	.06
Alpha Con	.02	.02
Andes	.04	.06
Belcher	.06	.06
Best & Belcher	.23	.22
Bullion	.02	.02
Caledonia	.92	.85
Challenge Con	.18	.19
Chollar	.06	.06
Confidence	.75	.71
Con. Cal. & Va	1.35	1.35
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Corwin Point	.07	.03
Gould & Curry	.04	.04
Hale & Norcross	.36	.35
Julia	.04	.04
Justice	.10	.10
Kentucky Con	.01	.01
Lady Washington Con	.04	.04
Mexican	.58	.55
Occidental Con	.13	.10
Ophir	1.30	1.25
Overman	.22	.23
Potosi	.17	.18
Savage	.04	.04
Sag Belcher	.04	.03
Sierra Nevada	.23	.22
Syndicate	.07	.07
Union Con	.06	.06
Utah Con	.27	.26
Yellow Jacket	.05	.05
Silver bars	65¾	65¾
Mexican dollars	43½@44½	44¾@45¼
Drafts, sight	.12½	.12½
Telegraph	.15	.15

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., July 18.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday as follows:

	Friday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	6⅝	8	6⅝	9
Alamo	3¼	3½	3¼	3½
American Consolidated	1¾	2	1½	2⅛
Anaconda	12	20	12	20
Battle Mountain	12	13	10	12
Blue Bell	5	7	5	7
C. K. & N.	5	5¼	5	5¼
C. C. Consolidated	6	6¼	6	6¼
Cortolanas	2	3	2	3
C. C. & M.	2⅜	2¾	2½	2¾
Columbine Victor	6	6½	5	6
Dante	2	2½	2	3
Doctor Jackpot	10¼	10⅝	10¼	10½
Elkton	31	31½	34½	35
El Paso	50	51	49¾	50
Fannie Rawlings	4½	5	5	5½
Findlay	8	8½	8	8¼
Gold Dollar Consolidated	3⅞	4	3⅞	4⅛
Golden Cycle	53	57	50	55
Golden Fleece	10	18	10	18
Gold Bond	2½	3	2½	2¾
Gold Sovereign	2½	3	2½	3
Gould	3	7	3	7
Gold Exploration	4	5	4	4¼
Isabella	23½	24½	24	24⅝
Jackpot	10	12	11	15
Keystone	2	2⅞	2	3
Last Dollar	50	70	50	70
Lexington	4	5½	4½	5
Little Puck	3⅝	3⅞	3¾	4
Little Bessie	2½	3¾	3	3¾
Mollie Gibson	10⅝	11⅜	10½	11⅜
Mary Cashen	2	3	2	3
Moon Anchor	7	12	7	12
New Haven	2¾	3	2¼	3
Pharmacist	2¾	3	2⅜	3½
Pinnacle	5	5½	5	5½
Pointer	11½	12¼	11½	12¼
Portland	162	165	162⅝	163⅝
Rose Maud	1¾	2	1¾	2⅛
Rose Nicol	2	4	2	4
Sunset Eclipse	2	3	2⅛	3
Vindicator	95	98	95	96
Work	4½	5½	4½	5½

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the second week in July showed increases:

Evansville & Indianapolis	$331
Evansville & Terre Haute	1,372
Iowa Central	6,238
Missouri Kansas & Texas	1,761
National Railroad of Mexico	9,238
Norfolk & Western	62,748
Toledo, St. Louis & Western	6,114
Total increase, 7 roads	$87,802
Increase previously reported	93,466
Total increase, 14 roads	$181,268

***

The following showed decreases:

Canadian Pacific	7,000
Chesapeake & Ohio	93,002
Chicago Great Western	17,326
Denver & Rio Grande	26,300
Kanawha & Michigan	5,881
Minneapolis & St. Louis	2,301
Missouri Pacific	73,000
Central Branch	21,000
Total decrease, 8 roads	$245,810
Decrease previously reported	4,152
Total decrease, 9 roads	$249,962
Net decrease, 23 roads	$68,694

Bank of Germany Statement.

BERLIN, July 18.—The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes: Cash in hand increased 35,960,000 marks, treasury notes increased 900,000 marks, [illegible] decreased 83,560,000 marks, bullion decreased 89,140,000

Hackensack Water Company Mortgage.

A mortgage to the Hudson Trust Company, Hoboken, for $6,000,000, was filed in Hudson, Essex, and Bergen Counties, N. J., on Thursday by the Hackensack Water Company. The mortgage, which is to run fifty years from July 1, bears 4 per cent. interest, payable in gold. It is to redeem [illegible]

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 24 5-16d per ounce, and in New York at 52⅞@53c per ounce. Mexican dollars at 41¼@43c.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 500 shares of Anaconda Gold sold at .14, 200 Best & Belcher at .22, 300 Brunswick at .09, 2,000 Comstock at .06, 1,000 Cripple Creek at .07, 300 Mexican at .58, 100 Moulton at .25, 100 Phoenix at .08, and 300 Potosi at .20.

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

Imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week were valued at $2,307,742, as against $2,033,645 the previous week and $2,312,226 for the corresponding week last year. The dry goods marketed were valued at $2,271,048, as against $1,840,448 for the previous week and $2,039,639 for the corresponding week last year.

Companies Increase Capital Stock.

BALLSTON, N. Y., July 18.—A certificate was filed to-day in the Saratoga County Clerk's office increasing the capital stock of the Hudson River Electric Company, owning the mammoth new concrete dam at Spiers Falls, from $1,000,000 to $3,000,000. The company expects to begin transmitting power to the General Electric Company's plant, at Schenectady, on Sept. 1.

SANDY HILL, N. Y., July 18.—The shareholders of the Imperial Wall Paper Company, at a meeting held here, decided to increase the company's capital stock from $200,000 to $300,000. There was no opposition to the increase.

Debt Committee's Announcement.

The West Virginia Debt Committee, consisting of John Crosby Brown, Chairman; J. Kennedy Tod, Edward M. Scudder, Bartlett S. Johnston, Virginius Newton, and R. P. Chew, notify holders of the Virginia deferred certificates that it has received more than $9,000,000 of certificates, and also gives notice that it will continue to receive deposits of certificates at the office of Brown Brothers & Co., 59 Wall Street, New York City, up to Aug. 15, after which date they will be received only at the discretion of the committee.

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NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 18.—The following companies were incorporated here to-day:

Intervale Traction Company of Newburg, to operate a twenty-eight-mile electric road from Newburg to Goshen; capital, $300,000. Directors—Hiram O. Odell, J. P. Ramedell, and W. Johnston McKay of Newburg; Charles A. Burt, Alfred C. Creaning, Charles W. Griffith, and Charles D. Hobbs of New York; Frederick W. Seward of Goshen, Henry A. Pressey and William P. Lockwood of Washington, D. C.

Essex Realty Company of New York; capital, $15,000. Directors—Charles Buermann, August Buermann, and Henry Buarmann of New York.

Boston Provision and Ship Supply Company of New York; capital, $50,000. Directors—J. H. Haffner of New York, C. Furlong of Brooklyn, and E. S. Booth of Boston.

Hebblewhite Manufacturing Company of Gainesville, Wyoming County, (stove polish and shoe blacking;) capital, $25,000. Directors—T. P. Hebblewhite of Buffalo, J. T. Symes, and C. E. Briston-Bristol of Gainesville.

Columbia Machine Works and Malleable Iron Company of Brooklyn; capital, $300,000. Directors—J. G. Buehler, James Grady, and Christian Buehler of Brooklyn.

Edwin C. Lockwood (Incorporated) of New York, (stationery and printing;) capital, $5,000. Directors—E. C. Lockwood and C. P. Rogers of New York and J. A. Radcliffe of Brooklyn.

Incorporated in New Jersey.

The Wart Twisting-in-Machine Company, to manufacture textile machinery; capital, $2,500. Incorporators—Clarance E. Walker, Elmer H. Geran, Adrian D. Adriance, William C. Horn, and Francis H. Moses.

The National Clay Manufacturing [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

Banks and Trust Companies.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits $5,912,108.55
Temporary address, 7 Wall. 9 & 11 Nassau St.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

Bankers' Cards.

Spencer Trask & Co
BANKERS
27 & 29 Pine St., New York
Transact a general banking business; act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
Members New York Stock Exchange
Branch Office, 65 State St., Albany

N. W. Harris & Co.
BANKERS
31 & 33 PINE ST., NEW YORK.
CHICAGO. BOSTON.
Deal exclusively in Municipal, Railroad and other bonds adapted for trust funds and savings.
Issue Travellers' Letters of Credit Available in All Parts of the World.
Quotations furnished for purchase, sale or exchange.

BANK AND TRUST CO. STOCKS.
DEALT IN BY
P. J. GOODHART & CO.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
57 BROADWAY.
Telephone No. 6445 Cortlandt.

LEHMAN BROS.,
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK,
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange,
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

Dominick & Dominick
BANKERS.
100 Broadway, New York.
NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

Joseph Cowan & Co.,
Members Consolidated Stock Exchange.
Stocks, Bonds and Grain.
MAIN OFFICES, 44 and 46 BROADWAY.
BRANCH OFFICES:
1,298 B'WAY, COR. 34TH ST.
415 B'WAY, COR. CANAL ST.
57 E. 59TH ST. (near Madison Ave.)
11 E. 42D ST. (near Manhattan Hotel.)
SEND FOR DAILY MARKET LETTER.
CHICAGO, PHILADELPHIA, BOSTON.

C. D. KNAPP, JR. & CO.
Dealers in Municipal, Railway, Street Railway, Gas, and Electric Light
BONDS, YIELDING FROM 4½ TO 6%
Corporations Organized and Financed
31 Nassau St., NEW YORK. 159 La Salle St., CHICAGO.

SAVING IN ASPHALT CONTRACTS

Estimate in President Cantor's Office that It Will Be Nearly $400,000 for the Year.

Borough President Cantor opened bids yesterday for eighteen different contracts for reasphalting. The total amount of work to be done under the contracts is $174,670.

To the Barbour Asphalt Paving Company contracts were awarded amounting to $52,500 at an average price of $1.20 a square foot; to the Continental Asphalt Paving Company, contracts for $65,833; the Asphalt Construction Company, contracts for $41,394; the Sicilian Asphalt Paving Company, contracts for $4,543, and the Uvalde Asphalt Paving Company, contracts for $10,337.

President Cantor said that the average price under the contracts would be $1.40 a square foot. The average price per square foot paid for asphalting under the Tammany administration was $2.85. It is estimated in the Borough President's office that the saving for the entire year made by the present administration on asphalt contracts, as compared with the lettinga under the Tammany administration, will be close to $400,000.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 24 5-16d per ounce, and in New York at 52⅞@53c per ounce. Mexican dollars at 41¼@43c.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 500 shares of Anaconda Gold sold at .14, 200 Best & Belcher at .22, 300 Brunswick at .09, 2,000 Comstock at .06, 1,000 Cripple Creek at .07, 300 Mexican at .58, 100 Moulton at .25, 100 Phoenix at .08, and 300 Potosi at .20.

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Imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week were valued at $2,307,742, as against $2,033,645 the previous week and $2,312,226 for the corresponding week last year. The dry goods marketed were valued at $2,271,048, as against $1,840,448 for the previous week and $2,039,639 for the corresponding week last year.

Companies Increase Capital Stock.

BALLSTON, N. Y., July 18.—A certificate was filed to-day in the Saratoga County Clerk's office increasing the capital stock of the Hudson River Electric Company, owning the mammoth new concrete dam at Spiers Falls, from $1,000,000 to $3,000,000. The company expects to begin transmitting power to the General Electric Company's plant, at Schenectady, on Sept. 1.

SANDY HILL, N. Y., July 18.—The shareholders of the Imperial Wall Paper Company, at a meeting held here, decided to increase the company's capital stock from $200,000 to $300,000. There was no opposition to the increase.

Debt Committee's Announcement.

The West Virginia Debt Committee, consisting of John Crosby Brown, Chairman; J. Kennedy Tod, Edward M. Scudder, Bartlett S. Johnston, Virginius Newton, and R. P. Chew, notify holders of the Virginia deferred certificates that it has received more than $9,000,000 of certificates, and also gives notice that it will continue to receive deposits of certificates at the office of Brown Brothers & Co., 59 Wall Street, New York City, up to Aug. 15, after which date they will be received only at the discretion of the committee.

Lost and Found.

Lost or Stolen.—BANK BOOK No. 412,604 of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank. Payment stopped. Please return book to bank, No. 51 Chambers Street.

Lost—Bank book No. 91,171, the New York Savings Bank; payment stopped; finder pleas return to bank.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 18.—The following companies were incorporated here to-day:

Intervale Traction Company of Newburg, to operate a twenty-eight-mile electric road from Newburg to Goshen; capital, $300,000. Directors—Hiram O. Odell, J. P. Ramedell, and W. Johnston McKay of Newburg; Charles A. Burt, Alfred C. Creaning, Charles W. Griffith, and Charles D. Hobbs of New York; Frederick W. Seward of Goshen, Henry A. Pressey and William P. Lockwood of Washington, D. C.

Essex Realty Company of New York; capital, $15,000. Directors—Charles Buermann, August Buermann, and Henry Buarmann of New York.

Boston Provision and Ship Supply Company of New York; capital, $50,000. Directors—J. H. Haffner of New York, C. Furlong of Brooklyn, and E. S. Booth of Boston.

Hebblewhite Manufacturing Company of Gainesville, Wyoming County, (stove polish and shoe blacking;

Reports of National Banks.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE CHASE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business July 16, 1902:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$27,154,675.33
Overdrafts, secured		3,171.62
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits.		1,850,000.00
Bonds and stocks		12,163,121.28
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)	$1,475,952.32	
Due from State banks and bankers	114,931.22	
Internal revenue stamps	231.02	
Checks and othsr cash items	18,973.95	
Exchanges for Clearing House	4,209,927.90	
Notes of other National banks	47,000.00	
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	818.63	
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	11,276,942.80	
Legal-tender notes	2,352,048.00	
		19,496,825.84
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)		2,500.00
Total		$60,700,294.07

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund	1,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	2,180,965.88
National banknotes outstanding	50,000.00
Due to other National banks	$18,595,783.31
Due to State banks and bankers	9,132,636.09
Due to trust companies and savings banks	13,418,223.02
Dividends unpaid	396.00
Individual deposits subject to check	11,601,760.84
Demand certificates of deposit	882.16
Certified checks	608,536.15
Cashier's checks outstanding	1,281,080.72
United States deposits	1,830,000.00
	56,469,328.19
Total	$60,700,294.07

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, E. J. STALKER, Cashier of the abovs-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. J. STALKER, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to bsfore me this 18th day of July, 1902. JOHN N. KENNY,
Notary Public,
N. Y. C. & Co., No. 40.

Correct—Attest:
G. B. SCHLEY,
JAS. J. HILL,
A. B. HEPBURN,
} Directors.

[No. 891.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE NATIONAL PARK BANK,
at New York City, in the State of New York, at the close of business July 16, 1902:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$49,448,592.08
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		28,958.83
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits.		3,000,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		295,375.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		203,905.00
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		1,454,030.57
Other real estate owned		14,017.95
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		3,508,393.41
Due from State banks and bankers		273,312.76
Checks and other cash items		244,017.63
Exchanges for Clearing House		4,962,494.16
Notes of other National banks		33,000.00
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$14,557,549.46	
Legal-tender notes	4,441,296.00	
		18,998,845.46
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		2,500.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund.		124,000.00
Total		$82,611,442.85

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$2,000,000.00
Surplus fund	3,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	1,303,492.13
National banknotes outstanding	49,500.00
Due to other National banks	$25,754,481.48
Due to State banks and bankers	7,856,321.13
Due to trust companies and savings banks	6,126,641.14
Dividends unpaid	4,042.50
Individual deposits subject to check	32,382,077.77
Demand certificates of deposit	406,376.94
Certified checks	928,601.66
Cashier's checks outstanding	299,408.10
	73,258,450.72
United States deposits	3,000,000.00
Total	$82,611,442.85

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, GEO. S. HICKOK, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. GEO. S. HICKOK, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 18th day of July, 1902. WM. A. MAIN,
Notary Public, Kings Co.
Certificate filed in N. Y. Co.

Correct—Attest:
CHARLES SCRIBNER,
ALBERT H. WIGGIN,
CORNELIUS VANDERBILT,
} Directors.

[No. 687.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business July 16th, 1902:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$6,303,861.48
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		5.50
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		450,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand		50,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		27,937.50
Stocks, securities, etc.		210,288.39
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		1,000,000.00
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		526,256.98
Due from State and bankers		41,282.22
Checks and other cash items		95,898.70
Exchanges for Clearing House		333,366.51
Notes of other National banks		7,600.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		1,053.64
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$1,778,871.05	
Legal-tender notes	145,000.00	
		1,923,871.05
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5% of circulation)		22,500.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5% redemption fund		19,366.98
Total		$11,013,288.05

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund	1,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	874,807.73
National banknotes outstanding	450,000.00
Due to other National banks	$1,592,763.12
Due to State banks and bankers	100,808.55
Due to trust companies and savings banks	1,061,093.25
Dividends unpaid	8,260.50
Individual deposits subject to check	4,816,576.86
Demand certificates of deposit	11,597.39
Certified checks	73,720.23
Cashier's checks outstanding	2,661.82
	7,667,481.22
Liabilities other than those above stated: Reserved for taxes	21,000.00
Total	$11,013,288.05

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, CHARLES J. DAY, Cashier of the abovanamed bank, do solsmnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. CHAS. J. DAY, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 18th day of July, 1902. LINCOLN A. STUART,
Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
ABRAHAM STERN,
RICHARD B. KELLY,
MILES M. O'BRIEN,
} Directors.

[No. 1,231.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE IMPORTERS AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business July 16th, 1902:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$23,383,810.04
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		4,678.02
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		58,300.00
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		200,000.00
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		1,365,350.40
Due from State banks and bankers.		12,026.94
Checks and other cash items		55,469.40
Exchanges for Clearing House		1,291,739.96
Notes of other National banks		1,250.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		500.00
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$3,914,700	
Legal-tender notes	1,206,455	
		5,121,155.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5% of circulation)		2,500.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5% redemption fund		32,000.00
Total		$31,578,780.36

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$1,500,000.00
Surplus fund	5,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	1,232,016.50
National banknotes outstanding	43,350.00
State banknotes outstanding	5,682.00
Due to other National banks	11,014,712.73
Due to State banks and bankers	3,268,022.79
Due to trust companies and savings banks	885,456.99
Dividends unpaid	18,941.00
Individual deposits subject to check	8,284,394.34
Demand certificates of deposit	26,240.00
Certified checks	176,467.96
Cashier's checks outstanding	122,496.86
Total	$31,578,780.36

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, H. H. POWELL, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. H. H. POWELL, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 17th day of July, 1902. CHAS. H. BECKER,
Notary Public, Kings County.
Cert. filed in New York County.

Correct—Attest:
EDWARD TOWNSEND,
EDWARD VAN VOLKENBURGH,
EDWARD C. RICE,
} Directors.

Reports of National Banks.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business, July 16th, 1902:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$90,951,916.01
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		318.21
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		4,920,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		15,837,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand		286,490.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		1,681,279.42
Stocks, securities, &c.		15,590,585.75
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		200,000.00
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		4,580,062.52
Due from State banks and bankers.		905,395.10
Checks and other cash items		616,608.25
Exchanges for Clearing House		26,644,761.08
Notes of other National banks		325,010.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		532.03
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Gold	$25,442,019.00	
Legal tenders	6,750,899.00	
		32,192,918.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)		246,000.00
Total		$104,968,876.47

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$25,000,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits (net)	15,156,146.04
National bank notes outstanding	4,849,050.00
Dividends unpaid	675.00
Provident reserve fund	$30,000.00
Individual deposits subject to check	77,631,168.26
Demand certificates of deposit	2,007,850.00
Certified checks	12,941,149.28
Cashier's checks outstanding	1,037,770.81
	$93,647,938.37
Due to other National banks	$24,880,838.28
Due to State banks and bankers	9,840,228.78
	34,721,067.06
United States deposits	15,837,000.00
	144,206,005.43
United States bond account	5,737,000.00
Total	$194,968,876.47

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, HORACE M. KILBORN, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. H. M. KILBORN, Cashier.

Correct—Attest:
WILLIAM ROCKEFELLER,
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD,
JACOB H. SCHIFF,
} Directors.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 17th day of July, 1902. EDWIN F. COREY,
Notary Public, New York County.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE NEW YORK NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK,
at the close of business July 16th, 1902.

RESOURCES.

Losns and discounts		$4,898,877.15
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		170.76
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation		500,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure deposit		121,000.00
Premium on U. S. bonds		28,500.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		4,355.00
Due from National banks,	$110,999.29	
Due from State banks and bankers	36,604.12	
Checks and other cash items	13,662.08	
Internal revenue account.	628.70	
Exchanges for Clearing House	332,754.99	
Notes of other National banks	6,125.00	
Nickels and cents	406.11	
Specie	1,007,601.46	
Legal-tender notes	400,512.00	
Redemption fund with U. S. Treas. (5% of circulation)	25,000.00	
Due from U. S. Treasurer (other than 5% fund)	5,000.00	
		$1,939,493.75
Total		$7,492,576.66

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$500,000.00
Surplus fund	250,000.00
Individed profits, less expenses and taxes paid	117,304.86
Dividends unpaid	112.00
National bank notes outstanding	490,750.00
Due to other National banks	$1,467,612.14
Due to State banks and bankers	100,783.77
Due to trust companies and saving banks	587,177.98
Individual deposits subject to check	3,500,038.39
Demand certificates of deposit	34,177.50
Certified checks	251,976.90
Cashier's checks outstanding	16,934.01
	5,958,701.59
Reserve for taxes	4,708.21
U. S. Deposits	121,000.00
U. S. bond account	50,000.00
Total	$7,492,576.66

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, Rollin P. Grant, Cashier of the shove-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
ROLLIN P. GRANT, Casoier.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 17th day of July, 1902.
FRANK M. BURGER,
Notary Public. No. 184, N. Y. County.

Correct—Attest:
JAMES ROWLAND,
J. E. NICHOLS,
JAS. M. DONALD,
} Directors.

[No. 993.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE SEVENTH NATIONAL BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business July 16, 1902:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$5,431,491.88
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		67,183.64
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		550,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		41,250.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		113,712.25
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		443,270.02
Due from State banks and bankers		302,005.49
Checks and other cash items		20,371.05
Exchanges for Clearing House		269,995.73
Notes of other National banks		5,000.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents		571.50
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$1,221,165.00	
Legal tender notes	250,564.00	
		1,471,729.00
Redemption fund with U. S. treasurer, (5% of circulation)		27,500.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5% redemption fund		3,000.00
Total		$8,747,086.56

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$1,700,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	120,402.30
National bank notes outstanding	537,350.00
Due to other National banks	$902,236.09
Due to State banks and bankers	348,771.17
Due to trust companies and savings banks	404,501.06
Individual deposits subject to check	3,431,269.58
Demand certificates of deposit	1,090,021.35
Certified checks	56,587.65
Cashier's checks outstanding	155,946.36
	6,389,333.26
Total	$8,747,086.56

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, R. W. JONES, Jr., Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly awear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. R. W. JONES, Jr., Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 17th day of July, 1902. H. E. RANK,
Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
WILLIAM H. TAYLOR,
HUGH KELLY,
CHARLES E. LEVY,
} Directors.

[No. 1,250.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business July 16th, 1902:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$12,745,361.48
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		9,128.62
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		785,305.44
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		545,796.92
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		716,976.63
Due from State banks and bankers.		56,724.78
Checks and other cash items		29,732.30
Exchanges for Clearing House		3,491,803.60
Notes of other National banks		55,000.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		823.27
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$2,198,580	
Legal-tender notes	1,149,000	
		3,347,580.00
Total		$21,834,232.44

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$2,000,000.00
Surplus fund	1,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	1,476,559.63
Due to other National banks	5,757,191.10
Due to State banks and bankers	697,367.90
Due to trust companiss and savings banks	568,842.08
Dividends unpaid	7,466.50
Individual deposits subject to check.	7,641,647.01
Domand certificates of deposit	20,830.59
Certified checks	2,144,760.56
Cashier's checks outstanding	519,567.07
Total	$21,834,232.44

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, A. A. KNOWLES, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. A. A. KNOWLES, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 18th day of July, 1902. THOS. S. WILLIAMS.
[Seal.] Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

Correct—Attest:
EDGAR L. MARSTON,
LOWELL LINCOLN,
G. W. GARTH,
} Directors.

Reports of National Banks.

[No. 5,990.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE UNITED NATIONAL BANK, OF NEW YORK CITY,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business July 16th, 1902:

OFFICERS.
HENRY W. GENNERICH, President.
CHARLES F. HOLM, Vice President.
HENRY VON MINDEN, Second Vice President.
W. W. WARNER, Cashier.
HENRY C. STRAHMANN, Assistant Cashier.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,094,786.60
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		3,577.09
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		100,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		7,812.50
Stocks, securities, &c.		9,250.00
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		32,522.28
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		100,523.22
Due from State banks and bankers.		260.48
Checks and other cash items		2,484.72
Exchanges for Clearing House		67,059.60
Notes of other National banks		7,814.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		122.30
Lawful money reserva in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$224,047.30	
Legal-tender notes	59,663.00	
		284,610.30
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)		5,000.00
Total		$2,615,703.09

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund	200,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	9,077.83
National banknotes outstanding	99,150.00
Due to other National banks	2,000.00
Individual deposits subject to check.	1,294,008.53
Demand certificates of deposit	17,733.32
Certified checks	8,592.39
Cashier's checks outstanding	201.00
Liabilities other than thosa above stated	75,000.00
Total	$2,615,703.09

State of New York, County of New York, ss:
I, W. W. WARNER, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is trus to the best of my knowledge and belief. W. W. WARNER, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 18th day of July, 1902. ROBERT C. FULTON,
Notary Public, (85,) N. Y. Co.

Correct—Attest:
CHRISTOPH F. BODE,
FRANK B. McDONALD,
CHARLES F. HOLM,
} Directors.

DIRECTORS.

Henry W. Gennerich,	William Volk,
Charles F. Holm,	Christoph F. Bode,
Henry von Minden,	Christian F. Gennerich,
Henry C. Strahmann,	John Reisenweber,
John Gerken,	Clifford Thomsun,
Wm. von Twlstern,	Wm. P. Rinekhoft,
Wm. F. Hencken,	F. W. Saltzsleder.
Frank B. McDonald.	

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE WESTERN NATIONAL BANK.
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business July 16, 1902.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$34,672,762.18
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		803.73
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits.		2,040,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		77,610.60
Stocks, securities, &c.		1,203,750.50
Other real estate and mortgages owned		496,362.76
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)	$2,286,668.68	
Due from State banks and bankers	277,360.52	
Internal revenus stamps	32,42	
Checks and other cash items	41,023.74	
Exchanges for Clearing House	14,216,602.22	
Notes of other National banks	16,010.00	
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	722.05	
Lawful monsy reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specis	$9,111,527.00	
Legal tender notes	2,236,321.00	
		11,347,848.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5% of circulation)		2,500.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5% redemption fund		117,000.00
Total		$66,847,038.32

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$2,100,000.00
Surplus fund and undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	3,049,352.64
National banknotes outstanding	49,997.50
Due to other National banks	$13,413,019.24
Due to State banks and bankers	14,583,785.29
Dividends unpaid	5,286.85
Individual deposits subject to check	23,865,414.65
Demand certificates of deposits	87,579.08
Certified checks	6,203,828.46
Cashier's checks outstanding	1,442,233.18
United States deposits	2,046,560.43
	61,647,707.18
Total	$66,847,038.32

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, CHAS. L. ROBINSON, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is trua to the best of my knowledge and belief. CHAS. L. ROBINSON, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 18th day of July, 1902. A. J. OXENHAM, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
LUTHER KOUNTZE,
C. LEDYARD BLAIR,
O. H. KAHN,
} Directors.

[No. 2,608.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE LINCOLN NATIONAL BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business July 16th, 1902:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$6,429,632.25
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		1,405.28
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		250,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits.		250,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		3,831,023.66
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		334,741.86
Due from State banks and bankers.		23,610.70
Checks and other cash items		29,426.05
Exchanges for Clearing House		404,513.69
Notes of other National banks		20,078.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		1,999.56
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$1,813,111.50	
Legal-tender notes	1,914,587.00	
		3,227,698.50
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)		12,500.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5% redemption fund		35,000.00
Total		$14,912,534.64

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$300,000.00
Surplus fund	700,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	468,993.73
National banknotes outstanding	246,247.50
Due to other National banks	439,532.02
Due to State banks and bankers	243,918.39
Due to trust companies and savings banks	113,618.99
Individual deposits subject to check.	12,057,384.66
Demand certificates of deposit	54,701.45
Certified checks	44,990.42
Cashier's checks outstanding	8,147.48
United States deposits	250,000.00
Total	$14,912,534.64

State of New York, County of New York, ss:
I, CHARLES ELLIOT WARREN, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. CHARLES ELLIOT WARREN, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me thia 18th day of July, 1902. A. LANSING BAIRD,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

Correct—Attest:
J. D. LAYNG,
JAMES PULLMAN,
CHAS. L. JAMES,
} Directors.

Reports of National Banks.

[376.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business July 10th, 1902:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$9,408,833.16
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		952.02
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		500,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits.		510,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		50,256.25
Stocks, securities, &c.		1,342,538.70
Furniture and fixtures		30,028.52
Other, real estats and mortgages owned		320,824.73
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)	$2,288,722.23	
Due from State banks and bankers	110,018.40	
Internal revenue stamps	357.24	
Chacks and other cash items	116,307.48	
Exchanges for Clearing House	1,249,519.50	
Notes of other National banks	55,695.00	
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	5,288.21	
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$2,179,326.00	
Legal-teoder notes	1,032,315.00	
	3,211,641.00	
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5% of circulation)	28,000.00	
Due from U. S. Treasurer (other than 5% redemption fund)	6,400.00	
		7,080,949.15
Total		$19,394,388.52

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund	400,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	157,275.52
National banknotes outstanding	560,000.00
Due to other National banks	$6,062,579.32
Due to State banks and bankers	735,344.63
Due to trust companies and savings banks	1,299,861.87
Dividends unpaid	5,099.16
Individual deposits subject to check	8,418,648.31
Demand certificates of deposit	11,527.35
Certified checks	289,781.26
Cashier's checks outstanding	20,040.88
United States deposits	410,000.00
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers	22,729.72
	17,277,113.00
Total	$19,394,388.52

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, C. S. YOUNG, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. C. S. YOUNG, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 18th day of July, 1902. DAN'L A. SLATTERY,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

Correct—Attest:
WOODBURY LANGDON,
HENRY SAMPSON,
EDWIN LANGDON,
} Directors.

[1,370.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
The Merchants' National Bank,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business July 16th, 1902:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$13,178,583.64
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		32,931.79
U. S. bonds on hand		50,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		449,297.50
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		995,257.34
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		1,292,144.78
Due from State banks and bankers.		105,173.05
Internal revenue stamps		968.94
Checks and other cash items		23,389.34
Exchanges for Clearing House		3,988,522.68
Notes of other National banks		7,596.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		1,888.01
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$3,242,648.90	
Legal-tender notes	1,627,000.00	
		4,869,648.90
Total		$24,994,799.97

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$2,000,000.00
Surplus fund	500,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	713,800.41
Reserved for taxes of 1902	26,800.00
Due to other National banks	$7,862,841.53
Due to State banks and bankers	885,740.43
Due to trust companies and savings banks	2,594,225.64
Dividends unpaid	2,598.75
Individual deposits subject to check	8,721,372.86
Demand certificates of deposit	41,108.31
Certified checks	1,970,053.09
Cashier's checks outstanding	276,958.95
	21,754,399.56
Total	$24,994,799.97

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, W. B. T. KEYSER, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. W. B. T. KEYSER, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 17th day of July, 1902. THOS. S. WILLIAMS,
Correct—Attest: Notary Public, N. Y. Co.
E. A. BRINCKERHOFF,
CHAS. S. SMITH,
GUSTAV H. SCHWAB,
} Directors.

[1,394.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business July 16th, 1902:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$20,055,243.49
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		133,456.72
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		5,000,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits.		1,053,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		2,458,551.99
Banking house, furniture and fixtures		1,270,602.23
Other real estate owned		43,631.03
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		3,390,190.63
Due from State banks and bankers.		333,950.34
Internal revenua stamps		300.00
Checks and other cash items		190,729.12
Exchanges for Clearing House		5,702,455.01
Notes of other National banks		6,305.00
Fractional money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$3,004,624.57	
Legal tender notes	1,084,000.00	
		4,088,624.57
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5 per cent. of circulation)		250,000.00
Total		$44,877,359.18

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$5,000,000.00
Surplus fund	2,250,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	1,236,119.52
Reserved for taxes, 1902	96,326.66
National banknotes outstanding	4,401,200.00
Due to other National banks	7,847,475.69
Due to State banks and bankers	2,015,266.04
Due to trust companies and savings banks	1,011,385.34
Dividends unpaid	7,185.53
Individual deposits subject to check	18,059,502.08
Demand certificates of deposit	33,763.52
Certified checks	1,487,947.68
Cashier's checks outstanding	108,187.25
United States deposits	1,053,000.00
Liabilities other than those above stated—U. S. bonds	250,000.00
Total	$44,877,359.18

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, FRANK O. ROE, cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is trne to the best of my knowledge and belief. FRANK O. ROE, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 18th day of July, 1902. N. B. SANBORN,
Notary Public, Kings Co.
Certificate filed in New York Co.

Correct—Attest:
W. C. STURGES,
WM. H. MACY, Jr.,
H. B. STOKES,
} Directors.

[No. 1,116.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE NEW YORK COUNTY NATIONAL BANK,
at New York City, in the State of New York, at the close of business July 16, 1902:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,926,722.32
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		332.84
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		2,031,210.88
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		60,000.00
Other real estate owned		126,688.50
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		211,629.09
Checks and other cash items		21,569.62
Exchanges for Clearing House		283,420.19
Notes of other National banks		30,294.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		5,262.03
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$793,879.50	
Legal-tender notes	202,695.00	
		996,574.50
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)		2,500.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer other than 5 per cent. redemption fund		800.00
Total		$5,726,914.02

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$200,000.00
Surplus fund	40,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	571,108.97
National banknotes outstanding	50,000.00
Due truat companies and savings banks	409,759.50
Dividends unpaid	750.00
Individual deposits subject to check	4,311,010.19
Demand certificates of deposits	101,490.55
Certified checks	40,712.29
Cashier's checks outstanding	2,082.52
Total	$5,726,914.02

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, CHARLES G. DALE, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. CHAS. G. DALE, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 17th day of July, 1902.
LEWIS L. PIERCE, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
JOSEPH PARK,
HOBART J. PARK,
ISIDOR STRAUS,
} Directors.

Reports of National Banks.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK
of the City of New York, at the close of business July 16, 1902:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$11,740,173.31
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		298.13
United States bonds to secure circulation		1,000,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits.		1,320,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		119,037.50

Excursions.

EXCURSION ROUTES TO THE SEA via THE LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

MANHATTAN BEACH.

Trains leave New York, 34th St., E. R., week days, 5:30, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, and half hourly from 1:10 to 3:40, 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40, 9:30, and 10:50 P. M. Returning, last train leaves the Beach 12:00 midnight. **Excursion Fare, 40c.**

Trains leave East New York about 25 minutes after 34th St. time.

From New York, Whitehall St., via 39th St., So. B'klyn Ferry, connecting with L. I. R. R. Trains leave week days only, 7:00, 8:00, 8:20, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 2:20, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40 P. M. **Excursion Fare, 50c.**

ROCKAWAY BEACH.

Trains leave New York, 34th St., E. R., week days, 5:40, 6:40, 8:30, 9:20, 10:30, 10:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 4:20, 5:20, 6:30, 7:20, 8:20, 9:20, and 10:30 P. M. On Saturdays additional trains will leave 1:20, 2:20, 3:20, and 9:50 P. M. Returning, last train leaves the Beach at 11:55 P. M.

LONG BEACH.

Trains leave New York, 34th St., E. R., week days, 7:00, 7:50, 10:50 A. M. (1:00 P. M. Saturday only.) 1:30, 3:50, 4:50, 5:30, 5:50, 6:50, 8:00, and 10:00 P. M. Returning, last train leaves Long Beach 10:42 P. M.

BERMUDA

"Has the Call" these days. For

$44.00

You can make a trip of ten days, leaving Aug. 2, 16, 30, Sept. 13, 27. Everything included in the fare. The cheapest thing on the market, and a good thing, too.

Get a Circular.

THOS. COOK & SON,

261 & 1185 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Independent Tickets Everywhere.

Excursion to Lake Hopatcong

$1.00

Via NEW JERSEY CENTRAL.

Sunday, July 20, 1902.

Special train from foot Liberty St. 8:30 A. M.; South Ferry, 8:25 A. M.

NEWPORT $1.50 EXCURSION.

SUNDAY, JULY 20TH.

L. I. R. R. and N. Y. & STONINGTON LINE S'T'R "MAINE."

SPECIAL EXPRESS TRAIN WITH PARLOR CARS.

Leave New York, foot E. 34th St., at 8:20 A. M. Leave Flatbush Ave. Sta., B'klyn, at 8:15 A. M.; Franklin Ave., 8:21; East New York, 8:30, and Jamaica, 8:50.

Due at Newport at 3:00 P.M.; leave at 5:00 P.M.

Tickets on sale commencing Friday, at L. I. R. R. city ticket offices and stations. Sale of tickets limited to 750. The right is reserved to postpone the excursion, in which case tickets purchased in advance will be redeemed.

MUSIC AND REFRESHMENTS ON STEAMER.

DAILY EXCURSION TO West Point, Newburgh and Summit of Historic Mount Beacon.

Cool—Comfortable—Delightful.

Sixty-mile sail up the Hudson on the fast and superbly equipped steamer HOMER RAMSDELL to Fishkill (returning in the evening). Otis Incline Railway to summit of highest mountain in the Highlands. Grand view, magnificent scenery, beautiful mountain walks. Refreshments on Steamer and at Mountain Hotel. Steamer leaves FRANKLIN ST., week days 9:30 A. M.; W. 129th St. 10:00 A. M.; Sundays half hour earlier. Round trip to Summit of Mountain, only $1.00. To WEST POINT or NEWBURGH and Return 75 cts.

EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON EXCURSION TO WEST POINT.

STEAMER MARY POWELL

Leaves Desbrosses St. 1:45 P. M., W. 22d St 2 P. M., W. 129th St. 2:20 P. M., arriving West Point 5:15 P. M. Returning by West Shore R. R. special train 7:25 P. M., or any regular train. Fare for round trip, $1.00. Return Hudson River R. R. $1.10. Return Steamer Ramsdell, $1.00. Ample time to see Dress Parade, &c. Concert Orchestra on board.

UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON

To West Point, Newburgh, or Poughkeepsie, Grand Daily Excursion (except Sunday.) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS NEW YORK and ALBANY

From Brooklyn, Fulton St., by Annex, 8 A. M.
From New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 A. M.
From New York, West 22d St. Pier, 9:00 A. M.
From New York, West 129th St. Pier, 9:15 A. M.
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.

Morning and Afternoon Concerts.

Bankruptcy Notices.

NO. 5,053.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JERRY ALTIERI, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Jerry Altieri of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 8th day of July, A. D. 1902, the said Jerry Altieri was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Morris S. Wise, referee, No. 40 Exchange Place, Room 703, in the City of New York, on the 31st day of July, A. D. 1902, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. MORRIS S. WISE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

July 18th, 1902.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York. —In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LEOPOLD HOLZMAN and LOUIS CHARLES ROSENBERG, and the firm of Holzman & Rosenberg, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Leopold Holzman and Louis Charles Rosenberg, and the firm of Holzman & Rosenberg, bankrupts, of the County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that on the 2d day of July, A. D. 1902, the said Leopold Holzman and Louis Charles Rosenberg, and the firm of Holzman & Rosenberg, were duly adjudicated bankrupts; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, referee in bankruptcy, 120 Broadway, New York City, on the 31st day of July, A. D. 1902, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

July 18th, 1902.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In the matter of EDWARD STERN and CELIA WEISS, doing business as copartners under the style of E. Stern & Company, Bankrupts.

Upon the affidivit of Walter R. Clayton, verified the 20th day of June, 1902, and upon all the proceedings had herein, it is

Ordered and directed that the said Edward Stern and Celia Weiss, plead, answer, or demur on the 9th day of August, 1902, to the petition herein dated the 20th day of May, 1902, and filed in the office of the Clerk of this Court on the 26th day of May, 1902, praying that the said Edward Stern and Celia Weiss may be declared involuntary bankrupts; and in case of their failure to plead, answer, or demur, an adjudication will be made according to the prayer of said petition, and it is further

Ordered that service of this order be made upon said Edward Stern and Celia Weiss by publication at least once a week for not less than six successive weeks in The New York Times, which paper is designated by me as the most likely to give notice to the said debtors, said publication to commence not later than the 28th day of June, 1902.

Dated New York, N. Y., June 24, 1902.

GEO. B. ADAMS, U. S. D. J.

A. G., Jr.

Surrogate Notices.

BLEIDORN, MARIA A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIA A. BLEIDORN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Phibbin, Beekman & Menken, their attorneys, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 27th day of October next. Dated New York, the 26th day of April, 1902. HUGO B. ROELKER, ALFRED ROELKER, Jr., Executors. ap26-1aw6mSa

ESTATE SANDERS D. BRUCE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, dated April 3d, A. D. 1902, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Sanders D. Bruce, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 280 Broadway, (Room 132 Stewart Building,) Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 11th day of October, 1902, next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of April, 1902. ROBERT S. NEVILL, Executor; MARY H. BRUCE, Executrix. J. HOMER HILDRETH, Atty. for Executors, 290 Broadway, (Manhattan,) N. Y. City.

GRISSOM, ARTHUR.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ARTHUR GRISSOM, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, Nos. 52-62 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 8th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of March, 1902.

HOUSE, GROSSMAN & VORHAUS, Attorneys for Executors, 52-62 Park Row, N. Y. City. ms8-1aw6mSa

Excursions.

Entertaining Beyond Comparison.

GLEN ISLAND

Attractions from all parts of the world. Interesting novelties. A band of wild riders and steer-catchers from the Plains of Mexico. Grand concerts, magnificent foliage, rare plants, Horticultural wonders, unequalled menagerie, museum and aquarium; ALL FREE. Delightful sail on swift steamers. Glen Island clam bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." The Dairy, Boating, Bathing, Bowling, Billiards, Fishing. TIME TABLE SUBJECT TO CHANGE—STEAMERS LEAVE: Cortlandt St. Pier, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12 M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:45, 5:15 P. M. Bridge Dock, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., 12:30, 2:00, 2:30, 4:00 P. M. East 22d St., 9:30, 10:00, 10:45, 11:45 A. M., 12:45, 2:00, 2:30, 3:15, 4:30, 5:45 P. M. Leave Glen Island, 11:00 A. M., for Cortlandt St. only; 11:30 A. M., for East 22d St. and Brooklyn, 12:00 M. and 1:00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only; 3:00, 5:00, 5:30, 6:00, 7:00, and 8:00 P. M. for all landings.

Frequent extra boats on Sundays and holidays.

EXCURSION, 40 CENTS, including admission to all attractions.

ERIE RAILROAD

$1.00 EXCURSIONS EVERY SUNDAY

SHOHOLA GLEN.

In the Blue Mountains, one hundred and seven miles from New York, on the beautiful Delaware River.

Express trains leave W. 23d St., 8:55 and 9:25; Chambers St., 9:00 and 9:30; Jersey City, 9:15 and 9:45 A. M. Returning leave Shohola 4:30 and 5:15 P. M.

GREENWOOD LAKE GLENS.

$1.00—or with Dinner at Casino, $1.50.

Special express train leaves West 23d St., 9:40; Chambers St., 9:45; Jersey City, 10:00 A. M. Returning leaves Glens 5:00 and 6:58 P. M.

ROCKAWAY BEACH

ALL WATER ROUTE 50c.

Ocean Going Steamers

GENERAL SLOCUM

GRAND REPUBLIC

The most refreshing hour and half sail, leaving W. 129th St., 9 a.m.; W. 20th St., 8:40 and 10 a.m., 1:35 p.m.; Battery Landing, 9:20, 10:40 a.m., 2:05 p.m.; Leaving Rockaway, 11 a.m., 5:00, 6:15 p.m.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO.

THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO

CONEY ISLAND.

Leave FOOT 22D ST., North River, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:40, 1:20, 2:00, 2:45, 3:30, 4:15, 5:00, 5:45, 6:30, 7:15, 8:00, 9:00 P. M.

Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River, } Half hour later.

Leave NEW IRON PIER, CONEY ISLAND, 10:40, 11:40 A. M., 12:40, 1:40, 2:20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:25, 5:10, 5:55, 6:40, 7:25, 8:10, 8:55, 9:40, 10:40 P. M.

ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

PATTEN LINE

50c.—LONG BRANCH AND BACK 50c.

80c.—ASBURY PARK AND BACK—80c,

And All Nearby Seaside Resorts.

Lv. W. 13th St., S. 8:55, 11 A. M., 2:40 P. M. Saturdays, 8:55, 11 A. M., 12:45, 2:40 P. M.

Lv. Battery (nr. So. Ferry), 8:30, 9:20, 11:30 A. M., and 3:10 P. M.

Saturdays, 9:20, 11:30 A. M., 1:15, 3:10 P. M.

Lv. Long Branch, 7:10 A. M., 3:30 and 5 P. M. SUNDAY SCHEDULE.

Lv. Ft. W. 129th St. (Sundays only) 8:15 A. M.

Lv. Ft. W. 13th St., 8:55, 9:20, 9:50, 10:40 A. M.

Lv. Battery, 9:20, 9:50, 10:20, and 11:10 A. M.

Lv. Long Branch 4:15, 4:30, and 4:45 P. M.

A Charming Saturday Half Holiday Trip . . $1.50

A Rare Combination of Travel. A sail through Long Island Sound abounds in fascinating features. Take fast steamer "Richard Peck" for New Haven from Pier 25, E. R., foot of Peck Slip, 2:00 P. M. (stops Sats. foot East 21st St., 2:45 P. M.); return by express train due New York 9 o'clock same evening. Address P. O. Box 452 for leaflet. Ask for Half-Holiday Tickets.

IDEAL OUTING TRIP SUNDAY:

On SUNDAYS the fleet steel STEAMER RICHARD PECK leaves Pier 25, E. R., foot of Peck Slip, at 9:30; East 21st St., 9:45 A. M. Returning, due New York 8:00 P. M. Nearly all day on beautiful Long Island Sound. An hour in New Haven. MUSIC. Tickets, $1.00. Children, 50 cents.

UP THE HUDSON SUNDAYS, 50c.

On SUNDAYS, the splendid Norwich Line Str. CITY OF LOWELL leaves Pier 36, N. R., foot Spring St., at 10:00 A. M.; W. 129th St., 10:30 A. M., for a Hudson River trip as far as Poughkeepsie. No landing made. Returning due New York about 6 P. M. MUSIC. Table d'hote dinner, also a la carte. Main Deck Lunch Counter and Café, popular prices.

EVERY SUNDAY UP THE SOUND

TO SEA CLIFF AND GLENWOOD.

Steamers "CHANTICLEER" and "NASSAU" will leave New York, Pier 13, E. R., near foot Wall St., 9:30—foot 31st St., E. R., 9:45 A. M. Returning due in New York 6:30 P. M. EXCURSION 50 CENTS.

UP THE HUDSON BY "MOBILE."

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The steamer "Nantasket" will leave New York, Pier 32, E. R., 1:30 P. M.; foot 31st St., E. R., 1:50 P. M. Returning, due in New York 9:15 P. M. EXCURSION 50 CENTS.

AL FOSTER

DEEP SEA FISHING daily. Al Foster's reliable, large iron seagoing steamer Angler, regular boat runs Winter and Summer; fare, 75c.; ladies, 50c. Leaves 22d St., E. R., 7:15 A. M.; Battery Landing, 8:05 A. M. sharp. N. B.—Only iron boat on this route. Large ladies' saloon and first-class restaurant. Music on board. AL FOSTER.

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Greenwood Lake, N. Y. Hotel launches meet all trains. Most charming. Best fishing grounds; guides; all kinds of boats. Every accommodation for large dinner parties. W. C. Degraw.

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Hotel Jardon, Milford, Pike Co., Penn., overlooking Del. River.—Bathing, fishing, golf; cuisine noted for excellence. Booklet. F. X. Jardon, formerly chef Hotel Chamberlin, Old Point Comfort, Va.

CRISSMAN HOUSE. MILFORD, PIKE CO., PA. Accommodates 60. Established 1818. Substantial table. Open all year. P. M. NILIS.

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Hotel located in park of 250 acres, with extended view of Long Island Sound. New buildings; fifty bathrooms and every modern convenience.

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DelawareHouse Del. Water Gap, Pa. (Newly built.) Modern improvements. Boating, bathing, fishing, golf, mountain walks. Velvet. Cuisine excellent. Bookl

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Brokers' Sales Involve Small Properties —The Day's Dealings by Private Contract and at Auction.

Details will be found in another column relative to the projected consolidation of several of the large realty corporations.

Edward H. Morris has sold the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 218 West Forty-sixth Street, on lot 17.10 by 100.5.

W. C. Hyde has bought from Simon Hutter the two five-story double flats 7 and 9 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, each 25 by 99.11.

Thorn & Co. have sold for Otto Merkel to T. H. Thorn the two-and-one-half-story dwelling 2,683 Creston Avenue, 25 by 100.

Jackson & Stern are the buyers of the old Bliss house, 54 West Thirty-ninth Street, the sale of which was recently reported.

The four-story flats 233 and 235 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, sold a few days ago by Max Marx, were bought by Leo M. Lehman.

Hell & Stern have leased for Henry Corn two lofts in the building to be erected on the old Chickering Hall site, at the northwest corner of Eighteenth Street and Fifth Avenue, to Rubel, Wile & Co., for a term of years at a total rental of $40,500. They have also leased for William C. Dewey three lofts in the building which he is erecting at 31 and 33 West Nineteenth Street and 28-30 West Twentieth Street, to Oppenheim, Wilken & Co., and Marcuse & Company at an aggregate rental for a term of years at an aggregate rental of $42,000; also, for the Post estate, the upper part of the building 547 Broadway, at a total rental of $15,000.

Nichols & Lummis and H. R. Drew & Co. have sold for Henry McAleenan the four-story high-stoop brownstone dwelling, 67 West Forty-sixth Street, on lot 18.4 by 100.

George B. Dowling has sold for the owner the apartment house known as The Montivedo, situated at 361 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, to an investor for about $85,000.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Vincent A. Ryan.

Cypress Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, 100 by 200 vacant; foreclosure sale, to S. Uhlfelder $13,900

By Richard V. Harnett & Co.

491 Washington Street, east side, 55.6 feet south of Spring Street, 21 by 80, two-story frame building; foreclosure sale, to H. Leggett & Co. 8,000

239 Spring Street, south side, 100 feet west of Greenwich Street, 20 by 55.5, three-story brick and frame building; foreclosure sale, to F. H. Leggett & Co. 8,000

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 161 and 163 Madison Avenue, for an eleven-story brick hotel, 204 by 90; Frank P. Bloodgood of 207 West Eighty-seventh Street, owner; Israels & Harder of 31 West Thirty-first Street, architects; cost, $300,000.

No. 68 East Eighty-first Street, for a five-story brick dwelling, 21 by 102.2; Esther Silberman of 133 East Seventy-ninth Street, owner; A. W. Allen of Fifth Avenue and Forty-seventh Street, architect; cost, $18,000.

Eleventh Street and University Place, northeast corner, for six and seven-story loft building, 158 by 92.11; Bing & Bing Realty Corporation of 280 Broadway, owner; G. Starrett of 51 Wall Street, architect; cost, $985,000.

Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, and 88 Prince Street, six and seven-story brick offices and lofts, 50 by 137; Singer Manufacturing Company of 149 Broadway, owner; Ernest Flagg of 35 Wall Street, architect; cost, $250,000.

Nos. 52 to 58 Cedar Street, for a seven-story brick office building, 66.4 by 63.8; Mutual Life Insurance Company, owner; Clinton & Russell of 32 Nassau Street, architects; cost, $280,000.

Nos. 224 to 228 West Fifty-first Street, for a seven-story brick flat, 81 by 97.4; Rosenberg & Feinberg of 125 Verandah Avenue, owners; A. E. Feinberg of 1 Union Square, architect; cost, $80,000.

Franklin Avenue, east side, 80 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, for a one-story brick stable, 22 by 14; Frederick J. Kelly of 1464 Franklin Avenue, owner and architect; cost, $325.

Intervale Avenue, east side, 57 feet north of Kelly Street, for a four-story brick tenement, 50 by 95; Rosalie Cohnfeld of 1,211 Third Avenue, owner; Irving Berg, architectural Company of 3,307 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $30,000.

Arthur Avenue, west side, 86 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, for a one-story frame stable, 20 by 12; C. McEvily of 2,088 Crotona Avenue, owner; Charles S. Clarke of 709 Tremont Avenue, architect; cost, $150.

Hughes Avenue, east side, 45 feet south of Crotona Avenue, for three two-story frame dwellings, each 21 by 50; T. Giortani of 1,113 East One Hundred and Eighth Street, owner; Charles S. Clarke of 709 Tremont Avenue, architect; cost, $15,500.

Alterations.

No. 72 East Thirty-fourth Street, to a four-story clubhouse, 40 by 90; estate of Cornelius Vanderbilt, owner; W. & J. F. Clark of 23 Vanderbilt Avenue, architects; cost, $500.

No. 107 West Seventy-first Street, to a three-story office and dwelling, 20 by 55; Dr. Edwin Cudlipp, premises, owner; Eli Benedict of 86 Convent Avenue, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 66 East Sixty-sixth Street, to a four-story brick tenement, 25 by 91; M. Strassburger, premises, owner; J. H. Freedlander, architect; cost, $10,000.

Broadway and Eighty-second Street, southwest corner, to a six-story apartment house, 90.4 by 97; Morris K. Jesup of 105 Madison Avenue, owner; Neville & Bagge of 217 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architects; cost, $500.

No. 267 Madison Avenue, to a five-story dwelling, 21 by 68.5; V. Sorcham, premises, owner; Hoppin & Korn of 244 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $5,000.

Fulton Avenue, east side, 258 feet north of Decker Avenue, to a two-and-a-half-story frame stable and dwelling, 20.8 by 33.10; Mary Mack, premises, owner; W. T. Mapes, Wakefield, architect; cost, $1,000.

White Plains Avenue, west side, 337 feet north of Wesseln Avenue, to a two-and-a-half story frame dwelling, 16 by 24; Nicola Stata, premises, owner; W. T. Mapes, Wakefield, architect; cost, $500.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Friday, July 18.

AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 125.11 ft n of 97th St, 25x74; Elsie A. Volk to Thomas Scholes ..... Nom.

AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 125.11 ft n of 97th St, 25x74; Thomas Scholes, individually and as excontor, to Elsie A. Volk, (mtg $12,000) 25,500

AVENUE C, e s, 55 ft s of 8th St, 18.1x70; Bernat Springer and another to Louis Schulman, (mtg $9,000) ..... Nom.

AVENUE C, e s, 55 ft s of 8th St, 18.1x70; Paul Dahlinger to Bernat Springer and another ..... Nom.

BOSTON ROAD, e s, 195 ft n of 166th St, 20x71.8x28.6x60.8; Nellie David to James A. Gorman, quitclaim and correction deed ..... Nom.

BOSTON ROAD, w s, 195 ft n of 166th St, 30x71.8x28.5x60.8; Leopold Greenwood to James A. Gorman, quitclaim and correction deed ..... Nom.

BROOK AV, e s, 253.6 ft s of 3d St, 25.6x129.2; J. Lewis Strahan, referee, to Henry D. Von Seggern and another 12,000

CYPRESS AV, w s, 150.3 ft e of 134th St, 24.9x100; John Hueg to Emma F. Gansberg, (mtg $4,000) ..... Nom.

CYPRESS AV, w s, 150.3 ft e of 134th St, 24.9x100; Peter Goez to John Hueg ..... Nom.

GRAND AV, e s, 144.8 ft n of St. James St, 50x100; Jennie Ericson to Stephen Brandach, (mtg $8,500) 100

GREEN AV, n s, 150 ft e of Mapes Av, 100x100; Charles W. Moss, administrator, to Owen Corcoran 26,000

GREENE ST, 158 and 160, e s, 92.8 ft n of West Houston St, e 75.4 x n 17.9x e 25x n 24.6x w 100.6x s 41.4; Hudson Realty Company to George H. Pigueron, other consideration and 100

GREENWICH ST, 81, e s, 83.1 ft s of Rector St, runs s 19.7x e 25.2x n 19.6x w 26.4 to w'ly s 4.6 x w 90.7; Pedro R. De Pforez to Benigno S. Suarez, B. & S. ... 25,000

INWOOD AV, e s, Lot 10, map of M. Schurck estate; Hermann G. Friedmann, referee, to Thomas Murphy 500

INWOOD AV, e s, Lot 12, map of M. Schurck estate; Hermann G. Friedmann, referee, to John J. Duffy 500

INWOOD AV, e s, Lot 11, map of M. Schurck estate; Hermann G. Friedmann, referee, to John J. Duffy 500

INWOOD AV, w s, Lot 33, map of M. Schurck estate; Hermann G. Friedmann, referee, to John J. Duffy 550

JACKSON AV, e s, 128.7 ft n of 165th St, 16.6x75.5; Frederic M. Wagner to Charles Wagner, all title ..... Nom.

JULIANNA ST, n s, 65 ft e of Duncomb Av, 20x100; Union Av. e s, 100 ft s of Jennings St, runs e 125.8x n 52.11x w 115.5 to Union Av x s 49.11 John H. Larsen to George L. Buckman, (mtgs $8,100) ..... Nom.

LEWIS ST, 117, w s, 25x100; Orlando A. Mills and others to Louis Lese, (R. S. 86,95) 15,250

MADISON AV, w s, 54 ft n of line between Lots 39 and 40, 24x120, being part of Lot 39, map of Upper Morrisania; Agnes C. Lardner to the trustees of the Hebrew Ladies' Methodist Episcopal Church 5,500

MERCER ST, 117, w s, 200 ft n of Spring St, 25x100; Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, to Farmers' Loan and Trust Company 38,000

MERCER ST, 119, w s, 225 ft n of Spring St, 25x100; Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, to Farmers' Loan and Trust Company 38,000

ORCHARD ST, n s, 76.6 ft w of Sylvan Av, 25x83.4x25x83.4; George F. Chipperfield, referee, to Henry McK. Black.. 1,800

PRIVATE ST, w s, Lot 18, map of M. Schurck estate; Hermann G. Friedmann, referee, to Timothy Donovan 500

PRIVATE ST, w s, being Lot 12 of map of M. Schurck estate; Hermann G. Friedmann, referee, to Paul E. Krauss. 520

STANTON ST, s s, 125 ft e of Willett St, 25x75; Manrice Cohen to Nathan Kirsh, (mtg $30,250,) other consideration and 100

STEBBINS AV, w s, 85.3 ft n of 167th St, runs n 30x w 33.3x w 33.3 to Prospect Av, x s 30x e 29.2x e 29.2; George Johann to Elizabeth Johann, ½ part.. Nom.

UNION AV, w s, 110 ft s of 166th St, 20x100; John F. O'Leary to James J. Ryan, quit claim ..... Nom.

WESTCHESTER AV, n s, 25.6 ft e of Eagle Av, 25.6x87.1x25x93.4; Charles Selinholz to Mary Sebnholz, (mtg $91.-000) ..... Nom.

1ST AV, s e s, 450 ft n e of Highbridge St, 25x120, except a strip 10 deep taken for Cromwell Av; 1st Av, s e s, 475 ft n e of Highbridge St, 25x120, except a strip 10 deep taken for Cromwell Av; John M. Musgrove to Bridget E. Musgrove, B. & S. ..... Nom.

2D AV, 109, w s, 73 ft n of 6th St, runs w 100x n 17.10x e 2x n 6.2x e 98 to avenue x s 24; William Fricke to Max Hirschberg, (mtg $23,000) 30,000

5TH AV, 1,453, e s, 25.11 ft s of 118th St, 25x85; 5th Av, e s, 50.9 ft n of 117th St, 25x85; Benjamin Lyons to Raphael Lyons, all title, (mtg $36,000.) other consideration and 100

5TH ST, n s, 448.11 ft e of Green Av, 25x101.2; Joseph M. Proskaucr, referee, to Charles M. Hough, administrator 2,500

8TH AV, s w corner of 133d St, 25x88.3x41.7x56; A. Welles Stump, referee, to Henry J. Balerlein 30,000

8TH AV, w s, 94.10 ft s of 146th St, 25x75; John H. Rogan, referee, to Esther A. Wheaton 19,000

8TH AV, s e corner of 127th St, 25x99.11; Henry J. Balerlein to Obermeier, referee, to Henry J. Balerlein 29,502

8TH AV, s e cornsr of 127th St, 25x99.11; Henry J. Balerlein to Jacob Schattmann, B. & S., (mtg $18,000) ..... Nom.

10TH AV, s e corner of 31st St, 24.8x60; Frieda Hart to Bernard Schuilch, (mtg $19,300,) other consideration and 100

15TH ST, n s, 210 ft e of 7th Av, 20x103.3; Nathan Kempner and another to New Ameterdam Realty Company, ½ part, (mtg $11,000) ..... Nom.

17TH ST, s w s, 95.6 ft s e of Avenue A, 23.9x92; John Klamp to Philip Klamp, ½ part, all liens ..... Nom.

29TH ST, n s, 190 ft w of 7th Av, 23x98.9; James S. Maher to Minnis L. Maher, (mtg $15,000,) other consideration and 100

35TH ST, 420, s s, 225 ft w of 9th Av, 25x98.9; Edward E. McCall, referee, to John Davis, (mtg $3,000) 2,500

35TH ST, 418, s s, 200 ft w of 9th Av, 25x98.9; Edward E. McCall, referee, to John Davis, (mtg $25,000) 2,500

41ST ST, 326, s s, 350.6 ft w of 8th Av, 25x98.9; Sarah Lewis Hibbert to Richard V. Lewis, (mtg $9,500) ..... Nom.

45TH ST, 117, n s, 200 ft w of 6th Av, 25x100.4; Florence F. Bar to John T. Bermingham, (mtg $30,000,) other consideration and 100

45TH ST, 117, n s, 200 ft w of 6th Av, 25x100.4; Helen A. Wickert to Florence F. Bar, ½ part ..... Nom.

45TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of 6th Av, 25x100.4; Adele M. Fock to Florence F. Bar, ½ part ..... Nom.

56TH ST, s s, 165 ft e of Lexington Av, 20x100.5; William Estelle to Harriet D. Froehlich, (mtg $13,500) ..... Nom.

75TH ST, 125, s s, 350 ft w of Columbus Av, 20x102.2; John S. Spencer to Anna M. Spencer, (mtgs $29,000) ..... Nom.

90TH ST, n s, 223.3 ft e of 5th Av, 7.1x100.8; Charles W. McAlpin to George L. McAlpin ..... Nom.

93D ST, 160, s s, 224.6 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 17x100.8; Laura Esler, individually and as executrix, to Frank O. Affeld, Jr. ..... Nom.

93D ST, 160, s s, 224.6 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 17x100.8; Frank O. Affeld, Jr., to Laura Esler ..... Nom.

106?1f ST, n s, 413 ft e of 1st Av, e 200 ft to Pleasant Av x n 100.11x w 155x n 100.11x w 325x s 100.11x e 300x s 100.11 to beginning; Pleasant Av, n e corner of 106th St, runs e 75x n w 204.10x w 30x s 201.10 to beginning; Hannah Gill, widow and executrix, &c., to Andrew D. Baird, (mtg $110,000) ..... Nom.

112?11 ST, n s, 100 ft w of 2d Av, 50x100.11; Louis Lese to Matilda Meyer, (mtg $19,000) 30,000

129?11 ST, s s, 54, 162.6 ft e of Lenox Av, 27x99.11; Bernard Sweeney to Michael Sweeney, (mtg $14,000) ..... Omit.

132D ST, 536, s s, 350 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x99.11; Phillipp Walcoff and others to Isaac Stern, (mtg $20,000) 100

137TH ST, 739, n s, 737.6 ft e of Willis Av, 16.7x75; Henry V. Dwyer to Ellen E. Mack 100

137TH ST, 213, n s, 193 ft w of 7th Av, 19x99.11; William H. Picken to Harry Rosenwasser, (mtg $14,000,) other consideration and 100

141ST ST, s s, 200 ft w of Willis Av, 25x100; John L. Burgoyne to Emma S. W. Burgoyne, (mtg $2,750) ..... Nom.

154TH ST, s s, 275 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 25x100; Emma F. Garnsey to Peter Goetz, (mtg $6,000) ..... Nom.

172D ST, n s, being Lot 7, map of land of M. Schurck estate; Hermann G. Friedmann, referee, to Paul E. Krauss 900

172D ST, n w corner of Private St, being Lot 1 of map of M. Schurck estate; Hermann G. Friedmann, referee, to Paul E. Krauss 1,350

172D ST, n s, being Lot 2 of map of M. Schurck estate; Hermann G. Friedmann referee, to Paul E. Krauss 1,350

Recorded Leases.

ATTORNEY ST, 105; Henry Schumacher's Sons to Michael Sophian, 3 years $720

LEWIS ST, 53; Louis Zasuly to Davis Cooper, 5 months 300

STANTON ST, 178; Morris Gottlieb to Solomon Kaufmann, 4 years 500

3D AV, 777; P. J. Kennedy to Michael Devaney, 7 2-3 years 1,000

13TH ST, 643 to 647; Marla A. Herter to Louis C. Cooper 5,000

73D ST, 312 West; Mary de G. Trenholm, executrix, to Elizabeth Kern, 5 years.. 6,000

126TH ST, 168 to 174, s e corner of 7th Av; Washington Wilson and another to Otto Norwood and another, 5 years.. 7,500

141ST ST, 185 ft w of 3d Av; George W. Bates to Harry Delventhal, 5 10-12 years 1,080

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

ARKENBURGH, William H., to Charles E. Appleby; Broadway, n w corner of 67th St, Broadway, w s, 84.1 ft s of 68th St, 1-6 part, all title, 5 years, 6 per cent. 15,000

APPELL, Charles J., to North River Savings Bank; Broadway, 2,532, 3 years, 4 per cent $15,000

BAR, Florence F., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 45th St, 117 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent 30,000

BAIRLEIN, Henry J., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 8th Av, s e corner of 127th St, 3 years, 4 per cent. 18,000

BAUERLEIN, Henry J., to Farmers' Loan and Trust Company; 8th Av, s w corner of 133d St, 1 year, 4½ per cent.. 15,000

BERNINGHAM, John T., to Edward Baer and another; 45th St, 117 West, prior mtg $30,000, 1 year, 6 per cent 9,500

BOLTE, Sophia, to Ann I. Ryan; 150th St, n s, 375 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 3 years 12,000

BRAUN, Julius, to Jonas Well and another; lines 12 and 14 East 87st St, due Aug. 10, 1902 95,000

CORCORAN, Owen, to Robert H. Oakley, trustee; Green Av, n s, 150 ft e of Mapes Av, Westchester, also property at New Rochelle, 1 year, 6 per cent 2,300

CUNNINGHAM, Eveline, to West Side Savings Bank; 134th St, 192 West, due Nov. 1, 1905, 4½ per cent 15,000

DENBOSKY, Morris, to the Citizens' Savings Bank; 125th St, 43, (late 60,) 5 years, 4½ per cent, gold 7,000

DUFFY, John J., to Manhattan Mortgage Company; Inwood Av, e s, Lots 11 and 12, map of M. Schurck estate, also Lot 23, map same, 3 years 1,400

FRAZER, John W., to Elizabeth Rippel; 14th Av, e s, Lot 482, map of Wakefield, 5 years 2,000

FRIEDMAN, Harris, and another to Harris Mandelbaum and another, Hancock St, e s, 98 ft a of Bleecker St, building loan, prior mtg $68,000, 1 year, 6 per cent 45,000

FERGUSON, George W., to Irene B. Braman; 90th St, n s, 325 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year, 4½ per cent 15,000

FROEHLICH, Harriet D., and another to John M. Rider; 58th St, s s, 165 ft e of Lexington Av, due July 24, 1902, 6 per cent 600

GALBRAITH, Samuel P., to the Equitable Life Assurance Society; Edgecombe Av, e s, 105.10 ft s of 145th St, due Jan 1, 1905, 4½ per cent, gold 5,000

GEIBEL, Ernest, to Rowlinda J. Jones; Intervale Av, n w s, 205.0 ft n e of 167th St, 1 year 1,500

GOLD, Mak, and another to Isidore Jackson and another; 7th St, 219 and 221 East, 1 year 6,600

GOLDBERG, Abraham, to Edmund Kohn; Ridge St, 132, 6 months, note 1,000

HEINRICH, Karl, to R. T. Wegener; Union Av, w s, 240 ft s of proposed 158th St, or Beck St, due Sept. 1, 1904. 4,000

HIRSCHBERG, Max, to the East River Savings fnstitution; 2d Av, 109, 5 years, 4 per cent 15,000

HUEG, John, to Benjamin P. Wayne; Cypress (Trinity) Av, w s, 150.3 ft s of 134th St, 3 years 4,000

KEMPE, Richard L., to Minerva Burwell; 165th St, s s, 20.3 ft e of Intervale Av, demand; 6 per cent 12,000

KORN, Henry L., to Seaboard Savings Bank; 47th St, s s, 175 ft e of 8th Av, 5 years, gold 18,000

LESE, Louis, to Caroline A. Adams; Lewis St, 117, equal lien with three following mtgs for $3,062, due Aug. 15, 1902 3,062

LESE, Louis, to Mary A. Bailey; Lewis St, 117, due Aug. 15, 1902 3,062

LESE, Louis, to William H. Miller and another; Lewis St, 117, due Aug. 15, 1902 3,062

LESE, Louis, to Orlando A. Miller; Lewis St, 117, due Aug. 15, 1902 3,062

MARASCO, Rocco M., and another to Bowery Savings Bank; Broome St, 390 to 394, n w corner of Mulberry St, 179 to 183, 5 yenrs, 4 per cent 130,000

MARASCO, Rocco M., and another to N. Rogers; Broome St, 390 to 394, n w corner of Mulberry St, 179 to 183, prior mtg $150,000, 1 year, 6 per cent 5,000

MARASCO, Rocco M., and another to Empire Mortgage Company; Broome St, 390, 392½, 392, and 394, n w corner of Mulberry St, 179 to 183, installments, 6 per cent 25,000

McEVOY, Elizabeth, and others to Andrew Lebert; Avenue A, w s, 79 ft s of 78th St, 5 years 14,000

McEVOY, Elizabeth, and others to Frederick F. Hummel; Avenue A, w s, 79 ft s of 79th St, prior mtg $14,000, due July 1, 1903, 6 per cent 600

MEYER, Caroline, to Oliver J. Kemes; 48th St, n s, 150 ft w of 10th Av, prior mtg —, 1 year, 6 per cent 3,000

NADLER, Wolf, and wife to Harris Cohn; Forsyth St, 146, prior mtg $23,000, 2 years, 6 per cent 2,000

PIQUERON, George H., to the Hudson Realty Company; Greene St, 158 and 160, 1 year, 6 per cent 50,000

PIQUERON, George H., to the Hudeon Realty Company; Greens St, 158 and 160, prior mtg $82,000, 1 year, 6 per cent.... 6,000

PIQUERON, Georgs H., to the Hudson Realty Company; Greene St, 158 and 160, prior mtg $50,000, 1 year, 6 per cent.... 32,000

REDFELD, Emma B., and another to Frederick P. Foster; 257 and 272 Bowery, 258 Elizabeth St, due June 10, 1903, 6 per cent 4,695

REDFELD, Emma B., and another to Frederick P. Foeter, as truetee; 257 and 272 Bowery, 258 Elizabeth St, due Oct. 10, 1902 4,312

ROBERT, Henry J., to Katharine R. Jackson; Broadway, w s, 75 ft n of Franklin St, prior mtg $125,000, demand 20,000

ROBERT, Henry J., to Katherins R. Jackson; West End Av, 6 w corner of 70th St, prior mtg $125,000, demand 5,000

ROBINSON, George, to Union Dime Savings fnstitution; 50th St, s s, 250 ft e of 8th Av, due May 1, 1907, 4 per cent.... 145,000

SCHMIDT, Charles, Jr., to L. Lindecy Fountain; 116th St, s s, 62.3 ft e of Park Av, 1 year, 6 per cent 2,500

SCHIMEK, Richard, to George Zuckschwerdt; 446 East 89th St, 5 years, 4½ per cent 12,000

SEARLS, Stephens G., to Albert F. Timpson; Lexington Av, 1,808, due Nov. 1, 1903, 6 per cent 2,000

SEIFFERT, Magdalen, to Amelia R. Hunneke; Valentine Av, 2,057, 3 years.

SPERLING, Hernan, and another to Paul Dahlinger; Avenue C, e s, 55 ft s of 8th St, 3 years, 4½ per cent 9,000

STEPHENS, Benjamin, 4th, to Josephine Chedsey; 18th St, a s, 95.6 ft w of Avenue B; 19th St, n s, 80 ft w of Avenue A; Avenues A, e s, 24 ft s of 19th St, 1-20 part, 1 year, 6 per cent 1,250

TREMBERGER, Helens, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Union Av, 1,027, 5 years 5,500

TREMBERGER, Hslene, to George Stark; Union Av, 1,027, prior mtg $5,500, demand, 6 per cent 750

TREMBERGER, Helene, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Union Av, 1,029, 5 yeare 5,500

TREMBERGER, Helene, to Allen W. Adams; Union Av, 1,029, prior mtg $5,500, demand, 6 per cent 500

TREMBERGER, Helene, to Robert F. Seiffert; Union Av, 1,029, prior mtg $6,000, due Jan. 17, 1903 350

TREMBERGER, Helene, to Henry F. Sammis; Union Av, 1,031 and 1,033, two mtgs, 5 years, each 6,000

TREMBERGER, Helene, to George Stark; Union Av, 1,031 and 1,033, prior mtgs $12,000, two mtgs, demand, 6 per cent, each 750

WARD, Martha J., to Henry L. Byrnes and another; 37th St, s e, 75 ft w of 1st Av, prior mtg $4,900, due March 18, 1904 1,000

WHEATON, Esther A., to Tessie Bang, trustee; 8th Av, w s, 94.10 ft s of 146th St, 3 years, 4½ per cent 14,000

WHEATON, Esther, to Anna M. Lehmann; 8th Av, w s, 94.10 ft s of 146th St, prior mtg $14,000,) due July 1, 1904 2,500

WILLENBROCK, Frederick, to Title Insurance Company of New York; 101st St, s s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent 16,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Mutual Life Insurance Company 47,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Margaret S. Mitchell, trustee, and others 36,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Real Estate Trust Company.... 12,000

HIRSCHBERG, Josephine, to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company 10,000

HASTORF, Charlotte, to Mary E. Barry. 1,000

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederick J., to East River Savings Institution 15,007

MURRAY, John, to Alexander Walker.. 1

LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURANCE Company to Henry R. Wood, 2 assignments 52,500

LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURANCE Company to Charles H. Babcock and another, executors, assignments 4,300

TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY OF New York to New York Mortgage and Security Company 8,000

NEW YORK INVESTMENT AND IMprovement Company to Title Insurance Company of New York 80,000

COHN, Louis, to the Jefferson Bank.... 1

DODD, Gertrude, to Alice C. Williame... 7,000

BAIRD, Andrew D., to Andrew R. Baird. 1

BAIRD, Edwin, and another to Harry Mack $1

CLOCKE, T. Emory, to Jennie B. Calderwood 1

HARDY, Albert B., to Florence G. Tyler. 1,600

COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY to Interior Construction and Improvement Company 1

INTERIOR CONSTRUCTION AND IMprovement Company to Harold Godwin.193,900

MANUEL, Fanny, to State Bank..... 1

JACKSON, Benjamin A., to Bella Kauffmann 3,000

Mechanics' Liens.

RUTGERS AND HENRY STS, n w corner; Louis Strauss against the Church of St. Teresa of the City of New York, owner; David Bond, contractor 65

UNION AV, 97s, 8, 80 ft s of 160th St, 184x125; Paul Pfotenbauer and others against Ellen O'Leary, owner and contractor; John O'Leary, contractor 207

91ST ST, 154 to 160 East; Morris Canavan against William H. Kelly, owner.. 775

28TH ST, 17 West; Burdock Burnett against John Hicks and others; John P. Fangel and others, contractors..... 512

FORSYTH ST, 65; Vincenzo Buecani and others against Bertha Wolkenberg, owner and contractor 450

HAMILTON TERRACE, 62; Bernard J. Lenahan against Louis C. Hahn, owner; Mildred A. Yeandle, contractor..... 400

53D ST, 54 ft e of 5th Av, 20x85; Adam Seltz against Katie Kroener, owner and contractor 185

BROOME ST, 231; Abraham Mach against Martin Engel, owner and contractor.... $20

BUILDING LOANS CONTRACTS FILED YESTERDAY, JULY 18.

GREENE ST, 158-160; Lambert Suydam with George H. Pigueron $32,000

165TH ST, s s, 20.3 ft e of Intervale Av, 50x76.9x irregular; Minerva Burwell with Richard L. Kempe 12,000

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

WILLIS AV, e s, 50 ft s of 134th St, 50x40.5; Sobel & Kean against Henry A. Gumbleton and others, June 6, 1902. 450

121ST ST, 3 West; Thomas Hanley against Lippmann Tannebaum and others, Feb. 10, 1902 162

121ST ST, 3 West; John Gordon against Lippmann Tannebaum and others, Jan. 18, 1902 741

BROOME ST, 296; Henry Wendling against Sarah R. Spero, May 27, 1902.. $49

101ST ST, 317 and 319 East; Gus. Lusker against Samuel Ginsberg, June 16, 1902, cancelled 340

Lis Pendens.

COLUMBIA ST, 34; Jonas Well and others against Sarah Able and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Arnstein & Levy.

59TH ST, 42 East; Claude D. Hentine against Geraldine M. Hickok, (notice of attachment;) attorney, B. H. Ames.

COLUMBUS AV, w s, 25.8 ft n of 75th St, 25.6x100; Helene Coste and others against Eleanor P. Gage and others, action to foreclose mechanic's lien; attorney, H. A. Gage.

35TH ST, n s, 208.4 ft e of 7th Av, 66.8x98.9x irregular; Margaret L. Ames against Carrie E. Ames and others, (dower;) attorneys, Lansing & Roake.

138?ST ST, s s, 275 ft w of Boulevard, 15x99.11; Samuel B. Goodale and others against Louisa P. Riedell and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. J. O'Brien.

153D ST, s s, 127 ft n of Macomb's Dam Road, 100x100; Mary C. Roe against Charles Flanagan and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, L. McLoughlin.

146TH ST, s e corner of Bradhurst Av, 112.6x94.10x irregular; John W. Brice and others against Frederick Schnugg and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Quackenbush & Wise.

134TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of 12th Av, 75x99.11; John L. Lawrence, executor, against Mary Leonard and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. H. Work.

9TH AV, 256; Eliza C. Pike against Katharina Schroeder, individually and as administratrix, and others; attorney, J. H. Mahan.

DEY ST, 94; Alice G. Crowell against Egbert C. Denison, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Remsen & Parsons.

27TH ST, n s, 250 ft w of 10th Av, 25x98.9; Herman Kuntze and others against Agostino Cavnato and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. W. Van Slyck.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD and 136th St., n e corner, 57.10x146.1x irregular, two actions; United States Trust Company, administrator, against Ann Murtaugh and others, (foreclosnrs of two mortgagee;) attorney, E. W. Sheldon.

WEBSTER AV, w s, 100.4 ft n of 170th St, 275x 184x irregular; Bronx Borough Bank against Sumner L. Happy and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. P. Hallock.

116T1? ST, s s, 92.3 ft e of Park Av, 37.9x100.11; Metropolitan Savings Bank against Charles Miller and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Hutchins & Root.

BROADWAY, 546 and 548; City of New York against T. Roosevelt Roosevelt and others, trustee, &c, (violation of building laws;) attorney, G. L. Rives.

RUTGERS ST, 6, and East Broadway, 159; City of New York against Church of St. Teresa, (violation of building laws;) attorney, G. L. Rives.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—Saturday, July 19,

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

CITY COURT—Special Term and Chambers—Conlan, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Ex parte business.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Fitzgerald, J.—Louis Cohen vs. Sadin Kahn—Max Manthow.

CITY COURT—Conlan, J.—Solomon Kalvin vs. Augustus D. Wheelock—Louis Joseph.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Fitzgerald, J.—Jefferson Bank vs. Ruth—Charles Putzel. American Mortgage Company vs. Stoll—Abraham Goldsmith. Kies vs. Kies—F. L. C. Keating. Payne vs. Hohl—Milton S. Guiterman. In re Allen—Peter B. Olney. In re Fitzgerald—James P. Davenport. In re Johnson—Hal Bell. In re Wechsler—Jamee J. Nealis.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Phelps vs. Pigueron—Isaac Fromme. Hotaling vs. Spears —John E. Brodsky. Haaren vs. Hoefler—Emanuel S. Cahn. Schuster vs. Stanton—Henry Steinert. Braker vs. Hunter—Edmund J. Tinsdale. McNulty vs. City of New York—Henry W. Booketaver.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.80¾
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.71½
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.57
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.10
Cotton, middling	.09⅝
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.05¼
Sugar, granulated	4.65
Molasses, O. K., prime	.40
Beef, family	16.25
Beef hams	22.00
Tallow, prime	.06⅝
Pork, mess	19.62½
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.10¾
Lard, prime	11.35
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	24.00
Butter, Western creamery	.21¼

CHICAGO, July 18.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour easy; No. 2 Spring wheat, 75@77c; No. 3, 77c; No. 2 red, 77¼c; No. 2 corn, 65¼@65½c; No. 2 yellow, 65¼c; No. 2 oats, 49½@53c; No. 3 white, 54@56¼c; No. 2 rye, 61@62c; fair to choice malting barley, 71@72c; No. 1 flaxseed $1.81; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.45; prime timothy seed, $5.75; mess pork, per bbl, $18.32½@18.37½; lard, per 100 lb, $11; short ribs sides, (loose,) $10.70@10.80; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 9¾@9¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $11.37½@11.50; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.30; clover, contract grade, $8.25.

COTTON.—Without being active, yesterday's cotton market scored signal gains and developments were such as to set the whole trade to thinking. On the opening the market was dull but steady, with prices 1 point higher to 2 points lower, and during the first few minutes was stupidly tame. The July position was heavy and down 2 points, while there was no indication of demand for August. Then came buying orders from Liverpool and from Southern spinning interests for the Summer months which led to a small scare of later month shorts. While trading during the balance of the morning was not active, the course of the market was unquestionably upward, with plenty of rumors in circulation to the effect that spinners found it cheaper to buy July and August here and take cotton on contract than to purchase in the Southern markets, where offerings were scarce, even at higher prices.

Spot cotton closed quiet and steady, with quotations 1-16c higher, on the basis of 9¾c for middling upland and 9¾c for middling

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

NEW YORK CENTRAL
& HUDSON RIVER R. R.
THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.
VIA NIAGARA FALLS.

Trains arrive and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:

North and West bound trains, except those leaving Grand Central Station at 3:15, 8:40, 11:30 A. M., 1:50, 2:45, 3:20, 3:30, 9:15, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th st. to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

All southbound trains, except the "20th Century" and the "Empire State Express," and Nos. 28, 58, and 200 will stop at 125th St. ten minutes before their arrival time at Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—¶MIDNIGHT EXPRESS—Dus Buffalo 4:15, Niagara Falls 5:02 P. M.
3:15 A. M.—*MAIL AND PAPER TRAIN. Due Buffalo 1:15 P. M., Chicago 7:10 A. M.
7:50 A. M. —†ADIRONDACK, 1000 ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.
7:54 A. M.—*SYRACUSE LOCAL. Stops at all important stations.
8:30 A. M.—†EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. Most famous train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:45 P. M.
8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL. 24 hours to Chicago. Due Buffalo 7.10. Niagara Falls 8:07.
9:55 A. M.—‡SARATOGA AND MONTREAL SPECIAL, Via D. & H. and Rutland.
10:30 A. M.—*ATLANTIC. Makes local stops. Due Buffalo, 1:15 A. M.
11:30 A. M.—‡RUTLAND EXPRESS. Dus Rutland, 7:55 P. M.
12:50 P.M.—*BUFFALO LIMITED, Due Buffalo, 11 P. M. Niagara Falls, 12:28 A.M.
1:00 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED. Due Cincinnati, 10:45, Indianapolis, 11:30 A.M. St. Louis, 6:45 P.M. next day.
1:00 P. M.—*CHICAGO LIMITED. 24 hours to Chicago via Lake Shore. 27 via M. C.
1:50 P. M.—‖SARATOGA LIMITED. Saturdays only; other week days at 3:20 P. M.
2:45 P. M.—*" THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED " 20 hour train to Chicago via Lake Shore. Electric Lights and Fans.
3:20 P. M.—‡SARATOGA LIMITED. Leave Saturdays at 1:50 P. M.
3:30 P. M.—COOPERSTOWN & ALBANY FLYER. Due Albany 9:40.
3:35 P. M.—*ALBANY AND TROY EXPRESS. Local stops.
4:00 P. M.—*DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS, AND CHICAGO SPECIAL.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED. 24 hour train to Chicago. All Pullman Cars.
6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS. 28 hours to Chicago via South Shore.
6:35 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS via D. & H. or Rutland.
7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK 1000 ISLANDS AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO AND TORONTO SPECIAL. Due Buffalo, 7.25 A. M. Niagara Falls, 8:33. Toronto, 10:50 A. M.
9:15 P. M.—*SPECIAL MAIL LIMITED. Sleeping car only for Rochester.
9:20 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL. Due Cincinnati, 7:30, Indianapolis, 10:15 P. M. St. Louis, 7:30, second morning.
9:30 P. M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS. Chicago, 24 hours by Michigan Central, 33 hours by Lake Shore.
11:30 P. M.—*NORTHERN N. Y. EXPRESS. For Vincent, Ogdensburg, &c.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ¶Except Monday. ‡Except Saturday and Sunday. ‖Saturday only.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:05 A. M. and 3:36 P. M. Daily except Sundays, to Pittsfield and North Adams. Sundays at 9:20 A. M. Saturdays only at 2:46 P. M.

Pullman cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.

Ticket offices at 113, 261, 434, and 1,216 Broadway, 25 Union Sq., W. 275 Columbus Av., 130 West 125th St., Grand Central Station, 125th St. and 138th St. Stations, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Telephone "Tenth 58th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.

NEW YORK CENTRAL ROUTE
BETWEEN
NEW YORK, BOSTON,
AND NEW ENGLAND
Via Springfield and the
BOSTON AND ALBANY RAILROAD,
(New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Lessee.)

Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, New York, as follows:

†9:00 A. M., †12:00 noon, *4:00 P. M., *11:00 P. M. arrive Boston, 3:50 P. M., 5:40 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 6:15 A. M.

Leave Boston, †9:00 A. M., †12:00 noon, *4:00 P. M., *11:00 P. M.; arrive New York, 3:30 P. M., 5:40 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 6:14 A. M.

New train for Portland and Maine resorts, via Springfield, Worcester, and Rochester, N. H., leaves New York 10:00 P. M.

Tickets at New York Central ticket offices, 415 and 1,216 Broadway, and at Grand Central Station.

A. H. SMITH, GEORGE H. DANIELS,
General Superintendent. General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE
RAILROAD.

(New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Lessee.)

Leave Franklin St. Station, New York, as follows, and 15 min. later from foot West 42d St., N. R.:

†7:10 A M—For interm. points to Albany.
*9:40 A M.—(1) Catskill Mtn. Exp. to Catskills.
†11:20 A M—(2) Saratoga & Mohawk Exp.
†12:45 P M—(3) Rip Van Winkle Flyer.
*1:00 P M—Chicago Express.
*2:25 P M—Cont. Lim. for Dstroit, Chi. & St. Louis.
†3:25 P M—(4) Ulster Express to Catskill Mts.
*3:45 P M—(4) For Hudson River points & Albany
*6:00 P M—For Buffalo, Detroit & Chicago.
†7:45 P M—For Roch., Buffalo, Detroit & St. Louis.
*9:17 P M—For Syra., Roch., Niag. Falls, Det. & Chi.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. Leaves Brooklyn Annex (1) at 10:15 A. M.; (2) at 10:45 A. M.; (3) at 12:10 P. M.; (4) at 12:00 P. M. Leaves Jersey City, P. R. R. Sta., (1) at 10:47 A. M.; (2) at 11:20 A. M.; (3) at 12:50 P. M.; (4) at 15:35 P. M. Time tables at principal hotels and offices. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott's Express.

A. H. SMITH, C. E. LAMBERT,
Gen'l Superintendent. Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

READING SYSTEM
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R.

Liberty St. and South Ferry (time from South Ferry five minutes earlier.)

EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN, AND MAUCH CHUNK—24:00 (7:15 Easton only.) 9:10 A. M., 1:20, 4:40, 5:00, 45:45 Easton only), P. M. Sundays, 24:25 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.

WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON—24:00, 9:10 A. M., 5:00 P. M. Sundays, 24:25 P. M.

LAKEWOOD, TOMS RIVER, AND BARNEGAT—24:00, 9:40 A. M., 41:00 (Lakewood excepted,) 1:30, (3:40 Lakewood only,) 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:15 A. M.

ATLANTIC CITY—10:40 A.M., 1:00, 13:40 P.M. Sundays, 9:15 A. M., 11:30 P. M.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT, AND SEASHORE POINTS—24:00, 9:30, 11:30 A. M., 41:00, 2:45, 3:30, 3:53, 4:45, 5:30, 6:30 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove, 9:00 A. M., 1:30, 4:00 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA (READING TERMINAL)—24:25 †7:00, 48:00, *9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00, *1:00, 41:30, 42:00, 43:00, *4:00, 45:00, 46:00, 47:30, 49:00 P. M., *12:15 Mdt.

24TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS—24:25, †8:30, *10:30, *11:30 A. M., 1:00, 23:40, 5:00, *7:00, 9:25 P. M., *12:15 Mdt.

READING, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE AND WILLIAMSPORT—24:00, 8:20, 48:00, 10:00 A. M. Reading only,) 41:00, 1:25, 42:30 P. M. Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg only, 45:00 P. M.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE—From foot of Rector St., Pier 8. Atlantic Highlands, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch, Asbury Park, and Ocean Pleasant, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30, (8:00 Ocean Grove only,) P. M. Sundays, 10:00 A. M., 1:00, 4:00, 8:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.
FOR BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON

—*8:30, *10:30, *11:30 A. M., *1:00, 2:00, *2:30, *3:00, *7:00 P. M., *12:15 Mdt.

From Liberty Street only. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Sunday only. §Parlor cars only. ‖Via Tamaqua. ¶Saturdays.

Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 113, 261, 434, 1,300, 1,354 Broadway, 182 5th Av., 25 Union Square West, 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Ave., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

C. G. BEEBE, Gen'l Manager. C. M. BURT, General Pass'r Agent.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

Leave New York City, South Ferry, Liberty St.

Chicago, Pittsburg,	*12:10nt.	*12:15nt.
Chicago, Columbus,	*12:55pm.	*1:00pm. Diner.
Pittsburg, Cleve'd,	*3:40pm.	*3:40pm. Limtd.
Pittsburg Limited	*8:55pm.	*7:00pm. Buffet.
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*12:10nt.	*12:15nt.
Cincinnati, St. Louis,	*10:30am.	*10:30am. Diner.
Cincinnati, St. Louis,	*8:55pm.	*7:00pm. Buffet.
Norfolk	*12:55pm.	†1:00pm. Diner.

ROYAL BLUE TRAINS.

Washington, Balto.,	†8:25am.	†8:30am. Buffet.
Washington, Balto.,	*10:25am.	*10:30am. Diner.
Washington, Balto.,	*11:25am.	*11:30am. Diner.
Washington, Balto.,	*12:55pm.	*1:00pm. Diner.
Washington, Limited,	*3:55pm.	*3:40pm. Diner.
Washington, Balto.,	*4:55pm.	*5:00pm. Diner.
Washington, Balto.,	*6:55pm.	*7:00pm. Buffet.
Washington, Balto.,	*12:10nt.	*12:15nt. Sleepers

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Sundays only.

Offices: 113, 261, 434, 1,300 Broadway, 6 Astor House, 25 Union Square W., 391 Grand Street, N. Y.; 343 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal and Liberty Street. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN RY

Lvs. Franklin St.	Lvs. W. 42d St.
48:15 A. M. ..... Way Train	8:30 A. M.
7:45 A. M. Day Express to Oswego.	8:00 A. M.
10:05 A. M. ..Liberty Express....	9:15 A. M.
*11:40 A. M. Liberty Spl. Sat'ys only.	12:00 Noon
12:00 Noon...Express to Norwich.....	12:15 P. M.
*12:45 P. M. Saturdays to Rockland..	1:00 P. M.
3:00 P. M. McKinstrie and Kerhonkson.	3:10 P. M.
3:25 P. M. ..Express to Rockland..	3:45 P. M.
43:40 P. M. .....Western Express.....	6:00 P. M.

*Sundays only. †Daily.

Parlor Car seats at 425 Broadway only.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA
RAILROAD

STATIONS foot of WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

☞ The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.

7:55 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Limited to two Buffet Parlor Cars New Ynrk to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:55 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:55 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:55 P. M. THE PENNSYLVANIA SPECIAL—20-hour train to Chicago. Pullman Compartment, Drawing-room, Sleeping, Dining, and Buffet Smoking Car.

1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS. For Toledo, Nashville (via Cincinnati and Louisville), Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.

5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car. For Welch, W. Va. (via Shenandoah Valley Route.)

5:55 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.

7:55 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland, except Saturday.

8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, and Cincinnati.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 9:25, 9:25 (Dining Car), 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car), 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car), 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) (3:25 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars), 3:25 (Dining Car), 4:25 (Dining Car), 4:55 (Dining Car), 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, 9:25 (Dining Car), 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car), 2:10 (3:25 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars), 3:25 (Dining Car), 4:25 (Dining Car), 4:55 (Dining Car), 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—"Florida and Metropolitan Limited," 12:55 P. M. daily. Express, 12:10 night daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week-days 12:55 and 4:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT AND NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 8:55 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 7:55 A. M. Through Vestibuled Trains. Buffet Parlor Cars and Standard Coaches on week-days. Parlor Smoking Car, Parlor Cars, Dining Cer, and Standard Coaches on Sundays.

CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week-days.

For points on New York and Long Branch Railroad, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:55 A. M., 12:10, 1:10, (Saturdays only,) 2:25, 2:55, 3:25, 4:10, 4:55, and 6:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 7:55, 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M. (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 3:30, 9:00 A. M., 12:20, 1:20 (Saturdays only) 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, and 7:00 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 8:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 6:20,) 7:25, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, (Dining Car, (9:55, Penna. Limited,) 10:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20,) (Dining Car,) 10:55, (Dining Car,) 11:55 A. M., 12:55, (Dining Car,) 1:55 (Dining Car,) 2:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) 2:55, 3:25, (Dining Car,) 3:55, 4:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55 (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 6:10, 7:55, (no coaches,) 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, (Dining Car,) 9:55 (Limited,) 9:55, 10:55 (Dining Car,) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 1:55 (Dining Car,) 3:25 (Dining Car,) 3:55, 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 5:55, (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

Ticket offices, 263, 411, 1,196, 1,354, 111, and 261 Broadway; 182 Fifth Avenue, (Below 23d St.;) 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "914 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railway Cab Service.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, J. R. WOOD,
General Manager. General Pass'r Agent.
6-28-1902.

LEHIGH VALLEY.

Foot of West 23d St., Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. B.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. Sunday changes. ◇12.25, ◇12.45, ◇7.15, ◇5.28, ◇6.45, ◇5.45.

	Lv. N. Y.	Lv. N. Y.
Buffalo Local	*7.10 AM	*6.30 AM
Buffalo and Chicago Express	*9.25 AM	*9.30 AM
BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS	†11.55 AM	†12.00 N'n
Mauch Chunk and Hazleton Local	*12.40 PM	*12.50 PM
Wyoming Valley Express	†3.55 PM	†3.10 PM
Easton Local	†5.10 PM	†5.20 PM
Chicago & Toronto Vestibule Exp.	*5.40 PM	*5.40 PM
THE BUFFALO TRAIN	*7.55 PM	*8.00 PM

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 118, 261, 290, 355, 1234 and 1354 Broadway, 132 5th Ave., 23 Union Square West, 245 Columbus Ave., N. Y.; 360 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 93 Broadway, and Ft. Fulton St., Brooklyn.

N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

MONTAUK STEAMBOAT COMPANY, Ltd.

For Block Island, R. I., Orient, Greenport, Shelter Island, Southold and Long Island Harbor, L. I.

Steamers will leave New York, Pier 13, E. R., near foot Wall St., week days, excepting Saturdays, at 5:30 P. M. Saturdays 1 P. M. Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays steamer will not stop at Southold.

Additional Service to Block Island.—On Saturdays during July and August, one of the steamers of the Montauk Steamboat Co.'s lins will connect at Montauk with L. I. R. R. train, leaving New York, 34th St., 1:20; Pier 13, near Wall St., 1:00; Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, 1:10 P. M., arriving at Block Island at 7:00 P. M.

On Mondays the steamer "Shinnecock" will leave Pier 13, E. R., at 8:00 A. M.; returning (on Sundays only on date sold,) going and returning by boat, $2. Going by boat and returning by L. I. R. R. same day, $3.00.

CENTRAL HUDSON BOATS.

STMR. "RAMSDELL" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. PIER week days at 9:30 A. M., W. 129TH ST. 10 A. M. for WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL, FISHKILL, and NEWBURGH; connects at CORNWALL with trains for all points on N. Y., O. & W. Ry. Sundays leaves half hour earlier and extends trip to POUGHKEEPSIE and RONDOUT.

STMR. "BALDWIN" or "ROMER" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. week days except Saturdays 4 P. M. Saturdays 1 P. M. for FISHKILL, NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and intermediate landings.

STMR. "NEWBURGH" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. week days except Saturdays at 5 P. M. for CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, COLD SPRINGS, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH and POUGHKEEPSIE: Saturdays, 3 P. M., and from W. 129TH ST., 3:30 P. M.

Hudson River by Daylight

Palatial Steamers "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY" of the HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE. Finest and finest river boats in the World. For the Catskills, Albany, Saratoga, and all points East, North, and West, daily, except Sunday. Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex) 8:00 A.M.

" " Desbrosses St. Pier.....8:40 "
" " West 22d St.....9:00 "
" " West 129th St.....9:15 "

Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Through tickets to all points on sale at leading ticket offices, including those of the New York Transfer Co., who check baggage from residence to destination.

Morning and afternoon concerts. Fine restaurant.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE

For Catskill and Catskill Mountain Points, Hudson and the Berkshires, Coxsackie and way landings. Steamers leave every week day: Pier 43, N. R., 6 P. M., and West 129th St., 7 P. M.

Extra boat Saturdays ("Onteora") from Pier 43, N. R., 1:30 P. M., and West 129th St., 1:50 P. M., for Catskill, Hudson by annex, and Malden.

Connections.—Catskill Mountains, Boston & Albany, and Albany & Hudson Railroads.

Special trains for Cairo, Palenville, Otis Summit, Haines Corners, and Tannersville.

Dining Rooms on Main Deck.

Descriptive Folder Mailed Free.

Albany Evening Line

Direct Route for Saratoga, Lake George, Adirondacks and Thousand Islands.

Steamers ADIRONDACK or DEAN RICHMOND leave Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M., week days only, making direct connection with express trains for above-named points. Saturday night steamer connects with trains for Sharon Springs, Saratoga, North Creek, Caldwell, and steamer on Lake George. Summer Book Free.

TROY BOATS

leave Pier 46, N. R., foot West 10th Street, daily 6 P. M., except Saturday. SUNDAY STEAMERS TOUCH AT ALBANY. Direct railroad connection at Troy for all resorts North and East.

Excursions, TROY, $2.50; SARATOGA, $4.50.

Dining Rooms on Main Deck. Searchlight Display.

Send for Booklet Excursion Tours.

JOY $2.00 to Boston LINE

Via Providence & R.R. Every week day. 5 P. M. $2.00 to PROVIDENCE. Round trip, $3.50. $3.00 to Boston direct. Steamer Wed. and Sat., 5 P. M. Staterooms reserved in advance.

Pier 35 E. R., ft. Catharine St., N. Y.
Cut rates to all New England points.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

North German Lloyd.

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.

From Pier 52, North River, Gansevoort St.
Kronprinz..July 29, noon|Kaiserin..Aug. 19, 10 AM
Kaiser...Aug. 12, 10 AM|Kronprinz.Aug. 26, 10 AM
*Hoh'nzol'n.Au.16,10 AM|Kaiser....Sept. 9, 10 AM

*From Pier 24, ft. of Amity St., Brooklyn.

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
Cherbourg—South'pton, Attcrnately, and Bremen.

From Bremen Piers, Hoboken, N. J.
Bremen..July 22, 10 AM|K'rfuerst.Aug.14, 10 AM
Friedrich.July 31, 10 AM|Barbar'sa..Aug.21,11 AM
Luise.....Aug. 7, 10 AM|Bremen....Aug. 28, noon

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.

From Pier 24, Ft. of Amity St., Brooklyn.
Lehn.....July 10, 8 AM|Lahn.....Aug. 23, 10 AM
Trave.....Aug. 2, 3 PM|Trave.....Sept. 6, 10 AM
Aller.....Aug. 9, 10 AM|Aller.....Sept. 13, 2 PM

OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Louis H. Meyer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

Hamburg-American.

TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.

F. Bism'ck.July 24,10 AM|A. Victoria.Aug.14,10AM
Columbia.July 31,10 AM|F. Bism'ck.Aug.21,10AM

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.

Patricia.July 22, 6 AM|Waldersee, Aug.5, 7 AM
Bluecher.July 29,10 AM|Pennsyl'a, Aug.12, Noon

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Offices 35 & 37 Broadway. Piers, Hoboken, N. J.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE.

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.

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AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.

St. Louis.July 23, 10 AM|Phila....Aug. 6, 10 AM
*S'th'w'k.Aug.5, 7:30 AM|St. Paul.Aug.13, 10 AM
*From Pier "C," ft. of York St., Jersey City, N.J.

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.

Vederland.July 19, noon|Zeeland....Aug. 2, noon
Kroonland.July 26, noon|Friesland.Aug. 9, noon

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
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ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE

MINNEAPOLIS.....July 19, 5 A. M.
MINNETONKA.....July 26, 9:30 A. M.
MINNEHAHA.....Aug. 2, 4 A. M.
MENOMINEE.....Aug. 6, 9 A. M.
MESABA.....Aug. 9, 9 A. M.

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New Twin-Screw Steamers of 13,000 tons Register

Twin-Screw ROTTERDAM July 19, 10 A. M.
Steamer

Twin-Screw NOORDAM July 26, 10 A. M.
Steamer

Twin-Screw STATENDAM Aug. 2, 10 A. M.
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Columbia..July 26, noon|Furnessia..Aug. 9, noon

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Campania.July 19, 2 PM|Etruria.Aug. 9, 9:30 AM
Umbria.July 26, 9:30 AM|Campania.Aug. 16, noon
Lucania.Aug. 2, 2 PM|Umbria, Aug. 23, 9 AM

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29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

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Majestic...July 30, Noon|Teutonic..Aug. 20, Noon
Celtic.....Aug. 6, Noon|Cymric....Aug. 22, Noon

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(Shaw-kuk Line.)
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PROVIDENCE LINE, for Providence, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Newport, Boston, North and East. Strs. CONNECTICUT and CITY OF LOWELL. Orchestra on each. Lve Pier 18 N. R., foot Murray St., week days only, at 6 P. M.

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NEW HAVEN LINE, for New Haven, New Britain, Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and the North, from Pier 25, E. R., foot Peck Slip. Week days, RICHARD PECK lvs. 9:30 P. M. (Sats. 2 P. M.) CHESTER W. CHAPIN, 12:00 midnight. Sundays, RICHARD PECK lvs. 9:30 A. M., (East 21st St. 9:45;) returning, due New York 8:00 P. M.

BY SEA TO MAINE

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NORTH STAR AND HORATIO HALL of the MAINE STEAMSHIP COMPANY

is the most charming short ocean voyage out of New York. No summer tour complete without it. Steamers leave Pier (New) 32, East River, foot of Pike St., New York, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 5 P. M. Returning leave Portland same days at 6:30 P. M.

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Leaving Desbrosses St. at 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.,) W. 22d St. 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays 2 P. M.,) 129th St. on SATURDAYS AND HOLIDAYS ONLY 2:20 P. M., for Highland Falls, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, New Hamburgh, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Esopus, Rondout, and Kingston. Orchestra on board.

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from Pier 24, East River, daily except Sunday at 5 P. M., for Connecticut River Landings, connecting for Springfield, Holyoke, Northfield and all New England points. Send for illustrated folder.

Surrogate Notices.

O'BRIEN, ROBERT.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Eliza O'Brien, Ann Lummis, William O'Brien Pardow, Pauline Pardow, Augusta Pardow, Emilie Woodruff O'Brien, Robert R. Pardow, Joseph V. Pardow, Mary Pardow Hooper, the heirs and next of kin of ROBERT O'BRIEN, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, William Lummis and Charles A. Lummis of the City of New York have lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing relating to the real and personal property duly proved as the last will and testament of Robert O'Brien, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 28th day of July, one thousand nine hundred and two, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament. And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 31st day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and two.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
Jul4-Iaw6wS&Jy28

Auction Sales.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

OFFICE OF
AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY
4TH STREET & LAFAYETTE PLACE,
New York, July 12th, 1902.

To Whom It May Concern:

Notice is hereby given that the property, as per list below, now remaining unclaimed or otherwise in the office of the American Express Company, at 4th St. and Lafayette Place, will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder by Auctioneer James Curry at 384 Third Avenue, N. Y., on August 5th, 1902, at 10:30 A. M., unless same shall be called for and all charges paid thereon.

C. R. SHERMAN,
Superintendent.

J. L. WEBB, On-Hand Clerk.

A.

American Micograph Co., J. B. Alden, W. M. Allen, (2) L. Amberg Brill & Co., Aspengren & Co., American Bicycle Co., Agnes Botanic Co., (2) Artistic Ad. Co., Charles S. Altschul, American Studio of Art, J. W. Adams, (12) American Jewelry Co., (11) Art League, A. L. Abrams, J. A. Adams, Mrs. W. Alden, (18) American Pub'g & Engr. Co., Alice Arnold, A. S. Aubin, (88) American Medicias Co., C. E. M. Auffermann, Emil Albrecht, M. Abrams, Fr. Aarhuus, Angle Lamp Co., American Journal of Health, Atha & Hughes, American Amateur Photo Co., Agent.

B.

Mrs. Brown, Max Barsch, N. Bryan, Bradley Adv'g Co., M. Belfield & Co., British-American Co., Dan Bres, B. Bernstein & Son, J. W. Beeney, (8) Charles Austin Bates Syndicate, J. E. Burnett, H. W. Bowen, Baim Soap Co., E. E. Babcock, Butler Bread Cereal Co., Board of Education, T. C. Bradford, A. V. Benoit, A. J. W. Buckland, J. J. Barrett, Fred J. Bell, Basil Burwell, Ada Barker, N. Z. Bazan, Brown & Co., C. C

GREAT REAL ESTATE COMBINATION PLANNED

Realty and Construction Concerns to Unite with $60,000,000.

J. P. Morgan and Other Prominent Financiers May Organize the Deal—Companies in Proposed Merger.

Further facts which became known yesterday relative to the projected consolidation of several of the larger existing realty and construction companies reveal a plan of great proportions, financially, and of perhaps more importance from a real estate point of view. The enterprise, so those most vitally interested say, is yet in embryo—by which condition they account for their silence—but it may also be said that everything now points to the successful accomplishment of the merger.

Included in the plan primarily are the George A. Fuller Company, the Central Realty Bond and Trust Company, and the New York Realty Corporation. The Century Realty Company and the Alliance Realty Company may also join in the combination although their participation, while highly probable, is believed to be a subject for future negotiation. The exact basis of the new corporation's capitalization has not been determined. It is probable, however, that $30,000,000 of 4 per cent. preferred stock will be issued and the common stock will be of equal if not greater amount.

While the President of the new concern and possibly some of its other officers will probably be men better known in the financial than in the real estate community, its active management will devolve upon an Executive Committee, composed of the leading spirits in various constituent companies affected by the consolidation. In the latter connection the names most prominently mentioned yesterday were those of Henry Morgenthau, President of the Central Realty, Bond and Trust Company; Harry S. Black, President of the George A. Fuller Company; Robert E. Dowling and Albert Fluke, Vice Presidents of the New York Realty Corporation; W. H. Chesebrough, President of the Century Realty Company, and Frederick Southack, President of the Alliance Realty Company. Among other well-known men who are likely to be interested in the project are Charles M. Schwab and James Stillman, both of whom are already large holders of Fuller Company stock, while rumor even went so far as to declare that in the organization of the new company J. Pierpont Morgan may have a hand.

The purposes of the projected consolidation, it was pointed out yesterday, are similar to those which have actuated like movements in other branches of activity. The large realty corporations within the last three years have introduced an entirely new element into the city's real estate dealing in their methods of handling gigantic operations involving millions of dollars, and it is the belief of those who are forming this new corporation that with a still more complete union of interests and with still greater financial resources, these operations may be carried forward upon even a more extensive scale and with greater ultimate success.

Of the companies which will probably join the proposed merger the Central Realty, Bond and Trust Company is the oldest, having been organized about four years ago. Within that period it has been interested in many large transactions, including the purchase and sale of the Borcel Building at 115 Broadway; that of the old Real Estate Exchange site on Liberty Street, now occupied by the new Chamber of Commerce; that of the flatiron block, at Broadway, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, and more recently that of the Plaza Hotel. In some of the foregoing deals and in several others the George A. Fuller Company has been jointly interested with the Central Realty, Bond and Trust Company.

The New York Realty Corporation was organized a little less than a year ago by Albert Flake and Robert E. Dowling, who for a decade had been known in the real estate market as two of its most active and most successful operators. In the brief period of its existence the New York Realty Corporation has handled several important parcels in the down-town district, including the southeast corner of Pine and William Streets, and the Hoyt plot at 29 to 39 Pine Street. The company also owns, jointly with the Central Realty, Bond and Trust Company, the entire block bounded by Broadway and Eighth Avenue, Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth Streets.

The Century Realty Company is the owner of the old car stables property on Sixth Avenue, between Forty-third and Forty-fourth Streets, and has also bought and resold vacant property on Broadway, between Fifty-ninth and Sixty-sixth Streets. It is interested in the new building now in course of construction on Battery Place, between Washington and West Streets, and acquired only a few days ago a large plot at the junction of Beaver, Pearl, and Wall Streets as the site for a twenty-story structure.

The Alliance Realty Company was virtually an offshoot of the Central Realty, Bond and Trust Company, and, with the George A. Fuller Company owns the Broad-Exchange Building. During the last few months the Alliance Realty Company has operated extensively in the lower Fifth Avenue section, included in its purchases being the old Chickering Hall site.

The aggregate capital of these companies is at present about $24,000,000, divided as follows: George A. Fuller Company, $5,000,000 preferred, $10,000,000 common; Central Realty, Bond and Trust Company, $1,000,000, with a surplus of about $2,250,000; New York Realty Corporation, $3,000,000; Alliance Realty Company $2,000,000; Century Realty Company, $1,000,000. Of the securities of these companies only the Fuller shares are dealt in upon the Stock Exchange. Fuller common closed yesterday at 57¾, an advance of 1⅝ for the day, and the preferred at 107¾, a gain of 1¼. Recent bids in the outside market for stock in the other companies have been: Central Realty, Bond and Trust, 340; New York Realty, 150; Century Realty, 105, and Alliance Realty, 102.

PHYSICIAN KILLS HIMSELF.

Dr. Frederick B. White Drinks Carbolic Acid on the Steps of His Office.

Dr. Frederick B. White, thirty-one years old, a practicing physician, killed himself yesterday morning by drinking carbolic acid. The doctor had an office and a suite of rooms in the apartments of Mrs. E. R. Whitney at 7 West Sixty-fifth Street.

Mrs. Whitney heard him fall at the front door of the house, and thinking that he was intoxicated, sent for assistance. A policeman summoned a Roosevelt Hospital ambulance, where Dr. White died soon after his arrival.

Mrs. Whitney said that Dr. White's home was in New London, Conn., and that she believed his family were well off. She said he was a graduate of Cornell Medical College and the Bellevue Hospital, class of 1896. After graduating he went home to New London, and three years later came to this city, where he opened an office in her house. He took a post-graduate course in surgery after opening his office and studied very hard. His health failed him, and he became addicted to the use of morphine and liquor. Mrs. Whitney said she did not know why he killed himself, unless it was from despondency, caused by the drugs and alcohol.

The Alleged Customs Evasion.

The examination of Ernest L. Fleming, charged with having entered fraudulent invoices at the Custom House in the importation of bornx, was commenced yesterday before United States Commissioner Shields in the Federal Building. Evidence was given by experts for the Government, who declared that the consignment seized consisted of bags of pure borax, while chemists called to testify for the defendant declared that the contents were a mixture. The examination was adjourned until Tuesday.

MR. DITTENHOEFER EXPLAINS.

What He Said About the Invoices of D. Leroy Dresser's Firm—His View of Mr. Dresser.

Ex-Judge Dittenhoefer, counsel for A. S. Rosenthal & Co., was asked yesterday if he had any statement to make in regard to the interview, published in yesterday morning's NEW YORK TIMES, with Charles E. Reiss, partner of D. Leroy Dresser, the President of the Merchants' Association, in the silk firm of Dresser & Company, at 15 and 17 Greene Street.

In that interview Mr. Reiss emphatically denied that there was any truth in the statement alleged to have been made by Mr. Dittenhoefer, in which it was charged that at the last hearing before Commissioner Shields in the Rosenthal Japanese silk case, Wickham Smith, the examiner at the hearing, had in his possession a list on which could be found the name of the President of the Merchants' Association and a client of Mr. Smith's who had had his duties increased from 25 to 50 per cent. without being prosecuted.

In answer to the interview Mr. Dittenhoefer said:

"I did not say, as I have been quoted, that the President of the Merchants' Association's name was on the official list in the hands of Mr. Wickham Smith, whose invoices showed less weight than the actual weight of the goods. I will now read to you what I did say, as taken from the minutes of the stenographer."

The part of the minutes referred to in the stenographic report by Judge Dittenhoefer read:

"And even the President of the Merchants' Association had his invoices raised over thirty per cent., and he is a client of Mr. Smith, and has been behind this prosecution."

Continuing, Judge Dittenhoefer said:

"My information is that the invoices of Mr. Dresser's firm have been advanced in value, not in weight, as much as thirty per cent. If this information is not correct, it can be ascertained, I presume, at the Appraiser's Department. If it be correct, it does not necessarily indicate fraud, as it may have been an honest mistake, but the trouble with the President of the Merchants' Association is that he can find no honest mistake in any apparent irregularity in the invoices of other importers, but only fraud."

BOARD OF ESTIMATE MEETING.

Money Appropriated to Improve North Brother Island—Richmond Borough High School Site.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment yesterday made an appropriation of $37,000 for the "maintenance and care of persons suffering from contagious diseases." Mayor Low and Controller Grout said the money should be spent in improving the condition of affairs existing on North Brother Island, and in other of the public institutions of the city where those suffering from contagious diseases are received. It is understood that $12,000 will be used for bettering conditions at the Kingston Avenue Hospital in Brooklyn.

Park Commissioner Eustis of the Bronx asked for an appropriation of $65,000 for the purpose of improving Crotona Parkway. Controller Grout objected, saying that the city was too near the debt limit. Parks, he said, were luxuries, and their improvement must give way to necessary improvements, such as docks and bridges. The Controller's objections prevailed.

On the request of President Cromwell of Richmond the board authorized the purchase at private sale of the site of the Richmond Borough High School on Hamilton Avenue and St. Mark's Place, New Brighton, and made an appropriation of $38,869 for the use of the Board of Education in transferring the High School from its present quarters to the new site.

The resolution authorizing condemnation proceedings for a Carnegie library site at Rodney Street, Division and Marcy Avenues, Brooklyn, was adopted.

BISMARCK SAVED FROM JAIL.

Relative of the Late Iron Chancellor, Accused of Theft, Is Sent Back to Germany.

Karl Bismarck, a young German, who is connected with the family of the late Iron Chancellor, and who last week in General Sessions pleaded guilty to the charge of having stolen some tapestries from the office of architect John M. Montford, at 11 East Fifty-ninth Street, sailed for home yesterday on the White Star liner Cymric.

Bismarck, after he had acknowledged the theft, was about to be sentenced, when he told Judge Newburger who he was. His father, he said, had been German Consul at Pekin from 1856 until 1879, and he himself had been born there. He has two brothers, he said, one of whom was a Judge in Wiesbaden, Germany, and the other connected with the Chinese customs at Peking. He had come here to enlist in the American army, but when he found he could not do that he tried to eke out a living as a baker, and worked for a time at 903 Third Avenue. He would not have stolen, he said, unless he had been driven to it by hunger.

Judge Newburger told Lawyer Bernard L. Mittnick to investigate the young man's story. Mr. Mittnick found some of Bismarck's friends, and ascertained the facts to be as had been told in court. When he was arraigned in court yesterday, sentence was suspended on condition that young Bismarck stay out of the country.

"Tickets have been purchased to send you back home," said Judge Newburger, "and I am going to suspend sentence on condition that you return to your native land. If you ever come back to this country I will send you to prison for a long period."

Bismarck was then taken aboard the liner. His passage had been paid by prominent Germans in this city, who also gave him some money and an outfit of clothing.

THE HAITIEN REVOLUTION.

Captain of a Sailing Vessel Describes the Fight Between Marines Under Admiral Killeck and 2,000 Rebels.

Capt. H. Wallace of the brig Atlanta, which is now unloading at Stamford, Conn., was here yesterday looking for a cargo and told how he and his brig had been mixed up in the recent Haitien revolution.

"I reached Cape Haitien on June 16," he said, "and lay there about two weeks taking cargo. On June 27 Admiral Killeck landed 150 marines and a Gatling gun, and after one day's desultory fighting a pitched battle took place between the marines and some 2,000 rebel troops. Admiral Killeck took part, firing three shells and several rounds from his Gatling guns on the warship, which lay a few hundred yards from the shore. Besides my brig and the warship, the only vessel in the harbor was a Norwegian bark, the Alexandra, Capt. Jansen. The bullets flew around us like hail, and our deck load and upper works were riddled. My crew gathered up a goodly collection of the missiles after we left port. During the heaviest part of the fighting we were compelled to stay below decks. Finally the various Consuls held conferences with Fremaire and Gen. North alternately, as a result of which Fremaire was escorted to the dock by the Conauls, each carrying the flag of his country, and was sent aboard the flagship. While this was going on I took advantage of the lull in the fighting to get outside and came away. The Admiral told me as I passed out that he would bombard the city."

Hundreds of cases pronounced to be Consumption have been cured by Dr. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

TUNNEL FRANCHISE DELAY

No Report Yet by the Committee on Railroads.

Motion for Discharge at the Next Meeting of the Aldermen—Comment on Failure to Report.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen on Tuesday next a motion is to be made to discharge the Committee on Railroads from the further consideration of the proposed Pennsylvania Railroad tunnel franchise. On the request of Borough President Cantor that immediate action be taken upon the matter the committee agreed to meet yesterday to consider the question and agree, if possible, on a report to the Board at the meeting on Tuesday. The committee was without a quorum at the hour named for the meeting. Chairman Delmer and one or two committeemen waited a short time for their associates, and then went away. After they had gone other members of the committee appeared, but the meeting was not held.

The impression was that the failure to secure a quorum indicated a pre-arranged plan on the part of the committee not to report to the Board at the meeting next week, and thus postpone action until after the Summer adjournment. It is expected that the resolution for adjournment will be offered and adopted at the meeting on Tuesday, and that the adjournment will be for six weeks.

There is considerable comment in official circles as to the reasons which are actuating the Committee on Railroads in deferring action on the tunnel franchise. Those who are interested in having a decision arrived at without delay have concluded to not parley with the committee any longer, and to ascertain whether or not the committee's course has the approval of the Board. For that purpose the motion to discharge the committee is to be made at the next meeting. The adoption of the motion to discharge the committee will require a three-fifth vote. Doubt is expressed as to whether the required vote can be secured, as it is believed by many that the committee, in its course of delay, has not acted without consultation with the majority members.

The members of the Railroad Committee that has charge of the matter are Delmer, Chairman; Goodman, Peck, Lundy, Downing, Klett, Wafer, McCall, and Owens.

The chief objection which the members of the committee have urged to the franchise is that it gives a right in perpetuity. They contend that the granting of such a right, even when good terms have been secured, is contrary to public policy.

Borough President Cantor, when informed of the failure of the committee to meet yesterday, said:

"My position is that action on the franchise ought to be taken, one way or another, without delay. The question is fairly before the board; it has been thoroughly argued, and there is no good ground that I can see for delaying a decision. I do not like the perpetuity clause of the contract. I think, too, that there ought to have been provision made by which some board of the city should have been given supervision over the tunnel. Further, I believe that the city ought to have reserved the right to use the tunnel for the laying of any wires which it might see fit. But the contract is there to be passed upon, and there is no reason that I can see why action should be delayed."

It was said yesterday that if the Board of Aldermen fails to act upon the franchise until after the Summer vacation the delay will interfere somewhat with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's plans. The company, it is said, has made arrangements to begin work at once, believing that, as the Rapid Transit Commission had agreed upon the terms of the franchise, there would be no further serious difficulty.

LONG ISLAND TUNNEL.

Purchase of Property by the Long Island Railroad Company.

The Long Island Railroad Company has acquired nearly all the land that will be required in Long Island City for the Pennsylvania-Long Island tunnel. The company has a tract of land that extends from the East River to a line as far east as the Queens County Court House, a distance of one mile from the river.

The following transfers have been recorded in the Queens County Clerk's office:

New York Land and Warehouse Company, 34 lots near Van Alst Avenue, to William H. Baldwin, Jr., President of the Long Island Railroad Company, for $12,700.

Long Island Real Realty Company to the same, 32 lots, for $11,220.

Henry S. Kerney to the same, 2 lots, at $750.

Anson R. and Sarah M. Flower and John B. Taylor to the same, 17 lots, at $6,335.

Walter P. Cenavan, 10 blocks in the Rapelyea Street tract, valued at not less than $150,000, to the Long Island Railroad Company.

Eva Giraline to the same, 20 acres of salt meadow tract, near Newtown Creek, at about $75,000.

The company has purchased from the New York and Queens Electric Light Company a tract several hundred feet in length on the south side of the railroad tracks at Dunton. It is to be used for an extension of the Jamaica yards westerly to prepare for the increase in business expected upon the completion of the East River tunnel between lower Manhattan and Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, and the Atlantic Avenue improvements.

INTERBOROUGH RAILWAY CO.

Engineer McLean's Report to Controller Grout—Monetary Value of the Franchise.

Controller Grout yesterday submitted to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment a report made to him by Engineer Eugene E. McLean of his office on the application of the New York City Interborough Railway Company for a franchise to construct a double-track surface railway in the Bronx. Mr. McLean says in his report that the several proposed routes and their branches amount to a total franchise of about 38.1 miles of double track. He concludes his report as follows:

The larger part of the streets over which this company proposes to operate are macadamized or dirt roads, and the speed at which the cars are operated tends to keep these thoroughfares in a cloud of dust, not only to the discomfort of passengers, but to the residents along the line.

I am informed that conditions imposed by some cities makes it incumbent upon the street railroad companiee to keep the street upon which they operate watered during every day in the year when the thermometer is above the freezing point.

The only economical manner in which roads upon which electric cars are operated, can be properly watered is by electricity propelled watering cars, and I believe that the railroad companies should be required by means of such cars to keep all streets upon which they operate watered for a width of not lees than 60 feet of roadway.

It should be obligatory upon the company to water all streets at least three times every twenty-four hours, upon every fair day when the thermometer is above freezing point.

The condition of the cars of the Union Railway Company upon certain parts of its line, by reeson of the dust raised, is and has been since the installation of electricity absolutely disgraceful.

In conclusion, I would propose that the monetary value of the franchise asked for be

First—Three per cent. of gross receipts for first five years, but not less than $30,000 per annum.

Second—Five per cent. of gross receipts for succeeding ten years, but not less than $50,000 per annum.

Third—The percentage for the succeeding and final ten years to be fixed by arbitration at least one year before the expiration of fifteen years of the franchise, but such percentage, to be not less than 5 per cent. with a minimum of $50,000 per annum.

Fourth—For the privilege of crossing:

	Per Year.
(a) Central Bridge, Harlem River	$27,000
(b) Washington Bridge, Harlem River	27,000
(c) Willis Avenue Bridge, Harlem River	27,000
(d) East One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street to One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street Bridge	27,000
(e) The viaduct in West One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street	$1,000
(f) East One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street Bridge, Bronx River	3,000
Total for all	$132,000

WILLIAM J. GERARD IN JAIL

Suit of Clothes Bought with an Alleged Bad Check.

His Mother, Formerly the Owner of the Hotel Gerard, Hoped He Would Enter the Navy—Traced by Woman Detective.

William J. Gerard, known in the Tenderloin as "Little Willie" Gerard, is in the jail of the Jefferson Market Police Court, as he has been accused of giving a bad check to R. H. Macy & Co. In the west elds dietrict, between Fourteenth and Forty-second Streets, his doings have been noticed on account of the prominence of his mother, Mrs. C. B. Gerard, formerly the owner of the Hotel Gerard, in West Forty-fourth Street.

Gerard went into Macy's store on July 2 to get a suit of clothes, and said he would give a check. That being satisfactory, his mother being known, he drew one for $50 on the Gansevoort Bank. He took away a suit of clothes, the price of which was $12.69, and $37.31 in change.

"In a day or so, after the check had been sent to the bank in the ordinary course of business, it was returned to us, marked 'N. G.,'" Miss Thompson, the store detective said. "I went over to the bank. The cashier made an affidavit that young Gerard not only had no money on deposit at the time he drew the check, but that he never had had a cent in the bank in his life."

Miss Thompson learned that Gerard had gone to Philadelphia to see his wife. About a year ago a chorus girl, who lived then in this city, was married to him. At times Gerard and his wife boarded in the house of Miss Johnson in East Seventeenth Street. Miss Johnson, who was employed formerly as a nurse in the young man's family, told the detective that her boarder had left on July 2, the same day on which the check was given.

Miss Thompson went to Huntington, L. I., the home of the young man's mother, who moved away from the city about the time she sold her hotel in Forty-fourth Street.

"We had written and telegraphed to her," Miss Thompson said, "but she had not answered. I learned that 'Willie' had been giving her so much trouble that she wasn't anxious to help him out of this scrape. When I saw her she said she wanted the firm to wait a while in order that she might hold the proposed arrest over her son's head like an axe and make him enlist in the navy. If he would not do that, she said, he would have to be arrested.'

"'I found on returning to the city,' Miss Thompson continued, 'that young Gerard was likely to come back to Miss Johnson's house after he had no more money to use in Philadelphia. We caught him this morning at Miss Johnson's house and took him to the Jefferson Market Police Court.'

In court Gerard, who is 22 years of age as twenty-two and refused to tell Magistrate Brann much about himself. After holding the prisoner under bail of $1,000, Magistrate Brann said:

"This is too bad, too bad. I knew this man's father and mother, and no doubt I held him in my arms when he was a baby."

In Macy's store it was said that the charge against the accused is to be prosecuted, the prevalence of bad checks lately requiring radical action on the part of the department stores.

LEGAL NOTES.

PUBLICATION OF NOTICES REGARDING ASSESSMENTS.—The contention of A. S. Hatch, on his application for a writ of mandamus to compel the Collector of Assessments to accept, thirteen years after they became due, assessments for opening Naegle and Eleventh Avenues, without interest, was that he could not be so charged because the notices of confirmation of the assessments were published, one not until nineteen days after entry, and the other not until sixteen days. Mr. Hatch cited as authority for his position Sections 916 and 917 of the Consolidation act. The first section says it shall be the duty of the Controller to give notice by advertisement in The City Record for at least ten days immediately after the confirmation of any assessment that the same has been confirmed. By Section 917, if the assessment is not paid within sixty days after it becomes due, interest is to be charged at the rate of 7 per cent. The Special Term of the Supreme Court upheld Mr. Hatch's claim that because the Controller failed to advertise "immediately," the city lost its right to interest, and granted him the relief demanded. The Appellate Division, by Justice Ingraham, has reversed the lower court. Such an interpretation as placed on this statute by Mr. Hatch would, Justice Ingraham says, require a specific provision in the law to that effect. The result contended for would be contrary to the express provisions of Section 917. Justice Ingraham says, in part: "The direction to publish this notice is contained in Section 916. That section has nothing to do with the interest or the collection of the assessment. There is no provision making the legality of the assessment or the obligation to pay interest dependent upon the publication of this notice. The act is plainly directory, imposing a duty upon the Controller, but providing no penalty for a failure to perform this duty. Section 917 provides for the payment of interest. The assessment specified in this section is clearly, it seems to me, an assessment for local improvements. Both sections refer to assessments for local improvements, and to such assessments only, but there is nothing in either section of the act which indicates an intention of the Legislature to provide that unless this notice is published one day, or any number of days, after the entry of the assessment, interest shall continue to run." Justice Patterson dissents on the ground that as interest is imposed as a penalty, it is necessary that all requirements of law, constituting conditions precedent, must be fully complied with.

***

VOUCHERS MUST BE FILED WITH AN EXECUTOR'S ACCOUNT.—The Appellate Division has decided, by Justice O'Brien, that on an accounting by executors of their proceedings, it is absolutely necessary that with their account must be filed all vouchers showing expenditures. William Wicke and others, as executors of Joseph Seldenberg, filed their account without attaching any vouchers, giving as a reason for the absence of the latter that they were very numerous, and that it would be difficult to file them without danger of their being lost. The executors said, however, that the vouchers were open for inspection by all interested at the office of their attorney. Justice O'Brien says in part: "Although it be true, as stated, that thousands of vouchers exist, and they are very bulky, and there would be great danger of losing them, the requirement of the statute is peremptory that they should be filed; and the fact that the estate is a large one would seem to be an additional reason why the executors would desire and be expected to file them. The provision of Section 2,729 of the Code of Civil Procedure is that 'on an accounting by an executor or administrator, the accounting party must produce and file a voucher for every payment' excepting only, first, any proper item not exceeding $20, if it is supported by his own uncontradicted oath, such items in the aggregate not to exceed $200; and, secondly, if he proves that he did not take a voucher when he made the payment, or that it has been lost or destroyed, in which case an allowance can be made if competent proof of the payment is presented to the satisfaction of the Surrogate. Here neither exception applies, for the disbursements for which no vouchers were filed aggregate many thousands of dollars, and, furthermore, it is not denied that vouchers were received, and are now, all of them, retained in the possession of the executors."

IN TO-MORROW'S EDITION, NEW YORK TIMES.

¶ "Personal Taxes in Manhattan:" The latest assessments of prominent men and women in this borough. Some who are not on the list. How financiers and politicians are rated;

¶ "Pennsylvania's Capitol:" Architect, sculptor, and painter to work in harmony on the new building;

¶ "Favoring Annexation:" Moneyed men of Cuba meet to discuss condition of the island and express desire to become American citizens;

¶ "Developing New York's Suburbs:" A branch of railroad service in the metropolis of which the public knows little;

¶ "The Genial Idiot," by John Kendrick Bangs;

¶ "A Summer in New York," told in a girl's letter, by Edward W. Townsend;

¶ "How Welden Kennedy Sneaked," a story of life in a lumber camp, by John R. Spears;

¶ Julian Ralph's letter on recent changes at Lake Champlain;

¶ David Graham Phillips's comment on current happenings, and

¶ "The Magic Stone," a fanciful story by Kate Masterson.

¶ There will be, also, cartoons, Summer resort news, Magazine and Financial Supplements and a complete newspaper with "all the news that's fit to print."

¶ To be sure of getting it, order from your newsdealer in advance, and insist on getting the entire paper.

THE STROLLERS SHOE

If you are looking for a Shoe you won't be sorry to have bought, buy The Strollers. Shoes and Oxfords.

$3.50

We Also Offer These Good Values.

Men's Shoes and Oxfords, worth $3.00, now $2.20
Men's Handsewed Shoes and Oxfords, worth $3.50, now $2.49
Men's White Canvas Shoes, now $1.50
Men's $1.00 Black and White Canvas Shoes, now 69c.

Brill Brothers

279 Broadway, 47 Cortlandt St., 211 and 219 Sixth Ave., 125th St., Corner 3d Ave.

Public Notices.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERtisement in The City Record of July 18 to 31, 1902, of the confirmation by the Board of Revision of Assessments and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears of Assessments for LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS in the BOROUGH OF QUEENS:

2D WARD, FRANKLIN PLACE SEWER, about 300 feet east of Summit Street, thence westerly to Summit Street. Also, SUMMIT STREET SEWER, from Franklin Place to Maple Avenue.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller.
City of New York, July 17, 1902.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERtisement in The City Record of July 18 to 31, 1902, of the confirmation by the Board of Revision of Assessments and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears of Assessments for LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS in the BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN:

12TH WARD, SECTION 8, EDGECOMBE AVENUE PAVING, from the north line of 155th Street to the south line of 171st Street, where the same intersects the east line of Amsterdam Avenue.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller.
City of New York, July 17, 1902.

Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, Commissioner's Office, Nos. 13-21 Park Row, City of New York, July 16, 1902.

SHUTTING OFF WATER.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE OWners and residents west of Central Park, between Fifty-ninth Street and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, and east of the Park, from Sixty-sixth Street to Ninety-sixth Street, that on Saturday and Sunday next, 19th and 20th insts., the 36-inch high-service water main on Broadway, between One Hundred and Seventh Street and One Hundred and Ninth Street, will be shut off in consequence of changes in the water mains made necessary by Rapid Transit Tunnel construction.

During this temporary shut-off the pressure of water and the elevation at which it is delivered in the houses in these districts will be reduced one to three stories. No house will be deprived of water supply, the effect being merely to reduce the pressure and the elevation at which the water can be delivered.

ROBERT GRIER MONROE,
Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity.

DEPARTMENT OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS.
The City of New York,
Department of Taxes and Assessments,
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway,
July 7th, 1902.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments of the City of New York that the Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal Estate in said City for the year 1902 have been finally completed and have been delivered to, and filed with, the Board of Aldermen of said City, and that such Assessment Rolls will remain open to public inspection in the office of said Board of Aldermen for a period of fifteen (15) days from date of this notice.

JAMES L. WELLS, President.
WILLIAM S. COGSWELL,
GEORGE J. GILLESPIE,
SAMUEL STRASBOURGER,
RUFUS L. SCOTT,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street

CLOSED TO-DAY.

During July, August and September

Saturday is Clerks' Holiday here.

WE CLOSE ALL DAY.

Public Notices.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERtisement in The City Record of July 15 to 31, 1902, of the confirmation by the Supreme Court and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears of Assessments for LETTING AND ACQUIRING TITLE to the following named street in the BOROUGH OF THE BRONX:

24TH WARD, SECTIONS 12 AND 13, GUN HILL ROAD (formerly Olin Avenue) OPENING, from Jerome Avenue to Bronx River. Confirmed May 28, 1902; entered July 17, 1902.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller.
City of New York, July 17, 1902.

Proposals.

INVITATION TO CONTRACTORS.
Office of the Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners for the City of New York,
No. 320 Broadway, New York City,
June 12th, 1902.

The City of New York, (hereinafter called the City,) acting by its Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners, (hereinafter called the Board,) proposes to build a rapid transit railroad in the City of New York. By this advertisement the Board invites proposals to construct the railroad, to equip the same, to put the same into operation, and thereafter to use and operate the same upon a lease thereof from the City for the term of thirty-five (35) years with a right to a renewal of the lease for a further term of twenty-five (25) years, all upon the terms and conditions set forth in the draft of Contract hereinafter referred to.

Payments to the Contractor will be made for construction as the work proceeds as provided in the form of contract.

The annual rental to be paid by the Contractor under such lease, after completion, will, except as provided in the contract, amount to the interest paid by the City on its bonds for cost of construction, including interest during construction, but excluding bonds issued to pay for certain easements and the like,) and in addition one (1) per cent. on such cost of construction, with provision for contingent abatement or reduction of such one (1) per cent. during the first ten (10) years of the lease.

The points within the City of New York between which the said road is to run and the route or routes to be followed are as follows, namely:

From a point in the Borough of Manhattan, at or near the intersection of Broadway with Park Row, being the point of commencement of the Manhattan-Bronx Rapid Transit Railroad now under construction; thence northerly and under Bowling Green to State Street; thence under State Street and Battery Park to Whitehall Street, and thence under and across Whitehall Street and South Street to the East River; thence under the East River to the Borough of Brooklyn at a point in Joralemon Street between the East River and Furman Street; thence under Joralemon Street to Fulton Street; thence under Fulton Street to Flatbush Avenue, and thence under Flatbush Avenue to a point at or near its intersection with Atlantic Avenue; together with a loop or branch beginning at a point in Broadway between Bowling Green and Exchange Place, and running thence under Broadway to Bowling Green, thence under Bowling Green to State Street, thence under and across the line of State Street to Battery Park, thence under Battery Park to Whitehall Street, and thence returning under Whitehall Street, Battery Park, and State Street to Broadway; also suitable tracks and connections in the nature of loops under the City Hall Park, in the Borough of Manhattan, and around the Borough Hall, in the Borough of Brooklyn.

The general method of construction includes two tracks. These tracks shall be of the standard gauge, that is to say of a width of four (4) feet eight and one-half (8½) inches between the rails. The roof of the tunnel shall be as near the surface of the street as grades and street conditions will permit, and is to have a height of not less than thirteen (13) feet in the clear and with a maximum width in the clear, except as influenced by local conditions, of fifteen (15) feet for each track. There shall also be suitable stations, turnouts, switches, and cross-overs. The portion of the route underground shall be constructed with steel girders, with brick or concrete arches or masonry walls and arched roof. The tunnel under the East River shall be constructed of steel or cast-iron tubes with concrete. The manner of construction of the portions underground shall be by tunneling or open excavation.

The term of years for which the contract is proposed to be made extends for thirty-five (35) years after the completion of the road and its readiness for operation as declared by the Board, with an option to the Contractor to extend the lease for twenty-five (25) years at a rental to be fixed as in the contract provided, but not less than the average rental for the last ten (10) calendar years before the Contractor's demand for renewal.

Other requirements, provisions, details, and specifications are stated in the printed form of contract now on file at the office of the Chief Engineer of the Rapid Transit Board, No. 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, where copies of the same and of the form of bond and contract proposed may be had. Such printed form of contract is to be deemed part of this Invitation.

Sealed bids or proposals for the construction and leasing of such rapid transit road endorsed: "Proposals for constructing and leasing Brooklyn-Manhattan Rapid Transit Railroad," with the name of the person or persons, corporation or corporations making the same, will be received at the said office of the Board at No. 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, until the 21st day of July, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time or at a later date to be fixed by the Board, the proposals will be publicly opened at the said office and the award of the contract, if awarded, will thereafter and within thirty (30) days after the opening of the bids be made by the Board to the person or persons, corporation or corporations, if any, whose proposal shall, in its opinion, be for the best interest of the City. The bidder or bidders whose proposal shall be accepted shall in person or by duly authorized representative attend at the said office of the Board within ten (10) days after the delivery of a notice by the Board and deliver a contract in the form referred to duly executed with its execution duly proved.

Proposals shall be in the form prescribed by the Board, copies of which may be obtained from the Chief Engineer.

At the time of the delivery of the contract the Contractor shall give security as follows:

(1) By deposit of One million dollars ($1,000,000) in cash or in securities of the character of securities in which savings banks of this State may invest their funds. If the deposit be of securities they must first be approved by the Board. Such One million dollars ($1,000,000) shall be security for construction.

(2) By a bond in the penalty of One million dollars ($1,000,000) or a further and continuing deposit of One million dollars ($1,000,000) in cash or in securities of the character of securities in which savings banks of this State may invest their funds. If the deposit be of securities they must first be approved by the Board. Such bond or such One million dollars ($1,000,000) shall be continuing security for construction, operation, payment of rental, and all other obligations of the Contractor until the termination of the lease. The form of the bond is prescribed in the contract.

In case of failure or neglect so to execute and deliver the contract and make the required deposit and execute and deliver the required bond or make the further deposit in lieu of the bond, such bidder or bidders will, at the option of the Board, be deemed either to have made the contract or to have abandoned the contract. In the latter case the Board shall give notice thereof to the bidder or bidders, and the Board may thereupon proceed to make another contract with such, if any, of the original bidders, as, in the opinion of the Board, it will be to the best interest of the City to contract with, or may by new advertisement, as originally made, invite further proposals. The defaulting bidder or bidders shall thereupon be liable to the City for all loss and damage by it sustained, including the excess, if any, of the amount it shall pay any other contractor over the amount of the bid of such defaulting bidder or bidders, and without abatement by reason of any increase of rental which such excess may produce to the City, which damages are hereby liquidated at One hundred thousand dollars, ($100,000.)

Bidders shall specify in their proposals the estimate of the cost of the equipment of the railroad upon which the proposal is based. The equipment includes all the cars, whether used for passengers, freight, express, or any other purpose, and all other rolling stock, all boilers, engines, wires, ways, conduits, mechanisms, machinery, power houses, all real estate upon which any such power houses shall stand or which shall be necessary for the generation or transmission of motive power, and all tools, implements and devices of every nature whatsoever used for such generation or transmission of motive power, and all apparatus and devices for lighting, signaling, and ventilation.

Actual work must be begun under the contract within sixty (60) days after it shall be executed and delivered. The railroad is to be completed, ready for operation, within three (3) years with a contingent provision for an extension of one (1) year for work under the East River.

Each proposal shall be enclosed in a sealed envelope and delivered to the Board or to its Secretary; and in the presence of the person offering the proposal it shall be deposited in a sealed box in which all proposals shall be deposited. No proposal will be received or accepted unless accompanied by a certified check drawn upon a National or State bank within the City of New York and satisfactory to the Board, payable to the order of the Comptroller of the City of New York for the sum of One hundred thousand dollars, ($100,000.) If the Board shall, by notice to any bidder, accept his or its proposal and if the bidder shall fail within ten (10) days thereafter or within such further period, if any, as may be prescribed by the Board, to duly execute and deliver the contract and make the deposit of One million dollars ($1,000,000) in cash or securities, and duly execute and deliver the bond with sureties, or make the further deposit of One million dollars ($1,000,000) in lieu of the bond, then this Invitation to Contractors and the proposal accepted as aforesaid shall be a contract binding the bidder to pay to the City the damages by it sustained by reason of such failure, and in such case the bidder hereby absolutely assigns to the City the ownership of such One hundred thousand dollars ($100,000) in payment of such damages. Such check must not be enclosed in the sealed envelope containing the proposal, but must be separately delivered to the Board or to its Secretary, who will give a proper voucher for the deposit. All such deposits made by bidders whose proposals shall not be accepted by the Board shall be returned to the person or persons making the same within five (5) days after the contract shall be executed and delivered. The deposit of the successful bidder shall be returned when the contract is executed and its provisions as to security complied with by him.

The price stated for construction shall include the furnishing of all materials and the performance of all labor requisite to the complete construction and equipment of the proposed Brooklyn-Manhatten Rapid Transit Railroad, including all sewer and street construction and reconstruction and other work caused by or incidental to the construction of the railway as set out in the proposed form of contract and specifications. The equipment when completely delivered shall, however, be the property of the Contractor, but subject to a lien

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1902. 16 PAGES.

CONTENTS.

	Page.
Letters of Emerson. His Correspondence with Eliza Thayer Clapp, Poetess	481
Mlle. de Maintenon. Intimate Comments on the Second Wife of Louis XIV. by Her Companion, Mlle. D'AUMALE	482
A Neglected Poet. Exquisite Translations from the Greek by WILLIAM M. HARDINGE	483
Easy Lessons in Fiction. Mr. Ford Tells How to Write a Novel of "The Local-Color" School	484
Sir A. Conan Doyle. A Sketch of His Quiet Home Life—The Original of "Sherlock Holmes"	485
Dangerous Trades. A Comprehensive Volome Dealing with Some of the Most Important Aspects of Industrial Occupations	487
Our Unble Letter. Gossip About London Authors and Publishers by E. A. D.	489
Library Week. Plans of the New York Library Association for Its Annual Meeting at Lake Placid—Subjects to Be Discussed	490
The Mormons. Mr. Linn's Interesting Volume on Their Political Complications and Personal and Socisl Origins. Reviewed by REV. JOHN WHITE CHADWICK.	491
Indexes. What they Should Be and Should Not Be. By JOHN DENISON CHAMPLIN	493
Our Literary Letter. By WILLIAM L. ALDEN	49[illegible]
Other Books Reviewed.	
"The Art of Music"	492
"William Hazlitt"	483
"Cyclopedia of American Biography"	[illegible]
"L'Etape"	484
"The Wessex of Romance"	484
"Our Literary Deluge"	484
"Dictionary of the Bible"	485
"Register of Canadian Affairs for 1901"	487
"Village Work in Iodia"	487
"Old Diaries"	490
"Finland"	491
"With the Royal Tour"	491
"Salmon and Trout"	495
"The Common Spider"	495
"A Lay Thesis of Bible Wines"	495
Hunting Quotations	488
Because	488
Signed or Unsigned	488
Orient or Occident	488
Yachts Private and Public	488
Clementina in Her Cement Garden	488
Paul du Chaillu in Russia	489
Scholarly Civil Service	489
Usage of the Word Verbiage	489
Zangwill's Good Common Sense	489
The Aguilar Free Library Society	489
Mr. Brady's Views on Gov. Forrest	496
The World's Books	490
The Dangers of Promiscuous Book Borrowing	493
Topics of the Week	481
From Readers	486
Queries	486
Books and Men	492
Notes and News	494
Books Received	495

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books.
One Dollar Per Year.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

ACCORDING to the Fall lists of several publishers, which, however, it is not yet possible to make public, there appears to be a well-defined opinion that the public is not yet satiated with the so-called historical romance. In other words, it is believed in certain book-making quarters that the mighty majority of those gentle souls called "general" or "average" readers is as eager as ever to have its purely elemental emotions played upon at a minimum expenditure of mental energy. It is hard to believe that this is so. Still, if it is not, there will be much gnashing of teeth in pseudo-literary circles next Winter. But why should the historical romance be selected as the one vehicle for imparting the cheapest enjoyment and thereby bring under suspicion for a considerable time to come this most excellent form of fiction? The answer is simple. The romance per so is the most easily read of any kind of fiction, but a romance the scene of which is laid in the present must be constructed with more than ordinary skill or it drops into the traditional "dime novel" category, where even the general reader, provided he have an atom of self-respect, is loath to pursue it. Not so with the historical romance. A few dates, a few Shakespearean ejaculations, a chapter or two of ill-digested history, and the thing is done. The "dime novel," of course, is still there, but its illiteracy is bravely clothed in jerkins, doublets, coats of mail, plumed bonnets and Mr. [illegible]

that the historical novel for some time has been shunned by our best writers, or only sparingly employed by them in fields where they had already achieved just repute?

The fact that Columbia University has in preparation a magazine of comparative literature is of unusual significance. At first thought one might suppose that the university has in contemplation a broadening of its influence and message, that a sort of expansionist movement was, in fact, going on, which must find expression. This may be the case, and yet, as one revolves in the mind the many distinguished names among professors, assistant professors, fellows, and even students, who have labored so hard and so prolifically to elevate American letters in every department—history, poetry, criticism, and especially fiction—the real motive behind the forthcoming magazine is apparent. It is one of contraction and centralization. The Columbia student in order to learn what his professors are doing in the field of literature is now obliged to read or at least to examine every month no less than half a dozen magazines and reviews. This takes time. It is also expensive. It has often been wondered how the literati at Columbia could write so much for the lay magazines and still find time to attend to their lectures, and there is now reasonable doubt, with a magazine opening its columns for them at their very door, as it were, that they will continue to seek fame in their former widely-spread conspicuous way. And yet the loss to the general public is by no means irreparable. There is the Magazine of Contemporary Literature! From every point of view this publication seems destined to fill a long-felt want.

It is to be presumed now that The International Review has followed the course of The Forum and become a quarterly instead of a monthly, the North American Review breathes much more freely. But aside from any personal amenities or acrimonious thoughts, expressed or hidden, on the subject, the experiment of The International and The Forum should prove interesting to contemplate. Of conrse, the quarterly is in respectably high repute abroad, but, then, the influences which brought it into existence over there are quite different from what they are here, where the whole tendency of printed things is in the direction of more rapid and varied appearance. There was a time when both the British and the French quarterlies contained something of a news flavor, but the daily and the weekly press have long since drawn their teeth in this respect. Obviously the field of a quarterly in America is much more contracted than it is abroad, although it may be more elevated. Nevertheless, there are great, prolonged questions here as well as great, phlegmatic writers, and by the opportunity for deliberate selection of subject and author thus increased, there is no reason why the two new American quarterlies should not find the ear of a properly responsive public.

Can it be that Mr. Howells has a resourceful double, or has the genial American realist the power to project his astral body at will among his friends, or has he suddenly discovered the wonderful trick of locomotion employed by J. Pierpont Morgan, who was recently described as being in London, Paris, and Venice at the same time—almost? According to Mr. Clement K. Shorter in the current number of The Sphere: "Henry James has at this moment an equally distinguished guest in his fellow-novelist, Mr. W. D. Howells." In this week's number of Harper's Weekly there are two full pages of extremely interesting pictures showing Mr. Howells in and around his Summer home at Kittery Point, Maine, where he "is passing the Summer." As photographs invariably tell the truth, and as, on second thought, the foregoing questions seem too trivial for serious consideration, the joke is probably on Mr. Shorter. Still, no admirer of Mr. Howells will regret that a mistake has been made as it has given Mr. Shorter a pleasant opportunity. He continues:

There are few American writers more honored in England than Mr. Howells; we read his novels and we read his criticisms, and we all know that we will have a chronicle more than an ordinary

LETTERS OF EMERSON.

His Correspondence with Eliza Thayer Clapp, Poetess.

Contributed to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS by

GEORGE WILLIS COOKE.

EMERSON was always expecting to find some new and satisfying poetical gift in his young friends who wrote verses. He rarely found what he hoped for, but he did not cease to anticipate that a genuine poet would appear. One of his youthful friends of whom he anticipated much was Eliza Thayer Clapp of Dorchester, now a ward of Boston. He came to know of her through a common friend, who put into his hand a number of her poems. These were printed in the fifth number of The Dial, then edited by Margaret Fuller. At a later time she sent him several other poems, and one or two of them appeared in the ninth number of the same periodical, of the first of which Emerson was the editor.

Three of his letters to Miss Clapp have come into my hands. They have interested me because of the friendly spirit in which they were written. They also give a statement of his attitude toward poetry fully equal to, if not better than, anything of his that has appeared in print. They were written to a young woman he had not then met, to give her encouragement. His words were so sympathetic and appreciative that she must have found in them all the stimulus to poetic exertion she could have desired. He did not write as one giving advice, but as one who had also tried his hand at poetry, and was therefore pleased to know that another had made the same attempt. He had published only a few poems at this time, and none over his own name. This fact must be kept in mind in reading his first letter to Miss Clapp:

Concord, October 5, 1840.

These little poems which Mrs. Larkin has shown me, perhaps half in confidence, are so pleasing and even beautiful to me that I cannot think it worth while to send my thanks through any third person, but must acknowledge their merit, my kind friend, to yourself. I take so much joy in good verses that I believe I always open new ones with a certain slowness of belief, as if it were too good news to be true that more poetry had been written, whilst the right way of thinking undoubtedly is, that every one of us is at last a poet, how much soever he has been and still is wronged and hindered from his own—from his thought and from his expression of his thought. These poems show your possession of both gifts already to a high degree and the best promise of a greater success. They please me first by their objectiveness, to use a word of to-day. The common fault of our young writers is that they have no eyes; they write about themselves, their own emotions, their thoughts, on their own fortunes, and nature they cannot see for its own beauty or detach its universal meaning from its import to their temporary fortunes. They do not yet know that you have a universal nature within or over this petty self which they now exercise, and so the direct [illegible] in every general and remote fact in the world, as in a symbol or word to express some law of this [illegible] Life of theirs. But you, my friend, have a true eye and can see the fact as it appears. You are [illegible] with the beauty of the sign, ont of a secret faith in your heart that it has noble meanings which will surely unlock themselves to patience and trust. I am struck throughont these verses with the reality of observation, and I congratulate you on the habit, because I reckon it a constant source of happiness. The the verses please me because they advance all the time. I have a fact, an honest experience of a writer's in every line, and not poetic diction. I like the precision of the thonght and the simplicity and elegance, for the most part, of the expression. Before I return them (for I think I must keep them a little while longer to read again) I believe I shall take the liberty to mark a few words or lines which strike me as imperfect. But I love their truth and humanity. The stars and the clouds—those wonderful companions of our life—seem to have spoken to you some of their best lessons, which you have reported without adding to or taking from. I shall have more to say on this poetry before it goes back, bnt I feel it is high time to send you word that the manuscript was safe, and that it gratified me so much.

Mrs. Larkin asked me if I would give you the name of any books which I thought would interest you. One of the most remarkable books of our times is, I fainly Bettina's Letters, Correspondence of [illegible] with a Child, translated by herself into English. I own a copy of it, and will gladly loan it to you any of these days if you have not seen it. But my [illegible] now sailing in a very eccentric and retarded [illegible] I know not when it will come back to me. [illegible] tina's Confessions, of which there has been a new edition in English published, is a noble and ritual book. Herbert's Poems you have. [illegible] Sir Thomas Browne's Religio Medici [illegible] pieces of his in one volume of Mr. Young's [illegible] the Old English Writers is one of my [illegible] eminently Plutarch's Morals, or the [illegible] Plutarch, a book in five little [illegible] very rare in this country, but [illegible]

...have any more verses that ... will you not allow me the pleas... them? If I had any verses ... readiness—for I sometimes venture ... send them to you by way of ...

R. WALDO EMERSON.

... Clapp.

... retained the poems for four ... before he returned them to their ... In the meantime there seems to ... been some communication between ... probably they met personally, and ... poems came under discussion. In his ... letter he suggested their publication ... The Dial, or renewed a request made at ... interview.

Concord, 8 February, 1841.

... Miss Eliza Clapp:

... return thankfully, though so tardily, ... poems. They seem to me simple and ... poems of sentiment and reflection: ... a piece of metrical art, the lines begin... "A night of stars," are perhaps the ... but the piece marked I. (in the one ... entitled "Two Poems,") and the "verses ... the clouds," are more agreeable to me, on ... perusal this morning. I thought I had ... on reading them before some rere... unequal expressions, but I have not ... found them to-day.

On looking them over yourself, I think ... will feel less objection than you ex... ... the other day, to committing the ... sheets to Miss Fuller's discretion, for the ... enjoyment of many who can read but can... write.

R. W. EMERSON.

One of the poems mentioned in these letters has become somewhat widely known because it was for many years attributed to Emerson himself. It was copied from The Dial, by the Rev. Frederic H. Hedge, and given a place in the "Hymns for the Church," compiled by him and the Rev. F. D. Huntington, (now Bishop of Central New York,) and published in 1853. It appeared therein with Emerson's name appended, that of the author not having been given with the poem on its first publication. From this work it was copied by the Rev. Samuel Longfellow and the Rev. Samuel Johnson into their "Hymns of the Spirit," and by the Rev. James Martineau into his "Hymns of Praise and Prayer." Having thus become established as Emerson's, the poem appeared in other collections of hymns and poems with his name attached. And yet it was not printed in his 1846 volume of poetry or acknowledged by him. In 1882 I made an attempt to discover the author, but for a long time could get no clue. It seemed to be Emerson's, and yet there were doubts that could not be overcome. In a letter from Miss Clapp giving me an account of her connection with The Dial and with Emerson, she included this poem in the list of her contributions to that periodical. It deserves reprinting now as one of the best poetical expressions of transcendentalism. The punctuation and capitalization of The Dial are retained.

THE FUTURE IS BETTER THAN THE PAST.

Not where long-passed ages sleep,
Seek we Eden's golden trees,
In the future, folded deep,
Are its mystic harmonies.

All before us lies the way,
Give the past unto the wind;
All before us is the Day,
Night and darkness are behind.

Eden with its angels bold,
Love and flowers and coolest see,
Is not ancient etory told,
But a glowing prophecy.

In the spirit's perfect air,
In the passious tame and kind,
Innocence from selfish care,
The real Eden we shall find.

It is coming, it shall come,
To the patient and the striving,
To the quiet heart at home,
Thinking wise and faithful living.

When all error is worked out,
From the heart and from the life;
When the Sensuous is laid low,
Through the Spirit's holy strife;

When the Soul to Sin hath died,
True and beautiful and sound;
Then all earth is sanctified,
Up springe Peradise eround.

Then shall come the Eden days,
Guardian watch from Seraph-eyes;
Angels on the slanting rays,
Voices from the opening skies.

From this spirit-land, afar,
All disturbing force shall flee;
Stir nor toll nor hope shall mar
Its immortal unity.

A year later Emerson again wrote to Miss Clapp, in acknowledgment of another collection of her poems she had forwarded to him.

Concord, Feb. 23, 1842.

Thanks, though late, yet warm thanks, to my kind friend for her letter, and for her verses. I fear that the state of mind which you describe in your letter, making poetry hardly seem legitimate, because it is the exception rather than the rule, is not true of you alone, or of a few, but of almost all who write. Certainly it is not a right state, and must not be acquiesced in. The high states should be the habits; and perhaps we must learn to be a little more austere to our love of trifles, and certainly must turn a more faithful, hopeful eye to that inner Fountain which yields to our unbelief so slowly its waters, and yet a single drop from which may at any hour revolutionize, regenerate us, make us altogether another manner of person, not modify our works, but transfigure the workman and lift him into perception and sympathy with new parts of nature. The day will come when our poetry will be no longer ecademical or en accomplishment and a resource, but will be our speech, because we cannot bear to express ourselves trivially and partially, but wish our utterance in harmony with all things. You see, then, that I like your discontent very well, and think nothing more pleasing to us than impatience of our limits, and faith that we shall outgo them all. Meantime "in these dregs of Romulus" I am very thankful for such good poetry es you send me, and especially the "Leaves," which is a true poem. Unless I em sharply forbidden—and you will not have that cruelty—I mean to print it in our little journal, that all my brothers and sisters may read it to whom I cannot read it audibly. So shall you be a minister of joy to many. The other verses, to your poor friend, although, the subject considered, they are a very amusing jeu d'esprit, yet have to my ear a fine pervading rhythm or music fit for the Ode. Yet neither these, ...

...deted to you, when you will confess more of your verses to me. I have been compelled with some reluctance to adjourn my visit to Dorchester to a later day, as I have informed Mr. Pope; yet I depend on an opportunity of seeing you in March.

Yours, with great respect,

R. W. EMERSON.

I have seen only one other letter written by Emerson to Miss Clapp. It was a hurried note in regard to a visit to her home in Dorchester, and was dated Aug. 10, 1838. It contains a sentence or two only of general interest. "I hope you find your old joy in books," he writes to her, "and, in these days, in Tennyson's poem. What benefits still come to us from the old island! and when shall we begin to repay them?" Emerson had already well repaid the debt both with his verses and with his poetic prose. In his modesty, however, he seems not to have fully discovered what he had accomplished.

A brief account of Miss Clapp may be added, in order to give full significance to the preceding letters. Her whole life was spent in Dorchester, where she was born Nov. 13, 1811, and where she died Feb. 28, 1888. She was an earnest student and gained a wide knowledge of English and German literature, and also of philosophy. Almost from the first she was influenced by transcendentalism, which gave direction to her religious convictions. As a teacher in the Sunday school of the Unitarian church at Meeting House Hill, in Dorchester, she developed her transcendentalism in her instruction of a class of girls of from ten to fifteen years of age. The lessons she prepared were published as "Words in a Sunday School," in 1842. A second series appeared in 1845 as "Studies in Religion," which was greatly admired by Dr. Frederic H. Hedge and Dr. W. H. Furness.

About a dozen years later Miss Clapp came under the influence of Mr. Ephraim I. Frothingham, in whose books on "The Law of Tri-Personality," published in 1854, and "Philosophy as Absolute Science," which appeared in 1864, she found what she thought was a deeper and truer system of thought. This was a system of dualism, and though it had very little general acceptance; it wrought a great change in Miss Clapp. Later she outgrew this philosophy, and came more and more into the habits and mind of the mystics.

Miss Clapp's acuteness as a thinker was well indicated in a letter she wrote me in 1884, in which she said:

Mr. Emerson's method, as translated into practice by his ordinary disciples, was to seek the presence and authority or spiritual law in one's own consciousness, and to consider the innermost facts of the consciousness as one in nature with God, and consequently divine in essence and infallible in its moral guidance. * * * It swept clean away all mere traditional beliefs and pretences. It trained minde to the babit of seeking for first principles in action end thought, and, though I fully believe that the logical outcome of the transcendental movement is the externalism and meterielism of present thought and life—its superficial beauty and spiritual shallowness—yet I elso fully believe that this is a preparation, through antagonism and opposition, for a coming statement of spiritual truth as a revelation to the reason, which shall coincide with the revelation to sentiment and imagination in the rites and dogmas of Christianity."

Miss Clepp led a quiet and uneventful life in her suburban home, surrounded by admiring friends, and devoting her leisure to the study of literature and philosophy. Her studious habits were only varied by her occupation as the teacher of classes of young women in history and literature, and of older women in philosophy. She gave her services gretuitouely, but she had her reward in the devoted admiration she won from all who came into close contect with her. One of her older hearers speaks of the eloquence and clear vielon with which she spoke to her classes. "Sometimes she eeemed elmost inspired, and we would go home really uplifted."

In 1888, after the deatb of Miss Clapp, a volume of her "Esseys, Letters, and Poems" was privately printed. In this volume are contained all the poems mentioned in Emerson's letters, and a number of others. She wrote only a few poems, most of them between 1840 and 1850. Her essays are on philosopbical subjects, and indicate her delight in speculative questions as well as in the more searching problems of religion. Her letters give the most intimate and adequate expression of her mind.

GEORGE WILLIS COOKE.

Sale at Christie's.

On June 18-20 Messrs. Christie, Manson & Woods sold a collection of books and autograph letters, some very high prices being realized. Quaritch paid £480 for a fifteenth century manuscript of the Bible in French, written on 383 leaves of vellum, and containing two large end thirty-three small miniatures of singular beauty. A Missal painted by Kerner in 1517, with many initials painted in imitation of ancient manuscripts, sold for £210. Two Burns items were included in the sale. One was a manuscript poem of three stanzas, "The Last Time I Came O'er the Moor." This sold for £36. A letter of Burns to "Clarinda," two pages quarto, dated Ellielend, March 9, 1789, fetched £26.

"The Law of Growth nnd Other Sermons," a selection of the sermons left by Bisbop Phillips Erooks of Massachusetts, whose biography was republished in England a short time ago, will be issned there shortly by the Macmillan Company. At one time Phillips Brooke was a frequent visitor to England, and he was a welcome preacher in Westminster Abbey. The circulation of bis early volumes of sermons is still very large in England.

Intimate Comments on the Second Wife of Louis XIV. by Her Companion, Mlle. d'Aumale.*

If ever a woman's character has been by successive biographers bleached whiter than the driven snow, that character belongs to the Marquise de Maintenon, second wife, but unacknowledged Queen, of Louis XIV. It is somewhat unfortunate, therefore, that M. le Comte d'Haussonville, in writing an introduction to some valuable memoirs bearing directly upon the domestic life of this remarkable woman, should have thought it worth while to give further burnishing at the expense of her long-since-discredited detractors.

Working independently of each other, the Count and his fellow-Academician M. G. Hanotaux unearthed a bunch of memoirs by Mlle. d'Aumale, companion and familiar of the de Maintenon, during the closing years of the reign of Louis XIV. The part that fell to the hands of the Comte d'Haussonville is labeled "Mémoire sur Madame de Maintenon." This, with an elaborate introduction by its possessor, has now for the first time been published. M. Hanotaux's "find," "Mémoires de Mademoiselle d'Aumale et Souvenirs de Madame de Caylus pour servir à l'historie de Madame de Maintenon," will appear, with all proper commentary, in a subsequent volume.

It was quite nnnecessary for M. le Comte d'Haussonville to build up from Saint-Simon, Michelet, et al. an altogether false de Maintenon in order that the memoirs of Mlle. d'Aumale might demolish it. For Sainte-Beuve, as well as that voluminous writer and painstaking editor, M. Théophile Lavallée, had already made the demolition complete. Still, the phantoms that the Count raises in order that they may be laid again will doubtless add to the interest and instruction of the reader whose knowledge of the de Maintenon is gathered from textbooks drawing their inspiration from the same data, which, with the aid of Mlle. d'Aumale, the editor proves to be utterly untrustworthy. To show how admirably M. le Comte d'Hanssonville prepares the way for the direct testimony of his client, it is only necessary to note one circumstance.

The Count says that although Mlle. d'Aumale was convinced that a marriage had actnally taken place between the King and the Marquise de Maintenon, she was never able to discover absolnte proof of it. Of conrse not. But historians, as the Count is donbtless aware, have done so. Voltaire saw the documents. The marriage took place in Jaunary, 1686, just three years after the death of the Queen. Harlay, Archbishop of Peris, performed the ceremony, which was secret, in the presence of —there is atrong evidence for believing— Père la Chaise, Louis's confessor; the Marquis de Montchevreuil, the Chevalier de Forbin, and Boutemps. It is aleo an established historicel fact that, whatever of the "modern morality" the de Maintenon surrendered to the customs of her times, she was from first to last a most admirable person. To be sure, she ousted the King's chère amie, Mme. de Montespan, bnt the Qneen herself thanked her for it by dying in her arms. And when she became supreme she used her powers in the direction of dignity and decency, and the entire Court felt the force of her sincerity and candor. Her marriage with the King was a natural, personal confirmatiou and crowning of her public and private life and influence.

But without further ettention to M. le Comte d'Haussonville and his function as a successful bowler of tenpins, it is perfectly true that while the literary remains of Mlle. d'Aumale edd nothing to the most authoritative estimates of the second wife of Louis XIV., they confirm these estimates in a most intimate, natural, and altogether cherming menner.

Marie Jeanne d'Aumale, the eixth child of a poverty-stricken gentle family of Picardy, wes born in 1683. Her poverty and lineage gained her admission, at the age of seven, to the Court Seminary of St. Cyr. This school for the "noblesse pauvre" was one of the bobbies of the de Maintenon. When scarcely twenty years of age Mlle. d'Aumale attrected the attention of the patroness of St. Cyr, and was taken to Court to serve as her secretary. From 1703 until the death of the Marquise de Maintenon, in 1719, the two were inseparable. Mlle. d'Aumale grew to have e sincere regard for her patroness. She was also very observing, and had the gift of setting down her impressions with more or less literary charm. It is extremely likely that many of the letters attributed to the Marquise de Maintenon were in reality the expression of her own youthful mind. The authentic epistles of Mlle. d'Aumale appended to the "Souvenirs" suggest as much. They have that striking quality identical with those which history has attributed to the mistress, which has been so well expressed by Prof. Grangier: "It seems that she [Mlle. de Maintenon] had always foreseen that her letters were destined for publication, (Il semble qu'elle ait toujours prévu qu'elles seraient un jour publique.")

According to Mlle. d'Aumale, and the young woman evidently fervently believed what she wrote, the de Maintenon only re-

*SOUVENIRS SUR MADAME DE MAINTENON. Publiés par le Comte d'Haussonville and G. Hanotaux de l'Académie Francaise. Memoire et Lettres inedites de Mlle. d'Aumale, avec une introduction par le Comte d'Haussonville. Paris: Calmann-Lévy. Tf. 50c.

...ity she was thereby able to amuse on account of the King's insensility.

She intended [writes the great lady's secretary] to retire promptly from Court as soon as she could conveniently do so. I have heard it said that the first time she went to Maintenon she looked longingly at her future apartments, and said, half to herself: "Here is the place where I should die." But God had ordered it otherwise.

There are, too, brief pen pictures of the intimate life of the Court which are distinctly human. When news reached it of the battle of Oudenarde wild consternation reigned.

Monsieur Pagon's wig slipped so far down over his face that, if his nose had not been so long, one would never have known which was the front and which the back of his head.

* * * * * * *

Once Mme. de Maintenon spoke to him (the Duc du Maine) concerning his arrogance and the caviling way in which he was always calling attention to his rank. At that time he had not been recognized. Madame de Maintenon said to him: "See the King; no one is more polished in manner than he. He is not arrogant as you are." To which Monsieur le Duc du Maine replied: "Ah! he is sure of his title and I am not sure of mine."

Louis XIV. was very fond of music; he hed a good ear, danced well, and sang willingly. The Marquise de Maintenou frequently organized concerts for him in her own apartments, in which Mlle. d'Aumale took part, frequently singing the operatic airs she had learned at St. Cyr. One day she pertly replied to the King: "I do not know your operatio airs, but I know others —'Vive Bacchus, Vive Grégoire! A tous les deux bonneurs sans fin! Vive Grégoire pour nons verser à boire.'" One evening Mlle. d'Aumale and some girl friends produced "Esther" before the King. We learn, too, that Louis was very fond of children, and when, not knowing his rank, they became familiar with him "his joy knew no bonnds," and he would sit with one on each knee, showing them his orders and ribbons. In short, Mlle. d'Aumale writes about Louis XIV. and the de Maintenon just as she might write about a respectable and venerable bourgeois who had married a young, well-educated lady bent on maintaining the dignity of his honsehold. Each to her was a foster parent, but the de Maintenon was nearest to her heart. When the King died, in 1715, the young woman was at his bedside after nights and days of incessaut vigil, and she had her wish: "I saw the King die like a saint, what I had alweys desired."

After the death of Louis the de Maintenon withdrew to St. Cyr and shut herself up there with Mlle. d'Aumale, depriving herself of much, that she might give freely to the "pauvres noblesses" by whom she was surrounded. There she died in 1719, and Mlle. d'Aumale then withdrew to her family, at Vergie, bearing away with her memories of a great woman and a kind-hearted, grand old gentleman, which, however, are not so painted in popular history. "Here," she once said, "is the extent of my devotion. Note it well. It is the Holy Mother, the King, Mme. de Maintenon, and then St. Cyr. These are my all, my passions." She died a venerable maiden in 1754, loved and honored by a large circle of adoring and respecting friends.

But if M. le Comte d'Heussonville may be criticised for setting up things in his introduction which are to be directly knocked over by the impressions and opinions of Mlle. d'Aumale, he is at least entitled to high praise for the thoroughness with which he has edited her manuscript, setting over against her work, in the shape of footnotes, all thet may enhance its interest or historical value. At the same time, the idea is boroe home to the student of Freuch history that the time has come to bring out a new edition of Voltaire's "Siecle de Loule XIV.," transfigured in the light of modern historical research.

W. L.

Documents Bearing on the American Revolution.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

I would like to ask through the columns of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS if the Government has undertaken the work of printing the mase of documents in its possession bearing on the American Revolution and the eerly history of the Republic. It may be remembered that President Cleveland during his first term, at the instauce of Secretary of State Bayard, strongly urged upon Congress the importance of publishing these documents, which consisted, as I recall them, of the papers of the Continental Congress, of Franklin, Hamilton, Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe. The newspapers throughout the country epoke approvingly of the plan of Secretary Bayard, THE NEW YORK TIMES especially commending it. I heve heard nothing of the plan since.

There are good reesons why these papers should be printed et the expense of the Government and distributed amoog the libraries of the land and sold to such persons as may desire to buy them. The papers were purchased at the expense of the people who should derive from them the greatest possible benefit. In their present unpublished condition they are accessible only to specialists who can afford to go to Weshington to examine them. Their pnblication and general distribution in the manner I suggest would greetly stimulate the study of American history in its eources, end it would be in other respects a convenience which American scholars everywhere would epprecate. I em aware thet the papers of some of the fethers of the Rcpublic have already been printed by the Putnams and others, but only in limited editions and at prices beyond the reach of the ordinary bookbuyer.

With the recent and rapid increese in libraries throughout the United States it would seem thet the time has arrived when the printing of these valuable documents should begin. I hope to eee librarians everywhere agitate the matter, and I fee sure that they will be sustained in their effort to give these priceless papers the widest possible circulation. At any rate, the matter is worth earnest consideration, and I would like to hear from some of your readers concerning it. HISTORICUS.

Archbald, Penn., July 8, 1902.

A NEGLECTED POET.

Exquisite Translations from the Greek by William M. Hardinge.

FOR a dozen years I have been hoping that some one with authority to speak on what is excellent in literature—Andrew Lang or Austin Dobson, or some other eminent person—would do what, faute de mieux, I am about to do now. I have been hoping, indeed expecting, that the attention of the reading public would be drawn to a poet who seems to me to be languishing in quite undeserved obscurity. The obscurity is, it is true, only comparative, for such publications as The Nineteenth Century are glad to use William M. Hardinge's work, and it has been reprinted in more than one collection. Nevertheless, the chances are that the average reading man or woman has never heard of it, and it seems to me that this ignorance is as remarkable in its way as the lack of recognition which for so many years was the lot of Fitzgerald.

But were Mr. Hardinge merely a poet who has published verses which have fallen on stony ground, without other claim to recognition, I should hesitate a long while before daring to advance any argument on his behalf, however excellent his work. It is probable that there are at least half a hundred poets living to-day whose productions are unjustly overlooked by the critics, and perhaps one or two of them may be "discovered" after they are dead. Mr. Hardinge, however, has produced work which is valuable for a reason quite apart from its inherent beauty. He has confined himself to translations, and it seems to me that we have, in the poems englished by him, the most perfect renderings ever made of the wonderful little cameos of the Greek Anthology and of the charming songs of the French lyrists.

Perhaps, in this attempt to gain some recognition for Mr. Hardinge, it will be as well to confine myself to quoting a few of his translations from the Greek Anthology. Not that his other translations are in any way inferior to these, but because the Anthology is more or less terra incognita to modern readers, while the French ballads and rondeaux have been translated over and over again. Of course, every one knows what the Anthology is, and a good many people are aware of the curious manner in which it came down to us, but only a few scholars have translated any number of the poems, and it does not seem to be realized that in these verses of men who many of them lived before the Christian era are to be found, as Graham Tomson says, "miniature idyls, abridged odes, jeaux d'esprit of a single feature, elegies no longer than a sigh, love lyrics as exquisitely perfect and uncramped in their constricted compass as are the gronps on Greek intaglios of the best period." Take this little poem, written by Rufinus, who lived in the days of Justinian:

Oh! royal rose—of many a flower and sweet,
My hands have woven you a garland meet,
And, having woven, lay it at your feet.

Here lilies, here the rosebud, and here, too,
The windflower with her petals drenched in dew,
And daffodillies cool, and violets blue.

Let this fair garland put your pride to death
To you that bloom to-day, each blossom saith:
"Your beauty, like my beauty, withereth."

Mr. Hardinge, in the article in The Nineteenth Century in which he enshrined his translations from the Anthology, pointed out the similarity between the work of these long dead poets and that of the Elizabethans and some of the moderns. He likened some of the verses in the Anthology to the songs of Jonson, others to the lyrics of Herrick, others to the work of Mrs. Browning. In the verses by Rufinus I have quoted one finds, of course, a resemblance to Herrick, but with an added seriousness which increases the charm. This note of seriousness is found in the majority of the poems in the Anthology, and, in so far as they are distinct from any other verses of the kind, it is in the combination of the delicate lightness of the form and the sentiment of regret, of frustration, of nugacity. Take these lines by Philodemus:

I loved—and you. I played—who hath not been
Steeped in such play? If I was mad, I ween
'Twas for a God and for no earthly queen.

Hence with it all. Then dark my youthful head,
Where now scant locks of whitening hair instead,
Reminders of a grays old age, are shed.

I gathered roses while the roses blew.
Playtime is past, my play is ended, too.
Awake, my heart! and worthier aims pursue.

But the note of melancholy is not always apparent, and, if one likes Ben Jonson without an nndertons of sorrow, why, here it is, written by Meleager, who lived just before the Christian era:

Bright laughs the cup—for "I have kissed," it saith,
"Thy lady's laughing mouth." Too happy cup.
Oh! that her lips to my lips, at a breath
My lady's kiss would drink my spirit up!

It is, however, in his renderings of the Spring songs and vintage songs of these long-dead Greek singers that Mr. Hardinge's ability as a translator is so peculiarly apparent. Read, for instance, his version of a vintage song by Agathias, who, as the translator says, was "pagan only by imitation," but who "did delicious work with a certain lilt about it that makes translation irresistible":

Tread we thine infinite treasure, Iacchus, the vintage sweet!
Weave we the Bacchic measure with paces of wildering feet.
Down flows the vast clear stream, and the ivy wood bowl as they float
O'er the surging nectar, seem each like a fairy boat.
Close we stand as we drink and pledge in the glowing wine—
No warm Naiad, I think, need kiss in your cup or mine.

See, o'er the wine press bending, the maiden flowerlet beams—
Splendour of loveliness sending that dazzles the flood with its gleams.
Captive the hearts of us all! straightway no man tent is here
But is bound to Bacchus in thrall—to Paphia in bondage dear.
Cruel—for while at our feet he revels in bountiful rain,
Longing most fleet—most sweet—is all she gives for our pain.

Many modern poets, though neglecting the rest of the Anthology, have tried their hands at englishing Plato's lovely ode to Aster. Shelley was one of them, and if his rendering, giving as it does only half the sense of the original, be compared with Mr. Hardinge's, I do not think there can be any question as to which is the more successful. Here is Mr. Hardinge's:

Thou gazest on the stars—a star to me
That art—but O! that I the heavens might be
And with a thousand eyes still gaze on thee!

In beginning this appeal for recognition of the delicacy and beauty of Mr. Hardinge's work I said that I had hoped that Andrew Lang might call attention to it. Perhaps this could hardly be expected, for Mr. Lang, in his "Grass of Parnassus," gave translations of a number of the poems of the Anthology. Like Mr. Hardinge's, his work—as it always is—is delicate and beautiful, but Mr. Hardinge gives us something that Mr. Lang does not—great faithfulness to the original. Of course, he has altered the meter, but, as he himself says, "hexameters and pentameters and occasional iambics . . . are not familiar to us and never will be, unless combined with rhyme, (and always the more rhyme the better.)" Mr. Hardinge also claims that, modern ears being accustomed to such a great number of lyric forms, variety is necessary above all else. And so he has varied his meter to suit the subject, always, however, keeping to the sense of the original with scrupulous care.

L. W. CRIPPEN.

Birrell's "William Hazlitt"*

When the successful writer of short stories attempts a novel, what we get is generally a number of short stories loosely strung together or a short story "writ large." Heretofore Mr. Birrell has been the successful essayist. Now, for the first time making a book at one cast, we find the characteristics of his essay work at every turn. He has had particularly in that a habit of quoting extended passages in illustration of this or that point he wished to make. That habit does not forsake him here, but has more liberal scope. The most notable example is furnished by the chapter on Coleridge, where we have one page of Birrell to sixteen of Hazlitt, without a break. Perhaps no higher praise of Mr. Birrell's writing can be spoken than to say that we are generally glad to get back to it from his long quotations. It may not be better writing than Hazlitt's; probably it is not; but it is better for our day and generation. It is more simple and sincere.

The fact that Hazlitt passed his boyhood in America is an interesting one. His father came over here preaching Unitarian doctrine more than thirty years before the definite beginnings of the Unitarian sect in 1815. Mr. Birrell misses the most interesting aspect of the elder Hazlitt's doings in America—his encouragement to King's Chapel, Boston, in its passage from Episcopal to Unitarian worship and organization. As if already conscious of his Old World loves and likings, he was quite inapprehensive of New World impressions. He offended Thoreau's pre-existent ghost by a frank dislike of Cape Cod, whither his father went to preach. The tasts of barberries was his sole remembered acquisition, keenly recollected after the lapse of thirty years. It is interesting to think how different the beginnings of American literature would have been if Hazlitt had remained here and taken to writing, as he surely would have done. He was five years older than Irving, with whose less virile style he would have come into active competition, and the Federalists or Jeffersonians—we cannot be certain which—would have had a journalist who would have made the others pale as death.

Hazlitt began publishing in 1805, with a metaphysical essay on which he had been brooding several years, but before this he was seized, like Correggio, with the idea that he, too, was a painter, and threw himself with great abandon into the study and practice of the painter's art. In 1802 he went to Paris, then particularly rich with pictures that Napoleon had looted in Italy, and returned in four months with eleven copies of the most famous masters. These must have been curiously and wonderfully made. We do not wonder that when he took to life-work his portrait of Coleridge looked "like a horse-stealer on his trial, evidently guilty, but having a chance of getting off," and that of Wordsworth, "like a man upon the gallows-tree, deeply affected by a fate he felt to be deserved." One of these descriptions is Southey's, whose portrait would have been far more sinister if Hazlitt had painted it when Southey had proved false to all his early inspirations. It was Haydon's delight to make his pot-boiling sitters look as ugly as sin. Hazlitt's political enemies would have fared no better. There is a portrait of Charles Lamb in the National Gallery which is, says Mr. Birrell, "a capital specimen of Hazlitt's style." What that style was we are not told, but we know that his admiration was for the best, with Rembrandt in the lead. He dropped painting as a profession in 1805. But his entnusiasm for it never wholly ceased. As he went on he did much as an art critic of which our later art critics, who are devoted to "art for art's sake," could not approve. To describe the beauty of pictures was his object, not to analyze their technical qualities.

Ruskin hardly excelled him at word-painting, and he was prophetic of Ruskin in his excitation of the popular love of art.

It is impossible to go with Mr. Birrell after him into the immense variety of his literary life. As dramatic critic, he cared more for a well rendered passage than for anything else, and when he came to write of "The Characters in Shakespeare's Plays," his reminiscent mind was always clinging to the skirts of some particular actor whom he had admired.

We have less than we could wish of Mr. Birrell's criticism of his literary work. There are many casual expressions of warm admiration, but there is no extended general appreciation. We expect this when we come to the last chapter, "Character and Genius," but we are again disappointed. The character gets all the emphasis, the genius none. The lengthy passages quoted with approbation will impress many readers less than they do Mr. Birrell. Some of them are catalogues almost as tedious as Whitman's "or" as Homer's ships. Many others will share Crabb Robinson's astonishment and disgust at Walter Bagehot's preferences for Hazlitt as compared with Lamb, especially as Hazlitt is at the antipodes from Bagehot in his subordination of fact to fancy, truth to form. Over and over again Mr. Birrell writes down Hazlitt as a sentimentalist, and Bagehot was as far as possible from that.

Mr. Birrell's view of Hazlitt's character is not flattering. It could not be and be consistent with the facts, especially with those which Hazlitt furnishes in the "Liber Amoris" and the co-ordinate letters. Mr. Birrell does not dwell on the "Liber Amoris" episode with Mr. Henisy's predilection for the libidinous circumstance, as declared in his introduction to the new edition of Hazlitt's writings and elsewhere. He confesses the shamefulness and says little about it. But it is much to say that "a life freer from greed of gain, or taint of literary vanity, is not to be found in the records of English literature." Dying, he said that he had had a happy life. It was a busy one, if most irregular. He went to bed in the early morning and got up at noon. He breakfasted at 5 P. M. He drank tea with only less than Dr. Johnson's intemperance, and brewed a stronger pot. If his difference with his contemporaries made him ill-natured we must confess that it was an honest difference, and for the most part well conceived. It was something to receive such praise as that which Mr. Birrell takes for his colophon. It is better than "praise from Sir Hubert Stanley"; it is praise from Charles Lamb.

*ENGLISH MEN OF LETTERS: WILLIAM HAZLITT. By Augustine Birrell. Pp. vi.-204. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. 75 cents net.

Accumulative Cyclopaedia of Biography.*

The eleventh volume of the Cyclopaedia of Biography opens with a sketch of President McKinley, covering eight pages. The personal history of the late President was revised by himself, and John Hay, Secretary of State, revised the historical portion. McKinley's Cabinet comes after him, and together with these sketches form a history of possibly the most eventful Administration since Lincoln. The other Presidents are grouped in the same manner, as are also the Governors of the States of the Union. In this volume, which, by the way, is next to the last, are given accounts of the Governors of Illinois, Montana, New Hampshire, Nevada, Florida, Iowa, Wyoming, and Delaware, each biography containing a short history of the State. Other groups contain an account of the University of Chicago, which covers twelve pages and includes a history of the old university and the new, with a full sketch of Mr. Rockefeller, its founder, and the professors who are connected with it; South Carolina College, Boston University, and Lafayette College, and the Protestant Episcopal Bishops of Wisconsin, Delaware, Illinois, and Louisiana. Among the artists are Sargent, Carl Marr, Charles Melvills Dewey, J. W. Alexander, Cecilia Beaux, Alexander Harrison, Edward Moran, and J. Wells Champney. Special attention is given in this volume to inventors, with accounts of their inventions, and among the names are the Stevens family of Hoboken, N. J., marine engine; Otis brothers, elevators; Obed Hussey, the original inventor of the reaping machine; George M. Pullman, sleeping car; John C. Moss, half-tone engraving, and Jethro Wood, castiron plow.

As a whole, the cyclopaedia may be regarded as a history of the United States, as illustrated in the lives of the founders, builders, and defenders of the Republic, and of the men and women who are doing the work of molding the thought of the present time. Information for the various articles was received from relatives and descendants, and a Board of Nominating and Advisory Editors, appointed in the different State, decided who should be included. There are about 10,000 portraits in the work, and all are authentic likenesses, drawn in pen and ink, under the supervision of the individuals themselves. Each volume has an index, not only of its individual contents, but also of those that have gone before, so, practically, each succeeding volume is a supplement to the preceding one. The aim of this National cyclopaedia is apparently to exemplify in the most natural and useful way American civilization through its chief personalities.

*THE NATIONAL CYCLOPAEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY. In 12 royal octavo volumes. Vol. XI. New York: James T. White & Co. $10 per volume.

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Ford Tells How to Write a Novel of "The Local Color" School.

AMATEUR fiction makers can find no better opportunity for the profitable exercise of their untrained talents than in the preparation of a novel of the local color school of the kind that has brought fame to so many modern story tellers. Nor will it be possible for them to discover any model of fiction which will yield greater results to ignorant and inexperienced hands than this.

The novel of this school requires no plot, which, of course, saves the young fiction maker a great deal of hard labor, while the fact that character drawing is of even less value than plot, and the slightest dash of humor absolutely fatal, throws open this particular door of literature to those whose literary talents would otherwise be forced into fields of manual endeavor.

Local color is, in the opinion of many famous littérateurs who were formerly berry pickers, one of the greatest labor-saving discoveries of the age. In cold truth it is a shining monument to the literary poverty of the age that gave it birth. It was not until after Thinking and Writing had found that it was not necessary to live under the same roof that local color succeeded in sinking its fangs deep into the robust body of American letters. (It is pleasant to know that there were men like Hawthorne and Irving who died before the advent of an era which made such a divorce possible.)

Time was when a book that had not humor, plot, or character drawing would have been almost anything but a novel; but all that has been changed, and the successful writer of this school has but one lesson to learn, and that is, how to prepare and spread his local color in such a way that it will take the place of the qualities that were once deemed essential to fiction.

Local color may be defined as a catalogue of inanimate objects which possess no interest for the reader and have no part in the development of the story. There are both primary and blended colors, and, while the first-named may be applied by the veriest tyro who ever held a brush, the artistic blending of hues is a work that demands a far riper experience in faking. For example, the young beginner will have no difficulty in imparting the local color of a side-street in New York by simply making a list of what might be found in any ordinary block in a manner somewhat like the following:

Grantham closed the front door behind him and stood for a moment at the top of the flight of brownstone steps, looking piteously up and down the almost deserted street. The cold, exquisitely modulated voice of Mrs. Trafften still rang in his ears; the scorn with which she had dismissed him seemed to be eating its way into his very soul. He tottered as if with age or infirmity as he descended the long flight of steps and turned away without even glancing at the curtained window of the drawing room—through which, all unknown to him, Lavinia Trafften was watching with tear-filled eyes and a heart that was already torn with remorse.

As he gained the sidewalk, Grantham noted idly that across the way workmen were busy turning a church building into a livery stable. He saw, as one in a dream, the pile of loose bricks, the barrel of unslaked lime, the mountain of sand, and the great bed of mortar. From the débris on the sidewalk, a ragged child furtively gleaned a bundle of light resinous wood as a peace offering to its mother. Adjoining the church was a house with an iron balcony, on which was trained a great wistaria vine. The house beyond this had awnings, and Grantham could not help remarking that while the colors on some were fresh, those on the upper stories were sadly faded. In the garbage box standing on the sidewalk before this house he noted several crusts of bread, portions of decaying vegetables, and a large bone to which fragments of meat still clung. From far down the street the hum of childish voices was borne to his ear, mingled with the sullen roar of the elevated train and the wild, clanging bell of the trolley car as it fell upon its prey. He looked up in surprise to find the street swarming with children, many of whom carried books in satchels, and luncheon baskets. Public School No. 19 had just let out for the day. In the engine house the horses stamped lazily and munched their oats, while blue-shirted firemen lounged about the open door.

Local color of this sort will insure for the young writer the highest critical praise as "a close student of many quaint and picturesque phases of metropolitan life," or "a writer who knows his New York as Dickens knew his London and Victor Hugo his Paris." Another style of serviceable primary local color may be used with much effect in blotches of not more than two pages in magazine stories, which deal with the love affairs of those high in social station.

Throckmorton stood on the upper deck of the steamer moodily watching the dock, white with fluttering handkerchiefs, that was fast receding from his vision. It was not until the vessel was well on her way toward the Narrows that he turned from the rail on which he had been leaning and stalked gloomily through the little crowd of passengers that stood beside him still waving adieux to friends who could no longer see them. At the entrance to the saloon door he found himself face to face with Lady Canarsie. For a moment he stood irresolute, then, raising his hat in cold and dignified salute, he passed down the brass-bound steps, steadying himself with his hand on the mahogany rail and treading with his feet until he gained the stateroom which he was to share with a Chicago commercial traveler.

It was just past the noon hour, and with a sigh of relief at finding the little room vacant, he threw himself upon his berth and lay there gazing moodily at the different objects that were within sight. There was a porthole in the wall to admit light, and a curious device in the shape of a washstand that could be folded up in such a way as to occupy very little room. Curtains of a dull red shade hung in the front of the two berths.

All these details Throckmorton noted idly, but his heart was bitter within him, for the sight of Lady Canarsie had brought back to him the old life of Newport, Tuxedo, and Lenox in a flood of fashionable recollections.

When the good writer dies he goes to a literary heaven where he gets paid for writing such as this. In this vale of tears and slow pay the maker of this grade of local color may count upon immediate recognition at the hands of the critics as "one of the masters of the modern analytical school, and one, too, who believes that the heart may beat under silk and broadcloth as passionately as under rags or calico, and has fearlessly sketched modern society as it actually is."

The blending of local color is a matter of fixed values, and, as the blending of red and blue makes purple, so does the blending of different shades of primary local color produce certain fixed results at the will of the experienced artist who mixes them. A pamphlet containing the rules governing the blending of local colors may be had in almost any literary workshop or magazine office, and will be of great assistance to the beginner. It shows, for example, how by laying the scene of a story at the corner of Park Row and Riverside Drive we obtain the true color of Hunter's Point; while a portrayal of Tuxedo life by a Brooklyn novelist gives us the boarding house in East Ninth Street, which is about halfway between the two.

JAMES L. FORD.

Paul Bourget's Allegory.*

In spite of the fact that it usually takes M. Paul Bourget three or four pages of analysis to present a psychological paradox which his late confrère in letters, de Maupassant, would have given in half a dozen sentences, still the author of "Un Coeur de Femme" and "Mensonges" has built up for himself a very respectable reputation in France as an analyzer of female emotions, impressions, and sensibilities. His readers may differ from his conclusions, or question his bases of judgment, but at the same time he is respected even by his antagonists, and for two reasons—when his people talk they say things, and until now he has never transgressed the laws governing the relation between cause and effect. It is somewhat disappointing, therefore, to find this literary artist, this psychologist entirely disregarding his former rules of action in literature as well as philosophy in order to attack through fiction the recently enacted law of associations. It is positively humiliating for an admirer of this French writer to be obliged to confess that his favorite author has done this in a way bungling, childish, and utterly unworthy of his past literary achievements.

What is "L'Etape"? It is a novel in which the writer would call a "halt" to the spread of free thought in France by showing that happiness, prosperity, and peace of mind can only exist where the dogma of the Roman Catholic Church prevails—not as it is interpreted by the most enlightened teachers of the Church, but by the apostles of a reactionary communion which is, in fact, the greatest enemy of the ideal, practical Church, and whose treasonable and retrograde proselyting in France the Government has been obliged to make illegal.

Leaving literary style out of the question, "L'Etape" reminds one of certain little stories which Sunday school children are permitted to take home from the Sunday school library. In these one reads of the terrible fate which overtakes the bad little boy who goes a-fishing on the Sabbath, and the apotheosis of the good little boy who attends Sunday school regularly, never steals apples, and always obeys his parents and his teachers. But M. Bourget has improved upon the Sunday school story, for his Sabbath breaker is, as the world goes, a good man, whose intellect simply revolts at the Roman dogma. But his fate is just as surely sealed as though he were as indifferent to paternal and civil laws, and as disdainful of decency as is the bad little boy in the Sunday school book.

M. Monneron is a distinguished, learned, and practical professor of the Université de France. He has three sons and one daughter. His colleague, M. Ferrand, is also distinguished as a man of learning and as a teacher. He has one daughter. M. Monneron is an agnostic. M. Ferrand is a Catholic. Then, with the same appreciation of natural laws and the same truthful regard for the relation between cause and effect which are so conspicuous in "The Sabbath Breaker," M. Bourget proceeds with his tale.

In the Ferrand household all is peace, tranquillity, and happiness. In that of Monneron there is nothing but trouble, care, sin, and misfortune. The daughter is led astray by a rascal, who, in the author's mind, is evidently intended to symbolize Socialism; the eldest son becomes a defaulter, and the youngest son a pervert. With unintentional irony, M. Bourget caps the climax of domestic desolation by having the second son, "distracted by doubts and fears," fall in love with the saintly daughter of the house of Ferrand, and the reader is given to understand that whatever salvation Monneron may get in this world or the next will be due entirely to the religious proclivities of this son and his alliance with Mlle. Brigitte, daughter of the devout Ferrand.

As a piece of realism the story is frankly one of those which, in journalistic language, may be labeled "Improbable, if not true." In spite of M. Bourget's reputation upon the reader—that Ferrand prompted and was happy simply because he was a churchman, and that Monneron was overwhelmed with misfortune because he was not. Still, in the glee of his revelation, in his supreme egotism as a dispenser of Divine justice, M. Bourget rather overdoes the matter. In spite of all he can say, the fine character of Monneron asserts itself, as only Bourget at his best knows how to make a personality shine forth. Of course, this is done so that the misfortune which overtakes him may seem the more pronounced, and that, when his spirit comes to be broken, the shock may be greater.

When, however, it becomes necessary for M. Bourget to write down the moral of the terrible lesson that faith has taught the unbelieving Monneron, said Monneron is found to be striding along like Ibsen's "Enemy of the People," strongest when solitary and broken. It requires all of M. Bourget's facility for literary sprinting to catch up with him that he may whisper the cause of all his sufferings in his ear. At the end Monneron appears to be more of a disappointment to his creator than he was at the beginning. When too late, the author probably regretted that he had made Monneron quite so much of a gentleman, and had bestowed upon him so many excellent attributes.

The trick of the magician once revealed, little interest is attached to the manoeuvres by which the illusion is produced. It is so with the famous dialogues of M. Bourget, of which "L'Etape" receives a generous share. Monneron and his son Jean talk and talk; now one dominates, then the other; at last the gift of the logician, after repassing from father to son several times, finally fails to return to the former; the artificiality of it all dawns upon one, and the inevitable end being clearly indicated, one is not encouraged to proceed.

It is a subject for solemn regret that M. Bourget, in the prime of his fame, should become the mere fabricator of a religious allegory pitilessly revealing the decay of those powers for which, hitherto, he has been so justly famous.

*L'ETAPE. Par Paul Bourget. Roman. Paris: Plon-Neurrit et Cie. 3f. 50c.

The Wessex of Romance.*

Mr. Wilkinson Sherren, who has just issued "The Wessex of Romance," is a Wessex man, whose people have been resident there since the seventeenth century, and who advances this fact as a partial indorsement of his knowledge of the region and of his ability to depict it. His book, with the exception of the Bibliography, was finished more than a year ago, so that it was being passed for the press when Mr. Windle's "The Wessex of Thomas Hardy" made its appearance. The plan of the two books, however, is totally different, so there can be no question of plagiarism. Mr. Windle's beautiful volume treats Wessex largely from a topographical standpoint, while in the present volume "Wessex is the central theme, and every available fact which would tend to illuminate Mr. Hardy's treatment of it has been incorporated." Mr. Sherren aims at the most complete exposition of the subject possible, for which purpose these well-known novels have been approached through a character study of the people.

In the present volume Mr. Sherren gives us well-drawn vignette studies of the most important of the Wessex towns, their corporate history, and a review of the particular incidents Mr. Hardy has woven around these places. This is followed by synopses of the Hardy novels, a history of Wessex, a glossary of the dialect, and a bibliography of Mr. Hardy's writings, all of which should render the book particularly useful to collectors of the Hardy novels.

The first chapter takes up the character of the Wessex peasantry. Mr. Sherren traces the descent of the Wessex peasantry, who, principally Celtic in origin, are in part survivors of the Saxon occupation.

The third chapter, while embodying only such facts connected with the life of Thomas Hardy as are perfectly familiar to the world, and not attempting to add unauthorized biographical detail, yet endeavors to show the strong relation existing between the latter's birthplace and the character of his work.

A separate chapter is given up to comments on Mr. Hardy's poems, which is followed by "Illuminative Surnames," in which Mr. Sherren traces a subtle correspondence between Hardy's characters and the names they bear.

The largest portion of the book is taken up with fine descriptive accounts of Wessex towns and villages, the most important of which is "The Strange Peninsula of Portland," the scene of "The Well Beloved." Mr. Sherren touches upon the fascinations of Portland, "The Gibraltar of Wessex," which cast its spell over Victor Hugo's "L'Homme qui Rit." He describes its geographical and geological formation, "rising from the western sea like a jagged-browed Sphinx, encompassed to the margin of the drifting tides by rocky fragments of its dissolution." Weymouth and Melcombe Regis, known in the Wessex novels as Budmouth, is also sympathetically described, as are also Casterbridge, Dorchester, Wareham, known to readers of "The Return of the Native" and "The Hand of Ethelberta" as Anglebury; Poole, slightly veiled under the name of Havenpool; Stranoge-Knollsea and Corosgate Castle; Cerne Abbas, known as Abbots Cernal in "Jess" and Shaston, the vernacular name for Shaftesbury, as well as many other important places connected with the Wessex tales.

The volume is illustrated with photogravures of places and interiors relating to the

*THE WESSEX OF ROMANCE. By Wilkinson Sherren. Illustrated. Pp. xi-312. London: Chapman & Hall, Limited. 1902. 6s.

"Our Literary Deluge."*

Many years ago Ruskin employed the taking phrase, "these days of book deluge." About that time it began to rain, but judged by more recent standards, it would not be regarded as much of a shower after all. The term now has more meaning, for we are literally in the midst of a literary deluge which congests the natural drainage ways of thought and threatens to submerge the least industrious organizer of libraries. Fortunately, perhaps, the paper mills, like the mills of the gods, grind slowly but they grind exceeding small. The phenomena of nature in building up the new from the dissociated elements of that which has served its purpose or failed to attain it and died and been resolved into its constituents is beautifully imitated in the making of books, both as to the writing thereof and in their mechanical production. Even those which serve no other good end help to fertilize the fields where grow the flowers of imagination, or leave behind them something which can be made over into forms of use or beauty.

Coming from one prominently identified with the publishing business, Mr. Halsey's monograph on "Our Literary Deinge" leaves the reader in some doubt as to the object for which it was written. At a glance it would seem to discourage literary effort by pointing out that we have too many books already; but careful reading will change this impression. Mr. Halsey deals with a condition and not a theory. We understand the work best when we note in the brief prefix that most of it originally appeared as detached and unrelated essays in THE NEW YORK TIMES, its SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS, the Critic, the Book Buyer, the Independent, the St. Paul Globe, and other newspapers and periodicals, and that their assembling in book form is like the haphazard grouping of flowers gathered as they were found and with none of the stilted artificiality of the florist in bouquet making. From this point of view the twenty-six essays are charming and of surprisingly uniform interest. It gives the reader a very correct idea of the present status of bookmaking as an industry, imparts a great deal of useful information as to books which have become classics, and why, and has value as a text book of the literary trade, so to speak, which every one for whom it has concern may study and consult with profit.

Mr. Halsey's literary style has many charms. It is unaffected, lucid, and agreeable. It does not scintillate with humor, for the writer is temperamentally inclined to take things seriously and to enter the domain of literature as a Moslem would a mosque, reverently and with uncovered head. He does not, however, make the only too common mistake of assuming that seriousness of purpose and dullness of diction are synonymous. He is never dull, and the impression remaining after reading what he has written is ever a wholesome and restful one. His habit of thought makes him as exact as to facts as available sources of information warrant. One is always sure that he is writing sincerely and with honest purpose. We commend it with unusual pleasure as giving the thoughtful reader a better general idea of contemporaneous literature than can be had from any other work which has come to our notice.

Life in Paris.*

Has not Betty found her proper surroundings in Paris, and the young lady insists that she is English? Certainly she has a lovely time in that city famous for its frou-frou and souffles. Her uncle, Jack Mortimer, lives in a pretty apartment on the Avenue Friedland, and Betty enjoys every instant of her existence. The reader might be occasionally doubtful as to the sex of the writer of "An English Girl in Paris," for, clever as may be some men, it would have been well-nigh impossible for any other than a woman to have described that genius, Mme. Marcelle, who was a true poetess and decorator of women's bats. You must needs laugh when those provincial Britons, the Rogers family, pay a visit to the Café Chantant. Those Rochères (Rogerses) are absolutely affrighted. There are many amusing lingual jokes in the volume, as the translation of fluent French phrases and idioms into stiff and etilted English. There is no question that the writer of the book is thoroughly at home with Paris and the Parisians.

*OUR LITERARY DELUGE AND SOME OF ITS DEEPER WATERS. By Francis Whiting Halsey. 12mo. Pp. x-250. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.25 net.

*AN ENGLISH GIRL IN PARIS. Anonymous. 12mo. Paper, decorated cover. Pp. 321. New York: John Lane: The Bodley Head. $1.25.

SIR A. CONAN DOYLE.

A Skeich of His Quiet Home Life—The Original of "Sherlock Holmes."

SIR A. CONAN DOYLE, author of "Sherlock Holmes" and "The Hound of the Baskervilles," when at home liveа in a modest red brick residence, with many a gable and many a balcony in the neighborhood of South Norwood. Those who have made his literary acquaintance chiefly through the medium of his detective stories would probably find him a totally different appearing individual from the man they expected to see. There is nothing of the lynx-eyed, nothing "detective" about him—not even the regulation walk of our modern solver of mysteries. He is just a happy, homely, genial man, tall, broad-shouldered, with a hand that grips you heartily, and that in its sincerity of welcome is very likely to hurt. He is brown and bronzed, for he enters liberally into all outdoor sports—football, tennis, bówis and cricket. He is a capital amateur photographer, too. But in exercise he most leans toward tricycling. He is never happier than when on his tandem with his wife, starting on a thirty-mile spin.

His house is a delightful retreat for a man of literary tastes. The study is a quiet corner, and has on its walls many remarkable pictures by Dr. Doyle's father. Dr. Doyle came of a family of artists. His grandfather, John Doyle, was the celebrated "H. B.," whose pistorial political skits came out for a period or over thirty years without the secret of his identity leaking out. A few of these, which the government purchased for £1,000, are in the British Museum. A bust of the artist is in the entrance hall. John Doyle's sons were all artists. "Dickey Doyle," as he was known to his familiars, designed the cover of Punch. His signature "D," with a little red bird on top, is in the corner. On the manteipiece of the study, near to an autograph portrait of J. M. Barrie, is a remarkably interesting sketch by John Doyle, representing Queen Victoria at the age of six driving in Hyde Park. The story is told how the little Princess caught sight of the old John Doyle trying to get a sketch of her and graciously commanded her chaise to stop so that it might be done.

It will probably surprise most people to learn that Dr. Doyle is still a comparatively young man. He was born in Edinburgh, in 1857. He went to Stonyhurst, in Lancashire, at nine, and there had a school magazine, which he edited, and in which he wrote the poetry. He remained here seven years. At seventeen Dr. Doyle went to Edinburgh and began to study medicine. At nineteen he sent his first real attempt, a story entitled "The Mystery of the Sassassa Valley," to Chambers's Journal, for which he received 3 guineas.

It was in 1882 that Dr. Doyle started practicing in Southsea, where he continued for eight years. By degrees literature took his attention from the preparation of prescriptions. In his spare time he wrote some fifty or sixty stories for many of the best magazines dnring these eight years before his name became really known. A small selection of these tales has been published since under the title of "The Captain of the Polestar," and has passed through some four editinns. He was by no means forgetting the opportunities offered to such a truly inventive mind as his in novel writing. He wrnte "A Study in Scarlet," which was refused by many, but eventually was sold outright hy its author for £25. Then came "Micah Clarke," a story dealing with the Monmnuth Rebellion. This was remarkably successful. The "Sign of Four" came next, and the publication of this enhanced the reputation of its author very considerably. But Dr. Doyle wae not entirely satisfied with his successes, and so for a time he turned his attention to another hranch nf literary effort. He devoted two years to the study of fourteenth century life in England—Edward III.'s reign—when the country was at its height. The period has hardly been treated in fictinn at all, and he had to gn back to early authorities for everything.

The result of this work was "The White Company," which has gone through many editions. Then it was that Mr. Doyle made up his mind to abandon practice at Southsea, go to London, and start as an eye specialist—a branch of the profession of which he was particularly fond. He studied at Paris and Vienna, and while in the latter city wrote "The Doings of Raffle Haws." On his return to London he took rooms in Wimpole Street, had a brass plate put on the door, and started. But orders for stories began to come in, and at the expiration of three months he forsook medicine altogether.

Dr. Doyle's literary method is interesting. He invariably conceives the end of his story first, and writes up to it. He gets the climax, and his art lies in the ingenious way in which he conceals it from his readers. A story occupies about a week in writing, and the ideas have come at all manner of times—when out walking, cricketing, tricycling, or playing tennis.

The nriginal nf Sherlock Holmes, Dr. Joseph Bell, is an eminent practitinner of Edinburgh. Dr. Doyle frankly confesses his indehtedness to Mr. Bell, and tells how he was impressed by him in his student days. He says: "I was clerk in Dr. Bell's ward. A clerk's duties are to note down all the patients to be seen and muster them together. [illegible] would show them into Dr. Bell, who would have the students gathered round him. His intuitive powers were simply marvelous. Case No. 1 would step up. 'I see,' said Dr. Bell, 'you're suffering from drink. You even carry a flask in the inside breast pocket of your coat.' Another case would come forward. 'Cobbler, I see.' Then he would turn to the students and point nut to them that the inside nf the knee of the man's trousers was worn. That was where the man had rested the lapstone—a peculiarity found only in cobblers.

"All this impressed me very much. He was continually before me—his sharp, piercing eyes, eagle nose, and striking features. There he would sit in his chair with fingers together—he was very dexterous with his hands—and just look at the man or woman before him. He was most kind and painstaking with the students—a real good friend—and when I took my degree and went to Africa the remarkable individuality and discriminating tact nf my old master made a deep and lasting impression on me, though I had not the faintest idea that it would one day lead me to forsake medicine for story writing."

Dr. Bell is a very prosperous man, and lives in a handsome house in Melville Crescent, not far from the university, with which he is connected. He is a white-haired, keen-eyed, ruddy-faced man with clean-shaven lips and chin.

He modestly disclaims any credit for the "Sherlock Holmes" idea, but always says, when questioned about it: "Doyle's the clever man. It's nothing to dn with me. Doyle has by his imaginative genius made a great deal out of very little, and his warm remembrance of one of his old teachers has colored the picture."

In an interview, however, Dr. Bell acknowledges that his powers of observation have frequently been of service to the authorities in the tracing of crime, and he reveals some nf his methods. "For twenty years or more," he says, "I have been engaged in the practice of medical jurisprudence on behalf of the crown, but there is little I can tell you about it. It would not be fair to mention that which is the private knowledge nf the crown and those associated therewith, and the cases which have been made public would not bear repetition. After all, any deductions and inferences, and so on, which I have been the means of placing at the disposal of the authorities are simple and commonplace. The only credit I can take to myself is that appertaining to the circumstances that I always impressed over and over again upon my scholars—Conan Doyle among them—the vast importance of little distinctions, the endless significance of the trifles. The great majority of people, of incidents and of cases resemble each other in the main and larger features. Fnr instance, most men have each a head, two arms, a nose, a mouth, and a certain number of teeth. It is the little differences, in themselves trifles, such as the droop of an eyelid or what not, which differentiate men.

"As for Conan Doyle when he was my pupil I had no suspicion tnat he was coming out as a literary character, bnt I always regarded him as one of the best students I evcr had. He was always exceedingly interested in anything connected with diagnosis, and was never tired nf trying to discover all those little details which onc looks for. Several instances excited his keenest interest, and set him experimenting himself in the same direction—which, of course, was just what I wanted with him and all other scholars.

"In regard to the practical application of these powers of observation, there is a system by which they may be cultivated, and I try to teach it to my pupils here. The fatal mistake which the ordinary policeman makes is this, that he gets his theory first and then makes the facts fit it, instead of getting his facts first and making all his little observations and deductions until he is driven irresistibly hy them intn an elucidation in a direction he may never have originally contemplated. You cannot expect the ordinary 'Bohhy' to stand eight hours on his legs and then develop great mental strength. He doesn't get enough blood to his hrain to permit of it. The only feasible scheme which strikes me would be to get a good man and give him carte blanche about the choosing nf his assistants and the special education of them.

"After all there may be much more in life for a man if he keeps his eyes open than he had ever dreamed of in his philosophy. There is a problem, a whole game of chess, in many a little street incident or trifling occurrence, if one once learns how to make the moves."

Dictionary of the Bible—Vol. IV.*

The fourth volume nf this so-called "Dictionary of the Bible" which might well be entitled an encyclopedia, dealing as it does not only with Biblical words and names, but also with Biblical literature, language, and Hebrew theology, covers all subjects falling between "Pleroma" and "Zuzim." Like its predecessors, Volume IV. exhibits much care and scholarship as well as a broad sense of appreciation and a realisation of what is needed by modern scholars, lay and ecclesiastical, for an intelligent if not popular interpretation of the Bible.

Following a much approved system in vogue among present-day cyclopedists, the editors of the "Dictionary" have invited specialists to write articles on various subjects which seemed to call for more than a matter of fact lexicographic examina-

*DICTIONARY OF THE BIBLE. Edited by Dr. [illegible] with the assistance of [illegible] A. Souter and a [illegible] of specialists. Vol. IV. Pleroma—Zuzim. Pp. [illegible]. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

tion. Thus under the title "Book of Revelation" we have twenty-seven pages hy Prof. Frank C. Porter of Yale; there is an article nearly as long on "The Temple" by T. W. Davies, lecturer in Semitic languages in University College, Bangor, and among the authors of other special articles are the Rev. Walter F. Adamson, James Vernon Bartlet, Graf Wilhelm von Baudissin, Dr. K. Budde, the Rev. James Denney, Francis Llewellyn Griffith, &c.

It will thus be seen that the present volume is strong in theological articles and those numerous subjects which are on the border line between theology and the actual occult. Prof. B. B. Warfield of Princeton University, for example, writes upon "Predestination"; Prof. Driver on "Propitiation"; Prof. Bartlett of Oxford on "Regeneration," and Prof. Paterson on "Sacrifice." As in former volumes, the distinctly occult has been confided to Mr. Owen Whitehouse, and his article on Satan will probably give a shock to "up-to-date New Testament critics," for he declares this personage to be "the most potent superhuman representative" of evil. Mr. Whitehouse's articles on "Sorcery" and "Necromancy" are equally courageous. Then, too, there are substantial historical articles such as Prof. G. Gwatkin's "Roman Empire," in which the author from a practical, almost untheological, point of view, shows what the empire achieved for coming civilization.

The volume is adequately illustrated with colored maps, reproductions from photographs, and line drawings. The architectural drawings are of special merit and usefulness.

Classified List of Best Books of 1901.

ALBANY, July 17.—In prefacing its list of best hooks of 1901 the New York State Library states that the list is an annntated one of 250 books published in the United States during the year mentioned, selected by the Book Board of the New York State Library and recommended to the public libraries of the State. To aid in the choice of small collections of new books three classes are marked. A lot of 20 is suggested to libraries which must confine their additions within narrow limits; 30 others are proposed to libraries prepared to buy 50 books, and 50 more may be added to the other 50 books to make up 100 books. "The remaining 150, including reference books and a few more costly publications, are worthy of careful consideration by libraries prepared to buy more than 100 hooks and by those wishing to enlarge their resources in special subjects." In conclusion, the prefatory note says:

While this list has been prepared with special reference to the smaller public libraries, and some of these books are not recommended for school use, it will also be of much service to the schools. Almost all the list is available. Any book under the heading "Juvenile" may be bought for academic libraries. But there are some books of fiction found here which serve a legitimate purpose in the public library by providing wholesome entertainment for a very different class of readers, yet have not enough positive value, either as literature or as a spur to historical study, to justify their purchase by the school.

On a Donkey's Deck.*

Mr. R. Pitcher Woodward (Pythagoras Pod) makes no pretensions to be a Robert Louis Stevenson nor does "On a Donkey's Hurricane Deck" bear the faintest semhlance to "Travels with a Donkey in the Cevennes." Mr. Woodward made a wager that he would start from New York withnut a dollar, procure a donkey, and, riding or leading the beast, would make his way across the continent and land in San Francisco within the time limit of 340 days. This feat he accomplished, having coverod 4,096 miles within the 340 days. He made a triumphant entry and his donkey, Mac A. Rony, was shod with silver shoes. Whether Mr. Woodward or his jackass writes the more amusingly we are not prepared to decide.

*ON A DONKEY'S HURRICANE DECK. A Tempestuous Voyage of Four Thousand and Ninety-six Miles Across the American Continent on a Burro, in 340 Days and 2 Hours. By R. Pitcher Woodward, (Pythagoras Pod.) Decorated cover. Illustrated. Pp. 423. New York: The I. H. Blanchard Company.

Electrocute or Electrocide?

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Apropos of Noah Brooks's article on "Puriste and Words" in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS of July 5, I have had it in mind a long time to request THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS to dennunce the use of "electrocute," invented by some callow or careless reporter. I use the word electrocide (like suicide) as a noun or verb, and was annoyed recently when it was changed to cute in a published article by a compo. who knew what I meant better than I did. The same compo. printed cross for crass. The sentence might read "shall be put to death by electrocide." N. SEAVER.

Pittsfield, Mass., July 14, 1902.

PUBLISHERS' ANNOUNCEMENT.

Franklin Square, New York.

We regret the necessity of informing those who are accustomed to buy HARPER'S MAGAZINE *month by month that the edition for August is exhausted on the day of publication, although the number printed is materially larger than ever before issued for August. This is due chiefly to the fact that the orders of the distributing agencies, notably the American News Company, aggregate many thousands more than was anticipated or can be supplied. Re-orders cannot be filled because of the mechanical impossibility of making additional color pages within a reasonable time. In view of this circumstance, we should publish no advertisement but for the purpose of giving regular purchasers the information to which they seem entitled.*

HARPER AND BROTHERS.

July 18, 1902.

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FROM READERS.

The Grave of Charles Wolfe.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

John Paul's interesting observations and reminiscences concerning the author of "The Burial of Sir John Moore," in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS for July 5, 1902, contain a brief account, given "about forty years or so" ago, by a writer in an English magazine of the burial place of the Rev. Charles Wolfe in Clonmel (not Clonmell, as spelled in said article). Parish Churchyard, the cemetery of Queenstown, Ireland—formerly called the "Cove of Cork"—and the query therein suggested "if the grave is now in the same neglected and unkempt condition," recalls the beautiful and now prophetic poem, written by Mrs. Sarah M. B. Piatt, while her husband was United States Consul at Queenstown, in the eighties, and published in 1885 in a slight volnme of her verse, entitled "An Irish Garland:"

Where the graves were many, we looked for one.
Oh, the Irish rose was red,
And the dark stones saddened the setting sun
With the names of the early dead.
Then a child who, somehow, had heard of him
In the land we loved so well,
Kept sipping the grass till the dew was dim
In the churchyard of Clonmel.

But the sexton came. "Can you tell us where
Charles Wolfe is buried?" "I can.
See, that is his grave in the corner there,
(Ay, he was a clever man,
If God had spared him!) It's many that come
To be asking for him," said he.
But the boy kept whispering. "Not a drum
Was heard," in the dusk to me,
The poem tells how the gray sexton
Tore a vine from the wall
Of the roofless church, where he lay,

and swept from the grave the incumbering leaves "that the withering year let fall," showing on the stone the inscription, still legible, though "writ in moss."

Ten years after the little lad had sought for the poet's grave in the grass of the Clonmel Churchyard, Katharine Tynan, herself one of the most melodious and lovely of the younger Irish poets, wrote her "Poets in Exile"—The Critic, Feb. 2d, 1894—a prose description of the life of the Piatts at Queenstown, in which she narrated the boy's untimely death:

In Clonmel Parish Churchyard, not far from the Priory, lies their second youngest boy, who was drowned in Queenstown harbor, just below the town, in 1884—a tragedy which evoked the deepest sympathy. Readers of Mrs. Piatt's poetry will remember her poem about Charles Wolfe's grave. The golden-haired child who kept repeating "Not a drum was heard," is now the poet's neighbor in Clonmel Parish Churchyard.

* * * Young poet, I wonder did you care,
Did it move you in your rest
To have that child with his golden hair
From the mighty woods of the West
Repeating your verse of his own sweet will
To the sound of the twilight bell,
Years after your heating heart was still
In the churchyard of Clonmel?

ARMISTEAD C. GORDON.
Staunton, Va., July 15, 1902.

Commissioner Hermann's "Louisiana Purchase."

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Your paragraph in a recent issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS announcing the issue by Burrows Brothers Company, Cleveland, of an edition of Land Commissioner Hermann's "Louisiana Purchase," includes the suggestion that the book is "evidently inspired by the St. Louis Exposition."

This can hardly be, since the book was first published in 1898, by the Interior Department, and was reissued, pursuant to resolution of Congress, in 1900. Mr. Hermann states in his letter transmitting his manuscript to Mr. Bliss, Secretary of the Interior, what his inspiration was, namely, to correct the impression that Oregon had been a part of the Louisiana Purchase, and to recommend the alteration in this respect of the big wall map of the United States which the Land Office annually supplies to members of Congress for gratuitous distribution to their constituents. This map, which is usually looked upon as "official," and therefore trustworthy, had up to 1898 shown Oregon and Washington as included in the lines of the Louisiana Purchase, but on Commissioner Hermann's recommendation, and on the arguments presented in his book, Secretary Bliss ordered the map to be corrected, and it was corrected, and the yearly editions of about 10,000 copies sent to all parts of the country since 1898 have shown the western boundary of the purchase to be the Rocky Mountains. As these maps are so widely distributed, and carry with them a certain official sanction, it was a matter of some moment that the rather gross historical error which they had so long been teaching should be thus taught no more, and Mr. Hermann's efforts in this regard assuredly deserve commendation.

Some readers of his book have sought to find in it an ulterior motive, because of the space he devotes to showing how signally time has upset the propbecies of the statesmen of the period who denounced the purchase as folly, and those later statesmen who scouted the notion of extending the republic's possessions westward beyond the Rocky Mountains as mere madness. Snch readers argue that the author means to open the way for an inference to the effect that present-day prophecies of evil from expansion are likely to be as sadly mistaken and ill-grounded as were those of two and three generations ago.

Of course it is possible that the Hermann book which Messrs. Burrows are to issue may not he the same one which has already been twice published as a United States public document. It is conceivable that Mr. Hermann may have written a new book on the old subject. But I think it most unlikely that this is the case, because the particulars which your paragraph gives as to number of pages, maps, and plates agree exactly with the description of the document. In the Government form, it is a thin quarto, in cloth binding for the most part, though there is also a limited edition in full law sheep for certain preferred libraries which would much prefer to have copies in cloth. As the law prohibits the copyrighting of public documents, it would seem to be open to any other publishers who choose to issue prints of Mr. Hermann's book, and they would he under no legal obligation to pay the author royalties or other honorarium, whatever their moral obligations might be.

Permit just a word as to the United States wall map. Its free distribution is one of the most prized perquisites of members of Congress, because constituents prize the map above most publications. It is also the document most obnoxious to the men in the postal service. Being very large, and rolled for mailing on slender sticks about six feet long, it is the most awkward piece of postal matter that clerks and carriers must handle. Of course breakages are frequent, and censures and disputes equally so. F. A. CRANDALL.
Washington, July 15, 1902.

"Annie Laurie."

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

It is quite probable that a great many Englishmen think of the Crimean war when they hear the old tune "Annie Laurie"; it was the favorite song at the camp before Sebastopol. The Illustrated London News of Oct. 27, 1855, says:

Words and music combine to make it popular, for every soldier has a sweetheart and almost every soldier possesses the organ of tune. Every new draft from England marches into regimental quarters at the camp, the band playing this old and (at that time) recently modernized Scotch melody.

The night before the British troops stormed the Redan a Corporal of the Second Battalion Rifle Brigade commenced to sing "Annie Laurie." He had a good tenor voice, and sang with expression, but the boys took up the song in a much lower key, and hnndreds of voices sang together:

For honnie Annie Laurie,
I'd lay me down and die.

The effect was extraordinary; the heart of each singer was evidently far away over the sea, for on the eve of a great battle a soldier thinks only of his love and his God. The song was scarcely finished when the bugle sounded to quarters, and the company dispersed—never to meet again. Ere the next sunset the singer of the song and hundreds of those who joined in the chorus were lying dead in the ditch of the Redan, having "lain down and died" at the command of a sterner mistress than any of womankind.

READER.
Clinton, Oneida County, N. Y., July 14, 1902.

Opportunities for New Writers.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

As a reader of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS who feels an affectionate interest in what it contains, I beg to make a humble suggestion in connection with your recent reiteration of the belief that unknown writers are not "debarred from the leading magazines by the fact that they are unknown." It is this:

However nnmerous may be the arguments to support your deciaration, the fact remains that after a writer has obtained vogue he quickly finds a market for many old MSS. that have been the rounds and come home to rest. It is true that a story intrinsically so good, so well told, or so cleverly constructed that it stands out prominently from the ordinary run, is as eagerly sought by the leading magazines from unknown as from well-known writers. But it is also true that a great deal of mediocre "stuff" by well-known writers is allowed to crowd out better matter by unknowns. And there is a twofold had effect. Not only are writers of proved ability led to produce much that is unworthy of them, which has its effect in tending to keep down the standard of our reading matter, hut young authors are given unnecessary sethacks and discouragements.

Of course this offers a good opportnnity to interject something regarding the worthlessness of ahle writers who lack the energy and pride to keep up the level of their work so long as the checks come in; or the stimulus which thus is imparted to novices with really serious ambitions; but I have in mind simply the proposition that writers are not debarred by the fact that they are unknown. Emerson wrote that discouragements gave incentive for better efforts. Many persons take this position—after they have reached a compiacent eminence. What they express is the pride of humility, which is another term for egoism. But your struggling author, without means to enable him to wait until his style has become comparatively perfect before seeking remnncration for his productions, cannot view the subject in quite this light. And it is a hit disheartening to such a one to realize, as he must, that his manuscript is subjected to a higher test than that of the writer who has made a reputation or obtained temporary vogue.

F. A. HENDERSON.
Jersey City, N. J., July 14, 1902.

Ten Authors of Excellence.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Refering to Mr. Brown's letter regarding ten authors of excellence in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS of June 28, from the same viewpoint I wonid amend his list as follows:

Homer,	Walter Scott,
Plato,	Shakespeare,
Milton,	Immanuel Kant,
Jonathan Swift,	Wordsworth,
Goethe,	Herbert Spencer.

I don't know whether I should sacrifice Scott or Milton in order to make room for Dante. And I deprecate the process of theological selection whereby St. Paul was singled out from among the other canonical writers.

W. MATCHES.
Brooklyn, N. Y., July 15, 1902.

"Other Notes," by a Sister of E. L. Voynich.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

As one of the laity, ignorant of the methods of publishers and advertising, I should like to know whether there is any way of bringing a book that has fallen hy the wayside to the notice of the reading public.

The magazine is unquestionably the best chance for new writers, either in verse or prose, and a striking poem like "The Man With the Hoe" through this medium eventually succeeds in winning recognition, but the mass of magazine verse fails so far below the level of even the "minor poet" that most weary readers systematically avoid it.

"Other Notes," by Mary Boole Hinton, has recently come into my hands, and struck with its superiority to much that is widely advertised and reviewed at length, I have wondered how it could obtain its meed of fair criticism.

The author of this modest volume, published last December by the Neale Publishing Company, Washington, D. C., was the daughter of Dr. Boole, former Professor of Mathematics in Trinity College, Dnblin. She is also a sister of Mrs. Voynich, the novelist.

If "Other Notes" lacks the literary style, the passion and dramatic force of "The Gadfly," it gains immeasurably by a far deeper, truer treatment of human emotion, and is marred hy no false notes of melodrama. One talent the sisters have in common—their love of music. Music is both the body and spirit of these poems, the medium through which thought and feeling are expressed, the natural language of the anthor.

Most of the poems are set in a minor key and express little of the beauty and joy of life, sven ths one pure love nots is pitched low, but they all "came from the soul of the organ and entered into mine." They are broken bits of a soul life, and as such have a real value, as all honest literary work has in this day of literary commercialism.

X.
Princeton, N. J., July 14, 1902.

Fact or Fiction?

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

I have been reading a book entitled "The Memoirs of the Baroness Cecile de Courtot," published with all the trappings of genuine memoirs—elaborate title page, library binding, editor, index, provenance, and all. Having seen no review of this book, which is about two years old, I am reduced to being my own critic, and, being new at the business, am constrained to pray for aid from THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS. Is the book a historical novel in disguise? Is it what it pretends to be? What does it pretend to be—a frank historical novel, a masked historical novel, authentic memoirs, suppositious memoirs designed not to deceive but to amuse or instruct, or, finally, a hoax? I am divided between conceit at having penetrated the fraud and a shamefaced suspicion that perhaps no one else ever snpposed, or was supposed to suppose, it to be genuine. I take refuge in the thought that the higher criticism may fairly be trammeled by the circumstance that the book is a translation from the German—but perhaps this, too, is a hoax. Under the circumstances, I refrain from giving the detailed internal evidence which induced my present puzzled state of mind, since to set it down in good faith may be merely to prove beyond a doubt nothing but my own simplicity.

J. M. I.
Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., July 11, 1902.

A Correction.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

In your issue of July 12 you acknowledge the receipt of the little booklet "In the Sleepy Hollow Country," and give the writer of it as Harry Edward Nutter, whereas it should be Harry Edward Miller.

M. V. B.
White Plains, N. Y., July 12, 1902.

Queries.

H. A. POINDEXTER, Liberty, N. Y.: "Will you kindly advise me through your query column as to where I can get a copy of 'Elocution, or Mental and Vocal Philosophy,' by Prof. Bronson, A. M., M. D., published in 1845; also the poem entitled 'Bernardo del Carpio,' not sure of author, but think Miss Hemans?"

Bronson's "Elocution" is pnblished at $1.35 by J. P. Morton, 440 West Main Street, Louisville, Ky. The poem referred to is by Mrs. Hemans, and can be found in her collected poems. Crowell & Co. publish her works in one volume at various prices, ranging from 60 cents to $3.

W. J. KENNY, 44 Broad Street, New York City: "Answering John Bannon's inquiry concerning Stephen Branch's 'Alligator,' New York, 1858, I would say that Branch was a well-known character in literary and political life in the City of New York in the fifties. He wrote much for newspapers and played a considerable part in politics. It was he who directed the inquiry which resulted in showing that 'Mike' Walsh was not entitled to a seat in the House of Representatives, and he managed a campaign which resulted in the election of John Kelly to Congress the first time. He took a lively interest in Kelly, and I think it was he who directed the latter's study so advantageously that he not only became a fair English scholar, but also learned to read French. It seems to me that I had much to say about Branch in my biography of Kelly, printed at the time of his death, in the Summer of 1885 or 1886; but of that I am not sure."

"W.," New York City: "What is the value of Turner's 'Gallery,' in full morocco; also of 'Picturesque Europe,' 'Picturesque America,' and a set of Gerome engravings?"

Recent prices for these works are respectively $19, $8.25, $7, and $22.50.

"HELEN," Stillwater, Minn.: "Will you please tell me in your paper if Schoolcraft's 'History of Indian Tribes,' printed in Philadelphia under order of Congress, 1847, in six volumes, has any particular value apart from its history?"

Schoolcraft's "Historical and Statistical Information Respecting the History, Condition, and Prospects of the Indian Tribes of the United States," which is evidently the work referred to, was published in Philadelphia hy Lippincott, Gramho & Co. in six volumes in 1851-7. A copy in cloth recently sold for $30 and a copy in half morocco for $60.

"S.," East Eleventh Street, New York City: "What is the origin of the quotation, 'East, west, hame's best'?"

This is an ancient Scotch proverh.

"W. E. E.," New York City: "Did Stephen Brice hold any high Governmental position in the United States? I refer to the Stephen Brice mentioned in 'The Crisis.'"

Many incidents in the life of Stephen Brice, the hero of Churchill's novel, were taken from incidents in the life of Henry Hitchcock, hrother of Ethan Hitchcock, Secretary of the Interior. See James M. Dixon's article in last September's Bookman on "Some Real Persons and Places in 'The Crisis.'"

W. WADE, Oakmont, Penn.: "Can you tell me when 'Peter Wilkins' was first published, or anything of Robert Poltack, the author? The novel is interesting to read, with recollections of 'Kaloolah' and 'A Strange Manuscript Found in a Copper Cylinder,' in mind."

"The Life and Adventures of Peter Wilkins" was published in two volumes in London in 1751. This edition is said to be the first, though copies are said to occasionally bear the date of 1750. Robert Paltock (not Poltock) was born in London in 1697 and died there in 1767. He was a well-to-do attorney. Two other works are attributed to him. The 1751 edition of his best-known romance is rare and valuable. The Lefferts copy recently sold for $22. The reprint of 1884, edited by A. H. Bullen, is more easily to be had. See the sketch of Paltock in the forty-third volume of the Dictionary of National Biography.

A. McLENNAN, Rutherford, N. J.: "Where can I get Lodge's 'Portraits'?"

In Bohn's Library, (the Macmillan Company, eight volumes, each $1.50.)

FLORENCE REDFIELD, New York City: "About two years ago I read a short story entitled 'Sheriff of Elbert' in one of the leading magazines. It was an excellent Western story. I would like to know the author's name; also where I can find other stories by the same writer."

This story, written by Chauncey Thomas, appeared in McClure's Magazine for April, 1899. For other stories hy this writer see McClure's, November, 1901, "Why the Sulphur Mail Was Late," and for January, 1902, "Army Jack."

RICHARD C. BRENNER, 263 Sixth Avenue, New York City: "Who are the authors of 'A Little Game with Destiny' and 'Her Double Life'? Where can they be bought?"

These novels were published over the names (pen-names, we believe,) of Marie St. Felix and of Mrs. Harriet Lewis. The first-named work can be had from Donohue Brothers, 407 Dearborn Street, Chicago, for 50 cents; the second from Robert Bonner's Sons, New York City, for the same sum.

MAX RICHTER, New York City: "Kindly inform me if Sarcey's 'Le Siege de Paris' has been translated into English and where I can obtain a copy."

There is no English transiation that we know of. Inquire at Brentano's, Union Square.

"A. J. G.," Bronx, New York City: "Please inform me if ahy prose or poetical works of the Russian poet Lermontoff are translated into English."

"The Demon," a poem, was transiated hy A. C. Stephen and published by Trühner in London in 1875 at 5s. In 1888 Vizetelly pnblished at 2s. his "Hero of Our Time." None of these seems to be in print here, however.

"ALICE G.," New London, Conn.: "Where can I secure the best guide book to Mexico?"

See Thomas A. Janvier's "Mexican Guide," new and revised edition, Charles Scribner's Sons, $2.50.

"A.," 429 West Forty-eighth Street, New York City: "Kindly print a list of books from which one can obtain a thorough knowledge of the art of versification."

As this paper has frequently said, the most nseful guide to versification is "The Rhymster," by Tom Hood, Jr., edited by Brander Matthews, which the Appletons publish at $1.

"H. R. C.," Yonkers, N. Y.: "In 1485 Caxton printed Malory's 'Morte D'Arthur.' Only one perfect copy is now known to be in existence—the one that was long in the possession of the Earl of Jersey. On the dispersal of his library in 1885 it was purchased hy an American lady for £1,900. Can you tell me whether it is now in a private collection or whether it is in some museum?"

This book, once owned by Robert Harley, later by Bryan Fairfax, and still later hy Francis Child, is misnamed by many the Jersey copy. The Fairfax library, however, which was purchased by Child, passed by marriage into the Jersey family, no member of which is known to have possessed any love for books. In 1883, when the seventh Earl of Jersey (the seventh) resold the Fairfax library, this notahle book was purchased by Miss A. E. Hanscom (later Mrs. Pope) of Brooklyn for £1,950. After Mrs. Pope's death it became the property of Robert Hoe. The only other copy known is in the Spencer-Rylands library, at Manchester. It has ten leaves supplied in manuscript.

L. A. WILSON, Sea Cliff, L. I., N. Y.: "What are Rider Haggard's most recent works?"

"A Winter Pilgrimage," (Longmans, Green & Co., $4.) "Lysbeth: A Tale of the Dutch," (same publishers, $1.50.)

Appeals to Readers.

L. FLEMING, Post Office Box 76, New York City: "I am anxious to purchase Samuel Butler's satire, 'Erewhon,' and James De Mille's 'Cryptogram,' formerly published by the Harpers, but now out of print."

W. H. STILLMAN, New Dorp, N. Y.: "Can any one tell me where I can get the book, 'Omar,' by George Reynolds?"

W. TAYLOR QUINCY, 248 West Houston Street, New York City: "Can some reader give me information concerning the author of the following lines, which I found among some old papers? The verses were printed on an ordinary book leaf, with the initials 'L. B.'

TO THE RAIN.

"Maddening rain!
Hurl thyself against my attic pane.
I simply woke to enjoy your fury,
And watch your countless representatives
Die and wallow in their fellows' blood.
Mind, you make a noble charge,
With booming cannon and flashing sword,
And 'twonld be madness to attempt a repulsion.
Ah! No! I simply wait your battle cry
Is to me a stumbering lullaby.
In the morn, exultingly, I rise,
And with some effort raise the swollen sash,
There to view the conqueror with golden sword
Scattering far and wide the smoky ranks of the night."

H. P. BUTLER, 58 Pine Street, New York City: "The lines that follow were supposed to have been on the fly-leaf of a Bible presented by a mother to her son. The author may have been a poet named Leggett:

"This little book I'd rather own
Than all the gold and gems
That e'er in monarchs' coffers sbone,
Than all their diadems.
Nay, were the sea a chrysolite,
The earth a golden ball,
And diamonds all the stars of night,
This book was worth them all."

A. C. WARD, 19 Frederick Street, Newark, N. J.: "I would like to know the sources of the three quotations which follow:

"Mysterious power, hy whose sweet sway can bind
With magic influence mind to mind.

"We feel thy sacred bond of union,
And heart meets heart in sweet communion;
I pity those whose only aim
Is wealth, or honor, power, or fame;
Let these be theirs, but give to me
The charm of life's sweet sympathy.

"O think, to step on shore, and find that shore heaven; to clasp a hand, and find it God's hand; to breathe a new air, and find it celestial air; to feel invigorated, and know it to be immortality!"

"B. C. C.," 255 West One Hundred and Eleventh Street, New York City: "Who wrote the following poems: 'The Last Hymn' and 'Guilty or Not Guilty'?"

DANGEROUS TRADES.

A Comprehensive Volume Dealing with Some of the Most Important Aspects of Industrial Occupations.*

FROM the viewpoint of State medicine, this is probably the most valuable of recent contributions to the literature of the subjects of which it treats. It is encyclopedic in scope, and from the character, professional standing, and experience of the thirty-seven authorities who have contributed its several chapters, we are warranted in assuming that it correctly presents all that is known of the conditions under which the great mortality of the industries classed as "dangerous trades" is brought about. Prof. Oliver has himself handled the subjects with which his work as a medical expert of the staff of the British Home Office has given him special familiarity, and among those who have assisted him we find the best-known names in this field of beneficent investigation. The net result is a work of monumental proportions and of the greatest value to all for whom the problems of industrial vital statistics have interest.

That they have not interest for more of those whose co-operation with reform movements would give them weight and dignity is to be regretted. This, however, is scarcely to be expected. Probably the time is still a long way off when the comfortable and well-to-do classes will feel or manifest an intelligent interest in the welfare of those who wear out their lives in the fatal servitudes which earn them scant remuneration. The world's work must go on, and if industrial progress tramples millions into the grave—well, it is pitiful, no doubt, but inevitable. Why not change the subject and talk about something pleasant?

Dr. Oliver's book is not agreeable reading. It might almost be called an encyclopedia of human misery. Its details are extremely unpleasant, and most people will need the inspiration of a high and unselfish purpose to carry them through the seventy chambers of horrors which constitute its chapters. It is, however, a great and useful work of research, and it would shatter even an optimistic faith in human nature if it was not believed that it will accomplish a great deal of good. Employers in a hundred trades will therein find facts which appeal to them as would the argumentum ad hominum of the preachers of a century ago, who thought it forceful and effective—as it undoubtedly was—to single out one person in a congregation, point a finger straight at him, and cry in tones as nearly simulating the thunders of Sinai as the human voice is capable of: "Young man, before another sun rises you may be in hell." In much this way the book before us addresses the employer who, for sordid considerations of greater gain, subjects his labor to remediable conditions which undermine health and destroy life. He may read it unmoved, but if so, it is because he has taken the print of the Golden Age as a brand upon his soul, and has resolved to

> * * * make his heart as a millstone
> And set his face as a flint.

to the appeals of humanity. Likewise, the humane reader, still capable of experiencing the emotions born of human sympathies, certainly cannot read without feeling impelled to do something to assist in reforming conditions so destructive of human life, if only by ceasing to be a consumer of commodities and wares which, in the present state of the art, cannot be made without sacrificing those who at least have the right to live by other means than those which involve coining their heart's blood into wages. The book would, however, fail of its purpose if it made the reader a sentimentalist, with nothing more practical than a tear for the victims of the industrial system, which is so magnificent, statistically.

To review a book of which every page is crowded with facts fraught with the grim significance of life or death, in the space which could be spared in the columns of a newspaper, would be impossible. Not even its contents could be catalogued. Every one of its seventy chapters is a monograph by an expert, writing with conscientious purpose and eager to avoid the exaggeration of sensationalism. The industries specifically studied are those common to Great Britain and the United States, and the facts it presents are as valuable as indices of industrial reform and guides to wise and beneficent legislation on one side of the Atlantic as on the other. Three capable women have contributed valuable chapters—Miss M. A. Anderson, Inspector of Factories; Miss Margaret McMillan of the Branford School Board, and Lucy A. E. Deane, one of his Majesty's Factory Inspectors. The history of British factory legislation and the regulation of dangerous trades on the Continent are fully treated, as are infant mortality and factory labor, child labor, home work, &c., and every trade which belongs in the dangerous classification is discussed exhaustively.

This great work should be in every reference library and within reach of every philanthropist, employer, sanitary inspector, and legislator. It would be difficult to discover a more advantageous use of money available for the purposes of a propaganda of industrial and sanitary reform than to issue its several chapters as pamphlets and distribute them in the industries to which they relate. As a complete work it is too cumbersome for such use and its subdivision according to the trades dealt with would enormously increase its missionary efficacy.

JAMES C. BAYLES, M. E., Ph. D.

* DANGEROUS TRADES. The Historical, Social, and Legal Aspects of Industrial Occupations as Affecting Health. By Thomas Oliver, M. D. Cantab., F. R. C. P. Lond. With Contributions by Various Authors. Octavo, 600 pages. London: John Murray. 1902.

A New Canadian Annual Register.*

Only yesterday Canada, in a romantic sense, was spoken of as being in her age of song; to-day she is intellectually passing into a more expansive, though perhaps prosaic, stage—one that may historically be styled an era of statistical and encyclopedic record, with a gratifying harvest of facts to her credit and a body of annals surprisingly large and interesting in so young and only quasi-independent a nation. The evidence of this we already see in Canadian statistical year-books, encyclopedias, biographical manuals of native "men of the time," historical treatises, besides an array of almanacs and other repositories of facts and of recorded progress and attainment.

A factor of note in the present day progress of Canada is the emigration which is now increasingly being drawn to it, to the extent of about 50,000 a year, a large proportion of which, induced no doubt by the development of the country's gold and other mineral ore deposits, by the facility with which land can still be had, especially in the prairie regions of the Northwest, as well as by the expanding activities of its manufacturing industries, is currently being drawn from this side. Within the past four years the Dominion has profited by this emigration to the extent of over 55,000 American settlers, the returns showing an annual emigration from this side increasing from 9,000 in 1898 to 18,000 in 1901. Railway development and the expansion of trade have lent their aid in the increase of the Dominion population from this side, as the "Annual Register," in its wealth of statistics, usefully indicates—the imports from the United States into Canada, we are told, rising from $61,649,041 in 1897 to $110,485,108 in 1901, while the exports from the Dominion to the United States for the same period rose from $49,373,472 to $72,382,230. The tariff on both sides is of course still an obstacle to closer trade relations; and in place of reciprocity, or any hope for it, there would seem to be a tendency in Canada to preferential trade with the mother country and the other colonies of the crown.

To those who have to do much statistical research or to look into the statue and material progress of a near-by community, the value of "Morang's Annual Register" will be seen at even a hasty glance. Under Mr. Castell Hopkins's capable editorship the present and successive issues of this new Canadian enterprise will doubtless be widely appreciated on both sides of the line. The scope of the work is at once clearly indicated by the captions of its various sections, which embrace such topics as Government and politics, finance, manufactures, trade and commerce, transportation, agriculture, forests and fisheries, mineral development, education, the Canadian militia, Canada and the Boer war, Canada and the Crown, with a section narrating the chief incidents connected with the visit last year to Canada of the present heir to the English throne and his consort. Of these various chapters the contents of two seem especially indicative of progress, in a comparatively small community, covering a great though in part inhospitable slice of the continent, through which, to be valuable at all, railway and canal transportation had to be provided and maintained. From the first one learns that the Dominion revenue has risen from $13,000,000 in 1868 to over $51,000,000 in 1900, the returns from the customs imposts yielding half of the latter amount. The debt meanwhile has of course grown greatly, having risen from $93,000,000 at confederation, with $17,000,000 of assets, to $354,000,000, with $86,000,000 of assets, in 1901. But the debt has been incurred largely by expenditures on necessary and essential objects, such as the construction of canals, the building of railways, and the erection of Parliament buildings, and legislative machinery; and much the same is true of the debts of the several provinces, plus the expenditure on local education, on agricultural farms, and the costs of public institutions, civil government, and the administration of justice. The section on transportation interestingly marks growth throughout the country, for Canada at confederation started with less than 2,100 miles of railway, wholly in the older and eastern provinces; while to-day she has no less than 18,294 miles of track, a third of it spanning the continent. The chief railway system is that of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, with assets, in addition to 16,000,000 acres of land, of nearly $300,000,000, and a total mileage of 10,628 miles from Montreal to Vancouver, B. C., including lines leased eastward from the great port of the St. Lawrence to the Atlantic. The other great railway system in the Dominion is that of the Grand Trunk Railway, with a total mileage of 3,158 miles, and a paid-up capital of over $343,000,000. The annual earnings from passenger and freight traffic of this road are now close upon $30,000,000. Toward the building and maintenance of these and other Canadian railways, we learn from the "Annual Register" that the amount of the Government and municipal loans, bonuses, and other financial aids to railways up to June, 1901, exceeded $228,500,000. As a colony of Britain, we naturally expect to find the bulk of its trade with the motherland, though there is a gratifying increase in the volume of trade between it and the United States. Within the past ten years, however, the trade with this country has exceeded in volume that of the colony with the United Kingdom—the total trade of Canada with Great Britain rising from $91,000,000 to $148,000,000 between the years 1891 and 1901, while the increase of the total trade between the Dominion and the United States rose within the same period from $94,000,000 to nearly $192,000,000.

* THE MORANG ANNUAL REGISTER OF CANADA. Edited by J. Castell Hopkins. Octavo, 500 pages. Toronto: George N. Morang & Co.

Village Work in India.*

So much has already been written about missions in India that the publication of a new book on the subject can scarcely be justified unless the writer has some exceptional story to tell. Mr. Norman Rueell, who is a representative of the Presbyterian Church of Canada, undoubtedly possesses this qualification. His lot has been cast in what is probably the least-known field of missionary labor, namely, the villages, and he has accordingly much to relate that will be unfamiliar to constant readers of missionary literature. Early in the book he impresses us with the remarkable density of the rural population of India. From one of the spurs of the Vindhyas he bids us look down upon a valley containing upward of 1,000,000 inhabitants in villages grouped together more closely than farmhouses in the well-settled districts of Canada. Nine-tenths of the population of Central India is rural, and in the Northwest Provinces there is an average of one village to the square mile with 75 houses.

Another distinct impression left by this volume is that of the "up-to-dateness" of missionary methods. The chapter on "Night Work in the Bazar" describes the evangelistic functions of the magic lantern. No means has been so successful for drawing large crowds, including even Brahmins and dignified officials. The sheet is set up within a heavy teakwood frame in the broad street used as a market-place. Sometimes it has to be removed to let a belated herd of cattle go by, or to make way for a bridal procession; but Mr. Russell has never had a serious interruption nor has one of his lantern meetings ever been broken up by disturbers. To the stranger there might seem no little danger in such an exhibition—the distant village, far away from the overawing influence of British power; the ignorant throng, with religious zeal quickly fanned into fanaticism; the darkness covering any attempt at mischief, and the missionaries with their small numbers and delicate apparatus open at many points to attack. Yet Mr. Russell testifies that these evening meetings in the villages of Central India are carried on with less apprehension than would be felt on the streets of the cities of his own country.

Indeed, this book presents very remarkable evidence as to the freedom of movement enjoyed by missionaries in the villages of India. They are much safer, we are told, than the soldiers, who are not infrequently attacked in such neighborhoods, although bearing arms. Mr. Russell accounts for the difference by reminding us that a religious messenger, as such, is treated with respect by the natives; that the missionary understands the people and their ways, and speaks their own language more freely than any other class; and that his work, especially in times of famine and sickness, includes the performance of many acts of kindness which are remembered to his advantage. The native converts, on the other hand, have frequently to undergo severe persecution, particularly in the native States. Sometimes in Summer they have been refused permission to draw water from the village wells, even from those which are used by the Mohammedans, who have no caste. Perhaps the most striking story in the whole volume is that of the digging of a new well for the Christians in such a case. The account of the remarkable trial of faith during the process is sufficiently remarkable to be placed by the side of a similar story occurring in the memoir of J. G. Paton.

The author's skill in description will make his book of interest to all lovers of travel. With much graphic power he sets before his readers the scenes of his own itinerancy—the roughness of the jungle roads, the night encampment in the mango groves, the village streets with its curious shops, the funeral feast, the market day crowds, and the assembly of about 700 Buddhist "holy men." As far as graver questions are concerned there is little theorizing, but on such matters as the caste system, the alleviation of famine, the moral results of Hinduism, and the methods and results of Christian missions, valuable light is thrown by the experience of a thoughtful observer, whose evident zeal in the cause to which he has given himself does not prevent him from seeing and acknowledging the elements of good in even those things from which he most strongly dissents.

* VILLAGE WORK IN INDIA. By Norman Russell, M. A. Illustrated. 12mo, 250 pages. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company.

The Bruce Sale.

Complete reports have just reached New York of the recent sale at Sotheby's (June 23-4) of the library of the late Hamilton Tyndall Bruce of Falkland, Fife. The collection, though not an extensive one, included many important items. The best book was perhaps the Montaigne's "Essais," Bordeaux, 1580, a fine copy of the editio princeps of the first and [illegible] books, which sold for £68 to [illegible] agent. The library included 420 [illegible] realized a total of £700 [illegible]

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BRENTANO'S

The New York Times
SATURDAY REVIEW
OF BOOKS
AND ART
SUPPLEMENT TO
THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW YORK, JULY 19, 1902.—16 PAGES.

SIGNED OR UNSIGNED?

The same mail from England brings the announcement that Punch has at last printed the names of its contributors against their articles in the volume index and that The Quarterly Review will permit Swinburne to sign his article on Dickens. Of all the periodicals that once made a religion of a uniform anonymity only The Edinburgh Review adheres to the ancient faith.

It is the custom to attribute the increase of the personal element in periodical publication to an increase of vulgar curiosity on the part of readers, and of a no less vulgar pride of authorship. There is some justification for this view. When the habits of reading and of writing are as broadly developed as they are at present, something of the stately dignity of old-time letters must be sacrificed. Yet there is reason for thinking that the change has been for the best. Personality is the delight of the untutored mind; but this does not alter the fact that individuality—the soul of the creative spirit as distinguished from his corporeal accidents—is the essence of all high art. Appreciation of an article by Swinburne or Howells may be infinitely enhanced by virtue of previous experience with the spirit of its author, as the conversation of a friend is more delightful and more valuable than the same words could possibly be if they proceeded from a stranger.

In the case of an unknown writer, on the other hand, it is hard to see how an article receives greater authority from the fact that no name is appended. Whether written by Smith, Jones, or Robinson, the article has received the sanction of the periodical it appears in. As against the very slight loss due to the increase of signed articles there has been a very great gain.

As for the virtues of anonymity, they are as great as ever, and the modern movement serves to indicate what they are. In addition to the work of individual writers, every properly edited publication contains a modicum of matter which cannot properly be attributed to the writer alone. The presentation of an item of news, for example, is the joint work of a reporter and the editor who revises his copy. Both work in accordance with the traditions and the style of the paper. For the result the paper alone is responsible. The same is true of unsigned book reviews.

An editorial article is in its essence even more anonymous. It is written in accordance with a policy which has been deeply considered by many men and which is often the result of the traditions of several generations. To permit one man to sign an editorial article would be to permit him to claim what is not properly his own, and to abandon editorial anonymity would be to abandon the stronghold of character and authority.

HUNTING QUOTATIONS.

There is no more fascinating sport than the legitimate hunt for quotations.

We use the qualifying word deliberately. There are varieties of this occupation that are in no sense sport. The hunt which has a commercial taint cannot be included. Mere utility is not a proper object in the pursuit. The man who goes page by page, line by line, through an author with no higher purpose than the attainment of verbal accuracy in quotation may be a wholly reputable member of society, a faithful husband, and a kind parent, but he is not a sportsman of letters, and he can never hope to feel the thrill which the perfectly practiced hunt for quotations can convey to a soul attuned to its delights.

In the first place the quotation must be given a chance of escape. That is a fundamental condition of the game. Index traps and even the ingenious contrivances of mnemonics cannot be approved, though the latter are often so deceptive in their apparent utility that they are not to be condemned unqualifiedly. The hunter who adopts the mercenary and commonplace plan of Aesop's husbandman and "leaves no stone unturned" is likely to be rewarded with a certain banal success, but obviously he loses the real joy of the chase. To secure that, the hunter must be a little in doubt as to the exact quotation he is after and very much in doubt as to where or how it is to be found. It is only on these conditions that he will be tempted to wander wide and deviously, sometimes in promising paths and on elusive trails, but more often under wayward impulses that have little or nothing to do with the particular passage he had in view in starting. It is in these unexpected and practically aimless divagations that the finest opportunities of the chase present themselves, and the hunter who is obedient to their charms gets much more than he dared to expect. His eye may not light on what he "went out for to see," but it will light on many a bewitching glimpse of beauty, many a surprised and surprising source of pure pleasure, so that he may return from his quest baffled but fortunate. As for the game he sought and did not get, that remains the incentive for further hunting, the excuse for further wandering.

These observations are suggested to the present writer by sundry excursions he has lately had the luck to make in the field belonging "au docte et gentil Rabelais." For a long time he had been—and still is—haunted by the vague memory of a phrase of that wonderful writer, which he has hunted, after the fashion described, through some eight hundred pages. The passage is not one that would usually be ascribed to him who professed that "laughter is the one characteristic of man," and in the search were encountered numberless other passages as little to be expected. So that the writer found in his heart tenderly renewed a long since acquired affection for the strange curé of Meudon. He has no intention of abandoning the search or denying himself the gains of further fruitful failure, but it may interest our readers to know that the phrase desired was something like this: "Le dernier et tendre embrassement de nôtre chere mère-nourissante qu' on appelle l'enterrement." Can nny one verify or correct this impression of the phrase?

BECAUSE.

Intellectual curiosity is the curse of the age. At any rate, it is when it issues in the form of letters asking editors to answer questions. Of course editors can have nothing better to do than to sit up at nights and turn over the pages of dictionaries and cyclopedias for people who are too tired to do it for themselves. If a man is not willing to devote two-thirds of his time to this sort of exercise, he has no business to be an editor. He ought to be an author, or a play actor, or a subway tunnel constructor, or something else nice and easy. THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS has a department for the special benefit of the intellectually curious, and in it all sorts of queries are answered by experts of the expertest varieties. There are occasions, however, when the intellectually curious reader hurls into the midst of our meditations a query so pregnant, so mighty in its far-reaching possibilities, that it cannot be cabined, cribbed, or confined within the narrow limits of agate type. It must be lifted out and set up and apart by itself. Such a one is this:

> Will you please give the grammatical rule governing the case that when a woman marries, the singular "Miss" is changed to the plural "Mrs."?

If our correspondent had consulted the Century Dictionary he would have learned that a "Mrs." is a woman having a position of power or authority over persons or a house. With all due deference to the Century, we are of the opinion that "or" should read "and." Yet here we are confronted by our correspondent's first difficulty. The Century apparently ignores the fact that the singular "miss" is changed to the plural. The grammatical rule for this, however, is perfectly simple. When the woman marries she instantly becomes one too many for the man, and therefore is always thereafter described in the plural. Again, when a woman is single, she is singular, and when she remains single she is still more so. When she marries she becomes one of a great army, and can never again be missed. As a miss she might be missed, but as a married woman she attains to the proudest estate of her sex, and henceforth the fierce light that shines on Queens beats upon her fair head.

We confess, however, that we are troubled by that letter "r" in the midst of "Mrs." What has that to do with "misses"? A man must have invented that form of the word, and endeavored to hide his own imperfection by adding the plural "s" to his insignificant title of "Mr." It shows how from the very start he recognized the fact that his wife was better than he and more numerous. Whether these rules are grammatical or not we are not prepared to say, but at any rate they are rules; and they may help to sate the intellectual curiosity of our inquiring reader. If they do not completely do so, let him turn to the letter M in the Century Dictionary (or any other dictionary) and look under the heading of "Mrs." He will then learn that plural wives are as singular as single misses.

ORIENT AND OCCIDENT.

It is by all means to be hoped that the official labors of Wu Ting-Fang in his native China will not be so engrossing as to prevent him from carrying out his announced intention of writing two books, one in Chinese for Chinamen on the United States, the other in English for American readers. Indeed, it is hard to see how any official service he could render would be so valuable to his own country as the first of these books. The Chinese, or at least the Pekingese, have now a very "realizing sense" of the power of the Western nations. They are equally convinced of their tyrannical cruelty by their experience with the "foreign devils" of the expeditions of 1900. It is a National credit to us that they do not include us in this latter category, but that the American quarter of Peking should have been eagerly sought by the Chinese during the occupation, and that the commanders of the occupying troops should have received, over and over again, the thanks of the native inhabitants for their kindness and justice. There must be in the Chinese mind, incurious as it is, some curiosity about the people whose power they have felt. And probably no living Chinaman is so capable of assuaging that curiosity as Mr. Wu. Not that we can expect any immediate result from the information he is able to impart to his countrymen. We must bear in mind the stolidity which Mr. Kipling has characterized in his rhythmical reference to "the fool who tried to hustle the East." But it will in many ways be good for Chinamen to know what so capable a narrator can tell them of the things they have to learn from the West.

It is not likely that the other book, that addressed to Americans, will be equally valuable. English satirists, notably Goldsmith in "The Citizen of the World," have undertaken to satirize their countrymen from the Oriental point of view, which of course they were not able really to take. But Wu Ting-Fang can at least take it authentically. And, indeed, he has shown in speeches and writings the power of hitting American foibles straight and hard. He will probably have much to say about the injustice with which we have treated his countrymen who have visited or tried to visit these shores for business or study or pleasure. It will all be true, and ought to make us all ashamed. But it will not touch the malefactors he is after. But he will also doubtless have many things to say about American manners and customs which might do us good if we attended to them, which it is quite certain that we shall not. His own manners, and the frank inquisitiveness which he shares with Li-Hung-Chang, and apparently with his race in general, disqualify him from lecturing us on manners with authority. But his book will undoubtedly be read and bought, and happy will be the publisher who brings it out.

Yachts, Private and Public.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Permit a yachtsman to rise in defense of the phrase "private yacht" so vigorously roasted in your editorial of July 5. The writer, in agreeing with the dictionaries that a yacht is essentially a pleasure craft, gets in a good "rap-full," but when he says that every yacht is a private craft (except certain vessels of state) be "comes up into stays." Every yachtsman who is familiar with the fishing grounds hereabout knows that dozens of sloops are open for hire to take fishing parties out to the banks. Now these sloops are yacht-built, yacht-rigged, and essentially pleasure craft, but are they not in every sense public yachts, and if we have public yachts why not private yachts? and how about the large fleet of small steam and naphtha yachts open to the public for hire?

New York, July 15, 1902. A. C. M.

And the fishing waters of the lower bay are white (or yellow) with the sails of craft originally yachts, but now fishing smacks. Must they be called yachts? And if they are called yachts, are they public or private? We think they are private, but not yachts. There are no public yachts in the sense directly opposed to that of the expression "private yacht," and hence the latter is absurd. It is ridiculous to speak of John Jacob Astor's "private" yacht Nourmahal or J. Pierpont Morgan's "private" yacht Corsair. Mr. Astor's yacht is his private vessel. The same is the case with Mr. Morgan's yacht. Cap'n Jim Hunker's six-knot "napthy lanch," that takes folk out a-fishin' in the Summer is not a yacht any more than the fishing banks steamer Angler is. Cap'n Jim may call her one, but Cap'n Jim is not an authority on English.

And it's an old yachtsman, who comes up into stays every time he goes about and never finds it deleterious to his progress to windward, who writes this.

Clementina in Her Cement Garden.

Whoever says that gardening is a harmless pursuit knows not whereof he speaks. It is a device of the evil one for separating husbands and wives and for driving women to the writing of books. Note how in all of the garden books written by women there is an inclination to compare men unfavorably to marigolds and to regard husbands as inferior to hyacinths. Even Charles Dudley Warner, when he wrote of his Summer in a garden, had more to say about pusley than he did about his wife.

With these thoughts in mind when Percival and I married, though I had leanings toward gardening and some inclination to write, I vowed not to allow either horticulture or literature to come between my husband and myself. And so I had our garden paved with cement and surrounded by an iron fence. To relieve the bareness I had century plants in stone urns placed at regular intervals, and between these were iron seats from which Percival and I could enjoy the prospect without the danger of either separation or inspiration.

One day I found a wild mustard plant forcing its way up between the cement blocks, but I ruthlessly pulled it up, knowing that it would be likely to tempt me into quoting Wordsworth's lines:

"To me the meanest flower that blows—"

and from there on the literature—making on my own account. Another time I discovered that one of the urns that held the century plant had a frieze of carved figures about it, and before I knew it I was exclaiming with Keats:

"What men or gods are these? What maidens loth?"

and so I exchanged the urn for a plaster barrel.

One has no idea how a man will blossom forth in a garden like this, and what fascinating tendrils of thought he will put forth. Before an iron background he appears soft and yielding, and in the absence of floral rivals he positively seems vividly alive. I commend my garden to all past and prospective literary-garden offenders. These may declare that I, too, have offended, inasmuch as I had a kind of garden, and was driven by it to produce literature. But will cement, a century plant, and a man make up a garden, and will anybody have the assurance to declare that this kind of writing is literature? G. G. M.

***An attempt has been made by Dr. Ernest Albee to cover a part of the ground of English ethics by tracing the rise and development of utilitarianism in England. Dr. Albee calls his book "A History of English Utilitarianism." The chapters deal with Cumberland, Shaftesbury, Hutcheson, Berkeley, Gay, Brown, Hume, Hartley, Tucker, Paley, and Bentham, Mill, Spencer, and Sidgwick. Dr. Albee is an instructor in the Sage School of Philosophy at Cornell University.

***Dr. W. A. P. Martin will soon start for China to preside over the new university at Wu-Chang, negotiations having just been concluded by cable with Chang Chin Tung, the Viceroy of Hupeh and Hunan. Viceroy Chang, author of "China's Only Hope," is to-day the leader of the reform movement in China, and under President Martin is to establish this centre of education for the civil service of the empire. Dr. Martin's two books, "The Cycle of Cathay" and "The Lore of Cathay," have given him an international reputation.

OUR CABLE LETTER

Latest Items About the Doings of Authors and Publishers.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1902.]

LONDON, July 18.—The opinion here in literary and publishing circles is that no better selection could have been made than Henry Norman, M. P., to edit the English edition of The World's Work, which Heinemann will publish here through an arrangement recently made with Mr. Frank Doubleday of Doubleday, Page & Co. of New York. It may be recalled that Mr. Norman, besides being well known as an observing traveler in the Far as well as the Near East and in America, bears a Harvard A. B. degree, and contributed much, during the Venezuelan controversy to set British opinion right, as Special Commissioner in Washington of The Daily Chronicle. Apropos of his appointment, Dr. Robertson Nicoll says: "Cosmopolitan if ever there was one," and Mr. Norman certainly possesses all the qualifications—education, experience, tact—required to make the best of all such eclectic periodicals successful here.

***

D. Appleton & Co. will shortly publish in the United States a new romantic historical novel by a lady who signs herself "Bass Blake." It is called "A Lady's Honor." The scene is laid in the England of two centuries ago. The author is said to possess vivid descriptive powers.

***

The Burlington is the name of a new high-class literary magazine which will be published in London under the editorship of Arthur Morrison, author of "Tales of Mean Streets" and "The Hole in the Wall," but possibly best known in America by his "Cunning Murrell."

***

It is said that Herbert Paul, author of "Men and Letters," who lately retired from daily journalism, has undertaken an important work in connection with the London house of Macmillan & Co.

***

"Celebrities and I" is the rather striking title of a new collection of chatty reminiscences of important English men and women of the Victorian era, by Miss Corcoran. It is a very voluminous book, and if an American edition be undertaken it will need considerable curtailment.

***

Of the two volumes by Maxim Gorky recently arranged for in English translations by T. Fisher Unwin, the first, a collection of tales called "The Outcasts and Other Stories," has not yet found an American publisher, although there has been a good advance demand for it in England, where the young Russian novelist seems to be winning admirers rapidly. The second volume to be undertaken by Unwin is a long novel called in English "Three of Us," and deals with little-known phases of Russian life and character.

***

Quida has nearly finished a new novel, which is said to be her longest. It contains 100,000 words.

***

T. H. Spedder of Birmingham is the author of the latest biography of Joseph Chamberlain, which is soon to be published by Elliot Stock.

***

"Love and the Soul Hunters" is the title of Mrs. Craigie's ("John Oliver Hobbes") novel, already mentioned in these dispatches.

***

A new volume, entitled "Historical Essays," by the late Bishop Stubbs, which Longmans, Green & Co. have announced, comprises his introductions to the historical papers in the "Rolls Series."

***

Rochester, Charles II.'s famous profligate courtier, hitherto treated of in literature chiefly by the lighter romancers and playwrights, is to receive serious consideration in a work announced by Longmans, Green & Co. It is entitled "Rochester and His Contemporaries," by the author of "The Life of Kenelm Digby."

***

Emile Zola is so far advanced with his new book called "Truth" that Chatto has announced an English version to appear in the Autumn. This is the third in the Four Evangelists Series, the first two being "Fruitfulness" and "Labor." The last will be "Justice."

***

Labouchère is much irritated because Austin Dobson has been appointed to receive a pension of £250 yearly out of the First Lord of the Treasury's small annual allowance of £1,200 for such pensions. He declares that Dobson is not a poet, but only a "neat versifier," and already receives a pension from the Board of Trade. He [illegible]

Paul du Chaillu in Russia.

Paul du Chaillu, the celebrated traveler, has evidently not lost the taste which made him famous. He is at present in Russia, fitting himself to write a book about the Russian people. Some sentences in a private letter to his friend, Mortimer Hendricks, at Long Branch, indicate that his views of the country of the Great White Czar will be more amiable than those of some other travelers. This is the letter:

St. Petersburg, June 26, 1902.

My Dear Old Friend Mort:

I do not know how to thank you for all your kind letters. It is so sweet of you to think so often of your old friend Paul. You would have received a letter every day—if I wrote every time I think of you. Excuse me, my dear Mort, if I have not been a better correspondent. All I can say is that I have written only a few letters since I am here, and not two letters to the same person. I have only written once to Hoyt and once to Scribner. (By the way, one of my manuscripts will be published this year.) The fact is, I have been plunged very deeply in the study of the Russian language, for it is no use for me to travel in this vast empire and write a good book on Russia unless I can talk Russian to the people, and all my energies have been concentrated in learning Russian. Time which is apparently lost, but is not.

The Russian language is most beautiful and soft, and the finest language I know for singing. How hard I have worked! No college lad could have studied harder than I have done, but as no one can accomplish anything in this world without energy and perseverance, I am glad to say I still retain both. I like the Russian people so much. Kindness is one of the traits of the people. If I have a hard time studying the language I have a still harder (but a good one) time traveling, but I must prepare myself for great hardships at times. I have had very good health since I am in this country. The Winter was not too cold, but I found it too long. Now we are having the longest days of the year. One can read at 11 o'clock in the evening. June here has been cold, but not like in other parts of Europe. President Loubet came to Russia on May 28. I never saw greater enthusiasm in my life; the French sailors were let loose in St. Petersburg—I thought the Russians simply mad. A million Russians had learned to shout "Vive la France!" The French sailors shouted everywhere "Vive la Russe!" They were feted everywhere and behaved well. The Russian people have a genuine love for the French, and, strange to say, the educated class are very much in their habits like the French.

My two teachers have taken their Summer vacations, and I am going to take mine, but not before I write to all my friends, and then I will take at least one week. After my correspondence is written I am going near Moscow to stay with a Russian family, to perfect myself in the Russian language—after, I will begin my travels. I often think of dear Long Branch, dear Mort, of my little room at your house, of my writing table before the window, of the garden, of our interesting evenings, of our many years of sweet and true friendship, which has helped us to pass some of our lives with sunshine. I wish I was with you this Summer. Give my love to the ladies I know. God bless women! They give us a good deal of sunshine. While I write this note I am homesick. I wish I was in America to have a good time with you. What a large country this Russia is! When I ask a friend who is going to her country home for the Summer, how far it is, she says two or three days by railroad train, then a thousand versts further by road.

PAUL DU CHAILLU.

Scholarly Civil Service.

There is much matter for reflection in the brief notice printed recently in the London papers of the death of John Brames, for many years in the employ of the East Indian Colonial Service, for items of the same general character are of not infrequent occurrence. The subject of this particular notice was educated for the colonial civil service at Haileybury College, and after many years spent as a clerk in the Punjanb and Bengal, became a Magistrate, and subsequently attained yet higher rank as an official, retiring from the Indian Service in 1893. A busy, useful career, without doubt, with not too much of leisure. But Mr. Brames was not contented with the performance of official duties, merely, for ont of office hours he gave himself to pursuits that could have been nons of the lightest. Philology was his hobby, and in 1867 he published "Outlines of Indian Philology," a "Comparative Grammar of the Modern Aryan Languages of India," 1872-79, and a "Grammar of the Bengali Language," in 1891. Think of mental labor such as this in the tropics in addition to one's daily round of duty! Yet, as was intimated at the start, Mr. Brames does not stand alone among English civil servants. He has his counterpart in every English colony and in many an English Consulate.

Have we in our Consular Service similar things to show? Can we point to a Brames anywhere within it? We have had distinguished scholars to represent us in foreign Courts, but we are not now concerned with men of that official rank. We have had, too, Consuls who have served their time in some foreign port and returned to write a pleasing account of their sojourn abroad, but have we had scholars of the Brames type who have not only performed their Consular duties satisfactorily, but have at the same time materially added to the sum of the world's knowledge?

Shall we ever have such men in the Consular, or, if we are to hold colonies, in our Colonial, Service? Certainly not while Consulships are regarded as rewards for party service. When some such institution as was Haileybury College exists in this country for the training of civilians for Colonial or Consular Service we may hope to see such men as the late Mr. Brames in our foreign civil service, and not much before. In a Government institution of this general character young men might be trained for the duties of clerks in the American civil service abroad, and from their ranks promotion to Consulships, graded as to importance, might follow. It is not to be assumed that the service thus obtained [illegible]

service infinitely superior to what is now secured would result from the adoption of some such method as has been suggested.

But some persons may be moved to inquiry if it be needful that our Consuls should return to their native shores, bringing their sheaves with them in the guise of Spanish or Samoan grammars or philologies. No, it is not essential that precisely these things should be done. But it is essential that such a spirit as animated Mr. Brames, and many another Englishman of his stamp, should be infused into our foreign civil service; that there should be a resolute determination to perform one's official duties for the highest ends of the service and a disposition to use one's further opportunities to the advantage of others. These, and such things as these, are needful, and therefore to be desired.

OSCAR FAY ADAMS.

Usage of the Word "Verbiage."

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

The Boston Herald, which seems to hold a brief for the defense of Charles Sumner's posthumous fame, seeks to impugn the veracity of certain statements of mine made in a recent contribution to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS. I referred to the word "verbiage" as having been employed some time in the sense of "wording" or "phraseology." I said that Mr. Sumner was chatting with "Senators Windom and Allison," meanwhile apparently laughing at Senator Conness's use of the word in the sense of wording. If I had taken as much trouble to verify my recollection of all the facts of this incident as The Herald man has to catch me tripping I should have seen (as I very well remember) that Messrs. Windom and Allison were both Representatives, not Senators, at the time of the occurrence. That is a mere detail. The fact remains that "verbiage," as defined in a dictionary subsequently produced by Mr. Sumner, stood for wording, or structural phraseology of a written or spoken sentence. The Boston newspaper carefully omits the essential portion of my contribution, in which I said:

Since that time, however, usage has actually changed the meaning of the word so that it is no longer used to express the wording of a composition, but its verbosity. Nevertheless, I noticed the other day that Senator Depew used "verbiage" in the sense of wording, and some editions of Webster's Dictionary still carry the old-fashioned definition.

This suppressed passage in my contribution, of course, is needful to the purpose of the whole. In the successive editions of American dictionaries, I think, have been made changes that indicate mutations in popular usage. This is inevitable in the use of any living language. Thus at one time the word "accessary" had its emphasis thrown on its first syllable, as "ac-cessary." Now the common and accepted pronunciation throws the emphasis on the second syllable, as "ac-cess-ary." As I am a pretty old man myself, I have had frequent occasion to note these changes in the books as well as in popular usage, although such things may seem incomprehensible to the adolescent Boston person.

NOAH BROOKS.

Castine, Me., July 14, 1902.

Zangwill's Good Common Sense.

Will the miraculous ever intervene, and pile up subscribers, fill up pages with advertisements, when a religious magazine is started? Mr. I. Zangwill, at a meeting held in London, when a publication to be devoted to the instruction of the Jews was mooted, gave some sound advice colored with amusing chaffing at the matter in hand. The general tending of the promoters of a religious magazine, not necessarily Jewish, was to pay more attention to the "literary side than the financial one." The mistake was "to start a magazine without the necessary capital * * * You have no money and no organization. That is no uncommon thing for a Jew to do." Mr. Zangwill added that "he had been flooded with invitations to write articles for all manner of Jewish periodicals, but the request was never accompanied by a check in payment. In all his writings for Jewish papers he had only once been properly paid." A good way to start a magazine "was to enlist the aid of a Christian publisher."

Evidently Mr. Zangwill did not count on the emotional instinct as having anything to do with the success of a religious magazine, no matter what was its creed. It was a pure matter of business. Subscribers "were not to be trusted," but "get the money in beforehand"—otherwise they [the magazine publishers] would not pay their authors; "like umbrellas, most people expected to secure literary contributions for nothing."

The upshot of Mr. Zangwill's pithy words may be summed up as follows: Humanity, special or general, is to be benefited by the dissemination of books or magazines, but compositors, pressmen, and paper makers must be paid, and those, too, who supply the written words.

The Athenæum and Book Sales.

The latest example of the insular ways of English bibliographical journals is afforded by The Athenæum, which prints in its issue for July 5 a somewhat belated report of the sale in London of a portion of the Lefferts collection of Americana. The London papers, which are now filled with excited protests against the increasing fondness of American collectors for rare books, gave little space to the Lefferts sale. The London Times Supplement, [illegible]

adequately noted. The report of The Athenæum, though it is longer, is so abbreviated in certain details as to be completely misleading. It simply gives the prices and short titles, omitting the essential facts that make books valuable to collectors.

One flagrant instance is the following: "John Lederer's Discoveries in Virginia and Carolina, 1672, £120." One may infer that this Lederer is an unusually fine example, but The Athenæum is apparently not interested in the fact that the Lefferts copy is absolutely the finest in existence, possessing the rare Leaf of Licence facing the title page; the Map, and in addition, is uncut. The details so carefully omitted are the things that largely contributed to the high price. To our mind it is a fact of unusual interest that an American collector should have possessed a finer copy of this book than can be seen in the British Museum collection, but the leading English literary journal is evidently unconcerned in the matter.

It may be said that The Athenæum reports all sales in this manner, but this applies to the entire English press, which is responsible in a large degree for the prevailing want of discrimination between books in ordinary and books in extraordinary condition. The Athenæum is the greatest offender of all, however, and its offence is particularly grievous on account of its wide circulation among collectors and book-lovers throughout the world.

Carnegie's Purchase of the Acton Library.

The London Times now states authoritatively that Andrew Carnegie has purchased the library formed by the late Lord Acton, the Professor of History at Cambridge, who recently died at Tegernsee, Bavaria, after an illness of more than a year's duration. The collection, which Mr. Carnegie has secured at private sale from Lord Acton's son and heir, the Hon. Richard Maximilian Dalberg-Acton, will soon be removed from Aldenbam Park, Bridgenorth, to Skibo Castle.

Mr. Carnegie's library, already one of much importance, will assume a high bibliographical rank with the addition of Lord Acton's books. The late scholar, it is understood, left behind a library of secular and ecclesiastical history which is equaled by few public institutions and surpassed by no private collection in the world. For many years he had been gathering the material for a general history of civil and religious liberty in Europe, and the richness of this portion of his library can hardly be overestimated. It is to be hoped that Mr. Carnegie will print a catalogue of the collection.

Important Autographs Sold.

A two days' sale of autographs and historical documents was held at Sotheby's June 23 and 24. A total of £859 11s. was realized. The large sum of £101 was given by an American agent for an indenture on vellum, signed by Guy Fawkes, the conspirator, in 1592, conveying to Anne Skipseye of Clifton, York, some property there. With the exception of the signature on his dispositions in the record office, this is apparently the only signature in existence of Fawkes.

A manuscript of Lamb, "Lines Suggested by a Sight of Waltham Cross," one page, quarto, was sold to the same buyer for £35, who also secured for £20 5s. a fine letter of the Rev. Gilbert White, author of the "Natural History of Selborne," written on three quarto pages to his niece, Miss White, and dated June 14, 1780.

BEST SELLING BOOKS

For some reason, people read chiefly the books other people are reading, and so the "best-selling books" are advertised, not—apparently—with any special reference to any particular quality, but simply because they are "best-selling."

We have our temptations in this direction in these three books, but it is their character which we want to speak about.

THE BATTLEGROUND, by Miss Glasgow. A book of too much literary charm to head the "six best-sellers," but of a delightful quality which readers of good books are appreciating, as shown by a steady sale. It is a story of the South and of the most charming people of that delightful region. ($1.50.)

THE LEOPARD'S SPOTS, by Thomas Dixon, Jr. Just approaching its 40th thousand and successful because it is a vital picture of a condition—not a theory. ($1.50.)

THE MISDEMEANORS OF NANCY, by Elinor Hoyt. A book hard to keep in stock, bright and clever, clean and modern, with pictures by Stanlaws. 2d edition ready to-day. ($1.50.)

SPECIAL.—If you are not close to the bookseller, these books will be sent on approval, to be paid for or returned *after examination*.

DOUBLEDAY, PAGE & CO.
34 Union Square, New York.

Our books are all on exhibition at our new shop, 239 Fifth Avenue, New York.

MOST FASCINATING OF NEW NOVELS
Mr. WISTER'S THE VIRGINIAN
Mrs. ATHERTON'S THE CONQUEROR
Mr. MANN'S DOMESTIC [illegible]

LIBRARY WEEK.

Plans of the New York Library Association for Its Annual Meeting at Lake Placid—Subjects to Be Discussed.

ONE of the most interesting of the many professional conventions to be held during the vacation months is that of the New York Library Association, which occurs September 20-29. After ten years' experience of the itinerant plan this association has adopted a permaoont place of meeting, the Lake Placid Club, at Lake Placid, in the Adirondacks, and a stated meeting time, the last full calendar week in September, known as "Library Week."

The place selected adds decidedly to the interest and pleasure of these meetings, for in addition to the fact that Lake Placid, with its surroundings, is one of the most beautiful regions in all America, the club is a private institution of a somewhat remarkable type. It is a private club whose whole ideal is to form a place for wholesome and delightful vacations for a congenial company of quiet, cultivated folk who love "God's out-of-doors," and yet need a comfortable environment of civilized life from which to enjoy it. The New York Library Association is the only convention ever allowed to gather at the club, and the permission is gained because of the interest in library matters of the club's founders.

The purpose of the New York Library Association in its annual meeting is, like other professional societies, to study the difficult problems of the common work, and to reach the best solutions possible by combined wisdom and co-operative effort.

The programme for the sessions has no long written papers, for emphasis is laid upon the greater value of the time for discussion. Papers may be printed in the library journals, but the time when all are together is too precious for papers. Subjects are selected with great care, one person is asked to introduce each subject by an informal talk of not more than fifteen minutes, and after that the subject is before the association for quick, bright, pointed discussion, which usually brings every person in the assembly to his or her feet at some time during the sessions. The association has freed itself from the tyranny of the programme. No discussion is ever cut off as long as it keeps to the point, and there is always material in reserve if interest fails in any topic.

This year there are several reports to be heard from committees authorized to conduct certain lines of work during the year. First, the report, to be made by Dr. J. H. Canfield of Columbia University, upon the eight library institutes held in the State since the last meeting. Second, the report to be made by the President of the association, Miss M. E. Hazeltine of Jamestown, of the Committee on Publicity, will relate the efforts made during the year through the libraries' most valuable coadjutors, the daily newspapers, to tell the general public what the libraries are doing and can do for the profit and enjoyment of this same general public. Third, the report of the committee on short reading lists, i. e., short lists printed co-operatively by the association for sale at cost to libraries, of the most interesting books on popular topics. All these reports will fall within the fifteen minutes' measure of oral delivery, and then the subjects will be open to criticism of past efforts and suggestions for improvement and extension. The reports on institutes and publicity are both likely to awaken very lively discussion.

The new topics for discussion are not yet definitely decided, and some that are planned might be nipped in the bud by premature announcement. It is confidently hoped, however, that the subject of "Literature and the children" will be opened by a woman who was called from Wisconsin to New York because of her practical success in teaching children to love good literature and in teaching other teachers to do the same thing, Miss Mae E. Schreiber. Probably the subject of fiction in public libraries, which has been agitated for a year past, will be taken up by a heretic and a scoffer at the alarmists.

One session will be a round-table discussion on detail work in small libraries. The President will conduct the round table, and will tell in her own clear and simple way the thousand and one inexpensive and invaluable methods which she uses to make her library the place of quick and last resort to every man, woman, and child in the town in search of information. The complaint is sometimes brought against the American Library Association that the needs and interests of the small libraries are ignored. Certain causes which are inherent in a National body make this State of things almost inevitable, and it must be the work of the State associations to care for the interests of the small libraries. Any person who has a puzzling matter of detail may bring it to this meeting with the sure hope of having the best brains of the association called upon to help solve it.

Consideration of the subjects named for the coming conference will plainly show that every one, save perhaps the round-table session, is of interest to both small and great libraries. It is not the policy of the association to fill the week of its meeting with formal sessions. It is a conclusion drawn from twenty-five years' observation of the National conferences that the talk among knots of two or three or a dozen gathered together on a veranda, or during a mountain climb, or in any informal place, be had at such meetings. The policy is therefore to hold one good meeting a day, centred around one subject, and then to leave the members free to talk as they choose. The result is that the air is full of library information, enthusiasm, and inspiration, not it is also full of ozone, and the results when these things are taken in combination are wisdom and vigor for the year.

While holding this meeting in its own name, the New York Association gladly welcomes library workers from all other States, sharing its "good time" with them, and adding to its own profit and pleasure by the information and wisdom which they bring. All Trustees or Directors are heartily welcome, as well as librarians and assistants.

The expense of attendance is not great. The arrangements with the Lake Placid Club are for $10.50 a week for meals and half the usual full season rates for rooms, which are priced according to size and location, and range from 50 cents to $3 a day. It is expected that the New York Central Railroad will, according to its precedent of two years past, grant a rate of one fare for the round trip on the main line and all its branches.

It would seem that any librarian can hardly make a better use, both for professional benefit and personal pleasure, of the days from Sept. 20 to 29 than to attend "Library Week" of the New York Library Association at Lake Placid. T. H. E.

The World's Books.

A calculation with ony degree of exactness of the number of books in the world would seem impossible, yet it will be interesting aod instructive to attempt an approximate estimate. Books are rarely destroyed. They may go to the attic or tho second-hand dealer, but for the most part they are preserved and accumulate rapidly. First let us calculate the number in the United States. There are, according to the last census, somewhat over 15,000,000 families. Of these families it is safe to assume that 1,000,000 average 100 books, 2,000,000 average 50 books, 10,000,000 average 20 books, 2,000,000 average 10 books, with perhaps half a million without any. This gives us 420,000,000 books of all sorts in ths homes.

Thero are over 1,000,000 professional persons, lawyers, doctors, clergymeo, teachers, artists, architects, writers, musicians, statesmen, engineers, surveyors, chemists, inventors, electricians, &c., who have private technical libraries which will surely average 150 books, or 150,000,000 in all. Then there are on the shelves of publishers aod book stores at least 60,000,000 unsold books. We have 5,000 public libraries which will average 10,000 books each, or 50,000,000 altogether. Our college and school libraries contain 12,000,000 and our students possess 8,000,000 books. Recapitulating, we have:

Homee	420,000,000
Professional libraries	150,000,000
Publishers and stores	60,000,000
Public libraries	50,000,000
College and school libraries	12,000,000
Students	8,000,000
Total	700,000,000

or 9 books per capita.

In Europe, while the present yearly accession will not be as large per capita as in the United States, yet it must be considered that the accumulation in libraries and homes has been going on for many centories, so we are safe in assuming that in the more intelligent countries the per capita number is as largo as here. Taking then Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Spain, the Netherlando, Switzerland, and Denmark, or a popnlation of 200,000,000 of what we will call cultured Europe, on a basis of 9 per capita, we would find 1,800,000,000 books, while in Russia, Austria, Portugal, Norway and Sweden, Turkey, and the rest of Europe we will allow 460,000,000, or 2,260,000,000 in all Europe. Then giving to Canada, Mexico, South America, China, Japan, Australia, the rest of Asia and Africa, and the islands of the sea 240,000,000, we would have the following result:

United States	700,000,000
Cultured Europe	1,800,000,000
Other Europe	460,000,000
Rest of world	240,000,000
Total	3,200,000,000

or two books per capita for the whole world. This is probably a very low and conservative estimate. The total may be nearer 4,000,000,000, or even approach 5,000,000,000. The present annual output of publications is about as follows:

United States	6,000
United Kingdom	7,000
Germany	25,000
France	13,000
Italy	10,000
Netherlands	3,000
Switzerland	3,000
Belgium	2,000
Denmark	1,000
Rest of world	5,000
Total	75,000

Allowing an average edition of 1,000 to each publication, we would have an aonual output of 75,000,000 books; hut the recent enormous editions of popular works of fiction and text books would indicate an average edition of at least 2,000, making the present yearly outpnt fully 150,000,000. The increase of both publications and copies has been very large in recent years, and will no douht contioos to be.

Most of the books in the United States have been gathered during the last fifty years, though a few of onr libraries ore over a century old. That of Harvard University was founded in 1638 and of Yale in 1701. While we have an aggregato of far more hooks in our pnhlic libraries than in the libraries of Europe, still we are far behind in large accumulations of works in the following table of the largest collections:

Library.	No. of Volumes.
Bibliotheque National, Paris	2,000,000
British Museum, London	2,000,000
Imperial Library, St. Petersburg	1,500,000
Royal Library, Berlin	1,000,000
Strasburg University, Strasburg	700,000
Imperial Library, Vienna	600,000
Royal Library, Munich	550,000
Bodleian Library, Oxford	550,000
Leipsic University, Leipsic	500,000
Royal Library, Copenhagen	500,000
Stuttgart University, Stuttgart	500,000

There are at least ten other libraries in Europe with over 400,000 volumes and ten more with over 300,000. In the United States there are only three libraries with over 500,000—the Library of Congress at Washington, with 800,000; the Boston Public Library, with 600,000, and Harvard University Library, with 580,000. There are twenty other libraries with over 300,000. There are in the world upward of 200 libraries, with an excess of 100,000 volumes each.

A Review of Reviewers.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

"A man is appreciated only by his equals or superiors," says Ruskin. In the light of this truth tho nnavoidable errancy of much of tho criticism of literature and life is manifest. For what, indeed, could ono expect tho hen to say of the humming bird, savo that it was a nervous, fidgety bird, whose plumage and eggs were too insignificant to be worth the attontion of any afaid fowl?

Or what, again, would be the verdict of the cornstalk on the goldenrod, if not that it was a pestilent weed that could not be eaten, and that should be exterminated? But tho difference between the hen and the humming bird, tho cornstalk and the goldenrod is not greater than the difference which sometimes exists between an author and his reviewer. Even on the same plane of intelligence, one must admit how rarely any two minds dovetail with completo nicety of genius and appreciation, so that the conclusion is forced upon us that there was more truth than paradox in Hegel's famous lament that only one person in ths world understood him and he misunderstood him.

Possibly, in the piecemeal appreciation of a dozen critics, none of whom is capahle of doing justice to all tho good points of a book, hut each of whom presents a different feature of it, thers is an approximato equivalent of the ideal review which can be written only hy the equal or snperior of the author criticised. It is probahle, however, that most authors would prefer ons reviewer worthy of their steel to a dozen only partially competent ones; as a man would douhtless prefer one wife who could appreciate all his good points to four consecutive ones, each of whom was capahle of discovering ooly one. Lowell's estimate of Emerson could not be patched together eot of a score of appreciations of lesser-minded men. The lesser-minded critic, though he has many variations, is always lacking in sense of humor, honesty, and capacity for enthusiasm, all qualities most essential in a good critic. The critics are few indeed who fully recognize the office and value of humor and wit, which Landor declared to be an invariablo index of "a soond, capacious, and grave mind."

To tho oolemn-tooed critic the natural exercise of humor is a stumbling bloak and an offense. The same idea—absointely the same—they will flout with supercilious disdain if it is dressed in the iridescent garb of homor, hut hail with pieus ejaculations of aws if it is attired in the heavy fullcloth of witless prose. The difference between dulloess and dignity, weight and heaviness, profundity and obscority, is beyond the discernment of ths humorless reviewer, who calls all the natural ripples of another mon'a rhetoric "flippancy." Herelu does ths owlish critic forget that humor is a faculty as divinely ordained to brighten the world as the cheerful spink-spank spink of the bobolink.

"Oh, he tries to be too funny," remarked a prosaic young woman who had just listened to the reading of a very hrilliant and scholarly magazine article written by a well-known professor. As a matter of fact, he had tried to be nothing of the kind. It was as natural for him to be hrilliant without effort as it was for his critic to be the reverse.

The humorless critic, moreover, is seldom enthusiastic, and the French have an adage which says that the man who is incapable of bestowing enthusiastic praise is a mao of envious and unlovely disposition. When oteel strikes steel there is always a responsive spark, but there is none when it strikes punk. The reviewer who is never enthusiastic under any provocation reviews himself more completely than the author whose Pisgah he is incapahle of ascendlug.

The harely average hook, of course, calls for no very high pitch of enthusiasm, and may receive fair enough nsage at the honds of the average reviewer. But occasionally one reads a review of a fine hook that has fallen loto the hands of the barely average reviewer, whose rhetorical hypsometer cannot register altitudes above the sea level of literary platitudes.

Scarcely less enervating is a certain kind of timid review which betrays the writer's fear lest he shall say too much, or in any way commit himself to an opinion which will not be indorsed hy other critics. To himself such a reviewer may misname his cowardice modesty, or the Falstaffian part of valor; hut in reality he is kin to the critic who does not dare to write a review until he has read one on the same hook hy some other reviewer. If every critic pursued this course no such thing as a consensus of opinion could be obtained. Instead there would be a senseless series of happened to be published.

ELLEN HURNS SHERMAN.

Abercorn, Quebec, July 18, 1902.

Old Diaries.*

The present volume of Lord Ronald Gower's reminiscences, in which nothing is "set down in malice," will probably be found of even greater charm than the companion volnme, "My Reminiscences," which Lord Gower puhlished rather more than twenty years ago. The present volume gives the most interesting and intimate glimpses of all sorts and conditions of people, one of the chief charms of Lord Gower's diaries lying in tho fact that his acquaintance was not only most extensive, but includes an unusually varied list of people celebrated in all ranks of life.

Tho first chapter—1880—deals largely with Queen Victoria and her kind sympathy, which puts both ths woman and ths Queen in tho most favorablo light. This was particularly shown by letters and telegrams from the Queen sent Lord Gower during the illness and sohsequent death of his sister, tha Duchess of Westminster. The ontries for 1881 include accounts of the deaths of Carlyle and Lord Beaconsfield; while in 1882 we find him describing with much greater sympathy the funeral of Hugh Pearson, the "H. P.." of a host of friends, than whom a "kinder man never existed." Lord Gower's friends and acquaintances include men of all natioealities, so wo find him describing a visit to Makart'a otudio, 1881, again, the presentation, with appropriate ceremonies, hy about thirty Italians, of a marhle medallion portrait of Garibaldi to "Stafford, by hrother, tho late Duke."

The death of tho Duko of Wellington in August, 1884, and the funeral ceremonies are fully described. Lord Gower met Lord Wolseley at Strathfieldsaye just before the funeral services, when they had a long talk; the latter telling of his plans for writing a life of Marlborough, whom he thought more maligned than any other man. At this funeral the late Duko's corohet was carried through the hall, with the collar of ths garter, "on a gaudy cushion, followed hy a full gaudier coffin, all scarlet and gilt nails and handles."

Later on in 1884 Lord Gower visited America, describing a visit to Oliver Wendell Holmes, "one of the happiest, and most deservedly so, old men on the face of the globe," poying a visit also to Gen. Grant, the fine simplicity of whose face reminded him of Garibaldi. "The General talked of his campaigns, and was most interesting. * * * The type of his face decided Scotch. His talk is full of a dry humor, altogether a man one might get to like." The book gives many interesting glimpses of Holland House and Lady Holland—"the last of the grande dames"; a visit to Dresden in 1888 after a ten years' absence, confirming Lord Gower'o opinion as to the Sistine Madonna:

There is a charm of simplicity about that divine work which exists in no other masterpiece. Ths hroad-hrowed majesty of mother and child is sublime.

It is often asserted that Samuel Ward, hrother of Julia Ward Howe, is the ons American who is best known in all foreign conntries. So ws flod Lord Gower writing of a visit to Rome in 1890:

Called on Mrs. Terry (sister of Uncle Sam; Samuel Ward,) ond tho mother hy a former husband of the author, Marion Crawford. * * * I liked her for her own sake, and still more for the loving way in which she spoks of Uncle Sam."

There will be fonnd in the book much mention of meetings with or visits to John Addington Symonds and his friend Horatio Brown. Lord Gower commeots particularly on the fact that the former's conversation was always fresh and delightful, and in spite of rapidly failing health always unflagging in energy. Tennyson's death in 1892 is thus chronicled:

Tennyson, after a few hours' illness, died at 1 o'clock this morning. A grand life departed, a great and pure genius lost to us. He ended his life with the same quiet dignity as he had lived it, a Shakespeare in his hands and the full moon streaming in on his deathbed.

The Gladstones were among Lord Gower's connections, his niece having married William Gladstone. The friendship between the two families extended over a long period, and the glimpses of both Gladstone and his wife, as well as other members of their family, are particularly pleasing. Cliveden, Lord Gower's old family home, is now the residence of W. W. Astor, the book giving many details of visits there. This beautiful old honse being a historic place, one or two short extracts from Lord Gower's description of his last visit there may well be given in closing:

The hall and staircase are quite transformed, the walls and ceilings lined with splendidly carved paneling, and a superb row of half-length portraits of five ladies lights up the walls, hy Romney and Sir Joshua. Mrs. Bunbury's beautiful face, by Reynolds, is excellent; oext to her hangs a fine Romney of Mrs. Chaplin. Next is Lady Hamilton, in a qoeer-shaped bonnet hy Romney—not so beautiful as most of his representations of "Nelson's enchantress." Next to her is the famous seated portrait, in Turkish costume, of Mary Horneck—afterward Mrs. Gwynn—"the Jessamy Bride," whatever that may mean, and the fifth is a fine portrait hy Sir Joshua of Miss Kennedy. * * * My father's statue had been moved away from its place, facing, as it formerly did, the house; but on my asking Mr. Astor where he had put the statue, he told me it was in a place of vantage overlooking ooe of the finest views of the river, standing above a terraced seat, which he had been told my father loved to go to. * * *. Both my parents' portraits are in places of honor in the house; that of my father, painted hy Partridge, hangs at the foot of the principal staircase, and the copy of my mother's portrait, by Winterhalter, higher up on the same stairs. The drawing room is resplendent with tapestry, and the library lined with a beautiful brown-colored wood called "fugula." Outside, beoeath the terrace, is the famous balustrade from the front of the Villa Borghese, in Rome, (which I deplored the loss of when I found in Rome that the beautiful old balustrade, dear to me for many Winters past, had been removed and a box imitation put in its place.) This haluetrade, with its fountains and golden colored etone, is most decorative.

*OLD DIARIES: 1881-1901. By Lord Ronald Gower, a Trustee of the National Portrait Gallery. Illustrations. Pp. 410. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, Importers. 1902. $4.50 net.

1902-1909

THE MORMONS.

Mr. Linn's Interesting Volume on Their Political Complications and Personal and Social Origins.*

MR. LINN'S book contains eighty-one chapters, not one of which is dull or of such character that it might have been omitted without injury to the completeness of the picture which he set himself to paint. He is at his best in his account of the personal and social origins of Mormonism and in his recital of its dramatic episodes and its political complications. He has attended carefully to opinions more favorable to Mormonism than his own, and for his most damaging opinions has generally been able to produce Mormon evidence. Only a sincere interest in his subject could have sustained him in such an arduous investigation. Believers in heredity will find things to their liking in the account of the Smith family, which in due time, Dec. 23, 1805, produced the Mormon founder. Digging for buried gold had been one of the father's occupations before he came to Palmyra, N. Y., and Joe took to it while still a boy, using a "peekstone" for the discoveries which apparently were never made. "Joe" was his uniform abbreviation so long as he remained in New York, keeping up the character of a good-natured vagabond and not waiting for the religious sanction of his later years for the freedom of his sexual manners. When Mr. Linn has done his best to find the bottom facts as to the time and fashion of his discovery of the Mormon Bible much remains in doubt. Smith's own statements underwent many changes, and they conflict with others made by his relatives and friends.

It is Mr. Linn's persuasion that the base of Smith's Bible was furnished by a certain Spaulding manuscript, a fanciful history of the ancient people of the American Continent. A general resemblance between "The Manuscript Found" and the Smith Bible is sufficiently made out. But Smith was as incapable of making his Bible out of this queer-cut garment as out of the whole cloth. There was, however, some one equal to the task, and Mr. Linn confidently identifies the redactor with one Sidney Rigdon, born in 1793, and for some time a shining light among the Campbellites or Disciples. It must be confessed that Smith's early relations with Rigdon are not clearly made out, but this defect is what we should expect if they collaborated in a daring fraud.

There are interesting chapters on the contents of the Mormon Bible and the methods of its "translation" and publication. Smith intrusted a friend with certain lists of the characters in which the Bible was avowedly written, and the friend showed them to Prof. Anthon, who found them to be a jumble of letters taken from various alphabets, together with certain strange marks taken from Humboldt's Mexican calendar. It does not seem that Rigdon could have lent himself to this piece of transparent foolishness.

The prophet was without honor in his own country, and the first movement westward had less of a tractile than of a projectile character. The ostensible motive was to preach the new faith to the Lamanites, by which euphemism the Indians were intended. The first missionaries made Mentor, Ohio, where Rigdon was living, their objective point, and shortly after their arrival he went through the form of adopting the child of his own loins. Going to New York he brought back Smith, and at Kirtland, near Mentor, the new church grew apace, the local atmosphere being extremely favorable, as was the time, which bore a plenteous crop of sects and schisms. Mormon settlements had begun in Western Missouri as early as 1831, and Smith was early on the scene, so that when at length he fled with many of his sheep from Ohio, he was coming to his own. The Mormons in Missouri made themselves simply impossible to their neighbors, and the next involuntary move was to Nauvoo, in Illinois, and Mr. Linn devotes his fourth book to experiences there suffered or enjoyed. In a few years there were in Nauvoo some 15,000 inhabitants, and they were nearly all Smith's adherents. In 1844 he was a rival for the Presidency with Polk and Clay, but before the election could exhibit the absurdity of his candidacy, he was murdered on the 27th of June. The story of the exodus from Nauvoo, which shortly followed, is one of the most pathetic in the book, involving, as it did, the hardship of so many whose fanaticism was entirely innocent and the bitter sufferings of little children who had done no wrong.

"The Migration to Utah" is the subject of Book IV., and through the seven chapters which report its various fortunes the interest does not for a moment flag. The gold-fever rush to California was an incident of first-rate importance to the Salt Lake settlement. It made the Mormons richer than they would have been had they participated in the rush. Brigham Young is held responsible for the "Hand-Cart Tragedy," though he tried hard to lay it, as he did all his failures, at other people's doors. To save the usual expense of transportation he devised a scheme of hand carts, whereby a large body of European emigrants were to push and pull their baggage and their younger children from Iowa City to Salt Lake, a distance of 1,050 miles. The start was made too late in the season, and the sufferings from cold and various privations were intense. Mr. Linn's sympathy with them is the more keen because they furnish one more count in his indictment of the Mormon chief. His "despotism" is described and analyzed, its iron grip on those trusting themselves to the tender mercies of the organization, its inspiration of murder where slackened loyalty was proved or suspected, its institution of "Blood Atonement"—a fearful chapter in the history of fanatical devotion. If some of the things in these chapters seem too horrible for belief it must be conceded that Mr. Linn seems to accept nothing for which he has not ample evidence, and generally from the Mormon side.

A long series of chapters is necessary for the elucidation of the struggle between Young and the National Government, his cherished ideal being that of State independence, and another for the long, futile, but at last apparently successful war on the institution of polygamous marriage—an afterthought of the Prophet Joseph and a reflection of his personal tastes. The chapter on Brigham Young's character is one of the least satisfactory. In conclusion we have one on "The Mormonism of To-day." Mr. Linn does not believe that polygamy is dead and done with. He believes that it is a living doctrine, biding its future hour. The defect of his book is on the side of those things that are least striking and dramatic. We are persuaded of the vulgar sordidness of the leading spirits and their aims; of the subserviency of their "revelations" to their personal ambitions and their private lusts; of many monstrous things done at their beck and call; of the fraudulent character of the movement in its initial stage, and of continual resort to means that no ends could justify, while, nevertheless, to account for the accomplished facts there must, it would seem, have been elements that do not appear in Mr. Linn's narration—the better forces of human nature triumphing in some degree over a despotic ecclesiastical system and a noxious domestic institution. There was abundant industry if there was nothing else. There was devotion to ideal ends which might well be imitated on a higher plane. More for the sake of our common humanity than for the sake of the Mormon people we are bound to cherish the belief that a completer exposition would, if it set aside little or nothing of Mr. Linn's terrible arraignment, qualify it in some reassuring manner and in no slight degree.

JOHN W. CHADWICK.

The Economical and Political Development of Finland.*

Russia's prominence in Eastern affairs makes doubly interesting Mr. Frederiksen's very careful and comprehensive study of the economical and political development of Finland. The influence which this development should have upon her future relations to Russia, and the influence which it threatens to have the author considers the most engrossing questions of Finland's future, involving as they do the wise and prosperous evolution of her agricultural, manufacturing, commercial, and Constitutional possibilities, or the destruction of all she has worked laboriously and consistently to attain.

"Finland, Its Public and Private Economy" begins with a sketch of the Finns, which of course includes an analysis of the mental and moral traits that distinguish them from the Lappe, and which are the root of a sound and progressive civilization. Mr. Frederiksen shows that this civilization has made the most of the country's physical resources, and is the exponent of a hardy, clean, industrious, honest people. Finland's history has been that of natural development, not of revolution, with the result that it has been uninterruptedly progressive in spite of the outside wars that have passed her backward and forward from hand to hand. At present she is confronted by a difficult problem, and in dread of others still more difficult. The lack of legal rights for the press has put into practice an unjust and a severe "preventive" censorship, and has led since 1890 to the arbitrary and extensive suppression of a number of daily papers and political weeklies. The dangers that threaten her are the introduction of the Russian tariff, the Russian system of military service, and Russian as the official language of the higher administration. These innovations would be contrary to the Constitution and injurious to the country's best interests. Until now one of the great guarantees for the national existence of the Finnish people has been that, according to the Constitution only Finlanders can be Finnish officials. If Russians receive commissions in "the regiments, the ranks of which will be preferably filled up by natives of Finland," they will acquire the rights of Finnish citizens. Mr. Frederiksen asserts that rather than serve as soldiers in the Russian Army the best of Finland's youth will "emigrate to found a new Fatherland."

He also believes that though a Russian customs tariff might improve certain industries in an artificial manner and at the expense of the people, it would "cause a fearful depression in the whole manner of living, and would be a hindrance to progress, public health, and well-being, as well as an immense burden on the natural industries of the country. Mr. Frederiksen's mass of facts and statistics, his logical arrangement and deductions, his grasp of conditions, and his clear and convincing style, make his book valuable to both reader and student. The list of authorities and the accurate summary of each chapter and the general and statistical maps of Finland greatly increase its usefulness as a book of reference.

*THE STORY OF THE MORMONS. From the Date of Their Origin to the Year 1901. By William Alexander Linn. With Maps and Illustrations. 8vo, pp. xvi-616. The Macmillan Company.

*FINLAND, ITS PUBLIC AND PRIVATE ECONOMY. By R. G. Frederiksen. 8vo, pp. 320. Longmans, Green & Co.

Royalties as Globe-Trotters.*

It was not merely the well-known maternal solicitude for all her belongings that prompted the late Queen Victoria to devise a royal tour through her possessions. It was a wise foresight of the practical value such a trip would be to the British Empire. King Edward, realizing the importance of the suggestion, successfully carried out his mother's wish last year, when the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York visited the colonies in the Ophir.

Of the four journalists who accompanied the royal progress one was Mr. E. F. Knight, special correspondent of The London Morning Post and author of "Where Three Empires Meet." His account of the journey through Greater Britain is interesting. He followed their Royal Highnesses in her Majesty's ship June, which, with the St. George, composed the royal escort squadron accompanying the Ophir in its wanderings. Not merely does this narrative of a traveler touch gracefully upon the countries visited, giving a graphic picture of the shifting scenes, but his book contains a high tribute to the loyalty of the English colonies. In the introduction Mr. Knight remarks that the average Australian follows more closely what is taking place at the remote outposts of the empire than does the average Englishman:

The colonists look across the seas to the mother country with a deep affection that has something pathetic in it. Let Englishmen realize that wherever our colonies have displayed dissatisfaction with our rule, and apparent disloyalty, ours has been the fault.

The royal couple apparently enjoyed the universal demonstrations in their honor. Never before had the permanent troops, the militia, and the volunteers of the various British possessions been collected in such numbers as in the succession of reviews of Colonial troops held by the Duke of Cornwall and York in every quarter of the globe.

Though there is no royal road to learning, there certainly is one to traveling in these. At each port touched by the Ophir loyal hospitality decked the cities, sparing neither labor nor money to minimize the fatigue attendant upon the ceremonials and functions of a royal visit. Perhaps the most notable effort to promote the personal comfort of the Duke and Duchess was the splendid train specially built for their use during their Canadian tour. Most out of the common were the decorations of Singapore, where miles of streets were roofed with transparent Chinese silk of pink, light green, and other delicate tints. There were weird trinmphal arches and clockwork figures nodding their heads at the procession, and many other unusual features.

Not less interesting is Mr. Knight's account of the historical opening of the Federal Parliament at Melbourne, where a great concourse of people from all parts of Australia witnessed the inauguration. When the Duke brought his delivery of the King's message to a conclusion with the words: "I now in his name and on his behalf declare this Parliament open," the Duchess touched an electric button, which was the signal for hoisting the union jack on every school in the colony. The description of the picturesque Maori war dance and other strange ceremonials in New Zealand, the Indian demonstration at Calary, when the red men's eloquence recalled Fenimore Cooper in Hiawatha, and the glowing silhouette of coast scenery and mountain views will well repay the perusal of this account of a more than ordinary cruise.

*WITH THE ROYAL TOUR. A Narrative of the Tour of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York Around the World Through All the British Possessions. By E. F. Knight, Special Correspondent of The London Morning Post. Copious illustrations from photographs taken on the tour. One volume. 8vo, pp. xvi-[illegible]. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

About Lord Nelson.*

Why should not Mr. Horace G. Hutchinson, whose "Dreams and Their Meanings" attracted such merited attention, try his hand at romance? "A Friend of Nelson" is a novel couched in antiquated form and style. The hero of it, an officer in the Royal Navy, of the beginning of the last century, serves under Nelson at the battle of Copenhagen, and the great commander is the Quartermaster's ideal. Nelson sends the young officer to England, as bearer of dispatches. No matter what happens, the papers must be delivered. There is a shipwreck, and the English crew fall into the hands of smugglers. A young woman from a French vessel is also captured, and with her is a man. Then follow several adventures. A plot is discovered, and Lord Nelson is to be assassinated. Somehow action in the story is of the halting kind, though descriptions of England a hundred years or more ago, when Napoleon was threatening England, are well presented. There is, too, a glimpse of Lady Hamilton.

Miss Mary Cholmondeley's first book since her very successful "Red Pottage" will be issued in September by Dodd, Mead & Co. It will be entitled "Love in Extremis," and will contain a number of short stories.

*A FRIEND OF NELSON. By Horace G. Hutchinson. 12mo, pp. 320. Dodd, Mead & Co.

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BOOKS AND MEN.

W. C. Brownell in English Eyes.

There is little doubt that serious literary work meets with a wider, more genial, more discriminating reception in England than it does in the United States. On one or two occasions American men of letters have come very near to being overlooked here ere their discovery was announced in England. At this time a warning may appropriately be given apropos of the case of Mr. W. C. Brownell. For years he has been quietly publishing critical essays on art and literature, which although highly praised, when appearing in book form, by American reviewers, have certainly failed to receive the general appreciation they deserved as an aesthetic as well as an educational force. American readers—and that is meant those who look for instruction and inspiration as well as pleasure in reading—should heed what an Englishman, A. T. Quiller-Couch, has to say of Mr. Brownell's recent volume, "Victorian Prose Masters," that they may be divorced from the idea that Englishmen alone are worthy to treat of English literary topics. Mr. Quiller-Couch writes:

> When Mr. W. C. Brownell, an American critic, addressing an American audience, has the modesty and courage to speak of "England and its literary dependence, ourselves," an Englishman must take pleasure in replying, with at least equal truth, that in criticism, at any rate, it needs but a very few professors of Mr. Brownell's calibre to redress the balance. * * * Mr. Brownell passes judgment on Thackeray, Carlyle, George Eliot, Matthew Arnold, Ruskin, and Mr. George Meredith. Of these six Thackeray and Matthew Arnold are the only ones who emerge without conspicuous damage from the trial; the rest he handles quite respectfully, but releases them after what the denuded parrot called "the dence of a time." * * * Of Thackeray, Mr. Brownell writes with an enthusiasm, restrained, yet fervent, which makes this essay very pleasant reading, and very timely reading, too, in these days when Thackeray seems the favorite top for literary whipsters. With Carlyle and George Eliot he deals severely, but judicially, and his examination of the former is none the less corrosive for its quiet respect for the force which Carlyle exerted on his contemporaries and the mighty figure he cut in his time.

American Pioneers.

Both from the scheme outlined and the men to be treated, D. Appleton & Co.'s new biographical series promises to be an important enterprise in historical writing. As has already been announced, "Father Marquette," by Reuben Gold Thwaites, will be shortly followed by "Daniel Boone," by the same author; "Champlain and Frontenac" will also be presented in an early volume. The word "pioneer," with which the series is to be identified, is taken in its broadest sense, as will be seen by the nature of the men whose careers are to be set forth in a brief and thoroughly modern way. The deeds of many of them have been chronicled in general history, as well as in biographical cyclopaedias, but in the main they have not received adequate treatment, or, receiving it, have been inaccessible to the general public. It is the aim of this series to supply a need by properly emphasizing in a popular way the attributes and functions of these men as "American Pioneers." Besides those already mentioned, the list will include "Sam Houston," the hero of San Jacinto, an inspiring figure in the early development of the great Southwest; "William Penn," "Henry Hudson," the famous Englishman in Dutch service; "Sir William Johnson," the Superintendent of Indian Affairs in America under the British crown; "Capt. John Smith," "Horace Greeley," in many senses a pioneer journalist; "Sir William Pepperell," that notable figure in the wars between the American colonies and the French in Canada, who was reputed to be the richest American of his time; "La Salle," foremost among the pioneers of the West, his explorations embracing the great lakes and many rivers tributary to the Mississippi, and "George Rogers Clark," one of the almost-forgotten heroes of the Revolution, whose work in the Middle West saved for the Republic at the peace of 1783 a vast domain northwest of Ohio.

"England" or "Britain."

As there seems to be much difference of opinion as to the use of "England" in the American press as a synonym for the "British Empire," it is worth while noting what the British have to say on the subject themselves. At the same time it is not an exaggeration to declare that the Continental press invariably uses in translation the words "English" and "England" when they wish to note Britons and the British Empire. Lord Balfour of Burleigh calls The Spectator to account for making use in an article recently published in its columns of the term "the people of England,'" and says that "it is surely a terribly narrow view to take of the subject that the notables [spoken of by The Spectator] assembled represent only the 'people of England.'" Lord Balfour of Burleigh tells of an intimate friend of his who, in speaking of the fine time he had during a holiday, said that "he had spent the last ten days of it in Edinburgh, 'which I always consider the most beautiful city in England,'" and he calls it "thoughtlessness rather than anything else." The Spectator admits that Lord Balfour of Burleigh is right, and regrets its error. But, continues the editor, "the word 'Britain' is, unfortunately, neither so euphonious nor so attractive by association as 'England,' and one is apt to fall into using it when it is not the right word. We wish 'the English could be held to mean "the English-speaking race."'"

Queen Alexandra.

"Lives" of Edward VII.'s consort are now appearing with commendable celerity in London, and among those received by foreign booksellers in this city are two which appear to be all that Americans may desire. The personality of the Danish Princess who years ago became Princess of Wales has never taken definite shape in foreign minds except as it served as a foil to her husband's character and habits. In her "Queen Alexandra: The Nation's Pride," Mrs. C. N. Williamson tells how the Queen is loved by the public and those about her. The author says that during the many years that Queen Alexandra has reigned as practically the head of English society she has never made a mistake or an enemy. The keynote to Mrs. Sarah A. Tooley's "Life of Queen Alexandra" is to be found in the story of the girlhood of the Danish Princess when she made the remark that she "should like, above all things, to be loved," and Mrs. Tooley tells how the Queen has earned and won the fulfillment of her wish. Many instances are given in the book of Queen Alexandra's sympathy with her people at Sandringham, her thought for the poor, and her care for her own Danish countrymen.

Mainly Personal.

Eleanor Gates, a young California woman, who spent her early life in Dakota, is about to be brought forward by The Century. She is the author of "The Biography of a Prairie Girl," specimen chapters of which will be printed in the August, September, and October numbers of the magazine. The August installment deals with the birth and christening of the prairie girl. The "biography" is, in brief, a sort of natural history of Dakota.

***Gov. Taft's article on "Civil Government in the Philippines," which appeared in The Outlook for May 31, has been translated into Italian and placed before the Papal Commissioners. This article is an authoritative and elaborate statement of the work of Gov. Taft and his Commission in replacing military by civil administration, and, in view of its importance, The Outlook Company is about to reprint it in book form. With it will appear the appreciation and estimate of Judge Taft's character and the reasons which led President McKinley to appoint him, written by President Roosevelt a few weeks before his accession to the Presidency, and printed in The Outlook the week after that event.

***Persons who are in doubt as to the proper definition of the word "library" may gain some information from a note in The Manchester (England) Guardian. The late Lord Acton, as is well known, had in his house in Prince's Gate, London, a library of 60,000 volumes. Mr. Chamberlain, now Colonial Secretary, used to hire this house by the season at the outset of his Parliamentary career; later when he bought a house of his own in Prince's Gardens some one said to him: "You must miss that library which you had in Prince's Gate." "Library?" replied the member for Birmingham, with that emphasis which pro-Boers and Home Rulers know so well. "I don't call that a library. It doesn't contain a single book of reference."

***James Creelman is at work on the last chapters of his new novel, "Eagle Blood," and the Lothrop Publishing Company expects the manuscript by Aug. 1. Mr. Creelman is still in Washington. The illustrations for his new book are the work of Rose Cecil O'Neil, who was recently married to Mr. Wilson, the author of "The Spenders" and one time editor of Puck. Mr. Creelman's "On the Great Highway" is still having a good sale.

***Thomas Bailey Aldrich is spending the Summer at his cottage at Tennent's Harbor, Me. His new collection of short stories, "A Sea Turn and Other Matters," is to be published early in October. The stories are said to be written in his best manner, and their scenes range all the way from Budapest to New Hampshire and Virginia.

***The following death notice is to be found in The London Times of June 28: "Mr. David Barrie, the father of J. M. Barrie, died yesterday in his eighty-eighth year. Mr. Barrie died at his house, Strathview, Kirriemuir, adjoining the one made famous by his son in 'A Widow in Thrums.' He was knocked down by a vehicle about two months ago, and never recovered from the shock."

***The title of Maude Egerton King's last book, "Bread and Wine," seems to have given some people the impression that the book is sacrilegious, but this is apparently not the truth, for The Interior describes it as "an idyllic tale of the Swiss Mountain folk and a charming picture of natural, wholesome, and wholly human life, possessing a simple and pious charm most rare in modern fiction of the better sort."

***Harper's Weekly is arranged in two parts now. There is an editorial section and a pictorial section, and while one person is reading one part a second can enjoy the other. Each separate section is wired and the leaves cut, so that the new Weekly is very convenient.

***Mr. Clement K. Shorter, editor of The Sphere, which in its function as a dispenser of bookish news combines intelligence with popularity, would very much like to learn something about the Omar Khayyam Club of London. He writes: "I wish one of my American readers would tell me more about this club; I should like to know if it is of earlier date than our London Omar Khayyam Club, which, by the way, met at Reading last Saturday for its Summer dinner with Mr. Anthony Hope in the chair, supported by Mr. Augustine Birrell, Mr. W. W. Jacobs, and other well-known members."

***Houghton, Mifflin & Co. have received four inquiries from England regarding their forthcoming limited edition of Montaigne, and a large number of advance orders have been received. George B. Ives of Salem has given a year of research work to editing this edition, and his notes are said to contain much interesting and valuable sidelight on the great Frenchman and his times. Henry D. Sedgwick, Jr., has prepared an introductory essay.

***Robert Lowe, who died recently in England, was the author of the "Bibliographical Account of English Theatrical Literature." He began to think of this work when he was forming his fine collection of rare books and pamphlets relating to the theatre. He knew the contents of his books as well as he did the title pages, and did much work as an editor and biographer. He published a two-volume edition of Cibber's "Apology" and one of Churchill's "Rosciad." He also edited Dr. Doran's "Annals of the Stage." Mr. Lowe is said to have been simple, upright, and genial in character.

***Before leaving on his annual painting tour abroad, F. Hopkinson Smith finished the final revision of his "Adventures of Oliver Horn," which concludes in the August number of Scribner's Magazine.

***William Le Queux, whose history of the Republic of San Marino will be published in the Fall, has been appointed British Consul for that republic. He was Secretary of the British Diplomatic Mission which visited San Marino last year to make an extradition treaty. His book will be profusely illustrated.

***It seems that Will N. Harben almost got himself into serious trouble on account of his portrayal of one of the characters in his new novel, "Abner Daniel." The author was in his office in Dalton, Ga., and the prototype of "Pole Baker" entered the room, his eyes full of angry fire, and a six-shooter in his pocket. The man, who was a powerful fellow, said that "folks says" Mr. Harben had been making fun of him in a book, and that he was there to get satisfaction. The author gave him a copy of "Abner Daniel," and told the mountaineer to read it, and if the latter wished, after he was finished, Mr. Harben would give him the desired satisfaction. The man read the book all that afternoon, and finally said to the author that he did not think he could "kick." He said he "was a little afeerd" the author had made him show the white feather, but the man in the book "has got a sight more grit 'an I have. No, I don't think I kin kick." And the author was thankful.

***Frank R. Stockton's portrait painted by Mrs. Dorn Wheeler Keith in 1897 will be reproduced for the first time in Scribner's for August. A. B. Frost, the friend and neighbor of the late author, has made a number of sketches of his old home at Convent, N. J., for the same issue.

***T. P. O'Connor, through his deep interest in the articles on the Humbert scandal, which he read in Le Matin of Paris, resolved to make a volume of the story. The final copy was delivered last week, and the book will be published in a few days in London by Arrowsmith.

***The Rev. Dr. S. D. McConnell of Brooklyn, who succeeded the Rev. Dr. Heber Newton as rector of All Souls' Parish, New York, is as well known in literature as in the pulpit. He is the author of a "History of the American Episcopal Church," and Thomas Whittaker recently brought out his "Essays, Practical and Doctrinal." Dr. McConnell has published several volumes of sermons and sermon notes, and his work on the "Evolution of Immortality" is said to have marked an epoch in thought on that topic.

*** Sir Gilbert Parker, the author of "The Right of Way," has contributed an article to the first number of a weekly journal published by London motorists, called The Car, in which he says that "in ten years the roll of the omnibus and the far-off rumbling tread of the heavy horse will be things of the past in London." Apropos of motorists, we hear that an automobile, named after Jules Verne's character, "Passe-Partout," left Hyde Park Corner, London, in April, for a journey around the world. The car is fitted up in the style of a Pullman sleeper, and its owners propose to live in it during the trip. The route is from Paris to St. Petersburg, then through Asiatic Russia to China, to Honolulu, New Orleans, Canada, New York, and home via Liverpool.

***Lord Roberts writes a characteristic introduction to his "The Rise of Wellington," which was published in a "sixpenny" edition a few weeks ago by Sampson Low, London. It is dedicated to the British Army, "which it is my pride and privilege to command." Lord Roberts continues: "Since the book was written a larger force than was ever before dispatched from these shores has been actively engaged in South Africa. While commanding this force I had every opportunity of observing the behavior of the British soldier, and I can bear testimony not only to his discipline, courage, and endurance, but also to his uniformly humane conduct toward the inhabitants of the country with which we are fighting."

***E. W. Hornung, the author of "The Amateur Cracksman," has just completed a novel on which he has been at work for several years, and which, in length, plot, and finish, is said to be more important than anything before written by that author. Although Australia is part of the scene of the novel, the most thrilling scene is at the battle of Inkermann, where the hero and the villain of the story fight in the same company, one as a private and the other as an officer. Both are captured and confined in the same fortress in Sebastopol.

***Mr. Speed, who is the author of "The Confessions of a Literary Hack," which appeared anonymously in The Forum about six years ago and caused discussions as to the truth of the confessions and the identity of the confessor, has been editor of Harper's and Leslie's Weeklies. He recently contributed "Tips and Commissions" to Lippincott's Magazine. He lives most of the year in the hills of Northern New Jersey, and is much interested in gardening and horses. He has traveled extensively and has broadened his experience by living in the countries he visited.

***John Bach McMaster, author of one of the best-known histories of the United States, and a professor at the University of Pennsylvania, will soon issue his biography of Daniel Webster, some of which has already been published in The Century Magazine.

***It is announced that Walter Pulitzer, author of "That Duel at the Château Marsenac," is about to become editor of the new publication American Tit-Bits. This will be carried on the same model as the English publication of that name.

Literally A Story.*

It would perhaps be irreverent and unseemly to say that Frederic J. Crowest's "Story of the Art of Music" does not look like 35 cents. It looks to be worth considerably more than that inconvenient sum, for it is printed upon polished and immaculate paper, its typographic appearance is of the most respectable, and it is full of lectures of viole d'amour, ophicleides, serpents, trombones, and other curiosities from the musical museum. It is also a very little book, which the wayfaring man can put in his outside pocket and take out to read instead of foolish evening papers in the elevated train. And it has an index, so that all the misinformation which it contains can readily be found.

The truth is that whenever Mr. Crowest sets himself down to write a book on a topic in musical history or biography, all the other writers of that sort of literature sit up. They are all afraid of Mr. Crowest, for there is no telling what he will do when thoroughly aroused. It is plain that the volume before us was intended to beat Mr. Henderson's "Story of Music" in its own field. Well, in certain features it does so. It is much smaller, and it has the pictures and an index. But the writing of a history requires more than these. Facts should be considered seriously. With facts Mr. Crowest takes unintentional liberties in the very beginning of his preface. He says: "Music has been styled the 'youngest, but greatest of the arts.' My experience tells me that it is the oldest and grandest of all arts." Unless Mr. Crowest is the Wandering Jew of music and has lived more centuries than Methuselah, there is a screw loose somewhere in this statement.

Mr. Crowest continues his career among facts by adopting the long-discredited method of attributing each step in the development of musical art to some person. For example, he repeats the old yarn that Hucbald was the first to write harmony of parallel fourths and fifths. If Hucbald did anything, he was only the first to record the rules for this sort of writing, but it has recently been proved that he did not even write the treatise which has so long been accredited to him. On Page 34, speaking of Roman singing schools, the author says: "In these schools the scholars were taught the Gregorian church music—the eight authentic and plagal scales which St. Gregory had formed from the Greek tetrachords." Gregory did nothing of the sort. The scales existed centuries before Gregory was born. Furthermore, it has been conclusively proved that Gregory had almost nothing to do with the origin of the "Gregorian" chant, and this has been set forth in every book published in English on musical history within the last ten years. No more did Franco of Cologne formulate the system of measured music. He simply wrote the first treatise on it. Mr. Crowest even repeats the antique story about Palestrina saving music in the Roman Church, a story which was demolished years ago.

Finally, the general hoariness of this new handbook on musical history is conclusively demonstrated by the statements that Tschaikowsky is still living and that Wagner's music has no melody. Just exactly why such a book should be printed in America it is impossible to conjecture. This is a pity, too, for the size and design of the volume are both convenient and attractive.

The Bibliophile edition of Lee Fairchild's "The Tippler's Vow," consisting of twenty-five copies, is announced by the Croscup & Sterling Company to be entirely sold. The edition sold at $100 a copy, and contains 100 lines of verse.

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*THE STORY OF THE ART OF MUSIC. By Frederic J. Crowest. 16mo. Pp. 190. Illustrated. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 35 cents.

INDEXES.

What They Should Be and Should Not Be.

MY remarks a few weeks ago on the necessity of an index in every book of facts having won commendation instead of the reprobation which I feared, I am tempted to give briefly my ideas as to what an index should be and what it should not be. Enough was said in the preceding article concerning the custom of many publishers of either omitting the index altogether or of relegating its compilation to some cheap workman, usually an underpaid young woman, the general result being nearly the same in each case, and I shall now confine myself to the consideration of a properly made index—its form, its style, and its limitations.

Indexes may be divided into three classes, the simple index, the analytical index, and the classified index. The simple index or tabulation of the subjects of a volume under a single alphabet, is in some respects the most satisfactory form, as it enables one to take in at a glance the contents of the work and to turn at once to any topic of special interest to the searcher. To make such an index may seem to the general reader a very simple matter, but it requires no little discrimination and judgment, both as to inclusion and exclusion. While the need of such judgment may be reduced to a minimum in the case of a history or a book of science, it is vastly increased in all works of a cyclopaedic nature, in which the body of the book itself is arranged alphabetically.

A principal question which arises in such a work, if it be composed of several volumes is: Shall each volume be indexed separately, or shall all be included under a single index in the final volume? While separate indexing has some advantages, it should not be adopted unless each volume be so plainly marked on the cover as to enable the reader to select at a glance the one needed. An awful example of what such an index should not be is shown in a much-advertised work, entitled "The New Natural History." This work, in six pretentious octavo volumes of nearly 600 pages each, is paged continuously, for some inscrutable reason, from 1 to 3,556 inclusive, and has an index at the close of each volume, but not a word or a sign on the cover to show the class or subject treated within. The ordinary reader, who may not know or may have forgotten that the whale is a mammal, may have to search the indexes of the entire six volumes, one after another, to find chapters devoted to that much-persecuted animal, and may even miss them when he reaches the proper volume, for its index is in two alphabetical sections, one devoted to mammals and one to birds. The continuous pagination, too, is a continuous nuisance, for the searcher after a title can never know whether the page number should be looked for at the beginning or the end of a volume.

Another important question in the indexing of a cyclopaedic work is: Shall the general titles of articles in the body of the work be included in the index, or shall the latter be confined to matters subsidiary to those titles? If the index be not made too bulky by such inclusion, it is to the reader's interest to have them, as the entire subject matter will be presented at a glance to his eye, and enable him to turn at once to the volume needed. In the "New (now old) American Cyclopaedia" valuable space was wasted at the end of each volume by the devotion of several pages to a tabulated list of the articles in the volume. Such a list is valueless as an index and wholly unnecessary, for the articles themselves are arranged alphabetically.

The Analytical Index may be regarded as a modified and improved form of the Simple Index, for it not only gives under a single alphabet all included in the latter, but analyses under the proper catchword the various subjects treated. Thus, while the late Mr. Allibone, who considered himself an adept in index making, would index "Shakespeare, William," with a useless following of 330 closely packed page numbers, the analytical indexer would carefully winnow out the references, discarding altogether unimportant ones such as a bare mention of name, and giving briefly the clue to important ones as well as the page number. An excellent example of the Analytical Index, though a brief one, is that appended to Authors of Our Day in their Homes, edited by Francis W. Halsey. It shows precisely what a good index should be. Other commendable examples may be seen in the later publications of Mrs. Alice Morse Earle, who thinks enough of her readers to make her own indexes. Mrs. Earle, who is proud of her proficiency in index making, puts at the head of her "Child Life in Colonial Times" a motto from William Oldys (1687-1761:) "I Ye labor and ye patience, ye judgment and ye penetration which are required to make a good index is only known to those who have gone through with this most necessary and painful but least praised part of a publication." This apt quotation sums up the difficulties of such a work, but it does not touch on the joyful pride which a writer must feel in finishing a laborious literary work with the capstone of a good index.

The Classified Index is mentioned only to give opportunity to suggest its avoidance. It is a monstrosity invented only for the perplexity of the searcher. [illegible] for instance, at the London Athenaeum. It occupies several closely printed pages in small type and appears to the casual observer to be a very thorough piece of work. It is precisely that, but its very thoroughness constitutes its weakest point. It is interesting as a puzzle, but deficient in almost every quality that should go toward the making of a useful index. It is a dozen or more indexes in one, a series of useless wheels within wheels. Instead of the good old-fashioned and sensible arrangement under a single alphabet, it is chopped up into five divisions, and these divisions are arranged, not alphabetically, as they should be, but in an order suggestive of the relative importance of the subjects in the mind of the editor—"Literature, Science, Fine Arts, Music, Drama." If the topics under these several heads were treated alphabetically, the difficulties attendant on such an arrangement might still be surmounted by the ordinary investigator with a fair amount of trouble; but, with a further display of ingenuity that amounts almost to genius, each one of these divisions is again divided into five. Thus, "Literature" is subdivided into "Reviews, Poetry, Original Papers, Obituaries, Gossip." In like manner "Science" and the other original divisions undergo a similar cleavage, and the index is finally laid out in twenty-five subdivisions, like the parts on a surgeon's dissecting table.

Let us pause a moment to consider the result of such a dissection. The ordinary reader must make a thorough study of such an index before he can understand its methods. But suppose that one already familiar with its intricacies wishes to find the obituary of John Smith. If John's position in the world of letters, art, &c., be known to him he may be able to turn at once to the one of the five necrological lists appropriated to those of his profession; but suppose he does not know John's specialty or that the latter, like another Smith with whom we are all acquainted, may have embellished two or more professions, he must search several and perhaps all five of the obituaries before finding him. The life of the average American is too short for such work.

It is possible that the habitual reader of the Athenaeum may have become so used to threading the mazes of its labyrinthine index as to really like it. It is possible, too, that its semi-antiquity may so appeal to his bump of veneration that he would consider it a sort of sacrilege even to suggest its simplification. I once said to a verger in Exeter Cathedral, where an organ obtrusively elevated on the choir screen destroys the continuity of view of the magnificent nave: "Why don't they take that thing down?"

"My God, Sir, that organ has been there more than two hundred years!" he exclaimed, horror-stricken at the idea.

Though the average Englishman may entertain similar notions in regard to the Athenaeum index, it would be a relief to the ordinary searcher to whom time is of consequence if the complicated monstrosity could be brought within a measurable distance of modern ideas. But I fear that I am again treading on dangerous ground, for some periodicals nearer home have a similar bad habit of classifying their indexes, so I will close by saying that even such an index is better than no index at all.

JOHN DENISON CHAMPLIN.

The Dangers of Promiscuous Book Borrowing.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

A problem of rapidly growing seriousness is confronting the publishers and booksellers of America. The experience of several of the leading publishers, as well as of many of the retail dealers during the past Spring, has indicated that this problem must be recognized and dealt with very soon, or publishers, dealers, and authors will suffer unmeasurable loss. The writer has talked with representatives of several prominent publishing houses, and with a number of the leading booksellers of New York, and they all say that the sale of books in the last few months has fallen very much below expectations, and much below the sale last year for the same period. Some of the books which were expected to have especially large popular sale have proved to be great disappointments in that respect.

One explanation is given everywhere for this state of affairs, and that is the sudden growth of a cheap and convenient system of book lending, which, as at present considered by thousands of people, makes the purchase of books unnecessary. The aim and the expectation of its promoters is that it shall spread over the entire country, and include among its constituents practically all of the book-reading public. The announced intention is to reach by its service at least half a million people. If the publishing and bookselling trade is already beginning to feel the injury which this system is working, what will the result be when the great aim of the managers of this circulating library is even in a considerable measure achieved?

A little consideration of the effect which this system is having and will have upon the trade will startle those who have not thus far given it any special thought. An individual reader sees a certain book widely advertised and reviewed, and hears it favorably spoken of by friends. He wonders if it is not just the book he would like to read, and he goes into a bookstore where the book is displayed and examines it. He decides that he would like to read the book, but instead of buying it he leaves it on the counter, goes out of the store and around to some [illegible] to the slot station, pays a few cents, and carries the book home with him. [illegible] for a hundred and nine [illegible] In the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

NOTES AND NEWS.

A CONDENSED edition of the valuable Nicolay and Hay "Abraham Lincoln: A History" will shortly be issued by the Century Company. It will contain, it is said, all essential facts, and as much of the original tone and atmosphere as possible. Before his death Mr. John G. Nicolay, for many years Marshal of the Supreme Court of the United States, and, with John Hay, author of the authorized life of Lincoln, made a condensation of the original ten-volume biography upon which he and Mr. Hay had spent so many years.

"The Valley of Decision," by Edith Wharton, a two-volume novel which has been highly praised as a striking piece of literary art, has reached its fifteenth thousand at Charles Scribner's Sons.

"The Life and Adventures of Santa Claus," a new children's book by L. Frank Baum, will come from the press of the Bowen-Merrill Company in September. It is believed by those who have seen the story that it is worthy to stand near "Alice in Wonderland" and "Robinson Crusoe." There will be twenty full-page pictures in colors, from paintings made by Mary Cowden Clark.

G. P. Putnam's Sons announce the early publication of "The Papal Monarchy," by Dr. William Barry, in the "Story of the Nations" series, after which will come T. W. Rhys-Davids's "Buddhist India," and Mary Bateson's "Mediaeval England (1066-1327.)"

The "American Men of Letters" series, published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., is intended to present a biographical history of American literature. The biographers, being Americans, have been generally familiar with the surroundings in which their subjects lived and the conditions under which their work was done, so that they have been enabled to combine critical estimates with right insight and sympathetic understanding. The series includes Holmes's "Life of Emerson" and Charles Dudley Warner's "Life of Irving." The new volumes to be added this year include Prof. Woodberry's "Life of Hawthorne" and Thomas Wentworth Higginson's "Life of Longfellow." It is hoped that within a few years the series may be brought to a practical completeness and unity.

A "History of English Utilitarianism," by Dr. Ernest Albee, instructor in the Sage School of Philosophy at Cornell University, is being published by the Macmillan Company. Dr. Albee deals with Cumberland, Shaftsbury, Hutcheson, Berkeley, Gay, Brown, Hume, Hartley, Tucker, Paley and Bentham, Mill, Spencer, and Sidgwick.

G. P. Putnam's Sons have in preparation Tennyson's "Idylls of the King: Enid, Vivien, Elaine, Guinevere," with twenty-one photogravure plates after designs by Gustav Doré, and in two volumes, uniform with Irving's "Rip Van Winkle" and "Sleepy Hollow."

Charles Scribner's Sons are publishing today a "Hand Book of Best Readings," selected and edited by Prof. S. H. Clark, Professor of Public Speaking in the University of Chicago; and of the Yale Bicentennial publications, "The Elementa of Experimental Phonetics," by Edward W. Scripture, Ph. D. Prof. Clark's book is adapted for the amateur as well as professional elocutionist, and covers a wide range of prose and poetry, dramatic, tragic, humorous, and pathetic. Prof. Scripture's work is in four parts. The first treats of speech curves; the second part discusses the organ of hearing, the psychology of speech perception, the association of speech ideas, and experimental results that bear upon the methods of teaching languages; the third section treats the physiology of the vocal organs; the last portion includes the nature of vowels, studies of diphthongs, the melody of speech, rhythmic action, and rhythm in verse.

"Cramp's Shipyard, 1830-1902," is being issued by the Cheltenham Press for the Cramps. It contains portraits of William Cramp and Charles H. Cramp in photogravure, while there are pictures of all the ships built by the Cramps, from the clipper ship Manitou down to the Alabama, the Imperial Russian cruiser Varlag, and the floating derrick Atlas. The text contains exhaustive data concerning all the ships turned out by the Cramps.

"Napoleon Jackson," a new story of Southern life by Mrs. Ruth McEnery Stuart, whose "Sonny" is one of the most popular books on the list of the Century Company, will soon be brought out by that house.

New importations of Charles Scribner's Sons are "Modern Polo," by Capt. E. D. Miller, D. S. O., edited by M. H. Hayes, F. R. C. U. S., author of "Points of the Horse," &c., and "Decorative Brush Work and Elementary Design," a manual for the use of teachers and students in elementary, secondary and technical schools, by Henry Cadness. There are thirty-eight plates, comprising about 400 examples of design in this work.

"An Afterglow," by Lillie Hamilton French, author of the recently published story of canaries, "Hezekiah's Wives," will be contained in the August Century. This is a seaside story, said to be of particular interest to women, and the motive of which is the reflections of a woman in middle life on the prospect of meeting an old lover who had married another woman.

"The Magis Mashie and Other Golfish Stories," by Edwin L. Sabin, is announced for publication immediately by the A. Wessels Company. The book is illustrated and is "just the thing for a lazy Summer day." Mr. Sabin is well known as a contributor to the magazines, and some of the stories in his book have appeared in Outing, Golf, and other periodicals devoted to outdoor life and sports.

"Keats and His Circle," by H. C. Shelley, is announced for publication in the Autumn aimed to dwell upon the human aspect of the poet's life as opposed to the literary side, but will, however, attempt to clear up several points of doubt in Keats's life, and he will give some new material, while the greater part of the illustrations, which will be published here for the first time, have been taken from the collection owned by Sir Charles Dilke.

"The Lady of the Barge," by W. W. Jacobs, author of "Light Freights," &c., will be issued by Dodd, Mead & Co. in the early Fall. Mr. Jacobs is a true humorist; he never forces a situation, never insists on a humorous reference. He does not pretend to a knowledge of the sea, but he writes very skillfully of coasting vessels and river barges, and his people are human enough.

George W. Cable's latest novel, "Bylow Hill," is now selling in its twenty-fifth thousand. It is published by Charles Scribner's Sons.

"Mrs. Potts's Perplexity" is a story by Edna Kenton in The Century for August. Its motive is the effort of a mother to break off an engagement between her son and an undesirable young woman of another set. Charlotte Harding will furnish the illustrations.

"The Conquest of the Air," by John Alexander, will be brought out immediately by the A. Wessels Company. Mr. Alexander writes about the "Balloon in War," "Scientific Ballooning," "The Achievements of Santos-Dumont and Others," "Airship of Yesterday and To-day." Sir Hiram Maxim has written the preface to the volume and the book will be fully illustrated.

"Philosophy: Its Scope and Relations, an Introductory Course of Lectures," being a posthumous book by Henry Sidgwick, is published by the Macmillan Company. There are chapters on the scope of philosophy, the relation of philosophy to psychology and many more about philosophy. These lectures were left by Prof. Sidgwick ready for the press except some few revisions which were made by James Ward of Trinity College, Cambridge.

Elizabeth Barrett Browning's "Sonnets from the Portuguese" are being prepared by G. P. Putnam's Sons in an edition which will be decorated and illustrated by fifty designs in color by Margaret Armstrong. Fine work of artist and printer has been combined, and Miss Armstrong's decorations are said to be as delicate in line and tint as the poems they illuminate.

"Paul Kelver," by Jerome K. Jerome, author of "The Second Thoughts of an Idle Fellow," &c., will be published in the early Fall by Dodd, Mead & Co. This is Mr. Jerome's first long novel. It is a sort of autobiography, and naturally begins with the child life of the hero, setting forth his thoughts, his troubles, and all that goes to the making of a man.

Harper & Brothers announce that they have just sold 1,300 copies of Sir Gilbert Parker's "The Right of Way" in one day.

P. Blakiston's Son & Co. of Philadelphia announce the publication in one volume of Gould & Pyle's "Cyclopaedia of Practical Medicine and Surgery," and "The Pocket Cyclopaedia of Medicine and Surgery," based upon the first-named book. The Cyclopaedia is a large square octavo, uniform with Gould's "Illustrated Dictionary," and contains articles by seventy-four special contributors, besides many illustrations. The Pocket Cyclopaedia includes articles on nursing, hygiene, poisons and their antidotes, injuries, and all the emergencies of ordinary life. It is a "concise, practical little 64mo. volume."

"Bagsby's Daughter," by Bessie and Marie Van Vorst, is being translated into French for publication in France. In the story the hero and heroine meet, become engaged, married, and involved in a series of misadventures in a very short time. Miss Marie Van Vorst's latest novel, "Philip Longstreth," is entirely different from "Bagsby's Daughter," and it deals with the fortunes of a young man who hesitates between two loves. The author is now in Paris.

The Funk & Wagnalls Company publish to-day four new abridged editions of their Standard Dictionary, edited by James C. Fernald. "The Introductory Standard Dictionary," which contains 28,000 words, belongs to the Educational Series of these editions, and "The Concise Standard," which is uniform in contents with the "Introductory Standard," belongs to the Commercial Series. The "Comprehensive Standard," which contains over 38,000 words and 900 illustrations; and "The Office Standard Dictionary," which includes 62,284 terms, besides 1,224 illustrations, 8,000 synonyms and antonyms, full etymologies, correct use of prepositions, &c., with a complete appendix, belongs to the Commercial Series.

Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. announce new editions of the following stories: "Angelot," a story of France at the time of Napoleon, by Eleanor C. Price; "Mary Garvin," a sketch of New Hampshire country life, by Fred Lewis Pattee, and "Lepidus, the Centurion," an imaginative tale of a reincarnated Roman of to-day, by Edwin Lester Arnold.

In "The Climax, or What Might Have Been," Charles Felton Pidgin relates that while President Aaron Burr built the Panama Canal as far back as 1812, and also settled the slavery question. In his message to Congress President Burr "declared that while African slavery had been tolerated during the period of colonization, the time had now come for the settlement of this great moral question. He declared that this Panama Canal must be built. He then proceeded to show how it could be constructed in a manner the most advantageous to the well-being and future prosperity of the country. The number of slaves in the country at that time was about 1,200,000. The President suggested that a commission be appointed to fix the value of these slaves

"The Home Aquarium and How to Care for It," by Eugene Smith, is published by E. P. Dutton & Co., who will have ready for the holidays a translation of the Tains Letters, which has so favorably been received in France.

The University of Chicago Press announces the third of its reprints from volums IX. of the University of Chicago Decennial Publications, the document including "The Isoperimetric Problem on a Given Surface" and "The Second Variation in the So-Called Isoperimetric Problems," by Dr. Oskar Bolza. This series was planned in connection with the celebration of the completion of the first ten years of the corporate existence of the university, the purpose being to set forth and exemplify the method and intellectual growth of the institution during the first decade. This series will consist of ten volumes and is in active preparation.

Scribner's Magazine for August is a fiction number. It contains the first part of "The Little White Bird," the title of a series to run through four numbers, by James M. Barrie. Rudyard Kipling's "Wireless," the short story which will lead the number; also contributions by F. Hopkinson Smith and Richard Harding Davis; Quiller-Couch ("Q") writes about "Sinbad on Burrator." The illustrations will include six full pages by Howard Pyle, four by Howard Chandler Christy, one by F. C. Yohn, and several by F. D. Steele, with a cover by Henry McCarter, and are among the artistic features in color in the issue.

In connection with the publication of this reprint of Daniel Denton's "New York in 1650," the Burrows Brothers Company of Cleveland is about to reprint all of Gowans's "Bibliotheca Americana," which were five in number, and which include, besides Denton's work, Wooley's "Journal During Two Years' Residence in New York," Miller's "Description of New York," Budd's "Good Order in Pennsylvania," and Aisop's "Maryland." Prof. E. G. Bourne of Yale will edit Wooley's journal. He is also preparing an edition of Ferdinand Columbus's "Life" of his father, Christopher Columbus, and the publishers expect to issue it in the early Fall.

The current American Boy, published by the Sprague Publishing Company, Detroit, contains for its lending story "The Independence of Ad Hunter"; then comes "The Fourpeuny Good Hopes"; "How the Boys Beat Governor Tryon," by Fred Myron Colby; "In the Brave Boys of Old," an illustrated article about Faneuil Hall, Bunker Hill Monument, Independence Hall, and other scenes of patriotic interest in Boston and Philadelphia. Jennis Campbell Douglass contributes "The Star Spangled Banner," in which she tells about the composer of the song and how it was written. There are also interesting articles on "How to Make a Balloon" and "Tricks with Handkerchiefs." There are among the usual departments, "Boys and Animals," "Boys in Games and Sport," "Oratory and Debating," and the "Puzzle Department."

The August Atlantic Monthly contains a biographical criticism on Bret Harte, written by Mr. H. C. Merwin, setting forth some details not generally known and rendering judgment with impartial kindness. One of the little revelations of the article is that it was a young girl in the office of the Atlantic Monthly who drew Mr. Fields's attention to "The Luck of Roaring Camp" in the Overland Monthly. Among the critical judgments of the number is Mr. Boynton's ranking of Virgie, the heroine of Miss Brooks's "The Master of Caxton," above the Lady Paramount and the Gooss Girl because she "is an incarnation of the actual human femininity in which, as a rule, the hero and the heroine are equally deficient." "Li Wsu, the Fair," by Mr. Jack London, an Indian story dealing with a problem of horror more genuine than one commonly finds in tales of its species; a second paper on "My Cookery Books," by Mrs. Pennell; "The Revival of Poetic Drama," by Mr. Edmund Gosse; "The African Fygmies," by Mr. Samuel Phillips Verner; "The Browning Tonic," by Mrs. Martha Baker Dunn, and "The Short Story," by Mr. Bliss Perry, are a few of the other articles.

The United States Department of Agriculture announces among its June publications the following: "Yearbook of the United States Department of Agriculture, 1901"; a description of "The Silver Fish," the enemy of books, papers, starched clothing, and remedies, by C. L. Marlatt; "Forest Influences," by B. E. Fernow and M. W. Harrington; "Cattle Ticks of the United States," by D. E. Salmon; "The Relation of Nutrition to the Health of Plants," by Alfred F. Woods; "Poultry Raising on the Farm," by D. E. Salmon; "Celery Culture," by W. R. Beattie.

Items from Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, July 18.—John Bach McMaster finds time in the midst of all of his work upon his still uncompleted "History of the American People" not only to keep abreast of his duties as Professor of American History in the University of Pennsylvania, but to do a deal of work of a more voluntary nature. The articles which he has contributed to the Century during the past two years, dealing with various phases of the character of Daniel Webster have now been incorporated in a volume of a semi-critical, semi-biographical nature, which will soon be issued by the Appletons. The articles as they appeared in magazine form have been elaborated and much new matter has been added.

Prof. Angelo Heilprin, another member elaborate and distinctly valuable article embodying his observations in the Island of Martinique made a few days after the eruption of Mont Pelée. This will be published in a forthcoming issue of the National Geographic Magazine, and will form the basis of a lecture which he will deliver before the American Geographical Society in the early Fall. Prof. Heilprin is also contributing certain of this matter to the Press of this city, which paper he represented on his trip.

The same subject of volcanic activity, applied, however, to the volcanic chains existent in this hemisphere, is treated in a scholarly way by North Overton Messenger in an article contributed to the August issue of the Era. The same magazine prints among other contributions short stories by Cyrus Townsend Brady and Julien Gordon, and an article on "The City Beautiful," by William M. Bunn. The last named is at present spoken of prominently as a candidate for the Mayoralty of the city, and includes in his "platform" the immediate construction of a municipal boulevard and an extension of the park system.

The recent sudden death in Florence of Mrs. Charles Godfrey Leland, whose husband stood close to the hearts of an earlier generation as "Hans Breitman," brought sorrow to many friends of the author and his wife who had known them during their years of residence here. A movement is now on foot to establish a memorial of a permanent character to Charles Leland, Mrs. John Harrison having the matter in charge. The intention is to establish at White Marsh, in the city's environs, a school in industrial art training. Not long after his marriage to Miss Rodney, Mr. Leland became greatly interested in this subject and it was largely through his efforts that Philadelphia first took up the matter.

The Lippincott Company will publish in the early Autumn what is said to be the first adequate life of Pinturicchio, the intimate of Raphael and the protégé of certain Popes who have left reputations to be valued rather because of their interest in the fine arts than because of moral rectitude. Signor Corrado Ricci, the author, has made a special study of the subject, and is to have the satisfaction of seeing the fruit of his labors produced in sumptuous form, fifteen of the full-page plates being reproduced in color.

John Sloan, a well-known artist of this city, is now at work upon the illustrations for "M. Dupont" by Paul de Koch for the issue of that very-much-overrated author soon to be issued by the Quimbys of Boston.

Howard Paul, famous for some years for his causeries published in the London weeklies, has been spending a few days in Philadelphia. He will soon go north to the White Mountains, visiting also some of the more fashionable summer resorts of the North shore, from which he will write letters descriptive of that particular side of American life to the periodicals controlled by Mr. Astor. Mr. Paul is a Philadelphian born and has relatives still living here.

The current issue of the Saturday Evening Post contains a clever story by C. M. Flaudrau entitled "Billy in Burma." It is to be followed by a second story dealing with the same heroine much in the way that Dolly has reappeared in some of Mr. Hope's work. The second story, "The Beauty Doctor," is all the more timely in that it has to do with the havoc which may be wrought in a feminine complexion by a "specialist," even as told so tragically in the recent dispatches from Chicago. The Post also announces for immediate appearance "The Adventures of a Titled Fortune-Hunter," which tells not only of the follies of the foreign nobleman in America, but also of the peculiarities of society as found in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Washington and Chicago.

"Father Marquette."

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

In your issue of the 28th ult. Alfred Matthews reviews the great Jesuits' explorations in the West in a just and sympathetic manner, but I fail to see, judging by our present knowledge, any benefits that have accrued to the red American Indian by Christian missions except the "eternal rest" conferred on them by extermination.

Their successors to the soil, from barren moors and fiords in Scandinavia, do certainly, by hard labor, exact pork and corn from the soil to eat and fill up on, and procure the one "gallus" to counteract the gravity of their overalls, but practically their only "raison d'être" seems to be selling food to John Bull's rather stolid population. Mark Twain is the only swallow to except the season, and he is outside "great West" ilk. Two years ago a Congressman or two objected to the statue of the explorer being placed in the Capitol on account of a cross on the Jesuit's robe. These men are supposed to represent the mental culture of their constituents, and Christianity of the Bethel Boanerges who undoubtedly rule the electoral in the villages of the "woolly West."

J. M.

New York, July 11, 1902.

"Little Breeches" and "Jim Bludsoe."

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

May I add my correction to the detailed statement of Mr. Shanks concerning the writing of "Little Breeches" and "Jim Bludsoe" by the Secretary of State. I distinctly recall Mr. Hay stating that after reading Bret Hnrte he went to bed in a Chicago hotel and amused himself in the darkness perpetrating "Little Breeches," in imitation of Bret Harte. "Jim Bludsoe" he did not so regard, subsequently conceiving it from another point of view.

New York, July 15, 1902. M. G. H.

Fine Ariosto on Vellum Sold.

On June 20 Messrs. Sotheby sold a small collection of valuable books and manuscripts, 249 lots realizing the large total of £2,954 14s. The best item was a unique copy of Ariosto's "Orlando," 1788, printed on vellum, which sold for £155. This volume contained fifty-three original drawings by Aug. Lapi from designs by his father, Jean Lapi. The celebrated French collector, Count MacCarthy, paid 3,600f. for the "Orlando" unbound. At his sale in 1817 it was resold for 2,100f., and at the famous Hibbert sale in London in 1829 it was again sold for £70.

JULY

BOOKS RECEIVED.

History and Biography.

Up to and Including Thursday Afternoon.

HISTORY OF THE EXPEDITION UNDER THE COMMAND OF CAPTAINS LEWIS AND CLARK. To the Sources of the Missouri, Across the Rocky Mountains, Down the Columbia River to the Pacific in 1804-6. A reprint of the edition of 1814, to which all the members of the expedition contributed. With maps. In 3 vols. 12mo. Pp. xxxiii.-415. New York: The New Amsterdam Book Company. $3 per set.

BRITISH RULE AND JURISDICTION BEYOND THE SEAS. By the late Sir Henry Jenkyns. With a preface by Sir Courtenay Ilbert. 12mo. Pp. xxiii.-300. New York: The Oxford University Press. Oxford: The Clarendon Press.

THE ROMANCE OF LEONARDO DA VINCI. The Forerunner. By Dimitri Merejkowski. Exclusively authorized translation from the Russian of "The Resurrection of the Gods." by Herbert Trench. 12mo. Pp. viii.-463. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

THE FUTURE OF WAR. Its Technical, Economic, and Political Relations. By I. S. Bloch. 12mo. Pp. lxxix.-380. Boston: Ginn & Co.

THE FAMILY OF THE HERODS: Or, The Last Dynasty of Jewish Kings. By Florence M. Ferguson. 12mo. Pp. 174. Kansas City, Mo.: The Charles E. Brown Printing Company. $1.25.

REMBRANDT. A Critical Essay. By Auguste Bréal. 16mo. Pp. xxiv.-168. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. 75 cents.

THE STORY OF THE ART OF MUSIC. By Frederick J. Crowest. Illustrated. 16mo. Pp. 190. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF NEW YORK. Formerly Called New Netherlands. By Daniel Denton. With a bibliographical introduction by Felix Neumann. 8vo. Pp. 64. Cleveland: The Burrowe Brothers Company.

Poetry and Essays.

THE SPINDLE-SIDE OF SCOTTISH SONG. By Jessie P. Findlay. 12mo. Pp. 200. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.

THE LADY POVERTY. A Thirteenth Century Allegory. Translated and edited by Montgomery Carmichael. With a Chapter on the Spiritual Significance of Evangelical Poverty by Father Cuthbert. 16mo. Pp. xlviii.-209. New York: Tennant & Ward.

QUEEN MOO'S TALISMAN. The Fall of the Maya Empire. By Alice Dixon Le Plongeon. 8vo. Pp. xxiii.-82. New York: Peter Eckler. $1.50.

PINE-TREE BALLADS. Rhymed Stories of Unplaned Human Nature Up in Maine. By Holman F. Day. 12mo. Pp. xii.-256. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co.

Fiction.

A GIRL WHO WROTE. By Alan Dale. 12mo. Pp. 375. New York: Quail & Warner. $1.50.

PRINCESS FAIRSTON. A Story of the Days of Charles I. By Evelyn Everett Green. Illustrated by F. H. Michael. 12mo. Pp. 252. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.25.

Educational.

A MANUAL OF INSTRUCTION IN THE PRINCIPLES OF PROMPT AID TO THE INJURED. Including a Chapter on Hygiene and the Drill Regulations for the Hospital Corps. Designed for Military and Civil Use. By Aivah H. Doty. Fourth Edition, Revised and Enlarged. 12mo. Pp. xvi.-302. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

THE CARE OF THE TEETH. By Samoel A. Hopkins. 12mo. Pp. ix.-150. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 75 cents net.

McMASTER'S COMMERCIAL PAPER. Illustrated. Bills, Notes, Checks, Drafts, Indorsements, Warranties, Acceptances, Guarantees, &c. J. S. McMaster, 69 Wall Street.

MOTHER AND CHILD. By Edward P. Davis. 12mo. Pp. 264. Philadelphia: The J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.50.

GERMAN INSTRUCTION IN AMERICAN SCHOOLS. Chapter XIV. Advance Sheets. United States Bureau of Education. 8vo. Washington, D. C.: Government Printing Office. Paper.

HANDBOOK FOR THE USE OF ELECTRICIANS: In the Operation and Care of Electrical Machinery and Apparatus of the United States Seacoast Defenses. By George L. Anderson. Prepared under the direction of the Lieutenant General Commanding the Army. 8vo. Pp. 160. New York: The D. Van Nostrand Company. $3.

SPANISH AND ENGLISH CONVERSATION. First and Second Books. By Aida Edmonds Pinney. 12mo. Pp. xv.-90. xi.-111. Boston: Ginn & Co. 60 cents each.

THE HOME AQUARIUM AND HOW TO CARE FOR IT. A Guide to its Fishes, other Animals and Plants, with Many Illustrations. By Eugene Smith. 12mo. Pp. ix.-212. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.20 net.

Miscellaneous.

THE RED BOOK OF NIAGARA. A Comprehensive Guide to the Scientific, Historical, and Scenic Aspects of Niagara. For the Use of Travelers. Illustrated. 16mo. Pp. 115. Buffalo: The Wenborne-Sumner Company. Pamphlet.

THE UNSPEAKABLE SCOT. By T. W. H. Crosland. 12mo. Pp. 215. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25.

THE BOOK OF ORCHIDS. By W. H. White. 12mo. Pp. xv.-118. New York: John Lane.

THE NEW HARMONY COMMUNITIES. By George Browning Lockwood. 8vo. Pp. 262. Marion, Ind.: The Chronicle Company.

THE PLAIN TRUTH IN PLAIN TERMS. Regarding Mary Baker G. Eddy. A Complete Expose of Eddyism or Christian Science. By Frederick W. Peabody. 8vo. Pp. 68. An address delivered at Tremont Temple, Boston, on Aug. 1, 1901. Paper. 25 cents.

THE STORY OF THE AMPHIBIANS AND THE REPTILES. By James Newton Baskett and Raymond L. Ditmars. 12mo. Pp. xxiii.-217. Appletons' Home Reading Books. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

TOP OR BOTTOM—WHICH? A Study of the Factors which Most Contribute to the Success of Young Men. By Archer Brown. 12mo. Pp. 51. New York: Post & Davos.

MUSICAL MINISTRIES IN THE CHURCH. Studies in the History of Theory and Administration of Sacred Music. 12mo. Pp. 176. New York: The F. H. Revell Company. $1 net.

YEAR BOOK OF THE HOLLAND SOCIETY OF NEW YORK. 1902. 8vo. Pp. xiv.-179. Prepared by the Secretary, Theodore M. Banta.

THE ROMANES LECTURE, 1902. The Relations of the Advanced and the Backward Races of Mankind. By James Bryce. Delivered in the Sheldonian Theatre, Oxford. 8vo. Pp. 47. New York: Oxford University Press. Oxford: The Clarendon Press. (Paper.)

THE JEWISH ENCYCLOPEDIA. A Descriptive Record of the History, Religion, Literature, and Customs of the Jewish People from the Earliest Times to the Present Day. Prepared by more than 400 scholars and specialists. Volume XI. Sepphoris-Benash. Folio. Pp. xxii.-668. New York: The Funk & Wagnalls Company.

THE MUNICIPAL YEAR BOOK, 1902. Giving the Population, Assessed Valuation, Principal Officials, &c., with Summaries and Editorial Discussion. Edited by M. N. Baker. 8vo. Pp. iii.-318. New York: The Engineering News Publishing Company.

Bible Wines.

In a thesis Mr. [illegible], the author of the "Story of the Vine," has undertaken to treat of the wines of the Bible from the standpoint of the winemaker. Much has been written on the subject, but almost all of the writers have been theologians or ministers, and have had no practical knowledge of wines or of winemaking. Others have been prejudiced against the use of wines, and so are not impartial critics on the question.

As is well known, the Bible very plainly commends or upholds the use of wines, and urges temperance. Many passages can be quoted from the Bible showing that wine was an everyday beverage in olden times. Some years ago the theory was invented that there were two kind of Bible wines: one kind fermented and containing alcohol, and another kind unfermented and non-intoxicating. It is against this theory that Mr. Emerson, as a practical winemaker, enters his protest. He says there is no such thing as "unfermented wine." What is known and sold as such is grape juice, the fermentation of which has been checked by some artificial means.

"The laws of fermentation," says Mr. Emerson, "were as fixed in Palestine 1,900 years ago as they are to-day. As soon as the skin of the grape is broken the year's spores enter, and fermentation begins, which converts the juice, or must, into wine. Now, in order to preserve the fresh grape juice, it is necessary to check the fermentation, and that is usually done by heat, or by certain substances, such as salicylic acid, &c., which are anti-ferments and generally injurious to health. These and other facts well known to the expert show how impossible it is for any one to make 'unfermented wine.' It would therefore seem that when the term 'wine' is used in the Bible it means just what we understand by the word—namely, the fermented juice of the grape, and not some unfermented beverage."

In the latter part of his thesis Mr. Emerson makes a strong argument for temperance, but not prohibition. Many interesting facts are brought forward to show that wine drinking is conducive to temperance, and further, that prohibition which has been tried for centuries in Mohammedan countries, as well as for many years in this country in several of the States, has not made people better or accomplished the results aimed at in those prohibition countries or States.

A Book About Piscatorial Fighters.

There are three parts in the latest addition to "The American Sportsman's Library," edited by Casper W. Whitney. It is a work on "Salmon and Trout," and the titles of the parts are "The Atlantic Salmon," "The Pacific Salmon," and "The Trouts of America." As a whole the work describes the fish sufficiently for identification, and it tells the tenderfoot many things that he ought to do and some that he ought not to do if he is to become an expert with the rod. It is a notable fact that sportsmen should have so much interest in their outings that they are willing to buy books telling them as much as is possible (within practical limits,) about the game and fish they pursue. The demand for books like "Salmon and Trout" points to a time when men will be sufficiently intelligent to buy books about their work as well as about their play—when carpenters will be interested in books on forestry, blacksmiths in books on metallurgy, dressmakers in works on the growth of silk and wool and cotton. The amateur oaturalists who do not fish as well as the fishermen will find matter of interest in "Salmon and Trout," and there is one true statement in it that is worth the attention of the politicians. Says Mr. Dean Sage:

The great State of New York has had no officials who knew enough or were honest enough and strong enough to take means to enforce the laws which would have made the Hudson as productive of food at a very slight cost as twice its area in tillable land.

But the matter that is of interest to the amateur naturalist is pleasanter to consider than the matter of legislation. It is made clear that the salmon and trout have intelligence. They learn, for instance, to recognize the danger in the line that is attached to a tempting fly. They devise means for escaping from the hook that are adapted to the peculiarities of the pool.

More wonderful still is the system of telepathy by which the salmon originating in any one stream are brought together from their scattered haunts in the sea and led thence to the streams from which they came one or two or three years before. Who will describe first this mysterious migration? Then there are some remarkable—almost unbelievable—facts in the life habits of these fish. Thus trout that cannot thrive in water that is warmer than 60 degrees Fahrenheit, and much prefer water under 40 degrees, have been known to rise through a layer of scalding hot water overlying a deep pool in order to take a fly.

And there is the fact that salmon live in fresh water without food. It is absolutely certain that they do not eat, for in the Pacific Coast streams there are such enormous schools of them that no possible supply of local insects and fish would suffice for 10 per cent. of the salmon. And yet salmon must be gluttonous feeders when in the sea, for marked fingerlings released one year have come back the next weighing from seven to ten pounds. To any one accustomed to the works of Charles Hallock, Robert B. Roosevelt, and Mary Orvis Marbury, "Salmon and Trout" may seem to be lacking somewhat in its manner of telling; but it is a really valuable work in spite of that. The illustrations are stirring bits of art work. "The Crucial Moment," by Martin Justice, being the best thing of the kind that the writer has seen.

JOHN R. SPEARS.

The Book of Spiders.*

Spiders have in a measure been neglected. Popular taste leads toward the study of butterflies, but why should not the Araneae become objects of interest? Mr. J. H. Emerton, the author of "The Common Spiders of the United States," hopes that his book "will answer the purpose and help to lessen the prejudice against spiders and lead to a more general acquaintance with them." It will be a surprise to many to learn how numerous are the kinds of spiders in the United States, and local collections will show at least 300 or 400 species. Many spiders are too small to be seen, so only those commonly known form the subject of the work. Names for spiders, in ordinary usage, are most indefinite, as "the garden spider," "the black spider," and "the jumping spider." "Tarantula" has become a nickname for any large spider. Carefully executed illustrations permit the reader to understand what is the peculiar anatomy of the spider. The business ends of some of spiders are in their claws, at the ends of which there are small holes, which are the outlets of the poison gland. "The poison kills or disables the insects which are captured by the spider." This poison affects humanity in various ways, and it is not rarely that inflammation is brought on.

The vision of the spider, despite its many eyes, seems to be limited, but perhaps it has visual capabilities, like the ant, which we cannot define. It is the spinning of the spiders which is always of interest.

"The thread of spiders resembles that spun by caterpillars in making their cocoons, and can be manufactured in the same way into silk cloth. The spider's thread is composed of a great number of finer threads passing from the body through separate tubes and uniting into one before they have time to dry.

The spider seems to possess the power of turning out various threads, to be used by it for webs, or nests, or cocoons. As to color, spiders adapt themselves generally to their surroundings, and carry out mimicry to a remarkable degree. We believe without an exception the female is larger than the male and possessed of greater physical strength; she tyrannizes over her masculine mate, and as often as not, she murders him.

The author divides spiders into two groups of families, "the hunting, which run on the ground or on plants," waiting among the leaves and the flowers until insects come within their reach, and the cobweb spiders, "which make webs to catch insects and live all the time in the web or in a nest near it." Curious is it to learn that there are four kinds of cobwebs, each one with a special quality. Very strange is the way of the genus Erigone. Its mission in life seems to be to become a baloonist. When the time comes, at the close of October, Erigone, having built its little web, turns its airy structure loose and takes advantage of the wind. Sometimes the aeronant is carried away. The volume, with its many illustrations, some photographs, is of exceeding interest. We may not know precisely for what purpose the spider exists, but we may be certain that it plays no unimportant part in the economy of nature.

A Study of Mosquitos.*

Dr. William N. Berkeley's "Laboratory Work with Mosquitos" has for purpose the imparting of all information needed "for successful experiments in the laboratory upon the culicidae, as the hosts or possible hosts of parasites having an additional life-cycle in man or other vertebrates." The development and mode of life of mosquitos, how to collect, feed, or breed them, and the different species are all subjects carefully dwelt on. The author writes that the classification of the culicidae of the world is still incomplete. Of major importance is the chapter on malarial parasites, and the illustrations give their aid to the study. At the conclusion of the volume, "Mosquitos and Yellow Fever," written by Dr. Aristides Agramonte, is to be found.

As to the locality of the stegamyia, which differs in some ways from the genus culex, its range is wide. "It has been found as far north as Charleston, S. C., and south to the Rio de la Plata, and has been caught in Rio de Janeiro. The Sofasciata has been known to exist "in Spain and other European countries," and this may account "for the spread of yellow fever, which has occurred there once or twice in former times." Describing conditions in Havana they must have been precisely fitted for the propagation of the death-dealing insect. They were the transmitters of yellow fever. Dr. Agramonte in reply to the question, "How long do infested mosquitos remain dangerous to the non-immune community?" answers that "there is reason to believe that the mosquito once infected can transmit the disease (yellow fever) at any time during the balance of its life."

What men of science are trying to discover is whether there are not other insects not culicidae, capable of disseminating disease. The great [illegible] of the [illegible] time we live in are the diminution of the malarial diseases, and the almost entire stamping out of that scourge—yellow fever—on the Island of Cuba."

Welsh People.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

In a recent issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS appears an article purporting to be a review of a history of Wales, by W. Owen M. Edwards. Some time ago I read a notice of this work stating that it was the first authentic history of Wales. It was only a reluctance on my part to impede the production of any work by O. M. Edwards that prevented my denying that assertion at the time, such assertion being most unjust to Welsh authors of acknowledged claims to authenticity and critical integrity. But the notice in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS should not be allowed to pass without contradiction in behalf of the "Welsh people."

After an introduction comes the Roman occupation of Britain, to which is credited a permanent effect upon Wales by the building of camps and roads, the improvement of agriculture, the development of mines, the introduction of new arts, and the adoption of a new religion, all of which is hereby denied, with the exception of the camps and military roads, which were for the exclusive use of the Romans.

The few and far between straight line roads could be of little use to the general public, especially in Wales, with their steep up and down grades, which the Roman never attempted to ease or avoid, whatever would be their obstacles.

But coming to the point, as proved by that eminent historian, the Rev. T. Price, (Carnhuanawc,) the influence of the Roman occupation was similar to the present influence of the British Government in India, with no interference with the natives in their national customs and privileges. The chief aim of the Romans was to win over the respect of the Britons by their indncements to adopt their more luxurious modes and social gayeties catering to vanities. For, as Mr. Price observes, after 400 years of Roman occupation, the British or Cymric language was, on their departure, as pure and free from any admixture of Latin, with the exception of a few ecclesiastical words, as if a Roman had never trod British soil. The only little use that was made of the Latin was in the cities and large towns. This is proved also by the poetry of Aneurin, Taliesin, and Llywarch Hen, which is as intelligible to the Welsh of to-day as it was to the Briton of the sixth century.

Passing by other strange conclusions, we come to the assertion that "a new Welsh begins with the accession of Henry VII., the Welsh King." Wales, as an independent principality, ended at the birth of Edward II. at Carnarvon Castle. Henry VII. was a grandson of Owen Tudor, sixth in descent from Edryfed Vychan, the counselor and leader of the armies of Llywelyn the Great, Prince of Wales. "Being endowed with eminently handsome accomplishments, he gained the affection of Catherine of France, the Queen Dowager of Henry V., whom he privately married in 1428." During Catherine's life the marriage had been winked at, and on her death all respect ceased for her husband. But it was thought by the opponents of Richard III. to possess sufficient claim to the throne by Henry, Earl of Richmond. The Welsh being Lancastrians, it was deemed necessary to gain the good-will of the house of York, and to accomplish this it was resolved for Henry to offer marriage to Elizabeth, daughter of Edward IV., by which the Roses would be united. In order to encompass this Sir Red ap Thomas had to be persuaded to abandon the cause of Richard, and bring Henry from France to Milford Haven; hence the military proceedings that ended in the death of Richard III. on Bosworth Field and the accession of Henry VII.

As King the Welsh complained that Henry did not accomplish what he should have done for them, yet he is deservedly credited for abolishing the severe laws that were enacted against the Welsh from the time of Edward I. to his own, especially in 1401 and 1402, revenging on Owen Glendower. Notwithstanding this, the Welsh did not enjoy the same legal privileges as did the English until the reign of Henry VIII., whom they petitioned for that purpose, and their request was granted, so that New Wales did not begin until all the privileges of the English laws were restored unto them by Henry VIII.

Passing by numerous doubtful deductions, including the statement with reference to the Eisteddfod, we come to the following: "In the nineteenth century Chartism and the Rebecca riots were the first signs of political discontent." Chartism commenced in England and the leaders were English and Irish. Henry Vincent, Fergus O'Connor, and others; it extended partly to Wales, but never was supported by the Welsh as a nation, and the attack on the Westgate Hotel, Newport Mon., ended the agitation.

To call the Rebecca movement a Welsh political discontent is entirely wrong. That movement had not the shadow of a political grievance, neither was it national, but it was confined principally to the two counties of Glamorgan and Carmarthen against what was considered an excessive number of tollgates by the Boards of Highways. The gates, when determined upon, were taken down in the night, but no riots occurred.

The conclusion of the article under notice is as fallacious as the other parts, and the real question is not touched upon. It is to be hoped that English [illegible] Welsh matters will be more cautious in the future, that is, the "new Welsh" or "Welsh people" have [illegible] of their own and need not consult neighbors as to facts.

ANEURIN JONES.

New York, July 8, 1902.

"The Golden Rose," or the [illegible] Which Battles Infidelity. By [illegible] Paper. 75 cents. Published by the Author. The Trust & Wagnalls Company. [illegible] Pierson points out that "there is [illegible] to make an [illegible] which any one who [illegible] deep [illegible] to and [illegible]

LONDON LETTER.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS by
WILLIAM L. ALDEN.

LONDON, JULY 10.—The coronation was bad enough in the eyes of the publishers, but the failure of the coronation to take place is far worse. It was thought that after the coronation should be finally over, people would be willing to think of something else, especially of books, and that the September season would be a prosperous one for publishers. But the sudden illness of the King has made the public forget the very existence of books. If he recovers, as every one now trusts that he will, there will still be a coronation to take place some time in the Autumn, and until that is over the book trade will continue in its present state of extreme depression. We were to have a tremendous output of new books in the early Autumn, but already the publishers are arranging to postpone the publication of nearly all books the publication of which can be postponed. This has been a melancholy year for publishers, and nothing except the death of the King could well make it worse. Doubtless there are a few rejected and revengeful authors who are secretly pleased to see the unhappiness of the publishers, but all sensible men must be sorry to know that few readable books will be published in the coming Autumn season.

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The coronation honors, so far as they have been given to literary men, have been rather a surprise. Every one expected that Dr. Conan Doyle would be knighted, and in this instance everybody was fortunately right. But every one also believed that the Poet Laureate would become Sir Alfred Austin, whereas, in point of fact, his name does not occur in the list. The knighting of Gilbert Parker will especially please Canadians, and, moreover, it will strike the average man as a well-deserved honor. No one will find any fault with the knighthoods which have been bestowed upon Mr. Burnard and Mr. Clowes, but there are many who will ask why Mr. Harmsworth did not receive the honor, which it was thought to be a foregone conclusion that he would receive, and why Mr. Anthony Hope Hawkins's name was omitted from the list. Of course Mr. Kipling is not among the new knights. It is understood that an honor of some sort was offered to him and that he declined it. This may or may not be true, but who that has read the "True Thomas" could imagine Mr. Kipling as the willing recipient of knighthood? Mr. Kipling, as no earnest imperialist, can hardly be an admirer of the statesmen who made the peace of Majuba, but it is well known that Mr. Gladstone preferred to remain Mr. Gladstone to the end of his career, and it is extremely probable that Mr. Kipling resembles him in that one respect.

As a whole the British public has reason to be satisfied with the recognition that literature and journalism have received in the matter of coronation honors. We shall hereafter write "Sir Conan Doyle" instead of "Dr. Doyle," and we shall not have to write "Sir Alfred Austin." For both of these favors we ought to be truly grateful. We shall have to wait for the next birthday list, for the name of Sir Anthony Hawkins, but doubtless we shall find it in that list.

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Mr. William Watson's coronation ode has been praised warmly by nearly all the papers. It is, therefore, reasonable to suppose that it is good in every respect. In these letters I seldom speak of poetry, for the sufficient reason that, owing to an unfortunate mental eccentricity I care very little for it, and know that I am not a competent judge. Mr. Watson's coronation poem struck me as having a number of good lines in it, but I found it impossible to read it through. The almost unanimous judgment of the best critics is, however, so clearly on the side of Mr. Watson, that I do not doubt the excellence of his poem. At the same time following the example of Artemus Ward, I trust it will be read in other towns than ours.

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Mark Twain's new book was severely condemned by one authority, but all the rest, unless I am greatly mistaken, have agreed in praising it. The Spectator of last week wrote of it, and of its author in that genial yet just manner which is peculiarly The Spectator's own. Dr.—I forgot—Sir Conan Doyle is reported as greatly enjoying the appearance of Sherlock Holmes in Mark Twain's new book. Whatever may be the success of the book in America, it is morally certain to be successful here, where Mark Twain is not only liked quite as much as he is in America, but, as it seems, is estimated more highly as a literary man as well as a humorist than he is at home.

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The Academy has printed a long and extremely clever article on the modern historical novel. The writer is evidently an acute critic, as well as a man who knows how to write, and his judgment upon the historical novel of the last four or five years will command the approval of most readers. But, strange to say, he does not think highly of the "Cloister and the Hearth," a book which I had supposed was admitted to be the best historical novel in the language. He says of it: "We can respect, too, the 'Cloister and the Hearth,' but no exuberance of enthusiasm will make Reade into a writer of the first rank; he had not the lyric gift." I am not quite clear as to what is meant by the lyric gift, but surely if ever there was such a writer of prose and the Hearth. The [illegible] are surely some of us who will resent the assertion that Reade was not a writer of the first class. Compare him for an instant with George Eliot, whose place in the first rank of Victorian novelists is, whether justly or not, fixed at least for the next twenty years. The injustice which the reading public has shown toward Reade is one of the mysteries of the day. It is inexplicable upon any theory that can be invented.

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The historical novel is virtually dead, so the publishers say, and they may be right, even though they are publishers. What is to succeed it no one really knows, but the fact that the public has grown tired of historical novels is obvious. It is not tired of adventure, and is very far from being ready to go back to the husks of psychological romance. It wants blood and danger and hairbreadth escapes, but it does not want them presented in the guise of history. Above all, it wants humor, as the success of that amusing book, "David Harum," shows. Regarded as a novel the book was simply preposterous, but it was a book that amused the reader, and therefore the public bought it by the ton.

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Several of our most distinguished authors have signed a protest against the decision of the censor prohibiting the production of Maeterlinck's "Monna Vanna." It is a pity that they did not also include a protest against the existence of such a variety of public ass as a censor of theatrical matters is morally certain to become. The office is utterly uncalled for. The police of London are quite capable of exercising the only censorship of plays that should be exercised—namely, the suppression of any play concerning which a sufficiently strong case has been made out.

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The coincidence of the publication of two novels entitled "Dorothy Vernon" is a curious one, but it is obviously a genuine coincidence. The same cannot be said of the endless succession of novels based upon the idea of a valuable jewel stolen from an Indian god, and searched for by tireless and pitiless Indians. Wilkie Collins was probably the first to write this story. At all events he was the first who wrote a readable story concerning the purloined jewel. But since the success of "The Moonstone" numberless imitators have had the impertinence to use the same subject. Two novels, both dealing with the familiar jewel from the brow of an Indian god, have been published here within the last month, and without doubt many more will be published in the future. It is time that this sort of thing should be severely condemned, and the successive moonstone books passed by without especial notice. It is difficult to understand the frame of mind which permits a man to sit deliberately down to concoct a new moonstone book. Has he never heard of "The Moonstone" or of any of its imitations, and does he really suppose that he has hit upon a new and original idea? Or does he think that it is a creditable thing to use the ideas of another man and to produce a worthless imitation of a clever novel?

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Those of the coronation numbers of the weekly papers which came out just before the sad announcement of the King's illness have naturally met with a disappointingly small sale, while other coronation numbers, which were nearly ready, have been put aside for the day when the coronation really does take place. Punch's coronation number was to a large extent devoted to verse, and with a single exception the character of the verse was not particularly good. The exception was a parody of Mr. Kipling's imperial brand of poetry, and it was exceedingly clever. The verses actually had much of the swing and rhythm of Kipling at his best, while they were obviously a parody and not a deliberate imitation. Mr. Sambourne's cartoon seemed to me to be a failure. It was not strikingly original in design, and it had the fault of execution which Mr. Sambourne's black and white drawings usually have—the peculiar wooden method of shading. It is an odd thing that when a paper tries to publish a number on some great occasion that shall be extraordinarily good, it so often happens that the number is less attractive than an ordinary number. The coronation numbers have so far consisted chiefly of pictures, and I hardly know of one that has been remarkable in other respects. Black and White even published a poem by the poet laureate, which is something that we should not have been liable to find in an ordinary number.

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It seems only a few years ago that Speke discovered Uganda. By the bye, I saw in one of the leading weeklies the statement that Ugenda was discovered by Sir Richard Burton, which, of course, was a gross mistake. And now we have from Sir Harry Johnston a history of Uganda, and a full description of the country. That it should now be a British possession and connected with the coast by a railway is something that poor Speke ought to have lived to see. Speaking of the railway it ought not to be forgotten that one of the earliest and most persistent advocates of the Uganda Railway was Mr. James Gordon Bennett. I remember hearing him some dozen years ago insisting that the only way in which to suppress the East African slave trade was to build a railway, and he gave me the points of a leading article on the subject which he wished me to write. The railway is now an accomplished fact, and as Mr.

Has any one taken notice of the new novel by Miss Rhoda Broughton, which has been running for some time in Temple Bar? If not, the reader of the story has a pleasure in store. It is in some respects one of the best of Miss Broughton's many stories, and that is certainly giving it high praise.

W. L. ALDEN.

Another of Evelyn's Books Here

John Evelyn's copy of Nathaniel Morton's "New England's Memorial," 1669, which recently sold for £87 at the Lefferts sale in London, has returned to this country to form a part of another important book collection. This fine copy of a rare book bears on the fly leaf the autograph signature and motto of the famous diarist. It is rather ornately bound in full crimson crushed levant morocco, tooled to an old English "cottage" pattern, with doublure of green crushed levant, inlaid in crimson morocco. It was not mentioned by W. C. Hazlitt in his description of Evelyn's library, printed several years ago.

A number of Evelyn's best books are now owned in New York City. The finest of them is undoubtedly the copy of "The Booke of Common Praier," 1559, usually known as Queen Elizabeth's Prayer Book, which in some manner passed from the possession of the Evelyn family into the hands of the Duke of Sussex, and in 1836 fetched £138 at the third Ashburnham sale, (Lot 2,098.) This copy is an extremely beautiful and perhaps unique copy of an excessively rare edition of one of the earliest Prayer Books issued during the reign of Queen Elizabeth. It is notable as an example of seventeenth century English bookbinding, having been finely bound for Evelyn in red morocco, the sides and back beautifully tooled. His arms are on the sides and his monogram is repeated thirteen times on the sides and back. At the Ashburnham sale it was secured by D. F. Appleton of this city, whose collection of Bibles and Prayer Books includes so many rarities.

The Grolier Club's exhibition, in 1890, of "Decorated Early English Book Bindings" contained Evelyn's copies of the first edition of Spenser's "Colin Clout," 1595, bound with the second edition of the first part of the "Faerie Queene," and the first edition of the first part, 1596. This is a very fine example of Evelyn's library. It is bound in calf, and has his cipher on the sides and down the back, and on a fly leaf are seventeen lines in his handwriting. At the Lawrence sale in May, 1892, at Sotheby's, it sold for £71, and soon passed into the possession of its present owner.

Evelyn, who died in 1706, in his eighty-sixth year, left a library that must have been of high importance. The collection now owned by the present representative, however, contains few books of real interest. In 1767 a London bookseller purchased a portion of the library at private sale, and in later years many volumes were "borrowed," particularly during the earlier half of the nineteenth century. Quaritch owned in 1897 two charming little volumes printed in 1619, and bound for Evelyn about 1665, which were probably among his school books, and perhaps the first books of his library. Evelyn's own copy of his "Sculptura," 1662, with many manuscript notes, sold for £17 at a London auction in May, 1879, but we are unaware of its present whereabouts.

"Roman Biznet."

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Your review of Mrs. Pangborn's "Roman Biznet" evokee profound sympathy for the reviewer. Undoubtedly a clever person, he has nevertheless been compelled to read a work of unusual literary merit with most unfortunate haste.

As to the merits of "Roman Biznet," it is impossible for any well-advised person not to speak highly. The book is thoroughly well written. The style shows great finish and abounds with touches of graphic power. Again and again a few words conjure up a whole situation. There is much true wisdom in the book, and a most unusual insight into human motives. The apple stealing scene where Adlor Santwire sees a loup-garou shows abundance of comic power. The whole treatment of Kitty Conto shows great skill and delicacy in interpreting a pathetic situation. In particular one must admire the dialogue between Kitty and the Fornarina, an excellent treatment of the animism of inanimate things, of the power by which dumb objects speak to us. It is a mistake for your reviewer to resent Mrs. Pangborn's treatment of the Normal School. The Normal School is an excellent and effective institution, and there is nothing in Mrs. Pangborn's book that implies the contrary. On the other hand, it was a cruel absurdity to try to make a school teacher of Kitty. She rightly preferred to cook and sew for Adlor.

Does not your reviewer misconceive the conclusion of the book when he speaks of it as "unexpected and happy?" Roman is fortunate in winning Bess Heathway. But the complexities of his character continue to the very end. Even Doctor Winthrop shudders a bit. Roman's history is neither a victory nor a defeat. It is simply a struggle, the warfare of a nature divided against itself. The old astrologers ascribed to Mercury, the planet of genius, a character neither distinctively good nor distinctively evil, but "good with that which is good and evil with that which is evil." Roman's music suffuses his whole nature, imparting interest to the whole. No person who reads the book attentively will fail to recognize a writer of unusual originality and power.

HENRY B. HINCKLEY.

New York, July 4, 1902.

"Jesus the Jew and Other Addresses," by Harris Weinstock, will be issued by Funk & Wagnalls next week. This book presents a discussion of the relations of the Jews to the Gentile world.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

The review of the biography of Gen. Forrest, a Confederate soldier, by Cyrus Townsend Brady, a son of a Union veteran, should have been published under the heading of "New Fiction." Mr. Brady has read the admirable life of "the great Captain," by Dr. John M. Wyeth, and Captain Mathe's recent account, and all the youthful impressions he received from his Union father are at once dispelled, and instead of a treacherous, murderous slave trader and negro hunter, Mr. Brady is enthusiastically convinced that the Confederate General "was strictly temperate," that he was "clean mouthed and clean hearted," that "he had grace said at the table, never failed to attend Sunday service, and died a devoted and humble member of the Presbyterian Church." On the other hand, Mr. Brady admits that the "great commander could not spell, that he was a man of violent and fierce temper, and had put hors du combat (killed?) no less than thirty adversaries (Union men, of course, like Mr. Brady's father,) during the war, with his own hand. And Mr. Brady ingenuously adds, "This is certainly a record." And also that "he beat everybody and everything sent against him." * * * In regard to the Fort Pillow massacre, he says: "It is absolutely certain—I profess I am an entirely unbiased witness—that no massacre occurred at Fort Pillow," &c.; that "no honorable man thereafter who desires to speak the truth can, or will, cloud Forrest's fair fame by repeating or giving further circulation to this thoroughly disproved charge." "Lies seem to be everlasting." Mr. Brady has evidently never read "Grant's Memoirs," or the proclamations issued on the 23d of December, 1862, by Jefferson Davis:

That all negro slaves captured in arms be at once delivered over to the authorities of their respective States, to be dealt with according to the laws of said States. * * * That like orders be executed in all cases with respect to commissioned officers of the United States when found serving in company with said slaves. * * *

It was in obedience to this proclamation that Forrest, following the instincts of the slave trader, demanded that the refugee slaves (in United States uniforms) be given up to him at Fort Pillow, and when Major Booth gallantly refused to sacrifice his colored soldiers, the "great commander" ordered an assault, and no quarter to be given. Forrest, in his report, says: "Upward of 500 killed, but few officers escaping. * * * My loss was about twenty killed." Dr. Wyeth, in his book, says:

Between the parties to these neighborhood feuds the laws of war did not prevail, and so in this mêlée, in the heat and excitement of the assault, with no surrender and the enemy's flag still flying, and some of the Federals fighting to the death, they found excuse and made opportunity for bloody vengeance.

And Mr. Brady says there was no massacre.

Thicker than leaves the lives began to fall.

Then Mr. Wyeth further says that "he is convinced that in the passion and excitement of the hand-to-hand (?) encounter there were a number (Forrest says 500) of Federals, both black and white, shot down when trying to surrender and should have been spared." * * * It is very evident that Mr. Brady's Union parent was not an officer in the Corps d'Afrique.

Dr. Wyeth also says:

* * * The Confederate General then rode to a position 400 yards from the fort * * * and when twenty minutes had expired ordered his bugler to sound the charge. * * *

Gen. Forrest stopped the slaughter [Dr. Wyeth calls it a slaughter] as soon as he could reach the fort, to which he rode as rapidly as possible. * * *

And the great cavalry leader could not ride a quarter of a mile fast enough to stop the slaughter until the river was "dyed with blood for 200 yards," and upward of 500 former slaves were killed, "few white officers escaping." * * *

Gen. Forrest was a great commander, so was Suwarrow, "who loved blood as an Alderman loves marrow."

Gen. Grant, in his memoirs, says: "Subsequently Forrest made a report in which he left out the part which shocks humanity to read."

The historian, Wyeth, states that the garrison consisted of 295 whites and 262 colored, and of these 221 were killed and 130 wounded, while out of the 1,600 Confederates only fourteen were killed and eighty-six wounded. Of the garrison near two killed to one wounded, but of the assaulting column six wounded to one killed. It doesn't take a military man long to decide from these figures that no quarter was given, and that, as the historian states, the men of Forrest's command had private feuds to revenge and that many of the colored men had formerly been their slaves. Possibly they had bought the slaves from "the great commander" when "he pursued the painful and humiliating vocation of slave dealer." [See Mr. Brady's review.] After reading Mr. Wyeth's book how can Mr. Brady assert so positively that there was no massacre, and that in future every one who repeats the charge is to be branded as a liar. Mr. Brady was certainly not a witness, as he claims, for possibly he was not born at that time. Mr. Brady says: "It is startling to speculate upon what might have happened, if * * * Or it is even more startling to wonder what might have happened had Forrest been in high or in chief command in the beginning of the war." Which all means that had Forrest been an educated gentleman and a West Pointer, instead of an illiterate gambler and a slave trader, he would have taken the place of such honorable soldiers as Robert E. Lee or Joseph Johnston, and that all the efforts of the martyred Lincoln and the 2,000,000 soldiers who fought for the preservation of the Union would have been futile, and that the Confederacy would have been successful, and that slavery would have been the most sacred institution of the whole country—North and South. There are also other possibilities too dreadful to contemplate; if Mr. Brady's father had ever come within the sweep of Forrest's sharpened sword, we might possibly have never read the brilliant review of the life of "the great commander."

If the land was made of paper,
And the seas were made of ink,
And all the trees were bread and cheese,
What would we have to drink?

GEORGE E. ABBOT.

Borough Park, Brooklyn, July 8, 1902.

"All the News That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Rain and warmer; fresh south winds.

VOL. LI....NO. 16,391. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 20, 1902.—32 Pages, Magazine Supplement and Financial Supplement. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

MINERS ARE AGAINST A GENERAL STRIKE

Declaration of the Convention at Indianapolis.

TO RAISE A RELIEF FUND

This Will Go to Support the Anthracite Workers Who Are Out—Appeal to the Public.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 19.—At 1 o'clock this afternoon the convention of United Mine Workers adjourned after declaring against a general strike, providing for the raising of a fund with which to aid the striking anthracite miners and issuing an appeal to the American people for support.

The recommendations brought in by the special committee appointed in the executive session of yesterday, and which are practically identical with those suggested by their President (Mitchell) in his address on the first day of the convention, and unanimously adopted by the convention are as follows:

"1. That the National Treasurer be authorized and directed to immediately appropriate $50,000 from the funds of the national treasury and place it at the disposal of the officers of Districts Nos. 1, 7, and 9, (these are the anthracite districts.)

"2. That all districts, sub-districts, and local unions be appealed to to donate from the surplus in their treasuries as large amounts as they can afford.

"3. That an assessment of 10 per cent. be levied on the gross earnings of all members of local unions in Districts 6, 8, 12, 19, 23, and 25, and an assessment of $1 per week upon all members of local unions in Districts 2, 5, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 20, and 21. The members of districts now on strike which may resume work before this assessment has been removed shall be assessed either 10 per cent. of their gross earnings or $1 per week, whichever their district may decide from the time work is resumed.

"4. The assessment shall be paid direct from the local unions to the National Secretary, and the local unions will be held responsible for the payment of the same.

"5. An assessment of 25 per cent. will be levied upon the wages, salary, or percentage received from the organization of all National, district, and subdistrict officers and organizers.

"6. The assessment shall begin with the 16th of July, 1902.

"7. All contributions made from the National office to the anthracite region will be divided pro rata to each anthracite district in accordance with the number of miners and mine laborers in each of them, as shown by the most recent coal reports.

"8. That a circular be issued to the American people."

The following amendment, submitted by President Nichols of Anthracite District No. 1, was included:

"That each local union in the regions that are at work select a committee which shall secure work for as many of the men on strike as possible and the locality where the local union is situated, and that the local inform Secretaries of the strike districts of the number of men needed, the kind of work, wages, and arrangements for transportation. That the same proposition be submitted to all local unions in the American Federation of Labor."

"9 That the circular to our local unions shall include a recommendation that committees be appointed to canvass the business men and other citizens of their localities for subscriptions."

The address of the convention to the public is, in chief, as follows:

CIRCULAR TO THE PUBLIC.

"We, the representatives of the United Mine Workers of America, in convention assembled, fully appreciating the great responsibility we owe to our constituents and the vast community of which we are a part, hereby state, for the information of all who desire to know, the line of action we have determined to pursue in the present crisis in our affairs, and the reasons that have impelled us to this decision.

"As miners of coal, we view with the exalted pride of a parent the wonderful industrial development of the past fifteen decades, with all the attending influences upon the civilization of the present, which it has produced.

"But when we look upon enormous fortunes that our labor has made possible, with the innumerable comforts and luxuries that it brings to the people at large, and then examine the paltry pittance we receive as wages for the labor we have to perform, the dangers we undergo, the dampness we must endure, the foul air we must breathe, and the peculiar rheumatic and lung troubles, superinduced by these conditions, which we must bear, we naturally feel that we are being unjustly dealt with in the small amount of this world's goods which we receive in return for so much labor and so many sacrifices.

"The great combinations of capital which control the coal industry have become so powerful that no miner can hope, through his individual efforts, to secure a just share of the wealth which his labor has produced. The history of industrial development in the past has shown that when capital cumbines the workers must combine, else they will fall one by one, an unpitied sacrifice in the struggle for existence. For many years the coal miners of America have been imbued with the truth of this position.

"The extremely low wages paid to anthracite miners; the refusal of the coal companies to have the coal properly weighed, or permit the miners to employ a man, at their own expense, to see the coal they have mined weighed, measured, or credited; the great number of hours the miner must work each day in the most unsanitary conditions; the cruel and unjust manner in which they have been treated by petty bosses, clothed with a little brief authority; the arbitrary assumption by the employers that neither the miners nor the public have any rights that are entitled to consideration by them, have forced us to organize, not for the purpose of taking from the operators that which belongs to them, but for the purpose of securing, by business methods, better treatment than we have received in the past and fair recompense for our labor.

JOINT CONVENTION SYSTEM.

"We have sought to accomplish this end by conciliatory methods, by submitting disputed points to arbitration, and by a refusal to work upon the terms offered us, commonly spoken of as strikes, when all other means of adjusting the grievances complained of have failed. As proof of our sincerity, we point to the joint convention system of adjusting the wages and conditions of employment from year to year, which we have by our persistent efforts

Continued on Page 2.

GIRL KILLED BY STREET CAR.

Run Over at Madison Avenue and Seventy-ninth Street Last Evening—Traffic Blocked by Accident.

While running on an errand last night Elsie Meyer, fourteen years of age, of 409 East Eighty-second Street, was run over and killed by a car of the Madison Avenue line at Seventy-ninth Street. The girl's body was pinned under the forward truck of the car. The car had to be jacked up afterward. Traffic was blocked for a considerable period.

The girl was crossing the avenue on the south crossing when she stepped in the way of a northward bound car. There was some question in the locality as to whether the motorman, Patrick Gunshenon, gave warning of the approach of the car as it neared the crossing. The car was only a few feet away when the girl heard a warning shout. The motorman applied the brake, but could not stop the car, and the girl was run over.

Motorman Gunshenon, who lives at 215 East One Hundred and First Street, was placed under arrest. He said that he was ringing the bell when the girl was struck down.

RAISING FOWLS BY WHOLESALE

Cincinnati Man Contracts for 2,000,000 Eggs at a Cost of $18,000—First Effort a Failure.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 19.—Plymouth Rock chickens are the especial hobby of William T. Simpson, Vice President of the American Rolling Mill Company of this city, who is taking steps to erect the largest hennery in the United States at his Summer home, four miles from Dupont, Ind.

He has contracted for over 2,000,000 eggs, at a cost of about $18,000, which he will place in his incubators. The hennery will be 200 feet long and 33 feet wide. Plymouth Rocks are esteemed the most edible broilers, and Mr. Simpson expects to have 5,000 on the market by Feb. 1, 1903. His large farm will afford the fowls plenty of room for running about. A staff of experienced assistants will have charge of the incubators.

It is not the commercial instinct that prompts Mr. Simpson in his new venture. He is a great lover of animals and birds. At one time he had the finest mastiff kennels in Cincinnati. Later his fancy ran to the breeding of white Peking ducks. He was not balked by lack of money in obtaining the finest specimens. Last Spring, when his fancy turned to chickens, he ordered 400 eggs from an Eastern breeder of rare fowls. He placed them in incubators and gave them hourly attention.

In illustration of his passion for fowls Mr. Simpson never quailed when out of the 400 eggs only one hatched a live chicken. He found later that the heat of expressage had spoiled the lot.

A Twenty-five-Pound Baby Born.

Mrs. James McKane, who, with Mr. McKane, has been living at the Arcade Bathing Pavilion, at Coney Island, became the mother yesterday of a robust-looking baby boy, which, when it was laid on the scales, was found to tip them at twenty-five pounds. The child seemed vigorous, and, although Dr. Hill of Neptune Avenue, who was in attendance, said that the occurrence was unprecedented, there is the best of chance that it will live. The mother is in a favorable condition. McKane was a brother of the late John Y. McKane.

TO-DAY'S TIMES

In Four Sections, with Magazine and Financial Supplements.

CONTENTS:

	Page
Naval Battle Off Panama	1
Santos-Dumont Airship Tested	1
Miners Vote Against a Strike	1
Major Strong Missing	1
Local News	2
Cable News from London	4
Cable News from Berlin	5
Cable News from Paris	5
Editorials	6
Mayor Low Calls on the President	7
Letters to the Editor	8, 9
Amusements	10
Washington News	11
News of Sports	12, 13
Death List of the Week	14
Mr. Crimmins's Visit to Ireland	20
Beauties of Lake Champlain	21
John W. Gates in Wall Street	21
The Looker-On	21
Justices Denounce Third Degree	22
Pennsylvania's New Capitol	22
A King's Book in Boston	23
Favor Cuban Annexation	23
Cartoonists' View of Mr. Morgan's Trip	23
Work of the Tenement Department	24
Campaign Against Prussian Poland	24
News of Summer Resorts	25, 27
Personal Tax List, Manhattan	28

MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT.

	Page.
The Man in the Street	1-2
The Genial Idiot	3
What Clubmen Are Doing	4
How Weldon Kennedy Sneaked	4
Of People and Things Theatrical	5
A Texan Cowboy in New York	6
Wall Street Clerks	6
Madam Darcourt—Queen of the Circus	7
The Magic Stone	8
A Summer in New York	9
Fashions, Whims, and Filmy Frocks	10
Women Here and There	11
Belligerent Schoolmaster and Bellicose Editor	12
The Pirate of the Trolley Car	13
And the Water Kept A-Gurgling	13
The Bibulous Fairy of Gotem	14
Callum's Co'tin'	15

Cartoons.

A Poacher Caught	1
Horse Bonnet Suggestions	16
A Stubborn Hero	16

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NAVAL BATTLE OFF PANAMA

Government Gunboats Put Rebel Warships to Flight.

Object of Insurgents May Have Been to Divert Attention from an Attack at Another Point.

PANAMA, Colombia, July 19.—The insurgent gunboats Padilla and Darien appeared last night between Flamenco and Ottique Islands. Gov. Salazar thereupon ordered the Government gunboats Chucuito and Clapet to put to sea and meet them.

The Chucuito and Clapet, upon sighting the Padilla and Darien, opened fire, which was returned by the rebel ships.

The cannonading between the Government and the revolutionary vessels continued until four o'clock this afternoon. It was heaviest at ten o'clock this morning. At two o'clock the Darien was seen in tow of the Padilla, and it is believed she was hit.

The Government fleet was handicapped by the absence of the gunboat Boyaca, the keel of which was being repaired, and it is thought probable that this fact was known by the insurgent General Herrera, who decided to attack Panama in order to prevent the Government from helping Gen. Berti's troops at Agua Dulce.

The United States steamer Ranger, which returned here at 10 o'clock from Chiriqui, came within the line of fire. During a part of the heavy firing she was back of Flamenco Island.

A representative of The Associated Press was informed by United States Consul Gudger that American interests at Panama had not been materially interfered with.

The Government gunboat Boyaca, which is at La Boca, hurriedly completed repairs and sailed at 5 o'clock. The Padilla has gone. The Ranger left the bay after the Padilla started, taking the same course as the revolutionary gunboat.

No explanation is offered of the movement.

It is thought probable that a great battle is being fought at Agua Dulce. Whatever the result of this shall be to Gen. Herrera's army, Gen. Salazar, the Governor of Panama, says that the revolutionary forces will suffer terribly, and that an attack by them upon Panama will be rendered impossible, even if they are not defeated. Gen. Salazar has blind confidence in his troops.

SNATCHED CHILD FROM DEATH.

Fireman Effected Rescue on Speeding Engine's Cowcatcher.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., July 19.—The life of a two-year-old son of Joseph Herman was saved to-day by a heroic fireman on the Newtown Railroad at Bristol, Penn.

The child wandered on the tracks in front of an approaching train. The engineer could not stop in time to avoid an accident, and the fireman, climbing out on the cowcatcher, grabbed the little one, and dragged him to safety just as the wheels were about to crush out his life.

DRIVEN FROM POLE BY BEES.

Telegraph Manager at Chester, N. J., Found They Had Turned a Cable Box into a Hive.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., July 19.—When A. P. Green, manager of the Postal Telegraph Company at Chester, climbed up to the cable box on top of a fifty-foot pole in front of his office this morning he was looking for trouble, but not the kind of trouble which he got.

When he opened the box he found there a mass of buzzing bees, "a million of them," is the way he expressed it. A swarm of bees had taken possession of the box and were filling it with wax and honey. Mr. Green slammed the dour shut and got down in record time.

He immediately reported the matter to headquarters and now the officials of the telegraph company are trying to get some thick-skinned or fearless man to ascend the pole and fish out the bees and honey, for it is said that they have stuck the Chicago and St. Louis wires together. As yet no one has been found to take the job.

SUIT OVER A MEXICAN MINE.

The Owner, Pedro Alvarado, Has Made $40,000,000 in Three Years.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, July 19.—A dispatch from Parral, Mexico, says that Pedro Alvarado, the Mexican multi-millionaire, who three years ago was a peon laborer employed in mines at Parral, is the defendant in a suit involving the gutting of his phenomenally rich mine by Dr. Dillon Brown, an American, and Eduardo Primero, Alvarado's former bookkeeper. More than $4,000,000 are at stake, and the case will be carried before the United States State Department at Washington if the Mexican courts decide against the plaintiffs.

The suit is based on a lease for two years which Alvarado gave Primero on his Palmillio Viejo mine, Primero afterward selling the lease to Brown. When Alvarado learned that Brown was preparing to sink a shaft to the great ore bodies and to gut the mine before the expiration of two years, he canceled the lease on the ground that Primero had no authority to transfer it.

Alvarado is said to be worth more than $40,000,000, all of which he has taken from his two mines, the Palmillio and the Palmillo Viejo, during the past three years. He is one of the most remarkable characters in Mexico. He has built several churches, and hardly a day passes that he does not give thousands of dollars to some charitable enterprise. He lives in a grand palace, which he has recently completed, and no Eastern potentate is surrounded with more splendor. Three years ago, when he discovered the Palmillio mine, he was wearing sandals and was living in a Mexican hovel.

Twenty Lives Lost In a Typhoon.

HONGKONG, July 19.—A typhoon of unusual severity has caused considerable damage here and in this vicinity.

It is estimated that there were twenty fatalities

980 Miles in 20 Hours.
The new "20th Century Limited" of the New York Central and Lake Shore does this every day, and effects a great saving to the busy man who travels between the East and West.—Adv.

GEN. BRAGG'S CRITICISM.

It Was Directed Against Educational System of the Country in a Speech at Hobart College.

Special to The New York Times.

GENEVA, N. Y., July 19.—Since Gen. E. S. Bragg, Consul General to Cuba, has come into prominence on account of his alleged "whistle and pigtail" remark concerning the Cubans, many residents of this city have recalled the visit of the General here four years ago when he was orator at the Hobart College commencement.

The General is an old Hobart student, and in 1898 his Alma Mater conferred upon him the degree of LL. D. As the orator of the commencement that year he took occasion to criticise the educational system of the country in general, and so far scandalized the lights of classical lore that a request was formally made that the Geneva speech be not published, and most of it was kept out of print.

Gen. Bragg has examined many young men for West Point, he said, and had found that while most of them had much Latin and Greek and botany, few of them knew anything about geography or how to spell the simplest words. He advised the high schools to confine their curriculums more nearly to the elements of knowledge.

"Of these young men," said Gen. Bragg in substance, "it was found that they had been kept in the musty paths of the age and knew little of the highway of modern practice."

EARTHQUAKE ON ST. VINCENT.

Severe Shocks Cause a Panic in Kingstown—No Loss of Life, but Some Property Damage.

KINGSTOWN, St. Vincent, Friday, July 18.—Several shocks of earthquake were experienced here yesterday. There was a terrific one at 9:45 in the morning. It was accompanied by a loud rumbling, explosive sound, like thunder. Furniture was set in motion everywhere, bottles and crockery were thrown from shelves in shops, and several buildings were damaged. There was no loss of life, but a great panic prevailed. The most severe shock lasted only ten seconds.

These shocks were probably caused by subterranean gas or steam explosions. A few days ago it was reported that the saddle between the two craters of La Soufrière volcano had collapsed, resulting in the fall of thousands of cubic feet of sand and scoria rock into the funnel, thus blocking the throat of the crater, and it is now claimed that the gas and steam, failing to find an outlet by the throat, or funnel, caused internal explosions and intense concussions.

ST. THOMAS, D. W. I., July 19.—Advices received here from the Island of St. Vincent, under date of Thursday, July 17, say that a most severe earthquake was felt there at 9 o'clock in the morning of that day. Several buildings rocked and there was great consternation, the people abandoning their houses. Other shocks were experienced at 11:25 A. M. and at 12:20 P. M. the same day.

CROYDON TROLLEY RIOT SUITS.

Actions for Damages Begun Against the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., July 19.—Three damage suits for $25,000, $20,000, and $5,000 were commenced yesterday in the Bucks County Court against the Pennsylvania Railroad as a result of the recent railroad-trolley riot at Croydon.

By the same actions the Pennsylvania Company is permanently restrained from further interference with the Philadelphia, Bristol, and Trenton Passenger Railway Company in the laying of its tracks and the stringing of its wires at that station.

On July 3 the Bristol and Trenton Passenger Railway Company attempted to connect its wires with a power station, when 300 men in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company started a fight that resulted rather seriously. According to the papers in the suit now begun, the Bucks County Heat, Light, and Power Company, the Neshaminy Elevated Railroad Company, and James L. Frazer and William R. Molinard were all damaged in the disturbance.

The individuals named sue for personal injury. The companies say that considerable of their material was damaged and that the riot has seriously delayed the progress of their business.

FINDER WAS NOT KEEPER.

Man Who Found a Lost Engagement Ring Ordered to Give It Up.

Special to The New York Times.

GENEVA, N. Y., July 19.—A suit over an engagement ring has just been tried at Waterloo which had some amusing incidents. In the Summer of 1900 Mrs. Francis Draheim, now living on Preemption Street, this city, but then living on a farm on the eastern shore of the lake, lost her engagement ring while feeding ducks. The ring was a plain band one, with her own and her husband's initials on it.

Soon after the loss, Mr. and Mrs. Draheim sold their farm to one Maci Maleszki, and moved to Geneva. Mr. Draheim learned this Spring that Maleszki had found the ring in the yard, and went to him and asked for it. Maleszki refused to give it up, saying that as he had found it it was his. Draheim sued, and the case was tried in Waterloo.

When the facts were heard the judge ordered Maleszki to give up the ring. He also decided that Maleszki should pay the costs, about ten dollars. Maleszki said he could not pay as he had no money. Then Draheim offered to loan him the money and take his note for it. Maleszki would not hear of it. When he found that the Judge was in earnest, however, he pulled out a ten-dollar bill and offered to pay. This angered the Judge, who then said he would give the man thirty days. Draheim persuaded the judge to suspend this sentence and to let Maleszki go.

Youth Tried to Pass Forged Check.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., July 19.—In attempting to cash a forged check at the City National Bank yesterday, Louis Bonnin, eighteen years old, was placed under arrest by an officer of the local Police Department. The signature of Mrs. Ellen G. Voorhees, a wealthy resident now sojourning in Europe, had been forged, and the poorly executed effort attracted the attention of the bank's cashier. When searched a number of blank checks on other institutions were found on the prisoner's person. He will have a hearing before Judge Runyon on Monday.

The Day Line burns hard coal. Charming July outing. New landing, W. 129th St., 9:15 A. M.—Adv.

SANTOS-DUMONT'S AIRSHIP EXHIBITED

Trip to Statue of Liberty Expected Within Two Weeks.

Contrivance Under Construction in a Shed at Brighton Beach—The Inventor on the Way from France.

The airship invented by Santos-Dumont, trial of which is to be made from Brighton Beach in a short time, was exhibited to a few persons yesterday in the shed west of the hotel. The trial trip is to be from the besch to the Statue of Liberty and back over the water, and the expectation is that the ship will he ready within two weeks. M. Santos-Dumont sailed from France on Thursday last.

The shed, in which for nine dsys men have been at work putting the ship together, is near the promenads between Brighton Beach and the Parkway Baths, and it has been one of the sights for the throngs that have passed it. The dimensions of the building are about 60 hy 120 feet, with a height of 60 feet. At the end toward the sea the door reaches from the floor to the ceiling, so that the great ship may pass out without interference.

The exhibition yesterdsy was under the direction of George Francis Kerr, who represents the inventor. The frame of the ship is sixty-three feet in length, tapering at each end to the width of about a foot. In its entirety it has much of the form of a cigar. On the under side of the middle section is a framework which supports the forty-five horse power gasoline motor.

A short distance in front of the motor is a wicker basket about four feet in height, the sides being the height of a man from the feet to the arm pits. Within easy reach of the operator are severaal wires for the purpose of manipulating the steering gear and for controlling the motive power. The propeller is sixteen feet in length.

The balloon over all is seventy-feet in length, and is divided into three sections, each independent. It has been made uf oiled silk. During the exhibition yesterday the balloon was filled partly with gas fur the purpose of stretching it slightly.

When everything is ready for the trial the balloon is to first hs filled with illuminating gaa, and then a quantity of hydrogen is to be injected, the latter providing more energy for stretching the silk to its greatest extent. That will have the effect of elevating the frame of the ship, while in the shed, to the distance of a few feet above the ground. The ballast arrangement will be hooked on afterward. That consists of fifty bags distributed along the bottom of the ship.

The door will then he opened, and the motor will csuse the ship to emerge in s horizontal position. The car is provided with an automatic arrangement which drops the ballast bags one by one, beginning at the front of the frame, and thus causing it to point upward in the proper position for starting.

Mr. Kerr said yesterday that he had not the slightest donbt that the trip would take place without a hitch. He said that M. Santos-Dumont hsd in hand plans for rsducing materially the size of the halloon, and that he hopes to build soon a mschine which will cross the ocean in two days.

SIX YEARS TO MAKE SKELETON.

Bones of Prehistoric Mastadon Mounted for Vassar College Museum.

Speciol to The New York Times.

CANANDAIGUA, N. Y., July 19.—Messrs. Eaton and Wilbur, taxidermists of this village, have about completed a task on which they have been occupied for the last six years, viz., mounting the bones of a mastodon to form a complete skeleton of that prehisturic animal. The skeleton is intended, when completed, for the museum at Vassar College.

The missing parts have been replaced by casts and molds. The skeleton is twenty feet long, nine feet in height, and weighs nearly one thousand pounds. The tusks, which are in a fine state of preservation, measure nine feet along the outer curve.

Defunct Bank's Notes Being Passed.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., July 19.—The notes of the old State Bank of this city, which failed in 1873, are turning up again in many parts of the country, where they bave been passed as genuine. Henry G. Parker, cashier of the National Bank of New Jersey, says he receives several queries daily about the notes, the inquirers wanting to know their value. To-day he received an inquiry from a New York man, who inolosed four bills of $20 denomination. The notes had the name of D. S. Lloyd signed as President. The writing was a forgery, for no one of the name of Lloyd was ever President of the bank. Moreover the notes are dated 1878.

A 71-Year-Old Alleged Swindler.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 19.—On charges of swindling Catholic schools, business houses, and private persons of money as an agent for the "Birds and All Nature Picture Company," Thomas Cowley, seventy-one years old, is locked up. It is said that he made his victims believe he was a Quaker, sprinkling his speech with "thee" and "thou" when trying to get money on orders. Among those who have complained of losses at the hands of the prisoner are the Sisters of St. Joseph, Hoboken, N. J.; Mabel A. Morrison, Mount Vernon, N. Y.; Mrs. F. F. Field, Brooklyn, N. Y.; the Rev. Stephen Paulson, 18 Burling Lane, New Rochelle, N. Y.; Carrie Bosworth, New York City. The amounts in each case range from $2 to $5.

Robert Fulton's Descendant Starving.

Special to The New York Times.

BUCYRUS, Ohio, July 19.—Rich in ancestry and poor in the world's goods is the condition of Palmer Fulton, a descendant of Robert Fulton, who launched the first steamboat on the Hudson River. Yesterday Fulton was found dying from starvation in a little hovel on Walnut Street, in Shelby, and much against his will was taken to the Richland County Infirmary. Fulton is a middle-aged man, having been employed at the Shelby tube factory for the last seven years, but constaut sickness has made him destitute. His uncle Joseph died recently in New York.

Ex-Secretary Herbert Very Ill.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Hilary A. Herbert, Secretary of the Navy under President Cleveland's last Administration, is lying very ill in a hospital in this city. Ex-Secretary Herbert is suffering from typhoid fever.

POISONED BRANDY KILLS MANAGER, ANOTHER DYING.

Two Men Sent Into Convulsions—Analysis of the Liquor Now Being Made.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 19.—Thomas Ormrod, manager of Clahbis's Hotel, is dead, and Nathan Leekan, a merchant, is dying from what is thought to be strychnine poisoning. The men went into the bottling establishment of Charles Forman and took a drink of brandy.

Ormrod immediately became ill and died a short time later in convulsions. Leekan was also seized with convulsions and the physicians have little hope of saving his life.

An analysis of the hrandy is now being made.

IN LAKE MICHIGAN'S DEPTHS.

University of Chicago Scientists Carrying on Investigations Expected to Prove Extremely Important.

Speciol to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 19.—Aquatic explorations of extreme importance to scientists are bsing carried forward to-day by the Academy of Sciences and Zoologists of the University of Chicago, off the shore of Lake Michigan, opposite Jackson Psrk. The deep-sea freshwater investigations are actual explorations in this case, for little or nothing is known of the field.

This afternoon was spent in exploring shoals five or six miles off shore, and here the work was done at a depth ranging from forty to sixty feet. The work of exploration will be continued until satisfactory data can be gained.

The bottom of Lake Michigan is comparatively poverty stricken in types of fauna, but the unknown character of ths lake's depth makes the work of exploration interesting.

ENJOINS CLEVELAND COUNCIL.

Court Forbids That Body to Grant Franchises Until Its Right to Do So Is Established.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 19.—Attorney General Sheets began quo warranto proceedings in the Circuit Court here to-day to oust the Cleveland City Council, and demanding that members of that body show by what right they hold office. Judge Caldwell of the Circuit Court granted an order restraining the council from granting further franchises or special privileges until the case is heard and decided.

Attorney General Sheets holds that inasmuch as the Federal plan of municipal government has been declared unconstitutional by the Stato Suprems Court, the City Council is an illegal body.

NEW YACHT FOR J. J. ASTOR.

Plans Drawn at Nixon's Yards for Vessel Intended to Have Speed of 22 Knots an Hour.

Plans are being drawn at Lewis Nixon's Crescent Shipyard at Elizabethport for a new yacht for John Jacob Astor.

It is said that the new vessel will approximate 300 feet over all in length, and will be fitted with quadruple expansion engines, which, it is expected, will furnish a speed of 22 knots an hour. The cost will exceed $500,000.

GLASS WORKERS MAY QUIT.

Orders to Stop Will Be Issued to United States Glass Company Men.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, July 19.—All glass workers belonging to the American Flint Glass Workers' Union who are employed at present in the works of the United States Glass Company will be ordered to quit work. Since the strike of 1897, these factories have been open, and union men on agreeing to continue their assessments were allowed to work in them.

Tho suggestion of a committee is in substance that "all open houses be closed to members of the association, and if those members who are now working in open houses refuse to leave them that they be expelled from our organization." This action will affect many hundreds of men.

OATS HIGHEST SINCE 1874.

Sold in Chicago Yesterday at 65 Cents—All Records May Yet Go.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 19.—July oats, Thursday, 49½c; Friday, 51@57¼c; to-day, 60@65c.

This was another day of lively bidding for July oats, and ths price went up 7c to 65c, the highest point since 1874.

Shorts who see no chance to get relief from receipts from the new crop because of the never-ending rains, are desperately forcing prices up on themselves, hoping to reach a point where Norton or Patten will sell and put an end to their losses. Brokers estimated that the shorts secured between 200,000 and 300,000 bushels all told on the 7c advance to-day. There may be 1,000,000 bushels shortage yet to cover.

Away back in the war days in 1864 oats sold at 81 cents. In 1868 the price touched 74 cents. The record shows a price of 71 cents in 1869. The last time oats sold over the point reached to-day was in 1874, twenty-eight years ago, when they sold at 71 cents. It is barely possibls that all former records may be passed next week if Patten stands pat.

Vanderbilt Makes Automobile Record.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 19.—Alfred G. Vanderbilt has established an automobile record between Newport and Boston.

Both the Vanderbilt boys, Alfred G. and Reginald, started on the run for a record. A. G. Vanderbilt had his new machine and his brother went as pacemaker. Willing Spencer accompanied A. G. Vanderbilt and W. E. Carter was with Reginald Vanderbilt.

They left the Vanderbilt place at 11 A. M., and when Reginald Vanderbilt's machine broke down, his brother continued on to Boston alone. He arrived at Boston shortly before 3 P. M., and after lunching a return start was made at 4. On the return trip good time was made, considering that the machine had to be slowed down going through towns. He arrived home shortly before 7 P. M., making the run, which by road is about seventy-five miles, in less than three hours.

Jesse Lewisohn's New Autos.

Jesss Lewisohn has bought two hig automobiles to replace those burned in the shed at the rear of Lillian Russell's cottage at Cedar Lawn, Far Rockaway, on Thursday morning. The new machines are said to be very fast.

Low Rates Colorado, Utah, California.
New through Pullman service; dining cars; meals a la carte, via Missouri Pacific and Denver & Rio Grande R. Rds. Office 335 Broadway.—Adv.

MAJOR STRONG IS MISSING

Left Miss Yohe on Tuesday, Wrote He Would Kill Himself.

PAWNED SOME OF HER JEWELS

Brooch on Which He Got $10,000 Located in Pawnshop—Deposit Vault to be Opened—Lawyer Talks of Elopement.

Major Putnam Bradlee Strong, son of the late Mayor William L. Strong, and May Yohe, the divorced wife of Lord Francis Hope, have parted. Major Strong disappeared on Tuesday, and with him, it is said, vanished articles of jewelry estimated to be worth more than $100,000. Some of these have been pawned, the last on the day of his disappearance. The tickets havs been found and the shops located. Miss Yohe owned gems and jewels said to be worth more than $250,000, but not including the famous Hope hlue diamond, which was never in the possession of Miss Yohe.

Letters from the missing man announce his intention of committing suicids and admit the appropriation of jewelry. But among those who know Major Strong hest the suicide idea is discredited, and, according to Lawyer Emanuel M. Friend, there are intimations that the Major, who was engaged to marry Miss Yohe on Sept. 26, when the divorce decree granted to Lord Hope became operative, has deserted her for another woman. Major Strong and Miss Yohe have been living at Hastings-on-the-Hudson since their arrival from Japan and Europe on April 28. Their home has been in a prettily furnished cottage said to be the property of Miss Yohe's mother.

Last Monday Major Strong and Miss Yohs were apparently on the best of terms. They journeyed to this city on that day, Major Strong telling this companion he wanted to visit his mother, who was dangerously ill. Arriving here, they parted temporarily and, meeting later, Major Strong is alleged to have told Miss Yohs that his mother would have to undergo a surgical operation. But it is said that while Major Strong was supposed to be visiting his mother and Miss Yohe renewed old acquaintances here, he quietly returned to Hastings, packed his belongings in trunks, and sent them to the station. Then he returned to New York and, meeting Miss Yohe by appointment, journeyed to Hastings with her. He told her nothing of his intentions, but leaving the cottags early on Tuesday, left for New York on the 9:15 A. M. train. Sincs that time no one who knows him has seen him, so far as is known.

LETTERS FROM THE MISSING MAN.

On Wednesday night, it is said, Mrs. W. L. Strong, who was at Lenox, Mass., received a letter from her son, inclosing some pawn tickets, saying he had left for good and intimated he proposed to commit suicide. At the same time Miss Yohe, at Hastings, also received a letter from the missing man, in which, it is alleged, he confessed his misdoings, declared he could not face her, and said he would end his life. Miss Yohs at once sent a messenger in search of him, saying all would be forgiven if he returned and assuring him of her undiminished affection. Ths messenger failed to find the Major, and Miss Yohe is deeply dejected.

Soon after their return to this country Major Strong intimated to Miss Yohe that the cottage at Hastings was not a safe depository for so much valuahls jewelry, and at his suggestion a vault was hired in a safety deposit company, where Major Strong, who took the vault in his name, was supposed to havs placed most of the jewelry. What that vault now contains is bothering Mrs. Yohe, Miss Yohe, and the latter's counsel, Mr. Friend. It is expected the vault will be opened to-morrow, and feara are expressed that it will be found to be empty.

The Pinkerton Detective Agency has been engaged by the Strong family to seek tidings of the absent man. While this is denied by the Pinkertons, Mr. Friend positively declares it to be the fact. Albert R. Shattuck, Major Strong's brother-in-law, was in the city yesterday in communication with Mr. Friend. So, too, was Mrs. Yohe, who bitterly denounced the missing man and said he had broken her daughter's heart.

Major Strong is said to have been hard pressed for money since the death of his father, and recent loans he has negotiated indicate a purpose of collecting funds for some end. It is claimed by those who ought to know that the Major had no winnings in Wall Street, and that when he and Misa Yohe left on their trip to San Francisco and Japan all he possessed was about $11,000. Since living in Hastings Strong had been seldom away from home at night. But he and Miss Yohe were almost daily attendants at Morris Park, Gravesend, and Sheepshead Bay races, where the Major was wont to bet from $100 to $200 on about every race.

When seen at her home, Miss Yohe was apparently in great distress. While she answered most questions by replying, "You will have to see 'Manny' Friend," she said petulantly:

"I don't know anything about where Major Strong is. He went away on Tuesday and I have not seen him since. I don't know when he will come back—if he ever does. I really don't know what made him go. But then it is nobody's business. I can do what I want and so can he. Our affairs have been mixed in too much by the public already. I wish people would let me alone. Major Strong may have gone away on business and may remain away several days longer. But don't bother me, see Mr. Friend."

LAWYER FRIEND'S VERSION.

Emanuel M. Friend in discussing the disappearance of Major Strong said:

"Strong has disappeared. He left Hastings on Tuesday and I first heard of it the following day when Miss Yohe received a letter telling her that he had disposed of some of her jewelry, that he had disgraced himself, could not bear to face her again and intimating his intention to commit suicide. I believe he has ended his life, although there are many circumstances which tend to make such an act improbable.

"Strong was sane enough, hut he was in desperate straits. For a long time he has been borrowing money right and left, and of late he has been all down the line getting funds where he could. He has had no means for a long time, and really lived at the expense of Mrs. Yohe, May's mother.

"May Yohe loved him devotedly. She would readily forgive him if he would return, but I don't believe he will ever come back. There are intimations that he may have gone away with a young lady com-

cerning whom he and Miss Yohe quarreled something more than a year ago.

"There was no quarrel when Major Strong left. Miss Yohe did not know of his going. When it was learned that he had gone I saw Miss Yohe, and we have learned that since early in May Major Strong has disposed of very valuable jewelry in pawnshops. He obtained a loan of $10,000 on a diamond and emerald brooch estimated to be worth $50,000. We know where it was pawned, and who has the ticket, and I have taken steps to prevent its removal from the pawnshop. On Tuesday, the day of his departure, he pawned a necklace for $2,000.

"Major Strong has probably disposed of much more of Miss Yohe's property in a like way. I shall know more on Monday, when I expect to open a safe deposit vault in a certain trust company, and in which there should be much valuable property. I hope to find some there, but fear that I will not. I think all is gone, and that Strong, in desperation, has disappeared. The story that he has recently suffered severely from a wound received while in the Philippines is untrue. Miss Yohe tells me he was in excellent health.

"If Strong has not killed himself it would not surprise me if he had gone to Japan or some other part of the Orient. Possibly he may have gone to South America. If alive, I think he will turn up somewhere under another name. There has been talk that he was in the city on Wednesday night, called at the A. R. Shattuck house, 10 Washington Square, and was recognized by the policeman on the beat. He did not get into the house, but I have reason to believe the caller was a messenger sent by Miss Yohe.

"I have no idea that any effort will be made to punish the Major criminally, but probably Mrs. Strong may seek to arrange other matters with Miss Yohe."

Mr. Friend emphatically denied that May Yohe and Major Strong had been married. He doubted that Miss Yohe had said they were, and added that if she had made such a statement she must have been hysterical.

"Did you see Mr. Shattuck, the Major's brother-in-law, to-day?" Mr. Friend was asked.

"I did not," was the reply, "but I talked with him over the telephone. Of course I can't disclose the matters discussed."

Mr. Shattuck was at his office, 11 Broadway, for a short time, and again left town. He said he would be back on Monday or Tuesday.

Mr. Shattuck was not at his office when reporters called, and at his home on Washington Square the caretaker said she did not know when he would come. She stated that after she retired last Wednesday night about 10 o'clock the doorbell was rung violently several times. She put on some clothing and on opening the street door found no one on the stoop. She asked a passing policeman about it, and he said the caller was Major Strong, whom he recognized.

THE POLICEMAN'S DENIAL.

Policeman Burrell of the Mercer Street Station, who was the man alleged to have told the caretaker that he had seen Strong, said last night:

"I know Major Strong well by sight. I did not see him on Wednesday night, nor did I tell any one that I did."

When this statement was called to the attention of the caretaker, she remarked: "It may not have been the regular policeman; we have a Holmes private watchman on the block; perhaps it was he. I may be mistaken."

The Holmes watchman is Edward Farrell and he confirmed Mr. Friend's story that the caller at Shattuck's on Wednesday was a messenger from Miss Yohe at Hastings. He said:

"I saw a man on the stoop of the Shattuck house on Wednesday night and asked him what he was doing. He was a colored man and said he had come from Hastings-on-the-Hudson with a letter for Major Strong, who he thought was in the Shattuck residence. He went away soon after I spoke to him. I know Major Strong and have not seen him around here lately."

A report was current that Strong was in a restaurant on Long Acre Square on Wednesday morning. Employes there said the Major was an occasional visitor, but they could not recall seeing him during the past week.

MAJOR STRONG AND MISS YOHE.

Young Merchant and Guardsman Who Went to the Philippines Won Promotion.

For a few years Major Putnam Bradlee Strong has been a good deal in the public eye. He is twenty-seven years old, and was engaged in the dry goods business with his father, the late Mayor Strong. He was also Vice President, Treasurer, and Director of the International Express Company and Treasurer and Director of the Cuban and Pan-American Express Company. He was also a member of several clubs. Some years ago he joined the Sixty-ninth Regiment and became a Captain. Then he was attached to the staff of Gen. George Moore Smith. When the war with Spain broke out he was appointed an Assistant Adjutant General of Volunteers. He served in the Philippines with distinction. He was wounded, and for meritorious services was made a Major. On his return to America in 1899 he was commissioned a Captain in the regular army.

Prior to this time he had become acquainted with May Yohe, (Lady Francis Hope,) and his attentions to her caused trouble with her husband, which resulted in a divorce suit, Strong being named as the co-respondent.

Capt. Strong was ordered to Manila, but he sent a dispatch to the War Department asking leave to go to Japan. This was denied him. He resigned and his resignation was accepted. Then investigation showed that Lady Hope was with him in California, whence they went together to Japan. It is said that while in San Francisco they were ejected from a hotel. From the Orient they went to Europe, and arrived here on their return on April 28 last. They brought with them a Japanese girl, the daughter of supposedly very wealthy parents, and she has made her home with the Major and Miss Yohe at Hastings.

Mary Augusta Yohe, known on the stage as May Yohe, was born in Newcastle, Penn., about thirty-five years ago, where her mother was a dressmaker. She took a professional career very early in life, and by her conduct her name was frequently in the public prints.

She first attracted attention with a theatrical manager named Henderson. She forsook him and then eloped from Chicago with a young married man named Shaw. They were arrested on a train bound to New York. She was soon released and made her home here for a while. In 1893 at Albany the friendship for her of the late Senator Walker of Corning caused remark. It was while appearing in "Little Christopher, Jr.," in London that Lord Hope fell in love with her and married her against the wishes of his relatives. They came to New York, and Major Strong renewed an acquaintance formed in Paris several years before.

RIVAL OF THE GLUCOSE TRUST.

Capital of Plant to be Built Near Chicago Will Be $3,000,000—Some Subscribers.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 19.—A rival of the glucose trust has been formally launched. The plant will be built near Chicago, and subscriptions are now being solicited among speculators with capital.

The circular states that the works are to be equipped with the most improved machinery. The plant is to have a capacity of 20,000 bushels of corn a day. The capital of the company is to be $3,000,000, and the concern will probably be organized under the laws of New Jersey.

The proposed name of the corporation is the Imperial Glucose and Starch Company. C. M. Warner is the syndicate manager. Among the large subscribers named are E. R. Chapman of sugar-inquiry fame; George W. Ballou, and R. S. Montgomery, all of New York City; E. A. Shedd, Bartlett, Fraser & Co., Frank Logan, James A. Patten, W. T. Carrington, and Henry E. Weaver of Chicago; A. C. Zinn, Robert Nunnemacher, Charles Manegold, Jr., and F. H. Bigelow of Milwaukee.

Linesman, Shocked, Falls from a Pole.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 19.—William Newman, a lineman, lies at the point of death in the hospital here. This afternoon while at work on a telegraph pole on Brighton Avenue he came in contact with a live wire, and after being frightfully burned fell headlong to the street, breaking his leg and receiving internal injuries which it is feared will prove fatal.

TROOP 3 WON POLO TROPHY

Squadron A Tournament at Van Cortlandt Park Ends.

Everett Colby and R. G. D. Douglas Score by Sheer Force of Riding and Mallet Work.

The popularity of polo was demonstrated yesterday afternoon by the crowd which assembled at Van Cortlandt Park to witness the final match between Troop 3 and Troop 2 of Squadron A for the Officers' Cups. Troop 3 won by the score of 5½ to ¾. Everett Colby also presented cups, and he played a leading part in winning the match for his team, ably assisted by R. G. D. Douglas. These players outclassed all of the other men and are members of the regular squadron team. L. J. Hunt was the nearest approach to the crack pair in point of skill. He worked hard to save Troop 2 from defeat, but could do little more than block many of the plays made by Colby and Douglas.

From the viewpoint of the 4,000 spectators the match was a great success. There was an abundance of rough riding and many times the red and yellow shirted riders went down the field with all the dash of a cavalry charge. Every point of the match was well contested, but Colby and Douglas proved too strong for their opponents.

When the teams took the field the mounts of Troop 2 appeared to be the most mettlesome and speedy. Referee R. C. Lawrence got the men nicely lined up before him, and tossed in the ball at 4:58 o'clock. Both of the number one men made a dash for it, but J. O. Nichols was a little more sure than Colby in his mallet work, and Troop 2 started to drive the ball in the direction of their opponents' goal. Their advantage was short lived, for Colby and Douglas began to make their mallets find the ball in a most surprising way and soon had all of the troopers playing desperately in front of the Troop 2 goal.

As back for Troop 2 E. N. Nichols prevented many of the shots of the other side from rolling between the goal posts. After a particularly hot scrimmage in which the ponies and men were badly bunched, L. T. Hunt was compelled to hit a safety for his side, which resulted in Troop 2 being penalized a ¼ goal.

After a change of mounts the men went at it again. Colby and Douglas had got down to working smoothly together, and they began to carry the ball dangerously near the Troop 2 goal with great frequency. Both of these men rode with dash and vigor, and were sure hitters. In point of skillful mallet work and excellency of direction they outclassed all of the other players on the field. Hunt and the Nichols brothers pounded their ponies hot-foot after this fast playing pair, and spoiled many of their attempts to put the ball in. After five minutes of hard riding up and down the length of the field in pursuit of the driven ball, Colby sent it cleanly between the posts. He accomplished the feat by getting out of the scrimmage and allowing Douglas to drive the ball up to him for the shot for goal.

Just as the timer's gong clanged out the finish of the period Hunt got the ball from beneath the ponie's hoofs in one of the melees, and spurring his pony to its greatest speed he made a thrilling carry by forceful strokes and scored the goal for Troop 2.

With only the margin of a quarter goal separating the two competing teams, the cavalrymen entered upon the second period with considerable spirit. Realizing that Colby and Douglas were the most to be feared of the Troop 3 team, the men of Troop 2 gave them their full share of attention, and the contest took on the aspect of blocking their plays rather than an attempt to score on the part of Troop 2. The latter's players devoted themselves to riding off Colby and Douglas at every opportunity. This led to frequent collisions on the part of the ponies, but none of the troopers were injured and there was nothing that even looked like a mishap.

Douglas scored both of the goals in the third period. He made some neat exchanges with Colby, the latter starting the ball on the drive and then backing it to Douglas, who had fallen behind so as to have a clear field. The second goal of this period was made very cleverly by the concerted work of Colby and Douglas one minute after Referee Lawrence had tossed the ball in the field. Although there was no doubt as to the final outcome of the match, J. O. Nichols and L. T. Hunt made strenuous endeavor in the last period to score a goal. They got several fair shots, but in each case the ball either went short of the posts or bounded a few inches to one side. In making a play for goal Hunt pressed Herbert Barry, the back of Troop 3, so sharply that the latter crossed in front of A. W. Putnam, thereby making a foul, for which his team was penalized ¼ goal.

Hunt played in a very superior manner in this section of the match, and one of his drives was prevented from scoring by hitting the goal post. Douglas and Colby scored for Troop 3 near the end of the period by dashing carries up the field and long drives.

The Squadron A polo men will give their ponies a rest from now until the beginning of September. At that time a series of matches in the nature of a tournament will be held on the Van Cortlandt field. The West Point cadets will play at that time a return match for the one which the troopers played at West Point early in the season.

While the match was at its height yesterday afternoon Phil O'Connell, an exercise boy, had his collarbone broken by falling under the pony's heels while he was trying to lead the little horse and watch the game at the same time. He was not so seriously hurt but that he was able to go home. The line-up:

Troop 3.	Troop 2.
1. E. Colby.	1. J. O. Nichols.
2. R. G. Douglas.	2. A. W. Putnam.
3. William Wright.	3. L. T. Hunt.
Back. Herbert Barry.	Back. E. N. Nichols.

Summary: Goals scored—By Troop 3, 1; penalized, ½; total, 5½ goals. Troop 2, 1; penalized, ½; total, ¾. Referee—R. C. Lawrence. Timer and scorer—A. R. Whitney.

QUARANTINED MEN ESCAPE.

Overpower Guard, Circulate in Town, and Finally Enter the Room of a Smallpox Patient.

Special to The New York Times.

BUTLER, Penn., July 19.—An insufficient quarantine guard caused trouble here, a number of the quarantined steel workers escaping from the house of John B. Fleming, where they were confined, they having been exposed to the smallpox. They overpowered the guard and fled.

The men returned to the house late this afternoon, and, it is claimed, were so intoxicated that they could not enter. They all slept in the yard surrounding the house, in full view of persons passing by.

When they awoke they broke into the house, which had been locked against them, entered the room where the smallpox patient lay, overpowered the nurse, and stole the medicine, which they thought was whisky. When they discovered their mistake they fired several revolver shots at the attendant. Yesterday they were vaccinated and placed under a close guard.

SOUTHWESTERN DEAL PENDING.

Close Combination with Chicago and Eastern Illinois for Through Route to the Gulf.

It is learned on authority that negotiations are pending for a close combination of the St. Louis Southwestern Railway Company and the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad Company. This deal, if completed, would establish a new through line from Chicago to the Gulf, and railroad men say would be of advantage to both properties.

The St. Louis Southwestern would be a gainer, and it is understood that in anticipation of the enhanced value of that company's securities the Chicago and Eastern people have lately been large buyers of them. The purchases have been especially directed toward the common stock, which to all dividends above 5 per cent. on the preferred stock it is entitled.

It is stated that one man largely interested in the Chicago and Eastern Illinois property is already a holder of a very large amount of stock in the St. Louis Southwestern.

FIGHT OVER CHICAGO & ALTON.

Moore-Gates Combination Said to be Planning to Obtain Control.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 19.—A contest between rival financial interests for the control of the Chicago and Alton Railroad is impending, according to the current gossip in brokerage circles here. James Hobart Moore, John W. Gates and the other speculators associated with them are credited with beginning a campaign to secure control of the property. The motive for the midsummer campaign is understood to be the alleged unfair treatment of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific by the Southern Pacific in traffic agreements.

E. H. Harriman and his followers have control of the Southern Pacific and Union Pacific, and use the Alton for an Eastern outlet for the business of those two roads. Should the Moore-Gates crowd secure the Alton it would be in a position to dictate terms to the Southern Pacific and secure for the Rock Island all the desired concessions.

Since the Moores gained control of the Rock Island their management of the property has been described by their competitors as "extremely aggressive." They have extended the road into territory heretofors regarded as belonging to other roads and have upset some of the plans of the Harriman intsrests. As a result Harriman and his associates in the Southern Pacific have shown a tendency to block some of the plans of the Rock Island. The talk of the Rock Island building its own line to the Pacific Coast began when the Southern Pacific refused to grant certain traffic concessions demanded by the new management of the Rock Island.

Still more recently Gates has become associated with the Moores in some of their railroad deals. It is understood to have been Gates who planned the capture of the Alton as a quicker way in which to bring the Harriman interests to time than by building to the coast.

BITTER DRAYAGE REBATE WAR.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 19.—The St. Louis division of the Southern Railway, beginning with to-day, will take a hand in the local drayage rebate war which is now in progress between the Louisville and Nashville, the Illinois Central, and the main line of the Southern. This step was ordered several days ago by General Manager H. B. Spencer of the St. Louis Division of the Southern. The tariff sheet giving the rebates allowed on drayage and loading and unloading has been made up by Assistant General Freight Agent R. A. Campbell in St. Louis, and mailed from that city last night. It will arrive here this morning and go into effect immediately.

Since the drayage rebate war began, the Southern Railway has only allowed rebates on business from this city passing through Bergen, Tenn. At the beginning of the trouble, it was thought that business bandied by the St. Louis division would not be allowed drayage charges. Officials of this division, however, saw that by not participating in the fight, they were losing business. They were threatened throughout the entire West by the Illinois Central. In the North the latter road has a line running as far west as Omaha, while its ready outlets to the Southwestern field through Memphis and New Orleans gave it a strong bid for that business.

The fact that the Illinois Central was paying drayage charges on practically all the business from these points put the Southern's outlet to this city through its St. Louis division at a disadvantage. It is now expected that the war will involve the Pennsylvania, the Baltimore and Ohio, and the Big Four Railways.

PASSENGER RATE WAR.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 19.—The local passenger officials of the Southern and Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railroads announced to-day that they had positively decided to run opposition excursions to the Louisville, Henderson and St. Louis Road on July 26. The two roads threatened to take this stand on Thursday, but only definitely decided to do so yesterday. This clash is the result of a reduction from a $6 to a $5 rate on the excursion made by the Louisville, Henderson and St. Louis Railroad.

An official of the Henderson road declared that he would undoubtedly cut the rate to $5 to St. Louis on July 26. "If the lines to Chicago want to meet this rate," he said, "I am in favor of giving the people a round-trip rate of $4 to St. Louis."

There does not seem to be much probability of the Chicago lines meeting the $5 proposition which the Henderson road proposes, so further cutting seems to be out of the question.

The same Henderson route representative declares, however, that if the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern and the Southern Railroads make good this threat and run opposition excursions, his road will undoubtedly retaliate by running $5 St. Louis excursions every Saturday for the rest of the Summer season. If the Henderson road does this, it is believed that both the Southern and the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern will follow suit.

ROAD AFTER LAND OPTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., July 19.—It was stated on authority here to-day that the Trenton and New Brunswick Railroad Company, which is building a line between Milltown, near here, and Trenton, is securing options on land on the northern side of the Raritan River and that the company intends to extend its line to Elizabeth.

The road is to extend from Milltown to the Raritan River and cross by means of a trestle bridge at a point known as Martin's Dock, about two miles below this city. The road will then continue to Elizabeth, passing south of Metuchen, Rahway, and Linden.

H. R. Fehr, chief engineer of construction, said to-day that at present the company is doing just what its name implies—building a road from Trenton to New Brunswick—and that he knew of no proposed extension toward New York. He admitted, however, that if such an extension was projected it would not come under his notice until the land had been secured and was ready for construction work.

PENNSYLVANIA'S NEW BRANCH.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 19.—Another branch line has been started by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in Indiana County that promises to yield heavily in the freight traffic ont of that territory. Work has been commenced on the building of a line from Dilltown to Scoaltown on the Ebensburg and Black Lick Railroad, which is one of the branches of the West Pennsylvania Division.

The reason for beginning the project at this time is to prevent another railroad from acquiring rights of way and gaining access to thoueands of acres of valuable coal lands located along the surveyed route. The one object of the new line is to provide a better outlet for coal and lumber from Indiana County to the lakes.

THE ST. LOUIS NOT SIGHTED.

American Liner Due Yesterday Not Reported Up to 2 o'Clock This Morning.

The American liner St. Louis, due to arrive here yesterday, had not been reported up to 2 o'clock this morning. She left Southampton on Saturday, with 740 passengers, 180 of whom were in the first cabin. Among those booked to sail were Rear Admiral John C. Watson, United States Navy; Commander W. S. Cowles, United States Navy, and Mrs. Cowles, and Miss Helen Roosevelt, a cousin of the President.

A dispatch from Southampton on Wednesday said that it had been rumored in Queenstown that the St. Louis had been in collision, but nothing further was heard to substantiate the report, and no credence was given to it either by the American Line officials here or in Queenstown.

N. Y. DRIVING CLUB RACES

Matinee Meet at Empire City Track Well Attended.

Fifth Race Resulted in Long-Drawn-Out Contest—Five Races on the Programme.

In spite of the threatening weather, the largest crowd of the season was present at the fourth matinee race meeting of the New York Driving Club at the Empire City Park, near Mount Vernon, yesterday afternoon. Much of the additional attendance was due to the Saturday afternoon half-holiday, but there is an increasing public interest in these meetings, and the track is becoming a favorite resort for the residents of the upper part of the city, Yonkers, Mount Vernon, and the other suburbs north of the city, on the racing days. Entrance to the track seats in the grand stand and even the programmes of the races are free to all. No betting or bookmaking is permitted on the premises.

The extension of the Jerome Avenue trolley line to a connection with the line between Yonkers and Mount Vernon in front of the track enables it to be reached from the Central Bridge without a change of cars, while it can be reached from One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street and Third Avenue by a single transfer. The trolley line from Yonkers to Mount Vernon passes directly in front of the gates, and affords easy access from either of those two places. From Pelham, West Farms, and the Bronx generally the track may be reached by transferring at Mount Vernon.

As there has been considerable complaint of the length of the programme, an attempt to shorten it was made by cutting down the list of yesterday to five events instead of the seven or eight scheduled at former meets, but no time was saved on the splitting of the heats in the last race. In consequence, the racing was again prolonged until almost seven o'clock, and long after a majority of the spectators had departed.

By reason of its being so prolonged and uncertain, the last race, which was a mile trot, was the most interesting contest of the day. There were four starters, J. W. Cornish's David B., Stewart Barr's Bright Light, J. L. Dodge's Ventura, and H. Darlington's Senator K., the first three named being even favorites.

David B. won the first heat in good style with Ventura second and Bright Light third, but lost the second to Bright Light in a whipping finish. The third heat went to Ventura by more than a length, and the little chestnut mare would have won the fourth heat and the race but for an unfortunate break at the start which put her a furlong behind the other three racers. She made up most of the distance, but of course could not regain it all, and the heat and race went to David B. in a close finish with Bright Light.

In the first race, a mile trot, Thomas F. Russell's Princess Sprague won after losing the first heat to Charles C. Lloyd's big chestnut, Richard B. The mile pace, which came next, went to I. T. Washburn's Gesner in straight heats. The next two trots were won in a similar manner by M. Bruckheimer's Bow Rene and H. C. Mape's Jolly Bachelor, respectively, and Fred Noteltz's gray mare Bessie Bonehill paced a mile in 2:07½, which was said to be the fastest time of the present year on any track. The summary follows:

First Race.—Trotting; mile heats, two in three.
Princess Sprague, br. m., Thomas F. Russell. (Russell) 2 1 1
Richard B., ch. g., Charles C. Lloyd, (Lloyd) 1 2 2
Too Soon, blk. g., A. E. Thomson, (Thomson) 3
Time—2:22, 2:24¼, 2:22¼.

Second Race.—Pacing; mile heats, two in three.
Gesner, ch. g., T. Washburn, (Washburn) 1 1
Darling, b. h., George Stengel, (Stengel) 2 3
King Tom, ch. g., C. Hackett, (Hackett) 4 2
Giles Noyes, b. g., W. A. Clark, (Clark) 3 4
Fairview, b. g., J. B. Belter, (Belter) 5 5
Time—2:14½, 2:16¼.

Third Race.—Trotting; mile heats, two in three.
Bow Rene, b. g., M. Bruckheimer, (Bruckheimer) 1 1
Nellson, b. m., K. C. Atwood, (Atwood) 2 2
Axtelle, b. g., M. C. Harrison, (Harrison) 4 4
Freeland, b. g., D. Goodman, (Goodman) 3 3
Pearl Wilton, blk. m., H. Darlington, (Darlington) 5 5
Malzour, blk. g., Charles C. Lloyd, (Lloyd) 6 6
Time—2:22½, 2:19¼.

Fourth Race.—Trotting; mile heats, two in three.
Jolly Bachelor, b. g., H. C. Mapes, (Mapes) 1 1
Little Helen, b. m., D. C. Flanagan, (Flanagan) 2, 2
Time—2:23¾, 2:22½.

Fifth Race.—Trotting; mile heats, two in three.
David B., b. g., J. W. Cornish, (Cornish) 1 2 3 1
Bright Light, b. g., Stewart Barr, (Barr) 3 1 2 2
Ventura, ch. m., J. L. Dodge, (Dodge) 2 3 1 3
Senator K., blk. g., H. Darlington, (Darlington) 4 4 4 4
Time—2:19; 2:17¾; 2:17; 2:19¼.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING AND CUT TO PIECES.

Unidentified Man Fell Before an Electric Train.

Struck by lightning while standing on the downtown platform of the Third Avenue elevated station at One Hundred and Sixteenth Street last night, an unidentified man was knocked to the tracks and ground to pieces by an electric train, which was coming into the station. The man's death was horrible. Parts of his body dropped to the street below and were surrounded by a morbid crowd of such dimensions that traffic of the surface cars was blocked.

Shortly after 11 o'clock a man about thirty-five years old, presumably an Italian and wearing a dark suit of clothes and a black derby hat, entered the down-town station and, purchasing a ticket, walked out on the platform. It was raining at the time, and after standing under shelter for a few moments, the man walked to the edge of the platform and looked up the track to see whether a train was approaching. At that instant there was a flash of lightning, then a peal of thunder, and immediately the man threw up his arms, staggered a second, and then fell heavily to the tracks below.

A cry went up from those on the station and the ticket chopper rushed toward the track. Before he could give a warning or reach the end of the platform an electric train glided into the station. The chopper shouted to the motorman that something was wrong. He applied the brakes and brought the train to a stop before the last car had reached the end of the platform. Guards jumped down on the outside of the train and there, under a truck of the second car, was discovered the body of the unfortunate man. He had been ground to pieces.

Two passengers who had been waiting the incoming train ran down the stairs and called Dr. Gottlieb Sternberg of 204 East Thirteenth Street. The doctor arrived after a delay of a few minutes and found the train standing in the station and the trainmen undecided how to act. He got down on the opposite side of the train, and as best he could examined the man's body. A Harlem Hospital ambulance was called.

There was great excitement in the train, and many of the passengers got off on the platform. The conductors were forced to go through the train and explain that an accident has happened but there was no danger.

Frank P. Ford of 177 East Eighty-eighth Street, the motorman of the train, was arrested by Policeman Morris. Both the motorman and the police tell another version of the accident. They say that man was crossing the track when he was struck. The motorman said that he was bringing his train into the staten when, twenty-five feet north of the platform, he noticed a man's body on the tracks. He put on all brakes and at that moment the man disappeared, as though he was jumping through the ties. Ford says that he stopped his train and then notified Conductor John H. Hall of 248 Twelfth Street, Brooklyn, that he "guessed I have hit some one."

On the dead man was found a card bearing the name of Frank Jerold, real estate, 111 Fifth Avenue; also an Italian poster announcing some meeting, a pocketbook containing $2, three rings, and a watch.

The Umbria Off Quarantine.

The Cunarder Umbria arrived last night from Liverpool and Queenstown, and anchored in Quarantine at 8 o'clock. She will come up to her dock at noon to-day. She brought 201 cabin passengers, among the number being C. K. Tseng, Secretary of the Chinese Legation at Washington; J. H. Furnam, the Rev. Charles Jerome, and A. P. Stuart.

Pompadours and Curly Bangs

Specially constructed on open-work foundation for Summer Weather. The most up-to-date and stylish hair pieces ever designed, and factors in modern dressing of the hair. Featherweight and naturally curly.

Hair Dressing and Shampooing,
MANICURING AND SCALP TREATMENT.

An invitation is cordially extended to visit this department of our establishment, where a corps of expert artists is always in attendance. Complete and luxurious appliances are used for the comfort of patrons.

WIGS & TOUPEES for Ladies & Gentlemen
on Skeleton Foundation—Perfect Fit—Absolutely non-detachable.

L. SHAW 54 West 14th Street, Next to Macy's, N. Y.

JAMES CHAMPION GOLFER

Glenview Representative Wins National Event on Home Links.

PITTSBURGER LOST IN FINAL

Youthful Winner of the Championship the Second Native-Born Player to Win the Title.

GLENVIEW GOLF COURSE, Ill., July 19.—Louis N. James of Glenview, a nineteen-year-old boy, to-day won the highest golfing honors that can come to an amateur in the United States by defeating Eben M. Byers of the Allegheny Country Club of Pittsburg in the finals of the annual championship tournament. His victory was decisive, as shown both by the medal scores and the hole play. He finished 4 up and 2 to play, with a spectacular putt of at least 10 yards over the uneven, water-soaked surface of the seventh green, and even before he had fished his ball out of the cup he was grabbed by his wildly cheering clubmates and hoisted on their shoulders. James's medal score was: Morning, out, 45; in, 39; afternoon, out, 44; in, 31, for 7 holes. Byers's was: Morning, out, 43; in, 43; afternoon out, 44; in 32, for 7 holes.

James's victory makes the fourth time the amateur championship has been won by a Chicago player, as it was won in 1895, the year it was instituted, by C. B. Macdonald of the Chicago Golf Club, and in 1896 and 1897 by H. J. Whigham of the Onwentsia Golf Club. Neither Macdonald nor Whigham were home-bred players, however, so that James's victory is more a cause for local pride than all the three that preceded it. Moreover, James is, with the exception of Herbert M. Harriman, who won in 1899, the only native golfer to win the title.

The young champion won his laurels on the greens. Both drove beautifully all day. Occasionally a ball would go wrong, but this was due more to the slippery condition of the tees than to faulty form. There was little to choose in this respect, but whether James used his cleek, his midiron, or his putter his shots were so true as to excite enthusiastic comment from "Willie" Smith, Auchterlonie, Leslie, and other veteran professionals who learned the game amid the sand dunes of Scotland. Time and again he laid long approach pitches dead for the hole, and only once or twice during the long, trying contest did he fail to make his puts.

Byers lost the game on the greens. At Yale and in the East the young Pittsburger gained the reputation of being unreliable in his short game, unbeatable at times, and woefully lacking in accuracy at others. To-day was his off day. Three times he had short puts to win the hole, and twice, bad he putted down from short distances, the hole would have been halved. In every instance he failed. He rimmed the cup four times, but, as former champion Travis said when Byers defeated him, "It isn't what a man ought to do at golf, but what he does, that counts," and in the delicate play on the greens Byers was found wanting.

Probably a golf championship was never decided under such untavorable conditions. Part of the morning play was during a rainstorm that was almost a deluge. Occasionally the rain would let up a little. Then it would pour down a great deal more, and great pools of water formed on the already thoroughly soaked course. The play was over the first nine holes of the eighteen-hole course, several of the greens of the last nine being entirely under water.

The gallery that followed the two contestants was probably the largest that ever witnessed a golf game in this country. Undeterred by the storm, society turned out in full force, and fully 1,600 golf lovers, a third of them women, trudged through the driving rain behind the players. Wet feet and soaked clothing had no terrors for them, and not until the last stroke had been played and the match was over did they desert the links for shelter.

James started out unsteadily, and at the end of the first nine holes Byers was 2 up, both due to missed short puts by James. At the eleventh hole Byers missed a short put and James gained a hole. Driving for the thirteenth hole, Byers's foot slipped and he topped his drive badly, which enabled James to square the match. Byers putted short at the fourteenth hole, and James obtained the lead for the first time, but Byers derived him of it at the next hole by successfully making a bold and risky brassey approach across a gully. And the match was again square. Byers missed short puts at the sixteenth and the seventeenth holes, the eighteenth hole was halved, and the morning round ended with the Chicago player 2 holes in the lead.

In the afternoon play James won the nineteenth, halved the twentieth, won the twenty-first, and halved the twenty-second and twenty-third holes, thus incressing his lead to 4 up. Then he pulled his drive for the twenty-fourth and lost a hole. The twenty-fifth, twenty-sixth, twenty-seventh, twenty-eighth, twenty-ninth, and thirtieth holes were halved, with James still 3 up. He won the thirty-first hole and was 4 up, then missed he put on the thirty-second, and was 3 up. The thirty-third hole was halved in 3, and James was now dormie 3, and had to win but one of the remaining three holes to win the match. He won the next one, and with it the game and championship, by the score of 4 up and 2 to play. The scores by strokes follow:

Louis N. James, Glenview—									
Out	6	4	4	5	7	3	6	5	45
In	5	3	5	4	4	6	3	5	4—39—84
Out	5	5	4	4	4	5	3	5	6—44
In	5	4	5	4	6	6	2		
Eben M. Byers, Allegheny—									
Out	5	4	4	6	5	6	3	5	5—43
In	5	4	6	5	5	5	4	6	4—43—86
Out	6	5	5	4	4	6	3	5	6—44
In	5	4	5	5	4	6	3		

NEW WESTERN PULP COMPANY.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 19.—A new pulp and paper company, with a capital stock of $4,000,000, has been organized in Milwaukee. It is said that options have been secured on both the site and the water power necessary for the establishment of the plant.

The stock has been taken by Milwaukee and Chicago men, among them Theodore F. Rice, formerly Vice President and Manager of the Branner-Smith Paper Company of Chicago; J. P. Hummel of the Molitor Box Company of Milwaukee is also interested, and among the promotors of the enterprise are Cassius Paine and Andrew A. Hathaway of Milwaukee.

The plant to be constructed will be located on a twenty-acre tract adjoining the St. Mary's Falls Canal at Sault Ste. Marie. The power will be obtained from the falls direct and it will operate a sulphite works with a capacity of twenty-five tons a day, a ground wood plant of 110 tons a day, and a newspaper print factory with a capacity of 125 tons a day.

Auxiliary Telephone Company.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., July 19.—The Auxiliary Telephone Company was incorporated here to-day with a capital stock of $100,000, divided into 1,000 shares at $100 each. The concern will manufacture and deal in mechanism for telephonic use. The incorporators are Egbert A. Reynolds of New York, Henry C. Ware of Orange, N. J., and C. G. Colyer of this city.

JAMES CHAMPION GOLFER

Furniture of Character.

Pieces that bear the imprint of strong individuality — wherein the designer's art is strongly apparent—and where the handiwork of the craftsman is shown to perfection—is the sentiment gathered into our pieces for the Dining Room and Library.

Mahogany in the glory of its beautiful coloring is the wood used in these pieces.

Grand Rapids Furniture Company,
(Incorporated)
34th Street, West, Nos. 155-157.
"Minute from Broadway."

AVOID NOSE TORTURE

Wear Leyoy's new Clip; attached to any eyeglass, etc.; no pinching, tilting, nor falling; oculists' prescriptions filled; quick repairs factory on premises. B. M. LEVOY, 24 East 23d. Telephone, 2,989—18th.

FOR UNION LABOR PRICES.

Circular Issued by Mayor of Boston to Department Heads Is an Official Recognition.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 19.—A circular issued to the heads of departments by Mayor Collins to-day is an official recognition of union labor prices that has not before been so fully given. Unless otherwise authorized by the architect or engineer the bidder shall pay to all employes no less wages and keep them at work no more hours than the hours and wages prevailing in the city in the several trades and occupations at which such employes work.

Citizens of the United States are to be employed, and citizens of the city are to be given preference. Every employe shall have full liberty to lodge, board, and trade wheresoever and with whomsoever he may choose.

The circular is as far reaching as the law will permit. The circular refers to advertisements for proposals or bids to construct buildings or other public works.

The department's heads are also practically instructed to give every preference to bidders who pay the union rate.

PROPAGATION OF LOBSTERS.

Special to The New York Times.

BANGOR, July 19.—Since May 1 the vessels of the United States Fish Commission have gathered on the coast of Maine 3,200 seed lobsters, which have yielded 45,000,000 eggs. Of these eggs, 30,000,000 have been hatched out at Gloucester, Mass., and many thousands of the "fry" returned to Maine waters.

When liberated the young lobsters are about two inches long, and are much better able to care for themselves than are those developed naturally in their native waters. It is thought that by means of artificial propagation and stringent laws regarding the fisheries, the lobster may be not only saved from extinction in Maine waters, but the supply made more plentiful than at present.

WABASH LOSES AT PITTSBURG.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 19.—Judge Marshall Brown to-day filed an opinion deciding that the West Side Belt Line Railroad has the right to build a viaduct over the Pittsburg and Castle Shannon Railroad. The latter road is owned by the Wabash.

An effort was made to restrain the building of this viaduct, as the Belt Line does the transfer business in Pittsburg for three railroads, and if it were crippled it would result in a great deal of business going to the Wabash, which it will not now get. The fight between the two companies really began with the purchase of 10,000 acres of land by the Belt Line. The two roads have been fighting for the development of this land and the Wabash thus loses its case.

GIRL'S DEATH AFTER A FALL.

Florence Cook, aged ten, of 70 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, fell on the sidewalk while playing "tag" on Friday evening, and died soon afterward.

She continued playing after she fell, but at about 9:30 o'clock she complained of a headache. Half an hour afterward she became delirious. She died early yesterday morning. The report to the Coroner was that the girl's temporal bone had been fractured.

CHURCH SERVICES TO-DAY.

Where the name of the minister is mentioned he will officiate at the service or services designated.

BAPTIST.

CALVARY, West 57th St.—The Rev. Dr. Morse; 11 and 8.
CENTRAL, 42d St., West of Broadway—The Rev. Isaac W. Goodhue; 11 and 8.
MADISON AVENUE, Corner 31st St.—The Rev. Dr. George F. Pentecost; 11 and 8.

CONGREGATIONAL.

MANHATTAN, Broadway and 76th St.—Services at Reformed Church, West End Av. and 77th St.
TABERNACLE, Mendelssohn Hall, 119 West 40th St.—The Rev. M. W. Stryker; 11 and 8.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

HEDDING, 337 East 17th St.—The Rev. J. H

DEVERY AS THE ICEMAN

Ex-Chief Says Philanthropists Have Taken Him Up.

The Man Who Sells Hot Corn at Four Corners Can See the Price of Corn Is Going Up—Crowds Around the Ice Wagons.

Honors crowd thick upon ex-Chief Devery. The philanthropists of New York have taken him up. The ex-Chief is himself responsible for this information.

"How do you like being the ice man, Chief?" he was asked yesterday afternoon when a big crowd of his faithful followers surrounded him at the Pump to give him the particulars of the free ice distribution during the morning "through his courtesy," as the circulars had it.

"Great," he responded. "Say, some philanthropists who saw the handing out of ice to the poor this morning came to me afterward and told me that I could draw on them up to a certain amount for the needs of the people of the district. Honest, that's straight."

Some Paul Reveres of the Devery revolution immediately bore these glad tidings throughout the district, and the news created the greatest enthusiasm everywhere. Philanthropist is a word that has an alluring sound on Eighth Avenue. In the mind of the average frequenter of that thoroughfare the conception of a philanthropist is that of a man who is able to throw dollars where others can throw pennies. And so the intelligence imparted by Devery that he was to be backed by philanthropists brought visions of a perfect shower of wealth in the vicinity of the Pump and a consequent free flow of the amber beverage in neighboring saloons. The effect of the news was magical. The crowds that gathered on the Four Corners last night had already grown opulent in anticipation.

"Well, if the philanthropists are going to let loose their dough in this district," said the man who sells hot corn on one of the Four Corners, "I can see right now that the price of corn is going to go up."

The ex-Chief was pressed for information as to who the philanthropists were who were "to scatter the coin," but he refused to divulge any names. There were all kinds of conjectures as to who "the angels"—another name for philanthropists on Eighth Avenue—were.

"Philanthropists are going to help Devery, eh?" said a man whose scorn indicated his affiliation with either Sheehan or Goodwin. "I bet I know who the philanthropists are. I am making hook at even money that they are Frank Farrell and John F. Carroll."

"How about Carnegie?" suggested another with a palpably facetious air.

"Sixty to one," said the hookmaker.

The Devery supporters last night were in high feather. Their demeanor was that of men to whom victory was already assured. They were even suggesting the probability that Mr. Sheehan would not dare to make the race for leadership against Devery, but at the last moment would put up a representative. The hostile tone of the references to Croker in th conversation of the groups gathered on the Four Corners is a notable feature. Last night one of the Devery lieutenants who was the leading spokesman in one of the groups gave an interesting explanation of why Devery broke with Croker. Some one in the crowd, after indorsing Devery as "the real thing," ventured the remark that there was one thing he could not understand, and that was why Devery went back on Croker.

"I'll tell you why," said the harranguer. "Every Fall, when there was a watermelon cutting, Croker came over from England and got his slice, and then took the first ship for England, leaving the chief and the rest of the gang to cover up the tracks, and they got tired of it, that's why."

Promptly at 6 o'clock yesterday morning there appeared on the main thoroughfares of the Ninth Assembly District three large trucks laden with ice. One was driven to the southwest corner of Twenty-seventh Street and Eighth Avenue, the others to the southwest corner of Twenty-seventh Street and Tenth Avenue and the southwest corner of Twenty-ninth Street and Tenth Avenue. Big crowds were awaiting this arrival of the trucks at the three designated points. Men, women, and children were there, and the best of good nature prevailed. When the drivers of the trucks called for three cheers for William S. Devery as a preliminary to the distribution they were given with a heartiness that left little doubt of the loyalty of the crowds to the Devery cause.

The cheers were accentuated by a beating on the tin pans brought as receptacles for the ice, and the residents of the neighborhood, who were still enjoying their morning sleep, awakened with the idea that there had been a rising of the Chinese laundrymen. The receptacles varied from wash boilers to toy express wagons. In the general rush to get near the ice wagons heads were rammed into dishpans and wash boilers, but the contest was carried on with good humor. Peter J. Garvey, one of the "Big Chief's" right-hand men, superintended the distribution, which lasted from 6 o'clock until 9 o'clock. He was assisted by Matthew O'Gorman, Richard Butler, Patrick Regan, James Gorman, George Simpson, James O'Grady, and John McDermott. It was estimated that from 600 to 800 persons got ice at each of the stations.

PROCESS SERVERS BAFFLED.

Dogs and Men Keep Them from Approaching a House in Richmond Borough Woods.

Dogs, big and ferocious, and human watchers to support them, have for many weeks baffled all process servers at the home of Alice von Pressentin, in Richmond Borough's densest woodland. Rabe & Keller of 258 Broadway yesterday obtained from Justice O'Gorman, in the Supreme Court, an order permitting the service to be made by nailing the papers to the door. The lawyers seemed to think that this would end their troubles, but it did not develop in the testimony upon which the order was granted that any of their emissaries had yet succeeded in reaching the door.

Alice von Pressentin and Theodore von Seldeneck are being sued by Alice Kaempffe, and, according to Mr. Keller, the action is over a promissory note for $800 held by the Kaempffe woman, who is a boarding-house keeper.

The von Pressentin home is about three miles from Egbertville, and Process Server Thomas Kelly told the story of the woes of himself and his companions upon which the application was granted. He went there with a comrade named Talbot on July 12, he said, to serve the summons and complaint. He found big dogs walking about the clearing, access to which could only be gained through a single gate. He was met by von Seldeneck and one Otto Relth, who told him that the woman he sought would not be in until the third day following. At the same time, he said, he saw at one of the windows a woman who bore a startling resemblance to the photographs with which he and his comrades had been furnished.

The same woman, with her face wreathed in smiles, was beaming from the same window, he said, when he returned at the appointed time. Then he says he was warned by several men not to approach the house, and when he pressed the matter was set upon by the dogs, who were, however, called off before they hit him.

He retreated, but inquired along the countryside and was told that the von Pressentin woman seldom left the place, and in fact was in when he called. He was also informed that several men lived in the house to support the dogs in guarding the premises from intruders.

Summer School in Philanthropy.

Field work in fresh-air charities kept the members of the Summer School in Philanthropy busy at Sea Gate yesterday. A visit on invitation of Secretary Frank Tucker was paid to the Fresh Air Home of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor. Friday the class were guests of the Department of Corrections at the new School for Juvenile Offenders, at Hart's Island. Boys to the number of ninety are sent there who otherwise would be mixed with the older prisoners of the Workhouse. A proposition has been made to establish a similar school for the younger women.

CITY PROPERTY ASSESSMENTS.

Controller Grout Will Investigate the Prevailing Methods and Favors Levying on Full Values.

Controller Grout was asked yesterday if he had figured out how much money the city would have to pay the State on account of the discovery that city property is assessed at about only 50 per cent. of its value instead of 67 per cent., as the State authorities thought it was.

"I cannot say just now what the amount will be," he said, "but I am going to investigate this matter of assessments very thoroughly. I do not think that there is a field in the City Government where there has been so much unfairness. I do not mean to reflect upon any particular administration. The matter covers a period of some twenty years back. I think that by assessing property at its full value all inequalities in assessment would be done away with."

REAL ESTATE ASSESSMENTS.

Radical Democracy of Brooklyn Approves of Mayor's Attitude.

The Radical Democracy of Brooklyn, through its Committee on Municipal Affairs, of which P. Aitken is Chairman, has addressed a letter to Mayor Low congratulating him and the city upon his denunciation of the prevailing practice of under assessing real estate for purposes of taxation. The committee states that there is not even the shadow of an excuse for opposition to the proposed reform by certain real estate interests, which may result in a positive decrease in the actual taxes imposed. The letter continues:

> The city's debt limit being determined by the assessed valuation of its real estate, the borrowing capacity of the city can be increased at least 25 per cent. by the plan you propose, while the higher assessment may be quite offset in so far as the actual burden of taxes is concerned by a lower tax rate.

Vehement protest is also made against assessing unimproved real estate at a much lower percentage of its selling value than that which is improved, on the ground that it increases the just burden upon owners and tenants of small homes.

GREEN GOATS WITH RED LEGS.

Apparition That Startled People in West Hoboken and Got a Man Into Trouble.

Two pea green goats with vermillion legs rambling through the streets of West Hoboken are a daylight apparition which has caused bibulous folk to shudder and pass by with fixed features and blanching cheeks, while others stood and wondered at the sight.

The goats were real, however. They are the property of Paul Crobach, the village blacksmith of Edgewater, but he was as surprised as any one when they came home in such radiant aspect, and for a time refused to recognize them as his property. At last, however, he knew them by some points of physical contour, and took them in, and they now mope about his grounds.

He set an investigation on foot and it is pretty well established that the goats came to grief through their appetites. Their taste reverted from tomato cans to tomato plants, and they satisfied their hunger upon those that were rapidly approaching the bearing point in the garden of Michael Hawkins, who works in the Ellis Oil Works. Further stories told about the neighborhood caused Crobach to apply for a warrant for Hawkins's arrest on a charge of cruelty to animals in corralling his goats and painting them in colors that will not wash away.

Hawkins was yesterday held on this charge by Recorder Hinners, who fixed bail at $100. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has taken a hand in the case and will press the complaint.

ELECTRIC RAILWAYS IN MAINE.

Remarkable Expansion of the Systems Is Planned—All Important Towns May Be Connected.

Special to The New York Times.

BANGOR, Me., July 19.—A remarkable expansion of the electric railway systems of Maine is projected, and much of the construction is promised within a year. The line from Bangor to Hampden is to be extended to Winterport, seven miles further down the river, and it is expected that ultimately this road will be extended to Frankfort, where are large granite quarries, and down the bay to Fort Point and Belfast.

The Penobscot Central line, which for two years has been in operation from Bangor to East Corinth, fifteen miles, has this Summer been extended to Charleston, twenty-one miles from Bangor.

In Kennebec County two roads are projected—one from Augusta to Waterville and Winslow, the other from Augusta to Belgrade Lakes and Oakland, the combined mileage of the two being thirty-nine miles. Companies have been organized for the construction of these lines, and the capital stock, $200,000 in each case, has all been subscribed. A line from Augusta to Winthrop is nearly completed.

A line is in process of construction between Portland and Brunswick; lines are being surveyed in Hancock and Aroostook Counties, and the project, in which Gov. Hill is largely interested, is for the construction of a road across the State from the Kennebec River to Penobscot Bay by means of which passengers can be carried from Augusta to Rockland in two hours. At present there seems to be a prospect that within five years all the important cities and towns in Maine from Bangor to Biddeford, will be connected by electric railways.

Maine Assessment Values Increased.

Special to The New York Times.

BANGOR, Me., July 19.—The State Assessors of Maine are now engaged in making up the valuation of the State for 1902, and from returns already received they estimate that in the past two years there has been an increase of about $10,000,000, largely in timber lands, which have greatly advanced in value lately, chiefly on account of the demand for logs to supply the pulp mills. A considerable part of the gain is also attributed to the influence of the electric railways.

New York Man Drowned.

SEA CLIFF, L. I., July 19.—Arthur J. Miller, a barber of Manhattan, was drowned here last night. He and Charles M. Oldrin hired a boat and rowed across to the Post Washington shore, where they intended to have a swim. Miller had just entered the water when he threw up his hands, and before Oldrin could reach him he sank. Oldrin dove repeatedly, but could not find his friend. The body was recovered this morning with a drag net.

Delegatee to Prison Congress.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 19.—Gov. Odell has designated the following delegates to represent the State at the annual congress of the National Prison Association, which will be held in Philadelphia Sept. 13 to 17: Lispenard Stewart, New York; Cornelius V. Collins, Troy; Seymour Dexter, Elmira.

Customs Inspectors in White Caps.

Persons on the French line pier yesterday morning awaiting the arrival of La Savoie were wondering what a large party, thought to be from a yacht, were doing on the dock. When the baggage was put on the pier, however, it was discovered that the natty looking individuals were not yachtsmen, but Customs Inspectors. Yesterday they donned for the first time their new Summer caps of white duck, with celluloid peaks. They were designed by Deputy Collector John C. Williams.

MINERS ARE AGAINST A GENERAL STRIKE

Continued From Page 1.

introduced and firmly established in a great majority of the bituminous fields of the United States.

"For five years we have annually made contracts in this manner with many of the bituminous coal operators, and notwithstanding the allegations that are persistently made that we are an irresponsible body, we feel proud of the fact that, while it may have been to our financial interests on many occasions to cast them aside, and we were under no legal obligations to any one, we have faithfully lived up to the letter and spirit of every contract we have made, nor shall we violate them now.

"One hundred and fifty thousand of our craftsmen in the anthracite region of Pennsylvania have sought to secure better wages and relief from many galling conditions under which they have been compelled to labor in the past. They have tried by every honorable means known to civilized men to adjust the grievances with their employers without resorting to a strike. In this they have failed because the employers have assumed to deny the many galling conditions under which they have been compelled to labor in the past. They have tried by every honorable means known to civilized men to adjust the grievances with their employers without resorting to a strike. In this they have failed because the employers have assumed to deny to the many intelligent interested in all the questions involving the operation of the mines, a position that has not been sustained by the conditions existing since a stoppage of work has taken place.

"Some of the coal operators have been quoted as saying that the question is not one of wages or other conditions of employment, but that they believe it to be an opportune time to destroy the union. Whether they have made this statement or not, their actions indicate that their purpose is to destroy our organization.

"If it is the purpose of the coal operators to destroy our union, then upon the principle that self-preservation is the first law of nature, we would be fully justified in taking drastic measures to prevent the accomplishment of their designs. We believe we have within our reach the means by which that purpose can be thwarted. No legal power can compel us to work, if we desire to remain idle.

"We believe that our interests in the community of which we are a part, and our obligations to the operators, with whom we have agreements, require that we shall not inaugurate a general suspension of work in the coal trade. They may destroy our union, but they cannot make us violate our contracts.

TO CONTINUE STRUGGLE.

"The struggle in the anthracite region will be continued until our demands have been granted or a competent board of arbitration has declared that we are wrong. No class of men realizes more than we do the great power of public opinion. Its influence is potent for good or evil, in accordance with the manner in which it is used. No right can be secured and maintained without its support, and no wrong can long exist that meets with its concentrated opposition.

"Realizing this fact, we appeal to the people at large to bring all possible pressure to bear on the officers and stockholders of the anthracite coal-carrying railroads and other anthracite coal interests, to treat considerately the appeals of their employes for arbitration.

"The care of 150,000 men and their families in a protracted struggle, such as this is likely to be, will require the expenditure of a large sum of money in the purchase of food. Our own resources are limited. We have levied a large assessment on those of our members who are at work to assist us in caring for those who are on strike.

"We need more money for that purpose and we appeal to every trade union and trads unionist, to every citizen whose interests are involved, and to every lover of fair play, to assist us in raising $1,000,000 per month from outside sources, as long as the strike may last.

"We believe that with this amount of money, together with the amount received from our own members, we can continue the struggle until justice has been secured for the anthracite miners."

REPORT FOLLOWED BY CHEERS.

The reading of the report of the committee and the appeal to the public was listened to in absolute silence, but as the voice of Secretary Wilson ceased there came a tremendous cheer from the delegates, which foreshadowed their unanimous adoption that followed a few minutes later.

Some amendments to the report of the committee were offered, the most material of them being that the assessment of the officers he cut from 25 per cent. to 10 per cent. All the amendments were voted down, and a motion declaring dehate closed was passed. The question of the adoption of the report of the committee was then put and carried by a rising vote, every delegate being on his feet.

The miners of Illinois announced that they have appropriated $50,000 from their treasury for the support of the anthracite strike. Ohio gave $10,000 and Iowa and Indiana promised contributions to be made later.

President Mitchell declared that there was approximately one million dollars in the treasuries of the various local unions, and that his construction of the clause directing the unions to contribute "what they could afford," was one-half of this money.

The convention was then adjourned by the singing of "America."

Immediately after the adjournment President Mitchell called the meeting to order again, to hear a belated report from a committee appointed early in the week, to prepare resolutions of condolence upon the recent mine disasters in Pennsylvania and Utah. This report censured sharply District Mine Inspector Roderick of Pennsylvania "for allowing work to be commenced in a mine before all the corpses had been removed."

President Mitchell requested that the report be held until the matter could be investigated personally by the officers of the union, and the report was referred to them for future action.

The convention then adjourned finally.

STRIKERS ARE CONFIDENT.

President Mitchell's Appeal for Aid Well Received in Wyoming Region —A Coal Company's Rumor.

WILKESBARRE, July 19.—President Mitchell's address at the Indianapolis convention to-day, in which he urged that immediate aid be given the anthracite strikers, was well received throughout the Wyoming region. The strikers now feel confident that with the assistance they receive from their bituminous brethren they will be able to hold out until the coal operators are forced to grant the demands.

It is reported to-night that the coal companies will take the aggressive next week and attempt to operate one of the collieries.

At strike headquarters the report is not credited. It is claimed that no single company can secure a sufficient number of men to operate a colliery and that now that the National convention has pledged support to the strikers the latter will be more steadfast than ever.

Garment Workers Help Coal Miners.

It was announced yesterday by Henry White, General Secretary of the United Garment Workers, that President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers has been notified that the clothing workers here have voted to give $1,000 to the relief fund of the striking anthracite miners.

A 36-INCH MAIN MOVED.

Water Cut Off Up Town Last Night Probably Will Be Turned On Again This Evening.

The thirty-six-inch water main on Broadway, extending from One Hundred and Seventh to One Hundred and Ninth Streets, was moved last night to make room for stations in the rapid transit tunnel. In all about 200 feet of the high-pressure main was jacked over eight feet east of the uptown tracks, and as a consequence several thousands of persons living in the vicinity were compelled to go without water.

The pipe had to be cut in two places because of the curvs at One Hundred and Tenth Street. This necessitated, of course, the shutting off of the water from 6 o'clock last night until some time this evening, when it is expected the sections will be connected.

Burglars Busy at Lincoln, N. J.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., July 19.—Burglars broke into the Post Office and the New Jersey Central Railroad station at Lincoln, N. J., last night. Postage stamps and stamped envelopes were taken from the Post Office, but the safe was unmolested.

THREAT TO SMASH PARK FLOWER SHANTY

Greek Owner Displays Permit from Commissioner Willcox.

COMPLAINTS TO MAYOR LOW

Police Ordered Not to Molest Florist—District Assembly No. 49 of the Knights of Labor Votes to Abate the Alleged Infringement.

There is standing against the western Central Park wall, on the southern side of Eighty-sixth Street, a little red shanty filled with a choice assortment of flowers that is likely to cause the Park Department soms trouble if the plans of District Assembly No. 49, Knights of Labor, do not miscarry. Stiero Bucheros, a Greek, is the proprietor of the place, but he alone cannot pin all the bouttonnières on persons who buy there during the day, so he has two assistants, who are armor proof against all the questions of persons who havo a spscial knowledge on what the revised charter contains, so they merely shrug their shoulders and manage to blurt out: "No speak English."

The little red shanty sprang up like a mushroom in the night for at least one policeman detailed in the Park. He had been in the habit of keeping a sharp watch of the West Eighty-sixth Street entrance to the Park, because a lot of Greek boys had discovered that persons who entered the Park at that point had both the inclination and the means to buy boutonnieres and bouquets. It is a part of a Park policeman's duty to stop that sort of thing, and this particular policeman had many a scrap with the young venders. He was looking for thess disturbers of his tranquillity one morning now several weeks ago, when he made a discovery. It happened that he was looking northward for ths Greek boys. He was about to reenter the Park when his eye wandered southward.

"Hoop!" he said. "Here's cheek for fair!"

Like a dragon the policeman swooped down upon the little red shanty. It so happened that Bucheros, the proprietor, was on duty. He speaks English, and admonished the policeman to be calm. He psid little attention to what the policeman said about the law, and about ths necessity for him to come along with him to the Arsenal Police Station in Central Park, but began fumbling in his inside pocket. Presently he pulled out a paper, and there, sure enough, was a permit properly signed by Commissioner Willcox, and dated April 23, permitting the Greek to have and to hold the red shanty, and to sell the flowers that it contained.

On Wednesday last Jonas F. Durlacher, Master Workman of District Assembly No. 49, Knights of Labor, had a similar experience. He has read the charter and has seen the shanty. He saw in the structure an openiug wedge fo a lins of booths all along the Central Park wall, at least so he has stated since then. He promptly went for a policeman and found one from ths Sixty-eighth Street Station. This policeman was as prompt as the first discoverer of the old shanty had been to get to the man who was in it at the time, but he, too, soon calmed down, when the permit to maintain the booth was shown to him.

That night an order was read out to the policemen of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station that the flower man must not be molested, but that night also Mr. Durlacher mentioned the existence of the booth at the meeting of the assembly, and was appointed a committee of one to abate the alleged infringement of the public's rights.

Since that time Mr. Durlacher, so he alleges, has written three letters to Mayor Low requesting him to take action in ths matter. To two of them hs thought yesterday that he should have received an answer. The third was not mailed until yesterday, so it is unfair, the author thought, to expect an answer as yet.

Mr. Durlacher, in an interview with a Times reporter, said that his efforts in the matter were prompted purely for the purpose of "retaining to the public that which was their inalienable right," and that here was a danger that the flower booth now in existence at Eighty-sixth Street would be followed by others of the same kind, and possibly by others in which sausages and other edibles might be sold. He said that he considered the venture quite as audacious as was the effort to put chairs into the Park, and that, if the shanty was not boilshed, the Assembly would organize a Vigilance Committee and demolish the structure.

The letter which Mr. Durlacher sent to Mayor Low yesterday is as follows:

> In accordance iwth instructions or District Assembly No. 49 of the Knights of Labor, I wrote you on the 14th inst., calling your attention to the existence of a booth for the sale of flowers against the Central Park wall at the southeast corner of Eighty-sixth Street and Central Park West by permission of the Commissioner of Parks, granted April 28 of this yeer.
>
> Notwithstanding my letter and other protests that have been received by you, no action whatever seems to have been taken in this matter. The parks were not established for this purpose, and in the interests of the public we object to having the Park boundaries made a market square, or the walls defaced by structures or stands of any kind for the use of vendors.
>
> If a flower booth may be erected and the privilege granted to one individual for the disposal of his particular merchandise, there is no reason why that same privilege should not also be granted to bootblacks, sausage vendors, &c.
>
> It is to prevent having tha Park defaced and rented out for commercial purposes that we must insist upon the removal of this stand, and unless the same is taken away within forty-eight hours we will be compelled to take such action in restoring to the public intact and without defacement its public park as will deter any individual or city official in the future from again attempting a like action.
>
> Aside from thie view of the matter, we also question the right of the Commissioner of Parks to grant a permit for a purpose as herein set forth, and refer you to Sections 610 and 612 of the Revised Charter.
>
> We earnestly hope that your own sense of justice and interest in the public welfare will urge you to immediate action, and make it unnecessary for us to teach our public officials their duty.

President Willcox of the Park Board was not in town yesterday afternoon.

ARCHBISHOP FEEHAN'S WILL.

The Prelate Leaves an Estate Valued at More than $120,000.

CHICAGO, July 19.—Archbishop Patrick A. Feehan left an estate of over $120,000, which, under ths terms of his last will, drawn May 10 last, is distributed among the members of his family and those institutions which for years have been his especial care. The entire estate is in personal property, and more than half of it is life insurance, made payable to the estate.

Copies of ths will have been furnished to beneficiaries and others interested, and the original testament will be filed for probate early next week. The instrument deals exclusively with the prelate's personal affairs, and there are no directions or suggestions in it concerning the affairs of the archdiocese.

It is stated by those cognizant of the personal affairs of the testator that the estate would have been much larger had the Archbishop collected in its entirety the salary of $5,000 a year to which he was entitled from the Archdiocese. It is said that for many years he has allowed portions of this salary to remain uncollected, and that the will, which makes no reference to these arrears, cancels them.

Bequest to Northwestern University.

CHICAGO, July 19.—James E. Robinson, President of the Rock Island National Bank and Central Trust and Savings Bank of Rock Island, Ill., left part of his fortune to the Northwestern University in his will, which has just been probated. Mr. Robinson was a graduate and a Trustee of the Northwestern University. The estate left by him is estimated at $1,000,000. Just what part of this the university will receive is not stated, but it probably will be about $200,000. The American University at Washington, D. C., also is left a considerable amount of property.

ERIE
Compartment
SLEEPING CARS
BETWEEN
NEW YORK and BUFFALO
On the ERIE Railroad
Afford complete privacy to the traveler. Beautiful interiors—Oak, Gray, Walnut, Curly Birch, Maple, Vermilion Mahogany—embellished with costliest marquetry work. Harmoniously upholstered in finest fabrics.
Meals a la carte in café car.
Leave New York 7:25 P. M.
Arrive Buffalo, 7:00 A. M.
Other good trains at convenient hours to all points West.

POLICE ON AN ENGINE CHASE FREIGHT YARD GANG.

Two Men Captured After a Lively Run, but Released at the Police Station.

Two policemen and a watchman, revolvers in hand, on an engine which kept up a continuous whistling, pursued a gang of men in the freight yards of the upper west side and succeeded in making two arrests.

Lately at night the quiet of the police of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station has been disturbed by pistol shots from the freight yards along the North River. There wers shots last evening, and Capt. Kear sent Policemen Ryan and Rensselaer to investigate.

Both policemen went down Sixty-first Street to the yards of the New York Central. As they neared the gates shots were again heard and immediately a gang, which seemed to spring from nowhere, began to run in all directions. They leaped over tracks, climbed over flat cars, and stood not on the order of their going. The policemen ran up to the yard and there found James Costello, a watchman. Costello excitedly explained that he had just prevented a "hold-up." He pointed after the retreating figures and shouted: "There they go."

The policeman started down the tracks with the watchman and mst a freight engine. They boarded it, the engineer put on steam, and the chase was on.

At Sixty-eighth Street there was a slight delay as a freight car pulled off a switch, but they soon mads up lost ground. At Seventieth Street another freight car was held up while the engine with the two policemen leaning out of the window and the watchman sitting on a coal pile rushed up. At seventy-second Street Policeman Ryan stopped the engine, and the officers of the law scrambled out into the darkness and captured two men.

At the station house the prisoners said they were George Welsemann of 116 Morton Street and William Curran of 223 West Sixty-second Street. Both protested against their arrest. Costello was called upon to identify them, but failed to do so. Both prisoners were then allowed to go.

MAINE'S GRANITE BUSINESS.

Declared Never More Prosperous than Now, and Outlook Is Altogether Favorable—Contracts Let.

Special to The New York Times.

BANGOR, Me., July 19.—The granite business in Maine was never more prosperous than now, and the favorable conditions prevailing promise to continue for a long time. At Stonington, Penobscot Bay, the labor troubles have been settled, and the three leading firms are rushed with orders.

One concern has a contract to furnish 40,000 cubic yards of granite for the bridge over the East River at Blackwell's Island, and a large quantity for the other East River bridge now in process of construction. Compressed air has been substituted for steam power in some of the Stonington quarries.

The Booth Brothers and Hurricane Granite Company has received the contract to furnish paving for forty blocks on Walnut and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, which will be cut at the company's quarry at Long Cove. The Maine and New Hampshire Granite Company has received the contract to furnish $500,000 worth of red granite for the First National Bank Building to be erected in Chicago. Ths stone is to be cut and dressed at the company's quarries at Redstone, N. H., and each piece numbered, so that it may be at once fitted into its proper position in ths walls.

ARRESTS IN SIX MONTHS.

The Figures for Manhattan Borough Under the Present Administration.

Ths figures of arrests by the police of Manhattan Borough during the first half of the present year are 44,897, as against 48,264 in ths corresponding period of 1901. Arrests for excise, gambling, and keeping disorderly houses increased; those for burglaries and robberies decreased.

Some of the details are: Keeping disorderly houses, 170 arrests, as against 134; poolroom, 202, as against 79; excise, 1,104, as against 575; gamhling, 240, as against 184; policy, 71, as against 16; burglary, 603, as against 632; robbery, 194, as against 200.

STEAMER KENNEBEC SUNK.

Struck a Submerged Pier Near Gardiner, Me.—Passengers Safe.

GARDINER, Me., July 19.—The steamer Kennebec of the Eastern Steamboat Company's Kennebec and Boston division, struck a sunken pier near Nahummeag Island, opposite South Gardiner, whils bound up the river to-day, and a large hole was stove in her bow. She was backed off and proceeded to this city, where she filled and went down soon after her cargo and furnishings had been removed.

The passengers were kept in ignorance of the serious condition of the steamer and there was no panic. The accident to the Kennebec was caused by the steering apparatus refusing to work properly. How seriously ths vessel is damaged cannot be ascertained until a diver makes an examination.

DEATH IN FIGHT OVER CHICKENS.

Virginia Farmers Engage in Quarrel with Tragic Ending.

ROANOKE, Va., July 19.—A special from Abingdon, Va., Washington County, says that Moses Lytton and John Collins, two prominent farmers living on adjoining plantations near Saltville, became involved in a fight because the former had killed some chickens belonging to the latter. Later Collins was driving past Lytton's home when Lytton fired upon him with a double-barreled shotgun and killed him.

Before he died, however, Collins drew a revolver and fired five times at Lytton. Twenty-five men had to guard Lytton's home last night to keep him from being lynched. Lytton is in the county jail at Abingdon.

Woman Suffrage Conference.

The National Woman Suffrage Association, in conjunction with the State Association of New Jersey, will hold a conference at Ocean Grove, beginning to-morrow and lasting until Tuesday evening. The meetings are to be in the Auditorium, that of to-morrow at 8 P. M., and those of Tuesday at 4 and 8 P. M. The speakers will be Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, President of the National Association, the Rev. Anna Howard Shaw, Vice President; Miss Kate M. Gordon, Corresponding Secretary, and Miss Mary G. Hay.

THE BIG STORE A CITY IN ITSELF
SIEGEL COOPER Co.
SIXTH AVE. MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN 18th & 19th STS.

Lace Curtains
At Less Than Half Price.

The half-yearly Sale of Curtains and Upholstery begins to-morrow morning with hundreds of rare bargains. All summer goods, broken lots and small quantities are marked at prices that leave no doubt as to their being bargains of the most superior description.

800 Pairs of Lace Curtains at
8.75, 7.90, 6.25, 4.85, 3.75, 2.85 & 1.95

Only 1 or 3 pairs of a pattern. Some are slightly mussed from displaying; otherwise perfect. All style lace curtains are included, such as Irish Point, Renaissance, Cluny, Pt. de Arabe, Scotch and Cable Nets in novelty designs.

Tapestry Portieres Also Underpriced.

Deep cuts in one and two pair lots. All styles included in the assortment, such as Reversible, Armures, Reps, Brocades, and Novelty Weaves of every description.

$4.00 Portieres, pair, 1.85
$7.00 Portieres, pair, 2.95
$9.50 Portieres, pair, 4.25
$11.00 Portieres, pair, 5.90
(Third Floor, 18th St.)

World's Greatest Grocery.

Monday offers many truly remarkable offers in high-class Groceries.

This vast Grocery, with its countless attractions and comprehensive assortments of the world's purest foods, is a vital factor in the art of living well and inexpensively.

On all purchases of $5.00 or more, except goods to be sent C. O. D., we prepay freight to any railroad station in the New England States, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

COFFEE: Fine quality Cucuta Maracaibo Coffee, fresh roasted, sweet and sound; 7 lbs., $1.00, per lb., 15
GAIL BORDEN'S EAGLE BRAND CONDENSED MILK, 2 cans for 25
TEA: Exceptional value; rich flavored Green, Black or blended Teas; 10 lbs. $3.00, 3 lbs. $1.00, 1 lb., 38
ACME BRAND: Red Currant, Raspberry and Strawberry Jelly; absolutely pure; fancy screw top tumbler; each 15c., 2 tumblers for 25
SAXON WHEAT FOOD, decorated dish in every package; per package, 12
CAROLINA RICE FLAKES, large package, 10

Crosse & Blackwell's English PICKLES, bottle, 15
RICE, choice Carolina rice, 10 lbs., 48
FLOUR, Siegel Cooper Co.'s best XXXX Patent Flour, per bbl., $4.65; ¼ sack, 59
PASTRY FLOUR, finest quality cake and pastry flour, made from the best white Michigan wheat, 10-lb. bag, 35c.; 5-lb. bag, 18
COCOA SHELLS, bright and clean, 5 lbs., 8
POTATOES. Fancy new Long Island Potatoes; peck, 25
MACARONI, VERMICELLI, SPAGHETTI, ALPHABETS or MACARONCELLI, finest quality, made expressly for us, just received from Italy; two 1-lb. pkgs., 25
CORN, best fancy Maine Cream Sugar Corn, sweet, tender, and milky; can, 8
PEAS, "Early Morn" choice Early June or Centennial Marrowfat Peas; doz., $1.15; can, 10
ASPARAGUS, high-grade fancy California white Asparagus, large tender spears; can, 28
SUCCOTASH, "Hazel Brand" fancy Maine Succotash; doz., 90c.; can, 8
CATSUP, Household or Yankee Doodle Tomato Catsup; bottle, 9
MOLASSES, Duff's refined Table Molasses, full quart cans, 16
COFFEE, "Popular Blend" fancy Mocha and Java Coffee, choice cup qualities; 4 lbs., $1.00; lb., 28
CHEESE, rich, old New York State Full Cream Cheese; lb, 15
SHAKER SALT, with non-spilling attachment, box, 10
POSTUM CEREAL COFFEE large pkg., 20
Hazel brand SEEDED RAISINS, thoroughly cleaned, per package, 10
MACKEREL, new, fat family Mackerel, or Red Salmon (no heads or tails;) 10-lb. pail, 95
LAMB, short forequarter Canada Lamb, lb., 6
CORNED BEEF, plate or navel, lb., 6
OLIVE OIL, finest quality Lucca Oil; gallon can, $2.35; ½ gallon can, $1.35; quart bottles, 63c.; pint bottles, 37
American Crown brand PICKLES GHERKINS, MIXED PICKLES; gallons, 36c.; ½ gallons, 28c.; quarts, 12c.; pints, 8
Milford brand GHERKINS, MIXED PICKLES or CHOW CHOW, quart bottles, 25c.; pint bottles, 17
TEA, fancy first Spring pickings—Oolong, Young Hyeon, Japan, Gunpowder, India, Ceylon, or English Breakfast, exceptional cup qualities; 5 lbs. $2.00; lb., 43
"Hazel" brand EXTRACT OF BEEF, finest quality, possessing full blood-giving properties, 4-oz. jar, 60c.; 2-oz. jar, 32
Armour's COMPRESSED CORNED BEEF, can, 14
Armour's ROLLED WHOLE OX TONGUE, can, 57
SALAD DRESSING, "Yacht Club" brand, made with the finest ingredients; bot., 23
BAKING POWDER, "Hazel" Cream Tartar Powder; 1-lb. can, 29c.; ½-lb. can, 15
SPICES, absolutely pure Pepper, Mustard, Cloves, Allspice, Ginger; lb., 20
PEARL HOMINY, best quality; 5 lbs., 15
SOUP, Richardson & Robbin's Chicken or Tomato Soup; full quart cans, 20
SALMON, "Cook's Pride" Blood-Red Sockeye Salmon; lb. can, doz., $1.60; can 14
CANNED FRUIT, "Park" brand, Red or Black Raspberries, can, 9
Royal Red or Milford brand choice Californian BLACK CHERRIES, large can, 19
GLACE CHERRIES or PINEAPPLE, fancy, box, 19
FLAVORING EXTRACT, "Hazel" brand, triple strength; 2-oz. lemon, 16
Armour's WASHING POWDER, 12 packages, 30
SAL SODA, 7 lbs., 10
STARCH, best quality family Gloss Starch, 4 lbs., 22
LEMONS, Bright, juicy Messinas, doz., 10
COTTAGE CHEESE, fresh made daily at our creamery; large ball, 3
ORANGE and LEMON SUGAR, best quality, absolutely pure; 1 lb makes 25 glasses; per carton, 19
WILD CHERRY PHOSPHATE, natural flavor.
Bottle making 120 glasses, 35
Bottle making 60 glasses, 19
Bottle making 30 glasses, 10
CRACKERS, fresh made Harlem Mixed Crackers; 3 lbs., 25c.; lb., 9
PRETZELS, fresh made, crisp and dainty; lb., 8
SOAP, Fairbank's Santa Claus or Mascot Soap; 10 cakes, 31

BUTTER—Extra fancy Elgin Creamery Butter, 5 lb. sealed stone crock, 1.25

WILL CALLED IN QUESTION.

Fold in the Paper and Difference in Inks Used in Writing and Signing the Document.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., July 19.—Surrogate Petty to-day admitted to probate ths will of George Carll of Huntington. The estate involved was $30,000.

The matter of a fold in the paper on which the will was drawn and the difference in the inks used in writing and signing the document had much weight with ths Surrogate in admitting ths will to probate. George Carll drew his own will, leaving some property to his relatives, but the most of it to charitable institutions. A nephew, Henry A. Carll, was a legatee, but as he was also a subscribing witness the law would not allow him to become a beneficiary. When the will was drawn and witnessed by Carll and Frank Baldwin ths nephew was not cognizant of the fact that he was named as a beneficiary.

The probate of the will was opposed by Elbert O. Livingston and Julia T. Livingston of Babylon, grandnephew and niece of the testator. They would have been entitled to one-half the estate had the will been broken, and the other half would have gone to David Carll, a brother. The contest was made on account of insufficiency of execution, the subscribing witnesses testifying that they did not see the testator sign either the will or the codicil, that it was not signed in their presence, and that the papers were so folded that no signatures showed on any of the papers.

The court says that it is satisfied that from the way the paper was folded the signatures could have been seen, and if the witnesses could see, then, legally, they did see.

Henry P. Carll testified that when the will was witnessed Baldwin was sick, so ths tsstator and his neighbor drove to Baldwin's house. In relation to the ink Judges Petty says that the body of the will and the attestation clause were in one kind of ink and the three signatures in a totally

NOTABLE FUNCTIONS IN LONDON

ANGLO-AMERICAN SOCIETY

The Bischoffheim Reception and the Royal Academy Soiree—Opera, While Socially Successful, Said to Lack Artistic Novelty—Ambassador Choate Entertains the Rev. Lyman Abbott and the Officers of the Brooklyn,

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1902.]

LONDON, July 19.—Although, as has been said, the effect of having the coronation early in August would resuscitate the London season, it is noticeable that fewer large entertainments are announced than usual for the remainder of July, and many persons are leaving town. Large numbers may return for the coronation ceremony, but after that, as Parliament rises the day before, London will be deserted.

The deferred naval review will doubtless be a pretty sight, and many who might otherwise go to the Continent or shooting in Scotland in mid-August are likely to be yachting in or near the Solent that week. But the social side of the regular Cowes week will be shorn of nearly all its glory, while Goodwood will not be the fashionable attraction it generally is.

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GAYETY ON A LARGE SCALE.

This week has had a fair share of social gayety on a grand scale, with two of those great crushes which everybody pretends to abominate but nobody ever misses, if invited. The Bischoffheim reception in Bute House is said to have been the biggest of the season in London, and it is not an exaggeration to say that everybody was there, from the Prime Minister and the more exclusive members of nobility to the latest favorite among American millionaires. Thus does society in this world capital pay homage to wealth!

At the dinner preceding the reception the guests were fewer than fifty and selected with that luxurious discrimination which people of vast wealth can afford to exercise. The Duchess of Marlborough, who may soon be a Vice-reine, was called the prettiest woman in the company. But there were some thousands of others before the evening was over.

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AT THE ACADEMY.

Artists of the Royal Academy resumed their annual soiree, which was omitted last year because the nation was in mourning. Probably 2,500 men and women accepted their invitations, and despite the large size of the rooms in the Academy's part of Burlington House, it was another veritable crush. Again everybody was there, and it was the last big function of the season. All resident American artists were in evidence, and the display of feminine comeliness was remarkable. It is a fact that the handsomest women in London seek invitations to these soirées, knowing that their perfections will have distinguished artistic consideration.

Socially, the opera season, which is now closing, has been as successful as was anticipated, but artistically, in so far as it has been meritorious, it has lacked all novelty. The new opera, "The Heart of Princess Osra," has proved quite unimportant, while Miss Smyth's "Der Wald" is not vital work. The Italian tenor Caruso and the Scotch-American prima donna, Mary Garden, shared some of the personal trimmphs of the season, but the talent of neither can be called epochmaking and the artistic burden of the season rested on singers and operas long since tried and approved.

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AMBASSADOR CHOATE'S GUESTS.

Ambassador Choate has been entertaining this week and the Rev. Lyman Abbott was one of his guests at a luncheon party in Carlton House Terrace early in the week, the officers of the cruiser Brooklyn being guests on another day.

Mr. and Mrs. Choate now go to a cottage they have taken in North Berwick for the vacation season.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry White have Lord Kitchener for their guest at Wilton Park, Beaconsfield, over Sunday.

Mrs. C. H. Adair will give a small dance in honor of her niece, Miss Wadsworth, on Monday evening.

Kitty Cheatham sailed to-day to visit friends in America.

LONDON DRAMA AND MUSIC

Lyceum Theatre May Be Torn Down.

Irving's Future—Jeanne Granier Fails to Draw—Pinero Working on His New Comedy—Ernesto Baraldi's Pupils.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1902.]

LONDON, July 19.—To-day's announcement of the trouble between the stockholders and the authorities in regard to the Lyceum Theatre, which may lead to the closing of that house and its possible tearing down and replacing with a modern business block, gives fresh color to the report that Sir Henry Irving will act in association with either Wyndham or Tree next season.

The Lyceum is a very expensive house, and its recent improvements have scarcely modernized it; moreover, the good business of even half the season does not serve to pay the dividends which the most art-loving shareholder demands.

Perhaps it is uncreditable for the British public to have its greatest actor left in the evening of his artistic life without a permanent abiding place, but Irving's fame is safe, and he might do worse for himself and for the stage than act the Pope of Rome in "The Eternal City" at Her Majesty's or join Wyndham in the production of Henry Arthur Jones's new ambitious play. Of course, he is booked for an American tour, as usual, next year, and is sure of success there, but he must have new rôles if he is to continue on the stage.

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"THE ETERNAL CITY."

Rehearsals for "The Eternal City" are already vigorously under way, and it is likely that Tree has another big triumph preparing. He has been in good luck lately, although he has had his share of harsh criticism and ups and downs. It is likely that Robert Taber will act David Rossi in the new play, William Deveux being cast for Menghelli.

The attendance at the Garrick Theatre this week, where Jeanne Granier and her company from the Paris Variétiés have been acting in a modern cynical drama by Alfred Capus, has not been such as to suggest the advisability of Messrs. Grau and Frohman taking these players to America. Mme. Granier is in her element in Paris with a Parisian audience to encourage her; she is neither young nor handsome, and while her acting is graphic, she is far from great. The spectacle of a middle-aged woman and a stout, rather elderly man playing lovers without sentiment in a conversational play, which deals prosaically with vice and shame, is unedifying, and not the sort of stuff that Anglo-Saxon playgoers care for, although they may like to talk largely about verity, lifelikeness, and that sort of thing when they have seen it in Paris, to unhappy stay-at-homes compelled to listen to their talk.

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M. CAPUS'S ABILITIES.

Capus is the only dramatist of these people. He is as modern as a drainpipe trap and as poetical as a police report.

There is nothing else important in current theatricals but Burnand's adaptation of "Bébé," called "Betsy," which has been revived at Wyndham's Theatre, with two admirable comic actors, Alfred Bishop and James Welch, in amusing if somewhat antique rôles.

Lewis Waller, who has decided to continue his experiments as actor-manager instead of accepting lucrative engagements, produces Cosmo Hamilton's dramatization of Kipling's "Gadsbys" at the Royalty Theatre in September. He also holds Frank Money-Coutt's "King Arthur," a drama in verse, and a play by William Devereux.

It is reported that Elwyn Barron, who has plays placed with Willard and Wilson Barrett, will collaborate with Oliver Herford on a play for James Welch.

Pinero is working at Maloja on his new comedy, which opens at the Duke of York's Theatre.

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END OF CONCERT SEASON.

The concert season is nearly finished. Ernesto Baraldi's pupils, who include many promising Americans, had a large crowd in Bechshein Hall this week, among the singers being Lloyd Rand, whose recent development is really remarkable; and who sings in the United States all next season under Graff's management.

William T. Carleton, who has been here on a short visit, has sailed for home, but may return for a long professional stay early in the Winter.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, July 19.—To-day's matinée at the Lyceum Theatre, which closed Sir Henry Irving's London season, was probably the last performance at this historic theatre, the London County Council having notified the Lyceum Directors that they consider the building unsafe and that all kinds of expensive alterations must be made or its license will not be renewed.

The Directors declared they could not afford to carry out the sweeping requirements and suggested arbitration. But the arbitrator, Sir William Emerson, President of the Royal Institute of British Architects, decided against the theatre on all points. A meeting of the stockholders has been called for Aug. 3, when it is expected that the sale of the building preparatory to its demolition will be agreed upon.

The opera season at Covent Garden was varied last night by the initial performance of the one-act German opera, "Der Wald," by Ethel Smyth, an English girl. The piece is a sombre tragedy and decidedly original. The principal parts were sung by Lohse, Pennarini, Fremstad, and Bispham.

CORONATION INTEREST WANES.

Public Relief that a Date Has Been Fixed—Gay Summer Season.

LONDON, July 19.—The final official assurance, that the coronation will be held three weeks hence has produced a feeling of relief that it is at last known when it will be over. The usual amiable public expressions anent this event are being made, but it is doubtful whether public interest will continue keen.

The prolongation of the social season has made the Summer unusually gay, and has brought some profits to those who were losers on account of King Edward's illness. Conspicuous among the entertainments are a series of large week-end house parties at Blenheim.

The Prince and Princess of Wales and others have resumed their usual rounds of social engagements, but Queen Alexandra has not attended any parties.

The Queen's rule against the admission of divorced women to Court continues to be quite as strict as the late Queen Victoria's. Some American women whose matrimonial adventures have been discussed in New York and Washington recently found the doors of the palaces shut upon them. To-day says that one of those who were refused admission to Court is the mother of a prominent Anglo-American Peeress.

KING EDWARD'S REMOVAL.

Amusing Results of the Attempt to Keep the Time and Place a Secret.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1902.]

LONDON, July 19.—The secrecy observed about the removal of the King to Victoria Station was most amusing. Of course, all the newspapers inevitably knew just when the removal would be made and from what gate the hearselike vehicle carrying the royal sufferer would emerge, and such descriptive writers as chose to be there were on the spot, in spite of ponderous efforts to deceive them. One photographer for an illustrated paper had his arm shaken by an official policeman so that he could not work his kodak.

There was just one woman in that part of Grosvenor Place when the ambulance was driven out of the palace gardens, and she crossed the street and asked Col. Davidson, the King's aide de camp, who was standing by the curb, if that was the King.

"Madam," he replied, "it would be a breach of etiquette to answer that question."

Then, noting the disappointment in the lady's countenance, he added, "Yes, Madam, it is the King."

The woman gave one glance at the retreating van, and then her eyes filled with tears and she moved away.

The three or four journalists slowly followed the royal conveyance, while the frustrated photographer went to consult a Magistrate about the rude policeman, but secured no redress.

King Leopold Visits King Edward.

LONDON, July 19.—King Leopold of Belgium, whose yacht Alberta is lying in the Solent, visited King Edward this morning on board the royal yacht Victoria and Albert and staid half an hour with his Majesty. The latter's condition continues to be all that could be desired.

LONDON POLITICAL GOSSIP

CONCENTRATES ON THE CABINET

Lowther May Succeed Sir Michael Hicks-Beach—Speculation as to Lord Salisbury's Retirement—The Premier's Status in Theory and in Fact—A Story About Balfour.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1902.]

LONDON, July 19.—Forecasting the composition of the Cabinet after the inevitable changes are made is the favorite occupation of London journalism at the present hour, when other important political topics are scarce. But it is an extremely unprofitable one in a country in which the members of the Cabinet themselves did not know of the Premier's retirement until two days after his resignation had been accepted. That the Right Hon. James William Lowther, who has married into the Cecil family, may be Chancellor of the Exchequer is not unlikely, although there has been less talk of him than of the Right Hons. C. T. Ritchie and R. W. Hanbury in the City this week. It is also true that the appointment of Alfred Lyttelton, K. C., to the post vacated by Lowther, as Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee in the Commons, would be popular in Parliament.

There is the usual talk of Lords Cromer and Curzon when important vacancies are to be filled, and it seems very likely that the retirement of the Lord Chancellor will not be long deferred, and he may be succeeded by Sir Robert Finlay, K. C., whom The Spectator calls the most distinguished lawyer living not on the bench. But these are all mere guesses in the present condition of public affairs in England, when the idea of the public is not concerned so much with appointments as with men who may get them.

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PROVINCIAL OPINION.

Some of the gossip of the provincial papers in regard to the causes of Lord Salisbury's sudden retirement before the coronation and at the fag-end of the session is rather entertaining, but it is unlikely that the King hurried it or is giving half the attention to public affairs from his sickbed that is credited to him. That Lord Salisbury was at odds with the higher powers over certain coronation honors which had been slated readers of these dispatches already know, but the list of honors indicated that Lord Salisbury had been the winner, for, with the exception of rather too profuse distributions of knighthoods, they were unexceptionable.

Of course, the fact that the resignation took place and that Mr. Balfour was summoned while Mr. Chamberlain was sick abed did not escape notice, but everybody knows Balfour is the easiest man in the world for his associates to get along with and that he is perfectly willing to permit the Colonial Secretary to have his head in his own office and listen to his advice on all public affairs. In the mind of the Radicals, it will be Chamberlain's Government as much as, if not more than, ever, and they look upon that slender statesman, who has just emerged into the light of day with a scar on his forehead, as responsible for all the evils they delight in charging to the Ministry.

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CHAMBERLAIN'S CHANCES.

But Chamberlain's chances of ever being Prime Minister are perceptibly decreased, for Balfour, having the post, is likely to hold it at least three years, when Chamberlain will be seventy and he only fifty-seven. In English politics there is small chance of advancement for a man past seventy. Still, one must bear in mind the fact, on which more stress has been laid this week than ever before—namely, that there are legally and constitutionally no such offices as Prime Minister and leader in the House of Commons, and that the Right Hon. A. J. Balfour is merely First Lord of the Treasury and Lord Privy Seal. When Gladstone or Disraeli were in power those facts did not strike folks. The Prime Minister of Great Britain always seems a very real officer, but so do Mayfair, Belgravia, and Pimlico seem to all Londoners and to all readers of English novels the world over real neighborhoods; yet they do not exist geographically or politically, and never did.

The humor of the situation is expressed in one cartoon representing Balfour in shoes and hat much too large for him, and in another bending perspiringly over a table laden with Cabinet resignations, consoled by Capt. McLaren of the Australian Cricketers with the information that he had the same trouble in getting up his team. But there is no malice in the fun made at Balfour's expense. He is esteemed even where he is not liked, and his gentle courtesy is strongly contrasted with his famous uncle's habit of not knowing his fellow-workers when away from Parliament.

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PERSONALITY OF BALFOUR.

I have heard dozens of stories about Balfour's kindness, not the least being that of a newspaper man who had an appointment with another less-onerous Cecil, who was to give him information. The appointment was not kept, and late at night the reporter made his way hopelessly to Mr. Balfour's house, in Carlton House Terrace, expecting to be rudely ordered away. The door was opened by the distinguished author of "The Foundations of Belief," who had given all the servants leave to go to a ball and was keeping house alone, and, although it was long after midnight, he gave all the information required, although Cabinet Ministers generally take pride in snubbing the press. That was a small thing, but it counted for much more here than it would in America, where every statesman encourages the press.

Historians of the week's doings have been unable, in recording the retirement of the greatest of Cecils, to connect his name with a single recent measure of vital importance. As a matter of fact, since his illness last year Lord Salisbury has been feeble; his excellently written speeches have been nearly inaudible, and it has been baldly said that the only gratification that has been got from one's attendance at the House of Lords has been one's enjoyment of Lord Salisbury's jokes. The Lord Chancellor, if fate had not marked him for a political career early in life, would probably have been the better comedian.

E. A. DITHMAR.

CONSTABLE RELICS LOOKING FOR PURCHASERS.

A Chance for Sentimentalists—Stratford Mill in Suffolk and Willy Lot's House for Sale.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1902.]

LONDON, July 19.—Stratford Mill, on the River Stour, in Suffolk, which was owned by the painter Constable's father and figures in some of his most famous works, was put up at auction this week, but there were no bidders.

The house in Constable's painting called "Valley Farm," known as Willy Lot's house, is advertised for public sale at Ipswich. Here is a fine chance for wealthy sentimentalists.

Like Rembrandt, whose artistic descendant he was, the tonal landscapist, John Constable, worked as a boy in one of his father's mills. Stratford Mill on the Stour in Suffolk is a building which he painted in one of his most celebrated works, so for a double reason it is a noteworthy spot in the annals of British art.

It was while a miller that he laid the foundation of his close observation of nature and especially his power of rendering cloud and storm, rainbow and landscape. Some of his most beautiful pictures are views on the River Stour, where he was born and passed a good half of his life.

Although his pictures made a great stir in France in 1824 and 1825, and he was given a gold medal by Charles X., who saw in him a continner of Claude Lorraine, with a special boldness and individuality of touch of his own, yet the British public did not care for his work until long after his death.

In 1829 he was elected to the Royal Academy, and in 1837 he died. Now his pictures bring great prices in the London art market, and he is counted the artistic forerunner of the French romantic landscapists of 1830-1875.

Stratford Mill may be bought some day and turned into a mussum like Hogarth's house in London, which escaped destruction last year and is now a permanent memorial to the old British satirist.

JOHN W. MACKAY'S ILLNESS.

Mrs. Mackay Gives Last Dinner Party—Mr. Mackay Continues to Improve.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1902.]

LONDON, July 19.—Mrs. John W. Mackay gave her last big dinner party at the beginning of the week in Carlton House Terrace. The reports of the illness of John W. Mackay have been greatly exaggerated.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, July 19.—John W. Mackay of San Francisco is better to-day. He had been about a great deal on Tuesday seeing his stepdaughter off to Paris and attending to other matters, which kept him in the sun for a long time. He then drove down to his office in the city.

Becoming ill, he was persuaded to return home for a rest, where his illness developed into a cold and his right lung became slightly congested. His doctor said to-day that he continued to improve and that no complications had arisen.

MRS. STEVENS TO WED MAJOR HALL WEDNESDAY.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1902.]

LONDON, July 19.—The wedding of Mrs. Albert Stevens and Major Charles Hall will take place at St. George's, Hanover Square, next Wednesday.

Mrs. C. Albert Stevens, who was Miss May Brady, the daughter of the late Judge John R. Brady, sailed about two months ago for Europe. The announcement of her engagement was cabled about a fortnight ago. Very little is known of Major Hall, to whom she is reported to be married, and the announcement of the engagement was a surprise.

Albert Stevens died about eighteen months ago. He was a son of the first Mrs. Edwin Stevens of Castle Point, Hoboken. He was a member of many New York clubs, including the Knickerhocker, and was prominent at the Meadow Brook Club. He left his widow a comfortable fortune in real estate, which comprised a town house, a cottage at Southampton, and his estate at Westbury.

LORD SALISBURY'S PARTY.

Ex-Premier Entertains Five Thousand Guests at Hatfield House, Hertfordshire.

LONDON, July 19.—Five special trains took 5,000 distinguished persons to a garden party at Hatfield House, Hertfordshire, the seat of ex-Premier Salisbury, this afternoon. Lord Salisbury's guests included the Cabinet Ministers, Indian Princes, members of the Diplomatic Corps, including all the officials of the United States Embassy, and a number of Peers and Members of the House of Commons.

No social event of coronation year has exceeded in brilliancy of scene and personnel the gathering at Hatfield House. Princes and Maharajahs, in the brightest of Oriental costumes, and Premiers, Governors, and Generals from every portion of the empire, mingled with diplomats of almost every Government in the world.

Lady Gwendolen Cecil, daughter of Lord Salisbury, assisted the ex-Prime Minister to receive his guests beyond the archway leading to the south front of the house. The Grenadied Band was stationed on the lawn, which was dotted with many-colored marquees, in which refreshments were served.

J. Pierpont Morgan was among the American guests.

PARLIAMENTARY TOPICS.

The Colonial Conference Resumed—Sir Edward Grey's Persistence in the Case of Gen. Buller.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1902.]

LONDON, July 19.—Public interest in the colonial conferences has abated, but they have been resumed, with Mr. Chamberlain present, and will go on next week, and a bomb may yet be exploded which will startle the British world.

Sir Edward Grey's persistence in bringing the case of Gen. Buller before the House seems a surprising bit of bad politics in a statesman of such repute, and nothing whatever is likely to come of it to do the public or Buller any good. It is a controversy in which Buller still seems to have the worst end, and a Parliamentary discussion will never help it.

Otherwise the House of Commons has been almost wholly given up this week to the interminable debate on the Education bill, but the scenes in the lobbies these pleasant afternoons are remarkably attractive, as crowds of gayly dressed ladies assembled on invitation to take tea on the famous river terrace.

THE CORONATION OUTLOOK.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1902.]

LONDON, July 19.—Some significant editorial articles have been printed this week, with the evident object of checking the too-high public expectation about the ceremonies and processions in connection with the coronation and dwelling on the fact that the King is likely to be very weak and unable to stand fatigue.

As for the widely circulated weeklies which get information from underservants, they persist in the statements that the King is very sick, indeed, and much emaciated.

LONDON AS A SEAPORT.

Plan to Raise It to a Level with Liverpool Will Be Pushed.

LONDON, July 19.—Owners of steamships plying from the Port of London intend that the advantage gained by the report of the Royal Commission, appointed to inquire into the means of improving it shall have definite results in legislation raising London to a relative equality with Liverpool and Southampton. It is realized that Parliament will not be aroused to act except through special pressure on the part of influential bodies, and therefore the County Council and commercial bodies will urge the passage of acts directing extensive deepening and improvement of the River Thames and the organization of a huge dock company under Government control.

In the meanwhile the lines plying to American ports from London have a special grievance against Congress because, they say, at the very time Great Britain is moving in the direction of improved facilities, Congress, in the interest of American shippers, proposes to block the rapid handling of cargoes at the London end. The so-called "London clause," inserted in all bills of lading for fourteen years, gives shipowners the option of landing goods at quays or discharging into their consignees' barges, thus getting around the ancient rules of the London docks requiring ships to discharge overside into barges at the consignees' request.

The act which has passed the Senate and is pending before the House prohibits the insertion of clauses in bills of lading. Shipowners here believe that the bill is certain to pass next session, and they are busily trying to solve the riddle how to secure freedom to unload with reasonable expedition instead of being forced to accommodate hundreds of consignees by hoisting various portions of cargoes into barges. At any event the shipowners hops to make the consignees pay extra for the delays.

PACIFIC CABLE CONTRACTS.

London Firm Will Lay Wires Between San Francisco and Manila for the Commercial Company.

LONDON, July 19.—The Commercial Pacific Cable Company signed a contract with the Telegraph Construction Company in London this week for the manufacture and laying of its cable from Honolulu to Manila, touching midway at Guam. The construction company guaranteed to complete the cable by June, 1903, if furnished with the necessary soundings. In the event that these cannot be furnished, the company agrees to finish the cable laying within such time thereafter as is necessary to take the soundings.

Having two steamers capable of carrying 6,000 miles of cable, the company is able to complete within a year the work which would take other contractors two years to do. The steamer Silvertown, at Woolwich, is now loading the San Francisco-Honolulu cable, 2,400 miles long, and is expected to sail for San Francisco in August. Eighteen hundred miles of this section have already been manufactured and are being taken on board the Silvertown.

LORD PAUNCEFOTE'S ESTATE.

So Small that His Widow's Pension May Be Unusually Large.

LONDON, July 19.—The announcement that Lord Pauncefote's family was left with practically no estate save a small homeseat in Gloucestershire is expected to result in the granting of a larger pension to the widow than is ordinarily given.

There is no doubt that Lord Pauncefote's Ambassadorial career left his family several thousand pounds sterling poorer than would have been the case had he not been compelled to incur extra expenses.

London Crowded with Americans

Gen. Wheeler to Go to Paris—Gayety at the Carlton—New Arrivals at Hotels and Pensions—Luncheon Parties at the Savoy.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1902.]

LONDON, July 19.—London is now veritably crowded with Americans, although some of the leading bankers still declare that their business in American letters of credit is less than usual. The various agencies which look after the wants of American tourists, however, say that their clerks are overworked. The American Express Company's correspondence clerk has so large a pile of letters in care for everybody that he works late at night.

While fashionable people generally have gone out of town, hotels and lodgings are crowded with tourists. There are 400 at the popular St. Ermin's Hotel, in Westminster, mostly members of parties whose visit to London is part of definitely planned trips.

Gen. Wheeler went to Liverpool to dine with the Chamber of Commerce at its centennial celebration, and made one of his short, sensible speeches. He departs now for Paris, whither the Misses Wheeler have preceded him, and will go to St. Petersburg; but he expects to be back in London for the coronation.

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AT THE CARLTON HOTEL.

The Wheelers have been stopping at the Carlton Hotel this week, where the number of Americans has perceptibly fallen off lately. Adelina Patti is now there, and a large number of titled Continentals, including the Marquis Ricci, Baron Pfeffel, Duc de Noailles, and the Marquis Gandara. Admiral Coghlan, Commander Lloyd, and Lieut. Chadwick, United States Navy, have been stopping there, but they went to Southampton on Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Clark, Eugene Higgins, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Ledoux, W. W. Sherman, Mr. and Mrs. P. W. Sherman, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Walter Holmes of Kansas City, and W. G. Kimball of Chicago are also registered at the Carlton.

Gayety at the Carlton these days is subdued, however, and big dinner parties are not the rule. The Palm Room is still crowded every night while tea parties are in order every afternoon.

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DOING THE THAMES.

Many Americans are doing the Thames now, and, Henley being over, the season of small regattas is at its full height, almost every village on the banks having its boat club.

Mrs. Frank Avery goes to Switzerland this week. Mrs. E. M. Goodwin of South Manchester, Conn., and Miss Cornelia Mott of Brooklyn are also taking the Swiss trip, starting Tuesday.

Few Americans remain at the Hyde Park Hotel, Mr. and Mrs. Hofra having gone to Dieppe this week and J. A. Harvey and family and Mr. and Mrs. L. Howe to Paris. New American arrivals there are Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Riddell, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Johnston, J. M. Robinson, Charles Robinson, and Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Spalding.

John D. Rockefeller has been the only new-comer at Claridge's; Mr. and Mrs. Ross Winans and Dr. P. B. Wyckoff have left there.

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IN BLOOMSBURY.

Bloomsbury pensions and the residential hotels are fairly packed with Americans, while the handsome Hotel Russell, which occupies a historic and storied site and is one of the best hotels in London, has a large American contingent registered. J. B. Cobb and family, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. May, J. G. Alvardo, Mr. and Mrs. W. Edwards, the Misses Converse, and F. C. Phondorp of New York, Mrs. and Miss R. Grinnell of New Bedford, and C. H. Booth and family of Youngstown, Ohio, are some of these.

Among the Americans registered at St. Ermin's are Charles E. Lawrence, Miss E. Jones, Dr. Caroline Young, Mr. and Mrs. Waldorf Sherman, W. E. Ryan, and Miss Haverleigh of New York; Mr. and Mrs. Larkin of California, Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Stott of Butte, Mon., and Miss Agnes Dougall of Brooklyn.

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PRINCESS HATZFELDT'S PARTY.

The Savoy is one of the London hotels of the first class in which the number of American guests has largely increased this week. Luncheon parties are still in vogue there, and Princess Hatzfeldt gave one early in the week to ten guests. The only departures this week were Mrs. Robert Galloway, who has gone to Paris, and Mr. and Mrs. James J. Donnell, J. M. Kennedy, and Miss Kennedy, who have sailed for America.

The registry contains the names of W. M. St. John, W. A. and J. M. Marble, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Hertzog, Capt. and Mrs. Max Schmittberger, Edward Roesler, Gen. and Mrs. Charles F. Roe, Mr. and Mrs. Prescott Slade, P. P. Bliss, J. C. Johnston, Jr., William Brady, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Doval, Allan McLean, Dr. D. P. Pease, and Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Judion of New York; J. M. Latta of Boston, Mr. and Mrs. H. Bingham of Cambridge, Mass., and the Rev. and Mrs. J. M. Tompkins of Philadelphia; Stanley B. Allen, E. A. Seitz of Scranton, W. A. Marberger of Baltimore, and Mr. and Mrs. Fred T. Goll of Milwaukee.

Another Scheme for an Anglo-American Club.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, July 19.—Another and more sensible effort to establish an international Anglo-American club is now afoot, and Gen. Wheeler, Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, Lindsay Russell, Elwyn Barron, and Oliver Herford are among the many Americans interested, while Lord Roberts has promised to attend one of the meetings, and other Englishmen of note like the idea, which contemplates a modest club, with reasonable dues, and headquarters both in New York and London.

LACK CONFIDENCE IN BALFOUR

MANY BRITISH UNIONISTS BELIEVE THAT JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN WOULD HAVE MADE A STRONGER PREMIER—PROBABLE CABINET APPOINTMENTS.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, July 19.—Cabinet making is the absorbing subject of discussion here. During the week the public was regaled with more or less shrewd prophecies, but no intimations were given out by the inner circle of the intentions of the Premier, A. J. Balfour, regarding the successors of the Ministers who have already resigned, or as to how far the changes in the Ministry may be expected to extend.

It is undeniable that a very large section of the Conservatives and Liberal Unionists are strongly dissatisfied with the Ministry as at present constituted, and it is increasingly apparent that, in spite of all the Parliamentary eulogies of Mr. Balfour, many Unionists believe that a Government of greater strength and capacity could have been established with Joseph Chamberlain, the Colonial Secretary, as leader. The opinion is freely expressed on all sides, by Unionists as well as Liberals, that the interests of the empire nowadays are so vast and complex that they are sorely in need of the oversight of a man of broader and more forceful powers, who should be dissociated from the atmosphere of constant debate over the details of such measures for instance as the Education bill or the question of releasing Patrick A. McHugh, the Member of Parliament for North Leitrim, from the penalty of contempt of a petty Irish court.

The appointment of Mr. Chamberlain to the Premiership would have been received with cold disfavor by the Opposition, and would have been a red rag to the Anglophobes, but, nevertheless, there is a multitude of Government supporters who would be glad to have him as chief, and it is asserted on undoubted authority that Mr. Chamberlain's claims to the Premiership would have been recognized as being better than Mr. Balfour's had he not, whenever occasion presented itself, urged Mr. Balfour's succession against his own.

One important and strong point of the late Administration which has not yet become generally known and appreciated, and which it is feared Mr. Balfour will not fully inherit, was Lord Salisbury's persistent resistance to Emperor William's efforts to entangle Great Britain in an alliance with Germany. These efforts have been made at intervals since 1895, and are likely to be renewed, now that Lord Salisbury has retired.

But the chief immediate cause of apprehension is that Mr. Balfour will be unwilling to either radically reduce the size of the unwieldy Cabinet, now numbering nineteen, or make sweeping changes in it. Nowhere is its complete reconstruction more earnestly urged than among the Conservatives themselves, some of whom profess to fear that unless the Ministry is strengthened, its support in the House of Commons will rapidly dwindle. The Conservatives are doubtful whether Mr. Balfour is sufficiently resolute to recreate the Ministry against the wishes of most of his present official associates. The consensus of best informed Conservative opinion points to a list of appointments something like the following as being the most likely:

Mr. Hanbury, the President of the Board of Agriculture, to succeed Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the announcement of whose resignation was not received with favor by the Conservatives, with the exception of those who desire to see the post of the Exchequer filled by a man committed to the principle of preferential trade with the colonies. Other candidates mentioned for the Exchequer are the Right Hon. James W. Lowther, the ex-Parliamentary Secretary for Foreign Affairs; Lord George Hamilton, the Secretary of State for India, who is not considered to be a financier, and Sir Edgar Vincent, the ex-Financial Advisor to the Egyptian Government and ex-Governor of the Imperial Ottoman Bank at Constantinople.

It is now considered probable that Earl Halsbury will be succeeded as Lord Chancellor by Sir R. B. Finlay, at present Attorney-General. The manner in which Lord Halsbury exercised his prerogative in the appointments of Judges has caused considerable dissatisfaction. It is asserted that many of the appointments do not reach the high standards previously maintained in the English courts.

Earl Cadogan, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, probably will be succeeded by either the Duke of Marlborough, the Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, or the Earl of Dudley. If the Duke of Marlborough is appointed it will be due to his wife's popularity as much as to the Duke's merits. The Duke's name is also mentioned as the possible successor of the Earl of Hopetoun as Governor General of Australia.

Should C. T. Ritchie resign the Home Secretaryship, George Wyndham, now Chief Secretary for Ireland, is considered a promising candidate.

Lord Ashbourne's position as Lord Chancellor of Ireland is acceptably filled.

The Right Hon. Sir Edward Carson, the Solicitor General, and the Duke of Bedford are strongly urged to succeed Lord James of Hereford in the anomalous Cabinet position of Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. Lord Hopetoun is a secondary possibility.

The resignation of Lord George Hamilton as Secretary of State for India is considered probable.

J. Austen Chamberlain, eldest son of Joseph Chamberlain and Financial Secretary to the Treasury, will doubtless become a Cabinet Minister in some secondary position.

The Right Hon. Gerald Balfour, President of the Board of Trade and brother of the Premier, cannot be said to be popular with his party, but he is not expected to retire from the Cabinet.

The retention of Lord Lansdowne as Foreign Secretary and the Duke of Devonshire as President of the Council is considered foreordained, and it is not believed that the changes will go beyond those mentioned.

GERMAN NEWS TOPICS OF THE WEEK FROM BERLIN

Prof. Ruge Condemns Vignaud's Book on Toscanelli—President Roosevelt Thanks Herr von Tein—Ambassador White's Plans—The Chicago Olympic Games.

BERLIN, July 19.—Prof. Sophes Ruge, the eminent authority in the Zeitschrift der Gesellschaft fuer Erdkunde of Berlin, severely criticises Henry Vignaud's Toscanelli book. He says that the writer, evidently not knowing German, had ignored German authorities, such as Wagner.

The writer says the author neither in judgment nor knowledge is competent to solve the task he has endeavored to solve.

Prof. Sophus Ruge of the Technical High School, in Dresden, lectures on geography and is a member of the Royal Society of Sciences in Saxony.

Mr. Henry Vignaud has been connected for many years with the United States Embassy in France. His recent work on Paolo dal Pozzo Toscanelli of Florence, physician and writer on geography, opens up a number of theories which are unacceptable to the authorities.

Toscanelli undoubtedly made a map that would induce Columbus to believe that Eastern Asia might be reached if one sailed due west for a month or two, and it is generally accepted that Columbus had this map. Indeed, Dr. H. F. Helmolt, in his "History of the World," favors the charge that Columbus had to fly from Portugal because he had appropriated Toscanelli's letter and chart.

On his voyage to the West Indies the discoverer pinned his faith to the chart made by Toscanelli, and it served him well, although the latter had been so misled by the accounts of the Polos and other travelers who returned from Cathay that he had practically included the entire width of the Pacific Ocean in the terra firma of Asia.

Ruge's chief quarrel with Vignaud appears to be the neglect of German authorities by the latter in his interesting account of Toscanelli and the preliminaries to the bold venture of Columbus. He seems to consider Vignaud an outsider who has emulated Columbus in audacity by entering a field of research which belongs to the titular geographers and cosmographers.

MR. WHITE'S VISIT TO DUESSELDORF EXPOSITION.

With Mrs. White He Will Tour Scandinavia Later on in the Season.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 19.—Ambassador White goes next week to the Düsseldorf Exposition. Later in the season, with Mrs. White, he will visit Norway and Sweden.

By The Associated Press.

BERLIN, July 19.—Although Andrew D. White, the United States Ambassador to Germany, will visit the Düsseldorf Exposition next week, Mrs. White left to-day for the Island of Foehr, in the North Sea.

C. H. Townsend, Assistant in charge of the Division of Statistics and Methods of the United States Commission of Fish and Fisheries, is here.

W. R. Holloway, the United States Consul General at St. Petersburg, is spending sixty days' leave in Germany. Momentarily he is in Berlin.

The exposition at Düsseldorf was opened by the German Crown Prince and is attracting more attention for its technical and mechanical exhibits than for its show of the fine arts, although Düsseldorf became generally known to the world at large through its school of landscape painters. It is the birthplace of Heinrich Heine, but its citizens have refused to permit the erection of a monument to the poet, because he attacked Germany in some of his satirical prose and verse and preferred to end his days in Paris.

A musical festival with immense popular chorus is one of the features of the Düsseldorf Exposition. The buildings are so disposed along the banks of the Rhine, which are very flat in that part of its course, that the exposition is seen from the river and gains the advantage of the broad stretch of water on its immediate front.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT TO A BAVARIAN POET.

Consul General Worman Thanks von Tein for the President.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 19.—Consul General Worman of Münich was received this week by Prince Regent Luitpold of Bavaria, who expressed himself as much pleased with the illustrated book on Prince Henry's American tour sent him by Assistant Secretary of State David J. Hill.

Mr. Worman, on behalf of President Roosevelt, thanked Herr Ester von Tein for a poem which the poet had dedicated to the President of the United States. The President's message, through Mr. Worman, was in the following words:

"Will you kindly convey to Herr von Tein my most appreciative thanks for the copy of the song, together with the assurance that there is one American, at least, and I believe many others, not of German origin and of German affiliation, only by the kinship of spirit, who is in sympathy with the sentiments of his graceful poem, and with all else that tends to unite his country and mine in bonds of reciprocal friendship."

COMING AND PARTING GUESTS OF PARIS.

Miss Rita Bell's Wedding Postponed—Doings of Some American People.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 19.—W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., who was booked to leave here on the 16th, is not going after all. At any rate, not just yet.

Mr. and Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont have gone to Carlsbad.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas F. Walsh mean to take a house at Trouville.

Mr. and Mrs. Morton Mitchell leave here on Tuesday for Baireuth to attend the Wagner festival.

Elsie De Wolfe, the actress, and Miss Marburg are at Versailles for the Summer.

The marriage between Miss Rita Bell, niece of Jamea Gordon Bennett, and Comte d'Aramon, will not take place till early Autumn owing to the death of the Marquise d'Aramon.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Kolker return to America on the 30th. Mr. Kolker will create the title rôle in "Sergeant James," with which the Boston Theatre opens Aug. 30.

Col. Colt has arrived at Ritz's, as has also Mrs. Ogden Armour.

M. Santos-Dumont sailed for New York on the 16th.

Frederic S. Lotto, who has heen here with E. H. Sothern'a company, left for Switzerland on Sunday.

Mrs. Charles Yerkes has left Ritz's for London.

Mr. J. Dunbar Wright has arrived here by automobile from Aix-les-Bains on the way back from Vienna. He will leave Paris for New York on Aug. 1, to take part in the endurance contest from New York to Boston in Septemher.

Harry Rosenfeld has left Paris witb Baron de Hochwaechter for Aix-les-Bains.

CLOSE MANY FRENCH SCHOOLS.

Police Are Enforcing the Law of Associations—150,000 Pupils Affected.

PARIS, July 19.—In consequence of the issuance of a circular hy M. Combes, the Premier, July 15, ordering the strict execution of the Law of Associations hy the closing, before July 23, of schools and other institutions managed hy unauthorized congregations, the police are proceeding with the cibsure of all such establishments. The circular affects 2,500 schools throughout France. These schools are attended by 150,000 pupils, and many of them are conducted by nuns.

A number of small demonstrations against the measure occurred to-day in various towns, and considerahle feeling was manifested, though there was no serious disorder. The Clerical leaders vigorously denounce the closing of these institutions as illegal and inhuman. Protests have been made also by several Bishops.

Gus Zimmerman Robbed in Berlin.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 19.—Zimmerman, the American shooting champion, has been robbed of 1,000 marks.

WHAT AMERICAN TOURISTS ARE DOING IN PARIS

Mr. Walsh's Dinner a Revelation to Parisians—Chinese Minister's Gorgeous Function—The Marquise d'Oyley's Magnificent Costume—W. K. Vanderbilt Not Coming Home Yet.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 19.—Paris is getting more empty every day, but there are still some social pleasures. The chief functions of the week have been the reception at the Chinese Legation last night, in honor of the Chinese Emperor's special envoy to the coronation, Prince Tsai-Cheng, and Thomas F. Walsh's dinner party of sixty covers at the Elysée Palace Hotel on Wednesday.

The latter was a gorgeous entertainment on a scale which takes the average Parisian's hreath away. Mr. Walsh had hired practically the whole first floor of this vast hotel, which is situated in the most heautiful avenue of the city, and converted it into gigantic bowers of exotic flowers and plants, in which his guests dined at separate tables of from eight to twelve in each party. The menu was most elahorate, and the finest hrands of champagne were poured forth in an unceasing flood, which would have engendered some bad headaches but for the excellence and dryness of the various hrands.

MR. WALSH'S GUESTS.

Among Mr. Walsh's guests were the French Ambassador to the United States and Mme. Cambon, Princesse Brancaccio, the Marquise de Talleyrand-Périgord, Prince Giovanni Borghese, Senator Chauncey M. Depew and Mrs. Depew, the Marquis and Marquise de Luhersac, the Duc de Pomar, Mr. and Mrs. Morton Mitchell, Miss Fanny Reed, sister of the late Mrs. Paran Stevens; Duc de Louhat, T. W. F. Dannat, Max O'Rell, B. D. Woodward, Nagel Mackers, Chauncey M. Depew, Jr., Edgar Drake, and Mrs. and Miss Abbott, the latter being the well-known miniaturist and golf player. The Abbotts are returning to America in September after having lived for three years in Paris and at Villa Toccia, in Florence.

The programme of the after-dinner concert was slightly modified, Mme. Bosman taking the place of Mme. Bréval and Mr. M. Rudinoff, the comic artist from the Marigny Music Hall, being specially engaged.

AT MINISTER YU'S.

The Chinese Minister's reception wound up with a dance, which was remarkable for being very limited and select. All officials were in full uniform.

Among the very few unofficial guests there was a majority of Americans. This perhaps is attributable to the fact that Lady Yu, the wife of the Chinese Minister, is of partial American origin. Mme. Yu's best friends in France are the interesting Marquis d'Oyley and his wife, of the Evans family, at whose château at Bellevue she and her family so often spend a quiet Sunday.

The Marquise d'Oyley was of course there resplendent in her magnificent Rivière diamonds, wearing the Grand Cross of the Chefakkat Order, in brilliants, conferred upon her by the Sultan of Turkey.

The Marquis had on the Grand Cordon of Medjedieh and the cravate of Commander of the Legion of Honor, while the younger son, Vicomte Alastair, created a sensation in the gorgeous uniform of the Special Papal Mission, the coat of which is red, covered with gold embroidery.

AMERICANS PRESENT.

Among other Americans present were Mrs. and Miss and Mr. Raoul Berthelot, and Messrs. Moore and Morris.

Lady Yu wore sky-blue Chinese silk, covered with black lace, and had a bunch of white carnations daintily tucked in her hair. Her two daughters, Lizzie and Nellie, who combine the elegance of the perfectly bred American girl with a singular exotic fascination, entirely Chinese, were also in blue, with chaplets of forget-me-nots. Old Prince Yu, the Minister, wore a gorgeous Chinese costume, and looked like a statue of combined porcelain and bronze.

There was an excellent orchestra. An impromptu dance wound up the evening after the more solemn of the official visitors had departed.

LAUNCH RUSSIAN BATTLESHIP.

Czar and Other Royal Personages Present—Laying of the Keel Plate of Another Warship.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 19.—The Czar, the Dowager Empress, and other royal personages and a number of diplomats were present to-day at the launching of the battleship Orel and the laying of the keel plate of the battleship Oleg.

The battleship Orel is a eteel vessel of 13,600 tons displacement. She is 376 feet 5 inches in length, 76 feet breadth of beam, and draws 26 feet of water. Her indicated horse power is 16,000. Her armament will consist of four 12-inch guns, twelve 6-inch quick-firers, twenty 3-inch guns, twenty 3-ounders, and six 1-pounders. She has six torpedo tubes, two of them submerged.

JAMAICA SUGAR BOUNTY.

Planters Dissatisfied with England's Offer—Annexation to This Country Favored.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, July 19.—The planters here are greatly dissatisfied with the imperial offer of £10,000 ($50,000) to help the sugar industry. Robert Craig, a Scotchman, ex-legislator, and one of the largest sugar planters, in a statement published to-day, says:

"The offer is insulting and will increase the clamor on the part of the planters for annexation to the United States. It has appeared to me for many years that the home Government has been deliberately playing into the hands of the Americans. Its every act would appear to show this, and that annexation will come sooner or later I do not doubt."

VASSILI VERESTCHAGIN SAILS.

Completes a Study of the San Juan Battlefield and the Scene of the Santiago Fight.

SANTIAGO, Cuba, July 19.—Vassili Verestchagin, the Russian painter, who was commissioned to paint a picture of the battle of San Juan for President Roosevelt, left here this morning for New York on the steamship Seguranca. The painter has completed a study of the San Juan battlefield and the scene of the battle with Admiral Cervera's fleet, which will probably be masterpieces of war painting.

Verestchagin was much annoyed hy the unfounded reports of his dangerous illness, which distressed the President and very many of the painter's friends.

CHOLERA IN UPPER EGYPT.

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, July 19.—It is officially announced that there has been ninety-six cases of cholera and fifty deaths from that disease at Moucha, near Asbloot, the principal town and capital of Upper Egypt, near the Nile. It is further announced that 107 casea of cholera have occurred at Assioot during the last three days, and that half of them were fatal.

Assioot has a population of about 28,000. It is the largest and best-huilt town south of Cairo, and is an important military station.

Sail for New York on the Lucania.

LIVERPOOL, July 19.—The Cunard Line steamer Lucania, which sailed for New York to-day via Queenstown, had among her passengers R. F. and H. L. Doherty, the tennis players; the Earl of Minto, Governor General of Canada, and Lady Minto, and Capt. Henry Harford, the British Consul at Manila, Philippine Islands.

MASCAGNI WRITES INCIDENTAL MUSIC FOR HALL CAINE'S PLAY.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 19.—Miss Viola Allen, the actress, is staying here. She is preparing for her rôle of Roma in the dramatization of Hall Caine's "Eternal City," for which incidental music has been written by Mascagni. Mr. Caine has been here conferring with Miss Allen on the subject.

The Restoretion of Tien-Tsin.

PEKING, July 19.—The Chinese officials have formally notified the Ministers of the powers of the Throne's acceptance of the conditions for the Restoration of Tien-Tsin to the Chinese.

THE NEW PREMIER'S SPEECH.

New Era of Friendly Relations Between Great Britain and Continental Powers Here, He Thinks.

LONDON, July 19.—At the opening of a new Conservative club at Fulham this afternoon, the Premier, A. J. Balfour, made his first extra-Parliamentary speech as Premier. He said he believed that with the cessation of the war in South Africa a new era of friendly relations between Great Britain and the Continental powers had set in and would continue.

The views expressed on the Continent during the war regarding the British people and British troops had caused surprise and indignation. But the controversies were now ended. He hoped they would never be revived, and believed that those who accused the country of wantonly attacking a free people would see in the future of the Transvaal what British ideas of liberty, colonial self-government, and purity of administration could do to amalgamate races and make of South Africa what Great Britain had made of so many other portions of the world.

Mr. Balfour, in attributing to the personality and policy of Joseph Chamberlain, the Secretary of the Colonies, credit for the unprecedentedly good relations with the colonies, said he was hopeful of good results from the conferences of the colonial Premiers.

"If they result," continued the Premier, "in anything which will lead to an increase of the empire's prosperity or powers of defense in time of stress it will be well. But, even if no formal arrangement is reached, then it will be well also. We have seen what the colonies can and are willing to do, and no man henceforth can regard the great collection of self-governing communities of the empire as merely a paper glory."

Referring to Lord Salisbury, the Premier said he had left the country at peace with the whole world, and he (Mr. Balfour) helieved they could look forward to ever-increasing good relations with Continental nations and to a prolonged period of international good-will. He trusted that the great family of civilized nations would be what it ought to be—a brotherhood with like interests and like aims.

ANTI-TRUST CONFERENCE.

Russian Says Not American but German Monopolies Are Feared in His Country.

LONDON, July 19.—Russia's project for an international anti-trust conference continues to repose in the Commercial Department of the Foreign Office. The proposition haa excited no great interest here because it is generally held to be rather incredible that the varying interests of European countries could permit of their getting together with the object of controlling production. Serge Detatischeff, Financial Agent of Russia, said with reference to the interest of the United States in the project:

"We have no fears of the American trusts. They do not affect Russia in any degree whatever. What we do fear are the great German manufacturing trusts. So far as our country alone is concerned this movement is mainly directed against German trusts, but all countries interested broadly in finding means for protecting commerce against artificial depression, if signatories of the Brussels Sugar Convention, have agreed to he represented at the proposed conference. There is no douht the United States will also be invited to participate."

BOER EX-PRISONERS SAIL.

One Contingent Off and the Remainder to Follow—Grateful for Their Reception Here.

Thirteen of the sixty-five Boer soldiers who arrived on Monday on the steamship Pretoria, having been released from the British military prison at Bermuda, sailed for Rotterdam yesterday on the Holland-America liner Rotterdam.

A large numher of the friends of the departing soldiers were at the dock to say good-hye, and a hearty cheer, to which the Boers responded hy raising their hats, was given as the steamship hacked out from the dock. The remaining Boers will sail for South Africa on Thursday on the Prince Line steamship Tartar Prince.

The following letter was made public:

The ex-prisoners of war thank all their American friends throughout this great Republic for the warm and hearty friendship so substantially expressed to them during the late war in South Africa and during their stay in the British prison war camps.

During their short stay in New York they have been overwhelmed with kindness, and the good actions to them and to those dear in South Africa will ever remain fresh in their memory.

A. M. N. DE VILLIERS,
(On behalf of prisoners of war.)
Ex-Secretary Hon. VOLKSRAAD of late Orange Free State.

THE TORNADO IN ONTARIO.

Five Casualties Are Reported—The Storm Cloud Described as Resembling Two Gigantic Balloons.

MONTREAL, July 19.—The list of casualtiea caused by the tornado which passed through a section of Ontario early yesterday in the vicinity of Chesterville is given as five.

The townships of Finch, Winchester, and Osnabruck were the greatest sufferers, the tornado passing through them in a southeasterly direction, leveling everything in its path. By some it was said to resemhle a couple of gigantic balloons, revolving in the air, and by others was described as monstrous hornets' nests rushing on with a terrihle roar.

The track of the tornado was fully 80 rods wide. Halves of huildings were carried rods away, and the largest trees were uprooted as if they were saplings. Telegraph poles were snapped like pipe stems. Barns were smashed into splinters, and even brick houses did not escape destruction. One of the finest brick houses in the district, one especially strongly constructed, was wiped out of existence.

People three miles on either side of the tornado felt the rush of the wind as it passed and wondered what was the matter.

MONEY TURNED OVER TO CUBA.

Balance Surrendered by the Military Government Was $1,613,808.

HAVANA, July 19.—The Auditor's office of the United States Military Government of Cuba, which remained at Havana in order to check the accounts up to May 19, has finished its work. The final balance certified over to the new Government May 10 was $1,613,808, of which $635,170 was in the Treasury, the remainder being in the hands of the disbursing officers of the island.

This amount, if not exact, is considered very nearly so, as the disbursing officers were instructed to pay every account which mateured hy May 19. About $100,000 has been debited to the Military Government on account of estimated or possible claims.

King Oscar Visits the Illinois.

CHRISTIANIA, Norway, July 19.—King Oscar of Sweden and Norway visited the United States cruiser Illinois to-day. She afterwards sailed for Chatham, England, accompanied by the United States cruisers Chicago and San Francisco. The United States cruiser Kentucky remains here.

THE BELGENLAND DISABLED

American Liner Towed Into Halifax with a Broken Shaft.

Accident Occurred When Four Days Out from Philadelphia—All Well on Board.

HALIFAX, N. S., July 19.—The American Line steamship Belgenland, from Philadelphia for Queenstown and Liverpool, three days overdue on the other side, was towed into this harbor disabled to-day hy the British steamer Scholar. On July 9, in latitude 40 degrees 57 minutes north and longitude 51 degrees 7 minutes west, the Belgenland broke her shaft. Three days later the Scholar, on her way from Galveston to Liverpool, answered the Belgenland's signals and took her in tow.

The Belgenland has on board 129 first-class and 74 second-class passengers. All are reported well. The accident caused little excitement and there has been a mutual exchange of compliments between officers and passengers—on the part of the former that those on hoard bore themselves so calmly in peril, and on the part of the latter that the officers, hy their coolness and judgment, brought their vessel safely through the experience.

The first word from the Belgenland was brought ashore by the pilot who held her wheel while the vessel was coming in. Further details of the accident were obtained from Capt. Hill of the Belgenland soon after she reached port. The Belgenland sailed from Philadelphia on July 5. With favorable weather a good trip was in prospect, and on the morning of July 9 the vessel was in latitude 40.57, longitude 51.07, near the western islands. Then the shaft broke. The fracture was in the intermediate section. Examination showed that the vessel's hull had suffered no damage, and the engineers made repairs by placing shut-bands over the shaft. The machinery was started. In half an hour the bands broke and the steamer was again helpless. Further efforts to make repairs were fruitless, and for the next four days the steamer lay drifting, while constant watch was maintained for a vessel.

During this period, the officers say, the passengers behaved in an admirable manner. No rough weather was encountered. Twice a distant craft was seen, and signals were made, but apparently they were not seen, for no help came. On Sunday, July 1, at 2 A. M., a light was sighted and four sky rockets were sent up. They were observed, and soon the Scholar was steaming alongside.

When the Scholar's Captain learned of the situation he decided to abandon his voyage and tow the disabled vessel to Halifax. In three hours, or at 5 o'clock A. M. on Sunday morning, lines were in position and the steamers started back.

The weather continued fine and, save for heavy seas encountered south of Sable Island, the passage was made without incident. Soon after the Scholar had taken the Belgenland in tow a Beaver Line steamer and a Danish steamer bound to Philadelphia were sighted.

The International Navigation Company has notified its agents here that the steamer Vaderland will reach Halifax tomorrow to take forward to their destination any of the disabled Belgenland's passengers who may wish to complete the interrupted voyage to Liverpool. About forty have elected to take advantage of the offer. The vacation of many of the passengers is too short to proceed, and they will be provided wit htransportation home, and also expect to have their passage money refunded.

On board the Belgenland was a party of tourists traveling under arrangements made by Thomas Cook & Son. Among the passengers was also a party of the Art Students' League members from Buffalo, N. Y., bound on a three months' trip to Europe. These will continue their tour on the Vaderland.

The Belgenland is an iron screw steamship, with a gross tonnage of 3,673. She was huilt in 1878 at Barrow, Scotland, by the Barrow Steamboat Company. Her dimensions are: Length, 402 feet; beam, 40.2 feet, and depth, 30.6 feet.

The fact that the Belgenland and the St. Louis both sail under the flag of the International Navigation Company probably gave rise to the report cabled on Wednesday last from Southampton that the St. Louis had been in collision in midocean.

GAYNOR AND GREENE ARE GIVEN A RESPITE.

The Judge Will Probably Not Render a Decision for Two Weeks—Arguments Heard.

QUEBEC, July 19.—Col. Gaynor and Capt. Greene, the two American contractors who are wanted in Savannah, Ga., for alleged frauds in Government harbor work, were given another respite of two weeks by Judge Caron in the Superior Court to-day.

Judge Caron heard arguments by counsel for the United States Government and for the prisoners on writs of habeas corpus issued at the request of the prisoners' legal advisers. When the lawyers had presented their cases Judge Caron announced that he would hand down a decision in about two weeks, and remanded the prisoners back to the care of the Sheriff. Gaynor and Greene occupy luxurious quarters at the Chatean Frontenac, where they are guarded by deputies.

Should the writs be vacated the extradition proceedings will he heard on their merits in Quebec.

Mr. Stuart, one of the counsel for the United States Government, opened the proceedings this morning in behalf of the prosecution. He was followed by Senator Dandurand, who addressed the court in French, both he and Mr. Stuart quoting numerous authorities in support of their motion to dismiss the writs.

Messrs. Taschereau and Gervais also argued the case for Greene and Gaynor, and Mr. McMaster's reply to their remarks closed the arguments.

At 4 o'clock Judge Caron remanded the prisoners until Friday next, but remarking that on that day a further remand of eight days would probably be given, as he did not think he would be ready to render judgment for at least a fortnight.

ANARCHIST TONETTI UNKNOWN.

Paterson Leaders Profess Ignorance of Man Arrested in Italy as Suspect in Plot to Kill the King.

PATERSON, N. J., July 19.—Inquiry among the anarchist leaders of this city developed the fact that nothing is known here of the barber, Tonetti, arrested at Bra, Italy, on suspicion that he was bent on assassinating King Victor Emmanuel. No one of that name and known to be an Anarchist has left Paterson for Italy within recent months, and at Police Headquarters it is asserted that no information concerning the man has been given by the officials to the Italian authorities.

At the County Jail, where MacQueen and Grossman are confined, both refused to be quoted at length on the matter, although MacQueen denied emphatically that he knew of any Anarchist named Tonetti or of a person that might assume the name.

Grossman likewise pleaded ignorance of the man's identity. Galloni, the editor of La Questione Sociale, has not been seen since the riot.

Minister Newel Here from Holland.

Stanford Newel, United States Minister to the Netherlands, arrived yesterday from Rotterdam by the Holland-America liner Noordam. Among his passengers were Dr. John [illegible] Charles E. Lamb, and [illegible] Jervis Langdon.

AMBASSADOR WHITE ON GERMAN SHAKESPEAREANA.

He Writes a Letter to Prof. Brandl Which the Latter Publishes in His Shakespearean Annual.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 19.—Prof. Brandl, the noted Shakespearean scholar of the Berlin University, has sent me an advance copy of the new Shakespearean Annual just issued hy the German Shakespearean Society. Among the things which the volume contains is the following letter, written by Ambassador White:

Returning to Berlin after an absence of several weeks I find the diploma, with accompanying letter, which you have so kindly sent me. I regret deeply that my absence has so long delayed a proper acknowledgment for this recognition. I prize it deeply as coming from men whose approval or kind feeling will be understood as bearing a high value both in Germany and the United States.

In making this acknowledgment allow me to tender you my hearty congratulations upon the progres of Shakespearean study in Germany. There is hardly anything which has given me so much enjoyment during my various residences here—first as student forty-five years ago, next as Minister Plenipotentiary twenty years ago, and now as Ambassador—as the representation of the dramatic masterpieces of Shakespeare upon the German stage and the discussions of them in various publications and lectures. The value of studies like those to which your society is devoted is shown by the fact that the most eminent English and American Shakespeare scholars freely acknowledge their indehtedness to your researches.

I cannot claim to rank among Shakespeare scholars, but, as a devoted lover of Shakespeare, I confess a deep indehtedness to German research in this field, since it has not only enahled me to understand more clearly special passages from Shakespearean writings, but has frequently thrown hroad and bright light upon our great dramatist's ideas and intentions.

In view of this I appreciate all the more highly the honor you have rendered me, and trusting that your society will continue the best traditions of German scholarship in this beautiful field, I remain, gentlemen, with renewed thanks, most respectfully and sincerely yours, A. D. WHITE.

The German Shakespearean Society for the next year offers two prizes, one of 800 marks and the other of 600 marks, for the following subjects: "Shakespeare's knowledge of English belles-lettres" and "Garrick as a Shakespearean actor and his importance to present dramatic art."

Prof. Brandl, reviewing the new variorum edition of Shakespeare by Prof. Furness, speaks in high praise of the work.

Among the American members of the German Shakespearean Society are Ambassador White and Prof. Furness, Philadelphia, Penn., both honorary members; J. B. Jackson, First Secretary American Embassy, Berlin; Prof. F. J. Carpenter, Chicago, Ill.; Prof. G. B. Churchill, Amherst, Mass.; Prof. Carleton Elbridge Noyes, Cambridge, Mass.; J. Marsden Perry, Providence, R. I.; Nathaniel R. Ruhinkamm, Chicago, Ill.; Prof. L. A. Sherman, Lincoln, Neh., and Alphonso C. Smith, Baton Rogue, La.

E. T. H.

KAISER AND HIS CHILDREN.

Denies Them Many Things That Zest for Life May Continue.

BERLIN, July 19.—Emperor William has allowed Prince Adelbert, third son of his Majesty, to set up a separate establishment in a house huilt for him at Kiel. The Prince is now eighteen years old, and is having his first taste of independence, so far as the entourage of his instructors permits. He begged his father to allow him four horses for his carriage, but the Emperor refused.

His Majesty's system of bringing up his children is to deny them as many things as possible, consistent with their position, so that they may look forward to something to maintain the zest of life at least until their education is finished. Emperor William's own youth was regulated on that principle. His Majesty is credited with saying that the most melancholy sight on earth to him is a Prince for whom life is exhausted.

GERMANY AND THE OLYMPIAN GAMES

The Kaiser Will Probably Be Unable to Receive Officially the Chicago Committee.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 19.—The gentlemen here to arrange for the Olympic games at Chicago had a conference to-day with the two sporting authorities, Count Talleyrand-Perigord et de Sagan and Prince Salm: It is uncertain if the Kaiser will receive the committee.

By The Associated Press.

BERLIN, July 19.—It is now considered doubtful whether Emperor William will have a convenient opportunity to receive the Olympian games delegates, Judge John B. Payne, Laverne W. Noyes, and Henry J. Furher, Jr., of Chicago, who arrived here July 16, as his Majesty's present plans are to keep away from Berlin for a month.

The delegates' time here is limited, as they have to go to other countries. They have received nothing but pleasant assurances unofficially from those who may later officially send a German representation. The delegates would find their work greatly simplified should Congress authorize the President to recognize the games.

The committee of three gentlemen from Chicago who are in Berlin to see the German Emperor with the hope of interesting him in the Olympic Games, to be held in Chicago in 1904, may find it difficult to obtain an audience because they do not represent the United States.

Neither as German Emperor nor as King of Prussia would Wilhelm II. be authorized by etiquette to receive such a delegation, and if he grants an audience it will be another instance of his stretching a point in favor of Americans. The court circle, as well as the nohility of Prussia, who are in the main Agrarian in politics, regard his concessions to German manufacturers and merchants with great disfavor. Still more do they criticize his way of letting down the hars of etiquette on his Norwegian trips, when he receives untitled foreigners and visits and dines with them on their yachts.

The appearance of a Talleyrand-Périgord in Berlin as a prominent sportsman, who, with Prince Salm, has had an interview with the committee, is explained hy the fact that the Duke of Talleyrand-Périgord and Valencay in France inherited the Dukedom of Sagan in Silesia.

After the Franco-German war it was considered necessary that this title should he held by a German. The present owner had to become a Prussian and practically renounce his French citizenship. He is active on the turf, is a patron of athletics, and owns farms, the produce of which is sold in Berlin; he is, in fact, engaged like many British noblemen, in an active commerce in eggs and butter.

ABANDONS CLAIM TO A THRONE.

Duke of Cumberland Changes His Attitude Toward the German Government.

BERLIN, July 19.—Indications point to the Duke of Cumberland, once claimant to the throne of Hanover, being disposed to abandon his sulking, protesting attitude toward the present dynastic arrangements of the map of Germany, and German officialdom is willing to meet him halfway. The Duke has selected Heidelberg University for the education of the Hereditary Prince, George Wilhelm, Heidelberg being fully committed to the traditions of German nationalism.

Reports from Heidelberg represent the Prince as thoroughly enjoying life. The highest officials and military men treat him with the deference due to Princes of the royal hlood and accompany him on his horseback rides in the Neckar Valley. The old Duke of Cumberland is gradually reconciling himself to the abandonment of the throne of Hanover. When the Prince's tutor asked the Duke whether he had any special wishes as to how to teach his son history, the Duke replied:

"No. I only want my son to know what his ancestors did for Hanover."

GOOD TEMPLARS' CONVENTION.

Grand Secretary Turner Reports a Large Attendance in Stockholm.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 19.—Arthur Turner, Grand Secretary of the Good Templars of New Hampshire, is here. He has just come from Stockholm, where he attended the international convention of the order.

He reports a large attendance, a feature of the convention being the presentation by the delegates from Jerusalem of gavels made of wood from the Mount of Olives.

OPERA IN GERMANY.

Many Americans Unable to Get Seats for the Bayreuth Season—An American Singer's Success.

BERLIN, July 19.—Many Americans traveling in Germany are disappointed because they cannot get seats for the Baireuth season, which begins July 25. Everything was sold weeks ago.

Frau Cosima Wagner is having the greatest difficulty in engaging a suitable baritone for Amfortas, since Berger was called to do military duty. She made a brilliant offer to Thedor Reichmann, but he refused to interrupt his cure at Carlsbad.

Most of the Berlin theatres are holidaying, but several of the houses are running Summer opera.

Miss Vierheller of Pittsburg, who recently finished a year's engagement at the Elberfeld Theatre, sang the part of Agathe in "Der Freischuetz" this week at the Theatre des Westens here. She was well received by the critics.

Prof. Virchow Recuperating.

BERLIN, July 19.—Prof. Virchow, who recently took the cure at Carlsbad, is now recuperating at Schierke, in the Hartz Mountains. He has had a relapse, accompanied hy several threatening attacks of weakness.

To Inepect Hamburg Naval Works.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 19.—Secretary Jackson of the American Embassy will next week go to Bayreuth with Naval Attaché Bechler, where they will inspect the naval works at Hamburg.

THE SIBERIAN RAILROAD

American Consul at Niu-Chwang Gives Advice to Travelers.

Daily Trains from the Pacific Coast to St. Petersburg—The Hotel and Railway Accommodations.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—In a recent report Henry B. Miller, United States Consul at Niu-Chwang, China, gives some information for the benefit of persons, who find it necessary to travel over the Siberian Railroad. Mr. Miller says that he is in daily receipt of requests for information in regard to the Siberian Railroad.

Trains can be taken now at Vladivostock, Dalny, Port Arthur, or Niu-Chwang daily for St. Petersburg, the route being all rail, with the exception of twenty-seven miles across Lake Baikal. Only second-class accommodations are to be had at the present time from the Pacific to Irkutsk, although first-class trains are expected to be in operation in a short while. From Irkutsk fast trains equipped with dining cars, hath, harher's shop, and library run thrice weekly to St. Petershurg, the time from that point to the capital being eight days.

Among the things Mr. Miller advises travelers to carry with them are their own hlankets, pillows, towels, and soap, and as much hand luggage as possible, as baggage to the amount of thirty-six pounds only is transported free hy the railroad. Mr. Miller also advises travelers unahle to speak Russian to provide themselves with pocket dictionaries in their native tongue and Russian, as the train hands speak only the latter language.

A first-class fare from Irkutsk to St. Petersburg is $62.57, the second-class fare being $46.81. The sleeping car rates are $11.60 first and $7.37 second class from Irkutsk to St. Petersburg, while from the Pacific to London they are: first-class, $128.75 and second-class $103. The time required for the trip from Japan or China to New York via Siheria is about the same as aoross the Pacific and the American continent.

In the matter of money, Mr. Miller says it should all be in rubles (50 cents gold) and kopecks (about half a cent gold.) Money can be exchanged at Vladivostock, Dalny, Port Arthur, and Niuchwang. All travelers should he provided with passports vised by a Russian Consul.

Trains from Tien-Tsin and Peking make close connection daily with trains for St. Petersburg at Niuchwang, the time required to make the journey from Peking to Niuchwang, being two days. Several steamship lines are operated between Japan, Shanghai, and Chefoo to Port Arthur, Dalny, Niuchwang, and Vladivostock.

There are no hotels at Port Arthur, and at that point travelers should stay on board their steamers while awaiting their trains. The hotels at Dalny and Niuchwang are only fair.

There is a United States Consul at Niuchwang and a commercial agent at Port Arthur. Telegraph rates to London and other points in Europe are 30.3 cents a word and to New York 50.4 cents a word. The Russian rate is 7.7 cents a message, with an additional rate of 5.1 cents for each additional word.

PRESIDENT CASTRO RETREATS.

Abandons His Plan of Attacking Rebels at Barcelona and Will Return to Caracas.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Minister Bowen, at Caracas, has cabled the State Department as follows:

"The President of Venezuela has abandoned the idea of attacking the enemy at Barcelona and is proposing to return to Caracas soon."

President Castro went to Barcelona, which was partially invested by the revolutionists about ten days ago, landing from a Government warship, and asserting that he would clear out the rebels within fifteen days. He had a considerable force of soldiers with him, and the reason for his change of mind in the absence of a decisive battle can only be conjectured here. It is known that he is unable to regain Caracas by land owing to the presence between himself and the capital of revolutionary forces, and he must return by water, as he came.

American Pilgrims in Rome.

ROME, July 19.—Eighty American pilgrims, under the leadership of Father E. H. Forelle of Brooklyn, N. Y., have arrived here and have applied for an audience of the Pope.

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THE VATICAN AND THE FRIARS.

Most readers of the correspondence between the Vatican and the War Department will be disposed to wonder what Cardinal RAMPOLLA, and what the Osservatore Romano, can have meant by declaring that the negotiations had succeeded and had reached "a happy ending." With every acknowledgment of the politeness of the Cardinal's final note the plain man will be apt to see in the result what the Roman correspondent of The London Times calls "a thinly disguised failure." And the suggestion of another correspondent that the Pope himself is so displeased with the conduct of his representatives that he is disposed to reopen the negotiations in person, if not authentic, is certainly "well found."

For, in spite of Cardinal RAMPOLLA'S suave assurances, it is evident on the surface that nothing has been settled and nothing decided. Our appeal to Rome was in effect confined to a single point. We desired the assistance of the Vatican to induce the friars to leave the Philippines. In what form the necessary pressure was to be exerted was a matter for the Vatican itself to decide. The Holy See has its own system of ways and means. But we had a right to assume that it could induce the heads of the religious orders to which the friars belong, with whom we cannot negotiate directly, to withdraw their respective priests, in consideration of the handsome and abundant indemnity which we were prepared to pay. Such a decision may be reached by the Apostolic Delegate whom the Vatican promises to send to represent it at Manila. In fact, there is no other way out of the situation, and a competent delegate would have to admit as much. It is to be hoped and expected that that will be the result of his mission. But it is evidently premature to say that such a result, or any result, has been reached as yet. When Cardinal RAMPOLLA speaks of the basis of negotiations as having been reached and of questions of detail only remaining to be adjusted, he speaks in a tone decidedly not warranted by any of the published facts of the case.

A REMARKABLE JUDGE.

We have not the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with Judge MURRAY TULEY of Illinois, nor do we know his standing in the judiciary of that State. But the address he delivered before the Bar Association on Friday gives us the impression that he is a gentleman of excellent sentiments sadly cloaked and muddled by confused ideas.

His subject was "Compulsory Arbitration—Is It Practicable or Advisable?" As nearly as we can gather from the report, which, of course, may be imperfect, Judge TULEY did not take the precaution fully to make up his mind on either branch of this double question. He expressed much honest indignation at corporations, and especially at those with which Mr. MORGAN is connected, and declared that with them "the disposition to arbitrate appears no longer to exist." Then he went on to make the following sweeping statement:

> The larger the corporation the less it seems to be influenced by humanity. It is only a question of dividends; the smaller the wages the larger the dividends, and vice versa. The laborer seems to be considered merely a part of the machinery in the establishment.
>
> The nationalization of railroad, telegraph, and telephone lines might do a great deal toward solving the problem. Shall these corporations and employers be placed under public control and restraint? Shall they be forced in some way to submit their disputes to the courts of justice as all other disputes are?
>
> I believe a solution lies in this line of action. The courts will eventually rise to the necessity of holding that legislation can be enacted to meet the conditions, and thus make the public welfare the supreme law.

Obviously if this is a correct account of the disposition of corporations generally compulsory arbitration might be regarded as very advisable if it can be made practicable. But the Judge admits that it is not practicable by suggesting the nationalization of lines of transportation and communication. Then he proceeds vaguely to refer to the "courts holding that legislation can be enacted that will meet the conditions, and thus make the public welfare the supreme law." But it is no business of the courts to pass on the practicability of legislation. That is not within their jurisdiction. There is no motion known to lawyers by which the matter could be brought before the courts. Nor can the courts possibly "make the public welfare the supreme law." The only supreme law they have to deal with is the Constitution of their respective States and that of the United States. Did the evils portrayed by Judge TULEY exist his notion of how to remedy them is wild.

But they do not exist in any such degree as he imagines. They cannot. Any corporation that should proceed on the principle that "the lower the wages the larger the dividends" would be driven out of business by more enlightened competitors. There are evils enough, certainly, in the relations of employers and employed, but they are not growing worse, and they do not call for any revolutionary assumption of power by "the courts."

THE PATERSON POLICE.

The police force of Paterson, N. J., does not enjoy a high reputation for shrewdness. It has not added to it by its latest performance. The "militant Anarchist" just arrested in Italy, in circumstances which strongly indicate his intention to murder the King, came from Paterson. Most people would be glad to believe the cabled story that he was arrested upon information furnished by the police of Paterson. The Paterson police certainly ought to be gratified by a report which tends to give them a sorely needed vindication from the charges of stupidity and inefficiency. Yet in fact we are told that they repel "almost with indignation" the accusation of knowing their business and minding it, and assert that they never heard of the Anarchist in question.

It must be owned that this is more probable than the story that gave them credit which they hasten to declare undeserved. The Mayor of Paterson was reported, at the time of one of those riots which so frequently diversify the monotony of life in that suburb, as saying that the police knew less about the local Anarchists than anybody else in town. It is too bad. Everybody knows in a general way that there is more "militant anarchism" per capita in Paterson than in almost any other town in the United States. This means that there are more persons there who need constant watching. In other words, Paterson needs, more than almost any other American municipality, an efficient and vigilant police. This it very conspicuously does not possess. Perhaps the stupidity of its police is not abnormal, and is only conspicuous because a higher level of intelligence on the part of the police is so much more urgently needed there than in other cities. However that may be, it concerns Mayor HINCHLIFFE and all the other decent people in Paterson to reform the police and to get a body of men which will pay some attention to the leading local malefactors and will be able on occasion, when one of these sails for Europe to kill a King, to give some information of use to the police of the country to which he has gone, instead of protesting that they never heard of a man whom it was evidently their business to have heard of and to have known all about.

A NEW PATRIOTIC ORDER.

Considering the fact that the American people are fond of "orders" and derive great joy from wearing insignia—buttons, ribbons, medals, and the like—it is a cause for surprise that the opportunity has been overlooked to found here the most select and honorable of military orders. Perhaps the reason for this is that the persons eligible for membership in it are too modest to take the initiative in a movement which would confer upon them so large a measure of distinction. This is an obstacle. However, we propose it, and suggest as a suitable name the Order of Disinterested American Patriots.

The first and prime condition of eligibility for membership in an ex-soldier or sailor of the United States should be that he is not a pensioner. To be a pensioner may be as honorable as not to be, but to be on the pension rolls brings the man who is honestly there the companionship of strange bedfellows. He might well wish himself in better company. Not to have needed or desired to be there is a distinction meriting recognition and perpetuation. The rules should also provide that the applicant has not at any time sought or applied for a pension. A great many have perjured themselves industriously in vain efforts to gain benefits from the National Treasury and been "turned down"—especially in the time of President CLEVELAND, whose merciless exposure of deserters, malingerers, and pleaders of false reasons are among the strongest and most instructive of American State papers. It is no credit to a veteran to want a pension and not be able to get it; to be entitled to it and not to take it is the honorable distinction.

The veteran who is not himself a mercenary patriot and who ventures to believe, and especially to say, that there is a higher honor in veteranship than that measured by its value in the scale of pension ratings, does not find himself quite at home in most veteran societies. He may not be treated with open contumely, or expelled in disgrace, but he will all the time feel that he is not in an atmosphere which he can breathe with entire comfort, and is constantly called upon to do things or assist in their doing which strain a normal conscience beyond its elastic limit.

It is apt to turn a patriot's stomach to find himself rubbing elbows with a hale and hearty citizen of substance who for thirty or more years has followed some strenuous and satisfactorily gainful occupation while drawing a pension for total or partial disability. Such a man may be able to reconcile his position with his conscience, but he cannot expect to do so with the conscience of honest or self-respecting men into whose souls the iron of claim-agent perjury has not entered too deeply ever to be eradicated. The man who, twenty-five or more years after the close of the war, becoming tired of earning his own living, is able to swear, and ask others to join in swearing, that in consequence of a cold in the head contracted on the picket line in front of an abandoned chicken coop on the night of the 2d of August, 1862, somewhere in Virginia, he is now unable to pursue the gainful vocations for which alone he is fitted and is a proper subject of Government charity, is not the kind of patriot of whom the country has best reason to be proud.

If there are enough old soldiers living, survivors of the civil or the Spanish war, to form a Society of Disinterested Patriots with the qualifications we have indicated, let them by all means get together. The country needs the object lesson which such a society would furnish.

GAS MAINS IN GALLERIES.

The second letter of Mr. FRANCIS C. MOORE, which appears elsewhere in this issue, is a communication well calculated to make the judicious grieve. That it shows entire and surprising ignorance of the whole subject of which it treats is less to be wondered at than that a gentleman occupying the prominent position which Mr. MOORE holds in the fire insurance business should be willing to record his views without first advising himself as to matters concerning which any engineer who has had experience in the problems of underground piping would probably be glad to give him exact information. If Mr. MOORE has taken counsel on the subject in which he manifests so much interest he has been badly advised. As to the expansion and contraction of buried gas mains, for example, it should interest him to know that their maximum movement in New York between Summer and Winter is about two inches in a thousand feet. As to the underwriting significance of gas leakage, we refer him to the facts presented in Circular No. 559 of the Committee on Lighting and Heating of the National Board of Fire Underwriters. If he knows these facts and still holds the views he expresses, further discussion would seem to be unprofitable.

The time is not far off when it will be necessary in New York to choose between pipe galleries and the suppression of gas distribution as an intolerable public nuisance. The beginning must be made somewhere, and lower Broadway offers the best opportunity for such a beginning now presented. Ultimately the gallery system will have to be extended all over the city. It will undoubtedly involve great cost, but the advantages would be ample and the economies important. The cost of gas leakage, measured in its effect upon the public health and the public welfare, far exceeds the interest on the cost of pipe galleries in every street of New York. It is not in any sense a question which admits of being narrowed down to a neighborhood or a street. To object to its consideration at all is the privilege of Mr. MOORE or any other citizen; to offer as grounds for such objection statements which are misleading is scarcely the privilege of any one.

NEW AND OLD DIPLOMACY.

We know now all that our generation is likely to know of the renewal of the Triple Alliance. This seems an extreme statement to make about an engagement which involves the future of three nations. Yet, if the past predicts the future, the statement is moderate enough. Austria, Germany, and Italy originally bound themselves to each other for peace or war in 1883; they renewed their obligations to each other in 1891, and now the bond is again renewed with no authorized publication of its details. Necessarily it is familiar in all its facts to a considerable number of negotiators. Presumably authentic copies are in the archives of hostile nations. There are shrewd and probably correct guesses as to contents along old lines. But, although all the signatories are parliamentary Governments, no legislative sanction was asked, or expected to be asked. It was accepted as the most natural thing in the world that a party of gentlemen should pledge the faith and fortunes of their countries by their signatures, all of which—being mutually the consideration for each other—were regarded as of equal potency. This is the old diplomacy. It is essentially dynastic. This is a statement of facts, not criticism of the substance of this presumably praiseworthy alliance. Attention is called to it because the manner of the negotiation seems to us as obnoxious as our manner seems to critics of the new diplomacy, which is not new at all, except in the sense that this Republic is new.

The truth is that the new diplomacy was born with our Nation. Its essence is that, in popular Governments, the people are the arbiters of their own fortunes. This is far from meaning that popular Governments are thought infallibly correct. It means only that the people reserve to themselves the privilege of making their own mistakes. The consequence is that no official's signature can bind this Government. Presidents and Secretaries may negotiate engagements, but their validity depends upon ratification by the National Legislature. Simple and correct as this custom seems to us, it is at the bottom of the sneers at the new diplomacy. Even well-disposed foreigners cannot understand now more than they could understand a century ago why we do not shrink from the bad faith involved in what they regard as repudiation of an authorized signature. To them it is signature against signature. All the world has had notice at intervals through successive generations that American Presidents and Secretaries can sign only ad referendum, and that if the proposed treaty is not satisfactory it will be made so by the ratifying power. No offense will be intended, and any insinuations of bad faith will be resented. Especially the custom will not be altered until such time as the American people come to prefer government "under a blanket," and the disposition of their futures by some one assuming to act for "my people."

These things are said now because they are apropos both of the past and the future, and not of the present. It is hard to give or to receive instruction amid the heat of controversy. We admit that it is difficult to preserve equanimity under the impression that engagements equally binding upon its parties are destroyed at the pleasure of one of them. It is equally difficult to be calm under the insinuation that this is done when it is not done, nor intended to be done. Such unpleasantness is best avoided by distinguishing between bad faith and procedure according to settled custom. There were signs during the Isthmian Canal negotiations that this is appreciated increasingly in foreign official circles. It was only our esteemed foreign contemporaries who impeded the adjustment of the controversy by entangling the merits of the business with instructions upon how the business should be done, and mistaken assertions regarding the morals and manners of the new diplomacy. We mention these things only to note the progress made by our censors. A hundred years ago it was foreign officials who criticised us in this respect. They now understand us better, appreciating that the new diplomacy is not a matter of a name, or of manners, but of substance, involving the essence of popular government. When this idea is fully grasped there will be less friction in embodying our foreign business in written engagements, approved by the body of American opinion. It is the necessity of subjecting National engagements to this test which distinguishes American diplomacy from the other sort. No criticism of the other sort is expressed or implied in the statement that their own sort is satisfactory to Americans.

THE NEW SCHOONER.

"Sailing vessels are of no value whatever to this nation." These are the words of Mr. PIRRIE of the firm of HARLAND & WOLFF, an authority inferior to no other upon British marine interests. He was speaking after great preparation and with much seriousness before the Parliamentary committee upon subsidies. We wonder whether he would change his opinion if his firm were able to produce sailing vessels capable of carrying 8,100 tons with a crew of sixteen men? Such a vessel was launched in an American ship yard before Mr. PIRRIE'S words could reach this country, and the fact seems to have significance.

It is true that the schooner Thomas W. Lawson is the first of that size, but she is far from being the first of this distinctively American type, which has developed so logically that it is fact, not theory, that such vessels can compete even with steamships. It is more significant that the Lawson is built of iron. The multi-masted schooners which humbled the majestic square-riggers were of wood, like the old clippers, which were the fastest things afloat when American genius, working upon the world's best supply of timber, made American ships the queens of the sea. Conditions have changed and Americans have changed with them. Englishmen, according to Mr. PIRRIE, have accepted the fact that sailing ships are no longer commercial "propositions." But Americans are working at a different solution of the problem. They produced four-masted and five-masted schooners which made the wonderful clippers look like bumboats in size, and which beat the world's best ships alike in speed and carrying capacity. Apparently the limit had been reached in wood, and now, with a new material, is produced a seven-master which can carry three times her own weight in cargo, with about half the crew required by a ship, and with less cost for greater tonnage. Mr. PIRRIE may have spoken truly upon behalf of British shipbuilders. His words will not be accepted by Americans as placing limitations upon what Americans can do.

Of course the wonder is worked by the use of machinery. Engines are used instead of manual labor to work the ship. And there is room to hope that similar results can be achieved upon steamships. Aboard the American steamship St. Louis 136 firemen are reckoned to cost $4,860 monthly. But the British Oceanic supplies itself with 153 firemen for $3,676. If there were no other difference the English vessel could drive ours out of business. But the fires of the world's biggest steamships, now building on the shores of the Connecticut Thames, will be stoked by gravity and machinery. The bunkers will resemble coal chutes, and be so placed that a few engineers with mechanical help will displace an army of firemen. Otherwise the big boats might be marvels of naval architecture only to meet the fate of the Great Eastern. Nor is this all. These cargo-carriers will use greater pressures of steam than any other ships, and are expected to show efficiency as superior to steamships of other nations as that of American schooners to other sailing vessels.

It has required no subsidies to develop these marine triumphs. It will be futile to oppose them by subsidies. The business will go where it can be done cheapest. Subsidies are the natural foe of cheapness and the friend and [illegible] of inefficiency. Every dollar from public funds dulls the edge of private effort. Rates paid from the Treasury may seem cheap to the customer, but are certainly dear to the Nation. These ideas might (if space permitted) be expressed in the words of the practical steamship men whose testimony before the British committee is in such striking contrast to the testimony of the doctrinaires, who were more anxious for the trade than the trade for itself. There is no hope for England in a contest of subsidies, since England's purse is neither bottomless nor the deepest. Nor is a subsidized marine any terror to a marine which is working at a less cost. In this lies the hope of our own shipbuilders, who seem to be opening a new era of National as well as personal pride and profit.

KENTUCKY'S HOMEMADE TEXTILES.

The Woman's Arts and Crafts Exhibition about to open in Paris and the Woman's Exhibition which will be held here in October at the Madison Square Garden are signs of the position the fair sex is taking in matters relating to the adornment of the home. Berea College, Kentucky, is an institution at work in a peculiar field, that of encouraging the handiwork of the women among the Kentucky mountaineers.

In that classic region where the excitements of the scattered populace are supplied by family feuds and the hazards of moonshine whisky the women preserve the traditions of the spindle and loom, otherwise the people would have to use furs for clothing. Hitherto the entrance fees of many of the young mountaineers at Berea College have been paid in yarn spun by the women; but this year the college has been growing flax and will spin the thread and dye with indigo, madder, and other old-fashioned country vegetable dyes, and supply these to the countryside. Berea has its "commencement" at the close of the Spring term in the usual way; but it holds at this time a Homespun Fair and offers small prizes for the best samples of wool, cotton, and dyed flax. This department is under the charge of a specialist, H. W. GRAHAM, who passes the Summer in the mountains, where he has a spinning and weaving school in a log cabin, attended by the young women from far and near. He supplies them with designs for counterpanes and towels, tells them what are the best dyes, warns them against the insidious nature of aniline dyes, and tries to get the product of their busy hands to market among art lovers in the Middle and Eastern States.

It is curious to see this revival of handwork among the country people in various States of the Union—in Maine and New Hampshire, where the old rag carpet and other looms have been disinterred from the rubbish in garrets and set agoing; in North Carolina and Virginia, in Kentucky and Tennessee, where the art has never died out as in the Eastern States. The rough linen still made in these regions far from railways is a capital background for embroidery, and when tastefully treated can be sold at good prices to special classes of consumers who have the knowledge to appreciate it. The arts and crafts exhibitions in Boston, New York, and other large cities afford the opportunity to reach such people. Berea College has taken advantage of them heretofore, and seems determined to make its trademark even more widely known.

With the money obtained by the spindle and loom the social conditions in the Kentucky mountains are sure to change. At present the situation is strangely Indian, for the women attend to the crops as well as the looms and the men go hunting and indulge in local politics and feuds. Gradually it will become the correct thing for the men to assume more of the rough labor. Berea College seems to grasp education in the widest sense and put faith in other things beside book larnin'. May she establish the idea in city folk that no family is complete without a clothes press full of Kentucky linen, no nursery furnished without a rag rug from Berea!

VENICE CAMPANILE FUND.

The correspondent of Italian origin who is indignant at the raising of a fund to replace the Campanile of San Marco mistakes the point. Americans owe so much to Italy in the way of aesthetic pleasure that they gladly take the opportunity to show their appreciation; Italians, on the other side, need have no false modesty in accepting contributions from abroad. Florence has taken the contributions of foreigners toward the preservation of the Duomo; why should Venice refuse the gifts of Americans when the restoration of the old bell-tower is in question?

The matter is likely to be settled out of hand by Italian residents of America if many are as liberal as Mr. JOHN MOROSINI of New York, who has sent $100,000 to the syndic of Venice as his contribution. An old partner of GARIBALDI in the latter's business ventures when in America, the old and trusted lieutenant of JAY GOULD in the latter's campaigns in Wall Street, Mr. MOROSINI has had two hobbies in private life—bric-à-brac and Venice. His home on the North River is full of mediaeval armor, ancient weapons, and early specimens of cannon and muskets, old paintings by the Venetians, and views of Venice. The old Dogal family of MOROSINI is still represented in Venice, but probably no one of the name can be found on the other side who has such collections as this rich but otherwise inconspicuous member.

Doubtless it will be easy to raise among Italian merchants in London, New York, Buenos Ayres, Hamburg, and other cities all the money required to set the Campanile where it was. But they should not forget the privilege of contributing to [illegible]

GENERAL NOTES.

There are 139 Methodist Episcopal churches in Chicago; 98 congregations are English-speaking, 18 Swedish, 18 German, 8 Norwegian and Danish, and 2 Bohemian.

* * *

The Chamber of Commerce of Baltimore is making a collection of the portraits of all its Presidents, from the beginning in 1853, to be displayed in its main room. They number twenty-five.

* * *

United States Senator John T. Morgan of Alabama has written a strong letter in advocacy of the re-election of Gov. William Dorsey Jelks. Mr. Jelks, as President of the State Senate, succeeded to the Governorship upon the death of Gov. William J. Samford.

* * *

Congressman Samuel W. T. Lanham, who has just been nominated for Governor of Texas by the Democratic State Convention, is to devote several weeks to speechmaking in South and Southeast Texas, where he is not as well known personally as in the rest of the State.

* * *

Judge Samuel L. Bronson, who was the Democratic nominee for Governor of Connecticut in 1900, waives aside every suggestion that he he the candidate again this year. As quoted, he says he prefers the serenity of the home life he is now enjoying, with the pleasures he derives from other pastoral pursuits which at present engage his attention, to a stormy political career.

* * *

Several Chicago business men and capitalists are to make an extensive trip through Texas next November. Papers of the Lone Star State predict that it will be by far the most wealthy body of visitors that has ever been within its borders at one time, and they expect much good from the trip, as much good has grown out of past inspection trips made by New Yorkers and other business men from other cities.

* * *

Congressman Thomas Henry Ball of the First District of Texas was welcomed home with much cordiality by the business men of Houston on the adjournment of Congress. They gave him a big reception and presented to him a silver service of 133 pieces in recognition of his services in greatly aiding in securing an appropriation of a million dollars for the beginning of the work on a deep waterway from Houston to the gulf, the fruition of the hopes of the people of the city for over a quarter of a century.

* * *

Percival W. Clement of Rutland, Vt., who was defeated in his candidacy for the nomination for Governor in the Republican State Convention, has accepted an independent nomination for that position from the Vermont Local Option League, which met in mass convention at Burlington Wednesday, July 16. He is President of the league. "The only issues," he said to the league, "before the voters of Vermont to-day are license as against prohibition, honest political methods as against the corrupt use of money in caucus elections, and such a reduction of State expenses as may be made without injury to the efficiency of the service."

* * *

Arrangements have been made in Arkansas for joint discussion in more than forty towns and cities before the State election in September between George W. Murphy, Democratic nominee for Attorney General, and Harry H. Myers, Republican nominee for Governor. The arrangement first made for joint debates between Mr. Myers and Gov. Jefferson Davis, who has been nominated by the Democrats for re-election, has been canceled, as Mr. Davis refused to enter into it unless Charles D. Greaves, the holting Republican candidate for Governor, was permitted to speak at the meetings, which the regular Republicans refused to grant.

GALLERIES FOR GAS MAINS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your editorial of this morning you take me as well as my theory as to the danger of gas mains in galleries connected with the rapid transit subway somewhat severely to task.

My claim is that it would be a serious menace to life of passengers in the rapid transit subway to run gas mains through pipe galleries connected therewith, where leaking gas would become combined with the air in an explosive mixture, to say nothing of the danger of a breakage of a large gas main, especially if the gas should become ignited at a time when trains filled with passengers should be passing. There would be great danger in the rapid transit subway of ignition of gas at the hands of careless workmen repairing leaks or cutting in domestic service pipes on the mains, which, by the way, would necessitate the breaking in of the gallery walls from time to time and digging up the streets, as at present.

Large gas mains, large water mains, and live steam pipes for supplying steam for heating and power purposes should not be in galleries connected with the rapid transit subway. With this statement, which I shall not elaborate, I am content to rest the case.

You misconstrue my reference to the loss of gas from leakage as being a question rather for the gas companies than for the public, as indicating indifference on my part to the question of the public health. My reference was simply to the pecuniary loss to the gas companies as a matter which concerned them rather than the public.

There are some points in your editorial and in the claims of the exponents of this pipe gallery scheme which overlook certain facts.

First—You do not contemplate having pipe galleries throughout all the streets of the city. If they are desirable on the line of the rapid transit subway they would be desirable throughout the entire city. But the enormous cost of such pipe galleries on all streets would make the proposition out of the question, even if it were desirable. It is, therefore, narrowed down to a comparatively small territory, and is not an important question even from your own viewpoint.

Second—Dr. Bayles in his report claimed there was greater danger of expansion of iron pipes buried in the ground than suspended in the galleries, overlooking the fact that there is practically no expansion danger with pipes buried in earth as to difference between Winter and Summer temperature.

Third—Your editorial refers to the added cost of present conditions in millions of dollars' worth of property annually destroyed by mysterious fires." As an underwriter I claim to speak with knowledge on this point. There has been no such loss. The losses by fire from gas explosions have been trivial. Moreover, fires (which rarely occur) are not mysterious, for they are accompanied by explosions, which indicate the cause.

In your editorial you are pleased to say that my letter on the subject is not intelligible unless read in the light of an assumption of improper motives on my part. Of the two dilemma horns you thus generously present for my acceptance, I must emphatically reject that at the charge of [illegible] I may be a fool, but I certainly am not a knave; for I have no [illegible] and as personally interested [illegible]

[illegible] have simply thought it [illegible] an opinion formed [illegible] many years of practical experience [illegible] the dangers of gas and explosions.

FRANCIS C. MOORE.
New York, July 18, 1902.

A DECADENCE IN TABLE BOARD.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

After patronising restaurants and hotels for some seven or eight years, I took up again a few weeks ago with the table board habit, and secured a seat at a table in a very select establishment in Brooklyn's well-known Heights. My experience with the bill of fare at this "table boardery" has led me to the reflection that, while restaurants and hotels have kept steady pace with the march of progress, sparing no efforts to cater to the tastes and needs of their patrons, nothing but retrogression is to be noted in the "table boardery," where the same old dishes and the same old service are continued year in and year out. In renewing my acquaintance with table board a few days ago, I was impressed by the deadly monotony and dull range of the service, as well as the eatables set out before me.

The table board establishments do not seem to be able to profit by the progressive examples set them by the better class of restaurants which make systematic efforts to tempt the palate of customers, and I am prompted to believe that there is a real decadence in a great American institution, the "table boardery," which calls for a remedy of some kind, and it is in the hope of getting the views of others on this important subject that I venture to lay my impressions before the readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

K. J. J.
Brooklyn, July 16, 1902.

SPECIAL DELIVERY LETTERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read with much interest in your paper of to-day the account of the loss of valuable securities contained in an envelope stamped with a special delivery stamp. Twice lately the same thing has happened to me, and while the papers sent to me were of value to no one else, their loss was exceedingly annoying and inconvenient. Efforts to trace these letters were of no avail, and were met with the statement that no record is kept of special delivery letters except at the office from which they will be delivered. This cannot be exactly true, as in Boston the package was traced as far as New York. It seems that to put a special delivery stamp on a letter is to single it out as important, and possibly valuable, and to invite a special attention, which prevents its ever reaching a place where it would be recorded.

M. B.
New York, July 15, 1902.

The Condition of Unused Car Tracks.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Would you kindly induce Borough President Cantor to devote a little attention to the unused tracks of the branch of the old Second Avenue horse car line running through First Avenue below Twenty-third Street? These tracks have not been used for years, and both tracks and roadbed are in a wretched condition. At the intersection of First Avenue and Second Street, for instance, the tracks are several inches lower than the pavement; they are loose, and most of the time covered with muddy water. Pedestrians are nearly always in danger of having their clothing ruined by the splashing produced by wagons crossing the loose tracks. A similar condition prevails at the intersection of First Avenue and Third Street, and at many other points along the line. The tracks themselves are of an antique type, and when a wagon once gets into them it can only get out with difficulty. You would confer a benefit on the neighborhood by having the nuisance occasioned by these unused tracks abated.

P. T. LEYENDECKER.
New York, July 17, 1902.

NUGGETS.

Fatal Worry.

Hewitt—It is worry, not work, that kills.
Jewett—That's so; especially when a fellow worries himself to death because he cannot get work.—Brooklyn Life.

A Stupid Fellow.

Flahsrty—He's not smart at all, at all, is he?
Flanigan—Smart? Faith, he's that dumb ye could talk behoind his back roight before his face, an' he'd not know it.—Philadelphia Record.

Boston Pie.

Waiter—Have a piece of pie, Sir?
Pincher—No, thank you; I never eat pie; it doesn't agree with me.
Waiter—To every person who has eaten one order we give pie without extra charge.
Pincher—Come to think it over, you may bring me three pieces of pie, two of berry and one of custard.—Boston Transcript.

Hot Weather Resentment.

"Remarkably warm, isn't it?" said the man who is always groping for something to say.

"No," answered the person who is illnatured in warm weather; "this kind of weather has occurred in every July I can remember. It isn't in the least remarkable. It is merely disagreeable."—Washington Star.

His Greatest Mistake.

"The mistake of my life," said the reminiscent man, "was when I was selling patent medicines in Russia. One day I attended a review of a crack regiment, and suddenly every man in the ranks began sneezing for all he was worth. In a trice I had my sample case open and was trying to sell the commissary a carload of my anti-grip pellets, when he really informed me that the troops were only hailing with delight the arrival of Gen. Ahchoochebedooski."—Judge.

IN THE EVENING HUSH.

Lowell O. Reese in San Francisco Bulletin.

What witchery dwells in the evening gloam
When the fire burns low and the shadows roam
Like flitting ghosts where the dim light falls
In flickering shapes on the dusky walls?
What spirits come when the heart goes back
And moves again o'er the darkened track—
That walk with me through the Long Ago
In the evening hush when the lights are low?

What shadows over the dim room creep
To silent mourn or to pause and weep
And place a wreath on some crumbled tomb
Half lost in the dust of the ancient gloom?
Forgotten shapes that in silence come
When the ears are dulled and the lips are dumb,
And only the dream tides ebb and flow
In the evening hush when the lights are low.

Gray spectres out of the vanished Past
Come stealing forth; and all flying fast,
The mystic ones from the Future greet
And clasp white hands as the winding sheet
Unrolls, quick flooding the haunted room
With the scent of a long-dead rose's bloom;
And Memory's visions come and go
In the evening hush when the lights are low.

Ah! Always thus in the eerie time
'Twixt night and day, I can hear the chimes
From the clock of Fate, on either hand
From the curtained Past and the unknown land
I have dreamed about but have never seen;
And I hark to both as I sit between,
While the white ones mingling come and go
In the evening hush when the lights are low?

There are ghosts of dreams that I dreamed when young;
When Hope her shimmering bright scarf flung
All jeweled, streaming adown the sky,
And Love's bright chariots thundered by
Bright dreams they were; but the bright ones now
Are they of the palest and care-lined brow
When the ghosts of the old days come and go
In the evening hush when the lights are low?

The firelight dies and the night is here;
The flickering shadows disappear
To roam again in the far-off land
And beckon me with a spectral hand.
Ah, well! not long till I, too, shall be
A silent one of the company,
And haunt the gloom and the firelight glow
In the evening hush when the lights are low.

MAYOR LOW VISITS PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT

His Yacht Captain's Error Keeps Guests at Luncheon Waiting.

Archie Roosevelt Confronts and Lectures Camera Men—President to Review Troops at Sea Girt, N. J.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., July 19.—The Mayor of New York to-day delayed a large luncheon party given by the President of the United States. The Mayor was invited with others to lunch with Mr. and Mrs. Roosevelt at 1:30 o'clock. Mr. Low, somewhat out of breath, arrived shortly before 2. The President had been entertaining his guests with stories of the West.

The Mayor, who is a stickler for promptitude and rigid adherence to the rules of etiquette, was evidently embarrassed, and explained to the President how he came to be late for the meal. His Captain on the yacht Surprise had mistaken the dock of the Seawanhaka Yacht Club for that of Mrs. West Roosevelt. When the mistake was realized the yacht swung again into the channel and hastened to the anchorage off the proper landing. The Mayor's launch, in its haste, ran by and had to back up to the landing.

John D. Crimmins, his daughter-in-law, Mrs. Martin Crimmins, and bis two daughters, together with his son, Lieut. Martin Crimmins, who was one of the Rough Riders, and who recently returned from the Philippines, were among the President's guests. The President and the Lieutenant had a long talk previous to the Mayor's arrival. Other guests were Judge Ferdinand Jelke, Jr., of Cincinnati; Senator Kean and Miss Kean, and Senator Nathaniel Elsberg.

Judge Jelke is one of the Circuit Judges of Ohio. He is already mentioned as a candidate for the Governorship of the Buckeye State, but, as the next election does not take place until 1904, he laughed when asked about his chances. The report is that he is slated for a diplomatic position.

Senator Kean said after the luncheon that the President had promised to attend the military encampment at Camp Franklin Murpby, Sea Girt, N. J. He is to leave Sagamore House on July 24, sailing on the Mayflower, at 7 o'clock in the morning for Atlantic Highlands. There he will take a special train to the camp, where he will review the New Jersey troops. He hopes to be home in time for dinner.

Senator Elsberg is an old friend of the President, whom he has visited at the White House. Mr. Elsberg denied that there was an particular significance in his visit.

Shortly after luncheon Miss Alice Roosevelt, accompanied by Lieut. Commander Gleaves and Miss Isabel Hagner, the secretary of Mrs. Roosevelt, boarded the launch Mayflower and were taken to the President's yacht for an afternoon sail. John D. Crimmins and the members of his family boarded a steam launch for a sail to his Summer home. They found the bay rough and put back, taking a train.

The Mayor was the last to leave. He declined to discuss his visit. He wore a yachting suit and white yachting cap. As he started off in his launch for the Surprise another launch filled with camera men came alongside and fired broadsides of snapshots in his direction. The Mayor could not help himself, for the launch of the camera brigade was far swifter than his.

The men of the camera next spied Archie Roosevelt digging clams on the beach. His trousers were rolled up, and he wss having great fun. The camera men approached. Squaring his shoulders, the boy walked toward the enemy and, before they had gotten the focus, said:

"You have no right to take my picture without my permission. You did not go about it in the right way, anyhow. If you had asked it would have been different. If you take my picture now you are not gentlemen, and if you are not gentlemen—you have done it anyhow."

The snapshot men protested that they had not taken his picture, and Archie returned to his play.

The President was up early this morning and at work with a large volume of public business ready for his attention. He went at it with a will, though. The work was desperately hard, for all nature was in a conspiracy to tempt him from his task. Even the birds were in league with the tempters. There are not many places where there are so few English sparrows and so many native birds. The legend in the village is that there are no bellicose British birds on the President's land, such as do come there being regarded as invaders and legitimate prey for the guns of the sons of the hunter-President.

At last, when the most important part of the work had been accomplished, there was a clatter of hoofs, and the calico pony dashed by with young Archie and his Rough Rider hat, and the President came out on the lawn. A pup with a yellow splotch over one eye snapped at his yellow riding boots. The younger children joined their father and pointed out to him a woodpecker seeking his food in the tree tops.

There was a horseback ride in the afternoon, and boating and tennis. These the President had to neglect because he was busy entertsining the Mayor of New York.

Robert B. Shaw, the tenor of St. Paul's, will sing at the services where the President will worship to-morrow, in Christ Episcopal Church.

The President received to-day a notification of the formation of a Spanish War Veterans' Association of Rockville Centre, and that he had been voted an honorary member. He was asked to preside at the installation meeting, he to choose the date for the meeting. A. B. Wallace is the leading spirit of the organization. He was one of the Seventy-first Regiment men who were wounded in the battles before Santiago.

Miss Anna Wentworth Sears, a neighbor of the President, has invited Mr. and Mrs. Roosevelt to a dinner Wednesday night, when there will be twenty persons present.

RELICS AT OYSTER BAY.

Interesting Mementos of the War of the Revolution Preserved in the Home of the Townsends.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, July 19.—Rivaling the interest in the home of the President is the old homestead of the Townsends, where ex-Assemblyman Solomon Townsend lives with his sister and brothers. The house is filled with relics of the strenuous days of the War for Independence, the most interesting being three window panes scratched by the diamond rings of British officers who were quartered there.

The treasured glass is seldom shown, and is carefully preserved above a door in an inner room. The host places a candle back of the panes. The tracing is as plain as in the days when it was cut to tell the sentiments of the invaders in regard to the beauties of Revolutionary days.

The first pane bears the following inscription: "The Adorable Miss Sarah Townsend." The family name is under the lady's Christian name, the Briton having first in his enthusiasm left off the "Miss" and given the first name as "Sally." The legends of the family are vague as to the reason for the change where the British officer scratched out the "Sally" and wrote above it "Miss Sarah." There are two accounts. One is that when the young woman saw the writing she called the Englishman to account for his disrespect, making him repent and alter the inscription. The other story is that the officer feared the scorn of Sally's hazel eyes. After his rashness he altered the message of admiration, which has lasted until the then warring cousin nations in the many years have learned to again love one another. At any rate, the Britisher had courage enough to subscribe his name to his sentiments. It is there to-day—"J. W. Gill."

"Miss A. T., the Most Adorable Young Lady in Oyster Bay," is the tracing on the second diamond cut pane. There is no signature. Audrey Townsend was a famous beauty. The gallants worshipped her from afar. Major Andre, who was stopping at the house until two weeks befors his capture and hanging, left behind him a drawing of her. This was closely guarded and treasured by the family. It sbowed a young woman of remarkabis beauty. Some years ago the picture was stolen by a chance visitor, who was being shown through the house in the usual courteous way of the Townsends. What he did with it, or where it may be, is a mystery to the descendants of the lady.

The third window pane has no definite history. Scratched on the glass in a bold, manly hand is the name "Sally Coles." Who "Sally" was no one knows. The ladies of the Townsend family insist that she was a girl in England, whom the officer chose to honor, and to dare to remember when near the American beauties. They say that at the end of the war and the triumph of the colonies the officer returned to England and brought "Sally" to Long Island. As there have been many Sally Coles related to the Townsends, the men of the Townsend family are positive that they are in the right, and that the original "Sally" was a cousin of the "adorable" Townsend girls of the Revolution. They argue that the officer who wrote his sweetheart's nsme with his diamond ring must have changed her cognomen before bringing her to America. The difference of opinion has lasted through the generations.

The old home is full of reminders of the struggle for independence—flint lock rifles, powder borns, china of the old days, a thousand interesting things. Among them is a vase bearing an inscription that sounds strange now that America outrivals England in the production of iron and steel. It is:

> Success to Trade, where Iron's made.
> When this you see, remember ws
> Though Fortune proved unkind
> When the Ship Ohio set sail
> And we were left behind.
> S. TOWNSEND.
> 1778.

The tben Mr. Townsend was one of the great American iron manufacturers and had engaged a number of skilled English iron workers to come to this country to work for them. The British Government kept these men from leaving under an old law. The men then sent the vase to Mr. Townsend as a mark of the esteem in which they held one who had sought to bring them to the "land of the free and the home of the brave."

Not the least interesting of the many rare relics of the family is the old china cupboard, where it is related the unfortunate Major André used to hide the cookies, doughnuts, and cakes cooked by the lovely American Audrey. These he is said to have produced after he had caused consternation enough to suit his notion of a practical joke, and this was but two weeks before he met death as a spy. Such are the amenities in times of love and war.

Just outside the house there are two great iron links, each about three yards long. Tbeir weight is 600 pounds. The Townsends are not afraid that any one will ever come along in the night and steal them. They are a part of the great chain made to keep the British ships from passing up the Hudson beyond West Point, and were described by Benedict Arnold when he sold his splendid record to be known through the centuries as the Judas Iscariot of the American Revolution. The gay officer who had hidden the cookies and the cakes in the house where these links now rest had a description of the chain in the messages he bore when he was captured to meet his pitiful death.

BAR HARBOR HAPPENINGS.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., July 19.—The dinner dance at the Kebo Valley Club to-night was the first distinctively gay event of the season. There were several large dinners given in town, but the fashionable set converged later at the ballroom at Kebo. The hosts at the dinner preceding the dance were Mrs. C. Francis Wintbrop of New York, Mrs. Clarence Wadsworth of New York, Miss Amory, and John Hone. Mrs. Winthrop's guests were M. Pierre Rogestvensky of the Russian Embassy, Count von Wartenstiaven, Dr. and Mrs. Henry C. Chapman, Major C. Creighton Webb, Mr. and Mrs. Pierrepont Edwsrds, Dr. and Mrs. Fremont Smith, Mrs. Wesley Merritt, Charles How, John How, Mr. Wissman, Miss Fanny Coster Jones, Miss Louise Taylor, Miss Knowiton, the Hon. John B. Henderson, and Miss Conover. Others present at dinner were Dr. and Mrs. Robert Amory, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Livingston, Baron Frankenstein, Count Cassini, Baroness Hengelmiller, Mr. and Mrs. Levi Z. Leiter, Sumner Gerard, Mr. and Mrs. H. Thorndike, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Eno, Count and Countess Laugier Villars.

Mrs. I. Hall McCormick gave a dinner at Mizzentop.

Gen. Samuel Thomas gave a dinner at Almeer.

Mrs. De Grasse Fox entertained at the Malvern.

Mrs. W. L. Graves gave a dinner at Bowling Green.

Mr. and Mrs. William Goddard gave a small dinner at Thornbedge.

Mr. and Mrs. William A. Duer gave a dinner at Shatford House.

The race of the knockabouts to-day led off with an accident. The Helen, belonging to J. Montgomery Sears, in going about at the starting line crsshed, bow-on, into the judges' boat. Her forward planking was badly stove, and she was forced to withdraw. The race, which was closely sailed, resulted in a drifting match at the finish. Edgar Scott, who is one of the most expert of the amateur sailormen, landed his boat, the Bobtail, a winner. H. M. Sears, with his Herreshoff boat Bogey, finished second. Alliston was third, with Crowninshield's model, the Tiger, W. G. Ladd, fourth.

Mrs. Hoffman and the Misses Hoffman of New York were called home to-day by the illness of a member of the family.

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt arrived last night. A small family dinner was given to-night at Point D'Acadie. Mr. and Mrs. Schieffelin, Mr. and Mrs. Fabbri, and the Marchese Guadaqui were guests.

Mrs. W. L. Graves of New York will give a large reception on Monday afternoon at Bowling Green. This is Mrs. Graves's first season here.

Mr. and Mrs. William Goddard arrived last night. They will have the Roberts cottage, Thornhedge, for the season.

William Draper and family arrived today. Mr. Draper is a brother of Gen. Draper, United States Ambassador at Rome. The Drapers will have the Bowler cottage.

The first ladies' putting competition was played this afternoon at the Kebo Valley Club. It formed a picturesque sight on the wide stretch of level green, with the many fair contestants and the gay crowd that filled the verandas and blocked the driveway with equipages.

Mrs. Catherwood won the first prize, and Miss Jackson was second. The other entries included Miss Seely, Mrs. Ireland, Miss Helen Seely, Miss F. S. McLane, Miss Hay, Miss Theobald, Miss Phipps, Miss L. Jackson, Miss Garrettson, Miss Hubbard, and Miss Sampson.

Diphtheria Caused Dr. Gordon's Death.

Dr. Jonathan Rhea Gordon of 264 West Fifty-sixth Street died on Friday last. He contracted diphtheria while attending two of his patients. He had been in almost constant attendance for a week. He was of the Class of '93 of the Northwestern University at Cleveland, Ohio, and he took a course at the Post-Graduate Medical School in New York City. Preparations had been made by Dr. Gordon to spend a part of the Summer at Long Branch, but he decided to remain in the city and attend his patients. He was about thirty years of age.

For general debility, want of appetite, sick headache, and fever, little doses of Dr. D. JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE are usually very efficacious.—Adv.

SOCIETY AT HOME AND ABROAD

If "at home" would mean New York, all society is "abroad" at the present writing. Town is not "deserted," however, as some would imply, using this trite expression. New York is such a centre that even in the dullest season of the year, from a social point of view, there is always enough incident to make it interesting. Each ship that comes from Europe brings well-known people who stop a short time, and are seen at the different fasbionable restaurants and hotels. Others are going abroad, and others, again, are birds of passage from one resort to another. This Summer the American spirit of restlessness is mors in evidence than ever. Choice wavers between Saratoga and Newport, Bar Harbor, and the adjacent Atlantic coast, within a few hours of New York. Oyster Bay has become a small Summer capital, and again there are a few who prefer the Canadian watering places and the bitherto almost "unexplored" Nova Scotia. In town the weather has been delightful. Now and then there is a hot day, but the Summer so far has been so cool that the men who bad to be here for business reasons have found it very comfortable. There is quite a little set at tbe Oriental, including Mr. and Mrs. Philip Lydig, Henry Clews, Archibald Peil, and others. Mrs. Mackay and her husband are frequently at the Brighton Beach race course. Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt have come on from Newport several times since they settled there for the Summer. At the ssme time there are many well-known Western and Southern people at the hotels. This July may well be called the little season in New York.

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The watering places have begun their seasons, but so far there has not been a great amount of gayety. Newport, always first in view, bas revived its Casino dances with some success. The record there is one of arrivals and dinners. All slong the Atlantic Coast the water has veen very cold, and ocean bathing has had a setback. Tbe bathing at Newport has not begun as yet, and it would seem that it would fail again from favor this season. Newport is a place of fads and fancies. For several Summers every one went to a little vaudeville show held in a tent. The managers became ambitious with so much fashionable patronage, and from the usual engagement of obscure performers blossomed forth with stars. This Summer tbe show is not the fashion, altbough there have been several parties given for it, but it has not bad tbe same class of audiences as in former Summers.

At present Newport is interested in weddings. This week will take place that of Miss Lily May Oelrichs and Peter Martin. Few matrimonial events have been so much discussed as this. The engagement was denied after several announcements, and the wedding date changed more than once. Tbe bride-elect is a beautiful girl. She is very tall and blonde, quite a contrast to her handsome mother, who is of the clear brunette type. In the selection of her "attendants" she has remembered girlhood's associations. Every Summer for some years there was a little set of children and half-grown youths and maidens at Newport who kept very much to themselves. Several of the girls were beauties and heiresses and some of the boys were the sons of tbe richest people at Newport. Matches, even at tbat early day, were predicted, and two have come to pass. One of these was that of Alfred Vanderbilt and Miss Elsie French and the other that of young Havemeyer and Miss Whiting. Miss Oelrichs, however, who at one time was reported engaged to Robert Gerry and at another to Alfred Vanderbilt, marries out of the circle, but she will have several of her old friends in the bridal party on Tbursday.

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Other weddings which will take place later at Newport will be those of Miss Ethel Davies and Mr. Thacher and Miss May Van Alen and Robert R. Remington. As yet no arrangements have been definitely made for the wedding of Miss Eleanor Thomas and R. Livingston Beeckman, but the Bar Harbor people are anxious that it should take place there. The wedding of Mrs. Hhayer and Miss Brooks will be a town event, possibly in December. In the absence of any definite information, the date of the wedding of Bishop Potter and Mrs. Alfred Corning Clark is guesswork.

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With next week the polo season begins at Saratoga. It has been a very active year for the Anglo-Indian game. Mr. and Mrs. Foxhall Keene are coming over this week from England. Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Waterbury and James M. Waterbury, Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, and, of course, Mr. and Mrs. Mackay, will be at the old Spa during the matches. Mr. and Mrs. Richard T. Wilson, Jr., are already there, and have been entertaining Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, R. T. Wilson, and Mr. and Mrs. E. Rollins Morse. At Cedarhurst and Hempstead, practice and polo playing have been going on incessantly. One of the most interesting features of the game is the family team. George Gould and his two sons are pitted against August Belmont and his two sons. The fourth man alone, in each of the teams, is out of the family.

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In town there are many alterations going on to houses and new residences are being built in numbers in the fashionable districts. It is said that it will take one year to complete the alterations and additions to the George Vanderbilt residence. Mr. and Mrs. Orme Wilson will be in their new house this Autumn. Tbis past week the George Bliss residence was sold. It is 54 West Thirty-ninth Street. There is quite a romance attached to the history of this house. Some of the facts, distorted, were given last week, when it was sold. It is true that there is a chapel attached to the residence in which mass has been ssid. This was built, however, not for the present Mrs. Bliss, the widow of George Bliss, but for his first wife, who was a very devout Roman Catholic. Mrs. Bliss had been an invalid and she had often said to her friends that she would die happy if she could succeed in getting Col. Bliss into the Church. She did succeed and he was instructed by Mgr. Capel and baptized. The chapel was added at that time, and the following year after Col. Bliss's conversion Mrs. Bliss died. Col. Bliss subsequently married Miss Anaals Casey, a charming and cultivated young woman, many years his junior. Miss Casey was a very intimate friend of the late Mrs. Jules Reynal. Col. Bliss died some years ago, leaving her with a young daughter.

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There will be many house-warmings this Winter. The splendid residence of Senator Clark approaches completion, and the Carnegie mansion will be ready for occupancy. Alterations are being made to Perry Belmont's new residence, Fifth Avenue and Forty-seventh Street.

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There is much consternation in fashionable and club circles over impending strikes among domestic servants. The incidents at Mrs. Berwind's at Newport were followed by some disagreeable experiences at Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs's. In town there has been a general emeute among the servants even at the clubs, and there is a rumor that at one the entire force left at a minute's notice. Fortunately, the intelligence offices are crowded with domestics seeking service, and the problem, although serious and annoying, can be solved. The dissatisfaction extends to workmen, and Mrs. Astor is the latest victim. She will not be able to entertain at Newport until the middle of August, if then. Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs had a similar trial two years ago, but, being very energetic, she took to personally hurrying the men up, and she succeeded.

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Archibald G. Thacher, who is to marry Miss Ethel Davies on Aug. 9, has selected his brother, George Oxenbridge Thacher, for his best man, and his ushers will be Hamilton Thacher, I. Townsend Burden, Jr., Edward Harding, Henry G. Gray, John Clinton Gray, Jr., and John H. Iselin. The Rev. Dr. Huntington of Grace Church, this city, and the Rev. Mr. Stone of All Saints' Chapel, Newport, will officiate.

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Miss Lily Oelrichs, whose marriage to Peter Martin is to be celebrated on Thursday, will have Miss Isabel May, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry May of Washington, and Miss Eleanor May, her cousin, among her bridesmsids, who will include Mrs. C. M. Winslow, (Miss Dora Havemeyer,) and Mrs. Harry Havemeyer, (Miss Charlotte Whiting.) Little Miss Blanchs Oelrichs will be ber sister's maid of honor.

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Mrs. W. Henry Gunther and her son, W. L. Gunther, are at Bayside, L. I., where they have taken a house for the Summer. Dr. Carl A. Clemons and Mrs. Clemons (Miss Constance M. Gunther) are also there.

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Mr. and Mrs. Luther Kountze and the Misses Helen and Annie Kountze are booked to sail next Saturday for Europe, and will tour in France, Austria, Switzerland, and Holland.

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Clarence Mackay sailed for England on the Campania yesterday on a business trip. Mrs. Mackay, who has been stopping at the Waldorf for the past few days, so as to be with him and to ses him off on the steamer, returned yesterday afternoon to Roslyn. She will probably go to Bar Harbor to join her mother, Mrs. William Duer, the middle of this week. Little Miss Mackay has been at Bar Harbor with her grandmother for some weeks.

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Others who sailed on the Campania yesterday included Eric B. Dahlgren, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Ogden, Nugent Robinson, and Sir Percy Sanderson.

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Dr. J. A. Irwin of West Twenty-ninth Street returned on the Oceanic, having been abroad nearly three months.

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Mrs. George Law, who sailed from Europe last Wednesday, will go at once to Newport. She will be the guest there of Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, and others. Both Mrs. Oelrichs and Mrs. Fish entertained for her when she was last here.

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The cruise of the Corinthian Yacht Club of Philadelphia commences on Friday. The rendezvous is at Glen Cove. The course will lie along the coast to Newport, and the cruise will take a week. The fleet will be led by the flagship May, with Commodore and Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer.

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The Long Branch Horse Show, which opens on June 4 at Hollywood Park, and which will continue until Friday, will be the event of the week for society on the Jersey coast.

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Mr. and Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse bave gone to the Catskills for the rest of the season. They will open their country residence at Westbury in the Autumn.

Mr. and Mrs. Seitz's Golden Wedding.

The golden wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Emil Seitz was celebrated yesterday at the country mansion of tbeir son-in-law, Michael Heuman, 130 Summit Avenue, Mount Vernon. The children and grandchildren and a large circle of friends of the old folks were present to extend their congratulations. Mr. Seitz came to this country in 1850, and two years later returned to his home, in Stuttgart, to form the union of which tbey are now celebrating the fiftieth anniversary. Mr. Seitz was the pioneer of art publishers in this city, and is widely known as a connoisseur of fine paintings. He was a warm personal friend and companion of Henry Ward Beecher.

An Engagement Announced.

The engagement is announced of Miss Carrie Louise Foster, daughter of Walter J. Foster of Long Island City, formerly Corporation Counsel, to Richard James Nugent of Astoria, son of the late Capt. R. M. Nugent.

IN BALTIMORE SOCIETY.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 19.—The following engagements are announced:

Miss Frances Buckler and Daniel H. Cox, United States Navy. Miss Buckler is the daughter of Dr. Riggin Buckler and a cousin of Mr. William Buckler of Evergreen. The family is an old English one of much social prominence and wealth in Baltimore, where it has now been established for three generations. Miss Frances Buckler, who only made her début last season, is a slender, graceful girl, and has been much admired. Mr. Cox belongs to a well-known New York family and has been very popular during the past two years in Baltimore, where he has been stationed as Assistant Naval Constructor.

Miss Katberine Small of York, Penn., and Redmond Stewart of Baltimore. Miss Small is the daughter of Latimer Small of York, deceased, and also belongs to a family of wealth and prominence. She spent the greater part of the past season in Baltimore, where she was introduced to society by her aunt, Mrs. George Small of Mount Vernon Place, and where she was considered to be one of the handsomest débutantes of the year. Mr. Stewart is the fifth son of C. Morton Stewart, deceased.

Miss Nannie Bresee and Dr. Henry Lee Smith, both of Baltimore. Miss Bresee is the daughter of the late Alfred A. Bresee and granddaughter of the late millionaire, O. F. Bresee. She is a very sweet, attractive girl, whose début last season was prevented by the deaths, following within a few months of each other, of her grandfather and only brother, the late Louis Bresee. Dr. Smith is a son of the late Marshall Smith and a great-grandson of Chief Justice Marshall of Virginia. He is one of ths most popular of the younger society men in Baltimore.

Miss Natalie Wilson and Lamont Dupont of Wilmington. Miss Wilson is the daughter of Col. Andrew G. Wilson, Superintendent of the Marine Department of the Maryland Steel Company. Mr. Dupont is a member of the distinguished Delaware family of that name.

Miss Hannah P. Randall of Annapolis and William Bladen Lowndes of Cumberland, Md. Miss Randall is the daughter of John Web Randall, and belongs to one of the oldest and most distinguished of the Colonial families of Maryland. Mr. Lowndes is the son of ex-Gov. Lowndes of Maryland.

William F. Cochran, Jr., son of the well-known New York millionaire of the same name, whose death occurred a few months ago, has purchased the handsome residence of the late O. F. Bresee, on Mount Vernon Place, in Baltimore. The purchase price was $77,000, the original cost having been $110,000. Mr. Cochran's engagement to Miss Nina Lorraine Gill, daughter of the late C. Lorraine Gill, has been announced, and the residence is intended as the future home of the young couple, whose marriage will take place in November.

LIFE AT CAPON SPRINGS.

Special to The New York Times.

CAPON SPRINGS, W. Va., July 19.—Never has that famous old resort in the heart of the Alleghanies known a gayer or more successful Summer than the present. While numbers are of course drawn here by the medicinal value of the waters, an even greater proportion are attracted by the social charm for which Capon has been noted throughout its more than century of existence, this year, ever since the opening of the place on June 1, entertainments of every variety have followed each other in rapid succession, while the cool bracing weather has added to the pleasure of the out-of-door sports.

Among the guests are the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. F. A. Henry of Morristown, N. J., who are occupying a private cottage with their daughters, Miss Elise Henry and Mrs. Henry's brother, Joseph Garr. Invitations are now out for a large card party on the lawn to be given by Mrs. Henry and a german to be given by Mr. Garr during the coming week.

Others here are Mr. Albert G. Waterman of New York, his mother, Mrs. E. S. Waterman of Philadelphia, and his sister, Mrs. Reah Frazer, wife of Pay Director Frazer, U. S. N.; Mrs. Ellison and her daughter, Miss Ellison, of New York, and Mrs. Henry Symes Moore of Baltimore, grandmother of Harry Lebr.

Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Fraser are among the arrivals of the present week. Mr. Fraser was formerly a New York resident, but now lives in Baltimore, where he is British Consul for Maryland and the adjoining Southern States. Miss Helen Allison Fraser is now visiting friends near New York before joining her parents at Cspon for the remainder of this season.

Mr. and Mrs. William R. Alling of New York, who have been constant visitors at Capon for nearly twenty years, have returned for the present season.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 19.—There was an unusually large number of social entertainments to-nigbt. Tbe most prominent dinner was tbat given by Dr. and Mrs. Alexander S. Clarke, at Beech Bound, in honor of Gen. Horace Porter, United States Ambassador to France, the guests numbering twenty-four. For table decorations Wadley and Smythe introduced for the first time in this country French white dahlias.

Mrs. Stuyvessnt Fish gave her usual Saturday night dinner, entertaining twenty-eight guests. Tbe table decorations by Hodgson were white and green.

Mr. Peter D. Martin entertained a small party at Berger's at dinner. Dinners were also given by Mrs. J. Clinch Smith, Mrs. C. H. Baldwin, Mrs. J. J. Mason, and Mrs. Joseph Harriman. Mrs. William Grosvenor gave a card party, and Francis K. Pendleton entertained a party of gentlemen at luncbeon at the Clambake Club.

Tbe most prominent arrival of the day was Col. John Jacob Astor, who came up from New York on the steam yacht Nourmabal, accompanied by his electric launch Utopian. Col. Astor went at once to the Hodgson villa Lyndenburst, on Bellevue Avenue and Webster Street, which he has rented for the season. Mrs. Astor is expected about Aug. 1.

Several well known steamsbips with equally prominent owners arrived to-day, including the Safa-el-Bahr, with its owner; Charles M. Schwab, President of the United States Steel Corporation; the Columbia, with James Stillman on board; the Aphrodite, with Col. O. H. Payne; the Tarus, with Joseph Leiter, and the Felicia, with Ogden Mills. Other vessels in the harbor are the steam yachts Ssgamore and Sagubaya, the schooner Alert, the yawl Taormina, and the sloop Pocahontas.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Natt Potter are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Edward T. Potter.

Mrs. Frederick Bronson is a guest of Mrs. Vanderbilt at The Breakers.

Francis Hamilton of New York is the guest of Francis J. Otis at Clover Patch.

W. R. Cross of New York is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Newbold at the Deerham cottage.

John Carter Brown Woods of Providence is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Robert I. Gammell at their villa on the Cliffs.

T. Sandford Beaty of New York is visiting George S. Scott at Belmead.

Ex-Commodore and Mrs. Edwin D. Morgan are entertaining E. De Goucer of El Paso, Tex., and E. C. Houghton of Ramos, Mexico.

Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop Rutherfurd left to-day for Beverly, Mass., for a brief visit to Mrs. Rutherfurd's parents, Hon. and Mrs. Levi P. Morton.

Mrs. Ogden Mills will give her usual Sunday night dinner to-morrow evening.

W. Wickham Hoffman of New York is at the Case cottage, Catberine Street.

C. S. Wallace of New York is a guest of Mrs. William Grosvenor.

Miss Anna Jansen will give a piano recital at the Casino Theatre on Tuesday, July 29, under the patronage of Mrs. C. H. Baldwin, Mrs. Winthrop Chanler, Mrs. H. B. Duryea, Mrs. Maria C. Eustis, Mrs. Austin Flint, Jr., Mrs. E. Rollins Morse, and Mrs. John R. Drexel.

Miss Ellen Drexel of Philadelphia is a guest of Mrs. John R. Drexel.

Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., are expected next week to be guests of Mrs. and Miss Drexel.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward L. Welsh and Mr. and Mrs. John Poor of Washington will be guests next week of Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Weekes at the Pinard cottage.

Newport is to have a dog show in addition to other attractions of the Summer, the Rhode Island Kennel Club having arranged to have an exhibition here the latter part of August, under the American Kennel Club rules. The date and place have not yet been arranged, but it is expected that the show will be held at the Casino Theatre.

Mrs. Austin Flint of New York is visiting her son, Dr. Austin Flint, Jr., at his cottage on Berkeley Avenue.

Baron Fredericks, Mrs. Dewelt, Mrs. O. F. Conover, Miss V. L. Hastings, and E. L. Pierson of New York are at the Stevens villa.

Matthew Astor Wilkes, E. De Goucer, E. E. Houghton, John F. Talmage, F. De Foster, Henry V. Bull, W. R. Cross, and Frank Hamilton are registered at the Casino.

At the ground of the Westchester Polo Club, near Brenton's Point, the playing field has been put in excellent condition. The side boards are in place, the new club house is finished and furnished, and everything is ready for the opening of polo play. The race track has been graded at the north end of the ground, but despite the good drainage put in more than a year ago, the many rains have left part of the track rather damp. This, however, will be remedied by the time the races are on the first week in September. Mr. Rowe, who last year acted as agent for the polo and racing associations, as well as for the horse show, has been busy looking after the furnishing of the club house and other mattere connected with the field. A telephone has been placed in the cafe of the club house, which in many ways affords conveniences never before furnished here to polo players and their friends. A polo tournament will be held in August, and the Rhode Island Jockey Club will have three days of racing at tbese grounds in September immediately following the horse show.

SOCIETY IN PHILADELPHIA.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 19.—A number of enjoyable garden parties at suburban homes relieved the dullness of the week in society here, the principal event being the promenade concert at the Merion Cricket Club at Haverford on Wednesday evening. Even this was, however, poorly attended, though the affair was in all other respects a success. Among the guests were Miss Edith Ball, William Claghorn, John Turner, Arthur M. Wilson, J. Norman Ball, John S. Albert, Harry Schaeffer, C. M. Bunting, Miss Varrell, Miss Tuchton, Isaac Sutton, and Howard Sutton.

Mrs. Andrew S. Cummings gave a dinner on Wednesday in honor of Miss Burgunda of Washington.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Lippincott have taken a house at Radnor for the Summer.

Miss Frederica Berwind has gone to Narragansett Pier, where she is the guest of Miss Fannie Shinnickson.

Mrs. Edward D. Roar gave a luncheon and progressive whist party at her Germantown home on Wednesday in honor of Miss Blanche Dalton of Boston.

Mr. and Mrs. Percival Roberts have gone to Bar Harbor. During their absence their beautiful country place near Gladwyne will be improved by the expenditure of several hundred thousand dollars.

Mrs. Truxton Beale and Miss Constance Beale have gone to Bar Harbor.

Mr. and Mrs. William K. Barker of Rosemont gave a garden party on Tuesday in honor of their nieces, the Misses Morrison of Wilkesbarre.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Warren Littlefield of Germantown have issued invitations to the marriage of their daughter, Miss Rose Littlefield, to William J. Potter of Bellefonte, to take place to-morrow.

News has been received here of the marriage in India of Mrs. Abigail B. Sheppard, widow of Dr. Frederick Sheppard and daughter of the late Dr. William Goodell of this city, who was professor of gynecology at the University of Pennsylvania, to Alexander Scott of Doveeling, India.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Arnold—Lee.

Miss Cassandra Lawrance Lee, daughter of Mrs. Clarence McKim of Bowne Avenue, Flushing, was married yesterday to Carrington Gindrat Arnold of that place in St. George's Protestant Episcopal Church in Flusbing, in the presence of a few relatives and intimate friends of the contracting parties. The bride's mother was a Miss Lawrance, a member of one of the oldest families of the Borough of Queens, while Mr. Arnold is ths son of the late Richard J. Arnold of Newport. The Rev. Dr. Henry Waller, the rector, officiated, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Eckels of Bayside.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Prof. Van Buren Denslow.

Prof. Van Buren Denslow died in his residence, at 228 West Seventeenth Street, on Thursday afternoon. He had a stroke of apoplexy. He was formerly the editor in chief of The Chicago Tribune (1863) and of The Chicago Republic, (1866,) and afterward he was a member of the staff of The New York Tribune, (1868.) In 1869 he returned to Chicago and resumed his position on The Tribune of that city. He was the head of the Union College of Law, attached to the Northwestern University and the University of Chicago. Dr. Denslow's principal work as an author was "The Principles of Economic Philosophy," an elaborate treatise of 800 pages. He was also the author of "Modern Thinkers."

In 1880 Prof. Denslow renewed his connection with the press as one of the staff of The Chicago Inter-Ocean. He was esteemed highly by Chief Justice Chase, Horace Greeley, Andrew Carnegie, John Stuart Mill, Prof. William G. Sumner, and Alexander Del Mar. He was born in Yonkers, N. Y., in 1833.

William G. White.

William G. White died on Friday afternoon while on his way to his Summer home at Great Neck, L. I. About two weeks ago he had a slight attack of paralysis. On board the steamboat Nantasket on Friday he was stricken with apoplexy. For several years Mr. White was in the Sub-Treasury in this city. He left there to enter the Bank of Savings as Controller. He was Treasurer of the Union League Club, having been elected in 1894. A widow survives him.

Charles Barton.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 19.—Charles Barton, proprietor of the Barton House, at Hancock, since 1840, died to-day, aged eighty-five years. He enjoyed the distinction of having entertained Henry Clay when the famous statesman passed through Hancock in the old staging days, and after that he was a great friend and favorite of the Kentucky statesman. Mr. Barton was formerly a Superintendent on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. He was a bachelor.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. MARY ELIZABETH FRANCIS, wife of C. Asa Francis, President of the New Jersey Senate, died yesterday in Long Brauch, N. J., after a lingering illness. She was in her forty-fifth year, and was the daughter of the late George Hoyt. She left two children.

GARWOOD BAKER died in his home, at 14 West Thirty-second Street, on Friday. He was born at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., in 1848. At Norwich, N. Y., he was the largest manufacturer of carriages in that part of the State. In 1868 he came to New York City and carried on a brokerage business. Garwood Baker was a brother of Hewlett Baker of Fordham, and of Edward Baker of Norwich, N. Y. His wife was Miss Hattie Benham of New York.

WILLIAM J. JOHNSON, who was a member of the royal bodyguard of England and a veterse of the Crimean war, died in his home, in Eatontown, N. J., on Friday. He was eighty-four years old. He suffered from paralysis caused by a wound received during his service in the war. While out driving he was thrown out of the wagon and received injuries from which he died. When he came to this country he settled in Newark, and went later to Eatontown. He had considerable practice as a veterinary surgeon.

Col. Frank M. Wilson Found Dead.

Frank M. Wilson, sixty years of age, of 256 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, was found dead in his bed yesterday morning. He had had heart disease for several years. He bore the honorary title of Colonel, and he was a veteran of the civil war, having served with the California Cavalry in the Southwest. He was a member of John A. Rawlins Post, G. A. R., and at one time he was an aide to the Commander in Chief of the organization.

Business Notices.

MISSOULA. TETONKA.
E. & W. Two New Collars. E. & W.

MARRIED.

ARNOLD—LEE.—On Saturday, July 19, at St. George's Church, Flushing, L. I., at 4 o'clock, by the rector

Letters to The Editor of The Times

PATROLLING CITY STREETS

To the Editor of The New York Times:

One wsrm evening during the latter part of June I strolled over to Mount Morris Park to cool off. At the North Fifth Avenue entrance stood two policemen in very lively conversation with two young ladies. I continued up the walk to where the path ascends the hill, where it is quite broad, and took a seat on one of the benches. Fifteen or twenty hoy hoodlums were walking back and forth shouting like mad to each other, and for amusement were walking on the feet of the people sitting on the benches. That seme afternoon, at the northeast corner of Malden Lane and Nassau Street I met four policemen in close confab, and at 5:30 P. M., on Nassau Street, by THE NEW YORK TIMES Building, two policemen.

I will now he a little more accurate with regard to dates and time of day. On July 4, with a friend, I visited Central Park at 2:30 P. M. We went to the driveway crossing the Park below Eighty-fifth Street; while sitting there two policemen came along. For half an hour they chatted with two women acquaintances, then they crossed the drive to where the foot bridge crosses Eighty-fifth Street and met a mounted policeman, and pretty soon they were joined by another mounted bluecoat from the Fifth Avenue side. He remained a short time and then rode away, the other three remaining at the crossing until 5 P. M., when, whet I took to he a Roundsman appeared, handed the mounted man an envelope, and rode away. When we left, at 6:30 P. M., the others were still standing at the crossing. On July 13, at 8 P. M., on the southeast corner of Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, two policemen; July 14, 8:30 A. M., at the northwest corner of Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, Station J, two policemen; same day, at the Nassau Street entrance of THE TIMES Building, at 1 P. M., two policemen; same day, at the southeast corner of Church and Warren Streets, at 5 P. M., two policemen.

Query: Who wss taking care of the beets of the officers who were visiting those of other officers? Is it any wonder that burglaries and sneak thieving are rampant in Manhattan? Can it be that the Mayor and Col. Partridge are afraid of the police, or are the police afraid to go out alone on their beats?

I notice that the Mayor states thet he is going to continue Col. Partridge a little longer. I presume his Honor must enjoy the fine discipline above described. It must put him in mind of the amusing pranks of his former college boys. H. L. W.

New York, July 15, 1902.

HOW TO HAVE GOOD POLICE

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When Col. Partridge relies upon his theory of holding subordinates responsible for those next lowest in rank he will lean on many broken reeds. He cannot know whet bond of friendship may exist between Inspectors and Captains, between Captains and Sergeants, and Roundsmen snd patrolmen. "Blood is thicker than wster," and where corruption hes obtained for so many years among police officers, where all are "out for the stuff," it is truly an optimist who will believe that police officers knowing each other will strive to down subordinates by rigid enforeement of discipline. When it comes to the point between Roundsmen and patrolmen, it is idle to expect whst Col. Partridge does.

There alweys was and will probably be alwsys in some degree a mutual understanding between patrolmen and those next above them, whose duty is to follow them on post. It is a physical impossibility for Roundsmen to follow more than one patrolman at a time, and no Roundsman will care to pursue any one patrolman during his whole tour of duty and ignore the rest of the platoon. Such tactics at once arouse most bitter animosity against such Roundsman or Sergeant, and it does not pay for them to do that, as every man who has ever served as a police officer knows.

After all the orders given from Headquarters about enforcing discipline of grade responsibility for that next below, and all the talk a Chief may give, the cold fact remains that when it comes right down to the patrolman on his post, you must rely, and largely so, upon the man's own disposition to do right and the degree of conscientiousness to duty he is imoued with. When you feel it is necessary to have any patrolman chased up all the time during his tour of duty, then the quicker such patrolman is dismissed summarily the better. A lazy, inefficient patrolmen is soon known as such to his Captain if the latter is any good, and such patrolman should be fired, and such legislation provided as is necessary to this end. Too many legal breastworks and barriers have been estsblished, and courts have made it difficult to get rid of notoriously incapable policemen.

The Commissioner should be clothed with ample legal power to summarily dismiss any policeman of whatever grade for the good and sufficient reason of incapacity, mental or physical, or both.

When policemen, through lazy and gluttonous habit, become abnormally fat and clumsy, their usefulness is at an end, for a patrolman and Roundsman and Sergeant should be athletic, active, energetic. The saloon side doors and kitchens are where those big fat lubberly policemen acquire their enormous girth of weist, which can be seen so conspicuously on parsdes of the "finest," and many of the worst of this class do not show up on parsde day either.

The patrolman who is faitbfully active on post never acquires the useless flesh and paunch.

Nothing but proved fitness and efficiency should retain a man on the force, and thirty-five years of age ought to be the limit for patrolmen and Roundsmen.

"Shake-ups" by transfers may in some few instances act as a spur to Captains and Sergeants, but never to patrolmen. Such discipline is merely fleeting, spasmodic. It will be recalled that the most strenuous exertions made by Mr. Roosevelt while President of the Police Board succeeded only for the time, and that none too thoroughly, in getting fairly honest duty from the police.

None but men who bave had personal police experience (as had the writer previous to 1887 for some twelve years in Buffalo, N. Y.,) can realize to what a degree of demoralization men may come to on joining the police force through the persistent efforts of their vicious elements therein, for it goes without saying that new raw men are easily swayed by the older ones' "talk" and advice. When as a dernier resort one man is expected to watch his subordinate to compel honest duty you may as well stop right there, for a reliable, efficient force can't be built up in such methods. Get rid of the dead wood, the drones, and malcontents as speedily as possible; don't permit this class to grow gray in the service hereafter. Once this is done, the way to a useful, reliable force is easy. It will be as necessary and indispensable in order to bring about this result to be ever as watchful to keep bad men from the force as that element has in getting on and holding on.

I am a civil war veteran, and a native of New York State, and I feel for Col. Partridge, for he has a difficult task. I think, assuming that he has the highest qualifications for his post, he cannot without proper legislation hope to place that force on a plane where it should be. Even with legislation's aid, it would take a couple of years at least to produce permanently good results, for as indicated, there is a large contingent that must needs be eliminated entirely from that force before good can come. It requires and demands heroic treatment. L. H.

Cincinnati, Ohio, July 13, 1902.

THE FRIARS IN THE PHILIPPINES

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The editorial in your issue of July 16, "Frsnce and the Philippines," is, in my judgment, a strange production for an American peper. Your advocacy of the philosophy that we, meaning the United States Government, cennot "allow the friars of the islands to maintain schools even at their own expense" is truly hostile to the American idea of the proper functions of government. Now, I would like to know where the Federal Government has vested in it the authority to prevent the "friars maintaining schools even et their own expense"? I am but a layman, yet I cannot find any warrant in the Fedcral Constitution, as I read it, for the carrying out of such a programme, nor can I find that we have such power vested in us by the Treaty of Paris. Such being the case, where do we derive this power?

It is a natural sequence that, if the people of the United States allow Government officials to suppress schools of this kind in Manila, we establish a precedent which is fer from being a separation of Church and State. If we tolerate the closing of the Catholic University, college, and normal school in Manila, how long are we to wait until we see the doors of Princeton nailed up and the Friends' School in Stuyvesant Place ordered to be closed? Are we going to have a Holy Synod, such as the, have in Russia, to take charge of such matters? This is a very important matter, Mr. Editor.

Now, if the friers are hostile to law and order in the Philippines, why not bring the offending parties into court? Why generalize? You say, "It follows that the friars must go." Here, again, I am at a loss to find out by what euthority we order them to go. Their right to reside in the Philippine Islands, their right to property, title to which in meny instances dates back over 300 years, is vindicated by the Treaty of Paris, the binding force of which the people of the United States are going to respect.

It is said that the friers must go because they sre not acceptable to the native Filipinos. Is this a good reason? If so, then the Christien missionaries in Chine, of every demomination, ought to be compelled to leave China because the native Chinese do not want them. But, when the Chinese showed their resentment by attempting to drive out these objectionable missionaries, the Christian nations, instead of insisting that the missionaries should go, sent armies to protect and uphold them, and the United Stetes wes one of the first nations to insist that its missionaries should be properly protected in China. Shall we have one rule for China and another for the Philippines?

Again, I say, wherever there is a man, friar or other, in the Philippine Islands who breaks the law as promulgated by lawful authority, that men should suffer. But no man, let him be friar or other, in the Philippine Islands, or anywhere else where the United States Government has jurisdiction, should lose either "life, liberty, or property without due process of lew."

I yield to no man in love for my country and its institutions, and it is because I do love America and our Constitutional Government that I offer a solemn protest to the nullification of Constitutional rights or the substitution of mere brute force for the orderly process of law.

AN AMERICAN CATHOLIC LAYMAN.

New York, July 17, 1902.

DR. DE COSTA ON THE FRIARS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Now that the subject of the friars has made some progress permit me to say in respect of your observations on my letter last Sunday that the mere going or staying of the friars in the Philippines interests few if any Catholics. That whole subject is in the hends of the authorities of the Church. I am not called to speak of their duty, which they understand better than you or I. My interest is that of a plain American citizen, who may properly concern himself with matters relating to citizenship, especially as connected with religious liberty, to which a Bostonian of the seventh generation is naturally devoted. I wish to point out therefore that the Treaty of Paris stands badly in the way of any interference with the religious liberty of the friars, even as the Constitution of the United States protects all religious denominations at home and abroad.

Consequently it is quite clear that while the Government had a right to send a Commissioner to Rome to buy land it had no right to delegate any one to dictate to the head of the Catholic Church and direct in spiritual affairs or ecclesiastical management. This was a blunder, which those who hint at Kulturkampf and French association laws would erect into a crime. It was sufficiently impolitic for Mr. Roosevelt to send an Ambassador to London to bear witness while Edward VII. pronounced some twelve millions of our people idolaters; but Mr. Root's ultimatum, "the friars must go," was still more un-American. Plainly speaking, it was "bluff." The great statesman in the Vatican knew this.

If, now that peace is proclsimed, any friar violates the laws, it will be plainly the duty of the authorities to bring him to justice. The United States makes no charge, though most papers have put the friars on trial. The Administration has no more right to say how or when priests in the Philippines shall come or go than to dictate to a Metbodist Conference on the appointment of its preachers. The going or staying of the friars is simply none of Mr. Root's business. Ten million dollars was offered for lands, but conditionally. It was "money down," provided the Catholic Church would surrender administration of ecclesiastical affairs. It was quite proper to offer to buy land, but the millions of Catholics in the United States recognize that it is quite another matter to attempt to bribe the Vicar of Jesus Christ. Rome has no liberty to sell for ten million pieces of silver.

If the United States will only mind its own business, Leo XIII. will settle the case of the Spanish clergy in the Philippines to the satisfaction of all reasonable men concerned, even as Archbishop Lumis at the close of the war, without Government interference, arranged the Church in New Mexico, providing priests to take the places of the Mexicans and giving an administration in sympathy with the new Government. Yet Washington stop blundering. B. F. DE COSTA.

New York, July 18, 1902.

THE FRIARS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is gratifying to observe that the wheels of Government still continue to revolve, and that the very interesting question of dealing with the friars in the Philippines is being pressed, despite the remarkable manifesto of the Rev. B. F. De Costa, made to appear as worse than foolish by the very caustic treatment given it by THE TIMES. You are certainly deserving of the thanks of all patriotic citizens, of whatever religious belief, for the able and consistent editorials on this question of absorbing interest I have been preserving these as they have appeared from time to time, and shall continue to do eo, keeping them against the day when, brought to a successful issue, the outcome of the present agitation will show how wise and safe was the counsel of THE TIMES.

It seems to me that THE TIMES would be doing a great public service at this time to give to its readers at some length in its Sunday edition a history of the friars and their past and present relations with the people of the islands from which their expulsion is demanded, and seems so desirable. Too much light cannot be thrown upon this subject, and none, it would seem, can do this more satisfactorily than THE TIMES. F. G. B.

New York, July 17, 1902.

EXPERIENCE AT ZOOLOGICAL PARK

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In yesterday's paper I noticed an article on war of rates for fares from Fordham Station to Zoological Park, and I beg a few minutes' intrusion on your time relative to ssme. I took my wife and children there on Saturday afternoon. After riding close upon two hours we finally succeeded in reaching the grounds. With no one around in the way of an officer to direct one where to go, except a hunch of "cabbies," who sing out all manner of ghost stories, and whose advice finally seems one's only alternative, I had to pay $1 for two adults and two children; and from the place we were tsken to we had to tramp about for fully sn hour before we arrived at the "Zoo."

I thought the charge a most exorbitant one, and I can assure you my family's outing to the much-written-about park was anything but a pleasure. As a place of that sort is principally resorted to by children, accompenied by their parents or guardians, I think the authorities ought to do something to meke the place more accommodatingly accessible.

Pardon my letter, hut the day was very hot, and as my provocation knew no bounds I decided to acquaint you with my experience. S. FREEHOF.

Brooklyn, July 16, 1902.

THE SEARCH FOR THE ARK OF THE COVENANT

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The paragraph which appears in your issue of this dete, under the heeding "Topics of the Times," in relation to the renewal of the excavations at Tara Hill with the object of unearthing the Ark of the Covenant, would be amusing to the ordinary reader who is conversant with the fects, hut as a constant, if sometimes disgruntled, reader of THE TIMES, I regret to see you fall into so glaring an error.

This vandalism is not being perpetrated by a body of "Irish enthusiasts," or by any other kind of an Irish body. It is conducted by a body of English would-he archaeologists, possessed by the mania thet the Irish sre the lost tribe of Israel, and that the proof will be furnished by the production of the Ark. Tbis desecration of historic ground was begun and is being carried on against the protests of Irishmen. In fact, I know of no one possessed of this chimerical belief, apart from this body of English vandals, except an American, the painstaking if not convincing Lieut. Totten.

It is a deplorable fact that the national monuments of Ireland's past and of her greatness, whether historic ground or architectural remains, or her works of literature and art in the museums, are not in the care of those to whom they are a pride, but in the hands of those who are, at best, alien archaeologists, and at worst, ellen "Royal," bodies, or allen private owners, who, as in the present case, will turn them over to the tender mercies of any faddist or notoriety-seeking coterie which possessea sufficient social influence.

This is another of the Irish "grievances," which you so often treat to the sarcasm of the inverted comma, but you have furnished me with the occasion for calling attention to it.

WILLIAM J. BALFE.

Hartford, Conn., July 15, 1902.

ELECTRIC BELLS FOR HOUSES

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In this present time of improved mechanisms for accomplishing different purposes, is it not somewhat surprising to note that the electric bell has not been instituted in the home and in the hotel or boarding house instead of the old-time hand gong or bell? Shall we believe that there is no other means of calling us from rest and to meals than by the use of an old-fashioned method, when now electricity is so successfully employed in bell calls?

It is not consistent with the times to continue in the use of hand bells, when a better and easier means awaits our adoption, and I am surprised that the electric bell has been overlooked in the matter of awakening us and calling us to meals.

A bell—of soft and mellow tone—could easily be placed in each bedroom for the purpose of awakening the occupants; another, of larger snd more powerful tone, could be used for the calling to meals during the daytime. The press buttons for these several bells should be placed in the kitchen, (or other convenient place,) so that, at the proper time, the person to summon others to arise or to partake of meals would be saved much trouble and time now taken by ringing the old hand bell. And, supposing that some one were ill in the house, for is a minus quantity as compared with that effected by a newspaper which prints news that is "fit."

JULIUS REICH.

New York, July 15, 1902.

THE SUNDAY NEWSPAPER

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Please give me space for a brief reply to "Samuel W. Boardman, ex-President and Professor Emeritus of Maryville College." He says, in your last Sunday's issue, that "the Sunday newspaper disobeys a plain and explicit command of God to keep the Sabbath holy."

Being a college professor, Mr. Boardman will see on examination that the word "holy" in the command to keep the Sabbath day means wholly, just that and nothing more. To keep the Sabbath holy is to keep it wholly—that is, to rest through all its hours, from the rising to the going down of the sun. The Sunday paper, therefore, being issued before the dawning of Sunday, is not, as he says, a violation of the day, at leaet so far as the making of it is concerned. And though the same cannot be said of the selling of the Sunday paper, that is really no more a violation of the day than some other things I could mention—things that are tolerated by Mr. Boardman not only, but highly approved. For instance, the work of the clergyman which makes the Sabbath the most tiresome day of the week for him, resulting in his proverbial "blue Monday."

As I have intimated, the Sabbath was not in its appointment a holy or religious day in any sense of the word. It became such afterward through the influence of overzealous religionists. It was simply a rest from physical exertion, a rest for people who were too weary to continue that exertion uninterruptedly. To be consistent, Mr. Boardman should tolerate the selling of the Sunday paper for the good that comes of it the same es he does the work of the clergyman.

He also says that "the reading of the Sunday paper takes time from the reading of the Bible." The Bible is a book that everybody should read and become familiar with. It is the textbook of the best of the great religions, and it is so interwoven with literature that a thorough knowledge of it cannot be dispensed with. But I fail to see that the reading of the Sunday paper prevents people from reading the Bible who otherwise would do so.

He further saya that "the Sunday paper diminishes church attendance." Perhaps it does, the reason being that the average Sunday paper is more entertaining and instructive then the average Sunday sermon. The latter has to do with things that carry us back thousands of years to unscientific times and to the beliefs of obscure and credulous communities. The former has to do with things of to-day—things that are happening under our very eyes and under the highest civilization the world has ever seen, and in communities that are nothing if not inquisitive and critical.

Furthermore, while the sermon used to be the principal [illegible] as the principal witty. Young Capt. Burke, son of Gen. Burke, seemed to be the leader. His call for his comrades was very fetching. One of the best of the songs portrays MacArthur's indignation at receiving orders to show consideration to Aguinaldo. It has a lilting chorus which terminates

Now what I want to know,
Is, am I bossing of this show
Or is it Emilio A-gui-nal-do!

This chorus brought down the house. The boys were at their best, and in one of their songs created great enthusiasm by improvising the following verse:

When you asked us to Watertown
We did not feel quite sure;
There was something so suggestive
Of striking the water cure.
But the old Ninth's game—so in we came,
And the thing's all right, you bet!
We've wrestled with you twelve hours, boys,
And we haven't struck water yet.

New York, July 16, 1902. W. S. J.

VARIETIES OF RHEUMATISM

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial on "Rheumatism" is, to say the least, unwarranted. It is not true that the nature of this disease is a "mystery," its prognosis "blind guesswork," and its treatment "empirical." Neither is it true that the "doctors, with an arrogance which approaches shameless effrontery, have recently affirmed that rheumatism is contagious."

Aside from muscular rheumatism, which is not serious in character, and gout, which is mostly a disease of the high liver, there are the following two distinct varieties of rheumatism:

First—Acute articular rheumatism, an infectious disease, (like appendicitis,) caused by a micro-organism, and characterized by fever, and acute inflammation in and around the joints, with a great tendency to inflammation of the lining or covering membrane of the heert. This variety of rheumatism is positively curable, if early, properly, and thoroughly treated. If neglected, the second variety gradually supervenes.

Second—Chronic articular rheumatism, arthritis deformous. This form is progressive in character and is associated with a more or less symmetrical enlargement and deformity of various articulations. In this stage the disease is not infectious, and certainly not contagious, so that the editor need not feer that he or any of his friends would ever be "seized like an unlicensed dog, bundled into a cart by the Health Office minions, and jolted to the pesthouse as a menece to the public health."

If, instead of fooling with second-hand house remedies, old electric batteries, magic rings and herbs, cure-all liniments and prayers, the family physician be consulted early and with perseverance the malignant stage of the disease would never follow.

New York, July 13, 1902. H. B. S., M. D.

NEWSPAPERS AND THE SABBATH

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent of last Sunday, Mr. Samuel W. Boardman, who, by the way, is a professor emeritus, writes on the Sunday newspaper question either from the point of dense ignorance or from that of obstinate fenaticism. Among his thirteen reesons (?) why the Sunday newspaper does herm and ought to be discontinued there is not one founded on facts or reason.

Can it be possible that Mr. Boardman does not know (as almost every small boy knows) that the Sunday papers are off the press long before eny one begins to take his "Sabbath" rest? This has been exploited so often thet it seems hardly necessary to tell this gentleman that it is the Monday paper which is being created on Sundey.

How often must it be etated for the benefit of Mr. Boardman that Sunday is not "God's own appointed day"?—for that matter, even the old and (as far as we know) originel Sahhath—Saturday—is borrowed even by the Jews from the Chaldeans. Since the Church has substituted Sunday for Saturday, the former day has never had the significance of the old Sabbath of Mosaic times. It is the Lord's day—namely, the day set aside to the memory of the resurreetion, which took place on this day, being the third day after the crucifixion. Aside from this, however, there are other misleading statements, such as that concerning tempting of readers to disobey God. Literature of this character is not limited to the newspaper by any means.

This covers about three or four of his other sweeping assertions as to the Sunday paper causing one to deviate from the right path. There is bardly a Sunday but some or all of the editions have some article or articles devoted to religious subjects. Some contain a sermon by an eminent divine, "Religious News and Views" are published, and subjects near to the mind and heart are discussed. The Sunday newspaper is a necessity. Perhaps residents of Bloomfield, N. J., can afford to drop out of the world for a day—we in New York cennot. Remember that our preachers earn their salaries on Sunday, and the amount of good some of them are responsible for is a minus quantity as compared with that effected by a newspaper which prints news that is "fit."

JULIUS REICH.

New York, July 15, 1902.

THE SUNDAY NEWSPAPER

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He also says that "the reading of the Sunday paper takes time from the reading of the Bible." The Bible is a book that everybody should read and become familiar with. It is the textbook of the best of the great religions, and it is so interwoven with literature that a thorough knowledge of it cannot be dispensed with. But I fail to see that the reading of the Sunday paper prevents people from reading the Bible who otherwise would do so.

He further saya that "the Sunday paper diminishes church attendance." Perhaps it does, the reason being that the average Sunday paper is more entertaining and instructive then the average Sunday sermon. The latter has to do with things that carry us back thousands of years to unscientific times and to the beliefs of obscure and credulous communities. The former has to do with things of to-day—things that are happening under our very eyes and under the highest civilization the world has ever seen, and in communities that are nothing if not inquisitive and critical.

Furthermore, while the sermon used to be the principal source of religious information, it is no longer such. Books, periodicals, and newspapers have multiplied until the necessity for the sermon is largely done away with. This being the case, Mr. Boardman should cease to denounce the Sunday paper. I think, although it may result in a somewhat diminished attendance at the churches. F. W. T.

Amsterdam, N. Y., July 14, 1902.

NOT NECESSARY ON SUNDAY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Miris In your issue of to-day carries his eulogy of the Sunday paper too far. For the life of me I can see nothing in the New York Sunday papers as they now exist that will aid the march of civilization, to say nothing on the spreading of free thought. My own observation of the readers of Sunday pepers leads me to the opinion that as a rule they have less freedom of thought than the man who throwa aside the trammels of the worldly life for at least one day in seven end turns himself to more serious pabulum than is afforded him by the daily press.

The strenuous life of this great city leaves little enough time for a man to dip into the great master minds of literature, that it should be encroached upon on the day of rest. To me it is inexpressibly shocking to see the house and veranda littered with the garish vulgar productions of some of our New York Sunday pepers, while there is an absence of standard literature on the meagre bookshelves.

Sunday papers are not considered necessary in England, and I have yet to learn that England is backward in the "triumphant march of civilization" or, lacking in the life-giving germs of free thought.

I. E. GLASS.

New York, July 15, 1902.

SUNDAY AND THE SABBATH.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me through your columns to make a few remarks regarding "The Sunday Newspaper," as given by Samuel W. Boardman, Professor Emeritus of Maryville College. The gentleman's premises being incorrect, his deductions are necessarily the same, for his references are in regard to Sunday, which all intelligent people are aware is the first day of the week.

The plea of the gentleman, in the thirteen reasons given, is that the Sabbath, or Holy Day of the Lord, is desecrated. My Bible does not in any instance recite that the first day of the week is the Sabbath, but it does in every instance state that the seventh day is the Sahbath. The reason why will be found in Genesis, ii., 2 and 3.

While the Sunday newspaper, therefore, may be the ceuse of the disregarding of Sunday, as set forth by Mr. Boardman, he has no right nor reason to claim it the cause of the desecration of the Lord's day. There is not a word of Scripture to warrant such a ste'ement, and therefore, as I said before, Mr. B.'s premises being wrong, his deductions are incorrect. I love the truth and always want to see such statements, when so strongly stated as he states them, founded on truth, and not error. C. M. CHAFFEE.

New York, July 13, 1902.

THE DUTY OF THE CHURCHES

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial on "Novelties in Church Entertainment" in the issue of July 15 touched upon a very sore spot in the church work of our day. It is true, deplorably true, that many churches think the only way in which it is possible to maintain an interest in church work is to be by means of "the continuous vaudeville"—to use the expression of the Western clergyman. It is true, deplorably true, thet to a large extent the church is being degraded to the level of a social club. It is true, deplorably true, that many people nowadays seek church connection chiefly, yea solely, for the social opportunities it offers. To deny this would be denying facts, plain and stubborn facts.

Many people have forgotten what the Church is, if they ever knew it at all. The Church is not composed of such people simply who call themselves Christians, nor of such who once upon a time have been Christians, nor of such who hold pews, nor of such who merely attend public worship upon certain occasions to hear an eloquent speaker or some good music or singing; nor of such who are enrolled upon the membership list. The Church is composed of all those and only those who are Christians, who are true believers in Christ Jesus, their Saviour and Redeemer. The Church is "the communion of saints." And, according to the Scriptures, there are many which travel the broad way, that leadeth to destruction, and few only that find the narrow way, which leadeth unto life. The Christians were, as far as their number is concerned, always in the minority.

Again, many Christians in our day have forgotten and many more are fast forgetting, what the duty of the Church is. The duty of the Church is not to offer social opportunities, nor to give vaudeville performances, nor to draw crowds, but the duty of the Church is clearly outlined by the words of the Saviour, "Go ye into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature. He that believeth and is baptized shall be saved, but he that believeth not shall be damned." No substitute for Gospel preaching is offered by any Church which is alive to her duty. There are indeed many ways and means by which we may draw crowds and fill the churches, but there is one way only of converting the sinner—by preaching "Christ crucified, unto the Jews a stumbling block and unto the Greeks foolishness."

And right here it is where misny a Christien miuister fails short of his duty. The pulpit is not the place to discourse on political, scientific, and kindred subjects. A minister who preaches anything else but the Gospel and the Law which enters into the service of the Gospel, is shirking his duty and is depriving the man in the pew of that which belongs to him. Not the people, but the clergy, haa brought about the deplorable state of affairs in the Church of our day. "Qualis rex, talis grex," is a trne saying.

In justice, though, to the cause and to many pastors and laymen, it must be said that there are those who with all their hearts deplore this sad state of affairs in the Church of our day. And even some of the others are beginning to wake up and see their folly and their crime. There are those who have not yet forgotten what the Church is and what the duty of the Church is.

Especially is this true of the Lutheran Church, which is well known for the position it holds. It uncompromisingly demands strict adherence to the Word of God, both in doctrine and in practice. And especially are we "Missouri" Lutherans known for our conservatism in this respect. We are also alive to the fact that on this account we are ridiculed and said to be narrow-minded and bigoted and not up to date. But we are willing to bear the reproach and preserve a good conscience. The work is not ours, but the Lord's. And with Paul we say, Do I now persuade men or God? or do I seek to please men? for if I yet pleased men, I should not be the servant of Christ."

JOHN H. C. FRITZ,

Pastor of the English Lutheran Church of Our Saviour.

Brooklyu, July 15, 1902.

CHURCH ENTERTAINMENTS

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have noticed with some interest your editorial in this morning's TIMES entitled "Novelties in Church Entertainments." You state that there may be a line which it would be dangerous to cross, but it would probably be difficult to define. I think it is not so hard a problem.

The primary duties of the Church are, first, to endeavor to bring men and women into Christ's Kingdom, and second, to edify courage and help spiritually those who are members of it. It seems to me therefore that the line is crossed whenever we put these "novelties" before the fundamental principles for which the Church stands.

Let us look at the subject from another viewpoint. We cross the line when we depart from the usages laid down in the New Testament—the teaching of Christ and the practice of the early Church. Did that early Church cerry on in its name amateur theatricals or billiards? Did it even institute secular concerts for the purpose of raising money? (How prevalent the latter in this day.) Methinks the Church, in a great measure, has crossed the line. The argument may be advanced that the times have changed since the New Testament was written, and since the first Church was established. Let this be granted, but has God changed? No—He is "the same yesterday, to-day, and forever." He it was who inspired the writing of the Bible and decreed that it was to be the rule of life and guide to Heaven for all time—for the first century, the twentieth century, and the last century. N. E. M. O.

Brooklyn, July 15, 1902.

STRIKES AND THE QUESTION OF SELF-GOVERNMENT

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In view of the vast and increasing army of strikers who ere heving their own way throughout the breadth and length of the land, impoverishing all breadwinners and threatening to ruin capital upon which the country depends (i. e., killing the goose that lays the golden egg,) is it not time to ask whether we are fit to govern ourselves?

The question comes home to roost to every one of us, beginning with the farmer whose product lies rotting in the field as an insignificant, unruly mob at Chicago about every other week destroye his market and paralyzes the trade of a great city; so on up to the governing power of a great Commonwealth like Pennsylvania with vote-seeking legislators who fix up a law to prohihit honest labor (and that unskilled) to all men save the striking miners themselves; a great State with a weak, vote-seeking Governor who dare not call his soul his own lest it hurt selfish political prospecte; city fathers of our own constantly petitioning our councils to open the doors of labor to this class and close them to that, as though it were their bounden duty and the effect of patriotism.

Or in the workshops, as in Brooklyn, where recently great iron works employing none but union men and already imperviously ruled by their arbitrary rules, were closed and kept closed for weeks in the busy season through the admittedly mistaken orders of a walking delegate with axe to grind or spite to air, and only permitted to open at last (oh, iron upon irony!) on condition that hundreds of strikers be paid for the time they hed lost!

Although here was a clear case for the press to ventilate, yet only one paper of note, The Brooklyn Eagle, tackled it with vigor, while the yellows came out with flaming announcements of the workingman's grand victory. So it would seem that even our vaunted free press is as deep down in the mire as any of the rest of our patriots.

We pick up the Cuban papers as we watch the first mad scramble in the new republic for office, the pay and pensions for soldiers, and the difference of complexion as to eternal fitness, we wonder already whether those innocent islanders will ever get down to self-rule. It may be that we forget that we ourselves, after more than a century, are far and away from learning that same lesson and are leading for the moment fast and strong onto the ugly breakers of rank despotism.

Self-government is not only a careful process, but it should be a life lesson, beginning at the cradle under a mother's supervision, where it surely began with the wise forefathers of this Nation, who little thought that it would eo soon be peopled by selfish men born of careless mothers. How those sturdy, honest, hard-worked patriots would turn in their honored graves, knew they that the country they founded so wisely was virtually in the hands of a selfish mob with but the one abounding thought, self, urging them on to destruction!

The long way out is to set before our girls throughout the land the task once taught to those same patriot mothers. The short way is to take the bull by the horns before it is too late.

J. STUART DOTTEN.

Brooklyn, July 15, 1902.

EXPROPRIATION OF COALFIELDS

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The policy which the President seems to be following with reference to the lands of the friars in the Philippines, and in the furtherance of which two excellent lawyers, Messrs. Root and Taft, are engaged, is one which may in the end have far-reaching results at home as well as abroad. There is no question of the legality of the title of the friars, but they have so conducted themselves as landlords that their tenure has become a scandal and a nuisance to the public. Under these circumstances our Government proposes to expropriate them.

The applicability of this precedent to the anthracite coalfields is at once apparent. Here we have landlords whose title is unquestioned, but who have so managed their real estate as to create a public nuisance, in many respects worse than that of the friars. Their tenure is a constant menace to the public peace and a constant expense for its maintenance. Their disputes with their employes result in the artificial scarcity of a necessity of life and place upon the community a heavy tribute in the shape of excessive prices for coal.

It matters not whether employers or employes are in the right in their differences; the coalfields should be taken out of their hands by the same logic which is guiding the President in the Philippines. If Mr. Mitchell wants permanent peace in the mining regions, he should prepare a plan for the expropriation of the coalfields by the State Governments and make it an issue at the coming elections. If the Constitution of the United States stands in the way, let a Constitutionel amendment be drawn up and made an issue at the next Presidential election. The Republican Party is already committed to tbe principle, and the Democratic Party can hardly fail behind it.

The Filipinos may yet have cause to rejoice that our Constitution has not been extended to their islands, but their joy will be shortlived if their lands, wrested from the friars, fall into the hands of a trust like the coal ring. It may prove to be a case of "out of the friars' pan into the fire." ERNEST H. CROSBY.

Rhinebeck, N. Y., July 14, 1902.

THE INCREASE OF BOYCOTTS

To the Editor of The New York Times:

And etill they come! This time they are the old soldiers, who, it is averred, intend to boycott all candidates who do not pledge themselves to stand by them. The labor unions are doing the same thing with a vengeance, and they are running the boycott as if it were a divine institution. The anti-imperialists have sworn to do the President to the death, no matter if they go back on their principles of a lifetime.

The labor leaders say to us, "You shall not work; shall not be permitted to get shaved, to get something to eat," and have even gone as far as to call on the Church to refuse the Gospel to those who do not subscribe to their creed. The people, through Governors, Mayors, Sheriffs, constables, and policemen, who are elected to preserve the peace and secure us in our rights and liberties, stand and see us denied all of these rights without moving a hand in our behalf.

When the people of this country who really believe in liberty and wish to preserve to themselves and posterity this boon quit abusing laboring men for the outrages they commit and visit their vengeance upon the officials who fail to do their duty in these matters, we will have the liberty that the eloquent blatherskite statesmen prate about.

The blnbbering anti-imperialists prate about the horrors perpetrated upon the Filipinos, but not one of them, nor one of their lying sheets, has uttered one word about the brutality upon Americans for wanting to work. And yet we talk about our glorious civilization and liberty, when there is less liberty in America to-day than any Government on the face of the earth. Men are hounded to the death.

The President, and nearly all others in authority, scratch their heads, look wise, and call the case a grave one and deserving an investigation. What hypocrites the American officials are! Does it require an investigation when men are held up, beaten senseless, forbidden to work, and their wives and children abused? But we should not talk abont these acts; we should all centre upon the one demand upon those that are in authority, that they give us what the lawe and Constitution guarantee us, or we will take it out of their cowardly hides. Then we will have the liberty that the stetesmen shout about.

We heve been talking about "the home of the brave and the land of the free" long enough. It is a miserable lie. We have been repeating the declaration that this is "a Government of the people, for the people, and hy the people" ever since it has been uttered, and yet I am prepared to swear that we have had a Government of Mitchell et al., for Mitchell et al., by Mitchell et al., whenever they wish to institute it.

The reason why is because the President, the Governors, and all others in authority feer those worthies will boycott them. They do not seem to have sense enough to know that more than half, I firmly believe, are praying God that some official with a small atom of courage will sit down on the labor leaders and give us peace.

We are now simply a people of boycotters, the most damneble and inhuman thing in the world, and there is not enough courage in the Government to kill it now and forever. But one thing the official classes can rest assured, and that is that the labor leader will no longer be fed upon taffy. The Government will soon heve to act or the labor leaders will overthrow the whole thing, and that is just what they are after. The lesders of the unions are working for power and pelf, and not for the love of workingmen. The same may be said of Government officials.

GEORGE SEDGWICK.

Worcester, Mass., July 13, 1902.

THE MANNING OF THE COAL MINES

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will Morrison I. Swift of Wilkesbarre, Penn., please explain whet he means when he says in THE TIMES of to-day:

"Furthermore, if the bituminous men do not strike, but agree to support the anthracite men, it will be a staggering blow at the anthracite owners, for they cannot, in that case, get competent workers to man tbe mines."

Now does he mean by "cannot" that no competent workers are willing to man the mines under the terms which the owners are willing to give, or does he mean that the striking miners will by force and intimidation prevent any competent miners from manning the mines?

The upholders of the unions do not often see this distinction. They point to certain idle factories and mines, and say, "See! no man is willing to work under such conditions!" What they ought to say is, "See! no man is permitted to work!" When soldiers are brought to protect the threatened non-union workingman a howl goes up to the skies about "protected capital," "unnecessary force," and eo on. When the soldiers are not brought they point to the impossibility of securing workers! A test case should be made at once.

Are the conditions of the mine workers in Pennsylvania so bad that no workers can

Letters to the Editor of the Times

(CONTINUED.)

MERIT AND THE CIVIL SERVICE

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your editorial under the heading "Political Capital," you truly say that "when politicians seek political capital from accusations that their opponents are unfaithful to the principle of the merit system," it is a good thing, but claims Mr. Craft exaggerates. You seemingly overlook the main question, and that is, the methods by which the Administration has debauched the civil service by "regrading" city employes so that those who previously through competition were on a level were placed two and three grades apart. By what test? Did they arbitrarily so place them by their own knowledge of their fitness or by the recommendation of "heads" who have apparently succeeded under the "reformers" in doing that which under their own Tammany could not be so easily accomplished.

This debauchery of the civil service means that it has demoralized the rank and file of the service. It means that those thousands who have looked to this administration to give them a fair chance to compete for vacancies in higher grades have been betrayed and wronged by their seeming friends; it means that the best material in the service despair of improvement by their own merits. Look up the lists for the "promotions" obtained by competition; that tells the true tale. Whenever the officers of this administration find the civil service in the way of appointment of their favorites they throw mud at it.

Mr. Craft's statement that no administration since 1883 has so injured the service is certainly borne out by an examination of present conditions by those who know the actual workings of the service and do not place implicit confidence in the literary emanations of the members of the administration. The least they can do is to remedy what they have injured so flagrantly. Give us fair play.

A FORMER REFORMER.

New York, July 15, 1902.

COLLEGE GRADUATE'S EXPERIENCE

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Don't you think your criticism of the Harvard attorney's advertisement a bit hasty and uncharitable? Your opinion of a college graduate has evidently been formed by association with the college "fop" or "chappie."

To me each word in the advertisement is pregnant with suffering, if not actual want, and I also marvel at the extravagant length of the advertisement, as I realize from actual experience that the average charge is 3 cents a word.

Perhaps my experience will enlighten you a little. I last year was graduated from a small New England college as engineer, and with about $60 and no influence or "pull" came to New York. I did not wait for the plum of fortune to drop into my lap, but climbed countless flights of stairs, had my internals deranged by numberless elevators, and walked miles to save car fares. At the end of a month I was nearly hopeless. Having lost thirty pounds and with only $5 left, I was in a sad condition.

I invested 15 cents in a short advertisement, which ran as follows: "Wanted, work by college graduate." While waiting for replies which never came, I continued to hustle, and was finally rewarded by securing a job at the munificent salary of $10 a week. My position was such that I could watch the workings of "pull" and see college fops, relatives of my employer or friends of his friends, soar majestically by me in the race for a living. Ten months have I been here, and now I have $12 a week. (Just think of it!) and those who had "pull" are coming down in their autos.

I see now what a mistake I made in taking a college course, as I have no "pull." And my advice to one contemplating such a course would be to enter some office as "boy" and work up, knowing one thing, and only one, and having continually before one the glorious motto "How much is there in it for me?" Twenty years of this policy will finally bring him to the great position where he can show the college graduate the door.

C. H. KEEN.

New York, July 15, 1902.

THE SUBJECT OF TAXATION

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"Each year's tax rate statement is a fresh proof of the folly of the attempt to tax personal property." That is from an article in to-day's issue. Not only may it be a folly, but is it exactly just to tax personal property?

"Nearly $3,000,000,000 (?) was sworn off the tentative rolls this year." Well, it is hardly to be wondered at. It is a most obnoxious tax. Citizens do not like to contribute to whatever the tax is for, in a tax upon their belongings, the real value of which is an open question, and probably, whatever the value is to-day, it may be less to-morrow.

Would not a tax on income and profits be more productive of a better result, financially, to whatever the tax is for, and morally to the citizen, as he might not be prompted to swear off to the extent he now does on a property basis?

How would one tell the value of his belongings were they in certain stocks that have dropped almost out of sight, yet representing a goodly amount in the par value, and even in the purchase price?

There must necessarily be taxation in one form or other, and everyhody who is a purchaser is bearing a portion, hut when hy frugality something has been saved from income, it hardly seems fair to tax the saving in whatever form it is put.

Now, I may be exhibiting a fair amount of ignorance in this, hut I have heard others express themselves in the same way: Well, then, if savings are to be taxed, "eat, drink, and be merry, for to-morrow" —you will he taxed if you don't.

W. P.

New York, July 8, 1902.

THE SYSTEM OF STREET CAR TRANSFERS

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Can you inform me if there is any law or rule in regard to railroad transfers in this city, other than such law or rule as the Metropolitan Company may promulgate from time to time as it may think fit?

The transfer system at one time was very liberal, (possihly too much so,) hut that was when the company was looking for favors from the people; now it owns the earth, or at least that part of it known as Msnhattan and the Bronx, and it is now drawing the lines on the transfer system closer, especially south of Thirty-fourth Street, where the rule is enforced, no transfer for a transfer, so that short riders must pay a high price for what they get.

On the upper end of the Manhattan Railroad the fare is also very much too high. I am not well informed as to the distance from One Hundredth Street and Broadway to One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street and Third Avenue, but I have to pay 15 cents for that distance.

I pay the Third Avenue hranch of the Metropolitan system one fare at One Hundredth Street and Broadway to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street; I get a transfer at the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Crosstown line to Third Avenue. I must go up to the bridge, and if I want to ride I must pay another fare; no transfers of course, being issued, seeing that it is only four hlocks to walk. The weather may be very warm or very wet; under such conditions four blocks is quite a distance to walk. So, the weather being either too warm or too wet, I ride to the bridge and pay, and to get to One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street I must get into another hranch of the Metropolitan system (the Huckleberry) and pay a third fare, 15 cents in all, or 30 cents for the round trip, and I am of the opinion that 30 cents is a very high price for the distance.

If our Aldermen from Brooklyn, who appear to know more about our requirements in railroad transportation than our own statesmen of Manhattan and the Bronx, would look into this matter, they would increase the reputation that they have for talking to the galleries on railroad matters which they appear to know very little about. They shout and pound our railroad to try to make themselves popular and good vote getters. They don't try to make the railroad give us cheap and quick transportation to all parts of our great city. No, no; they talk loudly to the people and try to make them believe that they are making or saving money for them hy squeezing money out of the railroads, and some of the innocent people believe them. If they would compel the railroads to extend and improve their lines and give better accommodation to the public they would he doing what they ought to do for the benefit of New York City.

The northern end of Manhattan and the most beautiful part of the island is not populated, and a large territory in the Bronx is in the same condition. Why? Because it is more difficult and involves more labor and more discomfort to get to these parts of the city than to go twenty miles into Jersey. The Jersey roads give good accommodation and comfort; our city roads give neither. You may get on a car at the City Hall, and if you get a strap to hang on to you may feel thankful, and you can hang on to it all the way up to Harlem. This is so, mornings and evenings, when people go from and to their homes.

This is why a large portion of our people are compelled to find homes in Jersey; they can get to and from their homes with some comfort. It is about as easy and much more comfortable to go to Philadelphia from New York than to get from our City Hall to the northern end of the Bronx, and nearly all our people, except our Aldermen, are well aware of our conditions.

Our patriotic City Fathers don't mind having hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of property witbin our city limits unimproved, and our people are compelled to invest their money in homes in other States and towns. They don't think, or don't know, the amount of money that our city could collect for taxes if our idle property could be improved. No, no; they hound the railroads for a few thousand dollars and deprive the city of as many millions that could be collected in taxes.

Our city transportation has not, and does not keep to the demands of the traveling public. The underground railroad will help us some on the west side, but it will not do for the future. The city must provide for two more underground roads, one on the east side to accommodate the dense populations in that district and one for the centre of the city, east of Central Park.

I believe that the underground railroad will be a splendid investment for the city. It will increase the value of property; it will give our people an opportunity to make their homes in our city, where they have their business.

Don't let our very eloquent Aldermen drive our population away. We should take Belmont's proposal, or any other proposal that will give New York City a proper transportation system, and make our city what it ought to be, the best in the world.

New York, July 18, 1902. J. C. R.

STREET CAR PASSENGER'S COMPLAINT

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Having noticed that your esteemed paper daily publishes complaints, I address myself to you, as I, together with thousands, have suffered from a new wrinkle of the management of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company.

As a rule I take the elevated railroad, partly because the daily trips between Harlem and the office below Wall Street would take too long a time with the street cars, and partly because these rarely stop for anyhody hut ladies, (and often not even for them.)

As I happened this afternoon, a little after 5 o'clock, to have some purchases to make in Twenty-third Street, and as it was very warm, I got the erroneous idea that it would he more comfortable to take the trolley. After waiting for some time on the corner of Broadway and Twenty-third Street I at last got on a closed car with the sign "Columbus Avenue." Of course I did not get a seat before Forty-fifth Street. You can imagine my astonishment when the car continued up Seventh Avenue to Fifty-ninth Street, where everybody was dumped out. We, of course, got transfer tickets, but there were already over 150 people waiting on the corner, and as both our car and the next one were misdirected the crowd at once got to be over 200. Seeing the impossibility of ever getting on a car on that corner, I walked over to Eighth Avenue, and at last got the "privilego" of standing up in an Eighth Avenue car, only to be insulted hy some rowdies without the least interference from the conductor.

Very much ohliged, Mr. Vreeland, for your pretty signs on your cars and the rowdyism allowed on them, hut no more Metropolitan cars for yours.

THOROUGHLY DISGUSTED.

New York, July 14, 1902.

THE RECORD OF POLAND'S PAST

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Many of THE NEW YORK TIMES's readers were doubtless amazed when in the issue of July 14, on "Rousing Teuton Against Slav," they were confronted with the words: "Whatever may be thought of the boasts of the Germans as to their superior civilization and culture [to the Poles.]" So long and so loudly have the Germans proclaimed their superiority in civilization and culture in that part of the world; so many scribes abroad, either through ignorance or through idolatrous adulation, have echoed their braggart assertions, that the expression of a doubt of the Germans' superiority in civilization and culture must seem strange to those who have swallowed all that has been written in praise of the Germans.

But let us look back at history. King Casimir the Great, seeing the numher of Polish students in attendance at the Universities of Padua, Bologna, and Paris, founded a high school or academy at Bawol, a suburb of Cracow, in 1347. This seat of learning was transferred later to Cracow itself, and in a short time its professors had attained such eminence that Pope Urhan V. raised it in 1364 to the rank of like institutions in Western Europe. As the University of Prague was founded in 1348, that of Vienna in 1365, that of Heidelberg in 1385, that of Leipsic in 1409, the University of Cracow is the oldest university in North and East Europe. It is to-day the principal centre of Polish intellectual life and culture. Among its teachers and alumni were some of the most distinguished scholars of Europe.

At an early age, therefore, did Poland take a prominent part in the advancement and dissemination of learning in Europe.

In the second half of the fourteenth century Poland had schools for all who wished to learn, regardless of their standing in the community—the sons of the townsmen or even of the peasants having the same access as the sons of the nohles. What must have been the state of Poland's schools in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries can be judged from the fact that many of the students who became famous in the literature of the sixteenth century were peasants' sons.

Not only did the lower and middle classes of Poland produce men eminent in science; the Polish nobles, too, excelled in education the nobility of France and Germany, the latter being able to produce only an Ulrich von Hutten and a Francis von Sickingen. At a time when the nobles of France and Germany were sunk in ignorance, the Polish ambassadors sent to Paris to announce the election to the throne of Poland of Henry of Valois, amazed the French nobles by the facility with which they spoke French, German, Italian, and Latin. The French nobles had to blush at their ignorance, for only two of them could answer the Polish ambassadors in Latin.

Religious toleration is a sign of civilization also. At a time when almost all Europe was deluged with the hlood of people persecuted for their religious beliefs, more than a hundred thousand Lutherans perishing in Germany, the Arians being burned at the direction of "Bloody" Mary in England, the Protestants falling victims on St. Bartholomew's Day in France—Poland was an asylum for the persecuted of all religions —the Arians, the followers of the Confession of Augsburg, the Greek Catholics, the Jews, the Reformers. While the appearance of Luther, Calvin, and other reformers was the signal throughout Europe for the most hloody persecutions and wars, Poland's Chief Magistrate declared that the judgment of the conscience belonged only to God, and he admitted members of the most diverse sects to all the privileges, dignities, and offices of the Republic of Poland.

Of all nations in Europe in the sixteenth century, the Pole alone was not a hloody fanatic, which is to the credit of the republican government; under it every noble was a brother, hence even if a Pole became a heretic, he did not cease to be a brother of the Catholic Senators and nohles, and they lived in concord. Even the theological literature of Poland of this age was less polemical than that of Bohemia and Germany, which was replete with unchristian bitterness. Neither before nor after this period did such persecutions occur in Poland as occurred elsewhere.

In the sixteenth century, Poland may be said to have been the foremost publishing house of the world, for there were more printing presses in Poland than in any other country of Europe. What chiefly conduced to the establishment of so many presses in Poland was the fact that the liberty of the press, established by royal ordinance in 1539, was confined at that time to Poland. This allowed all the sects to publish works in Poland, which were interdicted elsewhere. The Reformers diffused their doctrines by means of the press, and their Catholic opponents endeavored to confute them by the same means, hence printing establisbments sprang up all over Poland. There were three hundred presses in eighty-three towns, Cracow alone having fifty presses. Many magnates and nobles, as Chodkiewicz, the Radziwills, the Tarnowskis had their own presses. The nnmber of books printed in Poland in the sixteenth century amounted at a low calculation to ten thousand. Indeed, the literary output during this period was so vast that, as Bandtkie ("History of the Press in Cracow") says, the presses of forty-six towns outside of Poland printed works for Polish authors.

This is but one page in the glorious history of the Polish Republic. There was civilization and culture in Poland at an early age, therefore, and it did not come from Germany. Poland had sufficient culture and civilization for herself, hut too much for her neighbors, and it was in order to prevent the light of freedom from penetrating into their dark regions that Prussia, Russia, and Austria divided Poland—robbing humanity (for a while) of a nation whose beneficent mission was not yet finished.

WACLAW PERKOWSKI.

New York, July 15, 1902.

THE GAYNOR-GREENE IMBROGLIO EXTRADITION

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The conduct of one Marion Erwin, an attaché of the office of the Attorney General of the United States, in regard to the attempted extradition of Benjamin D. Greene and John F. Gaynor from the Dominion of Canada, deserves the severest reprimand and censure. It is humiliating to members of the American bar that such an exhibition should be made in the name of the Department of Justice.

Thus far in the case Erwin has not displayed the intelligence and practice of a broad-minded and bigh-toned lawyer. His first connection with the case was when he humiliated the American public by kidnapping the prisoners and hy force rushing them from Quebec to Montreal, where he imagined he would find a less scrupulous and more accommodating judiciary in furthering his foolish scheme. In this he most signally failed.

All lawyers recognize the unblemished character and the unswerving integrity, ever sustained, of the bench and bar of the Dominion. Justly thwarted in a species of practice that no respectable courts in any civilized land would tolerate, this representative of the Attorney General's office, in an offensive report, seeks to stigmatize the judiciary of the Dominion, as well as assail the character of an honored firm of legal practitioners, held in the highest repute in Canada. Had such a report been made in regard to any court of record in the United States it would he sufficient cause of disharment.

For the good name and credit of the United States, it is to be hoped that the Secretary of State will not tarnish his high office and disgrace the country by yielding to the solicitations for diplomatic interference and seek to instruct the judiciary of a friendly nation how to discharge its official duties and to make other than an intelligent interpretation of law. We cannot afford to bave the country brought into ridicule by asking the British Foreign Office to interfere and compel the Dominion judiciary to override well-established precedents.

It matters not what may he the merits or demerits of the case of the United States vs. Greene and Gaynor. In the present situation that is of little significance. Let the law of this extradition case be interpreted and enforced according to well-established precedents. His representative official of the United States should at once be dismissed from the service, which he has so manifestly disgraced.

STEPHEN R. TOBIN.

New York, July 11, 1902.

A DEMOCRAT ON W. J. BRYAN

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Pardon the intrusion upon your valuable space—with many others of my way of thinking. I am getting tired of hearing that shallow-brained mountehank, William J. Bryan, lecture Democrats. Particularly offensive are his nauseating hectorings when directed against that great Democrat and statesman, Mr. Grover Cleveland, the only man in your generation and mine, as voters, who secured to the Democratic Party power and position, and whose Administration grows brighter each additional year we are removed from it—an Administration Bryan and men of his ilk are incapable of appreciating or understanding because of its sterling honesty and patriotism.

I belong to the school of Democrats Bryan particularly detests, and we fully reciprocate the feeling. We elected in 1896, and again in 1900, to stand by our country and its welfare rather than follow the stolen colors of our party in the hands of a band of pirates who had conspired to wreck it. Many of us did the same thing many years before, when our country was in danger, and will do it again should the necessity arise. We touched elbows then with men of different political affiliations and faith, except in the one important issue—the honor and safety of our country—and we were none the less Democrats, and when the crisis was passed, the country saved, we resumed our place under the political banner of our faith and followed the fortunes of the old party of our fathers through honorable defeat and disaster, often repeated, until under Mr. Cleveland's leadership we enjoyed a short reward.

Defeat with honor—principle untarnished—was sweet to us, hut success with dishonor and treason, which alone was offered under Bryan, we could not, would not, accept. We preferred to "place in power our ancient foe—honest and patriotic if at times misguided. To defeat Bryan and Bryanism by electing Mr. McKinley we stood together a million strong, as good and true Democrats as ever followed the party banner. We would like to see the old party restored to respectable position and power. We would like to rest again under our father's rooftree, but never with Bryan and his boresies. The fool or knave we will not knowingly follow. Necessary conditions of character and calibre in the man we could recognize as a leader are common sense and common honesty; we therefore could not recognize Bryan. We could and would gladly follow Mr. Cleveland.

Events have justified the action of the million Democrats who in the interest of honest money, National honor and safety made Mr. McKinley's election possible and sure in 1896 and again in 1900. Had Mr. Bryan succeeded instead, the soup house and the charity organization would have grown up as a necessity, where the mill and the factory have occupied the land. In place of labor dictating its price for its services it would have been engaged in begging employment at any price it could get to sustain life, but with difficulty in finding it. While Bryan's epidemic cost the country heavily he made the undoing of the Democratic Party pay—the price of his lectures advanced from $30 to $300 and $500 per night. His achievement at Kansas City and the campaign of 1900 established The Commoner as a paying business venture, while affording a ready vehicle for abusing honest Democrats.

But, Mr. Editor, what I cannot understand is, why is Bryan kept before the country by recognition from Democrats such as the invitation given him by the Tilden Club? Treason should be made odious, not be compimented. Bryan's name should never be mentioned in an assemblage of Democrats who love and reverence Democracy. I was denied the privilege of attending the Tilden Club reception because of the invitation I learned was sent to Bryan. I have too much respect for my Democracy to subject it to such an indignity as association with the assassin of my party, and there are others. We are told it was in the interest of harmony. Harmony and union cannot be secured by attempting to subordinate Democracy to populism or amalgamate them.

What is needed most to successfully attempt the harmonious union of Democrats is what Bryan and his following lack—common sense, common honesty, and common decency. Pure Democracy will not assimilate with poisonous heresies, and will never compromise principle or the ancient creed. An ulcer cannot be eradicated by putting a plaster over it. It must be removed. Please aid in dropping Bryan and gratify a million good, true Democrats.

JOHN BYRNE.

New York, July 17, 1902.

CONDITIONS AT THE PUBLIC BATHS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wonder what it is that makes official eyes more blind than anybody else's. Superintendent Walker said in reference to my letter concerning conditions at public baths, that in no case had there been any evidence that money had been taken for admission. The investigations mentioned by him must have been made either very superficially or not at all. At the foot of East Third Street at 11 o'clock on the very morning in which my letter appeared in THE TIMES a long line was kept waiting for fully fifteen minutes after the last batch had left the bath, while three boys and a man and his son, all of whom gave the attendant money, were admitted at once. I suppose they are the persons whom the attendant "knows," and in whose favor he "discriminates."

Let Mr. Walker send down to the foot of East Third Street some hot Saturday morning or afternoon a man who looks like an inhabitant of the district, and one who will keep his eyes open, and the man will see more blackmailing done in one hour than Mr. Walker will see with his official eyes in a year.

J. FRIEDLANDER.

New York, July 15, 1902.

LECTURES IN YIDDISH

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The writer of the tirade against the Lecture Committee of the Board of Education for giving lectures in Yiddish and Italian is evidently one of the Jews who knows not the synagogue. It is plain from his definition of Yiddish and his division of the language into many dialects that he is totally unacquainted with the facts in the case and that his letter is due more to the prevalent heat than the calm consideration of the language involved.

It is not my intention to defend the Board of Education against this critic. The individual members of the board are amply able to take care of any strictures against their work. All I desire to point out, however, is that the statement that there are so many kinds of Yiddish that it would be impossible for the lecturers to make themselves understood by all who attend the Yiddish lectures is ridiculous. If this statement was true it would be utterly impossible for Jewish newspapers, printed in Yiddish, to exist for a single day.

There are six great daily papers published in Yiddish in New York City which have the bulk of their circulation within Greater New York, and whose joint circulation is conservatively estimated at 150,000 per day. These papers are all written in a common tongue, and the language employed by these papers is understood by those who read and speak Yiddish. These papers do not find it necessary to write in the many dialects discovered by your correspondent, hut find that the one tongue employed by all is clear and intelligible to all of their readers.

These being the facts, it is evident that your correspondent not only knows not the synagogue, but knows not his hrethren, and therefore the strictures that he makes against the Lecture Committee of the Board of Education or the proposed series of lectures in Yiddish must fall to the ground. The only question of importance raised by your correspondent is whether there is an obligation on the community to educate its adult population in the language which the particular population which is to be educated understands. Your correspondent believes that it is the highest patriotic duty of the educational institutions of the country to use all their educational means to assimilate the foreign elements of the population and not to foster and perpetuate their peculiarities.

In reply to this, permit me to state that it is only by education that the foreign elements will assimilate, and that whatever vehicle be employed, it is necessary that these foreigners be made to clearly understand the American spirit, and that so long as this is accomplished the vehicle is immaterial.

It follows as a matter of course that when these foreigners grasp the spirit that actuates this country they will be more eager to participate in its benefits and acquire its language and customs than they are now.

If lectures in Yiddish will assist the Yiddish newspapers in their efforts to impart this American spirit every Jew will have reason to be grateful to the Lecture Committee of the Board of Education.

A. H. FROMENSON,
Editor The Jewish Daily News, English Department.

New York, July 14, 1902.

IS YIDDISH A JARGON?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In to-day's issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES there appeared a letter, under the caption "Yiddish and Italian," in which the writer gives vent to his righteous indignation at the action of the Lecture Committee of the Board of Education in recommending lectures in Yiddish and Italian. The writer embraced the opportunity to make a few statements with regard to the Yiddish which are entirely unwarranted, and which I beg permission to correct.

In the first place, the definition of jargon quoted from the Century Dictionary does not at all apply to the Yiddish. While it is true that the Yiddish is "a mixture of two or more discordant languages," it does not, for that reason, lose its value as a language. The English itself is such a mixture, and yet no sane man will dare undervalue it on that score. A language derives its importance from its literature, and in this respect the Yiddish is by no means inferior to any of the minor languages of Europe, Danish or Norwegian, for instance.

It has ever been the misfortune of the Jew that the world at large ignores his language and literature. The Jew has always been talked about, hut nobody ever took the pains to study him first hand. As a matter of fact, Yiddish has "literary monuments" of such lasting value that they will outlive the language itself.

Outside of Mr. Morris Rosenfeld, a poet, von Gottes Guaden, who has been made known to the English reading public through Prof. Wiener's edition of his works, there is a whole brilliant galaxy of writers whose works, had they been written in any other language, would have made their authors famous. Ahramovitch, Robinovitch, Erug, Perez, Dinnessohn, and numerous others have all been men of education and supreme talent. It is their misfortune, not their fault, that they are unknown to the outside world.

"A Jew" maintains that there are "three or four jargons," and that "those speaking the one do not understand the other." This is an exaggeration, born of an imagination worthy of nobler things. It is true that the spoken Yiddish of one country differs somewhat in accent from that spoken in another, hut the difference is no more pronounced than that of the English in England and America. Moreover, the literary Yiddish is one and the same in all countries. The Yiddish press of New York is read and understood hy all Yiddish-speaking Jews—Russian, Polish, Roumanian, or Hungarian.

The recommendation of the Lecture Committee of the Board of Education is thoroughly in accord with the broad American spirit. The function of the Board of Education is to educate, and education ought to be imparted to citizens of a cosmopolitan community in the language they understand best, be it Yiddish, Italian, or Greek. As for poor Dante, requiescat in pace. Nonsense is international. Not everything that is spoken or written in English or French is wholesome, nor will a lecture on Dante in Yiddish disturh the sleep of the author of the Divina Commedia. On the contrary, Jews will be able to appreciate him the more. Jewish history is full of infernos and purgatories.

A. B. RHINE.

Brooklyn, July 13, 1902.

MAINS AND ELECTROLYSIS

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have just read with some interest an editorial article in THE TIMES of Thursday, July 10, entitled "Mains and Electrolysis." It interests me from the fact that for nearly four years I have been conducting a case for the Peoria Water Works Company, in the United States court, to compel the trolley companies to take care of their electric current. The evidence was taken in Peoria, Kansas City, Omaha, Minneapolis, Chicago, Milwaukee, Albany, New York, Brooklyn, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Terre Haute, St. Louis, and Cincinnati.

We have demonstrated beyond all question in that case, first, the destructiveness of the electric current used hy the trolley companies in propelling their cars to all sub-metallic structures where it is allowed to escape into the earth; second, that there is a complete and perfect preventive, costing hut a moderate amount of money to the trolley companies.

In your article you say: "The provision of adequate return conductors can minimize the ground movement, hut, so far as can he judged from the present state of the art, it can never be reduced to zero." This, I think, is fully demonstrated to be a mistake. Where the construction is underground a return wire equal to the outgoing, with the dynamo completely insulated from the earth, is an absolute preventive of all electrical effect in the ground. Where the construction is overhead, the double trolley is equally effective. Both are thoroughly feasible and practicable. The overhead double trolley has been used with absolute success in the City of Cincinnati, on an exceedingly complicated system of over 200 miles. There can he no such thing as an escape into the ground, to do any injury where the double trolley is used, or the return wire underground, with the dynamo insulated from the earth, and the cars wired to take the electricity, when used for service, back to the dynamo. All this is practicable, and a perfect remedy. Our case has proceeded to the report of a special Master, who found in favor of the complainant, and that the use of the double trolley or return underground circuit was a perfect and complete remedy; that it was not unreasonably expensive to the railway company, and that it was the duty of the railway companies to adopt it, and he recommended an injunction, after a reasonable lapse of time, against the use of the single trolley with the earth for the return current.

The case has been submitted recently to the Judge, the Hon. P. S. Grosscup, for an affirmance of the Master's report, and an order as indicated therein. The Master also finds as a fact, and it is a fact beyond all question, that water and gas companies can do nothing to protect their pipes, service pipes, and mains. The exhibits taken from the piping system of the different cities named show the destructive character of the electricity. It is a matter that interests all owners of suh-metallic atructures, whether water, gas, telegraph, or telephone companies. The water company here is required to keep its system in a remarkably high state of efficiency, as it is the combined system of distribution and fire protection. Actions for damages are unavailing, because no water or gas company can tell just the condition of its entire system at any time.

The only remedy is to compel the electric railways to make use of tried and perfect appliances. You will find that the installation companies and the trolley companies are combined against this, because the operation of a single trolley is cheaper and simpler. The installation companies are interested in constructing works as cheaply as possible, because it increases the business. The remarkably rapidly growing use of electricity as a motive power makes this question now of vital importance, and it is one in which every city having water and gas service is vitally interested. This is my excuse for writing you this note.

J. S. STEVENS.

Peoria, Ill., July 14, 1902.

TENEMENT INSPECTORS' ELIGIBLE LIST.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The statements quoted in your issue of this date under the head, "The Tenement Inspectors," first that of the Secretary of the Municipal Commission that, under Rule 29, the first and second names on an eligible list are "dropped," if, having been three times certified to the same appointing officer, their owners are not appointed, and, second, that of the certification clerk that "under the system about 40 per cent. of the eligible list may he legally rejected," are interesting.

If you purpose further considering this matter, will you kindly learn from the Municipal Commission, specifically, where in the civil service law it finds authority for its Rule 29?

It is probably a fair assumption that the persons who take these examinations believe that, by securing place on an eligible list, they will secure employment before the list is exhausted; or, at least, retain their place on such list during its life, (which the law expressly fixes at not less than one nor more than four years.) Now, either this understanding is wrong, or Rule 29 is illegal; and if Rule 29 is legal, the whole thing is reduced to a farce, for no matter how high the place an applicant attains, the commission can cut him off of its own motion before the expiration of the list. This community occasionally permits too much "law" to be made by those of its servants not chosen as lawmakers.

INQUIRER.

New York, July 19, 1902.

THE CAMPANILE FUND.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Gigliotti must have been in bad humor when he wrote the letter appearing in to-day's TIMES. We are not contributing to the restoration of the Campanile because we think Italy is poor, hut as a testimonial of our love for heautiful Venice.

I admit that we need money for our own works of art, and will continue to do so till the end of time, like all other countries. But if we could not spare something from our own needs to help so worthy a cause we would he selfish in the highest degree. Mr. Gigliotti should be able to distinguish hetween cold perfunctory alms giving and a cheerful spontaneous, generous contribution inspired hy pleasant recollections and happy memories.

We are not poor ourselves, and yet we have with cordiality accepted contributions from France and England and other countries for the Chicago, Johnstown, Charleston, and Galveston sufferers, and toward a memorial to the late President McKinley. Suppose we had written the French and English and others to keep their money as we were not beggars, as Mr. Gigliotti does to us, they might and would with justice have thought us to be boors or savages.

A. G.

New York, July 19, 1902.

B. Altman & Co.

On Monday, July 21st, will place on sale the remainder of this season's

LACE IMPORTATIONS

at ONE-THIRD to ONE-HALF LESS than Original Prices.

The styles comprise Batiste, Point Venise, Net effect, Chantilly and Platte Valenciennes Laces. . . .

LACE DEPARTMENT.

LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS

Women's, Initialed, . $2.00 dozen, 18c. each.
" Plain Hemstitched, 1.70 " 15c. "
" Fancy Embroidered, 25c. and 12½c. "
Men's Plain Hemstitched, $2.00 dozen, 18c. each.

WHITE WASHABLE WAISTS

At Very Low Prices.

90c., $1.00, $1.25, $1.75

Also a number of Fine White and Colored Cotton Waists at prices to close.

LACE NECKWEAR.

Batiste Collars with Lace Applique, . $1.25
Imitation Point Venise Collars, ... 85c.

Eighteenth Street, Nineteenth Street, Sixth Avenue, New York.

Arnold Constable & Co

Monday—July 21.

Pongee Summer Suits, $17.50 and $22.50.

Foulard Shirt Waist Suits, $12.50.

Linen Shirt Waist Suits, $6.75.

Walking and Golf Suits, In Tweed Mixtures, Value, $28.00 . . . . $16.50.

Lawn Dressing Sacques, $2.00.

Dotted Swiss and India Silk Matinees Lace Trimmed, $5.00.

Chambray, Linen and Grenadine Waists, $1.50 and $2.00.

Printed Silk Foulards, Desirable Styles and Colorings. 50c. Per Yard.

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MIDSUMMER AMUSEMENTS AND NEWS OF THE STAGE

Talk of Dissension in the Theatrical Syndicate. The Independent Booking Agency. Minstrel Show at Manhattan Beach. Revival of "Fra Diavolo." Entertainments Indoors and On Roofs.

The coming week offers the midsummer variety of performancee in theatres and halls and on roofs, with the temporary addition of a minstrel show at Manhattan Beach and "Fra Diavolo" at Terrace Garden. During the past week Dame Rumor was busy with a story of internal trouble in the Theatrical Trust and with the plans of certain companies, especially those of Weber & Fields.

***

The world of the theatre keeps one guessing as to just what is to be done next season. As publicity is the life of it, there has been considerable talk. The first news of Weber & Fields's alleged plans for next season came just after Mr. Weber left New York, saying he was going to the Thousand Islands. It was said that he went instead to Chicago to lease a theatre. Lou Fields, genial and wise, was obliged to utter denials. The only thing certain is that Weber & Fields will begin rehearsals on July 28, with the following all-star cast for "Twirly-Whirly": William Collier, Peter F. Daly, Lillian Russell, Fay Templeton, Charles Bigelow, Ritch Williams, John T. Kelly, Miss Louise Allen, wife of William Collier, and Weber and Fields.

***

The rumor of dissension among the members of the Theatrical Syndicate seems to be a revival of one that the ambitions of certain members have caused them to withdraw. It is not likely, it is believed, in view of the contract that was made in January last. The basis of the new rumor is that the Independent Booking Agency, formed about six weeks ago by Messrs. Campbell, Hackett, and Fiske, has a stronger backing that was supposed at first. Some declare that the agency was formed by a company of persons who have enormous capital, and are bent on obtaining the control of the theatrical world that is now held by the syndicate. The agency came forward last week with the announcement that it had secured the booking for a house as large as the Pabst Theatre in Milwaukee, Wis. The agency's representatives say that they have made other bookings.

***

Primrose and Dockstader, with their minstrel company, succeed "The Show Girl" at the Manhattan Beach Theatre to-morrow evening for a two-weeks engagement. The company has been built on new lines.

***

"Fra Diavolo" is to be revived during the coming week by the Terrace Garden Opera Company. Director Montegriffo has selected the following cast for the presentation:

Fra Diavolo	Harry Luckstone
Lord Allcash	Edward M. Favor
Lorenzo	Harold Gordon
Matteo	O. W. Risley
Beppo	Douglas Flint
Giacomo	John Mayon
Francisco	W. Roberts
Zerlina	Belle Thorn
Lady Allcash	Edith Sinclair

***

The Academy of Music will be the first of the indoor places of amusement to open the Fall season. The New England play "Quincy Adams Sawyer," a dramatization from the book of the same name, will be the opening attraction on Thursday evening, Aug. 7. For the first appearance in this city special preparations have been made. The company is headed by Charles Dickson.

VAUDEVILLE AND CONCERTS.

The Kaltenborn concerts at the Circle Auditorium present light airs which catch the popular fancy on warm nights. Monday is "Stromberg night," in honor of the late musical director, and Wednesday night is for musical comedy.

***

The new management of the floating roof garden on the steamboat Grand Republic has tried to make the boat an ideal place in which to spend a warm evening pleasantly. The vaudeville programme includes Fields and Wooley, German comedians; May Ward, comedienne; La Rue sisters, singing and dancing; James Francis Sullivan, comedian, and others.

***

A new wax figure of Gen. Kitchener has been placed on exhibition at the Eden Musée. It stands in a special alcove, and represents the General in full military costume. New groups are to be placed on exhibition during the week. Moving pictures are to be shown hourly with new subjects, and the afternoon and evening concerts will have programmes of vocal and instrumental music.

***

Lion Palace Music Hall and Roof Garden offer the following as leaders of the four-hour programmea on both stages: Miss Gilmore and twelve Broadway belles; Francelli and Lewis, operatic selections; Irene La Tour and dog Zaza, Bates musical trio, Tatali, acrobatic novelty; Adelina Roattino, Italian cantatrice; Lillian Tyce, Electric trio, comedy sketch.

***

Heading a bill at Keith's Union Square Theatre is the James O. Barrows-John Lancaster Company, in a one-act comedy, "Tactics." The sketch gives Mr. Barrows opportunitiee for his quiet comedy parts. Zeno, Carl, and Zeno, in an acrobatic act, have feats on the high bars. Fred Herbert's performing dogs, H. V. Fitzgerald, character change artist and comedian; Pauline Moran and her pickaninies, Scott and Wilson, comedy acrobats; Arthur Buckner, trick bicyclist; Trask and Gladden, in dancing specialities; Tilly Royal Marionettes, with eighteen other features, including new pictures for the biograph and stereopticon, complete the bill.

***

The Paradise Roof Gardens will run only one week longer on their present vaudeville bill. All of the strongest and sensational acts, such as the Madcaps, Goldin, the Willie Brothers, Goolman's cat and dog circus, the Ch's ballet, are retained. Next week when the Italian band, headed by Signore Creatore, makes its appearance for a thirty-minute act, new European vaudeville acts will be presented. Wednesday and Saturday matinées still continue in popularity.

***

The Proctor theatres offer attractive programmes for the week. Henry Guy Carlton's play, "His Heart's Delight," is to be presented at the Fifth Avenue by Beatrice Morgan, Florida Kingeley,, (Mrs. Levick,) Beesie Sistins, Sol Aiken, Paul McAllister, and others. A midsummer vaudeville may be seen in Newark. The bill at the Twenty-third Street house is led by Raymond Moore, the tenor. Emily Lytton continues in "Jane" at the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Theatre.

***

A feature of "Japan by Night," on the roof of the Madison Square Garden is the duel with Japanese fencing sticks between two graduates of a fencing school at Tokio. "Three Little Maids from School," "Tit Willow," "I've Got Them on the List," "The Flowers that Bloom in the Spring," "My Object all Sublime," are numbers that remain popular in "Mikado." The kimono maker, Japanese tea ice cream, Japanese rice cakes, the Japanese game of rolling ball, the tea booth, are among the novelties atop of the Madison Square Garden.

***

The Duss concerts are to be continued at the St. Nicholas Garden. Manager Johnston cast into the sea last week a large number of bottles that contained tickets to the concert. A number have been returned.

***

Monday is children's night at Manhattan Beach. It is to be the first children's night, and they will have the opportunity of seeing Ancient Rome and witnessing a fireworks display that has been prepared especially for their amusement. Irish Night is to be celebrated on Thursday and some special Hibernian subjects are to be treated in fire. The Twenty-third Regiment of Brooklyn will have its celebration on Saturday night, and an elaborate programme in fire is being prepared in its honor.

PLAYS THAT RUN ON.

At the Knickerbocker "The Wild Rose" continuee to furnisb extremely good amusement. Eddie Foy is the leading low comedian, and be is well supplemented by Irene Bentley and Marie Cahill. The book hae a liberal allowance of the excellent wit of Harry B. Smith, and the music, by Ludwig Englander, is much more musical than is usual in this kind of performance.

***

"A Chinese Honeymoon" has finished its seventh week at the Casino, and it quite deserves its success. Miss Katie Barry gives an amusing character sketch of a Cockney slavey, which is the chief feature of the evening's entertainment, and Miss Aimée Angeles, late of the chorus of Weber & Fields, gives excellent imitations in the style of Fay Templeton and Cissie Loftus. Among the old stand-bys of the cast are Thomas Q. Seabrooke, Miss Adele Ritchie, and Mrs. Annie Yeamans.

***

At the Herald Square "The Defender," a musical comedy that has its point of departure in the latest nautical enterprise of Sir Thomas Lipton, will continue until September. A broadly amusing bit of business known as the pin trick, a vaudeville duet, and a series of mistaken identity mishaps furnish Alexander Clark with opportunities to display his considerable comic abilities. Harry Davenport, Emma Carus, Paula Edwardes, Blanche Ring, and Sandoi Milliken are also in the cast.

***

At Cherry Blossom Grove, on top of the New York Theatre, the musical comedy "The Chaperons" will continue indefinitely. Trixie Friganza, Eva Tanquay, Nellie Follis, Walter Jones, Harry Conor, and Ed Redway are among the leading performers. Charles H. Prince, having fully recovered the use of his voice, is again playing the rôle of Bassini. There will be some change in the vaudeville which precedes "The Chaperons," this portion of the bill including the four Cuttys, La Belle Blanche, Smith and Darretto in a comedy acrobatic act, Irving Jones, and Cole and Johnson.

CHARITY SOCIETY'S WARNING.

The Public Cautioned to Beware of Certain "Promoters" of Charity Entertainments.

The Charity Organization Society made public yesterday a circular letter warning persons against those who in the guise of charity enrich their own pockets. The letter reads:

"These 'promoters' of entertainments have all the appearance of reepectability, and their suave manner serves as a successful mask. Under pretense of soliciting aid for charitable purposes, they secure from the management of some mission or home authority to use the name of the institution as the beneficiary, and elaborate pains are taken to publisb the fact that the entertainment is to be under the auspices of that particular enterprise.

"The latest victim of the 'promoter' is the House of the Lord Miseion, located at 440 West Fifty-sixth Street. The Rev. E. Ballou is the Superintendent. Servicee are held every evening, and the doors swing free to all who wish to enter and worship. Giving an account of how he was deceived, Mr. Ballou says:

"'It was near the latter part of May when I was approached by a woman who gave her name as Mrs. Bertha W. Hickok, and who said she was deeply interested in the furtherance of the work of charity and in the success of missionary endeavor. She represented that she had had considerable experience in securing funds for organizations similar to ours by the giving of entertainments, and proposed to do tbe same for us. She approacbed me at a time when I was burdened to know how to meet claims, and she had such an air of confidence and apparent respectability and sincerity that I was impressed very favorably. I asked for references, and she gave me the names of two Superintendents of missions for which she had given concerts. I told her I would take the matter under consideration.

"'On corresponding with the parties to whom she referred, I had reasons to believe that she acted equare and honorably. At the second interview she brought along a lady who sings in a neighboring church choir, and who was to be one of the performers at the concert. Everything had a plausible show of fairness, and I consented to her request, and granted her authority to proceed and give the concert in the name of the mission. My arrangement with her was that the mission was to receive one-half of the gross receipts, and be at no trouble nor expense whatever. It was explicitly agreed that she was to secure the talent, pay for the hall, sell the tickets, and, in fact, conduct the whole affair under her own supervision.

"'From time to time she reported the work as progressing satisfactorily, and sent me a few small checks that had been drawn in my name, by individuals whom she or her helpere solicited. On one occasion when she called in person she said good results were bound to be realized, as at least one of her solicitors for the eale of tickets was a first-class worker, and was meeting with most encouraging results.

"'The entertainment was given at the Y. M. C. A. Auditorium, Eighth Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street, on the night of Friday, June 27, and I attended. There was a very good audience, and I congratulated myself that a snug sum would be turned over to the mission and that great good would result from its use.

"'In conversation with me at the hall on the night of the concert she asked me if I would be at home the next day. She said that she would then have all the accounts straightened up, and would call around and settle. I still had confidence that she would do so, but have never received a dollar from her except as already stated, nor have I heard from or seen her since that date. And instead of benefiting us it has proved a great injury to the work of the mission.'

"Further inquiry elicited the information that she bad given her address as 69 West Thirty-eighth Street, and a representative of the Charity Organization Society called there to secure her side of the story. It was learned that a Mr. and Mrs. Hickok had lived at that address for some five or six months, but that they were no longer there. In fact, it was stated that they had given up their rooms on Saturday, June 28, and that Mrs. Hickok had left for Boston with the avowed intention of sailing for Europe on the next out-going steamer. No one at the given address had any very clear idea as to the occupation of the husband, but it was quite well understood that Mrs. Hickok was 'identified with' and 'interested in' charitable enterprises."

DEMOCRATIC UNION ORGANIZED.

Democrats in the Fourth Assembly District who believe that candidates for public office should be nominated by direct vote of the enrolled members of the party, and not at conventions, and who think the election district association ought to be the unit in party management, effected a permanent organization Friday night.

The meeting was held at Lafayette and Grand Avenues. The Democratic Union of the Fourth Assembly District was the name adopted for the new organization. An Executive Committee of fifty-eight members waa chosen, of which body A. H. Eastmond was selected as Chairman, Robert F. Gillen Secretary, and Richard Dixon Treasurer. The Democratic Union may place a ticket in the field at the Democratic primaries on Sept. 16.

STEAMSHIP COUP FOR SOUTH AFRICAN TRADE

Houston Line Gets Long Term Contracts for Freight.

Combination to Lose Imports of Chartered Company, De Beers, Rhodesia, and Government Railway Coal —Rival Lines Skeptical of the News.

The most important move made thus far in the scramble for South African trade by rival steamship companies was announced yesterday afternoon in a cable dispatch from R. P. Houston & Co. of London, the owners of tbe Houston Line, to Daniel Ripley, the agent of that line in this city. The dispatch was as follows:

"Have closed contracts over a period of years for everything to be shipped from England and America by all tbe principal corporations, companies, and firms, including the British South Africa Company, Rhodesia Railways, Consolidated Gold Mines, De Beers, Limited, and all other affiliated companies, firms, and concerns controlled by them, and the Cape Town Harbor Board and Government railway coal contracts."

Heretofore the greater part of the American business with these concerns has been handled by three steamship lines, with officee in this city—tbe Hansa Line, a German company, in which Emil L. Boas of the Hamburg-American Line is interested, and of wbich Funch, Edge & Co. are the agents; the American-African Line, owned by the Bucknall Steamship Company of London, and represented here by Norton & Son, and the Union-Clan Line, of which Barber & Co. are the New York agents. There has been an agreement on rates between these three lines for a number of years. A regular service to South African ports has been maintained, and for the past few years they have managed to keep in their hands exclusive control of the South African freight business.

After the close of the Boer war, however, there was an extraordinary demand for American goods—for machinery, plows, furniture, wagons, and for galvanized iron, which is being used extensively to replace the thatched roofs burned from the cottages in the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony. The three-line combination found themselves overwhelmed with demands from shippers for cargo room, and two new lines, tbe Prince Line and the Houston Line, entered the lists to secure a portion of the carrying trade.

The result was a wholesale slashing of rates, and an enormous demand for American goods came from South African merchants when they found that with a rate of 10s. a ton on all goods from America they could get better materials for a lower price than they were paying for inferior English goods with higher freight rates.

The trade secured by the Houston Line includes the principal South African business interests, and the loss of this carrying trade will be a serious blow to the combination. At tbe offices of Barber & Co. and of Norton & Son the members of the firm had gone away early in the afternoon, but the clerks in the different offices expressed considerable astonishment when the cable dispatch was read to them, and were inclined to discredit the news.

It was not stated in the dispatch wbether the Prince Line, which has been acting with the Houston Line as against the combination, would participate in the new business. At the office of the John C. Seager Company, the agents of the Prince Line, a representative said that they had had no information on the matter, but they expected that the arrahgement made with the Houston Line would continue.

Mr. Ripley was not at his office yesterday, but a representative said that the contracts, being long-term agreements, would take away a large business from the combination lines.

"We will now be guaranteed a large tonnage for several years to come," he said, "and, moreover, will effectively dispel any rumor to the effect that the combination was going to freeze us out. As to rates, it is a little early to speak, but we shall probably have full particulars by mail within a few days."

DETECTIVE SERGEANTS' PAY.

Mr. Rives Holds They Should First Be Remanded to Patrol Duty and Then Retired.

In answer to a question put by Commissioner Partridge in connection with the case of Detective Sergeant Fay, who, learning that he was to be remanded to the patrol, applied for retirement as a Detective Sergeant, Corporation Counsel Rives yesterday sent the Commissioner an opinion, in which he advises that Detective Sergeants should not be retired upon a $1,000 pension, which all Detective Sergeants heretofore have been given, and which the charters of 1897 and 1901 state specifically they shall receive, but shall first be remanded to the patrol and then retired upon a patrolman's half pay, $700.

In his opinion, Mr. Rives says that, literally construed, the section of the charter under which Detective Sergeant Fay claims the right to retire upon a Detective Sergeant's half pay givee that right, but that he does not think it was the intention of the framers of the law that a patrolman detailed or assigned to what, under the decision of the Appellate Division in the Leahy case, must be held to be a temporary assignment, should be allowed a pension based upon the salary of the temporary position.

At Police Headquarters it was urged that the intention of the Legislature to give to the men who have been doing the work of Detective Sergeanta a Sergeant's pension is shown by the fact that the wording is exactly the same in the charter of 1897 as in that of 1901.

As a matter of fact, Detective Sergeants have always heretofore been retired upon a pension of $1,000, and Commissioner Partridge, on the same day that he asked for the opinion from the Corporation Counsel, retired Detective Sergeant John Devery upon a pension of that amount.

SOCIAL SETTLEMENT SOCIETY.

New Co-operative Organization to Work in City's Thickly Populated Districts.

The Co-operative Social Settlement Society is the name of the latest organization to take up reform work in an unostentatious way among the thickly populated districts of the city. At present the work is under way in the lower west side. Headquarters will be established somewhere in the vicinity of St. Luke's Park or Leroy Park.

A kindergarten and a day nursery will be established to begin with. Cooking classes and industrial classes of all kinds will follow. Permission will be asked for the use of the public schools at night for lectures, which will be illustrated by atereopticon views. A clubhouse will be erected later, and members will be assessed $1 per annum in order to remove the aspect of charity from the work.

The incorporatora of the society are: Felix Adler, R. Fulton Cutting, Eugene A. Philbin, Bishop Henry C. Potter, Jacob A. Rile, Carl Schurz, and Mary Kingsbury Simkhovitch.

The Board of Managers until the annual meeting in January, 1903, consists of W. Franklin Bruah, Edward T. Devine, Rowland G. Freeman, Meredith Hare, Elele Clews Parsons, Edwin R. A. Seligman, and Frieda S. Warburg, together with the residents of the settlement, ex officio, viz.: Louise C. Egbert, Paul Kennaday, Annie Anthony Noyes, Carol S. Nye, Annie O'Hagan, William Potts, Alice E. Robbins, Mary Sherman, Mary Kingsbury Simkhovitch, and Vladimir Simkhovitch.

Stern Brothers

Important Offerings To-morrow

Women's Summer Dresses

of Dotted Batistes and Organdies,	Reduced from $18.00	$10.50
Silk Shirt Waist Suits of Foulards,	Real value $20.00	$12.50
of Pompadour Silk, entirely new model,	Real value $30.00	$22.50
Washable Skirts of French Piques and Linens,		$2.95, 3.95, 4.95

Women's Shirt Waists

White and Colored, of Lawns, Dimity, Pique and Madras,	89c, $1.25, 1.95, 2.25
of Wash Silks, Solid Black, White and Colored Stripes,	$2.98, 3.95

Infants' Outfitting Dep'ts

Short Dresses made in their own workrooms, sizes 6 months to 2 years,	95c, $1.25, 1.50
Nurses' Aprons	35c, 50, 65

Girls' & Misses' Apparel

Girls' Guimpe Dresses, 4 to 14 yrs., of Dimities, handsomely trimmed	Value $3.50	$1.45
Misses' Summer Suits, 14 to 18 yrs., of white Pique, blue linen and fancy lawn,		$2.95, 3.90
Misses' Washable Skirts, 12 to 18 yrs., of white Pique, tan linen, navy and black polka dots,		$1.98, 2.95
Misses' Walking Skirts, New Model, 14 to 18 yrs., plaited or flounced, of fancy or plain cloths.	Value $7.50	$5.75

Housekeeping Linens — Summer Sale

Heavy Scotch Table Cloths, 2 x 2 yds.,	$1.75, 2 x 2½	$2.15, 2 x 3 $2.60
Table Damask, to match, 72 in. wide,		yd. 85c
Napkins, to match, 20 in.	$1.70 doz.	24 in. $2.50
Linen Sheets, large size,		Pair $3.75
Linen Pillow Cases, 22½ x 36 in.,		Pair 90c
Crochet Bed Spreads, single and double bed size,		88c
Turkish Towels,		Doz. $1.50, 2.75
Hemstitched Huck Towels,		Doz. $2.00, 2.85

Women's Underwear

Extra quality plain or lace trimmed Swiss Ribbed Lisle Thread Vests,	Value 40c	29c	Fancy Swiss Ribbed Silk Mixed Vests, embroidered fronts, Value 90c	59c
Imported Gauze Swiss Ribbed Lace trimmed Lisle Thread Vests,	Value 60c	43c	Imported Pure Silk Swiss Ribbed Vests, extra quality, hand crochet, Value $1.00	79c
Gauze Plain Silk Vests, Lace trimmed and embr'd,	Value $3.00	$1.95		

West Twenty-third Street

LIQUOR WAREHOUSE FIRE

Second Large Loss of a Brooklyn Company in a Year.

Intense Heat of Burning Spirits Bothered Firemen—One Man Fell from a Ladder—Several Hurt by Bricks That Fell.

For the second time within a year the warehouse of the Sonoma Valley Wine and Brandy Company, at 19 to 22 Hamilton Avenue, Brooklyn, was gutted by fire yesterday afternoon. The loss was large. The building, which is a five-story brick structure, extends from Hamilton Avenue to the Atlantic Docks. The fire, which started shortly after 1 o'clock, broke out in a rear aection of the building used for the storage and rectification of spirits and wines.

Because of the inflammable nature of the contents of the warehouse, and the fact that the building was surrounded by large warehouses, four alarms of fire were turned in, aummoning all of the fire engines in that section of the borough, and the fireboat David A. Boody. The fire spread rapidly through the rear part of the building, but after an hour's hard work the firemen succeeded in getting the blaze under control and prevented it from extending to neighboring warehouses.

The firemen were handicapped by the intense heat from the burning wines and spirits. Fireman Charles Schiebler of Engine Company No. 124 fell from a ladder, but his injuries were slight. Several other firemen were cut and bruised by falling bricks.

The heat within the building was so great that it caused big cracks to appear in the gable wall. The loss on the warehouse and contents was estimated at about $60,000. It is believed that the fire was caused by the explosion of alcohol stored in the building.

Laa Fali a fire in the Sonoma Company's warehouse caused damage to the amount of $40,000.

SINGING AND READING.

Unique Contests for Prizes to be Offered by the Brooklyn Arion Society.

What may be considered an innovation in musical and literary entertainments is to be seen during Thanksgiving week of tbia year. The Brooklyn Arion Society will have charge of musical and literary contests, open to all, in the Forty-seventh Regiment Armory, Brooklyn, for prizes to the amount of $3,500.

A prize of $1,000 is to be offered for the best mixed chorus in English, not under 100 voices. Half that amount is to be given to the best male chorus in English. A similar amount is to be awarded to the winning German male chorus. Other prizes are to be contested for by soloists.

The literary part of the programme will consist of the composition and reading of an American novel, the subject of which is to be an event in American history, and the reading of a novel in German, dealing also with American history, each for a prize of $100. A prize of the same value is to be given for the best poems in English and German.

Numbers of prominent people too honest to impose upon others, and too sagacious to be imposed upon themselves, use and recommend Dr. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT for Coughs and Colds.—Adv.

RETAIL BOOKSELLERS' SOCIETY

Organization Formed to Promote the Interest of the Trade in This City.

At a meeting held last evening at Brentano's an organization waa formed called the Booksellers of New York City, composed of tbose engaged in selling books at retail in this city. The purpose of the new association is to promote generally the interest of the retail bookselling trade. The officers of the association are:

President—Simon Brentano.
Vice President—F. E. Grant.
Secretary—E. S. Gorham.
Treasurer—H. C. Holtin.

The membership list embraces the following houses who have already joined:

American Baptist Publication Society, (Theo. E. Schulte.)
American Tract Society. (S. Reis.)
Ammon & Mackel, (J. H. Ammon.)
Brentano's. (Simon Brentano.)
Bonnell, Silver & Co., (C. E. Bonnell.)
Coryell & Co., (V. M. Coryell.)
Crothers, R. W.
Dutton, E. P., & Co., (John Macrea.)
Dodd, Mead & Co., (Robert H. Dodd.)
Dayton, E. W.
Eaton & Mains, (J. A. Wirth.)
Everett, Charles P.
Francis, John.
Grant, F. E.
Gorham, Edwin S.
Holtin, Henry C.
Jenkins, J. A.
Jenkins, William R., (J. Irving Murray, Jr.)
Jonas, L., & Co., (L. Jonas.)
Malkan, Henry.
McBride, T. J., & Son, (T. J. McBride.)
McLean, S. F., & Co., (S. F. McLean.)
Putnam, G. P., Sons, (Irving Putnam.)
Pratt, Charles S.
Revell, Fleming H., Company, (S. E. Briggs.)
Rohde & Haskins, (William Rohde.)
Van Noetrand, D., Company, (W. M. H. Farrington.)
Ventrees, T. B.
Whaley, Miss M. J.
Whittaker, Thomas, (John R. Holden.)

SEA GIRT RIFLE MEETING.

The Team That Will Represent New York State at the International Meeting.

The team to represent the State of New York in the inter-State rifle competition at Sea Girt has just been selected out of a field of ninety competitors. It ia considered the atrongest team ever organized to represent the New York National Guard.

Deputy Police Commissioner N. B. Thurston, who is still a member of Gen. Roe's staff, will captain the team, and Major William H. Palmer, Seventh Regiment Acting Inspector of Small Arms Practice, will be its Adjutant. The Twelfth Regiment is represented by no fewer than eix men composing the team proper, and the Seventy-first and the Twenty-third Regiments stand next with three men each. The name of the men composing the team and reserves are as follows:

TWELFTH REGIMENT—Capt. S. S. Stebbins, First Sergt. John Corrie, First Sergt. Charles M. Smith, Sergt. W. S. Lamb, Sergt. Frank J. Loughlin, and private F. M. Dardinkiller.

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT—Sergt. George H. Doyle, Ordnance Sergeant Henry Daube, and Corp. Kellogg K. V. Casey.

SEVENTH REGIMENT—Corp. W. B. Short and Capt. W. J. Underwood.

SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT—Capt. H. E. Evans.

FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT—Ordnance Sergt. George W. Lent.

SEVENTY-FOURTH REGIMENT—Ordnance Sergt. W. F. Lenshner.

TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT—First Sergt. George B. Bryant, Capt. Charles D. Napier, and Major Frederick H. Wells.

These men made the highest scores in a three days' competition, open to all the National Guardsmen in the State.

The team will shoot in the inter-State match at Creedmoor, and will meet teams from about ten States this year, and also one from the United States Marine Corps.

John Daniell Sons & Sons

VACATION OUTFITS FOR EVERYBODY.

Our immense stock comprises every article you are looking for of the newest and best patterns, and the prices are always the lowest. Dress Suit Cases, Travelling Bags, Dressing Cases (fitted), Tourist Cases, Flasks, Belts, Shawl Straps, Colored Silk Umbrellas, Hammocks, Negligee Shirts, Bathing Suits, Caps, Shoes, Military Brushes, Perfumes, Soaps, Outing Hats, Gloves, &c.

A SHIRT WAIST CLEARANCE SALE.

Corded Wash Silks, Foulards, Swivel Silks, lined Black China Silk, Embroidered Grass Linens, Tucked Madras, plain colors; Black Lawns, tucked all over and lace trimmed, formerly sold at $2.75, $3.50 and $4.25, on sale Monday at $1.98 each

CORSET SPECIAL—Our $1.00 Batiste Short Waist Corset, always suitable for bathing, at . . . . . 59c.

A RIBBON OFFERING.

Thousands of yards of fine Silk Ribbons on centre table s For Cushions, Curtains, or Fancy Work, others are more suitable for Dress Trimming, Millinery and Neckwear, while others are better adapted to the innumerable uses which the women of to-day can find for the various weaves of Ribbon, especially when they can be had at the remarkably low prices we quote.

For the 1 and 2 inch widths . . . . . 5c. yard
For 2½ in., 3 in., 4 in., 5 in. and 6 in. widths, 10c., 15c., 19c. and 25c. per yard

The above prices are about one-half those usually charged for the same qualities of ribbon.

BATHING SUITS—For Women, Misses and Children, in black and blue brilliantine, sailor collars, trimmed with white braid; sizes 34 to 44; special $1.98, $2.50, $3.25

Also a full assortment of Bathing Caps, Shoes and Bags.

KIMONA GOWNS, in white and black polka dots; also a few in colors; special at 95c

PEDESTRIAN SKIRTS, of all wool cloth, deep flounce, heavily stitched; also 7 gored flare with slot seams and with tucked yoke, white and self-stitched, blue and black, $4.98, value $7.00

A large force of shopping clerks will promptly fill all orders by mail.

Address communications in the firm's name always.

Broadway, 8 and 9 Sts.

American Trunk Co.

17 UNION SQUARE.

Special Sale—Greatest Values Ever Offered.

Trunks

Light weight, strong and durable. Made of selected basswood, sole leather bound, brass trimmings and lock, hardwood slats, top tray, hat compartment and dress tray, all linen lined.

36 in., $7.00

Regular value $12.

Bags

Genuine sole leather, alligator embossed, solid brass trimmings, leather lined, fine Vienna handle,

12 in., $1.75 up.

We carry the largest assortment of Trunks, Dress Suit Cases, Kit Bags, Umbrellas and Leather Novelties of any store in the city and sell at prices that will pay you to visit us.

We sell goods of our own manufacture only and guarantee every article we sell.

17 UNION SQUARE, = = Corner 15th Street. (Opposite Tiffany's.)

MISSING HEIRS LOCATED

Bible Assists in Revealing Dead California Resident's Identity.

The Relatives of Salem Charles, Who Left $142,000, Are Discovered in New England.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., July 19.—The mystery surrounding the identity of the man known as "Charles Hill," who died at the Good Samaritan Hospital bere on May 17, leaving $142,000 in cash, has been solved. His real name was Salem Charles and his home was at Brimfield, Mass.

The story of the search for heirs by the Public Administrator and his attorney, Leon Moss, is interesting. After following up innumerable alleged "clues," all of which came to naught, Administrator Kellogg found among the old man's effects an old family Bible, on the fly leaf of which were written sentences almost faded and rendered illegible by age. The writing waa magnified and the name of "Charles" and "Brim—, Mass." were deciphered. Attorney Moss went to Brimfield, Mass., and without disclosing his identity found a family named Charles which had been prominent in that locality for 200 years. After a thorough investigation Moss became convinced that he had found the family of the deceased.

There are eight direct heirs to the estate, the most prominent of whom is Salem Darius Charles, Chairman of the Board of Street Commissioners of Boston.

The old man, Salem Charles, always had been an eccentric character, and no reason has been found for his change of name. He is said to have made his money by importing cloth while residing in Texas before and during the civil war.

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SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 19.—A special from Brimfield, Mass., says:

Byron Charles of this town, a nephew, is one of the direct heirs of Caleb Charles, who died under an assumed name in Los Angeles Hospital, leaving a cash estate of $142,000. A California lawyer has been here twice, and has advised Mr. Charles that he and the other nephews and nieces are the direct heirs without the slightest doubt. Other heirs are Fred D. Charles of Exeter, N. H.; Mrs. Henry D. Hyde of Boeton, Mrs. Edwin Bliss of Brimfield, Mrs. Mary L. Charles of Melrose, Mrs. William H. Skerry of Warren, and Mrs. Charles Barrett of Wollaston.

The relatives know little of Charles's history, except that he was of a roving disposition. They knew that he was under an aaeumed name in the West, but had not heard from him for nearly twenty years. It is supposed that he reason for changing his name was a love disappointment when a young man employed in an uncle's store in Sturbridge, after which he went away, and little more was heard from him except for an occasional letter or visit.

FRAUD CASE JURY DISAGREES.

Out Eighteen Hours Considering Charges Against Real Estate Broker Ralph Cohen.

The trial of Ralph Cohen, a New York real estate broker, charged with attempted fraud, which began in the General Sessions Court at Jersey City on Monday last, ended yesterday in a disagreement of the jury.

Public Notices.

DEPARTMENT OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS.
The City of New York,
Department of Taxes and Assessments,
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway,
July 7th, 1902.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments of the City of New York that the Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal Estate in said City for the year 1902 have been finally completed and have been delivered to, and filed with, the Board of Aldermen of said City, and that such Assessment Rolls will remain open to public inspection in the Office of said Board of Aldermen for a period of fifteen (15) days from date of this notice.

JAMES L. WELLS, President.
WILLIAM S. COGSWELL,
GEORGE J. GILLESPIE,
SAMUEL STRASBOURGER,
RUFUS L. SCOTT,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

They had the case under consideration eighteen hours, having been locked up on Friday night. There were ten votes for acquittal and two for conviction.

Cohen and Mrs. Jane West of Hoboken were arrested in January last, charged with conspiring to defraud the New Jersey Title Guarantee and Trust Company, Mrs. West representing herself to be Mrs. Ella Dinglestedt, the owner of a house and lot at 285 Ogden Avenue, on which she asked for a loan of $4,000. Mrs. West admitted that the charge was true, and at the trial she testified that Cohen arranged the plan and coached her in her impersonation of Mrs. Dinglestedt.

In his own defense, Cohen testified that, so far as he knew, there was no plot. He said Mrs. West called at his office and told him she waa Mrs. Dinglestedt, and that she wished to secure a loan on the property in question. He believed her to be Mrs. Dinglestedt and had no idea that there was any deception in the case until he was arrested.

In discharging the jurors, Judge John A. Blair, who presided at the trial, thanked them for the careful consideration they had given to the case.

CONTROLLER GROUT SAYS HE IS NOT A CANDIDATE.

Declares He Is Too Poor to Support the Dignity of Governor, and Says Mr. Hill's Call Was Not Political.

Controller Grout yesterday denied that the formal call of ex-Senator Hill upon him Friday indicated his prospective candidacy for tbe Democratic nomination for Governor.

"Senator Hill's call upon me," said the Controller, "had nothing to do with politics. I am not a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor. I do not want the nomination, and would not take it if it were offered to me. I am a poor man and could not carry the dignity of the office as it should be. It costs Gov. Odell far more than his salary to fulfill all the social obligations of the office. I could not afford to go beyond the salary of the office in keeping up its dignity, and therefore I could not consider a nomination for the position.

"It is too early to pick out the man to lead the Democratic forcea in the State in tbe Gubernatorial campaign. As for me, I am the Controller of the City of New York and have all I can attend to in this position without aspiring to any other. I repeat that I am too poor a man to even think of such a position."

Company to Make Rubber Substitute.

AUSTIN, Texas, July 19.—A charter has been filed in the Secretary of State's office here for the Gum Carbo Company, with a capital atock of $10,000,000. The concern will manufacture a substitute for rubber by refining Texas oil combined with cottonseed oil. The incorporators are Robert Bowie of Chicago, W. F. Brue of Elbert, Miss.; R. E. Humphreys, Thomas C. Swope, and George C. Waddill of Beaumont.

Part Two
Pages 11 - 20

Daily 1 Cent. **The New York Times.** Sunday 5 Cents.

Sunday
July 20, 1902

THE NEW YORK TIMES. SUNDAY, JULY 20, 1902.

NAVAL MANOEUVRES BEGIN

Evolutions of the North Atlantic Squadron.

Picturesque Feature of the Summer's Work Will Be "Enemy's" War Vessels' Efforts to Reach Land.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The Summer manoeuvres of the North Atlantic Squadron off the New England and Middle Atlantic Coasts have now actually begun. From now until the end of the first week in September the squadron will work out problems prepared by the Dewey, or General Board, and busy itself with drills and evolutions, with short interruptions for coaling and taking on supplies.

The picturesque feature of the Summer's work and the one which is exciting the most interest will be the attempt of several war vessels, representing an enemy, to gain the coast through a vigilant defending squadron. The latter will send out "scouts," and use its utmost endeavor to locate the invaders before any of them may slip through the lines and put the guardians of the Nation's safety to shame.

The Navy Department now announces that this feature of the manoeuvres will take place from the 20th to the 25th of August, inclusive. The movements involved in this problem game, it is announced, will not extend below Cape Hatteras to the south, nor beyond Eastport, Me., to the north, but the specific limits within which the enemy's ships will be defied to reach the coast will not be made public. Only the officers in command of the ships engaged will be furnished with that information.

It is understood that the attacking forces will be given certain specified limits within which to strike, and the defenders naturally, also will be made aware of these limits. But it is not desired to make the information public property for fear that following the movements so closely may result in information as to the vessels' whereabouts at the critical time "leaking" to the opposite side, thus destroying the value of the game and depriving it of its zest.

This "war game" will cover an area of water 800 miles down the coast, and perhaps 500 or more out in the Atlantic.

The matter of divisions of the North Atlantic Squadron into an attacking and defensive force has been placed entirely in the hands of Rear Admiral Higginson, the Commander in Chief of the station. The "enemy's" ships will be the fleetest which can be conveniently assigned to that duty, for a slow-moving craft would furnish too easy a prey for the defending ships and "scouts." It is thoroughly realized that the war vessels of all possible National enemies of this country are not slow craft.

Gen. MacArthur's temporary assignment to the command of the Department of the East will cover the period to be consumed in the manoeuvres. Gen. MacArthur and Rear Admiral Higginson have been given the "libretto" of the war drama that is to be played, and the assignment of "characters" and the "rehearsal of parts" will be their own work.

The joint manoeuvres, according to the present plan, will begin the second week in September.

STATUS OF FILIPINOS.

They Are Entitled to Diplomatic Protection but Not to Passport, According to Recent Decision.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Gradually the status of the Filipino in his relation to foreign countries is being established. The State Department has finally decided how it shall take care of Filipinos outside of their archipelago.

Ambassador White has established a precedent in the case of Edward Fancixo, a native of Manila, a record of which has just reached the State Department. This man applied to the Ambassador in Berlin July 2 for a passport or protection papers.

The Ambassador's certificate says: "Satisfactory proof having been furnished me that Edward Fancixo is a native of the Philippines and loyal to the United States, he is entitled to be accorded adequate protection by the diplomatic and Consular officers of the United States. As, however, he is not a citizen of the United States he is not entitled to a passport."

SATURDAY HALF HOLIDAYS.

Decision Fixes Their Legal Status in the District of Columbia.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Saturdays after 12 o'clock are legal holidays in the District of Columbia, for all purposes and in the same sense as the Fourth of July, Decoration Day, or any of the other holidays named in the legal calendar, according to the opinion rendered to the District Commissioners to-day by A. B. Duvall, the Corporation Counsel.

Through an amendment to the District Code, Saturdays were denominated holidays after 12 o'clock "for all purposes." The District Commissioners took cognizance of the matter and asked their counsel for a ruling on the question with the result as stated.

The question as to whether or not this affects the Government departments has been placed before the Attorney General.

MINISTER BECOMES CONSUL.

The Consul Takes Other's Higher Office by a Voluntary Agreement.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—A rare event in the State Department's history was recorded to-day in the voluntary exchange of places between a United States Minister and a Consul. A cablegram was received by Acting Secretary Hill from United States Consul Sorsbury at Kingston, Jamaica, stating that he had just taken the oath of office as United States Minister to Bolivia, and would sail for Washington to receive his instructions on the 22d inst. He turned the consulate over to the Vice and Deputy Consul Twells.

Mr. Sorsbury relieves United States Minister Bridgman of his office at La Paz by mutual arrangement. Mr. Bridgman has not been able to take up his residence in this district, and almost inaccessible capital, owing to the state of his wife's health, and by advice of his physician he has exchanged into a lower altitude.

Turkey's Inquiry Regarding Anarchists.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—An evidence of how closely the Governments of the world are working together to run down Anarchists is shown in a note received at the State Department from the Turkish Minister here, Chekib Bey. He states that Dignoti Genitou Guisseppe, Pasquale, and Cassia Carmelo, three Anarchists, have been expelled from Constantinople, and he desires to be informed if they take refuge here, and especially, if they should leave the United States, to know their destination.

Torpedo Boat Destroyer Whipple Test.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The torpedo boat destroyer Whipple, in her official endurance trial on the Chesapeake course yesterday made 29.4 knots over the measured mile. A part of the run was made at the rate of 30.25 knots. For the hour ths boat made 27½ knots. The Whipple exceeded the contract requirements at all points.

ATTEMPT TO BURN A HOUSE.

Incendiary in an Alley Poured Oil on the Wall—Six Lives Endangered.

Charles Schwartz, a dealer in second-hand furniture, and his wife and four small children had their lives imperiled early yesterday morning by an attempt that was made to hurn the house at 7 Whipple Street, Williamsburg. The house is a two-story frame structure, and Schwartz carried on business on the ground story. It was separated by a narrow alley from an adjoining house at 5 Whipple Street.

Shortly after 2 o'clock in the morning Harry Chanartz of 5 Whipple Street, on reaching his home from a lodge meeting, saw the alley side of Schwartz's house ablaze. There was also a fire in the hallway of Schwartz's house, the front door of which was open. The odor of kerosene was strong in the alley, and an examination showed that oil had been dashed on the house and fire set to the premises.

The fire was extinguished after it had damaged the house slightly. Schwartz and his wife and children were unawsre of their danger until after the flames had been put out.

REAL ESTATE MAN A SUICIDE.

A Deputy Sheriff Had Just Served a $30 Judgment Bill Upon Him.

John W. Murtha, sixty years old, who occupied a real estate office and residence at Tenth Avenue and Thirty-ninth Street, Brooklyn, shot and instantly killed himself in his office yesterday afternoon shortly after he had been served with a judgment bill for $30 by a Deputy Sheriff. Why Murths should have been so seriously discomposed by the call upon him for such a small amount has not been learned. He leaves a wife and seven children, and the former is so ill from grief that she has been unable to make any statement concerning the affair.

It was said after the affair that for several years the dead man had been a member of the Brooklyn police force, serving at several stations. Ten years ago he left the force to open a real estate business. It is thought that his business affairs had not been prosperous lately, and that this fact had caused despondency. It is said that Murtha was a relative of ex-Senator Murtha of Brooklyn.

GEN. BROOKE'S RETIREMENT.

Order Signed at the War Department, Taking Effect To-morrow—Record of the Officer.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—A general order has been prepared at the War Department retiring Major Gen. John R. Brooke, who will reach the age limit of sixty-four years on Monday.

With the exception of Gen. Miles, Gen. Brooke is the only officer on the active list of the army who reached the grade of Brigadier General during the civil war. He had a distinguished military record during the civil war, entering as a volunteer Captain. He was made a Lieutenant Colonel in the regular army at the time of the reorganization in 1866, and has been advanced in regular order to be Major General. Efforts were made by his friends during the last session of Congress to have a bill passed allowing him to retire with the rank of Lieutenant General, but the bill failed.

Gen. Brooke became a Major General a year before the war with Spain. When hostilities began he was ordered to the command of the large rendezvous camp at Chickamauga. He went on the expedition to Porto Rico, and after the peace protocol was signed he was made a Chairman of the Evacuation Commission in Cuba. He was then designated Governor General of Cuba, holding that position until relieved by Gen. Wood.

FOUR GREAT ARMY POSTS.

Secretary Root's Order to Establish One at Chickamauga—Typhoid Fever Report Contradicted.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Secretary Root to-day gave the final order for the establishment of the first of the four great military posts which are to be the gathering places of the United States forces in case of war, and in time of peace are to be great training schools for both regulars and militiamen. This first post will be at Chickamauga. Secretary Root has allotted $450,000 for the construction of a post there, calculated to accommodate one full regiment of cavalry and one company of artillery, which force is to be the nucleus of the future great military post.

Gen. H. V. Boynton, President of the Chickamauga Park Commission, has been able to secure nearly two-thirds of the square mile of land required for the post proper, and the remainder will be sought by condemnation proceedings. As this tract adjoins the Chickamauga National Park, the troops will have the run of the ten square miles comprising that tract during large manoeuvres.

The medical board which was charged with an investigation of the report that typhoid fever prevailed among the troops now lying in the Chickamauga Park under canvas has made a careful examination and has reported that there is no foundation for the statement. The report says that the water in the park is pure and wholesome, and the health conditions are perfectly normal, the few typhoid cases being purely sporadic.

Substitution of Civilians for Naval Men.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The effort to substitute civilians for naval officers in their shore duties has come to an unexpected check. The reports called for from every officer on shore as to the nature of the duties he is discharging show that in most of the instances where it will be possible to substitute civilian employes, owing to the technical skill required, the compensation of the civilians would be far in excess of the salaries paid to naval officers. This is true in the case of Inspectors of structural material and ships under construction. In the case of naval engineers doing shore duty, it is reported that no one but a commissioned officer can be engaged.

Philippine Customs Revenue Compared.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department has issued a comparative statement, showing the customs revenues in the Philippine Archipelago for the first four months of 1902, compared with the same period of 1901, 1900, and 1899. For the four months ended April 30, 1902, the customs revenues were $2,894,975; for the same period in 1899 $1,215,477; for 1900, $1,889,234, and for 1901, $2,771,303.

Phi Gamma Delta Delegate.

Louis Becker of 506 West One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street will represent the New York University Chapter of Phi Gamma Delta Fraternity as graduate delegate to the fifty-fourth annual convention of Phi Gamma Delta, to be held at Put-in-Bay, Lake Erie, Ohio, on Aug. 6, 7, and 8.

Campanile Message Acknowledged.

The Mayor of Venice, Sindaco Germani, sent a cablegram to Mayor Low yesterday morning, thanking him for his message of sympathy over the fall of the Campanile in St. Mark's Square. The translation of the cablegram was: "Venice acknowledges thanks through its Mayor."

WHY THE FILIPINOS HATE THE FRIARS

Latter, as Landlords, Collected Rents from the People.

Father Hart, Lately Military Chaplain in Islands, Says There Is No Feeling Against the Church Itself.

ST. PAUL, July 19.—The Rev. Patrick J. Hart, formerly of St. Paul, now military chaplain at Fort Meade, S. D., and who spent two years and a half as chaplain to the United States forces in the Philippines, is on a visit to his home here, and has given out the following interview regarding the question of the friars in the Philippines. He said:

"During my several peregrinations through the Island of Luzon I had many opportunities to observe the manners, habits, and customs of the Philippine people, and very naturally I took a special interest in looking into their religious ideas and practices.

"The Filipinos are intensely Catholic, most firmly attached to the priests of the Catholic Church, devoted to its practices, and animated in all their relations with deep religious sentiments. If they show opposition to the friars it is for other reasons than for that of their priesthood. And, indeed, it is not to religious orders, as such, that they are opposed, as I know by very plain observation that they show no opposition whatsoever to the Jesuits, Lazarists, or Capuchins. On the contrary, to members of those orders they are much attached.

"A fact, however, so plain and visible to me that I could not close my eyes to it was that the Filipinos showed much antipathy to the members of the Augustinian, Dominican, Recollect, and Franciscan orders. Before Admiral Dewey's fleet arrived at the harbor of Manila the members of those religious orders, who had been previously scattered through the archipelago, had been driven into Manila, where alone their lives were safe. Of those that had not come into Manila some were actually put to death and the others imprisoned and even cruelly tortured. Those who had been imprisoned were ultimately released by the American Army.

"The question is raised, of course, why such antipathy was shown by the Filipinos to the members of those specific orders. From my observation the reasons are the following: They were the landholding friars; the Filipinos were their tenants, and had been for long years paying rent to them, which rent was collected from the people in the name of the Spanish Government. The original acquisition of those lands by the friars was with the best possible intentions and principles. The people, then savages, were gathered upon those lands by the friars, civilized and Christianized.

"The mistake of the friars was this: They, having civilized and Christianized the people, failed to observe what were the fruits of their own teachings, the development in the people of a sense of independence, which led those people to the desire of being proprietors themselves. This point reached in teaching the people, the friars should have aided in making them proprietors. It is a case over again of Irish landlordism and tenancy.

"But not only were the friars landlords, but they were the civil agents of the Spanish Government. The hatred against the Government fell upon the friars. The Jesuits and other orders that escaped this hatred of the people owned no large estates. They were largely employed in educational works. The Jesuits have extensive means in Mindanao, where the Spanish Government was no more welcome than in other Islands, but the results were wise enough to be neither landlords nor agents of the Government, and this is what saved them.

"From what I know and firmly believe, the members of the four orders I have mentioned as landlord orders cannot with safety return to their parishes. There would be at once such opposition as to nullify their religious administrations and even to endanger their lives.

"The native priests are intensely opposed to the members of those orders, and for this special reason they are never entrusted by the friars with responsible positions. All the Bishops of the islands were members of religious orders. The orders had a monopoly of religion, and however well intentioned the directors of a monopoly are, and whatever the causes that lead up to the formation of a monopoly, it will always in the long run, and necessarily so, induce opposition and hatred. I would place the number of native priests in the neighborhood of 500.

"In giving this interview I have as my chief purpose to emphasize the attachment of the Filipino people to the Catholic Church, to show that the opposition to the friars by no means indicates opposition to the Church. Nor do I, indeed, when I consider the history of the islands, throw much blame upon the friars. Circumstances over which they often had not much control led them into the present situation. But the situation exists, as I describe it, and will exist so long as the friars shall be there.

"As to the fruits of the labors of the friars during centuries, the present high religious and moral condition of the Philippines gives ample evidence. Their mistake, I again repeat, was simply in being too closely connected with the Spanish Government in maintaining and depending the Government, and in holding too long and too fast to their landed interests."

THE POPE AND THE FRIARS.

Report that He Is Displeased with the Result of the Negotiations Denied.

ROME, July 19.—The dispatch from Rome, published in The Daily Chronicle of London to-day, asserting that the Pope is intensely displeased at the way in which the Commission of Cardinals has conducted the negotiations with Judge Taft in the matter of the friars in the Philippines, that he has annulled the procedure of the commission and has summarily dissolved it, that he expressed the view that the American demands were reasonable, and signified his readiness to treat with Judge Taft personally, is based on an entire misunderstanding of the situation.

The Commission of Cardinals was not summarily dissolved. Its work ended with the acceptance of Cardinal Rampolla's proposition to continue further discussion of the negotiations at Manila. As all the parties agreed to this, it is absurd to say that the Pope is desirous of personally treating with Judge Taft. On the contrary, the Pope has expressed the highest satisfaction with the result of the negotiations. He said that "having started direct relations with Washington is one of the happiest events of my Pontificate."

Interest in the Philippine question now centres in the appointment of an Apostolic Delegate to Manila, as it is considered that the selection will be an indication of the real intentions of the Holy See. Gov. Taft has unofficialy intimated to the Vatican that the appointment of an American prelate would be preferred, and mentioned the name of the Right Rev. George Montgomery, Bishop of the Diocese of Monterey and Los Angeles. It is thought to be impossible to select Bishop Thomas O'Gorman of Sioux Falls, S. D., because of his participation in the negotiations here. Doubt, however, is expressed about the Vatican appointing an American, as the opinion is expressed in Postifical circles that an entirely independent delegate is required to properly deal with the questions at issue.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—No matter how the negotiations at Rome end, even in the unlikely event that at the last moment the Vatican officials should accept the principal proposition advanced by Gov. Taft, it is believed here that it will still be necessary for the apostolic delegate referred to in Cardinal Rampolla's notes, to go forward to Manila in the capacity of an appraiser of the friars' properties, Mgr. Broderick, private secretary to Mgr. Sbarretti, called at the War Department to-day and had a conference with Secretary Root, the substance of which has not been made public.

Mgr. Sbarretti has been in Washington for many weeks. He started from Rome preceded by a declaration that he had been named as Archbishop at Manila, but when he reached Washington on his way to the Orient he was detained at the Catholic Legation here. It was the original understanding that in his capacity of Archbishop of Manila, if he was appointed to that post, he was to negotiate directly with Gov. Taft respecting the Church matters in the Philippines, including the friars' lands question.

The outcome at Rome, taken in connection with Mgr. Broderick's call, has led to the belief that Mgr. Sbarretti is, after all, to be Archbishop of Manila. At any rate, it is understood that he is to continue his journey to the Philippines, and if he does not fill the post mentioned, he may still be named as Apostolic Delegate there in view of the experience he has had in the same line in adjusting the status of the Catholic Church properties in Cuba with Gov. Wood while Mgr. Sbarretti was Bishop of Cuba.

THE DEATH OF MISS EARL.

Coroner's Investigation—Explanation of the Connection of Miss Alston's Sanitarium with the Case.

The investigation of the death of Elizabeth Earl, the young woman who died in the private hospital at 26 West Sixty-first Street on Friday night, was continued yesterday by Coroner Goldenkranz. It included an autopsy by Dr. Weston, which confirmed the belief that the young woman died from the effects of an operation.

Miss Earl was employed in a candy store, and until six months ago she lived with her mother, a widow, at 18 East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street. Her family came to New York from Knoxville, Tenn., and it is said that the members were well known there. When she left home she went to board with Mrs. Robbins at 147 West Sixty-sixth Street.

Dr. P. Johnson Held of 320 Central Park West was summoned to attend the young woman, and to him she confessed. Dr. Held first had her taken to Roosevelt Hospital, but as she could not be accommodated there with a private room she was taken to the private hospital.

The Coroner is inclined to the belief that Miss Earl tried to shield some one. He expects to summon a man and a woman to the inquest.

Concerning the death of Miss Earl in the private hospital that is conducted by Miss A. L. Alston, misstatements of facts were made in yesterday morning's issue of The New York Times. Miss Alston was referred to as "Mrs.," and it was also stated at the Mount Sinai Hospital that Miss Alston had never been the Superintendent of Nurses of the Training School attached to that institution. By investigation it was learned that Miss Alston had acted in that capacity at the Mount Sinai Hospital, and that the sanitarium of which she is now the proprietress is of excellent reputation and is patronized by the best and most conspicuous physicians in New York.

Miss Alston said she had never taken a questionable case into her place. She explained that in a case in which the diagnosis would be that of blood poisoning, without knowledge of the cause, a physician would be bound to give the best of care and the benefit of his skill, and that in that way cases might come under her care.

STRIKE AT NEW STOKES HOUSE.

This Time a Contractor Stops Work and His Men Indorse His Action and Also Quit.

A brand-new species of strike is in progress at the Ansonia, generally known as the Stokes Apartment Hotel, Seventy-third Street and Broadway, the completion of which has been delayed over a year and a half through strikes. This time it is Michael Power, the contractor for the plastering work, who is on strike. He stopped work on the hotel owing to a dispute with Mr. Stokes as to pay for what the contractor considers extra work.

Contractor Power employs on the building 150 plasterers, who held a meeting and indorsed the strike of the contractor, declaring themselves on strike in sympathy. Mr. Stokes then appealed to the plasterers and offered to let them select their own foreman and go on with the work, he agreeing to pay them union wages. They refused, declaring that they would stand by the contractor. Mr. Stokes thereupon sought the aid of the Board of Building Trades to which the Plasterers' Union belongs, but the board, though not indorsing the action of the strikers, decided to leave the matter to the Plasterers' Union, which will meet next Thursday and pass on the strike. It is understood that the strike is an unauthorized one, and that the union at its meeting will refuse to indorse it.

SUNDAY LAW IN JERSEY CITY.

Chief Murphy Tells Police to Enforce Its Provisions, and Reminds Them They Cannot Enter Saloons.

Upon a complaint made by the Hudson County Law and Order League to the effect that all the saloons of Jersey City are open on Sunday, Chief of Police Benjamin Murphy yesterday instructed the Captains of the seven precincts in the city to see that the law is enforced to-day as far as possible.

At the same time he notified the Captains that the law did not allow a policeman to enter a saloon to secure evidence.

"If the Law and Order League," said Chief Murphy, "will furnish the necessary evidence, the law will be vigorously enforced. But it is not possible, under the existing laws, for the police to close the saloons. When the curtains of a saloon are closely drawn, as they always are on Sunday, a policeman cannot possibly see what is going on inside. He cannot force an entrance until he secures a warrant, nor is he allowed to enter a saloon while in uniform. We will do what we can to enforce the law, and in case a policeman witnesses a violation of the law he is instructed that it is his duty to make a summary arrest. But, as I have said, with the saloon curtains down, he can hardly see what is going on inside the place."

CHARITY NURSERY BY THE SEA.

Brightside Summer Home at Long Branch Begins Third Season.

The Brightside Day Nursery and Kindergarten of 89 Cannon Street, New York, has opened for the third season a Summer home at Long Branch, N. J. A large, cool, roomy house near the sea has been rented. As many as sixty children have been accommodated at one time. The children range in age from one week to six or seven years of age, while ten older girls are also accommodated. Each child remains a fortnight. The Boy's Club, a branch of the city work, sends seventy-five boys once a month to spend the day.

Voluntary contributions and any donations from these to whom this work appeals will be most gratefully accepted and acknowledged. They may be sent to Miss Ida Clemmens, Treasurer of the Summer Home, 14 East Eighty-seventh Street. Mrs. S. R. Guggenheim is President of the institution.

PROBLEMS OF THE NEGRO

Benefits to Race of Conference at Hampton Institute.

Information and Statistics Which Are of Value in Promoting the Interests of Negro Population.

Special to The New York Times.

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va., July 19.—The Hampton Negro Conference, which has just closed its annual session here, is a self-appointed compsny of educated, intelligent negro men and women throughout the country, organized for the purpose of promoting self-help among the negroes. Through the agency of its committees, which are appointed at each annual meeting to serve for a year, it gathers information and formulates statistics of a sociological nature with regard to the negro population.

From the knowledge so gained it deduces conclusions and offers suggestions as to the best way for the negro to overcome the difficulties in the way of his progress. It aims to look the facts squarely in the face, whether they are welcome or not, to acknowledge the weaknesses and discover the better qualities characteristic of the race, and to consider calmly and judge as wisely as it may what seems best for the good of the people.

The conference, which was held on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, covered a wide range of subjects, including general statistics, vital and sanitary problems, domestic science, the improvement of negro farms, business and labor, religion and ethics, co-operation necessary to race unity, education, and the condition of the colored woman. For the consideration of these subjects there came many of the best negro citizens of Baltimore, Washington, and Richmond, representatives of Howard and Wilberforce Universities, and of the negro schools and colleges in Virginia and North and South Carolina, together with ministers, editors, and business men of acknowledged achievement. The audiences were swelled by the attendance of some 300 or 400 teachers of the negro public schools of this State, who are attending the Summer School of Methods at Hampton Institute.

Emphasis was laid upon the need of better Christian ministers and better Christian homes. Incidental to this plea came an address from Archdeacon Thomas J. Packard of Washington, urging that a score or more of young negro men, sound in body, mind, and heart, should turn their attention to the ministry of the Episcopal Church and take the training necessary to fit themselves for service in that Church.

Dr. F. J. Grimke, Chairman of the Committee on Ethics, called attention to a subject that has been much discussed in the press, viz., that the chief trouble with the negro is that there is no rebellion in him; that he lacks the vital force of dissatisfaction. While, all the improvement in the world is based upon the intelligent dissatisfaction of the masses of the people, the negro is rarely dissatisfied, and never dissatisfied intelligently.

The proper training of the teachers as well as of the preachers also received the attention of the conference. There are 27,000 teachers of the negro public schools, having 1,500,000 pupils under their care. It was urged that these should be fitted to make their influence felt in the moral development of this great body of youth.

Another recommendation of the Committee on Education was for more kindergarten schools. Attention was called to the alarming tendency toward lawlessness and criminality among negro youth, and to the necessity for doing something to offset that tendency. The kindergarten was declared the best means to that end, because the most efficacious education begins early in life, while the child's mind is in the most plastic stage. Perhaps the most important suggestion made by this committee was that the National Educational Association be asked to create a department of negro education.

Much interest was manifested in the subject of domestic service because of the large proportion of negroes embraced in that class of work. As a side issue the report on vital and sanitary problems expressed some regret at the universal custom in the South of having the servants live outside the homes of their employers.

A report on sanitation called attention to the diseases which are largely responsible for the high rate of mortality among the negroes, naming malarial and typhoid fever and consumption as the leading maladies. The report then gave a comprehensive explanation how their spread, in a great measure, may be prevented by removing from dwellings the breeding places of mosquitos and by providing protection from flies and by making a determined effort for cleanliness.

The final subject discussed by the conference was "Negro Women." Mrs. Amanda Coleman of the Virginia Union University told of the struggles and sacrifices made by negro mothers and sisters for the betterment of their children and their race. Miss Georgia Washington of Mount Meigs, Ala., pictured the hopelessness and indescribable misery in which the women of the black belt are plunged, laboring from dawn till sunset in the cotton fields of Alabama and enslaved by the mortgage system.

The conference closed by adopting without a dissenting voice the resolutions presented, which declare the need of kindergarten schools and of the teaching of agriculture and manual training in the courses of education for all; of religious training in all the schools, and of normal schools for those preparing to teach; of continued growth and expansion in business, &c.

Detective Sheridan's Funeral.

The funeral of Detective John Sheridan, who was shot and killed in Long Island City early Wednesday, was held yesterday in the Church of Mount Carmel, on Newtown Avenue, Astoria. A solemn requiem mass was celebrated by the Rev. Father Walsh, pastor of the church. Father Walsh spoke of the tragic death of the detective, who, he said, had been cut down in the prime of life by assassins and thieves. Capt. Thomas Darcy and the men of the Seventy-fourth Precinct and Capt. Anthony S. Woods of the Seventy-fifth Precinct and his men, about eighty in all, were present in full uniform. Inspector Thompson also attended the service. The interment was in the churchyard.

Michigan Iron Mine Purchase.

MARQUETTE, Mich., July 19.—It is officially announced that the Cleveland Cliffs Iron Company has purchased the lease held by the Itasca Mining Company on 160 acres of land adjoining the Hawkins mine, on the western Mesaba range. The price was $500,000 cash, and 7 cents per ton for all ore now shown up (about 5,000,000 tons) and all yet to be found. The lease provides for the payment to the feeholders of a royalty of 20 cents per ton on all ore mined, which makes the total consideration considerably over $3,000,000, it being estimated that the tract contains fully 10,000,000 tons of ore.

Fire Department Transfers.

Fire Commissioner Sturgis yesterday announced a list of promotions and transfers. The Commissioner said in making the announcement that there was no special significance in any of the appointments or transfers. Foreman William B. Clark of Engine Company No. 6 and John J. Dooley, Engine Company No. 139, are promoted to be Chiefs of Battalions. Chief of Battalion John J. Fee is transferred from the Thirty-sixth to the Twenty-third Battalion.

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street

MIDSUMMER OPPORTUNITIES

We Take Advantage of Bargains Just as Our Customers Do!

If not, how could we give such values?

THERE ARE BARGAINS IN PLENTY
In the Wholesale World just now—for cash.
We allow no good opportunity to pass.

THERE ARE PLENTY OF BARGAINS
In our Stores just now, result of our Exceptional Opportunities as Great Cash Purchasers.

NO SUMMER DULLNESS HERE.

Midsummer Opportunities in Wash Dress Fabrics,

New, crisp, fresh and in full pieces.

49 cent French & Scotch Gingbams.	.24
35 cent Russian Poplins	.15
29 cent Mercerized Chambrays	.15
24 cent Scotch Zephyrs—32 inch	12½
24 cent Scotch Madras—32 inch	.10
19 cent Best Linen Crashes	9¾
32 cent Stripe Linen Ginghams	.18
12½ cent Zephyrs and Seersuckers	8¾
10 cent Fine Novelty Ginghams	6¾
35 cent Blue German Dress Linens	.15
39 cent Princess Organdies	.19
65 cent Pompadour Mousselines	.29
35 cent Real Linen Lawns	.18
29 cent Grenadine Stripe Batistes	.19
39 cent "Kimono" Batistes	12½
39 cent Finest French Batistes	12½
19 cent Ribbon Stripe Muslins	12½
15 cent Dainty Dress Lawns	.11
12½ cent Fine Jaconet Lawns	8¾
19 cent Fancy Link Cord Batistes	7¾
19 cent Organdy Lawns	7¾
15 cent Printed Dotted Swisses	9¾
12½ cent Foulard Lawns	6½
8 cent Apron Ginghams	5¾
10 cent Fancy Summer Flannels	6½
12½ cent Best Summer Flannels	9¾
19 cent Gobelin Blue Piques	8¾
20 cent Fancy Rib Piques—ex. fine	.15
19 cent Polka Dot Cheviots	12½
24 cent Club Piques—fancy stripes	12½
12½ cent Ducks—plain and dotted	8½
19 cent Madras Percales—f'y cords	10½
15 cent Fancy Cheviot Percales	7¾
15 cent Fancy Cashmere Challies	7¾
8 cent Dress Cambrics	4¾
7 cent Shirting Cambrics—fast cls	3¾
49 cent Finest Mercerized Sateens	.29
29 cent Fine French Sateens	.15
19 cent Fancy Foulard Sateens	9¾
12½ cent Black and White Sateens	5¾
12½ cent Fast Black Sateens	7¾
21 cent Black Lace Stripe Lawns	.15
12½ cent Black Corded Lawns	8¾
12½ cent Black Stripe Grenadines	8¾
29 cent Black Lace Stripe Swisses	.19
19 cent Black Granite Crepes	12½
19 cent Black Bedford Cords	12½
29 cent Black Persian Lawns	.19
19 cent Black Batistes—40 inch	12½
15 cent Black Ducks—36 inch	9¾
8¾ cent Black Dress Cambrics	3½

Midsummer Opportunities in Dress Silks

Polka Dot Satin Libertys—navy-and-white, black-and-white, also white, with col'd dots—24 inch—75 cent quality ..... .49

24 inch Fig'd Foulards—new colorings and designs—value .69 ..... .39

Fig'd Satin Foulards—24 inch—large assortment of the most desirable patterns and colorings, in light and medium combinations—79 and 98 cent quality ..... .59

Natural color Pongees—all silk—value .65 ..... .49

Natural col'd Pongee Silks, in stripes and dots, in self and combination colorings—value .59 ..... .39

Midsummer Opportunities in Fine White Goods

WHITE SHIRTING MADRAS
Braided cord effect—splendid firm quality for Men's and Boys' Shirts and Ladies' and Children's wear—never before offered under 12½ 8¾

WHITE LACE DIMITIES
Beautiful fabrics with alternate stripes of lace and cluster cords—Regular price .19 ..... .9¾

WHITE PIN DOT SWISSES
The scarcest thing in the market—31 inch—less than import cost—49 cent quality ..... .29

BORDERED APRON LAWNS
40 inches wide—Three styles of bordering—value .19 ..... .9¾
This is a big cut in price, but we want to sell them quickly.

Continuation of the Embroidery Sale

Less than Import cost.

EDGINGS AND INSERTINGS

Hundreds of styles——1-2 to 14 inch	
12 cent widths and qualities	5 cents
15 cent widths and qualities	9 cents
19 cent widths and qualities	11 cents
29 cent widths and qualities	17 cents
49 cent widths and qualities	25 cents

27-INCH FLOUNCINGS
Nainsook, Lawn, Swiss and Cambric—Beautiful designs for Spanish flounce petticoats and children's French dresses—scallop and hemstitch.
60 to 75 cent qualities ..... .39
1.00 to 1.50 qualities ..... .69

LINEN AND ECRU EMBROIDERIES
Insertings and Edgings—value 17 to 35 cents ..... .12 and .19

EMB'D WAIST FRONTS
Specially made for Button Back Waists—both close and open designs—98 cent to 2.25 qualities ..... .69

Midsummer Opportunities in Table Linens.

	Were.	Now.
61-inch All Linen Damasks	.59	.49
61-inch German Damasks	.45	.39
72-inch All Linen Damasks	.98	.79
All Linen Hemstitch Cloths—2x2¼ yards	2.29	1.98
All Linen Hemstitch Sets—2x2¼ yd. Cloth—dozen napkins to match	6.98	5.98
All Linen Napkins—dozen	1.19	.98
All Linen Napkins—dinner size—dozen	1.79	1.59
Turkey Red Cloth—8-10 size	1.79	1.59

Midsummer Opportunities in Towellings

	Were.	Now.
20-inch Linen Satin Damasks	.29	.19
18-inch Union Linen Crash	.11	8¾
18-inch H'vy All Linen Crash	.11	8¾
All Linen Crash—f'cy border	12½	.11

Midsummer Opportunities in Ladies' Summer Dresses

LAWN DRESSES—Tucked yoke—lace trimmed herths—skirt, ruffle and lace inserting trim—value $6.98 ..... 3.98

DAINTY SUMMER DRESSES—Fig'd Dimity, plain and emb'd stripes, transparent yoke—medium or short sleeves—lace galoon, inserting trim—were $8 to $10 ..... 4.49

FOULARD SHIRT WAIST SUITS—Pin tucked yoke—flare flounce—tucked at bottom—lap seams—entire suit tailor stitched—fancy stock—with Louisine tie—value 15.98 ..... 11.98

ORGANDY AND POINT D'ESPRIT DRESSES—Button front or back—tucked yoke with pointed hertha or entire suit with narrow ribbon or lace galoons—value 10.98 ..... 6.98

WHITE POINT D'ESPRIT DRESSES—Tucked waist—shirred bertha—wide and narrow white satin-ribbon trim—sleeves ruffled at elbow and cuff—satin trim'd flounce—value $20 ..... 12.98

Midsummer Opportunity in Ladies' Washable Skirts

Natural Linen and White Pique—Walking and dress lengths—stitched flounce or stitched gores with fan bottom—also side pleated effects—value 4.50 ..... 2.98
And a dozen other equally good values.

Midsummer Opportunities in Ladies' White Waists

Great Break in Prices Thro' Stock.

Fine Lawn—6 insertings of fine hemstitch emb'y—elbow sleeve—value 1.25. .98

Fine Lawn—button back—entire front of allover emb'y—fine tucked back—tucked coffs—value 2.39 ..... 1.49

Sheer Lawn—square neck—front of 4 Val. ins't'gs and 28 fine tucks—elbow sleeve, lace ins't'g and ruffle—value 2.98 ..... 1.98

China Silk—yoke of hemstitching and pointed tailor stitched bands—bodice of fine tucks—tucked sleeves and back—value 4.50 ..... 2.69

Fine Persian Lawn—front of fine Eyelet Val. insertings, tucks between—2 rows of lace and tucks on sleeve—very dainty—value 4.69 ..... 2.98

M'f'rs Surplus Stock of Kimonos & Dressing Sacques

At One-third Off Regular Prices!

Those worth .79	.49
Those worth 1.19	.69
Those worth 1.49	.98
Those worth 1.69	1.25
Those worth 2.98	1.98
Those worth 4.39	2.98
Those worth 5.98	3.98
Those worth 7.00	4.98

Persian plain and satin stripe Lawns, Dimities, Silk Mulls, Dotted Swisses, Cachines, etc.—white, plain and fancy col'd combinations; also black-and-white—all the latest designs, also matinee and Eton effects—daintiest of trim'gs.

Midsummer Opportunities in Babies' Cloaks and Caps

CLOAKS—Beautiful Garments suitable for christening—of Bedford Cord, Henrietta, China, Bengaline and Taffeta Silk—regular value $2.98 to $20.00—our prices ..... 1.98 to 14.98

CAPS—to match above Cloaks—daintiest of styles—must be seen to be appreciated—regular value .98 to $4.00—our prices ..... .69 to 2.98
The above are in advance styles that you cannot get at these prices later.

Midsummer Opportunities in Boys' Washable Sailor Suits

Far below manufacturer's cost.

Fine White and Mercerized Linen, Pique and striped duck—braid or pique trim—full cut blouses and trousers—3 to 10 years—regular value $2.00 to $5.00—Our prices ..... .98 and 1.49

Midsummer Opportunity in Misses' White Dresses

Fine Lawn—manufacturer's samples—round and square yokes of emb'y or lace insertings and plain or hemstitch tucks—ruffle to match—full skirts—deep hem—

Automobile Topics of Interest

The Automobile Club of America Again Takes up the Subject of the Reckless Driving of Machines—Schooling Horses to Accustom Them to the Horseless Vehicle — Several Successful Tours.

The Governors of the Automobile Club of America have issued a letter to all the members of the club calling their attention to the injury being done to the sport and industry of automobiling by reckless or unskillful drivers, and urging that the members of the club use their influence to prevent both the inconsiderate driving of automobiles and their use by persons who do not understand how to handle them.

In the opinion of the Governors of the Automobile Club, accidents are caused either by want of skill in the operator, by defects in the construction of the vehicle, or by frightened horses. The remedy for the first cause is for dealers to see that their customers are properly instructed in the management of a vehicle at the time of purchase, while the makers may be depended upon to remedy defects in construction as fast as they are discovered. Accidents caused by frightened horses, on the contrary, can be prevented by care in driving an automobile, and the Governors of the Automobile Club ask every member who can do so himself or can have his driver do so, to devote an hour every morning to the training of horees in the community in which he resides during the next few weeks, and to report to the Secretary of the club on Sept. 1 the number of horses he has succeeded in training and the effect his work has had on the community where he resides.

In general it is better to take a little trouble than to cause an accident which besides damage to property, may cause suffering or even loss of life. Horses which are used in or about cities or large towne where there are trolley cars are, as a rule, but little frightened by automobiles, but when a horse unaccustomed to motor vehicles meets one in a quiet country road he frequently is frightened, and shies, sending the wagon into the ditch, or turns short about and upsets it. If the driver of the automobile stops his vehicle and, if the horse still is frightened, stops his motor, if it is a gas engine, the horse can always be driven past it. If there is any difficulty the driver of the automobile should lead the horse himself or have him led past the vehicle. In doing this the man leading the horse should pass between the animal and the motor, as it will partly conceal it from his sight, and in addition he can be more easily restrained if he pulls strongly away from the vehicle. The occupant of the automobile should also call out to the horse and say "Whoa" in a loud voice, which will often reassure the animal.

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The efforts now being made by members of the Automobile Club at Lenox, Long Branch, and other places to accustom the horses of the neighborhood to the sight of motor vehicles on the highway are said to be proving very successful where the following method has been employed:

A place is selected, preferably a small square in the town where the road is wide, or a mile of wide road where there are no ditches, if possible. Have the horse or horses to be trained driven five or six miles sharply before the lesson begins. A well-fed animal just taken from the stable is apt to feel so good that he will cut up on the least provocation. The horse to be trained, if possible, should be harnessed alongside of a horse that is accustomed to automobiles. If this cannot be done he should be driven. It has not been found satisfactory to lead or ride a horse in breaking him in to an automobile, as under these circumstances he is too free and too little subject to control.

For the first lesson send the automobile around this square or along the road at about six miles an hour. Have the horse which is to be trained follow the automobile at a distance of about ten feet. He will do this without protest. Let him follow the automobile for about fifteen minutes. Then have the horse pass the automobile, leaving it on the off side or right hand. The horse will probably shy a little away from the vehicle. Do not attempt, if the road will permit, to hold him up to the automobile or to whip him on the near side, but let him shy. As soon as he has passed the automobile he will probably break into a run. Do not check him too suddenly, but speak to him, and he will soon come down to a slow trot. Then have the automobile speed up and pass the horse, leaving him on the off side or right hand. Repeat these operations five or six times for another fifteen minutes. The horse will have become so accustomed to the automobile that he will no longer shy and no longer try to run in passing it. A horse is really a very nervous animal, and his lessons should not be too long; thirty minutes is enough for the first day.

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In the second lesson the first morning's proceedings should be repeated for, say, ten minutes. Then the automobile should be stopped at the side of the road and the horse should be turned around so as to face it. The engine of the automobile, if it is a gas engine, should be slowly rotated. The horse will shy a little. He should repeatedly pass the automobile while stopped in this manner for, say, ten minutes. Then the automobile should be set in motion slowly, and he should pass it for ten minutes more, after which he should be sent to the stable. It will be found that he has gained considerable confidence and that he will shy but little. The occupant of the automobile should call out to the horse when he is passing, in a loud voice, "Whoa, boy."

The third morning he should be taken out and made to repeat or review all he has learned on the first and second mornings, which should occupy fifteen minutes. It will be found that he will probably not shy at all, and the automobile may be speeded up and he may be passed when facing it at a considerable speed. The horn should be blown gently at first, and later on vigorously. The occupant of the automobile should call out to the horse when passing, in a loud voice, "Whoa, boy!"

It will be found if these instructions are carefully carried out, that there are but few horses that cannot be made to pass an automobile at a high rate of speed with safety in three lessons of thirty minutes' duration each.

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The point particularly to be impressed is to always let a horse shy in passing an automobile, if the road will permit. There are occasions where the road is so narrow, and the ditch so abrupt, that not only a horse must be kept up to the automobile, but he must be struck smartly with the whip to keep him from turning around and to prevent his capsizing the vehicle in the ditch.

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It is quite useless to spur and whip a horse up to an automobile and to try and force him, by giving him pain, not to be afraid of it. It is also a bad practice, in driving a horse past an automobile, to stop the horse and have the automobile proceed past him. He is frightened and very apt to turn around. The proper way is to stop the automobile and let the horse be driven past it.

It is particularly desired to impress on all owners of automobiles that, if the drivers of automobiles would go slowly in passing horses, and if they saw that the horses were frightened, would stop, there would be no accidents caused by horses.

It is also to be remembered that, while the law of most States gives the automobile certain rights on the highways, yet that there are times when it is dangerous to drive an automobile at the speed permitted by law. In the State of New York the law provides that no person driving an automobile shall drive the same at any speed greater than is reasonable and proper, having regard to the traffic and use of the highways or so as to endanger the life or limb of any person.

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The Racing Committee of the Long Island Automobile Club is making preliminary arrangements for its race meet, to be held at the Brighton Beach track on Aug. 23. A complete machine shop in charge of experienced mechanics will be established for use by either competitors or spectatore on the day of the race. Spectators who arrive in their own vehicles will be able to check them and take seats in the stand, or to take a position from which they may observe the races without leaving their carriages at their option. The track is 80 feet wide, and banked to an unusual degree, and it is said to be the fastest for the purpose in the country. It will be prepared by running a twenty-ton steam roller over it for several days previous to the meet. The eighty-horse power imported racing machine in which Fournier made the present world's record of a mile in 0:51 4-5, has been entered in the races by A. J. Levy, who recently bought E. E. Britton's half interest in the machine. S. T. Davis has entered his ten-horse power steam racer, with which he made a record of a mile in 1:12 in the Staten Island speed trials on May 21, in the steam class, and it is expected that the eighty-horse power racing machines which are now being built in Detroit by "Tom" Cooper, the former racing cyclist, and Henry Ford, will also be entered. There is also a possibility that Alexander Winton of Cleveland will enter his recently completed Bullet, with which he recently covered seven-eighths of a mile at the rate of 51.1-5 seconds for a mile. Entries will close on Aug. 16 with A. R. Pardington, Post Office Box 242, Brooklyn.

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The continued rainy weather of the past month has caused the failure of a number of ambitious automobile tours and interfered seriously with the pleaeure of othere which were accomplished under great difficulties on account of the wretched roads. Col. Max Fleischmann, a prominent member of the Cincinnati Automobile Club, who left Cincinnati on Sunday morning last to tour to his Summer home in the Catskills by way of Columbus, Wheeling, Pittsburg, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, and this city, was forced to abandon the trip on Wednesday at Wheeling, West Va., on account of the practically impassable condition of the roads, and to ship his machine the rest of the way. The route planned is, undoubtedly the worst that could have been chosen, as the roads through that part of Ohio and West Virginia are notoriously bad. Had he proceeded north to Cleveland and thence through Buffalo and Albany he probably would have had less trouble in completing the trip.

Another recent run which failed was the attempt of Alderman Honore Palmer of Chicago, who attempted to ride from Chicago to Newport, but who abandoned the attempt at Cleveland on account of the soft and muddy condition of the roads. He shipped his machine to Boston by rail, and then made the run from Boston to Newport in less than four hours.

James McConnell, a New York lad, who left New York two weeks ago, was last heard from at Syracuse, having been able to ride but four days in all that time on account of rainy weather. He is on his way to Chicago, but is not endeavoring to make a record, and rides only when the weather is favorable.

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More satisfactory was the experience of an Asbury Park automobilist, who recently made a run from that place to the Delaware Water Gap, a distance of 131 miles, in 10 hours and 10 minutes, and an actual running time of 8 houre and 10 minutes. Asbury Park was left at 7:05 A. M., and Redbank, sixteen miles distant, was reached at 7:50. A stop of six minutes was made near Middletown for water, and Old Bridge was reached at 9:05. New Brunswick, fifty-two miles, was reached at 9:30, and a stop of sixteen minutes was made to take in 3½ gallons of gasoline. The next stop was made at White House, twenty miles further, where eight minutes were spent in taking water. Clinton was reached at 12:15, and a stop of an hour and fifteen minutes was made, leaving at 1:30 P. M. A stop of twelve minutes was made at Bloomsburg, 100 miles from Asbury Park, and another one of fifteen minutes to cross a ferry, East Stroudsburg, 130 miles from Asbury Park, being reached at 5:15. The route in detail was as follows: Redbank, Matawan, Old Bridge, New Brunswick, Bound Brook, Somerville, White House, Lebanon Valley, Clinton, Glen Gardner, Asbury, Bloomsburg, Stewartville, New Village, Washington, Oxford's Furnace, Buttsville, Bridgeville, Manunka Chunk, Ramseyburg, Delaware, Portland, Water Gap, East Stroudsburg.

A week was spent in touring in the vicinity of the Water Gap, and the return to Asbury Park was made over the same route as the going trip. The total mileage for the trip, including the tours about the Water Gap, was 505 miles, and the total consumption of gasoline was 34½ gallons, or about one gallon to every thirteen miles, an expense of $4.14, considerably less than a cent a mile. The consumption of gasoline on the trip from Asbury Park to East Stroudsburg was exactly ten gallons. The tires were punctured four times and the rubber blew out of the water glass twice, but otherwise there were no accidents.

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Probably the first automobile trip ever made over the Blue Ridge Mountains into West Virginia was that made by William N. Vance, who successfully made the trip last week from this city to his home in Wheeling by way of Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington. With a companion he left New York at 10 A. M. on June 30 and arrived at Wheeling at 5:15 P. M. on July 3, storms having prevented traveling on three of the eight days. The roads, especially beyond Washington, were found to be exceedingly rough, and the grades through the mountains were very steep, making the trip exceedingly difficult, and in places even dangerous. The most serious mishap of Mr. Vance's trip, however, was not due to an automobile accident, but was caused by a mischievous small boy in a Maryland town who threw a huge cannon cracker into the automobile as it passed through the place. It exploded, injuring Vance's leg so badly that the services of a surgeon were necessary.

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J. C. Robertson, a Boston automobilist, had a unique automobile runaway accident last week on Walcott Mountain, near Southington, Conn., which fortunately did not result seriously to the occupants of the vehicle. He was making a run from Waterbury to Southington in a steam carriage, and had just left the summit of the mountain on the Meriden and Waterbury Pike, expecting to coast the steep two-mile grade, but something went wrong with the throttle so that he could not shut off the steam, and he was forced to continue at a constantly increasing speed, alternately working the throttle and brake in hopes of stopping the vehicle. The highway, which is narrow, is without a bank on either side, but had guard rails all the way down from the summit to the valley. About half way down the slope the machine went over a "thank-you-marm" with a jolt which caused the outward portion of the body to break loose and fall in front of the machine, which ran over it. The body portion was smashed into small pieces, and Mr. Robertson was almost unseated by the shock, but the speed of the machine was so decreased that the driver was able safely to pass an approaching carriage. The machine increased its speed to the foot of the mountain, where a stretch of sandy road retarded it sufficiently to allow it to be run into a sandbank, where repairs were made and the journey continued.

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The Racing Committee of the Cleveland Automobile Club is making preparations for a grand race meet, to be held on or about Sept. 17, the exact date having not been definitely selected. In addition to the ordinary speed events, there will be several obstacle races, a pursuit race, and probably one or two motor bicycle events. Immediately following this meeting, which lasts but one day, a two-days' meet will be held at Detroit, for which the following programme has been arranged: Motor bicycle race, five miles, open to all; a motor tricycle race, two miles, open to all; five miles, open to all machines weighing less than 1,000 pounds, excent bicycles and tricycles; ten miles, open to all machines weighing less than 2,000 pounds; one mile, open to all steam machinee; one mile, open to all electric machines; one mile, open to all machines with a circular track record; five miles, open to all touring cars weighing less than 2,500 pounds, carrying four passengers; twenty-five miles, open to all machines.

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The Automobile Club of America, through Secretary S. M. Butler, has advised the Chicago Automobile Club that, owing to the fact that it is now arranging for an endurance run from Boston to New York this Fall, it will be unable to co-operate with the Chicago club in the proposed 1,000-mile endurance test between Chicago and New York. The committee of the local club in charge of the arrangemente for the Boston to New York test will meet in a few days to decide upon the date of the event and to arrange other details. It is expected that a date in October will be selected.

Notes for Automobilists.

The first automobile race ever run in Iowa was decided at a recent horse racing meet at Home Park, in Waterico, Iowa. It was a five-mile event and four gasoline machines, driven by local operators, were entered, and it was won in 14:02 by a four-seated gasoline carriage made in Waterloo more than six years ago.

An English physician living in the country and whose calls frequently entail drives of long distances, has devised an ingenious method for keeping his steam carriage ready for use. In his coach house he has a large gas burner, which at night is placed immediately beneath the boiler of his carriage. A rubber tube connects it to a gas pipe in the wall, and the gas is controlled by a tap in his bedroom. Immediately on receiving a call he turns on the tap, the table of jets beneath the boiler lights to the full, and by the time he is dressed steam is up and his carriage in condition for starting.

A Massachusetts automobilist recently made an individual endurance run in a steam carriage from Boston to Alton Bay, N. H., and return, a total distance of 220 miles, at an average speed of 12 miles an hour, and with no accident of any kind, the first stop being for luncheon, 81 miles from Boston. From Boston to Dover, N. H., he reports the roads in good condition; from Dover to Rocheeter they were fair, but from Rochester to Alton Bay he found them very sandy.

Under a new Prussian law all motor vehicles must carry on the back of the body a letter and a number in black on a white background and of specified dimensions. The letter denotes the province in which the vehicle is registered, and the number the registration number.

The road book which is being prepared by Secretary Butler for the use of the members of the Automobile Club of America will comprise short routes for runs for one-day trips out of New York City, and will include the best roads for reaching various suburban points on Long Island, Connecticut, the Hudson River Valley, and the New Jersey seacoast as far as Atlantic City.

Automobile races are to be a feature of the Taunton Fair, to be held at Taunton, Mass., Sept. 22 to 25, inclusive. Monday, the 22d, is to be given over to an automobile meet, the races for various types of vehicles. A committee, consisting of Dr. Arthur R. C. Crandell of Taunton, Dr. C. S. Holden of Attleboro, and Frank Talbot of Norton, has the affair in charge, and information can be obtained from Dr. Crandell at 67 Spring Street, Taunton, Mass.

The Secretary of the Treasury has sent word to the collectors and other officers of customs that the regulations of the department of June 3, 1902, regarding the free entry of bicycles of tourists brought into this country for temporary use not exceeding three months, are extended so as to include automobiles brought by tourists from abroad for a stay not exceeding three months, but in such cases formal entry will be required and a careful examination and appraisement made at the port of importation, and a bond with penalty in double the estimated duties under Article DLXIII. of the Customs Regulations will be given by the importer, conditioned for due exportation of the automobile covered thereby within three months.

Automobile Hints and Don'ts.

A. Elliott Ranney, an automobilist of this city, has formulated these very interesting "Automobile Hints and Don'ts."

Don't appear for your first ride after buying an automobile with any evidence in the way of costume that you are an owner and have joined the automobile ranks. You may possibly have some experiences (as a novice) which will make you wish you had attracted as little attention as possible during your dilemmas.

Don't invite your friends to join you in a "nice long ride" until at least a week or two has passed by after your automobile has been in your possession. You are apt to give them an opportunity (in your early trials as a chauffeur) to have fun at your expense for some time, in place of the pleasure that both you and your friends anticipated from the ride.

Try your machine at first in places where your lack of experience will not be widely advertised among your acquaintancas.

Don't run a new motor vehicle (until it has been tested by an expert and properly adjusted) for any long distances at high speed.

Don't attempt to be your own "chauffeur" for any lengthy trips or on heavy grades until you have thoroughly mastered the engine that you run.

Don't think yourself an automobile expert because you have ridden on automobiles, can steer accurately, and know how to handle a machine without accidents or collisions.

Use oil abundantly in all the bearings before you start the motor.

Become thoroughly familiar with all the working parts of the engine and their proper adjustments before you attempt long runs.

Be sure that a gasoline or steam engine is supplied with gasoline and water before you start. With steam, look to your gasoline tank, your air pressure, your water glass, your pressure gauge, your cylinders, your pump, and your burner before starting. Know positively that all these parts are right before you start.

Don't put poor gasoline into your tanks. Strain it, if possible, to prevent dirt, flies, &c., getting into some part of the engine. It is always wise to test it, and thus be sure of its quality.

In steam vehicles, be sure that you can control the gasoline easily. This is very important in case of a backdraught. When running before a high wind, be constantly on the alert. Don't let your carriage top down too close to the chimney, nor carry inflammable material too near it.

It is well to always carry with you a device for testing gasoline; also a pocket volt meter if batteries are used. The latter applies particularly to gasoline motors.

Remember, whenever a motor stops or refuses to start, that an expert immediately studies "why" before he does much "tinkering" with the motor. A mastery of the machine asserts itself under such conditions. Hunt for the cause and correct it when discovered.

Never condemn a machine because it won't work properly under your personel management. You are more apt to be at fault than the machine.

Don't turn corners too fast; or go at too high speed on slippery asphalt, clay roads, snow, ice, or grass. You may "skid" unexpectedly and have an experience that may be startling.

Practice with your brake, and learn to estimate both distance and the speeds of your motor accurately before you use your automobile in crowded thoroughfares.

Don't invite ladies to join you on automobile trips until you are a master of your motor.

Be sure that your "kit of toole" is complete before you start. If you are not systematic in this regard you may possibly miss the very thing you need the most.

Cruise for Sachem's Head Yachts.

The annual cruise of the Sachem's Head Yacht Club squadron will commence at Sachem's Head to-morrow.

Yachts will rendezvous to-day at the club station, off Chimney Corner, Sachem's Head Harbor, reporting to the Commodore, or at Thimble Islands Harbor, reporting to the senior officer present, who will report his division to the Commodore at Sachem's Head the following morning by 9:30.

The squadron will sail for New London to-morrow at 10 A. M., on signal from the flagship, anchored south of the club flagstaff on Chimney Corner. The preparatory gun will be fired at 9:30 A. M., the warning gun at 9:55, and the starting gun for all classes at 10 o'clock. Yachts contending for the day's run will pass north of the flagship, other vessels south.

Arriving at New London, the first vessel in will anchor due east of the Pequot dock, establish the finish line, and take the time of the vessels following, reporting to the Commodore the same day.

Captains will meet on board the flagship each morning or evening, on signal, to decide on the following day's run.

Hegeiman Favorite for Foot Race.

Pete Hegelman is favorite in the fifteen-mile match race that he is to run against Ernie Hjertberg on the evening of July 28 at the New West Side Athletic Club grounde, for the professional championship of Amerioa. Word has been received from Celtic Park, Long Island, where Hegelman is training, that he was caught at 58:10 at the close of a ten-mile run, which he finished trotting.

ON THE TENNIS COURTS

Harvard Players in the Lead Among America's Experts.

PRESIDENT PLAYS THE GAME

Mr. Roosevelt Will Attend the International Matches at Bay Ridge—Advance of the Game Here.

The most striking feature of the recent events in lawn tennis circles is the manner in which Harvard University has again taken the leading position in this sport. All of the men named to play in defense of the Dwight F. Davis International Challenge Cup, with a single exception, are Harvard graduates. The exception is the National singles champion, William A. Larned, who studied for a time at Harvard, but did not graduate. Malcolm D. Whitman, Dwight F. Davis, and Holcombe Ward all won their enviable positions on the courts while they were students and wearers of the crimson.

Another significant feature is the expressed intention of President Theodore Roosevelt, also a Harvard man, to attend the international contests when they are played at Bay Ridge. President Roosevelt is an ardent admirer of the game, and, as was made evident only a few days ago, he likes nothing better than to face an opponent worthy of the name across the white net. That was the cause of "Bob" Wrenn's visit to Oyster Bay, and while the famous ex-champion had little difficulty in defeating the President of the United States, the latter forced his adversary to work in his most strenuous manner for every point.

Long ago President Roosevelt said that in his estimation lawn tennis did not receive the attention in this country that was due it. He regards a hard-fought match as more laborious than a bout at boxing or wrestling. It is the fast footwork about the court that tells on a man, according to his belief, and he has repeatedly asserted that any man could keep himself in prime physical condition for the hardest kind of work by playing a little fast tennis daily.

THE COMING TOURNAMENTS.

With the seal of approval set upon the sport, and especially the international competitions, by President Roosevelt, the coming tournaments of the season are sure to shine with an additional lustre. There never was a time in this country when there was so much excellent play on the courts, both by the veterans and the youngsters. The latter are rapidly pressing to the fore, treading closely upon the heels of the old champions, and everywhere displaying a knowledge of the game and playing ability of a high order.

That the Englishmen realize the great advancement of the game in this country is amply borne out by their sending the three best men on the other side of the Atlantic Ocean. The work of the Doherty brothers during the past few years has placed them head and shoulders above the Britons and the experts of Continental Europe. They have just come through the French championships with flying colors and carrying everything before them on the eve of their sailing for this country.

Not so much has been heard of Dr. Joshua Pim in recent years. He was at one time the idol of the English courts, and has always been celebrated as the most skillful exponent of lawn tennis that England has ever known. He has held all of the championship titles worth the having, and it is currently said that his only reason for retiring was to give some of the other men an opportunity to win the laurels. In a letter just received from abroad by THE NEW YORK TIMES from Louis J. Grant of the New York Lawn Tennis Club, he relates the some difficulty was encountered by the English Lawn Tennis Association before Dr. Pim could be induced to compete in the international matches. He says: "Although Dr. Pim had retired, and is engaged in the practice of his profession in Dublin, he was induced to come out of his shell and take part in the strong effort that the English men are making this year to win the Davis Challenge Cup. Over here they bitterly regret the poor showing made by Black, Gore, and Barrett two years ago, and are bent upon retrieving themselves. Dr. Pim is surely the greatest player in all England; and that is saying a great deal. With him and the brothers Doherty on the challenging team, the Americans will have to play tennis and no mistake. These men will take a lot of beating, but I do believe that our men can hold the trophy if they all keep in good form. In any event it will be the best tennis that has ever been witnessed in America. It is too bad that Dr. Pim cannot arrange to come over with the Dohertys and play at Longwood the week of July 29. He will leave with just time enough to connect with the dates of the international matches, Aug. 6, 7, and 8. This will hardly give him a chance to get rid of his sea-legs, but then Dr. Pim is so good that he is likely to accomplish some remarkably surprising things even with this handicap. All of the experts and followers of the sport over here pin their faith and hopes of victory on him."

LOUIS J. GRANT IN EUROPE.

Louis J. Grant and his son, Wylie C. Grant, the former interscholastic champion of Columbia University, are playing in the tournamente of Great Britain and Scotland. This week they are at Galashiels, near Edinburgh; then they go to Pitlochry, where the championship of the Highlands is played, and the following week will compete at Moffat, where the Scottish championship is held. Dr. Eavee, who has visited this country with former English teams, holds the Scotch title. Robert Le Roy, the Columbia University expert, will join Wylie C. Grant at Moffat, where the two will be paired for the doubles event.

From every quarter the make-up of the American team appears to have won approbation. There is some curiosity, however, to know to what extent Beals C. Wright entered into the deliberations of the committee, as some profess to believe that he ranks with at least two of the men chosen.

The American committee, in making its nominations, designated Whitman and Larned as the singles and Ward and Davis for the doubles, as the English association has nominated but three men it was not obliged to designate which man would be assigned to the two parts of the contest.

In making announcement of the selection of the team the U. S. N. L. T. A. committee completes all its preliminary work and relieves a tension that has been manifest for weeks in tennis circles. In its opinion its selection is the strongest that could be made, and now it is up to the players to prove that the committee is right.

Whether the selection was unanimous on the part of the committee is not known. Outside of the committee the preliminary discussion has been warm and diversified in character. Of the four, Whitman's place on the team has been unquestioned from the start. His partner has been the source of no little discussion, and it lay between Larned and Wright.

Larned, being champion, and his more mature experience, undoubtedly threw the scales in his favor, though it is a great big question whether or not he is this year a better man than Wright. For the doubles there has been a real contest, and not a few followers of the game were in favor of some selection other than the one made by the committee.

Ward and Davis's recent defeats at Westchester lowered their stock considerably, and boomed the brothere Wrenn, though it should be borne in mind that Ward and Davis defeated the Wrenne at Orange earlier in the season. Ward and Davis are old campaigners, and the fact that they have played against the English pair, and know their game, may have been in their favor.

When all is said and done, however, the team can be pronounced of the very first class, and one that will undoubtedly be able to keep the cup on this side of the water.

William A. Larned will be among the competitors at Nahant, Mass., this week, and will be compelled to play through a field bristling with top class men. His most formidable opponente will be Malcolm D. Whitman, Beals C. Wright, and Leo E. Ware. Naturally this gathering of men and the fact that two of them are named to defend the challenge cup will attract more than the usual amount of attention to the competitions, and in a measure make plain whether or not the nominations of the committee were at fault.

Something very much akin to trouble appears to be brewing between the local committee in charge of the Connecticut State championship which will be started on the earth courts of the Eldridge Gymnasium at Norfolk on Aug. 4, and the United States National Lawn Tennis Association. The management has decided that the present champion, J. Parmly Paret, who won the Bridgman Challenge Cup last year by defeating Lewis Perry of Williams College, must play through the entire tournament. This is a change, and a distinct departure from all former methods. The time-honored custom is for the champion to play only in the challenge match against the winner of the tournament. The matter is making quite a stir, but it seems improbable that the governors of the Connecticut championship will change the fiat that has gone forth.

With Raymond D. Little and Frederick B. Alexander, the old-time Princeton team, again trying for the honors in the Western championship on the courte of the Kenwood Country Club, Chicago, it appears likely that they will again be returned the winners to contest in the East vs. West match at Newport in August. From all available information, either Wright and Clothier or Ware and Whitman will he their opponents.

The agitation against the present rule governing "let" balls has been growing steadily stronger for the last five years, and abroad they are more keen than ever on having the rules amended, so that any ball in play that strikes the net and goes over, being otherwise good, counte for nothing and is played over again, the same as a "let" ball on the service. The same amendment was introduced at the last annual meeting of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association, and a committee appointed to investigate the rule and report at the next meeting in February, with recommendations for a change, if it was thought advisable. Several important matches in the Wimbledon tournament turned on "let" balls, and the injection to retaining this, the last remaining feature of luck which enters into the play, is growing stronger with every important tournament. The chances are strong that the American laws of the game will be altered next Winter to provide for this change.

COMING ATHLETIC EVENTS.

A number of open athletic meetings are scheduled for the coming month. On Saturday, July 26, the Association of Brooklyn, E. D., Foresters of America will hold a picnic and set of games at Deckelmann's Ridgewood Park, Myrtle Avenue, Ridgewood, at which the following open evente will be decided under the rules of the Amateur Athletic Union:

100-yard daeh, handicap; 220-yard run, handicap; 300-yard run, novice; 440-yard run, handicap; 600-yard run, novice; 880-yard run, handicap.

In addition there will be the following events under auspices of the Foresters' Association:

50-yard daeh for Lady Foreeters only, 100-yard dash for Past Chief Rangers only, 440-yard run for Foresters only, individual bowling open to all, team shooting for Foresters only, and individual shooting open to all.

Four prizee will he awarded in each event, and in addition a silver cup will be given the club scoring the greatest number of points. Entries close on July 19, 1902, with D. W. Donohue, Chairman, 344 Grand Street, Brooklyn; M. B. Curtin, 145 North Seventh Street, Brooklyn, E. D., and Dieges & Clust, 25 John Street, New York.

At Monteverde's Grand Street Park, Maspeth, on Saturday, Aug. 2, the National Athletic Club of Brooklyn will hold a set of open games, which will include the following events:

75-yard run, novice; 100-yard run, handicap; 300-yard run, handicap; one mile relay, handicap; 880-yard run, novice; one and a half mile run, handicap; running high jump, handicap; one mile bicycle race, handicap.

A banner will be presented to the club scoring the most number of points in the competition. Entries close July 28 with Dieges & Clust, 25 John Street, New York City, and Charles Reuss, 11 and 13 Cedar Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

On Sunday, Aug. 3, Chattahoochee Tribe, No. 95, of the Improved Order of Red Men will hold its inaugural picnic and games. The following events, open to all amateurs, will be decided:

One hundred yards run, handicap; 300 yards run, handicap; 880 yards run, handicap; one and a half mile run, handicap; running broad jump, handicap; putting twelve-pound shot, handicap, and 600 yards run for novices.

Prizes will be given to the first three men in each event and a banner to the club scoring the most points. Entries close Monday, July 28, with Dieges & Clust, 25 John Street; Louis Lasch, 324 Tenth Avenue, and Samuel Silverstein, 349 West Forty-seventh Street, New York City.

The annual games of the Charles J. Harvey Association will be held at Sulzer's Harlem Park and Casino, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street and Second Avenue, on Friday, Aug. 8. The events will he as follows:

Sixty yarde dash, handicap; one and a half mile run, handicap; putting twelve-pound shot, handicap; 75 yards run, novice; half-mile run, novice; 600 yards run, handicap, and a special one-half mile run, handicap, open to members of the Post Office, Fire, and Police Departments of Greater New York; for a medal given by Capt. F. Norton Goddard. Entries close Aug. 7 with N. D. Strong, 131 East Fiftieth Street; J. E. Sullivan, 16 and 18 Park Place, or C. Dieges, 25 John Street, New York City.

St. Bartholomew'e Club will hold its annual open games at Celtic Park, Long Island City, on Saturday, Aug. 23. The open events will be as follows: Seventy-five yards dash, novice; 100 yards dash, handicap; 440 yards run, handicap; half-mile run; handicap; half-mile run, novice; one and a half mile run, handicap; putting twelve-pound shot, handicap; running high jump, handicap; one mile relay race, handicap.

There will also be an 880 yards relay race, open to St. George, Grace, and St. Bartholomew's Clubs. Entries close Monday, Aug. 18, with A. G. Harvey, 209 East Forty-second Street, New York City, or Dieges & Clust, 25 John Street, New York City.

New Jersey Sporting Notes.

Montclair will have a new club this Fall. A basket ball team will be organized and a schedule of events will be announced later. The club will be organized on the same plan as the Montclair Club. Suitable quarters will be procured, and a series of ping pong games, whist, and euchre parties, and various other amusements will be given.

The Institute Oarsmen of Newark, who are training for the Middle States regatta on the Harlem River on Labor Day, are: Intermediate Four-Oared Gig—Thomas Shaunessy, bow; Charles O'Connor, 2; Michael Gorman, 3; Joseph Dougherty, stroke; Frank Coburn, coxswain. They won the junior four-oared gig event at the Monmouth Boat Club's regatta at Red Bank, July 5. The junior four-oared gig crew consists of Thomas Cummings, bow; Bernard Faran, 2; Joseph Carroll, 3; Dennis Slattery, stroke, and John J. Coburn, coxswain.

Leverich Brett of the Nereid Boat Club of Belleville is mentioned as a prominent candidate for the junior singles in the Middle States regatta, which takes place on the Harlem River on Labor Day.

The tenth anniversary of the organization of the Bay View Wheelmen was celebrated in Newark Tuesday. The club was organized in 1892 with eight members. It now has a membership of over fifty, all of whom are enthusiastic sportsmen.

Some extraordinary good shooting is expected during the coming season by members of the Hunter's Rest Hunting Club of Newark. Among the members are Joseph Balzer, Joseph Steep, George H. Banta, Peter Troutfuetter, William E. Neigert, Charles Allgeire, Christopher Heimlle, Charles Leonhardt, and Frank E. William S., and Charles A. Morelock. New members will join the club on Labor Day.

The Bay View Wheelmen Gun Club will hold practice shoots every other Saturday until the game season opens. Clay targets will be used until the live game are in season. The annual match medal shoot will take place on Labor Day. The medal, which will be of gold, appropriately engraved, will, during October, November, and December, be held by the one making the best showing each month. It becomes the property of the one making the three best scores in succession.

Fourteen teams have entered for the cycle races at Vailsburg board track to-day. The event is an annual fixture at the track, but the doubling up of the riders this year serves the purpose the property of the one making the best three before.

Apawamis Golf Club Competitions.

Three competitions were in progress yesterday over the links of the Apawamis Club, the final for the Sackett Cup, semi-final for the Kemp Cup, and first round for the Lapham Cup. In the latter the match between Maturin Ballou and R. I. P. Waldon was postponed, owing to the absence of the first named, who, as Secretary of the United States Golf Association, had to be present at the championship at Chicago. The summary:

Sackett Cup.—Final—H. L. Downey beat H. Morse over 36 holes, 6 up and 4 to play.

Kempt Cup.—Semi-Final—C. L. Gately beat H. B. Eddy, 2 up; H. Shiland beat E. L. Daniels, 1 up, 21 holes.

Lapham Cup.—First Round—C. L. Gately beat J. D. Foot, 5 up and 3 to play; F. A. Moore beat H. Morse by default; W. H. Thurston beat T. E. Gillette by default; R. Furman beat W. A. Pratt, 4 up and 2 to play; A. Shiland beat F. H. Wiggin, 2 up; [illegible] beat E. A. Downey, up; [illegible] beat A. Miner by [illegible]

MEXICAN WON THE STAKE

C. H. Mackay's Colt Was First All the Way for the Produce.

FOUR CHOICES WERE BEATEN

A Huge Crowd Witnessed Fair Racing at the Brighton Beach Track Yesterday.

Whatever the hardships to the bookmakers may have been, the results of the races at the Brighton Beach track have kept the attendance close upon top-notch figures, and for the third Saturday of the meeting yesterday the crowd was near the record of the course. The weather was uncertain and even threatening at times, but racegoers were not disturbed in the least by that, as not a drop of rain fell at the track, where the course was at its best and fastest, giving no excuse for even the few scratches that were made. A card of seven races was offered, with two take events as the features of the programme, but as affairs resulted, the most interesting part of the afternoon's racing was provided by the five purses.

Only three horses ran for the first part of the new Produce Stakes, a race with a big-sounding title, but with conditions that might easily be surpassed by one of the commonplace and unadvertised stakes at Sheepshead Bay or Morris Park. Nominally the stake was worth $15,000, but in fact the association demande two races for that guarantee, with a value of $7,500 for each, and in addition to that the money is so divided that the value to the winner of yesterday's race, which was for colts two years old, did not exceed the average value of the stakes of the second class at any of the great tracks. The number of horses eligible was small, however, and as it was known that the Belmont colt Mizzen is being indulged a bit to freshen him up after his Spring campaign, it surprised nobody that he did not figure as an added starter. As the remainder of the eligibles are of a kind that could not be regarded as having a chance against the three that were named to run, the field, when the call to the post was sounded, numbered only the three horses originally named. Of this trio two were from the Keene stable and these two, Hurst Park and Injunction, with the crack jockeys, Shaw and Spencer, riding them, were always the favorites. The only opposing horse was Mexican, from the stable of Clarence H. Mackay, who started at odds of 6 to 5 after having been backed down from 7 to 5.

In epite of the small field the crowd took great interest in the contest, and, chiefly because of the prices, Mexican started far the best backed horse so far as the general public was concerned. The start was delayed for quite a time by the starter, who seemed determined to get the horsee away head and head, but even after the delay he failed, for as the harrier was lifted Mexican, on the outside, broke into his stride and had so much the best of it that within the first fifty yards he was clear of Hurst Park and far away in front of Injunction, who was last off. From that moment there was never a change in the positione, Mexican leading to the end and winning rather handily by three lengths from Hurst Park, who was second by a similar margin.

For all that the race was a rather pretty one to the bend into the stretch, for until that point was reached Hurst Park seemed able to go to Mexican, and the backers of the Keene stable waited in confident expectation of seeing Hurst Park race up to the pacemaker when he was ready to go on. Until the last turn was reached O'Connor, on Mexican, was hustling that colt along and making the most of his early advantage. Even when they were on the straight and finishing O'Connor declined to take chances and kept the Mackay colt going to the end. The time of the race, 1:12 3-5, was something of a disappointment, as the horsemen generally who saw Hurst Park win in that time for three-quarters of a mile a day or two before had prepared themselves to see the track record beaten, so fast is the Brighton course known to be now.

In the one other stake race of the afternoon the Chantilly Hurdle Handicap, at one mile and three-quarters, over seven flights of hurdles, only five horses ran with the Widener entry, Star Chamber, always the favorite, he starting at odds on. The result was an easy victory for Star Chamber, though Mara, who rode him, made it as close as hard as possible and dreve his head finish with Charawind at the end. McGrathiana Prince, the third horse, was beaten a half a dozen lengths. In the race for maiden fillies two years old, at five and a half furlongs, Stamping Ground was always the favorite, though several of the seven that ran were backed to beat her. Stamping Ground broke well and went on with the eight-thousand-dollar filly Futurita from the Keene stable, the two hanging head and head into the stretch, where Futurita gave it up and Stamping Ground, going on in the lead, lasted well enough to win rather cleverly by three parts of a length from Miladi Love, second by a length and a half from P. Ryan's Plohn, bre g., 5, 104, (T. Burns,) 5 to 1 and 7 to 5, third. Time—1:03. Black Dick, Operator, Beliardo, and Himself also ran. Value to the winner, $1,300. Winner trained by owner.

In the selling five furlongs for two-year-olds, W. R. Condon, the post favorite, was always well up, and standing a

HOW SPEED IN HARNESS IS MADE

RECORD TROTTERS AND PACERS OWE MUCH TO ADVANCED IDEAS IN RACING GEAR AND TRAINING—PERFORMANCES OF OLD CHAMPIONS COMPARED WITH MODERN TURF STARS.

From Pocahontas's 2:17¼, paced to wagon, made in 1855, to Johnston's 2:10, made at Chicago in 1880, was a rare jump, but that was in the day of the high-wheel sulky or wagon. Pocahontas paced to a heavy wagon, and her gait was so wide the axles had to be over two feet "wider tracked" than previously had been built.

Johnston's sulky weigbed seventy pounds, had the then considered novelty of the "arched" axle, admitting of hooking him closer to the driver, thus saving considerable on draught. In the early 80s ball-bearing axles were introduced, yet none seemed to think them of much improvement, and, too, there was always a "rattle." But Johnston, with his 2:10, started the speed vehicle builders on their way, and when he paced in 2:06¼ in 1884, they had gained not a little headway, as the sulky rendered it possible to reduce the old figures so perceptibly.

Goldsmith Maid, 2:14, drew a sulky weighing 69 pounds, with straight axle and high seat. Maud S. in her gala day in 1885 drew a 38-pound vehicle with the seat lower by not a little. Expert statisticians figure the resistance in a 2:30 mile at 40 pounds to the square inch, so the mere tyro can appreciate how much of handicap Doble presented high in the air behind Goldsmith Maid as compared with Bair in his lower swung seat behind the latter-day queen of trotters. On the turns the old high-wheel sulkies "slewed" appreciately. Who has not seen the races to chariots at the circus, and just so did the sulkies bind on the turns and handicap the horses of old that drew them. Recently both Dohle and Splan have stated their belief that Goldsmith Maid, Rarus, and such trotters had as much speed as the latter-day stars, but their vehicles kept them slower than 2:10. Could a test be made straight away we would know exactly the difference weight and friction exercise as regards our trotters. Take a trotter like Goldsmith Maid, light of frame, small of stature, yet dead game to the core, and try her to a high-wheel sulky a straight mile, then hook a trotter like The Abbot to the same vehicle and let him step the distance—then and only then could we learn of improved speed conditions.

Cresceus, like Star Pointer, so far outclasses any other trotter physically it would not be fair to compare him with any of the old-time trotters but Dexter, the lion-hearted old Hambletonian gelding, whose gameness was one of his notable traits.

DIRECTUM IN A HIGH WHEELER.

Directum, 2:05¼, the latter-day celebrity, was tried once to an old style sulky—that is, the sulky of Maud S.'s day—and he trotted the Cleveland track in hut 2:14. Had he been trained and regularly used in it, as was Goldsmith Maid, the test would have been fairer, but he was worked all season to the new pattern, and the radical change hnndicaped him considerably.

No one can question Maud S.'s superiority when compared with her predecessor, Goldsmith Maid, and to-day, were any one desirous of arriving at the conclusion as to comparative speeds, old and new breeds, it would be better to test Cresceus, who outclasses his fellows over a second, to the old sulky.

The pacers Star Pointer, John R. Gentry, and Joe Patchen were tried to the high-wheel sulky, weighing about forty pounds, one season. Star Pointer made but one start, so difficult was it to fit a sulky to his stride, and McClary then gave it up, considering it too hazardous an undertaking, as nothing in reality was at stake. Joe Patchen paced in 2:03¾, and John R. Gentry in 2:01¼, showing that, after all, they did not shine much brighter than the star of 1884—old Johnston, 2:06¼.

Had either been worked and trained an entire season, so that he could have been accustomed to weight carriage, John R. Gentry and Joe Patchen gave notice that 2:00¼ would not have been their limit, so it seems reasonable to write that our champions of to-day are in reality somewhat faster than the stars of old, so revered by the old-time horsemen.

Harness, boots, shoeing, and the tracks themselves are so much improved it would be utterly impossible to solve the question as to relative capacity, even though the task of drawing the old sulkies were imposed. It becomes impressive, however, that in the evolution of our speeding vehicles and the matter of perfect weight distribution a practical twenty pound sulky has been produced, while our wagons of to-day may be as light as forty pounds when especially ordered. Recently there has been put on the market a wagon embodying the principles of four different builders, and yet without infringing on either's patents.

The wheels, primarily, belong to the bicycle builders, bearings may have been improved to meet the more strenuous life in connection with the sulky or road wagon, tires are somewhat different, yet the underlying principles remain unchanged. The body of the wagon of course has been lightened, and to-day one sees wagons with but 12 inches, or even 10, between the outer panels. The axles are arched and trussed so as to be strong, out of the way, offering no resistance whatever in the wind, and at times even hollow to save weight. Shafts are very much lightened, the whiffletree dispensed with, and the crossbar just forward of the dash to admit of hitching a horse as near the load as possible always. Even one step has been sacrificed that it may be the lighter by a fraction of a pound. With all this saving in weight, however, has always been the one great feature, to save as regards vibration, for no horse can trot or pace his fastest if the wagon vibrates, if the sbafts do not draw truly, and the load behind him follow in a line even on the turns.

LIGHTWEIGHT SPEED WAGONS.

A Buffalo expert build a wagon for Lord Derby, 2:06½, recently, and the body is carved from one piece of wood to gain strength and do away with braces and bolts. It weighs all hung up for use 42 pounds. His axles are simpler and each is in two sections, supporting the weight admirably without trussing. Yet another has originated a wagon with the axles curved forward so that the forward wheels are over two feet ahead of the dash, the rear wheels at a point in the centre of the wagon's body.

To-day our wagon record is 2:01½ for pacers, held by Little Boy, with amateur driver, and 2:05¾, trotting, held by The Abbot, with Ed Geers at the reins. Geers drove The Abbot at Lexington one day a mile to wagon in 2:03¾, bettering his record, yet it was in the forenoon, and because of the conditions is not accepted officially.

Now, with the skilled shoers to exactly fashion the shoes to just create a balance toe weights to at times increase his stride, boots with hinges to exactly move with the protected joints without friction, we have in reality a machine-made trotter requiring breeding to give him stamina and the trotting instinct, skilled training and caretaking to get him to his speed capacity systematically and scientifically, then keep him at an edge. The tracks are like unto one's parlor floor, carpeted over padding, so level, so nicely cushioned as to prevent soreness asserting itself. The racer travels luxuriantly from point to point on the swiftest express trains with his coterie of attendants ever at hand to furnish water, mashes, carrots, the best of California bay—at $80 to $100 a ton—sawdust under the light straw bed to break the jar, and padded sides to lean against rounding the sharp curves. Ventilators at every hand to keep the temperature at exactly the desired notch without draughts to sore his muscles. How improved it is as compared with the facilities when Goldsmith Maid, Dexter, Rarus, and others were dependent on box cars, bedded, to be sure, yet no reservoirs containing pure, fresh water beneath the trucks, just a barrel of water, refilled at every convenient point on the way!

Our caretaker to-day does a little of the driving, as the trainer allows him to give his horse his exercise miles to a friction-less, low-wheel cart, not above 65 to 75 pounds, and sometimes, watch in hand, to go as fast as 2:20 before he takes the horse in hand. Working on a trotter to-day and in the old days is far different. He is not rubbed dry as of old, but scraped off, showered with washes or liniments, well rubbed, then its legs bandaged over cotton batting, it is walked with a linsey over it, a sponge between its ears, till it is cool enough to brush off, fed and let alone for the day. Walked at evening a while before being turned loose for the night.

BUSY TRAINERS AND GROOMS.

Once ready to start racing it is given a few fast miles weekly and brushed fast the last end, yet not within several seconds of where it usually races. The "cooling out" mile has been introduced of late years and assists the caretaker not a little, as, after several fast heats, a slow mile gradually lowers the temperature and relaxes the subject so he cools out readily and without being fractious as he would be with blood fairly boiling in his veins.

On race days the caretaker of a star has a busy time from early morn till midnight, and well does he earn his salt. The fire must be kept up, hot water in plenty at hand, in the afternoon his evening rations cooked gradually and thoroughly, all bandages, washes, paraphernalia, and all else right where it can be procured without losing a second. The horse must be exercised early, his stall renovated, and all boots carefully gone over, shoes examined, and every screw and nail strap and runner looked at to see that his rigging is perfect for the day. Blankets are aired, rubbing rags washed and stretched on the grass to dry, the foottub gotten out, swabs, foot packing and all else at one's finger tips. The horse is jogged a few miles, then walked and his race is on. He may be distanced the opening heat, he may not win a heat till the fifth, so to stay in a three in five race it is fretful, hustle, till the money is decided. Few moments even to talk with owner or driver, and the latter usually leaves the groomster to himself, only telling him when to again put on the boots and harness.

After every heat it is a hard twenty minutes under the canvas overhanging shelter, scraping, massaging, walking, and looking after legs. A stimulant may be required, and to-day strong coffee is largely used where whisky and even champagne were affected in other years. The harness must be looked after, too, and from bell tap till the end our horse is in the hands of his faithful attendant. When it is over it is sunset before he starts on his final cooling out work. Everything possible is done to relieve him of distress and to put him away for the night so to come out next morning ready to kick at a fly. Oh! How those boys do work on him; his every muscle and joint receives attention. He is showered with rum and witchhazel, rubbed and rubbed, scraped off and sponged, blanketed and walked, showered over the loins and shoulders again and an extra blanket thrown over his rear parts that he may not "sore up," his legs are washed and rubbed to the body inside and out, his bandages taken off and replaced before he is turned loose, his hay dampened with cool water, his cooked food given, and by lantern light the groom sits on a bucket watching his charge eat as he cleans the boots, tired, yet something to do while he has time.

ON LOCAL CRICKET CREASES.

Knickerbocker A. C. Team Beat Brooklyn Champion of Metropolitan League.

The cricket game between the Brooklyn club, champion of the Metropolitan League, and the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, champion took place yesterday at Bayonne, where the Knickerbockers scored a victory by 34 runs. The game was full of peculiar positions, one of which was the fact that the Knickerbockers lost their first four wickets for 2 runs. F. F. Kelly and F. D. Mockler then advanced the score to 82, and it so happened that they were the only men to make runs, the other nine batsmen contributing but 9 among them. The Brooklyn's wickets fell rapidly in their turn at bat, and 8 were down for 39 when E. H. Smith and C. A. Worm made a stand. The side was out for a total of 79, however, and the victory secured with a good margin in hand. The score:

KNICKERBOCKER A. C.

C. Dalton, b. Boxill	1
A. G. Cooke, b. Boxill	1
C. M. E. Griffith, b. Worm	0
C. H. Clarke, b. Worm	0
F. F. Kelly, c. H. Poyer, b. J. Poyer	52
F. D. Mockler, not out	41
C. H. Hill, b. J. Poyer	0
A. G. Gunn, b. J. Poyer	0
M. F. Lewis, st. Smith, b. J. Poyer	1
H. A. Gibbs, c. and b. J. Poyer	6
W. S. Patmore, b. J. Poyer	0
Byes	8
Leg byes	3
Total	113

BROOKLYN.

D. Boxill, b. Kelly	0
H. B. Coyne, b. Kelly	3
S. B. Standfast, run out	4
O. Smith, c. Mockler, b. Clarke	13
A. Brown, b. Clarke	0
J. Poyer, c. Mockler, b. Kelly	2
H. Poyer, b. Clarke	5
A. S. Durrant, b. Kelly	7
C. A. Worm, not out	14
E. H. Smith, b. Clarke	26
A. Lovell, b. Kelly	1
Byes	4
Total	79

Only one game was played at Prospect Park yesterday when a team of the Kings County Club secured an easy victory over the Thistles. F. Barnes batted for the winners for 57, while J. Robertson did grent execution with the ball, and in addition to taking five wickets at a low cost he performed the "bat trick" by taking three wickets on consecutive balls. W. J. Hughes also batted in good form for Kings County for 25, while F. E. Fisher, J. Parks, and R. C. M. Browne made double figures for Kings County. For the Thistles, B. L. McCallum and W. Muir contributed 13 apiece. The totals were: Kings County, 134; Thistles, 59.

The Livingston Field Club Cricket team had its first meeting in the championship series of the Metropolitan League with the Manhattans yesterday, at Staten Island. Some fine batting was displayed by the Livingstons, who won in rather hollow style by 180 runs and 6 wickets to spare. M. R. Cobb repented his performance of last week by scoring a century, not out, while W. J. H. Clarke achieved great success with the ball, and captured 7 wickets for 18 runs. N. S. Walker, Jr., also batted in fine style for the winners for 70, and H. E. Jackson hit in his usual vigorous style for 26. For the Manhattans the only men who obtained double figures were J. Flannery and E. Edwards. The score:

MANHATTAN.

A. E. Smith, b. Cobb	2
Dr. Whitehouse, b. Cobb	0
F. A. Slade, c. Cobb, b. Clarke	1
E. Edwards, c. Cobb, b. Clarke	12
W. Adam, b. Clarke	5
J. Flannery, c. and b. Cobb	19
A. Caville, b. Cobb	8
J. Balmer, b. Clarke	1
A. Withers, b. Clarke	6
T. Jones, b. Clarke	0
H. Rushton, not out	9
Byes	7
Leg byes	1
No ball	1
Total	63

LIVINGSTON.

H. E. Jackson, c. and b. Whitehouse	26
M. R. Cobb, not out	103
N. S. Walker, Jr., c. and b. Slade	70
R. T. Rokeby, c. Caville, b. Slade	13
W. J. Clarke, c. Smith, b. Slade	16
T. H. Allison, not out	0
W. Follitt, W. S. R. Ogilby, F. A. W. Ireland, J. D. Ogilby, and F. A. Sparks, did not bat.	
Byes	12
Leg byes	5
Wides	2
No balls	2
Total (4 wickets)	248

Large Field on Fairfield Links.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., July 19.—A large field was out at the Fairfield County Golf Club to-day when play was begun for the Van Powell and Temple Cups in mixed foursomes, eighteen-hole medal handicap play, best eight pair to qualify. The records were:

Miss Mason and E. B. Curtiss, 95, 18—77; Miss Rowland and Mr. Truesdale, 99, 19—80; Miss Day and P. M. Day, Jr., 109, 29—80; Miss Geddes and Mr. Topping, 103, 24—64; Miss Reed and S. J. Graham, 107, 19—88; Miss R. S. Baker and Dr. Martin, 104, 18—86; Miss Willard and C. S. Cox, 101, 11—90; Mrs. Hilliard and Mr. Mason, 103, 12—91; Miss Adams and King Smith, 104, 12—92; Miss A. Hoyt and Mr. Warford, 120, 28—92; Miss Slater and Mr. Fowler, 110, 18—92.

LEAGUE BASEBALL GAMES

Improved New York Team Beaten by the Philadelphias.

BIG CROWD AT POLO GROUNDS

Brooklyn Beat Boston in a Fourteen-Inning Contest—Pittsburg Blanked Chicago—Other Scores.

New York's baseball team played its first game on the Polo Grounds yesterday under the new management of John McGraw. Three other players from Baltimore—McGann, Bresnahan, and McGinnity—also took positions on the team.

The Philadelphia nine were the opposing players. With the new management and the infusion of new blood the New Yorks played much better hall than they have been doing. They did not win, but the home players lost the game by only one run and put up a good article of the game.

Inability to hit safely when men were on bases and slow running around the bags lost the New Yorks the game.

That the people of New York want to see good baseball and will liberally patronize the same was proved by the crowds that went to the Polo Grounds to see what their team would do under the new régime. According to the officials, 16,000 persons passed through the turnstiles. And they had nothing but encouragement for the home players.

It was in the third inning that the Philadelphias, by bunching their hits, hatted out four runs, a lead which the New Yorks found it impossible to overcome. Bresnahan had an opportunity in the eighth inning to bat out a victory, but was unequal to the occasion. There were three men on bases and a long hit to the outfield would have no doubt more than tied the score. But the former Baltimorean could do no better than pop up a weak fly to Hulswith at short field.

While there was no particularly brilliant individual play, it was a lively and interesting game throughout. Those who were left of the former team did as good work at the hat and in the field as the new importations. In this particular Brodie was conspicuous.

When the New Yorks started off in the first inning with a run the crowd settled back with a self-satisfied air and it looked at last as if the team was going to redeem itself. Iberg had not begun to get control and gave Jones his base on called balls. McGraw sacrificed and was thrown out at first by the pitcher. Hulswith neatly fielded McGann's grounder to short, and the runner was retired at first. Brodie hit safely to centre field, Jones coming home. Brodie then stole second, but Lauder's easy effort to Felix was fielded to Jennings in time to retire him at first.

Then came the fateful third inning. McGinnity was badly punished for four safe hits which netted the visitors four runs. Childs popped up a short fly which gave McGann the out. Iberg, to the surprise of all who know him, for he is particularly weak at the bat, smashed out a safe hit just inside the first base line. McGinnity then permitted Thomas to reach first on four wide ones, Iberg, of course, going to second, Barry drove a long fly to deep left field, which Jones took care of, but before he could return the hall to the plate Iberg crossed it in safety. Hulswith hit to short and McGraw tried to catch Thomas at third but failed. Dooln then hit safely to centre field and Thomas came home. Jennings also hit safely, bringing in Huiswith. Another safe hit by Douglass added another tally to the Quaker's score, Dooln getting the run. Felix, the ninth man at the bat in this inning, sent a long fly to right field, which looked like a hit, but after a run, Washburn captured it. Jennings and Douglass came in, but the runs didn't count.

There were no more tallies until the seventh. Then the home team added another to its score. Smith, the former Captain, hit safely to centre. He tried to steal second, but was caught at the bag. Washburn hit safely to left field and reached third on Bresnahan's hit to centre. McGinnity sacrificed, scoring Washburn. Jones tried to follow up the good work, but his grounder to third threw him out at first.

Seven men came to the bat for New York in the eighth inning and at times it looked as if they would win. McGraw waited and was rewarded with a base. McGann was thrown out from pitcher to first. Brodie then came to the fore with a two-base hit on which McGraw came home. Wild throws by Felix of ground hits in his territory gave Lauder and Smith a life on the bags, but Brodie was caught trying to get home on Washburn's slow hit to Iberg, the pitcher throwing the centre fielder out. Then Bresnahan came to the bat with the bases filled. Cheers greeted him, but all he could do was a pop fly which was captured by Huiswith.

Although beaten the crowd applauded the home team as it left the ground.

The score:

PHILADELPHIA.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Sheckard, lf.	0	3	3	0	0	0	0
Keeler, rf.	0	1	2	2	0	0	0
Dolan, cf.	0	1	3	0	0	0	0
Dahlen, ss.	0	2	6	5	1	0	0
Ahearn, c.	0	0	8	4	0	0	0
McCarthy, 1b.	1	1	13	4	0	0	0
Irwin, 3b.	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
Wheeler, 2b.	0	0	5	4	0	0	0
Hughes, p.	0	1	1	2	2	0	0
Newton, p.	0	2	1	0	3	0	0
Total	1	11	42	23	7	0	0

NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Jones, lf.	1	0	1	0	1	0	0
McGraw, ss.	1	1	1	2	0	0	0
McGann, 1b.	0	0	11	0	0	0	0
Brodie, cf.	0	2	2	2	0	0	0
Lauder, 2b.	0	0	3	2	0	0	0
Smith, 2b.	0	1	2	2	0	0	0
Wash'n, rf.	1	1	3	0	0	0	0
Bresnahan, c.	0	1	4	1	0	0	0
McGinn'ty, p.	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
*Bowerman.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	4	8	40	10	0		

*One man out when winning run was made.

Boston	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Brooklyn	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5

Earned runs—Boston, 1; Brooklyn, 2. Two-base hits—Carney, Sheckard, Cooney, Tenney. Three-base hits—Moran, Dahlen, McCreery. Sheckard. Home run—Hughes. Sacrifice hits—Demont, Cooley, Ahearn. Left on bases—Boston, 8; Brooklyn, 10. First base on balls—Off Pittinger, 5; off Newton, 3; off Hughes, 1. First base on errors—Boston, 1. Struck out—By Pittinger, 7; by Hughes, 1; by Newton, 6. Wild pitch—Hughes. Double play—Dahlen and McCreery. Time of game—Two hours and thirty-eight minutes. Umpire—Mr. Powers.

PITTSBURG, 5; CHICAGO, 0.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 19.—Pittsburg's baseball team turned the tables on Chicago and shut them out in a brilliant fielding game to-day. At no time had Chicago a chance to score. Score by innings:

									R.	H.	E.
Pittsburg	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	5	8	1
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2

Batteries—Chesbro and O'Connor; Rhodes and Kling.

ST. LOUIS, 2; CINCINNATI, 1.

ST. LOUIS, July 19.—The baseball game between St. Louis and Cincinnati to-day was played in a heavy rain. Umpire Brown did not call time until the Cincinnatians were batting in the seventh inning. St. Louis's two runs were due to Phillips's wild pitch. Score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	3	1
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	7	0

Batteries—Yerkes and O'Neill; Phillippe and Bergen.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	56	16	.778	Philadelphia	34	42	.447
Brooklyn	43	35	.551	St. Louis	33	41	.446
Chicago	40	35	.533	Cincinnati	30	42	.417
Boston	37	34	.521	New York	23	51	.311

Games Scheduled for To-day.

Pittsburg at Chicago.
Cincinnati at St. Louis.

Eastern League Games.

Jersey City's baseball team added another victory to its tally against the Rochester players at Jersey City yesterday. They bunched their hits to good effect, and the loose fielding of their opponents helped them to pile up a total of 6 runs. The visitors only succeeded in scoring once. This was in the fifth inning. Carr's home run for the winners and a splendid one-hand catch by Hayden, the Rochester left fielder, were the features of the game. The teams have now played five games of the present series, four of which have been won by the Jerseymen, and the final contest will be decided this afternoon at West New York Field. The score:

JERSEY CITY.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Oakes, lf.	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
Shindle, 3b.	1	1	2	2	0	0	0
Hulligan, cf.	1	1	2	0	0	0	0
Carr, lf.	1	2	7	2	0	0	0
Griffen, 2b.	0	0	2	5	1	0	0
Shoch, rf.	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Mack, ss.	2	2	5	1	0	0	0
McManus, c.	0	0	2	2	0	0	0
Barnett, p.	0	1	2	0	0	0	0
Total	6	7	27	14	1	0	0

ROCHESTER.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Blake, 2b.	0	2	1	1	1	0	0
Phelps, c.	0	1	3	0	1	0	0
Francis, 3b.	0	1	2	4	1	0	0
Hayden, lf.	0	1	4	1	0	0	0
McKean, 1b.	0	0	11	0	0	0	0
Zeimer, ss.	0	1	2	2	2	1	0
Pallard, rf.	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Forman, cf.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mar'l'd, p.	1	1	0	1	1	0	0
Total	1	7	24	8	5		

Jersey City	1	0	0	2	2	1	0	0	—6
Rochester	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—1

Earned runs—Jersey City, 2; Rochester, 1. Two-base hits—Blake, McFarland. Home run—Carr. Sacrifice hits—Shindle, McManus. Left on bases—Jersey City, 4; Rochester, 7. Stolen bases—Shindle, Carr, Griffen, and Carr, Francis and McKean. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Kelly.

AT WORCESTER.

First Game.	R.	H.	E.
Worcester	9	13	2
Providence	3	10	8

Batteries—Hastings and Steelman; Friend and Mulholland.

AT MONTREAL.

First Game.	R.	H.	E.
Toronto	6	8	3
Montreal	2	3	4

Batteries—Bruce and Taft; Mills and Raub.

Second Game.	R.	H.	E.
Toronto	2	10	2
Montreal	3	10	2

Batteries—Briggs and Taft; Magee and Raub.

AT NEWARK.

	R.	H.	E.
Newark	6	11	3
Buffalo	2—10	13	5

Batteries—Moriarity and Thackers; Gray and Shaw.

SECOND GAME.

	R.	H.	E.
Newark	0—0	4	1
Buffalo	0—1	2	0

Batteries—Applegate and Thackers; Laroy and Shaw.

Eastern League Standing.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Buffalo	46	24	.657	Jersey City	36	37	.493
Toronto	41	26	.612	Montreal	29	40	.422
Worcester	41	27	.603	Rochester	28	39	.418
Providence	35	34	.507	Newark	21	50	.296

American League Games.

At Boston—Boston, 2; Chicago, 0.
At Philadelphia—Philadelphia, 9; Cleveland, 3.
At Baltimore—Baltimore, 2; Detroit, 1.
At Washington—St. Louis, 6; Washington, 4.

American League Standing.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Chicago	42	28	.600	Washington	35	39	.473
St. Louis	40	31	.549	Cleveland	35	40	.467
Philadelphia	38	32	.543	Baltimore	32	42	.432
Boston	39	36	.520	Detroit	29	42	.408

ORANGE, 6; ENGLEWOOD, 3.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE OVAL, July 19.—The Orange semi-professional baseball team had no difficulty in beating the Englewood Field Club this afternoon on account of the amateurs' inability to hit the ball safely. After the first inning it was a pitchers' battle, the three runs which Englewood made being gifts from the Orange infielders. Uhle at times was wild, but with two or three men on bases he steadied down and the Englewood men could not hit the ball to bring the runners home.

Orange won the game in the first inning by an error of Donnelly, a base on balls, a hit by pitcher, three singles, and Leonard's hard drive for four bases. The score:

ORANGE.	R	I	B	P	A	E
Cusick, ss.	1	1	3	7	3	0
Bassford, cf.	1	2	2	0	0	0
Dietrich, lf.	1	1	3	0	0	0
Battam, 2b.	1	0	4	2	0	0
Leonard, 3b.	1	1	2	2	3	0
O'Neil, c.	0	1	0	7	1	0
Williams, 1b	0	1	4	0	1	0
Boutiller, rf.	0	1	1	0	0	0
Uhle, p.	0	0	1	0	0	0
Deegban, p.	0	1	0	0	0	0
Total	6	8	27	12	7	

ENGLEWOOD.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Donnelly, ss.	0	0	2	3	3	2	
Wood, c.	1	2	6	2	0		
Duryes, 2b.	0	1	1	1	1	0	
Dilman, 3b.	1	1	1	1	1	0	
Cuming, 1b.	0	0	6	1	0		
Sampson, rf.	1	0	2	0	0		
Vorbis, p.	0	0	0	0	0		
Coe, lf.	0	0	1	0	0		
Humphr'y, ss.	0	4	0	0			
Total	3	4	23	8	2		

*Boutilier out on a pop fly to infield when bases were full.

Orange	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—6
Englewood	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0—3

Home run—Leonard. Double plays—Cusick, Battam, and Leonard, (2.) Bases on balls—Uhle, 6; Vorbis, 5. Hit by pitcher—Uhle, 3; Vorbis, 1. Struck out—Uhle, 3; Deeghan, 3; Vorbis, 5. Wild pitch—Vorbis. Time of game—Two hours.

AMATEUR LEAGUE BASEBALL.

Crescent A. C. Team Beat New York A. C. Team at Travers Island.

In a game replete with interesting features the New York Athletic Club's baseball team was beaten by the Crescent Athletic Club at Travers Island yesterday by a score of 7 to 4. Starting out like winners by scoring three runs in the first inning, the athletic club representing this borough was able to hold the Brooklyn players in check for three innings. In the fourth inning, however, opportune batting enabled the Crescents to tie the score. From this inning until the eighth inning, neither side was able to score. In the eighth inning the New Yorks managed to score a run, but the Crescents went them two better, while in the ninth inning the latter team added another tally to their score and won the game, as they prevented the New York Athletic Club from scoring.

Rudington's good work in centre field was largely responsible for the defeat of the New York team. He had seven chances to distinguish himself during the game, and he accepted every one of them, the feature being a particularly brilliant play in the ninth inning. With one out the New York Athletic Club had two men on bases in this inning. The next man at the bat sent the ball on a line toward centre field for what seemed an almost certain hit. By hard sprinting Redington was able to throw himself in front of the ball in time to catch it, and by recovering quickly to complete a double play. The score:

CRESCENT A. C.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Quinby, 2b.	0	1	2	3	0	1	2
Camp, ss.	0	2	1	3	0	0	1
Phillips, 2b.	2	1	4	3	0	0	1
Powell, ss.	1	1	0	2	1	0	0
Rick'd'n, 1b.	0	0	11	1	0	0	1
Cowen, cf.	1	1	3	1	0	0	0
Goodman, c.	0	2	9	2	0	0	0
Henrig'e, lf.	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Oliver, rf.	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Kebbler, p.	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
Total	4	10	27	16	4		

NEW YORK A. C.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Lamb'rt, 3b.	0	0	1	2	1		
Phillips, 2b.	2	1	4	3	0		
Powell, ss.	1	1	0	2	1		
Rick'd'n, 1b.	0	11	1	0	0		
Cowen, cf.	1	1	3	1	0	0	
Goodman, c.	0	2	9	2	0	0	
Henrig'e, lf.	0	1	0	1	0	0	
Oliver, rf.	0	1	1	0	0	0	
Kebbler, p.	0	0	0	0	3	0	
Total	4	7	27	10	4		

Crescent A. C.	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	1—7
New York A. C.	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—4

Two-base hits—Clark, Dunne, Larendon, Phillips, Goodman, (2.) First base on balls—Off Kebbler, 1; off McKay, 3. Struck out—By Kebbler, 7; by McKay, 1. Stolen bases—Quinby, Henriques. Double plays—Affeld, Quinby, and McKenzie; Redington and Quinby. Left on bases—Crescent A. C., 6; New York A. C., 4. Hit by pitched ball—By Kebbler, 1. Time of game—Two hours and ten minutes. Umpire—Mr. Hassett.

GOLF AT HOLLYWOOD.

First Tournament on the Club's New Links—Record by Bernard Nichols.

At the new Hollywood Golf Club yesterday the first tournament of the season brought out some good play and an incident was the making of a record by Bernard Nichols. The play was in the qualifying and first match play round for the President's Cup and a runner-up prize. There was a gold medal for the best score in the qualifying round, which was at scratch. The summaries follow:

Qualifying Round—R. H. Mainzer, 90; J. C. P. Phillips, 96; F. E. Henderson, 97; C. D. Bernhelmer, 113; Hugh O'Donohue, 117; A. B. Rossing, 105; H. Limburger, 106; T. H. Harris, 91; Alfred Nathah, 107; A. McAleenan, 94; C. Seasongood, 124; J. Straues, 126.

First Round—Phillips beat McAleenan, 2 up; O'Donohue beat Nathan, 1 up, (19 holes;) Henderson beat Limburger, 7 up; Harris beat Mainzer, 1 up.

The new links cover 130 acres of leased land toward Norwood, and half a mile from the links formerly used near the Hollywood Hotel. The distances for the 18 holes are:

In.....273, 381, 434, 279, 250, 194, 390, 334, 234—2,769
Out.....392, 215, 506, 167, 263, 207, 378, 422, 334—2,884
Out..392, 215, 506, 167, 263, 207, 378, 422, 334—2,884.
In..273

Death List of the Week.

ABBOTT
Aberle
Abig
Aiken
Alcock
Alderton
Allison
Anderson
Apriscopo
Araskzy
Arnold
Ayres

BACKUS
Baker
Bapple
Baranskl
Barnes
Battle
Bauer
Beers
Beesley
Bennett
Bergstraser
Berkling
Bernhard
Bickford
Bierman
Billo
Bird
Blackman
Blain
Blake
Blatt
Blovet
Bockman
Boothe
Bosworth
Boyd
Boylan
Boyne
Brading
Brady
Brenuan
Breyant
Brinckerhoff
Brokaw
Brower
Brown
Brusie
Buckley
Buhler
Burton

CALVERT
Campbell
Carey
Carlton
Casbman
Chadwick
Chamberlain
Cleiss
Church
Clark
Clegg
ClieSener
Cloke
Cokefair
Coleman
Colgate
Colgan
Collins
Corrado
Cennelly
Cordes
Corwin
Cotterill
Cox
Cullen
Cuningham
Cusick
Cuthbert

DALY
Darr
Darrow
Davis
Deane
De Bevoise
Deegan
De Luze
Dermody
Devery
Devine
Deyo
Diamond
Doerhoefer
Doke
Donnelly
Douglas
Doyle
Drews
Dulgnan
Dunne
Dwinelle

ENDERLY
Enos
Fahrbach
Evans

FALLS
Fanning
Farrell
Feehan
Ferris
Fincke
Fisher
Flynn
Foley
Folmsby
Fomaris
Foy
Freeman
Furman

GABERTH
Gallagher
Galle
Gardner
Garrety
Garrity
Gerner
Getty
Gilfeather
Gillen
Gillhooley
Goddard
Goehler
Goldman
Goodman
Goodrich
Gordon
Grant
Greene
Griffin
Griffiths
Gutman

HACHTMANN
Halsey
Hanly
Harris
Hartley
Hawkins
Hayes
Held
Helfrich
Heller
Hern
Hickey
Higbie
Higgins
Hilker
Hoffman
Hofstad
Hogan
Hooker
Hoskins
Hougett
Hough
Howard
Howell

JACKSON
Jacobs
Jacobson
James
Johnson
Johnston
Jonas
Jones

KAIN
Kaufer
Kavanagh
Kelly
Kempen
Kenny
Ketcham
Kidder
Kiernan
Kinsey
Klugherz
Knobel
Knox
Kohler
Korper
Koster
Kraemer

LAIRD
Lane
Leaycraft
Lebahn
Lee
Leopold
Leslie
Le Vie
Levine
Light
Lilly
Linthicum
Locke
Lockwood
Loug

McCARTHY
McCubbin
McChernan
McDonald
McEwen
McGlone
McGinniss
McGlone
McGovern
McKenzie
McKeon
McLartland
MacPherson
Mager
Mains
Mandeville
Mariner
Marks
Marsh
Martin
Martyn
Marx
Matthews
Mattison
Maus
Mermuth
Merritt
Meyer
Meyle
Miles
Miller
Mills
Moeller
Monahan
Monks
Moore
Morrin
Mott
Meyer
Muldoon
Murphy

NACHTIGALL
Nelson
Nevins
Newman
Nolan

O'BRIEN
O'Connell
O'Connor
Oldring
O'Neill
O'Rorke
Osborne
O'Sullivan

PADGETT
Palmieri
Parker
Parrett
Parry
Paulding
Pegnam
Pendleton
Perrin
Perry
Petzoldt
Phillips
Pierson
Plumb
Prall
Prior
Pritchard
Proctor
Protois

QUARTERMAN
Quinn

RAFFERTY
Raymond
Reed
Regan
Riley
Riker
Ripley
Riordan
Roche
Rodenhurst
Rosa
Rosenheim
Rosenthal
Rowland
Runton
Ryan

SALISBURY
Saoders
Sandman
Saunders
Scanlon
Schmidt
Seary
Seaverns
Settig
Shaw
Sheehan
Sheridan
Sherman
Short
Simon
Skidmore
Smith
Snider
Spencer
Stein
Stellman
Stephens
Stetson
Stevens
Stocking
Stoeber
Straus
Stringer
Sullivan
Sussdorf
Sutton
Sylvester-De Lapine

TARR
Taylor
Teece
Tegge
Tewksbury
Thieling
Thornton
Thorpey
Thowless
Tobin
Trost
Troy
Turner
Twigg

VALLIS
Van Gelder
Van Pelt
Vogel
Vogt
Von Urff

WALLACE
Wanser
Washburne
Wasserson
Watson
Welch
Weseman
Westervelt
White
Whitty
Williams
Woglom
Woockey
Wright
Wyllie

ZIEGLER

ABERLE.—June 12, Charles Aberle, 40 years old, of 524 East Eighty-sixth Street.

ABBOTT.—July 17, at 344 St. Ann's Av., Juliette Noe, wife of Willis L. C. Abbott.

AIKEN.—July 17, Miss Catherine Aiken of Stamford, at Water Mill, L. I.

ALDERTON.—July 17, at 1,133 Decatur Street, Brooklyn, William R., son of F. W. and Mary E. Alderton, in his 17th year.

APRISCOPO.—Joseph Apriscopo of 278 Second Street, Jersey City, at the City Hospital, July 18.

ALLISON.—July 13, William A., husband of Susan T. Allison, (née Hood.)

ARAASKZY.—July 12, Florence Araaskzy, 12 years old, at 12 East Fourteenth Street, Sheepshead Bay.

ALCOCK.—July 14, Catherine, wife of Henry D. Alcock of 15 Park Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

AYERS.—At 645 Crescent Avenue, Astoria, N. Y., July 15, Theodore V., in his 58th year.

ANDERSON.—At London, England, July 15, Josephine Allen, widow of Edward H. Anderson.

ARNOLD.—July 16, Margarethe, widow of John Arnold, aged 77 years; residence, 875 Sixth Avenue.

BARANSKI.—Henrietta, wife of Harris Baranski, aged 85 years, at 1,458 Second Avenue.

BARTON.—July 19, at Baltimore, Md., aged 85 years, Charles Barton of the Barton House.

BAUER.—July 17, John Bauer, of 548 West Fifty-fourth St.

BERCKLING.—Caroline Berckling, aged 86 years, at 307 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, July 17.

BLAKE.—July 17, at the Maples, Arlington, Mass., Mrs. E. N. Blake, aged 63 years, mother of Mrs. H. H. Kohlsaat.

BRADY.—July 15, Joseph M., aged 27 years, husband of Margaret Brady, née Plant, 29 Pulaski Street, Brooklyn.

BROWER.—July 14, at Freeport, L. I., Jeremiah Brower, aged 68 years, father-in-law of C. Wesley Golden.

BERNHARD.—July 12, Florence Bernhard, 16 years old, at East Fourteenth Street, Sheepshead Bay.

BIERMAN.—July 12, at Elberon, N. J., Isaac, husband of Regina Bierman, in his 78th year.

BLACKMAN.—July 13, Melezenia H. of Burlington, Vt., widow of Oscar P. Blackman, in the 66th year of her age.

BLOWT.—July 13, Abraham Blowt, 19 years old, 51 Broome Street.

BOYD.—At Middletown, N. J., July 12, Samuel M. Boyd, aged 60.

BOYNE.—July 13, Mary Frances, daughter of Thomas and Bridget Boyne, residence 760 Park Place, Brooklyn.

BRENNAN.—July 14, Amelia Brennan, 5 months old, of 130 Forsyth Street.

BROKAW.—July 13, the Rev. William Hall Brokaw, aged 28, at 795 St. Nicholas Avenue.

BROWN.—July 13, Jeanie H., wife of William Brown, aged 61 years, residence 232 Bridge Street, Brooklyn.

BROWN.—At Fitchburg, Mass., July 12, the Rev. Robert C. Brown, aged 60, pastor of the Berean Church.

BRUSIE.—July 12, at Mount Riga, Dutchess County, Wesley Brusie.

BUCKLEY.—July 12, at 132 Morris Street, Jersey City, Patrick Buckley, aged 43 years.

BURTON.—July 12, Virginia B., wife of late William W. Burton, at 436 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn.

BILO.—July 14, at 413 East Eightieth Street, Jakobina, (née Beyer,) in her 65th year.

BLATT.—July 13, Theresa, aged 66 years, widow of Joseph Blatt of 187 Penn Street, Brooklyn.

BRIANT.—At 267 Halsey Street, Brooklyn, July 15, Isaac P. S., aged 81 years.

BLAIN.—At 417 Westchester Avenue, Port Chester, N. Y., July 15, Emma Eugenia, wife of Thomas J. Blain.

BROWN.—July 15, at 41 Avenue A, Bayonne, N. J., Timothy Y. of Bergen Point, N. J., aged 67 years.

BOSWORTH.—July 13, at 621 Pomeroy Street, Astoria, Henry E. Bosworth, aged 57 years.

BOOTHE.—July 14, at Derby, Conn., R. J. Boothe, aged 41 years.

BOCKMAN.—July 14, at the Brooklyn Hotel, Concord and Washington Streets, Frederick Bockman, aged 34 years, of 406 Throop Avenue, Brooklyn.

BRODHEAD.—July 14, at Westerleigh, S. I., Emily Stoll, widow of Henry R. Brodhead, aged 84 years.

BRADY.—July 14, Eliza, wife of the late James Brady and mother of the late John J. Brady, of 139 Division Avenue.

BAKER.—July 17, at 14 West Thirty-second Street, Garwood Baker.

BATTIE.—July 17, at Long Beach Hotel, Long Beach, L. I., Charles Edgar Battie, in the 35th year of his age; residence, 60 West Seventy-sixth Street.

BIRD.—At Flemington, N. J., July 17, Sarah Elizabeth, (Bessie,) daughter of Millard F. Bird, in the 21st year of her age; residence, 345 West Nineteenth Street.

BURTON.—At Plainfield, N. J., July 18, Charles W. Burton, formerly of New York, aged 80 years.

BACKUS.—July 16, Mrs. Mary Ann Backus, at home of her niece, Mrs. James S. Earle, on South Street, Oyster Bay, born in Utica, N. Y., May 5, 1809, daughter of Jonathan Ainsworth.

BICKFORD.—July 18, Harriet Wilson, wife of Oliver J. Bickford, at 423 Marion Street, Brooklyn.

BRADING.—July 16, at 583 Lexington Avenue, Catherine Brading, 57 years old.

BRINCKERHOFF.—At Lisbon, N. D., July 17, James B., in his 48th year, eldest son of Mary W. and the late Mathew V. B. Brinckerhoff of Brinckerhoff, N. Y.

BROWN.—July 18, Mary, wife of John Brown, native of County Armagh, residence, 447 West Thirty-ninth St.

BROWN.—July 18, Thomas, son of Bridget and the late John Brown, 192 Elizabeth St.

BARNES.—July 16, at Syracuse, Frederick, aged 48 years, husband of Louise Barnes, (nee Bendcr).

BARRY.—July 15, at 484 Willis Avenue, John, husband of Bridget O'Brien and brother of James, Edward, and Michael Barry, native of Killarney, Ireland.

BOYLAN.—July 16, at 191 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, Mrs. Catherine Boylan, aged 65 years.

BOCKMANN.—July 13, Frederick, husband of Ellen G. Bockmann, of 400 Throop Avenue, Brooklyn.

BUHLER.—July 16, Thomas H., child of Sarah Armstrong and Anthony Buhler, 340 Brook Avenue.

CALVERT.—July 16, at Mount Airy, Md., Eleanor Calvert of Baltimore, aged 81 years, daughter of the late Edward H. and sister of the late Dr. Cecillus Baltimore Calvert.

CAMPBELL.—July 17, Suzanne Virginia, wife of Frederic M. Campbell, at Wyncote, Penn.

CARLTON.—July 18, William J. Carlton, aged 64 years, residence, 236 West Grand St., Elizabeth, N. J.

CLEGG.—July 17, William, husband of Bridget Clegg, née Devine, residence, 60 West One Hundred and First St.

COKEFAIR.—July 18, at 402 Ridgewood Av., William L. Cokefair, born May 12, 1835.

COLGAN.—July 18, Edward J., son of the late Edward Colgan, residence, 14 St. Mark's Place.

COLLINS.—July 18, Thomas Collins, native of Askeaton, County Limerick, Ireland, residence, 23 Bloomfield St.

CORDES.—July 19, Henry Cordes, aged 55 years, residence, One Hundred and Sixty-third St. and Washington Av.

CUNNINGHAM.—July 18, Lizzie, wife of Thomns Cunningham, daughter of Nora Callaghan and the late Charles Kimpy, at the residence of her sister, Mrs. John O'Brien, 610 Tenth Av.

CLICKENER.—July 17, Emma Matilda Clickener, at Easton, Penn., aged 55 years.

COLEMAN.—July 15, Elizabeth, wife of James Coleman and sister of Michael and Joseph Fitzgerald, residence, 534 West 53d St.

CHOKA.—At St. Joseph's Hospital, in Omaha, July 17, the Rev. William Choka, Vicar General of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Nebraska.

CAREY.—July 14, Clement, aged 1 year 9 months, son of Patrick and Katherine Carey (née Carleett) of County Tipperary, Ireland, of 104 North Elliott Place, Brooklyn.

CASHMAN.—July 15, at 346 East Eighty-fifth Street, Emeline, wife of John Cashman, aged 44 years.

COLGATE.—At Sea Gate, N. Y., July 16, the Rev. Samuel Colgate of East Aurora, N. Y., aged 34 years.

CONNOLLY.—At 146 East Seventy-eighth Street, July 15, Alice M., widow of James W. Connolly.

CHADWICK.—At Abita Springs, La., July 12, Capt. Elijah A. Chadwick, aged 69 years.

CHAMBERLIN.—July 13, Leroy, aged 6 months 4 days, son of Kate Bird and Joseph L. Chamberlin of 2,432 Creston Avenue, near One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Street, Fordham.

CLARK.—At Great Neck, L. I., July 13, Edith Gould, aged 6 months, daughter of Howard F. and Rosalie Gould Clark.

COMARDO.—July 15, Nicholas Comardo, 7 years old, of 173½ Chrystie Street.

CORWIN.—At Westhampton, July 14, Hannah Jeanette, aged 86 years, widow of Mahlon Corwin.

COUCHMAN.—July 15, Genevieve, wife of Harry Couchman of 341 East Thirtieth Street.

CLOKE.—July 12, Thomas J. Cloke, husband of Margaret, and brother of Richard A.; residence, 329 Ralph Street, Brooklyn.

COTTERILL.—At Saratoga, N. Y., July 13, Cordelia C., wife of George W. Cotterill.

COX.—July 12, John H. Cox, aged 39 years, of 1,129 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn.

CULLEN.—July 13, Mary Wheeler, wife of John Cullen, 122 Alexander Avenue, Bronx.

CUSICK.—July 12, at 219 West Sixty-seventh Street, Grace, daughter of Mary and John Cusick.

CUTHBERT.—July 13, E. Cuthbert, aged 61, in Washington, D. C.

COLEMAN.—At Netherwood, N. J., July 16, Major Frederick W., son of the late Col. Robert B. Coleman of New York, aged 65 years.

DALY.—July 13, Elizabeth, mother of Dan Daly, Lucy Daly Ward, Marguerite Daly Vokes, and Capt. Bill Daly, in Revere, Mass., aged 73 years.

DARR.—July 14, John Darr, 60 years old, of 104 East Third Street.

DARROW.—At Mohegan Lake, N. Y., July 12, Mary Alice, widow of Leonce Merle Darrow and youngest daughter of Henry S. and Harriet E. Billinge.

DE LUZE.—At Southampton, L. I., July 17, Francis Ogden de Luze, aged 66 years.

DOYLE.—July 15, at S. R. Smith Infirmary, Janet Pirine, daughter of Janet P. and Edward P. Doyle, aged 14 years.

DUNNE.—July 17, at 400 Bleecker Street, John W. Dunne.

DEEGAN.—July 16, at 353 West Twenty-sixth Street, Joseph M. Deegan.

DEVERY.—July 18, at 175 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, Nellie Devery, 14 years old.

DONNELLY.—July 15, Almeda Donnelly, aged 77 years, at the residence of her brother, Moses R. Gildersleeve, 138 Franklin Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

DUIGNAN.—July 15, Anthony Dulgnan, of 263 West Nineteenth Street.

DREWS.—July 12, William J. Drews; residence, 939 Amsterdam Avenue.

DAVIS.—July 13, Job Davis, in his 73d year, at 1,046A Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn.

DEVINE.—July 13, Dr. Joseph F., son of James and the late Mary Devine, 470 Pearl Street.

DEANE.—July 18, Marjorie Palma, infant daughter of Margaret and William E. Deane, 510 West One Hundred and Forty-second Street.

DIAMOND.—July 18, Hugh Diamond, aged 65 years, 219 Spring Street; Elizabeth.

DIAMOND.—July 18, Maria Diamond, aged 52 years 8 months, 219 Spring Street, Elizabeth.

DOKE.—July 18, Anna, daughter of Rebecca and the late John Doke, 452 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street.

DERMODY.—July 18, Daniel Dermody, 9 years old, 561 Metropolitan Avenue, Williamsburg.

DWINELLE.—July 18, at Baltimore, Md., Elliott Dwinelle, born in Cazenovia, Madison County, N. Y., in 1830, son of the late George Justin Dwinelle of New York City, husband of Susie E. Wellslager.

DOUGHTY.—July 13, Capt. Isaiah Doughty, at Sailors' Snug Harbor, S. I., aged 67 years.

DE BEVOISE.—July 14, Andrew B. De Bevoise, aged 70 years, of 1 John Street, Jamaica.

DOERHOEFER.—July 14, Marcus Doerhoefer of the Monarch Tobacco Company, in Louisville.

ENDERLY.—July 16, at 1,970 Seventh Avenue, Urlah C. Enderly.

ENOS.—July 17, at the Elgin Insane Asylum, Chicago, Dr. Emmet Enos, aged 38 years.

EVANS.—July 14, Jane M., widow of O. B. Evans, at Dunellen Avenue, Dunellen, N. J.

ERWIN.—July 13, at Kansas City, Mo., Mrs. Eloise Bridges Erwin, aged 70 years.

ESCHBACH.—Eugene, son of the late Antoine and Barbara Eschbach, aged 39 years.

FANNING.—July 14, Lilian Agnes, aged 15 years, residence 252 South Fifth Street, Brooklyn.

FOLEY.—July 16, at 416 West Thirty-fifth Street, Ellen, (née Rooney,) wife of Martin Foley, and a native of Largy, County Leitrim, Ireland.

FOY.—July 15, William A., son of Andrew and Mary E. Foy, aged 1 year and 5 days; residence, 328 West Twenty-first Street.

FERRIS.—At West Chester, N. Y., July 15, Anna Williams, widow of Claiborne Ferris, aged 86 years.

FINCKE.—July 17, John Fincke, 26 years old, 312 East Forty-fifth Street.

FOLMSBY.—July 18, Kenneth, only child of Mary Folmsby, aged 5 years, 630 Ilgh Street, Newark.

FOMARIS.—July 14, at Barbados, Rafael F. Fomaris of New York City.

FLYNN.—July 14, Richard, son of the late Ellen and Richard Flynn, and brother of Tessie and Joseph Flynn, residence 308 Henry Street.

FEEHAN.—At Chicago, July 12, Archbishop Patrick A. Feehan.

FARRELL.—Edward F., son of Mary and the late John Farrell, aged 20 years, of 1,833 Madison Avenue.

FISHER.—July 14, at 239 Emerson Place, Brooklyn, Charlesella M. Amerman, aged 83 years, widow of the late Fisher Ames Fisher.

FURMAN.—July 15, at Rutherford, N. J., Mary A., daughter of the late Rensselaer and Mary E. Furman, 109 Mountainway.

FREEMAN.—July 14, William George, of 20 Adams Place, Brooklyn, aged 56 years, husband of Rhoda B. Freeman.

GALLAGHER.—July 14, Frances, daughter of Frank J. and Rose A., of 574 Park Place, Brooklyn.

GABERTH.—July 15, at 83 Hudson Avenue, Brooklyn, Mary Gabertb, aged 55 years.

GALLE.—July 17, Samuel Galle of 407 West One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street.

GARDNER.—George Judd Gardner, aged 84 years, of Syracuse, N. Y., July 17.

GARRITY.—July 13, at 17 Frost Street, Brooklyn, Johanna Garrity, native of County Kerry, Ireland.

GOODRICH.—At Poughkeepsie, July 16, Annie L., daughter of the late William M. Goodrich of New Orleans.

GRIFFIN.—At 2,449 Second Avenue, July 16, Thomas Griffin, 15 years old.

GERNER.—July 12, at Brandon Street, Woodhaven, L. I., Louis, husband of Barbara Gerner, (née Jost.)

GOEHLER.—July 17, Frank Goehler, at 536 West Forty-first Street.

GOODMAN.—July 17, Ralph Goodman, 3 years old, of 196 Eldert Street, Brooklyn.

GORDON.—July 18, at 264 West Fifty-sixth Street, Dr. Jonathan Rhea Gordon, aged 30 years, at Bradevelt, N. J.

GREENE.—At Wickford, R. I., July 17, Sara Cutler, wife of James A. Greene.

GRIFFITHS.—July 16, at Tarrytown, N. Y., Thomas Griffiths, aged 79 years.

GILHOOLEY.—July 14, Florence Gilhooley, 4 years old, of 23 Washington Street.

GALLAGHER.—July 19, John Gallagher, 3 years old, 2,122 Fulton Street.

GILLEN.—July 18, at 312 West Forty-seventh Street, Nellie, daughter of Patrick and Catherine Gillen, aged 16 years.

GRANT.—July 17, at 110 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, Frederick Conrad Temme Grant, aged 27 years 4 months.

GILLEN.—July 13, Joseph, son of the late Peter and Ann Gillen, (née Costello,) residence 216 East Fifth Street, Brooklyn.

GODDARD.—July 13, Charles Goddard, in his 73d year, of 1,113 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn.

GOLDMAN.—July 13, Jacob Goldman, 15 years old, of 93 Pitt Street.

GETTY.—July 14, at 220 West Thirty-fifth street, Charles, son of Ruth and the late Matthew Getty.

GILFEATHER.—July 13, Thaddeus, husband of Amelia Kehoe, of 854 Eighth Avenue.

GUTMAN.—July 15, at the Shaw Cottage, Chelsea Avenue, Long Branch, Herman, aged 54 years.

HACHTMANN.—July 14, at 25 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, Peter Andrew, husband of Albertina Hachtmann.

HANLY.—July 18, Ellen Hanly, at the residence of her son, Daniel Hanly, 109 Charles Street.

HILKER.—July 17, Carl, youngest son of Herman Hilker, in his 18th year; residence, 62 Vernon Avenue, near Marcy, Brooklyn.

HOFFMAN.—July 18, Hyman Hoffman, 48 years old, husband of Sophie, at 414 Cherry Street.

HOSKINS.—July 17, Dr. Thomas Henry Hoskins, in Newport, Vt., born in 1823 in Gardiner, Me.

HALSEY.—July 12, Harriet E., wife of John H. Halsey of 366 Grand Avenue, Brooklyn.

HAWKINS.—July 17, at Liberty, N. Y., Harbeck B. Hawkins, aged 24 years.

HELFRICH.—July 17, at 17 Lefferts Place, Brooklyn, George, aged 45, husband of Emma Helfrich, (née Warneck.)

HELLER.—July 17, at Bolivar, N. Y., William Heller, 15 years of age, son of William Heller of Olean.

HIGBIE.—At Springfield, L. I., July 16, William Henry Higbie, aged 80 years.

HOFFMAN.—July 16, Phil H. Hoffman, aged 58 years, of 218 Hancock Avenue, Jersey City Heights.

HELD.—July 12, at Atlantic Highlands, N. J., Charles W. Held of New York.

HICKEY.—July 12, Mary A., wife of Daniel D. Hickey, 388 Seventh Street, Brooklyn.

HOOKER.—July 12, Elizabeth W. Hooker, aged 72 years, residence 850 West End Avenue.

HOUGH.—July 13, at 240 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, Rose, wife of Lester W. Hough.

HOWARD.—July 12, Mary E., wife of Stephen Prentis Howard of Jamaica, L.I.

HOWELL.—July 12, Mary S., widow of the late Charles H. Howell, 1,061 Decatur Street, Brooklyn.

HANLY.—July 16, Mary G., daugbter of Charles A. Hanly, 289 Greenwich Street.

HOFSTAD.—July 15, Kenneth, five months' old son of the Rev. Hofstad, formerly of Hempstead, now of Easton, Conn.

HERN.—July 16, John Hern, of Engine 46, New York Fire Department, aged 59 years, residence, 705 East One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street.

HARRIS.—July 14, at the Spencer House, Long Branch, Edward Harris, of 140 West One Hundred and Eleventh Street.

HARTLEY.—July 15, William S. Hartley, 60 years old, at Atlantic City.

HAYES.—July 14, Daniel T., aged 29 years, of 439 West Fifty-sixth Street.

HOGAN.—At 405 West Forty-ninth Street, July 15, Patrick James, son of Mary A. Fogarty and Patrick Hogan, native of Limerick, Ireland.

HOGUET.—At Voutezac, France, July 13, Hortense M., widow of the late Henry L. Hoguet.

HOWARD.—At Kaplan and Hillside Avenues, Jamaica, July 12, Mary E., wife of Stephen Prentis Howard.

JACOBSON.—July 13, Warren A. Jacobson, Sr., in his 74th year, residence 211 Eighth Street, Jersey City, N. J.

JACOBS.—At 438 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, July 13, Sallis, father of Mrs. Leah Salamonsky, Mrs. Hannah Jacobs, and Samuel Jacobs, aged 69 years.

JACKSON.—July 12, at 296 Seventh Street, John, father of Margaret Jackson.

JOHNSON.—July 16, Henrietta Johnson, at the residence of Leslie M. Sanders, 9 Greystone Terrace, Yonkers.

JONAS.—At Stapleton, S. I., July 13, Henry R. Jonas, in his 38th year.

JONES.—At 480 West Twenty-second Street, July 15, Grace Elizabeth, daughter of John William and Mary B. Jones, aged 2 years.

KAIN.—At 224 West Eighteenth Street, July 12, Ellen Kaln, aged 75 years.

KAUFER.—July 12, at Utica, N. Y., William Kaufer, aged 9 years.

KAVANAGH.—July 17, at 693 Sackett Street, Brooklyn, Margaret L., wife of Richard F. Kavanagh.

KETCHAM.—July 17, Hattie Amelia, wife of Capt. Emmet Ketcham, daughter of Henry C. Cleveland of Southold, 42 years 11 months of age.

KIERNAN.—July 16, Francis J. Kiernan, son of the late Catherine and Alexander Kiernan; residence, 347 South Fourth Street, Brooklyn.

KINSEY.—July 18, Ann E., aged 52, wife of Peter Kinsey and daughter of the late Abraham and Jane Stockholm; residence, 889 Bushwick Avenue.

KORPER.—July 17, Chester, son of Isaac and Freda Korper of 415 East Ninetieth Street.

KELLY.—July 17, at 1 The Amsterdam Avenue, Edward J. Kelly, husband of Jane A. Kelly.

KEMPEN.—At 382 River Street, Hoboken, N. J., July 14, John William Kempen, aged 35 years.

KOHLER.—At Mariners' Harbor, S. I., July 15, Susanah, widow of Capt. Charles Kohler, aged 86 years.

KLUGHERZ.—At 122 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, July 14, Ivan, husband of Rosa and father of Augusta and Samuel Klughers, aged 80 years.

KRAUS.—At 155 Seventeenth Street, July 14, Edward Kraus, 74 years old.

KELLY.—Annie Ryan, wife of John F. Kelly of Oola, County Limerick, Ireland, aged 36 years; residence, 2,715 Eighth Avenue.

KENNY.—July 12, at the S. R. Smith Infirmary, Staten Island, Patrick Kenny, aged 60 years.

KNOX.—July 12, at Springfield, Mass., the Rev. Watson E. Knox, pastor of the Feeding Hills Methodist Church.

KNOBEL.—At Amityville, L. I., July 16, Herman Knobel, of Brooklyn.

KOSTER.—July 12, John G. Koster, 85 Driggs Avenue, Brooklyn, in his sixty-sixth year.

LAIRD.—At the residence of her son-in-law, William L. Wilcox, 72 Hawtborne Street, Sarah Laird, widow of Joseph Laird, in her sixty-seventh year.

LANE.—July 13, Horace Lane, aged thirteen years, in Ballard County, Ky.

LANE.—July 18, at Washington, Lucile, daughter of Senator Blackburn of Kentucky, and widow of Thomas F. Lane.

LINTHICUM.—July 17, Harmon R. Linthicum of Washington, in Talcott County, Md., aged 79 years.

LONG.—July 18, Wilbur D., aged 22 years, only son of John D. and Belle L. W. Long, residence 216 Duffield Street.

LEAYCRAFT.—July 12, Mary E. Leaycraft, aged eighty-four years, at the residence of her son-in-law, William A. Sutherland, 308 West Eighteenth Street.

LEBAHN.—At Governors Island, July 12, Mrs. Annie Lebahn, aged fifty-seven.

LEE.—July 16, at the residence of her son-in-law, Ben S. Lynch, 320 McDougal Street, Brooklyn, Johanna Lee.

LEOPOLD.—July 12, at the Rudolf Hotel, Atlantic City, Joseph Leopold, seventy-one years old.

LESLIE.—July 13, at 39 West Thirty-second Street, Ada Eugenie Vrooman, wife of Alfred Leslie.

LIGHT.—July 12, Elizabeth G. Light, at 99 Lexington Avenue, Brooklyn.

LOCKE.—At 278 Madison Avenue, July 13, Cyril Wentworth, only son of Jesse Albert and Caroline T. (Hecker) Locke, in the seventh year of his age.

LE VIE.—At 131 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, July 13, John E. Le Vie.

LEVINE.—At 401 East Ninetieth Street, July 14, Morris Levine, aged 86 years.

LILLEY.—July 16, at Middletown, N. Y., Frederick Lilley, aged 50 years.

LOCKWOOD.—July 15, Israel Robert, husband of Adaline J. Lockwood, aged 60 years, at 827 Monroe Street.

MAGER.—July 13, Frederick Mager, Sr., aged fifty-four years, at his residence, 107 West Fourth Street, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

MARTIN.—William M. Martin, July 13, at 2,511 Third Avenue.

McCARTHY.—July 13, Kathern M., daughter of Florence McCarthy and Lizzie Duffy.

McCARTHY.—July 12, Bridget, wife of Owen McCarthy.

McCARTHY.—July 12, John, aged 10, son of Annie and Robert McCarthy, at 397 Water Street.

McPARTLAND.—July 12, John McPartland, 54 years old, of 453 West Twenty-eighth Street, Manhattan.

MERNAGH.—July 12, Mary, wife of James Mernagh and danghter of Patrick and Ellen Hanrahan, of 336 East Fifty-Fifth Street.

MILLER.—July 12, Mellville J. Miller, at Castleton Avenne, S. I.

MILLS.—July 12, Thomas Mills, 59 years of age, at 344 Bay Street, Clifton, S. I.

MAUS.—July 12, Jacob Maus, in his 63d year, at Thirteenth Street and Second Avenue, William's Bridge, N. Y.

MONAHAN.—Marla, wife of P. F. Monahan, July 13, at 101 Huron Street, Brooklyn.

MORAN.—Margaret, wife of Patrick Moran, July 12, in her 43d year, at 165 East Sixty-ninth Street.

MORGAN.—At Ossining, N. Y., July 13, Thomas J. Morgan of Yonkers, aged 62 years.

MORGAN.—At 652 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, July 12, Edwin Morgan, aged 50.

MOORE.—July 13, Mary E., wife of Milo P. Moore, at the residence of her sister, Mrs. S. C. Beckwith, 115 West Seventy-fourth Street.

MULLIN.—July 13, John Mullin, late of the Seventh Ward, husband of Catherine and father of Colman J., Richard J., and John Mullin, at 64 West Ninety-third Street.

MERRITT.—July 16, at Mount Kisco, N. Y., Whiting R. Merritt, brother of Mrs. Whiting Brundage.

McCUBBIN.—July 17, Charles J. McCubbin, in Washington, aged 45 years, a native of Montreal.

McGLONE.—July 16, James McGlone, in the 68th year of his age, of 2,730 Fulton Street.

McKEON.—July 17, Patrick McKeon, native of County Westmeath, Ireland, residence 872 Sixth Avenue.

MAINS.—July 17, Mary B., wife of the late William L. Mains, residence 213 Spencer Street.

MARKS.—July 16, Charlotte, wife of Leopold Marks, and mother of Joseph, Lena, Ray, Rebecca, and the late Jacob Marks and Mrs. Charles Lacks, at 416 Grand Street.

MATTISON.—July 17, Elizabeth Dalrymple, wife of John B. Mattison, 105 West One Hundred and Fourth Street.

MILLER.—July 18, at Fort Washington, Arthur J. Miller, aged 23, of Sea Cliff, L. I.

MULDOON.—July 18, Leo, son of Officer Patrick J. Muldoon and Mary Cleare, aged 2 years, of 729 Forest Avenue, Bronx.

MEYER.—July 17, Adelaide Mildred, daughter of Harry D. and Annie J. Meyer, aged 6 months and 12 days, 42 Peck Slip.

McEWEN.—July 17, at Wellsville, N. Y., Duncan McEwen, aged 45 years.

MONKS.—July 17, at 4,208 Broadway, Mary Jane Monks, aged 43 years.

MURPHY.—July 12, at the residence of his mother, 342 West Twenty-second Street, the Rev. William F. Murphy, in the 44th year of his age.

MARSH.—At Harlem, New York, July 15, Harriet Ann, widow of Theodore W. Marsh and daughter of the late Abel Smith Peters.

MARX.—July 14, at 254 West Ninety-ninth Street, Albert Marx, husband of Emma, (née Schwab.)

MILLER.—July 15, Anna Maria, mother of Anna Zimmel, Henry, John, and Anthony Miller, aged 74 years; residence, 67 Marion Street, Brooklyn.

MOYER.—July 14, Blanche, daughter of Herman and Tillie Moyer of 312 East Fifty-first Street.

MARTYN.—July 12, John, son of John Martyn and Ellen Morrin, native of Sbrule, County Mayo, Ireland; residence, 1,763 Third Avenue.

MATTHEWS.—July 14, Rose, daughter of Patrick Matthews and the late Catherine Crosson of 240 West Nineteenth Street.

McGINNISS.—John, native of Ledusborough, County Longford, Ireland, husband of Nelley Casey, native of Charleville, County Cork, Ireland; residence, 301 Tenth Avenue, July 15.

McGOVERN.—July 14, Mary A., aged 20 years, youngest daughter of John and the late Bridget McGovern of 398 Eighteenth Street.

McKENZIE.—July 14, James F., aged 38 years, of 26 Renwick Street.

McPHERSON.—July 9, Albert, aged 14 years and 6 months.

MANDEVILLE.—At Rochester, N. Y., July 15, Wilber J. Mandeville, aged 50 years.

MOTT.—At Freeport, L. I., July 15, Capt. Sylvanus Mott, 79 years of age, father of W. H. Mott of Brooklyn.

MARINER.—July 16, at Smyrna, Del., Joseph G. Mariner, aged 45 years, of 1,538 North Broad Street, Philadelphia.

McCLERNAN.—July 17, at Sunside, N. J., Elisabeth, daughter of Robert and Elisabeth McClernan.

McGEE.—At Rockaway Beach, July 15, Margaret T., wife of John M. McGee and sister of Eugene A. Kennedy.

McCARTHY.—July 15, at the residence of his sister, Mary Cullen, 160 York Street, Brooklyn, Thomas McCarthy.

MEYLE.—July 15, at Hicksville, L. I., Mrs. George Meyle, aged 70, mother of William Meyle.

MEAGHER.—July 15, at 23 Second Place, Brooklyn, Pierre J., son of Patrick and Leah Meagher, aged 18 years 10 months.

MILLER.—July 16, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. G. Klingelhoefer, 187 Graham Avenue, Brooklyn, Catherine Miller, aged 77.

MOELLER.—July 18, Fritz Knop, infant child of Mr. and Mrs. William Miller, aged 20 months.

MOELLER.—July 15, Anna, wife of the late Henry Moeller of 900 Eighth Street, Brooklyn.

NACHTIGALL.—July 12, Rachel Nachtigall, aged 49, mother of David, Carrie, Fannie, and Martin, at 270 East Tenth Street.

NELSON.—July 18, Al William, husband of Lillian A. Nelson, 212 Ralph Avenue, Brooklyn.

NOLAN.—July 16, Mary E. Nolan, daughter of Martin and Bridget Clancy; residence, 101 West Ninety-eighth Street.

NEVINS.—July 16, at 132 East Forty-first Street, Clara, wife of William Nevins.

NEWMAN.—July 14, Rose, wife of Solomon Newman and daughter of Abraham and Hannah Alexander, 50 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street.

O'CONNELL.—July 13, John P., son of Maurice J. O'Connell of Cahirciveen, Kerry, Ireland, aged 4 weeks, at 4 Columbia Place, Brooklyn.

O'BRIEN.—July 18, 103 East Tenth Street, Stephen O'Brien, husband of Margaret Halpin, native of Ardagh, County Limerick, Ireland.

O'CONNOR.—July 18, John O'Connor, husband of Della Eagen, in the 41st year of his age; residence, 325 East Twenty-eighth Street.

O'NEILL.—July 16, at 126 Malden Lane, John O'Neill, nephew of ex-Congressman O'Reilly of Brooklyn, and Jerome O'Neill of Manhattan, 28 Fourth Place, Brooklyn.

O'RORKE.—July 12, Alice Margaret O'Rorke, aged 8 months 10 days, at 843 East One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street.

FRENCHMAN PEDALED FAST

Albert Champion Gained Cycle Victory on Manhattan Beach Track.

LED FIELD IN 20-MILE RACE

Old Pacemaker Followed Motors in Thrilling Fashion and Won by More than One Mile.

Albert Champion, the French racing cyclist who, after riding as a pacemaker last year, took to following the motors this season and has so far proved almost invincible in that form of cycle racing, won the twenty mile motor paced race, which was the principal event of the cycling meet at the Manhattan Beach track yesterday afternoon, from three other competitors in runaway style, which amply justified the reputation he has attained. Barring accidents the race was at no time in doubt, and Champion won from "Nat" Butler of Boston by three and a quarter laps of the third of a mile track, or about a mile and 133 yards. Thomas Hall of London was third, a lap behind Butler, and about twenty yards in advance of Basil de Guichard, another French cyclist, who was fourth and last. The time was 29:32 1-5.

Champion went out from the start and led by 100 yards at the end of the first lap, with De Guichard second, Butler third, and Hall fourth. This order was maintained until the seventh mile, when Butler passed De Guichard, and went up into second place, where he staid until the finish. In the sixteenth mile Hall also passed De Guichard, and obtained third place. Champion lapped his nearest competitor, who at that time was De Guichard, for the first time in the sixth mile, made his second lap from Butler in the eleventh mile, and his third lap, also from Butler, in the seventeenth mile.

Marcus L. Hurley won the two-mile open amateur race by a foot from "Teddy" Billington, his old rival on the Vailsburg track, but could not do better than third from scratch in the half-mile handicap, which was won by W. J. Vandeveer, a long-mark man from Coney Island, by half a length from M. T. Dove of this city. There was also a novice race. The summary follows:

One-Third-Mile, Novice.—Won by William Koch, New York City; Henry Anderson, New York City, second; Victor J. Lind, Brooklyn, third. Time—0:48 3-5.

Two Miles, Open, Amateur.—Won by M. L. Hurley, New York City; "Teddy" Billington, Vailsburg, N. J., second; George Glasson, Neward, third; Edwin Forrest, Kings County Wheelmen, Brooklyn, N. Y., fourth. Time—4:41 2-5.

Half-Mile Handicap, Amateur.—Won by W. J. Vandeveer, Coney Island, N. Y., (55 yards;) M. T. Dore, New York City, (30 yards,) second; M. L. Hurley, New York City, (scratch,) third; S. C. Kohn, New York City, (55 yards,) fourth. Time—0:59 1-5.

20-Mile Motor-Paced Race.—Won by Albert Champion, Paris, France; "Nat" Butler, Boston, Mass, second; Thomas Hall, London, England, third; Basil de Guichard, Paris, France, fourth. Time—29:32 1-5. Leader and time by miles is as follows:

Mile.	Leader.	Led By.	Second.	Time.
1	Champion	100 yards	De Guichard	1:29 2-5
2	Champion	150 yards	De Guichard	2:57
3	Champion	250 yards	De Guichard	4:24 2-5
4	Champion	Half lap	De Guichard	5:51 3-5
5	Champion	¾ lap	De Guichard	7:19 1-5
6	Champion	1 lap	De Guichard	8:47 1-5
7	Champion	1½ laps	Butler	10:12 4-5
8	Champion	1½ laps	Butler	11:39
9	Champion	1½ laps	Butler	13:06 4-5
10	Champion	1⅝ laps	Butler	14:35 3-5
11	Champion	2 laps	Butler	16:06 1-5
12	Champion	2¼ laps	Butler	17:35 3-5
13	Champion	2¼ laps	Butler	19:04 4-5
14	Champion	2½ laps	Butler	20:33 4-5
15	Champion	2¾ laps	Butler	22:03
16	Champion	2¾ laps	Butler	23:32 2-5
17	Champion	3 laps	Butler	25:01 3-5
18	Champion	3¼ laps	Butler	26:29 3-5
19	Champion	3¼ laps	Butler	27:58
20	Champion	3½ laps	Butler	29:32 1-5

PRIZES FOR NEW YORK HORSES.

They Capture Majority of the Awards at Atlantic City Horse Show.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 19.—The banner crowd of the week witnessed the closing of Atlantic City's fourth annual horse show at Inlet Park this afternoon and many of the classes shown were greatly appreciated. A total of nine entries were judged and as usual the New York horses carried off the bulk of the honors. In the boxes and stands were a great many New York people who came down to attend the winding up of the exhibition and to remain over here until the Long Branch show opens next week.

From the financial and social standpoint this year's exhibition quite eclipsed all previous efforts here, the only regretable feature being that there were too few Quaker City horses to make even a fair comparison with the ribbon winners entered by New Yorkers.

The magnificent horses shown by Dr. J. L. Wentz, Mrs. John Gerken, Richard Donnelly, the De Cernea Stables, Mrs. H. H. Good, and Monheimer Brothers have been the real features of the show. In to-day's events Lord Golden and Lord Brilliant made their customary brilliant showing, and Mrs. Gerken's Belmar and Brandon were also in high favor. New Yorkers were given ribbons in the following events:

Amateur Horses and Runabouts.—First, Foxwood, Mrs. John Gerken, New York; second, Lord Golden, Dr. John L. Wentz, New York.

Tandems.—First, Lord Golden 11, and Lord Brilliant, Dr. John L. Wentz, New York; second, The Arab Chief and Black Pearl, De Cernea Stables, New York.

Qualified Hunters, (Middleweight.)—First, Heatherbloom, Howard Willets, White Plains; second, Boonton, Highland Farm, Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania; third, Cissie Crow, Howard Willets.

Harness Horses.—First, Coat of Arms, W. D. Grand, New York; second, Col. Direct, Shultsburst Stock Farm, Port Chester, N. Y.; third, Quarlette, Thomas S. Young, Philadelphia.

Champion Saddle Horses.—First, Waubun, Mrs. John Gerken, New York; second, Wild Irish Rose, Mrs. W. E. Kotman, New York.

Harness Horses.—First, The Black Pearl and The Blue Jay, De Cernea Stables, New York; second, Colonel and Flickamarue, Charles T. Schoen, Atlantic City.

Champion Hunters and Jumpers.—First, Hawk Eye, Highland Farm, Bryn Mawr, Penn.; second, Jim Crow, Highland Farm.

Champion Harness Horses.—First, Lord Golden, Dr. John L. Wentz, New York; second, Newsboy, Mrs. John Gerken, New York.

A review of the week's awards shows that New York carried off the following honors: Dr. John L. Wentz, 9 blue, 2 red, and 1 yellow ribbon; Mrs. John L. Gerken, 9 blue, 10 red, and 3 yellow ribbons; Mrs. W. E. Kettman, 2 blue, 3 red and 1 yellow; Mrs. H. H. Good, 1 blue and 1 red; Monheimer Brothers, 1 blue and 1 red; the De Cernea Stables, 2 blues, 3 reds, and 4 yellows; B. V. H. Vignut, 1 red ribbon in a polo pony class; Morton W. Smith, 1 yellow ribbon; Richard Donnelly, 1 blue, 2 reds, and 2 yellow ribbons; the Shultshurst farm, 2 red and 1 yellow; Howard Willets, 1 red and 1 yellow, and Jerome Siegel, 1 yellow ribbon. Herbert Koppell of Tenafly carried off 1 blue for four-in-hand without contest and the blue in another class against Dr. Wentz in an event for park teams. He was also successful in a number of minor classes.

Team Match on Ekwanok Links.

Special to The New York Times.

MANCHESTER, Vt., July 19.—Great interest was shown in the first golf team match of the season, which was played on the Ekwanok course to-day between the Ekwanok Country Club's team and that of the Albany Country Club. The Ekwanok team won by 35 to 9. Findlay S. Douglass is now in Ekwanok and is entered for several of the coming open events.

Bryn Mawr Wins Match for Ladies' Cup on Rockaway Club Field.

Bryn Mawr defeated Rockaway by 12 goals to 3¾ yesterday in the opening polo match of the tournament at the Rockaway Hunting Club, Cedarhurst. The match was in the annual competition for the Ladies' Challenge Cup, for teams of four, without handicap. It has been played for each year since 1899, the Meadow Brook, Country Club of Westchester, and Bryn Mawr teams having each won a series for it. It will become the property of the club winning it three times.

Yesterday's match brought to the full the excellent style of the Bryn Mawr team. The showing will advance the Bryn Mawr team in public opinion for the championship at Saratoga, which is also a scratch event. The line-up:

BRYN MAWR.	ROCKAWAY.
1—C. R. Snowden.	1—A. Alexander.
2—G. W. Kendrick, 3d.	2—R. La Montagne, Jr.
3—George McFadden.	3—F. S. Conover.
Back—C. Wheeler.	Back—P. F. Collier.

The referee was O. W. Bird of the Meadow Brook Club. To-morrow the winners play the Lakewood team, which will be made up of George J. Gould, J. M. Waterbury, Jr., J. E. Cowdin, and Benjamin Nicoll. It will be the first match for Messrs. Waterbury and Cowdin since they played at Hurlingham for the International Cup.

Handicap Ping-Pong at Strollers.

The handicap ping pong tournament at the Strollers Club was finished yesterday and resulted in a victory for S. Baugher. In the final match Baugher was opposed by E. Fayles Coward. The latter forced the playing at every point, and the score in all of the sets was close. Coward took the third set by his superior service and volleying tactics. He was not steady enough at the critical moments of the games to win despite his good work. Baugher won by his accuracy and placing, the score being 6—3, 6—2, 4—6, 6—2.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$198,777,576
Gold	100,819,400
Silver	25,050,703
United States notes	9,085,930
Treasury notes of 1890	63,895
National banknotes	10,838,049
Total receipts this day	1,697,000
Total receipts this month	31,325,725
Total receipts this year	31,325,725
Total expenditures this day	1,890,000
Total expenditures this month	43,400,000
Total expenditures this year	43,400,000
Deposits in National banks	126,114,002

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.	
Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000
TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.	
Gold coin	$356,630,089
Silver dollars	455,956,000
Silver dollars of 1890	2,225
Silver bullion of 1890	29,507,775
Total	$842,096,089
DIVISION OF ISSUE.	
Gold certificates outstanding	$356,630,083
Silver certificates outstanding	455,956,000
Treasury notes	29,510,000
Total	$842,096,089
GENERAL FUND.	
Gold coin and bullion	$59,389,320
Gold certificates	41,430,080
Silver coin and bullion	17,899,101
Silver certificates	7,751,692
United States notes	9,085,930
Other assets	23,656,005
Total in Treasury	$159,100,731
Deposits in National banks	126,114,002
Total	$285,223,734
Current liabilities	86,446,157
Available cash balance	$198,777,576

Brooklyn Advertisements.

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ABRAHAM AND STRAUS

BROOKLYN.

During the Months of July and August the Store Will Close at 5 P. M.; Saturdays at Noon.

Our Out-of-Town Delivery.

During June, July, August and September we will prepay express, freight or mail charges on purchases for New York, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. We have our own representatives in most of the Long Island towns, with whom business may be directly transacted. The Long Island Express covers the few points our agents do not reach. Orders by mail or telephone will receive the promptest attention.

Shirt Waists : : Some Very Great Values.

IT IS HARD TO REALIZE WITHOUT SEEING that the gingham Waist priced at **18c.** is really a 59c. Waist or that the lawn Waist at **$1.59** is one of the beautiful Waists you have always paid $2.50 for. But the woman who sees them knows and the thousands of women who will come to-morrow will see and seize these

Greatest Bargains in Smart Shirt Waists This Season.

The makers planned by last year when June was boiling hot and there weren't enough Shirt Waists to go around. This year a cool June brought them long faces and a big stock on hand. They have held on as long as possible, but mid-July is imperative clearance time and so—bargains.

They are as fine and stylish and dainty Waists as we have had at any time to sell at full prices. You won't be content with one or two if you see them.

At 18c., worth 59c.—Gingham Waists, in pretty stripes and colorings, made with full front, French back and bishop sleeves.

At 49c., worth 98c.—Mercerized madras Waists, in neat black and white stripes and polka dot effects, made with full front, French back, bishop sleeves.

At 79c., worth $1.25—Mercerized madras Waists, in pretty pink, blue, oxblood and gray stripes, made with plaited front, tucked back, stock collar and tie.

At $1.29, worth $2.98—Mercerized Mousseline Waists, in beautiful shades of pink, blue and tan, made with tucked front, yoke effect, tucked back, bishop sleeves, tucked cuff, fancy stock collar and hemstitched turnover.

White Waists.

At 49c., worth 79c.—White lawn Waists, with two rows of embroidery insertion and four clusters of fine tucks in front, tucked back, bishop sleeves, tucked cuff, tucked collar.

At 69c., worth $1.00—White lawn Waists, with yoke effect of cluster tucking and hemstitching, with three insertions of choice embroidery and clusters of tucks across front, tucked back, bishop sleeves, tucked cuff and collar.

At 79c., worth $1.25—White lawn Waists, with insertions of fine embroidery in front, the entire front of hemstitching and cluster tucking, tucked back, tucked collar and cuff.

At 98c.—White lawn Waists, with lace yoke back and front, with five lace insertions and six clusters of tucks in front, tucked back, buttoned in back, short elbow sleeve finished with ruffle edged with lace.

At $1.29, worth $2.00—Fine white lawn Waists, with seven insertions of fine embroidery and tucked front, tucked back, short elbow sleeve, tucked and trimmed with embroidery ruffle; others with six insertions of embroidery and long sleeves.

At $1.59, worth $2.48—Fine white lawn Waists, with nine insertions of fine embroidery and tucked front, four clusters of tucks in back, bishop sleeves, tucked cuff.

Second floor, rear, Central Building.

To-day Brings Varied and Decisively Underpriced News of Women's Tailored Wear.

ALL THIS SPRING we have sold more Tailored Wear and Dresses than we did at the same time a year ago—sometimes double. And the business of a year ago was immense. There is a meaning behind that—Brooklyn women buy where they can get best materials, smartest styles and pay the least. Now some of our best makers—people whose workmanship and good style you have tested and approved—have for one reason or another sent to us their latest product to sell at prices which mean distinct savings.

It is a varied and interesting stock. To begin with there are

Suits of Linen Etamine at $9.85.

In a variety of this season's newest shades; front of waist has 28 graduated pin tucks, giving yoke effect; tucked white mull vest trimmed with self colored buttons; back of waist has three clusters of pin tucks to match front, tucked bishop sleeve with neat cuff, tailor strapped stock with large bow in front; skirt has gored body tucked over hips, graduated circular flounce joined to body with cluster of 5 pin tucks to match; skirt is made with inverted pleat back and fancy belt of same material.

Then we are clearing up a maker's sample line of Tailored Suits and Dresses

At $15.50, Were Up to $45.

Suits are made of canvas cloth, the Dresses of the seasons newest fabrics, notably Pompadour gauze, Pongee, silk batiste and foulards. Sizes 34 to 40—great bargains.

Second floor, Central Building.

A Hurry-Call for the Handkerchiefs.

PLENTY OF THEM in readiness is a very positive help to Summer comfort. And it is easy to have a plenty with the prices about half the usual. How many hours before every one of these bargains will be snapped up?

Women's linen hemstitched handkerchiefs, with stripe and hand-worked corners; were 12½c. each, now.....5c

Women's pure linen white hemstitched Handkerchiefs.....5c

Women's heavy corner work unlaundered Handkerchiefs; worth 25c. each, for 12½c

Women's embroidered hemstitched and scalloped edged white pure linen Handkerchiefs; also printed borders and centres, copies of French styles and sold for 50c. each, we have sold them at 24c. each; we have marked this lot at 12½c

Men's all linen ½ inch hemstitch Handkerchiefs; a regular 15c. quality, at.....11c

Men's printed borders, pure linen; regularly 25c. each, at.....12½c

Main floor, rear, Central Building.

China Store Savings.

BROOKLY'S GOOD HOUSEWIVES know that regularly variety is best and prices much the lowest in this China Store. And when usual low prices are cut a good bit, as in this mid-July sale, it pays to buy, even if there is no immediate need.

China. Carlsbad china Dinner Sets, 101 pieces, three decorations, set includes the soup tourean and three meat platters; good value at $15.00, special.....$12.98

Carlsbad china Dinner Sets, 113 pieces, handsome floral decorations, soup tureen and three platters included; value $30.00, special.....$21.97

German china Tea Sets, 56 pieces, neat floral decorations and buff tint; value $12.00, at.....$7.97

500 Japanese Tea Pots, Sugars and Creams, the raised pearl decoration, at.....39c. a set

Decorated Japanese china Sugars and Creams, value 25c., at 15c. a pair

Cut Glass. Fruit or Salad Bowls, 8 inch size, regularly $3.98, now.....$2.49

Handled Bonbon or Olive Trays, value $1.49 and $1.98, at 98c. to $1.49

Water Bottles, two new and desirable styles, special at.....89c

Spoon Holders, in a number of new cuttings, regularly $3.98, at $2.98

Lamp Specials. Decorated porcelain Banquet Lamps, all new shapes and decorations, fitted with the best central draught burners and globe to match. These are just received and will be on sale at special prices.....$1.98, $2.98, $3.98 and $4.98

Special assortment of porcelain Banquet Globes, desirable decorations, at.....49c. and 69c

Clocks. A new assortment of marbleized iron Clocks, eight day movement, striking the hour and half hour, cathedral gong, all exceptionally low, at.....$3.98 and $4.98

300 gilt novelty Clocks, regularly $2.25, now.....$1.49

Bric-a-Brac. Rudolstadt Vases, about 500 in the lot; every piece new and the decorations very pretty; low priced at..19c. to 69c

New and large assortment of Flemish and Mettlach covered and uncovered Beer Steins, with quaint German inscriptions; decorated with raised figures.....19c. to $21.98

200 Bisque Ornaments, the cameo decorations, with figure on side, special at.....39c

Basement.

Household Needs.

EACH ONE TELLS OF something needed in almost every home, something of first quality and something at a specially small price. But the woman who has household needs doesn't often wait for the advertisements. She goes to the Abraham and Straus Basement Store as a matter of course.

Grass Shears. 250 excellent steel Grass Shears; regularly 20c., at.....12c

Water Coolers. 150 oak grained galvanized lined Water Coolers, nickel plated faucet; 1½ gallons, 75c.; 2 gallons, 95c.; 3 gallons.....$1.19

Clothes Hampers. 200 round willow Clothes Hampers with cover; regularly $1.00 and $1.25, at.....65c. and 85c

Shower Sprays. 75 single faucet connecting Shower Bath Sprays, with rubber buffer nickel sprinkler; value $1.25, at.....75c

Stoop Seats. 2,000 Japanese straw Stoop Seats.....8c

Garbage Cans. 150 heavy galvanized iron, sanitary cover Garbage Cans, water tight seams.....48c

Laundry Soaps. Babbitt's best laundry Soap, per cake.....5c

Underwear and Hose.

Great News for Men.

CLOSE TO HALF PRICE for just the wear that is most timely—just the wear that every man wants. The Underwear comes because we take all a big mill can turn out—the Socks are an importer's stock readjustment.

50c. Underwear at 29c.

Balbriggan Underwear, made of a strong fine elastic yarn, trimmed with pearl buttons; Drawers are well reinforced and they have strapped backs and suspender tapes and pearl buttons, slight mill imperfections are the cause of the reduction.

20c. Socks at 12½c.

Fast black cotton Socks, some with unbleached feet, others with lace effects.

50c. Socks at 24c.

Fancy lisle thread Socks, some clocked, others embroidered, others lace open work and some have vertical stripes.

Main floor, centre, East Building.

Brooklyn Advertisements.

JOURNEAY & BURNHAM.

Flatbush Avenue, Junction Fulton Street.

Remnants Foulard Silks AT HALF PRICES.

Remnants of Printed Foulards, from 1 to 12 yds., this season's goods, will be placed on sale Monday and offered at half their original prices. The lot is well assorted in designs and colorings, plenty of odd lengths for Skirts, Waists, and Children's Dresses. Special table, main aisle.

59 Ct. Foulard Silks for 29½ Cts.
75 Ct. Foulard Silks for 37½ Cts.
$1.00 Foulard Silks for 50 Cts.

NONE SENT C. O. D., EXCHANGED OR CREDITED.

SUMMER UNDERWEAR.

Fine Muslin, Nainsook and Berkeley Cambric Gowns, Drawers, Chemise, Skirts and Corset Covers.

Gowns, Cambric, 65—95 cts.—$1.25—$1.50.

Nainsook, 95 cts.—$1.25—$1.50—$1.75.

Walking Skirts, Muslin, embroidery and lace, 95 cts.—$1.50.

Cambric, embroidery and lace, $1.75—$1.95—$2.25.

Chemise, Nainsook, lace, 95 cts.—$1.50—$1.75.

Drawers, Muslin, hemstitched ruffle, 25—48 cts.

Corset Covers, Cambric, French shape, 19—25—38—48—75 cts.

Dressing Sacques, white and colored Lawn (broken sizes), 48 cts., were 79 and 95 cts.

Sacques, fine Lawn, 95 cts.—$1.35 to $4.25.

Ladies' Bathing Suits, fine Mohair, exclusive styles, $2.75—$3.50—$3.95—$4.50 to $12.75.

Children's Bathing Suits, $1.75—$1.95, $3.50, $4.25.

The Journeay & Burnham Tape Girdle, genuine whalebone, 89 cts., regular $1.00 goods.

Suit Department.

$7.50, Reduced to $4.75.

WALKING SKIRTS, all Wool Melton, best model, Gray, Tan and Mixtures.

$7.00, Reduced to $3.50.

BRILLIANTINE WALKING SKIRTS, Gray, Black, Navy and Cream, with evenly stitched flounce.

$4.50, Reduced to $2.75.

CHINA SILK WAISTS, best model, many styles, plain White and Black.

$2.50, Reduced to $1.25.

ALBATROSS WAISTS, tucked fronts, colors and black, for cool evenings.

$1.50, Reduced to 75 Cts.

WHITE LAWN WAISTS, choice styles, fresh and clean, also woven CHAMBRAY WAISTS, in colors.

Open Work Summer Gloves, 35 Cts., Reduced to 19 Cts.

Mercerized Cotton Gloves, in lace effects; White, Gray and Black; the coolest Glove made.

35 CT. GOODS AT 19 cts.

Plain Lisle Thread Gloves, with clasps; White, Tan, Mode, Gray and Black; regular

48 CT. GLOVES AT 19 cts.

Linens and White Goods, HALF PRICES.

Remnants of PIQUE, MERCERIZED NOVELTIES, CHEVIOTS, LAWNS, SWISSES, MUSLIN, SHEETING, etc., all this season's goods AT HALF PRICE.

Hand embroidered, hemstitched Bureau Scarfs and Pillow Shams, slightly soiled, 25 cts. each, reduced from 50 cts.

Remnants of Table Damask, desirable lengths, REDUCED ONE-HALF.

Colored Table Covers, 2 and 2½ yds. long, worth $2.25 to $3.00, reduced to $1.50.

Ladies' Shoes.

3 EXCEPTIONAL BARGAINS.

OXFORDS, colonial style, French Patent Leather, or fine Dull Kid, welted soles.

DRESS OXFORDS, all Patent Leather, Louis IV. heels, hand turned soles.

STREET OXFORDS, all Patent Leather, heavy welted soles, stitched by hand.

ALL REGULAR $4.00 GOODS AT $3.00.

Dress Oxfords, all Patent Kid, light flexible soles, High French heels, some all kid with High Cuban heels, were $2.50 and $3.00,

REDUCED TO $2.00.

Tan Shoes and Oxfords, correct styles, fresh and clean, were $3.00 and $4.00,

TO CLOSE AT $1.50.

F. D. Mathews Sons

Sofa or Hammock Cushions,

Covered with cretonnes or Oriental stripe tapestry, filled with best silk floss cushions, trimmed with cord, valance or tassels, value 50c., 60c., 75c. & $1.25, to go at 29c, 39c, 59c, 98c

Sensational Sale of Summer Furniture.

Those handsome Reed Rockers and Easy Arm Chairs Reduced 1-4 to 1-3. We want the room.

Special Sale of Shirt Waist Suits.

Women's Shirt Waist Suits, in lawn and chambray, valued at $3.98 to $7.50, special Monday, $2.98

Women's Suits, made of linen, chambray, seersucker and kashene. Both tailor made Eton Suits and Costumes, value from $10.00 to $13.50, special Monday.....$5.00

Fashionable Foulards.

All the brilliantly beautiful and the refined quiet styles—the gamut of colorings and semi-colorings is complete here, including polka dots in navy and royal blue, 85c. to 98c. yd. value, 23 in. wide, for.....49c. yd.

Summer Specials.

Food Safes.....$2.69, $2.89, $3.89

Self-Sharpening Lawn Mowers, special.....$1.98

25 ft. 3-ply Garden Hose, with reel and nozzle complete, special.....$1.99

Basement.

Shirt Waists.

For Taste and Completeness in Every Detail These Garments Stand First.

Percale Shirt Waists, pretty stripes and dots, graduated tucked front, bishop sleeve, special.....49c

White lawn Shirt Waists, cluster tucks and embroidery in front, tucked back, bishop sleeve.....98c

Fine white lawn Shirt Waists, inserting and tucks, buttoned front or back, slightly soiled from handling, special.....$1.25

White lawn Shirt Waists, embroidered front, tucked back, short sleeve.....$1.49

Fine imported linen Shirt Waists, pretty stripes and colored dots, special.....$1.49

Pretty Truant Ribbons.

One and one and a half yard lengths, 3, 3½ and 4½ in. wide, not a bit of their beauty marred—simply accident that they got to be remnants.

Satin taffeta, mousseline and Louisine taffeta, faille and satin liberty, fancy stripes and polka dots, all shades, suitable for neck pieces and belts, a length.....9c., 15c. and 25c

White mousseline and Louisine taffeta, 5 in. wide, fine quality, all silk, washable, 39c. value for, yd. . 25c

3½ in. satin taffeta and liberty satin, all charming light shades, 23c. yd. value for, yd. . . . 17c.

Black double liberty satin taffeta, Louisine and metallic taffeta, 4 and 4½ in. wide, 39c. value for Monday's prices. . 27c

Sensational Prices for Silk.

We believe this is the greatest offering ever brought to your attention—for Silks so good, so handsome.

55c. yd., yard wide white Habutai Wash Silk . . . . . 39c. yd

39c. yd., 23 in. wide white Habutai Wash Silk . . . . . 25c. yd

35c. Vacation Books for 25c.

Young Inventor's Pluck, Winged Arrow, Prize Watch, Rescued by a Prince, Romance of a School Boy.

Black Cotton Goods Special.

At 5¼c. a yard—Fast black Sateen, value 10c.
At 10c. a yard—Fast black Sateen, fine value 15c.
At 5c. a yard—Fast black Challie de Laine, value 8c.
At 12½c. a yard—40 inch fast black Lawn.

FULTON STREET, GALLATIN PLACE, LIVINGSTON AND SMITH STREETS, BROOKLYN.

SMOKY FIREPLACES

MADE TO DRAW OR NO CHARGE.

Examinations and Estimates Free.

References—Wm. W. Astor, Jos. H. Choate, Whitelaw Reid, and many other prominent people.

JOHN WHITLEY, "Chimney Expert."

215 Fulton St., Brooklyn. N. Y. Telephone 1618 Main.

This advertisement appears Sunday only.

Sterling Building.

PIANOS.

Here's a building filled with well-known and absolutely trustworthy Pianos. Six floors offering a variety unequalled in Greater New York and, quality considered, at unmatched prices. The selling price of each Piano is marked in plain figures on the price tag, and it's the same price to every one.

We have no schemes whereby you can save $50 or $100 for some imaginary reason. Our prices are the same six days in the week.

Our Bargains will stand investigation. If the price has been reduced it's for a reason. We sell hundreds of Pianos at reduced prices, such as returned rentals, concert used pianos, factory samples, discontinued styles and all sorts which we take in exchange as part payment for new ones.

There are about three hundred plainly marked, honestly priced and fully guaranteed Pianos displayed on the six floors of our building.

Our references are the many thousands of customers to whom we have sold in the past.

Pianos Underpriced For This Week's Selling.

About 30 very fine Huntington Uprights, used the past season in Brooklyn homes, all are in perfect order and can hardly be told from new.

Prices $175, $200, $225 to $250 formerly $225 to $325.

12 Sterlings,

Medium size and nearly new, but at price reductions that will make them sell quickly

Some for $250, $275, $300 and $325 formerly $325 to $425.

Uprights—Taken in Exchange.

About 20 different makes, which have been perfectly repaired and refinished, guaranteed for five years. Prices $125, $140, $150 to $225.

Square Pianos at Small Prices.

Several good Squares at $35 to $50. Very fine Squares at $60, $75, $90. Can Be Exchanged Later for Uprights.

The Sterling Piano Co.,

MANUFACTURERS, Wholesale and Retail Warerooms,

Sterling Building,

Fulton Street and Hanover Place, Brooklyn.

Open Monday Evenings. Close at Noon Saturdays during July and August.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

NEW YORK CENTRAL
& HUDSON RIVER R. R.
THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.
VIA NIAGARA FALLS.

Trains arrive and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:

North and West bound trains, except those leaving Grand Central Station at 3:15, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:50, 2:45, 3:20, 3:30, 9:15, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th st. to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

All southbound trains, except the "20th Century" and the "Empire State Express," and Nos. 36, 66, and 200 will stop at 125th St. ten minutes before their arrival time at Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—‖MIDNIGHT EXPRESS—Due Buffalo 4:15, Niagara Falls 5:02 P. M.
3:15 A. M.—*MAIL AND PAPER TRAIN. Ar. Buffalo 1:15 P. M., Chicago 7:10 A. M.
7:50 A. M. —†ADIRONDACK, 1000 ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.
7:54 A. M.—*SYRACUSE LOCAL. Stops at all important stations.
8:30 A. M.—†EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. Most famous train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:45 P. M.
8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL. 24 hours to Chicago. Due Buffalo 7:10. Niagara Falls 8:07.
9:55 A. M.—‖SARATOGA AND MONTREAL SPECIAL. Via D. & H. and Rutland.
10:30 A. M.—†DAY EXPRESS. Makes local stops. Due Buffalo, 1:15 A. M.
11:30 A. M.—†RUTLAND EXPRESS. Due Rutland, 7:55 P. M.
12:50 P.M.—*BUFFALO LIMITED, Due Buffalo, 11 P. M., Niagara Falls, 12:28 A.M.
1:00 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED. Due Cincinnati, 10:45, Indianapolis, 11:30 A.M., St. Louis, 6:45 P.M. next day.
1:00 P. M.—*CHICAGO LIMITED. 24 hours to Chicago via Lake Shore. 27 via M. C.
1:50 P. M.—‖SARATOGA LIMITED. Saturdays only; other week days at 8:20 P. M.
2:45 P.M.—* "THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED" 20 hour train to Chicago via Lake Shore. Electric Lights and Fans.
3:20 P. M.—†SARATOGA LIMITED. Leaves Saturdays at 1:20 P. M.
3:30 P. M.—†ALBANY FLYER. Due Albany 6:40.
3:35 P. M.—*ALBANY AND TROY EXPRESS. Local stops.
4:00 P. M.—*DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS, AND CHICAGO SPECIAL.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED. 24 hour train to Chicago. All Pullman Cars.
6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS. 28 hours to Chicago via both L. S. and M. C.
6:35 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS via D. & H. or Rutland.
7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK, 1000 ISLANDS AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO AND TORONTO SPECIAL. Due Buffalo, 7:25 A. M. Niagara Falls, 8:33. Toronto, 10:50 A. M.
9:15 P. M.—*SPECIAL MAIL LIMITED. Sleeping car only for Rochester.
9:20 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL. Due Cincinnati, 7:50. Indianapolis, 10:15 P. M. St. Louis, 7:30, second morning.
9:30 P. M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS. Chicago, 34 hours by Michigan Central, 33 hours by Lake Shore.
11:30 P. M.—*NORTHERN N. Y. EXPRESS. Cape Vincent, Ogdensburg, &c.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‖Except Monday. ‡Except Saturday. §Sunday only.

HARLEM DIVISION.

8:08 A. M. and 8:36 P. M. Daily, except Sundays, to Pittsfield and North Adams. Sundays at 9:20 A. M. Saturdays only at 2:40 P. M.

Pullman cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.

Ticket offices at 113, 261, 415, and 1,216 Broadway, 25 Union Sq. W., 275 Columbus Av., 125 West 125th St., Grand Central Station, 125th St. and 138th St. Stations, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Telephone "900 38th Street," for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.

NEW YORK CENTRAL ROUTE
BETWEEN
NEW YORK, BOSTON,
AND NEW ENGLAND
Via Springfield and the
BOSTON AND ALBANY RAILROAD,
(New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Lessee.)

Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, New York, as follows: †9:00 A. M., †12:00 noon, *4:00 P. M., *11:00 P. M.; arrive Boston, 3:30 P. M., 5:40 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 6:15 A. M.

Leave Boston, †9:00 A. M., †12:00 noon, *4:00 P. M., *11:00 P. M.; arrive New York, 3:30 P. M., 5:40 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 6:14 A. M.

New train for Portland and Maine resorts, via Springfield, Worcester, and Rochester, N. H., leaves New York †9:00 P. M.

Tickets at New York Central ticket offices, 415 and 1,210 Broadway, and at Grand Central Station.

A. H. SMITH, GEORGE H. DANIELS,
General Superintendent. General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE
RAILROAD.

(New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Lessee.)

Leave Franklin St. Station, New York, as follows, and 15 min. later foot West 42d St., N. R.:
*7:10 A M—For interm. points to Albany.
*9:40 A. M.—(1) Catskill Mtn. Exp. to Catskills.
†11:20 A M—(2) Saratoga & Mohawk Exp.
†12:45 P M—(3) Rip Van Winkle Flyer.
*1:00 P M—Chicago Express.
*2:25 P M—Cont. Lim. for Detroit, Chi. & St. Louis.
†3:25 P M—(4) Ulster Express to Catskill Mts.
*3:45 P M—(4) For Hudson River points & Albany
*6:00 P M—For Roch., Buffalo, Clev'd & Chicago.
†7:45 P M—For Roch., Buffalo, Detroit & St. Louis.
*9:17 P M—For Syra., Roch., Niag. Falls, Det. & Chi.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. Leaves Brooklyn Annex: (1) at †9:15 A. M.; (2) at †10:45 A. M.; (3) at †12:10 P. M.; (4) at †8:06 P. M. Leaves Jersey City, P. R. R. Sta., (1) at †9:47 A. M.; (2) at †11:20 A. M.; (3) at †12:50 P. M.; (4) at †8:35 P. M. Time tables at principal hotels and offices. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott's Express.

A. H. SMITH, C. E. LAMBERT,
Gen'l Superintendent. Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

READING SYSTEM
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R.
Liberty St. and South Ferry (time from South Ferry five minutes earlier.)

EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN, AND MAUCH CHUNK—z4:00 (7:15 Easton only,) 9:10 A. M., 1:20, 4:40, 5:00, (5:45 Easton only) P. M. Sundays, z4:25 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.

WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON—z4:00, 9:10 A. M., 5:00 P. M. Sundays, z4:25 P. M.

LAKEWOOD, TOMS RIVER, AND BARNEGAT—z4:00, 9:40 A. M., (§1:00 Lakewood excepted,) 1:30, (3:40 Lakewood only,) 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:15 A. M.

ATLANTIC CITY—9:40 A.M., §1:00, †3:40 P.M.

LINELAND AND BRIDGETON—z4:00 A. M., †1:30 P. M.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT, AND SEASHORE POINTS—z4:00, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 91:10, 2:45, 3:30, 3:53, 4:45, 5:30, 6:30 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove, 9:00 A. M., 1:30, 4:00 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA, (READING TERMINAL)—z4:23 †7:00, †8:00, *9:00, †10:00, †11:00 A. M., †12:00, *1:00, §1:30, †2:00, †3:00, †4:00, *5:00, †6:00, †7:30, §9:00 P. M. *12:15 Mdt.

24TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS—‖4:25, †8:30, *10:30, *11:30 A. M., *1:00, ‖*3:40, 5:00, *7:00, †9:25 P. M., *12:15 Mdt.

READING, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE, AND WILLIAMSPORT—‖4:00, z4:25, †8:00, ‖†9:10, (10:00 A. M. Reading only,) ‖§1:00, 1:20, †2:00 P. M. Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg only, †5:00 P. M.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE—From foot of Rector St., Pier 8. Atlantic Highlands, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch, Asbury Park, and Point Pleasant, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30, (8:00 Ocean Grove only,) P. M. Sundays, 10:00 A. M., 1:00, 4:00, 8:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE,
FOR BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON
—*8:30, *10:30, *11:00 A. M., *1:00, 2:00, ‡*3:40, *5:00, *7:00 P. M., *12:15 Mdt.

zFrom Liberty Street only. *Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. §Sunday only. ‡Parlor cars only. ‖Via Tamaqua. ¶Saturdays.

Offices: Liberty St., Ferry, South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 113, 231, 434, 1,300, 1,354 Broadway, 182 5th Ave., 25 Union Square West, 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Ave., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 980 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

W. G. BESLER, C. M. BURT,
General Manager. General Pass'r Agent.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

Leave New York City, South Ferry, Liberty St.

Chicago, Pittsburg.	*12:10nt.	*12:15nt.	
Chicago, Columbus.	*12:55pm.	*1:00pm.	Diner.
Pittsburg, Cleve....	*3:35pm.	*3:40pm.	Limtd.
"Pittsburg Limited"	*3:55pm.	*7:00pm.	Buffet.
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*12:10nt.	*12:15nt.	
Cincinnati, St. Louis.	*10:25am.	*10:30am.	Diner.
Cincinnati, St. Louis.	*6:55pm.	*7:00pm.	Buffet.
Norfolk	‖12:55pm.	11:00pm.	Diner.

ROYAL BLUE TRAINS.

Washington, Balto.	†8:25am.	†8:30am.	Buffet.
Washington, Balto.	*10:25am.	*10:30am.	Diner.
Washington, Balto.	*11:25am.	*11:30am.	Diner.
Washington, Balto.	*12:55pm.	*1:00pm.	Diner.
" Royal Limited "	*3:35pm.	*3:40pm.	Diner.
Washington, Balto.	*4:55pm.	*5:00pm.	Diner.
Washington, Balto.	*6:55pm.	*7:00pm.	Buffet.
Washington, Balto.	*12:10nt.	*12:15nt.	Sleepers

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. §Sundays only.

Offices: 113, 261, 434, 1,300 Broadway, 6 Astor House, 25 Union Square W., 391 Grand Street, N. Y.; 343 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal and Liberty Street. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN RY

Lvs. Franklin St.		Lvs. W. 42d St.
10:15 A. M.	Way Train	8:30 A. M.
7:45 A. M.	Day Express to Oswego	8:00 A. M.
9:05 A. M.	Liberty Express	9:15 A. M.
*11:40 A. M.	Liberty Spl. Sat'ys only.	12:00 Noon
12:00 Noon	Express to Norwich	12:15 P. M.
*12:45 P. M.	Saturdays to Rockland	1:00 P. M.
3:00 P. M.	Ellenville and Kerhonkson	3:15 P. M.
3:25 P. M.	Express to Rockland	8:45 P. M.
25:40 P. M.	Western Express	6:00 P. M.

*Saturdays only. ‡Daily.
Parlor Car seats at 425 Broadway only.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA
RAILROAD.

STATIONS foot of WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

☞ The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.

7:55 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Limited to two Buffet Parlor Cars New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:55 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:55 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:55 P. M. THE PENNSYLVANIA SPECIAL—20-hour train to Chicago. Pullman Compartment, Drawing-room, Sleeping, Dining, and Buffet Smoking Car.

1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS. For Toledo, Nashville (via Cincinnati and Louisville), Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis, Dining Car.

5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car. For Welch, W. Va. (via Shenandoah Valley Route.)

5:55 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.

7:55 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland, except Saturday.

8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, and Cincinnati.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, 9:25 (Dining Car), 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car), 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car), 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) (3:25 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars), 3:25 (Dining Car), 4:25 (Dining Car), 4:55 (Dining Car), 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, 9:25 (Dining Car), 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car), (3:25 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars), 3:25 (Dining Car,) 4:25 (Dining Car), 4:55 (Dining Car), 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—"Florida and Metropolitan Limited," 12:55 P. M. daily. Express, 12:10 night daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week-days 12:55 and 4:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT AND NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 8:55 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:35 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 7:55 A. M. Through Vestibuled Trains. Buffet Parlor Cars and Standard Coaches on week-days. Parlor Smoking Car, Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Standard Coaches on Sundays.

CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week-days.

For points on New York and Long Branch Railroad, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:55 A. M., 12:10, 1:10, (Saturdays only,) 2:25, 2:55, 3:25, 4:10, 4:55, and 6:56 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 7:55, 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M. (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 3:30, 9:00 A. M., 12:20, 1:20 (Saturdays only,) 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, and 7:00 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 8:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 6:20,) 7:25, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, (Dining Car,) (9:55, Penna. Limited,) 10:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20,) (Dining Car,) 10:55, (Dining Car,) 11:55 A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 1:55 (Dining Car,) 2:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) 2:55, 3:25, (Dining Car,) 3:55, 4:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55 (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 6:10, 7:55, (no coaches,) 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, (Dining Car,) 9:55 (Limited,) 9:55, 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 1:55 (Dining Car,) 3:25 (Dining Car,) 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 5:55, (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

Ticket offices Nos. 461, 1,196, 1,954, 111, and 261 Broadway; 182 Fifth Avenue, (Below 23d St.;) 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 360 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "914 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railway Cab Service.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, J. R. WOOD,
General Manager. General Pass'r Agent.
6-28-1902.

200 Little Trips
FOR SUMMER VACATIONS

Routes and rates fully outlined in our
TRAVELLERS' CONDENSED GUIDE
which will be sent on application.

Eastern Resorts
Tours from nine days to three weeks, covering every expense, $49 to $185. Stop-over privileges. Send for circular.

California
August 1, including Denver, Manitou Springs, the Garden of the Gods, Colorado Springs, the Famous Gold Mining Region of **Cripple Creek** and its Scenic Railway, the Royal Gorge, Leadville, **Tennessee Pass**, the Red Cliff, Eagle River and Grand River Canons, and other **Picturesque Sections of the Rocky Mountains**; Salt Lake City, the Mormon Capital; **San Francisco**, San Rafael, the Leland Stanford, Jr., University at Palo Alto, San José, the Lick Observatory on Mount Hamilton, the Big Trees, Santa Cruz, **Monterey and the Famous Hotel del Monte**, Santa Barbara, Los Angeles, Pasadena, Riverside, Redlands, and the **Most Beautiful and Fruitful Part of California** by daylight; **Yosemite Valley**, the **Wonderful Grand Canon**, etc. Every traveling and hotel expense $295.

Raymond & Whitcomb Co.,
25 Union Square, New York.
'Phone 3138—18th.

LEHIGH VALLEY.

Foot of West 23d St. Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. ‖Daily. †Except Sunday. Sunday changes‡ ⊖12.25, ⊖12.45, ⊖7.15, ⊖5.25, ⊖6.45, ⊖5.45.

	Lv. N. Y.	Ar. L. V.	Ar. N. Y.
Buffalo Local	*7.10 AM	*6.30 AM	
Buffalo and Chicago Express	*9.25 AM	*8.50 AM	
BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS	‖11.55 AM	‖11.20 AM	‖12.00 NOON
Manch Chnnk and Hazleton Local	*⊖19.40 PM	*⊖18.50 PM	
Wyoming Valley Express	‖3.55 PM	‖3.10 PM	
Easton Local	‖5.10 PM	‖4.20 PM	
Chicago & Toronto Vestibule Exp.	*⊖5.40 PM	*⊖5.00 PM	
THE BUFFALO TRAIN	*7.55 PM	*8.00 PM	

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 241, 260, 655, 1234 and 1354 Broadway, 182 5th Ave., 25 Union Square West, 125 Columbus Ave., N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 96 Broadway, and Ft. Fulton St., Brooklyn.

N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

MONTAUK STEAMBOAT COMPANY, Ltd.
For Block Island, R. I., Orient, Greenport, Shelter Island, Southold and Sag Harbor, L. I.

Steamers will leave New York, Pier 13, E. R., foot Wall St., week days, excepting Saturdays, at 5:30 P. M. Saturdays 1 P. M. Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays steamer will not stop at Southold.

Additional Service to Block Island.—On Saturdays during July and August, one of the steamers of the Montauk Steamboat Co.'s line will connect at Montauk with L. I. R. R. train, leaving New York, 34th St., 1:20; Pier 13, near Wall St., 1:00; Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, 1:19 P. M. arriving at Block Island at 7:00 P. M.

On Mondays the steamer "Shinnecock" will leave Pier 13, E. R., at 8:00 A. M.; returning leave Sag Harbor at 5:00 P. M. Excursion tickets (good only on date sold,) going and returning by boat, $2. Going by boat and returning by L. I. R. R. same day, $3.00.

CENTRAL HUDSON BOATS.

STMR. "RAMSDELL" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. PIER week days 9:30 A. M., W. 129TH ST. 10 A. M. for WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL, FISHKILL, and NEWBURGH; connects at CORNWALL with trains for all points on N. Y., O. & W. Ry. Sundays leaves half hour earlier and extends trip to POUGHKEEPSIE and RONDOUT.

STMR. "BALDWIN" or "ROMER" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. week days except Saturdays at 5 P. M. for CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, COLD SPRINGS, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH and POUGHKEEPSIE; Saturdays, 3 P. M., and from W. 129TH ST., 3:30 P. M.

TROY BOATS

leave Pier 46, N. R., foot West 10th Street, daily 6 P. M., except Saturday, SUNDAY STEAMERS TOUCH AT ALBANY. Direct railroad connection at Troy for all resorts North and East.

Excursions, TROY, $2.50; SARATOGA, $4.50.

Dining Rooms on Main Deck. Searchlight Display and Music Every Evening.

Send for Booklet Excursion Tours.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

North German Lloyd.
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
From Pier 59, North River, Gansevoort St.
Kronprinz..July 29, noon|Kaiserin..Aug. 19, 10 AM
Kaiser...Aug. 12, 10 AM|Kronprinz..Aug. 26, 10 AM
*Hohenzollern..Aug. 16, 10 AM|Kaiser...Sept. 9, 10 AM
*From Pier 24, ft. of Amity St., Brooklyn.
TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
Cherbourg-Southampton, Alternately, and Bremen.
From Bremen Piers, Hoboken, N. J.
Bremen..July 22, 10 AM|Kronprinz..Aug. 14, 10 AM
Friedrich..July 31, 10 AM|Barbarossa..Aug. 21, 11 AM
Luise....Aug. 7, 10 AM|Bremen....Aug. 28, noon
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
From Pier 24, Ft. of Amity St., Brooklyn.
Trave.....Aug. 2, 3 PM|Trave.....Sept. 6, 10 AM
Aller.....Aug. 9, 10 AM|Aller.....Sept. 13, 2 PM
Lahn.....Aug. 23, 10 AM|Lahn.....Sept. 27, 1 PM
OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Louis H. Meyer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

Hamburg-American.
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.
F. Bl'm'ck..Jly 24, 10 AM|A. Victoria..Aug. 14, 10 AM
Columbia..July 31, 10 AM|F. Bl'm'ck..Aug. 21, 10 AM
TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.
Patricia...July 22, 6 AM|Waldersee..Aug. 5, 7 AM
Bluecher..July 29, 10 AM|Penn'sylvania..Aug. 12, Nn.

SUMMER and AUTUMN CRUISES
BY THE PALATIAL CRUISING STEAMER
Prinzessin Victoria Luise
From Hamburg Aug. 8 and Aug. 22,
ALONG the COAST of NORWAY, and to the BALTIC and the NORTHERN CAPITALS.
During Sept., Oct., and Nov.,
to PORTUGAL, SPAIN, principal MEDITERRANEAN POINTS and the ORIENT.
For illustrated pamphlets and itinerary apply
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Offices 35 & 37 Broadway, Piers, Hoboken, N. J.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.
St. Louis..July 23, 10 AM|Phila....Aug. 6, 10 AM
*S'th'w'k..Aug. 5, 7:30 AM|St. Paul..Aug. 13, 10 AM
*From Pier "C," ft. of York St., Jersey City, N.J.

RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.
Kroonland..July 26, noon|Friesland..Aug. 9, noon
Zeeland....Aug. 2, noon|Vaderland..Aug. 16, noon
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 and 15 N.R. Offices, 73 Broadway, N.Y.

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MINNEHAHA	Aug. 2, 4 A. M.
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MESABA	Aug. 9, 9 A. M.
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SUNSIDE FARM. Sunside, Green County. Home comforts; delightfully situated; peerless cuisine; refined surroundings; scenery; fruit; $6.00, $7.00.
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OLD HOMESTEAD. Oak Hill, N. Y., (Catskill Mts.) High elevation. Finest location; broad verandas; spacious lawns. Terms $7. Z. A. Pratt.

LA TOURAINE, Tannersville, N. Y., (Catskill Mts.) Elevation 2,000 ft. (Location unsurpassed.) Large rooms. First-class table. $10 to $15. Louis A. Bocus.

MOUNTAN SUMMIT HOUSE, Tannersville, N. Y. Elevation, 2,000 ft.; grand location; bowling alleys, ping-pong; (cottage to rent.) Mary J. Mulford.

THE OVERLOOK, Gayhead, N. Y. (Catskill Mts.) Refined and homelike. High elevation. Beautiful shady lawns; $7.00 to $9.00. J. H. WILBER.

KIPP HOUSE, Lexington, N. Y. (In the Heart of the Catskill Mts.) Fine location; shady lawns; first-class cuisine. (CIRCULARS.) H. KIPP.

Loughran Farm House, Hensonville, N. Y. Large Farm. Good table. Fresh vegetables. Beautiful scenery; $7.00 to $9.00. O. H. LOUGHRAN.

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MALAESKA HOUSE, South Cairo, N. Y. Beautiful location. Accommodates 100; large rooms; good table; mountain views; $6. G. B. Holcomb.

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Westch

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The Proposed Merger and Some of Its Probable Effects.

Dealings by Brokers—Several Fine Dwellings Sold on the West Side—List of Auction Offerings.

Such meagre details as have come to light regarding the projected merger of real estate and construction interests have been nevertheless sufficient to afford a good general idea of its plan and scope.

Viewed in the light of the developments of the last ten years, prior to which period the individual who could handle a real estate deal involving a million dollars was regarded as a powerful factor in the market—viewed in this light, a corporation backed by $00,000,000 to trade in and improve realty is indeed an astounding conception. The actual revolution, however, came four years ago with the establishment of the corporate idea in real estate dealing, and the present movement is simply one of expansion along existing lines. In other words, in its general features, it is not likely that the workings of a sixty-million-dollar company will be materially different from those of one with $10,000,000 or $15,000,000 capital.

There are, nevertheless, phases of the new project which will cause its development to be watched with great interest—as, for instance, the issuing of bonds to carry forward improvements. By this means it seems likely that the popularizing of investment in real estate securities will be finally achieved, or at least more nearly approached than has yet been the case. There is no apparent reason why a bond based upon the improvement of a gilt-edged parcel of New York real estate should not be just as acceptable a form of investment as one issued by a railroad to provide funds for its betterment.

It is pointed out that such issuing of bonds will introduce a new element into building operations tending to lower the fixed charges against a completed structure. As one real estate man explained the situation yesterday:

"When the Pennsylvania Railroad, for instance, wants funds for a projected improvement, it can issue 3½ per cent. bonds and get more money than it needs. Why, then, should the improvement of New York real estate be contingent upon the securing of capital at higher rates of interest through the medium of lending institutions? And there is a great deal of New York real estate that is just as good security as anything that the Pennsylvania Railroad owns."

Generally speaking, then, perhaps the most important phase of the proposed consolidation will be the elimination of middlemen who have contributed in no small measure in the past to the problems surrounding large real estate operations. The buying, the borrowing, if necessary, the construction and the management and operation of the completed building will be under single control, and the slogan of other industries "from maker to consumer," will likewise be realized in the supplying of finished real estate products. Or profit there will of course have to be some, but undoubtedly somewhat less will suffice the one "maker" than has been necessary to supply half a dozen.

Latest Sales by Brokers.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for John C. Umberfield the new five-story American basement dwelling 318 West One Hundred and Fifth Street, 22 by 100.8.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have also sold for George H. Robinson to Dr. Paul Outerbridge for $70,000 the four-story dwelling 27 West Seventy-fourth Street, on lot 25 by 109.4.

Henry D. Winans & May have sold for Mrs. Ira Barrows the four-story brown-stone-front dwelling 520 Madison Avenue, 20 by 95.

Henry C. Eno has sold to Thomas D. Belfield tha plot on the south side of Sixty-seventh Street, 175 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 50 by 100.5, upon which the buyer will erect a storage warehouse for automobiles.

Nichols & Lummis and H. R. Drew & Co. have sold for Henry McAleenan the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 67 West Forty-sixth Street, 18.4 by 100.5.

The West Side Construction Company has sold 10 and 12 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, two five-story flats, on plot 44 by 100.11.

Julius Herrmann has sold to Carrie T. Snyder the five four-story tenements 331 to 339 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, on plot 99 by 100.11, taking in exchange the five-story flat at the northeast corner of Morningside Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 25 by 100.

Henry D. Mills haa old for a Mrs. Upton to a client tha four-story brownstone-front dwelling 306 West Seventy-second Street.

The Empire City Realty Company has sold the five-story tenement at the northeast corner of Third Avenue and Ninety-third Street, 25.8 by 90.

Dr. J. Clarence Sharp is the buyer of 62 West Forty-sixth Street, and Henry A. Budd of 12 East Sixty-fourth Street, two dwellings, the sale of which waa recently reported.

John Finck reports the sale of 1,677 Madison Avenue to a client, who will occupy the house after alterations have been completed. Mr. Finck also negotiated the sale of the dwelling 216 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street.

The Subway Realty Company bas mortgaged the block front on the west side of Park Avenue, between Forty-first and Forty-second Streets, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company for $2,800,000, due in five years, and bearing 4½ per cent. interest.

Charles A. Buermann & Co. have sold for Louis Burkard to Barbara Boehm the two four-story double flats 847 and 849 Broadway, Brooklyn, each 25 by 70 by 94.

The Auction Room.

With but a single voluntary offering and a very small number of legal sales this week's list, even for this season of the year, is unusually davoid of interesting features. The voluntary sale has to do with ten lots in the upper Twelfth Ward, at the southeast corner of Isham Street and Vermilyea Avenue, and will be conducted by Auctioneer Kennelly on Wednesday.

To-morrow's schedule includes the foreclosure sale of four flats on One Hundred and Ninth Street, just west of Amsterdam Avenue, while for Thursday there is announced adjourned offering of twelve lots on the south side of One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, 300 feet west of Broadway.

Coney Island lots will be sold on Saturday by Auctioneer Smyth. The property is situated on Neptune and Mermaid Avenues and West Twenty-third Street, about midway between the Iron Piers and Sea Gate, and includes 107 parcels. The sale will be conducted on the premisee and will begin at 2 P. M.

There were recorded last week 285 mortgages for $4,532,331; of which 34, for $1,-022,350, were at 5 per cent.; 103, for $1,179,-081, were at more, and 25, for $2,330,000, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 212 mortgages for $4,410,955; of which 100, for $1,-553,320, were at 5 per cent.; 110, for $755,-875, were at more, and 102, for $3,140,800, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, JULY 21.—By Vincent A. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Herman W. Schmitz, referee, One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, north side, 225 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, adjoining Fort George Park; 33.4 by 99.11 by 71.4 by 107.1, vacant. Due on judgment, $1,467; subject to other mortgages for $2,000.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Abraham Gruber, referee, 203 to 209 One Hundred and Ninth Street, north side, 100 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 100 by 100.11, four five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $25,855; subject to other mortgages for $50,000.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, sale by order of the Sheriff, 48 West Fifty-second Street, north side, 119.6 feet east of Sixth Avenue, 17 by 100.4, four-story stone-front dwelling; all title and interest of Mary V. Bissell on June 9, 1896.

TUESDAY, JULY 22.—By Vincent A. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Joseph Kaufman, referee, 857 East One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, north side, 155 feet east of St. Ann's Avenue, 16.8 by 100, four-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $14,797.

By L. J. Phillips & Co., foreclosure sale, Peter Schmuck, referee, 827 Southern Boulevard, north side, 175 feet west of St. Ann's Avenue, 25 by 100, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $16,143.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Alford W. Cooley, referee, Balcom Avenue, west side, 275 feet south of Lasting Street, 25 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,450.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 23.—By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Leon Huhtsr, referee, 2,015 Valentine Avenue, east side, 50.1 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, 16.8 by 87.11 by 16.8 hy 88.6, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,442.

By Peter F. Meyer, foreclosure sale, Phoenix Ingraham, referee, King's Bridge Road, west side, 100.3 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, 219.5 by 239.9 by 215.8 by 204.1, vacant. Due on judgment, $5,253; subject to another mortgage of $25,000 and judgments of $470 and $112.

By Charles A. Berlan, foreclosure sale, J. C. Julius Langbein, referee, 1,021 East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, north side, 401.10 feet east of the Southern Boulevard, 15 by 100, two-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,160.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, public auction sale, Isham Street, southeast corner of Vermilyea Avenue, four lots, each 25 by 100; Vermilyea Avenue, east side, 100 feet south of Isham Street, adjoining the foregoing on the south, six lots, each 25 by 150.

THURSDAY, JULY 24.—By Vincent A. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Gerard Roberts, referee, 311 West One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, north side, 175 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 24.6 by 99.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $16,703.

By Vincent A. Ryan, foreclosure sale, John E. Ward, referee, 117 East Thirty-fourth Street, north side, 204.4 feet east of Park Avsnue, 21 by 98.9, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $28,202.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Wilber McBride, referee, One Hundred and Sixty-second Street; south side, 300 feet west of Broadway, 300 by 99.11, two-story frams dwelling, vacant. Due on judgment, $49,499.

By Samuel Goldsticker, foreclosure sale, George H. Engle, referee, 414 and 416 East Twentieth Street, south side, 199.6 feet east of First Avenue, 40 hy 92, two four-story brick tenements. Due on judgment, $630; subject to other mortgages for $8,500.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, John S. Wise, Jr., referee, 227 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, north side, 287 feet west of Second Avenue, 20 by 100.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,141.

By Exeter Realty Co., foreclosure sale, George M. Van Hoesen, referee, 580 Courtlandt Avenue, east side, 66.5 feet north of One Hundrad and Fiftieth Street, 26 by 100, five-story brick flat with storee. Due on judgment, $18,357.

SATURDAY, JULY 26.—On the premises, at 2 P. M., by Philip A. Smyth, public auction sale, 107 lots at Coney Island, situated on Neptune, Mermaid, and Warchouse Avenues and West Twenty-third Street.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Fifty-fifth Street, south side, 120 feet east of Sixth Avenue, for an eleven-story brick hotel, 33.4 by 100.5; Oxford Realty Company of 68 William Street, owner; Israels & Harder, architects; cost, $190,000.

Webster Avenue, east side, 50 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, for a three-story brick store and tenement, 24.11 by 67; Joseph A. Fisher of 1,288 Brook Avenue, owner; A. J. Vreeland of 1,965 Webster Avenue, architect; cost, $11,000.

Tremont Avenue, northeast corner of Bathgata Avenue, for a one-story frame office, 49 by 28; Charles F. Helnz, premises, owner and architect; cost, $1,500.

Alterations.

No. 99 Central Park West, to a two-story synagogue, 25 by 19; Congregation Shearith Israel, premises, owner; W. H. Hume & Son of 1 Union Square, architects; cost, $500.

Thirty-eighth Street and Broadway, southeast corner, 85 by 125, to an eight-story hotel; Scott estate of Wall and Hanover streets, owner; Jamca Cole, architect; cost, $100.

Nos. 808 to 810 Greenwich Street, to a six-story factory; Philip Haas of 1 Union Square, owner; Richard Davis of 242 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $16,000.

No. 165 West Thirty-fourth Street, to a three-story office building, 20 by 39; W. H. & F. Russey of 150 West Thirty-fifth Street, owners; John Cox, Jr., of 156 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 225 West Forty-ninth Street, to a three-story brick dwelling, 21.6 by 60; Albert R. Smoot, premises, owner; Wilson & Vischer of 156 Broadway, architects; cost, $4,500.

No. 1,434 Prospect Avenue, to a three-story frame tenement, 22.2 hy 46; Josephine B. Hertz, premises, owner; Charles W. Miller of 971 East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, architect; cost, $200.

One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, south side, between Beaumont and Cambreling Avenues, to a one-story brick school; city, owner; C. B. J. Snyder, architect; cost, $3,500.

Jerome Street, northeast corner of White Plains Avenue, to a two-story frama dwelling, 16 by 22; Michael Pellotti of 6 Jerome Street, owner; Louis C. Vanacek of 3,269 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $250.

White Plains Avenue, west side, 250 feet north of Elizabeth Street, to a two-and-a-half-story frame store and dwelling; Frederick Ackermann of 133 East One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, owner; Louis Falk of 2,785 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $500.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Saturday, July 19.

AVENUE C, e s, equi-distant between 6th and 7th Sts, runs n 22.8x85x s 22.8 to centre line block x w 83 to beginning; John M. Schuh to Louisa Schuh, (mtg $14,000) ..... Nom.

BROOME ST, 305 to 309; Mott St, 168 and 168; s e corner, 72.9x103.8x70.8x108.10; Dominick Ahhata to Rocco M. Marasco; ½ part, (mtg $75,000) $11,000

BOSTON ROAD, w s, 105 ft n of 164th St, runs n 60.7x n e 28.8x s 71.8 to road x w 30 to beginning; Moser Arndstein to Jamss A. Gordon, quitclaim ... Nom.

COLUMBIA AV, s e corner of Clinton Av, 25x95; Antoinette M. Lumann to James H. Maloney, other considerations and 100

DIVISION ST, n s, between Clinton and Attorney Sts, 24x54, on e s x 27x67.6 on w s; Division St, n e, 88 ft e of Clinton St, runs n 54 x w 26 x s 60 x w 24, both known as 224 and 220; Abraham L. Egbert and others to Ida Egbert, 4-5 part, B. and S. ..... Nom.

HULL AV, e s, 203.7 ft a of Woodlawn Road, 50x100; Lillian Prowler and another, by Morris Prowler, guardian, to Edward McKeown, all title 1,600

MAIDEN LANE, 51 and 53, n e e, runs n e 139 s e 49.4x s w 6x s e 15.6x s w 40.3 x n w 24.1x w 92.9 to lane x n w 39.2 to beginning; Edwin W. Coggeshall to Abraham Boehm and another, B. & S., (mtg $516,500) ..... Nom.

MANHATTAN AV, 471, w e, 67.7 ft s of 120th St, 16.8x82; James Clare to Mary E. Clare, (mtg $9,000) ..... Nom.

RYER AV, e s, 432.4 ft n of Burnside Av, 25x99.9x25x99.7; Ernest B. Wintersmith to Thomas Duffy and another, (mtg $8,900) ..... Nom.

STANTON ST, n w corner of Eldridge St, 18.2x0; Eldridge St, w e, 36 ft n of Stanton St, 20.11x0.8x23.11x0.8; John M. Schuh to Martin J. Schuh, mtg $11,500) ..... Nom.

STANTON ST, n w corner of Eldridge St, 16.2x60; Eldridge St, w e, 30 ft n of Stanton St, 20.11x0.8x23.11x0.6; Martin P. Schuh to Louiee Schuh, (mtg $11,500) ..... Nom

2D AV, e s, 25.5 ft s from centre line of block between 81st and 82d Sts, 25.5x100; Abraham L. Egbert and others to Alice E. Egbert, 4-5 part, B. and S. ..... Nom.

2D AV, 410, s e, 98.9 ft n of 23d St, 22x100; Virginia Coyne and others to Abraham L. Egbert, 4-5 part, B. & S. ..... Nom.

3D AV, w s, at s e of Melrose Av, runs n along 3d Av, 88.6x25x3.4 to w s of old Boston Road x a to e s of Melrose Av x s 3 to beginning; Henry L. Morris and others to Clarence Davies, quitclaim. 1,000

6TH ST, n s, Lot 780, map of estate of Peter Stuyvesant; Rosa Steckler to Dora Steckler, 1-27 part ..... Nom.

9TH AV, e s, 24.11 ft n of 212th St, 150x75; Jane V. Chaffin and another, administrators and trustees, to Max Marx. 6,400

19TH ST, n e s, 206.3 ft n w of 10th Av, 16.9x91.11; Dennis J. Trolan to Mary J. Trolan ..... Gift.

57TH ST, 545, n s, 275 ft s of 11th Av, 25x100.5; Abraham L. Egbert and others to Virginia Coyne, 4-5 part, B. & S. ..... Nom.

62D ST, 146, s s, 160 ft e of Lexington Av, 20x100.5; John H. Robertson to Louis V. Bright and another ..... Nom.

85TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of West End Av, 21x100.6; Fulton McMahon, referee, to William C. Strange 23,100

91ST ST, 103, n s, 80 ft w of Columbus Av, 21x100.8; Bernard J. Clark to Susie T. Lyons, (mtgs $36,000,) other considerations and 100

94TH ST, 25, n s, 42.9 ft w of Madison Av, 21.1x100.8; Rosa Zahn, widow, to Mary Hays, (mtg $18,000) ..... Nom.

96TH ST, n s, 262.6 ft w of Columbus Av, 31.3x100.11; the West Side Construction Company to David Ravitch and another, (mtgs $25,500) ..... Nom.

105TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 3d Av, 25x100.8; Sali Ruhinger to Louise Josephson, (mtg $21,000) ..... Nom.

106TH ST, 54, s e, 280 ft w of Park Av, 25x100.11; Benjamin Patterson, referee, to William Buhler 22,925

106TH ST, 54, n e, 280 ft w of Park Av, 25x100.11; Benjamin Patterson, referee, to William Buhler 22,950

106TH ST, 52 and 54, s s, 280 ft w of Park Av, 50x100.11; William Buhler to Mary K. Elchhorn, B. and S. ..... Nom.

127TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of Columbus Av, 25x99.11; George A. Halsey, referee, to Minna Franke, (mtg $19,000) ..... Nom.

131ST ST, n s, 400 ft w of 5th Av, 25x99.11; Bertha Sigismond, widow, to Noel B. Weinbinger, (mtg $17,000) 27,000

149TH ST, n s, at e s of Melrose Av and w s of 3d Av, runs n e along 3d Av, 88.6 x w to Melrose Av x s 77.2 to beginning; John A. Foley, as assignee, to George F. Moody, all title, quitclaim. 27

149TH ST, n s, at e s of Melrose Av and w s of 3d Av, runs n e along 3d Av, 88.6 x w to Melrose Av x s 77.2 to beginning; George F. Moody to J. Clarence Davies, all title, quitclaim ..... Nom.

149TH ST, n s, at e s of Melrose Av and w s of 3d Av, runs n e along 3d Av, 88.6 x w to Melrose Av x s 77.2 to beginning; Andrew M. Davies to J. Clarence Davies, all title, quitclaim ..... Nom.

Recorded Leases.

BROADWAY, 458; Jacob Bernstein to Charles J. Barrenpohl, 4 years, $3,000 to $3,500

ELIZABETH ST, 205 and 207; Julius W. Stoltz and another, executors, to Rocco M. Marasco, 10 years 4,000

WEST 8TH ST, 619 East; Edward Tuttner to Herman Tottman and others, 5 years ... 1,350

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest 6s at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ANDERSON, Charles T., to Kate S. Bell; Seton Av, w s, 500 ft s of Jefferson Av, due July 15, 1907, 6 per cent $350

DI VITA, Matteo, to Rebecca A. Porter; Lot 100, map of William's Bridge property of W. T. Duncan, demand, 6 per cent 490

DOCTOR, Emanuel, to Louis Lese; 1st Av, s e corner of 66th St, due July 1 1903, 6 per cent 18,900

EICHHORN, Mary K., to William Buhler; 106th St, 52 and 54 East, prior mtgs $36,000, 6 months 15,000

EICHHORN, Mary K., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 106th St, 52 and 54 East, 2 mortgages, 5 years, 4½ per cent., each 18,000

EUELL, Paul, to Gustave J. Haase; 117th St, s s, 125 ft e of Lenox Av, 2 mtge, prior mtg $42,000, 2 years, 6 per cent, each 1,500

EGBERT, Alice E., to Virginia Coyne; 2d Av, e s, 25.5 ft e of centre line of block between 81st and 82d St, dus July 1, 1905 2,490

EGBERT, Ida, to Abraham L. Egbert; Division St, 224 and 226, 4-5 part, due July 2, 1905 3,190

EUELL, Paul, to Theodora Gordon; 117th St, s s, 125 ft e of Lenox Av, 2 years ... 21,000

EUELL, Paul, to Louise M. Gordon; 117th St, s s, 150 ft e of Lenox Av, 3 years ... 21,000

MARX, Max, to Anna Gosman; 9th Av, e s, 24.11 ft n of 212th St, 3 years 5,000

MICHELSON, Lena, to Minerva Burwell; 3d St, n s, 75 ft e of Avenue D; 3d St, n s, 197 ft e of Avenue D, demand, 6 per cent 30,000

MOLONEY, James H., to Christian Winkler; 133d St, s e corner of Clinton Av, former line; 183d St, n w corner of Clinton Av, 2 years, 6 per cent 1,000

NORTH AMERICAN REALTY COMPANY to Josephine E. Lesster; 52d St, s s, 370 ft e of 8th Av, 1 year, 6 per cent 20,000

PIERCE, Helen A., to the City Mortgage Company; 3d Av, w s, 56.6 ft n of 181st St, 1 year, 6 per cent 27,500

REYNOLDS, Anner A., to City Real Estate Company; 57th St, 11 East, 1 year, 6 per cent 15,000

STRANGE, William C., to Caroline O'Neill; 88th St, 304 West, 3 years, 4 per cent 20,000

SUBWAY REALTY COMPANY to Mutual Life Insurance Company; Park Av, n w corner of 41st St, to 42d St, due Aug. 1, 1907, 4½ per cent 2,800,000

WUNLINGER, Noel B., to Helen Boufortigue; 131st St, n s, 460 ft w of 5th Av, prior mtg $5,500, demand 3,000

WUNLINGER, Noel B., to Bertha Sigesmond; 131st St, n s, 460 ft w of 5th Av, due July 2, 1907 5,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

ASTOR, William W., to Elizabeth A. Dilier $4,000

COHN, Hugo, to Barbara Miche 5,000

COHN, Hugo, to Sarah Kahn 2,000

EWALD, Katharine, to John Ewald and others, 2 assignments 1

FAUSEL, Christian, to John T. Denny 2,000

GALL, Henry, to Margaretha Dumpet 2,000

HARDY, Albert B., to Florence G. Tyler. 1,000

HELBIG, Joseph, to John Ewald and others 5,000

JANTZE, Edith L., to Bertha Guttenberg. 7,000

McLEAN, Annie E., to John J. Brady 2,065

NEW YORK MORTGAGE AND SECURITY Company to the Knickerbocker Trust Company 80,000

PAUL B. PUGH COMPANY to Thomas V. Hussey 2,650

THE TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY to the New York Mortgaga and Security Company, 5 assignments 76,500

THE TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY to Robert Boyd, as executor 7,500

THE DRY DOCK SAVINGS INSTITUtion to William H. Arnoux and another, trustees 6,125

THE UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINary to Eliza A. Tuthill 12,277

THE LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURance Company to Warwick Savings Bank 6,000

Mechanics' Liens.

WARREN ST, 103 to 107; Frank O. Burnett against Joseph Fahys, owner; Baldwin Engineering Company, contractor ... $70

7TH AV, w s, entire front between 125th and 126th Sts, 200x125; William G. Leeson against Hudson Realty Company, owner and contractor 1,247

135TH ST and Park Av, n e corner, 24x80.5x54.6x100; Herman Singer against Stephen H. Jackson, owner; Mary Tompkins, contractor 107

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS.

1ST AV and 66th St, s e corner, 25x100; Louis Lese with Emanuel Doctor 18,000

3D ST, n s, e of Avenue D, 40.8x96, and 3d St, n s, 155.3 ft e of Avenue D, 41.9x 96x irregular; Minerva Burwell with Lena Michelson 30,000

Satisfied Mechanics' Lien.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 407 and 408; Gustav Fielscher against B. Mindel and others, July 7 ..... $150

Lis Pendens.

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 100 ft n of 183d St, 25x100, and Walton Av, w s, 100 ft s of 177th St, 25x65, two actions; Sylvester Pope and others, executors, against Nathan B. Levin and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. I. Elkus.

5TH AV, 1,056; North American Trust Company against Emma S. Whitney, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Alexander & Green.

104TH ST, s s, 181.4 ft e of Columbus Av, 31.4x 100; the United States Life Insurance Company in the City of New York against Edgar Coles and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, D. B. Toucey.

134TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of Alexander Av, 100x 100; United States Life Insurance Company in the City of New York against Washington A. Bunker and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, D. B. Toucey.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—Monday, July 21.

SUPREME COURT—Appellata Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellats Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Hall, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—City of New York vs. Ahertype Co.
2—Kane vs. York.
3—Mallon vs. same.
4—Cody vs. Mayor, &c.
5—Malone vs. York.
5½—Well vs. Gallun.
6—Patterson vs. York.
7—Loughlin vs. same.
8—Wright vs. Interurban St. Ry. Co.
9—Melledy vs. Shea.
10—Gottioh vs. Gottlob.
11—Gorman ve. Lindenthal.
12—Singer vs. Knickerbocker Trust Co.
13—In re Harrison.
14—Clifford vs. Press Pub. Co.
15—In re Panama Star and Herald.
16—Nathan vs. Andalaft.
16½—Same vs. same.
17—Warner vs. Schneider.
18—Wanamaker vs. Garrison.
19—Same vs. Buchnell.
20—Wanamaker vs. Loder.
21—Same vs. Powers.
22—Olsson ve. Olsson.
23—Lindner vs. Lindner
24—Wanamaker vs. Strang.
25—Nat. Citizen's Bank vs. Woplitz.
26—Burke vs. Phelan.
27—Same vs. Casey.
28—Rosenshine vs. Rosenshine.
29—Jones vs. Royal Furnace Imp. Co.
30—Lawson vs. Nicbelsburh.
31—Daniel vs. Mullaly.
32—Alexander vs. Law.
33—Furnishing vs. Stout.
34—Cullinan ve. Burnhauser Broe.
35—Schuby vs. Schuby.
36—Carle vs. Starrett.
37—Christie vs. Christie.
38—Craig vs. James.
39—In re Fenn.
40—Fenn vs. Fenn.
41—Nathan vs. Nathan.
42—Newcomh vs. Stewart.
43—Herbert vs. Montana Diamond Co.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., and XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S. —Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.
Augusta A. Reynolds, Henrietta Tomlinson, John Veith, Jacob Cohn,
Leon Jacobson, Harriett R. Caldwell,
Ada Howard Morrell, Jamee H. Masten.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and O'Connor for the People.

1—Frank M. Leflar.
2—John Brennan.
3—Vito Capodanna.
4—William Hogart.
5—Max Rosanthal, Jacob Cohen.
6—Fred Keller.
7—Loule Laske.
8—Benjamin Wysokl.
9—William Gellick.
10—Bernhard Wilhelmer Richard Boesch.
11—Lazarus Loria.
12—Isador Albert.
13—Frederick Keller.
14—Abraham Flemming.
15—John Makatura.
16—Robert Ward.
To fix a day for trial.
1—Henry Bahr.
Pleading.
1—Andrew De Witt.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Hascall, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Trial Term, Part IV. Room, Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street;) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10:30 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., and V.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10 A. M. Aeelstant District Attorneys Ely and Studin for the People.

1—Isador Hansiger.
2—Tony Stripes, alias Apostalie Vasilis.
3—Lareto Parle.
4—Artbur Josle.
5—John McKeon.
6—Frank Burns.
7—Lizzie Horton.
8—Vito Poilto.
9—James Renahan.
10—Philip Levy.
11—William Sullivan.
12—Leon L. Lonsherry.
13—Henry Sanderson.
14—Annie Merritt.
15—Frederick D. Stewart.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts III. and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Fitzgerald, J.—Emanuel Jacobus vs. American Mineral Water Machine Company and others—Philip M. Morgan.

CITY COURT—Cirlan J.—Isaac Goldman Company vs. Family Physician Publishing Company and others—George M. Boynton. Augustus T. Ashtnu vs. George C. Stevens—George M. Boynton. Walter G. Acme and others vs. Acme Clyde Company—George M. Boynton.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Fitzgerald, J.—Jacobus vs. American Mineral Watet Machine Company; Lowenstein vs. American Mineral Watar Machine Company—Morris J. Hirsch.

SUPREME COURT—O'Gorman, J.—Chaurant vs. Chaurant—Joseph P. McDonough. New York Life Insurance Company vs. Stanton—J. Aspinwall Hodge.

NEW ENGLAND MILL STOCKS.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., July 19.—Following are public quotations of New England mill stocks for the week:

	Sales.	Previous Q'tat'ns.	Last Sale.
Amory		15½	15½
Amoskeag		1,91[illegible]	1,91[illegible]
Androscoggin			120
Appleton			115½
Arlington Mills			110½
Atlantic			50
Bates	100	101¼	100¼
Belvidere Woolen Mfg. Lowell			70[illegible]
Bigelow Carpet			102
Boott		607½	610
Boston, (new)			100
Boston Belting	228	233½	228
Boston Duck			1,175
Cabot		69	68½
Chicopee			49½
Cocheco	276	277	261
Columbian		1,021½	1,012½
Continental			35½
Dwight	1,020	1,021½	1,025
Edwards			175
Everett			105½
Franklin			100½
Great Falls			156
Grinnell			182½
Hamilton Co			745
Hamilton Woolen			100
Hill			45½
Hillsboro Mills, (woolen)			20
Jackson			925
Lancaster			30[illegible]
Lawrence			128
Lockwood		93½	93½
Lowell			90
Lowell Bleachery (nsw)			682½
Lowell Mach. Shop			101½
Lyman Mills			810
Manchester Mills			66½
Massachusetts			85
Mass. Cotton, Georgia			98
Merrimack		107	107
Middlesex			100½
Monadnock			87½
Naumkeag Steam Cot.			1,150
Nasbua Mfg. Co.			61½
New Market Mfg. Co.		581	585
North			130
Pacific			1,852½
Pepperell			2,150
Russell Mills, Plymouth			250%
Salmon Falls Mfg. Co.			80
Stafford			100
Stark			107½
Thorndike			960
Tremont & Suf.			1,062½
Waltham Bleach. and Dye Works			102%
Wamsutta			100
Washington			119
York			129
			980

The following quotations of Fall River stocks for the week are reported:

	Sales.	Last Sale.
American Linen Co.		97
Arkwright Mills		90
Barnard Manufacturing Co.		105
Barnaby Manufacturing Co.		107½
Border City Manufacturing Co.		112½
Bonnna Mills		175
Chace Mills	101	101
Cornell Mills		125
Davol Mills		106
Flint Mills		104½
Granite Mills		135
Hargrave Mills		104
King Philip Mills		130
Laurel Lake Mills		121
Merchants' Manufacturing Co.		85
Mechanics' Mills		85
Narra Mills		104
Osborn Mills	92	90½
Parker Mills		107
Pocasset Manufacturing Co.		120½
Richard Borden Manufacturing Co.		101
Robeson Mills		101
Sagamore Manufacturing Co.		100
Shove Mills		65
Slade		100
Stafford Mills	93	94
Seaconnet Mills		92¼
Tecumseh		116
Troy C. & W. Manufacturing Co.		1250
Union Cotton Manufacturing Co.		142
Wampanoag Mills		81
Westmoreland Mills		44

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

PROSPECT PARK SOUTH

We have never had any bargain sales at Prospect Park South. All property here is a bargain, it is increasing so rapidly in value, but we have just completed what seems to us one of the most artistic and successful houses yet built. It stands on a corner plot, 71 feet front and 115 feet deep. Sewer, gas, water, electric lights, telephone wires under ground, and asphalt pavements.

House contains 11 rooms and tiled bath, steam heat, parquet floors, kitchen cabinet, all bathroom fixtures, mains, etc. King's Holland shades at every window. Decorated in beautiful tapestries and fabrics. Beamed ceilings, plate shelf. Grand old fireplaces, with solid hardwood seats in library and dining room, laundry, etc. Elegant gas and electric fixtures made from special designs. More for the money than any house in Flatbush. Price, $11,500; $1,500 cash, balance on easy terms.

Any "Brighton Beach" Smith St., or Franklin Ave. trolley or "Manhattan Beach" L train from Park Row direct. Get off at Albermarle or Beverley Road.

Dean Alvord, Owner.
257 Broadway, N. Y.

AT BOROUGH PARK you have the beauty and fresh air of the suburbs, and yet the conveniences and advantages of the city. This is not a new subdivided tract, but a suburb that has steadily increased in value in the past three years. Detached homes or lots for investment on easy terms.

Borough Park Co.
WM. H. REYNOLDS, Pres.
49th St. & New Utrecht Av.
Brooklyn.
26 minutes from Manhattan, via Fifth Ave. "L" direct from bridge; fare, 5c.

NEVER MIND THE WEATHER; COME TO-DAY and see the finest 3-story and cellar brown-stone house on the Park Slope for $900 cash, price $5,900; new plumbing, porcelain bath; stone tubs; handsome mirrors; beautiful relief and fresco decorations; open Sunday. Apply 681 President St., Brooklyn.

IDEAL DWELLING FOR SALE.
Beautifully situated on high ground in Bay Ridge Park, on 73d St., between Fort Hamilton Av. and 10th Av.; complete with all improvements; detached on neatly laid-out grounds; cheap and easy terms. Apply Stewart, Bay Ridge Park, L. I.

10-room modern house, all improvements, nice neighborhood; lot 50x150; near trolley and elevated; $3,200, easy terms. W. N. Ridge, 320 Broadway, New York.

Real Estate at Auction.
80c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'r,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION
WEDNESDAY, JULY 23, 1902,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111

BUILDING BUREAU STATISTICS.

Plans Filed During Last Quarter for 318 Structures to Cost $29,889,745.

Borough President Cantor has received the second quarterly report of Perez M. Stewart, Superintendent of Buildings for the Borough of Manbattan.

The report shows that in the three months which it covers, 133,517 inspections of buildings were made. As a result, the department learned of 2,108 cases of defective construction. The number of instances of insufficient means of escape in case of fire was 2,315. The report also gives 571 cases of defective plumbing and 179 cases of defective light and ventilation. The department sent out 2,284 notices ordering the removal of unsafe buildings, and there were 856 compliances.

In the quarter ended June 30, 1902, the report shows that there were 318 buildings for which plans were filed, the aggregate cost of construction of which will amount to $29,889,745. Of this total $9,094,000 are set down as the estimated cost of seventeen new hotels, while a sum of $4,417,500 is credited to the building of twenty-two new stores.

There were only six dwelling houses of an estimated cost of $50,000 begun during the period covered by the report. There were eighty-five applications for new tenement houses; applications for twenty-eight office buildings, representing an outlay of $6,578,500; three schoolhouses, representing an outlay of $341,000; six churches, at an aggregate of $400,000; three theatres, to cost $350,000, and four municipal buildings, to cost $340,000.

The report shows a great advance in every way over the first quarter of the year, but compared with the second quarter of 1901 shows a falling off of 437 buildings, and in the expenditure involved of $11,479,670.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Count Henry d'Portes, Paris; Grange Sard, Albany; Count Quadt, Attaché of the German Embassy, Washington; H. von Rucker, Shangbai, China.

HOLLAND—D. L. Gillespie, Pittsburg; H. S. Belfridge, Chicago.

MANHATTAN—R. J. Allyn, Hartford; W. G. Chase, Boston; D. B. Updyke, Boston.

SAVOY—Dr. Sondheimer, Frankfurt, Germany; E. Barden, Philadelphia.

NETHERLAND—Ex-Judge Frank Brundage, Buffalo.

GRAND UNION—Col. Charles Smart, United States Army.

GILSEY—H. G. Lyman, Buffalo; R. A. Wooldridge, Richmond, Va.

GRAND—John B. Roecb, Chester, Penn.; O. F. Howe, Boston.

MAJESTIC—William A. Bates, Washington; J. Farrington Dodge, San Francisco.

FIFTH AVENUE—F. M. Mackay, Chicago; Peter Deyo, Albany.

HOFFMAN—B. C. Weever, Louisville.

VICTORIA—Frank J. Collins, Mayor of Bradford, Penn.; Lester Scott, Findlay, Ohio; H. T. Lockwood, Philadelphia.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Friday night to 12 o'clock Saturday night.)

1:40 A. M.—132 East Twenty-ninth Street; Harry Reiger; damage, $500.

1:58 A. M.—255 Division Street; Morris Nathan; damage, $500.

4 A. M.—219 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street; Edward Tiles; damage, $25.

6:20 A. M.—178 Clinton Street; Morris Bass; damage, trifling.

7:55 A. M.—142 Forsyth Street; Jacob Lutow; damage, trifling.

10:30 A. M.—147 St. Nicholas Avenue; Julius Stenz; damage, $20.

11:55 A. M.—Foot of Canal Street, hay barge M. E. Mangin; Erie Railroad; damage, $300.

12:05 P. M.—270 Delancey Street; unascertained; damage, trifling.

6:20 P. M.—138 Avenue C; Charles Marerson; damage, $25.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Rain and warmer; fresh south winds becoming west.

Showery weather will prevail to-day in the lower lake region, the Middle Atlantic States, and New England, and there will be local rains in Florida, Eastern Tennessee, and in the Middle Mississippi Valley. The weather will be fair Monday, except in New England, tha Atlantic Coast districts, and the Southwest.

Along the Atlantic Coast from Hetteras northward fresh to brisk east to southeast winds will prevail, while south of Hatteras the winds will be light to fresh southwest. On the Gulf Coast fresh south to southeast winds will continue, and in the lake region variable winds will become fresh northwest.

Steamers which depart to-day for European ports will have light to fresh east winds and rain so the Grand Banks.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1901.	1902.	TIMES. 1902.
3 A. M.	76	72	76
6 A. M.	75	69	72
9 A. M.	80	69	76
12 M.	85	76	78
3 P. M.	86	74	78
6 P. M.	82	72	76
9 P. M.	80	69	72
12 P. M.	75	68	72

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

The averaga temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing Housa Squars	75
Weather Bureau	72
Corresponding date 1901	62
Corresponding date for last 25 years	73

The thermomater recorded 69 degrees at 8 A. M. yesterday, and 70 degrees at 8 P. M. The maximum temperature was 77 degrees at 12:40 P. M., and the minimum 60 degrees at 5 A. M. Tha humidity registered 79 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 81 per cent. at 8 P. M.

LEGAL NOTES.

USE OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS.—The Appellate Division has decided that, on the trial of an action to recover damages for the death of a person who was run over and killed by an electric car, it is error for the court to refuse to allow the defendant to show that the deceased was in the habit of getting intoxicated at times. The appeal before the court was by the Metropolitan Street Railway Company from a judgment on a verdict for $10,000 in favor of Katherine McIlwaine, in ber suit to recover for the death of David McIlwaine, her husband. The deceased was a cab driver, and he earned, with tips, from $17 to $18 a week. Ex-Justice Charles F. Brown, for the railroad company, insisted that the evidence as to McIlvaine's drinking habits was competent as having a bearing on the value of his life. "It is common knowledge," says Justice Laughlin, in ordering a reversal of the judgment, "that the use of intoxicating liquors to any extent has a bearing upon the ability of the subject to withstand certain kinds of illness and disease. In estimating the probability as to the decedent's future health and the duration of bis life, the jurors were called upon to consider the probabilities as to his being ill, which involved his susceptibility to disease and his ability to withstand the ravages of disease. His use of intoxicating liquors had a bearing upon this subject, the importance of its bearing depending upon the extent of the use. Moreover, the habits of the decedent with reference to the use of intoxicating liquors, which involved the expenditure of part of his earnings, would throw some light both upon the queation as to the probable amount of his savings and the amount of money which he would contribute to his family, and also upon the question as to the amount of his earnings, weight of evidence depending on course upon the extent to which he indulged in such liquors. Furtbermore, in view of the decedent's occupation, if he was in the habit, even though only occasionally, of becoming intoxicated while in the performance of his duties, the jury had a right to take that into consideration in weighing the chances of his death by accident, or the impairment of his capacity to earn money by injury."

STATUTE OF FRAUDS.—Paul Morich agreed with his daughter, Mrs. Mary A. Luessen, to furnish her with such money as she might require, together with her own and that of her husband, to buy land and erect a hotel at Westbury, L. I. Under the agreement title to the property was to be taken and remain in Mr. Morich's name until the borrowed money was repaid. Mrs. Luesaen was to pay her father five per cent., and be privileged to repay the advancements in snch installments as she saw fit. She, besides paying taxes and insurance premiums, at times expended various sums for improvements on the hotel property. She also repaid a portion of the advances. The father and daughter, in November, 1895, settled their accounts, and it was found that she owed him $7,400. On this amount Mrs. Luessen paid interest until her father died. His executors then refused to recognize the agreement between her and their testator, claiming that it was void under the Statute of Frauds because not evidenced by any writing. A judgment of the Supreme Court, allowing Mrs. Luessen's claim, has been affirmed by the Second Appellate Division. Justice Bartlett, for the court, decides that tha performance of the contract by the plaintiff was sufficient to avoid the effect of the statute. "The improvements established by the proof and found by the court," says Justice Bartlett, "are so substantial and permanent in character as to indicate that they would not have been made except in reliance upon the contract." Justice Bartlett also holds that a lease of the hotel property, executed by the father to the daughter, does not necessarily conflict with the claim that the father held title to the premises simply as security for bis advances. This was especially so, Justice Bartlett said, as it appeared that the payments required by the lease were the same as those provided for in the oral agreement, and that the lease was never renewed, although Mrs. Luessen continued to occupy the hotel after its expiration.

***

OBTAINING CITY WATER BY FRAUD.—An injunction obtained by Albert Krumenaker, a beer bottler in West One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, restraining Commissioner Dougherty from carrying out a threat to cut off the plaintiff's water supply, has been vacated by the Appellate Division. Commissioner Dougherty bad said the water supply would be cut off unless Krumenaker paid a bill of $991.19 for water used between Nov. 9, 1896, and March 11, 1902. Justice Hatch, for the Appellate Division, says that the plaintiff had been guilty of a fraud upon the Commissioner. On Krumenaker's premises two water pipes were found, to only one of which was a meter attached. The pipes could be operated to supply water, either jointly or independently, at the will of the owner. By means of a stop cock, water could be shut off from one pipe and supplied by the other. Thus water could be obtained at any time without having the amount consumed measured by the meter. The court finds that Krumenaker was engaged in an illegal abstraction of water from the city water supply witbout paying therefor in fraud of the rights of the municipality. "It is evident also," Justice Hatch says, "that the plaintiff understood, as fully as did the city, the illegal use which he had been making of the unmetered service pipe, and of the fraud which he had perpetrated upon the municipality. His offer of $600 in compromise of the bill, coupled with his admissions of knowledge of the service pipe, although accompanied with a denial that he bad made use of it, is plainly significant of guilty knowledge upon bis part."

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capt. Daniel E. McCarthy, Quartermaster, will report to Col. James Miller, Twenty-second Infantry, President of the examining board convened at Omaha for examination for promotion.

Capt. Henry H. Benham, Second Infantry, is assigned to Company A of that regiment.

Capt. Lawson M. Fuller, Ordnance Department, will proceed to Fort Leavenworth and accompany the artillery battalion on its practice march from that poet to Fort Riley, for the purpose of observing the material of the siege and mountain batteries on the march and during the firings.

First Lieut. William H. Moncrief, Assistant Surgeon, will proceed to Fort Getty and report to the commanding officer for duty, and the commanding General, Department of the East.

Capt. Cornelius C. Cuaick is relieved from duty at the North Georgia Agricultural College.

Navy.

Lieut. E. T. Pollock is ordered to the Columbia.

Lieut. H. Laning is ordered to the Dolphin.

Lieut. H. C. Mustin is ordered to the Kearsarge.

Lieut. J. R. Y. Blakeley is ordered to the Minneapolis, Aug. 4.

Lieut. A. Rust is ordered to the Montgomery.

Lieuts. F. H. Schofield and L. F. James are ordered to the Supply, Aug. 1.

Lieut. Marbury Johnston is ordered to the Montgomery as navigator.

Lieut. W. McDowell is ordered to command the Thornton.

Ensign E. C. Keenan is ordered to the Montgomery.

Midshipmen K. B. Crittenden and C. A. Conway are ordered detached from the Michigan July 30 and to the Supply Aug. 1.

Commissions have been issued as follows:

Captains—Richardson Clover, April 11.

H. G. C. Colby, June 18.

W. L. Field, June 16.

Commanders—F. C. Fremont, April 11.

A. M. Knight, June 16.

Lieut. Commanders—F. C. Bowers, April 5.

A. A. Ackerman, July 12.

Lieutenants—D. E. Theteen, July 1.

L. B. Purcell, July 23.

Acting Assistant Surgeons—Morton W. Baker, James H. Holloway, and William C. Rucker, July 10.

Pay Director—J. B. Redfield, April 10.

Assistant Paymaster—Ignatius T. Hagner, July 15.

Chaplain—John F. Fleming, July 11.

Commander W. E. Sewell is ordered to command the Supply.

Commander C. P. Perkins is ordered to gommand tha Philadelphia.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Arrivals—Alexander at Hampton Roads, July 18.

Topeka and Cincinnati at La Guayra, July 19.

Vicksburg at Che-Foo, July 19.

Wasp at Norfolk, July 19.

Caesar at Boston, July 19.

Decatur, Bagley, Barney, Shubrick, Stockton, and Preston at Newport, July 18.

Kearsarge, Alabema, Massachusetts, and Scorpion off Woods Hole, July 18.

Sailed—Helena from Ching-Kiang for Woodung, July 18.

Fiddle from Norfolk for Newport, July 18.

Prairie from Gardiner's Bay for Newport, July 19.

Nashville from Sidon for Tripoli, July 19.

Terror and Hercules from Annapolis for Norfolk, July 19.

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, July 19.—Compiete transactions in the local stock market to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
104	Westinghouse Elec. 2d	125	104	104
50	Citizens' Traction Co	71	71	71
1,075	Am. Window Glass	02¼	02	02
50	U. S. Glass pf	144	144	144
295	Crucibla Steel pf	85¼	85¼	85¼
400	United States Steel	40⅞	40¾	40¾
10	United States Steel pf	90¼	90¼	90¼
400	National Fire Proofing	31¾	31⅝	31¾
320	Nat. Fire Proofing pf	39¾	39⅞	39⅞
175	Mon. River Coal pf	39½	39½	39½
800	Pittsburg Coal common	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝
230	Pittsburg Coal pf	89¾	89¾	89¾
20	Pittsburg Brewing pf	46⅞	46¾	46⅞
20	Philadelphia Co. com	48½	48½	48½
53	Pressed Steel Car pf	87	87	87
$1,000	Pittsburg Brewing 6s	110¾	110¾	110¾

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

CENTURY MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—Herman Katz, manufacturer of infants' and children's cloaks and reefers, under the style of the Century Manufacturing Company at 186 Prince Street, has made an assignment to Samuel Lederer. Mr. Katz began business in February, 1901, and a few months ago claimed to have a capital of $6,000.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

CATHERINE NOLAN.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Catherine Nolan, dealer in dry goods at 1,802 and 1,804 Third Avenue, show liabilities $8,539 and asseta $8,411, consisting of stock $8,388, and cash in bank $23.

ABRAHAM BARNETT.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against Abraham Barnett, manufacturer of picture frames at 52 Allen Street, by the following creditors: Max Leserman, $651; Drescher & Cusson, $285, and the Zabn & Bowley Company, $33. It was alleged that his stock was destroyed by fire on July 10; he was insured ether for $1,000 or $2,000, and has transferred the policies to Morris Kuschner, and he bas aome accounts amounting to $150.

H. A. HOYSRADT & CO.—Herman A. and Alice B. Hoysradt, who compose the firm of H. A. Hoysradt & Co., builders, of Yonkers, have filed a petition in bankruptcy here. The firm's liabilities are $12,091 and nominal assets $2,350, consisting of amounts due on contracts, $1,840; a claim, $300; office, ladder, scaffolds, &c., $210. Mr. Hoysradt has individual liabilities $4,972, and no assets. Mrs. Hoysradt has individual liabilities $37,289, of which $28,880 are secured by bond and mortgage, and nominal assets $42,987, consisting of six pieces of real estate in Yonkers, $30,300; unliquidated claims, $11,487, and a bond and mortgage, $1,200.

An Attachment Issued.

An attachment for $417 has been issued against Amella Heyman, doing business as the Great Eastern Underwear Company at 103 Wooster Street, for $417, in favor of Henry Newman & Co. for merchandise. It was granted on the ground that ahe has departed from the State to avoid summons, and is said to be stopping at Long Branch, where she goes in Summer time.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ALFANO, Ernesto—W. Mylins	$24
AMERICAN ICE COMPANY—D. & M. Chauncey, Real Estate Company	236
BARNETT, Max—G. Cowen	89
BUCHER, Frank J.—J. Much	647
BROSNAN, Francis X., and Charles Jones—O. J. Stephens	395
CLEVAN, Samuel—S. Strauss & Brother.	65
CANEPA, Francesco—A. Berliner and others	63
CARMER, Ahbis A.—H. Hermann	205
CONGRESS HALL COMPANY—W. R. Curtiss and others	49
CARROLL, Frederick W.—W. B. Brown	89
CUNNINGHAM, James—D. J. Trolan	48
CASEY, Howard S.—S. F. Kneeland and others	244
DAVEY, William J., and Alfred L. Jones —P. Grunsberg, by guardian	8,750
DUNHAM, Sumner T.—G. B. Lsonard	205
EURELLE, Annie G.—New York Telephone Company	23
GRANGER, Henry R.—C. L. Cammann	843
GOODHART, Richard, and Robert C. Hewitt, executors—A. Fithlan	623
HOYT, Adelbert E.—M. S. Morris	5,667
HANKINSON, J. Charles—G. W. Gallinger	119
HEIDER, Louis J., Hyman	524
JACKSON, Gladys A.—S. Shohfi	200
JOHNSON, Frederick D.—New York Telephone Company	71
KAPLAN, Leab—A. N. Sadofs	275
KORSE, August and Agnes—L. Ahrens	645
LEIGHTON, Emil—The State Bank of Canestoia, N. Y.	695
MORAN, Daniel A.—W. D. Veeder	118
MORGENROTH, Wolf—B. Ondacht	48
McCUE, Thomas T.—J. Martin	212
REICHE, Ernest—J. Bernstein, assignee, &c.	83
REICHTER, Charlotte—D. Kamsler and others	155
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—J. A. Deeming	3,568
THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONal Bank—The National Park Bank of New York	100
THE POST STEAMBOAT COMPANY—C. H. Lovett	5,161
UNITED INCANDESCENT LIGHT COMpany—The American Brass and Copper Company	70

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...4:45	Sun sets...7:27	Moon rises...

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...7:24	Gov. Isl'd...7:45	H. Gate....9:41
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...7:32	Gov. Isl'd...7:50	H. Gate....9:52

Outgoing Steamships.

MONDAY, JULY 21.

Mails Close. Vessels Sail.

Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, JULY 22.

Algonquin, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Bremen, Bremen	.....	10:00 A. M.
Citta di Milano, Naples and Genoa	8:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
El Cid, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Finance, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Marstow, Havre	.....	.....
Patricia, Hamburg	.....	8:00 A. M.
Queen Alexandra, Melbourne	.....	.....

WEDNESDAY, JULY 23.

Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Karamania, Gibraltar and Naples	.....	.....
Oceanic, Liverpool	4:00 A. M.	7:30 A. M.
Pirque, Malta, Venice, Trieste	.....	.....
Sabine, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Silvia, Halifax and St. John's, N. F.	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
St. Louis, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Tarter Prince, Cape Town	.....	.....

THURSDAY, JULY 24.

Basil, Para and Manaos	.....	.....
Fuerst Bismarck, Hamburg	.....	10:00 A. M.
Iroquois, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
La Savoie, Havre	.....	10:00 A. M.
Monterey, Havana	.....	11:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementery mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the bour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Florida, and thence by steamer, are dispatched daily, except Thursday, final connecting closes, for dispatch via Port Tampa, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays at 5:30 A. M.; for dispatch via Miami, on Mondays and Saturdays at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at $1:30 P. M., Sundays at 11:00 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) §Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July $22, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of India, (registered mail must be specially addressed. Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.) Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July $23, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Iyo Maru. (Registered mail must ba directed "via Seattle.") Mails for tha Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July $25, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and first-class matter for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July $27, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Peru. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July $28, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and first-class matter for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to August $4, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Coptic. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after July $19 and up to Aug. $9, inclusive, or on arrival of steamer Campania, due at New York Aug. $9, for dispatch per steamer Sierra. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Aug. $9 and up to Aug. $16, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Miowera. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. $16, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Mariposa.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) JULY 20.

Antilla, Nassau, July 16.
British Trader, Antwerp, July 6.
City of Savannah, Savannah, July 18.
Columbia, Glasgow, July 11.
El Rio, New Orleans, July 15.
Llandaff City, Swansea, July 5.
Miantonkah, London, July 12.
St. Louis, Southampton, July 12.
Tennyson, Barbados, July 15.

MONDAY, JULY 21.

Algonquin, Jacksonville, July 18.
Bluscher, Hamburg, July 12.
Bovic, Liverpool, July 11.
Kroonland, Antwerp, July 12.
Proteus, New Orleans, July 16.
Rio Grande, Brunswick, July 18.

TUESDAY, JULY 22.

Concho, Galveston, July 16.
Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen, July 12.
Gallia, Gibraltar, July 9.
Kronprinz Wilhelm, Bremen, July 15.
Orizaba, Colon, July 15.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 23.

Carthaginian, Glasgow, July 12.
Kentigern, Port of Spain, July 14.
Madura, Algiers, July 8.
Majestic, Liverpool, July 16.

THURSDAY, JULY 24.

Calabria, Naples, July 11.
El Sud, New Orleans, July 19.
Lombardia, Gibraltar, July 13.
Spartan Prince, Gibraltar, July 11.
Strabo, St. Lucia, July 17.

Arrived.

SS Umbria, (Br.,) Capt. Dutton, from Liverpool, July 12, and Queenstown, 13th, with mdse. and passengers to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6:15 P. M.

SS Swazi, (Br.,) Dobles, Shields, July 4, in ballast to Norton & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 10:45 A. M.

SS Diamant, (Ger.,) Schleemilch, Hamburg, &c., July 2, in ballast to Philip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 11:15 A. M.

SS Hamilton, Boaz, Norfolk and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Elise Marie, (Ger.,) Stege, Hamburg, July 1, and Shields, 4th, in ballast to Philip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 10:35 P. M., 18th.

SS City of Birmingham, Burt, Savannah, July 16, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company.

SS La Savole, (Fr.,) Poirot, Havre, July 12, with mdse. and passengers to the Compagnie Generals Transatlantique. Arrived at the Bar at 3:30 A. M.

SS Island, (Dan.,) Holst, Copenhagen, July 2, Christiania, 3d, and Christiansand, 4th, with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:20 P. M., 18th.

SS Tremont, (new,) Purrington, Baltimore, July 16, in ballast to Daniel Bacon.

SS Noordam, (Dutch,) Bonjer, Rotterdam and Boulogne, July 10, with mdse. and passengers to the Holland-America Line. Arrived at the Bar at 8:30 P. M.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., at 9:30 P. M., southeast, light breeze; raining and dense fog.

Sailed.

SS Guyandotte, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Canadian, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Alexandra, (Dan.,) for Copenhagen.
SS Minneapolis, (Br.,) for London.
SS Lahn, (Ger.,) for Genoa and Naples.
SS Wordsworth, (Belg.,) for Pernambuco.
SS Pretoria, (Br.,) for Bermuda.
SS Rotterdam, (Dutch,) for Rotterdam.
SS Brooklyn City, (Br.,) for Bristol.
SS Vaderland, (Br.,) for Antwerp.

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Six Line—3 times, 45c; 7 times, 84c.

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$5.00 down and $1.00 per week will secure for you any of the following renowned Pianos. Pianos delivered upon first payment of $5.00.

Wilson Piano - - - $155
Mayers Piano - - - $165
Burnham Piano - - - $165
Harmony Piano - - - $175
Richardson Piano - - $195
Coleman Piano - - - $195

FREE! with every Piano purchased this week we will give, free of charge, a beautiful cover and stool to match.

GREAT VALUES IN PIANOS AT THE
WISSNER
WAREROOMS,
25 EAST 14TH ST.

Upright (used by artists)	$225
Upright (taken in trade)	95
533 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.	
Upright (discontinued style)	$255
Upright (rented short term)	145
138 NEWARK AVE., JERSEY CITY.	
Upright	$85
Upright (celebrated maker)	125
603 BROAD ST., NEWARK.	
Upright (used at concerts)	$215
Upright (taken in trade)	100
$5 TO $7 MONTHLY.	
Square Pianos....$20, $35, $45, $65, $75	

New Pianos to Rent. Rent Applied.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY
To obtain a good piano for little money on easy terms, from our large assortment of pianos returned from rent. SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS. Send for bargain list. Rent $3 up.
Mathushek & Son, B'way, Cor. 47th St

STURZ PIANOS.
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Grand or upright; new or used; cash or easy payments; splendid assortment; all makes.
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1569 BROADWAY, Cor. 47th St
Pianos to Rent.—$2 monthly; rent applied if you purchase. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.

UPRIGHTS $75, $100; rents $3; rent allowed on purchase. 10 East 14th St.

$200 new mahogany upright piano, $7 monthly. 1,569 B'way, cor. 47th St.

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FRANK BOWNE JONES, 29 Broadway, STEAM & SAIL YACHTS OF ALL SIZES.

YACHTS FOR SALE OR CHARTER. McIntosh Yacht Basin, 26th St., Brooklyn. A. J. McINTOSH, Yacht Broker, 13 Broadway.

SS Ponce, for San Juan.
SS Zulle, for Venezuela.
SS San Juan, for San Juan.
SS Etbiopia, (Br.,) for Glasgow.
SS Athos, (Ger.,) for Kingston, &c.
SS Mexico, for Havana.
SS Erica, (Ger.,) for Kingston, Ja.
SS America, (Fr.,) for Marseilles.
SS Campania, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Martello, (Br.,) for Hull.
SS Camoens, (Belg.,) for Manchester.
SS Prins Willem V, (Dutch,) for Haiti, &c.
SS Maraval, (Br.,) for Grenada and Trinidad.
SS Buckman, for Port Limon.
SS San Marcos, for Key West and Galveston.
SS El Valle, for New Orleans.
SS Princess Anne, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS British Empire, (Br.,) for Antwerp.
SS Louisiana, for New Orleans.
SS Bratsberg, (Nor.,) for Cardenas.
SS Diana, (Nor.,) for Progreso via Philadelphia.
SS City of Macon, for Boston.
SS Chesapeake, for Baltimore.
SS Avalon, (Nor.,) for Kingston.
SS Onelda, for Wilmington, N. C., and Georgetown, S. C.
SS Benefactor, for Philadelphia.
SS Kansas City, for Savannah.

By Cable.

LONDON, July 19.—SS Pennsylvania, (Ger.,) Capt. Spliedt, from New York via Plymouth and Cherbourg, arr. at Hamburg at 8 A. M. to-day.

SS Etruria, (Br.,) Capt. Watt, from New York for Liverpool, arr. at Queenstown at 6:30 A. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Caeland, (Br.,) Capt. Roberts, for New York, sld. from Antwerp to-day.

SS La Gascogne, (Fr.,) Capt. Fournisr, for New York, sld. from Havre at 9 A. M. to-day.

SS Lucania, (Br.,) Capt. McKay, for New York, sld. from Liverpool to-day.

SS Southwark, (Br.,) Capt. Dann, for New York, sld. from Southampton to-day.

SS Grecian Prince, (Br.,) Capt. McMillan, from New York for Santos, arr. at Pernambuco July 12.

SS Ottawa, (Br.,) Capt. Nicolls, from New York, arr. at Barrow yesterday.

SS Cavour, (Br.,) Capt. Kelly, from New York for Manchester, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Grangense, (Br.,) Capt. Spedding, from New York, arr. at Para to-day.

SS Mohican, (Br.,) Capt. Jenkins, from New York, arr. at Leith to-day.

SS Grosser Kurfurast, (Ger.,) Capt. Reimkesten, from New York for Bremen, arr. at Cherbourg at 6 A. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Minnehaha, (Br.,) Capt. Robinson, for New York, sld. from this port to-day.

SS Koenigin Luise, (Ger.,) Capt. Volger, for New York via Cherbourg, sld. from Bremen today.

SS Baralong, (Br.,) Capt. Andarson, from New York via Cape Town, arr. at Algoa Bay June 26.

SS Nicolai II., (Dan.,) Capt. Orum, from New York via Copenhagen, arr. at Cronstadt July 14.

SS Citta di Torino, (Ital.,) Capt. Lavarello, from New York via Naples, arr. at Genoa July 15.

SS Nord America, (Ital.,) Capt. Mascozzini, from New York via Naples, arr. at Genoa July 15.

SS Washington, (Ger.,) Capt. Thoten, from New York, arr. at Rotterdam July 17.

SS La Campine, (Dutch,) Capt. Coertgiese, from New York, arr. at Antwerp yesterday.

SS Appalachee, (Br.,) Capt. Simpson, from New York, arr. at Hamburg to-day.

SS Queensland, (Br.,) Capt. Gray, from Hiogo, &c., for New York, sld. from Algiers July 12.

SS Nauria, (Fr.,) Capt. Siagols, for New York, sld. from Marseilles July 16.

SS Oscar II., (Dan.,) Capt. Skjodt, for New York, sld. from Copenhagen July 18.

SS Trojan Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Eagleton, from New York via Naples, &c., arr. at Leghorn yesterday.

SS Hortensius, (Br.,) Capt. Clegg, for New York, sld. from Queenstown previous to to-day.

Excursions.

Entertaining Beyond Comparison.
GLEN ISLAND
Attractions from all parts of the world. Interesting novelties. A band of wild riders and steer-catchers from the Plains of Mexico. Grand concerts, magnificent foliage, rare plants, Horticultural wonders, unequalled menagerie, museum and aquarium; ALL FREE. Delightful sail on swift steamers. Glen Island clam bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." The Dairy, Boating, Bathing, Bowling, Billiards, Fishing. TIME TABLE SUBJECT TO CHANGE—STEAMERS LEAVE: Cortlandt St. Pier, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12 M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:45, 5:15 P. M., Bridge Dock, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:30, 10:30, 11:20 A. M., 12:20, 2:00, 2:50, 4:00 P. M. East 34d St., 9:30, 10:00, 10:45, 11:45 A. M., 12:45, 2:00, 2:30, 3:15, 4:30, 5:45 P. M. Leave Glen Island, 11:00 A. M., for Cortlandt St. only; 11:30 A. M., for East 32d St. and Brooklyn, 12:00 M. and 1:00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only; 3:00, 5:00, 5:30, 6:00, 7:00, and 8:00 P. M. for all landings. Frequent extra boats on Sundays and holidays. EXCURSION, 40 CENTS, including admission to all attractions.

EXCURSION ROUTES TO THE SEA via
THE LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
MANHATTAN BEACH.
Trains leave New York, 34th St., E. R., Sundays, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M., 12:10 and half hourly from 1:10 to 9:

Mr. Crimmins's Irish Tour and His Account of What He Saw.

He Gives His Reasons for Asserting That the Irish People Are Happy and Are Prospering as They Have Not Prospered for Years—Social and Economic Conditions in the Island Described.

John D. Crimmins made a trip to Ireland this Summer to study social conditions in that country. On his return recently he was interviewed at the pier, and in his interview stated that he found the Irish people happy and rapidly achieving a degree of prosperity. The publication of Mr. Crimmins's interview led to a flood of letters to the public press on the subject of his impressions.

Mr. Crimmins yesterday made a valuable contribution to the controversy. He sent to THE TIMES an article written by himself, in which he gives the details of his tour and the facts upon which he based his assumption that social conditions in Ireland had made a distinct advance in the past few years, and that the improvement gave promise of continuing. Mr. Crimmins's article was as follows:

"My visit to Ireland was purposely made that I might, through my own spectacles and from the people's lips, learn the condition of Ireland.

"With the exception of Dublin, where I found much interest and instruction in visiting the libraries, museums, and public parks, and in drives extending many miles through the beautiful suburbs, I did not remain longer in the cities than to enable me to establish a location to start for the country districts.

"The public parks of Dublin, the Phoenix Park and the Botanical and Zoological Gardens stand in the first class. They are so often written of that I will not attempt a description.

"I was impressed with the great number of people reading in the public libraries of Dublin. I do not think I exaggerate when I say that at any hour of the day you will find as many people reading in the libraries of Dublin as in all the libraries of our great city combined. These readers embrace every class, from the venerable scholar to the young student of both sexes. In the collection of paintings in the National Gallery of Dublin may be found many of the masterpieces of the great Italian artists. The sculpture galleries are interesting. The Irish excel in sculpture, as may be seen from the many examples found in London as well as in Ireland, among which there are thousands of early illustrations. In the Museum of Natural History are the bones of many of the extinct animals, war instruments of prehistoric periods, and the stone, bronze, and iron ages are well represented. Examples of ecclesiastical architecture and of early Celtic are from the ninth to the twelfth century are most interesting in consequence of beautiful execution and the inlaid work.

"In Dublin I was present at the college games, held within the grounds of Old Trinity. The field and campus are such as any college boy would envy. I have been present at Harvard, Yale, Princeton, and Columbia, and have seen our boys line up. The Irish boys are athletic and fond of it. Taking into consideration their numbers, they could hold their own with the best of our boys, and that is glory enough. The university buildings are excellent, and the grounds are better arranged in Old Trinity than in any of our universities. It is not necessary to speak of the great library, containing the rarest treasures, which it has taken hundreds of years to gather together, and which is famous.

"My principal object during my visit was to see and study the people. I was much impressed with the young misses present at the games. They were most becomingly and modestly dressed. I would consider them slighter in physique than our American girls. They possess a high color and have excellent teeth. The climate, no doubt, has much to do with their beautiful complexion. I also observed that they are not as tall as our American girls. I had opportunities to see the ladies again at the races, horse shows, and fairs, to which I traveled many miles, that I might see and meet the people in different situations and parts of Ireland. I was much impressed with the taste shown by the Irish girls in dressing. They avoid gaudy dresses; bits of exquisite Irish lace on collars and in insertions in the gowns and sleeves are worn. I looked through my eyes at every feature of Irish life I met with. After mixing in these gatherings and seeing the joy, contentment, and ease of manner prevailing, it is difficult to understand how Ireland can be termed a distressful country. I hold it is not. That there have been unfortunate and distressful conditions in the past, and that such conditions existed for a long period previous to 1870, created largely through English legislation and the administration of it, will not be disputed. I am speaking of Ireland as I found it in 1902. I would not attempt to paint a picture of Ireland's long night, but prefer to take as my text the contemplation of the future, quoting Cardinal Newman: "I look toward a land both young and old; old in its Christianity and young in its promises for the future." The social revolution is moving on in Ireland with intelligence as its guiding hand, and its trend is toward contentment with prosperity. The beginning of the new order dates from the great Land act of Mr. Gladstone of 1870, and the amendments which followed. There will still be amendments, and it will not be completed until the "Compulsory Purchase act" becomes a law. Under the present act, up to the beginning of this year, 63,000 holdings have been sold to tenants, and sales are being made daily. These holdings are widely distributed and may be easily picked out in traveling through the country, as these farms appear to be better kept than those on which the farmer is simply a tenant. I made extensive tours through the country districts in a jaunting car, a vehicle I would not recommend for long jaunts of thirty and forty miles, which I have made in a day.

"It is well to bear in mind that Ireland is essentially an agricultural country. The entire income of Ireland is £40,000,000, £22,000,000 of which comes from the land. The means to acquire land under the Land act are about as follows: The land owner having consented to a sale of his land, the Land Commission, made up of men of wide experience and high character, make an appraisement of the property, determining the value of the land and fixing the terms of payment, fifteen or twenty-one years. Many of the farmers take advantage of the privilege of paying earlier. The seller of the property receives his money immediately, it being provided by the Government.

AGITATION FOR CANALS.

"The transit question is receiving the most intelligent attention. I have not at hand the railway mileage or the canal mileage of Ireland. I should judge that both are inadequate for economy and dispatch in the movement of products. An Irish member of Parliament, a Mr. McCann, who is a farmer and who has given considerable attention to economics, writing on the transit question, urges attention to the necessity for cheaper transit, and illustrates its advantages in competition for the English market. Mr. McCann advocates canalizing the waterways. There are 7,700,000 acres under grass or grazing lands, which he estimates produce £2 per acre, and 1,700,000 acres under tillage, producing £9 per acre, a difference of £7 between grazing and tilled land in production. The difficulty, he demonstrates, is in bringing the products of the tilled land to market in many situations. By the utilization of the waterways, if built for canal boats of, say, 40 tons, the cost of transportation, relatively, would be as follows: By waterway 1 farthing a ton, per car mile; by rail, as now charged, 2d per car mile, hauled in large lots; for small lots, he says, the tariff is almost prohibitive. He speaks also of the great advantages of transportation by waterway. In the first place there is almost complete immunity from risk of loss or deterioration or depreciation of goods carried by canals or canalized rivers compared with other modes of transit. He also says, that tillage can scarcely be made to pay under the existing conditions of transit rates and facilities. He goes further, and shows that the means largely used for conveying products is the cart, and the cost is 7½d per Irish mile. So we see, it costs the Irish farmer four times as much to send his products by rail carriage as it would by canal, and thirty times more by cart. There are to be expended £20,000 in extending a canalized river in Meath by a society of which Mr. McCann is a member. My purpose in referring to this is to show that the Irish farmer is to progress in every direction which will improve his condition.

"As I have stated, it is easy to pick out the farms which are held by the farmers in fee by the more tidy and prosperous appearance they present. Where the same can be said of farms worked by tenants, it may be assumed that the landlords are just men.

"The most serious grievances I heard in Ireland were from the landlords, who stated that their incomes had been greatly reduced by the appraisals of the Land Commission, whose judgment of values they are bound to accept. Tenant farmers who feel that their rents are excessive appeal to the Land Commission, who determine the amount of rental the tenants shall be required to pay. In the instance I refer to the landlord told me that his income had thus been reduced one-half. The Land Commission costs the administration £150,000 per year, I understand.

"The tenant farmer has a desire to own his land in fee. There is then more incentive for him to cultivate it and more incentive for his children to aid him. There is a strong sentiment in Ireland that the land belongs to the people, and that they were deprived of it by confiscation. Irishmen have an intense longing to possess the land. It may be seen in those who have come to this country. The great emigration from Ireland from 1730 to 1770, I believe, was in consequence of a desire to acquire land. At that period the Government was liberal, setting apart sections, title to which was given, if occupied. This is referred to in our American history.

COMPULSORY PURCHASE ACT.

"There are large estates in Ireland held by landlords who show no interest in the country's welfare or prosperity. They simply collect their rents, in the collection of which they are most exacting, and spend their income outside of Ireland. The Compulsory Purchase Act, now being advocated by the Irish members in Parliament, compels the landlords to dispose of their land, now occupied by tenant farmers, at prices fixed by the Land Commission, who make a fair and liberal appraisal. This act is favored and supported by 80 or 81 out of the 85 or 86 Irish representatives in Parliament. The only objectors are the members from Trinity College, and two from the North. It may be said that Ireland is unanimous for the enactment of this act. It is pleasant to find such a measure advocated by all sections and creeds, who are all united in working for the best interests of Ireland. Much of the bettered condition of Ireland is due to the establishment of the Board of Agriculture and Technical Instruction, of which the Hon. Horace Plunket was lately the head. The Irish farmer of to-day is working intelligently, and with a system. You will see on the farms modern machinery. In my travels through the country districts I have seen more than a dozen mowing machines, improved plows and drilling and planting machines, the work of which is evident in the regularity of the rows of corn, &c. The Board of Agriculture illustrates its work by the establishment of modern dairies at the fairs, where the most improved methods are shown. The best illustrations are to be seen at the Exposition in Cork, in which city the Secretary of the organization is located. Here they have a model farm in full operation. I have also seen model farms in the vicinity of the city of Cork, outside of the Exposition grounds. Those who have seen the neat French farmer planting and cultivating his crops may see the same neatness and effective work in Ireland.

"Irish butter has again taken first place. For a time it was superseded by Swedish and Danish butter on account of their uniformity. Irish butter is now said to be uniform. This is due to the establishment of the most modern creameries, with the latest patent churning machines, in all parts of Ireland. At a late Exposition in Bristol, England, Irish butter took the first prize.

"England furnishes a market for all the products of Ireland. It is frequently stated that if England were obliged to depend solely on what she produced her people would be on the verge of starvation at the end of six months.

"Condensed milk works are to be found in districts of Ireland. I have frequently started out in the early morning to see the girls bringing milk to the creameries and condensed milk works, driving their little two-wheel carts, which are generally used. I have seen how the milk is received and weighed, &c. They sell their milk by weight instead of measuring it as in this country.

IRELAND'S FINE CATTLE.

"There is a preference in the English market for Irish beef and mutton, when it can be obtained. The Irish markets are prosperous. I have never seen finer specimens of cattle, sheep, and pigs than are to be found in Ireland. I have talked with the cattle and pig dealers, and have been advised that the prices realized are much larger than those obtained in this country. In traveling through the country districts I have passed numerous small herds of cattle feeding on the rich pastures, where they are fattened before being sent to the market. Irish beef has a distinct flavor of its own and is extremely luscious and palatable.

"As for horses, every Irish farmer hopes to own an English or an Irish Derby winner. Racing is very general in Ireland. The length of the races are much longer than in this country, and out of a card of six races there is generally but one flat race. The races are generally run on the turf, and as the course has a rising and falling topography, the horses are well tested. Nearly all the races are over hurdles, and are from two to three and one-half miles in length, the steeplechase races being longer. The pace is very fast, and at the finish two or more horses are only separated by a length. There are frequently from fifteen to twenty horses in each race. There are no small fields.

"Referring to the difficulty of finding laborers in Ireland, which is given as one reason why more of the soil is not cultivated, it is stated, on the other hand, that the distressing conditions existing on the east and west coasts of Ireland are due to lack of employment. It would appear to me that no healthy man need suffer for want of work in Ireland if he would leave the east and west coasts and go into Limerick, Cork, Waterford, Wicklow, Tipperary, and other counties. I inquired the pay of these farm laborers. It may not appear to be much—£15 to £20 per annum—but it certainly is not starvation. This £15 to £20 includes the support of the laborer. Day laborers receive 4s. 6d.

"In passing through the country districts I met a number of men formerly in my employ. Some recognized me at once, and others through remarks made by the drivers. They have no idea of returning to America. The fact is that I do not think any good Irishman should encourage his friends or relatives in the agricultural sections of Ireland to come to this country unless he has something much better to offer them than they enjoy at home.

IRISH HOVELS DEMOLISHED.

"There is another feature created by act of Parliament which much impressed me in its benefits. This is a body known as the Urban and Rural Council. This council has brought about the demolishment of the hideous hovels formerly occupied by the Irish laborer. Under the present act the council is empowered to go through the farming districts and select half acres of ground, fronting on the roadsides, on which they cause to be erected laborers' cottages. I observed that these cottages were generally situated on high ground. They are built of stone, with slate roofs, and consist of two large rooms, which may be subdivided, and are situated on half-acre plots. Many of these cottages present a very attractive appearance, and many of them are two stories high. They rent from 1s 0d. to 2s. 6d per week. The prettiest cottages I saw were those erected by the Duke of Devonshire at Lismore, in the County of Waterford. They are two stories in height and of Elizabethan architecture, with pretty gardens, in which are cultivated potatoes, peas, and other garden vegetables. The erection of these cottages has removed the unsightly, objectionable, and unhealthy hovels, with a manure pit at the door, formerly occupied by the laboring population. The Urban and Rural Council is to be found in every town, I think.

THE SCHOOLS.

"I followed the children from the roadsides into their schools and presented myself without introduction. I listened to their songs in English and Irish and their recitations. One Miss of probably fifteen Summers gave a recitation which I have never heard equaled. It was a long piece, and her gestures and manner were evidences of her high training. She possessed much dramatic talent. The national schools of Ireland are excellent, and as I walked in without introduction I had full opportunity to see the children at their daily tasks. On calling at a national school early one morning I was requested to return later, for, though the school day begins at 9 o'clock in the morning, the children are not all gathered together until 10 or 10:30. The Irish language is taught in these schools, and the Gaelic songs sung by the children sound very sweetly. You will observe on the posts at the crossroads in Ireland the directions to the towns in Gaelic. The signs over the shop windows are also frequently in Gaelic, and I noticed in Limerick that the young girls had Gaelic inscriptions on the bands of their hats. Dancing is also taught in the schools, and I saw many pretty steps. They had these exhibitions in all the schools I visited. I was much impressed with the application of the children to their books, and they appeared bright and intelligent. As is generally known, the Irish are fond of books, and it is the parents' highest ambition that their children should receive a good education.

"I wish also to speak of the lacemaking. I was unable to obtain any pieces of lace at the four largest convents I visited. There is a great demand for Irish lace in London, as there is also, I was surprised to learn, in France. The girls engaged in making this lace must have talent, and they receive good compensation. I saw 100 girls and middle-aged women engaged in making lace at Kenmare and Youghail, where they make the finest Irish point lace.

"The Gaelic movement has become very prominent, and it appears to me that it is to be permanent. There are a number of papers printed in Gaelic and English; prayerbooks are also to be found in Gaelic and English. The Irish children are very apt in acquiring the language. Some of the parents told me that as they had no opportunity for learning Gaelic in their youth they were unable to speak it, although they could understand it, but their children both understood it and spoke it easily.

"It is my judgment that in all their affairs the Irish people are able to take care of themselves, and are not, and do not wish to be considered, a poverty-stricken people. Mr. Redmond himself, the leader of the Irish representatives in Parliament, during his late visit to this country, stated that the Irish people would go on with their plans whether or not they received financial assistance from this country. They should, however, be encouraged in all legitimate agitation.

"In discussing with a member of Parliament the fact that Americans were frequently shocked by the intemperate language and acts of his Irish colleagues in Parliament, he replied by asking me if I had given any attention to certain recent occurrences in the American Senate or to the proceedings of the French Chamber of Deputies. I made no answer. Still, I am of the opinion that more temperate language would produce better results. Violent language only serves to irritate and to retard the enactment of measures for the benefit of Ireland now pending in Parliament.

LOYAL TO THE KING.

"The Irish people are loyal to the King; that I have no hesitation in asserting. The King of England is their King, and he has been acknowledged as such by some of the greatest Irish leaders of the past. I endeavored to learn the position of the Physical Force Party. They are very loud and demonstrative, but their following is not numerous. A priest from the west of Ireland, Galway, stated to me that while in Dublin, he, with three other fellow-clergymen, attended a meeting of the Physical Force Party, which had been largely advertised, and that including the officers of the meeting, &c., there were not more than forty persons present. The next morning the papers gave the meeting considerable notice. He was inclined to the opinion that these people had had their day.

"The banks of Ireland contain a great deal of money. I read the statement of the Bank of Ireland, and the assets were given as £18,000,000. This is only one bank. I noticed branch banks in nearly every town. They would not exist if they were not profitable. The difficulty is that the farmers cannot get any money from the banks. They will not loan on credit or paper. Co-operative banks in connection with the Irish Agricultural Organization Society have been established, and are doing well. They should have more capital. The farmers who deposit their money in the national banks only receive from 1½ to 2 per cent. interest. It is difficult to persuade a farmer to withdraw his money from a bank after he has deposited it, and he will pay exorbitant interest, though he has money in the bank drawing but a low rate of interest. In a chat with a Recorder for one of the sections near Cork, a very intelligent man of mature years, he gave me an instance of a farmer who was brought before him on account of the non-payment of a judgment, and who had to be sent to prison four times before he made up his mind to pay the debt, and who, when he finally consented to do so, handed up a certificate of deposit.

"I read the Irish papers attentively, and gave particular attention to letters from correspondents of all shades of opinion and of different political parties, treating of questions relating to economics, such as the land question and the transit question. I conclude from all I saw, heard, and read that the Irish people are working out their salvation intelligently and in their own way, and are receiving all the benefits of prosperity that come to an intelligent and industrious people.

"Speaking of the loyalty of the Irish people to the English Crown, I might refer to the address of Cardinal Logue at the convocation at Maynooth, which took place during my stay in Ireland. Cardinal Moran of Australia, who has ever been a stanch Irishman, was also present. The remarks of two such eminent men on the illness of the King, before an audience made up of the Hierarchy and priests from every part of Ireland, may be safely taken as the sentiments of the Irish clergy on this subject.

"Home rule is the great desideratum of the Irishman, and is most earnestly longed for; home rule such as is exercised by the Colonial Government, but separation from England is not thought of by sensible men. It is true that England has been slow in doing justice to Ireland, and what has been gained would not exist to-day were it not for the continued agitation of the representatives of the Irish people in Parliament.

"I should make my apologies for writing as much as I have from the information and knowledge acquired from so short a visit to that part of Ireland south of Dublin. I was urged to visit other parts of Ireland and was assured that there I would find more advanced conditions than those I came across.

"Under the Land act, as it exists to-day, there is a dual ownership of the land; the landlord cannot deprive the tenant of the improvements he has made. This has not proved satisfactory and the consequence is the introduction of the Compulsory Purchase Act, now pending in Parliament. The representatives of the Irish people in Parliament must be upheld in their excellent work. They are now practically united and know what they want. I am speaking of questions on which they are united.

BEST WAY TO SYMPATHIZE.

"There is one practical way I would suggest to the descendants of Irishmen in America of showing their sympathy and interest in their mother country, and it is this, that when they require goods made by Irish manufacturers they patronize them. In the shop windows of the tailoring establishments on Bond Street and other streets of London, Irish tweeds and clothes are prominently labeled. In carpet stores are to be seen Irish rugs and carpets; in fact one of the finest rugs I saw in Sloane's carpet warehouse in our own city was an Irish rug. Irish linen and damask, worked in beautiful patterns, are. I was told in an Irish linen store in London, to be found on the tables of the nobility.

"I would not encourage a taste for whisky, but if whisky is to be used, Irish whisky is the purest stilled. Irish whisky is made to-day as it has been for generations by the leading houses in Ireland, no forced methods being used to age it.

"There are chemical works in Ireland which supply the English and other markets. Cross & Blackwell have a large establishment in Cork for the making of jams and marmalades, which are to be found on every genteel breakfast table in hotels and families. The consumption must be very large.

"The Irishman in America has an opportunity to encourage the Irish manufacturer; he will find his articles are just as good as those produced by the English or French manufacturers. Lady Aberdeen made a commendable effort, during the Chicago Exposition, to introduce and promote the sale of Irish manufactured and worsted goods. I have never heard that the scheme has taken any foothold."

SAYS MR. CRIMMINS WAS IN THE RIGHT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

At the risk of increasing the grief and alarm which the mere mention of the prosperity of his native land excites in the mind of your correspondent in last Sunday's issue, Mr. J. M. Wall, I submit the following in corroboration of the statements made in an interview by Mr. Crimmins and so tersely summarized by you:

On Nov. 17 last Mr. J. E. Redmond, M. P., the leader of the Irish Party, addressed an enthusiastic assembly of 3,000 Irishmen at Ford's Opera House, Baltimore, and in a review of this speech The Baltimore Sun has this to say:

"Since 1885," says Mr. Redmond, "the whole face of Ireland has changed." In the last election law the mase of the Irish people were given by Mr. Gladstone the right to vote. "At present as large a proportion of the adult population vote in Ireland," he says, "as here, where you have manhood suffrage." Lord Salisbury has recently conceded County Councils, or local government, which makes the popular vote effective in the control of local taxation and expenditure. By the same act the grand jury system was swept away, as the Irish desired, and the whole system of education has been changed in a gratifying way. Capricious eviction of tenants was stopped by Mr. Gladstone's land law. That law "rooted these tenants securely in their homesteads," says Mr. Redmond, so that "today no landlord can raise the rent of a tenant or evict a tenant." An impartial commission fixes "fair rents," and these rents are readjusted by the commission from time to time, should a change of circumstance or prices make the old rent oppressive. In addition to these exceptional advantages over tenant farmers in other countries, by a law conceded by the Salisbury Ministry, money is advanced by the Government to tenant farmers to enable them to become owners of their farms after a certain number of years, the annual payments being less than was the annual rent. The peasant thus becomes the proprietor of his farm by easy payments suited to his income. The position of serfdom in which the peasant formerly existed has been "swept away."

"The practical results of recent acts of Parliament are forcibly stated by Mr. Redmond. "Twenty years ago," he says, "the Irish farmer lived in a miserable hovel; to-day the land is studded with decent, clean, comfortable houses, the homes of the agricultural laborers. Before that Irish history, poetry, and the language were banished from the schools, and the little Irish boy or girl was taught to look down upon his or her own people. Now, at last, it is fashionable in Ireland to be Irish. The people are better educated, better fed, better clothed, and better housed than ever before. They possess the franchise and have power in local affairs."

Comment upon this is needless, it is a "marvelous" record of the progress of Ireland during the last twenty years, from an indisputable source, and, therefore, "true."

But Mr. Wall says: "Suppose Parnell—the peerless Parnell * * * had come here and said what Mr. Crimmins said, and then appealed for funds to carry on a political agitation, wouldn't he be ridiculed? What would an American say?"

Now that Mr. Parnell cannot be placed on the stand we have called the present leader of the party, the man upon whom the mantle of the peerless Parnell has fallen, to assume he had the mantle, for, unfortunately, he did not, like the peerless Jossph, leave it in the hands of Potiphar's wife,) and his evidence is incontrovertibly in favor of Mr. Crimmins. Well, Mr. Wall tells us what an American would be entitled to say under the circumstances.

"The Irish movement is a lie, and the leaders of that movement are fakirs"—"What are these Irish blathering about?"—"What are they raising such a dust for?"

It would be scarcely polite to adopt this language, but I will venture to say that if there were no dust to be raised the agitators would soon "go back home an' give us a rest."

A. M.

Baltimore, Md., July 16, 1902.

JOHN D. CRIMMINS AND IRELAND'S PROSPERITY.

In view of the remarkable interview recently published by you as given by Mr. John D. Crimmins on the prosperous (?) condition of Ireland and the loyalty of the people of Ireland to the British Crown, I would ask you kindly to grant me space in your paper in order that I may show the other side of Irish life. I would say in advance that I have no unfriendly feeling toward Mr. Crimmins, nor do I write in a spirit of temper, nor is it my purpose to open up a controversy with that gentleman.

To my mind Mr. Crimmins spoke of things as he believed them to be. I will now tell a tale of Irish life as I know it. I have but recently left one of the finest agricultural districts in Ireland, was in business in one of Ireland's best inland towns, and I will speak with knowledge gained through thirty years of business experience in Athy, County Kildare, Ireland. I shall deal with the state of this district in its threefold aspect—namely, labor, (unskilled,) commercial, and agricultural. I will merely recite facts as I know them, and then leave the people of America to decide as to Mr. Crimmins's flying visit experiences in Ireland and those of a lifetime in constant and practical touch with the Irish people.

The laborers are practically in a state of semi-starvation owing to the want of employment, which arises from foreign competition and British misrule. I have known laborers not to have broken their fast from sunset to sunset, and the children remaining in homes receiving but a scant pittance. This has been going on notably since last Fall, when it was common to meet able-bodied men hungry and idle. The same condition continued into the Spring of the present year. The laborers were then standing idle owing to agriculturists being unable to employ them. And speaking of the apparel that these men wore, why, it should be found in a junkshop instead of dressing a human being. These are mostly the conditions of the laborers just now as found in Ireland.

The commercial aspect of the town has undergone a change of the most startling character, for some twenty, or thirty, or even fifteen years ago it was reckoned one of the best towns in Ireland. It now is, very much regret to say, declining in a very considerable extent, not merely in trade, but 20 per cent. in population. Within the last three generations, at least, it has not touched such a low level. The oldest inhabitants do not remember such a condition of trade.

And lastly, the agricultural phase of the neighborhood is sadly, irrevocably gone to decay. This agricultural, the staple industry of Ireland and of this district, I may say one of the best agricultural districts in Ireland, is a case of "one sack, one sample." Any one who knows the facts of foreign competition in Ireland is not surprised at the result, even if the result has been overwhelmingly disastrous. I have known men, now engaged in farming, who have been in a most prosperous condition and are now—the truth may as well be told—but one degree removed from beggary. And what is true of Athy and the neighborhood is more accentuated in its application to the other parts of Ireland. If this can be construed by any process of logic as prosperity, then I leave to Mr. Crimmins the task. It is simply a monstrosity to entertain the idea.

Now, allow me in conclusion to refer to that part of the interview in which there is reference to expressions of loyalty to the British Government and Crown. What a sham! What an imposition! What a flagrant piece of grotesque dissimulation! I wonder has Mr. Crimmins been keeping company in Ireland with the protégés of Dublin Castle, or did he, during his visit, allow those American traits of common sense and discernment to forsake him? Or, again, had he been presented with a pair of magnifying glasses when he touched the "ile" by some of the confreres of Salisbury, Balfour, Chamberlain & Company? To talk of Irish loyalty to the British Crown is simply idiotic. If the Irish people to-morrow got the opportunity they would sever all connection with the British Government and there would be a free and independent nation in Ireland.

In conclusion I would say it would pay Mr. Crimmins, when he goes to Ireland again, to consult Urban District Councilors and the Rural District Councilors, or some representative people, and he will hold different opinions as a result.

PATRICK JOSEPH KNOWLES.

New York, July 17, 1902.

LANDLORDS OF IRELAND

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You have published recently some very interesting communications criticising the statements of John D. Crimmins on his return from his trip through Ireland. As an Irishman who lived over twenty years in Ireland, and who sympathizes with freedom's cause the world over, I would like to know what the Irish patriots propose to do as a means of taking the Irish people out of the slough of misery, poverty, and oppression.

I am an ardent advocate of home rule, but mere self-government will not improve the economic condition of the people, which is the main thing sought for. If the Irish people had home rule, how would they settle the land question? So far as my experience goes, I have found that most Irishmen concede that the Irish landlords rightfully own the land of Ireland; but they say the landlord should not charge the highest rent the market offers. This position is so illogical as not to be worth consideration by fair-minded people. They might as well say that the farmer owns his eggs and butter, and then try to fix a price limit on those articles beyond which the farmer must not sell them.

Other Irishmen I have found who say that private property in land in Ireland is wrong, but private property in land in America is right and justifiable. If you ask them why this is so they will tell you that the land of Ireland was stolen, while the land in America was bought and paid for. This suggests the idea that such Irishmen are very shaky on history. Every well-informed man knows that land titles were established by force in America at a much more recent date than in Ireland. Spanish, French, Dutch, and English Kings gave away American land, not because they had any right, but because they had the power. It is said that Manhattan Island and the State of Pennsylvania were bought from the Indians, but how did those Indians acquire ownership? Indian tribes were constantly at war with each other, and the most powerful tribes possessed the land. Go as far back as you will, titles to American land rest on the same basis as titles to Irish land. In fact, it is impossible to discover any shadow of moral right to land titles in any country. They are all maintained to-day by the same agency that established them, namely, the strong right arm.

I have found a few Irishmen who take the logical position that private ownership of land is wrong everywhere. If the Irish or any other landlord owns his land the same as he owns his hat, then he has a right to rent it or sell it to the highest bidder; if he does not own it he is not entitled to rent it or sell it for any price whatever. The mere statement of this carries conviction, and there is no logical midway position.

The English masses suffer, and perhaps more sharply, from the same economic wrongs that the Irish suffer from. Would it not be well for patriotic Irishmen to make clear their position first, and then to carry on a campaign, not of bitterness or denunciation, but of education among the English masses that will teach them that they also suffer from the same wrongs; that they have a common cause, and that they should band together to accomplish their own salvation?

LEONARD TUTTLE.

New York, July 17, 1902.

FACTS WANTED ABOUT IRELAND

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is frequently the case to see a man profess knowledge of matters on which neither experience nor observation can entitle him to speak. The interview published in THE TIMES of Friday last, in which Mr. Crimmins stated that Ireland is "prosperous" and "loyal" to the English throne, is a glaring sample.

In the first place, that Mr. Crimmins cannot speak from experience is evident from the fact that he was born and brought up in this city, where his father, who had emigrated from that "loyal" and "prosperous" country accumulated a fortune.

In the second place, Mr. Crimmins's observation was obtained, we presume, from the windows of a "first-class" railway carriage, as well as while dining with Sir Thomas Lipton in London and mingling with enthusiastic coronation crowds.

To ride through Ireland in the month of May or June reveals the fact that it is a fertile and beautiful country. Cromwell thought so when he ascended a lofty mountain, gazed around, and declared that it was a country worth plundering. And since and before Cromwell's time England has continually plundered Ireland and deprived Irishmen of the products of their country's fertility. The natural and industrial resources of Ireland could, no doubt, maintain its people in comfort if English rule were wiped away, as Washington and the Colonial patriots wiped it away from the country of which Mr. John D. Crimmins is a distinguished citizen.

Again, the fact that he dined with Sir Thomas Lipton in London does not add any strength to Mr. Crimmins's observation. Sir Thomas is a Scotchman by birth and an Englishman at heart, but he frequently masquerades as an Irishman, presumably to show how loyal an Irishman of his type can be to the English throne.

If Mr. Crimmins would kindly supply the readers of THE TIMES with definite facts in regard to Ireland's prosperity and loyalty he would confer a favor on thousands of Irishmen in this country who differ with his views through ignorance perhaps.

M. F.

New York, July 14, 1902.

Brooklyn Advertisements. Brooklyn Advertisements. Brooklyn Advertisements. Brooklyn Advertisements.

Frederick Loeser & Co.

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Women's Ready-Made Garments.

The Highest Qualities at Lowest Prices.

These little prices—extraordinary merchandising—don't mean skimped qualities. No matter how modest the price you will find the same careful attention to fit and finish as that of the highest class ready-made gowns.

AT 75c.—Separate dress skirts of polka dot and black duck, full and generously cut, flounce effect; some have graduated bands of self-colored materials.

AT $1.98—White pique skirts, made from good quality, new flounce, finished with folds of material.

AT $5.00—Walking skirts, in the popular mannish mixtures, correct in shape.

AT $9.98—Walking skirts, made from an excellent quality of cheviot (black and navy), the new gored effect; these skirts are strictly men tailored and equal custom work. Other cloth walking skirts, prices range from $1.98 and upward.

Cravenette Rain Coats

AT $10.98, REGULAR $18.00—Another lot of Cravenette raglans, full and generously made, half-fitted backs, in tan and Oxford mixtures; some with velvet collars.

At $12.98, $15.00 AND $22.98—Separate dress skirts of cheviot, neatly trimmed with stitched taffeta bands; all are made over taffeta silk skirts.

Girls' Ready-Made Dresses.

Big Reductions for To-morrow.

These are aristocrats, every one of them—the daintily made exclusive things that at once carry the ear marks of the made-to-measure, and the prices are revolutionary.

AT $2.98 TO $5.98, REGULAR $3.75 TO $8.25—Girls' white dresses in the high neck and guimpe effect, trimmed with insertion, embroidery and lace, from 6 to 12 years, at $2.98, $3.98 up to $5.98 instead of $3.75, $6.75 up to $8.25.

AT $2.98 AND $4.98 INSTEAD OF $4.50 TO $7.98—Girls' dresses in mercerized linen, pique, duck, batiste and lawns, in the blouse, guimpe and high neck effect, trimmed with ribbons, laces or embroideries, from 6 to 12 years.

AT $3.98 TO $6.98 INSTEAD OF $5.98 TO $9.98—Girls' one piece cloth, challie, brilliantine and toille dresses in pretty colorings; also serges and cheviots, some finished with pique cuffs and collars, others trimmed with laces and ribbons in the Gibson, blouse, high neck and guimpe effect.

AT $5.98, WERE $7.50 UP TO $13.50—Girls' high class white dresses, consisting of organdie, linen and batiste, handsomely trimmed with lace and insertion; also embroideries in the high neck and guimpe effect, from 6 to 12 years.

Sweeping Sale of Tan Shoes.

Whole Women's and Children's Stock Reduced.

98c. to $2.25 for $1.65 to $5.00 Kinds.

You will find these the best kinds of tan shoes made at the lowest prices they have ever been sold for. All that remains of our stock for women, boys and girls put at a price that will be sure to clear them out quickly. It is the end of our season for tan shoes but the very best wearing time for you—we cannot urge you too strongly to take advantage of this rare opportunity. The shoes are as follows:

AT $1.98, WERE $3.00 TO $5.00—Women's tan Russia calf and tan kid lace Oxford ties, made on this season's newest and best style last, all at $1.98 a pair—$5.00 kinds among them; also same as above only lace shoes that were $3.00 to $5.00 at $2.25 per pair.

CHILDREN'S Russia calf tan kid and tan goat button and lace shoes, as follows:

Sizes 6 to 10½, 98c. instead of $1.65 to $2.25
Sizes 11 to 2, $1.45 " " $2.00 to $3.00
Sizes 2½ to 5, $1.98 " " $3.50

BOYS' tan Russia calf lace shoes and Oxford ties, broad extension soles, full round toes, sizes 13 to 7, $1.69 instead of $2.25 to $3.00; same as above with spring heels, sizes 9 to 13½, $1.39 instead of $1.85 to $2.50.

Rare Sale of White Waists.

Prices Never Equalled Anywhere.

A large manufacturer had a lot of 5,000 exceptionally good white waists for women; by clearing out the whole lot we cut the prices in two and pass them on to you with the full benefit; most of them are the celebrated Louise make, new and perfect fitting. There are also a great many other kinds offered with these at prices never equalled.

AT 19c. INSTEAD OF 49c.—White lawn waists, button back, 2 rows of insertings and tucks in front.

AT 39c. INSTEAD OF 79c.—1,000 fine white lawn, Louise make, cluster of tucks front and back, stock collar.

AT 49c. INSTEAD OF 98c.—White lawn waists, Louise and Tuxedo makes, some with 3, 4 and 5 rows of embroidered insertings.

AT 79c. INSTEAD OF $1.25 AND $1.49—Still finer assorted models, open back and front, embroidery trimmed.

AT 98c. INSTEAD OF $1.59 TO $2.50—2,500 assorted white lawn waists in 20 models, Louise, Geisha, unique, crown and national make, elaborately trimmed with embroidered inserting, some lace trimmed, short and long sleeves, open front or back, all at 98c.

AT 15c. INSTEAD OF 49c.—Colored percale waists in neat stripes, detachable collar.

AT 29c. INSTEAD OF 59c.—Soft finished percale waists in stripes and checks; finer lot, including black and white and white and black effects at 49c. and 98c., regular 98c. to $1.98.

AT $1.98 INSTEAD OF $2.98 TO $4.98—An assorted lot of taffetas and tapestry silk waists; also corded wash silks, assorted colors taken from stock, broken sizes, $1.98 to close.

AT $2.98 INSTEAD OF $4.98 TO $8.50—500 assorted silk waists in peau de soie, taffefas, satin foulards, and Japanese silk waists in black and assorted colors; one lot of about 150 extra fine satin foulard, polka dot, in navy, black and white and white and black, made with three tailor stitched tucks, each side, fancy stock collar, all $2.98.

49c. Sale of Summer Silks.

And the silks are all of a kind that sells regularly at 69c. to $1.00 a yard—the most fashionable silks worn to-day, for instance.

49c. for $1.00 Lyons Printed Foulards.

A splendid assortment of effects, including navy white polka dots

AT 49c. INSTEAD OF 79c.—27-inch black Habntai silk.

AT 49c. INSTEAD OF $1.00—27-inch Japanese corded wash silks.

AT 49c. INSTEAD OF 75c.—Plain Pongee dress silk.

AT 49c. INSTEAD OF 69c.—27-inch white Habutai silk.

AT 49c. INSTEAD OF 79c. TO 98c.—Fancy silks.

Various styles reduced to close out.

Persian Lamb Coats to Order.

A Big Summer Saving.

Here is an unprecedented offering, made possible by a lucky purchase of guaranteed Leipzig dyed Persian skins, which we can make into coats at a fraction of ordinary charges because of the slack summer time. It means a saving of at least half if you take advantage of this offer. There are two qualities,

One at $75.00, One at $100.00.

The models are here and the newest, experienced and skilled workmen will assure the best fit and finish; the skins are here for you to make your own selections. Coats are made and fitted and held here until wearing time if you like. We are also prepared to execute orders on repairs and remodelling. Summer prices still prevail.

Part Three
Pages 21-28

Daily 1 Cent.

The New York Times.

Sunday 5 Cents.

Magazine Section

SUNDAY, JULY 20, 1902.

WAKING UP A SLEEPING BEAUTY.

The Rich Past, Sleepy Present, and Brilliant Future of One of Liberty's Cradles.

By JULIAN RALPH, Author of "An American With Lord Roberts," etc.

I WAS never more impressed by a promise of a brilliant future than in making a voyage from end to end of Lake Champlain. It is never safe to draw bold conclusions about a matter with which one is but slightly acquainted, yet this mighty and beautiful lake appears to have passed its days of extreme usefulness as a National highway without having come to its supreme glory as a seat of Summer and pleasure life.

The water caravans of commerce are still to be seen, like islands of boats by day, like lighted towns afloat at night, yet they count for little more than do the abandoned and broken-down forts of the French and English epochs—mere reminders of what has been. The promise for the future is read in the mansions and villas and the Summer annexes of the old towns seen through the foliage and against the mountain sides. They are nearly all on the wrong side of the lake at present—on the New York side—staring across the lake at the flat but rich farms of Vermont.

In time there will be thousands upon thousands of homes where those farms meet the lake's edge, for it is as seen from the Vermont side that Lake Champlain presents its real beauty and grandeur, because the view from Vermont is a view of the green hills and purple and black mountains of the Adirondack ranges. Then, again, it is on the eastern shore that coolness dwells in constant breezes.

The tide of Summer folk into the North Woods has been the rush of a great army, and its camp followers and stragglers are these people who have gone no further than the great lake and there have built themselves homes or taken Summer board in the waterside hotels.

130 MILES LONG.

For those who need the information, it may be mentioned that this water, which was a scene of white man's activity before the first pilgrims saw Plymouth Rock, is about 130 miles long, or nearly as long as the Hudson between New York and Albany. But in its volume of water it would make many Hudsons, for it possesses one great reach that is 12 miles in length, while as far down as Ticonderoga it is three-quarters of a mile wide. And it contains depths of hundreds of feet in places.

There are three large islands at the northern end of the lake—Grand Isle, North Hero, and Isle La Motte. The first two have been connected with Vermont and with civilization by a stone causeway which is the main line of a new railway connecting New York with Montreal. This massive stone road causes the trains to seem to leap from the shore above Burlington into the fresh-water sea, and thus to make their way, like some new-fangled, swift torpedo boats, over to these islands, which up to this time have been seen upon the maps, but trod by very few tourists. They are very beautiful islands of great extent and rising high above the lake with deeply indented and wooded shores, affording small harbors and hotel and cottage sites in scores, and of an attractiveness not easily matched even upon this majestic lake.

I went to these islands eagerly, expecting to find them colonized by French Canadians who had been so long isolated as to preserve the habits and manners of the ancient Bretons in a great deal purer form than their brethren under the British flag. In this I was disappointed. Even upon Grand Isle there are only sufficient French to support a small church, and they are very scattered. The visitor therefore is obliged to content himself with the sight and pleasures of very rich farming regions, with a few hamlets here and there, peopled by the old Yankee families, the newer but abundant Irish, who overrun Vermont, and but a few "habitants."

AN IMPENDING CHANGE.

It is a certainty that these islands, like the lake in which they lie, are about to change their character. They have been the seat of a none-too-remunerative farming industry, but the waterside acres, the bluffs, and the promontories are soon to be the sites of Summer hotels, Summer villas, and Summer settlements. The "camper" is the pioneer in such movements. Just as the missionary used to roam far in the vanguard of civilization, to-day the camper seeks places for his tents far North in the forests of Canada and on our own country's borders, and here on these beautiful islands his tents already gleam among the trees and his canoes rock in the diminutive harbors.

He has found that from one shore of these islands he sees the mammoths of the Green Mountains clad with a green fur of trees, from the other shore he looks out upon the purple ranges of the Adirondacks, while from the higher ground he sees both the mountains of New England and New York and breathes air than which there can be none purer, perhaps, on earth. It is an atmosphere of the blended breathings of an inland crystal sea, of a wilderness covering seven counties, and of the balsamic verdure of both the White and Green Mountains.

From Burlington, where several New Yorkers have this Summer bought fine places because of the great beauty and healthfulness of the little, sprawling town, I went up the lake by steamer. To go south is to go up, because the waters run down to the north. This is almost as confusing a statement as the trick question which young ladies put to each new acquaintance they meet: "What is it that you can't put up a waterspout up, but which you can put up a waterspout down?" (The answer being "an umbrella.")

It was a pleasure to be able to engage passage on the old lake favorite, the Vermont, because she is finishing her final season of usefulness and is to be replaced by a more modern, economical, steel-hulled boat. This broad, roomy steamboat dates from an era of nautical splendor earlier and richer than that which may be called the Jim Fiske period.

A LUXURIOUS CRAFT.

The famed craft of the Mississippi in the days of greatest planter prosperity were not nearly so fine. Her saloon companionway is finer (in the nobleness of its dimensions) than many a ducal palace boasts, its saloon is made ornate with abundant carving, arabesquerie, and gold; its seats are luxurious, its cabins are almost fit to be called bedrooms, and it could accommodate a couple of regiments of passengers without discomfort.

Its engine, all brasswork and polished steel, is presided over by a man in a little parlorlike room, after the fashion of thirty to fifty years ago, and its "exhaust" sounds like the sleepy breathing of a giant as its paddle buckets beat the water with evenly timed strokes. It is a thousand pities that such queens of the waves must give way to the smaller, more practical, but far less comfortable vessels of the iron steamboat type.

If we can imagine an object so near "a thing of life" having thoughts and sensations, we may well fancy that the old Vermont has decided herself to be the highest consummation of man's art in boat building. The lake craft she sees and passes every day would warrant this conceit.

I do not know what was the shape and style of the "great oar boat" which was borrowed from Fort Frederick to take Ethan Allen's victorious band over to the assault upon Ticonderoga, but it conid not have been more primitive than many of the ferryboats we saw in passing down the lake. They were mere scows—flat-bottomed boxes with sides a foot high, with a sail on one gunwale for use when there is wind enough and with tremendous oars for rowing in calm weather and for steering at all times.

At Larrabee's Point, where there has been a tavern for 140 years and is to-day one of the prettiest hotels in the North, an aged "Canuck" Frenchman has built one of these scows and put in a primitive engine on the side opposite the sail. I'll warrant there is no more quaint or queerer ferryboat in the country.

THE OLD FERRY.

I once heard of a pair of friends who came down to the lake in a two-horse rig and found one of these scow ferryboats, but no ferryman. They picked up his horn and blew it to wake the dead, but the ferryman did not come.

"Never mind," said one man to the other, "I have often seen the thing done; I will get the boat across."

They drove the carriage on board and pushed off into the lake. On that same instant the stiff breese that was blowing filled the great sail and the steering oar went overboard and floated away. Up the lake went the ferryboat, churning the water into acres of foam. The man who had "often seen the thing done" went helpless with fright, but the other man got a plank and used it as a rudder with such effect that in the course of a long time the boat was turned and ran ashore.

They led the team ashore, abandoned the ferryboat, and started to find a road. The nearest road was miles away, and the land between them and it was all laid out in farm fields. They vow that they let down the bars of more than 400 fences and spent until daylight—a matter of seven hours—in getting to that road.

But even of primitive prerevolutionary craft there are so few on the lake that their absence is impressive. Perhaps once a day and once in each night a powerful tug will steam along towing two dozen or forty canalboats to or from Whitehall—large, fine canalboats, on which you see the life of a floating town.

YACHTS AND LAUNCHES.

Eight or ten steam yachts and launches were as many as I saw, pioneering the beautiful pleasure navy that will ride these waters when the rich and luxurious come to spy out the views from the now farm-lined Vermont shore and build their camps and homes upon its capes and bluffs. Our fellow-New Yorker, Dr. W. Seward Webb, has led the way with the most beautiful home in the region and one of the most ambitious and costly country seats in America. He has bought the whole of Shelburne Point, containing more than 4,000 acres, and has erected there a palace in which he spends eight months of each year.

Whether we regard Lake Champlain and the valley in which it lies as a cradle of liberty, an ancient cockpit of war, or an amphitheatre of history, its chief interest has long lay in its past. One may drench himself with moving tales of a heroic past if he stays, as I did at the end of my voyage, at Larrabee's Point. The British used to row over to the hotel on this point (it was a log house then) years before the Colonies rose in rebellion. The struggle over the rival rights of New York and New Hampshire to make grants of land in Vermont waged all over this vicinity. The Green Mountain Boys, from fighting New Yorkers came to fighting the British only a mile away, at Fort Ticonderoga.

The state of Fort Ticonderoga is at once beautiful and pitiful. The ruins of this stronghold, which was the first British post to fall into our hands, stand on a rocky elevation which is now part of a farm, or close beside a farm, and owned by a well-known New York City family.

The Sons of the Revolution have put a bronze tablet on one of the walls, and the painted advertising signs which long scandalized the place have been removed. But if ever a place needed Governmental care, and if ever a Government was remiss in a plain duty, it is here that you see these faults glaringly eloquent.

This fort, which recalls the glory of France and marks her bold endeavor to extend her dominion deep in our own land; this monument of the beginnings of England's imperial sway and the folly of the men who then guided her growth; this reminder of the heroism of our patriot ancestors, is to-day a grazing ground for cattle and a seat of neglect and tangled wildwood.

Here might well have been established one of the army posts now springing up all along our northern frontier; if not, then here our Government should maintain a small preserve, rebuilding the old fort on its ancient lines, marking the old and rebuilded parts, and beautifying the vicinage as it may have been in the days of its glory. It should be a New World Mecca to which our millions should wend for fresh inspiration in the sacred duties of American citizenship.

JULIAN RALPH.

Financier or Adventurer Merely---Which?

Wall Street Is Uncertain, but Mightily Interested---What Is the Measure of John W. Gates?

BARELY more than a dozen years ago a peddler of barbed wire fences, now the most picturesque figure that the Stock Exchange knows; huying railroads now, where only three or four birthdays ago his transportation limit was a commutation ticket; moving from evenings of penny ante into the practice of pocketing a corn crop—gentlemen who hut a little back wouldn't offer to lend him a light for his cigar, watch and applaud now as the pudgy form of him goes toddling down Wall Street to roll in happy partnership fashion through the doors of the office of J. P. Morgan.

Friends, earnest and sincere ones, has John W. Gates abundantly. Enemies, too—a-plenty.

The most talked about man just now on the Wall Street roll, the story tellers have substituted him for Russell Sage—blessed few of the Sage characteristics has he. He has become almost as well known as Henry Clews.

The friends have rhythmic recitations of achievements daily mounting higher and higher, making him richer and richer, more and more powerful, showing him in all things a giant. The unkind contingent—their gooseberries always green—dismiss all the eulogies as false and funny. One coterie ladies out wings and aureoles, while the opposition crew—turning themselves into pinwheels of cynicism—send sputtering round their fussy sparks of sarcasm.

So Wall Street stays uncertain. Leader or adventurer—what is the status of John W. Gates? Wall Street uncertain—hut mightily interested.

***

Mr. Gates himself does little to relieve the puzzlers. They can work out their own answers and enjoy them themselves. He doesn't care—he says he doesn't. That's the way he acts, too.

"I don't see why the papers keep pitching into you;" attempted one soothing broker. "I really don't see why."

"That's easy," was the response. "They see. I see."

"Why?"

"They do it for my own good."

"Sir?"

"Can I tell you confidentially? Yes? Well, they're trying to keep me from being proud—they think I'm too pretty."

***

Yet people who harbor the idea that Mr. Gates is always flippant are not the closest watchers of the man. Plenty have been the occasions since he tripped into Wall Street when something less than serenity has been his lot. Half a dozen times he has felt the pinching experience that big traders are forever challenging.

In the Northern Pacific smash of fourteen months ago the entire Gates contingent danced to quickstep music. They were caught loaded, and honest recital will not permit the statement that there was anywhere discernible much sympathy for any of the outfit.

They had been playing for high stakes in high-handed ways. They had taken longshot chances and forfeits were required. Yet—from the plane on which Wall Street judgments are rendered—they deported themselves well. Obligations were met. Heavy odds that had been staked were paid. There was no displayed disposition to dodge.

If, indeed, brave fronts had not been shown the entire Gates battalion must have been extinguished, hut their very fortitude was their salvation, for in the last ditch they waged battle as aggressively as if they still had surpluses galore, as if they were on the winning intead of the losing tack, as if instead of themselves surrendering they were expectant every minute of the other fellow's surrender. And in the end—with better basis—they finally emerged from the conflict in condition like to that apostrophized by Weaver Loper in days of Cordage Trust collapse, "artistically scarred but still in the ring."

Mr. Gates went to Europe on vacation right after, and a score of his allies would have gone along hadn't unfeeling steamships been keeping passage rates so high.

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As an object of interest Mr. Gates has expanded largely by reason of the way in which he has recently been disporting upon the Chicago Board of Trade. At the beginning of the month, he announced with suave positiveness that he had cornered the July option, that he and his pool had in fact bonght twice over the quantity of corn available for July delivery.

From around 65 cents he sent the price up by sensational bounds to 90 cents. He was willing to confide to the sounding boards that he would never let the unhappy shorts cover under $1.25. Among those shorts were the Armours, Standard Oil folks, and much of the professional speculative talent of Chicago and St. Louis. Then the price slipped back. There was talk of private settlements.

With dreary thuds the quotation tumbled down and down, until, when last week opened, the market figure was as low as where it ranged before the brassband pool took hold. Mr. Gates has ever since been mysteriously oracular. His friends estimate profits for him ranging anywhere from one to half a dozen millions. They are all sure he lost nothing; that he was merely lenient and let millionaire shorts off because their pleas for mercy were pathetic, and his heart is always merciful around the middle of July. Yet biographers of Mr. Gates hunting for his greatest glory will probably not much elaborate his 1902 corn-cornering campaign.

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Far and away Mr. Gates's most notable accomplishment was the purchase of Louisville and Nashville control—just as most of the wise folks of Wall Street were beginning to be sympathetic over the deplorable plight that all agreed had overtaken him as the buyer of a minority interest that would have to be sacrificed in an unsupported market. From the speculator's point of view this Gates incident marks an achievement worthy to rank with such as in old times were made historic through coups of Commodore Vanderbilt, Jacob Little, and Jay Gonld. From defeat developed victory rich tremendously in cash profit.

What, moreover, the Louisville success did for Mr. Gates appears in the undisguised fact that he now commands free and easy entree to hanking circles not thitherto distributing unctuous welcome. J. P. Morgan takes account of him now. George J. Gould makes him corporation partner. Mr. Gates is "in."

Within the past day or two publication has been made of a statement by Mr. Gates wherein he discloses what he regarded as a sensational situation following his acquirement of Louisville and Nashville stock. He had caught important financial interests short, he says, and the foremost bankers of Wall Street staid up all night worrying over the apprehension that he might precipitate a panic by insisting upon the execution of contracts to deliver stocks that the selling parties could not ohtain. The generosity of Mr. Gates's soul prevailed in Louisville and Nashville in the Springtime, just as last week it had midsummer mercy for cornered corn speculators.

Twice blest this Wall Street era, the gentle dew of heaven-breaking records.

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However the facts may finally sift themselves out, whether Mr. Gates has been too busy to get the records just right or whether some colliding and highly critical statements are to rule, there is one thing concerning which there is no disputing—the actual present bigness of Mr. Gates's personality in the American security market. Hardly a movement shows on the Stock Exchange that is not forthwith attributed to him. If stocks go up, he is putting them up; if stocks go down, he is putting them down. This is no freak for Wall Street. It has ever been so when a strong man has been in the speculative saddle; it was so in Mr. Gould's day, as over and over again it had been previously; it was so when Charles F. Woerishoefer was at the fore; so it was in the 1893 panic times, when Addison Cammack was ramming, jamming, damning valorously; and so—more so—has it been in the career of James R. Keene. And the fact is that in this condition Wall Street has seldom paid attention to the man who did not deserve it.

No sluggard, Gates, nor hesitator. Take the Wall Street record of the week just ended, (trusting chronicles that pass current in every Stock Exchange quarter,) and Mr. Gates has seemed to be in leadership throughout the whole list. Announcing plans to take control of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, he twisted up the stock a half dozen points or so. Chesapeake and Ohio, Norfolk and Western, and the rest of the hituminous coal railway group obtained activity and strength from orders that Mr. Gates distrihuted. New York Central and Pennsylvania in the East, St. Paul and Rock Island out West, Louisville and Nashville and Southern Railway in the South, and his friend Gould's Missonri Pacific and Texas Pacific and Wahash—virtually all the conspicuous issues—have had buoyancy by courtesy of Mr. Gates And incidentally he and his friend Edwin Hawley at luncheon have 'twixt their cold gumho and salad kept a regiment of brokers busy shooting Chicago and Aiton upward.

Such a week would provide a phenomenal record for any Stock Exchange genius; but the truth is that down in Wall Street the average looker-on is firm in the belief that all the gossip and theory dispensed, and all the tales told, purvey but the barest hint of what John W. Gates really is just now doing.

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Like every human being with a surplus in Wall Street, Mr. Gates is overrun continually hy the point-giving regiment, anxious to steer him right, and incidentally to climb aboard his craft as it goes sailing. And Gates is generous. Stories are not scarce of lifts he has given to less fortunate ones round about the market place. But there are times when he isn't too "easy."

Up at the Waldorf the other evening a persistent person, pursuing him up and down the corridor with offers of market enlightenment, and refusing to believe that Mr. Gates was quite as busy as Mr. Gates insisted he was, pinioned him finally with a quiver full of points on Steel Trust stock. Prices were going up right away enormously. If Mr. Gates were quick, Mr. Gates would be able to net a new fortune; and if Mr. Gates were inclined to do the right thing he would huy for his adviser a few hundred personally. Gates smiled the smile that is perennial, one of the very trade marks of him, and he questioned—so this Waldorf chronicle runneth:

"Don't you think you would rather buy something else than Steel?"

"No; just Steel is what I want," was the answer.

"Steel or nothing?" inquired Gates.

"Steel," persisted the point dishurser.

"Now, I am sorry," quoth Mr. Gates, "sorry you won't take anything else, for I think there are other things that are going up quicker—Alton or Chesapeake, or Fuller Construction, for example—now, don't you really think there is too much Steel Trust stock to start a boom in offhand?" Mr. Gates went on.

No; Steel was ready to move, and it was going to move.

Mr. Gates produced a pencil and he produced the back of an envelope, and pencil and paper he passed to his entertainer.

"Make some figures," he said.

"How many minutes in an hour?"

"Sixty."

"How many hours in a day?"

"Twenty-four."

"How many days in a year?"

"Three hundred and sixty-five."

"How many years since the Christian Era began?"

"Nineteen hundred and two."

"So I thought," said Gates.

The man with the lead pencil and the back of the envelope looked a little mystified. Two or three neighbors were getting interested. And Gates proceeded:

"Figure. Multiply sixty by twenty-four, and you have got 1,440 minutes in a day; multiply 1,440 by 365, and you have 525,600 minutes in a year; multiply 525,600 hy 2,000, and you have 1,051,200,000—just about the exact amount of stock that the United States Steel Corporation has issued—over a dollar for every minute since Christ was born."

Mr. Gates's friends say this is not a true story of him. He is a bull on Steel. And he's no mathematical crank, anyhow.

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That the Gates memory is good, and that old collisions if forgiven are not forgot, may be surprised from the market attitude John W. Gates maintains toward Brooklyn Rapid Transit. Before the Steel Trust swept trade rivalries out of the field, the Gates interests in American Steel and Wire were continually in antagonism with Federal Steel, controlled by Gov. Flower and his friends. Wherefore, it was always easy then to succumb to a temptation to sell any of the Flower stocks short, Brooklyn Rapid Transit the favorite; and though he has a big brokerage firm of his own now, neither Mr. Gates nor any of his associates are ever heard of trying to help the Brooklyn property to better quotations.

When President Greatsinger quit Tom Lowry and Minneapolis to come to Brooklyn to take charge a year or so ago of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system, Gates welcomed him as one Western man always will welcome another; hut still the old-time bearishness tarried—wherefore a Brooklyn Director, bent on missionary work insisted the other day on learning from Mr. Gates himself just why this chilliness.

"Yon see," responded Mr. Gates, "I believe in confining myself to railway and industrial stocks; I can't afford to go into an operatic company."

"How is that—operatic company?"

"Yes—operatic company. I hear that Lillian Russell and Jean de Reszke are going into the Board of Directors. You owe your company's salvation to the fact that you have got a Greatsinger at the head of it."

Mr. Edward Wasserman, who loves Mr. Gates ardently enough to collect commissions from him, tells Mr. Jesse Lewisohn that Mr. Gates really has a way of his own making jokes.

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They who measure John W. Gates in his relations, at least to the serious business side of life, will be much misled, however, if they hasten to the conclusion that he is only an audacious speculator, an accident merely. He is capable; he can comprehend a financial situation. He can see weaknesses afar off, he can discern where strength and oportunity are. While he doesn't mind being called a plunger—chooses, indeed, thus often to denominate himself—they who lately have had his co-operation in large affairs, credit him with prudence ahundant. He is not at all the much-heralded sprinter, forever rushing sportively into risks, the bigger the quicker; that good Scotch blood in his veins is of fine old vintage.

H. ALLAWAY.

THE LOOKER-ON.

By David Graham Phillips,

Author of "Her Serene Highness," etc.

MR. WU has two notable claims to distinction over all the diplomats who have represented or now represent foreign nations at Washington. He was the first to recognize and to practice what may be called the American principle in modern diplomacy, as American Ministers to France, England, and the other great democracy-infected powers were the first to make use of it: This principle is that, as Governments now conduct their international affairs chiefly by telegraph and as the people are the dominant factor in the modern State, the Minister or Ambassador is accredited to the people as well as to the Government, and can best serve his country hy promoting friendly understanding between the two peoples. To employ this principle advantageously calls for more skill and tact than to practice the old diplomacy, just as it calls for a vastly greater talent to be a successful public speaker than to score in drawing room conversation. Mr. Wu was so skillful at the use of this principle that, when he boldly criticised certain features of our civilization, especially our missionaries, his popularity increased because he had given an added force of sincerity to all he said by not fearing to remonstrate with us. His compliments pleased the more because they were tempered by astute criticism.

Breaking Down the Barriers.

In the second place, Mr. Wu was the first of foreign diplomats fully to enter into the spirit of American institutions, ideas, and ideals. He was constantly speaking and submitting to interviews. He never opened his lips without showing that he "spoke the same language" mentally that we do. It is a mystery how an Oriental, even of the liberal education and wide experience which Mr. Wu has, was able thus to pierce the mighty barrier between Orient and Occident and get into the very heart of a new civilization which is just evolving within the old Occidental civilization. But Mr. Wu has done it. It is difficult to say which of his two projected books will be the more valuable and the more interesting—his study of America, primarily for the benefit of his own countrymen, or his study of China and the Chinese for the instruction of the densely ignorant and grossly misinformed Occident.

Americans Have Imagination.

His latest utterance contains this passage, typical of his acuteness:

"I like your institutions. I like your people and country. They are progressive; they are full of new thought and new impulses and of that one great quality not only in personal but in National life—they have imagination."

The last phrase is the important one. He there gives us credit for a quality which the overwhelming majority of our foreign critics have accused us of wholly lacking. The others, seeing that our best minds were employed chiefly in developing natural resources and not in producing poetry, novels, and pictures, have sneered "money-grubbers," and have fancied that they had summed us up. But Mr. Wu has gone deeper into the matter, has not been misled into seeing only the clay in the statue, has seen the statue itself—has seen that the American mind, using the forces of nature, commerce, and finance as the means, has adventured flights of the imagination as audacious, as brilliant, as original as any ever undertaken on "the viewless wings of fancy" manipulated by a poet.

It is not strange that men who are the products of the old civilization as represented in Europe should fail to recognize the new departure in imagination. But it is strange that a mind from the supposedly purely metaphysical Orient should be first to sympathize with this new imagination, which in its infancy dreams in numerals and in forms that are almost astronomical.

The Mother of Lincoln.

Speaking of new departures, a curious new departure which got only a paragraph in the daily news report, comes to mind—the dedication on Oct. 5 of a monument to Nancy Hanks Lincoln at Lincoln City, Ind.

The mother of the Gracchi was celebrated, though not with a monument raised by public subscription, but she was in herself a conspicuous woman. Here, at Lincoln City, Ind., we have for the first time in history a formal, stone-embodied recognition of a Nation's debt to an obscure, ignorant woman, who died unknown and was not heard of until her great son had passed over into immortality many years. And the recognition is not of the general and unimportant fact that she brought him into the world, but of the tremendously important fact that he was a "mother-made" rather than a "self-made" man.

What with the mothers' clubs to instruct and to guide them and associations for erecting monuments to the mothers of "mother-made" great men to inspire them, the mothers of the coming generations ought to show a vast improvement over the kind we used to have, excellent though that kind is reputed to have been.

Mr. Balfour and His Uncle.

It was an unfortunate pose rather than lack of ability that won Arthur Balfour the reputation of being merely an "uncle-made" man. It is true that Lord Salisbury did pick him out largely for reasons of a personal and family nature and did train him to succeed to the bosship of the from-time-immemorial bossed Conservative Party. But Lord Salisbury liked him for reasons far weightier than his manners, and Lord Salisbury's training was of the most rigorous and effective kind. Mr. Balfour is to-day beyond question the man best suited for the position he occupies.

But Mr. Balfour, being a smaller man than Lord Salisbury, is unfortunate in affecting the public manner which was at once admirable and exasperating in his witty, cynical, and haughty uncle. Lord Salisbury used to sit in Parliament as if he were in a trance. When he spoke there or at public meetings he took the greatest care always to say something which would show his contempt for public sentiment. His appeal was to the British love of being looked down upon hy a Lord. Mr. Balfour, becoming leader of the House of Commons, assumed the same pose—possibly he had caught it unconsciously from being such an ardent student and admirer of his uncle.

In Parliament he sat npon the small of his back, his chin, like his uncle's, buried in his shirt front. One missed the great beard, which enabled his uncle still further to proclaim his profound immersion in thought remote from the agitating public matters in hand. Mr. Balfour's long, lean legs were, as he sat, wrapped one around the other, like the strands of a hawser. He seemed to be asleep; and the twisting of his legs suggested that, if he were to be awakened, it would still be impossible for him to disentangle himself and address himself to the public business.

His Manner in the House.

But after a long struggle, the goading of the Opposition would stir him. Slowly, like his Rip Van Winkle uncle, he would divest himself of his affectation of sinmber. Still more slowly he would unwind his long, lean legs, the whole House watching and wondering whether the legs could be unwonnd, whether if unwound they would prove stiff enough to enable him to rise to his feet. Then he would painfully rise with the aid of the table in front of him. As soon as he was on his feet he would collapse against the table with a sagging of the shoulders and a long sigh like a dying man's farewell breath. Then he would look all round—stupidly, wonderingly, amiably. Then he would begin a long and exhausting search for a monocle.

Fumbling Over His Waistcoat.

For a moment or so this search would seem destined to failure, so hopelessly would he fumble over his waistcoat, between his waistcoat and his shirt, between his waistcoat and his coat. But the monocle would be found, would be adjusted with the greatest deliberation, would he taken out and wiped, would be readjusted again, as if killing time were the sole object of his life. Then he would sigh again, and look all round—this time with gleams of intelligence struggling into his awakening eyes. In a dreary, bored drawl he would ask the member to repeat his question. While the member was repeating he would look uncertainly at the comfortable seat he had vacated, as if debating whether there would be time to drop into it and take another nap. At last he would give his answer—drawling, interjecting strings of eh-ehs and ah-ahs between his words, pausing now and then for a word and looking almost wildly round the benches and galleries as if hoping to find it there. When he would finally find the word the House would almost audibly sigh with relief—as if the members had feared he would not be as successful there as he was in his search for his monocle. The completed answer would be clear, vigorously phrased, usually witty, often delightfully sarcastic.

It was a pose not without a purpose. It was a pose that was artistically studied out. But it was a pose that was adapted—an understudy, not an original study. The House liked it, discussed it, but was aware of its unreality and lack of originality. It did him more harm by cheapening him than it did him good by disarming heat and fury and by giving him time to frame an answer.

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A pose far more worth the study of our local statesmen is that of New York's new-bloomed star of statecraft, Big Bill of the Four Corners' pump. What Devery is doing with the eyes of all New York upon him all the men who have risen to successful district leadership in New York City have been doing for io these many years. The Devery object lesson is therefore worthy of something more than a laugh or a shrug. Underneath its coarseness and vulgarity it contains those great principles of the necessity of the leader adapting himself to the led which explain the rise of every leader everywhere, which explain the woeful corruption of our local politics.

Probably there never was in any other city on the face of the earth such an attempt at leadership as has been made, for the most part, by those who wished to rescue and redeem New York. The theory has been that the work could be done from a pedestal, by looking down patronizingly and superciliously. At the best the practice has too often been to imitate the good-humored, equal sympathy of the successful leaders by putting on a side-splitting or simply silly affectation of slangy, slap-the-shoulder cordiality that said to its grinning or angry recipients: "I can be as low as you are, if I try, can't I?"

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Before the builders of skyscrapers are wholly carried away by the scheme for cheapening construction by increasing the amount of woodwork and decreasing its power to resist flames, they should consider all the possible consequences.

For example, if there should be a great skyscraper fire that would act as did the Postal Telegraph Building fire, and also result in a hideous loss of life, what would be the effect upon rents in the skyscrapers in which the amount of woodwork was very great and in which none of the woodwork was "slow-burning"—which is all that is claimed for the average chemical-treated wood miscalled "fire-proof"?

Economy is a good thing—hut an excess of it is peculiarly unattractive in skyscrapers and in New York Central Railway tunnels.

DAVID GRAHAM PHILLIPS.

SUPREME COURT JUSTICES DENOUNCE "THIRD DEGREE."

Indignities Practiced on Helpless Prisoners Publicly Condemned Before Members of the Bar—"The Law Not to be Used as an Instrument of Oppression Against Any One," Says Justice Childs—"Much Is Being Done to Deprive Men of Personal Liberty," Says Justice White.

LAWYERS and members of the judiciary continue to discuss methods for the abolition of the "third degree" atrocities practiced in this country by police officials upon helpless prisoners from whom they seek to wring "confessions," and which were fully described in these columns two weeks ago. These indignities range from salting the bread of victims and keeping them without water in solitary confinement to blowing red pepper into their cells, turning ferocious ants upon the prisoners, and blowing hot steam on them.

This modern inquisition has frequently resulted in bogus confessions, prisoners preferring to plead guilty to some crime they never committed to submitting to such tortures. But whether guilty or innocent, the law gives police officers no right whatever to practice such indignities upon prisoners who fall into their hands. The words of Mr. Justice Bucknill and of Mr. Justice Cave defining the right of police officers when questioning prisoners and published in these columns a week ago disclosed the practice of courts in England in this regard, and have attracted much attention.

Meanwhile those members of the bar in New York who seek to abolish the "third degree" in this State have been strongly reinforced during the past few days by utterances on the subject from two Justices of the Supreme Court. On July 12 the members of the Lawyers' Club of Buffalo made an excursion to Olcott Beach, and during the day matters of interest to the legal profession were discussed.

The principal speaker was Supreme Court Justice Henry A. Childs of Medina, N. Y. This was six days after the original publication in the Magazine Section of THE NEW YORK TIMES of the article describing the methods practiced in the administration of the "third degree," and Mr. Justice Childs spoke strongly upon the subject. He denounced the "third degree" and the isolation of accused persons as wholly unwarranted by law and as an invasion of the rights of personal liberty and said it was the duty of every lawyer to protest against the further continuance of the system. Mr. Justice Childs continued as follows:

JUSTICE CHILDS'S SPEECH.

"A feeling of trepidation is abroad that the rights of personal liberty are being lightly dealt with by officers of the law. I allude to no particular case and to no particular person, but I believe in the execution of the law without fear or favor. It is not the province of any one to swerve from the law. The law is not to be used as an instrument of oppression against any one.

"Perhaps I talk in riddles, but what I allude to is the right of any man accused of crime to surround himself with every safeguard and have his every right protected. The idea has grown that a man accused of crime, simply accused, may be isolated from his family, his friends, and his counsel and put through the so-called third degree.

"That is foreign to the fundamental principles of the law. Liberty is the inalienable right of every citizen. The right of habeas corpus is fundamental. Men who deal lightly with these rights ought to be brought to book, and brought to book by members of the bar.

"No matter how degraded, no matter how friendless, the more so, the more the man needs his rights, and when a man is in that position every lawyer ought to do his duty and protest. We may drift on and on and no man's liberty will be safe. I believe that every criminal ought to go free rather than one man be unjustly deprived of his liberty. The young men of the bar should be on guard against these invasions of liberty."

Justice Childs was followed by Supreme Court Justice Truman C. White, who said:

"As to the question of the preservation of personal liberty it is as Justice Childs has said. Much has been done and much is being done to deprive men of personal liberty, and it ought not to be done. It should be frowned upon and discouraged. The criticism is just, absolutely just."

NO DEFENSE.

Both of the Supreme Court Justices were heartily applauded by members of the bar of Western New York as they denounced the "third degree." A peculiarity of the campaign thus far has been that not a single voice has been raised in defense of this system of torture. No police official has defended the system, and many of them go so far as to deny that it exists in their sections of the country. As a matter of fact, however, it is known that the "third degree" is administered without hesitation as a last resort in endeavoring to extort a confession which may redound to the credit of some police officer.

"It goes on right here in New York," said one member of the bar, "and has been practiced here within the past few months in one case that I might mention. The fact that this system sometimes subserves the ends of justice is no excuse or justification. Better that every guilty man go free, as Justice Childs says, rather than that one innocent man be unjustly deprived of his liberty. Police officials need to be taught a lesson they will not forget in this regard. Prosecuting officers also should be made to know the limits of their duty."

The Buffalo Courier cites a recent case of the administration of the "third degree" in that city upon Mrs. Elisabeth Meyer, charged with the murder of her husband. It says:

"Mrs. Meyer received the 'third degree,' so called, at Police Station No. 3. She was asked to sign what purported to be a confession on her part, and though various stories are going the rounds among lawyers as to whether she did or did not sign a paper, it is said to be a fact that Mrs. Meyer signed no paper of the sort, but that a very strong attempt was made by Assistant District Attorneys Ticknor and Hinckley to cause her to do so, and that in this attempt to wrest a confession from the woman she was shamefully treated."

The paper goes on to say that immediate political results may follow the campaign against the "third degree."

"Politicians did little else yesterday," says The Buffalo Courier, "than talk of the political effect of the speech of Justice Childs, in which he condemned the practice of the District Attorney and the police in isolating and working the third degree on persons accused of crime. The politicians agreed that the sharp criticisms of Justice Childs, indorsed as they were by Justice White, would compel the Republican organization to go outside of the present 'third degree' force in the District Attorney's office for a candidate for District Attorney to succeed Mr. Penney.

"It was argued that the remarks of the two Supreme Court Justices applied directly to the District Attorney's office, and whatever was done that was the cause of the criticisms was done at least with the knowledge and consent of Assistant District Attorneys Haller and Ticknor, both of whom are candidates for the Republican nomination for District Attorney, and, with the popular outburst that will surely follow the remarks of Justice Childs, the Republicans will not deem it wise to nominate either of the 'third degree' officials for the office of District Attorney."

Developing Suburban Passenger Traffic

A New Feature of Railroad Management Here—Officials Whose Work It Is to Encourage "Commuters"—Railroad Companies Help Build Up Nearby Towns.

WHETHER suburban passenger traffic pays or not is a question which has recently been much discussed in technical journals on railroading, and it has received various answers—according to the varying degrees of success with which the handling of such a traffic has been accompanied.

In the West there have been many complaints from railroad managers who found that in fostering a suburban service they had acted like a person owning a large house, well furnished, who had started to take in boarders, and found at the end of a year that the cost of extra help, extra food, fuel, light, and water exceeded the income from the boarders, to say nothing of the wear and tear on the house and furniture, or, as another railroad man put it, "We have got hold of a bear's tail and can't let go!"

In the East, however, the opinion seems to be unanimous that suburban passenger traffic pays. This is especially the case in the suburban traffic into and out of New York. On this point the officials of the Erie, the Lackawanna, the Jersey Central, the New York Central, and the Long Island Railroads, the five roads which practically monopolize this traffic, are agreed. And that this business not only pays, but that it has good prospects ahead and is worthy of encouragement, is said to be demonstrated by the fact that all the roads are spending much time and money in advertising their suburban towns, in improving their suburban train service, and in attempting generally to guide the overflow of crowded Manhattan to the suburban towns along their lines.

DIFFERENT METHODS.

Of course, the methods pursued in trying to increase this class of traffic differ as do the men who are in charge of the passenger traffic on the different roads. Some of them are quite unique, and all of them apparently are more or less successful, as is shown by the percentage of increase in this traffic since efforts in that direction have been made.

Perhaps the latest of these schemes is one conceived by D. W. Cook, General Passenger Agent of the Erie Railroad, and carried out successfully by J. F. Jack, who was selected for this work by Mr. Cook, with the title of Suburban Passenger Agent. Mr. Jack established himself at the principal passenger and ticket office of the company on Broadway, and from this office he is conducting his operations. He first familiarized himself thoroughly with the real estate business in the principal suburban towns along the Erie. He hunted up the real estate men, told them that the road wanted to make special efforts to settle the towns, and induced them to get up lists of every empty house that was to rent or for sale, of every building plot, and of every boarding house in each town, with the monthly rental, cost of living, and other incidental information.

Supplied with these facts he began to advertise extensively, showing the advantages of a country home in short, terse phrases, and offering at the same time to supply information toward securing one. He advertised in the daily papers and in the street cars, with the result that between Feb. 15, when he started this work, and June 15, he received 6,000 inquiries, a very large percentage of which were placed in towns along the lines. To an agent in one town he sent 150 would-be suburbanites, out of which twenty-five remained permanently. In another town fifty new residents were settled, while in still another not only were all the available houses taken, but twenty-five new ones were at once put under construction.

Speaking of his efforts Mr. Jack said the other day:

"To all inquiries we mailed a handsome map of our Jersey suburbs, a table of distances, and commutation fares, a complete set of local time tables, and a list of real estate men. We tried to find out how much rent they were willing to pay, and their preference as to distance and locality. Then we referred them to the proper agents or owners.

"We aim to reach all classes, but particularly the man whose income is $2,000 or more a year. Besides the advantages of fresh air, country surroundings, a garden, and a safe place for his children, we can give him almost anything he wants in the way of a home. We try to fit his pocketbook.

"We can rent him a home and take him into the city every day for as little as $15 per month, and from this we can go up to any figure. He need not travel more than thirty miles, while the average is twenty. We can take him from Chambers Street by ferry and set him down fifteen miles away in thirty-four minutes."

ON THE ERIE.

D. W. Cook, the General Passenger Agent of the Erie, who "invented" this method of increasing the suburban traffic, declared the other day that he was highly gratified with the result so far.

"You must not forget that every family that moves out to the suburbs will be instrumental in bringing out others. It's a sort of an endless chain arrangement. You ask whether this business pays. I am sure it does. We have 240 suburban stations, and carry about 25,000 passengers every day each way. The average fare received from each is about 12 cents each way, so that the revenue is about $6,000 per day. The average rate a mile received from the strict commuters is about 0.75 cents. These are the people that ride during the rush hours. Of course, the others pay much more.

"But to some of these also we offer reduced rates. We have recently put in 'shoppers' tickets,' good only for one day on certain trains after rush hours and at a greatly reduced rate. I think this is an innovation and we are getting good returns from it."

Mr. Cook also made a point regarding trolley competition which has not been brought out before. He declared that, although trolley systems took away much of the short haul of the steam lines, their competition was really not so disastrous as some people would have the public believe, for the reason that in the end the steam railroad gets a large share of the benefit resulting from the closer settlement of the country due to the trolley lines.

THE NEW YORK CENTRAL.

The New York Central is also doing something in the real estate line, although its efforts are not as extensive as those of the Erie. In a pamphlet of over fifty pages it has collected information about some ninety suburban towns, which is a sort of directory for the use of prospective suburbanites. For each town it gives the location and physical improvements and advantages, the distance from New York, and the time it takes to get there, the number of trains running, and the cost of the regular commutation fare. In addition the pamphlet gives a general idea of house rents and the cost of lots of various sizes, and for further information refers to some agent who makes a specialty of real estate in the particular town or village.

In other ways also does the Central try to attract suburban residents. It has established what are called optional commutation tickets. The three lines of the Central—the Hudson River Division, the Putnam Division, and the Harlem Division—travel through a comparatively narrow strip of land and towns lying between them are frequently reached as easily from one station as from another. Optional tickets are good from either of the nearest stations on these divisions, provided the commutation from one is the same or within the commutation from the other. In this way a man may come to town on the Putnam Division and go back on the Harlem Division. Then there are school tickets of forty-six trips and family tickets of fifty trips, the latter good for all the year.

The average rate per passenger per mile for suburban traffic is only about 0.5 cents, as compared with nearly 2 cents for the regular traffic. Yet the Central considers this return profitable and has only recently extended its suburban service on the Putnam Division as far as Yorktown station, about on a line with Croton, where the Hudson River Division suburban service ends. On the Harlem Division the suburban service reaches as far as White Plains, and in another way as far as Pawling.

THE LACKAWANNA.

The Lackawanna Railroad officials say that its suburban service showed last year an increase in income of 10 per cent. a month, and it is now well established on a paying basis. This has been brought about mainly by offering increased facilities in train service. The Lackawanna is spending this year $5,000,000 on improvements for its suburban business alone. The main portion of this will be used to build a third track. The Lackawanna makes no efforts to settle its suburban towns by conducting a land office. It claims that the natural increase of population is in itself sufficient. Besides, the Lackawanna lays claim to reaching the wealthiest suburban towns around New York, among them being Morristown, Summit, Short Hills, and Montclair.

It is for the benefit of this class of commuters that the Lackawanna established its "club cars." In these a man buys a seat for the whole year, which is reserved for him, and which is a comfortable armchair. The car runs on certain trains only, and is in charge of a porter who attends to all the wants of the occupants.

The average rate which the Lackawanna receives from this traffic is about 0.75 cents per passenger per mile. But as it carries on an average 20,000 passengers a day each way it finds the service profitable. Much of the profit from suburban traffic on this as on other lines is found in the incidental earnings from express and freight and especially in the traveling back and forth of the members of the commuter's family, who generally do not ride on commutation tickets, but who pay a higher rate.

The Lackawanna's suburban service extends as far as Washington, N. J., sixty-seven miles on the Morris and Essex Division, and as far as Branchville, N. J., seventy miles on the Sussex Division. The service on the other branches does not run as far. The highest commutation ticket is $14 a month for a seventy-mile ride.

THE JERSEY CENTRAL.

One of the most important roads so far as suburban traffic is concerned is the Jersey Central. This road reaches among others the Jersey coast resorts, the villages of Lakewood, Bayonne, Red Bank, and others, and Elisabeth and Newark. Much of its suburban service is, however, of the Summer resort kind, heavy when the city is hot, but dropping off when Winter blasts sweep the coast.

In mentioning the important suburban lines those of the Long Island Railroad should not be forgotten, although on this road also the biggest traffic is in the Summer. During that time of the year the north and south coasts of Long Island are populous and picturesque, and it is their latter quality which the Long Island Railroad makes special efforts to remind the world of. It accomplishes its purpose by the extensive distribution of illustrated books about beautiful Long Island. The half tones from photographs in these publications appeal to every one, and they are kept from year to year. If they do not bring a return one year they may do so the next.

PENNSYLVANIA'S NEW CAPITOL

Architect, Sculptor and Mural Painter to Work in Harmony—Large Appropriations to Make it the Finest Capitol in America.

THE State of Pennsylvania has determined to make the new Capitol at Harrisburg one of the foremost examples of a building in which architect, sculptor, and mural painter shall work in absolute harmony. The new structure is to take the place of the Colonial Building, destroyed by fire some years ago.

In harmony with Senators Quay and Penrose, Governor Stone and the Capitol Commission have appointed Mr. Joseph M. Huston, an architect of Philadelphia, to take charge of the work, and the latter has chosen Mr. George Gray Barnard of New York, a Pennsylvanian by birth, as the sculptor responsible for the decorative features and Mr. Edwin A. Abbey of London, a Philadelphian, to execute the wall paintings. The Capitol Commission ratified these appointments last week.

Mr. Huston has examined the Boston Public Library, the Library of Congress, and the Appellate Court on Madison Square, Manhattan, all of them examples of buildings in which an attempt has been made to produce uniformity of effect on the part of architect, sculptor, and painter. State pride, to be sure, has dictated the appointment of Pennsylvanians, but fortunately the artists in question are well equipped for their task.

The Capitol at Harrisburg has not failed to experience the ups and downs that usually attend such constructions. It was first given to Mr. Ives Cobb of Chicago, an architect who began in the offices of Peabody & Stearns of Boston, produced the Fisheries Building at the World's Fair, and settled in Chicago to practice his profession. He has built the foundations and walls of the new Capitol. Owing to dissatisfaction with his work, a new competition was announced, although the American Institute of Architects did not approve; and competitors were confined to Pennsylvanians. In this contest Mr. Huston won the prize; and through strenuous efforts succeeded in persuading the legislators that the work, if done at all, should be carried out on a scale worthy of so great and rich a State. Four millions were appropriated to finish the building and the allowance for sculpture was put at $300,000, while that for mural paintings was placed at $130,000.

Mr. Huston is not a graduate of the Beaux Arts in Paris, but he is a much-traveled man, and the designer of the Witherspoon and other buildings in Philadelphia. He is very ambitious to make the Harrisburg Capitol in every respect the standard for civic architecture today.

The foundations already laid represent a building about 400 feet long on the height above the river, and about in the centre of the town of Harrisburg. If we imagine the town rising along the slope right and left of the Capitol site, like two quarters of a ring, then the new Capitol will be the seal. In general conformation it will resemble the Capitol at Washington, having a central body with grand portico looking down the rather steep slope along a main avenue of the town to the river, and two main wings connected with the central body by shallower buildings.

The centre is dominated, as at Washington, by a dome. The side entrances to the wings are crowned by pediments; but that of the centre above the big portico will have a grand entablature eighty feet long and thirty feet high, for sculpture. As the site is the finest in Harrisburg and is relieved still more through the old plaza and terraces overlooking the picturesque Susquehanna, the building will have every advantage of prospect and vista. Several avenues radiate from it; it fairly dominates the town and countryside.

In 1894 the Salon of the Champ de Mars contained no less than ten pieces of sculpture by a little-known American, George Gray Barnard, who has been studying in Paris for some years. It is said that each piece, when it came before the jury of acceptance, was applauded; at any rate, it was a year that brought a sculptor with a strong individual touch before the French public of connoisseurs. The critic for Le Temps devoted much space to the conceptions of the newcomer and prophesied a great future for him if he would stay in France for the next ten years.

This Mr. Barnard did not do. In the late Alfred Corning Clark and his widow he had patrons who have helped him in his career at home. "The Two Natures in Man" was bought by Mr. Clark and presented to the Metropolitan Museum. Since his death Mrs. Clark has commissioned Barnard to make the "Recumbent Pan," shown at the Pan-American, for Central Park. It is cast, but has not yet been placed. "The Hewer," a seated nude figure of heroic size, is in the studio of the sculptor. It represents, symbolically, Labor, and is a magnificent example of anatomy in the early style of Rodin when he made his "Age of Bronze," and also of Barrias.

MR. BARNARD'S WORK.

George Gray Barnard has taught sculpture at the Art Students' League, he has modeled busts, he has carved in marble a charming "Maidenhood," a single reclining figure, and, among his more eccentric pieces, has carved in wood an immense clock, with figures of men and women emerging from water and clouds, suggesting somewhat the Japanese in their fantastic bronzes, somewhat the mediaeval stone-cutters and bronze men of the Gothic period.

George Gray Barnard is what the French call a temperament, that is, an artist who avoids the rules and launches out, like the improviser in music, on such chances as his imagination may yield him. He dislikes intensely to subordinate himself to others, and although offered the opportunity to contribute to the sculpture on the Appellate Court, the Naval Arch, and other recent work that called for the combined effort of many sculptors, withdrew from the field or refused to enter the lists. The opportunity of his lifetime has been suddenly offered him by reason of a combination of unforeseen circumstances.

In the first place the Quays saw his work in 1894 at that Salon when he made his appearance with so many pieces of sculpture. Then the chosen architect was impressed with his group of "The Two Natures in Man" when it won a gold medal in 1900 at Paris, and he came to the conclusion that Barnard was the man to execute great groups in a realistic-symbolical spirit for a great building. That he happened to be born in Pennsylvania settled the matter. Yet if any one of these factors had been missing this golden chance would not have come to him. As it is, he has won the greatest prize of any American sculptor hitherto.

Mr. Barnard's idea is to crown the great entablature above the main portal with a series of bronze groups, gigantic in size, men, chariots, and horses, groups which may be termed the "Apotheosis of Labor." Against the entablature comes a series of eight granite caryatids in four groups of two each; the rest of the sculpture, so far as practicable, will be on lower planes, closer to the eye and easier to be seen, and carved in marble or granite. Among the themes which have already suggested themselves to the sculptor are typical groups of Indians, the Scotch-Irish, the English, the Pennsylvania Germans, and the Quakers. The caryatids on the main façade may indicate the laboring men, on whose shoulders the State rests, such as farmers, ironworkers, miners, foresters or lumbermen. Allegorical groups of men, women, and children will be placed near the chief portal to represent the primitive forces underlying human society, groups as a specimen of which "The Hewer" may be taken, and these will be executed bravely in huge nudes like those of Barrias and Rodin.

WORTH TRYING.

Whether any one man can carry out to his own satisfaction so many sculptures on so huge a scale remains to be seen. Yet it would not be easy to imagine another sculptor helping Mr. Barnard, without introducing a discordant element, even if a man with a kindred style could be found, for the former's work has a stamp of its own which is pleasing and even imposing to some people, while to others it seems misty, unpondered, and vague.

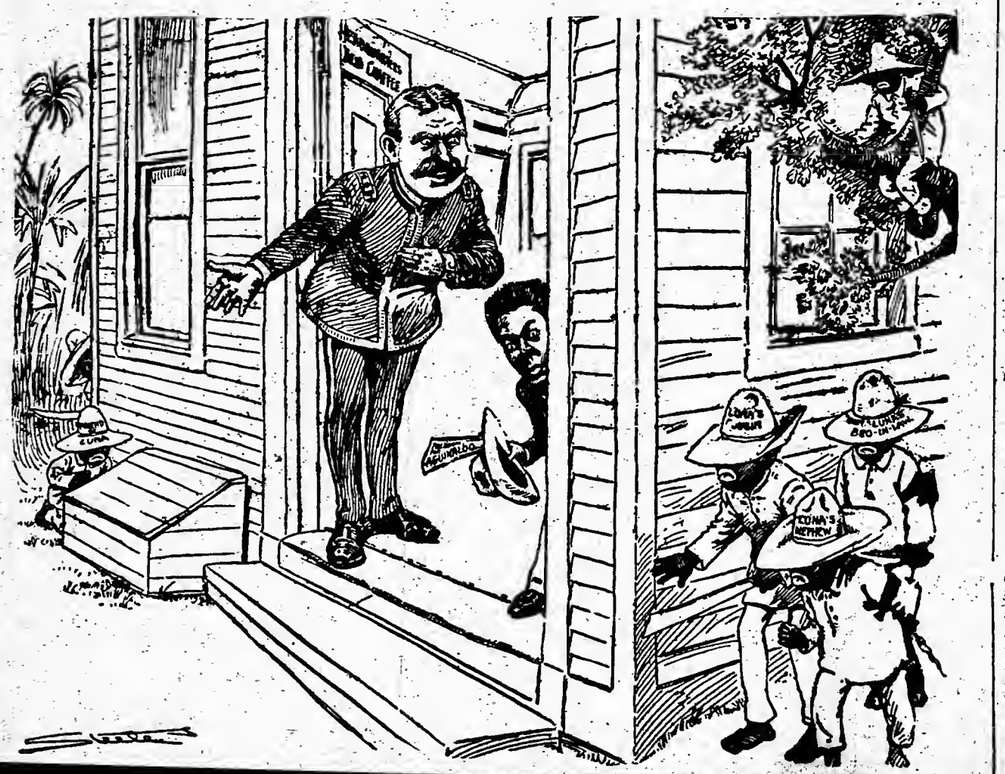
The experiment is worth trying, for if it is possible for a sculptor to vary his themes and conceptions enough to escape monotony when so many figures and groups are to be designed, the fact that all is sealed with the stamp of the same style ought to give to a great public building an uncommon degree of harmoniousness. The results will be awaited with much curiosity and the problem before Mr. Barnard will be watched in its development with much sympathy and the best wishes on the part of the other sculptors less fortunate than he is.

The decision as to the decoration of the Harrisburg Capitol is so recent that there has not been time to learn the views of Mr. Edwin A. Abbey concerning his part in the mural paintings. They will naturally find their chief seat on the walls of the two Houses, and their subjects will in all likelihood take the usual course of reference to State and National events of the past.

Mr. Abbey's methods and style are so well known, owing to his San Graal series for the Boston Library, that one can readily forecast what he will do to decorate the walls of the Capitol. It may be that on more realistic lines and on those of Colonial and American history he will move more freely than he has hitherto in the romantic, semi-religious paths of the legends concerning Sir Galahad. His studies in Shakespeare will have prepared him for the types and costumes of the seventeenth century.

The Capitol Commission includes, besides the Governor, State Senator Snyder, Congressman William Graham of Pittsburg, Dr. Nathan C. Shaffer of Lancaster, State Superintendent of Education; and Edward Bailey, a banker, of Harrisburg. They will meet for final closing of contracts on July 22. The appropriations may be stretched to include the approaches to the Capitol, which are now rather tasteless.

The floors are to be decorated in some cases with the tiles of Mr. Mercer of Doylestown, Penn., specimens of which are part of the decorations of the National Arts Club, New York. The attitude that the political big-wigs of Pennsylvania have taken toward this matter is as gratifying as it is unexpected, and the architect seems to be a man of good counsel. Thus the Quaker Capitol has an excellent chance of escaping the usual fate of State buildings. It looks now as if, when it is completed, there will be something else beside brick and mortar to show for the millions taken from the



A Wonderful Watch in a Pawnshop.

A WATCH said to be worth $10,000 is going the rounds of the pawnshops up town, and as yet has found no purchaser. Since its owner hypothecated it it has passed into the hands of several speculators, and the end of its peregrinations up to the present time has found it still lacking a purchaser.

It was pawned some five years ago in an up-town pawnshop for $2,200, and its owner, whose monogram is engraved on the case, has never attempted to redeem it. It is said to be the most expensive watch ever manufactured in any country.

Its works alone, it is estimated by experts, are worth $4,000. They were put together by the most skilled workmen in England. It required nearly a year to perfect the wonderful and delicate pieces of mechanism. There are so many hands on the face of the watch it seems difficult to distinguish the time hands.

It has of course the large time hands, second and split-second hands, and double hair springs. Besides the large dials there are three smaller ones. It has a second dial, a minute repeater, a minute register, and a chronograph.

The jewels used in the works are of the most expensive kind and there are nine of them in all. The watch weighs, case and all, seven ounces four pennyweights. The gold weighs alone 100 pennyweights.

The case is studded with 154 diamonds, 56 of which are gems weighing from a half to three-quarters of a carat. It required the buying of many, even three times that number, in order to select those of equal size. That of course has much to do with the high value of this watch.

The largest stones are laid in a circle around both sides of the case, and when the watch is opened the back of the stones set through the covers may be seen. They are not backed by anything that would give douht as to their value. On the face cover the initials of the owner are set with 98 smaller stones, reading "E. J. P."

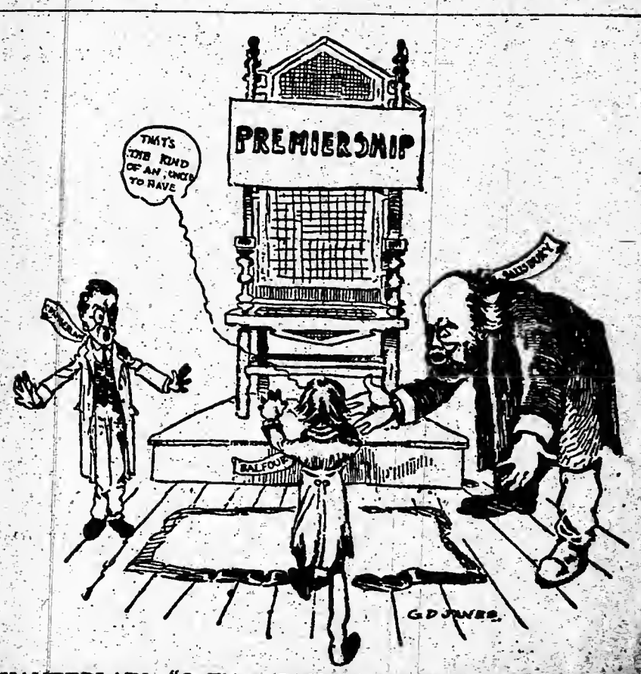
In the diamond circle, is the figure of a motor cycle beautifully carved in enamel about an inch and a half in diameter. The motor cycle tells the whole tale, as far as can be learned of the history of this valuable timepiece.

It was presented to "E. J. P." some eight years ago by the Jewelers' Association of London. He was an inventor, one of those who applied the motor to the cycle, and the persons who presented it to him, it is said, made much money out of his idea. It was constructed at the Kew Observatory, London.

The inventor is said to have been an American who went to London, and as the jewelers in that country handle the sale of cycles, they made much money out of his invention and paid him large royalties, which, it is asserted, amounted to a quarter of a million dollars.

"E. J. P." is said to have came to New York from the West, where he first applied his brains to the construction of an airship, but later took up the motor cycle, but to have lost it all when he returned to this country, and the watch was then pledged.

Not any of the pawnbrokers in whose hands it has been can tell who the inventor is. It was last bought by the present possessor for $3,000, and he says he is willing to part with it at that price, though he says it is worth $10,000.



CHAMBERLAIN: "Is This to Be Kept in the Family Always?"—Dana.

A King's Book in Boston

James I. of England Wrote a Poem in Rare Volume of First English Translation of Montaigne Which Recently Arrived in This Country.

BOSTON, July 19.—A volume once owned by James I. of England has been recently added to the treasures of the Boston Public Library. The book, purchased for the library by Augustus Hemenway of this city, was printed in London in the early seventeenth century, and what makes it more interesting than many another old edition is the fact that it was the first translation into English of Montaigne's "Essays" and the undoubted source of some of Shakespeare's inspirations.

Another copy now in the British Museum has in fact an autograph that has been attributed to the great dramatist, and yet another copy bears the signature of "rare Ben Jonson." But the copy at the Boston Library has to be contented with the signature and an autograph poem by the English King who ordered the revision of the English edition of the Bible, and was called by his contemporaries "the wisest fool in Europe."

The full title of this important addition to the shelves of the library is as follows: "The Essays or Morall, Politike and Militarie Discourses of Lo: Michaell de Montaigne Knight of the noble Order of St Michaell and one of the gentlemen in ordinary of the French King, Henry the third his Chamber."

But this is by no means all that the author managed to say on his title page, which, in the old-fashioned manner, runs over into two pages. The second page goes on to say that the translation is made "by him that hatb inviolably vowed his labors to the Eternity of their Honors, whose names he hath severally inscribed on these his consecrated Altares."

Then follow the "Altares"—beautiful examples of Elizabethan design—and on each of them are inscribed the names of two of the fortunate ladies—six of them in all—to whom the author dedicates his labors. "If thus doone," he says further, in his introduction to the "courteous reader," "it may please you, as I wisb it may, and I hope it shall, I with you shall be pleased; though not, yet still I am

the same resolute

John Florio."

This same resolute John Florio, although whether his resolution is based upon a determination to continue his admiration even if the ladies should themselves be displeased with his translation of the Essays we are not told, was a friend of many of the men who made the Elizabethan era famous in literature, among them with Shakespeare himself.

In Shakespeare's "Tempest" Gonzalo's description of a perfect State in which there should be no kind of traffic, no riches, poverty, or use of service and all men and women should be idle but pure and innocent, is supposed to have been suggested by a study of Montaigne as rendered into English by Florio's first translation.

But what is most interesting in the Boston volume is the poem written, or at all events copied, by James I. This is the poem as it appears in all the oddity of the old spelling:

Here lyoth I nakit to the anatomie
Of my frail hairt, o humane devitie
O trust the Almychtie, lyk the Almychtie's word
Oh put on me thy robe as gubylom lord
Thou putest once more me in thy blest beliefe
And in my soulil thy secretst law engrave.

When King James was writing poetry, it may be added, belief was pronounced as if it were spelled belave, devity has been translated divinity, guhylom is only another way of spelling whilom, and to lyk is only another way of saying to love.

The book itself is a small folio which has been beautifully rebound for some former owner in red levant morocco by Bedford, the celebrated London binder of a generation ago. On the title pages are yet other signatures which suggest without revealing some of its adventures on its varied career from Elizabethan London to modern Boston.

The New Giant Parrot Fish at the Aquarium.

Twenty-eight Inches Long, with Green Coloring, Yellow Jaws, and Blue Teeth—New Minute Angel Fish.

THE expedition under the leadership of Prof. Bristol, Professor of Biology in New York University, which has been collecting specimens in Bermudian waters for New York's Aquarium, has just sent to that institution interesting specimens which arrived last week.

The collection consists of brown, redfin, green, and mud parrot fishes; trunk fish, yellow grunt, coney, yellow coney, yellow-tail, Spanish bay fish, Bermuda chub, (very scarce,) and many specimens of the angel fish. This latest shipment includes a specimen of Pseudoscaurus guacasmaia, the largest species of the parrot fish.

The fish received at the Aquarium is a giant of its species, measuring twenty-eight inches long, with a depth of ten inches. It is the largest parrot fish ever received at the Aquarium and the largest live specimen in aquaria in the world.

The new arrival, when seen one day last week, was leisurely swimming about in one of the larger exhibition tanks, seemingly taking its confinement in a philosopbic way. Superintendent Spencer gives him an excellent bill of character as to disposition and habits, and ventures the prediction that he will add inches to his length.

The fish is exceedingly handsome as to coloring, the part of the body forward of the end of the dorsal fin being reddish brown with a yellowish cast, while "aft" of the dorsal fin to the base of the tail the body showa a bright green and a bronzy sheen. The flag of the tail is also tipped with a delicate shade of the green.

The most striking feature of the giant parrot fish is its mouth. Standing out from its yellowish jaws is a formidable setting of dark blue teeth that open and shut with an ominous "chunk" as they end the life career of the poor "killies" that fall in the fish's way on his round of the tank.

"The taking of a specimen so fine as this fellow," chuckled Superintendent Spencer, "is quite an event in the history of the collector, and well repays him for his season of rather arduous and sometimes monotonous work. Prof. Bristol is to be congratulated upon his capture."

In the same consignment which arrived last week came the tiniest angel fish ever received at the Aquarium. Over the angel fish Superintendent Spencer is particularly enthusiastic.

"They show," he says, "an amount of intelligence that is startling in cold-blooded, low-order animal life. Now in this tank here," he went on, "are some specimens received only a couple of weeks ago from Prof. Bristol, and they already show that they distinguish between persons. They ahow a decided liking for me, and will come immediately to the surface of the tank on my approach, leaping out of the water and showing in many other ways that they not only know and trust me, but are delighted to see me."

Mr. Spencer escorted his visitor along a running board in the rear of the tanks until the angel fish aquarium was reached, where he made good his assertions, even to the extent of stroking their backs with his fingers.

WHAT DID THE CABMAN GET?

"I TELL you, me boy," said the Latest Importation, as he sat in a corner of the club smoking room drinking a B. and S., "I tell you the papers know absolutely nothing. To get at the real facts you have to be behind the scenes, like me; and that's where those reporter Johnnies never get.

"Now, for instance: I open one of your New York papers as aoon as I land, and what do I find? Why, tbat me old friend Joe Chamberlain bas been pitched out of a hansom and is hors de combat. You'd think a bit of news like that would give those editor chaps an idea, but there's not one of them realized what it meant.

"I can't conceive meself at the bead of a paper, but if I had been in auch an extraordinary position, d'ye know what I'd have headed that report? 'How Much Did the Cabman Get?'—that's what I should have put in, in big type, and I'd have made a sensation. Why, as soon as ever I read the story I could forecast all tbat's happened in tbe last few days.

"In me own opinion, that cab accident was one of the neatest bits of diplomacy since the days of Cesar Borgia. Of course, in tbe fifteenth century tbey wouldn't have bothered about any cab accident. Tbey'd just have had me friend Joe chucked into the river, and that would have been the end of it—and him. But you can't do that kind of thing in these days, and tbat's why I say Joey's accident was an artistic bit of work.

"It's this way: Me friend Salisbury wanted to give up the Premiership years ago, but he couldn't do it because of the influence of Joe Chamberlain. Joe's got the country back of him, d'ye see, and Salisbury knew he'd drop into the Premiership just as soon as it was vacant. Now, Salisbury don't care for the thing himself, but, as he's many a time said to me, 'I'll be blank-blankety-blanked if I let a dashed screwmaker from Brummagen run things.' Those were his very words.

"Bertie—of course I mean King Edward, who's a very old friend of mine—was not to be depended on. He's a man of advanced views, for a King, and was just as liable to send for Chamberlain if Salisbury resigned as not. And so the old Markiss hung on to the job, putting as many members of his family into the Cabinet as he could.

"And tben the King suddenly fell ill, and what we—tbat is, those of us who are in the know in England—call 'the Family' saw tbeir chance. The doctors said his Majesty wasn't to be worried, and so if Salisbury resigned he could tell the King the whole tbing was cut and dried, introduce a member of the family as his successor, and there'd be an end of it.

"But there was Joe to consider. The King wouldn't make any trouble, but Joe certainly would. The only thing to do was to have 'em both ill together, and then confront 'em with what the French call a 'fait accompli.' When a thing's a fait accompli in England no one makes any more trouble. There was the little problem, and I think you'll agree with me that it was aolved beautifully.

"And that's why I say tbat it wasn't Salisbury, nor the King, nor Kitchener, nor any of tbe big bugs who made British history in the last few days. It was that cabman, and the only question is, 'How much did he get?'

"I wouldn't be a bit surprised to see that cabman made a Colonial Governor before long. He did bis little trick just right. Joe wasn't hurt more than was necessary, but the doctora said the same thing as in the King's case, 'Not to be worried. Speak to him for only five minutes,' &c. And tbere you are. Arthur—I mean Balfour—went to him and said, 'I'm the Premier,' and all Joey could do was to look pleasant.

"Politics are interesting when you can aee what is going on behind the scenes, like me."

Favor Annexation to United States.

Moneyed Men of Cuba Call a Meeting to Discuss the Subject—Waited Until Congress Had Adjourned Before Taking Action—Reasons Why They Want Permanent American Government—Predictions of Gloomy Days Ahead for the Young Republic.

HAVANA, Cuba, July 7.—The most-talked-of event in Havana to-day among those tbat have heard of it is the proposed meeting of the planters and other moneyed men of Cuba for the purpose of discussing the future of the island, chiefly the advisability of urging its annexation to the power under whose protection it has been for the past three years and a half. The move is a most radical one, and it is safe to say that it would not have been taken were conditions here auch as gave general satisfaction.

That conditions are not such is only too well known. The Cubans, even the most optimistic, do not deny it, while others shake their heads and say, "I told you so." There are those who say that the recent water famine was but one of many unfavorable omens sent to warn the country of a dark future.

Hope is at a very low ebb. All of the wild, happy enthusiasm of May 20 is gone, while the lines of care grow more marked in the faces of those who are guiding the destiny of the nation, and the clouds are darkening and lowering over the country.

To us who have been here some time and have been in touch, more or less, with these people, this intelligence of the desire for annexation on the part of the moneyed men does not come aa a surprise. It has never been more than a half-disguised secret tbat this class has wished for this from the first. Many of them have said so openly. Others, more cautious, have veiled their sentiments. Hitherto they have accepted the republic. Now they deem it a fitting opportunity to present their preference. Just what the outcome will be or how the matter will be taken by the politicians, who are in the majority, remains to be seen.

The planters have waited until after the United States Congress adjourned, for in it they had placed tbeir hopes. Then they bethought themselves of their large and expensive plantations, their large sugar crops, ground and lying idle in their storehouses, waiting for an opportunity to market it without absolute loss to themselves. Germany was hopeless—it had beet sugar. France was equally so for the same reason. England had her own colonies from which to buy sugar.

Besides, all of these were far away, and the United States bad made it almost impossible to market it there. Then came the decision to attempt to change the conditions.

The failure of a large banking establishment last week, an establishment which had seemed perfectly stable, added still further reason, although tbe general panic which was expected did not follow. A certain planter in Santa Clara Province has over 1,000,000 pounds of sugar in his storebouses, while he finds it necessary to borrow money for current expenses. It cannot be wondered that he is joining hands with his brother planters in working for a radical change.

Besides these men, there are a few holding important public offices who believe that annexation is tbe only solution of the problem. Tbey see tbe mountainous difficulties in the way of tbe present system. But they dare not mention to tbeir own countrymen that they are of this opinion. I have heard what would happen to tbem should they make such statements openly. I have heard of what seemed very harsh measures, but they bave been used in other countries.

Various and contradictory statements are made as to tbe state of affairs existing here. Some reports insist that everything is prosperous and going as it should. Other reports declare the contrary. Some reports insist that there is no want or misery among the natives. Others declare that starvation is staring the population in the face. All depends on the point of view.

TWO POINTS OF VIEW.

If one judges by the brilliant and diamond-bedecked audiences he sees at the opera, or by tbe gayly attired assemblage at the Yacht Club matinee, or at an "at home" of a society leader, he says prosperity is supreme. If he judges by the unemployed throngs, begging for a bit of bread, or starving to death for want of it—at least once a week we read that this has happened—or by tbe pinched faces be sees on the street, or by the struggle to snatch a living from a few square feet of ground; if he judges by these, then prosperity is at a low ebb.

Several immense pieces of work—notably an electric railroad—about to be begun by American capitalists are going to alleviate want to a considerable degree by giving employment to hundreds. It is advertised that native labor will be used as far as possible. Dozena of Americans who wish work are unemployed, and they are of every possible vocation, according to the Secretary of the association recently formed to aid tbem.

The beginning of the fiscal year was seven days ago, but as yet Congress has made no appropriations for any of its various departments, save only the salaries of the members of Congress. Indeed there is little money to appropriate after tbese are paid and a few other expenses met.

Loans are spoken of and bond issues suggested. The lottery is not mentioned. On the contrary, persons handling tbe tickets of the Madrid lottery have been arrested during the past week. Government employes were paid for June—for the months to come there seems some question in their own minds. They are pessimistic as to the outlook.

Many that occupy higb official positions fear to take measures that should be taken lest offense be given to one side or the other. A notable instance of this is in the case of the famous negro bandit Cajizote, wbo, with a small number of followers, roamed at large through the country, committing depredations of all kinds.

A Captain of the Rural Guards in Matanzas offered to capture him for a consideration of $10,000 to bis family in case he ahould fall in the pursuit. The offer waa not accepted. It was very necessary that he ahould be captured, but the rural police were not ordered to do this for some time owing to the fear of offending the colored party, who are far from being satisfied with their poaition in Cuba'a affairs.

Finally, however, inatructions were given to capture him at all costs, and it stands to the credit of the rural police that they made it so uncomfortable for him that he fled to this city for protection and is receiving it to-day from tbe people of his race. Rumor haa it tbat he had an interview with the President himself. Whether or not he promised to reform if allowed his freedom remains a secret between him and the President. He made the visit to the palace under tbe guidance of one of the leaders of the colored party, by whom he is still shielded.

There is little doubt tbat the President of this republic was a far happier man in the old days in the village up in New York State, where a knotty problem in mathematics or a refractory pupil was his most serious difficulty. There are many bere now who, seeing the thorny path ahead of bim, wonder if he will not some day, in despair, leave it for some one else to tread. But those tbat stand nearest to him declare that such a thougbt will never enter his mind.

DOROTHY STANHOPE.

New Green Uniform for the U. S. Army.

The Traditional Blue to Disappear Under the Latest Regulations—A Queer Olive Green Overcoat with a Hood for Winter.

THE "boys in blue" will soon be but a memory. The United States Army, from General to the lowest grade of enlisted man, must be newly uniformed by Jan. 1, 1903, in accordance with regulations prescribed by a general board, which makes important changes in the color and cut of the clothes worn by the service.

Tbe famous dark blue, says The Baltimore Sun, is to be displaced in service dress for all officers and men by an olive-green woolen suit, with hat to match and leggins nearly approaching that color. Olive green is not regarded as a pretty color for soldiers by tbe board, but it is claimed to be one of the best for concealing their presence at long distances. The cadet gray of the West Pointers was found to turn black at a distance of 1,100 yards, and to be easily seen at greater distances. Red was not a good color, and olive green, the least aesthetic of all colors tried by the board, was adopted as the standard color of the soldier when he is in the field.

The State National Guard organizations must also adopt olive green for the fatigue or everyday uniform, and soon the blue will pass from army use, except for dress purposes and on state occasions for officers and men. Khaki will be the material for the soldiers in the tropics and in Summer time, while the material for Winter wear will be of heavy woolen goods.

The only officers who are allowed to suit individual tastes are General and Lieutenant General. Gen. Miles can make his sword belt as elaborate as he desires and may wear on his collar and sleeves almost any decoration he wishes. Every other officer and man must submit strictly to the regulations. Hats as well as caps are also provided for.

The new army overcoat prescribed will be unlike any ever before worn in the aervice. Instead of the famous dark blue, the new garment will consist of a double-breasted uister of olive green woolen material. A hood la also to be provided large enough to cover tbe bead and cap when worn at night or in inclement weatber. Braid insignia of the rank will be on the sleeves.

General officers are to wear dark blue trousers with two stripes of gold braid; officers of the staff corps dark blue trousers with less braid; artillery, cavalry, and infantry, sky blue trousers, with colors down the legs indicating their respective corps of arms. Service breeches for all officers will consist of olive drab woolen or cotton material to match the service coat without stripe, welt, or cord.

Instead of tbe tight-fitting trousers of tbe present day the new trousers prescribed will be made loose above tbe knees and about the seat, like those of the French soldier, although not so pronounced.

Increasing the Pay of Jurors

Hereafter to Receive $3 Instead of $2 Per Day—Small Remuneration in State Courts—The Exemptions Under the Law.

UNITED STATES Marshals throughout the country were notified a few days ago that jurors in the Federal courts are to receive $3 a day each for services, instead of $2. This order was in accordance with an act passed at the recent session of Congress, and it applies to grand and petit juries.

The jurymen of New York State courts have more reason than ever to be envious. Tbose serving on criminal juries for the State receive $2 a day each, and those summoned to the civil courts get $1 each a case wherein there is a defense, and 50 cents for an inquest or a case in which there is no defense. The men who can draw $2 a day each are those accepted in the Court of General Sessions and to the criminal branch of the Supreme Court.

The act passed by Congress was the result of petitions sent to Washington by citizens who had done jury duty and by others who argued against the nominal wages earned by men who bad to leave tbeir business for hours or days at a time to pass on legal controversies.

"Tbe same sorts of complaints are pouring continually into Albany from all sections of this State," an official of the City Court said, when tbe matter was called to his attention. "Out of the hundreds of jurors we summon you can hardly find one who isn't kicking. To most of them $1 a case eacb is little better than nothing. Of course, it isn't so bad if the case is over in an hour or two, but sometimes one suit will last two days, or maybe a week. The regular hours of the court are from 10 o'clock in the morning until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and it is a very uncommon circumstance that keeps jurors down town as late as 6. The inquests, for which tbe pay is 50 cents, last only a little while."

The conditions in the civil branches of the Supreme Court are practically the same as in the City Court, but it is not in either one of tbese that the "kicks" are most violent. The man who is unfortunate enough to get a jury summons regards it as a privilege to go to the civil tribunals, even at smaller wages, rather than to the criminal courts, where be is likely to be locked up over night or perhaps for many nights. The locking up of jurors is as rare an occurrence as the Judges can make it.

"Occasionally we strike men who would rather be locked up than not," an official explained. "If a juror happens to be a man called away from regular work at which he earns less than $2 a day he sometimes considers his court service in the light of a vacation. The longer he is locked up the better he likes it, for the State is paying his expenses in hotels and giving him better food than he has at bome, besides his $2 a day."

As a rule, it may be said, citizens protest against jury duty. There are many ways to avoid serving, even after a summons is received. The law exempts persons whose vocations would make it especially inconvenient or harmful for them to serve, and, besides, every Judge may excuse a juror on the presentation of a good excuse.

Those who are exempted by statute from jury duty in this State are clergymen, physicians, and surgeons, dentists, pharmacists, attorneys at law, teachers, and professors, officers of the Nation, State, county, and city, officers of ocean vessels or river boats, pilots, regular employes of railroads and street car companies, telegraph operators, newspaper editors and reporters, honorably discharged firemen and militiamen, members of the Old Guard, election inspectors, poll clerks, ballot clerks, engineers of steam boilers, jurors of courts other than the one from which the summons is issued, men owning personal property amounting to less than $250 in value, unless their wives possess the requisite property, and all who are physically incapable of service.

A juror must be more than twenty-one years of age and less than seventy, a citizen of the United States, a resident of the city or county, and a man of good character, with the ability to read and write the English language.

Denis Kearney Takes the Stump Again

After a Silence of 25 Years the Author of the Phrase "The Chinese Must Go" Reappears as a Labor Agitator.

DENIS KEARNEY of sand-lot fame in San Francisco made his first appearance as a street orator in nineteen years recently in San José, Cal. Tbe former leader of the agitation against the Chinese looked well and remarkably vigorous for a man of sixty years. His voice is not as powerful as in the more strenuous period of his life, but he has lost none of that peculiar directness of speech that formerly characterized bis utterances.

"Why is it a horse works six bours a day and a man thirteen hours? Truly, the man should be in the shafts and the horse in the driver's seat."

This was the unique illustration used by Kearney to show the oppression which the laboring man is, he says, subjected to in these days. Some agreed with the remarkable utterance, says The San José Mercury, but most of his audience seemed to think his illustration overdrawn.

Time was when men hung on the words of Denis Kearney as though every syllable contained some panacea for the ills of life. He is now an operator in the wbeat pit of the San Francisco Produce Exchange, and a capitalist who enjoys many of the good things of life.

"Away back in 1877 I came down here," said Kearney, "to talk to the people of this county. There were no preparations then as now, no organization of any kind to receive me. But the then Sheriff threatened to arrest me and throw me into jail. He didn't do it. But the authorities of my own city did."

"I invented the phrase, 'The Chinese must go.' I burned tbe phrase into the minds of men everywhere. I was arrested, threatened with assassination, and at last they tried to bribe me. The more they threatened and the higher the bribe offered the louder I yelled, 'Tbe Chinese must go!' That was the yell that pierced its way into the heart of tbe Republic. Congress took up the cry and Chinese immigration was stopped.

"A quarter of a century has come and gone and the soundness of our judgment has not been questioned, but approved, by Congress in its re-enacting and making perpetual the exclusion of those people a week or so ago.

"Most of you remember the anti-Chinese convention that met in my city a short time since. I was not there. The delegates were too cowardly to give me the recognition. History has given me due credit, but it hasn't done me justice.

"My friends, I am bere to-night to talk for myself, twenty-five years older, it is true, but feeling just as young as I did tben, and my energy hasn't abated in the least. My star is again in the ascendant. Most of my traducers are dead and forgotten, and the tide is now flowing my way.

"I have ever been and am now the bold, fearless, true and tried friend of labor. It was for you and your cause that I suffered the torments of the damned."

Kearney then spoke an hour on California topics. He devoted tbe last part of his speech to a narrative of his experience in politics. There was a final admonition to remember the motto, "The Chinese must go," and Kearney retired, promising a uture appearance.

Struck Salt Water at Depth of 2,246 Feet

IMPORTANT light has been thrown on the underground water resources of Southeastern Virginia by a deep well recently constructed at Fort Monroe. The well was aunk to bed-rock "granite" 2,246 feet, but, although several water-bearing strata were penetrated, tbey were all found to develop flows of salt water. Tbe resulta obtained from the Fort Monroe well confirm those found elsewbere in this region.

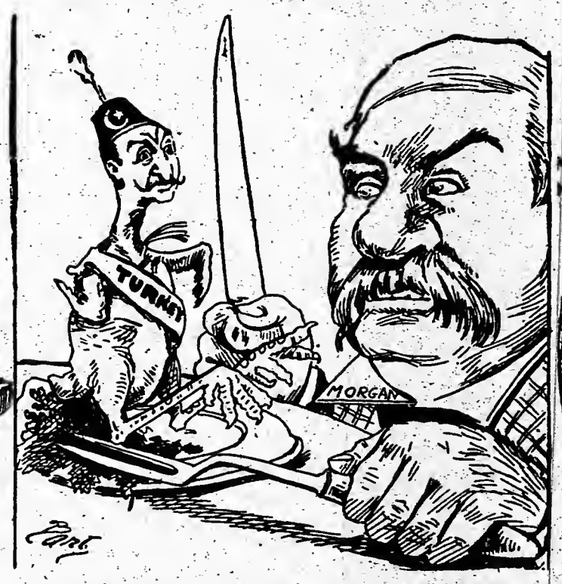
Salt water only baa been found in borings at Norfolk, Va., at 760 feet; at Wilmington, N. C., where bed rock was reached; at the Chamberlin Hotel, Old Point Comfort, at 947 feet, and in several wells at Crisfield in Southern Maryland. These boringa indicate tbat there are no prospects for usable underground waters in the region. Eastern Virginia ia underlaid by a succession of widely extended sheets of sand and clays lying in regular order on an east-sloping floor of granite or other "bed rock."

This rock disappears beneath the surface along a zone passing near Petersburg, Richmond, Fredericksburg, and Washington, and, descending at a rate varying from 40 to 100 feet per mile, reaches a considerable depth near the ocean—2,246 feet at Fort Monroe. The sands of the overlying formationa contain water which is abundant and fresh for the first forty to fifty miles from the west, but is now known not to be available in the extreme southeast.

Numerous fine-flowing wells have been obtained along the Potomac, Rappahannock, York, and James Rivers from several sand horizons, but about Old Point Comfort and to the aouth and east the upper water-bearing sands have changed into non-water-bearing clays, and the lower sands yield only salt water.

MR. MORGAN'S EUROPEAN TRIP AS SEEN BY CARTOONISTS.

J. P. M. TO K. W. II.: "Let's Go Out and Spend the Money."—*From The Boston Herald.*



THE WISHBONE IN DANGER.—*From The Minneapolis Journal.*

NO HITCH IN THIS CORONATION.—*From The Los Angeles Herald.*

What We May Expect if Morgan Assumes the Turkish Debt.—*From The Salt Lake Herald.*

The Work of the City's Tenement Department

How the Office Has Been Organized and the Work Systematically Begun—Staff Not Yet Completed, but Inspectors Now Daily Making Reports—Difficulties Encountered by the New Municipal Officers.

THE 83,000 tenement houses in New York City—and that does not include those of the more modern kind known as the "dumbbell type"—are being inspected by the new corps of Inspectors of the Tenement House Department, numbering 200 men. And that means, judging from the reports already handed in by the Inspectors, that ninety-nine out of one hundred tenements in town will in divers ways have to be changed in order to comply with the law and meet the requirements of the new Tenement House Commission.

It may mean the reconstruction of nearly every tenement in all parts of the city in some way, shape, or manner. Though in some cases the landlords have complied with the law, in other ways they will have to change their property in the interest of health and safety.

The Tenement House Commission, of which Robert W. de Forest is at the head, is not yet wholly organized, as many hindrances have been encountered in the way of obtaining Inspectors and clerks under the civil service rules. A number of Inspectors—the full force calling for 225—have already been appointed and are at work, and in the past few weeks 4,000 tenements have been inspected.

Being a new branch of the City Government, the Tenement House Department has not yet been able to show the public of what value it will be to the health of the people housed in the tenements. For years the bill providing for its existence was met by bitter opposition from owners of this class of houses, but it finally passed the Legislature. The large force required in every branch of the work was then advertised for.

Over 2,500 men took the civil service examinations for Inspectors alone. They came from every walk in life. There were doctors, lawyers, musicians, plumbers, college professors, carpenters, and masons. Two hundred and twenty-five were selected, though all of these have not yet received their appointments. But from the building at 61 Irving Place, the office of the commission, each morning there start out about 165 of the Inspectors, in uniforms of blue and caps on which is inscribed "Tenement House Inspector." They wear a badge, a circular affair of brass, which reads, "Tenement House Department of New York City."

The cloth of their uniforms consists of blue serge, with brass huttons, and were it not for these uniforms and brass buttons suggesting the authority of the Inspectors to visit each tenement and apartment, the troubles they have already encountered would be greatly added to.

NEEDED ALTERATIONS.

Owing to the yet incomplete organization of the new department, the many alterations which will be required of the owners have not been begun in total, though many have acted immediately in minor ways in reconstructing airshafts and installing windows and doors.

Many of the landlords familiar with the new law's requirements have prepared for the visit of the Inspectors and have altered their tenements, but the majority will not receive notice of violations for some time yet, and not until the reports made by the Inspectors will have been gone over by the Chief Inspector and the Building Department. Owing to the small force of clerks at work in the department, it will be at least a month before the complaints entered by the Inspectors will have been passed upon and the work of reform in the tenement houses really begun. The corps is divided into squads, some of which go to every borough. With this limited number the work is necessarily slow, as not more than six tenements can be thoroughly inspected in one day by one man.

Up to the present the department officially has met with little opposition from landlords. They seem, on the contrary, to desire to work harmoniously with the department. The department is disposed to deal fairly with every property owner and architect, and up to date nearly 500 plans for alterations in tenement houses have been filed, and are being added to daily in large numbers.

When the fight on the part of the landlords first began it was set forth by them that it would cost at least in many cases $5,000 to make the alterations called for by the law. But this has been greatly reduced since the real situation has been confronted, and where it was estimated it would require this sum, in many cases one-third of that amount will cover the cost.

One of the minor branches of the department will be a Bureau of Records which will contain a complete history and description of every tenement house in Greater New York. Its statistical value will, it is believed, be great.

REMODELING AIRSHAFTS.

The most important changes required by the new law are the abolition of dark interior rooms, or else affording them light and air by windows at least fifteen feet by four feet, opening from rooms which have windows from the street, yard, or airshaft of the necessary dimensions. The landlords fought against the remodeling of airshafts, and they sought to prove before the Legislature that their reconstruction would amount to the loss of thousands of tenement house equities and result in many foreclosure suits. The original statute was considerably modified by the Legislature. The requiring of windows in the dark interior rooms was in a measure substituted, as this afforded to some degree both light and ventilation. The expense of making these openings is insignificant compared with that of the reconstruction of airshafts.

Dampness is another violation which the Inspectors seek to find in the tenements, and they have little trouble in finding it. In the cellars of many of the tenements are baths. In some cases these are tiled, but in the majority they are composed of brick and stone. On a number of the walls of the cellars signs read:

> Those requiring fresh water must pay ten cents extra.

Many of the agents of property have already notified the janitors and tenants to expect a visit from the Inspector. The Inspector's life, however, is not a happy one, especially if he is sent to a neighborhood where the language spoken is unfamiliar to him.

THE DAILY GATHERING.

The Inspectors assemble in what might be called his school class room each morning at 9 o'clock, and each takes his desk, upon which is marked his name. For half an hour he listens to a lecture by Chief Inspector Ball on various rules of the department, and after this is over any of them who require advice upon certain things coming under their survey the day previous are given a private hearing.

Before they leave the building report blanks are passed to each Inspector, which he places in a leather case thrown over his shoulder and held by a strap. In this he carries all his paraphernalia for the complete inspection of the tenements. There is a measuring tape and an electric torch to aid him in climbing dark stairways and to find keyholes in the doors. He also has blank reports on which to draw diagrams of the different floors of the houses he visits.

A NEW YORK TIMES reporter last week made a round of the tenements with one of the Inspectors who was assigned to the thickly congested districts on the east side, in Allen, Stanton, Chrystie, and Eldridge Streets.

The Inspector was a musician who had been teaching his art for some time in New York. This position adds $1,200 to his income annually, and his nights may be given to his own profession, as he is on duty but eight hours each day. Six hours are given up to real work in his district, and the remaining two hours to drawing diagrams and making reports.

This Inspector started in the work less than a month ago with a knowledge of two languages. He now has a smattering of five. He has learned how to speak in Italian, French, and Syrian enough to make the people understand his mission.

First of all, he stops in front of a tenement, takes out his tape and measures the width of the building. If there is an alley between the buildings, he measures the length, and this is recorded on a blank prepared for this purpose.

Then he goes to the cellar, the lowest cellar he can find, penetrating through dark passages, and when he reaches it he tries to ascertain the nature of the flooring. Sometimes he digs a foot in the ground, and, finding it of dirt, makes his report on the same blank.

The yards then are inspected. The fire escapes come next. He notes whether they are of wooden flooring, if the ladders are of the vertical or inclined kind, whether there are "gooseneck" ladders in the rear attached to the roof, and whether or not the steps are of iron and perforated with holes to allow the dust, rain, and ice to get through.

MEASURING ROOMS.

Then the halls and the rooms engage his attention. All the sinks are inspected in the hallways and he ascertains if they are of wood or iron, and if the discharge pipe is in good working order, so that no vegetable matter may collect. He goes from apartment to apartment, visits each one, and measures the dimensions of each room while the tenant, usually a woman, and children look on with amazement. The law requires that every hall must be lighted sufficiently so that one may read in it during the day, but this requirement in the past has been in the main ignored, though in some instances the gas is kept burning.

All the way to the roof the inspection and measuring is continued. The top of the building is one of the most important parts of the work.

He learns if the skylight is adequate, and if it is located over the stairwell; if there is a bulkhead, and how many windows of glazed surface it contains. He also finds out if there is a scuttle and whether covered with metal or wood. The walls of the cellar, if it be given up to business, such as bakeshops or the storage of fruit, &c., are inspected, and if of wood a report is made, and these will all have to be changed to metal.

The experiences of the Inspectors are often amusing. In one case the Inspector was taken for a gas man as he entered the cellar. The janitress, in strange language, explained to him that the gas bill had been paid the day previous, and with the help of some of the tenants he was ejected and had to call on a policeman before the enraged janitress could be assured that he was there for another purpose.

When the occupants of the buildings really find out the errand then they, in the hope of securing better conditions and improvements, assist in every way possible. The Inspectors are followed from floor to floor by the women and children, and often they are invited in and shown spots in the ceiling where the plastering is broken and asked if they will fix it.

TAKEN FOR A BURGLAR.

One of the Inspectors who was assigned to a tenement down in Greenwich Street came very near meeting with serious trouble, as he was ordered out of a room at the point of a revolver. He told the housekeeper that he wanted to measure the rooms, and was told to proceed.

In one room a man was asleep on the bed. Without disturbing the sleeper he took out his tape and began his work. The room was so small that the bed reached its entire length, and it was necessary to measure over the bed and over the form of the man. It happened that the sleeper was to sail for Europe in a few days, and all his savings were secreted under the mattress on which he was lying

Upon awakening his first thought was that there was a thief in search of his hidden wealth, and, reaching under the pillow he drew out a revolver and ordered the Inspector out of the room. The latter needed no second invitation, and went in search of a policeman. The policeman came and explained that the Inspector's presence was lawful and he was allowed to continue with his work.

On Second Avenue one day during the past week one of the Inspectors was nearly mobbed and was forced to call upon the police for protection, and an officer had to remain upon the block where he was working during an entire afternoon while a gang of men and boys waited outside to do him harm.

He related his experience to a number of the Inspectors the following day. He is a young man, a theological student.

Coming out of a tenement he found a boy of eight on the stoop enjoying a cigarette.

"My boy, you are too young to smoke," said the Inspector with all good intention, "throw it away."

The boy complied, but another and bigger boy appeared and challenged him to make him throw away the cigarette he was smoking.

The Inspector snatched the cigarette from his mouth and throwing it on the sidewalk stamped on it. Then the war began, and from every direction there came more boys. In a short time the Inspector was struggling with a score while trying to cling to his challenger and drag him to the police station. The men took a hand in it, and had it not been for the timely arrival of a policeman he probably wouldn't inspect any more tenements. He carried on his work in that district for the remainder of the day under police protection.

According to the Inspectors the Italian district in Mulberry and neighboring streets have afforded the largest number of obstacles. It is of course through ignorance of their official work that the occupants and janitors are aggressive.

The Campaign Against Prussian Poland.

Attempt on the Part of the German Government to Extinguish Racial and Religious Feeling—Settling German Protestants Among the Polish Catholics—Buying Out the Nobles.

THERE is one curious difference between the Russification of Finland and the Teutonization of Prussian Poland which may not appear clear to the casual reader of cable dispatches. The former is a deliberate attempt of the Russian institution to increase its commercial and industrial power, to augment its capacity for military and naval defense by making Russian fundamental laws prevail in a community which, although geographically Russian, has long enjoyed perfect independence in regard to internal affairs, successively guaranteed it by the various Czars of Russia from the beginning of the nineteenth century. In the case of Prussian Poland we have a central Government forced through the influence of the Pan-Germanic League and the Lutheran Church to transform the racial life of a province which is non-German in sentiment and education by settling within its borders communities of Prussian Germans. Each case is interesting as showing how the same thing may be accomplished by radically different methods.

The scheme of the present bill before the Prussian Diet, which seems destined to become a law, provides for the expenditure of about $60,000,000 for the buying up of estates owned by the Polish aristocracy in Posen and elsewhere, and the settling thereon among the Polish tenants and small farmers of communities of Protestant Agrarians of the German race.

But it may be asked, Why has the Prussian Government suddenly awakened to the necessity of conducting at great expense a campaign for the denationalization of a Prussian territory, the people of which had obeyed the laws of the realm and of the empire, and between which and the German officials administering its affairs there had been nothing but the most pleasant relations? The answer is to be found in the history of one of the most adroit newspaper campaigns that has ever been conducted for a national purpose.

About twenty months ago the Pan-Germanic League, which has on its programme the Germanization of not only Austria, but the Balkans, awoke to the fact that an extensive movement was on foot in Russia to form into a more or less homogeneous body the various peoples speaking the Slavonic tongues. Congresses inspired by the Russian institution had been held from time to time in various Slavonic centres. The ostensible purpose of these congresses was to promote a common love for Slavonic thought and literature, but at the same time the Russian speakers assured their hearers that all Slavs were alike children of the Czar, even though they did not dwell within his dominions as geographically defined.

RUSSIAN INFLUENCES.

The leaders of the Pan-Germanic League saw with alarm Slavonic influence ousting their own in Austria-Hungary, and direct Russian influence dominating the Balkans in politics, industry, and finances. Certain Prussian papers appealed to the Imperial Government to do something to maintain German prestige in Central and Southeastern Europe. The appeal fell upon deaf ears. The Kaiser's Government could gain nothing by openly antagonizing the Russian institution, either in Austria or in the States of the Balkan. It was then that the Pan-Germanic League determined to show that there were weighty reasons why the Pan-Slavonic movement of the Czar should be combated upon German soil itself.

In November, 1900, the Berliner Correspondenz, the official organ of the Prussian Government, began a series of articles on the "Polish Danger," which, while in general pretending to inform all Germans that the Polish provinces of Prussia, influenced by the Polish Revolutionary League, were preparing with much diplomacy and not a little villainy to establish an independent Polish State, made a direct demand upon the Prussian authorities to take radical steps to make such a calamity impossible.

There is no evidence to show that the Prussian organ was subsidized by the Pan-Germanic League, but it is a little singular that the warmth of its patriotism has exactly responded to the rise and fall of the funds in the league's coffers. The charges made by the Correspondenz, while for a time ignored by the Prussian Government, moved the authorities in Posen to some sort of action. The police in Thorn visited the lodgings of students during lecture hours and confiscated a large number of copies of Polish historical works and Catholic catechisms in the Polish language.

Although the police failed to find any conclusive evidence proving that a Polish insurrection was on foot, the seizures were made the most of by future articles in the Correspondenz, and were spoken of as "documents of the utmost importance." So far, however, the campaign of the Prussian organ had excited little sympathy in Germany, and Prussian officials who had spent their lives in the Polish provinces were loud in their denunciations of the campaign, and declared the Prussian Poles to be industrious, well-educated, law-abiding citizens and second to none in their loyalty to the Prussian crown and the German Empire.

But the Correspondenz had another card to play. After a period of two months' silence, occupied by replenishing the coffers of the Pan-Germanic League and instructing the Lutheran clergy in the Pan-Germanic patriotic propaganda, the Correspondenz, in March, 1901, again broke forth, this time, however, from an entirely different point of view. It expressed astonishment that the authorities in Russian Poland had not heeded its warning that Warsaw was nurturing a volcano which at any moment might set all Central Europe aflame, and at the same time it pointed out to the Prussian Government that German prestige would surely suffer if Russia should be the first to take cognizance of the machinations of the Polish Revolutionary League.

THE CZAR'S ANSWER.

Russia's reply to the advice offered by the Berlin paper is somewhat singular Without showing its hand, it made possible a tremendously enthusiastic Pan-Slavonic Congress, held in Galicia last Summer. A month previous, on his election to the Presidency of the Slavonic Society, M. Tscherep Spiridonowitch said in his inaugural address in Moscow: "Our object is to bring about a union of the millions of Slavs in the spheres of intellect and civilization, without attempting to unite them into one State or under the Church. For the solution of this great and difficult problem it is necessary that the idea of union should inspire all the Slavs like a living wave."

This sentiment seemed harmless enough, but the following passage, with which the President closed his address, is more to the point: "Pan-Germanism is successful in intensifying the political dispute among the Slavs, and step by step it colonizes our whole southwestern frontier and makes it German. * * * It is, therefore, one of the tasks of the Slavonic Society to strengthen the Slavonic sense of race, to foster the expansion of the Russian language, and to promote the struggle against all opponents of the Slavonic ideal."

Nothing could better serve the purpose of the Pan-Germanic League than this outspoken statement, which could not be otherwise than inspired by the Russian Government itself. The Correspondenz was no longer isolated in its attack upon Prussian Poles. Even the Cologne Gazette demanded that the Government make a most thorough investigation of the state of affairs in Posen.

The Government was finally moved to act, but the ground had been prepared for its investigators. All last Summer the Pan-Germanic League exerted its constantly growing influence to have German officials in Eastern Prussia replaced by those of strong anti-Polish sentiments, and at the same time a cry was raised by the German Protestants in those eastern provinces that Catholicism was slowly but surely throttling in that region the religion of Luther.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

How firm a root the Polish Revolutionary League had in Eastern Prussia will probably never be known. Undoubtedly there were secret societies there among the Posen students the objects of which were in accordance with the propaganda of the Slavonic Society as interpreted by M. Spiridonowitch, but it is easy for an autocratic Government to discover treasonable evidence where it is desirable on the part of that Government to do so, and this evidence was discovered in the homes and lodgings of the Polish students, and the discovery was followed by trials and convictions.

The persecution of Poles became popular throughout Prussia, and events followed events. A number of Polish children were arrested and brought into court for singing Polish songs on their way home from school, but they were technically charged with having "demonstrated" against the Government. Last April nearly sixty Russian and Polish students, most of whom belonged to the technical school at Charlottenburg, were expelled from Prussia on the charge of political agitation, but the fact that these same students received an enthusiastic welcome in Warsaw was not calculated to diminish the patriotism of the Pan-Germanic League.

In the meantime, Pan-Germanic stock had constantly depreciated in Austria-Hungary, pressed down in part by Catholic influences in Vienna and in part by the open demonstrations of sympathy in Galicia, to which the Government of the dual monarchy turned a deaf ear, while for the sake of the Dreibund its representatives in Berlin were obliged to assure the Imperial German Government that Austria-Hungary, owing to its own internal racial afflictions, viewed with the utmost sympathy the efforts of the Prussian authorities to change the countenance of Polish Prussia.

Although the Prussian Government has before conceived its duty to be to buy up Polish landed proprietors, (for that purpose $25,000,000 was voted by the Diet in 1886, and a further $25,000,000 a few years later,) this is the first time that an elaborate scheme to Prussianize the eastern provinces has been entered into by the Government with general popular support and with any prospect of success. Interpellations in the Reichstag last Winter showed that the Imperial Government was quite as anxious as was the Prussian Government to Germanize thoroughly Posen and the neighboring region.

A MINISTERIAL EXPLANATION.

Only the other day Count von Bülow, the Imperial Chancellor and Prussian Minister-President, declared there was no doubt that the Polish movement was to separate the bilingual provinces from the Prussian monarchy. Such a separstion it was necessary to discourage by the most drastic measures possible, for its success would undermine the foundations of the monarchy, and consequently those of the German Empire, and, moreover, the Prussian Government would never desist from its task until all Polish subjects "adopted an attitude of loyalty to the Prussian State." How absurd would have been this statement before the Pan-Germanic League began its campaign.

These sentiments were expressed in the Upper House of the Prussian Diet. How well the Pan-Germanic League has laid its wires may be judged from two speeches that followed. Count Hönsbröch, a loyal Catholic, antagonized the Government by declaring that the Catholic Church could only flourish in those districts of Prussia where the Polish element predominated. He was quickly called to account by the Imperial Chancellor, who deliberately stated that it was a fact that the Government took the greatest care to preserve the status quo of the German Catholic settlements in the eastern provinces.

The Chief Burgomaster of Posen, a Prussian official, declared that the main factor in the Polish problem of to-day was the rise of a vigorous middle class. The east of Prussia was slowly becoming Polish and Slav, and this process showed the strength of a law of nature. He could not indorse Count von Bülow's comparison of the Poles to rabbits, for it was not true that the Poles multiplied so enormously as compared with the Germans; but the Polish movement had ceased to be aristocratic and had become radical and democratic; the Clericals, too, would soon find out that the Poles were no longer a Catholic party. He believed in the Bismarckian policy of settling German peasants in the eastern districts, as well as in that of creating large estates and establishing garrisons as social centres in the smaller provincial towns.

It is thus apparent that with the passage of the bill now before the Prussian Diet an important item on the programme of the Pan-Germanic League will have been successfully carried out. Its execution will be the means of turning what has been heretofore a tranquil, industrious, and prosperous community into a hotbed of revolutionary propaganda.

The Prussian Government, by buying up the Polish estates and by artificially producing Protestant-German majorities in the eastern provinces of Prussia, can, of course, cause German education and the Lutheran Church to predominate there, but it cannot destroy the Polish spirit nor annihilate the Polish language, which, in their history, have encountered much more formidable persecutors than those for the present inspired by the specious doctrines of the Pan-Germanic League. Reaction may be slow in coming, but it is inevitable. In the meantime, it will be interesting to note how the Russian institution regards the Germanization of one of the most promising fields for Pan-Slavonic missionary work.

WALTER LITTLEFIELD.

The Discovery of a Metal

THE announcement cabled from Europe a few days ago that Prof. Marckwald of the University of Berlin had discovered a new element is another link in a chain of discoveries which has been made chiefly by French and German scientists. Prof. Marckwald is said to have separated a morsel of metal from uranium ore which emits radiation of a very active nature.

The new metal, which evidently has not yet been named, has certain electrical properties, and is so very scarce that one gram of it is found in a ton of uranium ore. One might wonder how such an infinitesimally small amount of matter could have any wide significance, but it has nevertheless when taken in connection with other discoveries of a like nature. It concerns such an important matter as the production of light without heat and its commercial application.

The discovery of these radio active substances is newer than wireless telegraphy. It has long been known that many substances emit radiations which are invisible to the human eye, but which are very energetic. The nature of these radiations was not well known until in 1896 Prof. Henri Becquerel of Paris discovered that uranium ore was especially active, so much so in fact that the rays from it would affect a photographic plate in a dark room.

About the same time Prof. A. F. McKissick of Auburn, Ala., found that, like many other common substances, ordinary brown sugar would emit at night the sunlight which became stored in it during the day. Prof. McKissick made several photographs by means of this stored sunlight. Following the lead of Becquerel the Alabama professor found that not only uranium but lithium chloride, barium sulphide, calcium sulphate, quinine chloride, quinine sulphate, calcium nitrate, sodium tungstate, sterein, ammonium phospho-molybdate chalk, and glucose emitted radiations. But there was this difference that most of McKissick's experiments showed that sunlight had been stored, whereas in the minerals experimented upon by Becquerel the rays were found to be a permanent quality of the mineral itself.

Then came Mme. Curie, a Polish woman scientist, working in Paris, who in examining pitchblende, the principal ore of uranium, found it to contain two substances which she named polonium and radinm, and each of which was 100,000 times more active than plain uranium. In rapid succession the scientist eliminated other substances from pitchblende. Actinium was one, thorium another. They have followed one another in order as rapidly as the announcement of new gases in the air.

Prof. Marckwald's new metal is the latest discovery. Not less remarkable than the mere discovery of the metals is their remarkable activity. The velocity of the rays which shoot away from these substances is half as fast as light, or 92,500 miles a second, and yet the waste from a square centimeter of surface would be something like a milligram in a thousand million years.

A short time ago Prof. William Hallock of Columbia became convinced that these invisible radiations could be made visible, and of course if he could succeed with the idea he would have produced "perpetual light." He conceived the idea from observing the phenomena of the fluoroscope which is used to make X rays visible.

After considering many substances he fixed upon platino-barium cyanide. The experiment was a simple one.

He placed one of the radio active substances in a small pasteboard box. He knew that the rays were flowing outward from it, but he could not see them. He procured a card on which had been smeared the barium cyanide and took them into the dark room of the Columbia laboratory. After his eyes had become accustomed to the darkness he placed the card on top of the box of radiating substance. It glowed immediately, and of course it will continue to glow until the "thousand million" years are gone.

But it is not commercial as yet. The glow was faint indeed. Prof. Hallock, however, did not aim at establishing more than a principle, and he leaves it to the "industrial scientists" to produce a practical working light. As light without heat, however, it was a success, even though it was not as powerful as the gleam of a firefly, and it opens up the general subject of phosphorescence, which Prof. Hallock thinks might be put to more or less practical use.

He believes that even now more advantage might be taken of the use of luminous paints, which in office buildings and in private houses might be used to help out the twilight. But the final significance of the message from Berlin telling of the discovery of a new element by Prof. Marckwald is that we are getting down nearer and nearer to the source of certain light rays, to the cause perhaps of animal and vegetable phosphorescence, and that there is a possibility the world may one day use artificial light which comes neither from gas nor oil, nor yet from a dynamo.

THE WILD EAST—Hold-up on the Pennsylvania in New York.—*From The Philadelphia Inquirer.*

A New Automobile

Goes Against the Wind, Which Acts as the Motive Power

REASONS why an iceboat travels faster than the wind engaged the discussion of two mechanicians in a big Yonkers foundry recently, as it has that of many others. One of these men was fonder of theory than of practice, while the other preferred to work with his hands rather than with his head, as a general thing. This time they met on friendly ground, until, after demonstrating the old problem to each other's entire satisfaction in many different ways, the practical man declared that it would be possible to build an "automobile" that would do more, in that it would run by wind power directly against the wind. He was challenged at once by the other, who took pencil and board and in a few moments showed that this was impossible.

He showed that the resistance which the whole surface of the machine would offer to the wind must be greater than any force which the same wind could itself exert to overcome it. The practical man talked back until forced to confess that he was defeated in the argument. Then he went to work to build a machine.

It was only a toy of the lightest construction. The essential parts were a tricycle with little wheels in front and a big driving wheel behind. Over this was erected a much larger fan wheel, and before this, sloping up from the ground like a cowcatcher, was a wind shield which would throw any current of air that came against it upward, so that it would impinge directly upon the fans. From the fan wheel to the driver ran an actuating belt composed of a stout rubber band, and crossed so as to reverse the motion.

"Now," said the inventor; "the downward thrust of the air shield in turning the wind up will so increase the adhesion of the wheels upon the running surface that if the wind is strong enough to turn the paddles the thing will surely move, and the harder the wind blows the faster will it go against it." The other scoffed, but within a few days the pair, with a number of shopmates, foregathered as the noon whistle blew to see the first experiment.

Practice won over theory, for as the stream from a molder's bellows was directed against the front of the machine it started and ran faster and faster until it butted itself against the nozzle.

For days it stood on the bench of the inventor by a window overlooking the Nepperhan River, which there runs deep and still. It was a curiosity to all who passed, until an evil hour, when its builder threw the window open suddenly. A stiff blast came in, the machine ran forward to meet it as it had been built to do, and before he could grab it, it went over the sill, and a faint splash far below told that its work was done.

UNCLE SAM: "If 'Twouldn't Be Too Much Trouble, John, I Wish You'd Tie Up That Air Dog o' Yourn. He's Too Friendly with That Youngster o' Mine."—*From The Syracuse Evening Herald.*

Continued Warm Weather Benefits New Jersey Resorts

Horse Shows and Other Events Bring Additional Crowds to the Various Seaside Towns—News from the Principal Centres of Summer Population

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 19.—At a progressive euchre party held at the Pavilion Hotel last night Mrs. Arthur Neal won a green and gold 5 o'clock tea set and Mrs. A. Foster a burnt leather photograph holder.

George O. Starr, Director of the Bailey & Barnum show, has been a guest of Nate Salisbury during the week. Mr. Starr was a passenger on the Pennsylvania express train that collided with a gravel train at Branchport on Tuesday.

D. Maguire of New York is stopping at the Rogers cottage, on Union Avenue.

The wife of Senator C. Asa Francis is ill at her North Long Branch home.

Walter Dunn of New York was recently a guest of the Rev. T. S. Hammond of North Long Branch.

Miss M. Carey Thomas, Miss Garrett, and Miss Obar of Bryn Mawr, Penn., are spending a portion of their Summer at Elberon.

Jay Lugdin of San Francisco, accompanied by his family, are enjoying the Summer at Elberon.

B. Hillman of New York spends Saturdays and Sundays at Hotel Pannacci.

Herbert Rosenberg of New York, accompanied by his mother and sister, is a guest at the Pavilion Hotel.

B. Tittman and Joe Roller of New York are spending a part of their Summer vacation at the Pavilion Hotel. They will sail for Europe about the middle of August.

A new hunter arrived at Eatontown during the week for P. F. Collier. It was purchased in Ireland, at a cost of $9,000. The horse was given the name of Hollyhock, and will be ridden in the Monmouth Hunt Club hunts.

At the Casino of the Scarborough Hotel children's hops and dances are held on Wednesday and Saturday evenings. A dance for the older guests is also given on Saturday evenings.

Plans are being drawn for seven new cottages, to be erected at South Elberon, at the close of the season, at a cost of $200,000.

The Methodist ministers of Long Branch and vicinity had a day's outing to Wannamassa Deal Lake during the week.

Announcement is made of the approaching marriage of Frederick T. Frelinghuysen to Miss Estelle Kinney, the youngest daughter of the late Thomas T. Kinney, both of Newark, N. J. The bridegroom to be is the eldest son of the late United States Senator and ex-Secretary of State Frelinghuysen. Miss Kinney is spending the Summer at the cottage of her mother at Oakhurst, near Elberon.

An invitation is extended by the management of the Norwood Park Cottage Company to ministers of all denominations to hold divine service in their Casino on Sundays whenever they wish.

Members of the Pleasure Bay Opera Company have organized a baseball team that they think is worthy of some consideration. The team is uniformed and is practicing every day in order to be prepared to accept challenges.

Busy Week at Hollywood

Two Indoor Entertainments and a Garden Party Given at the Hotel.

Special to The New York Times.

HOLLYWOOD, N. J., July 19.—This has been a very busy week at this resort, which has an unusually large number of visitors this year. Two entertainments were given at the Hollywood Hotel, one on Tuesday, when a piano recital was given by Miss Hattie Schoider, and another on Friday evening, when Miss Saline Foster, an elocutionist, gave readings from various authors. In addition, a garden party was given by the management of the hotel on Friday afternoon, which was attended by nearly all of the guests.

The following are among the recent arrivals from New York: C. R. Balkley, Alexander Kaufman, Arthur Kaufman, D. S. Stix, C. J. Helnsheimer, Adolph Bloch, J. B. Hickox, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Wing, A. Beam, Charles Styn, M. Heineman, Arthur Bruckman, Mr. and Mrs. Louis T. Allerman, L. W. Ahrens, Alexander Hofheimer, E. Rothschild, J. J. Bamburger, J. Siegal, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Kursheed, Miss Florence Saxe, Mrs. M. H. Heineman, Mrs. A. Promik, Sylvan B. Promik, Samuel H. Levy, B. J. Weil, James B. Large, Morrill Bennett, Leroy M. Taylor, Jr., Mrs. R. Valentine, Miss E. T. Valentine, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Valentine, Mise Juanita J. Valentine, and I. W. Hein.

Attractions at Asbury Park

Automobile Parade and Sportsman's Show to Follow the Baby Review.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, July 19.—The Summer tide of travel to the Monmouth County shore resorts is fast nearing its flood, and Asbury Park and Ocean Grove are receiving their full share of the visitors. Thousands of tourists arrived every day this week. The baggagemen and the owners of the bathing establishments on the beach say that their July receipts are 25 per cent. in excess of last year, one indication that the season is to be a financial success.

The event of the week in the Park was the three days' session of the New Jersey State Dental Society. The convention was held in the Beach Auditorium on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday.

Gov. Franklin Murphy has accepted an invitation to visit Asbury Park on Aug. 19 and review the thousand or more tots who will take part in the baby parade. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Murphy and United States Senators Kean and Dryden. Ex-United States Senator Smith and William B. Gourley, Chairman of the State Democratic Committee, have also been invited, in order to balance the function politically. The entry book was opened this week, and the names of nearly 100 babies and children who will participate in the procession have already been recorded.

Next in importance to the baby parade will be the automobile parade, which is scheduled for next month. This function will be a feature of the International Sportsmen's Show, to be held for a week in the Beach Auditorium. The motor wagons will be decorated elaborately and the route will take in Asbury Park, Loch Arbor, Allenhurst, and Deal. The projectors of the parade are counting on having 200 horseless vehicles in line. Prizes will be given the owners of the most tastefully decorated machines. The management of the Sportsmen's Show have also arranged for canoe and shell racing on Deal Lake, swimming and fly casting contests in the ocean, and other outdoor sports.

Sea bathing received a set-back this week, owing to the semi-frigid condition of the water. The temperature of the sea for the week has averaged 60 degrees, as against 70 for the previous week. The drop in temperature is due to the south current forcing the hot water from the Gulf Stream out to sea.

The anglers who have been camping out on the fishing pier and on the beach waiting for "strikes" for the past two months were jubilant this week over the luck which came to two of their party. These fortunate ones landed two fine specimens of striped bass, the largest one, hooked by C. E. Seigel, weighing 22 pounds and the smaller one tipping the beam at 14. Weakfish are being caught in large numbers down at Barnegat Bay, and every day the trains to that sportsmen's paradise are crowded to the platforms with anglers from the Park and Grove.

Consul Mrs. Booth-Tucker of the Salvation Army will preach to-morrow in Educational Hall. She will be accompanied by the headquarters staff and a brass band.

This has been a busy week for the Methodists over in Ocean Grove. The Summer Sunday School Assembly closed a successful ten days' session yesterday, and on Tuesday the annual convention of the New Jersey Epworth League was the attraction. This evening, in the auditorium, the Summer Festival Chorus and the auditorium orchestra rendered the oratorio of "The Holy City," under the leadership of Tali Esen Morgan. To-morrow will be Hospital Sunday. The sermons will be preached by the Rev. Dr. Kavanaugh of Brooklyn, Superintendent of the George J. Seney Hospital.

The programme for next week includes conventions of the Women's Suffrage Association, the New Jersey Women's Christian Temperance Union, and the National Temperance Society. On next Saturday evening occurs the great musical event of the season—the rendition of Mendelssohn's masterpiece, "Elijah," by the New York Festival Chorus of 400 voices and the Ocean Grove Festival Chorus of 300. The soloists for the oratorio will be Gwilym Miles, Shannah Cumming, and W. C. Weeden of the Bostonians. An orchestra of eighty pieces, led by Dr. Morgan, will accompany the singers. Already applications for seats are pouring in from cottagers and hotel guests from the neighboring resorts, and an audience of 10,000 people is confidently expected.

The Rev. Dr. William H. Ten Eyck of New York, the permanent clerk of the General Synod of the Reformed Church in America, is enjoying an outing at the Clifton.

The Rev. Dr. Pascal Harrison of New York is a guest at Norwood Hall.

Dr. William A. Boyd of New York is seeking rest and amusement at the West End Hotel.

Dr. C. R. Beasley of Brooklyn is making the Asbury Inn his Summer home.

The Rev. Dr. John H. Vincent of Buffalo is enjoying a vacation at Ocean Grove.

Senator Edmund W. Wakelee of Demarest, N. J., is domiciled at the Alaska, Ocean Grove.

The Rev. Dr. I. W. Hathaway of New York, General Secretary of the American Sabbath Union, spent a portion of the week in the Grove.

The Rev. Dr. George C. Lorimer, pastor of the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, New York, spent a portion of the week here.

Mayor George H. Vichman of New Brunswick is domiciled at the Coleman House.

Dr. J. P. Nolan of New York is stopping with friends at the Berwin.

Miss Frankie Bailey of the Weber & Fields' Company is spending the Summer at the Coleman House.

Dr. L. B. Mullen and family of New York are at the Madison.

The Rev. Dr. William H. De Hart of Raritan, N. J., stated clerk of the General Synod of the Reformed Church in America, is with his family at Edgemere Inn.

Dr. F. T. Gabeka of New York is whiling away the July days at the Albemarle.

The Rev. Seneca Howland of New York has Summer headquarters at the Florida.

Judge G. M. Curtis, Dr. A. J. Perry, Dr. C. A. Newhall, and Dr. W. B. Chapin of New York are at the Coleman.

Dr. A. R. Jarrett of Brooklyn is making the Coleman House his temporary home.

Dr. G. Van V. Warner of New York is enjoying a rest at the Grand Avenue Hotel.

Dr. and Mrs. Robert P. Mullenback of New York arrived recently at the Majestic, Ocean Grove.

The Rev. Dr. George Adams of Brooklyn is spending the Summer in Ocean Grove.

Mr. and Mrs. F. F. Winter of New York have quarters for the season at the Hotel Lafayette.

Dr. J. M. Davis of Brooklyn is recuperating at the Hotel Columbia.

C. M. Burt of New York, General Passenger Agent of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, is stopping at the Coleman House.

W. H. Stein and H. J. Fisher are New York representatives at the Benford.

A party of physicians from New York who registered this week at the Hotel Brunswick include A. E. Carrier, J. M. Brun, W. W. Daily, W. P. Rich, W. B. Lester, and George H. Leggett.

Dr. M. L. Rhein of New York is at the Hotel Columbia.

Dr. and Mrs. F. Hoffman, Dr. R. E. Sweetser and Dr. J. Edwin Booze of New York form a party at the Hotel Monmouth.

Charles D. Cook of Brooklyn is a guest at the Bristol.

Mrs. M. A. Moran of Brooklyn brought her two daughters, Miss Dorothy and Miss Marjorie Moran, to the Moss Side Villa this week.

The Week at Monmouth Beach

Weekly Concerts Inaugurated—Sale of Cottage Formerly Used by Vice President Hobart.

Special to The New York Times.

MONMOUTH BEACH, N. J., July 19.—The first of a series of weekly concerts to be given at this place under the auspices of the Monmouth Beach Country Club, took place on Thursday afternoon, under the direction of Henry Schmitt, leader of the West End Hotel Orchestra. The programme was made up of well-known selections from the works of the best composers.

The handsome country villa at Monmouth Beach, formerly the Summer home of the late Vice President Garrett A. Hobart, and which was owned by the late Col. Soper, has been sold by the widow, Mrs. Mary T. Soper, to W. S. Fanshawe for $65,000.

George Vanderhoef, Jr., is ill at his Summer residence with typhoid fever.

Among the recent visitors at the Monmouth Beach Country Club were Walter H. Powers, H. T. Irnble, Jr., Mr. Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Britton, Miss Calhonn, H. S. Stratton, Edith Lonnesbury, Seton Henry, and F. C. Mills, all of New York.

During the week a recital was given by Mrs. Nathaniel Scammon Jonee at the Summer residence of Mrs. W. Nelson Cromwell, at Low Moor. The recital was largely patronized by society people, the patronesses being all well-known cottagers living at Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Rumson Road, including the following: Mrs. John R. Achelis, Mrs. Ira Barrows, Mrs. William Barbour, Mrs. William Nelson Cromwell, Mrs. Thomas Carmichael, Mrs. Bayard Dominick, Mrs. W. Hull Wickham, Mrs. George W. Vanderhoef, Mrs. Augustus Taylor, Mrs. Henry L. Thornell, Mrs. Albert Symington, Mrs. William Sheldon, Mrs. Thomas F. Shaw, Mrs. William S. P. Prentice, Mrs. Arthur P. Proal, Miss McKesson, Mrs. David M. Morrison, Mrs. Henry S. Manning, Mrs. Raymond Leshe, Mrs. John J. Knox, Mrs. Charles Kellogg, Mrs. Henry I. Judson, Mrs. Guy B. Johnson, Mrs. Edwin H. Fetler, and Mrs. William H. Hamilton.

Horse Show Fills Atlantic City

Society Well Represented at the Event, Which Was a Success.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 19.—The event of interest here this week was the Horse Show, which opened on Tuesday and closed to-day. It was the most successful event of the kind ever given here. As usual, New Yorkers succeeded in winning several of the cups and rosettes. The stables of Mrs. W. E. Kotman, Mrs. Ethel De Cernea, Dr. John L. Wentz, Albert De Cernea, Jerome Siegel, and others were represented.

The horses owned by Frank J. Gould were not shown this season. Last year he and Miss Kelly, now Mrs. Gould, were regular visitors at this show.

The attendance this year was far above that of last year. Among the box renters were United States Attorney General Knox, John Philip Sousa, Rear Admiral Mordecai Endicott, Judge Allen B. Endicott, Jerome Siegel, Mrs. J. J. Martin, Mrs. Frank Eaton, Mrs. Fred Lewiston, Mrs. C. T. Schoen, Senator Edward Vare, Col. Thomas Potter, Dr. J. N. Batchelor, S. M. Stern, Mrs. John Gerken, B. H. V. Wheeler, and S. Payne Lucas.

The twenty-third annual meet of the League of American Wheelmen likewise drew crowds to this city, the convention etarting on Wednesday.

All this was practically the joining of forces of the L. A. W. and the National Bicycle Association, delegates came from all parts of the country. Lee C. Boardman, Second Vice President of the New York and Chicago Through Road Association, made an address at the opening session, and advised that the projected road be run from New York to Atlantic City via Lakewood.

A floral parade on the boardwalk, to be somewhat similar to the New Orleans Mardi Gras festivities, has been proposed, and will be given during the early part of August. The boardwalk will be decorated with artificial flowers and thousands of colored electric lights will be strung from the Inlet to Chelsea. The stores, hotels, and piers will be similarly decorated for the occasion. Instead of floats, rolling chairs will be used, and fantastically dressed young men and women will throw confetti and tiny artificial flowers at promenaders. The event will probably consume three entire days.

Among the recent arrivals from New York are T. R. Henry and wife, Mrs. C. Demming and daughter, George Bimmell, L. D. Wetherill, J. H. Blasden, G. Tinker, E. Hapgood, F. Whitcomb, T. Davenport, Mr. and Mrs. S. F. Bleyer, L. G. Kershan, Miss L. Bleyer, A. Bleyer, C. E. Suedell, Mr and Mrs. C. F Phillips, the Rev F. H. Moran, Mrs. J. S. Watts and daughter, Mrs. J. Schofield, A. N. Iesertel, Herman Brandt, Mrs S. P. Hyman, Miss Hyman, Miss H. Hyman, Burt R. Hyman, Morris Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Dilworth, L. Pulaski, H. D. Christman, William Kerr, Miss Fannie Lewis, F. W. Shultz, P. H. Shattuck, J. Roberts, H. B. Jewett, Miss H. Slylis, Miss P. Slylis, Miss Holiday, Miss P. Ballin, Miss Ethel Sanford, Mrs. Morris Young, H. W. Barbey, and J. A. Millar.

Good Sea Bathing at Cape May

Unusually Large Crowds Fill the Hotels at the New Jersey Resort.

Special to The New York Times.

CAPE MAY, N. J., July 19.—The influx of visitors has continued to such a degree that Cape May is now crowded as it was never crowded before at this early in the Summer season. The sea bathing was never better than it is now, and at the fashionable hour the beach presents an animated appearance.

The ping-pong craze has invaded the Golf Club and conteets are now held at the clubhouse. The one held last Tuesday evening attracted a large number of members.

Lovers of fishing have not been disappointed. Sea bass, weighing from one-and-a-half to three pounds are being taken with the hook and line in large numbers off in the ocean outside the breakers. In Cape Island Sounds, adjoining, splendid catches are being made of hake, snapping mackarel, and weakfieb.

Coaching parties have been much in vogue during the week, and there are now several tally-hos here. The most stylish is that of Edward Crozer of Wilmington, Del., which is drawn by four Kentucky bays. Mr. Crozer took out a party early in the week composed of friends from New York, Baltimore, and St. Louis.

An interesting figure upon the streets here just now is William V. McKean, who has been coming to Cape May for more than sixty years, and in all that time has never missed a Summer. Mr. McKean was James Buchanan's private secretary, and remembers well the visits to Cape May of President Buchanan, President Pierce, President Grant, President Arthur, and President Harrison. It was Mr. McKean who induced President Harrison to make Cape May his Summer home for a couple of seasons. With John Wanamaker and others he built the Harrison cottage here and presented the keys to Mrs. Harrison at the White House, together with a deed of the property.

Alexander Simpson, Jr., retiring President of the Pennsylvania Bar Association, and William H. Staake, Secretary of the same association, are guests of cottage friends here on Beach Avenue.

E. R. Reynolds and his son, Rainsford Reynolds, of New York, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. William D. Crawford at their cottage on Columbia Avenue.

Controller John M. Walton of Philadelphia is spending a vacation here.

Congressman John J. Gardner, Chairman of the House Labor Committee, is a guest here.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel H. White of New York are at Cape May for an indefinite period.

Postmaster James L. Hays and the Misses Hays of Newark, N. J., are guests here.

President George F. Baer of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, and the Misses Baer are among the recent arrivals.

Mr. and Mrs. John Snyder of Brooklyn are enjoying their Summer vacation here.

New Yorkers who have arrived recently are S. B. Werthelmer, R. Montgomery Scbell, Mrs. Thomas R. Pucere, Mrs. L. H. Becker, Francis E. Becker, Miss Agnes M. Becker, Lewis J. Becker, William Bennett, H. W. Palmer, Fred W. Clements, Charles Williams, Mr. and Mrs. John Daily, William J. Kane, Joseph Wartman, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Weed, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Reagan, Walter Friedenberger, E. I. Hillary, H. C. Getzendamer, W. D. Van Sant, J. B. Thompson, Miss Rose A. Donahue, William Earl, W. P. Rich, and L. H. Hyman.

Concert for Millbrook Guests.

Well-Known Singers and an Elocutionist Entertain Visitors at Halcyon Hall.

Special to The New York Times.

MILLBROOK, N. Y., July 19.—The most intereeting entertainment of the season was given at Halcyon Hall, Millbrook, on Friday night. Mrs. Coleman, soprano; Miss Inez Bensusan, the Australian elocutionist, formerly a member of the Kendal Company in England; Edward F. Barrow, tenor, and Eric Dudley, baritone, contributed to the programme.

Mrs. Coleman's numbers included "Villanelle" and Oscar Weil's "Spring Song." Mr. Barrow sang Grainer's "Hosanna" and Gounod's "Lend Me Your Aid." Chadwick'e "Du Wie Elne Blume" and Schultz's "Ich Llebe Dich" were also among bis selections. A duet entitled "Tenor and Baritone," rendered by Messrs. Barrow and Dudley, wae well received. Mr. Dudley wae beard in the prologue from Leoncavallo's "Pagliacci," Cowen's "Border Ballad," and Wolfram's song from "Tannhauser." Miss Inez Bensusan proved equally successful in both her serious and bumorous selections. "The Battle of Manila Bay," by B. B. Vallentine, seemed especially to arouse the patriotism of the audience. Mr. Hammond was the accompanist.

New Resort Planned Near Richfield Springs

R. M. Montgomery Purchases Farm Lands to be Improved for the Purpose.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, N. Y., July 19.—The announcement of the engagement of Bishop Potter to Mrs. Alfred Corning Clark had been the chief topic of conversation during the past week at Richfield Springs, where Mrs. Clark, whose Summer bome at Cooperstown is but a few miles distant, has many friends.

R. M. Montgomery has purchased farm lands near this place valued altogether at $30,000, and proposes to improve the property and make of it a high-class Summer residence resort, building villas and driveways, and laying out parks and gardens. N. F. Barrett, a landscape gardener of New Rochelle, has been engaged to make the necessary plans for the beautifying of the lands.

All of the hotels report an unusually large number of guests. The following are among the latest arrivals:

AT THE EARLINGTON—G. H. Blish, Cornelius Callahan, Mrs. Albert Lewis Kelley and daughter, D. E. Davenport, Miss Adar, J. D. Beals and family, S. Armsdt, S. Balley, F. S. Myers, Mr. and Mrs. J. Drummond of New York; J. G. Rosengarten and family of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hill of Baltimore, Miss Fannie Edgar Thomas of Boston, and Mrs. Elizabeth Lloyd of Pittsburg.

AT THE ST. JAMES—Archibald Reid, Dr. E. P. Love and Mrs. Love, Mme. Anita la Blanche Lloyd, N. J. Gumboner, the Rev. George Myer, Mrs. E. M. Cogswell, Miss Cogswell, and Mrs. D. A. Mason of New York, and Mr. and Mrs. A. Haines of Brooklyn.

AT THE TULLER—Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Master, Mrs. George L. Coleman, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. March, Miaa March, J. W. Watson, Mrs. M. S. Yerkes, Misa Yerkes, Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Voiz of New York, and C. T. Wessele of Brooklyn.

AT THE KENDALLWOOD—Mr. and Mrs. James W. Westfield, Miss S. Trowbridge, Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Kendall, F. Bernheimer and family, Miss Louise F. Mahoney, Miss F. Gordon, J. S. Power of New York; Miss Elizabeth Tyler of Boston, and Miss M. A. Levery of Brooklyn.

Summer Amusements at Pawling

A Moonlight Straw Drive One of the Features of the Season at This Resort.

Special to The New York Times.

PAWLING, N. Y., July 19.—The season at Pawling promises to be an unusually successful one, the arrivals being continuous, and quite a number of the visitors having announced their intention of remaining throughout the Summer.

The Rev. J. Havergal Sheppard tied with R. C. Loveridge in a game of golf last Saturday, and in the play-off on Monday he won by 2 up.

A number of guests of the Dutcher House will start this evening on the first moonlight straw ride of the season. Among the members of the party are Mias Daisy Morgan, F. C. Lozano, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Loveridge, Miss Lozano, Howard Morton, Miss De Votion, Harry A. Holmes, Jr., Miss Ramona Lozano, and the Misses Harriet and Elizabeth De Votion.

This afternoon the nines of the Pawling and Paterson clubs will cross bats in a game of baseball here, which is expected to be close and interesting, as both clubs have won the same number of games during the present season.

Among the arrivals at the Dutcher House are Judge and Mrs. A. J. Dittenhoefer, C. W. Fairchild, Mr. and Mrs. C. Hardy, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Barker, Capt. E. Gilbert Schermerhorn, Charles Shevlin, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Entrup, Edward E. Poor, Otis Turner, T. A. Martin, Mrs. Kaiser, Howard Martin, A. B. Kolyer, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Gallagher, Albert D. Hardy, D. Pendis, Miss A. Post, Henry M. Post, W. P. Barker, Mr. and Mrs. W. Harral, George S. Pike, Joseph Pike, Mrs. Mary Etta Depierris, B. D. Depierris, Henry Bingham, Mrs. W. J. Renwick, Mr. and Mrs. Frank W. Drake, F. H. Gleason, George F. Harris, Mrs. S. A. Dodge, F. C. Losano, Miss Gordon, George E. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Dodge, B. C. Warren, Frank Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Young, Samuel McClellan, D. W. Harper, Mrs. V. Ree, W. Osborn, Mr. and Mrs. J. Sutton, and H. D. Gould.

Catskill's Attractions

Growth of the Residence Parks in This Section of the Mountains.

Special to The New York Times.

CATSKILL, N. Y., July 19.—The season in this section of the Catskills usually opens nearly a month ahead of the season in the Western Catskills, because of the many people who have cottages in the various parks on the mountains.

Of these parks Twilight is the best known. In 1885 it was a wilderness; to-day it contains about fifty fine residences, several hotels, two churches, and a drug store. Among the cottagers there are Gen. George W. Wingate, C. F. Wingate, C. T. Dazey, Clayton E. Rich, A. A. Ruehmore, A. E. Hamilton, W. S. Gould, C. C. Whitney, J. N. Recnagle, and Mrs. S. S. Packard.

Santa Cruz Park, adjoining Twilight, is one of the prettiest parks in this section, and is the Summer bome of Mrs. Nellie P. Leach, J. Haywood, Miss Kate Vrooman, Mr. W. P. Hueston, Charles L. Richardson, Bliss Carman, and H. S. Burr of New York. Sunset Park adjoins Twilight on the west. It contains the finest private residence in the Catskills, Caromatley, which has been leased for the season by Mr. Towne of the Yale & Towne Lock Company.

Sunset Park Inn, the new hotel erected here, has a large number of guests for the seaeon, among wbom are J. Russell White, Mr. and Mrs. Park J. White, P. J. White, Jr., Mrs. Edward Banker, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel R. McClain, Mr. and Mrs. L. Klopsch and family, Mise M. P. Benedict, Mr. and Mrs. Bentley Stevenson, Mrs. James Fitzgerald, Mrs. Eugene Mumsell, Miss Margaret Mumsell, and Miss Madge Spear of New York.

Tannersville has in its vicinity two well-known parks, Elra and Onteora. Prominent among the cottagers at Onteora are Mra. John A. Logan, and Mrs. George Custer. At Elka Park the number of cottagers is unusually large, among them being Henry Merz and family, Charles Zoller and family, J. M. Keller and family, Francis Ehrman and family, Mrs. Paulins Keppler, Clement Heltermeyer, Jacob Hassalacher, William Keiffel, and Adolph Heinze of New York.

Schoharie Mansion, wbich is comfortably filled, has for guests: Mrs. M. S. Kobn, Sylvan Kohn, Miss Marie Kohn, Dr. and Mrs. F. Kremer, Mr. and Mrs. I. Morris, Mr. and Mrs. A. De Buye, Miss Ailcs De Buys, Miss Ida Tickett, Miss Martha Hoffman, Mr. and Mrs. George M. Sumpp, Miss M. Corvan, Miss Florence Jeselson, Mr. and Mrs. N. J. Kohn, Miss Edna M. Levi, Miss Ida Levi, Mr. and Mrs. J. Lowenthal, Mr. and Mre. Philip Jeselson, Mr. and Mre. Max Spicker, Mr. and Mrs. William Peter of New York.

Arrivals at the Kaaterskill include Mr. and Mrs. Harry E. Eder, Miss Marion Butler Eder, Mrs. A. H. Allen, Mrs. Arthur Bell, Mr. and Mre. L. M. Simeon, Mrs. Rynear, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Morris, Miss Hohentbal, Major and Mrs. M. S. Auerbach and family, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Cahn and family, Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Werthelmer, Mr. and Mrs. L. Goodman, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Altmayer and family, Mr. and Mrs. A. Blumenstell and family, Mr. and Mrs. I. Jackson and family of New York.

At the Catskill Mountain House the following New Yorkers are registered: Edwin Lichenstein, William Strause, H. A. Strauss, Leopold Well, Mr. and Mrs. T. Whittaker, Arthur Aron, Mrs. A. Upland, G. Putzel, Samuel Jackson, M. Bass, M. Well, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Hartog, E. Golder, Theodore Wolf, George J. Webster, John E. Facker, Mr. and Mrs. Leon Cohen, James T. Dorrance, P. Lewantbal, and Fred Fuld.

The New Grand Hotel register contains among the names of recent arrivals from New York those of Mr. and Mra. Harry Long, Miss Marie Long, Mr. and Mra. John C. Freund, Gustav Gotthell, Mrs. E. M. Levy, the Misses Levy, Mr. and Mrs. James Kearney, Mr. and Mre. Otto Horwitz, Mr. and Mrs. Morria Dettlehark.

Mr. A. G. Fradenbnrgh of Adelphi College and Mr. E. M. Fradenburgh are at the Round Top View House, Cairo.

Miss Gertrude Dittmars, Miss Cornelia E. Dittmars, Mrs. H. C. Lockwood, Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Wing, Miss Cora Stone, Charles V. Rapelja, Miss Florence A. Goodwin, Miss Mabel E. Goodwin, Louis Parisette, Mrs. A. Milne, Mrs. George N. Cowlishaw, and Mr. and Mrs. John Stanton of New York are at the Pine Grove House, at Palenville.

Arrivals at the Grant House, at Catskill for the week include the following New Yorkers: Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Sutton, Mrs. F. Franklin, Miss Helen Z. Clarke, F. Frankel, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Overbaugh, F. G. Sproul, Mrs. M. Kline, and Miss A. M. Lagowitz.

May Solve Hyacinth Problem.

CONCEALED amid the stories coming from Louisiana about the fish plague caused by the unexplained presence of salt water in the heretofore fresh-water streams and bayous tributary to the Gulf between the Mississippi and Sabine Rivers, is a paragraph that will be hailed with joy by the shipping interests of the United States.

This is no less than the report that in a great number of the bayous and streams the influx of extra salty water has killed the water hyacinth, a plant that has done so much in the past few years to hinder navigation in these Southern waters. This plant, reputed to have been brought from Europe by a Southern botanical student for study, was introduced first in Florida waters. Its exceeding fragrance and luxuriant beauty recommended it as an ornamental plant, and it was introduced into many Southern waterways and lakes.

The water hyacinth is now known and dreaded throughout all the Southern waters. In the bayous and streams emptying into the Gulf of Mexico the channels are clogged and the streams are dammed up with its luxuriant tangle of floating foliage.

It has become a vexing problem to the shipping in the South, crippling the lumber industry and making numbers of streams heretofore navigable impossible of entrance even by light-draught steamers.

Petitions have been made to Congress for its extermination and appropriations have been voted in River and Harbor bills looking to this end, but up to the present very little has been accomplished, the hyacinth more than holding its own. The present River and Harbor bill contains such an appropriation.

In the bayous and rivers which have been visited by the salt water the surface is thick with the tangled mats of dead hyacinth dotted with dead fish. It is thought that the salt water has not killed off all the hyacinth, but with the aid lent by nature it is hoped that the work to be done under the appropriation by Congress will complete the work of destruction.

News from the Thousand Islands and Lakes Champlain and George

Reports from Along the St. Lawrence Indicate that the Season Will Be Most Successful—One of the Thousand Islands Changes Hands—Notes from Plattsburg.

Special to The New York Times.

FRONTENAC, N. Y., July 19.—The beautiful Thousand Island region is now at its best and is delighting thousands of visitors every week who come from many parts of the world to enjoy ths scenery, the river breezes, and the sunsets for which ths region is famous.

At Alexandria Bay the hotel business of the past week has not been as good as the indications earlier in the month pointed toward, but registrations daily are fair, and a number of families from New York and other large cities have arrived for the Summer.

J. G. Cannon, Vice President of the Fourth National Bank of New York, is a guest at the Crossmon, at the Bay. With Mr. Cannon are his wife, Mies Compton of New York, and the Rev. W. D. Street. Mr. Cannon is an enthusiastic fisherman, and has chartered a trim steam yacht in which to make his expeditions.

Speaker D. B. Henderson of the House of Representatives, who is spending a few days as the guest of State Senator George R. Malby of Ogdensburg, visited the Crossmon this week. With the party were Irving Bacheller, the author of "Eben Holden" and "D'ri and I," and Mrs. Bacheller of New York. Speaker Henderson and Senator Malby leave for Montreal on Tuesday.

William C. Browning of New York is a guest at the Crossmon. With Mr. Browning are his wife and daughter, Miss Blanche Browning. The Summer home of the Brownings, Hopewell Hall, just above here, may not be opened this season, owing to the poor health of Mrs. Browning.

J. Wlae of New York, who is summering at Thousand Island Park, landed a muscallonge recently on a five-ounce bass rod. The fish weighed twenty-six pounds and measured forty-four inches in length.

The Trustees of the Thousand Island Park have notified Mrs. E. R. Holden of New York that they accept her offer to build and equip a library in the park in the event of their furnishing a sit for it. It is expected that nearly $15,000 will be expended by Mrs. Holden in carrying out her plan.

Gen. A. C. Field of Tarrytown has purchased Hub Island from Charles Pierce of Syracuse for $2,500, whiob is $600 more than Mr. Pierce paid for the island ten years ago. Gen. Field will immediately commence the erection of a house in which to keep the twelve-thousand-dollar houseboat which he had built last Spring.

A large number of prominent New Yorkers are spending the Summer at the Frontenac Hotel, on Round Island. Prominent among theee is Mrs. J. Hood Wright. With Mrs. Wright are Mr. and Mrs. William M. Rohinson, and daughter of Paris, France. Mr. Robinson is Mrs. Wright's son-in-law.

The family of John C. Forsyth is spending the Summer at the Frontenac, Mr. Forsyth spending a part of the past week with them. Robert M. Forsyth, Princeton, 1904, is Captain of the Frontenac guests' baseball team.

Martin W. Littleton, Assistant District Attorney of Kings County, is a guest at the Frontenac. With him are his wife and two children.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Costello of New York, who are stopping for the Summer at the Frontenac, take out parties of friends in their Ssabury yacht Jule, which was only recently launched. The Jule is a family boat of about 14 miles an hour speed.

The speediest steam yacht on the St. Lawrence, the famous Now Then, ties up at the Frontenac pier every night, as Commodore Luckenbach is a guest at the Frontenac.

Weekly contests in all branches of sport are held for the benefit of the Frontenac guests. The golf course, 2,465 yards in length, is in splendid condition. L. Phillips of New York, a student at Hill School, won the tournament last week, A. J. Grenet of New York won the bowling contest, and Miss Eager of New York won the ladies' prize by defeating Mrs. A. Bragg Carrick of Philadelphia. At the last ping-pong tournament Misa Well of New York won the ladies' prize and Charles Lee of Philadelphia won the men's.

The little church among the islands known aa the Calkins Methodist Episcopal Church and situated on Wells Island, in the midst of the most thickly populated region of the river, will be dedicated early next month. This church was conatructed through the generosity of George C. Boldt, William C. Browning, Royal A. Deane of New York, and prominent Island owners of other cities.

George C. Boldt of New York, the proprietor of the Waldorf-Astoria, who has been at his cottage bome on Belle Isle, has returned to New York. George C. Boldt, Jr., is keeping bachelor's hall there for the present. Mr. Boldt has placed his fast half-rater Eau Dance in commission for the Summer.

The steamer New York of the Thousand Island Steamboat Company ran down a small skiff containing Charles Beeman, a resident on Round Island, recently, and the man was drowned. The steamer was on her searchlight trip. Persons on the boat say that Beeman had plenty of warning from the steamer.

The New York State Chess Association has been in session at the Murray Hill Hotel, on Murray Isle, during the week. The players who contested for the cup offered by the President of the association, Isaac L. Rice of New York, were Julius Finn and C. S. Howell, representing the Manhattan Chess Club of New York, and Dr. H. Keidanz of the New York Chess Association. In the first class of the general tournament C. Curt of Brooklyn won first place with a score of 6½ wins and 1½ games lost. George N. Cheeney of Syracuse won second prize. For the Rice Cup, C. S. Howell defeated Dr. Keidanz and drew all three games played against Mr. Finn.

New Yorkers at Lake Champlain

Doings of Visitors at the Hotel and at the Summer School.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., July 19.—This past week at Hotel Champlain was made pleasant by the annual visit of the Troy Vocal Society. Concerts were given at the hotel on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, the soloists being George W. Franklin and Ben Franklin, tenors; Allen Lindsay, basso, and Harry D. Thomas, violinist. Tally-ho rides, ball games, golf and other sports kept the singers busy and happy during their stay.

Thomas Bailey Aldrich and Mrs. Aldrich were at Hotel Champlain for a day or two this week, en route to Boston from a trip through Canada.

Among the New Yorkers now at Hotel Champlain are Mr. and Mrs. Leo Wormser, Mrs. L. C. F. Deyo, Miss G. Brandon, Mrs. Odell Whitenack, Stephen K. Reed, Calvin P. Reed, O. P. Conant, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Bond, Miss Bond, Mr. and Mrs. N. R. McPherson, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. McPherson, Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Fisk, Miss L. M. Fisk, and Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Hays.

The attendance at the Catholic Summer School of America at Cliff Haven has more than doubled during the past week, and there is no doubt that this will be the banner year in the history of the school, not only as to attendance but also in respect to the number, importance, and variety of the lectures and courses of study. Courses in pedagogy were begun this week, one by Dr. Joseph S. Taylor, who was recently appointed Assistant Superintendent of the New York City schools, and Prof. O'Callaghan, a well-known graduate of Harvard and Principal of School No. 58 in New York. A course in metaphysics was begun by the Rev. Michael O'Brien, Professor of Philosopby in St.

Many Holiday Seekers Flock to the Adirondacks

Owners of Camps Form New Plans for Making Their Stay in Mountains Enjoyable—Notes of Interest from the Popular Resorts in This Region.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., July 19.—The golfers at the Stevens House are making preparations for a busy season. The handicap games open to guests will begin in a few days, and in the meantime the course is being used for practice. Among those who have returned are Harold Naylor of Philadelphia, who holds the record for the course; W. J. McConville of Brooklyn, Henry Miller of New York, H. H. Blair of New York, Miss Florence Naylor of Philadelphia, and Miss Ruth Badgley of New York, all of whom are excellent players. For the comfort of the players a new golf house is being built at the first tee. This will include a reading room as well as shower baths and lockers.

Tennis is much more popular this year than it has been for several seasons, and boating has so many devotees that thirty new boats have been ordered, and the management of the hotel will build new piers for the accommodation of the campers.

Miss M. G. Stevens of New York is at the Stevens House for the Summer.

The Garden Cottage at the Stevens House is occupied this Summer by Mr. and Mrs. James McMahon, Miss Devereux, Mrs. R. T. Bush, and Miss E. C. Elliott, from Brooklyn.

Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Miller, Robert M. Miller, and Miss Marion Miller of New York are at the Stevens House for the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. George H. Fish, Miss Julia Fish, and Miss Newhall of Lynn, Mass., are located at the Stevens House for the Summer. Miss Fish takes an active part in the games here, and is also an enthusiastic fisherwoman. This week she secured two black bass, weighing togther about six pounds, in Mirror Lake.

The visitor at Whiteface Inn at this time will find it one of the busiest and merriest places in the woods. There are a large number of young people who devote much time and attention to golf, baseball, tennis, rowing, and mountain climbing, and these out-of-door pastimes, coupled with book parties, card parties, musicales, and dancing within doors provide something for each idle moment.

The annual regatta between the crews representing the Ruisseaumont and Whiteface Inn will take place on Aug. 7. These regattas have been held regularly for three years. The events of two years have been won by the crews of the Ruisseaumont in contesting for a cup offered by John Kisterboch of Philadelphia, who is one of the leading spirits in golf and other sports here in the monntains. This will be the third year of the contest for the silver cup, and should the Ruisseaumont crews win they will have permanent possession of it. B. B. Vincent Lyon, George Malcolm, and Ray Jones of Princeton are at the Whiteface Inn, and it is expected that they will pull oars for the inn.

One of the features of the week was the ascent of Whiteface Mountain by a number of young people from Whiteface Inn. The members of this exploring party were B. B. Vincent Lyon, Nathaniel Griffin, George Malcolm, Richard Benson, Orville Schill, Miss Marion Stone, Miss Beatrice Malcolm, and Miss Margery Obertauffer.

At the Whiteface golf course this week the event was the record established by Mrs. Kinney, wife of Dr. Kinney of New York, who made the nine holes in 59, the hogey.

Mrs. Leon Hess, Miss Lena Hess, Miss Agnes Donaldson, and Miss Carry of New York, and Miss Edna G. Lake of Washington, are at Camp Moosewood, near Whiteface Inn, for the Summer.

Mrs. H. I. Obertauffer, Miss Margery Obertauffer, Miss May Obertauffer, Miss Mildred Obertauffer, and Miss Dorothea Obertauffer of Haverford, Penn., are spending the Summer at the Balsams, a private cottage near Whiteface Inn.

Mr. and Mrs. William L. Malcolm, Miss Malcolm, George A. Malcolm, and Mrs. W. A. Hoag, mother of Mrs. Malcolm of New York, are at Whiteface Inn.

Mrs. J. D. Picksiay, Miss H. Picksiay, Miss A. Picksiay, and Master F. Picksisy of New York are also at Whiteface Inn.

The season for long drivss through the mountain, which are weekly and often semi-weekly features at the Lake Placid Club, has arrived and is made the most of by the visitors at the club this Summer. One of the favorite excursions over the highway is to Adirondack Lodge, where camp fires are held.

Mrs. Gregg and the Misses Gregg of New York are at the Placid Club for the Summer. In fact the Lake Placid Club is adopted as the headquarters of many New Yorkers here in the mountains. Some of them who have arrived lately to join the colony are Mr. and Mrs. George A. Dewey, Mrs. J. M. Todd and Russell Todd, Miss Abbott, Mrs. John Longley, Miss Longley, and James Longley, and Mr. and Mrs. George Whitefield Butts and George Butts, Jr.

There are the members of sevcral New York families at the Ruisseaumont this Summer. Mr. and Mrs. James Shewan, Miss Nellie Shewan, Miss Agnes Shewan, and Miss Ada Shewan have one of the cottages. Mrs. W. D. Rees, Miss Marion Rees, and Maynard Rees bave a suite there, and Mrs. Eugene Thompson, Mrs. J. Riddle Goffe, Mr. and Mrs. I. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. McCready, and Miss. E. F. McCready of New York are at Fern Lodge, near the Ruisseaumont. Miss Barry of Philadelphia is also one of the visitors at Fern Lodge.

The Grand View is now rapidly filling up. Among those who are here for the Summer are Mrs. J. L. Munn, Miss Mary Munn, Miss Margaret Munn, and John R. Munn of East Orange, N. J., and Mr. and Mrs. J. Willis Downs, Miss Bertha L. Downs, Miss H. Marguerite Downs, Master Ralph Downs, and Miss Nellie A. Bently of New Haven.

Saranac Lake Has Good Roads

Fine Highways for Carriages and Automobiles in the Adirondacks.

Special to The New York Times.

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y., July 19.—The tour of the Adirondacks in an automobile by Mr. and Mrs. Herbert I. Sackett of Buffalo necessarily directs attention to the highways of the Adirondacks. The statement has been made in one newspaper that "it never occurred to them in ordering their automobile that the roads throughout the North Woods are not only unfit for automobiles, but are in some places quite unsuited even for carriages."

As a matter of fact, some of the finest highways to be found anywbere in the whole country are witbin the limits of the so-called North Woods, which is a larger territory than the Adirondack Mountain region. Generally speaking, the roads are sandy, and in some places stony, but the traveled highways where one would have any desire to go with an automobile or carriage have been made as smooth and as easy for passing vehicles as is possible during the short Spring in which the country people have opportunity to work. One could mention specifically a dozen different roads in the Adirondack region and the Nortb Woods, of which it is a part, where the bicycle may be run with pleasure, where a light automobils is as much at home as it is on any of the country roads in New York State, and where owners of large stables in the mountains often urge their borses to bursts of speed.

One of the trips made by Mr. and Mrs. Sackett wss between Saranac Lake and Lake Placid, a road of wbich some parts reflect every condition of the characteristic mountain highway. This road is as popular for carriages as any that may be found here. Mr. and Mrs. Sackett are credited with making the journsy from Saranac Lake to Paul Smith's in one hour and twenty minutes. The distance is about eighteen miles, the last four or five of wbich are over macadamized roads. Another mountain road of exquisits beauty which is open to the public is that between Saranac Inn station and Saranac Inn, and one might say that Saranac Lake is the centre of the best highways of the region as well as the centre of interest for canoeists.

Another highway many miles in length, built at an expense of about $3,000 a mile, runs along the shores of the Fulton Chain of lakes, from Old Forge to Mohegan Lake, Lske Kora, and Ssgamors Lake, the Adirondacks homes respectively of J. Pierpont Morgan, Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, and Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt. Mr. Woodruff once ccvered fifteen miles of this road in one hour and fifteen minutes. Nearly all of tbis road is open to ths public. In some parts of the North Woods penetrated only by the sportsman and a few straggling Summer resortsrs, there are, of course, rugged higbways, and even further back are the wildest trails, but every hotel man and native of the region knows that it lies close to his interests to provide good highways for the visitors in the Summer, and a great deal has been accomplished in this respect.

Dr. P. M. Seixas of New York has about forty young men with him at Camp Rainbow, on Eagis Island.

Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Ford and their family of Morristown, N. J., have a cottage at ths Algonquin this Summer. The Fords are enthusiastic golfers.

Col. R. H. McLean of the Navy Department, W. F. Wright, Clerk of the Senate, and Mrs. Wright are at the Algonquin for the season.

Mr. and Miss Ritchie of Quebec, who devote much time to walking and driving, will remain at tbe Algonquin until late in August.

Among others who will remain some time at the Algonquin are Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Gilderbaus and their family, St. Louis; Mrs. Joseph Shelt and the Misses Shelt of Cincinnati, and Mrs. M. D. O'Connell and Miss O'Connell of Washington.

The tournsments at the Ampersand golf course will begin about tbe first of August, after which there will be weekly and semi-weekly competitions. The record at this course has been lowered to 35 by James Norton, the professional in charge.

The cottage Hillcrest at the Ampersand is occupied this Summer by Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Montgomery, Miss Montgomery, Dudley Montgomery, and Hugh Montgomery of New York. Mr. Montgomery is an enthusiastic fisherman and on a recent trip secured twenty-nine large speckled trout.

Rocky Point Happenings

Fulton Chain and Raquette Lake Region Explored by Large Parties.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCKY POINT, N. Y., July 19.—Viewed from this end, the Fulton chain of lakes presents perhaps its most interesting features. The great growth of cottages and hotels along Fourth Lake in the last few years has only been in keeping with the demands of the Summer visitors who come each year in increasing numbers.

The Fulton chain and Raquette Lake region have been explored in the last few days by the members of a large party from Albany. The party was organized as follows: Mr. and Mrs. Robert G. Sherer, Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Finegan, Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Roby, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Ludington, Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Hallenbeck, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel C. Petit and Miss Petit, Mr. and Mrs. David Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Howard P. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Robert S. Rodi, Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Blair, and Dr. and Mrs. MacHarg. They made their headquarters at Rocky Point Inn, and made many of their trips by canoe.

Mrs. C. S. Stanton and daughter, Miss Stanton, James Stokes and Mrs. P. V. F. Verplanck of New York, and Miss Evadene P. Praetorious, Miss Minnie P. McQueen, H. S. Praetorious, P. A. Paddock, and H. W. Koehn of Brooklyn, are guests at the Rocky Point Inn.

Mrs. Stanhope E. Blunt, wife of Major S. E. Blunt of West Point, and her daughter, Miss Blunt, are at Rocky Point Inn for the Summer.

Three new cottages bave recently heen built in this vicinity. One which is for J. C. Soper of Chicago, is located on First Lake, opposite the Harrison camp. It is 47 feet square and two stories high. The other two are in the preserve of the Adirondack League Club and face Little Moose Lake. That of John U. Fraley is just east of the clubhouse. Mr. Fraley is a New Yorker who has had an elaborate cottage of sixteen rooms, made from the rustic furnishings of the forest, but equipped with a billiard room, baths and gaslights. Across the lake from the Fraley cottage is that of J. C. Van Bloeckum of St. Louis. It is three stories high, and rustic in architecture.

Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Darby, Miss Ethel Darby, Mr. and Mrs. Jameson, Mrs. C. A. Doughty, and Miss Amy Doughty of New York are at the Bald Mountain House.

Miss Dows and Miss Emily Dows of New York and James R. Edwards from Brooklyn are at Camp Mohawk.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis G. Hassett of New York will remain for some time at the Forest House which they reached this week.

Among the guests at the Arrow Head are the following New Yorkers: J. B. Turner, John S. Slater, S. S. Samson, Mrs. George Mason Prehn, and the Misses Prehn.

Mrs. P. H. McLoughlin and Miss Grace McLoughlin of New York are at the Forge House, Old Forge.

The Rev. and Mrs. Cortland Myers and Cortland Myers, Jr., of New York are at Camp Neodak.

Mr. and Mrs. John Luscber of New York are among the late arrivals at Cedar Island Camp, Fourth Lake.

At Esgle Bay Hotel are the following New Yorkers: William Lyall, S. J. De Loalie, P. L. Howe, William H. Foster, and Herbert J. Lyall.

Improvements at Saranac Inn

Board Walk One Mile Long Built to the Nearest Episcopal Church.

Special to The New York Times.

SARANAC INN, N. Y., July 19.—One of the improvements at Saranac Inn which attracts the interest of a large number of people is the building of a new walk between the Inn and the Episcopal Church, where services are bsld regularly hy the Rev. Mr. Richardson of Lake Clear. The distance of the walk is about a mils, and its cost $500, half of which was subscribed by the members of the Saranac Inn Association, and the remainder hy the Summer visitors to this part of the Upper Saranac Lake.

Interest in the golf games is active at Saranac Inn at this time, although tournaments are not arranged with other teams in the mountains. In the handicap matches for the members of the club the participants include Henry W. Calhoun, A. S. Higgins, F. S. Bangs, Harry Blagden, and R. W. Johnson.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Delancy of New York, having made an interesting journey through the lakes from Old Forge to the Upper Saranac, are now located at Saranac Inn for the Summer.

James R. Severencs, Treasurer of Oberlin College; Miss Severencs, and Miss Gridley of Oberlin, Ohio, are at Saranac Inn for the Summer. Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Peters, Miss Flora Peters, and Albert Peters of Cincinnati, are also here.

Announcement is made at the Wawbeek of the approaching weddings of Mr. Marvin of New York and Miss Anna Ferris, daughtsr of Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Fsrris of Lakewood, N. J., and of Miss Gertrude Bucknell of Philadelphia, daughtsr of the late William Bucknell, founder of Bucknell University, Lewisburg, Penn., and Dr. Cbarles Hollister Judd, also of Philadelphia. The Marvin-Ferris wedding will occur early in September, and that of Mr. Judd and Miss Bucknell on July 31. Each ceremony will take place at Cbapel Island, in the Upper Saranac Lake.

The Misses Markhsm of New York are at The Rockery for the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Eastman and their family are at Fairview.

Miss C. W. Greene, Miss Ryder, and Miss Mitchell of New York are guests at the Wawbeek.

Mrs. Christian Herter of New York has the Bungalow at Wawbeek as usual, while Dr. and Mrs. J. P. Munn of New York will again enjoy tbe Summer at Hillside Cottages.

The Indian Carry golf links which are easily reacbed by stage from the Wawbeek have been materially improved through the introduction of clover, and the best of golf is now offered through the efforts of the Messrs. Swenson of New York, who have camps here.

Sailboat Races on St. Regis Lake

Guests at Paul Smith's Enjoying Spirited Contests on Inland Waters.

Special to The New York Times.

PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y., July 19.—The races between the sailboats have been resumed for the season over the course on the Upper St. Regis Lake, but they are compelled to sbare interest with the prospects of a series of races between launches. G. H. Earle of Philadelphia, wbo has arrived with Mrs. Earle and the Misses Earle at their camp on the Upper St. Regis Lake, has added three new launches, two of which will be used by his family and the other, a large racing boat of twenty horse power, will be tested in the races. Louis Thompson of Red Bank, N. J., has a new launch of a capacity similar to that of Mr. Earle and some exciting contests are in prospect.

Mr. and Mrs. William P. Thompson, Miss Kernochan, and Andrew C. Sage of New York are in their camp here.

George H. Earle has lately purchased the camp formerly owned hy C. F. R. Drake of New York.

Mrs. Allen Dickson, Miss Dickson, and a number of friends are in camp at Spitfire Lake.

Gen. and Mrs. W. J. De Russy are at Paul Smith's for the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Anson R. Flower of New York are in their cottage at Paul Smith's. They are entertaining Mrs. R. M. Mullin, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Babcock, Miss Ida Hungerford, Master Fritz Babcock, and Miss Dottie Babcock of Watertown.

Mrs. A. J. Millbank of New York has arrived at ber cottage at Paul Smith's for the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Bishop, Miss Bishop, and Franklin Bishop of Norwalk, Conn.; Mrs. M. B. Barber, her daughter, Mrs. C. H. Paine, and Miss Paine of Englewood, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. Graham Luck and Mr. and Mrs. Peter Quinn of New York are at Paul Smith's for the season.

At Delaware Water Gap

Anticipation of a Successful Season Has Already Become a Realization.

Special to The New York Times.

DELAWARE WATER GAP, July 19.—With but a few exceptions the boarding houses here are reaching their limits of accommodation. The proprietors anticipated a more successful season than usual, and the recent warm weather has changed anticipation into realization.

Mrs. M. A. Duryea, Miss Cora Duryea, Miss Isabelle Chambers, and Mrs. Albert Turner, all of New York, are stopping at the Water Gap Sanitarium.

Fred C. Browne, wife, and son of New York arrived on Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Kerr of Brooklyn, Mrs. F. H. MacFarland, and Miss Milly Shaw are staying at the Gap View House for the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Shafer and E. F. Shafer are New Yorkers registered for a brief stay at the Gap View House.

Brooklyn are spending the season at Brodhead Cottage.

New York is very well represented at the Glenwood. Among the guests from that city are Mr. and Mrs. G. J. Fisher, H. F. Tormey, L. J. Tormey, Louis Brunhsber, E. F. Leber, R. E. Leber, R. F. Williams, A. C. Alstyne, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Allen, Richard S. Dickie, and Alex M. Flack.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Gonzales of New York are here for an indefinite stay.

A. J. Schneider, Miss I. Matzke, and Oscar Matzke of New York, who have spent several seasons here, are among the latest arrivals.

H. L. Hildbrant, a New York artist, is at Stroudsburg's New Churleigh Inn.

Frominent New Yorkers here for the ssason are Mrs. L. Harris, Miss W. E. Harris, and Franklin Harris.

M. Dubar, E. Lambert and son, and Mrs. Charles Davies and James D. Davies are among the New Yorkers at the Glenwood.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Haas and Mr. and Mrs. Ruth of New York are spending the Summer months at Caldeno Cottage.

Dr. Remy, Miss Effie Deans, Miss H. O. Bloodgood, Miss Frances Komorniki, Mrs. G. Herbert Daley, and Mrs. J. Johnson are also guests at the cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Packer of New York are at the Cataract for the season.

Tbe Cataract House is well filled with Summer visitors, prominent among whom are Major C. Martin of the New York Customs Department and his wife, Isaac Ford of New York, and J. Emmett Patterson.

Franz E. Deutch of New York is a guest at the Forest House.

M. A. Mahoney, Miss Anna Cass, Miss Marguerite Gafney, Miss Sue Callahan, Harry G. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Crosby, Frederick H. Gafney, Agnes G. Mahoney, and Bayard K. Cass are at the Forsst House.

All the way from Los Angeles, Cal., to spend the season at this resort come Mr. and Mrs. L. D. York and Miss Margaret York.

Spending their second season at the Water Gap House are Mr. and Mrs. Myrowitz of New York.

A party of six the members of which arrived recently in two racing autos is made up of William Jarrie, H. W. Worcester, J. N. Jarrie, H. D. Turner, and W. J. Turner, all of New York.

The Kittatinny, which opened on July 3, is entertaining a number of prominent New York and vicinity people, among whom are Mr. and Mrs. H. Jessop Stevenson.

From Other Points In Adirondacks

Lists of Arrivals at Loon Lake, Elizabethtown, and Lake Massawepie.

The following lists of recent arrivals at resorts in the Adirondacks other than those covered by special correspondence have been sent in hy the correspondents of THE NEW YORK TIMES at each of the places mentioned:

Loon Lake.—Among the guests at the Loon Lake House are the following New Yorkers: Mr. and Mrs. Henry D. Norris and Beverly A. Norris, Mrs. H. P. Musgrave and Miss Musgrave, Mrs. W. H. Porter, James J. Porter and Miss Helen Porter, Mrs. I. B. Johnson, Miss C. L. Johnson, Miss Helen B. Johnson and Miss K. Norris, and Mrs. Allan Lee Smidt, Miss Grace Lee Smidt and Allan Campbell Smidt, Mrs. Charles Norcross, Mrs. E. Tatum, Miss Rnth Perkins, Miss Violet Westcott, R. H. L. Townsend, Miss Josie Valentine, Miss Louise Klacks, and Mr. and Mrs. Dudley Kavanagh.

Elizabethtown.—Mr. and Mrs. John E. Milholland, Mr. and Mrs. T. Wilbur Stanton, and Miss Walker and Miss Shepard of New York are at their respective cottages and camps for the Summer. Dr. A. Walter Durand, Miss Lilian Durand, and Mrs. William H. West of New York are at the Mount Pleasant cottages at Westport.

Lake Massawepie.—Adolph Lewishon of New York will spend the Summer at his cottage overlooking Lake Massawepie. Other New Yorkers who are guests at the hotel are L. E. Shattuck, Benjamin A. Levine, Mr. and Mrs. M. Prince, Mrs. Gerson Siegel, Miss B. Wertheim, Mrs. J. Sands, Miss Sands, Dr. and Mrs. William Howe Morrison, Mr. and Mrs. I. Oppenheimer, Miss Oppenheimer, F. C. Jones, E. Goldsmith, Mr. and Mrs. A. Naumburg, J. Howard Brown, Miss Kidney, and Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Randall.

Varied Offerings at Mount Pocono

Many Forms of Indoor Amusement Added to the Day's Sports.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT POCONO, Penn., July 19.—The approach of midsummer bas given an impetus to social doings at this popular mountain resort, and Summer visitors are anticipating a most enjoyable season. Euchres, musicales, and dances are among the principal forms of indoor amusement, while driving, walking, tennis, golf, and fishing give healthful and enjoyable outdoor life. Fishing at the Pocono Mountain House is good, and haskets run large.

Among those who are spending the Summer at the Pocono Mountain House are Dr. and Mrs. C. F. Ash, Prentice D. Ash, and Mrs. Kate Ash of Brooklyn, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Hayward and Miss Hayward of New York are also here for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Warren K. Dowe of New York are recent arrivals at the Pocono Mountain House.

Among late arrivals at the Parkside House are Prof. Stevenson of the New York University and wife.

The first progressive enchre of the season at Montanesca was held a few evenings ago, seven tables being used. Mrs. S. R. Gorham of New York won the first ladies' prize. Mr. Baggs won the first for the gentlemen.

New arrivals at the Clairmont House are Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Lee, C. A. Whitney, and Lloyd Whitney of New York.

Bishop Thomas Bowman of the Methodist Episcopal Church is spending the season at the Swiftwater with his daughter, Mrs. Caldwell, wife of the Vice President of the Lackawanna Railroad.

Mr. and Mrs. George B. Van Cleve of New York are guests at the Swiftwater.

Enthnsiastic tennis and golf players who are at the Pocono Mountain House for the season are Miss M. D. Womack and Emily C. Seaman of New York.

Major Ivan Tailor of New York is again a guest at the Mountain House.

Mrs. A. Gilsey, Miss Marie Gilsey, and Miss Alice Gilsey of New York are at the Pocono Mountain House.

Mr. and Mrs. Ross and family of New York, who spent the Summer at the Fair View House two years ago, have returned for the present season.

E. N. Dodson of New York is a recent arrival at the Fair View House.

The first progressive euchre of the season was held at the Ontwood a few evenings ago, and a dance was held on Saturday evening, which was attended by a number of guests from other houses.

Miss M. M. Caldwell of Wilmington, Del., and Miss Rolf and Miss Ida Rolf of New York recently arrived for an extended stay at the Ontwood.

Mr. and Mrs. William Lord Sexton of New York are among the recent arrivals at the Ontwood.

Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Midlege, Miss Gertrude Midlege, and Fred Midlege of New York are at the same house.

Enjoying their season's stay at the Belmont House are Mrs. F. L. Requa and Miss Adelaide Requa of New York.

Miss Adele Mulcahy of New York is a recent arrival at the Belmont House.

Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Ashcroft of New York are recent arrivals at the Mount Pleasant House.

A riding club has been organized at the Pocono Heights House. Among its members are the Misses May, Helen, and Agatha O'Brien of Philadelphia, and Mrs. Profume and Miss Victoria L. Cavagnaro of New York.

Spending their first Summer at Montanesca are Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Roebling, Miss Roebling and maid, Miss Christy, William T. White, and F. W. Roebling, Jr., of Brooklyn.

Many Visitors to Otsego Lake

Annual Golf Tournament to Be Played Next Month—New Yorkers at Hotels.

Special to The New York Times.

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., July 19.—The past week of beautiful weather has brought large numbers of city people to the shores of Otsego Lake. The lake and the picturesque and historic village never looked more inviting to the seeker of rest and quietude than now. One does not have to be necessarily idle here, however. Besides driving and boating there are plenty of opportunitiss offered for recreation. Two golf courses and many tennis courts are much frequented by lovers of outdoor sports. The eighth annual open tournament of the Otsego Golf Club will be held here on Aug. 14, 15, and 16.

The hotels and boarding houses are rapidly filling. The Fenimore this year has an orchestra which furnishes daily concerts, and the hotel has been improved oy enlarging the public parlors on the ground floor, adding a ladies' billiard room and introducing ping-pong tables.

The annual lake regatta will be held on Aug. 16. The Executive Committee having charge of the arrangements consists of David H. Gregory and Dr. H. D. Sill.

Among recent arrivals at the Fenimore are Mrs. H. D. Caesar, Mrs. and Miss Groetz, Mrs. Thomas O'Callaghan and Miss Evelyn O'Callaghan, Preston M. Brock, W. H. Knapp, Miss White, Commodore and Mrs. William Taylor, and Miss Jean Taylor of New York; G. W. McPherson and family of Nyack, Warren B. Smith of Chicago, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. G. Patterson of Baltimore, Miss Isabel Shields of Brooklyn, J. N. Abell of Waco, Texas; Mrs. E. L. Fellows of Germantown, Penn.; Mrs. D. Archie Peli of Florence, Italy.

At the Park Hotel—William Whitney, Miss Ida Gerstle, Mr. and Mrs. John Andrews, F. E. Huddle, New York; Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Hallemhack, Miss Harriet Taylor, Albany; H. E. Merrell, Geneva; Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Tillinger, Syracuse; Mrs. J. H. Frost, Troy.

At Carr's Hotel—Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Moody and family, Havana, Cuba; Miss Susan Graham, Utica.

Among other arrivals in town not at hotels are William A. Parsons, Minneapolis; Mrs. Southwell, wife of Dr. Southwell, Milwaukee; Mrs. Lawrence McCabe and Miss Alice McCabe, New York; Miss May Tbayer, Peekskill; Misses Jennie and Carolyn Allen, Newark, N. J.; Mrs. Paul B. Boden, New York.

Miss Sally Frothingham Akers of New York, who is at the Fenimore, will give a song recital next Wednesday evening. The patronesses of the recital are Mrs. John M. Bowers, Mrs. P. A. H. Brown, Mrs. Alfred Corning Clark, Mrs. G. Hyde Clarke, Mrs. Leslie Pell-Clarke, Mrs. G. Pomeroy Keese, and Mrs. R. V. McKim.

Duncan C. Pell, who spent the Winter in Florida, is here for the Summer. He has purcbased the Gazley yacht Hilda and changed her name to the Gypsy.

The Rev. P. A. H. Brown of Trinity Parish, New York, is with his family at their beautiful Summer home, Holt-Averill, for the season. On the evening of July 30 the Rev. and Mrs. Brown will give a reception in honor of Mr. and Mrs. L. Averill Carter, who were married in St. Thomas's Church, New York, at Easter time and are in Cooperstown for the Summer. Mr. Carter possesses a fine estate here.

Walter H. Bunn, formerly Collector of the Port of New York, is spending a few weeks in Cooperstown. He is accompanied by his wife.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank P. Kendall of New York are at the Hartson cottage on Pioneer Street.

Miss Florence L. Stokes of New York, the fiancée of F. Ambrose Clark, is a guest of Mr. Clark's mother, Mrs. Alfred Corning Clark, at the Clark Summer home, Fernleigh.

Dr. and Mrs. R. V. McKim are at their cottage Westridge for the remainder of the Summer. Mrs. McKim announces her tennis mornings at 11 o'clock Thursdays during August.

John M. Bowers of New York is spending a few days with his family at Lakelands.

The annual kirmess and lawn fete to be held at Swanswick, the lake home of Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Pell-Clarke, will take place next Wednesday afternoon. It is given for the benefit of St. Mary's Church, at the head of the lake, and has a distinguished patronage. A band will furnish music under the trees, and in the evening there will be illuminations and a hop.

Arverne Rapidly Filling Up

Athletic Club's Dance and the Country Circus to be Given This Week.

Special to The New York Times.

ARVERNE, L. I., July 19.—The season promises to be one of unusual gayety at the Arverne. The few hot days of last week caused a large influx of visitors, and the hotel will soon be taxed to its capacity.

Among the functions for next week will be an entertainment and dance by the Arverne Athletic Club, to be held in the Casino, and a vaudeville entertainment and dance to be given for the guests of the hotel hy the proprietor, W. H. Parke.

The Arverne Hotel Euchre Club meets every Monday in the tents on the lawn. The club was organized tbis season with Mrs. Henry Alexander, Mrs. David Price, and Mrs. W. H. Parke as executive officers, and has a membership of sixty-four women living in the hotel and surrounding cottages.

A large rain-proof tent with a seating capacity of 1,200 is to be erected on the botel plaza for the old-fasbioned country circus which will be given on Wednesday for the benefit of the Hebrew Infant Asylum.

Recent arrivals include I. S. Davis and family, Mr. and Mrs. L. S. Patterson, the Rev. Theodore Guinsburg, W. H. Cooper and family, New York; M. Bachenheimer and family, Columbia, Penn.; Arthur Dunlop, Brooklyn; Henry Alexander, New York; Joseph Castelberg and family, Baltimore, and Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Mayers, M. S. Blumenthal and family, and Mr. and Mrs. David Price, New York.

Saratoga Enjoys a Season of Exceptional Prosperity

Number of Visitors Being Entertained Exceeds All Records for Many Years—Polo Matches to Start at the End of This Month.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., July 19.—The thousands of visitors assembled here are enjoying to the fullest extent their midsummer outing. The list of arrivals is lengthening from day to day, and, while the hotels and boarding houses are not yet overcrowded, the numbers being entertained far exceed those for any corresponding date in many years. Never were so many cottages rented, and there is no cessation in the demand for Summer homes. The cottage colony alone contains enough people to overflow any ordinary sized Summer resort.

Tbe weather during tbe past few days has been a decided improvement over that of the previous week. Out-door amusements have only been slightly interfered with, and everybody is looking forward to a continuation of the finest kind of Saratoga weather.

Polo players are anticipating some good games during the tournament contests, which will begin late this month, and continue well into August. They will take place on the grounds of the Saratoga Polo Club, which are picturesquely situated immediately northwest of the village and in the adjoining township of Greenfield. Play will not begin until the latter part of the day, in order not to conflict with the hours of the Saratoga Racing Association. The club has recently erected a commodious clubhouse and a number of spacious stables.

The Saratoga Golf Club has formally opened its season, and the devotees of this healthful outdoor diversion are apparently working overtime in the pursuit of pleasure. They are never disturbed by weather conditions, but play rain or shine.

The number of automobiles of every pattern is increasing, and one of the latest propositions of the Summer Saratogians possessing horseless carriages is to organize a club for general good fellowship and incidentally to have occasional parades of motor vehicles. It has been suggested that they take part in the annual September parade of the Saratoga Floral Association. Automobiles decorated with wildflowers would prove quite a feature in the spectacular parade.

Plans for the coming fête of the Saratoga Floral Association are rapidly maturing, and will soon be made public. It is proposed to conduct the annual September event on a much larger scale than ever before. It will continue for four days. Spencer Trask, who was President of the association, has declined a re-election.

Representatives of the National Confectioners' Association met here on Wednesday and Thursday last, making the Grand Union Hotel their headquarters. This organization aims to promote legislation favoring the production of pure candy. The President is James J. Matchett of the James J. Matchett Company, Brooklyn, who was re-elected.

The National Grand Lodge of Elks, which will hold its annual session in Salt Lake City next month, will, it is understood, vote to assemble in Saratoga Springs in 1903.

It is believed that the National Educational Association, of which President Eliot of Harvard University is President, will meet here in July, 1903. The association met in Minneapolis last week.

Gilt-edged tickets, good for one day only, to the running park of the Saratoga Racing Association during the coming August meeting will cost $3 each. Heretofore they have been $2. The advance has been ordered so as to increase the revenue of the track, upon which $250,000 has recently been spent in alterations and improvements. President William C. Whitney says that while it is the intention of those associated with him in the management to elevate the Saratoga track to the highest possible racing standard, this can only be done hy finding means to increase the income. Mr. Whitney further says that "the maintenance of high-class racing, with good stakes and added money, such as horse owners ought to have in order to support their stables, in a community like Saratoga Springs, is always a serious problem. This track has passed through a great many vicissitudes owing to that fact. We are trying a new experiment. It is pleasant to feel that we have the co-operation and support, as we seem to have, of those who are fond of horses and of racing as a sport."

The village authorities, through the village attorney, Joseph P. Brennan, regret that the Board of Highway Commissioners of the town, which controls the highways outside of the corporation limits, seeks to place any obstacle to the petition of Spencer Trask, whose extensive Saratoga place, Yaddo, has a frontage on both Union and Nelson Avenues. Mr. Trask, through his counsel, Senator Brackett, moved before Justice J. W. Houghton, in Special Term here, on Tuesday to have three Commissioners appointed to legally ascertain why the so-called Barhydt Road should not be abandoned. The motion was denied on the technical ground of some irregularity in the moving papers. The motion will be renewed at an early day, probably tbe first week in August. Mr. Trask adberes to his determination to withhold his offer to donate to the town a half-mile strip of land, through lands owned by him on the north side of Union Avenue, to allow an extension of the new speedway to the avenue, unless the Barhydt Road matter is settled as he desires. Without the half-mile strip the speedway cannot have an outlet on Union Avenue, the principal boulevard to Saratoga Lake.

Stamford Enjoying a Good Season

Local Improvements Made in Order to Retain Prosperity—Miss Gould to Give a Lawn Party.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, N. Y., July 19.—The change to more seasonable weather has brought many visitors to Stamford, and the bookings at the hotels and boarding houses indicate a more prosperous season than ever hefore.

The local Board of Trade voted to advertise the town of Stamford in certain New York, Philadelphia, and Brooklyn papers during the Spring and early Summer, and the result has been an unusually large number of new arrivals.

As an outcome of the recently acquired prosperity the township has undertaken many improvements, including the electric lighting system and the well-equipped Fire Department.

Miss Helen M. Gould has sent the following item to the publications of Delaware County from Lyndhurst, her residence at Irvington-on-the-Hudson:

"Miss Helen Miller Gould intends opening her house, Kirkside, in Roxbury, Delaware County, N. Y., for the month of August. She is planning to have a lawn party on Thursday, Aug. 14, the proceeds of which will go to furnish a 'Delaware County Room' in the Naval Branch, Young Men's Christian Association, Brooklyn, N. Y. After Aug. 1 tickets at 50 cents for adults and 25 cents for children may be secured by addressing Miss H. M. Gould or Mrs. Hattie Tupper, Librarian of Roxbury Library, Roxbury, N. Y."

Kirkside is a handsome estate, situated on Main Street, adjoining the Gould Memorial Church. This church was erected by Miss Gould at a cost of $40,000, in memory of her father, the late Jay Gould.

The first of a series of progressive euchre parties arranged by Mrs. William T. Olcott and Mrs. J. E. Safford was given in the parlors of Churchill Hall on Tuesday evening. The ladies' first prize was won by Mrs. M. Lange of Brooklyn, the second prize by Miss E. Heinsheimer of New York, while Mrs. Charles Weberley of New York received the consolation prize. The gentlemen's prizes were won by Charles Weberly and Mr. Hynes.

Enos Johnson's orchestra from the Hotel Vendome, New York, is furnishing the music at Churchill Hall and the Rexmere for the seventh season.

Among the week's arrivals at the hotels are:

Churchill Hall—Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Dunn, John G. H. Myers, Miss Myers, Mrs. W. J. Bell, Charles R. Hitchcock, Mrs. L. W. Stanley, Mrs. R. E. Dutcher, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. O'Connor, Miss L. B. Staats, Mrs. G. P. Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. C. David Blair, John F. Squire, H. T. Mulgrew, George J. Webster, of New York; Mr. and Mrs. Henry Bull, the Misses Bull, Mrs. George L. Wilber, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Getman, Herbert Getman; Mrs. Joseph Marthon, of Brooklyn; Mrs. E. L. Partridge, Miss W. L. Chignell, Cornwall-on-Hudson; Miss M. C. Adams of Elizabeth, N. J.

Rexmere—Mrs. Thomas Andrews, Miss Constance Berry, Joseph Lyman, S. H. Lyman, Mr. and Mrs. John Baldwin, Mrs. E. Ludlow, Mrs. John W. Smith, the Misses Isherwood, Charles G. Valletts, Edward Ebling, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Merrib

Social Functions at Bar Harbor In Honor of Gen. Horace Porter

Reception Given by His Host, Morris K. Jesup, the Most Notable Affair of the Present Season—Keen Competition Between the Owners of Knockabouts.

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Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, July 19.—The visit of Gen. Horace Porter was the particuler event of the week at this resort. Society had been anxiously waiting the opportunity to lionize somebody, and Gen. Porter very generously stepped into the breach. He came up from Lenox, where he had been attending the Field-Sloane wedding, and remained with Morris K. Jesup until Monday. The reception given by Mr. Jesup at Stonecliff on Saturday afternoon in Gen. Porter's honor was the most notable affair of the season thus far. Some of the well-known people present were Lieut. Gen. and Mrs. Schofield, Gen. and Mrs. McCook, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Coles, Col. and Mrs. Charles T. Alexander, Mrs. Robert Ahbe, Dr. and Mrs. H. H. Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Appleton, Mrs. Miles B. Carpenter, Miss Carpenter, Mrs. John Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Delafield, Mr. and Mrs. William E. Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Opdycke, Mrs. W. P. Draper, Charles T. How, Mr. and Mrs. William Lawrence Green, W. S. Gurnee, A. C. Gurnee, Mr. and Mrs. R. Horace Gallatin, Mrs. Edward Patterson, the Misses Patterson, Mr. and Mrs. Amos R. E. Pinchot, Mr. and Mrs. George Harrie, Mr. and Mrs. James Ross Todd, Mr. and Mrs. John S. Kennedy, Dr. A. F. Schauffler, Mr. and Mrs. L. Z. Leiter, Mrs. T. C. A. Linzee, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Livingston, Johnston Livingston, Count and Countess Laugier-Villars, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Maitland, Mr. and Mrs. V. E. Macy, Mr. and Mrs. William Jay Schieffelin, Mr. and Mrs. Lea McIlvaine Lucquer, Mrs. Frederick Joy, the Hon. Percy Wyndham, and Arthur Raikes.

Gen. Porter was the guest of honor at a dinner given by Mr. Jesup on Friday night. The guests were Count Cassini, Admiral Upsbur, William E. Dodge, A. Bleecker Banks, Baron Hengelmuller, Bishop Lawrence, Col. Edward Morrell, John S. Kennedy, Dr. A. F. Schauffler, John Hone, Johnston Livingston, W. Butler Duncan, Edward Coles, and Charles T. How. On Sunday A. C. Gurnee gave a luncheon for Gen. Porter, the other guests being Abram Hewitt, Count Laugier-Villars, Walter Gurnee, Jr., and J. C. Livingston. Gen. Porter left on Monday for Newport, where he was to be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Berwin.

While the elder set was entertaining Gen. Porter, the younger element was opening the season with the first dinner dance at the Keho Valley Club. It was the first time this season that the dancing set had been brought together. Previous to this ball there were several large dinner parties. Those who entertained were Dr. Robert Amory, Mrs. Clarence Wadsworth, A. Howard Hinkle, Capt. De Boerut, and Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Condon. About 200 guests attended the dance.

In other seasons Bar Harbor has had yachts and yacht racing, but the present Summer gives promise of a development in that line of sport that is unlike anything that has been had here before. The greatest enthusiasm is being shown for the new class of knockabouts that have been brought here this Summer. The designers are Crowninshield, Herreshoff, Lawley, and Crane, and so pointed is the feeling over the superiority of the various boats that Crowninshield and Herreshoff are coming down here to sail their models. The opening race of the season took place last Saturday with ten entries. A large crowd of pleasure boats went over the course with the racers. In a spanking breeze H. M. Sears won the first place with the Bogey, R. V. Macy was second with the Pappoose, and Edgar Scott was third with the Bobtail. The other entries included H. L. Eno, A. Y. Stewart, A. J. Cassatt, T. G. Condon, and W. C. Allison. Weekly regattas will be held from now until the end of the season. The boat winning the greatest number of points will be awarded the challenge trophy.

Notwithstanding the large and distinguished list of guests visiting here this Summer, the season is backward. There is a great deal of quist entertaining going on, of a family character, there are numerous small teas, and a few modest luncheons, but the formal entertainments have yet to be given.

One of the more important of the offerings so far was the whist tea given by Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Ketterlinus on Thursday afternoon. The affair was given for Mrs. Holden and Mrs. Raymond, who are visiting at Bide-a-Whils. The guests were Mrs. Thomas Gerald Condon, Mrs. R. Hall McCormick, Mrs. Alexander, Mrs. Samuel Thomas, Mrs. W. W. Seely, Mrs. Carpenter, Mrs. Andrew Davis, Mrs. Dinsmore, Miss Torrey, Mrs. Herbert Parsons, Mrs. Platt-Hunt, and Miss Ames.

Mrs. John Brooke, wife of Gen. Brooke of Governors Island, was one of Thursday's arrivals. She will stay at the Whittington cottage for the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gould will pass the month of August here. They are at present endeavoring to secura a cottage. Upon the arrival of their yacht tha latter part of the month they will be the guests of Gen. and Mrs. Samuel Thomas for a short time.

Mr. and Mrs. William J. Schieffelin of New York have moved into their new cottage on the Vanderbilt estate. It is picturesquely located, commanding a broad view of the ocean and of towering Green Mountain. Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt are expected to arriva at any time.

Lewis Livingston of Tivoli-on-the-Hudson has taken Pinehurst, on the Eagle Lake Road, for the Summer. He arrived Wednesday accompanied hy Mrs. Livingston.

Creighton Webh of New York came this week for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. William Fahnestock, Jr., of New York have arrived at the Melvern for the season.

The first of the golf tournaments of the season was played Saturday over the course at Kebo. J. Da Koven Bowen, a youthful player, carried off the cup from a large field. C. R. Auchincloss of New York was second, and C. D. Armour of New York was third. Other entries included Clifford Brigham, Capt. H. Desveout, George S. Robbins, F. I. Amory, Herbert Jacques, and Dr. Robert Amory.

Dr. A. F. Schauffler of New York is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. John S. Kennedy at Kenarden Lodge.

Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Cassatt came on Wednesday. They are to have Old Farm, the Dorr cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Gray of New York arrived on Friday and have opened Brierfield, their Summer home.

Henry W. Poor cama on Friday for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Blair of New York have for a visitor the Rev. A. C. Goodrich.

Mr. and Mrs. Hicks-Arnold of New York arrived Saturday at the Louisburg.

Mr. and Mrs. William Erhadt of New York have taken the Kebo cottage for the Summer.

Mrs. George De Forest Lord of New York has taken the Newport cottege for the Summer. Mrs. William H. Skelton of Morristown is her guest.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Pinchot have arrived at the Malvern.

Mrs. James W. Gereard of New York, who arrived recently, will give a large luncheon on Tuesday.

The last entertainment in honor of Gen. Horace Porter wes that givsn by Gen. and Mrs. Huhbard. The other guests were Dr. and Mrs. Secly, Gen. and Mrs. Schofield. Gen. and Mrs. McCook, and Morris K. Jesup.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Hertnett of New York are at the St. Sauveur. Among the other late arrivals at this hotel ara Mrs. P. H. Minnis and C. Augustus Wissman of New York.

Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Leslie of New York are et the Malvern.

Mrs. J. Montgomery Sears, who has just returned from London, arrived here this week.

Mrs. James T. Gardner of New York and tha Misses Gardner are at Northeast Harbor.

Mrs. Bernard Henry of New York hae opened her cottage Contente at Northeast Harbor. Other well-known New Yorkers at this resort are Mrs. J. C. Havemeyer, Mrs. Ben Ali Haggen, Mrs. John Henton, Dr. William R. Huntington, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Hutton, Mrs. Edward King, Mrs Selden E. Mervin, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Morgan, Mr. J. J. Pierrepont, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Walter, and Mr. and Mrs. E. Walpole Warren.

The Week's Doings at New London

Mrs. Benjamin Harrison and the Countess Esterhazy Among the Latest Arrivals.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., July 19.—New London's hid for popularity as a Summer resort is found in its offering of the cooling breezes that always eweep in from Long Island Sound, no matter how high the temperature may he. Both the Pequot Houss and tha Fort Griswold Housa bave a good regieter of Summer guests this year.

The residants in tha Pequot colony havs been augmented by ths arrival of Mrs. Benjamin Harrison and her little daugbter, Miss Elizabeth, and the Countess Esterhazy, who has juat arrivad from Jamestown, R. I.

During the week Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Thomas, Miss Thomas, and her fiancé, Mr. Beeckman, were here with two automobiles, whila Mr. Thomas's yacht, the Endymion, was enchored off the Pequot wharf.

All kinds and varieties of warships are expected within the next few days. It is expected that the North Atlantic Squadron will make its headquarters here while manouevring in Gardiner's Bay. During the first of this week the battlesbip Indiana, the practice ship Hartford, and the monitor Puritan have anchored in the harbor, and naval hops at the hotels have proved enjoyable events. On Monday night a complimentary hop to the officers of the Indiana was well attended.

On Tuesday tha American Ophthalmological Society began a three daye' session, and physicians attended from all over the country.

Tha boats of the Sachem's Head Yacht Club are expected here on Mondsy, and a big dinner to the yachtsmen is scheduled for Mondsy night.

Members of the Past Grand Commandery Association of Connecticut were at the Pequot House on Thursday.

Archibald Watt's big steam yacht American was in the harbor on Tuesday and Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Hilton Scribner and their daughter, Miss Marguerite Scribner, whosa engagement has been announced recently, ara guests at the Pequot House.

Stephen H. Mason and party were in the harhor on his schooner yacht Milady on Tuesday. He denied that he or any of his party were in danger during a slight fire on board the yacht's launch in Newport Harbor, as was stated in certain New York papers.

Frank Dykemen's sloop yecht went on the rocks at Eastern Point during the storm of Tuesday night. The boat wae hauled off only a little damaged. Mr. Dykeman is a Summer resident at the Fort Griswold House.

Among the recent arrivals at the Pquot House are the following: Dr. L. A. W. Altman, New York; Mr. and Mrs. N. L. Milliken, Cleveland; Mrs. E. T. Carrington and Miss Carrington, Newark; Albert N. Newell and Miss Ivers, New York; Mrs. W. L. Baker and Dr. and Mrs. C. S. Jordan, Asheville, N. C.; Mrs. W. E. Gage and Mrs. E. S. Proudfit, Memphis, Tenn.; Dr. George A. Harlan and Dr. Samuel D. Risley, Philadelphia, Frank E. Makepeece, New York; P. L. Atherton, Louisville, Ky.; Daniel Tatum, Newport, R. I.; Mr. and Mrs. Edward Chisholm and Dr. Charles Stedman Bolles, New York; Augustus Jay, Jr., J. L. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Schroedsr, C. L. Burnham, and George E. Armstrong, Jr., New York.

Social Festivities at Block Island

Present Week to Witness a Number of Dances and Entertainments.

Special to The New York Times.

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I., July 19.—Social festivities, such ae dances, musical entertainments, &c., which have not as yet been much in evidence at this resort, are beginning, and the coming week will witness a numher of events of soms importence at the different hotels.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Bryan and the members of their family will arrive this week to spend some time as guests of Dr. John A. Girdner of New York, at his Summer home on Crescent Beach.

Mrs. Lydia Salisbury and her two daughters are at their Summer residence on Signal Hill.

Miss M. Morgan Thaler of Brooklyn is a guast at the Manisees.

Magistrate Poole and wife and E. F. Paddell of New York are at the Ocean View.

Mr. and Mrs. George H. Mallish of New York are at Bonanza Cottage.

Mr. and Miss McEwen of Naw York are at the Manisees for tha season.

Mrs. E. Wilson of New York is at the Seaside.

Mr. and Mrs. James McGregor Smith of New York are at the Connecticut House.

Mr. and Mrs. Hobson Hallsey and Miss Pauline A. Eifler of New York are at the Connecticut House.

Mr. and Mrs. John H. Morrison of Brooklyn are at tha Highland House, as they havs been for several seasons past.

Ths telephone cahle, which hes been useless since last November, is heing repaired, and will be in good condition within a fsw days.

Dr. and Mrs. Mossman of New York are guests at tha Ocean View.

F. D. Belknap and family of New York are at their Summer bome on Mohegan Bluffs.

The following New Yorkers ere registered at tha hotels:

Ocean View House.—Miss M. Hamhurger, J. Oiesbeuner, Miss R. Oiesheuner, J. Schilssinger, J. S. Mellensten, Charles P. Starr, Philip Feldtauser, Mrs. E. Wilson, S. L. Morrison, J. Kligan, Miss T. Herris, F. H. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Chamberlain, Mrs. J. E. Rhodes, Miss Rhodes, Miss Alice Mitchell, T. B. Graham, and Mr. and Mrs. Alfred A. Perry.

Highland House.—Mrs. Sophie Simpson and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Munson.

Surf Hotel.—William Jeremiah, Brooklyn.

Pequot House.—Alfred Marhien and Miss Clara Marhien.

Vaill Cottages.—Mr. and Mrs. H. W. B. Howard, Miss Dorothy Howard, Mrs. F. M. Vaill, and Mise E. L. Mosscrop of Brooklyn.

The News from Narragansett

Tennis and Golf Now Popular, but Hunting Will Soon Claim Attention.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., July 19.—Fine midsummer days have prevailed at Narragansett during the past week, and life in the open air has been enjoyed to the utmost.

Tennis is much in vogue again this Summer, and courts have been placed on most of the hotel lawns, while at the Point Judith Country Club the game is very popular. Golf has lost none of its supporters, and the coming week will witness an invitation tournament on the links of tha club. The tourney comes early this year, and will precede the Horse Show and tha polo tournament, which this season comes in mid-August.

Tha hunting season also promises to bs inaugurated at the Pier in the near future, for P. F. Collier of Naw York has just brought his pack of forty hounds to Narragansett and his ponies are arriving daily. It is planned to have meets at tha Point Judith Country Club every Saturday, and tha same paper chases and hunts which were eo popular at Newport last Summer will be arranged for the Summer residents at Narragansett.

Interest in the coming Horse Show continues and a number of entries ara expected from Boston and Providence. In the tandem class there will be three lively bids for first prize. The contestants will he S. A. Culbertson of Louisville, Ky.; Henry Brevoort Kana of New York, and young Jay Coogan, a son of ex-Borough President James J. Coogan of Menhatten. Mester Jay Coogan took tha first prize at Southampton last season in the tandem class, and is one of the smartest young whips at the Pier. Young Will Culbertson will also be a competitor for first honors in the tandem class.

Mrs. Theodore Hostetter of Pittshurg will enter her handsome pair of piebald ponies in the show, and in the jumping class Miss Ethel Hitchcock and the Misses Da Coppet of New York will enter their famous hunters. The Randolph children will appear at the show in their smart traps, and F. S. P. Randolph can be counted upon to make a good showing in the ring.

Arrivels.—At the Gladstone—Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Brown, Philadelphia; Mrs. S. S. Waters and Master Waters, Louisville; Mrs. M. S. Stone and daughter, Baltimore; Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Davis, I. H. Moore, Mrs. Henry Daly, Jr., New York; Mrs. John Mitchell, Jr., Miss Elizabeth Mitchell, Washington; Mrs. W. H. H. Austin, New York; T. L. Arnold, Brooklyn.

At the Imperial—Mrs. Henry J. Hayne, Mise Hayne, Father Ducey, John Farard, H. J. Hayne, W. Carson Kane, E. P. Smith, Frederick O. Beach, New York; F. M. Carnegie, Pittsburg; Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Downing and family, Washington; the Rev. F. J. Coops, Taunton, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Rosengerten, Philadelphia.

At the Massasoit—Dr. and Mrs. W. T. Howard, Baltimore; the Rev. T. C. Beattie, Alhuquerque, N. M.; J. T. Applehy, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. Joshua B. Holden, Billerica, Mass.; A. W. Converse, Palmer, Mass.; Mrs. Weightman and Miss Ashgood, Washington.

At the Mathewson—Dr. and Mrs. William Francis Honen, Miss Catharine Honen, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Da Witt, E. Kingsland, Dr. and Mrs. H. H. Kane, Mr. and Mrs. K. M. Leach, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Crampton, Miss Crampton, New York; Miss Granger, Buffalo; L. O. Brench, St. Louis; Mr. and Mrs. Percey Wright, Alfred Mudge, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Dittrich and C. Sedgwick Davis, Philadelphia.

New Club Formed at Far Rockaway

Bankers and Lawyers to Hold a Weekly Dinner and Give Dances.

Special to The New York Times.

FAR ROCKAWAY, July 19.—Automobiles appear to be regarded with disfavor hy the authorities of tbie place, as well es by the residents of Lawrence, Cedarhurst, and Woodmere. Recently the Village Board of Lawrence issued a proclamation forbidding automohilists using the Meadow Causeway at Cedarhurst. Tbie week R. L. Burton, the largest land owner at Woodmere, placed at the different entrances to his property large signs bearing the following inscription: "Automohiles not allowed on these premises."

The Bankers and Lawyers' Club has been formed at the Kuloff. It is the purpose of the membere to hold a weekly dinner and dance during the seaeon, and the membere are now endeavoring to charter the steam yacht The Cuhan. The membere of the club are: S. Gerald Fox, President; Daniel W. Blumenthal, Secretary; Maurice B. Blumenthal, Col. Townsend, Leo. Schlessinger, Dr. S. Stern, Joseph F. Levy, Leonard Schaffer, John Scully, Al Mander, and Benjamin Fenner.

The winners at tha recent ping-pong tournament held at the Bayswater Hotel were: Mixed doubles, Miss Emily Richmond and Walter Sherrill; ladies' singles, Miss Edith Kaiser. Tbe tournament was so successful tbat it has been decided to hold several more during the season.

A progressive euchre party was held on Wednasday evaning at the Ocean House, seventy-five guests participating in the game.

Among the arrivals at the Ocean Housa this week were S. E. Beinstein, E. H. McKenna, E. S. Pelt, J. W. Gotthell, F. T. Gray, Miss M. Grant, Miss E. J. Grant, Miss E. M. Duffy, Jehd J. Duffy, Margaret B. Lambert, Carl Hughes, N. Bessoatt, W. E. Ballen, Cotton Amy, John Flint, G. D. Gregory, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Spein, Dr. C. L. Hood, John F. McLaughlin, W. T. Herber, Mr. and Mrs. Angelo Saeticono, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Wiseman, W. L. Fenton, S. G. Shammel, Dr. and Mrs. G. W. Burch, Mrs. F. Reynolds, Miss H. A. Reynolds, T. F. McEntee, John Noonen, Mrs. J. E. Geffney and daughtar, Miss M. L. Laiff, Walter Roach, A. A. Ageez, Miss Gardner, Miss C. C. Croity, B. Daly, Miss I. Dunn, and Miss M. Shaughnessy.

Among tbe guests at the Windsor Hotel are Col. Thomas Coakley, N. S. Lichtenstein, Jacob Levy, Mrs. Warren Lewis, Mrs. H. Lewis and family, Mrs. N. Levy, the Misses Robertson, Judge O. Kyle of the Circuit Court of Decatur, Als.; Mrs. Werner and daughter, Mrs. Kohle, Mrs. A. Mendoza, John W. Pecen, and George Hoffman.

Miss Mamie Sullivan of Manhattan is visiting for the Summer at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Skillicorn at Cedarhurst.

A. H. Sturges and femily errived at ths Grimley cottage, Croft Avenue, on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Wilson of Manbattan are visiting et the home of Mr. and Mrs. U. R. Rolston.

Mrs. C. M. Cummings of the Causeway gave a dinner party and dance on Tuesday evening to a number of her friends.

The former bome of the late John J. McGerry, whicb was purchased hy William M. Laffen of The New York Sun, is being renovated thrpughout and will he occupied hy Mr. Laffan upon his return from Europe.

Mrs. C. N. Parker of Elmhurst is visiting et the homs of Mr and Mrs. C. P. Doelger on Ocean Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Zeigler are occupying the White cottage on White Street, Cedarhurst.

Mr. and Mrs. Russell Sege arrived hera on Saturday and are occupying their cottage at Lawrenca Beacb.

Commencing next Saturday a handicap tennis tournament will be held by the members of ths Lawrence Club on the club's grounds.

Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Alden have returned from a six weeks' trip to Europe and are stopping at Woodmere.

Mr. and Mrs. James H. Tully arrived here on Saturdey and will spend ths Summer at the Saur cottage, Woodmere.

F. F. Riley of Manhattan hae leased tha Heibert cottage on Franklin Avenue, Woodmere.

Charity at Southampton

Well-Known Cottagers Give a Dance to Aid the Fresh Air Home.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., July 19.—The principal event of general interest this week is the dance to he given thie evening at the Meadow Club for the benefit of the Southampton Fresb Air Home. There is no douht that a generous aum will be realized. Mre. Stephen Peabody and Mrs. De Lancey Nicoll have worked hard to make it a success, and neerly all of tha cottagers sent ices, saleds, or confections. The club has been tastefully decorated by members of the younger set.

Tha dance is to be a cotilion with some entirely new and amusing figures.

The leader will he Stephen Peahody, with Mre. De Lancey Nicoll and Miss Hollins. Mrs. Henry C. Beadlestone and Miss Peabody will give out tha favors, which consist of Japanesa umhrallas, hon-bons, matohboxes, cigaretta ceses, and pipes.

The band, which has heen brought from Sag Harhor, consists of fifteen pieces, with cymhals and a snare drum. The musicians of this curious orchestra ars employed in the Sag Harbor watchcase factory.

It is said that tha honor of starting the Fresh-Air Home belonga to Miss Hoyt of Southampton, when she got up the tableaus in May at the Westchester Country Club.

Mrs. Petsr B. Wyckoff is President of the home, and Mre. T. Wyman Porter Treasurer. Others of the social set interested ere Mrs. B. Aymar Sands, Mrs. Charles R. Henderson, Mrs. Frederick Betts, Mrs. Rohsrt Waller, Mrs. Arthur Claflin, Mrs. Henry A. Robbins, Mrs. Edward H. Van Ingen, Mrs. H. K. Porter, Mrs. Charles E. Miller, and Miss Anderson.

Cards hava heen sent out hy the management for a tea to be given at the Fresh-Air Home on Saturday afternoon, which will afford an opportunity of inspecting the homs. The houee will open its doors to receive the little onee for tha first time on Mondey. Eight children will be sent down for two weeks from ths King Street hranch of tha University Settlement, New York, and on their return at the end of that time eight mora will take their places.

The new Sandringham Inn, formerly Gen. Wager Swayne's cottags, is growing popular for dinnera and luncheons, and on pleasant days and these glorious moonlight nights it is not unusual for the diners to take a eail on Shinnecock Bay.

Harry McVickar hae named July 26 for a family ping-pong tournament at the Meadow Cluh, prizes to be herd coal, a barrel of flour, and eimilar household needs. Only teams of husband and wife will be accepted as entries, wives playing with their own husbands.

The tennis tournament has heen postponed for a week. An English team ie expected to be present, as also the American players, Holcombe Ward, Montgomery Ogden, Malcolm D. Whitman, Robert D. Wrenn, Raymond D. Little, Leo E. Ware, Dwight F. Davis, Frederick B. Alexander, and George Wrenn.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Hampden Robb and their daughters arrived from Europe last week, and are in their cottage, the Dolphins.

Col. and Mrs. Robert M. Thompson are also back from Europe.

Samuel L. Parrish, James C. Parrish, and Dr. Peter B. Wyckoff are expected back soon.

Col. Robert W. Thompson ie delighted with tbe good condition of tha golf links. He has offered a handsome cup to he played for on Aug. 2. The entries ara limited to members of the cluh and season subscribers, who must not be under thirty-five years old. It is safe to say, so the members declare, that no such conditions will be offered a contest for women. But the womsn ara already preparing a surprise to offset this doubtful estimate.

Newbold Edgar and William A. Putnam of the Greene Committee are arranging a special handicap for thosa who enter the contest for tha Thompson Cup.

Mr. and Mra. Pierra Mali, the latter a sister of Mre. Henry E. Coe, have rented the Harney cottege, The Arches, on Gin Lane.

C. V. Loomis of Summit, N. J., has taken tha Reeves cottage, in First Neck Lane, and will come down in August. The cottage was formerly occupied by Edward Wales, son of Salem H. Wales of New York.

William Fish, Jr., has leased for the Summer Mrs. Arthur Peabody's Agawam, at South End.

A. B. Leech has taken the Livingstone cottage.

James C. Parrish, who is still in Europe, has leased his cottage, on Shinnecock Hills, to H. K. Porter, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Brown occupy Mr. Murdock's cottage, not far away.

While horsa shows, borse races, tennis tournaments, ping-pong plays, luncheons, and dinners engage the amusement-loving mind, yet in the midst of all this there are more serious efforts, and a reading class has actually been formed where tha readings take place at various cottages. But the reading for the month of July will be done by Mme. L. Lacbetti, who has selected an interesting course on French topics. On Tuesday, at Mrs. Stephen Peahody's, the subject for the morning was "Francois Coppée and His Writings."

On Tuesdey Mrs. Henry E. Howland will entertain the class, and the subject will be "Etiquette Under the Reign of Louis XIV." and "L'Histoire des Coiffures."

Tha young people come in for their share of fun end participation in much that is going on. The juvenile riding class is practicing daily for the pony races which precede the Horse Show in August. Mrs. S. K. De Forest recently gave a children's party at Sandringham Inn, followed hy a ewim for the boys in Shinnecock Bay.

Tha Southampton Junior Athletic meet will ba held Aug. 4 at Mrs. Miller's. The events will include a wheelbarrow race, three-legged race, fence vault, and 220-yerd dash. Prizes will be given to tha hoya winning the greatest number of points.

A sale for the benefit of the Woman's Exchange will ba held at Mrs. Charles E. Miller's on Wednesday. Tea will also be served. The managers are Mrs. A. B. Boerdman, Mrs. Van Lennep, and Mrs. Terry.

At the Chase Art School, on Shinnecock Hills, William R. Beal of New York has offered a prize of $100 for the best painting done during the Summer, the condition of tha prize being that Mr. Beal becomes owner of the winning picture.

I. Chancey M. McKeever is occupying his cottage at the South End.

Peter Merle gave a dinner at the Meadow Club on Thursday evening.

Mrs. S. K. De Forest entertained at luncheon on Wednesday. She is occupying the Kirby cottage for the Summer.

Among the arrivals at the Irving House are Miss Alice Brown and Mr. and Mrs. H. Robey, New York; Miss Ida M. Davis and J. Bernes Van Dusen, Saratoga, and Mr. and Mrs. C. V. Loomis, Summit, N. J.

At the Hotel Geiffing are H. Overbaugh, E. W. Dillard, and Henry Seniohy, New York; Mr. and Mrs. C. Fremont Howell, Patchogue, L. I., and Benjamin Diggins, Greenpoint, L. I.

Society Doings at Lenox

Prominent Cottagers Interested in the Work of Village Improvement.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, July 19.—John E. Parsons now has about 100 New York children at St. Helen's fresh air home at Interlaken. The little ones remain for two weeks and are given various kinds of entertainments during their stay. Mr. Parsons visits them almost daily when he is in Lenox and nothing seems to give him more pleasure than to ses them having a good time.

The Lenox Association, which is a village improvement society, held a meeting this week and elected these officers: President—Miss N. C. Wharton; Vice Preeident—William D. Curtis; Secretary—Miss Anna Shaw; Treesurer—M. A. Brown. The cottagers are well represented on the Boerd of Directors, which is composed of Mrs. William D. Sloane, Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, Mrs. Edward Wharton, Joseph W. Burden, Mrs. C. E. Cary, Miss Kate Cary, and Miss Adele Kneeland. The association has care of the streets and parks, and it is dua to the good work done by it that Lenox presents such a tidy appearance.

There is quite a buzz of excitement in Lenox upon the subject of automobiling. The Lenox Cluh, Mahkeenac Boat Club, and Lenox Golf Cluh have all posted notices forhidding automobiles on their premises, and the Board of Governors of ths Lenox Club at a recent meeting affered rewards for the conviction of any automobilist who transgressed the speed limit, which haa heen fixed by the Selectmen of the town at eight miles an hour. The closing resolution adopted by the Board of Governors reads es follows:

"Resolved, That for ths first ten convictions for a violation of the Massachuaetts statute in Lenox from this time to Oct. 30, 1902, the club will pay a reward of $25 each to the person securing the conviction, upon a certificate from the court in which the conviction takes placa."

The leading automobilists of Lenox are quite stirred up over this action. Cortlandt Bishop and Albert R. Shatfuck claim that it would be much batter for the club to spend the mony in accustoming borses to the automobile, as it is here to stay, and thay claim that the speed limit has not heen violeted. They have meds arrangements to meet horsemen every morning to accustom the horses to automobiles, and from twenty to tbirty horses are out each morning to be trained not to fear the machines. The situation ie quite strainsd, but it is expected that matters will quiet down and both sides will he prepared to concede something.

Frederick Gebhard and his sister, Mrs. Neilson, have gone to New York for a short stay. Mrs. Arthur Kemp and Miss Kathleen Neilson are remaining in Lenox for the present. Later the whole family will go to Newport for the month of August. Reginald Vanderhilt has returned to Nawport after remaining in Lenox for several days.

Samuel Golding and Joseph Golding are making tbeir annual visit to Lenox. From here they will go to Poland Springs.

The death of Mrs. H. H. Cook last waek came as a greet shock to her family and her friends among the cottagers, who had not known that her illness was dangerous. She leaves four daughters, including Mrs. Carlos de Heredia, whose home is at Wheatleigh. Tha funeral services were hsld at Wheatleigh on Sunday and the interment wae in Woodlawn Cemetery, New York.

Mrs. William Hazard Field and Miss Field left Lenox this week for New York. They will shortly sail for Europe.

Joseph W. Burden and R. W. Patterson returned this week from a salmon fishing trip to the Restigouche. Charles Fleischman is fishing at the Rangely lakes.

F. Augustus Schermerhorn is on a yachting trip along the North Shore.

Baron Oppenheim, who has been the guest of Cortlandt Bishop at Interlaken has gone to Bar Harbor.

George H. Morgan has gone on a few weeks' trip abroad. Mr. Morgan will close Ventfort Hall next week and go to Newport. The family will return to their country place here in the Autumn.

Mra. R. S. Dana gave a card party on Wednesday to a number of her women friends.

A Saying Justified.

"Poor Bingham went so hard up that he had to sell his gold watch."

"You don't say so!"

"Yes, I do; and he got a cheap silver affair in the trade."

"H'm! well, circumstances alter cases."—Baltimore News.

Cottage Colony at Newport Is Now Almost Complete

Very Few of the Owners of Summer Residences Still to Arrive—Two More Houses Rented During the Past Week—August to Be a Busy Month for Society Leaders.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 19.—There has been quite a large addtion to the number of cottege residents in Newport during the past week, and now there are but few who are expected until much leter in the season. Of the prominent people who have been expectd this month only Miss Leary is yet to arrive. Miss Leery hes had her servents at the Paul cottege for five or six weeks, and she has heen expected to reach here at any time within that period, and in fact carriages have heen sent to meet her on severel days, but she is detained in New York, and the list of Newport entertainments is shorter each week by her absence.

The arrivals of the past week have included Baron and Baroness Sellière, Mr. and Mrs. Craig Biddle, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Burrall Hoffman, Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Theyer, Mrs. Clement C. Moore, Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg, Mr. and Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting, Mr. and Mrs. James B. Haggin, Mrs. James P. Kernochan, Mr. and Mrs. J. Wadsworth Ritchie, Mr. and Mrs. O. B. Jennings, and Mr. and Mrs. A. Gordon Norrie. There have also been many guests at the cottages, and a number of entertainmente have been given in their honor.

Two additional cottages have heen rented during the week, Joseph T. Tower of Philadelphia taking the Blanding villa on Harrison Avenue, and Richard Mortimer of New York the Parker cottage, which Arthur T. Kemp had previously rented and given up when he found it was not convenient to spend the Summer at Newport. Mr. Kemp, it is understood, has ahandoned the idea of building on the site overlooking the southern end of the harbor, which he purchased more than a year ago and upon which he lest year erected a temporary structure of wood to give an idea of what the plans for his new house would be. The land is said to be for sale, and it is helieved that Mr. Kemp has decided to abandon Newport.

The event of the coming week will be the wedding of Miss Lily Oelrichs to Peter D. Martin on Thursday next. It will take plaes in St. Joseph's Church, which will not hold one-third of the guests who have been invited to witness the ceremony. In fact, there are enough who have received invitations now in Newport to fill all the seats, end many others are expected to come from out of the city to attend. There are already several wedding guests at the cottagee, and the first of next week will see many others here. The arrangements for the wedding have long since heen made, but nothing has yet been given out officially. The wedding party is not yet formally announced, although the greater part of the participants ars known. The hrids will be given away hy her father, Charles May Oelrichs. The bridegroom will he attended by his hrother, Walter S. Martin, and the bride will have two matrons of honor, a meid of honor, and, in eddition, it is said, a number of hridesmsids. The matrons of honor will he connections of the family, hy marriage at least—Mrs. Harry O. Hevemeyer, Jr., who was Miss Charlotte Whiting, end Mrs. Cemeron McR. Winslow, a daughter of Mrs. Theodore A. Havemeyer. The maid of honor will be the bride's aister, Miss Blanche Oelrichs, end among the bridesmeids will be, it is understood, Miss Isabel May, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry May, and Miss Eleanor Mey, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William May, a cousin of ths hrida. The ushers will include Messrs. Frank Carolen of San Franciaco, a connection of the Oelrichs; C. De L. Oelrichs and Henry Oelrichs, brothers of the hride, and Capt. Philip M. Lydig and Robert L. Gerry. The wedding breakfast will be confined to a much smaller party then is to be at the church, but the unpretentious Oelrichs house on Kay Street will not be large enough to accommodate them, end a temporary addition will be built on ths lawn, in which the tables will be set.

There will be anotber attraction next week of a different character, a flower show at the Casino Theatre hy the Horticultural Society, under the patronage of Mre. Burke Roche, ex-Commodore E. T. Gerry, Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Mrs. P. Lorillard Ronalds, Mra. F. K. Sturgis, Mrs. Henry Clews, Mre. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Mrs. Perry Belmont, Mrs. J. D. F. Lanier, Mrs. Clarence W. Dolan, ex-Meyor Frederick P. Garrettson, Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. William E. Carter, Mrs. W. H. Sands, Mrs. Whitney Warren, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mrs. E. L. Winthrop, Jr., Mrs. John R. Drexel, Mrs. J. C. Mallery, Mrs. Joseph Harriman, and Mrs. Moses Taylor Campbell. Under such a patronege the show ought to he a success socially, and the gardeners who make up the borticultural society can he depended upon to maka the exhibition a success artistically. Not only have the prominent society people allowed the use of their nemes as patrons and patronesses, but a numher of handsome prizes hava been offered by the Summer residents for competition at the show. Mrs. Belmont's prizes are for tha beat groups of miscellaneous plants, Mr. Garrettson's for palms and foliage plants, Mrs. Burke Roche's for fancy caladiums and ferne, Mrs. Frederick Neilson's for gardenia blooms and for greenhouse plants, Mrs. Shoemaker's for ferns, Mrs. Sturgis's for carnations, Commodore Gerry's for table decorations, and Mrs. Dolan's for the best display of cut flowers. The Society of American Florists offers medals and tha Horticultnral Society offers prizes in all classes. This is the first time in many years that there has heen a flower show at the Casino, and much interest is shown in advanca in the success of the exhibition.

Lawn tennis continues to he popular at the Casino and the numher of devotees of the sport is steadily increasing. No arrangements have yet been made for any amateur tournaments, but they are being talked ahout and thera is apparently need only of a moving spirit to start tba hall rolling. It is expected that Col. John Jacob Astor will be the one to inaugurate the tournament play. There may be a numher of surprisas in store for the older players when the younger set, who have devoted so much time to tennis this year, are seen in match games.

Although there is still hut little variety in the entertainments which hold tha attention of society, there is much talk of what August will bring forth. If all the dinner dances, housewarmings, and other elaborate functions that are talked about take placa, the season must begin earlier than usual in August, for the last two weeks of the month cannot contain them. The prospectiva hostesses are endeavoring to arrange dates so that there will be no conflict, hut as yet only Mre.

PERSONAL TAXES IN THE BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

Assessments of Wealthy and Prominent Men and Women—Some Who Are Not Listed—Ratings of Financiers, Politicians and Office Holders.

A REVIEW of the personal tax books in the office of the Commissioner of Taxes and Assessments has been made for THE NEW YORK TIMES. The result is the list printed herewith. In this list are recorded the names of most of those assessed in the Borough of Manhattan for personal property worth $25,000 or more, besides the names of many prominent men and women taxed on lesser amounts. All the names were taken from the books containing residents' taxes, no effort being made to enumerate persons originally put down as non-residents.

In running over the names one finds that the amounts originally set down have been reduced in many cases. Some of the reductions were made because the person taxed swore that his or her property was overestimated. Others were made because those who had been assessed declared that their legal residences were no longer in the city.

Among the well-known people whose names are associated with New York City, but who are not mentioned at all in the books, are the following:

John B. McDonald,
Charles Frohman,
Richard Mansfield,
Peter F. Meyer,
Commissioner Robert Grier Monroe,
President Nicholas Murray Butler,
W. H. Newman,
Gen. Francis V. Greene,
John C. Sheehan,
William S. Devery,
Spencer Trask,
Archibald Watt,
Joseph Weber,
Worthington Whitehouse,
E. H. Harriman,
Al Hayman,

Another man whose name does not appear on the resident lists is John M. Burke, the retired merchant, who established recently a fund of $4,000,000 to be used for those temporarily incapacitated for work.

In the following list will be found the names of financiers, merchants, politicians, philanthropists, brokers, actors, churchmen, and men and women prominent in New York society.

Name.	First Assessment.	Final Assessment.
A.		
Abercrombie, Charles S.	$30,000	.....
Abernethy, Sarah W. L.	50,500	$50,000
Abrams, Alfred	25,000	25,000
Ackerly, Eugenie A.	30,000	30,000
Ackerman, Aaron	25,000	25,000
Ackerman, Joseph	25,000	25,000
Adams, Albert J., Jr.	15,000	.....
Adams, Albert J.	50,000	.....
Adams, Helen	25,000	25,000
Adams, Henry B.	25,000	25,000
Adams, Henry C.	25,000	.....
Adams, Laurence B.	40,000	40,000
Adams, Louis R.	30,000	.....
Adams, Thatcher M.	50,000	.....
Adams, Thomas, Jr.	25,000	.....
Adler, Elise	50,000	.....
Adrian, Ely	25,000	25,000
Agnew, Andrew G.	50,000	50,000
Aiken, Catherine Thorne	25,000	25,000
Aitken, John W.	100,000	100,000
Alexandre, John E.	125,600	125,000
Alker, Florence A.	50,000	50,000
Altman, Benjamin	20,000	20,000
Altman, Charles	25,000	25,000
Altman, Henry	25,000	25,000
Altman, Morris	15,000	.....
Altman, Victor	25,000	25,000
Altmayer, Natbaniel	50,000	.....
Amend, Bernhard G.	15,000	15,000
Amend, Otto P.	10,000	10,000
Amend, Edward B.	10,000	.....
Amend, Alfred S.	25,000	.....
Amend, William J.	10,000	.....
Amsinck, Gustave	25,000	.....
Andalaft, George	25,000	25,000
Anderson, Charles D.	25,000	25,000
Anderson, E. Ellery	30,000	.....
Andersoa, Thomas	25,000	25,000
Andruss, Charles, Jr.	25,000	25,000
Andruss, L. A.	25,000	25,000
Angel, Carl	25,000	25,000
Aparicio, Albert	40,000	40,000
Aparicio, Manuel	40,000	40,000
Appleton, Daniel	20,000	.....
Appleton, Edward D.	20,000	.....
Archbold, John D.	100,000	100,000
Archer, John	45,000	.....
Arents, George	40,000	40,000
Armour, Jane P. L.	500,000	27,000
Armstrong, Samuel T.	25,000	.....
Armstrong, William	20,000	20,000
Arnhelm, Marks	20,000	.....
Arnold, Henriette M.	150,000	100,000
Arnold, Hicks	125,000	125,000
Arnold, Josephine A.	30,000	30,000
Arnstein, Eugene	30,000	30,000
Aronson, Bernard S.	25,000	.....
Ashley, Clarence D.	10,000	.....
Ashley, Ossian D.	30,000	30,000
Aspinwall, Fraak A.	25,000	25,000
Astor, Caroline W.	250,000	.....
Astor, John Jacob	300,000	300,000
Atterbury, Lewis B.	70,000	70,000
Auchincloss, Elizabeth	50,000	50,000
Auchincloss, Samuel S.	20,000	650
Auerbach, Charles	25,000	.....
Avery, Samuel P.	75,000	75,000
Avery, Samuel P., Jr.	25,000	25,000
Ayer, Fred F.	50,000	50,000
Aymer, Elizabeth	50,000	50,000
Ayres, Abraham C.	25,000	25,000
B.		
Babcock, Samuel D.	100,000	100,000
Bacon, Francis M.	25,000	25,000
Bacon, Robert	50,000	50,000
Bailey, Emund S.	25,000	.....
Baird, Isabella	50,000	.....
Baker, George F.	100,000	100,000
Baker, Henry R.	20,000	20,000
Balch, Alzzo W.	50,000	50,000
Baldwin, Harry B.	25,000	25,000
Ballantine, George	50,000	50,000
Bangs, Francis L.	75,000	.....
Banyer, Goldsborongh	100,000	100,000
Barbey, Henry	50,000	50,000
Barbey, Mary L.	50,000	50,000
Barbour, William	20,000	20,000
Barclay, James L.	50,000	.....
Baring, Cecil	25,000	25,000
Barnard, Gates H.	10,000	10,000
Barnes, Anna	75,000	75,000
Barnes, Cora F.	75,000	75,000
Barnes, John S.	40,000	40,000
Barnes, William R.	25,000	25,000
Barrett, George C.	30,000	.....
Barrett, Walter S. G.	40,000	40,000
Barrett, William S.	50,000	50,000
Barrows, Charles H.	40,000	40,000
Bartels, Anna L.	75,000	75,000
Baruch, Elias	25,000	25,000
Baruch, Simon	25,000	25,000
Baudoine, Abram	20,000	20,000
Baxter, Hugh H.	50,000	50,000
Baxter, Walter F.	30,000	30,000
Bayard, Thomas F.	18,600	18,600
Bayly, William	50,000	50,000
Beach, Fred. O.	75,000	.....
Bayne, Samael G.	40,000	.....
Beal, William R.	40,000	18,200
Bean, Henry	25,000	25,000
Beaman, William S.	20,000	2,000
Becker, Cornelis D.	50,000	25,000
Becker, Joseph W.	50,000	50,000
Beekman, Isahalia L.	40,000	6,500
Bell, Clark	10,000	.....
Bell, Edward	35,000	.....
Bell, Gordon Knox	10,000	10,000
Bellango, Andreas	40,000	40,000
Belmont, August	100,000	100,000
Belmont, Oliver H. P.	200,000	200,000
Belmont, Perry	100,000	.....
Benedict, Carrie E.	30,000	.....
Benedict, James A.	35,000	5,000
Benedict, Philip A.	25,000	25,000
Benjamin, George G.	5,000	.....
Benjamin, Maurice	40,000	40,000
Bennett, Edward P.	30,000	30,000
Bennett, James Gordon	100,000	100,000
Benziger, Nicholas, C.	30,000	30,000
Bernhard, Samuel	8,888	8,888
Bernheimer, Fannie	75,000	75,000
Bernheimer, Max E.	50,000	.....
Bernheimer, Rosie	50,000	50,000
Bernheimer, Simon E.	50,000	50,000
Bernheimer, Simon L.	30,000	30,000
Berry, George S.	30,000	30,000
Berwind, Edward J.	50,000	50,000
Berwind, John E.	25,000	25,000
Betts, F. H.	25,000	25,000
Betts, John H.	25,000	25,000
Bickmore, Albert H.	20,000	.....
Biddle, John	25,000	25,000
Bierstadt, Mary E.	200,000	200,000
Billings, Fred.	150,000	150,000
Billings, Jalia	50,000	50,000
Birchhead, Sarah K.	25,000	25,000
Bishop, Florence Van C.	50,000	50,000
Bisbop, Heber R.	150,000	150,000
Bissell, Arthur F.	40,000	44,000
Blachmann, Simon	30,000	30,000
Black, Henry S.	30,000	30,000
Black, Louis	40,000	40,000
Blagden, George	50,000	50,000
Blair, Clinton Ledyard	50,000	50,000
Blair, James A.	50,000	50,000
Blair, John Insley	50,000	50,000
Blake, Henry	40,000	40,000
Blaney, Charles E.	15,000	15,000
Bliss, Augusta H.	100,000	100,000
Bliss, Catherie A.	75,000	75,000
Bliss, Charles	30,000	30,000
Bliss, Cornelius N.	50,000	50,000
Bliss, Ernest C.	40,000	40,000
Bliss, Evelin C.	50,000	50,000
Bliss, Jeannette D.	50,000	50,000
Bliss, Katharine	50,000	50,000
Bliss, Susan D.	50,000	23,000
Bliss, Walter P.	400,000	211,500
Blodgett, Mary E.	70,000	70,000
Bloomingdale, Emanuel W.	500	.....
Bloomingdale, Lyman G.	10,000	10,000
Blossom, Benjamin	30,000	.....
Blumenthal, George	50,000	.....
Blumenthal, Hugo	50,000	10,000
Boardman, Albert B.	15,000	15,000
Bolmer, Thomas H.	30,000	1,700
Bond, Frederick	20,000	20,000
Bonner, George T.	25,000	25,000
Bonney, George B.	25,000	6,000
Borden, M. C. D.	50,000	50,000
Borg, Simon	100,000	100,000
Borland, William G.	60,000	15,000
Bostwick, Albert C.	100,000	.....
Bottomley, Henry	40,000	40,000
Bourne, G. W. P.	40,000	40,000
Bourne, Herbert K.	25,000	25,000
Bowdoin, George S.	150,000	43,500
Bradley, Armitage	40,000	40,000
Brandeaburg, Henry V.	75,000	75,000
Brauns, Louis	25,000	25,000
Brentano, Simon	10,000	1,000
Brewer, Elfride C.	29,500	29,500
Brewer, Thomas C.	75,000	75,000
Brewster, Elmina D.	100,000	100,000
Brewster, George S.	75,000	25,000
Brewster, Robert S.	75,000	75,000
Brewster, Walcott	75,000	75,000
Brice, John W.	100,000	50,000
Brice, Helen O.	90,000	.....
Brice, John F.	90,000	.....
Brice, Margaret K.	90,000	.....
Brice, Stewart M.	75,000	75,000
Brice, Walter K.	90,000	90,000
Brightman, Horace	30,000	30,000
Brinckerhoff, Edwin O.	150,000	150,000
Brodhead, Eugene	30,000	30,000
Brokaw, Isaac V.	40,000	40,000
Brokaw, William V.	100,000	100,000
Brookfield, William	50,000	50,000
Brooks, Frank P.	30,000	30,000
Brooks, Franklin	40,000	40,000
Brower, Theophilus A.	50,000	50,000
Brower, James	30,000	30,000
Brown, Anna C.	25,000	25,000
Brown, Edgar L.	30,000	30,000
Brown, Ellen W.	100,000	100,000
Brown, John Crosby	30,000	30,000
Brown, M. Bayard	75,000	75,000
Browa, Mary A.	50,000	.....
Brown, Richard	25,000	7,500
Brown, Ruth A. B.	50,000	50,000
Brown, Selbert	25,000	25,000
Browa, Thomas H.	30,000	30,000
Brownell, Silas B.	10,000	.....
Brownell, William C.	50,000	13,500
Bruce, John C.	75,000	.....
Bruce, John T.	75,000	.....
Bruce, Matilda W.	180,000	180,000
Brush, Henry M.	50,000	.....
Brush, W. Franklin	30,000	25,000
Bryant, Monroe B.	40,000	40,000
Bryce, Clara	100,000	100,000
Bryce, Lloyd S.	25,000	.....
Buchanan, Walter B.	50,000	2,500
Buck, Ernest W.	75,000	.....
Bulkley, Justus L.	64,200	49,200
Bull, William L.	50,000	50,000
Bull, William T.	10,000	10,000
Burden, Howard H.	40,000	40,000
Burford, George H.	40,000	40,000
Burhans, Isabella	50,000	50,000
Burke, Laura	70,000	70,000
Burnham, Gordon W.	30,000	30,000
Burr, B. Freer	30,000	30,000
Burr, Fred M.	45,000	.....
Burr, Louis H.	45,000	.....
Bussing, Ann	50,000	50,000
Bussing, John S.	40,000	40,000
Butler, Cornelia S.	30,000	30,000
Butler, Emily O.	60,000	60,000
Butler, Helen C.	125,000	125,000
Batler, William A., Jr.	60,000	20,000
Butterfield, Caroline M.	45,000	45,000
Byers, Esther H.	35,000	33,000
Byrd, George H.	50,000	50,000
C.		
Cahn, Leopold	22,200	22,200
Callender, Mary A.	75,000	75,000
Cameron, Henry W.	25,000	25,000
Cameron, John	30,000	30,000
Cameron, Julia E.	60,000	60,000
Cammann, Cornelia B.	30,000	2,800
Cammann, M. Evelyn	41,500	41,500
Cammeyer, A. J.	100,000	100,000
Camp, Frank A.	40,000	40,000
Campbell, Thomas P.	40,000	40,000
Canfield, A. Cass	50,000	50,000
Canfield, Richard A.	50,000	.....
Cantor, Jacob A.	10,000	5,000
Carey, Robert E.	30,000	30,000
Carleton, Alexander	40,000	.....
Carnegie, Andrew	1,000,000	1,000,000
Carpenter, Charles W.	25,000	25,000
Carpenter, Isaac T.	30,000	30,000
Carpenter, Robert B.	25,000	2,500
Carr, Sydney H.	30,000	.....
Carr, Walter E.	40,000	40,000
Carroll, John F.	5,000	5,000
Carroll, William Gallatin	60,000	.....
Carter, James C.	150,000	150,000
Cary, Clarence	20,000	20,000
Cary, Lena L. C.	25,000	25,000
Case, Watson E.	45,000	45,000
Castle, Henry D.	40,000	40,000
Cebglios, J. M.	25,000	.....
Chamberlain, Fred. Oscar	25,000	25,000
Chander, Mary E.	40,000	40,000
Chapin, Chester W.	75,000	75,000
Chapin, Fred H.	75,000	75,000
Chase, John	40,000	40,000
Cheesbrough, W. H.	1,000	1,000
Choate, Joseph H.	200,000	200,000
Choate, William G.	25,000	25,000
Churchill, Marlborough	45,000	45,000
Claflin, John	10,000	10,000
Clapp, Amos S.	45,000	.....
Clapp, Barnley S.	25,000	25,000
Clark, Charles F.	100,000	100,000
Clark, David C.	50,000	50,000
Clark, Francis B.	40,000	40,000
Clark, George B.	50,000	50,000
Clark, Rebecca E.	40,000	40,000
Clark, William E.	30,000	.....
Clarke, George	40,000	40,000
Clarke, Herman	30,000	30,000
Clarkson, Augustus V.	50,000	50,000
Clarkson, Augustus V.	75,000	75,000
Clausen, George C.	10,000	10,000
Clemens, Mary Heye	25,000	25,000
Clements, Alfred	40,000	40,000
Cleveland, Treadwell	30,000	.....
Clews, Henry	75,000	75,000
Clifford, Henry B.	45,000	3,000
Clifford, Maud B.	25,000	5,000
Clowes, Menle M.	25,000	.....
Clyde, Thomas	31,000	31,000
Clyde, William P.	75,000	75,000
Cockran, W. Bourke	25,000	25,000
Cody, William F.	15,000	15,000
Coler, William N.	50,000	.....
Colgate, Bowne	50,000	50,000
Colgate, Hannah	150,000	150,000
Colgate, Starr	30,000	30,000
Colgate, William	150,000	14,000
Collier, Peter F.	20,000	20,000
Collins, Elien	30,000	30,000
Collins, Margaret	30,000	30,000
Collins, William	40,000	.....
Colton, Louisa H.	40,000	.....
Conkling, Laura R.	40,500	40,500
Connell, Daniel	40,000	40,000
Connor, Washington E.	25,000	25,000
Constahle, F. A.	200,000	200,000
Converse, James C.	15,000	.....
Coogan, James J.	5,000	5,000
Coon, Joseph M.	25,000	.....
Cooper, Charles W.	400,000	400,000
Cooper, Edward	200,000	200,000
Cornell, John M.	100,000	.....
Corwine, William R.	10,000	.....
Costello, Patrick C.	40,000	40,000
Costello, Alfred	40,000	40,000
Coster, John G.	170,000	.....
Coshy, John B.	20,000	.....
Coxe, Henry R.	50,000	.....
Coykendall, John	100,000	100,000
Crain, Thomas C. T.	5,000	5,000
Crane, J. Sergeant	1,000	1,000
Crane, George F.	50,000	50,000
Crane, William N.	25,000	25,000
Cravath, Paul D.	3,000	3,000
Crocker, George	100,000	.....
Crocker, Leah Reese	100,000	100,000
Croker, Richard	25,000	.....
Cromwell, James W.	50,000	50,000
Crosby, Joseph B.	50,000	50,000
Crosby, Oliver M.	30,000	30,000
Curtis, Edward W.	100,000	100,000
Currier Lara	75,000	75,000
Cutler, John F.	30,000	30,000
Cutting, R. Fulton	250,000	250,000
Cutting, W. Bayard	100,000	100,000
D.		
Daly, Margaret P.	100,000	.....
Dana, Charles	30,000	30,000
Dana, Paul	2,000	.....
Dana, William B.	30,000	.....
Danforth, Elliot	10,000	.....
Dannat, David J.	30,000	30,000
Darling, Elmer A.	20,000	20,000
Dater, Mary C. S.	50,000	.....
David, Sarah H.	25,000	2,315
Davis, Benjamin P.	40,000	40,000
Davis, Catherine B.	30,000	30,000
Davis, Daniel A.	50,000	25,000
Davis, George	30,000	30,000
Davis, Gherardi	30,000	30,000
Davis, George K.	30,000	30,000
Davis, Mark	50,000	14,700
Davis, Mary Louise	50,000	50,000
Davis, Robert J.	30,000	.....
Davis, Robert H.	30,000	.....
Dawes, Hamilton M.	10,000	.....
Day, Clarence T.	40,000	40,000
Day, Henry	35,000	35,000
Day, Thomas	100,000	100,000
De Angarica, Inez M. E.	100,000	100,000
De Coppet, Edward J.	40,000	40,000
De Coppet, Henry	40,000	40,000
De Foreet, Caroline	50,000	50,000
De Forest, James G.	25,000	.....
De Fossey, Alexander J.	30,000	30,000
Degener, John F.	50,000	50,000
De Golcouria, Albert V.	30,000	2,500
De Koven, Reginald	5,000	.....
Delafield, Francis	20,000	20,000
Delafield, Lewis L.	1,000	1,000
Delano, Susan M.	30,000	30,000
Delmonico, Josephina	30,000	6,000
Delmonico, Lorenzo C.	30,000	.....
Delmonico, Rosa	50,000	.....
De Luze, Francis O.	40,000	40,000
De Milt, Henry R.	25,000	.....
Dempsey, Lavinia H. V. W.	10,000	10,000
Demurias, Ramon A.	25,000	25,000
Deneufville, Jules	30,000	.....
Dennett, Maiving	25,000	25,000
Dennis, John B.	50,000	50,000
Denny, Thomas	100,000	100,000
Depew, Chauncey M.	25,000	25,000
De Peyster, Elizabeth V. R.	25,850	25,850
De Rham, Charles	100,000	100,000
Devinne, Theodore L.	30,000	30,000
Devoe, Charles	30,000	.....
Devoe, Fred T.	100,000	100,000
De Witt, George W.	12,500	12,500
De Wolf, William	30,000	30,000
Deyo, S. L. F.	10,000	10,000
Dickey, Charles D.	30,000	30,000
Dickey, Frank R.	50,000	.....
Dickle, Horace P.	25,000	25,000
Dickinson, Charles H.	30,000	30,000
Dillow, J. H. George	40,000	.....
Dimock, Henry F.	40,000	40,000
Disarelly, Samuel	30,000	30,000
Dix, Morgan	75,000	75,000
Dixon, Sarah P.	30,000	.....
Dodge, Melissa P.	150,000	150,000
Dodge, William E.	100,000	100,000
Doelger, Peter	100,000	100,000
Dommerich, Louis F.	100,000	100,000
Donald, Peter	100,000	100,000
Donaldson, Andrew	40,000	40,000
Donaldson, John A.	40,000	40,000
Dows, Jane T.	27,000	27,000
Draper, Rath D.	40,000	4,000
Draper, William F.	30,000	30,000
Drexel, Lucy	200,000	200,000
Ducros, Alfred	40,000	40,000
Duffis, James H.	40,000	.....
Dun, Mary V.	150,000	.....
Duncan, Susan W.	50,000	50,000
Duncan, Stuart	180,000	.....
Duncan, William B.	10,000	10,000
Dunham, Edgar A.	25,000	25,000
Dunham, George H.	50,000	50,000
Dunlap, Samuel F.	30,000	30,000
Dunn, George W.	40,000	40,000
Dunn, Thomas J.	2,000	.....
Dunscomh, Elizabeth W.	50,000	1,200
Dunscombe, Georgs E.	75,000	1,000
Durkes, Alida L. B.	150,000	150,000
Durnslie, Mary E.	66,000	66,000
Dyer, Edward T.	60,000	10,000
Dyer, Elisha, Jr.	3,000	3,000
E.		
Eastman, Barrett	25,000	25,000
Eastman, Joseph	150,000	150,000
Eastman, Lucy P.	50,000	50,000
Eddy, Mary L.	29,700	29,700
Edey, Charles L.	25,000	.....
Edey, Frederick	10,000	10,000
Edgell, George S.	30,000	.....
Edson, Alexander	25,000	1,000
Edison, Thomas A., Jr.	10,000	10,000
Edye, Henry W. G.	20,000	.....
Egleston, David S.	30,000	30,000
Ehret, George	125,000	125,000
Ehrich, Julius S.	5,000	5,000
Ehrich, Samuel W.	5,000	5,000
Einstein, David L.	50,000	50,000
Einstein, Emanuel	25,000	.....
Einstein, Henry L.	50,000	20,000
Einstein, Isaac D.	40,000	40,000
Eisemann, Mayer	50,000	50,000
Elberton, Charles R.	50,000	50,000
Elias, Albert J.	20,000	.....
Ellinger, Julius	60,000	.....
Ellis, John W.	75,000	.....
Ellis, Wilbur Dixon	30,000	30,000
Ellis, William D.	40,000	40,000
Ellsworth, James W.	50,000	5,000
Ely, Horace S.	5,000	5,000
Emerson, Ralph W.	60,000	60,000
Engel, Nicholas	20,000	.....
Engler, Adolph	30,000	10,000
Eno, Amos F.	25,000	25,000
Eno, Henry C.	25,000	25,000
Eno, John C.	100,000	.....
Erskine, William B.	40,000	.....
Escbwege, Julius	25,000	.....
Esquivar, Robert	40,000	40,000
Evans, Robert D.	50,000	50,000
Evarts, Allen W.	40,000	.....
Evarts, Maxwell	25,000	.....
Everard, James	25,000	25,000
F.		
Fahnestock, Harrie C.	25,000	25,000
Faile, Emma S.	40,000	.....
Falk, Gustav	25,000	700
Fargo, James C.	28,100	28,100
Fargo, James F.	1,000	1,000
Fargo, William C.	5,000	5,000
Farrel, John	38,000	26,000
Farrell, Frank J.	50,000	.....
Fearlag, William H.	30,000	.....
Fellowes, Cornelius	20,000	.....
Ferguson, James F.	150,000	.....
Ferguson, Juliana A.	500,000	.....
Fergusoa, William	150,000	.....
Feugus, Armand	40,000	40,000
Field, Franklin C.	50,000	.....
Field, Francis P.	50,000	50,000
Field, Hickson W.	50,000	.....
Field, Maunsell B.	50,000	.....
Fiess, Carl H.	30,000	30,000
Fink, Henry	50,000	50,000
Fischhof, Eugene	30,000	.....
Fish, Stuyvesant	100,000	100,000
Fisher, Chester I.	30,000	.....
Fisher, Herman C.	45,000	.....
Fisher, Irving C.	30,000	18,000
Fiteke, Frederick B.	30,000	.....
Fiske, Haley	40,000	.....
Fitts, William B.	35,000	35,000
Fitzgerald, Louis	50,000	.....
Flagler, Ida A.	313,500	.....
Flagler, H. H.	60,000	1,500
Flagler, John H.	15,000	15,000
Fleischmann, Joseph	20,000	20,000
Fleischmann, Louis	12,000	12,000
Fletcher, Isaac D.	50,000	50,000
Flint, Charles R.	40,000	.....
Flower, Fred S.	50,000	50,000
Flower, Richard C.	40,000	11,000
Floyd-Jones, Edward H.	10,000	.....
Floyd-Jonns, W. Chauncey	10,000	.....
Foley, Thomas F.	5,000	.....
Foote, Nathaniel	30,000	.....
Forbes, David	40,000	40,000
Ford, E. Saunders	40,000	40,000
Ford, James B.	50,000	50,000
Fosdick, Clark	30,000	30,000
Fox, John	5,000	5,000
Frank, Athalie	200,000	.....
Frank, August	30,000	30,000
Frankel, Abraham	80,000	80,000
Frankenberg, Dora	50,000	.....
Frederioks, F. S.	25,000	25,000
Freedman, Andrew	5,000	5,000
French, Seth B.	50,000	50,000
Frohman, Daniel	5,000	5,000
Frye, Jed	40,000	40,000
Fulton, Thomas A.	2,200	.....
G.		
Gallup, Howard	25,000	25,000
Gans, Frederick	25,000	25,000
Gardiner, Asa Bird	1,000	.....
Garrettsea, Francis T.	40,000	8,460
Garvin, Morris C.	25,000	25,000
Gattle, Moses	50,000	.....
Gayle, Lefferd B.	30,000	30,000
Gebhard, Adolph E.	300	300
Gebhard, Frederick	10,000	10,000
Gebbard, Louisa M.	20,000	20,000
Gibbe, Frederick S.	10,000	10,000
Gilley, Henry	20,000	.....
Gladwin, Jamse L.	30,000	.....
Goddard, F. Nortoa	50,000	50,000
Goebel, Julius	25,000	25,000
Goelet, Harrietts W.	25,000	10,000
Goelet, Mary R.	20,000	20,000
Goodwin, James J.	40,000	40,000
Goodwin, Nat C.	5,000	5,000
Gordon, Lena	70,000	.....
Gould, E. R. L.	2,000	2,000
Gould, Howard	50,000	.....
Grace, William R.	30,000	30,000
Graef, Charles	40,000	40,000
Grant, Charles	30,000	30,000
Grant, Hugh J.	15,000	15,000
Grant, Louis J.	10,000	.....
Grant, R. Suydam	30,000	30,000
Grau, Maurice	5,000	5,000
Gray, Artbur R.	30,000	.....
Gray, H. Winthrop	15,000	15,000
Gray, Clinton	25,000	15,000
Gray, William	30,000	30,000
Green, Andrew H.	50,000	50,000
Green, Morris	50,000	50,000
Green, N. Goodwin	50,000	50,000
Green, Robert S.	40,000	40,000
Greene, John W.	40,000	40,000
Greene, William C.	50,000	50,000
Greenwood, Isaac J.	70,500	70,500
Griffith, Daniel J.	10,000	.....
Griggs, Herbert	50,000	50,000
Griswold, John N. A.	40,000	40,000
Griswold, Wayns	30,000	30,000
Grosvenor, James B. M.	75,000	75,000
Guernsey, Egbert	30,000	.....
Guggenheim, William	20,000	20,000
Guggenhelmer, Randolph	5,000	5,000
Gunther, Marls L.	50,000	50,000
Gunther, Oscar	30,000	30,000
Gurnes, Walter S.	35,000	35,000
Gurteen, Edith C.	30,000	30,000
Guthrie, Charles S.	25,000	25,000
Guthrie, William D.	40,000	10,000
H.		
Haaren, Nicholas W.	25,000	.....
Hackett, Corcelius H.	100,000	100,000
Hackett, James K.	10,000	.....
Hackett, Minnie L.	68,000	68,000
Haddea, Harold F.	35,000	35,000
Hadden, John A. Jr.	25,000	.....
Hadden, Mary A.	25,000	25,000
Hadley, Henry H.	25,000	25,000
Hagsn, Frank M.	25,000	25,000
Haggin, James B.	15,000	15,000
Hahio, Julius H.	25,000	.....
Haig, Charlotte	50,000	50,000
Haines, Alonzo M.	35,000	35,000
Haines, John	40,000	40,000
Hall, Arthur C.	50,000	.....
Hall, Lewis C.	40,000	40,000
Hall, Marie L.	50,000	.....
Hall, Thomas H.	182,800	.....
Hall, Thomas R. A.	30,500	30,500
Hall, William H.	25,000	25,000
Halpin, Louis	30,000	30,000
Halsey, Benjamin S.	40,000	.....
Hamersley, Margaret C.	50,000	3,500
Hamilton, Alice	38,000	38,000
Hamilton, Horatio	40,000	40,000
Hamilton, William Y.	40,000	40,000
Hanan, Alfred P.	50,000	750
Hannon, Mary E.	30,000	30,000
Hansen, Ferdinand	25,000	25,000
Harbourgh, David	30,000	.....

Part Four — Pages 29-32

Daily 1 Cent. **The New York Times.** Sunday 5 Cents.

Financial and Commercial Section

SUNDAY, JULY 20, 1902.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

Long-anticipated stock market betterment seems finally at hand. The past week has witnessed the market broadening materially. It is better in a variety of essentials. Not merely does Stock Exchange business expand, but the activity showing is activity of the right sort, springing from the right sources.

The improvement showing is not the improvement confined to a few stocks or to a few classes of stocks—it is general; it comprehends virtually the entire Stock Exchange list. In this shows one of the most encouraging features of current development. Among other things it disposes of any possible suggestion that gains repreeent manipulation merely; actually it ehows that the better market is a natural market. The public is interested. Commission houee transactions are large—even representing a majority of transactions. What is additionally consequential is that the foremost financiers of Wall Street are in sympathy with improving tendencies—not merely approving passively, hut co-operating in most consequential ways.

Nothing disturhing appeare anywhere in the business world; even the anthracite strike has practically dropped out of sight in so far as Wall Street consideration goes. Money market conditione are satisfactory, yesterday's bank statement making an inspiriting exhibit, thongh throughout the week professional pesaimists of the Stock Exchange had been ponring out direful forecaste. Crop conditions grow better daily; bumper crops are the prospect. Railway earnings rise steadily higher and higher—net earnings even more than groes earnings inducing satisfaction. A possible factor of dieturbance has been removed through suspension of the attempt to corner corn in Chicago.

Not merely because of thia corn cornering fiasco, the fact most dwelt upon in discussion of the country's agricultural exports for the fiscal year is the figure cut by corn—really the feature that has attracted almost all the attention bestowed on the preliminary and only exhihit so far put out enumerating articles of domestic production ehipped abroad during the twelve months ended June 30 last. In a week or two there will appear the ‹sual monthly detailed summary of articles imported and exported; but preceding this explicit itemized statement, cotton, cattle, hogs, proviеions, mineral oils, and breadstuffe are reported on in considerable detail, and with these early figures it is poseible partly to dissect the year's results for mainly agricultural shipmente.

Corn as a crop in 1901 was put down as a failure. It was a failure over a large area, but if the returns of the Department of Agriculture are to be accepted, returns which go from 100,000,-000 to 200,000,000 bushels ahead of all previous and generally recognized estimates, then the crop was as large as 1,522,500,000 bushels, and not so much of a failure after all. Perhaps the record for the crop had better be brought in here, seeing to what an extent it has been talked about, and how much has been attributed to the shrinkage which took place last year. For reasons which will presently be seen it is taken hack to 1880, and of course is for calendar years.

PRODUCTION OF CORN.

Calendar Years.	Crop. Bushels.	Calendar Years.	Crop. Bushels.
1880.....	1,717,434,543	1891.....	2,060,154,000
1881.....	1,194,916,000	1892.....	1,628,464,000
1882.....	1,617,025,100	1893.....	1,619,496,131
1883.....	1,551,068,895	1894.....	1,212,770,052
1884.....	1,795,528,000	1895.....	2,151,138,580
1885.....	1,936,176,000	1896.....	2,383,875,165
1886.....	1,665,441,000	1897.....	1,902,967,933
1887.....	1,456,161,000	1898.....	1,924,184,860
1888.....	1,987,790,000	1899.....	2,078,143,933
1889.....	2,112,892,000	1900.....	2,105,102,516
1890.....	1,489,970,000	1901.....	1,522,520,000

It certainly was a small corn crop, although it still seems to have been larger than the volume of corn harvested in 1894, 1890, 1887, or 1881, and not much smaller than the gatherings of 1893, 1892, 1886, 1883, or 1882. But it was small; and what is more, it was small against what has been a growing home requirement in the first place, and a tremendously expanded requirement for foreign markets in the second place. The development of the latter has indeed been one of the remarkable phenomena in the recent opening ont of our export trade generally, and it is this development against which the late year's corn exports have fallen, somewhat clouding the real situation. For example, it used to be the commonest thing for our corn exports to run to only about forty or fifty million bushels even on top of good crops. We ehipped 93,618,147 bushels in the 1881 fiacal year, or 5.46 per cent. of the crop of the 1880 calendar year, which was a large one in those days, 1,717,434,-543 bushels, and this fell to only 44,340,-603 bushels, or 3.71 per cent. of the short crop of 1,194,916 buehels of the following year. But even after the crop was raised again in 1882—observe the figures in the table above—no more than 41,655,653 bushels, or 2.58 per cent., went abroad. There were large crops of corn in 1884, 1885, and 1886, and very small exports, while of the crop of 1,456,161,000 bushels for 1887 shipments footed up no more than 25,360,869, or 1.74 per cent., a lower record than that for 1902, whose exports were 26,324,268 bushele, according to the statement put out, and already referred to, and whoee exports are officially estimated at 27,000,000 bushels as a finality, when all data concerning the movement are available. This, out of a crop of 1,522,520,000 buehels, figures out at 1.77 per cent.

The feature of note, however, is that it has only been in the past five years, or rather the five years preceding the one just closed, that iargs corn exports have been eteadily maintained. Even out of the bumper crops of 1889 and 1891 exports were only equal to 2.85 per cent. and 3.72 per cent. respectively. But from the big yicids of the five years following 1895 the amount taken for foreign consumption was anywhere from 7.83 per cent. to 11.14 per cent. There is thus a from the following items, which, besides including results already commented upon, take in export values.

EXPORTS OF CORN.

Fiscal Years.	Exports, Bushels.	Per Cent. of Crop.	Export Values.
1881.....	93,618,147	5.46	$50,702,669
1882.....	44,340,683	3.71	28,845,839
1883.....	41,655,653	2.58	27,756,082
1884.....	46,258,606	2.99	27,648,044
1885.....	52,876,456	2.95	28,003,863
1886.....	64,820,617	3.35	31,730,922
1887.....	41,368,584	2.48	19,347,361
1888.....	25,360,869	1.74	13,355,950
1889.....	70,841,673	3.57	32,982,277
1890.....	103,418,709	2.85	42,668,015
1891.....	32,041,529	2.15	17,652,887
1892.....	76,902,285	3.72	41,590,460
1893.....	47,121,894	2.89	24,587,511
1894.....	66,489,529	4.11	30,211,154
1895.....	28,585,405	2.36	14,650,767
1896.....	101,100,375	4.70	37,536,862
1897.....	178,817,417	7.83	54,087,152
1898.....	212,055,543	11.14	74,196,850
1899.....	177,255,046	9.21	68,977,448
1900.....	213,123,412	10.30	85,206,490
1901.....	181,405,473	8.82	82,527,983
*1902.....	26,324,268	1.77	16,005,039

*Exports officially estimsted st 27,000,000 bushels for completed retnrns.

The extent of last year's slump in corn export values is seen to be from $85,206,400 (the banner record) for 1900 and $82,527,983 for 1901 to $16,005,039 for 1902. It is hardly necessary, of course after what has been said, to suggest that poor as the 1902 record is it is not the poorest, or that there are a number of years for which corn export values were anything but large or important. The year 1881 etands as the only one until 1897 with as much as $50,-000,000 for corn exports to its credit, during which period at least two years were not up to the etandard of the late one, had as that is. Appreciation in market price has of course kept the 1902 total from making a woree comparison, as it has done on previous ahort crope. Still, at 61 cents per bushel, at which the average works out, 1902 is not at the head even as to price, the best year having been 1883, with 68 cents. Fluctuations have been sharp, and the price has heen aa low as 31 cents, (1897,) the following being the approximate averages for the years covered by the above statements:

AVERAGE EXPORT PRICE OF CORN.

Fiscal Yesr.	Per Bush. Cents.	Fiscal Year.	Per Bush. Cents.	Fiscal Year.	Per Bush. Cents.
1881.....	55	1889.....	47	1896.....	38
1882.....	67	1890.....	42	1897.....	31
1883.....	68	1891.....	57	1898.....	36
1884.....	61	1892.....	55	1899.....	39
1885.....	54	1893.....	53	1900.....	41
1886.....	50	1894.....	46	1901.....	46
1887.....	48	1895.....	53	1902.....	61
1888.....	55				

It is not, however, from corn alone that our export trade in agricultural products has suffered decrease in values, although it is from the poor corn crop as a primary cause that greater decrease has been sustained than is shown in the actual corn figures. Cornmeal, for instance, fell off a million dollars, and there can be no doubt that to some extent at least the decrease of $8,000,000 for cattle and hogs sent to other countries is traceable to the influence named. At all events, it is the outcome of the untoward developments which took place in the agricultural situation in 1902, and these are seen further reflected in a decrease of $7,650,000 in the value of oats exported, so that altogether the crops of these grains being cut down last year made a sharp difference in our outward trade in domestic products. We lost on cotton—lost some $24,000,000—but that is another story. We maintained the volume of exporte, but the high prices of 1901 did not hold—the highest prices in ten years—and hence the decrease, which, however, etill left nothing to complain of, and an aggregate ($289,500,000) far above the average level. And, after all, it must not be supposed that there is everything behind the hue and cry that is raised, for even with the contraction spoken of in export values, for which corn is largely to blame, it is to be noted that the groups of exports named breught cuetomers to the country whoee purchaees foot up for as much as $776,-000,000, a figure which soars away above anything ever heard of before a few years ago, with perhaps a notable occasional exception. Six hundred or six hundred and fifty million dollars ueed to be about the limit, and this was rarely exceeded before events in the growing world at home and abroad conspired to lift the footing above $800,000,000 for 1898.

With the outlook for the crops as they are now, not so far advanced to be absolutely safe, perhaps, but still with everything in their favor—it seeme very much as though the current year would have a different story to tcll from that told for the late one. The Department of Agriculture has reported results as to acreage and condition which indicate a two-and-a-half-billion-bushel corn crop, and a crop of oats which may run away from all previous high records. Wheat will not be as large a yield as last year, but taking wheat, corn, and oats together calculations made are for an increase in the aggregate of 1,122,000,000 buehels.

The world's granary will be replenished, and the world's granary will doubtless be called upon again to supply the world as abundantly as it has done in any year of its history. All the same, the recorda will etill show that on other than agricultural lines the foreign trade of the country will indicate favorable development and growth. There will be eetbacke, as there were in the late year, and only the overenthueiastic, the over-optimistic, will look for anything else; but every industrial condition, as far as can be seen now, points to activities in which manufactures will hold a promiнent position. Agriculture may not be beittled, nevertheless, a gentle reminder of which we have had in the events of the recent past. Still, there has been a broader progress, attested to by the fact that the aggregation of exporte under notice, agricultural to a preponderating extent, and, as stated, valued at $775,-624,206 for 1902, left $580,197,134 for all other exported domestic merchandiee to make up the total for the late year, as compared with $593,224,209 for these additional exports for 1901, $603,259,189 for 1900, and only $483,660,551 for 1899.

As to Borrowing in Europe

Five hundred million dollars seems to have been an altogether too insignificant figure at which to put down New York's borrowings in London—well, say Europe—lately. That would only be a little more than one-half the interest-bearing debt of the United States. It would be hardly as much as the net earnings of the 200,000 miles of our railroad system. Absurd! It must be £500,000,000. Why not? We are doing everything on a big scale now, and why not our debt-making? Of course we have borrowed $2,500,000,000, at least that is what was cabled over here as fact a few days ago. Why has not the value of our merchandise exports fallen off some $106,000,000 and the value of our merchandise importe increased $79,000,000 in the past fiecal year, and have we not in consequence a trade balance unfavorable to the extent of its being $185,000,000 lees for 1902 than for 1901? Certainly. And so, to avoid gold exports coming upon a country whose Treasury ie breaking down—breaking down with the volume of gold held, which is getting toward $600,000,-000—what was there left for those who look after our financial affairs but to run up a little debt of $2,500,000,000?

It certainly is lamentable that, after all, the trade balance shows the United States ahead to the extent of only $500,-000,000 for the late year—hardly that by the preliminary figures, and the exact amount may as well be etated, namely $499,814,297—which of couree has disappeared and gone no one knows where. Much of it probably never existed any more than the trade balances have existed in other years just as they are indicated, owing to all kinds of deductions and offsets that have to be made. But what is true of 1902 is as true of 1901 and all periods, and the fact is that the net total of excess of all export valuee over all import values is just as near one-half billion dollars aa may be. Here are the comparisons for a few yeare, which would rather tend to show that there might be something coming to America, even if Americans have been borrowing abroad:

1897.	Exports.	Imports.	Excess.
Merchand'e.	$1,050,993,556	$764,730,412	$286,263,144
Silver	61,946,638	30,533,227	31,413,411
Gold	40,361,580	85,014,780	44,653,200
Total ..	$1,153,301,774	$880,278,419	$273,023,355
1898—			
Merchand'e.	$1,231,482,330	$616,049,654	$615,432,676
Silver	55,105,239	30,927,781	24,177,458
Gold	15,406,391	120,391,674	104,985,283
Total ..	$1,301,993,960	$767,369,109	$534,624,851
1899—			
Merchand'e.	$1,227,823,302	$897,148,489	$329,874,813
Silver	56,310,055	30,675,056	25,643,999
Gold	37,522,086	88,954,603	51,432,517
Total ..	$1,320,864,443	$816,778,148	$504,086,295
1900—			
Merchand'e.	$1,394,483,052	$849,941,184	$544,541,808
Silver	56,712,275	35,256,302	21,455,973
Gold	48,286,759	44,573,184	3,693,575
Total ..	$1,499,482,116	$929,770,670	$569,691,446
1901—			
Merchand'e.	$1,487,764,991	$823,172,165	$664,592,826
Silver	64,285,180	36,386,521	27,898,659
Gold	53,185,177	66,051,187	12,866,010
Total ..	$1,605,235,348	$925,609,873	$679,625,475
Silver	49,732,390	28,232,254	21,500,136
Gold	48,541,175	49,349,113	807,938
Total ..	$1,480,306,972	$980,492,675	$499,814,297

RECAPITULATION.

Excess export values for 1897.....	$273,023,355
Excess export values for 1898.....	534,624,851
Excess export values for 1899.....	504,086,295
Excess export values for 1900.....	569,691,446
Excess export values for 1901.....	679,625,475
Excess export values for 1902.....	499,814,297
Excess export values for 6 years..	$3,060,865,719
Yearly average.....	510,144,286

Here we have all the results—merchandise, silver, and gold—and it is seen that the excees of all export values over all import values for six years has been more than $3,000,000,000, or a yearly average of exactly $510,144,286 for 1897 to 1902 inclusive.

This is a mighty exhibit, and worth pondering over. All the pondering, however, will not take the ponderer into the depths of its inner meaning. There are secrets which have baffled every explorer up to the present time, and there will continue to be. The actual, the real, the simon-pure difference between international purchases and salee, such as invoices between firms and individuals would ehow, will never be known, nor will the regular counteracting influences of insurance, freights, and all thoee thinge be known. Any one, therefore, may guess at the result. But when it comes to the plunging of these United States into such a condition of dire and miserable poverty that it has to supplicate Europe, and that its supplications are for nothing less than $2,500,000,000—which, hy the way, might look better as 12,500,000,000 francs, since it is hinted that a good part of the debt was piled up in Paris—we etand aghast, and wonder where the funds are coming from to pay our obliging creditors. It would take ten or a dozen years of cotton exports to do it, as many and perhaps more yeare of breadstuffs exports. But there, liquidation conld never be brought about that way. Then we must hammer our aecurity markets down so that Europe will be attracted by low prices and come in and take one-half the capital stock of all our railroads off our hands. Just at present the market does not seem to take to hammering, hence, perhaps other expedients must be tried. How would it do—bnt the better thing will be to stop speculating on what to do, and congratulate ourselves that the credit of the United States stands so high that a trifle like 500,000,000 pounds sterling can be borrowed in a twinkling and with euch remarkable ease.

To be charitable, however, let it be assumed that the cables erred and that the millions sterling were millions of dollars only—$500,000,000, that is—an amount that has gained greater currency in the discussion of the eubject. Of course foreign financial centres had this bagatelle iying around just waiting for some impecunious customer like Uncle Sam to come along and give a note for it. This at least is what is to be argued

A NEW INVESTMENT SECURITY

Redeemable Timber Certificates Likely to Become Popular with Conservative Investors.

Wall Street is introduced to a new form of investment—coupon gold bonds redeemable in annually maturing eeries, the basis of the security being timber sold under long-time contract. This new departure marks significantly the hroadening scope of American financiering. It forecasts plans of operation which can work vast advantage to commercial interests. There is nothing fantaetic in the development. Not merely is conservatism back of it, but such ultra-prudent bankers as Brown Brothers & Co. are its indorsers, saying: "We feel no hesitation in recommending these certificates as a safe and desirable investment." From such a source that direct unequivocating declaration counts conclusively.

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The issue is in the form of thousand-dollar certificates with semi-annual coupons attached, and is, in effect, a first mortgage 6 per cent. gold bond, payable to bearer. Each holder of one of these certificates ie entitled to a pro rata beneficial interest in a certain contract between the Houston Oil Company and ths Kirby Lumber Company, which calls for the cutting of timber by the latter from lande of ths oil company, situated in the long leaf yellow pine helt of Western Louisiana and Eastern Texas.

Ths present iesue of certificates amounts to $6,000,000 against 883,000 acree of land and 6,000,000,000 feet of timber. All payments by the lumber company under the contract are made direct to the Maryland Trust Company, as trustee for the certificate holders, and the amount that will be so paid over during the next ten years will exceed by at least $20,000,000 ths sum that will be required to retire the present issue of certificates, both principal and interest. Other issues can only bo made in payment at cost for additional lands that may be acquired by the Houston Oil Company, but at no time can the total of certificates outstanding exceed the value of the yellow pine timber on the lands of the oil company, taking such timber at a valuation of $1.25 per thoueand feet.

The present cash prices for yellow pins stumpage in this district are from $2 to $2.50 per thousand feet, eo that thie issue of certificates is predicated on a basis of less than 50 per cent. of the actual caeh value of the stumpage. That such a basis is conservative is amply proved by the whole history of ths timher business, the demand for lumber necessitating a consumption of the stumpage much more rapid than nature'a processes can by any possibility keep good. As an instance of this, in the case of white pine, when some years ago the price was 50 cents per thousand, stumpage ealee have been made during the past year at $14.50 per thoueand.

The Kirby Lumber Company at the present time controls about 80 per cent. of the availablo long-leaf yellow pine timber in the Southwest, and hae a virtual control of those markets.

Situated, as the district is, at the southwestern extremity of the yellow pine belt, and its immediate vicinity being traversed by numeroue lines of railway, the best possible facilitiee ars afforded for supplying ths demand of these railroads for renewals and constructions, as well ae the ever-incressing demands of the growing population of the adjacent territory lying in ths State of Texas and other States to ths weet and northweet.

The lumber company is now operating about fourteen sawmills, with an annual effective capacity of some 400,000,000 feet of lumber. It is also proceeding with ths construction of five additional mills, for the coet of which it has on deposit with the Morton Trust Company of New York a fund of $500,000, which can be used for such construction and equipment only. Upon the completion of these five new mills and the modernizing of ths present plants its annual output is eetimated between 500,000,000 and 600,000,000 feet.

A large proportion of its finished product is in ths form of railroad supplies, of which a eingle road in the Southwest takes at present over 60,000,000 feet, and it has been stated by a high official of this same company that there ie an annual demand along his lines for at least 150,000,000 feet of the Kirby Lumber Company's products.

The May report of the lumber company showed for five months gross earnings of $1,327,000, and a net incoms of $555,000. After providing for all charges and interest, aa well as eetting aside funds for full dividends on the preferred stock, there was still a surplus for the five months of $216,-890.

The Houston Oil Company of Texas is a auccessful going concern, with a capitalization of $30,000,000, and owns about 900,-000 acres of land in Texas and Louisiana and has oil leases on about 250,000 acres of land in Texas. It also owns a majority interest in 14,000 acres of land at Sabine Pass and all or a majority of the stocks of other opsrating oil companies in the Beaumont region, and, in conecquence, controls through its own holdings or through these other companies the output of a very large number of actively producing oil wells. For the twelve months ended June 30 it earned a surplus of $454,650 over full dividends on its preferred stock, hesides which amount thers was due it from subsidiary companies additional payments of about $63,000. And as additional security for the timber certificates, the Houston Oil Company guarantees its contract with the Kirby Lumber Company by executing to the Maryland Trust Company, as trustee, a mortgage of all ths property that it now owns or that it may acquire during the life of the certificates.

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Six per cent. investments of so attractive a character are not numerous enough to be long neglected, and bankers say that as soon as the security comes to be well understood it will quickly pass out of the market to "strong hoxes." What is important ie that such certificatee have ready collateral value not merely in New York banks but throughout the country.

Louisville and Nashville

A Property Superior to the Domination of Any Temporary Speculative Control.

The most striking feature in the recsntly issued statement of the Louisville and Nashville Railrpad Company for the year ended June 30 last is that indicating that the large gain of $2,637,850 in grose earnings was completely aheorbed hy the expansion which took place in the cost of maintaining and working the property.

There has, of course, been no secret about this expansion, as the monthly reports havs given indications of what haa been going on; but it remains to be said, nevertheless, that the percentage of operating outlays to gross operating income for the lats year reached a figure without precedent in a generation. As much as $2,677,181, it eeems, was added to a total of $18,233,034, raising it to $20,910,215—much the largeet aggregate on record—and as the gross total reached $30,680,057, the proportion ueed for expenses was 68.15 per cent. In these days, when it is generally expected that the cost of carrying on the business of transportation ehould show modification, it is quite noteworthy to come acroes euch an exhibit aa this one. The trend has averaged downward, taking the railroads ae a whols, for several years past, traffics so heavily expanded having been met hy such improved methods of handling that while maintenance has been favored, actual coet of conducting transportation hae been so much reduced as to result in a lowering of the average proportionate outlays. In some caeee the outcome has been very marked as to this feature; in most it has been noticeahle, but in few has it been on the lines indicated by the returns now under reviaw. To satisfy an excusahle curiosity on this score, and at the same time to reproduce a record which at the present time will not fail to prove interesting, the figures for 1880 to 1902 are:

Yesr.	Gross Earnings.	Operating Expenses. Amount.	P. C.
1880.....	$7,394,816	$4,173,303	56.44
1881.....	10,812,936	6,631,864	61.33
1882.....	11,911,440	7,371,012	61.88
1883.....	13,144,715	8,015,738	60.98
1884.....	14,261,386	8,823,783	61.87
1885.....	13,241,144	8,104,790	58.55
1886.....	13,070,795	8,126,507	62.16
1887.....	14,979,992	8,953,502	59.77
1888.....	16,360,241	10,267,535	62.76
1889.....	16,899,386	10,526,036	62.21
1890.....	18,546,004	11,419,062	60.59
1891.....	19,220,729	12,058,445	62.74
1892.....	21,235,722	13,792,122	64.95
1893.....	22,405,639	14,382,642	64.20
1894.....	18,974,537	11,863,785	62.53
1895.....	19,275,994	12,277,773	63.69
1896.....	20,390,711	13,505,206	66.23
1897.....	20,372,308	13,849,218	67.98
1898.....	21,996,653	14,921,730	67.84
1899.....	23,759,286	16,231,583	68.31
1900.....	27,742,379	18,608,496	67.09
1901.....	*28,022,207	*18,233,034	65.07

*Freight on company's property eliminated, amounting to $1,193,518.

At one time, apparently, it was found Nashville Road for 60 per cent. and less of ite groee earnings, while as late as 1895 64 per cent. was made sufficient for that purpose. The rise to 66 per cent. and sven more for more recent yeare waa owing largely to the closing of the construction account on July 1, 1894, and the subsequent carrying into the expense account of items previously capitalized. On the face of it there appears to have been considerable of a drop a year ago to only 65.07 per cent., against 67.06 per cent. for 1900, hut here it muet he remembered that the making up of returns was changed for 1901, and $1,193,518 was eliminated both from gross earnings and from expensee, which no longer includs charge or cost on acconnt of the company's own freight. If thess items be added to the 1901 figures it will be found that on the basis of prsvious results the correct comparison will disclose 66.49 per cent. for expenses out of gross earnings, or an average quits close to any shown since 1895. Similarly, and adding smphasis to what has already been said with regard to results for 1902, when details are available later on, and it can he seen what the company's freight stands for, even the 68.15 per cent. for the late year will be sensibly advanced.

Naturally this dsvelopment calls up with great force ths whole construction account feature, for here we have the company relinquishing a larger proportion than ever of its gross earnings, after several years of ratioe swollen by the change of policy referred to. It has been charged that the Louisville and Nashville management has made comparatively slow progress in economy in ths use of equipment; in other words, that its train loading and ths general handling of husiness havs not kept up with ths procsseion. Probably whatever took place would unearth many critics and much criticism. As a matter of fact, train loads ars not heavy on the Louisville and Nashville, measured by ordinary standards, and for a road of its importance. They averaged 222 tons for 1901, and only 25 per cent. hsavier than the 178 tons for 1895, although ths result hers is adversely affected, probably to the extent of fully 5 per cent., from the fact that the former excludee company'e material while the latter includes that item. The year 1895 ie taken for comparison, as it wss in 1895 that operating expenses were first called upon to bear the burden of what had previously been transferred—rightly and wrongly as to certain items—to the construction account. It will take but a moment, however, to see that since that date it has not been trans-

purposes of fairly comparing 1901 with 1895, gross earnings and expensee must ehow the company'e freight totale included. The exhibit them comes out in thie way:

COMPARISONS WITH 1895.

	1901.	—Increases.— Amount.	P. C.
Gross earnings	$29,215,725	$9,939,732	51
All expenses	19,426,552	7,148,779	58
Maintenance of way.	4,356,127	2,238,318	105
Maintenance of equipment	3,995,476	1,925,649	93
Conducting transportation and general expenses	11,074,949	2,984,812	27

Groes, with an increase of 51 per cent. and all costs of working, with an increase of 58 per cent., are the changes in the main iteme. The latter shows in the division, however, 105 per cent. as the expanelon in maintenance of way, 93 per cent. as the expanelon in maintenance of equipment, and only 27 per cent. increase in traneportation and general outlays.

These statements may be read with eome surprise by many who are intereeted in Louieville and Nashville, but undoubtedly the surprise would be heightened could it be shown what further changes had occurred during the late year in the grouped totals referred to. No one is likely to suppose that between two and three million dollars of new expenses have disappeared in a direction where no good has resulted from them. On the contrary, it may he looked for with confidence that further important sums have been appropriated for improvements snd that further progress has been made to raise physical condition, not as it used to be raised, by piling up a mountain of debt without warrant, but by dishursing current income. Nothing has happened to strengthen Louisville and Nashville eo much as the religioue pursuance of the policy inaugurated seven years ago, unlese it be the recent declination of the Directors to abandon that policy, to give way to the crowd of noisemakers and Stock Exchange hustlers, and lift the dividend from its pretty safe 5 per cent. moorings.

Look over such a report as that for 1891, or in fact any report up to 1895. But take 1891. It required the better part of Pages 9, 10, 11, and 12—large pages at that—on which to enumerate "the expenditures during the year for improvements and additions to the several properties" quietly settled on the account which was to be closed and abandoned only three years later. So gorgeously elaborate were these facts displayed that, exclusive of a score of subheadings and a somewhat less number of deductions, there were upward of 130 separate charges. Such strikingly important features as these introduced in the 1891 document were common to the reports in those days: Filling pond, $77.56, (not omitting the cents;) track scales, $19.05; pond drain, $13.10. But here are a baker's dozen of miscellaneous items which brought up the rear of this exhihition of managerial punctilio in presenting accounts for the delectation of stockholders.

Drain tile in wet cuts.....	$318.89
Guard rail on Baker's Hill.....	267.82
Pond drain at Parksville.....	634.54
Pond drain at La Grange.....	12.39
Water supply at McKensie.....	900.00
Semaphore signals.....	110.11
Change in line at Ten Mile Station.....	228.00
Incline at Scranton.....	79.33
Underpass at Columbia.....	110.00
Evansville, safety gates.....	754.06
Ditching on line.....	110.29
Difference in value of ties.....	174.81
Sundries, depot scales, signals, &c.....	136.22

Altogether in the year just referred to $1,711,056 was the footing of the items referred to. In 1901, so runs the legend, "the expendituree made during the year for equipment, improvements, and additions to the several properties, which formerly were charged to construction account, have been charged to operating expenses, and are as follows." As follows meant a total of $1,474,503, disposed of in a score and a half of titles and on less than a page of the report.

There havs come over Louisville and Nashville great changes. On the market the stock has been suhject to soms unseemly developments in connection with the performances of certain large if none too scrupulous adventurers in the field of speculation. As a property, however, it may be spoken of without regard to what it may be as a propoeition for the consideration of any clique that may have felt disposed to take it in hand. It had merit when it was taken hold of, and without quesiion merit beyond what was represented in the current quotation; hut that is neither here nor there in the present discussion. The latter concerns the actual outfit and the actual conditions in the territory where that is situated. The former, it can be seen, has benefited from generous treatment, and benefited liberally, while much that has come to Louisville and Nashville of a heneficial character has naturally resulted from the vastly increased productivity of the latter. The South has grown, the Louisville and Nashville has grown with it, and what is of most importance, the railway company has broken the indefensible record that once bound it—has shown disposition to further good work already far advanced.

Money Market Outlook

Cessation of the Demand for Money from the Interior—Banks Gain Largely in Cash During the Week—Rates Easy.

Moneymarketwise, the most important development of the week has been the dissipation of the corn "corner." Not only has this tended to give confidence to lenders, who are notoriously conservative when "corner" talk of any kind is in the air, but it has put an end to the demand from the West for funds and has resulted in turning the movement once more in favor of this centre—a fact fully borne out by the interior movements last week. Of course, the result has been that the money market has shown ease all week, with a gratifying inclination to lower rates, even in time money, which previously had been rather firm. Under the circumstances, however, euch firmnese wae only to be expected, in view of the uncertainty as to the extent of ths interior demand, begun, hecause of the corn deal, several weeks in advance of the ordinary time.

Now the way seems fairly well clear until the end of August, when undoubtedly the Western and interior cities will call rather heavily upon New York for funds with which to move the crops. That this call will, nevertheless, be on a smaller scale than in ordinary years would seem certain because of the fact that lately Government deposits have been increased in interior National banks. That it will be as small as last year is unlikely—and this for a very good reason. Laat year there was a corn crop failure, and the farmere did not have the crops to move; this year the promises are of a bumper corn crop and of good wheat and other crope, and hence there will be necessity for more money than a year ago. When the demand ie for so good a purpose and carrying so much significance, from a prosperity standpoint, it will be cheerfully and heartily met. More, it will be well met, thie for the reason that at that particular time the full effects of ths war revenue tax repeal should begin to show themselves.

In some parts of the Street there was a belief last week that the small loss to the Sub-Treasury during the week (little more than $100,000) signified that the full effects of this repeal were already showing themselves. This is not the case. The emallness in the loss was due to the fact that the pension paymente by the Govsrnment were unusually large, totaling over $3,000,-000. But that already the repeal ia operating in helpful manner and will later show better reeults la clear. As one Wall Street authority has etated, the Treasury statement of July 15 reported for the first time a decrease in the cash in the Treasury helow the amount held at the close of business on July 30. This, it is pointed out, showe that the repeal of the war taxes has begun to bs felt, and that warrants iseued earlier in the month are now being paid. For this first fifteen daye of the month the Government receipts were $1,784,260 lese than last year, and the expenditures were $5,215,000 greater. "But," eaye thie authority, "the relief to the money market through the repeal of the war taxes and the increase in ths appropriations made by Congreea will be felt most when it will be most needed, toward the end of September and at the beginning of October. Then, while money is being called for to move the crops, the banks will be gaining every week on Sub-Treasury operations instead of losing, as they were last year."

It may be said here that the matter of our foreign indebtedness is giving lees and less concern now that the crop prospects aro so encouraging. Ths balance of trade promises to be strongly in our favor, while, further, it is a significant fact that London le coming into our security market as a buyer of sharee. But even wers this not so, it seems clear that the foreign banke are now so strongly fixed that they could well afford to renew, and, if called upon, to extend credits here. In the last week, as shown by its report, the Bank of England gained $2,000,000 in gold, decreased its depoelts $9,870,000, and brought its percentago of reserves to liabilities from 48.60 to 50.90. At ths same time the Bank of France gained $2,490,000 in gold and decreaeed its loane $2,475,000. Clearly, the figures do not indicate that these inetitutions have any occasion for worriment or any pressing need for funds.

Generally, the situation may be summed up as it has been for some weeks: While money will not be cheap, it will not be dear. Thers will be good demand for it—probably an active demand now that the stock market promises to broaden. But

FEATURES OF THE WEEK.

The stock market of the past week has heen full of features, stock and otherwise. Of course the significant development of the trading has been the disclosure that all the large interests are arrayed on the bull eide of the market and are confident of much higher prices because, helieving them to be warranted by the present prosperous conditions and the promises that, thanks to ths excellent crop prospects, even better timee are ahead.

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The Coal Stocks.

Naturally greatest interest has centred round and about the coal stocks because of the developments in connection with the Indianapolis convention. Not only is there to be no general coal etrike, hut all the evidences are, in spite of ths "assessments" levied, that ths anthracite strike will prove a dismal failure and will soon be ended. The leader in this group was Chesapeake and Ohio, which rose over 7 points on what was aaid to be buying by Vanderbilt, Pennsylvania, and Gates interests. James J. Hill was understood to be the heaviest purchaser of Erie; Norfolk and Western was advanced on the semi-official assurance that the stock ia to receive an increased dividend; Pennsylvania rose on the unconfirmed report that it had obtained control of Reading, while in the latter part of the week ths Reading shares were somewhat reactionary on the ridiculous story from Philadelphia that there was a possibility that the dividend on the first preferred stock might be passed.

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Chicago and Alton.

If one-half of the reports heard in the Street in reepect to this property is true then not only is there justification for the rise enjoyed by it early last week, but it is in for a mors substantial advance. Stranger things havs happened than that quits unexpectedly, control of a great railroad eystem should find lodgment in new hands. There ia an important deal on in which Alton is a conspicnous figure. The plan may have development this week.

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Southern Railway.

Whether the Gates intereats or the Morgan following or both together were reeponsible for the sharp ries in Southern Railway matters little. Ths fact remains that the issue in the late trading advance materially on what was beyond question buying of a moet confident character. Of course the etory is so old that it may be laughed at aa a "chestnut," but a readjustment of the capital stock of Southern Railway is shortly to be effected. Incidentally there are to be newer and better relations among all the Southern railroad systems.

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The Steel Stocks.

The remarkahls affidavit of President Schwab of the United States Steel Corporation, setting out that this year the corporation will earn fully 14 per cent. on the common stock of the company after all interest and depreciation charges and the preferred atock dividend are paid, and, further, that the intrinsic value of the properties of the corporation exceede in his opinion the par value of all the bonds and stocks—this was the reason for the confident buying that developed during the week in ths Steel Truet atocks. At the same time there was some excellent demand for the shares of the independent companies, notably Pressed Steel Car and Republic Iron and Steel issues, concerning both of which there are eoms significant rumors of an altogether helpful nature. There is a big short interest in all ths stocks.

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Mexican Central.

The renewed activity and strength of Mexican Central after a period of comparative quiet—in which it held consistently steady—have been due to Standard Oil buying. Mr. E. H. Harriman and other influential railway and financial interests are paying more than passing heed to the property. It need not surprise if at almoet any time announcement is made of an important deal in which Mexican Central figures prominently.

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People's Gas.

Chicago houses were the largest buyers of People's Gas in the early part of the week, being later followed by important local banking interests. Notwithstanding the persistent litigation against the corporation, (now nearing its end,) the company has been able to make most satis-

in respect to the property are near to consummation.

Fuller Construction.

In the industrial group the feature has been Fuller Construction common stock, which is up a half dozen points for the week. Two reasons for the buying are known; one, that the earnings are on an enormous scale; the other, that the company is to be extensively developed by men of highest standing in the financial and real estate worlds.

The Granger Shares.

The almost uninterrupted bright, warm weather of the last two weeks has been so beneficial to the growing crops that it is not to be wondered at that the shares of the Granger roads have advanced and promise to rise still higher. Whether reference be had to Atchison, St. Paul, or other of the systems, the testimony is that if the crops turn out as now expected the Granger systems will actually not be able to handle the business that will be offered them in the coming year.

Some General Issues.

New York Air Brake has risen on talk of consolidation with Westinghouse Air Brake.

The gossips have it that Hocking Valley and Père Marquette are to figure in a deal with a large system.

Vanderbilt brokers have bought largely into the Vanderbilt group and talk much higher prices for the junior issues, especially Nickel Plate and Lake Erie and Western.

The Rockefeller-Gould pool has resumed operations in Leather.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Relatively speaking, the outside market during the past week was quite active. In many issues the trading was in volume considerably larger than had been shown in several weeks, and what was still more a matter of satisfaction to those interested in the market, prices in a majority of cases showed improvement. In some parts of the list, naturally, there were recessions from previously established prices, but the changes of consequence were nearly all found among the advances. The broadening of the market on the Stock Exchange helped outside trading, and encouraged those interested in various outside stocks to trade on a more active scale than had been done during preceding weeks. In some stocks advances were due to pool operations, but the gains that could not reasonably be attributed to manipulation were sufficiently numerous to entitle the market to be characterized as strong. The demand for the better class of securities seems to indicate that the market is more natural than it has been at times in the recent past, when the only stocks which attracted any attention were those in which pools were at work. The most active stock of the week was Manhattan Transit, which was on most days strong, and at the close of the week showed a large net gain. The copper stocks held a relatively unimportant position, few of them being traded in to any large amount. Northern Securities was conspicuous, being both active and strong.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, July 19.—The rates for money were easier to-day, the supply was fair, and the demand moderate. Discounts were inclined to be ensier in expectation of an increased supply of money next week.

Business on the Stock Exchange was mostly lifeless. Consols were weak on the rumors of further difficulties and owing to the fact that overloaded bulls were realizing. Home rails were dull, pending the dividend announcements. Americans opened irregular, grew firmer to above parity, on New York advices, and closed quiet. Spanish 4s were easier. Rio Tintos were supported. Kafirs were weak and neglected, dealers closing their books in order to transfer their attention to Americans. Closing prices:

Consols for money, 95 5-16; consols for account, 95 7-16; Anaconda, 5¼; Atchison, 91⅛; Atchison preferred, 104; Baltimore and Ohio, 113; Canadian Pacific, 130⅛; Chesapeake and Ohio, 57⅝; Chicago Great Western, 31¾; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 187½; Denver and Rio Grande, 45; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 94⅝; Erie, 40⅛; Erie first preferred, 72½; Erie second preferred, 56; Illinois Central, 169½; Louisville and Nashville, 145⅛; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 30⅝; Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred, 60; New York Central, 168; Norfolk and Western, 63⅛; Norfolk and Western preferred, 96½; Ontario and Western, 35⅝; Pennsylvania, 80¼; Reading, 35; Reading first preferred, 44½; Reading second preferred, 37¼; Southern Railway, 40¾; Southern Railway preferred, 103⅝; Southern Pacific, 70½; Union Pacific, 110⅞; Union Pacific preferred, 94; United States Steel, 41½; United States Steel preferred, 94½; Wabash, 31½; Wabash preferred, 47¾; Spanish 4s, 80⅝; Rand Mines, 11⅝; De Beers deferred, 22¾.

Bar silver uncertain, 24⅝d per ounce.

Money, 2@2¼ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2⅝@2 7-16 per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 2 7-16@2½ per cent.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £5,000.

Gold premiums are quoted: Buenos Ayres, 130.60; Madrid, 37.10; Lisbon, 29; Rome, 1.12.

In Continental Circles.

PARIS, July 19.—Prices opened heavy on the Bourse to-day. Rentes were weak, but subsequently recovered slightly on supporting purchases. Other Government securities were easier, especially Spanish 4s and Turks, owing to realizations. Kafirs were freely offered and declined on London selling. Rio Tintos were firmer on New York advices regarding the copper market. At the close prices were generally heavy.

Three per cent. rentes, 100f 85c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 15½c for checks.

Spanish 4s, 79 ex interest.

BERLIN, July 19.—Home funds were steady on the Boerse to-day. Foreigners eased somewhat on Paris advices. Locals reacted, owing to the unsatisfactory condition of the London mining market. An unfavorable article in a paper regarding the trade situation caused realizations in mines. Transvaal rails were easier.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 48 pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short and three months' bills, 1½ per cent.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

J. R. McCay has resigned the metropolitan agency of the Delaware Insurance Company.

R. H. Hunter has resigned as special agent of the Commercial Union Assurance Company for the State of Wisconsin.

W. J. Haggerty has been appointed Minnesota special agent of the Fire Association of Philadelphia, to act as an assistant to State Agent Ryan.

E. L. Schofield has been elected a Director of the Provident Savings Life Assurance Society.

M. G. Nichols has resigned as Vermont manager of the Security Mutual Insurance Company.

The Joseph M. Byrne Company has been appointed Newark agent of the Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company.

X. B. Drexelius has been appointed sole Cincinnati agent of the Farmers and Merchants' Insurance Company of Lincoln.

E. O. Boyle of Saratoga has been appointed Eastern New York special agent of the Firemen's Insurance Company of Baltimore and the American Insurance Company of Boston.

NEW YORK TRUST COMPANIES HAVE A BILLION DOLLAR YEAR.

Big Showing Made by Corporations Doing Business in This State—Gains of Manhattan and Brooklyn Companies.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 19.—This promises to be the billion-dollar year for New York trust companies. Seventy trust companies authorized to do business in this State under the laws of New York have made reports to the State Banking Department. The examination of these reports is now under way, and the indications are that their aggregate resources will reach $1,000,000,000. On July 1, 1901, when the semi-annual reports of trust companies were made, there were 58 companies with aggregate resources of $968,528,398. On Jan. 1, 1902, when the annual reports were filed, the number of companies had grown to 62, and the aggregate resources to $969,303,644.

The profits of these companies for the twelve months ended June 30, 1902, will reach nearly, if not quite, $50,000,000. For the year ended Dec. 31, 1901, the profits were $44,973,187. The dividends will likely total $3,500,000 for the first six months of this year. For the year 1901 the total was $6,506,000. The United States Trust Company continues to be the largest trust company in this State, if not in the world. Its resources are over $87,000,000, and its dividends $1,000,000 a year. Nine of the companies show earnings, or profits, for the first six months of this year, in excess of $1,000,000. The earnings of the United States crowd the $2,000,000 mark.

Nineteen Manhattan and seven Brooklyn trust companies made report on July 1 to the State Banking Department of their condition on that date and of their operations for the preceding six months. Of these the New York Security and Trust Company shows the greatest gain in resources for the year, the amount being, in round numbers, $17,000,000. The resources of 14 Manhattan and of all seven Brooklyn companies show an increase when compared with July 1, 1901, and four Manhattan companies a decrease. The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company shows greater resources by $5,000,000, and the Continental a gain of more than $8,000,000. The Standard nearly doubled its resources, going from $9,773,063 to $16,474,404. Of the Brooklyn trust companies the Long Island Loan and Trust Company nearly doubled its resources, advancing from $4,962,217 to $9,219,076.

Four Manhattan and three Brooklyn companies had smaller profits the first six months of the year than the first half of last year. The New York Security and Trust Company had profits which were more than twice the total of those for the first six months in 1901, while the Long Island Loan and Trust Company's were within $5,000 of being doubled. The Hamilton makes the next best showing of the Brooklyn companies here mentioned.

In the matter of dividends there are increases in amounts in ten Manhattan and three Brooklyn companies. Two Manhattan companies which declared no dividends during the first six months of last year distributed $160,000 in dividends the first half of this year. The largest individual increase was by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, which was $50,000. One company's dividend was smaller by $88,000. The total of the dividends of these Manhattan companies was $1,470,000, a greater sum by $247,500 than a year ago. The Brooklyn companies all paid as much as last year, and the aggregate was $42,000 better, the total being $198,000.

Following are the figures of the trust companies named, of their condition on July 1, and the results of their operations for the six months ended June 30:

MANHATTAN.

Atlantic Trust Company.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$1,007,300	$936,300
Stock investments	1,635,200	1,408,017
Amount loaned on collaterals	10,235,725	9,480,397
Amount loaned on personal securities	146,035	140,522
Real estate	55,830	55,830
Cash on deposit	1,141,131	1,172,738
Cash on hand	10,050	11,329
Overdrafts		30
Other assets	92,216	142,838
Total	$14,323,494	$13,312,014

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,500,000	$1,500,000
Surplus fund	1,050,121	1,000,000
Undivided profits		12,367
Deposits in trust	221,466	123,489
General deposits payable on demand	11,473,885	10,611,151
Other liabilities	43,020	65,007
Total	$14,323,494	$13,312,014

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Profits during 6 months	$342,122	$217,363
Interest credited depositors, 6 months	138,212	99,533
Expenses of institution, 6 months	59,378	36,997
Dividends declared, 6 months	52,500	45,000
Deposits on which interest is allowed	8,981,404	9,950,000
Rate of interest, per cent	1	1½ to 5½

Bowling Green Trust Company.

RESOURCES.

Stock investments	$6,376,341	$4,827,783
Amount loaned on collaterals	10,773,299	7,832,169
Amount loaned on personal securities	94,696	212,970
Cash on hand	42,200	65,538
Cash on deposit	2,053,037	2,275,332
Overdrafts	424	400
Due from banks	520,525	203,972
Other assets	104,062	98,883
Total	$19,973,646	$15,537,068

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$2,500,000	$2,500,000
Surplus fund	2,500,000	2,500,000
Undivided profits	48,099	254,194
Deposits in trust	6,953	6,463
General deposits payable on demand	14,420,665	10,174,542
Other liabilities	488,929	101,868
Total	$19,973,646	$15,537,068

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Profits during 6 months	$286,032	$334,654
Interest credited depositors	138,574	132,237
Expenses of institution, 6 months	46,422	42,583
Deposits on which interest is allowed	13,703,883	9,678,794
Rate of interest, per cent	2 to 3	

Central Trust Company.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$164,663	$225,850
Stock investments	19,570,142	18,180,401
Amount loaned on collaterals	36,955,177	34,898,721
Amount loaned on personal securities	360,838	433,000
Real estate	982,022	989,074
Cash on hand	43,298	36,752
Cash on deposit	3,758,274	6,061,469
Other assets	1,055,037	803,200
Total	$62,898,450	$62,529,369

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,000,000	$1,000,000
Surplus fund		11,614,334
Undivided profits	12,303,722	
Deposits in trust	3,510,278	5,892,652
General deposits payable on demand	45,123,843	43,629,963
Other liabilities	460,606	392,369
Total	$62,898,450	$62,529,369

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Profits during 6 months	$1,649,205	$1,570,571
Interest credited depositors, 6 months	590,920	560,905
Expenses of institution, 6 months	118,734	105,316
Dividends declared, 6 months	300,000	300,000
Deposits on which interest is allowed	40,314,154	40,628,947

Continental Trust Company.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$511,500	$15,000
Stock investments	2,406,865	1,131,603
Amount loaned on collaterals	14,896,706	9,254,284
Amount loaned on personal securities	$18,000	$20,000
Real estate	100,000	100,000
Cash on hand	12,000	12,000
Cash on deposit	2,802,115	1,000,000
Overdrafts	191	496
Other assets	96,606	62,699
Total	$20,850,624	$12,151,956

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,000,000	$500,000
Surplus fund	2,250,000	500,000
Undivided profits	703,607	419,212
Deposits in trust	1,480,300	
General deposits payable on demand	15,400,883	10,719,860
Other liabilities	15,834	12,883
Total	$20,850,624	$12,151,956

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Profits during 6 months	$356,675	$298,842
Interest credited depositors, 6 months	157,747	98,423
Expenses of institution, 6 months	39,856	36,442
Dividends declared, 6 months	30,000	22,500
Deposits on which interest is allowed	14,770,584	9,650,294
Rate of interest, per cent	1 to 3½	

Colonial Trust Company.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$18,000	$189,550
Stock investments	2,211,337	2,225,941
Amount loaned on collaterals	15,593,298	15,707,219
Amount loaned on personal securities	1,950,460	2,072,439
Real estate (estimated value)	133,017	
Cash on hand	95,379	94,290
Cash on deposit	3,583,471	3,194,458
Overdrafts	44	19
Other assets	154,463	144,588
Total	$23,741,472	$24,328,505

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,000,000	$1,000,000
Surplus fund	500,000	500,000
Undivided profits	807,106	655,513
Deposits in trust	117,356	60,639
General deposits payable on demand	21,139,022	21,995,678
Other liabilities	177,987	116,673
Total	$23,741,472	$24,328,505

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Profits during 6 months	$478,804	$612,562
Interest credited depositors, 0 months	230,509	285,418
Expenses of institution, 6 months	67,860	66,213
Dividends declared, 6 months	50,000	50,000
Deposits on which interest is allowed	20,791,767	21,455,754
Rate of interest, per cent.	2 to 4	

Central Realty Bond and Trust Company.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$2,728,142	$2,035,339
Stock investments	2,645,602	1,065,250
Amount loaned on collaterals	3,941,454	4,516,289
Real estate	699,910	833,350
Cash on hand	31,669	22,397
Cash on deposit	1,730,446	811,956
Other assets	60,225	48,940
Total	$11,837,448	$9,383,823

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,000,000	$1,000,000
Surplus fund	500,000	500,000
Undivided profits	1,522,240	846,055
Deposits in trust	24,794	134,931
General deposits payable on demand	8,781,474	6,882,102
Other liabilities	8,941	20,735
Total	$11,837,448	$9,383,823

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Profits during 6 months	$535,978	$705,389
Interest credited depositors, 6 months	120,599	88,398
Expenses of institution, 6 months	38,165	40,976
Dividends declared, year	60,000	
Deposits on which interest is allowed	8,750,898	6,830,668
Rate of interest, per cent		2 to 4

Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$1,115,500	$255,906
Stock investments	18,633,411	12,508,923
Amount loaned on collaterals	37,918,687	35,012,508
Real estate	1,016,984	1,010,720
Cash on hand	4,220	3,446
Cash on deposit	6,829,367	11,384,633
Other assets	1,119,294	949,329
Total	$66,687,463	$61,125,647

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,000,000	$1,000,000
Surplus fund		6,440,248
Undivided profits	6,313,763	
Deposits in trust	58,587,632	53,472,210
Other liabilities	286,068	213,189
Total	$66,687,463	$61,125,647

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Profits during 6 months	$1,480,736	$1,832,810
Interest credited depositors, 6 months	777,578	589,958
Expenses of institution, 6 months	95,044	88,904
Dividends declared, 6 months	200,000	150,000
Deposits on which interest is allowed	54,999,441	49,615,601
Rate of interest, per cent.	1 to 3	

Fifth Avenue Trust Company.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$140,000	$144,000
Stock investments	4,250,898	3,354,255
Amount loaned on collaterals	10,137,405	7,012,023
Amount loaned on personal securities	241,563	326,588
Cash on hand	75,088	40,739
Cash on deposit	1,004,269	981,918
Other assets	143,006	117,807
Total	$15,992,771	$12,586,392

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,000,000	$500,000
Surplus fund	1,000,000	500,000
Undivided profits	206,308	511,174
General deposits payable on demand	13,786,463	11,075,218
Total	$15,992,771	$12,586,392

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Profits during 6 months	$366,337	$328,627
Interest credited depositors, 6 months	133,510	105,421
Expenses of institution, 6 months	36,181	46,610
Dividends declared, 6 months	60,000	30,000
Deposits on which interest is allowed	13,666,463	10,248,921
Rate of interest, per cent.	2 to 3	

Knickerbocker Trust Company.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$952,692	$1,140,249
Stock investments	3,018,875	2,836,913
Amounts loaned on collaterals	27,338,791	23,267,513
Amount loaned on personal securities	633,758	606,920
Real estate	640,155	624,748
Cash on hand	210,981	137,028
Cash on deposit	4,152,146	3,644,130
Overdrafts	4,400	2,942
Other assets	275,195	213,146
Total	$37,283,992	$32,473,592

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,000,000	$1,000,000
Undivided profits	1,066,749	1,387,221
Deposits in trust	5,816,046	3,636,492
General deposits payable on demand	28,987,026	26,220,327
Other liabilities	294,169	229,550
Total	$37,283,992	$32,473,592

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Profits during 6 months	$784,698	$625,541
Interest credited depositors, 6 months	367,226	276,306
Expenses of institution, 6 months	108,860	84,502
Dividends declared, 6 months	35,000	35,000
Deposits on which interest is allowed	29,771,475	23,864,239
Rate of interest, per cent.	1½ to 4	

Manhattan Trust Company.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$9,500	$9,500
Stock investments	3,776,603	3,923,688
Amount loaned on collaterals	6,568,382	5,098,632
Cash on hand	500	500
Cash on deposit	3,656,013	2,711,087
Other assets	318,914	594,015
Total	$14,329,862	$12,337,423

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,000,000	$1,000,000
Surplus fund	1,000,000	200,000
Undivided profits	919,116	1,481,461
Deposits in trust	506,837	471,450
General deposits payable on demand	10,866,718	9,175,491
Other liabilities	36,191	9,600
Total	$14,329,862	$12,337,423

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Profits during 6 months	$442,642	$263,502
Interest credited depositors, 6 months	127,836	92,762
Expenses of institution, 6 months	65,270	61,853
Dividends declared, 6 months	80,000	80,000
Deposits on which interest is allowed	10,521,016	7,835,184
Rate of interest, per cent.	1 to 4	

Morton Trust Company.

RESOURCES.

[illegible]	$3,000,000	$3,000,000
[illegible]	3,000,000	3,000,000
[illegible]	3,000,000	3,000,000
[illegible]	3,000,000

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Trading on the curb yesterday, though only fairly active, was strong. A number of gains were recorded, but they wsre for the most part fractional. Ths increased interest shown during this week was still apparsnt in the demand for bonds and ths better class of securities. In some parts of the list trading was suggestive of mid-winter conditions rather than those which usually prevail in midsummer.

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OREGON SHORT LINE, United States Steel, and the new Distilling bonds were actively traded in. Oregon Short Line 4s gained one-quarter and the Distilling bonds one point.

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AMERICAN CAN issues and Northern Securities each made fractional gains and closed the day at the top prices.

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TRENTON POTTERIES, common and preferred, sold at record prices. Little stock was offered and both issues advanced 2 points or more.

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The principal transactions reported in the outside market yesterday, with the high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
600	American Can	12½	12½	12½
250	American Can pf	54½	*54⅝	54½
5	American Light & Trac.	37	37	37
1,200	American Writing Paper	5¼	4⅞	5
900	Am. Writing Paper pf	18	17½	18
1,300	Bay State Gas	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
100	Camden Land	½	½	½
500	Camden & Trenton R.R.	4¾	4¾	4¾
400	Con. Refrigerating	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
200	Central Foundry	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
200	Central Foundry pf	12¼	12¼	12¼
25	Gold Hill Copper	1½	1½	1½
400	Greene Con. Copper	27½	27¼	27½
120	Havana Tobacco	48	48	48
3,300	Manhattan Transit	7	7	7
450	Mont. & Bos. Copper	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
800	New Orleans Rys. w. i.	14	13¾	14
2,300	Northern Securities	106	105⅝	106
4	Otis Elevator	35	35	35
100	Seaboard Air Line	26⅜	26⅛	26⅜
20	Standard Oil	695	695	695
328	Storage Power	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝
180	Trenton Potteries	24	*23	24
175	Trenton Pot. pf. t. c.	*110	114	*116
200	Union Copper	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
10	Union Pacific rights	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	United Copper	35½	35½	35½
100	White Knob Copper	20	20	20

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$25,000	Distilling new 5s, w. i.	80	80	80
10,000	Met. Street Ry. 4s	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
2,000	N. E. Gas & Coke 5s	64	64	64
75,000	Oregon S. L. 4s, w. i.	97⅜	97½	97¾
60,000	U. S. Steel new 5s, w. i.	97½	97½	97½

*Less than 100 shares. †Sell flat.

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QUOTATIONS—INACTIVE ISSUES.

Closing quotations of stocks in which no transactions were reported compare as follows with the closing prices of Friday:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	July 19. Bid.	Asked.	July 18. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	57	58½	57	58⅛
American Chicle	103	104½	103	104½
American Chicle pf	91½	93	91½	93
American Elevated	1⅛	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜
Am. Hide & Leather	7	8	7	8
Am. Hide & Leather pf	40½	42½	40½	42½
American Malting 6s	96¼	96½	96¼	96½
Am. Maltose Mfg				
American Tobacco	328	335	328	335
American Typefounders	43		43	
Am. Typefounders pf	98	102	98	102
Am. Writing Paper 5s	72¼	72¾	72¼	72¾
Borden's Cond. Milk	102½		102½	
Borden's Cond. Milk pf	108½	110	108½	110
British Exchequer 3s	99	99¼	99	99¼
British Columbia Copper	7⅛	7½	7	7⅜
California Copper	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Central Fireworks	22	24½	22	24½
Central Fireworks pf	65	70	65	70
Central Foundry 6s	60	65	60	65
Champion Match		50		50
Chi., Peo. & St. Louis pf.	12½	14	12½	14
Compressed Air	8	10	8	10
Con. Rubber Tire	2	3	2	3
Con. Rubber Tire pf	10	15	10	15
Con. Rubber Tire 4s	16	19	16	10
Con. Storage Battery	18½	19	18½	18⅞
Consolidated Tobacco	220		220	
Continental Tobacco	98⅝	86	100	
Distil. Co. new stock, w. i.	30	34	30½	32
Dominion Securities	18	23	18	23
Electric Boat	25	30	25	30
Electric Boat pf		50		50
Electric Lead Reduction	2⅝	3	2⅝	3
Electric Lead Reduc. pf	3	4	3	4
Electric Vehicle	5	0	5	6
Electric Vehicle pf	13½	14	13½	14¼
Electro-Pneumatic	1⅛	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜
Empire Con. Quicksilver	2	2½	2	2½
Empire Steel	10	11	10	11
Empire Steel pf	49½	52	50	52
German Treasury 4s	101¾	102	101¾	102
Gold Hill Copper	1	1⅛	1	1¼
Guggenheim Exploration	150	165	150	165
Hackensack Meadows	7½	10	7½	10
Hall Signal	105	108	106	
Havana Commercial	19	20	19	20½
Havana Commercial pf	59	62	59	62
Hav. Tobacco pf., w. i.	68	75	68	75
Houston Oil	19½	20	19½	20
Houston Oil pf		76	74	78
Illinois Trans	⅞	1⅛	⅞	1⅛
International Power pf		145		152
International Salt	11	12	11	12
Lanston Monotype	12	12¼	12	12¼
Mexican Nat. Construction pf., $17 paid off	8	8½	8	8¼
Mexican Securities	10¼	10⅞	10½	10⅝
Mines Securities	6½	7½	6½	7¼
National Bread		21⅜		21⅜
National Bread pf		92⅝		92¼
National Enameling	29½	30½	29½	29¾
National Enameling pf	85¾	87	85	87
National Sugar pf	103		103	
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P.	40	41½	40	41½
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf.	76	78	76	78
New Eng. Trans	¾	1	¾	1
N. Y. Transportation	11	11¾	11½	12
N. Am. Lum. & Pulp	4½	5	4½	5
Otis Elevator	35	36	34	36
Otis Elevator pf	103½	106	104	106
Pac. Pack. & Nav.	4½	8½	4½	8½
Pac. Pack. & Nav. pf	23	29	23	28
Peo., Dec. & Evans	1¼	1½	1¼	1½
Pioneer Mining	50	60	50	60
Pitts., Bess. & Lake E.	36	37	36	37
Rapid Tr. Op., 30% paid	120	115	120	115
Rapid Tr. Op., full paid	115	120	115	120
Retsof	25	50	25	50
Retsof bonds, ex div.	75	80	75	80
Royal Bak. Powder pf	104½	105	104½	105
Safety Car Heating	153	155	153	155
St. Louis Transit	30	31½	30½	31
Seaboard Air Line pf	46⅝	47½		
Seminole Mining	2	2¾	2	2¾
Simpson-Crawford	27	30	27	30
Simpson-Crawford 6s	84	87	84	87
South. Light & Trac. 5s	86	88	86	88
Standard Coupler	29½	32	29½	32
Standard Coupler pf	130	140	130	140
Standard Milling	9	10	9	10
Standard Milling pf	32½	34½	32½	34½
Standard Milling 5s	81	82½	81½	82½
Tefft-Weller pf		100		100
Tennessee Copper	16½	17½	16½	17½
Timber Certificates	99	100	99	100
Union Typewriter	103		102½	104
Union Typewriter 1st pf	127	130	125	130
Union Typewriter 2d pf	125	130	125	130
U. S. Cotton Duck	14½	15⅞	14½	15⅞
U. S. Shipbuilding 5s, 55% paid	98	98½	98	99½
Universal Tobacco		4½	9	4½
Universal Tobacco pf		34	34	38
Virginia I. C. & C.	11⅜	12½	11⅜	12½
Virginia I. C. & C. 5s	56	57½	56	57½
Vulcan Detinning	33	35	34	34½
Vulcan Detinning pf	82	83	82	83

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av.	245	250	245	250
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	101	102	101	102
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	107½	109½	107½	109½
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	112½	115	112½	115
Broadway Surface 2d	101	102½	101	102½
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s	102¼	104	102½	104
Brooklyn City R. R.	245	248	247½	248½
Bk. R. Tr. new 4s, w. i.	87	87⅜	87	87⅜
Central Park, N. & E. R.	208	220	208	220
Cen. P., N. & E. R. bds.	100½	102½	100½	102
Columbus Railway	50	54	57	64
Columbus Railway pf	105½	107	105¾	107
Con. Traction of N. J.	70	71¼	70	71¼
Con. Traction 5s	110½	111	110¾	111
Detroit United Ry. 4½s	97½	98½	97½	98½
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	410	400	410
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st	111½	113½	111½	113
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	99	101	99	101
Grand Rapids St. Ry	46	50	40	50
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf	95	98	95	98
Jersey City H. & P.	20	22	20	22
Jersey City H. & P. 4s	79¾	80½	79¾	80½
Nassau Electric	57	60	57	60
N. Orl. St. Ry. pf., w. i.		54		54
N. Or. St. Ry. 4s, w. i.	89	91	89	91
Ninth Avenue R. R.	190	210	190	210
North Jersey St. R.	29	32	29	29
Nor. Jersey St. R. 4s	82¾	84	82¾	84
San Francisco, w. i.			23¾	25
San Francisco pf., w. i.	63¼	65½	63¼	65½
San Francisco subs.	100	102	100	102
San Francisco 4s	91	93	90¾	91
Sec. Ry. R. R.	117½	119½	117½	119
Sixth Avenue R. R.	175	185	170	180
Steinway R.R. Co. 1st 5s	118½	119½	118½	119½
Syracuse Rapid Transit	25	30	25	30
Syracuse Rap. Tr. pf	65	75	65	70
Toledo Ry. & Light	20	22	20½	21½
23d & 24th St. 5s, 1906	113	115	113	115
Union Railway 1st 5s	118	120	118	120
U. Rys. of St. L. pf. ex. d.	83¾	84	83	
U. Rys. of St. Louis 4s	87½	87½	87½	87½
Union Traction, Pitts.	115	118	115	118
Union Traction bonds	113¾	114½	113¾	114½
Wash. Ry. & Electric	15	16¼	15	16¾
Wash. Ry. & Elec. pf	40	48		44½
Wash. Ry. & Electric 4s	81¾	82¾	81⅞	82¾

Gas Companies.

Am. Light & Traction	37	39	36½	38½
Am. Light & Traction pf	93½	95½	93	94
Buffalo Gas	11½	13½	12¾	13
Buffalo Gas pf	30	34	30	34
Buffalo Gas 5s	83⅜	84½	83¾	84¼
Central Union Gas, std.	110	112	110	112
Columbus Gas 5s	108	109	108	109
Con. Gas of Newark	56	58	56	58
Con. Gas of Newark bds.	105	108¾	105	105¾
Con. Gas of N. J.	15	17½	15	17½
Con. Gas of N. Y. 5s	87½	90	87½	90
Consum. Gas (J. C.) bds.	103	104	103	104
Denver Gas	20	23	20	23
Denver Gas 5s	68	70	68	70
Indianapolis Gas	70	80	70	80
Indianapolis Gas 5s	102¾	104½	102¾	104½
Mass. Gas Cos., w. i.	34½	34½	34½	34⅝
Mass. Gas Cos., pf., w. i.	85	86½	85	86½
New Amsterdam Gas 5s	112¾	113	112¾	113
New Eng. Gas & Coke	4	4½	3¾	4½
New E. Gas & Coke 5s	63½	64¼	62	64
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	113	115	113	115
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	109	112	108	112
Northern Union 5s	108	110	108	110
St. Joseph, Mo., Gs	95	97½	95	97½
St. Paul Gas 5s	95	96	95	96

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Saturday, July 19, 1902.

Sales.		Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
65	*Amal. Copper Co	65⅝	65¾	65⅝	65¾	65	65	...
6	Am. Bicycle Co	6	6⅛	6	6	6	6	...
325	Am. Car & F. Co	32⅞	33	32⅞	33	32⅝	32⅝	− ⅛
92	Am. Car & F. Co. pf	92	92	92	92	92	92	+ ⅛
11⅞	*Am. Ice Co	11⅞	12	11⅞	11	11	11	−1
38½	*Am. Ice Co. pf	38½	39½	39½	39½	39	39	+ ½
32⅞	*Am. Locomo. Co	33	33½	33½	33	33	33	...
93¼	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf	93	93	93	93	93	93	¾
6	*Am. Malting Co	6¼	7	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ¼
46¼	*Am. S. & R. Co	47¼	48	47¼	48½	46½	46½	−1
97½	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf	98	98	98	98	97½	97½	+ ½
98	*Am. Snuff Co. pf	99½	100	99½	99½	99½	99½	+ ½
129¼	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co	130	130	130	130	129	129	− ¾
89½	Atch., Top. & S. F	89½	89⅞	89½	90	88¾	89⅝	+ ⅛
101½	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf	101⅜	101⅝	101⅜	101⅝	101⅛	101⅜	+ ⅛
110⅝	Baltimore & Ohio	110⅝	110¾	110⅝	110¾	109¾	110¾	+ ¼
72	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	71¾	72	71½	72⅛	71	72⅛	+1
12	Brunswick City	12¼	12½	12¼	12½	12¼	12½	+ ½
135⅜	Canadian Pacific	135⅜	135¾	135¼	136¼	135¼	135¾	...
55⅜	Chesapeake & Ohio	56	56	56	56	55	55½	− ¾
43⅞	Chicago & Alton	44	44	44	45¼	44	44	...
	Chicago & Alton pf	78	78	78	78¾	77¾	77¾	− ¼
206	Chi. & East. Ill	209½	210	209½	209½	209½	209½	+ ¼
31	Chicago Great West	31⅛	31¼	31¼	31¼	31	31	− ⅛
48½	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B	48⅞	48⅞	48⅞	48⅞	48⅞	48⅞	+ ⅜
182½	Chi., Mil. & St. P	183	183	182⅝	183	182⅝	182⅝	− ⅜
251¾	Chicago & Northw	251¾	252	251⅝	252	251¾	251¾	− ¼
190	Chi., R. I. & Pac	190	190⅛	190	190¼	190	190⅛	+ ⅛
22¼	Chi. Term. Trans	22¼	22⅝	22¼	22½	22¼	22⅜	+ ⅛
39½	Chi. Term. Trans. pf	39½	39⅝	39½	39½	39½	39½	+ ⅛
17¾	Chicago Union Trac	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	17½	17⅝	− ⅛
53	Chicago Union Trac. pf	53	54	54	54	54	54	+3½
107½	C., C., C. & St. L	108	108	108	107¾	107¾	107¾	− ¼
97¼	Colorado Fuel & Iron	97½	97⅝	97½	97⅝	97	97½	+ ¼
34	Colorado & Southern	34⅛	34⅜	34⅛	34⅜	34	34⅛	+ ⅛
225½	Consolidated Gas	224¼	225½	225½	225½	224¼	225½	+1¼
29⅜	Corn Products	30	30	30	30	30	30	...
179	Delaware & Hudson	179	180	179	180	179	180	+ ½
91⅞	Denver & R. G. pf	91⅞	92¼	91⅞	92¼	91⅞	92⅛	+ ⅜
49	Denver & Southw	49	49	49	49	49	49	−1
21⅜	Detroit Southern	21⅜	21⅝	21⅜	21⅝	21¼	21¼	+ ¼
40⅜	Detroit Southern pf	40⅜	41	40⅜	40½	40½	40½	− ⅛
79½	Detroit United Ry	80	80	80	79⅝	79⅜	79⅜	...
89⅜	Detroit City Gas	89⅜	90	89⅜	89⅜	88½	88½	−1½
36⅜	*Distilling of Am. pf	36⅞	36¾	200	36⅞	36⅜	36⅝	+ ¼
17½	*Dul., S. S. & At	17½	18	1,800	18	17½	18	+ ½
31	*Dul., S. S. & At. pf	31	31⅜	300	31⅜	31	31⅛	+ ⅛
39	Erie	39	39⅛	3,950	39⅛	38⅞	39	...
70	Erie 1st pf	70½	70⅝	1,200	70⅝	70⅜	70⅝	− ⅜
53	Evans. & T. H.	53	53½	200	53	53	53	+ ⅛
64	General Chemical	64	64	100	64	64	64	− ⅛
35	General Electric	35	35	100	35	35	35	+ ⅛
190	Geo. A. Fuller Co	190	190	100	190	190	190	− ½
56	Geo. A. Fuller Co. pf	56	57½	11,800	56	57½	56	+1½
98	Great Northern pf	189¾	190	600	190	189¾	190	+1
91	Hocking Valley	90⅝	91	1,100	91	90½	91	+1½
91	Hocking Valley pf	91	92	300	92	91½	91½	...
165½	Illinois Central	165½	165¾	1,800	165½	165	165	− ¼
59½	*Internat. Silver pf	59½	60	200	59½	59¼	59¼	− ⅜
49⅝	Iowa Central	49⅝	49⅞	400	49⅝	49⅜	49⅜	+ ⅛
86⅞	Iowa Central pf	86¾	87	100	86¾	86¾	86¾	+ ⅛
83¾	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf	83	83⅜	200	83	83	83	− ⅛
35¼	Kansas City South	35¼	35⅜	6,000	35¼	35⅛	35⅛	+ ⅛
61	Kansas City South. pf	61	61⅛	100	61	61	61	...
34	Keokuk & D. M	34½	35	200	34⅝	34½	34⅝	+ ½
67	Lake Erie & West	67	67½	100	67	67	67	...
89	Long Island	89	89½	1,700	89	88½	89	+ ½
142	Louisville & Nashville	142½	142¾	1,600	142	142⅜	142⅝	+ ¼
136¼	Manhattan Elevated	135⅝	136⅜	13,700	135⅝	135¼	136⅛	+ ¼
150⅛	*Met. Street Railway	150¼	150⅜	3,300	150⅛	150¼	150⅜	...
123	*Met. Se. S. r., 1st in. pd	123⅝	124	790	123⅝	123⅝	123⅝	...
30¼	Mexican Central	30	30⅜	5,450	30	30⅛	30⅜	+ ⅜
112¼	Minn. & St. Louis	112⅞	112⅞	200	112⅞	112⅝	112⅝	+ ⅛
124½	Minn. & St. Louis pf	125½	127½	100	125½	125½	125½	+ ½
60¼	M., St. P. & S. S. M	59⅝	60½	2,000	59⅝	60	60	+ ¾
125¼	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf	124⅞	125½	700	124⅞	125½	125½	+1
30	Mo., Kan. & Texas	29⅞	30¼	2,800	29⅞	30¼	30	...
61¼	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf	61¼	61⅝	1,800	61¼	61¼	61⅝	+ ⅜
67⅜	Reading	67⅜	68	13,600	67⅜	68	67½	+ ⅛
87	Reading 1st pf	86⅞	87	1,800	86⅞	87	86⅝	+ ¼
73	Reading 2d pf	73	73	10,300	73	73	72⅝	+ ⅛
18	*Rep. Iron & Steel	18	18¼	500	18	18	18	− ⅛
74½	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf	74	74⅜	700	74	74⅜	74¼	− ⅛
31½	*Ry. Steel Spring	31½	31¾	200	31½	31¼	31¼	− ¼
86	*Ry. Steel Spring pf	86	89	100	86	89	89	+ ⅜
74½	St. Jo. & G. I. 1st pf	74	74½	100	74½	74½	74½	+ ¼
71½	St. L. & San Fran	71½	71⅝	900	71½	71⅝	71	− ⅝
75	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	75	75¾	3,000	75	74¾	75⅝	+ ⅝
35⅝	St. Louis Southw	35⅝	36	15,700	35⅝	36	35¾	+ ⅛
69½	St. Louis Southw. pf	69½	70¼	1,200	69½	70¼	69½	− ½
68⅝	Southern Pacific	68⅝	68⅞	14,500	68⅝	69⅛	68¾	− ⅛
39⅜	Southern Railway	39⅜	39⅝	45,300	39⅜	39⅝	39½	− ⅛
97½	Southern Railway pf	97½	97⅝	1,400	97½	97⅝	97½	...
	St. Ry., Mob. & O. ctfs	92½	92¼	100	92½	92¼	92¼	− ¼
66	Tennessee Coal & Iron	66	66	1,300	66	66	65⅞	+ ⅛
45⅝	Texas & Pacific	45⅝	45⅞	4,000	45⅝	45¾	45⅝	− ⅛
22¼	Tol., St. L. & West	22¼	22½	300	22¼	22½	22½	+ ¼
39⅜	Tol., St. L. & West. pf	39⅜	39⅝	600	39⅜	39⅝	39⅝	+ ⅜
108¼	Union Pacific	108	108¼	11,200	108	108¼	108	+ ⅛
92¼	Union Pacific pf	91⅞	92¼	3,500	91⅞	92¼	92¼	+ ⅜
44	U. S. Cast I. Pipe pf	44	44½	100	44	44½	44½	+ ⅛
13¾	U. S. Leather	13¾	13⅞	2,400	13¾	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
85	U. S. Leather pf	85	85	200	85	85	85	...
40⅞	U. S. Steel	40⅞	41	8,500	40⅞	41	40⅝	+ ⅛
90¼	U. S. Steel pf	90¼	90½	4,000	90¼	90½	90½	...
68⅝	Va.-Caro. Chemical	68⅝	69	1,500	68⅝	68⅞	68⅝	+ ⅜
30⅞	Wabash	30⅞	31	1,100	30⅞	31	30⅞	+ ⅛
46⅞	Wabash pf	47	47	1,200	46⅞	47	46⅞	+ ⅛
88½	Western Union Tel	88½	88¾	3,510	88⅜	88⅝	88⅝	+1⅛
24½	Wheel. & L. E.	24½	24½	2,800	24½	24½	24	− ⅜
63⅝	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf	63⅝	63¾	300	63⅝	63⅝	63⅝	− ⅜
37½	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf	37½	37⅝	800	38	38¼	37½	...
28¼	Wisconsin Central	28	28¼	1,200	28	28⅛	27¾	+ ¼
49⅝	Wisconsin Central pf	49⅝	50	400	49⅝	50	49⅝	...

Sales.....457,485 | *Unlisted.

	July 19. Bid.	Asked.	July 18. Bid.	Asked.
Standard Gas, New York	130	140	130	140
Standard Gas, N. Y., pf	150	160	150	160
Standard Gas 1st 5s	115½	116¾	115½	116¾
Syracuse Lighting	25	27	24½	28
Syracuse Lighting pf	86	90	86	90
Syracuse Gas 5s	98	99	98	99
U. Gas & El. of N. J.	37⅝	37⅞	37⅝	37⅞
U. G. & El. of N. J. pf.	87	87½	85½	86½
Western Gas		101		101

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	15	18	15	18
East River Ferry	74	80	75	80
East River Ferry 5s	93	95	93	95
Hoboken Ferry 1st 5s	109	110	109	110
N. Y. & Hoboken	69	71	69	71
N. Y. & Hoboken con. 5s	85	87	85	87
Union Ferry	45	45½	44½	45
Union Ferry 5s	97	98	97	98

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1902.	1901.	1900.
CENTRAL OF GEORGIA—			
Mileage	1,845	1,842	1,561
2d week July	$132,750	$118,250	$120,495
From July 1	287,000	236,200	231,190
CHICAGO TERMINAL TRANSFER—			
Mileage	108	108	102
2d week July	32,093	20,020	28,095
From July 1	63,497	60,040	54,470
COLORADO & SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	1,145	1,142	1,142
2d week July	110,962	108,926	
From July 1	228,424	215,309	
DETROIT UNITED RAILWAY—			
2d week July	70,641	65,254	53,405
From July 1	145,089	131,250	99,151
From Jan. 1	1,737,275	1,503,206	
RAPID RAILWAY SYSTEM—			
2d week July	8,607	8,177	
From July 1	17,661	17,408	
HOCKING VALLEY—			
Mileage	347	347	346
2d week July	126,741	111,495	102,556
From July 1	245,473	222,929	190,461
INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN—			
Mileage	1,000	887	775
2d week July	65,120	73,589	62,161
From July 1	128,598	140,119	
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE—			
Mileage	3,375	3,190	3,033
2d week July	601,165	525,085	496,225
From July 1	1,166,200	1,004,360	912,870
SOUTHERN RAILWAY—			
Mileage	6,761	6,729	6,729
2d week July	712,501	648,466	624,671
From July 1	1,354,091	1,226,761	1,171,753
TEXAS & PACIFIC—			
Mileage	1,688	1,615	1,517
2d week July	162,802	160,231	122,272
From Jan. 1	5,513,473	5,850,743	4,239,347
CENTRAL PACIFIC for May—			
Gross earnings	1,712,012	1,754,871	1,420,707
Op. expenses	1,029,544	1,017,396	834,564
Net earnings	682,468	737,476	586,143
Gross, 11 months	18,560,830	17,820,526	16,936,666
Op. expenses	11,503,500	10,800,044	10,290,145
Net, 11 months	6,907,350	7,020,482	6,646,521
CHICAGO TERMINAL TRANSFER for May—			
Gross earnings	144,145	131,007	107,901
Op. expenses	70,620	66,357	48,113
Net earnings	73,525	64,650	59,488
Gross, 11 months	1,488,106	1,301,696	1,120,384
Op. expenses	807,591	675,439	460,557
Net, 11 months	680,514	626,257	659,827
DES M. & FT. D. for year ended Dec. 31,	1901.	1900.	Increase.
Rentals received	207,573	189,894	17,679
Other income	2,964	1,726	1,238
Total income	210,537	191,620	18,917
Dividends and int.	159,341	159,466	*125
Surplus	51

FINANCIAL.

A PROPOSITION TO INVESTORS
DESERVING OF ATTENTION.

An industrial corporation manufacturing staple articles of commerce from by-products offers for subscription $75,000 8 per cent. Cumulative Preferred Stock at par $100 per share, with a 50 per cent. bonus of Common Stock.

The larger portion of the plant is now in successful operation, about $175,000 in cash having already been paid in, but more capital is needed to increase facilities and to complete certain parts of the plant. The business being a new one, the profits are very large. In addition to paying 8 per cent. dividends on the Preferred Stock, the Company expects to pay a dividend of at least 15 per cent. on its Common Stock. The Company has no bonded indebtedness, the Preferred Stock being a first lien on the property of the Company.

For reasons which can be satisfactorily explained, it is not advisable to publicly announce the nature of the enterprise or the name of the Company, but it can be stated that the project is not a speculative one, and will stand the most rigid investigation. The Directors and Officers are business men of recognized standing, and the character of the subscriptions received up to the present time would indicate that the undertaking is considered a good one by conservative bankers and business men. Address President, P. O. Box 2108, New York.

$200,000 SPECIAL CAPITAL **WANTED** to extend a profitable manufacturing business, having a high reputation, seldom obtained. Recognized on sight by every business house and retail purchaser of importance. Will bear strictest investigation. Highest references given and required. Address for one week Special Opportunity; Box 334 Times.

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NO. 59 WALL ST.
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

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CONSOLIDATED STOCK EXCHANGE.
Execute commission orders for investment or on margin.
DAILY MARKET LETTER ON REQUEST.
Phone 4327 Broad. Correspondence Invited.
Send or call for our treatise on
The MARKET and its TREND, together with FACTS and FIGURES which must GOVERN price movements.

G. Sidenberg & Kraus,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
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Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange.
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11 E. 42D ST. (near Manhattan Hotel.)
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Thirty Years in the Business.
Prompt and efficient service. Book on R. R. and Industrials, and Special Reports mailed on application.
Customers have the benefit of my experience in the selection of stocks and bonds.
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STOCKS—BONDS—GRAIN—COTTON.
Transact a general brokerage business in lots of all quantities. Issue upon request "A GLIMPSE OF WALL STREET AND ITS MARKETS," and other data of interest. Information on financial subjects gladly furnished.

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For investment or on margin.
Book of railway statistics, also charts giving daily fluctuations of the most active Railway and Industrial Stocks, on application.

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PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 19.—Demand from Wall Street made the railroad stocks strong and active in the local market today. Pennsylvania leading and reaching the highest price since 1901. Southern Railway was also in excellent demand. Reading continued active and advanced slightly, but closed at about yesterday's figures. Purely local issues were rather neglected, but prices, as a rule, were steady. Quotations for money have ruled unchanged throughout the week, though business has increased. Call loans were at 4 per cent., and time money and commercial paper at 4½ per cent. and upward.

Complete transactions in stocks were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
120	American Cement	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
112	American Railways	40¾	40¼	40¼
1,350	Cambria Steel	25⅝	25½	25½
70	Cons. L. Superior	28	28	28
408	Cons. L. Superior pf.	76¼	76	76¼
100	Camden Land	½	½	½
500	Chesapeake & Ohio	55¾	55¼	55¾
100	Diamond State S. pf.	4	4	4
175	Elec. Co. of America	6 7-16	6 5-16	6 7-16
8	Girard Trust	630	630	630
27	Insurance Co. of N. A.	240	240	240
100	Kansas & Texas	40	40	40
200	Lehigh Valley	34¾	34¾	34¾
20	Nat. Asphalt rcts.	9-16	9-16	9-16
14	Nat. Asphalt pf., rcts.	1½	1½	1½
500	Norfolk & Western	61¾	61⅝	61⅝
150	Philadelphia Elec	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
2,200	Phila. Rapid Transit	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
4,796	Pennsylvania	80½	78-11-16	79 15-16
6	Phila. Traction	100	100	100
30	Philadelphia Company	48½	48½	48½
400	Penn. Steel pf.	94	94	94
100	Phila. & Erie	57	57	57
3,740	Reading tr. ctfs	33 15-16	33 13-16	33¾
425	Reading 1st pf., tr. ctfs.	43¾	43 1-16	43¾
850	Reading 2d pf., tr. ctfs.	36¾	36½	36¾
2,490	Southern Railway	40¾	39¾	39¾
10	United Gas Imp.	103¾	103¾	103¾
2,770	U. S. Steel common	41	40¾	41

FINANCIAL.

BIG BULL MARKET NOW ON.

We cannot too strongly urge and advise the immediate purchase of Railway and Industrial Securities; THOSE WHO WILL BUY NOW, SHOULD REAP LARGE PROFITS. Our market letters of the past two months have not only been most urgent in advocating purchases of stocks, but accurately pointed out, at the proper times, the best selections for immediate investment or speculative purchase. The market is, in our opinion, going considerably higher; some stocks if bought now will yield larger profits than others. We shall endeavor to point them out daily to our clients, and we will be pleased to forward to prospective customers, upon request at any of our offices, free of all cost to them, both our

"DAILY MARKET LETTER" and "GUIDE TO INVESTORS."

The former is most carefully compiled daily and issued every business afternoon. **It endeavors to point out the best issues for immediate speculation.** Those who read it daily can vouch for its remarkable accuracy; our Sunday advertisements, for the past three weeks, which have quoted it freely, giving dates in each instance and remarks, verbatim, pertinent to various stock issues which have recently greatly appreciated in value, will clearly determine to such as have not received it daily its great value to speculators and investors. The latter, a handsome cloth-bound book, in red and gold, containing 400 pages, liberally illustrated with handsome half-tone pictures, also with maps of the great railway systems of the country, full data as to their respective capitalizations, earnings, and complete tables of the fluctuations of all securities, dealt in upon the Exchanges, for periods of from 10 to 30 years. Its data are absolutely accurate and reliable, and the work is conceded to be an authority by Press, Exchanges, and Boards of Trade. It is, in fact, a complete manual of Wall Street, its methods of doing business and its Securities. A careful study of its pages **enables any one to invest money, keep the principal intact, and make it pay an income.**

WE ARE IN THE MIDST OF A SUMMER BULL MARKET, WHICH, IN MOST INSTANCES, HAS MANY POINTS TO ADVANCE BEFORE CULMINATING. WHY NOT TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THE PRESENT MONEY-MAKING OPPORTUNITY, OPEN A SPECULATIVE ACCOUNT, AND PARTICIPATE IN THE PROFITS? COME IN WHILE THE BULL MARKET IS ON AND NOT NEAR ITS FINISH, LIKE MOST PEOPLE. STOCKS WILL NOT HAVE REACHED THE MAXIMUM PLANE OF PRICES UNTIL THEY ARE MATERIALLY HIGHER, AND WHEN DEALINGS WILL RUN FROM TWO TO FOUR MILLION SHARES PER DIEM; NOT UNTIL THIS IS ACCOMPLISHED WILL THE GREAT CLIQUES HAVE UNLOADED THEIR HOLDINGS.

In dealing in stocks the small investor can profit proportionately with the larger capitalist. This is the only business in the world in which the man of moderate means is on an equal footing. Our house offers to the small investor equal facilities it does to the larger, and will treat his account with equal courtesy, attention, and care.

An account as small as one hundred dollars can be opened with us, for which we will buy and carry either twenty shares of stock, two thousand bushels of Grain, or 100 bales of Cotton. The client may carry his purchase so long as he may desire, providing his marginal deposit be kept good. IN THIS MANNER THE OPERATOR MAY SECURE THE POSSIBLE PROFIT TO BE MADE UPON A PURCHASE AMOUNTING TO FROM $1,000 TO $5,000, BY AN INVESTMENT OF $100—LARGER AMOUNTS IN PROPORTION. WE ADVANCE BALANCE OF PURCHASE MONEY AT MODERATE RATES OF INTEREST.

We trust you will avail yourself of our offer to forward you, free of all cost to you, both our Daily Market Letter and our valuable book, and if, upon perusal, you decide to enter the market, that you will honor our house with your business, be it large or small in dimensions.

Our 18 years in the business, and continuously at the one address since 1890, is a guarantee as to our experience. Highest banking references as to our financial stability.

We will be pleased to have you write or call at any of our offices. Prompt response given each and every inquiry. We respectfully solicit your business.

Largest Clientele. Most Commodious Offices. Best Brokerage Service.

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"Determining the character and financial responsibility of your Broker is as important as the selection of right stocks."

Dividends.

OFFICES OF THE ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.
New York, July 14, 1902.

At a meeting held this day there was declared out of the surplus net earnings of the company for the six months ending June 30th, 1902, a dividend of 1½% upon the First Preferred capital stock of this Company, payable August 30th, 1902, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on August 1st, 1902.

For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books of the First Preferred capital stock will be closed at 3 P. M. on the 1st day of August, 1902, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on the 2d day of September, 1902.

ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.
By J. A. MIDDLETON, Secretary.

23 Wall Street, New York, July 14, 1902.

The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for First Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of the Erie Railroad Company will close at 3 P. M. on August 1st, 1902, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on September 2d, 1902.

On August 30th, 1902, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of 1½% on the First Preferred Stock of the Company when received by them among the parties entitled thereto as the same appear of record on their books when closed as above.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

The Missouri Pacific Railway Co.
No. 195 Broadway, New York, June 18, 1902.
DIVIDEND NO. 47.

The Board of Directors has declared a semi-annual dividend of Two Dollars and Fifty Cents ($2.50) per share upon the capital stock of this Company, payable at the office of the Treasurer on and after the 21st day of July, 1902, to stockholders of record at the close of the transfer books on the second day of July, 1902.

The transfer books will be closed on July 2d, 1902, at three o'clock P. M., and reopened on July 22, 1902, at ten o'clock A. M.

A. H. CALEF, Treasurer.

Ninety-fifth Semi-annual Cash Dividend.
Illinois Central Railroad Co.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT. in cash, payable August 30, 1902, to the holders of the Capital Stock of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, as registered at the close of business August 1st, 1902.

The stock transfer books will be closed for the purpose of the above dividend from August 1st until August 15th, 1902.

A. G. HACKSTAFF, Secretary.

New York, July 16, 1902.

Amalgamated Copper Company.
52 Broadway, New York, July 17th, 1902.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Amalgamated Copper Company, a dividend of ONE-HALF OF ONE PER CENT. (½ of 1%) was declared payable August 25th, 1902, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. July 24th, 1902. Transfer books close at 3 o'clock P. M. July 24th, 1902, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. August 11th, 1902.

WM. G. ROCKEFELLER, Secretary & Treasurer.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. Registered Bonds of the Columbus & Toledo Railroad Company will close at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, Monday, July 21, 1902, at 3 o'clock preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due August 1st, 1902, and will open August 1st at 10 A. M.

WILLIAM N. COTT, Treasurer.
Columbus, Ohio, July 12, 1902.

New York City, July 18, 1902.
The New York National Exchange Bank.
93D DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Quarterly Dividend of Two (2%) Per Cent. upon the Capital Stock of this bank, payable August 1st, 1902. The transfer books close July 21st, 1902, and open August 1st, 1902.

FINANCIAL.

$4,200,000
6% GOLD TIMBER CERTIFICATES

Maturing 1905 to 1912.
Interest payable February 1st and August 1st in Baltimore and New York.
Authorized, $11,000,000. Issued, $6,566,439.
Certificates are for $1,000 each in coupon form, and are redeemable at 105 and interest on any coupon date on sixty days' notice.

MARYLAND TRUST COMPANY, BALTIMORE, Trustee.

The above Certificates are a part of $6,000,000 issued against 883,000 acres of land and about 6,000,000,000 feet of commercial timber. $1,860,000 of this issue have been disposed of at private sale or withdrawn for investment, $566,439 Certificates issued for additional land remain in the Treasury of the Company.

Further issues of Certificates can only be made for payment at cost of additional lands acquired, subject to the restrictions in the Deed of Trust, and must be made in series maturing subsequent to those now outstanding.

The Certificates entitle the holder thereof to a beneficial interest in a contract of the Kirby Lumber Company with the Houston Oil Company, which contract has been assigned by the Houston Oil Company to the Trustee, for the benefit of the Timber Certificate holders, and stipulates for the cutting of timber by the Lumber Company in quantities and at prices sufficient to realize during the next ten years about $20,000,000 in excess of what will be required to retire the $6,556,439 Timber Certificates principal and interest. In addition to this, the Houston Oil Company has guaranteed the performance of the contract and given its mortgage to the Trustee on all the property which it now owns or which it may hereafter acquire during the life of the Certificates.

All payments under the contract are to be made direct to the Trustee and will be disbursed by the Trustee for the benefit of Certificate-holders in accordance with the Deed of Trust.

The Charters of the Houston Oil Company of Texas, and of the Kirby Lumber Company, the contracts between said Companies, the guarantee of the Houston Oil Company, the assignment of its timber contract, and the mortgage of its property have been approved by our counsel, Mr. John G. Johnson, of Philadelphia.

Circulars containing full information can be obtained from the undersigned, and reports of experts and opinion of counsel can be seen upon application at our New York office.

WE RECOMMEND THESE CERTIFICATES AS A SAFE INVESTMENT, AND NOW OFFER THE UNSOLD BALANCE AT PAR AND INTEREST.

Brown Brothers & Co.,
New York, Philadelphia and Boston.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY

OFFERING OF OREGON SHORT LINE FOUR PER CENT. AND PARTICIPATING TWENTY-FIVE-YEAR GOLD BONDS.

120 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK, JULY 18, 1902.

To the Holders of Preferred and Common Stock of the Union Pacific Railroad Company:

The Oregon Short Line Railroad Company has created an issue of FOUR PER CENT. AND PARTICIPATING TWENTY-FIVE-YEAR GOLD BONDS, to be secured by the pledge and deposit with The Equitable Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, subject to the provisions of a trust indenture, of ten shares of the stock of the Northern Securities Company for every $1,000 face value of bonds issued. These bonds carry interest at four per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in February and August, and are also entitled for each year, beginning with the year 1903, as provided in the trust indenture, to an amount equal to any dividends and interest which may be paid in cash during the year upon the deposited collateral in excess of four per cent. upon the amount of the outstanding bonds. All or any of the bonds may be redeemed, at the option of the Short Line Company, at a premium of two and one-half per cent. and accrued interest and dividend payments on any interest day upon at least three months' published notice. In case part of the bonds are redeemed, those to be redeemed are to be chosen by lot. Both the principal and interest will be payable in gold without deduction for taxes. The bonds will be coupon bonds of $1,000 each with the usual provisions for registration and exchange for fully registered bonds. For the terms and provisions of the bonds and of the trust indenture under which they are to be issued reference is made to the copies of those instruments on file at the office of the undersigned in New York.

Pursuant to action of the Board of Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, which has acquired the bonds hereby offered, holders of its preferred and common stock of record at the closing of the transfer books on August 1, 1902, are offered the privilege of subscribing at 90 and accrued interest for a face amount of said bonds equal to fifteen per cent. of the par amount of their stock.

Arrangements have been completed for the sale, upon the terms of this circular, of so many of $31,000,000 of said bonds as are not subscribed for by the stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad Company upon this offering.

No subscription for a fraction of a bond will be received, but as rights to subscribe may be assigned in accordance with a blank form which will be furnished upon application at the Company's office in New York, any holder of such an amount of stock that fifteen per cent. of the par value thereof will not be $1,000 or a multiple thereof, may, before subscribing, buy or sell subscription rights upon the open market for such an amount as may be necessary for the purpose.

Subscriptions must be made after August 1st and **before 3 o'clock P. M. on August 15, 1902,** at the office of the Company, 120 Broadway, New York, where blanks will be furnished upon which subscriptions must be made.

Payments on account of subscriptions must be made at the office of the Company in New York in installments and on dates as follows:

$450 per bond upon subscription;

$453.33 (the accrued interest adjustment being included), on or before September 15, 1902

Any subscriber may pay his subscription in full at time of subscription, in which case he will be allowed a discount on the anticipated payment of $1.66 per bond (which is at the rate of four per cent. per annum), and will be entitled to full-paid subscription certificates.

Failure to pay any subscription installment, when and as payable, will forfeit all rights in respect of the bond subscribed for and any installments previously paid.

Subscriptions upon the forms furnished by the Company accompanied by cheques on New York to the order of the Union Pacific Railroad Company for the first installment of $450 per bond (or for $901.67 in case the subscription is paid in full) must in all cases be in the hands of F. V. S. Crosby, Treasurer, at the office of the Company, 120 Broadway, New York, before three o'clock P. M. on August 15, 1902, when the right to subscribe will terminate. The subscription certificates will be transferable by delivery.

Bonds with coupons attached or interim certificates representing bonds will be deliverable on and after September 15, 1902, upon surrender of subscription certificates at the Company's office, with the payments of all installments receipted thereon.

By order of the Board of Directors.
ALEX. MILLAR, Secretary.

THE MINERS OF ALASKA,
whose combined claims are the holdings of the
GREATER AMERICAN MINING COMPANY
Prof. R. Ogden Doremus, A. M., M. D., President; E. R. Steiner, Secretary, acted wisely when they consolidated the 205 best claims in Nome and vicinity. In addition to our valuable Gold Claims, those of Tin are attracting especial attention. Parties have recently made large offers for even a portion of these Tin claims. Before the close of the present season, this property will be known the world over as

THE MOST SUCCESSFUL MINING ENTERPRISE IN AMERICA.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Greater American Mining Company, held at the office of the Company, Wednesday, July 16th, encouraging reports were received to the effect that the season in Nome was unusually advanced and the Company was well under way with its operations, and large shipments of gold and tin were to be expected soon. It also developed that other Companies had made exhaustive examinations of some of the tin claims of the Company, and have offered a large sum in cash for these claims. This shows that statements heretofore made as to the value of these properties were not excessive.

The Board passed the following resolution:

RESOLVED: *"The reports from our mines in Alaska are of such a satisfactory character that we deem it unnecessary to sell such a large amount of stock as originally contemplated, therefore, one-half, or two million five hundred thousand shares, of the stock of the Company is hereby ordered to be withdrawn from the market; said stock is not to be issued.*

This means that there will be no dividends to be paid on the unissued stock, which will double the value of the holdings, not only to those who have purchased stock, but the claim owners, who accepted stock in payment for their claims. This leaves only a limited amount of stock to be disposed of, and the Company will withdraw such of this stock from the market as is not sold promptly.

$100,000,000 in gold has been taken out of Alaska during the past four years, and the surface has been barely scratched.

The par value of the stock is $1.00 per share.

A limited amount of the stock of the Company is still for sale at 75 cents per share. Write for further information, or call to see us.

Address and make checks payable to the

GREATER AMERICAN MINING COMPANY,
170 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

NOTICE.—THE THIRD NATIONAL BANK, located at Chattanooga, in the State of Tennessee, is closing up its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of said association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the association for payment.

CHAS. A. LYERLY, President.
CHAS. O. LUTZ, Cashier.
Dated July 1, 1902.

Lost and Found.

Lost or Stolen.—BANK BOOK No. 412,004 of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank. Payment stopped. Please return book to bank, No. 51 Chambers Street.

FINANCIAL.

Trust Company of the Republic.
Capital and Surplus, $1,500,000
346 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Down Town Branch, 71 William St.

Transacts a General Trust and Banking Business.
Interest allowed on deposits.

DANIEL LE ROY DRESSER, President.
ALEXANDER GREIG, FREDERICK Y. ROBERTSON, JAMES DUANE LIVINGSTON, } Vice-Presidents.
THOMAS C. CLARKE, Sec. & Treas.
THOMAS J. FRY, Trust Officer.

DIRECTORS.

W. D. Baldwin,	Ballard McCall,
Perry Belmont,	James McMahon,
George C. Boldt,	Chas. D. Marvin,
Chas. F. Brooker,	John M. Parker,
Thos. Crimmins,	Henry C. Rouse,
Daniel Le Roy Dresser,	Tom Randolph,
Jas. H. Eckels,	R. Waverly Smith,
Stuyvesant Fish,	Herbert L. Satterlee,
Alex. Greig,	Elbridge G. Snow,
Thos. F. Goodrich,	Chas. W. Wetmore,
George J. Gould,	Daniel G. Wing,
Hon. Erastus C. Knight,	Edwards Whitaker.

CHICAGO. PHILADELPHIA. BOSTON.

J. L. McLean & Co.,
25 Broad St., N. Y.
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Just published. Daily letter on application.
CITY BRANCHES:—
640 Madison ave., near 59th st.
Cor. Broadway & Spring st.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY
(OF CALIFORNIA)

First Consolidated Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds of 1893.

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors of this Company has determined to use to redeem First Consolidated Mortgage Five Per Cent Gold Bonds of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company (of California) $64,000 now in the Sinking Fund for the redemption and payment of Bonds of that issue, and that Bonds of such issue will be redeemed therewith; bids are hereby invited for the surrender of such Bonds at prices to be named by the bidders. Such bids should be deposited with Andrew K. Van Deventer, Assistant Treasurer of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, at his office, 120 Broadway, New York City, at or before 12 o'clock noon on the 31st day of July, 1902, and should be endorsed "Bids for surrender of Southern Pacific Railroad Company of California Five Per Cent Bonds."

New York, June 30, 1902.
SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.,
By E. H. HARRIMAN, President.

The PHILADELPHIA TIMES prints more Financial News than any other Philadelphia newspaper. Its own reports are supplemented by the full and unrivaled reports of The New York Times.

Reports of National Banks.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE SEABOARD NATIONAL BANK, at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business July 16, 1902:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$11,810,469.03
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		87.06
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		200,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		12,500.00
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		974,662.72
Due from State banks and bankers		143,464.50
Internal revenue stamps		575.38
Checks and other cash items		41,915.53
Exchanges for Clearing House		3,505,014.57
Notes of other National banks		48,240.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		1,961.42
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$3,769,732.05	
Legal-tender notes	758,538.00	4,528,270.05
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		2,500.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund		22,408.00
Total		$21,343,069.86

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$500,000.00
Surplus fund	1,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	128,362.21
National banknotes outstanding	50,000.00
Due to other National banks	$7,567,878.87
Due to State banks and bankers	1,962,794.48
Due to trust companies and savings banks	1,551,116.14
Dividends unpaid	261.00
Individual deposits subject to check	4,494,533.44
Demand certificates of deposit	297,937.84
Deposits held for acceptances	2,245,922.97
Cashier's checks outstanding	1,385,262.91
United States deposits	201,000.00
	19,656,707.65
Reserved for taxes	8,000.00
Total	$21,343,069.86

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, STUART G. NELSON, Vice President of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

STUART G. NELSON, Vice President.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 17th day of July, 1902.
W. K. CLEVERLEY, Notary Public.
Correct—Attest:
LUCIUS A. COLE,
FRANCIS V. GREENE, } Directors.
DANIEL O'DAY.

Wisconsin Banks.

(No. 1017.)

Milwaukee National Bank of Wisconsin
MILWAUKEE.
July 16, 1902.

RESOURCES.

Loans and investments	$2,225,210.18
Banking house	90,000.00
Due from banks	291,734.10
Cash on hand	399,333.01
Total	$3,006,277.35

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$450,000.00
Surplus and net profits	89,575.38
Circulation	50,000.00
Deposits	2,416,701.97
Total	$3,006,277.35

OFFICERS.
GEORGE W. STROHMEYER, President.
JOHN MURPHY, Vice President.
WILLIAM F. FILTER, Cashier.
JOHN F. STROHMEYER, Assistant Cashier.

Staten Island Banks.

The Port Richmond National Bank,
PORT RICHMOND, N. Y.,
July 16, 1902.

RESOURCES.

Loans and investments		$210,007.21
From other banks		25,354.12
Cash and reserve		55,217.08
		$290,578.41

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$81,000.00
Surplus and profits	1,916.85
Circulation	25,000.00
Deposits	182,662.06
	$290,578.41

Chas. E. Griffith, Pres. Robt. D. Kent, Vice Pres.
E. R. Moody, Cash. Wm. J. Burlee, Vice Pres.

Reports of National Banks.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK, at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business July 16th, 1902:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$6,873,420.00
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		1,000,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		1,149,653.50
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		500,000.00
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		208,354.04
Due from State banks and bankers		6,744.20
Checks and other cash items		13,196.35
Exchanges for Clearing House		8,954,641.29
Notes of other National banks		21,030.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		225.00
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$1,190,496.99	
Legal-tender notes	852,640.00	2,043,136.99
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5 per cent. of circulation)		50,000.00
Total		$20,820,311.38

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund	1,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	1,118,507.39
National banknotes outstanding	992,500.00
Due to other National banks	1,765,933.04
Due to State banks and bankers	147,084.52
Due to trust companies and savings banks	1,070,802.60
Dividends unpaid	180.00
Individual deposits subject to check	7,350,701.02
Demand certificates of deposit	2,502.75
Certified checks	5,984,303.46
Cashier's checks outstanding	387,786.60
Total	$20,820,311.38

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, GEORGE E. LEWIS, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. E. LEWIS, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 18th day of July, 1902.
H. L. BRAYNARD,
Notary Public, Westchester Co.
Certificate filed in New York County.
Correct—Attest:
CHARLES A. PEABODY,
ADRIAN ISELIN, Jr.,
SAML. WOOLVERTON, } Directors.

Albany Banks.

New York State National Bank.
ALBANY, N. Y.
July 16, 1902.

RESOURCES.

Discounted bills		$691,118.33
Demand loans on collateral		3,446,148.67
Time loans on collateral	1,061,946.30	$5,199,213.30
Due from banks		2,224,831.21
Bonds		472,661.55
Cash and reserve		2,181,807.31
		$10,078,513.57

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	250,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits	404,034.88
Circulation	49,050.00
Deposits	9,375,428.69
	$10,078,513.57

OFFICERS.
LEDYARD COGSWELL, President.
W. B. VAN RENSSELAER, Vice President.
WILLIS G. NASH, Cashier.

Massachusetts Banks.

(NO. 6,104.)
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
NATIONAL SUFFOLK BANK OF BOSTON,
at Boston, in the State of Massachusetts, at the close of business July 16, 1902:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$5,389,689.98
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		616.00
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		200,000.00
Stocks, securities, etc.		486,562.08
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		171,185.10
Due from approved reserve agents		1,116,504.24
Exchanges for Clearing House		773,184.31
Notes of other National banks		19,768.00
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$874,087.03	
Legal-tender notes	118,000.00	992,087.03
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5 per cent. of circulation)		2,500.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund		9,500.00
Total		$9,161,591.74

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$1,500,000.00
Surplus fund	375,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	56,752.56
National banknotes outstanding	49,000.00
Due to other National banks	889,911.96
Due to trust companies and savings banks	900,616.67
Due to approved reserve agents	332,724.45
Individual deposits subject to check	4,599,148.30
Demand certificates of deposit	19,283.72
Time certificates of deposit	50,000.00
Certified checks	189,154.08
United States deposits	200,000.00
Total	$9,161,591.74

OFFICERS.
C. MINOT WELD, President.
WILLIAM C. WILLIAMS, Cashier.
F. A. LOW and FRANK H. WRIGHT, Asst. Cash.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Harcourt Amory,	Augustus P. Loring,
S. Reed Anthony,	Edward Lovering,
Ezra H. Baker,	James M. Prendergast,
Marry H. Bemis,	William L. Putnam,
Henry B. Chapin,	Frank W. Remick,
Henry B. Day,	Richard M. Saltonstall,
A. Lawrence Edmands,	Charles G. Washburn,
J. Brooks Fenno,	C. Minot Weld,
Robert Winsor.	

New Jersey Banks.

CONDENSED STATEMENT of the condition of
FIRST NATIONAL BANK, PATERSON, N. J.
July 16th, 1902.

RESOURCES.

Time loans		$1,585,558.79
Demand loans		612,299.70
United States bonds		502,000.00
Other bonds, &c.		319,763.50
		$3,019,621.99
Real estate		74,931.21
Due from banks		462,420.43
Due from Treasurer United States		12,400.00
Cash and cash items		262,445.02
Overdrafts		7.30
		$3,831,825.95

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$400,000.00
Surplus and profit and loss	487,660.81
Circulation	228,000.00
Deposits	2,491,165.34
United States bond account	225,000.00
	$3,831,825.95

OFFICERS.
EDWARD T. BELL, President.
JOHN REYNOLDS, Vice President.
ROBERT J. NELDEN, Cashier.
WHITFIELD W. SMITH, Asst. Cashier.

Illinois Banks.

NATIONAL BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, CHICAGO.
La Salle and Monroe Streets.
This Bank Opened for Business June 16, 1902.
Statement of condition at close of business July 16, 1902.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$5,007,763.87
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Premiums on bonds		4,925.73

The New York Times.

MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 20, 1902.

A POACHER CAUGHT.

THE MAN IN THE STREET.

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BISHOP POTTER, in the course of a Southern ramble, found himself in a city where his personal appearance is much less generally known than it is in his own New York. Being for the time off duty, as it were, he did not think it necessary to appear at the hotel breakfast table in the regulation Episcopal garb, and the Afro-American waiter, accustomed to seeing many of his military - titled patrons wearing black frock coats and ties, addressed this new-comer as "Colonel."

"I'm not a Colonel," said the Bishop.

"I beg pardon, Gin'ral, I—"

"I'm not a General, either. I'm nothing but a plain Bishop."

"Da's right, Suh. Bishop, Suh. I jes' knowed yon was top de heap somewheres, Bishop. You take tea, coffee, or milk, Snh?"

✦✦✦✦✦✦

GEN. FRED GRANT a few months ago received a letter which he showed his army friends in Luson as a joke at his own expense, and which therefore may properly be promulgated. The General's son, U. S. Grant, third, is a cadet at West Point, now a first-class man and cadet Adjutant. But earlier in his course his father became anxious about him and imparted his anxiety by mail from the Philippines to a professor in the academy, a contemporary of his own, begging him to send exact and confidential information as to the cadet's standing. The answer which relieved his anxiety was as follows:

"Dear Fred: You needn't worry. The boy stands higher in everything than you ever did in anything."

✦✦✦✦✦✦

MR. BALFOUR, the new British Premier, has been a heavy sufferer owing to the fall of the value of land in Scotland, but he regards his losses with the same philosophic calm that once he displayed when, in the House of Commons every night, the Irish members endeavored to enrage him, and only succeeded in tickling his sense of humor.

"Yes," said Mr. Balfour, recently, "my friends tell me I am ruined. I wish they had kept the news to themselves. I did not know it till they told me, and if they had kept quiet I should never have found it out."

✦✦✦✦✦✦

JOHN W. GATES of windy Chicago and hustling New York was asked by a Philadelphian why he did not run over to that city oftener.

"Afraid to," was the reply.

"Why?" asked the Philadelphian. "You people are always poking fun at our city for being so quiet and peaceable."

"That's just it," replied Gates. "I was there once. First thing I knew I heard a policeman say; 'Hi, there. I'll run you in if you don't stop that noise.' I looked around to see what was the matter, and saw the policeman making for me, brandishing his club.

"'Don't you do that again,' he said threateningly.

"'What?' I asked.

"'Don't you know,' he said angrily, 'that you were jangling your watch chain and waking all the people on the block out of their afternoon naps?'"

✦✦✦✦✦✦

IT was on the veranda of a club where the commanding figure of the ex-Speaker of the House of Representatives is often seen and always welcomed. The doctor, famous for anatomic skill and gastronomic expertness, was recounting his feats of carving to the engineer.

"On one occasion," he remarked, "when I was a medical student in Philadelphia, I earned the undying gratitude of my landlady by carving into satisfactory portions for twelve persons one reed bird."

"Humph," replied the engineer, "it must have been a Tom Reed bird."

✦✦✦✦✦✦

BOOTH TARKINGTON stood talking to a friend in front of the Hoffman House recently, when George Ade passed with another man.

"Hello, Tarkington," said Mr. Ade; "where are you going?"

"Down the street in a minute."

"Come have a drink."

"I will—in about five minutes," said Mr. Tarkington.

"Well, as I was saying," he continued, turning to his friend again, and then, looking across the way, he began to laugh. "Why, there is my wife waiting for me! I forgot all about being married three days. When I left Ade I would join him and take a drink. So long, old man. Glad to have seen you," and he sailed across the street as straight as the crow flies.

✦✦✦✦✦✦

GOV. ODELL told this tramp story at the Oriental last Sunday evening when the conversation turned from politics to anecdotes.

"I was in a country hotel up near Newburg one evening when a tramp came shambling in about 9 o'clock and offered to do any chores to pay for a meal.

"'What kind of chores do you expect to find to do this time of night,' asked the boniface.

"'Well, boss, it ain't my fault I'm so late,' said the tramp. 'The freight was so slow I thought I'd never get here at all. If you'll wake up the railroad people I'll get in earlier next time.'

"The man got his supper."

✦✦✦✦✦✦

A FRIEND of Richard Croker was looking at some bulldogs during a recent visit to the ex-Tammany chief at Wantage.

"They are A1 specimens," commented the visitor.

"You mean," said Mr. Croker, smiling, "K9 specimens."

✦✦✦✦✦✦

ON one occasion when Superintendent Maxwell visited one of the high schools, he was proudly and gracefully led by the Principal to one of the lecture rooms, where a teacher was explaining a difficult problem in algebra. While she was thus engaged, the Superintendent noticed a certain schoolboy writing upon his paper-covered book.

Struck by the inattention of the boy, the Superintendent, at the close of the recitation, walked with a quick step to the desk of the student and angrily

asked what he wrote. The boy blushed and handed him the book. The Superintendent then read the following verse:

"Oh, Algebra, where are the charms
That sages have seen in thy face?
Rather dwell in the midst of alarms,
Than stay in this horrible place!"

"My boy," sternly said the Superintendent, "what do you mean by this, and why did you not pay attention?"

"I beg your pardon, Sir," said the boy, "but have we poets not poetic license?"

The frown of Superintendent Maxwell melted away in a smile.

++++++

THE REV. DR. J. ROSS STEVENSON tells the following story, in which the joke was on himself:

When a student he was called to supply the pulpit of a church in a little Western town. Before beginning the service the organist, anxious that the choir might sing an appropriate number at the close of the sermon, questioned the young preacher as to the subject on which he was to preach.

After giving a detailed outline, the service began. Mr. Stevenson delivered his discourse, at the close of which the choir struck up, most pathetically:

"Sometime, sometime we'll understand."

++++++

TWO workmen were digging up the street in front of the home of ex-Police Inspector Steers, so that the water pipes might be repaired. One morning Mr. Steers accosted one of the men with:

"I say, Pat, don't you wish you were getting $5 a day for that work?"

"No, Inshpector, I do not. Think av the money I'd be losin' whin I'd be takin' me day off!"

++++++

WHEN A. B. Frost, the artist, built his house at New Rochelle, his wife and friends were trying to decide upon an appropriate name for the new home. Mr. Frost thought first, and surprised them by announcing that a very good one had occurred to him during the building process.

"I know my wife's fondness for good old Indian names," said he, "so let us call the place "'Money Sunk.'"

++++++

POOR Maurice Barrymore, who still breathes, but long ago died a-top, had perhaps the most ready wit of any man of his profession. Breaking down one Spring, he betook himself to the Catskill Mountains for repairs. Three other men were in the smoking car with him, and they soon fell into conversation.

"I'm an over-worked actor," said Barrymore, "and am going to the mountains to build myself up, if I can.

"I'm in business," said another, "and played out; like yourself, I'm going to the hills for rest."

"And I," said the third, "am an overseer, a broken down one, and on the same errand."

"And you!" said Barrymore, smiling, to the fourth man. "You are in the same boat with us all?"

"Not at all," said the man, haughtily, "I am going to the hills, but I am not broken down from work. I don't work. I am a gentleman."

"And plainly on a vacation," said Maurice contemptuously.

++++++

A FEW years ago Mr. Balfour, who has just succeeded to the Premiership on the retirement of his uncle, Lord Salisbury, had some of his prominent supporters from his Scotch constituency as guests at a political banquet in London. Desirous that they should enjoy themselves to the utmost, he directed that they be kept supplied with the finest of champagne. In the course of the evening he visited them and hoped that they were satisfactorily served.

"Weel," was the response, "for the food we ha' no call to complain, but we maun say we're a bit feesed o' these meeneral waters."

++++++

PROF. BRACKETT of Princeton was once holding an oral examination in physics. The men before him had all failed once, and he was giving them a second chance.

One man seemed unable to answer correctly a single question, and as he was a senior, about to be graduated if he passed this examination, the professor felt sorry for him.

"Perhaps some of you would like to ask me a few questions in physics," he said. "Questions often evince as much knowledge of the subject as answers reveal."

There was silence for a moment, and then the senior spoke up.

"I'd like to ask a question, professor."

"Ah!" returned the professor, plainly showing his relief and pleasure. "What is the question?"

"Are we through, Sir?"

++++++

FORMER Justice of the Supreme Court Daly and ex-Assistant District Attorney Francis L. Wellman, counsel for the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, during an interruption of a case in which they were engaged on opposite sides were discussing the odd causes of litigants in different suits.

"Take the famous case of Bridges vs. Shallcross, reported in the Sixth West Virginia Reports, for instance," said Mr. Wellman.

"That case was most ordinary," said ex-Justice Daly, "compared with the truly remarkable case reported in the Arkansas law reports a few years ago.

"In that case a man by the name of Driver was tried for stealing five hogs belonging to a Mr. Pig. One of the witnesses was named Hamm, the Prosecuting Attorney's name was Chew, and the counsel for the defense were Miles & Miles.

"The oddness of the names occasioned much merriment in the court, which was brought to a climax when one of the counsel propounded the following question for the Judge:

"'If Driver drove Pig's hogs for Miles & Miles would Hamm be fit to Chew?'

"The court reserved decision."

++++++

AT the Lawyers' Club the other day State Senator E. W. Wakelee, who practices law in New York and politics in New Jersey, was introduced to a veteran lawyer who has an antipathy to New Jersey.

"Ah!" said the old lawyer, "you come from across the river. I remember I had a dream some years ago. I was standing at the pearly gates when a man applied to St. Peter for admission.

"'Where do you come from?' asked the gatekeeper.

"'From New Jersey,' replied the man.

"'Well,' said the Saint, 'you are the first man from that place who ever got here.'"

"The story is probably correct," replied Mr. Wakelee, blandly. "That was before the Republicans got control of New Jersey."

++++++

BEFORE he retired from the bench on account of age John A. Peters of Bangor, ex-Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Maine, had a State reputation for wit.

A story of him concerns another member of the court, an Associate Justice, who was sometimes said not to be so able a man as his fellows, and who was also an object of Peters's dislike. It is said that at law court, when the Justices were all together, their conversation turned on the subject of their initial appointments to the bench. One was evidence of the virtue of a political pull, another said he was appointed to get him out of the way of a Congressman anxious to prevent anybody else asking for his position at Washington, a third was the result of an attempt by a State administration to conciliate a disgruntled section, and so on, the Chief Justice being the only one with assurance to say that he was appointed on his merits. The afore-mentioned Associate Justice finally remarked:

"I cannot account for my appointment."

"The man who is to blame for it will have to account for it if the people of Maine ever learn who he is," was the ex-Chief Justice's comment.

++++++

LORD SALISBURY, who has just resigned the Premiership of Great Britain, is known as a statesman rather than as a wit; but that he is not lacking in humor is proved by the following "mot" to which he gave expression on the occasion of the recently deferred coronation exercises in regard to the knighting of a certain Englishman whose wife enjoys the unenviable reputation of a second Mrs. Malaprop.

"Well," said the Premier, wiping his brow as he entered the St. James Club after the conferring of the titles, "I have just done that which Providence showed its inability to accomplish."

"Why, what was that?" asked a fellow-member.

"I have created Mrs. So and So a lady."

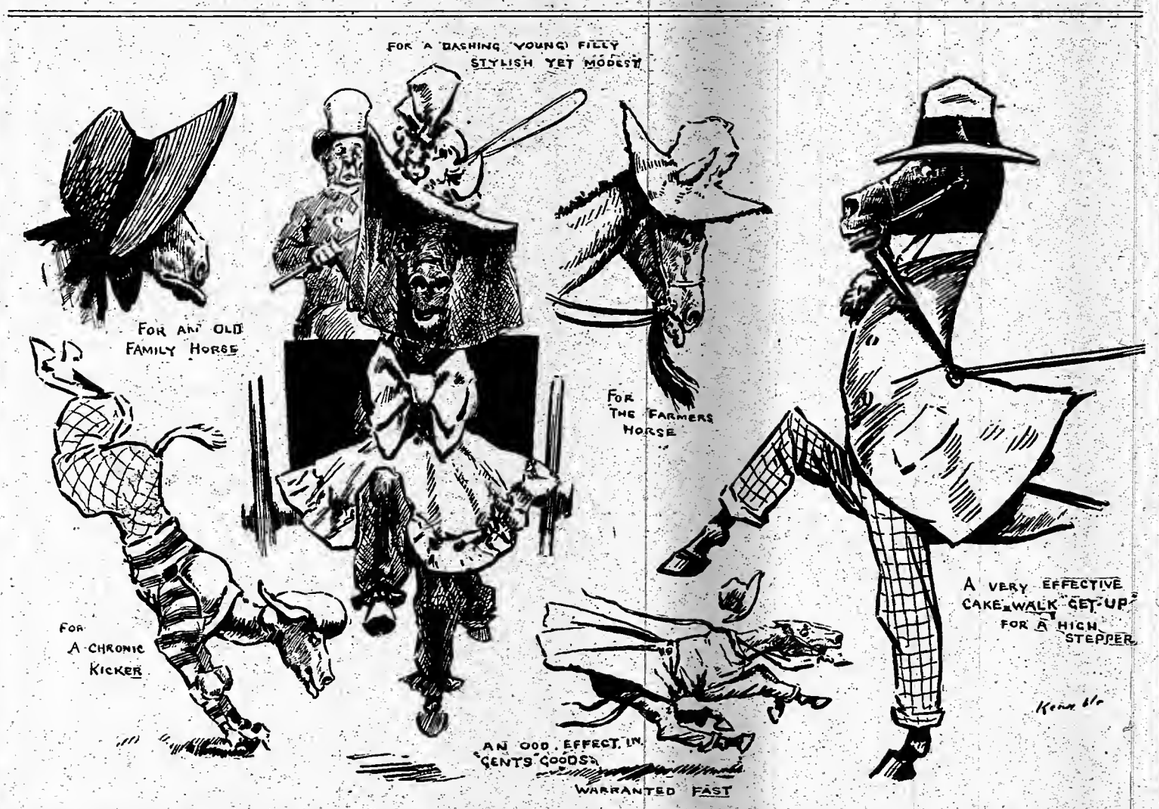
++++++

THE speech of Senator Pettus of Alabama, in which he paid his respects to "orators," in the person of Senator Beveridge of Indiana, will be long remembered in the Senate. That portion of his speech was plainly impromptu, but arriving at the psychological moment it convulsed the entire Senate and the galleries. Senator Depew walked wildly about the Chamber swinging his arms over his head, while the President pro tempore, Mr. Frye, laid down his gavel, threw himself back in his chair, while the tears streamed down his cheeks.

Senator Pettus was warmly congratulated by his colleagues of both parties. When one of these, on the next day, shook his hand and declared the speech "epochmaking," Senator Pettus gravely replied:

"Well, I don't know about that; it depends on the point of view. When I got home last night I found my wife reading the afternoon paper. She glanced up and said: 'I see you have been over there in the Senate making an old fool of yourself.'"

++++++



NOW THAT THE HORSE BONNET HAS BEEN SUCH A SUCCESS WHY NOT GO A LITTLE FURTHER

THE GENIAL IDIOT.

HIS VIEWS AND REVIEWS.

By JOHN KENDRICK BANGS.

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AS TO TITLES.

"WELL, Mr. Idiot," said the Bibliomaniac the other morning as the guests gathered about the breakfast table, "what do you think of the coronation honors?"

"They're all very well as far as they go," said the Idiot, "but they don't seem to me to go far enough. I had an idea my friend William Waldorf would be knighted—"

"Do you really know him?" asked the Anglomaniac with a great show of interest.

"Do I know him?" repeated the Idiot. "Well, I should think so. I've taken breakfast at his house dozens of times."

"Not at Cliveden?" said the Anglomaniac.

"No—at the Waldorf," returned the Idiot. "And he sets a mighty good table, I can tell you. I was certain he'd come off with one of the prizes; and then there was Mr. Morgan—"

"He isn't English," interrupted Mr. Brief.

"I know that," said the Idiot. "But a good many of his loans are. When a man owns your National debt I don't see why such a little thing as not being English should stand in the way of hitching a title to the first end of his name. He can speak the language, and his money talks it, and, what's more, he deserves the honor. If he should foreclose to-morrow he could make it his native land all right in five minutes by annexing it."

"How you do talk," ejaculated the Anglomaniac. "Annex the British Islands to the United States?".

"Certainly," said the Idiot. "We did it with Blackwell's and Coney. Why not?"

No one at the table seemed able to answer this question, and the Idiot continued.

"I had a half notion Mr. Carnegie would come in somewhere in the distribution, too," he said. "He's ex-officio Laird of Skibbo Castle, Lord Rector of the St. Andrew's Golf Links, and a dozen other things up Scotland way, and it seems to me that it would have been a nice thing to turn him into a Marquis, or a Duke, or something of the sort."

"But he isn't a subject," persisted the Anglomaniac.

"No, I guess he's more of an object," said the Idiot. "And I think that's one of the troubles nowadays over there. They're a subjective rather than an objective people. And then how about the Duke of Wantage? After all Richard Croker has done for Great Britain he ought to have had a crumb, you know."

"What has Richard Croker ever done for Great Britain?" demanded the Anglomaniac.

"Indirectly, a great deal," said the Idiot. "If he'd gone to the Transvaal and organized the Boers into a South African Tammany Hall that ruction wouldn't have been over yet. But he didn't do it. That's what he did for Great Britain."

"Alfred Austin ought to put Croker into a poem," sneered the Anglomaniac.

"He's the man to do it," said the Idiot with enthusiasm. "I'll bet he can find more rhymes for Croker than any poet living. But I don't want to seem hypercritical on the subject," the Idiot added. "As I say, as far as they went I think the coronation honors were worthily bestowed. Everybody's glad that Sir Thomas Lipton has been lifted. He sells bully tea, and he's a good all-round loser when he sails the ocean blue. He's entitled to something for his Shamrock series, and I hope he'll keep on sending 'em over here until he's climbed to the top rung of the ladder, and with his Shamrock Number Ninety-seven wins a Dukedom."

"He'll lift that cup yet, and don't you forget it," said the Anglomaniac.

"Well, he'll have to bring a derrick over with him to do it, and don't you forget that," retorted the Idiot, "and then he will become Lord Lifton of Sandy Hook—good title for a good man. I'm mightily pleased that the editor of Punch got his prefix also, aren't you, Mr. Brief?"

"Oh, I don't know," demurred the Lawyer. "I've always thought Punch a rather dull affair."

"That's true enough," said the Idiot, "but now it will seem brighter. The jokes of a plain ordinary Commoner have to be unusually good to make us laugh, but those of a baronet—my! They can be dull as a day at Newport, and still scintillate."

"It is the strangest thing in the world to me," put in the Anglomaniac, "how narrow-minded you Americans are in regard to Punch. To my mind, it is the most lumineus humorous periodical in the world. There is much solid thought behind the jests it prints. There's food for the mind in Punch's jokes."

"You are right there," said the Idiot. "The thought behind the jokes is all right, and as mental doughnuts I haven't a doubt they're as good as any, but the jokes themselves are what we complain about mostly. They're full of blow-holes. We laugh at 'em, but not with 'em."

"They are appreciated by those for whom they are designed," said the Anglomaniac. "They are not the silk, superficial inanities which pass for jokes in this country."

"Right!" said the Idiot. "They are not. They have all the deep and delirious gayety of a passage from Meredith; they have all the spontaneous ebullience of a Manx study from the sparkling pen of Caine. They do not reveal their beauties like the lovely rose that unfolds its petals in a morn and spreads its effulgence over all that comes into its brief hour of loveliness, but slowly, surely, inevitably they blossom forth like a century plant, which flowers once in a hundred years; or like the gigantic cactus of the American tropics that blooms nocturnally. In fact, I think that accounts for Mr. Burnand's elevation. He is what you might call a Knight-Blooming Serious. I wonder if that's to be his title? Do you know, Mr. Anglomaniac?"

"You betray your ignorance by your question," snapped the Anglomaniac. "A Baronet is not anything of anything—"

"Oh," said the Idiot. "I thought he was Something of Something. Excuse me. I don't see where the honor comes in, do you, Mr. Pedagog? I'd hate to be told I was Nothing of Nothing. Think of rising to the Peerage as Lord Nit!"

"What my friend Anglomaniac means to say," said the Schoolmaster, "is that a Baronetcy does not carry to its recipient any localized designation. The editor of Punch will simply be known as Sir-er-Sir-ah—what is the gentleman's name?"

"Sir Francis," replied the Anglomaniac. "A good man—"

"Weighing three hundred pounds with a joke in his pocket; a hundred and seventy-five without," said the Idiot. "But again I don't wish to cavil. I've read 'Happy Thoughts,' and they're mighty good stuff, and I think the King had one when he made Punch's editor a Knight, because he's had a hard job. I'd rather have had Kitchener's task of keeping the Boers down than Mr. Burnand's of keeping Punch free from frivolity and fun. It's an easy thing to make a religious weekly or a Quarterly Review serious, but when you are required to do that to a comic paper—well, Mr. Burnand has won his title all right. Mrs. Pedagog, if you will be good enough to refill my cup with your surpassing coffee I will drink the health of the new Knight, who in his own line is sans peur and sans reproche, as a man, I am glad he wears the bay, although if he were Mr. Punch sans I should rather place a wreath of Keene chestnuts on his brow."

The Anglomaniac swallowed his coffee the wrong way in his indignation, and so was placed hors de combat for the moment, and the Idiot pursued his way triumphantly.

"Of course the Knighting of Conan Doyle was a natural sequence to that of Mr. Burnand," he said. "They had to have Sherlock Holmes in a position socially to tackle Sir Punch's jokes and ferret out the fun in 'em. I don't believe there ever was a more logical appointment than that."

"Do you think Sherlock Holmes can do it?" asked the Bibliomaniac. "I've read Punch off and on for ten years, and I've been oftener off than on to the line of thought."

"He can if the crime is there," replied the Idiot. "I've heard that he can trace one of Henry James's thoughts through a three-page sentence and come out at the end with his hands on its throat; and I've been told, though I wouldn't swear to it, that he has been engaged to edit 'The Lucid Edition of George Meredith's Works.' If he's up to James and Meredith, I don't see why he should fall down on Burnand. Do you?"

The silence which followed the interrogation indicated that no one in the room had any fears as to the ability of Sir Sherlock to ferret out the crimes of Sir Punch, except perhaps the Anglomaniac, who gave vent to an impatient ejaculation of scorn.

"What do you think of Sir Gilbert Parker?" asked the Bibliomaniac.

"He's all right," said the Idiot. "He's one of the best of the bunch."

"Still—I cahn't see why he should have it," put in the Anglomaniac. "He is a good writer and a rising politician, but then there was Rudyard Kipling, and—"

"Marie Corelli," suggested the Idiot.

"And Thomas Hardy, and Hall Caine, and countless others of far greater renown," continued the Anglomaniac. "Indeed, Parker's is the only elevation I at all deprecate. But I should not venture to criticise his Majesty's selection. He doubtless had his reasons for it."

"Maybe he thought Mr. Parker would write a book on 'The Appendicitis of the Mighty,' as Punch would put it," said the Idiot.

The Anglomaniac gasped, and rose from the table.

"You ought to be ashamed of yourself for making such a joke," he shouted.

"I am," said the Idiot, meekly. "Maybe now you'll admit that there's something in this country that is as it ought to be."

But the Anglomaniac never heard. He had marched in high dudgeon from the room.

KEEPING THE BOER DOWN.

SIR THOMAS AND HIS SHAMROCK SERIES.

A KNIGHT BLOOMING SERIOUS.

WHAT CLUBMEN ARE DOING

COL. ROBERT GRIER MONROE, who has just been appointed Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas, and Electricity, was one of the founders of the Reform Club. He was one of the original members, when the club had only a few rooms in a side street, and he was one of those who promoted its interests and obtained for it the large membership which has enabled it to lease the large clubhouse it now occupies. For many years he was at the head of the House Committee there. Col. Monroe is quite a clubman. He belongs to the Union and to the University, and, also, to the Sonthern Society. On his father's side, he comes from the Monroe family of Kentucky, and his great-grandfather was Chief Justice of that State, while on his mother's side he has Justice Grier for an ancestor. He is a bachelor, and at one time went out a great deal in society.

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It is quite odd how very few writers belong to the fashionahle clubs. In London there are many organizations where the artists and literary world mingle with society. Take, for instance, the Garrick Club, which has in its membership the Duke of Fife, the King's son-in-law, a number of Dukes and peers, and, at the same time, the best actors, artists, and writers of the metropolis. The Cercle de la Rue Royale, in Paris, another very conservative club, exhibits similar conditions. In New York, the Century, Lotos, and University have a large membership of writers and the Players has more architects and artists than it has actors. Of the very fashionable clubs, the Union has one novelist—Edgar Fawcett. The late Paul Leicester Ford belonged to the Metropolitan, and Robert K. Chambers, the novelist, is a very active member of the Calumet. Edgar Saltus belongs to the Manhattan. As yet the Knickerbocker has no writer of prominence among its members, with the exception of Eliot Gregory, who has written essays. Peter Marié years ago wrote pretty poetry, which was much admired by the young women of another generation. He is a member of the Union.

***

"Chappie" Navarro is one of the few clubmen who have remained in town the greater part of the Summer. He is much interested in the races, and is constantly to be found, in the mornings and late evenings, at the Union. He is taller than his brother, who married Miss Mary Anderson, and, like him, he is very dark and quite suggests the Spaniard. He always dresses in typical Spanish style; that is, as much as is compatible with the fashion of to-day. His hats are a bit broad-brimmed and he affects very bright ties. He is one of the eligible bachelors and in great requisition at Neport and other resorts.

***

Every club which has a yard or a garden or a roof has dinners served this weather al fresco. At the Players the evening meal is served on a wide piazza overlooking the little garden and the one adjoining which belonged to the Tilden house. These gardens extend to Nineteenth Street and give to that thoroughfare an aspect of rus in urbe. The piazza is lighted hy a few colored and shaded electric lamps, giving a dim nnd not unpleasing religious light.

***

One would go far to find n happier looking man than Capt. Philip Lydig of the Knickerbocker, who returned last week from his honeymoon trip with his beautiful young wife. Capt. Lydig is oot as stout as he was, and this taking off of flesh is very becoming to him. He and Mrs. Lydig have been seen at many of the restaurants and they go driviog nearly every afternoon in a motor. Mrs. Lydig still dresses with the same picturesqueness that she did when she was Mrs. Stokes. The young coupic bave a yachting trip in view with a few visits later in the season.

***

The Kebo Valley Cluh at Bar Harbor will introdnce a feature this Summer which has become one of the regular customs of Washington life. It is the 5 o'clock tea for men. At the Metropolitan Clnb, in Washington, the members of the English Embassy, reinforced by some ten to twenty other men, meet each afternoon over the teacups and chat an hour, consuming Bohea and eating buttered muffins and hread and hutter in preference to consuming cocktails and highballs. The embassy this year is at Bar Harbor, and it will inaugurate the custom at the Kebo Valley. At many of the clubs where women are members or are admitted there are formal teas with music, hut the universal custom of all members taking to the cup which cheers is yet a novelty in this country. There are a few Englishmen who make this a practice at the New York cluhs, hut the number is very limited.

***

The Calumet Cluh has adopted a new form of house dinner which la a great novelty and has been an instant euccess. It is voluntary—that is, the member can either have the tahle d'hôte or order from the card. The dinner is served in the French and Russian fashions, and begins with a large tray of some fifteen to twenty hors d'oeuvres of the most appetizing kind, which are handed to the diner. These comprise anchovies in various forms, cavastades, radishes, stuffed olives, canapes, screwisses, cucumbers arranged in the mushy French manner, and other delicacies. There are fresh flowers each day for each table, and the hill of fare after the hors d'oenvres, of which the diner can take a liberal choice, includes either clams, grape fruit, or iced melons, soup, fish, an entrée, a roast, vegetables, salad, cheese, an occasional savory, dessert, and fruit, and coffee. The wine is served in carafons, and everything about the tables is dainty and artistic.

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Diodate Thompson, who belongs to the Union, Knickerbocker, and a host of other clubs, has been decorated again by the Snltan. This time it is a promotion in the Order of the Osmanie. Diodate Thompson has, besides Italian and Papal decorations, the right to a title. He has a wonderful collection of Turkish costumea and he was to have passed a part of the Summer with Mavroyeni Bey, who is the Governor of a small island in the Grecian Sea. Mr. Thompson has never worn his Turkish costume in New York. Congressman Belmont has sometimes appeared in an Oriental garh, and he has, always at his country place at Hempstead, a Turkish servant, in Turkish costume, who stands behind his chair and who afterward servea coffee in the drawing room. This "terrible Turk" is the wonder of the whole neighborhood. There was also at the same house a monkey, for which, as far back as Winter before last, Harry Lehr is said to have designed an entire outfit.

***

Two of the favorite lounging places for many New York cluhmen over week end are the Marine and Field and the Atlantic Yacht. A number of the members of Fifth Avenue clubs belong to these organizations and have rooms there, which they keep the entire season. A small boat, which also brings passengers to and from Sea Gate, is utilized, and it makes the one landing at the Marine and Field going up and coming down.

***

To see Bobbie Hargous these days one would never suppose that he had just escaped from death. He was very low with typhoid fever all last Winter. It was contracted, it is said, in Venice, where he lives in Desdemona's palace and where he freqnently is rowed through the watery highways hy his gondoliers, who wear a white and gold livery. "Bohhie" Hargons, on account of an exploit at the Westchester Country Cluh years ago, gained the sohriquet of "Prima Ballerina" of the Four Hundred. He danced a ballet with a lamp shade arranged as a skirt. The Robert Hargous of these days is a very different person. He still is extremely hospitahle and gives very handsome entertainments, but he dances no more. He is at Lenox with his sister, Mrs. Duncan Elliot.

***

Many friends at the different cluhs are glad to hear that Arden Rohhins is getting on so well after his attack of typhoid. He is one of the best golfers in this country and is an adept at many outdoor sports. He is the son of Mrs. George A. Robbins, who was a Miss Morris.

***

Mr. Alexander Harvey of the Union and Calumet Clubs has been appointed secretary to the Hon. Charles Boyd.

WHEN one of the woodsmen at work on the West Canada Creek last week was asked to tell about the most amusing incident in his experience as a log driver, he said:

"It was when we were driving Mill Creek, above Nohlesborough, the first time. The worst gorge on the west side of the Adirondacks is on that brook. It's more than a quarter of a mile long, and the walls are so steep it would make a fly dizzy to climb them, save at one point on the west side, where a split in the rock makes down to the water. Of course the logs jammed into the gorge, and we had to work between the walls, with no chance to get ashore when the jam started unless we could reach that split.

"And that wasn't the worst of it, and it isn't the worst now. At the mouth of the gorge, where the alders grow down to the waters edge, where a man that got carried down from the jam might think he'd have a chance to get ashore, the stream takes a pitch down, as steep as a shed roof, for two rods, and then it jumps over a twenty-foot fall into a pot that is perhaps fifty feet deep.

"There wasn't anything fnnny about the gorge, nor the falls. Bnt old Bill MacGavock was alive, then, and he came to Nohlesborough for the sake of the booze when we gathered there. Old Bill was the worst nnisance you ever saw. He'd fawn on n man, or abuse him like a dog, according to whether the fellow would stand treat or not, hut he'd been a good man in his day, and the hoys were sorry for him, generally.

"This time, however, he wore us all out, for we were at the hotel two days, and so when he went to Weldon Kennedy, the forcman, for the price of a driok, Weldon called him down for fair, and then said:

"I ain't forgetting that you used to be a good man, Bill, and we, all of us, take a drop too much, now and then. So I don't mean to be too hard on you, and if yon'll just keep away from us until we've cleaned the gorge, to-morrow, I'll give you the price of a quart. But you're to let us all alone, and yon're to come to me for the money while I'm on the trail. I won't have you ahusing us around the hotel here any more.

"Old Bill hlinked hard at that, hut he saw Weldon was hot under the collar, and there was no other way hut to let the boys alone.

"We forgot all about that matter next day, you may be sure, for working the logs through that gorge was a joh to turn your hair gray. Along about 2 o'clock in the afternoon they were plled twenty feet high from wall to wall, beginning a rod below that split I mentioned, and five of us, with Weldon in the lead, went down on the face of the jam to see what we could do, and after rolling off thirty or forty sticks thrown up loose, the serious work began.

"We could feel that the logs had dammed the water back and that the jam might yield to the preasure at any minute, and spread us out through the white water that was dancing between us and the falls, but there was no waiting for what might happen. We just clamped on to the pieces next to a hig houlder in midstream, and for ten minntes we heaved and pried at them without doing more than to turn a dozen or so loose. Then Weldon put his peavy on a ten-inch stick standing end up. With one pry he started it rolling around the boulder, and with that everything seemed to melt from under us, and the jam was broken.

"It was all so unexpected that I lost my balance and fell sprawling, but Weldon with a lift got me on my feet, and the way I climbed for the shore wasn't slow. And I made it, too, but Weldon, though his fingers reached the edge of the opening, had lost his chance by stopping to help me, and the next minute he was adrift in the tumhlc of water, riding logs as we never saw a man ride before, hut heading for the falls, in spite of all he could do.

"'Over to the alders, boy! Over to the niders!' yelled one of the men, as we all went tearing along the top of the precipice, but he was already doing that the best he could. From log to log he went, jumping breast high, more than once, to make it, hut the strain was wearing him down, and when at last he reached the head of the rapids and made a leap for the alders, he fell a foot short of them, and disappeared.

"'He's done for,' said I, hut the words were no more than out of my mouth, when we saw a tremendous commotion in the brush on the bank above the rapids and then down came old Bill MacGavock with a flying leap and plunged into the rapids. It looked like suicide to do it, but he caught a good grip on an alder with one hand and with the other he clntched Weldon by the hair.

By the time we reached them they were hoth on the bank, and then Old Bill turned on Weldon and said:

"'You hlankety hlank sneak! You though you could dodge me, did you? I was to meet you in the trail or go dry, was I? Well' we're in the trail now, and I'll take ten shillings for a quart of the best! Thought I wasn't watchin' ye, did ye? But I know what a miserly sneakin' cuss you be; yes, Sir, I do.'

"If you want to make any of the old-time loggers chuckle just ask them to tell yon how Weldon Kennedy tried to sneak past old Bill MacGavook to save the price of a quart."

Celebrities.

THERE is a young student named Clarkson,
Whom every one's making remarks on.
He's handsome and tall
And he pitches a ball
Like nobody else can but Clarkson.

There is an old fellow called Gates
Who confusion and panic creates.
He's not a hit bashful,
He swiped L. and Nsshville,
And that's why the Belmonts love Gates.

There is a new Mayor, Seth Low,
With reform and with ardor aglow,
But the Tenderloin thrives,
And the gambling dives
Are running wide open, Seth Low.

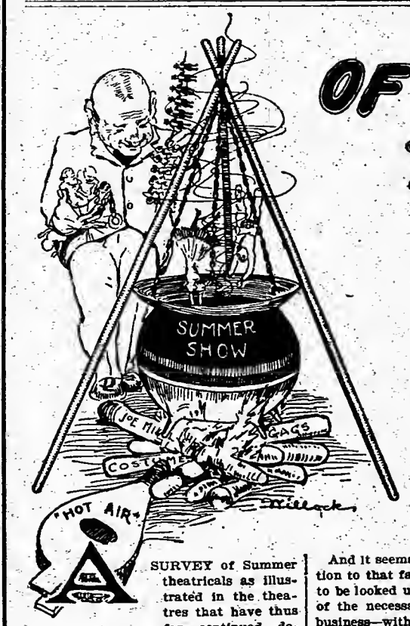
C. M. KEYS.

Mechanical Reserve.

"Do you understand your automobile, Harold?"

"Well, I'm partially acquainted with it, but we are not what you might call intimate friends yet."

OF PEOPLE AND THINGS THEATRICAL



SURVEY of Summer theatricals as illustrated in the theatres that have thus far continued despite the heat waves that have periodically swept the island reveals among other things the fact that the average theatrical man is never so well satisfied as when following a prescribed recipe.

It is all very well to talk about novelty in the playhills, to underline features in the three sheets, and to dilate with many qualifying adjectives upon this or that feature of a production which is supposed to make it a thing apart from the rest. But when all is said and done, the Summer show as we have come to know it and as we have it exemplified in several houses now, is invariably cast in the same mold, built on the same lines, and served on the same platter—if mixed figures may be pardoned—despite the supposed novelty of each.

There is at least one advantage which the purely dramatic attraction enjoys. The plots of most of the plays nowadays have done service for a greater or less period of time, it is true, but the author of a comedy or a melodrama is at least inspired to form new combinations with his characters, and these characters must develop some individuality or the play is pretty apt to be hopeless. The writer of the book of a musical comedy, however, is hampered by no such considerations. To begin with, his work is generally supposed to be of less importance than that of the composer who contributes to the same effort. It seems to be the general idea that if the music is catchy—very indefinite term, that, too—it does not much matter what the people have to say or do during the time they are repeating lines in monotone, instead of singing them.

Of course, many persons who have had to sit through hours of inane twaddle in order to hear three or four pleasing songs are apt to be of the opinion that that portion of the entertainment which occupies three-fourths of the time required in its presentation ought to be relieved by some effort at brightness. An occasional flash of humor in a comic opera, they may think, might be desirable, and an occasional bit of repartee from a supposedly witty character might give a touch of verisimilitude to the presentment. But managers, obviously, have an entirely different point of view—or is it that their sense of humor is deficient? Certainly, the musical comedy as we have it to-day is far from comic—especially as regards such a portion of it where one might rightly expect just that. The authors of the books have done nothing worth noting as especially provocative of gayety.

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It is more or less the custom of authors and managers to look upon the actors in their productions as mere means to an end—pieces of mechanism useful in carrying out ideas conceived in the brains of others. Occasionally an actor comes along who is capable of originating a bit of business or of "springing a line" that will seem worth incorporating in the text, but, generally speaking, the actors in these musical plays are not taken very seriously, if one excepts the comic star. But for such success as has come to most of the shows on Broadway this Summer it might just as well be recorded that the actors are largely responsible.

Given material that for the most part is both irrelevant and incompetent, such men as Walter Jones, "Tom" Seabrooke, "Eddie" Foy, and such women as Nellie Follis, Eva Tanguay, and Katie Barry have succeeded in entertaining the Summer crowds through their own individual cleverness rather than through any especial assistance from the authors of the materials which is supposed to provide them opportunity.

And it seems worth while to call attention to that fact, for the actor is getting to be looked upon more and more as one of the necessary evils of the theatrical business—without which managers would be very glad to dispense, if it just didn't happen to be impossible.

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An amusing illustration of the way the comedy side of a musical production is built up is illustrated in "The Chinese Honeymoon" at the Casino. Persons who happened to attend the opening night of that production may recall an incident which for several minutes caused a stage wait and seemed likely to necessitate the ringing down of the curtain.

In the course of one bit of business Adele Ritchie had occasion to place her head on Tom Seabrooke's shoulder. When she tried to raise it again, it became evident that a filagree pompon she wore in her headdress had caught in the comedian's red whiskers. Try as she would it was impossible for her to free herself. The action was delayed, the actress struggled, and the comedian guyed.

Finally, the audience was in an uproar when Miss Ritchie succeeded in tearing herself loose, tears in her eyes, for the experience had evidently resulted in some hairpulling that was not at all pleasant. But now, each night and at matinées, the same incident is repeated, by design, not accident, though it cannot be said that art in this case is nearly as effective as was accident.

***

One of the most active members of the Professional Woman's League has a little girl who is a living exemplification of the truth of the remark of the French sage who declared that "coquetry is feminine." Though not yet eight years of age, this child amuses her mother and visitors to her house by a display of a thousand tiny wiles evidently designed favorably to impress the small boys and even the grown men who call.

Among the most frequent comers to the home recently has been a certain artist whom the league has employed to design costumes for the Woman's Exhibition at Madison Square Garden. The mother, a prominent actress, is Chairwoman of the Committee on Attendants at the exhibition, and consequently she must pass on the artist's sketches. A few days ago this gentleman, on his way to the player's study, met the little girl on the stairs. Halting, he stooped and accosted her.

"How are you, little girl?" he inquired, pleasantly. "Are you going to kiss me this afternoon?"

The eight-year-old shook her head gravely.

"No," she replied. "Mamma says I mustn't kiss men."

The artist laughed and continued on his way.

He had advanced, only a few steps, however, when he felt a restraining hand on his coattails. Turning around quickly, he saw that his captor was the little girl. She was looking down with the pretty air of a young débutante.

"Mother says I mustn't kiss men," she repeated. "But I'm a very little girl and you're a great big man, and if you really tried to kiss me I don't think I could help it!"

***

May Robson and Laura Joyce Bell are not the only character comediennes on the American stage at present who are willing for the sake of dramatic art and the notions of playwrights to sacrifice good looks. Little Katie Barry, the London player who is one of the distinctive hits of "A Chinese Honeymoon," now at the Casino, makes up in grotesque fashion as the English slavey. All others in the cast and the chorus girls and men are clothed in silks, satins, and brocades, rich in color and trimming. Miss Barry's dresses until the last twenty minutes of the last act are probably as funny dockings as were ever put on by a woman on the New York stage. Not only does she make herself almost a "fright" as regards her garments. She does her hair up in a comical style, wears the good-sized gaiters of a man on her small feet, and puts a smudge of blue grease paint on her nose. The effect is ludicrous. But Miss Barry is not by any means an unattractive person off the stage. She has an intelligent face and dresses in quiet, good taste.

***

Harry Davenport's resemblance to Sir Thomas Lipton in "The Defender" is sufficiently marked to create comment, and in this connection it may be mentioned that this actor is one of the few real masters of the art of make-up on the American stage. Among actors his efforts in the line of character make-ups rank with those of such men as Richard Mansfield, J. E. Dodson, E. M. Holland, and W. H. Thompson. Davenport, however, has made more of a specialty of what may be called "straight" old men make-ups, and he does not go in for the grotesque effects. In conveying the suggestion of old age without too much emphasis of the effect due to the ravages of time and fast living he is particularly successful. It is a difficult thing to do—to present a portrait of an old man—without marking the countenance with many lines, but this actor has done it on numerous occasions. Before going in for musical comedy Harry Davenport enjoyed a considerable reputation in the more legitimate drama, and only a few years ago, on the Herald Square Theatre stage, where he is now playing, he created the part of a dignified lawyer in "Pudd'nhead Wilson."

Edgar Davenport, his brother, is one of the best known of the younger leading men of the country.

Sons of E. L. Davenport, one of the historic figures of the American stage, the two Davenports show widely divergent talents themselves, and neither has followed the tragic bent of the father.

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An old-timer recalled this story a few days ago of an incident that occurred while Edwin Booth was playing "Venice Preserved" in "old man Crisp's theatre" in Memphis years ago. William Henderson was the leading man of the company.

As may be recalled by those familiar with the old-time tragic classic, Pierre and Jaffier, at the end of the last act, die on the stage, their final exit from life's scene being prefaced by a few words spoken by each. When the play was announced a friend of Henderson came to him and asked:

"I say, Henderson, do you know that there is a long speech in the original of your part which has been cut out?"

Henderson admitted that he was not familiar with the original, and the friend brought him a copy. Therein he found a speech of some twenty or thirty lines, with which Pierre soliloquized just before breathing his last. Henderson rearranged it.

Finally, on the night of the performance, he spoke the two lone lines in Booth's acting version, but, much to the astonishment of the great tragedian, continued, speaking line after line.

"Die, die!" whispered Booth; "why in thunder don't you die?"

But Henderson kept merrily on and finished amid a hurst of applause.

Later the tragedian interrogated him on the subject.

"Look here, Will," he asked, "where in the world did you get that new speech?"

"It is in the original," was Henderson's answer; "but some rank bad actor must have cut it out."

***

Raymond Hitchcock tells this story of the late Dion Boucicault:

When Boucicault was playing "The Vampire" at the Princess's Theatre, London, the opening scene represented the highest regions of the Alps by moonlight, while a thunderstorm raged in the distance. The Vampire (Mr. Boucicault) was seen lying dead on the mountain peak, to all appearances, but as a ray of the moon touched his body he came to life.

Of course the thunder was produced in the usual manner by the property man with a "thunder sheet."

One night, in the height of the season, a tremendous clap of thunder startled the audience and interrupted Mr. Boucicault in the middle of a speech. Lowering his voice so that it could be heard only by the property man, he said:

"Very well, Mr. Davids, you are making more mistakes. That clap of thunder came in the wrong place."

Mr. Davids replied in stentorian tones, which could be plainly heard all over the auditorium:

"No fault of mine, Sir; it wasn't my thunder. Thunder's real out of doors; perhaps you can stop it there."

***

A Western versifier is responsible for the following recipe for a rural drama, the same appearing in The Portland Oregonian:

A canvas barn, a painted tree,
A slow New England drawl;
A large square room, with two or three
Worked mottoes on the wall;
A hint of wicked city life
By some one in the cast,
Who plays an honest farmer's wife
With something of a past.
A man from town whose shirt is clean,
And has at least two suits,
To brighten up the rural scene
Of overalls and boots;
A cow, if one can be secured;
A soft-nosed mare named Bess,
A dog or two, and you're assured
Unqualified success.
Just take these few ingredients
And mix them as you may,
And keep them free from common sense,
You'll have a rural play.

***

Maude Adams has a well-developed love of all things beautiful and artistic, and the furnishing of her Winter apartments in the city and her Summer cottage on Long Island provided opportunities that gave her untold pleasure. But, like other persons, she sometimes feels unable to gratify her personal desires in the acquirement of articles that may have appealed to her.

Dilating with enthusiasm upon the contents of a Fifth Avenue house where an auction sale was in progress, she voiced a note of regret at not being able to purchase certain "positive bargains."

"Oh," she said, "there were the sweetest Flemish oak dining room chairs, a complete set of mediæval Flemish armor, and odd bits of old silver that I simply felt I could not get along without."

Then Miss Adams paused and heaved a heavy sigh.

"And to think of it," she added. "They all went for a song, too."

"Well, why didn't you buy them, if they went for a song?" queried one of the listeners.

Miss Adams shook her head.

"I couldn't sing," she said.

ADOLPH KLAUBER.

A Texan Cowboy in New York

"I'VE had enough of New York, I reckon," said a Texan cowboy as he stood on the deck of a Pennsylvania ferryboat, bound for the land where he lives the life of the free on the broad plains of the Lone Star State.

"Didn't like the city, eh?" asked a suburbanite at his elbow.

"Well, I reckon not," replied the cowboy, and seeming to welcome the opportunity to unburden himself he relnted his experiences.

"It's the lonesomest place I ever struck. After ten years in the saddle on the prairies I began to hanker after a taste of what you call civilization and came up here on a month's vacation, but I got so all-fired blue all alone among your stand-offish city folks that I'm pegging off home at the end of a week.

"I hit the town on Sunday afternoon, and on the ferryboat there were bunches of young folks as merry as larks. It just knocked me all in a heap not to be in the game.

"Then, when they tethered the boat, I started to strike into the town a bit to find a hotel, and ran foul of a hunch of men yelling 'Cab, Sir?' 'Hansom?' One of the leather-lunged galoots grabbed my valise, and I swatted him in the eye. Then the whole hunch closed in on me, and when a policeman separated us it wasn't me who needed the mending.

"I struck out along what seemed to be the main trail, and passed crowds of people, but not one who had so much as a nod for a stranger, and there were factories and brownstone houses and stores, but not a sign of a hotel.

"So I stepped out into the street to get a pointer from a man who was running one of those street-car machines, but he banged a big bell and shouted, 'Get off the track!'

"I didn't get, and he scooped me up in a big iron thing like a frog net, and swore at me as if it wasn't me that had the call on the swear words.

"Another man in blue clothes ran up and they yanked me out of that scoop. When I told them I'd busted too many bronchos to mind a little thing like that they looked relieved, and hustled me on the car. Then the blowed machine did a trick that would make a bronco proud, just picking me up and tossing me clean to the other end of the car, and the conductor gathered me up again and stowed me on a seat.

"The conductor unloaded me at a big building, and a colored boy took me to the place where they take your autographs.

"'American or European plan?' asked a little bandbox man behind the counter.

"'American every time,' said I. 'Do I look like a foreigner?' and a lot of high-collared dudes who were hanging about laughed as if they'd corralled a good joke.

"Then I was piloted into an iron cage, and the blamed thing went up a quarter of a mile or so like a balloon, and they let me out in a hall that was padded like an insane asylum, and showed me into a room that was big enough for a town meeting.

"I sat there looking at the roofs that was all I could see from the windows, but the proprietor never came around to shake hands and make me feel at home, so I decided I would go down stairs.

"Then my troubles began. I chased around a couple of miles of padded halls, but couldn't find any stairway. Then I tried to locate my room, but the doors were all alike, and after a run of a few miles more, till I was nearly winded, I sat down on a window sill to wait for somebody to help me find myself.

"In half an hour or so a youngster in brass buttons come along with a pitcher of ice water, and I showed him a dollar and asked him to show me the stairs. He took me to an iron grating, and as I heard something whizz he called 'Down!' I ducked my head, but I didn't see anything to dodge, and the kid laughed as if he enjoyed fooling me.

"The grating was opened by a man inside the cage, and they tried to get me inside.

"'See here!' I said, 'I don't want any of this indoor ballooning. Just show me the stairs.'

"Then he took me around a couple of turns in the hall and I started down the stairs. Gee-whiz! what a trip that was! Down and down I went till I thought I must be getting into the bowels of the earth, and my legs felt as if I had the breakbone fever. At last I came to a big room full of padded chairs and sofas and a flight of broad marble stairs, so smooth you couldn't get any foothold on the steps, and down I went like a toboggan right into a group of men, who laughed fit to kill themselves.

"I gathered myself up and bolted through a swinging door and brought up at the bar. It was so gorgeous and glittering I didn't recognize where I was at first, but the man behind the polished counter asked:

"'What'll you take?'

"That was the first familiar word I'd heard in New York, and the whisky was all right.

"Then I started out and wandered around a corridor and brought up at another door, and found myself in the bar-room again. Every time I got out I found myself in there again. It seemed every door in the blamed hotel opened into that liquor mill, and as I had to take a drink every time I got in there it wasn't improving matters. I was mixed up enough as it was.

"So I asked the bartender where I could get something to eat, and he called another boy, who led me to a big room, where a colored man in a bobtail coat held up his hand and walked down the room like a drum major, and another negro pulled out a chair and shoved it under me and laid a card full of words I couldn't read before me.

"I didn't want to show my ignorance, so I said: "'Just bring me something good to eat, and you can have a plunk.'

"'I see, Sah,' said the waiter, 'that you know how to live at hotels, Sah.'

"That wasn't a dinner—it was a banquet. The darky just loaded down the table, and I had the time of my life, but when I started out on the trail again my troubles began. Every door led into that barroom, and I had so much liquoring up that I had to get one of the flunkeys to tote me up to that room somewhere in the suburbs of heaven and put me to bed.

"Next day I set out to see the town, and first thing I tried to corral somebody to talk to, for the fellows at the hotel were not a bit sociable, but everybody was rushing as if to a fire, and I couldn't find anybody to chat with except a policeman, and he cut me short in a few minutes with:

"'Here comes the roundsman. Move along, or he'll report me.'

"Gee-whiz, thought I. Is it a crime to talk on the street in this town? And I went along staring at big buildings, and when I tried to cross the streets it was nigh as bad as breaking through a stampeding herd.

"It wasn't till I got to a clothing store that anybody spoke to me, and when I

stopped to shake hands with the first sociable man I met in New York, blame me if he didn't say:

"'Step right in and get some city clothes, gent.'

"'No, thank you,' said I. 'These buckskins suit me to a T.'

"And then he tried to yank me in, and I thought that was hardly a good acquaintance to cultivate.

"My legs got sore with walking, and when I tried riding in the street cars men would crowd in so I couldn't see, and stand on my feet, and nobody had time to pass the time o' day with a fellow, so I went back to the hotel and laid in another banquet and got up to my room among the clouds and went to bed.

"Well, I went through that programme every day for a week, and I got so powerful homesick that here I am on the home trail, and you're the first man to say a sociable word to me."

WALL STREET CLERKS

ALL STREET clerks are those mighty personages of the noli me tangere air who may be seen in public places poring over the tape or exchanging confidences of mighty import with regard to market matters.

The chief characteristic of the Wall Street clerk is knowledge, and he is fairly redolent of knowledge. If one desire to know anything about any company, the clerk is certainly the man to ask. The President of Wabash "cannot say" whether Wabash will ever reach the sea, but the clerk will assure the curious that most certainly it will reach the sea, and that no other road will dare to try and stop it. He speaks with a positiveness that is overwhelming, and he insists only that he be not quoted at large. He fears that with the added weight of his name the information he gives would break the market and cause pandemonium on 'Change. Therefore he kindly insists upon oblivion.

At the same time he makes it very clear that his condescension in talking at all passes the marvelous. He assumes the rôle of a lighthouse casting the radiance of knowledge upon the darkness of a world of ignorance. He is magnanimous, asking no return for the precious pearls of wisdom bestowed upon a swinish multitude who know not anything. In his heart he pities every one who is not a clerk in his office, and his good nature prompts him to alleviate the suffering he feels sure this crass ignorance must cause to the men who own it in possession.

Not merely is the world at large, the weak-eyed speculative horde, the beneficiary of his indulgence, but he even goes so far in altruism as to pity the mistakes and assist the blundering efforts of his own company's officials and Directors. Lightly the American Ice clerk tells his friends that the board made a serious mistake in passing dividends, a mistake that never would have happened had he but held the reins. There is a record of a clerk who explained that a certain official of International Power was responsible for the crash in that industrial because he failed to intrust the "washing" to that particular clerk. It will be readily seen that the salvation of the companies is dependent upon the degree to which their affairs are intrusted to the clerks. If it could be proved that Pennsylvania's clerks dominated the affairs of Pennsylvania, there is no doubt that the stock would be much better than 150, and there are those who attribute the low price of the stock to the fact that the officers and Directors have a penchant for looking after its affairs and interfering with the plans and beneficent ministrations of the clerks.

Yet other clerks there are who, knowing all things, are prone to hide their golden mine of knowledge behind a barrier of haughty reserve and superior taciturnity. He plainly shows he recognizes the thousand things one does not know, but will not stoop to enlighten the vulgar horde.

"Of course you don't know. How could you be supposed to know?" his manner says.

One hears him murmur things unspeakable below his breath, secrets of tremendous import, of wondering exclamations at the ignorance of the world at large. Alone, in isolated grandeur of knowledge and power, omniscient but quiescent, he holds his place above the world of ordinary men, portentous, waiting his time. He would be terrible in his concentrated power but for the dreary fact that nobody knows how much he knows except himself.

If Mr. Morgan could happen to be near when two clerks are engaged in discussion over their luncheon he would learn more than in all the conferences of the quasi-sages at 27 Wall Street. He would realize that floating corporations is but the merest child's play to the magnificent powers of this cult of magnates in the hud. With ponderous, swinging hammers of logic and experience the structure of the Steel Company is demolished in a ten-minute conference. In fifteen minutes it is reconstructed on lines worth something. In half an hour Northern Securities is made legal beyond the cavil of a world of lawyers. In forty minutes the Cunard becomes as a line of ferryboats—no menace to the master of the seas. Ways and means are sweeping and drastic as becomes the intellects that formulate them, and no little details like mere money, or prior ownership, or established law or precedent stand in the way of their mighty collaboration. Demolition is their pastime and reconstruction a sinecure for them.

Personally, the Wall Street clerk is entitled to write his name in capital letters. From the tip of his spotless shoe to the crown of his exquisite hat he is aesthetic. He treads the devious ways of finance with feet incased in patent-leather shoes that shine like unto the sun at midday. His world-compelling hands are hidden in gloves of latest tint and workmanship most exquisite. The glory of his form is cased in a suit of foreign cloth cut with the nicest skill. Upon the casket of knowledge that crowns his anatomy he wears a hat blocked in the latest shape, of perfect material and becomingness. Spotless he is in linen and appurtenances. Always upon his features sits an expression of conscious power and wisdom infinite.

It may be matter of wonder that all these things have never been brought to the attention of the public, and it may be necessary to explain that even now they would not have been discovered had it not been that several of the cult have seen fit to collaborate and give a few facts to the public, in the hope that a better appreciation may arise of the unlimited power and prowess of Wall Street clerks.

A Witty Conductor.

THE street-car conductor with a talent for repartee of the neat and polished order is rare, and note should be made of him when found. A dissatisfied passenger found one out in the neighborhood of Bronx Park last week, when two women who had been trying to get to the zoological show complained of the difficulty they had had in eliciting any information about its whereabouts.

"Yes, madam," the dissatisfied man—a stranger to them—chimed in, "I can quite sympathize with you. The fact is, I don't believe these conductors know the difference between botanical gardens and zoological. I doubt if any of them could even tell a monkey from a man."

"Fares, please," said the conductor, interrupting the conversation just at that point. "Fares, please. None of our business what you are so long as you pay your fare. Two, ma'am?"

Like Most Jokes.

Hewitt—The first comic opera was written in 1240.

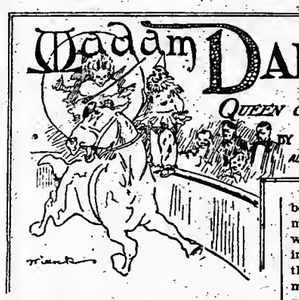
Jewett—And there hasn't been a new one written since.

Madam Darcourt

Queen of the Circus Ring

By John W. Harding

Author of "The Gate of the Kiss."



"AS TO the efficacy of prayer, the invocation of Divine indulgence or protection in the interest of the suppliant, I am unable to testify, no instance of it ever having come under my personal observation," said Lawyer Skinnem, as the other members of the group discussing the subject of Christian Science at the Raconteurs' Club turned questioningly toward him; "but I do know something about the efficacy of curses, which also on occasion assume the form of prayer, of supplication for vengeance—at least I always have considered the tragic incident I am about to tell as the operation of a malediction. If it was not, then it was an exceedingly strange coincidence.

"It all happened many years ago, soon after I began to practice, and the heroine of the tragedy—if such she may be called—was a queen of the circus, whose name may be remembered by some of you older men, for Mme. Darcourt's beauty and her thrilling feats on horseback in the ring made her notorious in both hemispheres.

"Hers was a weird, an indepictable beauty. At first sight men did not pronounce her beautiful. Indeed, there was a—I can't say just what—about her that was repellent rather than attractive. Her face was very pale, and she never sought to add color to it with rouge, yet the lips of her unusually small mouth, though thin and generally compressed, denoting haughtiness and great will power, were of a natural vermilion that compelled notice by its vividness. Her ears, also, were small and perfectly shaped. They peeped coquettishly from a mass of turbulent hair that neither hands nor combs seemed able to confine, and which, while it could not be accurately described as either golden or red, seemed to have caught the glints of the sun and to have retained them. But it was in her eyes that her nefarious power lay, I imagine. They were not ordinary eyes, not round, wide-open eyes. The orbs were of great brilliancy, and glanced at you from the corners of narrow, horizontal slits of eyelids, so that they appeared always to be half closed. The ensemble composed a beauty that truthfully enough was designated by somebody as devilish. Added to this, her form was superbly modeled and was set off by some of the most head-turning costumes that the diabolical ingenuity of the costumer ever devised.

"More men than she could count made fools of themselves over this woman. Not a few ruined themselves for her, and more than one, driven to despair by her contemptuous disdain, committed suicide. It is with one of her later victims that my story has to deal.

"Arthur Ross was one of the quietest and nicest young fellows to be met with anywhere. He was a classmate of mine at Yale, and from the day of our first meeting we had been fast friends. He was the only child of his widowed mother, with whom he lived, and who adored him. The father, who had been in the silk business as a wholesale importer, had left them ample means, and Arthur, therefore, on leaving college was under no necessity to hustle for a living. He was very retiring in his habits, gentle as a woman, and of somewhat melancholy disposition. His tastes leaned toward things scientific and literary, and he passed his time in research and study, with a view to fitting himself for a literary career.

"He rarely went to the theatre, and when he did it was to see a Shakespearean or other classical play and to compare the methods of the great actors of that time. As to a circus, I do not believe that he had ever been inside one when Mme. Darcourt, fresh from her triumphs in Europe, took the town by storm.

"One evening I had been dining with him and his mother, and in an evil moment suggested that we go to see the wonderful equestrienne of whom everybody was talking. The suggestion was made with the best intention in the world. He had not been very well, being run down by overstudy, and I thought a little distraction would do him more good than anything else. His mother agreed with me, and after some urging he reluctantly consented to accompany me. I wish that he or I had dropped dead then and there.

"There was absolutely no indication that night that he had become infatuated with Mme. Darcourt. I suppose it must have grown upon him. Perhaps because of his natural reserve and sensitiveness his first 'grande passion' was more intense than is the case with ordinary men. At all events, it utterly demoralized him. Not to dwell upon the pitiful details, he ruined himself and his mother for this circus rider, and awoke too late to the terrible fact and to the realization that Mme. Darcourt cared no more for him after all his sacrifices than she did for one of her discarded little slippers, and never had done so; that her melting smiles had been but the false reflection of a heart as dead and as emotionless as a stone. But he, poor boy, cared so much for her that he had not energy sufficient to react against the

blow. He put a bullet into his heart, and died calling upon her to come to him.

"His mother sent for me. Her despair was ghastly. It would have made the inferno weep. She gave way to it without restraint, and over her child's body she invoked a terrible malediction upon her whom she called his 'murderess.' After the funeral she became suspiciously calm, and expressed a wish to see the woman whom her son had so loved and who so heartlessly had first toyed with, then spurned him. She asked me to take her to the circus. I tried to dissuade her, but she said she would go alone if I would not accompany her. We went. She followed Mme. Darcourt's every movement throughout the performance, and when it was over she waited for her, and as the rider left the building to enter her carriage she confronted her. The scene that followed was brief, but painful. She told Mme. Darcourt that she was Arthur Ross's mother, and quietly, but with terrible earnestness, she cursed her. Mme. Darcourt uttered never a word. She stood coldly defiant until, aided by a policeman, I gently moved the white-haired lady aside, and the equestrienne stepped into her landau and was driven away.

"Thereafter every night Mrs. Ross went to the show, and I, in pity, escorted her, fearful lest harm should befall her. She could not be kept away. She was convinced that her malediction would be visited speedily upon the 'murderess' of her boy, and she wanted to witness its operation. She had engaged two seats in the second row from the ringside for the duration of the company's engagement. The very first night, I could see Mme. Darcourt recognized her. On the second night the artiste appeared astonished and troubled to see her occupying the same seat. As each succeeding night the widow watched her from her accustomed place Mme. Darcourt's trouble increased, as was evident from the furtive glances she cast in the bereaved mother's direction, and which I, watching intently, detected were distinctly apprehensive. If Mrs. Ross was aware of the impression her presence was making on her enemy she gave no sign.

"The night of the equestrienne's final appearance came. Although she was performing each time to houses so packed that standing room was at premium and hundreds were turned away, she refused positively to extend her engagement, and neither the threats nor the entreaties of her managers could shake her resolution to leave the metropolis and start on the tour previously arranged for. In fact, they had had the utmost difficulty in holding her to her contract.

"As she dashed into the ring on her magnificent trick horse and looked around at the human sea that roared and waved its greeting amid the brilliant lights, her first quick glance, as usual, was in the direction of Mrs. Ross, and it seemed to me that it expressed relief that she at last had shaken from her the obsession of the widow's presence, then insolent triumph and furious resentment.

"She put her horse through the initial performance of bowing to the public and doing various other tricks, and the band struck up a spirited galop as she started at breakneck speed around the ring, preparatory to going through one of her most sensational feats.

"Suddenly she reined up her horse, and an angry look came into her face. She sat there, flicking her slipper with her cravache, while the animal pawed the tan. Obviously she was very much annoyed at something.

"The expectant house looked on in wonder.

"The ringmaster ran over to her and asked her what the matter was and why she didn't go on.

"'How can I go on until the lights are lit again?' she demanded, petulantly. 'What has gone wrong? It is perfectly idiotic that such an accident should occur right in the middle of the performance, and on our last night, too.'

"Her words were distinctly audible to me, for she had stopped not far from where we were seated, and, besides, made no effort to speak in an undertone.

"'Why, what do you mean; are you mad?' questioned the man, astounded, as well he might be, for the place was ablaze with light.

"'Don't fool with me, Harris,' she retorted, imperiously. 'You're not the clown, and this isn't "business."'

"'Well, if it isn't a new act, what in thunder is it?' he protested.

"The spectators in the rear and the galleries were becoming impatient. The band had stopped abruptly. There was a stamping of feet and shouts of 'Go on! Go on!'

"'I'll go on as soon as the lights are turned up,' the equestrienne assured them.

"At this there was a chorus of yells and jeers, mingled with shouts of 'She's tipsy!' 'She's crazy!'

"The managers had entered the ring and were expostulating with her. A frightened look came into her face.

"The ringmaster stepped into the middle of the ring and held up his hand for silence.

"'Mme. Darcourt is ill. She will not be able to perform to-night,' he announced.

"The uproar became indescribable.

"The expostulations of her managers and the ringmaster's announcement evidently had confirmed an awful suspicion that had entered her mind, and above the din there arose an appalling shriek of anguish:

"'Oh, God! I am blind!'

"The tumult ceased with startling suddenness, and the audience, which had risen at the ringmaster's words, stood as though petrified, gazing at the stricken star, who had thrown herself from her horse and stood clasping her hands to her eyes, supported by the circus people who had gone to her.

"The silence was broken by a burst of demoniacal laughter. Mrs. Ross leaped the row of seats in front of us, and, leaning over the ringside and glaring at Mme. Darcourt, gasped:

"'The curse! The curse! Murderess!'

"Then her slight form sank limply upon the barrier, and Mme. Darcourt, who had started at her voice, broke from those supporting her and tottered about the ring, shrieking wildly, until she was hurried out of sight.

"The excitement among the audience precipitated a veritable panic. Some rushed for the doors. Some pressed forward to the ring and invaded it. Many women fainted.

"While the police were making desperate efforts to get the people out I helped to raise Mrs. Ross. She soon recovered consciousness, but it was patent to everybody that she had lost her reason. She died demented a few months later in a sanitarium.

"I do not know whether Mme. Darcourt's cecity was merely temporary or whether she remained permanently blind. Notwithstanding the French name she had given herself, she was an Englishwoman, born in London, I believe. She was taken back to England by her managers, and thereafter dropped forever from the ken of the public."

A Man's Defeat.

IT was on a down-town elevated train. He was a callow youth and she a young woman with ideas. They sat at either end of the coach, and might have been as far away as the poles for all they knew of each other.

Then the same magnetic attraction brought them together. A stout woman with a bundle rose from one of the cross-seats and left the car. The boy and the young lady being equal distances away from it, both made for the vacated seat. He, having the advantage of agility and being less the slave to propriety, naturally reached the coveted goal first—although it must be confessed that the outcome of the race was something of a "dead heat," speaking technically—and gleefully leered at his vanquished rival. She, with a toss of her head, sat down opposite and rode backward with a sickening sensation of approaching nausea.

Suddenly her attention was diverted from herself by the young man's hoisting two large feet to a position of blissful repose beside her. That was too much. She glared fiercely at the youth, but he beatifically read his paper. Then she glared at the feet, but they reposed innocently by her side. Then she scowled, and her gaze went back to the boy's face, and she detected a gleam of amusement in his apparently interested attention to the newspaper.

Being, as before mentioned, a young woman of ideas, she began to give them scope. She devoted the entire force of her gaze to the feet. She looked at them with mingled admiration, astonishment, and unmistakable humor. The soles were muddy and along the side ran a zigzag hole. This elicited pity from the young woman, and it welled up in her eyes and poured forth upon the offending feet. A spark of red hosiery fired her attention next, and then a fiendish joy took possession of her, for the feet, both of them, began to wiggle restlessly, then changed their pose so that the hole in the sole was hidden, then slowly, beneath the melting eyes of the young woman, they came down from the seat and touched the floor.

The young lady turned her attention to the panorama of houses passing swiftly by. That was to give the young man a chance to adjust those offending pedal extremities to his satisfaction, but when she glanced back at him they were out of sight completely, tucked securely under the seat, where they should have been in the first place, and the callowness of the callow youth was buried deep in the morning news.

THE MAGIC STONE.

BY KATE MASTERSON.

WHEN Marjorie was starting from Baltimore for her first Summer at Narragansett her Aunt Jane presented her with the fairy stone. It was an odd-looking blue oval, opaque, set in Tuscan gold and hung on a slender chain of the same metal.

"Nowadays we don't believe in such things, my dear," said Aunt Jane; "but there is a cave in Virginia where these stones used to be found over a hundred years ago. My grandmother gave this to me when I made my début, and I have had it ever since. I believe in it. It is supposed to be a potent charm against evil, and it has the power of giving a girl an insight as to the character of her admirers. It helps her to select the man she is to marry. I was always guided by it."

"But, Aunt Jane," said Marjorie, "you never married! And mother always tells me you were a stunning girl! Why didn't the fairy stone help you to choose?"

"The men I met didn't stand the test," said Aunt Jane, sadly. "Let us hope you will have a different story to tell."

Marjorie had only been graduated the year before, and had traveled in Europe with her mother. But this year was to be so different! Boxes of gowns, trunks of hats and boots and finery of all sorts had been brought over for this season's launching; for, to a Baltimore girl, a Summer at Narragansett is far more important than a Winter at home.

Marjorie had read about Summer girls, and she knew that every girl was supposed to get engaged to men that she never intended to marry during a season at the seashore, and while she could not quite understand how it was all to happen, she knew that she was going to have a really good time and would do as the other girls did.

Two days after she reached the Pier she met Tom Hartley. He was a poetic looking chap with a rich father. He had his yacht and his horses and traps and autos, and seemed to a favorite with the younger matrons. He danced with Marjorie once, and that seemed to settle the matter. There was a hypnotic charm about Marjorie's dancing that the season developed. She acquired any number of slaves among the dancing men. Her reddish Brown-Pottery hair had a way of seeming always in danger of tumbling down as she moved, and it had an odor of violets that was most intoxicating.

Hartley gave yachting parties in Marjorie's honor until her mother declared that it was becoming altogether too pronounced. But Marjorie called her attention to the fact that Miss Cresswell, the pretty, sleepy-looking girl who lisped, was entertained just as much almost. This Miss Cresswell was the only one who gave an evidence of disputing Marjorie's reign as a belle. She mooned about the piazza during dances and didn't mind being talked about.

Hartley proposed to Marjorie the third week. It happened like this. He had taken her out tandem driving. They came to a beautiful bit of road with a meadow perfectly white with daisies. She wanted some of them, and he sent Johnson the footman to gather them. They grew tired waiting, and he suggested a walk down the lane. A real pretty lane it was, like a stage setting.

It is funny how serious things happened. He helped her from the high seat of the trap, and the heel of her white shoe caught in something and she stumbled. He caught her and held her hands tightly. "Marjorie!" he said. She laughed. It was the first time he had called her by her name, and it amused her to think of his doing so without asking permission. Girls hate to seem to give permission for things without a formal request.

Then they walked down the lane and he told her that he loved her and asked her to be his wife. She said that they had known each other for such a short time that the idea was preposterous, but finally an agreement was made between them for an entirely sub-rosa engagement until he might ask her mother. Tom said he was the happiest fellow in the world, and they drove home together quite radiant, with Johnson sitting behind a mountain of daisies on the back. He was a wise man, and had been with Tom some time, so he took quite a while to gather them.

Marjorie did not think she was really in love. But she had the proud consciousness of a girl with her first scalp at her belt. She smiled sweetly at Miss Cresswell after dinner as she was going up to dress for the dance. There was one other man at the hotel, Bradford, an ex-athlete of his college, and he seemed rather divided in his attentions to Marjorie and Miss Cresswell. Marjorie in the glory of her triumph decided she would give him a few extras to-night, once around the room and then a stroll on the piazza. She felt as though this question of belleship ought to be definitely settled. From which it will be seen that she was getting on.

While the maid did her hair she wondered if it would pique Tom. She had heard of men who took such things seriously. And Tom was in love like a man in a book. As the girl slipped the white

mull bodice over her shoulders she caught sight of the little blue amulet on her breast.

"Take it off, Tibbetts," she said, "and get my string of pearls. And just step in to mother's room and ask her to let me have her little diamond butterfly. I wish to wear it in my hair."

It was then half after ten, for the girl remembered having looked at the little rhinestone clock on the mantel as she went out. When she returned a few moments later with the butterfly, Marjorie had vanished. Later on the excitement attending her disappearance never swerved the maid's story. Scouts were sent out to search for Marjorie along the cliffs, and the rumor spread that she had eloped. The New York papers had the story next morning, with a picture of Marjorie at the age of twelve.

Marjorie had picked up the fairy stone to drop it in the jewel case on the dressing table, and smiled at her face in the mirror as she thought of her Aunt Jane's words. Already there was a man on the scene to stand the test of the magic charm. She fingered it, wondering how she should experiment with the amulet.

Suddenly she felt a queer sensation of suffocation, as though she were going to faint. The room grew dim around her, and the next thing she knew she had a feeling as though she were on her hands and knees upon the floor, and the furniture looked huge. She had a strange impression of being light and soft as she made her way creeping to the cheval glass.

Looking in it she saw the eyes of a big Maltese cat gazing back into her own. Something flashed the truth to her brain. She had been transformed. She heard a step in the hall, and with a low yowl of terror she leaped for the open window and crawled out on the parapet.

Feeling oddly accustomed to her new shape, she made her way carefully along the coping until she reached the piazza roof. The orchestra had begun to play in the hall below. Then she heard the strains of a banjo, and looking in through a window from which the sounds came she saw Tom Hartley tying his neck scarf before a mirror. Bradford was sitting on a low chair picking a banjo and occasionally puffing at a cigarette.

"That little red-haired girl isn't so bad," he said; "a smashing dancer!" Marjorie pricked up her ears. Red-haired girl, indeed! She moved further up the sill.

"But slow," said Tom, with his chin high in the air; "she'll bore you to death."

"She doesn't seem to bore you," said Bradford.

"Oh, I don't know! I hate broilers. Girls that have never been kissed are stupid."

Marjorie's fur stood on end. Was this the adoring, delightful Tom of the morning? She leaped lightly into the room.

"Look at that cat!" said Bradford. Tom laughed.

"You'll like Miss Cresswell when you know her better, Brad. She's full of fun. One of the boys."

"I rather fancy the other girl myself," said Bradford. "I'm going to walk her on the piazza to-night and find out what she's made of."

"The devil you are!" said Tom. His collar button had slipped its moorings. "Scat!" he said to Marjorie. She ran vet sheath. She was beginning to find ont that she really cared for Tom after all. The tears gushed from her eyes, and she washed her face with her paw, sobbing softly.

The door opened and Marjorie made a rush for it, hut it was closed too quickly. She jumped under a chair. Bradford and Tom had come in. They seemed excited.

"What are you going to do?" asked Bradford.

"I am going to take some men with torches down on the cliff. She may have strolled down there and fainted or fallen on the rocks."

"I tell yon that Miss Cresswell saw her sneaking along the piazza when every one went to dress. She has skipped off on a lark somewhere, or else eloped."

Tom threw himself heavily into a chair. "I don't believe it!" he said; "she isn't that kind of a girl."

"It seems to me, if she's such a bore and all, that you're taking it pretty hard."

"Oh, can't you see—can't you understand? I wanted to keep you away! Don't I know you, Brad?"

Bradford whistled, while Marjorie began to purr like a pleased kitten. "Oh, that was the game, was it?" he said. "You can't fool me in a girl. Those girls with almond-shaped eyes are all alike."

"Oh, cut it out! Here, get a coat and come along! Her mother is nearly frantic. She's not the girl to do anything like this for a joke. Hurry, that's a good fellow!"

Bradford went out, and Tom sat looking out across the water with troubled eyes. Marjorie crept to his side, purring to attract his attention. To her delight she found herself formulating a word. "Tom!" she called, softly. "Tom!" Her voice, at least, sounded the same.

Tom rubbed his eyes and stared with a white face, looking around the room. "Don't you know me, Tom?" she purred. "It's I—Marjorie!"

"Great Scott!" said Tom, "I must be dreaming!"

"No; it's all real," she sobbed. "Aunt Jane's fairy stone has turned me into a cat, and I've heard all you said!"

"It can't be possible!" said Tom, staring with big eyes.

"But it is, and the next thing is to get back to my old shape. You must help me. Open the window, and I'll jump out and get back to my room."

It seemed an odd thing to do, but Tom lifted the cat in his arms and looked searchingly in its eyes. Something that he seemed to see there must have convinced him that he was awake. Suddenly he kissed the cat.

Marjorie felt her cheeks glow. She lifted her paw to her face and saw her hand. She knew it by the rings. Then she looked down in alarm. She saw her tulle frock. She was herself again.

It was just then that Bradford opened the door, whistled, and closed it again. Tom opened it and called down the hall after him. He came in, and they told him the story. He listened gravely. He was the only one who knew the truth of the matter until now, for he advised them to keep quiet about it. No one would believe it, he said. Then he managed to get Marjorie back to her mother in one of Tom's big driving coats and an alpine hat pulled down over her face.

The wedding occurred that Summer at Narragansett and was quite a society event. Bradford was best man. He wears the fairy stone for a watch charm now, but he says it seems to be out of order.

Local Nonsense.

THERE was a young man of Manhattan
Who boasted he'd never been sat on:
He boarded a car
And an opera star
Sat down on the man from Manhattan.

There was a young man from Jersey
Whose whiskers were plenteous and furzy:
He made them a net,
Put them out in the wet,
And they're living on fishes in Jersey.

There was a young lady of Harlem
Shed tears and decided to barrel 'em;
So she sold them for brine
And she's now right in line,
For there's plenty of pickles in Harlem.

C. M. KEYS.

Skeptical.

"They were married in haste, you say?"

"Yes; each was afraid the other would back out."

A SUMMER IN NEW YORK

Told in Letters from Alice to her Sister

BY

EDWARD W. TOWNSEND

AUTHOR OF THE "CHIMMIE FADDEN" STORIES.

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OH, Fan, dear, I want to go home. Ironville for me. Like the Three Little Maids, in the opera we got up for the benefit of papa's hospital for injured furnacemen, I've always wondered "what on earth this world can be." I know now. If I told you, you would think that I am getting "chesty," as Cousin Will says.

First, though, let me caution you not to refer to him in your letters as Cousin "Willie." That is a name that suits the character he poses for. A "Willie," here means a young man who pretends to know everything and be somebody, but who really knows nothing and is nobody. Cousin Isn't a "Willie"; oh, no, not the least little bit of it! Not at all! He loves to tease me by pretending to be very unknowing; but, gracious—as I was saying, not at all! He has a pose, you see, and is a regular play actor about it. But I'll not give him the satisfaction of pretending to be fooled.

I'll tell you something that will explain. After the dinner at the Hungarian restaurant that Mr. Clarence Carroll gave to us—he's that stupid fellow I met at the races—we went to a theatre on a roof. Aunt Sue and I, Uncle Frank and Mr. Carroll were in the elevator that takes you to the roof, and two women without any escort got in ahead of Cousin Will, who had been separated from us a few feet. This explains that those women did not know that Will was of our party. They were perfectly dressed, and I should have supposed they were ladies, except for something that happened. When they got into the elevator Aunt Sue looked them over exactly as if they were lay figures; not as if they were flesh and blood at all. You never saw anything so perfectly impersonal! What stuns me now is to know that they were not ladies—they were really hold things, Fan!—and that Aunt Sue knew it all the time. But I at the time thought they were the most modest women I'd ever seen. Of course, I realize now, as Aunt Sue pointed ont afterward, in explaining such things to me, no truly good and modest women could possibly look as good and modest as they looked.

When Will got into the elevator he saw the women and looked exactly as if he saw a blank wall. But what do you think happened? One of them, standing right by my side, so I could not help hearing, said, scarcely moving her lips, "We will be in Box 14, Billy. Come around."

I thought I should die! Cousin Will appeared not to notice. When we got to our box Uncle Frank said: "Willie, you should train your ladifrens not to recognise you in puhlic."

Cousin Will looked at me, then at Uncle Frank, and nothing more was said about it at the time. Cousin Will was not to blame. Aunt Sue told me, when she explained, that Will's picture had been in the papers a good deal about college athletics, and those odious women simply recognized him from his pictures.

Of course, Aunt Sue explained the affair satisfactorily, but we won't call him Cousin "Willie" any more.

I suppose you are dying to know what it is that would make me "chesty" to talk about. Well, those stories about papa's making the Trust come to terms are all over New York, and they've got his fortune up to twenty millions already. I saw myself described in a hideous weekly "society" paper some one was nasty enough to send me, as "the daughter of a former well-known New Yorker, niece of the famous beauty Mrs. F—. M—., and heiress to a dozen millions. Her continued presence in New York, owing to her aunt's whimsical purpose of summering in Manhattan, is draining the fashionahle resorts of eligible bachelors. The fortunate young lady is the marriage market sensation of the season; hut it is whispered that her clever aunt has plans which will result in keeping the fortune in the family."

When I'd read this awful stuff Aunt Sue found me in a rage of tears, packing up to go home as fast as ever I could. But she said, very nicely: "Now, Alice, none of this. There is as much use trying to keep one's personal affairs out of such papers as to try to stop the tide from running through Hell's Gate, and as much sense crying over them as over the lepers of Molokai. As to your being the catch of the season, it will not make my position as your chaperon any easier for either of us to pretend that that is not the fact. You are; the world knows it; the world speculates on it, as it speculates on any other chance. All brutal, of course; hut that's society now—and when was it otherwise? You are in for it, my dear; so learn to accept society as you find it, and smile; not pretend it isn't so, and keep on making faces at it. Bathe yonr eyes and go down stairs, for here is Mr. Carroll coming."

Now, Fan, that's the honest truth as ever was, and you mustn't hlame Aunt Sue at all. Why, dear, things have happened already that I just don't dare tell you, for fear you'll think I'm crazy. I'll write about one, and save the others for our talks. Uncle Frank is a regular cut-up, and says he's "having the time of his life" this Summer; that there's no place like "the little old Island of Manhattan," and insists on Aunt Sue and me doing with him all the things the "people from the tall timber" do. One of those things is to go to the sweetest little cottage restaurant in Central Park for refreshments. So, when we'd driven through the Park the other day we went there. Uncle Frank had a tall glass filled with ice, with something ont of a bottle marked "Made in Scotland," and water out of a cunning little hand fire engine. Aunt Sue and I had tea.

As we sat at our table under the trees, a red-faced man rode up, saw our carriage, and spoke to a waiter, who pointed us out. Then the man dismounted and made straight for us.

We'd seen it all, and Uncle Frank laughed, and winked at Aunt Sue. She shrugged her shoulders and said, "The Captain has a keen scent. I'll introduce him, and have it over with."

The man came up, and when he'd "haw-hawed," and "Oh, I say'd," and "rathered," and "you know'd" to uncle and aunt, he said: "Hear you're startin' the fashion of stayin' in town all Summer. It's the talk at all the country houses, you know. Awfully jolly."

"I thought you were in Newport," Aunt Sue said.

"Was. Ran in for a—for a few days."

Then Aunt Sue introduced him. He'd been staring at me all the time in a perfectly silly way. He is a Captain Morley, and will be a Baronet if six people die in time. When we were starting, he said to auntie: "Oh, I say, Mrs. Mortimer, will you give a heggar a cup of tea one afternoon?"

"Usual hour," said auntie, and we drove off.

The next afternoon, half an hour before tea time, the Captain called. Aunt Sue sent me down, promising to follow in a minnte or two. "It will he all over hy that time," she said.

"Tea?" I said.

"No," said she. "Run along, child."

Fan, cross my heart, that awful Captain proposed to me thirty-seven seconds after I'd entered the room. How's that for "quick action"? as papa says. That was had enough, but it was worse to see him drink five cups of tea and eat a ton of huttered hread and jam, after I'd refused him—not too gently, at that.

"Captain Morley proposed for Alice today," Aunt Sue announced at dinner.

"So I heard," said Cousin Will, coolly. "That is, I heard he was down from Newport. Any one else to-day? No? Chappies are getting timid. As for Willie, he has resolved not to get into the running until all the had little hoys have had their chance."

That just made me mad, so I said: "Before your turn comes, young man, there won't be any chance left for you."

"Good girl!" said Uncle Frank. "If the cub can't fight, he can't win."

"Would papa encourage his own little Willie to fight?" said the ridiculous creature. "'Tis nobler to win hy the arts of peace. Willie wants Cousin Alice to see, by comparison, how unworthy are the flippant youth of Manhattan compared to the serious yet beautiful character of her affectionate cousin Willie."

Can you fancy me falling in love with a man who makes such silly speeches? And his cheek! Indeed, I've no notion of marrying him, or any one else. Not Allie.

What was I going to tell yon about? The Hungarian dinner! It was too lovely! Jnst think, Fan, the restaurant is in an old-fashioned house Grandpa Wonderly once owned and lived in. We sat at a table where I conld look into an old-fashioned gilt mirror over an old-fashioned white marhle mantelpiete, and Annt Sne said she'd no douht that Grandma Wonderly had often peeked into it to see if her bonnet was on straight.

There were no bonnets there that night, Fan. You never in all your born days saw such an exhihition of hats. Most of the women were dressed in a pronounced extreme of fashion. Aunt Sue's hat extended a yard heyond her forehead, the other women's a mile; her sleeves were half way up to her elbow, theirs half way above; her collar was pointed back, theirs turned down so low they looked as if they were in hall waists; her skirts cleared the floor, theirs their ankles.

"Are they Hungarians?" I asked Uncle Frank.

"No-o," he said, looking about. "Bohemians, rather."

"Real Bohemians, from Bohemia?" I whispered, delighted.

"Real Bohemians from the Tenderloin," he said. "Fact is, young one, this is the first crowd of real New Yorkers you've seen. Tall timber visitors do not find places like this."

"What class?" I asked.

He looked about again and said: "Human various. That couple nodding to us from the corner are chums of mine and your aunt's. At the next table the man is a noted gamhler—the quiet little chap with the woman who is studying your Aunt Sue's dress. The solemn youth hy the doorway, with the young lady old enough to be his mamma, just inherited more money than is good for him; but the young lady is a sure cure for his trouble. Those six men at the big table, who are not content with the wines of Hungary, hut are striving nohly to lower the visible supply of champagne, are six husbands detained in town hy press of business; tbeir six wives are scattered along the coast from Southampton to Bar Harbor, mourning their husbands' loneliness."

"Frank!" This was Aunt Sue hreaking in. "Stop telling that child nonsense."

Then the orchestra played, and I wouldn't have listened to any man on earth—if I could. It was the wildest, mad-cappiest music ever played, and I just had to hold on to myself, to keep from screaming with joy. It was a perfect love of an evening. Cousin Will talked all the time the music wasn't playing; so there was entertainment all the time. Goosey Carroll didn't say boo. I hate a man who hasn't a word to say! Now, good night. ALICE.

P. S.—Did I not write, somewhere back there, that Aunt Sue told me to bathe my eyes, because Mr. Carroll was coming? He came. Proposed. Oh, dear me! I'm to be a sister to him. A.

IT ALL DEPENDS.

"Those pretty girls seem to be having a little innocent amusement at your appearance, John."

"My dear, I thought they were laughing at you."

"At me? The impudent, ill-mannered things."

FASHION'S WHIMS AND FILMY FROCKS

SINCE the advent of the truly heated season a few days since, muslins, lawns, and other semi-transparent materials have been shown in the simply made frocks worn by modish women—and others not so modish, but possessing much of this world's goods—at the restaurants and roof gardens. Many have been in town, the last ten days having brought back numbers from the other side, and, of course, there is a constant stream of the passers-through. A number of those women who left New York on the special train for Lenox to attend the Field-Sloane wedding wore pretty gowns; some of which will be found described further on.

The coat illustrated is of cream-colored silk poplin, having a deep collar of Irish crochet rounded in the back and pointed in front. Like so many of the Summer models there is no standing collar. Three-fourths of the back is laid in half-inch tucks, an eighth of an inch apart; these are separated down the middle by a narrow strapping of poplin, and, at the sides, there are also strappings. The underarm pieces in both back and front are plain, but the front is tucked to match the back, the fronts being faced with a three-inch band of black velvet ribbon covered by a border of Irish crochet. The lower edge of the coat has three deep gradoated tucks, the lower perhaps three inches deep and the upper an inch. The sleeves have, on their upper portions, strappings of the poplin—the lower, which form large bishop sleeves, are plain. The cuffs are of Irish crochet over black velvet, with drooping points of lace at the outside, over three stitched, pointed ends of poplin. The coat is lined with white liberty satin.

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One of the oddities in hats of the late season was seen on the Avenue, and it was as charming as it was odd. It was made of white chrysanthemum straw—the sort that looks like the corn-husk mats that grandmother "used to make" in old New England days. The brim was turned up to the top of the crown, and was a mass of tiny, red trumpet-shaped flowers, with cream-colored centres. In and out of the crown peeped inch-wide loops of cream-colored braid worked in scarlet French knots. At the front of the crown, and also toward the left, was a hunch of blackberries—half of them white blackberries—a paradox indeed—with berry foliage.

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The Empire scarfs in chiffon and lace, or figured, are charming with filmy frocks and wide-brimmed or picture hats; the woman who is plump should be a little careful in their use. She must be tall to wear them gracefully. The thin woman, whether tall or short, feels that they were manufactured especially for her. They are for evening wear when in town, and the one seen the other afternoon on a woman who looked as though she ought to know better, was decidedly out of place.

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Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, en route to the Field-Sloane wedding, was in light gray etamine, with a slightly trailing skirt, which was quite full and fell in graceful folds. The bodice had two plaits in the back, and a long girdle of the gray; this was tied in a knot at the waist, and the ends seemed to be slightly gathered. The front of the bodice had insertions of white lace outlining a square yoke, and at the bust line there was a tiny replica of the waist girdle, similarly knotted. A large broad-brimmed light gray hat, with a floating veil, topped the costume.

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Mrs. Clareuce Mackay was in very pale blue pongee, a Paquin coat and skirt, and a thin white blouse. The sweeping skirt had an applied flounce, not much wider in the back than in the front, where it was a foot or so deep. It was headed by a half dozen lines of white silk soutache braid. The coat was elaborate. It fitted smoothly in the back; and the fronts, close at the top, swung loose above a curiously shaped girdle of tucked black taffeta attached to the coat. There were two postillions in the back. It was cut out in the neck and had no collar. A band of darker blue silk edged it, and the silk soutache braid outlined a curling pattern on this. This white silk braid, with a hint of separation between the rows also, was used to form a yoke and pieces down the front to the lower edges, where quantities of it were curlicued around, "every which way," as the children say. These fronts were caught together also with a line of three graduated cabochons, one above the other, of passementerie, having broom ends of white and trailing ends of blue and white silk passementerie. The girdle of tucked black taffeta was wide in the back, say six inches, and was curved out at the sides of the front, curving up in turned-back ends and hooking in the centre. In the back it descended in four short battlements, broken by spirals of white silk braid, over two coat-tail postillion ends—side-plaited—of the pongee. The sleeves were plain and fitted without gathers or plaits, but cut to flare out in a modified melon shape below the elbow—at which point five or six rows of the white braid slanted across them. The sleeves were cut in cuff-shape at the bottom, and showed many strips of the soutache; an inch or so from the bottom there were two half-inch bars of black taffeta, with rounded points, outlined by the braid.

The hat worn was a large ecru straw. The crown was low and round, and the round, flat brim drooped a little. A scarf of black and of pompadour ribbon, without ends, was twisted around the crown at the edges, and was set back slightly from the face; a long and wide veil of rich white lace was draped about it, the sides and ends hanging straight, while the front was thrown carelessly back, forming an effective background for the masses of dark hair and the immense dark eyes.

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Mrs. Clement C. Moore, passing through town on a recent cool day, was in an extremely pretty black foulard with pin-point polka dots a quarter of an inch apart breaking the surface. The skirt was a perfect sheath, and closed without wrinkle or tuck at the top, under a strapped band, less than an inch wide, that extended from the narrow belt to the top of the applied flounce. This flounce was only a foot wide, and scant. The bodice fitted with marvelous smoothness in the back, which was broken by two narrow, graduated box plaits, stitched flat, that extended from the shoulder seams to the waist line. It closed in the back with tiny jet buttons. In front it was equally smooth, save that the lower portion pouched a little in the centre. There was a stock and a short, square vest of creamy-white lace, and the close and small bishop sleeves were slashed above the lace wrist bands and small puffs of white lace pouched out of the slashes.

Mrs. Moore's round hat was most taking. The crown was as high as the brim, or perhaps one should say that the brim was as high as the crown. There were flat puffings of pale blue liberty satin wound around the upturned brim, and on each extreme edge was a line of rosebuds in soft pink shades, from these other rosebuds dropped and touched the lower line, dividing the blue satin into diamond-shaped puffs.

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Mrs. Mott wears a foulard in dull light green, thickly sprinkled with tiny and irregularly shaped white dots. The bodice is tucked—very fine pinch tucks—and there are insertions of the narrowest possible white lace bands, outlining a yoke. The sleeves, also tucked finely at the top, have three of these insertions—so narrow and fine as to resemble fagoting—from the shoulders to the elbows; below the elbows the sleeves are moderately full and baggy, ending in narrow cuffs of the foulard with white. The stock matches the cuffs. The skirt is practically plain, the rib tucks being so fine as to be almost invisible and an applied flounce of the simplest design. The hat worn with it is a large white straw toque with the brim curving sharply up and forming a narrow point in front.

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Miss Natica Rives wears a dark blue foulard broken with white dashes. These dashes form vertical crescents that suggest stripes. The applied flounce, which sweeps the ground, has five bands of fine blue and white cord braid set close together near the bottom. The bodice has two applied box plaits, each about two inches wide at the top and an inch in width at the waist line, of the foulard piped with the blue or edged with the white. In front there is a vest of tucked cream-colored material barred at the edges by bands of foulard piped with white and caught at each end by three tiny gilt buttons in straight rows. The sleeves, quite full at the top, sag at the elbows, and in the back form drooping puffs; while, from the elbows down, tight cuff-sleeves of tucked creamy-white stuff are barred by blue, with white pipings and further ornamented with the little ball buttons of gilt. The belt is a shaped band, wider in the back than elsewhere and having groups of three or four tiny bars piped with white, the ends fastened with gold buttons, trimming it. There is a group of these in the back and shorter, narrower ones at each side and front. The hat worn is small, of rough blue straw, with a round crown and brim, the latter bent to fit the head, save at the left, where it flares up and has white roses placed against it. There are white roses also at the outside on the right.

***

Mrs. Julien T. Davies wears a pretty black-and-white checked silk gown. The skirt, long and trailing, has a circular flounce, bordered by three graduated tucks at the edge, three more head it, and midway between that point and the waist is a third group. The bodice also shows tuckings and has full Bishop sleeves.

***

Mrs. Reeve-Merritt was in town recently in a stylish pongee—a heavy pongee, more of a stone color than an ecru. The skirt, which touched the floor, was plain, closing invisibly and without plaits or tucks in the back, and had five circular, overlapping ruffles around the feet. These were some seven inches deep in the back and five in front. The bodice was distinctive, with an Eton coat effect

Mrs. Frederick Edey's light-blue linen, illustrated above, is one of the most charming examples of a simple Summer frock. The color is a light dull blue, and the white boughs and blossoms scattered over the surface closely resemble Japanese embroidery. The four-inch band running from the two-inch stock, and the stock and four-inch band around the bottom of the applied flounce, are of plain blue linen, as are also the cuffs. Down the left side of the closing band are groups of two little white pearl buttons. The wide-brimmed hat with low round crown is of dull-blue straw, somewhat darker than the frock, and tiny boughs of white apple blossoms cover the front and sides.

in front. It was rounded out at the neck, showing a stock and guimpe of coarse white lace, very openwork in mesh. At the bottom it pouched a little over a silk girdle. Down each side of the back were stitched two bands of pongee, each an inch in width. In front it was cut out more in the neck, but still rounding, and it closed under the left arm. It was banded at top and bottom as well as the sides by inch-wide strappings of pongee, and straps ran down each side of the centre, while large white buttons with long passementerie ends hung from them. This front stopped about two inches above the girdle, showing a white underblouse. The sleeves were close-fitting at the top, and about five inches from the shoulder seams were banded by a conple of the inch-wide bands, the pointed, overlapping ends being caught on the outside by buttons covered with the material. Just below the second band and some four or five inches above the elbows the sleeves were tucked; at the elbow the tucks were loosened, and the fullness of the sleeves fell entirely at the back and in pouching puffs above the gauntlet cuffs of unlined, coarse white lace.

Mrs. Merritt's hat was on the amazon order, with wide brim, pressed down over the forehead and the coiffure in the back. In front there was a large choulike bow of pale green. A white lace veil of appiique net was draped over the brim, hut none of the lace fell over the

The hat illustrated was seen on Fifth Avenne. It is of white straw. The crown has a band of scarlet velvet about it, and there are velvet loops and ends in the back. At the left a bunch of chestnut burrs and leaves are fastened, and around the rim nf the white underbrim clusters of scarlet barberries and their dark reddish foliage are caught wreath fashion.

edges, save in the hack, where it drooped down—with a two-inch space between—for six or seven inches.

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Mrs. Philip Lydig dresses much in white. At Delmonico's a few days ago she lunched in a frock of soft white silk with small figures, also white. The deep applied flounce had five or six very narrow ribbon and lace ruffles at its lower edge, and down its front, from waist to flounce, were several shirrings, or, rather, shirred puffs of the silk with a black line between each and also at the outer edges; there were four or five of the puffs, each two inches in width. The bodice hloused a little all around and was also shirred into puffings. The stock of black, spotted with white, had a white emhroidered "turnover" collar. The full Bishop sleeves were gathered into the usual narrow cuffs. Her hat, large, round, and rather flat, was hlack and raised hy a bandeau with a small black bow near the back and at the left. A plume, also hlack, circled around the crown.

***

Miss Mary A. Riker was in town shopping in a simple dark blue serge. The skirt touched all around, and a little more than that in the back. The applied flounce was finished at the top by a strapping, and the seams, hy which the skirt was fitted smoothly about the hips, were also strapped. The Eton coat had a deep collar—a rounded square in the back—with an over collar of heavy white lace. The Bishop sleeves also had white lace over the cuffs. A small hat to match the costume, and draped in dark bine chiffon veiling, completed the costume.

MARIE L. WELDON.

Wooing at Golf.

"Hasn't Mr. Smith proposed yet?"

"No, mamma; his approach work is all right, but then he gets nervous and foozles."

WOMEN HERE AND THERE

BEING an only child she is a very old little lady for her four years. She started recently with papa and mamma for Mexico, going hy boat and sailing from New York. It chanced that it was one of the least attractive boats on the line going out at this time, and the little girl heard her father and mother discussing the subject with some regret. Consequently, when the party went on board the little girl was surprised to find quite the largest and best boat she had ever seen in her short life, and when mamma, who had been investigating the stateroom, came ont into the cabin, she found her little daughter walking around with her hand in that of the stewardess expressing her surprise.

"Why, this is a very nice boat," she was saying.

"We think so," answered the stewardess, gratified at the praise of even so small a passenger. But that young woman was already thinking that her commendation might have been excessive, and she hastened to add in a modifying tone:

"Of course, I have not traveled much. I have only been to Pittsburg and Englewood."

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"I don't know," says the woman who enjoys the luxuries of the toilet, "hut I shall have to take to scented soaps in self-defense. I find that soap must he in an oval-shaped cake and scented to make an impression upon the servants. I am using at present a fine French soap which is a deep yellow in color, and, as I cut a cake in half for convenience in using, there is an irregular square cake and unscented, as everything I use is. But the other day my soap was missing, and it chanced to be the only piece of that kind I had in the house. I called the chambermaid to inquire.

"I haven't seen it," she said earnestly. "There was nothing but an old piece of yellow soap that had been put on your soap dish the other day, and I used it to wash up the hathroom floor."

***

It is a bad recommendation for the cook. Every really good cook has, somewhere in her being, a goodly share of kindness. It goes with the love of good eating and the preparing of good things for other people to eat. This woman had qualities other than those of the cook, which may acconnt for the acidity of her disposition. She is a colored woman and has been left to cook and keep house for the young man of the family while the family is away for a time. The young man counts eighteen Summers, and is having trouhle with his eyes, which makes his remaining quietly at home for a time a necessity; bnt it is not much of a trial. The family house is some distance from the city, a hig, comfortahle country residence, and the yonng man can have as many of his friends visit him as he pleases. Two or three are on hand most of the time, and it was while one of these house parties was enjoying life pretty thoroughly that it occurred to the young men that it would be great fun to have some young women visitors. Such a good idea! They would give a luncheon, and invite a number of girls who they knew had not left the city. The girls could take the cars to the end of the route and there one of the young men would meet them and drive them to the house. To be sure they wonld have to take a farmer's wagon and put chairs in it, but no jolly girl would mind that. It would be great fun, and the colored cook would answer all the purposes of a chaperon. That was what the young men said and that was what all the girls thought when they promptly accepted the invitation. For some reason or other, however, it slipped the minds of all of them, and not a word was said to the older people about it. So the day for the luncheon party came, the cook prepared a substantial luncheon, which every one, particularly the hungry girls from the city, said was everything that could be desired, and in the middle of the afternoon they were driven back to the cars and returned home, saying it was the very best luncheon party they had ever been to in their lives. There it might have rested but for the cook. The absentmindedness of all those pretty girls continued after they reached home, and not one word did they hreathe about all the good time thcy had had, hut with the cook it was different. It is possihle she did not enjoy preparing a big luncheon on a hot Summer's day. At any rate there was no absentmindedness when she dropped a word here and a word there which gradually sifted through different layers of human strata until all the parents of all those jolly young people were taken into the luncheon secret. And then! Well, there will be no more luncheons this Summer with only a colored cook for a chaperon.

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Since the catastrophe at Martinique the captains of steamers passing near the island have been besieged hy their passengers to stop and allow them to have an opportunity to visit the ruins of St. Pierre.

"I believe," says the Captain of one of the steamers, "that my women passengers would give me all the ready money they have about them and throw in their jewels as well if they conld persuade me to stop."

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Annie Russell is a great admirer of the work of Japanese artists. She has a very fine old panel by Hoknsi which by great good luck she was able to secure at a sale in California. The panel is soft in tone with age as well as with the delicacy of the fine work of the Japanese artist, and only here and there is it brightened by a tiny bit of a vivid red introduced with a skill which is peculiarly Japanese.

"That is what I want my art to be like. That is what I am striving for," Miss Russell says as she looks at the fine panel with an expression of something like rapture on her face. "I want it to have delicacy and accuracy—with just that hit of vivid coloring in the right place to give it life." Miss Russell is accumulating different things Japanese to furnish her own particular den or stndy. She has a number of Japanese prints, some of them very old, by different artists, with some Japanese brocades, and is gradually banishing photographs and souvenirs from her own private rooms. It is the restfnlness of the Japanese art, she says, which appeals to her.

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At a large sanitarium not far from New York there is staying, in search of rest and cure, a one-time overenergetic young woman. As a result of her misused energies she is now in a state of collapse. There is not much of her anatomy which does not need making over—heart, lungs, stomach, nerves—for she has gone to pieces entirely. This does not mean that in the course of time she will not recover, hut she is quite ill enough for the family to be anxious, and when a telegram arrived from the sanitarium at which she is stopping the other day, it made a great commotion. It was received hy an aunt, who congratulated herself that it had not fallen into the hands of the girl's mother, hut she herself had not the courage to open it, and it was put aside to await the arrival of the man of the house. He came shortly, tore off the envelope hastily, the aunt's heart beating like a triphammer meanwhile, and read:

"Bring up a couple of old blankets when you come."

It was signed hy the girl herself, and the family consider it one of the best symptons she has exhihited since she left home.

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Here is a way to get your dwarf plants for very little money. A woman who has a special fondness for the tiny things invested some time ago in a dear little pot of dwarf Japanese maples. She bought them of a real Japanese, who knew all about them, and he assured her that they would not only remain green during the Summer, but—this was what she made out of the Japanese gentleman's not very good English—would also take on all the glories of Autumn foliage in the Fall. She waited anxiously for that season to come, and, sure enough, the foliage on her little plant all turned yellow, and, not only that, the leaves dropped off. That was startling, but she consoled herself, thinking that all trees drop their leaves in the Fall and in the Spring her little plant would rehahilitate itself. But, alas, she waited in vain, and in disgust started to raise her own maples. In the nice little Japanese jardinière she planted three maple tree seeds, those funny little winged things which at certain seasons in the year cover the walks beneath the trees. These, green as they fell, she planted, and now she has that number of tiny maple trees with their perfectly formed but tiny leaves, and if it isn't the real thing, no one could tell the difference, and the woman hopes the leaves will not fall when the cool weather comes. One must have the Japanese pot for growing these home-made Japanese dwarf plants—it is needed for atmosphere.

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Housekeeping in the South is a revelation to most Northern women. It seems to them a strange practice to put everything under lock and key and then dole out only exactly as much of the different stores as will be used. The first time a Northern woman came in contact with this peculiar method of housekeeping, another thing that seemed strange to her was the curious manner in which the Southern housewife delayed in getting the different things for which the servants asked. There had been a knock at the door, the servant had entered and asked for flour. Her mistress gave an affirmative answer, hut continued her work. "Why didn't she get that flour?" the Northern woman wondered, uneasily, as the minutes went by. As she was wondering there came another knock at the door and the same servant asked for eggs. Still there was no motion made toward getting them. Several minutes passed, there was another knock—again the same servant with a request for butter. The visitor waited expectantly after that, and, sure enough, it was not long before the girl was back, asking for oil.

"You see," explained the Southern woman, "if I should run to get everything for which they ask on the minute I should not have time for anything else. They never have long enough heads to think of all the things they want at one time. After the girl has made a half a dozen trips I conclude that she has asked for everything that is needed, and then I take the keys and go out to the storehouse."

Straight-Front Dolls.

"THE doll that hasn't a straight-front figure is a drug in the market these days," said the manager of the toy department. "We have a large number of dolls on hand that are pretty of face and neat of limh, but so long as they have not the peculiarities of the straight-front developed to an abnormal degree our customers will have none of them, except at hargain-counter prices, and they are a little squeamish about taking them even on those terms.

"It is curious, anyway, how quick dolls are to follow the fashion. A few years ago, when Titian hair was so popular, the dolls took to coloring their locks a most beautiful shade of red, and now that dark hair is considered the proper thing there is a great demand for dolls of the hrunette and semi-hrunette type.

"But of all the fads in shape and coloring that have raged in the feminine world for the past twenty years none has been so universally adopted in doll land as the straight-front. It is not only the hig expensive beauties that cultivate the straight-front deformities. The petite three-for-a-dollar type affects the craze to the same extent. Of course, you can't blame the dolls for their slavish devotion to fashion. The people who buy dolls want the straight-front variety, and the sense of self-preservation impels the manufacturers to supply the demand.

"The popular fancy ought to put a good deal of extra business in the way of up-to-date Jenny Wrens, for I have many a woman's word for it that to fit a straight-front doll is a joh hig enough to floor anybody except an expert dressmaker. The mother of six little feminine stairsteps was putting up a complaint on that score not half an hour ago.

"'I never knew what real trouhle was,' she said, 'till I tried to cut these newfangled doll garments. I never used to mind dressing dolls when they were constructed on natural lines, but I certainly do have a tussle now, with at least a dozen dolls of all sizes to dress and every last one of them a straight front. How long do you suppose I'll have to keep on fitting gowns over all these bumps and lumps?' "And there she hid me. How long the straight-front doll will be with us I am unable to prophesy."

THE BELLIGERENT SCHOOLMASTER AND THE BELLICOSE EDITOR

IN A PART of the country where the teacher is still credited with vast mental range and encyclopedic knowledge—and is not regarded as a harmless drudge—there lived and "conducted classes" a long, raw-boned mountaineer named Hill. He was a man of amazing industry and possessed of diplomas of learning, but he retained in rich luxuriance the unpruned colloquial speech of his native mountains—a speech which took grotesque liberties with grammar and idiom.

Now this Hill was, among other things, a "great hand for the gals," as he elegantly phrased it, and in their company he took a satisfaction which overflowed in grins and cackles and uncouth compliments. Even here, however, he had, like Washington Irving's immortal Ichabod Crane—whom, in general, he rather closely resembled—an eye upon the practical side of things. In short, he was apt to look with special favor upon young women who were blessed with rich fathers.

Now, in the same region in which this schoolmaster held sway lived a gentleman who undertook to supply the community with the local news in weekly installments, and, to that end, maintained a plant consisting of a hand press of respectable age and an office force of one compositor.

Naturally Mr. Harris, the editor, was a man in high consideration; no political or social function was complete without him. Naturally, also, Mr. Hill, the schoolmaster, was a person of equal if not superior consideration, and likewise much in demand for all manner of festivities. Both gentlemen went at least as cheerfully as they were bid—and neither ever missed one of these delightful dances which were a feature of Wauhatchie society. Both the editor and the schoolmaster danced vilely—and each regarded his own capers with much complacency. These facts are interesting but not essential; the point is that both the editor and the schoolmaster, by chance, fixed their affections upon the same lady—a local heiress. At first good friends, they presently began to look at each other out of the corners of their eyes and then settled down to a deadly rivalry marked by an uncompromising attitude of mutual scorn—a scorn which neither took the pains to hide.

The lady in the case was not wiser or more beautiful than the general run of girls, but she had the astuteness which belongs to the sex, and she held the balance so true between the two rivals that neither could claim any long-continued advantage.

It so happened that the learned Mr. Hill had as assistant a harmless drudge who, as is the way of some foolish schoolmasters, set his boys to write compositions, many and long, and Mr. Harris, as befitted a public-spirited editor, offered a prize for the best composition on a matter of "public interest," written by a pupil of the school in which the whole town of Wauhatchie took pride. But, because he hated Mr. Hill, Mr. Harris stipulated that the editor was to be the sole arbiter of merit. These compositions "on matters of public interest" were duly written, doubtless with much painful thought and more chewing of the tops of innocent penholders on the part of the youthful authors. The results of their labors were handed to the editor, and the editor awarded his prize—a year's subscription to The Wauhatchie News. Further, he published the prize essay in his columns. This juvenile scrawl was not remarkable in any special way, but it was outspoken about a matter of local politics which was at that time making bad blood. What was worse, the youngster who wrote it—a pugnacious youth—had ventured to assume a position which did not at all agree with the stand which the schoolmaster had judged it wise to take on the same subject. Reading the effusion now in a public print and proclaimed in scare headlines as a prize essay by a pupil of his school, the learned Mr. Hill fairly boiled with indignation. His enemy had played him a scurvy trick, and he must have revenge. He seized his hat, and still holding on to the offending newspaper, set out to find the editor. This he had no difficulty in doing. The faithful servant of the pen and the public was in his sanctum with the lone compositor and several loafers who spent much time there. In the midst of this

sleepy senate appeared suddenly the indignant Mr. Hill—very red in the face and agitating his newspaper—and declared with great vehemence that he objected to that so-called prize essay. He began to sling his mountain lingo about recklessly and even indulged in threats of personal violence—at which the editor smiled pleasantly. Then the schoolmaster, beside himself, made for the editor with his fists, whereupon the compositor and two burly loafers promptly collared him and hustled him away, swearing in a manner that would have given infinite delight to the innocent boys over whom he presided—and, doubtless, shocked the young ladies to death.

All the next day the schoolmaster explained the mysteries of the pons asinorum to a lot of blockheads or made the same blockheads recite Latin verbs. The young villains had evidently heard all about the scene in the office of the Wauhatchie News. They tittered and talked in corners when he was busy—and the young lady members of the school were especially maddening.

Poor Hill stood at his blackboard and fumed. Was it not enough that this meddling Harris should be perpetually in his way with the lovely—and wealthy—Miss Carry-May? No! The fellow must print in his confounded little paper things containing reprehensible and—what was infinitely worse—impolitic doctrines. Then he had the impudence to proclaim these things as "prize essays" of the pupils of Wauhatchie Academy! And to cap it all, the jackanapes had defied him—him, the schoolmaster and the head of Wauhatchie Academy! The pupils knew—and Miss Carry-May would know of it, too. Harris would certainly tell her if nobody else did. It was intolerable.

Hill's wrath having cooked thus all day, he set out as soon as school was dismissed to find the editor once more. This time he met him on the street.

"I want to speak to you, Mr. Harris," said Mr. Hill, sidling up awkwardly to the place where his enemy stood.

"I am at your service, Sir," said Mr. Harris, looking bored, "but be brief; I am in something of a hurry."

"I want," said Mr. Hill, without further ceremony, "to fight you."

"I don't see the use of that," said Mr. Harris.

"You must apologize," said Mr. Hill.

"I certainly shall not," said Mr. Harris.

"Then I'm going to lick you right now and here," said Mr. Hill, flying into a great rage and making windmills with his arms.

"Not now or here," said Mr. Harris coolly. "I am no street brawler. I am, as you are aware, a Justice of the Peace, and I do not propose to get myself hauled before the Mayor—even to oblige you. I shall be more than pleased to meet you at some more convenient season in some retired spot outside the town limits. At present I am going to supper." And Harris turned on his heel, linked his arm in that of a friend, who had been a curious observer of this scene, and strolled slowly on down the village street. Hill, left thus unceremoniously, stood and stared—his mouth open—the picture of helpless fury. Then he rushed after the editor, shouting a torrent of speech, in all of which the word "fight" alone was articulate.

Harris turned.

"I told you," said he to Hill angrily, "that I was going to supper," and he resumed his walk. This time Hill, after standing like a lost man and gazing after Harris for a moment, swung round in his turn and strode off in the opposite direction. He walked violently, slinging his arms.

The worst of it was that when the schoolmaster met Miss Carry-May the young woman, instead of answering his grins and compliments with smiles as she had been used to do, was apt now to turn aside her head and giggle, and when the wretched Hill tried to explain she giggled more than ever. It might be supposed from this that the editor was in high favor. But in that view he was evidently mistaken.

The editor came back from "up the county" some time during the next week, and called immediately upon Miss Carry-May. He was received with frowns. Miss Carry-May told him frankly that she could not respect a coward. Everybody knew, she said, that he had declined to fight the schoolmaster—afterward he had run away—and, well, she, for one, was surprised. The editor, who had it very bad, was dumfounded at this view of the matter, and hemmed and hawed at a fearful rate. Miss Carry-May took advantage of his confusion to overwhelm him with reproaches.

"I never thought you would be a coward," she insisted, and was so clearly distressed that the editor sprang to his feet and declared he would go after Hill at once and thrash him within an inch of his life. Before Miss Carry-May, now a little frightened, could stop him he was gone out into the night.

With all possible speed he made his way to the schoolmaster's dwelling and rang the bell with a jangle that alarmed the quiet household in which Mr. Hill was a boarder. A little boy—one of Hill's pupils—came to the door, and, to the question put as to Mr. Hill's whereabouts, replied with very round eyes that the schoolmaster had just left the house with no more explanation than that he was going "up the road a piece." The editor started. That was the phrase Hill used to employ when he was going to see a "gal"—and what girl could there be but Miss Carry-May? His enemy must have passed him in the dark.

The editor left the boy still staring, and retraced his steps hastily. As he came opposite Miss Carry-May's house again, sure enough he heard Hill's unmistakable nervous cackle within. Miss Carry-May's voice was not audible.

The editor did not go in. Instead he went to his room. In the morning the schoolmaster received a note which read:

"Sir: I have been waiting for you to name a time and place for the encounter you were so kind as to suggest to me the other day. You have sent me no word. May I venture to offer a suggestion in my turn? If it is agreeable to you, I will meet you in 'Dead Man's Hollow' at 5 o'clock this afternoon. Kindly bring your gun.

(Signed) "JOHN HARRIS."

This note was delivered to Mr. Hill in his schoolroom, and produced a curious effect. Mr. Hill had been in a villainously bad humor. Now he twisted ecstatically in his chair as he read, his face spread into a wonderful grin.

"Tell Mr. Harris," said he to the boy, "that I'll be there."

All the rest of the day he was notably preoccupied and fidgety, and several times the pupils heard him chuckle to himself. About half-past 4, having at that time dismissed the last lingerer, Mr. Hill, from the window of his schoolroom, saw Mr. Harris walking by in a direction which might reasonably lead him to Dead Man's Hollow, which, by the way, was a lonely spot in the pines, and the reputed scene of a murder. The editor was accompanied by the same gentleman who had been his companion at the time of the street encounter. The two men walked rapidly, and Harris's face wore an expression of much grimness.

When the pair were well past the house and out of sight around a curve in the road, Mr. Hill laughed aloud all to himself, and followed slowly. Just as he reached the edge of the town he met a buggy. In the buggy were Miss Carry-May and a man with red hair. Miss Carry-May bowed, and the buggy drove on. Mr. Hill turned to look after it, and seemingly forgot to turn again; for, instead of going to Dead Man's Hollow, he walked straight home. The editor and his friend waited for him at the appointed place a full half-hour—then they came back to town, and went without delay to Mr. Hill's place of residence. There they learned that the schoolmaster had just gone toward the station carrying a small handbag. They followed in haste, and were in time to see the tail-end of the southbound train disappearing a mile down the track. Then the editor swore in his slow way, and the two trudged back to town again.

A little later Mr. Harris rang Miss Carry-May's doorbell. He was ushered into the parlor, and found the young woman arrayed in her most becoming frock and very busy entertaining a strange gentleman with red hair. Miss Carry-May looked startled, but introduced the stranger as the Rev. Mr. Jopling. Mr. Jopling, basking luxuriously in the lady's smiles, kept up an incessant flow of small talk, and was evidently good for the evening. Clearly there was no chance for Mr. Harris to-night, and he took himself off in a state of mind which beggars description.

At his room he found a note in a strange, wild handwriting.

"Dear Harris:

"We are both of us euchred. I ain't going to fight for no gal alive—especially not one that is spoke for already. This one is going to marry that red-headed parson. She told me so last night.

"Yours truly,

"T. HILL."

That night the editor did not sleep. Hill came back Monday morning—the duel had been set for Friday—entirely cured of his warlike fever. He was very friendly with the editor—who received his advances with very bad grace—ignored Miss Carry-May utterly, and was presently a violent admirer of another of the young women of Wauhatchie. The

editor, for his part, withdrew from society, and his leaders took on a tone of chronic misanthropy.

Miss Carry-May, it seems, did actually, in time, marry the parson with red hair.

Would Never Do.

Midas, King of Phrygia, requested of the gods that everything he touched might be turned to gold. His prayer was granted, but upon attempting to take his morning beefsteak it became gold the moment he touched it.

"This will never do," exclaimed the angry monarch, "I can make twice as much out of it by joining the Beef Trust."

Whereupon he begged the gods to take their favor back, and again began making money in earnest.

Why Lot Wept.

Lot, upon being notified that his wife had turned to salt, was observed to shed scalding tears.

"Why in blazes couldn't she have turned to coal?" he muttered angrily.

But this vision of a sudden fortune having been speedily shattered, he resumed his weary march onward.

JULY

The PIRATE of the TROLLEY CAR

THE trolley car, on its way down town with twice as many passengers as it was built to hold, came to a sudden stop. On the crossing, waiting to get aboard, were a large woman, a still larger man, and a small army of youngsters of ages varying between two and ten years. The conductor framed his lips for the inevitable "Step lively!"

"Keep still, car!" commanded the mother, as she shoved first one and then another child into the spaces between the crosswise seats. "Here, Willie, get in here! You, Emma! Now, Mr. Conductor, take your hand off that bell rope!"

The hand dropped. Its owner seemed to see trouble ahead if he disobeyed the abrupt order.

Finally the little boys and girls, numbering eight altogether, had been inserted into crevices between seats and passengers' legs, the mother pushing them in wherever she found an opening. Then she climbed into the very front seat, followed by her husband, a meek-looking citizen who could have tipped the scales at 300, maybe more. The conductor raised his hand to the bell rope again, but let it fall fast, for the new ruler of the car pointed a menacing finger at him.

"Stop that!" she cried.

The fat husband had dropped into the one vacant seat and fallen asleep.

"Don't you dare move this car till I see if they're all in," she continued. "Now, Willie, are you here?".

"Here, mamma."

"Emma?"

"Yes, mamma."

"Susan Mary?"

"Yes, Ma'am."

"Alice?"

"Yes'm."

"Bobby?"

"Here."

So the roll was called, and each one of the eight children responded promptly from his or her perch. They were scattered all through the car. Willie answered to his name in an interval between bites on a banana, fragments of which he dropped on the new trousers of a young man beside him. Bobby's stick of peppermint candy was melting on an old gentleman's white waistcoat. Each of the other youngsters was eating something or dispensing stickiness.

The passengers were preparing for flight or murder when the roll call began, but as it proceeded their growing anger gave way to wonder or amusement. The motorman, hearing the commanding voice behind him, turned, scowled, grinned, and then forgot his duties in wrapt admiration. Maybe he thought of home.

"Now you can move along," ordered the mother, when finally the last of the eight had answered.

"That's the way I do it," she said confidingly, half boastfully, to the other passengers. "He (pointing to her sleeping spouse) wants to go to sleep just as soon as he gets in a car. Just like a man, isn't it?"

She had brought the brood aboard just after the car left Fort George, whither the other passengers had gone to spend the hot evening away from their stifling homes in down-town New York. It was one of those cars running from the old fort site all the way to the Battery, by way of Amsterdam and Sixth Avenues.

"Now, we're all here," she continued. "Aren't we?"

She spoke to her fellow-travelers, as well as to her particular charges. Nobody replied. There seemed to be an unspoken suspicion that if any one opened his lips he might not retain his peace of mind much longer, much less his seat in the car. The old man with the white waistcoat forgot that his hitherto immaculate garment was becoming polka-dotted with liquid candy. The young man with the new trousers almost forgot he had them on, banana-smeared though they were.

With her back to the motorman, she stood facing her audience, just where

she had taken her place before the roll call. A man offered her a seat.

"No, no," she said. "I always stand here. You see, one of 'em might fall off."

She didn't explain how she would catch the falling one, but continued, addressing the listeners in a voice loud enough to be heard on the rear seat in spite of the thirty-miles-an-hour down-grade clatter of the car wheels:

"This car's pretty well crowded, isn't it? (No answer.) Yes, it is! Well, we shan't let anybody else get in it, shall we? (Faint affirmative echo.) All right. Mr. Conductor! Mr. Conductor!"

Her finger, crooked ominously and pointed so rigidly that disobedience to its call was not to be thought of, attracted the ex-commander of the car like a strong magnet drawing a steel needle. He slid along the step of the car and leaned forward to hear his instructions. When he was close to her, she said:

"We're crowded in here, aren't we? (Pause. No reply.) We don't want to be any more crowded. Now, Mr. Conductor, don't let anybody else get in here. Do you understand?"

Dodging behind a passenger who sat next to the step, as though he feared a projectile of some sort would be hurled at him, the ex-commander of the car screwed up his nerve and began timidly:

"Yes'm, but I can't—"

"Oh, yes you can, now," she interrupted, and then, while he was fleeing to the furthermost corner of the rear platform, she turned to the passengers and said:

"These conductors are so frightened, aren't they?"

The car sped on. Nobody attempted to get on it during the long down-grade trip to Manhattan Valley, but as it stopped in front of the crossing there, a man put his foot on the step and cast his eye around for an opening between the seats. He was a contented-looking man, fat, and built on the sauerkraut-and-frankfurter plan, more or less like the sleeping spouse of the car's new commander.

"Get off!"

He looked forward, caught her eye, and saw the threatening finger. A look of blank amazement, half of fear, crept over his face. He hesitated—and was lost. The courage instilled by strong backing caused the nearest passenger to push him gently from the step as the car moved on.

After that it was easy. As each newcomer attempted to get aboard there came the stern command, "Get off!" Then the intruder was helped to alight by whomsoever happened to occupy the seat nearest the point of intrusion. By the time Fifty-ninth Street was reached everybody on the car had become the unconditional slaves of their new leader.

AND THE WATER KEPT A GURGLING

JOHN HAWKINS'S pasture and mine joined together in a kind of dry hollow and were separated from each other by a high rail fence. That fence, as well as the hollow, ran due east and west. To the east was Tom Lamkin's pasture, whose land joined ours, and whose fence ran in directly the opposite direction. The hollow from Lamkin's land down to the western extremity of ours was quite descending; and in the lower corner, on John's side of the fence, was one of the largest, coolest, and most invigorating springs I ever saw.

It seemed to gurgle, and bubble, and boil up like so much liquid crystal; and when the sunlight flashed across it the suggestion was that of a cluster of pure diamonds in the bright glare of an electric light.

If I do say it I always envied John that beautiful spring from the moment I discovered it was on his land instead of my own.

Finally an idea entered my head that, if I dug into the ground on my own side of the fence, just a few rods above John's spring, I might tap the vein that furnished the supply, and so convert a portion of that water to my own use.

So I went at it.

And my success was greater than my expectations.

For, in less than four feet of soil I struck a vein of water that boiled up like a miniature fountain. Neither did the force diminish, as I fancied it would after a few moments. It rose higher and higher, and bubbled and gurgled, until finally it overflowed the hole and went pouring down the incline like a young spring freshet.

I was in ecstasies.

The elation over my good fortune led me to steal over to John's spring just to see how the two compared for quantity and circumference.

Well, bless my soul! Judge of my astonishment when I found that John's spring was dry as the table lands of New Mexico. I had cut off the main channel connecting the water with his land, and had converted the whole of that magnificent spring into one of my own.

I quickly realized there would be a cyclone when John found it out, and—there was.

He danced a fisher's hornpipe on his own side of the fence and swore he would have me prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law.

I simply continued to excavate my new find, cleaned out the bottom, walled up the sides, whistled "Annie Laurie" softly to myself, and—the water kept right on a gurgling.

John said, compared with myself and some of my contemptible acts, the devil would make a good citizen.

I invested $25 in cut granite, fitted the spring up to the best of my ability, and—the water kept right on a gurgling.

John said he pitied my mother, but had more genuine sympathy for the wife who was compelled to drag out her existence with such a miserable wretch.

I put a stone curb on top of the granite, ornamented it with an iron paling, erected a sign called "Crystal Spring," which I faced toward John's pasture, and—the water kept right on a gurgling.

And while this was taking place Tom Lamkin, whose land joined ours, stood leaning over his own fence, smoking his pipe, and watching us, and saying—nothing.

At last the same idea occurred to John that had occurred to me. He went a few rods above my spring, on his own side of the fence, of course, and dug into the ground exactly as I had done; and when he had finished you can use me for a canceled postage stamp if the water in my spring didn't refuse to—"gurgle."

He had cut off the main channel in precisely the same manner as I had done and had stolen the whole of that spring back.

Well—or—or—this may seem funny to some; but I could never quite realize just where the fun came in.

In the first place, I didn't steal John's spring—not intentionally—it was a case of pure accident. But John—why—what John done was an exemplification of spite on the face of it.

And I told him so!

What did John say? Why—the—the old crippie! He said if I would toss that iron paling and cut granite over the fence to put around his own spring he would give me 20 cents for it.

Think of that!

Insulted me right to my face. Said I, "You old hayseed! If I had you over in this pasture I would mop you all over it if it killed every spear of grass there was in it."

And he replied, just as sneeringly as he knew how: "Tomkins, I'm a-goin' tu wall this spring up, an' lock it with an iron kiver, but when you feel so inclined you kin come over, an' though you can't get at the water you have my full permission to hear it 'gurgle.'"

To which I went w-r-r-r-r-r-rh! And when a man goes w-r-r-r-r-r-rh he's so mad he can't use the Anglo-Saxon language.

I watched John wall that spring up, attach his new iron cover, and w-r-r-r-rh'd all the way through it.

And all the while Tom Lamkin stood leaning over his own fence, smoking his pipe, and watching us, and saying—nothing.

Finally, after John's work was all completed, it occurred to me that possibly I might strike that same vein of water again.

So I went a little above John's spring, just as he had gone above mine, and began to dig; and I hadn't dug long before the water began to "gush" and "gurgle" with the same impetuosity as ever; and I soon knew by the expression on John's face, who had been watching me, and his eyes spring at the same time, that I had stolen the whole of that blooming water back again.

It did seem strange how the channel of that water wound serpentinely back and forth under the soil of John's pasture and mine, and both of us living in total ignorance of that fact.

Well, I transferred the iron paling and cut granite from my first spring and arranged them as artistically as I knew how around the second. John watched the proceedings, bombarding me with numerous expletives while the work was progressing, and of course I let him bombard. I finished the whole thing up grand, planted my "Crystal Spring" sign so its front faced toward John's pasture, then snapped my fingers at John and told him to whistle.

"And Tom Lamkin stood leaning over his own fence, smoking his pipe, and watching us, and saying—nothing.

Then John began to wake up and show signs of activity. Hardly was my work completed before he spat on his two hands, grasped his spade firmly by the handle, and, with the same determination as before, started in to steal that spring back.

And he made his work count, too.

Hang me if right up in the corner of the fence close to Tom Lamkin's land and mine, that old cross-grained Ishmaelite didn't strike water again; and when he did and I inspected my own spring, the water began to gurgle less and less until finally it died out and stopped altogether.

I knew it was then or never with me, so, grasping my spade, I darted into my own corner of the fence and began to dig dirt, too.

Holy smoke! how the soil did fly.

Some of John's mud plastered me, and some of my mud plastered John. And that water, as if trying to please both at the same time, first "gurgled" on one side of the fence and then "gurgled" on the other.

It was mud and water flying here, mud and water flying there, mud and water shooting in every conceivable direction, and, with John and myself right in the centre of attraction.

And in the end, to serve us both right, Tom Lamkin, who at divers times had been leaning over his fence, smoking his pipe and watching us, and saying nothing, went to work on his own land, found that same channel, cut it off, dug a ditch up over the hill and down to his own premises, put in a ram, and took nearly every drop of that blamed water right over to his own house.

DAVID HILL.

The Bibulous Fairy of Gotem

IN the ancient City of Gotem, Mynheer Jan Withuysen sat in the doorway of his bodie on Wideway, the leading thoroughfare, smoking an afternoon pipe, while meditating on the shortcomings of his neighbors—more particularly his rivals in trade.

According to his lights, Jan was honest. On Sunday mornings he could listen complacently to the preacher's discourse with a subconsciousness through his dreams that the holy man's animadversions were directed to less worthy parishioners.

So, as he sat there, enveloping his head in a saintly nimbus of tobacco smoke, he did it with a conscience that was clear and a feeling of righteousness that might have swelled his robust Dutch bosom to still greater proportions had not his wife's tones in the distance reminded him that his weakness for schnapps increased with his years, and that in other respects he did not resemble her ideal of perfection. But he soon forgot her idiosyncrasy, and was contentedly ruminating, when a piping little voice near him interrupted bis revery:

"Fine day for the time o' year," it said.

Jan's eyes were startled to see a small, brown fairy perched above the tulips on the top rail of the fence.

"Could you give me a drink?" added the fairy with a deliberate wink.

"How do I know you're not the result of those devilled crabs I had this noon?" ventured Jan, rubbing his eyes in an attempt to see better.

"Test me. Hand me a jug of schnapps, Jan, and I will show you."

"I didn't know fairies indulged in potations," said Jan, cautiously, still thinking the figure on the fence rail a creature of his muddled brain.

"They don't 'cept for medicinal purposes," and the fairy winked again. "A witch used her black art on me, and I'm dwindling an inch every hour. Only a draught of white man's schnapps can dispel the enchantment."

"Oho!" exclaimed Jan, his mercantile instincts aroused, though it was Sunday. "And what will you give me for the schnapps?"

"I will grant you your best wish."

Now, in all Jan's long life this was the first time that a fairy had offered him such an opportunity so cheaply, and he soon made up his mind to the venture, but fearing to arouse his wife anew on the subject of schnapps he tip-toed cautiously inside his domicile and managed to reach the cupboard unobserved and extract the jug wherein the tonic reposed. A moment later the little guest lifted the jug laboriously to his lips. As he drank he increased perceptibly in size, the jug decreasing proportionately to the vanishing point. Then, slipping off his perch, the brown fairy stood before Jan, almost two feet high.

"Uncommon good stuff, Mynheer van Withuysen," said the fairy, grown polite with the disappearance of his thirst, and adding to Jan's plebeian name the complimentary van. Then, with an extravagant bow, he was about to take himself off.

Bot the thrifty Dutchman detained the forgetful fairy by grasping his green mantle. "You were going to grant my best wish."

"So I was," said the brown fairy blandly, seeing he couldn't get away without payment. With a nonchalant air he drew from his pocket a small golden mirror, placing it in Jan's broad palm.

"This pretty plaything will give its possessor pride and prosperity. Glance into this glass, Mynheer."

The Dutchman's stolidity gave place to astonishment at perceiving how accurately his desires had been divined. He took up the mirror and grew haughty, and still haughtier as he noted the stony stare of disdain therein reflected.

"To support your pride, put your palm upon your pocket and feel the pelf therein," continued the fairy.

But the Dutchman had not lost his caution. He gave a sly look at the fairy and thought he detected an expression of mischief and malice on the comical brown face.

"This may be a scheme, my fine fairy," he thought, "to employ both my hands that you may be released," so, while tightening his hold on the little imp's mantle, he carefully stowed away the mirror, and then with the same hand dove into the pocket of his wide breeches.

The gleam of the golden ducats he brought forth at last overcame his Dutch phlegm. He was as near being excited as ever in his life, and involuntarily released the fairy, who promptly vanished.

From that day Mynheer Jan Withuysen prospered amazingly, but as he strode the streets of Gotem he perceived that many of its people sported a prosperity equaling his own and a stony stare he could not excel. The explanation was that the bibulous fairy was resorting to other Gotemites to obtain remedies for his thirst, whom he rewarded as he had Jan, when blandishments did not suffice. In the course of time this resulted in making Gotem a wealthy if not a happy city.

Of course, the frequent, though private, visits of such a fairy could not long remain a secret in a gossipping town like Gotem. The fairy's wife had already noticed the disappearance of the mirrors from the cave in which were stored Misfortunes in Disguise, and when she heard what was going on in Gotem she promptly had a commission appointed to find her wayward spouse and incarcerate him in an asylusm for inebriates.

It happened that the fairy commission espied the culprit just as he was negotiating with Mr. Moore for a jug of schnapps. In the excitement of capturing their prey they overlooked the fact that the sun was shining.

The appearance of so many fairies in daylight on Wideway, the principal street of Gotem, created great consternation among its inhabitants, and to escape from the gathering throng the commission hustled the inebriate down into the nearest manhole.

The Gotemites who had been smart enough to get possession of magic mirrors before the dispensor of them was so summarily seized organized themselves into a society which they called the Smart Set, and they gurgled and twillipped together to the envy of all who heard them.

Now, it transpired that many unfortunates who acquired ducats in other ways than by means of mirrors, and aped the stony stare of the Smart Set, brazenly pretended to belong to that exclusive clique.

The numbers of these outsiders grew prodigiously, alarming the truly smart, who called a conclave at which certificates of smartness were issued only to possessors of magic mirrors, who, it was discovered, numbered just four hundred. The brilliant idea then occurred to call themselves the Four Hundred.

Assemblies were held annually, at which the list of members of the Four Hundred was revised. At one of the very first of these conclaves Mrs. Erastus de Bruyn announced that she had lost her fairy mirror, which had been found and kept by one of her lackeys, who immediately became proud and prosperous in proportion as her fortunes declined. But the Four Hundred cut short her complaints. They were not a detective bureau, and then and there decreed for all time that only actual possessors of the fairy mirrors could be recognized as members. How the owners got them was a detail with which they could not concern themselves.

But Gotem was a city of liberty and equality. Consequently the people who had been left in the cold by the Four Hundred chafed at the exclusion. Finding that the brown fairy did not return, they started a hunt for him by digging up the street where he disappeared. Not meeting with success, they dug up the next street and the next, ad infinitum.

This annoyed the Four Hundred, who complained to the High Court.

That deliberative body of legal lights, in the course of time, decided that as the citizens of Gotem were entitled to liberty and pursuit of happiness, if their happiness was embodied in the little brown fairy it would be unconstitutional to interfere with their pursuit of him.

The Gotemites thereupon went at their digging with renewed zest, and have followed this vain pursuit of happiness ever since. The city is divided into two camps—the Four Hnndred and the Ditch Diggers. Gullies as deep as the houses are high have taken the place of streets, and to the casual traveler who happens that way the whole city has the appearance of a community of groundhogs, all because a bibulous fairy inflicted upon Gotem more than its share of Misfortunes in Disguise.

HELOISE DURANT ROSE.

In a Hurry.

THE man who is always in a hurry says he has reformed.

"I'm never going to rush again," he declared, "especially when I happen to be in the neighborhood of Fulton Street.

"I was in a hurry to catch a westbound train the other afternoon, and, not having a chance to go home and brush up and get back in time to take the train I wished to travel on, I went into a Fulton Street shop where they guarantee to turn you out spick and span for any occasion on short notice and asked them to fix me up.

"'Be quick about it, too,' I said, by way of egging them on to special activity. 'I'm in all kinds of a hurry. Have to catch a Jersey Central and haven't a minute to lose.'

"My precautionary advice was well-meant, but you may depend upon it I'll never again be quick to urge people to speed, at least in the vicinity of Fulton Street. The results that time were too painful. Before I knew what was happening to me half a dozen men had rushed at me from half a dozen different directions and had begun to do things to me. One pushed me down in a barber's chair and had my face lathered before I could say Jack Robinson, another commenced to manicure my nails, and a third fairly ran away with himself in his efforts to get my shoes shined by the time his confederates had finished their job. What became of the other three I didn't find out till I came to ten minutes later, all cleaned up ready for my journey. Then I discovered that one had brushed and pressed my hat, a fifth had rolled my umbrella, and the sixth had done something to my dress-suit case.

"This unexpected onslaught upon my person and possessions took the wind out of me at first, and before losing my senses I had half a notion to show fight, but each of my assailants was so aggressive that I couldn't get a chance to lift a finger in self-defense, and if their hearts had been filled with malice aforethought instead of the milk of human kindness they could have made 'way with me in no time without the shadow of resistance on my part.

"Of course, with all that energy to boost me on the way, I got to the train with fifteen minutes to spare, but I must say that, in spite of the happy outcome, I would gladly delay my departure even until the next day another time rather than undergo such a complicated attack of personal attentions. Still, the method in use down there of hastening travelers on their way is worth studying, and if anybody ever runs up against a life-and-death case of getting away, it will pay him to give the Fulton Street fellows a call."

A Pull with a Drawback.

FRITZ HASSEL, a Harlem grocer, was much distressed one morning a few weeks ago. He held a slip of paper in his hand when Mrs. Ross came in to do her morning's marketing, and was berating the courts for taking busy men away from their business to do jury duty.

"Vy don't dem Chudges put der idle men on der churies und leave a hard-workin' grocer by his shop?" said Hassel.

"My husband probably can get you off," suggested Mrs. Ross.

Mr. Ross was duly commissioned, saw the Justice, and had Mr. Hassel excused, to the grocer's great satisfaction.

A few days later Mr. Hassel attempted to overcharge Mrs. Ross for some potatoes.

"You musn't treat me that way, or my husband will have you put on the jury again," said Mrs. Ross, but the grocer stuck to his price, and the customer thought no more about the matter.

Next morning, however, Hassel was red-faced and angry as he shook another jury notice in Mrs. Ross's face.

"So you haf put me on der chury again," he exclaimed. "You get even mit me pecause I don't reduce der brice of dem potatoes!"

And Mrs. Ross could not convince the grocer that he had been drawn again quite by accident and that her husband had had nothing to do with it, but she offered to try to get him off.

"You must get this man off again," she said to her husband, "or I'll never dare go near his store."

"Impossible," said Mr. Ross, looking at the notice. "He's drawn for Justice MacLean's court this time, and all the pull in New York couldn't get a juror out of his clutches without a doctor's certificate."

So Mr. Hassel had to serve and Mrs. Ross has to deal elsewhere.

Hay Fever, but No Hay.

"HAY fever!" exclaimed a Sullivan County farmer at the Fifth Avenue Hotel the other evening. "Who ever heard of a farmer having hay fever? I once heard a medical college professor who was lecturing up our way say that hay fever was caused by the irritation of the nostrils by the fine dust raised by the winds blowing across new-mown hay.

"Nonsense! Who is able to point to the men who work in the hay fields getting hay fever? And where do the doctors send hay-fever patients? Why, to the country, of course, right among the hay fields.

"I don't know much about doctoring, but I know that hay fever is a city complaint. We don't have it in the country at all, but next month every tenth man of you will be sniffling and sneezing and complaining of hay fever, when you aren't within a dozen miles of a hay field. It don't take a scientist to observe that hay fever comes when the dust in your streets is roasted by the sun until it becomes as fine as powder and as light as a feather, so that you can't help sniffing it up with every breath."

MAUD: I wonder why the cow has that bell on? It doesn't sound nice.

BOBBY: Oh, I guess it's to keep it awake; it's so awful slow around here!

CALLUM'S COTTIN'

SOME of the young people were sprawled or sitting upon the grass; a few were in chairs, three or four swayed back and forth in hammocks. In their midst was the banjo player, his body and feet keeping time to the tunes he played. Callum, approaching with his everyday working clothes on, saw Liza and Jane and recognized a half-dozen or more young darkies of the neighborhood. Ca'line was not among them, but presently he saw her approaching the group. At the same moment they struck into a song:

Oh, de darky ain' car' fo' a passel of lan',
So dey ain' hab de bodder of a po' w'ite man.

Here one of them caught sight of the new-comer and called out, "Clar' to goodness if dar ain' Callum Johnsing! Howdy, Callum. How yo' come git so fur?"

"One man lose w'at n'er man gain," sang Liza.

Callum gave no heed, but went forward with outstretched hand toward Ca'line, who advanced to meet him. But as she drew near, Callum noticed that she hesitated and looked at him with amused dissatisfaction.

"I's come callin', lak yo' say I could, Ca'line," he said, simply.

"Yas, I see yo' has, an' we's mighty proud to hah yo' con'scen' to we all, yo's dat bigoty." She tapped her foot upon the grass with short, impatient dahs, then burst out: "Yo' ain' no sense o' betweenness, Callum Johnsing. I tell yo' no need fix up gay lak dese monkeyfied darkies, yo's too big an' strong fo' jes' trifiin'; hut dat ain' sayin' fo' yo' to w'ar common wuklin' clo's."

"S'pose I go home an' come anudder time, Ca'line," he suggested, humbly; "or if yo' t'ink bes', I go change my clo's an' come ag'in dis ebenin'."

She caught his arm. "No, yo' ain' go back, Callum," she said, shortly. "Now yo's here, yo's gwine stay." Then she noticed the humility in his eyes, and her heart softened. "Yas, yo' gwine stay," she repeated; "yo's better in dese clo's den dey is fix up," modifying this, however, with, "But dat ain' count fo' yo', Callum. What yo' need is somebody to tell yo' how w'ar yo' clo's an' l'arn yo' heaps an' heaps o' t'ings dat yo' ain' nehber know by yo'se'f. But come along, dey's a-sniggerin' at we all right now."

The banjo had changed to tum, tum, tnm, tnm, tum-a-tnm-a-tum, and there was much laughing and whispering; then the group struck into:

Oh, de debbil he sont a somet'ing down,
Hol' up yo' hsn's an' holler;
Hit 'pear lak hit made fo' circus clown,
Kase hit look so bad hit scar' de town,
Hol'—up—your—han's—an'—holler.

Now, what yo' t'ink de way ds win' blows?
Hol' up yo' han's an' holler;
'Tain' no rainbow drapped, as de worl' all knows,
But jes' a po' nigger in a nigger's ole clo's,
Hol'—up—your—han's—an'—holler.

Ca'line's hand slipped from his arm at this impromptu, and she moved several feet away, where she stood erect and with flashing eyes.

"H'ar dat!" she cried, in a low, indignant voice; "yo' scan'lizes we mid yo' ole clo's. Ain' yo'—know—not'in'?"

Her head was high, her eyes clear and scornful; but something in her voice made him think of tears. "Ca'line," he began, but already she had whisked back toward the kitchen. He looked after her wistfully, but dared not follow.

De shadders dey creep to the bot'om de hill,
But night ain' 'stroy what de day done built.

Callum started, as though the lines had suggested a new idea. It did not make a particle of difference to him what the singers thought or said; but Ca'line cared, and it was right she should. He had scandalized her before the gayly dressed merrymakers, and it would be only fair for him to try to remedy his mistake. He could do it, he believed. He had a fine voice, although he seldom used it, and he was the best banjo player in all the country round, though the music was usually made for himself, alone in his cabin. But now he must change these gibes and sneers into open approval and commendation. Ca'line would be pleased with that.

So he walked composedly into the midst of the group. "Yo' all makin' heaps o' fun," he remarked, good-naturedly; "seems lak I ought to hab some long's I been 'casioned hit. Here, Gabe, glh me dat banjo an' let me show yo' how ter play."

He took the banjo and stool which Gabe relinquished, bending his head caressingly toward the strings. Presently his rich, powerful voice broke out with:

Oh, please master, don' ketch me,
Ketch dat nigger behin' dat tree;
He stole money an' I stole none,
Put him in de calaboose des fo' fun.
Oh, run, nigger, run; ds pater-rollsr ketch yo';
Run, nigger, run! Hit's almos' day.

For several seconds after his voice died away the banjo tum-a-tummed on, then the fingers left the strings reluctantly and the player looked up.

"Yo's got two E strings on dis, Gabe," he said, disapprovingly. "Good music can't be play dataway. I wish I hab my ole banjo here, den I show yo' dif'runce."

"Go git hit, Callum," some one suggested, eagerly. "Hit ain' fur to yo' cahin. We all gwine stay here long time yet."

Callum hesitated; then another idea seemed to occur to him, for he rose quickly and handed the banjo to Gabe.

"Reckon I will," he said, briskly; "'tain' fur, lak you say, an' I'll be back toreckly."

In twenty minutes he returned, with his banjo under his arm; but, more than that, he had changed his working clothes for his Sunday suit, and from his face and hands had been removed all traces of work.

Again he was given the place of honor in their midst, and again his head sank caressingly toward the strings. After a third or fourth song he nodded to Gabe, and then the two banjos began to twang in unison.

After a while Callum raised his head slightly, just enough to see Ca'line standing by herself under a tree, listening. But he did not appear to notice her until after another song; then he rose and handed his banjo to a man near him.

"Yo' pick hit a few minutes, Rastus," he said, nonchalantly; "I's gwine out dar to speechify wid Ca'line 'hout some-pin."

As he came striding toward her she turned to slip away, but seemed to change her mind, and came to meet him, with saucy opposition in her eyes. But whatever her new line of attack, he forestalled it.

"Ain' yo' gwins forgib me, Ca'line?" he entreated, humbly. "I been t'ink hit ober, an' 'low I's a plumb fool all de way frou."

This changed the look in her eyes and brought an odd little smile to her lips.

"No, yo' ain' quite all fool," she declared, encouragingly; "dar's a li'l' spark o' sensefulness lef' dat might be fanned into—"

"An' will yo' fan hit, Ca'line?" he interrupted, eagerly. "I declar' hit's gwine be clean los' if I keep hit to myse'f."

She tossed her head a little at this; hut whatever the intended answer, it was lost in the sudden twanging of the two banjos, and the chorus of gay voices:

If de bellows ain' blow de fire git col',
Heat de iron red, nigger-man!
Den de smith ain' gwine fo' to git de toll,
An' he wuk an' wuk till he mighty lame an' ole,
Heat de iron red, nigg.r-man;
Heat de iron red in de charcoal hed,
Red, red, red, nigger-man.

But our blacksmith he know what he 'bout,
Heat de iron red, nigger-man!
He git plenty toll kase he fire ain' out,
An' he git so rich he mighty hig and stout;
Heat de iron red, nigger-man!
Heat de iron red in de charcoal bed,
Red, red, red, nigger-man.

Our Callum's house hit gwine to cos' a heap,
Heat de iron red, nigger-man!
Kase he ain' gwine huy not a t'ing dat's cheap,
An' de gal ne's arter she un'erstands dere kep';
Heat de iron red, nigger-man!
Heat de iron red in de charcoal bed,
Red, red, red, nigger-man.

During the singing Ca'line had glanced covertly at Callum from time to time; now her gaze was fixed upon the ground, which her foot tapped meditatively. Something in her attitude made him draw closer.

"May I come see yo' ag'in, Ca'line?" he asked, softly, "so yo' know fo' cert'in if I had dat li'l' spark o' sense lef'. I lak mighty well fo' hit be fan."

She looked at him through her long lashes.

"Yo's de mos' oneasy nigger I eber h'ar tell on, Callum Johnsing," she declared; then her eyes fell before his gaze, and she slipped away to the house.

As an answer it was most unsatisfactory, but the way of it made Callum rejoin the group with a quick, springy step, and caused his fingers to fly over the hanjo strings until every foot within hearing was lifting and falling with the swing of it; and when he went across the fields to his cahin, an hour later, his lips were breaking constantly into tender little airs, which more than once his fingers sought the strings to accompany.

FRANK H. SWEET.

Room for Washington.

ALONG the lunch bar the regular customers were standing two deep. It was high noon, and even his favorite haunt at the end of the liquid dispenser's counter was occupied when the man with the stogie pushed open the swinging door.

He marched sternly down the room and stood directly behind the stranger who had usurped his place. There he stood and puffed mightily on his stogie. At the third puff the stranger wilted and "pulled his freight," and the stogie man propped a foot on the rail and became retrospective.

"We had one of these here traveling lecturers come to our town not long ago, and he roosted in the town hall and set up a picture machine—one of these donble-harreled stereopticons. He advertised well, and he got a good crowd out to hear him. The hall was filled. But he was dry—powerful dry," and the narrator reached for the thirst quencher which had been set before him.

"He had pictures of the signers of the Declaration of Independence and other big guns of that era, and there was a lot of stuff about the Father of His Country. He got quite warmed up on that. According to his idea Washington was a great man, and, working up to the full height of his eloquence, he asked:

"'In what place shall we put the peerless man of Mount Vernon? Shall we put him among the Kings of the earth? No; for he scorned their title! Shall we put him among the soldiers? No; for he was much more than a soldier. Shall we put him among the statesmen? No; for the simplicity of his loftx genius rose superior to the devices of statecraft. In what place, then, shall we put him—this peerless man?'

"And just then old man Shane, a queer old lad from the Green Isle, whose acquaintance with American history is likely not much greater than his liking for American oratory, rose from his seat in the midst of the audience.

"'Sure, Mister,' says he, 'ye kin put him in my place, for, begorra, I'm goin' oot!'"

Misplaced Confidence.

THIS story was told by the prototype of Captain Joe, the hero of F. Hopkinson Smith's novel, "Caleb West":

An Irishman once applied to him for a job on board his ship.

"Well," said the Captain, "where are your recommendations?"

"Shure, an' I haven't enny, Sur."

"Can't take you, then—got a German here with fine recommendations—have to give the job to him."

Pat begged so hard, however, that the Captain finally agreed to take him and the German both on a trial trip, the best man to have the permanent joh.

They were well out at sea when a storm arose one day while Pat and the German were scrubbing the deck. A big wave came along and swept the German

overboard with his bucket. Pat immediately picked up his bucket and started after the Captain, whom he found below.

"Well, Pat, what's the matter now?" the Captain inquired.

"Faith, Sur, ye know that German what had such foine rccommindations?"

"Yes; what of him?"

"Begorra, Sur, an' he's gone off with one o' your buckets."

A Baby Mix-Up.

BABY shows will probably be popular as long as well-favored babies come to proud young mothers, hut there is a section in South Carolina where there won't be another baby show in the memory of the young mothers who live there to-day.

This particular show was not fashionable. The mothers brought their babies themselves. They had never known the luxury or discomfort of a nurse. The show was held at a large farmhouse, and the infants were brought in from every direction. They arrived in buggies, in wagons, on horseback, and carried in the arms of mothers who trudged along the public highway. The show was an evening function, to be followed by a big country dance, and the babies brought their friends with them.

For the occasion, after the babies had been admired and the prizes awarded, they were placed in a large room where a number of beds had been put for their accommodation. As each mother succeeded in sending her baby to Slumber Town, she slipped out to join in the fun. A woman was left in charge.

Healthy babies, that is, country babies, sleep when night comes, and the woman, finding her services were not needed and drawn hy the music and gayety, departed.

The infants slumbered peacefully.

When the mirth was at its height two red-headed, freckled-faced lads peeped in at the door, advanced cautiously, and looked at the unusual sight respectfully.

It was not premeditated, but what one red-headed boy can't think of in the way of mischief can generally be supplied hy the other red-headed boy—they mixed 'em. They did it artistically. The baby on bed No. 1 might have been twin to the baby on bed No. 4. There was no interchange of large and small babies.

It wasn't hard to do. All country babies wear shawls and old capes, and in cool weather they are very much wrapped up.

Each mother came late to the dimly lit room, was unsuspicious, and carelessly picked up the familiar old shawl or cape that held her baby, and hurried home. Dissipation is unusual with them, and a baby show an event.

On finding their mistake they waited for morning, which was not far off? Not a bit of it! Husbands were marshaled out, for a mighty wail had gone up in the land of misplaced babies.

The morning sun saw weary men trudging home—babies on the right arm of them, babies on the left arm of them, babies to the front of them.

The baby mix-up was not satisfactorily explained.

The red-headed boys, wise in their generation, unquestioned and unsuspicioned, having come from a distant farmhouse, found enlightenment undesirable.

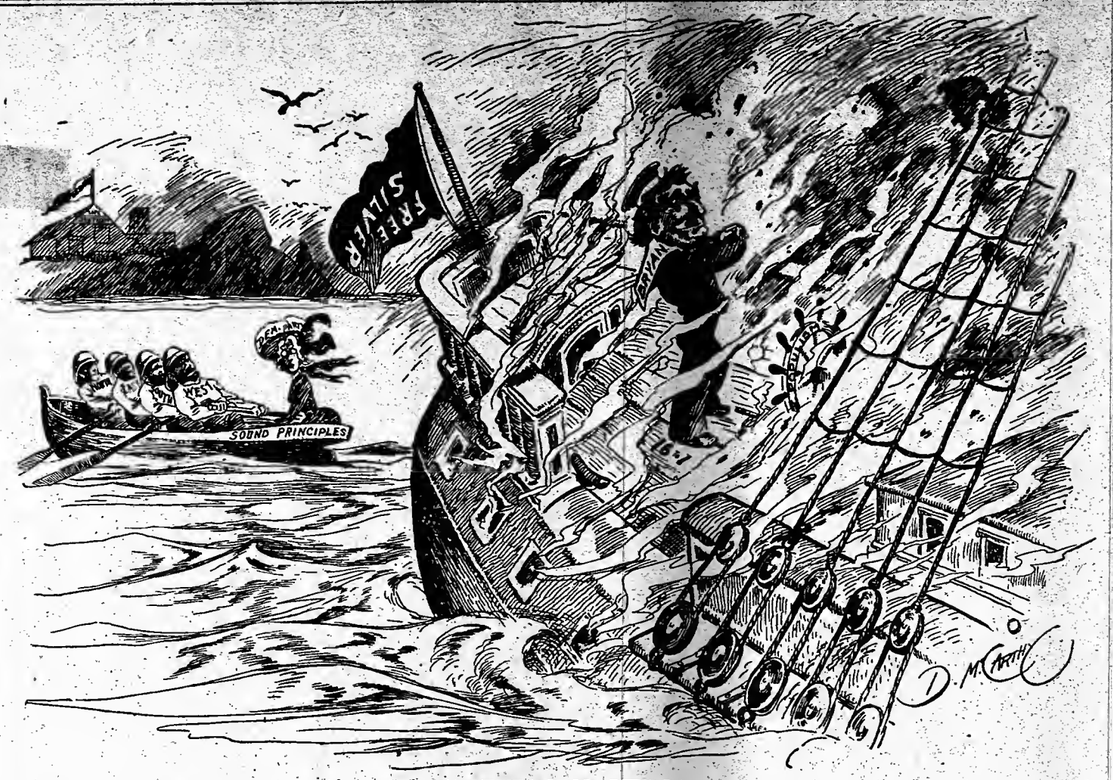
Pandora's Box.

EPIMETHEUS gingerly pried open the lid of Pandora's box, and watched all the evils of the world fly out. With a shout of joy he pressed her to his heart. "Dearest," he exclaimed, "You are so good!"

Surprised at his pleasure, his beautiful wife asked: "And what did you think was in it?"

"I was afraid," he replied, "that it was one of those bargain boxes of cigars."

Thankful to have escaped such a terrible fate, he again filled the air with rejoicing.



A STUBBORN HERO.

The boy stood on the burning deck,
The crew and maiden took a skip;
When next election time comes 'round
There'll be no boy; there'll be no ship.

Buttermilk Bar.

"MY aunt told me that an old friend 'Hank' Foster, had come back home after five years in the West and was running a Summer hotel on a mountain top a few miles away," said Mr. Terwilliger. "So one Sunday I took a hired, tired horse and had gotten to the base of the mountain when a storm came up. As I sat on the piazza of a convenient farm house the rain appeared to be falling in great numbers, as Mark Twain says, up at the Mountain Top Hotel.

"Hope the paint's dry on Foster's new hotel in all that rain," I remarked casually to the farmer.

"Oh, the paint's dry enough," he chuckled. "So's some of the guests. It ain't rain water that'll get Hank Foster into trouble."

"What will?" I asked.

"Fire water," he answered. "You see, Hank never took out a liquor license, and they say some spotters have got a little evidence against him. Anyway, he's on the anxious seat."

As I drove my animated hat rack up the mountain after the shower, I planned to have a little fun with Hank. I had grown a beard like a door mat since he last saw me, and with a little officiousness of manner thought I could pass for a minion of the law.

"I found him alone on the piazza, and all the guests inside singing hymns. I hitched my horse—an absurd precaution—silently and impressively.

"I'm looking for the proprietor of this joint," I announced. "One Henry Foster."

"I'm it," said Hank, simply.

"Oh, ho, are you?" said I. "If I'd known you were so handy I needn't have hitched my horse—"

"That was unnecessary," Hank interrupted, with a grin, and I glanced around to see the spirited steed attempting to lie down in the shafts.

"He shows good sense in resting up," I replied severely. "He knows he's got to draw a double load back."

"Why, what do you mean?" he asked innocently.

"I mean that you've been selling drinks here all Summer without a license. You can't deny it," I blustered.

"I can't deny it," Hank confessed. "I've been selling drinks here all Summer," and then pointing to a row of cans in the rear, he added blandly, "drinks of buttermilk."

"You look like a man brought up on buttermilk," I sneered. "Why your nose is evidence against you, legally speaking, at the first blush."

"Buttermilk is the only liquor on the premises," he repeated, and then as the strains of "We Shall Meet on that Beautiful Shore" floated from the parlor, he virtuously joined in the chorus. Hank never could sing.

"Better give it up," I suggested. "That pitch is like the destination in your case. It's a good deal higher than you can ever get, Hank," and then I told him who I was.

And what do you think he did after we'd shaken hands uproariously and gone into the office. He reeled off glibly the names of half a dozen best brands of ryes and Scotches, gave me a wink and said: "Now, 'Tim' Terwilliger, what will you drink on me?"

"Hank Foster, you old rascal," said I, "I'll just take a glass of buttermilk."

A "Profaner Moment."

A SUMMER visitor in New York was keenly amused the other day at the enterprise shown in the employment of professional ciceroni to point out to Fifth Avenue stage-coach passengers the residences of "our most prominent citizens."

"It reminds me," the stranger observed, "of an old Oxford story—one of a dozen that used to be current—about Jowett, who was famous as 'of Balliol and Plato.' In the last years of his life Jowett was Vice Chancellor of the university, besides being Master of Balliol. The story goes that an enterprising undergradnate, who had undertaken to show the lions of Oxford to a party of American friends, halted them at the corner of Balliol where the Master's rooms were and addressed them something in this fashion: 'Here, ladies and gentlemen, we have that famous nursery of profound learning, Balliol College, the present head of which is no less than the illustrious Jowett, Vice Chancellor of this university. The second-floor windows next the corner of the building are those of the Vice Chancellor's own apartments.'

"Then the enterprising undergraduate interrupted his discourse to hunt for a small pebble, which he threw with fine aim at one of the windows. An angry face quickly appeared behind the window pane, and the cicerone, concealing himself under the high college wall, wound up this section of his peripatetic lecture with: 'And here, ladies and gentlemen, you may see—unless I am very much mistaken—our distinguished Vice Chancellor himself in one of his profaner moments.'"

A Tale of a Dog.

ON almost any one of the cars that run to the beach these Summer mornings may be found among the passengers women who are caretakers of their canine pets who are going for a dip in the surf. The canine passengers travel on passes or special season tickets which are purchasable at the main office of the road for 20 cents.

A little woman, daintily gowned in a bewitching muslin trimmed in black lace, and with velvet rosettes tacked here and there, took a savage, unfriendly looking bulldog down to the beach one day last week, and in so doing found herself in no end of trouble. The dog did not belong to her. She was merely filling the office of a fresh-air committee. The facts are these:

A valuable bulldog belonging to a resident of Ocean Avenue was mlseing about two weeks ago, and the loss was reported to the policemen who patrol that section. They were told to find the dog and collect the reward, which was liberal. Within ten days, however, the vegetable peddler who has customers in the vicinity brought the news that the dog was a captive in a certain locality, from which the dog was afterward rescued and returned to his home.

Then within a few days came a-visiting the little lady in the bewitching muslin gown. She it was who conceived the idea of taking the dog to the beach, and together they started. Now, the police of the vicinity had not been informed of the return of the lost dog, and so as soon as they discovered the dog and the lady they promptly arrested the lady, or assumed to do so, and a wordy altercation at once followed. No amount of persuasion or logic could convince the zealous policeman that she was not in possession of stolen property. But never had an English bulldog a more gallant bodyguard than that one, as, accompanied by a bluecoat on one side and an indignant lady in a bewitching muslin gown on the other, he was conducted to his home in Ocean Avenue.

The matter was speedily cleared up. The relations between the woman in the muslin gown and the woman who owns the dog are now strained, and there is one less woman to figure as a fresh-air committee for a dog.

Why Philip Sobbed.

LITTLE PHILIP was taken to the seashore for a week and he enjoyed the life immensely the first two days. He ran around on the beach until his face was sunburned and he was a bright red.

Then the skin began peeling off and itched dreadfully. His mother was awakened at night by hearing the boy sobbing, and she called to know what was the matter.

"The paper is coming off my face," sobbed the little fellow.

A Deception.

COLUMBUS was sixty days out at sea when one of his rivals importuned the King.

"Your Majesty," he cried, "I can disprove his globular theories. How about the Harlem flat? You can't get round in that."

Chagrined beyond measure at being so deceived, Ferdinand instantly dispatched a torpedo boat destroyer to bring the unhappy navigator back in chains.

CARL H. SCHULTZ.
Tel.: 142 Madison Sq. 430-444 First Ave.
Artificial Vichy, Kissingen, Selters, Ems, Lithia Water, Lithia-Vichy, Lithia-Carlsbad, Marienbad, Pullna, Blilin, Double and Quadruple Carlsbad, Carbonic, Club Soda, are also put up in bottles for out-of-town delivery.

"Defender of the Rails—The New York Central."—UTICA HERALD.

JULY 1902

The New York Times.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

WEEK ENDING JULY 19, 1902. EIGHT PAGES.

JULY 19 1902

Sales of Stock on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended July 19, 1902.

Range for Year 1901. High.	Low.	Range for Year 1902. High.	Date.	Low.	Date	Closing Saturday, July 19. Bid.	Ask'd	Net Ch'nge For Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales for Week Ended July 19, 4,886,750.	Par Value	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend Paid. Date.	Per Cent.	Period.	Range for Week Ended July 19. First.	High.	Low.	Last	Closing Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended July 19, '02.
199	147	210	Apr. 14.	199	Jan. 4.	205	215	..	**Adams Express Co.**	100	$12,000,000	June 2, '02.	1¼	SA	200	200	200	200	175	50
130	60½	70	Feb. 1.	61	Mar. 25.	65	65½	+ 2	Amalgamated Copper Co.	100	153,887,900	May. 26, '02.	½	Q	63	65¾	62	65	113¾	101,810
35	21	30¾	Apr. 30.	21	Mar. 11.	29¾	30	+ 1	American Agricultural Chem. Co.	100	16,715,800	..	..	..	27½	29¾	27½	29½	30	800
91	80	87½	Apr. 29.	82¼	Jan. 2.	85⅞	88	+ ½	American Agricultural Chem. Co. pf.	100	17,153,000	Apr. 1, '02.	3	SA	85½	86½	85¾	86½	..	300
8¼	1½	8½	Apr. 14.	2	Feb. 25.	6	6¼	— ¼	American Bicycle Co.	100	17,701,500	..	..	..	6	6½	5⅞	6	..	1,600
35	10	33⅜	June 17.	28¼	Apr. 11.	32⅞	33	+ 1⅛	American Car & Foundry Co.	100	30,000,000	May 1, '02.	½	Q	31⅞	33	31¾	32⅞	28⅝	11,200
80½	67	92⅜	July 8.	85¾	Jan. 14.	92	92¼	+ 2	American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	100	30,000,000	May 1, '02.	1¾	Q	90	92	90	92	85	3,600
33½	24	57⅝	Apr. 28.	30½	Jan. 20.	52½	53	.. ⅝	American Cotton Oil Co.	100	20,257,100	Dec. 2, '01.	2	A	52⅜	52¾	52⅜	52¾	25¾	300
91½	85	99¼	Apr. 23.	86	Feb. 3.	96	98	+ 2⅞	American Cotton Oil Co. pf.	100	10,198,600	June 2, '02.	3	SA	97⅝	97⅞	97⅝	97⅞	87	240
210	170	244½	Feb. 11.	210	Jan. 13.	232	236	..	American Express Co.	100	16,000,000	July 1, '02.	14	SA	230	230	230	230	186	300
44	30½	53½	June 12	30½	Jan. 9.	56¼	57	.. ⅝	American Grass Twine Co.	100	13,083,000	July 1, '02.	1¼	Q	56¾	56¾	56¾	56¾	..	934
41⅝	23⅜	31½	Jan. 2.	9¼	July 11.	11¼	12	+ 1½	American Ice Co.	100	22,921,000	Feb. 15, '02.	1	..	10	12¾	9¾	11	32	7,530
77⅜	62	67	Jan. 3.	32	July 10.	38½	39½	+ 4	American Ice Co. pf.	100	13,327,200	Apr. 15, '02.	1½	..	35	40¼	35	39	69⅛	4,110
30¾	5½	28	Apr. 30.	15	Jan. 14.	22½	24	+ ⅝	American Linseed Co.	100	16,750,000	..	..	..	22	24	22	23⅞	28	1,300
66	31	58	Mar. 14.	42	Jan. 25.	51	52	+ ½	American Linseed Co. pf.	100	16,750,000	Sep. 15, '00.	1¾	..	51½	53	51¼	51½	43	100
33⅞	22½	35⅞	Apr. 29.	29⅝	May 19.	32⅞	33	+ 1	American Locomotive Co.	100	25,000,000	..	..	..	32	33	31½	33	26	4,790
94¾	83⅜	109¼	Apr. 29.	89	Jan. 3.	93¼	94	— ⅝	American Locomotive Co. pf.	100	24,100,000	Apr. 21, '02.	1¾	Q	93½	94	93½	93	86⅜	2,286
8	4½	7½	May 26.	5	Jan. 20.	6	7	+ ⅝	American Malting Co.	100	14,500,000	..	..	..	5⅞	6¼	5⅝	6¼	6¾	1,100
59	34½	49⅝	May 26.	43½	Apr. 22.	46¼	47¼	..	American Smelting & Refining Co.	100	50,000,000	..	..	..	47	47¼	46¾	46¾	54	4,125
104⅞	88	100⅛	June 23.	93	Apr. 30.	97½	98	— ¼	American Smelting & Refining Co. pf.	100	50,000,000	July 8, '02.	1¾	Q	96	98	97½	97½	101½	1,370
90	73	100	Apr. 19.	85	Jan. 13.	98	99½	+ ½	American Snuff Co. pf.	100	12,099,000	July 1, '02.	1½	Q	99	99½	99	99½	84½	247
153	103½	135⅜	Mar. 31.	116¼	Jan. 6.	129¼	129¾	+ ¼	American Sugar Refining Co.	100	45,000,000	July 2, '02.	1¾	Q	128½	130⅝	127¾	129	142¾	41,800
130	111	120¾	May 7.	110	Jan. 2.	..	..	— ⅝	American Sugar Refining Co. pf.	100	45,000,000	July 2, '02.	1¾	Q	119	119½	118¾	118¾	125	730
82¾	70	79	Jan. 10.	73	Apr. 23.	74	79	..	American Woolen Co. pf.	100	20,000,000	July 15, '02.	1½	Q	79	79	79	79	..	40
217	113	146	Feb. 1.	93½	July 14.	103	105	+ 6	Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	25	30,000,000	May 15, '02.	50c	SA	90¼	103	95½	103	178	8,475
..	..	96	Feb. 14.	93	Feb. 14.	93½	95	..	Associated Merchants 1st pf.	100	5,000,000	July 15, '02.	1¼	Q	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼	..	20
66	50	77⅛	May 15.	62½	Feb. 4.	68½	70	..	Ann Arbor pf.	100	4,000,000	..	..	..	70	70	70	70	53	100
91	42¼	88⅝	July 19.	74½	Jan. 27.	89½	89⅝	+ 4⅜	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.	100	102,000,000	June 2, '02.	2	SA	85½	89⅝	85	89⅜	72	270,875
108	70	103⅜	Jan. 6.	95½	Jan. 27.	101½	101⅝	+ 1¾	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe pf.	100	114,199,500	Feb. 1, '02.	2½	SA	100	101¾	99⅞	101⅜	95	73,265
114½	81¾	110⅜	July 19.	101	Jan. 14.	110⅝	110⅝	+ 3¼	**Baltimore & Ohio.**	100	75,996,200	Mar. 3, '02.	2	SA	107¾	110⅜	107½	110⅜	96⅛	68,150
97	83⅜	97	Jan. 2.	93⅜	Feb. 21.	96	96½	+ 1½	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	100	59,227,000	Mar. 3, '02.	2	SA	95¾	96⅞	95⅝	96⅞	93	1,625
88⅞	35⅜	72¼	Apr. 28.	60⅞	Feb. 14.	72	72½	+ 4¾	Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.	100	45,000,000	..	..	..	67¾	72⅛	67¼	72⅝	77¼	119,465
14⅜	8¾	14⅜	Apr. 23.	10	Jan. 13.	12	12½	+ ½	Brunswick Dock & City Imp. Co.	100	5,000,000	..	..	..	12½	12¾	12¼	12¾	10	265
89	54⅛	97	May 22.	83½	Jan. 6.	90½	91½	— ½	**Canada Southern.**	100	15,000,000	Feb. 1, '02.	1½	SA	90	91¾	90	91¼	67½	700
117½	87	141⅞	May 26.	112¾	Jan. 28.	135⅝	135¾	+ ⅞	Canadian Pacific.	100	65,000,000	Apr. 1, '02.	2½	SA	134⅞	135¾	134⅝	135¾	103¼	10,500
..	..	134⅜	May 26.	122	May 6.	..	..	+ 1	Canadian Pacific sub. ctfs. 2d in. pd.	..	..	..	..	..	130½	131½	130½	131¾	..	600
196⅝	143⅜	198	Jan. 6.	180½	July 7.	187	189	+ 5	Central Railroad of New Jersey.	100	27,414,800	May 1, '02.	2	Q	188	190	188	189	157	595
53⅜	29	57⅜	July 18.	45	Feb. 20.	55⅜	55½	+ 6¼	Chesapeake & Ohio.	100	60,542,100	Nov. 27, '01.	1	A	49⅝	57⅜	48⅝	55½	44⅜	340,040
50½	27	47⅜	July 16.	33¼	Jan. 14.	43⅞	44	+ 6	Chicago & Alton.	100	19,542,900	..	..	..	38¼	45⅜	38	44	38⅝	102,150
82¼	72½	79	July 17.	74½	June 27.	..	..	+ 2½	Chicago & Alton pf.	100	19,544,000	July 1, '02.	2	SA	75¾	..	75⅜	77⅜	76	22,700
140	91	210	July 18.	134¾	Jan. 6.	206	210	+ 3½	Chicago & Eastern Illinois.	100	7,197,800	July 1, '02.	3	SA	206	210	205½	209½	129	2,000
27	16	32½	May 7.	22⅜	Jan. 25.	31	31½	+ 1¼	Chicago Great Western.	100	23,388,699	..	..	..	30	31½	29¾	31	22⅜	54,550
80¼	75	90½	June 24.	83¾	Jan. 2.	87⅜	88	..	Chicago Great Western pf. A.	100	11,372,400	Jan. 31, '02.	2½	SA	88	88	87	88	81	1,200
56	41	50¾	May 7.	43¼	Jan. 15.	48½	48¾	.. ⅞	Chicago Great Western pf. B.	100	9,480,100	..	..	..	47¾	48⅞	47	48¾	48⅜	3,100
52⅞	23	80	May 7.	49¼	Jan. 14.	76½	76¾	+ ½	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville.	100	10,500,000	May 29, '02.	1	..	70	76¾	76	76¼	33¼	4,300
77¾	58⅜	90	May 15.	75	Jan. 16.	87½	88½	+ ½	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville pf.	100	5,000,000	Apr. 29, '02.	2	SA	88	88	87¾	88	60	1,250
188	124	193¾	July 16.	160¼	Jan. 27.	182½	183	+ 3¼	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.	100	58,135,000	Apr. 23, '02.	3	SA	179¾	183½	179¾	182¾	156⅝	185,240
200	175	196⅞	Apr. 4.	186	Jan. 14.	192½	193¼	+ 1	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	100	46,682,400	Apr. 23, '02.	3½	SA	192¾	194⅝	192¾	193	186	1,693
215	163½	271	Apr. 29.	204½	Jan. 14.	251	252	— 2½	Chicago & Northwestern.	100	39,116,300	July 1, '02.	1¾	SA	253½	255	249	251¾	195	6,200
175¼	116⅞	192	July 12.	152	Jan. 15.	190	190⅝	— ⅝	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific.	100	64,573,260	May 1, '02.	1½	Q	192	192	188¼	190¾	144½	13,458
31	10⅛	23¾	Apr. 21.	15¼	Feb. 21.	22¼	23⅜	+ 1⅝	Chicago Terminal & Transfer Co.	100	13,000,000	..	..	..	20½	23⅝	20¼	22⅜	20¾	15,300
57½	28⅜	42	Apr. 21.	30¼	Feb. 20.	39½	39¾	+ 2	Chicago Terminal Transfer Co. pf.	100	17,000,000	..	..	..	37¾	40¾	37½	39¾	30	24,475
20¾	12	23	Apr. 29.	10¾	Jan. 8.	17¼	17¾	+ 2½	Chicago Union Traction Co.	100	20,000,000	..	..	..	15¾	18¾	14¾	17¾	17	7,550
60	54⅜	60	Apr. 28.	44⅜	Mar. 15.	53	..	+ 1½	Chicago Union Traction Co. pf.	100	12,000,000	Oct. 25, '00.	1¼	..	49¼	54	49¼	..	..	400
101	72½	108	July 18.	86¼	Jan. 14.	107½	107⅝	+ 1¼	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis.	100	28,000,000	Mar. 1, '02.	2	SA	106¾	108	106¾	107⅝	90	3,500
136½	41⅜	110¾	Apr. 24.	84	Jan. 8.	97¾	97½	+ 7½	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	100	23,981,000	Apr. 15, '02.	1¾	Q	90½	99	90¾	97½	98½	35,700
18	6⅝	35¾	July 17.	14½	Jan. 15.	34	34½	+ 2½	Colorado Southern.	100	39,985,000	..	..	..	32	35¾	32	34½	13¾	41,900
60	40	76	July 17.	39¾	Jan. 25.	75¾	76	+ 3¾	Colorado Southern 1st pf.	100	8,500,000	Apr. 1, '02.	1¾	SA	73½	76	73¾	76	49¾	4,275
29⅜	16¼	49¾	July 18.	28	Jan. 14.	49¾	49¾	+ 3⅝	Colorado Southern 2d pf.	100	8,500,000	..	..	..	46	49⅞	46	49¾	22¾	28,335
25½	12½	23⅜	Apr. 4.	14¼	Jan. 17.	17½	18	+ 2	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron.	100	6,914,400	..	..	..	17	18	17	18	20	700
238	187	230¾	Apr. 25.	215	Jan. 16.	225½	226	+ 2	Consolidated Gas Co.	100	72,891,900	June 16, '02.	2	Q	223¾	225½	223½	225½	215	11,610
124	83¼	126½	June 3.	115	Jan. 2.	122¾	122¾	+ ¼	Continental Tobacco Co. pf.	100	48,846,500	July 2, '02.	1¾	Q	122	122½	122	122½	118	700
..	..	38⅝	Mar. 24.	27	July 15.	29½	30¾	+ 2	Corn Products Co.	100	44,514,425	..	..	..	27	30	27	30	..	4,484
..	..	90	Mar. 25.	83	July 15.	84½	85	+ 1	Corn Products Co. pf.	100	27,065,530	July 10, '02.	1¾	Q	83	85	83	85	..	1,736
185½	105	184¼	Jan. 7.	170	Mar. 11.	179¾	180	+ 4	**Delaware & Hudson.**	100	33,000,000	June 15, '02.	1¾	Q	176	180	175¼	180	150	17,000
253	189½	297	Feb. 4.	253	Jan. 15.	290	297	+ 1¾	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.	50	26,200,000	Apr. 21, '02.	1¾	Q	284	296¾	284	296¾	226	500
53¼	29½	47	Apr. 17.	41	Apr. 7.	43	43½	+ 2½	Denver & Rio Grande.	100	38,000,000	..	..	..	41½	44	41½	43¾	42	5,800
103¼	80	94⅜	Feb. 18.	88¾	May 19.	92¼	92¾	+ 2½	Denver & Rio Grande pf.	100	44,345,880	July 15, '02.	2½	SA	90½	92¾	90¼	92¾	93	17,652
71	49	59	July 3.	40	Apr. 10.	45	50	— 1	Denver & Southwestern.	100	3,000,000	Feb. 20, '02.	1½	..	50	50	40	50	..	500
69	69	94	Feb. 24.	49	Feb. 20.	63	63	+ 9	Denver & Southwestern pf.	100	2,000,000	Feb. 20, '02.	1½	..	62	64	62	64	..	500
45	18	53⅜	July 11.	38½	Jan. 31.	52	53	+ ¼	Des Moines & Fort Dodge.	100	4,283,100	..	..	..	53	53⅜	52	52⅜	38½	1,600
92	72½	90	July 18.	65	May 8.	..	..	+ 2¼	Detroit City Gas Co.	50	4,855,500	May 15, '01.	2½	..	86	90	86	88½	75	2,300
17	14½	22⅝	May 2.	13	Mar. 3.	21¾	21⅝	+ 1¼	Detroit Southern.	100	7,000,000	..	..	..	20¼	21⅝	20¼	21⅛	..	12,300
40⅞	36	44½	May 7.	33	Feb. 24.	40½	41	+ 1¼	Detroit Southern pf.	100	6,000,000	..	..	..	39½	41½	39¾	40¾	..	5,900
82	75	80¼	June 4.	75	June 2.	79½	80	+ 1¼	Detroit United Railway.	100	12,500,000	July 1, '02.	1	Q	79	80	79	79¾	..	1,864
152½	127½	139⅞	Jan. 2.	130	Jan. 13.	135	137	+ 1	Diamond Match Co.	100	13,000,000	June 12, '02.	2½	Q	135	135	135	135	..	100
10¼	3⅜	10	Feb. 3.	4½	July 14.	5	5¼	+ ⅜	Distilling Co. of America.	100	44,455,997	..	..	..	4⅝	5¼	4¾	5¼	8¼	4,653
34½	23¼	42⅜	Apr. 4.	33	Jan. 3.	36½	36¾	+ 1⅝	Distilling Co. of America pf.	100	29,428,593	..	..	..	35½	37	34⅝	36⅜	29¾	8,990
12¼	4½	18⅝	Apr. 9.	10	Jan. 15.	18	18¼	+ 1	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic.	100	12,000,000	..	..	..	17	18	17	18	10	3,105
22½	13¾	35⅜	Apr. 9.	18⅝	Jan. 14.	31	31⅛	+ 2½	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic pf.	100	10,000,000	..	..	..	29½	31½	29¼	31½	17	1,300
45½	24½	44⅜	Jan. 2.	35⅝	May 19.	39	39½	+ 2½	**Erie.**	100	112,378,900	..	..	..	37	39¼	36⅝	39	38⅝	60,930
75	50¾	75⅜	Jan. 2.	65¾	May 19.	70	70⅜	+ 1¾	Erie 1st pf.	100	47,892,400	Feb. 28, '02.	1½	SA	69⅜	71	69⅜	70¾	65¼	15,780
62¾	39¼	63⅜	Jan. 2.	51	May 17.	53½	54	+ 1¼	Erie 2d pf.	100	16,000,000	..	..	..	52½	53	52¼	53¼	44¾	6,600
68	41	74⅛	Mar. 7.	50	Mar. 25.	53	53½	+ 2	Evansville & Terre Haute.	50	4,000,000	May 1, '01.	1½	..	51¾	53	51¾	53	55	600
86	17	52½	May 9.	30	Jan. 2.	47½	48¼	+ ¼	**Fort Worth & Denver City.**	100	2,558,600	Apr. 15, '02.	2	..	47	48¼	47	48¼	26¼	450
..	..	67½	May 10.	64	June 20.	63	64	— 1	**General Chemical Co.**	100	7,410,300	June 2, '02.	1	Q	64¼	64½	64	64	..	200
280¾	183½	334	Apr. 9.	180½	July 15.	189½	190½	..	General Electric Co.	100	41,944,800	July 15, '02.	2	Q	314	315	189¼	190	255	7,067
..	..	47½	July 19.	40	May 17.	57	57½	+ 4¾	G. A. Fuller Co.	100	10,000,000	..	..	..	52¾	57½	52	57½	..	72,065
..	..	98¼	July 19.	92	May 20.	96¼	96⅞	+ 3¾	G. A. Fuller Co. pf.	100	5,000,000	July 1, '02.	1¾	..	96	96¾	96	96¾	..	8,500
208	167¼	191	Jan. 6.	181¼	Mar. 5.	190	190¾	+ 4½	Great Northern pf.	100	123,852,900	May 1, '02.	1¾	Q	188	191	187½	190	178¾	5,820
75¾	40¼	91⅝	July 18.	66	Jan. 15.	90⅞	91	+ 2½	**Hocking Valley.**	100	10,421,600	July 19, '02.	1½	SA	88¼	91⅝	97¼	91	50¾	10,900
85½	69¾	93	June 2.	61½	Jan. 14.	91	92	+ ⅝	Hocking Valley pf.	100	14,000,000	July 19, '02.	2	SA	90¾	92	90¾	91½	70½	1,800
154⅜	124	166¼	July 15.	137	Jan. 14.	165	165¼	+ ⅝	**Illinois Central.**	100	79,200,000	Mar. 1, '02.	3	SA	164½	166¼	164½	165	147¼	29,910
106	105	105	July 17.	102	July 17.	103	108	..	Illinois Central leased line.	100	10,000,000	July, '02.	2	SA	105	107	105	107	..	100
28	18¼	23⅝	Mar. 20.	19	Jan. 14.	20½	21	— ½	International Paper Co.	100	17,442,900	July 1, '99.	1	SA	20¼	20¾	19¼	20	21	2,900
81⅛	69	77¼	Jan. 7.	72⅝	June 24.	73⅝	74	..	International Paper Co. pf.	100	22,359,700	July 1, '02.	1¾	Q	73¼	74¾	73	74	75	600
100¼	54⅞	199	Apr. 29.	53	June 4.	68	72	— 2	International Power Co.	100	6,400,000	May 20, '02.	2½	..	71	71	70	70	93¼	200
11	5½	10¼	Apr. 18.	6¼	Jan. 27.	13	14¼	+ ⅝	International Silver Co.	100	9,944,700	..	..	..	12⅝	14¼	12⅜	13¾	6¾	16,120
67	32½	65	May 7.	45	Jan. 14.	50½	65	+ ½	International Silver Co. pf.	100	5,107,300	July 1, '02.	1	Q	59¾	58¾	56¾	59½	..	320
49	24¼	57¼	Mar. 19.	47	Jan. 2.	53	54	+ ½	International Steam Pump Co.	100	12,282,300	July 1, '02.	1	Q	53	53½	53	53½	38	920
43⅜	21	51¼	Mar. 10.	37½	Jan. 15.	49⅝	49⅞	+ 1⅝	Iowa Central.	100	8,522,980	..	..	..	45¾	49⅝	49¾	49⅝	27½	5,525
87½	48	90⅝	Apr. 28.	71	Jan. 14.	86¼	87	+ ⅝	Iowa Central pf.	100	5,673,100	Mar. 1, '00.	1½	..	86	87¼	85¾	86¾	74	1,300
41	24	43	May 20.	38¾	Jan. 25.	42½	42¾	— ⅝	**Kanawha & Michigan.**	100	9,000,000	..	..	..	42	42	42	42	..	100
81½	77½	85½	Feb. 24.	80¾	Jan. 2.	83¾	85¾	+ 1½	Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Memphis pf.	100	12,510,000	July 2, '02.	1	Q	81	83¼	81	83	..	2,900
25	15½	25½	July 19.	10	Jan. 15.	25¼	25¼	+ 2¼	Kansas City Southern.	100	20,000,000	..	..	..	23¾	25¼	23½	25¼	20¾	29,350
49	30	62⅜	Apr. 22.	44	Jan. 14.	61	61⅜	+ 1½	Kansas City Southern pf.	100	21,000,000	..	..	..	59¾	61½	59¾	61¼	41	8,600
18½	5⅝	40¾	Apr. 29.	13	Jan. 15.	34	35	+ ⅝	Keokuk & Des Moines.	100	2,000,000	..	..	..	34½	34¾	33¾	34¾	..	1,500
76¼	30¾	71¼	Jan. 3.	64	Jan. 15.	67	67¼	+ 3	**Lake Erie & Western.**	100	11,649,600	..	..	..	67	67	65	67	54	1,400
80	67	91½	May 2.	78¾	Jan. 15.	89	89½	+ 1½	Long Island.	50	12,000,000	Mar. 2, '96.	1	..	85	90¾	85	89	73¼	24,800
111¾	76	148	May 7.	102¼	Jan. 27.	142	142½	+ 1½	Louisville & Nashville.	100	60,000,000	Feb. 10, '02.	2½	SA	141¼	143¾	140½	142¼	104¾	25,080
22	8	19	Apr. 24.	12	Jan. 24.	15	17	+ ½	**Manhattan Beach.**	100	5,000,000	..	..	..	14⅜	15¼	14¾	15½	..	200
145	88	140⅜	Jan. 9.	128	Mar. 12.	136¼	138¾	+ 4¾	Manhattan Elevated.	100	48,000,000	July 1, '02.	1	Q	181¾	186¾	181¾	186¾	118	100,070
75	67½	78	May 16.	73	Apr. 18.	78	80	..	Maryland Coal pf.	100	1,500,000	July 1, '02.	2½	SA	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾	..	100
177	150	174	Feb. 5.	146	May 17.	150½	150½	— 3	Metropolitan Street Railway.	100	52,000,000	July 15, '02.	1¾	Q	146	150¾	145	150¾	166¼	28,540
..	..	124	July 19.	109¼	May 19.	123	128½	+ 4½	Met. Sec. Co. Sub-Rects., 1st in. pd.	100	..	..	..	..	119¾	124	119	123¾	..	15,370
30	12¾	31⅛	Mar. 31.	25¾	Jan. 15.	30¼	30⅝	+ 1⅜	Mexican Central.	100	47,953,100	..	..	..	29	30⅝	28¾	30	24	24,450
111¼	67½	115	Apr. 19.	105	Jan. 27.	112¾	112⅝	+ ⅝	Minneapolis & St. Louis.	100	6,000,000	July 15, '02.	2½	SA	112	113	112	112¾	110¼	3,350
128	101⅜	127⅝	Apr. 28.	115½	Jan. 27.	124	125	+ 1	Minneapolis & St. Louis pf.	100	4,950,000	July 15, '02.	2½	SA	125¼	125¾	125¼	125¾	115	1,050
15	15	24	Apr. 5.	36¾	Jan. 2.	60	60¾	— ½	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. Marie.	100	14,000,000	..	..	..	59¾	60¾	59¾	60¾	25	5,628
49	49	127⅞	June 28.	90	Jan. 14.	120¾	123¾	+ ⅝	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. Marie pf.	100	7,000,000	..	..	..	125	125¾	125	125¾	124	2,400
55	15	90¾	July 17.	51	Mar. 6.	86	87	+ 3½	Missouri, Kansas & Texas.	100	65,000,000	..	..	..	87	90¾	86	90¾	38	6,535
62¾	37	61¼	July 17.	51	Jan. 13.	61½	61⅝	+ 2½	Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	100	12,000,000	..	..	..	59¾	61¾	59	61¾	55	38,700
124½	69	114⅝	July 15.	90⅜	Mar. 13.	114½	114¾	+ ¾	Missouri Pacific.	100	70,000,000	Jan. 20, '02.	2½	SA	114	114¾	112¾	114¾	104¾	243,095
90	75¾	122	Apr. 22.	86	Jan. 24.	102	103	+ 1¼	**Nash., Chatt. & St. Louis.**	100	10,000,000	Nov. 1, '98.	1	..	101	102	100	101¾	..	700
46	37	53¼	Mar. 20.	43¾	Jan. 14.	48	48¾	+ ¼	National Biscuit Co.	100	30,000,000	July 15, '02.	1	Q	48¼	48¾	48¼	48¾	42¾	1,100
108¾	92	109½	Apr. 4.	104½	Jan. 8.	106	107¼	+ ½	National Biscuit Co. pf.	100	30,000,000	May 31, '02.	1¾	Q	106	106¾	106	106¾	107¾	400
25¾	17	23½	May 23.	19¾	Jan. 15.	22¼	22	+ 1¼	National Lead Co.	100	14,000,000	Mar. 1, '02.	1¾	Q	21¾	22¾	21¾	22¾	21¾	8,300
95¾	74¾	91	May 23.	70	Jan. 15.	87	88	+ 1¼	National Lead Co. pf.	100	14,000,000	July 1, '02.	1¾	Q	87	88	87	88	91	2,800
..	..	20⅝	Mar. 19.	14½	Jan. 15.	19¾	19½	+ 2½	National Rail

JULY

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended July 19, 1902

BONDS.

Sales Week Ended July 19. $20,916,200

	Week Ended July 19. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	105½	105⅝	105½	105⅝	5
American Cotton Oil 4½s	100½	100½	100½	100½	1
American Hide & Leather 6s	95½	95½	95	95½	19
American Spirits Manufacturing 6s	90	90	90	90	10
Ann Arbor 4s	99½	100	99½	100	5
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé gen. 4s	104	104⅛	103⅝	104⅛	181½
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	94½	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	3
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjust. 4s, stamped	92½	93	92⅛	93	326½
Atlantic & Danville 4s	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	6
Baltimore & Ohio 3½s	95⅞	95⅞	95⅝	95⅝	43
Baltimore & Ohio gold 4s	103⅝	103½	103⅞	103½	60½
Balt. & Ohio, Pitts., L. E. & West Va. 4s	98⅞	98⅞	98⅝	98⅞	30
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Div. 3½s	90	90¼	90	90	9½
Balt. & Ohio, Southwestern Div. 3½s, reg	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼	11
Baltimore & Ohio conv. deb. 4s	108½	110¼	108¼	110¼	211
Brooklyn Union Elevated 1st 4-5s	104	104½	104	104½	51
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	117⅞	118	117⅝	118	8
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern 1st 5s	103½	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	2
Canada Southern 1st 5s	104⅝	105	104⅝	105	13
Canada Southern 2d 5s	110	110	110	110	1
Central Branch, Missouri Pacific, 4s	95	95	95	95	1
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	100½	100½	100¼	100½	38
Central of Georgia 1st pref. income	83	84½	83	84½	97
Central of Georgia 2d pref. income	37¼	38½	37¼	38¼	91
Central of New Jersey general 5s	137	137	137	137	5
Central of New Jersey general 5s, reg	134¾	136¾	135¾	136¾	4
Central Pacific guaranteed 4s	103	103⅛	103	103	33
Central Pacific guaranteed 3½s	89	89¼	89	89	9
Central R. R. & Banking Co. of Ga. col. 5s	100¾	100¾	100¼	100¼	5
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	108½	108½	106½	106½	35
Chesapeake & Ohio consol. 5s	120½	121	120¼	120¾	14
Ches. & Ohio, Rich. & Alle. 2d consol. 4s	98	99	98	99	10
Chicago & Alton 3s	85	85½	85¼	85½	32
Chicago & Alton 3½s	83	83½	82	83½	182
C., B. & Q. coll., Nor. P.-Gt. N. joint 4s	95⅞	96	95⅝	95⅞	837
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy deb. 5s	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	4
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Illinois Div. 3½s	100	100	100	100	205
Chicago & Eastern Illinois general 6s	124½	124½	124½	124½	35
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul consol. 7s	185¾	188¾	185¾	188¾	10
Chi., Mil. & St. P., Mineral Point Div. 5s	106½	106¾	106½	106¾	1
Chicago & Northwestern consol. 7s	135⅞	135⅞	135⅞	135⅞	1
Cincinnati, Dayton & Ironton 1st 5s	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	4
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific 6s	129½	129½	129¼	129½	1
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific 6s, reg	128	128	125	125	10
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific gen. 4s	110⅝	110⅝	110¼	110¼	5
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	88	88¼	88	88	14
Clev., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis gen. 4s	102¼	102⅞	102¼	102¼	15
Colorado Fuel & Iron convertible 5s	102	104	101⅞	104	613
Colorado Midland 1st 4s	83⅞	84½	83⅝	84½	46
Colorado & Southern 4s	96½	96⅞	96½	96⅝	195
Consolidated Tobacco 4s	67½	68⅜	67½	68	1,706
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4s	102	102	102	102	6
Denver & Rio Grande improvement 5s	109	109	109	109	5
Denver & Southwestern general 5s	90	90	90	90	29
Detroit City Gas 5s	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	1
Det., Mack. & Marquette land grant 3½s	67½	68	63	64	278
Detroit & Mackinac gold 4s	94	94	94	94	2
Detroit Southern 4s	98¾	98¾	96¾	96¾	151
Distilling of America coll. trust 5s	94½	95	94½	95	22
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. consol. 1st 5s	121½	121½	121¼	121¼	14
Erie 1st con. 7s	140½	140¾	140¼	140¾	9
Erie general 4s	86½	87	86¾	87	37
Erie 1st consol. 4s	90½	100	90½	100	67
Erie, Pennsylvania coll. trust 4s	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	25
Evansville & Terre Haute general 5s	103⅞	103⅞	103½	103½	1
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 6-6s	113	113½	113	113½	6
Green Bay debenture, B	20	23¼	20	22¼	476
Hocking Valley 4½s	108	109	105¾	108	4
Houston & Texas Central 1st 5s	111	111	111	111	3
Illinois Central 4s, 1953	104½	104½	104½	104½	1
Illinois Central, St. Louis Div. 3½s	100	100	100	100	12
International & Great Northern 2d 5s	99¾	100¾	99¾	100¾	551
Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Memphis 4s	90¼	90¾	90¼	90¾	38
Kansas City Southern 3s	72¼	72¾	72	72¾	70
Kings County Elevated 1st 4s	89½	89½	89½	89½	1
Lhelede Gas 1st 5s	103	103	105⅞	105⅞	3
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Coal ext. gtd. 4½s	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	19
Long Island unified 4s	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	7
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	101¾	102	101¾	102	25
Louisville & Nashville collateral trust 4s	101	101¼	101	101⅛	11
Louis. & Nash., Pens. & Atlantic 6s	116	117	116	117	18
Met. West Side Elev. of Chicago 4s	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	1
Mexican Central 4½s	98⅝	98¾	98⅜	98⅞	10
Mexican Central consol. 4s	82¼	82⅝	82	82⅝	30
Mexican Central 1st income	32½	33	32	32	386
Mexican Central 2d income	22	22¼	22	22¼	6
Minneapolis & St. Louis consol. 5s	122	123	123	123	1
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st pref. 4s	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	10
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	100	100	99⅞	99⅞	63
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	85¼	85¾	85¼	85¼	158
Mo., K. & T., St. Louis Div. 4s	86	86	87½	87½	10
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	124½	124½	124¼	124¼	5
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	106½	108	106½	109	15
Missouri Pacific 3d 7s	112¾	113¾	112¾	112¾	19
Missouri Pacific collateral 5s	106	106½	106	106½	30
New York Central 1st 7s	101½	101½	101¼	101¼	10
New York Central, Lake Shore 3½s	95½	96	95½	96	10
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 4s	106	106¼	106	106⅛	13
New York Dock 4s	97¾	97¾	97	97	14
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. pur. money 4s	97½	98	97¾	98	13
N. Y., N. H. & H. deb. 4s, ctfs., small bonds	220	220	220	220	2
New York, Ontario & Western ref. 4s	104	104¼	104	104⅝	5
N. Y. & Queens Elec. Light & Power 5s	106½	106½	106½	106⅝	1
Norf. & W., Pocahontas Coal & C. joint 4s	93¾	94½	93	94	532
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	101¾	102	101¾	101¾	169½
Norfolk & Western general 6s	133	133	133	133	1
Northern Pacific 3s	76¼	76¼	75	75	311
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	104½	104½	104	104⅝	201
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 4s	103½	103½	103¼	103⅜	12
Oregon Short Line consol. 5s	117	117	117	117	2
Penn. war. for new conv. 3½s, 90% pd.	107⅞	108⅛	104⅞	108	1,735½
Peoria & Eastern income 4s	73	73	73	73	43
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	100	100	100	100	6
Reading general 4s	96	96¼	91⅞	91⅞	112
Reading, Jersey Central coll. 4s	99⅝	100	99⅝	99⅞	25
Rio Grande Western coll. trust 4s	94	94	94	94	27
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s	100¾	100¾	100¼	100¾	6
Rochester & Pittsburg consol. 6s	128	128	128¾	128¾	4
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg consol. 5s	122½	122½	122½	122½	1
St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st 4s	96	99	96	96	10
St. Louis & Iron Mountain unif. & ref. 4s	95	96	92¾	95⅝	32
St. Louis & Iron Mountain general 5s	116½	116¾	116¾	116¾	2
St. Louis & San Francisco ref. 4s	97	97	97	97	5
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	6
St. Louis Southwestern 2d 4s	86	86¾	86	86¾	154
St. Louis Southwestern consol. 4s	96	96	96	96	25
St. P., M. & M., Montana ext. 4s	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	1
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	85¾	85¾	85	85	5
Seaboard Air Line gold 4s	96	96¾	85¾	85¾	23
Seaboard Air Line ref. 4s	103½	103¾	103½	103⅝	5
Scioto Valley & New England 4s	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	10
Southern Pacific 4½s	87½	88	87½	87¾	58
Southern Pacific 4s	86	87¾	86	87¾	218
Southern Ry., Mobile & Ohio col. 4s	89¾	90	89¾	89¾	15
Southern Railway 5s	121	122¾	121	121¾	25
Standard Rope & Twine income	14	14½	14	14½	51
Stanford Rope & Twine 6s	65½	65½	65½	65½	1
Tenn. Coal & Iron, Re Receipts 6s	103½	103½	103½	103½	3
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	115½	115½	115½	115½	3
Third Avenue consol. 4s	100	100	100	100	2
Toledo, St. Louis & Western 4s	83	83	83	83	5
Ulster & Delaware consol. 5s	111½	111½	111½	111½	1
Union Pacific 1st 4s	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	1,000
Union Pacific 1st convertible 4s	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	2,000
U. S. Reduction & Refining Co. 6s	90	90	90	90	1
Virginia Midland general 5s	116	116	116	116	1
Wabash 1st 5s	119⅜	120⅛	118	119	78
Wabash 2d 5s	112	112	112	112	4
Wabash debenture, Series B	77	77¾	76¾	77¾	1,000
Wabash, Omaha Div. 3½s	81	81	81	81	1
West Shore 4s	115	115	115	115	1
West Shore 4s, registered	115	115	115	115	1
Western N. Y. & Pennsylvania 4s	97	97	97	97	1
Western Union real estate & sf. 6s	110	110	110	110	1
Wheeling & Lake Erie 4s	87	87	87	87	1
Wisconsin Central 1st 4s	91	91	91	91	1
Total sales					16,916

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended July 19, 1902.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
United States 3s, coupon	106½	106½	106½	106½	12
United States 3s, registered	105½	105½	105½	105½	1
United States 4s, registered	109	109	109	109	1

Total sales $14,000

STATE BONDS.

Bond Transactions—New York Stock Exchange Week Ended July 19, 1902.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Virginia def. 6s, Brown Bros. certfs	8	8	8	8	5

Grand total $20,985,200

*In $100.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1902.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
U. S. 2s, 1930, reg. Q. Jan.	107⅜	Apr. 14	103¼	Apr. 7	107⅜	Apr. 14
U. S. 2s, 1930, coupon. Q. Jan.	105⅝	Mar. 7	103½	Jan. 8	103⅝	May 8
U. S. 4s, 1907, reg. Q. Jan.	112⅝	Feb. 7	109	July 11	109	July 15
U. S. 4s, 1907, coupon. Q. Jan.	113	Mar. 14	109¼	July 7	109¼	July 7
U. S. 4s, 1925, reg. Q. F.	135¼	Feb. 5	135¼	June 23	135¼	June 23
U. S. 4s, 1925, coupon. Q. F.	139¾	Apr. 2	139¾	Apr. 2	139¾	Apr. 2
U. S. 5s, 1904, reg. Q. F.	106¾	Mar. 11	105¾	Apr. 23	105¾	May 15
U. S. 5s, 1904, coupon. Q. F.	106¾	Feb. 1	106¾	Feb. 1	106¾	Feb. 1
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon. Q. F.	110	Mar. 14	106½	July 17	106½	July 17
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, coup. small. Q. F.	109¾	Apr. 23	106¾	Feb. 5	109¾	Apr. 23
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg. Q. F.	109¾	Apr. 24	107½	June 18	107½	June 18
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg. small	107	June 26	107	June 26	107	June 26

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1902.

Where no sale has occurred this year the last price in 1901 is given:

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A, 1906 J. J.	107	Jan. 25	106	Jan. 9	107	May 16
Alabama, Class B, 1906 J. J.					109¼	Oct. 6
Alabama, Class C, 1906 J. J.	102¼	Feb. 24	102½	Feb. 24	102½	Mar. 20
Alabama, currency funding 4s J. J.	111	Mar. 20	111	Mar. 20	111	Mar. 20
Louisiana consol. 4s, 1914 J. J.	106½	Jan. 29	106	May 15	106	May 15
Nor. Carolina consol. 4s, 1910 J. J.	104½	Jan. 31	104	Jan. 24	104½	Jan. 31
North Carolina 6s, 1919 A. O.					136½	July 10
South Carolina 4½, 1933 J. J.					120	Mar. 15
Tenn. Settlement 3s, 1913 J. J.	96⅜	Feb. 7	95¼	Mar. 21	95½	June 27
Tenn. Settlement 3s, 1913 J. J.	94	June 21	94	June 21	94	June 21
Tenn. Settlement 3s, small	7¼	Jan. 15	7¼	Jan. 15	7¼	Jan. 15
Virginia deferred 6s, certfs	70	Apr. 30	8	Feb. 14	8	July 17
Va. def. 6s, Brown Bros. & Co. cts.	10½	Jan. 17	8	Feb. 14	8	July 17
Va. funded debt 2-3s, 1991 J. J.	96¾	Jan. 17	95¼	May 8	96½	July 3

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT BONDS

Frankfort-on-the-Main 3½s M. S.	95½	Feb. 21	94¾	Jan. 27	95½	Feb. 21
U. S. of Mexico s. f. 5s J. Jan.	100	June 9	96	Jan. 13	98¼	July 2

CHANGES FOR THE WEEK.

Net changes in stocks of 1 per cent. or more for the week were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	2	Kan. City So. pf.	1½
Am. Ag. Chem.	1	Lake Erie & W.	3
Am. Car & Fdy.	1½	Long Island	1½
Am. C. & F. pf.	2	Louis & Nash.	1½
Am. Cotton Oil pf.	2½	Manhattan	4½
Am. Ice	1½	Met. Street Ry.	1
Am. Ice pf.	4	Met. S. 1st in. paid	4½
Am. Locomotive	1	Mexican Central	1½
Anaconda Copper	6	M. & St. L. pf.	1
At., T. & S. F.	4½	Mo., Kan. & T.	3½
At., T. & S. F. pf.	1½	Mo., K. & T. pf.	2½
Balt. & Ohio	3¼	National Lead	1½
Balt. & Ohio pf.	1½	N. Y. Air Brake	2½
B'klyn R. T.	4½	N. Y. Central	3½
Can. Pac. Sub. Ctfs.	1	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	3½
2d in. paid	1	N. Y., N. H. & H.	8½
Cent. R. R. of N. J.	5	N. Y., Ont. & W.	1½
Ches. & Ohio	6½	Nort. & West	1½
Chi. & Alton	6	Nort. & W. pf.	1
Chi. & Alton pf.	2½	North. American	4
Chi. & E. Ill.	3½	Pacific Coast	3½
Chi. Great West.	1½	Pennsylvania	5½
Chi., M. & St. P.	3½	People's Gas, Chi.	2½
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	1	Peoria & Eastern	2
Chi. Term. Trans.	1½	P., C., C. & St. L.	2
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	2	Pressed S. C. pf.	1½
Chi. Un. Tract.	2½	Pullman Co.	10
Chi. Un. Tract. pf.	4½	Reading	1½
C., C., C. & St. L.	1½	Reading 1st pf.	1½
Col. Fuel & Iron	7½	Reading 2d pf.	2½
Col. Southern	2½	Rep. Iron & S. pf.	3½
Col. South. 1st pf.	2½	Rub. Goods Mfg. pf.	1½
Col. South. 2d pf.	3½	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	1½
Col. & Hock. Coal	2	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	1½
Consol. Gas	2	St. L. & S. F.	1½
Corn Products	2	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	2½
Corn Prod. pf.	1	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	2½
Del. & Hudson	4	St. L. S. W.	4½
Del., L. & W.	1½	St. L. S. W. pf.	1½
Den. & Rio Grande	2½	Southern Pacific	1½
Den. & R. G. pf.	2½	Southern Railway	2½
Den. & S. W. pf.	9	Southern Ry. pf.	1½
Det. City Gas	2½	Tenn. Coal & I.	1½
Det. Southern	1½	Texas Pacific	2½
Det. Southern pf.	1	Ter. Pas. Land Tr.	2½
Det. United Ry.	1½	Third Avenue	1
Diamond Match	1	Tol., St. L. & W.	1½
Dist. of Am. pf.	1½	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	2½
Dul., S. S. & A.	1	Union Bag & Paper	1½
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	2½	Union Pacific	2
Erie	2½	Union Pac. pf.	2½
Erie 1st pf.	1½	U. S. Leather	1½
Erie 2d pf.	1½	U. S. Leather pf.	1½
Evans. & T. H.	2	U. S. Steel	1½
George A. Fuller	4½	U. S. Steel pf.	3
George A. Fuller pf.	2½	Wabash	1½
Gt. North. pf.	4½	Wabash pf.	1½
Hocking Valley	2½	Wells-Fargo Exp.	10
Iowa Central	1½	West. Un. Tel.	2½
K. C., Ft. S. & M.	2½	Wheel. & L. E.	1½
Kan. City South.	2½	Wis. Central	1½

Stocks Declined.

Chi. & N. W.	2½	Nash. C. & St. L.	1½
Den. & R. W.	1	Pac. Coast 1st pf.	2½
General Chemical	1	Va.-Car. Chemical	1½
Int. Power	2	Va.-Car. Chem. pf.	2

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Balt. & O. Sthw. deb.	2½	Det. & G. H. 2d	3½
Ches. & O. gen.	1	Ir. & R. Ham. & A.	2
Chat. Branch Ry. 5s	2	Ga.	2
Chat. of Ga. 1st pf.	2½	Mex. Cent. 1st inc.	1
Chat. of Ga. 2d pf.	2½	N. Y. & O. Co. 5s	2
Cent. of Ga. 2d pf.	1	N. L. H. & P. 5s	1
Cent. of Ga. 3d pf.	1½	Penn. Water Pur. 5s	1½
Ches. & O. R. & A.	1	St. L. S. W. 2d inc.	1
2d con.	1	St. P. M. & M. M.	1
Chi., Day. & I. 1st	1	Ga.	1
Col. F. & I. conv. 5s	2	Ten. C. & I. Div.	1
Det. City Gas 6s	1½	Ga.	1½
Erie 1st con. 7s	1½	Wabash 1st	1
Grand Rap. deb. 6s	2	Wabash 2d	1
Hous. & Texas 1st 5s	1		

Bonds Declined.

C. M. & St. P. M.	1	Det. M. & M. L. g.	1
P. Div. 6s	1	Ga. & Ala. Ry. cons.	1
Den. & R. G. imp.	1	Kans. C. & S. conv.	1
Ga.	1	Mem. W. & C. conv.	1

BANK RESERVES.

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding dates in 1901 and 1900:

	1902.	1901.	1900.	1899.
July 20	$21,029,375	$24,081,900	$12,906,600	
July 27	22,120,575	27,586,975	10,811,125	
Aug. 3	22,195,350	29,144,575	8,110,600	
Aug. 10	20,922,900	28,125,950	14,586,275	
Aug. 17	16,421,900	29,557,050	15,062,350	
Aug. 24	16,148,100	23,889,025	12,878,525	
Aug. 31	11,910,925	27,075,475	9,197,725	
Sept. 7	6,915,875	28,056,350	2,425,225	
Sept. 14	7,110,550	26,896,175	275,400	
Sept. 21	13,054,225	24,952,225	2,283,725	
Sept. 28	16,253,025	19,942,800	1,724,450	
Oct. 5	15,589,025	4,241,900	643,300	
Oct. 12	17,483,775	3,482,925	1,177,950	
Oct. 19	15,465,775	2,947,700	1,441,075	
Oct. 26	14,713,175	6,951,225	3,468,350	
Nov. 2	10,482,600	8,750,400	*235,100	
Nov. 9	8,680,925	4,906,050	*2,788,925	
Nov. 16	10,105,525	7,699,775	*812,025	
Nov. 23	14,498,925	12,278,375	6,625,200	
Nov. 30	13,414,575	10,883,875	8,036,700	
Dec. 7	6,907,675	9,071,125	6,800,025	
Dec. 14	5,455,925	8,525,375	7,025,825	
Dec. 21	5,785,225	9,497,800	10,284,075	
Dec. 28	7,891,300	11,525,900	11,168,075	

*Deficit.

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1902	$15,709,275	1898	$21,772,025
1901	31,025,375	1897	28,467,125
1900	24,061,850	1896	24,123,900
1899	12,025,600	1895	21,300,650
1898	28,385,825	1894	20,307,150
1897	46,038,900	1893	13,459,675

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the week ended Friday last, as compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended July 18, 1902	$11,963,082
Week ended July 19, 1901	11,370,977
From Jan. 1, 1902	396,398,978
From Jan. 1, 1901	374,730,231

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended July 15, 1902	$5,330,726
Week ended July 16, 1901	6,450,535
From Jan. 1, 1902	254,654,234
From Jan. 1, 1901	282,983,609

Imports of Gold.

Week ended July 19, 1902	$28,965
Week ended July 20, 1901	73,162
From Jan. 1, 1902	1,354,192
From Jan. 1, 1901	1,473,756

Exports of Gold.

Week ended July 19, 1902	$45,000
Week ended July 19, 1901	20,250
From Jan. 1, 1902	34,976,650
From Jan. 1, 1901	29,178,895

Net Imports of Gold.

Week ended July 19, 1902	$13,965
Week ended July 19, 1901	52,912

Net Exports of Gold.

From Jan. 1, 1902	$15,622,458
From Jan. 1, 1901	27,705,139

Imports of Silver.

Week ended July 19, 1902	$4,407
Week ended July 19, 1901	60,660
From Jan. 1, 1902	2,240,245
From Jan. 1, 1901	2,443,289

Exports of Silver.

Week ended July 19, 1902	$37,000
Week ended July 19, 1901	1,000
From Jan. 1, 1902	29,000,000
From Jan. 1, 1901	24,125,000

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended July 19, 1902	$32,593
Week ended July 19, 1901	59,660
From Jan. 1, 1902	26,759,755
From Jan. 1, 1901	21,681,711

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended July 19, 1902	$33,372
Week ended July 19, 1901	133,822
From Jan. 1, 1902	3,594,437
From Jan. 1, 1901	3,916,045

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended July 19, 1902	$82,000
Week ended July 19, 1901	21,250
From Jan. 1, 1902	63,976,650
From Jan. 1, 1901	53,304,034

May 17	$ 346,525	15,299,925	16,355,225	
May 24	14,301,450	21,288,975	15,812,325	
May 31	11,929,000	21,253,050	20,128,275	
June 7	11,285,575	18,541,500	18,374,250	
June 14	13,302,350	8,782,125	17,496,750	
June 21	12,158,250	9,611,350	15,526,850	
June 28	12,973,350	3,484,200	16,826,375	
July 5	10,084,725	5,211,525	14,274,550	
July 12	12,226,900	12,800,325	19,940,125	
July 19	15,709,275	21,029,375	24,961,900	

The following table gives the surplus reserve for each week from the present date to the end of the year in 1901, 1900, and 1899:

	1901.	1900.	1899.
July 20	$21,029,375	$24,081,900	$12,906,600
July 27	22,120,575	27,586,975	10,811,125
Aug. 3	22,195,350	29,144,575	8,110,600
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Nov. 30	13,414,575	10,883,875	8,036,700
Dec. 7	6,907,675	9,071,125	6,800,025
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FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the week ended Friday last, as compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended Tuesday:

**Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Copyright

1902-1903

	Range for Year 1902. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid.	Ask'd.
Do g. mtg. 3½s, 1997 J*	100¼	Apr 8	106¾	Jul 11	106¾	July 11	106¾ ..
Do do registered J	100	Jan 2	103¼	Apr 2	103¼	Apr 2	103¼ ..
Do deb. 5s of 1884-1904 M S*	104	Jan 23	103¾	Apr 12	103¾	July 11	103¾ ..
Do do registered M S*	103¾	Jan 3	102¾	Apr 1	102¾	Apr 17	103 ..
Do deb. g. 4s, 1890-1905 J D	101¾	Apr 29	101¾	Apr 29	101¾	Apr 29	100¾ ..
Do do registered J D	100¾	Jan 4	100¾	Jan 4	100¾	Jan 4	99¾ ..
Do deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1905 *M N	101¾	Apr 3	100¾	June 10	100¾	June 10	100¾ 101
Do do registered *M N	..	....	..	....	100¾	No 21,01	100 101¼
Do Lake Shore col. g. 3½s, 1998 *F A	98	Jan 7	94¾	May 20	96	July 18	95½ 96
Do do registered *F A	96¾	Jan 16	96	Jun 9	94½	July 10	.. ..
Do Mich. Cen. col. g. 3½s, 1998 *F A	97¾	Jan 25	93¾	Apr 8	96	July 1	.. ..
Do do registered *F A	96	Jan 14	96	Feb 6	95½	Feb 15	.. ..
Beech Creek 1st g. 4s, 1936 J	..	....	..	....	111¼	Oc 16,01	106 ..
Do registered J	..	....	..	....	106	Je 17, 98	92 ..
Clear. St. C. 1st s. f. gtd. 5s, S. A. 1940. J J	95	Apr 3	95	Apr 3	95	Apr 3	95 ..
Do do registered J	..	....	..	....	104	Jly 24,97	.. ..
Mo. & Malouse 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1991. M S*	..	....	..	....	107¼	Je 6, 00	.. ..
Do lucome 4s, Sep., 1967 Sep.	..	....	..	....	110¾	De 6, 01	.. ..
N. J. Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986 *F A	..	....	..	....	108	Je 14,01	.. ..
N. Y. & Put. 1st con. gtd. g. 4s, 1993. A O*	..	....	..	....	105¼	No 15,01	102 ..
West Shore 1st gtd. 4s, 2361 J J	119	Jun 18	112	Jan 20	113¾	July 17	113¾ 114¼
Do registered J J	115¾	Jun 11	112¼	Jan 22	113¾	July 15	.. ..
Lake Shore con. 2d 7s, 1903 J D*	107¾	Mar 3	104¾	Jun 24	104¾	June 24	104¾ ..
Do do registered, 1903 J D*	107¾	May 15	104¾	May 15	104¾	May 20	104¾ ..
Do g. 3½s, 1997 J D	106¾	Feb 17	107¼	Jul 10	107¼	July 10	107 ..
Do do registered J D	..	....	..	....	110¼	Mr 17,00	.. ..
Det. Mon. & Tol. 1s, 7s, 1906 A*	114	Feb 6	114	Feb 6	114	Feb 6	112 ..
Mahoning Coal R. 1st 5s, 1934 J*	127½	Feb 6	127½	Feb 6	127½	Feb 6	.. ..
Pitts., McK. & Y. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932 J J*	..	....	..	....	146¾	Ap 12,01	138 ..
Michigan Cen. 1st con. 6s, 1909 M S*	..	....	..	....	118¾	De 4, 01	116 ..
Do 5s, 1931 *M S	132¾	Feb 8	128	Jun 21	128	June 21	127½ 130
Do do registered, March, 1931 Q M	130	Jun 14	127	Jun 19	127	June 19	126¾ 128½
Do 4s, 1940 *J J	..	....	..	....	110	De 7, 01	.. ..
Do registered J J	..	....	..	....	106½	No 28,00	.. ..
N. Y. & Harlem 3½ per. cent. 100-year con. 2000 *M S	..	....	..	....	113¾	My 2, 00	.. ..
N. Y. & N. 1st g. 5s, 1927 A O*	121¼	Jan 8	121¼	Feb 26	121¾	May 1	.. 122¾
R., W. & O. cn. 1st ext. 5s, July, 1922 A O	127¼	Mar 12	122¾	Jul 14	122¾	July 14	.. 123
Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939 J*	102¾	Jan 27	100	July 18	100	Jan. 07	100¼ 100¾
Do mtg. & col. tr. g. 4s, Ser. A, 1949 *A O	96¾	Mar 1	92¾	Apr 1	94¾	July 14	94 95
Utah C. 1st gtd. g. & g. 4s, Jan. 1, 1918 A O	97	Jan 3	97	Jan 3	97	Jan 3	.. ..
Rio Gr. Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939 J D*	112¾	Apr 1	112¾	Mar 28	114	May 13	112¼ ..
Rio Gr. South. 1st g. 4s, 1940 J*	82½	Apr 30	80¾	Jul 3	80¾	July 3	.. 82
Do guaranteed J*	94¾	Jun 28	91	Jan 2	94¾	June 28	.. 93¼
Rutland Can. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1949 J*	..	....	..	....	101¼	No 18,01	.. ..
St. Jo. & G. I. 1st g. 2-4s, 1947 *J J	90¼	Jun 25	86	Jan 4	86	July 18	86 87
St. L. & S. F. g. 6s, Cl. B, 1906 M N*	111¾	Jan 7	107	May 14	107¼	July 9	107 108
Do g. 6s, Class C, 1906 M N*	110¾	Apr 20	107	May 14	107	May 14	107 108
Do gen. g. 6s, 1931 J J*	124	Feb 2	130¾	Jul 19	130¾	July 10	130 132
Do gen. g. 5s, 1931 J D	118	Jan 2	114½	Jul 1	114½	July 11	114¾ 115¼
St. L. & S. F. R. R. g. 4s, 1996 J J*	100	Jan 7	96	Jan 8	98	June 5	.. ..
Do Southwest. Div. g. 5s, 1947 A O*	100	Jan 3	100	Jan 3	100	Jan 3	96 ..
Do refunding 4s, 1951 J J*	96¾	Feb 1	96¾	Jan 3	97	July 11	97 98
K. C., Ft. S. & M. con. g. 6s, 1928 *M N	125¾	Jun 16	125¾	Jun 16	125¾	June 16	.. ..
K. C., Ft. S. & M. ref. gtd. g. 4s, 1936 A O*	94¾	Mar 31	90¾	Jul 1	90¾	July 15	.. ..
St. L. & W. 1st g. 4s, bd. cts., 1989 M N*	100¾	Apr 15	96¼	Jan 2	96	July 19	96¾ 100¼
Do 2d g. 4s, inc. bd. cts., Nov., 1989 J J	88	Apr 14	87	Jan 2	86¾	July 15	86¾ 87
Do do trust certificates	81¾	May 3	80¾	May 19	81¾	June 3	.. ..
Do con. g. 4s, 1932 *J D	90	Jul 18	90	Jul 18	90	July 18	88 95
St. P., Min. & Man. 2d 6s, 1909 A*	117	Feb	114¼	May 16	115¾	June 25	113¾ ..
Do 1st dem. g. 6s, 1933 J	141½	Apr 30	137¾	Jan 11	141	Apr 30	139¾ ..
Do do registered J	140	May 14	139	Apr 30	140	May 14	138¾ ..
Do do reduced to 4½s J	115¾	May 22	112	Jul 7	112	July 7	112¾ 114
Do do do registered J	..	....	..	....	110¾	Ap 18,01	.. ..
Do Dak. ext. g. 6s, 1910 M N*	115¾	Apr 27	115¾	Jun 24	115¾	June 24	115¾ ..
Do Mon. ext. 1st g. 4s, 1937 *J D	109	Apr 22	108	Jan 2	108¾	July 16	106¾ ..
Do do registered *J D	..	....	..	....	106	My 4,99	.. ..
East. Minn. 1st div. 1st 5s, 1908 *A J	107¾	Mar 14	106¾	Jun 3	106¾	June 3	107 ..
Minn. Union 1st g. 6s, 1922 J J	..	....	..	....	123	Ap 4, 00	.. ..
Mon. Cen. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937 J J	141¼	Apr 24	140¾	Mar 7	141¼	Apr 24	.. 135½
Do registered J J	..	....	..	....	118	Ap 24,97	.. ..
Do 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937 J J	125	Apr 17	124¼	Mar 20	124¼	June 17	.. ..
Wil. & Sioux Falls 1st g. 5s, 1938 *J D	125½	Jan 3	124¾	Jan 3	125¾	Feb 17	.. ..
Do registered *J D	..	....	..	....	118	Ap 24,99	.. ..
S. Fe, P. & P. R. 1st g. 5s, 1942 M S*	..	....	..	....	111	Au 15,01	.. ..
S. F. & N. P. 1st g. 5s, 1919 *J J	..	....	..	....	112	Au 15,01	.. ..
Sav., Fla. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934 *A O	..	....	..	....	112	Mr 17,00	114¾ ..
Do 1st g. 5s, 1934 *A O	..	....	..	....	112	Mr 17,00	114¾ ..
Do 2d g. 5s, Class A, 1934 J J	..	....	..	....	104¾	No 30,01	99 ..
Sch. Midland 1st g. 6s, 1908 M N*	110	May 20	110	May 20	110	May 20	110¾ ..
Brune. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1938 *J J	..	....	..	....	97	Au 23,01	96¾ ..
Silver Springs, Ocala & Gulf railroad and land grt. gtd. g. 5s, 1918 J J*	95	Jul 19	90¾	Jan 9	95	July 19	95¾ ..
Seaboard A. L. Ry gold g. 4s, 1950 A O*	87½	Apr 28	85	Apr 10	87	July 15	87 ..
Do col. tr. ref. g. 4s, 1934 *M N	105¾	Apr 30	102¾	May 16	103	July 15	102¾ 104
Sonoma B. & Santa Rosa 1st 5s, 1938 J J*	..	....	..	....	106¾	My 15,97	111 ..
Spokane Cent. 1st con. g. 6s, 1948 J J	96¾	Mar 3	96¾	Mar 3	96¾	Mar 3	96 ..
Sodus Bay & South. 1st g. 5s, 1924 J J	..	....	..	....	100	De 5, 01	.. ..
Southern Pacific Company.							
Do 5-25 year conv. 5s, g. 4½s, 1925 J D	101¾	Apr 1	99	Jan 2	99¾	July 11	99¾ ..
Do g. 4s, Cen. P. col. trust, Aug., 1949 F A	96¾	May 1	87	Jan 2	87	July 11	87 ..
Do do registered F A	95	Apr 10	94¾	Mar 24	94	Apr 24	.. ..
Ariz. & N. W. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1941 J J*	..	....	..	....	104	Jan 02	.. ..
Cal. & Or. 1st ref. gtd. g. 4s, 1992 J J*	104	Jan 6	101¼	Feb 10	101¼	Jan 6	101 ..
Do registered J J*	..	....	..	....	100	Jan 01	.. ..
Do mtg. gtd. 1st, Sub. Ass., 1938 J D	99¾	Jul 18	97	Jan 2	97	July 18	97 ..
Cal. Har. & S. A. 1st 6s, 1918 J J	112	....	112	....	112	....	.. ..
Do 2d g. 7s, 1909 J J	110	....	110	....	110	....	.. ..
Do 1st & ref. 5s, 1927 M S	104	....	104	....	104	....	.. ..
Gila V., G. & N. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1924 J J	104	....	104	....	104	....	.. ..
Hous. E. & W. T. 1st g. 5s, 1933 M N	110	....	110	....	110	....	.. ..
Do 2d g. 5s, inc. 1933 M N	100	....	100	....	100	....	.. ..
Do 1st g. 5s, guar. 1933 M N	104	....	104	....	104	....	.. ..
Do 2d g. 5s, guar. 1933 M N	100	....	100	....	100	....	.. ..

	Range for Year 1902. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid.	Ask'd.
Do W. & Nor. 1st div. 6s, 1930 *M N	127¼	Feb 27	125¾	Feb 3	127¼	Feb 27	.. ..
Mor. La. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1920 J J	122½	Jan 10	122	Jan 13	122¾	Feb 5	.. 121½
Do 1st 7s, 1918 *A O	137	Jan 6	133½	May 28	133½	May 28	.. ..
Nor. R. of Cal. 1st 6s, gtd., 1907 *J J	..	....	..	....	98	Au 6, 97	106 ..
Do 50-year g. 5s, 1938 A O*	..	....	..	....	113	Ja 4, 01	117½ ..
Ore. & Cal. 1st 5s, 1927 J J*	..	....	..	....	100¾	No 7, 01	100 ..
San A. & A. P. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1943 *J J	92	Feb 14	87¼	Jan 10	89	July 17	88¾ 89
S. P. of Ar. gtd. 1st g. 6s, Mar., 1909 J J	113	Feb 27	112¾	Jan 29	113	Mar 21	110 ..
Do do March, 1910 J J	114½	Jun 23	114	Mar 21	114½	June 23	113¾ ..
S. P. of Cal. 1st g. 6s, Ser. A, 1905 *A O	106¾	Jan 27	103¼	Apr 23	103¾	June 5	106¾ ..
Do do Series B	..	....	..	....	106	De 23,01	107¾ ..
Do do Series C and D, 1906	110¾	Jan 14	110¾	Jan 14	110¾	Jan 14	107¼ ..
Do 1st 6s, Series E and F, 1912 A O	119¼	Jun 13	119¼	Jun 13	119¼	June 13	117 ..
Do 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937 M N*	..	....	..	....	107	No 27,00	110 ..
Do stamped, 1905-37 M N	111	Feb 24	106¼	May 2	106¾	July 3	100¾ 110
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911 *J J	116¾	Apr 23	115	Mar 12	116¾	Apr 23	112 114
Texas & N. O. 1st 7s, 1905 F A*	104	May 20	106	May 20	106	May 20	.. ..
Do Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912 M S*	114¾	Feb 14	114¾	Feb 14	114¾	Feb 14	111¾ ..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943 J J*	..	....	..	....	106¾	Jy 29, 01	104½ ..
Southern R. 1st con. g. 5s, 1994 J J*	124	Jan 20	119¼	Jan 18	121	July 19	121 121½
Do registered J J	122	Jan 2	122	Jan 2	122	Jan 2	.. ..
Mob. & Ohio col. tr. g. 4s, 1938 M S*	90¾	Feb 27	97	Jan 6	90¼	July 18	98 ..
Do Mem. Div. 1st g. 4-4½s, 1996 J J	115	Mar 12	112½	Feb 17	115	Mar. 18	114 115
Do St. Louis Div. 1st g. 4s, 1951 *J J	101½	Apr 28	99½	Mar 20	101	June 6	99¾ ..
Ala. Central 1st g. 6s, 1918 J J*	..	....	..	....	120	Mr 25,01	110 ..
Atl. & Dan. 1st g. 4s, 1948 J J*	98¼	Jun 13	94	Jan 4	95¾	July 15	.. 95¾
Col. & Green. 1st g. 6s, 1916 J J*	..	....	..	....	121	Ja 12, 01	120 ..
E. T., Va. & Ga. divs. g. 5s, 1930 J J*	120¾	Apr 17	117	Jan 17	119¾	June 18	116¾ ..
Do cons. 1st 5s, 1956 M N*	122¾	Apr 21	120	Jan 7	121¼	July 15	121 ..
Do do registered	..	....	..	....	115	Ja 21, 01	.. ..
E. Tenn. reor. lien g. 5s, 1938 *M S	117½	Jun 3	113¾	May 8	117¼	June 3	.. 117½
Georgia Pac. R. 1st g. 6s, 1922 *J J	129	Apr 22	125	Jan 29	128	June 17	125¾ ..
Knox. & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925 J J*	126¾	Jun 17	125	Jan 30	126¾	June 17	123¾ ..
Rich. & Dan. con. g. 6s, 1915 *J J	122½	May 3	119	Jul 7	119	July 7	119 ..
Do equip. s. f. g. 5s, 1909 M S*	..	....	..	....	101¼	Jy 20, 00	.. ..
Do deb. 5s, stamped, 1927 J J	113¾	Mar 31	111¼	May 1	111¼	May 1	111¾ ..
Rich. & Mecklen. 1st g. 4s, 1948 M N*	90	May 7	90	May 7	90	May 7	90 ..
So. Car. & Ga. 1st g. 5s, 1919 *M N	112	Jun 21	109	Jan 9	111¾	July 3	111¾ ..
Va. Midland gen. 5s, 1936 *M N	116	May 13	115	Jan 13	116	July 18	116 116½
Do do gtd. stamped, 1936 *M N	..	....	..	....	116¼	De 30,01	.. ..
Do serial, Series C, 6s, 1916 M S	123	Feb 8	123	Feb 8	123	Feb 8	120¾ ..
Do serial, Series D M S	..	....	..	....	102	Oc 13,99	112¾ 116
Do serial, Series E M S	..	....	..	....	114	Se 10,01	115 ..
W. O. & W. 1st cur. gtd. 4s, 1924 *F A	98	Apr 22	98	Apr 22	98	Apr 22	94 ..
West. N. C. 1st con. g. 6s, 1914 J J*	121	May 2	120	Feb 28	120½	June 20	117½ ..
Spokane Falls & N. 1st g. 6s, 1939 J J	..	....	..	....	117	Jy 25, 00	122 ..
Ter. Assn. of St. L. 1st 4½s, 1939 A O*	114¾	Mar 11	114¼	Mar 11	114¼	Mar 11	110 ..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1894-1944 F A*	116¾	Jan 17	116¾	Jan 24	116¾	June 17	117¼ ..
St. L. M. B. T. gtd. g. 5s, 1930 A O	115¼	May 15	112¾	Apr 30	115¼	May 15	.. ..
Tex. & Pac., E. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1905 *M S	..	....	..	....	104	Fe 15,01	.. ..
Do 1st g. 5s, 2000 J D	122	May 29	119	Jan 11	119¼	July 15	119¾ 120
Do 2d inc. g. 5s, Dec. 1, 2000 Mar.	102¾	Feb 19	96	Mar 11	99¼	July 17	98¾ 100
Do La. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1931 *J J	..	....	..	....	111	Ja. 18, 01	.. ..
Tol. & Ohio Cen. 1st g. 5s, 1935 J J*	114½	Jan 15	112½	Jul 2	112¾	July 2	112¾ ..
Do West. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1935 A O*	..	....	..	....	112¾	No 22,01	109¾ ..
Do gen. mtge. 5s, 1935 *J D	110¾	Apr 22	107	Feb 20	109	May 23	108 106½
Kan. & Mich. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1990. *A O	98¾	Feb 14	94¼	Jun 9	98¼	July 8	95 ..
Tol., Peo. & W. 1st g. 4s, 1917 J J*	94¾	Jan 20	91	Jan 3	92	July 9	.. ..
Tr., St. L. & W. pr. lien g. 3½s, 1925 J J*	92¼	Jun 10	90	Feb 27	90¼	July 2	.. ..
Do 50-year gold 4s, 1950 *A O	87	Feb 13	81¾	Apr 15	83¼	July 17	.. ..
Tor., H. & B. 1st g. 4s, July 1, 1946 J D	99½	May 5	97	Jun 6	98¼	July 1	97 99¼
Ulster & Del. 1st con. g. 5s, 1928 *J D	113	May 13	110½	Jun 2	111½	July 14	112 ..
Un. Pac. 1st & ld. grt. g. 4s, 1947 J J*	106¼	Jun 30	104¼	Jul 1	104¾	July 19	104½ 104¾
Do registered J J*	106¼	Jun 21	104¼	Mar 3	104¾	July 7	.. ..
Do 1st lien conv. g. 4s, 1911 *M N	110¾	Apr 21	105¼	Jan 14	109¾	July 19	109 106¼
Do do registered	106	Apr 14	106	Apr 14	106	Apr 14	.. ..
Ore. R. & N. con. g. 4s, 1946 *J D	104¾	May 5	102	Jan 3	103¼	July 18	.. 101
Ore. Short Line R. 1st g. 6s, 1922 *F A	124½	Jan 3	123	Feb 3	127	June 30	127¾ ..
Ore. S. L. R. 1st con. g. 5s, 1946 J J*	119¾	Apr 18	119¾	Jul 1	117	July 14	116¾ 117
Do non-cum. inc. A 5s, July, 1946 Sep.	..	....	..	....	109¼	Oc 15,01	.. ..
Utah & Northern 1st 7s, 1908 J J*	..	....	..	....	117¾	Au 3, 01	110¾ ..
Do g. 5s, 1926 J J*	114¼	Apr 19	114¼	Apr 19	114¼	Apr 19	110¾ ..
Wabash 1st g. 5s, 1939 *M N	121	Apr 30	118¼	Jan 13	119	July 18	119 119¼
Do 2d g. 5s, 1939 *F A	114¾	Jan 18	110¾	Mar 26	113	July 15	112¼ ..
Do deb., Series A, 1939 J J*	108	Jun 18	100	Feb 5	100	July 11	100 ..
Do do B, 1939 J J*	99¼	Jan 3	77¼	July 19	77¼	July 19	77¾ ..
Do 20-yr. 1st lien g. l. g. s. f. 5s, 1921 *M S	105¾	Apr 29	105	Mar 26	105¾	Apr 29	105 107
Do 1st g. 5s, Det. & C. ext., 1941 J J*	111¾	May 12	100	Jul 12	109	July 12	109 ..
Des Moines Div. 4s, 1939 *J J	97	May 12	95	Jan 11	97	May 12	93 ..
Omaha Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1941 J J*	96¾	May 16	96¼	Apr 8	89	July 15	88 90¼
Do Tol. & Chi. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1941 *M S	98	Mar 17	98	Mar 17	98	Mar 17	98 ..
St. L., K. C. & N. S. C. B. 1st 6s, 1908 A O	111½	Feb 26	110	Apr 2	110	May 28	109 ..
West. N. Y. & Penn. 1st g. 5s, 1937 *J J	121¼	Jun 13	119	Jul 1	119¾	July 17	119 120
Do gen. g. 5-4s, 1943 A O*	104	Mar 27	96¼	Apr 23	100¾	July 14	99½ 100¼
Do Inc. 5s, April, 1943 Nov.	..	....	..	....	40	Mr 21,01	35 ..
West. Va. Cen. & Pitts. 1st 6s, 1911 J J*	114¼	Jan 20	112¾	Jan 18	114¼	Jan 20	111¾ ..
Wheel. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1926 J J*	114	Feb 21	113	Apr 28	113	Apr 28	114 ..
Do Wheel. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1928 J J*	112¼	Jan 21	112¼	Jan 21	112¼	Jan 21	113 ..
Do ext. and imp. g. 5s, 1930 F A*	..	....	..	....	113	De 24,01	112 ..
Wheel. & L. E. R. R. 1st con. g. 4s, 1949 M S*	95¼	Jun 17	91	Mar 18	93	July 13	94½ 95
Wisconsin Cen. 1st gen. g. 4s, 1949 J J*	95	Apr 28	88	Feb 13	93	July 19	92¾ 93

STREET RAILWAYS.

Brooklyn Rapid Tr. g. 5s, 1945 A O*	110¼	Mar 31	107	Jan 6	108	July 10	108¾ ..
Atl. Av. Bklyn imp. g. 5s, 1934 *J J	..	....	..	....	110	Ja 20, 99	.. ..
Brooklyn City 1st con. 5s, 1941 J J*	114	May 28	112¾	Jan 22	114	May 28	.. ..
B. Q. Co. & S. con. gtd. g. 5s, Jul., 1941 M N	106¾	Apr 30	100	Jun 7	102	June 17	.. ..
Brook. Union El. 1st g. 5s, 1950 J D	104½	Jul 15	100¾	Jan 2	104¼	July 15	103¾ 104¼
Do stamped, guaranteed	101½	Apr 3	101½	Apr 3	101½	Apr 3	.. ..
Kings Co. Elev. 1st g. 4s, 1949 F A*	93	Mar 22	89	Jun 27	89¾	July 17	90 ..
City & Sub. Ry Balt. 1st g. 5s, 1922 M J	..	....	..	....	100¾	Apr., 95	.. ..
Con. Ry & Ltg. 1st & ref. g. 4s, 1951. *J J	98	Apr 10	98	Apr 10	98	Apr 10	.. ..
Denver Con. Tram. 1st g. 5s, 1933 A O	..	....	..	....	97¼	Je 13, 99	.. ..
Det. Cit. St. Ry 1st con. g. 5s, 1905 J J*	..	....	..	....	105	No 23,01	.. ..
Met. St. Ry gen. col. tr. g. 5s,	107¼	Oc 28,98	F A	122	Jan 30	119	Feb 4	120¾	July 1	121¾ 122
E'way & 7th Av. 1st con. g. 5s, 1943 J D*	119¾	Apr 10	117¾	Jun 5	118	July 1	117¾ ..
Do registered	..	....	..	....	119¼	De 3, 01	.. ..
Col. & 9th Av. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1993 M S*	124½	Feb 1	121¼	Apr 3	122½	June 3	122 ..
Lex. Av. & P. F. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1993 M S*	124	Feb 12	120¾	Apr 9	122¾	July 1	122 ..
Third Av. 1st con. gtd. 4s, 2000 *J J	101¾	Jun 4	90¾	Jan 20	99¾	July 19	90¾ 99¾
Do 1st 5s, 1937 J J*	127	Jun 20	123	Jan 20	125	July 3	125 ..
Met. W. S. El. Chi. 1st g. 4s, 1938 F A*	103	Jun 31	101	Feb 5	102¾	July 18	102¾ ..
Mil. El. Ry & Lt. con. 50-yr. 5s, 1928 *F A	..	....	..	....	106	Ap 29,99	.. ..
Minn. St. Ry (M. L. & M.) 1st con. g. 5s, 1919 J J	110	Jun 28	110	Jun 28	110	June 28	107 ..
St. P. City Cable con. g. 5s, 1937 *J J	15	....	..	....	114¼	No 14,01	.. ..
Union El. (Chi.) 1st g. 5s, 1945 A O	..	....	..	....	109¾	De 14,99	.. ..
West Chi. St. 40-yr. con. g. 5s, 1936 M N	..	....	..	....	90	De 28,97	.. ..

MISCELLANEOUS BONDS.

Adams Ex. col. tr. g. 4s, 1948 *M S	107¼	Feb 11	103¾	Apr 9	103¾	July 17	105¾ 106
Am. S. S. Co. of W. Va. g. 5s, 1920 M N*	101½	May 21	100¾	May 27	100¾	June 4	.. ..
Bklyn F. Co. of N.Y. 1st cn. 5s, 1948 F A*	85½	Jan 3	79¾	Mar 17	85½	July 9	81 83
Chi. Junc. & Stock Yds. g. 5s, 1915 J J*	..	....	..	....	111	Mr 7, 01	.. ..
Hend. Bridge 1st g. 6s, 1931 M S*	..	....	..	....	112	No 14,01	.. ..
Mad. Sq. Garden 1st g. 5s, 1919 M N	..	....	..	....	102	Jy 6, 97	.. ..
Mag. B. Et & L. Hm. gen. g. 4s, 1940 M N	59	Feb 21	38	Feb 21	50	Feb. 21	.. ..
N. Y. Dock 50-year 1st g. 4s, 1951 F A*	100	Apr 24	90¾	Feb 14	97	July 19	96¾ 97¼
Railroad Securities Co. 50-year 3½s, 1951	..	....	..	....	90	Oc 2, 99	.. ..
Ill. Cent. stock col., Series A *J J	..	....	..	....	91¾	De 19,01	.. ..
So. Yuba Water Co. con. g. 6s, 1928 J J*	..	....	..	....	101	Fe 19,97	.. ..
Spring V. Water Works 1st 6s, 1906 M S	..	....	..	....	113½	Jy 3, 00	105 ..
United States Mortgage & Trust Co. real estate 1st g. 5ol. trust bonds—							
Series G, 4s, 1908-13 F A	..	....	..	....	100	Mr 15,99	.. ..

GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT.

Bklyn Un. Gas 1st con. g. 5s, 1945 *M S	120¾	Apr 30	117	Jan 13	118	July 18	117¾ 118
Det. Gas Co. con. g. 5s, 1918 *F A	104	May 24	104	May 24	104	May 24	.. ..
Det. City Gas Co. g. 5s, 1923 F A	96¾	Jun 27	93¾	Jan 30	96¾	July 14	95 97½
Equit. G. L. Co., N. Y. con. g. 5s, 1932 J D	118	Jun 30	118	Jun 30	118	June 30	118 ..
Gas & El. Co. of N. J. Co. cert. 5s, 1949 J D	..	....	..	....	97	Oc 2, 01	.. ..
Grand Rapids G. L. Co. 1st 5s, 1915 *F A	..	....	..	....	107¾	De 17,00	.. ..
Kings Co. El. Light & Power Co. purchase money 5s, 1997 F A	124¼	Jul 7	123	Jun 6	124¼	July 7	123¼ 125
Ed. El. Ill. Bklyn 1st con. g. 4s, 1939 *J J	99	Jun 25	97	Jan 7	99	June 25	96½ ..
Lac. G. L. Co. St. L. 1st g. 5s, May, 1919 Q F	110	Jan 10	107¼	Mar 7	107¾	July 19	106¾ 108
Milwaukee G. L. 1st mtg. 4s, 1927 *M N	95¾	Jun 27	93¼	Jul 10	95¾	July 11	.. ..
N. Y. Gas, El. Light, Heat & Power co. tr. 5s, 1948 J D*	116¾	Apr 11	112¾	Jan 6	114	July 9	113½ 115½
Do purchase money 4s, 1949 *F A	95¼	Jan 31	93¾	May 14	96	July 19	97¼ 98
Ed. El. Ill. N. Y. 1st conv. g. 5s, 1910 *M S	109	Feb 21	109¼	Mar 14	106	June 25	107 109¼
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1941 J J	121½	Jun 11	120	Jul 9	120	July 9	120 ..
New York & Queens Co. El. Light & Power 5s, 1930 F A*	105¼	Jul 16	104¾	Jan 9	105¾	July 16	107¼ ..
Pac. G. & C. 1st g. 5s, 1904 J D*	104	Jun 7	104	Jun 7	104	June 7	101 ..
Do 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1905 J D*	104	May 12	104	May 12	104	May 12	103 ..

THE COUNTRY'S CLEARINGS.

The Clearing House returns for the week ended July 19, 1902, telegraphed to The Financial Chronicle, make the following showing:

	1902.	1901.	P. C.
New York	$1,227,495,223	$1,119,415,425	+ 9.7
Boston	118,211,799	126,294,913	— 4.8
Philadelphia	80,628,758	80,053,451	+ 0.8
Baltimore	20,683,760	19,592,112	+ 7.6
Chicago	134,045,778	128,628,544	+ 4.4
St. Louis	40,230,722	40,519,982	+ 0.7
New Orleans	10,161,705	7,473,065	+36.0
Seven cities, 5 days	$1,647,016,757	$1,725,971,277	— 4.6
Other cities, 5 days	269,897,623	241,372,816	+11.8
Total, all cities, 5 days	$1,916,914,380	$1,967,351,093	— 2.6
All cities, 1 day	396,224,468	338,077,809	+ 2.4
Total, all cities for week	$2,315,138,848	$2,306,428,902	+ 2.7

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, July 21.

American Cement Company—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
American Locomotive Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred.
Consolidated Gas Company, Baltimore—Annual meeting.
Consolidated Gas Company—Pittsburg—Dividend payable Aug. 1 to holders of record this date.
Consolidated Ice Company, Pittsburg—Dividend payable.
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad—Dividend payable.
Denison & Sherman Railway, Texas—Special meeting.
Louisville and Nashville Railroad—Books close.
Missouri Pacific Railway—Dividend payable.
New York National Exchange Bank—Books close.
Philadelphia Company of Pittsburg—Dividend payable on common.
Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad—Books close for dividend on preferred.
United Traction Company, Pittsburg—Dividend payable on preferred.
Worcester Railways and Investment Company—Dividend payable Aug. 1 to holders of record this date.

Tuesday, July 22.

Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Grand Rapids Railway—Dividend payable on preferred.

Thursday, July 24.

Amalgamated Copper Company—Books close.
Central Foundry Company—Annual meeting.
Central Oil Company—Books close.
Chicago Edison Company—Books close.
Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad and Coal Company—Dividend payable.
Manhattan Mortgage Company—Special meeting.
Quincy Mining Company—Books close.

Friday, July 25.

Bell Telephone Company, Philadelphia—Dividend payable.
Boston Elevated Railroad—Special meeting.
Hamilton Trust Company, Brooklyn—Books close.
Homestake Mining Company—Books close.
Pittsburg Coal Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Street's West Stable Car Line—Dividend payable on common.

Saturday, July 26.

Butte Electric and Power Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Gould Coupler Company—Annual meeting.
Gould Steel Company—Annual meeting.

SPECIE MOVEMENT.

Imports, New York, July 14 to 19.

Steamer.	Where From.	Amount.
American Gold Coin—		
Zulia	Curacao	$1,350
Pr. William IV	Port au Prince	33,400
Finance	Colon	1,250
Finance	La Union	2,603
Athos	Greytown	650
American Silver Coin—		
Maraval	Trinidad	65
Athos	Greytown	40
Foreign Gold Coin—		
Maraval	Trinidad	228
Foreign Silver Coin—		
Maraval	Trinidad	285
Athos	Greytown	306
Gold Bullion—		
Finance	Colon	19,113
Silver Bullion—		
Finance	Colon	988
Gold Ore—		
Seneca	Tampico	5
Athos	Baranquilla	402
Silver Ore—		
Vigilancia	Vera Cruz	2,871
Total		$63,616

Exports, New York, July 14 to 19.

Date.	Steamer.	Character.	Amount.
July 14	Liguria	Genoa, S. C. (Aus.)	$2,100
July 14	Kr. W. d Grosse	London, S. B.	76,300
July 14	St. Paul	London, S. B.	42,380
July 16	Teutonic	London, S. B.	45,000
July 16	Korona	Demerara, S. C. (Mex.)	550
July 15	Bernsra	Manaos, G. C. (Br.)	7,327
July 16	Seminole	Santo Domingo, G. C., (U. S.)	13,615
July 16	Seminole	Santo Domingo, S. C., (U. S.)	8,500
July 18	Maraval	Trinidad, S. C. (U. S.)	2,000
July 16	Maraval	Progreso, G. C., (Mex.)	1,965
July 18	Cmpanis	London, S. B.	163,700
July 19	Pr. Willem IV	Paramaribo, G. C., (U. S.)	7,000
Total			$373,437

Too Late for Last Week's Statement.

June 11	Jamaica	Banes, S. C. (U. S.)	$250
June 11	Jamaica	Banes, G.C., (Fr.)	1,003
June 12	Philadelphia	La Guayra, G.C., (U. S.)	15,000
Total			$389,690

INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1902 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week.

Where no sale has occurred this year the date of the last transaction is given.

Closing Bid. July 18.	Asked.	STOCKS	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.		Range in 1902. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale
225	..	Albany & Sus.	$2,500,000	July,	1902	5½				*225 Dec. 15, 1899
..	..	Am. Beet Sugar	15,000,000			30	June 19	25	June 19	30 June 20, 1902
..	..	Am. Beet Sugar pf.	4,000,000	July 1,	1902	1½				70 July 18, 1901
19	20	Am. Bicycle pf.	9,294,000			35½	Apr. 14	10	Jan. 6	19 July 8, 1902
180	200	Am. Coal	1,500,000	Mar. 1,	1902	5				180 Dec. 12, 1902
37	39	Am. District Tel.	5,845,000	May 20,	1902	1	42½	May 2	35½ Jan. 14	39 July 7, 1902
23	24	Am. Matting pf.	14,406,000	Oct. 15,	1899	7½	30½	May 26	21 Jan. 20	23½ July 8, 1902
..	125½	American Snuff.	11,000,000				130½	June 26	85½ Jan. 22	125 July 11, 1902
..	..	Am. Spirits Mfg.	27,000,000							3½ Dec. 18, 1901
..	..	Am. Tel. & Cable	14,000,000	June 1,	1902	1½	93	Apr. 23	84 Mar. 10	91½ May 13, 1902
164	169	Am. Telephone & Telegraph	82,715,300	July 15,	1902	2½	180	Apr. 4	167½ Jan. 13	167 July 9, 1902
145	151	Am. Tobacco pf.	14,600,000	May 1,	1902	2	167½	Mar. 31	146 Jan. 9	148 July 8, 1902
13	16	Am. Woolen	29,591,000				17¾	Jan. 7	13¾ May 1	13¾ June 10, 1902
35	40	Ann Arbor	4,250,000				40¾	May 14	32 Feb. 4	40 June 5, 1902
..	..	Atlanta & Charlotte Air Line	1,700,000	Mar. 4,	1902	3				*121 Nov. 24, 1896
..	..	Beech Creek	5,895,000	July,	1902	1	*104	June 25	*104 June 25	*104 June 25, 1902
108	..	Boston Air Line pf.	1,408,000	July,	1902	1	105½	Jan. 17	102¾ Jan. 17	102¾ Jan. 17, 1902
236	241	Brooklyn Union Gas.	15,000,000	June 1,	1902	2½	242	June 25	210 Jan. 4	242 July 1, 1902
115	124	Buff., Roch. & Pittsburg	6,000,000	Feb. 15,	1902	2	122¾	July 9	110 Apr. 4	122¾ July 9, 1902
142	..	Buff., Roch. & Pitts. pf.	6,000,000	Feb. 15,	1902	3	144	Feb. 19	139 Apr. 2	141¾ June 7, 1902
182	..	Bur., Cedar Rapids & North.	5,017,900	July 1,	1902	3	185	July 12	123 Feb. 13	185 July 12, 1902
44	45	Butterick Co.	5,000,000				50½	June 13	41 June 9	46½ June 27, 1902
..	..	Capital Traction	12,000,000	July 1,	1902	1				109¾ Jan. 8, 1901
40	..	Central Coal & Coke	8,125,000	Apr. 30,	1902	1¼				27½ Oct. 12, 1899
190	205	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	111,142,900	July 1,	1902	1½	194½	Apr. 15	154½ Apr. 15	194½ Apr. 15, 1902
..	..	Chi. Con. Traction	15,000,000							30 Apr. 28, 1900
147	148	Chi. & East. Ill. pf.	4,250,708	July 1,	1902	1½	161	July 1	137 Jan. 16	142½ July 1, 1902
92½	98	Chi. Great Western debenture	24,827,000	July 15,	1902	2	90½	June 10	90½ May 5	90½ July 9, 1902
..	..	Chicago & Northwest. pf.	22,286,900	July 1,	1902	2½	174½	Apr. 29	230 Jan. 18	236 July 7, 1902
160	166	Chi. St. P., M. & O.	21,403,200	Feb. 20,	1902	5	170½	Apr. 30	140 Feb. 6	162 June 9, 1902
200	210	C., St. P., M. & O. pf.	11,946,300	Feb. 20,	1902	3½	210	Apr. 15	195 Mar. 6	202 June 4, 1902
..	..	Chi. Stock Yards	4,000,000	July 1,	1902	2½				105¾ May 2, 1902
..	..	Chi. Stock Yards pf.	21,498,200	July 1,	1902	1½				120 June 4, 1902
118	122	C., C. C. & St. L. pf.	10,000,000	Apr. 30,	1902	1½	122½	Feb. 6	118 Jan. 24	122½ Apr. 30, 1902
75¾	80	Cleve., Lorain & Wheeling	5,000,000				84½	May 21	65 Feb. 10	77 July 11, 1902
96	98½	Cleve., Lorain & Wheeling pf.	5,000,000	Oct. 2,	1899	1½	90	May 21	77½ Jan. 27	90 June 5, 1902
191½	..	Cleve. & Pitts.	11,242,700	Mar. 7,	1902	1½	*192	Apr. 23	*192 Apr. 23	*192 Apr. 23, 1902
125	137	Col. Fuel & Iron pf.	6,000,000	Feb. 20,	1902	6	140	Mar. 26	132 Mar. 25	135¾ Apr. 2, 1902
160	..	Commercial Cable	13,235,000	July 2,	1902	1¾	160	Jan. 2	152 Apr. 15	158 July 11, 1902
80	85	Consolidated Coal.	10,220,000	Feb. 1,	1902	2	85	Feb. 18	80 Apr. 24	80 Apr. 24, 1902
..	..	Crucible Steel	25,000,000				24½	Jan. 9	21¾ June 20	22¾ June 20, 1902
..	..	Crucible Steel pf.	25,000,000	June 28,	1902	1¾	87	Apr. 22	85¾ May 21	85¾ May 21, 1902
..	150	Des Moines & Ft. Dodge pf.	768,500	Aug. 1,	1901	7	150	June 7	143 June 30	144 July 2, 1902
..	..	Eighth Avenue	1,000,000	July,	1902	5%				625 Mar. 21, 1901
82	86	Evans. & Terre Haute pf.	1,284,600	Apr. 16,	1902	2½	104¾	Feb. 27	87 May 29	83 June 23, 1902
..	..	Fort W. & R. G.	3,108,100							29 Mar. 12, 1901
..	..	Gas & Elec. Bergen Co.	2,000,000				29	Jan. 9	29 Jan. 9	29 Jan. 8, 1902
99½	102	General Chemical pf.	9,416,600	July 1,	1902	1½	101¼	May 23	98½ June 20	100½ July 7, 1902
..	..	Gold & Stock Tel.	5,000,000	July,	1902	1½				*104½ Dec. 14, 1897
..	..	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	Feb. 1,	1902	4	84½	Apr. 9	75 Jan. 8	84½ Apr. 9, 1902
..	..	H. B. Claflin Co.	3,829,100	July 15,	1902	2	102	Jan. 4	102 Jan. 4	102 Jan. 4, 1902
..	..	H. B. Claflin 1st pf.	2,000,000	May 1,	1902	1½				*102½ July 17, 1900
..	..	H. B. Claflin 2d pf.	2,570,600	May 1,	1902	1½				*106 Sep. 12, 1900
..	..	Hawaiian Sugar	10,000,000							*105 May 20, 1899
80	80	Homestake Mining	21,840,000	June 28,	1902	20c	90	Feb. 7	90 Apr. 17	90 Apr. 17, 1902
90	92	Int. Steam Pump pf.	8,850,000	May 1,	1902	1½	94	Mar. 21	87½ Jan. 13	92¾ July 11, 1902
..	..	Keokuk & Des. M. pf.	1,224,600	Sep. 1,	1900	1	84	Apr. 22	45 Jan. 2	70 May 16, 1902
..	..	Keokuk & Western	4,000,000	Jan. 1,	1900	1				*25 Jan. 3, 1900
..	..	Kingston & Pembroke	2,204,000				14	Feb. 26	8¾ Jan. 3	12 May 21, 1902
..	..	Kingston & Pembroke 1st pf.	1,000,000	Apr. 2,	1901	1				50 Mar. 13, 1901
12	15	Knickerbocker Ice.	4,000,000	Jan. 1,	1901	1	17½	Mar. 11	15 Feb. 10	17½ Mar. 11, 1902
48	..	Knickerbocker Ice pf.	3,000,000	July 2,	1902	3	55	Apr. 7	53 Jan. 7	55 Apr. 7, 1902
..	80	Laclede Gas.	8,500,000	Mar. 15,	1902	2	91	Feb. 6	86½ Jan. 30	80 Apr. 19, 1902
..	110	Laclede Gas pf.	2,500,000	June 15,	1902	2½	110	Jan. 27	102½ Mar. 5	105½ May 6, 1902
127	133	Lake Erie & West. pf.	11,840,000	July 15,	1902	2	138	Feb. 6	125 Jan. 15	125 May 27, 1902
325	350	Lake Shore	49,466,500	Jan. 29,	1902	3½	346	Apr. 25	325 Apr. 7	346 Apr. 25, 1902
..	..	Mergenthaler Linotype Co.	10,000,000	June 30,	1902	2½				182½ Nov. 12, 1901
38	39	Met. W. S. El., Chi.	7,496,700				43	Jan. 6	38 Feb. 1	38 May 28, 1902
91½	93	Met. W. S. El., Chi., pf.	9,000,000	Feb. 28,	1902	1	91¾	Mar. 22	89 Mar. 3	90 July 2, 1902
..	174	Michigan Central	18,738,000	Jan. 28,	1902	2	192	Apr. 29	150 Mar. 24	173¾ June 21, 1902
121	..	Mil. El. Ry. & Light pf.	4,500,000	May 1,	1902	1½				118 Apr. 15, 1901
193	200	Morris & Essex.	15,000,000	July 1,	1902	3½	197	Feb. 25	196¾ Mar. 20	196¾ Mar. 20, 1902
..	..	Nat. Linseed Oil.	1,000,000							3½ June 9, 1898
..	..	Nat. Salt.	7,000,000	Nov. 9,	1901	1½	30	Jan. 29	15 Apr. 17	16 Apr. 17, 1902
..	..	Nat. Salt pf.	5,000,000	Nov. 5,	1901	1½	70	Jan. 11	61 Jan. 27	66 Feb. 13, 1902
33	38	New Central Coal.	1,000,000	Apr. 1,	1900	2	35½	Jan. 24	33 May 1	33 May 14, 1902
23	25	New York Dock.	7,000,000				28	Apr. 4	12 Feb. 7	25 July 10, 1902
55	58	New York Dock pf.	10,000,000				58	Jan. 2	39½ Feb. 21	58 July 2, 1902
..	..	N. Y. & Harlem.	8,638,600							430 Apr. 3, 1901
138	145	N. Y., Lack. & West.	10,000,000	July 1,	1902	1½	141	Apr. 14	138½ Feb. 3	141 Apr. 14, 1902
..	..	N. Y. Mutual Gas.	3,500,000	July 10,	1902	5				*295 Oct. 9, 1894
..	..	N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	7,500,000	July 15,	1902	1½				*173 June 5, 1901
..	..	Norfolk & Southern	2,000,000	July 10,	1902	1				88¾ Nov. 14, 1899
228	..	Northern Central	11,462,000	July 15,	1902	4	236½	June 21	235 June 16	236½ June 21, 1902
..	..	Ohio & Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas.	9,000,000	June 2,	1902	1				*24 Dec. 13, 1900
8	8½	Ontario Mining	15,000,000	June 20,	1902	30c	9½	Jan. 6	7¾ Mar. 24	8½ June 25, 1902
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Nav.	16,322,200	July 2,	1898	1				*45 Nov. 13, 1900
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Nav. pf.	1,119,800	July 1,	1902	2				75½ Oct. 7, 1899
..	..	Park Steel Co. pf.	5,000,000	June 1,	1902	1¾				*110 June 26, 1899
..	60	Pere Marquette.	14,145,900				66	Jan. 14	71 Feb. 15	71 June 25, 1902
..	95	Pere Marquette pf.	10,512,200	Feb. 15,	1902	½	83	Apr. 24	80 May 17	80 May 17, 1902
..	..	Philadelphia Co.	28,952,550	Apr. 21,	1902	1½				104 July 3, 1901
..	..	P. Lorillard pf.	2,000,000	July 1,	1902	2				117 May 16, 1899
..	..	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis pf.	22,649,200	July 15,	1902	2½	128	May 14	123 Mar. 25	126 June 23, 1902
..	..	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi.	10,714,200	July 8,	1902	3%	*194½	May 23	*192½ Apr. 15	*194½ May 23, 1902
..	..	Pitts., McKeesport & Yough.	4,000,000	July,	1902	2				*137 Mar. 3, 1899
3½	3⅞	Quicksilver	5,708,700				4⅜	Mar. 6	3⅛ May 24	3¼ June 27, 1902
9½	11	Quicksilver pf.	4,291,300	May 9,	1902	½	11½	Mar. 10	9½ June 5	10 June 18, 1902
84½	95	R. R. Sec. Ill. Cent. stock ctfs.	8,000,000	July 1,	1902	2	96½	May 15	93¾ June 27	95 July 7, 1902
210	..	Rens. & Saratoga.	10,000,000	July,	1902	4				215 Oct. 23, 1901
18	19	Rubber Goods Mfg.	10,041,300	July 15,	1902	1	25¾	Apr. 21	17¼ Feb. 28	18¾ July 11, 1902
..	..	St. Lawrence & Adiron.	1,615,900	Mar. 1,	1902	2½	141½	Feb. 17	50 May 16	50 May 16, 1902
..	..	Silver Bullion Certs.					55⅞	Mar. 12	52⅜ June 30	52⅜ June 30, 1902
..	..	Sixth Avenue.	2,000,000	July 2,	1902	3½				300 Mar. 10, 1899
..	..	Sloss-Sheff. Steel & Iron pf.	6,700,000	July 1,	1902	1½	84½	Mar. 7	80¼ May 19	82 July 9, 1902
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel.	559,325	July,	1902	2½				100 Feb. 17, 1898
..	..	Texas Central.	2,649,400	Jan. 15,	1902	2½				14 Apr. 11, 1900
..	..	Texas Central pf.	1,324,500	July 15,	1902	2½				*60 Apr. 9, 1900
16	25	Tol., Peoria & West.	4,076,100				20	June 9	20 June 9	20 June 9, 1902
156¾	159	Twin City Rapid Transit pf.	3,000,000	July 1,	1902	2%	159½	Feb. 18	157 May 15	157 May 15, 1902
..	..	Union Ferry.	3,000,000	July 1,	1902	½				64 July 13, 1897
..	..	U. N. J. R. R. & Canal Co.	21,240,400	July 10,	1902	2½	*280	Jan. 6	*280 Jan. 6	*280 Jan. 6, 1902
..	..	U. S. Express.	10,000,000	May 15,	1902	2	128¾	Apr. 17	97 Jan. 2	114¾ July 11, 1902
62	62½	U. S. Reduction & Refining pf.	3,946,800	July 1,	1902	1¼	68	Mar. 6	62 June 20	62 July 11, 1902
..	..	Utica & Black River.	2,223,000	Mar. 31,	1902	3½				165 Oct. 20, 1897
..	..	Warren Railroad.	1,800,000	July,	1902	3				*174 Nov. 11, 1896
..	..	West Chicago Street.	13,189,000	May 15,	1902	1½				120 Aug. 4, 1899
..	..	Western Gas.	4,000,000	July 20,	1901	3				*98 Mar. 15, 1899
213	216	Westinghouse E. & Mfg. 1st pf.	3,997,450	July 1,	1902	1½	234	Apr. 9	180 Jan. 2	213 July 9, 1902

*Sales of less than 100 shares. **Annual rate of 14 per cent. Last dividend July 1, 1902, 5 per cent. All stocks in this table par $100, except Cleveland and Pittsburg, Evansville and Terre Haute preferred, Kingston and Pembroke common and first preferred, Morris and Essex, Northern Central, New York and Harlem, Philadelphia Company, Pittsburg, McKeesport and Youghiogheny, Warren Railroad, and Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company 1st preferred, the par value of each of which is $50. American Coal and Southern and Atlantic Telegraph are $25 par. New Central Coal is $20 par.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Par value of shares when other than $100 is inserted after the name of the stock.

Dividend and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-annual; A—Annual.

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period.	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
America	$1,000,000	9	S	July 1, 02	540	570
Amer. Exch. Nat.	5,000,000	4	S	May 1, 02	220	228
Astor National	200,000	5	Q	May 1, 02	205	..
Bowery	250,000	2	S	July 1, 02	300	400
Broadway (Nat.) ($25)	1,000,000	8	S	Jan. 2, 02	220	230
Bronx Borough	50,000	..	..	.....	..	..
Butch. & Drov's (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	S	July, 1900	180	..
Central Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	July 1, 02	190	200
Century	100,000	7	J	July 1, 02	145	170
Chase National	1,000,000	6	S	July 1, 02	130	..
Chatham National ($25)	450,000	4	Q	July 1, 02	350	375
Chemical Nat.	300,000	25	S	July 1, 02	4250	2400
Citizens' (Nat.) ($25)	1,550,000	13	S	May 1, 02	200	210
City (National)	$25,000,000	3	S	Nov. 1, 01	328	332
Colonial	100,000	5	..	1898	375	..
Columbia	300,000	4	S	July 1, 02	340	..
Commerce (Nat.)	10,000,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 02	340	345
Corn Exchange	1,400,000	6	S	Feb. 1, 02	430	450
East River Nat. ($25)	250,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 02	170	180
11th Ward ($25)	100,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 02	190	..
Empire State	100,000	..	..	.....	190	210
Equitable Nat.	200,000	..	..	.....	..	..
Fidelity	200,000	..	..	.....	220	240
Fifth Avenue	100,000	125	Q	July 1, 02	4000	..
Fifth National	200,000	6	S	Jan. 2, 02	375	425
First National	10,000,000	10	S	Jan. 2, 02	815	830
Fourteenth St.	100,000	3	S	May 1, 02	120	..
Fourth National	3,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 02	240	250
Gallatin Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	16	S	Apr. 5, 02	430	440
Gansevoort ($50)	200,000	2½	..	Feb., 1896	135	185
Garfield National	1,000,000	2	Q	June 30, 02	600	..
Germ.-Am. ($75)	750,000	8	S	Feb. 1, 02	195	198
German Exch.	200,000	7	S	July 1, 02	355	400
Germania	200,000	10	S	May 1, 02	600	..
Greenwich ($25)	200,000	3	S	May 1, 02	330	305
Hamilton	200,000	3	S	July 1, 02	165	..
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	5	S	July 1, 02	640	660
Hide & Leath. Nat.	500,000	..	..	.....	300	..
Imp. & Tr. Nat.	1,500,000	10	S	July 1, 02	655	..
Internat. Banking	2,000,000	..	..	.....	200	205
Irving Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	14	S	July 1, 02	220	230
Jefferson	200,000	..	..	.....	170	..
Leather Mfrs.' National	600,000	5	S	July 1, 02	263	275
Liberty National	500,000	5	Q	Jan. 2, 02	650	..
Lincoln National	500,000	3	Q	May 1, 02	1000	..
Manhattan ($50)	2,056,000	5	S	Feb 10, 02	215	220
Mar. & Ful. Nat.	900,900	5	S	July 1, 02	255	265
Mechanics' Nat. ($25)	2,000,000	4	S	July 1, 02	290	300
Mech. & Tr. ($25)	400,000	3	S	July 1, 02	160	170
Mercantile Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	July 1, 02	315	..
Merch. Nat. ($50)	2,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 02	180	187
Merch. Ex. Nat. ($50)	600,000	3	S	July 1, 02	150	..
Metropolis	800,000	6	S	Dec., 1900	1100	..
Mount Morris	250,000	3	..	July, 1894	230	240
Mutual	200,000	..	..	.....	290	320
Nassau ($50)	500,000	4	S	May 1, 02	185	..
New Am'dam Nat	500,000	60	Q	July 1, 02	600	650
New York (Nat.)	2,000,000	5	S	July 1, 02	342	358
N. Y. County Nat.	200,000	25	S	July 1, 02	1525	..
N. Y. Nat. Exch.	500,000	2	Q	May 1, 02	250	270
N. Y. Prod. Exch.	1,000,000	3½	S	Apr 15, 02	170	180
Nineteenth Ward	200,000	3	..	Jan., 1897	145	135
Northern Nat.	300,000	..	..	.....	180	..
Nor. Amer. (Nat.)	2,000,000	14	S	Jan. 2, 02	250	275
Oriental ($25)	300,000	5	S	July 1, 02	220	230
Pacific ($50)	422,700	2	Q	May 1, 02	220	..
Park (National)	2,000,000	7½	S	Jan. 2, 02	630	645
People's ($25)	200,000	5	S	July 1, 02	275	..
Phenix Nat. ($20)	1,000,000	3	S	July, 1900	120	130
Plaza	100,000	..	..	.....	500	..
Riverside	100,000	2	Q	July 2, 02	380	..
Seaboard Nat.	500,000	3	S	July 1, 02	485	..
Second National	300,000	6	S	July 1, 02	690	..
Seventh National	1,700,000	1	..	.....	135	145
Shoe & L. (Nat.)	1,000,000	1	Q	Apr. 1, 02	150	..
State	100,000	10	S	July 1, 02	600	..
Twelfth Ward	200,000	3	S	July 8, 02	115	..
Twenty-third W'd	100,000	2½	S	Feb. 1, 02	120	..
Union Square	200,000	3	S	June 2, 02	230	..
United National	916,900	..	..	.....	120	140
Washington	100,000	..	..	.....	200	..
Wash. Heights	100,000	..	..	.....	100	..
Western Nat.	2,100,000	3	..	Jan., 1894	600	620
West Side	200,000	6	S	July 1, 02	500	..
Yorkville	100,000	..	..	.....	350	..

TRUST COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period.	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic	1,500,000	2	Q	June 30, 02	285	300
Bowling Green	2,500,000	..	..	.....	205	215
Broadway Trust	700,000	120	..	.....	120	125
Brooklyn	1,000,000	4	Q	June 30, 02	425	450
Central	1,000,000	15	Q	July 1, 02	1300	1350
Central Realty Bond & Trust	1,000,000	6	S	July 1, 02	550	..
City	1,000,000	4	S	Feb. 1, 02	400	..
Colonial	1,000,000	5	S	July 1, 02	450	475
Continental	1,000,000	1½	Q	June 30, 02	200	..
Empire City	1,000,000	..	..	.....	100	110
Equitable Trust	1,000,000	..	..	.....	200	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust	1,000,000	10	Q	May 1, 02	1000	1050
Fifth Avenue	1,000,000	4	Q	July 1, 02	1000	1050
Flatbush	200,000	3½	S	July 1, 02	150	..
Franklin	1,000,000	4	Q	May 1, 02	250	260
Guaranty	2,500,000	4	Q	June 30, 02	275	..
Guardian Trust	500,000	..	..	.....	150	160
Hamilton	200,000	2	Q	May 1, 02	200	210
Kings County	1,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 02	250	..
Knickerbocker	1,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 02	250	260
Lawyers' Title &	1,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 02	250	260
Long Island	500,000	3	S	July 1, 02	150	..
Manhattan	1,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 02	250	260
Metropolitan	1,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 02	250	260
Mutual Alliance	1,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 02	250	260
Nassau	1,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 02	250	260
New York	1,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 02	250	260
North American	1,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 02	250	260
Peoples	1,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 02	250	260
Real Estate	1,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 02	250	260
Richmond County	1,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 02	250	260
Standard	1,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 02	250	260
Title Guarantee & Trust	1,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 02	250	260
Union	1,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 02	250	260
United States	1,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 02	250	260
Washington	1,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 02	250	260
Westchester	1,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 02	250	260
Williamsburgh City	1,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 02	250	260

FERRY COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period.	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period.	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
N. Y. & Canal River	150,000	2½	Q	June M, 02	74	80
Do 1st 5s, 1922	750,000	2½	Q	May, 1902	94	95
N. Y. & Hoboken	1,000,000	1½	Q	June 1, 02	69	71
Do con. 5s, 1948	1,250,000	2½	S	June, 1902	86	87
10th & 23d St.	1,000,000	2½	S	Apr., 1902	60	70
Do 1st 5s, 1919	350,000	2½	S	June, 1902	103	105
Union	3,000,000	1	Q	July 1, 02	45	45½
Do 1st 5s, 1928	3,500,000	2½	S	May, 1902	97½	98

GAS COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period.	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Am. Lt. & Trac.	4,439,200	..	..	.....	37	39
Am. Lt. & Tr. pf.	7,334,000	1¼	Q	May 15, 02	93¼	95¼
Bay State ($50)	100,000,000	..	..	.....	1¾	1¾
Binghamton Gas 1st 5s, 1948	500,000	2½	S	Apr., 1902	93	95
Bklyn Bor. Gas	500,000	..	..	.....	55	65
Buffalo City	7,000,000	..	..	.....	111½	113½
Do 1st 5s, 1947	5,805,000	2½	S	Apr., 1902	83½	84½
Cent. Un. 5s, 1927	3,250,000	2½	S	July 1, 02	109½	111
Columbus Gas 1st 5s, 1932	1,500,000	2½	S	July, 1902	108	109
Columbus Gas L. & Heat	1,888,825	4	..	Mar 15, 02	97	100
Do preferred	3,000,000	8	S	June 15, 02	102	105
Cons. Gas of N. J.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	15	17½
Do 1st con. 5s, 1936	923,000	2½	S	July, 1902	87¼	90
Con. Gas (J.C.) bds	600,000	3	S	May 1, 02	103	104
Denver Gas & Electric	2,650,000	1½	S	Sep., 1900	18	22
Do 1st 5s, 1949	2,490,000	3	S	Nov., 1901	67	69
Ft. Wayne 1st 6s, 1925	2,000,000	3	S	July, 1902	56	60
Grand Rapids 1st 5s, 1915	1,225,000	2½	S	Feb., 1902	104½	106
Ind'apolis ($50)	2,000,000	2	..	June, 1902	79	80
Do 1st 6s, 1920	2,750,000	3	S	May, 1902	102½	104½
Ind. Nat. & Ill. 1st 6s, 1926	650,000	3	S	May, 1902	47	51
Jacksonville ($20)	250,000	2	S	Dec 31, 01	73	75
Do 1st 5s, 1937	290,000	2½	S	Apr., 1902	101	102
Lafayette 1st 6s, 1924	1,000,000	3	S	May, 1902	57	62
Logansport & W. Val. 1st 6s, 1925	1,750,000	3	S	June, 1902	51	54
Madison (Wis.) Gen. scrip	102,900	3	S	Apr., 1902	98	102
Do 1st 6s, 1926	350,000	3	S	Apr., 1902	107½	109½
Mutual	3,500,000	4	S	Jan 10, 02	340	350
New Amsterdam 5s, 1948	3,500,000	2½	S	July, 1902	112¼	113
N. R. Gas & Coke	14,000,000	..	..	.....	4	4½
Do 1st 5s, 1947	16,870,000	2½	S	Dec., 1901	63½	64½
N. Y. & E. R. 1st 5s, 1944	3,500,000	2½	S	July, 1902	113	115
Ohio & Ind. 1st 6s, 1924	2,000,000	3	S	June, 1902	61	64
St. Joseph (Mo.) 1st 5s, 1937	750,000	2½	S	July, 1902	95½	96½
St. Paul (Minn.) gen. 5s, 1944	2,537,000	2½	S	Mar., 1902	92	94
Standard (N. Y.)	5,000,000	2	S	Dec 31, 01	139	140
Do preferred	4,295,700	3	S	Dec 31, 01	150	160
Do 1st 5s, 1930	1,362,000	2½	S	May, 1902	115½	116½
Syracuse 1st 5s, 1949	1,612,000	2½	S	July, 1902	93	99
Syracuse Light'g.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	24	25
5s, L. & Ht. of N. Jersey	1,000,000	..	..	.....	37½	37½
Do preferred	600,000	2½	S	July 15, 02	87	87½
Western (Ind'kee)	2,000,000	3	S	Jan 30, 02	..	101

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period.	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Albemarle & C. Canal 1st 7s, 1909	500,000	3½	S	Jan. 2, 02	95	98
Alliance Realty	2,000,000	..	..	.....	100	105
Am. Pk'k Note ($50)	5,000,000	50c	Q	Mar 31, 02	95	95½
American Can	144,000,000	..	..	.....	12½	13%
American Can pf	144,000,000	..	..	.....	54%	54½
American Chicle	5,000,000	..	M	June 10, 02	103	104½
Do preferred	5,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 02	91½	92
Amer. Elevated	5,000,000	..	..	.....	1¼	1¾
Amer. Hide & L.	11,000,000	..	..	.....	7	8
Do preferred	12,500,000	..	..	.....	40%	42½
Am. Malt. 6s	5,000,000	2	S	Dec., 1911	90½	92½
Am. Thread pf.	4,890,475	2½	S	June 1, 02	3½	4%
Am. Tobac. ($50)	54,500,000	1½	Q	May 1, 02	328	340
Am. Type Founders	4,000,000	1	Q	Jan 15, 02	43	..
Am. Window Glass	13,000,000	1½	Q	July 15, 02	58	59½
Do preferred	4,000,000	3½	S	Mar., 1902	92	93½
Am. Writing Paper	13,000,000	..	..	.....	5%	5½
Do preferred	12,500,000	..	..	.....	15	15½
Do 1st s. f. 5s, 1919	17,000,000	2½	S	July 2, 02	71	72
Barney & Smith	1,000,000	..	..	.....	20	25
Do preferred	2,500,000	2	Q	June 2, 02	129	130
Do 1st 5s, 1942	1,000,000	3	S	July, 1902	107	..
Bonsack Cond. Milk pf	7,000,000	1½	Q	June 16, 02	108½	110
Brit. Col. Cop. ($5)	1,000,000	..	..	.....	2%	3%
Brit. Exched. 6s	£10,000,000	¾	Q	July, 1902	98½	99%
Calif. Cop. ($5)	£1,000,000	..	..	.....	2	3
Camden Land ($5)	..	..	..	.....	½	¾
Camden & Trent. Rys. ($10)	1,750,000	..	..	.....	4%	4%
Celluloid	3,525,000	1½	Q	July 1, 02	112	115
Central Foundry	7,000,000	..	..	.....	2¾	3
Do preferred	7,000,000	..	..	.....	12	12½
Do 5s	4,000,000	3	M	May 1, 02	80	85
Cent. & So. Am. Tel.	1,725,000	1½	Q	July 5, 02	100	103
Cent. Fireworks	1,400,150	1	..	Feb., 1902	22	24½
Do preferred	1,397,200	3½	S	Feb., 1902	65	70
Chicago Pneu. Tire	500,000	1½	M	May 15, 02	450	460
Compressed Air	4,198,400	..	..	.....	8	10
Consol. Fireworks	918,400	..	..	.....	15	25
Do preferred	1,500,000	2	S	Jan., 1902	65	70
Con. Refrigerating	17,500,000	..	..	.....	5%	5%
Cons. Rubber Tire	4,000,000	..	..	.....	2	3
Do preferred	8,000,000	1½	Q	Dec., 1900	15	16
Do 5s	1,000,000	2	A	Apr. 1, 02	12	15
Cons. Stor. Batt'y	10,000,000	..	..	.....	10½	12
Cont. Tobacco 1st 5s, 1951	1,500,100	2½	S	Oct., 1901	104½	107
Crucible Steel	4,845,200	1½	Q	June 15, 02	65	72
Cuban 5s of 1905	2,000,000	..	..	.....	19	25
Deutsch Bk.	..	..	..	.....	..	..
Diamond Match	1,851,600	2½	..	Jan 15, 02	16	18
Do preferred	4,000,000	..	..	.....	23	25
Distillers Sec.	..	..	..	.....	..	..
Do preferred	..	..	..	.....	..	..

FIDELITY TRUST COMPANY
NEWARK, N. J.

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SURPLUS 3,500,000.00
UNDIVIDED PROFITS 212,884.72

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STATEMENT JUNE 30TH, 1902.

RESOURCES.

New York City bonds	$1,739,435 00
Other bonds and securities	1,107,366 11
Bonds and mortgages	634,027 64
Bills purchased	171,246 10
Loans on collaterals	14,471,472 78
Cash in vault and banks	3,010,985 92
Overdrafts	236 46
Interest, etc., receivable	87,937 52
	$21,222,567 54

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$1,000,000 00
Surplus	1,000,000 00
Undivided profits	544,730 30
Deposits	18,155,024 49
Checks outstanding	357,925 00
Interest, etc., payable	164,887 75
	$21,222,567 54

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CAPITAL - - $2,000,000
SURPLUS & PROFITS - $11,752,379

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STEEL TRUST'S NEW BONDS.

Following the publication of the statement of the United States Steel Corporation's condition as presented in President Schwab's affidavit there was an increased demand for the proposed bonds and a substantial rise resulted. For some time the trading in these bonds had been very limited, and the price remained around 96 with few variations from that figure. The buying movement, which started the middle of last week, found relatively few bonds offered and on a few sales the quotation advanced to 97½. Some of the buying appeared to be for syndicate account, it being seemingly the intention to repair in the market the damage which had been wrought by the starting of the several suits against the Steel Company, the stated object of which was the defeat of the plan to retire part of its preferred stock by an issue of bonds.

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Dated Whitehall, N. Y., July 1st, 1902.
M. J. BROWN, Cashier.

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1901

"All the News That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Rain; variable winds, becoming westerly and fresh.

VOL. LI...NO. 16,392. NEW YORK, MONDAY, JULY 21, 1902.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark } Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

OOSEVELT BOOM AND NEW YORK POLITICS

President's Friends Said to Fear Possible Democratic Harmony.

Ex-Senator Hill's Efforts to Capture the State—Effect of Success on the Republican Nomination.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—A dispatch from Oyster Bay to a Washington paper says that Mr. Roosevelt is absolutely confident he will be nominated to succeed himself, but the intimation is added that some of the President's friends are just a bit apprehensive that he may be defeated at the polls. A certain amount of fear, it is represented, has taken possession of those who are in charge of the Roosevelt boom lest the Democrats may get together and establish such a condition that it no longer may be said the Republican nomination for the Presidency will be equivalent to an election. The outlook in New York is mentioned as one of the exciting causes of this fear. As the correspondent puts it:

"Just now the President is particularly interested in New York State. It is well understood that the warring Democratic factions have got together, and that they propose to make a terrific contest for control of the State. Democrats of power in New York politics, who since the campaign in 1896 have held somewhat aloof from the regular organization, will be found in line this year and next, too. Ex-Senator Hill is working for harmony in the party as he never worked before, and his hands are being upheld by men who have been identified some with Cleveland and some with the Bryan wing of the party. The significance of the situation is not lost upon the Republican leaders, and before the Summer is over the President will have had numerous conferences with all of them, looking to a strengthening of the lines of defense.

"One of the President's guests at luncheon to-day was John D. Crimmins, a prominent banker and contractor of New York. Mr. Crimmins is a Democrat, but a personal friend of Mr. Roosevelt. It will be recalled that soon after Louis Nixon assumed the reins in Tammany Hall he announced that he would soon publish a list of prominent Democrats who had not recently affiliated with Tammany, but who would now return to the Hall. Mr. Nixon's meteoric career as leader of Tammany ended without the publication of the list; but it is well known that John D. Crimmins and Bourke Cockran were two of those on the list. Both since have announced their intention to stand by the Democratic nominees next Fall. The significance of the announcement is in the fact that Cockran, Crimmins, and one or two other men, all of whom now are working hand in hand, are the greatest political power among the Catholics of New York. That their work will be effective in the approaching campaign may be judged by the results they have achieved in past political contests."

It is stated in the dispatch that the President does not mean to be embarrassed by overconfidence that his party is determined to nominate him in 1904. "His friends," the correspondent says, "will take nothing for granted. By proper means they will insure his nomination if they can. Their feeling now is born of the conviction, based upon thorough knowledge of all present conditions, that he cannot be defeated; but they will not rest until success shall have been achieved."

It was suggested at the Democratic headquarters to-day that the President's friends would make a mistake if they would assume that the selection of the Republican candidate for President in 1904 would not be governed by the estimate put upon his "running capacity" by the party managers. If the campaign of 1904 was to be a walkaway for the Republicans, it was argued, it would be comparatively easy to secure the nomination of Mr. Roosevelt for President. On the other hand, as it seemed probable the campaign was to be a hard fought and of doubtful issue; there might be serious opposition to Mr. Roosevelt's nomination.

"Suppose, for example," remarked one of those taking part in the discussion, "that New York this year should go Democratic. What would be the effect on Mr. Roosevelt's Presidential aspirations? I would say the effect would be damaging. However it may be, though, it is pretty safe to say the Republicans will not put up a candidate for President in 1904 without careful consideration of the situation in New York. The more it looks like a close contest throughout the country, the more solicitous the Republicans will be to put at the head of their Presidential ticket a man who will be a good vote-getter in the Empire State."

MR. BAILEY ON THE WARPATH.

Says that He Will Have Ambassador Clayton and Solicitor Penfield Both Dismissed.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, July 20.—Since Senator J. W. Bailey took up the fight to secure the removal of Powell Clayton from his position as United States Ambassador to Mexico because of his alleged neglect of American interests and wrongs in that country he has received letters from American citizens in Mexico who offer their testimony in addition to that of Scott and Mealey, as to many cases of alleged illegal treatment at the hands of Mexican authorities, which have received no attention from Ambassador Clayton when brought before him.

Senator Bailey will spend part of his vacation looking into these cases and securing additional evidence, and he announces that he will return to Washington when the next session of Congress opens not only prepared to demand and secure the removal of Ambassador Clayton, but also of Solicitor Penfield of the State Department.

Sound Steamboats in a Race.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 20.—The steamboats Richard Peck of this city and William G. Payne of Bridgeport had a race from New York to Penfield Reef yesterday afternoon. The distance was thirty-eight miles, and the Peck won by about two miles. The rivalry between the two boats is keen, each Captain claiming that his boat is the laster. Yesterday's race was prearranged, and was one of the most exciting ever held between Sound steamers.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Amusements.—Page 7.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 5.
Losses by Fire.—Page 5.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 10.
Railroads.—Page 2.
Real Estate.—Page 11.
Religious.—Page 7.
Society.—Page 7.
Weather Report.—Page 5.
Yesterday Fires.—Page 5.

Leave New York 1:55 P. M.; Arrive Chicago 8:55 A. M.,
the Pennsylvania Special via Pennsylvania Railroad. Dining car, buffet smoking car.—Adv.

GOV. TAFT VISITS THE POPE.

LONDON, July 21.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Rome says that the Pope yesterday granted an audience to Gov. Taft and his associates in the negotiations with the Vatican regarding religious questions in the Philippines.

JEWELS WORTH $2,000 STOLEN.

Mrs. F. K. Pulsifer of New York Robbed in a Chicago Hotel.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 20.—Mrs. Fred K. Pulsifer, the wife of the well-known Board of Trade broker and clubman now living in New York, was the victim yesterday of one of the most puzzling diamond robberies ever brought to the attention of the Chicago police. While a guest at the Virginia Hotel and making preparations to board the Twentieth Century Flier on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad for her home, Mrs. Pulsifer discovered that jewels valued at $2,000 had been stolen from her dresser.

Immediately upon the discovery of her loss Mrs. Pulsifer reported the case to the hotel management, and then, riding in a cab to the East Chicago Avenue Station, informed the police of the loss of the jewels. Detectives were put to work in an effort to recover the property. Mrs. Pulsifer then left for New York, asking that in case of the recovery of the gems she be notified.

One of the articles was a pendant and the other a pin, and both were made to order and purchased for Mrs. Pulsifer by her husband. The pendant was oblong in shape and contained sixteen dimonds. The jewels were set on a concave surface and at the bottom was a crescent containing stones of smaller sizes. In the centre was a large diamond. This article was valued by Mrs. Pulsifer at $1,500.

The other piece of jewelry was a large turquois breast pin, surrounded by many small diamonds. Mrs. Pulsifer informed the police that this ornament was worth $500.

Although several hours have been spent by detectives on the case since the departure of Mrs. Pulsifer for the East, no clew which might lead to arrests has been secured. In the opinion of those working on the case the burglary was the work of a professional hotel thief, who used a false key to gain an entrance to Mrs. Pulsifer's room during her absence.

FAILED TO PAY WIFE $9,000.

Husband Breaking His Ante-Nuptial Promise, a Woman Sues for Divorce.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, July 20.—L. E. Shoup has been sued for divorce by his wife, Estelle May Shoup. The latter says that prior to their marriage Shoup agreed that if the young woman would accept him as husband he would give her $9,000 as soon as the marriage was celebrated. The petitioner accepted the proposition.

After the wedding the nine-thousand-dollar consideration for the hand of the young woman, it is alleged, was not forthcoming. Two days later Shoup agreed to give his wife a judgment note for $18,000, payable one year after date, as security for the payment of the $9,000 pledged. Mrs. Shoup accepted this proposition. Businesslike, she had the note entered on record.

Shoup later demanded that she satisfy the judgment against him. He finally promised to take her to the bank and draw the money. On their way she satisfied the judgment and Shoup refused to pay. She then sued for divorce.

FATAL CRASH OF TRAINS.

One Killed and Sixteen Injured on the Lehigh Valley in Head-On Collision at Rochester.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 20.—A fatal head-on collision occurred between two passenger trains on the Lehigh Valley Railroad near Hope Hospital, this city, this evening, in which Peter W. Putnam, a fireman, was almost instantly killed, and nineteen others more or less seriously injured. Both trains were running at a high rate of speed when they came together.

The incoming train was due in this city at 6:30 o'clock, but was a few minutes late. The outgoing train was not held here until the arrival of the incoming train, but left promptly on time—at 6:30 o'clock. The two trains came together with terrific force on a straight line of track, one-half mile south of Clarissa Street Bridge. Just before the crash came the engine crew of both engines, with the exception of Fireman Putnam, jumped, and escaped with slight injuries. Putnam was caught in the wreckage of his engine, death resulting instantly.

The force of the collision was so great that both engines rebounded fifty feet. The engine of the incoming train was thrown to the west on its side and reduced to scrap iron. The combination smoker and baggage following jumped the tracks to the east side, slipped by the engine, turned on its side, and fell with a crash into the canal feeder. The day coach, following the combination car, also jumped to the eastward and buried its forward end in the canal feeder. The remaining coach of the incoming train remained on the roadbed. From the combination car and day coach, which went into the feeder, all of the injured were taken.

The work of the uninjured passengers of both trains, who immediately rushed to the rescue of those imperiled in the two cars in the feeder, was greatly handicapped by the inrush of water, which in the briefest space had almost filled these cars. Most of the injured, bruised and bleeding and crying piteously for assistance, were found floating about in the water inside of the wrecked cars, and with much difficulty were pulled through the windows in the side of the overturned car or dragged through holes caused by the wreck. It is remarkable that many were not drowned before aid could reach them.

The engine of the south-bound train was thrown to the west, and lies on its side a complete wreck on the river bank. No one was injured on the south-bound train except Conductor Frank De La Vergne, who has an ugly scalp wound, and mind badly affected.

It is now admitted by the crew of the incoming train that they had received orders to meet the outgoing train at Mount Hope siding, which is a short distance south of the scene of the wreck. They say that, having habitually met the outgoing train at Rochester, the order to meet it at Mount Hope siding was forgotten until too late.

Poland!
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Millions of bottles of this celebrated mineral water are prescribed annually for diseases of the Kidneys and Stomach. Invaluable in Typhoid Fever. A positive and permanent cure for acute Bright's Disease. Poland Water book mailed free. Telephone 6050 Cortlandt. Poland Water depot, 3 Park Place, New York. O. A. Marsh, Mgr.—Adv.

MISS YOHE THREATENS ARREST OF MAJOR STRONG

Authorizes Her Lawyer to Obtain Warrant If Necessary.

Mood of Forgiveness Changed to One of Rage by a Rumor—Her Story of the Expensive Habits of the Major.

Miss May Yohe uttered threats yesterday to have Major Putnam Bradlee Strong arrested on a charge of grand larceny. She had heard the rumor that Major Strong had been seen in a house in Forty-sixth Street, this city, on Saturday night with a number of friends. Although in a mood to forgive early in the day, she became indignant and wrathful when she was informed of the rumor by her counsel, Emanuel Friend, who conferred with her for several hours yesterday afternoon.

"I did not think the man could be so base," was her comment. "I did not think there were such low instincts in his nature."

Turning to her counsel she exclaimed angrily:

"Mr. Friend, if this is so, get a warrant for his arrest, if you think it wise."

Major Strong was not on Saturday night in the house referred to, and he has not been heard from yet by any of his friends or relatives, according to all information obtainable yesterday. The rumor which proved to be false upon investigation was started in a Tenderloin restaurant where a young man of the name of Strong was dining. His appearance is somewhat like that of the missing Major. His behavior started the rumor.

That Miss Yohe has been affected deeply by the actions of Major Strong in leaving her was evident yesterday. During the interview with her counsel and the reporters she collapsed several times and wept. She sat on the veranda of the cottage at Hastings-on-the-Hudson nearly the entire day. In the story of her experiences she said:

"Young people will never take the advice of their parents till they get a good, hard knock."

Before her counsel arrived she said:

"If the Captain only knew that I would forgive him everything! The jewels are nothing, if he would but return. Why, if I saw him now coming up the garden walk I would run to meet him and bid him welcome home."

HOW THE MAJOR LIVED.

Later she told without reluctance much of the story of her travels, not sparing Major Strong in telling of his financial condition and how he managed to subsist in the luxurious style he had exhibited since his return from Japan.

"Since his father died and left him bankrupt," she said, "he has been mainly supported by me. He not only deserted me, but he took what little I had left. This stamps the man's character. He was unusually affectionate the day he left me in New York, which was the last time I saw him. I have ordered that all his clothes and belongings be taken from the house. The sight of them is depressing.

"Since we came to this place here, not one penny of his has gone toward maintaining it. We have had, besides my Japanese maid, two servants and a butler. He insisted that they be hired. I spoke to him often about the expense of keeping them, but he always replied: "Oh, that is a mere bagatelle."

While talking Miss Yohe toyed with two lockets attached to a chain about her neck. Each bore a likeness of Major Strong.

"On the day when he left here," she continued, "he went to my Japanese maid and told her to get my diamond swallow-shaped pin. He told her not say anything to me about it, as he was going to have it changed some and to resemble a design he saw in New York which attracted his attention and pleased his fancy. It was to be a surprise to me, and the maid did not tell me. This pin he pawned for $700.

"He also packed several suits of clothes and asked the maid to bring him two of the Japanese kimonos which he wore. He told her that he was going to take them to New York to get them pressed. The maid expressed surprise that an American tailor could press a kimono, and he explained that the tailor here could do that work.

"When we arrived here from Japan Mr. Strong desired to entertain his friends and he gave many luncheons and dinners, but I paid for them. I can show you my checks drawn to the order of Putnam Bradlee Strong."

At that point in her story Mr. Friend arrived and told her he had heard from good authority that Strong had been seen in the Tenderloin. Miss Yohe remained quiet for a few minutes. Then she jumped to her feet, her eyes flashing angrily, and after walking up and down the long veranda she resumed her chair and said, calmly but deliberately:

"Well, Mr. Friend, do as you think best. If you think it proper, get out a warrant for him to-morrow."

$15,500 SPENT IN FEW MONTHS.

Miss Yohe then told of how Major Strong had spent money during the past three months.

"He sold a block of shares on which he realized $4,500," she said. "He pledged jewelry on which he obtained $8,000. Besides these amounts he spent in the neighborhood of $3,000.

"During all the time we were together, and particularly during the last month or two, I never observed the least sign of discontent in his manner. When he left me in New York, he told me his mother was ill, and I believed him. I went home, and early in the evening he telephoned me and said his mother was in a serious condition and that he feared an operation was necessary. His words over the 'phone were of the most endearing kind. He said:

"'Dearest, don't wait up for me if I do not come on the last train.'

"I did not hear from him until 6:30 o'clock the next day, when I received by mail the letter, which in part said that he had gone, and the key and receipt for the safe deposit vault."

Miss Yohe was asked if she had any idea as to what the vault contained, and if any of her jewels were in keeping there yet.

"I don't know," she answered wearily. "He placed them there last April. On one occasion when we were in town together he took me to the vault and showed me the jewels. I never mistrusted him for an instant."

Lawyer Friend said yesterday that Strong had placed the jewels in the vault without deputizing any other person to take them out. They were registered under the name of "Putnam Bradlee."

"We will open the vault to-morrow afternoon, and then we will know all," Mr. Friend said. "I have already received permission from the authorities of the bank to do so, and, through Strong's not deputizing any one to open it besides himself, it required considerable red tape to secure the necessary right. Miss Yohe will come to town to-morrow and go with me to the vault."

"Will you obtain a warrant for the arrest of Strong?" Mr. Friend was asked.

"I can't say now," was the reply. "Anyway, a warrant is not necessary. The man has committed a felony and he can be arrested on sight and without any legal formality. Any policeman can arrest him."

"Has Police Headquarters been asked to look for and apprehend him?"

"Not that I know of."

Miss Yohe was asked if she would return to the stage, and she answered:

"I will have to do something now to live. I haven't anything left."

All of the pawn tickets that Strong mailed to his mother are in the possession of Mr. Friend.

THE WEST'S GREAT FLOOD.

Mississippi River Already Has Done $6,000,000 Damage—Hundreds of Farmers Ruined and No End Is in Sight.

KEOKUK, Iowa, July 20.—Exploration of the flooded districts of the Mississippi River from Keokuk south shows conditions beyond the knowledge of any but those of long experience with the Father of Waters in its most destructive mood. The situation is growing worse hourly, and a great conflagration in a great city would not be more rapidly destructive of values. There is absolutely not the slightest chance of stopping this most costly flood in the history of the great river above St. Louis.

A correspondent went all over the worst damaged area to-day in the steamer Silver Crescent, and found everywhere the greatest crops ever known under water deep enough to float a steamboat. People at the river cities give accounts of losses aggregating many millions of dollars. Hundreds of farmers rich ten days ago are penniless and homeless.

Careful estimates gathered from the statements of best-informed people indicate the loss up to to-day is at about $6,000,000, with every prospect of $2,000,000 or $3,000,000 additional by the rise above, not yet reaching the lower stretches of the river.

Most of this loss is on the Missouri side of the river, between Keokuk and Hannibal. Passing the water-lapped lumber yards of Keokuk, the mouth of the Des Moines River is nearly two miles wide. Normally there are two mouths and an island and delta, covered with farms, which are now under raging torrents.

Immense fields are seen in a great lake with the shore visible only with a glass, where the high bluffs bound the bottoms. Islands dotting the river at its normal stage have disappeared, except for the tops of trees or fringe of high short willows slightly profruding like a circular coral reef. Occasionally a house on piles or stilts is seen, but generally only roofs rise to mark the centre of farms of corn.

The river is five to ten miles wide, and another lake seventy miles long is added to the map. All this territory was practically covered with corn a fortnight ago, estimated to make 75 to 100 bushels to the acre. Previous estimates of the loss have been greatly increased by the prospective yield being found much greater than ever before, experts telling of many farms that were good for 100 bushels to the acre before the flood. The loss is total.

The chief flood thus far is on the Missouri side, from Keokuk to Louisiana, with Canton and West Quincy as centres of the region. On the Illinois side are three continuous levees for forty miles from Warsaw to Quincy, above the water, which are thus far safe, but farmers are afraid of crevasses from muskrat holes, and every rod of the redoubt is watched day and night. The breaking of these levees would flood 175 square miles in Illinois and destroy $2,000,000 to $3,000,000 worth of corn. The levees below Quincy are in the same situation, except that they are lower and less firm. Opposite Quincy in Missouri is still another centre of special devastation, which is appalling. North twelve miles to Lagrange and south to Holton, large prairies are well under water, reaching from the Illinois bluffs to the Missouri bluffs, a distance of at least ten miles. Levees hastily thrown around farms are disappearing in a fierce current rushing from above through the draw of the Burlington bridge, carrying everything before it. Lone Tree Prairie, ten miles square, is deserted, the population having fled to Quincy and the bluffs on the Missouri side, from which they watch the complete destruction. Fabius River, fifteen miles above Hannibal, is high, and furnishes a route for the Mississippi to flank the levee, as the Fox River does forty miles up the Mississippi.

PEORIA, Ill., July 20.—The Illinois River to-night stands in imminent danger of causing thousands of dollars worth of damage to buildings and manufactories in Peoria. The damage already caused along the lowlands by the floods, will be but a drop in the bucket compared with the loss if the water shall rise one foot higher. Should the rise continue at the present rate until to-morrow noon, it will have passed the high water mark for this river, which is 21.3 feet, attained during the flood of 1892.

FIRE IN ROEBLING WORKS.

Loss Estimated at $200,000—Braiding Shop Destroyed—Gasolene Tank Exploded.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., July 20.—A gasolene tank in the Roebling Works exploded at about 10:30 to-night and set fire to the braiding shop and the gasolene shop adjoining. The fire entered the pattern shop, and therefore the latest estimate of the damage is $200,000.

The braiding shop was a four-story structure. It covered ten acres and was full of machinery.

When the fire was at its height the appearances were that buildings near by could not be saved, but the firemen concentrated their efforts on them. Had it not been for the work needed to save them a part of the braiding shop might have been saved.

FIRE ON GIRL AND ESCORT.

Miss Mattie Danube Fatally Shot at Matewan, West Va.—Her Companion's Wounds Slight.

Special to The New York Times.

MATEWAN, West Va., July 20.—Charles K. Morrow and Miss Mattie Danube, while out for a walk in the outskirts of the town last night, were fired on by some unknown persons. Miss Danube is fatally injured, a bullet entering her left breast and completely penetrating her body. Physicians entertain no hopes of her recovery. Mr. Morrow was shot twice, but his injuries are not serious, as both bullets penetrated his arm. Immediately after the shooting Morrow was placed under arrest, but to-day was released, there being no evidence on which he could be held.

The girl is unable to make any statement, but Morrow claims that the firing came from ambush. Morrow is a buyer for a New York lumber firm, and has headquarters at Williamson, this State.

Princess Chimay's Brother Sues.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 20.—Eber B. Ward, a brother of the Princess Chimay and a member of the family of Detroit millionaires, appeared in Judge Haney's court yesterday to plead for a divorce from his wife, Victorine Amelie Herault Ward, whom he charges with desertion. According to the bill the couple were married on September 22, 1897, and lived together until May 29, 1900. Ward declares that on the latter date while they were visiting New York his wife left him without apparent reason.

Bird's Eye View of the Thousand Islands.
On exhibition at the New York Central ticket office, 1,216 Broadway, corner of 30th Street. The picture is 5 by 11 feet, and made by an eminent German artist.—Adv.

Improved service via Rutland Railroad. Four trains daily to Vermont, three to Montreal. "Across the Islands of Lake Champlain." Descriptive pamphlet, four cents, 359 Broadway, New York.—Adv.

ELEVEN LIVES LOST IN A STORM AT BALTIMORE

Tornado Sweeps Over the City, Doing Widespread Damage.

Wind's Fury Exhausted in 15 Minutes—Nine of the Victims Drowned — Houses Unroofed and Trees Uprooted.

BALTIMORE, July 20.—A fierce tornado, attended by thunder, vivid lightning, and a heavy rain, suddenly hurst upon Baltimore at 1:30 P. M. to-day, coming from the southwest. The result was that eleven persons lost their lives, hundreds of houses were unroofed, trees in the public parks and streets were torn up by the roots, and several people injured. The storm exhausted its fury in less than fifteen minutes. The damage done in the business part of the city was comparatively slight, being confined to the blowing down of signs and injuries to roofs. It was in the residence portions of the city along the river front and in the harbor that the wind spent its violence.

Of those who perished, nine were drowned in the harbor, where they had been in open boats; one was killed by a falling tree, and one by a live wire. The following is a list of the killed:

Drowned in the harbor.
BATEMAN, ROY, 12 years old.
CAIN, JOSEPH, 10 years old.
CAIN, JOHN, 6 years old.
CARROLL, THOMAS, 21 years old.
McCORMICK, HARRY, 19 years old.
SCHULER, MRS. MARY, 28 years old.
SCHULER, HARRY S., 10 months old.
SCHULER, OLIVE, 4 years old.
SCHULER, CHARLES, 7 years old.
Killed by falling tree:
CORNISH, WILLIAM, colored.
Killed by live wire:
SCHAEFER, CHARLES.

The first three victims in the foregoing list were out in a rowboat on the river with three other companions. When the storm broke the boat capsized, three being drowned and three being rescued by a tugboat.

The boy killed by a live wire had, in company with two other boys, gone into a shed for protection when the shed blew down and a live wire fell on him, resulting in his death.

The drowning of Mrs. Schuler and her children was the most pathetic incident of the hurricane. Michael Schuler, with his wife and three children, accompanied by his brother-in-law, Joseph Cooper, and his wife, had gone out into the barbor for a sail in a thirty-foot boat. When the storm came Schuler and Cooper took in sail. Schuler sent his wife and children into the little cabin and stood at the tiller to keep the vessel's head toward the wind.

A sudden gust of wind threw the boom of the vessel around, knocked Schuler down and pinned him to the deck. Another gust capsized the boat, releasing Schuler, who, with Cooper and his wife, were thrown into the water, leaving Mrs. Schuler and her children pinned to the cabin. Cooper saved himself and his wife by hanging to the bottom of the overturned boat, and Schuler saved himself in the same way, after making frantic attempts to get at his imprisoned wife and children. A crew from the schooner Edward H. Hunt rescued Schuler and Cooper and wife and towed the capsized vessel to the wbarf, where it was rigbted and the dead bodies of Mrs. Schuler and her three children were taken from the cabin.

Thomas Carroll, with four other young men, was out in the harbor in a rowboat, which was capsized. Carroll was drowned, while his four companions clung to the rudder of the Merchant and Miners' steamship Chatham, from which perilous position they were rescued by the tug Mary.

A colored camp meeting was in progress in Paradise Grove, near Powhatan, on the Liberty Road. The congregation had just been dismissed when the storm broke. A huge oak tree fell upon the tent in which the services had been held. Several of the worshippers were caught beneath it as it fell. The tree had to be sawed into pieces before the imprisoned men and women could be released. William Cornish was crushed to death by the falling tree. The others were not seriously injured.

A hole several feet in diameter was blown into the wall of St. Mary's Star of the Sea Catholic Church, in South Baltimore. A portion of the stone cornice weighing more than a ton fell to the street. Fortunately no one was injured by the falling stone and brick. The damage to the church is estimated at $7,000.

While the storm was at its height a boat's crew from the German steamer Breslau, at anchor in the harbor, picked up two men from a boat which had been capsized off Wolf Street.

At the foot of Concord Street the Merchants and Miners' Transportation Company's warehouse was unroofed, with small damage to the building, but the rain poured in on the valuable cargo stored therein, doing damage which is estimated at from $100,000 to $300,000.

The gas reservoir in South Baltimore, containing about 300,000 feet of gas, was blown over, the gas exploding without injuring any one. The damage is placed at $15,000.

The damage to the shipping in the harbor was general, but not of a serious nature, including such incidents as the ripping of sails and the loss of masts and spars.

The Weather Bureau here reports that the storm was more in the nature of a whirlwind than a tornado. The wind blew at the rate of sixty-four miles an hour and the rainfall was fifty-six one-hundredths of an inch. The first indication of the storm was apparent at 1:25 P. M. and the sun reappeared at 1:45. Reports from outlying districts are meagre, but, so far as known, the storm was confined to Baltimore and suburbs.

TOLCHESTER, Md., July 20.—James B. Post, aged twenty years, and Theodore C. Parker, twenty-one years old, of Baltimore, who came here to-day on an excursion, were drowned this afternoon. They, with four companions, were rowing in the bay. A wind squall overturned the boat. The other occupants of the little craft clung to it until rescued.

FOUR KILLED UP THE STATE.

Flood Carries a Whole Family to Death —Cloudbursts in Broome and Chenango Counties.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., July 20.—The heavy rains which have prevailed in this section for the past few days reached a climax last night, when three separate cloudbursts occurred within the limits of Broome County alone and several in surrounding territory to the northward, breaking mill dams, washing out railroad tracks and highway bridges, and doing much minor damage, as well as delaying trains. As a result of the water's work four are killed and two seriously injured and $200,000 monetary damage has been done.

The dead:
COOK, JAMES, drowned at Afton, Chenango County.
COOK, Mrs. James, wife of James Cook.
SIX-MONTHS-OLD CHILD of Mr. and Mrs. Cook.
RYAN, MICHAEL J., of this city, killed in out at Harpursville, Broome County, on Delaware and Hudson Railroad.
Seriously injured:
FARRAN, EDWARD, engineer, of this city.
MARSH, WILLIS E., fireman, of this city.

At 8:30 o'clock Saturday evening a cloudburst occurred in the town of Coventry, on the watersbed drained by Bump Creek. The downpour soon sent this creek out of bounds. The mill dam of I. W. Seeley's mill, two miles west of Afton, went out, carrying with it a great quantity of lath, sawlogs, and sawed timber to the Chenango River, two miles below. The water from the liberated mill pond rushed down the narrow valley in a wall ten feet deep.

The Taft mill dam and an old furniture factory, located about a mile above Afton, stood on the edge of a bluff, with a deep ravine below. When the water reached this point neighbors heard the Cook family, who lived in the upper part of the furniture factory, scream. When they arrived the water was ten feet deep in the yard, and on the bank of this newly formed lake they paused. Just as they arrived the mill dam, building, and family were washed over the bluff, and the building and contents were literally ground to pieces in the raging water. The bodies of the Cook family were found to-day a mile below the scene of the flood.

The railroad men mentioned in the list above were on Train No. 91 of the Delaware and Hudson Railroad, which ran into a large washout two miles this side of Harpursville about 11 o'clock Saturday night. The train, a heavy freight, rolled down a thirty-foot embankment.

At Oxford, Chenango County, another cloudburst occurred and the village is reported much damaged, but no lives are lost.

FARMER, N. Y., July 20.—The most disastrous flood that has visited this portion of Seneca County occurred this afternoon. The rain commenced last night, but the heavy downpour came between 2 and 3:30 this afternoon, washing away everything in the path of the current it created. Wheat in the shock, hay cocked up, ground once cocked up, is ruined, and gardens, roads, and in some places bridges, are washed out. Torbett's and Usher's Creeks, which cross Main Street in this village, were over a foot deep on the roadway and fifty to seventy-five yards wide. At the Lehigh Valley station, on level ground, the ballasting was washed from under the track in several places. The damage to the town of Covert will amount to thousands of dollars. It was the worst July storm ever experienced here.

Special to The New York Times.

CORTLAND DEPOT, N. Y., July 20.—A heavy downpour of rain visited this section this afternoon, doing serious damage to crops in the surrounding country. More than three inches of rain have fallen since Saturday morning. Streets in this city are flooded and cellars are full of water. At the Randall Farm, south of the city, where 100 cows are kept, the water came into the large dairy barn resulting in serious loss. Hillside gullies became torrents, and the loss to the farmers will be great. Trains have been delayed, and washouts are reported from various sections. The water has risen nearly four feet since morning, and is continuing to rise.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 20.—This evening's heavy rainfall is a continuation of the storm that developed here yesterday noon.

There has been scarcely any cessation of the precipitation since then, and there is no indication of any abatement. Saratoga is suffering from excessive rains, and farmers fear for their crops.

UTICA, N. Y., July 20.—Heavy rain during the past forty-eight hours has caused the Mohawk River to flood the lowlands. It is believed the oat, hay, and corn crops will be very small. There is a noticeable shrinkage in the flow of milk because of wet pastures.

FIERCE THUNDERSTORM BREAKS OVER THE CITY.

Big Drop in the Temperature Followed by a Brief But Very Heavy Fall of Rain.

A thunderstorm broke over the city early last evening that has not been equaled for fierceness and the velocity of the accompanying wind for some time.

The wind began to freshen early and the temperature to fall. At 4:30 o'clock the thermometer was at 85, while 6 o'clock found it down to 68, a break of seventeen degrees. As the temperature fell the wind rose. The first peal of thunder, which was heard at 8:37 o'clock, was followed eleven minutes later by almost a cloudburst of rain.

The bridge entrance at the Manhattan end was jammed even on the stairs. Many persons wanting to go to Brooklyn were unable to do so for several minutes on account of the density of the crowd.

The wind rose to thirty-six miles an hour at 8:47 o'clock, and the temperature fell 9 degrees in fifteen minutes. The rainfall measured .37 of an inch in ten minutes, but after slowing up a little an additional fall of .11 of an inch followed.

INVENTION OF J. J. HILL'S SON.

He and Max Tolz Patent a Combined Flat and Tank Car.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 20.—Patents have been granted to Max Tolz and to L. W. Hill, son of and assistant to President James J. Hill of the Great Northern Railroad, for a novel combined tank and flat car, their joint invention. The new car is a huge rectangular steel tank 2 feet deep mounted as is an ordinary flat car on special trucks of 70,000 pounds capacity.

The roof of the tank is perfectly flat, and is built of steel plates over which is a thickness of wooden flooring. This forms the floor of a flat car, and with sides and ends attached, it is converted into a gondola car, mounted above the oil tanks. Valve apparatus underneath the car provides for filling and emptying the tanks.

The new cars are forty feet long over all, and of the standard width.

Colorado and Return
by the "Colorado Special," leaving Chicago 6:30 P. M. daily. Low excursion rates every day, via Chicago & North-Western and Union Pacific Rys. Offices, 287 and 461 Broadway.—Adv.

JOHN W. MACKAY DIES IN LONDON

Improvement in His Condition Followed by Collapse.

THE END WAS VERY PEACEFUL

Mrs. Mackay, Her Mother, and Countess Telfener at the Bedside—Mr. Mackay's Remarkable Career.

LONDON, July 21.—John W. Mackay, of San Francisco, who had been suffering from heat prostration since last Tuesday, died at his residence in Carlton House Terrace at 6:30 o'clock last evening.

Mr. Mackay's condition, as stated on Saturday, had improved, but he had a bad night, and yesterday morning a consultation was held by three physicians. Mr. Mackay grew worse as the day progressed; he was unconscious most of the time, and died very peacefully.

The immediate cause of death was heart failure. The right lung was found to be congested, and the symptoms indicated pneumonia.

Mrs. Mackay, her mother, and Countess Telfener were present when Mr. Mackay died, and Princess Colonna arrived from Paris half an hour after her stepfather's death.

The morning papers publish long obituaries of Mr. Mackay.

THE NEWS IN SAN FRANCISCO.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 20.—What the effect of Mr. Mackay's death may be on the Pacific cable no one here is in a position to say. However, those who have made some study of the subject think it will make no difference in the carrying out of the present plans. Mr. Mackay's energy and push had much to do with the prompt work already done, and the lack of his personal force and of his influence will be felt.

Mr. Mackay still retained a controlling interest in several of the largest of the Comstock mines, from which he first drew his great fortune in bonanza days. These were the Consolidated California and Virginia, Ophir, and Mexican. The shares are now very low, Ophir selling at $1.50 and Consolidated Virginia at $1.35.

Recently Mr. Mackay made arrangements to pump out the Consolidated Virginia, and three fifty-thousand-dollar electric pumps are to be installed this week. It is hoped that when the water is out of the 2,500-foot level good ore may be found. Unless something is done to make these mines dividend producers the San Francisco Mining Stock Exchange will close next May, as the present business does not justify the brokers in attendance.

Mr. Mackay for the past ten years had made regular yearly visits to California to personally look after his large property interests. He was not here when his old partner Flood was inveigled into trying to corner the wheat of the world and dropped over $10,000,000 in the attempt. The failure of this wheat deal nearly wrecked the Nevada Bank, in which Messrs. Flood, Fair, and Mackay were the chief stockholders. Mr. Mackay was disgusted over the loss, and this probably induced him to withdraw from the bank soon after. Now none of the original bonanza capital is in the bank.

Mr. Mackay had unpleasant incidents in several of his visits to the coast. When, in 1893, he was shot and dangerously wounded by Rippey, two doctors who attended him sent in bills, one for $7,500 and the other for $5,000. Mr. Mackay thought these excessive, and the case came into the courts, but the doctors never allowed it to be tried, settling for $5,000, to be divided between them.

MR. MACKAY'S CAREER.

Many writers have proclaimed John W. Mackay a true American. Although he was born on foreign soil there were few men who so genuinely illustrated in their appearance and their character the spirit and form of the Western Nation's ideal. His life is said to have resembled in miniature the life of the Nation. There were the years of struggle, the small advance, the little hope, the vague anticipation, the resolute pushing into the future; and there were the swift harvesting of fortune—fortune earned, not found, and the firm foot and steady brain on the dizzy heights of success. There were the bitter trials, the fierce reverses, the distressing treacheries, the defection of friends and the attacks of foes—all that goes to make up disaster. But to Mr. Mackay belonged the unconquerable will, the resources and the heroic courage which gather treasures from the very whirlwind of adversity. He amassed wealth which, according to some of his friends, approximates $100,000,000, and a Californian who had been his friend from the beginning once said of him: "Mackay is one of the few rich men I should like to know if he were poor." Perhaps a better thing never was said of a rich man.

John W. Mackay was born in Dublin, Ireland, in November, 1831. With his poor parents he came to New York when a boy, and grew to manhood in this city. His trade was that of a shipbuilder. In 1851 he went to California, and a year later to Nevada. He secured a two-fifths share in the Bonanza Mines of the Comstock Lode, which made him one of the richest men in the world. With others, he established the Nevada Bank in San Francisco, and was its President until his death. He was also one of the principal founders of the Commercial Cable Company, and was President of the Postal-Telegraph Cable Company. His residences, among the most palatial in the world, were at 6 Carlton House Terrace, London, and in San Francisco. His New York office was at 253 Broadway.

This, in brief outline, is the history of his business career, which seems commonplace when thus told, but which has been spoken of as more romantic than a romance possibly could have made it.

The family of Mr. Mackay was of Scottish-Irish extraction. His parents brought him to America when he was nine years of age. They settled in New York, and the son was employed for a time by William H. Webb, a shipbuilder. There was nothing in Mr. Mackay's boyhood to betoken

greatness. It is said of him, however, that he was a fighter even in those days, when his playground was the old park now occupied by the Post Office. But he was not pugnacious. It was simply the assertion of a sturdy personality. The wealth and pleasures of the metropolis, it is said, filled him with a longing for riches, and he knew by sight all the millionaires of the city. When the California gold fever was at its height he joined a party of prospectors and went to the Pacific Coast in one of his employer's vessels.

He was then nineteen years of age. Landing in San Francisco, he proceeded at once to the gold mines and engaged in placer mining in Sierra County, Cal. He met with fair success, and soon had accumulated a few thousand dollars. He then went to Virginia City, Nev., and started for himself by constructing a tunnel north of the famous Ophir Mine. There he lost all that he had saved, and was obliged to get work as a timber man in the Mexican Mine at $4 a day.

THE "BONANZA FIRM."

Then he struck up an acquaintance with three other adventurous spirits that was destined to be fraught with marvelous results. These men were James C. Flood, William S. O'Brien, and James G. Fair. They were "brothers in distress," and in the language of the mining camp were "stone broke." All had gone into the promising West from New York, and they were ready to share their last coin with each other.

There was pandemonium in California and Nevada in those days. Mackay and his friends held their own, however, and a little more. Adversity taught them a few valuable lessons, such as caution, the value of keeping their own counsel, and decision of action. They formed what was known as the "Bonanza firm." After many disappointments it prospered wonderfully. By the discovery of the big bonanza in the famous Comstock lode they realized a fabulous sum. Mackay was about to abandon the lode in despair when his workmen struck a vein which was to yield $111,000,000. This was in 1871. Other mines began to swell the revenues of the firm, and within a remarkably short time a stupendous income was at their disposal. Mackay's income alone was estimated at $800,000 a month.

Mr. Mackay's life in the mining camp was exemplary—his comrades marveled at his conduct. He was prudent where other men were profligate. He was sober where they were bibulous. He was thoughtful where they were reckless—wasting fortune and life with a sweep of the arm and a gambler's laugh. He was exacting as an employer; faithful as an employe. He was a master of detail. He knew mining, and knew it well. He was known as a generous miner. He saved money, but there never was a time after he had been a year in the gold fields when he was not willing to finance any enterprise that promised well. He took long chances with his former associates, saying he believed the most valuable things to invest in were the human mines, which might or might not turn out well, but which, if they were profitable, were the most precious of all bonanzas.

Said an old friend of Mackay's recently, in speaking of him:

"I was in California at the time of his arrival there, and watched his career with considerable interest. He had previously known Flood and O'Brien slightly, and they soon became fast friends. They were at that time keeping a saloon in San Francisco, while Mackay was working in the mines. The two famous fields of wealth then were the California and the Consolidated Virginia, and he worked in both of them. He was very shrewd, tolerably well educated, and had some little knowledge of engineering. He clearly saw that money invested in the stock of either of these mines was sure to bring good results, and every dollar he could raise was invested in that way. At his instance, Flood and O'Brien went in with him, and the three purchased stock at $3 a share. Soon afterward it went up to $7, and gradually increased to $18.

MR. MACKAY'S MARRIAGE.

"In this simple manner their fortunes were made, and almost before they knew it they were wealthy men. Mackay then lived in a frame house on Sutter Street, and his figure became a familiar one to the frequenters of the mines. He was not married then, but met the woman who became his wife soon afterward. This, in itself, is a little romance, and well illustrates his character. She was a widow when he became acquainted with her, and was the daughter of Major Hungerford of New Orleans. She married a doctor and moved to Nevada City, where her husband died some time afterward. He was a poor man, and left his wife and child in rather destitute circumstances. Mackay heard of this and started a subscription for the widow's benefit, contributing liberally himself, and raising a handsome sum.

"This so touched the widow's heart that she called on him to thank him for his kindness. She was young and pretty, with a childish face and winning ways, and captured Mackay's heart completely. His courtship was a quiet one and of short duration, and soon the pretty widow united her destiny with his. Mackay was then a rich man, but he kept widening his field of action until, in conjunction with Flood, O'Brien, and Fair, he established the Nevada Bank. Unlike the majority of men, he never forgot that he was once dependent himself, and his charity had always been great. He was a member of the Catholic Church and established an orpban asylum for the children of that denomination in Nevada City, which he always supported.

Mr. Mackay's associates in the "Bonanza" mining enterprises—O'Brien, Flood, and Fair—all became multi-millionaires. Mr. Fair for a considerable period represented Nevada in the United States Senate. Messrs. O'Brien and Flood became conspicuous in public life of the Pacific Coast, but it was reserved for Mr. Mackay to become the most conspicuous figure of the four in the world, his name, enterprises, and charities being known in Europe as well as in America.

"It is a sad commentary though to this story of splendor," says James Burnley, in his life of Mackay, "that Comstock, the first discoverer of the famous lode which bore his name, was reduced to beggary and died a suicide's death without a friend to mourn him."

Mr. Mackay, after making his immense fortune in the mines, founded and carried into a flourishing condition the Bank of Nevada in San Francisco, in spite of a loss of nearly $10,000,000 in 1887 through the defalcations of an official.

THE COMMERCIAL CABLE.

In 1884 Mr. Mackay and James Gordon Bennett established the Commercial Cable Company. Regarding this enterprise an intimate friend in California said:

"Mr. Mackay was always opposed to Jay Gould, and it was chiefly because of this enmity that he joined James Gordon Bennett in establishing the Commercial Cable Company, with its annex, the Postal Telegraph, as a rival to the Western Union. At the time of the establishment of the Commercial Cable Company the enterprise did not commend itself to the financial world. The difficulties and disappointments which attended the outset of the Mackay-Bennett cable, instead of deterring Mr. Mackay, simply cheered him on. The cable should be built if he built it alone. Mr. Bennett and Mr. Mackay assumed the risks and expended the money, a few stray investors, not worth mentioning, coming in for personal reasons.

"In addition to the laying of the cable under the sea, it was to be realized that those who controlled the American end of the old-established cables likewise controlled the land telegraph system. There were two or three small outside spradic lines, but the land telegraph was practically in the hands of the monopoly. Mackay saw that the cable would be at the mercy of those who would spare no pains to kill it, and so determined upon the building and development of a land service of his own. The cable laid and the Mackay-Bennett system inaugurated, there came a war. The new company proposed to transmit dispatches at 40 cents a word. This was a large reduction from the then ruling rate and a distinct gain to commerce. The established lines threatened reprisal. The new line must make a rate of 60 or 75 cents a word or they would come to a nominal rate. The Commercial Cable made a distinct promise to serve the public by reducing the cable tolls to a fair rate. No threat of war would lead to the dishonoring of that pledge.

"Then began one of the most notable contests in the history of financial war. The old lines came down to 12 cents a word, which they believed would surely prove fatal to the new venture. It was at first proposed to answer this move by a reduction to 6 cents a word. This was abandoned, and, as events showed, wisely. Mackay fixed the rate at 25 cents, double the war rate of his antagonists. In time the old lines became similarly. They had had enough of controversy, of fruitless squandering of money. They offered peace at 40 cents a word, the rate Mackay proposed at the outset.

"'Oh, no,' said Mackay; 'I have tried 25 cents. I am content with that rate. The public is satisfied, and I will stay where I am.'

In personal appearance Mr. Mackay was a rather tall, slender, well-knit, active man, with a nimble, rapid gait, finely cut, compact head, hair somewhat of the Saxon, of uncertain color, a gentle, measured voice, and a prompt, hearty address. John W. Mackay would be pointed out in any company as a distinguished man. He was exceedingly fond of pictures, and outside of his engrossing business cares his tastes turned toward art. He possessed a gallery of unusual worth in his home in San Francisco.

ATTEMPT TO KILL MR. MACKAY.

On Feb. 24, 1893, Mr. Mackay waa assaulted by a ruined speculator, William C. Rippey by name, who thought that he had a grievance against the millionaire. The shooting occurred just back of the Lick House in San Francisco, and although it was at first thought that the wound was not of a serious nature, Mr. Mackay was laid up for nearly two months.

Mr. Mackay's wealth has been estimated at all the way from $50,000,000 to double that sum.

In recnt years Mr. and Mrs. Mackay, especially Mrs. Mackay, have lived abroad a great deal. Mrs. Mackay made her home in Paris for years, but the incident of the Meissonier portrait cosued that city to become so distasteful to her that the family hendquarters were shifted to London. The French artist had been engaged to paint her picture. He did it badly, so it was said, and there was a lawsuit as a result. The court ordered the bill paid, but ths picture disappeared for a time. Finally, much to the astonishment of her friends, Mrs. Mackay hsd it brought from its hiding place snd hung in a conspicuous place in her London home. It is still there, and the guests at 0 Carlton House Terrace have never ceased to wonder why their hostess should choose to look on a picture that is ssid to be little more than a caricature.

Mr. Mackay's mansion in Carlton House Terrace is one of the most magnificent houses in London. The marble staircass alone cost $800,000, and the art treasures ths filled in the different rooms represent a fortune. Everything that the decorative arts could accomplish in beautifying the place has been done. Mrs. Mackay's jewels compose one of the most costly and magnificent collections known to exist.

Mrs. Mackay is a woman of great charm of manner, and the foremost persons in society in London accept her hospitality. No American abroad has ever entertained on such a magnificent scale. Mrs. Mackay gave a big dinner psrty early last week.

There were two sons, Clsrence H. Mackay and John W. Mackay, Jr. The latter was killed in a horseback accident in France. Clarence Mackay married Miss Katherine A. Duer, one of the most prominent young women in New York society and one of its most beautiful belles. He sailed for London last Saturday on the Cunard linsr Campania. He was unaccompanied and his nams was not on the passenger list.

In the family also was Miss Eva Bryant, daughter of Mrs. Mackay by her first husband. In 1889 she was married to Prince Colonna, a scion of a famous Italian family. They were divorced not long after the marriage. Concerning this alliancs tbs newspapers of this and other countries published many romantic stories. They told how Miss Bryant was the granddaughter of John Hungerford, who in 1857 kept a little barber's shop in Dowleville, Sierra County, Cal.

In 1897 Mr. Mackay had built for his family in Greenwood Cemetsry one of the finest mausoleums in America. The constructors were at work on it for more than a ysar snd its total cost was estimated at betwesn $250,000 and $300,000. It has a Greek cruciform shape. The exterior is of white Maine granite, adorned with a large cross and statues, and inside are pieces of sculpture imported from abroad at enormous cost. Beneath the dome is a crypt designed for two bodies, and in the wings are places for twenty more. The tomb now contains the bodies of John W. Mackay, Jr., and Mrs. Mackay's father.

Mr. Mackay was known as a generous giver, especially to the Catholic Church. Among his benefactions was one that established an orphan asylum in Nevada City. He was often in New York, and had his business office in the building of the Commercial Cable Company. His New York clubs were the Lawyers', Players, Knickerbocker, and Hardware, and he was a member of the American Geographical Society.

INJURED IN TROLLEY CRASH.

Three Taken to Hospital as Result of Bergen Beach Car Collision.

Two trolley cars, each going to Bsrgen Beach, crashed into each other a little after midnight last night and injured a half dozen people. The first car had stopped at the corner of Flatbush Avenue and Hawthorne Street to allow a passenger—Mrs. Ellen Anderson of 72 Hawthorne Street—to get off.

The other car was coming up behind at a high rate of speed, and ths motorman lost control. It plunged into the car ahead and the violence of ths sbock threw Mrs. Anderson to the pavement. She sustained severe cuts about the head and brulses, moreover. The conductor of the forward car, Thomas Hayward of 1,618 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, was also thrown and his left arm broken. Harry Du Bois of 94 Gwinnett Street, who was riding on the rear platform, had two ribs smssbed. They were taken in an ambulance to the Kings County Hosptial. Several other passengers sustained minor injuries.

WABASH'S BIG TUNNEL.

Large Force of Men Completing the Undertaking at Greentree, Penn.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 20.—Down in the earth, connected with the surfacs only by a ten-foot perpendicular shaft 108 feet deep, 200 men are daily driving back further and further from the bottom of this shaft the headings of the Green Tree tunnel of the Wabash Railroad. Steadily this work has gone forward, until now there is a distance of 800 feet on each side of the shaft through which the headings have been dug and the roof securely timbered.

Meanwhile 100 more men are just as busily engaged at each end of the big straight 4,700-foot hole under Green Tree Borough, and each day brings those on the inside ten or twelve feet closer to those on the outside. Half of the heading has already been driven, and it will need but three months or so now to complete it.

PLAN A BIG RAILROAD YARD.

Pittsburg Terminal Company Will Build It in That City.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, July 20.—The Pittsburg Terminal Railroad and Coal Company, with a capitalization of $14,000,000, is preparing to build the greatest railroad yards in the United States. It is the purpose to make of the West Side Belt Railway a mammoth railroad clearing house, where all of the thousands of cars can be collected and rapidly arranged and sent to their destinations in the ahortest possible time, and with the greatest economy.

The capitalization of this railroad is but nominal. The men who are back of this enterprise have really hundreds of millions at their disposal, and the future of tbs Belt Line is full of promise.

LAUNCH SIGHTED AT SEA.

Both the Steamship St. Louis and the Bark Tourville Report Having Met the Abiel Abbot Low.

The American liner St. Louis, which arrived yesterday from Southampton, reports that on Friday in latituds 41.34 north and longitude 55:35 west she exchanged signals with the thirty-eight-foot kerosene launch, Abiel Abbot Low, in which Capt. Henry Newman and his sixteen-year-old son, Edward, sailed for Falmouth, England, from Cottage Point on July 9.

Capt. Newman and his son seemed to be in the best of health and spirits, and handed their caps to the passengers who crowded the rail of the liner to look at the tiny craft.

Capt. Ivon of the French bark Tourvills, which arrived yesterday from Nantes, also reports having sighted the little launch on July 13 in latitude 40:33 north and longitude 61:32 west. He was too far away, however, to communicate with its occupants.

Capt. Newman expected to make Falmouth in about twenty days. When he was sighted by the St. Louis he was nine days out, and had gone about 830 miles east of Sandy Hook, or approximately had made 92 miles a day, or hardly an average speed of three knots an hour. At that rate, however, and barring accidents, he should reach his destination in about forty days. He bas provisions for sixty days.

Ex-Tax Receiver's Cash Book Missing.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., July 20.—The expert accountants examining the books of the city, by direction of the Board of Aldermen, have reported that the cashbook used by ex-Receiver of Taxes J. H. Breet is missing, and that Mr. Brest cannot produce it. The Board of Aldermen has passed a resolution directing Mr. Breet to produce the book at once, and declaring that if he does not obey the matter will be taken to the Supreme Court for an order compelling him to do so. Mr. Breet, who says he last saw the book the day before he went out of office, has retained lawyers to look after his interssts. Tbere seeme to be no suspicion of any wrongdoing on his part.

ROWBOAT IN TOW UPSET AND TWO DROWNED

Man Who Escaped Accuses Tug Captain and Crew.

He Charges that Appeals for Help Were Ignored and the Overturned Boat Cut Arift Without Slackening Speed.

Two men were drowned while boating on the Harlem River yestsrday afternoon, and a third member of the party, who escaped with his life, accused the Captain snd crew of the tugboat Mattie D. of the Dailey Towing Company of failing to go to the rescue of the drowning men.

Thomas McNulty, a doorman at Carnegie Music Hall, living at 413 West Fifty-third Street, and Joseph Mellor, a porter, of 211 East Seventy-fourth Street, were the two men who lost their lives, while Joseph Merrill, also a porter, of 211 East Seventy-fourth Street, was the fortunate man who escaped.

Merrill said that he and his two companions hired a boat at Devah's boathouse, Fordham Heights, at 10 o'clock on Saturday night, with which to go fishing. The boat had a round bottom. After rowing up the river some distsnce the men finally anchored under the bridge spanning the Harlem Ship Canal, where they cast their lines and fished all night and morning. About 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon they decided that it was time to start for home. The tide was running out, and the rowing was difficult.

Not much beadway had been made against the strong tide, when the Mattie D. hove in sight. She was steaming slowly, picking her way amobg ths numerous fishing craft which were anchored in the stream.

"Can you give us a drink of ice water?" Merrill says one of his companions asked the Captain of the tug. "It's hot work rowing."

"I'll give you a lift," the Captain is alleged to have replied. "Toss me your line."

The painter of the rowboat was at once thrown to one of the members of the tug's crew, who made it fast to the stern of the tug. All went well for a time with the occupants of the rowboat trailed a few feet in the stern of the tug, whose propellers kicked up quite an eddy, in which the frail rowboat swifted and careened in a manner greatly alarming to her three passengers.

At Two Hundred and Seventeenth Street, the tug having got clear of the other craft which had impeded her progress, put on an extra burst of speed. Each revolution of her screws caused the heavily laden rowboat to rock more dangerously and bury her prow more deeply in the after-rollers.

But a short distance had been traversed in this manner, when a sudden wave larger than those which had preceded swept Mellor from his ssat into the river. As the boat was swept on Merrill managed to grab his companion by the collar, and attempted to pull him into the fast swamping boat.

All three of the men shouted a warning to tha tug's Captain, but, according to Merrill, not a bit of attention was paid to their shouts. The speed of the boat was not diminished, he said, and in an attempt to drag Mellor back into the boat it was upset, and all three men, shouting and struggling frantically for help, were flung into the water.

So strong was the eddy caused by the fast-speeding Mattie D. that McNulty and Mellor, both powerful swimmers, were drawn down under the tug by the suction created, and did not again appear on the surface. Merrill managed to keep afloat until picked up by four boys who happened to be rowing near the scens of the accident.

The Mattie D.'s crew, according to the story told by Merrill, made no sffort to render any aid to the drowning men, but the tug continued on her course, notwithstanding that the Captain and crew had witnessed the upset.

After the drowning it is alleged ths tug draggsd the overturned rowboat at har stern for a distance of about eight city blocks, and then cut it adrift without slackening her speed.

Members of the Atalanta Boat Club, whose house is near the scane of the mishap, dived repeatedly in an effort to recover the bodies of the two men, witbout success. At 6 o'clock the police of the King's Bridga Station started to drag the rivsr for ths bodies.

Inquiry at the office of the Dailey Towing Company's office revealsd the fact that the Mattie D. was commanded by Capt. Wilson. No word of the accident had been received there up to a late hour.

MR. LONG NOT A CANDIDATE.

Tangle Over the Massachusetts State Chairmanship Not Yet Unraveled, However, it Is Said.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., July 20.—Chairman A. H. Goetting of the Republican State Committee is having the time of his lifs attempting to unsnarl the tangle which has been caused by the mention, by newspapers and others, of the names of ex-Secretary of the Navy John D. Long and Michael J. Murray for the office of Chairman of the next State Convention. Last week Col. Goetting spent most of the time in Boston, his special work being the pacification of M. J. Murray and his friends. Incidentally, he went down to Hingham on Thursday to see Mr. Long. Tba outcome of this meeting batwean Col. Goetting and Mr. Long was a letter from ex-Secretary Long, in which he said:

In view of the interest which has arisen with regard to the Presidency of the next Republican State Convention, and of the mention of my name in that connection, will you let me say to you in your official capacity that I am not a candidate for the place, great as the honor of it is, and that I ask you, as Chairman, to see that my name is not brought into any contest for it.

But, as is often the case, when a great mass of people want a man to serve in some political or public capacity, an advance declination does not count for much. In a word, Mr. Long's letter has really decided nothing. During the last week various persons were appealed to, and Mr. Murray had a string of callers at his office who suggested to him the advisability of getting out. The advice of Gov. Crane has been asked, but it is not known that he has communicated with Mr. Murray.

DEMOCRATS' CAMPAIGN WORK.

It Must Wait Until Ben T. Cable Returns from Europe.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 20.—Plans for the Democratic National Congressional campaign are hanging in suspsnse pending the return from Europe of Ben T. Cable, the campaign manager. His failure to return and the fact that hia movaments and whereabouts abroad are shrouded in mystary have caused considerable suspense among a number of leadsrs and workers, who are anxious to begin hostilities.

Mr. Cable was due to arrive in Nsw York a week ago, according to the understanding reached before he departed for Europe. During his absence the plans and policies of the Campaign Committee, of which he is Chairman, have developed, but the committee must remain quiescent until he rsturns and takes up the reins of management.

Ex-Secretary Herbert's Condition.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The condition of Hilary A. Herbert, ex-Secretary of the Navy, who has been suffering from an attack of typhoid fever, is improved, and to-day bs was removed to Afton, Va., where it is hoped conditions will be more favorable for his rapid recovery.

REORGANIZATION PLAN OF ASPHALT COMPANIES

New Concern to be Incorporated with a Capital of $31,000,000.

It May Acquire the Property and Securities of the Old Companies—Details of the Scheme.

PHILADELPHIA, July 20.—Tbe plan of reorganization of ths Asphalt Company of America and ths National Asphalt Company, which companies are in tbe hands of receivers, was made public to-night by two committees that have been examining the condition of the companies. The plan provides that the property of ths two companies shall be acquired by a new corporation, which is to have a capital of $31,000,000.

The company is to be organized under ths laws of the State of New Jersey or of such other State as may be decided upon by counssl, which company may issue capital stock as follows:

Five per cent. preferred stock, cumulative after ths expiration of two years from ths purchase of the property and the commencement of business by the new company; entitled to no dividends in excess of 5 per cent., but to bs preferred in liquidation to the amount of its par value, together with all accumulated and unpaid dividends, the amoubt of such stock not to exceed $14,000,000; common stock not exceeding $17,000,000.

The new company can acquire the property and securities formerly bslonging to the Asphalt Company of America and the National Asphalt Company, but in case the two committees shall be of the opinion that the acquisition of any such property or securities would not be to the interest of the new company, such property or securities may not be acquired.

The right is to be secured to holdsrs of preferred stock by the charter of the new company, supplemented by a proper deed of trust, to exchange their preferred stock for common stock at the rate of $150 in common stock for each $100 of preferred stock surrendsred.

Of the common stock, an amount equal to one-half the preferred stock to be issued, and not exceeding $7,000,000, will be set aside in tbe hands of a trustee or depository to be used only for the conversion of preferred stock into common stock. The common stock so hsld, until its exchange for preferred stock in the course of such conversion, is to draw no dividends and exercise no voting rights.

The preferred stock is to bs subject to redemption or purchase at any time after three years from the issue thereof, at the rate of 110 per centum of its par value.

The Directors are not to create or authorize any issue of bonds or funded debt secured by mortgage, pledge, or other lien, upon any or all of the property of the corporation, without the consent of the holders with voting power of not lesa than three-fourths of each class of capital stock, and the consent of ths holders of not less than three-fourths of each class of voting trust certificates outstanding.

The Directors can, however, incur or authorize unsecursd or floating indebtedness up to 15 per cent. of the amount of the outstanding capital stock without the consnt of the shareholders.

The outstanding collateral gold certificates of the Asphalt Company of America are to be reduced to about $27,000,000 by the exchange of certain of said certificates for common stock trust certificates of the new company and the remainder for preferred stock of the new company, at the rate of $50 of preferred stock for each $1,000 of collateral gold certificates.

Of the common stock, an amount equal to one-half the preferred stock to be issued, and not exceeding $7,000,000 in par value, will be set aside in the hands of a trustee or depositary to secure to the holders of preferred stock thsir right to convert the same into common stock.

The exchange of gold certificates of the Asphalt Company of America for stock will be accompanied by an adjustment and satisfaction by ths underwriters and holdars of such certificates of certain claims of John M. Mack affecting properties acquired by tbe National Company in exchange for certain amounts of its sharss prior to the merger with the American Company. The properties thus freed from these adverse claims are to become part of the assets of tbe new company.

One million five bundred thousand dollars of stock trust certificates for common stock are to be issued in exchange for collateral gold certificates of the Asphalt Company of America, to the amount in par value of $2,500,000, which certificates are not to be exchanged for preferred stock trust certificates of the new company.

Holders of the collateral gold certificates of the National Asphalt Company have the payment of $4 for each $10 0of stock trust cates for common stock of the new company to an amount not exceeding 40 per sentum of the par value of the collateral gold certificates and upon the payment of $4 for each $100 of stock trust certificates to bs acquired.

Holders of preferrad stock of the National Asphalt Company hava the privilegs of acquiring stock trust certificates for common stock of the new company to an amount not exceeding 11 per centum of the par valus of ths preferred stock and upon payment of $4 for each $10 0of stock trust certificates to be acquired.

Holders of common stock of the National Asphalt Company have the privilege of acquiring stock trust certificates for common stock of the new company to an amount not exceeding 4 per centum of the par value of the common stock, and upon paymsnt of $4 for each $100 of stock trust certificates to be acquired.

SOLDIERS START A RIOT.

Demolish a Negro Resort in Revenge for the Stabbing of a Comrade at Leavenworth, Kan.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., July 20.—The riot started late last night by several hundred soldiers from Fort Leavenworth, who demolished tha house of a negro in the law quarter here following the stabbing of Eli Loucks, a cavalryman, by an inmats of the place, endsd soon after midnight, and to-day all was quiet. A company of the Fourth Cavalry arrivsd aftar midnight and rounded up those soldiers who had not voluntarily returned to the post. To-day Loucke was reported to have a chance of recovery.

Groups of soldiers continue to discuss the trouble, and there were threats to finish up to-night the work of last night, but it is believed no further trouble will occur unless Loucke shall die. There is some talk of organizing a vigilance committee to drive out ths tough characters and thugs, unless the police shall take decisive action in that direction.

Following the disturbances last night Policeman Joseph Wager struck a disorderly soldier in the back of the head early this morning. It is believed the soldier's neck is broken.

Loucke, the soldier over whom the trouble began, is a barber in the Sixth Infantry, and yesterday he received his pay. John Graham, a negro, evidently knew of this, for he waylaid Loucke near the Missouri Pacific Railroad Station and demanded his money. Upon Loucke's refusal Graham drew a knife and slashed Loucke across the abdomen. Graham fled after the cutting, but was arrested.

Three Hundred Visitors from Dayton, O.

Three hundred members of ths Wholesale and Retail Grocers' Association of Dayton, Ohio, with their wives and daughters, arrived in this city yesterday from Atlantic City, where they had enjoyed a three days' excursion. The entire party is stopping at the Hotel Empire. To-day they will make a tour of the city, returning to Dayton to-night.

By far

the most agreeable and refreshing water, alone or mixed with wine, etc. Its moderate alkalinity admirably counteracts the effects of wine and spirits.

Apollinaris

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS"

NEW COPPER RANGE FOUND.

Eastern Capital to Develop Properties in Wisconsin Which Promise Larger Productions than Michigan Districts.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., July 20.—A copper mining region equal in production and importance to the Michigan copper mining districts has been the dream of a few ardent searchers for copper in this region. It now promises, however, to become not only equal to, but greater than, the Michigan districts. While the greatest amount of work has been done by Western people with limited means, there is now reason to believe that there will soon be mammoth development on the part of Eastern capitalists' interests in copper mining in other parts of the country.

Such men as Thomas W. Lawson have had experts here, and there are deals pending on the results of the examinations being made by them that promise to unearth the whole of ths northern part of the Stats of Wisconsin.

There are three ranges upon which there are traces of copper and other minerals. The nearest range to this city is the Douglas range upon which have been located several copper properties and in one of which Boston people have spent over $1,000,000. Tbis is the one that Thomas W. Lawson of Boston has lately had experts examining with a view of taking up the development of one of the properties. Copper, gold, silver, and nickel are now found there in large quantities. The metals found in tbis group assay $36 to the ton.

NEW KENTUCKY OIL WELLS.

Excellent Showing of the Atlantic and Pacific Company's Property.

Special to The New York Times.

BARBOURSVILLE, Ky., July 20.—Oil well No. 6 on the Jones farm waa capped yesterday, and began to flow over the top of the casing. The well is owned by the Atlantic and Pacific Company of New York. The No. 4, which haa been completed sings the No. 6 was shot, was uncapped last evening, and it, too, overflowed, even with greater rapidity than did the No. 6.

The manager of tha Atlantic and Pacific Company is much elated over the wells on this place, as they seem to increase in capacity. The George Jones well was put to pumping yesterday, and is showing up well. A large plant will soon be put in which will pump all the Jones wells.

MAN RESEMBLING SCHWAB STOPPED IN AUTOMOBILE.

Neither Chauffeur Nor Bondsman Would Say Whether It Was the Steel Trust President.

Victor Clevel, thirty-six years old, a chauffeur, of 004 East One Hundred and Thirty-ninth street, was arrested yesterday afternoon by Bicycle Policeman James Nierney of the West One Hundredth Street Station and charged with exceeding the speed limit by running an automobile at a speed exceeding fifteen miles an hour.

It was about 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon when the machine driven by Clsvel and containing two passengers whizzed by Nierney, bound north, on Central Park West. Ths policeman ordered tha chauffeur to stop and then placed him under arrest. Both of the passengers accompanied the prisoner to the police station.

Clevel was bailed out by A. Kaplan of 155 East Fifty-seventh Street, Sergt. Churchill accepting Kaplan as surety for the appearance of the chauffeur in court this morning in the sum of $500.

Sergt. Churchill of the West One Hundredth Street Station said that one of the passengers who accompanied ths prisoner to the station looked like Charles M. Schwab, Presidsnt of the United States Steel Corporation. Clevel, whan seen at his homs later, refused to say to whom the automobile belonged, but denisd owning it himself. Hs was asked if Mr. Schwab owned it and he replied:

"I don't care to talk about the matter."

"Was Mr. Schwab a passenger?"

"Well, I don't care to say."

Mr. Kaplan was seen late last night at his homs, and asked as to the identity of the men in the automobile. Hs admitted having given bail for Clevel, but would say nothing. Asked if the machine belonged to Mr. Schwab, or if ths steel magnate was one of the passsngers, Mr. Kaplan left his questioner, remarking:

"I dont care to discuss tha mattsr at all and will say nothing."

STRIKE EXPENSE AND REVENUES FOR MINERS.

President Mitchell Estimates that $500,000 Will Be Needed Weekly and that $494,000 Is Available.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 20.—President Mitchell has made the following estimate of the number of strikers and dependents in each district and weekly revenues to be derived from each district under the decision of the convention, together with amounts of weekly assessments by districts:

COST OF MAINTAINING STRIKE.

District No. 1, Pennsylvania, (anthracite) —Miners on atrike, (estimated,) 70,500; number of dependents, (estimated,) 307,000.

District No. 7, Pennsylvania, (anthracite) —Miners on atrike, (estimated,) 18,000; number of dependents, (estimated,) 90,000.

District No. 9, Pennsylvania, (anthracite,) miners on strike, (estimated,) 52,500; number of dependents, (estimated,) 262,500.

Total strikers in anthracite fields, (estimated,) 130,000. Total number of dependents, (estimated,) 730,000.

Estimated weekly expense in anthracite field, $500,000.

District No. 17, West Virginia, (bituminous,) number of strikers, (estimated,) 25,000; number of dependents, (estimated,) 75,000.

REVENUE FOR STRIKE EXPENSES.

Estimated contributions from districts, $100,000; estimated contributions from subdistricts, $100,000; estimated contributions from locals, $200,000. Total—$400,000. Estimated revenue from weekly assessments, by districts:

2..Pennsylvania	$30,000
5..Pennsylvania	20,000
6..Ohio	40,000
8..Indiana, block	4,000
12..Illinois	50,000
11..Indiana, bituminous	10,000
13..Iowa	15,000
14..Kansas	10,000
15..Colorado	7,000
18..Maryland	5,000
19..Tennessee	8,000
20..Alabama	10,000
21..Arkansas and Indian Territory	7,000
23..Kentucky	10,000
24..Missouri	8,000
Total	$244,000
Estimated public contributions, (weekly.)	250,000
Grand total weekly income	$494,000

RIOT ON EXCURSION BOAT.

Steamer Captain Hoisted Distressed Flag for Police in Vain—Refused to Land at Beach.

Scenes of wild disorder and chaos prevailed aboard the steamer Laura M. Starin and the barge Vanderbilt, which left the foot of West Ninety-eighth Street at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, with 2,000 mea, women, and children, who accompanied the excursion of the T. J. Murray Association, to Raritan Beach, N. J. All day long there wers rioting and fighting, and scores of persona were hurt, none seriously, however.

According to stories told by the excursionists the reign of terror prevailed from the time the steamer and barge cast off their moorings, and not until the Captain of the Starin succeeded in getting back to the pier at 10:30 o'clock last night was quiet restored.

Twice during the trip to Raritan Beach, it was said, he hoisted the Union Jack upside down, the distress signal, but no police were at hand, and the men fought among themselves, terrorizing women and children who fled to all parts of the steamer to escapa being thrown overboard. Glasses and bottles were flying through the air, and many men staggered down the gangplank last night with cut heads.

The Captain refused to land tha passengers when Raritan Beach was reached, although numbers of tha men, it was said, threatened him if he did not make a landing. He waa obdurate, however, knowing only too well what might have happened if the rioters got ashore. He kept blowing the whistle repeatedly in an effort to attract the police, but no help arrived from any source, and the rioting continued, growing fiercer aach minute.

When the two thousand excursionists reached the pier at the foot of West Ninety-eighth Street last night there was hot indignation. Men and women bitterly denounced the rioters and appealed to several policemen of the West Ons Hundredth Strsst Station, who were near the pier when the steamer and barge came in, to take some action. There were so many implicated, however, that the police felt powerless to do anything. The excitement and confusion had subsided considerably by the time tha lines were made fast, as those who had created the trouble during the trip were afraid that any more demonstrations might lead to wholesale arrests.

CLAIRVOYANTS SPLIT FAMILY.

Elderly Resident of Brookline, Mass., Brings Suit Against His Wife Over an Estate.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., July 20.—Announcement that Levi W. Hastings, an elderly resident of Brookline, had brought proceedings to prevent his wife from leasing the Hastings estate to Henry C. A. Morand has caused considerable discussion in that suburb. Mr. Hastings alleges that the family difficulty was brought about by ths influence which was exerted upon Mrs. Hastings and her daughter by certain fortune tellers.

The Hastings estate includes about ten acres, upon which are situated a large dwelling, a stable, several outbuildings, and greenhouses. It is on Clyde Street, in the midst of the wealthiest section of the town and near the country club. Living there are Mrs. Hastings and her two children, Arthur E. Hastings, thirty-three years old, and Miss Emily A. Hastings, two years his senior.

Mr. Hastings is over sixty years of age and a florist. He avers that a few days prior to July 14 his wife acquainted him with her purpose to separate from him and eject him from her premises, and to accomplish the destruction of his crops and plants on the same estate. Shortly after he received the foregoing information a large part of his plants were pulled up and destroyed.

The court proceedings were brought about by the leasing of the estate to Henry C. A. Morand by Mrs. Hastings, and the husband seeks to invalidate the instrument through a bill in equity. The mother, daughter, and son are made joint defendants with Morand. A temporary injunction was granted restraining Morand from taking possession of the premises.

PAINTER STABS HIS WIFE.

While in a demented condition, as is believed, Gustave Bernett, a house painter, living at 351 Vermont Street, in the East New York section of Brooklyn, attacked his wife yesterday morning, wounding her severely with a pocket knife, and then slashed himself. It is believed that he will die.

Bernett, who had acted queerly lately, overheard one of his children talking to his wife about going to Rockaway Beach for the day. He declared that neither his wife nor the children could go to the beach, and working himself into a frenzy, he drew a pocket knife and stabbed his wife twice in the abdomen and once in the arm. Although suffering severely the woman protected her children from any assault.

Dennis McCauley, a fireman who lives in the neighborhood, and was passing in the street at the time, heard the woman's screams and ran into the house. He seized Bernett, who broke away and ran into his bedroom, where he stabbed himself twelve times with the knife, once in the throat. He was removed to St. Mary's Hospital.

Mrs. Bernett, who is under the care of a physician at her home, will recover, it is believed.

KENTUCKY RICH IN ORES.

Special to The New York Times.

MOXLEY, Ky., July 20.—Rich deposits of lead, zinc, fluorspar, and barytes have been found in counties bordering the Kentucky River, and are located by the outcrop of fissure veins. The country is made up of valleys, domelike hills, and ridges, the latter rising from 150 to 850 feet above the bed of the Kentucky River, and from 50 to 150 feet above the bed of the local streams.

Some of this land is known the world over as the rich bluegrass fields of Kentucky. Justly famous as this State is for her fertile fields, it is more than probable the ore underlying her rich surface will in time prove of far greater economic importance than her rich soil, fast horses, and renowned bluegrass.

Balloon Destroyed by Fire.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 20.—H. Charles Hillman, the war aeronaut, who was to have made an ascension here yesterday afternoon, narrowly escaped a fatal accident. Just as the balloon waa to be set free it caught fire and was burned to ashes. The balloon was a valuable one. Hillman was in the service of the Government during the war with Spain.

Bank of Spain Report.

MADRID, July 20.—The Bank of Spain report for the week ended yesterday shows the following changes: Gold in hand, increase, 157,000 pesetas; silver in hand, increase, 433,000 pesetas; notes in circulation, decrease, 4,371,000 pesetas.

The closing quotation of gold yesterday was 37.40.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO

Bloomingdale's

3RD AVE. 59TH & 60TH STS.

No Bargain Occasion Ever Equalled This

Sale of Manufacturers' Stocks.

Store activity approaching that of pre-holiday time proves forcefully the real worth to the general public of this commanding occasion. At no time have our purchases been greater, and this confidence to prepare for

TALK OF A NEW PARTY

An Anti-Cleveland, Anti-Hill Democracy Projected in Conference.

Ex-Senator Pettigrew, One of the Participants, Tells Why the Meeting Was Held and Disscusses the Administration.

A conference having for its ultimate purpose, if certain exigencies arise, the formation of a new National anti-Cleveland anti-Hill Democratic Party was held at the Oriental Hotel, Manhattan Beach, yesterday.

Among those participating were Senator F. T. Dubois of Idaho, ex-Senator R. F. Pettigrew of South Dakota, George Shibley of Washington, D. C., and Prof. Garrett Droppers of South Dakota, for ten years Professor of Political Economy at the Imperial University at Tokio, Japan.

Ex-Senator Pettigrew, talking of the proposed new party, said:

"While Mr. William Jennings Bryan will not be a candidate for the Democratic Presidential nomination in 1904, he will cut quite a figure in selecting the nominee and formulating the platform.

"Should the Democrats go back to Cleveland and Hill, we will form a new party, and the initial steps have been taken in many places.

"To our way of thinking, Cleveland and Hill represent the same ideas as Senator Hanna and his colleagues. But Hanna is a man of more ability and personal integrity than Cleveland, and I and many others would vote for Hanna in preference to Cleveland should the occasion arise."

"What are the grievances of the people in your section? Is there still a desire there for the free coinage of silver?" Mr. Pettigrew was asked.

"No," he responded; "the silver question has been eliminated. At the time it was raised there was a scarcity of money, but this has been overcome by the great production of gold in Alaska, South Africa, Australia, and elsewhere. As money has become more plentiful, so has prosperity increased, thus fulfilling the predictions made when we asked for more money. The free coinage of silver is no longer an issue. But there is no change of sentiment among our people regarding the other principles advocated by the party.

"The Fourth of July oration of ten years ago would not fit to-day. The reading of the Declaration of Independence was even prohibited in Manila on July 4. The country is drifting away from all its old moorings."

"How is President Roosevelt getting along, in the opinion of your people?"

"Since Mr. Roosevelt became President," replied Mr. Pettigrew, "everything accomplished has not been charged up to God. It is no longer, 'Fear God and keep your powder dry,' but fear Roosevelt. For about six years preceding the incumbency of Mr. Roosevelt, Divine Providence was held responsible for some of the good accomplished."

Mr. Shibley approved of the utterances of Mr. Pettigrew. He also said:

"I am one of a large number of men who are engaged in the effort to establish the referendum, not as a party issue, but as a fact. We do it in this way: We have in each State a committee which asks every candidate for office whether he favors the majority rule. The result is that nearly all candidates go on record as favoring the majority rule, and when we get them all on record we hope to have the Democratic National Convention adopt the referendum as a campaign issue. It has been adopted thus far in Missouri, Iowa, Michigan, and Kansas."

CHAT WITH SENATOR PLATT.

He Talks of Mayor Low and the President—Senator Fairbanks His Guest.

Senator Platt in a laconic way yesterday gave Mayor Low a quiet dig when asked at Manhattan Beach relative to the probality of fusion in the next municipal campaign and fusion's success thus far by saying that as yet in talking about his administration the Mayor had only discussed finance.

"Is there any change in the outlook regarding the nomination for Lieutenant Governor?" the Senator was asked.

"No," he replied. "It is still a very open question."

"When is Mr. Woodruff coming back?"

"I don't know," he answered. "He went over to see the show, and I suppose he will remain until it is over."

"Then he will remain in England until after Aug. 9?" it was suggested.

"That is a long time off," was the Senator's reply. "He'll be back before that."

"Are you going to visit the President at Oyster Bay on July 30?"

"Yes," said Senator Platt. "Before I left Washington the President said he would send me an invitation. He has and I have accepted it."

"Will Gov. Odell accompany you?"

"No."

"Mayor Low," remarked a reporter, "was lost in seeking the President's home."

"Yes," assented the Senator, "so I read in the papers. But I'll not get lost. The President intends to send the yacht Mayflower for me, and I guess we'll get to Sagamore Hill in time for dinner."

The Senator's attention was called to a published statement that a straight-out Republican would be nominated for Mayor next year.

"It is too early to talk about that," was his answer.

"What are the probabilities of fusion?"

"Too early to discuss that."

Collector Stranahan and State Committeeman Jacob Snell of Montgomery County called on the Senator.

Senator C. W. Fairbanks of Indiana is a guest of Senator Platt. Asked about the possibility of his being a candidate for the Presidency in 1904, Mr. Fairbanks avoided a direct answer, saying he was out of politics for the present. But, replying to other questions, he said:

"The people out our way like President Roosevelt, and Bryanism is dying out there. The crops are in excellent shape. I never saw them better. Stock raisers have every reason to be pleased with the outlook. Cattle, sheep, and hogs are fat and plenty, and their owners are realizing good prices."

DEVERY'S SABBATH REST.

He Quotes Scripture on the Chance of John C. Sheehan Getting into Tammany Hall.

William S. Devery purposes to inaugurate some very new departures in political campaigning, all of which, he says, are to aid the worthy poor and, of course, incidentally to gain votes for him in the Ninth District fight.

The ex-Chief was sitting on the plazza of his home at Arverne, surrounded by his family, yesterday, when a group of reporters called. He was in his shirt sleeves, puffing away at a cigar and operating a fan.

"How are you, boys?" was his greeting. "I did not expect you. This is the Sabbath day, when we should rest up. I'm not doing any political work to-day, but I'll be on hand to-morrow. But now that you have come so far, I'll talk to you a little."

"What chance has John C. Sheehan of getting into Tammany Hall?" a reporter inquired.

"Well," replied Mr. Devery, "you know the Bible says something about it being more difficult for a rich man to get into the Kingdom of Heaven than for a camel to pass through the eye of a needle. Sheehan's chances are about the same as the camel's. It's a million to one on me."

"How is your ice scheme working?"

"Bully," he replied; "but I've some new ideas I'm going to work on. I am going to visit all the butchers and grocers in the district and get from them the names of the really worthy poor. I'll help pay their back bills and provide enough to keep their bodies and souls together.

"Then I'm going to hire four good doctors to attend the sick babies."

"Have you heard, Chief, that Croker is going to sell his horses and is coming back to America?"

"I don't know nothing about Croker's intentions," was his reply, "but I think a man can do better racing here. For that matter, everything in America is better than in Europe.

"But about that man Sheehan. He has done nothing for his constituents, though he has had the opportunity to do so through Jake Cantor. Now Jake's a bright little fellow and I like him. He's on the square and takes care of his friends. But he's in bad company when he is with Sheehan."

CROKER MAY RETURN SOON.

His Son Arrives on the St. Louis with Two English Bull Pups from Wantage.

Richard Croker, Jr., was one of the passengers who arrived yesterday on the belated St. Louis. He said that he had gone to England to see about establishing a branch in London for the brokerage firm of Cammann & Co., of which he is a member, as well as to visit his father at Wantage.

"My father is in excellent health," he said, "and I never saw him looking better. The reports published in some of the papers that his good health is due to a regular routine of life which he follows is nonsense. I wish you to deny also that my father said that he would punch John C. Sheehan's head if he ever met him, as was reported in some of the papers. My father never said it.

"He may come over in the Fall, but so far as I know he has made no plans for such a trip."

Mr. Croker, Jr., declined to discuss the report cabled to this side that his father was going to sell his Wantage estate and return to New York.

He brought with him two fine English bull pups and photographs of a dozen or more others which remained at Wantage.

BENNETT WILL LITIGATION.

Laura Biggar's Physician and Attorney Repudiates Alleged Agreement for Settlement.

Special to The New York Times.

BAYONNE, N. J., July 20.—Dr. Charles C. Hendricks, in whose sanitarium here Miss Laura Biggar has been for several weeks, said to-day that, as Miss Biggar's attorney and physician, he repudiated the alleged agreement with the other heirs of Henry M. Bennett of Pittsburg, Penn., for the admission of a will to probate. He said that he and Miss Biggar were surprised by the reports of a settlement of the controversy.

Dr. Hendricks declared that the litigation remains to be settled, and denied that any negotiations had been entered into by his client with any of the other heirs or their representatives. He said that he supposed the relatives of the late Mr. Bennett had reached a personal agreement among themselves, but he did not understand that it affects the contest directed against Miss Biggar, who expects to inherit more than $1,000,000, or 60 per cent. of the entire estate. He said that his client would refuse to accept any compromise or reduction of her bequest, and would stand upon her legal rights. Miss Biggar was not at the hearing in Long Branch on Friday, according to Dr. Hendricks.

STEAMER'S BOILER BURST.

When That Was Repaired, the Deckhands Struck—The City of Lawrence Finally Ran Into a Storm.

The steamer City of Lawrence was not a lucky boat yesterday. She came from New Haven to North Beach, Long Island, some time during the afternoon with a Hungarian musical society aboard. She was to leave North Beach at 5:30.

While she was getting up steam, however, a boiler burst, and a delay of two hours resulted. When at 7:30 the City of Lawrence was mechanically in a condition to start, the deckhands struck, and kept her and her passengers for an hour.

At last, at 8:30, she did get off, and by way of capping the climax she steamed out in the midst of the thunderstorm then raging.

SHOT FOR REFUSING BEER.

Saloonman Dies and His Assailants Escape—His Wife and Child Endangered.

George Baker, a saloon keeper having a saloon and living at 639 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, was shot last night in his saloon, and died in the J. Hood Wright Hospital at 12:15 o'clock this morning. He was attacked by two men, both unknown to him, and in the shooting which followed, his wife, who stood near by witnessing the fight, narrowly escaped being shot. In her arms she held her four-year-old boy.

Two men entered the saloon, one of them carrying a small bucket, and asked for a "pint of lager." Baker told them he could not sell it to them. They asked why, and Baker explained that it was Sunday. The men insisted, and in the scuffle that followed one of them drew a revolver and fired two shots. Both men escaped.

PRIEST'S DEFIANCE OF BISHOP.

PASSAIC, N. J., July 20.—Father Volesin of St. Peter and St. Paul's Greek Rite Catholic Church here officiated to-day at the services, although warned by Bishop O'Connor not to do so. A letter from the Bishop was read at all the other Catholic churches saying he was no longer recognized, nor was the Church.

Father Volesin says he will carry the case up to the Pope if needful, and if not recognized will turn his church into a Greek Orthodox Church and place it under the jurisdiction of the Russian Church.

Wood Heirs Will Claim Millions.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., July 20.—Elliott Dudly of Philadelphia at a meeting yesterday addressed the Wood heirs, who are expecting a division of $80,000,000, and said that legal steps are to be taken immediately to claim the money. In 1830 James Wood died in England. The American heirs claim relationship from Isaac Wood, a brother, who landed in Burlington, N. J., in 1768. Twenty-five of the heirs live in this city, and others, numbering 200, reside in Chester, Wilmington, and Easton, Penn.

Fire at Dallas Exposition Grounds.

DALLAS, Texas, July 20.—Fire broke out to-day in the exposition grounds located in the suburbs of East Dallas, and in thirty minutes the main exposition building, one of the largest structures in the country, the music hall annex, the poultry building, the buildings of the J. I. Case Plow Company, Southern Rock Island Plow Company, and the Parlin Orendorff Company were destroyed. The loss will reach $100,000, insurance probably $30,000. The exposition site is beyond the city limits, and the water pressure was weak. Many of the buildings situated within the grounds ignited at times, but were saved after a hard fight.

Rev. Dr. Stinson Victim of Poison Ivy.

The Rev. Dr. William C. Stinson of the Bloomingdale Reformed Church, was to have preached the sermon yesterday afternoon at the Gospel tent, "Evangel," at Fifty-sixth Street and Broadway, but he was unable to be present. He is said to be suffering from contact with poison ivy.

THREE GENERALS TALK OF THE ARMY'S WORK

Brooke on Eve of Retirement Praises Its Morale.

MacArthur Says a Drunken Man, Though Conspicuous, Is Not Representative—Otis on the Philippines.

At noon to-day Major Gen. John R. Brooke will be retired from active service. Simultaneously with Gen. Brooke's retirement, Major Gen. Arthur MacArthur, ex-Commander in Chief of the American forces in the Philippines, will assume command of the Department of the East.

Gen. Brooke, when seen on Governors Island yesterday, said that he would leave some time to-day for his future home at Rosemont, near Philadelphia. He will remain there a few days, and then go to Bar Harbor, where Mrs. Brooke is.

Gen. Brooke has been in the active service of the United States for forty-one years and three months, and he has been conspicuous in two wars during that period, the civil war and the war with Spain, during which he was in the campaign in Porto Rico. He was the first Governor General of Cuba, and was succeeded by Gen. Wood.

Many reports from Pennsylvania lately have been to the effect that the friends of Gen. Brooke in that State might present his name at some opportune time as candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor of the State. Gen. Brooke said that he had no idea of ever entering the political field in any capacity whatever.

"How about the army of to-day; is it, as an establishment, better than ever before?" Gen. Brooke was asked.

"Never before in our history," Gen. Brooke replied, "have we had an army that could equal the present. As for the rank and file I don't think that I could properly estimate their worth. There is no doubt of the efficiency and morale of the American Army, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding. It is the best we have ever had, and is, therefore, the best in the world."

Gen. Brooke remarked that he did not believe all the stories that have been published about the troops in the Philippines, and added that he could not understand why so many people would believe them.

Gen. Arthur MacArthur was seen last night at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Gen. MacArthur said there were no ceremonies to be gone through with in connection with the change of commanding officers.

Gen. MacArthur said that he would have charge of the Department of the East until the joint army and navy manoeuvres, after which he supposed he would return to Chicago.

When asked about the army and its work, Gen. MacArthur said that it was not proper for him to be saying such things about the body of which he was still an active member as those which Gen. Brooke had said upon the eve of his retirement. With regard to the army in the Philippines, however, there was this to be said, that it had been a singularly and splendidly self-contained body. Where a hundred thousand men were gathered together, he said, there must be among them some thoughtless persons—people who would do and say things not entirely creditable—but there had been few of these, and it was not fair to judge the army in the Philippines by these exceptional individuals.

"If a man were to go into any New York police court and watch the people there for a day," said Gen. MacArthur, "and then judge the whole city by what he saw he would get a very erroneous impression of New Yorkers, and in the same way the people who undertake to judge the army by a few thoughtless members who disobey orders and misbehave themselves generally will get a very wrong idea of what the army really is.

"It is necessary in order to get an average to take a clean cross section, and get a view of each stratum, not confine the inspection to the lowest."

Gen. MacArthur looked around the lobby, and remarked that there were a dozen or two respectable people present who were attracting no attention at all. "Now let one drunken man come in," he said, "and everybody will look at him and comment on him. So it is with the army in the Philippines—it's the exceptional cases that catch the public eye."

Gen. E. S. Otis, who is stopping at the Murray Hill Hotel, said he was practically out of the army now, and did not care to talk. When the Philippines were mentioned, however, he said that people did not understand and could not understand the peculiar conditions in which the army found itself in the Philippines. During the campaign in Northern Luzon, for instance, it had been raining all the time and the soldiers marched and fought in swamps and flooded country. Yet in spite of the terrible difficulties, due to the nature of the country, the army had been able to keep up with an enemy familiar with the ground, and get the better of them.

"When I left the Philippines," said Gen. Otis, "I was confident the majority of the people wanted peace. The members of the property owning classes, who had all along favored the United States, had been forced to contribute to the support of the insurgent bands, and many of the best friends of the Americans had been assassinated by these insurgents."

WOMEN BALLOT ALL NIGHT.

State Catholic Benevolent Legion Elect Delegates to the Supreme Legion.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 20.—The Catholic Women's Benevolent Legion of the State of New York did not reach an adjournment till 4 o'clock this morning. Balloting for representatives to attend the National or Supreme Legion, which is to meet in Washington, February, 1904, began at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon and monopolized substantially all the time until the Sunday daybreak adjournment. Considerable spirit was evinced between the Greater New York delegates and delegates from other parts of the State in the choice of representatives, which resulted as follows:

Mrs. Patrick N. Quinlan of Saratoga Springs, Mrs. Mary Meyer of Rochester, Mrs. Mary E. Haggerty of Long Island City, Mrs. Mary E. Gebney of New York City, Miss Mary McFadden of Albany, Mrs. Katherine Roesch of Poughkeepsie, and Miss Catherine Fannon of Brooklyn. Alternatee were also elected.

Philadelphia Boy Accidentally Shot.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., July 20.—Joseph Sieler, Jr., eight years old, son of Joseph Sieler, Sr., of Sieler Brothers, 812 Tioga Street, Philadelphia, was shot in the left breast, the ball lodging near the heart, while he was at a picnic to-day. The doctors in St. Francis Hospital have given up hope of his life. Together with his parents and other companions the boy was picnicking on Ritter Farm, near Hamilton Square, and young Sieler had been shooting apples from the picket fence. During a cessation in the sport John Bliss, an adult of Philadelphia, picked up the gun. It accidentally exploded, the bullet penetrating young Sieler's body.

Two Negroes Shot to Death.

KOSCIUSKO, Miss., July 20.—Two negroes, Monroe Hailman and James Gaston, were shot to death at Cross Roads, thirteen miles west of Kosciueko, to-day by a mob. The trouble arose from the organization of secret societies of negroes, with the intention, it is said, of inciting the negroes to violence against the whites.

Utica's Public Library Contract Awarded

UTICA, N. Y., July 20.—The general contract for the erection of the new public library building in this city has been awarded to the J. W. Bishop Company of Providence at $163,000.

MAJOR WALLER PRAISED

Rear Admiral Watson Tells of Admiral Seymour's Approval.

Representative of the United States Navy Does Not Expect to Return for the Coronation.

Rear Admiral John C. Watson, who went to England to represent the United States Navy at the coronation, returned yesterday on the American liner St. Louis. Admiral Watson's two aides, Commander W. S. Cowles and Lieut. E. H. Watson, the Admiral's son, who accompanied him abroad, returned on the same steamship.

"So far as I know," said Admiral Watson, "I shall not return for the postponed coronation, and as the ceremonies are to be informal I hardly think that any of the foreign Governments will send special envoys. Just before sailing I saw Whitelaw Reid, who said that he was coming home this month.

"I attended the banquet of the American Society at the Hotel Cecil on July 4, and all who heard Ambassador Choate's speech were warm in their praise of the excellent taste he displayed on that occasion. Lord Grenfell, who responded to the toast, 'To the President of the United States,' was much pleased at having been selected to reply to the toast.

"After the dinner we were talking together, and Lord Grenfell asked me if I knew Gen. Wheeler. Just at that moment Gen. Wheeler entered the room, and as soon as I had an opportunity I introduced him to Lord Grenfell. It seems that Lord Grenfell's uncle had served on Gen. Wheeler's staff during the civil war."

In regard to Gen. Chaffee's refusal to approve the findings of the Waller court-martial the Admiral would express no opinion, but he mentioned that he had met Vice Admiral Seymour of the British Navy, who highly praised Major Waller's conduct at Tien-Tsin.

"I was very sorry," said Admiral Watson, "that I was unable to meet more English naval officers, but pressure of business during the King's illness occupied all of my time."

Admiral Watson, Commander Cowles, and Lieut. Watson left on the 4:50 train for Washington. Mrs. Cowles, who is President Roosevelt's sister, said that she had enjoyed her six weeks' trip abroad, and that she would go as soon as possible to the Adirondacks. She was accompanied abroad by Miss Helen Roosevelt, who will go with her to the mountains.

TO CLASSIFY MAIL CARRIERS.

Mr. Suizer Will Discuss the Bill During the Campaign—He Criticises Mr. Loud.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Representative Suizer of New York, who was in Washington to-day, said that among other matters which he proposed to discuss in his campaign was the bill for the classification of the letter carriers. "I consider it very unseemly," he said, "that Congress should continue to appropriate excessive amounts for the carrying of the mail by the railroads and refuse justice to the men on foot. I was astonished at the attack made on the postal employes, and particularly on the letter carriers, by the Chairman of the Post Offices Committee, Representative Loud, toward the close of the last session. Mr. Loud has been a constant opponent of every effort to increase the wages of the postal employes, and just as persistent in behalf of the great railroad corporations.

Mr. Loud maintains that we should resist the assaults on the Treasury that are made by the employes of the postal service, especially the letter carriers, and I would like to know whether this is a mere subterfuge in order to keep us from the real issue, which is the payment of ten times as much for handling and carrying the malle as is paid for carrying express matter in the same cars, behind the same engines, on the same train, and over the same roadbed. I believe that if the Government paid the railroads a fair price, instead of the present exorbitant rates, we could extend the postal service beyond anything ever dreamed of in this country. I believe we could have free delivery service in every nook and cranny of this country and that we could have one-cent postage."

MORO SULTAN LOSES COURAGE.

Threat to Fight Followed with a Friendly Letter, Disavowing Such Purpose.

MANILA, July 20.—The Sultan of Bacolod, Mindanao, who recently sent an insultingly worded communication to the commander of the American expedition to Lake Lanao, in which he threatened to begin offensive operations in August, has now written a friendly letter to the commander of the American forces, in which he disavows all desire to fight, and says he will confer with the Americans in the future.

The general Moro situation is regarded as favorable.

Cholera Decreasing in Philippines.

MANILA, July 20.—The cholera is decreasing in Manila and the provinces, and the Health Board has decided to relax the quarantine regulations which have been enforced between cities and provinces. This step has been decided upon because of the failure of the natives to co-operate in the measure and the general native opposition to sanitary plans.

Campaign Against the Ladrones.

MANILA, July 20.—The movement in the Cavite Province against the ladrones is not yet completed. It is anticipated that many ladrones will be captured, but it is possible that the leaders have escaped to the mountains. The withdrawal of the constabulary from Thulacan and Rizal to take part in the movement in Cavite has produced considerable activity northeast of Manila.

Aeronaut's Parachute Hacked to Pieces.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., July 20.—Indignant because he was refused a fee demanded, Fritz Smith, a farmer living near Springfield, backed to pieces a parachute belonging to Charles Hurchinson, an aeronaut who makes ascensions at Galvin's Park, a local resort. Hutchinson had sent his wife up in the balloon, and in coming down her parachute became entangled in a tree. Before it could be removed the farmer drove the park employes from the field on their declining to give him $5 he exacted. Discovering that Smith has no interest in the land, the aeronaut has instructed his counsel to bring suit to recover damages.

Objected to Long Form of Oath.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., July 20.—The newly organized Board of Health of Mountainside Borough has stamped its disapproval on red tape proceedings by dispensing with the services of Justice of the Peace J. F. Millette of that place. When the members were ready to take the required oath, Mr. Millette was summoned, and he produced an elaborate form. Without exception the members refused to sign, and in emergency sent for John M. C. Marsh of Westfield, whose form of oath suited their desire for simplicity.

EXPANSION SALES.

THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER Co.

SIXTH AVE. — MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN — 18TH & 19TH STS.

CHARITY SALES.

Crowds Day After Day.

This Expansion Sale Presents Opportunities That Are Positively Without Parallel.

The work of expansion progresses rapidly at The Siegel Cooper Store.

Another mammoth floor will soon be ready for the display and sale of merchandise. Carpenters, painters and other artisans are toiling like bees in their eagerness to have their work completed within the allotted time.

In anticipation of their removal to newer and larger quarters, many Departments are now unusually active. All kinds of stocks are marked at prices that are absolutely astonishing from the viewpoint of lowness. And, best of all, everything is new and choice.

Annual Charities Benefit Sales.

Ever since this business was organized it has every Summer devoted a certain percentage from the week's business to local charities.

We do this not only to show our appreciation of their efforts, but to aid them in extending their laudable work. The coming week is set apart for this purpose, and the following list shows the day each of the charities chosen will participate:

MONDAY—New York Herald Free Ice Fund.
TUESDAY—Nazareth Day Nursery and Children's Sanitarium Society of Ethical Culture.
WEDNESDAY—The New York Tribune Fresh Air Fund.
THURSDAY—The Newark News and Jersey City Journal Fresh Air Funds.
FRIDAY—The New York World's Sick Babies' Fund.
SATURDAY—St. John's Guild.

3,000 Women's Summer Dresses.

Special Sale To-day at Greatly Reduced Prices.

To-day ought to be by all odds the busiest day the Women's Suit Section ever knew during the Summer period.

We offer at matchless prices the pick and cream of the season's jauntiest styles in Summer wear. The range is extraordinarily attractive, and comprises the very newest, most up-to-date Dresses.

REAL IRISH LINEN DRESSES will be sold for	3.95	POINT D'ESPRIT DRESSES will be sold for	10.00
STYLISH CHAMBRAY SHIRT WAIST SUITS will be sold for	4.50	CHECKED TAFFETA SILK DRESSES will be sold for	11.75
A QUANTITY OF DIMITY AND LAWN DRESSES will be sold for	5.00	A NUMBER OF $50.00, $55.00 TO $65.00 DRESSES will be sold for	29.50
BEAUTIFUL ORGANDIE COSTUMES will be sold for	7.50	$32.50, $35.00 AND $37.50 STYLISH SUMMER GOWNS will be sold for	19.50
THE LATEST SATIN FOULARD DRESSES will be sold for	9.75		

And thus throughout our vast assortments of most stylish Gowns reductions have been made which will make to-day a never-to-be-forgotten Dress day.

Advantages are manifold for the early comer. (Second Floor, Front.)

Women's Kimonos.

Made of Lawn, Dimity and Batiste.

KIMONOS: Fine Lawn, excellent patterns with border trimming; 50c. value, 35

KIMONOS: LAWN, superior quality, very handsome patterns, border trimming; 98c. value, 50

KIMONO SACQUES: Lawn and Dimity. In several very pretty styles. Some embroidery and lace trimmed; values up to $1.95; 98

KIMONO GOWNS: Batiste and Lawn. Excellent patterns, cut very full and long with border trimming. Our regular $1.50 and $1.95 value, 98

(Second Floor, Centre.)

We Have Just Received By Express From London a Notable Importation of Ladies'

Lace Mitts and Lace Gloves

Now so universally popular, and so difficult to obtain because of their extreme scarcity.

Cotton, Lisle and Silk.
Wrist, Medium, Elbow and Shoulder Lengths.
Designs are the most select obtainable.
Prices:—25c., 50c., 75c., 1.00, 1.75, 2.50.
Worn by the Smartest Dressed Women of Europe's Most Famous Fashion Centre. (Main Floor, Front.)

Women's White Waists.

Thousands of New Creations on Sale To-day

Stocks are always in the full blossom of freshness at the Siegel Cooper Store. We never allow styles or assortments to lose their fullness or interest. We offer specially Monday:

WHITE WAISTS at 65, 85 and 95

WHITE WAISTS, in finer grades, 1.25, 1.90, 2.75

JAPANESE SILK WAISTS, Black or white, at 2.90, 3.50, 4.75

DOTTED LAWN WAISTS, With new hemstitched shoulder pieces, at 95

(Second Floor, Front.)

Wash Goods

At One-Half Price and Less

High-class Imported and American Novelties and staples at a shadow of early season prices. THESE OFFERS ARE TRULY STARTLING.

12½c. CORDED PRINTED LAWNS, reduced to, yd.,	5
10c. PRINTED BATISTES, reduced to, yd.,	5
15c. PRINTED ORGANDIES, reduced to, yd.,	6
20c. FINE BATISTE LAWNS, reduced to, yd.,	10
39c. FINE IMPORTED GINGHAMS, reduced to, yd.,	15
20c. BLACK AND WHITE CHEVICTS, reduced to, yd.,	10
30c. SWISS PLUMETIS, reduced to, yd.,	15
50c. STRIPED SILK MOUSSELINES, reduced to, yd.,	19
$1.75 IMPORTED SILK and LINEN NOVELTIES, reduced to., yd.,	49
$2.00 EMBROIDERED SWISS NOVELTIES, reduced to, yd.,	49

(Main Floor, Front.)

Satin Foulards

POPULAR POLKA DOT PATTERN.

All the rage now for Shirt Waist Suits. We have just received a large shipment of Lyons printing Satin Liberties and Foulards.

All size plain graduated dots, now in such tremendous demand. Positively all silk; 24 inches wide; per yard, 59c

(Main Floor, Front.)

Misses' and Girls' Dresses at Reduced Prices

To-day at The Big Store offers you the opportunity of buying the choicest at a wonderfully little price. For instance:

MISSES' CHAMBRAY OUTING SUITS,
MISSES' DIMITY DRESSES,
MISSES' LAWN DRESSES,
MISSES' WALKING SKIRTS,
MISSES' TAILORED SUITS,
MISSES' ETAMINE SKIRTS,
Thousands to choose from.

3.95

(Second Floor, Front.)

Men's Summer Suits At $7.00

A Remarkable Event.

Worthy in every way of the highest praise.

No sale of this kind probably ever attracted so much attention at this season of the year.

These Suits come from the best manufacturers in the trade and were intended to be retailed at considerably more than we ask.

Clean-cut Suits. Full of style. Perfect in every way. Materials are in accordance with the latest modes, and embrace every popular summer fabric and style desirable.

An inspection of any one of these Suits constitutes the most emphatic argument in its behalf.

The price is a marvel of littleness. $7.00.

(Main floor, Rear.)

Men's Negligee Shirts AT 50c. EACH.

All sizes from 14 to 17. Designs and colorings are the newest. At 50c. they are unequalled values. All of these shirts were made to be retailed at prices varying from 75c. to $1.00.

Made of excellent quality madras, with cuffs attached or detached.

All are cut full size, have split neckband, fell seams, pearl buttons, and come from the leading shirt makers of the country. Included at 50c. also are some White Plaited Pique Shirts. These, however, are without cuffs.

(Main Aisle Tables.)

The Wanamaker Store

Extraordinary Sale of St. Gall and Plauen LACES

THESE Laces were secured by our buyer, from the manufacturers who counted their season as over; though the same identical laces in similar patterns will be sold at full prices in many good stores this Fall. The season ends in St. Gall long before it begins in New York; and a little hurry-work gives us a brilliant sale for quiet July, without hurting our Fall business. And thrifty women, and shrewd dressmakers will *save a third to a half* on their Fall dress trimmings, and not have to lay away the laces for long either.

The variety is almost endless, and consists of 18, 23 and 45-inch Allovers, Edgings, Insertions, Bandings and Galons, from ¾-inch to 12-inch widths. Also patterns of lace in detachable designs and medallion effects. The styles of lace included are Imitation Point Venise, Imitation Crochet, Batiste, Cluny, Repousse and Net Ground Laces; in white, cream and ecru. Also a few pieces in Embroidered Batiste Allovers, Edgings and Bandings—in white and cream only.

Some Laces from previous sales have been added, with extra price-cuts. Among these are some Black Chantilly Galons in fancy and serpentine effects.

Here are the facts in detail:

EDGINGS, GALONS and INSERTIONS—
5c to 15c a yard, worth 15c to 30c.
20c and 25c a yard, worth 35c to 45c.
30c and 35c a yard, worth 50c to 60c.
40c and 45c a yard, worth 65c.
50c a yard, worth 75c.
60c and 65c a yard, worth 85c to $1.
75c and $1 a yard, worth $1.25 to $1.50.
$1.25 a yard, worth $1.75 and $2.
$1.50 and $1.75 a yard, worth $2.25 to $2.75.
$2 to $2.50 a yard, worth $3 to $3.50.

BLACK CHANTILLY GALONS—
50c and 60c a yard, worth 85c to $1.25.

ALLOVERS—
60c to $3 a yard, worth $1 to $5. Main aisle.

A Sale of 4,000 Handkerchiefs for Women

THIS lot of Handkerchiefs for women is made of a sheer and excellent linen, imported in the cloth and hemstitched on this side of the ocean. The linen is the identical quality that is used in 20-cent handkerchiefs imported in the regular way; and this fortunate transaction permits us to offer these perfect Handkerchiefs today

At 85c a Dozen!

A ridiculously little price to pay for exactly the sort of handkerchiefs for hot-weather use. Half-dozens at same rate.

Broadway.

Men's Suits to Order

$25, Worth $30 to $45

THIS is a golden opportunity for men who like to be well-dressed, to have a stylish Summer Suit made to their measure, at a saving, even over our own low prices, of $5 to $20.

About 65 of our handsome fancy cheviots and worsteds, including some imported materials, have been picked out for this reduction—short pieces. Former prices were $30 to $45 a suit; today, choose for

$25 a Suit

—And you know that you're getting the best tailoring possible at that!

Also a good selection of Striped Worsted Trousers to measure, from our $6.50 and $7.50 materials, at **$5.**

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Irish Linen Lawns

And Other Summer Fabrics

IRISH LINEN LAWNS are dainty, lustrous, and the most serviceable of all thin Summer stuffs used for dresses. They launder beautifully, taking on new lustre with every trip to the laundry. Today we cut the price ten cents a yard on eighty-five of the season's choicest patterns—in various sized polka-dots, rings, stripes, figures, and figured stripes, in white on black and colors, including navy blue; and black polka-dots, rings, stripes and figures on white grounds; and colored stripes and figures on white grounds. Now at

25c a yard, instead of 35c

Then here is further news of Summer fabrics:

New Printed Batistes at 12½c yd.

Just the patterns you take from us almost as quickly as they reach our counters. The present patterns are shown for the first time this season; in attractive figured stripes, and stripes with small pin-dots filling in the spaces between, in black on white; and figures and line stripes, with scattered polka-dots in white on navy blue grounds. Rotunda.

Printed Dimities at 10c yd., regularly 25c

Imported cloth, but printed here, in designs really prettier than the Belfast-printed goods. These are in pretty floral stripes and conventional designs, printed on white and colored grounds.

Printed Broche Batiste at 8c, regularly 18c

A variety of attractive designs in floral stripes, medallion figures and conventional designs, printed on white and colored grounds. Fourth avenue.

Store Closes Daily, except Saturday, at 5 o'clock.
Saturdays at 12 o'clock.

Rare and Remarkable News For Homes that Are Waiting to Buy

A PIANO PLAYER

HUNDREDS of music-loving homes that possess a silent, because unplayed piano, have desired a piano player, and hesitated because of the $225 or $250 necessary for its purchase.

Today we have a group—all too small, for the hundreds who will be glad to share in it—of the best of all piano players—

The Famous Angelus---

which will be sold at a hundred dollars and more below the regular prices!

They are good as new in practically everything but sentiment. Some of them have been made over in the Angelus factory; some have been used slightly—none are technically new, though all are practically perfect. And *a perfect Angelus* has no superior as an aid to piano-playing for those to whom notes and keys are unknown.

But the quantity is quite limited—only eighteen such instruments are to be had at to-day's prices; and such a sale is not likely to be seen again in a twelve-month.

These styles and prices:

2 Oak Angelus, regularly $225; now $125 each.
2 Walnut Angelus, regularly $225; now $125 each.
4 Mahogany Angelus, regularly $225; now $125 each.
1 Oak Angelus, regularly $275; now $155.
1 Walnut Angelus, regularly $275; now $155.
5 Mahogany Angelus, regularly $275; now $155 each.
2 Ebony Angelus, regularly $275; now $155 each.
1 Walnut Angelus, regularly $300; now $165.

Also four SYMPHONY Self-Playing Organs:

Oak Case Symphony, was $350; now $195.
Oak Case Symphony, was $500; now $350.
Walnut Case Symphony, was $500; now $350.
Mahogany Case Symphony, was $600; now $400.

A second important movement by our Piano Store today presents two remarkable groups of

Used and Remade Pianos

At the Most Extraordinary Concessions Yet Made

The chiefest value of the offering is found in this group of splendid Chickering Pianos that is included:

Chickering Grand, was $850; now $295.
Chickering Grand, was $1,000; now $375.
Chickering Grand, was $1,000; now $450.
Chickering Grand, was $750; now $650.
Chickering Upright, was $450; now $335.
Chickering Upright, was $500; now $345.
Chickering Upright, was $600; now $395.
Chickering Upright, was $600; now $395.
Chickering Upright, was $600; now $395.
Chickering Upright, was $600; now $395.
Chickering Upright, was $600; now $395.
Chickering Upright, was $425; now $395.
Chickering Upright, was $425; now $395.
Chickering Upright, was $500; now $460. Fifth floor.

For the other *Used Pianos* we had to seek selling space in the Basement Store. Among these are Pianos that have been used so little that they might be sold as new. Names and prices follow:

Morgan & Sons Upright, was $250; now $125.
Gabler Upright, was $300; now $145.
Campbell Upright, was $180; now $160.
2 Doll Uprights, were $185; now $165.
Haines Upright, was $350; now $165.
Sterling Upright, was $300; now $165.
Bradbury Upright, was $350; now $165.
Doll Upright, was $185; now $170.
Crown Upright, Angelus attachment; was $575, now $350.
Bradbury Upright, was $350; now $150.
Waters Square, was $300; now $65.
Behning Square, was $350; now $65.
Mixwell Square, was $300; now $65.
Steinway Square, was $500; now $70.
2 Chickering Squares, were $500; now $100.
Basement.

Summer Dresses

Less Than Half Price

THESE radical price-reductions are made on our entire stock of imported Foulard and Organdy Dresses. They are the most beautiful and exclusive Summer Dresses that can be found, for semi-dress occasions; yet note how little they cost today:

$70 Foulard Dresses at $30.
$55 Foulard Dresses at $25.
$30 and $32 Organdy Dresses at $15.
$35 and $37.50 Organdy Dresses at $17.50.
$48 Organdy Dresses at $22.50.
$50 Organdy Dresses at $23.75.
$55 Organdy Dresses at $25.
$58 and $60 Organdy Dresses at $27.50.
$62 Organdy Dresses at $30.

Second floor, Broadway.

Some Interesting Hints of

Women's Garments

TIMELY HINTS about Shirt-Waist Suits, one-piece House Dresses and Dressing Sacques—all of just the sorts women want to wear nowadays. And there's a strong undercurrent of economy running through each one:

Shirt-Waist Suits

At $1.75, worth $2.75—Of white lawn; waist with plaited front; fitted skirt with deep flounce.
At $2.75, worth $4.50—Of chambray, in solid colors; 2 styles; trimmed with white duck; fitted skirt with deep flounce.

House Dresses

At $1—Of percale, in neat stripes; in one piece; yoke front; back trimmed with neat braid.
At $1.50—Of percale, in black-and-white stripes; yoke front, fitted back, plaited to waist; in one piece: trimmed with white braid.

Dressing Sacques

At 35c—Of lawn, white ground with fancy stripes; colored border; made in kimono style.
At 75c—Of lawn, white ground with fancy stripes; colored border; made in kimono style. Second floor, 10th st.

Another Stirring July Movement---

Handsome Shoes at Half Price

Many at less than half price!

SMART and proper Summer Shoes for Men and Women, of this year's make, high and low cut. Many are well known trade-mark shoes, that have a fixed value on the general market. Every pair, of the thousands particularly told of today, is fresh, new, perfect, stylish and well made. Not one has the least suggestion of "bargain" about it, except in the little price. It is the best and most decisive offering of the Summer movement.

Women's $3.50 Shoes at $1.50 a Pair

Patent Leather and Kidskin Laced and Buttoned Boots, with fine, flexible turned soles. Among them are the well-known, and plainly stamped "*Kulture*" and "*La Mode*" shoes. Also chocolate-colored kidskin laced boots. All regular $3.50 shoes, now at $1.50 a pair.

Women's $2 Oxford Shoes at $1 a Pair

Of handsome mannish tan calfskin, in light russet kidskin—cool, comfortable, good-looking Summer shoes, at half price.

Men's $3.50 Oxford Shoes at $1.90 a Pair

Stylish in the extreme; but very smart shoes for the well-dressed man. Fancy patent leather Oxfords, with the heavy extension soles, liked particularly by young men. Just five hundred pairs, crisp and new, at $1.90 a pair.

And there are thousands of other excellent shoes under-price in our famous Basement Store.

The Wanamaker Store

Women's $1 Chamois Gloves At Fifty Cents!

THAT'S the best glove news that could be told in July. Chamois Gloves are wanted by every woman, for every Summer occasion. They're most serviceable in the country, dampness at the seashore does not affect them, and they're smart and proper always.

Then why half-price?

Simply because they should have arrived a month ago, and the manufacturer pays half of their cost for their tardy arrival.

They are in the very latest style, perfect in every way; with solid pearl clasps and buttons of finest quality—one or two clasps and one or two buttons. $1 quality **at 50c a pair.** Full range of sizes.

Tenth street Elevator Counter.

Other Glove news comes from the Basement Store—

Women's Suede Lisle Gloves

At 25c a Pair

In black and white. An exceptionally good quality—and supplies of suede lisle gloves have been far short of your demands.

Basement.

July Offerings of Floor Coverings

FIRST is a surprise among the *Mattings*. We have about a hundred and fifty rolls of our superb *Kiang* China matting, which has no superior anywhere. China matting is the best of all mattings for service, and the *Kiang* is the best of China matting, and is made exclusively for us. It is heavy, durable, weighing 95 pounds to the roll of forty yards. All perfect, of course.

Price was fifteen dollars a roll of forty yards and many people thought it really better than necessary. The new price will change that view, for here today are twenty patterns to choose from,

at $10 a roll

There are also quite a number of *Straw Matting Remnants* to choose from at a third to a half of their regular price.

Then there is another interesting offering in the Carpet Store today:

Ingrain Art Squares

Always useful as a covering to save carpets, or to be used as a rug. We offer a lot of broken sizes; all-wool, standard grades; perfect in every way. Reduced only because of odd lots. Prices as follows:

Size 3 x 2½ yards, were $5.75; now $3.75 each.
Size 3 x 3 yards, were $6.75; now $4.50 each.
Size 3 x 3½ yards, were $8; now $5.75 each.
Size 3 x 4 yards, were $9; now $6 each.
Size 4 x 4 yards, were $12; now $8 each.
Size 4 x 5 yards, were $15; now $10 each. Third floor.

Thoroughgoing Reductions on

Children's Garments

IF your attack of "blue Mondayishness" has anything to do with a short supply of Summer apparel for your little children, here's a powerful antidote in the shape of far-reaching reductions in half-a-dozen groups of Summer Under and Outergarments for babies of 3 months to almost grown-up girls of 16.

And it isn't necessary to feel low-spirited to appreciate these bargains. They are attractive enough to tempt you to purchase for your children's future needs:

$3 to $4.50, worth $5 to $9—
Girls' Silk Petticoats; umbrella flounce with two or three ruffles; also plaited flounce with ruffles; in various colors. Lengths, 24 to 36 inches.

50c to $3, worth 75c to $4.25—
Babies' White Dresses; of lawn and nainsook; yokes of plain or hemstitched plaits, with or without ruffle; or Guimpe style with ruffle of embroidery or bertha of plaits with embroidery edge; skirts with plain hem; extra wide. Sizes 3 months to 4 years.

$1 to $2.50, worth $2.25 to $5—
Babies' Gingham Dresses, in a variety of styles, including Russian Blouse, Guimpe and French Waist effects. Sizes 1 to 4 years.

25c to 50c, worth 40c to 65c—
Children's Drawers; of Lonsdale cambric or Masonville Muslin; hemstitched plaited ruffle or embroidery. Broken sizes, up to 16 years.

35c to $1, worth 50c to $1.65—
Girls' Petticoats; of cambric, with umbrella ruffle, hemstitched or embroidery insertion; also embroidery ruffle, or lace insertion or edges; sizes 2 to 16 years.

45c, worth 65c—
Girls' Guimpes; of lawn; yoke of plaits and insertions. Sizes 6 to 14 years.

$3, worth $5—
Babies' Pique Coats; pretty and stylish, but slightly mussed.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Boys' Washable Clothing

At Broken Prices

IF these Washable Sailor Suits, Blouses and Trousers for Boys should shrink as much as their prices have, they wouldn't be of much value.

As it is, they represent three very attractive groups of cool Summer togs for boys, at most alluring prices:

At 95c, worth $1.25 to $2—Sailor Suits, the best of the season's styles, of English Oxford, percale and galatea. Small lots; but all sizes from 3 to 12 years.

At 25c, worth 35c—Washable Knee-Trousers, of striped and checked percales and galatea; sizes 3 to 15 years.

At 50c—A specially attractive group of white and colored Blouses of madras and Bedford cord.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

The balance is in our favor; a suit from our Remnant Sale would cost double if bought ready made. Give us a chance to prove the very strong claim. It will cost nothing.

These remnants are cut up at the beginning of the season and distributed among our numerous agents; we recall them at this time of the year and place them in our Remnant Sale, regardless of their former prices: suits to order, $15.00; trousers, $4.00. Our name attached is your guarantee for quality and value.

ARNHEIM,
Broadway & 9th Street.

COLORADO

The way to get the best accommodations is via the

GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE

WHY? It is the only direct line to Colorado Springs and Manitou.

It is the popular route to Denver. It has the best Dining Car Service.

It has the finest equipment and most satisfactory schedule and in the

Rocky Mountain Limited

offers the best train, only one night, Chicago to Colorado.

It leaves Chicago daily at 5.45 p. m. and arrives at Denver 8.45 p. m., Colorado Springs (Manitou) 8.30 p. m.

Another inducement to use the *Rock Island* will be the round trip rates of $25 Chicago to Colorado and $15 Missouri River points to Colorado effective this summer by that line. Ask for details and free books.

"Under the Turquoise Sky" gives the most fascinating description of Colorado.

"Camping in Colorado" has full details for campers.

A. H. MOFFET, G. E. P. A.
401 Broadway, NEW YORK.

ENAMELED STEEL
COOKING UTENSILS

Guaranteed to be **Absolutely Free** from poisonous composition, safe to use, and **will last for years.**

LEWIS & CONGER,
130 and 132 West 42d Street, and 135 West Forty-first Street,
Between 6th Avenue & Broadway.

Amusements.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. | Evgs. at 8:15. Mat. Sat. at 2:15.
Sam S. Shubert and Nixon & Zimmerman's
A CHINESE HONEYMOON
The English Musical Sensation by Dance & Talbot

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. MATINEE SAT. Management Sam S. Shubert.
A. H. Chamberlyn's Elaborate Production of **THE DEFENDER**

MANHATTAN BEACH
TO-DAY at 3:30 P. M. SHANNON'S 23D REGT. BAND
TO-NIGHT AT 8 P. M. PAIN'S ANCIENT ROME and GRAND FIREWORKS.
TO-NIGHT at 9. SATURDAY MATINEE at 2.
PRIMROSE & DOCKSTADER'S MINSTRELS

MADISON SQ. Roof Garden. Every Evening 7:30 to 12. Adm. 50c.
GREAT SUCCESS! Japanese Comic Opera. JAPAN BY-NIGHT. THE MIKADO. Japanese Imperial Troupe.
Geisha Girls. Japanese Novelties. d'Aquin's Orch.

FLOATING ROOF GARDEN Fare, 50c.
Every Ev. St. Grand Republic, Fri. Excepted. Conterno's 14th Regt. Band and Vaudeville.
Leave W. 129th St. 8 P. M., W. 20th St. 8:30 P. M., Battery 9 P. M.

KNICKERBOCKER Thea. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15
12th Week Lederer's gaiety **The Wild Rose**

KEITH'S B'way and 14th. BEST SHOW IN TOWN 30—GREAT ACTS—30 PRICES 25c. and 50c.

PROCTOR'S 125th St., 23d St., FIFTH AVENUE. OPEN
BIG COMEDY & VAUDE. ALL SUMMER.

TERRACE GARDEN 58th & 59th Sts., Near Lex. Av.
TO-NIGHT. Auber's "FRA DIAVOLO."

DUSS Summer nights. Band Carnivals. Mid Arctic Breezes. Evs. 8:15. Columbus Ave. & 66th St.

Cherry Blossom Grove. | B'way 45 St. Every Ev. 8:15. Also Bargain Mat. WED. & SAT. in Theatre. | Chaperons. Vaudeville.

PARADISE—ROOF GARDENS | 42d St. B'way & 7th Av. Ev. 8:15. 20 Vaudeville Celebrities. Bargain Mat. (50c) Wed. & Sat.

EDEN MUSEE | WORLD IN WAX.—New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. Orchestral Concerts & Vocal Soloists

The Turf.

Brighton Races DAILY AT 2:30.
MUSIC BY LANDER.
Reached by All Coney Island Routes.

"Piff-Puff" Is Ping-Pong's Rival.

The peer of ping-pong has been invented in a new game on which the title of "piff puff" has been conferred. The new pastime, which may eclipse ping-pong in its own field, is described by a New Zealand exchange as a "table game," played with a miniature pair of bellows and an air ball, which is very light. At each end of the table are upstanding goals, and the play lies in directing the ball through the opponent's goal. This, by a stroke of luck, may be done in a few minutes, or it may not be accomplished in a night. The authority on "piff puff" comments on the hazards of the game as follows: "The ball in no way confines itself to the table, as a too vigorous puff may send it circling upward to the ceiling, and the player, nursing his impatience, stands waiting his opportunity to gently blow it back into place."

TRANSITION DAYS IN CUBA

Problems Which Are Vexing the Infant Republic's Government.

The Horde of Office Seekers—A Congressman's Idea of a Lawmaker's Immunity from Arrest.

Special Correspondence of NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Cuba, July 15.—This period of transition from a dependent country guided by an experienced power, to an independent country is marked by trials of a hundred kinds. In a way the situation resembles that of the American schoolboy with a new, unknown teacher; he tries her in the many ways which his young mind devises. He persists in these annoyances until he finds them balked by a firm hand. Yet in another way the simile does not hold, for in the case of Cuba many problems are not willful provocations. Among these may be mentioned the lottery question, the payment of the old army, the race problem, the throngs of office seekers. Each of these in its turn is a serious question. The old army is clamoring to be paid; the Government lottery is proposed as a means for raising the money necessary to do this; the old army was made up of blacks and whites, and both claim office as reward of services, and so the issues are interdependent.

The number of office seekers is legion. Pass the "Segundo Cabo" Palace—where the House of Representatives sits—where you will, the sheltered sidewalk is crowded with men, of whom the office seekers are easily the major part. Among the waiting crowd you can single out the various groups. This group is made up of office seekers pure and simple, all of them are talking, all of them are gesticulating. Services in the ten-year war or in the war of 1895-8 are the chief argument each brings forward. The number of men who claim to have served in the recent revolution has increased so greatly and so rapidly that the very Generals who led the army are filled with astonishment.

There are groups of Congressmen, too, discussing ways and means of defeating certain measures about to be proposed, or of thwarting the plans outlined or desired by this or that leader. There also are the professional lobbyists, the most persevering, never-to-be discouraged of mortals, bent on piloting some pet scheme through the Congressional labyrinth.

Speaking of Congressmen, one of them has a strange idea of the use of the immunity to which his position entitles him. He is a colored man. A short time ago he saw a Cuban lady, who had so far broken away from the custom of the country as to appear on the street alone. In passing he addressed a remark to her, and then turning, walked with her, an attention which she did not appreciate.

She called a policeman who happened to be near. When the policeman informed the man that he was breaking the law, the reply was: "Why, I make the laws. I am a Congressman, and you cannot arrest me." But the policeman, being possessed of more than ordinary moral courage, informed the colored man that if he was a Congressman, of course he was not liable to arrest, as Congress was in session, but as he (the policeman) did not know him, and he had disturbed the peace, it would be necessary to go to the police station pending identification. The identification took place at once, and as the colored lawmaker left the police station he very patronizingly told the gray-costed patrolman that he would let the matter drop. Fortunately, the remainder of the Lower House and Senate do not act on the principle that they are above the law.

Troubles which the island once had, but which have lain dormant for years, have gathered new life under the young Government. The Nanigoes are again at their orgies, according to reports which reach us from the interior of the country. Armed with the badge of office, a freshly killed chicken, the masked convert sallies forth to kill the first person crossing his path, and so becomes a full-fledged member. The society's stronghold is in the country, but it also exists in the cities. No outsider knows the members of the society, which has existed a great many years.

Smuggling, too, is carried on in a greater degree than usual, it is said; for a time all of the little revenue boats were called to Havana, leaving other ports open to this practice; now, however, they have been returned. A schooner coming into port a few days ago reported that she had encountered pirates, and was obliged to run from them; that the pirate crew was colored. This recalls the days of which we read when the buccaneer held sway in these waters. These are some of the troubles which are annoying the new Government.

DOROTHY STANHOPE.

GROWTH OF FREEMASONRY.

Grand Secretary of the Blue Lodge Shows That Order Made Rapid Strides During the Year.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, July 20.—Grand Secretary T. H. R. Redway of the Blue Lodge, F. and A. M., has compiled statistics that cover the work done by the order in this country and Canada for the past year.

The figures show that the order has a membership of 881,531, and that 54,309 were admitted during the past twelve months. The number of rejected applicants is not given to the public. The number of deaths in the order was 13,760, leaving the increased membership at the end of the year 40,540.

From the third, or Blue Lodge degree, there are two paths to Masonic advancement to the higher bodies and degrees, viz., the "York," or more commonly called the "American rite," which carries the candidate through the Royal Arch, the Royal and Select Masters, up to and including the Knights Templars, and the Scottish rite, which raises him to the thirty-third degree by passing him through the Lodge of Perfection, the Council of Princes of Jerusalem, the Chapter of Rose Croix, the Consistory of Sublime Princes of the Royal Secret, and the Supreme Council, Sovereign Grand Inspectors General.

The total membership of the order in New York, Pennsylvania, and Delaware, the number raised during the past year, and the number of deaths, were as follows:

	Members.	Raised.	Died.
New York	101,548	6,585	1,620
Pennsylvania	54,890	3,099	1,054
Delaware	2,320	126	34

Well-Known Mason May Run for Congress.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., July 20.—W. Holt Apgar, Worshipful Grand Master of the New Jersey Freemasons, will possibly be the Democratic nominee for Congress in the Fourth Congressional District this Fall. Mr. Apgar is well known in Mercer, Hunterdon, and Somerset Counties. He was born in Hunterdon County and lived there until he was twenty years old, when he came to Trenton. Mr. Apgar's rise in Masonry was rapid, and he is one of the youngest Grand Masters of any Grand Lodge in the United States.

Blast Furnace Interests to Consolidate.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 20.—An effort is being made by a syndicate of New Yorkers to consolidate the blast-furnace interests of the Shenandoah and Mahoning Valleys. The project contemplates the formation of a company with capitalization of $30,000,000, to take over upward of thirty furnaces. The project grew out of the recent failing out of the United States Steel Corporation with the Associated Merchants' Furnacemen over a price for pig iron which the Steel Corporation desired to purchase for delivery in the second quarter of next year.

SCALDED BY IRATE WIFE.

Williamsburg Man Went to a Wedding Instead of to Lodge and "Got Into Hot Water" in Consequence.

Louis Bloch, a cooper, twenty-four years old, of 81 North Fourth Street, Williamsburg, was removed to the Eastern District Hospital yesterday badly scalded as the result of a quarrel with his wife.

When Bloch left his home on Saturday night he told his wife that he was going to a lodge meeting. Instead he went to a wedding reception.

Among the other guests at the reception was a woman who lives in the same house as the Blochs. She returned home before Bloch, and finding the latter's wife in the act of preparing an early breakfast, remarked that the young woman with whom Bloch had been dancing was particularly pretty.

"Dancing!" said Mrs. Bloch. "Where?"

"At the reception on North Sixth Street, from which I have just returned," answered the neighbor.

Mrs. Bloch made no comment, and the neighbor passed on to her own apartments.

An hour later Bloch returned, and began to explain the ordeal through which he had passed at the lodgeroom. But the imaginary ordeals were nothing to the real one which was to follow. Mrs. Bloch seized a kettle of boiling water, and having emptied this over her husband, further relieved her feelings by breaking all the plates and dishes in sight.

Bloch overturned the stove and attempted to retaliate with a stovepipe, but his wife having secured a bedslat, still held the upper hand when the police and the neighbors broke in.

When he had been treated at the hospital, Bloch was asked if he desired to make a charge against his wife.

"No," he replied. "I'll get square by going to another wedding, and if she acts this way on that occasion I'll get a divorce."

TWO HURT IN RUNAWAY.

The Horse was Said to be Well Used to Cars, But He Soon Demonstrated Otherwise.

Joseph Lawrence, a stableman, twenty-four years old, of 316 East Twenty-seventh Street, is in Bellevue Hospital suffering from a fractured skull, and Mark Mooney, thirty-four years old, of 201 West Fifty-third Street, has a deep gash on his head as the result of a runaway accident, in which the two men were thrown against an elevated pillar on Third Avenue, near Twenty-second Street, shortly after 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Yesterday afternoon, Mooney, who is a contractor, went to the stable of S. F. Frank, at 146 East Twenty-fourth Street, to look over a horse which had been recommended to him for purchase. He had been assured that the animal was "well broken" and used to the cars.

To prove that such was the case Mr. Frank told Lawrence to hitch the horse to a light wagon and take the prospective purchase for a drive.

It took very little time for the animal to demonstrate that he was not quite so well used to the cars as had been stated. Before one block had been traversed he became frightened at a train on the elevated structure and ran away. Near Twenty-second Street, on Third Avenue, he swerved from left to right and in so doing swung the carriage against the pillar with terrific force.

Mooney was bleeding profusely when the Bellevue ambulance arrived, and Lawrence had not recovered consciousness. It was stated at the hospital last night that the condition of the latter was critical.

FIRE IN JERSEY CITY.

Six Families Driven Out by Blaze That Damaged Three Tenements and Destroyed Three Stables.

Three one-story frame stables and a wagon shed in the rear of the tenements at 40 Gilchrist Street, 237 Vsrick Street, and 375 Grand Street, Jersey City, were destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The fire spread to the frame tenements and the Grand Street tenement was damaged considerably. Six families lost their furniture and were made homeless.

Five wagons and two horses were burned. Patrick Salmon, forty years of age, who slept in one of the buildings, was burned slightly on the left arm while trying to save some of the property. The horses and wagons were owned by Patrick McCloskey, who owned one of the stables. The other stables and the wagon shed were owned by William Dundas and J. Dixon & Brothers. The cause of the fire could not be learned. The loss is estimated at $10,000.

CRACK IN SIX-STORY WALL.

Building Department Notified of Danger at 17 John Street.

The Building Department has been notified that there is great danger of the falling of one of the walls of the six-story brick building at 17 John Street, which is occupied by the United States Smelting and Refining Company and several jewelry manufacturers.

Excavations have been made on the property adjoining. On Friday a crack extended down the wall past several stories. Props have been placed against the wall. The building was erected about forty-five years ago, and it is the property of Mrs. Slawson, a widow.

CHILD TRAINING IN PLANTING.

What Mr. Cutting Says of City Park Flower Bed Work.

George T. Powell, Director of the School of Agriculture and Practical Horticulture, said yesterday that if he could have the training of the city children on vacant lots for a period of two months, he could send out several thousand of the boys ranging from fifteen to eighteen years of age upon farms throughout New York and other States.

Mrs. Henry Parsons of 250 West Forty-fourth Street, who has charge of the movement to have children plant flower beds in the De Witt Clinton Park, received a letter from R. Fulton Cutting inclosing a contribution to be used in paying the expenses of a gardener to oversee the planting out by the children of the neighborhood of the flower beds in that park.

Mr. Cutting in his letter said:

Your work is creative, and the response given by the children to its encouragement of virtue is full of promise. When the city can see the way to the formal incorporation of a movement such as yours into its educational system, we shall not need to spend so much money in the preservation of order and the punishment of crime.

THE LATIMER MURDER CASE.

New Witnesses Summoned to Appear at the Adjourned Inquest.

Nothing new in the Latimer murder case was developed by the Brooklyn police yesterday. Both Capt. Reynolds, head of the local Detective Bureau, and Capt. Buchanan of the Gates Avenue Station said last night that nothing that might throw light upon the identity of the slayer of Mr. Latimer had as yet been unearthed by them.

Besides the new witnesses to be examined at the adjourned inquest to-morrow, several of those who testified at the first session last Thursday will be recalled and questioned further. Anton Ruprecht, who, according to Mrs. Latimer, sat on the stoop of the Latimer house conversing with the family on the evening preceding the shooting, was served yesterday with a subpoena to testify as a witness to-morrow. Mr. Ruprecht was served by one of Capt. Buchanan's detectives at Ramapo, N. J., where he is spending a vacation.

BY TROLLEY TO LARCHMONT

Incidents of a Sunday Trip by the Union Railway.

Stops at Switches Give Time for Reflection, but Overcrowding Causes the Outlook to be Restricted.

The Union Railway Company provides a unique form of joy for the patrons who use its lines from Harlem to Larchmont. Some few cannot withstand the intensity of the pleasure so far as the terminal of the road and yield to the commonplace steam railroad at New Rochelle. The trip is especially attractive on a Sunday, when the indefinable enchantment of a view of some expansive back leaves to the imagination the beauties of the daisied fields of Westchester.

With realization yet to come, a crowd whose numbers baffled computation, spent yesterday in the study of the Union Railway. It proved to be a study in antique—the cars supplying that—a study in patience, and a study in quick wit, for your suburban conductor is a clever man.

It's worth telling to those who do not know it that the Union Railway believes in switches—not double track. They punctuate the trip to Larchmont with pauses for reflection. They graciously permit to those to whom tobogganing and the sensation of the "loop the loop" are strangers yet, the opportunity to catch their breath. It's true that to those of yesterday the waits were slightly lengthy. They ate up time that had been set apart for social intercourse with friends or quiet times in quiet nooks at Rye or elsewhere on the Sound.

The trip, as is well known, is cheap. It only costs a nickel to ride from Harlem to New Rochelle or to Larchmont. From away down at the Battery the price is but 8 cents. Although a large percentage of New Yorkers have learned that, the company seems unimpressed, and fails to add more cars. So all that decide to take the trip crowd into those that can be had.

As far as Claremont Park a trip of yesterday in but a single car was uneventful, but there the power played a funny prank. A sound like to the bursting of a tire was heard, propulsion was at an end. There was a whispered consultation between conductor and the motorman, a little wait, and on again.

From that spot on the switches were too numerous to mention. For some reason the cars coming from the opposite direction never appeared to make the crossing point until five or ten minutes after the car going out had been held for from five to ten minutes.

These causes overcome, there remained the wait at Mount Vernon. Transfers were given there, and it depended upon agility and boldness whether the passenger could make the change. Full to overflowing as was the newly arrived car, a crowd of several hundred was at the stopping place to get on board the one bound for New Rochelle. As transfers read that they are good only for the succeeding car, all who were waiting were obliged to take the first one which came along or pay a second fare.

Between Mount Vernon and New Rochelle the number of the switches did not seem to decrease, nor did the waits. A trivial breakdown meant a block on the road, and a wait of twenty minutes' duration.

At Larchmont there was opportunity for contrast. The New York and Stamford Road meets the Union Railway cars there. The Stamford cars are everything that the Union cars are not—new, commodious, and comfortable. It, too, has only a single track, but the waits at switches are shorter.

The trip to Larchmont by trolley with the present facilities is one that is most satisfactory when confined to anticipation.

PICKPOCKETS ON UNION CARS.

Overcrowded Vehicles and Crush at Transfer Points Result in Losses to Many Passengers.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., July 20.—Pickpockets worked along the lines of the Union Railway Company here, at New Rochelle and Larchmount, this afternoon. They appear to have met with considerable success. Several minor robberies were reported to the police of the various places, but three good-sized hauls were recorded.

The cars were overcrowded all day and there was much crushing and jostling at the various transfer points, and at these the pickpockets appear to have worked.

One woman was helped onto a car at Larchmont by a polite stranger who seemed to be about to board the car, but did not. When she was called on for her fare the woman found she had been relieved of her pocketbook, which contained $53.

H. C. Williams of Mount Vernon boarded a crowded car. When he started to do so he had a gold watch and a wallet which contained $85. He had neither when he had been on the car a few minutes. Henry V. Hubbard, who has an office in the Produce Exchange Building in New York, lost a gold watch and $40 in cash.

There were scores who lost from a dollar upward to five dollars.

HANDBALL IN JERSEY CITY.

P. Scott Defeated J. Ryan of New York in a Close Match.

The regular club day competitions made warm work for handball players in the Jersey City Handball Club court yesterday, but the enthusiasm of the game's devotees survived the weather and a number of lively matches were played in the presence of an interested crowd. Several good exhibition games also were played.

In the match between P. Scott and J. Ryan of New York Scott won after a particularly close contest. Champion M. Egan appeared as usual in good form and easily captured three of the four games played against a fast team. The day was the busiest of the season in the court. The scores of the principal matches follow:

J. W. Ryan	21	21	21
T. Moran	17	20	12
P. Scott and F. Crosby	21	21	14
L. Connelly and C. Golden	16	19	21
T. Keegan and T. Ahearn	21	21	19
James Egan and D. McCarty	11	13	21
M. Egan	21	6	21
T. McCabe and J. Egan	16	21	19
P. Scott	21	21	19
J. Ryan	8	18	21
J. Hanlon	21	13	21
J. Dobbins and G. Wees	19	21	14
A. Martin	21	21	21
J. Delaney	20	14	16

Mott Haven A. C. Games.

The Mott Haven Athletic Club of the Bronx held a set of games at Lohbauer's Park, Westchester, yesterday, which resulted as follows:

110-Yard Run.—Won by F. O. Ardsll. Time—0:10 1-5.

100-Yard Fat Men's Race.—Won by William Floneln. Time—0:12.

One-Hile Run.—Won by J. Oberhauser. Time—5:30.

Three-Mile Run.—Won by Francis Devlin. Time—17:20.

Throwing 6-Pound Stone.—Won by Hugh O'Connell, with 66 feet 4 inches.

Obstacle Race.—Won by L. Danhury.

Shoe Race.—Won by Paul Gannon.

Sack Race.—Won by A. Peifer. Time—0:14.

Sachem's Head Yacht Club Races.

The annual cruise of the Sachem's Head Yacht Club will occur during the week beginning to-day. An invitation has been extended to and accepted by the New Haven Yacht Club to join the Sachem's Head squadron, under whose colors the vessels of that fleet will sail. The cruise will be to the eastward, taking in New London, Stonington, Block Island, Shelter Island, and Greenport. The second club race of the club has been decided. There were contests in three classes. The course was to windward and back of Sachem's Head Point, twelve miles. The wind was from the southwest, medium, and steady. There was a moderate sea. The summary:

SEAWANHAKA KNOCKABOUTS.
Start 10:08 A. M.

Name and Owner.	Finished.	Elaps'd.
Midge, W. E. Peck	1:04:40	2:56:40
Senta, R. C. Mitchell	1:04:44	2:56:44
Gloria, E. C. Seward	1:07:23	2:59:23
Frances, R. C. Lincoln	1:08:10	3:00:10
Ariel, Dr. Forbes Hawkes	1:11:54	3:03:54
Kittiwynk, John J. Phelps	1:12:04	3:04:04
Thelga, C. R. Clark	1:14:28	3:06:28

SACHEM'S HEAD, ONE-DESIGN CLASS.
18 Feet. Start 10:13 A. M.

Chipmunk, J. E. Wayland	12:25:35	2:12:35
Possum, S. W. Sharp	12:26:34	2:13:34
Goorkha, J. F. Elton	12:30:32	2:17:32
Mosquito, W. S. Brandagee	Withdrew.	

DRAGNET BOATS.
Start 10:18 A. M.

Thera, D. G. Clark	12:46:00	2:28:00
Calla, C. F. Treadway	12:52:15	2:34:15

The winners were Midge, Chipmunk, and Thera.

Chicago University's Athletic Library.

CHICAGO, July 20.—Walter H. Wilson of Chicago has made a gift to the University of Chicago of a rare and complete athletic library, comprising 1,400 volumes. The gift is exceptional in that very few libraries on athletics have ever been collected.

Mr. Wilson purchased this valuable library of Dr. Carl Euler in Leipsic for the purpose of presenting it to the university. It covers the whole department of athletics and the connected branches of play, sport, hygiene, and military gymnastics, and is valued at several thousand dollars.

New Record at Englewood Links.

Playing in a friendly round with W. S. Baylis, champion of the club, at the Englewood Golf Club yesterday, H. M. Brittin made the new non-competitive record of the course of 73. The golfing was equal to the play of a Vardon or Braid. On the fifth hole, 230 yards, Brittin drove to the green and holed out in two. His card was:

Out .....4 3 5 4 2 4 4 5 4—35
In .....5 4 5 3 3 4 5 4 5—38 73

The competitive amateur record of the links is 78 and no one had ever done this even in informal play until Friday, when Brittin did 75. Yesterday he cut this record, by two strokes.

New Record by Star A. C. Runner.

J. J. Farrell made a new track record for the mile run at the monthly club games of the Star Athletic Club, held at the club grounds on Vernon Avenue, Long Island City, yesterday afternoon, covering the distance in 4:47. The summary follows:

75-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by J. E. Fortune, (2 yards;) J. J. Delehanty, (3 yards,) second; J. J. Carrol, (6 yards,) third. Time—0:07 4-5.

220-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by J. J. Delehanty, (10 yards;) H. W. Schell, (14 yards,) second. Time—0:23 4-5.

One-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by J. J. Farrell, (scratch;) F. X. Hussey, (5 yards,) second; J. Foy, (15 yards,) third. Time—4:47.

Putting the 12-Pound Shot, Handicap.—Won by J. Mulligan, (13 feet,) with 29 feet 2 inches; W. Losee, (14 feet,) second, with 28 feet 8 inches; F. See, (14 feet,) third, with 27 feet 5 inches.

Running High Jump, Handicap.—Won by E. Frichie, (4 inches,) with 5 feet 1 inch; F. X. Hussey, (8 inches,) second, with 5 feet; T. J. Kennedy, (3 inches,) third, with 4 feet 8 inches.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night to 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

1:40 A. M.—137 Essex Street; Samuel J. Cohen; damage, $500.

10:25 A. M.—322 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street; S. Batto; damage trifling.

1:30 P. M.—161 Mott Street; James Simon; damage trifling.

2:25 P. M.—207 Broome Street; J. Rubinowitz; damage trifling.

3:45 P. M.—1,466 First Avenue; Samuel Groginsky; damage, $300.

8 P. M.—161 West Fifty-first Street; owner unknown; damage, $25.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Rain; variable winds, becoming westerly and fresh.

Showers will continue in the lower lake region, Middle and South Atlantic States, the Gulf States, and New England to-day, and along the coast districts to-morrow. There will also be showers in the Gulf States to-morrow.

The temperature will rise east of the Mississippi River.

The winds to-day along the New England coast will be fresh east to southeast, becoming southwest to-morrow. On the Middle and South Atlantic Coast fresh southwest winds will prevail, and on the Gulf Coast the winds will be mostly light and variable. On the upper lakes fresh northwest to west winds will continue, while on the lower lakes light variable winds will become fresh west.

Steamships departing to-day for European ports will have fresh east to southeast winds and rain to the Grand Banks.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1901.	1902.	TIMES. 1902.
3 A. M.	72	70	72
6 A. M.	68	69	73
9 A. M.	75	70	85
12 M.	83	82	92
3 P. M.	85	84	81
6 P. M.	81	75	76
9 P. M.	75	68	72
12 P. M.	73	68	68

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level. Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square.....77½
Weather Bureau.....73½
Corresponding date 1901.....76½
Corresponding date for last 25 years.....73

The thermometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 69 degrees, and at 8 P. M. 70 degrees. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 95 per cent., and at 8 P. M. 89 per cent. The maximum temperature was 85 degrees at 4:30 P. M., the minimum temperature 68 degrees at 9 P. M.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—T. O'Donnell, London, and H. K. Bliss, Washington.

IMPERIAL—Lieut. W. H. Clifford, United States Marine Corps; U. Hattori, Japanese Imperial Legation, Tokio.

FIFTH AVENUE—John H. Furman, Douglas P. Furnes, and George Hutton, London, and Gen. Arthur MacArthur, Chicago.

VICTORIA—Thomas Parker, Philadelphia; Albion Lederer, Cleveland, and Major J. A. Murray, Toronto.

ALBEMARLE—Lieut. F. H. Brumby, Admiral Dewey's private aide at Manila.

MANHATTAN—Sir Sydney Waterlow, British Embassy, Washington, and George S. Waterlow, Fareham, England.

MURRAY HILL—Gen. G. S. Otis, United States Army.

ASTOR—Dr. F. E. Searles, Springfield.

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JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

Specials for Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.

Each one you will find worth your attention and you should not miss this opportunity to secure any or all of these decided bargains.

3½ Pounds Granulated Sugar, A Package of Uneeda Biscuit, } Both for - - **18c**

6 CAKES BABBITT'S BEST SOAP or 6 CAKES BUTLER'S BORAX SOAP, and 5 POUNDS BEST WASHING SODA, } BOTH FOR - - - **25c.**

Salmon - Sardines.
2 Cans Red Alaska Salmon, 25 Cents,
3 Cans Imported Sardines, 25 Cents.

Macaroni - Cheese.
1 Pound Best Imported Macaroni,
1 Pound Best Full Cream Cheese,
Both for 19 Cents.

Jams - Flour.
3 Jars Liberty Assorted Jams, 25 Cents.
7 Pounds Pride of St. Louis Flour, 15 Cents.

Root-Beer Extract, Peerless brand, a bottle	7c
Ammonia, large bottle	5c
French Mustard, large bottle	5c
Corn Starch, X L C R brand, a package	5c
Vanilla or Lemon Extract, our own brand	9c
Cocoanut, Peerless brand, per package	5c
Salad Oil, best domestic, pint bottle	8c
Bird Seed, Triumph brand, per package	5c
White Pepper, ¼-pound can	9c
Cocoa, Triumph brand, absolutely pure, ½-lb. can	21c
Bromangelon, this famous Jelly Powder, a package	11c

TEA.
Butler's No. 1, all kinds, quality guaranteed, a pound..... 35c

COFFEE.
Best Mocha and Java, bean or ground, a pound..... 25c

A BARGAIN.
CONDENSED MILK.
Butler's famous brand, 3 cans for..... 22c

Cocoa, Butler's Psarisse brand, ½-pound can	18c
Soup, Andrson's Concentrated, all kinds, a can	7c
Soda Water, all flavors, a bottle	5c
Eiffel Tower Lemonette, none better, a bottle	9c
Jelly Powder, Blue Ribbon brand, all flavors, a package	9c
Breakfast Food, Blue Ribbon brand, none better, a package	10c
Fairy Floating Soap, a cake	4c
Mason Jar Jelly, good quality, a jar	10c
Soap Powder, Clenewell brand, 1-pound package	4c
Potted Ham or Tongue, all standard brands, ½-lb. can, 5c.; ¾-lb. can	5c
Salt, vacuum process, large bag	5c

Very Best Maracaibo Coffee, a pound, 17 Cents

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THE BEST INVARIABLY IN THE BUTLER STORES

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115 Nassau St., bet. Ann and Beekman.
291 Broadway, cor. Reade.
785 " cor. 10th St.
1211 " Bet. 29th and 30th Sts.
1841 " opp. Herald Building.
2,087 Seventh Avenue, cor. 125th Street.

BROOKLYN.
357 Fulton Street, opp. Montague St.
111 Broadway, near Bedford Avenue.
1001 Broadway, bet Ditmars Street and Willoughby Avenue.
JERSEY CITY: 68 Newark Avenue.
NEWARK, N. J.: 841 Broad Street, opp. Cent. R. R. of N. J. Depot.

WOMEN'S STORES.
NEW YORK CITY: 785 Broadway, cor. 10th Street.
1339 Broadway, opp. Herald Square.
166 West 125th Street, cor. 7th Av.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Weil, Raphael, & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; J. A. Casser, leather goods and handkerchiefs; A. C. Gates, ribbons, trimmings, linings, and notions; 51 Leonard Street.

Johnson & Son, Des Moines, Iowa; D. M. Johnson, clothing; Hotel Albert.

Carter Dry Goods Co., Louisville, Ky.; E. B. Clark, furnishing goods, laces, ribbons, and white goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Albert.

Berlinger, Joseph, & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; J. Berlinger, ribbons and silk novelties; Herald Square Hotel.

Rosenthal-Sloan Millinery Co., St. Louis, Mo.; A. A. Tucker, flowers; M. G. Wiener, silks and ornaments; 621 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

David, A., & Co., Wilmington, N. C.; A. David, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.

Stronge Millinery Co., St. Paul, Minn.; J. Stronge, millinery; Hotel Normandie.

Kuder, M. A., Parkersburg, West Va.; dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Jarrell, Boss & Co., Temple, Texas; A. J. Jarrell, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Milner, W. L., & Co., Toledo, Ohio; M. E. La Hue, cloaks and suits; Herald Square Hotel.

Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; F. Pass, laces; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Pettis Dry Goods Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; R. N. Caird, house furnishing goods; G. Loudon, furnishing goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Singer Bros., St. Louis, Mo.; R. Singer, cloaks and suits; Holland House.

Steiner, Lohman & Frank, Montgomery, Ala.; R. B. Steiner, dry goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hoffman House.

Weil, R., Spokane, Washington; dry goods; N. Weil, dry goods; Hoffman House.

Netcher, C., Chicago, Ill.; 1 Friend, black dress goods; 157 Duane Street; Hoffman House.

High, J. M., Co., Atlanta, Ga.; J. M. High, linens and white goods; 377 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel; H. N. Goldsmith, carpets; Hotel Albert.

Palmer Bros., Princeton, Ill.; J. Palmer, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Kolck, R., Dubuque, Iowa, notions; Hotel Albert.

Heyman, S., & Co., Oshkosh, Wis.; S. Heyman, fancy goods; Hotel Albert.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. Porteous, cloaks and suits; 57 Whits Street.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; A. Leith, cloaks and suits; 57 Whits Street.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

UTICA, N. Y., July 20.—Brayton's Hotel at Northbay, owned by Michael Brayton of this city, was totally destroyed by fire last night. Loss $6,000, insurance $4,000.

MACON, Ga., July 20.—Fire at Colquitt, Ga., to-day destroyed eleven stores along the public square. Among the buildings burned were the Post Office and the Masonic Temple. The estimated loss is over $40,000, with only partial insurance.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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MR. LITTLEFIELD'S CAMPAIGN.

Congressman LITTLEFIELD of Maine has confided to friends in Washington an outline of his plan of campaign against the trusts, and though he is sternly opposed to communicating with the public on the subject, "he is willing," according to the correspondent of The Boston Herald, "for his friends to explain his position as to the Administration." That position amounts to this: "He has been asked by the President to frame a bill for the regulation and publicity of trusts to be known distinctly as an Administration measure." It is added, however, that "only to the extent that the Administration is anxious for more truet legislation will Mr. LITTLEFIELD'S bill be known as an Administration measure."

If any one can tell from these statemente where Mr. LITTLEFIELD stands with reference to the Administration, or the Administration with reference to Mr. LITTLEFIELD, he will know more than Mr. LITTLEFIELD'S friende appear to.

The same correspondent gives a general outline of the measures Mr. LITTLEFIELD contemplates. They cover four points: Federal control of all corporatione engaged in inter-State commerce; power for the Government at all times to obtain information as to the doings of snch corporations; taxation of corporations having unpaid capital etock; regulation hy the Government of increase of capital stock. Of these points the first must of course be established before anything can be done. The second is important, and may be made effective. The other two are of little consequence. The nominal amount of the capital of corporations does not necessarily affect their modes of doing business, which is the main thing in which the public have interest.

Small as is the substance of Mr. LITTLEFIELD'S proposed legislation, there is not the least chance that it will be passed or even considered at the next session of Congress, and neither he nor the President can possibly expect that it will. The object of going through the motions of an anti-trust movement of this sort can only be inferred. It may eerve to distract public attention, and give the politicians something to talk about. We can see no other outcome of it. We do not question the President's desire to do something about trusts along the rather indeterminate lines he has indicated in his speeches, but we cannot imagine him dull enough to believe that this nonsense of Mr. LITTLEFIELD will come to anything. We think that it would clear the air a little if he managed to make it known that he was in no wise connected with the performances of the Maine statesman.

Meanwhile it cannot too often be repeated that the worst evils of the combinations of capital called trusts can only be reached by depriving them of the unjust favors they enjoy through the tariff and through secret discriminations for their benefit by the transportation corporations. Any measure that does not aim at these results will be an empty one, and probably hypocritical.

THE STEEL FIGURES.

Whatever may be the result of the litigation in which the United States Steel Corporation is now engaged to justify before the courts the exchange of 40 per cent. of its preferred stock for bonds, its managers seem to have welcomed the opportunity to lay before the public in the course of the proceedings a full statement of the operations of the corporation and of their expectations. This is in itself a wholesome thing for the public interest, since this corporation is decidedly the most important and influential in this country, or, for that matter, in the world, and its example is one that may be followed with advantage by like, though emaller, concerns.

With the merits of the cases pending in the courts we have, of course, nothing to do, and no comment to make upon them until the courts shall have passed judgment. But the statement put out by the President of the corporation has necessarily attracted much attention, and throws light on the policy of the corporation, quite apart from the legal rights of those who are opposing that policy. It is on its face an encouraging statement. It places the actual value of the properties of the corporation within about 10 per cent. of its capitalization—stock and bonds—with "cash and cash assets" a little more than the difference. The total is put at $1,400,-291,000. If the valuation of properties is as conservative as the officers state, no doubt sincerely, thie is not an insufficient basis for the enormous business of the corporation carefully managed with reference to possible changes. The net profits are stated at $136,458,152 for the first fifteen months of the existence of the corporation, which is nearly 10 per cent. on the total capitalization, and is 10 per cent. on the stock after providing, according to President SCHWAB, for all interest charges, sinking funds, depreciations, &c. Mr. SCHWAB confidently predicts that the "net earnings of the second year will greatly exceed those of the first year, and will equal and probably exceed $140,000,000."

These figures are eo large that it is not easy for the ordinary mind to grasp their significance, even as totals, much less to analyze them with any certainty of testing the policy of the company. The point as to which the figures will be most carefully considered as bearing on the operation now pending, the exchange of preferred stock for bonds, is the rate of accumulation of reserve. Mr. SCHWAB states that of the net profits for the first year, amounting to $98,706,452, there was a surplus over interest, bond sinking funds, and dividends, of $25,-015,233. Of this amount there appears to have been set aside for sinking funds and to represent depreciation in plants, $12,736,601. The question which those interested will have to determine, but which time alone will fully determine, is whether this surplus, large as it is, is sufficient to provide for the entire stability of the bonds and continue the dividends on the preferred stock, which are cumulative.

The conversion of preferred stock into bonds is intended to reduce the annual charge and to provide improvements in productive works. As a question of prudence, were it an open one, we presume that few financiers would deny that it would be better for the stability of the properties to devote the earnings to maintaining and bettering the properties rather than to dividends. The conditions under which the consolidation was formed seem to prohibit that course. The question then remains whether the increase in the fixed interest charge in place of the preferred stock cumulative dividends is adequately compensated by the increased earning power. The managers think plainly that it is. Their figures measurably sustain their judgment. But it is clear that these figures imply the continuance for a pretty long time of the present prosperity. The managers, it must be said to their credit, are doing their best to secure this continuance by refusing to advance prices under the stimulus of the actual extraordinary and unprecedented demand. It remains true, however, that the reserve indicated in their statement is not a large percentage per annum on the total capitalization, and that it will take a good while to secure a reserve at this rate that will be ample for such contingencies as in the past have had to be counted on. The events of the past five years have falsified many calculations that were formerly considered sound, and the most optimistic have been unprecedentedly justified. The future may surprise us in the same way. The problem is one of great interest, which time alone can solve.

RUSSIAN LOGIC.

At first glance there is a wealth of calm assurance in Russia's invitation to the world to agree with Russia upon a subject regarding which Russia disagrees with the world. Our custome officers imposed a countervailing bounty upon Russian sugar because they regarded it as bounty fed. Russia appealed, and our judicial officers sustained our customs officers. These decisions, moreover, are in accord with the opinion of the signatories to the Brussels Sugar Convention. If Russia thinks it does not pay a sugar bounty, that settles it within Russian jurisdiction. But when Russian sugar passes outside of Russia it becomes subject to the adjudication of the jurisdiction which it enters. Until our highest authorities have corrected our lower courts it is settled for us that Russia does pay an export bounty on sugar. Yet Russia calmly asks ue and others to revise our opinions.

The logic which redeems this conduct from assurance is better worth attention in this country than any other except Germany. Russia asks—and we echo the question—why should distinction be made between sugar and other commodities? If a bounty on sugar merits retaliation, why do not bounties on other exports merit like treatment? It is at this point that connection is made with the fact that many, if not most, products of our protected industries are sold more cheaply abroad than at home. Are not the Democrats at this moment advertising for secret lists of export discounts? Do not the semi-public lists show that American exports are sold abroad more cheaply than at home by 40 per cent., and to an aggregate which dwarfs the aggregate of European export bounties on sugar? Lives there an American who has not at some time raged because he has had to pay more than aliens for articles cheapened abroad by taxes paid by Americans at home?

We may deny that thie is an export bounty, just as Russia deniee that it bountiea eugar exporta. But is not Russia—or any other country—juet as well entitled to decide thia question for itself as we to settle it for ourselves? If so, the world is then, as Russia argues, poised upon the giddy edge of a war of tariffs, which may be as destructive in everything except bloodshed as any other contention to which nations commit themselves. It seems to us that this topic is loaded, or at least is as dangerous as the proverbial unloaded firearm. This is what Russia means by the suggestion that the principles of The Hague conference should be applied in the realm of economics if the world is to escape from commercial warfare.

In this contention Ruesia will have a considerable support in American opinion. Americans are a unit in support of decisions reached and declared by their officials. But American opinion is far from a unit in support of all trusts, or the protection of bad trusts by the tariff in selling the products of protected industries more cheaply outside the barbed-wire entanglement of the tariff than on the inner side, where the taxee are levied. We can scarcely avoid penalizing Russian sugar if our courts so construe our laws. But we may well beware when the world, not Russia alone, gives us doses of our own medicine.

BEET SUGAR MEN REJECTED.

Reciprocity appears to be more popular in Michigan than it was with ths Michigan Representativea in Congrese a few short weeks ago. When the House of Representatives was struggling with the problem of extending encouragement to Cuba the Michigan members, who evidently derived their information and conscience from OXNARD rather than from their constituents, appeared in the van of the column marshaled to prevent the passage of a reciprocity bill, and defended their fight against President ROOSEVELT with the argument that the intereste of thcir constituents were imperiled and were to be considered before those of the people of Cuba.

Well, the people who make Representatives are indicating what they think of these misrepresentatives. Representative HENRY C. SMITH of the Second Michigan District, Representative EDGAR WEEKS of the Seventh, Representative HENRY H. APLIN of the Tenth, and Representative CARLOS D. SHELDON of the Twelfth have all sought and failed to receive renominations for Congress. The defeat of these men, who appear to have been generally acceptable, is due entirely, it seems, to their attitude and action on the proposition to grant Cuba a 20 per cent. advantage for her sugar. Their chief claim upon their constituents wae that they had defended the intereste of beet-sugar makers.

The entire delegation from Michigan numbers twelve Representatives, so that a third of the body has been "turned down" for blind subserviency to OXNARD. What has happened or may happen to the remainder will be interesting, but not even the most sanguine Republican can fail to regard the rejection of beet-sugar men in Congress as significant. To the Democrate who are preparing to capture a majority of the Fifty-eighth Congress the action of Michigan is deserving of serious consideration. If the people of four districts that have been misrepresented are eo indignant that they punish misrepresentation in this way, they are apt to be in the mood to go further and try the experiment of choosing Representatives who will be free from inclination or obligation to the beet-sugar lobby at Washington.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

We have frequently commented on the embarrassment caused to the present administration by the clause in the charter which requires the reinstatement in similar positions of employés "laid off" because there is not need for their services.

To a considerable extent the heads of departments are responsible for this embarrassment, because they have preferred to "lay off" men who ought to have been discharged. But where there has been legitimate reduction of force, the least capable have naturally been dispensed with and their compulsory reappointment to similar positione has been to the injury of the service. Justice GREENBAUM has just decided that in these cases the City Civil Service Commission has the right under the law to say what positions are "similar." This right, firmly used, would do much good, especially if the heads of departments would show more courage in directly discharging unfit men. It would seem that "similar" positions might be described as those requiring experience in the same line of work and bearing salaries within the same promotion grade. With these precautions, it is probable that the clause might be made to work fairly well.

A KAISER NOT TO BE SNEEZED AT.

Since the Black Death it has been the polite thing to say God bless you when a person eneezes. Hietory repeats itself. To sneeze is a dangerous thing just now in the German Army, particularly if the sneezer is a Pole. Should the sudden inclination seize a Polish-speaking soldier at roll call, it is close on a capital offense—it is political disorderliness; it is insubordination verging on riot.

When the roll is called in a regiment each member of a company must answer "Hier!" as soon as his name is aung out. For reasons of their own, certain Pruseians do not respond with "Hier!" but with "Zde!" Any one who can pronounce that word without sneezing is an artist in speech; to the rude Teutonic ear, at any rate, it sounds like a aneeze. Hence the humorous Pole can have the aatiefaction of answering the roll correctly in Polish; but when threatened with the playful inetruments of pereecution common to campa can innocently "blame it on the weather." Anything that drives Drill Sergeant and bureaucrat to frenay will be received with gayety by the nations; but there are other means, it appears, by which the inflated cuticle of greater lords can be sharply prioked.

Archbishop STABLEWSKI of Gnesen and Posen has permitted a grand service to be held in the Gneeen Cathedral in memory of the battle on July 15, 1410, when King JAGELLO of Poland and Lithuania made the Germans sneeze blood. Before his day the Poles had been too lacking in organization to take advantage of their victories, which were about as barren of results as their defeats; but under the dynasty that he formed there cams a time when education and literature bloomed. Bohemia, with the university at Prag, and Poland, with the college at Cracow, showed Germany the way of learning, of free thought and free epeech. Nevertheless, the feeling of Germans toward Poles has exactly the same mixture of contemptuousness and intolerance that we find among ths English with regard to the Irish. Germans reprove the British for their centuries of unfairness to the Kelt, and the British roll indignant eyes at the Germans for their treatment of the Poles.

The Brazilian Province of Parana, whither many Germane have already migrated, is getting a fresh influx of Poles just now. Lately a priest from the River Permelho, in Parana, has been holding conferences in Lemberg on the foundation of a New Poland in Southern Brazil, where so many Poles have lately settled that the term already applies. We must not suppose that we have a monopoly of Poles in our coal fields, though they form the bulk of the "Huns and Hunks," as they are locally miscalled. Hcre is the chance for Archbishop VON STABLEWSKI. Let him turn Apostle to New Poland in Parana before the mailed fist takes him by his highly embroidered collar and whiaks him into some restored, but atill not too mediaeval, donjon in Marienburg.

The "great July corn corner" does not seem to have turned out in all respects quite ae ite manipulatore expected. This is said at a venture, of course, for it is doubtful if any one save themselves knew exactly what they did expect. In clearing up the wreckage of the great collapse it is difficult to discover any trace of the vast profits which were reported to have been made, or to see just how those reported to have made them could have done so. It may have accomplished its purpose in the winning of a few relatively small bets as to the price of corn at a given time; but one result which probably was not expected was the revelation that the shortage of corn as the result of last year's drought has not reached ths famine point. The incident showed that there were 15,000,000 bushels of corn within less than half a day's transportation of Chicago; also that there are eome 60,000,000 bushele in Iowa, 25,000,000 in Nebraska, and indeterminate but very considerable quantities in Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, Missouri, and elsewhere. The bull pool was generally supposed to be a great speculative movement, backed by the strongest influencee which have ever stood behind a corn deal; was it, after all, only a "flier" on the part of Wall Street bushwhackers, who were very brave until they found themselves under fire, and then turned and ran? It looks that way.

As might have been expected, the form of gambling which has grown up in England under the patronage of Lloyds is being discredited by the reluctance with which losses are settled. This has become an open scandal since the coronation postponement put the so-called underwritere to the bad to the extent of a million pounds or more. These losses are not being settled cheerfully, and in some instances not at all. Postponements on all sorte of pretexts are resorted to in the hope that the claimants will accept compromises rather than enforce their claims by suits which can be made both troublesome and expensive for those who bring them, and which by the expedients of clever and not too scrupulous counsel may be made to drag along almost indefinitely. The banks are refusing to accept the guarantee of a Lloyd underwriting as security for business accommodations, and the commercial journals are speaking very plainly of what current practices have taken out of the classification of reputable business. This is true not only of euch speculative ventures as the coronation risks and the budget provisions, but of marine and fire insurance, and in shipping circles the difficulty experienced in collecting claims for losses is causing great diesatisfaction. The matter is now under investigation, and the revelations promised will be distinctly educational to the buelnees community.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Displaying an audacity which might cause unpleasant consequences if shown at home, the London correspondent of The New York Medical Newe etates as a fact bearing directly on King EDWARD'e illness and the progress of his recovery, that "he requires an abnormal amount of nourishment." This preeentation of the case being eomewhat euphemistic, the bold Britisher puts the matter more directly—thus: "His Majesty not only eats much, but bolts his food so that it is difficult for the servant told off to look after him to kesp pace with him. The wonder is that he ehould not have needed the eervices of an abdominal eurgeon long before." As culmination of irreverence, the correspondent quotes from Mr. W. G. E. RUSSELL'S "Onlooker's Notebook," vouching for the accuracy of the passage, the instructions given by ths private eecretary of the King when the latter, then Prince of WALES, went for a two days' visit to the country house of one of hie subjects. For "Duke" and "Duchess," it seems, one is authorized to read "Prince" and "Princess" in this amusing description: "The day began with cups of tea brought to the bedroom. While the Duke was dressing an egg beaten up with sherry was served to him not once, but twice. The Duke and Duchess breakfasted together in their private sitting room, where the usual English breakfast was provided. They had their luncheon with their hosts and the house party, and ate and drank like other people. Particular instructions were given that at 5 o'clock there must be something substantial in the way of eggs, sandwiches, or potted meat, and this meal the illustrious couple consumed with special gusto. Dinner was at 8:30 on ths limited and abbreviated scale which has superseded the hecatombs of FRANCATELLI. When they retired supper was brought up to them in their private sitting room, and a cold chicken and a bottle of claret were left in their bedroom as a provision against emergencies."

—It is much more than likely that Mr. THOMAS W. LAWSON has, as reported, a "surprise" in store for those who are interested in international yachting and the America's Cup. Mr. LAWSON rarely does anything without eurprising most of the people who hear about it, and if he contemplates further exhibitions of his powers to annoy and embarrase the present holders of the ugliest and most famoue piece of silverware in the world, it is quite safe to predict that he will at least equal his past achievements in that direction. And those achievements wers brilliantly successful. They did much more than eurprise—they enraged almost as much as they surprised—and some psople with old-fashioned notions as to the qualities expected from the participants in amateur eports have confessed that a trace of disgust was mingled with their anger and amazement. Just what Mr. LAWSON has it in mind to do is not revealed, but it is etated that "he proposes to take no chances"—the distinction between "proposes" and "purposes" is not yet, or perhaps ws should say is no longer, felt by all Bostonians—and "the way is being cleared so that the complications of last year will not be met with" when Mr. LAWSON again seeks as a yachtsman what he regards as fame. "The complications of last year" is good. We should ourselves, perhaps, have chosen ons of several other phrases to describe the results of the efforts of this variously eminent perconage to break into the society of those who have as yet managed to keep him at a considerable distance, but "the complications of last year" certainly has merits. All will await with abundant and well-diversified interest, too, the appearance of "The History of the America's Cup," which Mr. LAWSON is soon to publish as the introduction to his next "surprise." There are several such histories already in existence, but the new one will duplicate nons of its predecessors, and may well be a valuable addition to controversial literature, sven if it doesn't materially increase the stock of knowledge about yachts and yachting.

—One hardly knows whether to laugh or frown at a letter which an officer of the United States Geological Survey has addressed to the head of that admirable organization, asking him to apply to the Civil Service Commission for a hen of formally ascertained and duly certified competency to supply an egg a day for use in making photographic emulsions. The letter is amusing, since it tells of the Survey photographer's reluctance to continue paying for the daily egg out of his own pocket, rehearses the results of advertising for bids in the usual way, and suggests at length the eort of questions the examinere should propound to make sure of the hen's efficiency and industry. But ths letter is also mors than a little outrageous, since the writer of it is evidently trying to bring ridicule on the whole system of civil aervice examinations—a system which those connected with ths Geological Survey should be ths first to commend, the last to make the subject of jests, howsver ingenious and amusing. Of all departments of the Government, those to which are intrusted the doing of its scientific work have euffered most in the past from the evils of the spoils theory and political appointments, and have profited most by civil service reform and the bestowal and retention of office for merit alone. All things considered, therefore, we find excuse for sorrow, and even for resentment, rather than for laughter, in auch fooling as this, to quote only one passage from the Survey man'e long letter: "Probably ae in former cases, the commission will insist on my submitting a series of practical questions. I am anxious to co-operate with ths commission to the full extent of my powers, but I cleave strongly to the opinion that the rating for experience ehould, in thie examination, be given wsight over all other conaiderations."

—Improbable as it is that a laureated poet would take lessons from Mr. WILLIAM S. DEVERY on any subject whatever, yet there is ono of them whoss name will occur instantly to sll, and whom we therefore nced not mention, who might profitably reflect upon Mr. DEVERY'e answer when asked as to the authorship of eome verses which he had "given out" to ths political reporters. "I will stand for it," he said; "if it ain't a felony. If it is, I'll prove an alibi." That reply was more notable for caution than for herolsm, to be sure, but caution, in its place, is a most admirable quality, and its lack has subjected many a poet to savage criticism that he could have avoided just as well as not by following—in this particular respect—the examplo of Mr. DEVERY. For it is terribly difficult for a poet to decide as to the merits of his own productions. He is such a prejudiced judge—so loath to consider them felonies, so ready to expect praises for hie work! Our Statesman of the Pump cannily avoide the dangers of confeesion and of denial alike. He etands for his poem if it ain't a felony—letting othere settle that delicate and momentous question—and he preperes his alibi for use in case the need for it develops.

THE PHILIPPINE FRIARS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

THE TIMES has ehown itself a most cordial supporter of the Administration in the negotiations which have been conducted with the Vatican regarding the question of the Spanish friars in the Philippines. I heartily commend it for its support, but I cannot but think that at times it advocatee the adoption of methods of a somewhat too brueque and strenuous nature.

That the advancement of American principles and the extension of a civilized and orderly administration in our Eastern colony would be greatly furthered if the Spanish friars could be induced to depart and to take up their abode in their own country, where they will find more congenial surroundings, admits of no queetion. The maladministration of the Spanish friars before the Philippines were ceded to America is only too notorious. It is writ large in the pages of Roman Catholic as well as of heretic chroniclers, and he need not run very far who would read of a condition of affairs which recalls the times of King Bomba and the darkest periods in the history of the Temporal Power. Doubtless there has been some exaggeration, but even among their co-religionists the Spanish friars have found but few apologiste, and those mostly of a half-hearted kind.

It is one thing, however, to perceive the advantage of ridding ourselves of this alien and undesirable element; it is quite another matter to find a method by which this riddance may be accomplished. In such a case as that under consideration our laws and institutions do not permit of deportation or exclusion by force. Through the influence which the Vatican might, if it so chose, bring to bear upon the friars, and thus insure their departure, we had hoped that the solution of this embarrassing question might be reached, but now, it would seem as if that hope were vain, and that we must cast about for some alternative.

Our conquest of the Philippines brought to an end the temporal rule of the friars, and this in itself was a great advance for the cause of civilization. No restoration of the status quo ante bellum is contemplated, but the friars, if I understand the question correctly, wish to return to their lands, and, although shorn of their administrative powers, purpose at least to discharge what they regard as their spiritual duties, and to make the forcs of their influence felt among their flocks. But with most inexplicable Oriental perversity the flocks manifest no desire for the return of their shepherds. On the contrary, they have shown such unmistakable evidence of their true feelings that no doubt exists but that the friars would expose themselves to the gravest personal dangers if they returned without protection. A citizen certainly possesses the right of invoking the arm of the law to protect him in the enjoyment of his property, but the spectacle of Spanish priests imposed upon a recalcitrent Filipino population and secured from assault only by the presence of American bayonets, is a contingency which the American people could not view with squanimity. The return of the friare to their lands in the capacity of parish priests may be considered as absolutely out of the question.

Purchase of the friars' lands by the American Government would prove acceptable to most parties concerned, especially as the Americans have shown every inclination to treat this aspect of the question from a liberal standpoint. The Vatican would probably welcome ths purchase, and would endeavor to replace the Spanish priests with priests of other nationalities. The question of purchase would seem to offer but comparatively little difficulty.

But purchass of the friars' lands will not necessarily rid the Philippines of the friars. The Vatican, it is true, might urge them to leave, and it is probable that the exertion of euch influence might have the desired effect; but it is by no means certain that the Vatican will so exert its influence. What steps, then, is our Government to take?

Our illogical Anglo-Saxon Protestantism, frequently more generous toward the Roman Church than Roman Catholic officialism shows itself, does not permit us to suppress convents and monasteries and to forbid the presence of the members of certain religious orders in our midst. Such procedures may be common enough in Roman Catholic lands, such as France and Mexico, but are unknown in America. We must be prepared, therefore, to face the problem of dealing with an element remaining in our midst.

That American influence in the Philippines will be combated desperately by thoss stealthy and malign methods of which the Spanish casuist is so consummate a master, admits of no doubt, but to meet those practices by severity and repression would be to prove ourselves untrue to those principles which have made our country what it is. If the force which opposes the sinister lingering of mediaeval ideas be moral its ultimate victory is assured. A nation which has contemptuously ignored Cohensiyism out of existence need fear no injury from a few recalcitrant ecclesiestica in one of our colonial possessions. That the transition process will be attended with no little degree of friction is unquestioned, but let the Zeitgeist only have fair play, and under an American administration time may be trusted to complete the good work.

The friars have been bitterly criticised, but perhaps sufficient allowance has not been made in their case for formative influences and environment. There are some men who can rise superior to their surroundings, but the Latin race apparently believes that it finds the most effective expression of its energies by demonstrating its respect for constituted authority and in the subordination of the individual in the fanded good of the mass. Judged even by Spanish standards, the officials and clergy of the Philippines were reactionary and bigoted. A Protestant leyman cannot be expected to regard matters which concern the influence and authority of the Roman Catholic Church from the eame standpoint as does a Roman Catholic ecclesiastic or a type certainly not the most progressive. But without abating one jot or tittle of his viewe or of his determination that his views shall prevail, it is certainly the duty of the Protestant to avoid, so far as possible, all unnecessary friction while effecting the requisite changes. The mental readjustment demanded of those who, having always regarded Torquemada as their model are suddenly called upon to substitute for the Spanish ecclesiastic the figure for example, of Archbishop Ireland, must involve a tremendous wrench. It is only just that Americans should keep such a fact in mind. RICHARD A. ZEREGA.
Brooklyn, July 19, 1902.

ASSESSMENT FOR TAXATION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with great interest your editorial on Mayor Low's proposition relative to increasing Nsw York City's debt limit, and I fully agree with you that ths public ars not yet educated to the point where they can contemplate with indifference any interference with New York City's assessed values.

Ths present system has grave defects. Some lots are assessed at too high and other lots at too low a valuation. But these inequalities have existed so long that people have become accustomed to them, and the market value of their lots hae adjusted itself accordingly. It is plainly impossible to fix the exact market value of a house and lot. The best experts vary tremendously in their valuations. Savings banks are constantly foreclosing mortgages on pieces of property on which it was believed that the mortgages were but one-half the market value.

If ths trus value of a lot could be ascertained with any closs degree to accuracy, is it concsivable that such mistakes could be made? Yet now it is proposed to readjust all real estate values throughout the city and to permit such work to be performed by a lot of men most of whom know as much about the trus valus of New York City real property as I do about Hebrew.

In 1899 an attempt was made to equalize New York and Brooklyn assessments. What was the result? The assessed value of every piece of land on Wall Street, Broadway, and Fifth Avenue was enormously increased, in many cases beyond its selling value, while ths rest of ths city was left untouched.

Something of this kind would follow any attempt to put into force Mayor Low'e scheme. Dishonest appraisers could keep down values; ignorant appraisers could outrageously raise them or vice versa, and in any event the only result would be another unsettling of values and a furious outburst against the party in power.

If the Fusionists wish to remain in power they should confine their energies to reducing expense and not try to better our condition by plunging us into deeper difficulties. A TAXPAYER.
Geneva, N. Y., July 19, 1902.

JUDGE TULEY'S OVERSIGHT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In discussing strikes the other day Judge Tuley eaid: "It would be a long time before a first-class power or nation would agree to arbitrate with a fifth or tenth-class power, and there must first be a great change in their conception of moral principles on the part of the strong in dealing with the weak."

Can it be that Judge Tuley has forgotten a celebrated case of only a few years ago, that of Great Britain and Venezuela? Who does not remember the curt demand for arbitration made by President Cleveland, and how magnificently the greater power accepted the gauge of arbitration to which she was challenged, and won two or three timee as much as she would have accepted in a direct settlement with the other contestant?

With the general trend of Judge Tuley'a remarks I am in full accord. It is a shame that the money invested in eome great enterprise is the sole element in profit-sharing. Brain and brawn ehould be equal sharers; and our vulgar nouveau riche are hurrying the country to socialism and anarchy by their brutal trusts and combinations to reduce the number of employes, and their individual compensation to a minimum.

Several months ago I was journeying by rail from Montreal to Toronto. My seatmate became quite conversational and confidential. He was a large holder of Penneylvania coal mine stocks. "There is going to be a strike," said he; "it is a hard thing, a seemingly cruel thing to do, but it is business. We are going to adopt measures that will force the miners out, stop production, put up the price of coal, and when stocks are reasonably reduced we can make a trifling concession, and the miners will come back. We know exactly how and when to do this, and we do it, though it looks cruel, as a matter of business and profits."

Is there not conscience enough in some commanding political leader to undertake the cause of justice to the oppressed laborers, and the much-fleeced consumers of coal? OBSERVER
New York, July 19, 1902.

NOVA SCOTIAN ON GAELIC.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In an article on "Popular Revival of the Gaelic Language," published in the Sunday TIMES, July 13, I notice an "ad.," said to have been reprinted from a Gaelic paper published at Sydney, C. B. I think the author of that article is mistaken about the "ad." as published, because the script in which it is printed is not the script of the Scotch Gaelic.

I am a Nova Scotian; I read and speak the Scotch Gaelic; I know the people of Sydney speak the Scotch Gaelic; therefore I feel safe in saying that the "ad." was never published in "Mac Talla," the paper published in Sydney. "Mac Talla," translated into English is "The Echo."

The Scotch Gaelic is always printed in Roman script. Although I never saw any books published in the Irish Gaelic, I think the script is Irish, like the name, Neil MacFurgus, and copied from some other publication. MACDONALD.
Danbury, Conn., July 14, 1902.

Wordsworth and the Campanile.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the various comments which I have chanced to see on the fall of the Campanile in Venice, I have been surprised that no one seems to have recalled Wordsworth's prophetic vision of

—that Tower sublime
Of yesterday, that royally did wear
His crown of weeds, but could not even sustain
Some casual shout that broke the silent air,
Or the unimaginable touch of Time.

New York, July 19, 1902. F. G. L.

Blind Fish in a Spring Near London.

An extraordinary phenomenon made its appearance in the neighborhood of Brockley. A man working in a field belonging to the Haberdashers' Company had his attention suddenly diverted to a small column of water rising in jerks in a spot whers no water had been before, and on making a closer examination the laborer discovered a number of unusual-looking fish swimming about in the pool formed by the uprushing water. The total number of fish ejected from the spring reached 500 or 600. They resembled carp in shape, but possessed curiously formed fins of a brilliant brick red color, and some were blind.

A local geologist expressed the opinion that the origin of the spring was probably to be found either in one of the subterranean streams which are known to exist in this part of London or else in a spontaneous outburst from the water-bearing strata some hundreds of feet beneath the surface. He favored the latter hypothesis, as he considered it likely that, owing to the recent heavy rainfall, water might have accumulated in such volume in the upper tertiary formation that it was able to force itself through the clay and chalk deposits and so to the soil.—London Chronicle.

A Cockney Highlander.

Mr. William Allan has received endless congratulations on his knighthood. The honorable member is a poet, an imperialist, a marine engine maker, and a deadly and relentless enemy of water-tube boilers. He is also a perfervid Scot, and when it wae recently hinted that the Highland regiments might be deprived of sporran and kilt, he rose, and, shaking his leonine head, cried across the floor in fierce and thrilling accents, "Is this to avenge Bannockburn?"

Last week he told the House the story of his adventure with an alleged Highlandsr. Walking along the embankment, he met a stalwart soldier in Highland garb. "Whaur are ye frae?" asked the legislator. "Sir?" said the soldier. "Whaur are ye frae?" repeated Mr. Allan. The man looked confused, whereupon the M. P. demanded in plain English, "Where are you from?" "Wapping," replied the Highlander; and Mr Allan came away and told the sad tale to an amused House.—London Express.

NUGGETS.

To-day's Slang.

"Wynde is a tiresome chap."
"What's he doing now?"
"Blowing about what he blew in at his blow-out."—Indianapolis News.

His Choice.

"Aren't you ashamed not to do any work at all?" asked the parson.
"Well, parson," answered the lazy one, "to tell you the truth, I'd rather be ashamed than work."—Chicago News.

The Silent Burglar.

Towne—My wife used to get nervous every time she heard a noise down stairs, but I assured her that it couldn't be burglars, because they're always careful not to make any noise.
Browne—So that calmed her, eh?
Towne—Not much. Now she gets nervous every time she doesn't hear any noise.—Philadelphia Press.

A Family Jar.

Mrs. Timmins—John, I must say you are the narrowest-minded man I ever saw. You have an idea that nobody is ever right but yourself.
Mr. Timmins—Better look to home. Were you ever willing to admit that anybody was right who differed from you?
Mrs. Timmins—That's an entirely different thing, and you know it, John Timmins.—Boston Transcript.

By No Means Close.

"What do you think?" they asked the visiting Englishman, after entertaining him in lavish fashion, "of the new race that is being evolved in this country?" and whether it was the champagne, a touch of inspiration, or simply a misunderstanding of the remark, the Englishman's reply was: "Well, at any rate, I don't think it's going to be a close race."—Syracuse Herald.

THE HAPPY LONG AGO.

S. E. Kiser in Chicago Record-Herald.

They tell us of the good old times—
The happy long ago—
Alas! the world to-day is filled
With nothing much but woe!
Back in the blissful, lovely days,
When all things were so nice,
No icemen's wagons rumbled, and
The people had no ice.

Back in the happy, happy days
When people were so blest
When life was worth the living, and
The world was at its best,
Men didn't turn the fauceta on
When they went home at night,
And plunge as we plunge into tubs
All smooth and clean and white.

The good old days, the fair old days,
Ere awnings had been made,
How sweet it must have been, when it
Was ninety in the shade,
To sit beside a window wbere
The sun was shining through
While from unsprinkled streets the dust
In choking volumes blew!

How glad they must have been who lived
In those old, happy days,
When everything was done by hand
In good, old-fashioned ways,
When smoky candles pierced the gloom
And babies yelled at night
Because there were no safety pins
To give their souls delight.

Ah! happy, happy days long past,
When all the world was gay,
Ere window screens had been devised
To keep the flies away,
When people slept on corded beds
And had their visions rare
While glad mosquitos took their fill—
What happiness was there!

PRESIDENT'S QUIET SUNDAY

Church Service Attended by Family and Relatives.

The Rector Refers to an Incident of Strenuous Life—The Arrival of a New Pony an Event for the Children.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., July 20.—President Roosevelt left official business alone today and went to church. He had a swim and a long walk, and then he gave the rest of his time to his interesting family. The President drove to church in the morning with Archie and Miss Helen Tyler, his cousin. Mrs. Roosevelt went with Miss Hagner, Kermit, and Ethel. "Teddy, Jr.," went with his cousins.

The President sat well forward, with Archie and his cousin, the others of the family being in the pew immediately behind. The Rev. Dr. H. H. Washburn, the rector of Christ's Episcopal Church, took for his text Jeremiah, xii., 5. He dwelt on the crisis that comes to every man in business and the great chance he has for success, and said that it was the same in the spiritual life.

Speaking of the crisis in a man's life, the rector told the story of a boat race when William H. Baldwin, the President of the Long Island Railroad, was one of a crew in a nip-and-tuck race. Both crews were exhausted. The coxswain called for a last effort. Mr. Baldwin said afterward:

"I never knew that I had that reserve strength which meant our winning. I found it in that struggle, and it has helped in many a grave difficulty since."

Dr. Washburn said that there was the religious reserve strength to help one over the finish line a winner when almost exhausted.

There was no vulgar staring at the President and his family at worship. Mr. Roosevelt and the members of his family were in the first group that left the church. Two girls, Alice and Grace Pierce, who had never seen a President, smiled at Mr. Roosevelt. He waved his hand to them, and they went on their way rejoicing.

On the way homeward the President was greeted by two wagonloads of young women who are stopping near here for their vacations. The young women waved their handkerchiefs at the President, and he returned the salute with his wide-brimmed Panama hat.

An event of the day was the arrival of a new pony at Sagamore House. Robert Ferguson, who was a Lieutenant in the Rough Riders' regiment and at one time a partner of the President in a ranch in Montana, on a visit here recently saw that the calico pony was worked quite hard by Kermit and Archie. He looked for a good pony, and found at Westhury a brown pony with four white feet, and bought it from J. Phelps, Jr. "M" is the brank mark on his nigh hindquarter.

The pony, a gift to Archie, arrived in the afternoon. His coming was the occasion for a demonstration of delight on the part of the children. They are struggling with the problem as to what name would be most appropriate for the new-comer. Numerous and wonderful are the names suggested, but there has as yet been no selection.

Vassili Verestchagin, the Russian artist, now on his way home from Cuba, is expected at Sagamore Hill on Thursday. The President has planned to talk with him concerning his proposed paintings of the battle of San Juan and the destruction of the Spanish fleet. There were no callers at the President's home to-day.

President Going to New Hampshire.

CONCORD, N. H., July 20.—Gov. Jordan has been officially notified by President Roosevelt through Secretary Cortelyou that the President will come to New Hampshire on the 28th of August. The Governor will detail members of his staff, with Secretary of State Pearson, to meet President Roosevelt in Boston and escort him to Concord, where he will be joined by the Governor's party and staff and proceed to The Weirs, where the President will be the guest of the New Hampshire Veterans' Association at their annual encampment.

NEW VENETIAN SUPERSTITIONS.

Result of the Campanile's Fall—People Say the Angel from the Tower Flew Home to the Church.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 21.—A halo of superstitions, says The Times's correspondent at Venice, is rapidly accumulating round the fall of the Campanile.

The people, whose respect for images is very great, are enormously impressed by the fact that the golden angel from the summit of the tower fell in the very porch of the Church of St. Mark. "It flew home," the Venetians say.

When, by order of the Patriarch, the angel was being reverently deposited in St. Mark's, the people believe that light shone from its wings.

The figure of the Madonna in St. Mark's has long been held to possess miraculous power. When the Campanile began to fall, the people say, angels flew to warn the Madonna, who straightway prevented the destruction of the church.

ADVICE TO PREMIER BALFOUR.

London Times Thinks There Should Be More Commercially Trained Men in the Cabinet.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 21.—The Times says the feeling is gaining ground in Unionist circles that the present reconstruction of the Cabinet provides an excellent opportunity for strengthening the Government by introducing a greater business element.

Messrs. Chamberlain, Ritchie, and Arnold-Forster, says The Times, have been great successes, and they are almost the only commercially trained men in the Government. It is submitted that the "efficiency" cry ought to induce Premier Balfour to weigh carefully the expediency of obtaining the assistance of more members with past commercial experience.

GREAT BRITAIN AND ITALY.

Lord Lansdowne's Speech Does Not Please Italian Officials.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 21.—Lord Lansdowne's speech on British foreign policy in the House of Lords last Friday, says the Rome correspondent of The Times, does not please the Italian official world.

The friendly sentiments expressed by the British Foreign Secretary are appreciated, but his policy is marked by a reserve disquieting to the Italian expansionists.

In the course of a lengthy speech by Lord Lansdowne in the House of Lords last Friday he discussed Great Britain's relations with Italy, saying that the status quo in the Mediterranean was not disturbed, and that if it were disturbed he hoped Great Britain and Italy would be found acting together.

Though, said the Foreign Secretary, no alliance existed beyond the mutual declarations of policy made in 1887, with no nation was Great Britain on more friendly terms than with Italy.

FRENCH PRELATES DEPLORE THE CLOSING OF SCHOOLS.

Cardinal Richard Sends a Letter of Protest to President Loubet—Speech by M. Combes.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 21.—Cardinal Richard, Archbishop of Paris, says The Times's correspondent in the French capital, has addressed a letter to President Loubet protesting against the closing of 2,500 Catholic schools. The Cardinal reminds the President of the latter's exhortations on pacification, urging that this implies respect for civil and religious liberties.

Cardinal Richard says the Bishops do not ask for privileges; they ask that Catholics shall not be deprived of the rights appertaining to all Frenchmen.

Seven other prelates have also issued protests.

The Temps acknowledges that 7,000 children will next October be shut out of Catholic schools without finding accommodation in secular establishments.

By The Associated Press.

PARIS, July 20.—Speaking at a banquet at Pons, Department of Charente-Inferieure, to-day, M. Combes, the Premier, said he had accepted the office in order to have the law of associations enforced.

The Premier denied that the execution of the law could properly be called persecution, and declared that the Government would do its duty despite insults and threats.

SOUTH AFRICAN LABOR SCARCE.

Supply of Natives Wholly Inadequate—Work Offered to ex-Irregulars.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 21.—The scarcity of labor in the new colonies, says The Times's Johannesburg correspondent, continues to exercise the public mind acutely. The supply is wholly inadequate to the demand. The mines are primarily concerned, but other industries are also affected.

The natives are indifferent to wage earning at the present moment, firstly, because a considerable number of them, during their military employment, amassed comparatively large sums, and, secondly, because the peace coincided with the plowing and sowing season, when an exodus of natives back to their own lands invariably takes place.

The mine managers are anxiously awaiting 70,000 or 80,000 natives, but the Native Labor Association is unable to secure more than 4,000 or 5,000 a month. Accordingly the Chamber of Mines has agreed to give effect to Lord Kitchener's appeal, and is offering work on the surface of the mines to ex-irregulars at the old rate of pay. Already a large number have been engaged.

MOROCCAN RULER'S NEW PALACE.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 21.—The Times's correspondent at Fez says that, in view of the draining of some marshes, the Sultan of Morocco has decided to move into another palace in a more healthy situation. The new palace has a large courtyard paved with marble mosaic tiles, with a sunken garden in the centre. At either end are arcades, on to which open large, high rooms, gayly decorated, with painted ceilings and tiled dadoes and floors. There are a number of marble fountains in the garden and arcades.

PARISIANS CRY "VIVE LA REINE!"

Duchesse d'Orleans Greeted by Crowd Outside Cathedral.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 21.—The Paris correspondent of The Times says that the Duchesse d'Orleans, after leaving 10,000f. at Lourdes as a contribution toward the fund for a new church there, arrived in Paris on Friday.

Yesterday the Duchesse attended mass at the Cathedral of the Sacred Heart at Montmartre. She was greeted by a crowd outside the church with cries of "Vive la Reine!"

THE "PLOT" IN URUGUAY.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 21.—A dispatch from Montevideo to The Times says the Government has withdrawn its recent orders for the arrest of several officers, and the banishment of two Senators, thus ending the conflict with the Chambers, but it has not presented proofs of the alleged conspiracy.

VATICAN'S ACTION CRITICISED.

Paris Temps Says It Has Stifled the Germ of an American Concordat.

PARIS, July 20.—The Temps, commenting upon the negotiations between William H. Taft, Governor of the Philippine Islands, and the Vatican, says:

"Notwithstanding the courteous language used by both sides, the Vatican's reply to Gov. Taft's last note is tantamount to a rejection of the American offers, which amounted to nothing less than the conclusion of an indirect concordat with the United States. The signature of such a convention would have given the Apostolic Delegate in Washington a sort of diplomatic exequatur, permitting him to confer directly with President Roosevelt or the Government without the intermediation of an American citizen, such as Archbishop Ireland.

"The Vatican, in refusing to lend a hand in the gradual expulsion of the congregations from the Philippines, has at the same time stifled the germ of an American concordat which would have been a triumph for the policy the Pope has seemed so ardently to pursue since his advent."

LONDON, July 21.—The Rome correspondent of The Morning Post, in detailing the negotiations between Judge Taft and the Vatican, contends that the American authorities can unquestionably expel the friars from the Philippines without violating the treaty of Paris.

What the Vatican gains by its obstinacy, says the correspondent, is not clear, but it certainly will have lost about £1,000,000.

ITALY WAS NOT SLIGHTED.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 21.—The Italian Radical press, says The Times's Vienna correspondent, took exception to the departure of Baron Lexa von Aehrenthal (the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador) from St. Petersburg shortly before the arrival there of the King of Italy. The truth is, says the correspondent, that Baron von Aehrenthal is engaged to marry the daughter of Count Julius Szechanye, the Hungarian Miniater at the Austrian Court, and he went to Vienna to make final preparations for the ceremony, which takes place to-morrow.

NEW SOUTH AFRICAN LINES.

Services from British Ports and from This City to be Established.

LONDON, July 21.—R. P. Houston & Co. of Liverpool, it is announced, intend immediately to start a line of cargo steamers from Middleshorough, Glasgow, and Liverpool to South African ports to carry cargo at cut rates.

In conjunction with the Prince Line the Houstons intend to establish also a fortnightly service between New York and South African ports.

The question of shipping rings as affecting the colonial and South African trade will shortly be formally brought before the conference of Colonial Premiers here.

TURKISH-BULGARIAN BATTLE.

Twenty-five Turkish Irregulars Said to Have Been Killed in a Fight at Strumitza.

LONDON, July 21.—The Constantinople correspondent of The Daily Telegraph reports that an engagement has taken place at Strumitza, European Turkey, between a force of 300 Bulgarian troops and a body of Turkish irregulars.

Twenty-five Turks, the correspondent says, were killed in the engagement.

CANADIAN SHIPPING DEAL.

Report that the Dominion Government Intends to Start a Pacific Line.

LIVERPOOL, July 21.—The Journal of Commerce is authority for the statement that the Canadian Government has invited Messrs. Allen, Holt, Jones, and other Liverpool shipowners to make tenders for a service of eighteen-knot passenger steamers between Vancouver, Australia, and points on the Pacific.

C. KEGAN PAUL DEAD.

He Was a Scholar and Author as Well as a Publisher—Born in 1828.

LONDON, July 20.—The death of C. Kegan Paul, the publisher, is announced.

C. Kegan Paul was a publisher of a type that is rarer in these days than in former times. Like Aldus, he was a scholar as well as a dealer in books, and he took the greatest pride in turning out work that was as nearly perfect typographically and in other ways as possible. He was a clergyman before he went into business, and for nine years was a master at Eton. He did not become a publisher until he was forty-six years old.

Mr. Paul was born at White Lackington, near Ilminster, Somersetshire, in 1828, and was educated at Eton and at Exeter College, Oxford. After taking holy orders he was a curate at Great Tew and Bloxham, and after he left Eton he was for twelve years vicar of Sturminster. In 1874 he entered the publishing business, retiring in 1899.

A large number of the books published by Mr. Paul's firm have become sought after by collectors, and they also include many which have proved extremely valuable to scholars. Mr. Paul was himself an author of considerable note. He wrote a translation of "Faust" and a life of Godwin, edited the letters of Mary Wollstonecraft, and produced a number of other literary works.

KING EDWARD ATTENDS SERVICE.

His Progress Continues to Surprise His Physicians.

COWES, Isle of Wight, July 20.—King Edward to-day attended divine service, which was conducted by Capt. the Hon. Hedworth Lambton, the commander of the royal yacht Victoria and Albert. Queen Alexandra and the other members of the royal family on board the yacht were also present. A cold northeast wind necessitated the inclosing of the sides and stern of the deck.

His Majesty now rises at 9 o'clock in the morning and takes his breakfast half an hour later, after which he is visited by his physicians. The King's progress continues to surprise his doctors.

LORD CROMER IN DUBLIN.

DUBLIN, July 20.—Earl Cromer, the British Diplomatic Agent in Egypt, arrived in this city this evening.

It is rumored that Lord Cromer's visit is connected with the vacant Lord Lieutenancy.

The Windward at North Sydney.

NORTH SYDNEY, C. B., July 20.—The Peary arctic steamer Windward, from New York July 14, arrived to-day. She will coal and proceed north to-morrow, being joined here by Mrs. Peary and her daughter.

Preached Sedition to Sepoys.

BOMBAY, July 20.—A man has been arrested at Lucknow for preaching sedition in the lines of the Seventh Rajput Regiment. The prisoner is believed to be Ranabeni Madhu of Shankarpur, famous as a mutiny leader, who was known to have been hiding in Nepaul a few months ago.

German Cotton Spinners Losing Money.

BERLIN, July 20.—The West German cotton spinners are agitating for a general curtailment of production. They claim that they lose eight pfennigs on every pound of yarn sold, the daily losses amounting to $50,000.

BRITISH REGENT IN ZANZIBAR.

ZANZIBAR, July 20.—Seyyid Aeel has been proclaimed Sultan of Zanzibar in succession to Hamoud bin Mahomed bin Said, who died on Friday from paralysis.

Mr. Rogers, the Prime Minister, has been appointed to serve as Regent till the Sultan attains his majority.

Mother Abducts Her Little Daughter.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 20.—One of the most remarkable cases of abduction New Haven has ever experienced was that of yesterday, when Mrs. Dora A. Porter of Mystic, in this State, came to New Haven and took away her daughter, little Lottie Wakeman, whose father, Charles B. Wakeman, she was divorced from seven years ago. Mrs. Porter went up to the Wakeman house and took Lottie, who made no protest. The child is nine years old. After the abduction papers were served on Wakeman for the legal custody of the child and an interesting suit is expected.

Says He Is a Mine Owner's Son.

A young man stabbed himself in the wrist with a penknife in the basement of the Nurses' Training School, opposite Bellevue Hospital, at the foot of East Twenty-sixth Street, yesterday morning. When he was discovered he made for the pier and tried to jump overboard, but was caught and held by two deckhands of the Correction Department boat Thomas Brennan. In spite of his struggles, the young man was taken to Bellevue and placed in the Insane Pavilion. At the hospital he gave his name as Frederick Allen, aged seventeen, and said he was the son of a California mine owner.

Y. W. C. A. Summer Entertainments.

The series of Summer entertainments at the Women's Christian Association, 7 East Fifteenth Street, will be continued with a programme this evening consisting of recitals and impersonations. The admission is free.

GOSSIP OF THE THEATRES

Mr. Hammerstein in Trouble on Account of a Dog.

The Run of "The Chaperons" to be Closed—Glen McDonough's New Play — Engagements for "Captain Molly."

Oscar Hammerstein bought a dog recently, and now wants somebody to tell him what to do with it. He was sitting on the steps of the Victoria Theatre watching the passers-by, when an individual led a greyhound up to the steps and announced that it was for sale cheap.

"How much?" Mr. Hammerstein queried.

"Five dollars—dirt cheap," was the reply.

The money was passed and Mr. Hammerstein took possession of the dog. Although he had been owner of many things, he had never before possessed a dog. He began to wonder why he had bought the dog, and what he would do with it. He announced the purchase to his son William and several friends, and asked what they thought of the dog, which led up to the question: "What shall I do with it?"

One suggested that he turn dog clown and compete with Goldman. Another advised him to get under cover before the owner of the dog put the police on his trail. Mr. Hammerstein led the dog into his box office, and left it there for the night. The next day he solved the problem temporarily by placing the dog in the garden on the roof, to feed it along with the goat, the ducks, and the cow.

***

The engagement of "The Chaperons" at the New York Theatre is to be closed on Saturday night. It will be succeeded on the roof by a vaudeville performance.

***

Genevieve G. Haines, author of "Hearts Aflame," that was produced at the Garrick in May last, has been at her country home on the Connecticut shore for several weeks. Mrs. Haines has made changes in that play that were suggested during the preliminary production. Rehearsals are to be begun soon for the opening of the regular season of "Hearts Aflame" at the Bijou Theatre on Sept. 8.

***

The play in which Sarah Cowell Le Moyne is to be the star next season is being finished by Glen McDonough, who announces that it will be entitled "Among Those Present." It is a story of contemporary life.

***

Several of the Boer Generals who are in the city will see a performance of "The Defender" at the Herald Square to-night.

***

John W. Albough, Jr., has been engaged for the leading part in George C. Hazelton's new comedy of the Colonial period, "Captain Molly," which is to be produced at the Manhattan Theatre in September. William Hazeltine, Alexander Vincent, Phillips Smalley, W. L. Branscombe, and Willie Weston have been engaged also.

***

James Young has offered Grace George his collection of theatrical hooks and pictures, which is said to include the largest number of portraits of Edwin Booth in existance outside the collection at the Players. Mr. Young has ceased collecting.

***

Jules Murry has engaged George Soule Spencer, for two seasons past the leading juvenile man with Mme. Modjeska, to assume the part of the hero in his production of Joseph Arthur's scenic melodrama, "Lost River."

***

Among the passengers on board the St. Louis that arrived yesterday was Mr. Aubrey Mittenthal, who returns from Italy after having completed contracts under which Pietro Mascagni, the Italian composer, will appear in the United States for a series of productions of his own operas. According to Mr. Mittenthal, he was just six weeks in inducing Mascagni to put his name to any piece of paper, the composer promising four times to sign contracts. Among the reasons that made him hesitate was the fear of crossing the ocean and the opposition of the managers of the Pesaro Lyceum, the famous school at Rossini's home where Mascagni is director.

***

John C. Fisher of Fisher & Ryley, who own the rights of "Florodora," arrived yesterday on board the St. Louis. He brought another comic opera by Leslie Stuart, the author of "Florodora." The name of the new opera is "The Silver Slipper." It is to be produced on Oct. 27 at the Broadway Theatre, with Edna Wallace Hopper and Cyril Scott in the cast. Mr. Fisher brought another musical comedy, by Owen Hall and Sydney Jones.

PLAYS AND PLAYERS.

William Norris has been engaged to play the principal comedy part in the production of "A Country Girl" at Daly's on Sept. 15. He left Boston a few days ago to see the play as produced in London.

***

Joseph Cawthorne, who played the nurse in "The Sleeping Beauty and the Beast" during the run of that play here, has signed a seven-year contract with Klaw & Erlanger. The coming season he will continue in the role of the nurse. Commencing with the season of 1904-5 Klaw & Erlanger will place Mr. Cawthorne at the head of a company under a five-year starring contract. This is in keeping with the managers' policy to reward prominent artists who have been loyal and worthy by making them stars at the head of organizations as opportunities presented themselves.

***

David Warfield, who is at the General Memorial Hospital, recovering from the effects of an operation for appendicitis, is reported much improved. It is expected that he will be able to leave the hospital in a fortnight.

***

Work on the improvements at Wallack's Theatre was begun last week. The house is to be redecorated and otherwise improved.

***

Information comes from George W. Lederer that the purpose is to send "The Wild Rose" to London at the close of its Summer at the Knickerbocker.

***

Thomas Q. Seabrooke of "A Chinese Honeymoon," through Col. Haslett, a friend, of Louisville, Ky., has secured for $800 a young thoroughbred that will be broken and trained for Speedway driving.

***

Sydney Cowell has closed the season with Richard Mansfield, and he is resting for the Summer at the Highlands of the Navesink.

***

Charles Frohman returns home this week after a long trip to Europe, fruitful in theatrical plans.

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Ethel Barrymore will play a male part, for the first time, at the Savoy Theatre this Fall, taking the character of a French peasant in a fifty-minute playlet, entitled "Canots."

***

Julia Arthur, (Mrs. P. P. Cheney,) who was operated upon for appendicitis about ten days ago at her Summer home, "The Captain," Great Brewster Island, Boston Harbor, is rapidly recovering, it is understood.

***

Raymond Hitchcock, who was operated on at St. Agnes's Hospital, Philadelphia, last week for a form of appendicitis, is doing well, and he is expected out within a fortnight.

***

An opera company under the management of George A. Blumenthal will play an eight-weeks season at Levy's Casino, Arverne, L. I. It began on Tuesday night with "The Mikado."

***

Miss Gertrude Bennett has been engaged by Maurice Campbell for "The Sword of the King," which Henrietta Crosman will produce at Wallack's Theatre in October.

***

James K. Hackett writes from Paris that he has bought a new romantic comedy, which he intends for Isabel Irving after she has concluded her season in "The Crisis."

***

Oscar Asche, it is reported, will come here next season to play Maldonado, the strongest role in Pinero's "Iris," that Virginia Harned is to be starred in. Mr. Ascho played the role in London.

***

Liberty Theatre is the name that Klaw & Erlanger have decided on for the theatre they will build next season for the Rogers Brothers in West Forty-second Street, ten doors from the New Amsterdam.

OPERA PROPERTIES ATTACHED.

Suit Over the Right to Produce the Opera "The Idol's Eye."

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 20.—A. W. Tams, a New York music publisher, has begun an action in replevin against the Duquesne Garden Company to attach all the costumes, music, manuscript, &c., belonging to Victor Herbert and Harry B. Smith's production, "The Idol's Eye," now playing at the Duquesne Garden. Three Deputy Sheriffs served the papers on the Garden Theatre Company, and everything pertaining to the opera was turned over to them without a contest.

The fight does not interest the Duquesne Garden Company, as it only leased the production and outfit from a New York agent of M. Witmark & Sons, New York music publishers, and Kirke La Shelle, who own the rights to produce the opera, which has been running so successfully all the week at the Garden. The Duquesne Garden Company honored the Sheriff's writ without question, and the real parties to the controversy will probably fight it out in New York.

M. Witmark & Sons and Kirke La Shelle have claimed the sole right to produce the opera, and all of the costumes and music belong to them. A. W. Tams makes the same claim, but as the Duquesne Garden Company paid the New York agent for the use of the costumes, the rent and royalty being included in the money paid, the funds arising from the sale of seats do not enter into the case.

ARCHBISHOP FEEHAN MEMORIAL

Exposition Statue May Be Permanently Placed in Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 20.—Considerable speculation is being indulged in in Roman Catholic circles as to what action will be taken on the suggestion made by Archbishop Ryan of Philadelphia that the marble statue of the late Archbishop Feehan, which marked the Archdiocesan school exhibit at the World's Fair, be given some prominent public position in this city as a memorial to the dead prelate.

The plan to have the statue placed in the entrance of the Cathedral of the Holy Name, with which the Archbishop was identified for twenty-two years, had been suggested. The marble is now the property of the Archbishop's sister, Mother Mary Catherine of St. Patrick's Academy, Oakley and Park Avenues, and occupies a place in the main corridor of the institution.

IN THE SHOPS.

Small stands are of natural wood with a natural finish, and are inlaid with other woods in flower and vine designs, the inlaid pieces being also unstained, giving soft effects, symphonies in brown. They are really works of art which will always be beautiful. One of these stands that has an under shelf will cost about $22.

***

For convenient and useful tables there is nothing like the marble-topped teakwood. The square-cornered tables, longer than they are wide, are the real Chinese tea tables. One sees them in the pictures of Chinese rooms. An interior view of the house of Li Hung Chang shows rows of tea tables along the walls; first a table, then a chair, then a table, &c. At one of the Chinese clubs connected with a New York church there is a room furnished after the Chinese fashion, with rows of chairs and tables. The teakwood is a serviceable wood, with no warping or shrinking, and the tables are particularly useful for tea servics. They are comparatively inexpensive. One of the narrow, high, square-cornered tables in one of the uptown shops costs only $6.50. It has a marble top and two shelves of teakwood. Its color is a light reddish brown. Black is not the natural color of the teakwood, as many people suppose. For the hostess a larger round table is used. The smaller tables are for individual use.

***

Nothing is so satisfactory in appearance for a useful lamp as the old student lamp, hut of heavy brass instead of the thin metal used formerly. The lamps in the heavier metal are made in graceful designs, usually ornamented, while others are plain. Among the new student lamps is one which is particularly effective, being of a deep-colored bronze and made like the others, with the receptacle for oil on one side of the standard and the lamp on the other. It is a low lamp, charming in design. The single-burner lamps cost $3 or $9 each. Those with double burners cost $10, $12, or $18 each. The shades, as a rule, are extra.

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Individual table salts are in the shape of boats of a dull silver, and the receptacles for salt are of ground glass. Thers are silver gold-bowled spoons in designs to match the boats.

***

For the Summer punch the cut-glass bowl is delightful. There is something cooling and refreshing in the appearance of the sparkling crystal. There are punch bowls of many kinds, with high standards, low standards, and no standards. With the cut-glass bowl goes the ladle with the cut-glass handle.

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Lawn stocks with fagoting in handwork between the bands are among the simplest and coolest of the Summer stocks, and they cost $1.25 each. Some of them are made with two narrow stole ends of the bands of lawn and fagoting.

***

Odd things in lacquer are small tea chests. Some come in the form of fruit. One is round, shaped something like a pumpkin, and another is a gourd-shaped melon. Inside are receptacles of metal for the tea.

***

Rifles marked "Genuine Army Rifles" are selling for $1 each for decorative purposes. They are suggestive of war times, but the weight makes them, for decorative use, seem to be out of place in cosy corners. If one of these rifles should fall upon a cosy corner lounger there would be an accident indsed. However, these old rifles are picturesque things.

***

All sorts of silk knickerbockers are to be seen in the shops by the woman who would dispense with skirts during her Summer rambles. There are knickerbockers of dark blue silk, dark brown silk, and of pongee which will wash like cotton. They are to be worn with short walking skirts.

***

India silk dress patterns have been reduced in price. They are always good things to buy. The styles differ but little from year to year, and they make serviceable frocks, not only for the wearing quality of the silk, but because of the wide variety of occasions upon which a gown of this kind can be worn.

***

For patriotic decoration there is nothing much less expensive than the crêpe paper in flag designs. A piece of three yards will coat 12 cents.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 20.—Mrs. Ogden Mills gave her first large social function of the season this evening, a dinner for thirty guests, at her villa on the Cliffs.

Mrs. Burke Roche entertained at dinner at the Elms, and Mrs. Joseph E. Widener at the Pinard cottage.

At the Casino Mrs. John O'Brien gave a dinner for twenty-four guests in honor of her stepdaughter, Baroness Sellière, and Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs and Mrs. Thomas Newbold also gave dinners at the Casino grill rooms. A number of other dinners which were to have been given at the Casino were cancsled on account of the unpleasant weathsr.

In spite of the threatening rain a large congregation, mainly of Summer residents, was at Trinity Church this morning, and listened to an eloquent appeal by the Rev. George Hodges, D. D., Dean of the theological seminary at Camhridge, Mass., in hshalf of the theological schools of the Protestant Episcopal Church throughout the country.

At All Saints' Memorial Church another large and fashionahle congregation listened to the sermon by the Rev. G. Emory Smith, D. D., of Baltimore.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward A. Taft, Alfred R. Conkling and family, and D. W. Rowe of New York, A. Lane Jones of Brooklyn, and F. A. D. Rice, and Mr. and Mrs. Harrison Musgrave of Chicago are at the new Cliffs Hotel.

Forsyth Wickes of New York is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Wickes at the Pinard cottage.

Dr. W. Barton Hopkins of Philadelphia arrived here to-day in his yawl Caress. The schooner yacht Ariel also arrived. The steam yachts Safa El Bahr, Charles M. Schwab; Columhia, James Stillman, and Nourmahal, John Jacob Astor, sailed.

SERVICES AT OCEAN GROVE.

Thousands of Methodists at Camp Grounds Participate in the Special Features of Hospital Day.

Special to The New York Times.

OCEAN GROVE, July 20.—The several meetings held to-day on the camp grounds were in the interest of hospitals, and thousands of Methodists participated. Evangelist Charles H. Yatman led the Young People's meeting. The subject of his address was "Heaven." Bishop James N. FitzGerald and Vice President A. E. Ballard had charge of the holiness meeting in the Tabernacle.

Six thousand gathsred in the auditorium at 10:30 o'clock A. M. A choir of 200 singers and an orchestra of fifty musicians, under the direction of Tail Esen Morgan, gave a song ssrvice while the congregation gathered. The preacher was the Rev. Dr. A. S. Kavanagh of Brooklyn, General Superintendent of the Seney Methodist Hospital. His theme was "The Good Samaritan."

The enrolimsnt in the three departments of the Summer Sabbath school footed up nearly 3,000. Of this number nearly 1,500 took part in Dr. O'Hanlon's Bible class, which is the largest in the world.

Just hefors dusk 5,000 gathered on the beach at the foot of Ocean Pathway and participated in the vesper service, led by Vice President Ballard.

The auditorium was agaln nearly filled at the evening preaching service. The Morgan singers and musicians gave a half-hour song service prior to the sermon, which was preached by the Rev. Dr. George E. Adams, pastor of the Williams Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn. A feature of this service was the vocal solos of "Tom" Beynon and Miss Tersa Hamlin.

To-morrow and Tuesday the National Woman's Suffrags Association will have charge of the meetings in the auditorium. The Rev. Anna H. Shaw of Philadelphia will preside.

BOERS AT CHURCH SERVICE.

Introduced as Heroes to Sunday School Children—Incident in the Waldorf-Astoria's Art Room.

Seventeen of the Boers who are on their way homeward from the English prison camps in the Bermuda Islands attended the morning service at the Zion Evangelical Lutheran Church, in East Eighty-fourth Street, yesterday. They were introduced as heroes to 400 Sunday school children. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Hebler, who described the experiences of the Boers in this late war and in the prison camps.

In the Waldorf-Astoria on Saturday evening several of the Boers, including Gen. Wessels, Gen. Steln, and Lieut. De Wet, were astonished by the elahorate decorations of the halls and rooms. Many women in evening attire talked to them and listened to their comments.

In the Art Room they atopped in front of a bust of Washington, and all gazed in silence. The eyes of Gen. Wessels and young De Wet became moist. A young woman led the conversation to other subjects until the Boers went to other rooms of the hotel.

Yachts at Atlantic City in Danger.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 20.—A sudden squall which lasted for half an hour this afternoon played havoc with the inlet yachts and launches. The water was full of pleasure craft, which could not make a landing before the squall was upon them. Several mosquito boats were upset and the occupants had narrow escapes, while a numher of naphtha launchss were driven upon the meadow banks.

WORKMEN'S NARROW ESCAPE.

Lightning Strikes a Temporary Shed at Trenton and Falling Bricks Almost Crush the Occupants.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., July 20.—Sixty-five workmen narrowly escaped death by lightning bolt at this place yssterday afternoon. They were crouched in a shed when the lightning struck it, completely demolishing one-half of it. The bricks piled on either side in the narrow passage where the men were, but "arched." In falling, thus saving their lives. When the deafened msn crawled out from their dangerous position they found that the shed sheltering the bricks was gone and that the debris was in flames. The men fled in the rain, but one of their number was so completely stunned by the thunder that he remained in his dangerous position, with the debris of the shed in flames on the hricks above him, until his absence was discovered and his companions returned to his rescue.

CHESS MASTERS' TOURNAMENT.

Begins in Hanover To-day—Players Who Are to Take Part in It.

HANOVER, July 20.—The following will start in the intsrnational chess masters' tournament, to be begun to-morrow in this city under the auspices of the German Chess Association:

Harry N. Pillabury, W. E. Napier, and Frank J. Marshall, America.

H. E. Atkins, Jamea Mason, and J. Gunsberg, London.

M. Tschigorin, St. Petersburg, and A. Levin, Kieff.

D. Janowski, Paris.

Dr. A. G. Olland, Utrecht, Holland.

Ignatz von Popiel, Bochnia, Galicia, and Siegfried Wolf, Vienna.

Curt von Bardeleben and William Cohn, Berlin; Rudolf Swiderski and J. Mieses, Leipsic; Dr. Herman von Gottschall, Görlitz, and H. Suechting, Brackrade, Lubeck.

The drawing for the numbers, to provide the schedule for the whole tourney, seventeen rounds, has taken place. The schedule will be according to the Berger system. The pairing for the first round is as follows:

Swiderski vs. Mieses, Mason vs. Olland, Levin vs. Marshall, Cohn vs. Wolf, Gottschall vs. Gunsberg, Tschigorin vs. Atkins, Pillsbury vs. Napier, Janowski vs. Bardeleben, and Popiel vs. Suechting.

Six rounds will be played every week.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Henry L. Moss.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 20.—Henry L. Moss, who was the first United States District Attorney for the Territory of Minnesota, died at his home in this city to-day, aged eighty-three. Mr. Moss was born in Oneida County, N. Y., in 1819 and came to Minnesota in 1848, settling at Stillwater. President Taylor appointed him United States District Attorney in 1849, and he was reappointed by President Lincoln in 1863.

HOPKINSVILLE, Ky., July 20.—A conflagration of unknown origin destroyed the principal business blocks in Cadiz, Trigg County, to-day. Loss $60,000, insurance $25,000.

Steamship Altai Arrives.

The Atlas Line steamship Altai arrived in port yesterday after being ashore in Kingston Harbor for eight days, and throwing overboard 21,800 bunches of hananas. The Altai was homeward bound from Kingston to New York. After loading cargo and taking aboard passengers she sailed at 2:20 P. M. on July 4, and at 3:30 the next morning the steamer went ashore at the entrance of the harhor.

DEATHS REPORTED JULY 20.

Manhattan.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date D'th July
ANTONI, Ross, 105 Washington St.	1	20
ADDISON, George K., 41s Lenox Av.	74	20
APPEL, Harry, 90 Sheriff St.	24	20
ANDERSON, Olga, 319 E. 92d St.	1	19
BROWN, Thomas, 192 Elizabeth St.	33	18
BERSELOFF, Leah, 328 E. 90th St.	1	19
BECKMAN, Sadie, 193 Henry St.	1	19
BERGER, Lyman, 201 Eldridge St.	1	19
CUNNINGHAM, Elizabeth, 610 10th Av.	32	18
COZANS, Philip F., 186 3d Av.	51	19
CIRILLO, Antonio, 157 Attorney St.	1	19
COHEN, Rose, 1,740 Madison Av.	19	19
CAIO, Charles, 1,644 2d Av.	24	19
DENISON, Peter, 346 Madison St.	1	19
DE VADO, Emilie, 1 W. 97th St.	17	19
DOHERTY, Charlotte, 117 Edgecombe Av	23	19
ENDLICH, Katie, 210 Avenue C.	1	19
EDWARDS, Alphonse, 208 W. 78th St	42	18
EARL, Isabelle, 20 W. 61st St.	19	17
FARRELL, Edwin, 402 W. 58th St.	1	19
GAVIN, Ellen, 434 W. 26th St.	35	18
GRISAI, Paul, 237 E. 55th St.	1	19
GOEMAN, Frederick, 254 Avenue A.	36	20
GLUCK, Bertha, 11 Eldridge St.	45	19
GOLDFARB, Max, 86 Willett St.	1	19
GORMAN, Rudolph, 244 24 Av.	4	19
GOLDBERG, Lilly, 29 Essex St.	1	19
HANDEL, Bessie, 256 Madison St.	2	19
HERLIHEY, Mary, A., 173 West End

AMONG THE WHEELMEN

Lawson Explains How a World's Championship Was Won.

MICHAEL TO RACE AGAIN

Little Welsh Rider in Training on a Track in Paris—Champion's Record Performances Awheel.

Iver Lawson of the Columbia cycling team, who returned from Europe last week, had some interesting things to tell of cycle racing across the water. Lawson offers no excuses for his defeats early in the season, and is well satisfied with his trip. That the foreign promoters look upon him with favor is proved by the fact that he has signed to race in Paris in the Fall. Lawson is bitter over the treatment he received in the world's championship race which was run at Rome. He scored well enough in the heats to figure in the semi-final against Bixio, the Italian, and Arend, the German. Coming into the home stretch, Arend's tire exploded, and all three riders fell heavily to the track. Lawson was the first to regain his feet, and grabbed his wheel with the intention of running with it for the tape. He says one of the spectators then rushed on the track and hit him in the stomach, knocking him out completely. Arend was senseless from the fall. Bixio was carried to the tape by friends, and was declared the winner. Many of the Italian spectators, although anxious for their countryman to win, could not overlook the unfairness of the decision, and shouted for Lawson. Some 25,000 spectators were in attendance.

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Paradoxical as it might seem, lovers of cycle racing will be glad and sorry to learn that "Jimmy" Michael has again quit the turf to return to the bicycle. They will be glad, because he is a favorite among all followers of the sport. They will be sorry because the little Welshman has certainly tried hard to attain success as a jockey, and it is always regretful to see a well-aimed purpose come to naught. As a member of the Colnmbia cycling team last year Michael was certainly riding faster than any other man on the small tracks. To be sure, he did not win the championship on account of poor form during the Summer, but it was generally admitted that in September and during the meets at Madison Square Garden, New York, the Welsh rider's speed compared favorably with any other man following the sputtering motor tandems. Michael's second failure at the horses may cure him forever of the fever that has cost him so much time and money at a period in his life when he could have been making thousands of dollars.

Three years ago, at the height of his career awheel, the diminutive bundle of muscle from Wales relinquished his hold on the championship crown and invested his money in running horses. An unsuccessful season on the turf apparently cured him of the ambition to become a famous jockey, and he returned to the banked bicycle tracks. To the wonder of athletic followers particularly, and the public generally, Michael soon proved that he had the strength, grit, and speed to win at cycle racing again, although it could not be said that he developed championship form until he had gone through many months of hard training.

Last Fall he again deserted the wheel for horse racing, going to Paris, where he secured the mounts on many of the best horses and for a time seemed to have struck the inside of the game. Of late, however, he has had little success on the Parisian tracks and the cable reports state that he has gone to the Pare des Princes track to train on the wheel behind motor tandems, and subsequently to come to America.

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The entire month of July will pass without a single organized century run taking place. This is not unusual, however, as this month has never been a popular one with the century promoting clubs, and there were no July runs last year, while there were several in August.

The next hundred-mile run will be the biggest of the year, judging by past records. It will take place Sunday, Aug. 3, over the Bedford Rockaway course. It is the fourth annual veterans' invitation century run, which had over 800 riders taking part in 1899, 1900, and 1901, making it the largest Sunday run of the year in each instance. In the effort to beat its past record this year the entry fee has been placed at 50 cents, and the medal will be something entirely out of the ordinary.

C. P. Staubach of the Century Road Club Association will Captain the run, and D. M. Adee, Century Road Club Association, will be its chief of pacemakers, leading the division which is to start from Bedford Rest at 5:40 A. M. Other divisions will start at 6, 6:20, 6:40, and 7 A. M. In addition there will be a fast division, leaving at 8 o'clock, in charge of D. H. Lodge, Century Road Club Association. This fast division will move at a pace of fifteen miles an hour, and make scheduled stops until Valley Stream is reached on the homeward journey. There the division will be lined up and receive a special check, after which the riders will be free to come home as fast as they please, a gold watch being awarded to the first one home.

Another new feature of the run is that a solid gold medal will be awarded to the rider whose name appears on the greatest number of entries sent in for the run. All particulars of the run and the medal and watch contests are contained in the entry blanks, which may be secured by all who apply for them by mail, addressing C. P. Staubach, at King's Bridge, New York City, or at the Century Road Club Association Clubhouse, 310 West Fifty-third Street, New York.

It is rumored that a rival event may be projected under a similar name by persons envious of the success of the past veterans' runs, and so the warning has gone out to rider that the genuine veterans' run will be conducted as it always has been, by C. P. Staubach as Captain and Messrs. Adee and Lodge as chief pacemakers.

The entry list will be open for only a little over three weeks, as this run has never had any difficulty in filling all of its divisions to their limit.

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The arrival of "Plugger" Bill Martin from Australia adds interest to cycle competition. Martin, who is called the "Iron Man," is forty-two years old and has been racing for some twenty years. He hails from Lowell, Mass., but has done a great deal of racing in Australia, where he is considered the greatest of riders. Martin won last year's great Austral race, with its first prize of $2,000, and incidentally admits having won about $30,000 from the bookmakers. Just how much Martin is worth is not known. He owns two hotels and other property in Australia and some real estate in Lowell.

The season in Australia begins in October and ends in April, and the racing is done on asphalt or dirt tracks. In some cases the competition is on grass tracks. A crowd of 10,000 to 15,000 is not unusual, and there were 32,000 paid admissions for the last Austral wheel race.

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Albert Champion of France continues his remarkable racing awheel, and on last Tuesday managed to add the one-hour honors to his laurels. In a race at Pittsburg with Basil De Guichard of the Rambler Cycling Team, Champion crowded 41 miles and 365 yards into an hour. Extraordinary as the distance may seem, being nothing short of railroad speed, Champion was only able to beat his rival by less than a lap. De Guichard is only seventeen years old, and bids fair to be one of the fastest middle-distance men in the country before the season closes. Champion is on the Columbia Cycling Team.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

Pittsburg Beat the Chicago Team in a Twelve-Inning Contest—Cincinnati Beat St. Louis.

CHICAGO, July 20.—After giving the Pittsburg baseball team a commanding lead by loose playing in to-day's game, the local team tied the score by a fierce batting rally in the ninth inning. They had an excellent chance to score in the eleventh, but threw it away by foolish base running. Pittsburg won the game in the twelfth inning on Beaumont's single, followed by Wagner's home run. The second game was called on account of rain. Score by innings:

											R.	H.	E.
Chicago	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	4	0	0	6	17	4
Pittsburg	3	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	8	15	3

Batteries—W. Williams and Kling; Tannehill and Zimmer.

CINCINNATI, 6; ST. LOUIS, 2.

ST. LOUIS, July 20.—Kruger's miserable playing at third base gave Cincinnati a present of to-day's baseball game. Most of the hits off Hahn and O'Neill came after two men were out. Score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	8	3
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	2	6	10	2

Batteries—Hahn and Bergen; M. O'Neill and J. O'Neill.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	57	10	.781	Philadelphia	34	42	.447
Brooklyn	43	35	.551	St. Louis	33	42	.440
Chicago	40	36	.526	Cincinnati	31	42	.425
Boston	37	34	.521	New York	23	51	.311

Games Scheduled for To-day.

Philadelphia at Brooklyn.

Eastern League Games.

A twelve-inning baseball game, the last of a series of six between the Rochester and Jersey City teams, was played yesterday at West New York Field, Weehawken, and the Jersey players won by the score of 6 to 5. Of the six games Rochester only won one. Up to the tenth inning in the final contest the Rochester men played without an error. The home team was not so fortunate. In the fifth inning McManus missed Hayden's fly to right field, and, the ball getting away, allowed three runs to be tallied for the visitors. Jersey City's representatives tied the score in their half of this inning, and scored another run in the sixth, but the Rochesters got one in the following inning, and again the scores were even. No more runs were made until the twelfth, when Phelps put a ball over the fence for a home run. A wild pitch by Becker and hits by Carr and Mack brought in two runs for Jersey in the latter half of this inning, winning the game after two men had been disposed of. The score:

JERSEY CITY.	R	1B	PO	A	E	ROCHESTER.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Oakes, lf	1	2	2	0	0	Blake, cf	1	1	3	1	0
McManus, rf	0	1	3	0	1	Phelps, c	1	2	5	4	0
Hall'n, cf	0	0	6	0	0	Francis, 3b	1	2	3	6	0
Carr, 1b	2	4	15	0	0	Hayden, lf	1	1	2	0	0
Griffen, 2b	1	1	3	3	1	Henry, 2b	0	2	7	2	0
Shoch, 3b	0	0	1	6	0	Zeimer, ss	0	0	4	2	1
Mack, ss	1	3	2	3	0	Pollard, rf	0	0	3	0	0
Butler, c	1	1	4	1	0	Dillon, 1b	0	1	6	1	0
Fertsch, p	0	0	0	2	0	Becker, p	1	1	2	2	1
Total	6	12	36	15	2	Total	5	10*	35	18	2

*Two out when winning run was made.

Jersey City	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	2—6
Rochester	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	1—5

Earned runs—Jersey City, 3; Rochester, 2. Two-base hits—Mack, Blake, and Henry. Home run—Phelps. Sacrifice hits—McManus, Griffen, Fertsch, Blake, and Zeimer. Left on bases—Jersey City, 6; Rochester, 9. Stolen bases—Carr, Griffen, (2,) Mack, Phelps, and McManus. First base on balls—Off Becker, 5; off Fertsch, 4. Hit by pitched ball—By Becker, 2. First base on errors—Jersey City, 2; Rochester, 2. Struck out—By Becker, 3; by Fertsch, 3. Passed ball—Butler. Wild pitch—By Becker. Double play—Mack, Griffen, and Carr. Time of game—Two hours and twenty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Kelly.

AT MONTREAL.

										R.	H.	E.
Toronto	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	7	0
Montreal	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	8	2

Batteries—Lee and Taft; Langton and Rauh.

AT NEWARK.
FIRST GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Newark	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	5	12	4
Buffalo	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	1	6	9	2

Batteries—Dwight, Applegate, Hemming, and Thackara, McCauley.

SECOND GAME.

Newark	0	3	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	8	13	1
Buffalo	3	0	2	1	0	0	4	0	3	13	12	1

Batteries—Dwight and Jope; Ferry and Shaw.

COMING EVENTS IN GOLF.

Champion James Will Meet Travis in the Open Championship at Garden City.

There is to be an open tournament at the Onwentsia Club, Lake Forest, Ill., the scene of the amateur championship of 1899, this week, beginning on Wednesday, and it is expected that Louis Napoleon James, the new amatcur champion, will be a starter. The best of the Western junior and senior players will play in this tournament, which has been held annually since 1897, and as some of the Easterners will stay over for it, the event may in a way be a renewal of the Glenview competition.

It is a prccedent seldom broken here or abroad that the amateur champion will be a starter in the open championship. The open championship of the United States Golf Association will be held on the Garden City links on Oct. 10 and 11. These are Travis's home links, and it will be interesting to note how he and James will finish in the seventy-two holes of medal play. Unlike Walter B. Smith of Onwentsia and Yale and Walter Egan of Exmoor and Harvard, runners up for the West in the amateur championships of 1899 and 1901, James has learned his golf on the Glenview links without the veneering of play at an Eastern college. He is a Glenview homebred, as distinctly a Western product as Miss Mary MacLane or the whaleback steamers. He has had the advantage of a Scotchman, Auchterlonie, as instructor, and should James come to the open championship he may be depended on to beat more amateurs than will beat him in the race.

Dates have been claimed for open tournaments in August by the Ekwanok Golf Club, Aug. 14 to 16; the Kebo Valley Club, Aug. 12 to 16, and the Stockbridge Golf Club, Aug. 26 to 29. The Point Judith, Newport, Shinnecock Hills, and Deal Clubs are also expected to claim dates for August. So far as open tournaments go July is a blank month on the Eastern links from this time on, but there will be no cessation in team matches and club contests.

On Wednesday the men's monthly handicap will bring out a good field of starters at the Dyker Meadow Golf Club, and on Thursday there will be a mixed foursome handicap at the Apawamis Club.

There is a long list of club competitions on for Saturday over links near and far. Team matches will be a feature. In the East Jersey Golf Association East Orange plays at Forest Hill, Elizabeth at Morristown, and Colonia at South Orange. In the Long Island League Rockville Centre will play at Jamaica and Bayswater at Midland. Only two matches remain to be played in the series of the Hudson River Golf Association that started on May 17. Glenwood playing on the Powelton links on Saturday, and the latter team on the Mount Pleasant Field Club links at Ossinning on Aug. 2. The Powelton team has not lost a match so far, and needs but one more success to win the Championship Cup for the season.

Another Motor Bicycle Test.

The New York Motor Cycle Club has scheduled a fifty-mile economy test for Saturday, Aug. 9. It will be held on the Manhattan Beach track, in conjunction with and immediately preceding the regular race meet scheduled for that date. The test will be started at about 12:30 P. M., and while economy of fuel and not speed is the object, a time limit of three hours has been fixed.

Gold, silver, and bronze medals are the prizes offered. They will be awarded, of course, to the respective riders using the least quantities of gasolene. Entries will close Aug. 5 with R. G. Betts, Chairman, 154 Nassau Street, New York.

GOOD SPEEDWAY BRUSHES

Few Drivers on the Road, but the Tilts Were Lively.

PACER BELLE H. TRIED OUT

Threatening Weather Kept Many of the Regular Trotters and Pacers Away from the Course.

Brushes were few and far between on the Harlem River Speedway yesterday morning, owing to the heavy footing and the threatening weather, which kept the majority of the road drivers and their fast horses within doors. A few "mud larks" braved the conditions and furnished some good sport to several hundred spectators who gathered about the finish post on the upper stretch. Among the contestants was a new-comer on the Speedway, a bay pacer, Belle H., (2:22¼,) driven by Chester Cowan, who gave an excellent account of herself by winning two straight heats from the trotter Hattie Gothard, driven by F. Solomon. The first heat was a nip-and-tuck go from the first turn of the wheels, but the new-comer showed her superior finishing powers by making a spurt in the last fifty yards that carried her across the line a winner by a head and shoulders. Hattie Gothard made a poor start in the second heat, and was taken in hand before the head of the stretch was reached, Belle H. winning out as she pleased. The final was the best contested of the three, and it was either mare's race within a few yards of the post, where Belle H. went to a bad break, and before she recovered her opponent was by the post an easy winner.

Frank Darrin's handsome pacer Bell Boy (2:07¼) seemed to take kindly to the soft footing, and showed several fast quarters before he was turned to a good start with Belle H. Neither pacer seemed anxious to set the pace, and as a result a very slow quarter was covered. A touch of the whip finally sent Bell Boy out in front with a rush. Belle H. was equal to the occasion, and in a few strides reached even terms. First one pacer drew ahead and then the other, neither seeming to be able to retain an advantage. There was every prospect of a dead heat until the pair struck a soft spot in the road half way down the stretch. Both went to a break, and they finished in a gallop, with Bell Boy slightly in the lead.

About the only three-cornered brushes of the morning were two heats between the pacers Direct Cricket, driven by E. B. Edward; Belle H., and Bell Boy. Some difficulty was experienced in getting the trio away, but when they finally started Belle H. showed well in front, and held the lead until the first quarter post was reached, where her opponents closed in on either side of her. All three drivers urged their pacers with word and whip, the pace being a remarkably smart one. The three entered the stretch nose and nose, Belle H. being the favorite with the crowd. In the final drive Bell Boy made a desperate spurt and just managed to nip Belle H. at the wire. Direct Cricket was a close third. In a return brush Bell Boy was left at the post, but his driver urged him on despite a handicap of some lengths. The pacer seemed to realize what was expected of him, and he showed a remarkable burst of speed, closing the gap foot by foot and pushing Belle H. to speed limit. As they entered the stretch there was not half a length's difference between them, but Belle H. lasted long enough to win out by a head.

During the afternoon the roadway dried up and made excellent footing, but very few of the fast steppers took advantage of it.

BRITISH YACHTING NEWS.

Herreshoffs Anticipate an Order for Another Cup Defender—Virginia Ready for Rigging.

Special to The New York Times.

BRISTOL, R. I., July 20.—Following the plan of two years ago, when an order was expected for a boat to be used as a candidate for the defense of the America's Cup, the Herreshoffs are having many improvements and repairs made on the boat shops in order to be ready for business should an order be placed for a 90-foot sloop. The floors have been rebuilt, and foundations for the lead-melting plant used for the molding of lead keels of big boats have been refitted. Altogether there is a general air of expectation of big work next Fall.

It is some years since Archibald Rogers has been in Bristol Harbor, and, although one of the best amateur yachtsmen on this coast, he has not been identified much with the sport since 1893, when he was a member of the Colonia syndicate. Mr. Rogers was here Thursday, coming up from Newport on his elaborately fitted houseboat Pioneer, which was moored at the Herreshoff works about three hours. Mr. Rogers, hearing of the dismasting of his Buzzard's Bay 30-footer Wahtawah, went to the shops to see about having the sloop refitted. Mr. Rogers is talking of having a new yacht constructed. It may be a racing sloop.

The 70-foot sloop Virginia, owned by William K. Vanderbilt, came off the ways at the Herreshoff shops the first of the week, after a general overhauling and painting, and was towed soon afterward to Newport to be rigged and placed in commission for the season. The fitting out of the Virginia will bring all the 70-footers to the line off Newport.

Harold Vanderbilt's new cruising sloop Truia is to be launched and rigged tomorrow. The boat was floated from the north shop at the Herreshoff works a few days ago and taken into the south shop to be finished. The Truia, which is to take the place of the knockabout Alyce, is a 34-foot water line cruiser, and much larger than Alyce. The craft is very much like the Azor, recently built at Bristol for Col. Forbes. She has very short overhangs, bluff bows, wide beam, and an all-round able appearance. She is sloop-rigged, with a pole mast and of moderately heavy rig. The cabin is large, in fact, much larger than that of the Azor, and in every appointment is fitted for a long cruise for a boat of such size.

John B. Herrschoff has sold his private steam yacht Eugenia to Mr. Plant of the South, who gave the fast but small steam yacht Katrina in exchange in the deal.

Capt. Nat Herreshoff arrived home the latter part of the week from a cruise to the eastward in his new cruising houseboat Roamer. The cruise, which preceded a much larger one, began last Sunday.

Athletic Plans for Exposition.

ST. LOUIS, July 20.—Work has begun on the excavation for the gymnasium which, with the gigantic amphitheatre, will be the centre of the physical culture exhibit of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. The gymnasium will cost $150,000 and will have accommodations for 2,000 persons.

Simultaneously with the erection of the gymnasium the great amphitheatre and athletic field, which will be used during the world's fair for athletic contests, turner exhibitions, and sports of all kinds, will be carried to completion.

Considerable work on the athletic field already has been done, and the finishing touches which will make it the greatest athletic campus in the Western country are to be put on within the next few days.

BASEBALL, JERSEY CITY, 4 P. M. TO-DAY, and July 22 and 23, Buffalo.

RACE FOR BRIGHTON CUP

Gold Heels, Blues, and Argregor Announced as Sure Starters.

RICH PRIZES TO BE DECIDED

The Futurity, with a Value of $65,000, Is Chief of the Coming Events—Saratoga's Big Stakes.

With the Brighton Cup, at two miles and a quarter, set for decision on Saturday as the chief event of the week, the Brighton Beach meeting to-day will enter on the last week but one of the Summer term. Though the cup in past years has been productive of more failures than successes from a racing point of view, there is every promise of a good contest this season, and, in spite of the seeming certainty that a small field will compete for the big prize, the race has aroused much popular interest. The assurance from the stable of Gen. Fred C. McLewee & Co. that Gold Heels will be started for the cup amounts to a guarantee that there can be no repetition of the happening of last year, when Prince Melrose just managed to beat a broken-down selling plater. Though the performance of Gold Heels this season has caused horsemen generally to concede the race to the winner of the Suburban and Brighton Handicaps, owners of other fast horses have determined that Gold Heels shall not have a walk-over.

The hopes of a cup victory for Blues, that the accidents of training upset last year, have been renewed this Summer, and the trainer of that horse, Thomas Welsh, has announced his intention of sending Blues against Gold Heels, while a third starter is promised by C. T. Boots in Argregor. The three horses, all four-year-olds, should make a good race without the addition of others, but there is still a possibility that one or more of the three-year-olds engaged will start.

Gold Heels, since his victory in the Brighton Handicap, has been trained especially for the cup, and seems from his work to have improved even on the superb form that he showed in June and early July. His last work two days ago for the cup race was one mile and a half with a fair weight up in 2:37 without the appearance of half trying, and the trainers who witnessed it are more confident than ever that Gold Heels will be the winner of Saturday's contest. Blues, too, has done all that has been asked of him, and has improved so far on his Spring form that his stable has every confidence in him. Though Gold Heels beat Blues in convincing style in the race for the Brighton Handicap, the result of that race was disputed at once, and the Farrell stable following, among whom were some shrewd judges, made the argument that Blues would have beaten Gold Heels but for a bit of bad racing luck.

THREE TO RACE FOR CUP.

Argregor was a winner in the East this season, and after a hurried trip West showed winning form there, though on his races in New York it looks as if his owner has selected a rather difficult spot for the California horse. George Odom has been retained to ride Gold Heels, and it seems about settled that for once the Farrell stable jockey, J. Martin, will stand down in the cup race while Shaw rides Blues. Aside from the cup race, one other important stake event is scheduled for this week at the seaside track, this being the Brighton Oaks, at one mile, for fillies three years old, which, in spite of the prestige of William C. Whitney's fast mare, Gun Fire, promises to tempt out a field of a half dozen or more horses. On her Spring form the race looks to be at the mercy of Gun Fire, but as she must take up the top weight and concede eighteen pounds to fillies that have won in fair company this season, the result of the Oaks may be regarded as in some doubt.

FUTURITY'S VALUE, $65,000.

Valuable turf prizes have increased so rapidly in the past few years that the Ten Thousand Dollar Brighton Junior Stakes, to be run for next week at Brighton, seems almost insignificant beside the array of great events that the late Summer and early Fall will bring up for decision. At Saratoga the Saratoga Special for two-year-olds is a particularly "sporting" private sweepstakes which was made by the great stables as one of the features of the opening of the remodeled track under its new management. This will have a value second only to that of the greatest prize of the American turf, the Futurity at Sheepshead Bay, which will come later. The Futurity has grown in proportion and this year will be worth nearly double its value last season, the approximate total for the Futurity of 1902 being fixed at $65,000. That estimate puts the gross value of the race very close to the record Futurity of 1890, when the race was worth $73,000 gross, of which the winner's share was $67,600, for the great Belmont-bred colt Potomac.

This year's Futurity has left in it 172 colts and fillies two years old out of the remarkable total of 1,241 entries. The eligible list includes every two-year-old performer of note that has appeared this season, and while it is far too early to make any estimate of the horses that are likely to start there was never a more promising race than the fifteenth Futurity, as it stands at present.

Before the reopening of racing on the metropolitan tracks, however, so many ten-thousand-dollar and five-thousand-dollar stakes will be run at Saratoga that the race-going public ought to be hardened to huge values, the increase in the worth of the famous fixtures at Saratoga having been general. The heightened values this year, however, are but a beginning, for still other big stakes are to come, the new association having closed fixtures for succeeding seasons with the fourteen-thousand-dollar Spinaway and the twenty-five-thousand-dollar Hopeful, to be run in 1903, and the fifty-thousand-dollar Great Republic and the forty-thousand-dollar Hopeful to be decided in 1904.

The stakes closed on July 15 by the Coney Island Jockey Club for the Autumn meeting at the Sheepshead Bay track show uniform increase in the number of entries, while the list of nominators shows that this season more Western horsemen than ever before will race on the New York tracks. For the chief of the Autumn handicaps the Twin City, at one mile and a quarter, to be run for on Labor Day, Sept. 1, an entry list that rivals that of the last Suburban has been received. The nominations for this are:

Francesco, Tom Kenny, Blues, Flora Pomona, Royal, His Eminence, Ten Candles, Nones, South Trimble, Arsenal, The Rival, Chilton, Baron Pepper, King Pepper, Whisky King, Articulate, Prince of Melbourne, Sadie S., Bonnibert, Herbert, Port Royal, Trigger, Carhuncle, Wyeth, Reina, Col. Bill, Morningside, Black Dick, Requital, Lord Pepper, Par Excellence, Inventor, Advance Guard, Ds. Riddle, Lady Schorr, Hyphen, Kamara, Heno, Dixieline, Runnels, Igniter, Pentecost, Gunfire, Alcedo, Monarka, John Barleycorn, Agregor, and Cuspidor.

The stakes closed and the number of entries received for each event were as follows:

The Great Eastern Handicap, for two-year-olds, 120; the Flatbush, for two-year-olds, 98; the Autumn Maiden, for two-year-olds, 101; the Sapphire, for two-year-olds, 100; the Dash, for two-year-olds, 88; the Belles, for fillies two years old, 66; the Partridge, for two-year-olds, 66; the Golden Rod, for two-year-olds, 56; the Flight, for two-year-olds and upward, 61; the September, for three-year-olds, 39; the Flying Handicap, for three-year-olds, 42; the Dolphin, for three-year-olds, 34; the Reapers, for three-year-olds, 34; the Twin City Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward, 48; the Turf Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward, 39; the Russet Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward, 40; the Autumn Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward, 76; the Westbury Steeplechase, 34; the Inaugural Steeplechase, 34; the Mineola Hurdle Race, 32. Total, 1,209.

Entries for Brighton Beach Races.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners of $1,000, with allowances; one mile and a sixteenth. Hassik, 118 pounds; Port Royal, 111; St. Finnan and Daffo-Down-Dilly, 108 each; De Reszke, The Amazon, and Fair Knight, 106 each.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds, beaten non-winners since May 2, weights 10 pounds below the scale; five furlongs. Gentry, Knocknagow, Uranium, Rigadon, Waxia, Mount Kisco, Mackensack, Kentucky Cardinal, Dark Planet, and First Chord, 112 pounds each; Jeanne Marie, Blue Delft, Iconoclast, Tioga, Ithan, Rosetint, and Bright Girl, 109 each.

THIRD RACE.—For fillies and mares of all ages, selling allowances, scale from $2,000 down to $500, six furlongs. Morando, Ondurdis, and Annie Grace, 113 pounds each; Rossignol, 109; Aminte, 108; Musidora and Lady Radnor, 107 each; Wiseldine, 105; Early Eve, Stella W., Flentiner, Neither One, and Lady Holyrood, 102 each, and Hebron, 97. Apprentice allowance claimed for Lady Holyrood, Hebron, Neither One, and Aminte.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong. Swiftmas, 124 pounds; Homestead, 119; Francesco, 113; Himself, 110; St. Finnan, 104; Kalif, 103, and Trigger, 102.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling allowances, scale from $1,500 down to $500; six furlongs. Frank Karrick, 104 pounds; Bismarck and Warte Nicht, 98 each; Harriet S., 96; Bondage, Franklyn C., and Napoleon, 93 each; Semper Vivax, Boh Hilliard, Amorous, W. R. Condon, and Northern Light, 92 each; Flamboyant, 90; Handspinner, Byronerdale, and Squid, 84 each. Apprentice allowance claimed for Flamboyant, Byronerdale, Squid, Handspinner, and Harriet S.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, to be ridden by apprentices who have never ridden a winner; selling allowances, scale from $1,500 down to $500; one mile and a sixteenth. Prince Richard, 116 pounds; Gulden and Bluff, 111 each; Double Dummy, Alsike, Arak, and Yelp, 108 each; Pleasant Sail, Vesuvia, and Nivonia, 106 each; Condiment, 101, and C. Rosenfeld and The Pride of Surrey, 96 each.

CYCLIST HURLEY SHUT OUT.

Amateur Champion Failed to Score in Vailsburg Cycle Races.

For the first time this season M. L. Hurley, the amateur cycling champion, failed to obtain a prize at the weekly cycling race meet yesterday at the Vailsburg track, Newark. He was a starter in the first heat of the one-mile handicap, but could not overtake the long-mark men and so failed to qualify for the final. The race was won by G. C. Cameron of this city, who had 120 yards.

The leading professional riders, who had competed in the races at Atlantic City on the preceding evening, were late in arriving at the track, and there was a long wait in consequence. Frank Kramer, who won the mile championship at Atlantic City, did not start in the two-mile professional event, and it was won by George C. Schreiber of this city from the 120-yard mark. Kramer and G. H. Collett won the mile professional team race with ease, and the amateur team pursuit race was won by George Glasson and Charles Schiere of Newark. The summary:

Half-Mile, (Novice.—Won by A. T. Zeigler, Watsessing, N. J.; Schroeder, Hoboken, N. J., second; F. M. Morse, Newark, N. J., third. Time—1:08 2-5.

One-Mile Handicap, (Amateur.)—Won by G. C. Cameron, Jr., New York City, (20 yards;) W. A. Penn, New York City, (140 yards,) second; C. L. Hollister, Springfield, Mass., (80 yards,) third; Theodore Kindle, New York City, (120 yards,) fourth. Time—1:50 2-5.

Team Pursuit Race, (Amateur.)—Won by George Glasson and Charles Schiee, Newark; "Teddy" Billington and James Zanes, Vailsburg, N. J., second; Oscar Goerke and George Cameron, Jr., New York City, third. Time—5:47. Distance—2¾ miles.

One-Mile Team Race, Professional.—Won by F. L. Kramer, East Orange, N. J., and G. H. Collett, New Haven, Conn.; W. S. Fenn, Waterbury, Conn., and George Leander, Chicago, Ill., second; Frank Beauchamp, Australia, and William Martin, Lowell, Mass., third. Time—2:36.

Two-Mile, Professional.—Won by G. C. Schrieber, New York City, (120 yards;) Floyd Krebs, Newark, N. J., (120 yards,) second; John Bedell, Lynbrook, N. Y., (60 yards,) third; "Jed" Newkirk, Chicago, Ill., (150 yards,) fourth. Time—4:00.

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Two Wheelers.—A type of vehicle built in almost infinite variety. Some of the more popular are the Park Gate Gig (as shown herewith), the Hackney Cart, Spicy Gig, Kentucky Breakig Cart, Tandem Cart, White Chapel, Meadowbrook, and many others. We have all the most popular styles.

Park Gate Gig.

Removal Notice.—Will remove at the end of the year to our new ten-story building, Broadway and Seventh Avenue, corner Forty-eighth Street.

STUDEBAKER,
Broadway, Cor. Prince St., New York.

Standing of the Cricket Teams.

The cricket team of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club strengthened its position as leader of the race for the cricket championship of New York by its victory over Brooklyn on Saturday. The Livingston Field Club, however, maintains its position strongly in second place, and it is possible that the drawn game which the Knickerbockers played will be an important factor in the result when the final percentages are worked out. The first forfeited game of the season was given by Nelson Lodge to Paterson on Saturday, and the latter team is now well in advance of Brooklyn for third place. The following is the club standing to date:

METROPOLITAN LEAGUE.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	P.C.
Knickerbocker A. C.	5	4	0	1	1.000
Livingston	7	6	1	0	.857
Paterson	5	*4	1	0	.800
Brooklyn	4	2	2	0	.500
Manhattan	5	1	3	1	.200
Kings County	6	1	5	0	.166
Nelson Lodge	6	0	*6	0	.000

*Nelson Lodge forfeited one game to Paterson.

M. R. Cobb now virtually leads the batting average with a record of 96 runs per inning for 8 innings, (four times not out.) A. G. Laurie has actually the best figures, but he has played only in two innings, for an average of 118. S. B. Standfast is third with 48, F. J. Prendergast fourth with 45, and then follow F. F. Kelly, 39.75; F. G. Warburton, 33.75; N. S. Walker, Jr., 31.40, and A. G. Cooke, 32.66.

A special cup has been offered to the fielder making the most catches during the season. M. R. Cobb has a good lead for this with 7, F. D. Mockler is second with 5, K. E. Stoddart and A. Carville divide third place with 4, and J. Balmer, W. Wade, W. S. R. Scully, A. Withers, and A. C. Durrant have 3 each.

Bicycles.

MOTOR BICYCLES $90 Up. Tricycles, $150 Up. $150 Quadricycles, 2¾ h. p., for $195 cash. We undersell every one in Cycles, Tires, Sundries. WILLIS, Park Row Cycle Co., 24 Park Row, op. P. O.

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THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

The stock market is acting much as the shrewdest observers and the closest students of conditions expected it to act. Despite the almost general bear talk and the altogether pessimistic views expressed in many quarters—not omitting the financial columns of the daily newspapers—prices on the Stock Exchange continue to mount steadily up, as a result of buying initiated by the largest financial interests of the country, and joined in by leading commission houses on behalf of themselves and their customers. Perhaps the most significant of the recent developments has been the fresh interest taken in the trading by the public since the lower-priced issues have been taken in hand. These issues, it is hardly necessary to say, are more attractive to the public than the higher-priced shares, for the reason that they require less money to carry and that they have not had a rise in keeping with the standard stocks. They have, in short, been overlooked in the early scramble for high-class securities. Now, however, they are being taken up because it is recognized that their worth has been too long overlooked. The leaders last week in this class were Alton, Norfolk, Chesapeake, Erie, Nickel Plate, Lake Erie and Western, Southern Railway, Texas, Hocking Valley, Wabash, Chicago Terminal, Duluth South Shore, Fuller Construction, and the steel stocks. If all indications do not belie, they are to be further advanced this week.

Apropos of Fuller Construction and the developments in connection with it, it is clear that the tendency of great interests toward consolidation and centralization—toward community of interest—is growing stronger. It is the logical development of the times. It will be seen in other directions. It is not for nothing that there is significant talk in this direction in connection with Alton, Pennsylvania, Norfolk, Nickel Plate, Lake Erie and Western, Southern Railway, Baltimore and Ohio, St. Louis and San Francisco, and Chicago Terminal.

The money market situation is steadily improving. Saturday's bank statement proves this very conclusively.

A CORPORATION DUTY.

They who may not be fully graduated from the Wall Street school have the habit of wondering at the portliness of that item in corporation financial statements labeled "legal expenses." It's a wonder that no "insider" shares. Neither is there much wonder that the insider doesn't care to talk about it.

In any corporation of size legal expenses of legitimate sort run naturally into big figures. It is ordinarily the task of a regiment of attorneys to attend to the law business of an important property. The best talent, the fattest fees, are the requisite and the reward in corporation practice. But "legal expense" covereth a multitude of luxuries that were far better done without—"legal expense" over and over again is euphony, in fact, for just simple, plain submission to extortion.

Corporations of prominence have come to expect it, their managers would be amazed at any slackening of it—it has so familiar become that it counts actually upon being embraced. It has risen superior to former hesitancy and subterfuge and mock modesty; it fairly struts. Call it hard names and it laughs in contempt—what's the use of a corporation having a safe except to be broken into? Explicit the apostle of the "legal expense" gospel and easy to understand:

Let him take who hath the power,
Let him keep who can.
But—pooh!—Rob Roy was only an amateur.

Till the recent revelation of crude performances against the Steel Trust it might have been supposed that corporation hold-up practice had developed into an exact science. Possibly because of their very expertness the practitioners grow careless. Certain it is that current disclosures suggest that tribute leviers can be disposed of in a stand-up fight—and stand-up fighting there is to be. Every stockholder in every leeched corporation will have reason to be appreciative when the open campaign starts. Preparations have progressed. Not merely are Directors and Trustees finally persuaded that it's better to pay for defense than tribute; but there is determination to go further—to supplement defense by forcing the fighting, turning defense into prosecution.

It isn't in the Steel Trust only that this policy is determined upon. In other important quarters the adoption of it promises early result. Here is one illuminating development. In face of the attitude of Thomas F. Ryan—turning marksmen into targets—there have suddenly come eloquent changes over the spirit of typical Consolidated Tobacco and Metropolitan Railway litigation dreams. Complainants cease complaining, and beg the courts for rest. More valor than pertains to making affidavits is required where there is shooting back. Litigants—they of the professional type, they who are "stockholders" for "legal expense" revenue only—are working overtime on briefs not warlike but explanatory.

Historians down in Georgia treasure the chronicle of an antebellum hero whose voice megaphoned strenuously for war. The Yankees should be exterminated—less than half a dozen months. He would personally promise to do the job himself with just a company or two of Macon boys at his back. "Why, we can whip them," he vociferated, "whip them with paper bullets."

When something more than his six months had passed, when something very different from his blithesome forecast had come to be dreadfully true—when the war was over—the prophet came to run for office and was in the midst of roseate promises of how the future, under his leadership, was going to blossom, when an empty-sleeved hearer, returned from Antietam and Gettysburg by way of Appomattox, arose with a question:

"Now, Gen. 'Toombs,'" said he, "weren't you for the war?"

"Sure," came promptly.

"And didn't you say we could lick the Yankees in six months?"

"Yes," was the admission. "That was my honest belief."

"Of course it was," ejaculated the man in the audience; "that's what we all thought. But, General, didn't you tell us that they weren't anything to be afeerd of at all—that we could lick 'em with paper bullets?"

The crowd was alive. The orator looked a trifle unhappy. His opponents were in glee. But Georgia fortitude won:

"Yes, yes—that's so!" he answered. "And I was right, too. We could have licked them with paper bullets. Only the blamed Yankees wouldn't fight that way!"

The proper end of "buccaneer" Steel Corporation litigation will not be written in the mere exposure of the shamelessness of it. Were that so, Grand Juries might as well go out of fashion.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, July 20.—With the exception of renewed activity in American securities, last week was unusually quiet on the Stock Exchange. The resignation of the Premiership by Lord Salisbury had no effect upon the market, which throughout remained sluggish, South Africans being especially weak. Various views are expressed by financial critics regarding the rise here in American railroad shares, but it is generally believed that London is only blindly following New York's lead, without much intelligence. Satisfaction, however, is universally voiced regarding the American crop outlook.

The money market during the week has been easy, owing to considerable Government disbursements. The harvest and holiday requirements, in addition to the demand from Paris, are likely to absorb any gold reaching the open market. As the Government will be a borrower for some time to come, the prospects augur a steady money market.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Following is a statement of the United States Treasury on the 19th day of July, 1902:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

In Divisions of Issue and Redemption.

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion in Division of Redemption $150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS.

Held for the redemption of the notes and certificates for which they are respectively pledged.

DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.		DIVISION OF ISSUE.	
Gold coin	$356,630,089	Gold certificates outstanding	$356,630,089
Silver dollars	455,956,000	Silver certificates outstanding	455,956,000
Silver dollars of 1890	2,225	Treasury notes outstanding	29,510,000
Silver bullion of 1890	29,507,775		
Total	$842,096,089	Total	$842,096,089

General Fund.

Gold coin and bullion	$59,389,320.97	
Gold certificates	41,430,080.00	
Standard silver dollars	15,078,637.00	
Silver certificates	7,751,692.00	
Silver bullion	2,820,464.10	
United States notes	9,085,930.00	
Treasury notes of 1890	63,805.00	
National banknotes	10,838,049.75	
Subsidiary silver coin	11,812,509.75	
Fractional currency	165.58	
Minor coin	839,049.32	
		$159,109,731.77
In National Bank Depositories—		
To credit of the Treasurer of the U. S.	$118,141,072.15	
To credit of disbursing officers	6,823,345.91	
Total	$124,964,418.06	
Awaiting Reimbursement—		
Bonds and interest paid	1,149,584.23	
		126,114,002.29
Total		$285,223,734.06
Liabilities—		
National bank 5 per cent. fund	$13,097,658.97	
Outstanding checks and drafts	11,171,489.38	
Disbursing officers' balances	53,115,538.42	
Post Office Department account	6,812,323.29	
Miscellaneous items	2,068,547.38	
		86,446,157.44
Available cash balance		$198,777,576.62

Receipts, Expenditures, Redemptions, Etc.

RECEIPTS.	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$849,032.14	$14,778,102.92	$14,778,102.92
Internal revenue	731,474.00	14,555,659.09	14,555,659.09
Miscellaneous	86,494.21	1,991,963.53	1,991,963.53
Total receipts	$1,697,000.35	$31,325,725.54	$31,325,725.54
EXPENDITURES.			
Civil and miscellaneous	290,000.00	9,710,000.00	9,710,000.00
War	985,000.00	13,870,000.00	13,870,000.00
Navy	205,000.00	5,605,000.00	5,605,000.00
Indians	10,000.00	600,000.00	600,000.00
Pensions	400,000.00	9,415,000.00	9,415,000.00
Interest		4,200,000.00	4,200,000.00
Total expenditures	$1,890,000.00	$43,400,000.00	$43,400,000.00
Excess of expenditures over receipts	192,999.65	12,074,274.46	12,074,274.46
Receipts Last Year—			
Customs	702,827.25	13,160,297.05	13,160,297.05
Internal revenue	945,273.08	18,322,568.21	18,322,568.21
Receipts from all sources last year	1,714,431.58	32,926,454.14	32,926,454.14
Expenditures last year	1,582,000.00	36,690,000.00	36,690,000.00
NATIONAL BANK FUND.			
Deposits of lawful money under act July 14, 1890	25,000.00	1,055,820.00	1,055,820.00
Notes redeemed and retired under act July 14, 1890	94,500.00	1,171,522.50	1,171,522.50
Notes received for current redemption	552,417.00	9,423,421.00	9,423,421.00

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.	U. S. Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To March 14, 1900	$546,466,414.00	$103,195,488.00	$649,661,902.00
UNDER ACT MARCH, 14, 1900.			
Redeemed in Gold—	U. S. Notes.	Treasury Notes.	Total.
To date	$59,063,603.00	$5,094,310.00	$64,158,003.00
This fiscal year	158,055.00	14,970.00	173,025.00
This month	158,055.00	14,970.00	173,025.00
This day		1,200.00	1,200.00
Exchanged for Gold—			
To date	59,063,603.00	5,094,310.00	64,158,003.00
This fiscal year	158,055.00	14,970.00	173,025.00
This month	158,055.00	14,970.00	173,025.00
This day		1,200.00	1,200.00

FINANCIAL.

Banks and Trust Companies.

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FINANCIAL.

SOTUHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY
(OF CALIFORNIA)
First Consolidated Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds of 1893.

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors of this Company has determined to use to redeem First Consolidated Mortgage Five Per Cent Gold Bonds of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company (of California) $64,000 now in the Sinking Fund for the redemption and payment of Bonds of that issue, and that Bonds of such issue will be redeemed therewith; bids are hereby invited for the surrender of such Bonds at prices to be named by the bidders. Such bids should be deposited with Andrew K. Van Deventer, Assistant Treasurer of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, at his office, 120 Broadway, New York City, at or before 12 o'clock noon on the 31st day of July, 1902, and should be endorsed "Bids for surrender of Southern Pacific Railroad Company of California Five Per Cent Bonds."

New York, June 30, 1902.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.,
By E. H. HARRIMAN, President.

UNDERLYING CONDITIONS

IN THE STOCK MARKET

IS THE SUBJECT OF A SPECIAL MARKET LETTER WE ARE ISSUING,

which has important bearing upon intrinsic values and the trade conditions underlying some of our most important Industrial and Railway securities, with special reference to U. S. Steel, Sugar, Copper, B. R. T., Wabash, C. G. & W., M. K. & T., Chicago & Alton, Chesapeake & Ohio, So. Ry., Atch., Reading, U. P., N. P., Gen. Elec., etc.

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R. J. CHATRY, Secretary. H. S. MANNING, Vice-President.
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THE FINANCIAL AGE
ISSUE OF JULY 21, 1902.
Down-town News-Stands, or 11 Broadway.

GERMAN MONEY AND TRADE.

BERLIN, July 20.—The only securities showing any activity on the Boerse last week were domestic 3 per cents and some foreign rentes.

Iron shares improved during the first half of the week upon American and English iron market reports, but the end of the week brought a relapse owing to rumors of a reduction in the dividends of several large companies and the announcement of general wage reductions in the Westphalian iron district.

Shares of the Hamburg-American Steam Packet Company and the North German Lloyd Line were weak; Hamburg and Bremen continue selling here.

General industrials were stagnant, but quotations were somewhat better maintained.

Money was offered much beyond the market's demands, while the competition for commercial bills was so sharp that much paper was discounted below the nominal rate—1½ per cent.—and the abundance of money caused a rise in exchange rates.

FINANCIAL.

REORGANIZATION
OF
Asphalt Company of America
AND
National Asphalt Company

To the holders of certificates of deposit of Collateral Gold Certificates of the ASPHALT COMPANY OF AMERICA, and to the holders of such Collateral Gold Certificates.

You are hereby notified that the undersigned, a Committee acting at the request of holders of Collateral Gold Certificates of the ASPHALT COMPANY OF AMERICA, under an agreement bearing date the 14th day of November, 1901, have approved and adopted, in conjunction with a committee representing the holders of securities of the NATIONAL ASPHALT COMPANY, a plan for the reorganization of the affairs of the Asphalt Company of America, and of the National Asphalt Company, and have lodged originals of said plan with the COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA and the MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, the depositaries mentioned in said agreement. A copy of said plan, together with a copy of the report of this Committee, will be mailed to each holder of said certificates of said Asphalt Company of America, and to the holders of certificates of deposit issued by the depositaries under said agreement, and copies thereof may be obtained upon application to either of said depositaries.

Holders of collateral gold certificates of the Asphalt Company of America, already deposited under said agreement, will be deemed to have assented to said plan, unless written notice of their dissent therefrom, and of their desire to withdraw from said agreement and plan, shall have been filed with either of said depositaries prior to AUGUST 19TH, 1902. Holders of said collateral gold certificates who have not deposited them with either of said depositaries, may become parties to said agreement and plan by depositing their said certificates with either of said depositaries on or before SEPTEMBER 15TH, 1902.

Dated Philadelphia, July 18th, 1902.

HENRY W. BIDDLE, Chairman.
RUDULPH ELLIS,
ALVIN W. KRECH,
E. B. MORRIS,
C. S. W. PACKARD,
Committee.

J. PERCY KEATING, THOMAS DE WITT CUYLER, } Philadelphia.
ALEXANDER & GREEN, New York City, of Counsel.
W. S. ELLIS, Secretary, Arcade Building, Philadelphia.

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ALEXANDER S. WEBB, JR., Sec.
BERTRAM CRUGER, Assist. Sec.

TRUSTEES:

Hebor R. Bishop	Richard Mortimer
William L. Ball	Wadley Olcott
Albert C. Case	John L. Parsons
Haley Fiske	Henry C. Perkins
Robert Hoe	Morton F. Plant
Grayton Lyon	Norman B. Ream
Morris K. Jesup	J. Edward Simmons
Edward R. Judson	John T. Terry
Bradley Martin	Samuel Thomas
D. O. Mills	Wm. H. Tillinghast
Geo. Henry Warren	

The PHILADELPHIA TIMES prints more Financial News than any other Philadelphia newspaper. Its own reports are supplemented by the full and unrivaled reports of The New York Times.

Dividends.

The Missouri Pacific Railway Co.
No. 195 Broadway, New York, June 18, 1902.
DIVIDEND NO. 47.

The Board of Directors has declared a semi-annual dividend of Two Dollars and Fifty Cents ($2.50) per share upon the capital stock of this Company, payable at the office of the Treasurer on and after the 21st day of July, 1902, to stockholders of record at the close of the transfer books on the second day of July, 1902.

The transfer books will be closed on July 24, 1902, at three o'clock P. M., and reopened on July 22, 1902, at ten o'clock A. M.

A. H. CALEF, Treasurer.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York,
37 & 39 Liberty Street, New York, July 9th, 1902.

The Board of Directors of this Company has this day declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT., payable at the Company's office on August 1st, 1902. The transfer books will be closed Wednesday, July 16th, and reopened on Saturday, August 2d. WILLIAM P. DIXON, Treasurer.

OREGON SHORT LINE RAILWAY CO. First Mortgage 6 Per Cent. Bonds.

Coupons No. 41, due August 1, 1902, from the above-mentioned bonds will be paid at maturity on presentation at the office of the Treasurer of the Oregon Short Line Railroad Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Packages of Coupons may be left for verification on and after Monday, July 28, 1902.

Oregon Short Line Railroad Company,
FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.

Amalgamated Copper Company,
52 Broadway, New York, July 17th, 1902.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Amalgamated Copper Company, a dividend of ONE-HALF OF ONE PER CENT. (½ of 1%) was declared payable August 25th, 1902, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M., July 24th, 1902. Transfer books close at 3 o'clock P. M. July 24th, 1902, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. August 11th, 1902.

WM. G. ROCKEFELLER, Secretary & Treasurer.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. Registered Bonds of the Columbus & Toledo Railroad Company will close at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, Monday, July 21, 1902, at 3 o'clock preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due August 1st, 1902, and will open August 1st at 10 A. M.

WILLIAM N. COTT, Treasurer.
Columbus, Ohio, July 12, 1902.

Montana Ore Purchasing Company,
New York, July 18, 1902.

A dividend of Two Dollars ($2.00) Per Share, being Dividend No. 35, has been declared, payable on the 15th day of August, 1902, to Stockholders of record August 6th, 1902. Transfer Books close August 5th, reopen August 16th, 1902.

MONTANA ORE PURCHASING COMPANY,
STANLEY GIFFORD, Treas.

New York City, July 18, 1902.

The New York National Exchange Bank.
93D DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Quarterly Dividend of Two (2%) Per Cent. upon the Capital Stock of this bank, payable August 1st, 1902. The transfer books close July 21st, 1902, and open August 1st, 1902.

Savings Banks.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
S. E. Cor. Sixth Ave. & 13th St.
INTEREST AT THE RATE OF THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. PER ANNUM will be credited depositors for the SIX MONTHS and THREE MONTHS ENDING JUNE 30, 1902, on all sums from five dollars to three thousand dollars, entitled thereto under the by-laws, payable JULY 21, 1902.

JOHN HARSEN RHOADES, President.
JAMES QUINLAN, Treasurer.
B. OGDEN CHISOLM, Secretary.

Deposits made on or before JULY 10, 1902, will draw interest from JULY 1, 1902.

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

$4,200,000
6% GOLD TIMBER CERTIFICATES
Maturing 1905 to 1912.
Interest payable February 1st and August 1st in Baltimore and New York.
Authorized, $11,000,000. Issued, $6,566,439.
Certificates are for $1,000 each in coupon form, and are redeemable at 105 and interest on any coupon date on sixty days' notice.

MARYLAND TRUST COMPANY, BALTIMORE, Trustee.

The above Certificates are a part of $6,000,000 issued against 883,000 acres of land and about 6,000,000,000 feet of commercial timber. $1,800,000 of this issue have been disposed of at private sale or withdrawn for investment, $566,439 Certificates issued for additional land remain in the Treasury of the Company.

Further issues of Certificates can only be made for payment at cost of additional lands acquired, subject to the restrictions in the Deed of Trust, and must be made in series maturing subsequent to those now outstanding.

The Certificates entitle the holder thereof to a beneficial interest in a contract of the Kirby Lumber Company with the Houston Oil Company, which contract has been assigned by the Houston Oil Company to the Trustee, for the benefit of the Timber Certificate holders, and stipulates for the cutting of timber by the Lumber Company in quantities and at prices sufficient to realize during the next ten years about $20,000,000 in excess of what will be required to retire the $6,556,439 Timber Certificates principal and interest. In addition to this, the Houston Oil Company has guaranteed the performance of the contract and given its mortgage to the Trustee on all the property which it now owns or which it may hereafter acquire during the life of the Certificates.

All payments under the contract are to be made direct to the Trustee and will be disbursed by the Trustee for the benefit of Certificate-holders in accordance with the Deed of Trust.

The Charters of the Houston Oil Company of Texas, and of the Kirby Lumber Company, the contracts between said Companies, the guarantee of the Houston Oil Company, the assignment of its timber contract, and the mortgage of its property have been approved by our counsel, Mr. John G. Johnson, of Philadelphia.

Circulars containing full information can be obtained from the undersigned, and reports of experts and opinion of counsel can be seen upon application at our New York office.

WE RECOMMEND THESE CERTIFICATES AS A SAFE INVESTMENT, AND NOW OFFER THE UNSOLD BALANCE AT PAR AND INTEREST.

Brown Brothers & Co.,
New York, Philadelphia and Boston.

COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY
St. Paul Building, 222 Broadway, New York.
Capital, Surplus & Undivided Profits, $2,150,000
Transacts a General Trust and Banking Business.
Allows Interest on Daily Balances.

OFFICERS:
JOHN E. BORNE, President.
RICHARD DELAFIELD, CORD MEYER, JAMES W. TAPPIN, Vice-Presidents.
ARPAD S. GROSSMANN, Treasurer. EDMUND L. JUDSON, Secretary.
PHILIP S. BABCOCK, Trust Officer.

TRUSTEES:

Henry O. Havemeyer,	Daniel O'Day,	Cord Meyer,	L. C. Dessar,
Anson R. Flower,	Percival Kuhne,	Perry Belmont,	Geo. Warren Smith,
Lowell M. Palmer,	Frank Curtiss,	Wm. T. Wardwell,	John S. Dickerson,
John E. Borne,	Vernon H. Brown,	Henry N. Whitney,	James W. Tappin,
Richard Delafield,	Seth M. Milliken,	Theo. W. Myers,	Geo. W. Quintard,
	W. Seward Webb.		

REORGANIZATION OF NATIONAL ASPHALT COMPANY AND ASPHALT COMPANY OF AMERICA.

TO THE HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT OF COLLATERAL GOLD CERTIFICATES AND CAPITAL STOCK OF THE NATIONAL ASPHALT COMPANY AND TO THE HOLDERS OF SUCH COLLATERAL GOLD CERTIFICATES AND CERTIFICATES OF CAPITAL STOCK:

You are hereby notified that the undersigned, a committee acting at the request of holders of Collateral Gold Certificates and Capital Stock of the National Asphalt Company, under an agreement bearing date the 18th day of November, 1901, have approved and adopted, in conjunction with the committee representing the holders of securities of the Asphalt Company of America, a plan for the reorganization of the affairs of the National Asphalt Company and of the Asphalt Company of America, and have lodged originals of said plan with the Equitable Trust Company of Philadelphia and the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, the depositaries mentioned in said agreement. A copy of said plan, together with a copy of the report of this committee, will be mailed to each holder of said certificates of said National Company and to the holders of certificates of deposit issued by the depositaries under said agreement, and copies thereof may be obtained upon application to either of said depositaries.

Holders of the Collateral Gold Certificates and Capital Stock of the National Asphalt Company already deposited under said agreement will be deemed to have assented to said plan unless written notice of dissent therefrom is filed with either of the depositaries prior to the 19th day of August, 1902, and holders of said Collateral Gold Certificates and certificates of stock who have not deposited them may become parties to said agreement and plan by depositing their said gold certificates and stock with either of the above-named depositaries on or before September 15th, 1902.

Dated Philadelphia, July 18th, 1902.

WILLIAM F. HARRITY, Chairman.
RICHARD H. RUSHTON,
ARTHUR W. SEWALL,
Committee.

JOHN V. LOUGHNEY, Betz Building, Philadelphia, Pa., Secretary.
DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, of Counsel.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Meetings and Elections.

Stockholders' Meeting of the Stowe & Eddy Company.

The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of said Company will be held at its office, No. 1,183 Broadway, City of New York, State of New York, on Thursday, the 7th day of August, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors and transacting such other business as may be properly brought before the meeting.

Pursuant to by-laws of said Company.

F. F. EDDY, Secretary.

Continental Wall Paper Company.
19th St. and 4th Av., Parker Building, New York, July 14th, 1902.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Continental Wall Paper Co. for the election of Directors will be held at the Victoria Hotel, Broadway and 27th St., New York City, on Monday, July 28th, at 2 o'clock P. M.

ROBERT J. DYATT, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Gould Steel Company, for the purpose of electing Directors and transacting any other business which may be brought before them, will be held at the offices of the said Company, at No. 25 West 33d Street, New York City, on Saturday, July 26th, 1902. Polls will be open from eleven to twelve A. M.

W. E. KURTZ, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Gould Coupler Company, for the purpose of electing Directors and transacting any other business which may be brought before them, will be held at the offices of the said Company, at No. 25 West 33d Street, New York City, on Saturday, July 26th, 1902. Polls will be open from eleven to twelve A. M.

F. P. HUNTLEY, Secretary.

Proposals.

PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY GUARANTEED 3½% TRUST CERTIFICATES, SERIES B.

Pursuant to the terms of an agreement dated September 1st, 1897, and supplemental agreement dated February 1st, 1901, proposals are invited for the sale and delivery to the Trustee of the above Certificates at a price not exceeding par and interest to the extent of $100,000, the sum now payable to the Sinking Fund.

Proposals should be addressed to Girard Trust Company, Trustee, Philadelphia, Pa., and will be received until Tuesday, July 31st, 1902, at three o'clock P. M.

GIRARD TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
C. J. RHOADS, Treasurer.
Philadelphia, July 15th, 1902.

WHY NOT PURCHASE PEO. GAS?

The business of lighting a great city is one of the best in the world. Experience of the past, which is the best and safest criterion, shows that money invested in Gas Lighting is not only productive of excellent dividend returns, but always certain to increase the capital invested. This is the history of investment in each and every gas company, both in the United States and Europe, whose plant is operated in cities of any magnitude. **We suggest immediate purchase of Peo. Gas of Chicago. In present bull market this stock has, up to present writing, had no material upward movement; it is now overdue. Indications of the appearance are indicated by slightly increased dealings, accompanied by a hardening of prices. The stock has a magnificent dividend record, covering a period of nearly fifteen years, in which it has earned shareholders 6% per annum. It sold in the preceding bull market above 120, and should do equally well in this one.** It has an absolute monopoly of the gas lighting business of Chicago, the second largest city in the United States. Its capitalization is only $32,000,000, as against $73,000,000 for the Con. Gas Co. of N. Y., which returns 8% to its shareholders, and sells above 220! The price of London, Paris, and Berlin gas shares are absolutely prohibitory for investment purposes. **It is the cheapest Gas stock in the World.** We advise purchasing immediately, and will be pleased to do so for old or new clients upon a margin of 5%, in multiples of ten shares up to any amount. Send for our special letter containing exhaustive data relative to the Peo. Gas Co.

HAIGHT & FREESE
Established 1890. CO. Main Office, 53 B'way, N. Y.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON
NEW YORK { 1181 BROADWAY, GERKEN BLDG., 147 WEST 125TH ST.
BROOKLYN { 44 Court St. (Temple Bar) 3 Wallabout Market.
"Determining the character and financial responsibility of your Broker is as important as the selection of right stocks."

U. S. STEEL STOCKHOLDERS
READ
The Financial Age
OF JULY 21, 1902.
Down-town News-Stands, or 11 Broadway.

NOTICE—THE THIRD NATIONAL BANK, located at Chattanooga, in the State of Tennessee, is closing up its affairs. All nots holders and other creditors of said association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the association for payment.

CHAS. A. LYERLY, President.
CHAS. O. LUTZ, Cashier.
Dated July 1, 1902.

Pennsylvania Banks.

DEPOSIT NATIONAL BANK, DUBOIS, PA.,
July 16.

RESOURCES.

Loans and investments	$964,954.17	
Due from banks and bankers	105,685.03	
U. S. bonds	100,000.00	
Cash and reserve	340,491.82	
		$1,211,131.02

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$100,000.00	
Surplus and undivided profits	84,068.65	
Deposits	928,322.37	
Circulation	98,000.00	
		$1,211,131.02

OFFICERS.
R. H. MOORE, President.
D. L. CORBETT, Vice President.
M. I. McCREIGHT, Cashier.

Farmers & Mechanics' National Bank OF PHILADELPHIA.
July 16, 1902.

RESOURCES.

Loans and investments	$10,372,946.24	
United States bonds	1,490,000.00	
Clearing House exchanges	1,019,150.52	
Cash and reserve	5,605,570.69	
		$18,457,667.45

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$2,000,000.00	
Surplus and profits	869,477.94	
Deposits	15,588,189.51	
		$18,457,667.45

Henry C. Stroup, Pres. John Mason, Tran. Offr.
Howard W. Lewis, Cash. Eugene H. Austin, Asst. Cash.

Reports of National Banks.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business July 16th, 1902:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$6,873,420.00	
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	1,000,000.00	
Stocks, securities, &c	1,149,653.50	
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures	500,000.00	
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)	208,354.04	
Due from State banks and bankers	6,744.20	
Checks and other cash items	13,106.36	
Exchanges for Clearing House	8,954,641.29	
Notes of other National banks	21,630.00	
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	225.00	
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie $1,190,496.20		
Legal-tender notes 852,640.00		
	2,043,136.20	
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5 per cent. of circulation)	50,000.00	
Total		$20,820,311.38

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund	1,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	1,118,507.30
National banknotes outstanding	892,500.00
Due to other National banks	1,765,933.04
Due to State banks and bankers	147,084.52
Due to trust companies and savings banks	1,070,862.60
Dividends unpaid	180.00
Individual deposits subject to check	7,350,701.02
Demand certificates of deposit	2,502.75
Certified checks	5,984,303.46
Cashier's checks outstanding	357,736.00
Total	$20,820,311.38

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, GEORGE E. LEWIS, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. GEO. E. LEWIS, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 18th day of July, 1902. H. L. BRAYNARD, Notary Public, Westchester Co.
Certificate filed in New York County.
Correct—Attest:
CHARLES A. PEABODY,
ADRIAN ISELIN, Jr.,
SAML. WOOLVERTON, } Directors.

[No. 1,105.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business July 16, 1902:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$397,608.39	
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	203.30	
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	50,000.00	
Stocks, securities, &c	254,938.78	
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures	114,250.00	
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)	154,822.87	
Due from State banks and bankers	1,550.13	
Checks and other cash items	2,774.72	
Exchanges for Clearing House	51,497.29	
Notes of other National banks	1,062.00	
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	2,055.95	
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie $251,387.60		
Legal-tender notes 95,496.00	346,883.60

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, July 20.—The market last week was generally quiet and unsatisfactory, though prices were firm. Meanwhile the inquiry for cloth is increasing in various directions, and the actual demand, when it becomes workable, promises to be of fair dimensions. The figures obtainable during the week for Calcutta shirtings were generally not such as to be entertained. There was some Bombay and Madras business, but the China trade was lethargic, while some sampling purchases were made for South America.

Yarns were irregular, with a quiet retail inquiry, and prices were barely maintained in the face of dearer cotton.

Golfing at Hollywood Club.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, July 20.—The semi-final and final rounds for the President's Cup were played to-day at the new Hollywood Golf Club. In the final Phillips made the new amateur record of 39 for the first nine holes. The summary:

Semi-final.—Phillips beat Harris by 2 up. Henderson beat H. O'Donohue by 7 up and 6 to play.

Final.—Phillips beat Henderson by 5 up and 4 to play.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...4:46	Sun sets...7:26	Mooo rises..7:48

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....8:00	Gov. Isl'd...8:21	H. Gate...10:17
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....8:11	Gov. Isl'd...8:32	H. Gate...10:28

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) JULY 21.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Jamestown, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, JULY 22.

Algonquin, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Bremen, Bremen		10:00 A. M.
Cista di Milano, Naples and Genoa	8:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
El Sol, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Finance, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Maristow, Havre		
Patricia, Hamburg		8:00 A. M.
Queen Alexandra, Melbourne		

WEDNESDAY, JULY 23.

Denver, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Karamania, Gibraltar and Naples		7:30 A. M.
Oceanic, Liverpool	4:00 A. M.	
Picqua, Malta, Venice, Trieste		
Sabine, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Silvia, Halifax and St. John's, N. F.	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
St. Louis, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Tartar Prince, Cape Town		

THURSDAY, JULY 24.

Basil, Para and Manaos	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
El Rio, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Fuerst Bismarck, Hamburg	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Iroquois, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
La Savoie, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Monterey, Havana	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, JULY 25.

Jamestown, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Kaffir Prince, Rio de Janeiro	1:00 P. M.	
Niagara, Tampico		3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick		3:00 P. M.

SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails in the form of the principal American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Florida, and thence by steamer, are dispatched daily, except Thursday, final connecting closes, for dispatch via Port Tampa, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays at 3:30 A. M.; for dispatch via Miami, on Mondays and Saturdays at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Mexico City, by rail, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M., Sundays at 11:00 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) §Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July $22, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of India, (registered mail must be specially addressed. Merchandise for the United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.) Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July $23, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Ikoma Maru. (Registered mail must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July $25, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and first-class matter for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to August $4, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Coptic. Mails for Australia, except West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after July $19 and up to Aug. $9, inclusive, or on arrival of steamer Campania, due at New York Aug. $9, for dispatch per steamer Sierra. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which go via Europe, and New Zealand, which go via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Aug. $9 and up to Aug. $16, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Miowera. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. $16, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Mariposa.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) JULY 21.

Blaucher, Hamburg, July 12.
Bovic, Liverpool, July 11.
British Trader, Antwerp, July 6.
City of Savannah, Savannah, July 18.
Kroonland, Antwerp, July 12.
Llandaff City, Swansea, July 5.
Minnetonka, London, July 12.
Proteus, New Orleans, July 16.
Rio Grande, Brunswick, July 18.
Tennyson, Barbados, July 15.

TUESDAY, JULY 22.

Concho, Galveston, July 16.
Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen, July 12.
Gallia, Gibraltar, July 9.
Kronprinz Wilhelm, Bremen, July 15.
Orizaba, Colon, July 15.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 23.

Carthaginian, Glasgow, July 12.
Iroquois, Jacksonville, July 20.
Kentigern, Port of Spain, July 14.
Madura, Algiers, July 8.
Majestic, Liverpool, July 16.

THURSDAY, JULY 24.

Calabria, Naples, July 11.
El Sud, New Orleans, July 19.
Lombardia, Gibraltar, July 13.
Spartan Prince, Gibraltar, July 11.
Strabo, St. Lucia, July 17.

FRIDAY, JULY 25.

Comal, Galveston, July 20.
Queensland, Algiers, July 12.

Arrived.

SS Frutera, (Nor.,) Sorensen, Jamaican ports, with mdse. to J. E. Kerr & Co. Arrived at the Bar at about 1 A. M. July 21.

SS Algonquin, Pennington, Jacksonville July 17 and Charleston 18th, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Olinda, (Cuban,) Hansen, Cardenas, &c., and Matanzas, with mdse. and passengers to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at about 10:50 P. M.

SS Niagara, O'Keefe, Tampico July 11, Havana 15th and Matanzas, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at about 12:40 A. M. July 21.

SS St. Louis, Passow, Southampton and Cherbourg July 12, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Co. Arrived at the Bar at 12:18 P. M.

SS El Rio, Parker, New Orleans July 15, with mdse. to J. J. Van Sickle.

SS Sabine, Young, Galveston July 12, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Columbia, (Br.,) Baxter, Glasgow and Moville, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 A. M.

SS Shawmut, Risk, Jobos, &c., July 6, with mdse to the New York and Carribbean Steamship Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:40 A. M.

SS King Gruffyd, (Br.,) Smith, Cardenas July 14, with sugar to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at midnight.

SS Grenada, (Br.,) Murchison, Trinidad July 12 and Grenada 13th, with mdse. and passengere to the Trinidad Shipping and Trading Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:04 A. M.

SS Altai, (Ger.,) Krause, Savanilla, &c., June 24, with mdse. to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 11:30 A. M.

SS Caracas, Woodrick, Puerto Cabello, &c., July 11, with mdse. and passengers to Boulton, Bliss & Dallet. Arrived at the Bar at 5 P. M.

SS Antilla, (Br.,) Montell, Nassau July 16, with mdse. and passengers to F. T. Montell & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 5:20 P. M.

SS Jamestown, Tapley, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Goldsboro, Swain, Philadelphia, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., July 20, 9:30 P. M., northeast, moderate breeze, dense fog.

Sailed.

SS Athalie, (Nor.,) for Tilt Cove.
SS Avalon, (Nor.,) for Kingston, Jam.
SS Dordogne, (Br.,) for Banes.
SS Georgetown, for Georgetown, S. C.
SS Grayfield, (Br.,) for Pensacola.
SS Roma, for Sabine Pass.

By Cable.

LONDON, July 20.—SS Lucania, (Br.,) Capt. McKay, (from Liverpool,) sld. from Queenstown for New York at 9:07 A. M. to-day.

SS Colorado, (Br.,) Capt. Cox, sld. from Hull for New York yesterday and passed Dsal 20th.

SS Trave, (Ger.,) Capt. Fruger, (from Genoa and Naples,) sld. from Gibraltar for New York to-day.

SS Koenigin Luise, (Ger.,) Capt. Volger, from Bremen for New York, passed the Lizard today.

SS Zeeland, (Br.,) Capt. Roberts, from Antwerp for New York, passed ths Lizard at 1:10 P. M. to-dny.

SS Etruria, (Br.,) Cept. Watt, from New York for Queenstown, arr. at Liverpool yesterday.

Referees' Notices.

Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—MINERVA S. H. DUNN, plaintiff, against MARTIN M. LEWIS nnd others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 23rd day of June, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the sixth day of August, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter P. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lease made by The Society of the New York Hospital to David Witmark, dated the first day of May, in the year 1881, in which said lease certain premises on Ninth Avenue, in the City of New York, and hereinafter more particularly described, were demised and let unto said David Witmark, and to his executors, administrators and assigns, for the term of nine and seven-twelfths years from the first day of May, in the year 1881, for the yearly rent or sum of four hundred and forty dollars, which said lease was duly recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in Liber 1023 of Conveyances, page 66, on the twelfth day of October, in the year 1881, and which said lease was duly assigned by Emilie Harlem, as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of said David Witmark, deceased, to said Nathan Lewis, by instrument of assignment in writing, bearing date the first day of November, in the year 1887, and duly recorded in said Register's office on said first day of November, in the year 1887, in Liber 2098 of Conveyances, at page 193, which said leasehold property was described in said mortgage as follows, to wit:

All that certain lot composed of parts of two certain larger lots of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twentieth Ward of the City of New York, distinguished on a certain map of lands in the Twelfth (now Twentieth) Ward of the City of New York, belonging to the estate of Cornelius Low, deceased, dated 11th of February, 1834, made by Edwin Smith, City Surveyor, on file in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York as Map No. 70 by the numbers One Hundred and Three and One Hundred and Four, and which said lot is bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point on the southeastwardly side of the Ninth Avenue, distant one hundred and eighteen (118) feet and nine (9) inches northeastwardly from the northeastwardly side of Twenty-eighth Street; thence northeastwardly along the said southeastwardly side of the said Ninth Avenue, twenty (20) feet; thence southeastwardly and parallel with the southwestwardly side of Twenty-ninth Street, seventy (70) feet; thence southwestwardly and parallel with the said southeastwardly side of the said Ninth Avenue twenty feet to a point distant one hundred and eighteen feet and nine inches northeastwardly from the northeastwardly side of Twenty-eighth Street; and thence northwestwardly and parallel with the said southwestwardly side of the said Twenty-ninth Street, seventy feet to the place or point of beginning, being the same land and premises intended to be hereby granted and described.

Together with all the edifices, buildings, and appurtenances thereunto belonging, and all the term of years yet to come and unexpired, of, in, and to the said demised premises, and also the said indenture of lease and every clause, article, and condition therein expressed and contained, including all rights to renewal of the same.

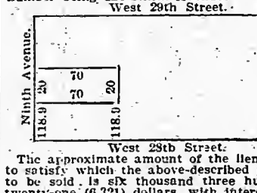
And, also, all that certain lease made by the Society of the New York Hospital to said Nathan Lewis, dated December 1st, 1890, being a renewal of the aforsaid lease for the term of twenty-one years from the thirtieth day of November, 1890, in accordance with the provisions for renewal contained in said lease at the same yearly rent or sum, which said renewed lease was duly recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in Liber 2363 of Conveyances, at page 422, on the eighth day of December, 1890, and became immediately subject to the lien of the mortgage herein, and the lien of the said mortgage attached to the said indenture of lease, and to every clause, article, and condition therein expressed.

Dated New York, July 12th, 1902.

LOUIS H. HAHLO, Referee.

CURTIS, MALLET-PREVOST & COLT, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the leasehold property to be sold, as described above, the street number being 324 Ninth Avenue:



West 29th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $9,000 thousand three hundred and seventy-one (6,321) dollars, with interest thereon from the 21st day of April, 1902, together with costs and allowances amounting to $606 19-100 with interest from July 23rd, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $238 44-100 and interest.

Dated New York, July 12th, 1902.

LOUIS H. HAHLO, Referee.

jy14-2aw3wM&Th&au6

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—DAVID ALLAN, Sr., plaintiff, against THEARON B. DEAN nnd others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the thirtieth day of June, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadwny, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the twenty-fourth day of July, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Herbert A. Shermun, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

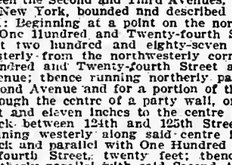
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being on the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, between the Second and Third Avenues, in the City of New York, bounded nnd described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, distant two hundred and eighty-seven (287) feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street and Second Avenue; thence running northerly parallel with Second Avenue and for a portion of the distance through the centre of a party wall, one hundred feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block between 124th and 125th Streets; thence running westerly along said centre line of the block and parallel with One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, twenty feet; thence running southerly parallel with said Second Avenus and for a portion of the distance through the centre of a party wall, one hundred feet and eleven inches to the northerly side of One Hnndred and Twenty-fourth Street, and thence running easterly along said northerly side of said street twenty feet to the place of beginning; said premises being known as No. 227 East 124th St. Being the same premises conveyed to the said Thearon B. Dean by William Allan by deed dated July 15th, 1895.

Dated New York, July 2d, 1902.

JNO. S. WISE, Jr., Referee.

LEMUEL SKIDMORE, Attorney for Plaintiff, 69 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above:



124th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $1,957.02, with interest thereon from the 25th day of June, 1902, together with expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $28.35 and interest.

Dated New York, July 2d, 1902.

JNO. S. WISE, Jr., Referee.

jy3-2aw3wM&Th&jy24

Surrogate Notices.

GALLATIN, ALBERT HORATIO.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALBERT HORATIO GALLATIN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, the office of Harris & Towne, No. 253 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of December next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of May, 1902. SAMUEL WOOLVERTON, Executor; LOUISA B. GALLATIN, Executrix. HARRIS & TOWNE, Attorneys for Executors, No. 253 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

my19-law6wm

JOHNSTON, HAYWARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the Court of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HAYWARD JOHNSTON, late of ths County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of John H. Muichahey, No. 99 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 14th day of October next.—Dated New York, April 7, 1902. ARDEN EATON GIBSON, JAMES BROWN STEPHENS, Executors. JOHN H. MULCHAHEY, Attorney for Executors, 99 Nassau St., Manhattan, N. Y. City.

ap7-1aw6mM.

KERSHAW, THOMAS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS KERSHAW, late of ths County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of James A. Hudson, No. 45 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the tenth day of November next.—Dated New York, the third day of May, 1902. JAMES L. BARGER, THOMAS BIRTWISTLE, THOMAS H. GORDON, Executors. JAMES A. HUDSON, Attorney for Executors, 45 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City. my5-law6mM

Excursions.

Entertaining Beyond Comparison.

GLEN ISLAND

Attractions from all parts of the world. Interesting novelties. A band of wild riders and steer-catchers from the Plains of Mexico. Grand concerts, magnificent foliage, rare plants, horticultural wonders, unequalled menagerie, museum and aquarium; ALL FREE. Delightful sail on swift steamers. Glen Island clam bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." The Dairy. Boating. Bathing. Bowling. Billiards. Fishing. TIME TABLE SUBJECT TO CHANGE—STEAMERS LEAVE: Cortlandt St. Pier, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12 M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:45, 5:15 P. M. Bridge Dock, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:30, 10:20, 11:20 A. M., 12:30, 2:00, 2:50, 4:00 P. M. East 32d St., 9:30, 10:00, 10:45, 11:45 A. M., 12:45, 2:00, 2:30, 3:15, 4:30, 5:45 P. M. Leave Glen Island, 11:00 A. M., for Cortlandt St. only; 11:30 A. M., for East 32d St. and Brooklyn, 12:00 M and 1:00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only; 5:00, 5:30, 5:30, 6:00, 7:00, and 8:00 P. M. from all landings. Frequent extra boats on Sundays and holidays. EXCURSION, 40 CENTS, including admission to all attractions.

Excursion Routes to the Sea via THE LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

MANHATTAN BEACH:

Trains leave New York, 34th St., E. R.—week days, 5:30—5:40—6:40—9:20—11:00 A. M. 12:10 and half hourly from 1:10 to 3:40—4:40—5:10—5:40—6:00—6:40—7:10—7:40—8:10—8:40—9:30 and 10:50 P. M. Returning, last train leaves the Beach 7:40—12:00 midnight. **Excursion Fare, 40c.**

Trains leave East New York about 25 minutes after 34th St. time.

From New York, Whitehall St., via 39th St., So. Ferry, connecting with L. I. R. R. Trains leave week days only 7:00—8:00—8:20—11:00 A. M. 1:00—2:20—3:40—4:20—5:00—5:40 P. M. **Excursion Fare, 50c.**

ROCKAWAY BEACH:

Trains leave New York, 34th St., E. R., week days, 5:40—6:40—8:30—9:20—10:30—10:50 A. M. 12:50—1:50—2:50—3:50—5:20—6:30—7:20—8:20—9:20 and 10:30 P. M. On Saturdays additional trains will leave 1:20—2:20—3:20 and 9:50 P. M. Returning, last train leaves the Beach at 11:55 P. M.

ROCKAWAY BEACH — ALL WATER ROUTE — 50c. — Ocean Going Steamers — GENERAL SLOCUM — GRAND REPUBLIC — The most refreshing hour and half sail, leaving W. 129th St., 9 a.m.; W. 20th St., 9.40 and 10 a.m., 1.35 p.m.; Battery Landing, 9.30, 10.40 a.m., 2.05 p.m.; Leaving Rockaway, 11 a.m., 6.05, 6.15 p.m.

COOK'S VACATION TOURS

All Traveling Expenses Included.

BERMUDA, Aug. 2, 16, etc., 10 days..... $44
ST. LAWRENCE, MONTREAL, QUEBEC, THE LAKES, NOVA SCOTIA, &c.
August 2, 16, Sept. 6... 8 days..... $58.50
July 20, August 9, 23... 13 days..... 100.00
July 31, Aug. 15..... 13 days..... 100.00
August 16..... 10 days..... 75.00

Many other Tours during the Season. Send for Illustrated Programme.

INDEPENDENT TRAVEL TICKETS TO ALL SUMMER RESORTS AT LOWEST FARES. ESTIMATES FREE.

THOS. COOK & SON,
261 AND 1,185 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

DAILY EXCURSION TO West Point, Newburgh and Summit of Historic Mount Beacon.

Cool—Comfortable—Delightful.

Sixty-mile sail up the Hudson on the fast and superbly equipped steamer HOMER RAMSDELL to Fishkill (returning in the evening.) Otis Incline Railway to summit of highest mountain in the Highlands. Grand view, magnificent scenery, beautiful mountain walks. Refreshments on Steamer and at new Mountain Hotel. Steamer leaves FRANKLIN St. (week days 9:30 A. M.; W. 129th St. 10:00 A. M.; Sundays half hour earlier. Round trip to Summit of Mountain, only $1.00. To WEST POINT or NEWBURGH and Return 75 cts.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO.

THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO

CONEY ISLAND.

Leave FOOT 22D ST., North River, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:00, 1:45, 2:30, 3:15, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00 P. M.

Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River, } Half hour later.

Leave NEW IRON PIER, CONEY ISLAND, 10:40, 11:40 A. M., 12:40, 1:40, 2:40, 3:25, 4:10, 4:55, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 8:40, 9:40, 10:40 P. M.

ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

PATTEN LINE

50c.—LONG BRANCH AND BACK—50c.
80c.—ASBURY PARK AND BACK—80c.
And All Nearby Seaside Resorts.

Lv. W. 13th St., 8, 8:55, 11 A. M., 2:40 P. M. Saturdays, 8:55, 11 A. M., 12:45, 2:40 P. M. Lv. Battery, (nr. So. Ferry,) 8:30, 9:20, 11:30 A. M., and 3:10 P. M. Saturdays, 9:20, 11:30 A. M., 1:15, 3:10 P. M. Lv. Long Branch, 7:10 A. M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.

UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON

To West Point, Newburgh, or Poughkeepsie, Grand Daily Excursion (except Sunday,) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS NEW YORK and ALBANY. Leave

From Brooklyn, Fulton St., by Annex, 8 A. M.
From New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 A. M.
From New York, West 22d St. Pier, 9:00 A. M.
From New York, West 129th St. Pier, 9:15 A. M.

Returning, due in New York 6:30 P. M.

Morning and Afternoon Concerts.

AL-FOSTER — DEEP SEA FISHING daily. Al Foster's reliable, large iron seagoing steamer Angler, regular boat runs Winter and Summer; fare, 75c.; ladies, 50c. Leaves 22d St., E. R., 7:15 A. M.; Battery Landing, 8:05 A. M. sharp. N. B.—Only iron boat on this route. Large ladies' saloon and first-class restaurant. Music on board. AL FOSTER.

Referees' Notices.

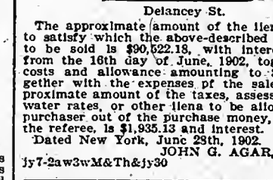
UNION AVENUE, NO. 1,148.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—JOSEPH E. FULD and another, plaintiffs, against KATRINA MASCHE et al., defendants. In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 27th day of June, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 29th day of July, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon of that day by D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, situate in the Borough of the Bronx, City of New York, and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Union Avenue, before widening, distant seventy-six feet five inches southerly from the southeasterly corner of Home Street and Union Avenue, before widening, of Home Street; running thence easterly along the easterly side of Union Avenue, before widening, eighteen feet nine inches; thence easterly at right angles to Union Avenue, before widening, eighteen feet nine inches; thence northerly and parallel with Union Avenue, before widening, eighteen feet nine inches; thence westerly at right angles to Union Avenue, before widening, one hundred feet to the easterly side of Union Avenue, before widening, the point or place of beginning, excepting, however, so much of said premises as may have been taken for the widening of Union Avenue.—Dated New York, July 1, 1902.

WILLIAM J. A. McKIM, Referee.

KURZMAN & FRANKENHEIMER, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 25 Broad Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $6,271.58, with interest thereon from June 28, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to $335.79, with interest. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $34.40 and interest.

WILLIAM J. A. McKIM, Referee.

jy7-2aw3wM&Th&jy29

Surrogate Notices.

CATTUS, FENELON C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FENELON C. CATTUS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 22 South William Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 26th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of July, 1902. JOHN V. A. CATTUS, Executor. AGNES H. CATTUS, Executrix. GILBERT M. SPEIR, Attorney for Executors, 62 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. jy21-1aw6mM

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

North German Lloyd.

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
From Pier 32, North River, Gansevoort St.
Kronprinz..July 29, noon | Kaiserin..Aug. 19, 10 AM
Kaiser...Aug. 12, 10 AM | Kronprinz..Aug. 26, 10 AM
*Hoh'nzol'n..Au.16, 10 AM | Kaiser...Sept. 9, 10 AM
*From Pier 24, ft. of Amity St., Brooklyn.

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
Cherbourg—South'pton, Alternately, and Bremen.
From Bremen Piers, Hoboken, N. J.
Bremen..July 22, 10 AM | K'rfuerst..Aug. 14, 10 AM
Friedrich..July 31, 10 AM | Barbar'sa..Aug. 21, 11 AM
Luise..Aug. 7, 10 AM | Bremen..Aug. 28, noon

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
From Pier 24, Ft. of Amity St., Brooklyn.
Trave.....Aug. 2, 3 PM | Trave.....Sept. 6, 10 AM
Aller.....Aug. 9, 10 AM | Aller.....Sept. 13, 2 PM
Lahn.....Aug. 23, 10 AM | Lahn.....Sept. 27, 1 PM

OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Louis H. Myer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

Hamburg-American.

TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.
F. Bism'ck..Jly 24, 10 AM | A. Victoria..Aug. 14, 10 AM
Columbia..July 31, 10 AM | F. Bism'ck..Aug. 21, 10 AM

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.
Patricia..July 22, 2 AM | Waldersee..Aug. 5, 7 AM
Bluecher..July 29, 10 AM | Deutschland..Aug. 12, Noon

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Offices 35 & 37 Broadway. Piers, Hoboken, N. J.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.
St. Louis..July 23, 10 AM | Philadelphia..Aug. 6, 10 AM
*S'thw'k..Aug. 5, 7:30 AM | St. Paul..Aug. 13, 10 AM
*From Pier "C," ft. of York St., Jersey City, N.J.

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.
Kroonland..July 26, noon | Friesland..Aug. 9, noon
Zeeland...Aug. 2, noon | Vaderland..Aug. 16, noon

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 and 15 N.R., Offices, 73 Broadway, N.Y.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE

MINNETONKA.....July 26, 9:30 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS.....Aug. 2, 4 A. M.
MENOMINEE.....Aug. 9, 3 P. M.
MESABA.....Aug. 9, 4 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS.....Aug. 16, 3 P. M.

ALL MODERN STEAMERS, LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS AMIDSHIPS OR UPPER DECKS. FIRST CABIN PASSENGERS CARRIED FROM NEW YORK TO LONDON, FOR RATES, ETC., APPLY TO 1 BROADWAY.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE

NEW YORK—ROTTERDAM, via BOULOGNE, S.M.
New Twin-Screw Steamers of 13,000 tons Rgister

Twin-Screw Steamer NOORDAM — July 20, 10 A. M.
Twin-Screw Steamer STATENDAM — Aug. 2, 10 A. M.
Twin-Screw Steamer POTSDAM — Aug. 9, 10 A. M.

Apply to Holland-America Line, 39 B'way, N. Y.

"La Veloce." FAST ITALIAN LINE.
Sailing every Tuesday to Naples, Genoa.
Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co., 29 Wall St.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. Mail Steamships
Glasgow via Londonderry.

From Pier 54 North River, foot of West 24th St.
Columbia..July 26, noon | Furnessia..Aug. 9, noon
Astoria....Aug. 2, noon | Anchoria...Aug. 10, noon
First saloon, $50 and upwards.
Second saloon, $35 & up; third class, $20 & up.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17 and 10 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 51 North River.
Umbria, July 26, 9:30 AM | Campania, Aug. 16, noon
Lucania, Aug. 2, 2 PM | Umbria, Aug. 23, 9 AM
Etruria, Aug. 9, 9:30 AM | Lucania, Aug. 30, Noon
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents.
29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

OCEANIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
(Spreckels Line.)

HAWAII, SAMOA, NEW ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, and TAHITI.

Sails from San Francisco for Australia Aug. 14, Sept. 4, and every 21 days thereafter to HONOLULU every 10 days; Tahiti once a month. "a trip to Hawaii cheaper than touring Europe and more delightful." Round the world, $680. Address E. F. BURNETT, G. E. Agt., Room "F," 427 Broadway, N. Y.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Oceanic..July 23, 7:30 AM | Germanic..Aug. 13, Noon
Majestic..July 30, Noon | Teutonic..Aug. 20, Noon
Celtic.....Aug. 6, Noon | Cymric.....Aug. 22, Noon
Pier 48 North River, Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

DAILY SERVICE.

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.

Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26, N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.

H. B. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

AROUND THE WORLD.

A small party will leave early in September for the Hawaiian Islands, Japan, China, Ceylon, India, Egypt, The Nile, Holy Land, Turkey, Greece, Italy, etc.

Send for illustrated circular giving prices and complete itinerary.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO.,
25 Union Square, New York City.

Short Ocean Trip.—Halifax, Sydney, St. John's. Write BOWRING & CO., 17 State St., N. Y.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

BY SEA TO MAINE

ON THE FAST MODERN STEAMERS.

NORTH STAR AND HORATIO HALL of the MAINE STEAMSHIP COMPANY

is the most charming short ocean voyage out of New York. No Summer tour complete without it. Steamers leave Pier (New) 32, East River, foot of Pike St., New York, Tuesdays, Thursd

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Vincent A. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Herman W. Schmitz, referee, One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, north side, 225 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, adojining Fort Georgs Park, 33.4 by 99.11 by 71.4 by 107.1, vacant. Due on judgment, $1,467; subject to other mortgages for $2,000.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Abraham Gruber, referee, 203 to 209 One Hundred and Ninth Street, north side, 100 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 100 by 100.11, four five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $25,855; subject to other mortgages for $50,000.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, sale by order of ths Sheriff, 43 West Fifty-second Street, north side, 419.6 feet east of Sixth Avenue, 17 by 100.4, four-story stone-front dwelling; all title and interest of Mary V. Bissell on June 8, 1896.

City Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

A.—Homeseekers, hers is your chance; I have just completed eight houses on 209th St., near Amsterdam Av., of eight rooms and hath each, which can he purchased on easy terms; trolley cars pass the door; houses opee for inspection. Thomae L. Reynolds, Leeox Av. and 135th St.

7th Av. speculation, near 28th St., nete over 10%. Enormoue chance of improvemeot. M. & L. HESS, 643-907 BROADWAY.

Bakery.—Five-story double flat and store on avenue near office; elegant ovens; house in very good condition; can be bought for $23,500; terms to suit. H. Rawak, 2 East 116th St.

Madison Av., Near 116th St.—Five-story double flat, two etores; always rented; $3,000, only $28,000; mortgage to suit 4½; must be sold. H. RAWAK, 2 East 116th St.

Fins investment, Fifth Av., five-story and store; leased to Al tenants for term of years; will net 15% on investment. Call; convince yourself. H. Rawek, 2 E. 116th St.

Five-story double flat, 6 rooms and hath; near Madison Av.; mortgage, 4%; price, $22,500; great bargain; terms to suit. H. Rawak, 2 E. 116th St.

Bargain.—New, substantial factory building, 50x98.9, West 25th St.; asking $50,000. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Desirable residences, 8th to 12th St., inclusive, near 5th Av., $22,500 up. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

A.—14th St., near 8th Av., 50x103; asking $50,000; want offer. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Bargain.—Double Tenement, (leasehold,) 1st Av., near 23d St.; asking $14,500; rents $1,350 a year. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

To Buyers.—We have property for sale in all sections of city. Bargains to quick purchasers. Guerineau & Drake, 122 East 23d St.

Bnilders!—I offer choice corner plot, Manhattan lots, free and clear; part exchange considered. A., 134 Times.

Frame house, nins rooms and attic, for sale cheap. Inquire at 3,367 3d Av., near 160th St., Bronx.

Bronx.

For Sale—28 most elegant and complete two-family brick and stone dwelling in the "OLD FLEETWOOD DRIVING PARK." The best house of its kind ever built in this city, on sandy soil, which assures A MOST HEALTHFUL LOCATION; 8 rooms and bath in each apartment; hardwood trim; double flooring throughout; cabinet finish; most modern plumbing and heating; street paved and sewered; property restricted; CLAY AV., BET. 166TH AND 167TH STREETS. Take 3d Av. L to 166th St.; walk 3 blocks west; or New York and Harlem Railroad to Melrose Station; or Mt. Vernon trolley at 129th Street and 3d Av. Call and see for yourself. Builder and Owner, ERNEST WENIGMANN.

Choice lots, $425, (few $375;) $5 monthly; two blocks to trolley; proposed L; streets graded, &c.; houses to order, $1,000; open Sundays. Bronx Co., 3d Av., cor. 174th St.

New modern two-family house, all improvements; price, $5,500; near "L" station and school; terms to suit. Losere, 871 Brook Av., 161st St.

A good two-story frame house for sale; Pelham Av., near Crotona Av.; improvements; no reasonable offer refused. Halpin, Pelham Av.; Fordham.

ELEGANT 2-FAMILY HOUSE, NEAR METROPOLIS THEATRE; SNAP, $4,500. STRICKER, 3,050 3D AV.

New one-family house near 169th St. L, $3,800; easy terms; Sundays, Polak, 3d Av., cor. 174th St.

Elegant new cottage, 174th St.; all improvements; full lot; $3,500; easy terms. Baechler, 1,341 Tremont Av.

Real Estate.

To Investors.

This company offers for sale mortgage investments on selected real estate in this city, with title insured by the company.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York,
37 Liberty Street, New York,
38-44 Court Street, Brooklyn.
Capital and Surplus, - $3,500,000

Westchester Real Estate for Sale.

Mamaroneck.

MAMARONECK LOTS, $100. High and dry. Near depot and harbor; fronting Boulevard and trolley; titles guaranteed; no assessments. Warranty Co., 115 Broadway.

Real Estate for Exchange.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

All rented; 5th Av. store property, near 115th St.; $20,000. What offer? Bronx corner, two stores; four-story, $25,000. What offer? 125th St., 6-etory store, $35,000. What offer? County place, Catskills, five acree, clean; want income. Goldstein, 187 Broadway.

An elegant residence, Cairo, Catskill Mountains, four acres; abundance of fruit, fine barn; equity $5,000; photograph particulars. Ignatz Martio, 1,155 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.

Real Estate Wanted.

Have many inquiries for private houses to rent from October. Owners having houses or flats to rent kindly send particulare to real estate office of Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

To Owners.—Have cash buyers for lots or old tenements, 20 foot or over in all localitiea. Gnerineau & Drake, 122 East 23d St.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

100-acre farm, 11-room house, 2 barns, fruit, wood; near railroad; price, $1,800; 55 acres, $2,800; 90 acres, $3,200; 50 acres, $1,800; 7 acres, $750. The above property located near market and railroad; country residences, village houses, bergaine; write. Francis Sage, Box 34, Winsted, Conn.

For 30 years we have sold COUNTRY REAL ESTATE EXCLUSIVELY buyers get our free monthly catalogue Owners send details of your property. Phillips & Wells, 6 K Tribune Building, N.Y.

SALE OR EXCHANGE.—SINGLE OR DOUBLE HOUSE IN HEALTHY VILLAGE OF ELLENVILLE, N. Y., ON O. & W. R. R.; BUSINESS ELSEWHEEE. BYRON S. DAYTON.

Farm for Sale—84 acres, with house; trout brook; 2 miles from station; 40 miles from New York, on the Harlem Railroad; other places. Lewis H. Miller, Katonah, N. Y.

$2,500.—House and two lots; boating, bathing, fishing, the best; very little cash, balance easy payments; 45 minutes from New York. P Box 181 Times Office.

Health and pocket benefit by suburben life. For details, apply Erie Railroad Information Bureau, 1,159 and 389 Broadway, New York.

Billiards.

Billiard and Pool Tables, solidly made; high grade; right in playing, accurate, durable cushions. Decker, est. 1850, 105 East 9th St.

Surrogate Notices.

LEES, SUSANNA P.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persone having claims against SUSANNA P. LEES, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting the business of said estate, at the office of Fielding L. Marshall, Nos. 35-37 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of November, 1902.—Dated New York, the 6th day of May, 1902. FIELDING L. MARSHALL, HENRY R. SUTPHEN, WILLIAM WALLER, Executors. FIELDING L. MARSHALL, Attorney for Executors, 35-37 Nassau Street. my5law6wM

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

10-room modern house, all improvements, nice neighborhood; lot 50x150; near trolley and elevated; $3,200, easy terms. W. N. Ridge, 320 Broadway, New York.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Hempstead.—Cost $9,500, sell $7,500. $1,000 cash, new modern residence, large plot, finest section; homeseekers only; trolley to city, seaebore. Urgeot. 237 Hempstead, L. I.

New Jersey Property for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

GENTLEMAN'S RESIDENCE

LARGE DOUBLE HOUSE, 15 ROOMS; ALL IMPROVEMENTS; STABLE AND CARRIAGE HOUSE. 3 TO 6 ACRES LAND; IN BEST PART OF

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

45 minutes to New York. 40 trains per day. Must be sold to close an estate.

RULAND & WHITING CO.,
5 BEEKMAN STREET.

Bargain!—$4,250; attractive old-fashioned homestead; fine healthy location; hour out, (main line Erie;) dwelling, 12 rooms; improvements; large outbuildings; 8 acres; abundance choice fruit trees; running hrook. Dewsnap, 150 Nassau St.

To close estate, will sell ccrnar plot of 10 lots, 25x100 each, at Summer resort, for $25, (only $2.50 per lot;) terms, $2 down, balance $1 weekly. Executor, Box 58 Times Office.

Oceanic, 6-room house and large plot of ground near Shrewsbory River; hoose fully furnished; will sell for $2,000; a bargain. Morgan, 1,541 Broadway.

To Let for Business Purposes.

FOR RENT

A FEW

Very Desirable Floors and Offices

IN THE NEW

Aeolian B'ldg.

34th St. and 5th Ave.

Ready for occupancy in September.

Write or apply to S. A. KROSS, on premises, or 18 West 23d Street.

N. W. Corner 5th Ave. & 13th St.

MODERN BUILDING.
Upper part for rent, (6 floors,) 51x100 each. PASSENGER AND FREIGHT ELEVATORS. SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS.
J. Edgar Leayeraft & Co., 19 W. 42d.

New Buildings Erected for Tenants.

On Lowest Possible Interest Basis. On Short Notice in Any Location.
M. & L. HESS,
643 B'WAY AND 907 BROADWAY.

4 Elegant Stores, Corner Included,

in the new apartment house N. W. corner 99th St. and Madison Av. Ownsr on premises.

Dentist, dressmaker, milliner; great chance; low rent; Amsterdam Av. and 153th St., northwest corner, 24 floors; plate-glass froet; living apartments if desired. See David Stewart, on premises.

132 WEST 34TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY, PARLOR STORE, $1,800; ALSO OFFICES, $10 TO $50; NEWLY ALTERED. AMES & CO., 122 WEST 34TH ST.

Attractive studio,—with skylight; rooms for business; 105 East 17th St.; $12 upward. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Attractive offices and studios, 131 East 34th St.; elevator; rents, $18 up. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Bankruptcy Notices.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—No. 4,887.—RICHARD M. JORDAN of the City and County of New York, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Richard M. Jordan, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 8th, A. D. 1902, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, August 4th, 1902, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, July 10th, 1902.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GUSTAVE ADOLPH ELLING, bankrupt.—No. 5,046.

To the creditors of Gustave Adolph Elling of Hoboken, County of Hudson, New Jersey, and having a place of business in the City, County, and State of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 2d day of July, A. D. 1902, the said Gustave Adolph Elling was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 346 Broadway, City and County of New York, N. Y., on the 31st day of July, A. D. 1902, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, July 10th, 1902.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—No. 4,834.—JEAN B. GREF of the City, County, and State of New York, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Jean B. Gref, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 8th, A. D. 1902, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, August 4th, 1902, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, July 8th, 1902.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—No. 4,980.—LOUIS WOLFF of the City, County, and State of New York, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Louis Wolff, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 15th, A. D. 1902, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, August 4th, 1902, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, July 15th, 1902.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—WILLIAM WEAVER, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that William Weaver, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated the 10th day of July, 1902, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, the 4th day of August, 1902, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, July 14th, 1902.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—IRAM D. CRAWFORD, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Iram D. Crawford, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated the 9th day of July, 1902, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, the 4th day of August, 1902, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, July 14th, 1902.

NO. 5,006.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—JOHN V. B. RAPP, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that John V. B. Rapp, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 19th, 1902, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, August 4th, 1902, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, July 19th, 1902.

Loans.

CASH

IN ANY AMOUNT

advanced without unnecessary delay or formality on satisfactory security of any character.

Accounts, Notes, Chattels, Salaries, Legacies, Incomes, Judgments, Contracts, &c. Business Confidential. Lowest Possible Rates.

John Mulholland,

FIVE OFFICES IN GREATER NEW YORK.
38 PARK ROW, } NEW YORK.
5 & 7 EAST 42D ST., }
125TH ST. & PARK AV., } BROOKLYN.
44 COURT ST., }
84 BROADWAY, }
APPLY MOST CONVENIENT OFFICE.

MONEY We loan money to people in any kind of business. 150 Nassau St., N.Y., Office 729.

LOANS on furniture & pianos on easy terms promptly procured. Strictly confidential. Cantor, 130 Fulton St., 4th floor, Room 417.

Money in any amount on salaries and other securities; confidential. Room 817, 21 Park Row.

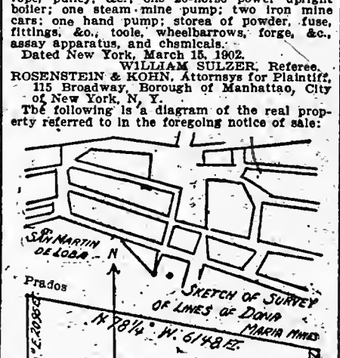
Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—MORRIS UNDERHILL, suing in behalf of himself and all other bondholders of the Dona Maria Mining Company of Mompos, Plaintiff, against DONA MARIA MINING COMPANY OF MOMPOS and THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, defendants.

In pureuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, dated the 10th day of July, 1901, and duly entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 15th day of July, 1901, which judgment and decree was entered in favor of John P. Faure, as executor of the last will and testament of Catharine A. Faure, deceased against the above named defendants, and thereafter the above named plaintiff, Morris Uederhill, was substituted as plaintiff in the place and stead of said John P. Faure, as executor, &c., by order duly entered herein on the 18th day of November, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in the said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, and City of New York, on the 24th day of September, 1902, at twelve o'clock, noon, of that day, by Petsr F. Meyer, Auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold and thsrein described as follows: All that certain tract, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, located near the village and in the District of San Martin de Loba, in the Province of Mompos, Department of Bolivar, Republic of Colombia, South America, more particularly described as follows: Beginning at a point called "Prados," located near the margin of the cienega, called "Atalanta"; thence south 3¼° E. 2,095 ft. to a poet called "Jale"; thsnce south 86¼° E. 6,295 ft. to a poet in the Caretel Mountain; thence north 16° W. 1,327 ft to a poet at the junction of the Caretel Mountain road with the road to the village of Chimi; thence north 75¼° W. 6,148 ft to the said first poet called "Prados," the place of beginning, containing two hundred and thirty-two acree, more or less, together with the buildings thereon erected and the mining privileges and franchisee appurtenant to the said property, as well as the property which is described in Schedule "A" of ths said mortgage, as follows: Mill building, 56'x64'; hoist building, 28'x50'; office building, 20'x50'; store building, 14'x18'; residence building, 18'x50'; framed lumber for crusher building; 1 ten-stamp California gold mill equipped with chrome eteel ehoes, dies, tappets, and cams; one 20-horss power engins; ons 40-horee power Ames horizontal boiler; one Prus Vanner concentrator; ons 12"x8"x12" Hall duplex pump; one 42,000-gallon wooden water tank; one 10-horse power hoisting engine, with 250 feet wire rope, pulley, &c.; ons 20-horse power upright boiler; one steam-mine pump; two iron mine cars; one hand pump; stores of powder, fuse, fittings, &c., tools, wheelbarrows, forge, &c., assay apparatus, and chemicals.

Dated New York, March 15, 1902.
WILLIAM SULZER, Referee.
ROSENSTEIN & KOHN, Attornsys for Plaintiff, 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattao, City of New York, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the real property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $2,424.20, and interest thereon from the 14th day of June, 1901, with costs and an allowance to the plaintiff's attorneys amounting to $208.50, and interest thereon from the 15th day of July, 1901; with an allowance of $100.00 to the defeodant, the Central Trust Company of New York, for counsel fees and expenses, together with the expenses of the said sale. The said premises and property are to be sold subject to any lien on the premises at ths time of sale for taxes, assessments, and other charges imposed by the District of San Martin de Loba, or the Province of Monipoe, or the Department of Bolivar, or the Republic of Colombia, South America, and subject also to all revenue stamps, if any, which may be required hy the said Republic of Colombia to be placed on the deed.

Dated New York, March 15, 1902.
WILLIAM SULZER, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —ALPHONSE HOGENAUER and ALBERT E. WESSLAU, plaintiffs, against WILLIAM F. CARROLL and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosore and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 15th day of July, 1902, I, the undersigned, the Referee appointed therein, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, at Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Thursday, the 14th day of August, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Vincent A. Ryan, Auctioneer, the premises directed in said judgmant to be sold, and therein described as follows:

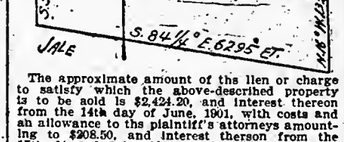
All those three certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows:

Commencing at a point on the southerly sida of One Huodred and Thirty-third Street, distant two hundred and seventy-five feet westerly from the southwest corner of One Hundred and Thirty-third Strset and Lenox (formerly Sixth) Avenue, as now widened and estahlished by law, and running thence southerly and parallel with Lenox Avenue ninety-nine feet eleven inchss, to the centre line of the block; thence westerly and along said centre line and parallel with One Hundred and Thirty-third Street seventy-five feet; thence northerly and again parallel with Lenox Avenue ninety-nine feet eleven inches, to the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, and thence easterly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-third Street seventy-five feet to the point or place of beginning.

Being the same premisee conveyed to the defendant, William F. Carroll, by the said plaintiffs, Alphonse Hogenauer and Albert E. Wesslau, and their respective wives, by deed bearing even date with said mortgage, and recorded simultaneouely therewith, and said mortgago being given to secure a part of the purchase money or consideration in said deed expressed.

Dated New York, July 18th, 1902.
ALFRED D. LIND, Referee.
DAVIS & KAUFMANN, Plaintiffs' Attornsys, office and P. O. Address, 49 and 51 Chambers Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the propsrty to be sold as described above:



The approximate amount of the lien or charges to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $22,227.91, with interest thereon from the 7th day of July, 1902, together with costs and allowances, amounting to four hundred and eighty-four 76-100 dollars and the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the Referee, is $347.58, and unpaid water rent for 1902, which is not fixed.

The premisee will be sold subject to a prior mortgage thereon, aggregating the unpaid principal sum of nine thousand dollars, with interest thereon from the first day of July, 1901.

Dated New York, July 18th, 1902.
ALFRED D. LIND, Referee.

Legal Notices.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Notice is hereby given that The Free Home for Destitute Young Girls, a domestic corporation, having its principal business office in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the County Court House in the City and County of New York, on the 12th day of August, 1902, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorising said corporation to change its name to "FREE HOME FOR YOUNG GIRLS."

Dated New York, N. Y., June 30th, 1902.
THE FREE HOME FOR DESTITUTE YOUNG GIRLS,
By MARY E. N. BOOTH,
Jy30-law6wM&Aug11 First Director.

Pianos and Organs.

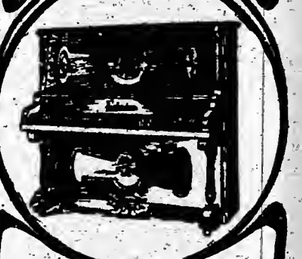
THE CASH TRANSFER TO

Bloomingdales

59th St. & 3d Ave.

$1 A Week.

Pianos



Greatest Piano Values in America.

$5.00 down and $1.00 per week will secure for you any of the following renowned Pianos. Pianos delivered upon first payment of $5.00.

Wilson Piano - - - $155
Mayers Piano - - - $165
Burnham Piano - - - $165
Harmony Piano - - - $175
Richardson Piano - - $195
Coleman Piano - - - $195

FREE! with every Piano purchased this week we will give, free of charge, a beautiful cover and stool to match.

GREAT VALUES IN PIANOS AT THE

WISSNER

WAREROOMS,
25 EAST 14TH ST.

Upright (used by artists).....$225
Upright (taken in trade).....95
538 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.
Upright (discontinued style).....$255
Upright (rented short term).....145
138 NEWARK AVE., JERSEY CITY.
Upright.....$85
Upright (celebrated maker).....125
603 BROAD ST., NEWARK.
Upright (used at concerts).....$215
Upright (taken in trade, per cent).....100
$5 TO $7 MONTHLY.
Square Pianos.....$20, $35, $45, $65, $75
New Pianos to Rent. Rent Applied.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY

To obtain a good piano for little money on easy terms from our large assortment of pianos returned from rent. SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS. Send for bargain list. Rent $3 up.

Mathushek & Son, B'way, Cor. 47th St

STURZ PIANOS.

Sold on easy terms direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS AT 142 LINCOLN AVE., 134th Street, Block East of 3d Ave.

DO YOU WANT A PIANO?
Grand or upright; new or used; cash or easy payments; splendid assortment; all makes.
JAMES & HOLMSTROM, 23 E. 14th St.

OPERA PIANOS

1569 BROADWAY, Cor. 47th St

Pianos to Rent.—$2 monthly; rent applied if you purchase. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.

UPRIGHTS $75, $100; rents $3; rent allowed on purchase. 10 East 14th St.

$200 new mahogany upright piano, $7 monthly. 1,369 B'way, cor. 47th St.

THE PLACE FOR PIANO BARGAINS IS JACOB BROTHERS, 487 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

Bankruptcy Notices.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In the matter of R. & F. ALTSCHULER, Bankrupts.

Pursuant to an order of the United States District Court, the undersigned, receiver of the above estate, will sell the assets thereof, consisting of corsets, gloves, and fixtures, as follows:

Sealed bids therefor should be submitted to Robert A. Inch, receiver, at the office of his attorneye, Lesser Brothers, 320 Broadway, New York City, on or before Monday, July 28th, at 4 P. M., at which time and place they will be opened, and each bid must be accompanied hy cash or a certified check for at least 10 per cent. of the amount thereof.

Said property may be inspected at the auction warerooms of Greenwald, Kupferberg, Karp & Co., 26 Lispenard Street, New York City, on July 23d and 24th, bstwesn the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

Should the receiver reject all bids, then the said property will be sold at public auction on said premises on July 31st, at 10:30 A. M., by Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer in Bankruptcy. ROBERT A. INCH, Receiver.
LESSER BROTHERS, Attorneys for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. REINECKE, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of the above-namsd bankrupt and to whom it may concern:

The assets of the above-named bankrupt, consisting of machinery situate at No. 209 Sullivan Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, will be sold under the order of the court as follows:

Sealed bids will be received by the undersigned, receiver, at his office, 49 Wall Street, in said borough and city, on or before July 25th, 1902, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., at which time and place they will be opened by him. Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check or cash for at least ten per cent. of the amount of the bid.

The property may be inspected and examined on July 23d and 24th, 1902, between 9:30 A. M. and 5:00 P. M., at said No. 209 Sullivan Street.

If the receiver shall reject the bids, then the said property will be sold at public auction at the aforesaid premises on July 28, 1902, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon.

The property will be sold subject to a chattel mortgage thereon for the sum of $2,000.00.

Dated New York, July 18, 1902.
ALFRED D. LIND, Receiver, 49 Wall Street, New York City.
MYERS, GOLDSMITH & BRONNER, Attorneys for Receiver, 309 Broadway, New York City.

Surrogate Notices.

HANLEY, HONORA.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God, free and independent, to Bridget McDonough, Margaret McNamara, Catherine Nealon, Ann Holland, Elizabeth Shaughnessey, Patrick Hanley, Joseph Hanley, William Hanley, Mary Hanley, Augustus M. Hanley, Mary Agnes Browoell, Catherine Hanley, Daniel Hanley, Michael Hanley, John Hanley, Honora Gentleman, James Cavanaogh, William Cavanaugh, Catherine Cavanaugh, Michael Hanley, Bridget Guinan, Robert Hanley, Thomas F. Hanley, John Hanley, Mery Ann Grace, William Hanley, Margaret Murphy, Nora T. Hanley, Elizabeth Hanley, Michael Hanley, John Sheehan, Mary Sheehan, Thomas J. Sheehan, Bridget J. Sheehan, Edmund Sheehan, Cathleen Sheehan, James Hanley, John Hanley, Robert Hanley, Michael Hanley, Bridget Mulvey, Catherine Burns, John Hanley, Thomas Hanley, Patrick Hanley, James Hanley, Mary E. Davis, Edwin K. Hanley, Michael Staff, Thomas Staff, Bridget Fitzgerald, Thomas Mawn, Patrick Mawn, Margaret Mawn, Bridget Mawn, Thomas McMahon, Bridget Frances Campbell; John McMahon, and United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company, and to all persons interested in the estate of HONORA HANLEY, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the 10th day of September, 1902, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlemeot of the account of proceedings of Augustus M. Hanley, as administrator of the goods, chattels and credits of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 30th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and two.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
jy14-16w6wM

Surrogate Notices.

PENDERGAST, PATRICK.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PATRICK PENDERGAST, sometimes known as Peter Pendergast, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of C. L. Lyon, No. 99 Broadway, Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, County of Kings, on or before the 11th day of August, 1902. next.—Dated New York, January 31st, 1902. CATHERINE E. PENDERGAST and WILLIAM H. HUGHES, Administrators. C. L. LYON, Attorney for Administrators, 99 Broadway, Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York. 12-law6wM

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A SUMMER PARADISE will help you to decide where to spend your vacation. Send four cents in stamps, J. W. BURDICK, G. P. A., Albany, N. Y.

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Propre., Heddon Hall, LEWIS T. BRYANT,
Atlantic City, N. J. Manager.

WATER GAP HOUSE,
DELAWARE WATER GAP, PA.
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Highest elevation; capacity 250; 2¾ hours from N. Y. on D., L. & W.; beautiful scenery, pure air and water; rowing, fishing, golf, tennis. New hydraulic passenger elevator.
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Directly on the ocean front; every room faces the ocean; golf links. Booklets, descriptive matter. E. C. LINDSEY.

WEST END, ASBURY PARK, N. J.
Leading Hotel; Ocean Front; Popular Prices; capacity, 400.

PROTEST AGAINST CROTON DAM CHANGES

Merchants' Association Deprecates Their Value and Incident Delay.

Masonry Retaining Wall Against Rock Formation Declared Extravagant—Reservoir Also Criticised—The Mayor's Reply.

The Merchants' Association, through G. L. Duval, the Chairman of the Committee on Revision of City Records, Accounts and Water Supply, sent a communication last week to Mayor Low concerning the changes of plan on the new Croton Dam and Jerome Park Reservoir.

Mr. Duval, referring to the change on the new Croton Dam from a composite to a masonry construction, says the association is of the opinion that the Aqueduct Commission should arrive at a distinct stipulation with the contractors as to the additional cost of the change. Mr. Duval further says that, while the change has been favored on the score of security, "the important element, however, is in the delay that the changed plan involves in a work of imminent necessity."

In the matter of the Jerome Park Reservoir the letter has this to say: "We assert that the construction of a heavy retaining wall in place of a light core wall and embankment, as originally projected and well progressed, is unnecessary and extravagant. We assert that the change from the original plan, in order to build a heavy masonry retaining wall against a rock formation, where it is necessary in places to excavate a large section of solid rock in order to construct it, was wasteful and extravagant. We assert on information and belief that in the northern formation of the dam, where the embankment plan has been continued and filling in resorted to, the original plan and specification requiring that each six inches of the fill shall be rolled, has not been complied with, and the stability of the work is endangered."

The letter, continuing, finds fault with the gatehouse that will be at the new reservoir, and says its plan has been altered to bring the cost up to $150,000, double the cost of the original plan, without any apparent reason therefor. Mr. Duval further says that the changes recommended from the original plans and approved by the Aqueduct Commission were based solely upon the responsibility of the present Chief Engineer, and against the consensus of other opinion expressed, and that in a work of such magnitude such a difference of opinion should be submitted to the competent, disinterested decision of such authorities as F. P. Stearns of Boston, John R. Freeman of Providence, or Hiram F. Mills of Lowell, and Mr. Duval says, "we suggest that such a course is yet available as to the work still to be done."

The letter finds considerable fault with the slow progress being made on the reservoir, and the several extensions of time for the completion of the work given to the contractors by the Aqueduct Commission. On the subject of delay the letter says: "The contract provides in a general way for satisfactory expedition in the progress of the work, whereas on a recent visit to the scene in weather favorable to results a holiday aspect was presented over its greater extent, and work in progress was being conducted in a perfunctory way. The whole impression was un-American, and in marked contrast to the activity and energy displayed in other large analogous enterprises throughout the city."

In conclusion the letter says the most important matter at present engaging the attention of the authorities is an adequate provision for a sufficient water supply, and that the association has learned from eminent authority that at the present time two successive dry seasons would constitute the gravest menace to the community in this regard, and that from a daily supply of 270,000,000 gallons we might find ourselves with scarcely 50,000,000 gallons available.

The association hols that, while it is necessary to proceed for the enlargement of facilities with the greatest possible expedition, no excuse can be given for extravagant or useless expenditure of money or for any unnecessary changes that would in a remote degree cause delay. The letter finally assures the Mayor of the earnest desire of the Merchants' Association to aid in every way proper to its purpose his efforts for better government.

The Mayor acknowledged this communication under date of July 18, informing Mr. Duval that he had referred his communication to the President of the Aqueduct Commission for reply, and after hearing from him will determine what further step should be taken. The Mayor says he appreciates highly the many evidences of co-operation the Merchants' Association has given and adds: "It is not well to assume, however, that the Aqueduct Commission is at fault in connection with the changes of plan at the Croton Dam until the commission has had the opportunity to state its side of the case."

SHOT FELLOW-FISHERMAN.

Action of a Brooklyn Man Believed to Have Been Caused by Sudden Fit of Insanity.

Joseph Powers, twenty-two years old, of 111 Huron Street, shot at two companions with whom he was fishing in a boat off Whitestone yesterday and wounded one of them in three places. He is thought to have become suddenly insane.

Powers's companions were Edward Lee of 362 South Fifth Street, Brooklyn, and Charles Beecher of 112 Noble Street, Brooklyn. According to the stories of Lee and Beecher, they had been out all morning fishing. About noon, without any apparent reason, Powers drew a revolver and began shooting. They claim there was no quarrel in the boat nor any trouble at any time which could lead up to the act.

Powers used a thirty-eight-calibre revolver. He hit Lee three times. The first bullet struck him in the centre of the forehead, but flattened against the bone without penerating and was later extracted. Another bullet lodged in the right arm and the third in the right shoulder. Powers then turned the revolver at Beecher and had fired one shot, which went wild, when Beecher knocked the weapon from Powers's hand with an oar and then felled him with the same weapon.

Beecher then rowed ashore, where Detective Creamer, who had been on the beach and heard the shots in the bay, took charge of the case. Dr. Watts of College Point was called and extracted the bullet in the forehead and that from the shoulder, but could not locate the one in the arm. Lee insisted on going home, and did so. Powers was locked up and will be arraigned this morning.

Clergyman's Kite Experiments.

The Rev. George Meyer, pastor of St. Henry's Roman Catholic Church, Bayonne, N. J., has been experimenting with kites, in order to introduce a new feature at a church lawn party which takes place this week. On Saturday afternoon he made several trials with a kite nine feet in diameter, loaned by William A. Eddy, to see if it could be kept stationary at a great height. He succeeded in keeping it stationary at a height of 800 feet, with the American flag floating from the top.

DISMISSED EMPLOYES' RIGHTS.

Decision of Justice Greenbaum in Case of a Health Department ex-Sanitary Inspector.

The following from the Law Journal gives the opinion of Justice Greenbaum in the case of McCoy against President Ogden of the Municipal Civil Service Commission as to a clause of the Charter which has given a good deal of trouble to the present city administration:

"The relator applies for a peremptory writ of mandamus requiring the Municipal Civil Service Commission to certify to the Tenement House Department his name for appointment as sanitary inspector of said department. The relator was appointed lay sanitary inspector of the Department of Health on December 28, 1901, and on January 2, 1902, was removed from the service of said department because of necessary reduction in the number of such sanitary inspectors. The relator contends that the position of sanitary inspector of the Tenement House Department is a 'similar position' within the meaning of the statute to that of lay sanitary inspector of the Health Department, and that therefore, under Section 1543 of the Greater New York Charter, the certification should be made.

"It appears that the Municipal Civil Service Commission has decided, upon evidence placed before it by the Commissioner of the Tenement House Department, to classify the position of sanitary inspector of the Tenement House Department as an entirely distinct and separate position. It further appears that the Commission requires different and distinct examinations for the two positions. The Commission has, in fact, decided that the positions of sanitary inspector in the Tenement House Department and of lay sanitary inspector in the Department of Health are not 'similar,' and that more difficult tests and qualifications are required for the former than for the latter.

"This application must be denied upon the ground that this Court will not review the decision of the Municipal Commission, vested by statute with the power of classifying offices, places, and employments in the classified service of the city, and of providing for the appointments and promotions therein and examinations therefor (Chapter 370, Laws of 1899). No question other than that passed upon by the Commission is raised upon this application."

ST. LOUIS HERE A DAY LATE.

Water Tubes in Forward Starboard Boiler in a Leaky Condition—Steamship to Go Into Dry Dock Abroad.

Many anxious minds were relieved yesterday afternoon when at two minutes past 12 the overdue American Liner St. Louis was reported off the Highlands. She reached Quarantine at 2 o'clock and was at her dock at 2:30 o'clock, just about twenty-four hours later than her usual time.

The delay was due to a leaky boiler. Altogether the liner has ten boilers, six being double-ended and four single-ended, and shortly after the steamship left Southampton it was discovered that the water tubes in the forward starboard double-ended boiler were leaking, and sufficient steam could not be generated to drive the liner along at her usual speed. Her average speed for the voyage was about sixteen and a half knots an hour, while under normal conditions she makes eighteen knots.

Capt. F. M. Passow said that the tubes had been leaking more or less all the way over, and that the foul condition of the vessel's bottom also had retarded her speed. Chief Engineer John Philp said also the condition of the bottom had been responsible in a great measure for the slow time made recently by the liner.

"The St. Louis will sail as usual on Wednesday," said Capt. Passow, "by which time the boilers will be in good order, but immediately on our arrival on the other side the St. Louis will go into dry dock, where she will be thoroughly overhauled." Asked if he could tell what gave rise to the rumor that the St. Louis had been in collision in midocean, Capt. Passow said that he could not understand how such a report could have arisen.

There were 740 passengers on board, 180 in the first cabin, 160 in the second, and 400 steerage.

It was said by one of the passengers that a stowaway had been discovered on board, and that a collection had been taken up for him, and that a New Yorker, whose name the passenger had forgotten, had offered to give the stowaway a position. The officers of the vessel denied all knowledge of the stowaway, and none of the other passengers seemed to know anything about him. He was not entered on the manifest, and Assistant Commissioner of Immigration Murray, who was on the dock, said that if the stowaway had come over on the vessel and the officers had omitted to place his name on the manifest, the line would be liable to a $1,000 fine.

Among the passengers were Robert W. Little, editor of the North China Herald, who went to London for the coronation, and is now on his way to Hongkong, and the Misses G. and M. Lawson, daughters of Thomas W. Lawson of Boston. They were accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. John Elliot.

BOGUS PICNIC TICKETS SOLD.

Young Man Wearing Messenger Boy's Uniform Charged with Fraud.

Daniel Sheehan, twenty-five years old, but boyish in appearance and of small stature, was arraigned in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday morning charged with having swindled Broadway merchants out of $400 or more by selling tickets for a pretended messenger boys' picnic.

Complaints had reached the Detective Bureau from merchants in the wholesale clothing district that the young man offering the tickets wore the American District Messenger Company's uniform. When Sheehan was arrested by Detective Sergeant Millmore on Saturday afternoon a book was found on him in which, the police say, were the names of nearly 500 merchants who had subscribed to the fund or purchased tickets.

At the request of the detective Magistrate Brann remanded Sheehan until to-day in order to secure the attendance of some of the victimized merchants.

LEAPED FROM A FERRYBOAT.

Man Suffering from Delirium Tremens Rescued by Deckhand.

A man who said his name was Edward Morton, and who gave his address as 150 Chambers Street, Manhattan, leaped from the ferryboat Bremen of the Barclay Street line, on the North River, yesterday afternoon. He was followed into the river by George Runton, a deckhand.

Runton had a hard fight with the man, who seemed insane. Both were thoroughly exhausted when finally pulled up on the deck of the Bremen. When the ferryslip at Hoboken was reached, Morton was turned over to the police, who sent for Dr. Kudlich. He pronounced Morton suffering from delirium tremens, and sent him to St. Mary's Hospital.

CHINESE SECRETARY TALKS.

Mr. Wu Recalled, He Says, Because Too Great for the Place.

C. K. Tseng, Secretary to the Chinese Legation at Washington, who landed yesterday on the steamship Umbria from England, brought with him his wife, who is an Englishwoman and was formerly Miss Burnett of London, England. Mrs. Tseng said she would spend the Winter in Washington with friends. She was dressed in ordinary garb, but her husband wore his national dress.

"Liang Chen, the new Minister to the United States, is a very clever man," said Mr. Tseng. "He will arrive next week, and I am sure he will be liked over here. Mr. Wu Ting-Fang was recalled because he is too great a man for the place, and he will be highly honored on his return to China."

25,000 WORKERS ON STRIKE

Demands of Garment Makers on the East Side.

SEVEN ORGANIZATIONS OUT

Number of Strikers May Be Increased to 40,000—Fifty-Six Hours of Work a Week, Union Wages, and Guarantee of Pay Wanted.

The east side was excited yesterday by another strike of garment workers. The strike is the largest that has been started on the east side for the last five years. About 25,000 workers are out, and there may be 15,000 more out in a week or so.

The unions affected are the Brotherhood of Tailors, of which 5,000 or 6,000 members are on strike; the Vest Makers' Union, the Trousers Makers' Union, the Knee Breeches Makers' Union, the Children's Jacket Makers' Union, the Sailors' Jacket Makers' Union, and the Buttonhole Makers' Union. It is expected that the Lithuanian tailors, who have a union, will quit work this week.

Mass meetings of the strikers were held yesterday afternoon, the largest gathering being that of the coat tailors in New Irving Hall, Broome Street, near Norfolk. The hall is the largest on the east side, but it was filled to the doors. The principal speakers were Abraham Cohen and L. Reingold. Most of the speeches were in Yiddish.

The Brotherhood of Tailors demands of the manufacturers a fifty-six-hour working week, the payment of last year's union scale, a guarantee that the contractors or middlemen will pay union wages and employ union men, and also a guarantee that in case a middleman defaults they will get their wages. Conferences between representatives of the union and of the employers were held last week at 13 Astor Place, but no settlement was reached. The employers were willing to grant the fifty-six-hour working week, but were not willing to take any pledges as to the payment of wages by the contractors.

The Brotherhood of Tailors and the unions that are on strike belong to the Garment Workers' Trade Council. At a meeting at 21 Suffolk Street late on Saturday evening the Council decided to order a general strike of the coat tailors, and it went into effect yesterday morning. The Knee Breeches Makers' Union and the Vest Makers' Union went on strike at the latter end of last week and the other unions held meetings on Saturday evening and decided to strike. Some of the unions have not formulated any demands, but they will formulate them in a day or two.

Meetings of the unions that are on strike were held at Liberty Hall, 257 East Houston Street, 62 Pitt Street, 73 Ludlow Street, 26 Delancey Street, 82 Clinton Street, and 63 Sheriff Street. The halls were crowded with strikers. A Settlement Committee will establish headquarters to-day at 328 East Houston Street. Late yesterday afternoon word reached the strikers that nearly all of the tailors in Brownsville, Brooklyn, went on strike.

The Cloakmakers, who have an independent organization, will not have a general strike, but they will strike against two or three employers at a time. There are about 12,000 members in the Cloakmakers' Union.

STONE CUTTERS' TROUBLES.

Efforts at Home Rule Here Met by Appeal to Keep New Yorkers Out Elsewhere.

The Stone Cutters' Union of this city a few days ago passed a resolution to have the books of the union closed to workmen from outside of New York. Several other unions in this city have done the same thing, on the ground that New York should have home rule in labor matters. The Board of Building Trades has in a measure approved the resolutions by accepting the credentials of unions that are not connected with any National body.

The Stone Cutters' Association of North America is up in arms against the action of the New York union, and it has issued a special edition of its official organ denouncing the New York stone cutters. It has asked subordinate unions to adopt the following resolutions:

Resolved, That unless the New York Union opens her books to union stone cutters within thirty days every branch of the general union, as well as every local in the United States and Canada, will refuse to accept a New York card or permit a New York man to work in its jurisdiction for a period of two years after their books are finally opened; that the General Secretary-Treasurer be immediately instructed to establish a branch of the general union in New York City at the earliest opportunity.

GOLDBEATERS ON A STRIKE.

They Demand $21 a Week Instead of Present Irregular Rates.

The delegate of the Gold Beaters' Union reported that a general strike of gold beaters to enforce a demand for an increase of wages will go into effect in this and several other cities to-day. The headquarters of the New York gold beaters will be at the Labor Lyceum, 64 East Fourth Street. He said that the gold beaters intended to make the demand on Sept. 1, but the employers hearing of it, began to discharge men arbitrarily. Then it was decided to strike at once.

The gold beaters, he said, will demand $21 a week. At present the rates are irregular, he said, and range from $12 a week up.

BIG CROWDS WATCH THE MOVING OF LARGE MAIN.

Calking of Joints Finished and Whole Work Successfully Accomplished at Noon Yesterday.

The work of moving the thirty-six inch high-pressure water main on Broadway, extending from One Hundred and Seventh to One Hundred and Ninth Street, eight feet from its alignment, to make room for the rapid-transit tunnel, was successfully accomplished yesterday.

All Saturday night a gang of forty laborers, standing up to their waists in water, worked at the heavy pipe, and at 8:30 o'clock yesterday morning they had it moved eight feet from its bed under the car tracks to within a few feet of the curb.

The crowds watching the work became so great at one time yesterday morning that the services of the police had to be employed in order to prevent accidents.

Engineers stated that it was a most difficult piece of work, as the pipe had to be cut in two places and shortened, twenty-nine inches being removed, because of the curve at One Hundred and Tenth Street. When the sections of the pipe were finally jacked over east of the tracks, the joints had to be calked, and this important work was completed in four hours.

Two large derricks were employed in moving the pipe, which was first lifted from its bed under the car tracks by means of crowbars. Heavy chains were then attached to it and connected with the derricks. At a signal from Frank McClusky, Superintendent of Pipe Construction for Contractor Shields, the pipe was raised a few feet and suspended in the air. As soon as it hung steadily, the forty laborers pushed it slowly, inch by inch, eastward until it was finally resting on a solid bed, eight feet from its former alignment.

It took several hours in which to move each of the severed sections of the pipe, but this was done, and the calking of the joints completed by 12:30 o'clock.

From 6 o'clock Saturday night until last night thousands of persons living in the residential section of that neighborhood were inconvenienced because of the scarcity of water. While the pipe was being moved, there was only a one-third pressure on, which was insufficient to force water above the third floors of many of the houses.

TAPS FOR "SLIPPERY DICK"

Fifty Years a Criminal, He Reformed Two Years Ago.

His Face Recognized by Two of His One Time Companions at the Funeral in the Jerry McAuley Mission.

In the obscure little house of the Jerry McAuley Mission, at 316 Water Street, down under the Brooklyn Bridge, yesterday afternoon simple funeral services were held over the body of Henry C. Miller, who was referred to by the minister and members of the mission who also spoke at the meeting as "Brother Slippery Dick." And "Slippery Dick" he was to the police, too, for, according to Miller's own frank story, first told at the time of his conversion to Christianity in the same mission house about two years ago, he was for fifty years a criminal, and had spent more than thirty years behind prison bars. Since his conversion, however, Miller was, until his death Saturday at the Presbyterian Hospital, honest and trustworthy, and held a position in a restaurant on the Bowery as a cashier, and also did much religious work among the fallen.

John H. Wyburn, Assistant Superintendent of the mission, in a brief address before the funeral sermon recounted that about two and a half years ago Miller, then a gray-haired man of about sixty-two, arose in the meeting at the mission house and told how, after a long career of crime, during which he had committed offenses against the law in almost every State in the Union, he had decided to abandon that life and earn his livelihood by honest labor. He told at great length how he had done many desperate deeds, faced trials, been sentenced to penitentiaries, and escaped from them with such regularity as to become known to the police as "Slippery Dick."

What followed after his confession and conversion was told by the Rev. Henry B. Hudson, who got him employment in a restaurant. At the end of a month, his devotion to his employers warranted his promotion, and he was made cashier, and always remained faithful. He was also devoted to his work at the mission, and did much missionary work independent of the organization.

In the audience yesterday afternoon were several of "Slippery Dick's" former "pals." After the funeral sermon by the Rev. Stephen Merritt, an invitation was extended to those who desired to view the body, which was in an oaken casket at the side of the platform. One of the first to arise and walk down the aisle, hat in hand, was a small, thin, smoothly shaven, gray-haired man, who took but one glance at the face of the dead man, and then turned and walked quickly out of the mission house. Near the door he stopped and whispered to a large, rough-looking fellow, who evidently awaited his return intently, "It's 'Slippery Dick,' all right."

Together the pair walked out on to the sidewalk. They stopped a short distance from the door. "You bet," said the short man, "that's him. That's the first I've seen of him for nearly four years. I used to know him well. We used to hang out at the same place down in this end of town. I used to 'turn a few tricks' myself—that is, him and me was in the same line of business. But he never amounted to much. He wasn't a good thief. He never did anything to be proud of. He told that feller he worked for that him and Max Sin Shinhurn and Jimmy Hope done the Manhattan Bank robbery about twenty years ago, and got over $2,000,000. He was stringin' the old man. He never was in the Manhattan Bank robbery; he never done anything as big as that. He was simply a 'con' [confidence] man and petty forger, and was afraid to tackle anything big. But he was a big blow—always telling of big tricks he had turned. He was a great boaster—a criminal, to be sure, but not half so big a one as he made those mission people believe."

The interment will take place at Mount Olivet Cemetery to-day.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY TO FIND LONGITUDE.

In Coast and Geodetic Survey Experiments Intelligible Messages Received at Sixty-three Miles.

The United States Coast and Geodetic Survey has completed some tests with wireless telegraph apparatus in order to find its adaptability for telegraphic longitude determination in localities like Alaska, where there are no telegraph lines or submarine cables. These tests were made possible through the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of America, which furnished an operator and apparatus. According to the arrangements the tests were to be made between the Marconi Station at Sagaponack, on the eastern end of Long Island, and the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey schooner Eagre. During the night the schooner had taken up a position about thirty miles west of the Marconi shore station, and early the following morning the start was made for New York.

Half-hourly communication was kept up with the shore station as the vessel proceeded westward, and continued for some time after the last intelligible message was received aboard, which occurred at a distance of sixty-three miles.

The particular feature of interest to the Survey was the method of sending time signals to test the practicability for future longitude determinations. On board the schooner a break circuit chronometer was included in the circuit of the battery and the sparking coil by the use of suitable relays, and by this means each second-break of the chronometer waa automatically sent as a time signal and recorded on the tape of the Morse recorder at the shore station. The results were said to indicate that regularly spaced signals sent in this manner can he utilized for longitude determinations at a greater distance than that obtained for verbal messages by the Morse code.

The foregoing trials supplement the experiments made last October on Nantucket Island, when the chronograph was in circuit with the apparatus and recorded both the signals sent and received from the lightship fifty miles away.

The apparatus employed in the determination of longitude by wireless telegraphy consists of the following:

The longitude at place A being known, a chronometer fitted with a device for opening an electric circuit on its frame once every second is connected by means of a pony relay to an ordinary Marconi sending apparatus at the place B, where it is required to determine the longitude.

This pony relay takes the place, in the primary of the sending circuit, of the Morse key usually employed to send messages, and, controlled as above by the chronometer, sends out an electrical impulse every second.

A Marconi receiver is then connected up at A with another chronometer and a chronograph. The latter consists of a drum carrying a sheet of recorder paper and rotated by clockwork at a uniform apeed usually of one revolution per minute, and a pen attached to an electro-magnet, both of which are given a slow longitudinal motion along the axis of the revolving drum, so that starting the clockwork causes the pen to trace a regular spiral on the drum recorder paper. The passage of an electric current through the magnet coils, however, produces a quick side motion of the pen, making a cross stroke on the paper. The chronometer at this end is arranged by means of a relay to pass a current through the chronograph every second, so that at regular intervals of space, corresponding to one second of time, the spiral is intersected by cross strokes. The Marconi receiver is also arranged to pass a suitable current through the chronograph magnet, and make similar cross strokes upon receiving an impulse from the distant station.

At a certain prearranged time the chronometers at both ends are thrown into circuit, and at the receiving end two sets of cross strokes appear on the paper, one set corresponding to the beats of the chronometer at the local station and the other set to those of the distant sending station. The space between cross strokes of the two series is accurately measured, and the difference between them gives the difference in time between the two stations, which corresponds to the difference in longitude.

BARGE OFFICE SUGGESTIONS.

Society for the Protection of Italian Immigrants Proposes Means of Improving Existing Conditions.

The Society for the Protection of Italian Immigrants makes the following suggestions for the improvement of the conditions existing at the Barge Office landing, which they claim is inadequate as a landing place for thousands of immigrants:

That a larger force of policemen should be stationed at the Barge Office.

That the expressmen who work with the runners should not be allowed to approach the Barge Office, but should be stationed as far off as the other side of Whitehall Street.

The regulation should be enforced that all licensed runners should wear badges prominently displayed. They generally carry them in their pockets, and this prevents their identification when they do wrong.

The police should be instructed to patrol the whole of the Battery Park with more attention than they do now, for it seems to be haunted with a number of sharpers of one kind or another, who practice various games upon ignorant foreigners.

Unlicensed runners, steerers, and other persons not having anything to do but loaf around the Barge Office landing should be driven away.

No license should be issued to a boarding-house keeper for Italians or to any runner without his application therefor receiving the written approval of the Society for the Protection of Italian Immigrants.

Arrangements should be made by which members of the police force could be stationed on the boats plying between Ellis Island and the Battery, and runners and solicitors should be kept off those boats.

If possible some fixed schedule of rates should be charged by the runners.

If among the policemen stationed at the Barge Office there were some who speak Italian, it would be an excellent thing.

SIXTH AVENUE. 20th to 21st Street.

O'Neill's

SIXTH AVENUE. 20th to 21st Street.

Clearing Sale of Laces and Trimmings!

Closing Out 300 Pieces of Trimming Laces,

comprising all makes and styles, in black, white, cream, ecru, butter and Arabian shades; edgings and insertings,

☞ *Heretofore 8c. to 50c. yard.*

3c., 5c., 10c. and 15c. Yard.

Silk Mousseline de Soie and Chiffon Applique Trimmings,

cashmere colorings, 1 to 1½ inches wide,

☞ *Heretofore 45c. to 65c. yard.*

10c. and 15c. yard.

Same as above, 3 inches wide, reduced from 1.80 to..... 58c. yd.

Clearing Sale of Summer Furniture

Closing out the balance of our stock at less than cost—Note these remarkable values:

150 large high-back rockers, double reed seats and backs, heavy arms.
☞ *Reg. price 2.85 & 3.00* 1.79 each

24 Jumbo Rockers, massive maple frames and broad arms, double reed seats and backs..... 3.98

☞ *Regular price 5.75.*

Great Reductions in Silver Birch, Reed and Rattan Furniture, Etc., Etc.

200 Parlor Rockers

Solid quartered golden oak and mahogany finishes, fancy arms, nicely carved, piano finish,

☞ *Worth 5.00 and 6.75.*

3.98 and 4.98 each.

All purchases delivered free to any railroad station within 100 miles of New York City.

Great Clearing Sale of Women's Wash Suits!

Beautiful Costumes in Lawns, Batiste, Organdies, Linens, Chambrays, etc.—A Splendid Collection to Choose from and all at

Greatly Reduced Prices!

Lawn Dresses trimmed with lace or embroidery, novel bodice, deep flounce skirt,

☞ *Regular value 18.00*

Clearing Price 9.98

Dotted Swiss Lawn Suits trimmed with fine close embroidery, sailor blouse with neck piece, deep trimmed flounce skirt,

☞ *Regular value 8.50*

Clearing Price 4.98

Dimity Dresses trimmed with lace, some with long, some with short sleeves, waist panelled, tailoring flounce skirt,

☞ *Regular value 17.50*

Clearing Price 9.98

French Organdie Dresses elaborately trimmed with white or black laces, single or double flounce skirts,

☞ *Regular value 19.50*

Clearing Price 7.98

15.00 Silk Foulard Suits at . . . 9.75 To-day

We will offer to-day as a special inducement a choice lot of Silk Foulard Suits, blue or black ground with white dots, trimmed with same material, finely tucked waists, stock and silk flowing tie, deep flounce skirts, at 9.75 each.

The Great Shirtwaist Sale Still Continues!

There is still a choice collection to pick from. Beautiful Waists in lawn and batiste, worth from 3.50 to 5.50 each, now on sale at 1.48 and 1.98 each.

Women's Bathing Suits!

An extensive stock of Brilliantine and Sicilian Suits in blue or black, plain or in sailor effects, well made and handsomely trimmed, at prices ranging from

1.98 to 5.00 each.

☞ *Orders by mail promptly and accurately executed.*

Great places for "outings," our stores!

Outing suits in soft flannel effects, but cooler and better for wear than is flannel.

Dainty and novel batiste, striped and plain crashes and homespuns, striped brown linen—and, newest yet—silk crash.

Tough serges and next-to-nothing nuns-cloth.

Price trimming has sent down a good many distinguished business suits to the $15 counters.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, opposite City Hall.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

SOROSIS
TRADE MARK.
THE BEST SHOE FOR WOMEN.
3.50 per pair.

Attractive, durable and fashionable.
The latest models of slippers, shoes, and boots are included in this very varied stock.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

CARPETS!

Great Clearance Sale.

Odd ends and pieces of Carpetings, the accumulation of a season's business.

RUGS Some we have made up into with borders, in carpet sizes, suitable for hotels, cottages, and Summer residences,

ALL AT REMNANT PRICES.
(Bring Size of Room.)

Great Special Rug Sale.

A MARVELOUS OPPORTUNITY:

We offer an extraordinary lot of

Oriental Rugs,

including fine specimens of PERSIANS and INDIAS, sizes ranging from 6 ft. x 3 ft. up to 14.4x4.3, to close out at the uniform price of $18.50 each; worth double.

In addition a sample line of

Domestic Rugs.

including fine Wiltons, Axminsters, Brussels, and Smyrnas in carpet sizes; also, to close out, at the uniform price of $18.50 each.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.
Sixth Ave., 13th and 14th Sts.

N. B.—In our Furniture Buildings: Great Clearance Sale of Summer Furniture and Furnishings, including Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Cottage Draperies, &c., &c.

Public Notices.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT in The City Record of July 18 to 31, 1902, of the confirmation by the Board of Revision of Assessments and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears of Assessments for LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS in the BOROUGH OF QUEENS:

3D WARD, FRANKLIN PLACE SEWER, about 300 feet east of Summit Street; thence westerly to Summit Street. Also, SUMMIT STREET SEWER, from Franklin Place to Maple Avenue.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller.
City of New York, July 17, 1902.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT in The City Record of July 18 to 31, 1902, of the confirmation by the Board of Revision of Assessments and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears of Assessments for LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS in the BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN:

12TH WARD, SECTION 8, EDGECOMBE AVENUE PAVING, from the north line of 155th Street to the south line of 171st Street, where the same intersects the east line of Amsterdam Avenue.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller.
City of New York, July 17, 1902.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT in The City Record of July 18 to 31, 1902, of the confirmation by the Supreme Court and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears of Assessments for OPENING AND ACQUIRING TITLE to the following named street in the BOROUGH OF THE BRONX:

24TH WARD, SECTIONS 12 AND 13. GUN HILL ROAD (formerly Olin Avenue) OPENING, from Jerome Avenue to Bronx River. Confirmed May 28, 1902; entered July 17, 1902.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller.
City of New York, July 17, 1902.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

Proposals.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE President of the Borough of Manhattan at the City Hall, Room No. 16, until 11 o'clock A. M. on

TUESDAY, JULY 29, 1902.

Regulating and repaving with asphalt pavement on present pavement relaid as foundation the roadway of Forty-first Street, from Seventh Avenue to Eighth Avenue; 134th Street, from Lenox Avenue to Seventh Avenue; Amsterdam Avenue, from Ninety-third Street to Ninety-fourth Street, and Ninety-third Street, from Amsterdam Avenue to Boulevard; Amsterdam Avenue, from 104th Street to 106th Street; Eighty-ninth Street, from Columbus Avenue to Amsterdam Avenue; Eighteenth Street, from Eighth Avenue to Ninth Avenue; Seventeenth Street, from Eighth Avenue to Ninth Avenue; Fiftieth Street, from Ninth Avenue to Tenth Avenue; Sixty-eighth Street, from Amsterdam Avenue to West End Avenue; Amsterdam Avenue from Sixty-eighth Street to Sixty-ninth Street, including intersection of Sixty-eighth Street and Amsterdam Avenue; 119th Street, from East River to Pleasant Avenue; 156th Street, from St. Nicholas Avenue to Amsterdam Avenue; Pleasant Avenue, from 119th Street to 120th Street; 100th Street, from First Avenue to Second Avenue; Bedford Street, from Grove Street to Christopher Street, and Grove Street, from Bedford Street to Hudson Street; Hubert Street, from Collister Street to Hudson Street; Laight Street, from Collister Street to Hudson Street, and Collister Street, from Hubert Street to Laight Street; Houston Street, from Norfolk Street to Essex Street; Twelfth Street; from Avenue B to Avenue A; First Street, from First Avenue to Second Avenue; Eighty-first Street, from Avenue B to Avenue A; Eighty-second Street, from Avenue B to Avenue A; Avenue A, from Eighty-first Street to Eighty-second Street; 100th Street, from Second Avenue to Third Avenue; 110th Street, from Second Avenue to Third Avenue; Eighty-seventh Street, from Lexington Avenue to Park Avenue; Thirty-eighth Street, from Second Avenue to Third Avenue; Fourteenth Street, from First Avenue to Second Avenue; Thirteenth Street, from First Avenue to Second Avenue.

Blank forms, specifications, and any further information can be obtained at the office of the Commissioner of Public Works, Bureau of Highways, No. 21 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan.

JACOB A. CANTOR,
Borough President.

The City of New York, July 18, 1902.
For full particulars see City Record.

SEALED BIDS will be received by the President of the Borough of Manhattan at the City Hall, Room No. 16, until 11 o'clock A. M. on

TUESDAY, JULY 29, 1902.

Regulating and repaving with granite block pavement on concrete foundation the roadway of Thirty-eighth Street, from Third Avenue to Lexington Avenue.

One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, from Pleasant Avenue to a point 633 feet east.

Blank forms, specifications, and any further information can be obtained at the office of the Commissioner of Public Works, Bureau of Highways, No. 21 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan.

JACOB A. CANTOR,
Borough President.

The City of New York, July 18, 1902.
For full particulars see "City Record."

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES FOR REpairing the pier foot of West Fifty-fifth Street, North River, will be received by the Commissioner of Docks at Pier "A," foot of Battery Place, until 12 o'clock noon, July 29th, 1902. For particulars see "City Record."

Public Notices.

DEPARTMENT OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS.

The City of New York,
Department of Taxes and Assessments,
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway,
July 7th, 1902.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments of the City of New York that the Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal Estate in said City for the year 1902 have been finally completed and have been delivered to and filed with the Board of Aldermen of said City, and that such Assessment Rolls will remain open to public inspection in the Office of said Board of Aldermen for a period of fifteen (15) days from date of this notice.

JAMES A. WELLS, President.
WILLIAM S. COGSWELL,
GEORGE J. GILLESPIE,
SAMUEL STRASBOURGER,
RUFUS L. SCOTT,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

"All the News That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Fair; Fresh northwest to west winds.

VOL. LI....NO. 16,393. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 22, 1902.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark, } Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

SECRETARY ROOT SUED BY REBECCA J. TAYLOR

Right of Free Speech in War Department to be Tested.

Woman Who Was Dismissed by the Secretary for Criticising Administration's Philippine Policy Brings Mandamus Proceedings.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 21.—Miss Rebecca J. Taylor, who was summarily dismissed from the War Department on June 7 by Secretary Root for criticising the Administration's policy in the Philippines, has brought suit against Mr. Root for reinstatement. Justice Hagner to-day issued a rule ordering the defendant, Mr. Root, to show cause why a peremptory writ of mandamus should not be issued requiring him to restore Miss Taylor to her position.

It is claimed that Miss Taylor was dismissed in violation of the civil service laws. Of her counsel one is Secretary and the other Treasurer of the local Civil Service Reform Association. They say that they are acting purely in their private capacity in taking up Miss Taylor's case.

Miss Taylor's offense was the publication in a local paper of a letter from her in which she took exception to President Roosevelt's declaration, "The flag will stay put," and criticising his Philippine policy.

The Deputy Marshal of the District Supreme Court visited the War Department to-day and personally served Mr. Root with the order. Miss Taylor said to-day:

"It is too plain for discussion that the civil service rules were entirely ignored in the case of my attempted removal. If the rules are really designed to protect persons employed in the civil service, such violation of them as took place in my case should not be permitted to pass unchallenged. If the rules in question have not the force of law, and can be ignored or observed at the will and pleasure of every appointing officer, the sooner the country knows it and directs the correction by legislative authority of such a state of affairs the better.

"But above and beyond the violation of the civil service law and rules, I feel most deeply that my freedom of speech has been abridged in the truest sense of the word. I felt and feel very strongly on certain political policies of the present Administration, and believing that I had an undoubted right to express myself on them publicly, did so. For so doing the Secretary of War attempted to deprive me of my office. Against his action I have continuously and solemnly protested, and in the application made to-day I hope to have my right to freedom of speech, guaranteed by the Constitution, vindicated.

"It cannot be possible that officials, such as one of the Civil Service Commissioners, may be permitted to make public addresses in advocacy of the so-called Philippine policy and an humbler employe of the service like myself denied the right of publicly opposing that same policy. If these distinctions are to be permitted, then it is not clear that an Administration may practically use the whole force of civil service employes to strengthen its position of power either by converting them into active exponents and supporters of its policies, or, negatively, by silencing every person among them who is opposed to its policies? Surely it never was intended that a person in entering the Government service of the United States should surrender his rights as a citizen, among them the right of holding and expressing political and religious opinions."

Secretary Root declined to discuss the case.

TWO HURT IN TRAIN CRASH.

Surgeons at Sea Girt Camp Aid Injured Fireman and Engineer.

Special to The New York Times.

SEA GIRT, N. J., July 21.—A special train of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, containing no passengers and bound for Point Pleasant, crashed into a freight train after rounding the curve between Spring Lake and Sea Girt this morning.

The engineer and fireman of the special jumped as soon as they saw their danger, and neither was seriously hurt. Both were conveyed to the State Camp Hospital, at Sea Girt, where their injuries were attended to by the medical force of the Second Regiment, consisting of Lieuts. Moore, Gordon, and Livingood and Major Neafie. The engineer, Lloyd Clarke, had a badly lacerated scalp and face, and he was removed to the Long Branch Hospital. William Rowe, the fireman, suffered from contusions of the right elbow and left shin. No one else was hurt.

The special practically converted the freight into kindling wood and tore up the roadbed for a distance of twenty yards, and traffic was delayed for two hours.

MORE ROCKEFELLER RANCHES.

Standard Oil Man's Kansas Holdings Increase, as Do Also Prices of Grazing Lands.

Special to The New York Times.

WICHITA, Kan., July 21.—Frank Rockefeller, the Standard Oil man, who already owns a 14,000-acre ranch in Western Kansas, has just bought 80,000 acres which lie to the west of his present property, and is trying to buy up a majority of the grazing land in Kiowa County. Recently the cattlemen of that section heard that Rockefeller wishes to own all of the short grass cattle country, and in consequence land has raised in price several dollars per acre.

Mr. Rockefeller came to Belvidere seventeen years ago when he bought eight miles of land along Soldier Creek. Each year he has been spending more of his time at the ranches, as the climate is beneficial to his health, until now he spends almost his entire time there. It is his ambition to make the largest cattle and grazing ranch in the West out of his Kiowa County property. Mr. Rockefeller is at present in Cleveland, Ohio.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Amusements—Page 9.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers—Page 5.
Business Troubles—Page 7.
Court Calendars—Page 7.
Insurance Notes—Page 11.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails—Page 7.
New Corporations—Page 10.
Real Estate—Page 12.
Society—Page 9.
United Service—Page 5.
Weather Report—Page 6.
Yesterday's Fires—Page 5.

Only 20 Hours to Chicago.
Pennsylvania Special leaves New York and Brooklyn every day. Dining car; buffet smoking car.—Adv.

No other pleasure route can offer so many and varied attractions as the Hudson River Day Line. Music. New landing, W. 129th St., 9:15 A. M.—Adv.

MR. SAGE'S NARROW ESCAPE.

Aged Financier Falls While Attempting to Board a Car in Motion, but Is Not Hurt.

Russell Sage, the aged financier, narrowly escaped serious injury while attempting to board a moving car at Broadway and Cedar Street yesterday afternoon. As it was, he fell, but, though his clothing was badly soiled, he was unhurt.

Mr. Sage, who was on his way up town to attend a meeting, stood on the south side of Cedar Street. He signaled two cars, but the motormen paid no attention. Then Mr. Sage went into the roadway and approached Policeman John M. Barry of the Tenth Precinct, long on duty at that point, and remarked:

"Why don't those cars stop on signal?"

"Perhaps the motormen don't know you," suggested the officer, "and you are on the wrong side of the street."

Another car came along, and Mr. Sage, darting away from the policeman, attempted to board it while it was in motion. He missed the stanchions and fell. Policeman Barry picked him up and brushed his clothing. Mr. Sage, who was angry, said he was not hurt, and returned to his office, at 31 Nassau Street, accompanied by a friend.

"The trouble with Mr. Sage," said the policeman, "is that he does not seem to realize he is not so young as he was twenty-five or thirty years ago, and it is not safe for a man of his age to attempt to jump on a moving car."

At Mr. Sage's office it was said that he was not injured and attended to business as usual during the afternoon. He went home at the customary time.

When seen at his house, 506 Fifth Avenue, last evening, Mr. Sage said that he was feeling "particularly chipper." He blamed the accident on the carelessness of the conductor.

"He gave the signal to the motorman to go ahead before I had fairly gotten on board," he said. "When I signaled to the motorman to stop, he slowed up the car, and the instant it came to a full stop I stepped on board. Before I had steadied myself the car started with a jerk, and I was thrown to the street.

"My right arm and elbow sustained the force of the fall. If I had not quickly gripped the seat post with my left hand when I felt myself falling, I would probably have struck on my head, and in all probability have been killed. The car dragged me about twenty feet. A policeman came up and asked me whether I did not want the motorman and conductor arrested. I told him I thought not, as I had not been seriously injured. My arm pains me greatly, and I suppose it will be black and blue in the morning; but my side and leg where I struck the ground do not seem to be at all sore or bruised."

TWO NEW AMERICAN BISHOPS.

The Rev. J. J. Keane to be Appointed to the Cheyenne Diocese and the Very Rev. J. N. Stariha to Lead, S. D.

ROME, July 21.—At a meeting of the Congregation of the Propaganda to-day it was decided that the Rev. James J. Keane, pastor of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, at Minneapolis, be appointed Bishop of the Diocese of Cheyenne, Wyoming.

The meeting approved the division of the Diocese of Sioux Falls, South Dakota, as proposed by Bishop O'Gorman, the new diocese to have Lead, Lawrence County, as the residence of the Bishop, who will be the Very Rev. J. N. Starlha, the present Vicar General of the Archdiocese of St. Paul, Minn.

PITTSBURG BANK SHOWING.

Big Increases in Their Deposits and Their Reserve Fund.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 21.—The surplus of the National banks of Pittsburg is nearly $2,000,000, despite the large increase in loans. A year ago the banks were $2,600,000 below reserve requirements. The following statement, compiled by R. J. Sloney, Jr., from the reports of conditions at the close of business July 16, 1902, shows the changes, as compared with the last previous call, April 30, 1902: Reserve, increase $4,735,200; deposits, increase $13,-312,302; loans, increase, $11,012,970; specie, increase $877,704; legal tenders, increase $258,689; circulation, decrease $231,300; due from legal reserve agents, increase $3,598,-807.

The banks hold $1,967,576 in excess of the 25 per cent. as required by law, or 26.66 per cent. of the net deposits. As compared with statements of July 15, 1901, the following changes are shown:

Reserve, increase, $8,312,689; deposits, increase, $17,383,693; loans, increase, $20,531,-000; specie, increase, $1,435,446; legal tenders, increase, $896,314; circulation, decrease, $1,321,047; due from legal reserve agents, increase, $6,010,920.

THINK BED OF SEA RAISED.

Sea Captain Found Only 20 Fathoms in Gulf Where There Should Be 60 Fathoms.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., July 21.—A very strange phenomenon was discovered a few days ago by the master of an incoming steamship in making the soundings about thirty miles from the jetties. The line showed twenty fathoms where there should have been at least sixty fathoms. The Captain reported this strange shoaling of the Gulf to Lieut. Foster, in charge of the branch United States Hydrographic Office, at the Custom House, in this city, and the Lieutenant made it the subject of a special report to the Navy Department at Washington.

The discovery led to a thorough survey of the bottom, by order of the Government, to ascertain the cause of the remarkable shoaling which puzzled the commander of the steamship. It is believed to be impossible that the sediment of the Mississippi River could have been carried so far out—miles away at sea—and in such immense quantities as to reduce the depth of water from sixty fathoms, the depth observed some years ago, to twenty and twenty-five fathoms. The most tenable theory is that the bed of the sea was raised by some volcanic disturbance.

Mentioned for New Jersey Senate.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., July 21.—Union County Republican politicians are looking for a clash between the forces of United States Senator John Kean and Congressman Charles N. Fowler at the Fall convention as a result of the change in the political situation in the last few days. Ex-Mayor Charles J. Fisk of the New York banking house of Harvey Fisk & Sons has withdrawn from the race for the State Senate. Judge William N. Runyon, also of this city, has been heralded for the office occupied now by Joseph Cross of Elizabeth. Runyon is a close friend of Congressman Fowler. Local political leaders declare that Judge Runyon will have a solid delegation from this city and will draw largely from the country districts. State Senator Cross, it is said, will command the delegations from Elizabeth and Rahway.

"The 20th Century Limited," one of the eight daily trains between New York and Chicago via the New York Central lines. A comprehensive service.—Adv.

WEALTHY YOUTHS STOLE CIGARETTES

Captured After a Chase in Central Park Menagerie.

Said They Were Sons of Millionaires and the Affair Was a Prank—Offered Jewelry to be Released.

As a result of what appears to be a foolish prank, two fashionably dressed young men, who wore diamond rings, elegant watches, and diamond and emerald pins, were arrested in Central Park last night on a charge of stealing $5 worth of cigarettes from Park & Tilford's branch grocery store, at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street.

When arraigned before Sergt. Corbit in the Arsenal Police Station the young men pleaded to be set at liberty, and one of them offered him all his jewelry to let them go.

The prisoners, who were arrested on complaint of William A. Nelson, chief clerk of the Park & Tilford store, entered the store about 5:30 o'clock and acted so queerly that Nelson said he watched them closely. Finally, Nelson alleges, one of the young men engaged the clerk in conversation about some goods, while the other strolled away toward the cigar counter.

When the young men left, Nelson alleged that he discovered that a case of imported cigarettes had been tampered with, and he started in pursuit of the two young men. Following them at a distance through the Park, he saw them smoking some of the cigarettes, and when they reached the Menagerie, Nelson ran into the Arsenal Station and told his tale to Sergeant Corbit.

Detectives O'Nil and Ehlers were detailed to accompany Nelson back to the menagerie. When they got within sight of the young men, the latter recognizing Nelson and suspecting that his companions were detectives, took to their heels and ran through the monkey house. The monkey house has but two exits. One detective ran around to the further end while the other, with Nelson, remained to guard the door which the young men had entered.

When taken to the Arsenal Station House the prisoners were intensely indignant at their arrest, and at first refused to give their names. Finally, however, Sergt. Corbit got them to give the names of Peter Brounson, twenty-two years, and William Taylor, twenty-three years old. Both said they were clerks, but absolutely refused to give their addresses.

On being searched six bundles of cigarettes were found upon them and promptly identified by Nelson as the missing property. Upon this, the young men collapsed, and declared that they were the sons of millionaires whose residences are on Fifth Avenue.

"I live at 621 Fifth Avenue with my father," cried Brounson hysterically. "Let us go, Sergeant; it was only a lark. We have plenty of money to pay for the cigarettes."

"But you don't live at 621 Fifth Avenue," observed the Sergeant. "Mr. E. Morrison lives there, and he has no son."

Brounson acknowledged he had not told the truth, but again refused his real address. Instead he removed an elegant gold watch and chain, a diamond ring and scarf pin, and called upon his companion to hand over his jewelry, which was done with trembling alacrity.

Brounson offered the jewelry first to Nelson, begging him to take it and withdraw the charge, and adding to the Sergeant that he would himself be taken care of in the future by the prisoner's father.

"That don't go, young man," replied the Sergeant, and Nelson refused to take the property.

Pallid with fear, the young man then offered, it is said, to pay the clerk in cash for his trouble in following them. This offer was again refused.

"I'll give you anything in the world that money can buy to avoid this!" exclaimed Brounson, and his companion echoed his words. "We are members of prominent families, and this arrest will break the hearts of our fathers and mothers if it comes to their ears! For God's sake, Sergeant, let us go! We did it merely as a prank.

We were in the store and made this mistake, not because we hadn't the money to buy all the cigarettes our hearts would desire, but out of reckless daring. We see the folly of it now."

Out of consideration for the abject misery of the prisoners, Sergeant Corbit telephoned for Thomas Carey, the Superintendent of the Park & Tilford store, from which the young men had taken the cigarettes.

On arriving, Mr. Carey looked at the prisoners and said with a gesture of contempt:

"Had you been poor men I would probably let you go and say nothing about it. But in your case there is absolutely no excuse. You have plenty of money, and you had no need to steal the cigarettes. I intend to make an example of you."

Then the Superintendent walked out of the station house.

This fired the anger of Brounson, who exclaimed:

"There was no need of his getting so ugly. Why, our fathers could buy the firm of Park & Tilford ten times over."

Then, taking the Sergeant aside, he renewed his promise to "square things" with the officer.

Instead of complying, the Sergeant sent both prisoners to the East Sixty-seventh Street Station to be locked up for the night. Up to a late hour they sent for no one to bail them out.

At Fifth Avenue is the Buckingham Hotel. The clerk there admitted that there was a Mr. Taylor stopping there. Whether he was young or old, or whether he had a son by the name of William, the clerk refused to state.

YOUNG BRIDE ROBBED BY BEGGAR SHE FED.

She Was Found Nearly Strangled with a Stocking Tied Around Her Throat.

Special to The New York Times.

GLASSBOROUGH, N. J., July 21.—Pretty Mrs. Anna Shaw, an eighteen-year-old bride, was found nearly dead by neighbors to-day as the result of a thrilling encounter with robbers. A stocking was twisted and tied about the young woman's throat, and the slow suffocation thus caused, was being hastened by a flour sack that had been jammed into her mouth as a gag.

When discovered, the young woman was unconscious. Her husband of three weeks was hastily summoned, and arrived at his little home half distracted.

When Mrs. Shaw partially recovered she was able to speak the word "tramps." Instantly searching parties set out. The village was in an uproar. It became known that, besides nearly killing Mrs. Shaw, a quantity of valuables had been stolen from the house. According to her story, she was called to the door of her house by a man who pretended to be a beggar. He began by asking for something to eat. Mrs. Shaw gave him a loaf of bread and a doughnut.

"This ain't enough for me," grumbled the man. "I'm dead hungry."

With that he pushed her on one side and entered the house. She was frightened, but, not wishing to appear timid, followed him into the house. "You must get out of the house," she said, speaking bravely.

The man picked up a stocking lying upon a table. Without a word he seized the young woman in his arms and held his hand over her mouth until he could twist the stocking about her neck and choke her. Leaving her to suffocate, the man ransacked the house, obtaining $15 in cash and a number of trinkets, after which he made off.

Mrs. Shaw was nearly dead when discovered an hour later by a neighbor. The police were notified, and a short time later arrested two men at the station of the West Jersey and Seashore Railroad. When caught they were about to embark on a freight train for Atlantic City. One of them was identified by Mrs. Shaw as the man who robbed her. They gave their names as Joseph Creamer of Covington, Ky., and Frank McKay of Pittsburg. Justice of the Peace Paulin held Creamer in $1,000 bail for court. McKay was sent to the county prison for ten days as a suspicious character.

BALTIMORE'S GREAT STORM.

Not Enough Workmen Even to Temporarily Cover Unroofed Houses Yesterday—Many People Injured.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 21.—There were not enough tin and sheetiron workers in Baltimore to-day even to cover temporarily from the weather the 400 houses that were unroofed and flooded by yesterday's terrible storm, and another heavy fall of rain this evening increased the damage to the interiors of many of these unprotected dwellings. The tops of numerous houses are covered with boards, carpets, rubber cloths, and almost everything obtainable that will keep out water.

It is impossible to estimate the losses caused by the flooding of residences. The loss of life is no greater than first reported, but in addition to the twelve persons drowned or killed many were injured whose names do not appear on the lists. A number of people were cut by flying glass or otherwise hurt while trying to protect their houses.

Examination of the Weather Bureau records shows that the velocity of the wind, sixty-four miles an hour, was the greatest this city ever felt.

The parks and squares present a scene of ruin. The streets in some parts of the city are littered with tin roofs, trees, and other débris. The stock of window glass on hand is not sufficient to meet the demand. The telegraph and telephone services were seriously crippled. Poles as well as wires went down, some of the former crushing in windows and doing other damage in falling.

Several cracked church steeples and the large marine observatory on Old Federal Hill, which was badly damaged, will have to be torn down.

DEVERY AWAITS FAIR WEATHER.

Nothing Doing But Rain at the Four Corners, Despite Gathering of Enthusiasts.

There was nothing doing but the rain around the Devery Four Corners last night. A few enthusiastic persons had gathered at Twenty-eighth Street and Eighth Avenue, where it was expected that further announcements would be made of philanthropic enterprises for the poor, but the big ex-Chief never appeared. There were some who were inclined to grumble that the "people's choice" was a fair weather politician.

Most of those who gathered at Twenty-eighth Street last evening, undeterred by the pouring rain, and who waited with fortitude as the hours passed away and the Chief did not come, were grocers of the neighborhood, who were willing to help provide free food for the needy. Mr. Devery being known as a patron of home industries, it was expected that he would place all the contracts for his groceries for the poor with the shopkeepers of the Ninth Assembly District.

For the women's and children's excursion to Hartman Beach there are to be chartered two vessels, one of which will be the steamer Telchester, and at least four barges.

PRESIDENT AND POPE CHEERED

Bishop McFaul Tells Roman Catholics Mr. Roosevelt is Ignorant of Taft Commission's Doings.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., July 21.—At the banquet of the Ancient Order of Hibernians held this evening Bishop McFaul called for three cheers for President Roosevelt and Pope Leo XIII. in conjunction, and they were given with a will.

The Bishop said some rather tart things about the Taft commission, but exonerated President Roosevelt with the remark that the President did not know a thing about what the commission was doing.

A surprise to Roman Catholics was the announcement by Vicar General Fox that the Bishop would shortly issue a command to all Roman Catholics of the Diocese of Trenton to leave instanter all organizations where any kind of religious ceremony existed, except that sanctioned by the Roman Catholic Church.

Insane from Eating Ice Cream.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 21.—Amos Bridgewater, aged sixteen years, ate a gallon of ice cream Friday, and to-day he was sent in irons to the insane asylum. He developed violent symptoms immediately after eating the cream. Bridgewater was a freshman at the colored high school, and was quite bright. He imagines that he is the Mayor, the Governor, the police, Theodore Roosevelt, and a monkey.

Mr. Reid Visiting Mr. Carnegie.

LONDON, July 21.—Whitelaw Reid, who was appointed the United States Special Envoy to the coronation of King Edward, and Mrs. Reid are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Carnegie at Skibo Castle.

AID FOR BRITISH WEST INDIES.

LONDON, July 22.—A supplementary civil service estimate issued yesterday aggregates upward of £500,000, and provides £250,000 for free grants in aid of the sugar industry of the West Indies.

J. McN. Whistler Much Better.

LONDON, July 21.—James McNeill Whistler, the American painter, has telegraphed to friends in London that he has practically recovered from his recent illness.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland!
Millions of bottles of this celebrated mineral water are prescribed annually for diseases of the Kidneys and Stomach. Invaluable in Typhoid Fever. A positive and permanent cure for acute Bright's Disease. Poland Water book mailed free. Poland Water depot, 3 Park Pl., N. Y. Park & Tilford, Acker, Merrall & Condit.—Adv.

Luxurious Train to California.
the "Overland Limited." Best of everything en route, via Chicago and North-Western, Union Pacific and Southern Pacific Railways. Offices 461, 287 and 349 Broadway.—Adv.

THE PHILADELPHIA LEDGER PURCHASED

Adolph S. Ochs Buys It from the Drexel Estate.

The Famous Newspaper, Conducted for Many Years by George W. Childs, Changed Owners Yesterday.

PHILADELPHIA, July 21.—The Philadelphia Public Ledger was to-day purchased by Adolph S. Ochs from George W. Childs Drexel and the Drexel estate, and possession was at once given Mr. Ochs. The purchase includes all The Public Ledger estate, comprising about half a block of improved property on Chestnut and Sixth Streets, facing Independence Hall.

The price paid is not made public, but it is stated on good authority that over $2,125,-000 is involved in the transaction. Mr. Ochs has no associates in the transaction, except that a substantial interest has been acquired by James M. Beck of Philadelphia, who represented the purchaser in the negotiations. There is no underwriting, and with the exception of Mr. Beck's interest, Mr. Ochs is the sole owner.

The new owner says there will be no radical changes in the appearance or policy of The Public Ledger. Mr. Ochs, who is the principal owner of THE NEW YORK TIMES, Philadelphia Times, and Chattanooga Times, when asked if The Philadelphia Times, which is now being successfully conducted by his brother, George W. Ochs, is to be consolidated with The Public Ledger, replied:

"Not at present, perhaps not at all."

The Philadelphia Public Ledger is one of the oldest and most prosperous newspapers in America.

Mr Ochs's newspapers are all independent in politics and stand for the higher ideals of journalism. The Public Ledger was notably so conducted by George W. Childs and by his successor and godson, George W. Childs Drexel, consequently the changes promptly made in the style and character of The Philadelphia Times when its ownership changed a year ago are not necessary to The Public Ledger. L. Clarke Davis will continue as editor, and John Norris of THE NEW YORK TIMES will for the present act as business manager.

Mr. Ochs's editorial announcement of the change is as follows:

THE PUBLIC LEDGER.

"A perfectly conducted newspaper is an institution. While men may come and men may go, the newspaper goes on forever. The Philadelphia Public Ledger is peculiarly such an institution. It was built on the solid foundation of honest, clean journalism, and, firmly established in the public confidence, it has prospered and steadily gained in respect and influence. In this way it must continue if the men who are now to assume its management and enjoy its benefits intelligently study their own interests and have the public welfare at heart.

"George W. Childs exemplified in The Public Ledger the highest ideals of journalism with the best practical results, and his work and his newspaper have been an inspiration to every self-respecting journalist. His example gave hope and courage to overcome difficulties and withstand the temptations that lie in the path of every newspaper maker.

"In assuming the management and ownership of the Public Ledger I am fully aware of the magnitude of the task I undertake, and of the necessity of maintaining Mr. Childs's standard if the magnificent clientele—magnificent in numbers and intellectual force—is to be held and maintained. I enter upon this great work and assume this responsibility, confident that by earnest, faithful labor and by the practice of clean journalism, in which I sincerely believe, the influence of the Ledger will not only be maintained but augmented.

"There shall be no departure from what is best in the traditions of The Public Ledger. In politics, never neutral, it will continue to be an independent newspaper, giving conscientious support to the party, the principle or the policy that promises best for the welfare of the country and the maintenance of its institutions. It will be fair to all parties, factions, and individuals, but outspoken and fearless against all that is corrupt and dishonest in whatever form it may present itself. The Public Ledger has no party organized ends to serve, no interest but the public interest to foster, no friends to favor, no enemies to punish.

"I am gratified to have associated with me in the ownership of The Public Ledger Mr. James M. Beck, who, for twenty years, has been honorably identified with all movements for the progress of Philadelphia. Mr. L. Clarke Davis, who has been so conspicuously identified with Philadelphia journalism for thirty years, and who has been the very able and respected editor of The Public Ledger since 1894, will continue in that capacity, thus insuring a reasonable continuity of its policy. It will stand, as it always has stood, for the welfare and happiness of the people of Philadelphia, of Pennsylvania, and of the country.

ADOLPH S. OCHS."

Mr. George W. Childs Drexel also authorizes the following statement:

"The property has never been in any way offered for sale. As it is now and has been for many years very profitable, the trustees never even considered the question of a possible sale until overtures were made by Mr. Ochs. They were impressed with the fact that the dignity and success with which Mr. Ochs had conducted his other newspaper enterprises gave an assurance that the property would be safe in his keeping and in no way lose its character and prestige as one of the established institutions of Philadelphia.

"The subsequent negotiations were conducted on both sides with candor and fairness, and a result reached which was mutually satisfactory. The property passes to the purchaser with the cordial good will of the trustee and heirs of the late Anthony J. Drexel."

The Public Ledger was started in 1836 by Swain, Ahell & Simmons, at Third and Dock Streets, and was sold at 1 cent per copy. The paper enjoyed great prosperity, and was soon moved to new offices at the southwest corner of Third and Chestnut Streets.

During the civil war the proprietors, Messrs. Swain & Ahell, retained the price at 6¼ cents per week, though the purchasing power of a penny had changed. The proprietors were unable to agree to increase the price of the paper or the rates of advertising during that period, and they determined to dispose of their property. On Dec. 3, 1864, the newspaper was purchased by Messrs. A. J. Drexel and George W. Childs, and two radical changes were made. The price of the paper was doubled and the advertising rates were advanced to a profitable figure. In discussing the situation at that time, Mr. George W. Childs, in his "Recollections," said:

"The Ledger was already an institution of the city; for twenty years it had been the established medium of communication between employers and employed, between buyers and sellers, landlords and tenants, bereaved families and their friends. To very many people it was a necessity."

The Rev. Dr. Prime, in describing Mr. Childs's efforts to establish the newspaper upon an enduring basis, said:

"Mr. Childs excluded from the paper all details of disgusting crime; all reports of such vice as may not be with propriety read aloud in the family; that poison the minds of young men, inflame the passions, and corrupt the heart; all scandal and slang, and that whole class of news which constitutes the staple of many daily papers. The same rule was applied to the advertising columns, and from them was excluded all that, in any shape or form, might be offensive to good morals. He made it a family journal. It gained the confidence of the best people, who became its daily readers, and therefore it was sought as the best medium of advertising."

On the 20th of June, 1867, the present Ledger building was completed and formally opened. Mr. Childs died Feb. 3, 1894, and the management of the property passed to Mr. George W. Childs Drexel, a son of Mr. Anthony J. Drexel.

TIN PLATE TRUST DEFEATED.

Plan to Cut Down Wages in Indiana Mills Fails.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Ind., July 21.—The effort of the Tin Plate Trust to bring about a reduction of wages in the mills of Indiana in order to secure the can contract of the Standard Oil Company has ended in complete failure, the men taking a solid stand against it. The action of the men in the gas belt forces the trust back to its Eastern territory, where there are a few idle mills.

It is expected that the trust will now undertake to have the Eastern workmen resume at a reduction of 25 per cent. in the wage schedule, in this way handling the Standard Oil contract. If the Eastern mills should be opened under a wage reduction of 25 per cent. the men in Indiana, it is believed, would go on strike and cause the Amalgamated Association to call out the men in the Eastern mills.

TORPEDO FLOTILLA REHEARSES.

Preparations at Newport for Manoeuvres with North Atlantic Squadron.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 21.—The torpedo flotilla, consisting of the torpedo boat destroyer Decatur and the torpedo boats Barney, Bagley, Thornton, Shubrick, and Stockton, under Lieut. Lloyd H. Chandler, which came up from Norfolk last week, had its first work to-day preparatory to the manoeuvres with the vessels of the North Atlantic Squadron in August. The flotilla steamed up the bay, where it engaged in fleet movements and then went outside for further drills. These drills will be kept up daily until the time for the general naval manoeuvres in which the torpedo boats are expected to take a prominent part.

Saturday afternoon a detached party from the battleship Massachusetts, in a cutter manned by a boatswain and twenty oarsmen, rowed in from outside and entered the Kichemint River, a branch of Narragansett Bay, near Warren, and established a temporary camp on shore. Soundings were taken at the mouth of the river, and a general survey was taken of the land about Bristol Narrows. This is believed to be a part of the work of the vessels of the North Atlantic Squadron preparatory to the general manoeuvres.

TO INSPECT EAST'S SUBWAYS.

Chicago Committee on Transportation to Visit New York.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 21.—The Committee on Local Transportation will leave Wednesday over the Lake Shore Road for its inspection of Eastern subway systems.

Hugo Grosser, City Statistician, furnished the committee abundant subway literature from his files. He presented Chairman Bennett with copies of subway reports prepared by the Cities of Boston, New York, Baltimore, and Philadelphia, so that the committeemen could profitably and pleasantly engage their time while on the cars.

At the request of the committee the drawing of the municipal subway ordinance has been temporarily postponed. Corporation Counsel Walker was ordered by the Council to prepare a municipal subway measure. He informed the committee that he would have to have detailed plans and engineering data before he could prepare a valid ordinance. The committeemen decided that Engineer Arnold would not have time to furnish the data, so the ordinance is a long time in the future.

RURAL MAILS RUIN TRADE.

Business of Merchants in Country Towns Suffering Materially.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 21.—The country storekeeper now has another source of complaint. The rural mail delivery was hailed with delight when it was first placed into operation. Now the country storekeeper is grumbling because it is injuring his business.

Under the old postal regulations the farmer went to the village for his mail, and just so sure as he went he left some money with the storekeeper. Now he remains at home, never going to the village except in cases of necessity, enlisting the services of the mail carrier to do some little chores which he desires.

From the interior counties comes the cry that business has fallen off greatly since the establishment of the free mail delivery, and the little merchants are discussing plans to bring about better trade.

Catch Bass Weighing Over Nine Pounds

Special to The New York Times.

CASTLETON, Vt., July 21.—George Chesbro and F. F. Lockwood of New York, guests at Prospect House, caught a bass in Lake Bomoseem to-day weighing nine and three-quarter pounds.

Busy Man's Train to Chicago.
Pennsylvania Special. Leaves New York 1:55 P. M.; arrives Chicago 8:55 A. M.—Adv.

Can't Sleep? Take JOHANN HOFF'S EXTRACT. Used by brain-workers the world over. NO SUBSTITUTE is "just as good."—Adv.

Burnett's Vanilla Is Pure.
Don't let your grocer work off a substitute.—Adv.

Travelers save time, trouble and expense by checking their baggage by Westcott's Express. Offices in New York and Brooklyn.—Adv.

BROOKLYN TUNNEL CONSTRUCTION BIDS

Rapid Transit Co. of That Borough Wants $8,000,000.

SUBWAY CO. BID $3,000,000.

For $1,100,000 More Messrs. Belmont and McDonald Offer to Build Subway From Union Square to 42d Street, Manhattan.

August Belmont and John B. McDonald sprung two surprises at yesterday's opening of bids for the construction of the Manhattan-Brooklyn tunnel. Besides offering to build that tunnel for $2,000,000, or, with all terminals, for $3,000,000, they submitted another proposition that if they should receive the contract for $4,000,000 they would promise to construct for the nominal sum of $100,000 a stretch of subway along Broadway, from Union Square to Forty-second Street, provided the permit to do so should be forthcoming before next July.

This proposed additional Broadway division, according to the plan submitted by Mr. McDonald, will connect the Fourteenth and Forty-second Street stations of the subway now being constructed from the Post-Office to the Bronx. He proposes to take the line across Union Square diagonally and then straight up Broadway, with stations at Twenty-third and Thirty-fourth Streets. The unique feature of the scheme is an underground arcade extending from the Thirty-fourth Street station in a westerly direction to Seventh Avenue, there to enter the Manhattan terminal station of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

According to schedule, the bids for the Brooklyn tunnel were opened at noon in the rooms of the Rapid Transit Commission, 320 Broadway. President Orr broke the seals of three bids. Two, as indicated above, came from the Belmont-McDonald interests, or the Rapid Transit Construction Company. The third was submitted by John L. Wells, counsel, in behalf of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company.

The proposition of the Brooklyn corporation was to build the tunnel from Ann Street and Broadway, this borough, to Flathush and Atlantic Avenues, Brooklyn, for the sum of $8,000,000, or for $5,000,000 more than the amount mentioned by the rival company.

All the bids contained positive refusals to enter into agreements for future transfer agreements with other companies. In each of them 5 cents was named as the maximum fare between points on the lines of the successful bidder. With each bid President Orr received a check for $100,000 as evidence of good faith. The check of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company was signed by Flower & Co., and those of the Belmont-McDonald concern by Treasurer Buck of the Rapid Transit Construction Company.

Under the terms of the contract, as fixed last month by the commission, the lease of the tunnel is to run only for thirty-five years, whereas the Manhattan-Bronx subway must remain in the control of the original operating company for fifty years. It was provided in the blank form of contract that the bidders, at their own option, might make offers as to transfer facilities or as to any other advantages they could propose as especial inducements. The special offers of the bidders are mentioned below.

When President Orr called the meeting to order promptly at noon, the room was well filled with prominent financiers, engineers, and other interested spectators. The Commissioners present were Mayor Low, Controller Grout, Woodbury Langdon, Charles Stewart Smith, and John H. Starin.

Messrs. Morris K. Jesup and John Claflin were the absent members of the board. Among those who surrounded the table of the Commissioners, some of them taking part in the proceedings, were August Belmont, Perry Belmont, John B. McDonald, William H. Baldwin, Jr., John M. Bowers, John L. Wells, William Barclay Parsons, Edward M. Shepard, Albert B. Boardman, and E. P. Bryan.

MR. McDONALD'S LETTER.

Secretary Burrows read first the bids of the Belmont-McDonald Company. The letter that Mr. McDonald had sent, with the alternate bid, was as follows:

I have the honor to submit on behalf of the Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company, a proposal, not as a condition precedent to the acceptance of the alternative bid made by the Subway Construction Company for the construction of the Brooklyn extension of the underground system, but with the conviction that in good faith the alternative bid will not be accepted unless your honorable body agrees in the main with my contention and the general plans and purposes herewith expressed. I do not ask for an official commitment, but for a reasonable assurance that when possible the completion of the Rapid Transit System, as foreshadowed by Mr. William Barclay Parsons to your commission in June last, will be completed.

It is needless for me to say, for it is now a matter fully acknowledged by the press and public, that when I bid for the first contract and the Subway Construction Company came to my support in the construction of the work, the chances of success were not looked upon with favor by capital in general, and that in particular which is chiefly concerned in city transportation.

The rapid transit law requires the submission of all work to open competition, reserving, however, to the Rapid Transit Commission full power with regard to the acceptance or the rejection of bids, presumably in order that the Rapid Transit Commission should be enabled to develop a united system and not be compelled to break it up by being obliged to accept the lowest bidder who might propose a separate and distinct operation.

Capital ventured in this undertaking with the well-founded belief that it was both in the public mind and that of the commission that the rapid transit system was to be developed as a whole, and the first contract was deemed merely the first step toward the building of a rapid transit underground and elevated railroad to connect all parts of Greater New York. It was recognized at the outset that the present road should have been planned to the Battery, but the extension from the City Hall or Whitehall Street was omitted from the original plans for lack of means. The section traversed by this short piece of road, not more than a mile long, serves a business territory with its office buildings containing a daily transient population many times that of several up-town and Brooklyn Borough wards put together, which gives the elevated railroad stations in that small strip of territory some 20,000,000 of passengers a year.

The object of my company in bidding but $2,000,000 for the construction of the Brooklyn extension, using for the balance funds out of its own treasury, was in order that the city might be left in sufficient funds to proceed with the extension of the rapid transit road from Broadway and Forty-second Street to Union Square, in accordance with the general plan outlined on the inclosed map, this extension being absolutely indispensable to the successful operation of the road and the serving

that now provided at the Grand Central Station.

If the alternative bid of $3,000,000 for the Brooklyn extension is accepted by your commission, my company will hold itself ready to construct the extension from Forty-second Street and Broadway to Union Square for the nominal sum of $1e0,000, provided this piece of road is authorized by the 1st of July, 1903.

My estimate under the advice of our own engineers of the time required to complete the extension of the road from Forty-second Street and Broadway to Union Square is eighteen months at the outside, which would permit the opening of this part of the road practically coincident with the commencement of general operations in the subway. In this estimate of time Mr. William Barclay Parsons concurs.

There would thus be left in the City Treasury, on the present estimate of debt limit, for the purposes of rapid transit, some $8,000,000, with which the east side extension projected from Forty-second Street and Park Avenue could be begun and constructed to very nearly completion. Yours very respectfully,

JOHN B. McDONALD.

Attached to the bid forms were three spaces for optional propositions. Under the first, headed "List A," the Rapid Transit Construction Company stated that it would agree to assure continuous trips for a single fare over all lines controlled by the company, except that it would not arrange to carry above Fifty-ninth Street for less than 5 cents passengers traveling in accordance with agreements that might be made with other lines.

The company did not fill in the blank calling for offers about continuous trips without changes of cars, nor the space set apart for propositions about trips over connecting lines.

BROOKLYN COMPANY'S BID.

The bid of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, as explained in a statement issued by the counsel, embodied the following points:

If the company's proposition is accepted, the entire Brooklyn Rapid Transit system is to be made tributary to the tunnel for one five-cent fare. The company, further, would be willing to enter into an arrangement for transfers with the operators of the Manhattan-Bronx line.

Connection would be made with the Fifth-Avenue elevated line in the neighborhood of Flatbush and Atlantic Avenues, and with the Brighton Beach Railroad at Malbone Street, through a tunnel extending from Flatbush and Atlantic Avenues, provided the permission for such a tunnel be forthcoming. The following route would be available without a change of cars:

1.—From the terminus of the Third Avenue elevated railroad at Sixty-fifth Street to and from Manhattan via the Fifth Avenue elevated railroad and tunnel.

2.—From Unionville via the New Utrecht surface line and Fifth Avenue elevated and tunnel to and from Manhattan.

3.—From Kings Highway via the Prospect Park and Coney Island Railroad and the Fifth Avenue elevated and tunnel to and from Manhattan.

4.—From Kings Highway via the Brighton Beach Railroad, tunnel extension under Flatbush Avenue, and city tunnel to and from Manhattan.

At the operation of the contractor, through cars may also be run on the second, third, and fourth of these lines to Coney Island and Brighton Beach, but an additional 5 cents' fare will be charged south of Kings Highway.

The company also offers to introduce an elaborate system of transfers on five-cent fare routes, as follows:

1.—From Fort Hamilton via Third Avenue Line to Sixty-fifth Street, with free transfer to through elevated line.

2.—From Fort Hamilton via Fifth Avenue surface line to Thirty-sixth Street and Fifth Avenue, and thence by free transfer to the through elevated line.

3.—From Ulmer Park, or Twenty-fifth Avenue, via Bath Avenue, Eighty-sixth Street, and Fifth Avenue surface line to Thirty-sixth Street and Fifth Avenue, and thence by free transfer to through elevated line.

4.—From Ulmer Park, or Twenty-fifth Avenue via Twenty-fifth Avenue, Eighty-sixth Street, Thirteenth Avenue, Bay Ridge Avenue, and Fifth Avenue to Fifth Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street, or to Third Avenue and Sixty-fifth Street, and thence by free transfer to the through elevated line.

5—From King's Highway via Sea Beach Line to Third Avenue and Sixty-fifth Street, and thence by free transfer to the through elevated line.

6.—From Bergen Beach via Avenue N and Flatbush Avenue to Malbone Street, and thence by free transfer to the Brighton elevated line.

7.—From Rockaway Avenue, via Church Avenue, to Brighton elevated line, and thence by free transfer to through Brighton elevated line.

8.—From Kensington Junction on Culver Line via Culver and Ninth Avenue surface line to Flatbush Avenue; thence by free transfer to Brighton elevated line, which will have station at Flatbush and Vanderbilt Avenues.

9.—From Enfield Street, East New York, via Liberty Avenue, Douglass Street, Buffalo Avenue, and Bergen Street surface lines to Flatbush Avenue, and thence by free transfer to through Brighton tunnel line, which will have a station at Bergen Street and Flatbush Avenue, or for the benefit of passengers along the Bergen Street line west of Flatbush Avenue, a free transfer at Boerum Place to the Manhattan tunnel line.

10.—From Enfield Street, East New York, via Liberty Avenue, Douglass Street, Rogers Avenue, Butler, or Bergen Street, Washington and Atlantic Avenue surface lines to eastern terminus of tunnel, with free transfers to through tunnel cars.

11.—From Greenwood Cemetery via Seventh Avenue surface line to Flatbush Avenue and Bergen Street, and thence by free transfer to through tunnel line.

12.—From Sixty-fifth Street via Third Avenue surface line, with free transfer to tunnel at Flatbush Avenue and Fulton Street.

13. From Hamilton Avenue and Court Street, via Court Street surface line, with free transfer to tunnel at Borough Hall.

14. From Erie Basin, via Richards Street, Columbia Street, Atlantic Avenue, and Court Street line, with free transfer to tunnel at Borough Hall.

15. From Hicks Street and Hamilton Avenue, via Hicks Street, Court Street, or Boerum Place line, with free transfer to tunnel at Borough Hall.

16. From Crescent and Jamaica Avenues, via Fulton Street elevated line to Flatbush Avenue and Fulton Street, and thence by free transfer to tunnel, which will have a station at that junction.

17. From East New York, via Fulton Street surface line, with free transfer to tunnel at Fulton Street and Flatbush Avenue.

18. From Halsey Street and Wyckoff Avenue, via Halsey Street, Nostrand and Putnam Avenues and Fulton Street surface line, with free transfer to tunnel at Fulton Street and Flatbush Avenue.

19. From Ridgewood, via Gates Avenue, Franklin Avenue, Greene Avenue, and Fulton Street surface line to Fulton Street and Flatbush Avenue, and thence by free transfer at that junction to tunnel.

20. From Long Island City, via Greenpoint and Crosstown surface lines, with free transfer to tunnel at Borough Hall. (Only a small portion of this route, namely, that south of Flushing Avenue, is expected to be tributary to the tunnel, inasmuch as a more direct route to New York will be by the Williamsburg Bridge or East River ferries.)

21. From Enfield Street, Borough of Brooklyn, via the Brooklyn Union Elevated Railway Company's tracks to the junction of Fulton Street and Flatbush Avenue, with free transfer at that junction to the tunnel railroad.

In addition to the above, the Brooklyn company submitted a long list of lines over which passengers might be carried, either with or without change of cars, for a fare of 10 cents. These routes included those to Coney Island and Jamaica.

The $3,000,000 bid of the Rapid Transit Construction Company called for the actual construction of the tunnel for $2,000,000, the remaining $1,000,000 to be for real estate and terminals. In the $4,000,000 bid the same division of expenditure was provided, the last additional million being conditional, or practically conditional, to the receiving of the contract for the Broadway stretch mentioned above.

The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company's bid of $8,000,000 included the actual construction for $7,000,000, with the added million for terminal and real estate. In all the bids it was provided that the builders should equip the line so that it would be ready on delivery for immediate and continued use.

ARGUMENTS FOR THE BIDS.

After the bids were read President Orr suggested that the representatives of the different companies take the floor. John M. Bowers, one of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company's lawyers, spoke first, and then August Belmont had his say. It was a sort of debate, and at intervals the speakers were questioned on the points of their offers by Mayor Low, Controller Grout, and the other Commissioners.

Mr. Bowers's argument was, in substance, that the board should consider the convenience of the "hundreds of thousands of Brooklynites" traveling daily to Manhattan rather than "the few people of Manhattan" traveling toward Brooklyn. He said that his company was planning to the hundreds of thousands facilities by which they could go to and from every part of Brooklyn, whereas the Manhattan-Bronx line could only offer them the advantage of traveling to or from a few points of Brooklyn to many parts of this borough and the Bronx.

He emphasized his company's willingness to make a trunsfer agreement with the operators of the Manhattan-Bronx subway, but Mr. Grout's questioning brought out the fact that the latter officials had given no assurance of their willingness to make such an agreement. The Brooklyn company, he said, might be willing, but yet unable to conclude such a bargain.

Mr. Belmont said he could assure the board that his organization could in the end take passengers for a single fare to many points in Brooklyn. He said Mr. Baldwin, President of the Long Island Railroad, had signified his readiness to make a bargain whereby the trip from New York to Jamaica could be made continuous. He was ready to state that many other connections also would be arranged.

In mentioning the proposition to build the tunnel up Broadway from Union Square to Forty-second Street, Mr. Belmont said that his rivals had forgotten to take into consideration the number of shoppers coming daily from Brooklyn to this side of the river and the crowds traveling in the same direction to theatres at night. The Broadway connection, should the board see fit to authorize it, would reach the shops and theatres directly.

"I can assure the board," he said, "that ultimately, although no contract has been made as yet, with such end in view, passengers will be carried by the Interborough Rapid Transit Company from any part of Brooklyn to any part of Manhattan or the Bronx for 8 cents. At present, I should like to remind you, there is no way of getting from all parts of one borough to all parts of the others for less than five-cent fares, or 10 cents."

President Baldwin sat beside Mr. Belmont and nodded acquiescence to the latter's statement about the Long Island Railroad connection with the tunnel. The Interborough Rapid Transit Company, to which Mr. Belmont referred, is the concern incorporated to operate the Manhattan-Bronx underground railway trains; or, in other words, it is practically the same thing as the Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company. Mr. Belmont is President of both.

It was after the debate between the rival officials that President Orr announced the receipt of a letter from President Swanstrom of the Borough of Brooklyn. The letter had arrived during the meeting. It was an attack on the methods of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, and the representatives of that concern listened to it with expressions of unconcealed disapproval.

Mr. Orr announced that the matter of the bids would be considered by the board again on Thursday afternoon. There will be a public hearing at 12:15 o'clock, and after it is over the Commissioners probably will collect in executive session and decide to whom the award is to be made.

MR. SWANSTROM'S ATTACK.

Declares Neither the Oral Nor Written Agreement of Brooklyn Heights Company Is to be Trusted.

President Swanstrom, in his letter to the Rapid Transit Commissioners criticising the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, after saying that he would submit considerations which he believed would convince the commission that it was neither right nor proper that additional public franchises should be granted to this corporation, at least until such time as it had discharged its statutory obligations to the City of New York, discussed the law relating to the duty of street railroad corporations to keep the streets in repair between their tracks and for two feet outside the tracks. This law, he said, had been "persistently ignored by the Brooklyn Heights Company," a constituent element of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company.

The company, he declares, had allowed the pavements of many Brooklyn streets to lapse into a condition dangerous to pedestrians, horses, and vehicles, and had refused and neglected to obey the direct and explicit instructions of the borough authorities, who had duly called on the concern, in accordance with the law, to keep the streets used by it in permanent repair. Mr. Swanstrom continues:

On April 4, 1902, after a careful investigation of all the thoroughfares in this borough (Brooklyn) used by the railroad corporation, a written notice was served upon the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company calling on it to repair the pavements of eighty-eight different streets. In this communication the points at which the repairs were most urgently needed were specified. No attention was paid to this notice until May 13, upon which date the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company notified this department that a paving gang had been instructed to proceed with the work on seventy-five of the eighty-eight streets mentioned.

"I am able to state, however, upon information and belief, that on that very day, May 13, 1902, the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company withdrew their paving gangs from work. No attempt was made until the end of June to initiate this much-needed improvement of the streets. At the present time there are three inadequate paving gangs at work, a force which is entirely insufficient to make the necessary repairs this year.

To be specific, let me say that on March 3, 1902, this corporation was notified to have and keep in permanent repair with granite block pavement, on concrete base, with tar and gravel joints, the pavement of Flatbush Avenue between their tracks and the rails of their tracks, from Malbone Street to Fort Hamilton Avenue. On June 27, 1902, they replied that no obligation rested upon the company to incur the expense of such repaving.

On April 2, 1902, they were ordered to have and keep in permanent repair, with granite block pavement, on concrete base, with tar and gravel joints, the pavement of Union Street, between Fourth Aveoue and Court Street. On June 27, 1902, they informed this department that they would accede to this request. After a conference the company was permitted to repave on sand between Court Street and the Gowanus Canal and the rest on concrets. Of this work nothing has been done.

In the Autumn of last year the Brooklyn Heights Company was instructed, in contemplation of the proposed paving with asphalt of Third Avenue, from Sixtieth Street to the Shore Road, to repave the space between their tracks and between the rails of their tracks. They have neglected or refused to obey these instructions.

In the letter of June 27, 1902, above alluded to, this corporation agreed to do certain work imposed upon it by the law, but declined to perform such work on the most important streets of this borough, such as Gates Avenue, Third Avenue, Nostrand Avenue, and Flatbush Avenue.

INTERVIEW WITHOUT RESULTS.

Mr. Swanstrom says that in an interview held between himself and the Commissioner of Public Works, representing the City of New York, and the President and Secretary of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, representing that corporation, he informed them orally that the pavement on Flatbush Avenue between Fort Hamilton Avenue and Church Avenue was in a very dangeroua condition, and that in order to secure the safety of the pedestrians and horses it should be repaired at once. This they have failed to do. He goes on:

Neither the oral nor the written agreement of the said corporation can be trusted. On March 22, 1899, they agreed, through their engineer, to remove the tracks on Humboldt Street, together with the poles and overhead wires, and to restore the street to its former condition, provided that they will be permitted to make a connection on Meeker Avenue between Humboldt Street and Graham Avenue.

On Oct. 23, 1899, a similar stipulation was executed by the President of the said company, and transmitted to the former Commissioner of Highways. On Aug. 7, 1900, they were granted a permit to make the said connection on Meeker Avenue, on condition that the company would remove the double tracks, overhead wires, and poles therefrom, and restore the street to its former condition. A certificate is attached to this permit, in which the said Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, "pursuant to a resolution of its Board of Directors, hereby certifies and declares that it accepts said permit with all its terms, conditions, and provisions, and agrees to all the terms, conditions, and provisions of said permit." This agreement was executed on Aug. 7, 1900, by the President and Secretary of the company, and thereafter a permit was granted by the City of New York for the construction of the aforesaid connection on Meeker Avenue.

At the end of the year 1901 the company had done absolutely nothing in the matter of removing the tracks, overhead wires, and poles, nor had it made, according to the written communication of the Secretary of the Railroad Commissioners, any application to the said Commissioners for the removal of said tracks, wires, and poles. They were therefore notified by this department on Feb. 17, 1902, to make application, in pursuance of their agreement, to the Railroad Commissioners for permission to remove the tracks, wires, and poles above mentioned, and within a reasonable time after the consent of the Railroad Commissioners was obtained to remove the said tracks, wires, and poles, and to restore the street to its former condition. They have not, I am informed and believe, applied to the Railroad Commissioners for such permission, nor did they remove the said tracks, wires, and poles.

HAD TRACKS REMOVED.

Finding that the company intended to deliberately violate its written agreement with the city, Mr. Swanstrom says he ordered the Bureau of Highways to remove the tracks, and his instructions were carried out. He continues:

I respectfully submit, therefore, to your honorable board that the written agreement of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company is absolutely worthless, except so far as it may be to their interest to carry it out.

On April 17, 1902, the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company was notified that by reason of the maintenance of the railroad cuts through the south line of Thirty-eighth Street, between Fourth and Fifth Avenues, and the absence of a retaining wall upon the side of the said cut, the said Thirty-eighth Street between the points mentioned had fallen into the excavation. They were requested to restore the said street at once to its former condition, so that it would be fit and safe for public use, and to construct an upper retaining wall for the purpose of safeguarding the said street.

On April 22, 1902, they stated in reply to this demand that the property in question belonged to the South Brooklyn Railroad Company, but that their engineer, acting on behalf of the South Brooklyn Railroad Company, was preparing a plan for the purpose of furnishing a permanent support to this street, and that as soon as the plans and estimates were completed they would confer with this department. They have assumed a policy of absolute inactivity in this matter for now three months, and the street still remains in a condition which menaces the lives and the property of our citizens.

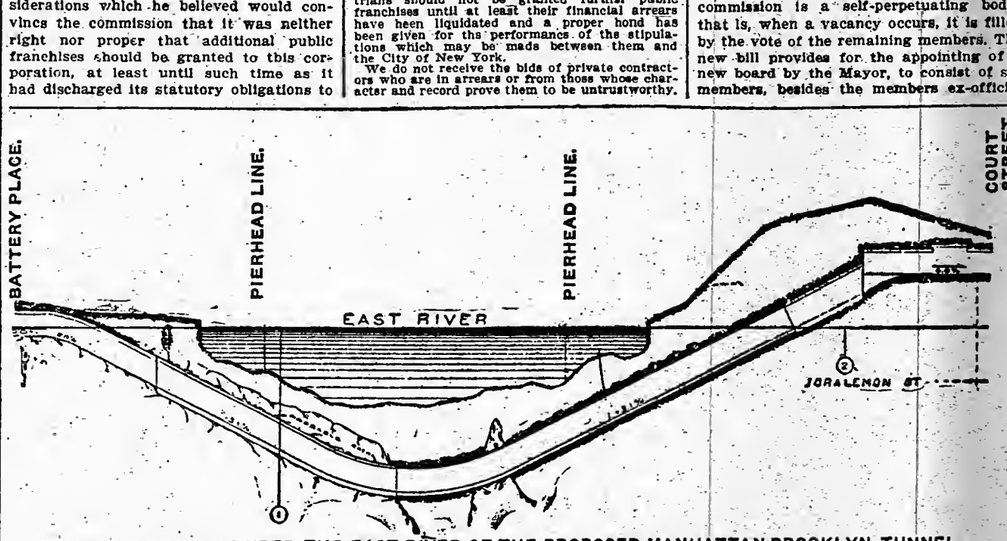
It is clear, therefore, that the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company ignores the wishes of the public authorities and is indifferent to the safety of our citizens who use the streets.

I further respectfully submit to your honorable board the fact that the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company is financially indebted to the City of New York. The former Department of Highways advanced the funds of this city to effect certain repaving which under the provisions of the said general railroad law devolved as a duty on the said company, but which the said railroad company neglected or refused to do.

I have instructed the Law Department to institute legal proceedings against the company on behalf of the City of New York. The indebtedness of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company for moneys paid by the former Department of Highways the performance of which was chargeable upon the company itself, has accumulated in the present Bureau of Highways to the extent of over $10,000.

In conclusion, I consider it my duty to point out to your honorable board the fact that a street surface railroad which has been thus negligent in the performance of its duties to the public authorities and of the safety of pedestrians should not be granted further public franchises until at least their financial arrears have been liquidated and a proper bond has been given for the performance of the stipulations which may be made between them and the City of New York.

We do not receive the bids of private contractors who are in arrears or from those whose character and record prove them to be untrustworthy.



PLAN SHOWING DIP UNDER THE EAST RIVER OF THE PROPOSED MANHATTAN-BROOKLYN TUNNEL.

This is the steepest incline yet proposed on any part of the system which Engineer Parsons is mapping out. The descent to the point under the centre of the river is over a grade of 3.1 per cent. The grade in the Harlem River tunnel is 3 per cent. The lines on the plan marked 1 and 2 represent the scale of a mile.

After leaving that street, the new tunnel will run down Broadway to Bowling Green, with stations at Fulton and Wall Streets. At Bowling Green the Brooklyn line proper will diverge, while an additional loop will go under Battery Park and furnish an outlet to the various ferries at the foot of Whitehall Street.

When the course of the Brooklyn line leaves Bowling Green it will strike the East River east of Whitehall Street. Under the river the construction will be similar to that being used in going beneath the Harlem at Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street. There will be two steel tubes, each with a track in it, lined and covered with concrete and connected by a diphragm. The tubes will enter the Borough of Brooklyn at the foot of Joralemon Street, after which the line will extend to Fulton Street, to Flatbush Avenue, and out to the junction of Flatbush and Atlantic Avenues, where the station of the Long Island Railroad is situated.

The construction of the line will be especially interesting where it traverses Broadway in this borough, owing to the crowded condition of that street. The proposition of placing pipe galleries along that section is now being debated.

The Rapid Transit Commission had to adopt the tunnel plans first, and then, after a Supreme Court commission and the Board of Aldermen had done their work, the preparing of the contract was begun. From the first it was known that the Belmont-McDonald concern and the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company would be the only bidders. The arguments in favor of each have been debated in the newspapers and at hearings for months.

RAPID TRANSIT BOARD.

Bill to Change Mode of Appointment of Members by Vesting the Power in the Mayor.

By a bill which will be brought before the Legislature next Fall the present mode of appointment to the Rapid Transit Commission will be changed. At present the commission is a self-perpetuating body; that is, when a vacancy occurs, it is filled by the vote of the remaining members. The new bill provides for the appointing of a new board by the Mayor, to consist of six members, besides the members ex-officio. Two are to be appointed for two years, two for four years, and two for six years.

The idea of this system originated with Controller Grout. Last night he said:

"Mr. Orr, President of the Rapid Transit Commission, agrees with me in saying that the commission as composed at present is based upon the wrong theory, for no such body should be self-perpetuated in a city government."

The present members of the Rapid Transit Commission are:

Mayor Low,	Charles Stewart Smith,
Controller Grout,	Woodbury Langdon,
Alexander E. Orr,	John H. Starin,
Morris K. Jesup,	John Claflin.

The counsel for the commission are Edward M. Shepard and Albert L. Boardman; and the Chief Engineer is William Barclay Parsons.

Hearing on North River Tunnel.

A public hearing by the Aldermanic Committee on Bridges and Tunnels in reference to the approval of a route for the New York and Jersey Company to build and operate a tunnel from New Jersey to New York, with a terminal about Christopher and Tenth Streets, were had yesterday. No one appeared against the proposition. Assistant Secretary of the Navy William McAdoo, as counsel for the corporation, spoke in favor of the route. The committee will give another hearing.

WALKING DELEGATES HELD.

Charges of Extortion to be Taken Before the Grand Jury.

John J. Donnelly, Walking Delegate of Bricklayers' Union No. 7, and William P. Hanlon, Business Agent of Bricklayers' Union No. 37, were held to await the action of the Grand Jury in bonds of $1,500 each yesterday by Magistrate Crane, in the Harlem Police Court, on charges of extortion. The case, which has been laid over and postponed no fewer than five times, is being watched with much interest by both the members of unions and contractors, who regard it as being somewhat in the nature of a test case.

Charles Jungman, the complainant, who resides at 168 Beach Avenue, alleges that on June 11, while employed in erecting a building at One Hundred and Fifty-second Street and Westchester Avenue, Hanlon and Donnelly came to him and ordered him to discharge his foreman, John D. Milliot, and threatened that if he did not employ union men they would stop his supply of building materials. Jungman refused, and Hanlon and Donnelly carried out their threat by stopping the supplies. Work was stopped on the new building, and considerable damage was done thereby.

Jungman swears that on June 18 Hanlon and Kennedy came to him and told him that they would lift the boycott and permit him to continue work on his building providing he would pay them $500 and allow them to name the men he should employ. After considerable discussion Jungman consented to the terms of the delegates and on the evening of June 20 met them at the Astor House by appointment and paid them $00 on account in marked bills. Both men were then placed under arrest by Central Office detectives, the money being found in their possession.

CONVICT DIES AGED 102.

Joshua Wall, Country's Oldest Criminal, Expires in Michigan City.

Special to The New York Times.

LAPORTE, Ind., July 21.—Joshua Wall, colored, who was sent up for life from Allen County in 1876, at the age of seventy-six years, for the murder of another colored person, died last night at the State prison, Michigan City, of old age, being 102 years old. He was the oldest convict in any prison in the United States. He was born a slave in North Carolina, but after his liberation lived near Fort Wayne.

Wall's crime was brutal, being committed with an axe. The murderer claimed the victim tried to roh his house, and that the crime was committed in defense of his person and property; but the evidence showed that the murder was premeditated. Wall laying a trap to get the victim to come to his house. Wall at the time of the commission of the crime was a resident of Ohio, just across the State line.

Scientist Killed by Lightning.

VIENNA, July 21.—Two German scientists, Robert Hilbert and Adolph Buschits, while riding in a motor car near Budapest to-day, were struck by lightning. Hilbert was killed on the spot, and Buschits sustained injuries which will probably prove fatal.

PLANS FOR BROOKLYN TUNNEL.

From Ann Street and Broadway, Manhattan, to Flatbush and Atlantic Avenues, Brooklyn.

The tunnel from this borough to Brooklyn will be burrowed, according to the plans recently adopted by the commission, from Ann Street and Broadway, this borough, to Flatbush and Atlantic Avenues in Brooklyn. Ann Street is where the Manhattan-Bronx line has its down-town end.

After leaving that street, the new tunnel will run down Broadway to Bowling Green, with stations at Fulton and Wall Streets. At Bowling Green the Brooklyn line proper will diverge, while an additional loop will go under Battery Park and furnish an outlet to the various ferries at the foot of Whitehall Street.

When the course of the Brooklyn line leaves Bowling Green it will strike the East River east of Whitehall Street. Under the river the construction will be similar to that being used in going beneath the Harlem at Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street. There will be two steel tubes, each with a track in it, lined and covered with concrete and connected by a diphragm. The tubes will enter the Borough of Brooklyn at the foot of Joralemon Street, after which the line will extend to Fulton Street, to Flatbush Avenue, and out to the junction of Flatbush and Atlantic Avenues, where the station of the Long Island Railroad is situated.

The construction of the line will be especially interesting where it traverses Broadway in this borough, owing to the crowded condition of that street. The proposition of placing pipe galleries along that section is now being debated.

The Rapid Transit Commission had to adopt the tunnel plans first, and then, after a Supreme Court commission and the Board of Aldermen had done their work, the preparing of the contract was begun. From the first it was known that the Belmont-McDonald concern and the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company would be the only bidders. The arguments in favor of each have been debated in the newspapers and at hearings for months.

MR. McDONALD EXPLAINS.

Tells Why Offer Is Made to Do for $4,100,000 Work He Says Will Cost $13,000,000.

John B. McDonald, after he left the meeting of the Rapid Transit Commissioners yesterday afternoon, was asked why his company could afford to make such a low bid for the construction of the tunnel to Brooklyn.

"There are several reasons," he said. "In the first place, we are now finishing up the Manhattan-Bronx subway, and have on hand an enormous quantity of building equipment. This being the case, we can afford to make the new tunnel cheaper at this time than any one else could make it.

"Then, we need the Brooklyn in our business. You can see what a great amount of business it will bring us, can't you! We have offered to build it for $2,000,000, with an additional million for terminals and real estate. That makes a total of $3,000,000. The actual cost, with the terminals and real estate, will be about $10,000,000, so you see how low we are making our bid in order to get the contract. As I said, we could not afford to do this if it were not for the fact that we have the building equipment and that we need the new line to connect with the one we have already."

Mr. McDonald said that he especially hoped the Commissioners would take up the alternate bid, involving the construction of the Broadway tunnel stretch from Union Square to Forty-second Street.

"This," he explained, "will take our trains by the shopping and theatrical districts, and will give us a chance to make the great station at Thirty-fourth Street with its underground arcade leading through that street from Broadway to Seventh Avenue and into the terminal of the Pennsylvania Railroad. This terminal will be where passengers bound for the South and West over the Pennsylvania's lines will board their trains, which will run under the North River by the tunnel for which the railroad has just asked a franchise."

Although Mr. McDonald and Mr. Belmont have offered to build the Broadway connecting tunnel for $100,000, it was learned yesterday that the cost of the undertaking would be more than $3,000,000, according to the estimates of William Barclay Parsons, engineer of the Rapid Transit Commission.

The short cut from Union Square to Forty-second Street will enable express trains from down town to evade the curve they would have to make in following the present line of the subway. In that line they would go from Union Square up Fourth and Park Avenues to Forty-second Street, crossing the latter to Broadway. If the Commissioners accept the alternative offer of the Rapid Transit Construction Company the Fourth Avenue division of the subway probably will not be used by express trains except those destined for the Bronx by way of the proposed east side line, plans for which have not been drawn as yet.

That this east side line, branching from the old one at Forty-second Street and Park Avenue and then taking the line of Lexington Avenue to the Harlem River, will be built in the near future is regarded as even more certain now than it was a month ago. If the board gives the Brooklyn tunnel contract to the Belmont-McDonald interests, as there seems to be no doubt it will, the city will have left in its treasury something like $5,000,000 or $6,000,000 that it had once expected to spend on the Brooklyn line. With this sum saved it is likely that the plans for the east side line will be drawn and adopted before work on the Brooklyn tunnel is well begun.

MAJOR STRONG ACCUSED OF GRAND LARCENY

May Yohe Alleges that He Took Jewelry Valued at $300,000.

TO BE ARRESTED ON SIGHT

Detectives from Police Headquarters Searching in the Tenderloin—Rubbish Found in the Safe Deposit Vault Box.

Putnam Bradlee Strong, who once bore the rank of Major in the United States Army, a son of the late William L. Strong, ex-Mayor of New York City, is a fugitive from justice, Police Headquarters having sent out a general alarm for his arrest on the charge of grand larceny. Detectives were searching for him last night in the Tenderloin, but their efforts to locate him in the city are looked upon as futile, as it is believed that he has not been in the city since his disappearance a week ago to-day. The complainant is May Yohe, who was for a while the wife of Lord Francis Hope of England. The alleged crime for which he is wanted is that of stealing from Miss Yohe jewels valued by her at $300,000. Late last night it was rumored that a reward of $1,000 had been offered for Strong's apprehension.

For several days the vault in which Strong stored the jewels has been looked upon with great anxiety by Miss Yohe and her counsel, Emanuel Friend. Strong, in depositing the jewels, appointed no deputy to take them from the vault. In the meantime Miss Yohe's counsel has been in conferences with the bank officials and their attorney, trying to gain their consent for the opening of the box and learning what had been left of Miss Yohe's fortune in the shape of jewelry which Strong had deposited for her in April last.

The permission of the officials of the trust company was obtained and Miss Yohe, her mother, and her lawyer, with Harris Lindsley and Louis Frankel, lawyers for the Strong family, went yesterday to the Knickerbocker Trust Company at Fifth Avenue and Twenty-seventh Street to open the box and ascertain if the missing man, the only one to have access to the box, had taken with him all of Miss Yohe's jewelry.

It was shortly before 5 o'clock in the afternoon when Miss Yohe and her mother and Mr. Friend entered the office of the company. Miss Yohe had visited her physician early in the day, and as she alighted from her carriage she was observed to be extremely nervous. The party walked into the office and awaited the arrival of Mr. Lindsley and Mr. Frankel. Mrs. Yohe did not accompany them to the vault where the gems were supposed to be stored. She remained up stairs.

VAULT BOX OPENED.

Box No. 35, in the second row of the vault, was the one which was expected to indicate to May Yohe whether the man in whom she had placed implicit trust had left her almost penniless. She was weeping when the lawyers drew out the iron drawer. It was filled with cotton batting and wool and "rubbish," as she called it, in which the gems had been packed.

A few boxes had been strewn about the chest. Miss Yohe, after looking at them, fell backward in a fainting condition, and at the same time uttered a cry. She was led up the stairway into the office. Later Mr. Friend appeared with the contents of the box in his coat pocket. The few pieces that had been left were worth less than $50, and they were things which, with few exceptions, were unpawnable. All of value that money could be realized on, amounting, according to Miss Yohe, to $300,000, had been taken.

Among the things were two fans, valued at $2 each, both of which Miss Yohe bought in an old curiosity shop in London; a baby's ring, of small worth; two gold catches for holding necklaces, a bracelet of imitation gold, which the actress had used on the stage; an imitation pearl necklace, valued at $4, made in imitation of the famous Hope necklace, and used by Miss Yohe only while she was on the stage, and a small watch, called the Hope watch, which bore the inscription:

"The world is broken but Hope is not."

With the bundle in his pocket, Mr. Friend led Miss Yohe and her mother from the building. Both women were weeping, and the mother was trying to comfort her daughter. They walked to Broadway and then to the Sturtevant House, where Mr. Friend arranged seats for them in the ladies' dining room. Restoratives were sent for and both women later on were able to talk about the case.

Mr. Friend telephoned to Capt. Titus of the Detective Bureau and asked that a general alarm be sent out for the arrest of Strong. He was asked to come to Headquarters and at 6 o'clock Miss Yohe and her mother and Mr. Friend went there and talked nearly an hour with Sergt. Alcncie in the absence of Capt. Titus. A short time after their departure the alarm was sent to every precinct station house and the description of Major Strong was read at roll call last night. Word has been sent also to all neighboring towns and cities and all of the large cities have been requested to look for him.

The list of jewelry which had been pawned and taken from the safe deposit vault, some of which was given to him to hypothecate in foreign cities by Miss Yohe, was given out last night by Mr. Friend after he had furnished the police with it. It is as follows:

One pearl and diamond tiara pawned in Genoa.
One large thirty-two-stone diamond necklace pawned in Yokohama.
One diamond and ruby pendant, in safe deposit in New York.
One large turquois and diamond necklet, with turquois and diamond pendant, in safe deposit.
One diamond and turquois bracelet, in safe deposit.
One cluster-diamond brooch, in safe deposit.
One large diamond heart, in Genoa.
One small diamond heart, in safe deposit.
One turquoise and diamond arrow, in safe deposit.
Two cluster turquoise and diamond bracelets, in safe deposit.
One diamond bracelet, in safe deposit.
One large bracelet, nine stones, in Yokohama.
One pearl and diamond bracelet, in safe deposit.
One gold chatelaine, inlaid with diamonds, with eleven pendants, in safe deposit.
One black lace fan with tortoise shell sticks, inlaid with diamonds, in safe deposit.
Two mother of pearl fans, with white lace, in safe deposit.
Odds and ends diamond trinkets, consisting of rings, brooches, and pins, in safe deposit.
One small diamond and turquoise necklet, in safe deposit.
One diamond belt, in safe deposit.
One diamond pin, in safe deposit.
One diamond ring, in safe deposit.
Three rings, diamond, ruby, and sapphire bands, in safe deposit.

Considerable of the jewelry pawned by Strong, of which Lawyer Friend holds the tickets, was said to have been located yesterday in Goldstone's pawnshop, at 234 Sixth Avenue, but the pawnbroker said that the value was small. He said that Strong began pawning the jewelry about six weeks or two months ago. It is a matter of mystery to both Miss Yohe and her counsel that the jewelry should be pledged for such small sums, and Strong's friends try to explain that he had been hard pinched and had not tried to get as much on the jewels as he might have if he had been so disposed.

The news that Miss Yohe was in the Sturtevant House café became known soon, and hundreds of persons collected in front of the hotel and gossiped about the affair. Every few minutes they learned what the crowd was there for, tried to look in the windows to catch a glimpse of Miss Yohe. She was attired in a dark skirt and a light shirtwaist, and she carried a jacket. Her features were hidden behind a dark blue veil. Her mother was in black.

Every few minutes she asked excitedly for her counsel to inquire if the police were on Strong's track.

MISS YOHE'S ANGER EXPRESSED.

She exclaimed occasionally:

"Oh, if I only had that man here; the brute."

Her mother invoked her to desist, but Miss Yohe was angered thoroughly and she answered her mother by saying:

"Mamma, won't you please keep still. This is my affair, and Mr. Friend and I are going to manage it. I am going to do whatever he says."

"But, my dear," her mother replied, "he's gone and you'd better forget all about it. They said lots of things about Lord Hope, but he was a gentleman and Strong was not."

"Now, mama," Miss Yohe exclaimed, "won't you, please, not mention Lord Hope's name. He's going to be married, and I do not want to interfere with his happiness."

Miss Yohe then went on to enumerate the many jewels stolen and the donors. She mentioned the royalty of India, Servia, Japan, and China, and rattled off the names of the donors in rapid style.

She was at times almost hysterical. As her lawyer explained, for days she had hoped against hope that the jewels, the costliest ones, had been left to her, thereby enabling her to subsist for some time independently. But when her mind grasped the reality of her situation she interrupted all talk and exclaimed:

"My God, I can't believe it of him."

There was once in a while a suggestion of a note on sympathy for him in her talk, but in an instant her bearers would note a complete change in the woman's nature. Then she exclaimed angrily:

"I'll put him behind the bars if there's any way to do it."

"It has been said," she was told, "that, in spits of all he has done, there would be a reconciliation were he to return. Is that true?"

"Yes, there'll be a reconciliation. One that he'll not enjoy, I can tell you."

"Now, Mazie," her mother interrupted, "won't you be calm?"

"Mamma, I told you not to interfere in this affair. This is for me to settle. They say that hell hath no fury like a woman scorned. Well, I've been scorned, and I've got a right to be furious. Now I want justice."

"He not only deserted me and you, but he left only a heap of rubbish for us to live on. How are we going to do it on a lot of cotton and some old fake jewelry?

"Why, this whole thing began a year ago, almost. You see, I was like a child. You wouldn't think it of me, with all my experience; but I was just the same. We'd been living in Yokohama some time, and we got behind in our bills. He didn't have any money, and I gave him three pieces of jewelry to pawn. One was a diamond necklace, another was a diamond and sapphire necklace, and the third was a large diamond ring. With what he received on them we lived beautifully for a time and paid all our bills. We then sailed for England. Bradlee gambled heavily on the way, and when the vessel reached Genoa we were broke.

"He told me then that he had some shares, which he said he held in New York, and he cabled here. The reply came back that the shares were below par and advised him not to sell. We were then again in want of money, and I gave him one of my bracelets, studded with three rows of diamonds. You see, I had a big heart and didn't know what I was doing. Yet there wasn't anything left but to give it to him. He got 3,000 livres on it. All our troubles were over for a time, then, and we were very happy. Bradlee didn't gamble on the boat coming to America, as I made him promise he wouldn't. We came here in good style, and we had a surplus of money when we reached New York. When, as I remember, the reporters on the dock asked him whether he was in a good condition financially, he flashed a roll of bills—well, it was as big as a tobacco jar. That was from the bracelet he pawned in Genoa.

"He entertained his friends here in good style for a while, and during the first two months he gave mamma $250 toward defraying the expenses of the house at Hastings. That was the only money we ever received from him.

"Well, he's been systematically stealing from me ever since, pawning my jewelry without my knowing it. He's got now all together $300,000, and I, like a great big baby, let him take it. But you all know what a trusting woman is. She's the easiest proposition you can imagine.

"He came to me in April last and said that it would be better to put my jewelry in pawn, instead of leaving it in that lonesome house at Hastings, where burglars might get in any night when he was away and take it. Mamma said 'No'—didn't you, mamma?"

"Yes," Mrs. Yohe said, "something told me that it didn't appear just right."

"But I had such great trust in the Captain," Miss Yohe continued, "that I consented, telling mamma that it was perfectly right. He took the jewels, and a few days later I asked him for the receipt.

"'My dear,' he said, 'it is locked in the vault along with my receipts.' (No receipt was found in the box and that was for one month's dues at the Metrop

MR. MACKAY'S DEATH

His Body to Rest in the Greenwood Cemetery Mausoleum.

Funeral Arrangements Will Not be Decided on Until After Clarence H. Mackay's Arrival in London.

LONDON, July 22.—The body of John W. Mackay, who died here on Sunday evening, will be taken to New York for burial in the Mackay mausoleum in Greenwood Cemetery. The exact date of the removal of the body and the arrangements for the funeral will not be decided upon until the arrival in London of Mr. Mackay's son, Clarence H. Mackay, who sailed from New York last Saturday.

Mrs. Mackay is quite prostrated with grief.

An informal meeting of Americans sojourning in London, held at the Carlton Hotel last evening, adopted resolutions expressing regret at the death of Mr. Mackay and tendering sympathy to Mrs. Mackay and the other members of the family. Among those present were Gen. Joseph Wheeler, ex-Gov. Frank Brown of Maryland, Jefferson M. Levy, and George T. Wilson. (Third Vice President of the Equitable Life Assurance Society.)

CLARENCE H. MACKAY'S PLANS.

Releases Apartments Engaged for the Season at Saratoga.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 21.—Clarence H. Mackay, now on the ocean on his way to London, will not pass the season in Saratoga as he had intended. He had secured three cottage suites of apartments at the United States Hotel, and was to have occupied them this season, but to-day his secretary, by telegraph, canceled the booked engagements for the rooms and added that he could not tell when Mr. Mackay would return to New York City. The released rooms are to be taken by William C. Whitney, who is now at the United States Hotel.

It is thought by some persons that Mr. Mackay may have his horses run under the name of his trainer this year.

MACKAY'S IMMENSE WEALTH.

Former Secretary Says the Late Capitalist Did Not Know Within $20,000,000 of Its Amount.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 21.—Richard Dey, a close personal friends and former confidential secretary of the late John W. Mackay, in an interview last night said:

"I don't suppose Mr. Mackay himself knew within $20,000,000 of what he was worth. His business was in such order and his arrangements were so carefully made that everything will go on just as though he were still alive. He was President of the Mackay-Bennett Cable Company, President of the Postal Telegraph Company, and President of the prospective Pacific Commercial Cable Company; Vice President of the new $7,000,000 sugar refinery at Yonkers, N. Y., of which Augustus Spreckles is President; Director of the us Spreckels is President; Director of the Southern Pacific, and Director of the new proposed railroad from Havana to Santiago, in Cuba. He was one of the largest owners of the White Knob Copper Company of Mackay, Idaho. He was interested with Charles D. Lane in the Wild Goose Mining Company at Nome. He was heavily interested in the Sprague Elevator and Electrical Works of New York.

"In San Francisco Mr. Mackay owned half the Nevada Block, the Grand Opera House, and the big lot at the southeast corner of Market and Fourth Streets. He owned, together with Flood, the Buriburi ranch of about 1,000 acres in San Mateo County, the Coleman tract of about 1,500 acres in and adjacent to the city of San Rafael, and 3,000 acres of timber land in Mendocino County. He owned several thousand acres of woodland in Navada, between Reno and Truckee. In New York City he owned the Postal Telegraph Building, a sixteen-story structure, and he was the largest owner of the Commercial Cable Company's building, a twenty-one-story structure, and the property adjacent to it. He owned The Territorial Enterprise, a newspaper at Virginia City, Nev. Mrs. Mackay owns the palatial house in which he died in London.

"Mr. Mackay was a member of the Pacific Union Club of San Francisco and of the Merchants' Exchange. He was a stanch Republican. Again and again he refused to be Senator from Nevada, and eschewed office. In religion he was a Roman Catholic, and two of his warmest friends were the late Bishop Montague, who had jurisdiction over Northern California's mining regions and a large part of Nevada, and Archbishop Riordan. Mr. Mackay for a long time virtually supported the Catholic Orphan Asylum and its 130 children at Virginia City, Nev. In New York he maintained five or six of the free beds in hospitals in memory of his son Willie, who died half a dozen years ago at the age of twenty-six. Mr. Mackay always was doing good quietly and giving money. A large number of regular pensioners will miss him."

Flags are at half mast on the Postal Telegraph Company's building, the Merchants' Exchange, and many down-town business houses to-day in respect to the memory of the late John W. Mackay.

SORROW ON THE COMSTOCK.

Associates of Mr. Mackay in the Mines Mourn His Death.

SALT LAKE, Utah, July 21.—P. H. Lannan of this city has treasured the friendship of J. W. Mackay for nearly a lifetime. He said to-day:

"I knew him for forty years. I knew him when he was a miner, and he stood then with every man as a peer. What he said his fellow-men knew to be true. It has been the same since, in California, New York, everywhere. I never saw a trait in him that did not go to make the perfect man. He met every man on the broad plane of manhood. He was rich, but the poor saw nothing of his wealth in meeting him. His greatest traits were his unostentatious generosity and charity and his wonderful Americanism. Considering the latter, it seems an irony of fate that he should have died in a foreign land. His charities I know amounted to more than a quarter of a million dollars a year, and so modestly were they given that no one, excepting possibly his private secretary, knew the beneficiaries.

"In the enterprises which bore his name at their head his sense of personal honor was uppermost, and so certain that it protected the lowliest of his associates. Mr. Mackay had a tremendous pride in his own good name, and strove to keep it above reproach. At the time of the Baring failures in London, and against the advice of astute financiers, he sent to London to float a loan of several million dollars for the Postal Telegraph. The loan was to remain open for twenty-four hours, and was all taken in six. It is only a sample of the power of Mr. Mackay's name.

"The last time I saw Mr. Mackay was on May 24 last, at San Francisco. He was in perfect health, and boasted that he could handle any seventy-year-old fellow in the world. He was then arranging the preliminaries for the laying of the Pacific Commercial cable.

There will be weeping on the Comstock, where his greatness of heart was first and best known. I know of no other man like him. He had all the attributes of true greatness."

NO DELAY IN PACIFIC CABLE.

Revived Reports of Consolidation of Postal and Western Union Companies Denied.

It is said that the death of John W. Mackay will in no way delay the carrying out of the project for the construction of the Pacific cable. This work occupied very largely Mr. Mackay's attention during recent months, and it is said that all the details have been so far completed that the cable is almost certain to be in operation on the date originally planned—July 1, 1903.

Only on Wednesday last Mr. Mackay sent a long cable dispatch with regard to the Pacific cable matter to W. W. Cook, the attorney of the Commercial Cable Company in this city. This dispatch, probably the last one the dead millionaire ever sent, was as follows:

Cook, New York:

I have read your cablegram to Ward relating to the soundings. The facts are these: The bid guaranteering to manufacture and lay the cable from Honolulu to Manila, touching at Midway and Guam, by June next, provided we can furnish the necessary soundings, expires on the 21st inst., namely, on Monday next. Our desire has been to complete the cable as early as possible. We supposed the work could not be carried out before the end of next year, but as the contractors are able to handle the shipment of the cable quicker than we expected it is possible to complete it by next June. It is inexplicable to us why these soundings are withheld when the Government and the whole country are crying out for the cable. The soundings taken by the Albatross in 1891 by act of Congress to determine the practicability of laying a cable between California and Honolulu were freely distributed by the Navy Department. They were given out to any one who applied for them, and I certainly expected this slight assistance from the Government after I personally explained our plans to the President last October. We shall, of course, go on with the manufacture of the cables, but I can get no guarantee from the contractors as to time of completion unless the Neros soundings are forthcoming, as it will be absolutely necessary to send a ship to ascertain a practicable route for the cable before it can be laid, and it certainly must be of importance to the Government to have communication established as early as possible. It certainly is to the Commercial Pacific Company.

JOHN W. MACKAY.

A report that the death of Mr. Mackay had revived talk of the consolidation of the Postal and Western Union Telegraph and Cable Companies was characterized as without foundation by the officers of both associations. George Clapperton, Traffic Manager of the Commercial Cable Company, declared that there was not a word of truth in the rumor.

TELEGRAPH BUILDINGS DRAPED.

Flags Half-Masted for John W. Mackay—Body Probably Will Be Brought Here.

The entrances of the Postal Telegraph Company's building, at 253 Broadway, and of the Commercial Cable building, at 12 Broad Street, of both of which companies John W. Mackay was President, were elaborately draped with black yesterday. Flags were also raised at half-mast over the buildings.

None of the officials here could say what arrangements would be made for the funeral, as these would be in charge of Clarence H. Mackay, who has not yet reached London.

FUNERAL OF PATRICK SMITH.

The Largest Ever Witnessed on the Upper East Side—Many Organizations in the Procession.

It seemed as if every man, woman, and child in the Twenty-sixth Assembly District tried to gain an entrance to the Church of St. Catherine of Sienna, First Avenue and Sixty-ninth Street, yesterday morning, to attend the funeral service over the body of Patrick Smith. Carriages in two lines were in Sixty-ninth Street from First to Third Avenue, and the number was estimated at more than 100. It was described as the largest funeral ever witnessed on the upper east side.

Long before 10 o'clock, the hour for the service, it was almost impossible to approach the church. Seats had been reserved for the members of the Tammany General Committee of the district, St. Vincent Ferrer Branch, Catholic Knights of America; Beekman Hill Lodge, Ancient Order of United Workmen; Farragut Lodge, K. of H.; Court Pride of America, Foresters of America; Grenobie Club, Delaware Club, and the Holy Name Society of St. Catherine's Church, who marched in the procession.

Mr. Smith lived at 334 East Sixty-ninth Street, and the funeral procession marched from the house to the church. It was led by ex-Sheriff Thomas J. Dunn and B. T. Kearns, President of the Central Brewing Company, of which Smith was a stockholder. Men and boys stood bareheaded along the curb lines while the procession passed.

At the requiem mass the Rev. Father E. D. Flood was celebrant; the Rev. Father S. A. Gavin, deacon; the Rev. Father F. V. Di Michele, sub-deacon; the Rev. Father Logan, master of ceremonies, and the Rev. Father Justa, thurifer. The offertory solo was sung by Miss Anna Donahue.

Patrick Smith came from County Cavan, Ireland, to this country many years ago and settled on the upper east side. He never turned a beggar away from his door and he was loved by everybody. For many years he was the proprietor of a barroom at Second Avenue and Sixty-ninth Street, where the Tammany organization of the district made its headquarters. Smith was a member of the General Committee, and he had great influence in politics. He joined nearly all of the social organizations in the district, and he was a prominent member of the church from which he was buried.

AUTOS BARRED AFTER DARK.

Order at the Brooklyn Navy Yard Result of a Midshipman's Escapade.

Copies of an order were posted yesterday at both the Sands Street and Flushing Avenue gates of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, prohibiting the admission of automobiles to the yard after bell ring without permit from the Commandant or Captain of the yard. The order was issued by Captain of the Yard Purnell F. Harrington. The barring of horseless vehicles after dark is said to be due to an accident which occurred there on Thursday night last.

It seems that a young midshipman who had been "doing" Manhattan decided to wind up his day of fun by returning to the yard in an automobile.

The marines on guard at the Sands Street gate were amazed to see the automobile dash through the gate at hair-raising speed. The flying auto swerved, struck a guy wire attached to a telegraph pole, and there was a smash. The middy and the driver were thrown out on to a grass plot, but neither was hurt.

WORK FOR NEW WARSHIP.

Navy Yard Preparations to Build the Battleship Connecticut.

Orders were received at the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday to proceed with the preparations for the building of the new battleship Connecticut there. Work on the launching ways has been started and bids for the piles and iron will be opened in a few days. An appropriation of $175,000 is available for this purpose.

It was said at the yard yesterday that Chief Naval Constructor F. T. Bowles, who, before he went to Washington, was the head of the department of construction and repair at the local yard, would probably personally direct part of the work of building the new battleship.

Want to Cancel Low Passenger Rates.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 21.—The Central Passenger Association will meet here to-morrow to consider the question of canceling the low rates to the Atlantic coast resorts by all lines. The Wabash, it was claimed, was the only line not willing to withdraw the cheap excursions, but this is contradicted by General Passenger Agent C. S. Crane, who states that his road was the first to respond to the circular sent out by Commissioner Donald requesting a cancellation of those excursion rates.

FIGHT IN COURT FOR COLORADO FUEL CONTROL

Decision Reserved in Gates Effort to See Stock Books.

Justice Says He Will Have Little Hesitation in Deciding Company a Foreign Corporation with New York Business Offices.

Argument was had before Justice Hall, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, on the application of Arthur J. Singer, representing Harris, Gates & Co., for a peremptory writ of mandamus to compel the Knickerbocker Trust Company, the Atlantic Trust Company, and Charles E. Phelps, as Assistant Secretary and Assistant Treasurer of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, to permit him to see the stock books and list of stockholders of the Colorado corporation.

According to the claim made by the relator, who claims to hold $2,400,000 worth of stock in the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, it is required by the laws of the State of New York that transfer agents for foreign corporations shall furnish to stockholders in such corporations lists of the stockholders of record. A demand was made by Singer and John F. Harris for the stock book, the stock ledger, and other books, but the Knickerbocker and Atlantic Trust Companies refused to give them up, holding that the books demanded were their property, and did not belong to the Colorado company, and they could not be compelled to show them to Singer and his associates.

Mr. Cutcheon submitted affidavits by Singer and Harris telling of the demand by them on the respondents for the books desired for inspection by them, in which Singer said that Phelps had informed him he had not the stock book required to be kept either in his office or in the office of the transfer agent for the Fuel and Iron Company. The Knickerbocker Trust Company, the transfer agent, admittedly had the stock transfer books of the corporation, and also a stock ledger usually kept by all transfer agents. The Atlantic Trust Company, the registrar, admitted it had in its possession the stock register of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, or one kept exclusively with reference to its stock.

The Knickerbocker Trust Company claimed its books were paid for with its own money, for which it never expected to be repaid, and which it claimed were exempt from the scrutiny of the Colorado company or of any of its stockholders or creditors.

The petitioner said the transfer book, so called, contained blank assignments of stock for the transfer of stock, and the stock ledger an account with each shareholder of the company, which could at any time be balaned.

The regular annual meeting of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, Singer alleged, had been announced for Wednesday, Aug. 20, and the transfer books would be closed not later than July 31, so that further transfers from that date to Aug. 20 would be impossible. He desired to obtain the names and addresses of the holders of stock and the shareholders of the company for the purpose of communicating with them and conferring with them, and requesting those in accord with his views to attend the annual meeting and cooperate with him as to the management of the business and affairs of the company. Unless he was permitted to examine and take extracts from the books it would be impossible for him to ascertain who are the shareholders of the company, and he cannot communicate with them.

Lawyer W. W. Miller made an affidavit that he was attorney for James A. Blair and John W. Gates and J. J. Mitchell, each of whom was a large stockholder in the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company. He asked to be allowed to inspect the books on July 11 and was refused. John T. Harris, also of 10 Wall Street, made an affidavit stating that he was not allowed to see the books.

On behalf of the respondents, Charles E. Phelps made an affidavit in which he said that he was familiar with the nature and scope of the business transacted by the Colorado company in mining coal and iron ores, and the manufacture in Colorado of various products, all of which were marketed in the States and Territories west of the Mississippi River. The executive offices of the company were, he said, in Denver, Col., and it rented offices at 71 Broadway, in this city, for his convenience as Assistant Treasurer and Secretary of the company, and for the convenience of having headquarters in this city.

Mr. Phelps admitted that in an informal conversation with John F. Harris he stated he had in his possession a list of the names of the stockholders of the company, which had been compiled about three months previously, but he alleged that this list did not comprise the present stockholders of the company, nor was the name of the relator himself included in it.

Benjamin Harmon, for the Atlantic Trust Company, made affidavit that he was attorney for the last seven years for the company, and had advised as counsel that it was not transacting any business in this State, and did not have offices here for the transaction of business. The State Controller, he added, had never imposed a tax upon the company.

The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, Mr. Cutcheon said, and the Knickerbocker and Atlantic Trust Companies had in their possession books containing certain information which his clients were entitled to and which they should get.

"The time has come," said counsel, "when these corporations must be made to realize that the Legislature and not they has passed the laws, and that these laws are to be interpreted not as they intend, but as the Legislature intended. The law required certain books to be kept here and open to inspection by the stockholders, and they cannot reply to our demand by saying 'we don't keep such books as you demand.'

"We don't care to enforce the penalty prescribed by the criminal law, although these respondents have been guilty of a misdemeanor, but we have taken these proceedings to compel them to furnish us with the information which is in their possession and which we have a right to get."

Mr. Davies, for the Knickerbocker Trust Company, said the law only provided that the transfer agent "may" keep such books as were mentioned, and "may" allow an inspection of them. There was no word "must" in the law.

"We have no such books as they demand," Mr. Davies said. "We have books for our own information, and we have received no books from the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company."

"Doesn't this company sell any of its products in New York?" Justice Hall inquired.

Mr. Harmon said not.

"Where does it get its money from?" queried Justice Hall.

Mr. Harmon did not reply, and Justice Hall asked if the dividends were not paid here.

Mr. Harmon said, "Yes."

"From moneys paid here?" continued the Justice. "Does not the company belong to its stockholders?"

Mr. Harmon said the dividends were paid from the office in Denver. The only officer here was Mr. Phelps.

"I think I shall have very little hesitation," said Justice Hall, "in finding that this company is a foreign corporation, having a place for the transaction of business in this State. I cannot understand why you should not be considered a resident for the purposes of taxation. This proceeding, however, is not under the statute which gives a stockholder the right to see certain books. This is not a question of taxation."

The Justice took the papers and reserved his decision.

Apropos of the contest for control of the company the latest report in Wall Street is that D. G. Reid, President of Rock Island and ex-President of the American Tin Plate Company, will be named to succeed President Osgood of Colorado Fuel, if the Gates people are successful in obtaining control of the property.

COLEY CHILDREN WANT A THALLMAN RECEIVER

Dissipation of Nearly $1,000,000 of Property Charged.

Executor and Members of His Family Accused of Maintaining Litigation to Transfer Estate Holdings—He Declares the Claims Legitimate.

Before Justice Hall in the Supreme Court to-day arguments will be heard on the application for a receiver made in the litigation pending between Clarence T. Coley and his sister, Mrs. H. Courtney Brown, against Cornelius H. Thallman, their guardian and executor of the estate of their grandfather, Jacob B. Thallman, to determine the ownership of the Soncy apartment house, 49 to 53 West Fifty-seventh Street.

Clarence T. Coley and Mrs. H. Courtney Brown are the children of Minnie Coley, an adopted daughter of Jacob Thallman, a wealthy builder, who died about ten years ago. He made a will in which he left the Soncy apartment on West Fifty-seventh Street and the Rockland apartment on West Fifty-third Street, and other property to his two grandchildren by adoption, and appointed his brother, Cornelius Thallman, executor.

Clarence Coley and his sister, Mrs. Brown, when they became of age recently, not being satisfied with the accounts of the estate which they received, made demands upon their guardian and were then informed that there was nothing left to their credit, the whole estate having been eaten up in the payment of debts and the cost of litigation.

Shortly after Jacob Thallman's death a suit for a construction of the will was heard before the late Justice McAdam, who sustained the bequests of the Soncy and the Rockland to the Coley children, and who in his opinion referred to the fact that the estate included over $500,000 in personal property and about $372,000 in equities in real estate. The Soncy was mortgaged for $150,000 and the Rockland for $82,000. There were no judgments against the estate and Mr. Coley and Mrs. Brown, through their counsel, say that with capable management the two buildings in question should show a net annual income of at least $7,000.

It is asserted by the plaintiff's attorneys that Executor Thallman has never made an accounting to the Surrogate. It is further alleged that he collected $200,000 in rents from the two apartment houses.

Eugene Lamb Richards, the attorney for young Coley and his sister, who has been making an investigation of the dissipation of the estate, has filed papers with the court, in which he sets forth that nearly all of the property left by Jacob Thallman at his death, has, in one way and another, passed into the hands of Cornelius Thallman, or those of his wife, Irene, and his daughter, Mrs. Rienzi H. Bethel, who have maintained various litigations, it is charged, to bring about this result.

The debts upon which foreclosures were made, it is asserted, were claims by Thallman and by his attorneys, for which there were no papers. It was found, so it is alleged in the papers in the case, that nine acres of real estate at Long Branch, N. J., for which Jacob Thallman had paid $25,000, had been sold to Charles Poucher, a bookkeeper for Cornelius Thallman, at public sale for $5,500. The same day that he acquired the property Poucher deeded it to Mrs. Bethel, Mr. Thallman's daughter, for a consideration of $1 and the purchase price. She deeded it to William Hunter, and he deeded it to Mrs. Jessie Meyer, wife of Arthur Meyer, who figured recently in Wall Street complications. Mrs. Meyer sold the larger part of it for $50,000. She still holds the remainder. Property in Suffolk County belonging to the estate was sold to Mrs. Irene Thallman, the wife of Cornelius.

A few days after the death of Jacob, it is asserted, Cornelius filed a deed to an apartment house, upon which Jacob had obtained mortgage loans. The deed of the place to Cornelius was four years old, and antedated the mortgages put on the place by Jacob.

The taxes and interest on the mortgage of the Soncy apartment house were allowed to accumulate, it is claimed, with a view to bringing on a foreclosure, notwithstanding the fact that the rental of the house was sufficient to discharge them and leave a surplus of over $5,000 a year. Finally the Bowery Savings Bank, which held the mortgage, foreclosed. The amount of the mortgage was $150,000. No papers of the foreclosure sale, it is asserted, were ever served on Clarence, who was then of age, and it is set forth in the papers in the proceedings now pending that Michael Jacobs, attorney for Thallman, entered a voluntary appearance for the young man. Coley asserts that he never gave Jacobs any such authority.

The apartment was bought in by Charles Poucher, Thallman's bookkeeper, for $183,000, and the same day he assigned it to Mrs. Bethel Thallman's daughter, who subsequently mortgaged it for $200,000.

It is said that the purchases of property by Poucher were the result of an understanding that the various parcels bought in were to be held by him for the benefit of the Coley children, who now allege that the agreement was nothing more than a device to deprive them of their rights. Over a year ago suit was brought to set aside the sale of the Soney apartment house, and the case will be tried in the October term of the Supreme Court. Meanwhile it is charged that there has been default in the payment of interest on the existing first mortgage, made by Mrs. Bethel, and that another foreclosure is imminent. It is particularly with a view to preventing this sale that the present application for a receiver is made.

Cornellus Thallman is represented in the litigation by Jay & Candler. His contention is that all the claims against the estate were legitimate claims. Proceedings also have been begun before the Surrogate to compel Thallman to give an accounting of how he disposed of all the money derived from the property which was willed to the Coley children.

BALTIMORE GAS FIGHT.

Consolidated Company to Have a More Progressive Management.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 21.—The contest for the control of the Consolidated Gas Company of this city ended to-day in a victory for the contestants who have been fighting to oust the old management. The contest was made upon the ground that the old management was antiquated and that it is necessary for the prosperity of the company to apply modern methods, under the guidance of skilled and experienced gas experts.

The fight was in progress for several weeks, and it was conducted in a determined way on both sides. The new Board of Directors elected to-day is as follows:

H. Crawford Black,	Townsend Scott,
Michael Stein,	Thomas O'Neill,
James A. Gary,	Ferdinand C. Latrobe,
Frederick W. Wood,	Daniel C. Ammidon,
John A. Whitridge,	Charles H. Dickey,
Charles T. Crane,	Ernest Schmeisser.

PAN HANDLE'S RECORD EARNINGS.

Statement Issued by Secretary Shows Great Increase.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 21.—The earnings of the Pan Handle for the present year will be greater by far than those of any previous season. The statement issued by Secretary S. B. Liggett to-day follows:

For the first six months of 1902: Gross earnings, $10,839,374, an increase over last year of $1,088,317; operating expenses, $7,997,023, increase, $842,971; net results from operation, $2,842,351, increase $245,526; interest on bonds, rentals, &c., $1,917,487, increase $182,301; profits, $924,864, increase $63,225.

For the month of June the financial increase of the road was comparatively large, and indicates that the remainder of the year may note even greater aavancement in this line.

Body Washed Up by the Tide.

The body of Michael Elward of 550 Greenwich Street was found on the beach at the foot of East Eighty-ninth Street yesterday morning by Patrolman Reagan of the East Eighty-eighth Street Station. The body had evidently been washed up by the tide and had only been in the water a few hours. Until recently Elward was employed on the American Line dock.

THE BIG STORE. A CITY IN ITSELF.

SIEGEL COOPER CO.

SIXTH AVE. MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN. 18TH & 19TH STS.

Why This Will Be Such a Big and Busy Tuesday at The Big Store.

YESTERDAY'S FOGS, murky skies, dreary drizzles, and alternate glimpses of sunshine, were not without their deterrent influences.

But no cloud is without a silver lining. Monday's uncertain weather makes to-day all the better for its many unusual opportunities in a shopping sense.

The Siegel Cooper Store is always a Store of uncommon features. To-day it will be doubly so. There are many reasons. The Expansion Sale is a powerful one. It is unquestionably a cardinal one at this time.

There is an emphatic combination of effort on the part of every Department in the Store, and it is reasonable to suppose that such a vigorous and determined union of endeavor should result in many decidedly surprising and welcome offerings in excellent and seasonable merchandise.

We have told you frequently during the past three weeks how actively the work of expansion is progressing. This means that surplus stocks, odds and ends and miscellaneous groups must either be removed to other sections of the store than those they have been occupying, or else they must be carted to our warehouses.

Rather than do this we have cut prices again and again, and we have not stopped to ponder former prices, cost or any of the usual considerations.

When you recall these things you cannot wonder why The Big Store is so busy, and why to-day will be one of exceptional attractiveness.

Men's Summer Suits.

The varieties are pleasantly diversified.

New lots go into this sale every day, for overstocked manufacturers see in it a quick and immediate outlet for clothing possessing all the essentials of good taste, excellence and popular style.

All the leading materials and all the prevailing styles. Suits for all kinds of men. The best values for the money New York ever knew, **7.00**

(Main Floor, Rear.)

Finest Quality Orange and Lemon

Sugar.

Absolutely Pure. Especially adapted for cooling drinks and picnic parties; 1 lb. will make 25 glasses. Per 1-lb. carton, **19**

(Fourth Floor.)

ROCKLAND COUNTY

Wild Cherry Phosphate.

Absolutely Pure. Natural Flavor.

Bottle making 120 glasses,	35
Bottle making 60 glasses,	19
Bottle making 30 glasses,	10

(Fourth Floor.)

Liquor Dept.

GUINNESS GENUINE DUBLIN STOUT, imported in glass, per doz.,	1.58
OLD CROW WHISKEY, per case, $7.00; per bottle,	65

(Fourth Floor.)

Summer Corsets.

Ventilating and Batiste Corsets, light and cool for summer wear, in various models, short, medium and long, nicely boned and trimmed with lace; 75c. and $1.00 kinds, **45**

(Second Floor, Centre.)

Women's Wash Petticoats

Undeniably great bargains, for many that were intended to go at $1.25 are now marked down to the ridiculously low price quoted. Made of gingham, percale and lawn; very desirable colorings and styles; values range upward to $1.25; priced for quick clearance, **50**

(Second Floor, Centre.)

Odd Lace Curtains.

Not sample ends, but full length Curtains. Some can be matched into pairs; others are without mates. Some are slightly mussed, but nearly all are in perfect condition. Not a Curtain in the lot worth less than $1.00 a pair. Mostly $2.50, $3.00, and $3.50 lines marked down. Divided into 3 lots. Priced per strip as follows: **19, 29 & 39**

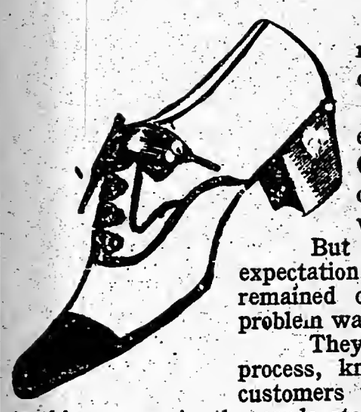
(Main Floor, 18th St.)

Women's $3.00 Shoes and Oxfords For $1.00

Positively the Most Important Shoe Sale Ever Held Begins This Morning.

If you knew the real name of this splendid Shoe the store couldn't hold all the people who would come in response to this announcement.

18,000 Pairs in All. Each Priced at **$1.00**



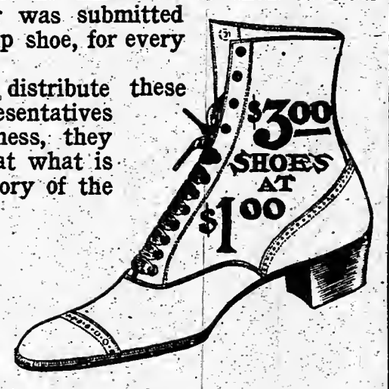
We obtained these Shoes direct from the manufacturers of a celebrated $3.00 Shoe for Women—quality fit for a queen.

The makers thought there would be an enormous demand for tan shoes this Summer. Consequently they made thousands of pairs to more quickly supply their retailers throughout the country when the orders began to rush in.

But Summer lagged. The demand was not up to the expectation. A crisis arose. Great quantities of these Shoes remained on hand. Decisive action became imperative. The problem was readily solved.

They colored the shoes black by a secret, indelible process, knowing that it made no difference to their critical customers whether the leather was submitted to this process in the crude state or in the made-up shoe, for every pair is practically protected.

Realizing that they could not afford to distribute these Shoes in the different cities where their representatives are located for fear of demoralizing their business, they came straight to us and offered the Shoes to us at what is probably the most extraordinary sacrifice in the history of the retail Shoe trade.



The Shoes arrived Saturday.

Before shipping them, the makers, to hide the original name, stamped them "Boylston Hygienic Shoe."

But in many cases the real name can be easily read. The lots include:

BLACK RUSSIA CALF OXFORDS, in 2 styles; some with thin flexible soles and some with welted soles.

TAN RUSSIA CALF OXFORDS, with welted soles.

VICI KID OXFORDS, with flexible and welted soles.

4 STYLES OF LACED SHOES, in Black Russia Calf and Vici Kid; light and heavy soles.

ALL SIZES AND ALL WIDTHS IN BOTH SHOES AND OXFORDS.

AND JUST THINK OF IT! YOUR CHOICE FOR $1.00!

For the greater convenience of our customers, and to expedite the sales, we have arranged that these Shoes shall be sold in the regular Shoe Store, on the Main Floor, and on the Second Floor, Rear. Take Escalator. It will land you right in the midst of these fine bargains.

The Wanamaker Store

Store Closes Daily (Except Saturday) at 5 P. M.
Saturdays at 12 o'clock

The Wanamaker Store

Six Months in a Mess

Positive Consolation

One night last December just before Christmas the workmen of the Subway contractors came down upon our Fourth avenue front. The street was obstructed and still is. Ninth street and Tenth street were occupied. Our delivery service—the largest in New York—was forced to spread in many directions. The vicinage is unsightly, the carriage approach is confusion and our usually attractive neighborhood is forbidding.

Sometime it will be over—the Subway finished. Then all will unite in praise of the rapid transit.

But here is the point. During all this time, regardless of hindrances and difficulties, our sales have been growing steadily. Cumulative growth tells a story. If, in spite of inherent human weakness, an organization shows a steady increase of business, it gives proof of healthful growth. Confidence clings to life—to growing things.

Good Reading

News in advertising—good news—a sort of merchandise gospel. This is the character of our daily reports. There is no excuse for stupidity. Do you think this daily page of ours dull? If so, we need to take heed to our ways. Just read today's store news through and find at how many points the retailer of today touches life. It will profit your mind, possibly your pocket. It is aimed at the latter.

Brightness in Parasols

In the mass glorious. The Parasol Store is one of the brightest spots in the house. Willing, yes, anxious to scatter them—but they'll be missed when they go! And they *are* going, quick. It just scintillates with fetching prices—this parasol store. The price power will introduce you to your Parasol affinity.

Parasols for One Dollar—fancy coverings, three sorts, natural sticks; prices were $1.90 to $2.50.
Parasols for One Dollar and Seventy-five Cents, very tasteful; prices were $2.50 to $5.
Parasols at Two Dollars and a Half. The prices were $3.75 to $7. Assortment very large, styles elegant, bargain great.
Parasols Imported—French and English, in superb styles. Prices were $12 to $37.50, but they are reduced to $7.50 to $15.

Prices on this unmatched collection of Parasols are made absurdly low just to move them—our policy on all merchandise when moving-time comes.

Umbrellas

One Dollar Each—Gloria which is a synonym for Union Taffeta. It's splendid stuff for an umbrella cover. They're worth $1.50 each—honest!
Broadway, Main floor.

Twists in Ribbons

Choose your ribbon. Unlimited choice in our great Ribbon Store. A twist of the wrist and a few twirls of the fingers, and your ribbon appears in a sash, a corsage rosette or a hair rosette, as you may wish. No charge for the tying.

All these ribbon things are beautiful; some amusing. Two perky little ribbons on a hair rosette look like rabbit's ears; another bit of satin ribbon makes a perfect wonder of a rose; alleged sweet peas, crushed roses, knots and bows are produced at command. This is just an incident of our ribbon business.

Hair Bows, 50c to $1. Corsage Rosettes, 50c to $1.50. Sashes of all sorts, $1.10 to $5.
Broadway and Tenth street, Main floor.

Muslin Underwear

Some dissappearing chances. This is the last call for certain items, perhaps for all.

White Lawn Shirt-Waists at 50c—a specialty of our own. Full cluster-plaited front and plaited back.

White Lawn Shirt-Waists, with black dots, at 65 cents—a specialty of our own. Full front, plaited from neck to bust, plaited back.

White Muslin Nightgowns at 38 cents. Neck trimmed with cambric ruffle. Last offering.

White Muslin Drawers at 10 cents. Plain hem and plaits. Last offering. Size 23 only.
Basement.

Waists and Sacques

The following offerings are made up of collected lots, all reduced to uniform prices to close broken lines. Bargains all.

White China Silk Waists at $1.75, reduced from $2.25 and $3.25. Two styles, plaited front and back and sleeve.
Waists of Liberty Silks, black and blue with white dots, at $3, reduced from $5. Full plaited front.
Waists of plain and embroidered Pongee Silk, at $3, reduced from $5. Full plaited front.

237 White Lawn Dressing Sacques, 15 styles at prices varying from $1.50 to $5, were $2.25 to $10. This affords a rare chance to buy these cool and comfortable home garments at prices far below true values.
Second floor.

Lace Curtains and Awnings, Reduced

Straightening out the stock in the Upholstery Store is responsible for sudden price-changes on goods of much timely interest to housekeepers. Today's news concerns Lace Curtains and Awnings at midsummer prices:

LACE CURTAINS

All new and perfect, in latest patterns, and in good assortment. Reduced *a quarter to a third:*

White Nottingham—
At 70c, 80c, $1.15, $1.35, $1.50 and $3 pair, from $1.15, $1.25, $1.65, $1.85, $2 and $4.
Tambour Muslin—
At $2.10, $2.25, $2.75, $2.85, $3 pair, from $3.25, $3.50, $3.75, $3.85, $4, $4.25.

AWNINGS

Small quantities of Awning materials, in full and half lengths, in this season's patterns and colorings, are rounded up at a new price.

Awnings made from these goods, mounted on galvanized iron frames, for 3x6 ft. windows, at **$2.25**, instead of $2.75. Other sizes proportionately priced.
Third floor.

Shirt-Waist Suits

At Shortened Prices

Many a woman has blessed the clever chap that evolved the Shirt-Waist Suit. Rightly, too, for he discovered a shortcoming in women's outfit, and satisfied it.

Now, what will those of you who still need a shirt-waist suit or two for this season's wearing, say to us, when we tell you of these three groups, taken from our own stock, full of the latest style-touches, and marked at new, much-lowered prices?

Here are the welcome facts:

At $4, values up to $7.50—
Of lawn, plain and figured, pique, duck and stripe gingham; a number in plain tailored styles; others with lace. A number have elbow sleeves and button down back.

At $5, values up to $11—
Of plain and Mercerized chambray, linen and lawn; some prettily trimmed with lace and embroidery; others with plaiting and stitching.

At $7.50, values up to $14—
Pretty suits of lawn, grass linen, striped dimity, silk gingham and embroidered lawn; all daintily trimmed.

Wash Skirts Newly Priced

Then here's another way to get variety into the Summer wardrobe at small cost. Prices have tumbled on these practical attractive Shirt-Waists:

At $1, values $1.50 and $2—
Of white pique with flare, and polka-dot duck with folds on flounce, or white bands of duck.

At $2, value $3.75—
Of linen crash in tan and red, blue duck and Mercerized linen; all prettily trimmed with stitching and piping.
Second floor, Broadway.

Bewitching Bathing Suits

You think of smooth stretches of beach and sparkling blue salt water the instant you clap your eyes on these charming Bathing Suits for women. Jaunty and stylish, yet made with a view to comfort in the water as well as appearance on the shore.

There's a marvelously broad assortment of them here, all so thoughtfully priced that it's a very easy matter to possess a bathing costume of your own—the only way to enjoy a sea bath. Hints:

At $4—Of black and blue brilliantine; scalloped sailor collar; white tie; plaited skirt; white braid trimming.
At $5—Of blue and black mohair; round sailor collar and shield of white mohair, with narrow black braid; gored skirt.
At $6—Of black and blue mohair; low neck; fitted skirt. This suit is especially adapted for swimming.
At $8—Of blue and black brilliantine; square sailor collar of cadet blue or white brilliantine; white silk anchor on collar and shield; gored skirt.

Then this specially interesting offering:

At $3, regularly worth $4

Bathing Suits of blue or black brilliantine; shirt-waist style; high neck; plaited skirt; trimmed with white braid; extremely stylish and jaunty.
Second floor, Broadway.

Mull Hats Much Reduced

You can't imagine anything prettier and more appropriate as headgear, for a warm Summer morning in the country, than one of these light and airy Mull Hats. We've sold them by the hundred, so far this season, for women of all ages. Today we have just a hundred of them, that are regularly priced at $2 and $3 each, to sell at

One Dollar Each

Most of them are white; a few are of black mull—all are attractive and stylish; and the entire lot will probably be snapped up in a twinkling.
Second floor, Tenth street.

Walking Skirts For Girls

No garment contributes more of ease and comfort, of style and jaunty swing, to the Summer girl and her costume, than the well-cut Walking Skirt of good material. For all sorts of out-door exercise in the country, it is invaluable, and yet it looks entirely in place in the city streets.

Here are several hints of the proper sorts of Walking Skirts for girls to wear. Lengths are 36 to 40 inches:

At $5—Of double-faced cheviot in Oxford gray and blue; well cut; flared, with stitched facing.
At $6—Of black brilliantine; deep stitched facing.
At $10—Of handsome navy blue and black cheviot; yoke top with box-plaited skirt; tennis ornaments at bottom.
Second floor, Ninth street.

Table Cloths Under-Price

The linen table cloth, *with the border all the way round*, is vastly more artistic and finished in its effect than the cloth cut off the piece. Of course, it is usually more expensive, too. But not *today!* And that's the reason that tasteful housekeepers, with linen needs, should visit Wanamaker's today.

For instance, here are beautiful bleached Table Cloths of Scotch double damask linen, 70 inches wide, and two yards and a half long; in several handsome patterns, **at $2.85 each!**

And the same quality of linen sells from the piece at $1.25 a yard, and can't be matched outside of Wanamaker's at that. The cut goods would cost $3.12½—the bordered cloth now costs only $2.85.

We also have the same cloths, 3 yards long, at $3.45.

Then here are other special offerings in Table Cloths:

At $1.75 each—Bleached Irish damask Table-cloths, unhemmed; 2x2½ yds. 22-in. Napkins at $2 a dozen.
At $2.50 each—Fine bleached Flemish damask Table-cloths, in several choice patterns; 68x90 in.
At $4 each—Grass-bleached Moravian Table-cloths, 2x2½ yds.; unhemmed. Small vine design; 2x3 yds., $4.75.
Odd double damask Dinner-cloths, in sizes 2½x3 yds., up to 2½x4 yds.; three or four cloths of a size; at $2.75 to $6.50 each; worth up to $9.75 each.
Fourth Avenue.

Women's Hosiery and Underwear

Hundreds of women—and the number grows day by day—turn instinctively to Wanamaker's when it's a question of getting the right kind of Underwear and Hosiery at uniformly low prices.

But every so often this store surpasses even itself, by making such timely offerings as today's of Black Openwork Stockings and Summer Underwear, at these astonishingly little figures:

At 20c a pair; 3 pairs for 50c—
About 1,400 pairs of Black Lisle Thread Allover Openwork Stockings, in new and pretty designs. These are excellent value at 25c a pair.

At 18c each; 3 for 50c—
Women's Vests of ribbed Lisle Thread; low necks, sleeveless; in pink, sky blue and white; or white ribbed Lisle Thread Bodies, without shoulder-straps. Some seconds of 25c qualities, others regularly worth 25c a garment.
Broadway.

Fifty Thousand Yards

Of Printed Batiste At 4c, worth 8c

In this generous offering of Printed Cottons at an almost unbelievably little price, we have set a new high-water mark to our this-season's merchandising achievements.

Just imagine getting a dress-pattern of 12 yards, in any one of seventy-five charming, bright, new designs, on batiste of good, serviceable quality, for **forty-eight cents!**

Well, there's no mystery about it—simply a case of overproduction, of which we took advantage, and turned the saving your way; so that today there are waiting for you *fifty thousand yards of Printed Batistes* made to sell at 8c *a yard*, at the littlest possible price—

Four Cents a Yard

The patterns are those so much in favor just now, in black and colors, including many in navy blue, on white grounds.

At this price, you won't be to blame for getting several Summer dresses more than you actually need—for here extravagance is inexpensive.
Fourth avenue.

Homespun Suits for Men

That important quality—comfort, together with the style and character of these Double-breasted Suits of light-colored homespuns for men, furnishes sufficient reason why we're selling them by the score.

The rough and (apparently) carelessly woven cloth is firm, but airy. Meshes are open—air percolates through. Delightfully cool to wear on a hot Summer day. Half-lined, and stitched and stayed so that they will keep their shape. Eminently stylish—the two-button double-breasted cut, with the long roll of the lapels, attends to that.

Just the Suits that men with an eye to smartness of dress will choose to wear.

Moderately priced, too—

$15, $16.50 and $18
Second floor, Fourth Avenue.

Men's Shirts And Bath Wraps

Many occasions and many tastes disbar the colored outing shirt. Summer temperature disbars the starched shirt bosom. Shirts of white madras meet the need thus created—neat, tasteful, dressy and *comfortable*. Price, **One Dollar.**

These shirts are regularly in stock save when the demand exceeds our ability to keep up the supply. Here in abundance now. All sizes. One pair detached cuffs with each shirt.

The great success of these shirts is one of the exploits of our Summer trade. In quality and finish unmatched at the price.

Men's French Terry Bath Wraps at $3, and they will fit. You never heard of them before at less than $5. These bath wraps for Summer uses are a part of present civilization. Some elements of civilization are expensive. You will notice the economy of the present case.
Men's Furnishings, Ninth street.

Shoes for the Minute

No speciousness about these Wanamaker Shoe Bargains. They're all that they seem—sometimes more; for we're naturally modest about describing the merits of the merchandise.

So with these shoe-groups we exploit today. Shoes for "the good old Summer-time"—not wintry sorts—shoes you need this minute, man or boy, woman or girl, for city streets, seashore, or country.

And brand new, in styles, leathers, and prices—as following details show:

Men's Shoes—
$1.90, from $3—Men's fine black kidskin lace Shoes; standard shapes; oak soles; welted and stitched. Good shoes for every-day business wear.
$2.40, from $3.50—In every desirable leather; in many styles of lasts, from the extreme to the most modest; for dress or business.

Women's Oxfords—
$1.60, from $2.50—Patent leather Oxfords; plain but stylish; turned soles; pretty Cuban heels; excellent Summer shoes.
$1.20, from $1.75—Fine black kidskin Oxfords; tipped; turned soles; very womanly shoes that look well and wear well.

Children's Shoes—
90c—In tan goatskin; button and lace; smooth and clean inside; solid leather soles, spring heels; for country or outing wear. Same, sizes 11 to 2, $1.
$1.60, from $2.25—For the little fellows; of box calfskin in broad forms; extension soles; welted; spring heels; laced; made to stand hard wear; sizes 9 to 13½.
Basement.

A Price-Coolness in Refrigerators

We've turned loose some of the cooling qualities of these Refrigerators on the prices they've borne hitherto. Cold contracts, you know. So have these prices—about twenty-five per cent. You'll be glad of this fall in the price-thermometer, for the Refrigerators are a splendid kind to own.

Some tiled inside and out, others tiled inside, hard-wood outside. Delightfully easy to keep sweet and clean, economical in their use of ice, and now priced thus:

Tiled Inside, Wood Outside—		Tiled Inside and Out—	
$45, from $60.	$63.75, from $85.	$63.75, from $85.	$97.50, from $130.
$52.50, from $70.	$75, from $100.	$90, from $120.	$112.50, from $150.
		$93.75, from $125.	

Basement.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

WASHINGTON SMILES AT THIRD PARTY PLAN

Conferrees Likened to the Tailors of Tooley Street.

Democratic Leaders Mystified Over the Identity of ex-Senator Pettigrew's Friends Shibley and Droppers—Secretary Edwards' Views.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 21.—More amusement than excitement has been aroused among Democrats here by the report of the "conference" at New York, in which it was decided to launch a new party in case Mr. Bryan's behests are not heeded by the Democratic Party. In the first place, it is doubted whether the "conference" amounted to anything more than ex-Senator Pettigrew, and in the second place, it is doubted whether Mr. Pettigrew, who has been out of politics ever since Senator Hanna tore off his political scalp in 1900, has any right to speak for Mr. Bryan. Finally, it is affirmed that the affair is of no consequence anyway. That Mr. Pettigrew and his mysterious friends, Shibley and Droppers, thought it was a conference is not doubted at all, but that it was really a conference in any other sense than the meeting of the three tailors of Tooley Street was a conference of political importance is seriously disputed.

The names of Shibley and Droppers have not as yet made so much impression upon the Democratic managers here that the latter are able to recall having heard these names before. Some of the Democrats here think that Shibley and Droppers may be men of consequence in some local debating society unknown to the Congressional Committee, but await further advices on that point. There is a derisive disposition here to ask of Mr. Pettigrew that he expose to public view the previous labors and fame of Shibley and Droppers.

The only suggestion of importance to the official Democratic mind in connection with this conference is what part Senator Fred T. Dubois had in it. Mr. Pettigrew is not a Democrat—not even a Bryan Democrat—and never was one. Formerly a Republican, he became a Populist, and since his retirement from politics has given no indication of his party affiliations.

But Mr. Dubois is a Democrat and a Democrat of consequence. There is much curiosity here about whether Dubois actually participated in the Pettigrew-Shibley-Droppers conference, or whether he simply took dinner with his old personal friend Pettigrew and his name was linked with the others without his knowledge or consent. Belief here is general that the latter is the fact.

Mr. Dubois has distinguished himself during this session by his conservatism, caution, and wisdom among the Democratic leaders. He dissented entirely from the radical Philippine policy of his fellow-members on the Philippine Committee, Senators Rawlins, Culberson, Carmack, and Patterson. His dissent was so marked that Senator Lodge, when arraigning the Democrats in the Senate as maligners of the American Army, took especial occasion to exempt Mr. Dubois by name from his charge, and to compliment the Idaho Senator on his attitude. Mr. Dubois's own speech on the Philippine question was temperate, conservative, strong, and devoted to a consideration of the commercial and financial reasons why the annexation of the islands is not desirable.

After the discovery of the general revolt among the people against the Carmack policy, the Congressional Committee decided to send out Mr. Dubois's speech to the voters, and it is the only Democratic speech delivered in the Senate which the committee has so far discovered any willingness to send out. In addition to this Mr. Dubois was one of the group of Democratic Senators who outfaced and overthrew Mr. Bryan when he came to Washington to deliver orders to Congress. In the House Mr. Bryan was defied, and in the Senate he was defied, and Mr. Dubois was one of the men who refused to obey his orders.

In view of this the theory that Mr. Dubois has been a willing party to a "conference" composed of a Populist ex-Senator and two political unknowns, the object of which is to form a new party to fight the regular Democratic nominee is ridiculed here. No one believes it. The current theory is that Mr. Dubois, who is a friend of Pettigrew's, visited him and happened to be there at the same time that Shibley and Droppers called; consequently Mr. Pettigrew, seeing an opportunity to get into print, raised the informal talk to the dignity of an important political conference, and that Shibley and Droppers, whoever they may be, were only too glad to get into print in the same fashion. It is noted with satisfaction here that Mr. Dubois was not quoted by the New York reporters as indorsing the conference or in any other way, and it is believed here that he had left Pettigrew before the latter gave out his statement.

Secretary Charles Edwards of the Congressional Committee said to-day with reference to the alleged conference: "This talk of threatening the formation of a new organization in case the party goes to Cleveland and Hill is all nonsense. The Democratic Party is not going to go to anybody. It is jogging right along in the middle of the road and doing all right. It is true that silver is no longer an issue. The Democracy stood for the quantative theory of money. When the declaration was made by it that the prosperity of the country depended upon the free coinage of silver there was not then the tremendous gold production which has since developed. Gold has supplied the quantity which was necessary and the silver issue has consequently died a natural death. There are other Democratic issues, however, that are very much alive. These issues need no advance agent to call them to the attention of the people. They are uppermost in the public mind and vital to the future well-being of the country."

REQUESTS FOR PENSIONS.

Volunteers Outnumber Regulars Over Three to One as Applicants.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 21.—An interesting table has been compiled showing the effect upon regular and volunteer regiments of service in the field during the Spanish-American War. It shows the pension conditions for five of the volunteer infantry regiments in the Santiago battles, and of the five regular regiments that did the heaviest fighting there. It is complete up to, and including, the month of January, 1902, so far as the pension claims are concerned. The table is as follows:

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Pensions.	Claims Filed for Pensions.
VOLUNTEERS.					
1st District of Colombia	0	0	0		472
9th Massachusetts	0	0	0		685
33d Michigan	0	0	0		573
34th Michigan	0	0	0		615
8th Ohio	0	0	0		652
Total	0	0	0		2,997
REGULARS.					
6th U. S. Infantry	17	106	17		162
7th U. S. Infantry	33	93	0		249
13th U. S. Infantry	18	90	0		87
16th U. S. Infantry	13	107	17		143
24th U. S. Infantry	12	75	6		123
Total	93	471	40		764

PENNSYLVANIA STOCK UP.

Its Reported Understanding with Morgan, the Vanderbilts, and Others Sends it to the Top Notch.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 21.—Pennsylvania Railroad stock continued to advance to-day and Chesapeake and Ohio strengthened with it. Reading held its own, and later Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé strengthened. The rumors that the Pennsylvania interests have been buying heavily of Reading was given as the chief reason for the former stock reaching top-notch figures, it being supposed that the Gould-Rockefeller interests were also reaching out in the same direction. It is now said that the interests represented by A. J. Cassatt, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company; J. Pierpont Morgan, and the Vanderbilts have reached an understanding, and that is supported by all the big Eastern roads.

It is said that the Pennsylvania traffic affiliations gave that road practically an ocean-to-ocean outlet. The Gould-Harriman-Rockefeller interests are said to have considered these arrangements an invasion o fthe territory they desired to control through the Wabash affiliations. In order to overcome this the Goulds are believed by financiers to have sought an Atlantic Coast terminus, hence their desire to get into Pittsburg and to form affiliations from that point that would give practically a parellel line to the Pennsylvania.

It is now said on good authority that the fight of magnates has probably blocked the Gould plans by drawing the latter's attention to the East, while operations in Eastern roads were contemplated by the opposing magnates.

NEW ENGLAND DEMOCRATS.

Bryan to be Present at the Big Open-Air Meeting at Nantasket.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., July 21.—Secretary Henry F. Hollis of the New England Democratic League was to-day kept busy receiving a stream of applicants for membership. The big open air meeting st Nantasket next Thursday at which William J. Bryan is to be present is the occasion for this unusual activity in the Democratic ranks.

At the dinner to be held after the meeting Mr. Bryan's topic will be "The Basis of Harmony." George McNeil, the well-known labor leader, and Dr. E. S. Taylor, the Secretary of the organization recently formed in Boston which does not favor either Gaston or Hamlin as the Democratic nominee for Governor, have both become members of the League.

Secretary Hollis has received a letter from Charles A. Edwards, Secretary of the Democratic National Congressional Committee, to the effect that Congressman James M. Griggs of Georgia, the Chairman of the National Committee; ex-Congressman Ben T. Cable of Illinois, Chairman of the Executive Committee, and Lewis Nixon of New York, Chairman of the Finance Committee of the National Congressional Committee will undoubtedly come on from New York to attend the dinner and meeting.

THE BANANA FOR ENGLAND.

Officers of the "Fruit Trust" Plan to Introduce Their Products in the British Isles.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 21.—Andrew W. Preston, President of the Union Fruit Company, or Fruit Trust as it is more commonly called, is on his way to England with Clarence E. Jones, Secretary of the company, for the purpose of effecting a working agreement with the chief English importers of tropical fruit, and incidentally introducing the Englishman to the banana.

The company controls the tropical fruit trade of the country. England now consumes less than 600,000 ounches of bananas per year, and the trust figure that with proper treatment and the co-operation of the English dealers this can be increased at least 5,000,000 huaches.

The trust raises practically all the fruit it handles on its plantations in Central America and the West Indies, and its present production is far in excess of its sales. If it can place this surplus in England even at a low price practically everything above freight charges will be profit.

The company has had a very prosperous year, and in financial circles it is estimated that its balance sheet Aug. 1 will show net earnings for the year of 20 per cent. It is stated that Mr. Preston's plan contemplates a campaign of education of the lower and middle classes.

NEW SURGEON GENERAL.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The President has designated Col. R. M. O'Reilly to be Surgeon General of the army to succeed Gen. Forwood, who will retire on Sept. 7.

Col. O'Reilly will have until January, 1906, to serve as Surgeon General. He was appointed from Pennsylvania as a medical cadet in 1861. He is a graduate of the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania. He was made Assistant Surgeon in 1867, Assistant Surgeon, with the rank of Captain, in 1870; Surgeon, with the rank of Major, in 1886, and Deputy Surgeon General, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, in 1900.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Transfers in the First Cavalry: Capt. William G. Sills, from Company C to Company I; Capt. Alvord Van P. Anderson, from Company I to Company C.

Transfers made at the request of the officers concerned: Capt. De Rosey C. Cabell, from the Sixth Cavalry to the First Cavalry, Troop G; Capt. Alvord Van P. Anderson, from the First Cavalry to the Sixth Cavalry, Troop M.

The officers named will join their troops:

Capt. Charles B. Wheeler, Ordnance Department, will accompany the Board of officers appointed July 16 upon its visits to Forts Monroe, Dupont, Wadsworth, the Sandy Hook Proving Ground, and Fort H. G. Wright, for the purpose of assisting the board and giving it such information as it may desire in regard to the material which it may use in test.

First Lieut. John P. Wade, Second Cavalry, will join his regiment at Fort Myer.

First Lieut. Edward O'Hern, Ordnance Department, will make one visit to each of the following-named posts prior to September 30, official business pertaining to the inspection of the armament and the work of mechanics thereon: Forts Michie, Terry, H. G. Wright, Adams, Greble, Wetherill, Mansfield, Preble, Williams, Levett, McKinley, Constitution, Foster, and Rodman.

Capt. William P. Pence, Artillery Corps, will proceed to Fort Monroe and report to the commanding officer for duty.

Lieut. Col. John G. Butler, Ordnance Department, will make one visit to each of the following-named posts on official business pertaining to the inspection of the armament and the work of mechanics thereon: Forts Michie, Terry, H. G. Wright, Adams, Greble, Wetherill, Mansfield, Preble, Williams, Levett, McKinley, Constitution, Foster, and Rodman.

Major Walter D. McCaw, Surgeon, will report in person to the Surgeon General of the Army for consultation.

Transfers in the Fifteenth Cavalry: Capt. Clough Overton, from Troop A to Troop D; Capt. John J. Pershing, from Troop D to A.

First Lieut. Joseph Herring, Twenty-fourth Infantry, will join his company at Fort Missoula.

Capt. Alfred M. Hunter, Artillery Corps, will join his company at Fort Wadsworth.

Capt. John Martin, Artillery Corps, will proceed to Fort Totten and report to the commanding officer for temporary duty until Oct. 15, when he will join the class of student officers at the school of submarine defense.

Capt. Fred L. Munson, Twenty-fourth Infantry, is transferred at his own request to the Ninth Infantry, Company D, and will join that company at Fort Niagara.

Capt. Charles P. Bailey, Artillery Corps, is detailed as a member of the torpedo board convened at Fort Totten.

Assignments in the Nineteenth Infantry: Capt. Harris L. Roberts to Company E, Capt. Arthur B. Foster to Company K, and Capt. Edward S. Walton to Company D.

Navy.

Surgeon A. C. H. Russell is detached from duty as member and recorder of board of medical examiners, Naval Laboratory, New York, Aug. 25, to Naval Museum of Hygiene and Medical School for duty as member and recorder of board of medical examiners.

Paymaster H. E. Jewett is ordered to the Minneapolis, League Island, Aug. 1.

Lieut. F. Marble is detached from the New York, ordered boms, and wait orders.

Assistant Paymasters C. J. Peoples; R. Spear, W. T. Camp, G. W. Reeves, Jr., P. G. Kennard, G. W. Pigman, Jr., S. Rhodes, J. D. Robnett, P. W. Delano, C. J. Cleborne, C. W. Ellason, C. R. O'Leary, H. E. Stevens, J. R. Sanford, V. S. Jackson, W. T. Wallace, D. M. Addison, F. F. Sackett, D. Tiffany, Jr., E. F. Hall, and J. Brooks are commissioned from July 1.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The Don Juan ds Austria arrived at Yokohama Friday.

The Ranger arrived at Panama Saturday.

The Prairie arrived at Jamestown, R. I., Saturday.

The Biddle arrived at New London Saturday.

The Standish sailed Saturday from New York for Annapolis.

The Buffalo sailed Saturday from Colombo for Singapore.

The Illinois, Chicago, and San Francisco sailed Saturday from Christiania for Chatham.

The Ajax sailed yesterday from Port Said for Colombo.

The Brooklyn sailed yesterday from Southampton for Nantucket.

The Hannibal arrived at Lambert Point yesterday.

The Terror and Hercules arrived at the Navy Yard, Norfolk, yesterday.

The Helena sailed to-day from Woosung for Chefoo.

The Nashville arrived at Larnica to-day.

The Marietta arrived at La Guayra to-day.

The Topeka arrived at Puerto Cabello to-day.

The Alliance sailed to-day from Queenstown for Lisbon.

The Hartford sailed to-day from New London for Gardiner's Bay.

The Wilmington sailed to-day from Shanghai for Woosung.

The Dixie was placed out of commission to-day at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn.

GROESBECK QUESTIONED

Did He Commend Gen. Smith and Major Waller?

Trouble Promised for Judge Advocate General of Philippines if Reported Interviews Were Correct.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 21.—Secretary Root has called upon Col. S. W. Groesbeck to state whether or not he gave out the statements published as having come from him with regard to the Smith and Waller court-martials. Col. Groesbeck has been Judge Advocate General of the Department of the Philippines. He arrived in San Francisco on Saturday and was quoted as having said: "Gen. Smith is a splendid fellow and an earnest, energetic officer. He is inclined to be impulsive, however, and what has been noised over the world as the "kill and burn" order was simply an impulsive remark uttered in the heat of feeling in a private conversation with Major Waller. Both men were wrought up over the cold-blooded assassination of their countrymen."

If Col. Groeshock does not deny having made these statements he undoubtedly will get into hot water. His simple denial will satisfy the department, which will not investigate further, and it is expected he will deny having said them. In the meantime, however, officers here are rejoicing that Col. Groesheck gave expression to sentiments which nearly all of them share.

The general opinion among army officers here is that Gen. Smith's condemnation for a remark which they do not believe was intended or taken seriously, was a blow at the discipline of the service. They think that the court-martial went as far as it should have gone when it sentenced him to be reprimanded hy the President, and they think that when the President went further and retired him in disgrace from the army, thus exceeding the sentence imposed hy the ccurt-martial, he injured the service severely.

It is freely predicted that, should another insurrection break out in the Philippines, it would take years to crush it instead of months. Gen. Smith crushed the Samar rebellion in a short time without the use of unnecessary severity, it is contended, and his only offense was in the use of violent language, which none of his suhordinates took seriously, for none of them acted in accordance with his violent oral instructions. This, they say, is explicitly stated in the letters of both the President and Secretary Root. It is admitted in both those letters that Smith's suhordinates obeyed only his written instructions, which were mild.

Army officers maintain that the President's policy of promoting junior officers over the heads of veterans is demoralizing, and they say that all that is needed to complete this demoralization is the heavy punishment of high officers and famous veterans for misdemeanors. There was considerable talk to that effect when Gen. Miles was so severely punished for indorsing Admiral Dewey's opinion in the Schley case. There was more of it when Capt. Crozier was promoted to be a Brigadier General over the heads of many Colonels and Lieutenant Colonels. When Major Tasker H. Bliss was promoted to be a Brigadier General, with practically no service in the field, and when Col. Carter was made a Brigadier General in the line over many active fighters, although he had been doing desk work for years, the murmurs in the army increased. The Smith case has done much toward aggravating the disaffection.

BOYS' AUTOMOBILE TOUR.

Two New York Lads Traveling to Chicago in a Light Machine.

Special to The New York Times.

TOLEDO, Ohio, July 21.—J. R. McConnell, aged fifteen, and G. W. Garrett, aged eighteen, are the names of two New York City lads who are at present making an automobile trip from that city to Chicago, and who spent last night in this city. The boys are on a pleasure trip. Judging from the appearance of their machine this morning, they encountered some roads yesterday travel over which was anything but pleasurable.

The trip was begun eight days ago. It is expected that it will he ended by Thursday of this week. It is the first trip ever attempted between New York and Chicago with a light automohile or light machina of any character. It is the third trip to he made between those cities on any kind of a road machine.

A stop was made in this city until this afternoon, when the youthful tourists departed on their way. During their stay in Toledo their machine was overhauled at a salesroom on Jefferson Street, where a new tire was added and some minor hreaks repaired. The weight carried by the lads amounts to something over 1,000 pounds, and thus far no difficulty has been experienced in going through the muddy roads at a rate of from nine to twelve miles an hour. After their arrival in Chicago, the lads will take a tour through Michigan, and will then ship their machine home, they going by rail.

PNEUMATIC MAIL TUBE SYSTEM.

Philadelphia's Service Resumed After a Year's Interruption.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 21.—The pneumatic mail tuhe service hetween the central Post Office and Broad Street Station, the Reading Terminal and the Bourse, which, owing to a lack of appropriation by Congress, had been interrupted for more than a year, was resumed at noon to-day. There was no delay and no hitch in the service. The tubes were tested last Wednesday and found in excellent condition.

The award of the contract hy the Post Office Department at Washington to the Pneumatic Transit Company of this city was made on July 16. The annual cost of the service will be $39,185.60. The contract holds four years.

The pneumatic tuhe service was introduced in this city in March, 1893 with the building of a six-mile line to the East Chestnut Street Station, afterward transferred to the Bourse. The larger and mora important system, the eight-inch, between the stations, was hegun April 18, 1898, and, with the exception of several hours, when a sinking conduit caused the tuhe to bend, had been in constant use up to the dis-

1901.

RELIEF FUND FOR STRIKERS.

United Mine Workers Vote to Assess Members $1 Each Weekly.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 21.—Delegates to the convention of the United Mine Workers nt Indianapolis last week from the Pittshurg district met at headquarters here to-day and voted relief to the striking anthracite workers. President Patrick Dolan was seen after the meeting adjourned, and said:

"We decided unanimously to come home and do all in our power to get the $1 a week assessment from each member for the anthracite strikers, and will make provision for the strikers in the West Pennsylvania field. From present indications we will get at least $2,000 a week in this district for the Eastern strikers."

When asked if the amount would he checked off of the pay of the miners in the offices of the companies Mr. Dolan declined to discuss tha subject of how the money would he obtained, only to say and insist that he firmly believes this district will do the right thing by their striking brethren and turn over at least $20,000 to the strke fund.

SUGAR TRUST DID IT, SAYS MR. DE ARMOND

Missourian's Explanation of Reciprocity Bill's Defeat.

He Asserts that House Bill Was Pigeonholed by Senate Because Administration Desired to Protect the Trust.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Representative David A. De Armond of Missouri, who probably will be a prominent candidate for Speaker in case the next House is Democratic, called to-day at the headquarters of the Democratic Congressional Committee. He was asked what he thought of the President's recent speech at Pittsburg, in which Mr. Roosevelt predicted that reciprocity with Cuha wss coming "as sure as fate."

"Oh," he replied, "it is like most of the President's utterances. Consider the course of the Presidcnt and his party in Congress upon the question of reciprocity with Cuba. The President proclaimed at Pittshurg (as he has done elsewhere and repeatedly) with his accustomed strenuousness, that his conviction of the soundness of the Cuban reciprocity policy remains unshaken, his determination to push that policy continues firm, and his faith in its triumph but awaits the reassemhling of Congress for its full fruition.

Now, why was it that the Cuban Reciprocity hill did not become a law before Congress adjourned the second day of this month? The bill passed hy the House was pigeon-hoied in the Senate. In the House this bill received the solid Democratic vote, and in the Senate every Democrat would have voted for its passage, if the President and the Republican Seaators had been willing to permit a vote upon it there. Then why was tis hill not psssed?

As the hill went through the House, it provided for the precise reduction of duty upon articles going from this country to Cuha, and upon those coming from Cuba to this country, which the President's party friends in the House desired. Again, why was the hill held up in the Senate? The answer is never speculative nor doubtful. In the House an amendment was attached to the bill for the removal of the "differential" duty on refined sugar, and sugar fit for general use, though unrefined —the special duty added to the other duties of the Dingley tariff law, for the sole purpose of making a gift of many millions of dollars annually to the Sugar Trust from the pockets of the American people.

The President would not have the bill passed, his friends in the Senate would not pass it, simply and only because its passage would end one robbery of the American consumer made by and for the Sugar Trust.

"What does the Sugar Trust pay for the holding up of this bill, while its agents continue to 'hold up' the American peopla for millions upon millions of dollars every year? I cannot answer that—ask some one of the Republican campaign managers.

"When the President breaks out again in a burst of eloquence perhaps he will intimate why he and bis party friends have thus far defeated his own Cuban Reciprocity bill, amended so as to lower the price of sugar to every American consumer, by cutting off some of the robber profits of the Sugar Trust. And then again, perhaps he will not."

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Berahelmer, G., Brothers & Co., Kansas City, Mo.; H. Perkins, underwear snd notions; 65 Fourth aveaue.

Schwartz & Isaacs Company, New Orleans, La.; M. M. Rubenstein, boys' and children's clothing; 43 Leonard Street.

Troslicht, Duneker & Rensrd Carpet Company, St. Louis, Mo.; C. H. Duneker, carpets; Grand Hotel.

Fair, The, Chicago, Ill.; C. Dodds, dry goods; Hoffman House.

Adler, L., Brotbers & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; M. Adler, clothing; J. J. Bockrow, clothing; Victoria Hotel.

Hershberg & Stern, Rochester, N. Y.; H. M. Stern, clothing; J. Hershberg, clothing; Victoria Hotel.

Connelly & Wallace, Scranton, Penn.; H. C. Wallace, dry goods; Victoria Hotel.

Ambach Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; M. Ambach, woolens; Hoffman House.

Kohn Brothers & Hsller, Cleveland, Ohio; H. Kohn, clothing; Hoffman House.

Hammell, L., & Co., Mobile, Ala.; J. Hammell, domestics, notions, furnishing goods, and waists; 50 Franklin Street; Hoffman House.

Rosenberg Brothers & Aronson, Rochester, N. Y.; M. Aronson, woolens; Hoffman House.

Kraft, A. L., Wheeling, West Va.; clothing; Hotel Albert.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; T. E. Kibbey, cloaks and suits; C. A. Britt, dry goods; 438 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel; H. Barschkies, silks; Hotsl Earlington.

Schenck, C., Lebanon, Penn., dry goods; J. Schenck, furnishing goods; Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Schramm, Schmeig & Co., Burlington, Iowa; M. E. Sobrsmm, dry goods; Albemarle Hotel.

Fahy-Schantz Dry Goods Company, Rochester, N. Y.; A. L. Schantz, furnishing goods, muslins, neckwear, corsets, and infants' wear; Broadway Central Hotel.

Denhoim & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; H. W. Jackson, leather goods; 2 Walker Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

Schwartzberg, A., Shrevesport, La.; clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.

Schwartz, A., Company, El Paso, Texas; A. Schwartz, dry goods; 51 Franklin Street.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; D. D. Beveridge, dry goods; 2 Walker Street.

Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; A. Hamling, laces; 377 Broadway.

Frank, J., Lake Charles, la.; dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Crawford, D., & Company, St. Louis, Mo.; B. W. Mountjoy, house furnishing goods; 115 Worth Street; Hotel Albert.

Nordhoff & Co., Olympia, Wash.; R. Nordhoff, notions; A. B. Baker, furnishing goods; W. H. Pielow, dry goods; 74 Grand Street; Hotel Albert.

Kaufman, C., & Co., Hammond, Ind.; C. Kaufman, clothing; Hotel Albert.

Loverman, D., & Co., Nashville, Tenn.; A. Rothschild, carpets; 415 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

Jones Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; W. S. Patton, sporting goods; 415 Broadway; Criterion Hotel.

Kohn Dry Goods Company, Shrevesport, La.; J. Kohn, dry goods; Criterion Hotel.

Howe & Stetson, New Haven, Conn.; E. M. Seely, notions; 52 Franklin Street.

Mannheim Brothers, St. Paul, Minn.; F. B. Fox, dress goods; 459 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

Paul, E. S., & Co., Lewiston, Me.; E. H. Perry, cloaks, suits, waists, ladies' and infants' wear; Hotel Navarre.

Shannon & Sokup, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. B. Sokup, hats; Hotel Navarre.

Field, Marshall & Co., Chicago, Ill.; F. E. Hill, boys' clothing; 104 Worth Street; Hotel Normandie.

Byrne & Hammer Dry Goods Co., Omaha, Neb.; G. L. Hammer, linens, white goods, notions, and furnishing goods; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Mayer & Schmidt, Tyler, Texas; S. Mayer, dry goods; Hotel Vendome.

Swofford Brothers Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; J. H. Powell, manufacturing department; 51 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; T. P. Watson, hosiery and corsets; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Normandie.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; W. H. Hirsch, carpets; 454 Broome Street; Hotel Normandie.

Robinson, J. W., Company, Los Angeles, Cal.; J. T. McNeely, notions and laces; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Brownstein, Newmark & Louis, Los Angeles, Cal.; H. W. Louis, furnishing goods; 24 Howard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Heidenheim, Levy & Co., New Orleans, La.; E. Heidenheim, waists; Hotel Marlborough.

Burke, Fitz Simons, Hoae & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; J. H. Lambert, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Woodhull, Goodale & Bull, Syracuse, N. Y.; W. H. Woodhull, clothing; Hotel Imperial.

Strauss-Greea Company, Toledo, Ohio; J. Strauss, cloaks, suits, and waists; Hotel Imperial.

Troxler, L., Dsyton, Ohio; dry goods; 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Denhoim & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; I. L. Bonnell, carpets; 2 Walker Street; Grand Hotel.

Muhlfelder, J., Pittsfield, Mass.; millinery; Hotel Imperial.

Peccard, H., Seattle, Washington; furnishing goods; 42 White Street; Hotel Imperial.

Glaser, Adolph, & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; M. Glaser, laces; 443 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Broadway Department Store, Los Angeles, Cal.; D. H. Steele, millinery, ladies' and infants' wear; 258 Church Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Stewart Dry Goods Company, Louisville, Ky.; Miss McGinn, shoes; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Navarre.

Webb-Frcyschlag Mercantile Company, Kansas City, Mo.; R. Benton, jewelry; 377 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Ely & Walker Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; N. J. McEvoy, notions; 258 Church Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Wasserman, Kaufmaa & Co., Sacramento, Cal.; J. S. Gattman, cloaks and suits; 260 West Broadway.

Carleton Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; J. McKee, domestics; 56 Worth Street; Hotsl Manhattan.

Jones Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; W. T. Hombe, furnishing goods; F. L. Hayden, white goods; Criterion Hotel.

Sanger Brothers, Dallas, Texas; J. L. Chalmers, notions; 9 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Root & McBride Company, Cleveland, Ohio; S. L. Roife, dry goods; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Klein, L., Chicago, Ill.; E. Mayer, boys' clothing; 406 Broadway; Belvedere House.

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N. A. A. O. ANNUAL REGATTA

To be Held on Lake Quinsigamond Next Month.

HOW THE BOHEMIANS LOST

New York Double Decided Against in Philadelphia Regatta—A Sculler's Advantage with the Sweeps.

Oarsmen generally are now looking forward to the coming chsmpionship meeting of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen, which will be held on Lake Quinsigamond, near Worcester, Mass., on Friday and Saturday, Aug. 8 and 9, when the National rowiag championships will be decided in the following twelve classes:

Intermediate single sculls, association senior single sculls, championship senior single sculls, intermediate double scull shells, senior double scull shells, intermediate pair-oared sbells, senior pslr-oared shells, intermediate four-oared shells; senior four-oared sbells, international senior four-oared shells, intermediate eight-oared sbells, and senior eight-oared shells.

In addition to the gold medals and banners which will be given in every event, silver trophies, to be held for one year, are offered in most of the races. The course for all the races, except the eights, will be a mile and a half, with a turn, the eights to be rowed the same distance, but straightaway.

The present rowing champions in the foregoing twelve classes are as follows: International single sculls, Lon Scholes, Don Rowing Club, Toronto, Ontario; Association senior single sculls, C. S. Titus, Union Boat Club, New York City; championship senior single sculls, E. H. Ten Eyck, Wachusett Boat Club, Worcester, Mass.; intermediate double sculls, Walter Mower and D. B. Duffield, Detroit Boat Club, Detroit, Mich.; senior double sculls, E. H. Ten Eyck and C. H. Lewis, Wachusett Boat Club, Worcester, Mass.; intermediate pair-oared sbells, J. J. Mulcahy and F. P. Kafka, Atalanta Boat Club, New York City; senior pair-oared shells, J. O. Exley and Edwin Hedley, Vesper Boat Club, Philadelphia, Penn.; intermediate four-oared shells, Passaic Boat Club, Newark, N. J.; senior four-oared shells, Western Rowing Club, St. Louis, Mo.; international four-oared shells, Vesper Boat Club, Philadelphia, Penn.; intermediate eight-oared shells, Winnipeg Boat Club, Winnipeg, Manitoba; senior eight-oared shells, Argonaut Rowing Club, Toronto, Ontario.

As will be seen by the foregoing list, the championship honors were well distributed over this country and Canada last year, New York obtaining but two of the twelve, the association single sculls and the intermediate pair-oared shell events. At the present time it hardly seems likely that the number will be increased this year, as the local crews seem averse to making the trip to Worcester. It was generally expected that the Harlem Rowing Club senior eight would make the trip after their easy victory on the Harlem on Memorial Day, but their defeat in the Fourth of July regatta at Philadelphia changed the aspect of affairs, and it is not yet positively known whether they will go.

The intermediate eight of the Atalanta Boat Club is expected to make the trip, and the Harlem Rowing Club will send an intermediate four, composed of Schultz, Schofield, Scannell, and Lloyd. Schultz and Schofield will also row as an intermediate pair. Budry and Vesely of the First Bohemian Boat Club and Titus of the Union Boat Club are probable senior single entries.

* * *

The active rowing men of the Schuylkill Navy, Philadelphia, are still discussing the disqualification of the Bohemian double shell crew of New York at the recent people's regatta on the Schuylkill River. Arguing that such treatment of a visiting crew is sure to operate against out-of-town entries for future events.

It the first half mile of the race the New York crew while rowing out of its water was fouled hy the Bachelors' Barge Club crew, a local double. Tha visitors stopped rowing and Vesely, the bow man, held up his hend in protest; he was told by Commodore Forbes, who was officiating as referee, that the claim was disallowed, and to continue the race. In the meanwhile the local crew was three lengths in the lead. The Gotham double, however, went about their task to row the other crew down in a most plucky manner, and at the mile post succeeded in getting even terms and shortly afterward rowed to the front. While it is true they gave the Bachelors their wash down the remainder of the course, it is a disadvantage that a losing crew is always obliged to suffer and is bound to occur where the course is not divided off in lanes.

The Bohemians finished in the lead on the east side of the river, when they should have retained the middle course; the Bachelors wound up quickly, and claimed the shells touched, but it was after the finish line had heen crossed. For this the local crew claimed a foul. Commodore Forbes held the matter under advisement, and at 7:15 P. M., after the regatta had been finished and he had consulted the judges at the finish, he disqualified the Bohemian crew.

The point that is taken hy the Quaker sportsmen is that if the Bohemian crew erred in the first half mile of the race they should have been disqualified then and there; if the Bachelors were at fault they merited the same punishment. A palpable foul is the fault of either one crew or the other, and punishment should he immediately meted out to the offender. It was a great hardship to the Bohemian crew to allow them to win the race and enjoy all the ecstasy of a victory, and then, two hours afterward, roh them of a well-earned race. They outclassed the Bachelors' double at every point, and while chagrined at the decision, accepted it in a sportsmanlike manner, and even offered to row the race over the same evening or the next day.

* * *

That a man who has a knowledge of sculling enjcys an advantage over the one who does not when the two undertake to master sweep rowing is a fact which will admit of little argument. Unlike ten years ago, when there was the Cook, Courtney, and Ward strokes, there is now no clearly defined stroke. Each college coach seemingly is striving to accomplish one thing which is a necessity for a successful crew, i. e., to catch the water together, to pull the eight oars through with one swish, and to recover in such a uniform manner as not to retard the run of the boat.

A man who has a knowledge of sculling has mastered watermanship, an accomplishment essentially necessary for a good sweep. He knows just how high to raise his hands on the catch and how much to lower them on tha finish so as to make a clean recovery, and his experience in a single sculling boat, so frankly in comparison with an eight, enables him always to do his share in keeping the hoat on an aven keel.

When it is considered that Courtney, Hanlan, Ward, Dempsey, Galanaugh, Ten Eyck, and others of lesser reputation were sculiers of prominence, and that they have applied their own ideas to sweep rowing with a great measure of success, it would seem to indicate that sculling is the real alphabet of rowing. Of this number perhaps Dempsey waa the best illustration. In selecting the Vesper eight-oared shell crew that went to Paris he chose eight sculiers, and the crew was regarded as one of the fastest ever sent from this country.

That sculling is a necessity before a man may consider himself an accomplished oarsman may be summed up as follows: Take four men, two who have sculled and two who have not, put each couple in a pair-oared shell—the most scientific of all rowing—and watch the result. The sculiers will take their boat along on an even keel, while the embryo sweeps will be lucky if they don't capsize. Sculling is unquestionably the foundation and rudiment of all rowing, and it is difficult to build if there is no foundation.

LOSSES IN CHICAGO BOOKMAKERS' ROBBERY.

Corrected and Enlarged List of Victims —Losers Charge Gross Carelessness in Care of Funds.

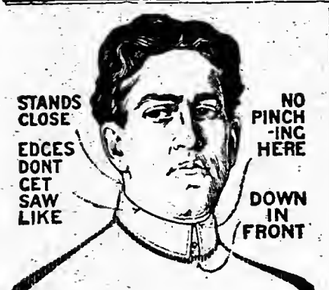
Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 21.—The alleged robbery of the Chicago bookmakers started a run on the Masonic Temple vaults this morning by depositors, who wanted to make sure their property was still intact. The company does the largest deposit business in the world, and rich and poor were in the jam.

At 8 o'clock a crowd was waiting to get in, and from that hour a steady stream of people poured down the stairway. Women were in the majority. The three counter men were unable to handle the volume of business. Applications for entrance had to be filled out, looked up and signed. The attendants were overwhelmed with work.

Many persons took bundles out with them and some carried valises, presumahly filled with money and other valuables. The depositors went in with frightened looks, but in all cases they came out smiling.

The correctad amounts l



Cluett "COSEGO"
Arrow "REMSEN"

Summer Collars should be easy on the neck. These shapes are both correct and comfortable.

CLUETT or MONARCH SHIRTS go with these collars — they're all made in the same factory. To be had where men's goods are sold.

...SHAVE YOURSELF...
IT IS PLEASURE WITH THE
STAR Safety Razor
THE ORIGINAL AND BEST RAZOR IN THE WORLD
Shaves Clean and Never Pulls.
Every Razor fully warranted to Shave any Beard.
ONCE TRIED—ALWAYS USED. REFUSE IMITATION.
The Star is a little higher in price, but well worth the difference. For sale at leading Cutlery Depts. all over the world.
KAMPFE BROS., Mfrs.,
8-12 Reade St., New York.

Welch's
At this season of the year you need Welch's Grape Juice. It is not a preparation, it is not a medicine, but as the pure juice of choicest Concord Grapes—fruit nutrition in fluid form—it is a delicious tonic and health drink.
Buy a quart or pint bottle of your dealer. See that it is cold or add chipped ice when you drink it. Many prefer it diluted one-third to one-half, and then it is stronger and better than other brands. Welch's is the kind you drank at the Pan-American.
The Welch Grape Juice Co.
WESTFIELD, N. Y.

Amusements.

MANHATTAN BEACH
2:30 P. M. SHANNON'S 22D REGT. BAND
TO-NIGHT AT 8 P. M. PAIN'S ANCIENT ROME and GRAND FIREWORKS.
TO-NIGHT at 9. SATURDAY MATINEE at 4
PRIMROSE & DOCKSTADER'S MINSTRELS
NEXT SATURDAY MILITARY DAY.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. | Evgs. at 8:15. Mat. Sat. at 2:15.
Sam S. Shubert and Nixon & Zimmerman's
A CHINESE HONEYMOON
The English Musical Sensation by Dance & Talbot

HERALD Square Theatre. | MATINEE SAT. | Management Sam S. Shubert.
A. H. Chamberlyn's Elaborate Production of THE DEFENDER

MADISON SQ. Roof Garden. Every Eve. 7:30 to 12. Adm. 50c
GREAT SUCCESS! Japanese Comic Opera. JAPAN BY NIGHT THE MIKADO Japanese Imperial Troupe.
Geisha Girls, Japanese Novelties, d'Aquin's Orch.

FLOATING ROOF GARDEN Fare. 50c.
Every Ev., St. Grand Republic, Frl. Excepted. Conterno's 14th Regt. Band and Vaudeville. Leave W. 129th St. & N. R. at 7:30, W. 20th St. 8:30 P. M., Battery 9 P. M.

Circle Auditorium, B'way & 60th.
KALTENBORN
TO-NIGHT, 8:30, SYMPHONY NIGHT.
50 CENTS, THAT'S ALL.

DUSS Summer nights, Band Carnivals, Mid Arctic Breezes. Evs. 8:15. Columbus Ave. & 66th St.
To-night and all this week—MANTELLI.

TERRACE GARDEN 58th & 59th Sts., Near Lex. Av.
TO-NIGHT. Auber's "FRA DIAVOLO."

KEITH'S B'way and 14th BEST SHOW IN TOWN 30—GREAT ACTS—30 PRICES 25c. and 50c.

PROCTOR'S 125th St., 23d St., FIFTH AVENUE. OPEN
BIG COMEDY & VAUDE. ALL SUMMER.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX.—New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. Orchestral Concerts & Vocal Soloists

KNICKERBOCKER Thea. Ev. 8:15. Mt. Sat. 2:15 12th Week Lederer's galety. The Wild Rose

Cherry Blossom Grove. [B'way. 45 St. Evgs. Ev. 8:15. Also Bargain Mat. WED. & SAT. in Theatre. Chaperons | Vaudeville.

PARADISE ROOF GARDENS 42d St., B'way & 7th Av. Ev. 8:15. 20 Vaudeville Celebrities. Bargain Mat. (50c) Wed. & Sat.

The Turf.

Brighton Races DAILY AT 2:30
TO-DAY THE $1,500
Glen Cove Handicap
and 5 other races, including
A STEEPLECHASE.
Over Short Course, about 2 miles. Music by Lander
Reached by All Coney Island Routes.

HIMSELF WON BY A NOSE

Handicap at Brighton Beach Track Resulted in a Close Finish.

TWO LONG CHANCES FIRST

Bluff and Warte Nicht Were Well Backed Favorites Who Were Successful—Gift Race for Hermis.

The mile-and-a-furlong handicap, which, for want of a stake attraction, wa the feature of the Brighton Beach programme yesterday, produced a contest which stirred the "regulars" of the seaside course to the limits of demonstrative enthusiasm. Interest in the handicap was stimulated to a high pitch early in the afternoon when the scratching began, and when the contest at last was reduced to a three-horse affair between Swiftmas for Green B. Morris, Himself for W. C. Daly, and St. Finnan for Michael Clancy, the race became the equal of a Suburban Handicap in the interest it had for the old-time patrons of the Brighton track. The betting also took on renewed impetus.

After quite a lot of shifting in the odds St. Finnan became favorite, and started at even money. The race was a good one, aside from the partisan interest in the contest between the pillars of the Brighton Beach track—Morris, Daly, and Clancy—and the spectators were guessing at the result until after the horses had passed the winning post, for the finih was very close, with all the three runners abreast. Himself got the decision by a nose, with St. Finnan, who made the running until they were in the last few yards, second, a neck before Swiftmas.

The remainder of the programme was only moderately good, the fields being small and the class of horses running poor. The conditions of the first race let Hermis in with light weight, and let out all the horses that might have had a chance, Hermis thus practically walking over for the purse, with no betting on the result, as Hermis was at 1 to 40. Two other favorites, in Bluff and Warte Nicht, captured purses. As both started at short prices the layers had some little advantage of the afternoon results. In the second and third races First Chord and Lady Radnor, both at long odds in the betting and unbacked, were winners. Summaries follow:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners of $1,000; with allowances; one mile and a sixteenth. H. M. Zeigler's Hermis, ch. c., 3 years, by Hermence-Katy of the West, 114 pounds, (Wonderly,) 1 to 40 and out, won easily by four lengths; J. J. Castle's Fair Knight, ch. c., 3, 106, (H. Cochran,) 30 to 1 and out, second. Time—1:51. Only two horses ran. Winner trained by Charles Hughes. Value to the winner, $770.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds, beaten non-winners since May 2; weights ten pounds under the scale; five furlongs. J. E. Gardner's First Chord, b. c., by Ben Strome-Last Ban, 112 pounds, (Landry,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, won handily by a length; F. J. Dwyer's Hackensack, b. c., 112, (Bullman,) 7 to 1 and 5 to 2, second, by a length, from O. L. Richards's Dark Planet, blk. g., 103, (Rice,) 7 to 2 and 7 to 5, third. Time—1:02. Blue Delft, Mount Kisco, Knockmagow, Iconoclast, Uranium, Bright Girl, Kentucky Cardinal, and Waxia also ran. Winner trained by J. McLaughlin. Value to the winner, $770.

THIRD RACE.—For fillies and mares of all ages; selling allowances; scale from $2,000 down to $500; six furlongs. R. Karrick's Lady Radnor, ch. f., 3 years, by Potomac-Golden Rod, 107 pounds, (J. Smith,) 20 to 1 and 7 to 1, won, hidden out, by three parts of a length; O. L. Richards's Rossignol, ch. f., 3, 110, (Odom,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, second by a neck from H. M. Ziegler's Wissidine, b. f., 3, 106, (T. Burns,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, third. Time—1:15 4-5. Lady Hollywood, Neither One, Early Eve, Aminte, Moranda, and Hebron also ran. Winner trained by owner. Value to the winner, $740.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong. W. C. Daly's Himself, ch. c., 4 years, by Himyar-Pellette, 110 pounds, (Odom,) 2 to 1 and 2 to 5, won, ridden out, by a neck; Michael Clancy's St. Finnan, ch. g., 5, 104, (Redfern,) even and 1 to 4, second by a neck from Green B. Morris's Swiftmas, b. h., aged, 124, (L. Jackson,) 3 to 1 and 7 to 10, third. Time—1:50 2-5. Only three horses ran. Winner trained by J. Daly. Value to the winner, $1,020.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling allowances, scale from $1,500 down to $500; six furlongs. J. H. Carr's Warte Nicht, ch. c., by Fonso-Lucasta, 98 pounds, (Wonderly,) even and 1 to 3, won cleverly by a half length; F. M. Taylor's Bismarck, b. c., 99, (L. Jackson,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, second by a length from 1. Frank's Semper Vivax, b. c., 92, (Redfern,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, third. Time—1:14 4-5. Squid, Bondage, Amomous, Handspinner, Bob Hilliard, Flamboyant, Harriet S., and Frank Karrick also ran. Winner trained by T. Gaynor. Value to the winner, $760.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, to be ridden by apprentices who have never ridden a winner, selling allowances, scale from $1,500 down to $500; one mile and a sixteenth. P. H. McCarren's Bluff, br. c., 4 years, by St. Blaise-Satisfaction, 111 pounds, (Erbsmehl,) 7 to 5 and 7 to 10, won easily by two lengths; G. Sillock's Ninonia, b. f., 4, 106, (Mildenberger,) 11 to 1 and 5 to 2, second by two lengths from W. C. Daly's Alsike, b. g., 6, (O'Brien,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:57 1-5. Arak, Double Dummy, Vesuvia, C. Rosenfeld, Prince Richard, Condiment, and Yelp also ran. Winner trained by F. Brown. Value to the winner, $780.

Entries for Brighton Beach Races.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds, with allowances, five furlongs. Monte Carlo, 122 pounds; Prediction, 114; Burgundy, Woodlake, and Benefit, 112 each; Roxborough, 111, and Queen Boula 106.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances, scale from $3,000 down to $500; one mile and a sixteenth. Plohn and Black Dick, 110 pounds each; Potente, 108; Petra 11., 106; Satire, 103; Par Excellence and Anecdote, 101 each; Heroics and Peninsula, 100 each; Meistersinger and Ascension, 96 each; Animosity and Georgia Gardner, 93 each; Trump and Kaleidoscope, 91 each; May J., 89.

THIRD RACE.—Steeplechase for four-year-olds and upward, weights fifteen pounds above the scale, selling allowances, scale from $1,500 down to $500; the short steeplechase course, about two miles. Inspector Stevens, 168 pounds; Marylander, 161; Latson, Mr. Storfel, and Limejuice, 158 each; The Driver, 151; Kufa, 149; Victor and Thriftless, 137 each; Jils Greenwood, 135.

FOURTH RACE.—The Glen Cove Handicap for three-year-olds; six furlongs. Sombrero, 117 pounds; Northern Star, 111; Numeral, 104; Musidora and Barouche, 100 each; Locket, 98; Sun Shower, 92.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling allowances, scale from $2,000 down to $500; six furlongs. Frank Karrick and Dr. Saylor, 102 pounds each; Mount Hope, 101; Eva Russell, 98; Joe Cobb, Stonewall, and Ringdove, 97 each; Mennefield, 92; Epidemic, 89.

SIXTH RACE.—For maidens, three years old and upward, weights fifteen pounds below the scale; one mile and a sixteenth. Dachshund, Lucky Bird, and Dr. Korber, 108 pounds each; Dactyl, Anna Darling, and Amy A., 106 each; Frank Keane and John Barleycorn, 99 each; Outsider, Silver Twist, Lord Badge, Worry, Stevedore, and Chiron, 96 each; Adelaide Prince, Miss Butterfulk, and Ivermia, 94 each. Also eligible to start as others are scratched, Moranda, 106; Kaleidoscope, 99.

Swimming Races for Amateurs.

The Arcade Swimming Club will hold a series of swimming races at the foot of Arcade Walk, Coney Island, on Wednesday, July 30, the first race to start at 4 P. M. A 75-yard novice, 300-yard handicap, and 100-yard handicap are open to all athletes of the Amateur Athletic Union. A 440-yard scratch event is for the championship of Brooklyn. Entries close on Friday with Emil Mayer, Coney Island, or Dieges & Clust, 24 John Street, New York.

Miss Griscom on Scotch Links.

LONDON, July 21.—An international foursome was played at North Berwick, Scotland, to-day between the ex-golf champion, Miss Edith Orr, and Miss Orr, and Miss Frances Griscom, the American golf player, and Miss Rhona Adair, the Irish champion. The Misses Orr played finely on the homeward journey and won the match by 2 up and 1 to play.

Emperor Buys Another American Yacht

BERLIN, July 21.—Special telegrams received here from Kiel confirm the report that Emperor William has bought Francis R. Riggs's thirty-foot yacht Uncle Sam, winner of the Kaiser's Gold Cup. His Majesty intends to sail her in the 1903 regattas, without competing for prizes.

First Day of Western Tennis Tourney.

CHICAGO, July 21.—Opening play in the annual Western championship tennis tournament on the courts of the Kenwood Country Club called out a fashionable crowd this afternoon, as the tournament promised to be one of the most important in the country. Among the Easterners who will defend championship titles are F. Alexander and R. D. Little of Princeton and E. P. Fisher, champion of the State of New York.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

Brooklyn Had Little Difficulty in Winning from Philadelphia—Cincinnati Won.

Philadelphia's National League baseball players, who on Saturday defsatsd McGraw's reconstructed New York team at the Polo Grounds, were badly beaten at Washington Park yesterday by the Brooklyn team, the score being 10 to 1 in favor of the local club. Only once during the game did the visitors show to any account, and that was in the first inning. They batted poorly and fielded loossly.

Barry made the first run; after his hit along the third-base line for two bases, he came home on Dooin's single to short right field. Sheckard hit safely for a base, and reached second when Felix fumbled Keeler's bunt. Dooin threw Dolan's hunt to Hulswitt at second to head off Keeler, hut the latter collided with the second baseman, who dropped the ball, and Sheckard scored. Dahlen bunted, and Felix threw wide to first, so that Keeler got home and Dolan reached third. Dahlen stole second. Then Ahearn hit to Hulswitt, and Dolan was run down near the plate. McCreery's two-base hit brought in Dahlen and Ahearn.

Brooklyn added two more runs to the score in the third inning after Keeler was disposed of, Hulswitt to Jennings. Dolan hit past short, and scored on Dahlen's drive to deep left centre for two hases. Ahearn brought Dahlen home with a single over second hase.

The fifth inning, also, was productive of four runs for Brooklyn. Felix again threw bedly, and Dolan got to third. Dahlen struck out, and Ahearn sent one safely to centre, on which Dolan crossed the plate. Pitcher White tried to get hold of McCreery's bunt, but only succeded in kicking the ball toward the visitors' hench. Meanwhile Ahearn reached third and McCreery stole second. Irwin struck out, and Wheeler ran to first when his third strike got away from Dooin, and Ahearn brought in another run. Wheeler stole second, and in trying to head him off Dooin threw wildly, allowing McCreery to score. Wheeler got in with the last run made in ths game on Kitson's single to left field. Score:

PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Thomas, cf.	0	0	3	0	0	Sheckard, lf.	1	3	0	0	0
Barry, rf.	1	1	2	0	0	Keeler, rf.	1	2	1	0	0
Hulswitt, ss.	0	0	1	4	2	Dolan, cf.	2	1	0	0	0
Dooing, c.	0	1	6	3	1	Dahlen, ss.	2	2	4	6	0
Jennings, 1b.	0	1	8	0	0	Ahearn, c.	2	2	4	0	0
Douglass, lf.	0	3	2	1	0	Farrell, c.	0	0	2	0	0
Felix, 3b.	0	0	0	4	2	McC'r'y, 1b.	1	2	13	1	0
Childs, 2b.	0	0	2	2	0	Irwin, 3b.	0	0	1	1	0
White, p.	0	0	0	1	1	Wheeler, 2b.	1	1	2	3	0
						Kitson, p.	0	1	0	3	0
Total	1	6	24	15	6	Total	10	14	27	14	0

Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1
Brooklyn	4	0	2	0	4	0	0	0	0	—10

Earned runs—Philadelphia, 1; Brooklyn, 2. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 2. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 6; Brooklyn, 6. Two-base hits—Barry, Douglass, Dahlen, McCreery. Stolen bases—Dahlen, Sheckard, McCreery, Keeler, Ahearn, Wheeler. Double plays—McCreery, Irwin, and Wheeler. Sacrifice hit—White. First base on balls—Off Kitson, 3; off White, 1. Struck out—By Kitson, 4; by White, 5. Time—One hour and forty-one minutes. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

CINCINNATI, 7; ST. LOUIS, 2.

ST. LOUIS, July 21.—The Cincinnati baseball team won to-day's game from St. Louis by hammering Murphy's curves for sixteen hits. Pools made his first appearance with Cincinnati, and pitched well. Score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1—2	9	3
Cincinnati	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	4	0—7	16	2

Batteries—Popp, Murphy, and Ryan; Poole and Bergen.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	57	16	.781	Philadelphia	34	43	.442
Brooklyn	44	35	.557	St. Louis	33	43	.434
Chicago	40	36	.526	Cincinnati	32	42	.431
Boston	37	34	.521	New York	23	51	.311

Game Scheduled for To-day.

Philadelphia at Brooklyn.

Eastern League Games.

Rain stopped the Jersey City-Buffalo game at Jersey City yesterday in the fifth inning. Neither side had scored. The same clubs play again to-day and to-morrow.

AT WORCESTER.

										R.	H.	E.
Worcester	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0—3	9	0
Providence	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—3	11	0

Batteries—McFall and Steelman; Conn and Lamar.

American League Games.

At Boston—Boston, 5; Chicago, 3.
At Philadelphia—Philadelphia, 11; Cleveland, 10.
At Baltimore—Detroit, 8; Baltimore, 0.
At Washington—Washington, 2; St. Louis, 1.

Another Pitcher for the New Yorks.

DETROIT, July 21.—C. D. Wellington of this city to-night received a dispatch from Manager Frank Dwyer of the Detroit American League baseball team stating that Pitcher Roscoe Miller has accepted a flattering offer from Manager John McGraw and has jumped to the New York team. The telegram was dated at Baltimore.

GOLFERS BACK FROM CHICAGO.

Travis Condemns the New System of Deciding the Championships.

A number of the Metropolitan Golf Association players who took part in the amateur championship at Glenview were back in town yesterday. Walter J. Travis, who was deposed from the honor after two years the possessor of the title, spoke freely about his trip.

"James is a very good golfer, and deserved to win," said Travis, "but if the links had not been flooded for the last two days of play it is possible the result would have been different. The Glenwood golfers treated the visitors with the greatest hospitality. The links were all that a championship course should be until the floods on Friday.

"Personally I am utterly opposed to eighteen-hole matches at a championship. The flash-in-the-pan golfer has too many opportunities under such conditions. The true test of golf is the thirty-six-hole match.

"The championship changes do not appeal to me. I concede that the eighteen-hole qualifying round has the merit of getting rid of a large field quickly, but there are other things that should be thought of first. With a limited field the thirty-six holes could be as quickly gotten over with. As for the new system of pairing for the first round of match play, I see nothing to commend it. As when it was tried at Tuxedo, the result was to bunch most of the players who had a chance into the first round, where they killed each other off. Sixty-four, too, is too many to be allowed to qualify. Three of the semi-finalists were in the first sixteen in the qualifying round, the other, James, finished in the sixty-fourth place. This proves nothing except that he was in luck, for if a player cannot finish in the first thirty-two in the qualifying round in my opinion his aspirations should end then and there. To allow such a player time to take his second wind is an injustice to the more consistent golfers."

Accidents on Harlem Race Track.

CHICAGO, July 21.—Numerous accidents marked the opening of the Summer meeting of the Chicago Jockey Club at Harlem to-day. In the steeplechase over the short course five of the six horses fell. The mare Queenship was killed, her neck being broken in the fall. Jockey Taylor, who rode Farrell, was badly bruised about the body, but he will recover. The other jockeys escaped unhurt. In the first race, Jockey Mathews was painfully injured by being thrown over Ice King's head. Mathews was picked up unconscious, and had to he carried to the jockeys' room on a stretcher.

Baseball, Jersey City, 4 P. M.
To-day and to-morrow, Jersey City vs. Buffalo.—Adv.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD
PERSONALLY-CONDUCTED TOURS TO THE
PACIFIC COAST
AUGUST 2 TO AUGUST 31.
COLORADO, CALIFORNIA AND
CANADIAN NORTHWEST.
ROUND TRIP RATE,
$200.
Two persons in one berth, $180 each
AUGUST 2 TO SEPTEMBER 4.
COLORADO, CALIFORNIA AND
YELLOWSTONE PARK.
ROUND TRIP RATE,
$250.
Two persons in one berth, $230 each
Apply to Tourist Agent, 1,196 Broadway, New York, or address GEO. W. BOYD, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia, Pa.
J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Passenger Agent.

YANKEE BEAT MINEOLA

Second Series of Yacht Races in Larchmont Race Week.

ELMINA BEAT THE SCHOONERS

The Weather Early in the Day Gave Little Promise for Racing—Wind Was Generally Fluky.

In the second yacht race of the series of Larchmont race week yesterday the Yankee gave Mineola, her sister boat in the "seventies" class, a thorough beating. Capt. Barr sailed the Mineola, while the two sons of the owner of the Yankee, J. R. Maxwell, Jr., and Harry L. Maxwell, directed the fortunes of the winning boat. Harry Maxwell was at the wheel most of the day, and stood there as the Yankee crossed the finish line.

The defeat of the Mineola was complete. She was outsailed at every point and on every one of the six legs of the triangular course of fifteen miles that was twice gone over. Fifteen seconds behind at the start, the Yankee was 1 minute 50 seconds ahead of her rival at the end of the first windward leg, increasing her lead to 3 minutes 10 seconds at the end of the second leg, and at the end of the first round was 3 minutes 19 seconds to the good. This lead was increased to 5 minutes 19 seconds at the windward mark on the second round, decreased to 4 minutes 15 seconds on the next leg, and increased to 10 minutes 44 seconds at the finish.

The start of the two boats was very close. The Mineola went over the line 30 seconds after gun fire, and the Yankee 15 seconds later. Both boats were closehauled on the starboard tack, with the Mineola in the windward berth. With the wind east-northeast, the first leg of ths course was a beat, the second a run before the wind, and the third a reach. Almost immediately after crossing the line the Yankee came about and the Mineola followed, the Belmont boat having a good windward lead that she held half way down the leg. The skipper of the Yankee soon cut down this lead, and presently crossed the bows of the Yankee, taking windward and foremost position. When they came to the windward mark both were carrying clubtopsails and baby jibtopsalls. The time at this mark was: Yankee, 1:51:38; Mineola, 1:53:28. The Maxwell boat rounded the mark with room to spare, and at once Skipper Maxwell broke out his spinnaker to port. Capt. Barr skinned the mark boat, and also set his spinnaker to port, at the same time taking in his baby jib and setting an intermediate.

At 2:30 the Mineola was jibed to port and a jibtopmast staysail was set with her jib in stops. The Yankee jibed and set her three head sails, running up a No. 2 jib. Thick weather set in as the boats were running on this leg into Hempstead Harbor, and for a time they were quite out of sight. They came out of the fog just as they turned the second mark and were timed, the Yankee at 1:44:28 and the Mineola at 2:48:00. It was a broad reach on the starboard tack to the home mark, and the Yankee outfooted the Mineola every minute of the way. The time at this mark was: Yankee, 2:58:30; Mineola, 3:01:49. Predictions were freely made that Capt. Barr, who is a master skipper on windward work, would make up his loss on the next leg. Both boats were using only two headsails, and, joining tacks, headed off shore, the Mineola breaking out a baby jib. The Yankee came about, splitting tacks, and then came about again on the starhoard tack, while the Mineola held on. Both then made several long boards, the Yankee holding all she had gained, and at the last widening the distance between herself and her opponent. The time of turning the windward mark on this round was: Yankee, 3:48:06; Mineola, 3:52:25, a gain of 2 minutes on this leg for the Mineola. The Yankee wore around the mark easily, but Capt. Barr had to make a short hitch to get around and lost more distance.

The story of the second leg was one of varying fortunes. For a time the wind held fair, and the Yankee steadily widened the gap. Then she struck a soft spot and the Mineola crept so close upon her that the hearts of her well wishers grew cold. Then both boats were almost becalmed in Hempstead Harbor. The wind shifted somewhat and was from the southwest over on that side of the Sound. The Yankee felt the change first, and was ahle to get out of the doldrums that held the Mineola much longer. On the whole, however, on this leg the Maxwell boat lost a little, the time of turning the mark being: Yankee, 4:47:30; Mineola, 4:51:45—a gain of 1 minute 4 seconds for Mineola. Meantime the wind had shifted to the northwest, so that the last leg to the finish was a beat to windward. The Mineola had not got far enough ahead to get full advantage of this, and while she was hunting for the wind the Yankee had everything her own way, racing home well listed over to port, crossing the line at 5:11:50, the Mineola coming in at 5:22:34.

The day was not propitious. At sunrise the Sound was thick with fog. At 11 o'clock it was not possible from the piazza of the Larchmont Clubhouse to see beyond the breakwater. No one believed that there could be a race, but about noon time the sky began to clear and the committee took chances and ventured out. At 12:30, an hour later, it was deemed safe to start the boats, and during the rest of the day the weather was fairly good. The fog lifted, but now and then shut down, but not enough to spoil the racing. The wind at the start was east northeast, and blowing five or six miles an hour. During the afternoon it was fluky, going up to a twelve or thirteen mile breeze and then dropping almost to a calm. Late in the afternoon it shifted to the northwest and was very strong on the western shore of the Sound.

The summary follows:

SLOOPS—CLASS H.
70 to 80 feet racing length.
Start, 12:35. Course, 30 miles.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Mineola, August Belmont	5:22:34	4:47:34
Yankee, J. R. Maxwell	5:11:50	4:36:50

SCHOONERS—CLASS D.
65 to 75 feet racing length.
Start, 12:40. Course, 30 miles.

Elmina, F. F. Brewster	5:51:05	5:11:05
Muriel, Charles Smithers	5:52:25	5:12:25
Quissetta, Samuel C. Davis	6:17:13	5:37:13

SLOOPS—CLASS L.
36 to 43 feet racing length.
Start, 12:50. Course, 22 miles.

Dorwina, Clifford Brokaw	5:02:04	4:17:04
Effort, F. M. Smith	5:05:43	4:15:43

SLOOPS—CLASS M.
30 to 36 feet racing length.
Start, 12:50. Course, 22 miles.

Spasm, J. Berre King	5:08:05	4:18:05
Possum, E. S. Ballou	5:08:51	4:18:51

SLOOPS—CLASS N.
25 to 30 feet racing length.
Start, 12:50. Course, 22 miles.
Mimosa, Trevor L. Park.....Did not finish.

SLOOPS—RACEABOUT CLASS.
21 feet racing length.
Start, 12:55. Course, 22 miles.

Mavis, G. L. Pirie	3:21:10	2:26:20
Rome, A. B. Alley	3:27:52	2:32:52
Sis, F. T. Bedford, Jr.	3:23:18	2:28:18
Whistlewing, H. M. Crane	3:27:32	2:32:32
Scamp, A. Pirie	3:26:56	2:31:56
Hobo, Trenor L. Park	3:29:06	2:34:06

MANHASSET YACHT CLUB RACEABOUTS.
Start, 1 P. M. Course, 11 miles.

Firefly, Guy Standing	4:03:25	3:03:25
Arizona, G. A. Corry	Did not finish	
Lambkin, S. W. Rose	4:02:30	3:02:30

NEW ROCHELLE ONE-DESIGN CLASS.
Start, 1:00 P. M. Course, 11 miles.

Knave, R. N. Bavier	3:55:45	2:55:45
Duce, L. D. Huntington, Jr.	3:56:00	2:56:00
Ace, W. N. Bavier	3:55:15	2:55:15
Caper, P. L. Howard	3:55:25	2:55:25

AMERICAN YACHT CLUB RACEABOUTS.
Start, 1 P. M. Course, 11 miles.

Jolly Tar, S. Howland	3:25:15	2:30:15
Rascal, J. C. Hopkins	3:22:01	2:27:01
Howdy, S. Wainwright	3:25:20	2:30:20

ARDSLEY ONE-DESIGN CLASS.
Start, 1 P. M. Course, 11 miles.

Ping-Pong, Denning & Campbell	4:03:13	3:03:13
Midget, Edwin Gould	4:07:07	3:07:07
Mary Baker No. 1	4:04:55	3:04:55
Mary Baker No. 2	4:00:30	3:00:30
Scoot	Did not start	

SPECIAL RACE.
Start, 12:55. Course, 11 miles.

Adelaide, J. J. Dwyer	3:28:20	2:33:20
Chingachgook, E. A. Steven	3:30:16	2:41:16
Cricket, H. C. Pryer	3:53:50	2:58:50

The winners were the Yankee, Elmina, Effort, Suasm, Mavis, Firefly, Aee, Rascal, Mary Baker, No. 1, and Chingachgook.

Another Race for Yacht Cicely.

LONDON, July 21.—The Doyer-Ostend yacht race to-day was won by the Cicely, owned by CecH Quentin of England. The Clara, owned by M. Guilleaume, was second, subject to protest.

Many Yachts Change Owners.

Although comparatively late in the season for the buying and selling of yachts, many transfers have been made during the past week. The following sales are reported from the agency of Stanley M. Seaman, 220 Broadway:

The fifty-two-foot water line, auxiliary ketch Cero for W. K. Mathews and A. B. Claflin. Yawl Yram for J. P. Bartram, Jr. The fifty-one-foot water line sloop Whitby for N. L. Tuck of Brooklyn, to W. E. Haskell of the New York Athletic Club, who intends cruising to Casco Bay, Me. The well-known thirty-footer Kathleen for E. L. Hopkins of the Seawanhaka Yacht Club, to Daniel Bacon of the same club. The launch Spray for Henry Bullard of Middletown, Conn., to L. B. Huntington of New Rochelle. She is a cruising launch, forty feet over all, designed and built by Henry Burdeau this Spring. Mr. Huntington contemplates making an extended trip to Florida the coming Winter. The twenty-five foot sloop Quivette for Walter Burgess of Boston, to Henry A. Robinson of this city. Also, sold for F. S. Hastings of the Seawanhaka Yacht Club his fourteen-foot yacht tender.

Small Yachts Drift Over Course.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 21.—The thirty-foot yachts sailed a race this afternoon, which was practically a drift for the greater part of the course. The wind was generally easterly, and was blowing very light from the southeast when the race was started. The course selected was from Brenton's Cove to Coddington's Cove. The Carolina had the best of the drift, winning by 9 minutes over the Barhara, 13 minutes over the Wawa, and 19 minutes over the Esperanza.

The Wawa gave up the race and drew out. Summary:

Start, 3:40.

	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Carolina, Jones	5:50:27	2:13:27
Barbara, Rutherford	6:02:26	2:22:26
Wawa, Brooks	6:06:03	2:26:03
Esperanza, Havemeyer	6:12:04	2:32:04
Asahi, Warren & Miller	Did not finish	

St. Vrain Baseball Injunction.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., July 2.—Chancellor McConnell to-day refused to grant the petition of Charley Frank, manager of the Memphis Baseball Club, to enjoin the Southern Association of Baseball Clubs from interfering with the Memphis Club in playing Pitcher St. Vrain. The Chancellor said that the application for injunction must show more specifically the baseball regulations of the Southern League before he even could consider making such an injunction perpetual. The Chancellor gave leave for the filing of an amended bill, which will be presented and argued to-morrow afternoon.

THE CHESS TOURNAMENT.

HANOVER, July 21.—The chess players to-day asked the committee to alter the rule that the International Masters' Tournament be played in the order prescribed by the Berger schedule, as it would be easy for every competitor to prepare himself for each day's play if he knew beforehand whom he would have to meet. The players advised the committee to adopt the Monte Carlo rule of drawing each day for the particular round to be played on that day, and the committee decided to adopt the plan suggested. Round 14 of the Berger system was drawn for to-day, and this brought the contestants together in the following order:

Mieses vs. Marshall, Popiel vs. Wolf, Swiderski vs. Gunsberg, Mason vs. Atkins, Levin vs. Napier, Cohn vs. Bardeleben, Gottschall vs. Janowski, Tschigorin vs. Pillsbury, and Suechting vs. Olland.

When an adjournment took place at 1 P. M. Marshall had gone down before Mieses and Popiel had lost to Wolf. All the adjourned games stood pretty even, with the exception of the contests between Gottschall and Janowski and Tschigorin and Pillsbury. The Parisian and American bad so-called "won games" in hand.

In the afternoon Swiderski and Gunsberg divided honors, Mason fell a victim to Atkins, Levin and Napier adjourned their game a second time, much in favor of the former; Cohn lost to Bardeleben, Gottschall was worsted by Janowski, Tschigorin managed to escape with a draw with Pillsbury, who really ought to have won, and Suechting suffered defeat at the hands of Olland.

The second round is scheduled for to-morrow.

A New World's Running Record.

LONDON, July 21.—In a sensational running match at Stamford Bridge this afternoon F. Appleby of Hernehill cut the world's amateur record by completing fifteen miles in 1:20:4 3-5. Arthur Shrubb, the amateur champion, was second. He also cut the record, covering the distance in 1:20:15 4-5.

The previous amateur record for fifteen miles, which was held by S. Thomas, was 1:22:15 2-5.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Fair; fresh northwest to west winds.

Generally fair weather is indicated for all districts east of the Mississippi River, except in New England and along the South Atlantic Coast, where local rains and thunderstorms will continue to-day. There will also be local rains and thunderstorms along the Gulf Coast and in East Texas to-day. Wednesday will be fair and warmer in the West districts, and fair, with slowly rising temperatures, in the East districts.

The winds along the Atlantic Coast will be fresh southwest; on the great lakes fresh northwest, and along the Gulf Coast mostly light and variable.

LETTER ADDRESSED IN VERSE.

New York Woman Receives the Peculiarly Directed Missive.

A New York woman received a letter a short time ago which bore a rather peculiar and original address. It was:

The U. S. mail, as sure as fate,
Will this missive convey to the Empire State.
And when the Metropolis safely is found,
A carrier should get it who's northerly bound.
Ons short of a hundred's the street he must see,
And the domicile's number is plain 43.
Mrs. S. F. will there take the letter.
N. B.—Carrier must not go east,
He will find west works better.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

ELLA FLORENCE CHAPMAN.—Ella Florence Chapman of 29 West Thirty-eighth Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $1,699 and no assets. Mr. W. E. D. Stokes has obtained a judgment against her for $718 for rent, and the balance of the liabilities is for dry goods and upholstering.

EDWARD SINK.—Edward Sink of 107 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $1,377 and nominal assets $7,480 in outstanding accounts due the firm of Sink, Stone & Co. of Boston, which were assigned by the firm for the benefit of creditors in December, 1895. He was a partner in that firm, and his debts were contracted as such partner. There are three creditors. In New York City—S. Bachman, $1,293; Boesneck, Bwessel & Co., $410, and O. H. Hayes & Co., $113.

ALBERT SMITH.—Albert Smith, a clerk, of 2,155 Seventh Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $45,500 and no assets. The liabilities are all for indorsing fifteen notes, made by David Weil, which notes are held by the East River National Bank, $17,500, and the Corn Exchange Bank, $28,000. David Weil did business as the Brooklyn Waist Manufacturing Company at 768 Broadway, this city, and creditors filed a petition in bankruptcy against him on Sept. 14, 1900. Mr. Weil's liabilities were about $125,000.

Receiver for a Corset Firm.

Justice Giegerich of the Supreme Court has appointed Willis Holly receiver of the assets of the firm of Promis & Stern, corset manufacturers at 9 and 13 East Fifty-ninth Street, in a suit brought by Amalie Stern against Emma Promis for a dissolution of the partnership on account of a disagreement between them. It was stated that the assets are $3,500, and the receiver's bond was fixed at $7,000. They began business on Jan. 30 last. Mrs. Stern said that Mrs. Promis drew a check for $1,342 on the firm's bank account which she converted to her own use, and Mrs. Promis declared that it was done to protect her share in the business.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the last name being that of the debtor:

ANDERSON, John—Bradley Fertilizer Company		$75
ABOND, Mariam—Metropolitan Street Railway Company		154
ACUNTO, Stephen—City of New York		42
BLOOMER, Jacob D.—C. M. Decker and others		110
BECK, Ricka—J. G. Johnson and others		919
BELL, Sarah A.—E. Kohn and others		73
CRASHLEY, John—Press Publishing Company and others		148
CALLAGHAN, Frank—F. Falk		27
DELMAGE, William J. and Charles—J. Stein		350
ELMER, Henry and Isidore—M. A. Aborn		188
ELMER, Henry and Isidore—W. F. Nisbet		277
FRIEND, Gustav and Leonard—E. Arendt and others		2,941
FRASOLA, Augustus C.—J. P. Goin		89
FAREWELL, George E.—M. H. Oppenheim		121
GILLETT, Letitia C.—The Seventh National Bank of New York		2,079
GIBBS, Amie B.—Slawson Brothers		131
HOLZ, Philip—A. Benjamin		77
HALLOCK, Elbert—The Mutual Bank		778
JACOBUS, Emanuel—German Kohn		66
LANDUS, Leonard—J. Campbell		113
MELIN, Gustav A.—E. Faillace		31
McCORKEN, Frank and Beatrice—Belle of Jefferson Distilling Company		163
McCABE, Thomas B.—Bass, Ratcliff & Gretton, Limited		32
NOLAN, Thomas F.—S. Schulhofer		618
O'NEIL, Lizzie—Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company		119
PURTELL, John E.—J. Kessler & Co		168
PRITCHARD, Robert—Metropolitan Street Railway Company		118
POWERS, James—M. King		30
SMITH, James—J. Gordon		465
SPONHEIMER, Peter and Theodore—A. C. Newkirk		183
STANMORE, George—Western Electric Company		213
SIMPSON, Simon K.—L. Brandt and others		1,101
SEDELSKY, Mary—F. Visone		103
STANIFORD, H. H.—T. P. Galligan and others		13
SENDERS, Joshua C.—L. S. Wills and others		282
SULCOR, Lewis A.—J. Kelly		230
SOULE, Thatcher H.—H. P. Brailsford		151
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—G. W. Ellis		13,880
THE ANTISEPTIC SOAP CONE COMPANY—P. J. Collison and others		78
THE ARTESIAN WELL DRILLING Company—A. F. Gregory		256
THAIN, C. C.—Bradley & Currier Company		78
WIRSING, Peter—National Lead Company		138

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—Tuesday, July 22.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Hall, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Bernheimer vs. Schmid.
2—Carnes vs. Hanson.
3—Collins vs. Collins.
4—Leighton vs. Leighton.
5—Watt vs. Watt.
6—Simmons vs. Simmons.
7—Heywood Brothers, &c., Co. vs. Central Lard Co.
8—Cohen vs. Cantor.
9—O'Neill vs. City of New York.
10—City of New York vs. Roach.
11—Goldberg vs. Church of St. Teresa.
12—Met. Trust Co. vs. Nat. Park Bank.
13—Fleming vs. Brown.
14—Same vs. same.
15—Nickerson vs. Burns.
16—Elliott vs. Elliott.
17—Dempsey vs. Goldenkranz.
18—Kittel vs. Domeyer.
19—Murray vs. Gallagher.
20—In re Franchetti, (In re E. 172d St.)
21—In re Weingrad, (In re Creston Av.)
22—In re Bernhard, (In re Creston Av.)
23—Coley vs. Tallman.
24—Horner vs. Clemens.
25—People, &c., vs. German-Am. R. E. T. G. Co.
26—Fenn vs. Fenn.
27—In re Fenn.
28—Cox vs. Darling.
29—Ransom vs. Vandewater.
30—Same vs. same.
31—Barber vs. Nash.
32—Same vs. same.
33—Innes vs. Innes.
34—In re Hirsh.
35—Hoagland & Robinson Co. vs. Levinson.
36—Benson vs. Wendell & Evans Co.
37—In re Little W. 12th and 13th Sts.
38—In re 14th and 15th Sts., N. R.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII. and XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S.—Motion calendar call.

1—Christian Grotrian.
2—Jacob Sussman.
3—William G. Walter.
4—Peter Thomas.
5—Same.
6—Same.
7—Camelo Zavattiero.
8—Dominican Delsalva.
9—Patrick F. McKernon.
10—Rosie Cwerricky.
11—Elizabeth P. Higgins.
12—James M. Farr.
13—John Lacy.
14—Leonard B. Sutro.
15—Mary Ann Woodhead.
16—Henry C. Wooley.
17—Lewis C. Tienken.
18—Cornelia A. Atwill.
19—Laemmlein Buttenwieser.
20—Kathrine D. Callahan.
21—Theodore Hallman.
22—Patrick Kerrigan.
23—Charles McGurk.
24—James Connolly.
25—Lino Martinez.
26—Jacob Moll.
27—Katharine Frey.
28—Elizabeth P. Higgins.
29—Andrew Moll.
30—Michael Murphy.
31—William Murray.
32—Frances Mary Woodward.
33—Margaret Shea.
34—William H. Nesd.
35—William M. Rice.
36—Kate Keenan.
37—Richard Reinfortb.
38—George Moore.
39—Jennie L. B. Potts.
40—Christian Grotrian.
41—Melessa M. Tuomey.
42—Sarah Dickenson.
43—Mary Reilly.
44—Anna Behrens.
45—Joseph Ey.
46—Chasa Melka Aronson or Cohen.

Ordered on 10:30 A. M.

47—Mary Duncan.
48—Emma Lewis.
49—Evans F. Bradley.
50—Ann Clemens.
51—Andreas Graf.
52—William Schenhavn.
53—Fannie V. Willett.
54—Mary H. Bunker.
55—Horace Tredwell.
56—William Kramer.
57—Charles Gedney.
58—Joseph Cornell.
59—Henry B. Helmke.
60—Isaac I. Stillings.
61—Jacob Altman.
62—Margaretta Fessenden.
63—Ellen A. Wilkinson.
64—James T. Wright.
65—Christian Franck.
66—S. Louise Lyon.
67—Mary Murray, or Totten.
68—Paul Morich.
69—Joseph P. Disbrow.
70—Maria A. Knoblauch
71—John H. Watson.
72—Sarah A. Housman.
73—George Edler.
74—Patrick T. Sheehan.
75—Catherine Kelly.
76—Patrick Walsh.
77—Mary Jane Scott.
78—Leonard Rintelen.
79—Lizzie Brown.
80—Adelaide Spitzer.
81—Gertrude Weller.
82—John G. Moore.
83—George Roman or Stroher.
84—John Clarke.
85—Stewart Newell.
86—George W. Jones.

Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Kusutaro Tanaka, Maximillian Seitz, Ambrose O. McCall, George Sterzer.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Hascall, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Trial Term, Part IV., Room, Brownstone Building, Chambers Street. Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Default on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10:30 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., and V.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and O'Connor for the People.

1—John Cummings.
2—John Graff.
3—Jennie Perillo.
4—John Hogan, Robert Kennedy, Charles Coley, Michael Mullins, Edward Murphy.
5—Frank W. Cross.
6—George Reubenstein.
7—Emma Scraggins.
8—John Makatura.
9—Walter Chapman.
10—Thomas Lawlor.
11—James Bizzaro.
12—Lyman C. Parkham.
13—Francis M. Lefler.
14—Jeremiah O'Connor.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Ely and Studin for the People.

1—Edward Jackson.
2—Giovanni Gottello.
3—Norah Silvan.
4—Borro Potts.
5—Arthur Josie.
6—Vito Polito.
7—Lizzie Horton.
8—James Renehan.
10—Thomas Madden.
11—John McKeon.
12—Annie Merritt.
13—Isador Hausegler.
14—Philip Levy.
15—Tony Stupia.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts III. and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Amalie Stern vs. Emma Promis—Willis Holly.

CITY COURT—Hascall, J.—Adolph Teitelbaum vs. Philip Weinfeld et al.—Henry Kuntz.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Steinhardt vs. Emanuel—William J. H. McKim.

SUPREME COURT—Dugro, J.—McIntyre vs. McIntyre—Louis C. Raegener. Excelsior Savings Bank vs. Olnsberg—Jacob H. Schaffer.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...4:46	Sun sets...7:26	Moon rises..8:29

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...8:37	Gov. Isl'd...8:55	H. Gate...10:51
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...9:43	Gov. Isl'd...9:08	H. Gate...11:04

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) JULY 22.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Algonquin, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Bremen, Bremen		10:00 A. M.
Citta di Milano, Naples and Genoa	8:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
El Sid, New Orleans	9:30 A. M.	3:00 P. M.
Finance, Colon	*10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Maristow, Havre		
Patricia, Hamburg		8:00 A. M.
Queen Alexandra, Melbourne		

WEDNESDAY, JULY 23.

Denver, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Karamania, Gibraltar and Naples		
Oceanic, Liverpool	4:00 A. M.	7:30 A. M.
Picura, Malta, Venice, Trieste		
Sabine, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Silvia, Halifax and St. John's, N. F.	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
St. Louis, Southampton	8:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Tartar Prince, Cape Town and Durban, So. A.		

THURSDAY, JULY 24.

Admiral Farragut, Jamaica	6:00 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
Basil, Para and Manaos	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
El Rio, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Fuerst Bismarck, Hamburg	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Iroquois, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
La Savoie, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Monterey, Hevana	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, JULY 25.

Jamestown, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Kaffir Prince, Rio de Janeiro	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Niagara, Tampico		3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick		3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, JULY 26.

Altai, Fortune Island, Jamaica, &c	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Alps, Haiti and Santa Marta	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Arabistan, Argentina, Uruguay, &c	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
British Trader, Antwerp		
Caracas, Porto Rico, Venezuela, &c	9:00 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Columbia, Glasgow	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Comanche, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Concho, Galveston via Key West		3:00 P. M.
Island, Denmark	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Kronland, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Minnetonka, London		9:30 A. M.
Morro Castle, Cuba via Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Noordam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Olinda, Cuba	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Proteus, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Umbria, Liverpool via Queenstown	6:00 A. M.	9:30 A. M.

TUESDAY, JULY 29.

Arapahoe, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Buecher, Hamburg		10:00 A. M.
Kronprinz Wilhelm, Bremen	8:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Madiana, Martinique, Demerara, &c	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Orizaba, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Malle for Cuba, by rail to Florida, and thence by steamer, are dispatched daily, except Thursday, final connecting closes for dispatch via Port Tampa on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays at 8:30 A. M.; for dispatch via Miami, on Mondays and Saturdays at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) ‡Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July $22, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of India, (registered mail must be specially addressed. Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.) Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July $23, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Iyo Maru. (Registered mail must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July $25, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and first-class matter for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 27, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Peru. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July $28, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and first-class matter for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to August $4, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Coptic. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after July $19 and up to Aug. $9, inclusive, or on arrival of steamer Campania, due at New York Aug. 10, for dispatch per steamer Sierra. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which go via Europe, and New Zealand, which go via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after July $9 and up to Aug. $16, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Miowera. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. $16, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Mariposa.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. ‡Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) JULY 22.

Concho, Galveston, July 16.
Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen, July 12.
Kronprinz Wilhelm, Bremen, July 15.
Orizaba, Colon, July 15.
Tennyson, Barbados, July 15.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 23.

Carthaginian, Glasgow, July 12.
Iroquois, Jacksonville, July 20.
Kenilworth, Port of Spain, July 14.
Madura, Algiers, July 8.
Majestic, Liverpool, July 16.

THURSDAY, JULY 24.

Calabria, Naples, July 11.
El Sud, New Orleans, July 19.
Lombardia, Gibraltar, July 13.
Spartan Prince, Gibraltar, July 11.
Strabo, St. Lucia, July 11.

FRIDAY, JULY 25.

Comal, Galveston, July 19.
Queensland, Algiers, July 12.

SATURDAY, JULY 26.

Lucania, Liverpool, July 19.

Arrived.

SS Minnetonka, (Br.,) Eeyland, London, July 12, with mdse. and passengers to the Atlantic Transport Line. Arrived at the Bar at 8:28 A. M.

SS Rio Grende, Johnstone, Brunswick, Ga., July 18, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Bovic, (Br.,) Jones, Liverpool, July 11, with mdse. and passengers to the White Star Line. Arrived at the Bar at 6:45 A. M.

SS Niagara, O'Keefe, Tampico, &c., July 11, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at midnight, 20th.

SS Barcelona, (Ger.,) Capt. Bohn, Hamburg, July 6, with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4 A. M.

SS Thornhill, (Br.,) Dickson, Perth Amboy, in ballast to J. H. Winchester & Co.

SS Manna Hata, Charles, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

SS City of Savannah, Fisher, Savannah, July 18, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company.

SS Proteus, Gager, New Orleans, July 16, with mdse. and passengers to E. S. Allen.

SS Llandaff City, (Br.,) Andrews, Bristol, &c., July 2, with mdse. to James Arkell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9 A. M.

SS Paula, (Ger.,) Hettmeyer, Gothenberg, &c., June 29, in ballast to Philip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 11 A. M. and anchored on account of fog.

SS British Trader, (Br.,) Hutchinson, Antwerp, July 5, with mdse. to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 10:40 A. M. and anchored on account of fog.

SS Belvernon, (Nor.,) Olsen, Port Antonio, &c., July 14, with fruit to the United Fruit Company. Arrived at the Bar at 6 A. M.

SS Excelsior, (Ger.,) Courtin, Rotterdam, &c., July 5, in ballast to Philip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 6:30 A. M.

SS Frutera, (Nor.,) Sorensen, Kingston, &c., July 9, with mdse. and passengers to J. E. Kerr & Co. Arrived at the Bar at midnight, 20th.

SS Olinda, (Cuban,) Hansen, Cardenas, &c., July 5, with mdse. and passengers to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 10:45 P. M., 20th.

SS Krooniand, Doxrud, Antwerp, July 12, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 8:30 P. M.

SS Gallia, (Fr.,) Pavey, Marseilles, July 1, and Naples, 5th, with mdse. and passengers to James W. Elwell & Co. East of Fire Island at 5:47 P. M.

SS Spartan Prince, (Br.,) Hanks, Genoa, July 2, and Palermo, 6th, with mdse. and passengers to John C. Seager & Co. East of Fire Island at 7:00 P. M.

SS Gallia, (Fr.,) Pavy, Marseilles, July 1, and Naples 5th, with mdse. and passengers to James W. Elwell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9 P. M.

SS Blucher, (Ger.,) Karlowa, Hamburg July 12, via Southampton 13th, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. South of Fire Island 12:27 A. M., 22d.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., at 9:30 P. M., west, light breeze; cloudy.

Sailed.

SS Regina Elena, (Ital.,) for Philadelphia.
SS Daggry, (Nor.,) for Progreso.
SS Pocasset, (Br.,) for Philadelphia.
SS Hamilton, for Norfolk and Newport News.

By Cable.

LONDON, July 21.—SS Grosser Kurfuerst, (Ger.,) Capt. Reimkasten, from New York, via Cherbourg, arr. at Bremen yesterday.

SS Korona, (Br.,) Capt. Carey, from New York for Barbados, Demerara, &c., arr. at St. Thomas to-day.

SS Graf Waldersee, (Ger.,) Capt. Kopff, from Hamburg for New York, sld. from Plymouth at 6:45 A. M. to-day.

SS Mannheim, (Ger.,) Capt. Oskelmann, from New York for Flushing, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Ryndem, (Dutch,) Capt. Van der Zee, from New York for Boulogne and Rotterdam, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Tauric, (Br.,) Capt. Caven, from New York for Liverpool, passed Brow Head to-day.

SS Byron, (Br.,) Capt. Stapleton, from New York via Bahia, Rio Janeiro, &c., arr. at Pernambuco July 19.

SS Cavour, (Br.,) Capt. Kelly, from New York via Liverpool, arr. at Manchester yesterday.

SS Hindoo, (Br.,) Capt. Clark, from New York, arr. at Hull yesterday.

SS Fluminense, (Br.,) Harvey, for New York, sld. from Barbados July 17.

SS Ajax, (United States collier,) Capt. Hutchinson, from New York for Manila, arr. at Port Said yesterday.

SS Friesland, (Belg.,) Capt. Nickels, from New York for Antwerp, passed the Lizard at 5:20 P. M. to-day.

SS Nauplia, (Ger.,) Capt. Kraeft, from Stettin for New York, passed Butt of Lewis yesterday.

SS St. Nicholas, (Br.,) Capt. Lewis, from Antwerp for New York, passed Prawls Point yesterday.

SS Buenos Aires, (Span.,) Capt. Aldamiz, from Vera Cruz, Havana, and New York, arr. at Barcelona July 19.

SS British Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, from New York via this port, arr. at Antwerp July 19.

SS Philadelphia, Capt. Chambers, from New York, arr. at Curacao yesterday.

SS Almtick, (Br.,) Capt. Sampson, for New York, sld. from Buenos Ayres June 27.

SS Koenigin Luise, (Ger.,) Capt. Volger, from Bremen for New York, sld. from Cherbourg at 7 P. M. yesterday.

SS Sir Richard Grenville, (Br.,) Capt. Jones, for New York, sld. from St. Kitts to-day.

SS Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, (Ger.,) Capt. Hogemann, from New York via Plymouth for Bremen, arr. at Cherbourg at 3 P. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Caribbee, (Br.,) Capt. Mann, from New York for West Indies, arr. at Bermuda to-day.

SS Pretoria, (Br.,) Capt. McKenzie, from New York, sighted off Bermuda at 2:30 P. M. to-day.

Notice to Mariners.

NEW YORK, July 21.—The Inspector of the Third Lighthouse District gives notice of the establishment, on July 18, 1902, of a second-class spar buoy, painted black, and numbered 3, in 15 feet mean low water, to mark the north side of the shoal making out from North Brother Island, on the following approximate magnetic bearings: Rikers Island Post Light, SE. ¾ E.; North Brother Island Lighthouse, S. ⅝ W.; Lawrence Point Post Light, SSW. ½ W.; Sunken Meadow Post Light, SW. by W.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.78½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.70½
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.62
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.10
Cotton, middling	.09⅝
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.05⅝
Sugar, granulated	4.65
Molasses, O. K. prime	.40
Beef, family	16.25
Beef hams	22.00
Tallow, prime	.06⅝
Pork, mess	19.62½
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	10⅝
Lard, prime	11.10
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	24.00
Butter, Western creamery	21½

CHICAGO, July 21.—No. 3 Spring wheat, 70@74c; No. 2 red, 76¾@77¼c; No. 2 yellow corn, 65½@66c; No. 2 oats, 50@57c; No. 3 white, 62@63c; No. 2 rye, 59¼c; fair to choice malting barley, 70@72c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.44; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.51; prime timothy seed, $5.75; mess pork, per bbl, $17.90@17.95; lard, per 100 lb, $10.65@$10.67½; short-rib sides, (loose,) $10.55@$10.65; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 9¾@9¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $11.37½@11.50; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.30; clover, contract grade, $8.40.

COTTON.—Cotton values slipped backward quite sharply under good-weather selling for both accounts and a more or less general losing of faith on the part of new crop bulls in their position. The market opened dull and easy, with prices 3 to 6 prices lower, and while there were brief spells of reaction from time to time later, the general direction of the market was downward under liquidation and bear pressure, based on fine crop and weather reports. The commission houses came into possession of few supporting orders, and near-month longs were slow to render substantial aid to either July, August, or September. The New Orleans market was steady early in the day, but later weakened in sympathy with events here and under an abundance of excellent crop reports. The weather map and special precipitation bulletins from Washington conveyed the impression that the belt since Saturday has been pretty thoroughly covered with showers and heavy rains, while the forecast pointed to showers and thunder storms in nearly every cotton State last night and to-day. The English market news was a disappointment, denoting an easy selling in spot cotton with quieter demand and a drop of ½@1½ points in futures. Speculation was sluggish throughout the session in the local ring and gave no signs of broadening in the immediate future. The trade was disposed to anticipate a bearish weekly crop and weather statement from Washington to-day, owing to the well-nigh perfect climatic conditions the past ten days in the belt. The market closed steady and net 3@8 points lower. Total sales were estimated at 60,000 bales. Europe and the South were light sellers here. Private telegrame from New Orleans stated that present prospects hardly favored "firewerks" in the July position there, such as have been all along predicted by the bulls here.

Spot cotton closed quiet, with quotations unchanged on the basis of 9⅝c for middling upland and 9¾c for middling Gulf. Sales, 559 bales. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans, quiet and unchanged at 9 1-16c; Mobile unchanged at 8¾c; Savannah unchanged at 8⅞c; Charleston, no quotation given; Wilmington unchanged at 8¾c; Norfolk 1-16c higher at 9 1-16c; Baltimore and Galveston steady and unchanged at 8 15-16; Augusta steady and unchanged at 9c; St. Louis 1-16 higher, at 9c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	8.74	8.74	8.65	8.68@
August	8.50	8.53	8.47	8.48@8.49
September	8.16	8.17	8.11	8.12@8.13
October	7.93	7.95	7.90	7.94@
November	7.85	7.85	7.81	7.83@
December	7.82	7.84	7.79	7.82@7.83
January	7.85	7.85	7.80	7.82@7.83
February	7.83	7.83	7.83	7.83@7.84
March	7.82	7.84	7.80	7.81@7.82

LIVERPOOL, July 21.—Spot cotton easier; sales, 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 500 bales; American, 7,000 bales; middling upland, 5 3-32d. Futures opened quiet, partial 1-64d advance. Closed easy, ½@1¼ points net lower; July, 4.55, sellers; July-August, 4.52½, sellers; August-September, 4.45½, buyers; September-October, 4.32, sellers; October-November, 4.25, sellers; November-December, 4.21½, sellers; December-January, 4.19@4.20; January-February, 4.19, buyers; February-March, 4.18¾, buyers; March-April, 4.19, ●buyers. Manchester yarns quiet but steady; cloths, more demand.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—While July wheat in Chicago exhibited a brief period of strength at the opening, other markets reported less demand for that option and a weaker tendency. This was shared by the entire list, weakness developing its most acute stage at midday and after, when to heavy interior arrivals was added a disappointing export demand. At all primary points the movement footed up 1,403,000 bushels, or practically the same as last year, although the poor quality of the wheat now coming in was well illustrated by Chicago's receipts of 218 cars, only 5 of which graded contract. Weather in all parts of the belt was more favorable for growing grain, and some reports indicated that Spring wheat harvest was already begun in southern sections of the belt. The visible supply increase of 607,000 bushels, although falling to meet early expectations, furnished little help to the bulls at noon, because of the offsetting big movement. Wheat on passage decreased 2,880,000 bushels, and world's shipments fell 700,000 bushels under last week. English markets closed ¼d net lower; while those of Paris were 5@15 points higher. Local stocks decreased 111,500 bushels. Sales of wheat for export here included 4 loads No. 2 Northern Duluth, 1½ loads No. 1 Northern, New York, and 5 loads Spring wheat; at outports 9 loads, or 191½ loads in all. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board, afloat, basis, were as follows: No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 82¾c; No. 1 Northern, New York, 82½c, and No. 2 Northern, New York, 79¾c, and No. 1 hard, Manitoba, 85c, all prompt; No. 2 red, New York, 81c, Aug. 5-10; No. 2 red, New York, 80c, Aug. 25-31; No. 2 hard, New York, 82c, prompt, and No. 2 hard, New York, 80c, Aug. 25-31.

ST. LOUIS, July 21.—Wheat—No. 2 red, cash, 69¼c; July, 69¾@69½c; September, 68¾@68½c; December, 71¾@71½c; No. 2 hard, 70c. Corn—No. 2 cash, 62½c; July, 63½c; September, 62¼c; December, 40¼c. Oats—No. 2 cash, 39c, new; September, 28c; No. 2 white, 56c, old.

DULUTH, July 21.—Wheat—Cash, No. 1 hard, 77¾c; No. 1 Northern, 75¼c; No. 2 Northern, 73¾c; July, 75¼c; September, 71¾c; December, 70¼c; Manitoba, No. 1 Northern, cash, 75¾c; No. 2 Northern, 73¾c. Oats—September, 30½c.

MILWAUKEE, July 21.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 78@78½c; No. 2 Northern, 77@77½c; September, 75¾c. Rye—No. 1, 61c. Barley—No. 2, 70@70½c. Corn—September, 59½c.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 21.—Wheat—September, 68⅞c; on track: No. 1 hard, 80¾c; No. 1 Northern, 78¾c; No. 2 Northern, 73½c.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Spring patents, $4@$4.25; Winter straights, $3.65@$3.85; Winter patents, $3.85@$4; Spring clears, $3.15@$3.35; extra No. 1 Winter, $3.25@$3.35; extra No. 2 Winter, $3.10@$3.20; no grade, $2.60@$2.70; spot and to arrive, Rye Flour—Fair to good, $3.25@$3.40; choice to fancy, $3.45@$3.65. Cornmeal—Kiln dried, $2.35@$2.45, as to brand. Bag Meal—Fine white and yellow, $1.50@$1.65; coarse, $1.30@$1.31. Feed—Spring bran, spot, $20.50@$21; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $19.75@$20.25; Spring bran, bulk, $19.75; Spring bran, middlings, $21.50@$22.50; coarse Winter bran, $22@$23; city bran, $21@$21.50; linseed oil cake, $27.50; corn oil cake, $23.50; hominy chop, $23; oil meal, $27.50.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
July	...	...	...	80⅝
September	77¼	77⅝	76 11-16	77
December	77½	77⅝	77	77⅛
Corn—				
July	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾
September	64⅞	64⅞	63¾	63¾
Lard—				
July	..	..	..	$10.97

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
July	77	77⅜	75½	76¼
September	72⅛	72⅝

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OUR "INDIRECT CONCORDAT."

The Paris Temps draws a rather curious moral from the recent negotiations of the Government of the Philippines with the Vatican in saying that the American offers "amounted to nothing less than the conclusion of an indirect concordat with the United States."

This statement of the case seems to us very misleading. Such a "modus vivendi" between the Catholic Church and the Government as was established by NAPOLEON for France, and has, with various modifications, subsisted ever since, would be quite out of the question with the United States. It proceeds from an entirely different way of looking at things from ours. The paternalism and the centralization which led to it in France are traits so deeply rooted that they survive all changes in forms of government. To a Frenchman it seems the most natural thing in the world that not only "the Church," but all Churches, in proportion to their numbers, should be in relations with the State, and that the State should grant them subventions for their public service as moral, if not as religious, agencies. To an American this is wild and fantastic. Belief in the voluntary principle is as nearly an instinct with him as belief in State aid is with a Frenchman.

What we have to accomplish in the Philippines is by no means a "concordat," direct or indirect. It is a transition from a concordat, or any arrangement involving the co-operation, or even the mutual recognition, of Church and State, to the American system under which Church and State have simply nothing to do with each other. We must look forward in the Philippines to such a condition of things as has long been established in the United States, under which Churches are supported by the voluntary contributions of their own members, and under which the Catholic Church has enjoyed so marvelous a progress and prosperity. But we find ourselves hampered in the effort to effect such a revolution, by vested interests derived from the opposite condition of things, from the Spanish concordat. So far as these are susceptible of computation in money, we are willing to pay handsomely in order to extinguish them. But we find that the friars are not only sources of strife and disorder, by reason of the hatred which the Filipino population entertains for them. They are also necessarily opposed, by inherited tradition, to the American system, and so, not only as Spaniards, but as churchmen, opposed to American rule in the Philippines. And this would be true, and would be a source of embarrassment, if they were the purest, most unselfish, and most devoted of priests and men.

An endeavor to induce the Vatican to co-operate with us in removing this obstacle to our peaceable and successful government of the Philippines is very far from an offer "to conclude an incidental concordat." It is, in fact, an endeavor to preclude the necessity of any concordat, direct or indirect. Nor do we see that anything would be gained by giving an Apostolic delegate at Washington "a sort of diplomatic exequatur." The Vatican will never have difficulty in letting the Government of the United States know its wishes. And, on the other hand, the Vatican need never be at a loss to know authentically the wishes or the purposes of the Government of the United States, except on such very special and exceptional occasions as the present. It has only to ask any one of those distinguished prelates who command the confidence of the Government and of the people of the United States as being equally loyal American citizens and Catholic priests, and who are thus entitled to represent alike their country and their Church. It is true that not every prelate answers this description, and it seems to behoove the Vatican to select and designate those who do answer it.

KITCHENER, THE STATESMAN.

The "entry" of Lord KITCHENER into the capital of the British Empire has led in the English press to much discussion of the man, his personality, and his work. Naturally the military side attracts the most attention, and he receives all possible credit for the scope of his plans in South Africa and for the firmness, patience, vigilance, and energy with which he carried them out. It was tiresome business, covering thousands of square miles with barbed wire and block houses, and it was vexatious work to change, so completely as he had to, the methods of the British Army, break up its stiff routine, give it mobility, and operate it under the most trying conditions as to transportation. Certainly Lord KITCHENER deserves all the credit he receives for this achievement, and perhaps even more, when we consider the serious defects in the training of the officers and men he had to deal with. His tenacity, the untiring alertness of his mind, was all the more remarkable because the period of his great service included no inspiring battles, and wound up, not with an impressive victory, but with the final surrender of an enemy worn out by a system of unyielding attrition.

But the more enlightened of the English papers give even more attention to the services of Lord KITCHENER in preparing the way for conciliation at the close of the war than to the conduct of the war itself. And here indeed to an outside observer the General's service seems more valuable and more distinguished. It is not usually in the British blood to show ferocity to a defeated foe, but also it is not easy for the British, and especially the British soldier, to understand the immense value of good-will, of the best possible relations of mutual respect and friendliness. The British temper is not cruel, but it is decidedly not conciliatory. And KITCHENER was the last man from whom conciliation and the long forward look into the future as affected by conciliation could, in the light of his previous experience and reputation, have been expected. It was in this direction that he showed his statesmanship. It is too soon to tell just how much he influenced the terms of peace, though there is every reason to believe that his counsel was fully accepted. What we cannot doubt is the manly and unaffected generosity and the sagacity of his personal conduct and expressions.

In his farewell order to the army he did more to put at rest the tales of British inhumanity than could be done by volumes of history. He simply put the facts as they were, and invited the Boers to share in the judgment he passed on the general conduct of the war. "Fortunately," he said, "for the future of South Africa, the truth on this subject is as well known to our late enemy as to ourselves," "no war has ever yet been waged in which the combatants and non-combatants on either side have shown so much kindness and consideration to one another." To this tribute to the humanity of the Boers he added one to "the soldierly qualities displayed throughout the campaign," and "the admirable spirit displayed by them in carrying out the surrender of their arms."

Not less thoughtful, though less widely known, was Lord KITCHENER'S attitude at the celebration of the close of the war which he arranged at Pretoria on the 8th of June. He gave his personal attention to every detail, and he made it distinctly a celebration of peace, not the least a celebration of triumph. He rejected the proposition of a "march past." He made the most prominent feature of the occasion the decorating of the hospital sisters with the royal red cross. The hymns, of which the religious service was mainly composed, were selected by him, and not one expressed anything but joy at the return of peace. The closing hymn was Mr. KIPLING'S noble "Recessional," with its solemn note of warning against overconfidence and pride. It is not surprising that this modest and manly magnanimity should have impressed the more intelligent among the Boers, and that Lord KITCHENER should be able to announce that many have expressed the hope that on some future occasion they may have the opportunity of serving side by side with his Majesty's forces." Lord KITCHENER passes next to the command of the army in India, and his path would seem to be clear to the post of Commander in Chief. The office has never seen, not even in the time of WELLINGTON, a man who, so far as his career discloses, combines in such degree the qualities of a commander, an organizer, and a statesman.

THE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION AND THE CROTON DAM.

The correspondence of the Merchants' Association with Mayor Low indicates that the association is actuated by a high and worthy impulse of public spirit, and in this instance it has rendered according to its light a useful public service. What it has done is all right so far as it has gone; what remains to be done is even more important, and in calling attention to it we have no other purpose than to assist in directing this powerful agency for the crystallization of a sound public opinion to the accomplishment of the largest service poesible.

For example, the gentlemen who have undertaken the study of the problems of the dam appear to have overlooked the important report of the commission of experts, consisting of Messrs. CROES, SWEET, and SMITH, made Nov. 18, 1901. This commission reported that the masonry dam should not be built higher than was originally designed, and that the addition of six feet proposed by Mr. W. R. HILL, increasing the height of the dam to 216 feet, weakened the construction and introduced an element of danger which should not be permitted. In the event of a freshet, a cloudburst, or any similar accident, a dam built six feet higher than it was calculated for would be an anxious responsibility. The safe limit is that originally allowed, 210 feet. The association also overlooks the fact that at the south end of the dam, across the spillway, it is now proposed to build a masonry bridge with a longer span than has ever been constructed in stone, one abutment the solid rock of the hillside and the other a wall of masonry 150 feet high, the end of the dam, in fact, subject to the quiver and tremor impossible to overcome in any dam when a great volume of water is flowing over it. This is a very dangerous experiment, a masonry bridge with a flattened span 200 feet long, one end fixed and the other vibratory. As the principal, if not the only, reason for adding six feet to the height of the dam is to enable this bridge to be built of stone, instead of the steel span proposed by Mr. FTELEY, there would seem to be something here to investigate, to the end that the true inwardness of the change may be learned. The fact is that in consideration of changes made for one reason or another the plan now being carried out is wrong and dangerous. It is of vastly more consequence that errors of design and construction shall be guarded against than that the contractor shall be required to make the changes within a specified time. Some of them should not be made at all.

Facts pertaining to the Jerome Park reservoir also invite attention. This is a large basin with rather uncertain bottom and sides. The original plan was to make these measurably tight and secure as to the sides against sliding or washing, but the capacity of the reservoir to retain water was, and is, dependent upon an impervious lining of concrete. What the contractors are now doing is to substitute for this concrete lining, at greatly added cost, vertical retaining walls of masonry carried down to rock bottom. The real reason for this change will probably be found to be that there is a large profit to the contractor in masonry and none at all in earthwork. The substitution has in part been made, but it is not too late to determine whether there shall be further departures from the original plan of the Jerome Park reservoir—unless, indeed, the benefit of the contractor is a condition paramount to the public interest. Mr. HILL'S standing as an engineer is not high enough to permit him to alter the plans of ALPHONSE FTELEY and ALFRED CRAVEN without expert professional supervision.

The Merchants' Association asks for a commission to discharge the duties of the Aqueduct Commission in dealing with the contractor and fixing his time limit. It would do well to broaden its recommendation to include a commission to go over the whole subject of what has been done and what remains to be done, with especial reference to the wisdom of the changes of the plans of the dam, the spillway bridge, and the Jerome Park Reservoir.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

It would be difficult to overestimate the popular interest or the educational value of the letters to the editor for which THE NEW YORK TIMES finds space from day to day, and especially in its Sunday edition. It detracts nothing from the qualities attributed to these voluntary contributions that very often those who write them are mistaken and express views which will not bear critical scrutiny. The great mass of thought which goes to make up public opinion never was inerrant and never will be. If it was most of the intellectual pleasure of life would be lost in the deadly monotony of concurrent thinking. That thinking on any subject is concurrent only in the chronological sense, and that the minds of thinkers do not work alike, is very clearly shown by the great diversity of apparently irreconcilable opinions which any statement of enough general interest to focus popular attention is likely to call out. The editorial writer who flatters himself that he has said something as indisputable as a mathematical axiom is pretty sure to have some surprises when he finds that from one to half a dozen intelligent and thoughtful readers differ with him, and each for a different reason. Some will know more about the subject than he possibly can; others know much less than he obviously does; but in setting him right all are in deadly earnest and most of them have something to say which is well worth reading, if for no better reason than that it reflects at least one phase of public opinion which, whether right or wrong, is of interest and value to the people who hold it.

One of the useful lessons to be learned by the editorial writer from letters to the editor is that even when disposed to touch lightly and playfully topics which seem to him to admit of humorous treatment, he would do well to remember that the world is full of serious-minded people who do not eee the humorous side of anything, and that to some, and perhaps many, the only proper way to consider any fact is in its moral and ethical aspects, thoughtfully and if need be prayerfully. His pleasantries cannot fail to give as much pain to some as they may be assumed to give pleaeure to others. It may be that those who are pained overlook the fact that others have the same right to be gratified that they have to be grieved, and that perhaps in the last analysis there is as little good reaeon for the one as for the other.

But the advantage of this diverse criticism is not a monopoly of the editorial staff. The general reader may find it usefully educational to note that what he condemns and repudiates others applaud and approve, and that what may not interest him at all is for another a truth of deep and impressive significance. From this he may learn that the making of a newspaper is a delicate and difficult responsibility; that its value is not to be judged by what one writer may say to-day or another to-morrow, but by the evidence it gives of a conscientious and intelligent purpose to reflect safe and conservative thought on every subject of public interest, not forgetting the fact that on no subject would a general consensus of opinion show even an approximation to agreement.

THE RANK AND FILE.

The warm eulogies passed upon the army in our columns yesterday by two distinguished officers, by Gen. BROOKE on the eve of his retirement and by Gen. MACARTHUR, whose retirement is not very distant, are very significant. There is little doubt that the great majority of officers of the army, if they were equally at liberty to express themselves, would express themselves in the same way, and would concur in Gen. BROOKE'S sentiment that the actual army is "the best we have ever had."

That is saying a great deal, and it implies that the material of the army, the rank and file, has never been so good as now, for the nucleus of instructed "officers and gentlemen" is what it has always been. We believe that the inference would be quite legitimately drawn. Whoever visits an army post must be struck by the fact that the aspect of the enlisted men he sees, apart from their military bearing, is at least not of less comeliness and intelligence than that of the average young man of the street, or even of the farm. It seems plain that recruiting is done with care and selection, and that an enlisted man in the United States Army is much more than mere "food for powder."

Certainly one would expect that to be so. The American soldier is by far the best-paid soldier in the world. We believe he would turn out to be so, even if an international comparison of the wages paid in civil occupations were made and taken into the account. He is also by far the best fed, the best clothed, the most considerately treated. And the conditions of his service are made by his officers as attractive as they can be made, consistently with the maintenance of discipline.

And what we should expect from the conditions of the eervice proves to be so in fact. We have had an international competition in discipline and self-restraint among the expeditionary forces in China, and the American soldier came out first. It is true that the W. C. T. U. holds that he has not enough self-restraint to be trusted with a glass of beer at the post exchange under the eyes of his officers. But this a priori view by no means coincides with the judgments of men who have seen him at work. When the Tokio correspondent of The London Times wrote that of all the allied troops in China, the Americans bore the palm for good behavior and discipline, he paid a tribute to the men as well as to their officers. And his own explanation was doubtless the correct one, that the self-respect and self-restraint of the American enlisted men came from their superior social and educational advantages.

In the face of such testimony, the invidious comparison between regulars and volunteers, as if the untrained man had some intrinsic advantage over the trained, becomes too stupid for even a member of Congress to employ any longer. They are all equally volunteers, for, as Adjt. Gen. CORBIN proudly and justly boasted at the centennial banquet at West Point, the regular army of the United States has never contained a conscript.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

——Those people who, when they read that Mr. JOHN D. CRIMMINS had reported the condition of Ireland, as seen by him during his recent visit, to be "surprisingly prosperous," leaped with amusing promptness to the conclusion that all his time while in the island had been devoted to pink teas given by "the quality," and especially the allen part of it, must have been—or at least should have been—considerably disturbed when they perused the article by Mr. CRIMMINS which ws published on Sunday. In it he made no direct reference to his numerous critics, but he evidently had them in mind, and he certainly reduced to nothing their theory that he had neither the inclination nor the opportunity to discover ths real condition of the real Irish at home. He went to Ireland, he said, for the very purpose of finding out that condition for himself, and the story of his investigations proved thet they were limited to no single class, especially not to that in which alone, according to those who scolded him, he could have found any evidencee of happiness, prosperity, or loyalty. We do not suppose, and Mr. CRIMMINS does not claim, that his examination was thorough; his deductions final. He is not a eociological or political authority, and he cannot object, any more than we should, if the accuracy of his deductions from observed facts be questioned and disproved, but he hes a right to resent the charge implied by all those who attacked his original statement—the charge that it applied only to a few rich and idle people with whom he had aesociated, to the complete neglect of the Irish population, properly so called. It is obvious that he did not relish the charity of those who ascribed what they called his mistakes to ignorance resulting from narrownese of view, and has preferred to ehift the controversy to the questions whether or not he made an intelligent and painstaking effort to inform himself as to the state of Ireland, and whether or not he reported truthfully and fairly on what he saw. For our own part, we ehould be glad to believe that Ireland is either prosperous or advancing toward prosperity, and we cannot understand why such news, as news, should pain any except those to whom the island's misfortunes have been politically or financially profitable.

——All seafaring folk will note with intereet the faot that up in Alaska members of the Coast and Geodetio Survey are determining longitudee by means of wireless telegraphy. This news will set mariners to dreaming of a day when every ship on every ocean will thus receive a résumé of the world's happenings for the preceding twenty-four houre? No, they will not expect as much as that, for a good while to come, at least, but will simply ponder the enormous benefit it would be to them to get daily one signal of the simplest sort, telling the exact moment of noon at Greenwich, Washington, or, indeed, any other known point of the earth's surface. That would make the determination of a vessel's longitude a matter of no more difficulty than is at present the finding of latitude, and so, by eliminating the one weak point in the [illegible]

ence upon the ever-varying chronometer—would frse many a long-voyage Captain from an ever-wearing anxiety. It would also add appreciably to the certainty and safety of ocean commerce, and so benefit us all. The present possibility of sending aoross the Atlantic signals of the sort required for this purpose shows that it would not require more than half a dosen stations, equipped probably at the shered expsnse of all the maritime nations, to give a scrvice of the sort required over all the Seven Seas. The receiving instruments for ordinery vessels could be of the simplest sort, and would not need to include appliances for sending signals es well as getting them, though, of course, the perfection of the system would not be reached until every ship could tell her whsreabouts as well as learn it.

——That it is absolutely impossible to keep out of the columns of even the most carefully conducted newspapers an occasional story of the removal of a living frog from a human stomach, where tho creature has remainsd and prospered anywhere from one to twenty years, is perfectly well known to all practical journalists. No newspeper man believes that a frog could live for a single day, or a single hour, for that matter, in any of the mors secluded recesses of the humen body, and least of all in that chember of merveiously destructive activities, the stomach, but the stories come to every newspaper office with unfailing regularity, and though many of them are "killed," to use the sanguinary language of the craft, every so often one of them escepes the elaughtsrers and gets into print, to the greet indignation of the judicious and the great joy of cynics. We were not surprised, therefore, when a few weeks ago several papers told how the usual batrachian had been extracted in the usual way from a patient at St. Cathsrine'e Hospital, Brooklyn, and was on exhibition there in alcohol for tbe confounding of all doubters. We were surprised, howsvsr, when the tale in all its beauty appeared in one of the New York medical journals, for we had supposed that they were safe from the accidents unavoidable to daily publicetion. We didn't jeer at our learned contemporary, having suffered from frog stories ourselves, but American Medicine of Philedelphia is not so considerate, and it hes no end of sesquipedalian fun with its unfortunate brother. In the course of its frivolous discussion of the "gastrocoline commensal," however, American Medicine betrays a trade secrst of which no hint, so far as we remember, ever reached the public before. "Thsre is a suspicion," it says, after describing this specimen of what it calls "Rana alucinationis," "that Mrs. B. was the victim of a delusion, of some form of batrachophobia, for the relief of which deception lent ready aid." Well studied and shrewdly interpreted, that sentence gives the olus to all thses frog stories—to all of them, that is, in which a real frog cuts any figure. For the cure of hysteria doctors have to stretch their consciences hard, sometimes.

——In Visnna there lives, or did at last reports, a young man who ought to get his name changed or aiter his habits. His name is "PAPP," and that, we hold, is unsuitable for a young man who fights eight duels in one hour, which is what this one did, if the Vienna papers are to be trusted. Herr PAPP is a Magyar, the brother of a prominent member of Parliament, and he is a successful as well ae a frequent duelist, for in his latest and longest series he severely wounded with his eword the first ssven of his antagonists and escaped from the eighth with only a slight puncture of his own skin. That any attempt to repress the emblitons—or change the name—of Herr PAPP will be made by the Viennese is not hinted in the tales of his aohievements. Thc authorities there seem to like both, which is nsw proof that there is no accounting for taste.

AS TO "TABLE BOARDERY."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I reqret to note the ill-natured attempt at cheap sarcasm on the part of some dyspeptic old bachelor at the expenee of what he is pleesed to term the "table boardery," which you printed in Sunday's TIMES. Your correspondent, "K. J.," comparee the fare obtained at a boarding house with that furnished by the hotels and better class of restaurants, "somewhat to the disadvantage of the boarding houss.

He seems to have fallen upon evil days financieily, since he says that he hes gone back to the boarding house after patronizing restaurants and hotels for some seven or eight years. Now, if he would make up his mind to pey as much for his table board in a boarding house as his board has been costing him at the hotels and reetaurants, I am quite satisfied that he would find that hs could get equally as good, and, in fact, better, fare for the same money. Undoubtedly, however, he is attempting to economizs, and, being annoyed that he does not get the same thing for a great deal less money, he vents his spleen against boarding house keepers by an ill-natured attack in the letter which you have published.

There are, of course, points open to criticism in almost every establishment where the public is served, but I am quite confident that any fair-minded observer will admit that for an equal outlay of money much more palatable and wholesome meals can be obtained in boarding bousee than can be obtained in restaurants. The difference is one not so much between boarding houses and reeiaurants as it is between paying a good price for a good article and expecting to get a good article for a small price.

ANNA M. MARLATT.

New York, July 21, 1902.

NUGGETS.

Might Be Either.

Mrs. Dash—What is that dreadful noise?
Mr. Dash—Well, those folks next door have caught a burglar, or else they're playing ping-pong.—Detroit Free Press.

The Thermometer.

These figures play us sorry tricks.
The Summer would be fine
If it were only 66,
Instead of 99.
—Washington (D. C.) Star.

Longs No Longer.

Once upon a time there was a man who thought he wanted the earth. Then he had a vision and he dreamed he did own the earth. He thought the assessor came around and he woke up with a groan. He has never wanted the earth since.—Hudson Register.

Inconsistent.

"I see that American art critics are criticising Venice for allowing the Campanile tower to totter and fall."

"Inconsistent, don't you think? Why, very few of them even remember the ruins of the New York Dewey arch!"—Baltimore Herald.

THE CITY.

Mary Frederick Faxon in Boston Transcript.

Twilight above the church's dome;
The cover of the night comes down,
And along the ways of the swarming town,
The crowds at dusk are hastening home.

A thousand lights are strung along
The brawling, bustling thoroughfares;
And above the yell of a hawker's wares,
Hand-organ music and shrilling song.

Midnight along the city street;
The glare of lamps and the flash of gems,
Fair, proud women with trailing hems—
Wealth-born and gutter-born passing meet.

Laughter and roses and dying mirth,
A cloak wrapped close round her scented hair;
In a darkened doorway mumbling there,
A beggar is crouching close to earth.

Gray, cold dawn o'er the stretching roofs;
Silence along the empty streets,
No sound, no stir the strained ear greets,
Save the trick-track of a horse's hoofs.

Ghostly and large through the misting rain,
A market wagon and rumbling carts;
A shrill-blown whistle, the city starts,
Pulses throb, and toils again.

SENATOR M'LAURIN DECLINES JUDGESHIP

His Decision Prompted by Criticism of a Newspaper.

President Roosevelt Regrets the Senator Was Influenced by It—Visitors at Oyster Bay.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., July 21.—Senator McLaurin is one of the few who have refused to accept appointments under President Roosevelt. The Senator, recently a visitor to the President at Sagamore House, has notified him that because of a newspaper clipping mailed to him by a considerate friend, he must decline the honor of filling the vacancy in ths Court of Claims.

The Senator says that the newspeper clipping, which he inclosed, accusee him of aseking appointment and of eagerness to accept it as a reward for his support of tbe policy of the Administration in keeping the flag flying where American soldiers pisced it, in tbe Philippines.

Ths President expressed great regret at Senator McLaurin's decision, as he has been very desirous of appointing him to eome office, believing that his experience in the Senate and his career as Attorney General of South Cerolina peculiarly fitted him for a Judgeship in the Court of Claims. He hopes to appoint him to some other place of trust, not as a matter of reward for his support of the Administration, but for the ability he showed in proving that a Southern man may fight in the Northern ranks of a reunited people.

He regards the accusation that Senator McLaurin sold himself for the prospect of getting such an office as the one that has been offered as outrageous, and regrets that the Senator paid any attention to it.

The Rev. P. F. O'Reilly, rector of the new cathedral at St. Louis, who is on his wey to Rome on a pilgrimage, called to see the President to-day and found that he was off on a long ride with his daughter Alice. Father O'Reilly was accompanied by his brother, M. R. O'Reilly, a broker of St. Louis and James O'Reilly, nephew of the priest. Father O'Reilly said that he would call on ths President again.

The Rsv. Peter McQueen, a Unitarian clergyman of Massechusetts and the author of books regarding Cuba and the Philippines, was one of the President's callers to-day.

Representative William P. Hepburn of Ioya called to-night. His visit was to present the name of a candidate for a vacancy in ths Board of General Appraisers at New York. The salery is $7,500 a ysar, and the term is for life. Frederick S. Gibbs of New York to call on the President to-morrow, presumably in regard to the same appointment. The story is that when Judge Ferdinand Jelke, Jr., of Cincinnati visited the President Saturday he urged the appointment of an Ohio man for this place.

Father York, a Long Island pastor, who delights in raising fine chickens, was another evening visitor. Shortly aftsr his call a crate of broilers arrived at Sagamore House bearing a tag with the inscription: "These are good to eat, and I hope you will enjoy them." Father York's signature was on this tag.

Among the other callers this evening was Prof. Bliss, President of the American College at Beyrout, Syria. He came to ask the President's support in the proposed extension of ths oollege, which was founded by the father of Prof. Bliss. President Roosevelt visited the institution some years ago, where he met Prof. Bliss.

Major George M. Barbour, Sanitary Commissioner at Santiago under Gen. Wood for four years in Cuba, is soon to visit this President.

Mrs. W. S. Cowles, sister of the President, arrived to-dey and joined the merry party at Sagamore houss. The children had agreed to leeve to her the naming of Archie's new pony, presented to him by Lieut. Ferguson. She suggested that he be called "Browney" or "White Feet." The children said that the pony's head was not lerge enough to call him "Browney" and that his body was in proportion, so that the name would not do. "White Feet" was regarded as too long a name and, as "Teddy, Jr.," put it, called attention to his four white feet and the old rhyme:

One white foot buy him,
Two white feet try him,
Three white feet look well about him,
Four white feet do without him.

It was decided that the best name would be "Bob." Kermit and Archie agreed on this, Archie in the wisdom of his few years stating that he had known several very good and an equal number of very bod Bobs. It would give the pony a chance to show his idea of what the name signified, and in addition Lieut. Ferguson of the Rough Riders has as his Christian name "Robert." If the pony does not live up to expectations his name will be changed. Little Ethel, who knows a borse and who has studied the expression of "Bob's" mild eyes and lazy ears, saye, in the pride of her accomplishment of being something of a French scholar, that the pony will prove to be "Robert le Diable."

The children are in a state of excitement. The town and county fences and barns are filled with the pictures of wild animals, circus riders, and all the wonders of an old-fashioned one-ring show, wbich is to give an afternoon and evening performance to-morrow at Glen Cove. They want to go, and want their father to accompany them.

The advance agant has spread the rumor through the county that the President and his children will attend the performance. It wae semi-officially stated at Sagamore House to-night that the advance agent was in error.

This will not deter the countrymen from attending the show, where a one-eyed lion, born in Africa, will be pointed out as the only mountain lion to escape with his life when the President was shooting lions in Colorado. The story of the menagerie man will be that the President shot this lion in the eye, but at such a distence tbat the brain was not penetrated.

PRESIDENT'S TRIP TO SEA GIRT.

The Preparations for the Reception of His Party at Camp Franklin Murphy.

SEA GIRT, N. J., July 21.—When President, Mrs., and Miss Roosevelt visit the camp here on Thursday they will be met at Atlantic Highlands at about 11 o'clock by Gov. Murphy, Senators Kean and Dryden, ex-Gov. Voorheee, Major Gen. Waneer, Brigadier Gens. Campbell and Gillmore, the members of the department staff, and the Governor's personal aides. They will be escorted to a special train, which is expected to arrive here about noon.

The color battalion of the Second Regiment will meet them at the station and escort them to the Governor's cottage. The President's salute of twenty-one gune will be fired. The President will then, either on horseback or in the Governor's carriage, review the regiment. Mrs. and Miss Roosevelt will be present in a carriage.

Immediately after the review luncheon will be served at the cottage, after which a reception will be held. Invitations to this were sent out thie morning to State officials and othsrs. Those invited include the New Jersey Congressional delegation, members of the Legislature, the judiciary, State officers, and prominent citizens. A collation will be provided for them in a tent on the camp grounds. Those who will take luncheon with the President and Mrs. Rooseveit at the "Little White House" will be Gov. and Mrs. Murphy and Senators Kean and Dryden. The Freeldent will then make a speech to the regiment about National Guard affairs.

It is planned for the Presidential party to leave on the special train for Atlantic Highlands ehortly after 3 o'clock.

Liner's Ventilators a Success.

The Atlantic Transport liner Minnetonka, which arrived from London yesterday morning on her second westward passage of the Atlantio, had been able to use her new forced draught ventilators, which are a novelty in her construction. Instead of having the customary large number of ventilators, the Minnetonka has only four, which are operated by forced draught. Officers and passengers said that the new ventilators worked to perfection, and that the ship as a result was unusually comfortable and cool.

THE WAR IN SUMATRA.

Achinese Surprise a Dutch Column and Kill an Officer and Eleven Men.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 22.—A telegram from Achin quoted by The Times's Brussels correspondent states that during a bivouac a column under Col. Mathes was surprised by the enemy, who made a front and rear attack with drawn swords.

Lieut. Bruyn and eleven soldiers were killed and two officers were wounded. The enemy lost twenty-four men.

The colonial troops of the Netherlands have been at war with the Achins (also called the Atchins or Acheens, but more properly the Atjehers) in Sumatra almost continually since the year 1873.

The Sultan of the Achins refused to recognize the suzerainty of the Netherlands, and long negotiations took place. The Sultan sent a secret embassy to the American Diplomatic Agent at Singapore to appeal for the military aid of the United States, and at ths same time he sent Commissioners to treat with the Dutch Government. Encouraged by the hope of aid from Great Britain and the United States, the Sultan rejected the terms offered by the Netherlands. In tbe meantims he had obtained from British and Amsrican merchants great stores of arms and ammunition. His treachery led to the declaration of war against him by the Governor General of the Dutch East Indies.

Tbe war thus begun seems now no nearer a close than when it started. It has cost the Dutch upward of $200,000,000 and the lives of thousands of soldiers. Last Autumn ths latest of the expeditions, which wes to sstile the affair for good, arrived from Holland.

Sumatra, next to Borneo and New Guinea, is the largest of the islands of the Indian Ocean. The disturbed area is in the northwest, and the country is excellsntly suited to guerrilla warfare.

WILLIAM F. VILAS'S VIEWS.

Ex-Cabinet Officer Writes Upon the Political Situation as He Sees It.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 21.—William F. Vilas, who was Secretary of the Interior in President Cleveland's Cabinet, was recently asked by A. F. Warden, Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, to give his opinion respecting political conditions, the possibilities of Democratic harmony, "and the assurancss of the party's restoration to power and the relief of the people from Republican maladministration." Mr. Vilas replied to-day in part as follows:

"Nothing can be more evident to one who takes a broad view of the nature of public affairs, or of our political history, than that achievement of good is only to be won by leaving to the past ths burial of its own dead, and pushing on undisturbed to the great ends open in the future.

"Whatever the alignmsnts on past issues ths Democratic party remains to-day the hope of ths people of this land. On no other can bs placsd any just expectation of a rescue from the menacing conditions that beset us. Any one can see, who will see the truth, that all the combinations of greed, all the plotters who work upon our Government to win special gain at the cost of the people at large, are to be found supporting the party now in power; for the Democratio Party tbey have, as always, only hostility. The overruling need is of concentration of opinion and a co-operation in political action by tbe peopls.

"Under tbe false and deceitful name of protection to industry, there has arisen such a system of combining devices of legislation with the vices of business management to obtain mastery of the people as was never before seen in this or any other land; the iniquity of which it would be hard to find any parallel for, unless in Oriental countries.

"At the pace the movement has attained, it can be but a few years, if it go unchecked, before substantially the entire range of manufacture, mining, trade, and transportation will stand composed of a few masters and millions of employes, the latter constrained to trade only at what may be called practically 'company's stores,' and all agriculture will be helplessly ensnared, as it already is to no small extent. Liberty in the pursuit of livelihood will well-nigh have disappeared, for, with the devices of our modern invention, it is unnecessary longer to mask the condemned with bail and cbeins.

"The people must aim their stroke at the root of the poisonous tree. It is idle to complain of msre incidents, to merely attack particular evils, to begin lawsuits against soms speciel conspiracy.

"The contest cannot be longer postponed but with the utmost peril to the rights of our countrymen. Though master now, protection knows its denger, and is vigilant to secure every element of etrengtb, every 'coign of vantage,' and, as ever, on both sidee of the field. It is making new alliances, controlling more industries, increasing its political power. How arrogantly it has but defied the appeal of netional kindness end justice, bound, by the law of its self-preservation, to stand by every confederate in whatevsr exactment.

"It is a peinful record we have written on the pages of three years past, for Americans who look to Washington, Jefferson, Madison, the Adamees, and their compeers of the Declaration and the Constitution, for the rule of national conduct that should enlighten the world with the love and truth of liberty. And that same must yet be wiped off by future treatment of the unhappy Filipinos according to the principles we have inherited, or, so surely as justice rules the world, America will bitterly atons for it in resulting suffering of her own."

ANTI-IMPERIALISTS TO MEET.

Conference of Prominent Persons Will Be Held at Home of Carl Schurz at Lake George.

BOSTON, July 21.—A number of the anti-imperialists of this city, including Charles Francis Adams, Moorfield Storey, and Julian Codman, left to-night for Bolton's Landing, Lake George, to join other leaders of this movement appointed last Spring to investigate affeirs in the Philippines and eecure the publicity of the facts. The meeting will be held at the home of Carl Schurz, and Herbert Welsh of Philadelphia and many of the Western leaders in the movement will also be present. The object is to canvas the investigation that has been made and discuss the present situation.

Andrew Carnegie, the Chairman of the Committee, is now in Europe, and a temporary Chairman will be chosen. The entire proceedings will be communicated to Mr. Carnegie by cable.

The leaders say that they are determined to press the anti-imperialist movement with more vigor than ever. It is possible that the conclusion of the meeting a statement of facts developed will be sent to President Roosevelt.

Pleasure Resort at Hawthorne Beach?

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., July 21.—It is a matter of much interest to residents of Byram Sbore to know whether the extreme southwestern point of Connecticut, known as Hawthorne Beach, and consisting of twenty-four acres, is to be used as a resort by the trolley companies or whether it is to be the site of residences. If the former there will be objection. To-day deeds transferring the property from Thomas Willett, G. Willett Vannest, and Julia C. Willett of New York to Samuel W. Andrews of South Kortright, Delaware County, N. Y., and P. Chauncey Anderson of New York were recorded in the Town Clerk's office here. The price is said to have been $125,000.

Belgenland's Passengers Transferred.

HALIFAX, N. S., July 21.—The Vaderland did not lose much time to-day in getting the disabled Belgenland's passengers and baggage on board and resuming her passage for Liverpool. She came up the harbor about 2 o'clock, and the passengers and baggage were taken alongside in lighters. When supplies were put on board about 3 o'clock the Vaderland headed out to sea at full speed without having dropped anchor in port.

GOV. TAFT LEAVES ROME

He and His Party Received in Farewell Audience by the Pope.

HIS HOLINESS MOST CORDIAL

Gives Presents to the Americans and Says He Is Pleased with the Result of the Negotiations.

ROME, July 21.—The Pope received Gov. Taft and the members of his party in farewell audience at noon to-day.

The Americans drove in two carriages from their hotel to the Vatican. Judge Taft and Judge Smith wore evening dress, as prescribed by etiquette; Major Porter was in full uniform, and Bishop O'Gorman wore ecclesiastical robes. The Americans were received at the Great Door of the Vatican by the Swiss Guards, who rendered military honors. At the foot of the state staircase the Americans were met by Mgr. Bisietl, master of the ceremonies, who was accompanied by several other dignitaries of the Papal Court. At the door of the Pontifical apartments the Noble Guards and Gendarmes rendered the customary honors, after which Gov. Taft and his companions were ushered into the private library. As soon as the door was opened the Pope went halfway to meet them, and greeted Gov. Taft with the greatest cordiality.

His Holiness commenced the interview by saying that he was most satisfied and happy at the results obtained, and was confident that the negotiations would be the starting point of a complete and satisfactory solution of the question under discussion. He added that the Apostolic Delegate soon to be appointed would be instructed most strictly and precisely regarding the carrying out of the ideas determined upon between the United States and the Vatican, saying:

"I will see that orders be given to him as to his work, over which I will watch personally."

Turning the conversation, the Pope expressed the highest esteem for American methods of treating Church matters. In fact, he said, he had more than once pointed to the United States as setting an example well worth copying.

Gov. Taft thanked the Pope for the promptness and courtesy shown during his visit, and promised co-operation with the Apostolic Delegate in executing the business on the lines agreed upon at Rome. He expressed regret at the fact that the negotiations had been made the occasion for the circulation of false and even calumnious rumors in various papers and by some telegraphic agencies, which had given rise to unfavorable comments upon the Vatican. The Pope also protested against such false reports, but he philosophically declared that by this time he was accustomed to that kind of misrepresentation.

The Pontiff then rose with unusual activity, walked with the Americans to the opposite side of the room, and showed them the mosaic he is sending to President Roosevelt in return for the President's present of a box containing his (Mr. Roosevelt's) literary works. The mosaic is a copy of Corridi's well-known picture of Pope Leo sitting on the terrace of the Vatican gardens surveying Rome. It was made in the Vatican workshops.

The Pope then gave Bishop O'Gorman an autograph letter to President Roosevelt.

Members of Gov. Taft's party asked tha Pope to bless several boxes of rosaries and other religious mementos, which his Holiness did most willingly, adding that his benediction was extended to all their relations and friends.

To mark his satisfaction at the success of the negotiations the Pope presented to each member of Gov. Taft's party a personal gift, inclosed in a magnificent morocco case adorned with the Papal arms. Gov. Taft received a gold quill pen of exquisite workmanship, with the Pope's coat of arms on the feather. To Bishop O'Gorman was presented a pectoral cross set with rubies and amethysts, and having in the centre, bearing the figure of the Virgin surrounded with pearls. Judge Smith and Major Porter both received a gold jubilee medal. The Pope gave Mrs. Taft an enamel reproduction of the ancient painting of St. Ursula surrounded by her virgins.

After forty minutes' audience, in which the conversation was entirely carried on in French, Bishop O'Gorman and Major Porter translating, the Pope saw the Americans to the door of the library.

Gov. Taft and his companions then called on the Papal Secretary of State, Cardinal Rampolla, with whom they exchanged somewhat similar courtesies.

Later Gov. Taft, accompanied by Judge Smith and Capt. Strother, left Rome for Naples.

Bishop O'Gorman will sail for the United States next week. He will take with him a letter from Cardinal Rampolla to Secretary of State Hay.

LONDON COSTERS' PLAINT.

They Say Italians Are Ruining Their Business—Want the Government to Interfere.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 22.—The wail of the English costers because of the alleged unfair competition of imported labor received an official hearing at yesterday's session of the Commission which is inquiring into the evil effects of alien immigration. If H. W. Blake, who has been President of the Costermongers' Federation, does not exaggerate, the typical cockney coster, with his rabbit-skin cap and many buttons, is likely soon to be as extinct as Temple Bar and the nurses of the Sairey Gamp type.

Italians, who work for three shillings a week, sleep in stables and eat scraps, are, it is said, ruining the coster's trade. These Italians do not respect the rules of the game; occupy another man's "pitch," as the coster calls the spot he habitually occupies with his cart; undersell, cheat, and grow prosperous.

The 50,000 London costers fear utter ruin unless the Government crushes the Italian bogus costers and permits the genuine costers to do a Sunday morning trade, which the East End Jews do with impunity.

Mr. Blake declared that a bitter feeling was growing up, and serious consequences might ensue.

IRISH LANDOWNERS COMBINE.

Form an Association to Protect Themselves Against the United Irish League.

DUBLIN, July 21.—Irish landowners have formed a combination with a capital of £100,000 to protect themselves against the United Irish League.

The prospectus of the combination makes complaint that the Government has failed to afford the landowners adequate assistance, and says that therefore united effort on their part is necessary.

JAPANESE PRAISE SALISBURY.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 22.—The Japanese press, says the Tokio correspondent of The Times, is sympathetic and eulogistic in discussing Lord Salisbury's resignation. It regards the retired Premier as the model of a great statesman who leaves office when his fame is at its zenith and his vital task has been achieved. The papers point out that Lord Salisbury was the first European statesman who appreciated Japan and who was ultimately willing to accept her co-operation as an ally.

FEAR BRITISH FREE TRADE.

Continental Nations Excited by Reports in the German Press—A Statement by Premier Balfour.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 22.—For a considerable time, says the Vienna correspondent of The Times, the German press, whose influence extends to the German portions of Austria, Switzerland, Holland, and Scandinavia, and even to Hungary and the Balkan States, has been engaged in exciting fears in regard to the imminence of an impending renunciation by Great Britain of her free trade policy. This is represented as a serious danger for the countries which depend largely on the open markets of the British Empire.

The idea has been so effectively worked, says the correspondent, as to convince many foreigners that the battle for free trade has been practically lost in England. It is evident that this spectre, which is probably considered a more effective bogy than the "American peril," is intended to give additional force to the simultaneous advocacy of closer commercial relations between the threatened States and Germany.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, July 22.—A question was put by Henry Labouchère (Radical) in the House of Commons yesterday in order to elicit a statement as to whether the resignation of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach (Chancellor of the Exchequer) indicated the possibility of the adoption of a protective policy.

The Premier, the Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, said in reply that there was no ground for believing that any policy settled upon by the Cabinet while Sir Michael was a member of it would be changed by his retirement.

BRITISH-GERMAN ENMITY.

Article in The London Times on German Press Calumnies.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 22.—In an editorial article to-day on the recent German newspaper attacks on Great Britain, The Times says that this campaign of falsehood and calumny, so recklessly waged while the British armies were in the field, will not lightly be forgotten by the people of this country. It revealed, says The Times, the real feelings of large and influential classes of Germans toward the British. The article proceeds:

"We have had but little to complain of in the public acts of the German Government, but we cannot be expected to shut our eyes to the relations which notoriously exist between the German Administration and the German press. We have not real security that the steam, which it is now apparently thought desirable to shut off, may not upon occasion be again turned on."

The Vienna correspondent of The Times says a leading Rhenish organ, referring to the distrust of German intentions shown in England, makes the extraordinary discovery that British public opinion is misled by "Polish intriguers in Vienna," who have succeeded in getting their views published in British papers.

The correspondent says it is suspected in some quarters in Vienna that this suggestion contains an allusion to the nationality of Count Goluchowski (Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs).

TURKEY AND MONTENEGRO.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 22.—Referring to the incidents on the Turkish-Montenegrin frontier, the St. Petersburg Exchange Gazette, in an article quoted by the correspondent of The Times in the Russian capital, urges that the representations of the Montenegrin Government should be supported by a collective note of the Powers. Turkey, says the Exchange Gazette, should be forced to recall her troops from the frontier before it is too late to avert a collision.

KAISER TO VISIT KING EDWARD.

LONDON, July 22.—A dispatch received here from Cowes says it has been arranged that Emperor William shall visit King Edward before the latter returns to London.

The Government, in the supplementary civil service estimate issued yesterday, asks for £25,000 additional for the expenses of the coronation caused by its postponement. This brings the total up to £125,000.

COWES, Isle of Wight, July 21.—A bulletin issued to-day on the condition of King Edward says:

"The King is in excellent health. He is gaining strength, and the wound continues to heal satisfactorily.

"His Majesty was unable to spend any time on deck yesterday, owing to the unfavorable weather."

The next bulletin will be issued on July 24.

The cold wind continues, and the decks of the royal yacht Victoria and Albert are inclosed by canvas screens as a protection against the inclement weather.

DISPROVES DR. KOCH'S THEORY.

PARIS, July 21.—Dr. Garnault, who on June 17 inoculated himself with matter taken from a consumptive cow in order to disprove Prof. Koch's theory that it is impossible for human beings to catch tuberculosis from cattle, has written to the Temps announcing that the inoculation has produced tuberculosis tumors. He says this proves that man is quite as susceptible to bovine tuberculosis as any other animal.

Dr. Garnault again inoculated himself on July 15, by inserting under the skin of his left arm a fragment of tuberculous matter from the liver of a diseased cow. The second inoculation was performed because he feared that the tuberculosis of the skin resulting from the first experiment would remain too long superficial.

The second form of inoculation, when performed on a guinea pig, inevitably causes death within eight weeks. This will give an idea of the risks Dr. Garrault is running.

RANGE CATTLE PLENTIFUL.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., July 21.—Never before has the run of range cattle equaled that received here last week, and especially is this surprising when the earliness of the season is remembered. The range cattle are coming to market three weeks earlier than usual this year. This is due partially to the high prices prevailing at present and of which the shipper wishes to take advantage, believing that a fall will come when the market is flooded with the rangers. The removing of the illegally constructed fences across miles and miles of the open ranges leaves the cattle almost at the mercy of chance; as there are not sufficient herders on the plains to properly care for them.

Last week, owing to the heavy receipts of the range cattle, prices on this market fell $1. Very few corn-fed cattle are coming to market now, and packers are not expecting any. The large numbers of range cattle which will be thrown on the market within the next few weeks probably will cause a still further decline in prices.

Fences in both Dakotas, Montana, Wyoming, and Nebraska are being removed now, and cattlemen are selling off their thoroughbred stock, saying they cannot risk them straying beyond their reach. Breeders claim that in future most of the breeding will be done in Southwestern States and the cattle sent north to be fattened, since this can be done cheaper on the northern ranges than in the South.

COLLISION ON THE ELBE

Between Fifty and Sixty Persons Drowned.

Excursion Steamship, Carrying 185 Passengers, Cut in Two and Sunk by a Tug.

HAMBURG, July 21.—The steamship Primus of Hamburg, with 185 passengers on board, was cut in two and sunk by the tug Hansa in the Elbe at 12:30 o'clock this morning. So far as is ascertainable between fifty and sixty persons were drowned.

The Primus was an excursion steamer from Buxtebude, (Province of Hanover, Prussia.) Among her passengers were the members of the Ellbeck Male Choral Society.

At the time of the accident the Primus was crossing the river channel near Blankenese from the southern into the northern fairway. According to witnesses aboard the Hansa, the movement was made too precipitately. The Hansa endeavored to push the Primus ashore, but the tug soon grounded and the ships parted. The Primus then sank.

The terrible panic that occurred on the Primus when the Hansa struck her rendered the efforts to save the passengers almost useless. Fortunately, the steamer Delpbin came up immediately, and succeeded in saving sixty of those on board the sinking steamer, while other boats assisted in the work of rescue. A number of persons were saved by means of boats and ladders from the Hansa.

Some of the survivors furnish graphic descriptions of the awful suddenness of the disaster. According to their story, the band was playing and many couples were dancing on deck when the crash of the collision came like a thunderbolt.

The vessel gave a great list, her deck taking such an angle that it was impossible for the passengers to keep their feet. Those below scrambled up the companionways, but most of the persons in the saloon were drowned. Men fought for their own safety regardless of others. In the midst of the confusion the boilers exploded, adding to the horrors of the scene, and many persons are said to have been injured by flying splinters and metal. None of the Primus's passengers would have been saved by the ropes thrown from the Hansa had it not been that before those who seized the ropes could be hauled on board they were pulled off from the lines they had grasped by other persons struggling in the water, and all were drowned in the hideous confusion.

Many sad scenes were witnessed as the bodies of those lost were washed upon the beach or brought ashore by divers. It is asserted that divers have already recovered forty-five bodies, but as yet it is impossible to verify the death list. An attempt will immediately be made to float the vessel, and when this is done it is believed that more bodies will be found.

A large number of the survivors were injured, though not seriously.

The disaster has caused deep gloom here. Many children lost both their parents. The Choral Society, which was on board the excursion steamer, consisted mainly of workmen. There were no foreign passengers.

Capt. Petersen of the Primus swam ashore here and gave himself up to the police. Capt. Sachs of the Hansa also surrendered.

MINNIE HEALY MINE CASE.

Montana Supreme Court Restrains F. Augustus Heinze et al. from Working Property.

Special to The New York Times.

HELENA, Mon., July 21.—The Supreme Court to-day assumed the injunction asked for last May by Miles Finlen, or his successor in interest, the Amalgamated Copper Company, restraining F. Augustus Heinze, the Montana Ore Purchasing Company, and the Johnstown Mining Company from mining in the Minnie Healy Mine pending the determination of the appeal from Judge Harney's decree in the celebrated case. The injunction becomes effective upon the Amalgamated furnishing a satisfactory bond in the suit of $300,000.

The decision of the court in this important case was prepared by the Chief Justice, and is unanimous. The court orders further mining operations in the Minnie Healy suspended without attempting to pass on the merits of the decree of Judge Harney, as that point was not raised, the court arriving at the conclusion that the case is a proper one for it to exercise its appellate jurisdiction and prevent any more of the property being removed until the title to the mine can be finally adjudicated. Unless the case is advanced on the docket it will be two years before an opinion is rendered.

In substance the court in an unanimous opinion holds that Heinze should be restrained from operating the mine because at the rapid rate Heinze is abstracting ore, and the manner in which the workings are left, the Amalgamated would lose whether the final decision was favorable or not. About 300 men will be thrown out of work.

PIE FAMINE THREATENED.

Makers Object to Start Work at Midnight and Go on Strike.

All the members of the New York Pie Bakers' Union, who make most of the pies eaten by New Yorkers, went out on strike last night, and to-day there threatens to be a shortage of pie. The grievance of the strikers is not that they are not paid enough for the pies they make, but that they have to make them at inconvenient hours.

It has been the custom for the bakers to begin their day's work at midnight, in order that the pie-eating public might have fresh pies every day. For this work the pay has been from $14 to $28 a week, according to the piemaking skill of the employe. The piemakers now demand that they receive the same remuneration and begin work at 7 o'clock in the morning, working for ten hours, as heretofore.

This demand the pie companies have refused to agree to, claiming that many kinds of pie, especially those in which milk is a principal ingredient, cannot be kept fresh for more than a day during the hot weather. Were the men to begin work only at 7 in the morning, they say, it would be impossible to deliver the pies of that day's bake for consumption until the next day.

In the meantime the companies who make pie are engaging men to take the places of the strikers, and declare that while for a day or two their product may lack some of the exterior excellence of the past—there may be no frills and crimped edges on the crust—the interior qualities will be up to standard. In other words, it will still be pie like mother used to bake. As for the strikers, they say that the burning of soft coal during the coal strike will be as nothing to the absence of pie during the pie strike.

Almost all the pies consumed in the restaurants, hotels, cafés, and quick-lunch places of Greater New York are made by about half a dozen pie-baking establishments, including the New York Pie Baking Company, the Manhattan, Munson's, Consumers', and New England Pie Companies. About 75,000 pies a day are turned out by these establishments. The present is the first time in the history of pie when there has been a strike in connection with that industry. There are about 200 members of the Pie Bakers' Union.

Gen. William H. Barnes Dead.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 21.—Gen. William H. Barnes, one of the leading lawyers and one of the most eloquent orators of the Pacific Coast, is dead of hemorrhage of the lungs. He was sixty-six years of age.

Gen. Barnes was the son of an officer in the United States Army, and was born Feb. 11, 1836, at West Point, N. Y. In 1860 he was the law partner of Joseph H. Choate, the present Ambassador to England. During the civil war he served on Gen. Fitz John Porter's staff.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Town continues to be full, and there are fewer fashionable people about this week than so far before this season. Saratoga is slowly filling up, but there is no doubt that the death of John W. Mackay and the retirement of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay, from whom much was expected, will have its influence upon the gayety of the season. There are very few people of note going abroad, and the shipping lists are consequently light as far as New York is concerned. Newport has the approaching Martin-Oelrichs wedding as the event of the week, and other resorts are moderately gay with dinners and informal dances.

* * *

According to the cable, Mrs. C. Albert Stevens and Major Charles Hall will be married to-morrow in London. The wedding will not be an elaborate affair, and Major and Mrs. Hall will depart immediately for the Continent. They will come to America on a visit in the Autumn.

* * *

The sympathy of many friends was extended to Mr. and Mrs. C. Grant Lafarge on the death of their little daughter, which sad event took place on Sunday, at Saunderstown, R. I. Mrs. Lafarge was the daughter of Benoni Lockwood.

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One of the Bar Harbor diversions is the drive to Jordan Pond, followed by chicken dinners. Mrs. Charles Carroll Jackson, Mrs. Catherwood, Dr. Amory, Gen. Schofield Mrs. Andrew Davis, and others are among those who have recently been hostesses and hosts at such entertainments.

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C. Oliver Iselin, Jr., and Adrian Iselin are at the Louisburg, Bar Harbor. Mrs. Henorine Vail and Miss Mary Vail are at the St. Sauveur. Mrs. J. W. Pinchot and Mr. and Mrs. William Fahnestock are at the Malvern.

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Miss Frances Coster Jones, daughter of Mrs. Louis Quenin Jones, has been visiting at Bar Harbor.

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The wedding of Frederick Frelinghuysen and Miss Estelle Kinney is to be celebrated on Wednesday at Woodside Hall, the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Thomas T. Kinney, at Elberon, N. J. As the bride's family is in mourning, relatives and a few intimate friends only will be present.

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Mrs. William Jay, Miss Eleanor Jay, Mrs. Amory S. Carhart, Mrs. Frederic Pierson, Miss Julia Pierson, Mrs. Dallas Bache Pratt, the Countess Festetics, Miss Edith Lounsbery, and Miss Polly Whittier were among those who were in town yesterday.

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Mr. and Mrs. David Munroe Cory have returned from their bridal trip, stopping at Saratoga on their way down from Nova Scotia and Canada. They will spend much of the Summer at Southampton.

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The marriage of Miss Helen Dykman, daughter of Henry T. Dykman, to Rowland Read, son of Mr. George R. Read, will take place on Tuesday, July 29, in Grace Episcopal Church, at White Plains.

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The wedding of Frederick Ambrose Clark and Miss Florence Lockwood Stokes will take place in the early Autumn in St. Thomas's Protestant Episcopal Church at Mamaroneck. The date has not yet been determined.

* * *

The Count and Countess Zichy were in Munich last week. They will spend the Summer abroad, and have no intention, as reported, of coming to Newport. Mrs. George Cornwallis West has gone to Aix les Bains. Mr. and Mrs. Foxhall Keene, who were in Paris, went to Switzerland for a few days before sailing for this country.

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Among other Americans abroad, Miss Della Gurnee is at Royat, Mr. and Mrs. Jules Montant are at Carlsbad, Clarence Dinsmore is taking an automobile trip through France and Switzerland, and Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Seligman are in Switzerland.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 21.—Dinners were given to-night by Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., at Wayside, by Mrs. Burke at The Elms, by Mrs. Charles Daniels at the Osgood villa, by Mrs. T. A. Havemeyer, Jr., at the Stockton cottage, and by Mrs. William T. Carter at her cottage, on Narragansett Avenue.

Miss Cutler of Washington, who is to be married to-morrow at Jamestown to Lieut. Arthur T. Chester, United States Navy, gave a dinner for twelve at the Bay View Hotel, Jamestown, this evening. The decorations were pink sweet peas. Lieut. Chester is attached to the United States ship Prairie, which is at anchor off the Jamestown shore. Following the wedding to-morrow, Col. and Mrs. J. B. Wetherell will give a reception at their cottage in honor of the bride.

Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould have taken apartments at the New Cliffs Hotel.

Mrs. Joseph Stevens entertained at dinner at Hill Top cottage last evening, her guests including Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel, Mr. and Mrs. George B. Drexel, Mr. and Mrs. George B. De Forest, Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Sands, and Ralph N. Ellis.

Reginald C. Vanderbilt went to New York to-night.

Gen. and Mrs. W. M. Parker of New York are at the Muenchinger King cottage.

Mrs. Wilmot Townsend Cox of New York is the guest of her sister, Mrs. F. E. Chadwick, at the Naval War College.

Arthur L. Burden is at The Breakers.

Miss Curtis of Pittsburg is the guest of Mrs. H. D. Hostetter at the Phinney cottage.

Count Campello of Rome, who has been the guest of Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, has taken apartments at Drapers, Bull Street.

Mrs. C. Hinckley of New York has arrived at the Robinson.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilbaux and Arll Wilbaux of Paris, Thomas Wallace of New Haven, and Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Loomis of Providence are registered at the New Cliff.

Baron Oppenheim, Reginald Brooks, A. L. Burden, J. W. Blair, and Conde Nast are registered at the Casino.

Mrs. Charles H. Berryman returned from New York to-night, and is at the Willing cottage, Red Cross Avenue, the guest of her daughter, Mrs. H. Casimer Derham. Miss Ladenburg joined her mother, Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg at Willow Bank this evening.

C. E. Coster of New York is guest of Mrs. Lewis Quentin Jones.

A new cruising sloop, the Trivia, for Harold Vanderbilt, son of Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, was launched at the Herreshoff works, Bristol, to-day. The Trivia is a thirty-four foot water line boat, with short overhangings, bluff bows, and wide beam, and has generally an all-round able appearance. She is sloop rigged, with a large cabin and every appointment for a long cruise. The Trivia is to replace the knockabout Alyce, which Mr. Vanderbilt has sailed for several years, and is much larger than that boat.

For the Martin-Oelrichs wedding at St. Joseph's Church, Thursday, Prof. John C. Mullaly's orchestra will furnish the following musical programme:

Prelude ..... Massenet
Adagio from Sonata, for violin ..... Handel
Prof. J. C. Mullaly.
"Ein Albumblatt" ..... Wagner
Romanza ..... C. E. Bach
Vorspiel, "Manfred" ..... Reinecke
Bridal chorus from "Lohengrin" ..... Wagner
Wedding march ..... Mendelssohn

Signor Guardabassi will sing "Les Rameaux," by Faure, and "Ave Maria," by Gounod.

BAR HARBOR HAPPENINGS.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., July 21.—Despite the most depressing weather society went in force to the reception given this afternoon by Mrs. William L. Graves of New York at Beccokend. This is Mrs. Graves's first season at Bar Harbor, but her popularity as a hostess at Newport and New York has already extended here. Among the guests present were:

Mrs. Robert Abbe,	Herbert Jaques,
Baroness Hengelmuller,	Mrs. Herbert Jaques,
Creighton Webb,	Baron Frankenstein,
Count Casini,	The Misses Patterson,
Count Langier Villars,	Louis Livingston,
Countess Langier Villars,	Mrs. Louis Livingston,
W. Butler Duncan,	The Misses Lawrence,
Mrs. W. Butler Duncan,	Morris K. Jesup,
E. G. Fabbri,	Col. Edward Morrell,
Mrs. E. G. Fabbri,	Mrs. John B. Trevor,
William Jay Schieffelin,	Mrs. Miles B. Carpenter,
Mrs. William Jay Schieffelin,	Miss Carpenter,
Mrs. C. Francis Winthrop,	Hon. Percy Wyndham,
	Pierre Rogestvensky.

Several large dinners were given to-night. Mr. Edward Coles entertained at Aldersea, Mrs. E. G. Fabbri gave a dinner at Corfield. Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Cassatt entertained at Old Farm. Dr. and Mrs. Seely gave a dinner followed by cards at Hillhurst. Mrs. L. Platt Hunt gave a dinner and bridge whist at Corners Meet. The guests were Mrs. Platt, the Misses Patterson, Miss Hinkle, Miss McCormick, Miss Matthews, Misa Carpenter, and Mrs. Miles B. Carpenter.

William E. Dodge of New York is quite ill at Stanwood. He was taken with a cold some time ago and it is feared that it may develop into consumption.

Joseph Lelter returned to-day aboard the steam yacht Taurus.

Mrs. George Morgan of Lenox came to the Malvern to-day for the season.

Charles B. Wright, Jr., came to-day and opened his cottage Tanglewold.

Mrs. Wright, who is at present in Europe, returns in August and will spend the end of the season here.

Edwin Gould has not yet succeeded in securing a cottage here. The Goulds are anxious to come during August, but there seems to be no adequate accommodations.

Mrs. Margaret Bottome is the guest of Mrs. Norman L. Munro at Bogue Chitto. Mrs. Bottome is President of the King's Daughters National Association.

The first Malvern hop of the season will take place Wednesday night.

A. Meserole and Mrs. J. V. Meserole of New York came to-day to the St. Sauveur.

Mrs. Daniel S. Worden of New York and James H. Lowell of New York are recent arrivals at the Belmont.

Mrs. O. F. Livingston of New York and Miss S. H. Matthews of New York came to the Malvern to-day.

Other New York arrivals to-day included T. Simpson, Miss Helen Davis, Miss Agnes Davis, Albert S. Rich, and Miss Helen Orcutt.

Griffin—Hembold.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Mrs. Maggie Mitchell Hembold, the eldest daughter of United States Senator Mitchell of Oregon, was married to-day to Francis Hoyt Griffin, a lawyer of New York City. The ceremony was performed at St. Paul's Episcopal Church, the Rev. Dr. Harding officiating. Senator Mitchell gave the bride away. This is the bride's third marriage.

NOTES OF THE THEATRES.

Good acting, good lines, and good songs hold "A Chinese Honeymoon" in favor.

* * *

The striking tableaus of "The Defender" continue to attract large audiences.

* * *

Sylvan scenes and sweet songs feature "The Wild Rose."

* * *

"The Chaperons" makes its exit Saturday night, and will be succeeded by vaudeville.

* * *

Merry minstrelsy holds the boards at the Manhattan Beach Theatre.

* * *

"Fra Diavolo" is heard among the vines at the Terrace Garden.

Vaudeville and Concerts.

The performance of "The Mikado" at Madison Square Roof is supplemented by Japanese balloon ascensions and automatic fortune tellers.

* * *

Miss Myrtle Randall sings in the Duss concerts at St. Nicholas Garden.

* * *

The bill at the Paradise Roof is to be changed next week with the coming of Creatore's Italian band.

* * *

Shannon's band is heard afternoons and evenings at Manhattan Beach.

* * *

The vaudeville programme on the steamer Grand Republic includes Fields and Wooley and other comedians.

* * *

A figure of Gen. Kitchener has been added to the world in wax at the Eden Musée.

* * *

"Tactics," a one-act comedy, presented by the James O. Barrows-John Lancaster company, heads the bill at Keith's Union Square Theatre.

* * *

The Kaltenborn concerts at the Circle Auditorium catch popular fancy.

* * *

The bill for the Proctor theatres comprises "His Heart's Delight" at the Fifth Avenue, vaudeville led by Raymond Moore at the Twenty-third Street house, and "Jane" at the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Theatre.

* * *

The Lion Palace Music Hall, on the upper west side, presents its usual vaudeville bill.

GERMAN DECORATIONS FOR 300 AMERICANS.

List of Honors for Persons Who Were Connected with Prince Henry's Visit Is in the Kaiser's Hands.

BERLIN, July 21.—Cabinet orders conferring decorations on about 300 Americans who were connected with tha trip of Prince Henry of Prussia to the United States are in Emperor William's hands for signature. The Foreign Office sent the papers to his Majesty a fortnight ago, and their return and the announcement of the decorations are expected any day. The list was made up largely by Dr. von Holleben, the German Ambassador at Washington, though of course Prince Henry personally suggested a good many names.

The delay in preparing the list seems to have been due to the necessity of ascertaining beforehand whether persons in official positions would and could accept decorations. There has been much correspondence between the Foreign Office and Dr. von Holleben regarding the attitude of the American officials. After months of exchange of views the list was finally agreed upon and sent to the United States Embassy for revision. Ambassador White, following precedent in such cases, politely declined to make any suggestion, and returned the list to the Foreign Office without any expression of opinion.

It appears that a standing instruction of the State Department is that the bestowal of decorations shall be discouraged as much as possible, because decorations have no place in the American Government system, cannot be returned in kind, and nearly always lead to diplomatic annoyance.

It is understood that the decorations are chiefly various classes of the Crown Order. Each class of the several Prussian orders has a number of shades. In the Red Eagle, for instance, there are thirty.

IN THE SHOPS.

No one thinks of ostrich feathers for anything but hats, but as a matter of fact, the best brushes for bric-a-brac, pictures, pianos, &c., are made of ostrich feathers. No one, however, would mistake a feather duster for a hat in disguise.

* * *

One of the most attractive golf chairs is a comfortable armchair with a willow standard and the receptacles for the golf clubs on the outside. Usually the club holders are on either side of the front of the chair, or possibly at the back. In this case the openings are at the end of the two arms of the chair, and the holders are then carried diagonally down the sides to the back of the chair.

* * *

A quaint tete-a-tete in willow is in the form of two armchairs. The fronts of the two are joined, while the backs are a little apart, giving the chairs a sociable angle. In between them on a level with the arms is a board in the shape of a triangle for a table. A wicker piece is on the back as high as the top of the backs, and on tha upper part of it is a narrow shelf. It is a pretty and convenient piece of furniture.

* * *

A simple and odd-appearing chair of rattan is called a club chair. It has something the appearance of a steamer chair, not adjustable. The seat and back are in one piece, caned, and the back has a backward slope at the top. Long arms extend some distance beyond the seat. There is no support for the feet. A chair like that costs $10.

* * *

Moorish rush chairs are attractive in appearance and not expensive, costing $6 or $7, according to size. They are big, clumsy chairs, and in one family where they are used are spoken of familiarly as "the swamps," from a slight odor suggesting a swamp or marsh which lingers about them. The chairs are comfortable, but they should stand always with the back resting against the wall, for they are heavy, and have not a strong backbone. To keep them in good condition they should be dusted thoroughly and treated occasionally to a good soaking. That prevents the rushes from getting too dry, and they wear better. They are serviceable chairs, and thay will pay for the money invested. They are picturesque for the piazza, and a good rain saves the trouble of giving them a special bath.

* * *

Square, broad-armed rattan chairs, with strong standards, are good chairs which cost comparatively little. They may be bought for $5, $6, and $7 each. They are not heavy and are strong and comfortable.

* * *

Round-backed rattan chairs can be had as low as $4. These also have strong standards.

* * *

There are regular rattan reclining chairs, with extended front pieces. They are made in different styles, and the cost is $12 each. When stained there is an extra cost of $2 or $3.

* * *

Liquid green soap is one of the good and convenient articles for a shampoo. It can be had in small bottles for 25 cents, or extra large bottles for 75 cents. Each bottle has a sprinkler in the top.

* * *

An expert hairdresser says that horn combs are the best for the hair and that they should have large, round-pointed teeth. Sharp teeth are bad for the scalp. Rubber combs are not good for the hair. Combs are made of Irish, French, and buffalo horn. A good horn comb, which will cost perhaps 50 cents, will last a lifetime.

* * *

The old-fashioned tables which make settees when the tables are turned up and have receptacles beneath the seat for the ironing materials are posing for aristocratic pieces of furniture. When made with more elaboration the pyrographic fiend decorates them, tacks a piece of buckram or leather with big brass nails across the centre of the back, another across the centre of the seat, with a fringed end hanging down in front, and calls the box a shirt-waist receptacle.

* * *

Now is the time for camphor chests, cedar chests, or closets. The closets are for holding things that are needed occasionally, but must be kept from moths. They are expensive luxuries, but there is nothing which so much delights the heart of the housekeeper.

* * *

How is a rattan toilet stand for a piece of Summer furniture?

THREE PRIZE STORIES.

THE SUNDAY MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES has, as one of its features, a series of anecdotes by or about well-known men grouped under the caption of "The Man in the Street."

Each week prizes are awarded to the best three of these stories. In accordance with this arrangement, the prizes this week were awarded to the authors of the following, which appeared on Sunday last;

FIRST PRIZE.

It was on the veranda of a club where the commanding figure of the ex-Speaker of the House of Representatives is often seen and always welcomed. The doctor, famous for anatomic skill and gastronomic expertness, was recounting his feats of carving to the engineer.

"On one occasion," he remarked, "when I was a medical student in Philadelphia, I earned the undying gratitude of my landlady by carving into satisfactory portions for twelve persons one reed bird."

"Humph," replied the engineer, "it must have been a Tom Reed bird."

SECOND PRIZE.

Poor Maurice Barrymore, who still breatbes, but long ago died a-top, had perhaps the most ready wit of any man of his profession. Breaking down one Spring, he betook himself to the Catskill Mountains for repairs. Three other men were in the smoking car with him, and they soon fell into conversation.

"I'm an overworked actor," said Barrymore, "and am going to the mountains to build myself up, if I can."

"I'm in business," said another, "and played out; like yourself, I'm going to the hills for rest."

"And I," said the third, "am an engineer, a broken-down one, and on the same errand."

"And you!" said Barrymore, smiling, to the fourth man. "You are in the same boat with us all?"

"Not at all," said the man, haughtily, "I am going to the hills, but I am not broken down from work. I don't work. I am a gentleman."

"And plainly on a vacation," said Maurice contemptuously.

THIRD PRIZE.

Prof. Brackett of Princeton was once holding an oral examination in physics. The men before him had all failed once, and he was giving them a second chance.

One man seemed unable to answer correctly a single question, and as he was a senior, about to be graduated if he passed this examination, the professor felt sorry for him.

"Perhaps some of you would like to ask me a few questions in physics," he said. "Questions often evince as much knowledge of the subject as answers reveal."

There was silence for a moment, and then the senior spoke up.

"I'd like to ask a question, Professor."

"Ah!" returned the professor, plainly showing his relief and pleasure. "What is the question?"

"Are we through, Sir?"

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

David S. Quimby.

Ex-Supervisor David S. Quimby died in his home, at 123 Ashland Place, Brooklyn, on Sunday. He was born in Brooklyn in 1838. When a young man he entered the business of dealing in grates and stoves that was founded by his grandfather in 1816, at Poplar and Henry Streets, Brooklyn. Seventeen years ago he engaged in the insurance business. During the years 1876-7 he represented the Third Ward in the Kings County Board of Supervisors and was Deputy City Auditor of Brooklyn during the administration of Mayor Wurster. He was a member of Stella Council, American Legion of Honor; Brooklyn Council, National Union; De Witt Council, Royal Arcanum; Stella Lodge, F. and A. M., and the Society of Old Brooklynites. His widow, a daughter, and a son survive him.

Dr. Martin Deschere.

Martin Deschere, M. D., well known as a homeopathic physician, died last night of heart disease in his residence, at 334 West Fifty-eighth Street. He was born in Hamburg, Germany, fifty-four years ago, and came to America when he was a boy. He received his medical training in the New York Homeopathic Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1875. He practiced his profession in New York City for twenty-five years. His specialty was children's diseases. Until a few weeks ago he was a professor in the Homeopathic College.

Dr. Deschere was a member of the visiting staff of the Flower and Laura Franklin Hospitals, and he belonged to many medical societies in New York and the country at large. He left a widow and three children.

John Guthrie Watson.

CHICAGO, July 21.—John Guthrie Watson, junior member of the firm of Aldis, Aldis, Northcote & Watson, is dead as the result of an operation for appendicitis. Mr. Watson was forty-five years old and unmarried. He came to Chicago in 1890.

Obituary Notes.

WILLIAM H. BRINE, for many years a prominent dry goods merchant in Boston, died at his home, in Somerville, yesterday, of Bright's disease. He was born in Boston in 1841.

Dr. JOSEPH BIDDLE WILKINSON, head of a distinguished family in Louisiana, and father of ex-Congressman Theodore Wilkinson and ex-United States Appraiser J. B. Wilkinson, Jr., of New York, is dead at New Orleans.

Col. WILLIAM M. REXFORD died at the age of sixty-two years in

FINANCIAL.

THE CENTRE OF THE SIERRAS.

The Spaniard as a miner started at Mexico City and worked north along the Sierras to Zacatecas. Two hundred and fifty years later the American commenced at California and worked south along the same mountain chain, which he called the Rockies. Hardly a mile of Rocky or Sierra was without its mineral wealth. The Spaniard and Californian together, in Mexico and the United States, have produced five thousand millions of the precious metals, more than the whole world had produced in all the centuries from Caesar to Columbus.

The ground has been worked over thoroughly most of the way from California to Tehuantepec, with the exception of about five hundred miles in the centre. North of the scene of the great Spanish operations and south of where the energy of the Californian reached is a stretch of the mountain chain now covered for the most part by the State of Durango, Mexico, which the wild Indian held for three centuries against inroads from north and south, and thus saved as virgin mineral ground for the scientific miner and organized and equipped mining company of to-day.

The San Luis Mining Company

has secured an area in the best part of this virgin ground which is immense in its extent and rich beyond even the tales of the mines of Guanajuato, Zacatecas and Grass Valley.

The San Luis Mining Company has a capitalization of one million five hundred thousand dollars, and the par value of its shares is ten dollars.

It has mines in which enormous ore bodies have been developed and reduction works already erected and in successful operation, and it has at its disposal the best scientific, engineering and executive talent that money can secure.

It is selling the balance of its Treasury stock to enable it to further extend its reduction works and increase their capacity so that they will be commensurate with the ore production of its mines.

A limited amount of the stock is for sale at $17.50 a share until August 1st. After that date the price will be $18.50 a share.

Make checks payable to the order of the San Luis Mining Company and send to its office, 27 William St., New York.

MYRA B. MARTIN,
Secretary.

REORGANIZATION
OF
Asphalt Company of America
AND
National Asphalt Company

To the holders of certificates of deposit of Collateral Gold Certificates of the ASPHALT COMPANY OF AMERICA, and to the holders of such Collateral Gold Certificates.

You are hereby notified that the undersigned, a Committee acting at the request of holders of Collateral Gold Certificates of the ASPHALT COMPANY OF AMERICA, under an agreement bearing date the 14th day of Novsmber, 1901, bave approved and adopted, in conjunction with a committee representing the holders of securities of the NATIONAL ASPHALT COMPANY, a plan for the reorganization of the affairs of the Asphalt Company of America, and of the National Asphalt Company, and bavs lodged originals of said plan with the COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA and the MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, the depositaries mentioned in said agreement. A copy of said plan, together with a copy of the report of this Committee, will be maiied to each bolder of said certiffcatss of said Asphalt Company of America, and to the holders of certificates of dsposit lasned by the depositaries under said agreement, and copies thereof may be obtained upon application to either of said depositaries.

Holders of collateral gold certificates of the Asphalt Company of America, already deposited under said agreement, will bs deemed to have assented to said plan, unless written notice of their dissent therefrom, and of their desira to withdraw from said agreement and plan, shall have been filed with either of said depositaries prior to AUGUST 19TH, 1902. Holders of said collateral gold certificates who have not deposited them with either of said depositaries, may become parties to said agreement and plan hy depositing their said certificates with eithsr of said depositaries on or before SEPTEMBER 15TH, 1902.

Dated Philadelphia, July 18th, 1902.

HENRY W. BIDDLE, Chairman.
RUDULPH ELLIS,
ALVIN W. KRECH,
E. B. MORRIS,
C. S. W. PACKARD,
Committee.

J. PERCY KEATING,
THOMAS DE WITT CUYLER, } Philadelphia.
ALEXANDER & GREEN, New York City, of Counsel.
W. S. ELLIS, Secretary,
Arcade Building, Philadelphia.

REORGANIZATION OF NATIONAL ASPHALT COMPANY AND ASPHALT COMPANY OF AMERICA.

TO THE HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT OF COLLATERAL GOLD CERTIFICATES AND CAPITAL STOCK OF THE NATIONAL ASPHALT COMPANY AND TO THE HOLDERS OF SUCH COLLATERAL GOLD CERTIFICATES AND CERTIFICATES OF CAPITAL STOCK:

You are berehy notified that tha undsrsigned, a committee acting at ths request of holders of Collateral Gold Certificates snd Capital Stock of the National Asphalt Company, under an agreement hearing date the 18th day of November, 1901, have approved and adopted, in conjunction with the committee representing the holders of securities of the Asphalt Company of America, a plan for the reorganization of the affairs of the National Asphalt Company and of the Asphalt Company of America, and have lodged originals of said plan with the Equitable Trust Company of Philadelphia and the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, the depositaries mentioned in said agreement. A copy of said plan, together with a copy of the report of this committee, will he mailed to each holder of said certificates of said National Company and to the holders of certificates of deposit issued hy the depositaries under said agreement, and copies thereof may be obtained upon application to either of said depositaries.

Holders of the Collateral Gold Certificates and Capital Stock of the National Asphalt Company already deposited under said agreement will be deemed to have assented to said plan unless written notice of dissent therefrom is filed with either of the depositaries prior to the 19th day of August, 1902, and holders of said Collateral Gold Certificates and certificates of stock who have not deposited them may become parties to said agreement and plan by depositing their said gold certificates and stock with either of the above-named depositaries on or before Septemher 15th, 1902.

Dated Philadelphia, July 18th, 1902.

WILLIAM F. HARRITY, Chairman.
RICHARD H. RUSHTON,
ARTHUR W. SEWALL,
Committee.

JOHN V. LOUGHNEY, Betz Building, Philadelphia, Pa., Secretary.
DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, of Counsel.

Will sell for quick cash; block Mergenthaler-Horton Basket Machine Company stock; will divide to suit. F. H. R., Box 214 Times.

FINANCIAL.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
OFFICE NO. 55 WILLIAM STREET,
CORNER OF PINE ST.
WEDNESDAY, JULY 23D,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

BY ORDER OF EXECUTOR OF THE ESTATE OF IDA A. VAN ALST, DECD.

$3,000 Chic., Mil. & St. Paul R. R. (S. W. Div.) 6s, 1909.
$2,000 City of Brooklyn 7% Public Park Loan, 1015.
$3,000 West Shore R. R. Co. 4s, 2361.
$10,000 United States 4% Reg. Bds., 1907.
$12,000 Atlantic Avenue R. R. Co. 5s, 1931.
$1,000 N. Y., Chicago & St. Louis R. R. Co. 4s, 1937.
$7,000 Brooklyn Union Gas Co. 5s, 1945.
$5,000 Central Crosstown R. R. 6s, 1922.
$2,000 Albany & Hudson R'way & Power Co. 5s, 1939, Mch., 1902, Coupon on.
14 shs. Williamsburgh Trust Co., B'klyn.
14 shs. First National Bank, B'klyn.
100 shs. Clev., Cinn., Chicago & St. Louis R. R.
50 shs. Williamsburgh City Fire Ins. Co., (sold 10 shs. with privilege).
20 shs. Stuyvesant Insurance Co.
10 shs. Canada Southern R'way Co.
23 shs. N. Y. Central & Hudson River R. R. Co.
50 shs. Kings County Trust, B'klyn, (sold 10 shares with privilege).
1,200 shs. Brooklyn City R. R. Co., (sold 100 shs. with privilege).
60 shs. New York & New Jersey Telephone Co., (sold 10 shares with privilege).

BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.

60 shs. Brooklyn Academy of Music, (with 6 tickets).
100 shs. N. Y. Mtge. & Security Co.
$1,000 Hamilton Club, B'klyn, 2d Mtge, 4% Bd., 1921.
10 shs. West Side Bank.
25 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.

BY ORDER OF ADMINISTRATOR.

1,327 shs. Loring & Co., Limited.
168 shs. Henry Medical Dispensary.

FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

5,000 shs. Silver Queen Mining & Smelting Co.
£200 British National War Loan 2¾% Bds.
10 shs. Ramapo Water Co.
42 shs. Title Insurance Co.
500 shs. Dominion Securities Co.
20 shs. Central Realty Bond & Trust Co.
9 shs. National City Bank.
25 shs. Lawyers' Mtge. Insurance Co.
30 shs. Trust Co. of America.
50 shs. Lawyers' Title Insurance Co.
$10,000 Consolidated Water Co. of Utica 1st Mtge. 5% Bds., 1930.
$3,000 B'klyn & Rockaway Beach R. R. 6s, 1931.
50 shs. Safety Car Heating & Lighting Co.
50 shs. Borden's Condensed Milk Co. Pfd.
50 shs. Royal Baking Powder Co. Pfd.
25 shs. American Chicle Co. Pfd.
5 shs. Niles-Bement-Pond Co. common.
$5,000 Indiana Natural & Ill. Gas Co. 1st 6s, 1908.
60 shs. Woodlawn Cemetery.
1,500 shs. The Number Seven Mining Co., "Ltd."
$6,000 Haverstraw Light & Fuel Co. 5% Bds., 1949.
30 shs. Stuyvesant Fire Ins. Co.
10 shs. Natl. City Bank.
25 shs. Corn Exchange Bank. (new stock.)
100 shs. Manhattan Co. Bank.
$250 Consumers' Ice Co. 5% Bond Ctf., 1911.
9 shs. North American Trust Co.
6 shs. Binghamton R'y. Co.
14 shs. Holland Trust Co.
40 shs. Western Union Telegraph Co.
42 shs. American Express Co.
200 shs. Ramapo Water Co.
8 shs. N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust Co.
$10,000 National Starch Co. 5 per cent. Deb. Bds., 1925.
$450,000 Chicago & South Eastern Ry. Co. Gen. Mtge. Gold Bds., 1922; $400,000 carry July, 1892, Coupons, and $50,000 carry July, 1892, Coupons.
40 shs. Guardian Trust Co.
4 shs. Corn Exchange Bank (new stock.)
25 shs. Union Steel & Chain Co. Pfd.
1,000 shs. Eastern Consolidated Oil Co. of Maine.
100 shs. Northern Pacific Ry. Co. Pfd.
15 shs. Trust Co. of America.
100 shs. Lawyers' Mtge. Ins. Co.
50 shs. Natl. City Bank.

ALLIANCE REALTY CO.,
NEW YORK REALTY.
TRENTON POTTERIES.
AMERICAN WRITING PAPER,
CENTRAL REALTY BOND & TRUST.
WM. E. NICHOLS & CO.
Tel. 3383 Cortlandt. 15 WALL STREET.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY
(OF CALIFORNIA)

First Consolidated Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds of 1893.

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors of this Company has determined to use to redeem First Consolidated Mortgage Five Per Cent Gold Bonds of ths Southern Pacific Railroad Company (of California) $64,000 now in the Sinking Fund for the redemption and payment of Bonds of that issue, and that Bonds of such issue will be redeemed therewith; bids are hereby invited for the surrender of such Bonds at prices to bs named by ths bidders. Such bids should be deposited with Andrew K. Van Deventer, Assistant Treasurer of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, at his office, 120 Broadway, New York City, at or hefors 12 o'clock noon on the 31st day of July, 1902, and should be endorsed "Bids for surrender of Southern Pacific Railroad Company of California Five Per Cent Bonds."

New York, June 30, 1902.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.,
By E. H. HARRIMAN, President.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
BONDS AND STOCKS
OF THE
Distilling Company of America
AND BONDS OF THE
American Spirits Manufacturing Company

A majority of both classes of stock of The Distilling Company of America having been deposited with Ths Mercantile Trust Company under the plan for the conversion of the securities of The Distilling Company of America, the certificates of deposit were listed hy the Listing Committee of the New York Stock Exchange, and in pursnance of the requirements of said Committee the time for the deposit of securities under the plan is extended to and including the **First day of August, 1902**, after which date no deposits will be received except upon such terms as the undersigned may prescribe.

RUDULPH ELLIS,
CRAWFORD LIVINGSTON,
VALENTINE P. SNYDER,
Committee.

Dated New York, July 21st, 1902.

Dividends.

OFFICE OF
THE BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD CO.

Baltimore, July 21, 1902.

The Board of Directors this day declared from the net earnings of the Company for the six months ended June 30, 1902, a dividend of TWO (2) PER CENT. on ths Prefsrred Stock of the Company, to be paid September 2, 1902, to the stockbolders of record at the closing of the transfer books on August 16, 1902.

This Board also declared from the surplus earnings of tbe Company a dividend of TWO (2) PER CENT. on the Common Stock of the Company, payahle on September 2, 1902, to the stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer hooks on August 16, 1902.

For the purpose of such dividends tbe transfer books of the Company will be closed at 12 o'clock noon on August 16, 1902, and will be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on September 2, 1902.

THE BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD CO.
By C. W. WOOLFORD, Secretary.

Amalgamated Copper Company,
52 Broadway, New York, July 17th, 1902.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Amalgamated Copper Company, a dividend of ONE-HALF OF ONE PER CENT. (½ of 1%) was declared payahle August 25th, 1902, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. July 24th, 1902. Transfer books close at 3 o'clock P. M. July 24th, 1902, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. August 11th, 1902.

WM. G. ROCKEFELLER, Secretary & Treasurer.

New York City, July 18, 1902.

The New York National Exchange Bank.

93D DIVIDEND.

This Board of Directors have this day declared a Quarterly Dividend of Two (2%) Per Cent. upon the Capital Stock of this bank, payahle August 1st, 1902. Tbe transfer books close July 21st, 1902, and open August 1st, 1902.

The H. B. Claflin Company,
Corner of Church and Worth Streets,
New York City, July 22, 1902.

The quarterly interest on the Preferred Stocks will be paid August 1st.

Transfer books for the Preferred Stocks only will be closed at 3 P. M. July 24th and reopened at 10 A. M. August 2, 1902.

D. N. FORCE, Treasurer.

Standard Rope and Twine Company
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

COUPONS DUE AUGUST 1st on the above will he paid on and after that date at the office of the Manhattan Trust Company, 20 Wall Street, New York City.

JOSEPH G. TAYLOR, Treasurer.

THE GERMAN AMERICAN BANK, New York, July 21, 1902.—The Board of Directors has declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT., payable on and after August 1st, 1902. The transfer books will be closed from July 24 to August 1st, inclusive. J. F. FREDERICHS, Cashier.

CENTRAL FIREWORKS COMPANY.

Semi-annual Dividend No. 9 of 3½% on Preferred Stock and No. 5 of 1% on Common Stock have been declared, payahle August 9. Transfer Books close Aug. 2, 12 M. Checks will be mailed. GEO. T. EGBERT, Treas.

FINANCIAL.

We offer for public subscription at **105** and interest

$1,000,000

Eastern Steamship Co

First Mtge 5% Sinking Fund Gold Bonds.

DATED MAY 1, 1902. DUE MAY 1, 1927

Subject to call at 110 and accrued interest.

Total amount Bonds outstanding $1,750,000
Capital Stock fully paid $3,000,000

Coupons payable May 1 and Nov. 1 at office of

City Trust Co., Boston, Trustee Under the Mortgage.

Denomination $1000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Ransom B. Fuller, President, Boston (also Pres. Boston Insurance Co.).
Calvin Austin, Vice-Pres. and Gen'l. Mgr., Boston (formerly Pres. B. & B. Stp. Co.).
James B. Drake, Vice-Pres., Bath, Me. (formerly Pres. Kennebec Stmbt. Co.).
James T. Morse, Treas., Boston (Pres. Knickerbocker Steam Towage Co.).
Charles W. Morse, New York (Capitalist).
John Englis, New York (formerly Pres. Portland Steamship Co.).
Wm. T. Cobb, Rockland, Me., (Director Rockland-Rockport Lime Co.).
Charles F. Libby, Portland, Me. (formerly Pres. International Steamship Co.).

For information regarding income of Company, financial condition, etc., we refer to following extract of letter from President Fuller to E. H. Gay & Co.

EASTERN STEAMSHIP CO.
BOSTON, July 16th, 1902.

Messrs. E. H. Gay & Co.,

Gentlemen: The Eastern Steamship Co., which was organized under the laws of the State of Maine on Oct. 8th, 1901, is a consolidation of the Boston & Bangor Steamship Co., Portland Steamship Co., Kennebec Steamboat Co., and International Steamship Co., which constituent companies have all been operating successfully for many years and have earned dividends on their capital stocks, over and above all charges, at the average rate of 6% per annum for several years past.

The $1,000,000 First Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds, due 1927, of the Eastern Steamship Co., which we have sold you, and which are a portion of the total issue of $1,750,000 bonds, are a lien on all the Property of the company now owned or hereafter to be acquired.

The company takes the precaution to fully cover by insurance, both marine and fire, all its property. The present insurance exceeds $2,000,000.

There is a provision in the mortgage which requires the company to pay into a sinking fund each year from its earnings such amounts as shall be sufficient to retire the total issue of bonds at maturity.

The earnings of these companies for the year ending Dec. 31, 1901, were		**$1,321,475.05**
Which, after deducting cost of operation	**$932,008.18**	
And amount expended for maintenance and repairs	**162,363.72**	**1,094,371.90**
Shows net revenue, against which interest on bonds will be first charge, of		**$227,103.15**
Which is is 2½ times interest charge of		**87,500.00**
The surplus over interest charge was		**$139,603.15**

Which is more than 4½% on the entire capital stock of $3,000,000.

I consider these bonds to be a first-class, safe investment, and you need have no hesitation in recommending them to your clients.

Yours very truly,
RANSOM B. FULLER, President.

LEGALITY APPROVED BY STOREY, THORNDIKE, PALMER & TRAYER, BOSTON.

Subscription books will be opened at the offices of E. H. Gay & Co. on Thursday, July 24, 1902, and closed on the same day. The privilege is reserved of allotting a proportionate part of each subscription.

Copies of Prospectus, Application Blanks and full data furnished upon application.

E. H. GAY & CO.,
1 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.

BOSTON. PHILADELPHIA. MONTREAL. PROVIDENCE. PORTLAND.

GROWING INTEREST IN INVESTMENTS.

The month of June, 1902, was a dull month for bankers and brokers in Wall Street. It was a period when crop uncertainties brought inaction on the part of investors and operators. Other elements of uncertainty also tended to accentuate this inertia. It was a period, however, when investors lost no time in closely watching and studying the factors governing the value of securities. They turned naturally and so generally to the services of Dow, Jones & Co. as represented in their News Bulletins, News Tickers, and The Wall Street Journal, that the gross earnings of Dow, Jones & Co. for the month of June were larger than in any other month of their twenty years' history. This fact while of course very gratifying to Dow, Jones & Co. and a significant testimony to the helpfulness of their services, is nevertheless referred to more particularly as an index to the growing interest of the public in investments afforded by Wall Street markets. It is an encouragement to bankers and brokers to have The Wall Street Journal go daily to investors, because it stimulates investment of money in the best securities.

THE TRUST CO. OF AMERICA,

149 Broadway, New York,
(NORTHWEST CORNER LIBERTY STREET.)

Capital $2,500,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits $3,034,050.46

Allows Interest on Daily Balances

subject to check through the New York Clearing-house or payable at sight and on Certificates of Deposit.

Acts as Trustee, Receiver, Committee, Executor, Guardian, Administrator, Assignee, Registrar, Transfer and Fiscal Agent.

OFFICERS:

ASHBEL P. FITCH, President. WILLIAM BARBOUR, V.-Pres.
WILLIAM H. LEUPP, V.-Pres. H. S. MANNING, V.-Pres.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Sec'y. ALBERT L. BANISTER, Treas.

DIRECTORS:

Ashbel P. Fitch,	James M. Donald,	Anson R. Flower,	George Blumenthal,
William Barbour,	Jesse Spalding,	H. S. Redmond,	Frank J. Gould,
H. S. Manning,	George Crocker,	Jno. R. Hegeman,	William A. Clark,
Samuel A. Maxwell,	Edward C. Schaefer,	George C. Boldt,	John W. Griggs,
Myron T. Herrick,	S. C. T. Dodd,	C. I. Hudson,	Edwin Gould.
Emerson McMillin,	Joel F. Freeman,	Philip Lehman,	

Manhattan Transit Puts and Calls.

I will sell puts on any part of 5,000 shares of Manhattan Transit Co. stock at $6.00 per share for 30 days, at $25 per 100 shares. I will buy calls on any part of 5,000 shares of Manhattan Transit Co. stock, at $8.00 per share for 30 days, at $25 per 100 shares. Contracts to he made with New York Stock Exchange Houses.

CHAS. H. FRESHMAN, 33 Wall Street, N. Y.

NOTICE.—THE THIRD NATIONAL BANK, located at Chattanooga, in the State of Tennessee, is closing up its affairs. All note bolders and other creditors of said association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the association for payment.

CHAS. A. LYERLY, President.
CHAS. O. LUTZ, Cashier.
Dated July 1, 1902.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Copartnership Notices.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm name of GEO. CRETER & SON, at 88 and 90 Walker Street, has been dissolved by mutual consent. George Crater will liquidate the business and will collect all accounts due the firm and pay all debts of the firm.

Dated July 21, 1902.

GEORGE CRETER.
PHILIP CRETER.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

FINANCIAL.

$650,000

First Mortgage Forty Year 4½% Gold Bonds
OF THE
Municipal Gas & Electric Company,
OF ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Principal and Interest Guaranteed by the Rochester Gas and Electric Company.

DATED APRIL 1, 1902. DUE APRIL, 1, 1942.

Optional on any interest payment date on and after April 1st, 1912, at 102½ and interest. Interest payable April 1 and October 1, in New York City. Denomination $1,000. Coupon Bonds with privilege of registration of principal.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.

The Rochester Gas and Electric Company has acquired all the property, franchises, etc., of the Municipal Gas and Electric Company, and has assumed and guaranteed the payment of the principal and interest of its bonds.

The ROCHESTER GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY officially reports the following:

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

CAPITAL STOCK:		
Preferred		$2,150,000
Common		2,150,000
BONDED DEBT:		
Including above bonds		4,652,000

For several years the Company has paid dividends at the rate of 6% on both Common and Preferred shares and according to local quotations on the stocks, the market value of the Equity is over $4,000,000.

The Rochester Gas and Electric Company now controls the entire gas and electric business of Rochester, operating under franchises unlimited as to time. Within the city limits of Rochester the Genesee River has a fall of about 260 feet, and about 90% of this water power is owned by the Rochester Gas & Electric Co.

Price 101 and interest
SPECIAL CIRCULAR ON REQUEST

N. W. Harris & Company
BANKERS
NEW YORK
31 and 33 Pine Street
CHICAGO BOSTON

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY

OFFERING OF OREGON SHORT LINE FOUR PER CENT. AND PARTICIPATING TWENTY-FIVE-YEAR GOLD BONDS.

120 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK, JULY 18, 1902.

To the Holders of Preferred and Common Stock of the Union Pacific Railroad Company:

The Oregon Short Line Railroad Company has created an issue of FOUR PER CENT. AND PARTICIPATING TWENTY-FIVE-YEAR GOLD BONDS, to be secured by the pledge and deposit with The Equitable Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, subject to the provisions of a trust indenture, of ten shares of the stock of the Northern Securities Company for every $1,000 face value of bonds issued. These bonds carry interest at four per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in February and August, and are also entitled for each year, beginning with the year 1903, as provided in the trust indenture, to an amount equal to any dividends and interest which may be paid in cash during the year upon the deposited collateral in excess of four per cent. upon the amount of the outstanding bonds. All or any of the bonds may be redeemed, at the option of the Short Line Company, at a premium of two and one-half per cent. and accrued interest and dividend payments on any interest day upon at least three months' published notice. In case part of the bonds are redeemed, those to be redeemed are to be chosen by lot. Both the principal and interest will be payable in gold without deduction for taxes. The bonds will be coupon bonds of $1,000 each with the usual provisions for registration and exchange for fully registered bonds. For the terms and provisions of the bonds and of the trust indenture under which they are to be issued reference is made to the copies of those instruments on file at the office of the undersigned in New York.

Pursuant to action of the Board of Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, which has acquired the bonds hereby offered, holders of its preferred and common stock of record at the closing of the transfer books on August 1, 1902, are offered the privilege of subscribing at 90 and accrued interest for a face amount of said bonds equal to fifteen per cent. of the par amount of their stock.

Arrangements have been completed for the sale, upon the terms of this circular, of so many of $21,000,000 of said bonds as are not subscribed for by the stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad Company upon this offering.

No subscription for a fraction of a bond will be received, but as rights to subscribe may be assigned in accordance with a blank form which will be furnished upon application at the Company's office in New York, any holder of such an amount of stock that fifteen per cent. of the par value thereof will not be $1,000 or a multiple thereof, may, before subscribing, buy or sell subscription rights upon the open market for such an amount as may be necessary for the purpose.

Subscriptions must be made after August 1st and **before 3 o'clock P. M. on August 15, 1902**, at the office of the Company, 120 Broadway, New York, where blanks will be furnished upon which subscriptions must be made.

Payments on account of subscriptions must be made at the office of the Company in New York in installments and on dates as follows:

$450 per bond upon subscription;

$453.33 (the accrued interest adjustment being included), on or before September 15, 1902.

Any subscriber may pay his subscription in full at time of subscription, in which case he will be allowed a disconnt on the anticipated payment of $1.66 per bond (which is at the rate of four per cent. per annum), and will be entitled to full-paid subscription certificates.

Failure to pay any subscription installment, when and as payable, will forfeit all rights in respect of the bond subscribed for and any installments previously paid.

Subscriptions upon the forms furnished by the Company accompanied by cheques on New York to the order of the Union Pacific Railroad Company for the first installment of $450 per bond (or for $901.67 in case the subscription is paid in full) must in all cases be in the hands of F. V. S. Crosby, Treasurer, at the office of the Company, 120 Broadway, New York, before three o'clock P. M. on August 15, 1902, when the right to subscribe will terminate. The subscription certificates will be transferable by delivery.

Bonds with coupons attached or interim certificates representing bonds will be deliverable on and after September 15, 1902, upon surrender of subscription certificates at this Company's office, with the payments of all installments receipted thereon.

By order of the Board of Directors.

ALEX. MILLAR, Secretary.

Pennsylvania Banks.

Farmers' Deposit National Bank,
PITTSBURG, PA.

RESOURCES.

Loans and investments	$19,286,289.78
Due from banks and bankers	421,547.04
Clearing House exchanges	1,352,861.02
Cash and reserve	4,723,233.90
Total	$25,783,931.74

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$800,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits	6,005,655.61
Deposits	18,976,004.13
Unpaid dividends	2,182.00
Total	$25,783,931.74

J. W. FLEMING, Cashier.

MELLON NATIONAL BANK,
PITTSBURG, PA.

RESOURCES.

Loans and investments	$9,688,657.22
Due from banks and bankers	1,082,001.23
Clearing House exchanges	1,472,986.18
Cash and reserve	3,560,605.11
Total	$15,804,249.74

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$2,000,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits	24,455.09
Deposits	13,779,794.65
Total	$15,804,249.74

W. S. MITCHELL, Cashier.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK,
PHILADELPHIA.

STATEMENT OF CONDITION JULY 16, 1902.

RESOURCES.

Loans and investments	$3,894,237.36	
Due from banks	561,272.26	
Cash and reserve	1,311,190.72	$5,766,700.34

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$500,000.00	
Surplus and undivided profits	553,319.47	
Circulation	276,000.00	
Deposits	4,437,380.87	$5,766,700.34

W. H. CURTIS, Jr., Cashier.

Washington, D. C., Banks.

RIGGS NATIONAL BANK,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

RESOURCES.

Loans and investments	$4,809,721.23
Due from banks and bankers	939,790.08
Clearing House exchanges	42,785.05
Cash and reserve	2,057,374.57
Total	$7,849,670.93

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$500,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits	446,958.21
Deposits	6,899,387.72
Unpaid dividends	3,325.00
Total	$7,849,670.93

Oklahoma Banks.

CAPITOL NATIONAL BANK,
GUTHRIE, OKLAHOMA.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$415,334.00
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		18,984.72
Premiums paid		2,000.00
Securities, warrants, &c.		148,756.34
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures		2,300.00
U. S. bonds, par value	$150,200.00	
Cash and exchange	261,834.13	
Demand loans	219,776.54	
		631,810.67
		$1,219,165.73

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$100,000.00
Surplus	16,000.00
Undivided profits—net	6,919.52
Circulation	50,000.00
Deposits	1,046,246.21
	$1,219,165.73

J. H. EDMONDSON, Cashier.

Lost and Found.

Lost.—$100 reward and no questions asked for return of gold bracelet set with five stones, lost at Café Kuloff, Far Rockaway, L. I., or between Far Rockaway and Lawrence, L. I., on Saturday evening, June 28, 1902. H. R. PARRISH, 26 Cortlandt St., New York.

Reports of National Banks.

(No. 4,645.)

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE LIBERTY NATIONAL BANK,
at New York, N. Y., in the State of New York, at the close of business July 16th, 1902:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$4,896,521.17
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		43.91
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		500,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		440,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		1,532,152.90
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		388,881.60
Due from State banks and bankers		20,007.52
Checks and other cash items	$6,495.70	
Exchanges for Clearing House	374,929.44	
Notes of other National banks	10,000.00	
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	417.53	
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	1,210,720.20	
Legal-tender notes	400,000.00	
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)	25,000.00	
		2,027,562.81
Total		$9,805,169.97

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$500,000.00
Surplus fund	500,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	372,178.25
National banknotes outstanding	496,250.00
Due to other National banks	$1,803,074.90
Due to State banks and bankers	282,617.87
Due to trust companies and savings banks	870,687.03
Individual deposits subject to check	4,393,003.33
Demand certificates of deposit	4,171.50
Certified checks	78,641.77
Cashier's checks outstanding	56,445.26
United States deposits	440,000.00
	7,929,241.72
Liabilities other than those above stated: Reserve for taxes	7,500.00
Total	$9,805,169.97

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, CHARLES W. RIECKS, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHAS. W. RIECKS, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 21st day of July, 1902.

RICHARD T. DAVIES,
Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
H. P. DAVISON,
T. A. GILLESPIE, } Directors.
E. C. CONVERSE,

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK
of the City of New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business July 16, 1902:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$8,371,865.26
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		7,594.81
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		300,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		6,443.12
Stocks, securities, &c.		1,029,768.73
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		3,982.06
Internal revenue stamps		466.69
Checks and other cash items		82,974.06
Exchanges for Clearing House		327,569.75
Notes of other National banks		15,074.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		2,390.08
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$2,130,888.00	
Legal-tender notes	457,220.00	
		2,588,108.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		15,000.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund		4,900.00
Total		$12,786,156.56

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$300,000.00
Surplus fund	600,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	574,358.70
National banknotes outstanding	290,900.00
Due to other National banks	$499,037.78
Due to trust companies and savings banks	67,823.26
Individual deposits subject to check	9,882,489.96
Demand certificates of deposit	191,679.38
Certified checks	102,717.74
Cashier's checks outstanding	77,149.74
	10,820,897.86
U. S. bond liability account	150,000.00
Total	$12,736,156.56

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, JOS. S. CARE, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. S. CARE, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 18th day of July, 1902.

CHAS. C. WALL,
Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
JOHN W. AITKEN,
ISIDOR STRAUS, } Directors.
GEO. SHERMAN,

THE NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Statement to the Comtiler (condensed) at the close of business July 16, 1902.

RESOURCES.

Tims loans and discounts		$2,094,886.16
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Other stocks and bonds		242,250.00
Real estate—banking house		475,000.00
Cash on hand	$1,439,521.48	
Demand loans	1,673,215.83	
Due from banks	547,604.36	
Due from U. S. Tr.	2,500.00	
		3,662,931.72
		$6,525,079.88

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,000,000.00
Surplus and profits	266,658.22
Taxes anticipated	10,000.00
Circulation	48,700.00
DEPOSITS.	
Individual	$4,204,834.66
Banks and bankers	904,887.00
	5,199,721.66
	$6,525,079.88

W. L. MOYER, President.
JOHN M. CRANE, Vice President.
JOHN A. HILTNER, Vice President.
GILBERT B. SAYRES, Asst. Cashier.

REPORT OF
FIFTH NATIONAL BANK
OF NEW YORK CITY
TO COMPTROLLER.

FINANCIAL.

Banks and Trust Companies.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000 Surplus and profits $5,912,106.55
Temporary address, 7 Wall. 9 & 11 Nassau St.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

N. W. Harris & Co.
BANKERS
51 & 33 PINE ST., NEW YORK.
CHICAGO. BOSTON.
Deal exclusively in Municipal, Railroad and other bonds adapted for trust funds and savings.
Issue Travellers' Letters of Credit Available in All Parts of the World.
Quotations furnished for purchase sale or exchange.

SIMON BORG & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES,

A. J. PEYTON & CO.
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
STOCKS AND BONDS.
Mexican Securities a Specialty.
69 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

C. M. STRONG & CO.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
EXCHANGE COURT BUILDING,
52 Broadway, New York.
MEMBERS
CONSOLIDATED STOCK EXCHANGE.
Execute commission orders for investment or on margin.
DAILY MARKET LETTER ON REQUEST.
'Phone 4327 Broad. Correspondence invited. Send or call for our treatise on
The MARKET and its TREND, together with FACTS and FIGURES which must GOVERN price movements.

Joseph Cowan & Co.,
Members Consolidated Stock Exchange.
Stocks, Bonds and Grain.
MAIN OFFICES, 44 and 48 BROADWAY.
BRANCH OFFICES:
1,298 B'WAY, COR. 34TH ST.
415 B'WAY, COR. CANAL ST.
57 E. 59TH ST. (near Madison Ave.)
11 E. 42D ST. (near Manhattan Hotel.)
SEND FOR DAILY MARKET LETTER.
CHICAGO. PHILADELPHIA. BOSTON.

J. L. McLEAN & CO.
25 Broad St., New York.
Members { Chicago Board of Trade. New York Produce Exchange. Consolidated Stock Exchange.
STOCKS, BONDS AND GRAIN.
Orders executed for investment or margin. Daily Letter on application.
CITY BRANCHES:—
640 Madison Av., near 59th St.
Corner Broadway and Spring St.

ENNIS & STOPPANI
Members { Consolidated Stock Exchange. N. Y. Produce Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade. } Est. 1885.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
84 New St. & 23 Broad St., N. Y. (Tel. 560 Broad)
LIST OF DESIRABLE
STOCK AND BOND INVESTMENTS
SENT UPON APPLICATION.
STOCKS——WHEAT——COTTON
Bought or Sold, Cash or on Margin.

JACOB BERRY & CO.,
MEMBERS { Consolidated Stock Exchange. N. Y. Produce Exchange.
44-46 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
PHILA. OFFICE: DREXEL BLDG.
ESTABLISHED 1865.
STOCKS—BONDS—GRAIN—COTTON.
Transact a general brokerage business in lots of all quantities. Issue upon request "A GLIMPSE OF WALL STREET" AND ITS MARKETS," and other data of interest. Information on financial subjects gladly furnished.

Fred'k F. Marquand
35-37 BROAD STREET.
STOCKS AND BONDS
For investment or on margin.
Book of railway statistics, also charts giving daily fluctuations of the most active Railway and Industrial Stocks, on application.

Stoppani & Hotchkin,
Members New York Consolidated Stock Exchange.
66 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
TELEPHONE 6480-CORTLANDT.
Orders executed for investment or on margin.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
Branch Office: N. E. cor. Broadway and 30th St.

C. D. KNAPP, JR. & CO.
Dealers in Municipal, Railway, Street Railway, Gas, and Electric Light
BONDS, YIELDING FROM 4½ TO 6%
Corporations Organized and Financed
31 Nassau St., NEW YORK. 159 La Salle St., CHICAGO.

NO STEEL SUITS CONFERENCE.

Justices of New Jersey Court of Errors Let Matter Go Over Till September.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., July 21.—The Court of Errors surprised every one interested in Steel Trust suits to-day by failing to hold the conference that was said to have been scheduled. Quite a crowd of financiers and representatives of houses in Wall Street were in the State House when the court rooms were opened.

It was learned on good authority that it was the original intention of the Justices to meet to-day. They found after practically arranging to hold the session that too many members of the court would be abroad and otherwise out of reach of recall, and it was decided to let the matter go over to the regular conference day Sept. 19.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

The United States Lloyds is preparing to enter Louisiana and appoint Mehle & Kausler its New Orleans managers.

Albert F. Fox has been elected President of the National Union Fire Insurance Company of Washington to succeed Henry O. Towles, resigned.

The Nebraska State Insurance Department has decided to make an investigation of the affairs and condition of the International Mutual Hail Insurance Company of Omaha.

New Orleans fire underwriters have decided that the present State insurance law permits the companies to organize a bureau having power to promulgate advisory rates, and steps in accordance with this view are to be taken at once.

Whisky Trust Certificates Admitted.

The certificates of deposit of stock of the Distilling Company of America issued by the Mercantile Trust Company have been admitted to quotation in the unlisted department of the Stock Exchange.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
July 21	893,063
To date this year	97,077,727
Corresponding date last year	188,082,260

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

July 21	$3,710,500
To date this year	$533,309,600
Corresponding date last year	$676,059,720

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 3 per cent.; at three months, 4½ per cent.; at six months, 5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½@5 per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Agric. Chem.	½	George A. Fuller	1
Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	1	George A. Fuller pf.	1½
Am. Ice	¾	Hock. Valley	2¼
Am. Grass Twine	¾	Hock. Val. pf.	1½
Am. Locom.	½	Ill. Central	⅝
Am. S. & R. pf.	½	Kan. City So.	⅝
Atl., T. & S. F.	⅝	Met. Sec.	1½
Atl., T. & S. F. pf.	⅝	Minn. & St. L.	1½
Buff., R. & P.	¾	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	½
Canadian Pacific	1½	North. Central	½
Can. Pac. subs.	½	North. Central pf.	3½
Chi. & E. Ill.	1½	Pressed Steel Car	½
Chi. Terminal	⅝	Pressed Steel Car pf.	½
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	½	St. Louis Southwest.	½
Corn Products	½	Twin City R. T.	½
Det. South. pf.	½	U. S. C. I. Pipe	½
Evans. & T. H.	2¼	Va.-Car. Chem.	½
Evans. & T. H. pf.	2		

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper	⅝	Gen. Chem.	¾
Am. Ice pf.	¾	Gen. El.	2
Am. Malt	½	Int. Steam pf.	½
B'klyn Rapid Tr.	1⅞	Iowa Cent. pf.	½
Cent. R. R. of N. J.	½	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	½
Ches. & Ohio	½	New York Air Brake	2⅞
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	½	N. Y., N. H. & H.	½
Chi. & N. W.	2¾	N. Y., Ont. & W.	⅝
Chi. Un. Tract. pf.	1	Norf. & West.	¾
C., C., C. & St. L.	¾	Pacific Coast	2¼
Col. South. 2d pf.	½	Reading	1
Col. & H. C. & I.	½	Reading 1st pf.	½
Con. Gas	1	Southern Pacific	⅝
Corn Products pf.	1	Southern Railway	⅝
Del. & Hudson	⅞	Union Pacific	⅞
Den. & R. G. pf.	½	Wh. & L. E. 1st pf.	⅝
Des M. & Ft. D.	1¾		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Bicycle 5s	1½	Int.-& G. N. 1st 6s	2½
B. & Ohio conv. 4s	1¼	Iowa Cent. 5s	1½
Cent. of Ga. 3d inc.	3	Met. St. Ry. 5s	1¾

There were no declines.

MARKET MOVEMENT.

In the early part of yesterday the stock market was strong, advances being scored throughout the whole list; and in the latter part of the day there was weakness equally well distributed—net changes for the day being largely declines. Little news of importance developed to explain the sharp reaction in the afternoon, almost the only item of any consequence, construable as anything else than bullish, being an engagement of something less than $1,000,000 of gold for export. The City Bank is to be the shipper, which fact became responsible for a variety of sensational representations, including proclamations that the entire Standard Oil contingent had become bearish, were selling stocks, and expecting a break. The foolishness of this is understood by all that part of Wall Street which cares to be observant and accept facts. And just why the shipping of a moderate amount of gold at this juncture should be made the pretext for a market scare is comprehensible on no basis of sanity. We have the gold to spare—there has never been a time we could have spared it so well. This is not a good gold bugaboo time. More of the yellow metal is coming into this country as a commercial import per month than we in all likelihood will have any occasion to ship for the rest of the year.

The fact is that yesterday's reaction was chiefly the result of active short selling upon the part of the smaller professional traders who have not been in sympathy with the current broadening and strengthening of the market. This is not their first venture to check the advance. A fortnight ago they went short with similar aggressiveness. They were obliged to cover later at a loss of 5 to 6 points in conspicuous stocks. In this particular the market condition and attitude of the lesser professional traders are pretty much identical with what ruled in the improving market that followed President McKinley's final defeat of Bryanism. Every time the market then advanced Stock Exchange talent put pressure upon it and over and over again were able to force reaction—but the market none the less went straight forward to better and better figures till the result was a record-breaking boom. National prosperity beat pessimistic manipulation then; it can beat it now.

Apropos of yesterday's gold export announcement, it may be pertinent to note that neither the shipment nor the suggested possibility of other engagements to follow had any effect upon the money market. Indeed, call rates yesterday were actually easier than they have been for some time, the high figure of the day being 3 per cent., with the bulk of the loans between 2½ and 2¾ per cent. And thereln is the true test of the market—therein is reflected what actually the condition is. With the repeal of the war taxes operative and with new gold almost daily coming in, an export shipment here or there need not—will not—disturb.

SOME GENERAL ISSUES.

Rock Island sold "ex rights" yesterday, the initial transaction being at 180 as compared with Saturday's close of 190¼. Later the stock rose to 181⅞, while the rights sold up from 9 to 9⅝. The Moore Brothers and their friends were credited with making the market for both the rights and the stock. They were generally supposed, at the same time, to be selling Northwest, which dropped 3 points, closing only fractionally above the lowest price for the day.

Pool operations were resumed in Evansville and Terre Haute and the price was marked up, but without obtaining any public following. This is the stock on which some months ago a dividend was declared only later to be ordered "not paid," because of the disclosure that the books of the company had been so badly kept that it was not clear whether the railway was in or out of debt. The stock promptly broke over 20 points, much to the discomfiture of speculative bidders, but not so to the insiders who had sold their long stock and put out a short line previous to the announcement of their intention not to pay a dividend. Since then the issue has not been a favorite and "washed" transactions now are not likely to make it any more so.

After early strength heavy profit-taking sales appeared in Pennsylvania, forcing a reaction of nearly two points from the high figure. There was a good deal of realizing also in Chesapeake, Norfolk, and the anthracite coal stocks. The conspicuous exception was Hocking Valley, which advanced to a new high record on further talk of a deal in which Père Marquette and one other system, not named, are said to figure.

The shorts in Amalgamated Copper having been mostly forced in, it is said that the Boston bear pool is preparing to make another drive against the stock. This pool was credited with yesterday's selling.

The Toronto clique in Canadian Pacific which has been quiet now for several weeks resumed operations yesterday, advancing the stock over a point, the greater part of the gain being maintained until the close. The movement was purely manipulative and was unaccompanied by any news or other developments.

ATCHISON'S HIGH PRICE.

Atchison common stock yesterday enjoyed the distinction of selling up to its former high record price—91—established something over a year ago. The buying throughout the day was of a most persistent nature, more than 75,000 shares of the stock being traded in, and was frankly declared to be not on any probability of a "deal," but because of the enormous earnings of the system—earnings that held up so astonishingly well in the face of a corn crop failure that the bears on the stock have been altogether confounded.

The reports from the wheat and corn belts yesterday were most assuring, clear, good growing weather being reported, effectually setting at rest the many reports of damage put out over Sunday.

FULLER CONSTRUCTION.

In the industrial group the feature was Fuller Construction Company, both the common and preferred shares of which sold up to the highest prices on record. The demand came from large banking interests, the understanding being that under the terms of the new corporation to be formed Fuller Construction sheres will be taken in at a much higher level than their present market prices.

Importance is attached to the fact that among the leading interests in the property is President Schwab and other millionaire stockholders of the Steel Trust, these close relations with the trust managers being taken to signify that the Fuller Company will be assured of prompt delivery in the matter of its structural steel.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO.

The strength of Baltimore and Ohio, which was one of the few stocks on the list to show a net advance at the close of the day, was on buying which came in large measure from a conspicuous banking interest, one Stock Exchange house alone—having important Philadelphia connections—taking fully 20,000 shares of the stock.

It is said that the buying was based on knowledge of the fact that the stock is to be placed on a 5 per cent. dividend basis.

REPUBLIC IRON AND STEEL.

Apropos of the demand for Republic Steel shares, two reasons were advanced yesterday: One, that the forthcoming semi-annual statement of the company will make a very favorable showing; the other, that because of the heavy demand for its products the company has been obliged to advance the price of bar iron 15 cents per 100 pounds to $1.95.

A Chicago story has it that shortly a 1 per cent. dividend is to be declared on the common stock.

SMELTING COMPANY'S PLANS.

It was reported from Boston yesterday, though it could not be confirmed here, that the American Smelting and Refining Company is planning to acquire control of the Joplin Zinc industry. It is pointed out that this company already controls the silver and lead output of the country, and zinc would make a valuable adjunct to its business.

It is said positively that the Smelting Company has been in negotiation for control of the American Zinc, Lead and Smelting Company, one of the Clark-Coolidge properties, as a result of which Messrs. Clark and Coolidge have asked for the deposit of American Zinc stock under agreement not to sell the same for less than $20 per share.

LONDON'S OPERATIONS.

London was a rather heavy seller of stocks in this market yesterday, putting out some 60,000 shares and buying nothing. The heaviest selling was in Atchison, Pennsylvania, the Grangers, and the Readings.

The movement can be explained as due, in part, to a desire to take profits; in part to nervousness in London on account of the temporary financial difficulty of several operators there; and, lastly, to the death of John W. Mackay, which, while it was without influence in this market, had apparently disturbing effect in London.

GOLD EXPORT ENGAGEMENT.

The National City Bank will to-day ship $907,000 in gold by the steamer sailing for Bremen. The gold is in the form of bars taken from the Assay Office, and is understood to be a "special transaction." The prevailing exchange rates show little or no profit on a regular export operation.

The announcement of the engagement came somewhat as a surprise to the Street. Those who knew of the engagement, however, took advantage of their advance information to sell stocks, this accounting for the stock market irregularity on the early trading. After the announcement bear traders sold stocks all around the room. They were well taken.

ROCHESTER GAS AND ELECTRIC.

N. W. Harris & Co. offer to investors at 101 and interest $650,000 first mortgage forty-year 4½ per cent. gold bonds of the Municipal Gas and Electric Company of Rochester, principal and interest guaranteed by the Rochester Gas and Electric Company, and are optional on any interest payment date on and after April 1, 1912, at 102½ and interest.

The Rochester Gas and Electric Company has acquired all the property franchises, &c., of the Municipal Gas and Electric Company, and has assumed and guaranteed the payment of the principal and interest of its bonds. For several years the company has paid dividends at the rate of 6 per cent. on both common and preferred shares, and according to local quotations on the stocks, the market value of the equity is over $4,000,000.

The Rochester Gas and Electric Company now controls the entire gas and electric business of Rochester, operating under franchises unlimited as to time. Within the city limits of Rochester the Genesee River has a fall of about 260 feet, and about 90 per cent. of this water power is owned by the Rochester Gas and Electric Company.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Renewed report that a combination of thirty blast furnaces in the Shenango and Mahoning Valleys is in contemplation, the capitalization of the new company put at $30,000,000, and a syndicate of New York capitalists said to be sponsor for the scheme.

Denial of the report that the American Can Company will manufacture its own tin plate.

Report that the St. Joseph Railway, Light, Heat and Power Company has been disposed of by the Harriman syndicate to J. & W. Seligman & Co. and E. W. Clark & Co. of New York for $3,500,000.

Settlement of the strike of the 600 employes of the Penn Iron Company which had been under way for three months.

Reported acceptance by the United States Steel Corporation of the plan to build a ten-million-dollar tube plant at McKeesport, Penn.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2½@3 per cent., closing at 2¾ per cent.; majority of the day's loans at 2¾ per cent.

Time money, 4¼ per cent. for sixty days to four months, and 4½@5 per cent. for five and six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 4½@5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements; 4½@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' singles names, and 5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $122,309,080; balances, $6,726,658; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $494,781.

Money on call in London, 2@2¼ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 2¾@2 7-16 per cent. for short and 2 7-16@2½ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was firm and dull. Posted rates were $4.86 for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand. Rates for actual business were: Sixty days, $4.85½; demand, $4.87⅞; cables, $4.88¾@$4.88¾; commercial bills $4.84¾@$4.85¾.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.17½ less 1-16 and 5.15 less 1-16; reichsmarks, 95 and 95 5-16; guilders, 40 1-16 and 40¼.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—20c premium. Boston—Par@5c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ¼c premium. Savannah—Buying, 75c discount for $1,000; selling, 75c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c; telegraphic, 15c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 22.—In its City article to-day The Times says that on the Stock Exchange yesterday the tendency was generally weak because of realization in Consols and South Africans and a general absence of business. Even American rails were depressed in the afternoon, and, though the closing quotations were slightly above the lowest, the tone was rather dull at the end. At the opening, however, American rails were strong, notably Baltimore and Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Union Pacific, which were bought on Wall Street orders.

The continued selling of Consols is attributed by some persons to the preparations for the early issue of the Transvaal loan, which explanation seems improbable. The selling seems to be explained rather by the magnitude of the bull account here and abroad.

Rumors are in circulation, says The Times, that a large outside firm of brokers is closing heavy commitments in South Africans. The same story was current at the last settlement. It may be true, but The Times's financial editor believes the real cause of the present decline in Kafirs is the fact that Stock Exchange jobbers have been for some months holding more of these than they meant to keep, hoping that the public would buy, while the public, better supplied than the jobbers supposed, was itself waiting to sell when peace was announced. Consequently there was no market for either.

The same, says The Times, may be partly true of Consols, substituting for the general public the numerous body of wealthy persons here and abroad who frequently operate in them.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, July 21.—The supplies of money to met the demand arising from the indebtedness to the Bank of England were smaller to-day. Discounts were quiet and disposed to be easier.

Business on the Stock Exchange was inactive. The public was apathetic, and professionals were uncomfortably burdened. Consols were depressed. Home rails were lower. Americans were irregular and mostly below parity. Later they receded, on realizations, and closed quiet. Kafirs were weak.

The Stock Exchange will be closed on Saturday, Aug. 2.

Closing prices yesterday:

Consols, for money, 95¼; consols, for the account, 95⅝; Anaconda, 5⅛; Atchison, 91⅜; Atchison preferred, 104¼; Baltimore and Ohio, 113¼; Canadian Pacific, 138½; Chesapeake and Ohio, 57½; Chicago Great Western, 32; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 186⅞; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 94½; Erie, 39⅝; Erie first preferred, 71⅝; Erie second preferred, 55¼; Illinois Central, 169; Louisville and Nashville, 145¼; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 30½; Louisville, Kansas and Texas preferred, 60; New York Central, 166; Norfolk and Western, 63½; Norfolk and Western preferred, 95¼; Ontario and Western, 35¼; Pennsylvania, 82; Reading, 34¾; Reading first preferred, 44½; Reading second preferred, 37; Southern Railway, 39⅝; Southern Railway, preferred, 100; Southern Pacific, 69⅞; Union Pacific, 110½; Union Pacific preferred, 94; United States Steel, 41⅝; United States Steel preferred, 94½; Wabash, 31⅜; Wabash preferred, 48; Spanish 4s, 80¾; Rand Mines, 11⅜; De Beers ordinary, 12⅞.

Bar silver steady at 24½d per ounce.

Money, 2@2¼ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 2¾@2 7-16 per cent.; for three months' bills, 2 7-16@2½ per cent.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £30,000.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 130.60; Madrid, 37.40; Lisbon, 28; Rome, 1.12.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, July 21.—Business opened dull on the Bourse to-day. Parquet stocks were easier. Kafirs further declined on London offerings. Rentes were weak, and finished at the lowest price of the day, adversely affecting the whole list. Turks were easier owing to realizations in consequence of the postponement of the unification scheme. Russian Industrials were weak. Rio Tintos were neglected. Kafirs finished steadier.

Three per cent. rentes, 100f 70c for the account.

Exchange on London, 25f 16c for checks. Spanish 4s, 78.85.

BERLIN, July 21.—Mines relapsed seriously on the Boerse to-day owing to unfavorable reports of the situation of the iron industry in Germany and America, which depressed local shares generally. Transvaals were easier. Internationals were maintained. Turks declined on realizations. Exchange on London, 20 marks 48¼ pfennigs for checks. Discount rates: Short and three months' bills, 1½ per cent.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 21.—New York exchange was 25c premium asked. Time and call loans firm at 4½@5 per cent. Trading in local stocks to-day was quiet and featureless. Pneumatic Tool, City Railway, and Diamond Match were somewhat firmer, but the majority of stocks traded in were practically unchanged. Complete transactions were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
330	American Can	13	12⅞	12⅞
570	American Can pf.	55¼	54⅞	55¼
20	American Strawboard	33	33	33
110	Am. Strawboard pfd.	33¼	32	33¼
60	Chicago Title & Trust	127	127	127
160	Chicago Union Traction	17½	17½	17½
418	Chicago City Railway	210½	207½	210½
1,300	Chicago Pneumatic Tool	105	102	105
71	Diamond Match	137	136	136½
10	Lake Street Elevated	10¾	10⅝	10⅝
201	National Biscuit	48⅝	48¼	48¼
40	National Biscuit pf.	107	107	107
471	National Carbon	29¾	29¼	29¼
20	National Carbon pf.	91	90½	90¾
325	Quaker Oats pf.	101	101	101
150	Street's W. S. C. Line	30	30	30
175	Street's W. S. C. L. pf.	82½	82	82½
188	Swift & Co.	146	143½	146

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 24½d per ounce, and in New York at 53c per ounce, Mexican dollars at 41½c.

On the Stock Exchange, there was a sale of 200 Standard Mining at 3.50.

On the Consolidated Exchange there were sales of 500 Anaconda Gold at .14, 200 Brunswick at .09, 400 Best & Belcher at .23 and .21, 300 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.35, 300 Golden Fleece at .16, 100 Portland at .16, 500 Isabella at .27, 200 Ophir at 1.40, 400 Sierra Nevada at .25, 300 Mexican at .50, 100 Iron Silver at .85, and 100 Standard at 3.75.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Several stocks traded in on the curb yesterday gained two and three points, a few one point, and a fairly large part of the transactions occurred at fractional advances. New Orleans Railways issues and American Writing Paper stocks were the features of the market. Manhattan Transit ranged within three-eighths of a point, and closed with a gain of one-quarter of a point on tradings in 5,000 shares.

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NEW ENGLAND CONSOLIDATED ICE COMPANIES stock was traded in for the first time. The company is incorporated under the laws of New Jersey, and is capitalized at $14,000,000, of which $3,000,000 is noncumulative 6 per cent. preferred, and $11,000,000 common. It represents a consolidation of the Providence Ice Company, the Commonwealth Hygienic Ice Company, the Taunton Ice Company, and the Brockton Ice and Coel Company. The officers are: President—E. John Kauffman; First Vice President—Frederic E. Culver; Treasurer—Arthur B. Smith; Secretary—George T. Holmes, and General Manager—Henry L. Perneil. Other Directors of the company are Oliver Ames of Boston, Mass.; Frederick Eldridge, Vice President of the Knickerbocker Trust Company of New York; John O. Shaw of Boston, Mass.; J. Edward Studley, President of the Manufacturers' Trust Company of Providence, R. I.; George Frederick Vietor of Vietor & Achells, New York; Archer Brown of Rogers, Brown & Co., New York; Edward H. Temple, President of the Taunton Sefe Deposit end Trust Company of Taunton, Mess.; William A. Russell, Director of the City Trust Company of Boston, Mass., and Oscer L. Gubelman, Treasurer of the Commercial Trust Company of New Jersey.

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NEW ORLEANS RAILWAYS stocks were in active demand. The common, after opening at 15¼—a point and a quarter over the last sale on Saturday—rose rapidly to 17, then reacted to 15¾, and later recovered, the fine! sales being made at 17¼, a net gain of 3¼ points. The preferred changed hends at 55, which was a net gain of 3 points, on trading in about 500 shares. The bonds and subscriptions were not traded in at all.

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AMERICAN WRITING PAPER common and preferred both advanced materially. The common was traded in to the extent of over 3,000 shares, with a gain of nearly a point. A full point gain was made in the preferred after trading in 900 shares. Five bonds changed hands at an advance of half a point over the last sale.

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The principal transactions reported in the outside market yesterday, with the high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	American Can pf.	55	55	55
405	American Light & Trac.	37	37	37
3,100	American Writing Paper	6¼	5¾	5¾
900	American Writing P. pf.	19	17¾	19
2,100	Bay State Gas	1¾	1¼	1⅝
700	British Columbia Cop.	7	7	7
300	Buffalo Gas	13	13	13
300	Camden, Land	½	½	½
600	Camden & Trenton R. R.	4½	4½	4½
1,200	Con. Refrigerating	5½	5¼	5⅜
100	Con. Storage Battery	18¾	18¾	18¾
100	Central Foundry pf.	2¾	2¾	2¾
1,000	Central Foundry pf.	12½	12¾	12¾
50	Elec. Lead Reduction	3½	3½	3½
120	Gold Hill Copper	1¼	1	1
1,500	Greene Con. Copper	27¼	27	27½
13	Hall Signal	108	108	108
5,025	Manhattan Transit	7⅜	7	7¼
60	Mexican National pf.	7¼	7¼	7¼
2,000	Mont. & Bos. Copper	2¾	2¼	2¾
25	National Enameling	30	30	30
600	New England Con. Gas.	31	30	31
4,300	New Orleans Rys. w. i.	17¼	15¾	17¼
476	New Or. Rys. pf. w. i.	55	55	55
2,700	Northern Securities	106¼	106	106
15	Otis Elevator	35	35	35
484	San Fran. pf. w. i.	63½	63⅛	63½
408	Seaboard Air Line	27½	26⅞	26⅞
450	Seaboard Air Line pf.	47½	46¾	47
300	Seminole Mining	2½	1¾	2¼
40	Standard Oil	697½	696	697
100	Storags Power	1¾	1¾	1¾
10	Tennessee Copper	17½	17½	17½
150	Trenton Potteries	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝
50	Trenton Pot. pf. t. c.	116½	116½	116½
500	Union Copper	3½	3½	3½
150	United Copper	35	35	35
11	Union Pacific rights	1	1	1
125	White Knob Copper	20	19¾	19¾

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	Am. Tel. & Tel. 4s	99	99	99
5,000	Am. Writing Paper 5s	72¾	72¾	72¾
1,000	N. Y. & E. R. Gas 1st 5s	112½	112½	112½
15,000	Oregon S. L. 4s	97½	97½	97½
16,000	U. S. Steel new 5s	97¼	97¼	97¼
25,000	U. S. Shipbuild., 75% pd.	98¼	98	98¼
5,000	Ve., Iron, C. & C. 5s	56	56	56

*Less than 100 shares. †Sell flat.

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QUOTATIONS—INACTIVE ISSUES.

Closing quotations of stocks in which no transactions were reported compare as follows with the closing prices of Saturday:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	July 21. Bid.	Asked.	July 19. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	57	59½	57	59½
American Can	12⅝	12⅞	12¼	12⅝
American Chicle	103	104½	103	104½
American Chicle pf.	91½	93	91¼	93
American Elevated	1⅛	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜
Am. Hide & Leather	⅝	1	⅝	1
Am. Hide & Leather pf.	40½	42½	40½	42½
American Malting 6s	96¼	96½	96¼	96½
Am. Maltose Mfg.		55		55
American Tobacco	328	335	328	335
American Typefounders	43		48	
Am. Typefounders pf.	98	102	98	102
Borden's Cond. Milk	102½		102½	
Borden's Cond. Milk pf.	108¾	110	108¾	110
British Exchequer 3s	99	99¼	99	99¼
California Copper	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Central Fireworks	22	24½	22	24½
Central Fireworks pf.	65	70	65	70
Central Foundry 6s	60	65	60	65
Champion Mstch		50		50
Chi., Peo. & St. Louis pf.	12½	14	12½	14
Compressed Air	8	10	8	10
Con. Rubber Tire	2	3	2	3
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	10	15	10	15
Con. Rubber Tire 4s	10	19	10	10
Consolidated Tobacco	220		220	
Continental Tobacco dsb.	104½	107	104½	107
Distil. Co. new stock, w. i.	30	34	30	34
Distil. Co. new 5s, w. i.	77	80	77	80
Dominion Securities	18	23	18	23
Electric Boat	25	30	25	30
Electric Boat pf.		50		50
Electric Lead Reduction	2⅝	3	2⅝	3
Electric Lead Reduc. pf.	3	4	3	4
Electric Vehicls	5	6	5	6
Electric Vehicle pf.	13½	14	13½	14
Electro-Pneumatic	1½		1⅝	
Empire Con. Quicksilver	2		2½	
Empire Steel	10	12	10	12
Empire Steel pf.	49½	52	49½	52
German Treasury 4s	101¾	102	101¾	102
Guggenheim Exploration	150	165	150	165
Hackensack Meadows	17½		17½	
Havana Commercial	16	20	19	20
Havana Commercial pf.	59	62	59	62
Havana Tobacco, w. i.	47	48½	48	50
Hav. Tobacco pf., w. i.	68	75	68	75
Honston Oil	10½	20	19½	20
Houston Oil pf.		76		76
Illinois Trans	⅞	1½	⅞	1⅛
International Power pf.		145		145
International Salt	11	12	11	12
Lanston Monotype	12	12¼	12	12¼
Mexican Nat. Construction pf., $17 paid off	8	8½	8	8½
Mexican Securities	10½	10⅞	10½	10⅞
Mines Securities	6¼	7½	8½	7½
National Bread		21½		21½
National Bread pf.		82½		82½
National Enameling	29½	30½	29½	30½
National Enameling pf.	85¼	87	85¼	87
National Sugar pf.	103		103	
N. Y. & N. E. L. & P.	40		41½	41¼
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf.	70	78	78	78
New Eng. Trans	¾	1	¾	1
N. Y. Transportation	11	11¾	11	11¾
N. Am. Lum. & Pulp	4½	8	4½	8
Otis Elevator pf.	34	36	34	36
Otis Elevator pf.	103	105	103½	106
Pac. Pack. & Nav.	4½	8¼	4½	8½
Pac. Pack. & Nav. pf.	26	29	26	29
Peo., Dec. & Evens.	1½	1½	1¼	1½
Pioneer Mining	50		50	60
Pitts., Bess. & Lske E.	36	37	38	37
Rapid Tr. Op., 30% paid.	115	120	115	120
Rapid Tr. Op., full paid.	115	120	115	120
Retsof	25	50	25	50
Retsof bonds, ex div.	75	80	75	80
Royal Bak. Powder pf.	104½	105	104½	105
Safety Car Heating	153	155	153	155
St. Louis Transit	30¾	31	30	31½

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Continued from Page 11.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 21.—The money market is still inclined to work easier, and the belief is now quite general that the present comfortable conditions are likely to continue for an indefinite period. The very substantial increase in the New York bank reserve, as shown by Saturday's bank statement, has served to add materially to the existing assurance regarding the situation. Clearing House rate, 4 per cent.; New York funds, par; call loans, 4 to 4½ per cent.; time money, 4½ to 5 per cent; Clearing House exchanges, $16,771,640; balances, $1,176,866. The local market showed some signs of an increased activity to-day, although the gain was not particularly pronounced. Mr. Lawson's confident utterances regarding the copper share situation and its prospects for the immediate future, in connection with trustworthy intimations that matters were at last being shaped up "on the inside" with a view to straightening out all the copper complications, appeared to have a somewhat helpful influence on the copper share group as a whole. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
2,559	Atchison	90⅞	89¾	90½
154	Atchison pf.	102¼	101¾	102¼
1	Boston & Albany	262	262	262
25	Boston Elevated	165	165	165
52	Boston & Maine	203	203	208
217	C. J. R. & Stockyards	166¼	165	166¼
25	Fitchburg pf.	143½	143¼	148½
100	Missouri Pacific	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝
12	Old Colony	210	210	210
200	Peru Marquetta pf.	87	87	87
100	Southern Railway	39	39	89
727	Union Pacific	108½	108	108½
101	Union Pacific pf.	92½	92	92
53	West End	96	90	96

TELEPHONES.

464	Am. T. & T.	165½	165	165
1,790	Am. T. & T. rts.	1¾	1½	1½
50	Mexican	2½	2½	2½
80	N. E. T. & T.	142	141½	142
1,011	N. E. T. & T. rts.	7⅝	7¼	7⅝
5	Western Tel. & Tel.	30	30	30

ELECTRICS.

127	General; (new)	190¾	188	188
50	Houston pf.	95	90	95
512	Massachusetts	42¾	41¾	42
140	Massachusetts pf.	97¾	97½	97¾
200	Seattle	83	83	83

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,277	Am. Agri. Chemical	30¾	30	30
560	Am. Agri. Chem. pf.	87½	87	87¼
20	Am. Pneu. Service	27	26½	27
1,050	American Sugar	129¾	129	129
21	American Sugar pf.	119¼	119¼	119¼
285	American Woolen pf.	78	78	78
1,970	Dom. Iron & Steel	59¾	59¼	59¾
10	N. E. Cotton Yarn pf.	90	90	90
25	N. E. G. & C.	4½	4½	4½
15	Pullman	250	250	250
698	Swift P. & P. Co.	145	143½	144½
4	Torrington pf.	29	29	29
729	United Fruit	114	113½	113½
50	United Shoe Mach. pf.	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜
150	U. S. Leather	13½	13⅜	13⅜
850	U. S. Steel	41½	40⅝	41
151	U. S. Steel pf.	90¾	90¼	90¼

MINING.

590	Adventure	23½	22½	23¼
150	Aetna	60	60	60
542	Amalgamated	63½	61½	64½
412	Arcadian	5¼	4¾	5
15	Atlantic	29	29	29
325	Bingham	33½	33	33¼
30	Bonanza	40	40	40
27	Calumet & Hecla	570	570	570
500	Centennial	19¼	18½	19¼
2,050	Cons. Mercur	2 3-32	2 1-16	2 3-32
40	Cont. Zinc	18½	18½	18½
1,435	Copper Range Cons.	55⅞	54⅝	54⅝
600	Daly-West	53½	53	53
400	Dominion Coal	137½	137	137
925	Elm River	3⅜	3	3
75	Franklin	11	11	11
163	Guanajuato	3	3	3
100	Isle Royale	14⅜	14	14⅜
190	Mass Mining	18	17⅜	18
25	Mayflower	2½	2½	2½
850	Mohawk	43	42½	43
775	Montreal & Boston	2 5-16	2⅜	2¼
200	Old Dominion	10⅜	10¼	10½
253	Osceola	61½	60	60
20	Quincy	136	136	136
170	Santa Fé	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
250	Shannon	12½	12½	12⅝
10	Tennessee	17¾	17¾	17¾
260	Trinity	12	11¾	11¾
1,299	United States	21	20½	20⅝
583	U. S. Oil	10¾	10⅝	10¾
200	Utah	20½	20	20½
150	Victoria	6	5⅝	5½

British Columbia, 7½ bid, 9 asked.

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 21.—The local market to-day was more or less inert, aside from activity in Seaboard. The approach of August is carrying a number of operators away who were willing to stick to business during the more active part of July. Since there is nothing of a local nature to stimulate home activity there is a disposition to withdraw for the time being and permit the market to lie flat while a Summer holiday is enjoyed. The trading as a consequence bids fair to be an echo of to-day for some time yet to come. There was some reaction in Nashville Railway bond certificate 5s, due to an apprehension that something unfavorable is impending, which as yet is undisclosed. Money on call was at 4 and 4½ per cent. Complete transactions were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,058	Seaboard Railway pf.	27½	26½	26⅝
6,000	Seaboard Railway	41¼	40⅝	40⅝
100	Atlantic Coast Line	155	155	155
100	At. Coast L. of Conn.	275	275	276
28	Northern Central	120	118¾	120
250	Consolidated Gas	69¾	69½	69¾
100	United Ry. & Elec.	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
75	Nashville Railway	5	4¾	4¾
55	United States F. & G.	140	146	146
60	International	134½	134	134½
150	Colonial	30	30	30
111	Union	65¼	63½	65¼
200	Citizens' Trust	32½	32½	32½
49	Mechanics' Bank	32½	32½	32½
100	Maryland Fire Insur.	3	3	3

BONDS.

$400	Seaboard Ry. 10-yr. 5s.	103¾	103⅜	103⅝
1,000	Seaboard Railway 4s	86	86	86
11,000	United Rys. & Elec. inc.	70½	70⅝	70⅝
14,000	United Rys. & Elec. 4s	97¼	97¼	97¼
2,000	Atlanta Con. 5s	100½	100½	100½
2,000	Charleston Con. Ry. 5s	94	94	94
1,000	Norfolk Railway 5s	113¼	113¼	113¼
2,000	Georgia Pacific 1st 6s	127	126⅜	126⅜
1,000	Nashville Railway 5s	72½	72¼	72¼
6,000	Atlantic Coast L. 4s	97¼	97⅛	97⅛
2,000	Light & Power 4s	86⅞	86⅝	86⅞
5,000	Pittsburg Trust	115½	115½	115½

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, July 21.—Complete transactions in the stock market to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Federal National Bank	136	130	136
17	Second Nat. Bank, Pitts.	866	866	866
25	American Trust Co.	118	118	118
2	Colonial Trust Co.	285	285	285
15	Commonwealth R. & T.	225	225	225
22	Real Estate Trust Co.	290	290	290
200	West. Elec. 2ds	104¼	104	104½
200	Pennsylvania R. R.	80	80	80
415	Am. Window Glass	62½	62	62
75	Am. Window Glass pf.	93¾	93¾	93¾
20	Consolidated Ice Co.	14	14	14
300	Crucible Steel Co.	21½	21½	21½
246	Crucible Steel pf.	85½	85¼	85½
328	U. S. Steel	41	40¾	41
5	U. S. Steel pf.	90¾	90¾	90¾
210	National Fireproofing	31½	31½	31½
5	Nat. Fireproofing pf.	40	40	40
500	Monongahela L. & P.	70	70	70
250	Monong. River Coal	39½	39½	39½
900	Pitts. Coal Co.	25⅝	25½	25½
97	Pitts. Brew. Co. pf.	47	46⅞	47
50	Philadelphia Co.	48¾	48¾	48¾
215	Pressed Steel Car	43¾	43	43
20	Pressed Steel Car pf.	87	86½	86½
1	Stand. Underg'd Cable	215	215	215
100	Union Switch & S. com.	90	90	90
$5,000	Philadelphia Co. 1st	112¼	112¼	112½
10,000	Pitts. Brew. Co. 6s	110¾	110¾	110¾

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1902.	1901.	1900.
CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE—			
Mileage	546	546	547
2d week July	$88,469	$82,410	$76,223
From July 1	173,705	161,731	146,977
C., C., & ST. LOUIS—			
2d week July	325,558	354,710	302,810
From July 1	655,186	709,420	605,620
MEXICAN CENTRAL—			
2d week July	345,875	335,408	300,063
From July 1	698,539	640,577	.....
PEORIA & EASTERN—			
2d week July	41,855	45,457	.....
From July 1	83,358	90,914	.....
RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	180	180	.....
2d week July	12,960	9,659	.....
From July 1	24,578	19,263	.....
ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO—			
2d week July	399,172	381,714	.....
From July 1	739,422	689,730	.....
TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN—			
2d week July	20,535	20,930	22,606
From July 1	41,207	41,426	45,677
TORONTO, HAMILTON & BUFFALO—			
1st week July	8,310	8,639	.....
TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT—			
2d week July	78,621	63,311	.....
From Jan. 1	1,812,253	1,578,316	.....
MISSOURI PACIFIC for month of May—			
	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Gross earnings	2,953,879	2,824,180	131,699
Op. expenses	1,920,497	1,888,235	32,261
Net earnings	1,035,382	935,944	99,438
From Jan. 1 to May 31—			
Gross earnings	14,450,971	14,039,878	410,992
Op. expenses	10,217,131	9,167,294	1,049,837
Net earnings	4,233,739	4,872,584	*638,845

*Decrease.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Bicycle 5s 13,000 63; 1,000 66
Am Hide & L 6s 3,000 98
Atch, Top & Santa Fe gen 4s 9,000 104; 500 104⅛; 14,000 104⅛; 4,000 104¼; 10,000 104; 3,000 104⅛
Adjustment 4s 1,000 94½
Adj 4s, stamped 33,000 93
Balt & Ohio prior lien 3½s 2,000 95½; 1,000 95⅝; 500 96
Conv deb 4s 10,000 111; 64,000 111½
S'w'n Div 3½s 10,000 90½
P, L E & W V 4s 17,000 99
B'klyn Un El 1st 1,000 104
Canada South 1st 1,000 104½
Cent of Ga 1st inc 5,000 84⅛
Cent of Ga 2d inc 27,000 39; 10,000 39½; 10,000 39; 6,000 38⅝
Cent of Ga 3d inc 1,000 26
Ches & O gen 4½s 5,000 108⅝
Ches & O, R & A Div 2d con 4s 5,000 99⅛
Chi & Alton 3½s 4,000 83¼
Chi, M & Q deb 5s 9,000 108¼
Chi, Bur & Q 4s, joint bonds 5,000 95⅞; 50,000 95⅝; 22,000 95⅞; 111 Div 3½s 1,000 99½
Neb Ext 4s 5,000 105⅝
Chi, I & P gen 4s 1,000 110½
Col F & I gen 5s 2,000 105⅞
Col F & I conv 5s 20,000 103⅜; 20,000 103⅞; 25,000 104; 5,000 103⅝; 1,000 103⅞; 10,000 104; 24,000 104; 15,000 103⅝
Col Mid 1st 4s 1,000 85
Col & South 1st 4s 2,000 96¾
Con Tobacco 4s 155,000 68; 6,000 67⅞; 48,000 68; 9,000 67⅞; 10,000 68
Det & Mac g 4s 4,000 94½
Det, Mac & Mar land grant 3½s 26,000 64
Det South 4s 5,000 86¾; 5,000 86⅞
Erie 1st gen 4s 5,000 86⅞
Erie 1st con 4s 7,000 100
Erie, Penn col tr 4s 9,000 95; 1,000 95¼; 2,000 95
Ft W & Rio G 1st 1,000 94⅞; 23,000 95; 10,000 95¼; 15,000 95½
Green Bay & West deb ctfs, B 15,000 22⅝; 10,000 22⅝; 10,000 22⅝; 5,000 22⅝; 1,000 22⅝; 10,000 22⅝; 20,000 22⅝; 11,000 22⅝; 10,000 23; 5,000 22¾; 5,000 22¾; 10,000 23¼; 15,000 22¾; 5,000 22⅞; 20,000 23; 15,000 22⅞; 10,000 22⅞; 15,000 22½
Hous & Tex Cent 1st 5s 111
Int & G N 2d 5s 15,000 100⅞
Int & G N 1st 6s 2,000 124; 2,000 124½
Iowa Cent 1st 5s 5,000 117½
Kan City South 3s 8,000 72½; 2,000 72⅜
Lacled Gas L of St L 1st 5s 1,000 106⅞
L S & M S 3½s 1,000 107½
Louisville & Nashv unified 4s 9,000 102
Louisville & Nash, Pens & Atl 6s 2,000 117
Met St gen 5s 10,000 122
Mex Cent 1st inc 10,000 33¼; 2,000 33½; 12,000 33¼; 2,000 32⅜; 1,000 33½; 4,000 33¼
Mex Cent 2d inc 60,000 22¾
Mo, K & T 1st 4s 3,000 100
Total sales $3,710,500

Mo, K & T 2d 4s 11,000 86¼; 1,000 86; 6,000 86¼; 1,000 86½
Mo, Kan & T, St L Div 4s 10,000 87
Nat Starch 6s 8,000 105¾
Nat R R of Mex prior lien 4½s 5,000 101¼
N Y Cent & Hud River, L S col 3½s 20,000 95⅞; 10,000 96
N Y, C & St L 4s 1,000 100; 1,000 100⅛
N.Y Dock Co 4s 2,000 97
N Y Gas, El L, H & P purchase money 4s 7,000 98
N.Y, O & W ref 4s 15,000 104¼
N Y & Queens Elec L & P 5s 1,000 108½
Norf & W, Pocab, C & C 4s 20,000 94
Norf & W con 4s 3,000 101⅜; 5,000 101⅝; 22,000 101½
Nor Ohio 1st 5s 4,000 114½
North Pac 4s 31,000 104¼; 49,000 104⅜; 1,000 104¼
North Pac gen 3s 10,000 75; 2,000 75⅛; 23,000 75¼
Pac Coast 1st 5s 1,000 111½
Penn R R warrants for new conv 3½s, 50% paid 5,000 106¼; 10,000 106⅜; 10,000 106⅛; 1,500 106; 90,000 106¼; 5,000 106⅜; 5,000 106⅞; 60,000 106⅛; 20,000 106⅜; 100,000 106⅜; 20,000 106⅝; 100,000 106⅞; 20,000 106⅞; 10,000 107; 14,000 106⅜; 35,000 106⅛; 60,000 106⅜; 29,500 106⅛; 10,000 106⅜; 30,000 106⅛; 50,000 106¼; 10,000 106⅜
Reading gen 4s 2,000 98⅛; 4,000 98¼
Rio Gr West 1st 2,000 100¼
San A & A P 4s 1,000 88⅝; 5,000 88⅜
St J & G I 1st 4s 2,000 96
St L, I M & South unif & ref 4s 1,000 92¾; 2,000 93
St Paul, M & M 1st con 6s, reduced to 4½s 26,000 112⅞
Seaboard A L Ry refonding 5s 1,000 104
Gold 4s 7,000 86¼
South Pac of Cal con 5s, stamp 10,000 109⅝
South Pac 4s 1,000 93⅝; 1,000 93¾; 1,000 93⅜; 4,000 93½; 2,000 93¼
Stand R & T inc 1,000 14; 1,000 14½; 1,000 14⅜; 10,000 14½
Third Av con 4s 10,000 99½; 10,000 99¾; 2,000 99½
Tol, St L & W 4s 5,000 83½
Union Pac 1st 4s 20,000 104⅞; 6,000 104⅞; 2,000 104⅝
Union Pac conv 4s 25,000 109½; 15,000 109; 128,000 109⅛; 15,000 109; 2,000 109¼; 1,000 109; 1,000 108⅞; 25,000 109; 68,300 108⅞; 3,000 108⅜; 50,000 108⅜; 100,000 108⅝; 48,600 108⅞; 51,000 109; 112,000 109¼; 7,000 109; 30,000 109¼; 20,000 109¼; 35,000 109; 40,000 108⅞; 15,000 108⅜
Wabash deb B 200,000 77½; 10,000 77⅝; 145,000 77½; 1,000 77⅞; 25,000 77⅞; 25,000 77⅝; 35,000 77⅞; 10,000 77⅝; 15,000 77⅞; 10,000 77⅞; 40,000 77
Wabash 2d 5s 4,000 113
Wheeling & L E 1st con 4s 2,000 94⅜; 2,000 94½

135,790

Bonds.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$10,000	Stand. R. & T. inc	14¾	15	14¾	15

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r.,	1930	107⅞	108
2s, c.,	1930	107⅝	108
3s, r.,	1918	105¾	106¼
3s, c.,	1918	106½	107¼
3s, 1918, sm.		106½	107¼
4s, r.,	1907	108¾	108¾
4s, c.,	1907	108¾	109¼
4s, r.,	1925	132¾	133¾
4s, c.,	1925	133¾	134
5s, r.,	1904	103¾	104¾
5s, c.,	1904	106	.....
D. C. 3-65s		124	.....
Adams Exp		205	215
Alb. & Sus.		225	.....
Alle. & W.		145	102
Am. Coal		190	200
Am. C. O. pf.		90	98
Am. D. Tel.		37	39
Am. Exp.		232	236
Am. Lin. Co.		22	25
Am. Sm. pf.		98	99¾
Am. Snuff.		123½	125
Am. Tob. pf.		145	151
Am. W. Co.		13½	18
A. K. Co. pf.		71¾	90
Ann Arbor		35	40
Ann Arbor pf.		85	90
A. M. 1st pf.		93	95
B. & O. pf.		90	96½
B. & L. pf.		108	.....
B. Un. Gas.		231	240
B., R. & L. pf.		142	.....
B., C. R. & N.		182	.....
C., C. & C.		40	.....
C. & E. Ill. pf.		147	148
C. G. W. pf., A.		87¾	88
C. G. W., d.		92¾	92¾
Chi., St. P., & Om.		160	168
C. St. P., M. & Om. pf.		200	210
C., L. & W.		76	80
C., L. & W. pf.		95	98
Cleve. & P.		191½	.....
C. F. & I. pf.		125	137
Con. Cal. & Va.		1.30	1.35
Con. Imperial		.01	.01
Crown Point		.07	.07
Gould & Curry		.04	.04
Hale & Norcross		.36	.36
Julia		.04	.04
Justice		.13	.14
Kentucky Con.		.01	.01
Lady Washington Con.		.04	.04
Mexican		.59	.61
Occidental Con.		.13	.16
Ophir		1.40	1.45
Overman		.22	.23
Potosi		.17	.20
Savage		.04	.04
Sag Belcher		.05	.03
Sierra Nevada		.20	.24
Syndicate		.07	.06
St. Louis		.06	.08
Union Con.		.27	.28
Utah Con.		.05	.05
Yellow Jacket		.12	.14
Silver bars		52⅞	52⅝
Mexican dollars		43¾@44⅛	43¾@44⅛
Drafts, sight		.12½	.12½
Telegraph		.15	.15

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 21.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and Saturday were as follows:

	Monday.	Saturday.
Alta	.03	.03
Alpha Con.	.01	.02
Andes	.04	.04
Belcher	.05	.07
Best & Belcher	.22	.22
Bullion	.02	.02
Caledonia	.90	.91
Challenge Con.	.17	.18
Chollar	.12	.07
Confidence	.70	.80
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.30	1.35
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.07	.07
Gould & Curry	.04	.04
Hale & Norcross	.36	.36
Julia	.04	.04
Justice	.13	.14
Kentucky Con.	.01	.01
Lady Washington Con.	.04	.04
Mexican	.59	.61
Occidental Con.	.13	.16
Ophir	1.40	1.45
Overman	.22	.23
Potosi	.17	.20
Savage	.04	.04
Sag Belcher	.05	.03
Sierra Nevada	.20	.24
Syndicate	.07	.06
St. Louis	.06	.08
Union Con.	.27	.28
Utah Con.	.05	.05
Yellow Jacket	.12	.14

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., July 21.—Gardner & Co. report the closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and Saturday as follows:

	Monday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	0⅝	7	6	9
Alamo	3	3½	3½	3½
American Consolidated	1	2	1½	2
Anaconda	12	20	12	20
Battle Mountain	12	13	12	13
Blue Bell	5	7	5	7
C. K. & N.	5	5¼	5	7
C. C. Consolidated	6	6¼	6	6¼
Coriolanus	2	3½	2	3
Cripple Creek Con.	2½	2¾	2¾	3
Columbine Victor	6	6½	6	6½
Dante	2	2½	2	2½
Doctor Jackpot	10½	10⅝	10	10½
Elkton	30⅞	37	36¼	36⅜
El Paso	50	50½	49¾	50
Fanny Rawlings	4½	5	4½	5
Findlay	8	8¼	8	8½
Gold Dollar	3¾	3⅞	3¾	4
Golden Cycle	50	58	50	58
Golden Fleece	10	18	10	18
Gold bond	2½	3	2¾	3
Gold Sovereign	2½	3	2½	3
Gould	3	7	3	7
Gold Exploration	4	6	4	5
Isabella	24⅞	25¾	23¾	25
Jackpot	10⅞	11⅞	11	11¾
Keystone	2	3	2	2⅞
Last Dollar	60	70	60	70
Lexington	4⅞	5	4¾	4⅞
Little Puck	3¾	4	3¾	4
Little Bessie	3¼	3¾	3½	3¾
Mollie Gibson	8	8½	10	11
Mary Cashen	2	3	2	3
Moon Anchor	5	10	4	10
New Haven	2½	3	2½	3½
Pharmacist	2⅞	3¼	2⅞	3
Pinnacle	4¾	5¼	5¼	5¾
Pointer	1½	2	1½	2
Portland	170	175	161	170
Rose Maud	1¾	2	1¾	2
Rose Nicol	2	4	2	4
Sunset Eclipse	2¾	3	2	3
Vindicator	87½	95	90	93
Work	4¾	5¼	4¾	5

Elkton, low 32, high 37¼.

BROKERS' CUSTOMER IN COURT.

Wants the Name of Person from Whom Firm Bought Stock for His Account.

Before Justice Hall, in the Supreme Court yesterday, arguments were heard upon the order obtained by the Haight & Freese Company to show cause why the application obtained by Reno R. Billington for William S. Yost for an examination of the firm's accounts should not be vacated.

Yost gave the firm $400 to invest for him and was "wiped out." He then demanded to know the name of the person from whom the firm had purchased the stock which he had ordered it to buy. This information the firm refused to give, justifying its refusal by an alleged contract.

On the face of the slips which the firm has for the taking of orders to buy or sell stock there appears a statement that the stock is to be bought or sold subject to conditions printed on the reverse side of the slip. On the reverse side, among these conditions there is one that the firm is not to be compelled to reveal the name of any client in any event.

Yost signed one of these slips, and it is the slip which he signed which constitutes the basis for the refusal of the firm to give him any information as to the investment of his money.

It is contended by Yost's attorney that the alleged contract is of no effect, being in defiance of the law of the State which compels a brokerage firm to give its client any information as to the investment of his money which he may call for. The Justice reserved decision.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,750	Amal. Copper	65¼	65⅝	64½	64⅝
20	Am. Car & F.	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝
170	American Ice	11½	11¾	11½	11½
950	Am. Locomotive	39⅛	39⅜	39⅛	39⅜
1,350	Am. Sugar	129⅜	129⅝	129	129⅜
19,020	A., T. & S. F.	89⅝	90⅞	89	90⅜
1,350	A., T. & S. F. pf.	101½	102½	101½	102⅝
2,560	Balt. & Ohio	111	112	111	111¾
6,740	Bklyn. R. T.	71¾	73⅜	70¼	70⅝
700	Canadian Pac.	136½	137¼	136¼	137
3,770	Ches. & Ohio	55¼	56	54¼	54⅞
340	Chi. & Alton	43¾	44	43½	43⅝
1,080	Chi. Gt. West.	31¼	31½	31	31⅜
6,030	C., M. & St. P.	182⅜	182⅝	182	182
30	Chi. Term. Tr.	22⅜	22¾	22⅜	22¾
20	Chi. Term. T. pf	40½	40½	40½	40½
350	Colorado Fuel	97	97¾	96½	97¾
110	Col. Southern	34½	34⅝	34	34
10	Col. & H.C. & I.	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼
1,630	Erie	39	39	38½	38⅝
10	Erie 1st pf.	69⅞	69⅞	69⅜	69⅜
120	Erie 2d pf.	54¼	54¼	54¼	54¼
120	Ill. Central	165	166	165	166
100	Kan. City So.	36	36½	30	36¼
110	Louis. & Nash.	139¾	140¼	139¾	140
18,350	Manhattan	136¼	137½	135⅞	136⅝
150	Met. St. Ry.	151⅞	151⅞	150⅛	151
310	Mex. Central	30½	30⅝	30½	30⅝
160	M., K. & T.	30⅜	30½	29¾	29⅞
80	M., K. & T. pf.	61¾	61¾	61½	61½
17,850	Mo. Pacific	113⅞	115	113⅝	114⅝
1,000	N. Y. Central	182¼	183	182⅛	182⅞
210	N. Y. O. & W.	34¼	34½	34	34¼
840	Norf. & West.	61⅜	61⅞	60⅜	61⅜
5,410	Penn. R. R.	160¼	161⅜	160	160
2,690	People's Gas	105	105½	104¾	104¾
10	Pressed St. Car	43¼	43½	43½	43½
4,190	Reading	67⅝	67⅞	66⅝	67
40	Read. 2d pf.	72¼	72½	72¼	72⅜
30	Republic Steel	18	18¼	18	18⅛
130	St. L. S. W.	26½	26¾	26½	26⅝
30	St. L. S. W. pf.	70¾	70¾	69½	69½
9,070	Southern Pacific	68⅝	68⅞	68¼	68½
5,550	Southern Ry.	39¼	39¾	38⅝	38⅞
1,440	Tenn. C. & I.	65⅞	66½	65⅜	65⅝
520	Texas & Pacific	45¼	45⅝	45⅛	45⅛
9,590	Union Pacific	103	103½	101⅝	101⅞
210	Union Pacific pf.	92⅝	92⅞	92⅜	92⅝
580	U. S. Leather	13½	13½	13⅛	13¼
3,690	U. S. Steel	41	41⅛	40⅜	40⅝
520	U. S. Steel pf.	90½	90⅝	90¼	90⅜
1,060	Wabash	31¼	31⅝	31¼	31¼
2,030	Wabash pf.	46⅝	47⅛	46¾	47
260	West. Union	88¼	88⅝	88	88
120	Wis. Central	28½	28⅝	28½	28⅝

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$199,676,931
Gold	99,278,037
Silver	26,119,651
United States notes	9,038,707
Treasury notes of 1890	140,125
National banknotes	11,008,508
Total receipts this day	1,983,419
Total receipts this month	33,309,144
Total receipts this year	332,309,144
Total expenditures this day	2,025,000
Total expenditures this month	45,425,000
Total expenditures this year	45,425,000
Deposits in National banks	126,078,197

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$360,082,089
Silver dollars	456,305,000
Silver dollars of 1890	2,225
Silver bullion of 1890	29,507,775
Total	$841,897,089

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	356,082,089
Silver certificates outstanding	456,305,000
Treasury notes outstanding	29,510,000
Total	$841,897,089

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$60,081,707
Gold certificates	39,196,339
Silver coin and bullion	17,558,891
Silver certificates	8,580,760
United States notes	9,058,707
Other assets	23,928,255
Total in Treasury	$158,384,652
Deposits in National banks	126,078,197
Total	$284,462,

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.
VIA NIAGARA FALLS.

Trains arrive and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:

North and West bound trains, except those leaving Grand Central Station at 9:15, 9:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:50, 2:45, 3:20, 3:30, 9:15, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th st. to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

All southbound trains, except the "20th Century" and the "Empire State Express," and Nos. 36, 66, and 200 will stop at 125th St. ten minutes before their arrival time at Grand Central Station.

12:10	A. M.—*MIDNIGHT EXPRESS—Due Buffalo 4:15, Niagara Falls 5:02 P. M.
3:15	A. M.—*MAIL AND PAPER TRAIN. Ar. Buffalo 1:15 P.M., Chicago 7:10 A.M.
7:50	M.—*ADIRONDACK, 1000 ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.
7:54	A. M.—*SYRACUSE LOCAL. Stops at all important stations.
8:30	A. M.—*EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. Most famous train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls, 5:45 P. M.
8:45	A. M.—*FAST MAIL. 24 hours to Chicago. Due Buffalo 7:10. Niagara Falls 8:07.
9:55	A. M.—‡SARATOGA AND MONTREAL SPECIAL, Via D. & H. and Rutland.
10:30	A. M.—‡DAY EXPRESS. Makes local stops. Due Buffalo, 1:15 A. M.
11:30	A. M.—*BUFFALO EXPRESS. Due Rutland, 7:55 P. M.
12:50	P.M.—*BUFFALO LIMITED, Due Buffalo, 11 P. M. Niagara Falls, 12:25 A.M.
1:00	P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED. Due Cincinnati, 10:45, Indianapolis, 11:30 A.M. St. Louis, 6:45 P.M. next day.
1:00	P. M.—*CHICAGO LIMITED, 24 hours to Chicago via Lake Shore. 27 via M. C.
1:50	P. M.—‡SARATOGA LIMITED, Saturdays only; other week days at 3:20 P. M.
2:45	P. M.—*"THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED"—20 hour train to Chicago via Lake Shore, Electric Lights and Fans.
3:20	P. M.—‡SARATOGA LIMITED. Leave Saturdays at 1:50 P. M.
3:30	P. M.—‡ALBANY FLYER. Due Albany 6:40.
3:35	P. M.—*ALBANY AND TROY EXPRESS. Local stops.
4:00	P. M.—*DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS, AND CHICAGO SPECIAL.
5:30	P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED. 24 hour train to Chicago. All Pullman Cars.
6:00	P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS. 28hours to Chicago via both L. S. and M. C.
6:35	P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS via D. & H. for Rutland.
7:30	P. M.—*ADIRONDACK, 1000 ISLANDS AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.
8:00	P. M.—*BUFFALO AND TORONTO SPECIAL. Due Buffalo 7:25 A. M. Niagara Falls, 8:33, Toronto, 10:50 A. M.
9:15	P. M.—*SPECIAL MAIL LIMITED. Sleeping car only for Rochester.
9:20	P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL. Due Cincinnati, 7:50, Indianapolis, 10:15 P. M. St. Louis, 7:30, second morning.
9:30	P. M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS. Chicago, 48 hours by Michigan Central, 33 hours by Lake Shore.
11:30	P. M.—*NORTHERN N. Y. EXPRESS. Cape Vincent, Ogdensburg, &c.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday. §Except Saturday and Sunday. ||Saturday only.

HARLEM DIVISION.

8:08 A. M. and 3:36 P. M. Daily, except Sundays, to Pittsfield and North Adams. Sundays at 9:20 A. M. Saturdays only at 2:46 P. M.

Pullman cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.

Ticket offices at 113, 261, 415, and 1,216 Broadway; 25 Union Sq. W., 275 Columbus Av., 130 West 125th St., Grand Central Station, 125th St. and 8th Ave Stations, New York; 128 and 226 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn. Telephone "900-38th Street," for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.

NEW YORK CENTRAL ROUTE

BETWEEN
NEW YORK, BOSTON,
AND NEW ENGLAND

Via Springfield and the
BOSTON AND ALBANY RAILROAD.
(New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Lessee.)

Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, New York, as follows:

9:00 A. M.—‡BOSTON EXPRESS. *4:00 P. M.; *11:00 P. M.; arrive Boston, 3:30 P. M., *5:40 P. M., 10:00 P. M.; 6.15 A. M.

Leave Boston, 10:00 A. M., ‡12:00 noon, *4:00 P. M., *11:00 P. M.; arrive New York, 3:30 P. M., 5:40 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 6:14 A. M.

New train for Portland and Maine resorts, via Springfield, Worcester, and Rochester, N. H., leaves New York 9:00 P. M.

Tickets at New York Central ticket offices, 415 and 1,216 Broadway, and at Grand Central Station.

A. H. SMITH, GEORGE H. DANIELS,
General Superintendent. General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.

(New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Lessee.)

Leave Franklin St. Station, New York, as follows, and 15 min. later foot West 42d St., N. R.:

*7:10 A M—For interm. points to Albany.
*9:40 A M.—(1) Catskill Mtn. Exp. to Catskills.
‡11:20 A M—(2) Saratoga & Mohawk Exp.
‡12:45 P M—(3) Rip Van Winkle Flyer.
*1:00 P M—Chicago Express.
*2:25 P M—Cont. Lim. for Detroit, Chi. & St. Louis.
‡3:25 P M—(4) Ulster Express to Catskill Mts.
*3:45 P M—(4) For Hudson River points & Albany
*9:00 P M—For Buffalo & Chicago.
*7:45 P M—For Roch., Buffalo, Detroit & St. Louis.
*9:17 P M—For Syra., Roch., Niag. Falls, Det. & Chi.
*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. Leaves Brooklyn Annex, (1) ‡9:15 A. M., (2) at 10:45 A. M., (3) at ‡12:10 P. M., (4) at 12:06 P. M. Leave Jersey City, P. R. R. Sta., (1) at 9:47 A. M.; (2) at ‡11:20 A. M.; (3) at ‡12:50 P. M.; (4) at ‡3:35 P. M. Time tables at principal hotels. Theatre Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott's Express.

A. H. SMITH, C. E. LAMBERT,
Gen'l Superintendent. Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

READING SYSTEM

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R.

Liberty St. and **South Ferry** (time from South Ferry five minutes earlier.)

EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN, AND MAUCH CHUNK—24:00 (7:15 Easton only.) 9:10 A. M., 1:20, 4:40, 5:00, 15:45 Easton only.) P. M. Sundays, 24:25 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.

WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON—24:00, 9:10 A. M., 5:00 P. M. Sundays, 24:25 P. M.

LAKEWOOD, TOMS RIVER, AND BARNEGAT—24:00, 9:40 A. M., 41:00 Lakewood excepted.) 1:20, 43:40 Lakewood only.) 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:15 A. M.

ATLANTIC CITY—9:40 A.M. 41:00, 43:40 P.M. M., 11:30 P. M.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT, AND SEASHORE POINTS—24:00, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 41:00, 43:40, 4:45, 5:30, 6:30 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove, 9:00 A. M., 1:20, 4:00 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA. (READING TERMINAL)—24:25, 47:00, 48:00, 49:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00, *1:00, 2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, *6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 47:30, 49:00 P. M., 12:15 Mdt.

24TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS—24:25, 48:30, *10:30, 41:30 A. M., *1:00, 43:30, 5:00, *7:00, 49:25 P. M., 12:15 Mdt.

READING, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE AND WILLIAMSPORT—24:00, 24:25, 48:00, 49:10, 10:00 A. M. Reading only.) 41:00, 1:20, 42:00 P. M. Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg only, 45:00 P. M.

BANK TRAINS.—From foot of Rector St., Pier 8. Atlantic Highlands, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch, Asbury Park, and Point Pleasant, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30, 48:00 Ocean Grove only.) 11:30 Sundays, 10:00 A. M., 1:00, 4:00, 8:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE,

FOR BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON—48:30, *10:30, *11:30 A. M., *1:00, 2:00, 4*3:30, *5:00, *7:00 P. M., *12:15 Mdt.

zFrom Liberty Street only. *Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. §Sunday only. ‡Parlor cars only. ||Via Tamanend. ¶Saturdays.

Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 113, 261, 434, 1,300, 1,354 Broadway, 182 5th Ave., 25 Union Square West, 153 East 125th St., 2,273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Ave., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 504 Fulton St. Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

W. H. BESHER, C. M. BURT,
General Manager. General Pass'r Agent.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

Leave New York City, South Ferry, Liberty St.

Chicago, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis.	*12:10nt. *12:15nt.
Chicago, Columbus.	*12:35pm. *1:00pm. Diner.
Pittsburg, Cleve....	*2:35pm. *3:40pm. Limtd.
"Pittsburg Limited"	*6:55pm. *7:00pm. Buffet.
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*12:10nt. *12:15nt.
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*10:25am. *10:30am. Diner.
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*6:55pm. *7:00pm. Buffet.
Norfolk	..... ‡12:55pm. ‡1:00pm. Diner.

ROYAL BLUE TRAINS.

Washington, Balto..	*8:25am. *8:30am. Buffet.
Washington, Balto..	*10:25am. *10:30am. Diner.
Washington, Balto..	*11:25am. *11:30am. Diner.
Washington, Balto..	*12:55pm. *1:00pm. Diner.
Royal Limited"..	*3:35pm. *3:40pm. Diner.
Washington, Balto..	*4:55pm. *5:00pm. Diner.
Washington, Balto..	*6:55pm. *7:00pm. Buffet.
Washington, Balto..	*12:10nt. *12:15nt. Sleepers

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Sundays only.

Offices: 113, 261, 434, 1,300 Broadway, 23 Astor House, 25 Union Square W., 391 Grand Street, N. Y.; 343 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal and Liberty Street. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN RY

Lvs. Franklin St.	Lvs. W. 42d St.
43:15 A. M..... Way Train	3:30 A. M.
7:45 A. M. Day Express to Oswego.	8:00 A. M.
9:05 A. M.....Liberty Express.....	9:15 A. M.
*11:40 A. M. Liberty Spl. Sat'ys only.	12:00 Noon
12:00 Noon...Express to Norwich...	12:15 P. M.
*12:45 P. M. Saturdays to Rockland..	1:00 P. M.
3:00 P. M. Ellenville and Kerhonkson.	3:15 P. M.
3:25 P. M.....Express to Rockland....	3:45 P. M.
25:40 P. M. Western Express.....	6:00 P. M.

*Saturdays only. †Daily.
Parlor Car seats at 425 Broadway only.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

STATIONS foot of West TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

☞ **The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.**

7:55 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Limited to two Buffet Parlor Cars New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:55 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:55 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:55 P. M. THE PENNSYLVANIA SPECIAL—**20-hour train to Chicago.** Pullman Compartment, Drawing-room, Sleeping, Dining, and Buffet Smoking Car.

1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS. For Toledo, Nashville (via Cincinnati and Louisville), Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.

5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car. For Welch, W. Va. (via Shenandoah Valley Route.)

5:55 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.

7:55 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland, except Saturday.

8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, and Cincinnati.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, 9:25 (Dining Car), 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car), 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car), 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) (3:25 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars), 3:25 (Dining Car), 4:25 (Dining Car), 4:55 (Dining Car), 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, 9:25 (Dining Car), 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car), 3:25 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars), 3:25 (Dining Car,) 4:25 (Dining Car), 4:55 (Dining Car), 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.

SEABOARD AIR-LINE RAILWAY.—"Florida and Metropolitan Limited," 12:55 P. M. daily. Express, 12:10 night daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week-days 12:55 and 4:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT, COMFORT, AND NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 8:55 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:35 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 7:55 A. M. Through Vestibuled Trains. Buffet Parlor Cars and Standard Coaches on week-days. Parlor Smoking Car, Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Standard Coaches on Sundays.

CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week-days.

For points on New York and Long Branch Railroad, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:55 A. M., 12:10, 1:10, (Saturdays only,) 2:25, 2:55, 3:25, 4:10, 4:55, and 6:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 7:55, 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M. (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 3:30, 9:00 A. M., 12:20, 1:20 (Saturdays only,) 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, and 7:00 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 8:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 6:20,) 7:25, 7:55, 8:26, 8:55, 9:25, (Dining Car,) (9:55, Penna. Limited,) 10:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20,) (Dining Car,) 10:55, (Dining Car,) 11:55 A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 1:55 (Dining Car,) 2:10, (Deebrossee and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) 2:55, 3:25, (Dining Car,) 3:55, 4:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55 (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night, Sundays, 6:10, 7:55, (no coaches,) 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, (Dining Car,) 9:55 (Limited,) 9:55, 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 1:55 (Dining Car,) 2:25 (Dining Car,) 3:55, 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 5:55, (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

Ticket offices Nos. 461, 1,196, 1,334, 111, and 261 Broadway; 162 Fifth Avenue, (Below 23d St.) Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and station foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "914 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railway Cab Service.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, J. R. WOOD,
General Manager. General Pass'r Agent.
6-28-1902.

LEHIGH VALLEY.

Foot of West 23d St., Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. R.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. Sunday changes 6 12.25, 12.45, 2.15, 2.25, 3.25, 3.45, 5.25.

	Lv. N.Y., R.	Lv. N.Y., E.
Buffalo Local,	*7.10 AM	*7.20 AM
Buffalo and Chicago Express	*9.25 AM	*9.30 AM
BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS	†11.55 AM	‡12.00 NOON
Black Chunk and Hazleton Local	*12.40 PM	*12.50 PM
Wyoming Valley Express	†3.55 PM	†4.10 PM
Easton Local	†5.10 PM	†5.20 PM
Chicago & Toronto Vestibule Exp.	*5.40 PM	*5.40 PM
THE BUFFALO TRAIN	*7.55 PM	*8.00 PM

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 250, 253, 1,224 and 1,238 Broadway, 182 5th Ave., 25 Union Square West, 245 Columbus Ave., N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Ft. Fulton St., Brooklyn.

N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

BY SEA TO MAINE

ON THE FAST MODERN STEAMERS.

NORTH STAR AND HORATIO HALL of the MAINE STEAMSHIP COMPANY

is the most charming short ocean voyage out of New York. No Summer tour complete without it. Steamers leave Pier (New) 32, East River, foot of Fifth St., every Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 5 P. M., Returning leave Portland same days at 6:30 P. M.

Special Excursions to Portland

via steamer Manhattan, leaving New York Monday and Friday, and Portland Wednesday and Sunday.

Fare for the Round Trip Reduced to $7

Good to return until Sept. 12th. White Mountains, Raneley Lakes, Bar Harbor, St. John, Halifax. Monday and Thursday steamers make direct connections for Rockland and Bar Harbor. LONG ISLAND SOUND BY DAYLIGHT.

Descriptive book free on application at Ticket Office, 290 Broadway and Pier 32, East River. Telephone 3196-3199 Franklin. Also all agents.

MONTAUK STEAMBOAT COMPANY, Ltd.

For Block Island, R. I., Orient, Greenport, Shelter Island, Southold and Sag Harbor, L. I.

Steamers will leave New York, Pier 13, E. R., near foot Wall St., week days, excepting Saturdays, at 5:30 P. M. Saturdays 1 P. M. Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays steamer will not stop at Southold.

Additional Service to Block Island.—On Saturdays during July and August, one of the steamers of the Montauk Steamboat Co.'s line will connect at Montauk with L. I. R. R. train, leaving New York, 34th St., 1:20, Pier 13, near Wall St., 1:00; Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, 1:19 P. M., arriving at Block Island at 7:00 P. M.

On Mondays the steamer "Shinnecock" will leave Pier 13, E. R., at 8:00 A. M.; returning leave Sag Harbor at 5:00 P. M. Excursion tickets (good only on date sold,) going and returning by boat, $2. Going by boat and returning by L. I. R. R. same day, $3.00.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

North German Lloyd.

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.

From Pier 52, North River, Gansevoort St.

Kronprinz	July 29, noon	Kaiserin	Aug. 10, 10 AM
Kaiser	Aug. 12, 10 AM	Kronprinz	Aug. 26, 10 AM
*Hohenzoll'n	Aug. 16, 10 AM	Kaiser	Sept. 9, 10 AM

*From Pier 24, ft. of Amity St., Brooklyn.

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
Cherbourg—Southampton, Alternately, and Bremen.
From Bremen Piers, Hoboken, N. J.

Bremen	July 22, 10 AM	K'rfuerst	Aug. 14, 10 AM
Friedrich	July 31, 10 AM	Barbar'sa	Aug. 21, 11 AM
Luise	Aug. 7, 10 AM	Bremen	Aug. 28, noon

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
From Pier 24, Ft. of Amity St., Brooklyn.

Trave	Aug. 2, 3 PM	Trave	Sept. 6, 10 AM
Aller	Aug. 9, 10 AM	Aller	Sept. 13, 2 PM
Lahn	Aug. 23, 10 AM	Lahn	Sept. 27, 1 PM

OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Louis H. Meyer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

Hamburg-American.

FOR PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS SERVICE.

F. Bism'ck	July 24, 10 AM	A. Victoria	Aug. 14, 10 AM
Columbia	July 31, 10 AM	F. Bism'ck	Aug. 21, 10 AM

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.

Bluecher	July 29, 10 AM	Penns'vania	Aug. 12, Nn.
Waldersee	Aug. 5, 7 AM	Moltke	Aug. 19, 10 AM

SUMMER and AUTUMN CRUISES

BY THE PALATIAL CRUISING STEAMER
Prinzessin Victoria Luise

From Hamburg Aug. 3 and Aug. 22,
ALONG the **COAST** of **NORWAY**, and to the **BALTIC** and the **NORTHERN CAPITALS.**
During Sept., Oct., and Nov.,
to **PORTUGAL, SPAIN**, principal **MEDITERRANEAN POINTS** and the **ORIENT.**

Send for illustrated pamphlets and itineraries.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Offices 35 & 37 Broadway. Piers, Hoboken, N. J.

900 MILES
WATER TRIP via
OLD DOMINION LINE
BETWEEN
New York and Richmond, Va.,
with stop-over privileges at
Old Point Comfort, Virginia Beach and Norfolk
Either going or coming.

Round trip ticket, including meals and stateroom accommodation,

$14.00.

PHONE 1580 FRANKLIN.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE.

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.

Passenger steamer sails from Pier 26, N. R., foot of Beach St., **every week day at 3 P. M.**

H. B. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE

NEW YORK-ROTTERDAM, via BOULOGNE, S.M.
New Twin-Screw Steamers of 13,000 tons Register

Twin-Screw Steamer	NOORDAM	July 26, 10 A. M
Twin-Screw Steamer	STATENDAM	Aug. 2, 10 A. M.
Twin-Screw Steamer	POTSDAM	Aug. 9, 10 A. M.

Apply to Holland-America Line, 39 B'way, N. Y.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. Mail Steamships

Glasgow via Londonderry.

From Pier 54 North River, foot of West 24th St.
Columbia...July 26, noon | Furnessia...Aug. 9, noon
Astoria.....Aug. 2, noon | Anchoria...Aug. 16, noon

First saloon, $50 and upwards.
Second saloon, $35 & up; third class, $26 & up.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17 and 19 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 54 North River.

Umbria, July 26, 9:30 AM		Campania, Aug. 16, noon	
Lucania, Aug. 2, 2 PM		Umbria, Aug. 23, 9 AM	
Etruria, Aug. 9, 9:30 AM		Lucania, Aug. 30, Noon	

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents,
29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Oceanic	July 23, 7:30 AM	Germanic	Aug. 13, Noon
Majestic	July 30, Noon	Teutonic	Aug. 20, Noon
Celtic	Aug. 6, Noon	Cymric	Aug. 22, Noon

Pier 48 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

"La Veloce." FAST ITALIAN LINE.
Sailing every Tuesday to Naples, Genoa.
Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co., 29 Wall St.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver.

JAPAN, CHINA AND PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

Emp. of India...July 28 | R. M. Athenian...Sept. 1
R. M. S. Empress...Aug. 4 | Emp. of China...Sept. 8
Emp. of Japan...Aug. 18 | Emp. of India...Oct. 6

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS and AUSTRALIA

R.M.S.S. Moana...July 25 | R.M.S. Miowera...Aug. 22
For rates apply 353 Broadway and 1 Broadway

DELIGHTFUL SUMMER CRUISE
To Halifax, N. S., Sydney, C. B., and St. John's, N. F.

Through Long Island, Vineyard Haven, and Nantucket Sounds.

Fine passenger Steamers "Rosalind" and "Silvia" sail from Pier 40, N. R., foot West Houston St., on following dates: July 23, 30, August 9, 16, 27, September 3, 13, 20, etc.

For rates and further information apply to
C. W. ZWERNER & CO.,
17 STATE ST., NEW YORK.

AROUND THE WORLD.

A small party will leave early in September for the Hawaiian Islands, Japan, China, Ceylon, India, Egypt, The Nile, Holy Land, Turkey, Greece, Italy, &c.

Send for illustrated circular giving prices and complete itinerary.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO.,
25 Union Square, New York City.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND.

FALL RIVER LINE, for Newport, Fall River, Boston, and all Eastern and Northern Points, Stm. PURITAN and PILGRIM, Orchestra on each. Lve Pier 19 N. R., foot of Warren St., week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M.

PROVIDENCE LINE, for Providence, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, Boston, North and East. Stm. CONNECTICUT and CITY OF LOWELL. Orchestra on each. Lve Pier 18 N. R., foot Murray St., week days only, at 6 P. M.

STONINGTON LINE. Passenger service temporarily discontinued.

NORWICH LINE, for New London, Fisher's Island, Stonington, Watch Hill, Narragansett Pier, Block Island, Norwich, Worcester, Boston, the North and East. Steamers CITY OF WORCESTER and MAINE, leave Pier 36, N. R., foot Spring St., week days only, at 6 P. M.

NEW HAVEN LINE, for New Haven, New Britain, Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and the North, from Pier 25, E. R., foot Peck Slip. Week days, Stm. RICHARD PECK lvs. 3:00 P. M. (Sats. 2 P. M.) CHESTER W. CHAPIN, 12:00 midnight, Sundays, RICHARD PECK lvs. 9:30 A. M., (East 21st St. 9:45;) returning, due New York 8:00 P. M.

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL.

Sandy Hook Route

From Pier 8, Foot Rector St., N. R.

Boats leave at 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., and 1:00, 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30, 8:00 P. M.; Sundays, 10:00 A. M., 1:00, 4:00, 8:00 P. M., for all

NEW JERSEY COAST RESORTS.

JOY LINE $2.00 to Boston Via Providence & R.R. Every week day. 5 P. M. $1.00 to PROVIDENCE. Round trip, $1.50, $3.00 to Boston direct. Steamer Weal and Sat., 5 P. M. Staterooms reserved in advance.

Pier 35 E. R., ft. Catharine St., N. Y.
Cut rates to all New England points.

HUDSON RIVER STEAMER MABY POWELL
Leaving Desbrosses St. at 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.,) W. 22d St. 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays 2 P. M.,) 129th St. on SATURDAYS AND HOLIDAYS ONLY 2:20 P. M., for Highland Falls, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, New Hamburgh, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Esopus, Rondout, and Kingston. Orchestra on board.

HARTFORD LINE

from Pier 24, East River, daily except Sunday at 5 P. M., for Connecticut River Landings, connecting for Springfield, Holyoke, Northfield and all New England points. Send for illustrated folder.

Pianos and Organs.

WE CARS TRANSFER TO
Bloomingdale's
3d AVE. & 59th St.

$1 A Week.

Pianos

Greatest Piano Values in America.

$5.00 down and $1.00 per week will secure for you any of the following renowned Pianos. Pianos delivered upon first payment of $5.00.

Wilson Piano	$155
Mayers Piano	$165
Burnham Piano	$165
Harmony Piano	$175
Richardson Piano	$195
Coleman Piano	$195

FREE! with every Piano purchased this week we will give, free of charge, a beautiful cover and stool to match.

GREAT VALUES IN PIANOS AT THE
WISSNER

WAREROOMS,
25 EAST 14TH ST.

Upright (used by artists)	$225
Upright (taken in trade)	95
538 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.	
Upright (discontinued style)	$255
Upright (rented short term)	145
138 NEWARK AVE., JERSEY CITY.	
Upright	$85
Upright (celebrated maker)	125
903 BROAD ST., NEWARK.	
Upright (used at concerts)	$215
Upright (taken in trade)	100

$5 TO $7 MONTHLY.

Square Pianos.....$20, $35, $45, $65, $75
New Pianos to Rent. Rent Applied.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY

To obtain a good piano for little money on easy terms from our large assortment of pianos returned from rent. SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS. Send for bargain list. Rent $3 up.

Mathushek & Son, B'way, Cor. 47th St

STURZ PIANOS.

Sold on easy terms direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS AT 142 LINCOLN AVE., 134th Street, Block East of 3d Ave.

DO YOU WANT A PIANO?

Grand or upright; new or used; cash or easy payments; splendid assortment; all makes.

JAMES & HOLMSTROM, 23 E. 14th St.

OPERA PIANOS

1569 BROADWAY, Cor. 47th St

Pianos to Rent.—$2 monthly; rent applied if you purchase. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.

UPRIGHTS $75, $100; rents $3; rent allowed on purchase. 10x East 14th St.

$200 new mahogany upright piano, $7 monthly. 1,569 B'way, cor. 47th St.

THE PLACE FOR PIANO BARGAINS IS JACOB BROTHERS, 487 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—THE WASHINGTON LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiff, against JOSEPH A. STOLL and others, defendants.

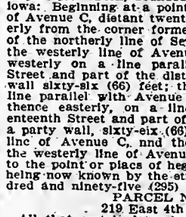
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the first day of November, 1901, and duly entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on that day, and of an order bearing date the 24th day of January, 1902, and duly entered in said Clerk's office on that day, I, the undersigned, the referee thereby appointed, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Wednesday, the 25th day of June, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned, and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Seventh Street with the easterly side of Broadway (formerly the Boulevard); running thence easterly, along the northerly side of One Hundred and Seventh Street, ninety-nine feet and one inch; thence northerly, at right angles to One Hundred and Seventh Street, one hundred feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Seventh and One Hundred and Eighth Streets; thence westerly, along said centre line of the block, twenty-five feet; thence southerly, at right angles to One Hundred and Seventh Street, twenty-five feet and two inches; thence westerly, parallel with One Hundred and Seventh Street, one hundred and three feet and three and a half inches to the easterly side of Broadway; and thence southerly, along the said easterly side of Broadway, eighty-one feet and one and three-quarter inches, more or less, to the corner, the point or place of beginning.—Together with all gas and electric fixtures, ranges, heaters, elevators, pumps and machinery and connections of every description, whether or not the same or any of them are securely attached to the freehold or otherwise, the same having been declared by the defendant Joseph A. Stoll to be real estate and covered by the lien of the mortgage made to the plaintiff by said defendant.

Dated New York, May 31st, 1902.

DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Referee.
FOSTER & THOMSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $206,226.79 and interest thereon from October 31st, 1901, together with costs and allowance amounting to $445.38 and interest thereon from November 1st, 1

HIGHWAYMEN'S BOLD RAID IN PORT CHESTER

They Keep Three Men Captive During Burglary.

JOKED WITH THE PRISONERS

Traction Conductors and Car Barn Employes Held at Pistol Point While Robbers Blew Open a Safe.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., July 21.—The Greenwich Tramwsy Company suffered the loss of $715 and valuable documents early this morning, when five burglars, two of whom were doubtless adepts with the use of nitroglycerine, blew open one of the safes in the company's office, one mile from Port Chester. They made a mistake by not blowing open the conductors' safe in the car barn, for they could have gotten over $2,000 there. The cracksmen intended to crack that open later, but approaching daylight caused them to postpone that work.

They held up three of the railroad employes, tied two of them with bell cords taken from the cars, scared another into submission, and drove two others back into the car barns, all at the point of revolvers. After firing six blasts with nitroglycerine the company's safe door opened. The silver and greenbacks were pulled out, and the highwaymen bid an adieu to their victims and ran down the tracks to the fields, and it is presumed crossed the door yard of Charles A. Gould, where a launch was in waiting.

By the time an alarm had been given they were at a safe distance. The car barns and offices are in a lonely spot, with New Haven railroad tracks on one side and the trolley on an untraveled road on the other. To the east is a bolt works, and woods are to the west. In the barn close to a front window is the conductors' safe, with an opening similar to that of a letter box, where slips and envelopes can be dropped in at any time a conductor completes his trip. In an office building 100 feet away is another safe, where Cashier Goulden deposits money previous to banking it at Port Chester. In the conductors' safe last night was all the money which had been turned in all day. The office safe contained several hundred dollars, placed there Saturday night, receipts after banking hours, and a balance, the exact amount just now unknown.

Frank Turbany was the last conductor in last night, and he lay down on a settee in the conductors' room in the office at about 1:30. The plant was shut down and the place was in total darkness. It is the custom for the last men in to sleep there until morning, and, had yesterday been fair, a dozen or more would have lounged off there until daylight.

WATCHER SEIZED AND BOUND.

Soon after lying down, Turbany said he heard the door open and called out: "What are you fellows doing here so early?," mistaking them for fellow-employes.

"That's all right," was the answer, and the next instant Turbany found himself grasped by the throat and being tied fast by the leather belt cord to the settee. A handkerchief was tied over his eyes, and then, after being warned not to cry out, one of the three burglars who confronted him said: "Now, we don't want you. We're after the company's money. You can keep yours, for you've earned it. Every one to his trade, and this is ours." Turbany says he lay there for nearly a half hour, when he heard the door open and then a smash and a man fall.

It proved to be Robert E Curtiss, another conductor. How he was captured was told by himself, as follows: "I came to the office, lantern in hand, to see if Turbany was there, and as I reached the door, I saw a man with a handkerchief over the lower half of his face. I made a swipe at him with my lantern and broke it off his head. Then something hit me back of the ear. I think it was a pistol butt, and I fell. 'You're a bad one,' one of the burglars said, and he put me in a chair, pushed my head back, and wound a bell cord about my neck and then tied it to the back of the chair. He then tied my hands and blindfolded me."

"Here comes another guy," the burglars remarked again. At that James McGean, the night foreman, walked to the door and opened it, exclaiming "Good morning, Carrie." The burglars replied, "How do you do?" and one grabbed his hands and the other nearly strangled him. He was seated on a chair, but was left untied. Then two of the masked burglars stood guard. One sat on the back of a chair and the other on top of a marble wash basin. They showed their good nature first by unblindfolding their prisoners and treating them to cigarettes, which they lit for the captives.

"Now tell us which safe has the most money in. We're afraid we won't have time to crack both," said one, but the imprisoned men professed ignorance. They had watches and several dollars on their persons, but these were not disturbed. The men saw that to remonstrate was in vain, so they joked with two of the burglars.

Howard Studwell and Arthur Greenwood, nightmen, who were to clean the cars, were surprised as they came out of the barn by feeling cold steel against the back of their heads and commanded by the holders of the guns, who used curses to emphasize their intent, to "go way back and sit down." The men went into the barn and remained there until, with the first ray of approaching daylight, they saw the robbers leave the vicinity.

NITRO-GLYCERINE WAS USED.

While two stood over the three men one patrolled the buildings and two used nitroglycerine on the safe, which was built in the wall. Holes were bored in the wall over it, tools having been taken from the wrecker car to do it, and pegs were driven in to fasten two horse blankets over the door, which deadened the sound. Before each blast the cracksmen would tell those on guard. It was nearly 4 o'clock when they came in and said they were going.

"We'd like to make you a present," one said to Turbany. "But if we did the other fellows might get jealous and squeal, and we can't afford to give you all presents. Good-bye, till we come agsin." McGean released his companions and then hurried to the telephone and notified Superintendent Oscar Moulton, and he and President Charles Singer of Larchmont were there as soon as possible.

When the Superintendent and Walter Sutton went into the room it was filled with blue smoke. The fireproof substance of the door lay in a pile on the floor, while the combination and lock were a few feet away. Not a thing remained in the safe. The iron door was still on the hinges. Officers were notified in surrounding towns, but no clues have been secured.

The railroad men describe all but one of the burglars as being short. One spoke as though well educated and one talked with a negro accent. It is believed they are the same gang which blew open Armour & Co.'s safe in Stamford last Friday night and got only $50. Two men had been hanging about the car barn for two days, and their description tallies with that of two of the burglars who tied up the conductors.

HIGHWAYMAN SHOT IN FIGHT.

Two Members of "Harlem Market Gang" Arrested After a Fierce Struggle in a Saloon.

Two members of the "Harlem Market gang" that frequents the water front in the vicinity of East One Hundredth Street made a desperate attempt at highway robbery in broad daylight yesterday. They were both captured by the police after a fierce struggle, during which one of them was shot and the other badly cut and bruised.

Shortly after 8 o'clock in the morning William Parker, fifty-six years old, left his home, at 234 East One Hundred and Ninth Street. As he turned the corner into Second Avenue Patrick Kennedy, twenty-three years old, of 2,115 Second Avenue, and Peter Hickey, twenty-seven years old, of 1,839 Third Avenue, sprang out from behind a signboard and knocked him to the sidewalk and took $237 from his pockets. He followed them into Quigley's saloon, on Second Avenue, between One Hundred and Eighth and One Hundred and Ninth Streets. Both men turned on him and gave him a terrible beating.

The bartender, William Jackson of 1,744 Lexington Avenue, attempted to interfere, whereupon Hickey wrenched a gas bracket from the wall snd attacked him. The bartender ran behind the bar, snatched up a revolver, and shot him in the left forearm. In the meantime Parker had been beaten into insensibility by Kennedy.

Policemen Flood, McGrath, and Sheehan were attracted by the shot, and seized Hickey and Kennedy, who showed fight and had to be clubbed into submission. After a surgeon from Harlem Hospital had dressed the wounds of the three men, Jackson was placed under arrest and all were taken to the Harlem Police Court.

When arraigned before Magistrate Crane on a charge of highway robbery and felonious assault, Kennedy and Hickey pleaded not guilty and were held in $2,000 each for trial. On hearing the sentence Hickey struck at Kennedy, claiming that he was responsible for the whole affair. They were separated by a court officer and hustled out into the prisoners' pen.

Jackson was discharged on the ground that he acted in self-defense.

HARBOR GARBAGE ODORS.

Commissioner Woodbury Receives Dr. Lederle's Barren Island Complaint.

Street Cleaning Commissioner Woodbury received yesterday from Health Commissioner Lederle a report by H. V. Walker, Chief Sanitary Inspector of Brooklyn, on the execution of the contract of the Sanitary Utilization Company, which disposes of the garbage of New York City at Barren Island. Complaints of nuisances due to the processes of the company have come from the Rockaways, Lawrence, Arverne, and Edgemere.

Inspector Walker in his investigation found that the system of unloading scows and sorting their contents by a conveyor was a source of vile odors, and he recommended that certain of this sorted material be buried or disinfected, that the capacity of the conveyor is not adequate to the volume of stuff delivered, that bad odors are the result of defective conditions in the digester that proper care is not taken with this apparatus, that liquids released in the process are allowed to escape into shallow water and contsminate it, and that the discharge should be in deep water and at ebb tide.

The report is supplemented by one by Chief Sanitary Inspector C. F. Roberts on the garbage crematory at Far Rockaway, which he found conducted so as to create a nuisance.

NEW STREET WASHER IN USE.

Commissioner Woodbury Has It In Operation on Fifth Avenue.

A device that so far—in seven days—cleans asphalted streets more satisfactorily than old methods is being operated by Street Cleaning Commissioner John McG. Woodbury in Fifth Avenue from Fifty-ninth Street to Washington Square. The basis of the scheme is a cylindrical tank, into which water is forced at a high pressure until it compresses an air cushion. Connected with the tank are valved tubes leading to the end of the vehicle, which has been called a street washer.

When the valves are opened the cushion forces the water at a pressure of twenty-five pounds to the square inch down on the pavement at an angle to the street line and the pavement so as to cut its surface and sweep what has collected on it to the gutter, whence it enters the cuiverts.

The water, to use a technical expression, "cuts the gum" instead of simply loosening it, as ordinary street sprinkling does, and forces it to where it can be disposed of without "heaping." The washers have been tried with satisfactory results on streets that are not paved with asphalt.

NEW CONDUIT APPOINTMENT.

Col. Monroe on an Inspection Tour Along the Long Island Watershed.

George R. Skilton has been appointed Superintendent of Conduits and Reservoirs by Col. Robert Grier Monroe, Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas, and Electricity. Mr. Skilton was Assistant Engineer of the department.

Col. Monroe on Sunday went with Deputy Commissioners De Long and Van Iderstine to Rockville Centre and thence over the west section of the Long Island watershed. He paid particular attention to the Hempstead storage reservoir and the site at Hover Brook of a filter plant it is proposed to install.

Other places visited were Hempstead Pines and Smith's ponds and the pumping stations at the latter place and at Springfield, the filtering plant at Jamaica, Floral Park, where a site for a reservoir has been planned, and the Ridgewood pumping station. Col. Monroe will shortly go over the ground again with the Chief Engineer of the department to increase his technical knowledge of the watershed.

BRONX CONCOURSE ACT SIGNED

Mayor Low Approves $1,052,000 Resolution for the Grand Boulevard.

The resolution providing $1,052,000 for the Grand Boulevard and Concourse in the Bronx was signed yesterday by Mayor Low. The Concourse will unite the park system of the Bronx and Central Park and extend four miles, with a width of 133 feet from One Hundred and Sixty-first Street and Mott and Walton Avenues, to the Mosholu Parkway.

About $5,000,000 more is to be spent on it, and the total cost four years hence will be about $12,000,000.

PARK FLOWER SHANTY GOES.

Public Protests Induce Commissioner Willcox to Revoke the License.

Commissioner Willcox has silenced the opposition to the flower shanty at Central Park West and Eighty-sixth Street by revoking the license which was given to Stiero Bucheros, the Greek. The revocation takes effect on Aug. 1 next.

The Commissioner in speaking of the matter yesterday said:

"There seemed to be a real public demand for the flower booth, and I, therefore, granted a permit to maintain it. It is a little difficult to tell just what the public wants in these matters. There are few, perhaps, who do not now find the candy stand and the restaurants in the Park a real convenience. Personally I am opposed to them. I would not sell anything in the Park.

"In spite of all that could be done, flowers have been sold at the Eighty-sixth Street entrance to the Park for a long time past. There appeared to be msny entering at that spot who wished to buy flowers. Applications have frequently been made to me by flower vendors to erect a flower stand there, but I always refused. From what I could learn, boya with flowers to sell returned and returned again, in spite of all threats. That finally brought the fact home to me thst perhaps the public wanted to buy flowers there.

"When the Greek was given the permit he was informed that it was of a tentative nature; that it was liable to be revoked. That if I discovered that the public did not want it, away it must go.

"It appears the public does not want it, and of course away it must go. I have no feeling in the matter either way, I thought, however, that if anything near the Park could be sold with propriety it would be flowers."

Up to late yesterday afternoon the vigilance committee, which, it was said, might be sent by the Knights of Labor to demolish the shanty, had not appeared.

Blind Lioness Alice Dead.

The blind lioness Alice was found dead yesterday in her cage in the Central Park Menagerie. Death, the menagerie officials say, was directly due to old age. For seventeen years Alice had been in the menagerie, and during the last five years she had been blind.

SUIT TO RECOVER A FUND

Woman Acquitted of Murder Complainant Against Lawyer.

Mary A. A. Frey, Formerly Fleming, Asks for Return of Balance of Money Withdrawn from Deposit —Denial of Charges.

In the United Statee Circuit Court yesterdsy an action was instituted by S. Livingston Samuels in behalf of Mary A. A. Frey, known formerly as Mary Alice Aimont Fleming, against John C. Shaw, an attorney of this city, to recover $40,399.38, which, as alleged, was converted wrongfully by the defendant. Forgery is mentioned in one of the allegations.

Mrs. Frey was accused in 1896 of the murder of her mother. The charge wae that she sent poison in a can of clam chowder. She was acquitted, and it was said that she went to the gold fields of the Klondike to commence life anew.

Before the trial Mrs. Frey engaged Mr. Shaw as her counsel. After the trial, according to the complaint, he withdrew money deposited for his client with the Chamberlain and paid to Mrs. Frey $40,315.21, claiming, as alleged, the remainder for his fee and disbursements.

In her complaint Mrs. Frey declaree that she is a resident of New Jersey; that the amount on deposit with the Chamberlain was $60,428; that the defendant, acting as her attorney, presented to Justice Andrews of the Supreme Court a written petition purporting to be signed and verified by her, wherein application was made for an order directing the Chamberlain to pay over the trust fund, and that $61,333.27 was paid to him.

"The signing and presenting of the petition," according to the complaint, "were made without the knowledge or consent of the plaintiff, and were made by the defendant deceitfully and with the intent on his part to deceive the said court and this plaintiff, and to defraud the said plaintiff out of the moneys aforesaid."

Mrs. Frey has declared that Shaw became liable to her for the amount received with interest, amounting to $80,714.53, and that no part of that sum has been psid, except $40,315.21. Judgment has been demanded for $40,309.38 with interest and for treble damages.

Mr. Shaw, when seen yesterday, said of the case: "That Frey woman has no caso whatever. Every cent of the $61,333.27 was paid out toward the expenses of her trial. I have receipts which will show where all the money has gone, and I'll show them in court. As far as her not signing the order for the money is concerned, I shall simply say that I have her signature for the entire amount."

ROOT COMPLIMENTS BROOKE.

Says His Record Should Prove an Inspiration to Young Officers.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Secretary Root, in announcing the retirement of Gen. Brooke to-day, said in an official bulletin:

"The retirement from active service this date, by operation of law, of Maj.-Gen. John R. Brooke, United States Army, is announced, terminating a period of over forty years of efficient, honorable, and distinguished service on the active list of the volunteer and regular army.

"Gen. Brooke volunteered his services, and was commissioned by the Governor of Pennsylvania in the Fourth Regiment of Infsntry from that State, at once upon the call of the President for volunteers following the attack on Fort Sumter. He was subsequently commissioned Colonel of the Fifty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, in November, 1861, and was appointed Brigadier General of Volunteers by President Lincoln, May 12, 1864, for distinguished services in the battles of the Wilderness and Spottsylvania Court House.

He was twice severely wounded—in the battle of Gettysburg, July 2, 1863, and in the battle of Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864—and was brevetted Major General of Volunteers for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Totopotomy and Cold Harbor, Va. He resigned from the volunteer service Feb. 1, 1866, and entered the regular service with the grade of Lieutenant Colonel of Infantry July 28, 1866; was commissioned Colonel in 1879, Brigadier General in 1888, and Major General in 1897. He was brevetted Colonel and Brigadier General, United States Army, March 2, 1867, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Gettysburg and Spottsylvania Court House, respectively.

"In the beginning of the war with Spain he was assigned to the command of an army corps, and in July, 1898, sailed in command of the troops embarked for Porto Rico, and after the declaration of truce, in August, 1898, was in command of all of the troops in that island to December, 1898.

"He was Chairman of the commission to arrange for the evacuation of Porto Rico by the Spanish troops, and from Dec. 28, 1898, to Dec. 20, 1899, Gen. Brooke was in command of the Division of Cuba, and as Military Governor of the island, under circumstances of great difficulty, rendered faithful and effective service.

"During his long service, Gen. Brooke has exercised important military commands, both in peace and war, and always with credit and honor to himself and to the country.

"It is a pleasure to refer to a record such as this, which would serve as an example and an inspiration to every young officer who has yet to shape his character and career in the military service."

GEN. BROOKE SUCCEEDED BY GEN. MACARTHUR.

Loving Cup Presented by His Staff to Retired Commander of the Department of the East.

At noon yesterday Major Gen. John R. Brooke, commanding the Department of the East, was retired from the active service after an army career of forty-one years and three months. At the same hour, Major Gen. Arthur MacArthur, ex-Commander in Chief of the forces in the Philippines, assumed command of the department, pending the arrival of Major Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, the present Commander in Chief in the Philippines, who has been ordered home to command the department.

Very little ceremony attended the departure of Gen. Brooke from Governors Island. The Artillery Battalion was paraded in his honor and a double line of sentries posted from his residence to the boat landing. As the retiring commander passed between the files arms were presented, and as he stepped aboard the launch Colonl Mitchell, which transported him across the bay to the Pennsylvania Station at Jersey City, the Artillery Band played "Auld Lang Syne."

Gen. MacArthur, the temporary commander of the department, arrived at the island shortly after 11 o'clock, coming over on the department ferryboat Trenton. He went at once to Gen. Brooke's residence, Gen. Brooke greeting him as he reached the steps, after which the two Generals retired into the house for a short consultation.

Gen. Brooke then repaired to the Adjutant General's office in the headquarters building to bid his staff good-bye. After the greetings, Col. Barry, the Adjutant General of the Department, surprised Gen. Brooke by presenting to him as a token of the esteem in which he was held by the staff, a silver loving cup. The cup is about 16 inches in height, suitably decorated, and bears the simple inscription:

"Presented to Major General John R. Brooke by his staff, July 21, 1902."

Col. Barry expressed the regret all felt in bidding him adieu, and Gen. Brooke, thanking the donors, spoke of the pleasant recellections of his staff and Governors Island he would carry with him into private life.

At Jersey City the General boarded a train for Philadelyphia. He will remain for a few days at Rosemont, near Philadelphia, which is to be his future home, and will then join Mrs. Brooke at Bar Harbor.

Owing to the coming army and navy manoeuvres, Gen. MacArthur will leave his headquarters in the Army Building, in Whitehall Street. This will make the transaction of the business connected with the manoeuvres much simpler than if Governors Island were used as the directing point. The headquarters staff will remain the same under Gen. MacArthur as under Gen. Brooke, except that Capt. Kernan has been added as Gen. MacArthur's personal aide.

MUST TAKE BACK THEIR STOCK.

Justice Hall Finds Against Prominent Men in Traders' Insurance Directorate.

Justice Hall, in the Supreme Court, today, handed down a decision in favor of the L. D. Garrett Company, in the suit brought by that corporation against the members of the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors of the Traders' Fire Insurance Company of New York, whose business was purchased by the plaintiff to the extent of 65 per cent. of the stock at $40 a share, in April, 1900. The L. D. Garrett Company brought suit to have the contract annulled, to have the stock retransferred to the original shareholders, and to be released from any liability, on the ground that the value of the business and the assets of the Traders' Fire Insurance Company had been overstated.

The insurance business of the Traders' Company was managed by the firm of Lockwood & Forman, as managers, appointed by the Board of Directors under the provisions of its charter. About April 1, 1900, the managers made a statement of the condition of the company, which showed a deficiency of assets of $77,957, which was presented to the Directors.

It appeared in the course of the trial that immediately upon learning that the statement was false and the company bankrupt, Gen. Tracy returned the money which he had received for his stock. The remainder refused to do so, and as a result suits were commenced for an aggregate sum of $41,350 against William A. Haisey, Howard Gould, Warner Miller, Levi P. Morton, W. E. D. Stokes, John Jacob Astor, Chauncey M. Depew, Frederick Boos, George A. Helme, James A. Roberts, J. Seaver Page, J. B. Duke, J. J. McComb, William T. Baker, E. S. Sutro, J. S. Silvers, John B. Simpson, G. W. Gail, W. A. Clark, W. T. Wardwell, and C. W. McMurran.

"It cannot he supposed or argued for a moment," the Juetice eaid, "that these defendants, knowing they had nothing to sell, intended to take the plaintiff's money and not only give it nothing for it, but put it in a position of having to pay the debts of the company in addition. Nor can it be supposed that if they, or either of them, had been aware of the facts as they now exist they would have offered to sell to plaintiff. It must therefore be concluded that defendants acted in mistake and ignorance of the real facts, and the evidence and reason certainly show that plaintiff relied upon the statement absolutely, and would not have made the purchase had it been aware of the true state of the case, and also that defendants knew, or should have known, that it was acting in reliance upon its truth."

Justice Hall said both the plaintiff and defendants were surprised and imposed upon, but that there must be judgment for the plaintiff against each of the defendants sued.

MASSARANTI ART TREASURES.

Appraisals Delayed by Size of Cases—Collection May Go to Baltimore by Water.

The customs officials assigned to examine and appraise the Massaranti collection of pictures and other works of art that arrived on the steamship Minterne, consigned to Henry Walters of Baltimore, had not started the examination yesterday. This was because nineteen cases of the shipment are still on the Italian pier, at the foot of West Thirty-fourth Street. These cases are too big to go in either the Roussel Studio or the Parker Building, where the appraisals are to be made. Arrangements will be made to remove them to a suitable place of examination, and the appraisers expect to begin work Friday.

Mr. Walters could not be seen yesterday, but it was said that the collection will be taken to Baltimore by water.

MR. MOROSINI'S DENIAL.

The Banker Says Joker Sent Campanile Cablegram, but He Expects to Help.

Giovanni P. Morosini, the banker of 31 Nassau Street, said yesterday that the cablegram from Venice stating that he had given $100,000 toward the rebuilding of the Campanile of St. Mark's was probably the work of some practical joker.

"I have not promised any auch sum," said Mr. Morosini," but I do intend to help toward the rebuilding of the Campanile. Some foolish fellow has probably sent a telegram with my name signed to it saying that he would give $100,000. What I wonder at is, that he did not tell them simply to rebuild it at my expense."

A ZOO ON LONG ISLAND.

Glen Island Interests Planning Amphitheatre for Beech Lawn.

The management of Glen Island is preparing plans for a permanent wild animal exposition which it expects will greatly surpass the famous zoological gardens of London and Berlin. For some time arrangements have been in progress for a large amphitheatre, which when completed will have a seating capacity of 10,000. In the centre will be two immense cages, each the size of the average circue ring, and in these the animals will give daily exhibitions. Agents have already been commissioned to procure animals in pairs from foreign countries, many of them to be of the rarest species in existence.

The amphitheatre will be situated on Beech Lawn, on Long Island Sound. One of the objects of the idea is to insure better health for the animals, it having been proved that they are longer lived when given regular exercise. The work of training has already begun. Trainers are engaged each morning in the big Zoo, putting the four-footed candidates through a course of sprouts lasting for three hours, and many of the animals have already become proficient in a number of interesting "tricks." One of the acts now being rehearsed represents a class at school, which is made up of a camel, a polar bear, a lion, a tiger, a leopard, and a dog.

Case Against W. L. Gerard Continued.

The case against William L. Gerard, son of William Gerard, ex-owner of the Hotel Gerard, who was held in $1,000 bail for examination by Magistrate Brann in Jefferson Market Police Court Friday, charged with having passed a worthless check for $50 on R. H. Macy & Co., was continued by the Magistrate yesterday until to-morrow. Willard M. Baylis, counsel for the young man's mother, told Magistrate Brann that Mrs. Gerard was willing to settle with the firm provided the boy would enlist in the navy or go into some legitimate business. Gerard had refused, but Mr. Baylis thought that by to-morrow he would have changed his mind.

Policeman Criticised for Tasting Beer.

Magistrate Zeller, in Morrisania Court, yesterday declared that a policeman had no right to taste a glass of beer which he fonnd on a table in front of a man in a saloon, even though it was during forbidden hours. Policeman Beck of the Wakefield Station had arraigned Frederick Sonnberg, a bartender in a saloon at Eleventh Street, William's Bridge, near White Plaine Avenue. The Magistrate said to Beck: "If a policeman disturbed my property like that, I would charge him with larceny and disorderly conduct. You have no right to touch a man's beer. He paid for it, not you. I will hold the prisoner in $1,000."

THE LATIMER MURDER CASE.

W. H. Tuthill, Anton Ruprecht, and Conrad Engel to Testify at the Adjourned Inquest.

The Brooklyn police atated last night that the dense fog in which they have been working in the Latimer case will probably be dissipated by what develops in the inquest, which will be resumed this morning by Coroner Williams.

Capt. Reynolds said that he did not know how many witnesses would be examined to-day. Both he and Capt. Buchanan declared that they had unearthed nothing new. Three of the witnesses to be examined to-day are W. H. Tuthill and Anton Ruprecht, friends of the Latimers, and Conrad Engel, the barber who shaved Albert C. Latimer while he was in St. Mary's Hospital, and who claims to have talked with him.

William C. Latimer, a brother, yesterday made a statement in which he denied that he had ever said that he did not believe that the crime had been committed by a burglar.

Divorce Wanted for Aged Couple.

Mrs. Emma T. Weise of 501 Palisade Avenue, Jersey City, who is sixty-five years of age, began suit for divorce on the ground of desertion before Vice-Chancellor Pitney, in Jersey City, yesterday. Her husband, John C. Weise, whose home is at Castleton, Staten Island, is seventy-four years of age. The couple were married in Berlin, Germany, in 1870. After coming to the country they lived in New York until 1893, when, as Mrs. Weise alleges, her husband deserted her. She says he is a cigarmaker and that he earns good wages. In a letter to her he said he would consent to a divorce if she would secure a home for him in some institution where he would not be obliged to work.

Woman Sues Health Inspectors.

Because, as she alleges, she was carted off to a pest house as a smallpox patient after she had been declared by her physicians to be convalescent, Miss Agnes Smart, twenty years old, of 263 Fenimore Street, Brooklyn, has brought an action against Frederick A. Jewett and John E. Waleh, Sanitary Inspectors in the Health Department, and the City of New York, to recover $15,000 damages. Justice Chester, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday appointed Mrs. Mollie D. Christian as guardian ad litem of Miss Smart in the suit.

$10,000 for Bank Receiver.

Vice Chancellor Pitney, in Jersey City, yesterday allowed an extra fee of $5,000 to Edward S. Campbell, receiver of the Middlesex Bank of Perth Amboy, which was wrecked by George M. Valentine, its cashier. The first allowance made was $5,000. James S. Wight, who represented the City of Perth Amboy, which had $112,177.36 deposited in the bank, opposed the second allowance. Vice Chancellor Pitney said he had personal knowledge of Mr. Campbell's work and the manner in which it was done. A second fee of $3,000 was allowed to Sherrard Depew, Mr. Campbell's counsel.

Magistrate Furlong to Get $50,000.

By the terms of the will of his mother, who died at her home, in Glasgow, Scotland, last March, City Magistrate Henry Furlong of Brooklyn, inherits $50,000. His brother, Capt. Charles Furlong of Boston, receives a like amount from the estate.

Magistrate Furlong intends to go to Scotland next month to erect a monument over his mother's grave.

TROW'S NEW CITY DIRECTORY.

More People Live Above Forty-second Street than There Were in the Entire City in 1856.

The one hundred and sixteenth volume of the New York Directory, the fiftieth annual issue under the name of Trow, which bears the title of the General Directory for the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx for 1902, is published. Of it the publishers say in calling attention to a reminiscent picture of the early days of the Trow Directory in the front pages:

At the time the sign indicated in the picture was painted (1856) very little canvassing was required above Forty-second Street, while the limits of the canvass for the present volume were the southerly line of the City of Yonkers. It would be a safe statement to make that more people reside above Forty-second Street at the present time than in 1856 occupied the entire city. On no one is the great growth of this city during the past twenty years more forcibly impressed than on the compilers of the City Directory, who during that time have found their labors quadrupled.

The present issue, including advertisements and a valuable register of public institutions and street directory, is one of 1,730 pages. The official information is of especial interest in view of the mistakes made in the department rosters in the supplement of The City Record. The work has every evidence of continued care in compilation.

And the summer's young yet.

Some thousands of negligee shirts marked down.

$1.15, $1.50 and $2 are the marks of the 'has-been-highers.'

Madras and cheviot, all sizes and colors, attached and detached cuffs.

At all three stores.

Lots of fancy cheviot and striped serge suits now marked $15 'have-been-higher' too.

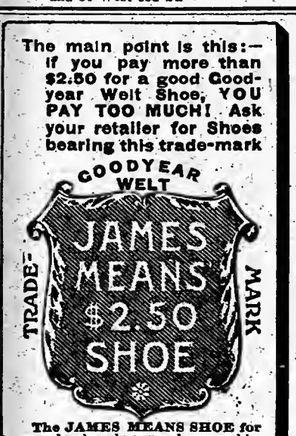
We're in the thick of the thin suit business; nuns cloth, linen, batiste, white serge.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, opposite City Hall.
842 Broadwsy, cor 13th, snd 140 to 148 4th Ave.
1260 Broadwsy, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

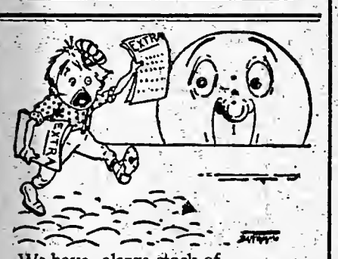
The main point is this:—if you pay more than $2.50 for a good Goodyear Welt Shoe, YOU PAY TOO MUCH! Ask your retailer for Shoes bearing this trade-mark



The JAMES MEANS SHOE for men has been known and approved by the public for 24 years. It is the first shoe ever put on the market at a retail price fixed by the manufacturer. It is the only widely known Goodyear Welt shoe for men which has ever been retailed at $2.50. It is made in medium weight Lace Bals., Box Calf and Vici Kid on Metropolitan Last, also Vici Kid Bals., on Civitas Last. Also Vici Kid Oxfords on Metropolitan Last. On all these styles the sizes run from 6 to 11, widths 3, 4, 5 and 6. Half sizes on all widths.

Retailers are supplied with these goods directly from the factory. Orders are filled on the day of their receipt. If your nearest retailer cannot supply you send us a postal card giving his name and address as well as your own.

Dept. H,—JAMES MEANS COMPANY, BROCKTON, MASS.



We have alarge stock of

Spring and Summer Suits;

all this season's goods, the very latest cloths and styles;—some of the lots have been broken into by earlier purchases, for they include some of the best goods in our stores:

Striped Flannels, fancy Worsteds and light Cheviots, full lined, half lined, and not lined at all; all have sold at much higher prices—some as high as $25 and $28, this season:

Now—

$12 for Men's Sizes.

$9.75 for Young Men's Sizes.

The choicest selections to the early-comers.

TO-DAY AT ALL OUR STORES.

Smith, Gray & Co.

BROADWAY AT 31ST ST.

Brooklyn: Broadway at Bedford Ave. Fulton St. at Flatbush Ave.

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street.

Tuesday Is Children's Day

Reasons why you should come to-day will be found in the SPECIAL VALUES PROMISED.

CHILDREN'S DAY OFFERING IN GIRLS' WHITE LAWN DRESSES

New long, pointed Waist effect—round yoke with lace insertings front and back, double lace edged ruffle—ribbon run emb'y beading belt and neck—full skirt with double ruffle, lace trim'd—4 to 14 yrs.—

Actual value 1.98 and 2.98 Special for To-day Only 1.39

New, fresh Dresses—Remember these are only sold To-dsy (Children's Day) at this price.

BABIES' WEAR

Little Children's Organdy and emb'd Lawn Garden Hats—full pleated rims—bow trim—sizes to 4 yrs.—value 1.49 .98

Little Children's French Dresses—fine Lawns and Nainsooks—high neck and Guimpe styles—elaborately trim'd with fine emb'y—sizes 1 to 3 yrs.—value 1.49 .98

Always full assortments of little things for the little ones at prices starting as follows:

Bibs	3	Cape	12½
Bootees	9	Veils	.25
Knit Shirts	.19	Bands	.19
Cambric Shirts	.10		
Knit and Domet Sacques	.19		
Flannel Sacques	.49		
Rubber Diapers	.39		
Quilted Diapers	.25		
Hemmed Diapers—dozen	.35		
Carriage Covers	.98		
Pillow Covers	.29		

GLOVES, STOCKINGS AND HANDK'F'S FOR CHILDREN

Children's Lisle Gloves .29
Cotton Socks—white and colors .19
Children's Black Cotton Hose—d'ble knees .24
Children's Rib Lisle Hose—were .40. .29
Children's Lace Lisle Hose .49
Children's White Cotton Hose—full length—plain and ribbed .25
Fancy Colored Bordered Handkerchiefs .5
Half dozen, 28 cents.
Children's Initial Handkerchiefs—8 in box—special .12½

MISSES' UNDERWEAR

Good qualities—well made—Dainty styles for Summer.—

Drawers—Our famous "Goodwear Muslin" with tucks—1 to 6 years .9, 8 to 14 years .14

Muslin and Cambric Drawers—Umbrella ruffle with emb'y tucks, hemstitching or lace and inserting—1 to 10 years .29

Children's Cambric Drawers, insertings and edge of lace, also hemstitching and tucks—2 to 16 years .49
Finer Misses' Drawers to $1.49.

Misses' Muslin Gowns—Yoke of 24 tucks and embroidered ruffle—1 to 8 years .39
Finer Misses' Night Dresses to $1.49.

Children's Seersucker Skirts—pretty stripes—umbrella ruffle—4 to 16 yrs. .39

Boys' Muslin Night Drawers—2 to 12 years .39

Misses' Sample Night Dresses—hemstitching, lace and emb'y.—.55 to .98
Worth .75 to 1.50

Misses' Cambric Skirts—Umbrella ruffle—group of pin tucks—odd sizes—value .59 .29

Muslin Skirts—Umbrella ruffle—deep emb'y—2 to 16 yrs .49
Finer Skirts to $3.69.

Misses' Cambric Corset Covers—round and square neck—Inst'g and edge of lace or emb'y—shirred waist—12 to 16 yrs .49

Children's Cambric Drawer Waists—emb'y trim—d'ble button and garter fastenings—2 to 12 yrs .29

Boys' Night Shirts—3 to 16 yrs—Cambric and Muslin—with and without collars—colored emb'y finish—just like men's—8 to 14 years .49

Boys' Striped Madras Pajamas—frog or button finish—4 to 14 yrs .79

CHILDREN'S MILLINERY

Children's Cuban Flats—value .69 .35
Cuban Flats—value 1.49 .98
Children's Wreaths, Forget-Me-Nots Poppies, Daisies, etc.—were 1.50 .98

BOYS' WASHABLE SUITS

The best purchase we've made this season—swellest, smartest fabrics and styles high-class in every way—you can judge that the manufacturer lost heavily when he sold to us, so that we can offer

$2.00 TO $5.00 SUITS AT .98 AND 1.49

GREAT STOCK OF KNEE PANTS AND UNMATCHABLE VALUES

White Duck—3 to 15 yrs.—also tan crash and navy and white stripes .25

Pique, Duck, Linen (white and tan); also Linen Crash, plain and fancy Chambray and Stripe Madras—3 to 15 years .49

All Wool Knee Pants—3 to 16 yrs—made from tailors' remnants of fine cloths and wool crashes; 9 to 16 year sizes are made with belt loops—value 1.00 .49

Fine Navy Blue Serges, Worsteds and fancy Cheviots and Corduroys—made from m'f'r's short ends of finest fabrics—value 1.25 .69
9 to 16 year sizes have belt loops.

Fine Navy Wide Wale Worsteds and Navy Blue Hard Twisted Serges; also fine Cheviots, Cassimeres and Worsteds—value 1.50 .98

BOYS' BLOUSES, WAISTS & SHIRTS

There hardly seem words to fitly tell of our splendid assortments—All the best makes, including "Star" and "Mother's Friend," at lower prices than any other house names.

Percale Negligee and Stiff bocom Shirts—detached or attached cuffs—with and without collars—some with extra collars—best styles—elsewhere sold at .75 and more .49

Madras and Percale Waists and Blouses—new Summer patterns—all sizes; also White Madras with and without collar attached .49
Made in Mannish style—all the boys want them.

Best Corded Madras Shirts—light and medium colorings—separate cuffs—worth 1.00 .69

Waists and Blouses of Percale—4 to 13 years—value .29 .19

Woven Cheviot Waists and Blouses—stripes and figures—4 to 13 years .29

White Lawn Fauntleroy Blouses—3 to 8 years .98 to 4.98

Also,

Boys' and Men's Jersey Bathing Suits—red or white trim—24 to 44 .69

MISSES' SHIRT WAISTS—12 to 16 yrs.

White Lawn—button back—front of wide graduated emb'y insertings—tucks between—cluster tucked back—tucked cuffs—value 1.79 1.49

Elaborate Shirt Waists of fine White Lawn—front of emb'y inst'gs and tucks, with emb'y beading ribbon run—lace finish—short tucked sleeve trim'd to match 1.98

MISSES' CORSETS & CORSET WAISTS

Young Ladies' Corsets—fine sateen—Silk flossed emb'd edge—value $1.00 .59

Misses' Summer Net Corsets with straps—garter attachment—value .59 .29
Finer Corsets to $1.00.

Extra fine Summer Weight Cambric Waists—puffed bust—lace trim—10 to 16 years—value .75 .39

Little Children's Cambric Waists—lace and emb'y—value .39 .19
Finer Corset Waists to $1.00.

CHILDREN'S LAWN APRONS

Bib and shoulder bretelles—emb'y insertings—value .59 .39

Fine Lawn—bib and bretelles with emb

"All the News That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Partly cloudy, warmer; fresh west winds.

VOL. LI....NO. 16,394. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 23, 1902.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. { Elsewhere, Jersey City, and Newark } TWO CENTS.

WAY TO GET AT TRUSTS IS TO CHANGE TARIFF

Mr. Livingston Says President Needs a Democratic House.

Georgian Tells How the Growth of Giant Combinations Can Be Curtailed —The Best Issues for the Democracy.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—"What President Roosevelt needs is a Democratic House of Representatives to carry out his trust ideas," said Representative Livingston of Georgia to-day. Mr. Livingston was at Democratic headquarters arranging a speaking tour which will begin in Maine the last week in August and end in Indiana the first of November. He is to speak in New York, New Jersey, Maryland, West Virginia, and other States.

"The tariff question, the trust question, and the advocacy of an economical administration of the Government is, in my opinion, just about all the Democratic Party ought to try to handle at this time," continued Mr. Livingston. "The financial question is practically settled.

"If Mr. Roosevelt had a Democratic House of Representatives he might be able to accomplish his desires regarding the regulation of trusts. But from the opportunity furnished last Winter, and which was wantonly thrown away, it is evident that the Republican legislators are not with the President on the trust question.

"The Democratic contention is that the use of the taxing power is the quickest and surest way out of this trust trouble. For instance, we can with the sole purpose of destroying combinations in view, abolish the tariff on raw material coming into this country used in the manufacture of trust goods and levy an export tax on manufactured articles going out of the country manufactured by trusts.

"This would open wide the doors of competition in manufacture. It would dismantle every manufacturing combination in the land through the medium of competition. These giant institutions have been built up gradually, and I have no doubt that in the earlier days of the tariff agitation our politicians on both sides were honest in their efforts to build up the country and better the condition of the masses of the people by a protective tariff. But monopolies and combines have taken advantage of that tariff, and they are the ones that have been built up, until now they threaten, if, indeed, they do not actually control, the Government.

Besides taking the protection off of the articles of the combines, I would favor a general revision of the tariff to make it bear evenly upon all industries and all sections of the country; make it a tariff simply and solely for revenue, but ample to support the Government. I am against a tariff for protection. Such a revision of the tariff as this should be made for the benefit of the masses of the people. Then I would handle the trusts and combines as I have indicated, by abolishing all duty on the imported raw material and levying an export tax on all manufactured articles sent out of the country by the trusts."

CUDAHY BROTHERS IN WHEAT.

They Abandon Pork and Buy the Cereal, Causing a Big Drop on the Chicago Board.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 22.—Excitement ran high on the Board of Trade to-day. The discovery was made that the Cudahys had shirted from the lard market to wheat. The rumors of a "scalp" in the cereal line were potent enough to send the price from 71⅝ cents to 72⅞ cents. The Cudahys, who have been accumulating wheat for some time, found a comfortable lot on their hands.

While the bull spirit was predominant in the wheat pit, an unusual decline was registered in the lard market. The drop resulted in the discovery that the Cudahy brothers, John and Michael, had disposed of all their holdings in pork, lard, and ribs, and that these products of pig had no powerful champion on the floor of the board. The little speculators who, like to trail in the wake of a big buyer found themselves caught in a whirlpool. Pork broke 65 cents, lard 25 cents, and ribs 40 cents.

The Cudahys practically dropped the pig yesterday, but their disappearance from the market was not generally known. More than a week ago the brothers developed a friendliness for the cereal which resulted in big purchases. This was done without attracting attention. When fairly launched in the wheat deal the Cudahys hastened to drop lard.

Hebrews May Buy Plainfield Church.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., July 22.—The Congregation Beth Teffileth Isha Yentel will shortly take possession of the Mount Olive Baptist Church edifice here, provided the consent of the Baptist Home Mission Society can be obtained. The Hebrew congregation has been anxious to obtain the handsome edifice for some time, and it is said that an offer will be accepted by the Mount Olive congregation at a meeting to be held to-morrow evening.

Major Glenn's Punishment.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The court-martial which tried Major Edwin F. Glenn, Fifth Infantry, on charges of administering the water cure to natives of the Philippines or permitting it to be done, found him guilty and sentenced him to one month's suspension of duty and fined him $50.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Stocks irregular. Financial Markets.—Pages 10, 11, and 12.
Wheat, No. 2 red, 80¾c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 71½c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 63c; cotton, 9¼c; iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $24; butter, Western creamery, 21½c.—Page 6.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 3.
Business Troubles.—Page 12.
Court Calendars.—Page 6.
Insurance Notes.—Page 11.
Legal Notes.—Page 14.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
New Corporations.—Page 12.
Railroads.—Page 7.
Real Estate.—Page 12.
Society.—Page 7.
United Service.—Page 3.
Weather Report.—Page 5.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 5.

Beyond Compare
is a trip to the Pacific Coast. Round-trip tickets less than half fare on sale August 1st to 7th, limit Sept. 30th. Stop-over privileges. Return different route if desired. Rate $70.00 from New York. Berth $7.00 from Washington. No. 1 Battery Place, 271, 349, 1,185 Broadway.—Adv.

Pennsylvania Special
To Chicago in 20 Hours.
Leaves New York daily 1:55 P. M., arrives Chicago 8:55 A. M. Standard equipment.—Adv.

THROUGH A CAR WINDOW.

Aged "Uncle Tommy" Dunn of Louisville, Ky., Gives Offender Against Cleanliness Rough Treatment.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, K. Y., July 22.—"Uncle Tommy" Dunn, Deputy County Clerk, is sixty-two years old, and is crippled, but he displayed valor and strength in a fight at the First Street station this evening in defense of the cleanliness of his special seat in the Prospect commuter train.

The offender was George Scott, a carpenter. Scott is at work near Prospect, where "Uncle Tommy" lives, and goes out on the car that brings "Uncle Tommy" in. For several days "Uncle Tommy" found that the floor around his seat was bespattered with tobacco juice, and, discovering that Scott was responsible, he sent him word that no gentleman would be guilty of such conduct. It is said that Scott did not heed the message.

When "Uncle Tommy" boarded the car this evening he saw that the floor was again bespattered. He met Scott in the aisle of the car, and a few words passed before the fight. "Uncle Tommy" received a blow in the face, but he rallied, and after choking Scott, shoved him out of the car window just as the car started.

A RECORD-BREAKING RUN.

Boston and Maine Special Train Makes a Quick Journey in Order to Get a Physician to a Patient.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 22.—To get a physician to the bedside of a patient the Boston and Maine Railroad made a record-breaking run between White River Junction and Boston over the Concord and Southern Divisions to-day.

At 11:10 A. M. Superintendent Monroe of the Concord Division received orders from President Tuttle to furnish a special train at White River Junction for Dr. Dudley of New York, who was in Hanover as a lecturer before the Dartmouth Medical College, and who was wanted in Newport, R. I., to attend Mrs. Ledyard, wife of Lewis Cass Ledyard, a Director of the corporation. Instructions were given also to run the train with all possible speed consistent with safety. The train reached Boston at 2:45 P. M., covering 145 miles in 2 hours and 49 minutes. Dr. Dudley stopped at a hotel for luncheon, and then took the regular 3:48 train for Newport, arriving there at 5:40 P. M.

$2,500 FOR DIRECTOR'S VOTE.

James J. Hill Will Send His Yacht to Bring John S. Kennedy to Northern Securities Meeting.

James J. Hill, President of the Great Northern Railroad and of the Northern Securities Company, is spending $2,500 to secure the presence of John S. Kennedy at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Northern Securities Company, which is to be held next week.

Mr. Kennedy is at Bar Harbor, and as the trip from there to New York by rail is a trying one, Mr. Hill was thoughtful enough to send up his yacht, the Wacoutah, otherwise known as the Todley-Adley No. 2, to bring down Mr. Kennedy. It costs about $250 a day to run this yacht, and as the four trips between New York and Bar Harbor will occupy ten days at least, it will cost Mr. Hill $2,500 to hear Mr. Kennedy vote aye—to what?

That's what Wall Street is wondering about. Mr. Hill won't tell, his clerks won't tell, the Northern Securities officials and Directors won't tell, except to say, "It is nothing important."

THE PRESIDENT'S AMBITION.

The Rev. Peter MacQueen Tells His Oyster Bay Experience.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 22.—The Rev. Peter MacQueen, pastor of the First Parish (Congregational) Church at Charlestown, sailed from New York this afternoon for Colon, where he will spend a week on the isthmus and then proceed to Cuba to visit President Palma. Mr. MacQueen writes to a Boston friend that he called upon President Roosevelt at Oyster Bay, N. Y., yesterday. Continuing, he says:

"The President was dressed in a tennis suit, and greeted me cordially. No guards were near him, merely one manservant, a canny Scot from Glasgow. A parishioner could not have been more cordial.

"'By George,' said the President, 'I'm glad you came before I went away.' The conversation was of a private nature. One thing he said may be quoted:

"I want facts; I want justice; I want to pursue an honorable course toward all questions and all interests.'"

REGINALD VANDERBILT TO WED?

Newport Hears That His Mother Has Withdrawn Her Objections.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 22.—Friends of Reginald Vanderbilt and Miss Cathleen Neilson expect the formal announcement of their engagement to be made before long. It is known that they have been in love for several months, and their devotion is apparent to those who see them together.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Sr., who was opposed to the match, is reported to have withdrawn her objections, and this gives rise to the rumor of a definite engagement. Since Miss Neilson arrived in Newport she has been seen driving with Mr. Vanderbilt nearly every afternoon, and their devotion is marked.

SMALL COINS IN DEMAND.

Shipments to the South and West Will Exceed $100,000.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 22.—United States Sub-Treasurer John F. Finney to-day shipped to the Sub-Treasury at Chicago $25,000 worth of dimes. Within the last few days he has forwarded to various points in North and South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia, and Maryland thousands of dollars in fractional coins.

These shipments are made necessary owing to the great lack of small coins in that territory, and the fact that crops are beginning to move. These total shipments will amount to over $100,000.

The Standard of the Dining Car
Service on Baltimore & Ohio, C. R. R. of N. J., and P. & R. Ry., Royal Blue trains between New York and Washington, has always been the highest, but the menu offered during the present season advances the standard beyond comparison. —Adv.

From Summer Hotel to Residence.
The Lackawanna Railroad checks baggage direct to any part of New York, Brooklyn, Jersey City, and Hoboken.—Adv.

Chicago, $14; Cincinnati, $12; St. Louis, $17; all lines. Blumm's Ticket Agency, 457 Broadway. —Adv.

CHURCH IS SATISFIED WITH TAFT'S MISSION

Archbishop Ireland Reviews Negotiations with Vatican.

CATHOLIC CLAMOR CRITICISED.

St. Paul Prelate Says the Attitude of President and Gov. Taft Toward Catholics in Philippines Is Fair.

ST. PAUL, July 22.—Archbishop John Ireland, in an interview with a representative of the Associated Press, to-day reviewed at some length the progress of the negotiations conducted between Judge Taft and the Vatican, and took to task certain Catholic organizations that had assumed to question the fairness of the Administration toward their co-religionists. The Archbishop said:

"Yes, the news from Rome is quite satisfactory, and, I am sure, quite correct. Private advices coming to me from the most reliable sources confirm, in all respects, the dispatches given by The Associated Press. The Sovereign Pontiff and other Roman authorities are delighted with Gov. Taft personally and with the negotiations in course of progress between him and the Vatican. Reports sent out by the correspondents of certain London papers to the effect that the Pontiff was displeased with the manner of the acting of the Commission of Cardinals appointed to treat with Gov. Taft were absolutely unfounded.

"With a little time certain matters, now seeming to offer great difficulties, will be made, by quiet, skillful touches of Pontifical diplomacy, to work themselves out without friction or excitement; and so, when, in Manila, final conclusions are to be reached, things will have been ripe, and will turn out all right. This is the Vatican method of proceeding; it is a wise and prudent method. Gov. Taft understands the matter, and leaves Rome thoroughly satisfied and hopeful.

CATHOLIC CLAMOR SHOULD CEASE.

"And now it is to be hoped there will be among certain classes of Catholics in America a cessation of movements and declarations such as we have recently heard of regarding religious matters in the Philippines. The Pope teaches those Catholics to trust the American Government, as they seemingly have been heretofore unwilling to do. In his conversation with Gov. Taft the Pope expressed the highest esteem for American methods of treating church matters, and remarked that he had more than once pointed toward the United States as setting an example well worth copying. His words ought to signify something to those who profess to take him as their leader and guide.

"At any rate the direction of Catholic affairs is his business, not that of irresponsible Church societies or newspaper editors. A few there may be who will still believe that they have a better understanding of it than he has, and will insist on telling him how to handle it, but such as those are few, and at least it will be clear that they hold no brief whatever from the Catholic body at large.

"The agitation, such as it was, in certain Catholic quarters, did no honor to those who participated in it. As is now proved, they spoke and acted without due knowledge, and, certainly, without proper regard for the government of their country. They should first have been absolutely certain that injustices had been done to their co-religionists, and next, if injustices had been done, they should have sought a remedy for them by appeal to the proper officials before raising in public irritating clamors.

"That in the vast alterations made in the Philippines by the transfer of the Islands from Spain to American sovereignty serious complications were sure to arise in religious matters, as they did in social and civil matters, was naturally to be expected; as it was also to be expected that time would be required to regulate things properly. There should have been no haste to lay blame upon the Government, which was doing its best to bring order out of chaos, and, above all, no charges should have been made against the intentions of the Government.

It was the rankest rashness and rankest injustice to intimate that the Government intended to proselytize in the Philippines, or to do aught to detach the inhabitants from he Catholic faith. To know in the slightest degree Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. Root, or Mr. Taft, is to be certain that nothing of the kind could have been thought of or could have been tolerated.

"Never did there reside in the White House a man more fair-minded and impartial in religious matters, more resolute to give all classes of citizens the religious rights granted them by the Constitution, and to protect them in those rights, than Theodore Roosevelt. During his Administration it is unqualifiedly absurd to imagine that Governmental acts could be such as to deny or impair the religious rights of any people or tribe over whom floats the American flag.

TAFT IS UNPREJUDICED.

"As to Mr. Taft, I quote from a letter which I received but yesterday from a Catholic priest living in the archiepiscopal palace in Manila, the Rev. W. D. McKinnon:

I can assure you, nothing could be more unjust than the criticisms of Gov. Taft appearing in some Catholic papers. Gov. Taft has not a particle of bigotry in his make up. In all his acts here, I defy any one to say he has shown himself prejudiced in the least.

"All this does not mean that here and there individuals concerned in one way or another with the government of the islands did not say or do things unfair to Catholics. What I wish to emphasize is that such individuals, so far as men of the kind may have been found, did not in what they were saying or doing represent the Government, and that if their wrongdoing had been duly reported to the Government it would have been summarily reproved.

"What stronger proof of fairmindedness in the settlement of the religious question of the Philippines could the Administration have given than to respond graciously to the wishes of the Vatican that a messenger from the American Government should go to Rome to discuss matters directly with the Pope and his advisers? American Catholics should be forever most grateful to Mr. Roosevelt for his noble action in this regard, and should see in it the assurances that whatever may be done in the Philippines a spirit of highmindedness and justice is sure to be the dominant inspiration. Other Governments would have gone to work in their own way, without a word being said to the head of the Church or a counsel asked from him.

"If the American Government sincerely believed that the four landlord religious orders of the Philippines—orders that had been for centuries intimately linked with the Spanish régime, its agents and representatives—were an obstacle to the pacification of the Islands, why see in this an opposition to the whole Church? As if those four orders were specifically the Church and the native priests, Jesuits, Capuchins, and Lazarists, whom the Government does not disturb, did not also represent it, and as if others, as well as the Government officials, were not of the opinion that the peace of the Islands would be much enhanced by the absence of the landlord orders."

CATHOLIC INFLUENCE IN SCHOOLS.

"And as to schools in the Philippines, why not, when the presence of non-Catholic teachers is talked of, state that out of a total of 5,000 teachers, 3,500 are Filipino Catholics? Why not state that Father McKinnon is a member of the School Board of Manila? And why, when mention is made of non-Catholic teachers, allow the false impression to go abroad that many of these were ministers and active proselytizers? And why not remember that, by the law of the Islands, clergymen who are ministers in any place of organized congregations may three times a week teach religion in the schools of the place, the condition that they be ministers of organized congregations virtually confining the privilege to the Catholic priesthood?

"Perhaps ideally something more might be desired, but the conditions within which the Government is confined must be considered, and at least, when disadvantages to religion are quoted, the advantages that are allowed should also be set forth.

"But, I repeat, the agitation I am reproving only comes from the few—American Catholics as a body trust the Government—and in the present issues trust the Holy See and hold their souls in peace."

POLICEMAN SAVES TWO CHILDREN FROM DEATH.

Snatches Them Up In Front of a Runaway Horse and Falls with Them Into an Excavation.

A horse attached to a hansom cab driven by Thomas Loughlin of 161 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, bolted at Thirty-fourth Street and Lexington Avenue last night and dashed down Thirty-fourth Street toward the river at breakneck speed.

At First Avenue Mamie Clark, eight years old, and Jennie O'Brien, six years, who live on that corner, were playing in the street. They apparently did not understand the warning shouts of the people on the sidewalks as the maddened animal and swaying cab bore down upon them.

Policeman Lanagan of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station saw their peril, and, dashing in front of the horse, he picked both children up and started for the sidewalk. He did not have time to reach the curb, but stumbled into an excavation and fell with the little ones a distance of six feet. In the meantime the horse dashed by and the wheel of the cab carried away a part of the fence about the excavation.

The horse a few feet further up the street ran into a delivery wagon driven by John Bock, and belonging to E. Becker & Co. of Third Street and Avenue A. The animal's fore feet became entangled in the rear wheel of the wagon and both legs were broken. Roundsman Quinn put it out of its pain with a shot from his revolver. The cabman had clung to his seat, and was unhurt.

RANSOM-HILL ROMANCE.

Story of a Young Couple's Matrimonial Plans Which Were Upset by Death.

Special to The New York Times.

RANSOM HILL, N. Y., July 22.—A sale of property which has just taken place here recalls a romance of fourteen years ago. The sale was pursuant to an action entitled John H. Wolson, as administrator, against William H. Helms and others of the town of Porter. The property sold consists of a home and was bought by Seymour H. Ransom for $2,205.

Fourteen years ago William H. Helms and Miss Mary Jane Balmer were engaged to be married. The maiden was of a practical turn of mind, and said that, much as she loved William, she would not accompany him to the altar unless they could return as husband and wife to a home of their own. Mr. Helms at that time had only $450, but his betrothed told him to buy a lot with that and she would provide the money for a house. Accordingly he purchased a pleasant site for a home and on the lot bought with his money Miss Balmer built a house. The house was just about ready for the happy couple when death stepped in and claimed the bride to be a few days before the day for the marriage.

Miss Balmer's administrator began an action in 1899 against Helms to recover the money she put into the house. The final judgment was that the property should be sold, Helms to be paid $450, and, after deducting the cost of the action, the balance should be paid to the Balmer estate. Administrator Wolson will accordingly receive the $2,205, less $450, and costs after thirteen years.

CARE OF DESTITUTE CHILDREN.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 22.—Homer Folks, Commissioner of Charities in New York City, spoke before the Jewish Chautauqua to-day on the subject of "The New Methods in the Care of Destitute Children." He said that he thought there had been not as much progress in this direction through State and voluntary gifts as in other charities.

In New York he had found, he said, that it was a mistake to separate a child from its mother for one cause or another, and now the effort has been made to keep the two together. He found that the mortality among children left in the care of public institutions had assumed startling proportions. Ninety-five per cent. when separated from their mothers die before they reach the age of two years.

Dr. Emil V. Hirsch of the University of Chicago advocated the plan of hoarding Jewish dependent children.

Others who took part in the discussion were Mr. Mann of New York, Mrs. S. Pisko, Denver; the Rev. Dr. Berkowitz, Philadelphia; the Rev. Dr. Kohler, New York; Leo Cohn, Philadelphia, and Miss Richman, New York.

This evening Dr. Emil V. Hirsch delivered a lecture at the Rudolph Hotel on this subject of "Gorky, the Russian Poet of Tramp Life."

TWO NEW CATHOLIC BISHOPS.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 22.—Archbishop Ireland to-night confirmed the report from Rome that two St. Paul priests have been appointed Bishops. They are the Rev. J. J. Keane, pastor of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, who has been elevated to the Bishopric of Wyoming, with headquarters at Cheyenne, and the Very Rev. J. N. Stariha, who becomes Bishop of the new diocese of South Dakota, with headquarters at Deadwood, the diocese of South Dakota having been divided. Bishop O'Gorman, now a member of the Philippine Commission to treat with the friars, is the other South Dakota Bishop. The dividing line of the diocese is the Missouri River.

Father Stariha has been pastor of St. Francis de Sales Church for seventeen years. The Rev. James Keane will fill the vacancy in the Wyoming diocese created by the death of Bishop Lenihan, six months ago. He has been prominent in church work in the Northwest for twenty years. Both appointments are said to be due to the suggestions made to the Pope by Archbishop Ireland.

The only way to see both shores of the Hudson River is by the Day Line Steamers. Good Music. Excellent cuisine. New landing W. 129th St. 9:15 A. M.—Adv.

To Grand Rapids Direct.
Through car by the New York Central and Michigan Central leaves New York daily at 4:00 P. M. for Detroit and Grand Rapids.—Adv.

Cranberry Lake and Back, $1.
Excursions every Sunday to the Lackawanna Railroad's new picnic resort. Special train leaves New York at 8:45 A. M., returning, leaves the lake at 6:15 P. M. Delightful ride through Summit, Morristown, and all the Oranges.—Adv.

New York to Colorado.
Only two nights en route by the "Colorado Special." Low excursion rates every day via Chicago & North-Western and Union Pacific Rys. Offices 287 and 461 Broadway.—Adv.

STRONG AND MISS YOHE EN ROUTE TO JAPAN?

Believed to be Returning to the Land of the Rising Sun.

LARCENY CHARGE WITHDRAWN

Settlement Effected by His Family—All Her Jewelry Pawned Here Restored, and She Has Large Sum of Money.

If yesterday's developments in the Strong-Yohe affair indicate anything, both Putnam Bradlee Strong, one-time officer of the United States Army, and May Yohe, the erstwhile wife of Lord Francis Hope, are on their way to Japan. Whether they have gone thither to meet each other is a question. That they have gone somewhere, most likely to the goal of their first disappearance of a year ago, is certain. He is still missing. She became missing last night.

The Strong family's representative, Job E. Hedges, and Miss Yohe's lawyer, Emanuel Friend, went to Police Headquarters together yesterday afternoon and jointly requested that Capt. Titus, Chief of Detectives, cease looking for Strong. Mr. Friend, announcing that he was acting in accordance with orders from his client, withdrew the charge of grand larceny against the missing man. Neither Mr. Hedges nor Mr. Friend would say what was the arrangement that resulted in their action.

"I will not say the Strong family made a settlement," Mr. Friend volunteered. "But all Miss Yohe's interests are protected."

The basis for the belief that P. Bradlee Strong is on his way to Japan is a statement made in The Mail and Express yesterday. He was quoted as saying to an acquaintance in the Fifth Avenue Hotel a week ago that his position had been unendurable since he eloped with May Yohe, and that he was so "tired of it all" that he was going back to Japan. He said, according to the interviewer, that he had been met at all his clubs with contemptuous glares or laughter, and that he couldn't stand it any longer.

What leads to the supposition that Miss Yohe has gone to Japan is the fact that Lawyer Friend sent off yesterday, after he and his client had recovered the jewelry pawned in this city, the following cablegram:

Wood, Yokohama. Look out for diamonds. I sail on the next steamer. MAY YOHE.

The message was written in the Sturtevant House. Miss Yohe paid the cost of its transmission with several bills unrolled from a bunch of money big enough to fill a small satchel. This was about an hour and a half after Mr. Hedges and Mr. Friend had parted.

"Is Miss Yohe going to sail at once?" Mr. Friend was asked.

"No," he replied. "In fact, she isn't going to sail at all, as far as I know. How about the cablegram? Oh, yes. I did send one. But she isn't going to sail."

He supplemented this information by saying that his client had left the city soon after 6 o'clock in the evening. He thought—yes, he was sure—she had gone to the Grand Central Station. He knew she had not returned to her home in Hastings, where she had left her mother, to come to the city early in the morning. He knew where she had gone, but he wouldn't tell anybody, not even the newspaper men.

"She'll be back in a few days," he said.

THE EVENTS OF THE DAY.

The exact facts about Miss Yohe's visit to the city, her doings during the day, the part of Mr. Hedges in the developments that led up to the withdrawal of the grand larceny charges, and the amount of property recovered by the ex-actress were obtainable only through a roundabout questioning of Mr. Friend. He, after a score of news gatherers had looked for him all day, finally showed up late in the evening in the Rossmore Hotel, at Broadway and Forty-second Street.

According to his statement Miss Yohe arrived in the city and met him at 10 o'clock in the morning. They visited a pawnshop—Goldstone's. Then they went down town to the Savarin Café for lunch. After that there was an interval about which he did not explain. They visited the pawnshop again. He went to Headquarters, leaving her in a cab somewhere in the vicinity. They returned up town and visited Goldstone's once more. When she entered the place she had nothing in her hands; when she came out she carried a package.

After that she went to the Grand Central Station with Detective Sergeant Murphy of the Central Office. Friend had left her near Thirty-second Street. Murphy saw her on the train, whithersoever it was bound, but he was not to be found last night when the curious ones wanted to ask him about his charge's destination.

Mr. Friend was asked more explicitly about his doings during the day.

"Miss Yohe was with me all the time," he said, "except when I was at Headquarters with Mr. Hedges."

It was learned that Mr. Friend had been at the office of Mr. Hedges, 141 Broadway, at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, nearly an hour before the trip to Headquarters. Mr. Hedges has been connected with the Strong family for a long time, having been Mayor Strong's secretary for several years.

"Was she with you at Mr. Hedges's office?" was inquired of Mr. Friend.

"Now, I won't tell you that," he made answer. "But I said she was with me all the time except when I was at Headquarters. Of course, I never said, however, that I ever went to Hedges's office at all."

AT MISS YOHE'S HOME.

Another attempt was made to get the lawyer to tell where his client was. He refused. An hour later (10 P. M.) the house of Mrs. Yohe was called up over the telephone. The number is 38 Hastings.

"Hello," said a man's voice.

"Who are you?" was asked.

"I'm Mrs. Yohe's butler."

"Is Miss Yohe there?"

"No—Mrs. Yohe is here."

"Are you sure Miss Yohe did not go to Hastings this evening?"

"No—yes—she is here. She and Mrs. Yohe are here."

"May I speak to either of them?" asked THE TIMES reporter.

"No, they are in bed."

With that the butler rang off.

Not long afterward a reporter started to Hastings to discover whether Miss Yohe was there or not. On arriving at the Grand Central Station he questioned a ticket puncher, who said:

"I have seen all the Hastings tickets this evening. I know Miss Yohe well. She has not gone to Hastings."

At Miss Yohe's home, an hour later, the door bell was answered by a Japanese manservant, who said he was the butler.

"Yes, Miss Yohe is here," he said. "And Mrs. Yohe, too. But you can't see them. They are in bed."

He consented to take in a note. A feminine voice was heard asking what was the matter. No answer to the questions in the note was forthcoming.

Attempts to see Mr. Shattuck, P. Bradley Strong's brother-in-law, at the Grosvenor Hotel, were unavailing. It was learned that he had been there and that young Strong's mother also had been there during the day. She was said to be prostrated by her troubles of the last few days, but that her condition was not as serious as had been reported.

Mr. Friend was the only acquiescent source of information. Mr. Hedges said he had nothing to say.

"Did you make a settlement with the Strong family?" was the first question put to Mr. Friend when the group of newspaper men gathered around him in The Rossmore.

"I can't answer that question," he said.

"Is Miss Yohe out of pocket now, or has she recovered her jewels?" was the next query.

"May I answer that with a smile?" asked Mr. Friend in return. "Well, I smile."

In reply to other inquiries, he said he or his representatives had visited several of the city's pawnshops during the day, and that he could announce positively now that not a piece of property that ever belonged to May Yohe was in any one of those places.

"Has she gotten back all the jewels from Goldstone's?"

"May I answer in my own way? Well, they aren't there any longer."

"Was that settlement with the Strongs for money payments or for the jewels?"

"I didn't say there was a settlement, did I? No, I didn't."

"What arrangement was made?"

"All Miss Yohe's rights [long pause] in the premises [more pause] have been covered," replied Mr. Friend.

A further question elicited this answer:

"All the claims she may have had by reason of injuries—I use that word injuries advisedly—through Putnam Bradlee Strong are fully protected."

He was asked if the "injuries" incurred through pawning jewels worth $8,000 in Yokohama and worth $1,000 in Genoa were covered also. The reply was affirmative. The losses in foreign climes were no more to be called losses.

"Do you know where he is to-night or where he has gone?"

"No."

"Will Miss Yohe and P. Bradlee Strong be reconciled—ever?"

"Never, I can tell you. If ever a woman hated a man, she hates that man. No, no. They'll not meet again. Having recovered what she had lost, she withdrew the charges against him for his sake. That was enough for her to do, wasn't it?"

"How about a reconciliation with Lord Francis Hope?" was inquired.

"About that I know nothing," said Mr. Friend.

"And about the jewels that were missing, but for which you had no pawn tickets? Are they taken into consideration in the settlement?"

"I didn't say anything about a settlement, did I? But I will say that those jewels were considered when the charge against P. Bradlee Strong was withdrawn."

VALUE OF MISS YOHE'S JEWELS.

There was at this point some discussion as to the real worth of Miss Yohe's jewels. Mr. Friend admitted that the outside valuation was about $150,000. He denied indignantly the positive assertion of one of his interviewers that Miss Yohe's valuables never were worth more than $50,000.

"The $150,000 wouldn't include those pawned in Yokohama and Genoa," he said.

He said he did not think Putnam Bradlee Strong was going to Japan.

"I tell you," he said, "that theory about town is all wrong. It isn't true that they are going to meet across the Pacific and start out again with the same amount of jewels they had there a year ago. It isn't true at all. She has just as many as she had then, but he won't get them again."

"Was the basis of the settlement with the Strong family that all the jewels in New York alone should be taken out and restored to Miss Yohe?" was asked.

"I didn't say there was a settlement, did I?"

"No, but we know there was an agreement."

"Well, I'll say this: If there was a settlement, those were not the terms."

Mr. Friend said he had not sent a cablegram to Genoa. He was asked if he knew whether Miss Yohe had known her jewels were being pawned to play the races. No, he hadn't known this. In fact, he knew such was not the case. In enumerating the sums of money spent by Strong and Miss Yohe since they went to Japan in 1901, after Strong had resigned his Captaincy in the army for love of the ex-actress, the lawyer said:

"At that time Strong had $11,000. They got $8,000 by pawning jewels in Japan. Then they had to pawn enough to get another $1,000 in Genoa, when they were on their way home and needed the money for traveling expenses. After reaching this country he got $4,000 for some express company stock."

This would make a total of $24,000 obtained and spent by the pair, exclusive of what was realized from the jewels pawned here and on those of which there is no record. The New York pawn tickets, as told two days ago, represented an aggregate amount of $7,000.

"Was that $7,000 all you got through the settlement?" Mr. Friend was asked.

"Now, didn't I tell you," he answered, "that everything was taken into account when the charges were withdrawn?"

In summing up, the lawyer said he was sure nobody on Miss Yohe's side or on the side of the Strong family knew where the young man had betaken himself. He could not guarantee that the family was in ignorance, but he was virtually sure of it.

"One thing I do know," he said, "and that is that there aren't many mothers who would have stood by a fellow of this sort. But Mrs. Strong has stood by him."

In talking of the Strong case earlier in the day, before the charge had been withdrawn, Capt. Titus said that he doubted if it really was a case. A husband, he pointed out, could not steal from his wife, and although there had been no marriage in this instance, the common law rules might come into question. Further, he had learned, he said, that P. Bradlee Strong had taken possession of all the jewels with the full consent of Miss Yohe, and he did not think it likely that she could prove grand larceny in a court of law.

After the withdrawal of the charge the Captain said that no explanation of their action had been offered by Mr. Friend or by Mr. Hodges. All he knew was that the Detective Bureau had no more to do with the disappearance or whereabouts of Putnam Bradlee Strong.

PURSUED BY AN OFFICE.

Noah Coffman Unable to Get Rid of Bunker Hill (Ind.) Marshalship.

Special to The New York Times.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., July 22.—"Noah Coffman, against his will, is still the Marshal of Bunker Hill," is the refrain that naughty little boys din in the ears of a man who has been peace officer there for twenty years, never made an arrest, and cannot resign.

Bunker Hill is eighteen miles from Logansport. When Coffman was a young man he was elected to the office. There was no salary, but the glory was sufficient in those days for him. For ten years he has been trying to get the Town Board to fix a salary for him without success. He had been re-elected every two years, and last week turned in his badge of office for the thirteenth time, declaring he would not serve longer.

To-day the Town Board returned it to him, with the statement that he had been elected to serve and it could not release him.

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The Pennsylvania Special leaves New York 1:55 P. M., arrives Chicago 8:55 A. M. Only 20 hours. —Adv.

Pocono Mountain Special,
via Lackawanna Railroad to Delaware Water Gap, Stroudsburg and Mt. Pocono, leaves Fridays and Saturdays at 2 P. M. No stop between New York and the Gap.—Adv.

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LATIMER CASE ARREST PROBABLE TO-DAY

Bicyclist Seen Going from the House After the Shooting.

Description Said to Have Directed Suspicion Against a Person Mentioned in Connection with the Tragedy—Inquest Proceedings.

That an arrest would be made to-day in the Latimer murder case appeared very probable last night. Following a sudden and unexpected adjournment of the Coroner's inquest in the matter, there was a long consultation between District Attorney Clarke and Capt. John Buchanan and Sergt. Edward Harrington of the Gates Avenue Police Precinct.

The statement was made on most excellent authority that the matter discussed was the advisability of placing under arrest immediately a certain man who, it is declared, is under suspicion in the case. The indications seemed to be last night that this man would be taken into custody to-day, either before or during the adjourned session of the inquest, which will begin at 10 o'clock this morning in the Kings County Court.

It is declared that the particular bit of information upon which the suspect will, as it seems, be arrested has been given by a person who claims to have seen a man dressed in a bicycle suit going away from the Latimer house soon after the shooting on the morning of July 2. It is alleged that this witness has given the District Attorney a quite accurate description of the bicyclist, and that this description has directed the suspicion of the authorities against a certain man whose name has been mentioned in connection with the case. It could not be learned whether the man in the bicycle suit was seen running or riding away.

Police Capt. Buchanan of the Gates Avenue Station, Brooklyn, said, when seen at midnight last night, that he had two new witnesses who would go on the stand to-day and who promised some very sensational testimony. This testimony, if true, would throw much new light on the case. More than this Capt. Buchanan would not say.

The first intimation that some definite action in the case was contemplated by the District Attorney and the police was received after the adjournment of the inquest yesterday. As a large number of witnesses were to be examined, it had been generally understood that the inquiry was to be continued all day. There was surprise, therefore, when Mr. Clarke asked at noon that the inquest be adjourned until this morning at 10 o'clock, when it will be resumed in the Kings County Court.

When asked why the inquest was adjourned after so short a session, District Attorney Clarke would only say that the adjournment had been taken "for good reasons." It was learned later, however, that the inquiry had been adjourned that the District Attorney and the police might clinch the alleged case they were working up against a certain man.

THE INQUEST PROCEEDINGS.

To those who crowded the Court of Special Sessions, in the Brooklyn Borough Hall, in the expectation of hearing some startling and sensational testimony, the adjourned inquiry before Coroner Williams proved a disappointment. Nothing that seemed of special import was adduced. The greater part of the testimony given by witnesses was mere neighborhood gossip, of little or no practical value to the authorities in their effort to solve the mystery as to the slayer of Albert C. Latimer.

An effort was made by the District Attorney to obtain from Mrs. Latimer a more accurate description of the intruder who shot her husband. She could only describe the man, however, as of medium build and dressed in black. She

ready and willing to tell all that he knew about the matter without reservation.

"I had known Mr. Latimer," he proceeded, prompted by questions from the District Attorney, "for six or seven years. We belonged to the same Royal Arcanum Council. An intimacy sprang up between us through association in the council. I could not say exactly when I first met Mrs. Latimer, but it was perhaps a year after. I was invited to the house to meet her."

Mr. Tuthill was then questioned concerning the "dinner incident" at the Hotel St. Denis.

"It was about two years ago," replied the witness. "I had been waiting for a friend at the corner of Twenty-third Street and Sixth Avenue, and Mrs. Latimer had just got off a car. I said to her, 'Hello, what are you doing here?' She replied that she had been shopping, and I said: 'It is luncheon time; come and have lunch.' We had luncheon and then went home. I suggested to her that we have a little run in the park on our wheels, and I went home for my wheeling clothes. Then I went up to the Latimer house, and while I was sitting there Mr. Latimer came in. He looked displeased, and I saw that he was annoyed. As I saw that he was annoyed I went home. Next day I wrote him a letter explaining."

"Was there any trouble between you and Mr. Latimer about this?" asked Mr. Clarke.

"No," replied Tuthill. "I wrote him a letter and he sent me a reply saying he was perfectly satisfied with my explanation, and that he did not blame me in the least. He also told me to come to his house whenever I liked. The next time I met him he said: 'Willie, let us forget that. Come up to the house as often as you like.' I went to the house about once in three weeks."

Q.—Were you in the habit of going out wheeling with Mrs. Latimer alone before that. A.—I could not say.

Q.—Or after that? A.—Not that I remember.

Q.—And you had no further trouble with Mr. Latimer? A.—My relations with Mr. Latimer were closer after that than they had been before. No time after that did I have a cross word or argument of any kind whatsoever with him.

Q.—What kind of bicycle suit did you wear? A.—I have a light blue coat and black and white plaid trousers. That was the suit I had on two years ago. I have the same suit.

THE NIGHT OF THE MURDER.

Mr. Clarke then asked Tuthill if he would like to make a statement as to where he was on the night preceding the morning of the shooting.

"That night," responded the witness, "I went to the Clarendon Hotel for dinner and from there I went to the home of a friend, a lady. If you wish it I can give you her name, but I would prefer not to mix her up in this matter."

The District Attorney did not ask for the name, and the witness proceeded:

"I got home at about 11:15 o'clock, and, meeting the servant, bade her good night and went to bed. About 3 o'clock in the morning I was awakened by a ring at the bell, and going to the window saw the patrol wagon outside. The policeman told me there had been an accident on Hancock Street, near Tompkins Avenue, and that I was wanted there. When I got to the Latimer house I found an ambulance outside. Meeting Mrs. Latimer I said to her: 'This is a terrible affair.' She replied: 'Yes, Will; Bert told me to send for you if anything ever happened.' I then went up stairs alone and saw Mr. Latimer lying insensible on the floor at the foot of the bed. Seeing that I could do nothing for him, I went down stairs. I found Mrs. Latimer hysterical, and after we had quieted her and I had seen to it that William Latimer had been telephoned for I left."

Q.—Did you visit Mr. Latimer at the hospital? A.—I did. I went with Dr. Morrison. Latimer said: "Hello, Billy; how's the missus?" I replied that she was getting along all right.

Q.—Were you present at the funeral? A.—I was one of the pallbearers.

Asked if he had any further statement to make, the witness replied:

"Yes. Mr. Byron Latimer testified here that his brother asked: 'Is Tuthill being watched?' He also testified that Albert Latimer told him to order me away from the house. At no time nor under any circumstances did any of the Latimers object to or show any displeasure at my presence in the house."

Hannah Larsen, the servant girl in the employ of the Tuthill family, corroborated Tathill's testimony as to his reaching home at 11:15 o'clock on the night of the tragedy. She heard him get up and go down stairs in answer to the ring of the policeman at the door bell when the patrol wagon drove up to the house.

MRS. LATIMER'S EVIDENCE.

While the other witnesses were being examined Mrs. Latimer remained in a private room off the courtroom. When she was called to the stand she showed evidences of the great nervous strain she has been under, and appeared somewhat ill. The District Attorney questioned her:

Q.—Mrs. Latimer, can you describe the person who did the shooting? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Could you say about how tall? A.—He seemed of medium height and of medium build. He had on a black coat and black trousers. His coat, I think, was buttoned. He had on a mask which covered his face completely, even below the chin.

Q.—You could see no part of his face? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Could you see his eyes? A.—I could see the holes in the mask.

Q.—Did this person get hold of you at all? A.—He pushed me.

Q.—Did you show Capt. Reynolds the marks on your arms? A.—No, Sir, the marks on my arms were found by my brother-in-law next day. I don't know how the marks came on my arms.

Q.—Were these marks on your lower limbs? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you know why your husband took the bedclothes to grapple with the burglar? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—When did you first scream or cry out? Was it before or after the shooting? A.—I certainly must have screamed at first.

Q.—I am requested to ask you why you did not scream out of the window? A.—I screamed out of the front window and my niece screamed out of the back window.

Q.—Why did you pull down the shades when you got out of bed and before going to the closet where the burglar was? A.—It was merely force of habit.

Q.—Your husband was awake and fully aware of what you were doing when you got out of bed and went to the bathroom for a match? A.—He was.

After Mrs. Latimer had left the stand District Attorney Clarke asked for an adjournment of the inquest.

"The reason for the adjournment," he said, "is considered a good one. I have already explained to the Coroner why the hearing should go over."

"All that I can say about the matter now," said the District Attorney, after the hearing had been adjourned, "is that we still hope to clear this case up."

Coroner Williams said that the adjournment had been taken because it was hoped that some development in the interim might help to clear up the mystery.

To-day's session of the inquest will be held in Part I. of the County Court for the reason that the Court of Special Sessions cannot be had for the day.

LATIMER'S WILL FILED.

Leaves About $20,000 to His Wife and Children—Codicil Not Expected to Stand.

The will of Albert C. Latimer, together with what purports to be a codicil executed while Latimer was confined in St. Mary's Hospital, was filed in the office of the Surrogate in Brooklyn yesterday by Egbert K. Van Buren, who was Mr. Latimer's attorney and is under the will executor of the estate.

The will was executed by Mr. Latimer on April 10 last. The codicil, so called, was executed July 7, two days before he died. Because of its incoherence and because it was witnessed by only one person, this codicil is not expected to stand. Written upon a prescription blank, the letters forming the words are shaky and disconnected. The signature of the testator is written obliquely across the page from the left in an upward direction. It reads as follows:

CODICIL.

I desire all of my ..... among my children only.

A. C. LATIMER.

Witness, E. A. PARKER.

A word, or several words, are missing from the paper, and the word "only" seems to have been erased from the document by drawing a pen through it.

In petitioning for the probate of the will, Mr. Van Buren says of the codicil attached: "Your petitioner is informed and believes it insufficient in law to constitute a codicil to or a revocation of the said will and testament of decedent."

The will itself provides that the daughter of the dead man shall receive a ring formerly belonging to his mother, and his son the watch formerly belonging to his father. The balance of his jewelry is given to his wife. The will then directs that the property be divided in twelve equal parts, and that eight of the twelve parts be held in trust for the children and the income devoted to their education and maintenance until they reach the age of twenty-five years. At that time the whole of the eight-twelfths are to be turned over to them. The other four-twelfths are to be held in trust for Mrs. Latimer during her lifetime, and at her death to be divided between the children.

According to the affidavit of the executor, the personal property amounts in value to $16,000, and the realty to $3,500. The latter consists of an equity in the house in which the crime was committed, 218 Hancock Street.

ALDERMEN REJECT TUNNEL CONTRACT

Pennsylvania Plan Sent Back to Rapid Transit Board.

President Cantor and Alderman McCall Contend City's Rights Not Properly Safeguarded.

The Board of Aldermen by a vote of 56 to 10 yesterday rejected the contract made by the Rapid Transit Commissioners with the Pennsylvania, New York and Long Island Railroad Company for the construction of tunnels connecting New Jersey with Manhattan and Long Islands.

Many of those voting in the affirmative said they are not opposed to the tunnel, but do not think the municipality has been properly safeguarded.

As the matter now stands, the contract goes back to the Rapid Transit Commission for revision and modification with special regard to the question of union and resident labor, compensation, and the real purposes of the railroad corporations.

Those voting to approve the contract were President Fornes, Aldermen McInnes, Longfellow, Goodman, Meyers, Howland, James, Peck, Leitner, and Owens.

It was known long before the meeting of the Board of Aldermen that the Railroad Committee had decided by a vote of 5 to 3 (Mr. Wafer not voting, but being in accord with the majority) to report in favor of rejecting the contract so that it could be returned to the Rapid Transit Commission for amendment, the Aldermanic body having no power other than to approve or reject the route and terms provided for in the contract.

The vote in committee stood as follows: Against contract—Diemer, (Rep.,) Brooklyn; Lundy, (Fusion,) Downing, (Rep.,) Brooklyn; Klett, (Rep.,) Manhattan; John T. McCall, (Tammany Hall.)

For Contract—Peck, (Rep.,) Owens, (Tammany Hall,) Goodman, (Rep.) Not voting, Wafer, (Rep.)

After the clerk had read the report favoring the rejection of the contract in its present terms and its recommittal to the Rapid Transit Commission for modification and amendment, Alderman Goodman said the minority had had no opportunity to prepare a written report, but he moved that the word "approved" be substituted for the word "rejected" in the majority report.

Alderman John T. McCall remarked be had signed the majority report simply to bring about immediate consideration of the contract.

Alderman Doull claimed the right to object to present consideration.

President Cantor stated that he understood that all who dissented to the contract were not opposed to the construction of the tunnel.

Alderman T. P. Sullivan suggested that the whole matter be laid over until the next meeting to permit of amendments.

President Foraes declared the motion carried, whereupon Alderman Goodman maintained that the matter could be considered at once by a two-thirds affirmative vote.

Alderman Sullivan raised the point of order that the chair had decided the matter laid over, but the President overruled him and said Alderman Goodman's position was correct.

ALDERMAN McCALL'S SPEECH.

Alderman John T. McCall said: "I am one of those who voted this report out of the committee. It has been an eyesore to me to read in the public press that members of this body were 'holding up' this franchise contract, waiting to be 'seen.'"

Here he read an editorial from a New York newspaper defending the Aldermen from an attack made on them by The Philadelphia Inquirer, and continued:

"Tom, Dick, and Harry have been asserting that members of this body are 'holding up' this franchise. It has got to be so that children point to the offspring of Aldermen and taunt them with 'Your father is holding up a measure, waiting to be seen.'

"I never met eight more honorable men than my colleagues on the Railroad Committee. This matter, one of vast importance, has only been before us for two weeks. These indefinite charges in the public prints must be intended to frighten members. This franchise is the most gigantic measure of its kind since the Cantor act in the State Senate.

"How are we to know, without thoroughly considering the question, that in the time to come it may be found desirable for the city to place its water and gas mains, its telegraph and telephone wires in these tunnels. But no provision is made for such a contingency. If such an occasion should arise the owners of the tunnel might laugh at the people of New York and say that the Board of Aldermen in 1902 gave us this tunnel in perpetuity. Then they would tell them to 'come and see us.' No redress is provided for in this contract.

"This board must either reject or approve the contract. I think we should reject it, until such time at least as we ascertain who is to build it, whether the prevailing rate of wages law is to obtain, and whether the work is to be done by resident or foreign labor. There is nothing in the contract to stop the importation of cheap labor from abroad."

Continuing, Mr. McCall remarked: "How do we know that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company does not contemplate diverting the shipping commerce from this harbor to Montauk Point? Such a policy would largely depreciate the value of all real estate along the river front. The city has paid millions of dollars to improve the docks, and these would be practically worthless if the Pennsylvania Railroad Company makes Montauk Point the shipping centre instead of the harbor of New York. There is no necessity to act on this contract to-day. It should be thoroughly considered, and we should meet the issue like men."

"I consider this debate somewhat out of order," said Alderman Goodman, "as consideration of the contract has not been ordered. The matter has been long and carefully considered and unanimously approved by the Rapid Transit Commission. The Board of Estimate and Apportionment has also approved—"

President Cantor interrupting, "The matter has not been before the Board of Estimate and Apportionment."

"I stand corrected," replied Alderman Goodman. "But the question of labor is a constitutional one as brought into this matter. I am in favor of union and home labor, but I don't favor or pose as a friend of labor when there are constitutional reasons against it."

Alderman Doull started to speak, but President Fornes declared a roll call in order, while Alderman Dowling protested that the contract ignored the city authorities entirely. Immediate consideration was ordered by a vote of 60 to 5, and Alderman McCall moved the adoption of the majority report. Alderman Goodman renewed his amendment to substitute "approve" for "reject."

ALDERMAN DOULL'S REASONS.

Alderman Doull then made a long speech against the acceptance of the contract along the lines urged in his argument before the committee about two weeks ago, saying, in part:

"This contract should be sent back to the Rapid Transit Commission for amendment. We should learn, first, the real intentions of the railroad company; secondly, the revenue to be received, and when payments are to begin; thirdly, the price to be paid by the city for the Thirty-third Street land needed, and, fourthly, why officials responsible to the city, instead of the Rapid Transit Commission, were not vested with authority to supervise the work. We have seen a lawyer (A. B. Boardman) who was acting for the city, appearing for the railroad company, and one cannot tell where the Rapid Transit Commission ends and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company begins. I leave it to the conscience of that gentleman whether his course is legal or judicial, or whether, in legal parlance, he is strictly honorable. I hope this contract will be sent back."

"This contract," said Alderman Wafer, "provides for the most gigantic franchise in the history of the city, yet it has had little or no consideration. Perhaps the public is being gulled. This contract may mean the consolidation of all the railroads entering the city. E. M. Shepard, counsel to the Rapid Transit Commission, advised the Railroad Committee to look over the contract closely consider it carefully, and guard the interests of the city. By the terms of this contract this tunnel at some points will be only nineteen feet below the surface of ths street, and that means that the construction of a subway for local purposes on the west side, if necessary in years to come, will be impossible without going into the bowels of the earth, because there is not room enough above the roof of the proposed tunnel to the street surface. I may vote for this franchise, but I won't be hurriedly driven to it. I am in favor of returning the contract to the Rapid Transit Commission, so that it may return it to the Railroad Committee and furnish an opportunity for public hearings."

Alderman Sullivan moved as an amendment to the resolution that all the work be done under the supervision of the President of the borough.

Alderman Meyers made the point of order that the Aldermen must either accept or reject the contract as it stood. They could not modify it.

Aldermsn Sullivan argued that the city should be protected in every possible way. The work should be uader the supervision of city officials. In the event of a lack of safeguards, the Aldermen would be censured. The matter should be given the most careful consideration, and there was no need for haste action. If the Aldermen did not assert themselves in this case, the Rapid Transit Commission would do just as they pleased hereafter.

"I am not opposed to this franchise," exclaimed Alderman Downing, "but the Rapid Transit Commission wants to rush us. We ought to delay action until the matter has been considered fully and the city amply protected by every possible safeguard. It is not right to say that members of this body are 'holding up' this contract. I consider the proposed tunnel an important improvement, but I believe ths work should be supervised by city officials, and that union and resident labor and eight hours a day should be provided for. With these modifications I will be the first to vote for the franchise."

Alderman Bridges said that the Aldermen must reject the contract before it could be sent back to the Rapid Transit Commission for reconsideration. Neither the Board of Aldermen nor any other board could amend the contract until this was done.

Alderman Sullivan agreed with Mr. Bridges, and said his amendment was more in the line of a suggestion to the Rapid Transit Commission. Then he withdrew his amendment.

Alderman Marks expressed the opinion that all amendments were out of order.

MR. CANTOR'S OBJECTIONS.

"This board," said President Cantor, cannot amend or modify the contract. It can suggest modifications and conditions. If the contract is rejected, reasons for the action should be clearly stated. I have some objections to this contract. I remember when the Rapid Transit act was under consideration in the Legislature and how anxious the people were for the subway. At the last moment it was discovered that the labor laws had not been observed in the act, and the remedy was applied. I am surprised that the labor laws have not been regarded in the making of this contract. Why the provisions regarding the rate of wages and the hours of labor were omitted is a mystery to me. Controller Grout has said this was an oversight. But it does not pay to trifle with corporations. The contract cannot be made too explicit.

"And I say in all good faith that I believe the approval of this contract by this board would create a great monopoly. While apparently intended to be given to a separate corporation, it might mean the bringing together of all the railroads entering the City of New York. Yes, and under the terms of the bids made yesterday for the Brooklyn tunnel, it might take in the subway.

"This contract, as it stands, could not be interfered with by the city or State. There is no reserve power. The franchise is given to a local company in perpetuity. It is an absolute and arbitrary contract, which affects three leading railroads and creates a monopoly of travel.

"I realize the importance of a franchise of this kind, but I am opposed to a perpetual grant. As to the compensation, while I defer to the judgment of Mayor Low and Controller Grout, I respectfully differ with both. Here is a corporation to practically control portions of Thirty-first, Thirty-second, and Thirty-third Streets, with large stations at Fourth and Ninth Avenues and the right to sink shafts where they please, given these great privileges for the small sum of $75,000 per annum. Why this franchise is almost a gift to the tunnel people. The railroad company should pay a percentage on receipts.

"I believe this contract should be rejected in its present form, because the compensation is inadequate, because it gives forever exclusive rights, and because the supervision of construction is given absolutely to a self-perpetuating commission not responsible to the city.

"As President of this borough, I have had occasion to call the attention of the Rapid Transit Commission to serious obstructions in the streets, but my requests for relief have been disregarded. I consider Controller Grout acted wisely when he suggested that the Rapid Transit Commission be abolished and its powers vested in some local authority.

"We ought to act promptly and give this franchise without delay, but on terms that seem adequate and proper. But I must vote against this contract as it comes to us to-day."

MR. FORNES FAVORS CONTRACT.

"I agree in the main with what President Cantor says," remarked President Fornes, "but he errs when he says the contract is in perpetuity. There is to be a readjustment every twenty-five years, and in the event of a disagreement, the Supreme Court is to intervene. Surely that body is to be trusted. A city must rely on its commerce. To prosper it must have commerce and manufacturing, and the facilities to handle both cheaply and rapidly. The greater the facilities the greater the prosperity. Everything should be done that will perpetuate the employment of the masses in this great city. Here is a corporation ready to spend $50,000,000, much of which must go to labor, and it is safe to say that the expenditure of that sum means the annual expenditure of 2 per cent. of the total for labor."

Alderman Dowling interrupted the speaker and said that labor had not been safeguarded, and that there was nothing to prevent the contractors building the tunnel from hiring laborers at $1.25 for a day of ten hours, as was being done on the subway.

"Labor," replied President Fornes, "is as free as water and can go where it pleases. The city wants fair terms and fair treatment; so, too, do the corporations, or they won't invest capital. The Pennsylvania Company can make needed communications by passing around this city, but it wants to be in the centre of population. This matter should be thoroughly considered.

"I know of no 'hold-up.' I believe the members of this board are sincere and will stand up like men and act as such. The questions to be considered are: Is the tunnel an advantage to the city? Is it an advantage to commerce? Will it tend to make the city grow? It is purely a business proposition and I believe in it."

Alderman Doull agreed with Mr. Fornes, and after further debate along the same lines Alderman McInnes offered a resolution making the report a special order for next Tuesday. This was defeated—14 to 53.

Alderman Goodman's amendment to substitute "approve" for "reject" was defeated—8 to 53—and the majority report of the committee rejecting the contract was adopted—56 to 10.

When his name was called Alderman Howland explained he was not opposed to the tunnel, but wanted better terms for the city.

Messrs. Diemer, Lundy, and Klett say their opposition to the contract is based solely on the fact that in its present form the interests of the city are not properly safeguarded. They are not opposed to a tunnel.

Alderman Doull Withdraws Charges.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen yesterday Alderman Doull, who two weeks ago attacked the management of the American Museum of Natural History and opposed an appropriation of $200,000 for a new lighting and heating plant for the institution, announced that he withdrew his opposition. He explained that he had learned that the money is to be expended by the Park Department. The board approved the appropriation which was made by the Board of Estimate five weeks ago.

Fire In Union Carbide Plant.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., July 22.—A fire in the packing and crushing department of the Union carbide plant this afternoon puzzled the firemen for a time. They were told that if water was turned on the carbide in store the blaze would be increased. The flames were finally extinguished by a chemical engine. The loss will amount to several thousand dollars.

BROOKLYN TUNNEL BIDS DISCUSSED

Officials Apparently Favor Subway Company's Offer.

Mayor Low and Controller Grout Hope Rapid Transit Commission Will Be Able to Make Final Award at Once.

When the Rapid Transit Commission meets to-morrow to award the contract for building a tunnel from this borough to Brooklyn, the Belmont-McDonald interests will not urge as their best argument the fact that they have underbid the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company by $5,000,000. Mr. Belmont will claim before the commission that he ought to get the contract anyway, even though he had bid as high a figure as his rival. He will remind the commission that his price ($3,000,000, including all terminals, or $4,100,000, if he gets the contract for the Broadway stretch from Union Square to Forty-second Street,) is so small that he believes the city will be left with enough money in its treasury to complete, or nearly complete, the unified system of subways for which the Mayor, Controller, and other Commissioners have appealed openly within the last few months.

There is no doubt, to judge from the opinions expressed by city officials, that the Rapid Transit Construction Company, or the Belmont-McDonald concern, will get the contract. While those in authority are unwilling to talk about the matter for publication, most of them make no secret of the fact that they favor the lowest bidder, and all of them who discuss the subject say the contract necessarily must be given to the company which offers to do the work for less than one-third of its actual cost. It is not disputed that the Belmont concern has done this. All the calculations state that the tunnel from Ann Street and Broadway to Flatbush and Atlantic Avenues, Brooklyn, cannot be constructed for less than $9,000,000 or $10,000,000.

Controller Grout was asked for a statement about the bids. He said that he was not at liberty to indicate his position on one side or the other, but what he added led to the belief that he would vote for the lowest bidder. He said he thought Mr. McDonald's proposition to build the tunnel from Union Square to Forty-second Street was very advantageous to the city, as such a short cut would allow the express trains to make much better time.

The Belmont-McDonald bid, he added, was practically little more than 25 per cent. of the cost of the proposed tunnel. The Brooklyn line, exclusive of terminals, would cost $8,000,000, and the Broadway stretch $4,000,000, making a total of $12,000,00. Both of them, according to the bid, might be acquired by the city, exclusive of terminals, for but $3,000,000.

The Controller had booked his passage for Europe, to sail next Tuesday. He hoped the bids would be decided to-morrow, for otherwise his trip probably would have to be delayed. He said everyone wishing to be heard on the subject to-morrow would have an opportunity to speak.

MAYOR LOW PLEASED.

"I am very much pleased that the short-term clause of thirty-five years was approved, instead of the fifty-year clause. The bids, I think, are very gratifying. I will act, as I presume all the other members of the commission will, and will await the popular opinion of the people. I hope final action will be taken at Thursday's meeting."

Talks with various officials of the commission and the construction company showed yesterday that the Belmont-McDoald interests, confident of their ability to win out in all controversies for future contracts, had practically made unnecessary an undertaking requested of Chief Engineer William Barclay Parsons by the commission a month ago. Mr. Parsons, in pursuance of the Mayor's wish to start plans for a general and unified system of tunnels for all the boroughs, was instructed to draught general plans for such a system. He was going to do so, but the Belmont Company has anticipated him.

The subway company's proposition to build the Broadway tunnel above Union Square was the beginning of this anticipation, and it may be stated positively that the same concern will make an offer about the proposed east side line (up Lexington Avenue) long before the commission and its engineer can bring the scheme before the public in the routine way.

It was in last February that Mr. Belmont said he was willing to advance the required amounts of money for the whole system of lines, but under such conditions that the city eventually would own all the tunnels just as though it had paid for them one by one. The advantage to the public would be, said Mr. Belmont, that the debt limit complication would be eliminated. The city, he argued, would not have to wait on its debt limit to build underground roads, but could have them built by him and then pay for them as the debt limit would allow the payment.

Since February Mr. Belmont's policy has been modified in a measure, as is shown by the offer to build the Broadway tunnel for a nominal sum. But the method his company is employing to secure the contracts for all the tunnels is still approximately the same it intended at that time to employ, the object being to make each different bid so reasonable that the city will have left money enough to go ahead on the next tunnel scheme without the delay that would be essential, in case the preceding one had required all the funds then available.

It is admitted that the Subway Construction Company is planning to urge on the commission the early beginning of the Lexington Avenue tunnel, and it is known, although the exact intentions of the company are not announced, that a tunnel under Forty-second Street and beneath the East River to Queens County is being considered.

There has been much speculation as to what Mr. Belmont meant when he said to the commission on Monday that if he got the Brooklyn tunnel bid he would in the future be able to offer such connections that all parts of Brooklyn Borough might be reached by way of the tunnel and allied lines. When asked about this yesterday he would not give the details of his future plans in that direction. It was recalled, however, by a man familiar with the railway situation in Brooklyn that the subway company probably had bought out the many unused franchises of the Brooklyn and Coney Island Railroad. These franchises cover many streets, and if the subway company acquired them it will be able to give the connections promised.

BROOKLYN COMPANY HOPEFUL.

The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company still is hopeful that it will get the contract for the East River tunnel, and there is no doubt that it has the backing of thousands of citizens of that borough. As one of the officials of the rival concern said yesterday:

"The Brooklyn company is backed by most of the poorer people who live over there and who come to New York to their work. But the question is not one of accommodating those. What the city wants in the tunnel line is a complete system of underground trains without transfers. All the boroughs must be considered, not any single one. The city must first get its system of through travel before it goes into the problem of helping certain segregated areas or certain classes.

"Those who came from Brooklyn to work in Manhattan forget the thousands that go daily to and from the seashore, the parks, and the cemeteries, traveling from one borough to another. They forget the shoppers between upper Manhattan and Brooklyn, and the theatregoers from Brooklyn to upper Broadway. They seem to forget, too, that a considerable number of workers from Brooklyn travel not to the territory within a mile's radius of the City Hall, but to the upper part of this borough."

The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company meets this argument with the statement that the commission would be considering the greatest good of the greatest number by allowing the contract to go to a concern with the immediate power of reaching all portions of the Borough of Brooklyn.

Chief Engineer Parsons called attention yesterday to the portion of the contract regarding the making of the tunnel through lower Broadway. He said it differed from the Manhattan-Bronx contract in that it forced the contractor to delay digging his trench until all supplies were in hand.

Such being the case, the business district of Broadway below Ann Street will not be torn up and blocked to traffic for more than twelve months at the outside, and it will not be wholly blocked during that period, inasmuch as the depth of the tunnel will be so great as to enable much of the excavating to be done from under the surface, as it is now being done in Park Row opposite THE TIMES Building. The excavation, too, is simple, as there is no rock on the lower part of the island. And there will be very few sewer complications.

There was a report in Brooklyn yesterday that the influences disapproving the Belmont-McDonald offer would start a movement, in the event of the contracts being awarded to the subway company, to provide for a second tunnel under the East River, to be built at once and to reach a different area from ths one penetrated by the first tunnel.

The argument of those favoring such a project, it was stated, would be that this city was to save $5,000,000 or more by allowing the Belmont company to get ths first contract, and that this saved money ought not to be spent for an east side line in Manhattan, but rather for another tunnel to Brooklyn, the people of which borough were in far greater need of transit improvements than those on this side the river.

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COAL OPERATORS IN SESSION.

Anthracite Road Officials Not Ready to Make an Effort to Break the Strike.

The most representative meeting of the anthracite coal-carrying interests which has taken place since the strike of the anthracite miners was declared took place yesterday in the offices of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, 143 Liberty Street. Among those present were President Baer and Vice President Robert W. De Forest of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, President Underwood of the Erie Railroad Company, President Truesdale of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, President Fowler of the New York, Ontario and Western Railroad Company, and President Albert of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company.

The questions of the coal strike and of the bearing on this strike of the decision of the United Mine Workers to levy an assessment on all the members who are at work in support of the anthracite strikers were discussed at some length. It had been the original intention of some of the coal carrying companies to make an attempt to break the strike by Aug. 1. The meeting, apparently, did not agree to this proposition, for when it was over President Baer, who was appointed press committee, said:

"There is nothing to give out. The situation is exactly the same as it was."

It was learned later that it was thought the time was not yet ripe for the coal operators to take any action. President Fowler of the New York, Ontario and Western Railroad Company said:

"When the miners are tired striking we will reopen the mines."

A representative of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company said:

"The time is not yet ripe to open up any collieries. When the proper time comes they will be opened up."

THE FIGHT IN WISCONSIN.

Democrats Set Date for Convention and Hope to Carry the State.

Special to The New York Times.

WAUKESHA, Wis., July 22.—The Democratic State Central Committee to-day, by its action in setting the date of the State Convention for Sept. 3 at Milwaukee, has fired the opening gun for the Democrats in what will be the hardest fought campaign ever waged in Wisconsin. The Democrats are determined to take advantage of the situation in the Republican Party, whose ranks in the State are hopelessly divided by the refusal of the State Administration forces to endorse Senator Spooner for re-election, regardless of the endorsement by him in turn of what the stalwart branch of the Republican Party regards as an erratic platform, demanding as it does primary election laws and sweeping tax reforms.

There are three men proposed for the nomination for Governor, former Senator W. F. Vilas, National Committeeman Edward C. Wall, the head of the party in the State for years past, and Mayor Davis S. Rose of Milwaukee, who has also been spoken of as promising Vice Presidential timber. Of the three, Mayor Rose seems to be the most promising candidate, inasmuch as there is considerable doubt of the position of Vilas, who is mentioned as a candidate for the Senatorial nomination against Isaac Stephenson, who will doubtless be the Administration or Lafollette candidate against Spooner.

Mayor Rose in a recent open letter expressed his opinion that the Democracy of the State could never hope to find a better chance to win than now. All three of the prospective Democratic candidates are in line with the National Decocracy, and the party in the State can be called united, though once divided on the silver issue.

DEVERY HAS NOT YET SECURED PEQUOD CLUB.

"But We May," He Says—Meanwhile the Philanthropic Bureau Is Kept Busy.

There was plenty of business at the headquarters of the William S. Devery Benevolent and Philanthropic Bureau, at Sixth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, last evening. Applicants for the bounty of "the boss" lined the chairs along both sides and thronged the doorway.

It was shortly after 8 o'clock when the ex-Chief, fresh from a shave, hair cut, and shampoo, around the corner, entered the room. Six big electric fans, from as many coigns of vantage, were stirring up the air and keeping the inside cool.

"It's a warm fight we're putting up," said the ex-Chief. "We need the fans."

"Say," he added, "everything's coming our way. We're taking men from Goodwin all the time. You know Dr. Stewart, who was nominated by the Goodwin faction for the Legislature last year and ran ahead of his ticket? Well, he's with us now. And the rest are coming."

"It is stated that you have secured the Pequod Club, John F. Sheehan's orginsation," it was suggested.

"Well, I'm not saying anything about that," was the reply. "We're getting away the members, and perhaps the club will go with them."

"Then it is possible that you expect to have the club?"

"Oh, we may, but we're not doing anything about it now. Only we're getting the members."

The "boss" himself took things easily last night. He sat back in the big chair by the desk and swelled with pride at the evidences in front of him of his popularity. But the Committee of Five who have to look after the popularity had its hands full.

The women were the most persistent. There were a full score of them altogether present, and they insisted on getting attention. Widows predominated, and most of them brought along a baby or two. Babies were supposed to excite the special sympathies of "the boss."

The Committee of Five circulated among the throng and took down notes copiously. Then they told the petitioners to go home and leave the cases with them.

One of the widows absolutely refused to be satisfied with the interview with the committee. She wanted to see "the boss" himself, and after a time she succeeded. The ex-Chief promised to look into her case.

"It's very touchin'," he remarked, "to see how popular I'm getting with the people."

TENNESSEE EDUCATION CHAIR.

Prof. Claxton Elected First Professor of Pedagogy in the South.

Special to The New York Times.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., July 22.—At the annual meeting of the Trustees of the University of Tennessee to-day a Department of Education was established, the first in any Southern University. Sufficient funds have been provided to support the Chair of Pedagogy, and Prof. P. H. Claxton, Superintendent of the Summer School of the South and Chief of the Bureau of the Southern Education Board, was elected to this position. Prof. Claxton was formerly Professor of Pedagogy in the North Carolina Normal College and Secretary of the Southern Educational Association. Other chairs will be established as soon as the funds are provided. It was also decided to continue the Summer School of the South, which was held here this year, and has been such a phenomenal success.

FAIRBANKS ANSWERS VILAS.

Thinks that a Tariff Campaign Will Not Benefit Democrats—He May Retire from Politics.

Senator Charles Warren Fairbanks of Indiana, who was at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday, prefaced some comments on Mr. F. Vilas's advice to Democratic leaders by saying: "It is quite likely that I will retire from politics at the end of my present term in the Senate."

Having expressed the opinion that the chances that the Republican Party would retain control of the House in the next Congress were very favorable, the Senator led up to the possible issues in the next Presidential campaign, and said:

"I observe that Mr. Vilas advises the Democratic leaders to make the tariff the issue. With all proper respect to a member of President Cleveland's Cabinets, I fail to see what advantage the Democracy can gain by an attack upon the protective tariff.

"The American people have learned the benefits of that legislation, and are enjoying the prosperity resulting from it. They are not likely to invite a repetition of the financial disasters and industrial paralysis that followed the revision of the tariff by the followers of Cleveland and Vilas."

The Senator spent considerable time in consultation with Senator Spooner of Wisconsin during the afternoon. He said that he had no intention of visiting the President at Oyster Bay, because he had no particular business with him, and that he would probably start for Indiana during the evening.

SIXTY-NINTH'S NEW ARMORY.

Five Architects Selected to Compete—Horgan & Slattery's Engagement Ended.

The Armory Board yesterday selected five firms to compete for the architects' plans for the new armory to be constructed for the Sixty-ninth Regiment at Lexington Avenue, Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth Streets. The original amount for the cost of the work was increased to $550,000. The new designs must be handed to the Armory Board on or before Sept. 15.

Messrs. Post and Hardenbergh, who prepared the plans of competition, submitted fifteen names from which five were to be selected to compete for the contract to build the armory. The board selected the following:

R. W. Gibson, 76 William Street.
Hunt & Hunt, 28 East Twenty-first Street.
Grosvenor Atterbury, 18 West Thirty-fourth Street.
Howells & Stokes, 100 William Street.
Stoughton & Stoughton, 96 Fifth Avenue.

After the names had been selected the board passed a resolution that "the engagement of Horgan & Slattery in this contract be terminated." This was done under the recent opinion of the Corporation Counsel that the contract could be terminated.

Asbury Park Aldermen Rebuke Founder

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, July 22.—Mayor Bradley's crusade against sidewalk obstructions has resulted in the Board of Aldermen passing a resolution requesting him not to take any further action against the slot machines or other privileges which have been licensed by the city.

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Men's Fine Clothing, Hats, Shoes and Furnishings,

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SALE BEGINS THIS MORNING, 8 A. M.

Summer Suits. In all the popular mixed patterns. 9.25, 11.50, 13.75, 16.25
Reduced from $12.50, $15.00, $18.00 and $25.00.

Serge Suits. Our regular fast color serges, some silk lined. 8.75, 11.50, 13.25, 15.75
Reduced from $12.50, $15.00, $25.00, $30.00.

Homespun and Flannel Suits. All the best things of the present season. 6.25, 8.75, 11.50
Reduced from $8.00, $12.00, $18.00.

Cutaway Coats and Vests. Byck Bros.' well known Vicunas and Diagonals. 10.50, 12.25, 16.50
Reduced from $15.00, $18.00, $25.00.

Trousers. Best materials, newest patterns, cut to fit. 3.35, 4.20, 5.40
Reduced from $5.00, $6.00, $7.00, $10.00.

Dress and Semi-Dress Suits and Dinner Jackets. Handsome, finely tailored garments. 30 Per Cent. Reduction

Top Coats. It will pay to buy now. 11.50, 14.25, 17.75
Reduced from $15.00, $18.00, $27.00.

Hats. All the summer styles. 49c., 83c., 1.35

Shoes. The fashionable shapes and leathers. 75c. to 1.25 Reduction

Furnishings. The newest things, at special prices, to attract the passing crowds. Everything 30% Off

This is our Nineteenth Half-Yearly Stock Clearing Sale. These sales have earned a high and lasting reputation. Our own goods and nothing else; ALL of our goods, with no exceptions, and every article marked down 30 to 40 per cent.

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U

SCHOOLS TO BE OPENED FOR ARMY OFFICERS

Secretary Root's Bulletin on Army Educational Conditions.

Spanish War Has Left Army with Large Number of Commissioned Men Who Have Had No Schooling in Military Science.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Secretary Root before leaving Washington to-day issued the following:

"With the reduction of the Philippine force and the withdrawal from Cuba, the army is called upon to resume its most important work in time of peace—the work of perfecting itself in military science and skill, and of promotion of the preparation of the United States against future warfare. I wish to call attention to the conditions which now require especial effort and zeal on your part in the performance of this duty.

"Since the declaration of war with Spain, in April, 1898, there have been appointed in the line of the army 1,542 Lieutenants, in addition to 276 appointed from the Military Academy. Of these, 616 were appointed from officers of volunteers under the act of Feb. 2, 1901; 414 were appointed from the enlisted men of the regular and volunteer armies, and 512 were appointed from civil life.

"That abandonment of the military schools for commissioned officers which followed the employment of the entire army in active military operations has left these 1,542 new Lieutenants substantially without any means of acquiring a systematic military education. While many of the former officers of volunteers have acquired the most valuable experience by active service in the field, yet it is of great importance to them, as well as to the untraind appointees from civil life and from the ranks, that they shall have an opportunity for broad and thorough training, both practical and theoretical, under the competent masters in the art of war whom our army is able to supply.

"Congress has now with wise liberality mada provision for the reopening of the army schools, has given its sanction to the general system of military education embodied in the general order of Nov. 27 last, including the enlargement and development of tha Fort Leavenworth school into a general service and staff college, the establishment of the war college at Washington, with suitable buildings, and the rebuilding of tha engineer school, and has made ample appropriations for these purposes.

"Every effort will be made by the War College Board, which has general supervision and charge of the whole system, to bring its advantages to the new officers of the army as speedily as possible, and to organize officers' schools at all the considerable posts without delay. I ask for hearty and effective co-operation with them on the part of every officer of the army. There are 1,432 graduates of the Military Academy now holding commissions. They especially have an opportunity to demonstrate their loyalty to the principles of that institution by helping to diffuse throughout the service the benefits which have come to them from their four years of hard study.

"The newly appointed officers should realize that there is much to be learned, and that the way to qualify themselves for the high and independent command for which they should all hope, is by constant intellectual exercises and by systematic study of the reasons of military action and the materials and conditions and difficulties with which military commandera have to deal.

"Careful attention to the instruction of the newly appointed officers is enjoined upon all regimental, troop, battery, and company commanders. They should be impressed with the importance of the faithful performance of every duty, however unimportant it may appear to them, and with their responsibility for such conduct and bearing in all their relations as shall do honor to the service."

TWO NEW BRIGADIER GENERALS

Col. Thomas Ward and Col. Joseph P. Sanger Promoted—Gen. Grant May Command in Texas.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Col. Thomas Ward, Chief of Staff to Gen. Miles, to-day was appointed a Brigadier General in the regular army, vice Jacob Smith, retired. Gen. Ward himself will retire in the course of a day or two, when Col. Joseph P. Sanger of the Inspector General's department, now in the Philippines, will become Brigadier General.

Gen. Frederick D. Grant, at present in the Philippines, has been tendered the command of the Department of Texas, and it is thought here he will accept it. This is the department to which Gen. Smith originally was assigned.

The promotion of Gens. Ward and Sanger advances Lieut. Col. H. S. O. Heistand to be Colonel in the Adjutant General's corps and Lieut. Col. Charles H. Heyl to be Ccionel in the Inspector General's corps. The vacancies in these corps will be filled by detail of officers from the line.

Thomas Ward was born in New York and appointed at large to the Military Academy in 1859, from which he was graduated in 1863 and was appointed Second Lieutenant of the First Artillery, serving throughout the remainder of the war. He was brevetted First Lieutenant for gallant service at the battle of Cold Harbor, on June 3, 1864, and was made First Lieutenant a month later. He was brevetted Captain for his services in 1865, and from then until 1876, when ha was made Captain, he served in many garrisons. He became Major of Staff and Assistant Adjutant General in 1884, Lieutenant Colonel of Staff in 1893, and Colonel in 1897. The degree of M. A. was conferred upon him by Union College, New York, in 1878.

Joseph P. Sanger was born in Michigan and enlisted in 1861 as Second Lieutennnt of the First Michigan Infantry. After he was honorably mustered out at the end of three months' service, he was made Second Lieutenant of the First Artillery in the regular army. He was promoted to First Lieutenant a few months later, became Captain in 1866, Major of the Inspector General's Corps in 1880, and Lieutenant Colonel in 1895. Brig. Gen. Sanger was the honor graduate of the Artillery School in 1869.

NEW YORK GIRL ARRESTED.

Spent Her Mother's Savings in Boston, It Is Charged.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 22.—Ruth Fosburg, aged twenty-two, was arraigned in the first session of the Municipal Court this morning on the charge of being a fugitive from justice, wanted in New York City on the charge of stealing $480 from her mother. A week or so ago the girl, it is alleged, went to a trunk where her mother kept her savings in their home, at 90 Cherry Street, and took the money. That evening, in company with a schoolgirl friend, she boarded a steamer and started for Boston. The mother made complaint to the police, and urged that search be commenced.

Detectives learned that the girl had come to this city, and telegraphed Superintendent Pierce. The case was continued until to-morrow, as the New York police, on notification, wired that a detective would be in Boston in the morning to take the prisoner back. Miss Fosburg says she has enjoyed her trip immensely.

BOSTON NAVY YARD CONTRACT.

O'Brien & Sheehan's Securities Called On to Finish the Work.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., July 22.—The City Securities and Trust Company of Philadelphia, which furnished bonds for O'Brien & Sheehan, contractors for the $2,500,000 dry dock at the navy yard, has been called on by the Government to take up the work, and Mr. Blodgett of Carver & Blodgett, its counsel, is now in Washington arranging the details with Secretary Moody. It is expected that O'Brien & Sheehan will finish the work under the trust company's direction. The junior member of the firm is John C. Sheehan, the New York politician, and the lack of capital to get out stone for foundation work is the cause of the trouble.

O'Brien & Sheehan were awarded the contract in December, 1899, the Government calling for the completion of the dock by April 1, 1902. From the Start O'Brien & Sheehan have been very unfortunate. They lost between $6,000 and $8,000, when work had progressed only two months, owing to the caving in twice of the coffer dam. Then, again, great difficulty has been experienced by them in getting suitable stone for the foundation. Stone which cost them $50,000 now lie piled high at the yard near the old breakwater, a worthless mass. This and the other losses impeded the work, which caused the Government to investigate when operations were suspended in the yard a month ago. The contract is the largest ever awarded for navy yard improvement by the Government.

CHICAGO TRACTION DEFICIT.

Union Company's Statement Shows Big Loss During Last Fiscal Year.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 22.—For its fiscal year ended June 30, 1902, the Chicago Union Traction Company shows a deficit of $247,527. The great system which carried 156,021,500 people in Chicago in the year received in the course of its business $7,942,469, and spent $8,189,996. These facts decycloped at the annual meeting held to-day, when the figures were presented.

Not only did the company spend mora money last year than it earned, but it added about $030,000 to its floating debt, which is now over $2,000,000, and it is in arrears $1,050,000 dividends due and unpald on the preferred capital stock. Indeed, the corporation in reality has been a losing venture since the coterie of New York capitalists, headed by Thomas F. Ryan, organized it in 1900 and took over the old North and West Chicago Street Railway Company and the Chicago Consolidated Traction Company.

To-day's financial statement ahows that, although in the three years of its operation the company has paid in dividends $750,000, it owes borrowed money to the extent of nearly $2,500,000. Its floating debt and dividends in arrears may be set out as follows: Debt, (approximate,) $2,355,600; dividends unpaid, $1,050,000; total, $3,405,600.

MANY BLAST FURNACES BANKED

Lack of Anthracite Coal Causing a Scarcity of Pig Iron.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 22.—The price of contract iron in this city has reached $23.50, as against $15.25 a year ago, and iron for immediate delivery cannot be bought at that price. Owing to the lack of anthracite coal the blast furnaces in Eastern Pennsylvania cannot get fuel. Of the forty-seven anthracite and coke blast furnaces in the Schuylkill and Lehigh Valleys, mora than twenty are now banked and idla.

Before the strike a ton of anthracita could be gotten on good contracts for $2.85. Now as much as $5.25 is being paid for coke. Most furnaces use about 50 per cent. of anthracite when they can get it. Since the strike began they have gotten no hard coal. The demand for coke, therefore, becomes doubly great. At the sama time the demand for bituminous also nearly doubled in the Eastern markets.

With nearly half of the blast furnaces of Eastern Pennsylvania having banked their fires, the supply of pig iron is very scarce.

TELEPHONE LINE FINISHED.

Illinois Central's Wire Completed from Chicago to New Orleans.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., July 22.—The Illinois Central Railroad'a telephone line, which has been under construction for several months, is now completed and in operation through from Chicago to New Orleans, 922.65 miles; from St. Louis to Carbondale, Ill., 94.51 miles; between Grenada and Water Valley, Miss., 28.62 miles. This is a total now in operation of 1,045.78 miles of long-distance telephone line owned and operated exclusively by the Illinois Central Railroad for railroad business.

"THE IDOL'S EYE" RIGHTS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There appeared in your issue of yesterday an article in reference to the seizura by Sheriffs of the paraphernalia of tho opera, "The Idol's Eye," used by the Duquesne Garden Company in Pittsburg when the opera was produced there last week.

This seizure took place in consequence of an action of replevin brought by A. W. Tams of this city. The article is misleading, inasmuch as it says that the firm of M. Witwark & Sons and Mr. Kirke La Shelle, the well-known manager, claim tha rights of production in "The Idol's Eye," and, further, through the statement that Arthur W. Tams claims these rights.

We beg to state herewith, and can prove our statement by contracts signed by Messrs. Harry B. Smith and Victor Herbert, that we are the only authorized agents for them, and that we are the only persons who can grant the right of production for the opera, "The Idol's Eye." Neither Mr. Arthur W. Tama nor Mr. Kirke La Shelle has any right to give performances of the opera, or to cause others to give performances of the same. The action brought was to obtain the "production," (which means scenery, costumes, and acoessories of the opera, and which are not our property, nor do we have any interest in the same,) but does in nowise interefere with the performing rights.

We hope you will favor us by reproducing this letter in your issue of to-morrow.

M. WITMARK & SONS.

New York, July 22, 1902.

A $60,000 Mortgage Filed.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., July 22.—A mortgage for $60,000, given by the American Wood Fire-Proofing Company to the North American Trust Company of New York City, was filed for record here to-day. The mortgage covers the plant of the concern, which is located on the Passaic River in this city. Sixty one-thouseand-dollar bonds bearing 5 per cent. intereat will be issued.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Luis F. Corea, Nicaraguan Minister to the United States, Washington, and Col. J. S. Johnston, United States Army.

HOLLAND—Louis F. Payn, Chatham, and Gov. William M. Crane, Massachusetts.

MANHATTAN—Walter Steadel, Moscow; M. Eckford, London, and S. M. Whitin, Whitinsville.

MURRAY HILL—Dr. Hartigan, Hongkong.

SAVOY—Henry T. White, Boston, and Dr. Scapachini, Mexico.

VICTORIA—Miss Ruth Baird Bryan, dangbter of William Jennings Bryan, Lincoln, Neb.

EARLINGTON—Hoke Smith, Atlanta, and John S. Seymour, Ex-United States Commissionar of Patents, Norwalk, Conn.

ALBEMARLE—Dr. L. I. Shoemaker, Wilkesbarre.

SOUTHERN SECURITIES PLAN NOT ABANDONED

Louisville and Nashville Accepts the Kentucky Constitution.

Talk of Its Possible Consolidation with the Southern Revived—Merger Terms Reported Arranged—Mr. Perkins Declines to Discuss It.

J. P. Morgan & Co. have not abandoned the idea of forming a Southern securities company, according to a dispatch sent out from Louisville yesterday, and which caused considerable comment in Wall Street.

George W. Perkins, who is mentioned in the dispatch, declined to discuss it on the ground that it concerned the Louisville and Nashville, and that they must decline to talk about any matters in which that road was interested.

The story, as sent out from Louisville, says:

"That J. P. Morgan & Co. have not abandoned the idea of forming the Southern Securities Company as soon as the Northern Securities Company shall be held to be a valid corporation is believed to be strongly indicated in the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company's acceptance of the provisions of the present Constitution of Kentucky in a paper filed in tha office of the Secretary of State at Frankfort.

"For ten years and nearly ten months the Louisville and Nashville, operating under a charter granted in the early fifties, has refused to take this step, being one of the few corporations which has persisted in its refusal, and now that it has changed front so soon after its control has passed from the Belmonts and Rothschilds to the banking firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., is taken as an admission that the much-discussed merger with the Southern Railway is one of the certainties of the future.

"There is a divarsity of opinion as to just how this step of the Louisville and Nashville will further the object of Morgan & Co. toward a consolidation of the Louisvilla and Nashville and the Southern. It is known that action is the result of a request made by George W. Perkins of the Morgan firm, and this is believed to be proof positive that the merger has been arranged and will become operative at the earliest possible moment.

"By accepting the provision of the Constitution the Louisville and Nashville practically becomes a new corporation. This of course places it in a position to receive all the benefits, if any, that are to be found in legislation, since the adoption of the instrument, or in the future, but on the other hand it lays itself liable to future legislative enactment, its charter becomes not not only subject to amendment but repeal.

"The Louisville and Nashville officials would not discuss the subject last night."

It was practically admitted yesterday by a representative of the new interests in the Louisville and Nashville that the road had accepted the provisions of the Constitution of Kentucky.

NEW PITTSBURG CONNECTION.

New York Central Constructing Branch Which Will Bring It into Competition with the Pennsylvania.

Special to The New York Times.

GENEVA, N. Y., July 22.—The double-tracking of the Fall Brook Railroad, now known as the Pennsylvania Division of the New York Central, has begun, and work is being pushed, especially south of Corning. The Pennsylvania Division extends from Lyons, N. Y., to Williamsport, Penn. At the former place it connects with the main line of the New York Central, while it is said, by utilizing the various branches which the Central controls in Pennsylvania, and the construction of a short bit of road the Central will have a connection through from Williamsport to Pittsburg.

This is an outlet which it has long sought and brings it into direct competition with the Pennsylvania Railroad. The latter has invaded New York State by its numerous purchases of branch or independent roads until the Central decided to enter its enemy's own country. Everything is being done to push the work along as rapidly as possible, though it is a task of great magnitude, and may take a year or more to consummate.

It is said to be the purpose to district as much as possible freight traffic from Pittsburg to New York and Boston via this new route. In fact it is held that passengers can be sent between New York and Pittsburg this way with less than 200 miles in favor of the Pennsylvania line, and it is thought quick time can be made to compensate; certainly a new avenue of traffic will be opened in the interests of the Central-Hudson.

RAILROAD MERGER ACTION.

Consolidation of Baltimore and Potomac and Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore—Plans of the Road.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 22.—The stockholders of the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad Company will meet here on Aug. 21 for the purpose of taking action on the agreement of merger and consolidation of the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore and the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad Companies, the consolidation to be known as the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington Railroad Company. Both roads are controlled by the Pennsylvania.

The financial plan of the company includes the issue of 507,000 shares of the par value of $50 a share of $25,350,000, which will be owned by the Pennsylvania and the Northern Central Railway Companies. Consolidated mortgaga bonds are to be issued to pay for the cost to be assassed for the union terminals to be erected in Washington, a part of the cost of which is to ba asaessed against the Baltimore and Ohio, and a part against the Pennsylvania, as owner of the Baltimore and Potomac.

In this mortgage provision will also be made to take up at maturity, the bonded indebtedness of the two companies to be consolidated, amounting to about $12,500,000.

NEW LINE INTO OILFIELDS.

St. Louis and San Francisco Said to Have Bought Louisiana and Arkansas.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, July 22.—The announcement was made here to-day on trustworthy authority that the St. Louis and San Francisco has acquired the Louisiana and Arkansas Railroad, with the view of using it as an important link in a line which it proposes to build immediately to New Orleans, with a branch line to the Port of Sabine Pass, in Texas, tapping the Beaumont oil fields. It is further stated that the sale of the Louisiana and Arkansas Railroad to the 'Frisco interests will be formally ratified by the Board of Directors of the former line at a special meeting to be held for that purpose at Stamps, Ark., on Aug. 20.

The Louisiana and Arkansas runs south from Stamps, Ark., to Salt Works, La., a distance of about 125 miles. It is now under construction from Stampa north to Hope, Ark., whare it will conneet with an eastern extension of the Arkansas and Choctaw, now owned by the 'Frisco.

An extension of tha line north from Hopa to Fort Smith and the building of the line south from Salt Works to New Orleans, with a branch lina to Sabine Pass, would give the 'Frisco a new and direct line between Kansas City and Oklahoma points and the two southern terminals. The Louisiana and Arkansas and the proposed extension is through a virgin pine timber region of Arkansas and Louisiana.

BIG RAILWAY WAR POSSIBLE.

The Wabash Threatens to Tap the Chicago and Northwestern's Michigan Ore Business.

Special to The New York Times.

MENOMINEE, Mich., July 22.—Beginning in a war over switching charges between this city and Marinette, Wis., just across the Menominee River, a contest has developed between the Chicago and Northwestern and the Ann Arbor, a part of tha Wabash system, which threatens to involve the two big railroads in a war for the entire ore business of the upper peninsula of Michigan. The conflict may also involve the St. Paul system.

The Ann Arbor refused to keep up the high charges made by the other roads, and was then forced to pay commissions to the belt lines to get ore from its own connections to its docks in this city. As a result a corps of surveyors is here to-night, and in the morning will begin to lay out a line across the river, to connect with the Wisconsin and Michigan Road. It is stated authoritatively that the surveyors are the scouts who will prepare the way for the buying up and connection of small railroads in the iron ore district, resulting in the expenditure of millions in the iron mine region by the Wabash.

What has hitherto been the Northwestern's exclusive territory will be tapped. A cross-lake car ferry service is part of tha plan.

M. SANTOS-DUMONT HERE.

Inventor Arrives Unexpectedly on the Kronprinz Wilhelm.

Alberto Santos-Dumont, the young aeronaut who expects to fly around the Statue of Liberty in the airship now being put in readiness at Brighton Beach, arrived unexpectedly yesterday on the North German Lloyd liner Kronprinz Wilhelm. M. Santos-Dumont had shaved off his mustache, but denied the report that he had become engaged to marry a titled young lady of Paris. "I may be able to sail higher," ha added, "without my mustache."

Before he could be persuaded to tell something of his plans, M. Santos, for such he prefers to be called, proceeded to get soma information for himself. "How does my ship look? Is it in readiness for a trial? Has any one offered a prize for the trip around the Bartholdi Statue?" he asked. He seemed particularly pleased when he was told that the Aero Club had offered a prize of $25,000 to any one who successfully sailed an airship around the Liberty Statue.

When the other questions had been answered more or less to his satisfaction, the aeronaut consented to talk about his airship. He said:

"The ship at Brighton Beach is the Santos-Dumont No. 6, and is the same one in which I made my trip around the Eiffel Tower in Paris. It is about the best ship I have got, and with it I expect to show the American people that aerial navigation is practical. This ship will carry five persons, but there will only be one person in it when I make my trip, and, of course, I will be that one.

"My next ship, which I suppose will be called the Santos-Dumont No. 7, will embody a number of new ideas. When I first became interested in aerial navigation I discarded the aeroplane as useless. This was a mistake on my part, I have found, and in the future I am going to have them on my ships. They will not be applied in, what I think, the old clumsy way of making them so big that the extra weight renders them practically useless, but I have a much neater plan, which will make an airship as steady in the wind as a train of cars on land.

"In all my ships there has always been an undulating movement which I could not overcome. The aeroplane will, I think, overcome this and insure the steadiness which an airship needs.

"The statement that I made when I went away that I could build a ship, for $1,000,000, that would cross over the ocean in two days, was not a wild one by any means. I can do it, and if any one or more persons will supply the million I will keep my word."

M. Santos-Dumont expressed regret at the death of his friend, M. Severo, who lost his life bofer his wife's eyes in a balloon ascension in Paris.

"The escape valve of his machine," he said, "was only a yard away from the gasoline tank, and a flame from the engine exploded the gas. In my ship such an accident is impossible, for the valve is at least ten yards away from the gasoline tank."

M. Santos-Dumont will go down to Brighton to-day, he said, to inspect his airship. He is now at the Waldorf-Astoria, where he will remain indefinitely.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Jones Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; F. Vicker, general buyer; H. M. Haynes, cloaks and suits; Criterion Hotel.

Lehman, A., & Co., New Orleans, La.; H. Lehman, furnishing goods; 43 Leonard Street.

Rice, S. M., & Co., Wheeling, West Va.; S. M. Rice, millinery; 657 Broadway; Hotel Cadillac.

Burke, Fitz Simons, Hone & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; F. M. Hone, boys' suits and wrappers; Hotel Manhattan. J. T. Noonan, cloths and cassimeres; Park Avenue Hotel.

Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; J. S. Marsden, neckwear; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; W. F. Maloney, furnishing goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Hayden Brothers, Omaha, Neb.; Dan Hurley, furnishing goods; 115 Worth Street; Hotel Albert.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; Miss A. Lambert, dry goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Albert.

Hamburger Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; M. Hamburger, woolens, 777 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Oppenheim, Oberndorf & Co., Baltimore, Md.; E. Oppenheim, piece goods; Hoffman House.

Hart, Schaffner & Marx, Cleveland, Ohio; L. Schaffner, clothing; Hoffman House.

Mears & Hagen, Scranton, Penn.; W. H. Hagen, dry goods and notions; Hotel Albert.

Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; E. M. Powell, cloaks and suits; St. Denis Hotel.

Houston & Henderson, Boston, Mass.; J. Bell, furnishing goods; Victoria Hotel.

Marks Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. L. Adrien, infants' wear, muslin underwear, and corsets, and jewelry, 467 Broadway; Victoria Hotel.

Armstrong, Cator & Co., Baltimore, Md.; W. W. Cator, notions and furnishing goods, 621 Broadway; Albemarle Hotel.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Johnson, hosiery and underwear; Miss D. Collins, dry goods; Miss Curran, gloves and parasols; 438 Broadwny; Holland House.

Alms & Doepke Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; O. Steinwedel, notions, 56 Worth Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Baer, D., & Son, Baltimore, Md.; A. P. Baer, fancy goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Donaldson, William, & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; F. A. Amlusen, dress goods and ginghams; A. H. Hopkins, shoes; H. G. Schoonmaker notions and leather goods, 2 Walker Street; Criterion Hotel.

Taber, B. C., & Co., Norwalk, Ohio; T. C. Taber, cloaks, suits, and waists, 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Navarre.

Hargadine-McKittrick Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; W. H. Watson, hosiery, 66 Leonard Street; Holland House.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; M. L. Seidl, furnishing goods, 2 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Friedman & Rosenau, Tuscaloosa, Ala.; M. D. Rosenau, carpets; Herald Square Hotel.

Rabitschek, Frank & Heller, Minneapolis, Minn.; M. W. Frank, furnishing goods and manufacturing department, 38 Thomas Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Boston Dry Goods Company, Boston, Mass.; W. K. Melcher, Jr., prints and ginghams, 6 Greene Street; Hotel Navarre.

Maas & Kemper, Baltimore, Md.; W. H. Kemper, laces; Herald Square Hotel.

Ely & Walker Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; A. Jungk, hosiery and gloves, 238 Church Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; J. Kaufman, dry goods, 648 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Schloss Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. Schloss, woolens; Herald Square Hotel.

Callender, McAuslan & Tronp Company, Providence, R. I.; J. F. O'Brien, furnishing goods; 2 Walker Street.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; H. Elsenberg, notions; 2 Walker Street.

Lehman Brothers, St. Joseph, Mo.; M. A. Lehman, cloaks and suits; Herald Square Hotel.

Root & McBride Company, Cleveland, Ohio; J. W. Sprague, silks and ribbons; 51 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Burke, Fitz Simons, Hone & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; P. H. Sweeney, clothing and cloaks; Park Avenue Hotel.

Barnett, H., Evansville, Ind.; S. J. Has, laces and white goods; Belvedere House.

Crawford, D., & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; A. W. McDonald, books; E. H. Moon, millinery and ribbons; 115 Worth Street.

Dwyer Brothers, New Orleans, La.; W. Dwyer, notions; 43 Leonard Street.

Neal & Hyde, Syracuse, N. Y.; A. M. Robinson, furnishing goods; 258 Church Street; Hotel Navarre.

Townsend & Wyatt Dry Goods Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; F. M. Barnes, house furnishing goods; 335 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Newman & Levinson, San Francisco, Cal.; J. H. Pike, hosiery; 621 Broadway; Gerard Hotel.

Burke, Fitz Simons, Hone & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; M. A. Stupp, laces; Park Avenue Hotel.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...4:47	Sun Sets...7:25	Moon rises..8:52

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...9:14	Gov. Isl'd...9:31	H. Gate...11:27
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...9:25	Gov. Isl'd...9:45	H. Gate...11:41

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) JULY 23.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Denver, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Karamania, Gibraltar and Naples	.....	.....
Oceanic, Liverpool	4:00 A. M.	7:30 A. M.
Picqua, Malta, Venice, Trieste	.....	.....
Sabine, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Silvia, Halifax and St. John's, N. F.	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
St. Louis, Southampton.	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Tartar Prince, Cape Town and Durban, So. A.	.....	.....

THURSDAY, JULY 24.

Basil, Para and Manaos.	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
El Rio, New Orleans.	.....	3:00 P. M.
Fuerst Bismarck, Hamburg	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Iroquois, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
La Savoie, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Monterey, Havana	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, JULY 25.

Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Kaffir Prince, Rio de Janeir	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Niagara, Tampico	.....	3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, JULY 26.

Altai, Fortune Island, Jamaica, &c	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Alps, Haiti and Santa Marta	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Arabistan, Argentina, Uruguay, &c	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
British Trader, Antwerp	.....	.....
Caracas, Porto Rico, Venezuela, &c	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*9:30 A. M.	
Columbia, Glasgow	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Comanche, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Concho, Galveston via Key West	.....	3:00 P. M.
Island, Denmark	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Kroonland, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Minnetonka, London	.....	9:30 A. M.
Morro Castle, Cuba via Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Noordam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Olinda, Cuba	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Proteus, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Umbria, Liverpool via Queenstown	6:00 A. M.	9:30 A. M.

TUESDAY, JULY 29.

Arapahoe, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Bluecher, Hamburg	.....	10:00 A. M.
Kronprinz Wilhelm, Bremen	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:00 A. M.	
Madiana, Martinique, Demerara, &c	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Orizaba, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
	*10:30 A. M.	

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Florida, and thence by steamer, are dispatched daily, except Thursday, final connecting closes, for dispatch via Port Tampa, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays at 5:30 A. M.; for dispatch via Miami, on Mondays and Saturdays at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 11:00 P. M. (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) †Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. (registered mail must be specially addressed. Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.) Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 23, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Iyo Maru. (Registered mail must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 25, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and first-class matter for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 27, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Peru. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 28, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and first-class matter for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to August 4, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Coptic. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after July 19 and up to Aug. 19, inclusive, or on arrival of steamer Campania, due at New York Aug. 19, for dispatch per steamer Sierra. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which go via Europe, and New Zealand, which go via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Aug. 19 and up to Aug. 16, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Miowera. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. 16, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Mariposa.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. †Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) JULY 23.

Carthaginian, Glasgow, July 12.
Kentigern, Port of Spain, July 14.
Madura, Algiers, July 8.
Majestic, Liverpool, July 16.

THURSDAY, JULY 24.

Calabria, Naples, July 11.
El Sud, New Orleans, July 19.
Nacoochee, Savannah, July 21.
Strabo, St. Lucia, July 17.

FRIDAY, JULY 25.

Comal, Galveston, July 19.
Fluminense, Barbados, July 17.
Queensland, Algiers, July 12.

SATURDAY, JULY 26.

Columbia, Hamburg, July 13.
Lucania, Liverpool, July 19.
Seguranca, Santiago, July 10.

SUNDAY, JULY 27.

Bohemian, Liverpool, July 16.
El Norte, New Orleans, July 22.
Kentucky, Copenhagen, July 10.
La Gascogne, Havre, July 19.
Statendam, Rotterdam, July 17.

Arrived.

SS Concho, Evans, Galveston July 16 and Key West 19th, with mdse. and passengers to Charles H. Mallory & Co. Passed in Sandy Hook at 12:35 A. M., July 23.

SS Kronprinz Wilhelm, (Ger.,) Richter, Bremen July 15 and Southampton and Cherbourg 16th, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6:25 A. M.

SS Spartan Prince, (Br.,) Hanks, Leghorn June 30, Genoa July 2, Naples 5th, and Palermo 7th, with mdse. and passengers to the J. C. Seager Company. Arrived at the Bar at 10 P. M. 21st.

SS El Dia, Macon, New Orleans 5 ds., with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Bluecher, (Ger.,) Karlowa, Hamburg June 12 and Boulogne and Southampton 13th, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 2:39 A. M.

SS George W. Clyde, Chichester, Georgetown, S. C., July 18, and Wilmington, N. C., 19th, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Brilliant, (Ger.,) Keller, Hamburg July 2 via Hartlepool 5th, in ballast to Philip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 10 A. M.

SS Orizaba, Smith, Colon July 15, with mdse. and passengers to the Panama Railroad Steamship Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:45 A. M.

SS Tennyson, (Br.,) Obis, Santos, &c., June 30, with mdse. and passengers to Funk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 10 A. M.

SS Morro Castle, Downs, Havana July 17, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3:46 A. M.

SS Jefferson, Dole, Newport News and Norfolk with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Cherokee, Staples, San Domingo City, &c., July 14, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:10 P. M.

SS Gottfried Schenker, (Aust.,) Bleecich, Venice, &c., June 18, with mdse. to Phelps Bros. & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3:15 P. M.

SS Friedrich der Grosse, (Ger.,) Rott, Bremen July 12 and Southampton 13th, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:40 A. M.

SS Lombardia, (Ital.,) Canzoneri, Genoa July 5 and Naples 9th, with mdse. and passengers to Hirzel, Peltman & Co. Southeast of Fire Island at 7:12 P. M.

SS Borderer, (Br.,) Dalton, Tocopilla, &c., May 23, with nitrate of soda to W. R.

The Wanamaker Store

Store Closes Daily (Except Saturday) at 5 P. M.
Saturdays at 12 o'clock

The Wanamaker Store

All Roads Lead to Wanamaker's

Transit—Rapid Transit—Sic Transit

Transit in New York is in transition. Everybody is nervously agitated over the question of the centre—especially realty people. But the centre remains just where it has been for lo! these many years. It's the old Stewart block.

Alexander T. Stewart knew *that*, and taught the truth to the New York of his day. His successors forgot it and allowed the hoodoo to fall on the Stewart block. We saw the truth and dissolved the hoodoo.

The questioning cyclone goes on, but there is calm at the centre. Of course there is. Why should it be otherwise? For you that ride in carriages there is smooth asphalt pavement down Fifth avenue, across Ninth and Tenth streets—thoroughfares that are perfectly free from rails either above or below.

You that arrive at the Grand Central Station have the Fourth avenue cars at your service—ten minutes to our doors. No other great store so handy.

Brooklyn people find that all lines of public travel concentrating at the Bridge lead straight to Wanamaker's. And so do all passengers by the several Broadway lines, Madison avenue lines, Second and Third avenue lines, and Eighth street line. The Sixth and Eighth avenue lines are not far away. Do you see? This IS the unmatched centre.

Millions of people can reach the *Old Stewart Block* with greater ease than any other retailing point in all New York. "All this is old"—perhaps you are saying. So are the facts of nature, but it is well not to forget them.

Department Stores

You have a sort of contempt for the term "department store." You associate it with common and inferior things. That judgment is sometimes unjust, but it is not surprising—so much retail business *is* confused, incomplete, undignified. Paltry stocks closely skimmed for largest profits. small assortments between seasons, dead level management that fails to distinguish between the treatment due to shoes and carpets or any other widely different merchandise. These conditions give a bad character to the good words "Department Store."

Associated Stores

The Wanamaker business is an association of stores, each with its own needs and receiving its own special treatment. Out of this comes an institution—an organization that is meant to live. Thus big stocks all the year round, and a success not built upon cheese-paring. This one point marks the different classes of retailing.

Yesterday and Today

Bits of news that are worth repeating:

Women's Chamois Gloves at Fifty Cents a pair; all sizes; just arrived; worth One Dollar. If the extraordinary cheapness had been comprehended you would have had no chance at them today.
Glove Store, Main floor.

Women's Suede Lisle Gloves at 25c a pair; white and black. Remarkable.
Basement.

Printed Batiste at Four Cents a yard. Good patterns, good quality; half price.
Fourth avenue.

Parasols. Hundreds. English, French, American. Prices are $1 to $15. Prices were $1.90 to $37.50. Prices are cut to make the Parasols run. Broadway.

Men's Shirts of white madras, $1. Dainty for outing.

Intelligent citizens ought to know the great variety of fine Outing Shirts offered here at One Dollar. Ninth street.

But we cannot repeat all the good items. Seek and you'll find them.

Summer Underwear

A Sale for Men

Here is most important news to all men who don't possess all the Summer Underwear they need to make them entirely comfortable. And it will also tempt many a man into laying by an extra supply of handsome, comfortable garments against future needs. For the prices are enormously attractive.

Over two thousand garments are gathered here today. All have been taken from our regular stock, all are new, perfect goods. But sizes in some lines have become somewhat broken. Others are kinds we shall discontinue, for one reason or another. But all sizes are represented in each group, and the choosing is wide enough to suit the most varied tastes.

And prices range perilously close to the half-way mark all through. Here are the details:

At 15c each, from 25c—
White ribbed Lisle Thread Shirts—just 192 of them; no front opening and no buttons to bother with; made to slip on over the head.

At 25c each, from 50c—
Ecru ribbed Lisle Thread Shirts and Drawers; white ribbed Lisle Thread Shirts, closed fronts; and Drawers, knee or ankle length.

At 50c each, from 75c to $1.25—
Open-mesh Striped Cotton Shirts and Drawers; open-mesh White Lisle Thread Shirts and Drawers; Colored, Colored Striped or Mercerized Cotton Shirts and Drawers.

At $1 each, from $2—
French Lisle Thread Shirts and Drawers, in fancy designs, striped or plain colored.
Ninth street aisle and Broadway.

Price-Tumbles in Men's Trousers

A male "400" can be properly equipped with Summer Trousers today at an aggregate saving of six hundred dollars. Just four hundred pairs of handsome, stylish Trousers here, to help out the Summer suit, or the blue serge coat or Norfolk jacket, at a dollar and a half less than they're worth and have been selling for.

At $3.50, from $5—
Pure Worsted Striped Trousers, in medium and dark colors; light weights.

At $2.50, from $4—
Light-colored striped Flannel Trousers, in distinctly stylish patterns, that other stores charge $5 for.

It's astonishing what a tonic effect on an otherwise effete wardrobe the addition of new trousers makes—particularly when you want to start off in good shape on your vacation!
Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Washable Suits for Boys

Not a hard matter to dress your small boys comfortably and coolly in Summer. These Sailor Suits, for example—washable, of galatea and percale—jaunty and well made. We've equipped hundreds of little boys with them so far this season—boys between 3 and 12 years. Prices have been $1.25 to $2.50.

Ready for three hundred more today, but at

95 cents a suit

More hot-weather suggestions:
Washable Linen Trousers, built to last; sizes 3 to 16 years, at 40c.
"Wanamaker Special" Blouse Waists, in colored and white percale and Bedford cord. Sizes 6 to 15 years. Splendidly made, and unusual value at 50c.
Second floor, Ninth street.

Girls' Walking Skirts—$3

Lots of style as well as comfort, in these Washable Skirts as they're made nowadays.

These Skirts for girls are apt illustrations. Of linen and pique, cut with flare, 36 to 40 inches long, and splendid adjuncts to the Summer outfit.

And just now they're more attractive than ever—for they've been reduced to

$3, for values up to $5.50

Second floor, Ninth street.

Pretty Pictures 25c and 50c

Too many little pictures to please us. Makes a lot of handling. So we've gathered up fifteen hundred of them today—all small sizes that will tuck away prettily in odd corners on your wall.

More kinds than we can tell you about—carbon photographs, colored facsimiles, pen-and-ink facsimiles, etchings, and so on, in a vast variety of subjects. All prettily framed. Some have trifling scratches—nothing serious.

Two price-divisions:

At 25c, reduced from 50c to 75c
At 50c, reduced from 75c to $1.25

Tenth street Elevator Counter.

For the Dining Table

China Tableware

If only we had sufficient room in which to expand our China and Glassware business! You find here now splendid appointments for these stocks. As compared with what we wish to do the present is small indeed. Nevertheless our great sales go on, and neither St. Swithin nor the Dog Star interfere. Big stock all-the-year-round. Low prices created by a great business. These causes explain.

The following named eight Dinner Sets are led forth for sacrifice today. Price losses are a payment toward rent when incoming goods clamor for room that we cannot command.

Theodore Haviland Dinner Sets of 100 pieces, with soup tureen and 3 large platters; pink rose decoration and all handles gilt; worth $30. Today a second reduction makes the price $17.
Theodore Haviland Dinner Sets of 100 pieces, in full flower decoration, with all handles gilt; worth $32.50. Today newly priced at $20.
Theodore Haviland Dinner Sets of 100 pieces; flower decoration and all handles gilt; worth $35. Today, after a second reduction, $22.
Austrian China Dinner Sets of 100 pieces, in flower decoration and all handles gilt; soup tureen and 3 large platters; worth $22.50. Today at $13.50
Austrian China Dinner Sets of 100 pieces; flower border decoration with every piece gilt; worth $25—but today again reduced to $15.
American Porcelain Dinner Sets, in 100 and 113 pieces; all flower decorations; reduced from $12 and $14. Today at $10.
American Porcelain Dinner Sets in 100 pieces, with soup tureen and 3 large platters; all pieces gilt and choice of three fine flower decorations; worth $16. Today at $10.
American Porcelain Dinner Sets—complete for 12 persons; in several good underglaze decorations; worth $8. Today at $6.50.
Basement.

Summer Fabrics Low-Priced

Linen, Linen-and-Cotton, Cotton—in myriads of fetching weaves and attractive patterns; all marked at fractions of their former prices—no wonder the economical woman hails this season of the year with joy.

Doesn't take much time to unearth rare bargains from among this array of under-priced Summer Wash Goods—so that an extra dress or two appears in the wardrobe from you don't just know where—until you happen to remember having paid prices like these:

35c Irish Linen Lawns, 25c
In eighty-five of the season's choicest patterns—in various sized polka-dots, rings, stripes, figures, and figured stripes, in white on black and colors, including navy blue; and black polka-dots, rings, stripes and figures on white grounds; and colored stripes and figures on white grounds.

New Printed Batistes at 12½c yard
Just the patterns you take from us almost as quickly as they reach our counters. The preseut patterns are shown for the first time this season; in attractive figured stripes, and stripes with small pin-dots, filling in the spaces between, in black on white; and figures and line stripes, with scattered polka-dots in white on navy bine grounds.

Printed Dimities at 10c yd., regularly 25c
Imported cloth, but printed here, in designs really prettier than the Belfast-printed goods. These are in pretty floral stripes and conventional designs, printed on white and colored grounds.

Printed Broche Batiste at 8c, regularly 18c
A variety of attractive designs in floral stripes, medallion figures and conventional designs, printed on white and colored grounds.

30c Irish Lawns at 18c
These are linen-and-cotton; of a fine quality that will wash well. In pretty linen lawn patterns—polka-dots, ring-dots, stripes and figures—in black and colors on white grounds. Five thousand yards at 18c a yard. Rotunda.

All Aboard!

That festive cry of conductor or captain, is apt to ring in your ears any day. How are you fixed for your journey—your Summer outing? Got everything you need in your hand-bag, to minister to your comfort *en route?*

Here are some things you may have forgotten—or perhaps you've never known how really handy and convenient they are. Now try them and see—leather-clad companions that have a mission:

Leather Cases, holding 4 to 6 bottles, $2 to $8.75.
Umbrella Straps at 25c to $1 a pair.
Leather-covered Flasks at 50c to $8.
Medicine Cases, holding 4 to 12 bottles, 40c to $5.25.
Drinking Cups, in leather cases, 50c to $1.75.
Drinking Glasses, in leather cases, 35c to 50c.
Traveling Clocks at $1.50 to $3.
Desk Pads, 40c to $5.25. Writing Cases, $1.35 to $8.

Then, a hint of some ridiculously low-priced

Belts:
Of morocco, seal, walrus, snede and patent leather; in assorted colors and a variety of styles; some with snaffle bit or harness buckles; worth up to 50c each, at 25c. Broadway.

Ostermoor Elastic Felt Mattresses

It was an important discovery—that cotton, properly treated, could be made into absolutely comfortable, hygienic mattresses.

There are cotton mattresses that are supremely uncomfortable—where the filling is simply wadded into a sack, at random, and consequently mats into a lumpy, uneven surface.

There's just where the *Ostermoor* Elastic Felt Mattress shows its superiority. Only the best cotton, chemically treated, is used—non-absorbent, elastic, vermin-proof. It is built up in layers, which cannot get matted down; making a mattress of extreme comfort, and one that will retain its shape indefinitely.

The "Ostermoor" Elastic Mattress is made in the following sizes, covered with fancy or blue-and-white striped ticking of the best quality:

4 ft. 6 in. x 6 ft. 3 in., full bed size, at $15.
4 ft. x 6 ft. 3 in., three-quarter bed size, at $13.35.
3 ft. 6 in. x 6 ft. 3 in., large single bed size, at $11.70.
3 ft. x 6 ft. 3 in., single bed size, at $10.
2 ft. 6 in. x 6 ft. 3 in., cot size, at $8.35. Fourth floor.

Women's Neckwear AND Veilings

Today brings forward a group of extremely interesting, because timely, offerings of Women's Summer Neckwear and Veilings—the latter made up and by the yard—all at the most decided sort of price-economies. These:

75c Neckwear at 35c—
Lawn Ties and Tailor-made Neckwear, in a variety of pretty, seasonable effects.

25c and 30c Veilings, 15c a Yard—
Plain, figured and chenille or velvet-dotted Veilings—newest patterns—in black, white and black-and-white effects. Broadway.

50c and $1 Veils at 25c Each—
A splendidly assorted lot of Sample Veils, fresh and new, at a half to a quarter of their value.

Linen Collars, 5c each—
If we had these in a complete line of sizes, they would be worth 20c each. But they are in size 13 only—the average size. Hence, 5c each. Basement.

Angelus Piano Players

A Most Important Event

Rarely has there been an occasion of greater good-fortune to a chosen number of music-loving families, than has come with this opportunity to secure

An Angelus Piano-Player

—the most artistic, the most finished mechanical performer of today—at a saving of a hundred dollars, or more, on the regular price.

There were only eighteen, when we told you about them Monday. Eleven have already found eager claimants, and only seven are left, to bring delight and musical enjoyment into that many households.

These are the instruments and their prices:

1 Walnut Angelus, regularly $225; now $125.
2 Mahogany Angelus, regularly $225; now $125 each.
1 Oak Angelus, regularly $275; now $155.
1 Walnut Angelus, regularly $275; now $155.
2 Mahogany Angelns, regularly $275; now $155 each.

Some of them have been made over in the Angelus factory, others have been used slightly—all are practically new and perfect, in everything but name.

The importance of the offering cannot be overestimated.

Also four SYMPHONY Self-Playing Organs:

Oak Case Symphony, was $350; now $195.
Oak Case Symphony, was $500; now $350.
Walnut Case Symphony, was $500; now $350.
Mahogany Case Symphony, was $600; now $400.

Then, among the

Used and Remade Pianos

are still these extraordinary opportunities to buy a splendid instrument at a great price-reduction:

Chickering Grand, was $850; now $295.
Chickering Grand, was $1,000; now $375.
Chickering Grand, was $1,000; now $450.
Chickering Grand, was $750; now $650.
Chickering Upright, was $450; now $335.
Chickering Upright, was $500; now $345.
4 Chickering Uprights, were $600; now $395 each.
2 Chickering Uprights, were $425; now $395 each.
Chickering Upright, was $500; now $460. Fifth floor.
Morgan & Sons Upright, was $250; now $125.
1 Doll Upright, was $185; now $165.
Doll Upright, was $185; now $170.
Crown Upright Piano, with interior Angelus attachment; was $575, now $350.
Behning Square, was $350; now $65.
Mixwell Square, was $300; now $65.
2 Chickering Squares, were $500; now $95. Basement.

Foreign Frocks Reduced

Parisian swing and *chic* furnished inspiration for these charming Summer Dresses from Berlin. Some have a simple, though distinctive stylishness that fits them well for the Summer out-of-door life; others are more fussy—pretty gowns of organdy for afternoon wear. Now their pride has had a tumble—denoted by new prices.

The Outing Suits are of fancy duck and other cotton weave materials; with blouse jackets with sailor collars, trimmed with embroidery or lace. Linings of fancy organdy; smart habit backs; skirts unlined.

Formerly $23.50 to $38
Now $10 to $17.50

The Afternoon Dresses are of fancy organdy in a variety of charming patterns, made in a number of artistic styles and exquisitely trimmed.

Formerly $32 to $62
Now $15 to $30

Imported Foulard Dresses, in most attractive styles,

At $25, from $55
At $30, from $70

But the Summer dress needs wrap to protect it from dust and rain.

The Cache Pluie

That's the mission of "Cache Pluie" Traveling Coats brought over this year by us alone.

They are made of fine Gloria cloth—with a changeable silken sheen—are light as cobwebs and lined with a thin coating of rubber, making them perfectly waterproof. They are made from a Francis model, and are ideal for traveling, driving or automobiling. Full length, and finished with smart shoulder cape.

Formerly $25 to $45
Now $15 to $30

Broadway—Second floor.

White Shirt-Waists

Somewhat like getting strawberries in August, to have a wide assortment of White Shirt-Waists to choose from today. These have just come in from the manufacturers, and show the newest ideas that have been brought out since the season began. And there's a bargain in every one of these prices, as you'll admit when you see the Waists:

At 85c—Of white lawn; full front, plaited in clusters; trimmed with embroidery.
At $1—Of white lawn, 2 styles; trimmed with Valenciennes lace; insertion and cluster of plaits.
At $1.75—Of fine white lawn, 3 styles; trimmed with embroidery and plaits. Were $2.25 and $2.75.
At $2.50—Of fine white lawn, 2 styles; full front of allover embroidery; short sleeves.

Also a group of Black Lawn Shirt-Waists:

At 75c, from $1.50—Openwork stripes; full front, plaited and open at side; French back. Second floor, Tenth street.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

NUMERAL WON A HANDICAP

P. Belmont's Colt Just Squeezed In for the Glen Cove Stakes.

FIVE FAVORITES DEFEATED

Inspector Stevens, In the Steeplechase, Was the One Choice to Win at Brighton Beach.

The racing at the Brighton Beach track yesterday reached the pass where but one favorite in six got to the winning post first, and, as if to aggravate the distress of the form followers, this single favorite, at odds on, won in the selling steeplechase, the most hazardous form of contest that could be devised for backers. There have been few jumping races this season in which horses fell oftener or harder than in this event. The worst fall of the race came when Limejuice tired after having made the pace for nearly a mile and a quarter and tumbled so hard at the middle jump of the back stretch that he broke his own back and the collarbone of Jockey Bernhart, who rode him. The horse was destroyed, but the rider, aside from his fracture, escaped serious injury.

The single stake event of the day was the Glen Cove Handicap at six furlongs, for three-year-olds. Sombrero, in this started favorite at odds on, but lagged just far enough out of the race to be beaten two necks when he made his run in the last quarter of a mile. In this race Northern Star set the pace into the stretch, where he stopped short and let Numeral pass him, the Belmont colt, after once showing in the lead, lasting there to the end and winning by a neck from Sun Shower, who beat Sombrero a like distance.

For the fifth race, Joe Cobb, bought but a few days ago by Deimel & Dwyer, was favorite at odds on, but after being outrun all the way was beaten out by both Dr. Saylor and Eva Russell. The latter later was disqualified for a foul, and Joe Cobb got second place. In this race H. T. Griffin, known as "Halter" Griffin, ran the very bad colt Frank Karrick, his reason for doing so being explained by the fact that he claimed Joe Cobb. W. T. McGrath, who ran a horse in the same race, also made a claim for Joe Cobb. After drawing lots McGrath got the colt for $1,690, or about $1,000 less than his owners paid for him at the sale of the McCafferty horses. Summaries follow:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds, with allowances; five furlongs. T. C. McDowell's Woodlake, ch. c., by Candlemas-Braeggirdle, 112 pounds, (J. Martin,) 3 to 2 and 2 to 5, won, ridden out, by a head; J. R. & F. P. Keene's Prediction, ch. c., 112, (Shaw,) 6 to 10 and 1 to 5, second by two lengths from J. Grant Lyman's Monte Carlo, ch. c., 122, (Odom,) 12 to 1 and 3 to 1, third. Time—1:02. Roxboro, Benedict, Queen Boula, and Burgundy also ran. Winner trained by owner. Value to the winner, $720.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; scale from $3,000 down to $500; one mile and a sixteenth. The Pepper Stable's Par Excellence, b. f., 3 years, by Kantaka-Lady Pepper, 101 pounds, (Redfern,) 7 to 2 and 7 to 5, won, ridden out by a neck; Charles Fox's Ascension, b. h., 3, 96, (Rice,) 16 to 5 and 6 to 5, second by four lengths from P. Ryan's Plohn, br. g., 5, 110, (Wonderly,) 7 to 2 and 8 to 5, third. Time—1:48. Potente, Georgia Gardner, Trump, Petra II., Black Dick, Herkles, and Animosity also ran. Winner trained by C. Davis. Value to the winner, $860.

THIRD RACE.—Steeplechase, for four-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; scale from $1,500 down to $500; the short steeplechase course; about two miles. Dr. J. Lamson's Inspector Stevens, ch. g., 6 years, by Inspector B.-Theodora, 168 pounds, (Ray,) 1 to 2 and out, won easily by two lengths; J. Morrissey's Mr. Stoffel, ch. g., aged, 158, (Heider,) 7 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by twenty lengths from Mrs. R. Callahan's Rufa, br. m., 140, (Callahan,) 7 to 1 and 3 to 2, third. Time—4:36. The Driver, Thriftless, Marylander, Victor, and Limejuice also ran. Winner trained by R. Black. Value to the winner, $700.

FOURTH RACE.—The Glen Cove Handicap, for three-year-olds; six furlongs. Perry Belmont's Numeral, ch. c., by Juvenal-Numerot, 104 pounds, (Wonderly,) 12 to 1 and 3 to 1, (coupled in betting with Musidora,) won, ridden out, by a neck; Jere Dunn's Sun Shower, ch. f., by Applegate-Sunny Slope, 96, (Rice,) 15 to 1 and 5 to 1, second, by a neck from Keen 13, Morris's Sombrero, ch. c., by Star Ruby-La Toquera, 117, (L. Jackson,) 11 to 20 and out, third. Time—1:14 1-5. Barouche, Northern Star, Musidora, and Locket also ran. Winner trained by A. J. Joyner. Value to the winner, $1,875.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling allowances, scale from $2,500 down to $500; six furlongs. F. J. Lantry's Dr. Saylor, ch. c., by Bassington-Prevent, 102 pounds, (L. Smith,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, won, ridden out, by a neck; John W. Schorr's Eva Russell, ch. f., 98, (Rice,) 3 to 1 and even, finished second by a length and a half, but was disqualified for a foul, and Deimel & Dwyer's Joe Cobb, b. c., 97, (Shea,) 4 to 5 and 1 to 5, was placed second, and J. R. & F. P. Keene's Ringbone, ch. c., 97, (Waugh,) 15 to 1 and 5 to 1, was placed third. Time—1:14 2-5. Mennonfield, Mount Hope, Frank Karrick, and Stonewall also ran. Winner trained by T. Digney. Value to the winner, $680.

SIXTH RACE.—For maidens three years old and upward, weights fifteen pounds below the scale; one mile and a sixteenth. W. L. Power's Adelaide Prince, br. f., 3 years, by Tournament-Ben My Chree, 94 pounds, (H. Michaels,) 7 to 2 and 7 to 5, won easily by two lengths; W. C. Smith's Stevedore, ch. g., 3, 96, (L. Smith,) 5 to 1 and 6 to 5, second by a head from J. J. McGeehan's Miss Buttermilk, b. f., 3, 94, (D. O'Connor,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:48 3-5. Dachshund, Dactyl, Lord Badge, Silver Twist, Chiron, Anna Darling, Lucky Bird, John Barleycorn, Frank Erne, Dr. Koerber, and Kaleidoscope also ran. Winner trained by owner. Value to the winner, $750.

Entries for Brighton Beach Races.

FIRST RACE.—Handicap for all ages; six furlongs. Demurrer, 130 pounds; Monograph, 126; King Pepper, 122; Francesco and Dellario, 120 each; Isla and Wealth, 118 each; The Amazon and Ban Mac Dhui, 113 each; Anak and Clonmell, 112 each; Lux Casta and Saddlecer, 111 each; Red Path, 109; Irene Lindsey, Cuspidor, and Lord Pepper, 108 each; Belle of Lexington, 105; Handicapper, 105, and Delmarch, 95; also eligible to start, Lady Radnor, 108.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds, weights, twelve pounds below the scale, with penalties; five furlongs. Hurstbourne and Mackay Dwyer, 122 pounds each; R. Doyle, Franium, Frank Karrick, Calensyv, Knocknagow, and Tucal Bey, 110, each; Kentucky Rose, Stamping Ground, and Tocsin, 107 each.

THIRD RACE.—Handicap for three-year olds and upward; one mile and a quarter. Tom Kenny, 126 pounds; Ethics, 121; Himself, 115, and St. Finan and Surmise, 106 each.

FOURTH RACE.—The Atlantic Stakes, for two-year olds, selling allowances, scale from $3,500 down to $1,000; five furlongs. Hackensack, 107 pounds; Pinter, 104; Blue and Orange and Tucal Bey, 97 each; Zadok and Roxboro, 94 each, and Anna Ugly, 89.

FIFTH RACE.—For four-year olds and upward; selling allowances, scale from $2,500 down to $1,000; one mile and a sixteenth. Bellario, 104 pounds; Sound, Military and Bluff, 111 each; Kalif, 110; The Regent and Agnes L., 108 each; Mercer and Mosketo, 108 each; Anecdote, Orbit, and Philippine, 106 each, and Alsike, 103.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling allowances, scale from $1,500 down to $500; five and a half furlongs. Bismarck, Baron Knight, Wiener Wurst, Kilmorie, Flambuoyant, Northern Light, Cincinnatus, and Frank Karrick, 107 pounds each; Blue Delft, Dolly Hayman, and Franklyn C., 104 each; John A. Scott, President, and Dewdell, 102 each, and Squid and Adele Harding, 99 each.

SEVENTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling allowances, scale from $1,500 down to $500; five furlongs. Semper Vivax, 112 pounds; Mr. Dingle, 108; Lucky Bag, 104; Michaelmas, Bernard, Bondage, Baron Knight, and Barkelmore, 102 each; Tebon, Pink, Dolly Hayman, and Maintain, 99 each; John A. Scott, 97; Iconoclast, Epidemic, Bytownside, Cloche d'Or, and Olaf, 94 each.

Western Golf Team Victorious.

CHICAGO, July 22.—Two golf teams made up of players representative of the East and West sections of the country, who remained here after the amateur golf championship just finished at Glenview, contested to-day in a team match, which was won by the Western contingent by the one-sided score of 20 to 3. The teams were:

Percy R. Pyne, Princeton; A. G. Lockwood, Allston, Boston; R. H. Conklin, Princeton; F. Oden Horstman, Chevy Chase; Raymond Russell, Detroit; Charles H. Zimmerman, New Haven, Conn.

Abram Poole, jr., Onwentsia; H. Chandler Egan, Exmoor; Walter E. Egan, Lake Geneva; Walter H. Smith, Onwentsia; Harold C. Smith, Onwentsia; John Holabird, Glen View.

The match was at 36 holes, and the scores were:

WEST.		EAST.	
W. E. Egan	5	Percy R. Pyne	0
H. Chandler Egan	4	A. G. Lockwood	0
W. H. Smith	2	H. H. Conklin	2
Abram Poole, jr.	3	F. O. Horstman	0
H. C. Smith	0	Raymond Russell	1
John Holabird	6	C. H. Zimmerman	0
Total	20	Total	3

Baseball, Jersey City, 4 P. M. To-day. Jersey City vs. Buffalo; next home game Aug. 7.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

Roy Evans Pitched for the Brooklyns and the Philadelphias Were Unable to Score.

Roy Evans, the baseball pitcher who was released a few days ago by Manager-Captain McGraw of the New York Club, signed and played with Brooklyn yesterday, and established an enviable reputation among the supporters of the game in that borough. He not only played his position well, but shut out the Philadelphians, holding them to six hits, and also scored a run besides making two hits, one of them for two bases.

During the afternoon Director Abell and Hanlon held a conference with Secretary Nick Young of the National League, in the office back of the grand stand. None of the trio would say what they had discussed, but it was generally understood that the claims of the Brooklyn Club on the services of Kelly and McGinity, recently signed by the Cincinnati and New York Clubs respectively, were the cause of the talk indulged in by all three.

The first of the two games played was won by Brooklyn, the score being 7 to 5 against Philadelphia. Both sides played well, the improvement in the work of the visitors' being remarkable when compared with their playing on the same grounds on Monday. The second game also was productive of splendid play. The Philadelphians did not make an error, but they were unable to do anything in the scoring line against the pitching of Evans.

To-day the Brooklyn and New York teams will begin an inter-borough series at Washington Park, and they will play there again to-morrow. On Friday and Saturday the teams will meet on the Polo Grounds. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Thomas, cf.	2	2	3	0	1	Ch'kard, lf.	1	0	1	0	0
Barry, rf.	1	4	4	0	0	Keeler, rf.	1	1	2	0	0
H'lswitt, 3b.	1	1	1	0	0	Dolan, cf.	1	2	1	0	0
J'kl'tsch, c.	0	0	3	1	0	Dahlen, ss.	2	2	4	4	0
Jen'ngs, ss.	0	3	3	6	1	Ahearn, c.	0	2	4	2	0
D'glass, 1b.	0	0	8	0	0	McC'rry, 1b.	1	0	11	2	0
White, lf.	0	1	1	0	1	Irwin, 3b.	0	2	1	3	0
Childs, 2b.	1	2	1	3	1	Wheeler, 2b.	0	0	2	2	1
Duggleby, p.	0	0	0	2	0	Donovan, p.	1	0	1	1	0
Total	5	13	24	6	4	Total	7	9	27	14	1

Philadelphia	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	—5
Brooklyn	1	0	1	0	0	1	4	0	0	—7

Earned runs—Philadelphia, 1; Brooklyn, 2. Left on base on errors—Brooklyn; Left on bases—Philadelphia, 12; Brooklyn, 7. Two-base hit—Jennings. Stolen bases—Thomas, Barry, White, Childs, Sheckard, Dahlen, (2,) and McCreery. First base on balls—By Donovan, 4; Duggleby, 3. Struck out—By Donovan, 3; by Duggleby, 3. Wild pitch—By Donovan. Time of game—One hour and thirty-eight minutes. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

SECOND GAME.

PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Thomas, cf.	0	2	3	0	0	Sheckard, lf.	1	2	2	0	1
Barry, rf.	0	0	2	0	0	Keeler, rf.	1	1	1	0	0
H'lswitt, 3b.	0	1	1	1	0	Dolan, cf.	0	1	2	0	0
Doolin, c.	0	0	4	2	0	Dahlen, ss.	0	2	4	2	0
Jennings, ss.	0	0	0	3	0	Farrell, c.	0	0	5	2	0
Dougl'ss, 1b.	0	0	12	0	0	McC'rry, 1b.	0	0	10	2	0
White, lf.	0	1	0	1	0	Irwin, 3b.	0	2	1	4	0
Childs, 2b.	0	0	2	4	0	Wheeler, 2b.	0	0	1	2	0
Frazer, p.	0	0	0	3	0	Evans, p.	1	2	1	1	0
Total	0	6	24	14	0	Total	3	10	27	12	3

Brooklyn	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 2. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 2. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 6; Brooklyn, 8. Two-base hit—Evans. Three-base hit—Sheckard. Stolen base—Keeler. Double plays—Farrell and McCreery; Dahlen and McCreery. Sacrifice hit—Keeler. First base on balls—By Evans, 1; by Frazer, 3. Struck out—By Evans, 4; by Frazer, 3. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

CHICAGO, 9; CINCINNATI, 1.

CHICAGO, July 22.—Thielman gave a pass, made a wild pitch, hit three batsmen, and was batted for six singles in the first inning of to-day's baseball game, which, with a passed ball, netted seven runs. His error and three singles added two more runs in the second inning. The attendance was 10,000, including 8,000 school children, admitted free. Score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
Chicago	7	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	—9	13	1
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1	3	1

Batteries—Taylor and Kling; Thielman and Bergen.

PITTSBURG, 9; ST. LOUIS, 3.

ST. LOUIS, July 22.—St. Louis lost to-day's baseball game with Pittsburg, the home team supporting Currie poorly. He weakened after the fifth inning and was batted freely. Score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0—3	9	5
Pittsburg	1	0	1	0	0	3	1	0	0—9	14	4

Batteries—Currie and Ryan; Phillippe and O'Connor.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P. C.		W.	L.	P. C.
Pittsburg	58	16	.784	Philadelphia	34	45	.430
Brooklyn	46	35	.568	St. Louis	33	44	.429
Chicago	41	36	.532	Cincinnati	32	43	.427
Boston	37	34	.521	New York	23	51	.311

Game Scheduled for To-day.

New York at Brooklyn.
Philadelphia at Boston.
Pittsburg at St. Louis.
Cincinnati at Chicago.

American League Games.

At Boston.—Boston, 4; Chicago, 1.
At Philadelphia.—Philadelphia, 9; Cleveland, 4.
At Baltimore.—Detroit, 7; Baltimore, 5.
At Washington.—St. Louis, 7; Washington, 6.

NEW YORK, 3; ORANGE, 2.

Manager Captain McGraw of the New York Baseball Club accompanied his reorganized team over to New Jersey yesterday, where they played a close game with the Orange Athletics at Orange Oval. Two of his most recently signed players, Browne and Miller, took part in the contest, which resulted in the defeat of the Orange players by the close score of 3 to 2 at the end of the tenth inning.

Mathewson, Miller, and Cronin were the New York pitchers, and Deegan, who was with the New Yorks late last season, was in the box during the entire game for Orange. Mathewson only pitched three innings, during which four hits were made off his delivery. Cronin succeeded Mathewson, and the home players hit him safely only once. Miller relieved Cronin in the seventh and finished out the game, two hits being made off his curves. Score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
New York	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2—3	9	0
Orange	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—2	7	6

Batteries—Mathewson Cronin, Miller, and Bowerman; Bresnahan, Deegan, and O'Neill. Umpire—Mr. Clarke.

More Players for New York Team.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 22.—The sensation in baseball circles this evening was a rumor that gained credence around the Bingham House, where the Cleveland team is stopping, that Pitchers Moore and Joss and Outfielder McCarthy would jump their contracts and sign with New York. All of the players in question denied absolutely that there was any truth in the report, but Moore confidentially told a friend that he had practically accepted the terms from the New York Club, and that he would join that team to-morrow.

Manager Armour said to-night that, while Moore had said nothing to him about leaving the Cleveland Club, he did not expect the big pitcher to accompany his team to Washington in the morning. While it is said that Moore has signed with New York, it is believed that Brooklyn is the team he will play with. President Ebbets of the Brooklyn Club was in town all day and was in consultation with Moore.

MANCHESTER, 6; BOSTON, 2.

MANCHESTER, N. H., July 22.—The Boston National League baseball team was beaten in a game here to-day by the local nine, which is a member of the New England League. Score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
Manchester	2	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	—6	10	3
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	—2	3	4

Batteries—Volz and Cote; Hele and Moran.

Alexander's Good Tennis at Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 22.—The feature to-day in the Western championship tennis tournament on the Kenwood courts was the play of F. Alexander of Princeton. Owing to the tri-State tournament at Cincinnati, in which he participated, Alexander was unable to reach Chicago in time to compete in yesterday's play. This necessitated his starting in on the first round in singles to-day in order to catch up with the other players. At the end of to-day's play he had qualified in the first, second, and third rounds in singles and had played a winning match in doubles.

YACHT SAILORS IN RACE

Water Sports as Part of Larchmont Race Week Programme.

A. BOSTWICK'S FAST LAUNCH

One day in Larchmont race week is always given over to the "rocking chair fleet," and to the ladies. The yachtsmen have it all their own way on six days, but on this one occasion they slip somewhat into the background and become spectators rather than active participants in the programme.

Yesterday was the special day for the enjoyment of those who prefer to sit on shore and watch instead of being buffeted about on the waters of the Sound. An attractive programme of events was arranged, including steam launch, gig, and dinghy races, swimming contests, a canoe race, and a tub race. These sports took place in the inner harbor immediately in front of the clubhouse, and the piazza and sloping lawn formed a splendid amphitheatre from which to view them.

The weather was everything that could be desired, sunny and warm, but with the heat tempered by a light breeze from off the water. The clubhouse and grounds were crowded with spectators. The festivities of the day commenced early in the forenoon. In the harbor were a hundred or more yachts, great and small. Conspicuous in the fleet were half a dozen or more large steam yachts—Edwin Gould's Aileen, Frank T. Morrell's Buccaneer, Frank J. Gould's Helenita, Christian M. Meyer's Maspeth, Eugene Tompkins's Idalia, Theodore R. Hostetter's Seneca, and others. Keeping these imposing craft company were the schooners Elmina, Muriel, Quissetta, Katrina, Crusader, Montauk, Fortuna, and the flagship Sachem and the sloops Mineola, Yankee, Neola, Weetanoe, Isolde, Dione, Xara, Mira, Dorwina, Effort, and many others. At 10:30 o'clock on a gun signal from the flagship Sachem the fleet dressed ship. They carried their colors throughout the day, and the harbor was a beautiful spectacle.

It was 1 o'clock when preparations were made for starting the sports. First to be called were the naphtha launch races. These were divided into two classes, one A, over 21 feet load water line, and the other B, 21 feet and under load water line. The start was from stake boats in the harbor immediately off the club's float. Class A was started at 2 o'clock. There was a one-gun start, and the Helenita was first off, at 2:05:10, followed by the Sedonya at 2:05:14, and the Idalia at 2:05:21. The Bostwick, belonging to Alfred Bostwick, attracted the most attention. She completely outclassed all her competitors. She is 32 feet load water line, against the 23 feet of the Sedonya and the 24 feet of the Helenita and the Idalia. She is propelled by a twelve-horse power gasoline engine, and she walked quite away from her racing companions.

METHOD OF TIME ALLOWANCE.

Time allowance was calculated as follows:

Larger boats in their respective classes allowed three seconds per foot of load water line length, or fraction thereof, for each mile of the course. A fraction of a foot either for measurement or time allowance being considered as a whole foot. Larger boats in their respective classes allowed five seconds for each mile of the course for every additional horse power.

Even at that, the Bostwick, although being obliged to give big allowance, was easily the winner, the Helenita being second, and the Idalia third.

In Class B, naphtha launches, the Fortuna had the lead at the start, getting away at 2:12:11. She was an easy winner in 24:57, corrected time. In Class B, also vapor launches, the Katrina took the lead at the start and finished in front in 25:07, the Quissetta being second, in 25:09.

The four-oared gigs raced for the Hen and Chickens class, presented by Commodore H. M. Gillig. Boats exceeding 28 feet load-water line were barred. The course was two miles, and the Sachem crew was an easy winner by 0:56.

The dinghy race for the Execution colors, presented by H. B. Seeley, was limited to boats not exceeding 15 feet load-water line. Ten crews entered and the course was half a mile. The Paladin men came in in front in 11:04, beating by 0:44 the Mira and the Lodona crews, who were tied for second place.

The water sports began at 3 P. M., with a 100-yard swimming match by boys under sixteen. The winner was J. C. Andresen, and H. B. Waren second. Time—1:18.

A 100-yard (scratch) swimming race was won by W. R. Arthwind, Chester Beecroft second, and B. Wenting third. Time—1:10.

A canoe race of an eighth of a mile was won by Messrs. Swan and Vuite, Kane and Heyward second, and Rice and Andresen third.

The tub race was won by B. Whiting, Andresen second, and Stevenson third.

The 100-yard handicap swimming match was won by Miller, Swan second, and Warren third. Time—1:26.

The summaries of the boat races follow:

CLASS A—NAPHTHA LAUNCHES.

Over 21 feet loadwater line.

Boat.	Horse Power.	Finish. H.M.S.	Time. M.S.	Corrected Time. M.S.
Bostwick	12	2:21:10	14:10	14:10
Sedonya	4	2:30:06	24:52	22:38
Helenita	6	2:26:05	20:55	19:07
Idalia	3	2:28:20	22:50	21:41

CLASS B—NAPHTHA LAUNCHES.

21 feet load water line and under.

Fortuna	1	2:37:18	25:01	24:57
Sachem	2	2:37:26	25:11	25:11
Crusader	3	2:46:40	28:07	28:59
Montauk	2	2:38:10	25:44	25:25

CLASS B.

21 feet loadwater line; alco-vapor launches.

Katrina	3	2:37:24	25:09	25:07
Crusader	1	2:40:28	26:46	26:12
Quissetta	2	2:39:09	25:52	25:52
Paladin	1	2:42:31	29:26	28:52

FOUR OARED GIGS FOR HEN AND CHICKEN COLORS.

Sachem	3:09:03	23:53	....
Katrina	3:09:58	24:48	....

TWO-OARED GIGS—DAUNTLESS COLORS.

Montauk	3:07:43	16:43	....
Isolde	3:07:47	16:47	....
Xara	3:09:32	18:32	....
Dolandara	3:09:31	18:51	....

DINGHIES—EXECUTION COLORS.

Mira	3:04:28	11:48	....
Paladin	3:04:44	11:04	....
Lodona	3:05:28	11:48	....
Cachalot	3:05:33	11:53	....
Fortuna	3:05:40	12:00	....
Katrina	3:05:46	12:06	....
Pyxie	3:05:50	12:10	....
Cater	3:05:50	12:10	....
Darwina	3:05:58	12:18	....
Quissetta	3:06:31	12:51	....

In the evening all the yachts in the harbor were illuminated. At 9 P. M. on signal from the flagship red torches were displayed for five or six minutes, followed by a display of green torches. The grounds around the clubhouse were brilliantly illuminated with Japanese lanterns festooned from tree to tree and by cup lights scattered about over the lawn.

The yacht racing will be resumed to-day. The Weetamoe and the Neola, the swift sixty-raters, are in the harbor, and are expected to go out for the first time since the Newport races. The Rainbow has arrived and there will be a triangular contest in the "seventies" class. Elmina, Muriel, and Quissetta will try again, and Dorwina and Effort and perhaps the English cutter Isolde.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Major James Rockwell, jr., Ordnance Department, will take station at the Frankford Arsenal Aug. 1.

First Lieut. Harry S. Purnell, Assistant Surgeon, will proceed to Columbus Barracks, report to the commanding officer for duty, and, by letter, to the commanding General, Department of the Lakes.

Navy.

Rear Admiral J. C. Watson will report to the Commandant of the Navy Yard, Washington, and assume duties as President of the naval examining and retiring boards.

Lieut. E. H. Watson is ordered to the Prairie.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—The Illinois arrived at Sheerness yesterday.

The Chicago arrived at Gravesend yesterday.

The Nashville arrived at Latakeea, Syria, to-day.

The San Francisco arrived at Southampton to-day.

The Solace arrived at Yokohama to-day.

The Chesapeake sailed to-day from Orient Point for New Bedford.

The Indiana sailed to-day from Orient Point for New London.

The Albany sailed to-day from Christiania for Stockholm.

The Olympia sailed to-day from New York to Tompkinsville.

BRYN MAWR POLO TEAM WON.

Lakewood Team Beaten in Final Match for the Ladies' Cup.

The Bryn Mawr polo team won its second "leg" on the Ladies' Challenge Cup yesterday at the Rockaway Hunting Club, beating the Lakewood team in the final match of the series by 8 to 4¾ goals. The winning team gave a fine display of the very best sort of polo, each man playing his position solely for the glory of the team. The easy way in which Bryn Mawr won would indicate that the Philadelphians have a very good chance to win the championship next month. There were two or three tumbles, but no serious accidents.

The greatest crowd of the season watched the match. The clubhouse porch was thronged, and hundreds watched the play from traps and carriages along the side lines. There was another crowd on the road outside the club grounds, from which a good view could be had. All but the clubhouse gathering hurried away before the rainstorm that broke during the last period. Among the onlookers were:

Miss A. Babcock,
Miss Ethel Post,
Miss Lillian Barker,
Miss Mary Park,
Miss Nellie Hard,
Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Porter, jr.,
Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Babcock,
Miss Esther Kennaday,
Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Dixon,
Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Burton,
Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Valentine,
Mr. and Mrs. I. B. Taller,
Mr. and Mrs. William McVicker,
Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Story,
Mr. and Mrs. James Brown,
Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Anderton,
Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Brown,
Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Lord,
Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Chauncey,
The Misses Grace and Madelina Chauncey,
Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Baylis,
Mrs. J. E. Cowdin,
Miss Urling Harper,
Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Rand,
Louis Neilson,
Edward Tucker,
Miss Elizabeth Neilson,
M. P. Graham,
Davids Tainter,
Mr. and Mrs. P. B. Thompson,
F. B. Voes,
H. W. Dunning,
Theodore Dixon,
Dr. S. O. Vanderpoel,
Theron Strong.

Waterbury made the first goal, following up Cowdin's blow from a tussle near the Bryn Mawr end. Gould rode off Wheeler, which gave the opening to Waterbury, who scored by a back-handed diagonal stroke, very cleverly made. Thereafter Bryn Mawr forced the play, Rosengarten and Kendrick playing up the ball for Snowden in very effective style. At the end of the period the score was 4 to 1 for Bryn Mawr, and at the end of the second period the score favored them by 7 to 1. Thereafter the Bryn Mawr men saved their ponies all they could by adopting defensive tactics. Cowdin and Waterbury did very good work for Lakewood, the latter several times playing a knocking off stroke on his opponent's mallet that he has learned at Hurlingham. It is as effective as hooking the mallet, without breaking the rule against that play in this country. Line up:

BRYN MAWR.	LAKEWOOD.
No. 1—C. R. Snowden.	No. 1—G. J. Gould.
No. 2—G. W. Kendrick, III.	No. 2—J. M. Waterbury, Jr.
No. 3—M. G. Rosengarten, Jr.	No. 3—J. E. Cowdin.
Back—C. Wheeler.	Back—Benjamin Nicoll.

The referee was O. W. Bird of the Meadow Brook Club. The summary follows:

FIRST PERIOD.

Goals.	M.S.
1—Waterbury, Lakewood	2:30
2—Rosengarten, Bryn Mawr	1:00
3—Snowden, Bryn Mawr	3:30
4—Snowden, Bryn Mawr	1:00
5—Snowden, Bryn Mawr	3:30
(One minute overtime.)	

SECOND PERIOD.

1—Rosengarten, Bryn Mawr	7:00
2—Snowden, Bryn Mawr	1:30
3—Rosengarten, Bryn Mawr	1:00
(Played to limit.)	

THIRD PERIOD.

1—Cowdin, Lakewood	7:30
2—Snowden, Bryan Hawr	2:30
3—Cowdin, Lakewood	2:30
(Played to limit.)	

FOURTH PERIOD.

1—Cowdin, Lakewood	6:30
2—Cowdin, Lakewood	2:00
(Played to limit. ¼ safety penalty against Waterbury.)	

Score—Bryn Mawr, 8; Lakewood, 4¾.

POLOIST WATERBURY HOME.

Commenting on the Shrewsbury Affair, American Said He Had Permission to Wear Spurs.

Lawrence Waterbury, the polo player who was arrested at Hurlingham, England, at the instigation of Lord Shrewsbury, who complained of the borseman's alleged spurs, arrived on the steamship Kronprinz Wilhelm yesterday, accompanied by Mrs. Waterbury.

"The cup is safe in England," he said, "until we manage to get out better horses. In England they always take two years to condition a horse for polo playing, while here they are taken right off the ranch and put to work. Two of England's best players will visit this country for a couple of months. They are Buckmaster, who is the best back in England, and Feakes, who is a great 'flying man.' The two may be here in time to play at Lakewood this Fall.

"I would rather not talk about my affair with Lord Shrewsbury. He was very sorry afterward and behaved nicely. He saw his mistake, for I had procured the right to wear spurs before the match was played."

K. A. C. BASEBALL TEAM.

Houghton and Kelleher Expelled from Amateur Athletics—Club's Nine Will Play Again.

The Knickerbocker Athletic Club's Amateur Baseball League team will not be disbanded, but will continue in the league and play out the schedule arranged for the present season. A new manager has been appointed and two members, against whom charges of professionalism were made, have been expelled.

This decision was arrived at last night after a thorough investigation of the charges, by joint committees from the Amateur Baseball League and the Athletic Committee of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club at an executive meeting, held in the latter's clubhouse, on Madison Avenue.

The disbanding of the team would have been a hardship on the members against whom not a shadow or suspicion of professionalism exists. It would also have disrupted the playing schedule for the season and caused a good deal of disappointment and annoyance to the other clubs in the league.

The charges grew out of a written report made by Charles A. Borneman, manager of the Knickerbocker team, to J. H. Sears, Chairman of the Athletic Committee. In the report Manager Borneman stated that he had to pay money to two members of the team so as to prevent their going to other teams. The joint committees insisted on learning the names of the men at last night's conference, and Manager Borneman said they were J. Houghton and J. Kelleher, the latter playing under the name of J. Manning. These men were declared to be professionals and they were dismissed from the team.

Manager Borneman tendered his resignation, and after it was accepted Jeremiah T. Mahoney was chosen to succeed him.

The following preamble and resolutions were submitted by Secretary Matthew Halpin of the Amateur Baseball League, and their adoption by the joint committees gave general satisfaction to all concerned:

Whereas, The Amateur Baseball League has been informed, through its secretary, by J. H. Sears, Chairman of the Athletic Committee of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, that two of the players of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club baseball team have received money in payment for their services as players on said team, and

Whereas, It appears that said payments of money were made to said players without the knowledge or consent of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, and was wholly unauthorized by it, and apparently without the knowledge or consent of the other individual members of said baseball team, and

Whereas, The Chairman of the Athletic Committee of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, after thorough investigation, has informed the league fully of all the circumstances in connection with the violation of the amateur rules of the league, as well as the amateur rules of the Amateur Athletic Union, and

Whereas, The Knickerbocker Athletic Club, through its Athletic Committee, has declared disbanded its said baseball team, by notice to the manager, and to the individual members.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

2 red	80¾
3 mixed	71½
mixed	63
ding	69¼
patents	$4.10
Ilo	63¾
granulated	4.65
, O. K., prime	40
family	16.25
	22.50
prime	06¾
ness	19.37½
dressed, 100 lb	10¾
prime	10.75
Northern, No. 1 foundry	24.00
Western creamery	21½

CHICAGO, July 22.—No. 3 Spring wheat, 70@ No. 2 red, 77¼@; No. 2 oats, 48@; No. 2 [illegible] 69¾@69¾c; No. 3 white, 36@32c; fair to [illegible] mailing barley, 50@53c; No. 1 flaxseed, [illegible] mess pork, per bbl, $17.20@17.25; lard, [illegible] 10 lb, $10.40@10.42½; shoulders, (boxed,) 9¾ [illegible] short clear sides, (boxed,) 11¾c; clover, [illegible] short grade, $8.50@8.40.

COTTON.—It is safe to say that few traders [illegible] prepared for the turn events in the cotton market took. Many operators have been stick- [illegible] stubbornly to the bull side on the July op- [illegible] in anticipation of some such rise as oc- [illegible] curred in January of 1900, when prices worked [illegible] up 265 points in a single hour. Almost the re- [illegible] verse was true yesterday and the close found prices not far above the lowest. The market opened weak, with prices 4 to 21 points lower, and throughout most of the session was in [illegible] regular under flurries of selling and buying for [illegible] persons operators, who were greatly disturbed by unexpected developments in the summer months. The English cables were a disappointment, showing a decline of several points in- [illegible] stead of the gain in spot cotton just at a time when a rise had been anticipated to be in keeping with statistical conditions. The crop and weather news averaged up decidedly in favor of the bears and the trade reports from cotton goods centres were not specially reassuring. Yet the dominating factor of the day was the issuance of some $25,000 July notices by a prominent Philadelphia spot cotton firm. The first sale of July was at 8.90, but the next sale on the call was at 8.84. From this there was a still further drop to 8.43, or 25 points off from the final price of last night. There were reactionary periods later, but in the main the market was weak on the near positions and barely steady on the new crop months. The weekly crop and weather report from Washington proved about as expected and made little impression on the market. The room seemed to give the great bulk of attention to the September positions and all sorts of rumors were in circulation as to the intentions of the Philadelphia contingent in August, the assumption being that further efforts would be made to [illegible] ramp it, either the longs or the shorts. It was believed that after putting out the notices, the same people regained possession of at least [illegible] 15,000 bales in the open market at a profit of [illegible] at least 20 points, or $1 per bale. Covering was indulged in to some extent late in the day, and at the close the market was steady and net [illegible] to 21 points lower. Total sales were estimated at 500,000 bales. Private cables from Manchester stated that the short time movement had been [illegible] better and full time would continue.

Spot cotton closed quiet and steady, with quotations [illegible] lower on the basis of 9½c for middling upland and 9¾c for middling Gulf. Sales, [illegible] bales. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans, unchanged at 9 1-16c; Mobile, unchanged at 8¾c; Savannah, unchanged at 8¾c; Wilmington, unchanged at 8¾c; Norfolk, unchanged at 9 1-16c; Baltimore, unchanged at 9¾c; Galveston, 1-16c lower, at 8¾c; Augusta, unchanged at 9¼; St. Louis 1-16c lower, at 9 15-16c.

Contract prices ruled as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	8.90	8.90	8.43	8.48@8.49
August	8.38	8.39	8.22	8.22@8.23
September	8.07	8.09	8.05	8.06@8.07
October	7.89	7.89	7.86	7.86@7.87
November	7.80	7.80	7.80	7.78@7.80
December	7.78	7.78	7.76	7.77@7.79
January	7.77	7.79	7.75	7.76@7.79
February	7.76	7.76	7.76	7.78@7.79
March	7.77	7.80	7.77	7.78@

LIVERPOOL, July 22.—Spot cotton easier; sales, 7,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000; American, 6,000; receipts, 2,000; American, 2,000; middling upland, 5 1-32d. Futures opened barely steady; 1-64@2-64d decline on near and 1-64d decline on distant options; closed quiet and net 2@3 points lower; July, 4 50, sellers; July-August, 4.47d, buyers; August-September, 4.41, sellers; September-October, 4.28d, buyers; October-November, 4.22@4.23; November-December, 4.21, buyers; December-January, 4.17d, sellers; January-February, 4.17, sellers; February-March, 4.16d, sellers; March-April, 4.16, buyers. Mobile, [illegible] steady. Yarns quiet; cloths a fair business doing.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—Bulls found little difficulty in maintaining control of the wheat market. The crowd was short, news reasonably strong, and offerings were light enough to make prices advance mostly on moderate bids. In New York and Chicago the first impulse was toward depression, because of lower English cables and heavy new wheat arrivals at Kansas City and St. Louis, but finding no great pressure to sell, those operating for a decline soon replaced their sales, thus checking further weakness. From 11 o'clock on the market was strong, resisting all attempts to force reactions. More showers being predicted for Southwest and Central States, the trade bought on a large scale, [illegible] additional confidence at midday from settlements of only 100 cars at Chicago for Tuesday. High point of the day came to the last hour, following reports that exporters had worked up [illegible] total of 2,000,000 bushels, all ports, and the market closed firm at [illegible] net advance. Cables were [illegible] not low at Liverpool and partly 1½ points higher at Paris. Foreign houses sold wheat at [illegible] the opening, the primary receipts were 1,998,000 bushels [illegible] 340,000 bushels ahead of last year, and two-thirds Winter wheat, Kansas City alone [illegible] 844,000 bushels. World's stock of wheat, according to Bradstreet's, decreased 1,958,000 bushels [illegible] Wheat export trade consisted of 5 loads No. 2 red steamer, August, and 1½ loads No. 2 red, first 10 days of September; 13 loads No. 1 Northern, New York, all here; exporters did 20 loads, besides which [illegible] 1,500 to 2,000 No. 2 red sold here on basis of [illegible] cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo to arrive. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board, afloat, basis, were as follows: No. 2 red, 78c, elevator, and 79@79½c, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, and No. 1 Northern, New York, 83c; No. 2 Northern, New York, 80½c, and No. 1 hard, Manitoba, 85¼c, all prompt; No. 2 red, New York, 81@c, Aug. 80-81, and No. 2 red, New York, 80½, Aug. 79-81.

ST. LOUIS, July 22.—Wheat—No. 2 red, cash, 69@c; July, 69@c; September, 72@72½c; December, 70@c. No. 2 hard, 70c. Corn—No. 2, cash, 43c; July, 43¼c; September, 43c; December, 40@c. Oats—No. 2, cash, 41c; July, 41@c; September, 28½c; No. 2 white, 37c, cold.

DULUTH, July 22.—Wheat—Cash, No. 1 hard, 78½c; No. 1 Northern, 76½c; No. 2 Northern, 74c; July, 76½c; September, 74½c; December, 76½c. Manitoba, No. 1 Northern, cash, 76c; No. 2 Northern, 74c. July-September, 2314c.

MILWAUKEE, July 22.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 76@76½c; No. 2 Northern, 77½@78c; September, 72½@72¾c. Rye—No. 1, 60c. Barley—No. 2, 50 @70c; sample, 62@70c. Corn—September, 40¼c.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 22.—Wheat—July, 70½@ September, 76¾@ on track: No. 1 hard, 81c; No. 1 Northern, 79½c.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Spring patents, $4@$4.25; Winter straights, $3.60@3.85; Winter patents, $3.85@$4; Spring clears, $3.15@3.35; extra No. 1 Winter, $3.25@3.45; extra No. 2 Winter, $3.10 @3.20; no grade, $2.90@3.00, spot and to arrive. RYE FLOUR—Fair to good, $3.20@$3.40; choice to fancy, $3.45@3.65. CORNMEAL—Kiln-dried, $3.40@3.50, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Fine white and yellow, $1.50@1.65; coarse, $1.50@ $1.60. FEED—Spring bran, spot, $20.50@21; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $20.70@20.50; Spring bran, bulk, $20; Spring bran, middling, $21.50@ $22.50; coarse Winter bran, $22@$24; city bran, $21@21.50; linseed oilcake, $27.50; corn oilcake, $25.50; hominy chop, $23; oil meal, $27.50.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
July	81	81¾	81	81½
September	76 13-16	77⅝	76¾	77⅛
December	76 15-16	77 9-16	76 15-16	77⅛
Corn—				
July				70½
September	64⅞	65	64¾	65
December	51	51⅝	51	51¼
Lard—				
July				$0.72

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
July	75¾	77	75¼	77
September	71¾	73	71⅜	72⅝
December	71½	73¼	71⅓	72⅝
Corn—				
July	65¼	67⅛	65¼	67
September	60⅜	61¾	60⅜	61½
December	45⅞	46½	45⅝	46⅜
Oats—				
July	32	33	32	33
September	32¼	34⅝	33	34⅝
December	32⅜	33	32	33⅝
Lard—				
July	$10.67½	$10.67½	$10.42½	$10.42½
September	10.67½	10.80	10.50	10.52½
Ribs—				
July	10.40	10.40	10.15	10.15
September	10.60	10.05	10.20	10.25
Pork—				
July	17.47½	17.47½	17.25	17.25
September	17.80	17.95	17.30	17.30

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $19@$19.75; family, $21@$21.50; short clear, $19.25@21.75. BEEF—Mess, $13.50; family, $16@16.50; packet, $14.50@$15; extra India mess, $22@$24. BEEF HAMS, $22@$23. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, light, 10½c; 100 lb, 10¼c; 100 lb, 10¾c; 140 lb, 10¼c; [illegible] 10¾@11c. CUTMEATS—Pickled bellies, smoking, 12½c; 10 lb, 12c; 12 lb, 11¾c; 14 lb, 11¼c; pickled shoulders, 9@9½c; pickled hams, 12½@13c. TALLOW—City, 6¾c; country, 6¾@ 6¾c. LARD, $10.75; city lard, $10.35@10.50; refined lard, South America, $12; Continent, $11.50; Brazil, kegs, $13.25; compound, 8½@8¾c. STEARINE—Oleo, 12½@13c; city lard stearine, 9½c.

NAVAL STORES.—Spirits of turpentine, oil and machine, barrels, 46@49c. Tar—Pine, barrels, $2.25; oil, barrels, $1.40. Resin—Common to good, strained, $1.67½; D, $1.62½; E, $1.65; F, $1.70; G, $1.75; H, $1.80; I, $2.35; K, $3; N, $3.65; W G, $3.80; W W, $4.10. Rosin—Wood, $4.20.

SAVANNAH, July 22.—Turpentine, dull; receipts, 2,345 casks; sales, 1,352 casks; exports, 151 casks. Resin—Receipts, 1,382 barrels; sales, 2,772 barrels; exports, 97; A, B, C, $1.15; D, $1.25; E, $1.25; F, $1.30; G, $1.35; H, $1.70; I, $2.05; K, $2.55; M, $3.05; N, $3.40; W G, $3.80; W W, $4.10.

WILMINGTON, July 22.—Spirits of turpentine steady, 43 casks. Resin—$1.10@$1.15; receipts, 62 barrels. Crude turpentine—$1.40, $2.50, and $2.60; receipts, 184 casks. Tar—$1.50; receipts, 19 barrels.

CHARLESTON, July 22.—Turpentine and resin unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.—No sales of horses imported; dressed beef steady; city dressed native sides, 9@12½c per lb. Very little trading in calves; a few fresh sold at $3.50@$7.50 per 100 lb; a few mixed Western calves at $5; city dressed veals, 8½@11c per lb. Sheep firm; lambs also firm; sheep sold at $3@$4.50; a few at $5; lambs at $5.50@$6.80; dressed mutton, 6@8½c per lb; dressed lambs, 9@12c. No transactions in hogs reported up to a late hour.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Wednesday, July 23.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Thomas, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 66, Post Office Building. Bankruptcy: Discharges.
4735—Jas. H. McDonald.
4959—Fred. L. Boehmer.
4385—Milton Franklin.
4978—James P. Pillow.
4802—John A. Knox.
4187—Thomas Auld.
4829—Isabella L. Englebert.
4907—Joseph Solomon.
4095—Simon Hood.
3988—Francis E. Thurber.
4324—M. & F. A. Ryan.
4857—John Bartels.
4908—Herman Minderman.
4899—Isador Rashkover.
3885—Alvin S. Crocker.
4877—Joseph W. Stevenson.
4942—John A. Sylvester.
4885—Morris Feldstein.
4917—Henry Harper.
4789—Pat J. Regan.
4912—Moses Guggenheimer.
4908—Henry Goelling.
4723—Henry Hirschman.
4959—Louis Petchart.
4618—Alfred E. Kramer.
4926—Leicht & Engler.
4866—Smith & McLaughlin.
4857—Roubicek & Zabel.
4760—George J. Axt.
4749—Samuel L. Anspacher.
4581—W. H. & H. Hilckman.
4875—James E. Welker.
4890—Walter McDuogh.
4629—Hawley Box Co.
3173—John J. Cullen.
4977—Jacob S. Hyman.
4105—William E. Page.
Cases under objection.
4772—Roger S. McCoy.
4294—Solomon Schifgall.
4889—Ernest F. Klick.
4092—John T. Lee.
4742—Glansky & Parkin.
4858—Thomas B. McCready.
4909—Isaac L. Davis.
4799—Henry Greff.
4922—Robert E. Findall.
Adjourned cases.
4762—Israel Blumenthal.
4353—James Patterson.
4917—Charles Gerst.
4508—Edmund Bernard.
4132—Israel Mayer.
3958—Jacob Cohen.
4768—Morris Anderson.
4108—Strom & Steinberg.
4736—Mack H. Ehaner.
3977—Adolph H. Chamberlain.
4816—Jacob Thuman.
4916—Henry Kassebaum
4862—Charles Jaimes.
3129—Hatch & Foote.
3730—Long & Eberling.
5371—Pettis & Hunter.
Motions.
In re Long & Eberling.
In re Louis Rosuck.
In re Granger Brewing Co.
In re John H. Lochman.
In re L. J. & H. Bernstein.
In re Julius Sauer.
In re I. & S. Yatkowsky.
In re Charles Jaimes.
In re Charles M. Landsberg.
In re Arthur J. Kahn.
In re Goetz Mfg. Co.
In re John H. Lohman.
In re Jerome B. Wheeler.
In re Mayo & Rohrer.
In re Abraham Hammel
In re James Tait.
In re Jesper H. Singer.
In re Isidor Mehringer.
In re Lesser Brothers.
In re Charles Stock.
In re Fred. Feldscher.
In re Grahams Polley.
In re A. & A. Delle.
In re Victor Lowenstein
In re W. H. Burroughs.
In re Samuel Margulies.
In re Mary H. Jennings.
In re Arthur C. Searles.
In re Jerome B. Wheeler.
In re Jacob Lorillard.
In re Fred. Feldscher.
In re David Well.
In re William H. Zeltner.
In re Henrietta L. Heine.
In re Gerson Steinman.
In re Albert Rasner.
In re Levy, Pincus & Levy.
In re David Feldman.
In re Holzman & Rosenberg.
In re Newman Brothers & Co.
In re T. & J. Farrell.
In re Moses L. Olewick.
In re Samuel Ledman.
In re Fred. N. Inness.
Involuntary cases.
4948—Henry Madler.
4726—Manhattan Const. Co.
5005—Rosenberg & Wolfe.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars — Wednesday, July 23.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.
SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Hall, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.
1—Earley vs. Whitney.
2—In re Pier (old No.) 12, E. R.
3—N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co. vs. Feltner.
4—Taylor vs. Board of Health.
5—Krumenaker vs. Douchatty.
6—Olsson vs. Olsson.
7—Gottlob vs. Gottlob.
8—Reilly vs. Goetling.
9—Van Zandt vs. Roosevelt.
10—Pecklanson vs. Murphy.
11—Poillon vs. Poillon.
12—Isham vs. Nixon.
13—Nat. Citizens' Bank vs. Teplitz.
14—Van Slyck vs. Alphasol Co.
15—E. H. Schulz Mfg. Co. vs. Schulz.
16—United Furnishing Co. vs. Stout.
17—Blossom vs. Bodden.
18—Bachman vs. Hickman.
19—Willis vs. N. Y. Times Co.
20—Matter of E. 182d St.
21—Matter of E. 194th St.
22—Bigelow vs. Brown.
23—McDonnell vs. Taylor.
24—Bulger vs. Merchants Exp. & Tr. Co.
25—Ormsby vs. Thompson.
26—Smith vs. Cohen.
27—Montgomery vs. Montgomery.
28—Schloss vs. Rich.
29—Hirsh vs. Block.
30—Barry vs. Parry.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.
SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., and XIII.—Adjourned for the term.
SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S.—Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.
Ann Butler.
Daniel McCullough.
Melissa Bensel.
Edward Van Ness.
Samuel Galle.
William North.
SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Adjourned for the term.
CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.
CITY COURT—Special Term—Hascall, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Trial Term, Part IV., Room, Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10:30 A. M.
CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., and V.—Adjourned for the term.
COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and O'Connor for the People.
1—James Merritt.
2—Vito Papodammo.
3—Max Rosenthal, Jacob Cohen.
4—Bernard Wilhelmer, Richard Boesch.
5—Robert Ward.
6—Frederick Keller.
7—Isidor Albert.
8—James Pizzaro.
9—Thomas Taylor.
10—Lyman C. Parham.
11—George Rubenstein, Pleadings.
5—Joseph Fessari, Louis Hollander.
6—William O'Brien.
7—Warren P. Palmer.
8—Joseph Leone.
9—James Ryan.
10—Robert Fitters.
11—John Canron.
12—James Harp.
13—John Glubte.
14—Joseph Jalfe.
15—Edward Farguson.
16—Charles Johnson, John Kohlhepo.
17—Ludovico Giosio.
18—Antonio Spitziro.
19—Ludwig Zambros.
20—Luigi Brangsto.
21—Giovanni Zito.
22—Maurice Collins.
COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Ely and Studin for the People.
1—Timothy Connihan.
2—Thomas P. Foley.
3—Isidor Hausigler.
4—Annie Merritt.
5—Sareto Paris.
6—Edward Jackson.
7—Frederick Stewart.
8—Giovanni Gotello.
9—Lizzie Horton.
10—Nora Silvin.
COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts III. and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

CITY COURT—Conlan, J.—Acma Cycle Company vs. Walter G. Morse et al.—George M. Boynton.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Hall, J.—Carla vs. Starrett —Benjamin L. Fairchild, Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Drake—Robert C. Ten Eyck, In re Harrison—Thomas J. Rush. Warner vs. Schneider—Bankson T. Morgan. Hough vs. Lewis—Clarence L. Westcott. De Witt vs. De Venny—Angel J. Simpson.
SUPREME COURT—Dugro, J.—Thomas vs. Mack—Arthur D. Truax. Farmers' Loan and Trust Company vs. Sohn—Henry B. Wesselman. Clausen vs. Lanzer—Bela D. Eisler.

Surrogate Notices.

HEAD, JOSEPH A.—In pursuance of an order of the Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH A. HEAD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Wing, Putnam & Burlingham, his attorneys, No. 45 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of October, 1902.—Dated New York, April 23d, 1902. ISAAC W. HEAD, Adm'r. WING, PUTNAM & BURLINGHAM, Attorneys for Administrator, 45 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. ap23-lawfnW

WARD, CATHERINE M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CATHERINE M. WARD, sometimes called CATHARINE M. WARD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 116 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of February, 1902. JOSEPH P. O'NEILL, CECILIA G. WARD, Executors. HENRY E. KLUGH, Attorney for Executors, 116 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. f4-lewfnW

CURRIER, ELIZA M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Eliza M. Currier, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of his attorneys, Allen & Talmage, No. 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 18th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of May, 1902. ROBERT M. CURRIER, Executor. ALLEN & TALMAGE, Attorneys for Executor, 320 Broadway, New York.

McADAM, DAVID.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID McADAM, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 220 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of September next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of February, 1902. CARRIE M. McADAM, Executrix. THOMAS McADAM, Attorney for Executrix, 220 Broadway, (Manhattan,) New York City.

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Trains leave East New York about 25 minutes after 34th St. time.

From New York, Whitehall St., via 39th St., So. B'klyn Ferry, connecting with L. I. R. R. Trains leave week days only 7:00—8:00—8:20—11:00 A. M. 1:00—2:20—3:40—4:20—5:00—5:40 P. M. Excursion Fare, 50c.

ROCKAWAY BEACH:

Trains leave New York, 34th St., E. R., week days, 5:40—6:40—8:30—9:20—10:30—10:50 12:50—1:50—2:50—4:20—5:20—6:30—7:20—8:20—9:20 and 10:30 P. M. On Saturdays additional trains will leave 1:20—2:20—3:20 and 9:50 P. M. Returning, last train leaves the Beach at 11:55 P. M.

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The most refreshing hour and half sail, leaving W. 129th St., 9 a.m.; W. 20th St., 9.40 and 10 a.m., 1.35 p.m.; Battery Landing, 9.20, 10.40 a.m., 2.05 p.m.; Leaving Rockaway, 11 a.m., 5.05, 6.15 p.m.

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Leave FOOT 22D ST., North River, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:00, 1:45, 2:30, 3:15, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00 P. M.
Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River. Half hour later.
Leave NEW IRON PIER, CONEY ISLAND, 10:40, 11:40 A. M., 12:40, 1:40, 2:40, 3:25, 4:10, 4:55, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 8:40, 9:40, 10:40 P. M.
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50c.—LONG BRANCH AND BACK—50c.
80c.—ASBURY PARK AND BACK—80c.
And All Nearby Seaside Resorts.
Lv. W. 13th St., 8, 8:55, 11 A. M., 2:40 P. M. Saturdays, 8:55, 11 A. M., 12:45, 2:40 P. M. Lv. Battery, (or So. Ferry,) 8:30, 9:20, 11:30 A. M., and 3:10 P. M. Saturdays, 9:20, 11:30 A. M., 1:15, 5:10 P. M. Lv. Long Branch, 7:10 A. M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.

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Personally Conducted. All Expenses Included.
White Mts. and Old Orchard.
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Aug. 2, 12 days, inc. St. John, N. B., $54.50.
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From New York, West 129th St. Pier, 9:15 A. M.
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COMMISSIONERS' SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AND HOTEL PROPERTY
AT THE NATURAL BRIDGE, VA.
Pursuant to decrees of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District of Virginia, rendered respectively on the 17th day of February, 1899, and the 19th day of December, 1901, in the chancery cause therein pending under the style of F. W. Breed vs. the Glasgow Investment Company, the undersigned Commissioners will on the
25TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1902, AT 12 M.
offer for sale at public auction, upon the premises, all the certain real estate, except as excepted below, situated on the east side of Cedar Creek, near Natural Bridge, Va., embracing about 1,060 ACRES, and known as the
NATURAL BRIDGE HOTEL PROPERTY,
with the buildings and improvements, comprising the Hotel Appledore and The Pavilion, and the unfinished Hotel; and also the store, stables, shops, tenement houses, etc., and also the personalty mentioned below, which said decrees will be exhibited on the day of sale.
There will be excepted out of and not sold with the above real estate the Wingfield, Wheeler & Parsons tracts, and any residence lots and villa sites, with streets and allays for the outlet thereof, which may have been laid out on said real estate, and sold conformably with the deed of trust executed on the 1st day of June, 1891, by the Glasgow Investment Co., to S. H. Letcher, Trustee.
There will also be sold all the personal property on the premises which may be subject to the operation of the said deed of trust, embracing hotel furniture, china, cooking utensils, linen, bar furniture, vehicles, etc.
TERMS OF SALE:
One-fourth cash, and the balance in three equal installments, payable in one, two, and three years respectively, for which the purchaser shall execute notes, bearing interest from day of sale, to be secured by deed of trust upon the property, conveyancing and stamps to be at the cost of the purchaser.
GEORGE E. SIPE.
GREENLEE D. LETCHER,
Commissioners.
jy16-law4wW

Surrogate Notices.

HILLSIDE SPRING Farm; New City, Rockland County; shady lawns, airy rooms; excellent table; baths.

Ulster County.

CORNISH HOUSE PINE HILL, ULSTER CO. (Elevation, 1,700 feet.) Delightfully situated in a beautiful shady park; sanitary improvements; spacious verandas. Terms and booklet, apply J. C. CORNISH.

MAPLE FARM, Loyd, Ulster Co. Beautiful walks, &c.; home cooking; farm supplies our table. Box 53.

Sullivan County.

THE BON AIR, Roscoe, Sull. Co., N. Y. W. J. Thomson, Prop. First-class in every respect; accommodates 100; rooms well appointed; excellent table and service. Write for booklet.

White Lake.

THE KENSINGTON, WHITE LAKE. Accommodates 35. Bath, toilet, and gas. J. B. Racine, Prop.

Excursions.

DAILY EXCURSION TO West Point, Newburgh and Summit of Historic Mount Beacon.

Cool—Comfortable—Delightful.

Sixty-mile sail up the Hudson on the fast and superbly equipped steamer HOMER RAMSDELL to Fishkill (returning in the evening.) Otis Incline Railway to summit of highest mountain in the Highlands. Grand view, magnificent scenery, beautiful mountain walks. Refreshments on Steamer and at new Mountain Hotel. Steamer leaves FRANKLIN ST., week days 9:30 A. M.; W. 129th St. 10:00 A. M.; Sundays half hour earlier. Round trip to Summit of Mountain, only $1.00. To WEST POINT or NEWBURGH and Return 75 cts.

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Ashley, Ashokan Mts.
Beautifully located; altitude 800 feet; ½ mile from Putnam Division station; 16 trains daily each way; overlooks Dobbs Ferry, with twenty-five miles view of the "Rhino of America"; climate and scenery equal to Adirondacks; accommodations 100; modern improvements; large, airy rooms; southeasterly exposure; 130-foot piazza; stable accommodations; house surrounded by 38 acres of lawn, fruit, and forest trees. Theron O. Wright, Proprietor.

A SUMMER PARADISE
will help you to decide where to spend your vacation. Send four cents in stamps, J. W. BURDICK, G. P. A., Albany, N. Y.

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Edgemere Hotel,

Edgemere, L. I., New York City.
35 Minutes from 34th St., N. Y., or Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn.
DIRECTLY ON THE OCEAN.
The Finest Hotel on the Coast.
NOW OPEN.
Newly decorated and refurnished; 50 private baths. Golf, tennis, croquet. Surf and still water bathing; sailing, rowing, fishing; excellent drives.
RATES, $5.00 PER DAY.
Booklets, diagrams, &c., on application.
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AMERICAN HOTEL Broadway, Far Rockaway, 30 House from Beach. (Always cool.) Airy rooms; 33d Season. First-class buffet. Terms reasonable. John J. Bushell.

The Hampton, Good Ground, L. I.
On Shinnecock Bay. Under new management; excellent table and service; bathing, boating, fishing. Send for circular. E. Williams.

GRAND PARK HOTEL, Hewlett's, L. I., Broadway and Rockaway Junction.—Delightful location; airy rooms; first-class table; transients accommodated; terms reasonable. Joseph Fetzer.

PINE VIEW HOUSE. EAST QUOGUE, L. I., OPEN. June 1. Directly facing Shinnecock Bay. Splendid shade, spacious grounds. Homelike; comfortable. J. LOVING, Prop.

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"At the Gateway of the Adirondacks."
THE NEW
FT WM. HENRY HOTEL
LAKE GEORGE.
Owned by the Hudson Valley Railway Company
Situated amid SUPERB MOUNTAIN SCENERY on the shores of BEAUTIFUL LAKE GEORGE. Luxuriously refitted and refurnished. Every modern improvement. Fire safety equipment, the most complete of any Summer hotel in America. GOLF LINKS, new BATHHOUSES, FISHING, BOATING, DELIGHTFUL DRIVES through an historic country. TWO CONCERTS DAILY by Doring's Military Band and Orchestra.
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For Special Terms and Circular address.
WOOLLEY & GERRANS, Proprietors, Saratoga Springs, New York.

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The "Location" of
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NOW OPEN.
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FIFTEENTH SEASON.
HOTEL EARLINGTON
Directly opposite the Great White Sulphur Springs B

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TRADE MARK LONDON

The Clean Cut Look of A Runabout Horse

Stands out with the clearness of a thoroughbred's points only when the harness is in strict harmony with the trimness of the vehicle.

Cross English Runabout Harness

With Extra Wide Swiss Collar

was designed by us especially to provide:—First, neatness, style and durability; and, Second, to give the horse a chance to keep cool—not to burden him too much in hot weather. The result is a splendid harness which has added to the fame of the CROSS HARNESS SPECIALTIES here and abroad.

Close Study of Summer Needs for Smart People

has produced nothing received more favorably than the

English Watch Guards

which are made in our English work hops and more largely worn in America this season than ever before Where is the man who has not had trouble with a metal guard chain when he attempted to wear it without a waistcoat?

The Strap Guard

with a bit centre and with pigskin (black or brown) strap,

$1 and Upward.

Plain Pigskin Guards

without the bit, but the plainest and neatest style, to be worn on the coat during the waistcoatless weather,

45c. and Upward.

Every rider and driver should have a copy of "HANDS AND MOUTHS," the new book on the biting and driving of horses, by the celebrated English whip, Frank Swales; published by us. Price, FIFTY CENTS.

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MANHATTAN BEACH

TO-DAY at 3:30 P. M. SHANNON'S 23D REGT. BAND

TO-NIGHT at 8 SEP. PAIN'S ANCIENT ROME and GRAND FIREWORKS.

TO-NIGHT at 9. SATURDAY MATINEE at 4

PRIMROSE & DOCKSTADER'S MINSTRELS

NEXT SATURDAY MILITARY DAY.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evgs. at 8:15. Mat. Sat. at 2:15.

Sam S. Shubert and Nixon & Zimmerman's

A CHINESE HONEYMOON

The English Musical Sensation by Dance & Talbot

HERALD Square Theatre. MATINEE SAT. Management Sam S. Shubert.

A. H. Chamberlyn's Elaborate Production of THE DEFENDER

MADISON SQ. Roof Garden. Every Eve. 7:30 to 12. Adm. 50c

GREAT SUCCESS! Japanese Comic Opera. JAPAN BY NIGHT THE MIKADO Japanese Imperial Troupe.

Geisha Girls, Japanese Novelties, d'Aquin's Orch.

FLOATING ROOF GARDEN Fare, 50c.

Every Ev. St. Grand Republic. Fri. Excepted. Conterno's 14th Regt. Band and Vaudeville. Leave W. 129th St. 8 P. M. W. 26th St. 8:30 P. M., Battery 9 P. M.

TERRACE GARDEN 58th & 59th Sts., Near Lex. Av.

TO-NIGHT. Auber's "FRA DIAVOLO."

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX.—New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. Orchestral Concerts & Vocal Soloists

DUSS Summer nights. Band Carnivals. Mid Arctic Breezes. Evs. 8:15. Columbus Ave. & 66th St.

KEITH'S and 14th BEST SHOW IN TOWN 30—GREAT ACTS—30 PRICES 25c. and 50c.

PROCTOR'S 125th St., 23d St., FIFTH AVENUE. OPEN

BIG COMEDY & VAUDE. ALL SUMMER.

KNICKERBOCKER Thea. Ev. 8:15. Mt. Sat. 2:15 12th Week Lederer's gaiety The Wild Rose

PARADISE ROOF GARDENS 42d St., B'way & 7th Av. Ev. 8:15. 20 Vaudeville Celebrities Bargain Mat. (50c) TO-DAY.

CHERRY BLOSSOM GROVE. CHAPERONS & VAUDEVILLE Last Week of the Chaperons. Bargain Mat. to-day in theatre.

The Turf.

Brighton Races DAILY AT 2:30

TO-DAY, THE $1,500

Atlantic Stakes

All the Crack 2-Year-Olds Entered.

And 5 other Races. Music by Lander.

Reached by all Coney Island Routes.

FRENCH TRADE CONDITIONS

Charles A. Conant Says that Americans Are Active in Paris.

They Are Interested in the Control of Tramways and Are Bidding for the Gas Franchise.

American enterprise in France is attaining considerable proportions, according to the statements made yesterday by Charles A. Conant, Treasurer of the Morton Trust Company, who has returned from a month's stay in Paris.

"Financial conditions in France," he said, "are typical of the conditions which have existed there for many years. There is an immense amount of capital seeking investment, resulting from the thriftiness and conservatism of the French people. They have lost some money in Russian industrial securities and some in South African mines, in which they invested from $100,000,000 to 600,000,000. They will probably go back into mining investments to some extent, now that the war in South Africa is over, but those who lost are disposed to look for something different.

"France has not been swept along to any great extent on the current of economic expansion of the last few years. Few industries have been consolidated, comparatively few improvements have been made in railway equipment, and the general extension of tramways has resulted somewhat disastrously to their promoters. The fact that French manufactures are so largely those in which high artistic skill and hand labor are required has made less important the failure of the large financiers to inaugurate the economies in production and transportation which have been so important a factor of industrial development in the United States. It is recognized, however, by far-sighted French students and capitalists that some of the economies resulting from consolidation and mechanical improvements in the United States and Great Britain must be adopted in the near future if France is not to lose her present strong economic position. A cordial welcome is given in many quarters to the appearance of Americans in Paris as promoters and engineering and mechanical experts.

"Americans are interested with some French capitalists in the control of several of the Paris tramways. They are also bidding for control of the gas franchise of Paris upon much more favorable terms than were offered by the old French company. The American life insurance companies are doing a large and growing business in France, and several other American enterprises have obtained a firm footing. Paris has, as yet, only one subway, but the excavations are being made for several others. These subways are owned by the Government, but leased to the operating companies. It is not unlikely that Americans will be bidders for the operation of some of them when they are completed.

"A few of the more educated French people are fearful that the Americans will get control of everything in France, and are fighting the gas franchise upon the ground that we ought not to be given such an entering wedge, but the more far-sighted among them are eager to get the benefit of American methods of organization, with a view to the industrial development of their country."

FLOWER SHOW AT NEWPORT.

Summer Colony Attends Elaborate Exhibition at Casino Theatre—List of Exhibits and Prize Winners.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 22.—Newport society found a new object of interest to-day in the exhibition of the Newport Horticultural Society at the Casino Theatre, which opened this afternoon. The exhibition was made the occasion of a social levee, Mullally's orchestra played its concert on the theatre piazza instead of on the horseshoe, and many groups of the most prominent Summer residents were seated on the piazza. The floral display inside was elaborate, many of the famous greenhouses attached to the villas and cottages of Newport having contributed their beauties.

Special prizes were offered by Mrs. Perry Belmont, E. P. Garrettson, Mrs. Burke-Roche, Mrs. Frederic Neilson, Mrs. Stuyvesant Leroy, Mrs. H. M. Shoemaker, Mrs. F. K. Sturgis, ex-Commodore E. T. Gerry, Mrs. Clarence W. Dolan, and the society. The display of foliage plants and ferns was particularly good, coming from the Gerry, Van Alen, Bell, Mrs. George Collard, and Berwind greenhouses. From Mrs. John Drexel's there was a brilliant display of gloxinias; from Perry Belmont's, carnations, American Beauty roses, and sweet peas; from Hamilton McK. Twombly's and Mrs. Drexel's, very rare specimens of the cactus dahlias; from J. J. Wysong's a miscellaneous collection of cut flowers, and from Siebrecht & Son's a prize-winning collection of orchids. Mrs. Edward King, Mrs. Robert Goelet, Mrs. T. O. Richardson, Mrs. W. Storrs Wells, and the Findlay greenhouses also won prizes.

The leading exhibits were those from the Gerry greenhouses, which took four of the special prizes, including that offered by Mrs. Belmont for the best large display of miscellaneous plants, ex-Mayor Garrettson's for the best small group of palms and foliage plants, Mrs. Burke-Roche's prize for the best group of fancy calladiums and ferns, Mrs. Fish's prize for the best twelve specimens of greenhouse plants, and in addition five other first prizes. Mrs. Perry Belmont took first prizes for gardenias, carnations, roses, and sweet peas. The other first prize winners were J. J. Wysong, the Findlay greenhouses, Mrs. Collard, Mrs. Drexel, E. J. Berwind, Mrs. Robert Goelet, and J. W. Van Alen.

In fruit display the honors were distributed among H. McK. Twombly, Dr. C. M. Bell, Mrs. Edward King, and Perry Belmont, and the prizes for vegetables among Mrs. Edward King, William Brenton Green, and Mrs. T. O. Richardson.

The exhibition will be continued to-morrow, and a much larger number of visitors is expected.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The Martin-Oelrichs wedding at Newport to-morrow and the Hall-Stevens wedding in St. George's Hanover Square, in London, today, and the Collier-Van Alen nuptials are the subjects of general interest in society. The Jersey shore is interested in the Horse Show at Long Branch, and the large fleet of yachts belonging to the Corinthian Yacht Club of Philadelphia arrive to-morrow on their way to Glen Cove for the meeting place of their annual cruise.

Robert Collier gave his bachelor dinner at Sherry's on Monday evening. Among his guests were J. M. Waterbury and Conde Nast. The wedding of Mr. Collier and Miss Van Alen is to be celebrated on Thursday at Newport.

Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Waterbury arrived from Europe yesterday. They went over early in the Spring for the polo playing. Mrs. Waterbury is looking well and as girlish as ever. Others who arrived on the Kronprinz Wilhelm were Dr. Peter B. Wyckoff and Mrs. Wyckoff, Mr. and Mrs. Pennington Whitehead, Mr. and Mrs. H. Walter Webb and J. Griscom Webb, R. M. Stuart-Wortley, H. S. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. George F. Vietor. Mr. and Mrs. James Otis, and Mrs. J. Lorimer Worden.

Mr. and Mrs. Payne Whitney, who arrived on the Kronprinz, were met at the dock by Oliver H. Payne, Mr. Whitney's uncle. They have no fixed plans for the present, but intend going to Newburyport, Mass., later.

Heathe Gregory, who returned yesterday from London, where he went to sing at a large number of musicales, sang twice before the King, who was then looking unusually well and was in jovial spirits. He also sang for the Duke of Connaught, the Duchess of Manchester, Mrs. George Cornwallis West, Mrs. John W. Mackay, Lady Lister Kaye, and others. At Henley, where he sang, he was given a handsome silver cigar box by the Queen's Own Oxfordshire Hussars.

Mr. and Mrs. James E. Martin are to give a large house party over Sunday at Martin Hall, their country place at Great Neck.

Mr. and Mrs. Hallett Alsop Barrowe sailed yesterday on the Bremen for an extended tour of Europe. They will go to Germany, and in the Autumn will return by way of Paris.

Mr. and Mrs. William Starr Miller left town yesterday for Newport. They will at once occupy their new cottage, which has been built from plans made by Mrs. Miller's brother, Whitney Warren.

Miss Leary, who has been in town all during the Summer, will leave this morning for Newport, and will open her cottage, on Mill Street. She will give musical afternoons as formerly.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 22.—It was altogether a busy day in society. Bellevue Avenue has not shown so much life this Summer as it did this afternoon, during the driving hour.

Entertainments were quite numerous to-day and to-night. Mrs. Louis Q. Jones gave one of the handsomest luncheons of the season at Bay View, entertaining twenty ladies. Mrs. Seth Barton French and Mrs. Lyman C. Josephs also gave luncheons, Mrs. Theodore K. Gibbs a children's party, and Mrs. Henry Redmond a card party.

Dinners were given to-night by Mrs. E. T. Gerry, Mrs. William E. Carter, Prof. Alexander Agassiz, and Francis J. Otis.

This morning the picnic which Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt gave for the Sunday school of the Thames Street Methodist Episcopal Church attracted much attention. The children were taken on electric cars for a ride to Island Park, and then returning were brought to Southwick's Grove, where the picnic took place. A full band furnished music, a band of Kentucky colored singers sang, and games of every description were provided for the youngsters.

This evening Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt entertained a small party at dinner at the Pinard cottage, and afterward took their guests to the vaudeville show at Freebody Park. This form of entertainment is a regular Tuesday night proceeding with Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt.

Mr. James J. Van Alen returned to-day from his fishing expedition in Canada and was confronted with the story that his daughter and Mr. Collier were to be married Thursday. It was apparently the first that he had heard of it, and he was consequently very much surprised. It is understood that no definite arrangements have been made for the wedding, but there are indications that it will take place very soon and be a quiet affair.

Mrs. Cooper Hewitt is a guest of Mrs. Burke Roche at the Elms.

Mrs. George Griswold is visiting Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer at the White cottage in Red Cross Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph T. Tower of New York arrived to-day at the Blanding cottage, Harrison Avenue, for the season.

Gibson Fahnestock's new steel three-masted schooner yacht Shenandoah, which was built at Shooter Island, arrived here this afternoon on her maiden trip from New York. The Shenandoah will make Newport her headquarters, and is anchored in Brenton's Cove in sight of Mr. Fahnestock's Summer residence.

Col. John Jacob Astor returned from New York this evening.

Edwin Randolph has arrived at the Swann villa.

Mrs. W. Dennison Hatch entertained last evening at dinner at the Gilbert cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Mortimer are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mortimer.

Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop Rutherfurd have returned from a visit to Mrs. Rutherfurd's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Levi P. Morton, at Beverly, Mass.

Commander Richard Wainwright, Superintendent of the Naval Academy at Annapolis, joined his family to-day at their cottage on the North Shore, Jamestown.

Mrs. J. B. Lippincott gave a dinner at the Quononoquot Club, Jamestown, in honor of Mrs. Preston Lea. The guests were Mrs. Preston Lea, Mr. and Mrs. Louis F. Benson, Mr. and Mrs. Harrison S. Morris, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Jeanes, and F. C. Brewster.

Mrs. Frederic Neilson and Miss Kathleen Neilson arrived to-day. They are at the Margaret, Catherine Street, for the remainder of the season.

Raoul Regis de Oliviera, Secretary of the Brazilian Legation at Washington, is at New Cliffs. Others at the hotel are John E. Curley of Baltimore, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Gill of Yonkers, N. Y.; Mrs. J. N. Holton of Montclair, N. J., and Mrs. S. B. Gifford of Montclair, N. J.

A slight fire in the residence of O. H. P. Belmont at an early hour this morning created considerable excitement. A leaking gas main and a lighted match created a blaze in the cellar, and an alarm was sent in. The blaze was extinguished without difficulty.

Mrs. A. Warren Spaulding is visiting friends near Lakewood.

BAR HARBOR HAPPENINGS.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., July 22.—Society has awakened from its lethargy. Despite inclement weather, to-day was the gayest of the season. There were several large luncheons and numerous dinner parties to-night, and the remainder of the week promises to be equally lively. Mrs. James W. Girard of New York gave a large luncheon at the Malvern. The guests were:

Mrs. George Morgan,	Miss Farrier,
Mrs. James W. Pinchot,	Mrs. Levi Z. Leiter,
Mrs. H. M. Sears,	Miss Whitwell,
Mrs. W. J. Schieffelin,	Mrs. H. C. Chapman,
Mrs. J. P. Edwards,	Mrs. Frederick Pearson,
Miss Edwards,	Mrs. J. J. Emery,
Mrs. C. Abercrombie,	Mrs. Roger,
Mrs. de Grasse Fox,	Mrs. L. Platt Hunt,
Countess Laugier Villars,	Mrs. Bridgham,
Mrs. Quincy Thorndyke,	Mrs. H. John Hone, Mrs. Edward Coles.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernesto G. Fabbri entertained at Corfield to-night Mr. and Mrs. Lea McIlvaine Luquer, Marchese Guadagni, Mrs. Fabbri, Sr., Mr. and Mrs. Everett Macy, and Miss Knowlton.

Dr. and Mrs. Robert Abbe gave a dinner to-night in honor of Mr. Macmonnies, the sculptor, who is visiting at Brook End. The other guests were Mr. and Mrs. J. Montgomery Sears, Mr. and Mrs. Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, Mr. and Mrs. Abram S. Hewitt, Wilson M. Cary, Miss Palmer, and Mr. and Mrs. James W. Pinchot.

John S. Kennedy left for New York to-day on the Wagonta. J. J. Hill's steam yacht, which was sent here especially for Mr. Kennedy's use.

A dinner was given last night by Edward Coles in honor of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Cassatt. The guests were Mr. and Mrs. John S. Kennedy, Bishop and Mrs. Lawrence, W. Butler Duncan, Mr. and Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, and Mr. Coles.

Dr. Seward Webb of New York will arrive at the Malvern to-morrow, to remain into August.

G. W. Van Nest of New York came to-night for a fortnight's stay.

Mrs. James W. Pinchot will give a luncheon for thirty to-morrow at the Malvern.

Mrs. C. Francis Winthrop of New York will give a dinner for thirty before the Malvern ball to-morrow night.

Mrs. B. Mackey and Miss Mackey of Lenox came to-day to the St. Sauveur.

Admiral Douglass of the English fleet of the Halifax station has written in reply to the invitation for him to bring the fleet here this Summer. The Admiral says that at the present time it seems hardly feasible, but that later conditions may be such as will permit him to accept.

Mrs. Bellington Booth, who will be the guest here of Mrs. William Jay Schieffelin, is to deliver an address the early part of next week.

Major MacCauley is a guest at the Belmont.

Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Buck and Reginald Buck of New York came to-day. They are at the Malvern.

Other New York arrivals include William H. Catlin, Miss Catlin, R. H. Lynam, James Swan, and Wilmot H. Smith.

Harrison L. Drummond returned to-day from a cruise to the eastward on his steam yacht White Heather. He had with him a party of New York men, including C. R. Lamb and E. B. Kirkland.

Miss Eleanor Thomas of New York returned to-day from a cruise on board her brother's yacht.

G. G. Williams of New York arrived to-day aboard his yacht Sybyl.

Senator H. W. Cannon came to-day on the yacht Clermont.

George W. Vanderbilt left last night for New York. He will return in a few days.

MARTIN-OELRICHS WEDDING.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 22.—Judging from outward appearances, the decorations for the Martin-Oelrichs wedding on Thursday are to be on a most elaborate scale. To-day there was extra activity at the house and at the church by decorators under the direction of J. M. Hodgson, the florist. Several very handsome bay trees and Southern palmettos have been placed on the porch of St. Joseph's Church, and show up splendidly against the dull background. This afternoon Mrs. Oelrichs was busily engaged on the avenue completing her arrangements.

Peter D. Martin gave his bachelor's dinner at Berger's to-night. The café was decorated with palms and potted plants, and the table decorations were pink roses and orchids. The menu was an elaborate one. The Hungarian Orchestra rendered a programme of music during the evening. Mr. Martin's guests were his brother, Walter Martin, who is to be his best man at the wedding; Charles M. Oelrichs and Hermann Oelrichs, brothers of Miss Oelrichs; Harry O. Havemeyer, Jr., Fred C. Havemeyer, Robert J. Collier, Capt. Philip M. Lydig, Lawrence McCreary, William Jay, Jr., Arthur Iselin, Pembroke Jones, John R. Livermore, Austin Gray, William Jay, Jr., Arthur Gray, and J. Townsend Burden, Jr.

Miss Oelrichs's wedding gifts were transferred from the Oelrichs house on Kay Street to-day, the silver, jewelry, and diamonds to a vault in one of the local banks, and the other articles to the Cadwalader cottage. They will not be shown until the day following the wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry May and their daughter, Miss May, who is to be one of the bridesmaids for Miss Lily Oelrichs's wedding, arrived to-night at the New Cliffs. Capt. Philip M. Lydig and Lawrence McCreary, who are to be ushers, also arrived.

Chester—Cutter.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 22.—This afternoon, at Jamestown, Miss Marion L. Cutter, daughter of E. C. Cutter of Washington, was married to Lieut. Arthur T. Chester, United States Navy, son of Capt. Colby M. Chester, who is now stationed at the Naval War College. The ceremony took place in St. Matthew's Church, and was performed by the rector, the Rev. C. D. Burrows, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Harding of St. Paul's Church of Washington.

The bride was given away by her father, and was attended by two bridesmaids, Miss Anna C. Kelton of Washington and Miss Laura Hubbard of Englewood, N. J. Miss Maria Wetherell acted as flower girl. The bride's gown was of Brussels lace, trimmed with duchesse applique, made over chiffon. She carried a shower bouquet of white orchids and lilies of the valley. The bridesmaids' gowns were of white organdy with lace medallions. They wore tulle hats, trimmed with pink rosebuds, their bouquets being of pink sweet peas with long ribbons to match.

The bridegroom had as his best man his brother, Colby M. Chester, Jr., of New York. The ushers were Lieut. O. S. Knapper, United States Navy; Lieut. E. H. Watson, United States Navy; Dr. F. T. Billings of Brooklyn, and L. G. Billings, Jr., of Brooklyn.

The decorations at the church were in white and green. Two large groups of tall palms and potted plants were placed one on either side of the altar, and large hanging baskets, containing white sweet peas, roses, and lilies of the valley, were suspended from the ceiling between the palms. The windows were banked with trailing vines and white hydrangea blooms, while along the aisles were bunches of flowers at the pews, with two large rose poles at each end of the aisles.

A reception was held at the residence of Col. and Mrs. A. M. Wetherell after the ceremony. The house was decorated in red and white, large quantities of crimson rambler roses being used in the reception room, where the ceilings and walls were covered with brilliant flowers, forming a bower under which the bridal couple stood while receiving the congratulations of their friends. Directly over their heads was a ship's bell of lilies of the valley, a large American flag, and other flags forming a background over which were crossed two naval swords.

A large tent was erected on the lawn, and in this a buffet supper was served. The band of the United States ship Prairie, to which vessel the bridegroom is attached, played during the reception.

IN THE SHOPS.

How is a pretty little waist of fine white net for a cool Summer garment? It would be a little too cool in appearance if it was not for a mass of tucking in quarter-inch tucks running lengthwise on the bodice and around the arm. There is a little round yoke and stock of lace insertion, and a straight cuff of the insertion on the sleeve.

Silk mull is one of the prettiest materials put into waists this year, and all the waists made of it seem to have large tucks, something over an inch in depth, four or five of them running around the bodice.

The waist having the largest number of tucks is a mass of what are scarcely more than the pinch tucks. These form the body of the waist running lengthwise. The stock is made of the same tiny tucks running around and the sleeves are also made of the solid lengthwise tucks, and the small cuffs are of the tucking running around.

The weather has influenced the display at the shops a little, and now with the increasing warmth the ping-pong racket bonbon box has been called in, and in its place is offered the tennis racket box, which is latticed across in imitation of the real thing. Ping-pong itself has not vanished, weather or no weather, for in the evening at the billiard rooms of the big Summer hotels the ping-pong tables are crowded with players. It is ten chances to one that the reason of the increase in the size of the racket box is that the Summer girl objects to taking her bonbons in homeopathic doses.

Funny little French bonbon boxes are in the form of packages of fruit, generally cherries or grapes. The packages appear to be wrapped in a French newspaper, the name showing plainly. The packages are of the nature of those sold by the street vendor in New York, but the cherries or grapes are artificial. Lift them and the bonbons show below.

Small nickel clocks are also bonbon boxes. So are small hats, the genuine straw article, big enough to fit the head of a good-sized doll. The hat covers the bonbon box. This is a good way to pay the bet of a hat.

Here is a pretty lawn waist, trimmed with fine insertion of Hamburg. It has a square of fine tucking in the front, finishing at the lower edge in a point, which is outlined with the Hamburg, two rows of it, one on either side, carried down to the waist line, and outside that, running down from the shoulders, two other rows, also carried down to the waist line. The lower pointed edge of the tucking is outlined with the insertion, which is carried across to the sleeves. Two rows of the insertion form the stock and the cuffs. The sleeves have two groups of tucking, and there are two groups on either side of the back, and the opening plait in the back is finished with a group of tucks.

Now is the time to buy little cases of soap papers. They are much more convenient for traveling than a box of soap, and answer well for a short trip.

Pretty things in French underwear are to be found up town at reduced prices. A few gowns at $1.98, some with the upper part laid in tucks a quarter of an inch wide, the collar and front band feather stitched, and both edged with real torchon. Others have a point of very fine tucks in front, collar, and a deep frill running down the front, feather stitched and edged with imitation "Val" lace.

Drawers, also hand made and feather stitched, are 98 cents.

Skirts made of a heavy cotton with a wide ruffle have this ruffle finished with a scallop of heavy hand embroidery. These are also 98 cents.

Long French aprons of heavy white cotton have sides and lower edge finished with hemstitched, hand-embroidered scallops and cost 75 cents each.

Here is a pretty and inexpensive little shirt waist suit. It costs $4 altogether, or waist and skirt can be bought separately. The skirt is of plain lawn, with a graduated flounce set on with hemstitching. The waist has a front of embroidery, and the cuffs to the sleeves and the stock have turnovers of embroidery. There is a little hemstitched band to fit around the waist. The waist alone costs $2.50 and the skirt $1.50.

Now is the time to buy belts. Suede belts and belts in different kinds of leather, which cost $2 early in the season, are less than $1 now.

TO-DAY'S CHARITY BENEFIT SALES WILL BE FOR THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE'S FRESH AIR FUND.

Don't Miss The Great Shoe Sale, 3.00 Values for $1.

THE BIG STORE A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER CO.

SIXTH AVE. MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN 18TH & 19TH STS.

Don't Miss The Great Shoe Sale, 3.00 Values for $1.

Upholstery.

Great Clearance Sales

of Remnants, Odd Lots and Summer Goods at Mere Fractions of Former Prices.

We begin this morning on the Third Floor in the regular Upholstery Store a sale that will prove of intense interest and unusual benefit to thousands of watchful and thrifty householders.

The Sale includes Sofa Cushions, Lace Curtains, Portieres and practically everything that is embraced by the word Upholstery.

Every price is a revelation. Every value is consequently exceptional.

SOFA CUSHIONS.

$3.25 SILK CUSHIONS, 24 in. size, deep double ruffle, Oriental and floral patterns, best silk floss filling, each, 1.50

$4.00 JAPANESE SILK CUSHIONS, richly embroidered in gilt and floss silk, corded edges, down filling; each, 1.65

$1.85 CRETONNE RUFFLED CUSHIONS, 24 in. size, dainty striped and floral patterns, extra well filled with silk floss; each, 89

REMNANTS SILKOLINES, per yard, 3

LACE CURTAINS.

NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS, about 700 pairs, all in small lots, made of the best Saxony yarns, with patent overlock edges; the styles comprise reproductions of the best Irish Point, Arabian, Renaissance and Novelty Lace designs; for a quick clearance we have divided them into four lots, as follows:

$1.50 to $2.00 CURTAINS, per pair, 98

$2.25 to $3.00 CURTAINS, per pair, 1.85

$3.50 to $4.75 CURTAINS, per pair, 2.65

$5.00 to $7.50 CURTAINS, per pair, 3.85

WINDOW SHADES.

WINDOW SHADES, made from remnants of Opaque and Holland, some plain, others have fringe and hemmed edges; none worth less than 50c. and many worth double that price; for to-day, choice at, each, 18

VALANCES—PORTIERES.

$2.00 ROPE VALANCES, 3-ply rope in rich colorings; make effective overdrapery for doors or windows; each, 89

$4.50 ROPE PORTIERES, the most ideal and satisfactory summer hanging known, rich color effects, in good grade rope, each, 1.95

Rare Upholstery Values of Every Description.

REMNANTS CRETONNE, per yard, 5

REMNANTS SLIP COVER DAMASK, per yard, 8

REMNANTS LARGE DOUBLE BALL FRINGE, per yard, 4

REMNANTS SILK FURNITURE GIMP, per yard, 1

REMNANTS SHELF OILCLOTH, per yard, 2

REMNANTS OF STAIR OILCLOTH, per yard, 4

$1.50 SPIRIT LAMPS, complete, with colored glass bowl, hanger and ornamented bracket; special for to-day, each, 39

REMNANTS OF CURTAIN LACES, each, 25

NOTTINGHAM CURTAIN ENDS, each, 10

COTTON PILLOW LOOPS, each, 8

ODD PILLOW TASSELS, each, 1

ODD PORTIERES, each, 1.25

TAPESTRY PILLOW SQUARES, each, 10

PORTABLE MOSQUITO CANOPIES, each, 49

WHITE COTTON LOOPS, per pair, 2

REMNANTS OF AWNING GOODS, per yard, 10

SILKOLINE LAMBREQUINS, each, 69

CURTAIN POLES, 5 ft. long, complete, each, 15

3-FOLD SCREENS, best silkoline filling, novelty grille tops, $4.00 value, each, 1.95

REMNANTS OF SHADE FRINGE, per yard, 2

ODD POLE BRACKETS, in wood or brass; also odd WOOD ENDS, pair, 3

REMNANTS OF TAPESTRY AT HALF PRICE.

(Third Floor, 18th St.)

World's Greatest Grocery.

Fancy selected FRESH MACKEREL, lb., 8

FRUIT SYRUPS, absolutely true to name, all fruit flavors, quarts, 39c.; pints, 20 Full measure bottles.

LAMB: Hind quarters fancy Canada Lamb, lb., 12½

Hudson Brand cut STRINGLESS BEANS, natural, fresh flavor, per can, 6

LEMONS: Large, bright, juicy Messinas, doz., 12

Hazel Brand finest quality Columbia River Chinook SALMON STEAKS, 1-lb. tall can, 15c.; 1-lb. flat can, 18c.; ½-lb. flat can, 10

Screen Doors.

MAHOGANY FINISHED SCREEN DOORS, 4-inch style, in 3-4 inch stock, 90

NATURAL WOOD FINISHED DOORS, two coats of varnish, heavily constructed, 1.10

Refrigerators.

Our "Model Refrigerators" are of the finest workmanship, guaranteed to be charcoal filled, perfect circulation of dry air, removable pipes and shelves, and very handsome.

No. 458, apartment house style; value $12.75, 10.25

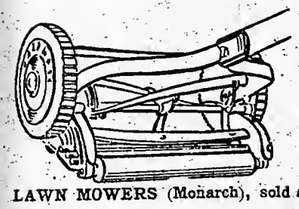
No. 460, apartment house style; value $17.00, 13.50

No. 461, apartment house style; value $18.00, 15.50

No. 462, apartment house style; value $19.00, 16.50

(Basement.)

Lawn Mowers.



PENNSYLVANIA HIGH WHEEL MOWERS, every one guaranteed, 15-in. size, $11.50; 17-in. size; $12.50; 19-in. size, 14.50

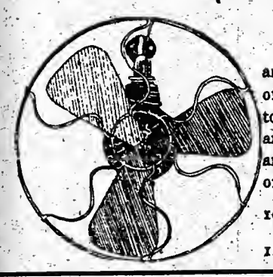
PENNSYLVANIA LOW WHEEL MOWERS, every one guaranteed, 10-in. size, $5.75; 14-in. size, $7.75; 16-in. size, 8.75

SPECIAL LOW WHEEL LAWN MOWERS (Monarch), sold at very low price; 16-in., 2.40

(Basement.)

Water Motor Fans

10-in. size, 1.50 12-in. size, 2.00



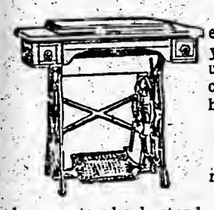
RUN BY WATER.

This fan can be connected in any room and is made so as to apply to all styles of faucets. Results obtained are equal to any $15.00 Electric Battery Fan, and it is so simple in construction that any one can apply same. Demonstration of these fans in Basement.

10-inch size, 1.50

12-inch size, 2.00

A High-Class Drop Head Sewing Machine for $14.00.



Such an offer as this is so interesting and so unusual that it naturally warrants your promptest attention. The opportunity is undeniably a most excellent one. You have a chance to obtain at a wonderfully low price a high-class Sewing Machine, which is

Guaranteed for 5 Years.

Its mechanism is so simple that a child can readily sew upon it.

It is an improvement upon the latest Singer, has quartered oak stand, swell front woodwork, automatic tension and winder. Attachments are all nickel and the best made.

Reduced during this Expansion Sale to 14.00

Same Machine, but with Box Top and guaranteed for 5 years also, 13.25

Instructions free.

(Third Floor, Centre.)

Summer Rugs.

Best Grades. All Wool.

11.50 for 9x12 size.

8.75 for 7.6x10.6 size.

6.75 for 6x9 size.

1.30 for 30x60 inch size.

500 Axminster Rugs.

Heaviest quality in beautiful shades of red, green, blue, terra cotta, etc., including rich Oriental effects.

9x12 size reduced from $28.50 to 21.25

6x9 size reduced from $18.50 to 14.75

(Third Floor, Front.)

Mattings.

Fresh Goods. Low Prices.

CHINA, heavy warp, new crop straw, fancy checks and stripes, roll of 40 yards, $4.00; per yard, 12½

CHINA, heavy long straw, seamless, reversible, fancy checks and stripes, roll of 40 yards, $8.00; per yard, 22

CHINA, best quality made, very serviceable, fancy checks, stripes and natural colors, roll of 40 yards $10.00; per yard, 30

JAPANESE, a quick clearance of 100 rolls, some worth as high as $15.00 per roll of 40 yards, all at one price, $8.50; per yard, 27

(Third Floor, Front.)

Dinner and Toilet Sets

AT UNCOMMONLY LOW PRICES.

DINNER SETS, 100 pieces, finest thin porcelain, decorated in natural colors; special, 10.50

DINNER SETS, 100 pieces finest thin porcelain, decorated in natural colors, every piece full gold lined and handsomely gold traced; special, 12.50

DINNER SETS, 112 pieces, decorated in natural colors, every piece full gold lined; special, 7.50

TOILET SETS OR COTTAGE SETS, 6 pieces, handsomely decorated; special, 1.80

TOILET SETS, 11 pieces, including slop jar, handsomely decorated; special, 3.95

(Basement.)

Wines and Liquors.

CHATEAU LAROSE, vintage 1887. Imported in glass from Berton Freres, Bordeaux, France. Every bottle wired and sealed. Per case 12 quarts, 6.25

QUEEN QUALITY (Trade Mark Registered) BURGUNDY. The acme of perfection in California wine. Rich, old and full bodied, per case 12 quarts, 4.25

DEIDESHEIMER, imported from Burckhardt & Sohne, per case 12 quarts, 5.35

MEDOC TABLE CLARET, Puritan brand per case 12 quarts, 3.00

CABINET RIESLING, Puritan brand, per case 12 quarts, 3.00

PORT OR SHERRY, Puritan brand, per gallon, $1.20; per bottle, 40

MOUNT VERNON RYE, per case, $8.25; per gal., $2.75; per bottle, 75

PENNSYLVANIA RYE, per case, $7.25; per gal., $2.25; per bottle, 65

COOK'S PERFECTION RYE, per case, $5.50; per gal., $1.80; per bottle, 50

DOUBLE STOUT, a fine tonic and blood-maker, per doz., 90

BEER, Special Brew Export Lager, per doz., 80

CLARET OR RIESLING, choice quality, per gal., 75

APPLE BRANDY, real old-fashioned Jersey Appls Jack, per bot., 90

HENNESSEY COGNAC BRANDY, (1893,) per case, $12.00; per bot., 1.10

(Fourth Floor.)

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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THE MINE OWNERS AND MINING.

It is perfectly obvious that the mine owners of the anthracite region have no idea of resuming mining operations. The fact that they are in any sense impressed with a public duty in the matter of maintaining the supply of anthracite and keeping the price on a parity with other fuels does not seem to commend itself to their comprehension at all. After a conference yesterday with President BAER, one of the coal road Presidents was delivered of the following oracular utterance:

> The operators are not planning any partial resumption of work on the anthracite mines. They believe the strikers cannot hold out much longer. If they cannot live on the $3,000,000 a month they receive in wages, as they assert, how can they live on a $500,000 a month strike fund? The operators are ready to welcome the men back, and to kill the fatted calf when they are ready to come to terms. The situation is unchanged.

To explain this parable requires no great intelligence. It means that it suits the purposes of the operators to have the strike continue indefinitely. If the union should voluntarily abandon it and if its members should unanimously agree to return to work at the pleasure of the operators and on such terms as might graciously please them, the mines would probably have to be opened again—that is, as soon as extremely leisurely preparations could be made. But as long as the pretense of a strike is maintained, so long will the mine owners hold their hands and content themselves with saying that "the situation is unchanged." The fact is that half the collieries in the anthracite district could be started full-handed next Monday morning, and the other half in another week. There might be some local rioting, but that is the business of the authorities. The net result could not be worse than that due to an indefinite continuance of the conditions described by the Citizens' Association of Wilkesbarre as constituting a local reign of terror in three counties. Indeed, it is doubtful if it would be as bad, for the reason that when the men see that the end has come they are not likely to permit the violent of their class to burn breakers or otherwise come between them and the wages they are anxious to earn.

It looks very much as if the strike leaders were playing into the operators' hands. Some of them may be doing this ignorantly—of others the suspicion might not be unwarranted that it is made to their interest to do so.

FRENCH AND AMERICAN INTERESTS.

It is the report of a very sober and impartial observer that we publish in another column in an interview with Mr. CHARLES A. CONANT, Treasurer of the Morton Trust Company, who has just returned from a month's sojourn in Paris.

The two points in the present situation of France which he emphasizes are the continual accumulation of savings and the conservative nature of business organization due to the large share of personal skill and taste involved in the most profitable manufactures. Both of these are in harmony with the national character, its shrewd judgment, its indomitable industry, its patient forethought, its habitual self-control, and its attachment to well-founded tradition. The popular notion of the French as a volatile people is probably based more on their tendency to vivacious talk and gesture—of which the English-speaking peoples are at once incapable and distrustful—than on intelligent study of either their history or their methods. In the daily, continuous concerns of life the French, from the peasant farmer to the financier, from the workman to the great manufacturer, are the reverse of volatile. They are cautious, conservative, and untiringly painstaking. And they are, as a people, under the influence of one motive, which is hardly understood even in our country, the deep-rooted, constant, and unquestioning devotion to the family. The impulses of individual enterprise are, no doubt, checked by these inherent forces, but the sustained energies of the community are conserved and stimulated, and the risks which attend the seeking of great profits are reduced.

Mr. CONANT notes the gradual extension of American business relations in France, especially in those lines that yield the greatest advantage to our modes of organization. The American insurance companies, for instance, are steadily pushing their business on terms which the large accumulation of funds and the low percentage of cost due to wide operations enable them to make especially favorable. For somewhat similar reasons American capital and enterprise are gradually offering attractive propositions for construction of tramways, gas works, electric installments, &c. American machinery is gaining a foothold, and it is probable that American goods of a staple sort, made in large quantities and of uniform quality and pattern, would, under favorable conditions, have a large and growing sale there.

It would seem in all reason that with a nation such as the French, with their ample savings, their steady habits, and their own peculiar modes of business, trade might be built up at least without any attempt on the part of our Government to impede and restrict it. Yet such attempts have been made only too successfully. Our tariff is a deliberately built barrier against mutual and mutually profitable intercourse. It stifles the demand for the things that we could advantageously furnish by checking exchange. To buy of us that which we could sell with profit to ourselves, the French must first sell to some one else that which they produce and which we could buy with satisfaction. It is a stupid interference with the natural course of commerce, and it is a nuisance to both countries. The effort to abate the nuisance has so far been resisted successfully by the special interests which profit by it at the general expense. With the growth of trade in lines not directly affected by the tariff we hope that public sentiment will be aroused sufficiently to secure a change. There is no country in Europe with which sensible reciprocity would be more beneficial.

DIPLOMATIC BAIT FOR NEWFOUNDLAND.

The suggestion made last week by the Prime Minister of Australia at the dinner of the Canada Club in London, that Newfoundland should join the Dominion of Canada, is a very natural one on the part of those who are anxious to strengthen the imperial side of Great Britain's connection with her colonies. But on this side of the Atlantic the union of Newfoundland with the Dominion does not seem so easy as it may to gentlemen who live beneath the Southern Cross. Where the Great Bear swings high and free around the pole star the circumstauces are perhaps better understood.

Newfoundland, geographically and by virtue of the elements of her population, is closer to the New England States of the Union than to Canada. A stock different in language, nationality, and religion intervenes between the English part of Canada and Newfoundland on the banks of the St. Lawrence; but there is no such gap between the coast populations of Newfoundland and the United States. If Newfoundland felt the need of union with a larger country, it might be the Republic rather than the Dominion it would choose. As matters stand, there is no evidence that the Newfoundlanders are yearning to cast their fortunes with either. They hold the strategic key to Canada and fully appreciate the advantage of their position. If the United States had yielded to the temptation and annexed Cuba, as most of the political wiseacres of Europe said they would, Newfoundland might have had reason to be nervous. But the proofs we have given that our policy is one to "live and let live," as regards the weaker States, are likely to encourage Newfoundland in the belief that there will be no need of sacrifices on the plea that at some remote period, under conditions which do not exist at present and can scarcely be imagined, the autonomy of Newfoundland could be a danger.

Just now there is a renewal of an ugly spirit between the press of Great Britain and Germany. The remote contingency of a struggle between Germany and England might be considered; and yet, should it come, there can be only one view of what the position of this country would be. Under no conjuncture of probabilities would the United States stand aside and see Newfoundland occupied by a European power. And that would be the case, quite apart from the natural feeling of solidarity which exists between the English-speaking nations and the United States; it would be in response also to the simplest dictates of prudence. We could even less afford to allow a European power to obtain a foothold to the north and east of us than in Mexico or Cuba. The attempt, therefore, to scare Newfoundland into a merger with the Dominion can scarcely be regarded as a compliment to the proverbial astuteness of the Newfoundlanders.

The latter are certainly authorities on bait. Well, the bait offered Newfoundland is the assumption on the part of Canada of the debt which has raised taxation, and another lure is cheaper goods. The United States could offer better terms, if it were a question of bargaining, and the population of Newfoundland would feel themselves far more at home in the Republic than in the Dominion. It is an academic question, of course, but interesting as a sidelight on the game of imperialism which is being played in London.

THE RAPID TRANSIT EXTENSION BIDS.

The result of the competition between the Belmont-McDonald syndicate and Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company to build and control the extensions of the subway which will connect the Boroughs of Manhattan and Brooklyn promises a very substantial public benefit. New York is offered about $13,700,000 in value for a little more than $4,000,000 expenditure. The possibility of such an advantage grows out of the alliance between the Belmont interest and the Pennsylvania Railroad. From the point of view of the public interest there is no objection to this; that it should be considered inimical to the interests of Brooklyn Rapid Transit is natural enough, but for reasons very clearly set forth in the communication of President SWANSTROM of Brooklyn to the Rapid Transit Commission, a corporation which persistently neglects its legal obligations and defies the public authorities in their efforts to hold it to its responsibilities is not entitled to the same consideration which would be shown to a public-spirited corporation which performs its obligations and keeps its agreements. But however this may be, the difference between the two bids is too great to entitle the larger one to serious consideration.

The two bids of the Belmont-McDonald syndicate, known as the Rapid Transit Construction Company, supplement one another and offer advantages very much larger than the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company can offer. For $3,000,000 they will construct the tunnel and provide the terminals, giving the public the advantage of a five-cent fare from any part of Manhattan or the Bronx to the tunnel railway terminals in Brooklyn; an eight-cent fare from Manhattan or the Bronx to Coney Island and the same to Jamaica via the Long Island Railroad. For an additional $100,000 the city will get the tunnel down Broadway from Forty-second Street to Union Square, in addition to all the advantages above enumerated. The net result of accepting the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company's bid of $8,000,000 would be the tunnel and terminals; a five-cent fare from City Hall Park to parts of Brooklyn, a ten-cent fare from City Hall Park to Coney Island and other points of the bay shore, a ten-cent fare from Manhattan north of City Hall to any part of Brooklyn, and a fifteen-cent fare from upper Manhattan and the Bronx to Coney Island. There would not seem to be much ground for hesitation in choosing between these propositions. The obvious truth is that the Brooklyn corporation is not in a position to offer the city, even on equal terms as to first cost, the advantages which are at the command of the Rapid Transit Construction Company. Looking at the subject from the point of view of the interests of the whole city, not for the moment, merely, but for many years to come, the Belmont-McDonald proposition would be the better one if its figures were much higher than they are.

It is gratifying to note that the Subway Commissioners have learned from experience that the work of excavation and construction may be done with much greater expedition and at vastly less cost in public inconvenience than was at first supposed, and that the new rules applicable to lower Broadway and other busy thoroughfares will insure rapid completion and the least interference with traffic consistent with the doing of the work at all. Work will not be permitted to begin until the structural material required is on hand. This is as it should be. Waiting for structural steel is tedious business. Strikes are liable at any time to retard deliveries, and keeping a street open from such causes is likely to entail losses upon property owners and tenants, especially in business districts, equal in amount to the cost of the work. Chief Engineer PARSONS has shown unusual capacity throughout, but it is to his credit to say that he has learned a great deal since the work began, and still more so that he is desirous of giving the public the benefit of this added experience.

TAKING HEART OF GRACE.

We note with pleasure evidences warranting the belief that the people of Great Britain are beginning to recover from the protracted attack of nervous depression from which they have suffered for so long that the condition seemed to have become chronic. They are beginning to take notice of something besides the menace of ruin to come to them through American competition. That they have been hard hit in the industries which seemed to them inalienable national monopolies is true enough, but the injury was by no means as serious as they thought. There is still room enough on earth for them and us, and will continue to be at least as long as conditions here remain such that domestic production in most lines cannot keep pace with the domestic consumptive demand. What may occur after that is a matter of speculation, but a good many things may happen before that point is reached.

It does not appear from the current literature of business as it reaches us through the trade journals that there is any specific cause for the better state of feeling which exists now as compared with a few weeks ago. Indeed, many expectations have been disappointed, notably in the postponement of the coronation celebration which it was believed would give a powerful stimulus to general trade. There is also disappointment in the fact that the return of peace has not sent the thrill of a new life surging through the sluggish pulses of national trade as vigorously as was anticipated. To replace the waste of war usually stimulates trade, but in the case of South Africa the waste seems to have been so complete and so impoverishing that replacement must be effected very gradually and on terms which show no great profit. Perhaps other nations were even more enterprising than the English in preparing to fill the vacuum which the war had left behind it, but peace is in itself the basis of a confidence which cannot exist while the drain of war lasts, and its influence is already felt in every department of the national life. There is increased activity in banking, and capitalists are entertaining propositions which up to this time they refused to consider. John Bull is not naturally a pessimist in anything which concerns his own interests, and before long we shall see him bustling about, talking large about his affairs and pooh-poohing the idea that the Yankees are capable of anything more serious than the putting up of an impressive "bluff." Already he is calculating how long it will take him to replace the shipping which has passed under Yankee control, and plans are "under consideration" for new lines of fast ocean steamers which shall give the Morgan pool a run for its money. This is wholesome and normal. Our British neighbors are not good company for themselves or any one else when they are in the doleful dumps, and although their insular egotism and prejudice are not always agreeable, they are vastly more tolerable than the Mrs. Wilfer attitude they have maintained until it has become decidedly "wearing." They are unmistakably convalescent.

SENATOR M'LAURIN.

The course of Senator MCLAURIN of South Carolina in declining the nomination to the Court of Claims will meet with general approval. There is no doubt among those who know him of the sincerity and the disinterestedness with which he has shaped his action in the Senate and in his own State. That he has been entirely destitute of ambition it would be rash to assert, but that he could expect any immediate advantage or that he could hope to avert practical political ruin in his State, cannot be believed. He now declines a life appointment to the bench because of comments on his motives which he does not care to incur and which he thinks would be injurious to his usefulness.

We note that the offer of the appointment is sharply criticised by The Evening Post, which considers that the President is lucky in having it rejected. The criticism is based on the assumption that the office was offered as a reward for party service. This does not seem to us to be well founded. Mr. MCLAURIN is particularly well qualified by character, experience, and ability for the bench of the Court of Claims. There is no reason to believe that he would not make an exceptionally efficient and impartial Judge. Had he always been a Republican, no one would deny that his appointment would be an excellent one. No one would deny its excellence if he had remained in harmony with his party. In breaking with his party he has rendered no service to the Republican Party or to the Administration that might not be honorably rendered. He remains true to what he believes to be the principles of his party. There is nothing in his career that we can see that makes it improper for the President to offer him an appointment for which he is entirely fitted. His sensitiveness to misunderstanding or misrepresentation induces him to decline it, but we cannot think that the President was to blame for proposing it.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Of course it is as yet too early to decide upon the practical wisdom of the various expedients by which the vivacious Mr. DEVERY is trying to overcome political enemies and raise himself to power in their places. But he is a man who, though accused in his time of many things, has never been charged with lack of ability to adapt means to his desired ends, and it is safe enough to assume with some confidence that he is going about his present work in the way he thinks calculated to win the esteem and the suffrages of those upon whom the attainment of his new ambitions depends. Therefore is it disquieting, and in a measure humiliating to us all as New Yorkers, to note that he poses as a dispenser of largess—of charity, to be explicit—and that he apprehends the giving of no offense by offering free medical service, free ice, and free coal, not to mention free drinks and cigars, to the sovereign American citizens residing in his district, by settling their accounts with the butcher and the grocer—in short, by treating them like poverty-stricken wretches destitute not only of money and the ability to earn it, but also of the decent self-respect and self-reliance which are supposed to be our National characteristics. This peculiarity of Mr. DEVERY's campaign makes it interesting even for those of us who are otherwise indifferent whether he or his rival is successful. If he secures by the distribution of alms to men in no apparent need of them the leadership to which he aspires it will be a phenomenon at once novel and disquieting—an indication that in at least a part of this large, proud, and prosperous city appreciation of the rôle properly played by politics and politicians has grievously degenerated from the standards called American. It is to be hoped that Mr. DEVERY is making a mistake and that his misguided benefactions may not have the effect he expects, not that he would be the worse of Tammany leaders, but simply because his failure would permit retention of the belief that our beggars are negligible factors in the determination of municipal destinies.

—Smallpox still lingers in and around New York, but it no longer attracts any attention from the general public, and, according to The Medical Journal, a good many physicians are equally careless in the face of a danger by no means small. "It is remarkable," it says, "that a period of extensive prevalence of smallpox in a community, while it gives rise at the time to close attention on the part of the medical profession and almost invariably to a state of panic on the part of a large portion of the people, is invariably succeeded by a long course of apathy as regards the disease in the ranks of the profession and of a renewed and growing willingness among the laity to listen to the pernicious teachings of the anti-vaccinationists." The disease last Winter was of a peculiarly mild type, but The Medical Journal utters a grave warning against the neglect of the precaution the adequacy of which is known to all. While admitting the peril of prophecy in such cases, it nevertheless expresses the fear that the coming Winter will witness a recrudescence of the epidemic, and that the disease, in the event of such an occurrence, may be shorn of its unaccustomed mildness. "Smallpox epidemics," it concludes, "that smolder through the Summer not infrequently take on a greatly augmented severity with the advent of cold weather. That may not be exemplified this year, but we believe it prudent to be on the lookout for such a state of things." The means of complete protection, fortunately, is within the reach of the poorest. Every good citizen who is also intelligent—and it is doubtful whether there are any other good citizens—has himself or herself vaccinated at the proper intervals, and so neither runs risks nor creates them.

—To discuss the merits of hotels and restaurants as compared with boarding houses, as some of our correspondents seem inclined to do, is considerably more interesting than profitable—this because all three of the substitutes for a real home exist in numberless varieties. Each of them ranges from as good as can be to as bad as can be, and no possible statement is imaginable that will be true of all hotels, of all restaurants, or of all boarding houses. Much or little money can be spent in any of them, and in any one can both succeed and fail in getting the worth of his money. Some things can be obtained in boarding houses that hotels and restaurants do not supply, and vice versa. The more public places offer a kind of independence which for some makes up for their shortcomings, while the sort of social relations or acquaintanceships incidental to boarding-house life are agreeable, or more or less easily endurable, to others. Satisfaction, or such measure of it as is attainable in any of the three, is a matter of luck, if quickly secured, of persistent search and frequent chances if one is not a child of fortune. If everything were as it should be, everybody would have a home of his or her own, and know hotels, restaurants, and boarding houses only as temporary expedients for the meeting of domestic exigencies and the needs of travel and vacations. But everything is not as it should be, any more than is everybody, and for many the temporary must become the permanent. In such cases it is well not to expect too much or to be too particular. What is at best a second choice must always have its disadvantages. For the solitary male New Yorker of modest means a furnished room in a quiet street, and meals taken at restaurants, probably give the best chance of contentment, but if he be wise he will be a roamer, and come as near as he can to taking each meal in a new place. So only can deadly monotony be avoided.

—Commissioner WILLCOX has "come down" gracefully and expeditiously in the matter of the flower stand by the Central Park wall, and with the disappearance of that structure the episode ends—a useful lesson, it is to be hoped. As the Commissioner says, there was something of an excuse for the granting of the permit to sell flowers at that particular place, but those whom it pleased were very few, while it annoyed and alarmed a vast number of people, who saw in it a thing harmless enough in itself, but an entering wedge for endless abuses. The more strictly the parks can be preserved for their obviously and admittedly legitimate ends the better it will be, and the safer for all officials connected with their management. Parks are not for commercial uses, nor for the enjoyment, however innocent, of special classes of citizens. No iron line can be drawn, but the principle is plain and clear. Every violation of it arouses indignation, and public opinion never manifests itself so promptly or so fiercely as when the parks are, or seem to be, endangered. The offenders always have to depart in such cases, and only when they do depart does peace return.

SECRETARY ROOT AND THE FRIARS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is in the note of Secretary Root to Gov. Taft, published in your issue of the 18th inst., a proposition made that strikes me as extraordinary and unconstitutional, as well as detrimental to the liberty and well-being of the Filipinos, who are to be subjected to the conditions proposed therein.

It is contained in the fourth paragraph of the note in question, and is as follows:

> Recognizing the intensity and practical unanimity of this feeling among the Filipinos (against the friars) and at the same time desiring to avoid causing loss to the Church, the United States Government representatives proposed to pay for the lands out of the public funds if the friars would retire from the islands and give place to other religious bodies of their own faith, who might be able to accomplish for their religion what they themselves had so signally failed to accomplish.

Now, several questions are pertinent; I mention a few:

Why should the United States Government commit the unconstitutional act of replacing the friars by other religious bodies of the same faith?

Why not permit the poor priest-ridden Filipinos to choose their own spiritual advisers, (any or none, as they feel like it,) as American people are permitted to do?

What business has the United States Government to establish a religion, with or without the consent of any people, and use public funds for the purpose?

Should not all religious bodies be placed on an equal footing, and in this case would they not be were it not for the Government's consuming "desire to avoid causing loss to the Church"?

AN AMERICAN CITIZEN.
New York, July 21, 1902.

BEST WISHES!

From The Brooklyn Eagle.

Mr. Adolph S. Ochs, owner of THE NEW YORK TIMES, of The Philadelphia Times, and of The Chattanooga Times, has become the owner of The Public Ledger newspaper in the Quaker City. He announces that it will be conducted on the lines of its honorable traditions, suitably quickened by modern methods of news gathering and news discussion. Mr. Ochs is a man of marked ability, complete integrity, indomitable courage, and fine journalistic and civic spirit. All the papers in his control are independent papers, and that kind are at once so successful and so respected that the other sort have to copy or to counterfeit their ways and spirit in order to obtain, or to retain, any measurable degree of prosperity or of esteem. The Eagle wishes for the old Ledger and for its new owner an experience of success, happiness, and merited influence.

NUGGETS.

Might Be Worse.

"Well, old man, how are you feelin'?"
"Oh, sort of Bandit Tracyish."
"How's that?"
"Somewhat run down, but still able to be up and around."—Chicago Record Herald.

Loafing.

To loaf resembles coasting
Where the hill's a steady drop;
It's easy to get started,
But it's mighty hard to stop.
—Washington Star.

When They Faded.

"What has become of all the jokes we used to see about the self-made men?"
"They went out about the same time the self-made man did."—Baltimore American.

An Ideal Chauffeur.

"They say that it's just thrillingly delicious to take an automobile trip with the Buzzer's new chauffeur."
"Why is it?"
"Because he's cross-eyed and left-handed."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

THE MAN WITH THE PUNCTURED TIRE.

S. W. Gillilan in Los Angeles Herald.

They lilt of the creature who wields the hoe,
Of the toiler behind the plow;
They warble a psalm to the horny palm
And they garland the sunburned brow.
There's praise for the laddie behind the gun
That a hemorrhage hath of fire;
But here's to the victim of Fate's worst blow—
The man with the punctured tire.

There's flame in his optic that bodeth ill;
There's a dangerous set of jaw;
There's mighty unrest in his heaving chest—
And he scoffs at the moral law.
Then woe to the creature—or man or beast
That arouseth the smoldering ire
Of him who must trundle his bike by hand—
The man with the punctured tire.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT RECEIVES F. S. GIBBS

National Committeeman Sure of Republican Success.

Mr. and Mrs. Roosevelt Take a Ride on Horseback and Miss Alice Is Entertained at a Tea.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., July 22.—The President had as his only guest at luncheon to-day Frederick S. Gibbs, National Committeeman of New York, who eighteen years ago was a Senator at Albany at the time Mr. Roosevelt was an Assemblyman. The two men became fast friends, and their friendship has continued through Mr. Roosevelt's meteoric career to the Presidency.

Mr. Gibbs at the railroad station refused to talk of the matters discussed, saying that they were largely reminiscent. He did say, however, that they had talked of National, State, and local politics. Asked whether they had arrived at any conclusion as to the Fall elections in this State, he said it would be manifestly improper for him to repeat their conversation. He said that there had been no talk whatever as to the appointment to the Board of Appraisers, in which it has been said that he was interested. Asked as to his views as to the elections, Mr. Gibbs said:

"Everything is extremely bright. The splendid record of Gov. Odell will land him again in the Gubernatorial chair with a rousing majority. The stories that there have been strained relations between the President and the Governor are rubbish. The President supports the Governor, and Odell gives a reciprocal loyalty to President Roosevelt. There is only one dark spot on the horizon, and that is New York County. This will not interfere with the election of Gov. Odell to succeed himself, for the people up the country will realize the danger of Tammany to the State interests. Everything is serene in the National situation, and President Roosevelt will be the nominee of his party with the certainty of election."

Miss Nellie Beekman of Oyster Bay gave a tea this afternoon to Miss Alice Roosevelt. The young people of the neighborhood, in their smartest Summer gowns, drove to the home of Girard Beekman, brother of the hostess, making the Western Boulevard a scene of loveliness. The officers of the Mayflower in their bright uniforms added to the gayety and the color effects of the groups on the lawn and in the house, where the table decorations were of sweet peas, and the menu cards rose leaves inscribed with the names of the guests.

Among those present were Miss Helen Roosevelt, one of the Americans who were disappointed in missing the pageant promised for the coronation of King Edward VII.; Miss Washburn, Miss Edith Weeks, Miss Appleby of New York, Miss Christine Roosevelt, Miss Marie Mondand, and Miss May Youngs. The tea is regarded here as the beginning of a series of social events planned for the entertainment of the daughter of the President and in so far as possible of Mr. and Mrs. Roosevelt.

Miss Alice Roosevelt appeared at the tea in a gown of white muslin with a skirt and corsage tucked with Valenciennes lace. In striking contrast to the white gown was a large black picture hat, its broad brim bearing black Neapolitan lace, and there was a long black ostrich plume with a black bow at the back of the hat.

The President and Mrs. Roosevelt again enjoyed one of their outings on horseback, accompanied part of the way by Miss Ethel Archie and Kermit indulged in an all-afternoon game of tennis, while "Teddy, Jr." and his cousin George went fishing.

There was a great crowd at the circus at Glen Cove, the rumor having spread that the Roosevelt children were to be present. The clown had prepared jokes, new ones, which he thought would please the sons of the President, and the trick donkey was fed on oats soaked in wood alcohol in the hope that one of the youngsters would accept the challenge to ride him. Unfortunately none of the children appeared.

President Roosevelt is preparing for his trip to Sea Girt, New Jersey, on Thursday. From the Atlantic Highlands Pier, where the President will land from the yacht Mayflower, and where he will be met by Gov. Murphy and staff, who will accompany him to Sea Girt, the party will take a special vestibuled train of four parlor cars over the New Jersey Central to Sea Girt. General Manager W. G. Besler of the New Jersey Central has placed his private car Atlas at the disposal of President Roosevelt, and the train throughout will be the latest pattern of the carbuilders' art.

MR. MACKAY'S PROPERTY.

San Francisco Holdings, Worth Many Millions, Divided Equally Between His Widow and Son.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 22.—James L. Flood and Attorney G. W. McInerney have filed for record deeds signed by the late John W. Mackay for all the real estate which the latter owned in this city at the time of his death. They are drawn in favor of his wife, Marie Louise H. Mackay, and his son, Clarence H. Mackay, who will share alike in all respects.

In the three parcels of real estate transferred the conditions in two are love and affection and in the third a nominal sum is named. Two were drawn in New York City on Dec. 21, 1900, before George H. Corey, Commissioner of Deeds for California. They give to Mrs. Mackay and her only son the Grand Opera House in San Francisco and the valuable property at the southwest corner of Fourth and Market Streets. One was drawn in San Francisco before Notary Public Holland Smith on March 20, 1902, during Mr. Mackay's last visit here, and it disposes of an undivided one-half interest in the Nevada Block at Montgomery and Pine Streets.

Mr. Mackay's purpose in signing the deeds and intrusting them to Flood, his old-time friend, was, it is thought, to make easier and less expensive to his heirs the administration of his estate.

SENATOR CLARK'S TRIBUTE.

Montanan, Who Knew Mr. Mackay Well, Considers His Death a National Calamity.

BUTTE, Mon., July 22.—United States Senator W. A. Clark enjoyed a personal acquaintance with John W. Mackay, and spoke of his death as follows:

"We were warm personal friends, and, although we had no business relations together, we frequently met in New York. Mr. Mackay was a genial, whole-souled, broad-gauged, typical Irishman. He was liberal to a fault. I consider his death a National calamity.

"His ambition in life was to encircle the earth with his telegraphic cable lines, and there was little doubt that he would have accomplished his purpose had he lived. His latest enterprise was to lay the Pacific cable to the Philippines. He accomplished great results with his Postal Telegraph Company, and pushed his lines across the country against the powerful influence of the Western Union Company.

"Mr. Mackay visited Montana in 1863, and he told me he rode from Virginia City to Helena on horseback, looking over the country. I believe he then returned to Nevada. He had some copper in Idaho and helped to build a railroad branch in the Lost River country. He built the finest mausoleum in Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn, that was ever constructed. The remains of the late Marcus Daly are now in that mausoleum."

To Act on John W. Mackay's Death.

A meeting of the Directors of the Postal Telegraph and the Commercial Cable Company will be held in the Postal Telegraph Building, 253 Broadway, on Friday at 3 P. M. The meeting was called to take suitable action regarding the death of John W. Mackay, who died in London on July 20.

MAYOR'S ADVICE TO TENEMENT INSPECTORS.

Urges Exercise of Tact Toward Landlords and Tenants—Reasons for Changes Should Be Explained.

Mayor Low yesterday morning paid a visit to the Tenement House Department, at 61 Irving Place. All of the 200 employes of the department, including those from Brooklyn, were present. Commissioner Robert W. De Forest introduced the Mayor to his subordinates, and Mr. Low delivered a speech to the Inspectors, in which he said:

"I do not think that you will find the troubles which you are to try to correct so often due to a bad purpose as to ignorance, or to carelessness, or to a failure to realize how many are affected by a thing which is only brought to the attention of a landlord, for example, through a complaint.

"If you will approach your problem in that way, with a spirit that is ready to make allowances for things that are not immediately right, or put right, always insisting upon the gradual approach to a high standard, and if you will bring patience to bear upon your work, then I think you can accomplish a great deal. But I do not think you can make landlords, or tenants either, improve things very much with a club. Everybody resents that sort of approach, and the people who live in the tenements will resent it just as much as you or I would.

"If you will go in and out among them tactfully, if you will try to point out where you can the reasons for the modifications that you have to insist upon, whatever their nature may be; if you will try to make the tenant who has got to change his habits understand why, and try to make the landlord who has got to go to the expense of changing his building understand why, I think you will come to feel as I have come to feel, as the result of my life among many different sorts of people, that men are wonderfully willing to co-operate in improving conditions. Whereas, if you approach them in the other spirit, of trying to compel them to change, and to compel them to change arbitrarily because that is the law, or because you say they must, I think then you arouse every spirit of antagonism that there is in a man."

NEW MARCONI SUCCESS.

Kronpriz Wilhelm Receives Message from Shore Station—The Saxonia to Notify Clarence Mackay.

As the North German Lloyd steamship Kronprinz Wilhelm, which arrived yesterday, was passing the Lizard not long after she had left Southampton on her westward trip, a wireless message was sent from the Marconi station at the Lizard to D. W. C. Falls, a passenger on the liner, informing him of the death of his mother at Newport. Mr. Falls is a member of the Seventh Regiment, and had been to England to see the military display at the coronation. He also witnessed the celebration in Paris commemorating the fall of the Bastile.

This is the first time on record that such a message has caught an outgoing liner from a shore station. The Cunarder Saxonia, which left Liverpool yesterday for Boston, has a message for Clarence H. Mackay telling him of his father's death. Mr. Mackay sailed from here on Saturday on the Campania, with which steamship the Saxonia expects to be able to communicate by wireless telegraphy to-day or to-morrow.

AMBASSADOR MEYER RETURNS.

Reports that Italy Is in a Prosperous Condition and that the King Is Very Popular.

George Von Lengerke Meyer, United States Ambassador to Italy, returned yesterday on the North German Lloyd liner Kronprinz Wilhelm.

"Italy is in a prosperous condition," said Mr. Meyer; "her people are happy and the King is extremely popular."

The fall of the Campanile at Venice, he said, caused profound sorrow everywhere. Ambassador Meyer would not discuss Gov. Taft's visit to the Pope, nor would he express any opinion as to Roman sentiment regarding a successor to Archbishop Corrigan.

The Kronprinz Wilhelm made a fast trip of 5 days 17 hours and 35 minutes, and the officers say that she would have made a new record had it not been for heavy fog on two days, when it became necessary to run under reduced speed. Her day's runs were 420, 579, 570, 554, and 565, and her average speed was 22.70 knots an hour. The big liner brought over 610 cabin and 671 steerage passengers.

SUMMER CHARITY SALES.

The Siegel-Cooper Company store this week is setting aside a certain percentage of its sales in behalf of charities. The list of charities comprises the following:

New York Herald Free Ice Fund.
Nazareth Day Nursery.
Children's Sanitarium Society of Ethical Culture.
New York Tribune Fresh Air Fund.
Newark News Fresh Air Fund.
Jersey City Journal Fresh Air Fund.
New York World Sick Babies' Fund.
St. John's Guild.

Independent Butchers Elect Officers.

Isaac Fromme, attorney for the New York Butchers' Dressed Meat Company, which was incorporated last Thursday, with a capitalization of $1,000,000, announced last night that the company's officers were elected at a meeting of the stockholders yesterday, when the following were elected: President—Arthur Bloch; Vice President—Mayer Meyers; Secretary—William G. Wagner; Treasurer—Aaron Buschbaum. These officers are members of the Board of Directors, as are James Weston, Charles Grismer, and Jacob Bloch.

Copy of Countess's Will Filed Here.

A certified copy of the will of Louisa Harriet, Dowager Countess Dundonald, widow of the Right Hon. Thomas Barnes, eleventh Earl of Dundonald, was filed in the office of the Surrogate yesterday. The will was executed and admitted to probate in England, and the copy is filed here in support of an application by the executors for the appointment of an ancillary administrator here for the purpose of collecting $13,757, the amount of rent due on property owned by the testatrix in this State.

Mayor Approves "Car Ahead" Ordinance.

Mayor Low yesterday approved the "car ahead" ordinance introduced by Alderman Sullivan and passed by the board. A former resolution was held to be illegal, as it was not stated where the destination signs were to be placed. The ordinance provides that all cars shall have in plain view a sign denoting their destination, and that it shall be a misdemeanor for the company to fail to run them to the destination so stated or to compel a passenger to take "the car ahead."

All of Massaranti Collection Unloaded.

The removal of the Massaranti collection of paintings, statuary, and bronzes from the Italian Line pier, at the foot of West Thirty-fourth Street, was completed yesterday afternoon. Nineteen large cases were taken to the top floor of the Parker Building, at Fourth Avenue and Nineteenth Street, where a number of other cases are, while more than half the collection is at the Roussel studio, in West Fiftieth Street. The examination there will be begun on Friday.

FRENCH ANTI-CLERICAL CAMPAIGN CAUSES RIOT

Francois Coppee Arrested for Resisting Paris Police.

Is Later Released, but Comte Urbain de Maille, Arrested with Him, Is Held for Examination.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 23.—The Archbishop of Reims and the Bishop of Grenoble have, says the Paris correspondent of The Times, joined in the protests against the closing of Catholic schools.

Premier Combes boasted on Sunday that the nuns were scarcely likely to offer resistance to the authorities, but, says the correspondent, outside demonstrations increase. The hand of the lay agitator is perceptible in these demonstrations. The mothers who tried to interview Mme. Loubet were evidently prompted by persons in a higher position.

François Coppée was arrested yesterday on the charge of resisting the police. The correspondent says M. Coppée can scarcely be credited with unselfish frankness in thus getting himself taken to jail, for his love of notoriety is familiar, and, as he was forced to leave the Patrie Française League, he was apparently anxious to figure at the head of something else. He went to preside at a distribution of prizes at a nuns' school, and the crowd outside hailed him with cheers, to which he responded, "A bas les tyrans! Vive la liberté!" These expressions, remarks The Times's correspondent, were inconsistent from an advocate of a dictatorship.

The crowd increased later, and the police endeavored to restore order. A scuffle ensued. The various accounts of it differ, but M. Coppée, M. Lerolle, (a Nationalist Deputy,) and three others were arrested and locked up.

BRITAIN AND THE SHIP TRUST.

Senator Drummond of Montreal Says the Only Means to Combat the Combine Is Through Canada.

LONDON, July 23.—The House of Commons committee appointed to inquire into the question of steamship subsidies was in session yesterday, and examined Senator G. A. Drummond of Montreal.

The Senator said he believed that the only hope of escape from the control of the American shipping combine lay through Canada. Therefore he advocated a speedy, up-to-date service of twenty-two-knot steamships between the United Kingdom and Halifax, instead of New York. Such a line ought to be subsidized to the extent of £300,000 to £400,000 yearly for ten years, half payable by Great Britain and half by Canada. Thereafter, he believed, if judiciously managed, the line would be self-supporting. It would be advantageous to both countries to cement the trade between Canada and Great Britain.

PEARY RELIEF SHIP.

The Windward Sails from Sydney for the Far North.

Special to The New York Times.

HALIFAX, N. S., July 22.—Provisioned for a several months' voyage, and all equipped to withstand the rigors of the polar seas, the Peary relief steamer Windward started to-day from Sydney for the far north, in command of Capt. Bartlett. The vessel was delayed in sailing by the discovery of a leak that it was thought would mean delay of a day or so, but late to-night she was pumped out and sailed.

Aboard are Mrs. Peary and her little daughter, Marie. Mrs. Peary is confident of finding her husband at Cape Sabine, and that his return to civilization will be signalized by the news that he has discovered the long sought for pole. Herbert L. Bridgeman, Secretary of the Peary Club, who has left for New York, says he expects the Windward to return any time after Aug. 25.

THE DEATH OF J. W. MACKAY.

Wireless Telegram May Reach His Son on the Campania To-day.

LONDON, July 22.—The Cunard Line steamer Saxonia, which sailed from Liverpool for Boston to-day, has a wireless telegram for Clarence H. Mackay, son of the late John W. Mackay, who sailed from New York last Saturday on the Campania of the same line. The Saxonia hopes to communicate with the Campania to-morrow or Thursday.

The body of Mr. Mackay has been embalmed and placed in a metallic coffin, which is now resting in the music room of the Mackay residence, surrounded by flowers, which have been sent in great profusion. Cards, letters, and telegrams from many distinguished persons in all parts of the world continue to arrive in great numbers.

Mrs. Mackay is as well as can be expected.

CORONATION DATE TOO EARLY?

Londoners Skeptical as to Whether the King Will Be Well Enough to be Crowned on Aug. 9.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 23.—While the most favorable reports in regard to King Edward's health are received from Cowes daily, many Londoners remain skeptical about the coronation taking place as early as Aug. 9. The announcement that the Westminster Borough authorities have decided not to spend more money on street decorations is regarded as an indication that a further postponement is possible.

In the City yesterday betting was going on at odds of five to four against the coronation taking place on the day specified.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, July 23.—The weather was less wintry at Cowes, Isle of Wight, yesterday, and the reports from the royal yacht Victoria and Albert continue to chronicle King Edward's improvement. It is said that he walked a few steps on Monday.

The King will hold his first council since the Right Hon. A. J. Balfour became Premier on board the yacht shortly. It is expected that the name of the new Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, to succeed Earl Cadogan, will then be announced.

BOOM IN HEMLOCK TIMBER.

William McBrien of This City Has Bought 4,000,000 Feet in Wisconsin.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHBURN, Wis., July 22.—There is a good-sized boom starting in hemlock timber. A week ago the great tracts of Knight and Vilas, in Bayfield County, were sold, and now another big deal is being consummated, whereby William McBrien of New York will become the owner of the big tracts of the Thompson Lumber Company of this city and Chicago. There are perhaps about 4,000,000 feet of timber in the Thompson tracts, embracing something like 11,000 acres.

Kittenhouse & Embree of Chicago will keep the Thompson mill of this city busy for the next three years with the purchases which they have made in the last few months.

CARDINAL LEDOCHOWSKI DIES VERY SUDDENLY.

He Had Been Prefect of the Propaganda Since 1892—Central Figure in the Long Quarrel Between Prussia and the Church.

ROME, July 22.—Cardinal Ledochowski, Prefect of the Congregation of the Propaganda, died this morning.

The Cardinal was out driving as usual last evening. When his valet entered his room at 9 o'clock this morning the Cardinal had a sudden paralytic stroke and succumbed. He had, however, been in ill-health a long time.

The Pope, on learning of Cardinal Ledochowski's death was greatly distressed, and exclaimed:

"A valiant fighter for the Church and religion has gone. His memory be blessed."

The Pontiff then knelt and prayed for the repose of the Cardinal's soul.

With Cardinal Ledochowski's death Cardinals San Stefano and Parocchi are the only surviving Cardinals created by Pope Pius IX.

It is thought in some quarters that Cardinal Vannutelli (Bishop of Palestrina and Archpriest of the Liberian Basilica) will be appointed Prefect of the Propaganda in succession to Cardinal Ledochowski. To-night, however, the candidates for the post are equal in number to the hours which have elapsed since the Cardinal's decease. In addition to Cardinal Vannutelli, Cardinal Satolli, ex-Apostolic Delegate to the United States, is prominently mentioned as a candidate. He is reputed to be a special protégé of the Pontiff, whose power of appointing is absolute.

It is pointed out that Cardinal Satolli's thorough knowledge of American affairs peculiarly fits him for the Prefecture, the United States being the most important country with which the Propaganda has to deal.

Cardinal Count Mieczislas Ledochowski was a central figure in the long and bitter struggle between Prussia and the Catholic Church. The fact that he was a Pole increased the bitterness with which he was attacked by the Prussian authorities, press, and publicists.

He was born at Gorki, Poland, of an illustrious family, in 1822, and at an early age decided to enter the Church. He began his theological studies under the Lazarists in the College of St. John, Warsaw, and at the age of eighteen received the ecclesiastical tonsure. After some time spent in Vienna he went to Rome, where he became a student at the Academia Ecclesiastica, founded by Pius IX. to impart special training to young ecclesiastics distinguished by their acquirements.

Ledochowski was soon appointed to a good post. The Pope named him Domestic Prelate and Protonotary Apostolic, and also sent him on missions to Madrid, Rio de Janeiro, and other places. In 1861 he was created Archbishop of Thebes, "in partibus infidellum," on his appointment to the Nuncia ture of Brussels, where he remained four years.

In January, 1866, Ledochowski was made Archbishop of Gnesen and Posen, and as the occupant of that see became Primate of Poland. He at first showed himself favorably disposed toward the Prussian Government, but afterward became one of its most bitter opponents, resisting the laws enacted against the Church, and even refusing to allow German to be taught in the schools under his jurisdiction. As a result of his conduct he was, in 1874, sentenced to prison for three years, and remained in a dungeon at Ostrowo two years, one year's imprisonment being remitted.

In the meanwhile, the Pope created Archbishop Ledochowski a Cardinal. On leaving prison he went to Cracow, but the Austrian Government ordered him to leave Galicia, and he returned to Rome, where the Pope received him with great honor. Prussia had sequestered his property and he lived in the Vatican, administering the affairs of his archdiocese from there. Prussia inflicted various pains and penalties on him in default, and he was closely confined in the Vatican for fear that the Italian authorities would hand him over to the Prussian Government.

In 1884 the long quarrel was ended by the appointment of Cardinal Ledochowski to the post of Secretary of Memorials, which necessitated his resignation of his Archiepiscopal See. In January, 1892, the Cardinal was appointed Prefect of the Propaganda.

INGENIOUS BOGUS PAY ROLLS.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, July 22.—For five months or possibly longer the paymaster of the New Orleans Division of the Illinois Central Railroad has been paying bogus pay rolls devised and given an appearance of legitimacy with consummate skill by a dishonest employe of the roadmaster's office here.

The scheme worked by the swindler was entirely new. All pay rolls from the construction and maintenance of way department are sent into the auditor to be checked, accompanied by the time books of the foremen of the gangs, which time books are marked correct by the road supervisor and the road master. The man who worked the road took advantage of the fact that the time books are returned after they have served their purpose to the road master.

Removing the contents from the covers of the time books, which bore the signatures of the foreman, supervisor and roadmaster, he altered the date by the use of chemicals, erasing the name of the bona-fide foreman, and inserting that of a bogus foreman chosen for the occasion. Then he made fraudulent pay rolls and sent them on with the genuine to the auditor. They were checked as to their extensions and returned to the paymaster here.

The schemer must have had confederates, for negroes were hired by the score to draw the money thus provided for, being supplied with the requisite identification cards by the man who was at the bottom of the job. The discovery of the fraud was made by chance. So far as has been learned, the company has lost something over $4,000, but the books have been checked back no further than March. The frauds may have covered a longer period.

OPPOSE SPEAKER HENDERSON.

Special to The New York Times.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 22.—Advices from Iowa say that Speaker Henderson of the House of Representatives has got himself into trouble with the milling interests and that his return to Congress is endangered. The trouble grows out of the London dock charges and the failure of the Senate amendment to get through the House. This failure, it is said, was due to Mr. Henderson, and the millers here feel the matter keenly.

H. S. Kennedy of this city, secretary of the Millers' Club, and of the National Federation of Millers, leaves for Des Moines to-night to attend a meeting at which measures for defeating Mr. Henderson will be discussed. Mr. Kennedy says that millers all over the country are interested in the fight being waged against the Speaker, and that Minneapolis millers in particular should be glad to see him defeated. He says no money has been solicited for campaign purposes outside of Iowa, and intimates that enough can easily be raised there to give Mr. Henderson the fight of his life.

F. A. HEINZE SEEKING A STAY.

Special to The New York Times.

HELENA, Mont., July 22.—The Supreme Court was asked to-day to stay the operation of the injunction granted by the court yesterday restraining F. Augustus Heinze from operating the Minnie Healy mine in Butte, pending the appeal, until application can be made to the court for a rehearing of the case.

Mr. Heinze's attorneys asked the court for the stay, filing a brief written application. He stated that if the court could not grant a rehearing he would like to present an application for a modification of the injunction. The court took the application under consideration.

Later in the day the court granted the stay until next Monday morning, at which time the court directed that counsel for Mr. Heinze file their application for a rehearing as well as the application for the modification of the injunction.

CAPE HAITIEN CONSUL CALLS FOR WARSHIPS

Says a Land and Sea Attack on City Is Imminent.

Secretary Moody Orders the Machias to Proceed from Colon to Besieged Town—Venezuela Situation Also Alarming.

CAPE HAITIEN, Haiti, July 22.—The local authorities here have notified the Consular Corps that Cape Haitien is to be attacked by land and sea, and that they cannot guarantee the safety of foreigners. The Consuls have requested that the French cruiser D'Assas, now at Port-au-Prince, be sent here, but the French Minister there has replied that the situation at Port-au-Prince does not permit the sending of the cruiser to Cape Haitien.

United States Consul Livingston here has advised his Government of the desirability of having an American vessel in these waters to protect American interests in the event of the fall of the city.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Secretary Moody in a cablegram to-day to Commander McCrea of the gunboat Machias, now at Colon, directed him to proceed with that vessel to Cape Haitien in response to the request of the United States Consul there. Orders were also sent to the gunboat Marietta, directing her to proceed to Colon to take the place of the Machias as soon as she has finished her present work on the Venezuelan coast.

Unusual insurgent activity in the West Indies and on the shores of the Caribbean Sea is taxing the resources of the Navy Department in the matter of ships to look after American interests. A cablegram received at the State Department to-day from Minister Bowen at Caracas states that the Marietta is proceeding to ascertain the facts connected with the alleged blockade by the Venezuelan Government at its own port of Carupano. An attack upon Puerto Cabello, which lies about seventy miles west of the capital, is expected by the Government, and the President may go here from Barcelona, instead of to Caracas, as he originally intended. The three United States warships on the Venezuelan coast are kept moving with alacrity to put in an appearance at the ports where disturbances are threatened.

REVOLUTION IN NICARAGUA.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., July 22.—J. Brownrigg, who is at present in Nicaragua, has written to his son, Leo W. Brownrigg of this city, giving an interesting description of one of the battles in the "revolution" which is now taking place in Central America. The letter is dated at Nicaragua, July 9, and Mr. Brownrigg says that at that time the "revolution" was on at full blast.

On the night of the 6th, says the letter, some seventy men landed near Nicaragua from a Colombian gunboat and at daybreak, in the woods near the city, there was a pitched battle. After two hours of fighting there was a lull, during which twelve killed and eight wounded soldiers were picked up on the field and taken into the town.

There was great excitement, and the Nicaraguans got together a good-sized force of men, with a few big guns and small arms and ammunition and prepared hurriedly for a second attack. This being slow in coming, the force of Nicaraguans marched upon Corn Island and there compelled the surrender of thirty-two men. These were put in chains. Those who escaped took to the woods and were still at large when the letter was written. On the night following, that of July 7, the gunboat compelled the surrender of Pearl Lagoon, a town lying about thirty miles to the north.

"The Government having no money," says Mr. Brownrigg, "has called on the merchants for a loan of $50,000 to carry on the war, and we are subscribing. The present exchange for paper is 580 per cent. It appears that utter ruin is coming on this place. They must expect something very serious, for they are digging trenches in several places and running up sand-bag forts. There is no man of war here at present. The people say we are going to have a very warm time."

HANNA PLEADS FOR WILSON.

CLEVELAND, July 22.—Senator Hanna has interested himself in the case of Dr. Russell Wilson, a young Ohio physician, who is sentenced to death because of having taken part in an alleged filibustering expedition against the Nicaraguan Government. Wilson was captured by a Nicaraguan vessel recently and he, among others, was sentenced to death. Senator Hanna has telegraphed the State Department to look into the matter and plead that Dr. Wilson was on the alleged filibustering vessel in a professional capacity and not as an enemy to the Nicaraguan Government.

Dr. Wilson's family live at Milan, Ohio, and he is a graduate of the Ohio Medical University at Columbus.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The State Department has taken active steps to save the life of Dr. Russell Wilson, a young Ohio physician, who is held under arrest at Bluefields by the Nicaraguan military authorities charged with being a member of a filibustering party which made a landing near Monkey Point, about four miles from Bluefields, The Nicaraguan General was about to execute Wilson summarily, but was induced by the pleas of some of the English-speaking people of Bluefields to allow the law to follow its course.

MACHINE TO MAKE GLASS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 22.—It was announced to-day that the officials of the American Window Glass Company have laid plans for submission to the Directors for the conversion of the present issue of $13,000,000 common stock into second preferred stock and the issuance of a new lot of common stock to be used in securing exclusive rights for the United States in the window glass blowing machine which is owned by officers of the company. The company will be the first producer of machine-made window glass in this country. Those interested say that it is already a certainty that the machine operation will be taken up at many factories of the American Company. It eliminates all the skilled labor up to the flattener. It is expected to cut the cost of production nearly in half, besides making inroads into the markets of the old producers and causing a lowering in the high-priced labor of these interests.

Officers of the American company, who now own the window glass blowing machine, refused $10,000,000 to sell the rights.

CHINA'S PLEA FOR MERCY.

Japanese in Favor of Allowing Silver Indemnity Payments.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 23.—There is a strong inclination in Japan, says the Tokio correspondent of The Times, to accede to China's request that she be allowed to pay the indemnity in silver.

It is argued that if gold is insisted on the depreciation in the price of silver will necessarily be accentuated, depressing the import trade, and subjecting Japanese and British merchants to losses outweighing the paltry percentage on the indemnity.

TO REORGANIZE OIL CONCERN.

Lone Star and Crescent Company to Be Recapitalized at $5,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, July 22.—The stockholders of the Lone Star and Crescent Oil Company had a special meeting in the offices of the company in the Hennen Building this morning and voted to liquidate the affairs of the company and take up the proposition of Isidore Newman & Son of New Orleans to reorganize the company with a greatly increased capital. One million dollars of common stock was represented at the meeting, stockholders either being present in person or voting by proxy. The new company will have a total capitalization of $5,000,000, represented by 500,000 shares of stock, divided into $2,500,000 preferred and $2,500,000 common stock, the preferred stock to be entitled to 8 per cent. cumulative dividends per annum, cumulative only after July 1, 1903.

After retaining approximately $1,000,000 of preferred and common stock for the treasury of the company for its future needs not contemplated at this time, the remaining stock will be used to provide for the exchanges from stocks in the old company for stocks in the new; to provide cash required for mammoth contemplated improvements and developments of the new company; to purchase the unexchanged stocks in the old company, and to pay the charges, expenses, and commission for services in organizing, establishing, and underwriting the new company.

CHICAGO'S ELECTRIC PROJECT.

City Electrician Ellicott's Plan for Utilizing Sanitary Channel.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 22.—City Electrician Ellicott is working on a plan for the development of the power from the flow of water in the sanitary channel, and its conversion into electricity for the operation of the lighting and water-pumping plants of Chicago, which plan he believes will solve the complicated question without a bond issue. Mr. Ellicott says there is a syndicate of Chicago capitalists figuring upon the matter, and it is probable that a proposition will be submitted to the Council during the Fall.

The scheme contemplates the building of the development and transmission plant by private capital under a contract with the municipality, under which contract the city binds itself to pay as a rental for the use of the power developed a sufficient sum of money to guarantee a fair percentage on the actual investment. Any earnings aggregating more than this amount under the plan are to be turned over to the city, which reserves the right at any time to acquire the plant by the refunding of the bonds of the private corporation. According to Mr. Ellicott's plan the city would not incur any greater obligation in the matter of rental than the cost of the coal bills of the city for the same purpose.

NEW LAKE STEAMSHIPS.

Special to The New York Times.

DULUTH, Minn., July 22.—G. A. Tomlinson of Duluth, who represents himself and local and outside capitalists, to-day awarded a contract to the American Shipbuilding Company for a modern steel steamship, to cost $300,000. She will be 436 feet over all, fifty feet beam, and twenty-eight feet deep, and a departure in lake boat construction in that she will have twenty-four hatches, instead of twelve, the standard heretofore for lake boats of large size. The boat is for the Duluth Steamship Company, of which Mr. Tomlinson is the head.

Commodore A. B. Wolvin to-day awarded a contract to the American Shipbuilding Company for two steel steamships to cost about $275,000 each. They will be 400 feet over all, 50 feet beam, and 28 feet deep, and are for the Provident Steamship Company of this city. Each boat will have twenty-one hatches.

TURKEY SEIZING IMPORTS.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 23.—The Constantinople correspondent of The Times says the Imperial School of Medicine has instructed the Custom House officials to require of importers detailed specifications of the composition of all articles containing chemical elements. These include patent medicines, colors, dyes, perfumery, colored toys, fancy articles, and stationery.

The order is being enforced. The importers are complaining loudly, but no communication on the subject has yet been made to the embassies and legations.

Compliance with the order is impossible in the great majority of cases, so large quantities of goods are being confiscated.

BELGIAN CONCESSIONS IN CHINA.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 23.—King Leopold, says the Brussels correspondent of The Times, has taken advantage of the visit of Prince Tsai-Chen (Chinese Special Envoy to King Edward's coronation) to negotiate some advantageous concessions in regard to the construction of railways in China. Arrangements are being made to supply a large quantity of material from Liège and Antwerp. The negotiations have been exclusively confined to the furtherance of Belgian industries and the promotion of trade between China and Belgium.

EARTHQUAKE IN ST. VINCENT.

KINGSTOWN, St. Vincent, July 21.—There was another terrific earthquake here at 1:10 A. M. to-day. It was of long duration, and was accompanied by a repetition of the phenomena of Thursday last.

The shock caused intense excitement among the inhabitants, who fled in their night clothes into the streets and remained out of doors until daybreak. Partially demolished buildings are being pulled down to-day for public safety.

There was a thunderstorm last night. To-day the weather is very squally and the sea is receding. Some people anticipate a tidal wave.

ST. THOMAS, D. W. I., July 22.—The earthquake in St. Vincent yesterday, according to advices received here to-day, was local and appears to have been confined to a certain area, with Kingstown and its vicinity apparently the centre.

AMERICAN CAN TAXES.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 22.—The American Can Company was called before the Board of Tax Review to-day. W. H. Wells represented it.

"I am a new Western representative, and I was told before I came here that the assessors were more liable to give us a fair deal without filing any schedule than otherwise," said he.

"It seems strange that you say the assessors have figured exactly as you do in these assessments," said Mr. West.

"They are good guessers," returned Mr. Wells.

He was dismissed and the reviewers held a conference, raising the value of the plant at 134 Adams Street from the Assessors' $25,000 to $250,000, and the one at Maywood from $600,000 to $750,000. The other plants which were scheduled to the amount of $165,000 were not raised.

LONDON'S FIRE CHIEF IN HUMORIST'S ROLE

Defends Himself by Ridiculing New York Department.

Chief Croker Makes Amusing Comments Upon the Criticisms of Capt. Lionel de Latour Wells, R. N.

LONDON, July 22.—The Metropolitan Fire Brigade is receiving some hard knocks at the hands of lawyers engaged in the inquest upon the victims of the recent fire in Queen Victoria Street, when nine young girls were incinerated because the ladders were too short to reach the fourth story of the burning building. Capt. Lionel de Latour Wells, Royal Navy, Chief of the Fire Brigade, who had been on the stand, vigorously defending his fire brigade in comparison with others, including the New York Fire Department, ridiculed New York's eighty-five-foot ladder, of which he handed in a photograph, saying: "We had one of those, but we no longer have anything of the kind."

Capt. Wells criticised New York's Fire Department reports, declaring the returns of last year "did not even include the deaths at the Hoboken fire."

Chief Croker of the New York Fire Department, when shown the above cablegram last night, laughed heartily at what he termed the marvelous knowledge of the London Fire Chief.

"In the first place," said Chief Croker, "Capt. Wells knows a lot about New York City, as is proved by his accurate knowledge of the boundaries of our city. It happens, however, that we have not been officially notified as yet of the annexation of Hoboken, and hence we cannot be blamed for our failure to include the names of the victims of the Hoboken fire in the report referred to by Capt. Wells."

"What about that eighty-five-foot ladder, Chief?"

"I am not at all certain that they ever possessed an eighty-five-foot ladder," responded the Chief, "and if they did have the good luck to have one on hand, I am quite sure that they did not know a thing about the manipulation of it. What they need in London is some up-to-date apparatus and a few of our officers to show them how to use it. I have heard a good deal about that Queen Victoria Street fire, and what I have heard is anything but favorable to the London firemen. Do you know how they get in a second alarm over there? Well, here is what they do. They send what they call a mounted aide into another fire district, who hunts up the company located there, and then, with the compliments of the Captain commanding, he asks them to come over into the other district and assist in putting out the fire. In the meantime there is no telling how much headway the fire has gained on the firemen. Then again, when they get an alarm, it takes them about twenty minutes to get under way. Here we require but from nine to fifteen seconds.

"As for the apparatus in use, their engines are mere tin kettles, throwing half-inch streams that we would be ashamed to use in New York. But we can't blame the Londoners for that, for, even if they did have modern equipment, they would not know what to do with it, and that is why I am a little doubtful about their ever having possessed such a thing as an eighty-five-foot ladder of the type used in New York. They had better get shut of their old antiquated engines and learn something about the new and better apparatus, such as we use, before they criticise the New York Department."

"Have you ever heard of Capt. Wells?" Chief Croker was asked. "Oh, yes, I have heard of him, but that's about all," and once more the Chief laughed.

That was all the answer Chief Croker felt called on to make last night to the charges of inefficiency preferred against the department of which he is the head by Capt. Lionel de Latour Wells, R. N.

DEATH OF ARCHBISHOP CROKE.

Famous Irish Catholic Prelate Was a Strong Upholder of the Nationalist Cause.

LONDON, July 22.—The death of the Most Rev. Thomas W. Croke, Archbishop of Cashel, Ireland, is announced.

The career of Archbishop Croke was that of a man whose whole thought lay toward the uplifting, spiritually and politically, of Ireland and the Irish race. No prelate of the last half century identified himself more closely with the Irish national cause nor obtained a stronger hold on the affections of the people.

Thomas Croke was born near the southern Irish town of Mallow, on May 19, 1824. The Catholic Emancipation act had not yet been passed, and facilities for education among Catholics were extremely limited. Young Croke laid the foundation for his education in his own home. Later he attended the school at Charleville, an endowed institution, where classics and elementary science were taught.

He decided at the age of fourteen to become a clergyman, and entered the Irish College in Paris. Here he spent six years, and passed with great distinction through the courses of philosophy, theology, and canon law. In 1844 he left Paris and, like many other Irish students, proceeded to the frontier town of Menin, in Belgium, at the college at which place he gained the privileges of Catholic education denied at home. The young divinity student spent a year at this institution, and for a time filled one of the professorial chairs, teaching English, rhetoric, and philosophy.

At the close of 1845 he left Belgium for Rome, where he remained for about three years, attending the Roman University and reading theology. He won many high distinctions. In 1846 he was a gold medalist of the university, and closed his brilliant scholastic career by obtaining the degree of D. D. In the same year he was ordained priest, afterward returning to Ireland.

In view of his already great experience he was soon appointed Professor of Rhetoric at Carlow, the oldest of Ireland's ecclesiastical colleges. He had filled this position for scarcely a year when he was called to take the Chair of Theology at his old Alma Mater, the Irish College in Paris. He was recalled shortly afterward to his native diocese, Killoyne, where he spent nine years in missionary duties. The Presidency of St. Colman's College, Fermoy, becoming vacant in 1858, Dr. Croke was deemed the most suitable ecclesiastic in the diocese to fill the position, and he discharged these new duties with marked administrative ability for seven years.

In 1865 he was appointed pastor of the Parish of Doneralle, and soon afterward the dignity of Chancellor of the Chapter of Cloyne was conferred upon him. In 1870 he was appointed Bishop of Auckland, New Zealand. Through the death of the Most Rev. Dr. Leahy in 1875 the Archiepiscopal See of Cashel fell vacant. Dr. Croke was appointed Archbishop of the see, one of the most important in Ireland.

During his archiepiscopacy churches, colleges, convents, schools, and charitable institutions multiplied, and at the same time the national cause was supported by the Archbishop with great ability and earnestness.

ABIATHER H. ATWOOD DEAD.

Abiather H. Atwood, one of the veteran photographers of New York, died on Sunday at Bellevue Hospital, after a short illness. He was about sixty-two years of age. Of late years he had not been very active, having suffered for a long time from a broken hip.

For many years he was Superintendent of Mora's photographic establishment, and was the inventor of the Riverside printing frame and author of Atwood's "Treatise on Albumen Paper." He was a member of the Photographers' Union, in which he was known for his charity to brother photographers.

The funeral will be held to-day at 400 East Twenty-sixth Street, and the body will be removed to Troy for interment.

J. McN. Whistler's Illness.

THE HAGUE, July 22.—James McNeill Whistler, the American painter, who has been ill here, continues to progress favorably, but owing to his age and general weakness his health requires great care.

As a worm-destroyer, Dr. D. JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE is unequaled, and to the weak and sickly it is wonderfully helpful as a strengthener.—Adv.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Asahel Clark Geer.

Asahel Clark Geer of Washington, who was stricken with apoplexy at his Summer home at Williamstown, Mass., July 17, died there Monday night. Mr. Geer was born at Glens Falls, N. Y., Jan. 6, 1823. He was prepared for college at Burr Seminary, Manchester, Vt., and was graduated from Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., in 1843. He received from his Alma Mater three years later the degree of A. M. In 1846 he was admitted to the bar. He practiced law for two years with H. Z. Hayner at Troy, N. Y., and then formed a partnership with Abram B. Olin, afterward member of Congress from Rensselaer County, and later Judge of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.

From 1862 to 1868 Mr. Geer was Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fifteenth District of New York. In 1868 he accepted the position of Secretary and General Manager of the Walter A. Wood Mowing and Reaping Machine Company at Hoosick Falls, N. Y., and remained with that company until his retirement from business in 1886. Mr. Geer is survived by his widow and two sons.

Samuel Stirn.

Samuel Stirn died yesterday morning at his home, 125 East Sixty-ninth Street. Mr. Stirn came from Mayence, Germany, where he was born eighty years ago, and settled in California in 1847. There he embarked in the importation of general merchandise, but thinking New York a better market, brought his business here in 1849. During the next twenty years the firm of Stirn Brothers, of which Samuel and Bernard Stirn were members, was one of the leading importing houses of this city. Their place of business was next to the Astor House in Vesey Street. In 1868 Mr. Stirn retired and invested his wealth in real estate, which he held until his death. He married Miss Johanna Michel in 1852, and had five children, all of whom survive him. He was one of the founders of the Freundschaft Club at Seventy-second Street and Park Avenue.

Francis W. J. Hurst.

The funeral of Francis W. J. Hurst will take place at Trinity Church to-morrow morning at 10:30 o'clock. Mr. Hurst, who was a prominent member of the New York Yacht Club, a member of the Union Club, and formerly manager of the National Steamship Company, died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, at Mount Kisco, N. Y., on Monday evening. He had been ill for some time when it was discovered that he had appendicitis, and that, owing to his weak condition, it would be impossible to perform an operation. He died from exhaustion resulting from the disease. He was sixty-three years old.

William Blair Titman.

William Blair Titman of Belvidere, N. J., died in that town on Monday. He was born in Bridgeville, N. J., fifty-eight years ago. He was a member of the Common Council of Belvidere, President of the Second National Bank of Washington, and a Director of the Mercer County Mutual Fire Insurance Company. He is survived by a widow and one daughter.

Gen. Allen T. Wikoff.

COLUMBUS, Oblo, July 22.—Gen. Allen T. Wikoff, State Canal Commissioner, died today, aged seventy-seven years. He had held many political offices. At one time he was Secretary of State for Ohio and later Adjutant General. For three years he was pension agent of the Columbus district.

Obituary Notes.

ADAM SCHAAF, one of the pioneer piano manufacturers and dealers of Chicago, died at his home Monday night. He was born in London, England, in 1849. A widow and four children survive him.

WILLIAM T. BRYANT, a writer of songs and sketches and well known on the vaudeville stage, died at St. Joseph's Hospital in Chicago. He was fifty years old. The remains will be taken to Dayton, Ohio, for burial.

HARRY BARNUM, aged seventy-five, of Bridgeport, Conn., purchasing agent for "Buffalo Bill," was found dead of heart failure at a West Superior, Wis., hotel yesterday. He was a relative of the late P. T. Barnum. He leaves a widow at McConnellsville, Ind., and other relatives at Norwich, Conn.

WILLIAM H. NAULTY died suddenly on Tuesday at his residence, 434 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn. Mr. Naulty was sixty years old, and was born in Philadelphia. He spent ten years in Little Rock, Ark., in the drug business, and was the first graduate of pharmacy in the Southwest. For nearly a quarter of a century he was the New York manager of the Amberg File & Index Company. He was a member of Ridgewood Council, Royal Arcanum, and one of the alumni of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy. He leaves five children. The funeral will take place in Philadelphia.

Business Notices.

The charm of beauty is beautiful hair. Secure it with PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM.

HINDERCORNS, the best cure for corns. 15cts.

MISSOULA. TETONIKA.
E & W. Two New Collars. E. & W.

MARRIED.

OLCOTT—LEDDERUCCI.—At Rome, Italy, on Saturday, 19th July, 1902, Signorina Zita Leddsrucci of Roma to Mr. George N. Olcott of New York.

DIED.

BARNES.—At New London, Sunday evening, July 20, 1902, Charles Barnes, in the 75th year of his age.
Funeral services at his late residence on Wednesday, 23d inst., at 3:30 P. M.

DESCHERE.—On Monday evening, July 21, 1902, Dr. Martin Deschere, beloved husband of Olga Deschere.
Funeral Thursday morning at 10 o'clock from his late residence, 334 West 58th St. Please omit flowers.

DESCHERE.—Homeopathic Medical Society of the County of New York: Members are invited to attend the funeral of their honored associate, Martin Deschere, M. D., at his late residence, 334 West 58th St., on Thursday, July 24, at 10 A. M.
WILLIAM H. VAN DEN BURG, M. D., President.
J. PERRY SEWARD, M. D., Secretary.

FALLS.—On Tuesday, July 15, 1902, at Jamestown, R. I., of apoplexy, Georgiana Feltus, widow of De Witt Clinton Falls, Sr., and daughter of the late Peter Gassner.
Funeral service at Trinity Chapel, 25th St., near Broadway, on Thursday, the 24th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. Kindly omit flowers.

HILLS.—On Sunday morning, July 20, 1902, at her residence, 171 Genesee St., Auburn, N. Y., Jannst Swain, wife of the late William Hills.
Funeral services Wednesday, July 23, 1902, at 3:30 P. M.

HURST.—On Monday, July 21, at the residence of his son-in-law, A. M. Kisco, N. Y., Francis W. J. Hurst, in the 63d year of his age.
Funeral services at Trinity Church, N. Y., Thursday, July 24, at 10:30 A. M.

JANVIER.—On Monday morning, July 21, Nellis F., wife of Walter R. Janvier.
Friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, 214 West 92d St., on Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock.

MILLS.—On Sunday, July 20, 1902, Montravills Walsingham Mills, in the 60th year of his age.
Funeral services at Englewood, N. J., on Wednesday, July 23. Carriages will be in waiting upon arrival of train leaving 23d St. at 3:40 and Chambers St. at 3:53 P. M.
Toronto (Canada) papers please copy.

OLCOTT.—Monday, July 21, 1902, Frances Mary Jenkins, wife of the late Theodore Olcott of Albany, N. Y.

STERNE.—In loving remembrance of Simon Sterne's 63d birthday to-day. A rare man passed away who combined in an unusual degree strength of character with gentleness and considerateness.

"Citizens' Savings Bank,"
of the City of New York,
56 and 58 Bowery, cor. Canal St.
July 22nd, 1902.

At a special meeting of the Board of Trustees of the "Citizens' Savings Bank," of the City of New York, held at the bank on Tuesday, July 22nd, 1902, in consequence of the sudden decease of Mr. Charles W. Held, on the 13th day of July, 1902, the following minute offered by Mr. John W. Pirsson, was unanimously adopted:

MINUTE.

Mr. Held was appointed clerk of the bank in 1864, and its Cashier in 1874; he was elected Secretary and Trustee of the bank in 1899; each of these offices he filled faithfully, honorably and efficiently to the entire satisfaction of the board. He endeared himself to the Trustees, officers, and employees of the institution by his amiable and unselfish disposition, his kind and genial manners, and his consideration for others.

This Board desires to express to the wife of the deceased its sincere sympathy and condolence in the great affliction she has sustained, and it directs that an engrossed copy of this minute be sent to her and that the minute also be published in the daily press.

HENRY HASLER, President.
HENRY SAYLER, Ass't. Sec'y.

The Woodlawn Cemetery.
Borough of Bronx, New York City.
Office 20 East 23d St., Madison Square South.

AGED PRINCETON NEGRO DEAD.

"Jimmie," the Sweetmeat Vendor, Subscribed to the New Gymnasium Fund.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., July 22.—James Johnson, the oldest colored inhabitant of Princeton, died here this morning, aged eighty-seven years.

Johnson was born in Easton, Md., and at the age of fifteen was purchased as a slave by Teakle Wallis and placed on a plantation. Four years later he ran away and came to Princeton, where he secured a position as janitor in "Old North" College.

In 1839 a young Southerner, a relative of Wallis, entered Princeton University. He recognized Johnson and made his whereabouts known to Wallis, who, with Sheriff Jeffries of Baltimore, came to Princeton and placed the fugitive slave under arrest. Miss Provost, a lineal descendant of President Witherspoon, volunteered to purchase his freedom and secured it for $550. Johnson became attached to his benefactress and went to work and repaid her every cent and cherished the receipt of

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
July 22	803,353
To date this year	79,881,080
Corresponding date last year	188,746,281

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

July 22	$2,335,500
To date this year	$535,645,100
Corresponding date last year	$673,470,720

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 3@2½ per cent.; at three months, 4¼ per cent.; at six months, 4½@5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½@5 per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	4	Hocking Valley	1
Am. Grass Twine	1¾	Int. Steam P.	1
Am. Express	1½	Kan. & Mich.	½
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	½	Met. Sec.	1½
Am. Sugar Ref.	1½	Minn. & St. L.	1
Anaconda	4	Missouri Pacific	¾
At., T. & S. F.	1	N. Y. Air Brake	12½
At. T. & S. F. pf.	½	N. Y. Central	2¼
B'klyn R. T.	¾	North Am.	½
Canada South.	½	Penn. R. R.	¾
Chi. & E. Ill.	1	People's Gas	¾
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	1	Ry. Steel Spr. pf.	¾
Chi., R. I. & P.	4¾	Reading	¾
Chi., Ill. & P. 1st pf.	¾	Reading 1st pf.	¾
Chi. Term. Trans.	½	Reading 2d pf.	¾
Corn Products pf.	½	Southern Pacific	½
Del. & Hudson	2¼	Tenn. C. & I.	½
Detroit Gas	1	Third Avenue	1
Det. United Ry.	½	Twin City	2¼
Evans. & T. H.	2¾	Union Pacific	½
Gen. Chem.	½	U. S. C. I. P. pf.	¾
Gen. Electric	½	Wis. Central	¾
Great Northern pf.	½	Wis. Cent. pf.	1¾
George A. Fuller pf.	3		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Ice	⅝	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	2
Am. Ice pf.	½	Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	½
Am. Sm. & Ref. pf.	½	N. Y. Dock pf.	½
Butterick	½	P. C. C. & St. L.	½
Cent. of N. J.	2½	Rutland pf.	½
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	1	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	¾
Chi. & N. W.	⅝	St. L. & S. F.	1
Den. & R. G. pf.	½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	¼
Int. Steam P. pf.	¾	St. L. & W.	⅝
Iowa Central	½	Tol., St. L. & W.	⅝
Lake Erie & West.	1	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	¾
M., St. P. & S. S. M.	1	U. S. Steel	½
		Westinghouse	3

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

St. L. S. W. 2d 4s	1¼

Bonds Declined.

Am. Bicycle 5s	1	N. Y. C., L. S. 3½s, reg.	1½
St. L. S. W. con. 4s	1		

MARKET MOVEMENT.

The selling movement which set in in the stock market on Monday and developed, following the announcement of the engagement of gold for export, came to an abrupt ending yesterday. Contrary to general expectations the market did not open lower—and this in the face of declining quotations sent over by London, followed by selling orders from that source. Instead, initial prices disclosed no change for the worse, as compared with Monday's close, but rather for the better. There was, it is true, some early hesitancy, but this was later dispelled by the appearance in the market of large buying orders by substantial banking interests. These were not confined to any group of stocks, but were more or less general, including New York Central, St. Paul, Rock Island, Delaware and Hudson, Atchison, Baltimore and Ohio, New York Air Brake, Reading, and, in the industrial group, Sugar and the Copper shares.

The character of the buying and the advances scored show very conclusively how altogether fictitious and professional had been the selling movement on the day previous—based ostensibly on the gold export engagement. The selling had been for the short account, and it disclosed in striking manner that little long stock was being forced out. Hence it was that when announcement was made yesterday of an additional export engagement, the news created scarcely a flutter. Indeed, it is not clear why it should, inasmuch as almost coincident with the gold withdrawal came the announcement of the receipt of over $500,000 of Klondike gold. Clearly the yellow metal can be shipped out without having a disturbing money market effect here. Apropos of this it is again to be noted that call money rates yesterday ruled easy between 2½ and 3 per cent.

The movement of Amalgamated and Anaconda copper stocks suggests rather forcibly that, despite all pessimistic talk, the use of copper has not gone out of fashion—that there is still a demand for the metal.

THE RISE IN COPPER.

One of the surprises of the market yesterday—an agreeable one to holders of the stock who were induced by insiders to buy at much higher prices—was an advance of over three points in Copper Trust stock, with the issue closing at practically the top price of the day. Several reasons were offered for the advance, which was brought about by buying of an excellent character. One of these was the injunction granted by the Supreme Court of Montana to prevent F. A. Heinze from operating the Minnie Healy mine, in Butte, pending an appeal which may not be concluded for two years. Inasmuch as the mine has lately been producing 400 tons of ore per day, this decision is regarded as a most important one.

Another reason was the now certain improved trade position. On this subject an official of the United Metals Selling Company had this to say yesterday:

"There is little that is new in the copper situation, and I do not look for a marked change. Demand is steady, but by no means active.

"Most of the opinions expressed as to the market are materially colored by the wishes of those expressing them, but I doubt that any material surplus of copper is now being carried by any of the large companies.

"European consumption will increase in the near future and home demand will be more active."

THE VANDERBILT STOCKS.

The financial district was at a loss to decide yesterday whether the advance of over 8 points in New York Central on dealings in 94,000 shares, making it easily the most active stock on the list, was the result of manipulation or of legitimate buying.

Generally the belief was that the movement was in part manipulative and in part genuine. Those who declared the movement to be manipulative pointed out that the junior Vanderbilt issues invariably rise in a genuine Vanderbilt movement, and that yesterday Lake Erie and Western sold off a point, (though only 100 shares were traded in all day;) that Canada Southern was also traded in only to the extent of 100 shares; while the Nickel Plates, though more active, rose only fractionally. This, it was said, would indicate that the Central movement was artificial and had nothing to do with the Vanderbilt consolidation plan.

On the other hand, those people who contended that the Central rise was genuine and founded on knowledge of progress making in the Vanderbilt consolidation project, said that the junior issues had been neglected for the moment, in order to give closer attention to Central. The juniors, so these interests promise, are to come in for attention to-day.

TWO REMARKABLE ADVANCES.

Wall Street was treated yesterday to two most sensational advances—one in New York Air Brake of 12½ points, all of which was retained; the other, of 8¼ points, in Rock Island, one-half of it being retained.

The advance in the Air Brake stock was based on further reports of a deal with Westinghouse Air Brake, and was a steady upward one. The movement in Rock Island, on the other hand, had much in it of a pyrotechnical nature. Starting at 181, the stock sold up in fairly consistent fashion to 190, (the while the "rights" were climbing from 9½ to 13,) then of a sudden broke precipitately to 182, only a few moments later to recover to 186, the closing price. Over 10,000 shares of the stock were traded in, as compared with 4,500 shares of Air Brake.

The Moore and Gates interests were credited with manipulating the stock in order to make a market for some of their holdings.

ATCHISON'S RECORD PRICE.

The hearts of the believers in Atchison—and their number is steadily growing greater—were further gladdened yesterday, when that stock sold up a full point, to 91¼, the highest price on record, where it closed.

The purchases advancing the shares, it was reported on the floor, were by brokers usually active for Morgan and Pennsylvania railroad interests.

The very large earnings of the company and the excellent crop prospects, assuring even greater returns, are the bull arguments on the stock.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO.

Much to the surprise of the financial district, announcement was made before the opening of business yesterday that on the day previous the Directors of Baltimore and Ohio had met and declared the regular semi-annual dividend on the common stock. The surprise was—not so much the dividend itself, though in some quarters an advance on the rate had been expected—as the fact that the meeting was held apparently a month ahead of the usual time.

In the face of the action the stock opened up nearly a point and retained most of the gain throughout the day. Buyers said that their purchases had nothing to do with the dividend, but were based on other and more substantial reasons.

CHICAGO TERMINAL.

For the past few weeks there has been steady accumulation of Chicago Terminal shares by several houses understood to be acting for the banking interests identified with the property.

It is said that the company is soon to be benefited by a new tenant in the form of an important railroad, this adding largely to the terminal company's revenues.

MISSOURI PACIFIC.

Gould brokers were the largest buyers of Missouri Pacific. That the officials of the road are confident of the outlook for crops is borne out by the following telegram received yesterday at the offices of the company here from Vice President and General Manager Harding:

Corn crop tributary to our line is in excellent condition. Except in individual cases, which amounts to little, the corn crop has not been damaged by the recent rains.

THE BUYING OF READING.

Despite all talk to the contrary, the persistent absorption of Reading by important banking interests—and these not identified with the Pennsylvania Railroad system—continues.

There is authority for the statement that out of the 32,000 shares traded in yesterday fully 15,000 were taken by one banking house alone. The buying is not speculative. The stocks were all strong yesterday.

NORTHWEST.

The gossip on the floor yesterday was that under cover of the strength in Rock Island and St. Paul the Moore Brothers were sellers of Northwest. One block of 2,000 shares came out as a single transaction.

A Chicago dispatch quoted an officer of Northwest as saying that there is not the least possibility of the Moores being able to obtain control of the system.

FULLER CONSTRUCTION.

Apropos of the advance in the Fuller Construction Company shares and the pending consolidation deal, the New York News Bureau, presenting the Wall Street side of the matter, had this to say yesterday:

It is hardly fair to speak of the Fuller Company simply as a construction enterprise, since it is a large holder of real estate and also of the securities of various concerns with which it has large transactions.

The stocks of the realty companies referred to have rarely come upon the market, generally only in the auction room when an estate has to be closed by the sale of its securities. Other transactions in them are made between investors either directly or by brokers who make a specialty of handling that class of securities.

For the first time Monday there were dealings on the curb in the New York Realty Company's stock at an advance of more than 12 points, to 102½. The shares of some of the other companies which are included in the proposed consolidation have enjoyed even greater advances, while the stock of the Central Realty Bond and Trust Company, which has undertaken to finance this action, has advanced more than 100 points within a week.

The new consolidated company cannot properly be classed as an industrial, though the Fuller Company, owing to the activity in its shares on the Stock Exchange, has attained a place in public estimation as a predominant factor in the consolidation, and been popularly classed as an industrial enterprise. As a matter of fact, the realty companies will bring to the consolidation larger share capitals and an immense amount of real estate, all of it of an investment character. The new enterprise can be more accurately described as a real estate developing corporation than as an industrial.

While the contracts and building operations of the Fuller Company are the most extensive of any of its kind in the world, they will be supplemented in the basis for the securities of the consolidated company by many millions of real estate developed according to modern methods that in the aggregate yield a net return of 4½ per cent.

It is proposed to effect the consolidation upon lines that will make the $30,000,000 of preferred stock of the combined companies an investment of undoubted security. That stock will be a first lien upon $10,000,000 of new capital provided for real estate and construction operations, upon about $5,000,000 of cash which the constituent companies will bring into the combination, and many millions of high class, productive business properties in this city and in other commercial centres, besides a large amount of first mortgages and of bonds based upon improved real estate.

SOME GENERAL ISSUES.

Standard Oil brokers bought Union Pacific and St. Paul. It is said that the present earnings of the Union Pacific system are beyond all expectations.

The Gates interests were sellers of Alton, Erie, Southern Pacific, and St. Louis and San Francisco shares. It was declared on the floor that the sales in all four cases were for the purpose of accumulating cheap stock.

Manipulation was responsible for the further rise in Evansville and Terre Haute. The public took no interest in the movement.

Chicago and Flower brokers bought People's Gas, which rose to the highest price recorded in several weeks. Favorable developments are promised shortly in respect to the stock.

Havemeyer interests were reported to be the largest buyers of Sugar Trust stock.

GATES INTERESTS SELLING.

The so-called Gates crowd were yesterday, as on the previous day, sellers of stocks all around the room, while on the other hand banking interests bought.

This selling and the pessimistic utterances of Charles Gates, son of John W., are taken in the Street to indicate that the Gates people will shortly resume their operations in July corn. For that reason crop damage scares are not improbable.

With yesterday's generally excellent weekly Government crop report, however, it may not be so easy as in times past to make these "scares" effective.

LONDON AGAIN A SELLER.

London was again a seller of stocks in this market yesterday, putting out probably 30,000 shares, the cables reporting trading on the London curb in Americans for some time after the usual closing hour.

From what can be learned, it would seem as if most of the sales were for the short account, in the belief that the gold exports would affect this market more than they did.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Report that the Detroit and Toledo Shore Line, one of the properties of the Everett-Moore syndicate, will be sold within the next thirty days.

Sale by the United States Gas Improvement Company of its controlling interest in the Fall River Gas Works Company at a reported price of $190 a share.

Probability that a teamsters' strike in Fall River will be averted by an amicable settlement of the wage question.

Denial of rumor in regard to impending changes in the executive offices of the Rock Island system.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2½@3 per cent., closing at 2½ per cent.; majority of the day's loans at 2½ per cent.

Time money, 4½ per cent. for sixty days to four months and 4½@5 per cent. for five and six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 4½@5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements; 4½@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $310,187,204; balances, $13,201,740; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $315,227.

Money on call in London, 2@2¼ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 2½ per cent. for short and 2 7-16@2½ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was easier. Posted rates were $4.86 for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand. Rates for actual business were: Sixty days, $4.85⅝@$4.85¾; demand, $4.87⅜@$4.88; cables, $4.88⅛@$4.88½; commercial bills, $4.85⅜@$4.85¾.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾ and 5.15¾; reichsmarks, 95 and 95 5-16; guilders, 40 1-16 and 40⅛.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—26c premium. Boston—Par @ 5c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, 75c discount for $1,000; selling, 75c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c; telegraphic, 15c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 23.—Money was rather more abundant yesterday, says The Times in its City article to-day, and it remained easy until the close.

At present nobody wishes to have any considerable amount locked up for as long a period as half a year, not because of apprehension, or even a decided opinion that the value of money will rise much before the end of the year, but it is perceived that the possibility of a rise cannot be safely ignored, and while the difference between three-month and six-month paper is no more than an eighth the choice naturally falls on the shorter date.

Though money is plentifully offered, day to day fixtures have been very steady since the half year began, the fact being that the money market for a long time has had control of only as much as it has needed for its daily wants.

On the Stock Exchange yesterday there was no expansion of actual business, but the tone distinctly improved and some prices advanced. Consols and South Africans recovered somewhat, but Colonials were flat. The settlement which begins next Monday is likely to prove less disastrous than has been feared.

American rails were active but irregular yesterday. Prices were depressed at the opening by local and Continental realizations, but the stock offered was absorbed by country and early American buying orders, and a general recovery was established. After the receipt of Wall Street advices arbitrage sales caused some reaction.

LONDON, July 22.—There was a good demand for money to-day, and the supplies were increased. Rates were fairly easy, and the indebtedness to the Bank of England was small.

Business on the Stock Exchange opened irregular and with a dull tendency. The improvement late yesterday was short lived, but it served to avert a threatened wholesale liquidation. The serious difficulties of a Paris operator having a quantity of stock open in London forced him to liquidate, which intensified the depression. It is feared that there will be other forced realizations before the beginning of the settlement at the week-end. High-class securities opened weak in sympathy with continued selling. Consols recovered somewhat later. Home rails were rather better, but buying was restricted, pending the payment of dividends. Americans were irregular and neglected, and had a reactionary tendency, in sympathy with New York. They improved partially later and closed firm. Argentines, Rio Tintos, and Kafirs were dull.

Closing prices: Consols for money, 95 7-16; consols for account, 95 9-16; Anaconda, 5⅛; Atchison, 92¾; Atchison preferred, 104½; Baltimore and Ohio, 114¾; Canadian Pacific, 140; Chesapeake & Ohio, 50; Chicago Great Western, 31⅜; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 185⅞; Denver and Rio Grande, 44⅜; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 84¾; Erie, 39⅜; Erie first preferred, 70; Erie second preferred, 55; Illinois Central, 160¾; Louisville and Nashville, 145¾; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 30⅛; Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred, 63; New York Central, 165¾; Norfolk and Western, 63; Norfolk and Western preferred, 96½; Ontario and Western, 34¾; Pennsylvania, 82; Reading, 34⅝; Reading first preferred, 44¼; Reading second preferred, 37; Southern Railway, 40; Southern Railway preferred, 90¾; Southern Pacific, 69⅝; Union Pacific, 110⅜; Union Pacific preferred, 94½; United States Steel, 41¼; United States Steel preferred, 94; Wabash, 31¾; Wabash preferred, 48; Spanish 4s, 80¾; Rand Mines, 11⅜; De Beers deferred, 22⅝.

Bar silver dull at 24 7-16d per ounce. Money, 2@2¼ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2⅝@2 7-16 per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 2 7-16@2¼ per cent.

Bullion to the amount of £20,000 was withdrawn from the Bank of England to-day for shipment to South America.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 131.10; Madrid, 87.45; Lisbon, 28; Rome, 1.27.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, July 22.—Prices on the Bourse to-day opened generally better, except Rentes and Russian industrials. Later there was a further improvement. Turks were in great favor, and tramways and tractions rallied well. Spanish 4s and Spanish rails were in good inquiry. Prices at the close were generally firm. Rentes hardened. Argentines were heavy. Rio Tintos were weak on the decline in copper.

Three per cent. rentes, 100 francs 72½ centimes for the account. Exchange on London, 25 francs 16 centimes for checks. Spanish 4s, 81.10.

BERLIN, July 22.—Business was quiet on the Boerse to-day, and a more reassuring tone prevailed. Internationals were rather firm. Canadian Pacifics were harder on New York advices. Transvaals declined. Banks slightly recovered. Mines were dull. Exchange on London, 20 marks, 48¾ pfennigs for checks. Discount rates: Short and three months' bills, 1½ per cent.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 22.—Nearly everything was better in the local market to-day, the local steel stocks leading. Pennsylvania Steel preferred touched par for the first time in fifteen months, and the common made an even greater advance, rising in the extreme 5¾ points. Cambria Steel advanced ¼. There was a report that the preferred stock of Pennsylvania Steel would be converted into bonds, but the management denies it. Electric Storage was the exception to the general tendency, falling off 1½ points. Rapid Transit moved up slightly, and in United Gas Improvement there was a better tone. There is no change in the local money market. Call is firm at 4 per cent., and 4½ per cent. is quoted for time and commercial paper. Complete transactions in stocks were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
70	American Cement	7½	7¼	7¼
184	American Railways	43¼	40½	43½
100	Baltimore & Ohio	111¾	111¾	111⅝
3,757	Cambria Steel	25⅞	25⅜	25¾
965	Con. Lake Superior	23	27½	27⅜
275	Con. Lake Superior pf.	70	70	70
100	Camden Land	½	½	½
1,210	Diamond State Steel	1 11-16	1½	1½
19½	Diamond State St. pf.	4	3¾	3¾
85	Electric Co. of Am.	0	8¾	8¾
200	Electric Storage	93¾	93	93
100	Internat. Pow & Dyn.	9½	9¼	9¼
405	Lehigh Valley	34⅝	34½	34½
150	Little Brothers	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝
40	Marsden Company	3 15-16	3 15-16	3 15-16
100	Nat. Asphalt pf.	1½	1¼	1½
115	Philadelphia Electric	5¾	5½	5⅝
2,720	Philadel. Rapid Trans.	11½	11¾	11½
3,245	Pennsylvania	80½	79¾	80⅝
100	Philadelphia Traction	93¾	93¾	93¾
220	Philadelphia Company	48¾	48⅝	48⅝
1,240	Pennsylvania Steel	43¾	40	43¾
500	Penn. Steel pf.	101	98	100
100	Philadelphia & Erie	56⅞	56⅞	56⅞
125	Pennsylvania Traffic	7¼	7¼	7¼
13,225	Reading Trust certif.	34	16 33 7-16	33⅝
1,582	Reading 1st pf.	43½	43	43½
4,120	Reading 2d pf.	36 11-16	36 1-16	36 9-16
45	Susque. I. & S.	2⅞	2¾	2⅞
701	Southern Railway	33⅞	33⅜	33¾
10	Southern Pacific	68⅝	68⅜	68⅝
10	Tidewater Steel pf.	8½	6¼	6¼
1,160	United Gas Imp.	109½	109	109½
125	Union Traction	44⅞	44⅜	44⅝
2,350	U. S. Steel	40⅝	40¼	40½
11	United of N. J.	282½	282¼	282¼
100	United Pow. & Trans.	45	45	45

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 22.—The announcement of the engagement of a relatively small amount of gold for export, and the suggestion that still more may be shipped in the near future, are having little influence on the money market. The situation is still very comfortable, and, indeed, is showing increased ease. Clearing House rate, 4 and 5¾ per cent.; New York funds, par; call loans, 3½@4½; time money, 4½@5. Clearing House exchanges, $24,000,000; balances, $2,171,072. The local market had a surprisingly good day of it, all told.

The improvement in the copper shares, which showed in a moderate way at the start, developed under the lead of Amalgamated into a good sound boom during the last hour, and the copper shares, as a class, made a better showing than on any day in many weeks. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
922	Atchison	91	90¾	91
115	Atchison pf.	102½	102⅜	102⅜
20	Boston & Albany	261⅝	261⅝	261⅝
17	Boston & Lowell	238	238	238
45	C. J. H. & S. Y.	151	150	151
8	Conn. & Pass. pf.	161	161	161
4	Fitchburg pf.	143¾	143¾	143¾
16	N. Y., N. H. & H.	230	230	230
13	Pere Marquette pf.	87	87	87
27	Rutland pf.	70½	70½	70½
100	Union Pacific	108	107⅝	107⅝
40	Union Pacific pf.	92¼	92⅛	92¼
1	Vermont & Mass.	175	175	175

TELEPHONES.

393	Am. Tel. & Tel.	142½	142½	142½
1,978	Am. T. & T. rgts.	7⅝	7½	7½
50	Mexican	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝
15	N. E. T. & T.	142¼	142¼	142¼
1,184	N. E. T. & T. rts.	15½	15¼	15½
25	Western T. & T.	20½	20½	20½
92	Western T. & T. pf.	102½	102	102

ELECTRICS.

122	General, (new)	185½	185	186
130	Mass.	42	41¾	42
5	Mass. pf.	98	98	98
4	Seattle	83	83	83
50	Seattle pf.	108	108	108

MISCELLANEOUS.

350	Am. Ag. Chem.	30	30	30
133	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	88	87	88
2,169	Am. Pneu. Service	6½	6½	6½
3,030	Am. Sugar	130¾	129	130
17	Am. Sugar pf.	119¾	119	119¾
70	Am. Woolen pf.	78	77½	77½
350	Dom. I. & S.	50	50	50
17	Mergenthaler	180	183	183
450	N. E. Gas & Coke	4¼	4	4¼
74	Planters' Comp., (new)	32	30	30
1,130	Pullman	248½	248	248½
40	Reece Buttonhole Mach.	9¾	9½	9¾
500	Swift P. & P. Co.	146	144½	146
765	United Fruit	114	113	114
50	Union Shoe Mach.	53	53	53
50	Union Shoe Mach. pf.	33¼	33¼	33¼
936	U. S. Bag	40⅝	40½	40¾
210	U. S. S. pf.	99½	99	99

MINING.

465	Adventure	24	23¾	24
3,168	Amalgamated	67⅜	64¾	67¼
200	Am. Zinc	15	14¾	15
230	Arcadian	5	5	5
70	Atlantic	20¼	20	20¼
2	Cnl. & Hecla	570	570	570
1,950	Centennial	20½	19¾	20¼
100	Central Oil	8	8	8
50	Cochiti	35	35	35
100	Cons. Mercur	2 1-16	1 1-16	2 1-16
45	Continental Zinc (new)	19	19	19
4,430	Copper Range Cons.	58	55½	58
260	Daly-West	52½	51¾	51¾
215	Dom. Coal	137	136	137
250	Elm River	31¼	31	31⅜
2	Franklin	11	11	11
105	Isle Royale	14	14	14
870	Mass.	18½	17¾	18½
25	Mayflower	2	2	2
1,425	Mohawk	44¼	43¾	44¼
950	Montreal & Boston	2½	1¾	2½
500	New Indria	8½	8½	8½
100	Old Colony	2¼	2¼	2¼
212	Osceola	62	60¾	62
570	Parrot	22¾	22	22¾
10	Phoenix	4¼	4¼	4¼
5	Quincy	136	136	136
35	Rhode Island	2½	2½	2½
155	Santa Fé	2	1¾	2
10	Shannon	12¾	12¾	12¾
510	Trinity	12¼	12	12¼
1	Tri-Mountain	95	95	95
3,650	United States	21⅞	20¾	21⅞
405	U. S. Oil	16¾	16½	16½
300	Utah	20½	20	20½
735	Victoria	6	5¾	6
100	Winona	4¾	4¾	4¾
64	Wolverine	57½	57	57½

British Columbia, 7½ bid, 9 asked.

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 22.—The local market's interest centred around Seaboard issues and Nashville Railway securities principally. Seaboards continued firm by reason of the additional impulse coming from the New York curb, assisted by the fruitage from the general bull talk which has been in diligent circulation for several weeks. It is believed, that, in addition to the company's better freight prospects in its old territory, something is hatching which will increase the company's earning capacity. Nashville Railway 5s certificates were steady around the point decline of yesterday, the idea being that if the committee's claims are correct a chance for recovery is in prospect. The issues are a little heavy in tone, however, due to fear that something may yet come to the surface which will completely upset the consolidation scheme. Money on call was at 4@4½ per cent. Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 4,046 shares of stock and $121,600 worth of bonds, were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,527	Seaboard Ry. common	28¼	27	27½
695	Seaboard Ry. pf.	47½	47	47½
20	Atl. Coast Line com.	155	155	155
50	Northern Central	122	122	122
75	Consolidated Gas	70	70	70
25	Cotton Duck, tr. rects.	0⅝	0⅝	0⅝
4	G. B. S. Brew. com.	10	10	10
200	Un. Rys. & Elec. com.	10¾	10¾	10¾
675	Nashville Ry. com.	5	4¾	4¾
91	Maryland Casualty	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜
55	Fidelity & Deposit	163¾	163¾	163¾
30	International	135	134½	135
135	Union Trust	65½	65⅜	65⅝
2	Exchange Bank	193	193	193
5	Merchants' Nat. Bank	196	196	196
12	Merchants' Bank	32	32	32

BONDS.

$5,000	Seaboard Ry. 4s	86	86	86
1,000	South Bound 5s	112½	112½	112½
15,000	Potomac Valley 5s	119	119	119
2,000	Seaboard & Roan. 5s	113¾	113¾	113¾
10,000	Virginia Century	96¾	96¾	96¾
39,000	Un. Rys. & Elec. inc.	70¾	70¼	70¾
2,000	Un. Rys. & Elec. 4s	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜
2,000	Chas. Con. Rys. 5s	94	94	94
2,000	Anacostia & Po. Ry. 5s	103	103	103
1,000	Lex. Street Ry. 5s	104	104	104
4,680	Un. Elec. L. & P. 4½s	80½	80½	80½
3,400	Nashville Ry. 5s, ctfs.	72½	72½	72½
1,000	G. B. S. Brew. 1st	53¾	53¾	53¾
1,000	G. B. S. Brew. inc.	42¾	42¾	42¾
100	G. B. S. Brew. inc., scrip	42	42	42
300	City 3½s, 1980	110½	110½	110½
200	City 3½s, 1927	103	103	103
1,000	Va. Ry. & Elec. gen. 4s	97	97	97

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 24 7-16d per ounce and in New York at 53c per ounce. Mexican dollars at 41¼c.

On the Consolidated Exchange there were sales of 300 Mollie Gibson at .10, 1,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .07½, 350 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.35, 200 Olphir at 1.40, 300 Mexican at .60, 1,000 Comstock bonds at .05½, 900 Isabella at .28 and .27, 100 Phoenix G. M. at .07, and 1,100 Brunswick at .09 and .08.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Trading was active and strong yesterday on the curb. The list of securities which changed hands was quite large, and there were extensive transactions in the San Francisco Street Railway issues, which of late have been little traded in. New Orleans Railways common gained a point and a half, and the preferred one point, the common being extensively traded in. Northern Securities and Manhattan Transit made fractional gains, both being in good demand. Very large gains were recorded in Hall Signal and Trenton Potteries preferred, the former bringing seven and the latter two and a half points more than the best previous prices. The copper stocks were more actively traded in than they have been during the last few days.

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Very nearly a quarter of a million of the San Francisco subscriptions changed hands within a range of one-half a point. Fifty-odd thousands of the bonds were traded in at 91, and the preferred was in good demand, selling at 64¼ and 64¾. The day's transactions in these issues were, relatively speaking, quite large, as very little demand had appeared for them since the attempted corner in the bonds.

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WASHINGTON RAILWAY AND ELECTRIC preferred advanced very nearly two points on trading in 200 shares. Five of the bonds sold advanced fractionally in price.

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LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURANCE sold at 220 and 220. About thirty shares of Trust of the Republic changed hands at prices ranging from 265½ upward to 290.

***

The principal transactions reported in the outside market yesterday, with the high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
0	American Can	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
0	American Can pf.	54½	54½	54½
20	American Chicle	91	91	91
30	American Coal	15	15	15
100	American Union Elec.	13½	13½	13½
2,000	Am. Writing Paper	6⅜	5⅜	5⅜
900	Am. Writing Paper pf.	19	18½	18½
10,500	Bay State Gas	2	1⅞	1⅞
100	Boston, Hart. & Erie	25c	25c	25c
1,200	Central Foundry pf.	2½	2¼	2¼
1,000	Central Foundry pf.	12¾	12¼	12¾
1,600	Camden Land	⅝	½	⅝
300	Con. Refrigerating	5⅜	5¼	5¼
100	Continental Zinc	19	19	19
200	Electro-Pneumatic	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
700	Gold Hill Copper	1½	1⅜	1⅜
1,500	Greene Consol. Copper	28¼	27⅜	28¼
100	Guggenheim Explor.	155	155	155
10	Hall Signal	115	115	115
6,000	Manhattan Transit	7⅛	7⅜	7¼
3,300	Montreal & Boston Cop.	2¼	2	2⅛
20	National Enameling	30	30	30
1,100	New England Con. Ice	31¼	30⅝	31¼
4,325	New Orl. Rys., w. i.	84⅜	84⅛	84⅜
150	New Orl. Rys. pf., w.i.	50¼	50	•50⅛
10	New York Realty	102½	102½	102⅝
100	New York Transport.	11¼	11¼	11

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Adams Exp 4s		Nat Starch 6s	
1,000	105¼	1,000	106
Am Bicycle 5s		N Y C & H R L S	
5,000	65	col 3½s, reg	
Am Sm W 6s		5,000	93
1,000	90	N Y, C & St L 4s	
At, T & S F gen 5s		1,000	100½
5,000	104⅛	N Y & Queens El	
Adjustment 4s		L & P 5s	
5,000	94¾	1,000	108¼
Stamped		Nor & W con 4s	
3,000	93	1,000	101¾
500	93	3,000	101⅝
4,500	93	1,000	101¾
Balt & Ohio pr lien		Norf & West, Pocah	
3½s		C & C 4s	
5,000-3	97⅝	28,000	94½
Gold 4s		50,000	94⅝
5,000	103½	10,000	94¾
Conv deb 4s		10,000	94⅝
7,000	112½	8,000	94¾
5,000	111¾	Nor Pac 4s	
5,000	112	20,000	104½
5,000	111⅞	1,000	104⅛
S W Div 3½s		Nor Pac gen 3s	
1,000	90	7,000	75¼
500	89¾	Penn R R warrants	
500	90⅞	for new conv	
Balt & Ohio, P, L		3½s, 50 p c pd	
E & W V 4s		25,000	106⅞
1,000	90	43,000	106⅝
B'klyn Un Gas 5s		90,000	106¾
2,000	117¾	4,000	106⅞
Cent of Ga con 5s		5,500	106¾
4,000	109¾	5,000	106¾
5,000	109¼	62,000	106⅞
2,000	109¼	10,000	106⅞
Cent of Ga 1st inc		24,000	106⅞
7,000	84½	50,000	106¾
C of N J gen 5s,		2,500	107
registered		Reading gen 4s	
3,000	136¾	25,000	98⅛
Cen Pac gtd 3½s		Rio Gr W 1st	
17,000	89	15,000	100¾
Cent Pac gtd 4s		St L, I M & So	
5,000	103	unify & ref 4s	
Ches & O con 5s		21,000	92⅝
20,000	121	5,000	93
C & O gen 4½s		St L S W 1st 4s	
1,000	108¾	7,000	99¾
Chi & Alt 3½s		5,000	100
5,000	83⅝	Second Inc 4s	
Chi, B & Q 4s,		80,000	87
joint bonds		3,000	87½
10,000	95⅞	40,000	87⅞
1,000c	95⅝	10,000	87¾
2,000	95¾	2,000	88
12,000	95⅞	Cons 4s	
Ill Div 3½s		4,000	88
3,000	100	5,000	88¾
C & E Ill gen 5s		5,000	89
5,000	124	San A & A P 4s	
C & N W sink fd		6,000	88½
6s		Seaboard Air Line	
14,000	115½	Ry gold 4s	
Chi Term Tr 4s		7,000	86
9,000	89½	South Pac 4s	
Col & So 1st 4s		7,000	93½
4,000	96¾	3,000	93⅜
11,000	96⅞	So Ry 1st 5s	
Col F & I conv 5s		1,000	121
5,000	103¾	Third Av con 4s	
150,000	104	3,000	99½
Consol Tob 4s		25,000	98⅝
36,000	68	1,000	99½
91,000	67¾	10,000 320F	99¼
131,000	68	35,000	99¼
Det & Mac g 4s		5,000	99⅝
2,000	94	Tol, Peo & W 4s	
2,000	94½	1,000	92
Det & M 1st 4s		Tol, St L & W 4s	
5,000	102	5,000	83
Det So 4s		Union Pac 1st 4s	
7,000	86⅞	13,000	104⅝
10,000	86¾	300	104⅜
Erie 1st gen 4s		10,000	104⅝
30,000	86⅞	Un Pac conv 4s	
Erie, Penn, col tr		27,000	108¾
4s		15,000	108⅞
5,000	93	10,000	108⅝
5,000	95¼	30,000	108⅝
Ft W & D C 1st		4,000	109
18,000	113½	20,000	108⅞
Green Bay & Wn		2,000	108¾
deb ctfs B		10,000	104⅛
2,000	22½	2,000	108⅝
1,000	22⅝	10,000	109
46,000	22½	55,000	108⅞
4,000	22¾	10,000	109
5,000	22⅝	110,000	108⅝
10,000	22¾	Wabash 1st 5s	
Int & Gt N 1st 6s		2,000	119⅜
8,000	124	6,000	119½
10,000	124½	Wabash 2d 5s	
5,000	124¾	17,000	112⅜
1,000	124½	Wabash deb B	
Int & G N 2d 5s		10,000	77⅝
70,000	100¼	4,000	77½
Kan City So 3s		6,000	77⅝
20,000	72½	11,000	77¾
Louis & Nash col		125,000	77
trust 4s		West Shore 4s	
10,000	100½	5,000	114⅛
Laclede Gas L of		W N Y & P 1st	
St L 1st 5s		1,000	119¼
4,000	109	W U Tel col tr 5s	
Manhattan con 4s		5,000-3	111½
1,000	104½	West Un fund &	
Mex Cent 1st inc		real est 4½s	
5,000	33¼	50,000	105½
11,000	33	Wh & L E 1st con	
M & St L con 5s		4s	
1,000	123	2,000	94½
Mo, K & T 1st 4s		6,000	94¾
1,000	99⅝	Wis Cent gen 4s	
5,000	100	3,000	93
Mo, K & T 2d 4s		5,000	92⅝
8,000 320F	86¼	6,000	92⅝
15,000	86½	1,000	92¾

Total sales.....$2,335,500

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	107¼	108	King. & P., 11½	20	
2s, c., 1930	107¼	108	Kn. Ice, Chi. 12	15	
3s, r., 1918	105⅜	106½	Kn. Ice, Chi.,		
3s, c., 1918	106½	107¼	pf.	48	
4s, 1907, reg	106	107	Lacl. Gas	89	
4s, r., 1907	108½	109¼	Lacl. G. pf.	110	
4s, c., 1907	108½	109¼	L. E. & W.		
4s, r., 1925	132¼	133¼	pf.	127	133
4s, c., 1925	133½	135⅝	Lake Shore	325	350
4s, c., 1901	103⅝	104¾	Long Island	87½	88½
4s, r., 1901	103	109	Man. Beach	14½	17
D. C. 3-65s	124	..	Md. C. pf	78	80
			M. W. S. El.,		
Adams Exp	200	212	Chi. pf.	38	39½
Alo. & Sus.	225	..	M. W. S. El.,		
Alle. & W.	145	..	Chi., pf.	91¾	93½
Am. Coal	180	200	Mich. Cent.	..	174
A. C. O. pf.	96	98	M. El. R. &		
Am. D. Tel.	36	39	L. pf.	121	..
Am. Lin. Co.	22½	24	M. & St. L.		
A. L. Co. pf.	51	52	pf.	125	128
A. M. Co. pf.	22	24	Mor. & Es.	193	200
A. S. & R.	46½	47	N. C. & St.		
Am. Sn. pf.	122¾	..	L.	101	105
A. T. & T.	164	166	Nat. Bis. pf.	106¾	107¾
A. T. & C.	87	92	Nat. Lead	21½	22
Am. Tob. pf.	145	150	N. R. R. of		
Am. W. Co.	13¾	15	Mex. pf.	39¾	40
Ann Arbor	38	40	N. Cent.	34	38
Ann A. pf.	68	72	N. Y. B. &		
A. M. 1st pf.	92	95	M. B. pf.	95	..
B. A. L. pf.	108	..	N. Y. & N.		
B. Un. Gas	231	240	H.	225	230
Bkn. R. T.	115	125	N. Y. Dock	23	25
B. R. & P.			N. Y. L. &		
pf.	142	..	W.	138	145
B. C. R. &			N. Y. & R.		
N.	182	..	Beach	14	..
C., C. & C.	40	..	N. & W. pf.	93	96
C., B. & Q.	190	205	North. Cent.	240	..
C. & E. Ill.			Ont. Mining.	8	9
pf.	147	149	Pac. Coast.	70	74
C. G. W. pf.,			P. C. 1st pf.	100	105
A.	87½	88	P. C. 2d pf.	75	80
C. G. W. pf.,			Peo. & East.	40	43
B.	48	48½	Pere Marq.	..	90
C. G. W. d.	92¾	92½	Pere M. pf.	..	95
C. I. & L.	76	77	P., C., C. &		
C. I. & L.			St. L. pf.	116	127
pf.	87½	88½	P. Ft. W. &		
Chi., St. P.,			C.	191½	193½
& Om.	160	168	P., Ft. W. &		
C., St. P., M.			C. sp.	185	..
& Om. pf.	200	210	Quicksilver	3⅝	3¾
C. U. T. pf.	53	55	Quicksil'r pf.	9⅞	11
C., C., C. &			Rens. & Sar.	210	..
St. L. pf.	118	122	R., W. & O.	139	..
C., L. & W.	78¾	80	Rub. Goods.	17½	18½
C., L. & W.			Rub. G. pf.	65	68
pf.	95	98	St. J. & G. I.	22½	23
Cleve. & P.	191½	..	St. L. & S.		
C. F. & L.			F. 1st pf.	84	86
pf.	130	138	S. S. S. & I.	32	33
C. & H. C.			S. S. S. & I.		
& Iron.	17	18	pf.	82	83
Com. Cable.	190	..	So. R., M. &		
Consol. Coal.	80	85	O. ctfs.	93	..
D., L. & W.	284	287	T. P. L. Tr.	38	41
D., M. & Ft.			T. P. & W.	16	25
D. pf.	150	..	T. C. R. T.		
Dia. Match.	137	137½	pf.	135½	138½
Dist. of Am.	4½	5	U. B. & P.	14½	15½
D. of A. pf.	36½	37	U. S. Exp.	118	120
D. of A. pf.			U. S. R. &		
ctfs.	36	36¾	Ref.	38	38½
Gen. Ch. pf.	99½	102	U. S. R.		
Homestake.	80	90	Ref. pf.	61	62
Ill. C.	1.105	..	U. S. R. pf.	55	57
Int. Power.	69	72	Va.-Car. pf.	..	130
Iowa C. pf.	86	86½	W.-F. Exp.	210	220
Joliet & Chi.	185	..	W. & L. E.		
K. & D. M.			2d pf.	37¼	37½
pf.	68	72			

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1902.	1901.	Increase.
TORONTO, HAMILTON & BUFFALO—			
2d week July	$7,424	$7,844	*$420
From July 1	15,734	16,483	*749
GEORGIA SOUTHERN & FLORIDA RAILWAY Company for June—			
Gross earnings	105,468	97,623	7,845
Op. exp. & taxes	84,798	76,716	8,082
Net earnings	20,670	20,907	*237
Fiscal Year—			
Gross earnings	1,250,876	1,203,811	47,065
Op. exp. & taxes	955,906	903,144	52,762
Net earnings	294,970	300,667	*5,697
PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY for June—			
Gross earnings	1,834,111	589,801	244,310
Op. expenses	1,342,303	154,153	188,150
Net earnings	491,808	435,648	56,160
Int., rentals, &c.	333,976	332,309	1,667
Surplus	157,832	103,339	54,493
From Jan. 1 to June 30—			
Gross earnings	10,830,374	9,751,057	1,088,317
Op. expenses	7,967,023	7,154,232	842,791
Net earnings	2,842,351	2,596,825	245,526
Int., rentals, &c.	1,917,457	1,735,196	182,301
Surplus	924,864	861,639	63,225
*Decrease.			
SOUTHERN RAILWAY for June—			
Gross earnings	2,916,118	2,698,626	217,490
Exp. and taxes	2,227,390	2,113,651	113,739
Net earnings	788,726	584,975	203,751
Fiscal Year:			
Gross earnings	37,712,248	35,697,772	2,014,476
Exp. and taxes	26,840,837	25,091,117	1,753,422
Net earnings	10,865,411	10,604,358	261,053
UNION TRACTION CO. for the year ended June 30—			
Gross earnings	7,825,110	7,289,130	535,980
Op. expenses	4,570,719	3,942,194	628,525
Net earnings	3,254,490	3,346,945	*92,545
Other income	117,349	869,670	*752,321
Total income	3,371,749	4,216,615	*844,866
Fixed charges	3,619,277	4,058,040	*438,763
Deficit	247,528	†158,575	406,103
Preferred div.		150,000	*150,000
Deficit‡	247,528	8,575	256,103
*Decrease. †Balance. ‡Surplus.			

FINANCIAL.

Banks and Trust Companies.

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Capital $3,000,000 Surplus and profits $5,912,108.53
Temporary address, 7 Wall, 9 & 11 Nassau St.

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415 B'WAY, COR. CANAL ST.
57 E. 59TH ST. (near Madison Ave.)
11 E. 42D ST. (near Manhattan Hotel.)
SEND FOR DAILY MARKET LETTER.
CHICAGO. PHILADELPHIA. BOSTON.

FRED. H. SMITH,
Stocks and Bonds,
66 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Thirty Years in the Business.
Prompt and efficient service. Book on R. R. and Industrials, and Special Reports mailed on application.
Customers have the benefit of my experience in the selection of stocks and bonds.
TELEPHONE—2385 CORTLANDT.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

C. J. Swift & Co. have been appointed sole Cleveland agents of the Allemannia Insurance Company of Pittsburg.

Barry, Lorman & Buerkle have been appointed Cleveland agents of the Girard Fire and Marine Insurance Company to succeed Hopkinson, Parsons & Co.

The Fidelity Trust Company of Newark has already secured a controlling interest in the Merchants' Fire Insurance Company's stock, and additional acceptances are coming in gradually.

The Lincoln National Life Insurance Company of Newark has been organized, with ex-Gov. Voorhees as President, Ellwood P. Robbins as Secretary, and these Directors: George S. Bacon, William E. Condit, Samuel Berry, Richard M. Moore, Bloomfield H. Minch, Andrew Kirkpatrick, Horton D. Williams, and Ellwood P. Robbins. The 1st of August is set as the date for commencing life underwriting operations.

As a result of the conference between the Fire Underwriters' Eastern Union and the Boston Board of Fire Underwriters, all specifically rated risks located in Boston are to be considered subject to the reduced rate clause. Those risks under minimum rating are not included.

Financial Continued on Page 12.

FINANCIAL.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
OFFICE NO. 55 WILLIAM STREET, CORNER OF PINE ST.
WEDNESDAY, JULY 23D,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTOR OF THE ESTATE OF IDA A. VAN ALST, DECD.
$3,000 Chic., Mil. & St. Paul R. R. (S. W. Div.) 6s, 1909.
$2,000 City of Brooklyn 7% Public Park Loan, 1915.
$3,000 West Shore R. R. Co. 4s, 2361.
$10,000 United States 4% Reg. Bds., 1907.
$12,000 Atlantic Avenue R. R. Co. 5s, 1931.
$1,000 N. Y., Chicago & St. Louis R. R. Co. 4s, 1937.
$7,000 Brooklyn Union Gas Co. 5s, 1945.
$5,000 Central Crosstown R. R. 6s, 1922.
$2,000 Albany & Hudson R'way & Power Co. 5s, 1939, Mch., 1902, Coupon on.
14 shs. Williamsburgh Trust Co., B'klyn.
14 shs. First National Bank, B'klyn.
100 shs. Clev., Clnn., Chicago & St. Louis R. R.
50 shs. Williamsburgh City Firo Ins. Co., (sold 10 shs. with privilege).
20 shs. Stuyvesant Insurance Co.
10 shs. Canada Southern R'way Co.
23 shs. N. Y. Central & Hudson River R. R. Co.
50 shs. Kings County Trust, B'klyn, (sold 10 shares with privilege).
1,200 shs. Brooklyn City R. R. Co., (sold 100 shs. with privilege).
60 shs. New York & New Jersey Telephone Co., (sold 10 shares with privilege).
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
60 shs. Brooklyn Academy of Music, (with 6 tickets).
100 shs. N. Y. Mtge. & Security Co.
$1,000 Hamilton Club, B'klyn, 2d Mtge, 4% Bd., 1921.
10 shs. West Side Bank.
25 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
BY ORDER OF ADMINISTRATOR.
1,397 shs. Loring & Co., Limited.
165 shs. Henry Medical Dispensary.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
5,000 shs. Silver Queen Mining & Smelting Co.
$200 British National War Loan 2¾% Bds.
10 shs. Ramapo Water Co.
42 shs. Title Insurance Co.
500 shs. Dominion Securities Co.
20 shs. Central Realty Bond & Trust Co.
9 shs. National City Bank.
25 shs. Lawyers' Mtge. Insurance Co.
30 shs. Trust Co. of America.
50 shs. Lawyers' Title Insurance Co.
$10,000 Consolidated Water Co. of Utica 1st Mtge. 5% Bds., 1920.
$3,000 B'klyn & Rockaway Beach R. R. 6s, 1931.
50 shs. Safety Car Heating & Lighting Co.
50 shs. Borden's Condensed Milk Co. Pfd.
60 shs. Royal Baking Powder Co. Pfd.
25 shs. American Chicle Co. Pfd.
5 shs. Niles-Bement-Pond Co. common.
$5,000 Indiana Natural & Ill. Gas Co. 1st Cs, 1908.
60 shs. Woodlawn Cemetery.
1,500 shs. The Number Seven Mining Co., Ltd.
$6,000 Haverstraw Light & Fuel Co. 5% Bds., 1940.
30 shs. Stuyvesant Fire Ins. Co.
10 shs. Natl. City Bank.
25 shs. Corn Exchange Bank, (new stock.)
100 shs. Manhattan Co. Bank.
$250 Consumers' Ice Co. 5% Bond Ctf., 1911.
9 shs. North American Trust Co.
6 shs. Binghamton Ry. Co.
14 shs. Holland Trust Co.
40 shs. Western Union Telegraph Co.
42 shs. American Express Co.
200 shs. Ramapo Water Co.
8 shs. N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust Co.
$10,000 National Starch Co. 5 per cent. Deb. Bds., 1925.
$450,000 Chicago & South Eastern Ry. Co. Gen. Mtge. Gold Bds., 1022; $400,000 carry July, 1892, Coupons, and $50,000 carry July, 1893, Coupons.
28 shs. American Exchg. Natl. Bank.
40 shs. Guardian Trust Co.
4 shs. Corn Exchange Bank (new stock.)
25 shs. Union Steel & Chain Co. Pfd.
1,000 shs. Eastern Consolidated Oil Co. of Maine.
100 shs. Northern Pacific Ry. Co. Pfd.
15 shs. Trust Co. of America.
100 shs. Lawyers' Mtge. Ins. Co.
50 shs. Natl. City Bank.
200 shs. Mechanics & Traders' Bank.

WANTED.
Shares,
50 Nassau Trust
OF BROOKLYN.
5 Garfield Natl. Bank
10 Equitable Trust
20 Trust Co. of the Republic
FOR SALE.
40 Bond & Mtg. Guar.
100 Central Natl. Bank
OF NEWARK.
20 Federal Trust
25 North American Trust
25 Guardian Trust
HALLOWELL & HENRY,
41 Exchange Place.
Note.—We are specialists in New York and New Jersey Bank and Trust Co. stocks.

REDEMPTION NOTICE NO. 11

RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY,

EQUIPMENT MORTGAGE BONDS, DATED SEPTEMBER 3, 1889.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Fifty-six (56) Equipment Mortgage Bonds of the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund, in accordance with the requirements of Article Three of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

20	219	370	528	636	852	1047
35	234	376	531	641	859	1111
48	251	419	550	690	878	1112
67	276	436	570	717	915	1138
70	283	442	573	724	938	1141
90	317	450	603	776	968	1151
107	325	506	615	778	1024	1240
208	338	509	621	816	1030	1256

All future interest of any of the bonds so designated ceases with the coupons due September 1st, in accordance with the terms of the mortgage.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
By E. F. HYDE,
Second Vice President,
New York, June 4th, 1902.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the fifty-six bonds were designated by lot in our presence, as above stated.
FRED C. RANDALL,
With Central Trust Company of New York.
R. D. LANKFORD,
With Richmond & Danville R. R. Co.
W. H. SMIDT,
[Seal.] Notary Public, Rockland Co., Certificate Filed in New York Co.

In accordance with the foregoing certificate said mentioned bonds and the coupons therefrom maturing September 1, 1902, attached thereto, will be paid at this office on or after the first day of September, 1902, at par. Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee.
By E. F. HYDE,
Second Vice President.

MICHIGAN TELEPHONE COMPANY

Consolidated Mortgage 5% Bonds.

DATED JAN'Y 1, 1899. DUE JAN'Y 1, 1929.

A large majority of these bonds having been deposited with the Old Colony Trust Company, as Depository under the Bondholders' agreement, dated June 28, 1902, the time for the deposit of bonds has been exteaded until August 5, 1902, after which no deposits will be received except upon such terme as the Committee may prescribe.

Signed. WILLIAM BLODGET,
CHESTER COREY,
FREDERICK A. FARRAR,
ALLEN B. FORBES,
ISAAC SPRAGUE.

C. F. CUSHMAN, Sec'y,
52 Devonshire Street,
Boston, July 21, 1902.

BAMBERGER DE LAMAR
Gold Mines Company
Have removed their offices to the BROAD EXCHANGE BUILDING.
Tel. No. 3817 Broad. 25 BROAD ST.

FINANCIAL.

REORGANIZATION
OF
Asphalt Company of America
AND
National Asphalt Company

To the holders of certificates of deposit of Collateral Gold Certificates of the ASPHALT COMPANY OF AMERICA, and to the holders of such Collateral Gold Certificates.

You are hereby notified that the undersigned, a Committee acting at the request of holders of Collateral Gold Certificates of the ASPHALT COMPANY OF AMERICA, under an agreement bearing date the 14th day of November, 1901, have approved and adopted, in conjunction with a committee representing the holders of securities of the NATIONAL ASPHALT COMPANY, a plan for the reorganization of the affairs of the Asphalt Company of America, and of the National Asphalt Company, and have lodged originals of said plan with the COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA and the MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, the depositaries mentioned in said agreement. A copy of said plan, together with a copy of the report of this Committee, will be mailed to each holder of said certificates of said Asphalt Company of America, and to the holders of certificates of deposit issued by the depositaries under said agreement, and copies thereof may be obtained upon application to either of said depositaries.

Holders of collateral gold certificates of the Asphalt Company of America, already deposited under said agreement, will be deemed to have assented to said plan, unless written notice of their dissent therefrom, and of their desire to withdraw from said agreement and plan, shall have been filed with either of said depositaries prior to AUGUST 19TH, 1902. Holders of said collateral gold certificates who have not deposited them with either of said depositaries, may become parties to said agreement and plan by depositing their said certificates with either of said depositaries on or before SEPTEMBER 15TH, 1902.

Dated Philadelphia, July 18th, 1902.
HENRY W. BIDDLE, Chairman.
RUDULPH ELLIS,
ALVIN W. KRECH,
E. B. MORRIS,
C. S. W. PACKARD,
Committee.
J. PERCY KEATING, THOMAS DE WITT CUYLER, } Philadelphia.
ALEXANDER & GREEN, New York City, of Counsel.
W. S. ELLIS, Secretary,
Arcade Building, Philadelphia.

REORGANIZATION
OF
NATIONAL ASPHALT COMPANY
AND
ASPHALT COMPANY OF AMERICA.

TO THE HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT OF COLLATERAL GOLD CERTIFICATES AND CAPITAL STOCK OF THE NATIONAL ASPHALT COMPANY AND TO THE HOLDERS OF SUCH COLLATERAL GOLD CERTIFICATES AND CERTIFICATES OF CAPITAL STOCK:

You are hereby notified that the undersigned, a committee acting at the request of holders of Collateral Gold Certificates and Capital Stock of the National Asphalt Company, under an agreement bearing date the 18th day of November, 1901, have approved and adopted, in conjunction with the committee representing the holders of securities of the Asphalt Company of America, a plan for the reorganization of the affairs of the National Asphalt Company and of the Asphalt Company of America, and have lodged originals of said plan with the Equitable Trust Company of Philadelphia and the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, the depositaries mentioned in said agreement. A copy of said plan, together with a copy of the report of this committee, will be mailed to each holder of said certificates of said National Company and to the holders of certificates of deposit issued by the depositaries under said agreement, and copies thereof may be obtained upon application to either of said depositaries.

Holders of the Collateral Gold Certificates and Capital Stock of the National Asphalt Company already deposited under said agreement will be deemed to have assented to said plan unless written notice of dissent therefrom is filed with either of the depositaries prior to the 10th day of August, 1902, and holders of said Collateral Gold Certificates and certificates of stock who have not deposited them may become parties to said agreement and plan by depositing their said gold certificates and stock with either of the above-named depositaries on or before September 10th, 1902.

Dated Philadelphia, July 18th, 1902.
WILLIAM F. HARRITY, Chairman.
RICHARD H. RUSHTON,
ARTHUR W. SEWALL,
Committee.
JOHN V. LOUGHNEY, Betz Building, Philadelphia, Pa., Secretary.
DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, of Counsel.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY

(OF CALIFORNIA)

First Consolidated Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds of 1893.

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors of this Company has determined to use to redeem First Consolidated Mortgage Five Per Cent Gold Bonds of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company (of California) $64,000 now in the Sinking Fund for the redemption and payment of Bonds of that issue, and that Bonds of such issue will be redeemed therewith; bids are hereby invited for the surrender of such Bonds at prices to be named by the bidders. Such bids should be deposited with Andrew K. Van Deventer, Assistant Treasurer of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, at his office, 120 Broadway, New York City, at or before 12 o'clock noon on the 31st day of July, 1902, and should be endorsed "Bids for surrender of Southern Pacific Railroad Company of California Five Per Cent Bonds."

New York, June 30, 1902.
SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.,
By E. H. HARRIMAN, President.

TO HOLDERS OF
San Francisco and North Pacific Railway
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, Trustee under the Mortgage or Deed of Trust of the San Francisco and North Pacific Railway Company, dated January 1st, 1880, hereby gives notice, pursuant to the Sinking Fund provision of the said Mortgage, that the following Twenty-two Bonds have been designated by lot for Redemption at 110 per cent. and interest to February 8th, 1903, viz.:

Nos. 28, 348, 478, 533, 818, 846, 960, 1219, 1553, 1647, 1672, 1761, 1840, 2394, 2516, 2757, 2937, 3279, 3347, 3451, 3577, and 3585.

The above bonds will be paid upon presentation at the office of the Trustee, in the City of New York, on February 8th, 1903, at which date interest thereon will cease.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST CO., Trustee,
By LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.
No. 120 Broadway, New York, July 15, 1902.

WEST VIRGINIA DEBT.

To the Holders of Virginia Deferred Certificates.

The undersigned Committee have received over $9,700,000 of Certificates, and hereby give notice that they will continue to receive deposits of Certificates at the office of Messrs. Brown Brothers & Company, No. 59 Wall Street, New York City, up to the 15th of August, 1902, after which date they will be received only at the discretion of the Committee.

JOHN CROSBY BROWN, Chairman.
J. KENNEDY TOD,
EDWARD M. SCUDDER,
BARTLETT S. JOHNSTON,
VIRGINIUS NEWTON,
R. P. CHEW,
ROBERT L. HARRISON, Secretary.

The Northern Pacific Terminal Co. OF OREGON.

In accordance with the provision of the Deed of Trust of the Northern Pacific Terminal Company of Oregon the following bonds have been drawn for account of the sinking fund, viz.:

Nos. 23, 191, 210, 371, 423, 563, 958, 1006, 1048, 1178, 1940, 2089, 2208, 2830, 2888, 2855, 3116, 3114, 3354, 3611, 3731, 3861, 3881, 3899, and will be redeemed by The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Trustee, at its office, Nos. 16-22 William Street, New York City, at 110 and accrued interest on the 7th day of August, 1902, at which date interest will cease on the above bonds.

The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.,
By E. S. MARSTON, President.
New York, July 16, 1902.

FINANCIAL.

MORTON TRUST COMPANY
38 NASSAU STREET.
Capital - - - - - - - $2,000,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits - $5,373,061

OFFICERS.
Levi P. Morton, President; Thomas F. Ryan, Vice-President; James K. Corbière, 2d Vice-Pres.; H. M. Francis, Secretary; Charles A. Conant, Treasurer; H. B. Berry, Trust Officer; Eugene E. Varet, Asst. Secret'y; G. L. Wilmerding, Asst. Secret'y.

DIRECTORS:

John Jacob Astor,	G. G. Haven,	Joseph Larocque,	Samuel Rea,
George F. Baker,	Joseph C. Hendrix,	D. O. Mills

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Continued from Page 11.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
16,770	Amal. Copper	64¾	67¼	64¾	67¼
20	American Ice	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
20	American Locom.	33	33	33	33
10,830	Am. Sugar	129½	130¾	129	130¼
11,930	At., Top. & S. F.	90½	91¼	90¼	91⅛
200	A., T. & S. F. pf.	102¾	102¾	102¼	102¾
20	Anaconda Copper	105	105	104	104
2,850	Balt. & Ohio	111⅝	112⅛	111¼	111⅝
8,220	Brklyn R. T.	70	71¼	70	70⅞
330	Canadian Pacific	136⅝	136¾	136¼	136½
80	Chi. & Alton	43⅝	44¼	43⅝	44⅛
1,000	Chi. Gt. West.	31	31⅛	30⅝	31
3,630	Ches. & Ohio	54⅛	55¼	54⅝	54⅞
23,430	C., M. & St. P.	182	183⅝	181¾	183⅜
320	C., R. I. & Pac.	183¼	184¼	182	182
20	C., R. I. & P. rts.	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
270	Col. Fuel & I.	97½	98½	96¾	97½
250	Col. Southern	34	34	33⅝	33⅝
8,200	Col. So. 2d pf.	49¼	49¾	49¼	49¼
20	Chi. Term. Tr.	23⅝	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛
30	Chi. T. T. pf.	40½	40½	40½	40½
20	Chi. Un. Tract.	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
400	Det. Union, Ry.	80	80	80	80
1,290	Erie	38¼	38⅝	38	38¼
30	Illinois Central	166	166¾	165⅜	165⅜
110	Louis. & Nash.	139½	140	139¼	140
9,010	Manhattan	136⅝	137¼	136⅜	136⅞
170	Mexican Central	30¾	30¾	29¾	29¾
90	Mo., Kan. & T.	28¾	28¾	28¼	28⅝
70	Mo., K. & T. pf.	61¼	61¾	61¼	61¼
18,430	Missouri Pacific	114⅝	115⅝	114⅝	115¾
10	Met. Street Ry.	150½	150½	150½	150½
3,080	N. Y. Central	162⅝	165¼	162⅜	165
120	N. Y. Ont. & W.	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾
130	Nor. & West.	61¼	61¾	61	61¼
3,230	Pennsylvania	160¾	161	160	160⅝
3,710	People's Gas	105½	105	105	105⅜
13,490	Reading	67	68¼	67	67⅝
180	Reading 2d pf.	72¾	73⅜	72¾	73⅜
10	Rep. Steel.	18½	18½	18½	18½
20	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	75	75	75	75
180	St. L. S. W.	39⅜	39⅞	39¼	39¼
7,550	Southern Pacific.	68	68⅞	68	68⅜
3,230	Southern Railway	38⅜	39	38⅝	38¾
50	So. Ry. pf.	97¾	97¾	97¼	97¼
310	Tenn. Coal & I.	65⅝	65⅞	65¼	65⅜
700	Texas & Pacific.	43⅜	43⅝	43⅜	43⅝
10,080	Union Pacific.	107¾	108¾	107¾	108
100	U. S. Leather.	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼
8,970	U. S. Steel.	40⅜	40⅝	40½	40½
400	U. S. Steel pf.	90¼	90¾	90½	90¾
170	Wabash.	31	31¼	31	31⅛
860	Wabash pf.	47¼	47⅜	47	47
40	West. Union.	88	88	88	88
240	Wis. Central.	28¼	28¾	28¼	28⅝
166,040					

Bonds.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$2,000	Third Av. 4s	99⅝	99⅝	99⅜	99⅝

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, July 22.—Complete transactions in the Stock Exchange to-day were as follows:

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
30	Mer. & Man. Nat. Bk.	136	136	136	136
20	South Side Trust Co.	110	110	110	110
100	Luster Mining	14	14	14	14
325	Westinghouse Elec. 2d	104	103¾	103¾	103¾
400	P., B. & L. E. com.	36⅞	36¾	36¼	36⅝
220	Penna. R. R.	80½	80⅝	80¼	80½
50	Citizens' Traction	71	71	71	71
420	Am. Window Glass	62½	61½	61¾	61¾
90	Am. Window Glass pf.	93½	93½	93	93½
50	Amalgamated Copper	66	66	66	66
10	Crucible Steel	21½	21½	21¼	21¼
200	Crucible Steel pf.	85½	85½	85¼	85¼
250	U. S. Steel	40⅝	40⅝	40¼	40¼
20	U. S. Steel pf.	90	90	90	90
252	Nat. Fire Proofing	31¾	31¾	31⅜	31⅜
101	Nat. Fire Proofing pf.	93¾	93¾	93½	93½
340	Mon. River Coal	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝
300	Pittsburg Coal	25½	25⅝	25⅜	25⅝
45	Pittsburg Coal pf.	89½	89½	89½	89½
575	Pittsburg Brewing	27⅞	27⅞	27⅝	27⅝
510	Pittsburg Brewing pf.	47	47	47	47
10	Westinghouse Air Brake	181	181	181	181
$2,000	Philadelphia Co. 1st 5s	112¾	112¾	112½	112½
17,000	Pittsburg Brew. Co. 6s	111	111	111	111

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fond, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$196,606,548
Gold	99,941,808
Silver	23,953,172
United States notes	9,016,675
Treasury notes of 1890	123,747
National banknotes	11,280,615
Total receipts this day	1,104,442
Total receipts this month	34,413,587
Total receipts this year	34,413,587
Total expenditures this day	1,210,000
Total expenditures this month	46,635,000
Total expenditures this year	46,635,000
Deposits in National banks	124,892,586

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$356,082,089
Silver dollars	455,305,000
Silver dollars of 1890	29,225
Silver bullion of 1890	29,457,775
Total	$841,897,089

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$356,082,089
Silver certificates outstanding	456,305,000
Treasury notes outstanding	29,510,000
Total	$841,897,089

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$69,989,498
Gold certificates	28,952,310
Silver coin and bullion	17,551,727
Silver certificates	8,401,445
United States notes	9,016,675
Other assets	24,164,045
Total in Treasury	$159,075,703
Deposits in National banks	124,892,586
Total	$283,968,290
Current liabilities	87,391,742
Available cash balance	$196,606,548

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

The exports of merchandise from the Port of New York for the week ended Tuesday, July 22, are valued at $8,113,502, against $8,890,725 in the preceding week and $9,799,-711 in the corresponding week last year. Since Jan. 1, $270,372,726, against $292,063,-329 in the corresponding period of last year.

WEEKLY CROP REPORT.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The Weather Bureau's weekly summary of crop conditions is as follows:

The Lower Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valleys and lake region have continued to suffer from excessive rains, which have also interrupted farm work in the Ohio Valley and in portions of the Middle Atlantic States and New England. Much injury to crops and other property has resulted from overflows in Iowa and portions of Illinois, Missouri, and Michigan. Drought has been largely relieved in the Southern States, but extensive areas in that section are still much in need of rain, especially the northern portions, extending from Oklahoma eastward to the Carolinas. The temperature conditions as a whole have been favorable, although rather low in the Northern Rocky Mountain districts. The Northern Pacific Coast States sustained considerable damage from high winds and the Dakotas and Minnesota from hailstorms in scattered localities.

The corn crop has made splendid progress in the States of the Central Valleys, except in Iowa and limited portions of Missouri and Illinois, the condition of the crop in Iowa being fairly good on well-tilled upland, but great damage has resulted from floods on the river bottoms of the southern and eastern portions of that State and in Northern Illinois. Highly favorable reports are received from Nebraska, Kansas, and the greater part of Missouri and Illinois, and a decided improvement in the condition of the crop in the Ohio Valley is indicated.

Rains have interfered with the harvesting of Winter wheat where unfinished in the extreme Northern districts, and have also been unfavorable for threshing in the Central valleys, while considerable wheat in shock in the Lower Missouri Valley has been damaged. Harvesting continues in California, and has begun in Oregon, where wheat is filling nicely. The crop in both Oregon and Washington has, however, sustained considerable damage from recent high winds.

Spring wheat has advanced favorably in the principal Spring wheat States, but has sustained injury in scattered localities from hailstorms.

Oat harvest is finished in the Southern States and is in progress in the central valleys, and while lodging is extensively reported from the Ohio, Upper Mississippi, and Missouri Valleys, and lake region, the general condition of the crop continues satisfactory.

Although generally improved in condition, cotton continues to suffer from drought in portions of the Carolinas, over the north-central portions of the cotton belt and in the extreme Northwestern and Southwestern Texas. In much the greater part of the last-mentioned State the crop is normally developed and is heavily fruited, with ample moisture for present needs. A material improvement is noted in portions of Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama, and the crop continues in generally promising condition in Georgia. Over much the greater part of the central and eastern districts the plant continues small, and blooming to top is extensively reported.

In Tennessee, Kentucky, and Maryland the condition of tobacco is somewhat less favorable than in the previous week, but the crop has done well in Indiana, Ohio, and Virginia. Cutting and curing are progressing favorably in the Carolinas.

Apple prospects are somewhat improved in Missouri, and promise well in portions of Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska, and Michigan. The outlook in New York is less promising, but continues favorable in New England. Generally throughout the Ohio Valley and Middle Atlantic States the indications are for a very poor crop.

Haying has been interrupted and much hay spoiled by rains in the Lower Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valleys and portions of the lake region.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Well Distributed Dealing in Dwellings and Small Properties — Day's Results in the Auction Room.

The five-story American basement dwelling 313 West Seventy-fifth Street, 20 by 90 by 100, has been sold through L. J. Phillips & Co.

Andrews, Bell & Co. have sold for Annie Griffin to Andrew H. and Davidson H. Smith, the four-story dwelling 21 East Forty-first Street, 22 by 98.9. The buyers already owned the adjoining house, No. 19, acquired about two months ago through the same brokers, as well as abutting property on both Madison Avenue and Forty-second Street.

Herbert A. Sherman has sold for Isabella B. and Sadie E. Baird the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 148 West Forty-fifth Street, 16.8 by 100.5.

The Empire City Realty Company has sold the five-story flat 140 West Ninety-eighth Street, 25 by 100.11.

F. A. Carll has sold for Nathan Stern, for $28,500, the five-story flat 129 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street.

Foster & Co. have sold for the Hamilton Bank the plot 75 by 99.11, on the south side of One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, 100 feet east of Twelfth Avenue.

E. Osborne Smith & Co. have sold for John H. Deane to John H. Springer the lot at the northwest corner of One Hundred and Eighty-third Street and Audubon Avenue, 25 by 74.11.

Alfred M. Rau has sold to Mary Casson the four-story dwelling 149 West Sixty-fourth Street, 18 by 100.5.

D. F. Crater has bought, through Pfeiffer & Unger, the plot at the southwest corner of Wadsworth Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street, 79.11 by 70.

George B. Gillie has sold for Max Marx the plot at the northwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, 100 by 95; also, for Frederick Biehl, the three-story dwelling 211 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, 20 by 99.11.

A. Satzman has sold for Prinsky & Rosenblatt, to a Mr. Busceni, for $48,000, the two six-story brick tenements 337 East One Hundred and Ninth Street and 336 East One Hundred and Tenth Street.

Alfonso Constantine has resold to Michael Faruolo of Charles R. Faruolo & Co., for $23,000, the six-story double tenement 408 East Seventy-first Street.

Clifford & Shinaman Company have leased for Elizabeth Flagg and George Britton, executors of the estate of F. W. Britton, to a client, the four-story dwelling 15 East Forty-fifth Street, for five years, at an annual rental of $1,250. The same firm has also leased the ground floor store at 2,649 Broadway to Richtmeyer & Irving.

The northwest corner of Madison Avenue and Ninety-seventh Street, 100.11 by 90, was transferred yesterday by Russell Sage to Mabel G. Maynard, who immediately reconveyed the property to Maria E. Herrick.

The Clark Construction Company, recently organized under the laws of New Jersey, is said to be the successor of the Jonathan Clark & Sons Company of Chicago, one of the oldest and best-known concerns of the class in the West. The reorganization of the company, it is believed, is preliminary to the undertaking of building operations in this city. The officers will be as follows: President—J. W. Clark; Vice President—H. R. Johnstone; Treasurer—George T. Clark. The capitalization of the company is placed at $1,250,000, of which $250,000 will be 6 per cent. preferred stock and $1,000,000 common.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Vincent A. Ryan.

857 East One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, north side, 155 feet east of 3d, Ann's Avenue, 27.6 by 100, four-story brick flat; foreclosure sale; to the plaintiff, E. A. Konwenhoven.....$12,000

By L. J. Phillips & Co.

827 Southern Boulevard, north side, 175 feet west of St. Ann's Avenue, 25 by 100, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to Jacob Schlamp..... 14,100

By James L. Wells.

Balcom Avenue, west side, 275 feet south of Latting Street, 25 by 100, two-story frame dwelling, foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Benjamin Knower, as trustee. 2,000

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Leon Hunter, referee, 2,018 Valentine Avenue, east side, 50.1 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, 16.8 by 87.11 by 16.8 by 88.6, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,442.

By Peter F. Meyer, foreclosure sale, Phoenix Ingraham, referee, King's Bridge Road, west side, 160.3 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, 219.5 by 239.9 by 215.8 by 264.1, vacant. Due on judgment, $5,253; subject to another mortgage of $25,000 and judgments of $470 and $112.

By Charles A. Berrian, foreclosure sale, J. C. Julius Langbein, referee, 1,621 East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, north side, 401.10 feet east of the Southern Boulevard, 15 by 100, two-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,160.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, public auction sale, Isham Street, southeast corner of Vermilyea Avenue, four lots, each 25 by 100; Vermilyea Avenue, east side, 100 feet south of Isham Street, adjoining the foregoing on the south, six lots, each 25 by 150.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Abraham Gruber, referee, 203 to 209 One Hundred and Ninth Street, north side, 100 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 100 by 100.11, four five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $25,855; subject to other mortgages for $50,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, north side, 375 feet west of Seventh Avenue, for a six-story brick tenement, 50 by 100.11; A. E. Silberman of 400 Manhattan Avenue, owner; G. F. Pelham of 592 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $75,000.

Bronx Park Avenue, west side, 75 feet north of Lehanon Street; for a two-story and attic frame dwelling, 21 by 50; John Luckel of 3,256 Third Avenue, owner; R. Ebling, St. Lawrence Avenue, architect; cost, $4,000.

Jackson Street, east side, 125 feet north of Westchester Avenue, rear, for a one-story frame wagon shed, 40 by 12; Fred Muhlken, premises, owner; R. Ebling, St. Lawrence Avenue, architect; cost, $250.

Alexander Avenue, west side, 75 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-first Street, for a five-story brick tenement, 25 by 63; Rachel Blanchard of 483 Willis Avenue, owner; A. F. A. Schmidt of 604 Courtlandt Avenue, architect; cost, $20,000.

Morris Park Avenue, south side, 75 feet east of Lincoln Street; for a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 28; Edward J. Cahill, premises, owner; W. C. Dickerson of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Third Avenue, architect; cost, $4,000.

Alterations.

No. 341 West Forty-seventh Street, to a four-story brick dwelling and assembly room; M. H. Hyland, owner; P. F. Brogan, architect; cost, $250.

Nos. 115 to 125 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, to a one and two story brick theatre; L. Somner, premises, owner; M. Muller of 2 Chambers Street, architect; cost, $1,250.

Madison Avenue and Fifty-sixth Street, northwest corner, to a twelve-story brick hotel; F. S. Kinney, owner; W. F. Hemstreet of 829 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, architect; cost, $2,000.

Third Avenue and One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, southwest corner, to a four-story brick hotel and theatre; Miller Brothers, owners; C. F. Lohse, architect; cost, $150.

No. 22 West Twelfth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; H. Herrick, Lawrence, L. I., owner; Lord & Hewlett of 101 East Twenty-third Street, architects; cost, $9,000.

Normanhurst Has Not Been Sold.

It was stated authoritatively yesterday that Mrs. Norman L. Munro has not sold Normanhurst, her Long Branch estate. No definite contract for its sale has been made, notwithstanding published reports to the contrary.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Tuesday, July 22.

EOSTON AV, n s, 340.3 ft e of Suburban Place, 23.4 to Minford Pl x 109.6x10.5 x107.11; Arthur H. Hamann to James A. Woolf and another, (mtg $12,200)..... $1

BRIGGS AV, s s, 100 ft e of Southern Boulevard, 45.4x100; Mary A. Costello to Edward J. O'Gorman, (mtg $9,000)..... 1

BROADWAY, 1,355, w s, 23.10x83.3x23.3x 88.1; Josephine M. Ryan and others, by guardian, to Ellen A. Quinn.....125,000

CHRISTOPHER ST, 111, n s, 25.5x91.4x 28x91.2; Isaac Heifer to Vincus Lowenfeld and another; (mtg $18,000)..... 1

COLUMBUS AV, 1,287, e s, 24.6x88; Max Marx to Louis S. Barnard, (mtg $15,000)..... 1

EAST VANDERBILT AV, e s, 375 ft n of 180th St, 125x150; Thomas D. O'Connor to Mary A. Costello, (mtg $3,000)..... 1

FRANKLIN AV, e s, 200.10 ft n of 167th St, 50x190.6x50x190.5; Mary E. Barry to George J. Fernshild, (mtg $30,000)..... 1

FREEMAN ST, n s, 100 ft w of Chisholm St, 99.6x126.6x irregular; Eugena H. Hammond to Mylie A. Lavelle, (mtg $5,466.68)..... 1

FREEMAN ST, n s, 149.7 ft w of Chisholm St, 50x87.8x64.2x100.10; Nellis A. Lavelle to William F. Lavelle, (mtg $5,466.68)..... 1

GOUVERNEUR ST, 42, e s, 24x102.3x 24x102; Frederick J. Seelig to Harris Levy and another, (mtg $28,000)..... 38,000

HUGHES AV, w s, 23.6 ft n of 181st St, 23.9x95; Louis Eickwort to Elizabeth Cambels, (mtg $1,000)..... 100

HUGHES AV, w s, 51.2 ft s of 181st St, 16.8x95; Louis Eickwort to Barnard Ferguson and another, (mtg $2,500)..... 1

HUGHES AV, w s, 31.6 ft s of 181st St, 16.8x95; Louis Eickwort to Hugh Mallon and another, (mtg $2,500)..... 1

INTERIOR LOT, between 97th and 98th Sts, and 325 ft e of 5th Av, runs s — to w s of old Harlem Road x s c — x — x w —; Amelia E. Babbitt, executrix, to Mabel G. Maynard, B. & S..... 50

LAWRENCE ST, 49, n s, 25x113.6x25.9x 110; Paul L. Kiernan to August Krehbiel..... 5,700

LEROY ST, 44, s s, 18.9x50; Margaret Demarest to Earl G. Pier..... 1

LOTS 9 and 10, map of partition, Mary A. Wells; Seward Baker to Mary Scully... 420

LOTS 331 to 350, 410 to 439, 439A, 440 to 454, 437 to 446, 455 to 469, 468 to 473, map of 473 lots of Haight estate; Edward Baer and George H. Tiemeyer to Florence F. Bar..... 1

LOTS 331 to 348, 353 to 356, 410 to 413, 446 to 449, 455, 471, 472, 474, map of 473 lots of Haight estate; Florence F. Bar to George H. Tiemeyer..... 1

LOTS 349 to 352, 414 to 430, 430A, 431 to 434, 437 to 440, 468, 469, 470, map of 473 lots of Haight estate; Florence F. Bar to Rose Baer..... 1

MADISON AV, n w corner of 97th St, 100.11x95; Russell Sage to Mabel G. Maynard..... 67,500

MADISON AV, n w corner of 97th St, 100.11x95; Mabel G. Maynard to Maria E. Herrick, (mtg $58,500)..... 103,500

MANHATTAN AV, 392, e s, 25x70; Sophia Oppenheimer to Theresa Lyons, (mtg $17,000)..... 100

MANHATTAN AV, 394, e s, 25x70; Sophia Oppenheimer to Martha Rodenberg, (mtg $17,000)..... 100

ORDER AV, w s, 5 ft s of 164th St, 25x 90; Emeline Kemp to Joseph H. Jones, (R S 25c)..... 1

PARK AV, 591, e s, 20.5x97.0; Patrick Drury to Henry B. Anderson..... 100

PARK AV, n e corner of 91st St, 20.5x 70; Jacob Ruppert to Meier Lebman and wife, (mtg $13,000)..... 26,000

RIDGE ST, 29 and 31, w s, 40x75; Julius Kaplan and another to Rosie Korovsky, (mtg $48,000)..... 100

THOMPSON ST, 131 and 133, w s, 44x100; Luigi Mecca and another to Maria L. Fochicchio, (mtg $48,000)..... 1

TRINITY AV, e s, 145.6 ft s of 165th St, 75x100; Louise C. Fernschild and another to James T. Barry, (mtg $5,000)... 1

TRINITY AV, w s, 27 ft s of 164th St, 73x 100; George J. Fernschild to James T. Barry..... 1

WALTON AV, n w s, part of Lot 3, map of heirs of Samuel J. Sherwood, 25x100; John H. Judge, referee, to George W. Peters and another, executors, (R S 75c) 3,300

WALTON AV, e s, 129.9 ft s of 165th St, 25.6x84.3x25.5x92.9; Caroline Meyer to Bertha Schmuck, (mtg $950)..... 1

WASHINGTON ST, 360 and 362, w s, 44 x75; Thomas Scott and another to John J. Burton, (mtg $53,000)..... 100

3D ST, 87 West, 25x100; Alfred H. Timpson, trustee, to Jonas Weil and another, (mtg $24,500)..... 28,000

42d AV, n e corner of 86th St, 74.5x35; Henry Lussen to Walter J. Cohen, (mtg $38,000)..... 1

7TH AV, w s, 80.6 ft s of 147th St, 19.5x 100; Charles H. Knox, referee, to William E. Streng; (mtg $12,000)..... 3,150

7TH AV, w s, 80.6 ft s of 147th St, 19.5x100; William E. Streng to Charles Reckling, (mtg $12,000)..... 1

7TH AV, northwest corner of 147th St, 19.5 x100; Charles Reckling to Joseph McGuire..... 1

10TH ST, 305 East, 25x114.6x irregular; William H. A. Rubino to Francesca Mandli, (mtg $14,000)..... 1

11TH ST, 408 East, 25x94.8; Barbara Anloach, widow, to Alfonso Constantino, (mtg $6,500)..... 1

23TH ST, 118 East, 21.10x98.9; Elizabeth B. Hall and others to Robert W. Hall... 1

34TH ST, s s, 400 ft w of 9th Av, 0.10x 98.9x95.9; 34th St, s s, 380 ft w of 9th Av, 0.10x98.6x—x98.9; Mary L. Reed, widow, and others to Samuel Ingersoll, quitclaim..... 1

37TH ST, 545 West, 25x98.9; Charles W. Moss, administrator, to Samuel Warwick..... 7,975

39TH ST, 54 West, 35x98.9x irregular; Ansis C. Bliss, widow, to Isidore Jacksoa..... 1

47TH ST, 343 West, 25x100.5; the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church to Annie Dorden. 13,000

53D ST, 55 West, 21.6x109.5; William A. Boring and another to Elizabeth W. Decoursey, (mtg $40,000)..... 100

55TH ST, 31 West, 20x100.5; Caroline Plant to Hannah Plant, (mtg $40,000)... 100

57TH ST, n s, 291.5 ft w of Avenue A, 20x100.5; Agnes Inglis and another to Elizabeth H. Rightmire..... 13,250

58TH ST, s s, 140 ft w of 2d Av, 20x 100.5; Sophia Foster to Bertha Newman, (mtg $9,000)..... 1

58TH ST, s s, 160 ft w of 2d Av, 20x 100.5; Sophia Foster to Bertha Newman, (mtg $9,000)..... 1

62D ST, n s, 300 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5; Julius Strauss and another to Harris Katzen, (mtg $11,000)..... 1

65TH ST, 242 to 248, s s, 253 ft e of Central Park West, 25x100.5; Camilla Sutherland to Montgomery Maze, (mtg $23,000)..... 1

87TH ST, n s, 208 ft w of 9th Av, 17x 100.8; Mattie H. Sniffin, individually and as executrix, to Elsie C. Hess, (mtg $13,000)..... 1

87TH ST, 313 West, 17x100.8; Charles Cory to Henry Breckwedel..... 22,500

100TH ST, s s, 325 ft w of Central Park West, 25x100.11; Hedwig Lobeskind to Pearl Ferreman, (mtg $26,000)..... 1

109TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 25x 201.10 to 110th St; Albert Klinkowstein to Vincenzo Busceni, all title, (mtg $42,250)..... 1

109TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 25x 201.10 to 110th St; Joseph Wein to Vincenzo Busceni, all title, (mtg $42,250)... 100

117TH ST, s s, 110 ft e of 5th Av, 100x1⅛ block; Isaac M. Beinstein to Morris Weinstein, (mtg $20,000)..... 1

123TH ST, 146 West, 25x100.11; Adolph Schiebel to Selina Byk and another, (mtg $16,000)..... 1

123TH ST, n s, 25 ft w of Lexington Av, 20x99.11; Isaac Fromme, referee, to Jacob Mourer, (R S $1.50)..... 5,200

135TH ST, n s, 110 ft w of 5th Av, 18.4x 99.11; Alexander Spiro to Lena Feuer, (mtg $11,000)..... 1

139TH ST, n s, 117 ft w of 7th Av, 17x 99.11; Joseph Maguire to William E. Streng, (mtg $8,000)..... 1

142D ST, 675 East, 14.11x100; George Watson to Hugh Klitson..... 6,000

143D ST, 671 East, 4x100; Hugh Kittson to the Congregational Church of North New York..... 6,000

143D ST, n s, 149.9 ft e of Willis Av, 0.3x100; Charles Van Riper and another to the Congregational Church of North New York, quitclaim..... 1

144TH ST, 311 West, 24.6x99.11; Max Mandel and another to Lena Fauer..Exchange

172D ST, n e corner of Inwood Av Lot 9, map of M. Schuerch; Herman G. Friedmann to James McSorley..... 1,100

172D ST, n s, Lot 8, map of M. Schuerch estate; Herman C. Friedmann, referee, to James McSorley..... 1,056

174TH ST, s w corner of Fulton Av, 88.3 x126.11x—x123.9; Fulton Av, w s, at s e corner of above, runs w — x e 83.6 to avenue x n 2.6 Fritz W. Hoeninghaus, referee, to Marcus Nathan, (mtg $6,069). 17,500

Recorded Leases.

BROADWAY, 345 and 347; Isaac Frank, referee, to James F. Buskirk, 2½ years.. $900

ESSEX ST, 94½, 96, 98; Joseph Weinstein to Henry Goldberg, 1 year..... 7,350

3D AV, 3,321; Adolphine C. Thode to William Lindemann, 4 9-12 years.....$1,200. 1,400

67TH AV, n e corner of 10th St; Willson Morshall to Nicholas E. Illnes and another, 10 years..... 3,000

7TH AV, 244; Mary E. Healey to Henry B. Selfridge, 1 year..... 1,020

59TH ST, 40 and 244 East; Ferdinand Ehrlich and another against Alfred Newman and another, (action to set aside conveyances;) attorneys, Blumenstiel & Blumenstiel.

HELL GATE MARBLE Company, New York; capital, $3,000. Directors—William Greenhalgh, Edward J. Snaden, and Margaret Landon, New York.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., July 22.—These charters were secured at Dover to-day:

United Steel Company of Canton, Ohio, to manufacture steel; capital, $500,000.

Pittsburg Produce Price Current Publishing and Printing Company; capital, $25,000.

Chewkee Tribe of Red Men of Wilmington.

The Labrithite Company of New York filed a certificate showing the payment of its capital of $3,000,000.

Summonses.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—WILLIAM C. BOWERS, as Trustee, under a certain deed of trust made by Charles Lee Robert on the 11th day of July, 1892, plaintiff, against CHARLES LEE ROBERT, Catherine Beatrice Robert, Dorothy Lee Robert, and Archibald Walker and James Cheape, as surviving Trustees under a certain marriage settlement entered into between Charles Lee Robert and Catherine Beatrice Chespe, bearing date the 3d day of July, 1895, defendants.—Summons.—Trial desired in the County of New York.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, July 14, 1902. BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, office and Post Office address No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

To the above-named defendants, Charles Lee Robert, Catherine Beatrice Robert, Dorothy Lee Robert, Archibald Walker, and James Cheape:

The foregoing summons is served upon you without the State of New York, pursuant to an order of Hon. James Fitzgerald, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 21st day of July, 1902, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. Dated New York, July 17th, 1902.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. N. Y.

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BUSINESS TROUBLES.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

ABRAHAM BRAUNSTEIN.—Abraham Braunstein of 40 Ludlow Street, formerly a retail dealer in dry goods and clothing, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $2,000 and no assets. The debts were contracted in 1893 in this city and Boston.

JOSEPH LEAVY.—Joseph Leavy, a tailor, residing at 103 East Ninetieth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $28,443 and no assets. The debts were contracted mainly as a partner in the firm of Kohn & Leavy, builders, who dissolved in November, 1899. Of the liabilities, $27,000 are secured by bond and mortgage on 220 West Twentieth Street and the balance, $1,443, are unsecured, chiefly for building materials.

W. SILVERMAN & Co.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against Wolf Silverman, David Krackower, and Louis Lachman, who compose the firm of W. Silverman & Co., manufacturers of cloaks and suits at 103 Bleecker Street, by the following creditors: Philip Horowitz & Son, $833; Siegel Brothers, $390, and Harry Siegel, $420. It was alleged that they are insolvent and have transferred merchandise and accounts to the amount of $5,000 to certain creditors. They began business in December last, and recently tried to compromise with their creditors at 25 cents on the dollar.

An Attachment Granted.

An attachment has been granted in the Supreme Court against the National Match Company for $1,534 in favor of Samuel A. Bennett, on an assigned claim from John Coleman of Williamsport, Penn., for white pine blocks sold to the company. The attachment was granted on the ground that it is a New Jersey corporation.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

BAKER, Rosina, and another—The Gottfried Krueger Brewing Company	$424
BOPP, Joseph J. F.—Edward M. Cummings	82
BRYANT, J. Wilson—Joseph M. Bacon and others	29
BERGER, Max—M. Warga	108
BLOCK, Samuel H.—A. H. Rice and others	171
BURROWS, Frank S.—New York Telephone Company	39
CHEESEBROUGH, Robert A.—E. Aaron Corporation, REALTY COMPANY—Wall Street Exchange Building Company	28
CONBOY, James N.—New York Telephone Company	161
CLARK, John F.—New York Telephone Company	48
CARROLL, Ellen, administratrix—F. Mahoney and others	22
DUNKAK, Henry A., and another—T. D. De Witt	13
DOOLEY, Larry—H. Courte	2,023
DUNHAM, Louis A.—A. Sessa	115
DICKINSON, Platt K.—New York Telephone Company	87
GORMLEY, Margaret—J. J. Meagher	114
GRAHAM, Henry—New York Telephone Company	220
HANLEY, William H.—T. W. Shinden and others	64
HENCH, DROMGOLD & CO.—E. A. Lanon	62
HETRICH, Charles B.—G. F. Martens	279
HERTER, Frank W.—T. D. De Witt	136
HERTER, Frank W.—T. D. De Witt	324
HALL, William F.—L. Mayer	324
JONES, Joseph W.—Wilmot & Ho

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE. VIA NIAGARA FALLS.

Trains arrive and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:

North and West bound trains, except those leaving Grand Central Station at 3:15, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 2:45, 3:20, 3:30, 9:15, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th st. to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

All southbound trains, except the "20th Century" and the "Empire State Express," and Nos. 36, 66, and 200 will stop at 125th St. ten minutes before their arrival time at Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—‡MIDNIGHT EXPRESS—Due Buffalo 4:15, Niagara Falls 5:02 P. M.
3:15 A. M.—*MAIL AND PAPER TRAIN. Ar. Buffalo 1:15 P. M., Chicago 7:10 A. M.
7:50 A. M.—‡ADIRONDACK, 1000 ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.
7:54 A. M.—*SYRACUSE LOCAL. Stops at all important stations.
8:30 A. M.—‡EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. Most famous train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:45 P. M.
8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL. 24 hours to Chicago. Due Buffalo 7:10. Niagara Falls 8:02.
9:55 A. M.—‡SARATOGA AND MONTREAL SPECIAL, Via D. & H. and Rutland.
10:30 A. M.—‡DAY EXPRESS. Makes local stops. Due Buffalo 7:15 A. M.
11:30 A. M.—‡RUTLAND EXPRESS. Due Rutland, 7:35 P. M.
12:50 P.M.—*BUFFALO LIMITED. Due Buffalo, 11 P.M. Niagara Falls, 12:28 A.M.
1:00 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED. Due Cincinnati, 10:45, Indianapolis, 11:30 A.M. St. Louis, 6:45 P.M. next day.
1:00 P. M.—*CHICAGO LIMITED. 24 hours to Chicago via Lake Shore, 27 via M. C.
1:50 P. M.—‡SARATOGA LIMITED. Saturdays only; other week days at 3:20 P. M.
2:45 P. M.—*"THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED" 20 hour train to Chicago via Lake Shore. Electric Lights and Fans.
3:20 P. M.—‡SARATOGA LIMITED. Leave Saturdays at 1:50 P. M.
3:30 P. M.—*ALBANY FLYER. Due Albany 6:40.
3:35 P. M.—*ALBANY AND TROY EXPRESS. Local stops.
4:00 P. M.—*DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS, AND CHICAGO SPECIAL.
5:30 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED. 24 hour train to Chicago. All Pullman Cars.
6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS. 28 hours to Chicago via both L. S. and M. C.
6:35 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS via D. & H. of Rutland.
7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK, 1000 ISLANDS AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO AND TORONTO SPECIAL. Due Buffalo, 7:25 A. M., Niagara Falls, 8:35, Toronto, 10:50 A. M.
9:15 P. M.—*SPECIAL MAIL LIMITED. Sleeping car only for Rochester.
9:20 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL. Due Cincinnati, 7:50, Indianapolis, 10:15 P. M. St. Louis, 7:30, second morning.
9:30 P. M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS. Chicago, 34 hours by Michigan Central, 33 hours by Lake Shore.
11:30 P. M.—*NORTHERN N. Y. EXPRESS. Cape Vincent, Ogdensburg, &c.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday. ‡Except Saturday and Sunday. ||Saturday only.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:08 A. M. and 3:36 P. M. Daily, except Sundays, to Pittsfield and North Adams. Sundays at 9:20 A. M. Saturdays only at 2:46 P. M. Pullman cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.

Ticket offices at 113, 261, 415, and 1,216 Broadway, 25 Union Sq. W., 275 Columbus Av., 130 West 125th St., Grand Central Station, 125th St. and 138th St. Stations, New York, and 338 and 724 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Telephone "900 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.

NEW YORK CENTRAL ROUTE,

BETWEEN NEW YORK, BOSTON, AND NEW ENGLAND

Via Springfield and the

BOSTON AND ALBANY RAILROAD.

(New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Lessee.)

Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, New York, as follows:

†9:00 A. M., †12:00 noon, *4:00 P. M., *11:00 P. M.; arrive Boston, 3:30 P. M., 5:40 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 6:13 A. M.

Leave Boston, †9:00 A. M., †12:00 noon, *4:00 P. M., *11:00 P. M.; arrive New York, 3:30 P. M., 5:40 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 6:14 A. M.

New train for Portland and Maine resorts, via Springfield, Worcester, and Rochester, N. H., leaves New York †9:00 P. M.

Tickets at New York Central ticket offices, 415 and 1,216 Broadway, and at Grand Central Station.

A. H. SMITH, GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Superintendent. General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.

(New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Lessee.)

Leave Franklin St. Station, New York, as follows, and 15 min. later foot West 42d St., N. R.:

*7:10 A M—For interm. points to Albany.
*9:40 A. M.—(1) Catskill Mtn. Exp. to Catskills.
†11:20 A M—(2) Saratoga & Mohawk Exp.
†12:45 P M—(3) Rip Van Winkle Flyer.
*1:00 P M—Colonial Express.
*2:25 P M—Cont. Lim. for Detroit, Chi. & St. Louis.
*3:25 P M—(4) Ulster Express to Catskill Mts.
*3:45 P M—(4) For Hudson River points & Albany
*6:00 P M—For Roch., Buffalo, Cleve'd & Chicago.
*7:45 P M—For Roch., Buffalo, Detroit & St. Louis.
*9:17 P M—For Syra., Roch., Niag. Falls, Det. & Chi.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. Leaves Brooklyn Annex (1) at 10:15 A. M.; (2) at 10:45 A. M.; (3) at 12:10 P. M., (4) at 13:00 P. M. Leave Jersey City, foot P. R. R. Sta., (1) at 10:47 A. M.; (2) at 11:20 A. M.; (3) at 12:50 P. M.; (4) at 13:35 P. M. Time tables at principal hotels and offices. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott's Express.

A. H. SMITH, C. E. LAMBERT, Gen'l Supt. Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

READING SYSTEM

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R.

Liberty St. and South Ferry (time from South Ferry five minutes earlier.)

EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN, AND MAUCH CHUNK—24:00 (7:15 Easton only.) 9:10 A. M., 1:20, 4:40, 5:00, (5:45 Easton only) P. M. Sundays, 24:25 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.

WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON—24:00, 9:10 A. M., 5:00 P. M. Sundays, 24:25 P. M.

LAKEWOOD, TOMS RIVER, AND BARNEGAT—24:00, 9:40 A. M., (31:00 Lakewood excepted.) 1:20, (3:40 Lakewood only.) 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:15 A. M.

ATLANTIC CITY—9:10 A.M., 31:00, 33:40 P.M.

VINELAND AND BRIDGETON—24:00 A. M., 31:20 P. M.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT, AND SEASHORE POINTS—24:00, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 31:10, 2:45, 3:30, 3:53, 4:35, 5:30, 6:30 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove, 9:00 A. M., 1:20, 4:00 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA (READING TERMINAL)—24:25, 37:00, 38:00, 39:00, 310:00, 311:00 A. M., 12:00, *1:00, 31:30, 32:00, 33:00, *4:00, *5:00, 36:00, 37:30, 39:00 P. M., *12:15 Mdt.

24TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS—24:25, 38:30, *10:30, *11:30 A. M., *1:00, 37:30, 39:30 P. M., *12:15 Mdt.

READING, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE AND WILLIAMSPORT—24:00, 24:25, 38:00, 39:10, 10:00 A. M. Reading only.) 31:00, 1:20, 32:00 P. M. Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg only, 35:00 P. M.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE—From foot of Rector St., Pier 8. Atlantic Highlands, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch, Asbury Park, and Ocean Grove, 8:00, 10:00 A. M. Long Branch only, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 11:00 (Ocean Grove only.) P. M. Sundays, 10:00 A. M., 1:00, 4:00, 8:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

FOR BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON—38:30, *10:30, *11:30 A. M., *1:00, 2:00, 2:30, *3:40, *5:00, †7:00 P. M., *12:15 Mdt.

2From Liberty Street only. *Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Sunday only. §Parlor cars only. ||Via Tamaqua. ¶Saturdays.

Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 1 Hd. 241, 434, 1,200, 1,354 Broadway, 252 5th Ave., 1 Union Square West, 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Ave., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

W. G. BESLER, General Manager. C. M. BURT, General Pass'r Agent.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

Leave New Ynrk City, South Ferry, Liberty St.		
Chicago, Pittsburg	*12:10nt.	*12:15nt.
Chicago, Columbus	*12:35pm.	*1:00pm. Diner.
Pittsburg, Cleve.	*3:35pm.	*3:40pm. Limtd.
Pittsburg, Limited	*7:55pm.	*7:00pm. Buffet.
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*12:10nt.	*12:15nt.
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*10:20nm.	*10:30am. Diner.
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*6:55pm.	*7:00pm. Buffet.
Norfolk	*12:55pm.	*1:00pm. Diner.

ROYAL BLUE TRAINS.

Washington, Balto.	*3:25am.	*8:30am. Buffet.
Washington, Balto.	*10:25am.	*10:30am. Diner.
Washington, Balto.	*11:25am.	*11:30am. Diner.
Washington, Balto.	*12:55pm.	*1:00pm. Diner.
" Royal Limited	*3:35pm.	*3:40pm. Diner.
Washington, Balto.	*4:55pm.	*5:00pm. Diner.
Washington, Balto.	*6:55pm.	*7:00pm. Buffet.
Washington, Balto.	*12:10nt.	*12:15nt. Sleepers

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Sunday only. Offices: 113, 261, 434, 1,200 Broadway, 0 Astor House, 25 Union Square W., 391 Grand Street, N. Y.; 343 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal and Liberty Street. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN RY

Lvs. Franklin St.		Lvs. W. 42d St.
3:15 A. M.	Way Train	3:30 A. M.
7:45 A. M.	Day Express to Oswego	8:00 A. M.
8:05 A. M.	Liberty Express	9:15 A. M.
*12:40 P. M.	Liberty Spl. Sat'ys only	12:00 Noon
12:00 Noon	Express to Norwich	12:15 P. M.
*12:45 P. M.	Saturdays to Rockland	1:00 P. M.
3:00 P. M.	Ellenville and Kerhonkson	3:15 P. M.
3:25 P. M.	Express to Rockland	3:45 P. M.
5:40 P. M.	Western Express	6:00 P. M.

*Saturdays only. †Daily.

Parlor Car seats at 425 Broadway only.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

STATIONS foot of West TWENTY-THIRD STREET and DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

☞ The leaving times from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.

7:55 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Limited to two Buffet Parlor Cars New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No conches to Pittsburg.

8:35 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:55 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars, For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:55 P. M. THE PENNSYLVANIA SPECIAL—20-hour train to Chicago. Pullman Compartment, Drawing-room, Sleeping, Dining, and Buffet Smoking Car.

1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS. For Toledo, Nashville (via Cincinnati and Louisville), Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis, Dining Car.

5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car. For Welch, W. Va. (via Shenandoah Valley Route.)

5:55 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.

7:55 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland, except Saturdays.

8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, and Cincinnati.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 9:25, 9:25 (Dining Car), 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car), 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car), 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20), (2:25 "Congressional Limited," all Parlor and Dining Cars), 3:25 (Dining Car), 4:25 (Dining Car), 4:55 (Dining Car), 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, 9:25 (Dining Car), 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car), (3:25 "Congressional Limited," all Parlor and Dining Cars) 3:25 (Dining Car,) 4:25 (Dining Car), 4:55 (Dining Car), 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 0:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—"Florida and Metropolitan Limited," 12:55 P. M. daily. Express, 12:10 night daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week-days 12:55 and 4:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT AND NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 8:55 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 7:55 A. M. Through Vestibuled Trains. Buffet Parlor Cars and Standard Coaches on week-days. Parlor Smoking Car, Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Standard Coaches on Sundays.

CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week-days.

For points on New York and Long Branch Railroad, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:55 A. M., 12:10, 1:10, (Saturdays only, 2:25, 2:55, 3:25, 4:10, 4:55, and 6:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 7:55, 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M. (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.) 3:30, 9:00 A. M., 12:20, 1:20 (Saturdays only,) 2:30, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, and 7:00 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 8:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 6:20,) 7:25, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, (Dining Car,) (9:55, Penn Limited,) 10:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20,) (Dining Car,) 10:55, (Dining Car,) 11:55 A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 1:55 (Dining Car,) 2:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) 2:55, 3:25, (Dining Car,) 3:55, 4:25, 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55 (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 6:10, 7:55, (no coaches,) 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, (Dining Car,) 9:55 (Limited,) 10:55, 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., (12:55 (Dining Car,) 1:55 (Dining Car,) 3:25 (Dining Car,) 3:55, 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 5:55, (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

Ticket offices, Nos. 461, 1,196, 1,334, 111, and 261 Broadway; 182 Fifth Avenue, (Below 23d St.) 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street; 98 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "914 Eichteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railway Cab Service.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

6-23-1902.

LEHIGH VALLEY.

Foot of West 23d A. Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. B. *Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Sunday changes. e12:25, d12:45, e7:15, m5:25, s6:45, x5:45.

	Lv. N. Y., A	Lv. N. Y., B
Buffalo Local	*97.10 AM	*97.30 AM
Buffalo and Chicago Express	*9.25 AM	*9.00 AM
BUFFALO BLOOD EXPRESS	†11.55 AM	†12.00 MDT
Mauch Chunk and Hazleton Local	*919.40 PM	*d12.50 PM
Wyoming Valley Express	†3.35 PM	†4.10 PM
Easton Local	†5.10 PM	†5.20 PM
Chicago & Toronto Vestibule Exp.	*35.40 PM	*35.40 PM
THE BUFFALO TRAIN	*7.55 PM	*8.00 PM

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 290, 355, 1,324 and 1,334 Broadway, 152 5th Ave., 25 Union Square West, 345 Columbus Ave., N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Fulton St., Brooklyn.

N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

BY SEA TO MAINE

ON THE FAST, MODERN STEAMERS.

NORTH STAR AND HORATIO HALL of the MAINE STEAMSHIP COMPANY

is the most charming short ocean voyage out of New York. No Summer tour complete without it. Steamers leave Pier (New) 32, East River, foot of Pike St., New York, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 5 P. M. Returning leave Portland same days at 6:30 P. M.

Special Excursions to Portland

via steamer Manhattan, leaving New York Monday and Friday, and Portland Wednesday and Sunday.

Fare for the Round Trip Reduced to $7

Good to return until Sept. 12th. White Mountains, Rangely Lakes, Bar Harbor, St. John, Halifax. Monday and Thursday steamers make direct connections for Rockland and Bar Harbor. LONG ISLAND SOUND BY DAYLIGHT.

Descriptive book free on application at Ticket Office, 290 Broadway and Pier 32, East River.

Telephone 3196-3199 Franklin. Also all agents.

MONTAUK STEAMBOAT COMPANY, Ltd.

For Block Island, R. I., Orient, Greenport, Shelter Island, Southold and Sag Harbor, L. I.

Steamers will leave New York, Pier 13, E. R., near Wall St., every week days, except Saturdays, at 5:30 P. M. Saturdays 1 P. M. Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays steamer will not stop at Southold.

Additional Service to Block Island.—On Saturdays during July and August, one of the steamers of the Montauk Steamboat Co.'s line will connect at Montauk with L. I. R. R. train, leaving New York, 34th St., 1:20; Pier 13, near Wall St., 1:00; Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, 1:10 P. M., arriving at Block Island at 7:00 P. M.

On Mondays the steamer "Shinnecock" will leave Pier 13, E. R., at 8:00 A. M.; returning leave Sag Hrnbor at 5:00 P. M. Excursion tickets (good only on date sold,) going and returning by boat, $2. Going by boat and returning by L. I. R. R., same day, $3.00.

CENTRAL HUDSON BOATS.

STMR. "RAMSDELL" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. PIER week days 9:30 A. M., W. 129TH ST. 10 A. M. for WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL, FISHKILL, AND NEWBURGH: connects at CORNWALL with trains for all points on N. Y. O. & W. Ry. Sundays leave half hour earlier and extends trip to POUGHKEEPSIE and RONDOUT.

STMR. "BALDWIN" or "ROMER" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. week days except Saturdays 4 P. M. Saturdays 1 P. M., for FISHKILL, NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and intermediate landings.

STMR. "NEWBURGH" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. week days except Saturdays at 5 P. M. for CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, COLD SPRINGS, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH and POUGHKEEPSIE; Saturdays, 3 P. M., and from W. 129TH St., 3:30 P. M.

Hudson River by Daylight

Palatial Steamers "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY" of the HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE. Fastest and finest river boats in the World.

For the Catskills, Albany, Saratoga, and all points North, West, and East, daily, except Sunday.

Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex)	8:00 A.M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier	8:40 "
" West 22d St.	9:00 "
" West 129th St.	9:15 "

Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Through tickets to all points on sale at leading ticket offices, including those of the New York Transfer Co., who check baggage from residence to destination.

Morning and afternoon concerts. Fine restaurant.

Albany Evening Line

Direct Route for Saratoga, Lake George, Adirondacks and Thousand Islands.

Steamers ADIRONDACK or DEAN RICHMOND leave Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M., week days only, making direct connection with express trains for above-named points. Saturday night steamer connects with trains for Sharon Springs, Saratoga, North Creek, Caldwell, and steamer on Lake George. Summer Book Free.

TROY BOATS

leave Pier 46, N. R., foot West 10th Street, daily 6 P. M., except Saturday. SUNDAY STEAMERS TOUCH AT ALBANY. Direct railroad connection at Troy for all resorts North and East.

Excursions, TROY, $2.50; SARATOGA, $4.50.

Dining Rooms on Main Deck. Searchlight Display

Send for Booklet Excursion Tours.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE

Boats leave every week day, Pier 43, N. R., 6 P. M., and West 129th St., 7 P. M.

Extra boats Saturdays, Pier 43, N. R., 1:30 P. M., West 129th St., 1:50 P. M.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

North German Lloyd.

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.

From Pier 52, North River, Gansevoort St.

Kronprinz..July 29, noon | Kaiserin..Aug. 10, 10 AM
Kaiser...Aug. 12, 10 AM | Kronprinz..Aug. 20, 10 AM
*Hohenzollern..Aug. 16, 10 AM | Kaiser...Sept. 9, 10 AM

*From Pier 24, ft. of Amity St., Brooklyn.

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
Cherbourg—Southampton. Alternately, and Bremen.

From Bremen Piers, Hoboken, N. J.

Friedrich..July 31, 10 AM | Barbarossa..Aug. 21, 11 AM
Luise....Aug. 7, 10 AM | Bremen...Aug. 28, noon
K'rfuerst..Aug. 14, 10 AM | Friedrich..Sept. 4, Noon

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.

From Pier 24, ft. of Amity St., Brooklyn.

Trave....Aug. 2, 3 PM | Trave....Sept. 6, 10 AM
Aller....Aug. 9, 10 AM | Aller....Sept. 13, 2 PM
Lahn....Aug. 23, 10 AM | Lahn....Sept. 27, 1 PM

OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Louis H. Meyer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

Hamburg-American.

FOR PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.

TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS SERVICE.

F. Bismarck..July 24, 10 AM | A. Victoria..Aug. 14, 10 AM
Columbia..July 31, 10 AM | F. Bismarck..Aug. 21, 10 AM

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.

Bluecher..July 29, 10 AM | Pennsylvania..Aug. 12, Noon
Waldersee..Aug. 5, 7 AM | Moltke..Aug. 19, 10 A.M.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Offices 35 & 37 Broadway. Piers, Hoboken, N. J.

Saturday and Sunday Excursion at Sea.

OLD DOMINION LINE

TO

OLD POINT COMFORT, Va. NORFOLK, and VIRGINIA BEACH.

Leave New York Friday afternoon 3:00 P. M.
Arrive at Norfolk following morning.
Leave Norfolk same evening (Saturday).
Arrive New York 3:00 P. M. Sunday Afternoon.

Fare, Round Trip, $13.00,

including meals and stateroom accommodations

Telephone 1580 Franklin.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

DAILY SERVICE.

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.

Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26, N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.

H. B. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.

St. Louis..July 23, 7:30 AM | St. Paul..Aug. 13, 10 AM
*St'thw'k..Aug. 5, 7:30 AM | St. Paul..Aug. 13, 10 AM

*From Pier "C," ft. of York St., Jersey City, N.J.

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.

Kroonland..July 26, noon | Friesland..Aug. 9, noon
Zeeland....Aug. 2, noon | Vaderland..Aug. 16, noon

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 and 15 N.R. Offices, 73 Broadway, N.Y.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE

MINNETONKA.....July 26, 9:30 A. M.
MINNEHAHA.....Aug. 2, 4 A. M.
MENOMINEE.....Aug. 6, 4:30 A. M.
MESABA.....Aug. 9, 9 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS.....Aug. 16, 3 P. M.

ALL MODERN STEAMERS, LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS AMIDSHIPS, UPPER DECKS. FIRST CABIN PASSENGERS CARRIED FROM NEW YORK TO LONDON, FOR RATES, ETC., APPLY TO 1 BROADWAY.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE

NEW YORK—ROTTERDAM, via BOULOGNE, S.M.

New Twin-Screw Steamships of 13,000 tons Register

Twin-Screw Steamer	NOORDAM	July 26, 10 A. M
Twin-Screw Steamer	STATENDAM	Aug. 2, 10 A. M.
Twin-Screw Steamer	POTSDAM	Aug. 9, 10 A. M.

Apply to Holland-America Line, 39 B'way, N. Y.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. Mail Steamships Glasgow via Londonderry.

From Pier 54 North River, foot of West 24th St.

Columbia...July 26, noon | Furnessia...Aug. 9, noon
Astoria...Aug. 2, noon | Anchoria...Aug. 16, noon

First saloon, $50 and upwards.

Second saloon, $35 & up; third class, $20 & up.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17 and 19 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

From Pier 51 North River.

Umbria..July 26, 9:30 AM | Campania..Aug. 16, noon
Lucania..Aug. 2, 2 PM | Umbria..Aug. 23, 9 AM
Etruria..Aug. 9, 9:30 AM | Lucania..Aug. 30, Noon

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents. 29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

"La Veloce," FAST ITALIAN LINE

Navigazione Italiana a Vapore to Naples, Genoa. REG. U. S. MAIL SERVICE EVERY WEEK. Nord America....Aug. 10 | Nord America....Oct. 7
Citta di Milano..Sept. 18 | Citta di Napoli..Oct. 21

Large cabins. Dining saloon on promenade deck. Bolognesi, Hortfield & Co., 29 Wall St.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Oceanic..July 23, 7:30 AM | Germanic..Aug. 13, Noon
Majestic..July 30, Noon | Cymric..Aug. 20, Noon
Celtic..Aug. 6, Noon | Cymric..Aug. 22, Noon

Pier 48 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

AROUND THE WORLD.

A small party will leave early in September for the Hawaiian Islands, Japan, China, Ceylon, India, Egypt, the Nile, Holy Land, Turkey, Greece, Italy, etc.

Send for illustrated circular giving prices and complete itinerary.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO.,
25 Union Square, New York City.

OCEANIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY, (Spreckels Line.)

HAWAII, SAMOA, NEW ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, and TAHITI.

Sails from San Francisco for Australia, Aug. 14, Sept. 4, and every 21 days; to HONOLULU every 10 days; Tahiti once a month. "a trip to Hawaii cheaper than touring Europe and more delightful." Round the world, $680. Address E. F. BURNETT, G. E. Agt., Room "F," 427 Broadway, N. Y.

Short Ocean Trip.—Halifax, Sydney, St. John's. Write BOWRING & CO., 17 State St., N. Y.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

JOY $2.00 to Boston LINE

Via Providence & R.R. Every week day. 5 P. M. $1.00 to PROVIDENCE. Round trip, $1.50. $2.00 to Boston direct, Steamer Wed. and Sat., 5 P. M. Staterooms reserved in advance.

Pier 35 E. R., ft. Catharine St., N. Y.

Cut rates to all New England points.

HUDSON RIVER STEAMER MARY POWELL

Leaving Desbrosses St. at 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.) W. 22d St. 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays 2 P. M.) 129th St. on SATURDAYS AND HOLIDAYS ONLY 2:20 P. M., for Highland Falls, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, New Hamburgh, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Esopus, Rondout, and Kingston. Orchestra on board.

HARTFORD LINE

from Pier 24, East River, daily except Sunday at 5 P. M., for Connecticut River points, connecting for Springfield, Holyoke, Northfield and all New England points. Send for illustrated folder.

Auction Sales.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Mortgage Sale.—Frank E. Gore, auctioneer, sells to-day, 10:30 A. M., at 318 West 125th St., Borough of Manhattan, by virtue of two chattel mortgages, job printing presses, paper cutter, type, office fixtures, and general appurtenances of printing office. By order mortgagees.

Mortgage Sale.—Frank E. Gore, auctioneer, sells to-day, 10 A. M., at 115 East 51st St., lot saloon, fixtures. By order attorney for mortgagee.

Legal Notices.

NEW YORK HAND LAUNDRY COMPANY.—In pursuance of an order made by Hon. P. Henry Dugro, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, for and for the County of New York, on the 21st day of July, 1902, notice is hereby given to all of the creditors and persons having claims against the NEW YORK HAND LAUNDRY COMPANY, lately doing business in the City and County of New York, to present their said claims with the vouchers therefor duly verified to the subscriber, Thomas E. Shields, the duly appointed assignee of said New York Hand Laundry Company, for the benefit of creditors, at his place of transacting business, No. 120 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 30th day of September, 1902.—Dated New York, July 21, 1902. THOMAS E. SHIELDS, Assignee. LAWRENCE & HUGHES, Attorneys for Assignee, 120 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City. jy23-1awSwW

Instruction.

BALTIMORE MEDICAL COLLEGE

Liberal facilities; large laboratories; capacious hospitals and dispensary; large clinics; terms moderate. Send for catalogue. David Street, M. D., Dean., Madison Street and Linden Avenue, Baltimore, Md.

ACADEMY OF THE HOLY CROSS

Select Boarding School for young ladies and children. Special Academic, Musical, and Art Courses. Most approved methods. Sisters of the Holy Cross. Massachusetts Av., Washington.

BERKELEY SCHOOL

No. 5 West 75th Street. For new seventh Triennial Catalogue and prospectus for twenty-third year, address JOHN STUART WHITE, LL. D., Head Master.

SUFFOLK COLLEGE, Suffolk, Va. For girls and young ladies. Thirty-third annual session begins Sept. 17th. Expenses the lowest possible.

Sally A. Finney.

HAMPTON COLLEGE, Classical School for Girls and Yg. Ladies, near Old Point Comfort. Classical course unsurpassed. Unusual advantages in Art and Music. Miss FITCHETT, Hampton, Va.

WILFORD HOME SCHOOL Baltimore. Open Sept. 25. 1,405 Park Av. Mrs. Waller R. Bullock. Certificate admits to Wellesley, Vassar, and other colleges. Elective courses.

Berger's French Academy, 100 East 23d. FREE French conrse (beginners) forming now. Send name for registration.

The Peebles & Thompson School.

Boarding and Day School for Girls. 30, 32, 34 East 57th Street.

FRIENDS SCHOOL, For Boys and Girls. Providence, R.I. Writes for catalogue & history

METROPOLITAN SHORTHAND SCHOOL Day, evening sessions year round. 35 West 21st St.

Musical.

MME. OGDEN CRANE Vocal Instruction, pure Italian methods. Carnegie Hall, N. Y. Summer school Post Office Building, Ashury Park, N. J.

Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF Westchester.—MARIA T. CORSA, plaintiff, against EMMA C. GORHAM and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 25th day of June, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 31st day of July, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

"All that certain one-third of all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the 24th Ward of the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, and known and designated on a certain map entitled, 'A map of the village of Wakefield, in the towns of East and Westchester, in the County of Westchester, and State of New York,' made by Henry B. Miller, civil engineer and surveyor, dated May, 1854, and filed in the office of the Register of the County of Westchester, at White Plains, as and by the number nine hundred and eighty-five, (985,) which said central one-third of said Lot Number 985 is bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of 15th Street, distant two hundred and th

CHARLES FROHMAN'S PLANS

Theatrical Manager Returns with a Number of New Plays.

A Large Number of Well-Known Dramatists to Furnish Material for Next Season.

Charles Frohman, who has spent the past six months in London, Paris, and other European cities, returned yesterday on the Kronprinz Wilhelm. He brought back with him a large numher of plays and comic operas, many of which will be offered to the New York public during the coming season. The playwrights upon whom Mr. Frohman has levied include Henry Arthur Jones, J. M. Barrie, Haddon Chambers, Capt. Robert Marshall, R. C. Carton, Jerome K. Jerome, H. V. Esmond, Gilbert Parker, Stephen Phillips, Sydney Grundy, Louis Parker, and Murray Carson, Madeleine Lucette Ryley, Paul Potter, Anthony Hope, Pierre Berton, Alexandre Bisson, Henry Levedan, Alfred Capus, William Gillette, Clyde Fitch, Augustus Thomas, Edward Rose, Henry Guy Carlton, and Arthur W. Pinero.

"I have conferred with Maurice Grau," said Mr. Frohman, "in regard to the possibility of bringing a company of French artists to this country. Besides this I shall bring back Henry Irving and Ellen Terry, and arrange for the appearance of Charles Wyndham, George Alexander, John Hare, Charles Hawtrey, Mrs. Langtry, Beerbohm Tree, and Mrs. Patrick Campbell, a number of whom will appear here this season.

"Miss Maude Adams, who is now in Switzerland, will not appear again until November," said Mr. Frohman. "She will then play Rosalind in 'As You Like It,' and also produce 'L'Aiglon' and 'The Little Minister,' besides an entirely new play.

"The Empire Theatre will open with John Drew in a new play and Miss Annie Russell will open the New Lyceum Theatre with Mrs. Ryley's play, 'Mice and Men.'

"The Criterion Theatre begins with a limited number of performances of W. H. Crane, then Virginia Harned in Pinero's latest play, 'Iris.' Miss Harned will have a strong company, including Miss Hilda Spong and Oscar Asche of the original London cast, who has been loaned by Beerbohm Tree. Also at the Criterion Theatre Miss Julia Marlow will open in her production of 'La Reine Fianette.'

"At the Garrick Theatre, 'There's Many a Slip,' will be given with a cast that includes the return to New York of Jessie Millward, and the first appearance here of James Erskine—the Earl of Rosslyn."

At the Garden Theatre Mrs. Patrick Campbell and her London company will appear in a new play. Mr. Frohman's arrangement with Mrs. Campbell covers a tour of twenty weeks throughout America.

Mr. Frohman has arranged also for the appearance of William Faversham in Gilbert Parker's dramatization of his novel, "The Right of Way." Mrs. Clara Bloodgood will play the principal rôle in Clyde Fitch's play, "The Girl with the Green Eyes," and in November there will he produced another Clyde Fitch play, called "The Bird in the Cage," and a new comedy by Jerome K. Jerome.

"My big production of 'Ulysses,'" said Mr. Frohman, "will he given after the holidays, probably at the Garden Theatre. This is the largest production that London has made this season, and I will give it here in its entirety, having secured it from Beerhohm Tree.

"I shall also bring over from London to this side George Edwardes's 'The Three Little Maids,' with the entire organization. I have also secured the comedy, 'The Country Mouse,' which has heen running in London; also from Charles Wyndham Isaac Henderson's play, 'The Mummy and the Humming Bird,' the Parisian sensation called 'The Telephone,' and Henry Arthur Jones's new play, which be is to produce in September in London, and which I expect to produce in New York under his personal direction. I have also the play by Anthony Hope, called 'Pilkerton's Peerage,' and the London pantomime season's attraction, 'Bluebell'; 'The Two Schools,' the play by Alfred Capus, which was the success of the Paris season; the new play by Pierre Berton, one of the authors of the French version of 'Zaza,' also a dramatization of Anthony Hope's story, 'The Philosopher in the Apple Orcard,' and a dramatization of Peter Dunne's 'Mr. Dooley,' made by Edward Rose."

BANK DEPOSIT PAID WITH INTEREST FOR 48 YEARS.

Foreman in Department of Highways Proves His Right to Collect from East River Savings Bank.

George Henry Warde, a foreman in the Department of Highways, recently proved his ownership to the sum of $118, heing the principal and interest of a deposit of $50 made in the East River Savings Bank, on Chambers Street, forty-eight years ago, by Michael Holster, a steward of the steamship Arctic, that was rammed and sunk by the French steamship Vesta off the Newfoundland Banks Sept. 27, 1854.

Holster, who was a half-brother of Warde, was one of 500 persons who went down with the ship.

Some time ago a friend of Warde, who had in some way learned of the long-standing account in the bank, went to Warde and told him that he could tell him how to recover some money which belonged to him if he would agree to divide. Warde agreed, and the friend told him of the account.

Warde went to the bank, and after a time proved that he was the next of kin, and the bank paid him the $118, half of which went to the friend who had told him of the legacy.

Warde has been a great traveler, having spent several years in China and Japan, assisted in the institution of the telegraph service of the Trans-Siberian Road, and also having been engaged in electrical work in several European countries.

JEROME TELLS OF TRIP WEST.

District Attorney's Wife Ill with Typhoid at Lakeville, Conn.

District Attorney Jerome was back at his desk yesterday morning after an absence of nearly a month, most of which time has been spent in traveling.

On his trip Mr. Jerome was accompanied by his assistants, Iselin and Schurman. The party went first to Colorado Springs, then to Denver. From Denver they proceeded to a little town named Holly near the Kansas line.

"Of all the States I have visited Colorado has the most Socialists," said Mr. Jerome. "This is a little curious, because of all the States in the Union Colorado probably owes more to and is more dependent upon large aggregations of capital than any other."

Mr. Jerome was much impressed with the high standard of the business men of the West. In Denver, he said, at a meeting of lawyers or other classes of professional men, there will be found more individuality than at a similar gathering in New York.

He had intended to stay in Chicago for a few days, but the illness of Mrs. Jerome, who is down with a mild attack of typhoid fever at Lakeville, Conn., caused him to eliminate Chicago from his itinerary.

LIBRARY SITES IN QUEENS.

Three Selected by the Carnegie Library Commission.

The Carnegie Library Commission yesterday announced the selection of three sites for libraries in Queens Borough.

One of the sites is in Astoria, at the corner of Main and Woolsey Streets, the property being owned by the St. George Episcopal Church; another, in Flushing, is the present library site, at Jamaica and Jugger Avenues, and the third site is in Far Rockaway, on a plot owned by the city, opposite the railroad station and adjoining the Magistrates' Court Building.

SALES OF STOCK BELOW PAR.

Holder Not Liable to Corporation for Difference Between Purchase Price and Par Value.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court has affirmed a judgment dismissing the complaint in a suit brought by Benjamin M. Thompson, as assignee for creditors of the Metropolitan Messenger Company, against Philip M. Knight to recover $2,800; the difference between the par value of certain shares of the messenger company and the amount paid hy Knight for such shares.

The plaintiff sought to recover under that section of the stock corporation law which prohihits a corporation from issuing stock for less than its par value. Mr. Knight, by his answer, and on the trial, showed that he was not to pay any more for the stock than he did.

The Appellate Division holds, hy Justice Ingraham, that there is no provision in the stock corporation law which imposes upon a person to whom stock has heen issued for less than its par value a liahility to the corporation for the difference between the amount actually paid and the par value.

"There is no provision of law to which our attention has heen called," says Justice Ingraham, "that makes the holder of capital stock of a corporation liable to the corporation for the difference hetween the par value of the stock and the amount that, under an agreement between the corporation and the stockholder, the stockholder paid the corporation therefor. There was in this case no subscription to the stock under the statute, and no agreement under whiol, the defendant can he held liable to the corporation for any amount in addition to that which he actually paid for the stock."

ZINC AND LEAD NEGOTIATIONS.

Officials of the American Smelting and Refining Company admitted yesterday that interests identified with that company are now negotiating with the owners of the Clark-Coolidge zinc and lead properties in Missouri, as was told in these columns yesterday. The smelting company has nothing whatsoever to do with these negotiations. The matter is simply one of individual enterprise on the part of certain officers and Directors of the company.

The proposed combination of the Joplin properties plans in the formation of a new company to take over the more important zinc properties, if they can be obtained at a satisfactory price. The details of the company have not been determined or even the capitalization of the same. It is douhtful if the companies will he capitalized at as high as $500,000,000. The company, when formed, would naturally work in harmony with the American Smelting and Refining Company, and might even be considered as an auxiliary of the latter, so it was said.

GOLD GOING ABROAD.

Ladenhurg, Thalmann & Co. yesterday engaged $1,000,000 in gold bars for export to Paris to-morrow. A few more shipments may be announced to-day. So far the shipments amount to $1,907,000, the shipment by the National City Bank yesterday having not quite reached the million dollar mark.

Exchange was firm around 487.90 for demand bills, with light inquiry but a strong market.

Money experts in this city do not believe that the outward movement of gold at this time will be extensive.

North Jersey Traction Payment.

NEWARK, N. J., July 22.—The North Jersey Railroad Company to-day sent to City Treasurer Guenther a check for $86,179.46, representing 5 per cent. of the gross receipts of the company's lines in this city. According to the statement accompanying the check the gross receipts for the entire system was $2,966,698.69 and the city's proportion $1,723,589.27. It was on the latter that the 5 per cent. was paid.

Russell Sage at His Office.

Russell Sage was at his office yesterday, transacting business with his usual energy. He said he had not suffered any from the severe shaking up he got on Monday when he fell while attempting to hoard a car.

Fidelity Trust Company's Dividend.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., July 22.—The Directors of the Fidelity Trust Company declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent. and an extra dividend of 3 per cent. on the $1,500,000 capital stock of the corporation to-day. The semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent. is an increase over the regular annual dividend of 8 per cent. which the company has been paying. The 3 per cent. extra is not fixed.

Jewelry Corporation Formed.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., July 22.—The "De Roy and Wagner, Incorporated," filed articles of incorporation here to-day. The concern will manufacture jewelry, with a capital of $25,000. The incorporators are Emanuel De Roy, William H. and Edward W. Wagner.

Michigan Telephone Co. Extension.

A large majority of the consolidated mortgage 5 per cent. bonds of the Michigan Telephone Company having been deposited with the Old Colony Trust Company of Boston, as depository under the bondholders' agreement, dated June 28, the time for the deposit of bonds has been extended until Aug. 5, after which no deposits will be received except upon such terms as the committee, Chairman William Blodget, may prescribe.

Haight & Freese Case.

Justice Hall in the Supreme Court yesterday granted the application of the Haight & Freese Company for the vacation of an order obtained by William S. Yost for the examination of the books of the corporation.

RESIDENCES AT HAWTHORNE.

Land Purchased Near Greenwich, Conn., Acquired for Building Purposes.

P. Chauncey Anderson of this city and Samuel W. Andrews of South Kortwright, Delaware County, have purchased for residential purposes Hawthorne Beach, on the Byram River, near Greenwich, Conn. The tract contains twenty-four acres, and was purchased from G. Willett Van Nest and Julia C. Willett of this city. It is on the Connecticut side, at the mouth of the river, and forms a point jutting out into the Sound.

Citizens' Union Excursion.

The Citizens' Union of the Twenty-first Assembly District has arranged an excursion for next Saturday to Forest Grove Park on the Hudson, leaving the foot of West Ninety-sixth Street at 9 o'clock A. M. and returning about 7 o'clock P. M. The steamhoat Lenox and the barge Sumner from the Starin Line have been chartered. There will be no charge for women's and children's tickets, which may be had by applying to the election district Captains at the Arhor, 2,648 Broadway, near One Hundredth Street, or at the office of Charles S. Kohler & Brotber, 906 Columbus Avenue, or from the Secretary, Walter C. Flanders, 149 Broadway, or at 22 Morningside Avenue.

Acquitted on Charge of Smuggling.

So flimsy was the character of the evidence offered against him, that United States Commissioner Shields honorably discharged Jacob Wener, wholesale dealer in clothing at 710 Broadway, who was charged with having been concerned in a cloth emuggling scheme, the specific allegation being that he had received about $30,000 worth of woolen eergee from Canada, which had been shipped across the line in Vermont. It was proved that he had purchased the goode in Holyoke in a regular manner, paying the full market price.

BORAX IMPORTATION CASE

Testimony of British Exporter Accused of Fraudulent Entries.

After Shipment Had Been Seized Here He Forwarded Another Consignment to Boston.

The hearing of the charges against Ernest L. Fleming, charged by the customs officials with having entered false and fraudulent invoices at the Custom House in the importation of so-called "washing crystals," was resumed yesterday before United States Commissioner Alexander.

The defendant, called to the stand, said he was a merchant of "washing crystals" at Weaverham, England. He had made his first shipment to New York in January of the present year, and said that before making the shipment he called on the United States Consul in London and had a talk with him in relation to the importation of washing cryetals. The Consul showed him a copy of the United States Tariff act, which mentioned a specific duty on washing crystals. He asked the Consul in what proportions he should mix the borax and soda he intended to ship. The Consul replied that he could not tell and suggested a shipment be made, and that the custom authorities in the United States would then determine the proper amount of duty.

He made a shipment by the steamer Georgia, twenty bags of sal soda and twenty bags containing a mixture of 95 per cent. of horax and 5 per cent. of soda. A second shipment was made by the Cymric of fifty bags. Thirty hags, he said, contained a mixture of 96 per cent. of borax and 4 per cent. of soda. His third shipment, and the one which caused his arrest, was made by the Cevic. This was also fifty bags, thirty containing 97½ per cent. of borax and 2½ per cent. of soda, and the other twenty bags were of pure sal soda.

The witness then told of the analysis made by Dr. Jacobi, a chemist of the Pacific Coast Borax Company, in behalf of the Government. He pointed out what he alleged were many errors made by the chemist in the analysis.

"In making this analysis did you intend to defraud the Government in any manner?" asked Mr. Rose.

"I did not," replied Mr. Fleming.

"Why did you add the borax?" asked the lawyer.

"To comply with the tariff. I added the soda to decrease the percentage of boracic acid and keep it within 36 per cent., and in that class of substances dutiable at 3 cents per pound."

The witness said he had in each instance furnished the officials with all the information he possessed, both concerning the borates and the shipments made by him.

Mr. Fleming said that after he had learned that his last shipment had been seized hy the Government he had prepared and forwarded another shipment consigned to himself in Boston.

"And you did that deliberately?" Mr. Baldwin asked.

"Yes, deliberately," was the reply.

"Did you think there was a difference in the customs laws of the United States and that they were administered one way in New York and another in Boston?"

"No. But I wanted to see if the authorities there confirmed the findings here."

"Well, you found they did, didn't you, and that your shipment was held up promptly, wasn't it?"

"Yes; they held it up there."

In rebuttal, Mr. Baldwin called Durand Goodman, an analytical chemist. He said he had taken a sample from each of the fifteen seized hags. His analysis showed that the substance was pure borax.

This ended the examination, and as Assistant United States District Attorney Baldwin sails for Europe to-day on the St. Louis, the examinations in future will be conducted by United States District Attorney Burnett in person.

Boat and Two Men Missing.

Search is being made for Walter H. Layng, a member of the storage firm of Layng & Austin at 451 Bedford Avenue, Williamsburg, who has been missing since last Friday, on which day he left the Erie Basin in his small sloop, the Ella, to go to Fire Island. Layng had with him a man named Smith. The weather was squally when the two sailed away. Nothing has since been heard of them or of the boat.

Attachment Against Hanson Vacated.

On application of Nathaniel Cohen of Howe & Hummel, counsel for Arthur N. Hanson, Justice Hall in the Supreme Court yesterday vacated the attachment obtained against his client by Frederick M. Carnes, his business partner in the meat extract business. Carnes had Hanson arrested in a suit to recover $25,000 damages for alienating the affections of Mrs. Carnes. He also brought a suit against Hanson to recover $2,500, which he alleged Hanson induced him to give up for the good will of the business, on false representations that large profits had been and could be made in the business. In a third suit Carnes asked that the partnership between them be vacated and a receiver appointed. The attachment was issued in the $2,500 suit.

LEGAL NOTES.

PRESUMPTION OF DEATH.—Commissioners of Estimate and Appraisal, in making awards to owners for property taken by the city for a school site, made one to Ernat Hopfensack, but as he could not be found the money was paid to the City Chamberlain. Hopfensack's heirs showed that he had disappeared over seven years ago, and that no word had ever been heard of him by his family. On this evidence, and under Section 841 of the Code of Civil Procedure, which prevides that where a person upon whose life an estate in real property depends, remains without the United States or absents himself in the State or elsewhere for seven years together, he is presumed to he dead, in so far as his death comes in question in any action concerning property, the heirs applied for and obtained an order from the Supreme Court declaring Hopfensack to be dead. The Appellate Division has reversed the order, holding that the evidence was insufficient to show death, and that the section of the code invoked on the application has no bearing. Section 841, the court says, per curiam, applies where a life estate was granted with a devise over upon the death of the life tenant. The statute could not have the effect of divesting the owner of real property of his title, and vesting it in others, merely because he had remained out of the United Statee seven years. The court also says that it is evident from the latter part of the section providing that where in an action for partition money is paid into court for unknown heirs, that death is presumed after twenty-five years, that the first part has no application to a case such as Hopfensack's.

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WHEN CIVIL SERVICE PROBATIONARY PERIOD COMMENCES.—The Appellate Division has decided that the probationary period of three months, for which every employe in the competitive class of the civil service is appointed, dates from the time auch employe actually commences work under his appointment, and not from the time specified in his notice of appointment. An order of the Special Term of the Supreme Court to the contrary, in the mandamus proceedings brought against the Board of City Record by David O'Grady, a bookbinder, is therefore reversed. The relator was appointed to work on The City Record at his trade by resolution, his appointment "to take effect on and after Nov. 14, 1901." He did not commence work, however, until Nov. 18, 1901. As O'Grady's work was not satisfactory, he was dismissed on Feb. 17, 1902. One of the rules of the Civil Service Commission declares that the retention of an employe in the service after the end of the probationary term shall be equivalent to his permanent appointment, and under this rule O'Grady claimed permanent appointment, as he had been retained at work more than three months from the date of his appointment. Justice Ingraham, giving the opinion of the Appellate Division, after calling attention to the fact that the relator did not hold a public office, says: "The term of an employe commences from the time of his employment, and his employment commences when he actually commences work under the appointment. His discharge on Feb. 17, assuming that the probationary term commenced on the 18th, was proper, for that was upon the last day of the term and the proper time for the appointing power to act."

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STORAGE OF DYNAMITE NEAR DWELLINGS.—Near the house of Bridget Reilly, on the outskirts of Otisville, Orange County, is the dynamite magazine of the Erie Railroad Company. On April 3, 1900, an explosion of the stored dynamite occurred with such force and effect as to unhinge the doors, knock in the sash, smash the windows, and jar down the ceiling of Mrs. Reilly's house. Mrs. Reilly herself received severe personal injuries, and in an action against the railroad company to recover damages a judgment in her favor has been affirmed by the Second Appellate Division. The complaint, the court decides, was sufficient in form to charge the maintenance of a private nuisance. Justice Hirschberg, for the court, says the facts come fairly within the principle of the case of Heeg against Lecht, (80 N. Y., 579,) where it was held that the keeping of gunpowder or other explosive material in a place, or under circumstances where, in case of explosion, there will be a liability to injure the dwelling houses or the persons of those residing in close proximity, constitutes a private nuisance, for which the person so keeping them is liable to respond in damages in case of injury, without regard to the question whether he was chargeable with carelessness or negligence. "The event," continues the Justice, "has established that the house in which the plaintiff resided, and the dwellings of several others, were well within the radius of damage which the dynamite stored by the defendant was calculated to occasion from its inherent nature and tendency, quite irrespective of the question of caution in handling and use; that the persons and property of those residing in the vicinity were accordingly necessarily subjected to a danger which the utmost care on the part of those having the material in charge would be wholly powerless to avert; and that the consequent liahility which the verdict imposes for the damage which has actually resulted is clearly within the principle of the case cited."

Not one half the patients supposed to be suffering from Consumption really have that distressing disease—though oftimes the symptoms from which they are suffering lead to it. Nearly every case of this kind Dr. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT would cure.—Adv.

Into the bargain tub go boys' wash suits.

Linen, ducks, crashes, galateas, thin cottons and fancy piques.

Plain colors, stripes and figures; printed and woven effects.

Sailor blouses, sizes 3 to 12 years; Russian blouses, sizes 2 to 7 years.

Prices were $1.25 to $6.

$1.10 now.

Yesterday we marked down some thousands of negligee shirts.

$1.15, $1.50 and $2 are the new prices.

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842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave.
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Our standard for quarter of a century.

THE "WILKE"

Porcelain Lined Refrigerators

The perfection of cleanliness and economy.

LEWIS & CONGER,

130 and 132 West 42d Street, and 135 West Forty-first Street, Between 6th Avenue and Broadway.

The fortunate ones who came yesterday to our

Special Sale of Suits $12

obtained some which had sold as high as $30. A few of these left to-day and other grades which have sold all the season from $18 to $25 and $28—including Cheviots, Homespuns, Flannels, Serges, Twists and Cassimeres, Medium, Light and Dark Colors, both foreign and domestic goods—Now:—

$12 for men's sizes.

$9.75 for young men's sizes.

It's only fair to say that this is an unusual offer; the goods are going very rapidly and

The best go to the earliest comers.

Other Bargains:

Children's Sailor Suits reduced to...$2.75
Wash Suits reduced to..... 1.50
Wash Vests, fancy and tan colored.. 1.75

NEGLIGEE SHIRTS:
White, plain bosoms, imported corded Madras; cuffs attached. Regular value $1.50 quality. Reduced to 75c.

NECKWEAR—Special Sale of Summer Silks 25c

SHOES,—the $6 and $7 kind— Reduced to $3 and $4.

Smith, Gray & Co.

Broadway at 31st St.

Brooklyn: Broadway at Bedford Ave., Fulton St. at Flatbush Ave.

We eat Malta-Vita THE PERFECT FOOD For BRAIN and MUSCLE

Malta-Vita is rich in phosphates or brain food, and is so prepared as to be easily digested and assimilated by old and young, sick or well.

Malta-Vita contains all of the gluten of the whole wheat, and is the peer of all prepared foods as a bone and muscle builder.

Malta-Vita contains all of the food elements necessary to insure perfect health.

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When you see the grocer SAY

ZU ZU

A genuine snap with ginger in it

National Biscuit Company

Zu Zu

Ginger Snaps are sold only in In-er-seal Packages.

Kennedy 12 Cortlandt St.

Swell Straw Hats at ½.

12.00 PANAMAS at 5.80.

Porto Ricos, 1.49. Worth 3.00.

Wide brim Sailors, Rough braids, 79c. Sennett braids, 95c. Split braids, 1.20.

Men's Shoes.

A Great Bargain in Oxfords.

3,000 Pairs at 1.98.

All are 4.00 values.

Wing-Tip Oxfords, at 2.75.

3.00 White Canvas at 1.39.

8.00 Custom Shoes (Freak Lasts) 4.98

Men's Furnishings.

One's money now does double duty.

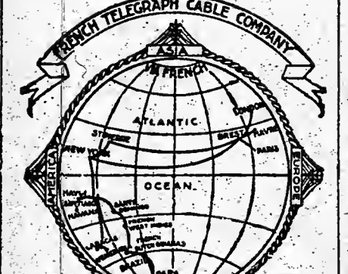
White Madras Shirts, 79c

Semi-Stiff, Pleated Fronts, worth 1.50.

1.00 Colored Madras at 49c

Bathing Suits with dash and style, 98c., 1.98, 3.98.

Cool French Underwear (Balbriggan), 49c., worth 75c.



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On spectacles and eyeglasses by buying of the manufacturer. Prescriptions filled; lenses duplicated with accuracy; FIRST QUALITY LENS, 25c.; other goods in proportion.
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178 BROADWAY.

Proposals.

SEALED BIDS will be received by the President of the Borough of Manhattan at the City Hall, Room No. 16, until 11 o'clock A. M. on

TUESDAY, JULY 29, 1902.

Regulating and repaving with asphalt pavement on present pavement relaid as foundation the roadway of Forty-first Street, from Seventh Avenue to Eighth Avenue; 133d Street, from Seventh Avenue to Eighth Avenue; 134th Street, from Lenox Avenue to Seventh Avenue; Amsterdam Avenue, from Ninety-third Street to Ninety-fourth Street, and Ninety-third Street, from Amsterdam Avenue to Boulevard; Amsterdam Avenue, from 104th Street to 105th Street; Eighty-ninth Street, from Columbus Avenue to Amsterdam Avenue; Eighteenth Street, from Eighth Avenue to Ninth Avenue; Seventeenth Street, from Eighth Avenue to Ninth Avenue; Fiftieth Street, from Ninth Avenue to Tenth Avenue; Sixty-eighth Street, from Amsterdam Avenue, to West End Avenne; Amsterdam Avenue from Sixty-eighth Street to Sixty-ninth Street, including intersection of Sixty-eighth Street and Amsterdam Avenue; 119th Street, from East River to Pleasant Avenue; 156th Street, from St. Nicholas Avenue to Amsterdam Avenue; Pleasant Avenue, from 119th Street to 120th Street; 100th Street, from First Avenue to Second Avenue; Bedford Street, from Grove Street to Christopher Street, and Grove Street, from Bedford Street to Hudson Street; Hubert Street, from Collister Street to Hudson Street; Laight Street, from Collister Street to Hudson Street, and Collister Street, from Hubert Street to Laight Street; Houston Street, from Norfolk Street to Essex Street, Twelfth Street, from Avenue B to Avenue A; First Street, from First Avenue to Second Avenne; Eighty-first Street, from Avenue B to Avenue A; Eighty-second Street, from Avenue B to Avenue A, Avenue A, from Eighty-first Street to Eighty-second Street; 109th Street, from Second Avenue to Third Avenue; 110th Street, from Second Avenue to Third Avenue; Eighty-seventh Street, from Lexington Avenue to Park Avenue; Thirty-eighth Street, from Second Avenue to Third Avenue; Fourteenth Street, from First Avenue to Second Avenue; Thirteenth Street, from First Avenue to Second Avenne.

Blank forms, specifications, and any further information can be obtained at the office of the Commissioner of Public Works, Bureau of Highways, No. 21 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan.

JACOB A. CANTOR,
Borough President.

The City of New York, July 18, 1902.

For full particulars see City Record.

Proposals.

SEALED BIDS will be received by the President of the Borough of Manhattan at the City Hall, Room No. 16, until 11 o'clock A. M. on

TUESDAY, JULY 29, 1902.

Regulating and repaving with granite block pavement on concrete foundation the roadway of Thirty-eighth Street, from Third Avenue to Lexington Avenue.

One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, from Pleasant Avenue to a point 633 feet east.

Blank forms, specifications, and any further information can be obtained at the office of the Commissioner of Public Works, Bureau of Highways, No. 21 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan.

JACOB A. CANTOR,
Borough President.

The City of New York, July 18, 1902.

For full particulars see "City Record."

Proposals.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES FOR REpairing the pier foot of West Fifty-fifth Street, North River, will be received by the Commissioner of Docks at Pier "A," foot of Battery Place, until 12 o'clock noon, July 29th, 1902. For particulars see "City Record."

"All the News That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Partly cloudy; light winds, mostly south.

VOL. LI....NO. 16,395. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 24, 1902.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. } Elsewhere, Jersey City, and Newark } TWO CENTS.

THE NUNS FIND HELP THROUGHOUT FRANCE

Popular Ferment Caused by Closing of Their Schools.

Le Temps Says the Catholic Committee Is Right in Remonstrating Against M. Combes's Ruling.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 24.—According to the Paris correspondent of The Times the Catholic Committee for the Defense of Right, which courageously declared Dreyfus to be innocent, has issued strong manifestoes saying that M. Waldeck-Rousseau expressly stated that the associations law would not apply to schools having nuns as teachers. It seems that the Council of State decided that the law did apply to those schools only five days after the expiration of the second period of grace granted for asking for authorization.

Le Temps declares that the Catholic Committee is right and that the nuns' schools ought to have a new period of grace.

THE AGITATION WIDESPREAD.

Disturbances in Streets of Paris—Open Resistance in the Provinces—But the Government's Friends Are Firm.

By The Associated Press.

PARIS, July 23.—The agitation provoked by the order of Prime Minister Combes to close the congregationalist schools recalls to some extent the scenes enacted when M. Ferry, then Premier, expelled the Jesuits in 1880. Demonstrations in favor of the nuns and teaching friars are taking place in Paris and in many places of the provinces, where the Prefects presented themselves at the schools and ordered that the institutions be closed.

Up to the present, however, no serious fucident has been recorded. The Nationalists have joined the Clericals in engineering the agitation, and their leaders are in the forefront of the effervescence in Paris. Considerable sympathy has been worked up on behalf of the nuns, and their schools have been made the particular objects of demonstrations.

The Clericals called upon their sympathizers to meet outside of the school conducted by the Sisters of St. Vincent de Paul, in the northeast quarter of Paris, which was closed this afternoon, and a considerable crowd gathered there, compelling a large body of police and mounted municipal guards to form a cordon in the streets leading to the school. A few trifling collisions occurred between the Clericals and counter demonstrators, who replied to the Clericals' cries of "Long live the good Sisters!" and "Vive la liberte!" with "Down with the priests!" and "Long live the republic!"

A Nationalist member of the Chamber of Deputies was arrested while trying to force his way through the police cordon, but was released later.

Anti-Clerical meetings in the Latin Quarter this evening led to some slight disturbances, but no noteworthy disorder. A few students, followed by a crowd composed of the rougher element, marched up and down the Boulevard St. Michel till a late hour, chanting anti-Clerical refrains and shouting "Down with the priests and the Pope!" At sight of the police the students fled.

Several hundred disturbers, chiefly women and children, made demonstration in front of a church in the Ternes Quarter while some expelled Sisters were departing. The police interfered and some of the crowd struck them with sticks. Among those arrested were Deputies Paglesi Conti and Archdeacon, but they were subsequently released.

There was a serious outbreak at 10:30 o'clock this evening on the terrace at the Cafe de Musee de Cluny, and the police had to clear the place. Several persons were injured and twenty-five arrests were made.

The greatest excitement in the provinces is displayed in the Clerical stronghold of Brittany, where the peasants have gathered in front of the nuns' schools in several places and declare they will not allow the sisters to be expelled. At Landerneau a crowd of farmers and women have mounted guard before the school of the White Sisters, awaiting the arrival of the police. The inhabitants of the village of Ploudaniel, who also are guarding the sisters' school, seized a lay schoolmaster and thrashed him with nettles.

At La Bresse, in the Department of Vosges, the Commissary of Police, accompanied by gendarmes, thrice tried to approach the Congregationist School in order to effect its closure, but was obliged to abandon the attempt because of the threatening attitude of the population. At St. Ambroix, near Nimes, the demonstrators detached the horses from carriages which were conveying the sisters to the railway station and dragged the vehicles with their occupants back to the convent, shouting, "Down with the tyrants!" The gendarmes were powerless to prevent the demonstrators from carrying out their plans, and reinforcements had to be summoned.

Addresses in support of the Government have been voted by many Municipal Councils, so the disturbers are not making all the public display. While considerable sympathy is felt with the sisters personally, Prime Minister Combes undoubtedly feels that he is supported by the mass of the country and is not likely to recede from the position he has taken.

The trouble is caused mainly by the ambiguity of the wording of the Law of Associations, which has led branches of the congregations, such as the schools now closed, to suppose that their position was legalized by the request for authorization made from headquarters. This was even the interpretation of the matter accepted by M. Waldeck-Rousseau, the former Premier, but M. Combes takes a contrary view.

Le Temps asks what the Government intends to do and adds:

"If it allows the schools to ask for authorization and to reopen in the Autumn it was not worth while to take the trouble to close them with such great noise."

There are not enough lay schools in Paris. If the closed institutions remain shut about 20,000 children will have no schools to attend.

L'Univers asserts that Premier Combes, in replying to several Bishops who remonstrated recently because of the reclosing of the Catholic schools, said:

"I've a majority of 160 in the Chamber."

A PLOT AGAINST THE SULTAN.

Spies Are Investigating a Hostile Scheme Hatched in the Palace.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 24.—The Constantinople representative of The Times says that the Sultan's spies have denounced a plot hatched against his life in the palace, and the matter is under investigation.

There is great anxiety concerning Monastir Villayet, where revolutionary bands are more numerous and more aggressive than ever. The Grand Vizier and a special Ministerial committee are studying the Macedonian question with a view of devising measures to pacify the country and energize its trade and agriculture.

MUSTN'T SWEAR BY TELEPHONE

St. Louis Judge Imposes Fine of $5 on Physician Who "Cussed" the System.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 23.—Dr. Gettys, the West End physician, who was arrested for swearing through a telephone at a 'central' operator, was this morning given a spectacular trial in the First District Police Court, and at the conclusion fined $5 and costs by Judge Sidener. In giving his verdict the court decided three unique points of law.

First, Judge Sidener decided that profanity has no sufficient provocation. Profanity, he declared, is always aggressive, never protective, and is therefore never excusable by the plea of self-defense.

The working principles of the law, it was further declared, have not been materially changed or invalidated by modern inventions; that crimes or offenses committed at long distance, such as the hurling of oaths at a person in another jurisdiction by means of the telephone, are amenable to the laws in the jurisdiction in which the offense is consummated.

Dr. Gettys, in court, admitted the offense charged.

"Did you swear over the telephone?" he was asked.

"Yes, Sir, I did. I cussed the system, not the employes."

R. E. Berger, assistant cashier of the National Bank of Commerce; Dr. Cunningham, and others testified to the good character of the defendant.

The court held that Dr. Gettys, on his own testimony, was guilty of using abusive language and rendered a fine of $5 against him.

CHICAGO WILL TAX MORTGAGES

A Billion Dollars to Thus Be Added to the City's Assessable Property.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 23.—A billion dollars in money, represented by the mortgages held in Cook County, largely by the various big money lending corporations, including banks, trust and insurance companies, is to be added to the taxable property of this city.

It is held that these mortgages represent so much money, belonging to the holders of the mortgages, and consequently should be taxed. In this, it is pointed out, there is no double taxation, as the owner of the property pays the tax on the property and the owner of the mortgages is assessed on the money loaned on the mortgages.

According to the figures compiled by the Chicago Economist of December 1900 the amount of mortgages filed in five years is as follows:

1896	$88,999,723
1897	407,579,458
1898	196,519,070
1899	407,177,917
1900	282,959,882
Total	$1,383,236,050

The railway mortgages in 1900 amounted to $225,045,500, and in 1899 to $346,369,000. The record of every one of them is in the Recorder's office and can be inspected by any one.

BONE SWALLOWED SEVEN YEARS AGO REMOVED.

Plainfield Man Astonished to Learn Cause of What He Had Thought to be Consumption.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., July 23.—After travelling from his windpipe to a point near a lower left rib, during a period of seven years, a piece of bone was yesterday removed from the body of Samuel Ayres of this city by Dr. Marcus Clawson, and the physicians believe that they have saved the life of the patient, who was slowly wasting away.

Ayres was unable to account for the excruciating pains in his side, and not until the particle of bone was shown to him did he recall the incident which accounted for its presence in his body. While eating a bone lodged in his windpipe and he was seized with incessant coughing. Consumption was feared, but slowly the cough diminished, and in its stead he was troubled with sharp pains in his left chest, which traveled downward in the course of time.

The size of the foreign substance astonished the doctor and his assistants, who are unable to explain its strange trip through the system.

Lackawanna Railroad Resort Bureau, at Broadway and Howard St., is in direct communication with branch information bureaus at Mt. Pocono, Delaware Water Gap, and Lake Hopatcong, enabling intending visitors to secure immediate information about hotel accommodations.—Adv.

Excursion Rates to Western Points. Low excursion rates to St. Paul, Minneapolis, Denver, Salt Lake City, Portland, Tacoma, Los Angeles, and San Francisco. Address Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry., 381 B'way, N. Y.—Adv.

Sunday Mountain Excursion to Mauch Chunk, Sunday, July 27th, via New Jersey Central. Tickets, $1.50. Special train from ft. Liberty St. 8:30 A. M. Switchback 50c extra.—Adv.

YACHTSMEN IN A FIGHT

Designer Crowninshield Attacks a Newspaper Critic.

Adolphus McVey of Boston the Victim—Crowningshield to Appear in Court on Charge of Assault.

Special to The New York Times.

MANCHESTER-BY-THE-SEA, Mass., July 23.—B. B. Crowninshield, the well-known naval architect and yacht designer, has been summoned by Chief of Police Burquart to appear in the Salem District Court to answer a charge of assault and battery. The complainant will be Adolphus McVey, a well-known Boston newspaper man and yachting expert.

The affair leading up to the charge happened about 6 o'clock, on the boat landing near Fenton's boatyard, just after the Quincy challenge cup defenders Outlook and Hades had come in from a tuning-up down the harbor. McVey, with other press men, had just landed from the Manchester Yacht Club launch, and was standing on the landing when Mr. and Mrs. Crowninshield came up in a small naphtha launch. There were some remarks between the parties in the launch and McVey.

McVey is about fifty years old and Crowninshield is twenty years his junior. It seems that the trouble originated as the result of some comments McVey published concerning Crowninshield's boats a number of years ago, and particularly regarding the Independence of last year.

When the Crowninshield launch came up to the wharf to-night Mrs. Crowninshield remarked:

"There's that reporter now," which Mr. Crowninshield apparently did not hear. So she again remarked: "There's that wretch now; why don't you go up and throw him overboard?"

McVey, seemingly unmoved by the words, replied: "No, he won't throw me overboard." Then, half addressing Crowninshield with the remark, "You ought to have thrown her overboard when you met her first," he turned and walked away.

Indignant with rage, the athletic young designer jumped from the boat and up the steps, and was upon McVey before the latter was aware of his purpose. Crowninshield landed several blows on McVey's face, flooring him to the wharf.

"Kill the wretch!" cried Mrs. Crowninshield.

Yachtsmen, however, were soon to McVey's rescue. The Chief of Police was among those on the wharf. McVey was unconscious for a few moments. Crowninshield stepped into his launch and started down the harbor to Marblehead.

The affair has created a buzz of talk among the Summer set here and will probably have some effect on the coming Quincy challenge cup races. Crowninshield was the designer of the yaoht Hades and was out in his launch, following her around and watching her action in the tuning up this afternoon.

Alexander H. Higginson, the manager of the Burgess boat the Outlook, said to a correspondent:

"It was perfectly unnecessary for the young man to make such a brutal attack on the old man. Mr. Crowninshield's action was absolutely unpalled for."

Crowninshield is well known in Boston, having an office at 602 Worthington Building. He is equally well known in yachting circles, and spends his Summers at Marblehead Neck.

The Manchester police telephoned the Marblehead officers to summon Crowninshield to appear in the Salem Court to-morrow. Crowninshield at first said he would not obey the summons, but later the Marblehead officers telephoned that he had come around and given notice that he would appear.

JULY OATS RIVAL JULY CORN.

The Prices of the Two Grains Are Now Exactly on a Par.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 23.—Standard July oats again touched the highest point in thirty years on 'Change to-day, and closed at 67 cents, exactly on a par with the July corn price. This is a distinctly novel situation, the difference in price usually being about 10 to 15 cents in favor of the yellow cereal. The prices of the two grains have been near each other since the passing of the July corn deal, and its phenomenal dip in price, but this is the first time they have come together.

To-day's advance in July oats was only 1 cent, and most of the day it was lower on the talk of heavy consignments headed this way. Toward the close, however, reports of showers in the West, seeming corroboration of which was found in a heavy local rain, brought enough shorts to cover to cause a reaction from 1½ cents below to 1 cent over the previous close. Offerings in the pit are very light, and presumably come from only one or two sources—probably J. A. Patten and Bartlett Frazier.

ELOPEMENT AT BELLEVUE.

The Love Affair of Two Orderlies in the Pavillions for the Insane.

Alfred Brennan, an orderly in the male insane pavilion; Bellevue Hospital, has eloped with Winnie Londore, a day orderly in the female insane pavilion, according to a note received by Assistant Superintendent Rickard, which said: "To our Friends: We bid you all good-bye, as we have gone to get married. ALFRED AND WINNIE."

Brennan came from Pittsburg, and about two months ago he was received in the accident ward at Bellevue Hospital, he having fallen and hurt his left leg. When he recovered he was appointed as an orderly. He had been in the pavilion one month when Miss Londore, twenty-three years of age, was received in the hospital for the treatment of a scalp wound. She had been hurt in an accident near her home, on Pavonia Avenue, Jersey City.

The young woman had been at the hospital two days, when she met Brennan. Later she was appointed as an orderly. Their love affair attracted attention. On Tuesday evening Brennan and Miss Londore were on the Recreation Pier. It has been learned that later they began to pack their effects. Late that night Miss Londore and Brennan met again in the hospital grounds and went out together. At mess last evening one of the nurses raised her teacup and said: "Here's to Winnie and Alfred; may they have luck."

Plainfield Man's Many Descendants.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., July 23.—John Geary of South Plainfield, who died at his home on Saturday and was buried yesterday, is survived by forty grandchildren and twenty-seven great-grandchildren. Geary came to this country sixty ears ago and amassed a fortune. He built the "Old Homestead" in South Plainfield, where he lived for many years.

"The Cincinnati and St. Louis Limited" Five trains a day from New York to Cincinnati and St. Louis by the New York Central, including "The Limited," leaving New York at 5:20 P. M.—Adv.

From Summer Hotel to Residence. The Lackawanna Railroad checks baggage direct to any part of New York, Brooklyn, Jersey City, and Hoboken.—Adv.

BLAZING CAR RUSHED TO BARN 20 MILES AN HOUR.

Crowds of Up Town Residents Line the Sidewalks to Watch the Spectacular Race to the Sheds.

Up-town residents by the score lined the sidewalks of Eighth Avenue, between One Hundred and Thirty-ninth and One Hundred and Forty-fifth Streets about 9 o'clock last night, to witness a spectacular pyrotechnic and speed display caused by a burning car being pushed to the car barns. Flames shot up from the car, and electrical flashes were occasionally seen as two motormen and a conductor, seemingly enveloped in the flames, ran the car to a place of safety.

The blazing car was numbered 1,150. It was speeding up Eighth Avenue at One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, after having deposited all its passengers at One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, when the fuse burned out with a splutter of blue flame and a sheet of white.

A crowd immediately collected. The motorman stuck to his post, pulling the car to a dead stop. The current had run out, his motor being unable to feed the car, and he put on the brake.

Just then another car, immediately behind it, came up. The car barn is at One Hundred and Forty-fifth and One Hundred and Forty-sixth Streets, and the motorman of the newly arrived car undertook to push the now burning car to the barn, and so clear the track for traffic. The current was turned on full, and the electricity shot up through and around the "dead" car in a brilliant manner. Sheets of blue followed sheets of red, green, and white, and all at times intermixed.

People lined the curbs all the way, and as the motorman on the car behind let out speed the car ran at about twenty miles an hour.

The car was run to a siding at the barn, where the flames were extinguished.

CHICAGO'S ELEVATED RAILWAY.

A Stockholder Objects to Plan of Reorganization—Would Get Rid of Eastern Element.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 23.—One of the largest individual stockholders in the Lake Street Elevated Railroad has taken vigorous exception to the suggestion that the stock of the company be assessed. He writes as follows:

"It is evident that the New York interests in Lake Street are anxious to make a reorganization in the company, and that they have been preparing for it for some time. The only thing that will stop them from succeeding is for the stockholders to take some action which will prevent the Eastern people from adopting their plans.

"The facts are that some time ago Blair & Co. had large interests in the Lake Street Company, which they held for themselves and others. Now, that interest is really sold out, and it is their desire to make the stock worth as little as possible. The road is doing a good business, and constantly increasing, and it should be taken out of the hands of the Eastern people at the earliest moment, for it would be a great disadvantage to the stockholders generally if the Eastern element should succeed in their desires. It has been suggested that $10 per share assessments should be placed upon the stockholders, but there is no reason for this."

J. B. Dennis of Blair & Co., is expected to reach Chicago next Tuesday with some proposition looking to a reorganization of the property.

SIX MONTHS FOR BICYCLE THIEF

Connecticut Judge's Heavy Sentence—Officer Gave Chase on a Trolley Car.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., July 23.—John William Scott, a negro, who says his home is in Washington, D. C., was given six months at hard labor in the Kings County Penitentiary to-day by Judge Wakefield of Portchester for stealing a bicycle owned by Goodrich E. Risely of this city on Monday night, which he rode to Portchester and there tried to dispose of to an Italian bicycle dealer.

The latter became suspicious and stepped into a barber shop next door, where Officer Miller was being shaved, and told him his suspicions. Without waiting for the barber to finish, the officer hastened to the Italian's shop, but Scott had left. Half shaved, and with his face still smeared with lather, Miller, with the Italian, leaped on a passing trolley car in pursuit of the thief. They caught him at Rye and he admitted the theft.

There have been numerous bicycle thefts in this section of late, and to make an example of Miller Judge Wakefield imposed the severe sentence.

TRENTON POTTERS COMPANY.

New York Firm Sues to Restrain a Plan for Issuing Refunding Certificates.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, July 23.—Suit was begun in the Court of Chancery to-day by the firm of Wood, Havemeyer & Kerny and William R. Willcox of New York to restrain the Trenton Potters Company from carrying into effect a plan for capitalizing accumulated dividends on its preferred stock amounting to $550,000, by the issue of refunding certificates.

It is also prayed that a certificate filed by the company on July 1, changing the character of the preferred stock so that in the future the dividends be non-cumulative be set aside. It is alleged that the proposition is ratified by holders of $1,034,800 of preferred stock and $1,412,800 of common stock out of a total of $2,457,600, in violation of the charter rights of the company, and therefore illegal.

WAR OVER CLUB'S FENCE.

Hostility of Bayonne (N. J.) Residents Aroused by the West Side Athletic Organization.

Special to The New York Times.

BAYONNE, N. J., July 23.—The West Side Athletic Club of Bayonne has aroused the active hostility of residents opposite the club's recently acquired thirty-nine city lots, by undertaking the erection of a nine-foot board fence to surround the property. The residents have held an indignation meeting, consulted three law firms, applied to Mayor Egbert Seymour for assistance, and threaten to prevent the erection of the fence, or failing, destroy the same. They say the courts will be appealed to as well as the City Council.

Pocono Mountain Special, via Lackawanna Railroad to Delaware Water Gap, Stroudsburg and Mt. Pocono, leaves Fridays and Saturdays at 2 P. M. No stop between New York and the Gap.—Adv.

"The 20th Century Limited" is, of course, the New York Central's 20-hour train between New York and Chicago. It saves a day.—Adv.

BOYS FIND A MAN'S BODY SEWN IN A SACK

Discovery Made at Bay Ridge Swimming Place.

Police Find Blood-Stained Clothes—Man's Throat Was Cut and the Body Completely Doubled Up.

As the result of a ghastly find made by four boys who started to go in swimming early last night at the foot of Seventy-third Street, Bay Ridge, the police have another murder mystery to solve.

The boys stumbled on a tightly sewn-up sack a few feet from the bank, which on being opened proved to contain the horribly mutilated body of a man. The police were immediately told of the discovery, and in addition to the local special policemen, several detectives under Capt. Reynolds were sent post haste from the Detective Bureau.

The find was made by John Mulqueen, fourteen years old, of 321 Seventy-fourth Street, Bay Ridge, who, with three companions, started out for a swim about 8 o'clock in the evening. The favorite bathing spot of the neighborhood is in close proximity to the foot of Seventy-third Street, where the bank is covered with tall grass and reeds, and the water shaded by big trees. At night the place is gloomy, and is usually avoided by all except venturesome boy swimmers.

Mulqueen and his friends reached the spot and took off their clothes. In order to avoid the popular "chaw heef" trick each boy started to hide his garments, and Mulqueen, hunting for a secluded spot, came upon the bundle in the grass. It was apparently a potato sack well filled. The boy laid his clothes down and started away. He had only gone a few feet, however, when curiosity led him back, and getting out his knife he ripped open the covering. Inside there appeared to be another sack of much tougher material.

The boy called to his companions, and together they tore a slit in the under wrapping. They suddenly sprang back when they saw part of a nude body and ran with cries of fright to the Fort Hamilton Station, in Eighty-sixth Street, near Fort Hamilton Avenue. Sergt. Hughes at once dispatched the patrol wagon in charge of Precinct Detective White and Roundsman Lyman.

The roadway running along the water front at the point where the sack had been found is fully twenty feet above the bank, and it was with the greatest difficulty that the find was carried to the wagon. At the station house the thorough examination made showed that the man had apparently been dead less than twenty-four hours.

The outside wrapping consisted of an ordinary potato sack, while the inside appeared to be made of floor matting, firmly sewed into the form of a bag. The man's throat had been cut from ear to ear, several bones in the body were broken, and the flesh was terribly beaten and contused. Several yards of heavy twine bound the head tightly to the knees, the body being completely doubled up, so that it might enter the sack. It is thought that the bones may have been broken after death, also to aid in this purpose. The corpse was nude, with the exception of the head, which was first incased in an ordinary unmarked flower bag, and afterward by a copy of a newspaper of this issue of Sunday, July 13.

Aside from the mutilations, which were fresh, the body was in good condition and it is thought can be easily identified by any one who had known the man. The height was about 5 feet 10 inches and weighed approximately 240 pounds. The man, who had been unusually handsome, had gray eyes, thick black hair, and a sandy mustache. He was extremely well built and powerful looking. The age was about thirty-eight years.

The body was allowed to remain at the station house but a short time and then was removed to the Brooklyn morgue. Late in the evening Inapector James D. Campbell of the Brooklyn office was put on the case and was aided by Detective Sergeants Edward Murphy and James Raleigh of the Brooklyn detective force.

Detectives White and Burns and the reserves of the Fort Hamilton Station made a search in the neighborhood where the body had been found, and discovered a short distance away a bag almost exactly similar to that which had covered the corpse. This contained a black suit of clothes, a shirt, pair of shoes, and derby hat of the same color, and a suit of white underwear. The hat bore a mourning band. All the garments were soaked with blood, and it seemed probable that the coat and trousers had been used as a mop to absorb the blood which flowed from the man's wound.

From the relative positions of the two bags when found it was probable that they had been brought to the spot in a wagon from which they were thrown in passing. The bundle containing the body being much heavier, had rolled several yards nearer the sea, and had only been stopped by the clump of bushes and tall grass in which it was found. In its course it had broken a section of fence and two or three saplings.

The police believe that the murderers had come to the stopping place in a high water, and that they could heave their two ghastly burdens from the height of the shore road directly into the sea.

They said that the presence of blood all over the clothing would seem to indicate that the man's throat had been cut, while he was standing up, and that the blood had flowed down over his person. This theory is borne out by the fact that the clothing was cut from the body in strips. There was nothing in the second bag to serve as identification. A closer examination of the body showed that the thumb and forefinger of the right hand were missing as the result of an old accident.

PITTSBURG VICE SYNDICATE.

Startling Story, Affecting Officials, Brought Out by Instalment Dealer's Suit.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 23.—Through a suit a story has come out indicating that Pittsburg police are giving passive consent to the syndicating of vice. The syndicate, at the head of which is said to be a member of the City Council, has not only taken over a number of the leading establishments of disreputable women, it is asserted, but is operating luxurious "speakeasies," the locations of which are known to police officials.

David Wurhaft, the proprietor of the People's Credit Company, of 136 Crawford Street, brings suit against Police Captain George B. McClelland to recover a balance of $25, due on a note for $50, dated April 3, 1902, and payable one month after date. Wurhaft has been selling goods on the instalment plan to inmates of alleged disorderly houses. Recently his customers were told to buy from certain persons.

Some women who continued to buy goods from Wurhaft because they were in his debt were arrested and sent to the Workhouse or heavily fined. He lost about $700 in five recent arrests. That naturally made him angry and he called upon Capt. McClelland to pay the overdue note. Wurhaft claims that none but the syndicate's licensed venders can sell goods of any kind to the women.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland!

Millions of bottles of this celebrated mineral water are prescribed annually for diseases of the Kidneys and Stomach. Invaluable in Typhoid Fever. A positive and permanent cure for acute Bright's Disease. Poland Water book mailed free. Poland Water depot, 3 Park Pl., N. Y. Park & Tilford, Acker, Merrall & Condit.—Adv.

Weak and debilitated? Take JOHANN HOFF'S EXTRACT with meals. Cheap malts offered as SUBSTITUTES are INJURIOUS.—Adv.

FLEISCHMANN HOME ROBBED.

About $500 Worth of Jewelry Taken from Morocco Case—Most of the Family Away.

It leaked out last night that the home of Louis B. Fleischmann, 41 West Seventy-fourth Street, was robbed on last Saturday. The room of Charles Fleischmann, on the third floor, was forced and jewelry to the value of $500 stolen. The police were at once notified, and since then have been at work on the case, but without success. Last night at the West Sixty-eighth Street Station it was said that Mr. Fleischmann had not notified them, but must have reported the robbery to the Detective Bureau at Headquarters.

The Fleischmann home on Seventy-fourth Street has just been completed, and the family moved in some time ago. At the time of the robbery the family were at their Summer home in the Catskills, and Charles Fleischmann, the son, and the housekeeper, were the only ones occupying the house. The interior work is not done, and on the day of the robbery twelve painters, carpenters, and frescoers were at work.

Charles Fleischmann went to his office, 115 Broadway, at 8 A. M. and did not return until after 6 o'clock that night. About that time his mother and sistar Annie arrived from the Catskills. Mr. Fleischmann went to his room and found that the door leading to his suite on the third floor had been forced. Some one had evidently used a tool to spring the lock back.

Mr. Fleischmann told the story last night. He said that he found that no great search had been made of the rooms, but that the thief had opened a drawer in a chiffoniere and secured a morocco case containing the jewelry. The case had been taken to another part of the room, opened, and its contents taken. The stolen jewelry consisted of a gold scarf pin, three link fob chains, one of the fobs being gold, engraved with Mr. Fleischmann's monogram on one side and on the other was a diamond; three gold, diamond and pearl stickpins, a seal ring and a woman's ring, two pearls surrounded by diamonds.

The latter, Mr. Fleischmann explained, belonged to a friend, and he was rather at a loss as to how to explain its disappearance. Mr. Fleischmann said that the robbery had been reported to the police, and he was in hopes that the missing jewelry would be recovered.

HONEYMOON INTERRUPTED.

J. Howard Whelen of Philadelphia Arrested in a Suit for Damages for Breach of Promise.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 23.—The honeymoon of J. Howard Whelen, a young man of Philadelphia, whose income is estimated at from $15,000 to $20,000 a year, had a sensational interruption here to-day when he was arrested in the presence of his wife on a capias sworn out by Mrs. Adelaide C. Harned of 1,925 North Thirty-third Street, Philadelphia, charging him with breach of promise to marry. Mrs. Harned asks for damages to the amount of $20,000.

Mrs. Whelen was almost prostrated by the arrest of her husband, who was released subsequently on bail of $2,500. Mr. Whelen's mother lives at Devon, near Philadelphia, where she has a fine country home. She is a niece of the late Dr. Thomas A. Evans, the celebrated Paris dentist.

In her affidavit Mrs. Harned says that since February, 1901, an acquaintanceship has existed between her and Whelen. She says that on the receipt of a loving communication from him on Feb. 25, 1901, she promised to become his bride and made every preparation to marry. She says that the marriage was postponed, and on June 7, 1901, she received from him a definite note, calling the engagement off.

She declares that Whelen got a divorce from his wife, who was a daughter of State Senator Charles A. Porter, and that shortly after the divorce was announced her engagement was announced. She says that she believes the engagement of Whelen to her was made by him solely for the purpose of having his engagement announced at the time of the announcement of the engagement of his divorced wife.

NEGRO CLERGYMAN IMPUGNED.

Rejoinder Made by the Denounced Man, the Rev. James Jackson.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., July 23.—About a month ago a portly colored man, announcing himself as the Rev. James Jackson, arrived in the Union Baptist Mission on Washington Street, and commenced raising funds to support the place. The Rev. Mr. Batten of the First Baptist Church had his doubts of Mr. Jackson's calling, and upon investigation says he found him to be a pretender without claim. He therefore issued a letter to the public to-night, calling the Union Baptist Church and the Rev. Mr. Jackson "a fake and a fraud."

Mr. Jackson has replied by stating he was ordained in Essex County, Va., before Mr. Batten wore trousers. He also states that any man who styles himself a D. D. when he is in fact only an ordinary minister must be more or less fraud or fake himself. Yet, he says, this is what Mr. Batten does. Mr. Jackson says he is a resident of Trenton, and lives at 93 Summer Street there.

SUGAR COMPANY LITIGATION.

National Refining Corporation Seeks to Restrain the National from the Use of Its Title.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., July 23.—The National Sugar Refining Company began suit to-day in Chancery to enjoin the National Sugar Company from further use of its corporate title on the grounds that the similarity of title is a violation of the rights of the complaining corporation.

The National Sugar Refining Company was organized in 1892, and the bill sets forth that since then more than $1,000,000 has been expended on its plant at Yonkers, N. Y. It is claimed that the name is so well known to the trade that in reality it is a trade mark.

The National Sugar Company was formed but two weeks ago by George O. Dix, Ellwood W. Kemp, B. G. Audnut, W. C. Doane, and William Parsons, all of whom are residents, the bill alleges, of Vigo County, Ind.

Wisconsin Copper Strike.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., July 23.—A big find of copper is reported from the Weyerhauser mine in the Minona Range, in the southern part of this county. A ton of pure mass copper was taken out of the shaft in an hour. This is the third find of mass copper at this mine, but the present find is by far the largest amount ever taken out. It has created a great interest in copper circles here. This is the district in which Thomas W. Lawson is prospecting.

Leave New York 1:55 P. M.; Arrive Chicago 8:55 A. M., the Pennsylvania Special via Pennsylvania Railroad. Dining car, buffet smoking car.—Adv.

Santos Dumont airship exhibition daily at Brighton Beach can be reached by Brooklyn Rapid Transit, Smith Street, and Long Island cars.—Adv.

POLICEMAN MAKES DARING RIVER RESCUE

Holder Saves Two Children at Risk of His Own Life.

Crowd Watches a Hard Half Hour's Struggle in East River and Cheers the Final Escape from Drowning.

Policeman George Holder of the East Fifty-third Street Station late yesterday dived into the East River, at the foot of Fifty-second Street, and rescued two children, who were being carried into midstream on the swift running tide. After getting hold of the drowning children, he had a hard fight for his life, for they struggled so furiously that it seemed as if he would be compelled to fight clear of them to save himself.

Several times he sank with the two youngsters, while a large crowd of excited women and children at the Blackwell's Island ferry landing at the foot of Fifty-second Street watched breathlessly. After a desperate struggle lasting nearly half an hour Holder managed to swim to the bulkhead, and he and the children were dragged ashore, while crowds cheered lustily and surged around the rescued youngsters and their rescuer.

The children who had such a narrow escape from death are Rosa Spitzbader, twelve years old, and her brother Peter, eight years, who live at 347 East Fifty-first Street. They had been playing on a log which projects over the end of the bulkhead, and, with a number of other children, were taking pleasure in throwing stones out into the stream.

Suddenly young Peter, while heaving a heavy stone, lost his balance and lurched backward. His little sister, who was at his side, thrust her hand toward him and crying at the same time:

"Look out, Petie, you'll tumble in."

She had hardly uttered the words when the lad tumbled from the log, tightly clutching his sister's hand and dragging her into the water with him. Immediately a wild cry was set up by their playmates, and several longshoremen and ferry hands were attracted to the scene. When they reached the end of the bulkhead and seeing the children being carried out on the tide, they decided that their own lives would be in danger if they attempted to rescue the children, for they knew only too well the treacherous current that sweeps into the stream at that point.

Policeman Holder, however, upon being attracted by the cries from the pier, rushed to the bulkhead, and, without even waiting to doff his helmet, plunged into the river and made for the drowning children. The brother and sister had drifted about twenty yards apart, and when Holder struck out he made for the girl first. He seized her with his left hand and then swam toward the lad, who had just disappeared. The youngster came near the surface again, and the policeman grabbed him by the hair before he could sink again.

With the boy under his right arm and the girl under his left, Holder tried to swim against the strong ebb tide to the bulkhead. All three had been carried out about 200 yards by this time, and it seemed to the spectators on the pier that Holder and the children would never reach the bulkhead.

The two youngsters were clutching frantically at the policeman and struggling desperately to get on his shoulders. He spoke to them repeatedly to be calm, but it was of no avail, the children keeping up their struggles.

Unable to move his hands there was only one thing for Holder to do, and that was to turn over on his back. When he attempted to roll over, however, the children renewed their struggles with vigor, and Holder narrowly escaped sinking. After extreme difficulty he managed to turn over, and although only being able to use his feet, he succeeded in swimming to the pier. During this time both the children were immersed repeatedly, and by the time Holder reached the bulkhead they had lapsed into unconsciousness.

When the three were dragged up on the pier an ambulance was summoned from the Flower Hospital and an ambulance surgeon revived the children. They were then carried to their home.

The policeman was so exhausted when he and the children were dragged ashore that he was unable to stand. Although he was fully clothed when he plunged in after the sister and brother, this was not the only thing which hampered him. Some months ago, while arresting a thief, he was beaten about the body, sustaining several internal injuries. He had only been out of the hospital a few months, and at times found extreme difficulty in walking.

Holder, who has been on the force for thirteen years, lives with his wife and two children at 329 East Fifty-second Street. He bears an excellent record, and Capt. Lantry said that he is one of the best men under his command. When a lad Holder was regarded as an expert swimmer, but since his injury he has been afraid to go swimming.

During the swim yesterday he said he endured frightful pains in his abdomen, but that he would have drowned first before he would see the children perish. He was in such an exhausted condition last night that he was sent home, and his name placed on the sick list.

Young Peter Spitzbader was reported to be in a critical condition last night as the result of the accident.

Lima Street Railway Company.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, July 23.—The Lima Street Railway Company was incorporated here to-day with a capital stock of $5,000,000, divided into $1,000,000 preferred stock bearing 7 per cent. cumulative dividends, and $4,000,000 of common stock. The charter sets forth that the company will operate street railways in Lima, Callao, Miraflores, Barranco, Charilles, and other cities in Peru. The incorporators are Charles A. Neville, Henry W. Carter, and Charles Bath, presumably New Yorkers, the Post Office address not appearing in the papers.

Accident to Dispatch Boat Scorpion.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 23.—The dispatch boat Scorpion went ashore at noon to-day in the upper harbor, near Fort Greene, but was gotten off at 6 o'clock this afternoon by kedging. It is thought that her hull is not seriously damaged, although the boat was apparently leaking from the time she struck. Just what injuries she has sustained will not be known until divers are able to go down in the morning to examine her hull.

Cranberry Lake and Back, $1. Excursions every Sunday to the Lackawanna Railroad's new picnic resort. Special train leaves New York at 8:45 A. M., returning, leaves the lake at 6:15 P. M. Delightful ride through Summit, Morristown, and all the Oranges.—Adv.

A safe and wholesome holiday is enjoyed on a Day Line trip in an environment of ideal pleasure. New landing W. 129th St., 9:15 A. M.—Adv.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Stocks strong. Financial Markets.—Pages 10 and 11.
Wheat, No. 2 red, 80¾c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 71c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 63¼c; cotton, 11¼c; iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $24; butter, Western creamery, 21½c.—Page 7.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 5.
Business Troubles.—Page 7.
Court Calendars.—Page

MAYOR ON ALDERMEN'S ACTION ON THE TUNNEL

He Says that, Wise or Unwise, It Was Manly.

Railroad Company Ready to Accept Franchise Changes—Controller Shows How City Would Lose $150,000 a Year.

Mayor Low and some city officials spent yesterday trying to straighten out the tangle over the Pennsylvania Railroad plan to have a terminal in the Borough of Manhattan, which was caused by the rejection of the franchise hy the Board of Aldermen.

President Cantor of the Borough of Manhattan was the only city official who maintained opposition to the grant under the present terms of the franchise to the Pennsylvania Company. Rumors spread around the City Hall yesterday that many members of the Board of Aldermen were ready to chane front if some minor changes were made in the franchise. Albert B. Boerdman, counsel for the Pennsylvania Railroad, announced that he was confident the franchise would be granted, although he said it might be a little more difficult now to induce the membere of the Board of Aldermen to change their views than it would have been before the rejection of the franchise on Monday.

It was stated that the action of the Aldermen was taken through a misunderstanding between the railroad representatives and the board over provisions of the charter.

Mayor Low in his statement yesterday said:

"The action of the Aldermen, whether it turns out to be wise or unwise, in rejecting the Pennsylvania tunnel franchise as now drawn, seems to me to be straightforward and manly. It now becomes the duty of the Rapid Transit Commission to try to meet the criticisms of the Aldermen as far as practicable. If the matter is taken up in a good-natured, sensible way, it may be possible to make an arrangement with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in which the interests of the public will be even better safeguarded than in the proposed franchise which has just been rejected. Prof. Jowett once said: 'None of us are infallible; not even the youngest of us'; and the Rapid Transit Commission, I am sure, will be the last body to imagine that their work is so perfect as to be incapable of improvement."

MR. CANTOR'S ATTITUDE.

President Cantor, in discussing the matter, said:

"I am opposed to the franchise in its present shape, and will continue to try and have the City Administration live up to the promises made before election that no franchise would be granted except for short terms and for proper compensation to the city. This franchise asked for by the Pennsylvania Company is in perpetuity. The city is not adequately paid for the rights acquired. Then again the Pennsylvania Company, unlike the New York Central, is a foreign corporation, and could not be reached by the city officials if the franchise were granted. The Pennsylvania Company has no interest in New York. It may use New York very much as a freight station and the city would be at the mercy of the corporation. The commercial interests of New York could he made suhordinate to the interests of the Pennsylvania Company and our commerce could be in a large measure ruined.

"There should be a clause in the franchise giving the city officials the power to discontinue the use of the tunnel if there is any discrimination against the City of New York by the railroad. The city should retain in the fullest measure some control of the tunnel so that our commercial supremacy will not be threatened. This company could dictate to the city and withdraw the privileges which the mershants of New York should enjoy if any attempt were made to give any other railroad a terminal in New York. If the Pennsylvania Company is interested in huilding up the end of Long Island it shonld not be done at the expense of New York.

"I still hold to my views as to the insertion of the eight-hour clause in the franchise. Why cannot we have the eight-hour clause and the clause forbidding the use of foreign labor on the work inserted?"

COMPANY READY TO MAKE CHANGES.

Albert B. Boardman called on Mayor Low yesterday, and after a long confereuce the announcement was made that President A. J. Cassatt of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company would be in New York to-day and that he was ready to make any changes in the franchise suggested by the Rapid Transit Commissioners and Mayor Low. When asked about the action of the Board of Aldermen in rejecting the franchise Mr. Boardman said:

"If it is impossible to induce the Board of Aldermen to change its position I think the Legislature ought to transfer the control of the streets to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. One of the Aldermen at the meeting yesterday said that he was opposed to anything which the Board of Rapid Tranait Commissioners favored. That the Pennsylvania franchise will ultimately be approved I do not think there is any doubt. Whether the franchise will be approved by the Board of Aldermen or other city authorities who may hereafter be in control of the streets, I am not prepared to say. If the powers granted to any city legislative body are abused, it is pretty certain that these powers will in time be transferred to other city authorities. There does not seem to he any difference of opinion on the part of the taxpayers as to the advisability of the construction of the Pennsylvania tunnel, and I am satisfied that public sentiment will manifest itself so plainly that the enterprise cannot fail.

"I should think Mr. Cantor would want to explain his extraordinary conduct. If the newspapers quoted him correctly, prior to yesterday's meeting he was heartily in favor of the project; in fact, he was reported as having said that he would move to discharge the committee unless it made a favorable report at once. Such a threat, coming from him, naturally offended the committee and increased the likelihood of an unfavorable report. Then, when the matter came before the board, he led the opposition. Of course, as President of the Borough of Manhattan, in a certain sense he represented the City Government and the fusion majority, and his opposition was very effective."

During the meeting of the Board of Estimate yesterday, President Cantor was twitted about the last sentence in the statement made by Mr. Boardman. President Cantor retorted:

"I don't see why I should make any answer to that. By Mr. Boardman's own admissions he is acting as counsel for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and at the same time accepting compensation from the city as counsel to the Rapid Transit Commission. I think that is a sufficient answer to his statements."

Alderman T. P. Sullivan, who was active in opposing the franchise, said yesterday:

"I am not opposed to any franchise. I believe that the city should he properly compensated."

"What do you think would be proper compensation?" was asked.

"I believe that the Mayor, the Controller, and the Rapid Transit Commisioners are the heet judgee of that. I have perfect confidence in the Rapid Transit Commission. Clauses covering the prevailing rate of wages law, the eight-hour law, and the employment of union labor should he placed in the franchise. I have not consulted with any of the members of the Board of Aldermen about this matter."

"Do you know anything about a hold-up combine against this franchise in the board?" was asked.

"No. I guess the franchise will be put through if certain changes are made."

BRINGS OUT A NEW POINT.

Controller Grout would not discuss the action of the Board of Aldermen, but he spoke at some length yesterday on the proposition of Contractor McDonald to build a tunnel on Broadway from Union Square to Forty-second Street, and also about the Brooklyn tunnel. Mr. Grout said:

"As soon as the Brooklyn tunnel is commenced, especially on the Broadway section or on the proposed line up Broadway from Union Square to Forty-second Street, the city will lose a payment of $150,000 annually. This has just been brought to my attention. The Interurban Railway, as lessee of the Metropolitan Railway, will stop payment of that amount each year for the use of Broadway. Over twelve years ago, or in November, 1889, the Board of Aldermen passed an ordinance allowing the old Broadway and Seventh Avenue Railway Company to change its motive power to cable. This ordinance was approved by Mayor Grant. For this authorization the company agreed to pay $150,000 annually and to give us as security $500,000. This has been done ever since. The ordinance provided that this payment was to be made as long as no other railroad was operated on, above, or below Broadway. By the building of the Brooklyn tunnel, as far as the Broadway section goes, and the branch from Union Square to Forty-second Street, the railway company can immediately stop this payment, as the ordinance so provides."

PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY TO MAKE A NEW OFFER.

Action of the Board of Aldermen Anticipatsd, but No Appeal Will Bs Made to Legislature.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23.—It was officially announced at the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to-day that as the New York Board of Aldermen had rejected the tunnel franchise a new measure will be presented. It could not be learned, however, whether the company had decided upon the provisions of tho new document, though it is stated the action of the Board of Aldermen yesterday was anticipated.

President Cassatt of the Pennsylvania Railroad is in Bar Harbor, and has made no statement concerning the future action of the company.

It is stated officially, however, that no new appeal will be made to the New York Legislature. The last act of the Assembly was so amended that the Rapid Transit Commission could not grant a perpetual franchise to the railroad company unless the Board of Aldermen should have the right to approve or reject the contract, consequently yesterday's action was final insofar as the Board of Aldermen was concerned.

The railroad company, it is stated, must now deal with the Rapid Transit Commission in perfecting a new bill to be presented to the Aldermen.

The puhlished statements that work had been commenced on the New Jersey end of the tunnel are denied. It is announced that no contracts have yet been awarded.

CUBAN SUES MICHAEL J. DADY.

An Editor of La Lucha Makes Many Allegations—The Contractor Calls the Suit Blackmail.

In an action about to be taken in the Queens County Supreme Court by Edwin Warren Guyol of Havana, Cuba, editor of the English edition of the newspaper La Lucha, against Michael J. Dady, the contractor and politician of Brooklyn, there are some interesting allegations made regarding the latter's recent undertakings in Cuba.

The action is to recover $665, a hsiance which, it is claimed, remains unpaid from a sum of $1,000 which Dady is alleged to have agreed to give Guyol for the latter's assistance in his Cuban projects. In 1899 Dady had procured a contract from the Cuban Government to construct sewers and street paving in Havana, and the contracts had afterward been abrogated. Dady eet up a claim against the Government, and, it is claimed, with the assistance of Guyol, succeeded in obtaining in 1900 from Gen. Wood, then Military Governor of the island, $250,000 as a settlement.

It is alleged that Dady agreed to pay Guyol $1,000 for his services in thie matter, and that he paid him in installments $335. Of late Guyol had importuned Dady for a settlement, and finally wrote him, threatening a suit. In answer to this letter of Guyol, Dady wrote him on Feb. 27 last:

"I have your favor of the 25th inst., and do not inclose a check, and would under no circumstances inclose one after the threat and attempt at blackmail on your part. I am not the kind of a man to stand any such nonsense.

"I have appreciated your friendship, but it looks as if you were like a great many others in the world, and are perhaps trying to show your teeth a little too soon. I guess you will not write me another letter like that."

Lawyer Patrick J. Carlon of the St. Paul Building, is Guyol's counsel in this city. He yesterday gave out statements of alleged experiences somewhat similar to that of his client which other Cubans were said to have had with Dady. According to the lawyer, Dady had been sued hy a Dr. Tremols of Havana for $8,000 for medical treatment for Dady and his wife, extending over a period of three years. The case had been decided in favor of Tremois by the lower court, but Dady had appealed, and the suit is still pending.

Mr. Dady, when seen yesterday in connection with the suit, said that the case was simply one of blackmail on the part of Guyol. He admitted having had dealings with the latter, but said that he had paid him for his services.

BOARD OF ESTIMATE MEETS.

Controller Outlines a Plan for Improvement Assessments and Bronx Property Owners Protest.

The Board of Estimate spent nearly all of the business hours yesterday listening to matters relating to assessments for local improvements.

Controller Grout explained that in matters of assessment he was in favor of making the property bear the cost of the improvements on ordinary streets, and for the city to pay 50 per cent. of the cost in streets of more than the ordinary width of sixty feet; by which he meant the city to pay 50 per cent. of the excess cost imposed upon the property by the extra width of the thoroughfare.

Arguments by J. A. Flannery, Truman H. Baldwin, John C. Short, and Charles L. Guy, counsel representing Bronx property owners, followed until 4:30 o'clock, when adjournment was taken until Friday.

No decision was announced upon any of the points raised, and the members of the board did not discuss Mr. Grout's suggestion for an absolute rule to cover all matters of assessment for improvement.

All the lawyers who addressed the hoard argued that the assessments for improvements in the Bronx are unfairly large, and that unless the city bore some portion of the cost the work of improvement would amount practically to confiscation.

The matter of the Elm Street widening and McCarren Park, in the Seventeenth Ward of Brooklyn, will be taken up on Friday. Mayor Low announced that on that day the board hopes to be able to announce an absolute rule that shall govern all matters of assessment for improvements.

ACCIDENT ON BIG LINER.

Man Injured by Bursting Steampipe on the Fuerst Bismarck.

Adolph Hoppa, a fireman on the Hamburg-American Steamship Fuerst Bismarck, was badly injured yeeterday afternoon by the bursting of a steam pipe in the boiler room of the vessel. The steamship is lying at the foot of Newark Street, Hohoken.

The man's legs were badly burned and the skin peeled from his arms. He was taken to the hospital in a critical condition.

MAY YOHE IN THE CITY

Disclaims Knowledge of Reported Intention to Meet Strong.

Lawyer Friend Says She Will Probably Go to Japan, but Has Parted Finally with the Captain.

May Yohe, who it was reported on seemingly good authority Tuesday night had started to crose the continent to catch the first steamship for Japan, had not started on her long journey last night. Early in the morning she came to the city, accompanied by her mother, Yodi, the Japanese maid, and a woman whose identity was not obtainable during the day. As to what she did while in town, there were many conjectures.

Miss Yohe returned to Hastings-on-the-Hudson on the 7:05 train, accompanied by her mother, the Japanese maid, and the other woman. Before the train started Miss Yohe was engeged in an earnest conversation with a uniformed trainman, who had out a notebook and was busy taking down what the former actress said, who in imparting the informetion took occasion to use numerous gestures for emphasis.

"How is it that you are not on your way across the continent?" Miss Yohe was asked. "It wes reported in New York that you hed started for Japan."

"I don't know anything about any such report, and I don't believe you do, either," replied Miss Yohe.

"Well, whether you believe it or not, Mr. Friend eays that you will probably undertake a second transpacific journey."

"I don't believe that Mr. Friend said that," answered the now incensed woman, "but if he did, auppose you credit him with the tip and leave me out of the question entirely."

"Are you going to Japan, and do you expect to meet Capt. Strong there?" she was asked.

"Oh, let me alone. I don't know anything about it. Ask Mr. Friend. He seems to know. I am not going to say another word, and you might just as well let me alone, that's all."

When Mrs. Yohe left Hastings early in the morning she was reported to have said that the Strong-Yohe case was not settled by any means. She had something to say in the matter, she said, but what that something was she failed to divulge.

Joh E. Hedges, who represented the Strong family in the settlement effected Tuesdey, was seen at hie office and asked if he had any information to give out affecting the settlement.

"I am very sorry," Mr. Hedges said, "but I cannot comment on any of my professional acts in connection with this case. It is all closed now, so far as I am concerned, and I must ask to be excused from making any comments on what has been done. It is a sad incident that has brought sorrow and distress to many through the unnecessary and unwise actions of a thoughtless young man."

Mr. Hedges would not say anything about the amount of money paid by the Strong family in settling the cass, nor would he discuss it in any other respect.

Mr. Friend, when seen, said that he was very happy to state that the matter wae closed and that he had nothing more to do with it.

"Is Miss Yohe going to Japan?" he was aeked.

"It is very probable that she will," he replied.

"Do you think she will meet Strong there?"

"Most certainly not. She and Strong have parted for all time. There is no question about that."

"Do you know where Strong is?"

"I have a pretty good idea," replied Mr. Friend, "and he is thousands and thousands of miles away from Japan. I have no idea that he has any intention of going out there. As for May Yohe meeting him in Japan, that is all rubbish; not a word of truth in it. Take my word for it, they are parted for good and all time. I am out of the case. I am going into the country now and if another case like this one came up to-day, I don't believe that I would take charge of it."

As for Strong, it was said at the Grand Central Station last night that the report that he had been seen recently at the station was true.

MAY YOHE DOES NOT RETURN.

Three Trunks Said to be Hers Leave Hastings After Midnight.

HASTINGS, N. Y., July 23.—Considerable mystery now surrounds May Yohe ae to whether she intends leaving here for any limited time. It is known, however, that she left her home this morning by way of Yonkers and up to midnight had not returned.

Shortly after midnight three trunks said to helong to Mies Yohe left Hastings bound toward Yonkers. They were in a wagon, on which Herman Holmann, the officer of the village, was in charge. When he was approached while talking over the telephone, he quickly hung up the telephone receiver and refused to anewer any questions put to him. He then hurried to the wagon and drove off toward Yonkers with the trunks.

MRS. DULLES EXPLAINS.

Philadelphia Woman Tells Collector Stranahan that She Did Not Intend to Smuggle Pearl Necklace.

L. Harrison Dulles of Philadelphia and his wife, from whom Special Agent Theobald of the Custom House took an undeclared pearl necklace on Tuesday at the pier of the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, called at the Custom House yesterday to talk the matter over with Collector Stranahan.

Mrs. Dulles, whose home is at 262 South Sixteenth Street, Philadelphia, said ehe had no intention of smuggling the necklace and that she did not declare it because she wanted to have a talk with her husband ahout it first in order to decide whether to declare it at the purchase price of $12,800 or leave it to the appraisement of the Appraiser. She said she wore the necklace under her coat because she was afraid some one might steal it on the dock.

The value of the necklace is estimated by Custom House officials at various prices between $12,000 and $20,000. The point will he decided to-day by Appraiser Mindell, who will make a tentative appraisement pehding an investigation. Special Agent Theobald says the necklace was bought at Tiffany's Paris store.

Collector Stranahan said after the conference that there was a question as to whether there was an attempt to smuggle, as the paseengers had not left the dock. The authorities on this point were conflicting, and he had therefore asked the Treasury Department for instructiona.

DROWNED IN CAPSIZED SLOOP.

Tragic Ending of a Pleasure Cruise Near Savannah, Ga.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Joly 23.—The sloop Lovell Dell, owned and sailed by Capt. Allen N. Calder of Thunderbolt, and having a pleasure party on board, was capsized in the Ogeechee River, near Hell Gate, Ga., during a squall yesterday afternoon, and Capt. Calder's aged mother and infant daughter were drowned. The Captain's father and wife were seriously injured, and his father may die.

On the sloop were Dr. and Mrs. Stephen A. Calder of Sunbury, Capt. and Mrs. Allen N. Calder of this city, their five children, including Olga, eighteen months old, who was drowned, and Mrs. Sandiford, who is sixty years old. All except Capt. Calder and his son Vernon were in the cabin at dinner.

Vernon, who is twelve years old, was holding the jib-sheet. When the storm struck the craft Capt. Calder ordered his son to slacken the sheet. The boy was frightened and became excited. Instead of doing as ordered he pulled tight on the jib halyards, and the sloop refused to answer her helm.

Without warning the craft capsized, and those in the cabin were penned in. Capt. Calder dived into the cabin and succeeded in dragging out all except the baby, Olga, whom he could not find. Mrs. Calder, the Captain's mother, died soon after being brought out

ANOTHER LOSS CHARGED TO JOHN W. GATES.

Now Rumor Credits Him with Being Caught in a Little Rise in Fuller Construction Stock.

Whenever there is a sudden rise or drop in any security on the Stock Exchange or elsewhere John W. Gates is pretty sure to be blamed or praised for it nowadays. The latest escapade in which he is reported by Dame Rumor to have been caught is a little rise in the common stock of the Fuller Construction Company of some 5¼ points, which took place on the Exchange yesterday.

The story explaining thie rise, which was sent out by some one on an errand of some purpose or other, waa to the effect that Harris, Gates & Co., who have been managing the pool in the stock, having worked the price up to 57, thought it an auspicious time to unload their holdings on the supposedly unsuspecting other members of the pool. Somehow, so goes the story, the name of a Mr. Singer was attached to most of the certificates delivered, with the result of, perhaps unintentionally, giving the sellers away, for there is a Mr. Singer connected with Harris, Gates & Co. The supposedly unsuspeoting other members of the pool then, so runneth the story, gave Mr. Gates a few opinions, legal and otherwise, on the validity and enforceability of contracts.

Mr. Gates, so rumor has it, did not fail to be convinced by the soundness of the argument, and yesterday was credited with most of the buying. He is declared to have jumped at every bit of stock, which was fed to him by the once supposedly unsuspecting members of the pool at prices ranging between 58 and 63, at which 30,100 shares in all changed hands.

When the import of this story was brought to the attention of Mr. Singer yesterday he failed to see the humor of it, but scowled and said it was not so. He declared the stock was "good stuff" and worth 63, and he intended to keep his.

GIVING AUTOMOBILE LESSONS.

Cortlandt Bishop Undertakes to Educate Cottagers and Horses.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., July 23.—Cortlandt Bishop, in replying to the criticisms of the Lenox cottagers on the automobile, says that they have got to be educated to the use and rights of the automobiles the same as the horses have. Most of the opponents of the automobile, he says, have never ridden in one, and know nothing about it. He says he has invited many who had not been in a machine to ride with him, and found their opinions changed greatly after riding.

Many of the Lenox livery men are bringing horses out each morning to the portion of the highway where Mr. Bishop is conducting his experiment in accustoming horses to the machines, and with excellent results.

Mr. Bishop made the trip from Lenox to Pittsfield, a distance of six miles, in twelve and one-half minutes, and part of the way, where the road waa level, speeded his machine at ths rate of sixty miles an hour just to ahow what it could do in the way of speed. It is one of the fastest machines in the world, but Mr. Bishop does not intend to make a practice of putting it to its full speed. This is the same machine with which he traveled 6,000 miles in Europe last Summer.

AUTOMOBILIST TO STAND TRIAL.

Quincy (Mass.) Resident Charged with Manslaughter and Violating Speed Law.

Special to The New York Times.

COTTAGE CITY, Mass., July 23.—On a charge of manslaughter and also of violating the automobile law, Edward A. Mnlligan of Quincy, a Summer resident, was brought before Judge Eldridge this afternoon on a complaint iseued by State Officer Thomas A. Dexter. Mulligan furnished a $2,500 bond to appear on July 31, when the trial will be continued.

On the afternoon of July 18 a horse driven by Ariel B. Scott of Westbury became frightened by Mr. Mulligan's automobile, which, it is alleged, was being driven at a greater speed than permitted by the law. Mr. Scott, who was seventy-seven years old, was thrown to the ground, and received injuries which caused his death.

Heavy Sentences for Reckless Drivers.

Justice Holbrook, presiding in the Court of Special Sessions, yesterday served notice on all chauffeurs of automobiles, on behalf of himself, and his fellow-Justices, that in the future they would impose the full amount of the punishment allowed by statute on all offenders brought before them charged with the speeding of automobiles at a rate in excess of that allowed by law. The remarks were made in imposing sentence of a fine of $50 on Harry G. Larcum, chauffeur for J. F. Ditmar, a woolen manufacturer of Tarrytown, who was arrested on July 13.

MARINE BOILER INSPECTION.

The Manufacturers Association Finds that the Federal Laws Are in Need of Revision.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 23.—That the Federal laws relating to marine boilers are very greatly in need of revision was the decision reached to-day at the closing session of the American Boiler Manufacturers' Association convention. The matter was brought before the meeting in the shape of a report presented by Col. L. D. Meier of New York, Chairman of a committee of the manufacturers appointed at last year's convention to take up the matter.

The report was adopted and the committee was directed to bring the matter before Congress. Prior to that time, however, the committee will confer with the Federal Board of Supervisors of Marine Boilers as to the nature of the changes to be asked for.

Col. James A. Dumont, head of the National Board of Marine Boiler Inspectors, attended to-day's meeting, and admitted that the present regulations concerning marine boilers are somewhat crude, not having been kept in touch with the improvements made in boilers of late years. Col. Dumont said the present laws were drafted nearly twenty years ago, and that, while boilers have been vastly improved since, the restrictions remain the same.

DEAD, ACCORDING TO RECORD.

Alive, According to the Man's Letter to a Lawyer.

NEWARK, N. J., July 23.—Frank M. McDermott, a lawyer, announced to-day that he had received a letter from George Amie, formerly a policeman of Newark, who, according to the health authorities, died of smallpox on Jan. 20 last. The letter was postmarked Brooklyn and was written yesterday.

The supposition until Friday last was that the man died. On that day Mr. McDermott met him in the street. Dr. Hugh Hart of the Health Board was so sure that the man was dead that he offered to bet $500 that the records were true. It is said that the amount was covered by McDermott, who offered to wager another $500 that the man was alive. Amie's wife has declared that she has seen her husband.

LONG BRANCH GAMBLERS INDICTED BY GRAND JURY

Result Follows Pointed Address by Justice Fort.

Court Scores Managers of Club for Breaking Faith, and Announces Intention of Stopping Illegal Practices.

FREEHOLD, N. J., July 23.—The Grand Jury, which was called for to-day by Justice Franklin Fort, met in the Court House in this place for the purpose of considering the charges against those who were arrested in the raid at Long Branch last night. After being in session for several hours, the jury returned with nine indictments and adjourned to meet Aug. 7.

Justice Fort addressed the jurors as follows:

"Gentlemen of the Grand Jury:

"With much regret the court finds itself required to call you together to meet a condition which is shockingly vicious. At the opening of the present term of court buildings at Long Branch formerly used ae clubhouses were licensed as hotels. The licenses were applied for by caterers, who represented themselves, and were vouched for by others, as being persone never identified with gambling places either at Long Branch or elsewhere. Representations were made in open court by reputable counsel, who appeared for the applicants, that no gambling would be allowed upon the premises, if the licenses were granted.

"It is alleged, and the evidence which the prosecutor will preeent to you clearly establishes its truth, that notwithstanding all this thers has been, and is now, gambling going on in these places of the most elaborate character. You have been called at this unusual time in the term to hear the evidence and take the necessary action to bring the persons guilty to trial. By indictment only can the court reach them.

"The conduct of the proprietors of these places is shown to be so reprehensible that it is difficult to fittingly characterize it. It is almost impossible to conceive of a case where the law could be violated and the court insulted with more brazen insolence.

"The proofs, as they will be laid before you, will show at least twelve places in Long Branch, with smaller ones not enumerated, where gambling, with the most approved paraphernalia, is carried on. In the Casino, nominally managed by Ernest Witte, whose written pledge not to allow gambling upon hie place lies upon the files of this court, although undoubtedly the place is run by Johnson and Emery, the notorious gamblers, there is a fully equipped gambling lay-out, consisting of four roulette tables and a faro bank. On the svening of July 19 they were all in operation and no less than seventy-five persons were in the large room where they ars set up.

"At Phil Daly's Pennsylvania Club, operated undoubtedly by him, though licensed to William H. Hallowell, on Sunday, the 20th inst., there were six roulette, two faro tables, and one grand hazard table—a most complete gambling outfit—all going at full blast. The owner of this place had been for years prior to 1901, and is now, probably the most notorious and flagrant violator of our laws against gambling and selling without a license than any other offender.

"At the New York Club, licensed to Charles J. Hopper, on July 20 there were running one double and two single roulette tables and two faro banks.

"At the Melborn Club, not licensed, and not generally known about, there were on the same day two double roulette tables in full game.

"At the Hollywood Club, in a building known as Cottage No. 16, the management of which will be laid before you, there were running on July 20 two roulette tables and one faro bank.

"The club on Ocean Avenue operated by one Kirby, is of the same kind and has gambling tables of a like character.

"Without particularizing further, it is sufficient to say that in addition to the places named, like illegal practices are carried on over the Oxford Market, at the Chelsea Club, and other places. They will all be before you.

"In 1901 there was no gambling at Long Branch. The court and Grand Jury of the May term, 1901, made it evident in no uncertain way that it would not be tolerated. There has been no act or statement by the court that could lead any one to believe that gambling would be tolerated in any form in 1902. The confidence of the court in licensing the clubhouses as inns has been betrayed—grossly betrayed.

"On July 9 information first came to the court which seemed to indicate that possibly gambling was going on at Long Branch, but it did not embrace a charge that it was in the clubhouse. Immediate steps were taken to ascertain the truth.

"The Prosecutor was given charge of the matter, and the court authorized him to incur any reasonable expense to get at the facts. At very little cost he has accomplished a most remarkable result. It is so remarkable as to be absolutely shocking. It is questionable if anywhere in the United States such a condition of affairs can be found to exist as he has laid bare by his fidelity to duty. It hardly seems possible that it can be in New Jersey. Is this really in our State? A State by whose Constitution gambling is prohibited and the Legislature prohibited from even modifying the penalty for it. A State whose statute law makes the offense a severe one. A State famed for its criminal justice, and all this, too, in the County of Monmouth, famed in the history of the Republic and the State for the valor and high character of its patriotic people.

"I have stated the details thus fully, that it may well be that no one will question your being called together at this unseasonable period, and that all may know how high the duty is that is cast upon you."

The court then stated that the Sheriff last night, acting under its instructions and by direction of the prosecutor, had raided the Pennsylvania Club, whose proprietor and assistants were arrested.

The Judge briefly stated the law and instructed the jury that under the common law the accused could be indicted for keeping a disorderly house, and they could also be convicted of a misdemeanor. For the information of the public, he told the jury that the players in the gambling house could also be indicted for a misdemeanor. In conclusion, he said: "You are part of the court and just as much responsible for the administration of justice as is the Judge."

Mgr. Seton's Denial.

Mgr. Robert Seton, formerly rector of St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church, Jersey City, who is residing in Rome now, has written a letter to a friend in his old parish denying the report that he is to return to the United States to accept a chair in the Catholic University at Washington, D. C. Mgr. Seton says that he has not been offered any position at the university, and that had he desired to remain in the United States he would not have resigned the rectorship of St. Joseph's Church, which position he considered more desirable than any professorship that could be offered him.

Walter N. Layng Heard From.

Walter H. Layng of the atorage firm of Layng & Austin, at 451 Bedford Avenue, Williamsburg, who started in a small sloop for Fire Island on Friday last and caused the fear that he had been shipwrecked, was heard from yesterday morning. He reached Fire Island after a tempestuous voyage. He and his shipmate nearly lost their lives.

Case of Supposed Ptomaine Poisoning.

August Mills, keeper of a saloon at Lewis and Myrtle Avenues, Williamsburg, died yesterday of what physicians believe to have been ptomaine poisoning caused by eating bottled pickles while entertaining some friends on Saturday night. He was thirty-nine years of age. He belonged to the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks.

$4,000,000 RAILROAD PROJECT.

Plan By Which Baltimore and Ohio Will Get Double Track to Chicago.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 23.—It is announced at Baltimore and Ohio headquarters that the Pittsburg, Cleveland and Toledo Railroad between New Castle Junction, Penn., and Akron, Ohio, will be practically rebuilt at a cost of $4,000,000. The road will be straightened and the heavy grades reduced to a maximum of 19 feet to the mile.

From New Castle Junction to Struthers, a distance of fourteen miles, the line will be double tracked. At New Castle Junction, which is the terminal of the Pittsburg and New Castle divisions, a yard, coeting approximately $600,000, will be built this Fall.

A spur eight and a half miles long will be built around Youngstown on the right of way of the Trumbull and Mahoning Railroad, which is now controlled hy the Baltimore and Ohio. This line will not only open up valuable freight territory, but will enable trains to move more rapidly, the Youngstown tracks crossing several railroads at grade, resulting in many delays.

The completion of these improvements, the double-tracking of the Connelisville division between Rockwood and Indian Creek, the grade reductions and double-tracking between Akron and Chicago junction, now in progress, will give the Baltimore and Ohio a double track line, with comparatively low grades, from Philadelphia to Chicago via Pittsburg, with the exception of about 100 miles on the west end of the Chicago division.

TO STOP SOUTHERN MERGER.

Sepcial Session of Tennessee Legislature May Be Called.

Special to The New York Times.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 23.—A strong movement has been set on foot for the calling of an extra session of the Legislature for the purpose of considering legislation by which a merger of the Illinois Central, the Louisville and Nashville, and the Southern Railways, so far as Tennessee is concerned, will be impossible. A petition is being prepared and will be presented to Gov. McMillan asking him to call the General Assembly to meet in extraordinary session and take steps to prevent the proposed consolidation.

It is claimed that existing laws can no more affect such a merging of traneportation interests than the provision in the State Constitution, and also in the charter of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railroad prohibiting a combination, or rather the absorption of one line that competes with another within the State, have been effective in separating the Louisville and Nashville and Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis, so far as ownership goes.

The idea is that an act can he passed that will cover the case. The Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis and the Louisville and Nashville systems, in Tennessee, are made up of a number of small, but chartered, corporations, which have been absorbed by a centralized financial power, so that the charter rights of these various corporations may he enjoyed by the parent institution. These charter rights are regarded as most valuable and despite the name of the system to which these smaller corporations now belong, the original rights granted in the charters are yet in force.

Those who want the special session called believe that if the Legislature passes an act prohibiting the wiping out of competition, by either a combination or merging, of railroads chartered under the laws of this State, that the first great stumbling block will be placed in the way of Gates, Morgan et al. in their scheme to "bottle up" the South from a transportation standpoint.

This movement comes from the business men of Nashville, who think that immediate action on the part of the State is imperative, and who are willing to back the Governor to the extent of calling an extra session of the Legislature.

Gov. McMillin is out of the city at present, but will give the matter attention upon his return.

NEW LINE TO SYRACUSE.

Lehigh Valley Railroad to Compete With the New York Central.

Special to The New York Times.

GENEVA, N. Y., July 23.—The Lehigh Valley Railroad is securing options on property between here and Syracuse with a view to extending its road from here to that city, so as to enter into competition with the New York Central for traffic east from here. Two years ago the Lehigh had this move in mind and secured options, and the operations now are the renewing of those options and securing of additional ones. Part of the proposed line, from here to Seneca Falls, was constructed two years ago, and it has been in operation since then. The extension now proposed is from Seneca Falls east.

Whether the Central will attempt to block the proposed operations has not developed yet. The projected building of a trolley line from here to Syracuse is also thought to have something to do with the present activity.

RAILROAD PASS AGREEMENT.

Pennsylvania System, It Is Claimed, Will Not Be Party to Its Re-enactment.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 23.—The Pennsylvania, it is claimed, will not be a party next year to a renewal of the anti-pass agreement, because its provisions have been openly violated by the other roads.

Considerable business has been diverted from the Pennsylvania on account of its observance of the agreement, and the officials of the road say that they do not intend to be hoodwinked again by rival lines. Without the Pennsylvania the Eastern roads cannot re-enact another agreement prohibiting the issue of free passes.

The trunk lines were the only ones that put the agreement in effect and gave it a trial. While it had the effect of obliterating some abuses, its indifferent enforcement has been farcical. The cutting off of railroad men from free traneportation privlieges that were lavishly bestowed upon politicians, it is pointed out, has been anything but consistent.

It is certain, however, that a modified agreement will be made that will keep off the exchange pass fiets owners and officials of insignificant roads.

Western Maryland Railroad's Board.

BALTIMORE, July 23.—The regular meeting of the new Board of Directors of the Western Maryland Railroad took place in this city to-day. Two new Directors were elected, these being A. H. Calef of New York, who is Treasurer of the Missouri Pacific, and H. C. Deming of New York. Mr. Deming was selected to serve in the place of George Gaither of Maryland, who is now in Europe, and who will resume his place on the board when he returns. At to-day'e meeting only routine business was transacted. The subject of establishing a tidewater terminal at Baltimore was not discussed.

Big Steel Company Reorganized.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 23.—Jones & Laughlins, the largest steel company outside of the United States Steel Corporation, was reorganized at a meeting held here to-day. The capital stock will be increased from $20,000,000 to $30,000,000, and improvements and extensions are contemplated. There will be no change in the officers.

Building Laborers Scarce in Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 23.—Chicago building contractors are hampered in their business at present hy a shortage in the supply of laborers, according to the Hod Carriers' and Building Laborers' Union, which acts also in the capacity of an employment bureau. The minimum wage paid for this class of work now is $2.80 a day, and contractors in need of men have run the price above the union scale. Union hod carriers in many cases are getting 27½ cents an hour, while the union scale is but 25 cents.

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TEWKSBURY SUED FOR DIVORCE

Wife of the Missing Broker Secures Service of the Complaint by Publication.

Lewis G. Tewksbury, the young broker who left the city two years ago, has been sued for an absolute divorce in the Supreme Court by his wife, Mary Mills Tewksbury.

Upon the application of a representative of the law firm of Weeks, Battle & Marshall, Justice Dugro yesterday signed an order permitting the service of the sume mons and complaint upon Tewksbury by publication. A copy of the papera was also to be sent to Steele, De Freese & Frothingham of London, England, from which firm the last news concerning the defendant was received.

In her application for the order to serve by puhlication, Mrs. Tewkshury states that she does not know the name of the alleged co-respondent, but she asserts that on various dates between Feb. 19, 1900, and May 3, 1900, which are specifically given, the defendant had improper relations with an unknown woman at 18 Broadway.

The complaint also charges that between these dates the defendant was also guilty of improper conduct with a woman unknown to the plaintiff at an apartment house situated on the west side of the city, between Fifty-ninth Street and One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street.

The disappearance of Lewis G. Tewksbury two years ago caused a sensation in the financial world. His liabilities when he suddenly left the city were placed at from $500,000 to $1,000,000. His failure came with the service of an attachment against the firm of Lewis G. Tewksbury & Co., whose offices were at 32 Broadway, for $12,479.50, secured by W. Browning Johnson.

Tewksbury was known for the lavishness of his living. In 1898 he sold his house at 29 West Seventy-second Street, with its furnishings, for $600,000. His stable of horses was estimated at $100,000. He also owned a private car.

No trace of Tewksbury could be found for a long time, but at last he was heard from in Mexico, and about a year after his disappearance a report was circulated by his friends that he would settle his liabilities in full in time. It is said that he has settled some of his indebtedness, hut how much money he has paid to his creditors is not known.

ASPHALT COMBINE ATTACKED.

Security Holder in American

SEE DANGER AHEAD FOR THE KAISER IN POLAND

Polish Court Chamberlain Advises Abandonment of His Journey.

Believes It Unwise for the Emperor to Expose Himself as Racial Feeling Is at Fever Heat.

BERLIN, July 23.—Court Chamberlain von Morawski, a Polish landed magnate, has appealed to Emperor William not to visit Posen during the army manoeuvres to be held in September, as his Majesty had planned to do. Racial feeling is described as at fever heat, and several Berlin journals agree with the Chamberlain's view that it would be unwise for the Emperor to expose himself unnecessarily.

The Post (Conservative) says it is informed that it would relieve those responsible for his Majesty's safety to learn that he had given up the trip. Prominent Germans living in Posen are glad the Polish officials and nobility have determined not to attend the festivities, as the chances of unpleasant incidents arising are lessened thereby.

It is scarcely likely that the Emperor will act upon Chamberlain von Morawski's appeal, because he never permits himself to change his plans on account of the timidity of his advisers. He makes it a rule to go anywhere he thinks duty calls him. Besides, it is his purpose to declare the Government's Polish policy while in Polish territory, and his giving up of personal supervision of the manoeuvres would be unprecedented.

While no observer believes the Polish agitation can really amount to much ultimately, it is embarrassing the German Empire's relations with Austria and Russia. The Poles in Galicia enjoy local self-government and press privileges which are not in vogue in Prussian Poland, and continual contrasts are made in the Austrian press between the conditions existing in Galicia and in the Province of Posen. These comparisons annoy the German Government and tend to weaken the Triple Alliance.

Indications are not wanting that Russia is disposed to utilize the Polish passion by giving greater freedom to the Russian Poles, thus creating along the frontier a Prussian population in sympathy with Russia. Count von Bülow, the German Imperial Chancellor, is well aware of the disagreeable features of the Polish agitation, and it is quite likely he will devise measures to quiet the extreme violence of the Polish feeling.

HOT WORDS IN IRISH DEBATE.

Redmond Pitted Against Wyndham, Who Attacks T. W. Russell and Evokes a Spirited Answer.

LONDON, July 23.—The House of Commons entered to-night on a series of Irish debates. When the estimates for Ireland came up for discussion, John Redmond, Chairman of the Irish Parliamentary Party, moved the reduction of the salary of the Chief Secretary, George Wyndham. Mr. Redmond maintained that Mr. Wyndham had done nothing for the country and that the Irish problem was more dangerous to the empire to-day than it had been for a quarter of a century.

Mr. Wyndham, in refuting this assertion, declared he could offer at present no constructive policy, and maintained that there could be no cessation of agrarian strife, no revival of industry, and no stanching of the flow of emigration, and the union must become intolerable to the Unionists and the idea of home rule impossible even to those who cherished it, unless and until the desolating process of social proscription and the miasma of fear which penetrated and paralyzed every nerve of national life were repudiated by the good sense of the people and repressd by the power of the Government.

Mr. Wyndham's accusation that T. W. Russell (Liberal Unionist, Member for South Tyrone) palliated disorder during the De Freyne evictions, brought out a heated denial from Mr. Russell, who declared that only a man who had sold himself body and soul to the landlords and evictors would dare make such an accusation. In discussing the formation of the Irish land trust, he prophesied that it would provoke a war, the end of which no man could foresee.

DILKE ON AMERICAN "COMBINES."

He Thinks Great Britain the Gainer from Railroad Enterprises.

LONDON, July 23.—Sir Charles Dilke, M. P., Advanced Radical and ex-Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has written an answer to a suggestion that Parliament inquire into the increasing inroads made by American combines in Great Britain. He says that while special circumstances make the acquisition of British shipping by foreigners deserving of public attention, he fails to see any reason why the investment of American capital in other industries should be discouraged.

"It appears to me unmixed good to us," he continues, "that under the strict Parliamentary control which our private bill system gives, American capital and enterprise should be engaged in railroad work."

MR. MACKAY'S WORK UNIMPEDED.

George G. Ward Says Pacific Cable Enterprise Will Be Carried Out as Planned.

LONDON, July 23.—George G. Ward, Vice President and General Manager of the Commercial Cable Company, was asked to-day what effect the death of John W. Mackay would have on the business of the company.

"I do not know who will succeed Mr. Mackay as President," he replied. "That is entirely in the hands of the Board of Directors. There will be no change of policy. The progress of the company and particularly Mr. Mackay's plans will be faithfully carried out. The contracts for the Pacific cable have been let, and the enterprise will proceed precisely as though Mr. Mackay were alive."

AMERICANS AT BAIREUTH.

The Season Opens Brilliantly with Many Distinguished Visitors Present.

BAIREUTH, Bavaria, July 23.—The Baireuth season, which began yesterday afternoon, opened brilliantly. Among those who attended the initial performance were Prince and Princess Wilhelm of Saxe-Weimar, Duke Charles Edward of Saxe-Coburg, and Gotha the Priace and Princess of Eysenburg, Prince and Princess Albert of Thurn and Taxis, and Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria.

Among the Americans present were Mrs. Robinson, Col. Charles Jones, Frsacis Barlow, and Frank Hazen, all of New York; Mr. and Mrs. Welch of Boston, and William Tiers of Philadelphia.

LONDON METHODISTS' PURCHASE.

They Get the Royal Aquarium Theatre Property for a Great Church Hall.

LONDON, July 23.—Robert William Perks, M. P., Treasurer of the Methodist Million Guineas Fund, announced to-day that the Methodists had secured the Royal Aquarium Theatre property, facing Westminster Abbey. They will build a great hall, which is to be called the "Central Headquarters of Universal Methodism." The price paid for the property was £330,000, ($1,650,000.) The ground comprises two and one-half acres, including the site of Mrs. Langtry's Imperial Theatre.

It is probable that some arrangement will be made to leave the Imperial Theatre where it is, though it may be transformed into an annex of the Church House, the building of which is expected to begin early in 1903. Since it was opened in 1876 the Aquarium has been a famous place of amusement for Londoners.

The twentieth century fund of 1,000,000 guineas, ($5,250,000,) which the British Wesleyan Methodists began collecting three years ago for educational, religious, and philantbropic purposes, closed Dec. 20, 1901, with a final collection in the 7,270 chapels throughout the United Kingdom. The results of the day's collections reached about £75,000, ($375,000.)

THE KING STILL IMPROVES.

He Sits on Deck, but His Diet Menus Have to be Signed by the Doctors Before Every Meal.

LONDON, July 23.—King Edward enjoyed to-day the improved weather at Cowes, Isle of Wight. He spent the forenoon in an invalid's chair on the open deck. He is still under the most strict supervision, and his diet menu is signed daily by one or the other of the royal physicians. There is every indication of his continued progress toward complete convalescence, and if the weather permits he may have a short cruise on the yacht tomorrow.

Truth says that Emperor William's visit to the King will be brief and strictly private. The Emperor will sail from Kiel aboard the imperial yacht Hohenzollern on Aug. 2 and will remain at Cowes through the regatta week. His schooner yacht Meteor III. will compete for the King's Cup.

TO HELP RUSSIA'S PEASANTS.

The Czar's Government Said to be Willing to Make Great Changes for the Masses' Benefit.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 24.—The St. Petersburg representative of The Times says that the steady decline of the prosperity of Russian peasants is regarded with keen anxiety by the Government, and there are indications that the Ministers would not shrink from making sweeping changes in the country's fiscal policy or even the internal organization of the empire in order to obviate the danger of starvation for the discontented peasantry.

The cause of the distress is variously ascribed, first to the ignorance of the peasants and the primitive methods of agriculture, secondly to the communal organization of the villages and the discouraging of individual initiative, and thirdly to the policy of Minister Witte in encouraging industry and starving agriculture.

All the witnesses examined by the commission which is now investigating the question agree that the initiative improvements in agricultural methods must come from the ruling class and must be accompanied by an extension of education.

GEN. GALLIFFET'S VIEWS.

He Expected Nothing but Blows on Entering Waldeck-Rousseau's Cabinet.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 24.—It is stated by The Times's Paris correspondent that Gen. Galliffet, in answering an inquiry as to why he took office under M. Waldeck-Rousseau, said:

"I was gnided solely by a sense of duty—or, I might say, sacrifice, having had nothing but the prospect of receiving blows, which I like above everything, as they are alwost always flattering nowadays. I entered the Ministry only in order to keep the Dreyfus affair in the proper path, neither for nor against the accused. * * * It was immaterial to me to figure as a cavalier suel, so I dropped the quadrille when I found I wasn't pleasing anybody, especially myself."

GREEK BANDITS FLOURISHING.

A Crowd of Women Acclaimed Captive Robber Admiringly.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 24.—The Times's correspondent in Athens says that the revival of brigandage in Western Morea and Thessaly is an unpleasant symptom which is being much discussed by the Grecian press. Most of the brigands are ordinary fugitives from justice or persons who have escaped from prisons. The outlaws are sometimes in collusion with men of respectable positions in the towns, while the peasants furnish the needed provisions.

The system of extorting money from the wealthier inhabitants of the country towns by threats of violence is practiced with considerable success, and the authorities are unable or unwilling to afford effective protection. A brigand recently captured at Patras for kidnapping a wealthy man's son was acclaimed by an enthusiastic crowd of women, who gave him sweetmeats and flowers and other tributes of admiration.

BANKERS SENTENCED IN BERLIN.

The Leipziger's Officials Get Prison Terms or Fines.

BERLIN, July 23.—The following sentences have been pronounced as a result of the criminal proceedings on charges of fraudulent bankruptcy brought against a number of officials of the Leipziger Bank, which failed about a year ago:

Exner, manager of the institution, five years' penal servitude and five years' deprivation of civil rights; Dr. Gentzsch, a Director, three years' imprisonment; Bodel, President of the Board of Overseers, a fine of 15,000 marks, (about $3,750;) Schroeder, Mayer, and Woelker, members of the board, fines of 18,000 marks, (about $4,500;) Fiebiger, fine of 8,000 marks, (about $2,000;) Forster and Wilkens, fines of 5,000 marks, (about $1,250.)

The defendants are compelled also to pay the cost of the prosecution.

ZELAYA ACCUSES DR. WILSON.

Says the American Prisoner Is Compromissed with Nicaraguan Rebels.

MANAGUA, Nicaregua, July 23.—President Zelaya says Dr. Russell Wilson of Milan, Ohio, who was arrested and is still confined at Bluefields, is compromised with the revolutionists.

As announced from Washington yesterday the State Department had taken steps to save the life of Dr. Wilson, who was a member of a filibustering party which made a landing near Monkey Point. The commanding Nicaraguan General was about to execute the Doctor, but was induced by some of the English-speaking people of Bluefields to allow the law to follow its course. This meant a trial by court-martial and probably a death sentence.

WHISTLER IN NO DANGER.

Telegraphs to London Publisher that He Is Progressing Very Well.

LONDON, July 23.—James McNeill Whistler telegraphed to his publisher, William Heinemann, from The Hague to-day that he was progressing very well.

There was no cause for anxiety on his account, he said, and he was much annoyed by the reports of his death.

WHITE LABOR FOR AFRICA

Unskilled Workmen Being Sought by Transvaal Mine Owners.

The Scarcity of Native Labor Has Caused a Depression in the Mining Industry—Many Immigrants Wanted.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 24.—A scheme is afoot, says the Johannesburg correspondent of The Times, to attract unskilled white labor to the Rand in view of the scarcity of native labor and the consequent depression of the mining industry. The mine owners believe the employment of white labor to be practical, for wherever it has been tried lately on a limited scale it has worked well.

It is thought that 100,000 unskilled workmen from Great Britain ought to be attracted by the prospect of $1.25 a day as well as their board and lodging from the time they reach South Africa. The companies are building three-room cottages, each to accommodate six persons, and it may be that a married man with a family will get a whole cottage. It has been suggested that the home Government ought to provide free transportation to those who are willing to go.

Many of the mine operators are ready to hire large numbers of white men. If the desired immigration is brought about some of the scarce native labor may be liberated for employment at railway construction or in agricultural undertakings.

BOERS SAIL FOR HOME.

Some May Return Later to Become American Farmers.

Sixty-four Boers, recently liberated from the British prison in Bermuda, lined up along the side of the Prince Line steamship Tartar Prince yesterday evening and cheered, sang, and waved their hats to friends as the vessel backed slowly out from her pier at the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn.

They are going direct to South Africa, and few could conceal their gladness at the near prospect of reaching the homes they have not seen for three years. "Yes," said battle-scarred Piet Jacobs, "I will be glad to get home again, but I think when I get things to rights there, and if my family is willing, I will come back to America and take up farming in Virginia."

"Have they good land in the West?" asked another veteran, whose face was hardly distinguishable in color from his wavy brown beard. "I am coming back when I get enough money, and I will make of myself an American farmer."

"The Americans are wonderful people," said Rocco de Villiers, who was Secretary of the Orange Free State Executive Council, "and yours is a wonderful city. We have been here ten days, but it seems almost like a dream. The tall and splendid buildings, the rushing elevated cars, the hurrying people, seem hardly real. What is real, however, is the kindness of your people, and of the Germans and Irish. But they are all Americans, are they not? We will never forget them."

In marked contrast to the grave, almost sad, bearing of the elders was the vivacity of fourteen-year-old Mat de Wet, a relative of the famous Boer General. "I feel so glad to go back to see my mother and three sisters," said the little warrior in his peculiar accent. "I would like to bring them back to see my good friends here. See what they have given me," pointing to his coat, tie, and hat, in which were fastened a dozen or more brooches and scarfpins, most of them valuable. "I am afraid, though," he added wistfully, "that we will be too poor to come back."

"I would like to live at Coney Island," said young De Wet. "Don't you think it is a funny place, Jan?" he said, addressing a sturdy Boer who had just joined the group.

"Coney Island is too swift for a Boer," replied Jan, "but I like Brooklyn. I think I might come back," he added, hesitatingly.

"I know why Jan is coming back," cried little de Wet in his piping voice. "He's got a—a sweetheart—I think that is what you call it—at Brooklyn," which Jan tacitly admitted by flushing and moving uneasily. "Lots of the others have found sweethearts, too," added Mat in confidence to the reporter.

Following the farewells addressed to friends, the Boers united in giving three cheers for the United States.

BOERS' HELPERS EXCLUDED.

Only Africanders of the Transvaal Fighters May Return to Conquered Country.

LONDON, July 23.—Denying a rumor that Dr. Leyds, formerly European agent of the Transvaal, was returning to South Africa, Mr. Chamberlain, the Colonial Secretary, announced to-day that those not of African birth who had fought against the British would not be allowed to return to South Africa.

BOTHA SAYS HELP THE BRITISH.

He and De La Rey Reach Cape Town on the Way to Europe.

CAPE TOWN, July 23.—Gens. Botha and De La Rey, who started from Pretoria Monday on their way to Europe, arrived here to-day and were met at the railway station by large crowds.

At a meeting held in the Dutch Reformed Church, Gen. Botha said he wished to impress upon his hearers the necessity of working hand in hand with the British, as South Africa was the only country they could call home.

Gen. De La Rey said the Boers had buried their Mausers and their flag, but not their traditions.

INTERNATIONAL CHESS GAMES.

Third Round of Tournament in Hanover —Cohn Wins from Pillsbury.

HANOVER, July 23.—For the third round of the international chessmasters' tournament, which was begun here this morning, Round 12 of the Berger system furnished the pairing, which brought the field together in the following order:

Olland vs. Wolf.	Levin vs. Janowski.
Mieses vs. Gunsberg.	Cohn vs. Pillsbury.
Popiel vs. Atkins.	Gottschall vs. Tschigorin.
Swiderski vs. Napier.	Suechting vs. Marshall.
Mason vs. Bardeleben.	

When the first adjournment was taken at 1 P. M., Olland had beaten Wolf, Swiderski had gone down before Napier, and Janowski had defeated Levin. In the afternoon playing Mieses worsted Gunsberg, Popiel beat Atkins, Bardeleben downed Mason, Cohn beat Pillsbury, Marshall defeated Suechting, and Gottschall and Tschigorin divided honors. The following are the scores up to date:

Name.	Won.	Lost.	Name.	Won.	Lost.
Atkins	1	1	Mieses	3	0
Bardeleben	2½	½	Napier	1	0
Cohn	1	2	Olland	3	0
Gottschall	½	2½	Pillsbury	½	1½
Gunsberg	1½	1½	Popiel	1½	1½
Janowski	2½	½	Suechting	½	2½
Levin	0	2	Swiderski	½	2½
Marshall	2	1	Tschigorin	1	1
Mason	0	3	Wolf	2	1

The Pope Honors an American Priest.

ROME, July 23.—The Very Rev. Thomas A. Flynn, Vicar General of the Diocese of Sioux Falls, S. D., has been appointed a Domestic Prelate of the Pope. The Right Rev. John Shanley, Bishop of Fargo, N. D., will join the American pilgrims to-morrow when they are received by his Holiness.

The New York Times next Sunday.
In next Sunday's issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES will be found an admirable combination of news and entertainment—indeed, the ideal Sunday newspaper.—Adv.

MONEY FOR THE STRIKERS

Subscriptions Yesterday to the Miners' Fund, $58,000.

Federation of Labor Also to Give Assistance—Operators Say They Are Not Concerned.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 23.—Secretary Wilson of the United Mine Workers to-day received a check for $50,000 for the strike fund from the Illinois Miners' organization. This is said to be the largest single donation ever given to a strike. The check was forwarded immediately to the anthracite field. The Illinois miners have, within four weeks, given the National organization $100,000 for strike funds, and still have nearly $500,000 in reserve.

The total donations received to-day were $58,000, and Secretary Wilson has received notice from individuals of checks for as much as $1,000 more that are now on their way to headquarters, indicating that the appeal to the public for funds has been effective. Secretary Wilson says that no attempt will be made to pay the anthracite strikers stipulated sums of money weekly. "Our intention," he said, "is not to pay regular benefits, but merely to take care of the strikers and their families."

It is believed that the miners will not attempt to keep bituminous coal out of the anthracite markets except as a last resort. The officials will not talk about it now, but it is understood that this was fully considered on the night the committee discussed Mitchell's recommendations, and that it has been left largely to the discretion of Mitchell and Wilson as to what shall be done.

President Mitchell left this afternoon for Chicago, and to-night went from there to Wilkesbarre.

Word was received at headquarters from President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor that the Executive Council of that organization, in session at San Francisco, has indorsed the appeal of the mine workers for financial aid. This will have the effect of bringing in additional contributions, it is thonght.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., July 23.—In reply to the charge made by T. D. Nicholls, President of District No. 1, United Mine Workers, that agents of the coal companies are circulating among the strikers and trying to persuade them to apply in a body for aid when the relief fund is opened, in the hope that the defense fund may be wiped out in a short time, local coal operators say that they have no knowledge that any of their representatives are connected in any way with the strikers' relief. One operator said it was immaterial to the mine owners to whom the relief was distributed or who gets it.

At strike headquarters none of the district sub-leaders seems to be disconcerted over the statement issued by some of the Presidents of the coal-carrying roads that they expect the striking miners to become discouraged before long and then make a rush to get back to work. National Board Member John Fallon is authority for the statement that the strikers are by no means discouraged, but, on the contrary, now that they are to receive assistance from their bituminous brethren, are very much encouraged.

Edward Jones, the coal and iron policeman who shot and killed James Thompson, another deputy, at Sugar Notch, yesterday, was given a habeas corpus hearing in court to-day. The evidence showed that the shooting was accidental and the prisoner was discharged.

MORE EAST SIDE STRIKES.

Large Number of Cloakmakers Go Out, and Some Shirtwaist Makers Also Stop Work.

The east side strike fever reached the Cloakmakers' Union yesterday, and 1,500 of the members went out for various reasons, the principal demand being for recognition of the union. Among the strikers are 500 who had been employed by Tukel & Feldheimer, 166 Greene Street.

The cloakmakers, in addition to their demand for recognition of the union, asked this firm for the discontinuance of a system by which the pressing was let out to middlemen. Officials of the union say that the firm locked out their employes to head off their demands, whereupon the employes met and declared themselves on strike for the enforcement of their demands.

About 150 skirtmakers who belong to a branch of the Cloakmakers' Union went on strike in the shops of Chrystal Brothers, 568 Broadway. The demands are recognition of the union and the reinstatement of two men who were discharged. A strike of 150 men took place yesterday in the shops of Lebowitz & Co., 79 Mercer Street; 100 more struck in Cohen & Rosenberg's shops, 124 Bleecker Street, and 100 in the shop of S. Silberblatt, 90 Canal Street. A strike is to be ordered on Saturday in the shop of Meyer Wessel, on Division Street, who employs 1,500 cloakmakers, and who refused the demands of the union.

About 200 shirtwaist makers employed by one or two firms quit work yesterday to enforce union conditions and more are expected to go out to-day. The headquarters of the shirtwaist makers are at the University Settlement Building, Rivington and Eldridge Streets.

About 7,000 of the tailors who struck several days ago have been granted all of their demands by individual manufacturers.

FISH CURERS STRIKE.

It Is Threatened Unless Salt Fish Combine Recognizes Their Union.

Special to The New York Times.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., July 23.—The Fish Skinners, Cutters and Handlers' Union at a meeting to-night adopted an ultimatum to be presented to the salt fish combine to-morrow, declaring that unless the packers agree to their terms and recognize the union every man will strike Aug. 1. The packers are not expected to agree to this, and a strike which will paralyze the cured fish industry of the country and make a new record price for cheap fresh fish is expected.

The union comprises every worker in the lofts where fish are cured, some 1,200 in all. They are working night and day now, so great is the demand for salt fish, incidental to the increase in its consumption caused by the rise in beef. Wages run from $15 to $30 per week, according to skill. No question of wages is involved.

There is a glut of fresh fish in the market now, and with the curers idle tons of it would have to go to the fertilizer works. The bulk of the cured fish of the country is packed at this port. The chief objection of the packers is to hiring none but union men, they holding that they want the right to hire anybody they please.

Strike at Crescent Shipyard.

ELIZABETH, N. J., July 23.—Two hundred ship carpenters and joiners employed in the Crescent Shipyard went out on a strike this morning on account of the employment of a man who, it was said, was not a union man. He showed a card from an out-of-town union, but the men refused to recognize it on the ground that the union was not in good standing. It is believed that the matter may be settled to-morrow.

Warrant for New Jersey Guardsman.

CAMDEN, N. J., July 23.—Capt. Edwin Broadway of Gen. Gillmore's staff before Justice Schmid to-day swore out a warrant against Capt. U. G. Lee of Battery B, N. G. N. J., charging him with misappropriating $481 that belonged to the State. Lee could not be found. It is said he has gone to Chicago.

Incorporated in New Jersey.

TRENTON, N. J., July 23.—This company was incorporated here to-day:

The Oregon Security Company, capital $5,000,000, to own and deal in stocks and securities of other companies. Incorporators—Raymond Neuman, John I. Billings, and K. K. McLaren, all of Jersey City.

TO-DAY'S CHARITY BENEFIT SALES WILL BE FOR THE NEWARK NEWS AND JERSEY CITY JOURNAL FRESH AIR FUNDS.

THE BIG STORE A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER CO.

SIXTH AVE. MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN. 18TH & 19TH STS.

Expansion Sales Progress Briskly.

The buzz of the saw and the song of the hammer are in the air. No lassitude pervades the Siegel Cooper Store.

These are stirring times of activity. Every department is on the alert. Many important changes are soon to take place in the matter of the location of certain lines of merchandise.

Interest is constantly intensifying. There's a bustle and stir in the air that indicates great times ahead. Before many days the public will have access to a floor hitherto unused for the display and sale of goods. Business keeps growing so fast that we've got to have every inch of selling room we can possibly get.

BUT THE NEWS TO KEEP IN MIND CHIEFLY JUST NOW IS THE PRICE-CUTTING.

It isn't ordinary. It's extraordinary in all that much-used word can imply.

Doesn't make any difference what part of The Big Store you visit for you are certain to get splendid bargains. And who isn't hunting for them?

Women's $3.00 Shoes and Oxfords for $1.00 Per Pair.

Quality Fit for a Queen.

This Extraordinary Sale began Tuesday morning. And naturally there was a tremendous rush. Extra forces are on duty. To accommodate the customers that cannot get waited on in the regular Shoe Store on the Main Floor, we have opened a special department on the Second Floor just back of the escalator, with these shoes.

18,000 pairs when the sale started. Plenty, of course, are left. The story of the transaction is simple. The makers of a certain famous $3.00 shoe for women (quality fit for a queen) produced too many tan shoes and Oxfords. The demand wasn't up to the expectation, and the makers were hugely overstocked. They colored the shoes black by a secret indelible process, knowing their critical trade did not care whether the leather was dyed in the raw state or in the made-up shoe, and rather than sell them in small lots to their agents, they sold us the entire lot for cash at an extraordinary sacrifice. We got them, and now they are selling with a swiftness never approached before by any shoe sale.

We Guarantee Every Pair Just as If You Paid $3.00.

Before shipping us these shoes the makers stamped them "Boylston Hygienic Shoe," but in most instances the real name of the shoe can be easily read.

See the window display. The lots include:

BLACK RUSSIA CALF OXFORDS, in 2 styles; some with thin flexible soles and some with welted soles.

TAN RUSSIA CALF OXFORDS, with welted soles.

VICI KID OXFORDS, with flexible and welted soles.

4 Styles of LACED SHOES in Black Russia Calf and Vici Kid; light and heavy soles.

ALL WIDTHS AND SIZES.

Bathing Suits

For Women and Misses.

Bathing Suits that possess all the charms imparted by newest styles and high-class workmanship. Prettily made up from finest brilliantines and flannels. Some are cut in the Gibson style. In others the French and English modes are reflected. Qualities and prices considered, these are the best Bathing Suit values in the city.

BATHING SUIT; flannel; sailor collar, shield and skirt. Elaborately trimmed with white braid, 2.95

SWIMMING SUITS; blue brilisatine; waist and skirt prettily trimmed with white braid, 4.75

BATHING SUIT; blue brilliantine; Gibson style and tucked skirt. A very effective and pretty suit. 5.00

(Second Floor, Centre.)

Summer Jewelry

At Greatly Reduced Prices.

LADIES' AND MISSES' SOLID GOLD RINGS in a number of fancy settings, clusters, marquise, and single stones, garnets, turquoise, ruby, amethyst and sapphire doublets with pearls, 1.25

SOLID GOLD CUFF BUTTONS, Roman or bright finish, all new designs, $3.00 values, 1.50

ODDS AND ENDS IN NOVELTY JEWELRY; handsome enamelled and gold filled Brooches, Hat Pins, Scarf and Stick Pins; also a large assortment of Fancy Buckles in French gray finish, 25c

LADIES' GOLD FILLED LORGNETTE CHAINS, soldered links, with fancy stone set slide, 95c

STERLING SILVER NECKLACES, with or without charm, 50c

(Main Floor, Front.)

Summer Suits for Boys.

Another Fine Array of Hot Weather Apparel at

$2.00 & $4.00.

To-day will be another great day in the Boys' Clothing Store. 2,000 Boys' Summer Suits at $2.00 and $4.00 each will be the attraction.

This is an event which will bring a hearty response from mothers who like to see their children dressed well and who at the same time want to save money.

Be one of the lucky ones; take advantage. Such values in new, stylish, up-to-date garments are rare.

At 2.00 BOYS' 3-PIECE SUITS, NORFOLK SUITS, 2-PIECE SUITS and SAILOR SUITS, in serges, cheviots, cassimeres and worsteds. Also Washable Sailor and Russian Blouse Suits.

At 4.00 BOYS' BELT SUITS, NORFOLK SUITS, 2-PIECE SUITS, SAILOR SUITS, NORFOLK SAILOR SUITS, RUSSIAN BLOUSE SUITS in all materials. (Second Floor, Centre.)

Dress Suit Cases,

Handsome, Strong, Well-Made Styles at Extremely Low Prices.

A Dress Suit Case is something every man and woman should have and will have once they see these splendid rare values. A lucky trade chance gave us a lot away under price, and we pass them along to you at the same rate of reduction. Better see to it that one of them drops to you.

LEATHER SUIT CASES; 24-inch size; muslin lined; leather-protected corners; brass-plated lock and catches, 2.75

LEATHER SUIT CASES; lined with Irish linen; inside shirt flap; leather-covered corners; solid brass English lock; choice of catches or straps, 3.35

SOLID COWHIDE DRESS SUIT CASES; linen lined; strongly made on steel frames; choice of several styles; all made of guaranteed stock that will withstand hardest wear; usual price for these cases $6.00; to-day at 4.35

(Main Floor, Centre.)

Women's Beautiful Summer Dresses.

Prices That Will Arouse the Interest of Good Dressers.

Go where you like—to the seashore or into the mountains, or into the lovely summer resorts that lie in all directions, and you will see the best dressed women wearing Dresses and Costumes such as are described below. Elegance in style; elegance in material; elegance in workmanship. The prices cannot be taken as representative of the value of the Dresses. They are far below what these lovely frocks were intended to be sold at.

REAL IRISH LINEN DRESSES will be sold for 3.95

STYLISH CHAMBRAY SHIRT WAIST SUITS will be sold for 4.50

A QUANTITY OF DIMITY AND LAWN DRESSES will be sold for 5.00

BEAUTIFUL ORGANDIE COSTUMES will be sold for 7.50

THE LATEST SATIN FOULARD DRESSES will be sold for 9.75

A number of $50.00, $55.00 to $65.00 DRESSES will be sold for 29.50

$32.50, $35.00 and $37.50 stylish SUMMER GOWNS will besold for 19.50

CHECKED TAFFETA SILK DRESSES will be sold for 11.75

POINT D'ESPRIT DRESSES, some very choice values; very special at 10.00

(Second Floor, Front.)

The Wanamaker Store

Store Closes Daily (Except Saturday) at 5 P. M.
Saturdays at 12 o'clock

The Wanamaker Store

Why You Should Visit Us

"Are you interesting?" This was the question asked by a very distinguished Englishman of each group of Americans that he encountered. Perhaps it was not always polite.

But you may properly put that question to this store, and rightly demand an answer. If the store cannot interest you it has no right to claim your attention.

If you arrive from a distance at the Grand Central Station, or at any of the railroad ferries, the public conveyances will bring you to Wanamaker's easily and quickly. *That's interesting.*

You will find here the most ample stocks. Our merchandise managers have orders to keep full supplies of everything you can reasonably expect to find here. *That's interesting.*

Many items of instruction and amusement are to be found in Main Building and Annex. Indian curios—baskets, bead-work and blankets. Good people are trying, with fair prospects of success, to stimulate Indian industries by getting their productions into trade. Our collector of Indian goods has just returned from an extended trip to the West and Southwest, bringing with him many curious things. *That's interesting.*

The Picture Gallery. Some folks are a little sarcastic because a portion of the pictures have been on exhibition several years. But many are interesting, some extraordinary, a number new. Good works of art have continuous life. The collection here is good. *That's interesting.*

At this period of the year bargains are to be found here daily—it is the time for readjustment. The manufacturer's harvest is over. This gives our buyers a chance for special trading. It is therefore merely reasonable, natural, rational, that goods of many sorts should be found here at prices that take no account of cost of production. *That's interesting.*

This store is restful for the restless seeking rest. This store is hustling for the hustler seeking hustle. This store is a merchandise encyclopedia for the shopper. This store gives welcome to all alike—buyers, visitors, or shoppers. *That's interesting.*

Japanese Porch Screens

Screens on the piazza have a two-fold use—they keep off sun or wind, and give an often welcome privacy.

Lots of time yet in which to enjoy your piazza—and here's a chance to get screens at a saving. We've marked a group, painted green, 10 ft. wide and 8 ft. drop, $2 each, instead of $2.50—their former price.

Annex Store, 770 Broadway.

Foreign Table Glass Ware

The evolution of decorative art touches life at every possible point. Retail merchants who fail to understand this would better retire from trade before trade retires from them. This commonplace remark has been inspired by a review of the Glassware Novelties for the table. Four new shapes and styles have just been added to our previously full collection.

In 1767, the St. Louis Crystal Glass Co., of Lorraine, was formed. It is bringing forth fruit in old age, and in this, the 135th year of its life, produces a new line of table glassware in rock crystal, bell-shaped, with cut bases and stems.

Also from the same company, another pattern in pure crystal, with engraved gold overlaid decoration.

And again, another design in fantastic rococo and gold decoration, cut stems.

An especial success is an old Colonial pattern, artistic in every line, and exquisitely finished. You probably know the Belgian trade-mark V. S. L., which stands for Val St. Lambert, an ancient Belgian factory; and this Colonial pattern is its latest trophy. From this famous company we have five other designs in cut, engraved and plain table glassware.

The eight styles above noted, are all open patterns from which you can select any desired combination of glasses and dishes.

Basement.

Grape Juice ...and... "Sparklets"

The Wanamaker Grape Juice is the purest and best that can be made. Selected Lake Erie grapes furnish the juice, which is carefully prepared and unfermented. It is invaluable on account of its tonic qualities for use in the sick-room, and delicious and cooling as a basis for dozens of Summer drinks.

In bottles, at these prices:

Quarts, 50c; $5 a dozen.
Pints, 25c; $2.75 a dozen.
Half-pints, 15c; $1.75 a dozen.

You can sample it, for the asking, at the quaint "Grape Juice Inn" or test it at our Soda Fountain, in the Basement.

With a "*Sparklets*" Bottle you have an easy means for making all sorts of effervescent drinks. The new Club Soda Bottles are most convenient; as with them you can make and set away to cool a good supply of soda water.

Price, for Charging Case and six Club Soda Bottles, $5.

Other "Sparklets" Bottles, or siphons, at $2, $3, $3.50 and $5.

Mineral Water Tablets and Syrups of all kinds, to use with "Sparklets," 25c and 40c. Basement.

Women's Dainty Belts

Belts for every Summer costume, for every conceivable taste, and at a wide price-range, are included in this stock.

Word today of several attractive groups of Belts in satin, pique and leather, at little prices you'll gladly pay without thinking twice about it.

At 50c—Washable Belts, of white pique; harness buckles; gilt, nickel and black enamel; also some belts in postillion style.

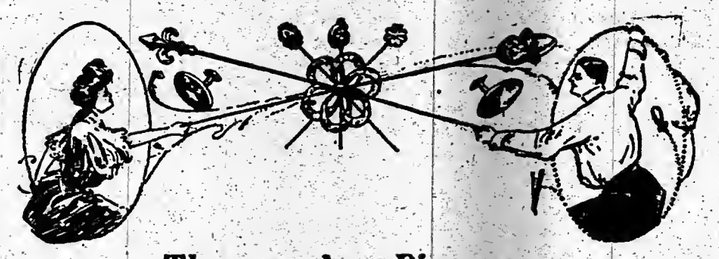
At 50c—White corded silk Belts, curved; leather-lined; harness buckles, in gilt, nickel and black enamel.

At 75c—White satin-corded Belts, with fancy enamel slide buckle.

At 25c—Leather Belts, in newest shades—walrus, patent leather, seal and suede; fancy buckles in gilt, nickel and black enamel; worth 50c, 75c and $1.

At 50c—Black satin plaited Belts, with oxidized and gold-plaited slides and buckles, in a good assortment of styles.

Broadway.



Thousands of Pieces of

Summer Jewelry

At Unexpectedly Low Prices

Glittering trinkets by the thousand deck out the Main Aisle today. There's a glint of gold, the sparkle of precious stones—rainbow-like in colorings and the sheen of silver. And the rich yellow-browns of the tortoise-shell as a contrast.

Thousands of dollars' worth—if it were only real! But it isn't—simply the effective, pleasing, specious jewelry that so many people want in Summer—jewelry that can be worn with impunity anywhere—decorative, useful, yet not a subject for heart-break if you chance to lose it.

Hundreds of charming designs are here—Hat-pins, Scarf-pins, Brooches, Cuff-links, Chains—trinkets that will make a brave showing in the outing costume. Then there's a splendid assortment of Imitation Tortoise Shell Barrettes and Combs.

And the most welcome part of it all is that every piece is marked

A Third, a Half, and More, Under-Price!

For we have acted, in collecting the materials for this sale, as a manufacturers' safety valve—an outlet for their surplus lots of Summer jewelry—and you enjoy to the full the concessions we obtained from them. In many cases these articles are identical with those ordinarily sold by us at one-half more, to double these prices. Space here for mention only of general groups. You'll enjoy making your selections of designs personally:

Brooches, in oxidized and gilt finish, 25c; values 40c to 75c
Gold Plated Cuff Pins, 25c a pair; value 40c
Gold Plated Scarf Pins, set with stones, 25c; value 35c
Gold Plated Links, 25c; value 50c
Oxidized and Gilt Sash Pins, 25c; value 50c
Cameo and Miniature Belt Pins, 25c; value 50c
Gold Plated Waist Sets, 25c; value 40 cand 50c
Gold Plated Barrettes, 25c; value 50c
Oxidized and Gilt Belt Buckles, 25c; value 50c
Oxidized and Gilt Hat-pins, 25c; value 35c and 50c
Oxidized and Gilt Lorgnette and Neck Chains, 25c; value 50c
Gold-filled Lorgnette Chains, with slides, $1; value $1.75
Imitation Shell Hair Retainers and Barrettes, 25c; were 35c to 50c
Imitation Shell Side Combs, 15c; were 25c
Imitation Shell Side and Chignon Combs, 25c; were 50c
Imitation Shell Chignon Combs, 50c; were 75c

Main Aisle

Plain Truth---

Shoes for Men and Women, Boys and Girls

The following concerns only certain goods first placed on sale today at prices stated in the Basement *Under-Price Store.*

First—Understand this:—Exaggeration—especially concerning Shoes—would be folly for us; misstatements would be destructive. Our statements are accurate.

Second—Understand this:—We cannot afford to offer at any price Shoes that will not fulfill all reasonable expectations of the buyer. A dissatisfied customer is a constant menace. Our Shoes are all sound in leather and make-up.

Third—Understand this:—It has never been our privilege to offer better shoe bargains than those herein described. For several years we have sustained a special Shoe Store for the assembling and distribution of under-priced shoes. Shoe manufacturing is a vast interest. Great producers must have outlets for samples and surplus. Prices cut no figure in moving remainders. Hence come bargains—curious, remarkable, normal.

Now for the facts:

Men's Tan Oxfords $1.50

They are assembled from our regular lines at $3.90, $3 and $2.50—majority of the highest. They are all of Russia calfskin and kidskin. Just the color and kinds for present Summer wear. About 500 pairs—all sizes.

Men's Satin Calf Shoes $1

1200 pairs solid presentable lace shoes. Especially adapted to use of large boys for camping and tramping. Easily worth one-half more.

Men's Patent Oxfords $1.90

900 pairs of the swell sort, made in latest style for present season, with extension welt and flat fore-sole. All $3.50 shoes, regular.

Men's Outing Shoes

White canvas yachting Shoes, at $1, well worth $2. Tan calf bicycle Shoes at $1.50, well worth $2.50. Rubber-soled Oxfords at 35c.

Boys' and Girls' Shoes

Very considerable lots at prices that would be one-half more regularly.

Women's Tan Shoes $1

1200 pairs tan kidskin and Russia calfskin Lace and Oxford Shoes. This is an omnibus lot, containing all sizes, and includes every woman's tan shoe that we have in our Basement Store. Values that vary from $1.50 to $3.

Women's Black Shoes $1.50

1200 pairs finest black kidskin, turned soles, button and lace. In this collection there is not a pair worth less than $3—many worth much more. Especially strong in small sizes.

Basement.

Women's Washable Skirts $1 and $1.50

The prices on these two groups of Summer Wash Skirts won't fail to be attractive to every woman who can possibly think up an excuse for buying.

For these Skirts are crisp and new, stylishly made of cool, good-looking duck or pique, and are priced considerably below their values. Thus:

At $1, formerly $1.50—

Skirts of polka-dotted duck; gored, with flounce; a number trimmed with white. Only 250 all told.

At $1.50, formerly $2.50 and $3.50—

Skirts of white pique; seven-gored flare; a number with flounce; some trimmed with insertion. Just one hundred and fifty of these.

Second floor, Broadway.

Irish Dimities 25c Kinds At 15c

These crisp, fine Cottons from Ireland deserve their great popularity among Summer wash fabrics. We've sold thousands of yards of them this season—more than any other imported cotton goods.

Today we put a new price on all that are left—

15c a yard,

instead of 25c, the regular price. Ten thousand yards are here to pick from—in many of the most attractive patterns of the season.

There are black and colored figures and polka-dots on white or tinted grounds, and dainty white figures on black grounds, all in splendid variety.

And the chance of saving ten cents a yard on these charming fabrics will surely prove irresistible to many a woman.

Rotunda.

New Silk Waists

Here's a mid-season arrival among the Silk Waists—styles you haven't hitherto seen, for they're just in today.

Quite a relief, to be able to choose, in July, among an enticingly fresh array! Witness:

At $2.75—Of black taffeta; full front, corded in clusters; corded back.

At $3—Of peau de soie, in black, light blue and white; full front, French back.

At $3.75—Of China silk; full front, French back; stock collar and bow.

At $5—Of peau de soie, in white, light blue and black; full front; stitched straps; trimmed with small buttons; opens at side.

At $5—Of black-and-white checked taffeta; front plaited; trimmed with black lace; opens at side.

At $7.50—Of black peau de soie; lined with China silk; full front, plaited from neck to bust; trimmed with white-and-black dotted silk.

Second floor, Tenth street.

In the Basement, this attractive offering of

Seersucker Petticoats, 35c

Regular 75c values. In neat stripes—pink, blue and black, with white. Deep gathered ruffle.

Lillian Corsets

Depend upon it, if we weren't positive, after long searching, that the European makers of the Lillian Corsets didn't know their business better than any other *corsetiers* abroad, our Lillians would be made somewhere else.

But we're satisfied—because you are—you, the women that wear Lillians, or the dressmakers who find fitting gowns over them an easy and pleasurable task, bound to have good results.

For the Lillians are graceful, comfortable, easy to wear, and give character and poise to the figure and the costume. And surprisingly moderately priced:

At $2.75—Of batiste; no side steels; low bust, short hips. Same, in coutil, $2.50.

At $4.50—Of batiste; low bust, dip over hips; long waist.

At $5.50—Of batiste; medium high bust, short hips; for slender figures. Same, in coutil; whalebone, $5.

At $6.50—Of batiste; low bust, medium hips, garters attached; trimmed with lace and ribbon. Same, in figured batiste, $8.75.

Also Lillian Corsets of silk batiste, short medium lengths, in dainty colors, from $10.50 to $19.

Second floor, Tenth street.

The Book Store

Browse among the books—it will pay you well.

The following titles appear in a round-up sale of books that were purchased at $1, $1.25 and $1.50. They are now to be sold at

Twenty-five Cents a Volume

The Puppet Booth. Henry B. Fuller.
Shapes and Shadows. Madison Caweron.
A Princess of Arcady. Arthur Henry.
The Journal of Martha Pintard Bayard. S. Bayard Dod.
The Black Tortoise. Frederick Viller.
Stepping Heavenward. Elizabeth Prentiss.
Manners. S. J. Hall.
Curb, Snaffle and Spur. E. L. Anderson.
Your Money or Your Life. E. Carpenter.
The Prisoner of Zenda. Anthony Hope.
La Strega. Onida.
The Wonderful Wheel. M. T. Earle.
The Laurel Walk. Mrs. Molesworth.
Kate Wetherell. Jennette Lee.
Up the Matterhorn in a Boat. Marion Manville Pope.
Orloff and His Wife. Maxim Gorky.
The Wings of Silence. George Cossins.
Helen Jackson Year Book.
Paving the Way. Simpson Newland.
The Worldlings. Leonard Merrick.

We have recently published a handy pocket catalogue of Books for Summer reading. It will be mailed to any address upon request.

Just as a reminder. The following are the titles of recent popular fiction—the books that all the bright people are including in their Summer reading:

The Virginian. Owen Wistar.
The Conqueror. Gertrude Atherton.
The Spenders. Harry Leon Wilson.
Mrs. Wiggs, of the Cabbage Patch. Alice C. Hagan.
Mississippi Bubble. Emerson Hough.
Ransom's Folly. Richard Harding Davis.
Abroad With the Jimmies. Lilian Bell.
Belshazzar. Wm. Stearns Davis.
Captain of the Gray Horse Troop. Hamlin Garland.

Of more serious books the following are in vogue:

Onlookers' Note Book. By one of the best-known members of Parliament.
Character Building. Booker T. Washington.
Empire of Business. Andrew W. Carnegie.
Facts and Comments. Herbert Spencer.
The Buried Temple. Maurice Maeterlinck.

All the reading world is interested in books of Nature study. It is a question whether they are not more popular than fiction. The following are much in demand:

"Bird Neighbors" and "Nature's Garden." Neltje Blanchan.
American Food and Game Fishes.
The Kindred of the Wild. Charles E. D. Roberts.

On the book-tables will also be found:

Forty famous Novels, cloth bound, good representations of the work of forty authors. Fifteen cents a volume.
Over fifty titles of Fiction, mostly published within the last two years, one-dollar books, Forty-five Cents a volume.

But a newspaper notice of books cannot be a catalogue, especially of such a book stock as we carry.

Main floor.

Golf, Tennis, Hammocks

All minister to the fuller enjoyment of Summer days. We minister to all those who choose to spend their Summer days in any of these ways.

Our supplies of Golf and Lawn Tennis goods, and our assortment of Hammocks, correspond with your widest possible demands. Pointers:

Golf

Nicholl's Socket Drivers and Brassies, $2.50; Spliced Drivers and Brassies, $2; Irons, all models, $1.50.
McGregor Socket Drivers and Brassies, $2.50; Spliced Drivers and Brassies, $2; Irons, all models, $1.50.
B. G. I. Socket Drivers and Brassies, $2.25; Spliced Drivers and Brassies, $2; Irons, all models, $1.50.
Spalding's "Crescent" Drivers, Brassies and Irons, $1.50.
Craigpark Golf Balls, $2 doz.
Musselburgh Golf Balls, $2.25 doz.
Spalding Bramble Golf Balls, $3 doz.
Wanamaker Practice Golf Balls, $2.50 dozen.
Caddie Bags, made of heavy army khaki, metal studded, heavy leather sling, outside ball pocket, $1.50.
Scotch Tartan Caddie Bags, $2.

Lawn Tennis

Wright & Ditson "Country Club" Rackets, $3.50; "Sears" Rackets, $5.50; "Campbell" Rackets, $6.
Spalding "Slocum" Rackets, $4.
B. G. I. "Fairfield" Rackets, $2.50.
B. G. I. "Special" Rackets, $7.
Tennis Nets, 42x3 ft., $1.50, $2, $3.50, $5.50; 36x3 ft., $1.75, $3, $5.
B. G. I. Tennis Balls, $4 dozen.
Spalding "Championship" Tennis Balls, $4 dozen.
B. G. I. "Fairfield" Tennis Balls, $3 dozen.
Spalding "Vantage" Tennis Balls, $3 dozen.
Felt Racket Cases, 50c and 70c.
Plaid Mackintosh Racket Cases, 75c.

Hammocks

At $1—Open and canvas weave, with pillow, spreader and 2 end bars, 40x80 in.
At $1.50—Canvas weave, with pillow, spreader, 2 end bars and valance; 40x80 in.
At $2—Canvas and open weave, with pillow, spreader, 2 end bars and valance; assorted colors, 40x80 in.
At $3—Canvas weave, with tufted pillow, spreader, 2 end bars and wide valance; assorted colors; 42x84 in.
At $10—Silkoline Hammocks, with tufted pillow, spreader, 2 end bars and extra wide valance; 42x84 in.
Mexican Hammocks, 6-ft. body, 12-ft. over all, all white, 75c; in colors, 85c; 7-ft. body, 14-ft. over all, $1.50.
Genuine Mexican Grass Hammocks at $12, $25 and $28.

Annex Store, 770 Broadway.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

ERIE

DRESS PERPENDICULARLY and in PEACEFUL PRIVACY While Traveling Between

NEW YORK and BUFFALO

in Superb New Pullman COMPARTMENT SLEEPING CARS Via the ERIE Railroad.

Up-to-date Café Cars. Meals a la carte.

Leave	Arrive
New York 7:25 P. M.	Buffalo 7:00 A. M.

Other good trains at convenient hours to all points West.

Amusements.

MANHATTAN BEACH.
TO-DAY at 3:30 P. M. SHANNON'S 23D REGT BAND
TO-NIGHT AT 8 P. M. PAIN'S GRAND FIREWORKS. ANCIENT ROME and
TO-NIGHT at 9. SATURDAY MATINEE at 4 MINSTRELS
PRIMROSE & DOCKSTADER'S
THIS SATURDAY MILITARY DAY. 22nd REGIMENT DRESS PARADE, 5 P.M.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. | Evgs. at 8:15. Mat. Sat. at 2:15.
Sam S. Shubert and Nixon & Zimmerman's
A CHINESE HONEYMOON
The English Musical Sensation by Dance & Talbot

HERALD Square Theatre. | MATINEE SAT. | Management Sam S. Shubert.
A. H. Chamberlyn's Elaborate Production of THE DEFENDER

MADISON SQ. Roof Garden. Every Eve. 7:30 to 12. Adm. 50c
GREAT SUCCESS! Japanese Comic Opera. JAPAN BY NIGHT THE MIKADO Japanese Imperial Troupe.
Geisha Girls, Japanese Novelties, d'Aquin's Orch.

FLOATING ROOF GARDEN Fare. 50c.
Every Ev. St. Grand Republic, Fri. Excepted. Conterno's 14th Regt. Band and Vaudeville.
Leave W. 129th St. 8 P. M., W. 20th St. 8:30 P. M., Battery 9 P. M.

Circle Auditorium, B'way & 60th.
KALTENBORN
TO-NIGHT, 8:30, WAGNER NIGHT. 50 CENTS. THAT'S ALL.

TERRACE GARDEN 58th & 59th Sts. Near Lex. Av.
TO-NIGHT. Auber's "FRA DIAVOLO."

KEITH'S B'way and 14th BEST SHOW IN TOWN 20—GREAT ACTS—20 PRICES 25c. and 50c.

PROCTOR'S 125th St., 23d St., FIFTH AVENUE. OPEN
BIG COMEDY & VAUDE. ALL SUMMER

PARADISE ROOF GARDENS 42d St., B'way & 7th Av. Ev. 8:15 20 Vaudeville Celebrities Bargain Mat. (50c) Wed. & Sat.

CHERRY BLOSSOM GROVE. CHAPERONS & VAUDEVILLE Last week of the Chaperons. Bargain Mat. Saturday in theatre.

DUSS Summer nights. Band Carnivals and Arctic Breezes. Evs. 8:15. Columbus Ave. & 66th St.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX.—New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. Orchestral Concerts & Vocal Soloists

KNICKERBOCKER. This Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15. 14th Week. Leiter's gaiety The Wild Rose

The Turf.

Brighton Races DAILY AT 2:30
TO-DAY, THE $3,500
Brighton Oaks
All the Crack 3-Year-Olds Entered.
And 5 other Races. Music by Lander.
Headed by All Coney Island Routes.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night to 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

1:50 A. M.—13 Rutgers Street; Harris Yaffe; damage, $10.

4:35 A. M.—1,200 Third Avenue; Emil Grotkirk; damage, $10.

9:20 A. M.—154 Madison Street; Charles Rubin; damage trifling.

4:30 P. M.—80 West Houston Street; unascertained; damage, $20.

7:10 P. M.—172 Fifth Avenue; Hecker & Co.; damage, $200.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

OWENSBOROUGH, Ky., July 23.—The plant of the Owensborough Planing Mill Company and the plant of the Continental Tobacco Company were destroyed by fire to-day. Loss, $100,000. Chief of the Fire Department Albert T. Ennis was overcome by the heat and is in a critical condition.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Stix, Loois, & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; O. Steinwedel, notions, 51 Franklin Street.

May Shoe and Clothing Company, Denver, Col.; I. Goldstein, furnishing goods; 65 Fourth Avenue.

Kahn Brothers, Oakland, Cal.; H. Kahn, cloaks, suits, and children's wear; Miss Ryan, millinery; 329 Broadway.

Dreyfuss, I., Pine Bluff, Ark.; clothing; Victoria Hotel.

Whitehurst & Dozier, Norfolk, Va.; D. C. Whitehurst, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Blum Brothers, Louisville, Ky.; A. Blum, notions, 470 Broome Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Sbilinsky, A., Beaumont, Texas; dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Filene, William, & Sons, Boston, Mass.; S. Rosenbanm, ladies' waists and vellings; Victoria Hotel.

Divee, Pomeroy & Stewart, Pottstown, Penn.; I. Miller, dry goods; 2 Walker Street; Victoria Hotel.

Long, Jonas, Sone, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; Miss I. Abrams, laces and white goods; 51 Franklin Street; Victoria Hotel.

Oppenheimer & Co., Baltimore, Md.; H. Oppenheimer, clothing; Hoffman House.

Pollock & Bernheimer, Mobile, Ala.; E. E. Bernheimer, general dry goods; Hoffman House.

Gimbel Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; B. Gimbel, dry goods; 377 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Auerbach, I. & Brother, Salt Lake City, Utah; M. J. Friedman, dress goods and silks; 7 Mercer Street.

Cahn, L. & A., Salt Lake City, Utah; L. Cahn, dress goods; 54 Franklin Street.

Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; E. E. Dodge, carpets; 2 Walker Street.

Farwell, J. V., Company, Chicago, Ill.; H. M. Anning, liveries and flannels; 115 Worth Street.

Hibben, J. H., Dry Goods Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. H. Hibben, dry goods; Murray Hill Hotel.

Wasson, H. P., & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; R. C. Hains, carpets; F. T. Lee, dry goods; 335 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Broadway Department Store, Los Angeles, Cal.; M. B. Horan, dress goods; Sinclair House.

Hamburger, A., & Sons, Los Angeles, Cal.; N. H. Murphy, cloths, cloaks, and suits; 487 Broadway; Hotel Cadillac.

Myers, John G., Albany, N. Y.; E. H. Wade, housefurnishing goods; 487 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Strauss, Levi & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; H. W. Brans, white goods, and ribbons; 196 West Broadway; Hotel Cadillac.

McAusian & Wakelin, Holyoke, Mass.; W. B. Wakelin, dress goods, cloaks, and notions; Miss Collins, ladies' wear; Hotel Vendome.

Gass & Strauss Company, Boston, Mass.; B. Strauss, ladies' and infants' wear; 31 East Tenth Street; Hotel Vendome.

Hurst, John E., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; W. B. Hurst, men's wear; Hotel Imperial.

Levis Zukowski Mercantile Company, St. Louis, Mo.; E. Levis, flowers and feathers; 621 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Bear, Morris, & Brothere, Wilmington, N. C.; J. Bear, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Wallenstein & Cohn, Atchison, Kan.; J. Wallenstein, dry goods; 274 Church Street; Hotel Imperial.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Senator S. B. Elkins, West Virginia.

HOLLAND—Henry Ives Cobb, Washington, and T. E. Ellsworth, Lockport.

GRAND—Capt. O. J. Charles, Twenty-sixth United States Infantry, and Capt. J. S. Herron, Second United States Cavalry.

GILSEY—Judge D. C. Bailey, Denver, and N. C. Goodwin, Boston.

VICTORIA—W. J. Bryan, Lincoln, Neb.

HOFFMAN—J. B. Lyon, Albany.

MANHATTAN—Gilman L. Parker, Boston.

GRAND UNION—Booker T. Washington, Tuskegee, Ala.

FIFTH AVENUE—A. E. Pond, Boston.

EMPIRE—H. L. Aldrich, Jr., Providence.

THE CASE OF MR. CARMACK.

Tennessee Senator Is Worrying Democratic Leaders.

May Be Deposed as Chairman of Campaign Literature Committee for His Insistence on Philippine Issue.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The burning question at Democratic Headquarters is gradually getting to be, "What shall be done with Senator Carmack?" The managers here, recognizing the handwriting on the wall, have been hard at work from the beginning of the campaign trying to arouse sentiment in favor of the reformation of the tariff and the restraint of trusts, and the great obstacle in their way has been Senator Carmack, who has insisted on proceeding ss if the Philippine question were the sole issue. The worst of it is that Mr. Carmack is Chairman of the Literary Committee and, to a certain extent, has the whip hand on the other leaders. There is no indication yet that he is at all disposed to compromise.

Mr. Carmack arrived in Washington a week or two ago to begin work on the literature end of the Democratic campaign. He came here in a peaceful frame of mind, but he has been gradually exacerbated into a warlike attitude by the insistence of all the other Democrats on talking tariff and trusts. Every time a leading Democrat made some remark on these questions Mr. Carmack would counteract him by getting into print with an interview on the Philippines.

When Represenative Livingston gave out his interview in which he contemptuously ignored the Philippine issue, and spoke of the silver question as settled, Mr. Carmack's wrath boiled over. He is said on good authority to have expressed himself with vigor about the attitude of Livingston. The Georgian will be Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations if the House goes Democratic, and hence is a man to be reckoned with. The Tennessee Senator evidently realizes that he is practically alone among the Democratic leaders, and the way in which his colleagues have been deserting him and leaving him to wage the Philippine battle seems to have stirred his bile.

All the Democratic stump speakers will talk trusts and tariff. There is not an important one of them who cares anything about the Philippine issue, and they all recognize that the silver issue is dead. This fact makes Mr. Carmack's position as Chairman of the Committee on Literature an unachronism. He has the power to send out strictly Philippine literature if he chooses, and from his present temper it seems likely that he will do so. The absurdity will then be presented of all the Democratic speakers talking trusts and tariff, and all the Democratic literature consisting of "copy" about the Philippines.

If Mr. Carmack does this thing it will, in the judgment of Democrats here, do much to injure the chances of party success. If any other man than Carmack were in charge of the Literary Committee there might be hope of reasoning with him. But Mr. Carmack, able man as he is, is noted as a hot-headed irreconcilable citizen, who would rather fight for his convictions than eat, and there is practically no hope of getting him to bow to the opinions of the other party leaders. The question, therefore, presents itself, whether Mr. Carmack should be allowed to continue in his position as Chairman of the Committee on Literature. It is not to be doubted that Democrats generally are rather proud of Carmack. He is a bright man and a courageous one, and he has shown a good deal of manliness and honesty during the session of Congress just past. There is a Democratic disposition to look leniently upon him as the infant terrible of the party, a youth of whom something good can be made some day. Nevertheless his present position as a stumbling block in the way of the Democratic Party path this Fall is one that makes many Democrats feel that he must be reasoned with, and that he cannot he reasoned with, stronger tactics should be adopted.

Mr. Carmack is believed to he a sort of nonemaniac on the Philippine question. It is the only one which engaged his attention during the session, and he seems incapable of saying or doing anything which does not hear some relation to that issue. How did he, in view of all this, get his position as Chairman of the Literary Committee? Because he had given clear evidence that he was no longer a follower of Bryan on the silver question or any of the other heresies of 1896. Carmack, with the courage which is his distinguishing characteristic, bearded Bryan when the latter visited Washington and attempted to whip Congress into line with his plans. He had, as much as any other Senator, to do with the humiliation of the "peerless leader." Hence it was assumed that he would be equally in touch with the times on the Philippine issue, but he was not. On that question he was irreconcilable.

Shall trusts and tariff or imperialism be the issue? That is the engrossing question at Democratic headquarters. Every Democrat of consequence, except Carmack, whether he be a Bryan man or an anti-Bryan man, says it shall be trusts and tariff. Carmack alone holds out for the Philippine question. If he were an unofficial person, his views could safely be disregarded, in view of the overwhelming majority the other way, but he happens to have entire control of the literary machinery of the party, and the belief is growing that unless he bows to the practically unanimous vote on the other side, Carmack must be deposed.

THE PETTIGREW CONFERENCE.

Mr. Shibley Explains that It Was to Establish Initiative and Referendum.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—George H. Shibley, one of the mysterious triumvirate which was said to have held a conference in New York with a view to starting a third party, arrived in Washington to-day. He shed no light on the identity of his friend Droppers, but he did take occasion to emphatically deny that any scheme to launch a new party had been under consideration by himself, Droppers, and ex-Senator Pettigrew. Mr. Shibley further said that Mr. Pettigrew also denies that he ever said he was taking a hand in the formation of a new party, and that Mr. Pettigrew denies that any new party is under consideration by anyhody.

Nobody here cares much what Pettigrew, Shibley, and Droppers may have done, but there is a distinct feeling of relief on learning from Shibley himself that Senator Dubois of Idaho had nothing to do with any new party schemes. As already stated, nobody here believed for a moment that Mr. Dubois had had anything to do with such a acheme, if it was ever considered, but the Senator's friends are pleased to have Shibley exonerate him. Mr. Shibley furnished the following explanation of the real object of the conference:

"The thing considered was the non-partisan plan of organized labor for questioning the candidatea of all parties as to their attitude toward majority rule by means of the initiative and referendum. In Mr. Pettigrew's State majority rule is an accomplished fact, and, as he was largely instrumental in securing its establishment, I desired to get his opinion of the present programme for majority rule. There was no talk of forming a third party. The programme on which our federation is engaged is much more effective than third-party politica. It places all legislative candidates on record as to whether they believe in majority rule, and, if elected, will work for a system whereby it may be attained at once, namely, through the optional initiative and referendum to be installed by rules of procedure. The system was adopted by the Detroit Common Council two months, and is being pushed in the Common Councils of Chicago and in other cities and in States and nationally."

DEVERY STILL OPPOSED TO TAMMANY TRIUMVIRS.

He Declares He "Would Give Them a Light Hop Loo Over the First Back Fence."

William S. Devery met his election district captains in the headqusrters over the "pump" on Eighth Avenue last night. There was a crowd of 1,000 persons or so around Devery's Four Corners, and when the ex-Chief appeared he was cheered, while hundreds tried to sbake hands with him. Thousands of applications have been made for tickets to the free invitation excursion for the women and children of the Ninth Assembly District, to be held on July 30. Mr. Devery made one of his characteristic speeches after the meeting. He said:

"This is the people's fight. Unity—that's what we want in the organization. Some one to represent the people. We want the young men to fight in man fashion. We want no Goodwins who have people discharged and take the bread and butter out of poor mouths."

"How about the Tammany Triumvirs; are you still against them?" was asked.

"Yes, Sir-ree, and if I had my way I would give them a Light Hop Loo over the first back fence."

"When will you take your seat as a district leader in Tammany Hall?" was asked.

"By right on Jan. 1, 1903, but the custom has heen to recognize the winner of the primaries soon after the fight is ended."

"Whom do you favor for leader of Tammany Hall?" was asked.

"That question I can't answer just now," saiu Mr. Devery, shyly.

"How about Sheehan?" was asked.

"He's licked now. We will sehd Sheehan to cool off somewhere. He is just a grabber for himself. He has never got a man a job who lived in this district, and he has had big, fat contracts. That's all he wants. A few million-dollar contracts in his vest pocket all the time, and the people can starve in this district. I know that there is not one-fourth of the Sheehan men there were last year. He is out at sea like a ship without a rudder. He is gone. If Goodwin wants to know the sentiment of the people toward him he should move around a bit."

Mr. Devery denied that there were any bar privileges to he sold on his free excursion, and he said that every woman and child in the district would have a jolly day, even if every steamboat in New York Harbor had to he hired.

MR. BRYAN ON THE SITUATION.

Says It Is Better to Save Democracy from Cleveland-Hill Control Than to Talk of New Party.

William J. Bryan came to New York yesterday, and after skipping about and registering in two hotels he disappeared and his destination was said to be Boston, where he is booked to deliver a lecture this evening. When asked about the political situation, he said:

"I only know what I have seen in the newspapers in reference to a new party movement, and that to me seems to be based on the contingency of the Cleveland-Hill element gaining control of the Democratic Party, and I do not think that is likely to happen, nor do I see that any good can come from the discussion of such a contingency. If the head of the house is sick, it is better for the children to try to save his life, rather than quarrel over the estate in anticipation of his possible death.

"To make application—it is better to get to work and save the party from the humiliation and disaster that it suffered under Mr. Cleveland's Administration than to discuss plans based on the supposition that the improbable will happen. A large proportion of the commercial enterprises of the present day are built upon fictitious capital, and can only make dividends upon their watered stock by wholesale extortion from the public. The speculator and the plunger are making lots of money, but their is an end and a disastrous end to this sort of prosperity."

Mr. Bryan said that he did not care to discuss his personal plans, as he was busy cultivating his thirty-five-acre farm and editing a newspaper.

PARTY HEADQUARTERS OPEN.

Chairman Babcock of Republican Congressional Committee In Charge at the St. James Building.

Congressional campaign headquarters were opened yesterday by the Republican leaders in the St. James Building, on Broadway. Congressman J. W. Babcock, Chairman of the National Congressional Committee, will be in charge, and from this centre funds will be raised and the campaigning directed for the Congressional fights all over the country. Congressman Babcock said yesterday:

"The next Congress will be unquestionably Republican, and we have reasons to believe that the country will not go back on the principles of William McKinley. It is too early to predict the results of Congressional fights in various localities. Strikes and other local disturbancea may turn the tide one way or the other in some districts.

"The general sentiment is, however, the same, and it points to a sweeping victory for us throughout the country. I shall be on deck at the New York headquarters from now on, and with me will he the principal members of the committee. At Washington, where we have formerly located our headquarters, we shall this year have our distributing station for campaign literature. New York is an extremely convenient centre for receiving our friends."

Congressman Babcock said he was always ready to collect funds for the party's cause, and that he was ready at all times to see people with large pocketbooks—open. With Congressman Babcock will be associated J. A. T. Hull of Iowa, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Congressional Committee.

JACOB SNELL WILL NOT RUN.

Gov. Odell Asserted to Have Interfered in Senatorial Contest.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 23.—Jacob Snell, the Montgomery County Republican leader, who was alated for the nomination of Senator in the Twenty-aeventh District after David A. Wells, Jr., of Johnatown, and Senator Hobert Krum had declined it, has been called off, so it is asserted, by Gov. Odell. The Twenty-seventh District is made up of Schoharie, Montgomery, Fulton, and Hamilton Counties.

Senator Krum, Snell, and John Cole of Fulton County held a conference Tuesday and decided that Mr. Snell should run. The last time that Mr. Krum ran his plurality was 914, Schoharie is heavily Democratic, while the other counties have a normal Republican majority. It was believed that Snell could make equally as good a run as Krum did, as Krum declared that Schoharie would support Snell. Cole promised a unanimous delegation from his county for Snell. As Senator Platt last Sunday gave his consent to have Snell run, it was decided that he he the choice at the convention Friday.

To-day the unexpected happened. Gov. Odell invited Snell to a conference, and it is believed that he told Snell that because of his canal and other records it would not be safe for him to run, and would mean the loss of the district. After Mr. Snell left the executive chamber, his friends said that he would not be a candidate before the convention this day after to-morrow.

TESTING FIREPROOF WOOD

Edward Atkinson's Report of Preliminary Experiments.

A Final Trial to be Made—What W. A. Anderson of the Fire Underwriters and Secretary Hooke of Fireproofine Concern Say.

Edward Atkinson, director of the Insurance Engineering Experiment Station at Boston, has filed a report upon the possibility or impossibility of chemically treating wood, the object being to provide an incombustible building material. The report follows:

"Before it had been decided to establish an experiment station in insurance engineering, the undersigned had been asked to report on several subjects which had not previously come under his supervision in customary practice. Among them we were asked to report upon chemically treated wood, the use of which is promoted in buildings, otherwise of incombustible material under the name of fire-proof wood. We therefore called upon six makers of chemically treated wood pronounced hy one of the manufacturers to be 'absolutely incombustible,' which have been subjected to every test that we could apply and to such tests as had been established hy the Navy Department, also to such tests as have been suggested by some of the makers.

"We are now prepared to report that such wood is not fireproof; that it may he readily ignited; that it is less flammable than untreated wood of the same kind, but that when it has been subjected to a heat of one thousand (1,000) degrees Fahrenheit, which is very much lower than the temperature usually generated from the combustion of the contents of very many buildings, the chemical substances are very quickly distilled, the wood then ignites and burns, making a hot fire until the material is consumed, adding unquestionahly to the heat generated by the combustion of the contents of the building or apparatus used.

"We are prepared to report upon this subject, out in order to meet certain assertions, criticisms, and comments upon the work done, it has been decided to prepare proofs of the proposed report and to submit these to the makers of so-called fire-proof wood, thereafter making a final test of any new examples which they may wish to furnish, or of any samples that may be sent to us by contractors, architects, or builders who are now putting this material into otherwise incombustible buildings under the impression that it la fireproof.

"This final test will be made in the laboratory of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, which corporation allows us the use of their laboratory, but is not in any manner responsible for any of our work which may be done therein.

"The date of this final test will be Friday, Aug. 1, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Room 2½, basement of the Walker Building. Any persons who may wish to he present or to appoint witneases will be welcome. We hope to receive examples of so-called fireproof wood in such form that we can identify them by the name of those who send them, but not by the name of the makers.

"We give this notice more fully in the City of New York; as the chemically treated wood, called fireproof, has not yet been made uae of in any building in Boston within the knowledge of the undersigned."

William A. Anderson, Superintendent of the Survey Bureau of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters, was asked yesterday afternoon what he knew about so-called fire-proof woods.

"Undoubtedly there are in some buildings of this city some woods that are fire-resisting," he said. "In several fires we have found that this was the case. I remember that in a part of the Dun Building some of the wood proved to he fire-resisting, but I cannot say that all of the wood in the same building would have shown the same quality, if it had been subjected to the same heat.

"This question is one that has interested the Building Department and fire underwriters greatly, and up to date the main trouble has been to tell whether wood had been properly treated hefore it had a chance to be tested in a fire. Tests have been made, and in many instances, it has been shown that chemically treated wood is capable of resisting flames of great heat. The wood has been scorched, but has not caught fire. I hope Mr. Atkinson will make his experiment thoroughly. We shall watch it with interest."

Walter G. Hooke, Secretary and Treasurer of the Fireproofine Manufacturing Company, said last evenlng:

"Various charges have been made to throw discredit on the value of fire-proof wood, and there seems to be a determined effort on foot to have its use prohibited by law. The charges are absolutely groundless, and there is a nigger in the woodpile when it comes to the question of prohibiting its use. The wood and timbers chemically treated by the Fireproofine Company have successfully stood the tests of the Building Department of this city and the United States Navy. Both are especially severe, the wood being subjected to a temperature of 1,700 degrees, which is enough to melt iron.

"The tests for the United States Navy are made by a special board of officers, who take blocks of wood about 1 inch thick and 12 inchea long, submitting them to a temperature of 1,700 degreea, obtained by a Bunson hurner. The only effect the heat shows upon the wood is that it is slightly charred where it has come in contact with the flame. Then a quantity of shavings of the wood are heaped together and the flame applied under them. If they blaze or carry a flame the wood is rejected.

"The Building Department tests, which are very similar to those made by the Navy Department, are made by Prof. Woolson of the mechanical engineering department of Columbia University. Our wood has never failed to atand the tests, and we now hold large contracts for the Navy Department.

"In the first place, the wood uaed is all selected material, and after it is sawed into desired sizes, it is placed in large steel cylinders, in which a vacuum is produced. Then the fireproofing solution, the composition of which la a secret, la forced into and through the wood under intense pressure. The wood is then removed from the cylinders and carefully dried, the latter being one of the most important points of the process.

"The argument of the fireproof wood man is, granting that you cannot make it entirely fireproof, if you are ahle to produce a product that will retard the flames and make the 'sky-scrapers' less liable to destruction hy fire, much has been accomplished in the way of saving lives and property.

"An effort is being made to have metal-covered wood auhatituted in the Building Department laws for fireproof wood, and that is why the value of our product has been questioned. The testa that it is being continually auhjected to prove all its claims and its value."

JUDGE FINN'S CAMPAIGN.

In a Speech to His Followers "Battery Dan" Says the Murphyites Are "Ping-pongers."

The fight for the Democratic leadership of the First Assembly District was formally opened last night at a meeting held at the Daniel E. Finn Association rooms, 141 Hudson Street. "Battery Dan" Finn, who aspires to the leadership over ex-Commissioner Michael C. Murphy, was the central figure.

Judge Finn, in his speech, declared that the Murphyites were "ping-pongers" and that he had friends who stood ready to bet anything from $10 to $5,000 that he would he "the whole show" after Sept. 16, and that as a matter of fact the Murphy folk were beaten before the fight began.

"When I am leader here," continued Mr. Finn, "you won't have to hunt for me. I will be right here all the time. You will be able to find me at the club house playing dominoes as usual. I am a judge, friends said to the people when I was on the bench, nobody can see me. But when I get off the bench it's different. I'm down here

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

STORES EVERYWHERE. 104 RETAIL BRANCHES

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

LONG ISLAND POTATOES

Are to be the great attraction in our stores this week. The sale begins to-day and will continue until the close of business on Saturday next; and remember there is to be no restriction, no limit in the quantity—a basket, five baskets, or even a barrel at the price quoted. As for the quality, no better pototoes than these are grown and this opportunity to secure them should not be missed.

A LARGE BASKET, 11 CENTS.

SPECIAL—CRACKERS—SPECIAL.

Zu Zu Ginger Snaps, in-er-seal package, moisture proof, 2 for 5c
Graham Crackers, a red in-er-seal package, moisture proof, each 9c
Vanilla Crackers, regular price 15c a pound, this sale, a pound 11c

GELATINE.
A package Cooper's Gelatine 5c
A package X. L. C. R. Gelatine 5c

Smoked Beef—Biscuit.
A Package Smoked Beef.
A Package Uneeda Milk Biscuit.
Both for 15 Cents.

CANNED BEEF.
Roast or Corned.
A Can,
12 Cents.

Root Beer Extract, Peerless Brand, a bottle	7c	Imported Olive Oil, ½-pint bottle	19c
Worcestershire Sauce, Peerless Brand, pint bottle, wrapped	13c	Borax, a package	4c
Cider or White Wine Vinegar, quart bottle	7c	Salmon, Red Alaska Hatchery Brand, a can	13c
French Mustard, Butler's Best, large bottle	8c	Prunes, Fancy California, averaging 55 to pound, 2 pounds	15c
Toilet Paper, 3 rolls for	14c	Parlor Matches, Triumph Brand, a dozen boxes	10c
Black Pepper, our best, a can	7c	Table Salt, Blue Ribbon Brand, a packags	5c
English Mustard, our best, a can	10c	Butler's Best Lye or Potash, a can	7c
Tomatoes, a full-sized solid packed can	10c		
Essie Corn, fancy Maine, a can	9c		
Sweet Chocolate, Triumph Brand, a cake	5c		
Codfish Threads, Peerless Brand, our best, a package	7c		
Ice Cream Salt, best quality, 10-pound bag	10c		
Cocoa, Butler's Peerless, a can	18c		
Cocoa, Triumph Brand, absolutely pure, a can	21c		

CALIFORNIA CANNED FRUITS.
A Can Plums,
A Can Apricots,
A Can Pears,
All heavy syrup, } 3 Cans for 40 Cents.

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

Blue Ribbon Breakfast Food. NONE BETTER. A Package, 10 Cents.

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

boys then. Yes, I'm a boy. I go to the races and can play a little game of draw with any of them."

CONVICTED OF MANSLAUGHTER.

Preacher Donaldson of Staten Island Presented a Written Application for a New Trial.

After deliberating less than an hour yesterday, the jury in the case of Austin B. Donaldson, accused of the murder of Louis N. Meyers, returned to the courtroom with a verdict of manslaughter in the first degree. The prisoner broke down and wept. Judge Gaynor sentenced Donaldson to a term of three years and six months in Sing Sing prison.

Donaldson, who was a lay preacher and a member of the "School of Method," became involved in a quarrel with Meyers on April 10, and with a spade struck him on the head. In summing up for the defense, Mr. Mullen declared that there was a doubt as to whether Meyers had died from his injuries or from the operation performed on him a day after he had entered the hospital. He cited the testimony of a witness that the man would have had a fair chance for recovery if the operation had been performed immediately. Acting District Attorney Rawson said that he did not believe murder had been intended.

The condemned man presented a written application for a new trial, and said that there were two important points not brought out in the trial which he believed would establish his innocence. Judge Gaynor denied the application.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Partly cloudy; light variable winds, mostly south.

There will be local rains Thursday and Friday in the lake region, over the extreme south portion of the South Atlantic States, in Florida, and probably along the Gulf Coast, and in Eastern Texas.

Decided changes in temperature are not probable.

The winds along the Atlantic Coast will be light and variable; on the Gulf Coast fresh south to southeast, and in the lake region mostly light to fresh southwest.

Steamers which depart to-day for European ports will have light, variable winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'a thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1901.	1902.	TIMES. 1902.
3 A. M.	76	67	70
6 A. M.	77	65	69
9 A. M.	81	70	76
12 M.	87	75	80
3 P. M.	90	79	82
6 P. M.	88	78	78
9 P. M.	83	78	74
12 P. M.	79	70	72

THE TIMES'a thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

The average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Weather Bureau 73
Corresponding date 1901 84
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years 74

The thermometer yesterday recorded 68 degrees at 3 A. M. and 74 degrees at 8 P. M., the maximum temperature being 81 at 4:30 P. M., and the minimum 65 at 7 A. M. The hnmidity registered 69 per cent. at 8 A. M., and 66 per cent. at 8 P. M.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...4:48	Sun sets...7:24	Moon rises..9:23

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...9:54	Gov. Isl'd..10:11	H. Gate...12:04
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...10:05	Gov. Isl'd..10:24	H. Gate...12:17

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY.), JULY 24.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Basil, Para and Manaos	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
El Rio, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Fuerst Bismarck, Hamburg	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Iroquois, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
La Savoie, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Monterey, Havana	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	.....	3:30 P. M.

FRIDAY, JULY 25.

Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Taylor Prince, Rio de Janeiro	1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Niagara, Tampico	.....	3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, JULY 26.

Altai, Fortune Island, Jamaica, &c	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Alps, Haiti and Santa Marta	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Arabistan, Argentina, Uruguay, &c	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
British Trader, Antwerp	.....	.....
Caracas, Porto Rico, Venezuela, &c	9:00 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Columbia, Glasgow	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Comanche, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Concho, Galveston via Key West	.....	3:00 P. M.
Island, Denmark	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Kronland, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Minnetonka, London	.....	9:30 A. M.
Morro Castle, Cuba via Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Noordam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Olinda, Cuba	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Proteus, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Umbria, Liverpool via Queenstown	6:00 A. M.	9:30 A. M.

TUESDAY, JULY 29.

Arapahoe, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Bluecher, Hamburg	.....	10:00 A. M.
Kronprinz Wilhelm, Bremen	8:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Madiana, Martinique, Demerara, &c	.....	3:00 P. M.
Orizaba, Colon	1:00 P. M. 9:30 A. M.	3:00 P. M. 1:00 P. M.
Seneca, Jacksonville	*10:30 A. M.	.....

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Florida, and thence by steamer, are dispatched daily, except Thursday, final connecting closes for dispatch via Port Tampa, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays at 6:30 A. M.; for dispatch via Miami, on Mondays and Saturdays at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at the office daily, except Sunday, at 4:30 P. M and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 11:00 P. M. (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) ‡Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. (registered mail must be specially addressed. Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.) Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. (Registered mail must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July $25, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport. Mails for Japan, China, and first-class matter for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July $27, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Peru. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July $28, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and first-class matter for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to August $4, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Coptic. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after July $19 and up to Aug. $9, inclusive, or on arrival of steamer Campania, due at New York Aug. 6, for dispatch per steamer Sierra. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which go via Europe, and New Zealand, which go via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Aug. 9 and up to Aug. $16, in

LUX CASTA TIED RECORD

H. T. Oxnard's Fast Filly Equaled Best Time for Six Furlongs.

HIMSELF WON THE HANDICAP

Plater Was First in a Close Finish for the Stakes Feature of the Brighton Beach Racing Yesterday.

A programme of seven races at the Brighton Beach track yesterday made a long afternoon's sport, and with it furnished more than the usual proportion of startling happenings. For a beginning, Lux Casta, the fast three-year-old filly from the Albemarle stable, owned hy H. T. Oxnard, in the opening race, lowered the Brighton Beach track record for three-quarters of a mile, and equaled the world's record for the distance on a circular course by running in 1:12. Horses have run faster down the straightaway tracks at Sheepshead Bay and Morris Park, but until Lux Casta finished her six furlongs yesterday the fastest time over a circular course was the 1:12 made by the four-year-old Bummer at St. Louis in 1900.

As Lux Casta, a three-year-old, carried 111 pounds, against the 80 pounds carried hy Bummer, her performance must take precedence as a record race. The Albemarle sisble's filly cut one-fifth of a second from the previous hest time at Brighton Besch, which was Voter's race in 1:12.1-5. Lux Casta coupled in the betting with her stable mate, Wealth, started favorite in the race, and was well up all the way, Irene Lindsay leading her by a neck for three furlongs, after which Lux Casta took first plsce and held it to the end, winning in a fighting finish hy a head from the Belmont colt Anak and the fast sprinter Sadducee.

In the mile and a quarter hsndicap another surprise was provided hy the running of W. C. Daly's colt Himself, who was the last outsider in the betting. Himself went on in front after St. Finnan had led for nearly a mile, the Daly colt then winning cleverly by a length from Tom Kenney and Ethics, who were a head apart. The mile-and-a-quarter distance was covered in 2:06 2-5. The upset of the afternoon came in the result of the seventh race, when the Keenes' colt Orlaff, ridden by the apprentice Waugh, after running well up all the way, hung on to the end and got the decision by a head from Bernard, while several heavily backed horses finished back among the beaten division. In three other races for two-year-olds the favorites were the winners. Hurstbourne, at odds on, took the second in handy style, and Cincinnatus, in the sixth, just got to the post first by a short head. In the feature of the afternoon, the Atlantic Stakes, selling, for two-year-olds, Plater, at odds on, just managed to win from Blue and Orange after a sharp fight to the post. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Handicap for all ages; six furlongs, the Albemarle's Stable's Lux Casta, br. f., 3 years, by Donovan-Lucasta, 111 pounds, (Odom,) 9 to 5 and 7 to 10, coupled in the betting with Wealth,) won ridden out by a head; August Belmont's Anak, ch. c., 5, 112, (Bullman,) 50 to 1 and 20 to 1, second by a head from Du Bois & Marryatt's Sadducee, ch. c., 5, 111, (H. Michaels,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, third. Time—1:12. Isia, Mooograph, Demurrer, The Amazon, Wealth, Lord Pepper, Irene Lindsay, Belle of Lexington, Delmarch, Cuspidor, and Lord Radnor also ran. Winner trained by P. Wimmer. Value to the winner, $910.

SECOND RACE.—For two-yenr-olds, weights twelve pounds below the scale, with penalties; five furlongs. Julius Fleischmann's Hurstbourne, b. c., by Imallo-Flora Hurst, 122 pounds, (J. Martin,) 1 to 2 and 1 to 4, won easily by a length; Tha Pepper Stable's Kentucky Rose, b. f., 107, (Redfern,) 12 to 1 and 3 to 1, second by three lengths from Perry Belmont's Tioga, br. f., 107, (Wonderly,) 7 to 1 and 8 to 5, third. Time—1:01 2-5. Mackay Dwyer, Uranium, Stumping Ground, Colonsay, and B. Doyle also ran. Winner trained by Thomas Welsh. Value to the winner, $710.

THIRD RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a quarter. W. C. Daly's Himself, ch. c., 4 years, by Himyar-Fellcite, 115 pounds, (Odom,) 25 to 1 and 6 to 1, won cleverly by a length; the Osceola Stable's Tom Kenny, b. c., 4, 126, (Shaw,) 6 to 1 and 8 to 5, second by a head from C. F. Dwyer's Ethics, b. c., 3, 124, (Hurns,) 11 to 5 and 3 to 5, third. Time—2:06 2-5. St. Finnan and Surmise also ran. Winner trained by J. Daly. Value to the winner, $1,250.

FOURTH RACE.—The Atlantic Stakes for two-year-olds, selling allowances, scale from $3,500 down to $1,000; five furlongs. A. L. Aste's Plater, b. c., by Hero of Navarre-Invermay, 104 pounds, (Wonderly,) 1 to 2 and out, won, ridden out, by a neck. James McLoughlin's Blue and Orange, b. c., by Fitz James-Pearl II., 97, (Redfern,) 6 to 1 and 7 to 5, second by a length and a half from M. Murphy's Roxbore, b. f., by Candlemas-Goldie Cad, 94, (Shea,) 8 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:01. Hackensack, Zadok, and Tugal Bey also ran. Winner trained by owner. Value to the winner, $3,015.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; scale from $2,500 down to $1,000; one mile and a sixteenth. F. Richardson's Mercer, b. g., 5 years, by Sir Dixon-Merdin, 108 pounds, (Redfern,) 6 to 1 and 8 to 5, won cleverly by a half length; Edward Morrell's Agnes D., b. f., 4, 109, (Shea,) 12 to 1 and 3 to 1, second, by a half length, from P. Ryan's Obia, h. m., 4, 106, (L. Jackson,) 7 to 5 and 1 to 2, third. Time—1:47 2-5. Kalif, Anecdote, The Regent, and Military also ran. Winner trained by J. Redfern. Value to the winner, $830.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling allowances; scale from $1,000 down to $500; five and one-half furlongs. M. F. Dwyer's Cincinnatus, ch. c., by Ornament-Emma Primrose, 107 pounds, (H. Michnels,) 9 to 5 and 7 to 10, won ridden out, by a head; F. M. Taylor's Bismarck, b. c., 107, (Odom,) 12 to 5 and even, second, by three lengths from W. C. Daly's Squid, b. g., 99, (Creamer,) 40 to 1 and 15 to 1, third. Time—1:07 4-5. Adele Harding, Blue Delft, Kilmarie, Wiener Wurst, President, Franklyn C., Drewdell, and Northern Light also ran. Winner trained by R. Miller. Value to the winner, $760.

SEVENTH RACE.—For maidens, two years old; selling allowances; scale from $1,500 down to $500; five furlongs. J. R. & F. P. Keene's Orloff, br. g., by Kingston-Katherine II., 94 pounds, (Waugh,) 30 to 1 and 12 to 1, won, ridden out, by a neck; F. M. Taylor's Bernard, b. c., 102, (Wonderly,) 7 to 1 and 3 to 2, second, by two lengths, from R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s, Epidemic, ch. f., 94, (Shea,) 5 to 1 and 11 to 5, third. Time—1:01 4-5. Ithan, Baron Knight, Michaelmas, Bondage, Barkelmore, Byronerdale, Maintain, Funk Only, Tom Moore, Mr. Dingle, Broomcorn, and Cloche d'Or also ran. Winner trained by James Rowe. Value to the winner, $730.

Entries for Brighton Beach Races.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds, weights ten pounds under the scale, with penalties; five furlongs. Monte Carlo, 122 pounds; Irascible, Prediction, and Benefit, 112 each; Athlana and Anna Daly, 109 each.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances, scale from $2,000 down to $500; one mile and a sixteenth. Peninsula, 108 pounds; Satire, 106; Khilal, 105; Waterton and Bluff, 104 each; Clonmell, 99; Great Amarican, 98; Animosity, 96; Princess H., 94; Tchula and C. Rosenfeld, 90 each; Past and Pearl Finder, 89 each; Musidora, 84.

THIRD RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a quarter. W. C. Daly's Himself, ch. c., 4 years, by Himyar-Fellcite, 115 pounds, (Odom,) 25 to 1 and 6 to 1, won cleverly by a length; the Osceola Stable's Tom Kenny, b. c., 4, 126, (Shaw,) 6 to 1 and 8 to 5, second by a head from C. F. Dwyer's Ethics, b. c., 3, 124, (Hurns,) 11 to 5 and 3 to 5, third. Time—2:06 2-5. St. Finnan and Surmise also ran. Winner trained by J. Daly. Value to the winner, $1,250.

FOURTH RACE.—The Atlantic Stakes for two-year-olds, selling allowances, scale from $3,500 down to $1,000; five furlongs. A. L. Aste's Plater, b. c., by Hero of Navarre-Invermay, 104 pounds, (Wonderly,) 1 to 2 and out, won, ridden out, by a neck. James McLoughlin's Blue and Orange, b. c., by Fitz James-Pearl II., 97, (Redfern,) 6 to 1 and 7 to 5, second by a length and a half from M. Murphy's Roxbore, b. f., by Candlemas-Goldie Cad, 94, (Shea,) 8 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:01. Hackensack, Zadok, and Tugal Bey also ran. Winner trained by owner. Value to the winner, $3,015.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; scale from $2,500 down to $1,000; one mile and a sixteenth. F. Richardson's Mercer, b. g., 5 years, by Sir Dixon-Merdin, 108 pounds, (Redfern,) 6 to 1 and 8 to 5, won cleverly by a half length; Edward Morrell's Agnes D., b. f., 4, 109, (Shea,) 12 to 1 and 3 to 1, second, by a half length, from P. Ryan's Obia, h. m., 4, 106, (L. Jackson,) 7 to 5 and 1 to 2, third. Time—1:47 2-5. Kalif, Anecdote, The Regent, and Military also ran. Winner trained by J. Redfern. Value to the winner, $830.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling allowances; scale from $1,000 down to $500; five and one-half furlongs. M. F. Dwyer's Cincinnatus, ch. c., by Ornament-Emma Primrose, 107 pounds, (H. Michnels,) 9 to 5 and 7 to 10, won ridden out, by a head; F. M. Taylor's Bismarck, b. c., 107, (Odom,) 12 to 5 and even, second, by three lengths from W. C. Daly's Squid, b. g., 99, (Creamer,) 40 to 1 and 15 to 1, third. Time—1:07 4-5. Adele Harding, Blue Delft, Kilmarie, Wiener Wurst, President, Franklyn C., Drewdell, and Northern Light also ran. Winner trained by R. Miller. Value to the winner, $760.

SEVENTH RACE.—For maidens, two years old; selling allowances; scale from $1,500 down to $500; five furlongs. J. R. & F. P. Keene's Orloff, br. g., by Kingston-Katherine II., 94 pounds, (Waugh,) 30 to 1 and 12 to 1, won, ridden out, by a neck; F. M. Taylor's Bernard, b. c., 102, (Wonderly,) 7 to 1 and 3 to 2, second, by two lengths, from R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s, Epidemic, ch. f., 94, (Shea,) 5 to 1 and 11 to 5, third. Time—1:01 4-5. Ithan, Baron Knight, Michaelmas, Bondage, Barkelmore, Byronerdale, Maintain, Funk Only, Tom Moore, Mr. Dingle, Broomcorn, and Cloche d'Or also ran. Winner trained by James Rowe. Value to the winner, $730.

Matinee Races for Road Drivers.

For the second matinée meet of the Road Horse Association of New Jersey at Weequahic Park next Saturday afternoon, a special race against the track record by Little Dick, owned and driven hy J. H. Cuthell, will be a feature. Little Dick's best time is 2:10¾. The mark that he is going against is 2:17¼, made to wagon hy Beldia. Four horses have entered for the 2:35 class, trotting, which is to be two heats in three. Five horses will compete in the novice trotting race for the Bard prize, which will be two in three heats to wagon. Seven entries have been made for the R. B. De Camp prize, for 2:30 pacers, two heats in three, to wagon. A free-for-all pace, half mile heats, two in three, to wagon, will be contested for by four horses.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

New York Beat Brooklyn at Washington Park—Pittsburg Lost to St. Louis.

Inter-borough hasehall rivalry attracted a gathering of nsarly 7,000 persons to Washington Park, Brooklyn, yesterday, to see the first of a series of five games between the New York and Brooklyn players. The home team was defeated by McGraw's men, who scored four runs, while Hanlon's aggregation only succeeded in msking a single tsily.

The only run for Brooklyn was scored in the third inning, and the visitors were unable to get one until the seventh. The game was lost and won in the eighth: A fumhle by Dolan and two bases on called balls by Hughes filled the bases. Hughes then forced in a run by hitting McGann. Brodie's hit to centre brought in snother run, snd a bad throw by Farrell was responsible for the other tally.

Neither side scored until Brooklyn tallied in the lattsr half of the third inning. Hughes was easily disposed of at first hy Smith and McGann. Then Sheckard and Keeler each got a base on called hsils. Dolan sent a long fly to Dunn in centre field and Sheckard reached third on the throw in. Keeler stole second snd Bowerman threw to McGraw to head off the Brooklyn Captain, hut the New York manager let the hsll go by him and Sheckard crossed the plste. For the New Yorks in the seventh inning McGann sent a warm one which glanced off Irwin's leg and the hig first haseman got to second. Brodie was out at first and McGann stole to third. The latter tied the score when Wheeler tried to throw to the plate after Lauder had sent one in his direction. In the following inning New York's representatives won the day. Dolan missed Bowerman's line fly. Taylor tried to sacrifice, hut only fouled to Farrell. Bowerman stole second and Jones got his base on hslls. Bowerman ran to third when Farrell dropped the ball and McGrsw walked to first on called balls, filling the bases. McGann stepped up to the plate only to he hit hy Hughes, which forced in a run. Brodie sent a hot one past Irwin, scoring Jones. Dahlen made a fine stop of Lauder's hit to short and threw McGraw out at the plate. Farrell then made an attempt to double Lauder, but his aim was bad, as he threw too low and McGann csme in with the last run made in the game. The score:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	P	O	A	E
Jones, lf	1	0	2	0	0	
McGraw, ss	0	0	1	8	2	
McGann, 1b	2	1	11	1	0	
Brodie, cf	0	1	4	0	0	
Lauder, 3b	0	1	0	1	1	
Smith, 2b	0	0	3	5	1	
Dunn, rf	0	0	1	0	0	
Bowerman, c	1	1	5	1	0	
Taylor, p	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	4	4	27	15	4	

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	P	O	A	E
Sheckard, lf	1	0	4	0	0	
Keeler, rf	0	0	0	0	0	
Dolan, cf	0	0	1	0	1	
Dahlen, ss	0	0	0	5	0	
Farrell, c	0	0	5	2	1	
McCr'ry, 1b	0	2	15	0	0	
Irwin, 3b	0	1	0	2	0	
Wheeler, 2b	0	1	2	2	0	
Hughes, p	0	1	0	5	0	
*Kitson	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	1	4	27	16	2	

*Batted for Hughes in ninth inning.

New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0—4
Brooklyn	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0—1

First base on errors—Brooklyn, 3; New York, 2. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 8; New York, 6. Two-base hit—McGann. Stolen bases—Bowerman, 2; Keeler. Double plays—Lauder, McGraw, and McGann. Sacrifice hits—Smith, 2; Taylor. First base on balls—By Hughes, 4; by Taylor, 8. Hit by pitched ball—By Hughes, 1; by Taylor, 2. Struck out—By Hughes, 3; by Taylor, 4. Passed ball—Farrell. Time—Two hours. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

ST. LOUIS, 10; PITTSBURG, 4.

ST. LOUIS, July 23.—The St. Louis hasehall team batted out a victory off Pitchers Doheny and Leever to-day. The Pittshurgs played poorly in the field. Wagner was benched for disputing a called strike. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	0 1 2 2 3 1 1 0 .—10	15	1
Pittsburg	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 1—4	8	3

Batteries—Yerkes and O'Neill; Doheny, Leever, and Zimmer.

BOSTON, 3; PHILADELPHIA, 0.

BOSTON, July 23.—The Boston haseball team shut out Philadelphia to-day hecause Willis could not he hit, and the home team scored hecsuse Hulswitt, Jennings, and Childs contrihuted errors that cost the visitors three runs. Outside Willis's pitching, the feature of the game was Cromlinger's fast work at third. The score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Boston	0 0 1 0 0 0 0 2 .—3	6	0
Philadelphia	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0	3	5

Batteries—Willis and Moran; Iberg and Dooin.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	58	17	.773	St. Louis	34	44	.436
Brooklyn	40	36	.561	Philadelphia	34	46	.425
Chicago	41	30	.532	Cincinnati	32	48	.427
Boston	38	34	.528	New York	24	51	.320

Games Scheduled for To-day.

New York at Brooklyn.
Philadelphia at Boston.
Pittsburg at St. Louis.
Cincinnati at Chicago.

Eastern League Games.

The Jersey City bsseball team played its lsst game prior to a two weeks' tour, at New West Side Park yesterdsy. Buffalo won by a score of 4 to 2. It was a pitcher's hattle in which the visiting team came out ahead hy hunching hits in the seventh inning. Score:

JERSEY CITY.	R	1B	P	O	A	E
Woods, lf	0	0	1	0	0	
Shindle, 3b	0	1	1	0	0	
Hall'n, cf	0	0	6	0	0	
Carr, 1b	0	0	9	0	0	
Griffen, 2b	0	0	2	5	0	
Shoch, rf	1	1	1	1	0	
Mack, ss	0	0	1	3	0	
Butler, c	1	2	5	0	1	
Fertsch, p	0	0	1	2	0	
*McManus	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	2	4	27	10	1	

BUFFALO.	R	1B	P	O	A	E
Gettman, cf	1	1	2	0	0	
Brain, 3b	0	1	0	4	0	
G'mshaw, lf	0	1	2	1	0	
Law, 1b	0	0	12	0	0	
Ath'ton, 2b	1	1	1	1	1	
Milligan, rf	0	1	1	0	0	
Nattress, ss	1	1	4	2	0	
Shaw, c	0	0	2	5	1	
Amole, p	0	1	1	0	3	
Total	4	9	27	12	1	

*Batted for Fertsch in ninth.

Jersey City	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0—2
Buffalo	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0—4

Earned runs—Jersey City, 2; Buffalo, 3. Two-base hits—Gettman, Atherton, Nattress, and Shoch. Three-base hit—Amole. Sacrifice hits—Wood and Griffen. Left on bases—Jersey City, 0; Buffalo, 5. First base on balls—Off Amole, 5; off Fertsch, 1. Hit by pitched ball—By Amole, 1. Struck out—By Fertsch, 3; by Amole, 3. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. McGann and Gautier.

AT NEWARK.

	R.	H.	E.
Newark	2 0 0 2 2 0 0 0 .—6	11	1
Rochester	0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—1	4	3

Batteries—Appicgate and Thackera; McFarlan and Phelps.

AT WORCESTER.

	R.	H.	E.
Worcester	3 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 .—6	10	4
Providence	0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—2	5	3

Batteries—Hastings and Steelman; Friend and Lamar.

SECOND GAME.

	R.	H.	E.
Worcester	0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—1	7	4
Providence	0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—1	2	7

Batteries—Pappalau and Steelman; Conn and Lamar.

AT TORONTO.

	R.	H.	E.
Toronto	0 1 3 1 0 2 0 0 .—7	9	1
Montreal	0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1	6	2

Batteries—Bruce and Taft; Magee and Raub.

SECOND GAME.

	R.	H.	E.
Toronto	0 1 0 0 0 3 0 0 .—4	7	1
Montreal	0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—1	4	1

Batteries—Gardner and Taft; Langton and Raub.

New York State League Games.

At Utica—Utica, 5; Schenectady, 4.
At Syracuse—Syracuse, 2; Troy, 1, (eleven innings.)
At Binghamton—Binghamton, 12; Albany, 0.

American League Games.

At Boston—Boston, 3; St. Louis, 2, (thirteen innings.)
At Philadelphia—Philadelphia, 5; Detroit, 2.
At Baltimore—Baltimore, 7; Chicago, 5.
At Washington—Washington, 6; Cleveland, 5.

Pitcher St. Vrain Allowed to Play.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., July 23.—An injunction brought hy the Memphis Baseball Club to restrain the Southern Association of Bsseball Clubs from interfering with Player St. Vrain, the Memphis pitcher who, it is charged hy the association, is under contract in another league, was granted today by Chancellor McConnell.

This decision gives the Memphis club the right to play St. Vrain in any game with any club of the Southern Association without interference and hrings the proceedings to a conclusion where the association will have to either abandon the case or get it to trial by the introduction of evidence.

Jockey Taylor Dies of Injuries.

CHICAGO, July 23.—Jockey Taylor, the steeplechase rider, died here to-dsy as the result of injuries received in a jumping race on the opening day at Harlem, last Monday. Taylor had the mount on Farrell. The horse fell at the fifth fence, carrying four other horses with him. Taylor was caught under the heap and received the injuries which proved fatal to-day. Taylor's home was in Louisville, Ky.

LIGHT WIND FOR YACHTS

Mineola Led the "Seventies" in Larchmont Race Week Regatta.

THE SKIPPERS DISPLAY SKILL

Yankee's Owner Protests Action of Capt. Barr—Neola Finished Alone in 60-Foot Class.

In light airs that rarely reached more than a strength of five or six milee an hour, and that toward the finish fell off into a dead calm, the Mineola yesterday defeated her sister boats in the "seventies" class on the third day of yacht racing in the Larchmont race week series. It was a close race from start to finish. The three skippers displayed great skill in nursing their boats along, and the Corinthians were not less resourceful than their professional rival. Twice the Yankee had the race almost won, and might well have fared hetter in the end had the wind not given out. An excellent showing was made hy the Rsinbow, which, most of the way around, was on almost equsl terms with the others. At the finish the Belmont hoat was 4 minutes 28 seconds ahead of the Yankee and 16 minutes 18 seconds shead of the Rainhow.

Capt. "Charlie" Barr sailed the Mineola, J. Rogers Maxwell was at the wheel of the Yankee, while Cornelius Vanderbilt stood at the wheel of the Rainhow. The start was at 11:35, and only a second or two after the signsl Cspt. Bsrr put the Mineola over the line in the windward berth. A few seconds hehind were the Yankee and the Rainbow, close together, the latter to the leeward and slightly ahead, and the former to the windward of the line, close under the stern of the Regatta Committee's hoat. With the wind from the north and the course eastnortheast, the first leg was a close reach to the mark three miles away. All three boats carried cluhtopsails and had hahy jihtopsails up, and they went away on the port tack.

Skipper Maxwell pushed off hot after the Mlueola, and, aided hy a strong puff of wind, pulled up close upon him, followed in his wake for a time, and then crossed his stern. Capt. Barr luffed up, and the two boats bore away, luffing most of the distance to the mark. The wind freshened a little and the yachts made very good speed, the Mineola still maintaining her lead. They were timed at the mark as fcllows: Mineola, 11:54:20; Yankee, 11:55:14; Rainbow, 11:56:03.

To the second mark, south 3⅞ miles along the Long Island ehore, it was a run and a reach, and the Yankee had the best of it on this leg. At the turn the Mineola was only one second ahead, the times at the turn heing: Mineola, 12:28:12; Yankee, 12:28:13, and Ranbow, 12:28:40. At the end of the first round the time was: Mineola, 12:53:04; Yankee, 12:53:37; Rainbow, 12:54:19.

On the reach to the east-northeast mark on the second round, the Yankee and the Rainhow worked up close to the leader. All came to the mark well hunched, and rounded with only about ten seconds hetween the first and the third boat. Skipper Vanderhilt worked the Rainbow into second place, which he held for a few moments, hut presently the Yankee regained her position, and hoth hoats closed up on the Minsola. The wind hegan to drop off, and the spinnakers and halloons did scarcely enough work to compensats for carrying them. Changes in sails were made again and again, but progress was slow. The Yankee msnaged to pass ths Mineola, and kept the lead for a short time, hut Capt. Barr, hy csreful nursing, pushed the Mineola to the front again, and rounded the second mark with a lead of 2 minutes, the time being: Mineola, 2:03:10; Yankee, 2:05:10; Rainbow, 2:18:11. The Rainhow was hung up in the doldrums under the lee of the Long Island shore.

It wss a drift to the finish. The wind had swung into the southeast, and then dropped off into a dead calm. With scarcely steersgs way, the hoats lagged slowly along. At 3 o'clock the committee decided to cu the race short at the end of the second round, for all the hoats making the course twenty-one and a half miles, instead of thirty-two and a quarter miles. At that hour the two leading seventies were a mile and a half away, while the other yachts were stretched out in a long line all the way from Hempstead Harhor up the Sound, to the first mark. The Mineola and the Yankee were lapped, but the Mineola got a little more of the southeast zephyr and traveled the fastest.

As the Mineola crossed the finish line at 3:48:30, the Yankee was hecalmed and almost at anchor. She got in at 4:17:58, and the Rainbow followed at 4:20:48.

At the end of the first round Capt. Barr was flying a protest flag, and after the race was over Mr. Maxwell sent to the Regatta Committee a written protest against the Mineola for violation of the rule of right of way providing that an overtaking yacht shall keep clear of the one heing overtaken, and that a yacht shall not bear away out of course to hinder another passing to leeward.

The two sixty-raters, Neola and Weetamoe, met again for the first time since the racing at Newport. Both have been in the hands of repairers for the last two weeks and are supposed to be much improved. The Weetamoe did not, however, give evidence of much improvement. She was outsailed by the Neola at every point, and the race between the two was a procession from start to finish. When the starting signal was given, at 11:45, both yachts were far away from the line; both skippers having miscalculated the time. Both went across at the windward end of the line, the Weetamoe some 10 or 15 seconds hehind her competitor. The Lippitt boat never caught up. The time at the first mark was, Neola, 12:08:15; Weetamoe, 12:09:30. When sunset came both hoats, on the second leg of the second round, were far away from home under the lee of the Long Island shore, contemplating a sea that was without a ruffle of breeze to encourage them.

There was little of interest in the other races of the larger boats. The schooners Elmina and Muriel made their usual close contest, but it was eventless. The Elmina beat by 8 minutes 15 seconds.

Sixty-two yachts were started out of seventy-five entries, the biggest fleet of the season. Twenty sloops of the twenty-five foot and under classes went over in a hunch, on one signal, huddled so close under the lee of the committee boat in their eagerness to get the windward position that there were several fouls. When the racehoats were started nineteen hoats came to the line all hunched in the same fashion, with the same result. It was a pretty and exciting spectacle, hut it was not good yachting.

The day was a ohapter of incidents despite the absence of wind. The Class M yawl race was spoiled just before the start by the Tern and the Spindrift coming in collision and the Tern losing her bowsprit. The Marguerite fouled the mark boat at the start, scraped her side, and was disqualified. The Firefly was disqualified for hooming out her jih on the reach home to the finish. The Microhe was disqualified for fouling the stakeboat at the start.

The summaries follow:

SCHOONERS—CLASS D.

65 to 75 feet racing length.
Course, 21½ miles. Start, 11:40.

Boat and Owner.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Elmina, F. F. Brewster	6:13:43	6:33:43
Muriel, Charles Smithers	6:16:58	6:46:58
Quissetta, Samuel C. Davis	Did not finish.	

SLOOPS—CLASS H.

70 to 80 feet racing length.
Course, 21½ miles. Start, 11:35.

Mineola, August Belmont	4:13:30	4:13:30
Yankee, J. R. Maxwell	3:52:58	4:17:88
Rainbow, C. Vanderbilt	4:04:48	4:29:48

SCHOONERS—CLASS F.

Under 65 feet racing length.
Course, 21½ miles. Start, 11:40.

Gevalia, T. O'Conor Sloane	Did not finish.	
Miladi, S. H. Mason	7:50:00	7:70:00

SLOOPS—CLASS I.

60 to 70 feet racing length.
Course, 21½ miles. Start, 11:45.

Neola, George M. Pynchon	7:30:00	7:45:00
Weetamoe, Henry F. Lippitt	Did not finish.	

SLOOPS—CLASS L.

36 to 43 feet racing length.
Course, 21½ miles. Start, 11:50.

Dorwina, Clifford V. Brokaw	Did not finish.	
Effort, F. M. Smith	7:35:36	7:45:36
Mira, C. L. Poor	7:42:52	7:52:52
Challenger, W. T. Foote, Jr.	7:28:26	7:31:26

YAWLS—CLASS M.

30 to 36 feet racing length.
Course, 21½ miles. Start, 11:55.

Tern, John Hyslop	Disabled.	
Spindrift	Fouled the Tern.	

SLOOPS—CLASS M.

30 to 36 feet racing length.
Course, 21½ miles. Start, 11:55.

Leda, Harry L. Maxwell	Did not finish.	
Possum, E. S. Ballon	Did not finish.	
Spasm, Edward R. King	Did not finish.	

SLOOPS—CLASS N.

25 to 30 feet racing length.
Course, 21¼ miles. Start, 12.

Alerion, A. H. Alker	Did not finish.	
Mimosa, Trenor L. Park	Did not finish.	
Gossip, D. B. Pratt	Did not finish.	

SLOOPS—CLASS P.

21 to 25 feet, racing length.
Course, 21 miles. Start, 12:05.

Rochelle, F. J. Gould	6:22:55	6:17:55
Chingachgook, E. A. Stevens	5:48:24	5:43:24
Pixie, E. L. Hopkin	5:14:09	5:09:09
Snapper, A. B. Alley	4:58:55	4:53:55
Ojibway, ——	5:15:06	5:10:06

RACEABOUTS.

25 feet, racing length.
Course, 21 miles. Start, 12:05.

Rogue, A. B. Alley	3:57:11	3:52:11
Mavis, G. L. Pirie	4:29:10	4:24:10
Scamp, A. Pirie	3:56:52	3:51:52
Indian, J. R. Maxwell, Jr.	3:52:34	3:47:34
Whistlewing, H. M. Crane	3:56:48	3:53:48
Hobo, Tranor L. Park	3:53:10	3:48:10

AMERICAN YACHT CLUB—ONE-DESIGN CLASS.

21 feet, racing length.
Course, 21 miles. Start, 12:05.

Jolly Tar, S. Howland	4:22:26	4:17:26
Rascal, S. C. Hopkins	4:20:49	4:15:49
Howdy, S. Wainwright	4:11:00	4:06:00
Cricket, Howard Willetts	5:42:19	5:32:19
Kid, O. Harriman, Jr.	4:21:15	4:16:15
Ping-Pong, W. H. Browning	Did not finish.	

LARCHMONT TWENTY-ONE-FOOT CLASS.

Course, 21 miles. Start, 12:05.

Adelaide, J. J. Dwyer	5:07:08	5:02:08
Houri, J. H. Esser	5:10:58	5:05:58

SLOOPS—CLASS Q.

18 to 21 feet racing length.
Course, 21 miles. Start, 12:10.

Quoc, A. D. Tappan	5:24:50	5:14:50
Gazabo, N. P. Vuite	5:24:44	5:14:34
Eos, ——	5:08:40	4:58:40
Montank, J. S. Appleby	4:43:44	4:24:44

SLOOPS—CLASS R.

Under 18 feet racing length.
Course 21 miles. Start, 12:10.

Cricket, H. C. Pryer	5:42:19	5:32:19
Flim Flam, A. D. Prince	——	——
Nike, Guy Forbes	5:43:55	5:33:55
Microbe, Mr. Mitchell	6:28:27	Disqual.

MANHASSET YACHT CLUB RACEABOUTS.

Course 21 miles. Start, 12:10.

Lambkin, S. W. Roach	5:35:54	5:25:54
Firefly, Guy Standing	5:50:11	5:40:11
Mist, J. Walker	6:23:32	5:13:32
Arizona, G. A. Corry	5:50:07	5:40:07

NEW ROCHELLE ONE-DESIGN CLASS.

Course 21 miles. Start, 12:10.

Caper, P. L. Howard	5:18:40	5:08:40
Knave, W. N. Bavier	5:00:10	4:50:10
Deuce, L. D. Huntington, Jr.	5:28:45	5:18:45
Ace, W. N. Bavier, Jr.	Did not finish.	

ARDSLEY CLUB ONE-DESIGN CLASS.

Course 21 miles. Start, 12:10.

Mary Baker, Fred M. Hoyt	Did not finish.	
Scoot, ——	5:47:01	5:47:01
Ping Pong, Denning & Campbell	5:43:23	5:48:23
Midget, Edwin L. Gould	5:00:00	5:50:00

CATBOATS—CLASS W.

Under 18 feet racing length.
Course, 21 miles. Start, 12:15.

Wif Waf, Howell Sayre	4:00:30	3:45:30
Scud, Donald Abbott	Did not finish.	

The winners were the Elmina, Mineola, Neola, Challenge, Snapper, Indian, Howdy, Adelaide, Gazabo, Cricket, Lambkin, Knave, Scout, and Wif Waf.

THINKS THE METEOR TOO BIG.

Size of German Emperor's Yacht Against Her in European Racing Says E. W. Lapthorn.

Thomas W. Ratsey, who designed and made the racing sails for nearly all the racing yachts owned hy Sir Thomas Lipton and who fitted out the German Emperor's yacht Meteor, yesterday sailed for England with his family on the steamer St. Louis. He expects to be ahroad until next Spring. Mr. Ratsey stated that his sailmaking establishment, at City Island, in his absence, would be conducted hy E.

HERLIHY'S FRIEND TRIED

Patrolman Reagan Before Deputy Commissioner Thurston.

Ex-Captain Objects to Cross-Examination as a Witness for Fear of Prejudicing His Own Case.

The trial of Patrolman Stephen J. Reagan, formerly wardman under Capt. Herlihy, charged with a long list of offenses, was begun at Police Headquarters yesterday before Deputy Commissioner Thurston. Much of the time was taken up by C. G. M. Wahle, who represented Reagan, in making motions one by one to dismiss the several charges, and only two witnesses were examined, Capt. Herlihy and Miss Minnie Weiner, who keeps a house at 199 and 201 Allen Street. Assistant District Attorneys Morgan and Sandford conducted the prosecution.

Reagan is charged with willful neglect of duty; receiving money from the proprietors of certain houses in the Edridge Street Precinct; revealing to Capt. Herlihy the questions put to him during an examination by the District Attorney, and perjury as a witness in the Herlihy case. On the opening of the case Mr. Wahle moved to dismiss all the charges on the ground that Commissioner Partridge and his deputies had not lawfully been appointed, which motion was promptly denied by Deputy Commissioner Thurston. The lawyer then went on with a long series of motions to dismiss on the ground that, as the defendant was charged with misdemeanors and felonies, he was entitled to an investigation of them by the Grand Jury, and to a jury trial. Counsel tried to make issues of several technical points, and after a long discussion Col. Thurston said that he would refer the matter to the Corporation Counsel.

Capt. Herlihy when called declared that he could not remember any conversation he had ever had with Reagan, and when Mr. Morgan tried to draw him out, the witness told the prosecutor that he was wasting his time. Finally he appealed to the Deputy Commissioner.

"Mr. Commissioner," he said, "I'm under indictment and I don't think it is fair to put me through this cross-examination, and with your permission I won't answer any more questions."

"Oh, don't say that," said Col. Thurston. "I don't propose that unfair advantage shall be taken of you. When they put questions to you that you think will prejudice your case say so, and I'll rule upon them."

"Well, I don't like any of these questions," said Capt. Herlihy. "They're trying the old Herlihy case all over again. I don't want to answer any more questions."

There was no cross-examination, and after recess Mrs. Weiner was put on the stand. She admitted that her house was of a character not sanctioned by law and declared that Reagan had been a frequent visitor there, and that there had been no concealment of what was taking place. She said the patrolman came to her place on an average of twice a week.

"Did things go on the same when he was there?" the witness was asked.

"Yes, just the same."

Mrs. Weiner said that she had sold her house at 201 Allen Street because Reagan had said that she was interfering with the business of another place. She said the officer had tried to get her another house. During the direct examination all the witnesses for the prosecution were excluded from the room. On cross-examination Mrs. Weiner said that she had been arrested four times in fourteen years and convicted once of keeping a disorderly house. She was still on the stand when adjournment was made until 10 o'clock this morning.

Lost His Hand from a Handshake.

DES MOINES, Iowa, July 23.—Capt. J. N. McClanahan, a prominent politician of Corydon and ex-Grand Master of the Masonic Order of Iowa, has lost his right hand from the effects of a handshake with a friend. The grip received was so hard that several of the small bones were broken and afterward caused a cancerous growth. Amputation became necessary and the operation has been performed.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

WILLIAM E. PENTZ.—Deputy Sheriff Plunkett has received an attachment against William E. Pentz, stock broker, formerly at 44 Broad Street, for $200 in favor of Charles K. Moore for deposited on Sept. 12, 1901, to buy United States Steel stock. It was stated that Mr. Pentz's office is closed, the furniture has been removed, and Mr. Pentz is supposed to be in Jacksonville, Fla. The attachment was served on the Secretary of the Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange to attach the proceeds of the sale of his seat. The attachment was granted on the ground that he resides at Bayonne, N. J.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

UNITED INCANDESCENT LIGHT COMPANY.—Judge Thomas of the United States District Court has appointed George J. Gilman temporary receiver of the assets of the United Incandescent Light Company of 812 Greenwich Street, against which a creditors' petition in bankruptcy was filed on the 15th inst., on the application of the United States Security Company, a creditor. It was stated that there is machinery at 812 Greenwich Street worth at least $1,000, which the landlord threatens to dispossess.

Discharges in Bankruptcy.

Judge Thomas, in the United States District Court, yesterday, granted discharges to twenty-five bankrupts, among whom were James P. Pillow of 229 Broadway, formerly of Moll & Pillow of Rochester, N. Y., whose liabilities were $41,879; Harry Hirschman, salesman, of 119 Broome Street, formerly of Cincinnati, liabilities $55,291; John A. Knox, carpenter and builder, of 712 Union Avenue, Bronx, liabilities $38,022; Herman Mindermann, formerly of Doscher & Mindermann, liquor dealers at 255 Washington Street; Thomas B. McCreedy, as Glaze & McCreedy, custom shoe manufacturers, of 15 East Fifteenth Street, liabilities $36,302, and Walter McDonough, a policeman, of 173 East Seventy-fourth Street, liabilities $1,621.

Attachment Against a Mining Company.

Deputy Sheriff Campbell has received an attachment for $35,515 against the California King Gold Mines Company from J. Adriance Bush, in favor of Hewlett Bush, on an assigned claim from the Colorado Iron Works Company for balance due for machinery for a mill near Yuma, Ariz. The attachment was granted by Justice Dugro of the Supreme Court on the ground that it is an Arizona corporation.

Receiver for a Stable Supply Firm.

Justice Giegerich of the Supreme Court has appointed Charles E. F. McCann receiver of the assets of the firm of F. J. O'Sullivan & Brothers, dealers in stable supplies at 20 and 22 Commerce Street, in a suit brought by Denis T. O'Sullivan against his brother, Thomas D. O'Sullivan, for a dissolution and an accounting. Francis J. O'Sullivan, another brother, died on Feb. 13 last.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ALBRATI, Luigia—P. Blasetti	$74
ALEXANDER, Max—A. Prince	155
ALEXANDER, Frederick J. K.—P. L. Furgeon and another	2,658
BAIRD, David A. McCann	82
BELING, Charles G.—J. F. Fagan	150
BRAUN, Frank and Eva—E. C. Hecht and another	219
BLUM, David—H. Moskowitz	154
BREMER, John J.—F. M. Scott	501
CUFF, Patrick J.—A. Seitz	133
BECKER, Herman, and John F. Reilly—H. L. G. Ashnani	123
BRINN, Harry—A. Goldstein	345
BECK, Robert F.—S. E. Newmark	10,191
DRY DOCK, EAST BROADWAY, AND BATTERY RAILROAD COMPANY—A. Robinson, administrator, costs	94
CONNELL, Joseph—F. W. Harrison	353
CLIFFORD, James D.—J. J. Scannell and another, costs	90
BELKNAP ADDRESSING MACHINE Company—City of New York	167
BURNETT PUBLISHING COMPANY—City of New York	48
ENGBRDEKS, Joseph R. and Elizabeth—J. A. Strasser & Co	773
FOSTER, Albert T.—C. W. Grover and another	497
FERGUSON, George O.—E. M. Gattle	235
FLECK, Fred F.—Puritan Mineral Water Company	95
GOOSEN, Jacob—E. H. Tewes	219
HERBERT, George W.—D. Miles	90
HOWELL, George G.—C. Hoell	114
HALL, Blakely—C. J. Rosebault	7,522
HATCH, Alfrederick S.—W. McFadden, Collector of Assessments, costs	93
KERR, James M.—H. Heath	124
KELSEY, Otto C., receiver, and Manhattan Fire Insurance Company of City of New York—J. Fox and another, costs	115
LINDERMAN, Louis E.—E. Rose	74
LADOW, Robert E.—I. E. Browne	114
McLEAN, John J.—A. G. Soblemmer	520
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—M. Pelletreau, by guardian, costs	104
MOORE, Harrison B.—I. Van Arnim	3,519
MOHAN, Mary J.—S. McPartland	90
MORAN, Daniel A., Walter P. See, J. Frank Patterson, and George P. Germain —W. P. Cook and another	419
NEWLAND, Theodore H.—E. J. Lederle, Commissioner, costs	35
NOBLE, Frederick W.—A. V. Adolphson	164
O'GRADY, David—S. Low, Mayor, and another, costs	76
PRENDEVILLE, John—A. Cardot	56
RITCH, William T.—F. S. Greene, costs	80
RIZZO, Antonio—A. Wetizner	29
REMDRUP, Carl E.—C. E. A. Hohle	484
ROBERT, Raymond A.—E. C. George	237
STEINEL, R. Louis—T. E. Conklin	97
SPEAR, Howard—Harlem Club of City of New York	93
SIBLEY, Richard E.—T. G. Field, executor	141
SIBLEY, Richard E.—T. G. Field, executor	138,758
SAMPSON, Samuel J., and Cornalla—J. Bohm	320
SPIER, Nathan—A. Rosenthal	71
THE COLUMBIA TYPEWRITER MANufacturing Company—F. Broaker and another	855
TRUENELL, Estella—A. Corbin, Jr	585
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—A. Ayling	600
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—O. G. Mcager	225
THE SOCIETY FOR THE RELIEF OF Half Orphans and Destitute Children in the City of New York—E. McCue and another, costs	65
WEIS, Joseph—E. M. Grout, Controller, costs	14
WILEY, Charles A.—P. M. Stewart, superintendent, costs	10
WHITE, Howard G.—Varick Bank of New York	2,106
WILSON, Bernard—J. P. Storm	58
WILLIAM PORTER'S SONS COMPANY —W. S. Livingston	552
WENDE, John—H. Courts	118
WINTERMUTE, William T.—New York Book Slate Company	10
WILLIAM EGGERT COMPANY—City of New York	40

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

First Lieut. George L. Collins, Assistant Surgeon, will proceed to Fort Warren and report to the commanding officer for duty, and to the commanding General of the Department of the East.

Capt. Francis G. Irwin, Second Cavalry, is detailed for aervice and to fill a vacancy in the Pay Department, to take effect July 25, and will report to the commanding General, Department of the East, for assignment to temporary duty at New York City.

Capt. Allen M. Smith, Assistant Surgeon, is detailed as a member of the board of medical officers, apointed July 11 to meet at West Point for the physical examination of candidates for admission to the Military Academy, vice Capt. George M. Wells, Assistant Surgeon, who is relieved.

A board of officers, to consist of Col. William S. McCaskey, Twentieth Infantry; Lieut. Col. Timothy E. Wilcox, Medical Department, and Major William H. Miller, Quartermaster's Department, is appointed to meet at Indianapolis July 29 to examine available sites for a new military post to accommodate a full regiment of Infantry.

Capt. Henry G. Lyon, Twenty-second Infantry, will report Aug. 1 to the Governor of New York for duty with the National Guard of that State until Sept. 30.

First Lieut. Arthur S. Cowan, Fourteenth Infantry, is transferred from Company F to Company H.

Capt. Albert S. Brookes, Twenty-ninth Infantry, will report to the commanding General, Department of the Colorado, for assignment to a station in some high and dry climate in his department.

The retirement from active service July 22 of Lieut. Col. Seiden A. Day, Artillery Corps, by operation of law, is announced.

The retirement from active service July 22 of Brig. Gen. Thomas Wnrd, at his own request, is announced.

Navy.

Capt. E. C. Pendleton is ordered home to wait orders.

Commander W. H. Turner is ordered to command the Atlanta, sailing from New York Aug. 9.

Surgeon E. R. Stitt is ordered home to wait orders.

Pay Inspector A. Peterson's resignation is accepted, to take effect from Sept. 15.

Assistant Paymaster I. T. Hagner will report to the commandant of the navy yard, Washington, D. C., for temporary duty for instruction.

Chaplain C. H. Dickins is ordered to the navy yard, Portsmouth, Aug. 25.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The Lebanon sailed yesterday from New London for Lambert Point.

The Nero arrived at San Juan yesterday.

The Indiana arrived at New London yesterday.

The Wilmington arrived at Shanghai to-day.

The Kentucky and New Orleans sailed to-day from Che-Foo for Taku.

The port of Gloucester has been dropped from the itinerary of the Prairie.

The Marietta sailed yesterday from La Guayra for the mouth of the Orinoco, via Cumana, Carupano, and the Island of Trinidad.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.80⅝
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.71
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.63½
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.10
Cotton, middling	.09¼
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.05¼
Sugar, granulated	4.65
Molasses, O. K., prime	.40
Beef, family	16.25
Beef hams	22.50
Tallow, prime	.06⅜
Pork, mess	19.37½
Hogs, dressed, 100 lb	.10⅜
Lard, prime	10.90
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	24.00
Butter, Western creamery	.21½

CHICAGO, July 23.—No. 2 Spring wheat, 70@70½c; No. 3, 70@70½c; No. 2 red, 78c; No. 2 corn, 66c; No. 2 yellow, 66@66¼c; No. 2 oats, 40c; No. 3 white, 50@50c; No. 2 rye, 54½c; fair to choice malting barley, 71@72c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.45; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.52; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 9⅝@9¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) 11@11¼c; whisky, basis of highwines, $1.31; clover, contract grade, $8.35@8.40.

COTTON.—There was a slight rally from the shnrp decline, yet speculation did not broaden and the bulls had little assnrance that the downward movement had terminated. The market opened steady with prices unchanged to 4 points higher on scattering demand from shorts, and for the balance of the session changed but little. Speculation was at no time active, and for the most part was of professional origin. The English market was unsettling; on the one hand, futures were slightly higher than expected, but on the other, spot cotton was off 1-32d, after having lost 1-16d yesterday, with only moderate sales at the lower price. The crop and weather reports from the belt were reassuring and indicated a liberal, if not record, yield, so far as can be judged at this period of the season. Scattered showers were shown on the chart, and the forecast indicated more or less general showers last night and to-day. Following the call, prices eased off a trifle, but soon rallied the few points lost on room covering. Liverpool was a moderate buyer of July; Philadelphia appeared to be buying August; Wall Street sold October and January through commission houses. Statistical information was not a factor of special note, there being no marked changes of late at any point. Report had it that some 35,000 bales in all had been issued on July notices Tuesday and that the parties who issued them had regained possession of but 15,000 bales, thus making the deal not altogether successful, for the intention presumably was to regain control of every notice at handsome profit. The people who absorbed the tenders expressed an intention to ship the cotton abroad as soon as freight room could be secured, and arrangements in some instances have already been perfected in this connection. The market closed steady with prices net unchanged to 7 points higher, July alone showing the full rise of 7 points. Near the close Wall Street sold 7,000 bales October cotton, believed to be for short account. Total sales were estimated at 75,000 bales, the bulk of which was 1902 cotton. Spot cotton closed quiet, with quotations unchanged, on the basis of 9¾c for middling upland and 9¾c for middling Gulf. Sales, 85 bales. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans unchanged, at 9c; Mobile unchanged, at 8¾c; Savannah unchanged, at 8¾c; Wilmington unchanged, at 8¾c; Norfolk unchanged, at 9 1-16c; Baltimore 1-4c. lower, to 9¼c; Galveston 1-16c higher, to 8 15-16c; St. Louis unchanged, at 8 15-16c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	8.52	8.56	8.50	8.55@8.57
August	8.36	8.37	8.34	8.36@8.37
September	8.08	8.09	8.07	8.06@8.07
October	7.90	7.90	7.88	7.87@7.88
November	7.78	7.79	7.78	7.78@7.79
December	7.77	7.80	7.77	7.78@7.79
January	7.78	7.80	7.77	7.78@7.79
February	7.80	7.80	7.80	7.78@7.79
March	7.77	7.79	7.77	7.77@7.78

LIVERPOOL, July 23.—Spot cotton—fair business doing; sales, 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 500 bales; American, 7,000; middling upland, 5d. Futures opened steady with partial 1-64d advance; closed steady, net 1@2 points higher; July, 4.52d; July-August, 4.49d; August-September, 4.43d; September-October, 4.30d; October-November, 4.21d; November-December, 4.20d; December-January, 4.19d; January-

[illegible] 4.18d; January-February, 4.18d; February-March, 4.18d; March-April, 4.18d; April-May, 4.18d; May-June, 4.18d; June-July, 4.18d.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—Beyond pickup to the previous night's level; when, however, the [illegible] speculative trade was light. Corn, [illegible] moderate; [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

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IN DESPERATE STRAITS.

The American people have learned the benefits of that legislation [the Dingley tariff] and are enjoying the prosperity resulting from it. They are not likely to invite a repetition of the financial disasters and industrial paralysis that followed the revision of the tariff by the followers of CLEVELAND and VILAS.—Senator FAIRBANKS of Indiana.

This is an exhibition of mental and moral pauperism. It shows a mind empty of living political ideas and content, when pressed for an argument, to repeat the outworn cry that the protected interests used a generation ago and have used ever since as often as tariff reforms have been suggested.

It reveals a moral sense shriveled up and deadened, because the utterance is outrageously and notoriously false. No financial disasters or industrial paralysis resulted from the enactment of the Wilson tariff in 1894. The country was already suffering from financial disasters and business alarms occasioned by the Sherman Silver Coinage act of 1890, a law passed by a Republican Congress and signed by a Republican President, the culmination of long years of miserable paltering with the double standard delusion by the Republican leaders.

The Republicans are in a desperately tight place in respect to the tariff. They do not know how to get out of it, and worse is to come, for when their campaign orators take the stump this Fall they will be exposed to a fire of questions that would baffle the most astute casuists and could be satisfactorily answered only by the honest confession that the party is tied up to the tariff-made trusts and bounty-fed manufacturers and has neither the courage nor the disposition to break its bonds.

THE CATHOLICS AND THE GOVERNMENT.

The frank and manly statement of Archbishop IRELAND in regard to the policy of our Government and its relations to the Catholic Church in the Philippines is a striking proof of the soundness and efficacy of the American principle of absolute independence of Church and State. It is the unqualified tribute of a devout churchman and eminent prelate to the justice and the wisdom of the policy based on and built up from that principle. The Archbishop not only expresses with candor and emphasis his own appreciation of the position to which the Church has attained under the operation of that principle, but he declares that "the Pope expressed the highest esteem for the American methods of treating Church matters and that he had more than once pointed toward the United States as setting an example well worth copying."

There has been some fear expressed—one might say in some quarters a hope has been felt—that the policy of the Government in regard to the "landlord orders" of friars in the Philippines would raise a "religious issue" in this country. Neither the fear nor the hope appears to us to have any substantial foundation. Archbishop IRELAND, indeed, indicates in his statement that there are some Catholics who see in this policy a reason for attacking the Republican Party through the Administration, and to these he addresses some stinging rebukes. But we cannot imagine that public opinion will anywhere be seriously affected by these tactics. There is a certain amount of foolish prejudice as to religious matters to which appeal can be made. But it will be found, we think, that it is pretty evenly distributed on either side of any question that may be raised. Some hot-headed persons of the fiercer and narrower sort will denounce the Government for seeking to remove the friars, and others of the same kind will denounce the Government for offering to "buy off" the friars and "negotiating" with the Vatican. The two classes will about offset one another, and their combined activity will not, we are persuaded, have any appreciable effect on our politics.

The venerable Archbishop of Minnesota recognizes, as apparently the Pope does, that there is nothing in the policy of the Government that relates to religion at all. It is for the Government wholly a matter of business and of high expediency. They dealre to secure peace and order in the islands, and to this the restoration of the friars in their double relation of landlords and agents of ing this obstacle, and he has been offered an arrangement that will amply compensate the friars for their former possessions and will place the Church in a situation far better than it has ever enjoyed in the islands. The alternative to accepting this arrangement would be to send the friars back to their lands under such imperfect protection as the Government could extend. It is absurd to suppose that the friars really desire such an outcome. The lands for which they are now offered generous compensation would in these circumstances be a very poor asset, and their religious influence would be destroyed in the chronic and hopeless quarrels that would ensue. The Church, for which the Pope must have the most anxious solicitude, would be plunged into endless contention, the passions of the natives, who are Catholics, would be aroused not merely against the friars, but against the whole Church organization. The safety, prosperity, and progress which are enjoyed in this country by the Church, and which can easily be attained in the Philippines, would be indefinitely deferred if not rendered impossible.

We trust that the Archbishop is correct in his prediction that the matter will be satisfactorily arranged in the Philippines. Whatever course the authorities of the Church think necessary to preserve their own dignity and to assure acquiescence in the settlement will not be opposed by our Government so long as the net result is adequate. There is no special hurry. There is no hard and fast line that the Government insists on following. But our general aim is perfectly clear: we have made the most magnanimous offers in order to promote it; it will undoubtedly be attained to the credit and advantage of all really concerned.

WHAT ARE THEIR REASONS?

What are the public reasons that have prompted the Board of Aldermen to reject and destroy the Pennsylvania Railroad tunnel contract? Several members of the board and Borough President CANTOR have made attempts to state the objections to the contract, but with one exception their statements were obscure or their objections frivolous. The one exception is the criticism that no provision was made for pipe galleries. There may be valid and sufficient reasons why the Rapid Transit Commission did not insist upon a pipe gallery clause, but in default of any public explanation criticism of their failure to attach this condition to the contract is proper. However, that reason alone is entirely inadequate cause for the rejection of a contract so important and beneficial to the city.

A provision requiring eight hours for labor and the prevailing rate of wages would have been invalid. Alderman SULLIVAN'S objection that the failure to make obligatory the employment of union labor opened the way to the introduction of cheap contract labor is as well considered, wise, and weighty as any other advanced in the board. The public can judge whether an utterance so silly veils or reveals the true motive of the speaker.

Mr. CANTOR is personally intelligent, but he sinks to the level of the most ignorant member of the board when he protests against the contract as a grant in perpetuity. As part of a railroad right of way extending far beyond the limits of the city and necessarily held and enjoyed in perpetuity, the tunnel and underground station of the Pennsylvania Railroad would not be undertaken under a revocable license; and the public interest is amply protected by the provision for a readjustment of the compensation after twenty-five years. Mr. CANTOR speaks of the annual payment to the city as "the small sum of $75,000." He knows that the amount, for the twenty-five-year-term of the contract, is $2,478,415, exclusive of the Thirty-first Street privilege, which, if availed of, will yield an additional sum of $499,575.

After diligent examination this contract was passed upon and accepted by the Rapid Transit Commission, of which Mayor Low and Controller GROUT are members. A body so faithful, competent, and successful as this commission has shown itself to be, a body representing the whole city and composed of men capable of broad-minded, intelligent consideration of its present and future interests, men universally known, respected, and trusted here, declared the contract to be satisfactory and proper to be executed. The Board of Aldermen is made up of men representing districts outside of which they are quite unknown except as their membership in the board has brought their names to the public attention, none of them experienced in large affairs, and all of them much alive to the small political exigencies of their districts. This board, by a vote of 56 to 10, rejects the contract, kills it utterly, after a debate in which grounds of objection nobody ever heard of before were stated, most of them so contemptible as to be unworthy of the least consideration. The contract provides for a work of incalculable public advantage. The Pennsylvania Railroad would spend $50,000,000 in this city, a large part of which sum would be expended for labor. The completion of its tunnel and station would make it possible for workingmen to find homes in New Jersey and on Long Island, escaping the high rents and unhealthful conditions of New York tenements; while for the traveling public generally the benefits of the undertaking are so manifest and important as to require no demonstration.

Why has the Board of Aldermen rejected the contract? Not from motives of politics, we feel sure. It is inconceivable that the "politics" of opposing the contract should have escaped the scrutiny of Croker to burst upon the vision understand that the people of New York are wholly unconvinced by the reasons set forth at their meeting. The action taken was exceedingly grave, the reasons given were flimsy and absurd. The Aldermen owe to the people of New York a full and frank disclosure of their real motives, if they are of a character to be disclosed.

THE MONEY OF THE PHILIPPINES.

Congress failed at the last session to adopt a monetary standard for the Philippines, but a trifling sop was thrown the business men of Manila by making provision for subsidiary and minor coinage. It will require some time to put in operation the machinery for producing this coinage, but Secretary Root has already taken the subject up with the Philippine Commission and with experts in this country. He evidently proposes that the islands shall be relieved of their difficulties as far as authority for such relief has been given by Congress. It will undoubtedly be of great value to the Philippines to be provided with a sufficient supply of small silver and minor coins. Such coins have almost disappeared from the islands, because both the coins of Spain and those of the United States have a higher exchange value at home than in the Philippines. Hence they have disappeared from circulation, and it is almost useless to issue them at Manila.

The coinage provided by Congress will obviate in part the difficulties which heretofore have been encountered in regard to the medium of retail transactions. The House carried its point that the new pieces should bear Spanish names instead of the names of existing American coins. This is fortunate, for the new coins will have less than half the exchange value of American pieces of the same size, and it would have caused inextricable confusion if they had borne the same names as American pieces. The danger from this source was pointed out forcibly in many quarters when the Senate's proposition for unblushing free coinage was under consideration. The new silver pieces will bear the names of 50 centavos, 20 centavos, and 10 centavos. Provision has also been made for minor coins of 5 centavos, 1 centavo, and half a centavo. The latter piece will bave a value of less than a quarter of a cent in American currency, and is a lower denomination than was recommended by the Philippine Commission or the War Department. They believed that the one-centavo piece, having an exchange value of a little less than half of an American cent, would be sufficiently small, but some use will probably be found for the half-centavo in the minute transactions in which the natives engage in their daily life. The new pieces will float as quotient parts of the Mexican silver dollar. There is no danger of their disappearance from the islands, because they are lighter for a given value than the Mexican dollars, and the latter have dropped practically to the value of bar silver.

The reason for the failure of Congress to provide a standard was not lack of consideration of the subject, but the dogged determination of the Senate to fasten the silver standard permanently upon the islands. The House of Representatives made a resolute atand for the gold standard. The whole aubject was finally dropped in order to save the remaining features of the Philippine Government bill. It is doubtful if it will be wise for Congress to attempt to deal with the subject again until the results of the new subsidiary coinage have been ascertained by experience. The new coins may become sufficiently popular to drive out the "Mexicans" and afford the basis for the ultimate adjustment of the currency of the Philippines upon the gold standard. This could readily be accomplished by limiting the quantity of the new coins and giving them a fixed relation to gold, such as was proposed in the original plan of the War Department. Then would naturally follow the issue of paper certificates and provision that contracts should be executed in the gold money of the United States. Whether such a plan can be carried out depends altogether upon future events, and it would be unwise for either Congress or the Philippine Government to undertake to determine at the present time what policy in this respect may be dictated by experience. The Philippines are fortunate in securing any intelligent legislation from Congress on the currency, and their future in this respect can probably be better intrusted to the Philippine Government on the ground than to a legislative body governed by conflicting interests 12,000 miles away.

JOHN W. MACKAY.

With the death of JOHN WILSON MACKAY passed away the last of a remarkable syndicate of great, successful, and eminently useful adventurers whose names will long be remembered by reaaon of their identification with great developments and important enterprises. JAMES C. FLOOD, WILLIAM S. O'BRIEN, JAMES G. FAIR, and JOHN W. MACKAY, known in their day as the "Bonanza Kings," were all extraordinary men.

In 1849 four young Irishmen, argonauts of the first rush to the newly discovered gold fields, met in San Francisco. They were drawn together by the instinct of association in a country and a condition of society which brought those who could trust one another into close alliance for mutual help and protection. These were the four men above named. All were in the condition described in the vernacular of the mining camp aa "stone broke." They helped each other along as fortune favored, first one and then another, with the opportunity to make a few dollars. MACKAY was a small way, and FAIR was ready for anything which might turn up. They were honest with all men and faithful to one another, and became lifelong friends. In 1860 MACKAY went to Nevada and located a claim on the Comstock lode. Needing capital for its development he laid the matter before his old friends, FLOOD and O'BRIEN. They, meanwhile, had got ahead in the world and were able and willing to make an investment on the judgment of MACKAY. In 1867 FAIR was added to the partnership, and the venture turned out to be one of the most extensive and profitable mining developments the world has ever known. All four of this harmonious syndicate of multi-millionaires made good use of wealth and became honorably conspicuous in the public life of the Pacific Coast. MACKAY was in many respects the greatest and best of the group. In New York, London, and Paris he was almost equally well known, respected, and honored. His business judgment seems to have been inerrant. Since 1884 his identification with ocean cables has been on a magnificent scale, and has been conspicuously successful from a business point of view. Had he lived he would undoubtedly have carried out his cherished plan of girdling the earth by extending telegraphic communication across the Pacific, to include Hawaii, Alaska, the Philippines, and the whole coast of Asia. His estate may still be employed in that great undertaking.

"How much or little "luck" may have been for him a factor in the equation of success, those will miss the best and most useful moral of his life who overlook character, industry, and the kind of courage which is unshaken by years of disappointment and privation. He experienced all the difficulties and limitations which surround a young immigrant with neither money nor friends to help him, with opportunity to acquire only the most rudimentary education, and surrounded by every temptation calculated to appeal to one in his position. The esteem which he enjoyed through life was worthily earned, his great wealth was honestly acquired, and his employment of it wise, public spirited, and far sighted.

CONDITIONS IN CUBA.

Major GEORGE M. BARBOUR, late Sanitary Commissioner at Santiago, comes from Cuba with a story which should not be pleasant reading for those who have been chiefly instrumental in denying the people of that island the advantage in trade with this country which they should have had and we should have given them. In and near Santiago there is no business. Everything depends upon agriculture, and work on the plantations has been suspended because sugar cannot pay the American duties and yield the grower its cost. Of the condition of Eastern Cuba Major BARBOUR says:

It is very bad. I estimate that in the Province of Santiago alone there are now 14,000 unemployed laborers, and that number is increasing daily. Idleness means hunger that will progress into starvation, and that, of course, must mean ultimate riot, brigandage, and anarchy. I would not be surprised if there were serious trouble before the end of this Summer.

Of course, there are the land crabs. As a steady diet they may not be quite satisfactory, and perhaps there are not enough of them to feed 14,000 idle laborers and their families. But every little helps, and trust in Providence is much better than permitting our impulses to lead us into the fatal error of surrendering any part of our cherished system of protection to domestic industries on a mere sentiment of generosity toward the people for whom we have already done so much. Shall the beet languish that the cane may grow? Perish the thought—and, for that matter, the Cubana also.

OLEOMARGARINE.

It is not to be wondered at that the constitutionality of the Oleomargarine act passed by the last Congress is to be tested. In the early part of August, when the ruling of the Internal Revenue Commissioner will fix the interpretation of the provisions of the law, the companies engaged in the manufacture of butterine, oleomargarine, and like products will move. Their contention will be that the inter-State commerce and tax features of the law are unconstitutional, and that it is the most obnoxious kind of class legislation.

It must be admitted that this view of the law is the one likely to be reached by any one with a knowledge of the facts and no interest in the maintenance of dairy products at a level impossible if the competition of imitation butter is permitted. In attacking a legitimate industry of which the product is a wholesome and acceptable article of food which is incomparably better than inferior butter, Congress has stretched its powers—if not to the breaking point, at least to their extreme limit. It is a cheap piece of demagogy to catch the farmer vote; and while to catch the farmer vote is not in itself unworthy of the attention of the practical politician with a bucolic constituency, there should be ways of doing this which will not tax out of existence a food product against which no valid objection can be urged and which cannot be distinguished from that which it imitates, unless, indeed, it is detected by reason of its being a little better, a good deal more uniform, less liable to deteriorate from atmospheric influences, and not affected by the dietetic vagaries of cows.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Mayor Low's little lecture to the Tenement House Inspectors contained much good advice for the guidance of those officials in their dealings with tenants and landlords, but high as may be one's appreciation of kindliness and discretion as the best of means for bringing about reforms in this as in other directions, one cannot escape the fear that the Mayor's expectable, as a general rule. Argument and explanation certainly have their uses, even when calling attention to violations of law, and allowance for ignorance and carelessness should be made, but the law must be enforced, and when ignorance refuses to learn or carelessness to disappear, sterner measures are in order. The owners of many tenement houses are hard to convince of the necessity for any changes that involve expense or decrease immediate returns, and with the occupants of many such structures an Inspector might argue for years as to the advantages of fresh air and cleanliness without producing any emotion except resentment. In these cases compulsion must be employed more or less promptly, and, if too much discretion is intrusted to subordinate representatives of the law, opportunity for serious evils is presented. Of course the Tenement House Inspector should be a man of judgment, and the better he can distinguish between offenders whose intentions are good and those whose intentions are bad the better will he earn his salary, but he cannot be permitted to excuse failure to attain ends on which the public safety depends with the plea that he has not yet exhausted the possibilities of logic and entreaty. After all, it is the landlord, not the tenant, who determines both the construction and the condition of the tenement, and few if any New York landlords are ignorant of the duties imposed upon them by the law—as few, perhaps, as are ignorant of the rights which the law confers upon them.

—Remembering the frequency with which our British cousins complain about the liberties we take with the language they like to call their own, there is excuse for innocent merriment in the fact that not at all rarely a lingual eccentricity of ours which we would not for a moment think of defending, or even of employing except for humorous purposes, is adopted across the Atlantic and used with all gravity by eminently dignified people. Just now, for example, no English newspaper seems to be at all reluctant to give editorial sanction to "combine," in the sense of combination, and parliamentary committees listen unmoved while witnesses rich enough to be much more than respectable explain the "combine" which troubles them most at the present moment, which is, of course, the "shipping combine." Yet the term, in this signification, is not only an Americanism, but an Irish-Americanism, for its inventor, if we are not mistaken, was the late Alderman DUFFY, and such vogue as it has had here began in the days when our City Fathers were in a state of anxious excitement that deprived them of whatever respect they may have had for the niceties of "the language of SHAKESPEARE." We Americans do not talk of "combines" except in places and on occasions when we feel that slang is not out of place, and we do not write the word without apologetic quotation marks. Why are the critical Britishers less scrupulous, and why do they admit to good society a word that we keep on the back doorstep? Perhaps they think that any name is respectful enough for an alliance which they consider dangerous to their interests and humiliating to their pride. If the case stood alone that explanation would be more satisfactory, but as there are many others of the same kind it doesn't go far.

—Yesterday must have been a proud day for Hoboken—a day to be set apart from other days as an epoch in its history and hereafter celebrated as such with what are known, vaguely but grandly, as "appropriate exercises." For yesterday the inhabitants of Hoboken, the Cinderella of municipalities, learned that no further away than London there are important officials, men of rank and education, who credit it with being in New York State and them with being residents of New York City! Did not the cable dispatches say that Capt. LIONEL DE LATOUR WELLS, Royal Navy, Chief of the London Fire Brigade, in defending his force for letting certain young women burn to death, tried to prove that last year's record of New York's firemen would not have been so good if they had not neglected to include in this city's deaths by fire those which occurred when the German steamers burned at the Hoboken docks? That was clear enough proof that Hoboken is respected abroad, even if it is made the topic of scurril jesters here at home. Coming from a man named Capt. LIONEL DE LATOUR WELLS—a designation which begins, and for a while continues, extremely well, even if its conclusion is a bit disappointing—that is not a little, it is much. Surely Hoboken never received such a compliment before. So far as we know, Hoboken never received any compliment at all before, but we would not venture to assert that as a fact. Anyhow, it has a compliment now—glittering, glorious—one that Philadelphia, Boston, New Rochelle, Keokuk, St. Louis, or Chicago would count cheap at any cost. As for Capt. LIONEL DE LATOUR WELLS—well, our Chief CROKER made the necessary comments on the Captain, the extent of his knowledge and the efficiency of his apparatus. As for ourselves, we rather like LIONEL DE LATOUR, for he is a picturesque survival of another era, a mossy relic, well worth careful preservation, like a ruined abbey or the monarchical form of government in a democracy that joys in inconsistencies. And he certainly was good to Hoboken. Few, indeed, are they who have been good to Hoboken, poor thing, or even tried to be.

NUGGETS.

No Time to Die.

An Easterp poet says he "would not die when Winter raves." Surely he wouldn't select the watermelon season for it?—Atlanta Constitution.

All Out.

The outing season has arrived,
The days are long and sunny;
His family is out of town,
And he is out of money.
—Washington Star.

Poetry at Home.

"Posterity will discover me," said the poet.

"If it does," replied his wife, who was all tired out because she couldn't afford to keep a girl, "it will probably regret any time it wasted in doing so."—Chicago Record Herald.

A Small but Flourishing Organization.

Papa—You were up late last night, daughter.

Daughter—Yes, papa; our fresh-air club met on the piazza.

Papa—Who belongs to your fresh-air club?

Daughter (slowly and somewhat reluctantly)—Well—Jack—and—and—me.—Detroit Free Press.

WILLIAM AND MARY.

From The Washington Star.

William gazed on Mary Jane;
Longed to tell her that her eyes
Shone like sunlit drops of rain
Falling from enchanted skies.
But poor William, scant of nerve,
Sought in vain these things to say;
Merely managed to observe,
"It is ratber warm to-day."

Mary Jane will ne'er suspect
What a wealth of sentiment
Flourishing, despite neglect,
In that trite remark was pent.
Vows as steadfast as the pole,
Though as tender as the May,
He is uttering from his soul,
When he says "It's warm to-day."

William tries and tries again;
Baffled in his eloquence;
Weary quite is Mary Jane

ART NOTES.

A Summer class in sculpture has been established in Montpelier, Vermont, by Mr. John W. Burgess, professor in the Law Department of Columbia University, for the benefit of the carvers and stone-cutters in the granite quarries. The instructor is Mr. Charles A. Lopez of New York. Owing to lack of instruction among the American workman, the best of the granite workers have been foreigners hitherto, and Mr. Burgess intends that Americans shall now have an opportunity to learn something more than the rudiments of the trade. For this purpose night classes are being held from 7 to 10 in the evening, so that the granite cutters can attend without losing their day's work. The class is also open during the afternoon on Sunday. Montpelier is a town of less than 7,000 inhabitants, but it has the Wood Art Gallery, containing a large number of carefully wrought copies in oils after masterpieces by the old painters, made and donated to the gallery by Mr. Thomas W. Wood, formerly President of the National Academy of Design. The building is the gift of Mr. Burgess. Among the granite cutters at Montpelier are some who have found the classes in sculpture very useful and already show the benefit of instruction in a marked degree.

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A necklace of forty-seven round pearls of large size belonging to a British nobleman whose name was withheld from the press, was sold at Christie's, London, for $111,000. The buyer's name was also suppressed. It was the finest piece in a collection containing very remarkable necklaces, tiaras and clusters of pearls and diamonds, apparently the hobby of some rich collector. A single pear shaped pearl set as a pendant with a cap of brilliants brought $67,500.

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Another portrait of George Romney has reached a sensational figure at a Christie sale, the likeness of Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Frederick, married in 1778 to Sir J. Morshead. It is a head and shoulders on a canvas 29 by 24 inches. Started at $1,000, it was sold for $20,500—although Romney received $125 for it. On the same day and in the same auction rooms, two Romneys of larger size and much more importance went for $375 and $250, respectively. One is the portrait of Major Pearson of the East India Company, the other the study of a beggar in a brown hat.

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Raphael Morghen's engraving of "The Last Supper," by Leonardo da Vinci, one of eleven impressions of the plate which shows a white dish on the table, has sold in London for $1,000. It is a proof before letters in the first state.

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Prof. William H. Goodyear, curator of the Brooklyn Fine Arts Museum, who has made many special investigations of the refinements in old Greek and Italian Renaissance architecture overlooked by earlier writers on art, has addressed a letter to the President of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, D. C., urging that $3,500 be appropriated annually for researches to be made in the field during four months in each year. In a recent number of the Journal of Archaeology he prints an illustrated paper on "Architectural Refinements in Italian Churches."

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Heinrich Heine is at last to have a monument in Germany and one in the capital of the Prussians, whom he used to flay with his satire and pound with his coarse abuse. The house 32 Tauben Strasse where he lived as a law student will bear a bronze relief next Autumn, showing Heine's head and shoulders in profile, the left elbow resting apparently on a window sill and the left closed hand supporting the head. Hugo Berwald is the sculptor. Oak leaves are indicated about the window frame and a large and able-bodied star of six rays is placed on a line with the poet's uplifted eyes. The allusion is to Heine's verses about the star of love he sees falling from the sky. Heine has not been very fortunate in the sculptors who bave pictured him in youth and middle age, in health and sickness. The fact that Berlin is to have any monument of him at all is the point worthiest of note. In order to propitiate the Germans who detest Heine as a renegade to the French (he was born when Düsseldorf was a French town and might have considered himself a Frenchman in any case), the sculptor has placed beneath the relief a couple of his verses setting forth that Germany has a permanent existence forever and is a land "sound to the core."

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In accordance with the wish of Benjamin Constant there will be a sale of his pictures during the month in some London gallery. He left 140 large and 80 small pictures, including a variant on his large "Mahomet II.," "Les Favorites" and "Les Femmes du Caïd," from Morocco; "Le Roi du Désert" and "Danse d'Almée," "Le Tigre Favori" and views of harems, Arab interiors, oriental houses with figures and so forth. Among the small pictures are landscapes, marines and townscapes from London, New York, Venice, Rome, and other cities. The painter was wise to direct that the sale should be held in London. He is more admired in England than in France, where the public museums are full of his works, not to speak of his large wall-paintings in churches and other large buildings.

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The Glasgow painters are showing a collection of some fourscore pictures in London, all of small size—marines, landscapes, town views, &c.

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Instead of a Ministry of the Fine Arts such as some people have suggested in London as an aid to British art, a Fine Art Department is advocated by others. The argument of the latter is that a Minister of the Fine Arts is pretty sure to encourage the worst kind of official and lifeless art. A Department composed of artists and connoisseurs and experts might be better trusted to expend public money wisely for the decoration of streets and parks.

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C. Ricketts is an English painter who is following the lead of Böcklin and Franz Stuck in painting centaurs. He indulges in Biblical as well as classical subjects.

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The portrait by Hoppner which was sold for $70,250 last Winter has been reproduced in mezzotint by Norman Hirst of London. It is a standing figure in walking dress of Lady Louisa Manners who, on the death of her brother, became the Countess of Dysart. A second-rate specimen of the work of a second-rate portraitist, the value that attaches to a mezzotint from it must be measured by the sum of money a venturesome dealer in old pictures was ready to pay for the original at public auction.

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A late fifteenth century ivory casket carved with figures relating to some mediaeval romance and French in workmanship sold for $3,750 at Christie's, London. It is about ten inches long by six inches in height. A deep plate in Limoges enamel by Suzanne Court, about ten inches in diameter, went for $3,600 at the same sale. These pieces belonged to the heirlooms from Keele Hall, Staffordshire.

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The finest equestrian statue in Berlin, standing on the bridge over an arm of the Spree, near the royal castle, is having molds taken of its various parts so that a plaster cast may be added to the Emperor's gift to Harvard University. It is the likeness of the Great Elector by Andreas Schlüter, architect and sculptor, which was erected in 1703. Schlüter found the artistic atmosphere of Berlin unbreathable, and after severe tribulations accepted a call to St. Petersburg, where he died.

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An American named Donald Shaw McLauchlan is holding an exhibition of etchings in Paris, which are winning applause in the French and English papers. His subjects are chiefly views of Paris.

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Mrs. Leland Stanford has been sued by the sculptor Rupert Schmid for more than $20,000 for work which he alleges was ordered from him by Mrs. Stan[illegible] the frieze on the memorial arch[illegible] University and for three bus[illegible] and

THE PRESIDENT'S FOUR GUESTS AT LUNCHEON

President Schurman of Cornell Talked About the Philippines.

President Butler of Columbia Remained Overnight—Capt. Goddard's Belief that F. S. Gibbs is Mistaken About the Reform Administration.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., July 23.—President Roosevelt was busier than usual to-day, finishing business before his trip to the State camp at Sea Girt, N. J. Four guests were at luncheon, two of them being college Presidents. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, and Jacob G. Schurman, President of Cornell University, came on the same train, but as one sat in the forward car of the train and the other in the rear, they did not meet until just before the luncheon at the President's home. Capt. F. Norton Goddard, leader of the Twentieth Assembly District, who prefers to be known as the President of the Anti-Policy Society, and George Edward Graham, author of "With Schley on the Bridge at Santiago," were the other guests.

President Butler remained to spend the evening with the President. The others returned on the 4:14 P. M. train for New York. President Schurman branched off at the junctiou and went to Eastbampton, L. I., wbere he has a Summor home.

Mr. Schurman said that he had talked with the President in regard to the Philippines, the tariff, and the trusts. He said that it had been a general conversation and an interchange of views. On Aug. 4 Mr. Schurman will deliver an address at Cbautauqua in wbicb he will deal with tbe Philippine situation as he views it. It is understood that he regards it as likely that the subject will resolve itself into a condition entirely satisfactory to the Filipinos in a comparatively brief time, as the Philippine Government law, enacted recently by Congress, will enable the natives of the archipelago to participate in their home affairs, and in a short time enjoy home rule practically, as far at least as their municipal governments are concerned.

Capt. Goddard said that his was a social call on the President. Politics was touched upon slightly, he added, and the luncheon was simply a delightful family dinner, at which he had had the honor to be present. Capt. Goddard then referred to an interview with Frederick S. Gibbs, in which the National Committeeman declared tbat the reform government of the City of New York was not satisfactory to the Republicans and that the political outlook in tbe county was not what it ought to be.

Capt. Goddard said:

"I don't want to be understood as criticising Mr. Gibbs in any sense, but to express my belief that he is mistaken. The Republican Party in the County of New York is not held by the people to be sponsor for tbe Fusion Government. I think that the majority of Republicans are satisfied with the Government as it is.

"Of course they would rather have Republicans working in tbe various departments, as they are sure of them, but there are many places protected by the civil service. We could not turn tbese men out from their positions, if we would. The heads of departments are all good and earnest men, doing their best. It takes time and patience to redeem New York City from the straits in which it was left by the Tammany organization. Tbe Mayor and the beads of departments are doing excellent work, and that will be better understood. Many are coming to see tbe facts. It is a question of patience and hard work."

Secretary Moody will arrive here on Friday to stay until Monday morning. Afterward he will start on a tour of the New England Coast, going to Buzzard's Bay first. Then he will go to Newport, Cottage City, Boston, Salem, Haverhill, Marblehead, Gloucester, Portsmouth, and Bar Harbor.

The President received T. B. M. Addis, Secretary and General Agent of the City Municipal Association of Philadelphia, who called to enter a complaint on behalf of the association against William McCoach, Collector of Internal Revenue, First District of Pennsylvania, who, it was said, holds also a city office as member of the City Council. No action upon the case was taken.

The papers in the court-martial case of Major Edwin F. Glenn of the Fifth Infantry, who was tried for cruelty to the Filipinos, have been received by the President from the War Department.

Capt. C. J. MacConnell, Chief Engineer, United States Navy, retired, who was Fleet engineer on the flagship New York during the Spanish-American war, talked briefly with the President on tecbnical questions relating to the proposed isthmian canal.

The President, bound for Sea Girt, will leave bere on the Mayflower at 7 o'clock to-morrow morning with Mrs. Roosevelt, Miss Alice Roosevelt, W. Emlen Roosevelt, Miss Christine Rooseveit, and Assistant Secretary Loeb.

DEPARTING MISSIONARIES.

Farewell Service for Twenty Who Are Going to the Far East.

In the Church of the Holy Apostles, at Twenty-eighth Street and Ninth Avenue, of which tbe Rev. R. L. Paddock is rector, a farewell service was conducted last evening for twenty missionaries of the Protestant Episcopal Church, wbo are preparing to leave for Alaska, Japan, China, and other fields in the Far East.

Bishop Burgess of Long Island, in an address, said:

"You are not going to your various fields for the purpose of preaching an Anglo-American alliance, or American mastery of the Pacific, or the beauty of Gothic churches, but to bring the message of the risen Christ."

The Rev. Irving Spencer, one of the missionaries, a son of the Rev. J. S. Spencer of Tarrytown, said:

"In the Philippines, where for many hundred years the Roman Church has been at work, we cannot hope to introduce in short order a new reformed Christianity. We go to the Philippines to discbarge one of the duties of this Nation toward these new possessions. We have faith in our American institutions, and belicve they can do much for the advancement of the Filipinos, but, above all, we have faith in our Anglo-Saxon Christianity.

"We certainly do not go out to interfere with the Roman Catholic Church, which already is doing a vast work in these distant islands. We all keenly respect her for what good she does, and we certainly have no intention to try and gain converts from among her loyal children. Only where that Church has lost its power to influence the individual life does the opportunity of our Church begin."

The Rev. J. W. Nicholls of San Francisco and tbe Rev. A. R. Van Meter and other departing missionaries spoke also. John W. Wood, Corresponding Secretary of the Episcopal Board of Missions, delivered the farewell address to the missionaries.

ICE COMPANIES CONSOLIDATED.

A Big New England Combination with a Novel Plan.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 23.—The Providence Ice Company, which was organized a little less than a year ago, and which took up the active operations of the majority of ice interests in Providence about Jan. 1, has been absorbed by the New England Consolidated Ice Company, the capitalization of which is $14,000,000.

The new combination, which is made up to a considerable extent of the same men who were identified with the organization of the Providence Ice Company, proposes to acquire besides the capital stock of the Providence Ice Company that of the Commonwealth Hygienic Ice Company of Boston, Taunton Ice Company of Taunton, Mass., and Brockton Ice and Coal Company of Brockton, Mass., as well as of other companies in New England.

"A Poor Stranger" Thanked.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I take this means of tbanking the person who signs him or her self "A Poor Stranger," who found my wallet containing some

SIMON STERNE FOUNTAIN

Unveiled at Liberty Street and Maiden Lane.

Presented by John M. Gitterman in Memory of the Late Reformer—Anecdotes Related.

A bronze fountain that was presented to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals by John M. Gitterman in memory of his father-in-law, the late Simon Sterne, was unveiled yesterday afternoon at the intersection of Liberty Street and Maiden Lane. Mrs. Gitterman was the first to drink from one of the tin cups that have been provided for thirsty passers-by.

Before the unveiling memorial exercises were conducted in the hall at 2 Liberty Street. J. Maybew Wainwright presided in the absence in Boston of the President of the society, John P. Haines. The first address was delivered by Richard Watson Gilder, who spoke in eulogy of the late Simon Sterne. He described Mr. Sterne as a conservative radical, who did not take up the rôle of a reformer through imitativeness or love of approbation. He could not help being a reformer, Mr. Gilder said, because his analytical mind perceived the fault, his constructive ingenuity suggested a remedy, and the energy of his spirit urged him on to accomplishment. He had that trait of the great leaders of all times and peoples—the eternal faculty of hope.

John Alexander Beall, an intimate friend of Mr. Sterne in life, gave a brief sketch of Mr. Sterne's career as a lawyer and a man who took an active part in municipal matters. His efforts to curb special legislation were mentioned besides his active part in defeating the attempt to seize Amsterdam Avenue for a railroad line.

John P. Faure, who was associated with Mr. Sterne on the Committee of Seventy of 1871, and in other reform movements, spoke of the earnestness of Mr. Sterne in everything that he undertook, and the weight which his advice carried among his associates.

Mr. Gitterman then presented the fountain to the society. It had been the intention of the late Mr. Sterne, he said, to give such a drinking fountain to the city, but illness prevented him from carrying it out. He told two anecdotes of the late Mr. Sterne, as illustrating the latter's affection for animals and his thoughtfulness for their comfort.

Two of Mr. Sterne's horses had formed such affection for each other that whenever by chance they became separated they showed their unhappiness plainly. When Mr. Sterne gave up his stables he refused to sell the animals, as he could not be sure that their new owner would keep them together. He gave them to a brother lawyer on the condition that they should never be separated.

On another occasion Mr. Sterne's family had insisted that he give up riding a Kentucky horse which he had owned for some time, as the horse had developed a failing for stumbling, and Mr. Sterne had escaped an accident twice. He refused, however, to sell the animal, and, although he did not afterward ride him, he kept him in his stables.

"Think of a horse brought up as a gentleman," Mr. Sterne said at one time, "accustomed to his lump of sugar every morning, and groomed and cared for in my stables, becoming, perhaps, an ordinary truck animal, forced to haul heavy loads about, and perhaps be abused! It would break its heart."

JULIAN SCOTT WATER COLORS.

Is Indian Studies Now Owned by the American Museum of Natural History.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., July 23.—A portfolio of water colors, depicting Indian life, by the late Col. Julian Scott, has been sold to the American Museum of Natural History of New York City, according to a statement made by H. P. Scott, the executor of the artist's estate. The pictures were painted from life while Col. Scott was in Arizona in 1890, gahering material for the eleventh ceneus. It is reported that the Museum has options also on the artist's collection of Indian pottery. The Indian curios have been purchased by the Field Museum of Chicago.

The water colors made by the late Julian Scott, N. A., during his trips among the Indian tribes of Arizona and New Mexico are just such records as an institution like the Museum of Natural History ought to possess in order to give a rounded report of our aborigines as they are to-day. The collections of weapons, tools, ceremonial and ordinary clothes, masks and so forth, represent the Indians in one way, but not photographs even can take the place of pictures in color such as George Catlin made of the plains Indians early in the last century.

Julian Scott was born in Lamoille County, Vt., in 1846, and he served in the Army of the Potomac from 1861 to 1863. He studied in the schools of the National Academy, and afterward with Emanuel Leutze, going to Paris in 1866. From the first he painted military subjects in preference to others; but neither at home nor in Düsseldorf, whence his master Leutze came, nor in Paris was there any master in this branch of painting who was an authority.

Julian Scott went his own gait and made his own way in the world. His "Rear Guard at White Oak Swamp" is at the Union League Club, and "On Board the Hartford," a naval picture which includes the likeness of Farragut, is owned by Mr. Loyal Farragut. For many years his pictures of scenes in the civil war were shown at each successive Academy exhibition. The most successful of all is "Storming the Battery," a vigorous and realistic scene of actual warfare in which the lighting is artificial, proceeding from a searchlight in the rear of the company that is just surging through a breach in earthworks.

In ollis Julian Scott was hampered by tha difficulty of painting in sunlight or clear diffused daylight, a difficulty less important in watercolore. Some of his other notable pictures are "Ontpost Duty," "Hancock at the Battla of Williamsburg," "Rescue of Color Bearer at the Battla of Proctor's Creek," and "Sortie at Petersburg in 1864."

OTTENDORFER LEGACIES.

Decree that Names the Amounts and the Taxes to be Paid.

Surrogate Thomas handed down yesterday a decree settling the amount of the legacies to be paid out of the estate of the late Oswald Ottendorfer, according to his will, and the amount of inheritance tax to be paid by each of the beneficiaries. The residuary legatees, Emma Schalk, Matilda Von Riedenstein, and Anna Woarishoffer, receiva $1,278,778 each. An additional bequest of $3,000 was made to Anna Woerishoffer. The amount of the tax to be paid by Emma Schalk is $63,958, that by Matilda Von Riedenstein $12,787, and that by Anna Woerishoffer $12,817.

The Isabella Heimath Institution, which receivee a legacy of $100,000, will pay a tax of $5,000. The New York Free Circulating Library, the Charity Organization Society, the Hebrew Union, and the German Hospital and Dispenesary are beneficiaries to the extent of $20,000 each, and are taxed at $1,000 each. The United Relief Works Society of Ethical Culture and the German Ladies' Society for the Relief of Destitute Widows, Orphans, and Sick Persons get $10,000 each and will pay $500 each. The American Museum of Natural History will receive $25,000 and pay a tax of $1,250.

ASSASSINATED IN CEBU.

War Department Apprised of Murder of American Teachers.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The War Department to-day received the following cablegram regarding the school teachers who have been missing from Cebu since June 10:

"John E. Wells, 209 Montgomery Avenue, Providence, R. I., and his cousin, Louis A. Thomas, same address; Ernest Heger, 1,413 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio; Clyde A. France, Berea, Ohio, missing in Cebu, murdered by Ladrones. Bodies recovered. Leader of the murderers killed; eight others captured by the constabulary."

CINCINNATI, July 23.—Ernest Heger left Cincinnati Feb. 26, 1902, to become a teacher in the Philippines. He was a graduate of the Cincinnati University, of the class of 1899. His father, Carl Heger, was to-day notified by the War Department of the young teacher's death. Only an hour before receiving the telegram from the War Department he had received a letter from Jessie France of Berea, Ohio, who is a cousin of Louis S. Thomas, reported killed with Heger, saying that Thomas was safe in Japan. Miss France had received a letter from Thomas from Japan, dated June 6. Mr. Heger will forward this letter to the War Department.

LOSSES IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Major James Parker of the Adjutant General's Office Gives Statistics.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Major James Parker of the Adjutant General's office has compiled some interesting statistics regarding the insurrection in the Philippines. There were 2,561 engagements with the enemy, more or less serious, between Feb. 4, 1899, the date of the battle of Manila, and April 30, 1902, fixed as the virtual downfall of the insurrection. The larger proportion of these fights were attacks from ambush on the American troops, or skirmishes in which only small detachments took part.

"In almost no case in these engagements," says Major Parker, "did American troops surrender, or have to retreat, or have to leave their dead and wounded in the possession of the enemy, notwithstanding that in many cases the percentage of loss was high."

The number of troops that have been transported to the Philippines and have arrived there up to July 16 last was 4,135 officers and 123,803 men. The average strength taken from monthly returns for the period of the insurrection was, approximately, 40,000.

Major Parker summarizes the casualties of the American Army as follows: Killed or died of wounds, 69 officers and 936 enlisted men; deaths from disease, 47 officers and 2,535 enlisted men; deaths from accidents, 6 officers and 125 enlisted men; drowned, 6 officers and 257 enlisted men; suicide, 10 officers and 72 enlisted men; murdered, 1 officer and 91 enlisted men; total deaths, 139 officers and 4,016 enlisted men; wounded, 190 officers and 2,707 enlisted men; a total of 2,897 killed and wounded, and deaths other than by disease, 282 officers and 4,188 enlisted men; total 4,470.

A large proportion of the deaths by drowning occurred in action or in active operations against the enemy. Major Parker makes the percentage of killed and wounded to the strength of the army 9.7.

COMPLAIN OF SOFT COAL.

Graham Court Tenants Object to Its Use In Apartment House Opposite.

The tenants of Graham Court, one of the largest apartment houses in New York, which extends from Sixteenth to Seventeenth Street on the east side of Seventh Avenue, complain that they are suffering from the burning of soft coal. Graham Court is a part of the Astor estate, and the apartments rent for as much as $3,000 a year.

On the southeast corner of Sixteenth Street and Seventh Avenue is the Wilhelmina, another apartment house, not so tall as Graham Court, owned by George Huber. For some time the tenants of Graham Court who live on the south side of the building have complained that the Wilhelmina is using soft coal and that black smoke is the cause of much discomfort and inconvenience to them.

These tenants complained first to Charles Class, representing the Astor estate, and Class brought the matter to the attention of the Board of Health. The board's reply to Mr. Class was that the complaint must come from the tenants, and accordingly a petition to the Board of Health was prepared and signed by Alexander Bryant, Fredcrick Pierce, F. L. Norris, William N. Richards, and many others of the tenants of Graham Court.

So far nothing seems to have been done for the petitioners.

DIDN'T CAPTURE BLOCK ISLAND.

Battleships Abandon Manoeuvres Off Rhode Island Coast.

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I., July 23.—The proposed attempt by the battleships Alabama and Kearsarge, reinforced by marines, to capture the northwest portion of this island, near the entrance to New Harbor, was abandoned to-day, presumably because of the unfavorable weather conditions; and this portion of the Summer manoeuvres will probably be carried out later.

The 200 marines who were landed yesterday for the defense of the island, folded their tents and went aboard the warships which lay at anchor a mile off shore. The ships then raised anchors and headed out to sea.

SANTOS-DUMONT AT BRIGHTON.

Aeronaut Examines His Airship and Talks with His Employes.

M. Santos-Dumont, who is in this country for the purpoee of making trips with his Airship No. 6 around the Statue of Liberty and eleewhere, visited Brighton Beach yesterday to inspect the airship. He examined the machinery, and talked with half a dozen French workmen who had been sent over to put it together.

When asked when his first trip would be made Aeronaut Dumont said that no date had been fixed, and that he had not as yet had a chance thoroughly to examine the machinery.

City Clerk Scully Finds Missing Man.

Through the immediate action of City Clerk Scully, a young man whose relatives in Albuquerque, N. M., were unable to discover his whereabouts, has been located. On Monday Mr. Scully received a letter from the Chief of Police of the New Mexican city, asking his good offices in looking through the registration books for one Nathan Seidler, who formerly lived on Eldridge Street. The letter was made public, and the young man went to the City Clerk's office yesterday and introduced himself. He had changed his address to 74 Eldridge Street, a few doors away. His relatives were notified.

Princeton's Summer Schools.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., July 23.—Four Summer schools for conditioned entering students to the Class of 1906 have opened their doors to those youths who must spend a part of their vacation plodding through Greek, Latin, and mathematics. There are twelve instructors here now, as against five last Summer, and three private tutors are also expected in town within the next fortnight.

Sudden Death on Brooklyn Bridge.

At about 8 o'clock last night a man who was later identified as J. Coverwich of 367 Gold Street, Brooklyn, was seen to walk unsteadily toward the rail at the middle span of the Brooklyn Bridge. He would have fallen had not Patrolman Martin Hogan of the bridge force caught him. An ambulance was sent for, but the man died before it arrived. The dead man, who was sixty years old and unmarried, had been a real estate dealer.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Cupid is very busy at this week end. There are a number of weddings and there are announcements and rumors of engagements. The marriage of Miss Estelle Kinney, the daughter of Mrs. Thomas T. Kinney, and Frederick Freylinghuysen took place yeeterday at Woodside Hall, Elberon, N. J. The marriage of Miss Lily May Oelrichs and Peter Martin, an alliance more talked about than any wedding for the past several yeare, takes place early this afternoon at Newport. Society is also expectant as to the details of the wedding of Miee Sara Van Alen and Robert J. Collier, which takes place on Saturday at Wakeburet.

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Mr. and Mrs. Macgrane Coxe sailed yesterday for England. The engagement of Miss Elizabeth Crawford, Mrs. Coxe's sister, to Murray Davey of London, is announced. Miss Crawford is also the sister of Mrs. Richard T. Wainwright, who, with her husband, went abroad immediately after the fatal accident to their little son at their country place, near Mamaroneck. Miss Crawford and Mr. Davey are to be married in August in London.

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The Oceanic had an excellent passenger list. Among thoee who sailed were Mr. and Mrs. J. Kennedy Tod. Mrs. Kennedy Tod was Miss Potter, a sister of James Brown Potter, and a nieca of Blebop Potter. Others booked were Frederick Sturges, Mrs. S. D. Ripley, Miss Ripley, W. W. Peabody, Capt. the Hon. Herbert Allsopp, J. Ogden Armour, Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Bacon, Sherman Day, R. H. I. Goddard, De Courcy May, and Sir P. Walker.

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Mrs. Clarence Mackay had arranged to go to Bar Harbor to-day. If she goes she will remain there with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Duer, until the arrival of her husband with the body of John W. Mackay, which is to be buried in the Greenwood mausoleum. The funeral will probably take place at St. Leo's, on East Twenty-ninth Street, the church to which the late Mr. Mackay went when in this city. The funeral services of his elder son were conducted by Father Ducey at the mausoleum in Greenwood. Mrs. John W. Mackay is expected to come to New York and remain for a short time with her son and daughter-in-law at Harbor Hill.

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Col. John Jacob Astor and his son, Vincent Astor, returned from Newport on Tuesday. Col. and Mrs. Astor will probably go to Newport next week.

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Mr. and Mrs. Luther Kountze and the Misses Helen and Annie Kountze will sail on Saturday next for the Continent. They will be absent until Autumn.

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Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Thompson have had a house party at their camp in the Adirondacks. The party broke up this week. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. William P. Thompson, Miss Kernochan, and Andrew Page.

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Samnel Newhouse, who sailed yesterday for England, will be absent until the early Autumn, when Mre. Newhouse will probably return with him. She eailed in the Spring.

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Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt was in town yesterday, also Miss Polly Whittier, Mrs. Norman Whitehouse, Mrs. Orme Wilson, and several others less well known.

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Mrs. John Henry Towne, who was in New York for several days, has gone back to the Swenson camp, in the Adirondacks, where her baby girl, now nearly a year and a half old, is. The Townes will remain there till October.

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Mrs. Orme Wilson and her son left yesterday for Newport to visit Mrs. Astor at Beechwood. Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt also went to Newport yesterday.

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Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Emmet and their children are at the Waumbek, in the White Mountains, where they went about the middle of June.

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Gen. Horace Porter and Secretary Elihu Root are among those who are booked to sail on La Savoie to-day. Mrs. Root is abroad, and will return with her husband and remain during the early Autumn at their country seat, near Southampton, L. I. Gen. Leonard Wood is also booked to sail on the same vessel.

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A dinner given recently in Paris included among the guests J. Pierpont Morgan, Miss Morgan, Sir Edmund Monson, M. Cambon, Charlemagne Tower, American Ambassador to Russia, and Mrs. Tower, Dr. Edwin Reynolds of Brooklyn, and Mr. and Mrs. Mirre of Paris.

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Mrs. Frederick Young Dalziel, who returned from Europe on the Blücher, who formerly Miss Emily Hoffman, noted in society for her charming Spanish dances. She has not been home since she went abroad with a party of guests on Eugene Higgins's yacht. Shortly after that her mother, Mrs. George Hoffman, married Charles Gouverneur Weir, and before much time had elapsed there came from abroad, first the news of the engagement; and then the marriage of her daughter to Mr. Dalziel.

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The engagement is announced of Dr. J. Bentley Squier, Jr., to Miss Leah Ursula Bradt, daughter of Mrs. Julia Bradt.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 23.—Arrangements for the Martin-Oelrichs wedding tomorrow are oompleted. A rehearsal for the ceremony took place this afternoon at St. Joseph's Church, when the bride and bridegroom-elect with all their attendants and the officiating priests were present and went through the forms, including the entrance of the bridal couple, the meeting of the bridegroom at the altar, the religious ceremony, and the departure from the church. The only feature lacking waa the actual presence of the guests who will crowd the church at the wedding.

The ceremony will take place at 12:30 o'clock, and there will be no mass following. Only the local priests will take part.

This evening the last of the local functions in honor of the wedding took place at Roecclift, being given by Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, the aunt of the bride. It was the largest social entertainment of the season, the guests numbering forty, and including the members of the families of the prospective bride and bridegroom, the maids of honor, bridesmaids, ushers, and many prominent Summer residents.

On every train and boat arriving to-day guests have been coming for the wedding and taking rooms at the hotels and fashionable boarding houses or as guests at the cottages. The assemblage of guests at the church and at the breakfast at the Oelrichs house to-morrow promises to be one of the most notable among the many notable ones that Newport has witnessed.

Luncheons were given this afternoon by Mrs. Pembroke Jones and Mrs. J. De Forest Danielson, and dinners this evening by Mrs. William H. Sands and Mrs. Francis K. Pendleton.

Miss Eleanor Jay, daughter of Col. and Mrs. William Jay, arrived this afternoon to attend the wedding, at which she will be one of the bridesmaids. Col. and Mrs. Jay arrived this evening and were met by Pembroke Jones, whose guests they were at dinner to-night.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Startis Miller arrived at their new villa on Ocean Avenue to-day. Their house is next to Crossways, the Stuyvesant Fish villa, and across the road from the Clews and R. M. Cushing villas.

Mrs. M. Orme Wilson, with her children, arrived to-night and is a guest of her mother, Mrs. William Astor.

Miss Leary was expected at the Paul cottage this evening, and every arrangement was made for her reception, but at the last minute a telegram was received stating that she would be unable to come.

Lorillard Spencer, Jr., is a guest of his aunt, Mrs. H. Casimir De Rham.

Baron Charles Alliotti of the Italian Embassy at Washington has taken apartments at the Reitz cottage for the season.

Mrs. H. A. Barclay has arrived at the Riggs cottage.

The second day of the flower show at the Casino attracted another large gathering of society people. To-day the special prizes offered by ex-Commodore E. T. Gerry for small tables set for dinner were awarded, the first going to Brnce Butterton, gardener for E. J. Berwind, whose decorations consisted of a large centrepiece of alamandas and oncidium orchids, with maidenhair fern and gardenias for the finger bowls.

Mrs. Gregory, mother of Eliot Gregory, the artist, is the guest of Mrs. C. H. Baldwin.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Reilly of Washington are at the Aquidneck.

Thomas Wallace, Jr., Mrs. Henry May, Miss May, Dr. W. Barton Hopkins, J. Insley Baird, and Charles B. Hillhouse are registered at the Casino.

Mrs. E. S. Auchincloss and Miss Auchincloss of New York are guests of Mrs. Elizabeth Auchincloss at her cottage, on Washington Street.

Dr. Thomas Shearer of Baltimore is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Hutton.

Mrs. Frederick Nelison arrived to-day at the Margaret.

Mrs. Joseph S. Stevens entertained at dinner at Hill Top Cottage, on Tuesday night, her guests being Mr. and Mrs. J. Wadsworth Ritchie, Mrs. Whitney Warren, Mrs. J. F. Lanier, Barton Willing, and Stanley Mortimer.

The local polo season was opened to-day on the grounds of the Westchester Polo Club by a number of young men among the Summer residents, who propose to have two or three games a week until the regular games of the Polo Association are held here in August. The interest in the games is not confined to the players, and a number of young society women were present, including Mrs. Alfred Vanderbilt, Mrs. William E. Carter, Mrs. Theodore A. Havemeyer, Jr., Mrs. J. Clinch Smith, Mrs. R. F. Cutting, the Misses Burden, Miss Gerry, Miss Anita Sands, and the Missee Mille. Robert J. Collier came into the grounds in his big automobile, and as he turned into the field he apparently lost control of his machine and ran into the ticket taker, who was crowded between the auto and the office. He fortunately had room to jump, but was struck by the forward wheel and thrown, receiving several severe bruises and a general shaking up. The games were of periods of fifteen minutes each, and each team won six goals. The teams were made up as follows:

Blues—I. T. Burden, Jr., A. S. Burden, R. W. Buckley, and J. F. Talmadge, Jr.

Yellows—J. I. Blair, J. Clinch Smith, Alfred G. Vanderbilt, W. E. Carter, and H. Gray.

Goals were made as follows: Blair, 5; Vanderbilt, 1; A. S. Burden, 2; I. T. Burden, Jr., 4.

The next game will be played on Saturday afternoon, and it is expected that games will be played regularly on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays during the Summer.

BAR HARBOR HAPPENINGS.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., July 23.—The first Malvern hop of the Summer occurred tonight. It properly opens the dancing season. The red room at the Inn was profusely decorated with palms and potted plants and the wide verandas were banked in with boxwood. The popularity of these functions has always been constant, and society to-night came in large numbers to attend the opening.

Several dinners were given earlier in the evening at the Inn and at private houses about town. Mr. and Mrs. de Grasse Fox entertained at the Malvern, as did Mrs. Morgan and Mrs. H. M. Sears.

Dr. W. W. Seely gave a dinner at Hillburst.

Dr. and Mrs. C. Morton Smith entertained at Clover Croft. Their guests were:

Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Cassatt,	Mr. and Mrs. Percival K. Roberts,
Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner Sherman,	Mrs. C. K. Wright,
Mr. and Mrs. Pierrepont Edwards,	Charlss Fry.

Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Allison gave a dinner to W. A. Seelowan. Among those present at the ball were:

Mrs. James W. Gerard,	M. Pierre Rogestensky,
Miss Edwards,	Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Leaming,
Mrs. E. E. Stickney,	Mrs. James Sullivan,
Mrs. E. A. Osgood,	Miss E. M. Brown,
Mr. and Mrs. Charles Abercrombie,	Miss Taylor,
Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Lesley,	Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Poor,
Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Sears,	Baron and Baroness Hengelmuller,
Baron Frankenstein,	Count and Countess
The Hon. A. Ralkes,	Langley Villars,
The Hon. P. Wyndham,	Mrs. James Potter,
Miss Lesley,	Miss Lily Potter,
Mr. and Mrs. William Fahnestock,	Sumner Gerard,
Miss Hagerman,	Miss Farrier,
Mr. and Mrs. Strout,	Miss Whitwell,
Mrs. George Morgan,	Mr. and Mrs. W. Butler Duncan.

Mrs. James W. Pinchot left to-night for New York, and will sail for Europa the first of the week. To-day she gave a large farewell luncheon at the Malvern. The guests were:

Mrs. Charles Abercrombie,	Mrs. R. Hall McCormick,
Mrs. James W. Gerard,	Miss McCormick,
Mrs. Morris K. Jesup,	Mrs. Harris,
Mrs. Georgs H. Morgan,	Mrs. C. Morton Smith,
Mrs. W. W. Seely,	Mrs. William L. Green,
Miss Johnson,	Mrs. W. Butler Duncan,
Countess Langier Villarss,	Mrs. Alexander,
Miss E. A. Osgood,	Mrs. John S. Kennedy,
Mrs. J. J. Emery,	Mrs. W. L. Graves,
Mrs. Hendsrson,	Mrs. de Grasse Fox,
Mrs. Robert Ahbe,	Mrs. Van Rensselaer,
	Mrs. Robert Amory,

Major Gen. John R. Brooke will arrive here to-morrow to join Mrs. Brooke, who is staying at the Whittington cottage for the Summer. Mrs. Kernochan and Miss M. F. Kernochan of New York came yesterday to the Malvern.

Miss Melissa Shattuck of New York came to-day.

Other New York arrivals are Henry B. Anderson, William B. Anderson, Miss L. B. Whitmore, Erskine Wood, Mrs. John D. Wood, and Miss Wood.

J. C. Cramp of Cramps' Shipbuilding Company came to-day.

Mrs. C. Francis Winthrop of New York gives a large dinner to-morrow night.

The premium list of the Horse Show was issued to-day.

COLLIER-VAN ALEN WEDDING.

Much Interest in the Marriage Which Will Take Place at Newport on Saturday.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 23.—Interest in the Martin-Oelrichs wedding has been superseded in Newport society by the announcement of the early marriage of Miss Sara Van Alen and Robert J. Collier. The story that came from New York on Tuesday that the Collier-Van Alen wedding waa to take place this week set everybody to wondering if it could ba true. There were many doubters, and when Mr. Van Alen refused to credit the story the doubters were increased. Then, when Mr. Collier arrived from New York in the evening and said that tha report was true, there were many who would not believe it.

At the dinner given by Peter D. Martin, Mr. Collier repeated the assertion that ha would be married this week, but that the ceremony would not take place on Thursday, the day originally announced, but later in tha week. Thie morning arrangements were completed for the marriage to take place on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock.

The ceremony will be at the Van Alen villa, Wakehurst, and will be attended by only the immediate relatives. Miss Van Alen will have no bridesmaids. Mr. Collier will bave James M. Waterbury, Jr., as his best man. Tha ceremony will be according to the Roman Catholic Church, and will be performed by Bishop Byrnes of Memphis, Tenn., assisted by Father Meenan of St. Mary's Church, the Rhode Island law requiring the services of a resident clergyman to pronounca the couple man and wife. It is not known that Miss Van Alen has become a convert to the Roman Catholic faith, and the fact that the ceremony is not to take placa in the church indicates that she is not a communicant of the church.

The marriage of Miss Van Alen to Mr. Collier is particularly pleasing to Mrs. Astor, Miss Van Alen's grandmother, who has always desired that her granddaughter should not marry a foreigner or any person with a title, but that her fututre grandson should be a plain American. Mrs. Astor expressed her pleasure at the approaching wedding to everybody whom she met today, and at an early hour sent a large bunch of her favorite flowers, American Beauty roses, to her granddaughter.

Mr. Collier is receiving congratulations on his early marriage. He is extremely popular in Newport society, Miss Van Alen is an heiress in her own right, a large fortune left by her mother, in trust to her [illegible]

GREATER ADVERTISING GAIN

THAN ANY OTHER NEW YORK

MORNING NEWSPAPER.

The New York Times Gained Over Two Hundred Thousand Lines of Advertising in the First Six Months of 1902.

Advertising. First Six Months of 1902.

2,741,852

agate lines.

Advertising. First Six Months of 1901.

2,523,235

agate lines

A total gain of 218,617 agate lines or 1,201 agate lines per day, notwithstanding the exclusion of all kinds of objectionable advertising from its columns—a greater growth than any other New York morning newspaper.

The record of the New York morning newspapers for the first six months of 1902 shows:

	Agate lines GAIN
First, The New York Times,	218,617
Second morning newspaper,	190,387
Third " "	167,812
Fourth " "	71,475
Fifth " "	63,837
	Agate lines LOSS
Sixth morning newspaper,	122,189
Seventh " "	152,893

The New York Times.

"ALL THE NEWS THAT'S FIT TO PRINT."

Ambassador Choate Gives Away Bride of Major Charles Hall.

LONDON, July 23.—There was a fashionable gathering at St. George's Church this afternoon to witness the marriage of Major Charles Hall of the Oxfordshire Light Infantry to Mrs. C. Albert Stevens, widow of C. Albert Stevens of New York. Joseph H. Choate, the United Statee Ambassador, gave the brida away.

Mrs. Stevens was Miss May Brady, daughter of the late Judge John R. Brady. She was married on Nov. 15, 1888, to C. Albert Stevens, the millionaire son of Edwin Stevens of Castle Point, Hoboken. Her husband died of pneumonia in New York on March 29, 1901.

Frelinghuysen—Kinney.

Special to The New York Times.

ELBERON, N. J., July 23.—The wedding of Miss Estalle Kinney, daughter of Mrs. Thomas T. Kinney, to Frederick Frelinghuysen, President of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of Newark, took place in Woodside Hall, the Kinney residence, this morning, in the preeence of only a few relativee and invited friends, including Gov. and Mrs. Franklin Murphy. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. George M. Christian, formerly rector of Grace Church of Newark, and now of the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, in New York. There were no attendants. The bride, who was attired in a gown of white lace over white taffeta, was given away by her brother, Thomas T. Kinney. After the ceremony a wedding breakfast was served, the couple leaving later for a brief wedding tour. They will reside in Newark.

Read—Dykman.

Rowland Read, son of George R. Read of East Fifty-sixth Street and Rye, and Miss Helen G. Dykman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Dykman, were married yesterday at White Plains in Christ Church by the venerable Archdeacon Van Kleeck. The wedding was very quiet owing to the death in May of Mr. Read's mother, who was Miss Louise C. Frost. The engagement was announced in the early Summer.

IN THE SHOPS.

The biggest strawberries that have been seen thie eeaeon are in the milliners' shops. The berries are as big as plums.

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Other fruits are apples—in appearance like tomatoes—and big plums. Any woman with these accessories can make a hat that will appear almost good enough to eat.

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The woman who intended to retrim her hat and have a Paris model for less than $1 learned to her sorrow that big quills are at prices that seem to be out of proportion to their general appearance. Each quill was 10 cents mora than its neighbor—9, 49, 59 cents—and ths woman compromised and bought a quli that was good enough for 5 cents, and then went home and found a white breast in her laid-away storee that was better than the most expensive quills on the market.

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A very attractive cherry hat has more varieties of the fruit than can be seen on a tree at one time. Whita cherries, green cherries, yellow cherries, and cherries turning a pale pink, with a big braided band of straw, form the outside trimming of a white hat. Underneath the rim, which has a crumpled effect, there are rows of narrow cream lace alternating with rowe of narrow scarlet velvet ribbon. From the back of the hat hang many loops and ends of the narrow velvet.

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Dimity is one of tha daintiest materials for a baby's frock. One simple drese is ehirred at the neck, tha ahirring following the outline of the neck and being separated by two rows of feather stitching. There is a turned edge around the neck of the gown, finished with feather stitching and a standing edge of "Val." lace. Tbere are bands of feather stitching at the wrists of the sleeves, with the edges of lace. Each sleeve has a stripe of the dimity that runs around instead of lengthwise.

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Some of the prettieet parasols are to be had now for $1 each. For the woman who bas a few dollars to epare, and who likes costumea and parasol to match, they are delightful. Some of the most effective are in plain colors, dark red or blue. Ona had a pongee-colored foundation of silk that was brocaded in rings of dark brown. It bad a dark-brown bemstitched edge and a plain lightwood handle. Others were in delicate shades. Some of the parasols have been reduced from $3 and others from something less.

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Hata that are called beach hats, and have an Eastern effect, resemble in shape overturned wash basins, with a line bent in around the centre. They cost only 35 cents each.

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Felt hats are trimmed with folds of falt, sometimee of the sama color as tha hat and sometimes in contrasting colors. A gray hat, trimmed with a simple fold of the felt, will have it fringed on one edge and tied at one side. The hate baw a Rough Rider effect.

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For the woman who likes to carry small toilet accessories and likes inexpensive toys there is one of tha silvered English walnuts to be worn on a long neck chain. It bas a tiny bottle that can be used for salts, surrounded by white-headed pins. A mirror forms the partition between the two halves of the nut, and beneath it is a little place for powder. The price is 25 cents.

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For 15 cents each there are sets of souvenir postal cards, six in a set. On some are scenes of New York, so that one can send a friend a series that will give a moving panorama of the city. On others are scenes of other cities of this country and foreign countries. There are also comic pictures.

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Marked testamente cost only 15 cents each. They have baen marked under the direction of a committee of clergymen. Thay have sentences underlined with black and marked with red on the edges.

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Real cartridges, each a quarter of an inch in lengtb, are made for a little revolver tbat is about an inch in length. When the cartridges are fired they make, it is said, a "loud noise." The revolvers coet $1 each.

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Tiny electric lamps on abonized standards, lamps of 6 to 8 volts, cost 50 cents each.

MR. ROOT AT ARMY BUILDING.

Calls on Gen. MacArthur to Discuss Army Manoeuvres.

Secretary of War Elihu Root, called on Gen MacArthur at the Army Building yestarday afternoon to talk over the plans for the army and navy manoeuvres. The discuesion was of a confidential nature, and neither the Secretary nor the General would make a statement afterward.

Secretary Root sails to-day for Europe.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Royal E. Robbins.

Royal E. Robbins, founder of the Waltham Watch Company, died suddenly on Tuesday night in his country home, Pride's Crossing, near Beverly, Mass. He was born seventy-eight years ago in Connecticut, and as a young man he came to New York and eventually went into business as an importer of watches. When about thirty-three years of age he, in company with others, bought a bankrupt watch manufacturing concern and established what is known now as the American Waltham Watch Company. He was Treasurer of the company for forty-five years. At the time of his death he was a Director in a number of banks and trust companies, among which are the Commercial Trust and Trust Company and the Bank of Commerce of Boston. He was also senior member of Robbins & Appleton of New York and Boston.

Mr. Robbins left six children. Two sons were in business with him—Royal Robbins, who succeeds to the office of Treasurer of the American Waltham Watch Company, and Reginald C. Robbins. One of Mr. Robbins's daughters married John Caswell of New York and Boston, and one daughter married recently Albert G. Milbank of New York. Two daughters are unmarried. His wife died about ten years ago.

William H. Lockwood.

William H. Lockwood of Beaufort, S. C., died yeeterday in the home of his eleter, Mrs. Dorlin Mabie, 225 Union Avenue, Peekskill, N. Y. He was born in Stanwich, Conn., on April 19, 1846. In 1866 he went to Charleston, S. C., where he became a bookkeeper in a bank. When the Freedmen's Bank at Beaufort became involved he was sent there to wind up its affairs. In 1874 he established the Bank of Beaufort. For two years past he was a Democratic member of the State Legislature. He was at one time Captain of the Beaufort Artillery, later a Major in the National Guard, and a Colonel on the staff of Gov. Richardson. He was a member of the Sons of the Revolution.

Orlando W. Spratt.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 23.—Orlando W. Spratt, formerly business manager of the American Baptist Publication Society, died to-night at the New Haven Hospital after an operation for relief of stomach trouble. Mr. Spratt was sixty-one years of age. He removed from Philadelphia to Grove Baach, Conn., several years ago. His wife and daughter survive him. The remains will be taken to Lewisburg, Pa., to-morrow, for burial.

Obituary Notes.

MRS. ELIZABETH CHASE INGALLS, mother of the late United States Senator John J. Ingalls of Kaneas, is dead at her bome at Haverhill, Mass., aged ninety yeare. Death was unexpected.

THOMAS JOHNSON, who had charge of the famous Maud S., when she was on the turf, and was a well-known hostler employed by the Bonners, J. W. Daly, and other owners of thoroughbreds, died in Greenwich, Conn., Tuesday night of tuberculosis after a long illnese. He was aged about forty. He leaves a widow and a son.

CORNELIUS W. BRINCKERHOFF died suddenly yesterday afternoon at his residence, 341 West Twentieth Street, at the age of eighty years. Of German birth, he came to New York City from the northern part of the State and had lived in Twentieth Street some thirty-five years. For many years past, and at the time of his death, he was Assistant Secretary of the New York Savings Bank. He leaves a son and two daughtere.

Business Notices.

MISSOULA. TETONKA.
E. & W. Two New Collars. E. & W.

MARRIED.

DAWSON—READ.—July 23, 1902, at 786 West End Av., by Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., LL. D., Dr. W. Terrell Dawson to Florence Eugenia, daughter of Mrs. Oliver Perry Read.

READ—DYKMAN.—At Christ Episcopal Church, White Plains, N. Y., on Wednesday, July 23d, 1902, by the Ven. Archdeacon Van Kleeck, Helen C. Dykman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Dykman and Rowland Read, son of Mr. Geo. R. Read of Rye, N. Y.

DIED.

BRINCKERHOFF.—Cornsilus W., on July 23,

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
July 23	339,297
To date this year	98,017,024
Corresponding date last year	189,256,243

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

July 23	$4,501,500
To date this year	$537,812,100
Corresponding date last year	$879,804,220

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 2½@3 per cent.; at three months, 4½ per cent.; at six months, 5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½@5 per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Linseed	⅝	Int. Steam P.	½
Am. Linseed pf.	2	Lake E. & W.	½
Am. Sm. & Ref. pf.	½	Met. Sec.	5¼
Am. Sugar Ref.	2	Met. W. S. El., Cbl.	1
Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	1¼	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	1
At., T. & S. F.	1½	M. St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	1½
Tc., T. & S. F. pf.	½	Mo., Kan. & T.	1⅝
Canadian Pacific	1½	Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	1⅝
Canadian Pac. subs.	⅞	Missouri Pacific	½
Chi., M. & St. P.	1½	Norfolk & West.	½
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	2½	Norf. & W. pf.	3¾
Chi. & N. W.	1⅛	Northern Central	10
Chi., R. I. & P.	⅝	Pacific Coast	1¼
Chi., C. & St. L.	½	Pacific Coast 1st pf.	½
Col. So. 1st pf.	1½	Ry. Steel Spring	1
Den. & R. G. pf.	1¼	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	½
Des M. & Ft. D.	2½	St. L. & S. F.	¾
Detroit Un. Ry.	2¾	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	¾
D. S. S. & A. pf.	¾	St. L. S. W.	¾
Evans. & T. H.	½	St. L. S. W. pf.	¾
Ev. & T. H. pf.	5	Southern Railway	¾
George A. Fuller	3½	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	½
G. A. Fuller pf.	1¼	Twin City	1¼
Gt. North. pf.	2⅜	Union Pacific	1½
Hocking Valley	2½	U. S. Express	6¾
Ill. Central	1⅜	U. S. C. C. & F. pf.	⅝
Int. Silver	1	Westinghouse	2½
		W. & L. E. 2d pf.	6⅜

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper	½	Den. & S. W. pf.	1
Am. Grass Twine	¾	Erie 2d pf.	½
Am. Ice	1	General Electric	1
Am. Ice pf.	2½	Int. Steam P. pf.	½
Anaconda	1	Louis. & Nash.	¾
Batt. & Ohio	½	Man. El.	¾
Balt. & Ohio pf.	¾	Minn. & St. L.	¾
B'klyn R. T.	1⅛	Nat. Lead	⅝
Chi. G. W. pf., B.	¼	N. Y. Air Brake	1
Col. Fuel	½	North Am.	1
Cont. Tob. pf.	½	Rubber Goods	1½
Crucible Steel pf.	1½	U. S. Steel	½

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Chi. Term. Tr. 4s.	1	Stand. R. & T. 6s.	3½
Det., M. & M. l. g. 3½s	1	W. N. Y. & P. gen.	1½

Bond Declined.

Third Avenue 4s	1¼

MARKET MOVEMENT.

The upward movement in prices was continued on the Stock Exchange yesterday with many important advances showing at the close of the day. The trading was on a somewhat larger scale than on the day previous, and, more to the point, was much better distributed. No one issue or group of issues monopolized the major share of attention; instead, there was activity throughout the list. That this is so is shown by the net changes elsewhere published, advances appearing in such altogether diverse stocks as Great Northern preferred and People's Gas, St. Paul and Sugar, Rock Island and Fuller Construction, Union Pacific and Des Moines and Fort Dodge, Northern Central and United States Express, Missouri, Kansas and Texas and Illinois Central. Indeed, it may be said that not an important active stock on the list declined more than fractionally, and that even these declines were few and far between.

The buying producing these advances differed in little respect from that which lately has been in evidence. Undoubtedly there was here and there pool manipulation; but just as assuredly there was legitimate buying of good stocks by substantial interests. It clearly is preposterous longer to maintain that the only or the chief interests behind the present market are the Gates interests. Yesterday's market leaders of themselves effectually refute this theory. Standard Oil, Morgan, Harriman, and Pennsylvania interests are all in the market, working for higher prices.

One million dollars additional in gold was engaged for export yesterday, but, so far as the stock market is concerned, the matter passed unnoticed. There was none of the nervousness, none of the anxiety, manifest which had appeared following the announcement of the first export engagement. The reason for this lies in the condition of the money market itself. Again yesterday call rates never rose higher than 3 per cent., with most of the day's loans between 2½ and 2¾ per cent. This, clearly, does not occasion worriment.

SOME GENERAL ISSUES.

The aggressive buying of Union Pacific which advanced that stock to the highest price recorded in months was in the Street credited to banking interests identified with the property. It was said that the advance in the stock would undoubtedly help to make a better market for the new bond issue of the company, and that, whether or not this was the purpose of the rise, the stock, by virtue of the earnings on it and the encouraging dividend outlook, is entitled to sell higher.

The members of the several Canadian pools in Canadian Pacific had a busy day of it yesterday, selling to one another and marking up the stock, which of late has been under pressure because of the semi-official statement that no increase in the dividend need be expectd. The new reason offered for yesterday's advance was the conference between Premier Laurier and Gerald Balfour in London, and the suggestion of important steamship subsidies to be granted, in which, of course, Canadian Pacific would directly benefit.

Rock Island, whose sensational advance on the day previous was the market feature, rose further yesterday four points to 190, where it closed. This, with the rights selling at above 11, signifies a price for the stock above 200. The gossip is that what few remaining shorts there were in the stock were yesterday run to cover.

The advances in Great Northern preferred and Illinois Central were said to be due to investment purchases.

With the continued strength in the market a number of minor pools got to work during the day and hence in large measure the advances in such shares as Colorado Southern, Denver and Rio Grande, Des Moines and Fort Dodge, Sault Ste. Marie, Missouri, Kansas and Texas, and St. Louis Southwestern. There was no news in respect to any of the issues.

The sharp advance in People's Gas during the day was due largely to buying by the Flower interests. A decision in respect to the 75 cent gas ordinance, the legality of which the company is testing, is expected in a few days.

Sugar Trust stock was easily the strongest of the industrial group, being advanced on buying by trade interests, which do not seem to be the least concerned over the new Federal Company which some weeks ago was, so the prophets ran, "going to put the Trust out of business."

ATCHISON'S NEW HIGH PRICE.

These are record-breaking days for Atchison higher to a new high price, closing at near to the top for the day.

As on Tuesday, so yesterday brokers who usually do business for Pennsylvania Railroad interests were active in the stock, but it cannot be learned that this had any significance. The real reason for the advance undoubtedly is the growing appreciation of the value and merits of the property. Wall Street's present view of the matter is set out briefly in this bulletin, published during the day:

"People who know the economic status of Atchison, and the actual condition of Atchison territory, do not hesitate to say that the advance of Atchison is justified by conditions without discounting the future beyond the prediction of average crops this Fall. There will be, they say, a new era for Atchison when the money raised by the sale of the serial debentures for the bettering of the property shall begin to show its effect on the gross earnings, and on the ratio of operating expenses to gross. Rock Island, Southern Pacific, Missouri Pacific are advancing in prosperity and value as the Southwest develops, and it is but natural and healthful that Atchison should also appreciate in value as its territorial heritage grows prosperous."

COPPER TRADE CONDITIONS.

The evidences multiply that the copper trade situation is steadily improving; which explains in large measure the better demand for the copper stock. Following upon the hopeful utterances of the official of the United States Selling Company, quoted in these columns yesterday, comes a statement in the form of a Boston dispatch from a member of the firm of Pbelps, Dodge & Co. to the following effect:

"The copper situation is very satisfactory. Consumption is far in excess of production, and I am confident that the price of lake and electrolytic copper must be advanced as soon as the end of the coal strike is in sight.

"We have no copper for sale for July, and only a few pounds of castings for August delivery. Demand is very heavy, both at home and abroad, and the surplus copper which existed a year ago has now been disposed of. These being the facts, I am very bullish on the copper situation.

"The Montana court decision, which prevents Heinze from working the Minnie Healy mine, is one of very great importance to the trade, as well as to the parties immediately concerned."

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PRESSED STEEL CAR.

Pursuant to its recently adopted policy of issuing regular quarterly statements, the Pressed Steel Car Company yesterday put out its figures for the quarter ended June 30. These showed:

Net earnings after all expenses of operation, cost of ordinary repairs and all renewals of plant and machinery have been charged out, $834,003; less charges as follows: Interest for three months on outstanding mortgage and bonded indebtedness, $60,270; proportion of preferred stock dividend, $218,750; reserve for depreciation of works and properties, $63,273; total charges, $342,293; surplus for quarter, $501,800.

The net earnings show an increase of $422,175, as compared with the corresponding quarter in 1901, and the surplus an increase of $309,980.

THE RISE IN ST. PAUL.

Manipulation by the Gates following was the chief factor influencing the rise in St. Paul, which sold up to the highest point recorded since immediately before the May panic.

Interests connected with the company say that the continued talk of a "deal" involving the property is absurd and has no foundation in fact.

SAN FRANCISCO RAILWAYS.

The United Railways Investment Company of San Francisco, the New Jersey corporation formed last Spring for the purpose of holding all the stocks of the United Railroads of San Francisco, held a meeting yesterday, at which its Board of Directors was much strengthened and officers for the ensuing year elected.

Brown Brothers & Co., the syndicate managers, are represented on the board by Eugene Delano. H. G. Bowdoin, Vice President of the Maryland Trust Company of Baltimore, was elected President, W. G. Vermilye Vice President, and W. J. Duane Secretary and Treasurer. The Mercantile Trust Company was appointed transfer agent and the United States Mortgage and Trust Company Registrar.

It would appear from this as if the syndicate managers were moving forward, and that the stocks of the investment company will soon appear on the Street.

LANSTON MONOTYPE'S YEAR.

The annual report of the Lanston Monotype Machine Company for the fiscal year ended April 28 has just been issued. The balance sheet, which is as of March 1, shows as follows:

Assets.—Cash on hand, $316,806; bills receivable, $7,000; open accounts due company, $330,-179; 13,181 shares Colonial Syndicate, 83,333 shares of Lanston Monotype Corporation, and 20,000 shares of 5 per cent. debenture stock, $981,400; office fixtures, $4,764; patents, $57,277; machinery, $169,745; raw material, manufactured parts, machines, and keyboards, $526,220; rights and franchises, $5,000,000; total, $7,073,452.

Liabilities.—Capital stock, issued, $4,827,240; unissued, $172,760; open accounts due by company, $11,120; balance of assets March 1, 1902, $2,062,332; total, $7,073,452.

President J. Maury Dove, in his annual report, says that the company received during the year 235 machines, of which 144 were shipped to the Lanston Monotype Corporation of London, leaving 91 machines for the use of the American company. He also states that last Spring prominent business gentlemen offered to buy 70,000 shares of the company's stock, which it had been planned to sell through an underwriting syndicate, without commission or concession to any one, for cash at a net price exactly equal to that offered by a syndicate.

The proceeds were used to cancel outstanding notes against the company, and left a surplus of $400,000 for the company's treasury. In January, 1902, an additional order for 400 machines was placed with the Sellers Company of Philadelphia, solely on account of the American company. All branches of the business are reported as satisfactory.

IRON AND METAL TRADES.

Discussing the condition of the iron and metal trades, The Iron Age will to-day say:

The pressure for steel billets has abated and importers are now inclined to the opinion that the buying of foreign billets is at an end. This view of the situation is confirmed by offers made the past week of considerable quantities of foreign billets for resale. The billet situation, while thus shown to be easier, has not led to any special weakness in prices. Some contracts have already been made for deliveries extending into next year on a basis of current prices.

Foundry pig iron presents some very interesting features. The supply has been curtailed by the stoppage of numerous Eastern furnaces for lack of fuel, and by the banking of several in the Central West also unable to secure enough coke to keep them running. The shortage in pig iron is particularly bad in the East and numerous foundries are seriously suffering. The furnaces in the anthracite regions are not only producing little fuel, but their product is quite frequently off grade, which will not meet contract requirements. This is causing an increasing quantity of foreign foundry iron to be used. Shipments are coming in very freely from abroad. The fear that the shortage in foundry pig iron may be felt for a long time to come is shown by inquiries now being made for prices on English pig iron for deliveries running well into next year.

The Southern furnace companies decided last week to establish $17, Birmingham, for No. 2 foundry as the basis for contracts for deliveries in the first six months of next year. They have since booked a heavy tonnage for that delivery, mainly from Western consumers. The West is feeling particularly cheerful over the prospects of business for next year, due to the promising condition of agricultural interests. It can be stated on excellent authority that the manufacturers of barbwire machines are enjoying an unprecedented demand, which they believe will completely clean up their stocks of machines by the close of the selling season. The implement manufacturers are prominent among those who are purchasing foundry pig iron for next year's delivery. Chicago reports sales of foundry pig iron the last week aggregating about 100,000 tons, part Northern and part Southern.

The rail tonnage for next year continues to pile up. Additional orders have been placed during the week and the contracts booked for 1903 are now considerably above 1,000,000 tons, exclusive of the business taken by the Colorado mills. Inquiries covering large lots are still in hand, some roads asking for a much larger quantity than they have ever before purchased at one time. This shows that the heavy orders for rails be in the market for 50,000 tons. The Atchison Road a short time since placed an order for between 50,000 and 60,000 tons. It is necessary now to place orders for next year's delivery, by those who desire structural material if they wish to make themselves certain of securing it. Foreign business in beams is increasing and it is expected that importations will grow larger for some time instead of smaller.

Spelter has advanced sharply, while other metals show but little change.

ROYAL BANK ORGANIZED.

Papers were filed yesterday with the Banking Department at Albany incorporating another new bank to be known as the Royal Bank of New York of the City of New York, having a paid-up cash capital of $100,000. In the articles of association provision is made to establish branches and to authorize an increase of capital and the number of associates from time to time as may be deemed proper, the limit of increase of capital being fixed at $1,000,000 in the aggregate.

In the certificate filed the following are named as its Board of Directors:

Philip Sugerman, F. Cyrus Straat, Mark H. Sugerman, Franklin Pierce, all of New York, and Levi E. Sugerman of Pittsburg, Penn.

The officers are: President—Philip Sugerman; Vice President—Mark H. Sugerman; Cashier—F. Cyrus Straat.

The offices of the new institution are being fitted up at the present time and will be situated in the Bennett Building, 93 and 95 Nassau Street.

ROCHESTER-PITTSBURG STOCK.

By a resolution of the Board of Directors of the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Railway the privilege has been given to the holders of preferred and common stock to subscribe at par 10 per cent. of their respective holdings for $1,300,000 of the unissued stock of the increase in capital authorized in 1901. The amount of new stock authorized was $3,000,000, of which only $1,000,000 has been issued at par.

The company is now constructing a branch about twenty-eight miles long, from Williams Crossing, a point on the main line two miles east of Punxsutawney, to McKees, Indiana County, Penn., to reach coal lands which have been acquired and are being developed in the interest of the Rochester and Pittsburg Coal and Iron Company and the Jefferson and Clearfield Coal and Iron Company. The estimated cost of this branch is $800,000, to be paid for out of the stock now offered, leaving $500,000 at the disposal of the company for further extensions or improvements.

WOULD RESTRAIN IRON CONCERN.

NEWARK, N. J., July 23.—Two applications have been made to Vice-Chancellor Emery, one by the Merchants' Trust Company of New York and the other by James G. Shields of New York, for an injunction to restrain the Paterson Iron and Steel Forge Company of Paterson from dissolving the corporation at a meeting called for to-morrow.

Mr. Shields claims that he got a loan of $26,000 from the trust company and gave as security $48,000 of stock of the Paterson company. The loan was never paid and the security Mr. Shields found to be practically worthless. He says he did not know this when he hypothecated the stock.

The Vice-Chancellor denied the application for an injunction, but granted an order, returnable on August 6, restraining the company from distributing its assets.

STEEL TRUST CASE POSTPONED.

NEWARK, N. J., July 23.—When the case of J. Aspinwall Hodge and others against the United States Steel Corporation came up for argument before Vice Chancellor Emery to-day R. V. Lindabury, counsel for the defendant company, said that he understood that the counsel for the complainants would like to amend their bill, and he consequently would have to ask time to amend his answer. Owing to the vacation period, he said, it would be impossible at present to get important affidavits that were needed, and in view of the fact that the court was about to take a vacation, he said an adjournment had been agreed on. The case then went over until September 5.

PLANS FOR NEW UP-TOWN BANK.

There is a movement on foot to establish a new National bank in the vicinity of Herald Square. The plans so far are very indefinite, neither name, capital, or location of the bank having been decided upon.

Edwin Gould, E. R. Thomas, Andrew Saks, and William Nelson Cromwell are behind the new enterprise. There was to have been an announcement yesterday regarding some of the details of the bank's organization, but no information was forthcoming beyond the bare admission that these gentlemen had an idea that there was room for another bank in that neighborhood.

CALDWELL TO HAVE A BANK.

Special to The New York Times.

CALDWELL, N. J., July 23.—The First National Bank of Caldwell, the first institution of that kind ever established here, has been organized. The incorporators are Walter P. Lindsley and John J. Van Order of Caldwell, W. J. Davis of Harrison, Adam Groel of Newark, and William H. Loftus of Glenridge. All of the stock has been subscribed and the concern will begin business as soon as a charter is secured.

GOLD BARS EXPORTED

Lazard Frères yesterday engaged $1,000,000 in gold bars for export to-day by La Savole of the French Line. The shipment which Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co. made was only $740,000, as against $1,000,000 which they had intended to forward.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold these securities at auction yesterday at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway:

$3,000 Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad (Southwestern Division) 6 per cent. bonds, due 1909, coupons January and July, 114.

$2,000 City of Brooklyn 7 per cent. public park loan, due 1915, coupons January and July, accrued interest from July 1 to be obnrged to the purchaser, 138 and interest.

$3,000 West Shore Railroad Company first mortgage 4 per cent. bonds, due 2361, coupons January and July, 113⅝.

$10,000 United States 4 per cent. registered bonds, due 1907, interest January, April, July and October, 107..

$12,000 Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company 5 per cent. bonds, due 1931, coupons April and October, accrued interest from April 1 last to be charged to the purchaser, 113¼ and interest.

$1,000 New York, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad Company 4 per cent. bond, due 1937, coupons April and October, 106¾.

$7,000 Brooklyn Union Gas Company 5 per cent. bonds, due 1945, conpons May and November, 117¾.

$5,000 Atlantic Crosstown Railroad Company 6 per cent. bonds, due 1922, coupons May and November, 125 and interest.

$2,000 Albany and Hudson Railway and Power Company 5 per cent. bonds, due 1939, coupons March and September, March 1 coupons on, 60¾.

14 shares Williamsburg Trust Company of Brooklyn, $100 each, 227.

14 shares First National Bank of Brooklyn, $100 each, 465.

109 shares Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad Company, $100 each, 107½.

50 shares Williamsburg City Fire Insurance Company, $50 each, (sold 10 shares with privilege,) 147½.

20 shares Stuyvesant Insurance Company, New York, $25 each, 69.

10 shares Canada Southern Railway Company, $100 each, 91¼.

23 shares New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, $100 each, 165.

50 shares Kings County Trust Company of Brooklyn, $100 each, (sold 10 shares with privilege,) 430½.

1,200 shares Brooklyn City Railroad Company, $10 each, (sold 100 shares with privilege,) 247½.

60 shares New York and New Jersey Telephone Company, $100 each, (sold 10 shares with privilege,) 178½.

99 shares Brooklyn Academy of Music, (with 6 tickets,) $50 each, 126.

10 shares West Side Bank, $100 each, 595.

25 shares National Bank of Commerce, $100 each, 344¼.

1,000 shares Loring & Co., "Limited," $10 each, $125 lot.

108 shares Henry Medical Dispensary, $100 each, $84 lot.

5,000 shares Silver Queen Mining and Smelting Company, $100 each, $205 lot.

42 shares Title Insurance Company, $100 each, 162½.

20 shares Central Realty Bond and Trust Company, $100 each, 650.

9 shares National City Bank, $100 each, 327.

25 shares Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company, $100 each, 235.

$10,000 Consolidated Water Company of Utica first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due January, 1930, interest January and July, 100.

50 shares Borden's Condensed Milk Company 5 per cent. bond, due 1911, interest May and November certificate, $200 lot.

30 shares Stuyvesant Fire Insurance Company, $25 each, 61.

40 shares Western Union Telegraph Company, $100 each, 88.

42 shares American Express Company, $100 each, 231½.

8 shares New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, $100 each, 1,256½.

$450,000 Chicago and Southeastern Railway Company general mortgage gold bonds, due July, 1922; $400,000 have July, 1892, coupons on, and $50,000 have July, 1893, coupons on, 10.

28 shares American Exchange National Bank, $100 each, 273½.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Report from Austin (Texas) that the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company has acquired the Louisiana and Arkansas Railroad. An official of the road quoted as saying that the company hopes to have its extention to Ardmore completed by Jan. 1.

Report that the Pennsylvania Railroad is adding to its car equipment at the rate of 2,500 cars a month.

Report of the formation of a powerful organization of Austrian petroleum refiners to invade France, Germany, Switzerland, and Italy, and wrest the trade of those countries, if possible, from the Standard Oil Company, as well as to compete in certain markets with Russia.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2½@3 per cent., closing at 3 per cent.; majority of the day's loans at 2¾ per cent.

Time money, 4¼ per cent. for sixty days to four months, and 4½@5 per cent. for five and six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 4½@5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4½@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $273,417,931; balances, $12,268,331; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $924,091.

Money on call in London, 2@2¼ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 2⅝@2 7-16 per cent. for short and 2 7-16@2½ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was dull and slightly easier. Posted rates were $4.83 for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand. Rates for actual business were: Sixty days, $4.85½@demand, $4.87⅞; cables, $4.88¼@$4.88⅝; commercial bills, $4.84¾@$4.85¾.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.17½ less 1-16 and 5.15⅝; reichsmarks, 95 and 95 5-16; guilders, 40 1-16 and 40¼.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—25c premium. Boston—Par @5c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 81 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, 75c discount for $1,000; selling, 75c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c; telegraphic, 15c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 24.—The Times's City article says Lombard Street generally reported money more abundant and rates lower yesterday. The market is free from debt to the Bank of England at this moment, and the constant renewal of loans there is almost entirely for the account of operators in consols.

The Stock Exchange was cheerful, but prices, except on American railway securities, were not materially advanced.

South Africans, after being rather more firm, relapsed yesterday and closed dull. The facilities for carrying over weak accounts will be somewhat reduced at the settlement which begins Friday. American railways were buoyant, and the advance established in New York Tuesday in Atchison and New York Central hardened the tendency here, so that most of the prices soon advanced above parity. After the Wall Street quotations were received a sharp rise in Union Pacific and Denver still further strengthened the market generally.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, July 23.—Money was plentiful to-day and rates were easy. Discounts were stagnant, operators being cautious owing to the uncertainties as to the outlook. Business on the Stock Exchange was mostly listless. Professionals were indisposed to commitments pending the settlement. Consols were more cheerful with the cessation of French selling. Americans were the most active section. They recovered in response to New York, but the tone was wavering and the dealings were mainly professional. The features were Atchisons, Erles, and Union Pacifics. Americans at the close were buoyant.

Spanish 4s and Rio Tintos had a better tone. Kafirs were irregular. The leading shares were firmer. On the street, after the closing, prices continued to advance, Union Pacific touching 112⅛ and Canadian Pacific 141⅜. Closing prices:

Consols for money, 95⅜; consols for account, 95¾; Anaconda, 5½; Atchison, 94⅞; Atchison preferred, 105¾; Baltimore and Ohio, 114¾; Canadian Pacific, 141; Chesapeake and Ohio, 56¼; Chicago Great Western, 32; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 187¾; Denver and Rio Grande, 45⅜; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 95½; Erie, 30½; Erie first preferred, 71½; Erie second preferred, 55½; Illinois Central, 169½; Louisville and Nashville, 145½; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 31½; Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred, 63; New York Central, 168¼; Norfolk and Western, 63; Norfolk and Western preferred, 95¼; Ontario and Western, 34¾; Pennsylvania, 82¼; Reading, 34¾; Reading first preferred, 44¾; Reading second preferred, 87⅝; Southern Railway, 40⅝; Southern Railway preferred, 99¾; Southern Pacific, 70½; Union Pacific, 111½; Union Pacific preferred, 94½; United States Steel, 41⅜; United States Steel preferred, 83⅛; Wabash, 31¾; Wabash preferred, 48; Spanish 4s, 80⅝; Rand Mines, 11¾; De Beers deferred, 22⅝.

Bar silver quiet at 24⅜d per ounce. Money, 2@2¼ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2⅝@2 7-16 per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 2 7-16@2½ per cent.

Bullion amounting to £5,000 was withdrawn from the Bank of England to-day for shipment to South Africa. Gold premiums are quoted: Buenos Ayres, 131.40; Lisbon, 28; Madrid, 37.45.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, July 23.—Parquet stocks and Kafirs opened steady on the Bourse to-day, but later receded in sympathy with the collapse in rentes, due to realizations of holders of 3½ per cents and also on account of uneasiness caused by the events resulting from the compulsory closing of the denominational schools, which did not comply with the law. Weakness prevailed until the close. Credit Foncier was depressed. Industrials were offered throughout, but recovered slightly at the moment of closing. Rio Tintos rallied, owing to satisfactory New York advices. Kafirs closed easier.

Three per cent. rentes, 100f 37c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 46½c for checks.

Spanish 4s, 81.70.

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BERLIN, July 23.—On the Boerse to-day bome funds were in strong demand, owing to the ease of money. Internationals were well maintained. Other departments were quiet and rather neglected. Transvaals

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The curb market yesterday, taken as a whole, was more quiet than either of the two preceding days. Northern Securities was the feature of the market, at one time gaining nearly 4 points. Only a few gains were recorded, which helped to offset the fractional declines.

NORTHERN SECURITIES was the most active stock, being dealt in to the extent of over 13,000 shares. The first sale was made at 106⅝, and then, on good demand, sold steadily up to about 108½, from there jumping to 110 on sales of less than 1,000 shares between these two figures. The following sale was made at 109, and from there steadily declined, owing to large amounts of the stock being offered, closing the day at 108¼. As usual the advance was made the basis for rumors to the effect that a favorable decision would be rendered in the suits now pending in the courts.

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MANHATTAN TRANSIT was fairly active, about 8,000 sharea being dealt in. The Manhattan Transit Company—it is reported—has placed orders for a large number of passenger and freight vehicles with the Mobile Company of America. It is expected that delivery of the vehicles will be begun within the next few weeks.

***

One hundred and ten was bid for 100 shares of Hall Signal stock yesterday. In further explanation of the advance it is authoritatively stated that in addition to the contracts recently secured by the Hall Signal Company for automatic block signaling on the New York Central and Illinois Central Railways, the Hall Company has just been awarded a contract by the Chicago and Northwestern Railway for the complete automatic block signal equipment of the latter's main line division, from Rochelle, Ill., to East Clinton, Iowa, a distance of sixty-four miles of double track. This completes the equipment of the Galena Division from Chicago to the Mississippi River with the Hall system.

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Several of the outside stocks concerned in the proposed real estate and construction merger showed considerable activity and much strength. New York Realty on trading in over 800 shares advanced from 162 to 170, and closed with a net gain of about 8 points. One hundred and twenty-five shares of the Central Realty Bond and Trust changed hands at prices ranging from 635 to 640.

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The principal transactions reported in the outside market yesterday, with the high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	American Can pf.	54¾	54¾	54¾
50	American Chicle	105	105	105
100	American Chicle pf.	92½	92½	92½
200	Am. Union Electric	13½	13½	13½
100	Am. Electric Vehicle	1	1	1
300	Am. Writing Paper	5½	5¼	5¼
300	Am. Writing Paper pf.	18¾	18½	18½
7,000	Bay State Gas	1⅞	2	2
200	Camden Land	11-16	⅝	11-16
200	Con. Refrigerating	5¼	5¼	5¼
200	Central Foundry	2½	2½	2½
400	Central Foundry pf.	12¾	12¾	12¾
20	Electro-Pneumatic	1½	1½	1½
1,000	Gold Hill Copper	1⅝	1⅞	1⅞
2,500	Gresbe Con. Copper	28½	28	28⅛
100	Guggen. Exploration	157½	157½	157½
8,000	Manhattan Transit	7¼	7⅞	7⅞
1,550	Montreal & E. Copper	2¼	2	2¼
1,300	N. E. Con. Ice	32	31⅜	32
1,935	New Orleans Rys. w. i.	18¼	18⅛	18¼
500	N. O. Rys. pf. w. i.	57	56½	56½
866	New York Realty	170	162	170
100	N. Y. Transportation	11	11	11
13,503	Northern Securities	110	106⅜	108¼
200	Otis Elevator	37	36	37
100	San Francisco w. i.	23¾	23¾	23¾
920	San. Fran. pf. w. i.	64¾	64¼	64¼
1,050	Seaboard Air Line	27¾	27¼	27¼
400	Seaboard Air Line pf.	48	47⅝	47⅞
11	Standard Oil	695	694½	695
750	Storage Power	*1¾	1½	1½
250	Trenton Potteries	27	*26	27
100	Trenton P. pf. t. rts.	*119	*118½	*119
455	Union Pacific	1¼	*1	1¼
200	Va. Iron, Coal & Coke	12	12	12
100	White Knob Copper	20	20	20

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$10,000	Am. W. Paper 5s	72⅝	72½	72⅝
10,000	N. E. Gas & Coke 5s	64	64	64
81,000	N. Orleans 4½s, w. i.	89½	89	89
55,000	Oregon S. L. 4s, w.	97¼	97	97¼
7,000	U. Rys. of St. Louis 4s	87¾	87⅜	87¾
10,000	U. S. 5s, 75% pd.	98½	98½	98½

*Less than 100 shares. †Sell flat.

QUOTATIONS—INACTIVE ISSUES.

Closing quotations of stocks in which no transactions were reported compare as follows with the closing prices of Tuesday:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	July 23. Bid.	Asked.	July 22. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknots	57	58½	57	58½
American Can	12⅝	13	12⅜	12⅞
American Elevated	1⅛	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜
Am. Hide & Leather	7	8	7	8
Am. Hide & Leather pf.	40½	42½	40½	42½
American Malting 6s	96	96½	96¼	90½
Am. Maltose Mfg.		55		55
American Tobacco	328	335	328	335
American Typefounders	43		43	
Am. Typefounders pf.	98		98	102
Borden's Cond. Milk	102½		102½	
Borden's Cond. Milk pf.	108¾	110	108¾	110
British Columbia Copper	7	7½	7	7½
British Exchequer 3s	99	99½	99	90½
California Copper		¾		¾
Camden & Trenton R. R.	4½	4¾	4½	4¾
Central Fireworks	22	24½	22	24½
Central Fireworks pf.	65	70	65	70
Central Foundry 6s	60	65	60	65
Champion Match	50			50
Chi., Peo. & St. Louis pf.	12½	14	12½	14
Compressed Air	8	10	8	10
Con. Rubber Tire	2	3	2	3
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	10	15	10	15
Con. Rubber Tire 4s	16	19	16	19
Con. Storage Battery	18¾	19	18¾	19
Consolidated Tobacco	220		220	
Continental Tobacco dsb.	104½	107	104½	107
Distil. Co. new stock, w. i.	30	33½	30	34
Distil. Co. new 5s, w. i.	77	80	77	80
Dominion Securities	18	23	18	23
Electric Boat	25	30	25	30
Electric Boat pf.		50		50
Electric Lead Reduction	2¾	3	2¾	3
Electric Lead Reduc. pf.	3	4	3	4
Electric Vehicle	5	6	5	6
Electric Vehicle pf.	13½	14	13½	14
Empire Con. Quicksilver	2	2½	2	2½
Empire Steel	10	11	10	11
Empire Steel pf.	49½	52	49½	52
German Treasury 4s	101¾	102	101½	102
Hackensack Meadows	7½	10	7½	10
Hall Signal	110		108	
Havana Commercial	19	20	19	20
Havana Commercial pf.	59	62	59	62
Havana Tobacco, w. i.	43½	47	43½	47
Hav. Tobacco pf., w. i.	65	68	77	80
Houston Oil	19½	20	19½	20
Houston Oil pf.		76		76
Illinois Trans	⅞	1½	1	1½
International Power pf.		142		145
International Salt	11	11½	11	11½
Lanston Monotype	12	12½	12	12½
Mexican Nat. Construction pf., $17 paid off	8	8½	8	8½
Mexican Securities	10½	10⅝	10½	10⅝
Mines of Sonorities	6½	7	6½	7

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, July 23, 1902.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
66⅞	67	21,200	*Amal. Copper Co.	67⅜	67⅝	66¾	66⅞	− ⅛
6¼	6⅝	800	Am. Bicycle Co.	6	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
32¾	32⅞	400	Am. Car & F. Co.	32⅜	32⅝	32¾	32⅝	...
91½	92¼	100	Am. Car & F. Co. pf.	91½	91½	91½	91½	− ½
52½	52¾	500	Am. Cotton Oil.	52½	52½	52½	52½	− ⅛
57⅝	58	510	*Am. Grass Twine.	58¼	58½	58	58	− ⅜
233	236	100	Am. Express	231⅜	231⅜	231⅜	231⅜	+ ⅜
10¼	11	1,810	*Am. Ice Co.	11	11	10	10⅛	−1
34½	36	1,550	*Am. Ice Co. pf.	35	35	33	34	−2½
23½	24⅜	1,000	*Am. Linseed Co.	23½	24⅜	23¼	24⅝	+ ⅛
53	54	500	*Am. Linseed Co. pf.	53	53½	52	53½	+2
32¾	33	600	*Am. Locomo. Co.	32⅜	32⅝	32¾	32⅞	− ⅛
93⅓	94	720	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf.	93¼	93½	93⅛	93½	+ ⅛
6	6½	100	*Am. Malting Co.	6	6	6	6	+ ¼
46¾	47½	1,300	*Am. S. & R. Co.	47⅛	47½	47	47	...
97½	98	100	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	98	98	98	98	+ ½
99	99¾	200	*Am. Snuff Co. pf.	99½	99½	89¾	99¾	...
132¼	132½	38,700	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co.	130⅝	132⅞	130⅞	132¾	+2
119½	120	500	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co. pf.	119⅜	120	119⅜	120	+1½
164	168	200	Am. Tel. & Tel. Co.	165	165	165	165	...
106	106	1,200	*Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	106¼	106⅝	106	106	−1
92½	92⅝	78,210	Atch., Top. & S. F.	91¾	92⅞	91⅝	92½	+1¼
103	103¼	23,600	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	102⅜	103½	102¾	103¼	+ ½
111½	111¾	17,220	Baltimore & Ohio	111⅜	111⅞	110⅞	111	− ½
96	96¾	200	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	96¾	96¾	96⅛	96⅛	− ⅝
70	70⅝	14,535	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	71	71	69½	70	−1¼
91¾	92	200	Canada Southern	92	92	91½	91½	...
135⅝	136⅜	38,900	Canadian Pacific	137¼	138⅜	137	138¼	+1⅜
133¾	134½	1,000	*Can. Pac. cts., 2d in pd.	132¼	133¾	132¼	133⅜	+ ⅞
187	189	400	Central R. R. of N. J.	187	187	186	186	...
54½	54⅜	8,400	Chesapeake & Ohio	55⅛	55⅝	54½	54⅝	− ⅛
43⅜	43⅞	6,300	Chicago & Alton	44¼	44⅜	43⅜	43¾	− ⅛
77¼	77⅝	900	Chicago & Alton pf.	77⅛	78	77½	77½	...
211¾	212¼	800	Chi. & East. Ill.	211	211⅜	211	211¾	− ¼
30⅞	31	4,000	Chi. Gt. West.	31¼	31¼	31	31	− ⅛
87½	88	10	Chi. Gt. West. pf., A.	88¼	88¼	88¼	88¼	...
47½	48½	100	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B.	48	48	48	48	− ⅞
184⅛	184¼	45,300	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	183	185	183	184¼	+1⅛
195	195⅝	6,500	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	193	195⅞	193	195	+2½
247½	249½	400	Chicago & Northw.	249	249	248	248¾	+ ½
189½	190	14,937	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	185¼	190	185¼	190	+4
...	...	12,765	Chi., R. I. & Pac. rts.	10¾	11⅜	10½	11⅜	+ ⅝
23⅝	23⅞	500	Chi. Term. Trans.	22½	23⅝	22½	22½	− ⅜
40¼	40½	2,700	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	40¾	40⅞	40¼	40¼	− ¼
16½	16½	1,700	Chicago Union Trac.	16½	16½	15¾	16	−1
107¾	108	1,000	C., C., C. & St. L.	107⅝	107⅞	107½	107½	+ ½
97	97¼	1,300	Colorado Fuel & Iron	97½	98	97	97	− ½
83⅞	84	7,600	Colorado & Southern	83⅝	84⅜	83¼	84	+ ⅜
77¼	77⅝	1,575	Col. & Southern 1st pf.	76¼	77½	76¼	77½	+1½
48	49¼	2,500	Col. & Southern 2d pf.	47¾	49¼	49	49	− ¼
224½	224¾	4,700	Consolidated Gas	225	225⅞	224½	224½	− ⅝
122	123	400	*Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	122¼	122¾	122	122	− ¼
30¼	31½	200	Corn Products Co.	31	31	31	31	+ ¼
84½	85	100	Corn Products pf.	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝	−1⅛
180½	181¼	3,250	Delaware & Hudson	181½	181¾	181	181	− ¼
280	287	300	Del., Lack. & West.	286	286½	286	286½	− ½
44	44¼	1,810	Denver & R. G.	44¼	44⅜	44	44⅛	+ ⅛
93½	93⅝	16,890	Denver & R. G. pf.	92¾	93⅝	92¼	93½	+1¼
55	55	100	Denver & South. pf.	61	61	61	61	−1
52	53	2,300	D., M. & Ft. Dodge.	51½	53½	51½	53½	+2½
21¼	21⅜	400	Detroit Southern	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	...
40½	41	200	Detroit Southern pf.	40⅜	40⅜	40¼	40⅜	...
80¼	80½	1,795	Detroit United Ry.	80¼	82¼	80¼	83¼	+2¾
136	137½	10	Diamond Match	137⅜	137⅜	137⅜	137⅝	...
4¾	5	530	*Distilling of Am.	5	5	5	5	− ⅛
4¾	5	600	*Dist. of Am. tr. ctfs.	5	5⅛	5	5⅛	...
36½	36¾	315	*Dist. of Am. pf.	37	37	36¾	36¾	− ¼
36½	36¾	700	*Dist. of Am. pf. tr. cts.	36¾	37	36¾	37⅛	...
17¾	18	100	*Dul., S. S. & At.	17½	17½	17½	17½	− ¼
31	31½	1,700	*Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	31	31½	31	31½	+ ¼
38⅝	38¾	3,900	Erie	38¼	38½	38¼	38¾	+ ¼
69¾	70	600	Erie 1st pf.	70	70⅛	70	70	+ ¼
53¾	54	200	Erie 2d pf.	53	53½	53	53½	+ ½
58	58½	1,800	Evans. & T. H.	58½	59	58¼	58½	+ ½
90	90	200	Evans. & T. H. pf.	90	90	90	90	+3
186	188	300	General Electric	188	188	187½	187½	−1
61½	62	28,400	Geo. A. Fuller Co.	58¼	61	58	61½	+3½
103	104	6,600	Geo. A. Fuller Co. pf.	103¼	107	103¼	104	+1½
192	193	3,200	Great Northern pf.	190½	195	190½	192½	+2⅝
94½	94⅝	2,000	Hocking Valley	94½	95	94½	94¾	+ ¼
91	93	100	Hocking Valley pf.	93	93	93	93	...
166¾	167¼	23,000	Illinois Central	165¾	167⅞	165¾	167	+1⅛
20½	20½	250	Internat. Paper	20½	20½	20¼	20¼	− ¼
14¼	15	750	*Internat. Silver	13⅞	14¾	13⅞	14½	+1
54½	55	400	Internat. Steam Pump.	53	54½	53	54½	+ ½
91	92	300	Inter. Steam Pump pf.	90½	91½	90½	91½	− ½
48¾	49¼	400	Iowa Central	49	49	49	49	...
86	86¾	200	Iowa Central pf.	86½	86½	86⅛	86⅛	− ⅛
83¾	83¾	4,100	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	82½	83¾	82¼	83½	+ ⅜
42⅜	42⅝	200	Kanawha & Michigan	42¾	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	+ ⅛
36⅜	36½	3,400	Kansas City South.	36¼	36½	36⅛	36⅜	+ ⅛
61⅜	61	500	Kansas City South. pf.	61	61	60¾	60¾	− ⅛
34	34⅜	1,100	Keokuk & D. M.	34½	34⅝	34¼	34½	+ ⅛
66¾	66⅝	100	Lake Erie & Western	66½	66½	66¼	66¼	− ⅛
139¼	140	2,500	Louisville & Nashville	140⅜	140⅜	139½	139½	− ⅝
135⅞	136	14,650	Manhattan Elevated	136⅞	137	135¾	135⅞	− ¾
131½	132	12,227	*Met. Se. S. r. 1st in pd.	127½	134½	127½	131⅝	+5¼
150¾	151¼	2,500	*Met. Street Railway.	151¼	151½	151	151	+ ¼
39	39½	400	Met. W. S. El., Chi.	39	39	39	39	+1
29⅝	29¾	2,400	Mexican Central	29¼	29¾	29¼	29⅝	− ⅛
112¾	113	400	Minn. & St. Louis	112½	112½	112½	112⅝	− ⅝
125	128	100	Minn. & St. L. pf.	127	127	127	127	...
59⅜	60	1,300	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	59½	60½	59½	60	+1
123½	126	800	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	125	126	125	125¼	+1½
31⅞	31⅝	19,500	Mo., Kan. & Texas	30	31½	30	31¼	+1⅛
63	63½	12,400	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	61½	63⅝	61½	63	+1¼
115¾	115¾	19,200	Missouri Pacific	115	115⅝	115	115¼	+ ½
21⅜	21¾	100	*National Lead Co.	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	21⅝	+ ⅛
18¾	19	100	Nat. R. R. of Mexico.	19	19	19	19	+ ⅛
39⅜	39¾	100	Nat. R. R. of Mex. pf.	39½	39½	39½	39½	− ⅛
183	185	1,540	*New York Air Brake.	184½	184	181	183½	−1
165	165¼	36,000	New York Central	165¼	165⅞	164⅜	165	+ ⅛
56¾	57	1,800	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	57	57¼	56⅜	56⅝	+ ⅛
90	91½	200	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	91½	91½	91½	91½	− ⅜
25	27	275	New York Dock	25	25	25	25	...
34	34½	1,100	N. Y., Ont. & West.	34	34	33¾	34	+ ⅛
61⅜	61½	8,700	Norfolk & Western.	61⅜	61½	60¾	61⅝	+ ⅛
93	98	600	Norfolk & Western pf.	97	98	97	97¾	+3¾
123⅜	126½	900	North American.	126½	126¾	125¾	125¾	−1¼
224	225	500	Northern Central	250	250	250	250	+10
72⅝	73½	100	Pacific Coast	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾	+1¼
77	80	100	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	78½	78½	78½	78½	...
...	...	100	Pacific Mail	41	41	41	41	...
169¾	169¾	26,487	Pennsylvania R. R.	169¾	169¾	169¼	169⅜	− ⅛
106¾	106⅝	15,200	People's Gas, Chicago.	106	107	105¾	106¼	+ ⅛
98¾	98⅝	800	P., C. & St. L.	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼	+ ⅛
47¾	47⅞	400	Pressed Steel Car.	48	48	47¾	47⅞	− ⅛
87	88	125	Pressed Steel Car pf.	87½	87½	87½	87½	...
32¼	32½	1,700	*Ry. Steel Spring.	31½	32½	31½	32½	+1
86¾	87	400	*Ry. Steel Spring pf.	86½	87	86½	87	+ ½
67¾	67¾	15,000	Reading	68	68⅛	67¼	67½	− ⅛
86¾	86⅞	1,310	Reading 1st pf.	87⅛	87⅛	87	87	+ ⅛
73¼	73½	13,690	Reading 2d pf.	73¼	73⅜	73⅛	73⅛	+ ⅛
18¾	18¾	600	*Rep. Iron & Steel.	18¾	18¾	18	18	− ⅛
74¼	74¾	200	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	74½	74½	74½	74½	...
17¾	18½	200	*Rub. Goods Mfg. Co.	17½	17½	17½	17½	−1½
74	74½	1,021	St. Jo. & G. I. 1st pf.	74	74¼	74	74¼	+ ⅛
...	...	500	St. Jo. & G. I. 2d pf.	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	− ⅛
...	71	2,400	St. L. & San Fran.	70⅝	71¼	70¼	71	+ ⅛
73	75¼	500	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	73	73¼	71	73¼	+ ⅛
37⅛	37¼	50,105	St. Louis Southw. pf.	36¾	37¼	36¼	37¼	+ ⅛
71	71½	4,100	St. Louis Southw. pf.	70⅝	71¾	70¾	71¼	+ ⅛
82	82	300	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. pf.	82	82	82	82	...
68⅝	68¾	23,800	Southern Pacific	68½	69⅛	68⅜	68⅝	+ ⅛
30¼	30½	19,500	Southern Railway.	30	30½	30	30¼	+ ⅛
97¼	97½	2,100	Southern Railway pf.	97½	98	97¼	97¾	+ ⅛
6¼	6⅜	100	Stand. Rope & Twine.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	− ⅛
66¼	66¼	2,710	Tennessee Coal & Iron.	65¾	66	65¾	66	...
45	45¼	5,300	Texas Pacific	45	45⅝	45	45	...
22	22⅜	500	Tol., St. L. & W.	22¼	22⅜	22¼	22⅜	+ ⅛
39⅜	39⅝	400	Tol., St. L. & West. pf.	39¼	39⅝	39¼	39½	+ ⅛
123⅛	123½	1,000	Twin City R. Tr.	122	123	122	123	+1¼
14⅞	15½	50	*Union Bag & P. Co.	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	...
11½	12	200	*U. S. Cast I. Pipe.	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	− ⅛
45⅞	47	1,300	*U. S. Cast I. Pipe pf.	46	46¾	46	46⅝	+ ⅛
109	109¼	75,500	Union Pacific	108¾	109⅝	108¾	109¼	+1⅛
92¼	92½	4,500	Union Pacific pf.	92⅜	92⅝	92¼	92¼	− ⅛
120	122	500	United States Express.	119	120	119	120	+5½
13	13⅛	750	*U. S. Leather.	13¼	13⅜	13	13	− ⅛
84¾	85	408	*U. S. Leather pf.	84½	85	84⅞	84⅞	− ⅛
14½	15	200	U. S. Rubber	14½	14½	14½	14½	− ¼
55	57	100	U. S. Rubber pf.	53	55	55	55	...
40	40¼	9,650	U. S. Steel.	40½	40⅝	40	40	− ½
90	90¼	4,300	U. S. Steel pf.	90	90⅜	90	90⅛	...
69	69¼	1,400	Va.-Caro. Chemical.	69¾	70	69	69	− ¼
30¾	31¼	1,900	Wabash	31¼	31⅜	30¾	30⅞	...
46¾	46⅞	3,000	Wabash pf.	47⅛	47⅜	46⅝	46⅞	− ⅛
88½	88⅝	350	Western Union Tel.	88½	89½	88¼	88¼	...
207	207½	200	Westinghouse E. & M.	207½	207½	207½	207½	+2½
23¾	24½	800	Wheel. & Lake Erie	24	24½	24	24	+ ⅛
63	64	500	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	63½	63⅝	63¼	63¼	+ ⅛
37½	38	500	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	37½	38	37½	37⅞	+ ⅛
28½	28¾	2,000	Wisconsin Central	28¾	28¾	28¼	28¼	− ⅜
51	51⅜	3,200	Wisconsin Central pf.	51½	51⅝	51	51½	...

Sales.....939,297 | *Unlisted.

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 23.—The market showed nothing special aside from the point and a half rise in Alabama Coal and Iron common. The rise is interesting, not only because of itself, but also because of its bearing on International Trust, which latter holds a large line of both the preferred and common stocks of the iron company. The persistent strength of International and its slow but continued upward tendency is due somewhat to the enhancement in value of the iron company's securities. Seaboards held their own, but showed less of the speculative activity which was in evidence yesterday. Money on call was 4@4½ per cent. Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 3,951 shares of stock and $97,000 worth of bonds, were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,655	Seaboard Ry. com.	27¾	27½	27¾
700	Seaboard Ry. pf.	47⅞	47⅝	47⅞
100	Atl. Coast Line com.	160	160	160
28	Northern Central.	123	123	123
475	Consolidated Gas.	70	70	70
120	Cotton Duck tr. rects.	9½	9½	9½
600	United Rys. & El. com	16⅝	16⅞	16⅞
45	Maryland Casualty	55	54	55
20	International	135	135	135
50	Colonial	30¼	30¼	30¼
10	Union	65⅞	65⅞	65⅞
10	Baltimore	310	310	310
116	Consol. Coal.	116	116	116
100	Ala. Coal & Iron Co.	17½	17½	17½
100	Ala. Iron & Coal pf.	82½	82½	82½

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$12,000	Seaboard Ry. 4s.	86¼	86¼	86¼
6,000	Potomac Valley 5s.	118½	118½	118½
1,000	Seab'd & Roanoke 5s.	114	114	114
37,000	Un. Rys. & El. inc.	70¾	70¼	70¼
1,000	United Rys. & El. 4s.	97½	97½	97½
5,000	Charles. Con. El. Ry.	93¾	93¾	93¾
10,000	Norfolk Ry. & Lt. 5s.	85¼	85¼	85¼
2,000	Un. El. Lt. & P. 4½s.	86½	86½	86½
2,000	Coalsville Ry. 5s cts.	72½	72½	72½
13,000	G. B. S. Brew. inc.	43	43	43

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 23.—There was no market for New York exchange to-day. Time and call loans were at 4½@5 per cent.

Local stocks were moderately active, and for the most part strong. Strawboard receipts were in good demand at 35½@36, and Shipbuilding common sold at 44¾. Union [illegible] held fairly well, considering the was strong, advancing sharply on the development of a moderate demand. Carbon common sold at 30, Can common at 12½, and Quaker Oats preferred at 90⅝. Sales on Chicago board were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
175	American Can.	12⅝	12¼	12⅝
110	American Can pf.	55	55	55
300	American Strawboard.	36	35⅞	36
800	Amer. Strawboard rcts.	37	35	36⅜
550	American Shipbuilding.	44¾	44¾	44¾
240	Chi. Pneu. Tool.	105¼	104½	105
225	Chicago Union Traction.	16¾	16	16½
25	Chicago City Railway.	215	215	215
225	Diamond Match.	138	137½	138
20	Met. L. com.	39	39	39
100	Met. L. pf.	92¼	92¼	92¼
200	National Biscuit.	48¾	48⅛	48¾
1,330	National Carbon.	30¾	29⅛	30⅛
44	National Carbon pf.	101½	101	101½
50	Northwestern L.	36½	36½	36½
35	Quaker Oats.	74	74	74
430	Quaker Oats pf.	91	90⅜	90⅜
60	Street's W. S. C. L. pf.	84	83¾	84

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 23.—Complete transactions on the Stock Exchange to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
50	Federal Nat. Bank.	136	136	136
35	Marine Nat. Bank.	115	115	115
32	Colonial Trust Co.	390	390	390
1	Sewickley Val. Tr. Co.	125	125	125
150	Lustre Mining.	14	14	14
430	West. Elec. 2d.	104	102¾	104
200	Pennsylvania R. R.	80 3-16	80 3-16	80 3-16
250	Am. Window Glass.	61½	61	61
130	Window Glass pf.	94	93½	93½
150	Amalgamated Copper.	67¼	67¼	67¼
100	Crucible Steel.	21¾	21¼	21¼
311	Crucible Steel pf.	85½	85½	85½
550	U. S. Steel.	40¾	40	40
251	Nat. Fire Proofing.	31¾	31¾	31¾
180	Fire Proof pf.	89¾	89¾	89¾
100	Mon. River Coal.	12¾	12¾	12¾
175	Mon. River Coal pf.	39¼	39¼	39¼
1,325	Pittsburg Coal	25⅞	25⅜	25⅞
645	Pittsburg Coal pf.	89⅞	89½	89⅞
420	Pittsburg Brewing.	29	28	28
109	Pittsburg Brew. pf.	47½	47	47½
301	Philadelphia Co.	43⅜	43⅛	43⅜
36	Philadelphia Co. pf.	48¾	48¾	48¾
200	Railway Steel Spring.	31¾	31½	31¾
$1,000	W. E. & M. Tr. 5s.	112¾	112¾	112¾
2,000	Pa. & M. Tr. 5s.	117	117	117
3,000	Pittsburg Brew. Co. 6s.	111½	111½	111½

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 24⅝d per ounce, and in New York at 52¾c per ounce. Mexican dollars at 41½c.

On the Consolidated Exchange, there were sales of 100 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.40, 500 Elkton at 40, 300 Golden Fleece at .18, 500 Isabella at .28, 100

INTERNATIONAL BANK PLANNED

Headquarters to be in New York, and Branches in North and South America.

CHICAGO, July 23.—According to President W. H. Hunt of the Mexican Trust Company Bank, who is in Chicago on his way to New York, American financiers are planning an international bank with headquarters in New York and branches in Chicago, San Francisco, City of Mexico, Havana, Rio Janeiro, and Buenos Ayres. The institution will be known as the First International Bank of North America, and the capital will be $5,000,000.

The nucleus of the enterprise is already in existence under the name of the Mexican Trust Company Bank, which has been in operation in the City of Mexico for one year. When it was established this bank was capitalized at $1,000,000. This capital was recently increased to $5,000,000, which, it is thought, is sufficient for the transaction of business in the four Latin-American Republics. The bank already has several branches in the Mexican Republic.

Among the financiers who are said to own stock in the International Bank are J. Sloat Fassett, Jullue C. Birge, Russell Whitcom, John R. Bland, Robert M. Early, and Charles Francis Phillips of New York; William J. Hilands of Chicago, and J. D. Ferguson, President of the First National Bank of Baltimore.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
9,460	Amal. Copper	67⅜	67½	66⅜	66⅞
70	Am. Car & F.	32⅝	32⅝	32⅜	32⅝
480	American Ice.	10⅝	10⅝	10	10
50	Amer. Ice pf.	34¼	34¼	34¼	34¼
40	Amer. Locomo.	33	33	32⅝	32⅞
40	Am. Smelting.	47⅜	47½	47⅜	47⅝
21,590	Amer. Sugar.	130⅜	132⅞	130⅜	132⅝
86,410	A., T. & S. F.	91¼	92⅞	91¼	92½
1,310	A. T. & S. F. pf.	102⅛	102½	102⅛	102¾
650	Balt. & Ohio	111½	111⅝	111	111
6,130	Brooklyn R. T.	71	71	69⅝	70
1,560	Can. Pacific.	137¼	138⅝	137	138½
230	Ches. & Ohio.	55	55	54⅝	54⅝
120	Chi. & Alton.	44¾	44¾	43⅝	43⅝
780	Chi. Gt. West.	31½	31½	31	31
27,910	C., Mil. & St. P.	183¼	185¼	183¼	184¼
220	Chi., R. I. & P.	189¼	190	189	189¼
100	C., R. I. & P. rts.	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼
10	Chi. Term. Tr.	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾
110	Chi. Fuel & I.	97½	98	97½	98
290	Col. Southern.	33¾	34	33¼	33¾
30	D. & Rio G. pf.	93¼	86¼	93¼	93¼
230	Erie	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝
590	Illinois Cent.	166	167¼	166	166⅝
200	Kan. City So.	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝
80	Louis. & Nash.	140	140¼	140	140¼
5,720	Manhattan.	137	137⅞	135¾	135¾
30	Mex. Central.	29⅞	29⅞	29¾	29¾
870	Mo., K. & Tex.	30	31¼	30	31¼
800	Mo., K. & T. pf.	62⅝	63¼	62	63¼
11,470	Mo. Pacific	115	115⅝	115	115¼
1,040	N. Y. Central.	165⅝	165⅝	164¾	164¾
30	N. Y., O. & W.	33⅞	34	33⅝	34
100	Norf. & West.	61½	61¼	61	61¼
1,020	Pennsylvania.	160¾	161	160¾	160¾
6,260	People's Gas.	106	107	106	106¾
5,810	Reading.	68	68⅛	67⅝	67⅞
60	Reading 2d pf.	73⅛	73⅛	73⅛	73⅛
60	Rep. Steel.	18¾	18¾	18	18
30	St. L. & S. F.	71¼	71¼	71¼	71½
20	St. L. Southw.	36⅞	37	36⅞	37
40	S. L. S'thw. pf.	71¼	71¼	71	71
9,090	Southern Pac.	68⅝	69½	68⅝	69⅜
4,190	Southern Ry.	39	39⅜	38⅝	39
150	Tenn. Coal & I.	66	66	65¾	65⅞
370	Texas & Pac.	45¼	45⅝	45⅛	45⅛
27,820	Union Pacific.	108½	109⅝	108⅜	109¼
50	Union Pac. pf.	92¼	92¼	92½	92⅛
440	U. S. Leather.	13⅜	13⅜	13	13
20	U. S. Leath. pf.	86¾	86¾	85	85
8,030	U. S. Steel.	40½	40⅝	40	40½
340	U. S. Steel pf.	90	90½	90	90½
210	Wabash.	31¼	31¼	30⅞	30⅞
640	Wabash pf.	47⅛	47⅛	46⅜	46⅜
90	Wheel. & L. E.	24	24	23⅞	24
70	Wisconsin Cent.	28¾	28¾	28¾	28½
20	Wis. Cen. pf.	51¼	51¼	51¼	51¼

193,080

Bonds.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$2,000	Std. R. & T. Inc.	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
3,000	Un. Pac. conv.	109⅛

IN THE REAL FIELD ESTATE

Front Street Buildings Sold—Park Avenue Corner Changes Hands—Other Dealings and Auction Sales.

Lovejoy & Noyes have sold for a client the property 280 and 282 Front Street. The buyer is James F. Cosgrove, who has also purchased, through the same brokers, 350 and 352 Front Street. This firm also sold recently 167 Front Street, between Burling Slip and Fletcher Street, for George W. Spitzner.

Henry D. Winans & May have sold for Charles Schmidt, Jr., to Frank W. Dickinson, the four-story building 101 East Sixty-fifth Street, northeast corner of Park Avenue, 20 by 80.

Gordon S. McCreedy & Co. have sold for Arthur D. Spiess the seven-story elevator apartment house 391 West End Avenue, on plot 54.2 by 100, adjoining the southwest corner of Seventy-ninth Street, for $175,000.

Ottinger & Brother are the buyers of the dwelling 313 West Seventy-fifth Street, sold recently by L. J. Phillips & Co. for Walter D. Starr.

The estate of Albert Best has sold to M. Horton the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 15 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 20 by 100.11.

Porter & Co. have sold for a Mr. Whiteman to Joseph R. Marquette the three-story brick dwelling 247 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, 18.9 by 99.11.

Anna K. Johnstone has sold to Dr. John Aldrich the dwelling 164 West Eighty-first Street.

Lewis Levy, as broker, has sold to Sarah Bernstein the five-story tenement, with stores, 207 Broome Street, 27 by 52.

Among leases recently effected through Lovejoy & Noyes are those of 32 Front Street, for Norman Lawlor to Robert Bains, and of 150 William Street, to Edward H. Baker.

The Louis Becker Company has leased for clients to A. J. Stanton & Co. the double store 2,030 Amsterdam Avenue.

Twenty shares of Central Realty, Bond and Trust Company stock were sold yesterday at auction for $650 per share.

N. A. Berwin & Co. have sold for the Brevoort Real Estate Company, to Charlee Lane, the 75-foot plot at 352 to 356 West Forty-sixth Street.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Philip A. Smyth.

2,018 Valentine Avenue, east side, 50.1 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, 16.8 by 87.11 by 16.8 by 88.6, two-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Catharine Hoffman; $5,500

King's Bridge Road, west side, 100.3 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, 219.5 by 239.9 by 215.8 by 264.1, vacant; foreclosure sale, to J. H. Monheimer 34,050

By Charles A. Berrian.

1,021 East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, north side, 401.10 feet east of the Southern Boulevard, 15 by 100, two-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to Robert Hall 2,100

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Isham Street, southeast corner of Vermilye Avenue, four lots, each 25 by 100; public auction sale, to S. Mnrcus and R. S. Marcus 6,325

Vermilye Avenue, east side, 100 feet south of Isham Street, adjoining the foregoing on the south, six lots, each 25 by 150; public auction sale, to P. McDonald 9,150

203 to 209 West One Hundred and Ninth Street, north side, 100 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 100 by 100.11, four five-story brick flats; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Max Freund 77,320

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Vincent A. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Gerard Roberts, referee, 311 West One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, north side, 175 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 24.6 by 99.11, five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $10,703.

By Vincent A. Ryan, foreclosure sale, John E. Ward, referee, 117 East Thirty-fourth Street, north side, 204.4 feet east of Park Avenue, 21 by 98.9, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $28,192.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Wilbur McBride, referee, One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, south side, 300 feet west of Broadway, 300 by 99.11, two-story freme dwelling, vacant. Due on judgment, $49,469.

By Samuel Goldsticker, foreclosure sale, George H. Engle, referee, 414 and 416 East Twentieth Street, south side, 199.6 feet east of First Avenue, 40 by 92, two four-story brick tenements. Due on judgment, $630; subject to other mortgages for $8,500.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, John S. Wise, Jr., referee, 227 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, north side, 287 feet west of Second Avenue, 20 by 100.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,141.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, George M. Von Hoesen, referee, 580 Courtlandt Avenue, east side, 66.5 feet north of One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, 26 by 100, five-story brick flat, with stores. Due on judgment, $18,357.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Eighty-second Street, south side, 100 feet east of West End Avenue, for a six-story brick tenement, 48.4 by 77.4; J. C. Bennett of 338 Columbus Avenue, owner; Neville & Bagge of 217 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $75,000.

Nos. 246 and 248 East Fifty-first Street, for a six-story brick tenement, with stores, 40 by 87.5; M. Gold of 37 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, owner; Horenburger & Straub of 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $40,000.

One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, northeast corner of Barretto Street, for a four-story brick tenement, 40.2 by 61; Arthur H. Haman of 1,353 Boston Road, owner; Moorc & Landseidel of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street and Third Avenue, architects; cost, $25,000.

Elton Avenue, 100 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, for a two-story and basement brick dwelling, 22 by 53; Julia Helgermann of 3,070 Third Avenue, owner; Louis Falk of 3,785 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $8,000.

Alterations.

No. 1,091 Third Avenue, to a sign; J. Reilly, owner; F. I. Smith, architect; cost, $175.

Nos. 7 and 9 John Street, to four-story lofts, with store; estate of Peter Hamersley of 60 Liberty Street, owner; Wilson & Visscher of 150 Broadway, architects; cost, $500.

No. 12 East Thirty-sixth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; W. W. Astor, London, England, owner; C. le Sefert of 222 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, architect; cost, $1,500.

Madison Avenue and Ninety-third Street, southwest corner, to a ten-story brick hotel; Mrs. P. Ashton, owner; H. Clute of 25 East Eighty-sixth Street, architect; cost, $1,200.

No. 1,823 Broadway, to a sign; Thomas & Eckerson, owners; W. T. Totten, architect; cost, $250.

No. 188 Canal Street, to a sign; G. Leavy, owner; W. T. Totten, architect; cost, $200.

No. 28 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, to a five-story dwelling, with store; Solomon & Halprin, premises, owner; Bernstein & Bernstein of 111 Broadway, architects; cost, $1,500.

Third Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, to a two-story frame dwelling and store, 39.1 by 59; Thomas J. Malloy, owner; Albert E. Davis of 2,588 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $300.

Hull Avenue, northwest corner of Two Hundred and First Street, to a two-story frame dwelling, 22 by 14; George Smith, premises, owner and architect; cost, $100.

White Plains Avenue, southwest corner of Sixteenth Street, to a one-story frame store, 16 by 40; Julius Haberlein, premises, owner; Louis Falk, architect; cost, $200.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Wednesday, July 23.

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 49.11 ft s of 131st St, 25x95x22.9x100; William C. Lesster to North American Realty Company, ½ part $1

BARKER AV, s e corner of Elizabeth st, 100x125; J. Herbert Johnston to Richard O'Hara 2,500

BLEECKER ST, n w corner of Bear Swamp Road, runs w 152 ft to Sullivan Av x n 392 ft to Sheridan St or to 172 ft x s 411.11 ft; Barker Av e e corner of Sheridan St, 75x202 to Elliott Av x 75x208; William C. Lesster to the North American Realty Company 1

BEST, Albert, 207 Av, w s, 195 ft n of 164th St, 30x71.8x28.6x0.6; James A Gorman to Julius I. Livingston, (mtg $15,000) 1

BROOME ST, 207, s s, 27x52; Friedrich W. Ridder and another, executors, to Jollns Shweitzer 20,200

BROOME ST, 207, s s, 27x52; Julius Shweitzer to Snrah Bernstein, (mtg $16,000) 1

CENTRAL PARK WEST, n e corner of 108th St, 100.11x100; A. B. Klght to Barnard Realty Company, (mtg $225,000) 100

COOPER ST, s s, 100 ft e of Academy St, 150x100; Augustus F. Holly to Peter Lynch, (mtg $7,000) 9,500

CROTONA PARK NORTH, e s, 51.11 ft s of 175th St, runs e 94x n 14x w —x s —; Stephen G. Thomas to John Blenerhassett 100

EAST BROADWAY, 103, s s, 23.2x75x25.2x74.10; Joseph M. Alexander and others to Bernard Shlanowsky; (mtg $13,000) .. 25,900

ELDRIDGE ST, 214 and 216, e s, 31.2x86.6; Julius Shweitzer to Catharine A. T. Casanova, (mtg $30,000) 100

FLETCHER PL, w s, 130.9 ft s of Fordham Av, 32.3x102.4x35.11x101.9, City Island; Fletcher P. Scofield to Ernest J. ...

LEXINGTON AV, 445, e s, 19.6x75; Catherine W. Sandford to Edward R. Sandford, ½ part 1

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 80.11 ft n of 44th St, 19.6x75; Charles W. West and another, trustees, to Catherine W. Sandford and another 1

LOT 19, map of partition of Albert Schenck property; Andrew J. Connlok to Charles G. Doctermann 850

LOT 105 ft w of Morris Av and 98.6 ft s of 162d St, runs w 105 to e s of Grant Av x s 16x e 105x n 16; Provident Savings Loan Investment Company to Jessie M. Strauss, all liens 1

LOT 105 ft w of Morris Av and 98.6 ft s of 162d St, runs w 105 to e s of Grant Av x s 16x e 105x n 16; Jessie M. Strauss to Charles P. Hallock 1

LOT 142, Block D, amended map of H. P. Rose, Mapes estate; William Nagle to Charlotte J. Nagle, (mtg $2,000) 1

LOTS 20 and 21, map of 65 lots, Oak Tree Plot; Peter McGinn and another to Raffaele Tumulo, (mtg $1,800) 1

LOTS 100 and 101, map of 370 lots of McGraw estate; Kate Fischer to Adam J. Walter and another 1

MAIN ST, n w corner of Horton Lane, 112x200; Irregular City Island; William Belden to Collis P. Huntington, (R S $1,) quitclaim 1

MORRIS AV, n e corner of 167th St, 122.2 x54.9 to College Av, thence n 93.10x215; Juliet M. Livingston to Philip Livingston 1

PLOT at centre of block between 51st and 52d Sts, 370 ft e of 8th Av, runs s 17.7x e 60x n 17.7x w 60; William C. Lesster to North American Realty Company 1

ROOSEVELT ST, 19 and 21, w s, 58.11x 100x49.11x100; Lexington Av, e s, 40.5 ft s of 50th St, 20x78; Frank D. Arthur, referee, to Kate Wilson and others, (mtg $14,000) 65,755

ST. NICHOLAS AV, w s, 78 ft s of 151st St, 23.6x116.5x23x111.5; Oscar Wilder to Mary E. Mick, (mtg $25,000) ..... Exch.

UNION SQUARE, 32, e s, 26x125; 16th St, 104 East, 16x63; Augusta S. Hoffstaetter and others, executors, &c., to P. Henry Dugro 95,000

VALENTINE AV, e s, 50 ft n of 179th St, 10.8x88.6x16.8x57.11; Leon Huhner to Catherine Hoffman 3,500

1ST AV, n e corner of 108th St, 25.10x95; Sarah A. Gauvain to North American Realty Company, (mtg $14,000) 30,000

2D AV, 1,918, w s, 25x79; Samuel Williams to Abraham Greenberg, 1-3 part, (mtg $13,500) 1

3D AV, 1,343, e s, 18.0x75; 3d Av, 1,345, e s, 19.9x75; Charles J. Obermayer to Louis Keller, (mtg $25,000, R S $1,50) .. 100

4TH ST, n w corner of 4th Av, 43.2x54x Irregular; Abram Baker to Robert Friedmen 1

11TH ST, 408 East, 25x94.8; Alfonso Costantino to Michele Faruolo, (mtg $16,000) 1

23D ST, n s, 300 ft e of 7th Av, 25x98.9; Charles H. Dugliss to Sarah A. Gsuvoin, (mtg $35,000) 1

23D ST, n s, 300 ft e of 7th Av, 25x98.9; Sarah A. Gauvain to North American Realty Company, (mtg $35,000) 70,000

25TH ST, 106 East, 19.10x98.8; Charles W. West and another, trustees, to Catherine W. Sandford 1

25TH ST, 106 East, 19.10x98.8; Edward R. Sandford to Catherine W. Sandford, ½ part 1

LEY, Margaret, to Metropolitan Savings Bank; 112th St, s s, 250 ft e of 5th Av, 1 year, 4 per cent. 13,000

LUONGO, Raffaele, to John O'Leary: Lots 20 and 21, map of 65 lots, part of Oak Tree Plot, Tremont, due Jan. 3, 1905 1,150

LYNCH, Peter J., to Augustus F. Holly; Cooper St, e s, 100 ft e of Academy St, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 7,000

MATHEWSON, Mary K., to Charles E. Hackley, trustee; 37th St, 222 West, 1 year 11,000

McKELVEY, John, to Jenny Guidet and others, executors; 2d Av, s e corner of 40th St, 302, due Aug. 1, 1905 44,000

McKELVEY, John, to Lambert Suydam; 2d Av, s e corner of 40th St, 302, prior mortgage $44,000, due Jan. 1, 1903, 6 per cent. 6,500

McKELVEY, John, to John J. Jones and another, trustees; 2d Av, e s, 24.8 ft s of 40th St, equal llen with mortgage for $10,000, 5 years 19,500

McKELVEY, John, to Mary Dyrnock; 2d Av, e s, 24.8 ft s of 40th St, 1 year, 6 per cent. 3,250

McKELVEY, John, to Leighton Williams and another, trustees; 2d Av, e s, 24.8 ft s of 40th St, equal llen with mortgage for $19,500, 5 years 10,500

MURRAY, Ellen, to Charles Kenholts, or Keuholts; 31st St, n s, 120.10 ft w of 9th Av, 1 year, 4 per cent. 4,000

MURRAY, James, and wife, joint tenants, to Louis Eickwort; Hughes Av, s w corner of 181st St, prior mortgaga $3,000, 5 years, 6 per cent. 1,200

OETJEN, Claus, to P. Bentiline & Sons; Washington St, 753, leeeehold, demand, 6 per cent. 2,000

O'HARA, Richard, to William G. Wood and another, executors; Barker Av, s s corner of Elizabeth St, Oltnville, 3 years 3,500

O'NEILL, John, to D. Sylvan Crakow; 29th St, s s, 75 ft e of 1st Av, prior mtg $7,000, due June 1, 1904 3,000

PEDRICK, Augusta S., to Anne Stoll; 127th St, s s, 300 ft w of Lenox Av, 1 year, 6 per cent. 5,968

REED, Ann E., to Sarah T. Umphehy, executrix; 26th St, n s, 133.4 ft e of 4th Av; also 4th Av, n w corner of 25th St, 1-5 part, 1 year, 6 per cent. 500

RHONHEIMER, Falk, to Elizabeth Betz; 93 Avenue C, 1 year, 4½ per cent. 8,000

ROGGINS, Nathan, to Bowery Savings Bank; Market St, 37, n w corner of Madison St, 5 years, 4 per cent. 24,000

SCHWEITZER, Julius, to Randolph Guggenheimer; 207 Broome St, 5 years 16,000

SIEBERN, Henry W., to Marcus Brahmann; Madison Av, s w corner of 109th St, 1 year 3,000

THORNTON, Charles H., and another to Harlem Savings Bank; Clay Avenue, w e, 514.1 ft n of 169th St, 6 mtgs, 1 year, each 2,000

TURLEY, Felix, and another to New York Savings Bank; 38th St, n s, 225 ft w of 1st Av, due Dec. 1, 1905, 4 per cent. 3,000

VOSS, Mery, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 108th St, n s, 17 ft w of Park Av, 1 year, 4 per cent. 5,500

WILSON, Kete, and others, to Paul Fuller and another, joint tenants; Roosevelt St, w s, 219.11 ft s of Park Row, also Lexington Av, e s, 40.5 ft s of 50th St, 3 years 62,900

WISENDANGER, Philipine C., to Harlem Savings Bank; 133d St, 32 West, 1 year, 4½ per cent. 16,000

WOLFF, Bena, to Lambert Suydam; 114th St, n s, 75 ft e of 2d Av, prior mortgege $20,000, re-recorded, dua Jan. 1, 1906, 6 per cent. 2,480

Assignments of Mortgages.

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to Arthur J. Ridley $16,297

BRADY, John J., to Peter L. Mullaly and wife 500

BUEB, Otto J., to Edward Jansen and another, executors and trustees 11,000

CHAPIN, Edwin S., and another, executors, to Miriam A. Osborn 35,000

CITY MORTGAGE COMPANY to the Continental Trust Company 1

COUDERT, Frederic R., individually and as trustee, to Paul Fuller and another 1

FULLER, Paul, and another to Frederic R. Coudert, trustee, 14-00 part 1

LEWIS, Rosa, to John Cleters 750

MAHONEY, John J., to Edgar S. Aplehy 1

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY to Samuel A. Tuska 5,000

ROBERSON, Elbert M., to Josephine Forsyth 1

SUYDAM, Lambert, to Abraham C. Quackenbush 2,500

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPany to the Bowery Savings Bank 18,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPeny to Otto J. Bueb, assigns 2 mortgages 10,000

TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY OF New York to the New York Mortgage and Security Company 42,000

TOCH, Henry M., to John R. Davidson 1

WEIL, Jonas, and another to Fanny Greenbeum 1

Mechanics' Liens.

ABINGDON SQUARE, 7 and 9; Joseph J. Bigelow against M. B. Goldberger, owner and contractor $390

44TH ST, 210 East; Lewis Whiteman against Nathan Bauman, owner and contractor 37

121ST ST, 334 and 336 East; Hyman Ginsberg against J. Tuchman & Sons, owners and contractors 82

130TH ST, 506 and 508 West; Breen Brothers against Thomas Cowman, owner and contractor 2,461

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, UNDER CHAPTER 78, LAWS OF 1900.

SD AV, w s, 50.6 ft n of 181st St, 75x 102.11; the City Mortgage Company with Helen A. Pierce $27,500

4TH ST, 171 and 173 West; Harrie Mandelbaum and another with Robert Friedman 12,000

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

ZULETTE AV, s s, 125 ft e of Mapes Av, 25x—; Vincenzo Rosendo against Friedman $150

8TH AV and 127th St, s e corner, 25x 69.11; Edwin C. Worns against Abraham Lesser and another; July 14, 1902 140

8TH AV and 127th St, e s corner, 25x 69.11; Hoffman Brothers against Abraham Lesser and another; July 14, 1902 510

59TH ST, 61 to 65 East; James W. Cranwell against Mary M. Stewart and another; Feb. 25, 1902, canceled 962

109TH ST, 337 East, and 336 East 110th St; Samuel D. Tomhack against Leon Rosenhiatt and another; Sept. 27, 1901. 275

113TH ST, 233 and 235 East; William Cuff eginst Theresa Avitabili and another; April 2, 1902, canceled 150

Lis Pendens.

AMSTERDAM AV, 681; Ernest Ehrman and another, trustee, against Simon Feist and another, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Lachman & Goldsmith.

BROWN AV, w e, 225 ft n of Sagamore St, 50x 150; Morris H. Dilenbeck and another, executors, against Catharine A. Gillingham and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. H. Dilenbeck.

LOT Block 3,030, Sectlon 11, land map of the City of New York; Charlotte Plock against Charles A. Bernhardt and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, P. J. Shell.

ROBINS AV, e s, 40 ft n of Division Av, 20x 80; Mnrtha L. Young against George Watson and another, (foreclosure of mortgaga;) attorney, H. W. Gaines.

WASHINGTON ST, w s, 58 ft n of Jana St, 19x69.10; Charles Lanler, executor, against Elias Kempner and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Peckhem, Miller & King.

15TH ST, 222 West; Samuel A. Tuska against Thomas C. Taylor, individually and as executor, &c., and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. Jellenik.

62D ST, s s, 180 ft e of Lexington Av, 20x100.5; Sadie M. Begen against John H. Robertson and another, (action to declare llen;) attorney, J. G. Boston.

85TH ST, 134 West; Mabel R. Cushing against Cornelin Ross, (foreclosura of mortgage;) attorneys, Roby & Taylor.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

THIS IS THE BEST TIME OF THE YEAR TO BUY. YOU CAN SAVE A LOT OF MONEY. This builder has more than he can carry. WILL SACRIFICE $1,000 on one of the MOST PICTURESQUE AND ATTRACTIVE DETACHED HOUSES IN FLATBUSH. Fine large grounds; house contains 10 large rooms and bath and all the many latest conveniences that please the ladies; oak floors; back stairs; plate shelf; kitchen cabinet; BEAUTIFUL DECORATIONS. PRICE WAS $8,000. CAN BE HAD FOR $7,000. Terms $500 cash. Balance same as rent, or to suit. BEST LOCATION IN FLATBUSH; NEAR ELEVATED; 25 minutes to Manhattan. Sewer; macadamized street; shade trees. YOU MAY NEVER SEE A CHANCE LIKE THIS AGAIN. W. H. GOLDEY, 791 FLATBUSH AVE.

To sell or exchange at a sacrifice, fine, new 3-story brownstone, hox-stoop house on Sterling Place, Park Slope, Brooklyn. F., Box 148 Times Office.

New Jersey Property for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

VISIT PALISADES PARK.

You are invited to visit Palisades Park at our expense. We will mail you an Illustrated Booklet, Map and free passes if you send us your address. We want you to inspect the finest improved suburban residence locality in GREATER NEW YORK. RESIDENCES are under contract and will be completed within the next 90 days. More than sixty building lots were sold for immediate improvement last week. It costs you nothing to investigate and you will enjoy the trip. When the Hudson River Tunnels are completed, Palisades Park will grow faster than Brooklyn ever did. Write us for full particulars. Address

PALISADES PARK CO.,
100 Broadway or 244 West 23d St., N.Y.

Bargain!—$4,250; attractiva old-fashioned homestead; fina healthy location; hour out, (main line Erie;) sheet piling, 12 rooms; improvements; large outbuildings; 8 acres; abundance choice fruit trees; running brook. Dewsnap, 150 Nassau St.

To close estate, will sell ccrner plot of 10 lots, 25x100 each, at Summer resort, for $25, (only $2.50 per lot;) terms, $2 down, balance $1 weekly. Executor, Box 58 Times Office.

At Madison, N. J.—About 4½ acres, best residential property; location nneurpassed; close to station; suitable for subdivision; no brokers. Address F Box 171 Times Office.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Hempstead.—Cost $9,800, sell $7,500. $1,000 cash, ...

Westchester Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

GREAT AUCTION SALE OF LOTS AT WHITE PLAINS

SATURDAY, JULY 26, 1902, AT 2 P. M. ON THE PREMISES.

TRAIN WILL LEAVE 42D STREET AT 1:15 P. M.

JOHN R. SWEENY, Auctioneer, 184 Railroad Avenue, White Plains.

WHITE PLAINS IS BY FAR THE MOST ATTRACTIVE AND RAPID GROWING SUBURB OF NEW YORK CITY. IT HAS HAD THE LARGEST PERCENTAGE OF INCREASE IN POPULATION SINCE 1890 OF ANY TOWN, VILLAGE, CITY, OR SUBURB OF NEW YORK WITHIN 100 MILES.

35 minutes from 42d St., on Harlem R. R.; 93 trains daily, every 10 minutes during rush hours.

POPULATION	9,500
Increase since 1890	110%
Increase since 1900	20%

IMPROVEMENTS:

Every improvement, water, gas, electricity, sewer, paved streets.

ADVANTAGES:

Churches of every denomination. Schools equal to any in the State. No factories. Handsome macadamized road; in every direction for automobiling, driving or wheeling. Property in southern part of town in line of most rapid growth.

Maps, Passes, and Particulars,

THE NEW NETHERLAND REALTY COMPANY, 503 5th Avenue, New York.

City Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

A.—Homeseekers, here is your chance; I have just completed eight houses on 209th St., near Amsterdam Av., of eight rooms and bath each, which can be purchased on easy terms; trolley cars pass door; houses open for inspection. Thomas L. Reynolds, Lenox Av. and 135th St.

7th Av. speculation, near 28th St., nets over 10%. Enormous chance of improvement. M. & L. HESS, 643-907 BROADWAY.

A chance to purchasa cheap, good-paying piece property, near 5th Av.; 5-story double flat; six rooms and bath; hot water supply; 25x86x100; good order; rents very low, $18 to $21; price, $22,500. J. Scott, 168 Broadway.

Bargain; 7-story and basement, with stores; all improvements; extra fine in finish; 26x91x102; rental, $4,600; easy terms. Guerinean & Drake, 122 East 23d St.

To Investors.—Several good paying properties for sale to quick purchasers in good localities; send for particulars. Guerineau & Drake, 122 East 23d St.

75th St., 132 West.—Four-story modern dwelling, cabinet finish, sanitery plumbing; most desirable block west side; termis easy; caretaker. Spencer, 15 Maiden Lane.

Tenement house, 121st St., near 3d Av.; rent $1,800; price $17,500; four on each floor, rent $8-$11; improvements. Emil Ascher, 10 Union Square.

Bargain.—New, substantial factory building, 50x 98.9, West 25th St.; asking $50,000. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Desirable residences, 8th to 12th St., inclusive, near 5th Av., $22,500 up. will build to suit. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

A.—14th St., near 8th Av., 50x103; asking $50,000; want offer. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Bargain.—Double Tenement, (leasehold,) 1st Av., near 23d; nsking $1,500; rents, $1,350. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Builders!—I offer choice corner plot, Manhattan lots, free and clear; part exchange considered. A., 134 Times.

A 5th Av. flat near 116th St., one story, only $30,000. Lewis B. Crane, 187 Broadway.

Lots—In good localities; easy terme. Guerineau & Drake, 122 East 23d St.

Bronx.

For Sale—28, most elegant and complete two-family brick and stone dwelling in the "OLD FLEETWOOD DRIVING PARK." The best house of its kind ever built in this city, on sandy soil, which assures

A MOST HEALTHFUL LOCATION:

8 rooms and bath on each apartment; hardwood trim; doubls flcoring throughout; cabinet finish; most modern plumbing and heating; street paved and sewered; property rsstricted;

CLAY AV., BET. 165TH AND 166TH STREETS. Take 3d Av. L. to 163d St., walk 3 blocks west; or New York and Harlem Railroad to Melrose Station; or Mt. Vernon trolley at 129th Street and 3d Av. Call and see for yourself.

Builder and Owner, ERNEST WENIGMANN.

Choice lots, $425, (few $375;) $5 monthly; two blocks to trolley; proposed L; streets graded, &c.; houses to order, $1,900; open Sundays. Bronx Co., 3d Av., cor. 174th St.

A good two-story frame house for sale; Pelham Av., near Crotona Av.; improvements; no reasonable offer refused. Halpin, Pelham Av., Fordham.

Bargains in houses, flats, lots, and plots; properties for sale or exchange. Williamson & Eason, 642 East 141st St., near Willis Av.

New one-family house near 169th St. L, $3,800; easy terms; Sundeys. Potak, 3d Av., cor. 174th St.

Real Estate.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY AND GEO. G. HALlock, Jr.'s, Sons have sold for Georgiana Curtis and Cetharins T. Curtis and for the estate of Emile Bartels, Nos. 133-135-135½ Allen St., three 3-story and basement brick buildings, size of plot 50x87.6, for $34,000.

Real Estate for Sale—Queens.

MURRAY HILL, L. I.—Ten houses, just finished; small amount down, balance on bond and mortgage; honses have parlor, library, dining room, kitchen, hutisr's pantry, seven bedrooms, and bath; open nickel plumbing and all improvements; trimmed in quartered oak; 5 minutes from depot; 17 minutes to 34th St. Ferry. Call and see them. John Dayton & Co., Builders, Broadway and 14th St., Murray Hill, L. I.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

A strange proposition. Don't fail to investigate it. Any gentleman or means owning the finest hunting and fishing preserve in the Catskills, who is engaged in developing the same, will present to one or two parties furnishing good references 5 acres each, together with choice cobble and pine stone-cover cabins; also fishing rights. Investigation invited. Address "Salmo Fontinalis," Box 1,000 The N. Y. Times.

100-acre farm, 11-room house, 2 barns, fruit, wood; near railroad; price, $1,800; 55 acres, $2,800; 40 acres, $2,200; 50 acres, $1,800; 7 acres, $750. The above property located near market and railroad; country residences, villaga houses, bargains; write, Francis Sage, Box 34, Winsted, Conn.

For 30 years we have sold COUNTRY REAL ESTATE EXCLUSIVELY buyers get our free monthly catalogue Owners send details of your property. Phillips & Wells, 6 K Tribune Building, N.Y.

Monticello, Sullivan County, N. Y.—Farm, three acres, cultivated; good house, 12 rooms; suitable boarding house; 40 fruit trees; water in house; beautifully situated, near station; $1,500. Emil Ascher, 10 Union Square.

For sale or exchange for suburban cottage, forty-five-acre farm one hour out, on Lehigh Valley R. R.; state location. L. V., Ennis, 1 East 14th St.

Farm for Sale—84 acres, with house; trout brook; 2 miles from station; 40 miles from New York, on the Harlem railroad; other places. Lewis H. Miller, Katonah, N. Y.

Health and pocket benefit by suburban life. For details, apply Erie Railroad Information Bureau, 1,159 and 399 Broadway, New York.

To Let for Business Purposes.

N. W. Corner 5th Ave. & 13th St.
MODERN BUILDING.
Upper part for rent, (6 floors,) 51x100 each. PASSENGER AND FREIGHT ELEVATORS. SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS. J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., 10 W. 42d.

New Buildings Erected for Tenants.
On Lowest Possible Interest Basis. On Short Notice in Any Location.
M. & L. HESS,
643 B'WAY AND 907 BROADWAY.

DEPARTMENT STORE.

New (now) building, grand location, low rent; elx car lines, "L" and underground station at door; exceptional opportunity. Address James Pleton, 59 Times Building.

4 Elegant Stores, Corner Included,
In the new apartment house N. W. corner 99th St. and Madison Av. Owner on premises.

132 WEST 34TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
PARLOR STORE, $1,800; ALSO
OFFICES, $10 TO $50; NEWLY ALTERED.
AMES & CO., 122 WEST 34TH ST.

To Let—Outside business office in modern building, with every convenience; corner Broadway and Reade St. Apply 290 Broadway, Room 614.

Attractive studio, with skylight; rooms for business; 105 East 17th St.; $12 upward. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Attractive offices and studios, 131 East 34th St.; elevator; rents, $18 up. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Real Estate Wanted.

Have many inquiries for private houses to rent from October. Owners having houses or flats to rent kindly send particulars to real estate office of Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

Have a party who wants large tract of land suitable for building sites in the Bronx, or in Yonkers or New Rochelle. Bronx Land-Mortgage and Real Estate Co.

Wanted—A private house with equity of $10,000; will exchange New York flat that rents for $4,350 per year. Apply to J. Hart, 517 East 119th St.

Owners: We have cash buyers for properties in Manhattan. Guerineau & Drake, 122 East 23d St.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

WHITE PLAINS.

White Plains.—New residence, 11 rooms; all improvements; steam heat; hardwood finish; new stable; lot 100x400; price, $8,500; must be seen to be appreciated. Rowel & Cooley, 19 Railroad Av., White Plains, or Room 206, 503 5th Av.

Mamaroneck.

MAMARONECK LOTS, $100. High and dry.
Near depot and harbor; fronting Boulevard and trolley; title guaranteed; no assessments. Warranty Co., 115 Broadway.

Bronxville.

Bronxville Club Hotel to let; $50 monthly; license $100; adjoining large electric factory; bar, large icsbox, large range, city water, hot and cold; carriage shed, garden; immediate possession; seen daily. Address Duden, Bronxville, N. Y.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

A.—181 West 83d St., four-story dwelling, size 17x50; has 12 rooms and bath; rent, $1,100; possession Oct. 1, 1902. E. A. Cruikshank & Co., 141 Broadway.

Murray Hill—Attractive, modernized four-story private house, 131 East 40th St.; possession Oct. 1. Rent, $1,600. Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

A.—Houses, unfurnished and furnished, in desirable locations; rent, $1,200 to $5,000. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

City Houses to Let—Furnished.

Attention!—Fully furnished house, 90th St., near Central Park West; 16 rooms, 2 baths; reut moderats; furniture $300. Great bargain. FOLSOM BROS., 835 Broadway.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

APARTMENTS

IN AMERICA'S MOST SUPERB RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES

THE TVRRETS	THE TOWERS
S.E.Cor. Riversids Drive At 84th Street	N.W.Cor. Central Park Wsst At 94th Street.
Suites of 10, 11 & 12 Rooms & 3 Bath rooms. Rentals, $2,000 to $3,000.	Suites of 9 & 10 Rooms & 2 Bath rooms. Rentals, $2,000.00 to $2,800.00.

"THE ANTOINETTES."

Park Av., 58th St. and 59th St., near Madison Av., one block from Savoy and Netherland Hotels, fire-proof apartments from three to eleven rooms and hotel accommodations from one to seven rooms; ready for occnpancy now or from October 1; rents from $900 to $2,000; restaurant accommodation. Inquire on premises.

THE BLYTHEBOURNE,

MADISON AV., SOUTHEAST CORNER 99TH. Only two corner apartments left, consisting of seven rooms and bath with shower, electric light, telephone, rapid elevator; rents, $40 to $90.

RICHMOND HILL,
27 Washington Square North,
a choice large ground floor apartment to let steam heat, elevator, &c., building fireproof; rent, $1,250; possession Oct. 1, 1902. E. A. Cruikshank & Co., 141 Broadway.

THE HAMPSHIRE,
46-50 West 9th Street.
A choice light apartment of four rooms and bath, (no kitchen,) to bachelors or men and wife; steam heat, elevator and service; rent $600. E. A. Cruikshank & Co., 141 Broadway.

COUNTRY IN CITY, MORNINGSIDE PARK.—Convenient to elevated station and surface roads; 6 large, light rooms and bath; all improvements; $24-$27; references. 360-366 West 117th St.

Corner flats, 17 Livingston Pl., Stuyvesant Sq.; elevator, steam heat; most modern plumbing; telephones; attractive entrance; $800 to $1,100. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

The Warren, 430-432 West 34th St. Elegant, modern four and five room ap

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

NEW YORK CENTRAL
& HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.
VIA NIAGARA FALLS.

Trains arrive and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:
North and West bound trains, except those leaving Grand Central Station at 3:15, 8:30, 11:00 A. M., 1:50, 3:45, 3:20, 3:30, 5:15, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th st. to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

All southbound trains, except the "20th Century" and the "Empire State Express," and Nos. 36, 66, and 200 will stop at 125th St. ten minutes before their arrival time at Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—†MIDNIGHT EXPRESS—Due Buffalo 4:15, Niagara Falls 5:02 P. M.
3:15 A. M.—*MAIL AND PAPER TRAIN. Ar. Buffalo 1:15 P.M., Chicago 7:10 A. M.
7:50 A. M.—*ADIRONDACK, 1000 ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.
7:54 A. M.—*SYRACUSE LOCAL. Stops at all important stations.
8:30 A. M.—*EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. Most famous train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:45 P. M.
8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL, 24 hours to Chicago. Due Buffalo 7:10. Niagara Falls 8:07.
9:55 A. M.—*SARATOGA AND MONTREAL SPECIAL, Via D. & H. and Rutland.
10:30 A. M.—†DAY EXPRESS. Makes local stops. Due Buffalo, 1:15 A. M.
11:30 A. M.—*RUTLAND EXPRESS. Due Rutland, 7:35 P. M.
12:50 P.M.—*BUFFALO LIMITED. Due Buffalo, 11 P. M. Niagara Falls, 12:28 A.M.
1:00 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED. Due Cincinnati, 10:45. Indianapolis, 11:30, St. Louis, 6:45 P.M. next day.
1:00 P. M.—*CHICAGO LIMITED. 24 hours to Chicago via Lake Shore. 27 via M. C.
1:50 P. M.—‖SARATOGA LIMITED. Saturdays only; other week days at 3:20 P. M.
2:45 P. M.—* THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED " 20 hour train to Chicago via Lake Shore. Electric Lights and Fans.
3:20 P. M.—‖SARATOGA LIMITED. Leave Saturdays at 1:50 P. M.
3:30 P. M.—†ALBANY FLYER. Due Albany 6:40.
3:35 P. M.—*ALBANY AND TROY EXPRESS. Local stops.
4:00 P. M.—*DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS, AND CHICAGO SPECIAL.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED. 24 hour train to Chicago. All Pullman Cars.
6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS. 28 hours to Chicago via both L. S. and M. C.
6:35 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS via D. & H. or Rutland.
7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK, 1000 ISLANDS AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO AND TORONTO SPECIAL. Due Buffalo, 7:25 A. M. Niagara Falls, 8:32. Toronto, 10:50 A. M.
9:15 P. M.—*SPECIAL MAIL LIMITED. Sleeping car only for Rochester.
9:20 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL. Due Cincinnati, 7:50, Indianapolis 10:15 P. M. St. Louis, 7:30, second morning.
9:30 P. M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS. Chicago, 34 hours by Michigan Central, 33 hours by Lake Shore.
11:30 P. M.—*NORTHERN N. Y. EXPRESS. Cape Vincent, Ogdensburg, &c.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday. §Except Saturday and Sunday. ‖Saturday only.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:08 A. M. and 3:36 P. M. Daily, except Sundays, to Pittsfield and North Adams. Sundays at 9:20 A. M. Saturdays only at 2:46 P. M.

Pullman cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.

Ticket offices at 113, 261, 415, and 1,216 Broadway, 25 Union Sq. W., 275 Columbus Av., 130 West 125th St., Grand Central Station, 125th St. and 138th St. Stations, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn. Telephone "900 38th Street," for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.

NEW YORK CENTRAL ROUTE
BETWEEN
NEW YORK, BOSTON,
AND NEW ENGLAND
Via Springfield and the
BOSTON AND ALBANY RAILROAD,
(New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Lessee.)

Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, New York, as follows:
7:55 A. M., 12:00 noon, *4:00 P. M., *11:00 P. M. Arrive Boston 3:30 P. M., 5:40 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 6.15 A. M.

Leave Boston, 10:00 A. M., †12:00 noon, *4:00 P. M., †11:00 P. M.; arrive New York, 3:30 P. M., 5:40 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 6:14 A. M.

New train for Portland and Maine resorts, via Springfield, Worcester, and Rochester, N. H., leaves New York 9:00 P. M.

Tickets at New York Central ticket offices, 415 and 1,216 Broadway, and at Grand Central Station.

A. H. SMITH, GEORGE H. DANIELS,
General Superintendent. General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE
RAILROAD.

New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Lessee.
Leave Franklin St. Station, New York, as follows, and 15 min. later foot West 42d St., N. R.:
*7:10 A M—For intermi. points to Albany.
*8:40 A M—(1) Catskill Mts. Exp. to Catskills.
†11:20 A M—(2) Saratoga & Mohawk Exp.
†12:45 P M—(3) Rip Van Winkle Flyer.
*1:00 P M—Chicago Express.
*2:20 P M—Cont. Lim. for Detroit, Chi. & St. Louis.
†3:25 P M—Hudson River Express to Catskill-Mts.
†3:45 P M—(4) For Hudson River points & Albany
*6:00 P M—For Roch., Buffalo, Clev'd & Chicago.
†7:45 P M—For Roch., Buffalo, Detroit & St. Louis.
*8:10 P M—For Syra., Roch., Buffalo, Det. & Chi.
*11:30 P M—Daily, except Sunday. Leaves Brooklyn Annex (1) at 10:15 A. M.; (2) at 10:45 A. M.; (3) at 12:10 P. M.; (4) at 13:06 P. M. Leaves Jersey City, P. R. R. Sta., (1) at 10:47 A. M.; (2) at 11:20 A. M.; (3) at 12:50 P. M.; (4) at 13:35 P. M. Time tables at principal hotels and offices. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott's Express.

A. H. SMITH, C. E. LAMBERT,
Gen'l Superintendent. Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

READING SYSTEM
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R.

Liberty St. and South Ferry (time from South Ferry five minutes earlier.)

EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN, AND MAUCH CHUNK—24:00 (7:15 Easton only.) 9:10 A. M., 1:20, 4:40, 5:00, (5:45 Easton only) P. M. Sundays, 24:25 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.

WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON—24:00, 9:10 A. M., 5:00 P. M. Sundays, 24:25 P. M.

LAKEWOOD, TOMS RIVER, AND BARNEGAT—24:00, 9:40 A. M., (81:00 Lakewood excepted,) 1:30, (3:40 Lakewood only,) 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:15 A. M.

ATLANTIC CITY—9:40 A.M., 81:00, 43:40 P.M.

WYNNEWOOD AND BRIDGETON—24:00 A. M., 11:30 P. M.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT, AND SEASHORE POINTS—24:00, 8:30, 11:30, 12:10, 2:45, 3:30, 3:35, 4:45, 5:30, 6:30 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove, 9:00 A. M., 1:30, 4:00 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA, (READING TERMINAL)—24:25, †7:00, †8:00, *10:00, †11:40 A. M., 12:00, *1:30, †2:00, *3:30, 4:00, *5:00, †8:00, †7:30, 39:00 P. M., *12:15 Mdt.

24TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS—24:25, 18:30, *10:30, *11:30 A. M., †1:00, 43:40, 5:00, *7:00, 11:20 P. M., 12:15 Mdt.

READING, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE AND WILLIAMSPORT—24:00, 24:25, †8:00, ‖†9:10, (10:00 A. M. Reading only,) ‖41:00, 1:20, †2:00 P. M. Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg only, 5:00 P. M.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE—From foot of Rector St., Pier 8. Atlantic Highlands, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch, Asbury Park and Point Pleasant, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 2:30, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30, (8:00 Ocean Grove only.) P. M. Sundays, 10:00 A. M., 1:00, 4:00, 8:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.
FOR BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON

—*8:30, *10:30, *11:30 A. M., *1:00, 2:00, ‡*3:40, *5:00, *7:00 P. M., *12:15 Mdt.

zFrom Liberty street only. *Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. §Sunday only. ‡Parlor cars only. ‖Via Tamaqua. sSaturdays.

Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 113, 231, 434, 1,300, 1,354 Broadway, 1,095 Fifth Ave., 125 Fulton St., 23 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Ave., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 890 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage at destination.

W. G. BESLER, C. M. BURT,
General Manager. General Pass'r Agent.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

Leave New York City, South Ferry, Liberty St.

Chicago.	Pittsburg Express.	*12:10nt.	*12:10nt.	
Chicago.	Columbus.	*12:55pm.	*1:00pm.	Diner.
Pittsburg.	Cleve.....	*3:35pm.	*3:40pm.	Limited.
"Pittsburg Limited"		*6:55pm.	*7:00pm.	Buffet.
Cincinnati, St. Louis		*12:10nt.	*12:15nt.	
Cincinnati, St. Louis		*10:25am.	*10:30am.	Diner.
Cincinnati, St. Louis		*6:55pm.	*7:00pm.	Buffet.
Norfolk		†12:55pm.	†1:00pm.	Diner.

ROYAL BLUE TRAINS.

Washington, Balto.	*8:25am,	*8:30am. Buffet.
Washington, Balto.	*10:25am.	*10:30am. Diner.
Washington, Balto.	*11:25am.	*11:30am. Diner.
Washington, Balto.	*2:55pm.	*3:00pm. Diner.
"Royal Limited"	*3:35pm.	*3:40pm. Diner.
Washington, Balto.	*4:55pm.	*5:00pm. Diner.
Washington, Balto.	*6:55pm.	*7:00pm. Buffet.
Washington, Balto.	*12:10nt.	*12:15nt. Sleepers

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Sundays only.

Offices: 113, 201, 434, 1,300 Broadway, 6 Astor House, 25 Union Square W., 391 Grand Street, N. Y.; 343 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal and Liberty Street. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN RY

Lve. Franklin St.		Lve. W. 42d St.
42:15 A. M.....	Way Train.....	3:30 A. M.
7:45 A. M.	Day Express to Oswego.	8:00 A. M.
9:55 A. M.	....Liberty Express.....	9:15 A. M.
*11:00 A. M.	Liberty Spl. Sat'ys only.	12:00 Noon
1:00 Noon.	Express to Norwich....	12:15 P. M.
*12:45 P. M.	Saturdays to Rockland..	1:00 P. M.
3:00 P. M.	Ellenville and Kerhonkson.	3:15 P. M.
3:25 P. M.	....Express to Rockland...	3:45 P. M.
25:00 P. M.	....Western Express....	5:00 P. M.

*Saturdays only. ‡Daily.
Parlor Car seats at 425 Broadway only.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA
RAILROAD

STATIONS foot of WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

☞ The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.

7:55 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Limited to two Buffet Parlor Cars New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:35 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:55 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:55 P. M. THE PENNSYLVANIA SPECIAL.—20-hour train to Chicago. Pullman Compartment, Drawing-room, Sleeping, Dining, and Buffet Smoking Car.

1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Toledo, Nashville, (via Cincinnati and Louisville,) Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.

5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car. For Welch, W. Va., (via Shenandoah Valley Route.)

5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.

7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland, except Saturday.

8:22 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, and Cincinnati.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, 9:25 (Dining Car,) 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:35 (Dining Car,) 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 2:20,) (3:25 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25 (Dining Car,) 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

Sunday, 8:25, 9:25 (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) (3:25 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25 (Dining Car,) 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—"Florida and Metropolitan Limited," 12:35 P. M. daily. Express, 12:10 night daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week-days. 9:25 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 8:55 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week days. Sundays, 7:55 A. M. Through Vestibuled Trains. Buffet Parlor Cars and Standard Coaches on week-days. Parlor Smoking Car, Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Standard Coaches on Sundays.

CAPE MAY.—12:35 P. M. week-days.

For points on New York and Long Branch Railroad (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:55 A. M., 12:10, 1:10 (Saturdays only,) 2:25, 2:55, 3:25, 4:10, 4:55, and 6:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 7:55, 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M. (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 3:30, 9:00 A. M., 12:20, 1:20 (Saturdays only,) 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, and 7:00 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 8:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 6:20,) 7:25, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 (Dining Car,) (9:55 Penna. Limited,) 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car,) 11:55 A. M., 12:35 (Dining Car,) 1:55 (Dining Car,) 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) 2:55, 3:25 (Dining Car,) 3:55, 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 5:55 (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 8:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 6:20,) 7:25, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 (Dining Car,) (9:55 Penna. Limited,) 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car,) 11:55 A. M., 12:35 (Dining Car,) 1:55 (Dining Car,) 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) 2:55, 3:25 (Dining Car,) 3:55, 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 5:55 (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

Ticket offices Nos. 401, 1196, 1354, 111, and 261 Broadway; 182 Fifth Avenue (below 23d St.;) 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 880 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "914 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, J. R. WOOD,
General Manager. General Pass'r Agent.
7-22-1902.

LEHIGH VALLEY.

Foot of West 23d St. Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts.

Daily. †Except Sunday. Sunday changes 12.25, 12.45, 67.15, 25, 86.45, 25.45.

	Lv. N. Y., A	Lv. N. Y., B
Buffalo Local	*87.10 AM	*67.30 AM
Buffalo and Chicago Express	*9.25 AM	*9.30 AM
BLUE DIAMOND EXPRESS	*11.55 AM	*12.00 N'n
Mauch Chunk and Hazleton Local	*219.40 PM	*219.50 PM
Wyoming Valley Express	13.55 PM	14.10 PM
Easton Local	15.10 PM	15.20 PM
Chicago & Toronto Vestibule Exp.	*25.40 PM	*25.40 PM
THE BUFFALO TRAIN	*7.55 PM	*8.00 AM

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 118, 261, 290, 955, 1,238 and 1354 Broadway, 182 5th Ave., 25 Union Square West, 245 Columbus Ave., N. Y.; 880 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 93 Broadway, and Ft. Fulton St., Brooklyn.

N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage.

LOWER RATES to CHICAGO AND THE WEST.

ALL THIS WEEK, PERHAPS LONGER.

Also Denver, St. Paul, Salt Lake, San Francisco, Portland, Seattle, and other Western points. If you intend to travel send a postal to obtain full information and learn the amount to be saved.

LANSING'S TICKET OFFICE,
409 Broadway,
National Citizens' Bank Building.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

BY SEA TO MAINE
ON THE FAST MODERN STEAMERS.

NORTH STAR AND HORATIO HALL of the MAINE STEAMSHIP COMPANY

is the most charming short ocean voyage out of New York. No Summer tour complete without it. Steamers leave Pier, (New) 32, East River, foot Morton St., New York, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 5 P. M. Returning leave Portland same days at 6:30 P. M.

Special Excursions to Portland

via steamer Manhattan, leaving New York Monday and Friday, and Portland Wednesday and Sunday.

Fare for the Round Trip Reduced to $7
Good to return until Sept. 12th. White Mountains, Rangely Lakes, Bar Harbor, St. John, Halifax. Monday and Thursday steamers make direct connections for Rockland and Bar Harbor. LONG ISLAND SOUND BY DAYLIGHT.

Descriptive book free on application at Ticket Office, 290 Broadway and Pier 32, East River. Telephone 3196-3199 Franklin. Also all agents.

CENTRAL HUDSON BOATS.

STMR. "RAMSDELL" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. PIER week days 9:30 A. M., W. 129TH ST. PIER 9:45 A. M., for WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL, FISHKILL, and NEWBURGH; connects at CORNWALL with trains for all points on N. Y., O. & W. Ry. Sundays leaves half hour earlier and extends trip to POUGHKEEPSIE and RONDOUT.

STMR. "BALDWIN" or "ROMER" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. week days except Saturdays 4 P. M., Saturdays 1 P. M., for FISHKILL, NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and intermediate landings.

STMR. "NEWBURGH" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. week days except Saturdays at 5 P. M. for CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, COLD SPRINGS, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH and POUGHKEEPSIE; Saturdays, 3 P. M., and from W. 129TH ST., 3:30 P. M.

Hudson River by Daylight

Palatial Steamers "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY" of the HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE. Largest and finest river boats in the World.

For the Catskills, Albany, Saratoga, and all points East, North, and West, daily, except Sunday.

Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex) 8:00 A.M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier..... 8:40 "
" West 22d St..... 9:00 "
" West 129th St..... 9:15 "

Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Through tickets to all points on sale at leading ticket offices, including those of the New York Transfer Co., who check baggage from residence to destination.

Morning and afternoon concerts. Fine restaurant.

Albany Evening Line

Direct Route for Saratoga, Lake George, Adirondacks and Thousand Islands.

Steamers ADIRONDACK or DEAN RICHMOND leave Pier 32, N. R. foot Canal St., at 6 P. M., week days only, making direct connection with express trains for above-named points. Saturday night steamer connects with trains for Sharon Springs, Saratoga, North Creek, Caldwell, and steamer on Lake George. Summer Book Free.

TROY BOATS

leave Pier 46, N. R., foot West 10th Street, daily 6 P. M., except Saturday. SUNDAY STEAMERS TOUCH AT ALBANY. Direct railroad connection at Troy for all resorts North and East.

Excursions, TROY, $2.50; SARATOGA, $4.50.

Dining Rooms on Main Deck. Searchlight Display

Send for Booklet Excursion Tours.

HUDSON RIVER STEAMER MARY POWELL

Leaving Desbrosses St. at 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.,) W. 22d St. 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays 2 P. M.,) 129th St. on SATURDAYS AND HOLIDAYS ONLY 2:20 P. M., for Highland Falls, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, New Hamburgh, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Esopus, Rondout, and Kingston. Orchestra on board.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE

Boats leave every week day, Pier 43, N. R., 6 P. M., and West 129th St., 7 P. M.

Extra boats Saturdays, Pier 43, N. R., 1:30 P. M., West 129th St., 1:40 P. M.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

North German Lloyd.

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.

From Pier 52, North River, Gansevoort St.
Kronprinz..July 26, noon|Kaiserin..Aug. 19, 10 AM
Kaiser...Aug. 12, 10 AM|Kronprinz..Aug. 26, 10 AM
*Hoh'nzol'n..Aug. 16, 10 AM|Kaiser....Sept. 9, 10 AM

*From Pier 24, ft. of Amity St., Brooklyn.

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
Cherbourg—South'pton, Alternately, and Bremen.

From Bremen Piers, Hoboken, N. J.
Friedrich..July 31, 10 AM|Barbar'sa..Aug. 21, 11 AM
Luise.....Aug. 7, 10 AM|Bremen....Aug. 28, noon
K'fuerst..Aug. 14, 10 AM|Friedrich..Sept. 4, Noon

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.

From Pier 24, Ft. of Amity St., Brooklyn.
Trave.....Aug. 2, 3 PM|Trave....Sept. 6, 10 AM
Aller.....Aug. 9, 10 AM|Aller.....Sept. 13, 2 PM
Lahn.....Aug. 23, 10 AM|Kaiserin..Sept. 27, 1 PM

OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Louis H. Myer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

Hamburg-American.

FOR PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS SERVICE.
F. Bism'ck..July 24, 10 AM|A. Victoria..Aug. 14, 10 AM
Columbia..July 31, 10 AM|F. Bism'ck..Aug. 21, 10 AM
TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
Bluecher..July 29, 10 AM|Penns'vania..Aug. 12, Nn.
Waldersee..Aug. 5, 7 AM|Moltke..Aug. 19, 10 AM

SUMMER and AUTUMN CRUISES
BY THE PALATIAL CRUISING STEAMER
Prinzessin Victoria Luise

From Hamburg Aug. 3 and Aug. 22,
ALONG the COAST of NORWAY, and to the BALTIC and the NORTHERN CAPITALS.
During Sept., Oct., and Nov.
to PORTUGAL, SPAIN; principal MEDITERRANEAN POINTS and the ORIENT.
Send for illustrated pamphlets and itineraries.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
Offices 55 & 57 Broadway. Piers, Hoboken, N. J.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.
*S'thw'k..Aug. 5, 7:30 AM|St. Paul..Aug. 13, 10 AM
Phila....Aug. 6, 10 AM|St. Louis..Aug. 20, 10 AM
*From Pier "C," ft. of York St., Jersey City, N.J.

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.
Kroonland..July 26, noon|Friesland..Aug. 9, noon
Zeeland....Aug. 2, noon|Vaderland..Aug. 16, noon
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 and 15 N.R. Offices, 73 Broadway, N.Y.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE

MINNETONKA.....July 26, 9:30 A. M.
MINNEHAHA.....Aug. 2, 4 A. M.
MENOMINEE.....Aug. 6, 9 A. M.
MESABA.....Aug. 9, 9 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS.....Aug. 16, 3 P. M.

ALL MODERN STEAMERS, LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS AMIDSHIPS on UPPER DECKS. FIRST CABIN PASSENGERS CARRIED FROM NEW YORK TO LONDON. FOR RATES, ETC., APPLY TO 1 BROADWAY.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE

NEW YORK-ROTTERDAM, via BOULOGNE, S.M.
New Twin-Screw Steamers of 13,000 tons. Register
Twin-Screw NOORDAM July 26, 10 A. M
Steamer
Twin-Screw STATENDAM Aug. 2, 10 A. M.
Steamer
Twin-Screw POTSDAM Aug. 9, 10 A. M.
Steamer
Apply to Holland-America Line, 39 B'way, N. Y.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. Mail Steamships

Glasgow via Londonderry.

From Pier 54 North River, foot of West 24th St.
Columbia..July 26, noon|Furnessia..Aug. 9, noon
Astoria.....Aug. 2, noon|Anchoria..Aug. 16, noon

First saloon, $50 and upwards.
Second saloon, $35 & up; third class, $26 & up.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17 and 19 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 51 North River.
Umbria..July 26, 9:30 AM|Campania..Aug. 16, noon
Lucania..Aug. 2, 2 PM|Umbria..Aug. 23, 9 AM
Etruria..Aug. 9, 9:30 AM|Lucania..Aug. 30, Noon
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents.
29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Majestic..July 30, Noon|Teuton'c..Aug. 20, Noon
Celtic.....Aug. 6, Noon|Cymric...Aug. 22, Noon
Germanic..Aug. 13, Noon|Oceanic..Aug. 27, Noon
Pier 48 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

"La Veloce." FAST ITALIAN LINE.
Sailing every Tuesday to Naples, Genoa.
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NEW HAVEN LINE, for New Haven, New Britain, Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and the North, from Pier 25, E. R., foot Peck Slip. Week days, strs. RICHARD PECK lvs. 9:00 P. M. (Sats. 9:30 P. M.) CHESTER W. CHAPIN, 12:00 midnight, Sundays, RICHARD PECK lvs. 9:30 A. M., (East 21st St. 9:45;) returning, due New York 8:00 P. M.

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On Mondays the steamer Shinnecock will leave Pier 13, E. R., at 8:00 A. M., returning leave Sag Harbor at 5:00 P. M. Excursion tickets (good only on dats sold,) going and returning by boat, $2. Going by boat and returning by L. I. R. R. same day, $3.00.

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Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—CHARLES G. SPENCER, plaintiff, against SARAH M. ANDREWS and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 24th day of June, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell as an entirety in one parcel, at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 30th day of July, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being between Delancey, Rivington, East, and Tompkins Streets, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, together with all the right, title, and interest which William D. Andrews and George H. Andrews had on May 1st, 1867, to the bulkhead lying in front of said premises on the East River, or East Street, and the northerly half of the wharf at the foot of Delancey Street, bounded and described as follows, viz: Commencing at the northeast corner of Delancey and Tompkins Streets, and running thence northerly along the easterly side of Tompkins Street one hundred and fifty feet; thence easterly, on a line parallel with Delancey Street to the westerly side of East Street, two hnndred feet; thence southerly along the westerly side of East Street, one hundred and fifty feet to the northwesterly corner of East and Delancey Streets, and thence westerly along the northerly side of Delancey Street, two hundred feet, to the point or place of beginning.

Together with all the right, title, and interest which the said William D. Andrews and George H. Andrews had on May 1st, 1867, in and to all that certain water lot and land under water, and water rights and grants in front of said premises on the East River between high-water mark and low-water mark and the exterior line as laid down on the map of the Harbor Commissioners, bounded and described as follows: Northerly by a line drawn parallel to the northerly side of Delancey Street, and distant one hundred and fifty feet northerly therefrom, southerly by the northerly side of Delancey Street, westerly by the easterly side of East Street, and easterly by the exterior lins in the East River, as established

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TRADE—41—MARK.
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LATIMER JURY BRINGS IN AN OPEN VERDICT

Says the Victim Was Shot by Some Unknown Person.

Thinks an Ante-Mortem Statement Should Have Been Taken—District Attorney Approves the Finding.

After the examination of a witnees named Harry J. Parker, who admitted that he had practiced the business of a divorce detective without the license required by law, the inquest into the death of Albert C. Latimer of Brooklyn came to an end yesterday. The jury deliberated for two hours and announced that the murderer of Latimer on the night of July 9 wes an unknown person. Parker, the witnes, was denounced after the hearing both by the police and by the brothers of the dead man.

"His testimony," said William Latimer, "was a dastardly attempt to blacken the character of a good woman and to bring an innocent man to the electric chair."

Parker said in the course of his testimony that he was in the insurance business, and that he hed first come forward in thie case at the instance of a New York newspaper. He was under arrest when brought into court by Detective Sergeant Harrington of the Gates Avenue Police Station, and the newspaper representative who had been connected with certain "investigations" of the last few days, Thomas H. Beck by name, was elso in the officer's custody. In speaking of Parker after the inquest had been adjourned Sergeant Harrington said:

"This men Parker, who pretended on the etand that he had been hired by Mr. Latimer to shadow Mrs. Latimer and Mr. Tuthill, called himself to our attention a few days ago. He wrote a note to G. Byron Latimer, one of the brothers, saying that he would like to meet Mrs. Latimer and the recipient of the letter at the Clarendon Hotel, where he had registered as a traveler from California. An answer to his note was sent, and it was arranged later that he should see Mrs. Latimer and two of her brothers-in-law at a private reeidence. He had said that he could give her information which would aid in clearing up the murder mystery.

"At the time appointed for the meeting I impersonated G. Byron Latimer. With me were William Latimer and Mrs. A. C. Latimer. We found Parker ready with a story that he had been oposite the Latimer house on the night of the shooting.

"'I was right on the spot,' he said to us, 'and just fifteen minutes before the shooting I saw your very best friend, Mre. Latimer, come out of your house and go away.'

"Mre. Latimer protested at this, but he continued, while we listened quietly. Finally he got her into a state of hysterics. Then we left him, taking care not to let him know we weren't going to fall in with his plans. I went to the District Attorney and told him about the matter. In accordance with his instructions I arrested Parker on a warrant and brought him to court as a witnese to-day. The reason I arrested Beck was that the latter had posed as a nephew of Parker, with the same name."

The last session of the inquest was held in the Kings County Courthouse, Part I. of the County Court. The room was packed, although Coroner Williams hed ordered the officers to keep out all who did not have epecial busines inside.

WITNESS IN POLICE CUSTODY.

The witness Perker, about whose forthcoming testimony a paper had printed so much that hle fame had gone before him, was among the first to appear. He walked on the detective's right, while the captive reporter, looking by no means happy, was watched on the other side.

William H. Tuthill, friend of Mrs. Latimer, whose name has been mentioned often in connection with the case, took his seat near the reporters' table and began to talk about Parker's story as printed in the morning. He seld the story had been "made up entirely," and that it was "the effort of a mercenary brute to get a reward."

District Attorney Clarke called Parker to the etand. The man said he lived at 219 East Eighty-second Street, Borough of Manhattan, and that he was "an adjuster of accident and insurance cleims," with an office at 1,459 Third Avenue. His partner, hc said, was his wife, L. C. Parker.

In answer to questione, he said he had met Albert C. Latimer on May 1 last, Latimer having called at the Third Avenue office. He started to tell of a convereation they had, but Mr. Clarke announced that he did not desire any hearsay teetimony. The witness eaid that on May 2 he accompanied Latimer to the house of Tuthill in Vanderbilt Avenue, Brooklyn, and that Latimer told him to watch Tuthill after that time.

Within the next month, he said, he saw Tuthill go to Latimer's house frequently, Mrs. Latimer meeting him at the door each time. He made written reports to Latimer, he said, but, although he understood that he was gathering evidence for court use, he took no notes.

"I thought," he seld, "that Mr. Latimer was prescrving the reports I made to him."

First the witness eald he went to the eldewalk in front of the Latimer house every day in June, and later he said he was not sure about all the days. When asked concerning particular dates he replied that he was "not sure" or that he "believed so."

"Did you ever see any improper behavior between Mrs. Latimer and Mr. Tuthill?" asked the District Attorney.

The witness said he had not. He then eaid he had never entered the Latimer house, nor had he seen Mrs. Latimer go anywhere with Tuthill. When asked what pay he received for his detective work he replied that Latimer paid him $80 in cash at the end of May and $20 in the middle of June. He ought to have gotten a good deal more, he said. He had worked on the case from three to five hours a day.

It was at thie point that he admitted having done divorce detective work as a side issue. After acknowledging that he had no license, he said he never knew he ought to have one until last Saturday. He was not awarc that he had been guilty of a misdemeanor.

It was brought out by several other questions that Latimer had been supposed to mention to the witness the names of other men besides Tuthill. Mr. Clarke announced that he had undereteod that the witness had said Latimer told him he knew who would murder him, if anybody did, and knew this because he had received threats against his life.

"I shall not ask the witness to make any statements along this line," said the District Attorney. "It would be hearsay evidence, and as such would be both illegal, censurable, and cruel."

The witness told of a barrom conversation he had overheard. He said the name of a man had been mentioned as the slayer of Latimer. He went to the office of a New York newspaper, he said, to tell what he knew. Before that, however, he had wanted to see Mrs. Latimer. When asked why he wanted to see her, he said he could have given her information that would have been important in solving the mystery.

"I felt equal to the solution," he said.

With a broad emile the District Attorney dismissed the witness, who was forthwith released by the police officer, and made all haste to get away from the building

TESTIMONY OF A SERVANT GIRL.

The next witnese to take the stand was Maggie Fitzgerald, a servant girl of 321 Hancock Street, across the way from the Latimer house. She said she was awakened by screams on the night of the shooting. She ran to a window with a fellew-eervant and saw Mrs. Latimer jump out to the porch roof of the house opposite. Through panion at the time that it must be Mr. Latimer.

Then she saw a policeman appear on the porch roof. How he got there she did not know. At the samd time she saw another man, dressed in plain clothes, walking away from the front of the house toward the back yard. She heard the policeman ask Mrs. Latimer how he could get in.

"How long did Mr. Latimer stand at the window?" was asked.

"Just while he yelled 'Polical Murder!' and that's all."

"Where was Mrs. Latimer all this time?"

"On the roof," was the answer. "She was tapping at the window of the next house and saying her husband had been shot."

The witness said that the man in plain clothes, who had been in sight before the policeman came, walked away leisurely, as though he were not excited. He had on a hat, she was eure. That he wae trying to get out of sight, she thought, was evident.

This ended the testimony. Coroner Williams, in charging the jury, said that Mrs. Latimer was the only witness proved to have been on the ecene at the hour of the murder. He called special attention to the fact that Mise Vinning, Mrs. Latimer's niece, and Tessie Mills, the nurse girl, were not eye witnesses to the shooting.

The Coroners' office, he said, might have cleered up the myetery if it had been notified promptly by the physicians of St. Mary's Hospital, where Latimer lay fil.

"I would like to call your attention to the action of the hospital staff," he continued. "The Coroners' office had been desirous of obtaining a statement from the man who died, and through the neglect of eomebody or of all those in attendance, we—the Coroners' office—were unable to obtain a stetement. It seems that if they had done their duty in the matter light would have been thrown on this mystery.

"We have examined sixty-five witnesses, and it would be impossible to call the special attention of the jury to each individual statement, Mrs. Latimer's assertions on the stand being paramount to all others."

THE WORDING OF THE VERDICT.

The jury went out soon after 11 o'clock and returned at 1:16 o'clock. The verdict, as read by the Coroner, was as follows:

"We find that the deceased, Albert C. Latimer, came to his death on the 9th day of July, 1902, from ehock, internal hemorrhage, and pneumonia following a penetrating pistol wound in the cheet, inflicted by some unknown pereon. We think an antemortem stetement should have been taken. The testimony in this case ie in such shape that it le impossible for us to determine on whom the blame should be laid, no statement having been obtained from the dying men."

Capt. Buchanan of the Gates Avenue Station, Chief Detective Reynolds of the Brooklyn Central Office, and Detective Sergeant Harrington said after the inquest that the police would continue to investigate.

"But," said one of them, "you can see the effect this Parker testimony has had on the case. The trumping up of such a lot of stories through the medium of a professional divorce evidence seeker has made evcrybody sympathize with the people against whom the echeme was directed. It will be impossible, or almost impoesible, to bring about any criminal prosecution now. Yet, if we get the necessary evidence, the matter will go before the Grand Jury."

After hearing the verdict of the jury, District Attorney Clarke declared that it was juet what he had expected.

"Mrs. Latimer's story of the burglar," he said, "was the only eubstantial testimony given at the inqneet as to the identity of the man, who ehot her husband, and, of course, such testimony must prevail in the jurors' minds.

"I will not take the case before the Grand Jury. So far as the present proceeding is concerned, I am through with the case. It remains a police case, or, rather, I should say, it reverts to the police. It is now entirely in their hands.

"In the confused mass of testimony teken before the Coroner's jnry there was not one single piece of evidence which I would consider competent to place before a Grand Jury except the testimony of Mrs. Latimer.

"The 'burglar theory' hae not in any way been eliminated by the inquest. It is now as it wes at first, the only substantial theory. The testimony of Mrs. Latimer eupports it, and her testimony has not been shaken. I think the verdict is the only one that could have been reached after a fair consideration of the evidence."

STOPPED AN AUCTION SALE.

Many Excited by Order Preventing Them from Getting Either Purchases or the Return of Deposits.

An auction sale yesterday at 177 Park Row, where G. Browner, an auctioneer, was selling out the etetionery and toy stock of M. L. Frank & Co., was brought to an abrupt ending through the serving on Browner of a restraining order, issued by Judge Thomae of the United Statee District Court, ordering him not only to stop the auction, but to hold all moneys in his hands and goods in his possession until the appointment of a receiver by the court, who would take charge of the business. Many of those who were attending the sale had bid in "bargains;" and upon which they had paid deposits in sums ranging from $2 to $100.

By the terms of the restraining order, the auctioneer was not only unable to turn over the "bargains," but he could not return to the anxious and excited bidders the deposits they had paid on the goods. It taxed the diplomacy of the clerk who served the order to quiet the excited buyers, and explain that, although their money was temporarily held up, it was in the hands of the court, and that in a few days they would either get their goods or their deposits.

While this satisfied the majority, there were those present who insisted for an hour or so it was a "swindle" upon the part of thoee conducting the sale to get their money, and there were loud calls for the police and vague threats of "warrants" and "witnesses." There was one man, a Mr. Silverman, who laughed loud and long. He had bid in a bargain for $255, and upon which he paid a deposit of $100, giving a check on the State bank, in Grand Street. When the sale was abruptly stopped, and the deposits held up, Mr. Silverman rushed over to the bank, stopped payment of the check, and then remarked that he did not care if the sale had been stopped, he could wait for his money.

An involuntary petition in bankruptcy was filed yeeterday against the firm of N. L. Frank & Co., composed of Minnie L. and Dora Frank, by the American News Company, who had a claim for $369; L. H. Mace & Co., who claimed $340, was due them, and Steinfeld Brothers, whose account was $126.

CONSOLIDATION OF PUBLICATIONS

The Christian at Work and The Evangelist to be Issued Under One Title.

The subscription list and good-will of The Evangelist have been purchased by the Rev. Dr. Joseph Newton Hallock, editor and proprietor of the Christian Work. It is understood that the money consideration was between $18,000 and $20,000. The pnblications are to be issued next week under the title Christian Work and The Evangelist. Mrs. Louise Seymour Houghton, the editor of The Evangelist, will be associate editor. The editors have believed for some time that the solution of the problem of religious journalism might be found in an effective consolidation of religioue papers.

The Evangelist was founded seventy-two yeare ago "in the interests of human freedom, religious revivals, missione, temperance, and the rights of the human mind and the enlightened conscience." Dr. Field gave forty years of editorship to the publication. He retired three years and a half ago. Christian Work and The Evangelist ie to be published from 90 Bible House.

Loving Cup for Congressman Goldfogle.

Henry M. Goldfogle, Member of Congress from the Ninth District, received a silver loving cup yeeterday from the officers of the United States Revenue Cutter Service. The gift came from Washington, and accompanying it was a letter from Capt. Shoemaker, Chief of the Service, and his deputy, Capt. John W. Collins of the committee that had charge of the presentation. The cup was presented in recognition of

INSANE PATIENT ESCAPES

Jumps from Ward's Island Into the East River.

Picked Up by Steamboat and Returned to Institution—Claims to Have Recovered His Reason.

Augustus C. Ward, who for the past seventeen months has been an inmate of the State Insane Asylum on Ward's Island, escaped from the institution yesterday by jumping into the East River. He took with him a ten-foot plank, and when he was tired swimming he rested himself on the plank. He found it very difficult to steer a true course and was being carried rapidly down stream by the etrong tide when he was picked up by the steamboat Middleton of the Hartford Line, bound from Hartford to this city. Ward was detained by the harbor police at Pier A, and later was taken back to Ward's Island.

When seen in the station house, Ward said that he came from Rastus, Banks County, Ga., about three years ago and secured a position with Broadway Rouss in the tinware department. His health failed him and he became very nervous. He was sent to Bellevue Hospital, and he believes that through his brother's wife, who lives in Washington, he was sent to Ward's Island and March 2, 1901.

He said that he had written many times to his mother since his imprisonment in the asylum, saying that he was well and wanted to come home, but he thinks that his letters were intercepted. Whenever he received a message from home the letter was always opened and it would be marked, "Opened by mistake."

He declared further that whatever tronble he may have had, he had entirely recovered, and that the authorities were only keeping him at the institution because he could do work with which others could not be trusted.

Joseph Reid, who has charge of the tinware department at Charles Broadway Rouss's store, where Ward worked, said yesterday that the young man was there for about three months in the early part of 1901. One day he became melancholy, burst into tears, and was then sent to Bellevue Hospital. He was there examined by phyeicians, who said that Ward would have to go to eome asylum for treatment. About three months ago, Mr. Reid said, he received a letter from Ward asking him to take him baok into the store. Reid wrote to the authorities on Ward's Island and received word from them that Ward was not in a fit condition to leave that institution.

Superintendent A. E. Macdonald of the East Hospital, where Ward now le, said yesterday afternoon that the young man was very penitent, and had promised not to try to escape again.

STEAM YACHT ALTAIR ASHORE.

Struck a Ledge Off Hart's Island—Bows Out of Water—In Danger of Filling.

The steam yacht Altair, owned by Edwin D. Trowbridge of the New York Yacht Club, while endeavoring to go between the north end of Hart's Island and Fort Slocum yesterday afternoon struck a large ledge, ran her bows high out of water, and was held fast in that position.

As the tide receded her keel was exposed to a point almost amidship and she listed to port. Word was sent to New York for assistance with the hope of preventing her from filling. Her dimensions are 125 feet over all, 117 feet water line, 17 feet beam, and 7 feet draught.

Cigarettes Made Him Insane.

James Mahoney, twenty-six years of age, whose address in Jersey City is not known, became demented from excessive cigarette smoking. He tried to go aboard a Pennsylvania Railroad ferryboat without paying his fare yesterday and Policeman Dundan tried to stop him, but was knocked about as if he had been a child. Four other policemen and two men had all they could do to hold Mahoney even after hie feet had been strapped. He was sent to the county jail to be examined es to his sanity.

Health Department Official Resigns.

Acting Diagnostitian of the Department of Health Edward Astell of 357 West Fifty-sixth Street yesterday tendered his resignation to Commissioner Lederle. It was accepted. No reasons for the resignation were made pnblic. Dr. Astell was appointed Chief Inspector of the Medical Schools on July 1, 1897, at a salary of $2,500. Since January 1 last his salary has been reduced to $2,000 and he has been acting as chief diagnostitian.

Gerard's Fate Decided.

William L. Gerard, twenty-two years old, who gave his address as Huntington, L. I., when arraigned in the Jefferson Market Police Court on Friday last, charged with having passed a worthless check for $50 on R. H. Macy & Co., was yesterday paroled in the custody of his counsel, Willard M. Baylis, on the understanding that he would at once join either the Army or the Navy as his mother and his counsel both desire.

LEGAL NOTES.

EXEMPTION OF A BICYCLE.—The Supreme Court of Iowa has decided that a painter, paper hanger, and bill poster, who habitually uses a bicycle to earn a living, he being the head of a family, can claim its exemption under the code of that State that provides that the head of a family may hold exempt from execution, if a laborer, a team, with the wagon or other vehicle, and the proper harness or tackle by the use of which he habitually earns his living. The court holds that the fact that bicycles were not known when the statute was enacted makes no difference. The case is entitled Roberts against Parker, Sheriff, and is reported in 90 Northwestern Reporter, 744. The court said in part: "That plaintiff was a laborer within the meaning of this section (Sec. 4,008) is not questioned. As certainly the bicycle is a vehicle. The decisions so holding are too numerous for citation. But is it a vehicle such as was contemplated by the Legislature in enacting the statute? It is well settled that statutes of exemption should receive a liberal construction, such as shall aid, in so far as may be, in carrying out the beneficent object of the legislation, and they are to be construed in favor of those claiming their benefits. Because of the liberal construction usually given a statute of this character, the majority of the court holds that a bicycle is included in the term 'other vehicle' as found in the section quoted. While it was not in use, or even known, in the State at the time of such enactment, they are of opinion that the law should keep pace with progress and the improvement in the industrial arts, and that the bicycle should be adjudged exempt to a laborer who is the head of a family, and habitually uses it to earn a living." Two Judges, however, say that precisely what may be claimed as exempt is enumerated in the statute, and nothing should be added. The reference in the statute to a team and harness, the minority Judges think, means that the "other vehicle" must be one of the character of a wagon, for of what use would a wagon be without a horse? If this contention be not true, anything within the definition of "vehicle" may be exempt, such as an electric car or automobile, regardless of the value of either.

SERVICES RENDERED DECEASED PERSON.—When his brother died in February, 1894, Patrick Meehan went to reside with the [illegible] was supported in part by the Poor Department of the city. From then on he voluntarily assisted Mrs. Meehan in the store, but presented no claim for his services until her death six years later. On the trial of his claim before a referee the evidence showed that at times Mrs. Meehan gave her brother-in-law articles from the store of small value without charge. The Appellate Division of the Fourth Department, in reversing a judgment for the plaintiff, says that the relation of the parties gives rise to the impression that there was no expectation that any charge for the irregularly performed services was to be made. "Claims of this character," says Justice Spring, for the court, "arising after the death of a person, and with the relations existing which appear in this case, must be examined and scrutinized with great caution. The claim in thle case depends very largely upon the testimony of the claimant himself. He testified in detail to the services which he rendered, their

O'Neill's

July Clearing Sale of Women's, Misses' & Children's Suits.

CLOSING OUT THE BALANCE OF OUR SUMMER STOCK AT

Greatly Reduced Prices.

Women's Suits.
Etamine or Serge Suits, Eton or Blouse shape, all made over Silk,
☞ Formerly 35.00 to 50.00.
NOW **14.75** TO **19.75**

Foulard Silk Suits,
new patterns, made in very choice designs,
☞ Formerly 35.00 to 60.00,
NOW **14.75** TO **25.00**

Misses' Suits.
Cloth and Etamine Suits, semi-tailored, suitable for misses or small women. Styles and colors exceedingly desirable,
☞ Formerly 18.50 to 45.00,
NOW **9.75** TO **16.75**

Girls' Wash Dresses
of Madras Dotted Lawns, and fine Percales, trimmed with close wide embroideries, sizes 6 to 14 years,
☞ Formerly 3.50 to 8.00,
NOW **1.49** TO **3.95**

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

3 Heads Together!

—to jog your memory. About "good things" in summer wear.

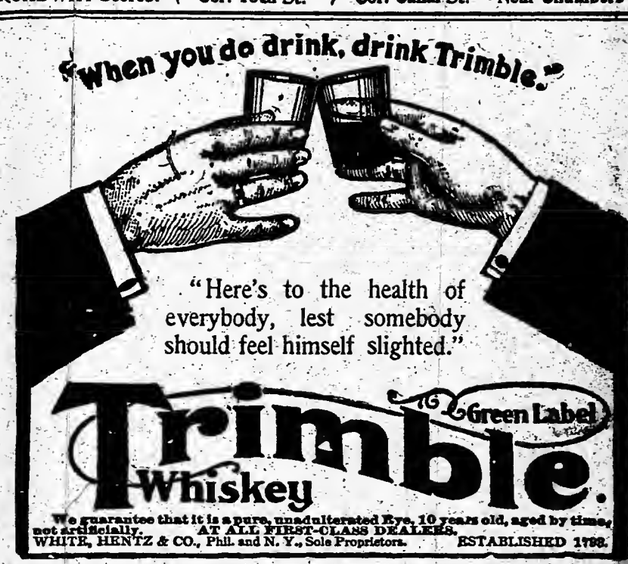
1st Clothing.
Skeleton Suits. Wool Crash, Homespun and Flannel. Thin as can be.
$10, $12, $14.
The matchless $15 Blue Serge Suit.
Other stylish suits. Lots of patterns.
$12 to $25.

2nd Furnishings.
Several lines of Negligee Shirts that were $2 & $2.50, they're now $1.45.
150 doz. that were $1.50 are now $1.

Last Not Least:
$1 & $1.50 Suspenders, all silk, for 50c.
Straw Hats Reduced.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

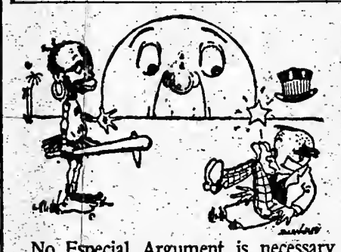
Three BROADWAY Stores: 841 Cor. 13th St. | 420 Cor. Canal St. | 265 Near Chambers St



"Here's to the health of everybody, lest somebody should feel himself slighted."

Trimble. Green Label Whiskey

We guarantee that it is a pure, unadulterated Rye, 10 years old, aged by time, not artificially. AT ALL FIRST-CLASS DEALERS.
WHITE, HENTZ & CO., Phil. and N. Y., Sole Proprietors. ESTABLISHED 1798.



No Especial Argument is necessary to convince you that you needn't pay $15 now for marked down suits.
OURS . . . at $12
are guaranteed to be as good as any others' for $15. If you don't think so too, you may bring 'em back and have your money returned if you want it.

Not only high quality, however, for some have sold as high as $28 this season, but the distinctive stylish fit which gains the wearer of our clothing a reputation for stylish, correct dressing.

Step into one of our stores and see for yourself:—
SPECIAL SALE:
Men's Suits $12.00
Young Men's Suits . . . $9.75
OUTING and NEGLIGEE SHIRTS:
Same guarantee that they're as fine and well made as others offer at higher prices—the 1.50 kind, 75c.
Bargains, also, in Shoes and Neckwear.
In all our great stores.

Smith, Gray & Co.

Broadway at 31st St.
Brooklyn: Broadway at Bedford Ave., Fulton St. at Flatbush Ave.

There Are Numberless Brands of Scotch Whiskeys
in the market, admitted to be blends of this, that, or the other.

Why should we have blends?

Is not a fine, well matured, strictly pure article, the product of the best distillery in the Glenlivet district, as good as can be? All this blending tomfoolery is done to cheapen. All men nearly half a century in the business, we do not believe that anything is as good as the straight article. The oldest the

Bonnie Brier Bush,
is the best we have ever seen. The
Souvenir of Scotland
is from same distillery; not as old. For sale in bond or in store.

H. B. KIRK & CO.
156 Franklin St., Also Broadway & 37th St., N.Y.

AVOID NOSE TORTURE

Wear Levoy's new Clip; attached to any eyeglass 25c.; no pinching, tilting, nor falling; also prescriptions filled; quick repairs facilities on premises. B. M. LEVOY, 24 East 23d St. Telephone, 2,950—18th.

For 27 Years New England's Favorite
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N.Y. distributers, Mangles & Hillman, 94 Park Row.
R. G. SULLIVAN, MFR., MANCHESTER, N. H.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

Public Notices.

DEPARTMENT OF WATER SUPPLY, GAS AND ELECTRICITY, New York, July 17, 1902.—Notice of sale at public auction.—On Wednesday, July 30, 1902, at 11 o'clock A. M. the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, by Bryan L. Kennally, auctioneer, at the Department's Pipe Yard, foot of East Twenty-fourth Street, Borough of Manhattan: About 150 tons of old scrap cast iron, 10 tons old scrap wrought iron and steel and pipe; 1,000 pounds old scrap composition metal, 1 oil boiler.

TERMS OF SALE.

The upset price at which these materials will be sold are: $7.00 per ton of 2,000 pounds for the old scrap cast iron; $8.00 per ton of 2,000 pounds for the old scrap wrought iron, steel and pipe; $0.06 per pound for the old scrap composition metal; $5.00 for the old boiler. Bids at these prices will be considered or accepted.

Successful bidders must make [illegible] in bankable funds at the time and [illegible].

Bids will be received for one or more of the separate descriptions of these materials, but no bid will be considered or accepted for less than the entire quantity in each [illegible].

The purchaser or purchasers must remove the material from the Pipe yard within [illegible] days after the sale, otherwise he shall forfeit the money paid on the same and all right to the ownership to the material which will thereafter be resold for the benefit of the city. The purchaser must remove the [illegible] as directed by the officers of the Department.

"All the News That's Fit to. Print"

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Showers; fresh east to northeast winds.

VOL. LI....NO. 16,396. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 25, 1902.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. } Elsewhere. Jersey City, and Newark } TWO CENTS.

BELMONT TO BUILD BROOKLYN TUNNEL

Award Made Unanimously After Public Hearing.

REJECT BROADWAY OFFER

Board Listens to Arguments Favoring Brooklyn Rapid Transit's Bid—Mr. Orr For a Second River Tunnel.

The Rapid Transit Commission, after an extended public hearing yesterday, awarded the contract for the tunnel under the East River, by means of which the subway rapid transit system is to be extended to Brooklyn, to the Belmont-McDonald syndicate, the figures of which provide that the tunnel shall be built for $2,000,000 and the terminals for $1,000,000 additional.

The commission also adopted resolutions ordering plans for a second tunnel, and for extensions and terminals that will reach the main centres in Manhattan and Brooklyn and establish the best possible interborough communication.

The Belmont interests put in two bids, but the first one for the Brooklyn extension and the proposed Union Square and Forty-second Street extension was rejected on the advice of counsel. The other bid considered was that of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company.

In its first bid the Belmont-McDonald people proposed to build the Brooklyn extension and the tunnel between Union Square and Forty-second Street for $3,100,000. In the second the bid for the tunnel alone was $2,000,000. The additional cost of terminals was estimated at $1,000,000 in each bid.

The offer of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company was $7,000,000 for the extension to Brooklyn, with $1,000,000 for terminals, and with the bid was the assertion that the Brooklyn corporation would lose $1,000,000 by getting the contract, as the actual cost of the tunnel alone would be $8,000,000. The company, however, expected to more than make up the initial loss from increased traffic.

Alexander E. Orr presided at the meeting, and, after authorizing by a unanimous vote the construction of a third track in the Bronx, the commission took up the Brooklyn tunnel question.

President Orr presented a letter from Edward M. Shepard, of counsel to the commission, in which the latter said the board had the right to award the contract for the Brooklyn tunnel contained in the bid, but that the Broadway extension would have to be contracted for in the regular way.

The board thereupon rejected the alternative Belmont-McDonald bid, and decided to consider the $2,000,000 proposition from those parties.

At this point John L. Wells, of counsel for the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, presented a letter from Anthony N. Brady, chairman of the Board of Directors, in which the writer averred the attack made by Borough President J. Edward Swanstrom on the Brooklyn Rapid Transit was a great surprise, and, as he believed it was intended to influence the award of the tunnel contract and as the charges were without foundation, he asked that an accompanying refutation of the charges, signed by President Greatsinger, be read. The request was granted.

In his communication President Greatsinger said that on April 8 the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company received a document from the Commissioner of Public Works requiring that the pavements on specified streets be repaired with the materials called for (granite) in the letter. This communication was acknowledged, and the General Manager was instructed to note the condition of the streets named. The cost, on the General Manager's report, was estimated at $7,523, the work was ordered done, and the Commissioner of Public Works was notified. The work was commenced, but soon thereafter, it being deemed advisable to delay the matter until July, the Commissioner was so informed. He approved the action. Since July 1 paving gangs have been at work, and the repairs will soon be completed.

SWANSTROM CHARGES DENIED.

The charges made by Mr. Swanstrom were denied seriatim by Mr. Greatsinger, who further claimed that counsel advised the company was under no legal obligation to do the paving demanded. The Commissioner of Public Works, Mr. Greatsinger says, refused to permit the use of cobblestone on suburban streets. To test the question, the Corporation Counsel was asked to sue the company, and a suit is now pending relative to a portion of Greene Avenue. The wording of the old Brooklyn city franchises with the company, the counsel for the Brooklyn Rapid Transit asserts, is such that the company is obliged to keep the pavement between its tracks and three feet on each side in good repair with the best cobblestone.

Mr. Greatsinger maintains that this contention is correct, and that the Legislature has no power to alter the conditions. The cost of the new granite paving ordered by the Commissioner of Public Works to the Brooklyn Rapid Transit would be $200,000. Other repairs and changes demanded would also involve a large outlay, which the railroad company did not feel it was bound to assume. In conclusion, Mr. Greatsinger said his company was prepared to test in the courts all questions raised by Mr. Swanstrom.

President Orr then said the commission was ready to hear the matters involved discussed, and that five minutes would be allowed each speaker.

F. C. Cochcu, representing, as he said, the South Brooklyn Real Estate Association and many citizens of Brooklyn, remarked:

"I am here to protest against the granting of this tunnel contract to the so-called Belmont syndicate. I can't see any advantages that will accrue to Brooklyn. It will take no one anywhere, and will connect with nothing but the Long Island Railroad. It will take people to Flatbush and Atlantic Avenue, and an extra fare would be demanded to Jamaica and other points. A tunnel to Long Island City from Thirty-fourth or Forty-second Street would answer the purpose just as well.

"This Belmont tunnel ought to be called the Long Island Railroad Tunnel, as it would benefit none except people outside of New York and Brooklyn. The latter is suffering for want of proper railroad facilities, and the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company suffered from it. There is but one way to solve the question, and that is by a uniform five-cent fare. There should be inclines from the elevated roads to the tunnel, where transfers could be made to the connecting and intersecting lines. The territory in the vicinity of Malbone Street and Flatbush is growing more then any other locality, but the Belmont tunnel would not help it. The same was true of South Brooklyn. The question was not so much where the tunnel is to be as who is to have it. The Long Island Railroad people would not help Brooklyn."

David Valentine stated: "The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company has done all it can afford to do. Surface travel will always be more attractive to the people than either underground or overhead. The tunnel cannot compete with the bridge if the people who patronize it must pay extra fare. That little 5 cents might break the tunnel. The city helped the elevated roads after the great strike in Brooklyn, but the elevated went down because the people did not went to go up stairs."

"As a representative of the people of the Twenty-ninth and Thirty-second Wards of Brooklyn," exclaimed Henry A. Meyer, "where there are 500 acres of land, I stand squarely for the Brooklyn Rapid Tansit because it guarantees a 5 cent fare."

Henry Marquis favored the Belmont bid and said, with the Belmont people owning it, they would soon own the Brooklyn Rapid Transit. "People," he said, "don't ride for fun, but because they have to. Brooklyn is an outpost for New York."

A Voice—Not much.

Mr. Marquis—Both the Mayor and Controller emigrated here from Brooklyn—

Mr. Grout—The Controller has not emigrated.

John L. Wells in favoring the acceptance of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit bid said:

"While the operation of the tunnel on a five-cent fare would give no profit to the Brooklyn Rapid Transit, the company could pay the fixed charges, because it would get the benefit of the short-haul fares. Through trains would enable us to take the trolleys off the bridge and thus reduce the cost of running on the bridge. The tunnel would, therefore, entail no additional expense."

"Your position, heretofore," remarked Controller Grout, "has been that the tunnel was not the best route."

"I never took it," rejoined Mr. Wells.

D. J. Bartlett briefly favored the Brooklyn Rapid Transit bid.

E. D. Litchfield, representing the Central Council of the Improvement League of the Thirtieth Ward of Brooklyn urged the award of the contract to the lowest bidder, and that any money that remained available should be devoted to the further improvment of the transportation facilities between the boroughs of Brooklyn and Manhattan.

E. J. Cielenski of the Twenty-ninth Ward, Brooklyn, opposed the Belmont bid.

"The low bid of our company," said August Belmont, "was not made for the purpose of underbidding the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company. I want that understood. We should have bid $2,000,000 if there had been no other bidder, and we made it with the distinct purpose to give the city the use of $8,000,000, so that the rapid transit system could be completed. There is the east side extension. This work can't be done through several corporations, and if the unified system is carried out, the complaint about the distance from the Bronx to Coney Island will be eliminated. Then there is the road from Broadway and Forty-second Street to Union Square.

"I hope our bid will not be accepted if the unification plan is not adopted. I can't say that the road will pay, but all think it will be a success. The company furnishes its own money, but is compelled to carry out the ideas of others. If granted extra time and legal methods could be devised, we could furnish all the necessary capital. If we had bid $10,000,000, the city could not have authorized the work. Our bid furnished the only method by which this work could be done. If accepted, we will begin construction in six months."

"The city is to own the tunnel," remarked Mr. Wells, "and should advance part of the money for construction. The Belmont proposition will be of no benefit to Brooklyn," but, Mr. Belmont explains, it will release a few millions to the city to enable the construction of the east side extension. The idea of unification looks pleasant, but it is impossible.

"What is wanted are subways radiating in all directions. The unified system should be carried no further than it can be of benefit to the people. The subway company is not making contracts unless they are deemed profitable. We can do as well. We can offer as good terms to the Metropolitan and Manhattan Elevated."

Adolph Kendall of the Twenty-sixth Ward, Brooklyn, opposed the Brooklyn Rapid Transit bid and criticised the management of the company, from which he said the public could not get proper service.

Commissioner John H. Starin then moved the awarding of the contract for the tunnel to the Belmont-McDonald syndicats.

It was unanimously adopted.

Controller Grout asked Lawyer A. B. Boardman whether statsments made by Mr. Belmont relative to traffic arrangements in Brooklyn would invalidate a contract if reduced to writing and included in it.

Mr. Boardman replied that at this stage it was clear that the basis of the bidding could not be changed.

MR. LOW EXPLAINS HIS VOTE.

The roll was then called on Mr. Starin's motion, and when Mr. Low's name was reached the Mayor said:

"I want to explain my vote. I stand here as the representativs of the entire City of New York, and my vote will be cast for what I consider the best interests of the municipality. I shall vote for the resolution. It is due to my friends in Brooklyn to explain my action.

"I am sure that many of my fellow-townsmen will believe that I would vote for any measure I believed injurious to the town of my birth or to a community to which I have every reason to be grateful.

"Twice they elected me Mayor and last Autumn gave me a large majority for the place I now hold. I would not recall to your memory at this time all these matters if I did not know there was considerable feeling. In voting as I do, I am voting in the interest of Brooklyn and of all New York.

"If the Brooklyn Rapid Transit bid is accepted everybody will have to pay two fares. It would be an outrage on the citizen if on a railroad built with city money one could not ride for one fare. That must happen, if we don't accept the Belmont bid. Brooklyn people recognize it.

"If the Brooklyn Rapid Transit bid is accepted there could be no such thing as a single fare from the Bronx, and this would create great feeling in the old City of New York. Multitudes would be affected.

"The acceptance of the Belmont bid will be a benefit. Many may not realize it today. But they will later. Consider this. Persons claim the right to ride from the City Hall in Brooklyn to the City Hall here for one fare, and the great body who work for a living are employed below the City Hall.

"Brooklyn has been made what it is by the East River. Population had gone to the north, because of the difficulty to cross the river. I do not think we have the right to add to this natural dividing line any dividing lines of an artificial nature, and tell the people of the two boroughs that the City Hall is as far as they can go for one fare.

"The unification idea will permit of

Continued on Page 2.

Lackawanna Railroad Resort Bureau. at Broadway and Howard St., is in direct communication with branch information bureaus at Mt. Pocono, Delaware Water Gap, and Lake Hopatcong, enabling intending visitors to secure immediate information about hotel accommodations.—Adv.

Improved service via Rutland Railroad. Four trains daily to Vermont, three to Montreal. "Across the Islands of Lake Champlain." Descriptive pamphlet, four cents, 359 Broadway, New York.—Adv.

Busy Man's Train to Chicago. Pennsylvania Special. Leaves New York 1:35 P. M.; arrives Chicago 8:55 A. M.—Adv.

Cranberry Lake and Back, $1. Excursions every Sunday to the Lackawanna Railroad's new picnic resort. Special train leaves New York at 8:45 A. M., returning, leaves the lake at 6:15 P. M. Delightful ride through Summit, Morristown, and all the Oranges.—Adv

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Stocks react. Finaucial Markets.—Pages 10 and 11.
Wheat, No. 2 red, 80c.; corn, No. 2 mixed, 71½c.; oats, No. 2 mixed, 64c.; cotton, 9 1-16c.; iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $24; butter, Western creamery, 21½c.—Page 12.
Amusements.—Page 9.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 5.
Business Troubles.—Page 7.
Court Calendars.—Page 11.
Insurance Notes.—Page 11.
Legal Notes.—Page 14.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 7.
New Corporations.—Page 11.
Railroads.—Page 5.
Real Estate.—Page 12.
Society.—Page 9.
United Service—Page 7.
Weather Report.—Page 7.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 7.

FOG DELAYS PRESIDENT

Mayflower Spends Night at Anchor Off Tompkinsville.

Mr. Roosevelt's Party Decides to Remain on Board and Not Attempt a Landing—Messages Sent to Oyster Bay.

President Roosevelt and the ladies of his party did not reach Oyster Bay last night, as hed been their intsntion. Thsy arrived at Atlentic Highlands shortly before 6 o'clock and went in the launch to the Mayflower. On the wey they were ovsrtaken by the storm. Their boat offered poor shelter, with the result that the delightful day they had spent at Sea Girt was somewhat spoiled. As the President and his family are, bowevsr, little mindful of the weather, rain or shine, it did not make much difference to them. When the Meyflower ran into a dense fog off Tompkinsville, however, they were really distressed.

A dispatch was sent to Mrs. William Loeb, wife of the Presidsnt's assistant secretary, at Oyster Bay, stating that the yacht Mayflower had come to anchor off Tompkinsville, and that the Presidential party had gone ashore.

Later it was learned that the yacht came to anchor at about 7:30 o'clock on account of a thick fog, and that the President and his perty had decided to remain aboard for the night.

The President's children at Oyster Bay were notified that their parents would not be with them until to-day.

The delay due to the fog will probably add another to the President's guests today, and the firing of a salute in honor of Secretary of the Navy Moody, who was invited to bs the President's guest. The Secretary was to visit the President until Monday. It is presumed that he will go with him on the Mayflower.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., July 24.—A dispatch was received here to-night from William Loeb, Jr., assistant secretary to the President, stating that the President's yacht Mayflower hed run into a dense fog off Tompkinsville, S. I., and would remain thers at anchor over night. The dispatch was as follows:

"Detained by fog off Staten Island. Will be home to-morrow morning."

No alarm is felt here over the safety of the yacht. The Mayflower left Atlantic Highlands at 4:40 P. M., having on board the party which accompanied the President on his visit to Camp Franklin Murphy at Sea Girt.

TO SYNDICATE UP-STATE PAPERS.

Colliers, Publishers, Said to Have Secured Options on Forty Newspaper Plants—A Million-Dollar Corporation.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., July 24.—Peter F. Collier & Son, publishers, are said to be at the head of the million-dollar corporation which is being organized to buy a string of newspapers up the State. H. Lowits is the Gensral Manager, and has charge of forming the trust, which it is proposed to have fully organized and in operation the 1st of October.

In a letter sent to a number of publishers Mr. Lowits says he has secured options on forty plants along ths Hudson River and in the central part of the State. The tender to proprietors is to pay them in stock of the United States Publishing Company, or part cash and part stock.

The general opinion secured from other publishers who have been spoken to concerning the proposed amalgamation is that they are not willing to disposa of their plants. They argue they have full control of their respective fields, and their plants are on solid financial basis, and they can see no benefit in disposing of them.

WINSTON CHURCHILL TO RUN.

Novelist Will Be a Candidate for the Legislature in New Hampshire—His Election Is Predicted.

Special to The New York Times.

CONCORD, N. H., July 24.—At the Old Home Day celebration in this city last August Wineton Churchill, the novelist, who owns a splendid Summer residence at Cornish, made a speech in the course of which he said that he "came to New Hampshire to make it my home, to be a citizen of the Stats, and as a citizsn to do all in my powsr to help this State."

He now proves the sincerity of his statement by annonncing his candidacy for the position of Representative in the State Legislature of 1903 from Cornish. While a Republican in politics, his candidacy is a non-partisan one and is based on his desire to help along the causes of good roads and forest preservation which are inst now of great importance in this State. It is believed that his election will be practically unanimous.

Ths first public declaration of Mr. Churchill's ambitious intentions was made last evening at a reception given by Mr. and Mrs. Churchill to their fellow-townspeople. It was particularly in honor of the members of the local lodge of Odd Fellows, to which Mr. Churchill belongs, but about all the citizens of the town were in attendance and most of the "Summer colony," including St. Gaudens, the sculptor; Louis E. Shipman, the playwright, and Maxfield Parrish, the illustrator.

Mr. Churchill's announcement was warmly welcomed by all present. He is an intimate friend of ex-Gov. Frank West Rollins, the progreesive leader of the young Republicans of the State, and it is expected that under his tutelage the novslist will make a reputation in the lower branch of the Legislature which will lead to his promotion to the State Senate and ultimately to Congress. The presence of the Churchills in town for the Winter is anticipated with much pleasure by local society.

Mr. Carnegie's Gift to Montclair.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., July 24.—Andrew Carnegie has offered to increase to $40,000 his gift of $30,000 for the Monfclair Public Library. The Town Council is to be required to raise the amount necessary for maintaining the library to $4,000 annually. The offer is to be accepted.

Sunday Mountain Excursion to Mauch Chunk, Sunday, July 27th, via New Jersey Central. Tickets, $1.50. Special train from ft. Liberty St. 8:30 A. M., Switchback 50c extra.—Adv.

From Summer Hotel to Residence. The Lackawanna Railroad checks baggage direct to any part of New York, Brooklyn, Jersey City, and Hoboken.—Adv.

Santos Dumont airship exhibition daily at Brighton Beach can be reached by Brooklyn Rapid Transit, Smith Street, and Long Island cars.—Adv.

DARING BANK ROBBERY ATTEMPTED AT NOONDAY.

Cashier at Fortville, Ind., Faces a Gun, but Fights Pluckily—Robber Wounded and Captured.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 24.—At noon to-day a daring robbery wae attempted in the little town of Fortville, a few miles east of Indianapolis. About 12 o'clock, whils Assistant Cashier Prittipo of the Fortville bank was in charge, a well-dressed stranger entered the bank and asked Prittipo if he could change a 25 cent piece. Prittipo turned to accommodate the stranger, and when he again faced him with the change in his hand, he was looking into the muzzle of a revolver levelled at his head.

"Give me twenty-five hundred dollars, and be quick about it," the etranger demanded. Prittipo retained his presence of mind and refused absolutely to give a cent. At the same moment he dodged behind the counter and seized a small club that lay near at hand. The robber opened fire. Two shots struck the grated window and were deflected. Before the man could fire again Prittipo attacked him with the club.

In the meantime a crowd had been attracted by the firing. The robber fled hastily, turning his smoking revolver on the crowd as he passed out the door. He ran toward a clump of trees two blocks ditant, and passed from there into a thin stretch of forest. A few moments later, half a dozen men armed themselves and followed the robber, who was discovered in the centre of the wood. A demand was made for his surrender, but the robber answersd by opening fire with his revolver, sending half a dozen shots in the direction of the posse.

John Bills, armed with a Winchester rifle, returned fire, and at the second shot wounded the robber in the hand. He dropped his revolver and surrendsred. He was taken to the Fortyville jail, but refused to give his nams or to state where he was from. Later in the afternoon dstectives from Indianapolis identified him as C. A. Hall of Marion, Ohio. He formerly was a resident of Indianapolis, where he was engaged as a plumber.

SMALL WHEAT CROP IN INDIA.

United States Consul at Bombay Reports that Season Was on the Whole Unsatisfactory.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24.—William Thomas Fee, United States Consul at Bombay, India, has sent to the State Department the final estimate of the Government of the wheat crop of India for the season of 1901-2. In part it says:

"The yield is estimated at a little more than 6,000,000 tone of 2,240 pounds, being 750,000 tons issa than the previous year and about 500,000 tons less than the average for the preceding ten years. The estimated area is given at 23,800,000 acree, or 300,000 acres mors than the previous year and 2,000,000 acres less than the average for the preceding ten years.

"The season was on the whole unfavorable for the growth of wheat, and in Western and Central India conditions were distrous. The monsoon of 1901 terminated early, and the Winter rains were an almost complete failure, except in the United Provinces, where the crop was better than the average. In Punjab and the northwest frontier provinces, whence so much of the wheat exported from India is drawn, a poor harvest has been gathered. The failure is very great in Bombay, Berar, the Nisam's Territory, and Rajputana, where the injury done by the drought was completed by the depredations of rats and insects."

WAR ON THE SALMON TRUST.

Individual Fishermen Invading Trap Fields and Trouble Is Brewing.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Wash., July 24.—War against the Salmon Trust, which controls all important fish traps in Lower Puget Sound, has been started by individual fishsrmen, who declare that the trust is not complying with the provisions of the Federal law. The trust is composed of the Pacific Packing and Navigation Company and the Alaska Packers' Association, which work in harmony to control the salmon interests of Puget Sound. Trouble is now brewing similar to that which occurred in previous years on the Colnmbia River. Independent fishermen claim that there is nothing criminal about their acts in invading waters covered by traps and fishing in the very centre of them. Trap owners declare they mean business, and thsy are preparing to patrol the portion of the Sound where their traps are located. The patrol will consist of steamers furnished with search-lights.

On these boats will be placed armed men with instructions to capture or kill every man caught robbing traps. Sheriff Brisbin of Whatcom claims that not less than 500 men are engaged in robbing fish traps. If both sides maintain their present attitude serious trouble will follow and probably there will be bloodshed.

AFTER OREGON TIMBER.

Weyerhauser Syndicate of St. Paul Has Out Five Parties of Cruisers.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, July 24.—The Weyerhauser Timber Syndicate of St. Paul has five parties of cruisers at work survsying and selecting the best tracts of yellow pine land they can find at the headwater of John Day River in Grant County, Eastern Oregon. The cruisers are provided with several kinde of forest reserve scrip which they use to advantage on magnificent pine tracts yet untouched in that country. They take only the best timber. If no contests arise through mineral claims, the Weyerhauser Syndicate will soon be possessed of the most valuable portion of the Eastern Oregon forest.

The syndicate hae already obtained possession of a large portion of the timber belt of Washington and Idaho. The syndicate is incorporated under the laws of this State as the Weyerhauser Timber Company, with a capital of $10,000,000. The head of the syndicate ie Frederick Weyerhauser of St. Paul.

Tobacco Price Record Broken.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, July 24.—The season's record on tobacco was broken to-day, when a hogshead of the cigarette type sold at the Planters' House at $34.50 per 100 pounds. The former record was $32.50. Bidding on the hogshead was quite spirited between the American Tobacco Company and the Weiseinger Company. The first bid was $20. From that figure it was carried up to $30, with bids of $1 each. After $30 the bids dropped to 50 cents, and the hogshead was finally knocked down to the American Company.

The Connecting Line between the East and West is the New York Central with its eight trains a day to Chicago, five to St. Louis and Cincinnati, fourteen to Buffalo and Niagara Falls, nine to Toronto.—Adv.

Pocono Mountain Special, via Lackawanna Railroad to Delaware Water Gap, Stroudsburg and Mt. Pocono, leaves Fridays and Saturdays at 2 P. M. No stop between New York and the Gap.—Adv.

RACING FOR AN ISLAND

American Captain and Japanese Warship Heading for Marcus.

Island Is Valuable for Its Deposits of Guano, and There Are Rival Claims to Its Ownership.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 25.—The Times's Tokio correspondent cables that because of the news that the American Capt. Rosehill has left Honolulu with the purpose of taking possession of Marcus Island, 800 miles southeast of Yokohama, the Japanese Government has dispatched thither the protected cruiser Kasaki, with a diplomatic official on board.

The explanation of the Japanese Government is that it is desired to reassure the Japanese residents there and to convince them that the Rosehill claim is untenable. It is the claim of Japan that the island was annexed to that country in 1898 and that it was discovered by a Japanese subject in 1879.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The Japanese Government has served formal notice on the State Department that it claims possession of Marcus Island, toward which an American expedition under Capt. Rosehill is now heading with a purpose of exploiting its guano deposits. Regarding it as extremely desirable that no collision occur the State Department has taken measures to advise Capt. Rosehill that he must offer no resistance if he should fall in with a Japanese warship, which also is speeding for the island.

Rosehill landed on Marcus Island about thirteen years ago. He put up a sign and deposited a bottle, setting forth his claims to the island, erected a flagpole and hoisted the United States flag. Then he sailed away, leaving the island unoccupied, a fact which may vitiate his title. Of these facts he informed the State Department, but he neglected for many years to file in the Treasury Department the bond required by the Guano Island laws. In fact this bond was only filed within the past year.

Meanwhile finding a deserted island, some Japanese landed and began to take away the guano. There are believed to be two score Japanese now on the island, and the Japanese Government holds that their title is good.

The Japanese warship carries the message from this Government to Capt. Rosehill advising him to offer no resistance, and as it probably will reach Marcus Island, distant less than a thousand miles from Yokohama, before the Rosehill schooner, which sailed from Honolulu, 2,000 miles distant, it is expected that there will be no clash.

RAILROAD TRACKS UNDERMINED

Heavy Rain Washed Out Road Beds Near Poughkeepsie, Flooded City Streets, and Filled Cellars.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., July 24.—A violent hail and rain storm struck this city about 4 o'clock this afternoon and between the villages of Staatsburgh and Rhinecliff, about twelve miles north of here, it assumed the proportions of a cloudburst. The roadbed of the Hudson River railroad was undermined in five or six different places within a distance of half a mile north of Staatsburgh. A small washout also occurred south of that station.

The Southwestern limited and the Lake Shore express were stalled north of the washout district for over two hours. Trainmaster Slack, who was a passenger on the express, soon had 300 men repairing the roadbed. Train loads of old ties, timbers, dirt, and stone were thrown into the undermined districts and the tracks made sufficiently strong for the delayed trains to proceed. South-bound traine were made up at this city for New York.

In this city streets were flooded and cellars about the lower part of the town filled with water.

TOM JOHNSON'S INDEPENDENCE.

Cleveland's Mayor Ousts Officials Who Fight for Political Friends.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 24.—Martin Thumm, chief clerk in the Water Works Department, and George Farron, sealer of weights and measures, were summarily dismissed by Mayor Tom L. Johnson to-day. Both are ardent Johnson men and leaders in the Johnson political organization known as the Buckeye Club, but they incurred the Mayor's displeasure by fighting E. W. Bemis, Superintendent of the Water Works Department, who was appointed by Mayor Johnson and told to run it regardless of politics.

The Buckeye Club wanted politics to influence the working, and opposed Bemis because he paid no attention to them. Thumm was the lieutenant of Director of Public Works Charles P. Salen, a leader of the Johnson wing of Ohio Democracy, who does not take kindly to the Mayor's action.

SWIFTS AFTER ST. PAUL YARDS.

Chicago Packers Will Take Up Their Option There.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 24.—G. F. Swift of Chicago, head of the packing firm of Swift & Company, accompanied by his son, L. S. Swift, is in St. Paul with the view, it is authoritatively stated, of securing a controlling interest in the local yards.

Mr. Swift held a conference with A. B. Stickney, President of the Chicago Great Western, who controls the South St. Paul Belt Line and the stock yarde. At the time the Swifts located in South St. Paul, they were given a small interest in the stock yards, with an option on 51 per cent. of the stock. It is for the purpose of taking up this option that Mr. Swift is here.

New England Gas Companies to Combine.

Special to The New York Times.

PORTLAND, Me., July 24.—Plans are being formulated by a syndicate of New York capitalists to combine several of the largest gas plants in New England. Representatives of the syndicate have secured options on a number of the gas plants in the large cities, and it is expected that the final arrangements of the combine will be perfected in a few weeks. It is thought that the result will be a reduction in the price to gas consumers, as the syndicate will make an effort to stay the inroads made by electric light companies in many of the cities.

Only 20 Hours to Chicago. Pennsylvania Special leaves New York and Brooklyn every day. Dining car; buffet smoking car.—Adv.

Antediluvian Rye. The aristocratic whiskey. Appreciated wherever quality is considered. Luyties Brothers, N. Y.—Adv.

ALLEGED BURGLARY "PLANT" SEIZED IN LONG ISLAND CITY.

Property Worth $4,000, Melted Silver, a Melting Pot, and a Printing Press Found—Three Arrests.

While going to arrest a man wanted in this city in connection with the disappearance of a typewriter, Central Office Detective Boyle yesterday discovered an alleged burglery "plant," and three arrests were made. The police believe their find and the arrests are most important, and will go far to clear up many burglaries which have taken place in Brooklyn, and perhaps in this borough.

On July 22 there was arrested one Edward Flanagan, who said he lived at 220 West Twenty-fifth Street. He was wanted with another man for the alleged theft of a typewriter from the Smith Premier Company, 302 Broadway. Flanagan and Hsnry Clare had a typewriter sent to an office on Broadway on trial and then are said to have pawned it. After his arrest Flanagan confessed, the police say, and said that Henry Clare told him to pawn the machine. He said that Clare lived in Long Island somewhere near a fire house.

Detective Boyle, after some investigation, discovered Clare at 307 Buckley Street, Long Island City, yesterday morning. He secured his man, who was taken by surprise. The policeman did not like the looks of things in the house, and when he took his prisoner to the Grand Avenue Station he asked for help.

A detective accompanied him back to the house. They found there a man who gave his name as Alfred Minet, and a woman who said she was his wife, Annie. In the house was stored a great quantity of goods, silverware, clothing, bric-a-brac, jewelry, costly rugs, and other articles. A hasty estimate gave the value of the goods as $4,000. In another part of the house the detective says he found a quantity of melted silver, a melting pot, a blower, and a printing press. Minet and his wife were arrested.

Detective Boyle brought Clare over to Manhattan and both he and Flanegan were arraigned in the Jefferson Market Police Court on the charge of having stolen the typewriter. Boyle told his story quietly to Magistrate Brann, and the latter discharged both men on that charge so as to allow their being taken back to Long Island City while the police investigats their careers.

The Minets and Claire were subsequently arraigned before Magistrate Connor, in Long Island City, on a charge of burglary, and dheld in $1,000 bail each for further examination on Monday. J. P. Augustire, 435 Ditmar Avenue, Calvan W. Lanker, also of Ditmar Avenue, and Mrs. Sussdorff of Woodside, whose residences have been robbed, appeared against the prisoners, having identified some of the property found in the Buckley Street house.

The goods were looked over by many other persons who have been robbed recently and the police eaid last night that a quantity had been identified by Long Island and Brooklyn persons as having been stolen from them.

Minet denied last night that he was in any way connected in any burglaries or that he had received stolen property. He admitted he knew Flanagan and also Harry Clare. He knsw they and a short "Dutchman" travsled about together, but he denied knowing who the "Dutchman" was. He said he was twenty-nine years of age and his wife, Annie, was about as old. They lived, as he said, on Thirty-first Street, and he and his wife had a week ago been asked by Clare to occupy the cottage at 370 Buckley Street for a time. He claimed the house was fully furnished when they reached it, and that if the goods were stolen neither he nor his wife knew it.

The police, however, say Minet is Ernest Alphonse, a French artist, son of a wealthy man in France, and has "done time" before.

Clare also has a police record, and the police say that his right name is John A. Haas, and that he comes from Pittsburg. He is educated and worked in a drug house when he was arrested for making away with a gold bar. He was sent to Elmira for five years. Soon after his arrival there he was appointed as teacher of chemistry in the prison.

TRAIN ROBBERS' PLIGHT.

Capture of Those Who Held Up Mexican Express Seems Imminent—Death the Probable Penalty.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Tex., July 24.—A dispatch from Torreon, Mexico, says the three Americans who held up a passenger train on the Mexican Central Railroad Tuesday night, twenty-five miles north of Torreon, and robbed the through Wells-Fargo express safe of $52,200 in Mexican currency, were seen in Torreon at an early hour yesterday morning and are believed to have caught an outgoing train on the Mexican International road for Eagle Pass, Texas. All bordsr points are being closely watched and the territory hereabout is being scoured by the rural police for the robbers. Their capture is almost certain.

The penalty for train robbery in Mexico is death and the three American desperadoes will probably escape the formality of a trial should they fall into the hands of the Mexican police.

JULY OATS AND CORN ARE UP.

Concerted Advance the Feature on Chicago Exchange Yesterday.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 24.—There was a most remarkable occurrence in grain markets on 'Change to-day. July corn and July oats, after closing together at 67 cents last night, made a concerted move and both advanced quickly to 70 cents. This move of the shorts in attempting to cover was the more a surprise because both markets were so dead during the morning as to start the croakers into making all sorts of dire predictione about trade ruined by manipulation. There is good reason for the double team race between corn and oats. With good harvest weather Chicago usually has the new oats crop rolling in at the rate of several hundred cars a day during the last half of July. Those who have sold the oats and cannot deliver reasonably expected relief from the new crop. But the weather has favored the buyers and put the sellers in a bad hole.

These sudden jumps in prices are due entirely to the efforts of the shorts to buy back at 70 cents what they sold weeks ago at 40 cents, or later at 50 cents, or still later at 60 cents. July oats closed at 70 cents—the highest figure since 1874.

POLITICS IN MINNESOTA.

Opposition to Congressman Tawney Because of Cuban Question.

Special to The New York Times.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 24.—James A. Tawney, Congreseman from the First District, has a fight on his hands. State Senator T. V. Knatvold announced to-day that he had decided to enter against Mr. Tawney for the Republican nomination to Congress in that district.

Tawney's persistent opposition to President Roosevelt on Cuban reciprocity is the cause of Knatvold's opposition. The latter's friends say that so pronounced is the opposition to Tawney that there is danger that a conservative Democrat will be elected this Fall if Tawney is the nominee of the Republicans.

Knatvold has a clean record as State Senator, but is not regarded as a particularly strong man.

$50.00 to California and Return from Chicago, August 2nd to 10th, via Chicago and North-Western, Union Pacific and Southern Pacific Rys. The best of everything. Offices 461, 287, and 349 Broadway.—Adv.

Refreshing, Restful, Reasonable. Fastest and cleanest stra. A veritable Summer idyl. See Hud. R'r. Day Line adv. New landing W. 129th St.—Adv.

THE PRESIDENT AT SEA GIRT CAMP

Progress Through New Jersey a Continuous Ovation.

He Reviews National Guardsmen and Urges Them To Fit Themselves For War—Regular Army Weapons For Militia.

Special to The New York Times.

SEA GIRT, N. J., July 24.—President Roseevelt this afternoon looked as happy as a man can look, who is really happy, as he paused now and then to wait for the National Guardsmen of New Jersey to cease their cheering during his address to them deeling with the duties of the soldier and the citizen.

President Roosevelt had enjoyed an ovation from the people of New Jersey and from those of many other States who swarm to the seashore places in the hot months. He left Oyster Bay at 7 o'clock in the morning on ths Mayflowsr to attend the encampment here of the Second Regiment and a field battery of the Essex Troop.

The trip down the Sound, through Hell Gete, and to the Atlentic Highlands was uneventful, restful, and thoroughly enjoyable to ths President, whose holidays are more than half spent in the details and duties of official care.

Long befors the Mayflower was sighted, even before the guns at the Brooklyn Navy Yard had boomed out a saiute, the dock wherc the New Jersey Central trains meet the boats from the city was a scene of animation. There was an abundance of gold lace, for Gov. Murphy was there with his staff in full uniform, and there was a detail of soldiers on guard, clad in the clothes of the regular army. Secret Service men saw to it that no one went near the special train waiting for the President.

The detail of militia men was under command of Sergeant Joseph Vickery. Among them was Private C. W. Titsworth, a graduats of Rutgers, who wore on his blouse a Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity badge, in the hope that the President might notice it. Mr. Roosevelt was one of the last members of the fraternity at Harvard. Mr. Titsworth is not certain that the President did see ths small badge, but he thinks that hs did, as he smiled kindly at the young soldier, standing at "present arms" whsn he passed on his way to his car.

Thoee waiting to receive the President in addition to Gov. Franklin Murphy were United States Senators Kean and Dryden, the Governor's staff and invited guests. The staff was made up of the personal, general and additional members, appointed for the day.

Thoss of the personal staff were Capt. Charles W. Parker, Lieut. Walter E. Edge, and Lieut. Charles J. Allen.

In the general staff were Quartermaster Gsneral Richard J. Donnslly, Inspector General Joseph W. Congdon, Gen. Bird W. Spencer, Inspector of Rifles Wrachen, Col. H. W. Freeman, and Acting Adjt. Gen. Alexander C. Oliphant.

In the additional staff were Major Arthur Roland of ths First, Major H. H. Brinkerhoff of the Fourth, and Major Paul McCrea of the Third Regiment of the National Guard of New Jersey, and Lieut. Cortlandt Parker of the Essex Field Battery.

BIG FLEET OF BOATS.

A crowd of rowboats, small steam craft, catboats, and dories of the clam fishers crowded about the dock in imminent danger

tectives kept watchful eyes, with their hands close to their hip pockets.

The President's flag—a deep blue, with a golden eagle, bearing in one talon a green wreath and in the other a silver one, above its head being a circular laurel wreath—flapped in the breeze as the little launch dipped her nose deep into the gentle rollers sweeping in from the Atlantic.

LANDING OF THE PARTY.

Lieut. Watts was the first to disembark. The President followed him, to help the ladies from the boat. He wore a silk hat, considerably ruffled and presumably dampened by the spray. He wore a long coat, white waistcoat, and dark trousers. Mrs. Roosevelt, clad in a long flowing gray gown, stepped ashore, and then came Miss Alice, attired in a dainty white gown and large picture hat. She has taken to wearing a black veil to baffle the snap-shot men. There was, however, a terrific snapping. The others in the Presidential party were Mr. and Mrs. Emlen Roosevelt, their daughter, Miss Cristine; Miss Helen Roosevelt, and Assistant Secretary Loeb. Gov. Murphy introduced his aides and friends to the President and his family. They stood chatting for a minute and then boarded the train waiting for them.

It was noticeable that every man in the station uncovered. Several of the freight handlers started a cheer, which was taken up by all the others. The train had scarcely pulled out of the station when the President was called to the rear platform to witness the beginning of a series of demonstrations in his honor that were to be repeated with variations at every one of the stations along the New Jersey coast as far as his destination. As the train swung clear of the curve at the Atlantic Highlands, proper, there was a big gathering of Summer-cloud people, bearing flags of every size, but of unvarying brightness, which they waved while they cheered.

All records for the destruction of good and lawful coin of the United States were broken. The mania for souvenirs had taken hold of the people, and silver, copper, and, at the stations near the homes of the more wealthy residents, gold coins were placed on the rails to be ground by the wheels of the train into charms for ths watch chain or into bangles for bracelets.

"Oh, I'm so glad I'm an American," said Mr. Roosevelt to Senator Kean as he listened to the cheering and saw the smiling, enthusiastic faces.

"Mr. President," answered the Senator, "no one ever doubted that, and its because they are Americans that they cheer for the President glad he is an American."

Between the crowded stations with their cheering people, where the cottages grew few, small, and far apart, there was a demonstration at every house. At every turn in the road there was some one to wave a flag or, lacking one, a hat or the nearest thing at hand. The servant girls on the back porches waved their aprons, while the master, his wife, and the children were at the station with their flags and abundant enthusiasm. It was an ovation for the President all the way. No one enjoyed it more than his wife and daughter Alice, who shared with the President in the good-will of the people.

MANY PICTURES DISPLAYED.

President Roosevelt, even in the days of his strenuous campaigning, never saw so many different pictures of himself. Some of them bore a resemblance to him in that he was pictured wearing eye glasses. Others could be taken as portraits, in that the pictures showed him in a Rough Rider's hat. There was one picture which visibly affected him. It was a lithograph of the Presidential candidates of 1900, William McKinley and Theodore Roosevelt. This was nailed to the door of a very modest home, where a white-haired old man stood uncovered and bowing. A little lad holding his hand saluted soldier fashion. Mr. Roosevelt stood up and bowed to the old man and the boy.

One of the ways of making noise as a manifestation of joy at the President's visit was the violent ringing of dinner bells at the stations. Several little girls were dressed as Columbia with the Liberty cap on their heads. One young man at Deal Beach had rigged himself up as Uncle Sam. He wore a false face, with the long goatee of the National caricature. He did not attract as much attention as his little sister, who threw a kiss to the President and Mrs. Roosevelt.

When the train came into Sea Girt the engineer, John Erickson, skillfully stopped it so that the front platform of the President's car was exactly in line with the passageway cleared and guarded by the militia. There was a green carpet over the platform leading to the carriages waiting for the President and his party, the Governor, and his staff. The cannon of the Essex Battery roared out the Presidential salute. There was another demonstration on the part of the crowd. Under escort of the Second Regiment, the visitors were driven to Camp Franklin Murphy. After a brief introduction to several people the President mounted a black horse and rode with the Governor and his staff to the Parade Ground.

The troops were drawn up on two sides of the big field. The President rode past them saluting the colors, while the men stood at "present arms." At the far side of the field, where a stand had been erected for the ladies, the President, still on his horse, reviewed the troops, passing before him in splendid order and military precision.

An awkward incident occurred when, through the overzeal of a Second Lieutenant, the Secret Service men were forced back into the crowd. William Craig, the giant of the Secret Service force, tried to get near the President. A little guard pushed him back with his gun. Craig brushed him aside, and, going up to the officer, showed his badge and credentials. The Lieutenant could not even look at them, saying that he had his orders. Craig protested, and the officer ordered the soldier to "stick him." The man ran the bayonet at the chest of the Secret Service man. Craig grabbed the steel, but did not save himself from an ugly bruise in the chest. Some one shouted to him to arrest the Lieutenant. As Craig is a Treasury States officer, he believed he had the right to make the arrest, but said he would not mar the occasion with a row. He got close to the President from another side of the field, where the officers understood the importance of the Secret Service man's business.

At the conclusion of the review the President mounted a small stand to address the troops. Not including the soldiers, a careful estimate of the crowd would make its numbers a little over 5,000. There was no police protection and no supervision. The Secret Service men kept the crowd back a few feet from the rostrum, while the President goodnaturedly directed the formation of the gathering, so that he could speak directly to the soldiers. He was introduced by Gov. Murphy, who said:

"It is a great pleasure to introduce to you one distinguished alike as a soldier, a statesman, and a beloved President of this country. I have the honor to introduce to you President Roosevelt."

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

The President then addressed the militiamen and the visitors as follows:

"Brother-citizens and you who have come here to see how your friends and kinfolk handle themselves in the National Guard: I am glad to be with you to-day. I take, as every good American must take, a peculiar interest in the National Guard.

"I want at the outset most sincerely to compliment and congratulate the State of New Jersey on having men as workmanlike in the National Guard as you seem to be. I want to congratulate you, on the other hand, for your State of New Jersey has made admirable provision for you here in the parade ground and at the butts—the rifle targets. I was particularly glad to see you looking as though you meant business, as if you were out for work as well as play, as if you meant to be leaving what is temporarily your business.

"A man is of use as a National Guardsman just exactly for the same reason as he is of use as a citizen, and that is he sets to work with his whole heart to do his duty. Any one who joins the National Guard only to have a good time, pretty surely has a poor time and certainly makes a poor hand at being a Guardsman. You have got to be ready to come up to a high standard and to hold yourselves ready for every duty. [Applause.]

"I like the way you have borne yourselves to-day. I like the way you marched by in review. I don't think it necessary to tell you, but you will surely be told that as long as you have a soldier like Gen. Gilmore, as a test Pointer, and a man who came from a generation of fighters for the United States flag, descended from an illustrious General of the civil war, and I am happy to say with a son to follow in his father's footsteps at West Point, [applause,] I am sure that when you have such a commander at the head of this brigade you will show your worth by fitting yourselves in time of peace, so that if the need should come, you will be able to show you are not play soldiers, but that you can do your work. That is what counts. Learn your duties so as to apply them whenever necessity arises, not only handling yourselves well on the parade ground and in the barracks, but in handling yourselves squarely and fairly on the march and in target practice at the butts. I earnestly hope and believe that you will never get into battle, but if you do it is going to be mighty important to hit the other fellow.

"You are going to be able to do it largely in consequence of the way you have put in your time and knowing your rifle until it is a part of yourself when you can handle it and to be sure of it and use it, as it has been the pride of the American Army in the past to do. Our troops have always used their rifles well. We have prided ourselves upon being an army of marksmen. Our army has given us a just pride in it, because its constant and jealous effort has been to take care of itself in the field and in all that pertains to the duties of a soldier.

AID FROM THE GOVERNMENT.

"I think, gentlemen, that much help can be given to the States by the Government. I want to see the National Guard equipped with the best weapons. I want to see the infantry with the 'Krag,' and I want to see its artillery with the three point two gun of the regular army, and I am happy to say that a bill has passed through the lower House which will enabis the National Government materially to aid the National Guard of the States. At the next session I firmly believe we will get it through the United States Senate and then I can guarantee the signaturs of the President. [Long continued applause.]

"I think that our people have not always appreciated the debt they were under to the National Guard. A man who goes into the National Guard and does his duty fairly and squarely puts the whole country under obligation to him. Always in our past history it has been ths case, as it will be in the future, that if war should arise it will be met mainly by the citizen soldiers.

"We have in the regular army, officered as it is and filled with a fine typs of enlisted men; we have in it an army, I believe, that for its size is unequaled in the civilized world.

"I am sure I can claim the most generous support of the National Guard for the regular army of the United States, becauss that army is, and must necessarily be so small that in ths event of serious trouble in the future the soldiers must come from the ranks of the people themselves. In forming your National Guard regiments the benefit of the presencs in them of men who have served faithfully in the regular army cannot be overestimated. Those men are ready. They know what is expected of thsm. They are trained, and can train others to do the work expected, and another thing, ladies and gentlemen, the same qualities that make a man a success, that make him do his duty decently and honestly in a National Guard regiment, are fundamentally the qualities he needs to make him a good citizen in private life.

"Many of you served in Cuba, but there was not enough war to go round. [You got your slice of it,' from the crowd.] Yes, I did. I was one of the lucky onss. In the civil war there was enough to go round. A man who is going to make a good soldier in battle must first learn to do the little commonplace duties.

"In my own regiment there was a young fellow who had pictured himself on a prancing horse with a sabre. He complained to his Captain tbat he was compelled to dig kitchen sinks. His Captain told bim that when fighting came he would get all he wanted and that in the meantime he would continue to dig kitchen sinks.

"The way to make a good citizen is to do day by day commonplace duties that arise in that day's work. If you are content to go through life waiting to become a hero you may wait a lifetime without a chance.

"I plead with you to do your duty as National Guardsmsn and as citizens. Do your duty day by day—the common, ordinary duties, which when done make in their doing the citizenship of the Nation."

THE PRESIDENT'S DEPARTURE.

At the conclusion of the President's address there was a terrible crush. Secret Service Officer Frank Pyree was doing bis best to protect the President when a soldier struck him in the face with the butt end of bis gun. Pyree struck the soldier on the hand with his billy and the man dropped his gun, but grabbed it again and rushed at the officer. He was stopped by one of the staff and reprimanded.

A way was cleared, and the President was escorted to what is known as the "Little White House," the property of the State. There he shook hands with many of the crowd and missed the luncheon given by the Governor.

There was another salute, and the President with bis party were driven to the train. The return trip to the Atlantic Highlands was uneventful. The President went forward to shake hands with the engineer and fireman. The latter proved to be Sergt. Raymond Morse of Troop G of the Rough Riders, who enlisted at Gallup, Texas. The President and the fireman greeted one another as comrades, and then Mr. Roosevelt left with his party in the launch for the Mayflower.

SECRETARY MOODY'S TRIP.

Will Visit the President at Oyster Bay, Then Go for a Cruise on the Dolphin.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Secretary Moody will leave Washington to-morrow and will not return until Sept. 1. He will go from here direct to Oyster Bay and remain at Sagamore Hill over Sunday. On Monday he will go to Salem and later he will spend a week or ten days cruising on the Dolphin with the North Atlantic fleet. The remainder of August be probably will spend at his home at Haverhill.

Secretary Moody will sail from Oyster Bay to Salem aboard the Dolphin, and he hopes to be able to visit the Portsmouth and Boston Navy Yards. He will have with him on the cruise he will make during the month on the Dolphin, Senator Hale, Representative Cannon of Illinois, Representative Foss of Illinois, Representative Dayton of West Virginia, and Representative Meyer of Louisiana, all members of the Naval Committees of Congress, except Mr. Cannon, who is Chairman of the Appropriations Committee. Admiral Taylor, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, has been designated as acting Secretary of the Navy until the return of Assistant Secretary Darling.

Secretary Moody will take with him the papers in the case of Paymaster Sullivan of the navy, and after making bis recommendation, will turn them over to the President for final action. The President will decide whether Paymaster Sullivan is to be retired or dropped from the rolls of the navy, the retiring board having found him unfitted for further service.

DECLARES ESTATE VICTIMIZED.

Surrogate Church Says Mrs. Collins Was Defrauded by Bad Advice and Overcharges.

Surrogate Church of Brooklyn handed down an opinion yesterday in which he criticised B. F. Chadsey, an attorney; George L. Weed, the agent for the United States Guarantee Company, and John H. Collins, who is acting as administrator for the estate of his brotber, Daniel M. Collins, a Fulton Street jeweler. The opinion is rendered in the matter of tbe settlement of the estate.

Daniel M. Collins left a wife, Sadie E. Collins, and two children. The widow and her brother-in-law, John H. Collins, were appointed to administer tbe estate, and their accounts came up before the Surrogate for settlement. The special guardian for the children objected to the account, and this started an investigation. The Surrogate says:

"The evidence satisfies me that Chadsey, Weed and Collins have deliberately victimized this woman and this estate, and that this has been accomplished by bad advice and outrageous overcharge on the part of this attorney and by delibsrate misconduct on the part of Collins."

In conclusion, the Surrogate charges John H. Collins with the snm of $5,000, for which the surety company is liable, and expresses the hope that this may "restore to this woman and these infant children some portion of the property of which there has been this attempt to defraud them."

SMALLPOX EPIDEMIC.

A Number of Cases of the Disease Discovered in Vicinity of Geneva, N. Y.

Special to The New York Times.

GENEVA, N. Y., July 24.—Three cases of smallpox are reported to have broken out in a family at Bellona, nins miles south of here. The disease was at first thought to be chickenpox, but later decided symptoms of smallpox developed and tbe health authorities were accordingly notified. They have established a quarantine, and spread of the disease is not feared. It is thought these cases came through a little child, who came from Corning. The cases were learned of here by residents of the place coming here to local physicians to be vaccinated.

There are also two cases of smallpox west of here in Richmond, and east of here, at Fayette, seven cases broke out as the result of exposure of a woman who went there from Rochester. There is an epidemic of the disease. There have been two cases in this city this Spring, but they were mild and the disease did not spread.

There was also a supposed case at Hobart College, but the State Board of Health finally decided that it was only chickenpox, and rsised the quarantine which had been established on the students.

WHAT IS THE ISSUE FOR THE DEMOCRACY?

Bryan, Shepard and Carmack Give Their Views.

MEETING AT NANTASKET.

Bryan Declares There Can Never Be Harmony Between Aristocrats and Democrats—Shepard Insists Tariff Is the Issue.

BOSTON, July 24.—Nearly 4,000 Democrats gathered at Nantasket to-day and participated in the "harmony" meeting arranged by the New England Democratic League, tbe new political organization wbicb is expectsd to develop its strength in the Fall campaign. Mayor P. A. Collins of this city acted as "Moderator," as he expressed it, and presented in order, Edward M. Shepard of New York, Senator Edward W. Carmack of Tennessee, and William J. Bryan of Nebraska, who expounded and discussed tbe issues of this campaign to the marked satisfaction of the audience.

Col. W. A. Gaston and Hon. Charles S. Hamlin, rival candidates for the Democratic Gubernatorial nomination in Massachusetts, were both present, while the Hon. Lewis Nixon of New York and Congressman Wilson of tbat State and John R. Thayer of Massachusetts were conspicuous among the guests.

The weather of the morning was cloudy and threatening, but at noon the sun appeared, and as a result the afternoon boats to the beacb were crowded.

Henry F. Hollis, Secretary of the league, who was the activs spirit in arranging the meeting, marsbaled his forces at tbe boat leaving for Nantasket shortly after 11 o'clock, the party including all the organization's guests. It took an hour to make the run down the harbor, and on arrival the party was escorted to the Rockland House, wbere a meeting of the league was held. The old board of officers was re-elected.

A reception by Mr. Bryan, Mr. Sbepard, and Mr. Carmack followed, and then at 1:15 300 members of the league sat down to a banquet in the great dining room of the hotel. Among tbose at the dinner were Miss Ruth Bryan, who is accompanying ber father on this trip; Mrs. A. C. Drinkwater, wifo of the former Chairman of the Massachusetts Democratic State Committee, and Miss Drinkwater.

Immediately after the dinner the company proceeded to the tent for the speechmaking. The guests were conducted to seats on the platform and the assembly was called to order without delay.

SENATOR BAILEY'S LETTER.

President Georges E. Hughes of the league introduced Mayor P. A. Collins as Chairman. Mayor Collins made a brief address and concluded his remarks by reading letters from the Hon. George S. Boutwell of Massachusetts and Senator Bailey of Texas. Senator Bailey's letter was as follows:

Gainesville, Texas, July 19, 1902.

Mr. Henry F. Hollis, Concord, N. H.:

My Dear Mr. Hollis: I sincsrely regret that it will not be possible for me to attend the banquet to be given by the New England Democratic League at Boston on the 24th inst. Though I cannot be with you in person, I shall be with you in spirit, and I sincerely hope the occasion will be as successful as its promoters could wish. The Democrats of New England have always been loyal to tbe great and fundamental principles of the Democratic Party, and, in spite of our recent differences with them over some economic questions, I am delighted to find that they earnestly desire to bring about a harmony that will in turn bring success to our party. Without yielding to any of my convictions upon disputed questions, I am ready to welcome every Democrat back into active party service, and I only demand of them that they will bow to the will of the majority and support the nominees of our next National Convention. All Democrats agree with each other upon the main and permanent principles of our Government, and they ought to be willing to submit their differences over issues, however important, to the assembled wisdom of our party, and abide by tbe decision, when fairly reached. Upon no other basis can any organization be maintained, and there is no organization to which this test can be so easily applied as tbe Democratic Party. A Democrat's party affiliation ought to be determined upon what we have been pleased to call the fundamental principles of the Government, and surely it ought to be easy for men who agree upon those principles to subordinate their differences upon issues of a day or of a decade, and act cordially and harmoniously together. Trusting that your banquet may serve to impress this truth upon the minds of Democrats in every part of the Union, I am, very respectfully yours,

J. W. BAILEY.

SHEPARD FOR TARIFF ISSUE.

Following the reading of Senator Bailey's letter Edward M. Shepard was introduced. After alluding to issues on which the Democratic Party has differed and become reconciled in past years, Mr. Shepard said:

"Now, tbe later differences over the extent to which silver may be coined at the mints or over the treaty with Spain or over military operations in the Philippines must not, and shall not, prevent a genuine and trimmphant co-operation of Democrats upon the questions practically pressing for popular determination at tbe polls.

"To-day whether for weal or woe, whether rightly or wrongly, the conquest over the organized opposition of the Filipinos is accomplished. The only Philippine question with which we can deal—either in legislation or at the polls—concerns tbe use which, in that future which we still control, we shall make of the American sovereignty which our military power has established in those tropical islands of the East. And that question even a Republican President in effect concedes to be an open one. Public sentiment treats it as open, if upon tbe question which is now practically open before the American people, which is treated as open by the Republican President and in large part by the Republican Party, the Democratic Party should resort to a timid silence, it would, I believe, invite contempt even from those who, for what they deem to be a greater prospect of success, would have the party stifle its deep and long-time convictions.

"We cannot, however, in my opinion, truthfully say that the manner in which we shall discharge our trust duty on the borders of Asia is to-day our dominant issue. The attention of the American people is, today, in truth fixed chiefly and dominantly upon a domestic and economic question. Whether we so wisb or not, the voters of tbe country will, at any one time, decide only one or two, or, at the utmost, three questions. However long the platforms, however numerous their irrelevancies, the people in fact vote upon only their few essential planks.

"The character of the chief issue practically before the American people is clear. No one can read what is to-day written, or listen to what is said in every part of the United States, without perceiving that the dominant question is whether or not there shall be continued to a number of great and enormously rich interests the special privileges which the Republican tariff confers upon them.

"We have the best of evidence that the measure of justice to Cuba, which even the Republican President could not deny our obligation to grant, was defeated, not by any recalcitrant minority of the Republican Party, but by the opinion of the Republican leaders, when faced by tbe Cuban bill which Democratic votes sent to the Senate from the House, that if justice to Cuba were done, the tariff question would be opened wide. It would they feared, precipitate tbe question of justice to the great masses of the people of our own country by depriving of special tariff privileges the vast money-getting combinations by which the Republican Party is so largely supported. They clearly saw that the tariff cannot be meddled with in one schedule without inviting popular attention to the iniquities of other schedules. The American people are to-day thoroughly ready to deprive the great monopolistic interests of the country of the special tariff privileges which they enjoy. If the Democratic Party in selecting its issue defer, as it is bound to do, to the popular will, it has no choice. The issue of tariff reform is irrevocably at ths forefront."

SENATOR CARMACK'S ADDRESS.

Senator Carmack opened his speech with a tribute to the Dsmocracy of New England, who, be said, "through all these years have dauntlessly faced the brutal Republican majorities that exist and persist in this section of tbe country," and "who, like ons of old, have always risen with renewed strength and courage from regular biennial contact with the earth."

After dwelling at considerable length upon the alleged departure of the Republican Party of to-day from the landmarks set by its founders, Senator Carmack asserted that the concentration of wealth and power in the hands of a few men threatened the succession of the Republic by "a despotism of force and corruption, operating for a time within the hollow form of a republic, until at last even the form shall perish with the reality of freedom."

Adverting to what be termed President Roosevelt's "crusade against monopoly and plutocracy," Senator Carmack predicted that "when that distinguished statesman comes to understand, and he doubtless will, that the Republican Party has enthroned the trusts and made plutocracy supreme in the United States he will prove a powsrful and effective ally for this Democratic Party.

"The President," continued Senator Carmack, "is now engaged in a terrific lingual, labial, and laryngical assault upon the trusts. His demands that there shall be more and stronger laws to curb the power. I have always understood it to be the duty of the President to advise Congress by message of such legislation as he thinks will promote the general welfare. But our President is nothing if not original and unique. He waits until Congress has adjourned, until the lawmaking power bas been suspended, until a political campaign is on, and then tells the people from the hustings of the laws be intends to have enacted by some otber Congress at some other time."

Senator Carmack censured the military administration in the Philippines for cruelties inflicted upon non-combatants and for the employment of Macabebe savages, and said: "You cannot justify the means unless you can justify tbe ends. The end in this case, and the object, is to destroy the liberty of the people wbo but lately were your allies and your brothers in arms, and wbo have never offended you except by wishing to be free."

In conclusion, Senator Carmack said: "Let me warn you who sneer at the doctrines and sentiments we have been taught to revere that the time will come, in some hour of madness and passion, when you yourselves will appeal to the stirrer of the storm in the name of the old principles and the ancient faiths, and be will answer you out of the whirlwind and with your own sneer. He will tell you that you yourselves have taught him to despise all the faiths and traditions of the past and to trust only in the opinions, the sentiments and the passions of the hour.

"If we would perpetuate this Republic we must perpetuate those high purposes that gave it life and are the very breath of its nostrils. If we would resist the forces of disorder, we must preserve, intact and unbroken, the walls which our fathers reared, and stand faithfully by the citadel of the Constitution by the ark of the covenent of the living God."

MR. BRYAN ON HARMONY.

When Mr. Bryan was introduced, as the applause given to Senator Carmack's impassioned peroration died away, he was received with a genuine burst of enthusiasm. Mr. Bryan spoke in part as follows:

"I always come to New England with pleasure, because I recognize, as Senator Carmack has said he does, how much fidelity it requires to plead for Democracy in New England. Here in New England a man may be a Democrat with great credit. I have come here several times, and I confess that my missionary work has not been crowned with the success I thought it deserved.

"But we have to go on preaching righteousness, assured of the fact that evil will at last overthrow those who refuse to listen to or to follow the truth. I am glad it is my privilege here to join with you in the beginning of your campaign of 1902. I am glad to see a representative of the State of New York, a representative of the Democracy of that State. When he tells you what he believes to be the dangers of the country, I am glad, as I am sure you are, to listen to the man who gives bonest expression to an honest fear of danger. When he gives advice, I am willing to listen, for I know that in 1900 he was willing to throw aside the objections he had to some parts of the Democratic platform and pleaded for the election of the ticket that stood on that platform. He bas shown his willingness to overlook those things which he thought important in order to secure victory for those policies which he considered paramount. However much I may differ with him regarding the relative importance of questions, regarding the precedence of issues, I am willing to listen to the opinion of any Democrat who proves by his vote tbat he is a Democrat.

"I am glad your committee called from the South a representative of Southern Democracy, and as delighted as you have been to listen to his unanswerable argument on what I believe to be the greatest issue this Nation has ever had to meet in all its history. I believe we are fortunate in that we have men scattered all over this Nation as competent as these gentlemen to defend the issues which tbey have presented.

"I thought I might be of some service here in aiding those who desire harmony in the Democratic Party. I think there is no Democrat between the oceans that desires harmony more than I, for no one has suffered more than I from lack of it.

"In view of the numerous harmony dinners and the disorder they have created, it may not be out of place to consider the basis of harmony. The word 'harmony' is euphonious, and the idea which it conveys is a delightful one. Harmony! How it soothes the ear and calls up visions of peace and love and joy.

ARISTOCRATS VS. DEMOCRATS.

"Tbere can always be harmony among Democrats who have the purpose that Jefferson had and are willing to employ the methods that Jefferson employed. There can always be harmony among Democrats who believe in a government of the people and are willing that all the departments of the Government shall be operated by the people and for the benefit of the people. Differences of the mind can be reconciled; differences of purpose cannot. Between one who is at heart an aristocrat and one who is in reality a democrat there is a great gulf fixed. And, it may be added, among the aristocrats there will be found the same division that exists among the beasts of prey—some bave the courage of the lion and others the cunning and treachery of tbe fox, but they can hunt together if their object is spoil, wbether it be avowed or concealed.

"It is impossible to secure harmony between people of opposite sympatbies, and it is a difficult thing to change a man's sympathies; it requires a political regeneration to make a democrat out of an aristocrat.

"To attempt to patch up an apparent harmony between those who are not in sympathy with democratic purposes is not only a waste of time, but would prove disastrous. The men who deserted the party in 1896 may be divided into two classes. Those who left because they understood the issue presented and those wbo left because they did not understand the real nature of the contest. Until tbe former are completely changed in their sympathies they cannot return to the party without injuring it. The latter will be reconciled to the party when they themselves become aware of the real character of the life-and-death struggle now being waged between plutocracy and democracy.

"The Democratic Party must have a controlling purpose, unchanged by victory or defeat. It must stand for that purpose at all times and everywhere unmoved by threats and disaster and uninfluenced by promise of temporary gain. It must have a character, for character is as essential in a party as it is in an individual.

"We cannot tell what issues we may have to meet; we can only determine to meet them in a Democratic spirit, to apply to them democratic principles and to take the people's side always. In 1892 the paramount issue was tariff reform, and tbe Democratic Party boldly asserted its demand for a tariff for revenue only. It fought the campaign, and it won, but its majority was not strong enough. Senators, also loyal to the party on this subject, defeated the verdict of the people rendered at the polls. But the failure of the party to do all that it promised would not have been so disastrous but for the fact that the Wilson bill, unsatisfactory as it was to tariff reformers, had to bear the sins of a Republican financial system which was supported by our Administration against the protest of an overwhelming majority of the voters of the party. The defeat of 1894 was more disastrous than any that the party has experienced since, and it was due to the fact that tbe Administration deserted the people on the money question. In 1896 the money question had forged to the front, made paramount not by the action of the majority of tbe Democratic Party, but by the attempt of a minority of the party to aid the Republican Party to chain the country to an appreciating dollar.

"In 1900 the action of the Republican Party in turning a war commenced for humanity into a war of conquest compelled the consideration of another question—a question so far reaching in its consequences that our party rightfully declared it to be the paramount issue. Without abandoning its position on the tariff question or on the money question it again espoused the people's side of a great issue. That it did not win that year was due to a conjunction of causes, any one of which would have been insufficient to have accomplished defeat. The Administration having carried on a brief and successful war fell heir to the enthusiasm which usually attends a victorious conflict.

"The protected manufacturers, of course, stood by the Administration which had given them a Dingley law. Trust promoters and trust magnates, recognizing in the Democratic Party an inveterate foe, and numbering among their stockholders many of the most influential Republicans, threw all their strength to the Republican Party, and by their support secured immunity from punishment. The Republicans were greatly aided by another influence, namely, the influence of ths financiers who, not yet having completed their schemes, were willing to risk trusts, imperialism, or anything else rather than forego the advantage which they expected from a gold standard and a bank currency.

"Since the election of 1900 the trusts have grown and flourished under the Republican Administration, as might have been expected. Almost two years have elapsed since the last Presidential election, and no legislative attempt has been made to interfere with them, and the executive efforts, instead of being directed toward the enforcement of criminal statutes, are confined to the equity side of the court, and these efforts have not in the least retarded the formation of new combincs.

PRESENT ISSUES.

"Since the election the financiers are seeking to carry their advantage a little further and are planning an asset currency, a system of branch banks, and the redemption of the silver dollar. Recognizing the enormous iniquity of the bill they did not dare to press it during the campaign, but having secured a favorable report in the House, postponed its consideration until December.

"Since the election a Republican Congress has turned a deaf ear to the laborers' cry for relief from Government by injunction and a Republican Senate has refused to grant the demand of the people for the election of United States Senators by a direct vote.

"And all the while an exorbitant tariff is working injustice to the consumers and enabling the beneficiaries of protection to sell at home at a high price and compete in foreign markets at a lower price.

"While the exploiters have been pressing their advantages at home and abroad the interests of the producers of wealtb on the farm, in the factory, and in the mines bave been utterly ignored and the small business man has been left to such precarious existence as the trusts permit him to enjoy.

"How can tbe opponents of aristocracy and plutocracy be united for a successful attack upon intrenched privilege? Not by making peace with the enemy; not by imitating their works, their methods, or their phraseology, but by an honest, straightforward appeal to the American people upon a platform that can be understood and with an organization that can be trusted. Already many of the Republicans are wavering, but tbey never can be won to the Democratic Party as long as they can say that our party is as bad as theirs. Not by surrender, not by compromise, not by equivocation, not by ambiguity, not by vacillation, is the victory to be won, but by bold, constant, persistent, straightforward defense of the interests of the people at all times, under all circumstances, and on all questions. To lose faith in the expediency of such a course is to lose faith in the omnipotence of truth. Upon this basis we can not only harmonize all who are democratic in sentiment and sympathy, but we can draw to our party many of the opposition who cherish Democratic ideals, but have been misled by Republican arguments.

"In the accomplishment of this work the New England Democratic League can be, and I doubt not it will be, a powerful factor."

Mr. Bryan left to-night for Maine, accompanied by Senator Carmack and the Hon. Charles S. Hamlin. To-morrow morning they will appear at a meeting in Rockland, early in the afternoon addresses will be made in Augusta, and in the evening they will attend another meeting in Bangor.

BRYAN TALKS TO NEWSBOYS.

Tells Them to Save So that They Can Become Their Own Masters.

BOSTON, July 24.—Before leaving Boston for the Democratic League dinner at Nantasket to-day, W. J. Bryan addressed the newsboys of Boston in Gilbert Hall, Tremont Temple. He said in part:

"I go on the theory tbat the happiness we get in life we get out of what we do for others, and not out of wbat is done for us.

"I don't like to talk to people, whether they be men or boys, without leaving some idea. I have known an idea to revolutionize a man's whole being, and not only that but a whole community, a State, a nation, or the world. You boys, all of you, are passing through that period of life which ought to be the period of school. The first thought I have to suggest to you is that you cannot get too much of education. I know that it is necessary for you to work in order to support your mother, sister or brother. And one of my condemnations against the present industrial system is for this reason—tbat when they tell you we are prosperous, I tell them that this country will never be prosperous until the father can earn enough to send his children to school instead of sending them to work.

"My second thought is that I want you to accustom yourselves to save. The boy who saves his money is enabling himself to become his own master."

COTTON COMPRESS DEAL.

New Yorkers Interested in Buying Up of Works in New Orleans.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., July 24.—One of the largest industrial, financial, and commercial deals wbich has ever been carried out in the South is now in process of consummation in New Orleans and New York. It involves the purchase of every cotton compress in this city and their absolute control in the hands of wealthy Eastern capitalists. One million dollars has already been deposited for the purpose of this undertaking. Tbe sum to be paid to close it will involve several millions more. If the sale is finally consummated the effect upon the South may be of a most far-reaching character. It is said to be the plans of the capitalists to ultimately secure control of every square bale cotton compress in the Southern States and consolidate them into one huge corporation.

Tbe terms which have finally been agreed on are that the syndicate shall pay for the purchase of the New Orleana presses property 40 per cent. in cash of tbe amount which tbe property is estimated to be worth and issue to the present owners 60 per cent. of preferred stock in the corporation which takes over the control of the business in lump. As a protection to those who part with the control and retain 60 per cent. of the stock, it is guaranteed that this stock shall enjoy an annual dividend of 5 per cent.

To bind the deal $1,000,000 has been deposited with E. T. Miller of New York, who is largely interested in the promotion of the undertaking. Col. S. P. McConnico, who is conducting the New Orleans end of the negotiations, to-day admitted that the deal had been about consummated.

WOMAN WOULD PAY PARK BILLS.

Offer Made to Yonkers Board Which Overran Its Appropriation.

YONKERS, N. Y., July 24.—The Board of Park Commissioners has received an offer from a young woman of this city to take up a number of bills contracted by them in excess of the appropriation available. The board overran its accounts a few hundred dollars unwittingly.

Tbe young woman offered to take up the bills, provided she was paid a fair rate of interest such as would be asked by the banks, and the amount of the bills was inserted in the next tax levy. President Weller says he was asked not to make the young woman's name public, as she is not well known and is not a millionaire.

Colored Popcorn Made Child Ill.

Carrie Cassell, aged five, daughter of A. L. Cassell of 304 Seventh Street, Jersey City, was made seriously ill yesterday by eating freely of popcorn that had been colored with red sugar. The vendor could not be traced.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO

Bloomingdales

3RD AVE 59TH & 60TH STS

The Bargain Bell Is Ringing!

In Petticoat Lane when a shopkeeper had something worth telling about (and only at such times) the town crier hurried up and down the road with his bell. This bell was known to mean something important, and it always rang true.

The bargain bell never rang truer than now, during this Sale of Manufacturers' Stocks.

Are you heeding it?

Neck Ruffs 98c

Pretty airy creations; made of light net with satin ribbon ends; both all black and black and white; regularly sold for $3.

Women's Petticoats 39c

Of black lawn, with one deep accordion plaiting with skirt under flounce; of black lawn, trimmed with two side plaited ruffles; of "Dolly Varden" patterns, made with knee flounce, trimmed with three bias ruffles.

Lisle Gloves 19c

Excellent quality lisle thread; two clasps; all sizes; black, white, gray, tan and mode.

Women's Oxfords $1.45

Patent leather and kid; flexible soles; new round toes; all sizes; worth $2.50 and $2.75.

Woman's Bathing Suit $7.98

Of fine gloria silk; waist and skirt finely tucked; round collar; with rows of stitching; shield, collar and tie of taffeta silk.

Toilet Needs.

Cuticura Soap 12c
Dr. Snow's Tooth Powder, peppermint or wintergreen, 5c
Dr. Snow's Talcum Powder, violet or carbolized, 5c
Dr. Snow's Pure Distilled Witch Hazel, ½ pint bottle, 9c
No mail or telephone orders.

Books 12c Each

Back to the Old Home, by Mary C. Hay.
Black Rock, by Ralph Connor.
Courting of Dinah Shadd, by Kipling.
Cricket on the Hearth, by Dickens.
Dora Deane, by Mary J. Holmes.
Eighth Crusade, by A. Dumas.

These Groceries.

Pillsbury Flour, Best XXXX, not more than one 24½-lb. bag to a customer, for 49c
New Jersey Tomatoes, the famous O. K. brand, only 6 cans to a customer, can, 11c
Graham Crackers, "In-er-Sea," big pkg., 8c
No mail or telephone orders.

Pretty Veilings, 15c. Yd.

Plain and spotted chiffon and sewing silk veilings, in black, blue, green, brown and red; worth from 25c. to 50c. yard.

Dainty Wrappers, 67c.

Made of excellent quality percale, in stripes and figures on light grounds; single or double cape over shoulders, trimmed with embroidery and fancy braid; bishop sleeves; skirt finished at bottom with deep flounce; sizes 34 to 46; worth $1.

Women's Vests, 8c.

Fine ribbed cotton; various pretty styles; some trimmed with deep lace; others with lace insertion and silk ribbon; all sizes.

Men's Shoes, $2.19.

Box calf, vici kid and patent leather; hand welted and stitched soles; fully guaranteed; all sizes; worth $4 and $5.

Girl's Dress $1.37

Of fine quality gingham; made with yoke, belt and cuffs of plain chambray; trimmed with buttons; sizes 6 to 14 years.

Muslins, etc.

Muslins—Fruit of the Loom and Langdon (yard wide), per yard 6½c
Unbleached, yard wide, value 6c., at, yard, 3½c
Sheeting—9-4, unbleached; value 21c., at, yard, 12c

Books 10c Each

An Englishwoman's Love Letters.
Concerning Isabel Carnaby, by E. T. Fowler.
Courtship of Miles Standish, by Longfellow.
Bitter Sweet, by Holland.
The Visits of Elizabeth, by Glyn.
Main Floor, 59th St. Section.

And Wines

Pure Old Claret, 1 doz. bot. $2.99
Rhein'an Zinfandel, 1 doz. bot. $3.99
Burgundy, 1 doz. bot. $3.99
Lachryma Montana, 1 doz. bot. $3.99
Old Port (full quarts), 40c
No mail or telephone orders.

BELMONT TO BUILD BROOKLYN TUNNEL

Continued from Page 1.

travel from one borough to another, or from part of one borough to one part of another for one fare. In some cities of the West three-cent fares rule. That is impossible here to-day, but will be brought about eventually by the adoption of this resolution."

"I am sufficiently familiar with the topography of Brooklyn to know that a large population can avail of this tunnel and reach any part of this island by the subway.

"We have only commenced development under the surface. We should spread out wherever the people want to go, accommodate all. The city will never permit the extension of the subway except for one fare from one end

PUTNAM B. STRONG ARRIVES IN LONDON

Miss Yohe Starts for Paris on the Fuerst Bismarck.

The Major Says He Pawned Jewelry at Her Request, but Never Had One Dollar of Her Money.

LONDON, July 24.—Putnam Bradlee Strong, of New York, arrived in London this afternoon with the St. Paul's passengers and went to a private West End hotel.

He said he had pawned about $8,400 worth of May Yohe's jewelry at her request and for her benefit after they returned from Japan, and that Miss Yohe had received the entire proceeds from him at the time the jewels were pawned.

"I have never had one dollar of Miss Yohe's money and no person knows it better than she does," continued Capt. Strong. "The money on which I am now traveling was received from the sale of my library, and of this fact May Yohe is also aware. I have done many foolish and most unwise things, but I have not been criminal.

"The story that I rifled her safety deposit box—that is absurd on its face. May Yohe never had any safety deposit box that I know of, and if she had one any banker could tell you that without her authority I could never have had access to it. I had one in my own name at the Knickerbocker Trust Company, which I suppose my family has opened as I gave them full authority to do so.

"As to my future movements, I do not think they would interest any one greatly. But I will say that I purpose living quietly and endeavoring to redeem my good name."

May Yohe, who according to report, was about to start for San Francisco to catch a steamship for Japan, changed her mind and has gone to Europe instead, her destination being Paris, to which city, it is said, Strong is also bound.

Miss Yohe sailed at 10 o'clock yesterday morning on the Hamburg-American liner Fuerst Bismarck, her ticket reading to Paris via Cherbourg. She was unaccompanied, although on Tuesday when she engaged her passage she made arrangements for the passage of a companion. Just before the vessel sailed the companion's passage was cancelled, the actress announcing that the person who is supposed to be her Japanese maid Yodi, would follow on another steamship.

Miss Yohe, accompanied by her mother, left Hastings yesterday morning on the 6:30 train. They went to Yonkers, where they transferred to the Putnam Division, and in this way managed to arrive unnoticed in the city at 8 o'clock. They arrived at the pier in Hoboken a few minutes before the sailing hour, and Miss Yohe hurried on board. She stood at the rail and waved farewells to her mother and two other persons until the vessel was well out into the stream.

Emanuel Friend, Miss Yohe's lawyer, said he had no intimation of her intention to journey to Europe until he received a note from her mother after the actress had sailed.

Joh E. Hedges, who represented the Strong family in the settlement with Miss Yohe, was asked whether during the negotiations she had given them to understand that she was going to Japan, Europe or anywhere else.

"She did not," he replied. "I am quite in the dark regarding her intentions."

As for Strong, Mr. Hedges said that he had not been in communication with him for more than a year.

FRENCH SCHOOL TROUBLES.

Clericals Trying to Incite a Popular Movement—Recent Rioters Punished.

PARIS, July 24.—Only four unauthorized Congregationist schools now remain in Paris. As the limit of delay accorded by Premier Combes's circular expired at noon to-day it is likely that decrees ordering the expulsion of the sisters will be placed in the hands of the police to-morrow. The execution of these decrees may be accompanied by scenes of violence and disorder.

The Clericals are busy throughout Paris trying to arouse their supporters and induce them to take part in a popular movement in favor of the Congregations. Meetings have been held in many districts and a monster assemblage is announced for Sunday, to be held in the Place de la Concorde, with a view to presenting a signed protest to Premier Combes. The Government is preparing to prevent any serious disturbance of public order.

Telegrams from the provinces report that the schools in most places have been closed and that the sisters have departed. In some instances, crowds, composed largely of pupils and their parents, accompanied the sisters to the railway stations, making demonstrations in their favor and hooting the police. At Laforce, Department of Dordogne, 800 persons, headed by two flags and shouting "Long live the sisters!" and "Hurrah for liberty," conducted the sisters to the train. Similar demonstrations were made at Tolouse, Department of Haute-Garonne, where twenty of the manifestants were arrested; at Lille and Dunkirk, Department of the North, and at Grasse, Department of Alpes-Maritimes.

In a number of villages in Brittany the sisters have shut themselves up in the school buildings, and their supporters have mounted guard outside and threaten to resist the gendarmes when the latter come to expel the nuns and close the schools.

Pensities varying from the payment of a fine of 5f. to imprisonment for three months have been imposed upon seven of the persons arrested for having taken part in the demonstrations in connection with the closing of the Congregationist schools. It is asserted that Abbé Bardinal, the curé at Levallois, a suburb of Paris, who was prominent in yesterday's disturbances, will be disciplined.

M. Combes, the Premier, continues to receive addresses from public bodies congratulating the Government upon the energy with which it is dealing with the unauthorized schools.

Several newspapers have declared that the Pope intended to make the recent action of the French Government the subject of a protest, but this is not likely, as the Cabinet has already intimated to the Holy See that no discussion regarding the Congregationist schools could be entertained.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 25.—The Paris Correspondent of The Times says that only in four or five cases do the nuns who are threatened with the penalties of the Associations Law intend to hold out to the last extremity.

CANADIAN PACIFIC'S OFFER.

Company Said to Have Submitted Terms for an Anglo-Canadian Steamship Service.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 25.—A dispatch to The Times from Montreal says that at the request of the Canadian Government Ministers who went to London to attend the conference of the Colonial Premiers the Canadian Pacific Railway Company yesterday cabled terms of an offer to establish and operate a fast weekly passenger steamship service between Canada and England.

The Canadian Pacific Company, it is stated, agrees to provide a service of four steamships of the most modern equipment and of high speed, capable in every way of competing with the steamships which sail from New York. The line will run between Quebec and Liverpool during the Summer and between Halifax and Liverpool in Winter.

The company also offers to provide ten freight steamers of good speed, fitted with cold storage and other modern appliances for the transportation of perishable products.

The exact conditions on which the Canadian Pacific agrees to undertake this Anglo-Canadian service are not known, but the correspondent says that the subsidy asked is doubtless within $1,300,000 yearly.

Should the contract be awarded to the Canadian Pacific that company must specially arrange with the Canadian Minister of Railways for the transportation of freight and passengers between St. John, N. B., and Halifax during the Winter season.

NO HITCH IN SHIPPING COMBINE

J. Pierpont Morgan, Jr., Says There Has Been No Delay in Payment for Shares.

LONDON, July 24.—Asked to-day about the situation of the Atlantic shipping combine and some published statements that its consummation was considered doubtful, J. Pierpont Morgan, Jr., said:

"If people would only take pains to read the terms of the agreement which was published on both sides of the Atlantic they would not be misled by such reports."

When shown a circular of the North Atlantic Company, giving as the reason for the payment of its usual semi-annual dividend, the fact that the completion of the purchase of the shares of the compsny by Mr. Morgan, Sr., was "unexpectedly delayed," J. Pierpont Morgan, Jr., replied:

"What they call delay may have been nnexpected to them, though why it should be I am unable to say. I can, however, say this, that the situation is absolutely unchanged. There is nothing new about it. The agreement stands precisely as when it was signed."

The circulars of the North Atlantic and Dominion Companies appear to have been inaccurately quoted in some quarters, since in addition to saying that the completion of the purchases had been unexpectedly delayed the circulars add: "We have reason to believe that they will now be shortly completed."

It was further stated to-day at the office of J. S. Morgan & Co., the London branch of J. P. Morgan & Co., that there is no delay in the payment for shares. "The contracts with all the companies concerned, sealed and delivered," said an official, "give us until Dec. 31 to complete payment. We do not propose to act inside this limit."

WHITE STAR LINE'S DENIAL.

In regard to a report published in an afternoon newspaper on Wednesday, to the effect that the White Star Line was to establish a service from Cherbourg to New York to compete with the French and American lines, General Manager John Lee of the White Star Line said yesterday that he had heard nothing of such a step.

"It's all rot," he said. "We have our contracts to carry passengers from Liverpool."

UNREST IN RHODESIA.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 25.—A dispatch to The Times from Bulawayo says that there is widespread dissatisfaction felt among the colonists of Rhodesia with the Chartered Company's government.

The Chartered Government's system, combining financial and administrative interests, which is useful in opening up an undeveloped country, entails, it is claimed, serious drawbacks where a considerable independent white population has sprung up.

The administration is accused of weakness, lack of initiative, and too great dependence on a distant directorate. It is added that it is certain Rhodesia has great prospects, but it is essential that the Government be run on progressive and at the same time economical lines. If, saya the correspondent, the Chartered Company cannot meet these requirements, the sooner the fact is brought out the better.

TO HOLD BOER CONFERENCE.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 25.—A dispatch to The Times from Vienna says that the Neues Wiener Tageblatt learns from Brussels that after the arrival there of the Boer Generals ex-President Kruger will preside at a large conference which will be held at Utrecht, with the object of considering the further attitude of the Boers toward the British policy.

Kruger's entourage, it is said, advocate the creation of an irreconcilable opposition party which would seize the first opportunity to shake off the British yoke.

TO REOCCUPY TIEN-TSIN.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 25.—The Times's Pekin correspondent says the Chinese express satisfaction at the leniency of the conditions of restoration of Tien-Tsin City, as compared with the stipulations which the Generals and Ministers previously desired to impose. Steps are being taken to resume possession on Aug. 15.

The deadlock in the railway question continues, but it is understood that the difficulty between the British and Chinese corporation and the Peking and Hankow railway syndicate will be amicably arranged.

Noted English Artist a Bankrupt.

LONDON, July 24.—Frederick Goodall, the artist, who exhibited his first picture at the Royal Academy in 1839, was to-day adjudged a bankrupt.

Frederick Goodall is a genre painter in oil and water color. He was born in London in 1822, and was the son and pupil of Edward Goodall, an engraver. He won the silver medal of the Society of Arts for his first oil picture, portraying the finding of the dead body of a miner by torchlight. His first work exhibited at the Royal Academy showed a group of French soldiers playing cards. He was elected an A. R. A. in 1852, and a Royal Academician in 1863. He has sketched in Ireland, France, Italy, and Egypt.

MAYOR'S TUNNEL CONFERENCE.

Mr. Low Says He Will Meet Pennsylvania, Rapid Transit, and Aldermanic Officials.

In regard to another contract between the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and the Rapid Transit Commission, Mayor Low said yesterday:

"I am to have a conference on the subject of the Pennsylvania tunnel next Tuesday if I can arrange it. I have asked representatives of the Rapid Transit Commission, the Board of Aldermen, and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to meet in my office next Tuesday afternoon. I had a conference with Vice President Green of the railroad company yesterday. I have no appointment with President Cassatt."

HEATED DEBATE OVER THE IRISH ESTIMATES

Nationalist Members' Bitter Attack on Chief Secretary Wyndham.

Accused of Having Declared War Against the Irish People—Irish Will Not Be Reduced.

LONDON, July 24.—The debate on the Irish estimates, begun yesterday in the House of Commons, was continued acrimoniously this afternoon and evening, John Dillon (Irish Nationalist) declaring that the speech of the Chief Secretary for Ireland, Mr. Wyndham, yesterday, amounted to a declaration of war against the Irish people, and another Nationalist, William O'Brien, saying that if a German fleet were to land an army on Irish soil every Irishman worth his salt would join the invaders.

In beginning his speech Mr. Dillon said that the Chief Secretary had enforced the stringent Coercion act without a shadow of justification. He then reviewed the case of Sergt. Sheridan, and blamed the Government for failing to prosecute him.

William O'Brien (Nationalist) then made a fighting speech, punctuated by loud Nationalist cheers, in which he declared that Mr. Wyndham had insinuated that the trustees of the tenants of Lord de Freyns would turn out to be swindlers. This, said Mr. O'Brien, was fouler than the offense of Sheridan, for Mr. Wyndham had abused the privilege of the House of Commons by making insinuations that he would not have dared to mention elsewhere. It was here that Mr. O'Brien made his assertion that if Prince Henry of Prussia and a German fleet had landed an army in Bantry Bay it would not have required many organizers to bring every young man in Ireland who was worth his salt under Prince Henry's flag.

Amid much disturbance Mr. O'Brien declared that the Irish land trust was run by a "pair of perjured Privy Councilors." For this expression he was called to order, and improved the occasion by mentioning the Councilors by name, viz.: Lord Clonbrook and the Right Hon. Arthur Hugh Smith Barry. "The latter," said Mr. O'Brien, "was drummed out of this House."

John Morley (Liberal) said he could not absolve the Chief Secretary for Ireland from a grave administrative indiscretion in dealing with the Sheridan case, in which he ought to have courted the fullest inquiry. Mr. Morley declared the Irish question was alive still and an actual and burning issue; yet, at the beginning of a new reign, with a new Premier and the Chief Secretary for Ireland about to take a more responsible position, the policy of the Government seemed to be the old, deplorable policy of coercion.

Mr. Wyndham, replying, said had he prosecuted Sheridan and failed to get a conviction, every Irish member would have accused him of trying to rehabilitate Sheridan in order to get him back into the police force. The Government policy, said Mr. Wyndham, was dominated by the fact that interested persons were plunging Ireland into disorder and provoking Government intervention in order to justify the demands for home rule. The revival of coercion in these circumstances was the collective act of the Government, and the fulminations against the Privy Councillors and himself were beside the mark."

The motion to reduce the salary of the Chief Secretary for Ireland, George Wyndhaw, was defeated hy 196 to 135.

PILGRIM CLUB ORGANIZED.

LONDON, July 24.—The Pilgrim Club, the organization recently formed to bring Americans and Englishmen together, through its branches all over the world, was formally launched to-day at a meeting which elected Lord Roberts, the Commander in Chief of the British Army, Honorary President, and Lieut. Gen. Lord Grenfell, Dr. Chauncey M. Depew, and Capt. the Hon. Hedworth Lambton, Commander of the yacht Victoria and Albert, Vice Presidents.

Lord Grenfell presided. Letters in support of the movement were read from Sir Henry Irving, Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, the High Commissioner of Canada; Lord Alverstone, the Lord Chief Justice of England; Lord Rothschild, and J. D. Rockefeller, Jr.

One Less Capital for Australia.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 25.—The Times's Melbourne correspondent says that the British Colonial Secretary, the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, has informed Gov. Tennyaon that it is not necessary for him to maintain both his Sydney and Melbourne residences as Acting Governor General of Australia. Gov. Tennyson will therefore reside permanently at Melbourne.

Coolgardie Water Scheme Scandals.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 25.—The Times says that the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the Coolgardie water scheme scandals has strongly condemned Engineer Hoolgson for subordinating State to private interests. It adds that there is good reason to believe that his conduct led to unbalancing the mind of Chief Engineer O'Connor, who committed suicide.

Boer Generals Being Entertained.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 25.—A dispatch to The Times from Cape Town says that the Boer Generals Botha and De La Rey and their associates are being widely entertained by leading Afrikander families. Gen. De Wet is expected shortly, and will meet an equally cordial reception. The Generals will attend the two principal Dutch Reformed churches on Sunday.

Gov. Taft Sails for Manila.

NAPLES, July 24.—The German steamer Prinzess Irene, which sailed to-day for Manila, took among her passengers Gov. Taft, Judge Smith, and Secretary Carpenter, who have been at Rome conducting negotiations with the Vatican in regard to the friars in the Philippines. Capt. Strother of Gov. Taft's party was ill, and sailed for New York hy the North German Lloyd steamship Aller to-day.

WOMAN STRUCK BY BURGLAR.

An exciting chase after an alleged thief took place in Washington and West Streets yesterday afternoon, resulting in the arrest of Joseph Smith, twenty-three years old, of 25 Hamilton Street.

Several days ago Mrs. Anter Khouri of 330 First Street, Fall River, Mass., who had been visiting at the home of Miss Anna Hayck of 119 Washington Street, decided to pay a visit in Boston, and left her trunk in Miss Hayck's care. In it was $2,000 worth of diamonds and other jewelry. Yesterday afternoon Miss Hayck, who had been out shopping, returned to her home and discovered three men working over the trunk. One of them struck her over the eye with his fist and all three started down the stairs, followed by the woman. The men dropped a satchel and also a hat.

At the door they separated, Smith going west toward the North River, followed by Miss Hayok, who continually shouted "Stop thief." Several persons joined in the chase and the man was finally cornered on Pier No. 6, North River, where he was arrested by Detectives McCarthy and Larkin of the Steamboat Squad, who say they found some of the jewelry on him.

Patrolman Boyland of the Church Street Station went to the house on Washington Street and discovered the satchel lying on the stairs. In it was found the remainder of the jewelry.

CHINA'S NEW FISCAL POLICY.

Likin Tax Abolished, and Revenue to be Raised by Increased Import Duties.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 25.—The Shanghai correspondent of The Times announces the formal abolition by the Chinese Government of the likin tax throughout the empire. This step was urged by Prince Sheng and the Viceroys, and the Government finally concurred. The free transit of native and foreign merchandise through China is now secured.

The plan not only abolishes the likin, but declares that the ancient recognized inland customs shall be scheduled, and that the number of stations shall not hereafter be increased, while the whole inland system will be placed under the supervision of the Imperial Marine Customs, thus securing good European management.

The new provision, which is a part of the British commercial treaty with China, the correspondent says, shows a broad and statesmanlike grasp of the situation, and reflects credit on Sir J. L. MacKay and the Chinese Commissioners. The scheme, which provides for increased import duties, is thoroughly practical, and the correspondent expresses a hope that the British Government will strongly support this first manifestation of the Chinese rulers' purpose to introduce real reforms, and that public opinion will be suspended and criticism deferred till the proposals have been considered in their entirety.

The likin was a tax, originally of one cash per tael on the value of all sales, imposed hy the people of China upon themselves, in order to make up the deficiency in the land tax during the Tai-Ping rebellion, from 1850 to 1864. It was to be set apart for military purposes only, and was intended to be merely a temporary measure. It has been levied ever since, however, and has been recognized in treaties hy the foreign nations trading with China. The rate varied at the different barriers all over the country, hut foreign-owned goods were exempted from this and other local exactions by transit passes issued hy the customs authorities on the payment of a commutation of 2½ per cent. ad valorem.

TO TEACH THE BOERS FARMING.

British Government Will Send Some of Them to Canada, Australia, and New Zealand.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 25.—A dispatch to The Times from Johannesburg says that the Government has decided to select a number of prominent Boer farmers and to send them to Canada, Australia, and New Zealand, in order to study modern scientific methods of agriculture.

The first party, which will comprise a large landed proprietor of the Orange River district, named Wooste, with his wife and two others, will probably start this week for Canada, returning by way of Australia. The second party will be made up of former prisoners of war, and will start from Ceylon.

The same scheme was under way with regard to the Boer prisoners before peace was declared, but was then deferred.

Meanwhile every effort is being made to bring home as quickly as possible the prisoners still at St. Helena, Bermuda, and Ceylon, and by the end of the month a uniform rate of return of 1,000 a week will be established, which will soon be doubled. So it is hoped that all will be brought home by November.

Preparations are being made for the passage of 8,000 persons through Harrismith on their way to the farms during the next eight weeks. From Harrismith these will proceed by train to Eland River, and thence by ox or mule transportation to the Bethlehem, Reitz, and Senekal districts.

REMARKABLE DINNER TO J. PIERPONT MORGAN.

Financier Guest of Honor at Notable Gathering in British House of Commons.

LONDON, July 24.—J. Pierpont Morgan was to-night the guest of honor at a notable dinner given in the House of Commons hy Archibald White Maconochie, member for the East Division of Aberdeenshire. On one side of the host sat Mr. Morgan and on the other Premier Balfour.

The other guests included the United States Ambassador, Joseph H. Choate; William St. John Brodrick, Secretary of State for War; R. W. Hanhury, President of the Board of Agriculture; Sir E. H. Carson, Solicitor General; Sir Charles Dilke, M. P.; Sir R. B. Finlay, Attorney General; Sir Clinton Edward Dawkins, one of the partners in the firm of J. S. Morgan & Co.; Sir Thomas Lipton, Bart.; Col. Hunsicker, Chairman of the Nickel Corporation; George Wyndham, Chief Secretary for Ireland; Arnold Foster, Financial Secretary to the Admiralty; George Westinghouse, President of the Westinghouse Electrical Company, and Gilbert Parker, Member of Parliament for Gravesend.

The dinner began at 8 o'clock in a private dining room within the precincts of the House of Commons. With the exception of Secretary Wyndham, who was obliged to return to the Honse for the Irish debate, a majority of the guests sat and chatted until nearly 11 o'clock. The proceedings were quite informal, and the conversation was peculiarly frank. The Sonth African war, international yacht races, the shipping combine, and King Edward's health were all discussed in turn. Mr. Morgan and Premier Balfour were both particularly animated. One of those present said to a correspondent:

"It was one of the most remarkable gatherings in which I ever took part. Practically a quorum of the Cahinet talked over, in the simplest and most open way, with leading American subjects which now vitally concern both countries. To see Mr. Morgan and Mr. Balfour together, one could hardly imagine that the former had ever been regarded as a 'bogey' who threatened England's commercial existence. If some things which passed around that table could be repeated it would he an eye-opener to those who are fomenting commercial rivalries between England and America."

From another source is was learned that Mr. Morgan was jocularly sanguine that America will retain the yachting cup.

A feeling of uneasiness pervaded the diners with regard to King Edward's condition, even leading members of the Cabinet displaying nervousness lest his Majesty should be unable to fulfill his duties at the coronation ceremony. This was due, to no little extent, to the statement of the doctors that the King is not yet allowed to walk, and to the somewhat natural apprehension that the severe strain of a fortnight hence will prove more than he will be able to endure. Mr. Balfour somewhat allayed the feeling of nervousness by explaining that the doctors had been instructed that under no consideration whatever must they decide upon the date for the coronation unless they were absolutely positive the King would not disappoint the people again.

Mr. Morgan Coming Back.

LONDON, July 24.—It is learned that J. Pierpont Morgan will sail for New York on Aug. 13 on the White Star Line steamship Oceanic. The Corsair, Mr. Morgan's yacht, will sail on July 28, in order to take part in the cruise of the New York Yacht Club.

STORE CLOSES SATURDAY AT 1 O'CLOCK.

THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER Co.

SIXTH AVE. — MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN. — 18TH & 19TH STS.

STORE CLOSES SATURDAY AT 1 O'CLOCK.

To-Day and Saturday Morning.

The Big Store is in fine feather. Every Department is spiritedly eager to do a fine volume of business to-day and Saturday morning, and so each has made extraordinary efforts to accomplish this.

This fact, combined with the progress of the Expansion Sale, results in a union of advantages not only rare but extremely remarkable.

The Annual Charities Benefit Sales Continue.

To-day THE NEW YORK WORLD'S SICK BABIES' FUND will be the recipient of a share of the day's business. Saturday St. John's Guild and The Sanitarium for Hebrew Children will be remembered.

Special Sale of
1,000 Dress and Walking Skirts
Prices Reduced in a Startling Manner.

Made of cloth and silk in the newest and most popular styles.

Positively the year's greatest bargains:

100 SILK SKIRTS; $14.50 to $19.50, reduced to 9.75

300 CLOTH DRESS SKIRTS; $11.75 to $17.50, reduced to 7.50

100 SILK SUITS; $25.00, $35.00, reduced to 17.50

300 WALKING SKIRTS; $5.90 to $8.75, reduced to 3.95

200 WASH SKIRTS, $3.90 to $7.50, reduced to 2.90

(Second Floor, Front.)

Underwear.

MEN'S BALBRIGGAN UNDERWEAR, finished with pearl buttons, well made throughont, drawers with double seat, all sizes; also manufscturers' samples of shirts, fancy colors; worth 50c. sach, 19

CHILDREN'S WHITE GAUZE UNDERWEAR, shirts with long sleeves, ankle length drawers. Boys' Balbriggan Shirts; also long and short jean drawers; all sizes, 15

WOMEN'S SWISS RIBBED VESTS, low neck, short sleeves and low neck sleeveless, some with colored trimming; also shaped vests, high neck, long sleeves, all sizes; worth up to 19c., 12½

(Main Floor, 18th St., Rear.)

800 Boys' Washable Suits.

Comprising a re-assortment of over 30 choice lots, that are selling at high prices elsewhere. Cause for this price: Only sizes 3 to 8 years left, AND EXPANSION DEMANDS ROOM.

55c

China & Glassware.

WATER TUMBLERS, finest quality of thin blown glass, very handsomely engraved, variety of new designs; special, per dozen, 60

TABLE SETS: Sugar Bowl, Spoon Holder, Cream Pitcher and Butter Dish, finest crystal glass, 20

DINNER SETS, 103 pieces, finest thin porcelain, decorated in natural colors, every piece with fnll gold lined edge; special, 9.50

TEA SETS, 56 pieces, fine, thin porcelain; handsomely decorated in natural colors, 3.95

LAMPS.

SQUAT TABLE LAMP, with 10-inch globe, very handsome, hand-painted decorations, best burner, with gilt mounting; valne $5.00; special, 3.75

Basement.

Prices Deeply Cut on
Choice Leather Goods
of Practically Every Description.

This is an event of exceeding importance, for it embraces an exceptionally large variety of articles, including Belts, Wrist Bags, Shopping Bags, Drinking Cups, Flasks, Travelling Bags and Chatelaine Bags.

Everything is new, first-class and stylish. The world's foremost manufacturers are adequately represented, and the demand should be instantaneous and exceptionally large.

The prices we quote for this special sale are beyond doubt the lowest that have yet been named for merchandise of equal beauty and merit.

If you want extra fine bargains, it is safe to assume that you won't miss this sale.

At 19c. —LEATHER BELTS; black or white grain leather, patent leather, walrus and buffalo grain, turned-in edges; nickel, gilt or black buckles; many styles. WRIST BAGS of gray suede, leather lined with riveted frame. CHATELAINE BAGS of grain leather and morocco, choice of several sizes and shapes. WASHABLE BELTS in white, tan, navy, light blue and red; choice of nickel, gilt or black buckles. POCKETBOOKS of grain leather, many with pretty metal corners. DRINKING CUPS in cases. SHOPPING BAGS with cloth tops. And many other useful articles.

At 1.45 WRIST BAGS—Genuine walrus, seal and suede; black or colors; snake and rosebnd frames; gilt or oxidized; also long Chains and genuine seal CHATELAINE BAGS; usual price, $2.25.

At 39c. —LEATHER BELTS of all kinds, formerly sold for 50c. and 75c.; black, white or colored. FANCY FABRIC BELTS in black silk, satin and other materials, many with oxidized side pieces. CHATELAINE BAGS of genuine morocco, leather lined, metal frame and chain. POCKETBOOKS of grain leather, lined with leather, plain or with metal corners. TRAVELLING ROLL-UPS, and DRINKING CUPS in leather cases.

At 48c. —CHATELAINE and WRIST BAGS of genuine morocco, seal, grain leather or walrus, lesther or silk lined; inside frames to wrist bags, ontside pockets to chatelaine bags. BOSTON BAGS of leather or dark cloth, three sizes. POCKETBOOKS of genuine seal and morocco, single or double clasp, leather lined; also BLACK or BROWN MUSIC ROLLS, full size.

At 75c. —WRIST BAGS, walrus grain, silk lined, gilt snake frame chain. CHATELAINE BAGS, large size, seal front covered frame. POCKETBOOKS of genuine seal, morocco and walrus, calf lined, with heavy sterling corners. SILK and SATIN BELTS, with effective front buckles, back and side pieces.

At 95c. —CHATELAINE BAGS; all genuine seal; gray chamois lined; covered frames; turned-in straps; patent hook. Also WRIST BAGS, genuine walrus and seal; leather and silk lined; inside frames; snake clasp frame; several sizes.

(Main Floor, Centre.)

To-Day---
The Last Day
OF THE SENSATIONAL SALE OF MEN'S SUMMER SUITS AT 7.00

The Great Centre Aisle of the Men's Clothing Store Will Bristle with Values of Greatest Magnitude To-day.

Men's Summer Suits of every description will be grouped together for quick selection—SERGES, CASSIMERES, CHEVIOTS and WORSTEDS, half lined, full lined or unlined, 7.00

A Big Day for Big Men.

In the assortment are several hundred EXTRA LARGE SUITS, 46 to 50 breast—'Nough said.

The Wanamaker Store

Store Closes Daily (Except Saturday) at 5 P. M.
Saturdays at 12 o'clock

The Wanamaker Store

New York at Play

Everybody plays more or less in Summer-time. Curtailed business weeks, and the universal vacation custom, give days, weeks or months for play.

It is our mission to supply the merchandise of the period. Therefore play things and play clothes take large space in public thought and dominate our advertising. The interest grows with the waning of the week.

Country House Pottery

Hop, skip, jump! It is only a few days since a quantity of decorative pottery from Belgium marched into our Art Room. One-half the collection has been sold already. The quick movement is due to the fitness of the goods for country home decoration.

The material is common clay, the designs are formed by hand, and the strong colors are created by the flowing glaze. Rugged in effect, graceful in form, effective in color—each piece is unique.

To hallway, living-room, porch or stair-landing they are manifestly destined.

Assortment still holds good.

Vases, many sizes, $1.50 to $25.
Candlesticks, $2.50.
Jugs, $1.25 to $3.50.
Figures, $3 to $6.50.

Art Room, Basement.

Men's Belt Bargains

360 Belts. Values yesterday $1, $1.25, $1.50. Your choice today at Fifty Cents. Leathers — pigskin, sealskin, goatskin and patent leather.

Lengths—28 to 44 inches.
Buckles—nickel-plated, gold-plated, gun-metal.

Broadway, Ninth street.

Vacation News of Men's Clothing

It's a judicious dispensation of things, that, just when so many men are starting on their Summer outing, such chances as these should come to freshen up their clothing outfit at these thoroughgoing savings:

Men's Sack Suits, $10

For $13.50 to $15 Sorts

Blue, black and fancy cheviots, and some of the stylish light-colored homespuns. It's a gathering of oddments—you've sailed into sizes, we've sailed into prices. You save $3.50 to $5 a suit on what's left.

Men's $10 Suits at $7.50

Blue Serge Sack Suits—a hundred of them. Can you think of a better Summer suit? Plenty of stout sizes here, and all at a quarter below their first price.

Men's $5 Trousers at $3.50

The Wanamaker Striped Worsted Trousers at $5 are the best imaginable—save you money, even at full prices. Hence the economy's all the greater at $3.50. Medium and dark colors.

Young Men's Suits at $6.50

For $8.50 to $12 Values

The Long-Trouser Suits we make for boys of 15 to 19 years have a distinctive stylishness of their own. Here are a hundred—cheviots in dark and medium colors, including blue. Somebody's going to be gainer by a comfortable saving.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Price-Upsets Among Boys' Suits

A lively house-cleaning squall has struck the stock of Boys' Washable Suits, and there are in consequence some sudden capsizings among prices. Many handsome, jaunty suits that will bring coolness and comfort to the boys on the hot days to come—for they are bound to come—are caught in this shipwreck of values. These facts will interest you greatly:

At $1, worth $2 and $2.50—

Russian Blouse Suits, for the little fellows of 2½ to 6 years. Of chambray and galatea.

At $1.95, worth $3 to $4.50—

Russian Blouse Suits; sizes 2½ to 6 years; of white pique and chambray; handsomely made and trimmed.

At $2, worth $3.75 to $7.50—

Regulation Sailor Suits of fine quality of striped and white galatea and white and fancy pique, in newest and most attractive styles. Sizes 3 to 12 years.

At $2.50, worth $3.50 to $6—

Norfolk and Double-breasted Jacket Suits, of crash, duck, linen and pique; splendidly tailored; for the older boys of 7 to 14 years.

Second floor, Ninth street.

The Shirt Occasion of the Summer!

Men's Negligee Shirts at 50c

For Regular $1 and $1.50 Qualities

During the whole Summer we have been working steadily towards a climax, in our remarkable series of offerings of Men's Negligee Shirts.

Today, thanks to an over-sanguine manufacturer, we are able to present

Six Thousand of the Best Negligee Shirts Ever Offered for Fifty Cents! -:- -:-

—an occasion of utmost importance to every man who wishes to stock up his wardrobe at the rate of *two or three shirts for the price of one!* For every shirt in this splendid gathering was made to sell at a dollar or a dollar-and-a-half.

And their particular beauty is that every pattern is good—no ugly designs, no loud colorings. For the manufacturer held back some of his choicest patterns until late in the season. But the weather disappointed him, and he has sold us his best and entire stock at a figure which makes this astonishingly little price possible.

The shirts are well-made; ample and accurate in dimensions; in all sizes, and each with one pair of detached cuffs.

Ninth street aisle.

White Shirt-Waists

At a Dollar!

Twelve hundred and eighty-seven White Lawn Shirt-Waists bear new prices today. That many women won't share in the good fortune, however. For just at this time reinforcements to one's shirt-waist collection are welcome—even necessary—and these pretty White Waists will go to wise buyers in twos—threes—half-dozens.

For they are all fresh, crisp, and new—of lawn, handsomely trimmed with embroidery and cluster plaits, in five attractive styles.

Regular $1.75 and $2 Waists at

One Dollar Each

You musn't delay, if you want your share.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Unusual News of Women's Neckwear

When the end of a manufacturer's season comes, he often resorts to heroic measures to clean up his stock. These offerings of Women's Summer Neckwear, at amazingly low prices, are an excellent instance of this clearing-out process. They are a manufacturer's samples, all in excellent condition—richly varied, and including many extremely attractive designs of Neckpieces, in the latest styles.

You'll enjoy choosing from them, at these much diminished prices, many a piece to add a dainty touch to your Summer costume:

At 35c, originally 50c to $1.25—

Crepe de Chine Ties, Lawn and Japanese Silk Ties with real hand-made lace ends, and Round and Sailor Collars of Lawn, Pique and embroidery.

At 25c, originally 50c to 75c—

Fancy Silk Automobile Ties and Sailor Collars of Lawn, Batiste, Pique and Embroidery; also Silk-embroidered Lawn Collars, in Eton shape.

Broadway.

About the Parasols

At these new, pleasantly little prices, these dainty Parasols—American, English, French, should have no difficulty in claiming new ownership. It will be a wonder, if old Sol gets in any work at all, with sunfoils as modestly priced as these. Choosing, as to material, color, style of handle, is still most satisfactory. These groups:

Fancy Parasols at $1; reduced from $1.90 to $2.50.
Fancy Parasols at $1.75; reduced from $2.50 to $3.
Fancy Parasols at $2.50; reduced from $3.75 to $7.
French and English Parasols, at $7.50 to $15; reduced from $12 to $37.50.

Broadway.

Girls' Sailor Suits Reduced

Curious thing about a Sailor Suit is that it's just as appropriate on a mountain-top as by the sounding sea. And it's equally pretty and comfortable, wherever it's worn.

Does your little girl need another such suit this Summer? Here's your chance—and hers—for Washable Sailor Suits like these rarely bear such low prices:

At $2, worth $4 to $8

Of galatea, in blue-and-white or red-and-white stripes; chambray or linen; all with collars prettily trimmed with white braid. Sizes 6 to 12 years.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Pretty Dresses for Baby

There's a saving of a quarter to a third in this offering of thin Summer Dresses for babies of 3 months to 4 years, that mothers will do well to pay heed to.

The Dresses are of lawn and nainsook; in guimpe and yoke styles; prettily trimmed with hemstitched plaits, embroidery, ruffles or lace in a number of attractive effects. Skirts are generously cut—and the Dresses are reasonable enough at full prices. Instead they're priced thus:

50c to $2.25 Each

for 75c to $2.75 values.

Tenth street Elevator Counter.

A Hosiery Harvest

That's to say—for you the harvesting, for us the winnowing. We've been sorting over our stock of men's and women's Hosiery—ejecting small lots. Then some shipments arrived late — these join the gathering. A mighty interesting gathering, too—all attractive Summer styles of Hosiery, at an average of Half Price:

For MEN

12½c, instead of 25c—Imported fast tan Cotton Socks—just nine hundred and seventy-two pairs. Of fine firm yarn with double soles and high spliced heels.

15c, instead of 25c—Fast black Lisle-Thread Socks; two pretty patterns of openwork designs. You took over a thousand pairs in less than a day recently of similar styles.

For WOMEN

12½c a pair, instead of 18c and 25c—Fast black Cotton Stockings; regular made, imported. Also tan cotton in assorted shades; fine gage and elastic.

18c a pair, 3 pairs, 50c; were 38c to 75c a pair—Yale blue and cardinal Lisle-Thread Stockings, in new and pretty patterns of openwork ankles and allover openwork.

31c a pair; were 50c—Fast black Lisle-Thread Stockings, with openwork ankles and openwork side clocks; some of the prettiest of this season's designs.

Broadway.

The Sale of Summer Jewelry

No doubt about the success of the Sale of Summer Jewelry yesterday. Women by the hundred selected the pieces they liked from among the scores of attractive designs, to wear with their Summer dresses and shirt-waist suits in country or city. And no wonder, for the jewelry is as effective as it is inexpensive, and all of it is marked

A Third, and More, Under-Price

Today offers equally broad variety—for the collection was most generous to begin with.

There are Brooches, Cuff-pins, Hat-pins, Scarf-pins, Waist Sets, Buckles, Chains, gilt and oxidized; many set with jewels, at 25c to $1, worth 40c to $1.75.

Also Imitation Shell Combs and Barrettes at 15c to 50c, worth 25c to 75c.

Main aisle.

Dainty Printed Cottons 6¼c Yard

Two kinds—Printed Broche Batistes and Printed Embroidered Swiss Muslins. The Batistes are sheer and fine, with Mercerized stripes running through them. They are printed in a variety of pretty designs, in light blue, green, lavender or white grounds.

The Embroidered Swiss Muslins are finely woven, with black scroll effects, polka dots and other neat patterns, printed on white grounds.

Both are regular 18-cent qualities, at

6¼ Cents a Yard

Fourth avenue.

Summer Candies

Ever take home a box of Candy on a hot day, and find a conglomerate mass inside, when you opened it?

That's exactly what *won't* happen to these Hot-weather Candies. They are insulated—armor-clad—against heat and dampness. And they're delicious, too, to nibble on a Summer day.

Jumbles—cherry, walnut, mint, vanilla, cream, chocolate, cocoanut—all wrapped in wax paper, 25c a pound.
Salt-water Taffy, 25c a pound.
Mint Plaits, in tin boxes, 20c box.
Stick Candy, in tin boxes, 20c box.
Clear Fruit Drops, in glass, 10c, 15c, 25c bottle.

And today's special candy—also temperature-proof:

Nut and Maple Cuts, 20c pound

Basement.

Under-Price Store

Floor Below the Street

In our Basement the great ventilating wheel-fans winnow the humidity out of the air. Scores of electric fans keep interior air in motion, flues and other exterior openings keep the drafts going to the outside.

In our Basement you will find light and cleanliness and order—an ideal place for a bargain exchange.

The details printed below should bring you specially. On general principles, respect for your pocket should be the drawing power.

Shoes

Price-hints from yesterday's statements:

Men's Tan Color Oxford Shoes, $1.50—
True present values, $2.50 and $3.

Men's Black Patent Leather Oxford Shoes, $1.90—
True present value, $3.50.

Men's Satin Calf Shoes, $1—
Especially for big boys. True present value, $1.50.

Men's Outing Shoes—
White canvas, $1 from $2. Tan Bicycle Shoes, $1.50; worth $2.50. Rubber-soled Oxfords, 35c.

Women's Tan Shoes, $1—
True present values, $1.50 to $3.

Women's Black Shoes, $1.50—
None worth less than $3. Many of them worth more.

Overstatement concerning Shoe bargains is not needed. The simple truth is remarkable. But such statements are only possible to great commanders in retailing—and they are few.

St. Gall and Plauen Laces Far Below Value

Since we first told you of this remarkable gathering of choice Laces in this season's styles, from St. Gall and Plauen, the various groups—into which you have made considerable inroads—have been rearranged and, in some cases, newly priced.

Today a splendid assortment is ready for you—at *a third to a half* of real values. Women who are planning their own costumes, and dressmakers, should not let this opportunity escape.

The collection includes Point Venise, Imitation Crochet, Batiste, Reponsse, Cluny and Net ground Laces, in edgings, Bands, Galons and Insertions; also some black Chantilly Serpentine Bandings, and a smaller group of Lace and Embroidered Batiste Allovers. Prices:

EDGINGS, GALONS and INSERTIONS—
5c to 15c a yard, worth 15c to 30c.
20c and 25c a yard, worth 35c to 45c.
30c and 35c a yard, worth 50c to 60c.
40c and 45c a yard, worth 65c.
50c a yard, worth 75c.
60c and 65c a yard, worth 85c to $1.
75c and $1 a yard, worth $1.25 to $1.50.
$1.25 a yard, worth $1.75 and $2.
$1.50 and $1.75 a yard, worth $2.25 to $2.75.

BLACK CHANTILLY BANDINGS—
50c and 60c a yard, worth 85c to $1.25.

LACE AND BATISTE ALLOVERS—
50c to $3 a yard, worth $1 to $5.

Dress Goods Remnants

Threefold chances here today to select materials for a Summer dress, skirt, shirt-waist or bathing suit, from remnants of Black and Colored Dress Goods and Wash Cottons. And there's a price-saving of one-third to one-half wrapped up with each purchase:

Cotton Wash Goods. Here's an interesting tableful of Dimities, Madras, Ginghams, Swiss Muslins, and so on; some in full dress lengths, others in waist or skirt patterns. All grades, kinds and colorings are included; and all are reduced *one-third to one-half* of former prices, which in some cases were already reduced.

Black Dress Goods. Silk Grenadines, Veilings, Etamines, Serges and Mohairs, in excellent qualities, for dresses, skirts and bathing suits; reduced *one-third to one-half.*

Colored Dress Goods. Veilings, Henriettas, Albatross, Bedford Cords, in pretty light colorings, for waists, children's dresses or coats. *Half prices,* or near them.

Boys' Washable Sailor Suits, 75c

These Washable Sailor Suits for boys of 3 to 12 years are the very essence of Summer coolness and neatness. So inexpensive, too, that it is an easy matter to buy one, two, or more of them. Of white or linen-striped galatea and percales; in a variety of styles. Small lots bring the price down to 75c, for $1.25 to $2.50 values.

Pleasant Handkerchief News

Who has ever enough handkerchiefs? Seems as though they get lost as readily as pins. It's an easy matter to replenish one's stock, when prices on All-linen Handkerchiefs, for men and women, are as trifling as these:

Women's Handkerchiefs, 85c dozen
Plain white hemstitched Handkerchiefs, of fine linen; with ¼-in. hems; equal to our regular 20-cent quality. The hemming was done in America—that's the only difference, and the reason.

Women's Handkerchiefs, 5c each
Plain white all-linen hemstitched Handkerchiefs; excellent value.

Men's Handkerchiefs, 95c dozen
Plain white all-linen Handkerchiefs; tape border, hemmed; a splendid quality; worth easily 10c each.

Men's Handkerchiefs, 10c each
Plain white all-linen Handkerchiefs, hemstitched; full size; assorted widths of hem. Formerly 12½c each.

India Linon Rarely Low-Priced

Every woman knows India Linon—that fine, sheer cotton fabric that is so ideal for underwear, linings, children's garments, and the like.

Then fancy what an unusual opportunity this is, to get

A 24-yard piece for $1.25

or for *five cents a yard!* The Linon is sold only by the piece—and, at this price, it is a wise idea to lay by a surplus supply.

Other White Goods, too, are here, in Remnants from one yard to ten; all substantially reduced.

Seersucker Petticoats, 35c

You would guess 75c as their value, if you didn't see the price-tag. Pretty stripes—blue-and-white, pink-and-white, black-and-white. Deep gathered ruffle. **35 cents each.**

Women's Gloves—15c

Neat, practical, comfortable—and so little priced! Gloves of Lace Lisle, in black or white, at *fifteen cents a pair!*

Women's Neckwear Low-Priced

Two surprisingly low-priced groups of women's Summer Neckwear are here today. They are Silk Automobile Ties, Lace Net Ties, and Lawn, Pique and Batiste Collars.

At 10c, formerly 25c and more
At 15c, formerly 35c and more

You'll find some of them a trifle mussed—not seriously, however.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets

To Keep Sweet Use SPIRO POWDER

Kills the odor of perspiration on body, armpits and clothing. Try a free sample. At druggists or by mail. Full size box, price 25c. SPIRO COMPANY, Niagara Falls, N. Y.

The main point is this:—If you pay more than $2.50 for a good Goodyear Welt Shoe, YOU PAY TOO MUCH! Ask your retailer for Shoes bearing this trade-mark

GOODYEAR WELT
TRADE-JAMES MEANS $2.50 SHOE-MARK

The JAMES MEANS SHOE for men has been known and approved by the public for 24 years. It is the first shoe ever put on the market at a retail price fixed by the manufacturer. It is the only widely known Goodyear Welt shoe for men which has ever been retailed at $2.50. It is made in medium weight Lace Bals., Box Calf and Vici Kid on Metropolitan Last, also Vici Kid Bals., on Civitas Last. Also Vici Kid Oxfords on Metropolitan Last. On all these styles the sizes run from 5 to 11, widths 3, 4, 5 and 6. Half sizes on all widths.

Retailers are supplied with these goods directly from the factory. Orders are filled on the day of their receipt. If your nearest retailer cannot supply you send us a postal card giving his name and address as well as your own.

Dept. H,—JAMES MEANS COMPANY, BROCKTON, MASS.

B&K FOR SALE

We have about 600 Blue Serge Sack Suits that we want to sell to appreciative buyers.

$10 a suit;—were more.

Good reasons for selling and satisfaction guaranteed.

Apply to owners.

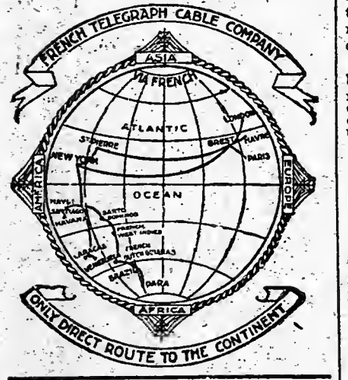
TILL 1 P. M. SATURDAY.

Browning King & Co

Cooper Square West, New York (Nearly opposite Cooper Union)

BROOKLYN: FULTON STREET AND DEKALB AVE

FRENCH TELEGRAPH CABLE COMPANY



Amusements.

MANHATTAN BEACH

TO-DAY at 3:30 P. M. SHANNON'S 23D REG'T BAND
TO-NIGHT AT 8 P. M. PAIN'S ANCIENT ROME and GRAND FIREWORKS.
TO-NIGHT at 9. SATURDAY MATINEE at 4
PRIMROSE & DOCKSTADER'S MINSTRELS
TO-MORROW: MILITARY DAY.
23d REGIMENT DRESS PARADE, 5 P.M.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evgs. at 8:15. Mat. Sat. at 2:15. Sam S. Shubert and Nixon & Zimmerman's A CHINESE HONEYMOON The English Musical Sensation by Danco & Talbot

HERALD Square Theatre. MATINEE SAT. Management Sam S. Shubert. A. H. Chamberlyn's Elaborate Production of THE DEFENDER

MADISON SQ. Roof Every Eve. Garden. 7:30 to 12. Adm. 50c
GREAT SUCCESS! Japanese Comic Opera. JAPAN BY NIGHT THE MIKADO Japanese Imperial Troupe.
Geisha Girls, Japanese Novelties, d'Aquin's Orch.

FLOATING ROOF GARDEN Fare, 50c.
Every Ev. St. Grand Republic, Fri. Excepted. Conterno's 14th Regt. Band and Vaudeville. Leave W. 129th St. 8 P. M., W. 20th St. 8:30 P. M., Battery 9 P. M.

TERRACE GARDEN 58th & 59th Sts., Near Lex. Av.
TO-NIGHT. Auber's "FRA DIAVOLO."

KNICKERBOCKER Thes. Ev. 8:15. Mt. Sat. 2:15 The Wild Rose
12th Week Lederer's gaiety

KEITH'S B'way and 14th 30—GREAT ACTS—30 PRICES 25c. and 50c. BEST SHOW IN TOWN

PROCTOR'S 125th St., 2d St., FIFTH AVENUE OPEN
BIG COMEDY & VAUDE. ALL SUMMER.

PARADISE—ROOF GARDENS 42d St., B'way & 7th Av. Ev. 8:15. 20 Vaudeville Celebrities. Bargain Mat. (50c) Wed. & Sat.

CHERRY BLOSSOM GROVE. CHAPERONS & VAUDEVILLE Last Week of the Chaperons. Bargain Mat. Saturday in theatre.

DUSS Summer nights. Band Carnivals. Mid Arctic Breezee. Evs. 8:15. Columbus Ave. & 66th St.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX.—New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. Orchestral Concerts & Vocal Soloists

The Turf.

Brighton Races DAILY AT 2:30
MUSIC BY LANDER.
Reached by All Coney Island Routes.

BIG SHOWING MADE BY TRUST COMPANIES

New York Institutions Have Resources of $1,078,212,685.

The Increase Over Last Year Is $111,184,000—Details of the Reports Made to the State Banking Department.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 24.—The prediction that the aggregate resources of the seventy truet companies organized under the laws of New York and doing business in this State would reach $1,000,000,000 hy their reports to the State Banking Department on July 1, 1902, has not only been fuifilled, but the resources are $78,212,685 better than a billion. This is a wonderful showing, the increase over the aggregate resources on Jan. 1, 1902, being $108,800,000, and over July 1, 1901, $111,184,000.

The stock investments show an increase over Jan. 1 last of $27,984,000 and over July 1, 1901, of $9,182,000. The amount loaned on collateral increase during the first six months of this year was $63,228,000, and for the year $76,396,000.

In the liabilities a hig change has come about in the items "deposits in trust" and "general deposits." A large proportion of the former have been covered into the latter. The surplus fund is nearly $4,000,000 less than on Jan. 1, 1902, and nearly $6,000,000 smaller than a year ago. The capital stock item shows a gain of $4,000,000 over Jan. 1, 1902, and of nearly $6,000,000 during the twelve months.

The profits, interests, commissions, &c., increased $4,000,000 for the year, and the interest paid for the same period increased $2,000,000. The dividends for the first half of 1902 were larger by $854,000 than during the first half of 1901.

Following are the aggregates of the figures contained in the reports made by the trust companies on July 1, 1902, compared with previous periods:

RESOURCES.

	—Statements for July 1— 1902.	1901.	On Jan. 1, 1902.
Bonds and mortgages	$49,325,064	$43,862,482	$45,483,010
Stock investments	218,806,182	209,624,054	190,822,965
Loaned on collaterale	603,436,621	527,040,175	540,206,706
Loaned on personal securities	48,523,130	42,524,584	41,907,300
Overdrafts	34,201	74,234	52,290
Due from banks and brokers	2,850,435	2,594,287	5,978,925
Real estate	11,504,501	10,667,196	10,747,441
Cash on deposit	118,496,875	107,388,854	111,187,065
Cash on hand	10,481,712	8,814,223	9,858,702
Other assets	14,754,211	13,958,304	18,147,208
Total resources	$1,078,212,685	$966,528,398	$969,393,644
LIABILITIES.			
Capital stock	$53,225,000	$47,450,000	$49,125,000
Surplus fund	70,857,185	76,743,013	64,706,907
Undivided profits	42,888,463	21,648,715	39,882,284
Deposits in trust	120,581,968	866,629,844	852,218,122
General deposits	766,419,729	435,888,252	440,718,602
Other liabilities	24,210,339	18,168,573	22,657,728
Total liabilities	$1,078,212,685	$966,528,398	$969,393,644
SUPPLEMENTAL.			
Profits, six months	$26,470,819	$22,159,857	$44,973,188
Interest paid, six months	10,920,813	8,954,850	18,878,883
Expenses, six months	5,046,892	2,713,521	5,917,142
Dividends, six months	3,924,000	3,068,000	6,306,000
Deposits with interest	822,613,613	734,880,786	721,614,436
Invested in bond and mortgage, 6 months	35,367,120	29,628,852	56,490,418
Mortgages paid or sold, six months	31,528,665	26,610,666	51,726,242

ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD TO BE REORGANIZED

Various Controlled Lines to be Merged Into One System.

Choctaw and Gulf and the Cedar Rapids Road Embraced in the Proposed Plan—A Stock Rise of 10 Points.

The Chicago, Rook Island and Pacific Railroad Company is about to undergo a thorough financial reorganization, so it was learned yesterday. The exact details of this plan were not forthcoming yesterday, but enough has leaked out to warrant the statement that the scheme will include the consolidation into one system of all the various lines which are now controlled hy the company.

Details of this plan, which has been under consideration for some months, and which is now receiving the finishing touches at the hands of the attorneys of the road, will, it is expected, be announced on next Monday, after a meeting which is to be held on that day. The first inkling of the proposed plan came to the public generally in a semi-official announcement which was put out by one of the Wall Street news bureaus yesterday afternoon, and which said:

"The Directors of ths Rock Island Railroad will, on Monday or Tuesday of next week, suhmit to the stockholders of that company a very important plan concerning the road. Just what the plan provides for the Directors and officials refuse to state at this time.

"They do say, however, that it does not concern the Atchison Railroad, but it will be of such a nature that the stockholders will be at once satisfied that their holdings are actually worth considerably more than the present market price. The plans are now in the hands of the counsel of the company."

It is understood that under the nsw plan there will be an issue of new honds as well as of new preferred and new common stock, the old securities to be retired into the strong box of the new company. The amounts of the new issues will probably be announced on Monday.

The various lines will be known as the Rock Island System, and under this name will he included all the recent acquisitions, such as the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf and the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern, as well as the old lines which make up the present company. It is also reported that the acquisition of another road may he announced, but as to this no confirmation, official or otherwise, was obtained yesterday. W. B. Leeds, President of the road, is in Chicago, and the Moores, who control the property, are at their country homes.

It is understood that the plan will increase the value of the Rock Island securities, and this in turn is said to explain the sensational rise in Rock Island stock yesterday, which at one time touched 200—an advance of 10 points. There was a subsequent reaction, but nevertheless the stock closed with a net gain of 7¼ points, at 197½. At the same time the rights advanced to above 12.

The Rock Island, as at present constituted, consists of about 6,500 miles of road. Of this the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific proper has 3,509 miles, the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern 1,276 miles, the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf 702 miles, the Chicago, Rock Island and Texas 122 miles, and various small lines 500 miles.

The outstanding capitalization of the system of lines is:

	Funded Debt.	Capital Stock.
Burlington, C. R. & N.	$15,805,000	$7,121,700
Chicago, R. I. & Pac.	71,081,000	75,000,000
Choctaw, O. & G.	15,785,000	14,800,000
Total	$102,671,000	$96,921,700

The capital stock of the Rock Island was only recently increased from $60,000,000 to $75,000,000, but the new stock has not been issued yet.

THE LATIMER MURDER CASE.

Police Declare They Have Not Abandoned Search for the Murderer.

Their hope that the Coroner's inquest into the matter would develop something of value for them to work on being unrealized, the Brooklyn police, after more than three weeks of fruitless investigation, find themselves as much in the dark as ever as to the identity of the slayer of Albert C. Latimer. The case appears to have reached a dead standstill.

The police, however, assert that they have by no means abandoned the search for the murderer, and that although the results obtained thus far have been anything but encouraging they are not without hope of ultimately clearing up the case.

McQUEEN OUT ON $5,000 BAIL.

His Counsel's Father Furnishes Bonds for the Anarchist.

PATERSON, N. J., July 24.—William McQueen, who was arrested about two weeks ago charged with "inciting to riot" in Paterson on June 18, was arraigned before Judge Scott in this city this morning and held in $5,000 bail to appear at the September term of court.

Philip Geyer, a wealthy resident of Haledon, a suburb of this city, furnished the bonds, the reason being, it is said, that his son, R. G. Geyer, is counsel for McQueen.

After McQueen had been released he started for New York.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Stix, Baer & Fuller Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; W. Headington, carpets; 458 Broadway.

Mosbacher, George, Oakland, Cal.; dry goods; 130 Greene Street.

Saks, L., Birmingham, Ala.; clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Lorsch, George E., & Brother, Pittsburg, Penn.; G. E. Lorsch, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Whitney, W. M., & Co., Albany, N. Y.; W. M. Findlay, cloaks and suits; 335 Broadway; Hotel Normandie.

Liepold Brothers, Selma, Ala.; J. Liepold, notions and jewelry; Hotel Vendome.

Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; L. A. Davidson, millinery; 57 White Street.

Whitney, W. M., & Co., Albany, N. Y.; F. Sherman, domestics, notions, jewelry, millinery and gloves; 335 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Goldenberg Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; J. M. Goldenberg, dry goods; Grand Hotel.

Lilienthal & Gassenheimer, Montgomery, Ala.; S. Gassenheimer, clothing; Hotel Imperial.

Hennesy, D. J., Mercantile Company, Butte, Mont.; F. E. Churchill, clothing and hats; 621 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Epstein, J., Baltimore, Md.; H. Kaufman, dry goods; Hoffman House.

Kaufman & Co., Richmond, Va.; I. Kaufman, millinery, silks, and ribbons; J. I. Kaufman, dry goods; 622 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Williams & McAnulty, Scranton, Penn.; J. S. McAnulty, carpets; J. R. Williams, carpets; Hotel Imperial.

Griggs, H. H., Company, Cleveland, Ohio; H. H. Griggs, lace curtains and upholstery goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Tennis, O. B., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; O. B. Tennis, flowers; Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Johnson & Wilbur Mercantile Company, Colorado Springs, Col.; M. H. Wilbur, domestics, linens, notions, and furnishing goods; Hotel Navarre.

Holtzman, H., & Sons, Columbus, Ohio; L. H. Holtzman, upholstery goods; Criterion Hotel.

Scowcroft, John, & Sons, Company, Ogden, Utah; J. Scowcroft, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.

Minneapolis Dry Goods Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; O. J. Griffiths, carpets; 454 Broome Street.

Donaldson, William, & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; W. S. Patton, furnishing goods; 2 Walker Street.

Farwell, J. V., Company, Chicago, Ill.; E. C. Harmon, notions, furnishing, and fancy goods; W. E. Rice, dress goods; 115 Worth Street.

May Company, Cleveland, Ohio; C. E. Carleson, hosiery; 65 Fourth Avenne.

Wasson, H. P., & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; E. P. Clancey, housefurnishing goods; 335 Broadway.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA.—John Hayes Hammond, Boston; Joshua Hale, Boston.

IMPERIAL.—Ex-Judge W. M. Titus, Massachusetts; ex-Congressman G. T. Bradley, Connecticut.

GRAND. — Major J. C. Muhlenberg, United States Army.

NAVARRE.—Capt. W. G. Haan, United States Army; Capt. V. G. Jndson, United States Army.

MANHATTAN.—Horace R. Morehead, Pittsburg.

MURRAY HILL.—Congressman C. N. Fowler, New Jersey.

SAVOY.—J. R. Barr, New Haven; I. Nathan, St. Louis.

GILSEY.—T. H. Benedict, Danbury, Conn.; Fletcher Ramsey, Boston.

VICTORIA.—George Partridge, London; C. J. Ashlin, London.

HOFFMAN.—Milton Daily, Chicago; Charles Bliss, San Francisco.

ALBEMARLE.—State Senator Frank M. Higgins, Olean, N. Y.

FIFTH AVENUE. — Ex-Senator Frank Hiscock, Syracuse.

ROCK ISLAND DIRECTORS' OFFER TO STOCKHOLDERS.

Will Recommend 4 Per Cent. Bonds Equal to Present Holdings at Par, Also New Stock.

Through the readjustment of the securities of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, the Moore Brothsrs and their immediate followers, W. B. Leeds, and D. G. Reid, will clear up $20,000,000 in the immediate future, and within twelve months will be in the way of making an additional $20,000,000. The presnnt capital stock of the Rock Island, including the last new issue voted, is $75,000,000. The Board of Directors of the road at their meeting here next week will recommend to the shareholders the conversion of this stock into new securities, consiating of honds, preferred and common stocks.

As the plan now stands stockhoiders will be offered 4 per cent. general mortgage bonds equal to par of their hoidings, together with an amount of new preferred and new common stocks.

Earnings of the Rock Island are at the rate of $11,000,000 a year. To pay the interest on the $75,000,000 of 4 per cent. bonds will reqnire $3,000,000, leaving $8,000,000 applicable to the new preferred and common stocks. The preferred will he entitled to 4 per cent. as a minimum, though to how much more as a maximum is not known.

The Moores, Reid, and Leeds control the majority of the $75,000,000 stock in the company. They have, therefore, about $38,000,000, or 380,000 shares. Their stock was acquired at a price believed to average $145 a share. The stock sold to-day at 200, which would give the majority hoiders a profit of $55 a share. This is equal to $20,900,000, or, in round figures, $21,000,000.

Increased Lehigh Train Equipment.

In order to better accommodate the increasing travel on its Buffalo-Chicago Express, which leaves New York daily at 9:30 A. M., the Lehigh Valley Railroad has added to the equipment of this train another Pullman parlor car between New York and Buffalo.

Dolgeville Railroad Sold.

UTICA, N. Y., July 24.—The Dolgeville Railroad was sold to-day at Herkimer on a mortgage foreclosure. It was hid in for the bondholders by Michael H. Cardozo for $260,000.

No Mandamus Against Mr. Stewart.

Justice Hall, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, denied the application of Richard S. Newcombe, a taxpayer, for writs of mandamus to compel Peres M. Stewart, Superintendent of Buildings, to carry out the provisions of the Building Code by using materials which are absolutely fire-proof in the construction of certain buildings now in course of erection. Mr. Stewart having specifically denied the allegations made against him.

Visit Our New Restaurant.
For palatable and dainty luncheons, prompt and courteous service, at moderate prices. Everything in season deliciously prepared and served in a delightfully cool and comfortable Dining Room.

Adams Dry Goods Co

Sixth Avenue. 21st and 22d Sts.

At Our Soda Fountain and Candy Dept.!
Nesselrode Pudding, Broadway Sundays. Trilby Glace, Tutti Frutti, Blaque Glace, Bisque Tortoni, Ices and French and American Ice Creams served at small tables, at per portion....10c.
Ice Cream Soda—with Crushed Fruits and Pure Fruit Juices—best in the city, at, per glass....5c.

Friday and Saturday will be clean-up days in our great July Clearing Sale of

Men's and Boys' Summer Clothing!

Only SIX days from inventory and we find ourselves face to face with the imperative fact that it is our settled policy "NEVER TO CARRY OUR MEN'S OR BOYS' CLOTHING FROM ONE SEASON TO ANOTHER." Consequently we have marked down our entire stock—utterly regardless of cost or value—to extraordinary reductions, as the following items will indicate:

Men's and Youths' Fine Summer Suits, that were $10.00, $12.00 and $13.50, consisting of cheviots, cassimeres, black clay worsteds (Sacks and Cutaways) and homespuns. Suits are beautifully made and trimmed—many half lined, light and dark colors—most trousers have belt straps. Sizes 34 to 42 . . . . . $6.00 A Suit.

Men's Outing Flannel Coats and Trousers, were $7.50 and $9.00 . . . . . $5.75
For business and outing purposes here are ideal summer suits. French and Outing Flannel Coats and Trousers; light and dark colors; sizes 34 to 46; regulars and stouts.

Men's and Youths' $3.00 and $3.50 Fine Worsted and Wool Crash Outing Trousers Reduced to $2.00
In handsome stripes and dark patterns, stylishly cut and finely made, all have belt straps; the wool crash trousers have patented indestructible turn-ups.

Men's and Youths' $10.00 Blue Serge Suits, reduced to $6.95
A pure worsted serge, indigo dye, absolutely fast color; beautifully made and trimmed; coats full serge lined; trousers with belt straps; sizes, regulars and stouts, 34 to 46.

Men's and Youths' Washable Vests, $2.50 and $3.00, reduced to $1.95
Thousands of white and fancy washable vests were sold this season. MANY MORE WILL BE SOLD THIS FALL. We offer exceptional values to close out small lines Friday and Saturday.

Mothers will appreciate the values we are offering in Boys' Summer Shirts and Washable Suits and Trousers.

Our Great July Clearance Sale of Boys' Fine Clothing furnishes an opportunity to purchase Boys' Fine School and Vacation Suits for LESS than HALF regular value. Look at the following big reductions:

BOYS' DOUBLE BREASTED 2-PIECE SUITS—Sizes 8, 9, 10 years, only $1.50
BOYS' NORFOLK SUITS, Jackets and Pants, sizes 3 to 10 years, only . . . . .
BOYS' GRAY FLANNEL SAILOR SUITS, sizes 3 to 8 years, only . . . . .
All reduced from $2.00, $2.50 and $3.00.

BOYS' DOUBLE BREASTED 2-PIECE SUITS, 7 to 15 years $2.00
BOYS' VESTEE SUITS, 3-piece, with vests, 4 to 10 years . . . . .
All reduced from $3.50 and $4.00.

BOYS' FINEST SPRING SUITS, 7 to 16 years, only . . . . .
BOYS' NORFOLK JACKET SUITS, 4 to 9 years, only $2.75
BOYS' SAILOR SUITS, 3 to 9 years, only . . . . .
All reduced from $4.50 and $5.00.

BOYS' WHITE DUCK WASHABLE KNEE PANTS—Worth from 50c. to $1.50; ages 3 to 6 years 35c
BOYS' WASHABLE KNEE PANTS—Newest materials, extra good values, sizes 3 to 12 years 29c

BOYS' WHITE DUCK WASHABLE SAILOR SUITS! Beautifully braided—sizes 3 to 10 yrs. BOYS' WASHABLE RUSSIAN BLOUSE SUITS! Galatea—very popular; sizes 2½ to 6 yrs. BOYS' GALATEA WASHABLE SAILOR SUITS! Fancy light and dark colors—sizes 3 to 11 yrs. Former prices $1.50 to $1.75 . . . . . 98 Cents for Choice

NORTHWEST MERGER CAUSES LETTER WRITING

Mr. Lamb Desires Delay Until He Returns from Europe.

Peter Power Summoned as a Witness—The Act of the Subpoena Server Aroused Mr. Lamb—Mr. Stetson's Letter in Reply.

Francis Lynde Stetson, counsel for the Northern Pacific Railway Company, and George Alfred Lamb, the attorney through whose efforts Peter Power achieved notoriety as plaintiff in the suit against the company to prevent its merger in the Northern Securities Company, had a passage-at-arms yesterday, the weapons being letters.

The cause of the exchange of pleasantries was the question as to whether or not Peter Power should be placed on the witness stand as a witness against himself, pursuant to a subpoena said to have been served on him by a subpoena server from Mr. Stetson's office.

The letters referred to were given out by Mr. Lamb yesterday afternoon. According to Mr. Lamb, a subpoena server accosted Peter Power in front of Mr. Lamb's office yesterday and asked him if he was Mr. Peters. Power said "No," and walked on, but the subpoena server threw the papers at him. Power let them drop unheeded, but he told Mr. Lamb about the incident, and the latter dispatched a letter to Mr. Stetson, asking that the matter be permitted to go over till Fall, as he, intended to sail for Europe to-morrow. The subpoena cited Peter Power to appear before the referee on Tuesday next to testify.

In answer to the request Mr. Stetson replied as follows:

Power vs. Northern Pacific.

July, 1902.

George Alfred Lamb, Esq., 135 Broadway, City:

Dear Sir: Your letter of this instant has just reached me—one hour after the service of a subpoena upon Mr. Peter Power in front of your office.

I am always desirous to accommodate counsel, but in this particular matter it is impossible for me to comply with your present request. You will remember that ever since March I have several times requested the production of Mr. Power and have had your promise to produce him. Early in June I received the promise of your honorable Minnesota associates that Mr. Power would be produced for examination in accordance with your promise, and I received their statement that upon June 23 you had answered that Mr. Power had recently been married, that he was on his wedding trip, that he would be back in about three weeks, and that his testimony could then be taken. Judge Lancaster then advised us that he had written you, telling you that he had notified us that the testimony of Power would be taken on his return from the wedding trip, before a Notary by stipulation.

Accordingly, I waited for three weeks specified by you, and then upon the 14th of July wrote you asking that you fix a time and place on or before July 30, at which it would be convenient for you to produce Mr. Power for examination. Instead of availing yourself of this opportunity to fix any one of the sixteen days thus open to you, you postponed for eight days any reply to my letter, and upon the 23d wrote me that the matter would have to go over until Fall. Immediately upon the receipt of that letter I answered you that this would not be satisfactory, and called upon you to conform to your promise, asking you to answer immediately.

Not hearing from you yesterday, I took proceedings which have resulted in the obtaining of an order for the examination of Mr. Power and the service of a subpoena for his attendance upon Tuesday next, which is the earliest day practicable if we are to proceed before the Examiner. However, I have no desire to interfere with your trip to Europe, and as the examination of Mr. Power is not likely to be of great length, I am willing to take the examination at any hour upon to-morrow (Friday) before a Notary, thus enabling you to depart on Saturday.

The fact that this matter is not to be taken up until the eve of your departure is certainly not due to me, but is due wholly and exclusively to your continued failure to comply with my repeated requests for the earlier production of Mr. Power.

I am always happy to reciprocate the courtesy of counsel; but with the most earnest effort to do so, I am unable to recall that I have asked and received any extension of such courtesies from you. Indeed, the incidents connected with the service of Mr. Morgan last Spring were hardly such as to call upon me for special consideration, and I trust that you will not permit action to be governed by the memory of that circumstance.

It is our intention and expectation to bring this cause on for hearing before the date that you have assigned for your return from Europe; and it is impossible for us longer to postpone the taking of the testimony of your client, who, as I am informed, has been at your office and in your company during several days last past.

I am, your obedient servant,

FRANCIS LYNDE STETSON.

After the receipt of that letter Mr. Lamb sent the following letter to Mr. Stetson:

New York, July 24, 1902.

Francis Lynde Stetson, Esq., 15 Broad Street, New York City.

Dear Sir: I have just received your letter of even date. I regret very much that in view of the many matters which I have to attend to prior to my sailing that it is impossible for me to take up the Northern Pacific matter until my return, and I must ask you, therefore, to hold this matter until then. As I have previously advised you, I shall be back in New York by Sept. 15, and there is no possible detriment that can occur to the defendant by reason of the delay in taking Mr. Power's testimony until then. I am very much surprised that you press this matter upon me at the last moment of my sailing, and I am quite sure that upon reconsideration of this matter you will be willing to await my return to this country.

Mr. Power has been connected with this office continuously for the last six months, and you could have served him with a subpoena at any time without taking any occasion to do so upon the very eve of my departure.

I note your reference to the serving made upon Mr. Morgan. This service was made the earlier and usual form, because I understood Mr. Morgan to be a transient of the usual type. Had I then been aware of the high and noble character which he possesses I should not have permitted an ordinary process server to serve him in the usual manner. Being unaware of this, I merely gave instructions to my process servers to make service upon him in any way that appealed to them as expedient, and this having been done, I could not, as a matter of plain honesty, repudiate the successful action in serving Mr. Morgan in his own home.

The last paragraph of your letter states your "intention and expectation" to bring this case on for hearing before my return to this country. I cannot permit this and must ask you to hold the case until my return. Very truly yours,

GEO. ALFRED LAMB.

After he had made public the letters and the preceding incidents Mr. Lamb was asked whether he would produce Peter Power. Mr. Lamb gazed at Peter, who was present, and said: "I don't know. Shall I, Power?"

Power, who is a youth with a light growth of hair on his upper lip, replied weakly, but cheerfully: "Anything you say, Mr. Lamb; what you say goes."

Mr. Lamb smiled and then said:

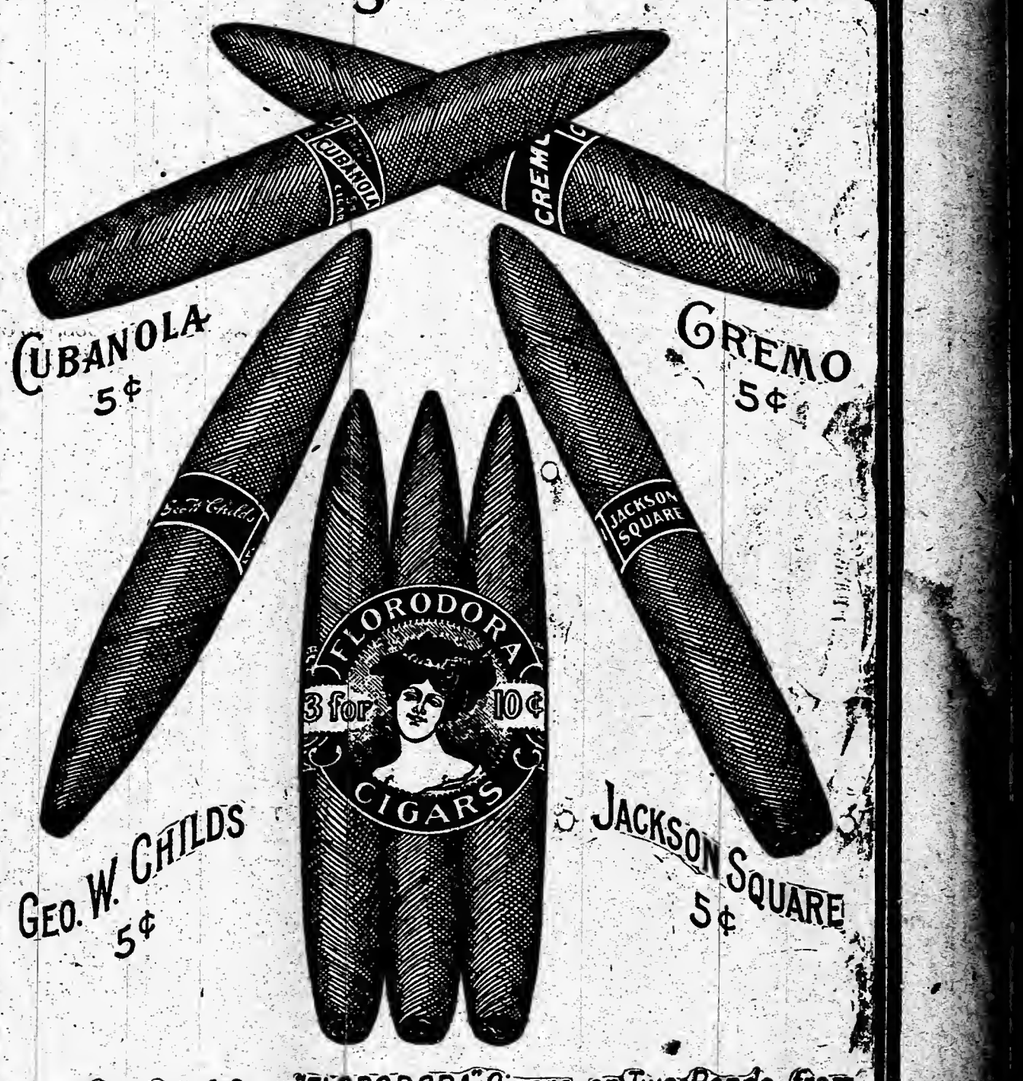
"Well, I don't know. I never promised to produce him. I don't think I will produce him. The subpoena calls for Tuesday, but the service was not legal. I want to sail on Saturday. Now I don't want to have this thing interfere with my first holiday in five years. But if they make too much of a howl I'll produce him and three or four more witnesses, and I'll give them more than they want.

"Regarding Mr. Power's marriage, well, that's a private matter, and we must ask you to excuse us. We don't want to say anything about that."

"I just want to add," he concluded, "that Power is studying law in my office—ten hours a day—and he has been with me in court often, in fact, he was twice in Minneapolis with me, and if they did not serve him because they did not know him, they were the only ones that did not. They were not smart enough, I suppose. Everybody else knew it. Why, when we were in Minneapolis Power was photographed fifty times a day."

A member of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., when informed of Mr. Lamb's point of view, seemed chagrined, but declined to talk about the matter.

The largest selling brands of Cigars in the world!



One Band from "FLORODORA" Cigars or Two Bands from "CUBANOLA," "CREMO" "GEO. W. CHILDS" or "JACKSON SQUARE" Cigars are of same value as one "SWEET CAPORAL" CIGARETTE BOX FRONT.

REDEEMED AT 217 7TH. AVE. NEAR 23RD ST. NEW YORK.

Valuation of Detained Pearl Necklace.

The pearl necklace that has been detained at the Custom House pending an investigation as to whether or not it should be seized because its owner, Mrs. L. Harrison Dulles of Philadelphia, did not declare it, was viewed yesterday by Gen. Mindel, the jewel expert of the Appraiser's Stores. He said that he thought the price said to have been paid for the necklace—$12,800—was a fair valuation of it.

Freeholder Qualification Assailed.

Before Justice Hall yesterday a motion was made to test the constitutionality of the law of 1902, which requires that a man must be a freeholder to be eligible to appointment as a Deputy Tax Commissioner. The motion was in the form of an application for a peremptory writ of mandamus to compel the Municipal Civil Service Commission to admit to the civil service examination for the post in question John W. Ivory, who is a veteran, but not an owner of real estate. Michael J. Kelly argued that the Legislature went beyond its powers in imposing a property qualification, and that as the applicant is a veteran he is entitled to preference. W. B. Crowell, in opposition, contended that the case was analogous to the requirement that Commissioners in public improvement cases be freeholders. Justice Hall reserved decision.

Expired in the Prison He Liked.

George Towne, familiarly known as "Old George" in the Tombs, or City Prison, died yesterday in that institution from heart disease. He had spent the best part of twenty years within the walls of the Tombs. So much did he get to love the prison that it was often suspected that he allowed himself to be apprehended for vagrancy or on some other minor charge simply in order that he might be incarcerated again.

Plans of the (New) Federal Sugar Co.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 24.—Col. George A. MacFarlane, of Honolulu has given out information here about the plans of the Federal Sugar Company, recently formed with $30,000,000 capital, and with C. A. Spreckels, youngest son of the sugar magnate, as President. Mr. MacFarlane says the company will establish refineries in all the large cities from Philadelphia to San Francisco, and in Honolulu. It is also planned to unite with the sugar beet growers in the West.

SECRETARY ROOT SAILS FOR EUROPE

Gens. Porter and Wood Also Passengers on La Savoie.

They Talk of the Army and Navy Manoeuvres, Cuba, and American and French Prosperity.

The French liner La Savoie, which sailed yesterday for Havre, had on board Secretary of War Elihu Root, who will join his family at Carlsbad; United States Ambassador to France Gen. Horace Porter, who is returning to his official duties in Paris, and Gen. Leonard Wood, who goes to witness the German naval and military manoeuvres which will take place in August and September.

Speaking of the coming naval and military tactics in connection with the attack on the approaches to New York Harbor, and other manoeuvres along the Atlantic Coast, Secretary Root said that all insids information would be withheld from the press.

"The conditions," he said, "will be the same as in actual war, or at least as nearly so as we can make them, and the attitude of the Government toward the press will be the same as toward anybody else not connected with the army or navy. A strict censorship will be exercised over press dispatches."

In reply to questions, Mr. Root said that he had not heard that Gen. Wood was to be placed in charge of the construction of the Panama Canal. He said also that the proposal to extend the North River pierbead line 200 feet further into the Hudson had not reached the War Department.

"I am going abroad for a rest," said Mr. Root, "and to see my family, who are now in Carlsbad. In a half hour from now I shall have forgotten whether I am a Secretary of War or a lawyer, or anything in fact but a man who is taking a good rest. I shall return about Sept. 6."

Gen. Wood, who visited Oyster Bay on Tuesday to say good-bye to the President, said his call was purely a social one, and that no state affairs had been discussed.

"I am going to see the German army manoeuvres," he said, "and I shall meet Gens. Young and Corbin in Berlin. I believe this is the first time that the United States has been specially invited to send representatives to the military tactics, although an Attaché usually has followed the manoeuvres.

"What do I think of conditions in Cuba? Well, I have always been in favor of granting Cuba reciprocity, and I am now more firmly convinced than ever that the conditions demand it. It is purely a question of money, and if we don't give the Cubans reciprocity they will go abroad for their market.

"About the postal frauds? I think that that matter has been settled, and in regard to Major Rathbone, you may say for me that I never yet knew anybody who was convicted of a crime accept his sentence with good grace.

"Before going to Germany, I shall leave my family in Biarritz. I shall return in October, and shall then be at the orders of the War Department."

Ambassador Porter said he hoped that his next absence from home would not be so long.

"I am amazed at the wonderful stridee the United States has made in every direction during the past five years," he remarked. "France, too, is prosperous, her people happy and imbued with the most friendly feelings toward America and Americans."

Aside from expressing pleasure at the retention of M. Deicassé as Minister of Foreign Affairs in the new French Cabinet, he would not discuss politics or international affairs.

William Nelson Cromwell, who le of the counsel for the Panama Railroad and the Canal Commission, was another passenger on La Savoie. "I am glad," he said, "that the Government avoided a colossal mistake by choosing the route they did. The legalities in connection with the transfer of titles will take only a few months, and I anticipate no hitch in the proceedings."

Mehem Ouardi, who was the object of much attention on account of his flowing robes and gay turban, and who has a record of having saved many lives in the Sahara, and Jacques Inaudi, the "mental mathematical marvel," were also passengers on the French liner.

HORSE SHOW OPENS AT LONG BRANCH.

Largest First Day Attendance in the History of the Monmouth County Association.

noon, and attracted the largest first day attendance in the history of the Monmouth County Association's functions. The hotels and cottages were deserted, and the promenade about the track was thronged with fashionably attired women, who were thoroughly conversant with all the horse show talk. The lawn, stables, and all available places were crowded with horses and traps of every kind. There were many coaching parties on the ground.

There were thirteen events on the program me. The first was called shortly after 2 o'clock. The requirements were that the animal should stand over fifteen hands, and not exceeding 15.3. C. C. Minzesheimer's bays Lady May and Haughty were the only exhibits. The other events were:

Harness horses, staillons, mares, or geldings over 15 hands and not exceeding 15.3.—Won by A. A. Housman's Royal Swell, a seal brown gelding, 15.1½ hands, 8 years old.

Saddle Horses, not having taken a first prize under saddle at the National Horse Show in the last three years—Won by Mrs. John Gerken's Mistress Nell, a b. m., 14.2 hands, 6 years old.

Judging eleven ponies in harness, to be driven by children not exceeding twelve years old—Won by Mrs. John Gerken's Doncaster Model, b. s.

High Steppers, hock action also considered, not exceeding 15.1 hands—Won by Dr. John L. Wents's Lord Brilliant, ch. g.; Lehman Strauss's Murrite, b. m., second; Dr. John L. Wents's Lord Golden, ch. g., third; Mrs. John Gerken's Foxwood, ch. c., fourth.

Roadsters to be shown in wagons—Won by A. A. Housman's Kitty Clon, br. m.

Harness horses, pair, not exceeding 15.1 hands—Won by De Cernea Stable's Othelo, blk. g., and the Arab Chief, blk.

Ladies' saddle horse, not exceeding 15.3 hands, to be ridden by ladies—Won by Harry T. Peters's Ace of Spades, blk. g.

Road team, the wheelers not to exceed 15.1 hands, four-in-hands; to be shown before a coach or body brake—Won by Walter Watson, Jr.'s, four; second prize given to J. Campbell Thompson's four; Jerome Siegel's four, third.

Best combination harness and saddle horse—Won by Mrs. John Gerken's Vaubun, b. m.

Pair of horses over 15.3 hands—Won by J. Campbell Thompson's two, The Gentleman, w. g., and Yea Thomas, b. g.

Hunters and Jumpers, to carry between 120 and 175 pounds to hounds; to be shown over the regular jumps—Won by Charles Pfizer's Junior York, b. g.

LOCK-OUT AT BIG BUILDINGS.

Result of Attempt to Enforce a Rule of the Carpenters' Union.

The District Council of the Brotherhood of Carpenters appointed a committee yesterday to confer to-day with Superintendent Remington of the George A. Fuller Company, with a view to the settlement of a lock-out on two buildings for which the firm is the general contractor. The structures are the Saks building, on Sixth Avenue and Thirty-third Street, and the Macy building, at Broadway and Thirty-fourth Street.

The trouble began by the union trying to enforce a rule against working for "lumpers," as people to whom contracts are sublet are called, by refusing to work for Contractor Jackson, to whom the floor-laying contract was sublet. The firm locked out all the other carpenters, 200 in number, until the trouble can be settled. No question of wages or hours of work has come into the quarrel.

JUDGE JACKSON FINDS STRIKERS IN CONTEMPT

Laborers Cannot Conspire to Induce Others to Quit.

President Mitchell Says the Decision Imperils the Rights of All Americans in the Courts.

PARKERSBURG, West Va., July 24.—Judge Jackson rendered his decision in the "Mother" Jones contempt cases this morning. The conclusion reached was that all the defendants had violated the injunction and were guilty of contempt of court. Sentence in the case of "Mother" Jones was postponed, also in the cases of the four foreigners who cannot speak English. Thomas Haggerty was given ninety days in jail, and the other five defendants sixty days each. The opinion supported the right of the courts to use injunction and the right of laborers to work when they wish to do so without interference from organized labor or any other source.

Judge Jackson in his decision said: "What is an injunction? Is it the exercise of an arbitrary power by the courts of the country, or is it a power that has been recognized from a very early date as one of the branches of administrative justice? I answer this question by affirming that the ordinary use of the writ of injunction is to prevent wrongs and injuries to persons and their property, or to reinstate the rights of persons to their property when they have been deprived of it. It is the most efficient, if not the only remedy, to stay irreparable injury and to punish those who disobey the order of a court granting the writ. In the language of the text writers, it is prohibitory and restitutory.

"It is a mistaken idea to suppose that the courts of this country abuse this writ. In my long experience on the bench I cannot recall a single occasion when any court, either Federal or State, ever abused it in what is known as strike questions. It is true that our courts have been criticised severely by persons who are inimical to the use of it, and they have denounced the courts for governing by injunction. But this criticism is so obviously unjust to the courts that it is unnecessary to enter into a defense.

"I do not question the right of the employes of this company to quit work at any time they desire to do so, unless there is a contract relation between them and the employer, which should control their right to quit. At the same time I do not recognize the right of an employer to coerce the employes to continue their work when they oesire to quit.

"While I recognize the right for all laborers to combine for the purpose of protecting all their lawful rights, I do not recognize the right of laborers to conspire together to compel employes, who are not dissatisfied with their work in the mines, to lay down their picks and quit their work without a just or proper reason therefor, merely to gratify a professional set of agitators, organizers, and walking delegates, who roam all over the country as agents for some combination, who are vampires that live and fatten on the honest labor of the coal miners of the country, and who are busybodies, creating dissatisfaction among a class of people who are quiet, well disposed, and who do not want to be disturbed by the unceasing agitation of this class of people.

"In the case we have under consideration these defendants are known as professional agitators, organizers, and walking delegates. They have nothing in common with the people who are employed in the mines of the Clarksburg Fuel Company.

"The strong arm of the court of equity is invoked in this case, not to suppress the right of free speech, but to restrain and inhibit these defendants, whose only purpose is to bring about strikes by trying to coerce people who are not dissatisfied with the terms of their employment, which results in inflicting injury and damage to their employers as well as the employes.

"The right of a citizen to labor for wages that he is satisfied with is a right protected by law, and is entitled to the same protection as free speech, and should be better protected than the abuse of free speech in which the organizers and agitators indulge in trying to produce strikes."

In suspending sentence upon "Mother" Jones for contempt, Judge Jackson stated that she had been found guilty of contempt, but as she was posing as a martyr he would not send her to jail or "allow her to force her way into jail." He said he would hold conviction over her, and if she again violated the injunction he would sentence her heavily.

The Hungarians claimed they had not understood the injunction, and were released upon the promise not to violate it again. The Austro-Hungarian Consul at New York was here to represent them. Including those arrested later, there were twenty-four Hungarians released in the same manner.

Counsel for the imprisoned miners are preparing for habeas corpus proceedings in the United States Court of Appeals at Richmond, Va., alleging Judge Jackson had no jurisdiction in the cases of "Mother" Jones and her associates. John J. Coniff of Wheeling and one of the counsel of the miners will leave at once for Richmond to present habeas corpus papers. He says the proceedinge here were brought not by the Clarksburg Fuel Company, but by a bondholder, and for that reason an ouster will be asked.

While the sentencee given to-day are considered severe, it is anticipated that Judge Jackson will deal even more firmly with W. B. Wilson, Secretary of the United Mine Workers, who has also been held in contempt, but who is at his headquarters in Indianapolis. District Attorney Blizzard to-day filed an affidavit that Secretary W. B. Wilson violated the restraining order of June 10 by making an inflammatory speech at Parkersburg July 7, and another at Fairmont, July 8, and asked the court for his arrest. Judge Jackson made the order that Wilson be arrested and brought within the jurisdiction of his court.

Thomas Haggerty, who was given ninety days, was a prominent organizer. He lives at Reynoldsville, Penn. Rice and Morgan are also organizers and members of the Board of United Mine Workers. Rice lives in Dubois, Penn., and Morgan in Massillon, Ohio.

CHICAGO, July 24.—President John Mitchell of the United Mine Workers of America said to-day that Judge Jackson's decision would be laid before President Roosevelt at once with protests, and that the President would be asked to intercede in behalf of American citizenship. The cases will be carried to the United States Supreme Court, President Mitchell said: "The decision imperils the rights of all Americans in the courts."

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 24.—Secretary W. B. Wilson of the miners received a telegram this afternoon from Parkersburg informing him that a warrant had been issued there for his arrest on the charge of making inflammatory speeches in disregard of the court's injunction. Mr. Wilson expects a Deputy Marshal will come here for the purpoee of taking him before Judge Jackson at Parkersburg.

STRIKE ON SECOND BRIDGE.

Sympathy for Strikers in Philadelphia Will Cause Delay on Williamsburg Structure.

A sympathetic strike was started yesterday on the new Williamsburg bridge when about 300 ironworkers and painters belonging to the Housesmiths' and Bridgemen's Union went out because men in the employ of the Pennsylvania Steel Company struck in Philadelphia. The strike put work on the bridge at a standstill.

A delegation of walking delegates from the Philadelphia branch of the union arrived here yesterday and conferred with walking delegates of the New York branch of the union. The men struck after the noon hour.

The strike occurred at a time when the Roebling Company was hurrying its work so that the Pennsylvania Steel Company could begin the work of laying the river roadway.

ONE MINE STARTED UP.

Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company Operating One Colliery at Coaldale.

TAMAQUA, Penn., July 24.—The Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company to-day resumed operations at its No. 12 mine, one of the largest collieries in the region. The move of the company was unexpected.

No. 12 breaker is located at Coaldale, between Pottsville and Mauch Chunk. The work of operating the colliery was started by the hoisting of some few cars of coal that had been loaded inside previous to the strike, and this was dumped into the breaker, and with the means of the improved machinery and the non-union hands, including many of the bosses and engineer corps, the breaker was kept running. This is the nearest approach to the operation of a colliery that has yet been made anywhere since the big strike commenced.

Few of Crystal Brothers' Workers Out.

Contrary to report, only a few of the employes of Crystal Brothers, manufacturers of dress skirts at 570 Broadway, have gone out on strike. It was said that about 150 persons had thrown up their work, but the firm said yesterday that the number did no exceed twenty persons. M. Crystal said that the dissension occurred because the firm declined to reinstate one of the bands who left for no sufficient reason, and that there was absolutely no dissatisfaction in regard to wages or working hours in the factory.

Essex County Assessments for Strikers.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., July 24.—The Relief Committee of the Essex Trade Council reported to-day that at least $2,500 is to be raised weekly for the benefit of the striking coal miners. All of the labor unions in Essex County are to be assessed.

Nixon Yard Strike Ended.

ELIZABETHPORT, N. J., July 24.—The 200 ship carpenters and joiners who went on strike at Lewis Nixon's shipyard yesterday morning returned to work to-day. They explained their action by saying that the man to whom they objected had resigned and that there was therefore no reason for continuing the striks.

HATASOO WON THE OAKS.

A. Featherstone's Filly Easily First for the Brighton Stake.

The misleading qualities of stable information never were demonstrated better than in the race for the Brighton Oaks, the single atake event on the programme at the Brighton Beach race track yesterday. When the entries for this race were announced the public generally and the betting public particularly selected the fast filly Hatasoo from the stable of A. Featherstone as the winner and nine out of the ten visitors to the track were prepared to back Hatasoo at any price approximating even money. There were "tips" in plenty on the seven other runners in the race, however, this number including an added starter in Lady Holyrood, and the betting on Hatasoo at the opening price of even money had hardly begun when the news went out that the fast black filly was lame and the stable had decided to let her run for the stakes unbacked.

From that moment the odds against Hatasoo began to soar, and only the start of the race stopped the increase in the price against her at 5 to 2, while Sister Juliet was the best backed of the several that were supported to beat Hatasoo. The tip that was circulated was correct in that the stable did not back Hatasoo, for the black filly was sore and seemed anything but her real self as she went to the post, but by one of the chances of racing, she warmed out of this the moment she took her place at the post, and went on and ran about the best race of her life, winning in a gallop after running a mile in 1:40. For the first three-quarters Lady Holyrood was the pacemaker, with Hatasoo second, but on the last turn Hatasoo went on. The race then was over, Hatasoo winning about as she pleased, while Sun Shower, who started at a long price and trailed until the leaders grew weary, moved up and got the place in handy style by two lengths from Ascension.

In the course of the afternoon four favorites finished first, but as one of these was a 1 to 20 chance, the real results showed three choices first for the betting crowd. In the opening event one of the real "good things" of the meeting was pulled off, when Athiana, backed at 10 to 1, went out in front and won all the way. In the sixth race, Bluff, from the stable of State Senator P. H. McCarren, carried a plunge bet for his owner and won cleverly after making most of the running. The weather was fairly pleasant, the track good, and the attendance large. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds, weights ten pounds below the scale, with penalties; five furlongs. J. J. White's Athiana, br. f., by Atheling-Galliana, 110 pounds, (Odom,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 5, won by a length and a half; Julius Fleischmann's Irascible, br. c., 112, (J. Martin,) 12 to 1 and 5 to 2, second by a length from J. Grant Lyman's Monte Carlo, 112, (Bullman,) 8 to 1 and 8 to 5, third. Time—1:01. Prediction, Anna Daly, and Benefit also ran. Winner trained by the owner. Value to the winner, $760.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances, scale from $2,000 down to $500; one mile and a sixteenth. The Pepper Stable's Pearl Finder, b. f., 3, 89 pounds, (Redfern,) 11 to 10 and 1 to 5, won handily by two lengths; P. H. McCarren's Clonmell, h. c., 3, 99, (Rice,) even and 1 to 5, second by a head from J. R. Keene's Satsuma, b. m., 106, (Doggett,) 12 to 1 and 8 to 5, third. Time—1:47 3-5. Princess H., Great American, and Waterton also ran. Winner trained by C. Davis. Value to winner, $840.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds, beaten non-winners at the Brighton Beach meeting, weights fifteen pounds below the scale, with penalties; one mile and a furlong. Green B. Morris's Homestead, h. c., by Candlemas-Sweet Home, 111 pounds, (L. Jackson,) 1 to 20 and out, won easily by twenty lengths; W. C. Daly's Trump, b. c., 111, (Miles,) 25 to 1 and 2 to 5, second, by twenty lengths from H. H. Upham's Outsider, ch. g., 108, (Nelson,) 40 to 1 and 7 to 5, third. Time—1:56 4-5. Only three horses ran. Value to the winner, $950.

FOURTH RACE.—The Brighton Oaks, for fillies three years old, penalties and allowances; one mile. A. Featherstone's Hatasoo, blk. f., by Albert-Hoodoo, 124 pounds, (O'Connor,) 11 to 5 and 4 to 5, won easily by two lengths; Jere Dunn's Sun Shower, ch. f., by Applegate-Sunny Slope, 106, (Rice,) 25 to 1 and 10 to 1, second by two lengths from Charles Orr's Ascension, b. f., by Ben Strome-Adara, 106, (Redfern,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:40. Femesole, Barouche, Sister Juliet, Adelaide Prince, and Lady Holyrood also ran. Winner trained by J. Bauer. Value to the winner, $2,700.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap for two-year-olds; five and a half furlongs. Frank Farrell's Minotaur, b. c., by Eon-Mermaid, 112 pounds, (J. Martin,) 6 to 5 and 1 to 3, won easily by a length and a half; J. R. and E. P. Keene's Maxine, b. f., 110, (Shaw,) 4 to 1 and 6 to 5, second by a length from J. Grant Lyman's Tantains Cup, b. c., 120, (Odom,) 11 to 2 and 9 to 5, third. Time—1:08. Niaxus, Red Knight, and Burgundy also ran. Winner trained by Thomas Welch. Value to the winner, $570.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; scale from $1,500 down to $500; one mile and a sixteenth. P. H. McCarren's Bluff, b. c., 4 years, by St. Blaise-Satisfaction, 106 pounds, (T. Burns,) 11 to 5 and 2 to 5, won easily by four lengths; Andrew Miller's Animosity, ch. f., 4, 96, (Shea,) 2 to 1 and 7 to 10, second by a head from P. J. Miles's Loone, ch. g., 4, 103, (L. Jackson,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, third. Time—1:47. Choate, Scotch Boy, Misadventure, Pat Hetteringer, Prince Rough Rider, Golden Cottage, Fair Knight, and Lone Fieberman also ran. Winner trained by F. Taylor. Value to the winner, $880.

SEVENTH RACE.—For fillies and mares three years old and upward; selling allowances; scale from $1,000 down to $500; six furlongs. M. Byrnes's Flirtineen, ch. f., 3 years, by Mariner-Flirt, 97 pounds, (Redfern,) 3 to 1 and even won in a gallop by six lengths; Andrew Miller's Tchula, b. f., 3, 92, (Shea,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, second by a neck from J. Grace's Annie Grace, b. m., 5, 108, (Doggett,) 40 to 1 and 12 to 1, third. Time—1:14. Amy A., Wissendine, Aminte, Ninonia, Neither One, Hebron, and Onduris also ran. Winner trained by owner. Value to the winner, $630.

Entries for Brighton Beach Races.

FIRST RACE.—Highweight Handicap, for all ages; six furlongs. Wealth, 130 pounds; Sadducee, 123; Ben Mac Dhui, 122; Caller, 118; Belle of Lexington, 116; Rossignol, 113; Torchlight, 112; Lord Pepper and Cauldling, 110 each; The Pride of Surrey, 107, and Dinna Forget and Chiron, 106 each.

SECOND RACE.—For maidens, two years old, selling, all to be sold for $800, special weights; six furlongs. Northern Light, Fullback, Napoleon, Michaelmas, Mr. Dingle, Embarrassment, John A. Scott, Bandmore, and Frank Karrick, 107 pounds each; Dolly Hayman, Epidemic, Adele Harding, Kilmorie, Pearl Diver, and Ithan, 104 each; Garter Buckle, 103; Mennenfield, 102; Sweet Jane and Squid, 99 each, and Handspinner, 96. Also eligible to start, Candareen, 96.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances, scale from $2,000 down to $500; one mile and a sixteenth. Prince Richard, 112 pounds; Black Dick, 110; Handicapper, 104; Dr. Clark, Cogswell, and Mosketo, 103 each; Philippine, Rosesignol, Baffled, and Outsider, 101 each; Georgia Gardner, 96. Frank McKee, 94, and C. Rosenfield and Stevedora, 86 each.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a quarter. Francesco, 115 pounds; Tom Kenny, 114; Cuspidor, 100; Sadie S., 92.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, beaten nonwinners at the Brighton Beach meeting, weights ten pounds below the scale, with penalties and allowances; five furlongs. Africander, 122 pounds; Mackay Dwyer and Ringdove, 112 each; Blue and Orange, 107; Bobblnet, 104; Mount Kisco, Semper Vivax, Hackensack, and Damon, 102 each; Bright Girl, Queen Boula, Tioga, and Maintain, 99 each.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances, scale from $2,000 down to $500; one mile and a sixteenth. Sportsman, 116 pounds; Petra II., 108; Prince Richard, 106; Black Dick, 104; Mercer, 103; Philippine, 101; [illegible]

LARCHMONT YACHT RACES

Warm Contest Between the Schooners Muriel and Elmina.

PROFESSIONAL SKIPPER WON

Mineola Again Beat Yankee and Rainbow in the Annual Race Week Regatta on the Sound.

Charles Smithers had hard luck with his schooner yacht Muriel in the race of the Larchmont Yacht Club on Long Island Sound yesterday. He had a well-earned victory almost in his hands and lost only by a narrow margin and after a series of accidents that would have dismayed any less plucky yachtsman.

Mr. Smithers sails his own boat, and the persistent enthusiasm with which this season he has sailed race after race against the professional skipper Capt. "Bob" Dennis, in the Elmina, only to be as regularly second across the line at the finish, has excited the admiration of all yachtsmen. Everybody has been hoping that his turn might soon come, and there was general joy when yesterday he led the way aronnd in his class from start to finish over a thirty-mile course. In the end the Muriel was five seconds ahead of the Elmina, elapsed time, after one of the hottest races and one of the most exciting finishes that has been seen on the Sound for many a long day. But the Elmina gets seventeen seconds time allowance from the Muriel, and so won by twelve seconds.

The schooners started at 11:40. The Quissetta was entered, but she jammed her centreboard Wsdnesday and had to be taken to City Island for repairs.

ELMINA'S CLOSE VICTORY.

So the race was a duel. On the signal the Muriel was first over the line, breaking out a reaching jib topsail and a topmast staysail as she went over. She was in good windward position. Capt. Dennis did not succeed in placing the Elmina well. He had to cross outside the stakeboat and returned and got away finally with a handicap of 1 minute 40 seconds. He never succeeded in wholly making up that loss, and had it not been for the accident to the Muriel he would have been hopelessly left behind, for Skipper Smithers outgeneraled him at all points.

Six miles out in the Sound the boats turned the first mark in this order: Muriel, 12:15:20; Elmina, 12:17:10, the Muriel having gained a few seconde on the leg. Soon after rounding this mark the Muriel lost her fore topmast. The stick snapped jnst below the halyard block. In consequence of this mishap she could no longer carry her jib topsail or foremast stay sail. Quickly the wreck was cleared away and a main topmast staysail was set and served very well on the wind. On this leg the Muriel lost a little, for the second mark was turned as follows: Muriel, 12:53:07; Elmina, 12:54:05. On the third leg, a run to the home mark, the crippled boat was nursed along very well, but lost a little more, as these figures of the turn at the home stakeboat show: Muriel, 1:12:39; Elmina, 1:13:12. The difference between the two boats being only 33 seconds.

At the first mark of the second round the time was, Muriel, 1:49:49; Elmina, 1:50:50, a little gain for the dismasted boat. In the second reach into Hempstead Bay the Elmina was able to pick up a few seconds, the time at the second mark being: Muriel, 2:26:30; Elmina, 2:27:00. Down the last leg the two yachts came almost abreast. The Muriel had her epinnaker boom set on the main mast and managed to hold her own. Both boats luffed and gybed, and the Muriel got to the windward so that she received first benefit from the wind which had now got around to the southeast. In one of the gybes the spinnaker boom of the Smithers' boat and the spinnaker was split. The undismayed skipper kept the sail hoisted in parts, and in this fashion crept down to the finish line, gybed, and crossed five seconds ahead, not enough to save the race. It was a gallant fight, with the honors to the vanquished.

The three seventies, Mineola, Yankee, and Rainbow, had it out with each other again. Although the Mineola won, it was a close race, and for a good part of the time over the thirty miles of the ground that were traversed, the three boats were very close together. At the start, at 11:35, the yachts came to the line from the south, and the Mineola crossed in the windward berth 18 seconds after the signal was given. The Rainbow came along 30 seconds after the signal and the Yankee 41 seconds after. It was a close reach on the starboard tack to the mark, six miles away. The boats were well heeled over in the wind that was blowing ten to twelve miles an hour from the south. They did not lay their course direct, but for nearly half an hour indulged in a luffing match by which none seemed to get any advantage.

They rounded the mark as follows: Mineola, 12:11:00; Rainbow, 12:12:10; Yankee, 12:12:49. Reaching along the Long Island shore into Hempstead Bay, the Rainbow bettered her chances, closing up on the Mineola and keeping in a good weather position. She had up a baby jib, which seemed to help her, for the big jib topsails that the Mineola and the Yankee carried made them pay off somewhat. At the second mark they were timed: Mineola, 12:45:43; Rainbow, 12:46:16; Yankee, 12:46:57. Both boats had picked up on the leader. At the homs mark it was seen that the Yankee had gained a little more on the three-mile run, the time being Mineola 1:05:30, Rainbow 1:06:07, Yankee 1:06:26.

On the second round Capt. Barr began to get the worst of it for the Mineola. He turned the first mark at 1:38:39, while the Rainbow turned at 1:40:25, and the Yankee at 1:40:28. It looked as though the Yankee was good for second place at least. Soon after rounding the jib topsail of that boat was split and a baby jib had to be set in its place. That seemed to give her better speed, for she walked away from the Rainbow and came closer to the Mineola, the time of turning the second mark being: Mineola, 2:11:32; Yankee, 2:13:07; Rainbow, 2:13:59. At this finish the Mineola was ahead of the Yankee 1 minute 28 seconds, and ahead of the Rainbow 2 minutes 45 seconds.

Three courses were sailed. That for the schooners, the seventies, and the sixty-raters was six miles east three-quarters north to the middle of the ground; six miles southwest five-eighths west to a buoy off Prospect Point, Hempstead Bay, and three miles north-northwest to the home stakeboat off Larchmont, two sailed over, making the total distance thirty miles. That for the 43, 36, and 30 foot sloops was four miles east to the middle of the ground, four miles southwest to the White Spa buoy in Hempstead Harbor, and three miles north-northwest to the home stakeboat, twice sailed over, making the distance twenty-one and a half miles. For the raceabouts and other small boats the distance was eleven miles, twice over a course, two miles east to the middle of the ground, two miles southwest, and one and a half miles north-northwest to the home mark. For all the boats it was a close reach on the first leg of the course, a close reach on the second, and a run home with spinnakers boomed out to port.

The wind was south by west at the start and strong. Later it shifted to southeast and south by southeast, and fell of somewhat.

The summaries follow:

SCHOONERS—CLASS D.

65 to 75 feet racing length. Course, 30 miles. Start, 11:40.

Boat and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Elmina, F. F. Brewster	2:45:50	3:05:50
Muriel, Charles Smithers	2:45:45	3:05:45

SLOOPS—CLASS H.

70 to 80 feet racing length. Course, 30 miles. Start, 11:35.

Mineola, August Belmont	2:29:28	2:54:28
Yankee, J. Rogers Maxwell	2:30:46	2:55:46
Rainbow, Cornelius Vanderbilt	2:32:18	2:57:18

SLOOPS—CLASS I.

60 to 70 feet racing length. Course, 30 miles. Start, 11:45.

Neola, George M. Pynchon	Disabled	
Westamoe, Henry P. Lippitt	2:49:45	3:04:45

SLOOPS—CLASS L.

36 to 43 feet racing length. Course, 21¼ miles. Start, 11:50.

Dorwina, C. V. Brokaw	2:34:51	2:44:51
Effort, F. M. Smith	2:55:40	3:05:40
Challenge, W. T. Foote, Jr.	2:40:30	2:50:30
Mira, C. L. Poor	2:38:30	2:48:30

SLOOPS—CLASS M.

30 to 36 feet racing length. Course, 21¼ miles. Start, 11:55.

Prowess, F. D. King	[illegible]	
Spasm, F. D. King	[illegible]	

SLOOPS—CLASS N.

25 to 30 feet racing length. Course, 21½ miles. Start, 11:55.

Mimosa, Trenor L. Park	3:06:11	3:14:11
Marguerite, O. H. Jennings	3:08:00	3:13:00

SLOOPS—CLASS P.

21 to 25 feet racing length. Course, 11 miles. Start, 12.

Chingachgook, E. A. Stevens	2:10:11	2:10:11
Pixie, E. L. Hopkins	2:03:40	2:03:40

SLOOPS—CLASS R.

Under 18 feet, racing length. Course, 11 miles. Start, 12:05.

Cricket, H. C. Pryor	2:09:05	2:04:05
No. 52, ——	2:08:04	2:03:05

SLOOPS—CLASS Q.

18 to 21 feet racing length. Course, 11 miles. Start, 12:05.

Gazabo, N. P. Vulte	2:12:00	2:07:00
Neola, J. R. Johnson	2:06:38	2:01:38

RACEABOUTS.

21 feet racing length. Course, 11 miles. Start, 12:00.

Rogue, A. Bryan Alley	2:04:50	2:04:50
Mavis, C. L. Pirie	2:03:42	2:03:42
Scamp, A. Pirie	2:04:15	2:04:15
Indian, J. R. Maxwell, Jr.	2:02:50	2:02:50
Hobo, Trenor L. Park	2:00:10	2:00:10

LARCHMONT 21-FOOT CLASS.

Course, 11 miles. Start, 12:00.

Adelaide, J. J. Dwyer	2:03:30	2:03:30
Hourl, J. H. Esser	2:09:05	2:09:05

AMERICAN YACHT CLUB ONE-DESIGN CLASS.

Course, 11 miles. Start, 12:00.

Jolly Tar, S. Howland	2:08:15	2:03:15
Rascal, S. C. Hopkins	2:03:15	2:03:15
Howdy, Walnwright	2:05:15	2:03:15
Cricket, Howard Willetts	2:03:40	2:06:40
Kid, O. Harriman, Jr.	2:02:22	2:02:22

MANHASSET BAY ONE-DESIGN CLASS.

Course, 11 miles; start, 12:05.

Lambkin, S. W. Roach	2:24:23	2:19:28
Firefly, Guy Standing	2:25:18	2:20:18
Mist, J. H. Alker	Did not finish.	
Arizona, G. A. Corry	2:28:32	2:23:32

NEW ROCHELLE ONE-DESIGN CLASS.

Course, 11 miles; start, 12:05.

Caper, P. L. Howard	2:22:55	2:17:55
Knave, R. W. Bavier	2:20:04	2:15:04
Deuce, L. D. Huntington, Jr.	2:20:41	2:15:41
Ace, W. N. Bavier, Jr.	2:21:35	2:16:35

ARDSLEY CLUB ONE-DESIGN CLASS.

Course, 11 miles; start, 12:06.

Scoot, Morgan Cowperthwsit	2:31:16	2:26:16
Ping-Pong, Denning & Campbell	2:31:04	2:26:04

The winners were the Elmira, Mineola, Weetamoe, Mira, Spasm, Marguerite, Pixie, Adelaide, Kid, Hobo, No. 52, Lambkin, Knave, Ping-Pong, and Neola.

In the 43-foot sloop class the Mira won on time allowance, her corrected time being 2:43:33, and that of Effort 2:45:32.

GRAND CIRCUIT HARNESS RACES

Close Finishes and Fast Time Characterized the Meeting at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, July 24.—Three favorites and an outsider won at the Grand Circuit meeting to-day, the races being characterized either by close finishes or sensational tims. Darwin was the selection for the opening race, and Lord Marsh was the second choice. The showing made by the Geers entry in the first two heats caused a break of the money toward him. He was all in after the first half of the third mile had been raced, and then caught the flag on the next trip. Wentworth loomed up in the third heat, and was able to outfoot Darwin, always the contender.

Daphne Dallas was made the favorite in the 2:11 pace, with Dick See as a strong second. Ths pace was terrific all the way, and all seemed lost to the Dallas mare after she was nosed out of the third heat. Chs chased Casconda out in the fourth heat, and then won in the fifth by beating him in the stretch.

Favorite Ansella clipped a second off her record to win the initial heat of the 2:10 trot, and repeated in exactly the same time. There was a hard fight for the place. Summary:

2:2; Class, Trotting.—Purse, $3,000; three in five.

Wentworth, blk. g., by Superior, dsm by Highland Chief, (Jones)	7	3	1	1	1
Darwin, g. g., (McHenry)	4	2	2	2	2
Miss Brock, b. m., (Nuckols)	2	4	6	6	5
Hallie Hardin, ch. m., (McGuire)	8	7	3	3	4
Boralimas Brother, b. h., (Marsh)	6	8	5	5	3
Gold Bug, b. g., (Stewart)	9	8	4	4	6
The General, ch. g., (Ketcham)	5	5	7	7	dr
Lord Marsh, ch. g., (Geers)	1	1	8	dis	
Aunt Rose, g. m., (Stinson)	3	9	dis		

Time—2:14¾; 2:11½; 2:12; 2:13¾; 2:13¾.

2:11 Class, pacing.—Purse, $1,200; three in five.

Daphne Dallas, b. m., by Quartermaster-Kitty Lambert, (Kenney)	1	1	2	2	1
Casconda, b. m., (Wilson)	8	3	1	1	3
You See, b. m., (Irwin)	2	5	3	3	2
Don Riley, b. g., (Hudson)	10	10	8	4	2
Carthage Girl, blk. m., (Merrifield)	2	4	5	5	4
Rose Bud, ch. m., (Nuckols)	7	8	7	6	5
Donna McGregor, br. m., (Kirby)	5	7	9	7	dr
Dick See, h. h., (Lyman)	9	6	6	dr	
Shorty, ch. g., (Borne)	9	6	8	dr	
Pat Wilkes, h. g., (Wright)	4	9	dis		
Berdina, b. m., (Davis)	dis				
Maggie Hubbard, b. m., (Grant)	dis				

Time—2:07¼; 2:07¼; 2:05¾; 2:09¼; 2:07¾.

2:10 Class.—Trotting; purse, $1,500; two in three.

Ansella, b. m., by Antrim-Hazel Kirk, (Sanders)	1	1	
Aggie Medium, b. m., (McCarthy)	2	2	
Dan Wilkes, ch. g., (Kitchel)	3	3	
Charley Mc, blk. g., (Rayb

MR. LOW'S WEEKLY TALK

Local Improvements Discussed, with a Suggestion.

An Unpaid Assessment for Improvement, the Mayor Says, Should Be a Charge as a Mortgage on the Property.

Mayor Low handed out yesterday in typewritten form for publication another of the so-called weekly "talks" on matters of public interest. The questions involved in public and local improvements were discussed at length, and Mayor Low advocated the paesage of laws which would make unpaid assessments for improvements a mortgage on the land. The statement is, in part, as follows:

"Improvements that are paid for by the city at large, like the East River bridges, nre usually spoken of ae public improvements. Those that are paid for by the property benefited are called local improvements.

"The city's relation to local improvements is understood by few, and it seems to me worth while to try to make it clear. To do so I will take a simple illustration. When, as a student, I entered Columbia College in 1886, which was then on the corner of Madison Avenue and Forty-ninth Street, Madison Avenue wss not paved above Forty-second Street. Those who go up and down the avenue now, with its good pavement, never stop to think how the pavement got there. The first pavement of the avenue was a local improvement, which was met hy assessing the cost of the improvement on the lots fronting on the avenue on both sides of the street. Now it is clear that if all the property owners had wished this pavement to be laid when it was laid, and if all had been able and willing to pay their share of the cost, they could have paved the street themselves without calling upon the city to act as their agent. It would only have been necessary to comply with the city's requirements as to grade and the like.

"But for various reasons a great body of property owners never can agree to furnish the money for such an improvement at the same time. Sometimes, when the work is small and the owners are few in number, such work is done by the property owners themselves, but always when the work is large, and generally even when it is small, the work can be done at all only through the agency of the city, because only the city has the power to assess the property benefited for its share of the cost. In other words, only the city can compel unwilling property owners to pay their share of the cost, and only the city can help property owners who are weak financially to provide their share of the cost by charging it upon the property benefited.

"In the City of New York, when a street has once been paved at the expense of the abutting property, it is repaved at the expense of the public.

"This process, however, of lending the city's credit for carrying on local improvements to be paid for by the property benefited leads to some of the most troublesome questions connected with the City Government. It is troublesome because it is full of capacity for inflicting hardship both upon the property owners and upon the city.

"Property owners are injured (1) because the work is often done slowly and poorly and expensively; (2) because the assessment is often unreasonably delayed, and they are compelled to pay an unreasonable amount of interest; (3) because such improvements are often made in advance of the need.

"The city suffers, on the other hand, because the property owners, taking advantage of any and all of these defects, often succeed in throwing the whole or a great part of the cost of such improvements upon the city at large.

"There are two things that need to be done to improve the general situation as to local improvements: Somewhat by better legislation, and more, perhaps, by better administration, the property owner must be assured that the assessment which he is called upon to pay contains no element of injustice. On the other hand, the city must be equipped with power to collect, without fail, what is its just due. I favor the passage of a law based on the old arrears law of Brooklyn, modified in this important respect, that the city be given authority not to sell the title of the land to secure its claim, as was formerly the case in Brooklyn, but to charge the land with a valid mortgage to the amount of its claim. Such a modification of the law will sufficiently protect the city, while it will avoid such possible hardship to property owners, who for any reason, may have failed to pay their taxes or assessments. I owe this valuable suggestion to Mr. Haag of the Controller's office. With such an amendment to the law relating to the collection of assessments I think the city could, in many cases, safely and properly levy assessments by instalments.

"Next week I shall hope to speak on the city's transportation problem, including, in particular, the Brooklyn Bridge and the New York Central Railroad."

CHANGES IN CONSTITUTION.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 24.—The Secretary of State is engaged sending to the newspapers throughout the State advertisements of the proposed amendments to the Constitution, passed in concurrent resolution by the last Legislature and to come up for action by the Legislature which assembles in January. There are five of these proposed amendments. Two of these propoee to amend Article VI., the judiciary article. The wording of one of these is:

Section 24.—At the general election next after the adoption of this amendment, there shall be elected, and thereafter as the offices become vacant through expiration of term or otherwise, by the electors of the Second Judicial District two Justices of the Supreme Court in addition to the Justices of that court now in office in said Judicial District. The Justices so elected shall be invested with their offices on the first day of January next after their election."

The other proposes as follows:

The Legislature may from time to time increase the number of Justices in any Judicial District, except that the number of Justices in the first or second district or in any of the districts which the second district may be divided, shall not be increased to exceed one Justice for each 80,000 or fraction over 40,000 of the population thereof, as shown by the last State or Federal census or enumeration, and except that the number of Justices in any other district shall not be increased to exceed one Justice for each 60,000 or fraction over 35,000 of the population thereof as shown by the last State or Federal census or enumeration. The Legislature may erect out of the Second Judicial District as now constituted another judicial district and apportion the Justices in office between the districts, and provide for the election of additional Justices in the new district not exceeding the limit herein provided.

Article XII. it is proposed to amend by providing as follows:

The Legislature may regulate and fix the wages or salaries, the hours of work or labor, and make provision for the protection, welfare, and safety of persons employed by the State or by any county, city, town, village, or other civil division of the State, or by any contractor or sub-contractor performing work, labor, or services for the State, or for any county, city, town, village, or other civil division thereof.

In relation to the payment of debts of the State it is proposed to amend Article VII. as follows:

Section 11.—The Legislature may appropriate out of any funds in the Treasury moneys to pay the accruing interest and principal of any debt thereafter to be incurred, or any part thereof and may set apart in each fiscal year, moneys in the State Treasury as a sinking fund to pay the interest as it falls due and to pay and discharge the principal of any debt hereafter to be incurred, subject to the provision of Article VII. of the Constitution until the same shall be wholly paid, and the principal and income of such sinking fund shall be applied to the purpose for which said sinking fund is created and to no other purpose whatever; and, in the event such moneys so set apart in any fiscal year be sufficient to provide such sinking fund, a direct annual tax for such year need not be imposed and collected, as required by the provisions of said Section of Article VII., or of any law enacted in pursuance thereof.

The other pending amendment is to Article VIII., relative to the limitation of indebtedness of counties, cities, and towns by exempting New York from the provisions of Section 10, after Jan. 1, 1901, except that debts incurred by the City of New York after that date to provide for the supply of water shall not be so included."

THE WEATHER.

thunderstorms generally east of the Mississippi to-day and probably Saturday.

Moderate temperatures will prevail, except in the plateau and Rocky Mountain regions and the Northwest, where it will be warmer.

The winds along the New England and Middle Atlantic Coast will be fresh east to northeast; along the South Atlantic Coast light to fresh southwest; on the Gulf Coast light and variable, and over the great lakes fresh west to southwest.

Steamers departing to-day for European ports will have fresh east winds and showers to the Grand Banks.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		—TIMES.
	1901.	1902.	1902.
3 A. M.	70	70	70
6 A. M.	76	70	74
9 A. M.	82	72	82
12 M.	88	75	80
4 P. M.	88	71	74
6 P. M.	87	69	72
9 P. M.	83	68	69
12 P. M.	80	67	69

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

The average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	73½
Weather Bureau	72
Corresponding date 1901	82
Corresponding date for last 25 years	74

The thermometer recorded 72 degrees at 8 A. M. and 68 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 77 degrees at 11:30 A. M. and the minimum 67 degrees at 12 midnight. The humidity registered 76 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 85 per cent. at 8 P. M.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night to 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

12:15 A. M.—1,524 Madison Avenue; Morris Bernstein; damage, $100.

1:05 A. M.—53 Park Street; Rocco Assando; damage, $100.

2:53 A. M.—227 Eldridge Street; Joseph Patfon; damage, $1,500.

8:35 A. M.—2,389 Second Avenue; unascertained; damage, $25.

9:30 A. M.—116 East One Hundred and Tenth Street; G. Darneam; damage, $25.

11:35 A. M.—1,731 First Avenue; unascertained; damage trifling.

11:45 A. M.—303 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street; James Woods; damage, $200.

12:15 P. M.—200 Essex Street; Morris Levi; damage, $150.

2:30 P. M.—26 Monroe Street; Isaac Rosan; damage trifling.

4:10, P. M.—236 Monroe Street; Bernard Cohen; damage trifling.

4:40 P. M.—85 James Street; Joseph Carmonolo; damage, $75.

7:25 P. M.—3,018 Third Avenue; Morris Alexander; damage, $100.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Transfers in the artillery: Capt. Frederick Marsh from the One Hundred and Twelfth to the Forty-sixth Company, Coast Artillery; Capt. Elisha S. Benton from the Forty-sixth to the One Hundred and Twelfth Company, Coast Artillery. The officers named will join the companies to which they are transferred.

First Lieut. Alfred L. Clifton, Signal Corps, will proceed to Frankfort on official business.

Navy.

Lieut. Commander H. Morell is ordered home with one month's leave.

Lieut. Commander T. S. Rodgers is ordered to Cramps Shipyard, Philadelphia, Penn., for duty in connection with the fitting out of the Maine and duty on board that vessel as executive officer when commissioned.

Commander C. E. Vreeland is ordered to tha navy yard, Norfolk, for duty in connection with the fitting out of the Arkansas and for tha command of that vessel when commissioned.

Surgeon C. T. Hibbett is ordered to the Franklin, at the navy yard, Norfolk, Aug. 1.

Lieuts. O. G. Murfin, D. S. Mahoney, L. M. Overstreet, H. N. Jenson are commissioned from July 1.

Paymaster W. B. Izard is commissioned with rank of Lieutenant from July 1.

Midshipman J. J. Hyland is ordered to the New Orleans.

Midshipman B. T. Bulmer is ordered to the New Orleans.

Midshipman F. R. McCrnry is ordered to the Don Juan de Austria.

Midshipman J. V. Babcock is ordered to tha Don Juen de Austria.

Midshipmnn R. R. Adams is ordered to ths New York.

Midshipman H. A. Baldridge is ordered to the New York.

Lieut. J. H. Rowen is ordered to the Solace.

Ensign C. B. Hatch, Jr., is ordered to tha Sclace.

Lieut. H. G. Gates is ordered to the Helena.

Midshipman J. C. Townsend is ordered to the Helena.

Ensign J. W. Graeme is ordered to the Solece.

Lieut. R. Swear is ordered to the Monterey.

Midshipman J. Downss, Jr., is ordered to the Monterey.

Lieut. G. C. Cooper is ordered to the Solace.

Lieut. A. W. Marshall is ordered to the Solace.

Ensign Z. H. Madison is ordered to the Solace.

Passed Assistant Surgeon A. R. Alfred is ordered to the Solace.

Lieut. F. Lych is ordered to the Monadnock.

Lieut. J. W. Oman is ordered to the Monsdnock.

Midshipman F. McCommon is ordered to the Monadnock.

Midshipmnn W. H. Allen is ordered to the Monadnock.

Midshipman G. W. S. Castle is ordered to tha Monocacy.

Ensign C. E. Morgan is ordered to the Solnce.

Lieut. Commander J. T. Smith is ordered to the Solace.

Ensign P. B. Dungan is ordered to the Solace.

Ensign L. R. Sargent is ordered to the Solace.

Lieut. Commander J. Hood is ordered to the New Orleans.

Lieut. Commander A. Reynolds is ordered to the Solace.

Lieut. H. B. Wilson is ordered to the Kentucky.

Midsbinman H. S. Klyce is ordered to tha Kentucky.

Midshipmnn F. W. Sterling is ordered to tha Kentucky.

Midshipman G. J. Meyers is ordered to the Kentucky.

Midshipman F. S. Whitten is ordered to the Kentucky.

Ensign A. Buchanan is ordered to the Solace.

Ensign R. E. Pope is ordered to the Solace.

Ensign A. E. Watson is ordered to the Solacs.

Capt. L. M. Gulick is ordered to the Solace.

Assistant Surgeon W. Seaman is ordered to the Monadnock.

Assistant Surgeon W. E. Griffin is ordered to tha Olengapo.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24.—The Scorpion arrived in Newport yesterday.

The Alert arrived at Santiago yesterday.

The Nero sailed yesterday from San Juan for Norfolk.

The Olympia sailed yesterday from Tompkinsville for Wood's Hole.

The Machias sailed yesterday from Colon for Cape Haitien.

The Nashville sailed to-day from Latskeea, Syrin, for Mersina, Asia Minor.

The Panther sailed to-day from New York for Delaware Bay.

The Philadelphia sailed to-day from San Francisco for Mare Island.

The Kentucky and New Orleans arrived at Taku to-day.

The Illinois arrived at New Brompton, England, to-day.

The Wasp was placed out of commission yesterday at the Norfolk Yard.

The Commander in Chief of the Asiatic Station reports the following changes among the vessels in the waters of the Philippine Islands: Isla de Cuba, Yorktown, and Annapolis at Zamboanga; Frolic, Panay, and Albay en route to Cavite; Arayat at Jolo; Nanshan at Pollok; Villa Lobos and Basco at Cavits.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

HERMAN WAINER.—Herman Wainer, a watchmaker of 201 East Houston Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $1,002; no assets.

WILLIAM V. REYNOLDS.—William V. Reynolds, a travelling salesman of Chatham, N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy here, with liabilities $4,211, and no assets.

FREDERICK TINNEY.—Frederick Tinney, of Canaan, Columbia County, N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $3,152, and no assets. A large part of the liabilities are for milk and cream.

NEWMAN BROTHERS COMPANY.—Schedules in bankruptcy of the Newman Brothers Company, cigar manufacturers, at 102 East Twenty-third Street and 202 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, show liabilities of $22,305 and nominal assets of $14,336, consisting of stock, $6,280; machinery, $3,400; horse and wagon, $150; cash, $6, and trade marks, $4,500.

WILLIAM H. KILGANNON.—William H. Kilgannon, bartender at 124 Seventh Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $3,883, and no assets. Of the liabilities $1,410 are for rent of a saloon at the corner of Fifty-ninth Street and Second Avenue, which he kept from Jan. 1, 1897, to July, 1898, and $1,225 is a judgment obtained against him, and also against Thomas W. and Michael Kilgannon, in favor of James Burbridge to recover damages for conspiracy.

SAMUEL W. LEVEY.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against Samuel W. Levey, a tailor at 189 Broadway, by the following creditors: S. Brandt & Brother, $183; Falk & Lichtenberg, $107, and Barney Boskey, $230. It was alleged that he is insolvent, and on the 24th inst. admitted in writing his inability to pay his debts in full and willingness to be adjudged bankrupt on that ground. He began business in January, 1900, and about two months ago removed to 189 Broadway from 46 East Houston Street. The debts were contracted in 1900 as a partner in the firm of Adler & Cain, wholesale dealers in woolens at 258 Canal Street, and Ferdinand Cain, the other partner, has already received a discharge in bankruptcy in May, 1899. Among the creditors are F. Vietor & Achells, $4,126; William Firth, Sons & Co., $3,150; C. E. Fillebrown & Co., $2,330; Sackville Mills, $2,277, and James Talcott, $707.

M. L. FRANK & CO.—Judge Thomas of the United States District Court has appointed Edward G. Benedict temporary receiver of the assets of M. L. Frank & Co., wholesale dealers in toys and etationery at 177 Park Row, against whom a creditors' petition in bankruptcy was filed on Wednesday. It was represented to the Judge that the firm had given a bill of sale to an auctioneer, which it was claimed is illegal and contrary to Chapter 528 Laws of 1902, which makes a sale of property in bulk illegal without notice having been given to creditors, and that no notice had been given.

MEYER MANDEL.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against Meyer Mandel, manufacturer of clothing at 879 Broadway, by Samuel A. Cohen, a creditor for $501. It was alleged that Mr. Mandel is insolvent, has transferred merohandise and accounts to the amount of $10,000, permitted the removal of a large part of his property, and allowed his stock of $7,000 to be replevined. Judge Thomas of the United States District Court appointed Edward G. Benedict temporary receiver of the assets. Mr. Mandel began business in 1894, and in January last claimed to have a capital of about $19,000, but he had no capital rating at Bradstreet's.

ROSSMAN KNITTING COMPANY.—Judge Thomas of the United States District Court has appointed George H. Gilman temporary receiver of the assets of the Rossman Knitting Company of Stockport, N. Y., against which a creditors' petition in bankruptcy was filed on May 9. The assets are principally a knitting mill and the real estate on which it stands, which property is valued at $25,000 to $26,000, but there is a mortgage on it for $25,000, which mortgage also covers some other property occupied by the Rossman Woven Wire Fence Company. The mortgage was made by Leonard J. Rossman in 1894. In December, 1899 he organized the Rossman Knitting Company and the Rossman Woven Wire Fence Company, and gave a deed to them of the land now occupied by each company, but it is stated that no mention was made in the papers filed of the mortgage then existing on the property. Both companies issued a trust mortgage to secure bonds of $35,000, which it is stated were issued to Mr. Rossman, who obtained a loan of $19,000 on the bonds as collateral security. Foreclosure proceedings on the old mortgage are now under way, and creditors are afraid that the judgment of foreclosure will be modified when the matter comes up on July 26 at Albany, so that the property of the Rossman Knitting Company will be sold first so that the other company may escape payment of any part of the mortgage.

Discharges in Bankruptcy.

Discharges in bankruptcy have been granted by Judge Thomas of the United States District Court to Jasper H. Singer, manufacturer of games at 213 West Thirty-first Street, whose liabilities were $13,501, this being his second discharge; Isidore Mehringer, mansger, of 145 Centre Street, formerly a partner in the firm of Senftenberg Brothers & Co. of Columbia, Texas, liabilities $39,257, and Henry Doelling, baker, of 325 Tenth Avenue, liabilities $16,620.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

APPLETON, R. Wilmarth—H. Van Sant	$317
BUNGER, George—E. Seelig	330
BUCKLEY, Jane—J. Devine	161
BAGE, Albert C.—G. Brodsky	237
BLAKELY, Edward B.—L. A. Fehr	1,994
BIXBY, Francis M., Sr.—J. C. Ebel	149
BERLS, Charles J.—J. Bussman	121
BURNS, Richard G.—E. Heck and others	46
CUSHING, Thomas W.—H. S. Barnes and others	989
CONYNGHAM, Annie—M. Fitzgerald	285
DEASE, George W.—Edward Thompson	137
DEASE, George W.—J. D. Cockeroft	103
DESHONG, Maurice W.—The City of New York	92
DAHMS, William—John B. Brooke Company	42
ENGELBERG, Philip—J. L. Gottlab	405
ELLIOTT, E. S.—L. Beadle	64
HENRY ELIAS BREWING COMPANY—S. Sternfels, administratrix	135
KEIST, Samuel—The City of New York	77
KEIST, Simon—United States Trust Company of New York	83
FRANKEL, Meyer—M. Kramar	212
FANNING, Richard—A. D. Hadel	136
HOEFLER, Hugo F.—Perth Amboy Terra Cotta Company	2,071
HAMMOND, John H.—H. D. Von Seggern and others	7,695
JONES, Benjamin F.—Southern Pine Company of Georgia	1,129
KELLEY, Daniel J.—C. T. Root	115
MURRAY, Patrick J.—George W. Walsh	121
MANNECK, Emil—C. L. Miller	280
McMILLAN, Samuel—C. Strauss	269
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—M. Sternfels	125
MORRIS, Henry, and Harry Smith—The people, &c.	2,000
MAUGLES, Henry C.—L. W. Wright and others	70
MARAIS, Jules and Marie—N. Chapins	214
PEEL, William J.—H. Simons	70
PFISTER, Frank J.—L. Heitkamp	249
POLLOCK, David—W. H. Magoffin	49
PERLBERG, Louis—M. Fliegel	191
REVKIN, Betsy—A. J. Levy	98
RULE, Elizabeth, Executrix—M. A. Pettit	128
SEGALL, Alfred—Metropolitan Tobacco Company	78
STENERWALD, Charles A.—The Berger Manufacturing Company	197
SPROESSIG, Charles H.—H. Kuhnert	100
SCHNEIDER, Ernest E. W.; Henry Herter, and National Surety Company—C. A. Williams	3,412
THE STANDARD ACCOUNT COMPANY—R. Kohler	1,179
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—J. O'Dwyer	88
THOMPSON, Benjamin M., assignee—P. M. Knight	110
TAYLOR, William A.—R. H. Thompson and others	180
THE FIDELITY AND DEPOSIT COMpany of Maryland and William P. Baird —The City of New York	24
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—P. Fitzpatrick	23
VAN PRAAG, Adolph—W. R. H. Merlin and others	85
WALKER, Frederick C.—P. Horning	240
WEISMAN, Benjamin—H. Polinsky	129
WEIMER, Edward W. and Laura E. H.—W. F. Sheridan	382
WHITE, James—P. W. Cullinan, Commissioner	1,622

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.		P. M.
Sun rises...4:49	Sun sets...7:23	Moon rises...9:55	

High Water This Day.

A. M.		A. M.	
S. Hook...1:39	Gov. Isl'd...1:50	H. Gate...12:49	
	P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook...10:50	Gov. Isl'd...11:06	H. Gate...12:39	

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) JULY 25.

Mails Close. Vessels Sail.

Jamestown, Norfolk	3:00 P. M.
Kaffir Prince, Rio de Janeiro	1:00 P. M. 3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, JULY 26.

Altai, Fortune Island, Jamaica, &c	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Alps, Haiti and Santa Marta	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Arabistan, Argentina, Uruguay, &c	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
British Trader, Antwerp.		
Caraess, Porto Rico, Venezuela, &c	9:00 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Columbia, Glasgow	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Comanche, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Concho, Galveston via Key West		3:00 P. M.
Island, Denmark	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Kroonland, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Minnetonka, London		9:30 A. M.
Morro Castle, Cuba via Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Noordam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Olinda, Cuba	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Proteus, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Umbria, Liverpool via Queenstown	6:00 A. M.	9:30 A. M.

MONDAY, JULY 27.

Princess Anne, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, JULY 29.

Arapahoe, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Buecher, Hamburg		10:00 A. M.
Kronprinz Wilhelm, Bremen	8:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Mediana, Martinique, Demerara, &c	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Orizaba, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting closes nere every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Florida, and thence by steamer, are dispatched daily, except Thursday, final connecting closes for dispatch via Port Tampa, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays at 8:30 A. M.; for dispatch via Miami on Mondays and Saturdays at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 2:30 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, close here daily at 2:30 P. M. (registered mail must be specially addressed.) Mails for Belize, Puerto Cortes, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) (Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. (registered mail must be specially addressed. Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.) Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. (Registered mail must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 25, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and first-class matter for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 27, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Peru. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 28, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and first-class matter for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to August 4, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Coptic. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after July 19 and up to Aug. 9, inclusive, or on arrival of steamer Campania, due at New York Aug. 9, for dispatch per steamer Sierra. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which go via Europe,) and New Zealand, which go via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Aug. 9 and up to Aug. 18, inclusive for dispatch per steamer Miowera. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. 16, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Mariposa.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. (Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii of the following dates: Hongkong, June 21; Shanghai, June 28; Yokohama, July 5, and Honolulu, July 15, reached San Francisco per steamer Peru, and were dispatched east July 22 at 6 P. M. Due in New York July 27.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) JULY 25.

Arapahoe, Jacksonville, July 23.
Calabria, Neples, July 11.
Comal, Galveston, July 19.
Hnvana, Havana, July 22.
Kentigern, Port of Spain, July 14.
Nacoochee, Savannah, July 21.

SATURDAY, JULY 26.

City of Memphis, Savanneh, July 23.
Columbia, Hamburg, July 18.
Lucania, Liverpool, July 19.
Seguranca, Santiago, July 19.

SUNDAY, JULY 27.

Bohemian, Liverpool, July 16.
Conmo, San Juan, July 22.
El Norte, New Orleans, July 22.
Hugoma, San Juen, July 22.
Kentucky, Copenhagen, July 10.
La Gescogne, Havre, July 19.
Sir Richard Grenville, St. Kitts, July 22.
Stntendam, Rotterdam, July 17.

MONDAY, JULY 28.

Astoria, Glasgow, July 17.
Cevic, Liverpool, July 18.
Comus, New Orleans, July 23.
Maracelbo, Curacao, July 21.
Oscar II., Christiansand, July 18.
Zeeland; Antwerp, July 19.

TUESDAY, JULY 29.

Advance, Colon, July 22.
El Siglo, New Orleans, July 23.
Koenigin Luise, Bremen, July 19.
Lampasas, Galveston, July 23.
Trave, Gibraltar, July 20.

Arrived.

SS Madura, (Br.,) Kerr, Calcutta, &c., June 6, with mdse. to Barber & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7 P. M.

SS Nacoochee, Aekins, Sevennnh, July 21, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company.

SS Comanche, Platt, Jacksonville, July 20, and Charleston, 21st, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Majestic, (Br.,) Smith, Liverpool, July 16, and Queenstnwn, 17th, with mdse. and passengers to the White Star Line. Arrived at the Bar at 12:15 A. M.

SS Alps, (Ger.,) Bussmann, Port de Paix, &c., July 7, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 2:10 A. M.

SS British Princess, (Br.,) Freeth, Antwerp, July 12, with mdse. to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 10 A. M.

SS Ask, (Dan.,) Hunsen, Port Antonio, &c., July 20, with mdse. for the United Fruit Company. Arrived at the Bar at 10:10 A. M.

SS Strabo, (Br.,) Braithwaite, Santos, &c., June 24, with mdse. to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 2:30 P. M.

SS Cienfuegos, (Cuban,) Johnson, Santiago, &c., July 4, with mdse. to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:37 P. M.

SS Fluminense, (Br.,) Harvey, Manaos, &c., July 10, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., at 6:30 P. M., southeast, moderate breeze; cloudy.

Sailed.

SS La Savole, (Fr.,) for Havre.
SS Fuerst Bismarck, (Ger.,) for Hamburg.
SS Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, (Ger.,) for Rotterdam.
SS Karamenia, (Br.,) for Marseilles, &c.
SS Admiral Farragut, for Port Antonio.
SS Barcelona, (Ger.,) for Newport News.
SS Monterey, for Havnna and Mexican ports.
SS City of Everett, with one barge, for Sabine Pass.
United States cruiser Panther, passed out Quarantine at 1 P. M.
SS Fyorta Rico, (Br.,) for Montevideo, &c.
SS El Rio, for New Orleans.
SS Iroquois, for Charleston and Jacksonville.
SS Princess Anne, for Norfolk and Newport News.

By Cable.

LONDON, July 24.—SS La Touraine, (Fr.,) Capt. Fajolle, from New York, arr. at Havre at 6 P. M. to-day.

SS Celtic, (Br.,) Capt. Lindsay, from Liverpool for New York, sld. from Queenstown at 2:40 P. M. to-day.

SS Consuelo, (Br.,) Capt. Watson, from New York for Hull, passed Scilly to-day.

SS Lackawanna, (Br.,) Capt. Everest, from New York for Liverpool, passed Kinsale to-day.

SS Merchant Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Cuil, from New York, arr. at Stentsvideo July 21.

SS Trojan Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Eastman, from New York via St. Michaels, Naples, &c., arr. at Genoa July 22.

SS Perugia, (Br.,) Capt. Johnston, from New York via Naples, arr. at Genoa yesterday.

SS Victoria, (Br.,) Capt. Wands, from New York via Naples, &c., arr. at Genoa to-day.

SS Richmond Castle, (Br.,) Capt. McDowell, from New York and Norfolk via Singapore, &c., arr. at Hongkong previous to yesterday.

SS Georgian, (Br.,) Capt. Parker, from New York, arr. at Liverpool yesterday.

SS Teutonic, (Br.,) Capt. McKinstry, from New York, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Algeria, (Br.,) Capt. Cuttrick, for New York, sld. from Naples yesterday.

SS Washington, (Ger.,) Capt. Thoien, for New York, sld. from Shields yesterday.

SS Satsuma, (Br.,) Capt. Hodgson, from Yokohama, &c., for New York, arr. at Aden to-day.

SS Moltke, (Ger.,) Capt. Dempwolf, from New York via Plymnuth for Hamburg, arr. at Cherbourg at 7:05 A. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Nicolai II., (Dan.,) Capt. Orum, for New York, sld. from Cronstadt July 19.

SS Clan Macmillan, (Br.,) Capt. Cowie, for New York, sld. from Mosel Bay July 21.

SS Potsdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Potjer, from New York via Boulogne-sur-Mer, sld. from Rotterdam at 4 P. M. and from Boulogne-sur-Mer at 4 P. M. to-day.

SS Merionethshire, (Br.,) Capt. Burch, from Yokohama, Shanghai, Hongkong, &c., via Singapore for New York, passed Perim to-day.

SS Gordon Castle, (Br.,) Capt. Nutman, for Sunday, at 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 11:00 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortes, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) (Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. (registered mail must be specinlly addressed. Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.) Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. (Registered mail must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 25, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and first-class matter for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 27, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Peru. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 28, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and first-class matter for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to August 4, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Coptic. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after July 19 and up to Aug. 9, inclusive, or on arrival of steamer Campania, due at New York Aug. 9, for dispatch per steamer Sierra. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which go via Europe,) and New Zealand, which go via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Aug. 9 and up to Aug. 18, inclusive for dispatch per steamer Miowera. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. 16, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Mariposa.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. (Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii of the following dates: Hongkong, June 21; Shanghai, June 28; Yokohama, July 5, and Honolulu, July 15, reached San Francisco per steamer Peru, and were dispatched east July 22 at 6 P. M. Due in New York July 27.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) JULY 25.

Arapahoe, Jacksonville, July 23.
Calabria, Neples, July 11.
Comal, Galveston, July 19.
Hnvana, Havana, July 22.
Kentigern, Port of Spain, July 14.
Nacoochee, Savannah, July 21.

SATURDAY, JULY 26.

City of Memphis, Savanneh, July 23.
Columbia, Hamburg, July 18.
Lucania, Liverpool, July 19.
Seguranca, Santiago, July 19.

SUNDAY, JULY 27.

Bohemian, Liverpool, July 16.
Conmo, San Juan, July 22.
El Norte, New Orleans, July 22.
Hugoma, San Juen, July 22.
Kentucky, Copenhagen, July 10.
La Gescogne, Havre, July 19.
Sir Richard Grenville, St. Kitts, July 22.
Stntendam, Rotterdam, July 17.

MONDA

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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THE RAPID TRANSIT EXTENSION BIDS.

The results of the meeting of the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners yesterday will be regarded with satisfaction by every citizen of Manhattan and the Bronx at least, and by such of the citizens of Brooklyn as have attained the metropolitan standard in their view of the interests of New York as a whole. The bid of the Belmont-McDonald syndicate to construct the tunnel already authorized for $2,000,000 and to provide the terminals for $1,000,000 additional, was unanimously approved and accepted. To cover the point raised by the letter of Mr. EDWARD M. SHEPARD, pointing out the doubtful legality of accepting a bid coupled with the condition of the building of a line not contemplated in the specifications upon which bids were invited should be built, President ORR followed the acceptance of the bid of the Rapid Transit Construction Company by offering a resolution instructing the Chief Engineer to prepare plans for such extensions and terminals as shall reach the principal transit centres of New York and Brooklyn.

This is an entirely satisfactory issue of the effort of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit to extend the area of its operations into Manhattan. It has not won the measure of public confidence which would have permitted the people on either side of the river to exchange congratulations on the success of its ambitious plans of expansion. The decision of the commission is the only one which could have been reached in view of the facts of the case, and with a proper regard for the public interest.

THE SHORT-SIGHTED ALDERMEN.

If in response to a petition of the people of New York the Pennsylvania Railroad should declare its willingness to construct a tunnel across the city and under the two rivers at Thirty-fourth Street, with a great underground station, every sensible person would think the city extremely fortunate in securing for itself a great public improvement of such high utility. If the railroad should attach conditions to its offer, such as exemption from taxation of its property within the city, it could not be doubted that the tunnel and station would be considered a great benefit obtained at low cost. But the Pennsylvania Railroad comes to the Rapid Transit Commission offering to pay $100,000 a year for twenty-five years as compensation for the privilege of constructing its tunnel and underground station, promising to all New York passengers the comfort and convenience of a continuous journey from the Thirty-fourth Street terminal over its main lines and over the Long Island Railroad. The delay and discomfort of the ferry are eliminated, time is saved, and ease and convenience of travel are assured.

With the broad-minded men of the Rapid Transit Commission the Pennsylvania Railroad speedily came to an agreement. The Aldermen, taking a view of the contract that is astounding in its mean spiritedness, and apparently putting out of their minds all considerations of the public interest, have prevented by their veto the execution of the project. They cannot, or at least they do not, say why they have rejected the contract, for the reasons they give are petty and ignoble. For instance, they express alarm lest the Pennsylvania Railroad should make Montauk its freight terminal and rob this city and port of profitable business. That policy, did the railroad intend to adopt it, would be pursued for reasons which would promote the prosperity both of the railroad and the country, and New York City could not very well suffer from a cause which made the Nation richer. But the railroad company has no intention of using the tunnel for freight. It cannot afford to use it for freight. The enlightened Alderman who raised this objection might have had this information for the asking. Information is not what the board wants, apparently. There is a lively curiosity to know what it does want. It may be conjectured that Mr. CANTOR is hurt in his official pride because as President of the borough he would have nothing to do or say concerning the construction or operation of the tunnel line. If that be his motive, it is unworthy of him. Yet he gives no other reason for his proposition that is more worthy or in any way sufficient. The more the extraordinary behavior of the Board of Aldermen is examined the worse the case appears. And in many quarters the imputation of base motives is freely made.

It is not at all necessary to assume that the board is "holding up" the tunnel contract until its assent is purchased. It is more charitable, as well as more reasonable, to suppose that the instincts of the small demagogue and the supposed exigencies of district politics have brought the Aldermen to the discreditable position they now occupy. For them and for the city the sooner they get out of it the better. The Mayor has taken up the problem with tact and wisdom. He will try to reconcile the views of the board to the necessary conditions of the tunnel enterprise. No more important public business than this demands his attention. It is of very great importance, and delay would be a public injury.

THE COAL STRIKE.

President MITCHELL of the United Mine Workers is of the opinion that if the anthracite miners can hold out for ten weeks longer their strike may succeed. Very likely. This would bring us to the second week of October. If the operators should hold their hands that long and make no effort to resume mining, something would be likely to happen. This inertia on the part of capitalists who have monopolized a natural product of prime necessity is probably without precedent. It warrants legislative action in Pennsylvania which could not be excused on any other grounds than that the operators, having elected deliberately to trifle with the public interest, cannot be trusted to organize and manage their own business in their own way, but must be placed under conditions and restraints which have never before been deemed necessary in this country. The coal operators are very powerful people, but they are not so powerful that they can successfully defy public opinion to the extent to which they are now doing. It is neither expected nor demanded that they shall concede the terms of the strikers, but it is both that they shall do the best they can to resume an industry upon which so many other industries are dependent, and which so intimately affects the comfort and well-being of the population of the Eastern and Middle States.

There is nothing to sustain the fiction that the operators are afraid of mob violence. Washeries are starting up all over the district, getting out steam coal from the culm piles. They are not interfered with. No. 7 breaker at Nanticoke is running regularly, and has been for some days. We have not heard of any attempt to wreck it. The Potts and Bast collieries in the Schuylkill region are said to be at work mining coal. If so, no riots have been reported. The Oxford colliery in Scranton is in operation. Scranton has ever been a storm centre of trade disturbance, but we do not learn that the Oxford needs the protection of the militia. It may be that the trade is an aggregation of moral and physical cowards, but that seems scarcely probable. The plain truth is that mining is not generally resumed because the operators do not want it to be. It is this which furnishes just grounds for complaint.

THE "ABRIDGMENT" OF FREE SPEECH.

Two pieces of news that have lately appeared in the news columns of THE TIMES are calculated to set the thoughtful reader thinking. One was the announcement that the Secretary of War had dismissed a person employed in the department because she had written, and signed, newspaper articles "criticising," that is to say, opposing, the policy of expansion adopted by the Government of which she was a cog in a wheel. The other was the report that the same department was expected to take some action in the case of Col. GROESBECK, who had been reported as assenting to the publication of an interview in San Francisco whereby he was made to appear as the eulogist of Gen. JACOB H. SMITH, and by inference as the critic of the President's reprimand and substantial punishment of that officer.

Miss TAYLOR'S sex makes the discussion of her case a little embarrassing. She is represented as representing herself as a martyr to the cause of "free speech," and as endeavoring to regain by mandamus the place from which she was discharged for insubordination. But there is no real reason why her case should not be considered impersonally and unsexually. She wrote, and signed, a newspaper communication evidently designed to be personally offensive to the President of the United States, and she now insists that the fact offered no justification for dismissing her from a place which she held "during good behavior." But any fair-minded person will see at once that it did. She was guilty of misbehavior, of the worst kind of misbehavior. Everybody will see and admit that if Col. GROESBECK has been, inferentially or directly, criticising the conduct of the Commander in Chief of the United States Army he has been guilty of "conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline." But the case of the civilian is really on the same footing. Nobody in private employment would be permitted to denounce his employer in public, or his immediate superior. Business could not go on if such a thing were permitted. As Mr. LABOUCHERE'S American in London said about the British government of Ireland, "Sir, hell itself could not be successfully conducted on such principles as those."

It is quite absurd to pretend, as it seems Miss TAYLOR does, that her "Constitutional right" of free speech has been abridged by the action of the Secretary of War. There is a general hazy notion about this "Constitutional right" which it may be worth while to clear up. Most people have a dim belief that the Constitution of the United States guarantees to every American citizen the right of publishing anything that may occur to him touching public affairs, no matter how false or foolish it may happen to be. It does nothing of the kind. What it says is that "Congress shall make no law abridging the freedom of speech or of the press," which is a very different matter. But the framers of the Constitution were not such fools as to undertake to provide that any fool might blurt out anything that occurred to him and publish it as widely as possible, without incurring the penalties provided for that offense by nature and human nature. Mankind instinctively protects itself against the unlimited freedom of speech in many appropriate ways, from fleeing from a bore to putting a criminal libeler in jail.

The instinct of self-preservation is opposed to allowing unlimited freedom of speech. In the army and the navy the conditions of efficiency through the maintenance of discipline are more sharply formulated than in the civil service, but they are not a whit more necessary. The conditions of society, the conditions of any business, put limits on one's freedom of speech which only fools fail to recognize and submit to. A nice state of things there would be, as has often been said, if we all lived in the palace of truth, and everybody told everybody else frankly of the impression that one made upon him. And no business could possibly go on for a day if the principle which Miss TAYLOR is trying to have vindicated in her person were adopted as a rule, that every insubordinate subordinate should be permitted freely to insult every superior outside of business hours. The same principle which is recognized in the army and navy regulations necessarily governs all civil occupations. There is no more reason why a person employed in a Government department should be allowed to insult her official superiors than why a person employed in a department store should be allowed to do so. If a department clerk finds herself in such a mental or emotional condition that she really must liberate her mind or explode, and if she be fully persuaded that her views, accompanied with her signature, are indispensable to the welfare of her country, then let her prove her own sincerity by resigning her place, and regaining, in this respect, the full rights of citizenship. But for her, or for him, to hold tenaciously on to her or his place, while exercising the privileges of a place of greater freedom and less responsibility, is to occupy an attitude of which it is doubtful whether the silliness or the impertinence is the more characteristic.

AUTOMOBILE SPEEDS.

There is reason to believe that the various influences now at work to discourage the driving of automobiles at reckless speeds in city streets and along public highways will before long have an effect upon the owners of such vehicles. When it is understood that to disregard the rights of others is not the legitimate sport of a gentleman, but marks the one guilty of such practices as a cad, it will become unpopular and the class of men who can afford to own and maintain automobiles will avoid "scorching" for the same reason that self-respecting persons who desire to be considered gentlemen avoid flaring neckties and flash jewelry. The representative automobile clubs, recognizing the fact, which should have been perfectly obvious to their members long ago—that the abuse of the privileges of the road by reckless professional chauffeurs and by young amateurs who are saved from classification as hoodlums and hooligans only by the accident of respectable birth, was discrediting the automobile and making all who use it in some sense Ishmaelites in that the hand of every man is against them—are adopting rules forbidding reckless speeding and enjoining due consideration for pedestrians and horse owners. Experience has shown that when a whizzing motor carriage is in sight the horse, unless incapable of emotion, is a vain thing for safety, and that it becomes the duty of the chauffeur to slow up or stop when he sees that he is rendering horses unmanageable from fright. The enforcement of these rules, by the dismissal of members violating them, or by the suspension of chauffeurs, will have a very wholesome influence. It is also a source of gratification that many country clubs are excluding automobiles from their private inclosures. Under these conditions automobilising will soon cease to be a society fad, and when the motor vehicle takes its place as a means of transportation with advantages and disadvantages to be weighed against those of horse traction, the problem will simplify itself very much.

The next step in the direction of reform of the abuses of the automobile will be for those who honestly believe that high speeds on public roads are dangerous, to affix to their vehicles speed governors which will render it impossible to drive them beyond the legal limit. This would be the "swell" thing, at once removing the owner of a vehicle thus equipped from the classification of the sporty and the vulgar rich. The horse is not yet displaced, and may never be. Meanwhile, on roadways primarily intended for horse-drawn vehicles, a higher rate of speed than that which experience has established as the horse average is dangerous, and good taste would forbid that it be exceeded. Gentlemen should not forget this; others must not.

How to deal with those who set not only good taste but the law at open defiance and upon whom the leniency of a mild rebuke and perhaps a nominal fine is wasted, was stated very clearly by Justice HOLBROOK in the Court of Special Sessions a few days ago, speaking for himself and for his associates on the bench, Justices HINSDALE and MAYER:

> The reckless operation of automobiles in this city is getting to be a serious matter. Chauffeurs seem to think that horsemen, pedestrians, and others have no rights that they are bound to respect. This court is determined to put a stop to this manner of violating the law in this city, if possible. We can, under the statute, for a first offense impose a fine of not exceeding $50. We think it is proper that it should be generally known that we have made up our minds to impose, except under very extenuating circumstances, the maximum fine in these cases for the first offense. For a second offense the court has the power to impose a fine of not exceeding $50 or imprisonment not exceeding six months or both.

As this declaration of purpose on the part of the court was followed by imposing upon a chauffeur charged with overdriving his machine a fine of $50 with the option of twenty days in the Tombs there is reason to expect that its influence will be deterrent.

A TOKEN OF GOOD-WILL.

The fall of the Campanile on the Piazza di San Marco calls attention to the values the Italians possess in their antiquities, values which they do not always know how to make the best of. It is true that the small entrance fees charged in public museums, art galleries, and so forth figure in the annual budget for an aggregate of $100,000—and really surpass rather than fall below that figure. But the amount is not large when one recalls the number of these.

Florence alone has seven important museums and many other smaller collections or old buildings to which entrance is paid, the fees amounting yearly to more than $30,000. Rome, of course, has even more, and Venice and Naples are well supplied. But Italy has 166 municipal or civic museums, none of which a traveler who really cares for art and archaeology can afford to neglect, though he may never have heard that the town in which such a Museo Civico exists has any special pretensions and may find the larger bulk of exhibits tedious and badly arranged. What was needed by the rapid traveler was a general ticket allowing him entrance to all the Governmental museums, and the special privilege, if he arrive on closed days, to examine the collections in company with an official guide.

Something in this direction has already been accomplished by the liberality of the Italian Government. Artists, noted collectors, writers on art, can obtain permits allowing them to enter the national museums without charge after their identity has been established and their responsibility affirmed by the proper officials. It should be noted that the Government might have charged a commuter's or round sum for such a permit, but gives it for nothing, on the principle of encouraging art. To the hundreds of American art students of both sexes who visit Italy every year this is a great boon, and should be better known in this country, where the attitude of legislators toward the fine arts is very often that of surly barbarians. Although the armaments into which she was tempted by BISMARCK, CRISPI, and others have seriously embarrassed Italy and driven taxation high, yet she waives this chance to make her art treasures pay a toll from the foreigner.

Such an attitude ought to make the raising of a substantial sum in America to aid in the rebuilding of the Campanile a matter of course. It is only a fair return for the hospitality Americans enjoy in the schools and art galleries of Italy. While the first instinct was to decline contributions from abroad, the sober second thought of Italians here and at home will recognize the wisdom if not the necessity of making the rebuilding of the bell tower a matter of interest and personal concern to the lovers of art in all parts of the world. It is an opportunity which may not occur again. The actual contributions are not so important, the cash turned in is not the main thing; what is of far more importance to Venice and to Italy is the fund as a sign of good-will on the part of the world toward the custodians of the art treasures of the past.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—In completing arrangements for the subsidiary coinage to be used in the Philippines, Secretary ROOT has approved the designs submitted by Señor FIGUERAS, a Filipino, as best fulfilling the requirements for designs of a symbolism to be easily recognizable by the native Filipinos and at the same time a reminder of American authority. The design approved has on the obverse a female figure clad in flowing robes, her left hand resting lightly upon her bosom. Her right hand grasps a hammer, which is supported by an anvil, while in the background is shown the Mayon volcano of Luson. The reverse is the familiar shield and eagle. Apparently the Secretary had not sought far for designs. Several countries suffer from this peevish and irritable temper of volcanoes, and one volcano, on a coin, looks like any other, while the Lady of Liberty is—well, is not perfectly at home yet, some say, in the Philippines. If the volcano were made semi-circular in shape, with straight lines radiating from it, one might see either the setting sun or the top of AGUINALDO'S head, also setting, while subtleness would be gained from the object's similarity in general contour to an angry cat on a back fence. The Filipinos themselves could have suggested something simpler and more characteristic. There is the bolo. They would all recognize that. It would symbolize the sort of government they know most of; it would suggest to some of them what they may get if they misbehave; and it would also recall the harmony existing among the politicians to whom they have looked for aid. And from New England there should have been submitted a design with a Filipino lying (reclining) on his back, with a funnel sticking in his mouth preparatory to the application of the "water cure," and for a motto either "W. J. B." or "W. C. T. U." And how do we know that the approved design satisfies the Filipino? Is it not our duty to appoint a Filipino committee to find out what all the Filipinos would like and let them make a report some time before they die of old age? Meanwhile they could use beans, which are about as good as silver as a currency basis, and not without symbolic value.

—In considering the plea of the Cubans that they cannot raise the money for continuing the campaign against yellow fever which was waged so successfully by our military sanitarians, it is well to recognise the undoubtedly great difficulties of the situation in which the people of the island find themselves. But this charitableness need not involve the assumption that the American officers spent an enormous amount of money in their warfare against the mosquitos of Havana. As a matter of fact, the chief expenditure was one of brains and energy, and, poor as Cuba is, her revenues are not so scanty that she cannot, if she chooses, carry on the good work, particularly as it ought not to cost in the future as much as in the past. In an article contributed by Major GORGAS to The Medical Record, after describing the operations of his Anopheles and Stegomyia brigades, and the astonishing results they achieved in the extirpation of yellow fever and the diminution of malaria, he says: "In this work we have employed through the year [1901] an average of forty men, and spent about $7,000." Now, with all its troubles, Cuba has not been, and is not likely to be, reduced to such a state of poverty that it cannot raise $7,000 for a work of immeasurable importance to its inhabitants—a work upon which not only their lives and their commerce in large measure depend, but which will have much weight in determining their reputation with their neighbors. Incidentally, the exclusion of yellow fever from Havana is of vital interest to ourselves, and the Cubans may well ask themselves if the United States can be expected to endure the existence at its very doors of a centre of infection of the most dangerous sort, when all peril can be removed by an expenditure of something more or less than $7,000.

—As promiscuous osculation
Dealt beyond the normal ration
Gives conductors perturbation,
Folks must stop it at the station.

That is the sign, according to report, or something like it, that has been posted in the Rochester station of the New York Central Railroad. Not that the distribution of platonic gratuities in which they do not share breeds dissatisfaction among the men who have to give all their attention to starting their train, but because it interferes with traffic. In short, they can't start the trains. It is easy to understand why. Mrs. Rochester and offspring No. 1 are to take the 9:38 A. M. train to New York to pay a long-promised visit, and Mr. Rochester, children Nos. 2 to 7 inclusive, and an aunt go to the station to see the others off. They get there forty minutes before train time and practice handling their bundles whenever an Albany local comes along, yet refrain until their train is due from beginning a good-bye process that's worth fifteen minutes when not hurried. The round of adieus between the children who are not to go and Child No. 1 makes a total of six kisses when singly given, while Mr. Rochester adds another. This number is doubled by the round with Mrs. Rochester, while the aunt nets in the first bout two more, bringing the total up to sixteen. But these are added to either by a formal second bout or by impromptu individual onslaughts, so that it is safe to say that, allowing three seconds for a family kiss and raising the number here to twenty-five, a minute and a quarter is taken up by the actual processes of osculation and breaking away. After the first half minute the conductor may be out of patience quite enough to start the train, but by that time the family have formed an unbroken chain of affiliation from the platform of the car to the benches of the train shed, where the last of the bundles are yet to be picked up. And at the minute and a quarter the aunt mounts the lower step of the car for "another," lured to an impassioned activity that only the promised kiss could cause. But that is not all. Such is the habit of kissing on occasions of departures that the prompter passengers about to enter the next car, seeing the delay caused by the Rochester family, take the opportunity to rush back for more kisses. The two to three minutes of lost time may be recovered, but the tempers of the trainmen are gone forever—and think of the lost dignity of those who have had so little to lose.

The Question of Table Board.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"K. J. J.'s" interesting article on the discadence of table board establishments would have been more interesting if he had stated how much per week he paid, and if he considered the amount too much for what he received.

I have not had much experience of late years in table boarding, but that little has caused me to say several times that the unfortunate people who run boarding houses give more to their boarders than they are justified in giving for the small amount of pay they receive. If "K. J. J." will state how much he paid per week, the question will then be in a debatable shape, and perhaps aid in improving the digestions of boarders, and in benefiting the boarding-house keepers at the same time.

VETERAN OBSERVER.

New York, July 22, 1902.

On Placing an Export Tax.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In an interview published in this morning's TIMES Representative Livingston of Georgia is reported as urging, among other remedies for the evils of trusts, the imposition of an export tax on exported articles manufactured by trusts.

Mr. Livingston evidently is not familiar with Article I., Section 9, of the Constitution of the United States, which provides that: "No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State."

W. G.

New York, July 23, 1902.

NUGGETS.

In Politics.

This "harmony's" a curious word,
Its purpose is polite;
Yet, every time you mention it
You start another fight.
—Washington Star.

All His Desires.

"I don't want poverty, en I don't want richess," said the old colored voter. "All I wants is plenty of political campaigns, en canderdates a-runnin' all de year roun'."—Atlanta Constitution.

Expensive.

That Nature orders all things well
We may rejoice with reason;
We do not make election bets
With Panamas in season.
—St. Louis Star.

A Genealogical Tree.

Briteman—What do you know about your genealogical tree?

Groucher—Genealogical tres be hanged! The only ancestral timber I know about is the aboriginal forest, where, according to Darwin, my remote progenitors used to swing by their tails.—Los Angeles Herald.

THAT BABY.

J. J. Montague in Portland Oregonian.

It ain't no trouble now to find
The things that used to be
A-scattered round about the house,
Or hid away from me.

Ths paper's allus right to hand,
The tidy's on the chair,
My hat don't leave the front hall peg
'Most 'fore I hang it thsre.

An' everything is orderly,
An' just the way it's put,
Without a raft o' cur'us truck
A-kickin' undsr foot.

But when I look around the room,
An' see the chaire jus' so,
An' all the things a settin' in
The place they ought to go,

I'd give the rest o' this ol' life
If I could only see
Thar baby strewin' things around
The way they used to be.

LOREN FLETCHER'S DEFEAT PROBABLE

Due Entirely to His Opposition to Cuban Reciprocity.

He Is the First Northwest Congressman to Suffer for His Support of the Beet Sugar Cause.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Reports from Minnesota indicate the probability that one Republican Congressman there will be defeated for renomination because of his opposition to Cuban reciprocity. This is absolutely the first case of the kind reported from the Northwest. The constant repetition of the fiction that four Michigan Congressmen were "turned down" for this cause seems to have established that story firmly in the public mind, despite the repeated and authoritative denials of it from all the sources that are entitled to weight. The fact remains, however, that if Loren Fletcher of Minnesota is defeated for renomination, as now seems probable, he will be the first Northwestern Republican Congressman to suffer for his devotion to the beet industry.

Every time a beet sugar representative fails of renomination the story is industriously spread that he owed his defeat to his support of the beet sugar cause. In Mr. Fletcher's case alone there will be justification for the assertion. Minnesota men, who are conversant with the situation, say that Fletcher's defeat will be due solely to the powerful opposition of The Minneapolis Journal, which has supported the Cuban reciprocity cause and has aroused public sentiment against Fletcher for his vote on that subject. It is said that all the other beet sugar Congressmen from Minnesota have found their course to be approved by their constituents, as was the case in Michigan. Mr. Eddy and Mr. Morris, the author of the famous "Morris Amendment" to the Cuban Reciprocity bill, which removed the differential on refined sugar, will not come back to Congress. But Mr. Morrie retires of his own accord and could undoubtedly be re-elected if he chose, while Mr. Eddy is defeated by local complaints which have no relation whatever to his attitude on public questions.

That Fletcher should be the sole victim of the Northwestern fight against Cuban reciprocity excites sympathetic amusement here. Fletcher was by no means prominent in that fight. He simply voted as did the rest of the Minnesota men. The real leaders of the fight, so far as Minnesota is concerned, were Tawney, Stevens and Morris; and of these Tawney and Stevens are apparently having no trouble in coming back, while Morris could come back if he liked. The only victim is "Uncle Loren Fletcher," who simply followed the flag.

Opponents of that particular form of Cuban reciprocity which was favored by the President are gradually getting wrought up to a state of fury by the constant reiteration of this story that four Michigan Congressmen were defeated for renomination because of their votes on the Cuban reciprocity question. This story has now been positively denied by every one who is in a position to speak on the subject, yet it is still going the rounds. In view of this constant repetition of an exploded fake, the best sugar men are anxious to repeat again the well established fact that the defeat of Aplin Weeks, Sheldon, and Henry C. Smith has nothing whatever to do with their votes on the Cuban reciprocity bill—votes which, by the way, were cast for the bill as amended by Mr. Morris.

RIVER AND HARBOR PROJECTS.

Chief of Engineers Receives Estimates of Cost for Various Improvements.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The Chief of Engineers to-day received several annual reports of officers in charge of river and harbor improvements making estimates for the fiscal year 1904. Capt. Spencer Cosby submits the following for the district of New York:

Larchmont Harbor, N. Y., $48,000; Bronx River, N. Y., $55,985; Mattituck Harbor, N. Y., $30,000; Port Jefferson Harbor, N. Y., $25,000; Passaic River, N. J., $105,000; channel between Staten Island and New Jersey, $1,205,000; Raritan River, N. J., $60,000; South River, N. J., $25,000; Raritan Bay, N. J., $70,000.

Capt. Cosby also submits the report for the Philadelphia district, and makes the following estimates: Delaware River, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, including the harbor of Philadelphia, $1,100,000, (to complete the project $4,710,000.)

Major George W. Goethals submits the following for the Newport (R. I.) district: Wood's Hole Channel, Mass., $150,000; Providence River and Narragansett Bay, R. I., $200,000; Fall River Harbor, Mass., $1,411,310; Harbor of Refuge, Point Judith, R. I., $314,310; Harbor of Refuge, Block Island, R. I., $100,000; Great Salt Pond, Block Island, $48,985.

Major W. H. Bixby reports as follows from Detroit, Mich., upon the improvements connecting the great lakes: St. Mary's River, at the Falls, Mich. $682,000; Hay Lake and Neebish Channels, St. Mary's River, $1,000,000, (to complete the project $4,000,000;) Detroit River, Mich., $500,000, (to complete the project $1,250,000.)

Major J. G. Warren submits the following estimates for the Milwaukee (Wis.) district: Sturgeon Bay and Lake Michigan ship canal, Wisconsin, $178,000; Waukegan Harbor, Ill., $245,000; Fox River, Wis., $100,000.

Capt. C. S. Richie submits the following estimates for the Galveston (Texas) district: Galveston Harbor, $450,000; Galveston ship channel and Buffalo Bayou, Texas, $700,000, (to complete the project $3,400,000;) mouth of the Brazos River, Texas, $275,000; Brazos River, between Velasco and Richmond, West Galveston Bay channel, double bayou, and the mouths of adjacent streams, $130,000; Aransas Pass, Texas, $300,000, (to complete the project $1,430,000;) Trinity River, Texas, $275,000, (to complete the project $3,875,000;) Brazos River from Richmond to Old Washington, $50,000; Galveston channel, $200,000, (to complete the project $1,485,000). Capt. Richie says that the substitution of oil in place of coal for fuel on the dredge in Galveston Harbor makes a saving of $500 to $1,000 per month.

WILL TALK TARIFF ISSUE.

Executive Chairman Cable Outlines Programme for Democratic Speakers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Further evidence of the determination of all the Democratic leaders, except Senator Carmack, to make the Fall fight on the trust and tariff question was given to-day, and further cause was given for the irritation of Mr. Carmack's spleen.

Chairman Griggs and Benjamin T. Cable, Chairman of the Executive Committee, arrived in Washington last night and were at work bright and early to-day. They had been in New York conferring with Lewis Nixon. This morning they held a conference with James B. Richardson of Tennessee, Mr. Griggs's predecessor.

Mr. Cable left for Chicago this afternoon, but before he went he took occasion to declare emphatically that the Democratic speakers in the Congressional campaign would talk mostly on the subject of the regulation of trusts through a revision of the tariff.

"The Democratic caucus held in June settled that question," he added. "This caucus passed resolutions specifically setting forth this fact, and there has been no subsequent action changing this position."

Mr. Cable did not add, because it would not have been polite to do so, the well-known fact that that caucus was held for the special purpose of heading off the Carmackites by laying down the issue on which the House Democrats wanted to stand.

The resolutions referred to, which utterly ignored the Philippine question, were passed by a unanimous vote. They had the backing of Mr. Griggs, and were based on a bill drafted by Mr. Richardson.

Chairman Griggs, whose policy toward his Carmackian brethren is one of oil and honey, continues to assert that there is no discord whatever, but all the same, he goes steadily on his determined way, effacing the Philippine issue and bending the campaign toward a trust and tariff campaign. The entire machinery of the Congressional Committee is bent in the same direction.

DEVERY SENDS OUT WOMEN TO GET VOTES.

Canvass of the Big Tenement Houses, with Offers of Coal, Ice, and Help.

William S. Devery in the Ninth Assembly District yesterday sent out "women workers," as he described them. From house to house the women employed made a careful canvass for votes. A Devery "woman worker", would go to a large tenement house in the most densely populated part of the district and would offer on behalf of the ex-Chief of Police supplies of coal, ice, medicine, and help in case of need. Many votes from the Sheehan and Goodwin forces were won over, the leaders of the Devery campaign declared.

A lieutenant of John C. Sheehan discovered late in the day that Mrs. Maria Durfield, a Devery worker, who used to live near the Pequod Club, had moved out of the district, and the Sheehan men charged that Devery was violating his alleged principles of employing home talent for political work in the district.

"Say," said Mr. Devery last evening, "do they claim I have been employing people outside the district? I guess I will have to be introduced to the lady. I have half a dozen women on my staff of workers, and they are gaining votes."

To a remark that John C. Sheehan claimed victory in the district contest, Mr. Devery said contemptuously:

"Why, Sheehan can't beat a drum."

VICTORY FOR JOHN D. LONG.

Elected to Preside Over Massachusetts Republican State Convention.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 24.—Ex-Secretary John D. Long is to preside over the Republican State Convention, and Michael J. Muray has been "turned down" in spite of his assertion that the place had been promised him. Thus ends the contest which has been bitterly waged for nearly a month.

The forces headed by Senator Lodge were behind Murray, whose defeat was not accomplished without a deal of trouble and oratory. Mr. Murray did what he proclaimed that he would do. He stayed in the fight until the case was hopeless.

The Murray men were not slow in stating their position. The first suggestion of the meeting was rudely turned down by them. Some one suggested that Col. Goetting, the Chairman of the committee, be allowed to select the convention Chairman later. This suggestion was received with high displeasure. So strong was the opposition of the Murray men that the suggestion was hastily withdrawn, and peace reigned for a moment.

Then the Murray men adopted the policy of "no surrender," and a formal ballot was taken. This time six of Murray's supporters swung over to Gov. Long, and he had 27 votes to Murray's 10, one ballot being blank. This rather disconcerted the Murrayites, and Chairman Goetting urged the committee to support Long, and his selection was finally made unanimous.

Gov. Long will accept, according to Chairman Goetting's statement, although he had stated he would not do so if there was a contest.

GOV. ODELL IS FOR DURRI.

Indicates His Preference for Senator Hobart Krum's Successor.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 24.—On the eve of the Republican Twenty-seventh Senatorial District Convention Governor Odell re-summoned to Albany Senator Hobart Krum of Schoharie and Jacob Snell of Montgomery, that there should be no miscarriage of his orders relative to the selection of a candidate to succeed Mr. Krum in the Upper House.

Two names were advanced, Cyrus Durri, Postmaster of Johnston, and Spencer Warnek, a lawyer, of Amsterdam. It is understood that when Mr. Warnek's name was mentioned, Gov. Odell gave his approval.

A friend of Senator Krum said after the conference that he believed an effort had been made to prevail on Senator Krum to run again. The Fulton and Hamilton County delegation has said would cast their votes for Krum anyway. The Schoharie delegates will carry out Senator Krum's wishes.

Nominated on the 208th Ballot.

SALEM, Ohio, July 24.—The Republicans of the Eighteenth District to-day nominated James Kennedy on the two hundred and eighth ballot for Congress to succeed R. W. Taylor, who recently announced his withdrawal as a candidate.

ARCHBISHOP FEEHAN'S PLACE.

Bishops and Rectors Meet to Suggest His Successor.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 24.—Bishops, irremovable rectors and consultors of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Chicago met to-day at the parish house of the Holy Name Cathedral, and made their recommendations of clergymen, from among whom probably will be chosen the successor to the late Archbishop Patrick A. Feehan. It is believed that the first choice of the rectors and consultors was the Right Reverend Bishop Peter J. Muldoon of the Church of St. Charles of Borromeo.

The Bishops, it is said, decided upon Bishop John Lancaster Spalding of Peoria to head their list of three persons recommended to the Pope for appointment.

There were two meetings, the first that of irremovable rectors and consultors in joint session, and the second that of the suffragan Bishops. The deliberations were secret, and the names of those suggested for the honor of the leadership of the great Chicago archdiocese probably will not be definitely given out until final action is taken by Pope Leo. Both meetings to-day were presided over by Bishop Spalding of Peoria, himself a prominent candidate for the position held by Archbishop Feehan.

WIRELESS CONTRACTS.

De Forest Stations for the Army—Marconi Station at Sagaponack, L. I.

The De Forest Wireless Telegraph Company announces that it has received a contract from the War Department at Washington for installations for four complete wireless telegraph stations. The contract calls for kerosene or gasoline motors for generating current of one horse power capacity. The date of delivery is specified as Aug. 15, in time for the army and navy manoeuvres.

The Postal-Telegraph Cable Company has arranged with the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of America for the exchange at Sagaponack, L. I., of messages to and from vessels equipped with the Marconi wireless apparatus, so that it is now possible for passengers to telegraph friends on shore either farewell messages or notice of arrival. The arrival of steamers may also be reported from Sagaponack several hours in advance of their being sighted at Fire Island or Sandy Hook.

TOO MANY MICROBES CAUGHT.

Unsuccessful Result of the Collections by the Department of Street Cleaning.

The Department of Street Cleaning, which exposed gelatine plates at different altitudes from the ground, with the object of catching specimens of microbes in the atmosphere, caught so many that, in enlarging them microscopically for photographic purposes, it was ascertained that the pictures did not show the microbes to advantage. Each picture was a blur, the microbes having been so thick on the plates.

It was explained at the office of Commissioner Woodbury yesterday that the plates had been exposed too long. Another attempt is to be made to get pictures, but the gelatine plates are not to be allowed to stand exposed long.

HOKE SMITH DESCRIBES SOUTHERN CONDITIONS

Political, Industrial, and Educational Features.

Bryan Abandoned in Georgia—An Eastern Democrat Needed as Candidate for President—Growth of the Cotton Factories.

Ex-Secretary of the Interior Hoke Smith of Atlanta, who came North a few days ago to attend to a litigation in the United States Circuit Court at Newark, was at the Hotel Earlington last evening. When asked for a talk on conditions, political, industrial, and educational, in the Southern States, Mr. Smith said that, although he is not in the habit of talking for publication, he would break his rule.

"What is the political outlook in the South; will the Republican Party make any inroads into the Democratic vote?" was the first question Mr. Smith was asked to answer.

"The question of principal interest with regard to the political attitude of the South," Mr. Smith replied, "is not whether it will adhere to the Democratic Party, but what part it will take in the Democratic National Conventions. Will it stand by the departure of 1896 at Chicago, which was reiterated at Kansas City in 1900, or will it go back to the Democracy of Jefferson and Jackson, of Seymour and Tilden? It seems almost impossible for Eastern business men and even Eastern Democrats to understand the situation in the South. Of first importance with us is local government. Our sufferings from 1868 to 1880 taught lessons which will make it impossible for many years to come for the white vote to divide. It is not so much a matter of race prejudice; it is a matter of protecting our State, county, and municipal government from ignorance and incompetence. The large majority of the white voters of the South are really conservative, but their fear of bad local government causes them frequently to make no fight on a national question lest it might jeopardize that which with them is essential—good local government."

"Will the South remain true to Bryan, and do you think the Eastern Democracy can expect anything from the South in the next Democratic Convention?"

"In 1896 the Chicago platform barely represented a majority of the Democratic voters of the South. In 1900 it represented decidedly a minority, but it was deemed best to let Bryan have his renomination without opposition and a platform to suit himself. His utter failure, after getting both, to accomplish anything was the most effectual way to relieve the Democratic Party from his influence. The Democrats of the East may confidently rely upon cordial co-operation in 1904 from the Democrats of the South. In our own State Convention three weeks ago we adopted a platform omitting all reference to the Kansas City platform or to the last candidate. It was a distinct declaration for conservatism, a distinct abandonment of the platform and candidate of 1896 and 1900."

"How about industrial conditions, and what is the business outlook in the South?"

"The South has made wonderful progress in the last few years. Manufactories of every sort are being erected. We have the three great raw materials for manufacture—lumber, iron, and cotton, and have inexhaustible coal. The cotton factories of the South have increased 700 per cent. in the last twenty years. In 1900 the increase was equal to the number of mills in existence twenty years ago."

"Do you think the great industrial progress in the South will have any effect on the New England manufacturing interests?"

"I do not regard the struggle for supremacy in the manufacture of lint cotton to be between New England and the South. The South produces 70 per cent. of the lint cotton of the world which goes to manufacturers. Foreign mills increase the value of American raised lint cotton $500,000,000 by manufacturing it annually. It is this immense increase that the South covets. It is for America, in the South where the cotton grows, to prepare the manufactured fabric for export, and I believe each year the South in her cotton mills will make great inroads into the business of foreign cotton manufacturers."

"What about the educational outlook?"

"Nothing in connection with the South gives me more pleasure or more encouragement than the tidal wave of enthusiasm which is spreading over the section in behalf of a thorough system of public education, including technological institutes and manual and industrial instruction of every kind. The South has always had abundant and varied resources, but has not had the minds trained to handle them. We have to-day 3,000 young men in our local technological institutes. Manual training is being introduced into most of the public schools of the cities. Most of the normal schools, where teachers are being prepared for rural school work, require the teachers to take an industrial course, fitting them to teach the children in the rural sections not only from books but in lines of manual work, fitting them more thoroughly to utilize the opportunities of country life. I am enthusiastic about the future of the Southern States. I believe they will contribute their part in future to wise and conservative action in National Democratic Conventions, and that they will also contribute to the great commercial strength of our Nation a full part, and infinitely more than they have done in the past."

The last question Mr. Smith was asked was in regard to the most available candidate for the next Democratic Presidential nomination.

"I have no choice for the Democratic Presidential nomination. He should come from the East and be an able, broad-minded, conservative patriot," he replied.

Mr. Smith left for Western North Carolina last night to join his family at his Summer home.

IN THE SHOPS.

Not a girl in the world would consider herself unlucky to have such a watch. It takes two or three glances to be sure that it is a watch, or anything but a big round opal at least an inch in diameter. Only the stem-winding arrangement at the top induces one to think that the jewel has any reason for being except as an ornament.

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Another opal watch has a stone, nearly as large, that is surrounded by emeralds and a rim of gold.

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If there is bad luck in opals, these stones are big enough to bring a good share of it to any one but October's child, who is "born to woe" until some one lays an opal on her breast to sooth her cares to rest." The opal watches are perhaps intended for the October girls.

***

More gorgeous than an opal watch is one that has in one cover a large diamond. There are large sapphires, garnets, and catseyes, also set in the small watches. They are much more effective, if no prettier, than the watches which are "paved" with turquoises, pearls, or small diamonds. The pins for chatelaine watches, as these jeweled beauties usually are, have stones to match those in the watch.

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Diamond rings are much more beautiful now that the stones have been set in platinum. The stones, and some of the stones with the unseen settings are very large, are wonderfully beautiful, but so surprisingly large that it seems hardly possible any one would think of wearing them. However, many of them are sold, speaking comparatively. One exquisite ring has a large oval diamond at least an inch in length, the ring proper having smaller stones, so that in a back view of the hand nothing but diamonds are to be seen. Small stones sink into insignificance, and their lights seem tiny twinklings beside the broad radiance of a large stone. Its limpid clearness and beauty are fascinating. A ring with a stone of the size referred to will cost $1,000.

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There are other rings that have smaller stones without visible settings, each with a [illegible]

Other large diamonds are used in fanciful designs with other stones. All of these rings are worn by women.

***

Canary-colored diamonds are introduced frequently into ornaments that are made chiefly of the white stones. One canary-colored stone will bring out the beauty of the others, and it stands out brilliantly itself.

***

A simple ornament for the neck is worn on a tiny gold neck chain. In the centre of the chain, in place of the chain links in front, are diamonds in a narrow ribbon effect, which is continued in the pendant, which is in the form of a ribbon bow of diamonds. From the two ends hang two pear-shaped opals.

***

Nothing more attractive is to be found in silver for personal use than scissors. They are made in many quaint designs, some of them with the finger holds in straight lines on the outside, giving the scissors the form of a long triangle.

***

If a man wishes a really stunning golf club case he can get one made of heavy leather fastened with copper nails.

***

Golden copper, with silver trimmings, is being adopted by men for the desk and smoking articles. One handsome piece for the desk has for the foundation two large horns. In the centre, and joining them, is a big inkstand of the golden copper, with the silver in the simplest of designs. At the front is a pen tray, also of the golden copper, silver trimmed.

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Many pieces of golden copper are to be found in cigar lighters. They are excellent for prizes for card parties, athletic games, or any of the numberless things for which prizes are given nowadays.

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A writing set for a man shows the use of horn, which is so popular now. There is a large pad with leather corners for a foundation, and the writing furniture upon it is of horn combined with leather.

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Horn handles are appropriate and are seen on many varieties of the cups used for prizes for athletic events.

BAR HARBOR HAPPENINGS.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., July 24.—Mrs. C. Francis Winthrop of New York gave the first large musicale of the season at Sunny Side to-night. Myron W. Whitney sang. Among the guests were Count and Countess Langier Villars, Mr. and Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Livingston, Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Emery, Mr. and Mrs. William E. Dodge, Mrs. James W. Gerard, Mr. and Mrs. Pierrepont Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. William Lawrence Green, Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt, and Mr. and Mrs. William Jay Schieffelin.

Mrs. Roland Redmond of New York entertained at luncheon to-day at the Malvern. Her guests were Miss Sylvia De Grasse Fox, Mrs. Lee, Mrs. Livingston, Miss Edwards, Mrs. Gerard, Mrs. Pinchot, Miss Phipps, and Miss Hone.

Mrs. Wilson Bissell gave a dinner to-night at her cottage in the field. The guests were Miss Cary, the Misses Love, Mrs. A. Blecker Banks, Miss Luigee, Mrs. Groome, Miss Torrey, Mrs. Weld, Miss Minot, and Mrs. Sturgis.

H. H. Rogers, aboard the steam yacht Kanawha, came in to-day.

Miss Nathalie De Castro of New York entertained a small dinner party to-night. Among the guests were J. Montgomery Sears, Jr., Miss Kelly, and Arthur Derby.

Mrs. C. C. Groome gave a dinner at Homewood.

Dr. William Seward Webb left to-night in his private car for New York.

George W. Vanderbilt returned here to-day from New York.

Dr. and Mrs. W. W. Seely entertained a dinner party at Hillhurst to-night. Their guests were Lieut. Gen. and Mrs. J. M. Schofield, Mr. and Mrs. Harris, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Ketterlinus, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Johnson, Gen. and Mrs. McCook, and Charles T. How.

Herbert Leeds, the well-known yachtsman and golfer came to-day to the Porcupine.

Senator Cannon left to-day on the yacht Clermont for a cruise to the eastward.

Arrivals to-day included Miss J. M. Birkhead, Dr. L. M. Brigham, F. Shattuck, Louis H. Feiber, and Francis Heyward Stall.

John S. Kennedy, who is at present in New York, will return here Friday.

Ehen Jordan, of Boston and Mrs. Alexander Van Nest will be among the exhibitors at the coming horse show.

Mrs. James English's Anniversary Party

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 24.—Mrs. James English of New Haven, Conn., who, with her husband, is passing the season at the United States Hotel, gave a dinner party to-night. The occasion was her birthday anniversary. The event took place in the private dining room of the hotel. There were present:

Mrs. William Gibson, Mrs. Helen A. Moser, and Mr. and Mrs. Edward Ellis of New York City.
Mrs. Burdett Farren of Baltimore.
Mr. and Mrs. E. Clifton Tower and Miss Marie Tower of Troy.
Mrs. Gilbert of Fair Haven.
Miss F. D. Clements of Fort Edward.
Mr. and Mrs. Walter H. Butler, Miss A. C. Butler, and W. M. Gage of Saratoga Springs.

MAJOR BEARSS RETURNS.

He Defends Major Waller, and Says He Did Not See Atrocities Committed.

Major H. I. Bearss of the United States Marine Corps, who served in Samar under Major Waller, had charge of a detail of marines which arrived at the navy yard on Wednesday night. In discussing Philippine matters yesterday, he defended Major Waller, saying that none of the accusations of cruelty was true. He said:

"I did not see any atrocities committed by the men under Major Waller. I did not see any attempts to perpetrate the 'water cure,' and, besides, I know that the water cure is not cruel. I did not see any person killed who did not bear arms. Gen. Smith was undoubtedly an ideal man for the situation which confronted us in Samar."

"Do you think an order which says 'kill and burn; the more you kill and burn, the better I will be pleased,' is not cruel?" was asked.

"No," replied Capt. Bearss, "I do not. If you were the leader of an army, would you not be better pleased to have your men go out and kill a hundred of the opposing force and burn their quarters than you would if they had not done the enemy any damage?"

There were 150 short-time men in the detachment, most of whom were in China under Col. Meade, as well as in the Philippines.

SULTAN HELD AS HOSTAGE.

Capt. Pershing After Moros Who Murdered Americans in Mindanao.

MANILA, July 24.—Capt. John J. Pershing, of the Fifteenth Cavalry, who is in command of the Lanao (Mindanao) expedition, has arrested the Sulton of Binadayan as a hostage for the delivery to him of the Moros who on June 22 attacked two Americans. The Sultan offered to produce the dead body of a relative of the leader of the Moros, and to surrender ten slaves, but Capt. Pershing refused to entertain the suggestion. The Sultan then ordered his followers to produce the guilty Moros.

On Tuesday one of the officers was brought into the camp of the Americans. He was horribly mutilated. Before dying he confessed having participated in the ambuah of the Americans. Tongul, the leader of the attack, has fortified his house and defies the Sultan of Binadayan's followers to capture him.

TO MOUNT ENGLISH PLAY HERE.

Charles Frohman Will Have American Scenery for Next Drury Lane Drama.

LONDON, July 24.—A contract was signed to-day between Charles Frohman and Cecil Raleigh for the production in New York of the next Drury Lane drama. Mr. Frohman to mount the play in America.

This is an innovation, as the contracts hitherto have provided for the transportation of the English scenery and costumes to America. Mr. Frohman believes it can be better done in America.

MISS OELRICHS AND PETER D. MARTIN WED

Beautiful Ceremony Performed at Newport Yesterday.

Crowds Impeded Progress of the Bridal Party to the Church — Elaborate Decorations and Costly Gifts.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 24.—Over a path strewn with flowers, Miss Lily Oelrichs, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles May Oelrichs, at noon to-day walked to the altar upon the arm of her father and escorted by her maid and matrons of honor to become the bride of Peter D. Martin of San Francisco. The morning broke with lowering clouds, which during the morning gave frequent promise of heavy rain, but as the bride entered the church the sun broke through and shone brightly during the ceremony. The clouds gathered again, but still the rain did not fall, and as Mr. and Mrs. Martin left on the special train in the middle afternoon the sun again shone.

The ceremony was set for 12:30 o'clock at St. Joseph's Church, and shortly after noon carriages began to arrive in front of the church, and soon the narrow confines of Touro Street was crowded and made almost impassable by the smart traps which, having unloaded their guests, hurriedly departed. Many who were not invited were within the church, and the sidewalks in the vicinity were filled with those who hoped to get a glimpse of the bride; others of the bridal party and guests. It was a lively scene, and the corps of extra policemen on duty was hardly able to control the crowd and keep a space clear for the rapidly arriving guests. As the bridal coach, which had been loaned by Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs to the bride, approached there was a rush of the spectators which completely blocked the way and occasioned a considerable delay in the ceremony.

DECORATIONS AT THE CHURCH.

The interior of the church, with its old, roughly painted, and dingy walls, was completely changed by the artistic decoration. The general scheme was in green and white. The walls were covered half the distances to the roof with green boughs, which blended into massive groups of palms and other decoratives plants, arranged along toward the chancel, where the greater part of the cut flower display was made. White orchids, white lilies, and white roses in tall vases were placed on the altar, with a background of green foliage. On either side were palms, which towered over all and culminated in a pretty canopy from which graceful strands of green hung from the centre to the sides of the church.

At intervals of eight or ten feet in the body of the church were tall white rose trees tied with broad bows of white satin ribbons. The facs of the gallery was decorated with flowers and green in the form of garlands, the linea of which were in harmony with those of the rose garlands on the altar rail. Before the altar was a white satin pris dieu, upon which was a charming arrangement of lilies of the valley and white orchids. The path of the bride to the altar was strawn with flowers.

While the ushers were seating the guests Mullaly's orchestra played the following:

Prelude ..... Massenet
Adagio from sonata for violin..... Handel
John C. Mullaly.
"Ein Albumblatt" ..... Wagner
"Romanza" ..... C. E. Bach
Vorspiel, "Manfred" ..... Reinecke

As the bridal party entered the church and approached the altar the bridal chorus from "Lohengrin" was played by the orchestra. During the marriage service, Signor Francesca Gusrdabassi, a friend of the family, sang "Les Rameaux," by Faure, and the "Ava Maria," by Gounod. At the close of the ceremony and as the bridal party was leaving the church, the orchestra rendered the Mendelssohn wedding march.

The bride entered on the arm of her father, Charles May Oelrichs, the procession being headed by the ushers, Charles De Loosey Oelrichs and Henry Oelrichs, brothers of the bride; Livingston Beeckman, Chaplain Philip M. Lydig, Lawrence McClery, and Frank Carolan, the last two of San Francisco. Next came the bridesmaids, Miss Eleanor Jay, daughter of Col. and Mrs. William Jay of New York, a cousin of tha bride, and Miss Isabelle May, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry May of Washington; the matrons of honor, Mrs. Cameron McR. Winslow and Mrs. Harry O. Havemeyer, Jr., also cousins of the bride, and Miss Blanche Oelrichs, tha bride's sister, as msid of honor. Tha bride was met at the altar by the bridegroom, Peter D. Martin, and his brother, Henry R. Martin of California.

THE BRIDE'S GOWN.

Heavy ivory white satin formed the groundwork of the bride's gown, and was covered with white chiffon except in front. Here, narrowing to the waist and again widening to the hem of the skirt, the outer material was lace, hand-sewed, with large pearls and satin flowers. At either side of this centrepiece the chiffon was tucked over the full surface of both waist and skirt. The tucks were two inches wide at the shoulder and narrowing to an eighth of an inch at the waist line, widening again from there to two and one-half inches at the hem of the skirt. The neck was cut only slightly decollete, according to the prevailing mode for wedding gowns. At the top of the hodice rare old point Venetian lace was used. The close-fitting sleeves, which ended just above the elbow, of silk net, were embroidered in pearls and finished with ruffles and tucked and hand-embroidered chiffon. The train of white satin, uncovered except by the veil, was almost five yards long and hung full from the shoulders, after the manner of the coronation robes of the English peeresses. The veil was fastened with diamonds to the bride's hair, upon which rested a wreath of orange blossoms. The maid of honor wore a dress of white mulle, trimmed with Valenciennes lace and a white hat, and carried a basket of jasmine.

The gowns of the matrons of honor and bridesmaids were of white mousseline de sole, trimmed with white lace, and they wore large white hats trimmed with plumes, and carried shower bouquets of orchids. The bride's bouquet was a novelty. The orange blossoms of which it was made were held in a sheaf of gardenias, and orange blossoms entwined with loose knots of fluffy white gauze ribbons. The matrons of honor and the bridesmaids had similar arrangements for their bouquets, sheaves of mauve orchids with a gauzy effect to correspond with the bride's bouquet inclosing their bouquets. The maid of honor carried a beautiful little basket of white satin with jessamine vines and flowers.

The groom, the best man, and the ushers wore gardenias in their coats.

RECEPTION AND WEDDING BREAKFAST.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Louis J. Deady, paator of St. Joseph's, assisted by the Rev. William B. Meenan, pastor of St. Mary's Church, and the junior priests of both churches. The ceremony was short, and at its conclusion the bridal procession was reformed and marched to the entrance of the church, where the carriages were taken for the Oelrichs' residence on Kay Street. The guests who had been invited to the reception came in a short time, and the reception followed immediately afterward. This in turn was followed by the wedding breakfast.

The decorations at the house were more elaborate than at the church, the grounds and cottage being transformed into a flower garden. The chief decorations were in the drawing room, where under a floral canopy which contained thousands of roses and other flowers the bridal party received. Aronnd the room were fine specimens of palms arranged with artistic effect, and large quantities of palms were used in the other rooms. In the hall the decoration was mainly of vines in full flower, and everywhere about were trailing jessamine vines. In the tent on the lawn was an extensive array of palms. The tables, fifteen in addition to the bride's table, each had a floral centre piece. The smaller tables were decorated with red and pink roses, and that at which the bride sat was banked with the choicest of white orchids and lilies of the valley, in striking contrast to the others. The entire house and tent decoration was original and especially pleasing.

The limited capacity of the house and grounds made it necessary to ask a much smaller party to the wedding breakfast, the invitations to this part of the function including the following:

Mrs. Astor,	Sidney Smith,
Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor,	Mrs. Bradish Johnson,
Mrs. James P. Kernochan,	Mrs. Henry Livingston,
Mr. and Mrs. P. Jones,	Miss Livingston,
Mr. and Mrs. H. May,	Mr. and Mrs. Louis L. Lorillard,
The Misses May,	Louis L. Lorillard, Jr.,
The Duke and Duchess of Marlborough,	The Messrs. Livingston,
Mr. and Mrs. E. Rollins Morse,	Mr. and Mrs. Little,
Mr. and Mrs. Henry S. Lehr,	The Messrs. Moore,
Miss Leary,	Mr. and Mrs. Moore,
Mr. and Mrs. James Stillman,	W. Hude Neilson,
Mr. and Mrs. W. Seward Webb,	Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Phelps,
James J. Van Alen,	Miss Pomeroy,
The Misses Van Alen,	Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Potter,
Mr. and Mrs. William P. Thompson,	Edward Potter,
Mr. and Mrs. John R. Livermore,	Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer,
The Misses Mills,	Ralph Pulitzer,
Mrs. Burke-Roche,	James V. Parker,
Mrs. T. Shawsafe,	Miss Natica Rives,
Baroness Seilliere,	Moncure Robinson,
Mr. and Mrs. J. Stickney,	Mr. and Mrs. E. Moore Robinson,
Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt,	Reginald Ronalds,
Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr.,	Stuyvesant Le Roy,
Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Vanderbilt,	Delancey Kountz,
Col. and Mrs. William Jay,	Mrs. Ladenburg,
Miss Jay,	Miss Schenck,
Augustus Jay, Jr.,	Miss Louise Scott,
Mr. and Mrs. M. Orme Wilson,	Mr. and Mrs. Lorillard Spencer,
Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Wilson, Jr.,	Miss Spofford,
Miss Goelet,	Henry Hoocher,
Robert W. Goelet,	Miss Margot Stone,
Mrs. Frederick Neilson,	William Stow,
Miss Kathleen Neilson,	Thomas Sturgis, Jr.,
Judge and Mrs. John C. Gray,	James M. Waterbury,
Miss Gray,	G. Creighton Webb,
The Messrs. Gray,	Mr. and Mrs. James B. Townsend,
Mrs. Thos. R. Hunter,	Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Trevor,
Miss Hunter,	Miss Twombly,
Mr. and Mrs. William R. Hunter,	R. C. Vanderbilt,
Mr. and Mrs. George B. de Forest,	Mrs. C. M. Wright,
Mrs. Ogden Goelet,	Roger Winthrop,
Mrs. C. H. Baldwin,	L. L. Smith,
Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel,	Mr. and Mrs. Jamesson,
Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr.,	Harold Vanderbilt,
Miss Laura Swan,	Craig Wadsworth,
Mr. and Mrs. Harry O. Havemeyer, Jr.,	James Wadsworth, Jr.,
Mr. and Mrs. Theodore A. Havemeyer, Jr.,	Henry Walters,
Mrs. Perry Tiffany,	Mr. and Mrs. Walter Iselin,
Mr. and Mrs. Clarence W. Dolan,	William Jay,
Capt. and Mrs. Philip M. Lydig,	Mr. and Mrs. Winslow,
Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Brooks,	Mr. and Mrs. Frank S. Witherbee,
Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Berwind,	Ulysses S. Grant, 2d,
Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden,	Alice Grosvenor,
Mrs. Gwendolyn Burden,	Miss Harriman,
The Messrs. Burden;	Miss Close Hatch,
Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish,	Fred C. Havemeyer,
Mr. and Mrs. Frank Carolan,	Center Hitchcock,
Mrs. Henry Clews,	Mr. and Mrs. Amos T. French,
Mr. and Mrs. P. F. Collier,	Miss Ethel Davies,
Robert J. Collier,	Miss Swan,
Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Barclay,	Mrs. Walter Eldridge,
Count Guardabassi,	Harry F. Eldridge,
Mr. and Mrs. W. Storrs Wells,	Mr. and Mrs. Daniel B. Fearing,
Miss Wells,	Miss Hayden,
	John G. Heckscher,
	Edward H. Bulkley,
	Davis Bangs,
	John Mayer,
	Mr. and Mrs. Alexander S. Clark,
	The Rev. Father Deady,
	The Rev. Father Meenan,
	Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Mayer,
	The Messrs. May,
	Philip Livermore,
	Charles Conrad,
	Dr. H. J. Knapp,
	Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Garretson,
	Mr. and Mrs. O. Mills,
	Baron Oppenheim,
	Mr. and Mrs. Francis Stevens.

The menu wss as follows:

Apollinaris.
Cantaloupe.
Consomme froid Bellevue.
Oeufs a la Chimay.
Ris de Veau Mirabeau.
Petits Pois Paysanns.
Moet & Chandon. Imperial Brut.
Poussins.
Jambon en Virginee.
Salade Japonaise.
Mousse aux Fraises.
Petits Fours. Bonbons.
Coffee.

The presents were not shown, but will be at a tea to be givsn at the Cadawallader house after Mr. and Mrs. Martin's return from their wedding trip. Tha bridegroom's gift to the bride was a diamond tiara, and that of Mrs. Martin, his mother, to her daughter-in-law was a diamond dog collar. The bride gave to her attendants gold purses, and the bridegroom gave to his best man and ushers pearl and diamond scarf pins.

HONEYMOON PLANS ALTERED.

It had been reported that Mr. and Mrs. Martin would make their wedding trip on the steam yacht Narada, which had been offered to them by Henry Walters, but the plans were changed and they left on a special train at 3 o'clock over the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad for Boston. The train was made up of a day coach and a combined baggage and smoking car. There was a considerable number of the wedding guests at the station to see the departure, and Mr. and Mrs. Martin on their arrival were greeted with showers of rice. There was no unusual demonstration, the band accompaniment which had been promised having been abandoned at the urgent request of the bride. The train, as it left the station had streamers of white ribbons flying from the step guards, where they had been tied by some of the guests.

Mrs. Oelrichs, the mother of the bride, wore at the wedding a superb costume of yellow valenciennes lace over white satin, with a large hat with magnificent black plumes. Her ornamenta were a turquois chain and ear-rings. Mrs. Martin, mother of the bridegroom, wore heavy gray satin, trimmed in black insertions, and a white feather boa. She wore a small bonnet of white tulle, trimmed with black aigrettes.

GOWNS WORN BY THE GUESTS.

Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs wore white embroidered mnile with medallions of white lace and a large hat of tucked meline with pink roses. Mrs. Frederic Neilson wore white satin with trimmings of white Irish lace and a black and white hat. Miss Kathleen Neilson was in a white organdis with insertions of lace and wore a large white hat and white boa.

Miss Sarah Van Alen wore white organdie with insertions of valenciennes lace and white hat, trimmed in pink roses. Miss May Van Alen was in whits applique lacs over pink taffsta silk and wore a large whita hat trimmed with white roses.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish was in pale Dresden silk with lace yoke and trimmings, and wore a hat of white chip straw with lavender plumes and blue satin ribbon. Mrs. Burke Roche wore a dress of white lace applique with chiffon trimmings, a large white hat trimmed with feathers completing the costume. Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks was in black and white silk foulard with white insertions, and a small black hat trimmed in white. Mrs. William H. Sands wors a white organdie gown, trimmed with insertions of cluny lace. Her large white hat was trimmed with a pale blue plume.

Mrs. I. Townsend Burden was in white mulle, trimmed with white lacs and black insertions, and a large black hat, with white plumes. Mrs. George B. De Forest wore a gown of white and pink organdie trimmed in pink satin with a large white hat with a satin boa. Mrs. E. J. Berwind was in white valenciennes lace over pale green taffeta, with a hat of white satin straw, with white and dark green plumes. Mrs. C. C. Moore wore a handsome gown of white lace applique with the waist relieved by white accordion plaited chiffon and a white mslins hat with magnificent plumes. Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., was in Dresden mulle with insertions of white lace and trimmings of pale blue satin ribbons; white satin straw hat, trimmed with white roses and pale blue ribbon.

Miss Swan was in pink silk, with girdle of pink satin; black and white straw hat with black plume and pink ribbon. Mrs. E. Moore Robinson wore a heavy white silk, trimmed in lace, with blue boa and large blue hat with plume. Mrs. Henry S. Lehr wore a plain lace gown over [illegible]

taffeta silk, and a large white hat, trimmed in black, completed her costume. Mrs. J. De Forest Danielson was in whits etamine, embroidered in white silk, and wore a hat of violets. Miss Davies wore a white embroidered muile over pals green, with green sash, and white lacs hat with pink roses. Miss Gladys Brooks was in white accordion-pleated chiffon with thin cream insertion, large white hat with white plume. Miss Nathalie Schenck wore embroidered mnile, with white lace hat trimmed in yellow.

Mrs. William H. Mayer was in pink and white silk organdie, trimmed in pink ribbon, and hat of white msline with black aigrettes. Miss Evelyn Burden wore light blue chiffon, finely tucked and trimmed in blue ribbons and catch stitching; hat of blue forget-me-nots. Miss Gwendolyn Burden was in pink dotted mulle, finely tucked; large white hat trimmed in pink ribbon and white lace. Miss Anita Sands was in white organdie with insertions of valenciennes lace and pale blue girdle; whits hat and white plume. Miss Natica Rives wore a white embroidered gown with very loose sleeves; large white hat trimmed in white satin ribbon and renaissance lace.

Miss Evelyn Blight was in gray crepe de chsne, with insertions of white lace; large leghorn hat with a msgnificent white plume. The Missss Brice wore white tucked dotted muslin, with bowknots of insertion, light blue girdles of chiffon, and pale blue hats with blue plumes. Miss Cynthia Rochs was in white organdie over blue taffsta, with insertions of Irish lacs; large white hat and white plume. Miss Cloise Hatch wore a light blue chiffon dress and a hat to match, with a plume that encircled the hat. Miss Estelle Willoughby was in white Swiss, with insertions of valenciennes lace; a white feather boa and a white hat and white plume completed her costume.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

There has been so much matrimony in society recently that ths air is filled with rumors of approaching announcements. Some of these are utterly wild and but few of thsm have any foundation in fact. Now that Miss Oelrichs is Mrs. Peter Martin, interest is centred on the Collier-Van Alen wedding, which will take place tomorrow at Newport. Mr. and Mrs. Martin will pass through Nsw York on their wedding tour. Mr. and Mrs. Collier will cruise along ths coast of Nsw England as far as Bar Harbor.

***

Although there was much going on at Newport, thers were important social events at other resorts yesterday. The Horse Show at Long Branch divided the attention of those summering on the Jersey coast with the military encampment at Sea Girt and the presence there of the President, Mrs. Roosevelt, and their party. There were golf handicaps at Richfield Springs. The polo enthusiasts have been following the matches at Great Neck, and the fashionables Philadelphians in their yachts have been assembling at Glen Cove for the annual cruise of the Corinthian Yacht Club, while at Larchmont and on the Sound regatta week has proved very gay.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Luther Kountze and Misses Helen and Annie Kountze, who are booked to sail Saturday on the Noordam for Rotterdam, will travel through Holland, Switzerland, and elsewhere, going through the Tyrol. They will return by the middle of October. The wedding of Miss Helen Kountze and Robert Livingston will take place in Grace Church, probably in December.

***

Mrs. James W. Pinchot has arrived from Bar Harbor and is booked to sail on Tuesday next for Europe.

***

Considerable disappointment is felt in Bar Harbor because the British Atlantic Squadron is not to visit that place this Summer. Admiral Douglas has written to Dr. J. Madison Taylor to that effect.

***

Ths Bar Harbor Horse Show is to be held at Rohin Hood Park on Aug. 19, 20, and 21. It is to be on the same general plan as last season, and will be more of a country fair than anything else.

***

Lieut. Wilton Phippa and Mrs. Phipps of England are at Colonial Hall, Bar Harbor, where they are guests of Mr. and Mrs. William Butler Duncan, Jr.

***

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Childs Drexel have left Wootten, their country place at Bryn Mawr, and will spend most of the Summer cruising on their yacht Alcedo.

***

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt was in town yesterday, also Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, W. C. Whitney, Creighton Webb, and others. Mrs. Vanderbilt has been in the city for several days, having come down from Saratoga.

***

Dr. Louis Faugères Bishop and Mrs. Bishop of 54 West Fifty-fifth Street have gone to York Harbor, Me., where they will remain until September.

***

Among those who were booked on the Fuerst Bismarck, which sailed yesterday, were Mr. and Mrs. B. C. Porter, Frank B. Bostwick, Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Winston, and Mr. and Mrs. Oscar S. Straus. In addition to those already mentioned, who sailed on La Savoie, were Mr. and Mrs. William Nelson Cromwell, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Bartow, and Mr. and Mrs. Elie Portal.

***

Mrs. Sidney Dillon Ripley and her daughter sailed on Wednesday for Europe. They will be absent the entire Summer.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Marion Storey arrived yesterday on the Majestic; also the Rev. Bishop Falkner and Mrs. Falkner.

***

Among those recently at Bsden Baden were Isaac Iselin and Frank Iselin. Gen. and Mrs. Winslow were expected there. They will also spend a short time at Aix-les-Bains.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Mackey will close their London house shortly and go to their country seat near Leamington. They are to pay a series of visits to different country houses during the shooting season. Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin open Balmacaan about the second week in August.

***

Miss Elizabeth Smith Clift has gone to Aix-les-Bains for the sesson. Mr. and Mrs. Peter Moller and Miss Moller have been there since July 1.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies have left London and are traveling on the Continent. They will not return to New York until the Autumn.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 24.—E. Rollins Morse has increased his already large holding of real estate in Newport by the purchase of the property for many years owned by the late Major J. Smith Brice, on Bellevue Avenue, corner of Narragansett Avenue. The Brice property contains about 87,000 square feet of land and a large and well equipped house. Mr. Morse is expected to remove or tear down the house and add the land to his already large estate, on which he has recently built a handsome villa, known as Villa Rosa.

One of ths most notable dinners to-night was given by Dr. and Mrs. Alexander S. Clarke, at Beech Bound.

Miss Susan Travers gave a luncheon this afternoon at her cottage on Red Cross Avenue, and Mrs. S. E. Huntington gave a children's party.

Dinners were given to-night by Mrs. William E. Cartsr, Mrs. Elisha Dyer, and Mrs. Pembroke Jones.

William K. S. Wetmore, son of Senator George Peabody Wetmore, who accompanied Whitelaw Reid to England for the coronation of King Edward, as one of the secretaries of the special American embassy, has returned and is at his father's villa for the season.

Miss Maud Livingstone is the guest of Mrs. Gordon Norrie, at the Eustis cottage.

H. Rogers Winthrop of New York is the guest of Mrs. John Clinton Gray, at Hawxhurst.

Mr. and Mrs. Edgar M. Phelps of Nsw Rochelle, N. Y., are guests of Mrs. Phelps's mother, Mrs. William E. Glyn.

Mr. and Mrs. Philip M. Lydig, Miss Maud Livingstone, Joseph T. Tower, Bradish G. Johnson, and Edgar M. Phelps are registered at the Casino.

Steam yachts Susquehanna, Narada, Tuscarora, Lagonda, Entsrprise, and Bonita; schooners Miranda and L. A. Barbara, sloop Queen Mab, and yawl Cacique have arrived.

The Collier-Van Alen wedding continues to be a fertile subject of conversation among the society people. Arrangements for ths wedding were completed to-day and preparations were made for an elaborate floral decoration of Wakehurst, where the ceremony will take place. The invitations to this wedding will be very few, but Miss Van Alen is in receipt of many valuable presents and floral tributes.

The attractions of the wedding to-day were not strong enough to prevent the many devotees of lawn tennis from playing at the Casino. Both before and after the ceremony and reception all ths courts were occupied.

The Rev. and Mrs. George Grenville Merrill of Tuxedo are guests of Mrs. John Nicholas Brown.

Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney arrived this avening, and is the guest of her mother, Mrs. Vandsrhilt.

Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Fish and Nicholas Fish, Jr., arrived to-day, and are at the Hodges cottage.

Thomas L. Shearer of Baltimore is at the Berkeley.

Center Hitchcock, who is in poor health, left to-day for Europe. During his absence Elisha Dyer, Jr., will act as President of the Clam Bake Club. The club will give a clam bake at its house on Easton's Point Saturday.

Among the arrivals this evening were H. Casimir Derham, Judge Henry W. Bookstaver, Miss Josephine Johnston, and Mrs. William C. Rives.

SPECIAL SERVICES FOR JOHN W. MACKAY.

Pope Grants Permission to Hold Them at the Home — Many Floral Tributes Sent.

LONDON, July 24.—The Pope has granted Mrs. John W. Mackay special permission to hold private

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks react.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
July 24	951,715
To date this year	93,968,739
Corresponding date last year	189,716,790

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

July 24	$4,328,000
To date this year	$542,140,100
Corresponding date last year	$680,458,750

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 2½@3 per cent.; at three months, 4½ per cent.; at six months, 5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½@5 per cent.

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Express	5%	Int. Silver	½
Am. Ice	½	Kan. & Texas	½
Am. Ice pf	1½	Louis. & Nash	3½
Am. Linseed pf	2	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	½
Balt. & Ohio pf	½	St. L. & S. F.	½
Chi. G. W. pf., B	½	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	2%
Chi., M. & St. P.	2%	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1
Chi. M. & St. P. pf.	1	Tenn. Coal & Iron	1½
Chi. Rock Island	7½	Texas Pacific	½
Col. Fuel & Iron	½	Twin City	1
Detroit United	½	Union Pacific	1½
Gen. Chem.	1	Union Pacific pf.	1½
Gen. Electric	1½	U. S. R. & R. pf.	½
George A. Fuller pf.	½	Va.-Car. Chem. pf.	1
Gt. North. pf.	½		

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper	1	Hock. Valley	1½
Am. Bicycle pf.	½	L. E. & West.	½
Am. Locom.	½	Man. Elect.	½
Am. Locom. pf.	½	Met. Sec.	1½
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	½	Mo., K. & T.	½
Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	½	Nash. C. & St. L.	½
At., T. & S. F. pf.	½	N. Y. Air Brake	½
Balt. & Ohio	½	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	1½
Erie pf. B	½	N. Y., N. H. & H.	5½
Cent. of N. J.	1	N. Y., Ont. & W.	½
Ches. & Ohio	½	Norfolk & West.	1
Chi. & Alton	½	Pacific Mail	½
Chi. & E. Ill.	½	Penn. R. R.	½
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	½	People's Gas	1½
Chi. & N.-W.	½	R. R. Sec. Co.	½
Chi. Term. Tr.	½	Ry. Steel Sp. pf.	½
Chi. Un. Trac. pf.	2	Reading	½
Col. South.	½	St. L. & S. W.	1
Con. Gas	½	St. L. & S. W. pf.	1
Corn Products	1½	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	½
Del. & Hudson	½	U. S. C. I. P. pf.	½
Des M. & Ft. D.	1½	U. S. Express	1½
Detroit Gas	1½	Wells-Fargo	2
Erie	½	Wheel & L. E.	½
Erie 1st pf.	½	Wis. & L. E. 1st pf.	½
Erie 2d pf.	½	Wis. Central	½
Evans. & T. H.	½	Wis. Central pf.	½
George A. Fuller	1½		

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Cot. Oil 4½s..1½ | Int. & G. N. 2d 5s..1

Bond Declined.

Green Bay deb. B..... 1

MARKET MOVEMENT.

The movement of prices on the Stock Exchange yesterday was decidedly erratic. While some issues were advancing others were declining, with losses and gains about equally distributed at the end of the day. The advances for the most part were in the high-class shares, which were bid up aggressively, under the lead of Rock Island and St. Paul, while the declines were generally in the low-priced issues. It was apparent that under cover of the strength of advancing stocks there was not a little realizing in the remainder of the list. At the same time the public holders of securities—those interests, that is, who have come in recently as a speculative venture—were prompted to sell through nervousness occasioned by gossip in which suggestions (groundless, it is unnecessary to say,) of a corner in both Rock Island and St. Paul were made. Not unnaturally, the bears in the market were not slow to improve their opportunity in this respect, and offered stocks freely about the room. For a time these offerings were more than sufficient to satisfy pressing demands, and hence a general yielding of prices, except in the few conspicuous exceptions referred to. In the later trading, however, better general support appeared, and the market closed with a rally in progress.

Yesterday, as for several days previously, the money market was distinctly easy, with the bulk of the call loans made between 2½ and 2¾ per cent., and with the rate at no time going higher than 3 per cent. It is not difficult to find explanation for this. Despite the fact that gold has gone out this week, (more is likely to go next week,) the resources of the local bankers have not suffered in consequence—this because coincident with the outgo of gold there have been receipts of gold from the Klondike and the Sub-Treasury has paid out largely to the banks on account of expenditures for transportation for mails. There need be no apprehension over the money situation. Easy rates are assured for some time to come.

The prosperity of the country is not confined to the railroads of the country. The industrial institutions are going ahead wonderfully. It need not surprise if shortly industrial shares should begin to show activity on the advancing side.

ST. PAUL'S HIGH RECORD.

Several days before the May panic of 1901 St. Paul sold up to 188, the then highest price on record, and it was at that time said to be slated for 200. Since then it has been 30 points or more lower, but never higher.

Yesterday, as a result of bidding up by the same interests who were responsible for last year's rise, the stock advanced at one time 3¾ points, to 188½, later yielded several points, and finally closed at 187 for a net gain of 2¾ points on dealings in 96,000 shares.

Much of the trading represented nothing more nor less than matched orders, the manipulation being said on the floor to be due to Western interests. The old story of a deal with Union Pacific (which at one time rose over a point) was used as a basis for explaining the advance, but there is no such deal—this from high official authority in both the St. Paul and the Union Pacific Companies.

Generally it was believed that the rise in this stock, as in Rock Island, was intended to facilitate the marketing of Northwest stock held by the Western contingent. This security sold off yesterday over 6 points, closing for a net loss of 5¼ on dealings in 5,500 shares, in the face of the much higher quotations for both St. Paul and Rock Island.

A COPPER EXPORT'S OPINION.

Selling ex-dividend of ½ of 1 per cent. Copper Trust stock was strong yesterday until the late trading, when it sold off in sympathy with the decline in the lower-priced shares. There was, however, good buying of it throughout, and also of the copper stocks traded in on the curb.

It seems now to be recognized that a definite turn for the better has come in the trade situation. So conservative an authority as John Stanton adds his voice to the chorus telling of better conditions, in which have already been heard such authorities as officials of the United Metals Selling Company and of Phelps, Dodge & Co. Mr. Stanton says:

"I have been offered 12 cents for all the copper that I can produce up to the end of the year, but I have refused this offer because I firmly believe that prices are to advance in the immediate future. The consumers feel that it will be advisable for them to stock up before it is too late, as is shown by the numerous inquiries that are now pouring in."

"I believe that there is very little copper in this country. Exports continue very heavy, and the market is now in good condition."

ST. LOUIS AND SAN FRANCISCO.

Among the strong stocks on the list yesterday were the St. Louis and San Francisco shares, which were advanced on what was declared to be inside buying. Officials of the road say that the policy of the system is not merely to acquire new lines in the Southwest, though the purchase of lines and the construction of new roads will certainly continue. Nevertheless this original property is not to be allowed to suffer on account of this policy of expansion.

The following is an official statement of the work that is to be begun immediately on the system in the line of improvement of the present property:

On the main line of the system between St. Louis and Springfield extensive reductions in grade will be undertaken. At present the road climbs the Ozark Mountains to the crest on a grade of 100 feet to the mile. After this new work, arrangements for which have been made, the maximum grade on the 240 miles of road will be 26 feet to the mile. In some places new location for the roadbed will be necessary.

While the work will be very heavy, and while it will take a long time to complete the improvements, the advantage which will necessarily follow, will fully compensate the road for the expenditure, as the operating expenses, as well as the cost of maintenance, will be greatly reduced. The train load will be more than doubled under the new conditions.

SOME GENERAL ISSUES.

Atchison sold up to a new high-record price yesterday, but reacted later on profit-taking sales, the reaction being regarded as at once natural and healthful. During the day an official of the Pennsylvania Railroad was quoted from Philadelphia as declaring that the report that Pennsylvania is to take over the Atchison system "is simply newspaper talk."

A speculative holder of 200 shares of New Haven—there are few such—was obliged to part with his stock yesterday in order to make payment on a real estate transaction. Because of the limited market for so high-priced a security his offering broke the price 5½ points.

After selling up to 64, the highest price on record, Fuller Construction stock broke 4 points to 60, where it closed, for a net loss of 1½ points. Pool selling was reported.

Tennessee Coal was the feature of the steel group, advancing at one time nearly 2 points. Its earnings, as well as the earnings of all the steel stocks and kindred shares, are steadily expanding. As illustration of this, it is noted that the report of the International Steam Pump Company for June and for the three months ended June 30 shows a marked increase in the volume of business handled, and a consequent substantial gain in earnings. Orders taken in June aggregated $1,312,330, against $1,135,537 in June, 1901, and $907,238 in June, 1900. On June 30 orders on hand amounted to $5,655,401, against $2,430,182 at the same time in the year before. For three months orders received amounted to $2,759,155, against $2,313,077 in the corresponding period in 1901.

The Gates interests were credited with the bidding up of Louisville and Nashville.

THE MARKET LEADERSHIP.

Many conservative interests in the financial district declared yesterday after the close of business that the market had been hurt, rather than helped, by the sharp advances in such closely held shares as Rock Island, St. Paul and, at present, Louisville and Nasbville. Ordinarily these would be regarded as good market leaders, but they are not considered so at present, because it is recognized, to put it in the vernacular, that they are "too rich for the public's blood." In other words, only the manipulators of the stocks and the very rich of the public can afford to deal in such issues, and therefore there is no public benefit and no public following.

On the other hand, it is pointed out that when the low-priced shares, such as Alton, Chesapeake, Erie, Reading, Atchison, and the like, were made active and strong the public immediately became interested and, believing that the continued prosperity of the country must eventually be reflected in higher market values for these issues, were not indisposed to buy—actually did buy.

Hence, conservative interests say, the best market leaders are stocks in which the public believes—not securities already at prices that may fairly be said to have discounted a great deal of prosperity.

SELLING BY THE PUBLIC.

It was generally commented upon in the Street yesterday that while the furious upbidding of a few high-priced stocks was going on in the stock market the rest of the list sagged. This, however, is easily explained. The selling in the low-priced shares came in part from the shorts and in part from the public, who became alarmed at the reports of a probable corner in both Rock Island and St. Paul, and, fearful of a repetition of the Northern Pacific episode, hastened to sell their stocks.

Of course, the corner talk is absurd, but it showed clearly that the public is inclined to be decidedly cautious and to take few chances.

COTTON CROP OUTLOOK.

Theodore H. Price, a recognized authority on cotton, has given out the following statement in respect to the crop outlook:

After the most careful and exhaustive investigation of the cotton crop situation, I have reached the conclusion that the crop has so far progressed that a large yield is almost certainly promised, and if the present favorable conditions continue until the 1st of September and we do not have an abnormally early frost, I hesitate to set a limit to the cotton crop of this year. For this reason I am disposed to think that all those who have any cotton on hand will do well to accept present prices for it, and at the same time I believe that planters, merchants, and others interested in the prospective production of this crop will do well to secure as far as possible a guarantee of present prices by selling futures against it.

GOOD CROP NEWS.

Reports from correspondents of R. G. Dun & Co., in important crop sections, show leading crops still in excellent condition. In Western New York and through the Middle West there is too much rain for harvesting, but growing crops are doing well. All indications point to the largest yield of corn ever reported. In Ohio weather is favorable, though in some places corn is wet and grassy. In Indiana and Illinois the crop is excellent except on lowlands, and the growth exceptional. In Wisconsin conditions are fair, but the weather is too cool. In Iowa upland corn is doing well, but heavy rains continue. In Missouri the crop is growing well, and the acreage and yield will be the largest known.

Wheat prospects in Ohio and Indiana are good; in some parts thrashing results are beyond expectations, exceeding last year, but some damage is reported from too wet weather to the grain in shocks. The quantity will exceed last year, but the quality is not so good.

Oats continue to make satisfactory progress in New York State. There is too much rain, but the crop looks well. In Ohio an average yield is reported, though there has been some lodging. In Michigan the crop is badly lodged. In Indiana cutting is in progress and the yield excellent. In Wisconsin the crop is rank and heavy, but injury is reported, due to excessive rains, and sprouting is feared.

Good showers keep the cotton crop growing well in Texas. The plant is heavily fruited, and the largest yield ever reported is expected. In Arkansas the crop is doing well. In Georgia good rains have helped the crop, but in some parts of Tennessee rains are needed.

Harvesting of the hay crop is delayed in many sections by continued rains. In New York State there is little cut and the crop will be of poor quality.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Rumor that close traffic arrangements between the Rock Island and the Mexican Central will soon be established which will enable the Rock Island to run its trains direct to the City of Mexico.

Discount rate of the Bank of England unchanged at 3 per cent.

Denial by President John Skelton Williams that the Seaboard Air Line is to be merged in another railroad system.

The Otis Elevator Company to spend $250,000 in enlarging its plant in Chicago.

Report that the Pittsburg, Cleveland and Toledo Railroad, which is controlled by the Baltimore and Ohio, will be practically rebuilt between New Castle Junction, Penn., and Akron, Ohio.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2½@3 per cent., closing at 2¾ per cent.; majority of the day's loans at 2¾ per cent.

Time money, 4¼ per cent. for sixty days to four months, and 4½@5 per cent. for five and six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 4½@5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4½@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $265,252,325; balances, $10,222,504; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $7,674,385.

Money on call in London, 2@2¼ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 2¾@2 7-16 per cent. for short and 2 7-16@2½ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was dull and slightly easier. Posted rates were $4.86 for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand. Rates for actual business were: Sixty days, $4.85⅝; demand, $4.87⅞; cables, $4.88⅛@$4.88¾; commercial bills, $4.84¾@$4.85⅝.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.17½ and 5.15⅝; reichsmarks, 94 15-16 and 95½; guilders, 40 and 40 3-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—Par. Boston—Par @5c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, 75c discount for $1,000; selling, 75c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 10c; telegraphic, 12½c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 25.—The Times's financial articles to-day says that money is still abundant in Lombard Street, but the greater part of the small amount due to the Bank of England has been renewed.

Heavy liquidation in the South African market yesterday again depressed prices in most departments of the Stock Exchange, the only important exception being American rails, which were fairly active, and in some cases sold at higher prices, but generally closed dull, sympathetically with the rest of the list.

The market was strong at the opening, but operators showed a disposition to secure profits, in view of the near approach of the settlement. In the afternoon purchases for Wall Street account of St. Paul, Louisville and Nashville, and a few preference issues, notably Norfolk and Western, Union Pacific, and Denver and Rio Grande, temporarily supported prices.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, July 24.—The supplies of cash on the market to-day were sufficient for the requirements. Discounts were steady. Americans were about the only active section on the Stock Exchange to-day. They opened firm and were afterward irregular, some being below parity, but the undertone was good. Denvers and Union Pacifics were the best features. Americans closed irregular. First-class securities were dull. Home rails were easier. Grand Trunks were little affected by the excellent traffic returns. Closing prices:

Consols for money, 95⅛; Consols for account, 95⅝; Anaconda, 5¼; Atchison, 94⅜; Atchison preferred, 105⅝; Baltimore and Ohio, 113¾; Canadian Pacific, 142¾; Chesapeake and Ohio, 56; Chicago Great Western, 31⅞; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 189¼; Denver and Rio Grande, 45¾; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 95⅝; Erie, 39; Erie first preferred, 71⅜; Erie second preferred, 55½; Illinois Central, 171; Louisville and Nasbville, 145½; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 31¾; Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred, ——; New York Central, 169; Norfolk and Western, 62⅝; Norfolk and Western preferred, 96½; Ontario and Western, 34¾; Pennsylvania, 82¼; Reading, 34⅝; Reading first preferred, 44½; Reading second preferred, 37¼; Southern Railway, 40; Southern Railway preferred, 99½; Southern Pacific, 70⅜; Union Pacific, 112⅜; Union Pacific preferred, 94½; United States Steel, 40⅜; United States Steel preferred, 93¾; Wabash, 31½; Wabash preferred, 48; Spanish 4s, 80⅞; De Beers deferred, 22⅛; Rand Mines, 11½; bar silver steady, 24 7-16d per ounce; money, 2@2¼ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 2⅝@2 7-16 per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills, 2 7-16@2¼ per cent. Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 131.30; Madrid, 37.05; Lisbon, 28; Rome, 1.25.

The Bank of England rate of discount was unchanged to-day at 3 per cent.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, July 24.—Business on the Bourse to-day opened undecided. Rentes receded. Numerous offers of Rio Tintos gave a setback to the whole list. Prices were weak and operations were inactive until the last hour, when repurchases, especially of industrials, were effected. Spanish 4s were favorably influenced by the rise in exchange. Rio Tintos regained strength. Kaffirs were weak, owing to the decline in Chartered, but recovered toward the end of the day. At the close there was an all-round improvement.

Three per cent. rentes, 100f 47½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 16c for checks. Spanish 4s, 81.11.

BERLIN, July 24.—On the Boerse to-day business was dull and the transactions were small. Internationals were maintained, owing to easy money. Mines were depressed on realizations. Transvaals somewhat recovered.

Discount rates: Short and three months' bills, 1½ per cent.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 48 pfennigs for checks.

Bank of England's Weekly Statement.

LONDON, July 24.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes: Total reserve increased £302,000, circulation decreased £112,000, bullion increased £190,145; other securities decreased £290,000, other deposits decreased £215,000, public deposits increased £251,000, notes reserve increased £323,000, and Government securities unchanged. The proportion of the Bank of England's reserve to liability is 51.50 per cent. Last week it was 50.90 per cent. The rate of discount unchanged at 3 per cent.

Statement of the Bank of France.

PARIS, July 24.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes: Notes in circulation decreased 125,225,000f, Treasury accounts current increased 49,975,000f, gold in hand increased 14,725,000f, bills discounted decreased 62,100,000f, and silver in hand increased 3,475,000f.

Newark Rubber Company Formed.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, July 24.—The Newark Rubber and Specialty Company was incorporated, with a capital stock of $100,000, to manufacture and deal in chemicals and druggists' specialties. The incorporators are John E. Helm, Frederick C. Fischer and Solomon Feist. Albert H. Hannoch of 36 Lawrence Street is local representative.

Binghamton Light, Heat & Power Bonds

N. W. Halsey & Co. offer at 102 and interest, $400,000 first mortgage forty-year 5 per cent. bonds of the Binghamton Light, Heat, and Power Company, bonds falling due July 1, 1953, and may be called for sinking fund at 110 and interest serially on and after July 1, 1912. The company controls the electric light and power business in Binghamton. Present net earnings are two and a half times the interest charges.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., July 24.—With the exception of a slightly increased demand for call loans, chiefly as the result of the broader speculation, the money market is showing little change. Conditions continue comfortable, but at the same time the banks are not urging loans at present rates. Clearing House rate, 3½ per cent.; New York funds, par and 5c premium; call loans, 3½@4½; time money, 4½@5; clearing House exchanges, $20,266,495; balances, $1,606,904. Prices were not so strong, except in spots, as on Wednesday. One or two stocks were bid to new high levels, and were noticeably active, but trading as a whole showed a more cautious tone. Still at that it was s broad, strong, and active market, with general gossip running all one way, that is, in favor of higher prices. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,452	Atchison	95	91⅜	92⅝
561	Atchison pf.	103½	102⅜	102⅝
$85	Atchison Scrip	109	109	109
8	Boston & Albany	261⅜	261⅛	261⅜
147	Boston & Maine	202	202	202
100	C., J. & S. Y.	165	164½	165
10	C. R. & N. pf.	131	131	131
3	Fitchburg pf.	144	143	144
100	Mexican Central	30½	30⅜	30⅜
145	N. Y., N. H. & H.	236	235	235
1,200	Union Pacific	110½	109¾	109⅝
22	West End	95	95	95
11	Wor., Nash. & Roch.	150	150	150

TELEPHONES.

414	Am. Tel. & Tel.	165½	164½	165⅛
1,889	Am. Tel. & Tel. rights	15½	15	15
50	Mexican	2¼	2¼	2¼
1	N. E. Tel. & Tel.	142¾	142¾	142¾
1,280	N. E. Tel. & Tel. rights	7¾	7½	7⅝
30	Western Tel. & Tel.	29½	29	29½

ELECTRICS.

15	Edison	289	280	280
18	General	188	187	188
224	Mass.	42	41¼	41¼
55	Mass. pf.	97¼	97½	97½
10	Seattle pf.	108	108	108

MISCELLANEOUS.

255	Am. Ag. Chem.	29	28½	28⅝
7	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	88	88	88
10	Am. Pneu. Service	27	26	26
5,082	Am. Sugar	133⅝	132¼	132½
45	Am. Sugar pf.	120	120	120
500	Am. Woolen	14	13⅝	14
114	Am. Woolen pf.	78	78	78
1,020	Dom. Iron & Steel	59¼	58½	58⅝
680	N. E. Gas & Coke	4¾	4¼	4⅝
1	Planters' Compress	33	33	33
22	Pullman	249	248	249
10	Reece Button H. Mach.	9¾	9¾	9¾
530	Swift Pkg. & Prov.	148½	148	148½
5	Torrington pf.	29	29	29
520	United Fruit	113⅞	112½	113½
100	United Shoe Machine	53	53	53
20	United Shoe Mach. pf.	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛
605	U. S. Steel	40	39¾	40
370	U. S. Steel pf.	90¼	90	90¼

MINING.

400	Adventure	23½	23¼	23¼
63	Allouez	2¾	2¾	2¾
750	Am. Zinc	15¼	14	14
10	Anaconda	27	27	27
1,225	Arcadian	5⅝	5¼	5¼
50	Atlantic	31	31	31
375	Bingham	34½	34½	34½
400	Bonanza	90	85	85
17	Calumet & Hecla	570	570	570
275	Centennial	19¾	19⅝	19¾
50	Central Oil	8	8	8
610	Cons. Mercur	2¼	2	2
55	Continental Zinc	19¼	19½	19½
1,617	Copper Range Cons.	58⅝	58	58
90	Daly West	52	52	52
1,828	Elm River	4¼	3½	3¾
50	Franklin	11⅞	11¼	11⅞
200	Gold Dredging	3	3	3
1,375	Isle Royale	14½	14¼	14¼
1,210	Mass.	18⅞	17¾	18
200	Mayflower	2½	2½	2½
295	Mohawk	44¾	44	44
500	Montreal & Boston	2⅞	2¾	2¾
150	Old Colony	3	3	3
115	Old Dominion	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞
180	Osceola	62¼	61¼	61¼
20	Parrot	29	29	29
150	Rhode Island	3	3	3
1,035	Santa Fe	2½	2¼	2¼
300	Shannon	13¼	13	13
10	Tamarack	178	178	178
100	Trinity	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝
100	United States	21⅝	21⅝	22
5,017	United States Oil	18¼	17⅜	17½
650	Utah	22	21½	22
175	Victoria	6⅜	6¼	6¼
205	Winona	5¼	5	5¼
136	Wolverine	58	57	58
238	Wyandotte	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜

British Columbia, 7 bid; 8 asked.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 24.—Local issues were to-day conspicuously active in the Philadelphia market. There was lively trading in Philadelphia Rapid Transit, Union Traction, American Railways, Cambria Steel, Philadelphia Electric, and Consolidated Lake Superior. The supply of Rapid Transit seemed rather more plentiful, and as a result the price eased off from the highest. Union Traction opened at 45, sold later at ½ lower, but subsequently rallied to 45⅞. American Railways was materially stronger. Philadelphia Electric was a decided feature with respect to the bonds, as well as the stock. The former made the most material gains. The buying of the 5s advanced the price to 102. The 4s were also well bought and gained a point. Cambria Steel on large buying rose to 27. The demand came largely from commission houses while traders sold. The early gain in price yielded on rather liberal offerings. Lake Superior was active and lower. Electric Storage Battery was advanced a point. Electric Company of America and Diamond State Steel were slightly improved. There was moderate trading in the railroad stocks. The money market is firm. Call loans, 4 per cent; time money and commercial paper 4½ per cent. and upward. Complete transactions in stocks were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
328	American Railways	48	47½	47⅝
555	American Cement	1⅞	1¾	1⅞
22	Allegheny Valley pf.	26	26	26
10	A., T. & S. F. pf.	103	103	103
5,309	Cambria Steel	27	26¾	26⅞
1,835	Con. Lake Superior	27½	26⅝	26¾
379	Con. Lake Superior pf.	70	69¾	69¾
100	Con. Traction of N. J.	69¾	69¼	69½
1,225	Danville Bessemer	11-16	½	½
500	Diamond State Steel	4	4	4
470	Elec. Co. of America	8 15-16	8⅜	8⅜
400	Electric Storage	93½	92	93½
20	Fairmount Park Trans.	20½	20½	20½
1	Hunt & B. Top pf.	57¾	57¾	57¾
3	H. P., Mt. Joy & Lan.	106	106	106
100	Kansas & Texas	31	31	31
128	Lehigh Valley	34¾	34	34¾
5	National Asphalt pf.	1¾	1¾	1¾
9,187	Philadelphia Electric	5 13-16	5⅝	5¾
9,066	Philadelphia Rap. Tr.	12¾	11⅝	12
1,259	Pennsylvania	80¼	79 13-16	79 13-16
100	Philadelphia Traction	99¾	99¾	99¾
847	Philadelphia Company	49	48¾	48⅞
20	Pa. Co. for Ins. on Lives	600	600	600
113	Philadelphia Co. pf.	49¾	49½	49¾
38	Pennsylvania Steel	42	41½	41½
100	Philadelphia & Erie	56¾	56¾	56¾
5,140	Reading	33 13-16	33 7-10	33½
125	Reading 1st pf.	63¾	63¼	63¾
1,000	Read. 2d pf.	36 11-16	36 9-16	36 9-16
150	Susq. Iron & Steel	2¾	2¾	2¾
2,100	Southern Railway	39¾	39.	39.
200	Southern Pacific	69	68¾	68¾
750	United Gas Improv.	109¾	109	109
4,090	Union Traction	45¾	44⅞	45¼
2,920	U. S. Steel com.	40	39¾	39¾
112	Warwick Iron & Steel	6¾	6¾	6¾

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 24.—New York exchange was at par to-day. Time and call loans, 4½@5 per cent. Strawboard was strong in the local market to-day, the receipts rising to 40, but aside from that the situation showed little change. There was a firm tone running throughout the list, but advances were for the most part small. There appeared to be a fair demand for Diamond Match, Carbon, and Biscuit. There also was some scattered trading in Lake Street Elevated and Northwestern Elevated at 10 for the former and 36½ for the latter.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
585	American Can	12⅝	12½	12⅝
70	American Can pf.	54⅝	54½	54½
1,280	Am. Strawboard rcts.	40	37	38½
225	Am. Strawboard	38½	37½	38
410	Am. Shipbuilding	48¾	46	46
240	Chicago Title & T.	128	127	128
12	Chicago Telephone	170	164	164
550	Chicago Union Traction	16	15½	15½
5	Chicago City Railway	215	215	215
675	Diamond Match	137¾	137	137½
175	Lake St. Elevated	10	10	10
100	Met. Elevated pf.	92¾	92¾	92¾
100	Northwestern Elevated	36½	36½	36½
5	Northwestern El. pf.	84¾	84¾	84¾
722	National Biscuit	48¾	48	48
560	National Biscuit pf.	107¾	107	107¾
435	National Carbon	30¾	30	30¾
20	National Carbon pf.	101¾	101¾	101¾
420	Quaker Oats	95	90½	95
71	Swift & Co.	149	147¾	148½
150	Street's W. S. C. Line	30½	30	30.
15	Street's W. S. C. L. pf.	84	84	84
10	West Chicago	98	97	97

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The volume of trading in the outside market yesterday surpassed considerably that of the day previous. Transactions in bonds were well distributed and showed strong.

New England Gas and Coke bonds were bid up toward the close and sold at an advance of three points. Northern Securities, Manhattan Transit, and Bay Gas were the features of the market. A few recessions of fairly large proportions were recorded, but a number of substantial gains were made which more than counteracted the losses.

New England Consolidated Ice was quite active, gaining ⅝ of a point on trading in 1600 shares. It is announced that the Commonwealth Hygienic Ice Company, one of the companies forming the New England Consolidated Ice Company, has secured the contract to supply ice, during this year, to the State House and other public buildings in Boston.

Northern Securities was the main feature of the market and was traded in to a greater extent than the day before, over 19,000 shares changing hands. The very large advance in price in this security the day previous induced numerous holders to take their profits, and the last sale yesterday was made at one-half point below the last sale of Wednesday.

Manhattan Transit.—The announcement that a temporary injunction had been granted restraining the Manhattan Transit Company from using storage batteries made under the Brush patent, had no effect on the price of the stock. In fact, it was quite strong at the close, ending the day with a net gain of half a point at 7½ bid. It is explained that the injunction does not affect the Manhattan Transit Company's plans, as the vehicles which it has ordered and intends using are steam and not electric automobiles.

The principal transactions reported in the outside market yesterday, with the high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	American Can	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
400	American Can pf.	54⅞	54	54
150	American Elevated	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Amer. Electric Vehicle	1	1	1
350	Amer. Light & Trac.	38½	38	38½
200	Am. Writing Paper pf.	18½	18½	18½
6,100	Bay State Gas	2⅛	2	2
200	Camden Land	11-16	½	½
50	Con. Refrigerating	5¾	5⅝	5⅝
220	Central Foundry	2⅝	2½	2½
75	Elec. Lead Reduction	3¼	3⅛	3⅛
1,400	Electric Vehicle	7⅛	6	7⅛
200	Electric Vehicle pf.	14½	14½	14½
250	Gold Hill Copper	1⅛	1	1
600	Greene Con. Copper	28¼	28¼	28¼
11,300	Manhattan Transit	7½	7	7½
1,300	Mon. & Boston Copper	2¼	2	2¼
300	New Bruns. C. Coal	3½	3	3
1,600	New England Con. Ice	32⅝	32	32⅝
270	New Eng. Gas & Coke	4½	4¼	4½
100	New Eng. Transport	⅞	⅞	⅞
2,100	N. Orleans Rys.	18⅝	18	18⅝
400	N. Orl. Rys. pf., w. i.	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛
245	New York Realty	188	168	180
150	New York Transport.	12	11¾	12
19,650	Northern Securities	103⅝	102¾	103¾
650	Otis Elevator	37	36½	37
210	Peoria, Dec. & Evans.	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
100	Rap. Tr. Op., 30% pd.	119¼	119¼	119¼
684	San Frap. pf., w. i.	64½	64¼	64¼
100	Seaboard Air Line	28	27¾	28
1	Standard Oil	695	695	695
1,125	Storage Power	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
100

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, July 24, 1902.

Closing b'd.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
65⅝	65½	15,700	*Amal. Cop. Co., ex d.	66¾	66⅞	65⅛	65⅝	−1
6	6½	100	Am. Bicycle Co.	6	6	6	6	−1⅛
18¼	20	100	Am. Bicycle Co. pf.	19	19	19	19	−1
32⅞	32⅝	500	Am. Car & F. Co.	32⅝	32⅝	32¾	32¾	...
91½	91¾	*100	Am. Car & F. Co. pf.	91¾	91¾	91¼	91⅜	+¼
57⅜	58	280	*Am. Grass Twine.	58¼	58½	58¼	58¼	+¼
233	237	100	American Express	235	235	235	235	+3½
10⅞	11¼	600	*Am. Ice Co.	10½	11	10½	10¾	+⅛
35¼	36	700	*Am. Ice Co. pf.	35	36¼	35	35½	+1½
22⅝	25	100	*Am. Linseed Co.	25	25	25	25	+⅛
51	56	500	*Am. Linseed Co. pf.	52⅝	53½	52⅝	53½	+2
32	33¾	2,100	*Am. Locomo. Co.	33	33	32	32	−⅞
93	93½	700	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf.	93½	93¾	93	93	−½
5¾	6	100	*Am. Malting Co.	6	6	6	6	...
46¼	46½	200	*Am. S. & R. Co.	47	47	46½	46½	−½
...	121½	100	*Am. Snuff Co.	121⅞	121⅞	121⅞	121⅞	−1⅛
99	99¼	100	*Am. Snuff Co. pf.	99½	99½	99¼	99½	...
132⅜	132½	26,500	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co.	132⅝	134	132½	133½	+1¼
92¼	93⅜	63,000	Atch., Top. & S. F.	92¾	93¾	91⅝	92⅝	−⅞
102¾	102⅝	11,528	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	103⅜	103½	102¼	102½	−¾
110¾	110¾	9,800	Baltimore & Ohio.	110⅜	111	110	110¼	−¾
96	98	1,125	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	96½	97	96¼	97	+⅛
69¾	69⅝	14,700	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	70	70¾	69	69⅝	−⅝
12	12¼	200	Brunswick City	12	12	12	12	−¼
115	125	140	Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	124½	124½	124½	124½	+¼
135⅜	135¾	27,700	Canadian Pacific	135⅞	136¾	135½	135¼	...
133	134	200	*Ca. Pac. cts., 2d in. pd.	134⅜	134⅜	133¾	133⅝	...
184	186	400	Central R. of N. J.	187	187	185	185	−1
54	54⅛	28,600	Chesapeake & Ohio.	55	55¼	53⅜	54⅛	−½
42⅞	43	6,500	Chicago & Alton.	44	44	42⅞	42⅞	−⅛
77¼	77½	1,100	Chicago & Alton pf.	77⅝	77⅝	77½	77½	...
210½	211½	800	Chi. & East. Ill.	211	211¾	210½	211	−¾
30⅝	31	4,500	Chicago Great West.	31¼	31⅜	30⅞	30⅞	−⅛
47½	48⅝	800	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B.	48⅝	48⅝	48⅜	48⅜	+⅜
12⅞	12⅜	20	Chi. Gt. West., deb.	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	...
87¼	88	100	Chi. Ind. & Louis. pf.	87½	87½	87½	87½	−½
189⅝	187	97,800	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	184¼	188½	184	187	+2¾
195½	196	1,425	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	195	196	195	196	+1
243½	244	5,550	Chicago & Northw.	247½	247½	242	243½	−5¼
197½	197¾	27,119	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	190	200	189¼	197½	+7½
12	...	31,442	Chi., R. I. & Pac. rts.	12	12⅝	11¼	12	+¼
221½	222½	800	Chicago Term. Trans.	223⅜	225⅞	221½	221½	−1⅜
38½	39½	2,000	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	40½	40¾	38½	38½	−1⅜
15½	16	350	Chicago Union Trac.	16¼	16¼	15¼	15¾	−¼
52	54	100	Chi. Union Trac. pf.	51	51	51	51	−2
107	107½	400	C., C., C. & St. L.	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	107⅜	−¼
97¼	97⅝	2,800	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	97¼	98	97¼	97⅜	+⅛
33⅛	33⅝	2,300	Colorado & Southern	34	34½	33⅛	33⅝	+⅛
77¼	77½	500	Col. & Southern 1st pf.	77½	77½	77¼	77¼	−¼
48¾	49	1,300	Col. & Southern 2d pf.	49	49	48¾	49	...
224	225	1,100	Consolidated Gas	225	225	224	224	−½
121½	122	300	*Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	122	122	122	122	...
20	20⅜	250	Corn Products	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	−1⅛
84	84⅞	661	Corn Products pf	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞	84¼	−¾
179	180	600	Delaware & Hudson.	179	180½	179	180½	−½
44¼	44½	200	Denver & R. G.	44¾	44¾	44	44¼	+⅛
93½	93¾	8,175	Denver & R. G. pf.	94	94½	93¼	93⅜	−⅛
51½	52¾	100	D. M. & Ft. Dodge.	52¾	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞	−1⅛
...	...	400	Detroit City Gas.	87½	87⅝	87½	87¾	−1¼
21½	21⅝	500	Detroit Southern	21½	21½	21¼	21½	+⅛
40	40⅝	500	Detroit Southern pf.	40¾	40⅞	40¼	40½	+¼
83⅜	84	1,922	Detroit United Ry.	83½	84⅛	83¼	84	+⅝
4⅝	4⅞	200	*Distilling of Am.	4⅞	4⅞	4¾	4¾	−⅛
35	38	500	*Distilling of Am. pf.	36½	37	36½	37	+1¼
17½	18½	830	*Dul., S. S. & At.	18	18¼	17⅞	17⅞	−⅛
29½	31	850	*Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	31½	31¼	31¼	31¼	−⅛
37¾	37⅞	8,500	Erie	38¼	38⅜	37⅞	38	−⅛
69¼	69½	1,400	Erie 1st pf.	70	70	69¾	69⅝	−⅛
52⅜	53	200	Erie 2d pf.	52⅝	52⅞	52½	52⅝	−⅛
57¾	58	1,400	Evans. & T. H.	57¾	58½	57¾	57¾	−¾
64	67	100	General Chemical	65	65	65	65	−1
186	188¾	908	General Electric	188	189	186½	188¾	−1¼
60¼	62	17,500	Geo. A. Fuller Co.	63	64	60	60	−1½
103¼	104½	3,520	Geo. A. Fuller Co. pf.	106	106	104⅜	104½	+½
192	193	1,000	Great Northern pf.	194	194¼	193¼	193¼	−¾
92¼	93	1,050	Hocking Valley	93½	93¾	93¼	93¼	−1⅛
92	93	410	Hocking Valley pf.	93	93	92½	93	...
166¾	167	9,800	Illinois Central	167½	167⅝	166¾	166⅞	−⅛
20	20½	200	Internat. Paper	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	...
73¼	...	350	Internat. Paper pf.	73⅞	73⅞	73¼	73¼	...
14½	15¼	600	*International Silver.	15	15	14¾	15	+½
48⅝	49	1,100	Iowa Central	49¼	49¼	49	49	...
85¾	86¾	300	Iowa Central pf.	86	86¼	86	86	−½
82⅞	83	1,100	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	83¼	83½	83	83	−½
36¼	36⅜	2,500	Kansas City Southern.	36¼	36⅜	36¼	36⅜	−⅛
60	60½	200	Kansas City South. pf.	60½	60½	60½	60½	−¼
34½	35	1,300	Keokuk & D. M.	34⅜	36	34⅜	35⅞	+1⅝
65½	66¼	400	Lake Erie & Western.	66¼	66¼	66	66	+¾
142¾	142¾	23,900	Louisville & Nashville.	140¼	143	140¼	142¾	+3¼
134⅞	135	16,450	Manhattan Elevated.	136½	136½	134⅝	135	−⅞
150½	151	2,500	*Met. Street Railway.	151¾	151¾	150½	150½	−1⅛
130	130¼	5,900	*Met. Se. S. r., 1st in. pd.	132	132½	130½	130½	−1⅝
29⅜	29⅝	5,250	Mexican Central	29⅞	30⅜	29½	29⅜	+⅛
112	113	100	Minn. & St. Louis.	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	...
125	130	200	Minn. & St. L. pf.	127	127¼	127	127¼	+¼
60⅜	60¼	2,250	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	60	60½	59½	60⅜	+⅛
125¼	126	275	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	125¾	125¾	125¾	125¾	+¼
30¾	30⅝	6,100	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	31¼	31½	30⅜	30⅝	−⅛
62⅝	63¼	6,100	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	63¾	64	62¾	63	...
115⅜	115¾	43,000	Missouri Pacific	115¾	116⅜	115¼	115¾	+¼
101	103	200	Nash., Chat. & St. L.	101	101¼	101	101¼	−½
21½	22	1,600	*National Lead Co.	21⅛	22	21⅛	21½	−¼
18¾	19	100	Nat. R. R. of Mex.	19	19	19	19	...
39¼	39½	100	Nat. R. R. of Mex. pf.	39¼	39¼	39¼	39¼	−¼
180	182	500	*New York Air Brake.	183	183	183	183	−¼
164⅝	164⅞	19,000	New York Central.	163¼	163½	163	164⅛	−¼
56	60	600	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	56⅜	58⅜	55	55½	−1½
91	92¼	600	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	92	92½	91¾	92¼	+⅝
25	27	200	New York Dock.	25	25½	25	25¼	−¼
234	238	200	N. Y., N. H. & H.	234½	234½	234	234	−5½
33¼	33⅜	3,700	N. Y., Ont. & Western.	34	34	33¼	33½	−½
61⅝	61	5,420	Norfolk & Western.	61¾	61⅝	60¾	60⅞	−⅛
72	73	100	Pacific Coast	72½	72½	72¼	72½	−¼
40⅞	41¾	200	Pacific Mail	40¾	40¾	40¼	40½	−½
130⅝	130⅝	20,050	Pennsylvania R. R.	130⅝	130⅝	129½	130½	−½
105	105¼	3,500	People's Gas, Chicago.	106¼	106¼	105	105	−1¼
98¼	98¼	400	P., C. C. & St. L.	98	98½	98	98	−⅛
47½	48	1,700	Pressed Steel Car	48	48¼	47¾	48	+⅛
87⅛	88	800	Pressed Steel Car pf.	87⅞	88	87⅜	87⅜	+⅛
94½	95	100	R. R. Sec. Ill. Cent. cts.	94½	94½	94½	94½	−½
32¼	32⅜	1,700	*Ry. Steel Spring.	32½	32⅝	32¼	32¼	...
86	87½	2,610	*Ry. Steel Spring pf.	87	88¼	86¼	86¾	−⅛
67	67¾	24,040	Reading	67¼	67¾	66⅝	66⅞	−⅛
86½	86¾	2,500	Reading 1st pf.	86¾	87	86½	86⅞	+⅛
72⅝	73	3,900	Reading 2d pf.	73	73½	72⅞	72⅞	−⅛
18⅛	18¼	700	*Rep. Iron & Steel.	18	18⅝	18	18⅛	+⅛
74½	74¾	700	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	74⅝	74⅞	74⅝	74⅝	+¼
17¾	18¼	100	*Rub. Goods Mfg. Co.	17½	17½	17½	17⅝	...
74	74½	700	St. Jo. & G. I. 1st pf.	74¼	74⅜	74	74	−⅛
70¾	70¾	8,300	St. L. & San Fran.	70¾	72½	70¾	71⅝	+⅝
85⅜	86	700	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	85⅛	86	85¼	85¾	+⅛
76¼	76½	9,810	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	75¼	76⅝	75½	76¼	+1
36¼	36¾	28,800	St. Louis Southw.	37½	37½	35¾	36¼	−1
70	70½	2,550	St. Louis Southw. pf.	71⅜	71⅜	70¼	70¼	−1
68¼	68⅜	30,400	Southern Pacific.	69¾	69¾	68¼	68⅜	−⅛
39¼	39½	26,100	Southern Railway	39	39⅝	38⅝	39	+⅛
97¼	97¾	1,500	Southern Railway pf.	97½	97⅝	97¼	97⅝	+⅛
67	...	100	Standard R. & T.	68½	68½	68½	68½	−1
67⅛	67½	12,425	Tennessee Coal & Iron.	68¼	67⅞	66¾	67½	+1¼
45⅜	45¾	13,300	Texas & Pacific.	45¼	46¼	45¼	45¾	+¼
22	22½	300	Tol., St. L. & West.	22⅝	22⅝	22½	22½	−⅛
38¼	39½	200	Tol., St. L. & West. pf.	39½	39¾	39	39	−½
123½	124	750	Twin City R. T.	124	124	123½	124	+1
11½	12¼	500	*U. S. Cast I. Pipe.	11¾	12¼	11¾	12	+½
45	46¾	200	*U. S. Cast I. Pipe pf.	46	46	45¾	45¾	−⅛
100¼	98,600	100	Union Pacific.	100¼	101¼	100¼	100¾	+¼
93¾	93¾	16,900	Union Pacific pf.	92¾	94	92½	93¾	+1½
62	62	200	*U. S. Red. & Ref. pf.	62¼	62½	62¼	62½	+¾
118¼	121	100	U. S. Express.	119½	119½	118½	118½	−1½
13	13	1,100	*U. S. Leather.	13	13⅜	13	13	...
84½	85	100	*U. S. Leather pf.	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	−⅛
14½	15	500	U. S. Rubber.	14½	14½	14½	14½	...
55	57	300	U. S. Rubber pf.	55	55	55	55	...
38⅝	39¾	16,900	U. S. Steel.	39¾	40	39⅜	39¾	−¼
90	90¼	4,900	U. S. Steel pf.	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼	...
69	69¼	600	Va.-Caro. Chemical.	69½	69½	69	69	−½
131	130	100	Va.-Caro. Chemical pf.	130	130	130	130	+1
31½	30⅝	1,500	Wabash.	30⅝	31⅛	30⅝	30⅝	−⅛
46⅞	47	2,100	Wabash pf.	47	47¼	46⅞	47	−⅜
212	220	100	Wells-Fargo Express.	213	213	213	213	−2
88¼	88¾	1,200	Western Union Tel.	88⅝	88¾	88½	88⅝	+⅛
201½	202	200	Westinghouse E. & M.	202¼	202¼	202¼	202½	...
23	23½	1,450	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	24½	24½	23½	23½	...
62½	63	250	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	62½	63	62½	63	+⅛
37⅝	37⅝	300	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	38	38	38	38	+⅛
27¾	28	2,160	Wisconsin Central.	28½	28¾	27¾	27¾	−½
50	50½	1,300	Wisconsin Central pf.	51½	51½	50¾	51	−½

Sales.....951,715 | *Unlisted.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
6,410	Amal. Copper...	66⅝	66⅞	65¼	65¼
20	Am. Ice	11	11	11	11
60	Am. Ice pf.....	35¼	35¼	35¼	35¼
90	Am. Locomotive.	32⅜	32⅜	32½	32½
20	Am. Smelting ..	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾
17,150	Am. Sugar	132⅝	134	132⅜	132⅝
21,670	A., T. & S. F....	92⅝	93¼	91⅜	92⅜
450	A., T. & S. F. pf.	103¼	103⅝	102⅝	102⅝
560	Balt. & Ohio....	110⅜	111	110¼	110¾
9,160	Brooklyn R. T..	70	70½	69¾	69⅝
2,330	Can. Pacific	138¾	139½	137⅞	138¼
2,590	Ches. & Ohio....	55	55¼	54	54
930	Chi. Gt. West..	31¼	31¼	31	31¼
100	Chi. & Alton...	43¾	43½	43	43
46,130	C., M. & St. P..	184½	188¼	184¼	186¾
220	C., R. I. & P....	194	196½	194	196
10	C., R. I. & P. rts	12	12	12	12
80	Col. Fuel & I...	96	98¼	97½	97½
10	Chi. U. Trac....	16	16	16	16
120	Col. Southern ..	34	34	33¼	33¼
1,000	Erie	38⅝	38⅞	37⅞	38
230	Illinois Central.	167¾	167¾	166¾	167
40	Kan. Cy. So....	36½	36¼	36½	36½
2,040	Louis. & Nasb..	140	142¾	140	141¾
3,060	Manhattan	135	136¼	134¾	135
330	Met. Central...	80½	80¾	80	80
480	M., K. & Texas.	31¼	31½	30¾	30¾
80	M., K. & T. pf.	63¾	64	62¾	62¾
16,880	Mo. Pacific	115½	116¾	115½	115¾
650	N. Y. Central..	165	165¾	164¾	164¾
90	N. Y., O. & W..	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾
170	Norf. & West...	61¾	61¾	61	61½
220	Pennsylvania ..	130½	130¾	130½	130½
1,390	People's Gas ...	106½	106¾	105	105
6,290	Reading	67¾	67¾	66¾	66¾
200	St. L. & S. W..	37¼	37¼	36¾	36¾
90	St. L. & S. W. pf.	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾
11,800	Southern Pac ..	68⅝	69¼	68⅛	68½
15,210	Southern Ry	39	39⅝	38⅛	38⅝
40	Southern Ry. pf.	97½	97⅝	97½	97½
2,580	Tenn. Coal & I.	66⅝	67¾	66⅝	67¼
820	Texas & Pac....	45¾	46¼	45¼	45½
30,100	Union Pacific ..	100¾	110½	109	109½
20	Union Pac. pf..	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝
240	U. S. Leather..	13¼	13¼	13	13
7,920	U. S. Steel....	40	40	39¾	39¾
440	U. S. Steel pf..	90	90¼	89¾	89¾
780	Wabash	31	31	30¾	30¾
670	Wabash pf	46¾	47¼	46¾	46¾
40	West. Union ...	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾
40	Wis. Central ..	28¾	28¾	28	28
10	Wheel. & L. E..	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝

217,470

Bonds.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$4,000	So. Pacific 4s..	93¾	93¾	93¼	93¼
2,000	S. R. & T. inc..	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
5,000	Wabash pf	119	119	119	119

$11,000

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1902.	1901.	1900.
ANN ARBOR—			
Mileage	292	292	292
3d week of July..	$20,040	$20,808	$27,896
From July 1.....	89,711	90,859	.....
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER AND PITTSBURG—			
Mileage	472	472	472
3d week of July..	140,677	125,875	107,413
From July 1....	385,766	377,619	322,239
CHICAGO AND EASTERN ILLINOIS—			
Mileage	738	727	688
3d week July....	116,900	104,400	106,500
From July 1....	352,800	313,400	288,700
WABASH—			
Mileage	2,484	2,358	1,014
3d week July....	400,832	363,293	307,668
From July 1....	1,110,273	1,006,365	897,338
CINCINNATI, NEW ORLEANS AND TEXAS PACIFIC—			
Mileage	336	336	336
2d week of July..	102,111	85,861	96,071
From July 1....	108,446	179,640	181,306
ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	310	310	310
2d week of July..	38,280	36,038	34,340
From July 1....	76,465	68,924	67,052
TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT COMPANY for June—	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Gross earnings ..	309,884	279,276	30,608
Op. expenses	181,267	124,666	6,701
Net earnings	178,516	154,610	23,906
Int. and taxes...	58,783	56,683	2,100
Balance	110,783	97,977	21,806
Dividends pfd	17,500	17,500	.....
Surplus	102,283	80,477	21,806
Six months ended June 30—			
Gross earnings ..	1,666,439	1,457,533	208,906
Op. expenses	780,370	688,330	92,040
Net earnings	886,069	769,203	116,866
Int. and taxes...	351,533	329,727	21,806
Balance	534,536	439,476	95,060
Dividends pfd	105,000	105,000	.....
Surplus	429,536	334,476	95,060

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

R. H. Hunter has resigned as Wisconsin special agent of the Commercial Union Assurance Company.

Voss, Conrad & Co. have been appointed San Francisco agents of the New York Plate Glass Insurance Company.

The income of the New Hampshire State Insurance Department for 1901, after all expenditures had been deducted therefrom, amounted to $62,033.

H. H. Burgess has been chosen Secretary of the Bankers' Surety Company of Cleveland, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Joseph Schauweker.

The Toledo Fire and Marine Insurance Company has been reorganized with J. J. McKelvey of this city as Secretary, and will limit the scope of its underwriting operations for the present to the insurance of lumber risks.

The Buffalo Board of Fire Underwriters will shortly consider a proposition to raise fire insurance rates 25 cents a year on buildings in which automobiles (not electric) are kept, and 50 cents for three years on frame stables.

S. T. Brown has been chosen President of the Arlington Fire Insurance Company to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Walter S. Cox. Mr. Brown is President of the Farmers and Mechanics' National Bank of Georgetown, D. C.

The Insurance Press says: "The Boston Navy Yard is shortly to be equipped with automatic sprinklers. The installation is to be as complete as possible, with ample water service from the city mains and chemical extinguishers and a distribution of piping to protect vessels in dry dock."

TRENTON POTTERIES ENJOINED.

Temporary Restraining Order to Prevent Issue of Refunding Certificates Granted.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., July 24.—Vice Chancellor Emery, in granting an order rule to-day enjoining the Trenton Potteries Company from carrying into effect some of the provisions of its recently amended charter, took the precaution to ask for further affidavits from the complainants to establish their status as stockholders not assenting to the action which the suit attacks.

The suit was brought by the brokerage firm of Wood, Hevemeyer & Kearny of New York, whose bill of complaint shows that, at a meeting of the stockholders of the company held July 1, it was decided by a two-thirds vote to fund $550,000 of arrears of accumulated dividends, to issue refunding certificates, and to create a sinking fund of $25,000 a year for the retirement of the certificates, the plan to go into effect Jan. 1 next. The bill contends that injury to the interests of the non-assenting stockholders will result from the enforcement of the amendment, and it is further maintained that no legal right to make the changes complained of exists.

The company has a capitel stock of $3,000,000, of which $1,750,000 is common stock and $1,250,000 8 per cent. cumulative preferred. Messrs. Wood, Havemeyer & Kearny hold $80,000 worth of stock, and William R. Wilcox, Park Commissioner of New York City, who is a party to the suit, holds $10,400 worth.

The affidavits were furnished and the order was allowed and made returnable Tuesday in this city.

PHILADELPHIA'S BIG LOAN.

Drexel Company and Brown Brothers Offer Largest Premiums for City Bonds.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 24.—Mayor Ashbridge to-day opened bids for the $6,400,000 loan for municipal improvements. The totsl amount of the bonds includes a new losn of $5,000,000 recently authorized by the Council and an unnegotiated balance of $1,400,000 of the $11,000,000 loan authorized in 1898. Drexel & Co. and Brown Brothers & Co. made a combined bid for the bonds, offering a premium of $105.030 for the $5,000,000 loan and $104.140 for the $1,400,000 loan. There were several other bids, all of which were filed, but Drexel & Co. and Brown Brothers & Co. will doubtless receive the award, having offered the highest premium.

CEREAL AND BAKERY VENTURE.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., July 24.—The Federal Cereal and Bakery Company filed articles of incorporation here to-day, with a capital stock of $3,000,000, to be divided into 30,000 shares, 10,000 shares preferred and 20,000 common stock. The new company will manufecture, buy, sell, and export bread, biscuits, crackers, cakes, confectionery, and other food products, and will purchase and sell grain and cereals of every kind; will buy and sell flour and other food articles msnufactured from grain and cereals, and acquire by purchase, lease, or otherwise; and to own, sell, mortgage, convey, improve, and operate factories and elevator buildings and manufactories for the production and storage of all kinds of goods that may be produced from or in combination with grain or cereals of every kind; to buy, sell, trade, and deal in the products of such manufactories or factories in such grains or cereals.

The concern is further authorized to operate in any State and Territory of the United States, and in any foreign country, subject to the laws thereof.

The incorporators are Charles A. Woodruff of this city, Frederick Doderlein of New York, and John Sarson of Jersey City. The local representative is Henry H. Fryling, with offices in the Fidelity Trust Building.

Stock Exchange Listing.

The Stock Exchange Committee on Stock List has listed $2,348,000 additional first consolidated mortgage 4 per cent. coupon bonds of 1977 of the Mexican International Railroad Company, making the total to date $6,983,000. The entire issue is guaranteed by the National Railroad Company of Mexico.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 24.—The following corporations were incorporated to-day:

The Hanford Vitavine Company, Rochester; capital, $50,000. Directors—Walter Logan and Frederick C. Hanford, New York, and Frederick S. Hanford, Honeoye Falls.

P. J. McDonald Company, New York, tiles and tiling materials; capital, $5,000. Directors—P. J. McDonald, Philip R. Dillon, and John Grief, New York.

Reynolds Tobacco Company, New York; capital, $500,000. Directors—Benjamin L. Dulaney, Bristol, Tenn., and Melville D. Chapman and John D. Fearhake, New York.

Buffalo Warehouse and Distributing Company, Buffalo; capital, $50,000. Directors—Jesse Peterson and Arabella Peterson, Lockport, and Emma H. Armstrong, Buffalo.

International Csn Company, New York; capital, $30,000. Directors—Otto Wimphal and E. A. Androvekow, Brooklyn, and Joseph A. McEntyre, Nsw York.

Kast Copper and Sheet Iron Company, Buffalo; capital, $50,000. Directors—Richard Kast, Conrad J. Kast, and August Becker, Buffalo.

The I. B. Weager Company, Borough of Farmers, Seneca County, produce; capital, $25,000. Directors—William S. Emley, Joseph C. Emley, and William S. Emley, Jr., Philadelphia.

Barnett Brothers, New York, dry goods and department store; capital, $150,000. Directors—Isaac L. Barnett, Bertram Barnett, and Emma G. Barnett, New York.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., July 24.—The Good Times Publishing Company of Cincinnati was incorporated to-day to conduct a general publishing business; capital, $100,000.

A certificate of dissolution was filed by the Ajax Oil and Gas Company of Philadelphia.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$198,813,257
Gold	99,725,833
Silver	25,872,768
United States notes	8,980,873
Treasury notes of 1890	95,578
National banknotes	11,550,448
Total receipts this day	2,150,960
Total receipts this month	38,661,650
Total receipts this year	38,661,650
Total expenditures this day	1,565,000
Total expsnditures this month	40,660,000
Total expenditures this year	40,660,000
Deposits in National banks	124,669,780

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Fair Amount of Dealing in Small Properties—Merger Scheme Progressing Favorably—Auction Sales.

N. A. Berwin & Co. have sold for the Brevoort Real Estate Company to Charles Laue, 352 to 358 West Forty-sixth Street, old buildings on plot 75 by 100.5.

George W. Dougherty has sold for a client the five-story flat with store at the northeast corner of Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, 25 by 100.

T. H. Ludlow & Co. have sold for Annie McCourt, 149 East Forty-first Street, an old building on lot 25 by 98.9. The same brokers have also sold for the Stevenson estate the four-story brick dwelling 107 Second Avenue, 24 by 100. The buyer will erect a five-story flat on the latter property.

The four-story dwelling, 113 East Seventieth Street, 15 by 35 by 100, has been sold through Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown & Co., and P. J. Cuskley.

Bryan L. Kennelly and George G. Hallock, Jr.'s Sons have sold for the various owners the three three-story brick buildings 133, 135 and 135½ Allen Street, on plot 50 by 87.6.

Charles Griffith Moses & Brother have sold for a Mrs. Walters to Max Marx the three-story dwelling 611 West One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, 20 by 50 by 94.11.

E. Osborne, Smith & Co., have sold for Pietro De Respiris and Giuseppe Fusco the two-story two-family dwelling 560 West One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, 18.9 by 104.11.

It is reported that William F. Donnelly has sold the dwelling 239 West Fifty-first Street, 15 by 100.5.

Charles A. Weber & Co. have sold for a client for $20,000 the four-story three-family house 506 St. Ann's Avenue, 25 by 125.5.

Charles & Co., grocers, have purchased H. C. Harford & Co.'s lease of the building at the northeast corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Seventh Avenue.

The apartment house known as Pinkney Court at 151 to 159 West One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, was transferred yesterday by the Collins Building and Construction Company to the Provident Savings Life Assurance Society.

Yesterday brought forth no important developments in the proposed consolidation of realty corporations. One of those most actively identified with the project said that the Century Realty Company would not participate in the merger, although an officer of that company declared that the matter was still under consideration. The Alliance Realty Company, it was learned, has decided to accept the terms offered to it and will be included in the new corporation.

Herbert J. Spyr has leased for the Century Building Company, at 74 Broadway, the entire tenth and seventh floors to the American Steel & Foundries, a branch of the United States Steel Corporation, for a term of five years, at an annual rental of $16,000 per annum.

Isidore Moll has sold to Charles Garfiel 1,414 Fifth Avenue, a five-story double flat, 20.11 by 100; 1,623 Madison Avenue, a five-story single flat, 16 by 70, and 1,532 Madison Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Fourth Street, 17.2 by 70.

There are no sales at auction scheduled for to-day.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Vincent A. Ryan.

311 West One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, north side, 175 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 24.6 by 99.11, three-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, E. W. Nell and another, executors.....$16,500

By Samuel Goldsticker.

414 and 416 East Twentieth Street, south side, 190.6 feet east of First Avenue, 40 by 92, two four-story brick tenements; foreclosure sale, to L. Ryan..... 10,760

By Herbert A. Sherman.

227 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, north side, 237 feet west of Second Avenue, 20 by 100.11, three-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to John E. Moorehead 10,600

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

580 Courtlandt Avenue, east side, 66.5 feet north of One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, 26 by 100, five-story brick flat, with stores; foreclosnre sale, to Henry F. A. Wolf..... 18,050

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 173 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, for a one-story frame shed, 14.6 by 24; Patrick White & Son, owners; Edward White of 46 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, architect.

St. Raymond Avenue, north side, 100 feet east of Grace Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, 18 by 40 by 28; Emilie Cook, Grace Avenue, owner; E. J. Ehling, St. Lawrence Avenue, architect; cost, $2,500.

Hancock Street, west side, 125 feet from Columbus Avenue, for a one-story frame shed, 10 by 8; Paul Sassano, premises, owner; B. Ebling, St. Lawrence Avenue, architect; cost, $75.

Alterations.

No. 698 Sixth Avenue, to a nine-story brick building; A. A. Anderson, owner; Frank Rich of 35 Nassau Street, architect; cost, $5,000.

No. 157 East Broadway, to a two-story store and dwelling, 26.2 by 21; Church of St. Theresa, owner; Max Muller of 3 Chambers Street, architect; cost, $500.

Nos. 1,578 and 1,580 Avenue A, to a five-story brick store and tenement, 25.7 by 74; Amelia and Henry Frank of 1,500 Avenue A, owners; Nathan Lanzer of 150 Nassau Street, architect; cost, $400.

No. 969 Madison Avenue, to a four-story brick office and dwelling, 23 by 51; Dr. A. R. McMichael, premises, owner; Frank R. Bloodgood of 498 West Fifty-seventh Street, architect; cost, $1,900.

Nos. 213 to 217 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, to a five-story brick store, with offices, 75 by 108.6; Bank Building Company, owners; George H. Griebel of 480 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $3,500.

No. 60 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, to a four-story brick store and dwelling, 25 by 42.7; estate of S. M. Simon of 309 West Ninety-first Street, owner; C. A. Thompson of 204 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, architect; cost, $500.

One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, southeast corner of Third Avenue, to a two-story frame store, 20 by 35; Morris Futterman, premises, owner; Charles Thomson of 212 East Seventy-fourth Street, architect; cost, $100.

Sheridan Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, to a one-story brick storage house, 100 by 30, New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, owner; C. W. Smith, architect; cost, $1,200.

White Plains Avenue, west side, 20 feet south of Sixteenth Street, to a one-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 19 by 51; Julius Haberlein, premises, owner; Louis Falk of 2,785 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $600.

One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, south side, 142 feet east of Courtlandt Avenue, to a two-story and attic frame store and dwelling, 25 by 31; Henry Webber, owner; Bronx Architectural Company of 3,307 Third Avenue, architects; cost, $2,000.

One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, north side, 200 feet west of Elton Avenue, to a three-story frame tenement, 22 by 45; William Sherwood of 683 East One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, owner; Bronx Architectural Company of 3,307 Third Avenue, architects; cost, $500.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Thursday, July 24.

AMSTERDAM AV, s e s, at s w a of 121st St, ½ block x100; Francis Bodel Caloo and another to J. Allen Townsend.$56,000

BAINBRIDGE AV, e s, 123 ft s of 193d St, 75x100; Wm. William Wicke to Martin Walter, B. & S..... 300

BATHGATE AV, 1,835 w s, 27x120; Walter L. O'Brien to Margaret F. Healy and another .....

CLAY AV, e s, 60 ft n of 165th St, 27x80; Ernest Wenlgmmnn to Mina Rosenbrock, mtg $7,500..... 1

COLUMBUS AV, 376, s e corner of 127th St, 25x75; August Jacob to Annie L. McCarthy, (mtg $20,000)..... 1

DECATUR AV, w s, 90 ft s of 201st St, 40x110; William H. Estwick to H. L. Estwick .....

DECATUR AV, w s, 90 ft s of 201st St, 40x110; Herbert L. Estwick to William H. Estwick and wife.....

GORE P AND Q, map of Unionport; Edward Haight, Jr., individually and as executor, to Thomas C. Arnow, quitclaim 53

INTERIOR LOT, 85 ft s of 181st St, 465.5 ft e of Fort Washington Av, runs s 40x w 5x n 40x e 5; Reginald P. Bolton to Holyrood Church ..... Gift

INTERIOR lot, 200 ft n of Morris Park Av and 1,309.6 ft e of Unionport Road, runs e 100x n 25x w 100x s 25; E. B. Levy to Patrick Dougherty, B. & S..... 1

JACKSON AV, w s, 375 ft e of 156th St, 69.1x72.6x irregular; Mary J. Frank to James G. Patton, (mtg $4,750)..... 1

JEROME AV, w s, 317.6 ft n e of 190th St, 386.4 to 192d St x n w 78.5x s x w to Davidson Av x s w 9.9x s e 210; Jerome Av, n w corner of 192d St, 286.1 x150.2x—x50.1; Kings Bridge Road, s w corner of Jerome Av, 260 to Morris Av x300.2 to St. James Place x 200x300.2; Joseph F. Barnard to Frederic Barnard and another..... 1

LENOX AV, 536, n e corner of 137th St, 24.11x100; M. J. Keenan to Philip C. Curry, (mtg $35,000)..... 1

LEWIS ST, 80, a s, 24.9x45x24x—x100; Charles Bradby to Jacob H. Westheimer and another, (mtg $5,500)..... 1

LOT 60, map of 62 lots at Mount Hope; Eleanor McDade to Samuel K. Johnson, mtg $3,500 and taxes..... 1

LOT 105, second map of Neill estate; Lot 25, map of Neill estate; Edward M. Neill and another, executors, to Rosa E. Schuck 3,500

LOT 107, map of Gleason property; Elvira H. Gillingham to William Armstrong, ½ part, quitclaim..... 1

MADISON AV, 1,677, e s, 15.3x70; Edgar Schieffelin to Lewis Stanger, (mtg $5,000) 100

MADISON AV, 1,185, e s, 20x75; Albert Pelser to A. P. Krakour, ½ part, (mtg $22,500)..... 3,500

MADISON AV, 1,682 and 1,684, w s, 39.11x50; also Madison Av, 1,686 and 1,688, w s, 21 ft s of 112th St, 39.11x50; Max Weinstein to Isaac Schneiderman, mtg $38,000..... 100

MADISON AV, 1,123, e s, 20x75; Albert Pelser to Abraham P. Kiakour, ½ part, (mtg $23,500)..... 3,000

MADISON AV, n e corner of 134th St, 99.11x35; Charles Adams to Davis Karp, mtg $49,250..... 1

MADISON AV, n e corner of 134th St, 99.11x25x99.11x35; Davis Karp to Ida Karp, mtg $49,250..... 1

MORTON ST, 18, s s, 25.4x181.3 to Leroy St x 25.8x181.3; William B. Froude to Hamilton Walling, 1-5 part and ell title 1

NELSON AV, e s, 113.4 ft s of 168th St, 25x125; Philip Thornton to Joseph Cherry, mtg $550..... 1,400

PARK PLACE, c s, 150 ft s of Northern Terrace, 50x162.5; James Cooper to New York Edison Company, quitclaim..... 1

ROBBINS AV, e s, 70 ft n of Dater St, 150x100; Oswald N. Jacoby to Bronx Investment Company, (mtg $40,000)..... 21,000

RUTGERS ST, 47, s e corner of Monroe St, 17.6x34; Rebecca Meryash to the Congregation Adash Israel, (mtg $10,-244) 22,000

SOUTH ST, 200, n s, 20x80; Mary Arwe, individually and as executrix and trustee, to Florence V. C. Parsons..... 15,000

ST. ANN'S AV, 506, e s, 25x125.5x25x121.8; Katie Cohen to Caroline A. Weber, (mtg $16,500,) B. & S..... 100

STEBBINS AV, n w s, 104.1 ft s w of Chisholm St, 25x80.11; Birkbeck Investment, Savings and Loan Company of America to Peter E. Huebsch, B. & S.. 5,000

WASHINGTON ST, w s, 50 ft n of Watts St, 25x100; John Franels to John H. Dye

WEST END AV, w s, 48 ft s of 70th St, 54.2x100; Arthur D. Spiess to H. D. Merick, (mtg $90,000)..... Exchange

WEST END AV, 854, c s, 17x72; Edward Miehling to Pauline Miehling, (mtg $15,000)..... 100

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, s e s, Lots 8 and 9, map of Washingtonville, 100x 100; Charles Cullman and others, heirs, to William A. Langdon, quitclaim..... 1

8TH AV, s w corner of 125th St, 25x 83.3x41.7x50; Henry J. Bacerlein to Selena L. Bloch and another, B. & S..... 1

10TH AV, w s, 49.4 ft n of 22d St, 0.½x 100; James S. Clark, executor, to Jacob Appell 25

10TH AV, w s, 49.4 ft n of 22d St, 12.4x 100; Emelea Sauer and another to Jacob Appell, (mtg $3,500)..... 1,000

18TH ST, s s, 244 ft e of 2d Av, 20x75; Ida Krauss to Henry C. Gartner, (mtg $8,500) 12,957

51ST ST, n s, 265 ft e of 8th Av, 15x100.5; Rachel Pfeiffer, widow, to Daniel F. Mahony, (mtg $14,000)..... 16,000

61ST ST, s s, 229 ft e of Madison Av, 16x 100.5; A. Gertrude Cutter to Margaret P. Barker and another 100

80TH ST, 211 East, 25x102.2; Robert Bader to William Bachrach and another, (mtg $18,850)..... 1

87TH ST, s s, 241.8 ft e of Avenue A, 16.8 x82.2; William E. Hynnrd to Louise A. Irving, ½ part, (mtg $4,000)..... 1

94TH ST, s s, 300 ft w of West End Av, 25x70.8x25x70.11; Louis V. Bell, executor, to Central Building Improvement and Investment Company 6,100

117TH ST, s s, 456.2 ft e of Avenue A, 16.10x100.11; Katie Nachtigall to Annie Marx, all title, mtg $6,024..... 9,000

121ST ST, s s, 225 and 236 East, 50x100.11; Max and Philip Tuchman to Jacob A. Rauth, mtg $44,000..... 100

140TH ST, n s, 276.6 ft e of 7th Av, 123.0x 99.11; Collins Building and Construction Company to Provident Savings Life Assurance Society, (mtg $140,000)..... 1

162D ST, s s, e ½ of Lot 59 and w ½ of Lot 59, map of North Melrose; John H. Rogers to James C. Corbett and another, (mtg $3,500)..... 1

169TH ST, 373 East, 16.8x99; Edward H. Holden, trustee, to Mary J. Bleak..... 5,750

177TH ST, n s, 95 ft w of Morris Av, 100x100; Isaac Boehm and another to Rosalia Coniglio, mtg $5,950..... 100

180TH ST, s s, 61.9 ft w of Vanderbilt Av West, 16.5x95; Donald McKaskell to Robert M. Skinner, B. & S..... 1

180TH ST, s s, 61.9 ft w of Vanderbilt Av West, 16.8x95; Robert M. Skinner to Donald McKaskell 1

Recorded Leases.

AMSTERDAM AV, 107; Mary J. Burchell and others, executors, to Leopold Sailberg, 3 years..... $960

3D AV, 2,808; Mathias Haffen to Dollar Savings Bank, 10 years.....2,000 to 3,000

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

APPELL, Jacob, to Bank for Savings; Park Row, 217 to 221, s e of James St, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 55,000

BARKER, Margaret P., and another to Gertrude Cutter; 61st St, 44 East, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 30,000

BICAK, Mary J., to Edward H. Holden, as trustee; 169th St, 375 East, 3 years... 5,000

CHERRY, Joseph, to Philip Thornton and another; Nelson Av, e s, 118.4 ft s of 168th St, 2 years..... 550

COLLINS BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION Company to Cornelia S. Merillon; 140th St, 151 to 159 West, "Pinckney Court," due Aug. 1, 1905, 4 per cent....140,000

CONSTANCIA, Rosa, to Adolph G. Hupfee, as trustee; 87th St, s e corner of Monroe St, installments, 6 per cent..... 3,294

CONIGLIO, Rosalia, to Isaac Boehm and another; 177th St, n s, 95 ft w of Morris Av, building loan, 1 year, 6 per cent 13,000

CONIGLIO, Rosalia, to Isaac Boehm and another; 177th St, n s, 95 ft w of Morris Av, building loan, 1 year, 6 per cent 12,000

CONKLING, Maria L., administratrix, to Flora L. Vose and another, administrators; 24th St, s s, 175 ft w of 9th Av, leasehold, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 1,500

CONKLING, administratrix, to Flora L. Vose and another, administrators; 24th St, s s, 152 ft w of 9th Av, leasehold, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 1,500

DE DORTICOS, Matilda P., (formerly de Luna,) to Bowery Savings Bank; 92d St, n s, 245 ft w of Madison Av, due Aug. 1, 1907, 4 per cent..... 67,000

DETHLOFF, Louis H. G., to Andrew Weir; 27th St, n s, 292.2 ft w of 7th Av, interior mtg $20,000, due —, 6 per cent.. 1,025

DICKIE, Sarah, and another to Metropolitan Savings Bank; Clinton St, e s, 57 ft n of Rivington St, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 11,000

DOUGHERTY, Patrick, to Ephraim Levy; interior lot, being 200 ft n from the n s of Morris Park Av, and 1,309.6 ft e of Unionport Road, 3 years..... 425

DOWD, Catharine, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; City Hall Place, 17, 1 year..... 5,000

DURYEA, William, and another to the Newburg Savings Bank; Washington St, 378, s e corner of Beach St, 5 years, 5 per cent..... 38,000

EDELMAN, Louis, and another to Jacob Weinstein; Broome St, 584 and 586, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 18,000

FINELITE, Lena, to Mary E. Pirnie and another, trustees; Baxter St, 20, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 10,500

FINELITE, Lena, to Emanuel C. De Witt; Baxter St, 20, prior mortgage $10,500, 3 years..... 5,500

GEISZLER, Martin, to Adolph G. Hupfee, trustee; Southern Boulevard, w s, 225 ft n of Penfold Av, 1 year..... 1,209

GINSBERG, Samuel, and Julius Levy; 101st St, 327 East, 3 years, gold..... 18,000

GINSBERG, Samuel, to Emma Hahne; 101st St, 320 East, due Nov. 1, 1905..... 18,000

HALEY, Mary J., to Edmond C. Allen; Lot 2, map of 41 lots on Southern Boulevard; Fairmount Av, &c., installments $5 monthly..... 590

HEALY, James F., and wife to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; Bathgate Av, 1,835, Madison Av, 3 years..... 2,000

HENRY, Sophie L., and another to William W. Johnson and another, trustees; Boston Road, s e s, 302.7 ft s w of 169th St, 3 years..... 12,000

HERCHE, Peter, to the Bowery Savings Bank; 3d St, 31 and 33, n w corner of Greene St, 217 to 223, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 50,000

HUEBSCH, Peter C., and wife to Birbeck Investment, Savings and Loan Company; Stebbins Av, n w s, 104.1 ft s w of Chisholm St, installments $46.67 monthly, gold..... 4,000

IRVING, Louise A., to Caroline Stoutenburg; 87th St, s e s, 241.8 ft e of Avenue A, prior mtg $4,000, 5 years, 4 per cent.. 1,500

ISAAC, George, to David Denbrosky and another; Rivington St, 107, due April 1, 1903, — per cent..... 1,000

JACKSON, Mary E., to Adelaide R. Hasting and others, executors and trustees; 62d St, n s, 375 ft w of Central Park West, 3 years, 4 per cent., gold..... 35,000

KARP, Davis, to the Verith Company; 140th St, s s, 99.11 ft w of 8th Av; also 134th St, n e corner of Madison Av, prior mtg $62,500, 6 months, 6 per cent..... 3,000

MAHONEY, John J., to Peter E. Reilly; 97th St, 104 East, 3 years, 4½ per cent.. 20,000

MAHONEY, John J., to Peter E. Reilly; 97th St, 106 East, 3 years, 4½ per cent.. 20,000

MAHONY, Daniel F., to Rachel Pfeiffer; 51st St, n s, 265 ft e of 8th Av, 3 years..... 14,000

MAY, Hermann, to James C. Gaffney; intervale Av, e s, 100.1 ft n of Westchester Av, prior mortgage $4,000, re-recorded, due July 1, 1904..... 2,000

MORRIS, Elizabeth H., and others to Margaret Cummins; Franklin Av, 1,094, dus May 10, 1904..... 5,000

MORRIS, Elizabeth H., and others to Margaret Cummins; Franklin Av, 1,092, due May 10, 1904..... 3,000

NEW YORK CLUB, to Union Dime Savings Institution; 5th Av, s w corner of 35th St, dus May 1, 1901, 4 per cent....350,000

PATRICK, Lavinia E., to Frederick Hoffman; Intervale Av, e s, 378.11 ft s w of Home St, 2 mtgs, 3 years, each.. 1,700

SCHNEIDERMAN, Isaac, to Max Weinstein; Madison Av, 1,082, 1,684, 1,686, and 1,688, prior mtg $38,000, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 4,000

SCHUCK, Rosa E., to Edward M. Neill and another, executors; Lot 135, second map of Neill estate; also Lot 25, map of Neill estate, due May 8, 1905..... 2,000

SILVERMAN, Clementine M., to Julia S. Bryant; 101st St, s s, 95 ft e of Lexington Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 17,500

SPIESS, Arthur D., to Joseph A. Flannery; West End Av, 391, 2 years, 4½ per cent..... 90,000

STRANGER, Lewis, to Chelsea Realty Company; Madison Av, 1,677, prior mtg $5,000, due Sept. 1, 1902, 6 per cent.... 1,000

TOWNSEND, J. Allen, to Francis P. dei Valvo and another; Amsterdam Av, s e s, n w s of 121st St, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 40,000

TUCHMAN, Philip, and another to John J. Jones and another, trustees; 121st St, s s, 250 ft w of 1st Av, two mtgs, 5 years, each..... 22,000

WEINIGMANN, Ernest, to Mina Rosenbrock; Clay Av, w s, 200 ft n of 165th St, 3 years..... 7,500

WEINSTEIN, Max, to Harris Mandelbaum and another; Madison Av, 1,674 to 1,680, two mtgs, prior mtgs $19,000 each, 1 year, 6 per cent., each..... 3,000

WENDEL, Fritz, to Franklin Savings Bank; 187th St, n s, 275 ft e of 11th Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 2,000

WENIGMANN, Ernest, to Cornelia Behling; Clay Av, w s, 225 ft n of 165th St, 2 mtgs, 3 years, each..... 7,500

WESTHEIMER, Jacob H., and another to Lottie Schlussel and another, executors; Lewis St, e s, 225 ft n of Delancey St, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 12,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BOWMAN, Ira G., to Edith E. Bowman.. $350

CITY REAL ESTATE COMPANY to D. H. Hyman..... 15,000

CRANE, Laura C., to Morris Rosenblum. 440

DOWNES, William, administrator, to the Chamberlain, City of New York..... 1

FLANNERY, Joseph A., to Metropolitan Improvement Company..... 1

MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, as trustee, to Susan M. Perry..... 20,000

MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, as trustee, to Ada A. Morse..... 4,000

MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, as trustee, to Susan M. Perry..... 9,500

POPHAM, Henry M., as trustee, to Charles Reguart..... 10,000

RIDLEY, Arthur J., to Rockland Realty Company 14,011

THE LAWYERS' MORTGAGE COMPANY to Brono Kalish and others, trustees 8,000

THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE Company of New York to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company..... 8,000

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, as trustee, to the Mercantile Trust Company, trustee, for James E. F. Morse.. 6,000

THE TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Company to Real Estate Trust Company of New York, two assignments..... 14,500

THE TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Company to Real Estate Trust Company of New York..... 11,000

THE TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Company to St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children..... 20,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Presbyterian Church on University Place..... 8,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Real Estate Trust Company, New York..... 9,000

WEINSTEIN, Max, to Harris Mandelbaum and another..... 100

WENTZ, James H., as executor, to James G. Wentz..... 4,000

Mechanics' Liens.

BROADWAY, w s, entire front between 108th and 109th Sts; James & Leo against Jacob D. Butler, owner and contractor..... $10,000

BROADWAY, 2,128 and 2,130; T. J. McLaughlin Construction Company against Tiidden Building, owner and contractor. 4,773

JEROME AV, e s, 100 ft s of 184th St, 100x100; Peter Kieran against Ellen H. Ashland, owner; Patrick Sloyan, contractor..... 826

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, n s, 75 ft e of Kirkside Av, 50x100; Constantine Avallone against Asher Friedman, owner; John Selfridge, contractor..... 70

MADISON AV, n w corner of 99th St, 114x100.11; A. C. & C. V. King Company against Clementine M. Silverman and others, owners; Patrick Conlan, contractor..... 296

OGDEN AV, s e corner of 164th St, 100x 90; Charles E. Reed against James F. Byrnes, owner and contractor..... 88

UNION AV, n w corner of 168th St, 28x100; Rudolph Muller and others against Minnie Bonague, owner; Vincent Bonague, contractor..... 425

WILLIAM ST, 27; Fagan Iron Works against John T. Williams, owner and contractor..... 11,065

8TH AV, 2,852 and 2,854; John M. Fimian against Ernest Clark, owner; John Farrell, contractor..... 700

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 78, LAWS OF 1900.

FORSYTH ST, 117; Hiram Rinaldo, with Samuel Mandel and Harris Maran..... 10,000

177TH ST, n w s, 95 ft w of Morris Av, 100x100; Isaac and Max S. Boehm, with Rosalia Coniglio..... 12,000

ORDER FILED UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

195TH ST, s s, 127 ft e of Marion Av, 25x100; William Knoepke, or Harriet Lum, to Standard Plumbing Supply Company 183

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

6TH ST and 2d Av, n e corner, 100x60; Philip Horowitz against William Buess and others, July 10, 1902, by bond..... $1,403

20TH ST, 329 to 333 East; Isaac Himmelstein against Abraham Siegel and others, July 11, 1902..... 534

20TH ST, 329 to 333 East; Emil Elias against Abraham Siegel and others; July 15, 1902..... 29

121ST ST, 334 and 336 East; Louis D. Retman against Sofie Cohen and others, May 5, 1902, canceled..... 200

140TH ST, 153 to 159 West; James McNeill against Collins Building and Construction Company, July 10, 1902, by bond 456

Lis Pendens.

AMUNDSON AV and Nelson Av, n w corner, 100x50, Bronx; John A. Olsen against Pauline Foshelm, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, Orth Doyle.

MADISON AV, e s, 67.11 ft w of 117th St, 33x 103; John Kirkpatrick against Joseph Jantzen, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. Flynn.

STUYVESANT ST, w s, 151.2 ft s of 9th St, 16x45x irregular; Charles W. Brunie against Mina Katz and others, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Rabe & Keller.

3D AV, c s, 50.5 ft n of 118th St, 25x100; Charles J. White against George T. Leaird, (notice of lis pendens;) attorney, J. Rogers.

63D ST, s s, 250 ft e of West End Av, 150x100.5; Edwin A. McAlpin and others, executors, against German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Tyler, Pratt, Hibbard & McAlpin.

124TH ST, n s, 231.5 ft w of 5th Av, 17.10x 99.11; Louis Sessler against Frank L. Wing and others, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, B. J. Kelly.

145TH ST and Summit Av, n w corner, 42.1x 163.11x irregular; Snrab Weinstock against Anne Purdy, individually and as executrix, and others, (partition;) attorneys, Lachman & Goldsmith.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red..... .80

Corn, No. 2 mixed..... .71½

Oats, No. 2 mixed..... .64

Flour, Minnesota patents..... $4.10

Cotton, middling..... .09 1-16

Coffee, No. 7 Rio..... .05½

Sugar, granulated..... 4.05

Molasses, O. K., prime..... .40

Beef, family..... 16.25

Beef hams 22.50

Tallow, prime ..... .06⅝

Pork, mess..... 19.25

Hogs, dressed, 160 lb..... .10¾

Lard, prime..... 11.05

Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry..... 24.00

Butter, Western creamery..... .21½

CHICAGO, July 24.—No. 2 Spring wheat, 77½@78½c; No. 3, 70@77c; No. 2 red, 78c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 67c; No. 2 oats, 51@52¼c; No. 3 white, 53@60c; No. 2 rye, 59½@61½c; good feeding barley, 63@65c; fair to choice malting, 70@ 72c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.45; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.52; prime timothy seed, $5.75; mess pork, per bbl, $17.45@17.50; lard, per 100 lb, $10.60@ $10.70; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $10.45@10.55; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 9⅝@9½c; short clear sides, (boxed,) 11¾@11¼c; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.31; clover, contract grade, $8.35@$8.40.

COTTON.—Prices contracted sharply and many traders made a complete change of front in their relations to the market. The opening was steady with prices 2 to 7 points lower, and almost immediately the market developed pronounced weakness. For the balance of the day the tendency was steadily downward, herring a slight rally at midday which soon gave place to even greater weakness than before, with the market finally at the low level of the session. Liquidation of the near month holdings and bear selling in the new crop months were the features of operations. The distant month selling was led by a well-known Wall Street operator, who, but continuing a plan started early in the week. The Southern hull interests appeared to be selling near months here and European longs seemed to be throwing over their cotton. The chief basis for this selling movement was the continuation of the fine crop and weather reports which indicate a crop in excess of probable requirements for the new year. The spinning element was in no hurry to secure supplies, and bought very little cotton on the break, whereas ordinarily a drop of over 20 points meant an influx of buying orders for near months from New England mills. Commission house as a general thing were heavily short, and did not hesitate to increase this interest, selling the January and March options for the most part. Southern cotton planters and merchants furnished selling orders to brokers here in the late months presumably to hedge against early fall receipts. At the close about the only buyers were those parties who bought on the market low enough for the present, and entitled to some reaction and preferred taking profits to risking possible further declines at the present time. The market closed weak with prices net 9 to 22 points lower. Total sales were estimated at 200,000 bales, well distributed through the list. The near months were easily the leaders throughout the decline. Much speculation is now rife as to what Philadelphia spot cotton interests will do with their large holdings of cotton stored here in warehouses, now that the current month delivery has dropped additionelly below the cash prices in the open market, thus making delivery on contract an unprofitable operation.

Spot cotton closed quiet and steady, with quotations 3-16c lower on the basis of 9 1-16c for middling upland, and 9 5-16c for middling Gulf. Sales, 1,759 bales. Southern spot markets were telegrapbed as follows: Nsw Orleans, 1-16c lower, to 8 15-16c. Mobile unchanged at 8⅝c; Savannah unchanged at 8⅝c; Wilmington unchanged at 8⅝c; Norfolk unchanged at 9 1-16c; Baltimore unchanged at 9¼c; Galveston 1-16c lower at 8⅝c; Augusta ⅛ lower, at 8⅝c, and St. Louis unchanged at 8 15-16c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	8.51	8.51	8.30	8.33@8.34
August	8.31	8.31	8.15	8.15@8.16
September	7.99	8.02	7.85	7.85@7.86
October	7.84	7.86	7.72	7.72@7.73
November	7.75	7.75	7.67	7.67@7.68
December	7.74	7.75	7.67	7.67@7.68
January	7.75	7.76	7.66	7.67@....
February	7.73	7.73	7.70	7.69@7.69
March	7.75	7.75	7.69	7.69@7.69

LIVERPOOL, July 24.—Spot cotton easier; sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000 bales; American, 8,000 bales; receipts, 1,000 bales; American, 1,000 bales; middling upland, 4 31-32d. Futures opened quiet, 1-64d decline; closed weak and irregular net 3 to 4½ points lower; July, 4.47½, sellers; July-August, 4.44½, buyers; August-September and September-October, 4.30, sellers; October-November, 4.26 buyers; November-December, 4.20, sellers; December-January, 4.14½, buyers; January-February, 4.14½, sellers; February-March, 4.14, valne; March-April, 4.14, sellers. Mancbester yarns easier; cloths quieter.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—Unable to withstand the combined bearish influences of big primary receipts and a favorable weather map, wheat weakened and closed ½c net lower. It was a narrow market at best, entirely local as to trade, with support timid, the crowd rather bearish and export business disappointing; shorts supplied most of the demand, taking profits on early sales. Minneapolis led the downside, reflecting favorable Spring wheat crop news. It lost 1½c on July, against ⅜c net loss at Duluth and ⅛c at St. Louis, latter closing rather steady in contrast to depression elsewhere. Primary arrivals of 1,037,000 bushels practically duplicated the receipts of a year ago, while Winter wheat receipts alone were 212,000 busbels larger. St. Louis had 125,000 bushels more than a year ago, and Kansas City 50,000 bushels more. Though all of the Winter belt is fine and clear, warmer weather prevailed, extending into Spring wheat territory as well. France also had fine weather, explaining doubtless the sharp reaction of 5 to 15 points in Paris quotations against steady and unchanged markets at Liverpool. The export trade consisted of 2 loads and 4 loads No. 1 New York here, with 15 loads at outports. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board, afloat basis, were as follows: No. 2 red, 73¼c, elevator, and 80c free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 82½c; No. 1 Northern, New York, 82½c; No. 2 Northern, New York, 70¾c, and No. 1 bard, Manitoba, 85c, all prompt; No. 2 red, New York, 80¼c, August, 5-10; No. 2 red, New York, 80¼, August 29-30; No. 2 hard, New York, 82c, prompt; No. 2 hard, New York, 80¼c, August, 15-20; No. 2 hard, New York, 80c, August, 25-31.

ST. LOUIS, July 24.—Wheat—No. 2 red, cash, 69c; July, 69c; September, 68⅜c; December, 70⅝@70¾c; No. 2 hard, 74c new, 75c old. Corn—No. 2, cash, 62c; July, 62½c; September, 52¾c; December, 40¾c. Oats—No. 2, cash, nominal; July, 41c; September, 28½c; No. 2 white, old, 60c.

DULUTH, July 24.—Wheat—Cash, No. 1 hard, 78¼c; No. 1 Northern, 75¾c; No. 2 Northern, 73¾c; July, 75¾c; September, 71¾c; December, 69¾c; Manitoba, No. 1 Northern, cash, 75¾c; No. 2 Northern, 73¾c. Oats—September, 33½c.

MILWAUKEE, July 24.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 78½@80c; No. 2 Northern, 78@79c; September, 72½c. Rye—No. 1, 60¾c. Barley—No. 2, 70c; sample, 65@70c. Corn—September, 60⅛@ 60¼c.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 24.—Wheat—July, 78½c; September, 69⅝@69¾c. On track: No. 1 hard, 80½c; No. 1 Northern, 78½c; No. 2 Northern, 75¾c.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Spring patents, $4@ $4.25; Winter straights, $3.50@$3.80. Winter patents, $3.75@$4; Spring clears, $3.15@$3.35; extra No. 1 Winter, $3.25@$3.35; extra No. 2 Winter, $3.10@$3.20; no grade, $2.60@$2.70. spot and to arrive. Rye flour—Fair to good, $3.25@ $3.40; choice to fancy, $3.45@$3.65. Cornmeal—Kiln dried, $3.40@$3.50, as to brand. Bagmeal—Fine white and yellow, $1.50@$1.65; coarse, $1.50 @$1.31. Feed—Spring bran, spot, $20.50@$21; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $10.75@$20; Spring bran, bulk, $20; Spring bran, middling, $21.50@$22.50. Winter bran, $22@$24; city bran, $21@ $21.50; linseed oil cake, $27.50; corn oil cake, $23.50; bominy chop, $23; oil meal, $27.50.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	81¼	81¼	80

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

NEW YORK CENTRAL
& HUDSON RIVER R. R.
THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.
VIA NIAGARA FALLS.

Trains arrive and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:

North and West bound trains, except those leaving Grand Central Station at 3:15, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:50, 2:45, 3:20, 3:30, 9:15, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th st. to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

All southbound trains, except the "20th Century" and the "Empire Stote Express," ond Nos. 36, 68, and 200 will stop at 125th St. ten minutes before their arrival time at Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—‡MIDNIGHT EXPRESS—Due Buffalo 4:15, Niagara Falls 5:02 P. M.
3:15 A. M.—*MAIL AND PAPER TRAIN. Ar. Buffalo 3:15 P.M., Chicago 9:10 A.M.
7:50 A. M. —†ADIRONDACK, 1000 ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.
7:54 A. M.—*SYRACUSE LOCAL. Stops at all important stations.
8:30 A. M.—†EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. Most famous train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:45 P. M.
8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL. 24 hours to Chicago. Due Buffalo 7:10. Niagara Falls 8:07.
9:55 A. M.—†SARATOGA AND MONTREAL SPECIAL, Via D. & H. and Rutland.
10:30 A. M.—†DAY EXPRESS. Makes local stops. Due Buffalo, 1:15 A. M.
11:30 A. M.—‡RUTLAND EXPRESS. Due Rutland, 7:55 P. M.
12:50 P. M.—*BUFFALO LIMITED, Due Buffalo, 11 P. M. Niagara Falls, 12:28 A. M.
1:00 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED. Due Cincinnati, 10:45, Indianopolis, 11:30 A.M. St. Louis, 6:45 P.M. next day.
1:00 P. M.—*CHICAGO LIMITED. 24 hours to Chicago via Lake Shore. 27 via M. C.
1:50 P. M.—‡SARATOGA LIMITED. Saturdays only; other week days at 3:20 P. M.
2:45 P. M.—"THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED" 20 hour train to Chicago via Lake Shore. Electric Lights and Fans.
3:20 P. M.—‡SARATOGA LIMITED. Leave Saturdays at 1:50 P. M.
3:30 P. M.—†ALBANY FLYER. Due Albany 6:40.
3:35 P. M.—*ALBANY AND TROY EXPRESS. Local stops.
4:00 P. M.—*DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS, AND CHICAGO SPECIAL.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED. 24 hour train to Chicago. All Pullman Cars.
6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS. 28 hours to Chicago via both L. S. and M. C.
6:35 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS via D. & H. or Rutland.
7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK, 1000 ISLANDS AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO AND TORONTO SPECIAL. Due Buffalo, 7:25 A. M. Niagara Falls, 8:33. Toronto, 10:50 A. M.
9:15 P. M.—*SPECIAL MAIL LIMITED. Sleeping car only for Rochester.
9:20 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL. Due Cincinnati, 7:50. Indianopolis, 10:15 P. M. St. Louis, 7:30, second morning.
9:30 P. M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS. Chicago, 24 hours by Michigan Central, 33 hours by Lake Shore.
1:30 P. M.—*NORTHERN N. Y. EXPRESS. Cars via Utica, Ogdensburg, &c.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday. §Except Saturday and Sunday. ||Saturday only.

HARLEM DIVISION.

8:08 A. M. and 3:36 P. M. Daily, except Sundays, to Pittsfield and North Adams. Sundays at 9:20 A. M. Saturdays only at 2:46 P. M.

Pullman cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.

Ticket offices at 113, 261, 415, and 1,216 Broadway, 23 Union Sq. W., 275 Columbus Av., 130 West 125th St., Grand Central Station, 125th St. and 138th St. Stations, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 1 Broadway, Brooklyn.

Telephone "900 38th Street," for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.

NEW YORK CENTRAL ROUTE
BETWEEN
NEW YORK, BOSTON,
AND NEW ENGLAND
Via Springfield and the
BOSTON AND ALBANY RAILROAD.

(New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Lessee.)

Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, New York, as follows:

†9:00 A. M., †12:00 noon, *4:00 P. M., *11:00 P. M.; arrive Boston, 3:30 P. M., 5:40 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 6.15 A. M.

Leave Boston, †9:00 A. M., †12:00 noon, *4:00 P. M. *11:00 P. M.; arrive New York, 3:30 P. M., 5:40 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 6:14 A. M.

New train for Portland and Maine resorts, via Springfield, Worcester, and Rochester, N. H., leaves New York 9:00 P. M.

Tickets at New York Central ticket offices, 415 and 1,216 Broadway, and at Grand Central Station.

A. H. SMITH, GEORGE H. DANIELS,
General Superintendent. General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE
RAILROAD.

(New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Lessee.)

Leave Franklin St. Station, New York, as follows, and 15 min. later foot West 42d St., N. R.:

*7:10 A. M.—For Utica, points in Canada.
*9:40 A. M.—(1) Catskill Mtn. Exn. to Catskills.
†11:20 A M.—(2) Saratoga & Mohawk Exp.
†12:45 P M.—(3) Rip Van Winkle Flyer.
*1:00 P M.—Chicago Express.
*2:20 P M.—Cont. Lim. for Detroit, Chi. & St. Louis.
†3:25 P M.—(4) Ulster Express to Catskill Mts.
*3:45 P M.—(4) For Hudson River points & Albany
*8:00 P M.—For Roch., Buffalo, Clev'd & Chicago.
*7:45 P M.—For Roch., Buffalo, Detroit & St. Louis.
*9:17 P M.—For Syra., Roch. and Buffalo, Det. & Chi.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Leaves Brooklyn Annex (3) et †9:15 A. M.; (2) et †10:45 A. M.; (3) at †12:10 P. M.; (4) at †3:06 P. M. Leave Jersey City, P. R. R. Sta., (1) at †9:47 A. M.; (2) at †11:20 A. M.; (3) at †12:50 P. M.; (4) at †3:55 P. M. Time tables at principal hotels and offices. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott's Express.

A. H. SMITH, C. E. LAMBERT,
Gen'l Superintendent. Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

READING SYSTEM
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R.

Liberty St. and South Ferry (time from South Ferry five minutes earlier.)

EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN, AND MAUCH CHUNK—24:00 (7:15 Easton only) 9:10 A. M., 1:20, 4:45, 5:00, (5:45 Easton only) P. M. Sundays, 24:25 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.

WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON—24:00, 9:10 A. M., 5:00 P. M. Sundays, 24:25 P. M.

LAKEWOOD, TOMS RIVER, AND BARNEGAT—24:00, 9:40 A. M., (8:00 Lakewood excepted.) 1:30, (3:40 Lakewood only.) 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:15 A. M.

ATLANTIC CITY—24:00 A. M., 1:00, 3:40 P.M.

VINELAND AND BRIDGETON—24:00 A. M., 1:30 P. M.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT, AND SEASHORE POINTS—24:00, 8:30, 11:20 A. M., 81:10, 2:45, 3:30, 3:33, 4:45, 5:30, 6:30 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA (READING TERMINAL)—24:25 17:00, 18:00, *9:00, †10:00, 11:00 A. M., †12:00, *1.00, 81:30, 42.00, †3:00, *4:00, *5:00, *6:00, 17:30, 49:00 P. M. *12:15 Mdt.

24TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS—24:25, 18:30, 10:30, *11:30 A. M., *1:00, 43:40, *3:40, 5:00, *7:00, 18:35 P. M. *12:15 Mdt.

READING, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE AND WILLIAMSPORT—24:00, 18:25, 18:00, 19:10, 10:00 A. M. (Reading only.) 11:00, 1:20, 42.00, 4:30 P. M. Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg only, 25:00 P. M.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE—From foot of Rector St., Pier 8. Atlantic Highlands, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch, Asbury Park, and Point Pleasant, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 1:45, 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30, (8:00 Ocean Grove only.) P. M. Sundays, 10:00 A. M., 1:00, 4:00, 8:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.
FOR BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON

—*8:30, *10:35, *11:30 A. M., *1:00, 2:00, ‡3:40, *5:00, *7:50 P. M., *12:15 Nit.

zFrom Liberty Street only. *Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. §Sunday only. ‡Parlor cars only. ||Via Tamequo. aSaturdays.

Offices: Liberty St., Ferry, South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 113, 261, 434, 1,300, 1,354 Broadway, 182 5th Ave., 23 Union Square West, 125 East 125th St., 275 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Ave., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 800 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 93 Broadway, Williamsburg. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

W. G. BESLER, C. M. BURT,
General Manager. General Pass'r Agent.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

Leave New York City, South Ferry, Liberty St.

Chicago, Pittsburg.	*12:10nt.	*12:15nt.
Chicago, Columbus.	*12:30nn.	*1:00pm. Diner.
Pittsburg, Cleve....	*3:35pm.	*3:40pm. Limtd.
"Pittsburg Limited"	*6:55pm.	*7:00pm. Buffet.
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*12:10nt.	*12:15nt.
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*10:25am.	*10:30am. Diner.
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*6:55pm.	*7:00pm. Buffet.
Norfolk	12:55pm.	11:00pm. Diner.

ROYAL BLUE TRAINS.

Washington, Balto..	†8:25am.	†8:30am. Buffet.
Washington, Balto..	*10:25am.	*10:30am. Diner.
Washington, Balto..	*11:25am.	*11:30am. Diner.
Washington, Balto..	*12:55pm.	*1:00pm. Diner.
"Royal Limited"....	*2:55pm.	*3:00pm. Diner.
Washington, Balto..	*4:55pm.	*5:00pm. Diner.
Washington, Balto..	*6:55pm.	*7:00pm. Buffet.
Washington, Balto..	*12:10nt.	*12:15nt. Sleepers

*Daily, †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Sundays only.

Offices: 113, 261, 434, 1,300 Broadway, 6 Astor House, 25 Union Square W., 391 Grand Street, N. Y.; 343 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal and Liberty Street. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA
RAILROAD

STATIONS foot of WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

☞ The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.

7:55 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Limited to two Buffet Parlor Cars New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:55 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Clevsland.

9:55 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:55 P. M. THE PENNSYLVANIA SPECIAL.—20-hour train to Chicago. Pullman Compartment, Drawing-room, Sleeping, Dining, and Buffet Smoking Car.

1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Toledo, Nashville, (via Cincinnati and Louisville,) Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.

5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car. For Welch, W. Va., (via Shenandoah Valley Route.)

5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.

7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland, except Saturday.

8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, and Cincinnati.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, 9:25 (Dining Car,) 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car,) 11:55 A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 2:20,) (3:25 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25 (Dining Car,) 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, 9:25 (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) (3:25 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25 (Dining Car,) 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—"Florida and Metropolitan Limited," 12:55 P. M. daily. Express, 12:10 night daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week-days. 12:55 and 4:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 8:55 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week days. Sundays, 7:55 A. M. Through Vestibuled Trains. Buffet Parlor Cars and Standard Coaches on week-days. Parlor Smoking Car, Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Standard Coaches on Sundays.

CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week-days.

For points on New York and Long Branch Railroad (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:55 A. M., 12:10, 1:10 (Saturdays only,) 2:25, 2:55, 3:25, 4:10, 4:55, and 6:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 7:55, 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 3:30, 9:00 A. M., 12:20, 1:20 (Saturdays only,) 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, and 7:00 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 8:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 6:20,) 7:25, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 (Dining Car,) (0:55 Penna. Limited,) 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car,) 11:55 A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 1:55 (Dining Car,) 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) 2:35, 3:25 (Dining Car,) 3:55, 4:25, 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 5:55 (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 0:10, 7:55 (no coaches,) 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 (Dining Car,) 9:55 (Limited,) 0:55, 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 1:55 (Dining Car,) 3:25 (Dining Car,) 3:55, 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 5:55 (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

Ticket offices Nos. 401, 1196, 1354, 111, and 261 Broadway; 162 Fifth Avenue (below 23d St.) 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 800 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn. Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences throngh to destination.

Telephone "914 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

J. E. HUTCHINSON, J. R. WOOD,
General Manager. General Pass'r Agent.
7-22-1902.

LEHIGH VALLEY.

Foot of West 23d St., Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. R.
Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Sunday changes 6.13 A. M. 6.15 A. M. 8.35 A. M. 10.45 A. M.

	Lv. N.Y.	Ar.	Ar.
Buffalo Local	*7.10 AM	*7.20 AM	
Buffalo and Chicago Express	*9.25 AM	*9.30 AM	
Black Diamond Express	†11.55 AM	†12.00 PM	
Mauch Chunk and Easton Local	*12.00 PM	*12.56 PM	
Wyoming Valley Express	3.55 PM	4	
Easton Local	5.10 PM	5.20 PM	
Chicago & Toronto Vestibule Exp.	*25.40 PM	*25.40 PM	
THE BUFFALO TRAIN	*7.55 PM	*8.00 PM	

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 950, 255, 1234 and 1354 Broadway, 24 Park Pl., 23 Union Square West, 245 Columbus Ave., N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 93 Broadway, and Ft. Fulton St., Brooklyn.

N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

BY SEA TO MAINE

ON THE FAST MODERN STEAMERS.

NORTH STAR AND HORATIO HALL of the MAINE STEAMSHIP COMPANY

is the most charming short ocean voyage out of New York. No Summer tour complete Without it. Steamers leave Pier (New) 32, East River, foot of Pike St., New York, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 5 P. M. Returning leave Portland same days at 6:30 P. M.

Special Excursions to Portland

vio steamer Manhattan, leaving New York Monday and Friday, and Portland Wednesday and Sunday.

Fare for the Round Trip Reduced to $7

Good to return until Sept. 12th. White Mountains, Rongely Lakes, Bar Harbor, St. John, Halifax. Monday and Thursday steamers make direct connections for Rockland and Bar Harbor. LONG ISLAND SOUND BY DAYLIGHT.

Descriptive book free on application at Ticket Office, 290 Broadway and Pier 32, East River. Telephone 3196-3199 Franklin. Also all agents.

CENTRAL HUDSON BOATS.

STMR. "RAMSDELL" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. PIER week days 9:30 A. M., W. 129TH ST. 10 A. M for WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL, FISHKILL and NEWBURGH: connects at CORNWALL with trains for all points on N. Y. O. & W. Ry. Sundays leave half hour earlier and extends trip to POUGHKEEPSIE and RONDOUT.

STMR. "BALDWIN" or "ROMER" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. week days except Saturdays 4 P. M. Saturdays 1 P. M.; for FISHKILL, NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and intermediate landings.

STMR. "NEWBURGH" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. week days except Saturdays at 5 P. M. for CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, COLD SPRINGS CORNWALL, NEWBURGH and POUGHKEEPSIE; Saturdays, 3 P. M., and from W. 129TH ST., 3:30 P. M.

Hudson River by Daylight

Palatial Steamers "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY" of the HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE. Fastest and finest river boats in the World. For the Catskills, Albany, Saratoga, and all points East, North, and West, daily, except Sunday.

Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex) 8:00 A. M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier.....8:40 "
" West 22d St.....9:00 "
" West 129th St.....9:15 "

Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Through tickets to all points on sale at the company's ticket offices, including those of the New York Transfer Co., who check baggage from residence to destination.

Morning and afternoon concerts. Fine restaurant.

Albany Evening Line

Direct Route for Saratoga, Lake George, Adirondacks and Thousand Islands.

Steamers ADIRONDACK or DEAN RICHMOND leave Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M., week days only, making direct connection with express trains for above-named points. Saturday night steamer connects with trains for Sharon Springs, Saratoga, North Creek, Caldwell, and steamer on Lake George. Summer Book Free.

TROY BOATS

leave Pier 40, N. R., foot West 10th Street, daily 6 P. M., except Saturday. SUNDAY STEAMERS TOUCH AT ALBANY. Direct railroad connection at Troy for all resorts North and East.

Excursions, TROY, $2.50; SARATOGA, $4.50.

Dining Rooms on Main Deck. Searchlight Display

Send for Booklet Excursion Tours.

JOY $2.00 to Boston LINE

Via Providence & R.R. Every week day. 5 P. M. $1.00 to PROVIDENCE. Round trip, $1.50. $3.00 to Boston direct. Stenmer Wed. and Sat., 5 P. M. Staterooms reserved in advance.

Pier 35 N. R. ft. Catharine St., N. Y.

Cut rates to all New England points.

HUDSON RIVER STEAMER MARY POWELL

Leaving Deshrosses St. at 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.,) W. 22d St. 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays 2 P. M.,) 129th St. on SATURDAYS AND HOLIDAYS ONLY 2:20 P. M., for Highland Falls, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, New Hamburgh, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Esopus, Rondont, and Kingston. Orchestra on board.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE

Boats leave every week day, Pier 43, N. R., 6 P. M., and West 129th St., 7 P. M.

Extra boats Saturdays, Pier 43, N. R., 1:30 P. M., West 129th St., 1:50 P. M.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

900 MILES
WATER TRIP via
OLD DOMINION LINE
Between
New York and Richmond, Va.,
with stop-over privileges at
Old Point Comfort,
Virginia Beach and Norfolk
Either going or coming.

Round trip ticket, including meals and stateroom accommodation, $14.00.

'PHONE 1580 FRANKLIN.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE.

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.

Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26, N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.

H. B. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

North German Lloyd.

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.

From Pier 52, North River, Gansevoort St.
Kronprinz..July 29, noon|Kaiserin..Aug. 19, 10 AM
Kaiser...Aug. 12, 10 AM|Kronprinz..Aug. 26, 10 AM
*Hoh'nzol'n..Au. 10, 10 AM|Kaiser...Sept. 9, 10 AM
From Pier 24, ft. of Amity St., Brooklyn.

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
Cherbourg—South'pton, Alternately, and Bremen.
From Bremen Piers, Hoboken, N. J.
Friedrich..July 31, 10 AM|Barbar'sa..Aug. 21, 11 AM
Luise...Aug. 7, 10 AM|Bremen...Aug. 28, noon
K'rfuerst..Aug. 14, 10 AM|Friedrich..Sept. 4, Noon

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
From Pier 24, Ft. of Amity St., Brooklyn.
Trave.....Aug. 2, 3 PM|Trave.....Sept. 6, 10 AM
Aller.....Aug. 9, 10 AM|Aller.....Sept. 13, 2 PM
Lahn.....Aug. 23, 10 AM|Lahn.....Sept. 27, 1 PM

OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Louis H. Myer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

Hamburg-American.

FOR PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS SERVICE.
Columbia..July 31, 10 AM|Prinz'ck..Aug. 21, 10 AM
A. Victoria..Aug. 14, 10 AM|Columbia..Aug. 28, 10 AM
TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
Bluecher..July 29, 10 AM|Penns'vania..Aug. 12, Nn.
Waldersea..Aug. 5, 7 AM|Moltke...Aug. 10, 10 AM

SUMMER and AUTUMN CRUISES

BY THE PALATIAL CRUISING STEAMER
Princessin Victoria Luise
From Hamburg August 22,
to the Baltic and the Northern Capitals.
During Sept., Oct. and Nov.
to Portugal, Spain, principal Mediterranean Points and the Orient.
Send for illustrated pamphlet and itineraries.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Offices 35 & 37 Broadway. Piers, Hoboken, N. J.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.
*St'thw'k..Aug. 5, 7:30 AM|St. Paul..Aug. 13, 10 AM
Philа...Aug. 6, 10 AM|St. Louis..Aug. 20, 10 AM
*From Pier "C," ft. of York St., Jersey City, N.J.

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.
Krooneland..July 26, noon|Friesland...Aug. 9, noon
Zeeland...Aug. 2, noon|Vaderland..Aug. 16, noon
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 and 15 N.R. Offices, 73 Broadway, N.Y.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE

MINNETONKA.....July 26, 9:30 A. M.
MINNEHAHA.....Aug. 2, 4 A. M.
MESABA.....Aug. 9, 9 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS.....Aug. 16, 3 P. M.
MINNETONKA.....Aug. 23, 8:30 A. M.

ALL MODERN STEAMERS, LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS AMIDSHIPS on UPPER DECKS. FIRST CABIN PASSENGERS CARRIED FROM NEW YORK TO LONDON, FOR RATES, ETC., APPLY TO 1 BROADWAY.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE

NEW YORK-ROTTERDAM, via BOULOGNE, S.M.
New Twin-Screw Steamers of 13,000 tons Register
Twin-Screw NOORDAM
Steamer July 26, 10 A. M
Twin-Screw STATENDAM
Steamer Aug. 2, 10 A. M.
Twin-Screw POTSDAM
Steamer Aug. 9, 10 A. M.
Apply to Holland-America Line, 39 B'way, N. Y.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. Mail Steamships
Glasgow via Londonderry.

From Pier 54 North River, foot of West 24th St.
Columbia..July 26, noon|Furnessia..Aug. 9, noon
Astoria.....Aug. 2, noon|Anchoria..Aug. 16, noon
First saloon, $50 and upwards.
Second saloon, $35 & up; third class, $26 & up.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17 and 19 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 51 North River.
Umbria..July 26, 0:30 AM|Campania..Aug. 16, noon
Lucania, Aug. 2, 2 PM|Umbria, Aug. 23, 9 AM
Etruria, Aug. 9, 9:30 AM|Lucania, Aug. 30, noon
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents.
29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

"La Veloce," FAST ITALIAN LINE

Navigazione Italiana n Vapore to Naples, Genoa.
REG. U. S. MAIL SERVICE EVERY WEEK.
Nord..Aug. 2|Germania..Aug. 30
Am'Nord..Aug. 9|Nord..Oct. 7
Citta di Milano..Sept. 0|Citta di Nnpoli..Oct. 21
Large cabins. Dining saloon on promenade deck.
Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co., 29 Wall St.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Majestic..July 30, Noon|Teutonic..Aug. 20, Noon
Celtic.....Aug. 6, Noon|Cymric...Aug. 22, Noon
Germanic..Aug. 13, Noon|Oceanic, Aug. 27, Noon
Pier 48 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver.
JAPAN, CHINA AND PHILIPPINE ISLANDS
R. M. S. Tartar..Aug. 4|Emp. of China..Sept. 8
Emp. of Jap....Aug. 19|Emp. of India....Oct. 6
R. M. Athenian..Sept. 1|R. M. S. Tartar..Oct. 20
HAWAIIAN ISLANDS and AUSTRALIA
R.M.S.S. Moana..July 25|R.M.S. Miowera..Aug. 22
For rates apply 353 Broadway and 1 Broadway

AROUND THE WORLD.

A small party will leave early in September for the Hawaiian Islands, Japan, China, Ceylon, India, Egypt, The Nile, Holy Land, Turkey, Greece, Italy, etc.

Send for illustrated circular giving prices and complete itinerary.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO.,
25 Union Square, New York City.

Short Ocean Trip.—Halifax, Sydney, St. John's. Write BOWRING & CO., 17 State St., N. Y.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

MONTAUK STEAMBOAT COMPANY, Ltd.

For Block Island, R. I., Orient, Greenport, Shelter Island, Southold and Sag Harbor, L. I.

Steamers will leave New York, Pier 13, E. R., near foot Wall St., week days, excepting Saturdays, at 5:30 P. M. Saturdays 1 P. M. Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays steamer will not stop at Southold.

Additional Service to Block Island.—On Saturdays during July and August, one of the steamers of the Montauk Steambont Co.'s line will connect at Montauk with L. I. R. R. train, leaving New York, 34th St., 1:20; Pier 13, near Wall St., 1:00; Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, 1:19 P. M., arriving at Block Island at 7:00 P. M.

On Mondays the steamer "Shinnecock" will leave Pier 13, E. R., at 8:00 A. M.; returning leave Sag Harbor at 5:00 P. M. Excursion tickets (good only on date sold,) going and returning by boat, $2. Going by boat and returning by L. I. R. R. same day, $3.00.

HARTFORD LINE

from Pier 24, East River, daily except Sundny at 5 P. M., for Connecticut River Landings, connecting for Springfield, Holyoke, Northfield and all New England points. Send for illustrated folder.

Surrogate Notices.

LOW, JULIA ANN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JULIA ANN LOW, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of George E. Gartland, No. 11 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the fifth day of November next.—Dated New York, the first day of May, 1902. SUSAN B. NELSON, EDWARD D. NELSON, RICHARD HENRY NELSON, Executors. GEORGE E. GARTLAND, Attorney for Executors, No. 11 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

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Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—THE WASHINGTON LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiff, against JOSEPH H. STOLL and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the first day of November, 1901, and duly entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on that day, and of an order bearing date the 24th day of January, 1902, and duly entered in said Clerk's office on that day, I, the undersigned, the referee thereby appointed, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Wednesday, the 25th day of June, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned, and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Seventh Street with the easterly side of Broadway (formerly the Boulevard); running thence easterly, along the northerly side of One Hundred and Seventh Street, ninety-nine feet and one inch; thence northerly, at right angles to One Hundred and Seventh Street, one hundred feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Seventh and One Hundred and Eighth Streets; thence westerly, along said centre line of the block, twenty-five feet; thence southerly, at right angles to One Hundred and Seventh Street, twenty-five feet and two inches; thence westerly, parallel with One Hundred and Seventh Street, one hundred and three feet and three and a half inches to the easterly side of Broadway; and thence southerly, along the said easterly side of Broadway, eighty-one feet and one and three-quarter inches, more or less, to the corner, the point or place of beginning.—Together with all gas and electric fixtures, ranges, heaters, elevators, pumps and machinery and connections of every description, whether or not the same or any of them are securely attached to the freehold or otherwise, the same having been declared by the defendant Joseph L. Stoll to be real estate and covered by the lien of the mortgage made to the plaintiff by said defendant.

Dated New York, May 31st, 1902.

DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Referee.

FOSTER & THOMSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $200,226.79 and interest thereon from October 31st, 1901, together with costs and allowance amounting to $445.33 and interest thereon from November 1st, 1901, together with the expenses of sale, on account of which amount so due there has been paid $9,500.00. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or to be paid by the referee, is as follows: Taxes for 1901, $3,475.99 and interest, and water rates amounting to about $525.00.

Dated New York, May 31st, 1902.

DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Referee.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned to Wednesday, the 2d day of July, 1902, at the same hour and place.

Dated New York, June 25th, 1902.

DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Referee.

FOSTER & THOMSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby further adjourned to Wednesday, the 16th day of July, 1902, at the same hour and place.

Dated New York, July 2d, 1902.

DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Referee.

FOSTER & THOMSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby further adjourned to Wednesday, the 6th day of July, 1902, at the same hour and place.

Dated New York, July 16th, 1902.

DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Referee.

FOSTER & THOMSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. jy18-2aw3wF&Tu&s0

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF

GATES FIRM MAY SEE COLORADO FUEL BOOKS

Justice Hall Grants Mandamus Against Local Officials.

Court Holds a Stock Book Not for the Benefit of the Corporation as Such, but for Owners of the Property.

The Knickerbocker Trust Company, the Atlantic Trust Company, and Charles E. Phelps, the Assistant Secretary and Treasurer of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, according to the decision handed down yesterday by Justice Hall, in the Supreme Court, must permit Arthur J. Singer, a representative of Harris, Gates & Co., stock brokers, to examine all books and papers connected with the Colorado corporation, in order to enable Singer to ascertain the names and addresses of the stockholders in the company. Harris, Gates & Co. hold stock of the par value of $2,400,000 and the market value of $2,100,000, and disagree with the present management of the company. They desired to obtain the names and addresses of their fellow-stockholders in order to ask them to co-operate in deposing from power the present Directors.

The Knickerbocker Trust Company is the transfer agent here of the Colorado Company, the Atlantic Trust Company is its registrar, and Charles E. Phelps is in charge of its offices at 71 Broadway.

Justice Hall, in directing that the writ of mandamus applied for shall issue, says that it is quite clear to his mind that whatever rights a stockholder has at common law to an inspection of the books of a domestic corporation under the visitorial power of the courts of this State, that the right does not apply to foreign corporations, so that whatever rights the relator has are by virtue of statutory enactments in this State, and such authority, if any exists, must be found in Section 53 of the stock corporation law of 1897, which substantially re-enacted the act of 1842. This law provided, in effect, that the transfer agent in this State of any foreign corporation shall exhibit to any stockholder of such corporation, when required by him, the transfer book and a list of the stockholders thereof, if in their power to do so, and provides penalties for refusal.

The courts of this State having no visitorial powers as to foreign corporations, Justice Hall says, the Legislature designed by this act to provide a remedy and give to stockholders of foreign corporations the same rights of information as they had regarding domestic corporations.

"The corporation is composed only of its stockholders; they are the owners and proprietors of all its property, and are deeply concerned in its management; the Directors and officers are only the creatures of the stockholders, dependent upon their suffrages, and nothing else. The stockholders have created the money and created the corporation, and also create its Directors and officers. Therefore it is the duty of the officers at all times rather to aid the owners of the property under their control to understand every fact regarding the management of their property rather than by hiding behind the strict letter of the law in an effort to defeat their rights."

Justice Hall says the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company is a foreign corporation, required by law to keep a stock book containing certain information of interest to and for the benefit of the stockholders; it is not for the benefit of the corporation as such, but for that of the owners of its property.

"The attitude of this foreign corporation and the officer in charge of its New York office is, to say the least," the Justice continues, "somewhat remarkable. This officer does not hesitate to say that his corporation is acting in open defiance of the law, possibly with the idea that the penalty of such defiance is only the payment of a sum of money, insignificant in comparison with the resources of the corporation."

Justice Hall directs the mandamus to be issued against the officers of the corporation having, or who ought to have, the custody of the stock book, and holds that the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company has an office in this State.

A representative of the defendants said there would be no opposition to the execution of the writs, and that Mr. Singer and his counsel would be afforded every opportunity to inspect and take such extracts as he needed from the books in their possession.

Mr. Singer was seen at the office of Harris, Gates & Co. He said:

"Justice Hall's decision is simply a vindication of several of the leading stockholders and some of the Directors of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, to protect all of the stockholders not only in their rights but in their property interests by insisting on a full and fair discussion of the company's affairs prior to and at the coming election of Directors. The substance of the matter is this:

"The gentlemen who, at the present moment, are accidentally in control of the company's affairs and books, with some motive which I will not attempt to define, but which may perhaps be gathered from the circumstances, refused, in violation of the express statutes of the State of New York, as well as similar statutes of the State of Colorado, to permit either myself or any of the Directors that did not agree with them in their course in the management of the company's affairs to ascertain the names and addresses of the shareholders of the company, although they practically all knew that our sole object in seeking the information was to communicate with them with reference to the company's affairs and to solicit their co-operation at the coming election.

"Before I made any attempt for an inspection of the company's stock ledger, Mr. J. J. Mitchell, Mr. J. A. Blair, and Mr. J. W. Gates, all of whom are Directors of the company, joined in a similar request, which was likewise refused. Under the circumstances, probably there will be no difficulty in arriving at a fair estimate of the motive which actuated the present officials in their refusal, particularly as these officials sent out their own requests for proxies with the notice of the annual meeting which were mailed on Monday afternoon."

BANKER THOMAS IN COURT.

Gives Man Suing Him for Loss of a Dog a Ride in Auto that Killed the Animal.

Edward R. Thomas, the banker, appeared in the Second Municipal District Court of the Bronx, before Justice Tierney, yesterday, as defendant in a suit brought by William McElroy, the roadhouse keeper at One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street and Jerome Avenue, for $250 for the loss of a St. Bernard dog, which, he alleges, was killed on Sept. 24 last year by Mr. Thomas's automobile.

The killing occurred on Sept. 24 of last year on Jerome Avenue, between One Hundred and Sixty-seventh and One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Streets. The dog, which had been imported from Switzerland and was about one year old, was following one of Mr. McElroy's employes along Jerome Avenue, when, it is alleged, Mr. Thomas was coming in the opposite direction in his automobile, at the rate of twenty miles an hour. The machine was turned suddenly, striking the car tracks and sliding several feet, catching the dog between it and an iron electric wire pole, nearly cutting the animal's body in two.

John Whalen, a dog expert, testified that the animal was worth about $500.

Alfred Lauterbach of Hoadly, Lauterbach & Johnson, who represented Mr. Thomas, contended that, inasmuch as the dog was not fastened to a chain or rope, his client was not liable for the killing of the animal.

Justice Tierney reserved decision for a few days.

After the case had been heard Mr. Thomas invited Mr. McElroy to enter the automobile that had killed his dog, and then took him to his roadhouse.

Steam Yacht Altair Floated.

The steam yacht Altair, which went ashore on the Rock of No Nation, Hart's Island, on Wednesday afternoon, was floated that night by the Merritt & Chapman Wrecking Company and towed to the company's dock at Stapleton, S. I. An examination is to be made to ascertain the extent of damage.

BROKERS' FIRM SUSPENDS.

Speculation of One Member Said to be the Cause—Arthur E. Wilson Declares His Firm Solvent.

Because of the speculations of one of the partners, the firm of Arthur E. Wilson & Co., brokers at 50 Broadway, suspended yesterday. The firm did a general brokerage business, and had been a member of the Consolidated Exchange since February, 1900.

Arthur E. Wilson, the senior member of the firm, issued the following explanation of the suspension during the afternoon:

"The members of the firm are Arthur E. Wilson of New York, Emanuel H. Miller, and Solomon J. Miller, members of the firm of Miller Brothers & Co. of Baltimore, sons of Mr. William Miller, the well-known millionaire of Baltimore, and Mr. Solomon F. Miller, member of the firm of S. F. & S. M. Miller of Baltimore and nephew of Mr. William Miller. My house has suspended payment for the protection of the customers against the personal speculations of Mr. Emanuel H. Miller.

"The house is as solvent as the Bank of England. Every cent owed to customers, consequently, will be paid in full."

When questioned about the extent of Mr. Miller's speculations, Mr. Wilson said: "What the losses of Mr. Miller are I do not feel at liberty to say. The firm, however, is involved to the extent of $50,000. I have no doubt that this amount will be made good to the firm, and that we will be able to pay every one in full and to resume without Mr. Miller as a partner. Mr. Miller is the son of a wealthy man, and he has always been a heavy speculator. His losses heretofore have always been made good by his family, and, in fact, I had the assurance from his father that he would stand for all the acts of my partners. Lately he has been operating on the short side of the market, and I was surprised to find that he had intentions of laying down on the firm. After I learned this I did not see him for several days. When I got down to the office this morning I found that all the books in our safe were gone.

"I was told by the cashier that Miller had come down to the office after I had left on Wednesday afternoon, and had taken away the ledger, cash books, check books, and all the other records. I immediately informed his lawyers that unless the books were returned by 11 o'clock I would have to suspend, and as neither Miller nor the books could be found, I closed up. Miller has not been heard from, but I understand he is somewhere around town."

William E. Kisselburgh, Jr., of 80 William Street, of counsel for Mr. Wilson, said: "Both Wilson and Miller had been negotiating for several days to raise capital. Wilson, he said, insisted on Miller's putting up the entire amount of the loss, and Miller declared Wilson would have to put up one-half. Mr. Kisselburgh intimated that the creditors might take action against Miller, who is supposed to be wealthy, to recover the amount. Miller is a brother of the Messrs. Miller of Miller & Co., the Stock Exchange house.

An examination showed that the firm's clearing sheets at the Exchange yesterday morning were perfectly clear, and that the firm had no unfulfilled contracts with any other member of the Exchange. Therefore no suspension was announced on the Exchange.

ANTHRACITE OPERATORS START COAL WASHERIES.

Lackawanna, Delaware and Hudson and Ontario and Western Officials Expect a Break in the Strike.

It was learned yesterday at the offices of the various anthracite coal carrying companies that the striking anthracite miners at some of the collieries are already showing signs of weakening. This is especially so at the anthracite mines of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, the New York, Ontario and Western Railroad Company, and the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company. Washeries have been started by all these companies.

General Manager J. E. Childs of the New York, Ontario and Western Railroad Company, said yesterday:

"We started a new washery this morning at our mines in Pennsylvania. Twenty-five people returned to work this morning, all volunteers, one-third of whom are miners. The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company and the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company also report that men are going back. Forty men belonging to one of the companies and twenty-five belonging to the other returned to work, one-third of the men being miners in each case. We put the men to work in the mines cleaning up, so as to be ready when the break comes. The others are at the washeries."

Mr. Childs thought the strike would break up sooner than had been expected. He expected that by the middle of August it would be pretty well broken up. He also said that there was an absence of that bitterness of feeling which existed about a month ago against men who returned to work. It usually required about 700 men to man a colliery, including mule drivers, miners, laborers, breaker boys, and others, but collieries could be started with fewer men if necessary.

"We have been notified by our agents," he continued, "that there is considerable dissatisfaction among the miners at the way in which the relief is distributed among the miners. They get provisions instead of money. I believe that the strikers will find the collecting of the assessments levied a disappointment. Theoretically, a good deal of money is in sight, but when it comes to the payment, that is another matter. I now believe that the strike will end without any rioting."

ANTHRACITE COAL NOW AT $8 PER TON.

Dealers Decide to Sell Only to Regular Customers—Price of Soft Coal at Wholesale Also Up.

The Retail Coal Dealers' Association, which was reorganized shortly after the strike of the anthracite miners was declared, raised the retail price of anthracite another 50 cents a ton yesterday. It is now $8 a ton when anthracite is to be had. The Manhattan dealers decided yesterday to sell only to their regular customers and in limited quantities. Some of them said that they would be selling practically at cost when they charged $8 a ton.

A representative of the Chesapeake and Ohio Coal Company said that the stories of large stocks of anthracite being held up by dealers was nonsense. There were no large stocks except those seized by the coal-carrying roads at the beginning of the strike.

"Even these stocks would not last long," he said, "if some of the roads had not been buying soft coal to mix with the anthracite. The stock of anthracite of the Philadelphia and Reading Company would not last twenty days if they had not bought soft coal to mix with it. I saw in a paper some days ago that there were 150,000 tons of hard coal at Rondout. I have found that there has not been a pound of hard coal there for years.

Soft coal advanced in price by wholesale yesterday. The coal that was selling at from $3.25 to $3.75 a ton alongside on Wednesday, was selling at from $3.50 to $4. There was no regular advance in the retail price.

Dressmakers' Protective Association.

Articles of incorporation were filed yesterday in the County Clerk's Office by the Dressmakers' Protective Association, which has existed for several years as a mutual organization, with offices at 28 West Twenty-third Street. The capital is fixed at $250,000 and the incorporators are E. A. C. White, President; Morris Aaron, Vice President, and Joseph H. White, Secretary. It is stated that the objects of the association are to unite the dressmakers of the United States and enable them better to compete with the European houses.

BODY FOUND SEWED IN A SACK IDENTIFIED

Victim Was an Italian Greengrocer in Brooklyn.

Compatriot with Whom He Had Quarreled Over a Debt Arrested on Suspicion.

After speedily establishing the identity of the man whose mutilated body, sewed in a potato sack, was found on the shore at Bay Ridge on Wednesday night, the Brooklyn police yesterday arrested on suspicion a man who is alleged to have had a quarrel with the murdered man over a debt.

The slain man was Giuseppe Catania, forty years old, an Italian green grocer, who lived with his wife and children at 167 Columbia Street, Brooklyn. The suspect who is under arrest is Vincenzo Troyia, twenty-six years old, an unmarried man, who lives at 604 Hicks Street, Brooklyn.

While he will talk but little, Troyia stoutly denies that he has any knowledge as to the circumstances of Catania's death. The police arrested him immediately upon learning that he had had trouble with Catania. They are of the belief, however, because of certain circumstances, that more than one man—probably three—were concerned in the murder of the grocer. In their opinion, Catania was lured to some place and killed for revenge. Where the man was murdered, how the deed was accomplished, and how the body in the sack was taken to the spot where it was found, are things as to which the police have determined nothing. Last night the detectives were hunting for several Italians, whom they believe can throw some light upon these matters.

Catania lived with his family in rooms on the top floor of a tenement at 167 Columbia Street, and conducted a small store on the ground floor. Troyia lived alone in two small rooms at the Hicks Street address. Until a short time ago the two men had been friends. Troyia, it is alleged, ran up a bill for $14 for groceries at Catania's store, and failed to meet repeated demands that the debt be settled. Mrs. Catania told the police that her husband went to Troyia's rooms on Sunday last and demanded of him that he pay the bill. The two quarreled, and finally came to blows, Catania being thrown down stairs.

Mutual friends of the men are said to have effected what was an apparent reconciliation between them. On Monday, it is said, Troyia visited Catania in the latter's store and is said to have informed the grocer that he expected some money the following day and would then settle the bill he owed him.

Catania left his home on Tuesday morning saying that he was going to Manhattan to see a man who had manoeuvred a case of preserved tomato paste from Italy through the Custom House for him. He had but three dollars in money when he left home, and the police believe from this, and also from the fact that he was known to be a poor man, that the motive of his murder was not robbery. The last seen of Catania alive by his family was when he left home on Tuesday morning to go to Manhattan.

The police believe that he never crossed the river. It is their opinion that the man was lured to some place on false representations and there treacherously knifed. There are two reasons why it is believed that more than one man had a hand in the job. The first reason is that Catania was nearly six feet in height, weighing considerable over 200 pounds, and very muscular and powerful, and no man, the police argue, would be likely to plan to lure the big fellow away and attack him alone. Then again the police think that more than one man was needed to dispose of the heavy body after it had been sewn in the sack.

The police believe that Catania was murdered on Tuesday, and that his body was taken on the foot of Seventy-third Street, Bay Ridge, where it was found, on Tuesday night. It could easily have lain in the high grass and thick brush at the foot of the bluff at that point all day Wednesday without being discovered. As to the manner in which the body in the bag was taken to Bay Ridge no definite information has been obtained. Search was made yesterday in the South Brooklyn Italian quarter for a wagon which might show traces of having been used for carting away the body, but the hunt was unsuccessful. Search for a boat which might have been used by the murderers was also futile. Two men are said to have been seen rowing about in a boat off the foot of Seventy-third Street early on Tuesday evening, but whether they landed on the beach there could not be learned.

The dead man was identified through a bill of lading found in the pocket of the coat which was in the bundle of clothing discovered near the body. The police learned from Mrs. Catania that her husband had been missing since Tuesday morning, and she recognized the description of the dead man given by the detectives as that of Catania. She later viewed the body in the Morgue and made the identification positive. The police then learned of the alleged trouble between Catania and Troyia over a grocery bill, and they went at once to the home of Troyia.

Inspector Campbell and Detective Antonio Vachris mounted a narrow stairway to the rooms of Troyia, on the second floor of the building, and found the door locked. They knocked, and Troyia got out of bed, shuffled across the floor and opened the door, eyeing the officers questioningly. Vachris, who can speak Italian fluently, questioned the man in that tongue concerning Catania. Troyia said that he had no knowledge as to what had become of Catania.

He was taken into custody on suspicion, however, and later arraigned in the Coney Island Police Court. He pleaded not guilty to the charge against him, but declined to make any statement. Magistrate Voorhees committed him to Raymond Street Jail pending examination.

Troyia is a native of Sicily, and has been in this country several years. He is employed by Luigi Nosdeo, who keeps a livery and boarding stable at 629 Hicks Street.

MRS. JAMES D. BERGEN ASKS FOR ALIMONY.

Her Charges Against Him Denied by Her Husband and Miss Mock, His Stenographer.

Lillian M. Bergen, wife of James D. Bergen, asked Justice Hall, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, to allow her a counsel fee of $1,500 and alimony at the rate of $100 a week until her action for an absolute divorce has been tried and determined. Mrs. Bergen was, prior to her marriage, an actress, whose stage name was Lillian Elma.

Her husband is the President of the James D. Bergen Cut Glass Company, at 33 Murray Street, and was the husband of Nella Bergen, now the wife of De Wolf Hopper, whom she married eighteen months after getting a decree of absolute divorce from Bergen.

Mrs. Bergen alleges that an investigation disclosed that her husband was extremely attentive to Mrs. De Wolf Hopper and to Estelle Mock, his stenographer and typewriter.

"It frequently happened," says Mrs. Bergen, "that the women in question and the defendant discussed me, and that he received a substantial burst of sympathy from them, by reason of the claimed lack of congeniality on my part. When I charged my husband with these incidents he told me that he intended to get rid of me."

She says she and her husband finally separated on April 30 last, when Bergen put her out of the house. She was thus left no counsel fee to enable her to procure evidences in different cities against her husband, who is said by her to have an income of $50,000 a year from his business.

Charles G. F. Wahle of Hoffman & Wahle appeared for Bergen, who denies all his wife's allegations. Mr. Wahle said his client's income as President of the corporation was only $4,000 a year, and he had no property except some real estate in Meriden, valued at about $1,000. He had no bank account. Bergen, in an affidavit submitted by Mr. Wahle, said he had given his wife $250 since she left him, and that they quarrelled on the 30th of last, any differences between them arising because Mrs. Bergen could not agree with his daughter by a former marriage.

Estelle Mock, who is named in Mrs. Bergen's action as co-respondent, made an affidavit which stated that she was twenty-one years of age on Aug. 9 last, and lived at 629 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, with her parents. She had been in the employ of the defendant for five years. She denied all the allegations made against her.

Justice Hall reserved his decision.

SAYS WIFE'S JAPANESE BOARDERS TURNED HIM OUT.

Husband Sues Three of Them for $25,000 for Damages and Alienation of Her Affection.

The fondness of Mrs. William C. Cheesman of 1,961 Eighty-sixth Street, Bath Beach, Brooklyn, for Japanese art, literature, and society is responsible for a $25,000 suit for damages and alienation of affection which her husband, acting through Lawyer Hyacinthe Ringrose of 271 Broadway is about to bring in the Supreme Court against three prominent Japanese business men of this city.

Mr. Cheesman, who is an Englishman and a Lieutenant on the reserve list of the Hampshire Regiment, has lived in New York for the past ten years, acting as salesman for a number of commercial houses. The Japanese against whom he is bringing suit are K. Morimoto of the Yokohama Bank, 63 Wall Street; John Yajima, a member of Koshio & Co., silk importers, 63 Greens Street, and Jiro Sakaba of 532 Broadway.

According to Mr. Cheesman his wife, who is the daughter of a Church of England clergyman, contracted a fondness for Oriental art work and literature while teaching a class of Japanese and Chinese students at Sunday school. Around the house she always wore a kimona, and gradually collected a large amount of Oriental bric-à-brac, in which she took a great interest.

Cheesman had no special objection to this bric-à-brac, but when his wife took to taking in Japanese boarders he protested. Mrs. Cheesman, however, insisted on having her way, and one by one the three men who now figure as defendants in the suit came and occupied lodgings at the Bath Beach House.

Last Monday, according to Mr. Cheesman, when the latter returned at a late hour and was going to his room, he was intercepted on the stairs by one of the Japanese, who refused to allow him to mount further. The Lieutenant forthwith knocked his roomer down, and started up, but was immediately set upon by all three Japanese, who, after overpowering him, pushed him into a bedroom and kept him locked up there all night.

In the morning Cheesman was released and told to leave the house. He says he found all his personal belongings lying on the sidewalk, where they had been thrown by order of his wife, while the three Japanese stood ready to enforce the command of eviction. He immediately came to the city and placed the case in the hands of the lawyer.

One of the defendants, K. Morimoto, when seen at the Yokohama Bank yesterday afternoon, said that the trouble with Cheesman was that his mind had been growing weak of late. When Cheesman came home on Monday night, he said, he went with her. The quarrel prevented the three Japanese boarders from sleeping, and they got up and locked Cheesman in the room to keep him quiet. As for there being any ground for damages in the suit brought against them, Morimoto said that was all in Cheesman's weak mind.

Mrs. Cheesman and the boarders are still at the house at Bath Beach. Cheesman has taken up temporary quarters elsewhere. Both are about thirty-four years of age. They have a son eight years old.

POLICE CAPTAIN ON TRIAL.

Gorman Accused of Remissness in Matter of a Precinct Report—Sergeant and Patrolman Involved.

Among the delinquent policemen who appeared for trial before Deputy Commissioner Thurston at Police Headquarters yesterday morning were Capt. Michael C. Gorman of the Union Market Station, called to answer to a charge of failing to properly examine and neglecting to sign the precinct returns on July 18; Sergt. Frank A. Tierney, accused of having ordered Patrolman William E. Hall to sign the Captain's name to the returns, and Patrolman Hall, charged with having so signed the Captain's name.

The charges were preferred by Inspector Cross. Capt. Gorman has one of the best records in the Police Department. He is the holder of a score of medals, one for having saved twenty-eight lives at different times during his police career, most of his rescues having been drowning cases. He was recently transferred from the Bronx Park station. The day previous to his transfer he stopped Park Commissioner Eustis from driving across the lawn in the Park.

The Captain pleaded not guilty to the charge. He said that on the night in question he had been planning a raid. He had not been away from the station house for three days and was anxious to get to his home in the Bronx. The last train leaving shortly before 12 midnight, he went before the papers were prepared. He telephoned next morning ordering the papers to be held, and when he found they had been forwarded he asked the Inspector's office to return them. It was then he learned that his name had been signed. He had not authorized any one to sign his name and had never done so.

Patrolman Hall testified that Sergt. Tierney showed him the reports and told him they had not been signed, and that it was important that they should be gotten to Headquarters as soon as possible.

"I was not familiar with the clerical work of the station house, and I thought I would sign the Captain's name," said Hall.

Inspector Cross asked Hall if he had not told him that Tierney had ordered him to sign the reports. Hall said he had. He said Tierney had "shoved the papers" toward him, and he understood him to order him to sign them. The Sergeant did not order him to sign the Captain's name.

Sergt. Tierney admitted that he had ordered Hall to sign the reports.

"I did it in good faith and had no intention of doing wrong," he said.

Decision was reserved.

Sergt. Cuff Transferred.

Detective Sergeant John P. Cuff, for seven years detailed to duty in the District Attorney's office, yesterday received word of his transfer. His working partner, Robert McNaught, is not disturbed. Cuff declares he knows of no reason for his transfer, and can find no one who does. Both District Attorney Jerome and Capt. Titus declare they were not consulted concerning it.

ALLEGED SWINDLE IN DRAKE ESTATE.

Examination of Corey on Charges of Fraud—Farmer, Known as a Hermit, Comes from Putnam.

The examination of George G. Corey, who was arrested in Paterson, N. J., a week ago on a charge of having used the mails for fraudulent purposes, was commenced yesterday before Commissioner Shields. It is alleged that Corey has secured money by representing himself as an heir of the Drake estate in Westchester and Putnam Counties, valued at $40,000,000, as he said, and inducing other supposed heirs to furnish him with money to prosecute their claims.

Another charge is that he wrote to persons that own farms within the so-called Drake tract that he held deeds on their property and induced them to pay him for not molesting them.

Among the farm owners written to was Peter Gale, who is known as the "Hermit of Fort Oregon," eighty-two years of age, who lives near Putnam Valley. Until he came to New York yesterday to attend the examination of Corey he had left his farm once only since boyhood days. When he went to the Federal Building, attended by a grandson, he inquired the way to "Squire Shields's office."

On the stand he told of having received a letter, signed by George G. Corey, informing him that he would have to send $800 or lose his farm. In another letter the price was cut to $200. Corey, he said, sent to him what purported to be copies of two deeds to property which included his farm, and declared that the originals had been recorded, but not indexed, in 1782.

While Gale was on the stand the defendant said he would have to be represented by a lawyer, and the examination was adjourned.

Commissioner Shields received on Tuesday a letter from the Chief of Police of Waverly, N. Y., to the effect that in that city was an old trunk belonging to Corey that was full of papers relating to the alleged estate. Post Office Inspector Boyle visited Waverly and found the trunk. Among the papers were copies of alleged wills and deeds, and several lists of the names of persons who had furnished money. A letter written to George G. Cory by Mrs. William R. Wright asked him to come to Pawling, N. Y., at once, and said that she would have at her home a meeting of the heirs in that section. She informed him that she had "the money ready for him."

Circulars calling meetings of the heirs were found also. One of the circulars urged "all those who cannot be present at the meeting please send in every dollar they can spare."

Proposed New Home for the Aged.

The Brooklyn Catholic Sisters of the Poor of St. Francis have purchased for $35,000, through George Jardin, ten acres of Isaac Vanderveer, bounded by Fulton Street, Elm, and Vanderveer Places, and Woodhaven Avenue, Woodhaven, Borough of Queens. The Sisters will erect there, at a cost of $200,000, a building in which they will care for the aged men and women who cannot be accommodated by their institution at De Kalb and Bushwick Avenues, Brooklyn.

LEGAL NOTES.

NEGLIGENCE IN LEAVING GAS PIPES.—Elizabeth Ellen Mount is the janitress of a building in the basement or cellar of which the Brooklyn Union Gas Company has a rack for the storage of gas pipes. One day, just after Mrs. Mount had entered the basement, some one suddenly shut the door after her, and so darkened the basement that, in groping along she stumbled over a large pile of gas pipes and fell, sustaining severe injuries. A verdict for $3,250, awarded to Mrs. Mount by a jury in her action against the gas company to recover damages, has been affirmed by the Second Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice Bartlett. The court holds that this evidence was quite sufficient to support the conclusion that the defendant was negligent in placing the gas pipes on the floor instead of on the rack, inasmuch as the pleadings indicated that the only right which the gas company had in the basement was to maintain racks there for the storage of pipe, and that it was not contemplated that any part of the floor should be occupied for such purpose. A short time previous to the accident Mrs. Mount had had a similar fall. She had complained of that occurrence to four of the defendant's employes, whom she had seen engaged in carrying gas pipes into the basement, and one of them had said to her that he was very sorry. The appellant contended that this evidence was inadmissible, as there was no claim that the pipes over which the plaintiff fell the first time were the same as those over which she tripped and sustained the injuries complained of, so that notice to the gas company of the conditions existing on one day would not tend to show knowledge on the defendant's part of the conditions existing at a later date. Justice Bartlett says the evidence was justified by reason of its bearing on the question of contributory negligence. "The statement," says Justice Bartlett, "that he was sorry, by a servant of the defendant, who was apparently responsible for placing the pipes where they were when the first accident occurred, would naturally lead the plaintiff to suppose that she need not anticipate the presence of a similar obstacle to free passage over the floor of the cellar on the occasion of the second accident."

ELECTRIC SHOCK FROM TRACKS.—A judgment on a verdict in favor of Emanuel Braham in his action against the Nassau Railroad Company to recover damages for injuries from an electric shock received by him in stepping upon a charged railroad track has been affirmed by the Appellate Division. The court holds that evidence that at the time of the accident the track rails at the place where Braham crossed were so laid as not to allow sufficiently for expansion and contraction, and that such manner of laying rails would probably result in imperfect joints, which, if not properly bonded or welded, would permit of the infliction of an electric shock upon any one whose foot should come in contact with the rail, established the railroad company's liability in the absence of an explanation. The defendant sought to rebut the presumption of negligence by the testimony of one of its employes, whose duty it was to keep the tracks in order, that they were in order at the time and place of the accident. As to this the court says, by Justice Hirschberg: "The happening of the accident under the circumstances tended to prove the existence of conditions necessary to cause it, which could not arise without either negligence on the defendant's part or a defect of some kind, for which, if such a thing be possible, it was not to blame, and proof merely that no defect whatever existed would not serve to remove the case from the province of the jury, where the proof was furnished by an interested witness in the defendant's employment and the question of credibility was accordingly a factor."

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Silk crash—a new tropical luxury, $20.

Striped brown linen—less expensive but almost as cool, $10.

Batiste—the old time Southern fabric we revived, and for which Fifth ave. tailors are now vainly shopping, $18 to $25.

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Thin coats and vests, and washable trousers in a variety of materials—some new, like real Russian crash.

To sell 14,000 pairs of fancy half-hose is more than a day's work—even with most men wearing low shoes.

Some thousands still here, all sizes.

3 pairs for $1—were 50 and 75 cents a pair.

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We fill orders by mail.

A Sale of Suits

In point of VALUE and QUANTITY this Semi-Annual Sale of Suits is very much greater than any we have ever held. Thousands of suits have been sold to delighted buyers—and there are thousands more here still to be sold: suits that were $15.00, $12.50 and $10.00—all to go now at one price—$7.50.

MEN'S AND YOUTHS'
Blue Serge Suits, single or double breasted.
Black Serge Suits, single or double breasted.
Black Cheviot Suits, single or double breasted.
Fancy Worsted Suits.
Dark Mixed Suits.
Fancy Cassimere Suits.
3-piece Flannel Suits.
2-piece Flannel Suits.
3-piece Homespun Suits.
2-piece Homespun Suits.
Wool Crash Suits.
Were $15.00, $12.50 and $10.00;
NOW REDUCED TO

$7.50

Men's Finer Suits at
We have also reduced the broken lots of our $18.00 and $20.00 Suits to..... 10.50

Men's Finer Suits at
We have also reduced the broken lots of our $22.00 and $25.00 Suits to..... 12.50

Sale of Men's Trousers

Broken lots, that sold during the early Spring season at $5.00, $4.50, $3.50 and $3.00. You can have your choice now at..... 2.50

SALE NOW ON—AT ALL FOUR STORES.

Brill Brothers
Outfitters To Men and Boys.

MAIL ORDERS FILLED.

Four Convenient Stores:
279 Broadway, near Chambers St.
47 Cortlandt St., bet. Church and Greenwich Sts.
211 and 219 Sixth Ave., bet. 14th and 15th Sts.
125th St., Corner Third Ave.

Breaking The $15.00 Record!

Special mid-summer clearance of splendidly tailored Suits, for Business and Outing—many dollars below regular price, don't think twice.

Choice at $15.00.

Encore! $2.00 & $2.50 Negligee Shirts. Fine Madras, cuffs attached or detached, Now $1.45

Another Negligee Chance—Our $1.50 grade of Shirt is Now $1.00.

Stores close Saturday at 1 o'clock.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

Three BROADWAY Stores: 841 Cor. 13th St. | 420 Cor. Canal St. | 265 Near Chambers St

A MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT OF BOOK LORE, REVIEWS, CRITICISMS, ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books, to-morrow, will contain a collection of special articles of importance to those interested in books and their makers.

The following are a few of the features that will appear:

EDGAR ALLAN POE.
Mr. Alfred Mathews shows the error into which critics have fallen in fixing Poe's place in literature. On his prose and his many-sided primacy in it rather than upon his poetry should his claim be predicated.

MR. MORGAN'S BOOKS.
Description of the volumes for which a million and a quarter dollars was recently paid in London.

EASY LESSONS IN FICTION.
Mr. James L. Ford's second recipe, in which he gives directions how to write a good, salable story of the slums, together with extracts in illustration of his formulas.

BACHELLER AT HOME.
William Wallace Whitelock's talk with the author of "Eben Holden," in which Mr. Bacheller discusses a variety of subjects, including the methods of his art.

OUR COLONIAL LAW.
An extended review of Charles E. Magoon's reports to Elihu Root on the law of civil government in territory subject to military occupation by the military forces of the United States.

THE MAGAZINES.
A complete list given of the features of all the principal American ones for August.

ASIATIC RUSSIA.
A careful review of George Frederick Wright's book on the Czar's Eastern country, wherein some interesting comparisons are drawn.

THE TRUST: ITS BOOK.
Pertinent views on it by an interested personage.

OXFORD.
Is it conservative? Mr. Horwill questions the fact.

In order to insure getting THE SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS, order the Saturday edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES to-day.

Public Notices.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT in THE CITY RECORD of July 25 to August 7, 1902, of the confirmation by the Supreme Court and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears of Assessment for OPENING AND ACQUIRING TITLE to the following-named street, in the BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN: 12TH WARD, SECTION 8, WEST 190TH STREET OPENING, between 11th Avenue and Wadsworth Avenue. Confirmed April 18, 1902; entered July 23, 1902.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller,
City of New York, July 24, 1902.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT IN THE CITY RECORD of July 25 to August 7, 1902, of the confirmation by the Supreme Court and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears of assessment for OPENING AND ACQUIRING TITLE to the following-named street, in the BOROUGH OF THE BRONX: 23D WARD, SECTION 9, EAST 180TH STREET OPENING, from Walton Avenue to Exterior Street. Confirmed May 16, 1902; entered July 23, 1902.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller,
City of New York, July 24, 1902.

Proposals.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE President of the Borough of Manhattan at the City Hall, Room No. 16, until 11 o'clock A. M. on TUESDAY, JULY 29, 1902.

Regulating and repaving with asphalt pavement on present pavement relaid as foundation the roadway of Forty-first Street, from Seventh Avenue to Eighth Avenue; 42d Street, from Seventh Avenue to Eighth Avenue; 50th Street, from Lenox Avenue to Seventh Avenue; Amsterdam Avenue, from Ninety-third Street to Ninety-fourth Street, and Ninety-third Street, from Amsterdam Avenue to Boulevard; Amsterdam Avenue, from 104th Street to 105th Street; Eighty-ninth Street, from Columbus Avenue to Amsterdam Avenue; Eighteenth Street, from Eighth Avenue to Ninth Avenue; Seventeenth Street, from Eighth Avenue to Ninth Avenue; Fiftieth Street, from Ninth Avenue to Tenth Avenue; Sixty-eighth Street, from Amsterdam Avenue to West End Avenue; Amsterdam Avenue from Sixty-eighth Street to Sixty-ninth Street, including intersection of Sixty-eighth Street and Amsterdam Avenue; 119th Street, from East River to Pleasant Avenue; 156th Street, from St. Nicholas Avenue to Amsterdam Avenue; Pleasant Avenue, from 119th Street to 120th Street; 100th Street, from First Avenue to Second Avenue; Bedford Street, from Grove Street to Christopher Street, and Grove Street, from Bedford Street to Hudson Street; Hubert Street, from Collister Street to Hudson Street; Laight Street, from Collister Street to Hudson Street, and Collister Street, from Hubert Street to Laight Street; Houston Street, from Norfolk Street to Essex Street, Twelfth Street, from Avenue B to Avenue A; First Street, from First Avenue to Second Avenue; Eighty-first Street, from Avenue B to Avenue A; Eighty-second Street, from Avenue B to Avenue A; Avenus A, from Eighty-first Street to Eighty-second Street; 109th Street, from Second Avenue to Third Avenue; 110th Street, from Second Avenue to Third Avenue; Eighty-seventh Street, from Lexington Avenue to Park Avenue; Thirty-eighth Street, from Second Avenue to Third Avenue; Fourteenth Street, from First Avenue to Second Avenue; Thirteenth Street, from First Avenue to Second Avenue.

Blank forms, specifications, and any further information can be obtained at the office of the Commissioner of Public Works, Bureau of Highways, No. 21 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan.

JACOB A. CANTOR,
Borough President.

The City of New York, July 18, 1902.

For full particulars see City Record.

SEALED BIDS will be received by the President of the Borough of Manhattan at the City Hall, Room No. 16, until 11 o'clock A. M. on

TUESDAY, JULY 29, 1902,

Regulating and repaving with granite block pavement on concrete foundation the roadway of Thirty-eighth Street, from Third Avenue to Lexington Avenue.

One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, from Pleasant Avenue to a point 633 feet east.

Blank forms, specifications, and any further information can be obtained at the office of the Commissioner of Public Works, Bureau of Highways, No. 21 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan.

JACOB A. CANTOR,
Borough President.

The City of New

"All the News That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Cloudy; showers; fresh east to northeast winds.

VOL. LI....NO. 16,397. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 26, 1902.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, } Elsewhere. Jersey City, and Newark } TWO CENTS.

BRETONS UNDER ARMS

Say They Are Ready to Die to Save the Church Schools.

School at Ploudaniel Converted Into a Fortress—Women Act as Sentinels at Landerneau.

PARIS, July 25.—A serious situation is prevailing in the fanatically Catholic country around Brest on account of the closing of the unauthorized schools. The countryside has taken up arms, and is determined to resist any attempt at the forcible execution of the orders of Premier Combes.

An incident last evening at St. Méen, eighteen miles from Brest, shows the spirit of the peasantry. Two newspaper men of Brest drove there in an automobile to investigate the situation at the sisters' school. Immediately after they had entered the commune a boy sounded a bugle, and crowds of peasants swarmed from the fields, armed with pitchforks and iron-bound sticks, and shouting, "Long live the sisters!" "Long live Liberty!" One of the reporters was dragged from the automobile, and the people beat him with their pitchforks and sticks. The newspaper man explained in the Breton dialect that he had only come in search of information, but the crowd refused to listen to him, and the reporter had to keep them at bay with a revolver. He succeeded in regaining the automobile and drove off at full speed, followed by a shower of stones.

A school at Ploudaniel, in the same neighborhood, has been converted into a fortress, barricades have been erected, and the inhabitants have formed a cordon about the surrounding area. The Lady Superior said: "You see our barricades. They must shoot us before we yield. There will be bloodshed if any one attempts to enter."

Placards have been posted in the townships urging resistance to the police.

The population of Landerneau, an important town on the coast, twelve miles from Brest, have formed relays to guard the school, and peassnt women sit on benches opposits the gate, knitting while awaiting the coming of the gendarmes. They are greatly excited, and declare that they prefer to be shot rather than absndon the sisters. Ths Lsdy Superior of the Landerneau Convent said:

"Like true Bretons, we will only yield to force. The women and other people who are guarding the school night and day have given us a courageous example."

The people of Roscoff (thirteen miles from Morlaix) are guarding the schools day and night. Sentinels are watching the roads, and men are sleeping on the ground in order to be ready at the first alarm.

Count Albert de Mun, the Clerical leader in the Chamber of Deputies, is touring the country, denouncing the action of the Government and urging resistsnce.

A Cabinet Council at the Elysée Palace today examined the questions brought up by the application of the law of associations. President Loubet signed a decree, submitted by Premier Combes, ordering the forcible closing of twenty-six Congregationist schools in Paris and in the Department of the Seine, which have refused to close voluntarily. Decrees closing forcibly similar schools in other depsrtments will be signed as soon as the Prefects' reports are received.

The Journal Officiel publishes the decree signed by the President to-day, which orders that 12 schools in Paris and 14 in the Department of the Seine be closed immediately. As a matter of fact, most of the schools designated have been closed already, and the Sisters in charge of them have returned to convents.

AN APPEAL TO MME. LOUBET.

Delegation of Society Women Tries in Vain to See Her in Order to Invoke Her Sympathy with the Schools.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 26.—The Paris correspondent of The Times says the Duchesse d'Orléans has left the capital in order to meet the Duke. Serious efforts have been made to arouse popular interest in the Duchess, but, says the correspondent, all have signally failed. There is no doubt, however, that her presence roused the representatives of the reactionary parties from their lethargy, one result being a vain effort on the part of some Parisian society women to compromise Mme. Loubet as well as the President by attempting to interview Mme. Loubet on the subject of the Government's action in regard to the law of associations.

Gen. Dubois, head of the President's military household, informed the women that they could not be received, whereupon the spokeswoman, according to the official report, said:

"French Christian women will show what they are capable of since their sacred rights are being attacked. Already they have let themselves be trodden under the hoofs of the horses of the Municipal Guards. * * * Tell Mme. Loubet that if the measures now taken, against which we protest, are not rescinded, there will soon be women's blood shed in the streets. We swear it."

Gen. Dubois replied, "I shall transmit your ultimatum." The women were then ushered out.

The correspondent says the present situation is a pretext for agitation, for a desperate and to some degree dangerous attempt to stir up popular emotion for political ends.

The Pester Lloyd, in a dispatch quoted by the Vienna correspondent of The Times, says that when the Duchesse d'Orléans visited Versailles she showed the greatest interest in the apartments of Marie Antoinette, and burst into tears while the conservator of the museum was narrating the Queen's fate. The Duchess, in order to conceal her emotion, went out on the balcony, where she remained for a long time.

By The Associated Press.

PARIS, July 25.—A strange scene, reminiscent of stormier, sadder days in France, occurred to-day at the Elysée Palace. A large delegation of women, including the wives of several members of the Chamber of Deputies, assembled at the palace to endeavor personally to implore Mme. Loubet to appeal to her husband to stop the school prosecutions.

Mme. Loubet sent out word by Gen. Dubois, head of the President's military household, that it was impossible for her to receive a deputation upon a subject which was solely within the scope of the Executive.

The wife of Deputy Reille made a violent protest. "Tell Mme. Loubet," she said, "that the blood of women will flow if measures are not taken to stop this ill-treatment of the sisters. We will address a letter to the wife of the President, in which we will declare war upon the oppressors. The Christian women of France have decided not to suffer in silence."

RIOTING AT ANGERS.

PARIS, July 26.—A great Clerical demonstration was made in front of the Town Hall at Angers (capital of the Department of Maine-et-Loire) last night, and was continued till midnight. The Municipal Council was in session at the time of the demonstration.

There was much fighting between students of the Catholic college and Radicals, in which several persons were injured. Twelve arrests were made.

YACHT PITTSBURG SINKS NEAR ATLANTIC CITY.

Panic-stricken Passengers Were Safely Transferred After Crash Into Submerged Piling.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 25.—An accident to the yacht Pittsburg, the biggest craft of the inlet fleet, two miles off the city front this afternoon, threw a party of twenty-five visitors, including women and children, into a panic. For a few minutes it was thought that the yacht would sink.

The Pittsburg was sailing briskly along under a good breeze when it crashed into a submerged piling of a fish pound, tearing a large hole in the yacht's hull. Water immediately began to pour through the opening, and Capt. Samuel Monros had great difficulty in assuring the passengers that there was no immediate danger.

The yacht had pumps aboard, and these were immediately set to work, the male members of the party taking turns in keeping them going. Capt. Monroe turned the yacht toward the inlet, and when the launch Meyerdale came into range she was immediately signaled.

Capt. Pilkington of the Meyerdale at once ran alongside and the Pittsburg's passengers were transferred, the water by this time having completely flooded the yacht's cabin. The Pittsburg's deck wss just visible above the water when she passed up the inlet, and the yacht sank entirely when Gardner's Basin was reached.

The Pittsburg was recently in collision in the inlet with another yacht, and, strangely enough, it was the Meyerdale that went to the rescue at that time. Capt. Monroe says the fish pound at sea is an illegal obstruction to navigation and he will appeal to the authorities at Washington for redress.

STEAMSHIP LUCANIA ARRIVES.

Obliged to Anchor Off Quarantine Station for the Night.

The Cunarder Lucania, that was sighted off Fire Island at 5:35 P. M. yesterday, passed in Sandy Hook at 8:31. She anchored off the Quarantine Station. Among the passengers are the Earl of Minto, Governor General of Canada, and Lady Minto; Capt. Henry Hartford, the British Consul at Manila; R. F. and H. L. Doherty, the Englishmen who will compete for the tennis championship, and Bishop Charles E. McDonnell of Brooklyn, to meet whom a party of 600 Brooklyn Catholics will go down the bay in the iron steamboat Cepheus this morning.

The Lucania brought 498 cabin passengers and 557 steerage. On Tuesday she was in wireless communication with her sister ship the Campania, bound for Liverpool.

DEVICE DETECTS LIGHTNING.

Special to The New York Times.

DULUTH, Minn., July 25.—It is expected that word will be received soon from Chief Moore of the United States Weather Bureau, announcing that he has decided to install a lightning detector in the new observatory to be erected here soon. The device detects lightning at a distance of 100 miles and accurately foretells its appearance in any given locality.

Successful experiments have been made by the inventor, F. Loedenbach, a Jesuit priest of Cleveland, Ohio. He made no effort to push the device until Bishop McGolrick of Duluth happened to become interested in it, and he urged Chief Moore to experiment with one in the new Duluth observatory.

BANK TO INCREASE CAPITAL.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 25.—The National Commercial Bank of Albany is to increase its capital from $300,000 to $500,000. This was decided at a meeting of the Directors to-day by a unanimous vote.

When the increase is consummated the bank will be one of the largest in the State outside of New York City. It is to erect a model banking house on State Street to be used exclusively for its banking business. The shareholders are to vote on the proposed increase in August, and the change will go into effect the middle of September.

The new stock is to be sold to shareholders pro rata at 200 per cent. The surplus will be $1,000,000 and the undivided profits about $70,000. The last statement to the Controller of the Currency footed up about $12,000,000. As the liability of stockholders is 100 per cent. on holdings this bank will have a security for depositors exceeding $2,000,000.

Pennsylvania Special To Chicago in 20 Hours.
Leaves New York daily 1:55 P. M., arrives Chicago 8:55 A. M. Standard equipment.—Adv.

Are you used up by the heat? You need Johann Hoff's Extract. DO NOT be IMPOSED on. Get JOHANN HOFF'S.—Adv.

THE CANADIAN PLAN TO FIGHT THE SHIP TRUST

Prospects for Establishment of Proposed Service Good.

The Vessels to be Available as Cruisers or Troopships—English Terminal Not Definitely Decided.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 26.—The Times says that the terms of the Canadian offer to establish a fast mail service were correctly given yesterday.

The question of a Canadian-British subsidized service has, says The Times, been under discussion for fifteen years, and the present prospects for the establishment of the service are bright. It is considered necessary to have, besides four fast passenger ships, a dozen fast freighters in order successfully to fight the Morgan combination. The Canadian Pacific Railway is ready to do the fighting.

The ships will be available as armed cruisers in case of war, and will be readily convertible into troopships. They will have large steerage accommodation.

It was, says The Times, impossible to avoid Quebec as a Summer port. It would have been better to avoid the dangerous St. Lawrence passage, but public sentiment in Canada is too strong to permit this.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, July 26.—The announcement that the Canadian Pacific Railway has, at the request of the Canadian Ministers now in London, offered to establish and work a weekly fast service between Quebec and England in the Summer and between Halifax and England in the Winter, with a good freight service, is causing considerable stir here, where it is hailed with delight as being an offset to J. Pierpont Morgan's shipping combine. The evening papers yesterday had flaming placards reading: "English Combination to Fight the American Trust," &c.

The officials of the Canadian Pacific Railway here believe that the long-discussed Canadian fast servics is finally approaching realization. The chief indication of this is ths fact that ths offer was made by the Canadian Pacific road at the instance of the Canadian Ministers hare, and that the latter were fully aware of the conditions the Imperial Government is prepared to accede to.

One of the Canadian Pacific Direotors yesterday confirmed every particular of the report regarding ths road's offer, and both he and others interested were confident that the project would be accomplished. They have no doubt that ths British Government will provide a subsidy equalling ths Canadian Government's subsidy. The Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, the Colonial Secretary, is known to favor the plan, and Parliament will undoubtedly gratify the Government's recommendations along such lines. The chief requirement of the Imperial Government will be that the steamers shall become auxiliary cruisers, the same as the Canadian Pacific's Empress (Pacific) liners. The principal points on which the Canadian Government will insist relate to refrigerating plants, speed, and cargo capacity. It is admitted on all sides that the present movement was hastened by if it was not the immediate outcome of the formation of the American shipping combine.

Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, the Canadian High Commissioner, in an interview yesterday, said:

"While I am unable to add to the information already published, the terms mentioned seem reasonable and probable. The members of the Dominion Government some years ago were authorized by the Canadian Parliament to offer a subsidy of £150,000 for this purpose. So far as I know this offer hss not been increased. The reported subsidy of £260,000 shows an advance over the original offer, but it has always been understood that Great Britain would supplement Canada's offer, though I am not ssying to what extent."

Lord Strathcona was unable to say what British port would be the terminus of the proposed line, but he said that Liverpool, Swansea, Bristol, Southampton, Newport, and Cardiff were all competing for selection.

Joseph Lawrence, member of Parliament for the Monmouth district, has informed the Newport Chamber of Commerce that Liverpool is practically certain to be the terminal port of the new service, and that no Bristol Channel port will be chosen.

The Globe said yesterday:

"Naturally a subsidy will be expected for the new service, but since the Dominion Government is most willing to share this obligation, there should not be the least difficulty in financing the scheme. Apart from the stimulus it cannot fail to give to Angio-Canadian business, it will be most helpful in perfecting all the British lines of communication with the Far East. Though enlightened self-interest has no doubt some part in the Canadian proposal, only the veriest Little Englander will shut his dull eyes to the spirit of imperial patriotism behind it."

The Daily Chronicle this morning says it thinks that Lord Strathcona is justified in expecting the British Government to subsidize the enterprise, and it does not anticipate much danger in the way of a predominance of American capital in the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. The Daily Chronicle adds:

"The American combination will have its hands full for some time to come, without attempting further operations. * * * We should like to see the Canadian Government co-operating alike with its own railways and with British shippers, but if that is infeasible, we are prepared heartily to welcome the Canadian Pacific Railway's scheme, and, if it is well supported by the British public and the Government, there is reason to believe Mr. Morgan will find that he has bitten off more than he can chew."

The Daily News welcomes the scheme with equal heartiness, and says Canada would doubtless enjoy the lion's share of the benefit, hut the connection would he no mcsn advantage to Great Britain also.

The Daily News aiso discusses the "American invasion of Canada," which it considers more serious than the invasion of England.

The Right Hon. W. J. Pirrie, Chairman of the Harlan & Wolff Shipbuilding Company, in an interview last night emphatically denied that there was any hitch in the Atlantic shipping combine.

Thomas Gibson Bowles (Conservative) next Monday will invite Premier Balfour in the House of Commons to make a statement of the Government's policy regarding the Atlantic shipping question.

FILIPINO COLONY IN TEXAS.

Will Introduce Philippine Agricultural Products Adapted to the Soil.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, July 25.—Fifteen Filipinos have arrived in Caldwell County, just south of here, and will form the nucleus for a large agricultural colony which will be established there. They come direct from the Philippines, and when they have made homes for themselves they will send for their families.

They propose to introduce a number of Philippine agricultural products, which they believe are adapted to Texas soil and climate.

Cranberry Lake and Back, $1.
Excursions every Sunday to the Lackawanna Railroad's new picnic resort. Special train leaves New York at 8:45 A. M., returning, leaves the lake at 6:15 P. M. Delightful ride through Summit, Morristown, and all the Oranges.—Adv.

MAY ABSORB THE LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE.

Report that Atlantic Coast Line Has Been Working with J. P. Morgan & Co. to That End.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 25.—Men in financial and railroad circles here who are interested in railroad properties in the South said to-day that a deal was on for the absorption of the Louisville and Nashville by the Atlantic Coast Line.

The advance to 169, a jump of 16 points, in the common stock of the Atlantic Coast Line this week has been accompanisd by intimations that there was something back of it. This stock only pays 4 per cent. on 100, although earning about 8 per cent. more.

An interested party says the Atlantic Coast Line is not a competitor of the Louisville and Nashville, and the latter is geographically a natural extension of ths former. Its absorption by ths Coast Line therefors will not arouse the same antagonism in the South as would be produced by a deal with the Southern Railway.

The owners of the Coast Line and J. P. Morgan & Co. have been working in accord, and are sufficiently in harmony to make such an arrangement practicable. In illustration of this may be cited the recent deal by which the Coast Line bought the Plant system and then granted the Southern Railway a valuable trackags arrangement.

Another example is when Morgan & Co. bought the Charleston and Western Carolina Railroad, and subsequently turned it over to the Atlantic Coast Line. Still another was when the Southsrn Railway and Atlantic Coast Line bought and divided the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad.

The combined mileage of the two systems is 9,344 miles. It will take $90,000,000 to buy out the Louisville and Nashville.

CONTEST OVER MAIL CONTRACT

Reason Why Pennsylvania and Lake Shore Put on Twenty-one Trains.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 25.—The Pennsylvania and Lake Shore Roads, it is said, have started on a big fight for the contract to carry mail between New York and Chicago, and for this reason the twenty-hour limited trains between the two cities have been put on.

Ths contract is not only worth thousands a year, but the prsstige in being designated the fast mail route has a big value. The fight will come to an end in ths speed contests called for by the Government when it is ready to let the fast mail contract again.

The Lake Shore holds ths contract at present, but knows it will havs competitors, and is preparing for it by making tests.

POTTER PALMER'S ESTATE.

Inventory Filed in Probate Court Shows He Was Worth $7,896,195.36.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 25.—The inventory of Potter Palmer's estate, filed in the Probate Court, shows that he was worth $7,896,195.36. The value of the real estate is estimated at $6,400,000. A single piece of Mr. Palmer's real estate was mortgaged.

The contents of ths mansion on the Lake Shore Drive are valued at $60,808.36. There are 129 paintings in the art gallery. The furnishings of the Palmer house are considered to be worth $49,354.

Of stocks and bonds there are $1,163,000, of which $767,000 is invested in New York Central stock and $389,000 in Illinois Central.

BOLD BOY BURGLARS TAKEN.

Junk Dealer Who Paid Ridiculously Low Prices for the Booty Also Arrested.

Horse stealing and burglary were the charges which lomed up before two boys in knickerbockers in the West Twentieth Street Police Station last evening. The youngsters were James Flynn, nine years old, who lives with his parents at 148 Tenth Avenue, and William Devin, eight years old, of 150 Tenth Avenue. It was Flynn only who was accused of the two offenses.

The burglary was committed in the building at 473 West Eighteenth Street. The family is away, and just how much the youngsters took, or what mischief they have caused, will take some time to ascertain.

A horse and wagon were stolen from Max Orleno while standing in front of a store on Eighth Avenue, near Eighteenth Street, yesterday afternoon. The owner had reported it and detectives had gone out to search for it, when they beheld the stolen property being driven down Eighth Avenue by Flynn, who somehow has already managed to attach the nickname of "dope" to himself. He was arrested, and while in the station house confessed to the burglary, and implicated the Devin boy. The house he indicated was found ransacked from cellar to garret.

In disposing of the goods the inexperience of the boys cropped out. A silver jewel case worth $15 they disposed of for 2 cents. A watch case worth $2 they let go at a similar figure. The man who had given the boys such prices for their booty, James McNiff, a junk dealer of 459 West Eighteenth Street, was arrested on a charge of receiving stolen goods.

TO TELEGRAPH BY TYPEWRITER

Machine to be Placed in General Use Which Will Send Messages from a Keyboard.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, N. Y., July 25.—About five years ago Charles E. Yetman, a Western railroad telegraph operator, conceived the idea of an attachment by which, while simply manipulating the keyboard of a typewriter as in ordinary typewriting, a message, mechanically correct, could be sent over tsiegraph wires. Mr. Yetman become connected with the Remington Typewriter Company at Ilion, and it has decided to manufacture the invention, which he has just perfected.

The machine will consist of a typewriter and telegraph instrument combined. The latter will be so arranged that by striking a key on a keyboard the Morse ietters are made plain and accurate. Short wires connect the machine with the telegraph wire. The new machine has been tested on long and short lines, and operators pronounce it perfect and one of the greatest inventions since the Morse alphabet.

The Associated Press, it is said, will equip all of its offices with the Yetman machine, and arrangements have been made by the company's chief operator for a large number of machines. Much time will thus be saved in the transmission of press matter. The machine makes no record or reproduction at the distant end, but simply sends a correct message by mechanical agencies.

Pocono Mountain Special.
via Lackawanna Railroad to Delaware Water Gap, Stroudsburg and Mt. Pocono, leaves Fridays and Saturdays at 2 P. M. No stop between New York and the Gap.—Adv.

NEW PLAN OF AID FOR ANTHRACITE STRIKERS

Efforts to Get Them Work in Soft Coal Districts.

President Mitchell and District Presidents Meet in Wilkesbarre To-day to Discuss General Plan of Relief.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 25.—A new plan has been adopted by the United Mine Workers to aid the strike in ths anthracite regions. Circulars have been sent out to all the district officers from the National headquarters, asking them how many of the idle men in the East can be given work in the soft coal fields. It is estimated that several hundred can be accommodated in the Pittsburg district during the next two months.

This would increase the strike fund by adding $1 a week to it from each of the miners going to work, and of course would also decrease the number who will depend upon the strike fund for a living. While it is not admitted that any soft coal is going into ths markets formerly supplied from the anthracite region, it is known that more soft coal is being mined, and this has increased the dsmand for men.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., July 25.—President Mitchell returned to strike headquarters in this city this evening. After receiving the congratulations of the local officers from the Miners' Union, he went to his office, where a heavy mail awaited him. After supper Mr. Mitchell was waited on by a committee from the Wilkesbarre Mercantile Association, who requested him to use his influence to have all the relief provisions for the strikers in the Wyoming region purchased from home merchants. Mr. Mitchell said he would call the matter to the attention of those intrusted with the work of relief.

It is said President Mitchell and the District Presidents will hold a meeting tomorrow to discuss some definite relief plan which will be made general through the strike region. As it is now every district has a plan of its own.

Mr. Mitchell said there was no change in the situation in the anthracite region. The strikers were remaining firm and very confident of victory. As regards the situation in West Virginia, President Mitchell said the courts would be appealed to through habeas corpus proceedings to secure the release of organizers of ths miners' union sentenced to jail for contempt. If their liberty cannot be secured through the courts, then the higher authorities will be asked to pardon the men.

Mr. Mitchell said the notices posted by the coal operators in the Kanawha and New River fields of West Virginia, stating that all mines will resume operations on the 28th inst., and that all employes not reporting for work on that date will be discharged, will have no effect on the strikers.

"That is an old trick of the operators," continued Mr. Mitchell. "The miners of West Virginia are battling for a just cause, and justice demands that they be granted the concessions asked for."

Mr. Mitchell's stay at headquarters will probably continue now until the end of the strike.

PARKERSBURG, West Va., July 25.—District Attorney Blizzard, in the United States Court this morning stated that there were eleven cases pending of alleged violators of the court's injunction, but that if the defendants would agree to refrain from further violations he would consent to their release on their own recognizance. The court agreed to this and the defendants were released pending their good behavior. John R. Gehr, who is charged with making a vicious verbal attack on Judge Jackson, is now on trial. "Mother" Jones says she will not stop her work among West Virginia miners, but will try to observe the law. National Vice President Lewis of the United Mine Workers is now in charge in West Virginia.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 25.—W. B. Wilson, Secretary and Treasurer of the United Mine Workers, to-day received a communication from his attorney at Parkersburg, West Va., saying that the warrant for his arrest on a charge of violating an injunction, issued by Judge Jackson, had been rescinded. Mr. Wilson said he believed this was done to avoid further exciting the miners.

"Judge Jackson's decision will not keep the organization from continuing its work," Wilson said, when he heard of the decision. He said the authorities might as well begin to enlarge their jails if the injunction is to be enforced, as the miners intend to go ahead with their plans.

This morning a check for $1,025 was received for the strike fund from Fontanet, a little mining settlement near Terre Haute. A Chicago man, who desired his name to be withheld, sent a check to-day for $1,000. Many donations of this nature are being received.

Wilson points to a check of $8,000 for the Indiana bituminous miners and the check of $1,025 from Fontanet as an evidence of the determination of the miners to win their fight. The check from the bituminous organization amounts to nearly $1.25 for each member, while the Fontanet check is nearly $2 per capita.

MR. CLEVELAND'S GAS STOCKS.

Ex-President a Shareholder in Indianapolis Co. and Wants Dividends Paid.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Ind., July 25.—Before the State Board of Tax Commissioners to-day the President and attorney of the Indianapolis Gas Company admitted that ex-President Grover Cleveland is a heavy stockholder in the corporation thsy represented, and they said that he is complaining because dividends are not forthcoming.

This unwritten bit of history relating to Mr. Cleveland developed during the morning session of ths board. It was brought out by one of the board members asking if Mr. Cleveland was not a heavy stockholder. From what the President and attorney admitted it appears that the ex-President was led into buying heavily in ths company's stock by his close friend, E. C. Benedict of New York, now its President.

Fifth Death In Family in One Year.

Special to The New York Times.

BALLSTON, N. Y., July 25.—Anthony Armer, a prominent Saratoga County farmer and the fifth in his family to die within a year, dropped dead last night, aged sixty-eight years.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla
Imparts a superior delicacy of flavor; try it; use it.—Adv.

The "Colorado Special" to Denver
from Chicago is only one night en route, leaving Chicago 6:30 P. M. daily. Low excursion rates every day via Chicago & North-Western and Union Pacific Rys. Offices, 287 and 461 Broadway.—Adv.

Sunday Mountain Excursion
to Mauch Chunk, Sunday, July 27th, via New Jersey Central. Tickets, $1.50. Special train from ft. Liberty St. 8:30 A. M. Switchback 50c extra.—Adv.

COL. LORD DIES A RECLUSE IN A MOUNTAIN SETTLEMENT.

Strange Career of the Uncle of Benjamin Harrison's Widow.

Special to The New York Times.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., July 25.—Col. John H. Lord, for thirty years a recluse, died at Rio, a mountain settlement ten miles west of here, yesterday at the age of eighty-five years. He was born at Rome, N. Y., and became a protégé of the well-known civil engineer John B. Jarvis, after whom Port Jarvis was named, and assisted him in the construction of the Croton Aqueduct, New York City.

Nearly fifty years ago Col. Lord's family was among the most prominent in Northeastern politics, and he exercised a tremendous power in the policy of the Keystone State. He was a member of the Pennsylvania Militia, and belonged to Gov. W. F. Packer's staff. At the time his brother, Russell F. Lord, was at the head of the management of the now abandoned Delaware and Hudson Canal, Col. Lord was his lieutenant, and next to him in authority. He was an uncle hy marriage of President Benjamin Harrison's first wife and a blood uncle of his widow.

Some eighty years ago a bank was established in Honesdale, Penn., and John Neal was its first cashier. He had a daughter who afterward became the wife of Col. Lord. Mrs. Neal's sister was the wife of the Rev. Dr. Scott, professor in Washington College, Washington, Penn., and they had two daughters, Carrie and Elizabeth. They visited their aunt, Mrs. John F. Lord, in Honesdale, and one of them, Lizzie, eventually married Russell F. Lord, who had become a widower and was several years her senior. The other sister was visited in Honesdale by President Harrison, then a young Indiana lawyer, and their acquaintance ripened into marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Russell Lord had a daughter, who is now the widow of President Harrison and niece of his first wife.

After the civil war the Lords lost their prestige and the deceased became irregular in his habits and finally lost his wealth. For a number of years he worked at odd jobs at the late Winthrop W. Gilman's tannery in Sullivan Country, and in lumber mills, and suddenly disappeared from his family and lived apart from his fellow-man in an isolated cabin in the mountains west of here. A few years ago the cabin was burned, and Col. Lord resided with residents of Rio. He is survived by one son, a wealthy retired merchant of Philadelphia, whose repeated offers of a home to his father were refused. Chance visitors to his cabin found it well supplied with books, and were surprised at his extensive knowledge.

DISASTROUS STORMS UP STATE.

Worst in Years—One Person Killed by Lightning — Rains Do Incalculable Damage to Property and Crops.

Special to The New York Times.

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., July 25.—Another severe storm passing over the eastern portion of Otsego County and also over Schoharie County has washed away many highway bridges, felled trees, and practically ruined growing crops. The famous old Cherry Valley Rosehloom Plank Road has been destroyed.

Special to The New York Times.

CATSKILL, N. Y., July 25.—Twenty buildings were destroyed by lightning within a radius of ten miles of Catskill during the heavy shower of yesterday at Cairo. A valuable team belonging to Benjamin Roe was struck and killed while in the barn. Another barn was destroyed at South Cairo.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., July 25.—A cloudburst over the Shawangunk Mountain, north of Pine Bush, resulted in great destruction of property. Mrs. Benjamin Donnelly, who, with her husband and thirteen-year-old son, had sought refuge in a Summer house on Banks's Pond, was killed by lightning. Mr. Donnelly and his son were rendered unconscious for several hours.

HORNELLSVILLE, N. Y., July 25.—The worst hail and rain storm ever known here visited Canaseraga, 13 miles west of here last night, doing thousands of dollars damage, especially to growing crops. For a time the water was three feet deep on the Erie Railroad tracks. Water ran down the streets of the village in rivers, cutting great holes. Cellars were filled, and merchants could not recover their goods in time to save them. About forty rods of the Shawmut track and a small bridge are reported as washed out.

REBATE ON TIN PLATE.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 25.—While no official statement can yet be made of the vote of the subordinate lodges of the Amalgamated Association on the rebate proposition covering export trade in tin plate, the indications point strongly to the defeat of the measure.

The failure of the Elwood, Ind., tin mill workers to reverse their vote at the reconsideration meeting attended by President T. J. Shaffer and Secretary J. Williams of the National organization, is said to outline the result of the vote of the lodges at the other large mills of the company.

While it is admitted by the workers that the plants are not being operated as steadily as they could desire, they fail to see how an increase in the outpnt of the domestic mills would benefit them in case the Welsh mills were put out of the business.

CROWNINSHIELD TALKS.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., July 25.—Yacht Designer Crowninshield said in reference to the McVey incident:

"I wish to state I had no argument whatsoever with A. G. McVey, as I consider my time too valuable to argue with a man of his calibre. He showed a desire to throw me overboard, which I cordially invited him to do, but instead of accepting my invitation he grossly insulted my wife, which I resented. But I didn't take him unawares, as I had to climh a ladder and walk ten feet before getting to him. Furthermore, he saw me coming and picked up a heavy stick with which he struck me before I reached him.

"He richly deserved all he got at my hands, and I hope he has learned a lesson."

Lightning Kills Twenty-five Sheep.

Special to The New York Times.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., July 25.—Lightning in this county yesterday afternoon killed twenty-five Sonthdown sheep at one time. The animals had huddled under a tree to escape the storm when the stroke killed them.

Twenty Hours to Chicago.
The train on the New York Central and Lake Shore making the 980 miles between New York and Chicago daily in twenty hours is appropriately named "The 20th Century Limited."—Adv.

Traveling on a hot, dusty day is sometimes a bore, but on the clean, cool Day Liners it is always delightful. New landing W. 129th St.—Adv.

DEVERY FLEES FROM MOB

Chief Boards a Car and then Jumps Into a Cab.

A Premature Announcement of a Banner Raising Made the Trouble—"Somethin' Doing To-night" in the District.

Chief Devery probably had his first experience at being mobbed last night. The announcement that there would be a banner raising with all its surrounding fireworks, speechmaking, and "things-a-doin'" in the vicinity of Devery's Club on Eighth Avenue, near Twenty-third Street, resulted in bringing out the greatest crowd that the Ninth Assembly District has seen in many a day. The announcement was premature. The banner will be raised to-night.

Mr. Devery arrived at the club rooms before the mob had becoms so great. Up in the club rooms, seated beside the floral pump, he watched the enrolling of his followers. When Mr. Devery sent word downstairs that he was going up to "The Pump," and that there would be "some doins." Eighth Avenus was already impassable.

The Chief, escorted by several of his lieutenants, marched down stairs oravely enough and started up the avenue. He had not gone more than a dozen steps before he was the centre of a howling, pushing, enthusiastic mob.

In less time than it takes to tell it, the swirling, pushing crowd had carried Mr. Devery from the sidewalk out into the street. A hundred men tried to get near to the object of their admiration at once. Mr. Devery tried to push the crowd away, but he might as well have tried to move a stone wall. The smile vanished from his face, and he began looking for a means of escape.

Just as Mr. Devery was carried on to the car tracks a trolley car pushed its way into the crowd. Quick as a flash, the Chief boarded the front platform and told the motorman to hustle along. The motorman did as he was bid.

With the mob in its wake, the car sped up Eighth Avenue. Just as it reached Twenty-eighth Street the Chief spied a cab standing on the corner. He hastily jumped off the car and hustled into the cab. As the Chief passed the pump he shouted to one of his lieutenants, who was standing on the sidewalk:

"I guess I'll go over to Tenth and Eleventh Avenue and wait until this crowd thins out a little."

Later he went back to "the pump" and opened up a few botties for the boys who awaited his return. There will be plenty doing at the banner-raising to-night. When asked about it, the Chief said:

"Oh, we have two young fellers who will speak when the banner is unfurled, and I may throw a few myself. I am not sure yet, but there'll be somethin' doin' all right."

BEVERIDGE MAY MEET BAILEY.

Senators Who Figured in Senate Chamber Row to Take Stump in Same District in Texas.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, July 25.—Senator Albert Beveridge of Indiana has accepted the invitation of the Republican Congressional Committee of ths Fifteenth District of Texas to make a number of speeches in behalf of John C. Scott, the Republican Congressional candidate in that district, according to the announcement made to-day by Charles Pierce, Mr. Scott's campaign manager. Senator J. W. Bailey will canvass the district in the interest of John Gardner, the Democratic nominee for Congress.

The two distinguished statesmen will make their campaign during the month of October and an effort is being made to have them meet each other on the stump in joint debate.

The Fifteenth District borders on the Rio Grande for more than 600 miles and has a large Mexican population. Owing to the cattle and sheep growing interests of the district it is normally Republican as now constituted under the new apportionment. Beveridge and Bailey are scheduled to speak in all the principal towns in the district, incinding several border points.

BRYAN PARTY'S TOUR.

Democratic Orators Address Large Crowds in Maine Cities.

ROCKLAND, Me., July 25.—A night in a railway train, breakfast at the hotel, greetings by representative Democrats of this section, and an open air speech delivered to 5,000 people comprised the programme of William J. Bryan from the time of leaving Boston, where he spoke yesterday, to the time of his departure from this city before noon to-day.

With Mr. Bryan were Senator Carmack of Tennessee, Charles S. Hamlin of Massachusetts, and Col. Frederick Plaisted of Augusta, the latter having joined the party at Brunswick.

Dr. G. L. Crockett, Chairman of the State Democratic Committee; C. E. Paul of the Knox County Committee, and State Senator L. M. Staples greeted the visitors and escorted them to the hotel. After breakfast and a brief reception; the party were driven to the Court House, where a stand had been built out from the steps. From this platform Mr. Bryan and his companions addressed an audience of at least 5,000.

Senator Carmack spoke first. He said that the honest Republicans of Maine must sooner or later become Democrats if they wished to avoid continued voting against their own rights and welfare.

When Senator Carmack had concluded Mr. Bryan was introduced. He discussed taxation, the money question, trusts, and imperialism. He recommended as a measure for needed reform in taxation a tariff for revenue only and an income tax. He said that the money issue was by no means dead, and that he hated a private monopoly as he hated a monarchy.

Anxious About Discharged Soldier.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., July 25.—The disappearance of John T. Bowden, who was honorably discharged as a member of Company H, Sixth Infantry, United States Army, at Iloilo, Philippine Islands, several months ago, is greatly worrying his relatives. He informed his family here that as soon as he completed his three years' term of service he would return home on the first transport, and his arrival has been expected since June. A letter from the War Department states that the Government is without information of his whereabouts since his discharge on April 11.

Time Saved, Money Made.
The Pennsylvania Special leaves New York 1:55 P. M., arrives Chicago 8:55 A. M. Only 20 hours.—Adv.

A morning dose of the genuine imported CARLSBAD SPRUDEL SALT keeps one cool all day. AVOID worthless substitutes.—Adv.

TO-DAY:

FOURTEEN PAGES,

with

REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Stocks stronger. Financial Markets.—Pages 10 and 11.
Wheat, No. 2 red, 80c.; corn, No. 2 mixed, 71¼c.; oats, No. 2 mixed, 64¾c.; cotton, 9c.; iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $24; butter, Western creamery, 21¼c.—Page 12.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 3.
Business Troubles.—Page 12.
Court Calendars.—Page 12.
Insurance.—Page 10.
Legal Notes.—Page 14.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
New Corporations.—Page 11.
Railroads.—Page 2.

IN 8 ROUNDS JEFFRIES WHIPS FITZSIMMONS

The Cornish Man Receives Knock-out Blow When Off His Guard.

FITZSIMMONS DREW BLOOD

Corbett and Sharkey Sent Challenges to the Winner—Fight in San Francisco Witnessed by a Great Crowd—Many Prominent People Present.

RING SIDE, San Francisco, July 25.—After fighting a battle of eight rounds that was freught with brilliant and courageous work Robert Fitzsimmons to-night forfeited his last claim upon the heavyweight championship. He was knocked to the floor by James J. Jeffries and counted out after he had so badly punished the champion that it was a foregone conclusion among the spectatore that the Cornishman must win. Bleeding from a number of gashes in the face, apparently weakening, and clearly unable to cope with Fitzsimmons's superior skill, Jeffries delivered two lucky punches as Fitzsimmons paused in his fighting to speak to him, and turned the tide.

FIGHT BY ROUNDS.

Round 1.—They came quickly to the centre, Jeffries in a half-crouching attitude, and both feinting rapidly. Jeffries followed Fitzsimmons around, feinting with left and looking for an opening. Fitzsimmons was the first to lead. He sent a short right jab to the jaw and another a moment later. Jeffries crouched and rushed, but Fitzsimmons sidestepped out of the way. Jeffries rushed again and Fitzsimmons smothered his left for the body. Both of them did a lot of feinting, Jeffries finally trying left for the face, but it fell short. He forced his man into the corner, but missed a hard left swing.

The Fitzsimmons tried for the face, landing lightly. Jefferies sent in a hard left on the body, and Fitzsimmons countered on the head without damage. Jeffries continued to force his man, and when the gong sounded corners he was on the aggressive. When the champion took his corner his nose was bleeding freely from one of Fitzsimmons's left jabs. Fitzsimmons was as cool as a cucumber and was not in the least blowed.

Round 2.—Jeffries went after Fitzsimmons, trying left for the head and falling short. Fitzsimmons jabbed left to the neck and Jeffries smiled and forced bim to the corner. The lanky fellow quickly stepped out of the way. Fitzsimmons tried right for the head, but was cleverly and neatly blocked. Fitzsimmons broke ground before Jeffries's left, but finally tried a left for the head. It was light, however, and the champion caught it on the shoulder.

They exchanged lefts, Fitzsimmons putting a stiff left on the face. Jeffries crouched lower and sent Fitzsimmons back against the ropes with a left on the body. Fitzsimmons put two left hooks on the face and got out of the way of the champion's left. Jeffries went at him with a stiff left on the head. He got a left jab on the nose that brought blood in a stream. At the close of the round Jeffries was somewhat worried, but took matters coolly during the minute's rest.

Round 3—Jeffries came up forcing matters. His bloody nose annoyed him a little. He changed his tactics for a moment and stood up straight. Two left leads were blocked by Fitzsimmons and a left jab on the sore nose returned. Jeffries tried another left, but was stopped with a left jab on the face. In a clinch Jeffries pushed Fitzsimmons back. Fitzsimmons put a stiff one on tha nose, and Jeffries bled freely.

Jeffries's check wae opened with a left hook, and more blood flowed. The champion rushed, swinging left and right. They were blocked, but a left caught Fitzsimmons hard in the stomach. Fitzsimmons jabbed left to face twice. Jeffries looked worried. The lanky fellow was cool and got out of the way. Jeffries's face was covered with blood at the end of the round from his nose and a gaeh over the right eye. Delaney busied himself over him between rounds.

Round 4.—Jeffries looked enreged as he crouched and clinched his lips. He was very careful, and staid clear of Fitzsimmons's left jabs. Fitzsimmons blocked two swings for the head, and got out of the reach of another. A moment later they came together and exchanged lefts on the face; Fitzsimmons put a short right hook on the head, and Jefries landed left on the cheek. Fitzsimmons put Jeffries's head back with a left jab and started tha blood.

Jeffries got another right on head, but came in with two left hooks, one for the head and another for the body. Fitzsimmons was going away, however, and the force was broken. Fitzsimmons led a stiff left to the body, but got a right on the head. Fitzsimmons then took a turn at forcing, putting left on face twice and compelling Jeffries to duck away. Jeffries looked worried as he listened to Delaney's instructions.

Round 5.—They feinted for a moment. Then Jeffries led the left for the body, but missed, and got a chop on the body. Fitzsimmons got a left to Jeffries's face, but took left and right on the body. Jeffries forced Fitzsimmons to the ropes and put left on face twice. Fitzsimmons clinched, and when they broke sent in two body blows from left and right delivered from the hips. They clinched repeatedly. Fitzsimmons put a terrific right on the jaw, and a moment later a left on the face. Jeffries cut Fitzsimmon's right cheek with a left. They fought rapidly. Fitzsimmons cutting Jeffries's face with his left end putting right on head. Jeffries was bleeding freely and wes tired.

Jeffries broke ground and ducked out of the way. They exchanged lefts on the head, Fitzsimmons's being the more damaging. Jeffries rushed again and again, but he was smothered and took three lefts and a right on the face. Jeffries rushed Fitzsimmons to the ropes, but got a right and left on the face, which started the blood afresh. Fitzsimmons showed remarkable clevcrness in getting away from rushes.

His left jabs were cutting, and just as the gong sounded he put another on Jeffries's sore mouth and nose. Jeffries was not winded, but was bleeding from the nose, left eye, and right cheek. The only mark on Fitzsimmons was a slight abrasion on the right cheek.

Round 6.—Jeffries ceme up and crouched low. He missed his first attempt with a left for the head. He rushed, but the wily Fitzsimmone blocked every blow and got out of the way. Fitzsimmons put a right on Jeffries's head; one on the body, and another on the nose.

Round 7.—Jeffries showed up well and rushed Fitzsimmons determinedly. He put left on tbe body, but took left and right on the head. Neither wes damaging, however, and when, a moment later, they came together Jeffries put two terrific left swings on the body and head. Jeffries wore a determined look.

As he stopped to epit Fitzsimmons jabbed him three times in the mouth and forced him to the ropes. Jeffries came back like an enraged bull and bleeding from his nose, mouth, and cheek, he rushed tbe smaller men to the ropes, putting left on body and right over the beart. Fitzsimmone stood him off however, with left jabs, occasionally sending left to the head. Jeffries sent left to the head, and in the clinch they carried on a conversation, Fitzsimmons smiling good-naturedly, while Jeffries was bleeding and presented a terrible appearance.

Round 8.—Fitzsimmons stood up straight, feinting with his left and drawing Jeffries on. Jeffries smiled through his bloody features, ducking a left swing and landing a hard left on the ribs. They went at it, Fitzsimmons putting left on face and took one on the head.

Fitzsimmons missed a right and took a stiff punch on the body. Jeffries forced the fighting at this stage, crouching low and carrying his right high and left far back. They came together and clinched.

As Fitzsimmons stepped back be smiled and spoke to Jeffries, and before he could get out of reach Jeffries quickly hooked his left on the jaw, and Fitzsimmons went down on his back. He came up slowly, but before he could get up on both feet the referee counted ten, and the fight was over.

The gates of the athletic club were opened at 6 o'clock and the ticket holdere began to flock in. The "gallery" consisted of a series of tiers, the last one reating ngainet the improvised back wall, or high board fence, sloping down to the ground level. The occupants of these seats really were afforded the best view of all that occurred in the ring. At 7:30 the gallery was full, and the doors leading to the more favored sections were opened and the sections immediately behind the box seats gradually filled up.

A number of well-known faces were among the early arrivals. George Siler occupied a seat in the press row at the ringside. In one of the boxes to the west of the ringside sat Mayor Eugene Schmitz, in company with other city officials.

The house was practically filled at 8:45 o'clock. The late Jack Dempsey's belt, which was brought here from Portland, was brought to the ring and exhibited for the purpose of selling tickets for tbe benefit of Dempsey's widow and children. Volunteers were called for among tbose active in the ring to-day to act as solicitors. Among those volunteering were Joe Gans, Jimmy Britt, Young, and Peter Jackson.

The ring wae a substantially constructed affair. Built upon a good foundation of solid timbers, the floor was made of double tbickness of inch boards. Over these there was a beavy padding of felt one inch in thickness. A heavy brown canvas drewn tightly and fastened at the edges, completed a solid and safe ring.

The lights were suspended from four upright posts, one at each corner of the ring. These uprights sloped gradually toward the centre, and a succession of cross beams at the top held 14 arc lights, and over all a canvas tent covered the seats as far out as the "gallery" seats.

The ropes of the ring were the latest thing in that line, consisting of heavy, emooth one-inch cotton rope. Two of these, the first three feet from the floor and the second eighteen inches above it, were guyed from the uprigbte which held the lights and tent. There were no sharp corners. Across the canvas were placed ehort padded ropes that cut out the sharp angles, but still left the ring of full size.

A telegram addressed to Tim McGrath from Sharkey announced his safe arrival from London and requested that McGrath challenge the winner for him.

There was so little ringside betting that it was hardly appreciable. The odds were about the eame that have prevailed the last few days—10 to 4.

MAKE-UP OF CROWD.

The make-up of the crowd was unusual. There was absolutely perfect order. The bench and bar of San Francisco, as well as other profeesional life, wae well represented. Large delegations from interior California cities, including Los Angeles, Jeffries's home; Bakersfield, Stockton, and Fresno, occupied large blocks of seats. The Los Angeles party was especially large, among them being many well-known men from the southern part of the State.

There were a few beavily veiled woman noticeabio among those seated in the boxes. Their presence was passed over by the crowd without the demonetration of disapproval usual in such cases.

The good order and absence of confusion were remarkable. By 9 o'clock all the ticketholders were in their allotted spaces, and not a vacant seat was visible from the ring. The big audience presented an unusual spectacle.

Banked up against the walls on all sides there was a solid dark mass sloping down to a level with tbose in the boxes and other high-priced seats. Scattered about the aisles stood many policemen, but they hed nothing to do, as the ushers had mastered the detatils of the seating arrangements and conducted the ticketholders to their places without confusion.

Outside the big enclooure the wind blew a gale, but the temperature within wae quite comfortable. The lights from the fourteen arc lamps suspended above the ring gave sufficient light for the fighters as well as for the audience. These were the only lights within the enclooure.

The preliminary was ended by 9:35 P. M. by Foley knocking Barry out in the eleventh. Immediately the crowd became impatient, and there was a good deal of stirring about and visiting among the well-known characters at the ringside.

A four-cornered hippodrome affair between four negroes was put on and caused much merriment among the crowd.

A conservative estimate of the amount realized from the ticket sales places the sum at $35,000.

At 10:05 Bob Fitzsimmons stepped into the ring, carrying his gloves and dressed in a long light blue bathrobe. Following him were Corbett, Bat Masterson, Hank Griffin, George Dawson, and a bottleholder.

Jeffries stepped into the ring a minute later. He wae dreeeed in a long overcoat, pants, a sweater, and a Panama hat. About him were "Billy" Delaney, "Joe" Eagan, "Joe" Kennedy, and George Miller. Jeffries walked up and inspected Fitzsimmons's bandages, passing them without comment. Both men were given a warm reception.

Fitzsimmons firet took the northweet corner, but a moment later moved to the northeast, and finally to the southeast corner. The champion took the northwest.

"Jim" Corbett sent a challenge to fight the winner. This was received with applause, but a moment later the announcement that Sharkey sent a challenge was received with jeers.

The men finally choee corners, Fitzsimmons taking the northeast and Jeffries the southwest. Fitzsimmons wore bandages on both hands. Jeffries wore no badeges. Fitzsimmons took bis stool and sas quietly chewing gum. He looked well, slightly older than when he last fought in San Francisco, but much the same otherwise.

Fitzsimmons dohned his gloves, which were a light maroon. Jeffries's were very dark red. Ben Solomon was timekeeper for the club, Edward Wheeler for Fitzsimmons, and Billy Gallagher for Jeffries.

When Jeffries stripped off his sweatcr he showed up to perfection. He looked as if he had taken off considerable weight, but his muscles stood out firm and bard. His flesh was as brown as a berry, showing the effect of hard work.

Fitzsimmons was introduced first and was given quite a hearty greeting as that which greeted the champion. A moment later Fitzsimmons dofted his dressing gown, showing up in good shape. He wore short lavender tights and a belt of the American flag. Jeffries wore black tights and a belt of tbe American flag. "Eddy" Graney, the referee, was attired in the conventional evening drees. The men were photographed with hands clasped in the centre of the ring.

Graney dolivered his instruction to the men at 10:15, and at 10:23 tha men took their corners. While Jeffries fixed his belt "Bob" tested the ring by jumping around the floor.

OLD RIVALRY OF FIGHTERS.

The fight between Jeffries and Fitzsimmons in San Francisco was the second meeting of the two pugilists, Jeffries having won the world's championship from Fitzsimmons after a terrific fight of eleven rounds three years ago at Coney Island. There wers many earlier attempts made to get on a eecond match between the new champion and the old after that first meeting, but for nearly three years none of them was euccessful. Each would blame the other and eay that he did not want to fight or was insincere.

Both men kept backing and filling for months until finally Jeffries issued a challenge dircct, seying that he would give Fitzsimmons a present if he would sign articles for a contest. When he arrived in this city Jeffries issued a general challenge to all heavyweight fighters who had championship aspirations, and stated that he would give Fitzsimmons the preference.

Gus Rublin and Tom Sharkey replied, and the latter was accepted and signed. A short time afterward the match was declared off on account of Sharkey's poor showing in a bout with Peter Maher. Then renewed efforts were mede to bring Fitzsimmons and Jeffries together, and after some delay caueed by Jeffries's unwillingness to accede to the demande of Fitzsimmons as to epitting the purse, they signed to meet before the club offering tha best inducements. In brief, the conditione agreed upon were:

Twenty rounds; Marquis of Queenberry rules to govern, for the heavyweight championship of the world. The money consideration was 70 per cent. of the gross gate receipts, of which the winner would receive 60 and the loser 40 per cent. Each was to have an equal percentage in all the picture privileges, and the San Francisco Athletic Club, having acquiesced in these arrangements, became a third party to the agreement.

There are many who claim that Fitzsimmons is about forty-seven yeara old, but he asserts that he was born in Elston, Cornwall, England, in 1862. As Jeffries was born in 1875, Fitzsimmons on his own statement had the disadvantage of being thirteen years older than his brawny opponent.

Jeffries le a big, rugged fighter, who never lost a chance to davelop and improve. When Corbett was training for his fight with Fitzsimmons at Careon City the big boilermaker was one of his sparring attendants. Then Jeffries was a novice at the game and rather awkward.

Two years later Corbett met him in Madison Square Garden, and then Jeffriee was quite a different propoeition to that which Corbett knew bim to be prior to his losing the championship to Fitzsimmons. Corbett is rated as the cleverest boxer of the prize ring. For twenty rounds Corbett ran around the champion, hitting him and skipping away to avoid a counter or return blow, but the big fellow had learned a lot and simply awaited the opening which he felt confident would come.

It was the old story of a cool, calculating strong man beating down the boxer's guard, each blow sapping his opponent's vitality until he sank to the canvas-covered floor of the ring badly and helplessly beaten. Then it was that patrons of nugilism agreed that Jeffriee waa the best big fighter they had ever seen, and that he was the possessor of strength, courage, endurance, and phenomenal agility.

In addition to these qualities he also preved that he had a cool head at every etage of the bout and ehowed in his movements the utmost confidence in his ability to win. Jeffries has taken good care of himself since that time and has kept on improving. He did not train as long as Fitzsimmone did, but in all his work he evidenced a desire to get into the best possible condition for this bout, and Billy Delaney, who baa had full charge of the boilermaker's training, expressed himself as being thoroughly satisfied that his man was trained to the notch of perfection.

DETAILED REPORT ON RAPID TRANSIT

Facts and Figures Submitted by the Commission.

Total Disbursements to End of Last Year for Construction and Equipment $13,316,815—First Extensive Report.

For the first time in ite history the Rapid Transit Commission has sent to the Mayor an extenelve report. The law does not require a report, but in the preamble it is said that it has seemed fitting to act in accordance with the "wise custom governing similar bodiee." There are 299 pages and several maps in the report. More than half of this volume is devoted to a historical résumé of rapid transit undertakings.

Auditor H. A. D. Hollman's figures cover the period from June 18, 1894, to Dec. 31, 1901. During that time the total amount of requisitions made upon the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for the requirements of the commission was $977,862.19. The amount of compensation paid to the Commissioners in the seven years and a half was $105,000, of which $30,000 was paid in 1901, $45,000 in 1900, and $30,000 in 1896. Salaries disbursed by the commission in the administrative and general office made a total of $26,890.25, while the rental of an office and telephone service amounted to $18,679.45.

The engineering expenses include $502,408.74 for salaries, $15,107.98 for office and telephone rentals, and $10,422.47 for stationery, printing, and supplies. The total engineering disbursements in the whole period amounted to $596,830.15. The advertising expenses amounted to $17,932.62; counsel fees, $136,916.65; real estate appraisals, $1,900. The payments of special commissions amounted to $12,000; fees of consulting engineers and experts, $6,299.23; stenography and typewriting for special commissions, $11,789.63. The total amount disbursed in the general fund was $961,801.80.

Tablee show the estimated coet of the subway of the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx. The total estimate for the line to be completed in four years and a half, from Feb. 21, 1900, was $36,500,000. Tbe amount of cash depoeited with the City Chamberlain as eurety for construction, pursuant to the contract, wae $1,000,000, and the bond for construction and equipment, deposited with the Controller, was $5,000,000. The continuing bond for rental and construction was $1,000,000; the additional security for the performance of the provisions of the bond for rental and construction, $1,000,000; the security for construction and equipment, $1,000,000.

The companies named as suretles for the $5,000,000 construction and equipment bond were the Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company ($4,000,000) and the following ($250,000 each): United Statee Fidelity and Gueranty Company of Maryland, American Surety Company of New York, City Trust Safe Deposit Company of Philadelphia, and National Surety Company of New York. Perry Belmont wae eurety for the $1,000,000 continuing bond for rental and conetruction.

The following is a list of the sub-contractors and amounts of bonds assigned to the city by John B. McDonald, contractor:

Section No.	Name of Sub-Contractor.	Amount of Bond.
1.	Degnon-McLean Contracting Company	$200,000
2.	Degnon-McLean Contracting Company	300,000
3.	Holbrook, Cabot & Daly Contracting Company	500,000
4.	Ira A. Shaler	150,000
5A.	Degnon-McLean Contracting Company	200,000
5B.	Naughton & Co.	100,000
6A and B.	William Bradley	300,000
7 and 8.	Farrell, Hopper & Co.	300,000
9A.	McMullen & McBean	200,000
9B.	John C. Rodgers	100,000
10.	Terry & Tench	Work not begun
10.	E. P. Roberts, (foundations)	10,000
11.	John Shields	175,000
12.	Terry & Tench	5,000
12.	Roberts, (foundations)	5,000
13 and 14.	L. B. McCabe & Brother	400,000
15.	Terry & Tench	Work not begun
15.	E. P. Roberts, (foundations)	10,000
	James Pilkington, (sewer work)	28,500
	Cunningham & Kearns, (sewer work)	10,750

The limits of the sections are as follows:

1. Post Office loop to Centre Street.
2. Centre to Great Jones.
3. Great Jones to Thirty-third Street.
4. Thirty-third to Forty-first Street.
5A. Forty-first Street and Park Avenue to Forty-seventh Street and Broadway.
5B. Forty-seventh to Sixtieth Street.
6A and 6B. Sixtieth to One Hundred and Fourth Street.
7. One Hundred and Fourth Street and Broadway to Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Tenth Street.
8. In Lenox Avenue, One Hundred and Tenth to One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street.
9A. One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street to Gerard Avenue, including Harlem River tunnel.
9B. Gerard Avenue to Brook Avenue.
10. Elevated viaduct from Brook Avenue to Bronx Park.
11. One Hundred and Fourth to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, under Broadway.
12. Manhattan Valley viaduct.
13 and 14. One Hundred and Thirty-third Street to Hillside Avenue.
15. West side viaduct from Hillside Avenue to Bailey Avenue.

Sections 7, 8, 9, and 10 are on the east side branch.

Bonds on contracts for materials included those of the American Bridge Company ($450,000) and the United Building Material Company, ($200,000.)

The total amount paid to Contractor McDonald by the city from Feb. 21, 1900, when tha contract wae eigned, to the end of last year was $12,028,000. Since that time the payments have been at the rate of about $1,000,000 a month.

Under the head of "extra work" attention is directed to the third track authorized to oe built along Broadway from One Hundred and Third to One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street. For the extra work there had been paid to Mr. McDonald, up to the end of the year, $162,000. The amount paid for the extra work, the amount paid for the work decided upon originally, and the interest on corporate stock issued by the city, make the total amount of construction disbursements $12,855,013.90. The grand total of disbursements for the construction and equipment of the Rapid Transit Railroad from June 18, 1894, to Dec. 31, 1901, was $13,316,815.70.

Mr. Parsone's division of the commission's report deals with the engineering problems of the subway, including sewer removals, digging in sand and gravel, rock mining, shifting of pipes and conduits. He statee that the total number of miles on the road is 29.81. Pipe galleries and other difficulties undertaken or abandoned are dealt with fully.

The volume has many illustrations, showing scenes along tbe road, and there is attached to the main section of the report a list of tbe commiseion's employes.

BROOKLYN'S SECOND TUNNEL.

Objections to the Use of Money to be Saved on Construction of the First Tunnel.

In accordance with the resolution that was adopted at the meeting of the Rapid Transit Commiselon on Thursday, Chief Engineer William Barclay Parsons le preparing to make plans for another tunnel to Brooklyn. Tbere has been no decision as to the route. The present intention of the commiseion is that the second tunnel ahall not be very near to the first one, but it is to be down town somewhere.

The announcement that the saving of money through granting the tunnel contract to the Belmont-McDonald Company for $3,000,000 would enable the immediate building of another tunnel to Brooklyn has aroused the officials of some of the city departments to declare that the extra funds ought not to be spent for tbe benefit of the Brooklyn Borough. Park Commissioner Willcox called on the Mayor yesterday and said that some of the money ought to be spent for small parks, as the Mayor suggested in his speech before the Rapid Transit Commission.

Engineer Parsons said that the construction of the tunnel by the Belmont concern is to be begun in about a month. Broadway cannot be torn up until the steel and other materials are on hand, but the same rule does not apply to the streets of Brooklyn nor to the River front in this borough. In Fulton Street, Brooklyn, the supporting of an elevated railroad structure and of car tracks will produce some disorder.

The plan of the commission to prepare for a second tunnel has forced to the background, temporarily at least, the projects that involve an east-side line on this side of the river and a connecting subway up Broadway from Union Square to Forty-second Street.

MONEY FOR NEW BRIDGES.

Blackwell's Island and Manhattan Structures Provided For.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment held a meeting yesterday and approved plans for improvements which will cost several million dollars. Commissioner Lindenthal of the Department of Bridges addressed the board in support of his plan for the approaches to the new East River Bridge. He asked the board to spend about $2,300,000 for the purchase of a strip of property 200 feet in width from the preeent terminus of the bridge on Delancey Street up through the city and across the Bowery to Elm Street, near which point there is to be a etation of the Rapid Transit road. President Cantor said that he was strongly in favor of the plan and that it bad been approved by the local board.

Commiesioner Lindenthal eaid that the entire width of 200 feet was not necessary for the usee of the bridge as an approach, but that in that section of the city there was a lack of small parks and the city should lay out a large boulevard, which would form an admirable breathing place in the centre of the tenement housa district on the East Side.

Mayor Low moved to approve the plan of Commissioner Lindenthal and the vote was unanimous.

At the afternoon seeion of the board Controller Grout offered resolutions appropriating $1,627,000 for the Blackwell's Island Bridge and $2,290,000 for the Manhattan Bridge. They also were unanimously adopted.

Mayor Low submitted to the board a letter to City Chamberlain Gould by the Misess Olivia E. Phelps Stokes and Caroline Phelps Stokes and asked for authority to thank the Missea Stokes for their offer and to eee if it can be accepted. The Misses Stokes offer to sell to the city at $100,000 less than its appraised value their old home on Madison Avenue, provided the city use the eite for some public purpose. The property encloses the corner occupied by the Manhattan Club at Madison Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street, with a front on Madison Avenue of 50 feet, a depth of 225 feet, and an "L" fronting on Twenty-sixth Street of 50 feet.

Mr. Low eaid if the Manbattan Club property be taken with tne Stokes property, it will give a plot 100 by 225 feet and make a moet eligible site for an up-town municipal building. He said the Misees Stokes, in reply to a message from him, said the occupation of a site by a building for the Departments of Public Charities, Correction, Health, Parks, Tenement House, and Department of Buildings would be agreeable to them.

The Board of Estimate authorized Mayor Low to convey their thanks to the Misses Stokes and to have an appraisal to value the property. The Misses Stokes, in their letter to City Chamberlain Gould, suggested that the appraisal be made by three real estate agents separately and that the average of their eetimate be taken as the price from which the $100,000 may be deducted.

CONFERENCE ON FRANCHISE.

The Aldermen and Other Officials Invited to Discuss Pennsylvania Railroad Tunnel.

Mayor Low announced yesterday the list of Aldermen, Rapid Transit Commiesioners, and others who will confer on Tuesday afternoon next about the proposed franchise of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Alderman Goodman, who favored the granting of the franchise, was the only one asked to attend the meeting from his side. Of the opposing side tbe following-named were invited: President Cantor, President Cassidy, Chairman Diemer of the Railroad Committee, and Aldermen Doull, Whittaker, Jonea, and Nehrbauer.

Alexander E. Orr, President of the Rapid Transit Commission; William Barclay Parsons, Chief Engineer, and Edward M. Shepard, counsel, will attend also. It is not known who will represent the railroad company, but it is expected that Albert B. Boardman, the company's lawyer, will be present. He is one of counsel for the commission also, and he has informed the Commiseioners that he cannot act for the commission in this matter, having been engaged by the railroad company. President Cassatt is not expected to be at the conference.

THIRD TRACK IN THE BRONX.

The Decision of the Commission Anticipated by the Construction Company—To be Extra Work.

The Rapid Transit Commission's resolution to have three tracks in the Borough of the Bronx, instead of two, applies to tha elevated section of the rapid transit railroad, not to the underground sections. The elevated portion will begin at Brook Avenue and extend to Bronx Park. Plans for the third track are in hand, and the building of it is to be classed as extra work.

The difference in the cost of the section with a third track is $400,000. None of the structure has been erected yet. The concrete foundations, many of which have been laid, are arranged so that they will support the three-track road. The construction company, having anticipated the action of the commission, is in a position to get the required steel in time, and the engineers say that the whole section may be completed in a period almost as short as would be needed for the making of a single block of underground road.

CHICAGO ALDERMEN INSPECT THE SUBWAY.

Rain Interferes Somewhat with the Investigation, but the Committee Sees Part of the Work.

The Committee on Local Transportation appointed from the Board of Aldermen of Chicago, the membere of which are in this city for the purpose of etudying the method of subway building, left the Herald Squara Hotel in a body yesterday morning and started on their tour of investigation.

The rain considerably hampered the movements of the party, and visits were made only to Forty-second Street and that part of Park Avenue which hae been excavated. The committee was accompanied by B. J. Arnold, an engineering expert of the Rapid Transit Commission, who explained the details of the operations.

A brief visit was made to the City Hall, where the party was received by Secretary Moran and escorted over the building. The Chicago delegation will remain in New York until Monday night, when they will meet several officials of the Rapid Transit Commission, who will offer suggestions which may be valuable in the case of the proposed subway in Chicago.

The party will leave for Washington after this conference, and will visit Boston before returning to Chicago.

The committee consists of Frank I. Bennett, E. F. Herrmann, William Mayor, F. D. Connery, Thomas Carey, W. J. Raymer, Charles Werno, John Minwegen, Milton J. Foreman, H. F. Eidmann, W. T. Maypole, and Hubert W. Butler.

BALTIMORE TUNNEL NUISANCE.

Mayor Hayes Approves Ordinance Requiring Use of Electric Motors.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 25.—Mayor Hayes to-day approved the ordinance recently passed by the City Council requiring the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to substitute electric motors for steam locomotives in hauling freight trains through the tunnel which passes under the main section of this city.

The adoption of the ordinance is in response to a popular complaint that the locomotives threw out such quantities of smoke and cinders at the tunnel openings as to constitute a public nuisance. The Baltimore and Ohio Company will comply with the ordinance as speedily as the electric motors can be constructed.

AFFIDAVITS SUBMITTED IN WATT DIVORCE CASE

Charges and Counter Charges in Application for Alimony.

Reference to a Pistol in an Episode—Mrs. Watt's Friends on the Millionaire's Yacht Objected To—Allegations of a Stewardess.

Justice Hall in the Supreme Court yesterday heard the application of Mrs. Adele Watt, the wife of Archibald Watt, the millionaire yachtsman, for $250 a week alimony and $2,500 counsel fee pending the trial of her suit for a limited divorce. Affidavits were submitted by both parties to the action, and after brief argument by the opposing counsel the papers ware taken under consideration by the Judge, who reserved his decision.

Prior to her marriage to Mr. Watt, in 1895, Mrs. Watt was the wife of Charles McLaughlin, a wealthy manufacturer, from whom she obtained a divorce, accepting an allowance of $1,000 a year for the support of their only daughter, Edith. Mr. Watt was formerly Commodore of the American Yacht Club. His steam yacht, the American, which was built from his own plans, cost $700,000.

Mrs. Watt makes many charges against her husband. She declares that she found a letter addreesed to him and signed "Irene." In reply, Mr. Watt submitted an affidavit concerning the letter, and said that his letter in reply "wae written by me from the dictation of the plaintiff at the point of a pistol."

"That was not the only time she threatened me with a pistol," he declared, "and she has frequently when angry threatened to fix me or get even with me or some like expression. It is not true that I have become addicted to the immoderate use of intoxicating liquors or that I have been in such a state of intoxication that it had become unsafe for the plaintiff to live with me, or that, for any reason, either in consideration of decency, self-respect, or safety it has in any way been rendered impossible or improper for her to live with me."

Mr. Watt denies that he made insinuations gainst his wife's character. It is true, he alleges, that she wae frequently away from the yacht late at night, sometimes only returning early in the morning with a young man, and he was compelled to speak to her on the subject. He gives the dates of a number of the occasions. At first he was not inclined to suspect her of deceiving him, he says. The etewardess of the yacht found on the floor and handed to him a letter signed "Billy" and addressed to "A. W."

Mr. Watt says he objected to certain pereone visiting the yacht who were entertained by the plaintiff after he had retired for the night, and who remained until a very late hour eating and drinking wine and carousing. He says he eaw "a certain clergyman" on two occasions on the yacht late in the evening.

AFFIDAVIT OF A STEWARDESS.

Counsel for Watt eubmitted an affidavit by Mattie S. Smallwood, the stewardess of the yacht American, who said she knew Mrs. Watt for twenty-one years, having worked for her and nursed her daughter Edith.

"About three years ago I noticed," tbe stewardess says, "that a certain clergyman, whose name I know, and which is stated in a separate affidavit, was in the habit of coming to the yacht frequently, sometimes when the Commodore was present and sometimes when he was not. After a while he only came wbsn the Commodore was not thera, and afterward I noticed tbat he came to luncheon when the Commodore never was at home, but wae up at the shop, working on the boat and the engines. I have gone with Mrs. Watt repeatedly and met the clergyman at various places off the yacht."

Several occasions were mentioned by the etewardess on which Mre. Watt and the clergyman had met in the city. One occasion was after a picnic connected with the church, on June 3, 1901. On the way to the yacht, the stewardess says, Mrs. Watt said: "If there are any questions asked, you just say we came down on the Grand Republic with the rest of the picnic."

The stewardess tells of conversations over the telephone, and mentions other men who called to see Mrs. Watt and went out with her.

In replying to the affidavits Mrs. Watt through her counsel, presented affidavits in which she said that her husband's affidavit as to his meane was evasive, and reiterated her assertion tbat Watt lived at the rate of $100,000 a year. As to ber alleged desertion of Mr. Watt on June 20, Mrs. Watte says that she went to the dock and signaled to the yacht, but that though the Quartermaster saw her and reported tbe fact to her husband, he did not send off the launch for her.

"I frequently did go out," her affidavit continues. "Of course ths court can readily understand that not having received any attention at the hands of my husband, I had to find recreation in some way, and also had to pay my social duties, but I have never been to any improper place, and the insinuations made by tbe defendant and his witnesses in bis affidavit are cruel and wicked."

The letter referred to by Mr. Watt, signed "Billy," was, she eays, from the husband of a friend in Boston, and was merely an expression of sympathy.

"I am a member of the Portestant Episcopal Church," Mrs. Watt says, "much interested in its works, and have done much for it. I constantly and regularly attend church, and have for years, and this fact is well known to the defendant, and it is cruel not alone to me, but to the clergyman referred to in the defendant's affidavit, to make any insinuations or reflections either as to him or as to me, the defendant simply making these statements, believing that he could in this way cause me to abandon this suit rather than bave this pbase of the queetion brought to the attention of the court."

INSINUATIONS REPUDIATED.

Mrs. Watt denies the pistol episode, and denies that she ever threatened her husband. Rsourring again to the clergy, Mrs. Watt says:

"The clergy were in the habit of visiting the yacht American while the defendant was on board, and they remained on board on several occasions for several days at a time, ths defendant being always on board at the same time, and the invitation being extended jointly by the defendant and myself. They were entertained in a perfectly open manner. It could not have been otherwise with so many employes and servants about.

"The insinuations made by Mattie Smallwood, the stewardess, in her affidavit, as to my conduct with a clergyman are absolutely falae and untrue, and to show that my conduct was not even indiscreet, or the subject of any discussion, I need but call the court's attention to the fact that my conduct was open and conspicuous, and that I had nothing whatever to conceal, and that the defendant was present on most occasions when I saw the clergyman. The said Mattie Smallwood for about a year past has taken a great dislike to me, and shown her venomous spirit on numerous occasions."

David May, of Howe & Hummel, in the argument on behalf of Mrs. Watt's application, recited the allegations that the husband was addicted to the immoderate use of intoxicants.

Ex-Justice Augustus Van Wyck, who appeared with John G. Shaw as counsel for Mr. Watt, raised the point that there was no authority in this State for a decree of separation based on words alone, unaccompanied by force, or apprehension of force, and said that in this cause there was only one such allegation, when the husband raised his fist, and immediately lowered it according to the wife's admission when she said, "Don't strike me." Mr. Van Wyck said that mental anguish alone was charged, and that mental anguish, the courts held, was not a ground for separation.

"My client," said Mr. Van Wyck, "has no income and never had. He has a rich aunt, and they expect he will inherit a large fortune. That's what they are seeking. Tha aunt gave him a lot of unimproved property, and he lives by mortgaging it. He had borrowed $156,000 in this way, and had $80,000 debts, and he wanted to raise $75,000 on another mortgage. The wife wanted $15,000 of this and an increase in her pin money, and that is how the break came in the connubial felicity of this couple. It was 'Stand and deliver!' and when he wouldn't agree to her demands, she refused to sign, and he couldn't get the money.

Greatest Long-Distance Race in America
Contest for Championship and $10,000.

BRIGHTON CUP 2¼ miles TO-DAY

The star feature of the meeting. All the crack 3-year olds eligible.

Also the Leopardstown Steeplechase, over the 2-mile course, AND FOUR OTHER HIGH CLASS CONTESTS.
RACING BEGINS AT 2:30 P. M. MUSIC BY LANDER.
All Coney Island Routes Lead to Brighton Track.

PIERHEAD EXTENSION HEARING.

Cunard Line and International Navigation Company Appear for Port's Maritime Interests.

A public hearing was given yesterday by the New York Harbor Line Board to consider the application of Dock Commiseioner McDougall Hawkes for the extension of the established pierhead line 200 feet further out into the river for the section of the North River front extending from Canal Street to West Thirtieth Street.

The board, which met at 11 o'clock, consisted of Col. C. R. Suter, Col. S. M. Mansfield, and Major W. L. Marshall, while Assistant Commissioner Jackson Wallace and Chief Engineer J. A. Bensel represented the Dock Department. The Board of Estimate already hae appropriated $6,000,000 for the proposed improvements, and Assistant Commissioner Wallace said that it was the intention of the administration to make New York's docking facilities the equal of any in the world. Some companies, he said, wanted docks 1,000 feet long.

L. H. Beers, for the Cunard Line, urged the granting of the application, saying the company he represented would construct larger steamships in case suitable dockage is secured. He said that the present piers at Jane and Horatio Streets are a trifle over 700 feet in length each and are within the War Department bulkhead line, and could be easily extended 200 feet more without in any way interfering with traffic in the river.

C. A. Griscom, Jr., of the International Navigation Company, (American and Red Star Lines,) in supplementing Mr. Beers's statement, said the extenelon of the piers would be a financial benefit to the City of New York, as ultimately the steamship companies would have to pay for the work. He said also that the company which he represente pays high rental for piers on the New Jersey side, and that the proposed extenelons are of vital moment to maritime interests at this port.

J. C. Payne, Secretary of the Jersey Riparian Commission, said the matter would be considered at the meeting of the commission next week, and asked that the commission be allowed to present its views in writing. This was agreed upon.

The reprrt of the Harbor Line Board will be forwarded to Waebington, where final action concerning the extension will be taken by Secretary Root.

FOUR ARE KILLED IN RAILROAD WRECK.

Disaster on Pennsylvania Line Near Xenia, Ohio—Passenger Train in Collision with Wild Coal Car.

DAYTON, Ohio, July 25.—Engineer William Clark of Xenia, under his engine, burned to a crisp; hie fireman, Patrick Dwyer of Cincinnati, head crushed, right arm broken, and both legs cut off; two railway mail clerks

ANOTHER TOWER AT VENICE IS DOOMED

The Demolition of S. Stefano's Has Been Ordered.

THE DUCAL PALACE IN PERIL

The 300,000 Volumes in the Library to be Removed—Procuratie Vecchie Also Not Safe.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 26.—The Times's correspondent at Venice says the Technical Commission has ordered that the tower of S. Stefano be demolished, as it threatens to fall. The houses near it have been evacuated.

Sansovino's bronze figure of "Peace" from the Loggetta has been recovered. The head has been broken off, but the figure can easily be repaired. The two other bronzes have not yet been found.

The 300,000 volumes in the library of the Ducal Palace are being removed, as it is feared that they form a danger to the back of the façade.

An inspection shows that the Church of St. Mark is in good order, though the galleries have been closed.

An inspection of the Procuratie Vecchie, on the north side of the Piazza of St. Mark, shows that the columns of the arcade are supporting all they can bear in the building alone. The heavy merchandise, mosaics, and marble statuary stored on the first floor are to be removed by order of the authorities.

Several houses in the Ghetto Vecchio are to be demolished.

The Church of S. Stefano was built about the year 1360 by a monastery of Austin friars, and the influence of the chief orders of friars on the architecture of ecclesiastical buildings in Italy is well illustrated in it. It has a rich west front, decorated with very delicate terra cotta ornaments. The eastern apse extends over a small canal, and is supported on a wide, bridge-like arch.

The tower which is to be destroyed is a lofty one. The church is situated a little to the west of the Piazza of St. Mark.

ATHENAEUM CLUB'S GUESTS.

Members of the New British Order of Merit Entertained at Dinner—Well-Known Men Present.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 26.—The Americans at the dinner given by the Athenaeum Club last evening to the members of the new Order of Merit were Edwin A. Abbey, R. A., and Brander Matthews. Other guests of note besides Premier Balfour, Lord Roberts, Lord Kitchener, and Lord Wolseley were:

Lord Lister.	Egerton Castle.
Lord Goschen.	Austin Dobson.
Lord Kelvin.	Anthony Hope.
Canon Ainger, (the biographer of Lamb.)	Sir Henry Irving.
	Sidney Lee.
C. F. Moberly Bell.	Linley Sambourne.

The proceedings were private.

LORD LISTER IS SANGUINE AS TO THE KING'S HEALTH.

Expects His Majesty Will Be Able to be Crowned on Aug. 9—The King Takes a Cruise.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 26.—The Times says that Lord Lister, in his speech last evening at the Athenaeum Club's banquet to the members of the new Order of Merit, said that in his opinion no indiscretion was committed in fixing Aug. 9 as the date for the coronation of King Edward.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, July 26.—Yesterday was the first brilliant day since King Edward's arrival at Cowes, Isle of Wight, and his Majesty enjoyed the sunshine on deck. At 12:50 P. M. the royal yacht left her moorings and sailed to the westward. The King had a smooth cruise around the island, returning to Cowes last evening.

All reports from the yacht agree that the King is steadily improving.

The fullest satisfaction is expressed at his progress, but, as his Majesty is still unable to walk, projects are being mooted for the adoption of means to avoid exertion by him on coronation day.

Among other suggestions is one that the King sleep at the Deanery of Westminster the night previous to coronation day. It is thought that he should enter the Abbey by another door in order that he may avoid the long walk of some four undred feet from the main entrance of the Abbey to the throne. It is also suggested that modifications be made in the coronation ceremony so that his Majesty may avoid wearing the heavy investiture robes and sword.

There was another rehearsal yesterday morning of the royal procession from Buckingham Palace to Westminster Abbey. It was witnessed by a large crowd.

The very strict fire precautions at the Abbey and its vicinity have been accentuated since the recent fatal blundering at the Queen Victoria Street conflagration. A special detail of firemen has been added to the regular Westminster force, and a private telephone, solely for emergency use, connects Westminster Abbey with the Francis Street fire brigade station. Equal precautions are taken at the great stands surrounding the Abbey. Hose has been laid and attached to all the neighboring hydrants, and is ready for instant use.

MORE ROYAL VISITS.

Kaiser Going to Russia to Meet the Czar—The King of Italy Going to Berlin.

CHRISTIANIA, July 25.—Emperor William will leave Bergen to-morrow for Emden, Prussia, whence, after a few days, his Majesty intends to go to Russia to meet the Czar.

ROME, July 25.—According to The Tribuna, King Victor Emmanuel will visit Emperor William in Berlin during the last week in August.

Whitelaw Reid Sails for Home To-day.

LONDON, July 25.—Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid will be passengers on the American liner Philadelphia, which sails from Southampton for New York to-morrow.

ROBERTS REINSTATES CADETS.

All But Two of the Young Men "Rusticated" from Sandhurst to be Allowed to Return to the College.

LONDON, July 25.—The long-expected address by Lord Roberts, the Commander in Chief, to the cadets of the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, where a number of incendiary fires caused the "rustication" on July 3 of twenty-nine cadets because they failed to name those supposed to have been concerned in the incendiarism, was delivered to-day.

Lord Roberts's visit was nominally an official inspection of the college, and was carried out with considerable ceremony, the Commander in Chief being accompanied by the Adjutant General (Lieut. Gen. Kelly-Kenny) and a number of staff officers.

The address was frank and rather curt. The Commander in Chief said he had been a cadet himself and had staid at school longer than any of his hearers. He thought he ought to know how cadets felt and how they should act. He had tried leniency. When the fires first broke out at the college he stopped the punishment of the cadets in order to allow them to attend the coronation.

Instead of taking their discipline in a manly, soldierly fashion, they had behaved in a mutinous and most improper manner. He was glad to say, however, that as a result of his investigations he was able to reinstate all but two of the "rusticated" cadets, and he hoped that on the occasion of his next visit to Sandhurst in December he could congratulate the cadets on a proper tone prevailing at the college.

LONDONERS MOB KITCHENER.

Enthusiastic Crowds Recognize Him, and the Police Have to Open a Way for His Cab.

LONDON, July 25.—Lord Kitchener, who had been largely lost to public view since his triumphal entry into London on July 12, received an unexpected demonstration of enthusiasm to-day, when a cab in which he visited the city was actually mobbed close to the Bank of England, and ths General had to be rescued by the police.

Lord Kitchener drove to a private bank near the Mansion House, was instantly recognized, and such a crowd collected outside that he had to escape by a side door. He was detected, however, and drove off amid frantic cheers, which he smilingly acknowledged with a salute.

While passing through Queen Victoria Street Lord Kitchener was again recognized, and the cab was held up by a cheering crowd. The police had to open a way before the vehicle could proceed.

RUSSIA'S NOTE ON TRUSTS.

London Paper Says It Believes the Powers Will Decline the Invitation to a Conference.

LONDON, July 26.—The Daily Mail this morning says there is reason to believe that the powers will decline Russia's invitation to take part in a conference on the subject of trusts.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Through the United States Charge at St. Petersburg, J. W. Riddle, the State Department has just received a copy of the Russian note touching upon trusts, which has excited so much comment in Europe.

This note, which takes the form of an identic circular, was handed in St. Petersburg to the representatives of all the powers that participated in the Brussels Sugar Conference, and, in addition, to Mr. Riddle for transmission to his Government. Just why this was done, in view of the fact that the United States was not represented at the Brussels conference, can only be conjectured, and it is supposed that it was as a matter of information and courtesy. Certain it is that in the present view the United States Executive cannot participate in such a conference as I described, because of Constitutional limitations that cannot be escaped, even if there were no other objections.

From a perusal of the note it appears that, although its references to trusts, which are rather incidental in character, have attracted the principal share of public attention, the whole is framed as an argument in support of the Russian system of regulating sugar production and export.

The reference to an international trust conference is actualy presented in the shape of an alternative proposal, or rather suggestion, only in case the soundness of the contention in support of Russia's present system is successfully challenged.

The State Department cannot do more at this stage than it has done, namely, return a polite acknowledgement through Mr. Riddle of the note, and watch developments in Turope. It is not supposed that there will be at once any action toward calling a congress, but rather that the discussion as to the character of the Russian system of regulating sugar production will proceed, certainly up to the date set for the application of the agreement reached at Brussels. That action will, it is expected, precipitate some decision upon the Russian proposals.

CHOLERA IN MANILA.

Sudden Increase in the Number of Cases—City Water Said to be Pure.

MANILA, July 25.—The cholera, which had been diminishing for a week, suddenly increased to seventy-eight cases in Manila yesterday, the largest number since the outbreak.

It was feared that the city water was infected, but an analysis shows that this is not so. The removal of the quarantine on fruits and vegetables possibly accounts for the renewed outbreak.

Cholera's Ravages in Egypt.

CAIRO, Egypt, July 25.—The total number of cases of cholera at Cairo and at Moucha, near Assioot, since July 15 is 307, of which 227 proved fatal. Fresh cases to the number of 118 were reported to-day.

DINNER TO HICKS-BEACH.

He Says the Chinese and South African Wars Have Cost Great Britain £228,000,000.

LONDON, July 26.—Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, the retiring Chancellor of the Exchequer, was the guest last evening of the Lord Mayor and City bankers and merchants at a farewell dinner at the Mansion House.

In an address dealing with national finance, the Chancellor said that the Chinese and South African wars had cost Great Britain £228,000,000, of which amount the taxpayers had already willingly contributed £75,000,000. The expenditure had been borne without serious injury to commerce, and £150,000,000 had been borrowed on easy terms, which Great Britain's Continental neighbors envied, but could not imitate.

Next year, Sir Michael said, he looked for a remission of taxation, and he warned his hearers against the constant growth of national expenditure, urging that preparations ought to be made for a day of adversity, and that the revenue, though increasing, should not be impaired in time of peace.

BISHOP O'GORMAN RETURNING.

Will Leave Rome To-day After Final Audience with the Pope Yesterday.

ROME, July 25.—Bishop Thomas O'Gorman of Sioux Falls, S. D., had a final audience with Cardinal Rampolla, the Papal Secretary of State, to-day. The Philippine situation was discussed, and the importance of selecting a suitable candidate for Apostolic Delegate, but no name was mentioned.

Bishop O'Gorman leaves Rome to-morrow, and sails from Genoa for New York on the North German Lloyd Line steamer Hohenzollern on July 30. He will first go to Oyster Bay, L. I., to present to President Roosevelt the letter and gift of the Pope. Thence the Bishop will go to Washington to deliver Cardinal Rampolla's letter to Secretary Hay and to confer with Secretary Root.

BRITAIN AND JAPAN TO PROTECT KOREA

Guarantee Her Independence and Pledge Support to Her.

Korea in Return Agrees to Strengthen Her Army and Navy, and Makes Other Promises.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 25.—A dispatch received here from Seoul, Korea, announces the conclusion of an important agreement between the British and Japanese Ministers to Korea on one hand and the Japanese Councilor Kato, Special Adviser of the Korean Emperor, on the other.

By this agreement Great Britain and Japan mutually guarantee Korea's independence, and pledge her their support and assistance in all important questions affecting her internal and foreign policy.

Korea, in return, agrees to raise her naval and military establishments to a footing sufficient for her own defense, and, in case she raises a foreign loan, she agrees to restrict herself to the markets of Great Britain, Japan, and the United States. She further agrees that no foreigners shall be appointed to positions in the Korean State service; that measures shall immediately be taken for the protection of Korean territory, and that a protest shall immediately be made against any State or persons attempting to erect works or buildings situated so as to prejudice Korea's scheme for national defense.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Much interest was manifested to-day by Minhui-Cho, the Korean Minister here, and by the Japanese Legation officials who are in Washington, in the announcement of the conclusion of the agreement between Great Britain, Japan, and Korea. Neither the Japanese nor Korean Legations has yet been officially advised of the conclusion of the agreement.

In connection with the report of the new agreement, it is pointed out here that ths United States already has a treaty of peace, amity, commerce, and navigation with Korea, signed in 1882, and providing that, "if other powers deal unjustly or oppressively with either Government, the other will exert its good offices, on being informed of the case, to bring about an amicable arrangement."

The new agreement is regarded in some quarters here as an aftermath to the alliance between Great Britain and Japan, and as a further safeguard against territorial aggrandizement by any of the great powers in the Orient.

CHINESE COMMISSIONER AT THE ST. LOUIS EXHIBITION.

Special Representative to be Appointed —The Emperor to Receive Mr. Barrett To-day.

PEKING, July 25.—The Emperor will announce to-morrow that he has decided to send an Imperial Commissioner to represent China at the St. Louis Exposition instead of placing China's interests in the hands of the Chinese Minister to the United States, as had been intended.

United States Minister Conger has secured an audience with the Emperor for John Barrett (Commissioner General of the Exposition for Asia and Australia) for to-morrow, when the announcement will be formally made.

Mr. Conger to-night entertained at dinner the members of the Council and of the Foreign Office, who discussed the Exposition with Mr. Barrett. Incidentally they thanked Mr. Conger for the United States's assistance in bringing about the withdrawal of the foreign troops from Tien-Tsin.

CHINESE PRINCE SAILS FOR AMERICA TO-DAY.

Chen and His Suite Coming on the Philadelphia, Which Will Also Bring the New Chinese Minister.

LONDON, July 25.—The American liner Philadelphia, which sails from Southampton for New York to-morrow, will take among her passengers Prince Chen, head of the Special Chinese Mission which was appointed to attend the coronation of King Edward, and his suite.

Liang-Chen-Tung, the new Chinese Minister at Washington, will also sail on the Philadelphia.

SAW A CAPE HAITIEN BATTLE.

Bushel of Bullets Fell Aboard the Atalanta, but None Was Hurt.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., July 25.—The brig Atalanta, which cleared from this port for New York to-day, is fresh from the scene of the Cape Haitien civil imbroglio. Capt. Wallace, the brig's commander, says that a conflict between Gen. North and a party of marines from a Haitien warship took place just before the brig sailed. Several were killed on each side, and the marines put back to the war vessel.

A bushel of bullets fell aboard of the Atalanta, but no one was hurt. Capt. Wallace describes Gen. North as a big, burly negro of little or no education.

FREDERICK D. ROUNDS'S DEATH.

Believed to be Case of Suicide, but Police Will Make Further Investigations.

Frederick D. Rounds, who resigned the position of General Superintendent of the Metropolitan Street Railway in 1890, and who on Wednesday was found dead with a bullet wound in his brain at 255 Eleventh Street, Hoboken, is believed to have committed suicide. He had dictated three letters on that afternoon to Mrs. Lillie A. Betts, at whose house he lived, in all of which he intimated that he was going to end his life.

Jewelry to the value of about $1,500 was found in the dead man's room by Acting Chief of Police Hayes of Hoboken.

A cousin of Mr. Rounds, Charles H. Snell, of Watertown, N. Y., went to Hoboken yesterday morning and made arrangements to have the body prepared for burial and shipped to Watertown, where his parents live. Mrs. Rounds, the wife of the dead man, visited Coroner Barslow's morgue yesterday and said that she would not make any claim for the body, but she would have something to say as to the disposition of the jewelry.

One of the letters which Rounds dictated shortly before he was found dead with a revolver clasped in his right hand was addressed to Ambrose McCabe, an attorney. Another was to Charles S. Ashley, a fellow-employe, and the third was addressed to "Dear Father and Mother" at Watertown. He said he did not want his wife and child to get anything that was his. The letter concluded, "Lill is not to blame for what I have done."

The County Physician yesterday ordered an inquest in the case, and at his direction the Coroner called a jury. This body viewed the remains at 5 o'clock and then adjourned subject to the call of the Coroner. Acting Chief of Police Haynes said last night that he had Mrs. Betts and her cousin, Mrs. Lill Hudson of Brooklyn, under observation, and would see that they were on hand for the inquest. Capt. Fanning, in whose precinct the death occurred, has the investigation in charge, and said last night that he was far from satisfied with the case, and was glad there was to be an inquest.

LONG BRANCH HORSE SHOW.

Interesting Features and a Large Attendance Despite Threatening Weather.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 25.—Threatening weather conditions following a downpour which drenched things at Hollywood this morning, did not deter a surprisingly large number from attending the second day's events of the Monmouth County Horse Show Association this afternoon.

The card to-day was replete with interesting features, notwithstanding that the track was heavy and the atmosphere heavier. Thirteen classes were judged, and Mrs. John Gerken of Gravesend headed the list of winners with three blue ribbons, the same number she captured yesterday.

Dr. John L. Wentz of Scranton cams in with two blue-ribbon awards to his credit to-day. He had an easy victory, with Lord Golden, in Class 9, for horses to be driven by a lady. He repeated this triumph by winning Class 19, for tandems, with Lord Brilliant and Lord Golden.

Miss Everett C. Whitney, C. T. Proctor, A. A. Housman, Jesse Wasserman, Walter Watson, Jr., Seward Cary, and Howard Willetts were among the other winners. Mr. Watson won ths spectacular event of the day, Class 50, for park teams to drags, open to Monmouth County amateurs. He drove his four-in-hand, and made a highly creditable showing. Heatherbloom, the champion hurdler, had a comparative walk-over in the class for hunters and jumpers shown over the regulation jumps. Summaries:

Pairs of horses not exceeding 15.1 hands.—Won by Charles T. Proctor's Lady Bells, br. m.; and Miss Proctor's br. m. Solon; L. Frank's Oddity, b. and Art, h. g., second; George D. King & Son's Bunday, h. g., and Lininger, b. g., third.

Stallion, mare, or gelding over 14.1 hands and not exceeding 15 hands.—Won by A. A. Housman's Royal Flush, ch. g.; C. Ledyard Blair's Frills, b. m., second; Jerome Stegel's Silver Tail, ch. m., third.

Stallion, mare, or gelding, not exceeding 14.1 hands, must be well mannered.—Won by Master Jesse Wasserman's Lady Renee, ch. m.; Miss Faushaw's Amelia, br. m., second; Mrs. John Gerken's Lady Whitesocks, br. m., third.

Horses not under 14.3 and not exceeding 15.2 hands, to be shown to a runabout.—Won by Mrs. John Gerken's Foxwood, ch. s.; Dr. John L. Wentz's Lord Golden, ch. g., second; A. A. Housman's Royal Flush, ch. g., third.

Single horses shown to appropriate trap for lady, ladies to drive.—Won by Dr. John L. Wentz's Lord Golden, ch. g.; Mrs. John Gerken's Belmar, ch. g., second; A. A. Housman's Royal Flush, ch. g., third.

Stallion, mare, or gelding, over 15 hands and not exceeding 14.1.—Won by Miss Everett C. Whitney's Lord Algy, ch. g.; Mrs. John Gerken's Lady Whitesocks, br. m., second; Mrs. J. W. Peale's Pony Button, blk. g., third.

Best saddle horse, not exceeding 15 hands, that has won a prize at any horse show, to be owned by amateurs and ridden by ladies, professionals barred.—Won by Mrs. John Gerken's Mistress Neil, b. m.

Best roadsters and best appointed turnout.—Won by A. A. Housman's Kitty Clon, br. m.; F. S. Rooke's Majs, blk. m., second; Anthony N. Brady's Antha, ch. m., third.

Tandems, not exceeding 15.1 hands, shown to appropriate carts.—Won by Dr. John L. Wentz's Lord Brilliant, ch. g., and Lord Golden, ch. g.; C. Ledyard Blair's Frills, b. m., and Lachins, b. m., second; Jerome Siegel's Silvertail, ch. m., and Lady Ruth, ch. m., third.

Pairs of horses not exceeding 15.2 hands, shown to appropriate carriage for a lady, ladies to drive.—Won by Mrs. John Gerken's Brandon, ch. s., and Belmar, ch. g.

Best park team shown to a drag, open to amateurs of Monmouth County, owners to drive.—Won by Walter Watson, Jr.'s Four; W. Goadby Loew's team, second.

Polo ponies not over 14.2 hands, judged for their manners, handiness, pace, and conformation.—Won by Seward Cary's Princess Lulu, h. m.; Howard C. Brokaw's pony, second; Irving Brokaw's Tigre, g. g., third.

Hunters and jumpers over the regulation jumps.—Won by Howard Willett's Heatherbloom, br. g.; Charles Pfizer, Jr.'s, Glenmore, b. g., second; Howard Willett's Cissie Crow, br. m., third.

ACCUSED JAPANESE BOARDERS.

Their Lawyer Explains Conditions at the Home of the Cheesemans.

Henry W. Herbert, who is counsel for the three Japanese, K. Mortimo, John Yajima, and Jiro Sakaba, against whom William C. Cheeseman of Bath Beath alleges that he proposes to bring suit, so far as is known, simply because they have been living at his residence, which is conducted by Mrs. Cheeseman as a boarding house, denied yesterday some of the statements which have been made concerning his clients. He explained that about a year ago the three Japanese advertised for a boarding place, and received among others a reply from Mrs. Cheeseman.

"They interviewed the lady," Lawyer Herbert went on to say, "her husband being present at the time, and made satisfactory arrangements with them to live in their house. Shortly after they took up their residence with the Cheesemans it became evident to the boarders that Cheeseman and his wife were not living happily together. The boarders were frequently compelled to interfere, in order to save Mrs. Cheeseman from bodily harm at the hands of her husband.

"Matters reached a climax on Monday inst. Cheeseman again began a quarrel with his wife, using a razor in a very threatening manner. One of the boarders again interfered to save Mrs. Cheeseman from injury, and Mrs. Cheeseman was finally compelled, for the own protection, to seek aid at a police station. On Monday morning Mr. Cheeseman packed his trunk and left the house. He was not thrown out of his house, it was not barricaded against him, and the boarders never interfered until they felt that it was necessary to do so in order to save Mrs. Cheeseman from bodily injury."

MARRYING OF CHILDREN.

"It seems to me," Justice Dickey said in the Supreme Court yesterday, "that some clergymen lend themselves too readily to the marrying of mere children for the few dollars that they get in the shape of fees. There is too much of that sort of thing, and it should be stopped."

The Justice then granted an order, applied for by the father of William Van Houten, seventeen years of age, of East Ninety-fifth Street, Canarsie, to annul his marriage with Isabella Collins, forty-five years old, who keeps a candy shop in the place. They were married on May 7, after a brief courtship.

GIRL'S PLUNGE MAY BE FATAL.

Maud Tristan, twenty-five years old, who has been stopping at the Newburg Hotel, on Emmons Avenue, Sheepshead Bay, and who is said to be an actress, met with a serious accident while bathing at Coney Island yesterday. Miss Tristan, in diving from a float, misjudged the depth of the water and struck her head violently against the sandy bottom.

At the Emergency Hospital it was found that she had suffered a concussion of the neck and spine, and, though a plaster cast was at once applied, her condition is regarded as being precarious.

THE WEATHER.

LCCAL FORECAST—Cloudy; showers; fresh east to northeast winds.

Local rains are indicated for the northern districts to-day and to-morrow; also for East Texas and the Gulf Coast and Florida. There will be no material change in the temperature. The winds along the Atlantic Coast will continue fresh east to southeast; along the Gulf Coast light to fresh south to southeast, and on the Great Lakes fresh west to southwest. Steamships which depart to-day for European ports will have fresh east to southeast winds and cloudy weather.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1901.	1902.	1902.
3 A. M.	76	68	70
6 A. M.	72	68	71
9 A. M.	73	67	74
12 M.	71	67	75
3 P. M.	74	69	70
6 P. M.	72	68	70
9 P. M.	68	65	68
12 P. M.	67	64	66

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square..... 70½
Weather Bureau..... 67
Corresponding date 1901..... 74
Corresponding date for last 25 years..... 74

The thermometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 68 degrees, and at 8 P. M. 66 degrees. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 78 per cent. and at 8 P. M. 80 per cent. The maximum temperature was 70 degrees at 2:30 P. M. and the minimum 64 degrees at 12 midnight.

LAWYER LAMB DECIDES NOT TO GO ABROAD

Personal Interview with Mr. Stetson About Peter Power.

Complainant in Northern Securities Case Fails to Appear Before Notary —Railroad Counsel Threatens Contempt Action.

George Alfred Lamb, attorney in the case of Power against the Northern Pacific Railway Company, who exchanged some courtesies by letter with Francis Lynde Stetson, counsel for the company, on Thursday, met Mr. Stetson personally yesterday, as a result of which he, Mr. Lamb, has decided to postpone his first holiday in five years until a more convenient time.

Peter Power, Mr. Lamb's client and law clerk, will now definitely take the witness stand on Tuesday, and tell what he knows about his case, which, according to Mr. Stetson, will not take long, for Power yesterday was served with a second subpoena in such a manner as not to leave any loophole to his counsel to claim even the semblance of a technicality to support a theory of no service.

If Mr. Power does not put in an appearance before United States Examiner R. A. Mable, the referee, on Tuesday, Mr. Stetson will ask to have him committed for contempt of court.

Mr. Lamb says Mr. Stetson cannot do this. Indeed, Mr. Lamb expressed himself yesterday as having a very poor opinion of Mr. Stetson's legal knowledge.

"They don't know what they are doing," he said. "I've been up against this game for years. Why, those fellows don't know any law. The only Judge in the United States who can punish Power for not appearing is out in Minneapolis. But, never mind, I'm going to make all the troubles for them that I can, and if they examine Power they'll get more than they want."

Power was to have appeared yesterday at noon at the office of Stetson, Jennings & Russell to testify before a notary in order to enable Mr. Lamb, his lawyer, to make his departure for Europe on schedule time.

But 12 o'clock came, and Mr. Lamb and his client did not appear. Mr. Stetson and his associate, William D. Guthrie, were on hand with Sydney C. Ormsby, Notary Public, before whom, by permission of the court, the deposition of Peter Power was to be taken.

The failure of Peter Power and his lawyer to appear was duly noted on the record, and Mr. Stetson and the notary had left the room when Mr. Lamb, breathless and one-half hour late, rushed into the office.

Mr. Stetson and the notary returned, and all took their seats at the counsel table. After the record had been read to Mr. Lamb, he explained that he had telephoned at five minutes to 12 to notify Mr. Stetson that he would be late in arriving. He asked that this be spread on the record. Mr. Lamb also wanted it noted that Mr. Power had not been properly served with the order to appear.

Mr. Stetson replied that he had tried to do all in his power to suit the convenience of Mr. Lamb, but that he could not acquiesce in his demand that the hearing be postponed until after the European trip.

Mr. Lamb then made the point that Power had been improperly served, that the papers had fallen to the ground, and that he had advised Power not to pick them up.

"I had two witnesses who saw your client served," said Mr. Stetson, "and what you say is partly true. The papers fell to the sidewalk, but you returned and picked them up and the money that went with them.

"I had a perfect right to do so," replied Lamb. "I advised my client that he need not consider that as service upon him of the order."

Mr. Lamb then again insisted on an adjournment.

"I hope you understand," he said, "that my only reason for asking this delay is to enable me to make the argument."

Up to this time Mr. Stetson had been serene and calm, though at times his language was not without sarcasm, but now he showed his annoyance and, rising in his seat and gathering up his books and papers, he replied rather heatedly:

"No, I don't understand, nor shall I ever understand the conduct of a gentleman who, after repeated promises and requests from opposing counsel, from whom he has received unnumbered courtesies, fails to produce for examination his own client, especially when that client all the time is in his own office. There are certain things which I hope I shall never understand. This is one of them."

Mr. Lamb was about to reply, but Mr. Stetson interrupted him.

"I'm not going to wrangle with you, Sir," he said. "I'm quite willing to leave to the estimate of your own associates, Judge Lancaster and Mr. Boutelle, the character of your conduct in this case."

With that Mr. Stetson started to leave his own room for another part of the office. He stopped at the door just long enough to apologize for any discourtesy he might have shown during the discussion, and withdrew, leaving Mr. Lamb nothing to do but pick up his hat and go. Mr. Lamb said afterward of this incident:

"You see, he was in his office, and I was in his office, and, of course, we both had to be polite and hold back."

Mr. Lamb later made public a few more letters that had passed between him and Mr. Stetson, which contained more pointed pleasantries, and especially a wail from Mr. Lamb because of the current reference to his client as "the mysterious Peter Power."

MUST COVER FRANKFURTERS.

Coney Island in Gloom as a Result of Health Department Inspector's Heartless Order.

The sizzling of frankfurters, which, as a characteristic noise of Coney Island, has held fierce rivalry with the dashing of the surf upon the beach, is to be no more. Even the sometimes savory smell can no longer prevail against the gusty salt air, which, on its inland journey, has suddenly been checked at the bulkheads.

Like a bolt from the blue Health Inspector Charles T. Tighe arrived at the Island yesterday with the announcement that beginning to-day all sausage merchants, fish dealers, and proprietors of similar enterprises must keep their wares completely covered up. The Inspector told the dismayed vendors that science has discovered the fact that the open display of such eatables, no matter how pleasing to the Coney Island eye, attracts germs, microbes, bacilli, protococua, spirogylla, colenterata, anthracis, and dirt.

"You know, those things breed disease," remarked the Inspector, pleasantly.

"But my sassidges is alwus cooked all through," urged one of the vendors.

There was nothing to do but to submit, however, and the rest of the afternoon was spent in hard thinking. Last night clerks in hardware stores at the resort were considerably surprised at the enormous demand for large tin lids. So, to catch the appetizing odor, it will now be necessary to stand as near as possible while the lids are lifted long enough to whisk out a sausage.

HURT BY ESCAPING AMMONIA.

Family Removed from the Top Story of Cold Storage Warehouse.

The cap of a half-inch ammonia pipe was blown off in the basement of the eight-story cold storage warehouse of William Frers, at 218 East Twenty-eighth Street, yesterday, and the escaping ammonia caused everyone to escape from that part of the building. The fumes spread through the building. Assistant Superintendent Farland and the members of his family in the top story had to be taken from the building by means of a fire ladder from the hook and ladder company across the street.

Engineer Boyd in an endeavor to repair the damage was so blinded by the chemical that he was removed to the Eye and Ear Infirmary at Thirteenth Street and Second Avenue. Later the ammonia was shut off.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Davison-Paxton-Stokes Company, Atlanta, Ga.; Bun Wylie, shoes; 458 Broadway.
Hsll, J. D., Dry Goods Company, Sedalia, Mo.; J. D. Hall, linens and white goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Connell, M. J., Company, Butte, Mon.; C. Henderson, carpets; 43 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Edson, Moore & Co., Davenport, Ia.; E. McLeish, carpets and underwear; 51 Leonard Street.
Wasserman, Kaufman & Co., Sacramento, Cal.; D. Wasserman, shoes; 280 West Broadway.
Less & Frank, Jonesborough, Ark.; E. Less, clothing; Hotel Navarre.
Mosbacher, George, Oakland, Cal.; cloaks and suits; 130 Greene Street.
Myres Brothers, Springfield, Ill.; A. Myres, clothing; Hotel Navarre.
Foye & Eckstein, Savannah, Ga.; W. A. Hanlinson, carpets; 857 Broadway.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; T. Nolan, books; 2 Walker Street.
Schwartz & Isaacs Company, New Orleans, La.; M. H. Grudwohl, silks; 43 Leonard Street.
Graham, J. S., Seattle, Washington; cloaks, millinery; Victoria Hotel.
Carleton Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; J. G. Ratcliffe, silks and dress goods; 56 Worth Street.
Lewis-Zukoski Mercantile Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Mrs. M. A. Lowther, hat ornaments and millinery trimmings; 621 Broadway; Broadway Central Hotel.
Abrahamson Brothers, Oakland, Cal.; H. Abrahamson, notions; 453 Brooms Street; Hotel Cadillac.
Michaels Brothers, Athens, Ga.; S. Michaels, cloaks; Hotel Cadillac.
Hennessy, D. J., Mercantile Company, Butte, Mon.; G. Robson, cloaks and suits; 621 Broadway; Hoffman House.
Carleton Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; J. M. Webster, furnishing goods; 56 Worth Street.
Kaufman Brothers, Cairo, Ill.; M. Kaufman, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.
Lippman, Wolfe & Co., Portland, Oregon; I. N. Lipman, blankets, curtains, and rugs; L. N. Levinson, cloaks, suits, and waists; 45 Leonard Street.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Edward A. Nell, General Passenger Agent of the Southern Railway, Washington; W. G. Elliot, President of the Plant Railway System, Atlanta; M. J. Msndely, Havana, and Edward S. Cramp, Philadelphia.

HOLLAND—Ex-Gov. N. O. Murphy, Arizona.

GRAND—Col. B. D. Price, United States Army.

HOFFMAN—J. B. Calvo, Costa Rican Minister, Washington.

FIFTH AVENUE—Congressman Gniusha A. Grow, Pennsylvania.

MURRAY HILL—John M. Hall, President of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railway, New Haven.

St. John's Guild and the Sanitarium for Hebrew Children will be the recipients of this morning's Charity Benefit Sales.

THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF
SIEGEL COOPER Co.
SIXTH AVE. — MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN — 18TH & 19TH STS.

Men's Clothing---Very Special.
278 Summer Suits, comprising Flannels, Crashes and Homespuns; perfect fitting and well made; Coats made skeleton; Trousers perfect in every detail. The Trousers alone are worth as much as we ask for the two garments, 3.00
MEN'S WHITE DUCK TROUSERS; this morning, 85c
(Main Floor, Rear.)

Boys' Clothing---Very Special.
Boys' Short Trousers, cheviots, cassimeres and tweeds, Boys' Blouses and Shirt Waists; former prices totally ignored, 38c
Boys' Washable Sailor Suits; only reason for such unprecedented cutting lies in the word Expansion!
(Main Floor, Rear.)

This Morning's Hat Offers.
We began to say good-bye to Straw Hats yesterday, and how they did hurry away! It was wonderful. And lots of hot weather ahead, too!
Broken lines are reinforced for this morning.
Men's Straw Hats, 35c. & 65c.
Boys' Straw Hats, 18c. & 38c.
(Main Floor, Rear.)

Women's $3 Shoes and Oxfords for $1.
Quality fit for a queen. The sale is proving a wonderful success. Quite natural, though. The greatest bargains in fine footwear ever offered anywhere. All sizes from 1 to 8—all widths from AA to E. On sale in regular Shoe Store. Main Floor and Second Floor (special tables), adjoining Escalator. Priced per pair, 1.00

Great Bargains in Cameras.
CYCLE WIZARD C, JR. 4x5 CAMERAS, first-class, up-to-date Camera, with all the modern improvements; listed at $20.00; special at 7.95
(Second Floor, Rear.)

Men's Leather Belts.
The best leathers, the best workmanship. In brief, standard quality Belts, in all finishes; Suede, Grained, Patent Leathers, Harness strap style, etc., at these prices:
1.75 1.45 1.10 95c 75c 50c 25c
(Second Floor, Rear.)

Men's Bathing Suits.
These are regular $1.25 values and are made of fancy striped cottons; two-piece Suits, well made, 75c
(Second Floor, Rear.)

Men's Bicycles at $9.75.
Selling fast at this very extraordinary price. Under another name these "Meteor" Wheels are being sold at $35.00. 22 and 24-inch frames only. Buy one and you'll have the best bicycle bargain you ever saw or heard of. 9.75
(Second Floor, Rear.)

Wines and Liquors.
A few special items that should crowd this section of the Big Store all of this morning:

WOODFORD RYE WHISKEY, per bottle,	47
MONOGRAM RYE WHISKEY, per bottle,	90
OLD CROW WHISKEY, per bottle,	65
CLARET or RHINE WINE, choice table wine, per gallon,	65
PORT or SHERRY, fine quality, per gallon,	85

(Fourth Floor.)

To-day's Grocery Specials.

IN THE BAKERY SECTION.
CRULLERS—Old fashioned home-made New England Crullers; doz., 10
BREAD—The largest and best loaf of Bread in the city for 5

COFFEE:
BEST CUCUTA MARACAIBO COFFEE, sweet, sound, fresh roasted, per lb., 15
UNEEDA BISCUIT or MILK CRACKERS, 3 packages, 10

VEAL: Hindquarters Bucks County Veal, per lb., 12½
POULTRY: Fancy fresh dressed Broilers, per pair, 35
Selected Jersey Fowl, per lb., 14
STEAK: Fancy Porterhouse Steak, per lb., 20
Very best Hamburger Steak, 3 lbs., 25
ROAST BEEF: Fancy Prime Ribs, per lb., 16
Choice Beef Roasts, per lb., 12½

LAMB: Short forequarters Canada Lamb, per lb., 5
LAMB: Hindquarters fancy Canada lamb, per lb., 12½
FRESH OX TAILS, each, 5

Delicatessen Dept.
ARMOUR'S MILD SUGAR-CURED BOILED HAMS, sliced as desired, per lb., 27
CRABS: Large, live soft shell crabs, doz., 25

SALMON STEAKS: Fancy Columbia River chinook, flat cans, 9
FRESH

The Wanamaker Store

Few and Short

Store Opens at 8 o'clock
Store Closes at 12 o'clock

Because the hours are few they seem very short. If your mirthful equipment is deficient and needs to be recruited take note of time and bestir yourself.

This suggestion is inspired by the Saturday importunities of late comers for admission after closing hours. Admission, if possible, would be useless when the store force is dismissed. Besides, our people are entitled to their promised Saturday half-holiday.

Aids to Recreation

Play things and play clothes supply the topics for today's store news. Comparatively few people know that our "Annex" on the South side of Ninth street, between Broadway and Fourth avenue, is almost entirely given over to the Merchandise of Amusement—goods for the promotion of mirth. Boats and Cameras meet you at Broadway, and Automobiles await you near Fourth avenue. Between these extremes are implements for sports. Toys and Swings for the air, Golf and Tennis for the earth, Boats and Fishing Tackle for the water. All of them devices for the great out-of-doors. Make note of the fact that New York holds no equal match for our great store, that is devoted to ample stocks of recreation goods.

Fishing Tackle

Are you a sea-going angler, or do you prefer the Maine lakes or the mountain streams? In any case, it's safe to say you appreciate and demand efficient tackle. It's here—of the right sort, for whatever waters in which you ply your avocation:

Rods:
Three-piece salt water Rods, maple tip; brass-mounted, 75c.
Two-piece bamboo Rods; metal reel seat; stained grip; silk-bound guides, $1.50.
Two-piece lancewood Boat Rods, $2.
Two-piece lancewood Rods, cane wound, double grip, $2.50.
Combination lancewood Rods, can be used as 2 or 3-piece rods—$2.50.
One-piece greenheart Surf Casting Rods, cane wound, German silver mounted, $10.
One-piece split bamboo Surf Casting Rods, cane wound, double grip; German silver-mounted, $12.

Double Multiplying Reels:
250-yard all-metal Reels, $2.25.
150-yard steel pivot Reels, $2.
200-yard Vom Hoff steel pivot Reels, raised pillars, with click and drag, $3.
Vom Hoff Reels: German silver; rubber plates, with click and drag; 250-yd., $12; 300-yd., $13.50.
Hooks, Lines, Etc.:
Snelled Hooks, good quality, 20c dozen.
Linen Lines, best quality, braided, 19c to 75c each.
Hand-made Lines, of twisted selected flax, 35c to $1.75 each.
Gut leaders, best quality, 10c to 50c each.
Cork Floats, 5c, 10c and 15c each.

Swings for the Lawn

There have been vast onward strides in the science of swinging since the days of the stout rope, with its board seat, hung from the accommodating bough of a tree. Here are swings for children and grown-ups, that are strong, safe and pleasurable:

6 ft. high, for 2 children, $4.
8 ft. high, for 2 adults, $5.50.
10 ft. high, for 4 adults, $8.50.
Large steel Swings with canopy, for 4 persons; very strong; $12.75.

Reclining Chairs, with canopy; can be adjusted to any position, $4.50.
Folding Porch Rockers; maple finish; strong and durable; $1.

New English Lawn Games

The man who can invent a new game for out-of-doors, that takes skill, is interesting, but not violent, deserves commendation.

These Games for the Lawn have just been brought over from England, and will find immediate favor in many a country home. One of their great merits is that they do not require much space to be successfully played:

Kingball—For 4 players. $16.50.
Doxil or Croquet Pool—For 6 players. $16.50.
Lawn or Line Hockey—A game for both summer and winter, $8.
English Professional Croquet Balls; set of 4 balls, $4.50 and $10.

English Regulation Croquet Arches, $4.50 a set.
English Regulation Croquet Hoops, $7.50 a set.
International Lawn Bowls; set of 8 balls and "jack," at $7.50, $12, $14, $16, $19 and $24.

Cameras and Photographic Supplies

A camera provides the pleasantest and best way of keeping a diary of your Summer vacation days. Here are Cameras of many excellent sorts, including some that are attractively low-priced; and a complete stock of all Supplies, all fresh and of best quality, that the amateur photographer is apt to need.

Cameras—
Korona II B. Cameras, 3¼ x 4¼ in., single lens, list price, $10; now $3; double lens, list price, $14; now $4.50.
Korona I A. Cameras, 4x5 in., box style; double lens, list price $18; now $8.
Korona I D. Cameras, 5x7 in., box style; double lens, finely finished; list price $27; now $10.
Other well-known Cameras are here, too, in complete assortment—Premo, Poco and 1902 Korona Plate Cameras; also Eastman Kodaks and Blair Film Cameras, from 80c to $75.

Photographic Supplies—
M. Q. Tubes, box of six, 25c.
Wanamaker Toning and Fixing Solution; triple strength; 8-oz. bottles, 20c.
Wanamaker Developing Solution; 8-oz. bottles, 20c.
Acid Hypo, large box, 10c.
Films, Plates and Papers of all kinds, in all sizes, and always fresh.
Developing and Printing done promptly and reasonably.

Bicycle Bargains

Whether you use a bicycle merely as a means to an end—to get somewhere—or take pleasure in the process of getting there, you need a good wheel. These Bicycles are all good, reliable, easy running makes, and are priced in a delightfully economical way:

Redman Bicycles, 22 and 24-in. diamond and drop frames, $12.50.
Continental Bicycles, 22 and 24-in. diamond and drop frames, $20.
"Tallo red" Orient Bicycles—1901 model; a few at $25, reduced from $50.

Orient "Leader" Bicycles, 1901 model; a few at $35, reduced from $50.
Some specially priced Lamps:
Jim Dandy Oil Lamps, 50c.
Rainbow Gas Lamps, 50c.
20th Century Gas Lamps, $1.20.

Everything for Golf

We keep the run of the latest developments in golf—whether a new wrinkle in clubs or a new make of ball appears. You'll find all the implements for the grand old game here:

Nicholl's Socket Drivers and Brassies, $2.50, Spliced Drivers and Brassies, $2; Irons, all models, $1.50
MacGregor Socket Drivers and Brassies, $2.50; Spliced Drivers and Brassies, $2; Irons, all models, $1.50
B. G. I. Socket Drivers and Brassies, $2.25; Spliced Drivers and Brassies, $2; Irons, all models; $1.50
Craigpark Golf Balls, $2 doz.

Spalding's "Crescent" Drivers, Brassies and Irons, $1.50.
Musselburgh Golf Balls, $2.25 doz.
Spalding Bramble Golf Balls, $3 doz.
Wanamaker Practice Golf Balls, $2.50 dozen.
Caddie Bags, made of heavy army khaki, metal studded, heavy leather sling, outside ball pocket, $1.50.
Scotch Tartan Caddie Bags, $2

Lawn Tennis Accessories

The rejuvenescence of Lawn Tennis is even more marked this Summer than it was last year. Tennis courts have increased and prospered everywhere, and the demand for rackets, balls and nets is brisk. All the good sorts are here—Spalding's, Wright & Ditson's, Slazenger's, B. G. I., and so on:

Wright & Ditson "Country Club" Rackets, $8.50; "Sears" Rackets, $5.50; "Campbell" Rackets, $6
Spalding "Slocum" Rackets, $4
B. G. I. "Fairfield" Rackets, $2.50
B. G. I. "Special" Rackets, $7
Tennis Nets, 42x3 ft., $1.50, $2, $3.50, $5.50; 36x3 ft., $1.75, $3, $5

B. G. I. Tennis Balls, $4 dozen
Spalding "Championship" Tennis Balls, $4 dozen
B. G. I. "Fairfield" Tennis Balls, $3 dozen
Spalding "Vantage" Tennis Balls, $3 dozen
Felt Racket Cases, 50c and 75c
Plaid Mackintosh Racket Cases, 75c

Hammocks for Lazy Days

It may be reprehensible on our part to pose as advocates of slothfulness—but who can gainsay the delights of idling peacefully in the hammock on a Summer's day? We'll aid and abet you in your *dolce far niente* to the extent of offering you a splendid assortment of Hammocks from which to choose:

At $1—Open and canvas weave, with pillow, spreader and 2 end bars; 40x80 in.
At $1.50—Canvas weave, with pillow, spreader, 2 end bars and valance; 40x80 in.
At $2—Canvas and open weave, with pillow, spreader, 2 end bars and valance; assorted colors, 40x80 in.
At $3—Canvas weave, with tufted pillow, spreader, 2 end bars and wide valance; assorted colors; 42x84 in.
At $10—Silkoline Hammocks, with tufted pillow, spreader, 2 end bars and extra wide valance; 42x84 in.
Mexican Hammocks, 6-ft. body, 12-ft. over all, all white, 75c; in colors, 85c; 7-ft. body, 14-ft. over all, $1.50
Genuine Mexican Grass Hammocks at $12, $25 and $28

Canoes and Boats

It has been difficult to meet this season's demand for Canoes, Skiffs and Boats. We have on show a full line from the St. Lawrence Boat Co., but at present a very small reserve stock. The trade-mark of these small craft is full guarantee that they are not only able and worthy, but also sound and comfortable.

St. Lawrence River Skiffs—Grade 1, 16 ft., $133; 17 ft., $143. Grade 2, 16 ft., $68; 17 ft., $78. Grade 3, 16 ft., $54.50.
St. Lawrence River Skiffs, fitted with boom and gaff hoisting; length 18 ft., beam 44 in., depth 18 in.; sail area 72 sq. feet; $149.50.
Canvas-covered Canoes, 16½ ft., $31.50.

Cedar Canoes, very light, $62.
Cruising Paddling Canoes, 17 ft., $64.75.
"Evening Pastime" Rowboats, No. 4; length 15 ft., $88.
Square stern Rowboats, 13 ft., $48.
Canoe Paddles, single, $1.50, double, $4.50.
Canvas-covered Dinghys, length 9 ft., beam 44 in., $57.75.

Table Tennis and Ping Pong

People predicted a lapse into innocuous desuetude for Ping Pong, when Summer should arrive. Events don't seem to have made good their prediction—for wherever you go, you see, on piazza or lawn, in the parlor or dining-room, the festive little balls fly back and forth. And as an indoor pastime for sad days like those of the past week, it has no recognized substitute this Summer.

Our stock of Table Tennis and Ping Pong sets and supplies is equal to all demands upon it.

Table Tennis and Ping Pong Sets—
75c—Set of 2 wooden bats, with kid handles, 3 balls, screw clamp posts and net.
$1—Set of 2 corrugated wooden bats, 4 balls, net and wooden net-posts.
$1.75—Set of 2 varnished wooden rackets, 6 balls, screw clamp net-posts and net.
$2.25—Set of 2 corrugated wooden bats with cork handles, screw clamp net-posts, 6 balls and net.
Spalding's Table Tennis Sets at $2, $3, $4.50 and $7.50.
Parker's Ping Pong:
"Newport" Sets, $5
"Waldorf" Sets, $5

Table Tennis Sundries—
Wooden Bats, from 10c to $1.50.
Vellum Bats, from 10c to $1.50.
Cork Bats, 75c and $1.
Rubber Bats, 50c, 75c and $1.
Burnt Wood Bats, 40c, 50c and 75c.
French Table Tennis Balls, 25c dozen.
Halex Tennis Balls, 35c dozen.
Nets, from 25c to 75c.
Net Posts, from 50c to $1.50.
Tables, 4 x 9 ft., $12; 5 x 9 ft., Tournament, $15.
Burrowes' Tables, 4 x 8 ft., $14.
Ball Retrievers, 40c to 50c.
Table Tether Ball, the indoor adaptation of a popular outdoor game, just brought from England, $6.75 and $8.

Annex-Store, 770 Broadway.

Women's Bathing Suits—Reduced

Here's a novel situation, truly. Lots of people have not yet taken their first dip in the ocean for this Summer. Lots more haven't even bought their bathing suits.

And so, practically at the beginning of the season, come two splendid offerings of Women's Bathing Suits, stylish and attractive, at much under the prices they have borne until now.

What a chance to pack one away in your trunk, with the satisfying feeling that you've been economical!

At $2.50, worth up to $4—
Suits of surf cloth and brilliantine; in various attractive styles.

At $4, worth $5 to $6—
Suits of mohair, in several very stylish models.

Second floor, Broadway.

Some Pretty Belts for Women

Belts for the shirt-waist suit, the duck skirt—in fact, for every sort of outing costume that woman wears. The assortment is most alluring in its variety and the lowness of its prices.

For instance:

Pique plaited Belts, with fancy slides and front buckle to match, 50c.
Pique Belts, with bodice back and harness buckles, 75c.
Stitched pique Belts, with heavy plaited harness buckles, 50c.

Leather Belts, in walrus, seal, morocco and patent leather, 25c; worth 50c and 75c.
Leather Belts, in suede, lizard, saddle, calf, kangaroo, walrus and seal, 75c to $3.
White kid leather and corded silk Belts, with harness buckles, 50c.

Broadway.

The Wanamaker Store

Published Today—

Everybody's Magazine

for AUGUST

A delightful Summer Number with

Six Breezy Short Stories
One Article on Collie Dogs
Two Titles on Farming and Crops
Two Serials
A Large Variety of Topics Especially Interesting to Women.

The leading periodical of its class.
Buy it of your newsdealer, or at our Magazine counter.

Summer Shirts—Plenty at 50c

Men came yesterday by platoons—companies—battalions—in spite of the weather, to buy these splendid Negligee Shirts at the rate of two or three for the usual price of one.

But there were six thousand to start with—we have drawn on our reserves overnight, and there will be a brisk half day's selling this morning, with an unimpaired variety to choose from.

Patterns and colorings are all good—handsome—refined. No reason why they shouldn't be, for these shirts were made to sell at $1 and $1.50 each, and the value is there.

In fact—no offering of Shirts like this has ever been made before, at

Fifty Cents

All sizes; one pair detached cuffs with each shirt.

Ninth street aisle.

Men's Flannel Trousers

Flannel, for Summer outing trousers, has come again into its own—its merits as a fabric for knockabout wear are once more appreciated. Hence, many men will welcome the timeliness of this offering of

Flannel Outing Trousers at $2.50

—but only two hundred may share in it. Just that many pairs of Striped Trousers, with belt-straps and turn-up bottoms, stylish and well-made, for sale at this price this morning.

And they've been $4 until now.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

White Waists
Two Splendid Values

Two Saturday morning offerings of White Waists for the woman who is doing some last-minute shopping, just before going away for the holiday. Fresh, pretty Waists of white lawn, or white China silk, at temptingly low prices:

White Lawn Waists at $1
Reduced from $1.75 and $2. Full front, plaited in clusters and trimmed with handsome embroidery.

White China Silk Waists at $1.75
Reduced from $2.25 and $3.25. In two styles; full front, plaited from neck to bust; French back; or front, back and sleeves plaited all over.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Women's Outing Skirts

It's a delight to wear a skirt that you can be comfortable, and have a good time in, without being haunted by the fear that you're going to spoil it to a worse degree than a washing can repair.

These Outing Skirts are just of that comfortable kind—stylishly cut and well made, of duck, pique, linen and other materials. Besides—which is very important to women just going away for the Summer—they have been newly marked at extremely low prices, as following details show:

At $1, worth $1.50 and $2—
Skirts of polka-dotted duck and white pique; seven-gored, with flounce.

At $1.75, worth $3 and $3.75—
Skirts of cotton cheviot, duck and linen; flounced, with cording of white duck.

At $3.50, worth $5.50—
Skirts of Mercerized duck and tan linen; a number trimmed with braid and embroidery; others plaited, with graduated flounce and fancy white stitching.

At $5, worth $7 and $8—
Skirts of tan linen; plaited, and flounced and trimmed with braid.

Second floor, Broadway.

Week-end Shoe Wants—and the Answer

The week-end holiday—the Summer rest. Both take you out-of-doors—both make extraordinary demands on your footgear. We can't give a guess as to your probable method of enjoying your holiday time—but we can prescribe the proper Shoes in every case if you'll describe the symptoms of your particular attack of athletics.

And in general, remember that whatever sort of Shoes you need—the answer is "Wanamaker's."

By way of illustration:

Women's white canvas or drab linen Oxfords, military heels, at $1.50.
Women's tan kid Oxfords; medium toes and heels; two grades, at $2 and $3.
Women's Tennis Shoes, with rubber soles; good for almost any outdoor sport, at 90c to $3.
Children's drab duck lace Shoes; spring heels, broad-soled lasts, at $1.20 and $1.40; sizes 8 to 2.
Children's rubber-soled Oxfords, red, white, blue, 60c and 75c.

Men's Oxford Shoes of black kid, patent or enameled leather, in newest shapes, and full assortment, at $3.90.
Men's white Shoes, for cricket, tennis, or yachting, with rubber or leather soles, at $2.40, $3 and $3.50.
Men's Boots, for fishing, shooting, tramping or camping; chrome-tanned horse-hide, made with care; very light weight, but almost indestructible, at $7 to $9.
Boys' box calf lace Shoes; heavy welted soles of oak leather; full toes; sizes 12 to 2½, at $2.

Main Shoe Store, Fourth ave. and Ninth st.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue,
Ninth and Tenth Streets.

ROCKEFELLER STARVING.

It is sad that Mr. John D. Rockefeller, the Standard Oil magnate, is starving to death because of indigestion. The statement is startling because of the irony of it. The fact, if true, is neither exceptional nor strange.

Very many men, and especially men of means, who lead busy lives, overlook the fact that their digestive organs are their mainstay. The hastily bolted breakfast, the hurried business lunch, the heavy and elegant dinner, the very late and not too hygienic supper—these, with the addition of extreme and continued mental strain, overtax the vital forces and collapse occurs.

Malta-Vita should make up a large part of the diet of the hard working business man. It should constitute the greater part of his hurried breakfast and hurried luncheon. It should constitute all of his midnight supper, if he desires such. It would save inestimable trouble.

Malta-Vita is palatable and easy to digest.

Kennedy 13 Cortlandt St.

4.00 Oxfords at 1.98.

1200 pairs this season's newest styles.

4.00 and 5.00 Patent Leathers at 2.97.

Our own stock reduced.

8.00 Custom Shoes at 4.98.

Our Own Special Designs. Flat lasts and high heels, narrow shank and outside swing.

Men's Furnishings.

Extraordinary bargains in Negligee Shirts. Percale and Madras, 49c., worth 1.00. White Madras, (pleated,) 79c., worth 1.50.

1.50 Negligees, (Scotch Madras,) 98c. 2.50 Lace Lisle Undershirts at 1.19. 75c. French Balbriggans at 49c.

Men's Hats. Wide Brim Sailors, 49c., were 1.65. Getting late, we want to clear the shelves. Panamas 3.90, were 8.00.

They are genuine South Americans in the popular Alpine Shape. Porto Ricos, 1.49, worth 3.00. Fennet Sailors, (wide brim,) 1.20.

"Hammocks."

A Superb Line of Mexican, Algerian and Domestic

LEWIS & CONGER,

120 and 132 West 42d Street, and 135 West Forty-first Street, New York.

RECAMIER CREAM.

Will Cure Tan, Sunburn, Pimples, Blackheads, and all Skin Diseases.

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE. Send for FREE Sample & Circular

RECAMIER MFG. CO., 131 WEST 31ST ST., NEW YORK.

Amusements.

MANHATTAN BEACH

TO-DAY MILITARY DAY TO-DAY

AT THE SEASIDE.

TIME TABLE.

3:00 P. M.—ARRIVAL OF 23D REGIMENT
3:30 P. M.—Primrose & Dockstader's Minstrels.
4:00 P. M.—Motor Paced Bicycle Race.
5:00 P. M.—23d Regiment Dress Parade.
6:30 P. M.—Shannon's Grand Special Concert.
8:00 P. M.—Paine's Superb Fireworks.
9:01 P. M.—Gala Minstrel Performance.
10:30 P. M.—Departure of 23d Regiment.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. | Evgs. at 8:15. Mat. To-day at 2:15.
Sam S. Shubert and Nixon & Zimmerman's
A CHINESE HONEYMOON
The English Musical Sensation by Dance & Talbot

HERALD Square Theatre. | MATINEE TO-DAY. | Management Sam S. Shubert.
A. H. Chamberlyn's Elaborate Prodnction of THE DEFENDER

MADISON SQ. Roof Every Eve. Garden. 7:30 to 12. Adm. 50c
GREAT SUCCESS: Japanese Comic Opera. JAPAN BY NIGHT THE MIKADO Japanese Imperial Troupe.
Goleba Girls, Japanese Novelties, d'Aquin's Orch.

FLOATING ROOF GARDEN Fare, 50c.
Every Ev. St. Grand Republic, Frl. Excepted. Conterno's 14th Regt. Band and Vaudeville. Lve. W. 129th St. 8 P. M., W. 20th St. 8:30 P. M., Battery 9 P. M.

FLOATING ROOF GARDEN Fare, 50c.
Every Ev. St. Grand Republic, Frl. Excepted. Conterno's 14th Regt. Band and Vaudeville. Lve. W. 129th St. 8 P. M., W. 20th St. 8:30 P. M., Battery 9 P. M.

KALTENBORN
Circle Auditorium, B'way & 60th.
To-night, 8:30. Popular Night. 50 cents, that's all.

TERRACE GARDEN 58th & 59th Sts. Near Lex. Av.
TO-NIGHT. Auber's "FRA DIAVOLO."

KNICKERBOCKER Thea. Ev. 8:15. Mat. To-day 2:15. The Wild Rose
12th Week. Ledsrer's gaiety

PARADISE ROOF GARDENS 42d St., B'way & 7th Av. Ev. 8:15. 20 Vaudeville Celebrities. Bargain Mat. (50c) TO-DAY.

CHERRY BLOSSOM GROVE. CHAPERONS & VAUDEVILLE Last Day of the Chaperons. Bargain Mat. TO-DAY in theatre.

KEITH'S B'way and 14th BEST SHOW IN TOWN 30—GREAT ACTS—30 PRICES 25c. and 50c.

PROCTOR'S 125th St., 23d St., FIFTH AVENUE OPEN
BIG COMEDY & VAUDE. ALL SUMMER.

DUSS Summer nights. Band Carnivals. Mid Arctic Breezes. Eve. 8:15. Columbus Ave. & 66th St.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX.—New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. Orchestral Concerts & Vocal Soloists

ALLEGED SILK FRAUDS

Ex-Judge Dittenhoefer Sums Up for Rosenthal & Co.

No Undervaluation or Collusion Charges, Only Trivial Discrepancies in Weight Without Bad Intent, He Declares.

Ex-Judge Dittenhoefer, counsel for Abraham S. Rosenthal and Martin L. Cohn, the silk importers, accused of fraudulent transactions in their relations with the customs authorities, began his final argument before Commissioner Shields during yesterday morning's hearing. He made the claim that none of the evidence submitted before the Commissioner was new, all of the facts having been brought out in the investigations of United States District Attorney Burnett and the Secretary of the Treasury. Not only had the prosecution failed to prove criminal intent on the part of the defendants, he said, but it had been proved positively that the incorrect invoice weights of the imported goods could not have been due to such intent.

"And I can show you," he continued, "that under the law these defendants should not be held, unless it is shown that there was a deliberate intention to cheat the Government."

Before the summing up of the case several witnesses testified briefly. Assistant Appraiser Sherwood said Cohn had called on him in July, 1901, and asked that there be a reweighing of thirteen cases of Japanese silks delivered from the Appraisers' Stores by mistake. It was brought out by Mr. Dittenhoefer's questions that the law required the examination of the cases before their delivery, but that the consignees, through an oversight, had gotten the silk before it was so examined. The Assistant Appraiser testified that the silks were returned unopened immediately after Mr. Cohn had asked for the proper examination.

W. Wickham Smith, the Special Deputy Attorney General, who is conducting the prosecution, cross-questioned the witness, who admitted he had told Mr. Smith on one occasion that he did not remember whether the reweighing of the goods had been suggested by Cohn or by one of the examiners. Later, however, his memory had been refreshed.

Judge Dittenhoefer reviewed the three charges against Rosenthal and Cohn. In the first complaint it was charged that three cases of silks from Lyons had been underweighed about 60 pounds out of a total of 447 pounds. In the second case the difference between the invoice weight and that of the examiners had been about 500 pounds out of a total of 3,716. The third difference had been comparatively small, he said. But yet, he continued, Mr. Smith had sworn in his charges that to the best of his knowledge and belief the defendants had known well that the invoices were false, and had "had the audacity" to demand that the men be held under very heavy bail on the trifling charge of trivial discrepancies in weights.

"There is no charge of undervaluation, or fraudulent classification, or collusion, or bribery," he said, "and no charge of actual fraud except in these trivial discrepancies. There has not been a shred of evidence to show that the defendants acted wrongly in the remotest degree, except for the slight differences in weights. Out of such trivial charges has arisen this monstrous scandal.

"There are merchants on hie [Mr. Smith's] official lists whose invoices have been raised as much as 300 per cent., and—"

"Wait," interrupted the Commissioner. "I'll have no references to people not connected with this case."

In declaring that the evidence before the Commissioner contained nothing more than what had been brought before District Attorney Burnett, the ex-Judge said Gen. Burnett had decided that evidence to be utterly insufficient. The Secretary of the Treasury, too, had examined the evidence and had written to the defendants to that the evidence was not worth anything for purposes of prosecution. Mr. Smith objected to the quotation from the Secretary, but the Commissioner said:

"Oh, let him go ahead."

"I know you are squirming under this," said Mr. Dittenhoefer to Mr. Smith, who responded that he wasn't squirming at all.

"On the other hand, there is absolute proof and positive evidence that they could not have intended to defraud the Government."

The hearing will be continued this morning, and the prosecutor is to make his plea after the defendants' counsel has finished.

BIG FIRE IN ALBANY CAUSES LOSS OF LIFE.

Firemen Caught Under Falling Walls, One Killed, and a Number Injured.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 25.—One fireman dead, one in the hospital believed to be dying, and a number seriously injured, in addition to a monetary loss variously estimated at from $500,000 to $750,000, is the result of a fire which started in the heart of the business district shortly before 3 o'clock this morning. The entire Fire Department of the city was called into service, and for hours it looked as though the efforts to check the spread of the flames would prove unavailing.

The dead fireman is D. K. Bishop, an auxiliary member of the insurance patrol. With him at the time he met his death was James J. Shelly, a fellow-member of the patrol, who, after almost superhuman work by members of the Fire Department, was dug out of a mass of hot bricks and wreckage terribly burned and with both hips dislocated, both legs broken, one arm shattered, and also suffering from severe internal injuries. He is now in the hospital, and the physicians hold out but little hope of his recovery. Another fireman who is seriously injured is Frank H. Wetherwax, Superintendent of the insurance patrol, who is suffering from concussion of the spine, and, it is feared, internal injuries.

The fire started on the top floor of what is known as the Public Market Building, on Beaver Street, and spread rapidly through that building, and, despite all the efforts of the firemen to check it, to the Columbia Hotel and the Elks Clubhouse, which adjoin it on the west and east respectively. While the firemen were hard at work the front wall of the Market Building buckled and almost immediately fell, carrying with it the upper story of the Columbia Hotel. It was in the latter building that the firemen met their fate. They were spreading tarpaulins on the upper floor and were caught under the mass of wreckage.

Before the fire was finally under control it communicated to the Unconditional Republican Clubhouse and the building occupied by The Evening Times-Union. Neither of these establishments suffered to any great extent.

Among the heaviest losers will be the Lang Rubber Stamp Works, the Crucible Steel Company, Lester Parker Furniture Company, Albany Rubber Tire Wheel Company, Huth & Fisher shirt factory, United Shirt and Collar Company, Cadby Paper Box Company, Wertheim Brothers, clothing manufacturers; Columbia Hotel Company, and Albany Lodge, B. P. O. E.

Insurance adjusters who have inspected the buildings damaged and destroyed state that the total loss is $250,000.

JOHN W. GATES'S SUMMER.

He Has Decided to Forsake Wall Street for Saratoga Until Colorado Fuel Meeting.

John W. Gates is not going to grace Wall Street with his presence this Summer, as he has decided to spend the days of August at Saratoga in an effort to improve his health. Incidentally, it is whispered, he proposes to have a set-to with Richard Canfield's knights of the green cloth and the bookmakers at the track. It is not known whether Mr. Gates proposes to try a new system or whether he will attempt to apply the tactics of the Stock Exchange and the corn pit.

So much, however, is known that he expects to have enough spare cash left to pay for a special train to Denver, whither he expects to go to attend the annual meeting of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, in company with J. J. Mitchell and some other friends.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

New York Shut Out by Brooklyn—Philadelphia and Chicago Also Lose.

Brooklyn's baseball players were at the Polo Grounds yesterday. They shut out McGraw's men, the score being 2 to 0. The home players put up a good snappy game, but they were unable to solve the puzzling delivery of Kitson, who not alone played his position well but made a home run on a slashing hit into the right field stand. Cronin pitched his first game for New York's reorganized team. While he performed fairly well, his work was much inferior to Kitson's. Brooklyn's second run came in the eighth inning on a single by Sheckard. Then Cronin threw badly to McGann, allowing Sheckard to get around to third. Keeler hit safely to left field, scoring Sheckard, and the side was retired on Dolan's fly to Smith.

With two men on bases and two out New York had a chance in the final inning, Brodie and Lauder hit safely. Smith's fly was caught by Dolan, and Dunn struck out. Then Bresnahan drove splendidly to left field. Sheckard got the ball quickly and threw accurately to the plate just in time to catch Brodie and end the game.

The fourth game of the series between these teams will be played this afternoon at Washington Park, Brooklyn. The score:

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Sb'kard, lf.	1	2	2	1	0	Jones, lf.	0	2	8	0	0
Keeler, rf.	0	1	0	0	0	McGraw, ss.	0	0	2	3	0
Dolan, cf.	0	0	2	0	0	McGann, 1b.	0	1	12	2	0
Dahlen, ss.	0	0	4	1	1	Brodie, cf.	0	2	1	0	0
Farrell, c.	0	0	9	3	0	Lauder, 3b.	0	1	1	2	0
McC'ry, 1b.	0	2	9	0	0	Smith, 2b.	0	1	2	3	0
Irwin, 3b.	0	0	0	2	0	Dunn, rf.	0	0	2	0	0
Flood, 2b.	0	1	1	2	0	B'nahan, c.	0	2	4	1	0
Kitson, p.	1	2	0	5	0	Cronin, p.	0	0	0	4	1
Total.	2	8	27	14	1	Total.	0	9	27	15	1

Brooklyn ..... 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0—2
New York ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 1. First base on errors—New York, 1. Sacrifice hits—Keeler, McGraw, Lauder. Left on bases—New York, 6; Brooklyn, 4. Two-base hit—Sheckard. Home run—Kitson. Stolen bases—Smith, Brodie. Double play—McGann to McGraw to McGann to Bresnahan. First base on balls—By Kitson, 1. Hit by pitched ball—By Kitson, 1. Struck out—By Kitson, 9; by Cronin, 2. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpire—Emslie.

BOSTON, 4; PHILADELPHIA, 0.

BOSTON, July 25.—Boeten's baseball nine made it three straight by shutting out Philadelphia to-day. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Boston ..... 1 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 ×—4	9	0	
Philadelphia ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0	4	5	

Batteries—Pittinger and Moran; Duggleby and Dooln.

CINCINNATI, 6; CHICAGO, 1.

CHICAGO, July 25.—The visiting baseball team won easily by batting Menefee freely, getting one or more hits in all but one inning. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Chicago ..... 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—1	5	4	
Cincinnati ..... 0 0 0 0 3 1 0 0 2—6	15	2	

Batteries—Menefee and Kling; Phillips and Bergen.

Standing of the Clubs.

	Won.	L.	P.C.		Won.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	58	18	.763	St. Louis	35	44	.443
Brooklyn	47	87	.560	Cincinnati	33	44	.429
Boston	40	34	.541	Philadelphia	34	48	.415
Chicago	42	37	.532	New York	25	52	.325

Game Scheduled for To-day.

New York at Brooklyn.
Pittsburg at St. Louis.
Cincinnati at Chicago.
Philadelphia at Boston.

Eastern League Games.

TORONTO, Ontario, July 25.—The local baseball team could do nothing with Pfanmiller to-day. Two running catches by Bruce were the only features of an uninteresting contest. Score:

TORONTO.	R	1B	PO	A	E	JERSEY CITY.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Miller, 2b.	0	0	2	3	0	Woode, lf.	1	1	2	0	0
White, lf.	0	1	1	0	0	Shindle, 3b.	1	1	1	4	0
Bannon, cf.	0	1	0	0	0	Hall'n, cf.	2	2	2	0	0
Massey, 1b.	0	0	12	1	0	Carr, ss.	2	2	1	5	1
Bruce, rf.	0	1	3	1	1	Griffen, 2b.	0	1	2	4	0
Downey, ss.	0	0	5	0	4	Schoch, rf.	1	1	1	2	0
L. Carr, 3b.	0	0	2	6	0	Mack, ss.	2	2	1	4	0
Toft, c.	0	0	1	1	1	Butler, c.	0	0	3	1	0
Scott, p.	0	0	0	4	0	Pfann'r, p.	1	1	0	2	0
Total.	0	3	*26	16	6	Total.	10	14	27	16	0

*Mack out, hit by batted ball.

Toronto ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0
Jersey City ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 8 1 5 1—10

Earned runs—Jersey City, 2. Two-base hits—Butler, (2,) Woods, and C. Carr. Stolen bases—Halligan, Griffin, and C. Carr. First base on balls—Off Scott, 3; off Pfanmiller, 2. Struck out—By Pfanmiller, 2. Left on bases—Toronto, 5; Jersey City, 10. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Sbarkey.

AT MONTREAL.

	R.	H.	E.
Newark ..... 0 0 0 8 0 0 3 0 0—3	10	0	
Montreal ..... 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—1	5	4	

Batteries—Hesterfer and Thacker; Msgee and Strob.

AT ROCHESTER.

	R.	H.	E.
Rochester ..... 0 0 1 1 0 2 0 0 ×—4	6	1	
Worcester ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0	6	2	

Batteries—Tbielman and Pbelps; McFall and Steelman.

AT BUFFALO.

	R.	H.	E.
Buffalo ..... 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 1—3	7	1	
Providence ..... 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 1—3	11	0	

Batteries—Leroy and Shaw; Corridon and Lamar.

American League Games.

At Baltimore.—Chicago, 15; Baltimore, 4, (first game.) Baltimore, 5; Chicago, 4, (second game.)
At Boston.—Boston, 6; St. Louis, 8.
At Washington.—Cleveland, 6; Washington, 3.

New York State League Games.

At Binghamton.—Binghamton, 8; A. J. and G., 2, (first game.) Binghamton, 8; A. J. and G., 5, (second game.)
At Syracuse—Syracuse, 8; Schenectady, 5.
At Utica.—Utica, 4; Troy, 1.

ONE STABLE WON THE CARD.

Hudson and Gatcomb's Harness Horses Netted Owners $40,000 in Cleveland Grand Circuit Races.

CLEVELAND, July 25.—The winner of each of the four races on the card at Glenville to-day came from the stable of Hudson & Gatcomb, Lexington, Ky., Hudson himself doing the driving and making a record for performances of the kind. Only one of the winners was a first choice and the big betting men lost very heavily. The owners of the winning stable were said to have won $40,000.

E. E. Smathers of New York backed Shadow Chimes to win the 2:06 pace, and the defeat of the horse is said to have cost him $15,000. The meeting closes to-morrow. Summaries:

2:10 Class.—Trotting. Purse $3,000. Three in five.

Alice Russell, b. m., by Gambetta Wilkes-Sally Jones, (Hudson)	10	10	2	1	1	1
Alice Carr, blk. m., (Garrison)	8	1	1	3	10	2
Re-elected, g. h., (Macey)	1	2	10	4	9	3
Baron Dillon, Jr., b. h., (Fuller)	2	4	7	2	8	ro
Bonbearer, g. g., (Foote)	9	6	9	11	2	ro
Gavstte, b. m., (Dickerson)	4	5	3	9	7	ro
Mary P. Leyburn, ch. m., (Marsb.)	8	8	4	6	8	ro
Minka, ch. m., (Stuard)	11	8	6	7	4	ro
Silver Sign, b. h., (O'Dilion)	5	7	5	5	5	ro
Norsemath, br. g., (White)	7	9	11	10	6	ro
Aldine Medium, blk. m., (Ketcham)	6	11	8	8	ds	
Andy E., b. g., (Nuckols)	Dis.					

Time—2:11¾; 2:10½; 2:12; 2:12¼; 2:11½; 2:14¾.

2:06 Class.—Pacing; purse, $1,000; two in three.

Audnbon Boy, ch. g., by J. J. Audubon-Flaxey, (Hudson)	1	4	1
Shadow Chimes, b. h., (Geers)	5	1	2
Tony Dillard, b. g., (Snow)	2	5	5
Darlel, b. m., (McDonald)	3	2	3
George, b. g., (Johnson)	4	2	•

•Distanced.

Time—2:05; 2:08¼; 2:06.

2:20 Class.—Trotting; purse, $1,200; two in three.

Chase, b. g., by Keeler-Vidette, (Hudson)	1	1	
Prince of Range, b. g., (Geers)	2	2	
(a) Antees, b. m., (Lyman)	6	8	
(b) Mrs. Brown, b. m., (James)	8	6	
Pstcben Maid, blk. m., (Shank)	7	4	
Silver King, g. g., (Merrifield)	4	8	
Prince, b. m., (Marsh)	5	7	
Agnes Halford, blk. m., (Foote)	8	5	
Thornboy, g. g., (Bauer)	10	9	
Betsy Ross, b. m., (Willis)	9	10	
Guy Fortune, ch. h., (Noble)	Dis.		

(a) and (b)—Third and fourth moneys divided.

2:12¼; 2:11¾.

2:13 Class.—Pacing; purse $1,200; three in five.

Twinkle, b. m., by Mercury-Tom Hal, Jr., (Hudson)	8	1	1
Rosmer, br. g., (Stahl)	1	2	18
Don Sphinx, br. h., (Munson)	10	4	2
Dakota Dan, g. g., (Crist)	2	7	8
Prince Direct, blk. h., (McHenry)	3	3	3
Annie Leyhurn, b. m., by Norval, (Potter)	7	8	4
Star Hal, br. h., (Snow)	4	13	12
Dr. Hammond, ch. g., (Welch)	11	6	5
Frank, br. g., by Secretary, (Pennock)	13	5	9
Jackmont, b. g., (C. Greer)	12	10	7
Fiaeh S., b. g., (Johnson)	6	9	10
Prince Exum, b. h., (Lee)	15	11	6
Octagon, blk. h., (Espey)	9	12	11
Tommy Wiltop, b. h., (Davis)	14,	dr.	
Flossie F., b. m., (Kirby)	5	•	

•Distanced.

Time—2:08¼; 2:06¾; 2:10½; 2:08¾.

FOUR FAVORITES BEATEN

A Muddy Track at Brighton Beach Caused Several Upsets.

John A. Scott and Africandeer, Both Two-Year-Olds, Were the Successful Choices.

The general uncertainty of horse racing was multiplied at the Brighton Beach track yesterday by muddy going and the fact that the worst of the bad horses which have made a rendezvous of the seaside course composed the miserably light fields that ran. The weather was gloomy and suggestive of late Fall rather than the middle of July, but nevertheless the attendance was large and the crowd actually warmed up to a respectable semblance of enthusiasm over the result of the closest finish of the afternoon, when W. C. Daly's Cuspidor, well backed by the "knowing" portion of the betting element, got to the winning post first by a head.

Over the majority of the results, however, there was anything but enthusiasm, as four favorites were beaten. The public had a disastrous afternoon of it, but the fields were so small and the betting so light that the ring had no real margin for profit, especially as the winners were backed straight through, each by a special stable following.

Two handicaps stood out nominally as the feature events, there being no stake race set for decision, and in both of these races the horses that were best backed finished first, though the favorites were beaten.

In the mile and a quarter handicap Tom Kenny, with the top weight, showed so little liking for the muddy track that there was a stampede to bet on Cuspidor and Sadie S., his only opponents, and the weight of money went on Cuspidor, half-brother to Wax Taper, who was acquired by W. C. Daly out of a selling race at Sheepshead Bay. Cuspidor was returned winner, but only after a sharp finish, for Sadie S., who made the running, hung on at the end, and, struggling to the post in plucky style, was beaten a short head, while Tom Kenny was last. In the high weight handicap sprint, Lord Pepper, much favored in the weights and backed for a "good thing," made all the running and won cleverly by two lengths from the outsider, Candling.

The two winning favorites of the day were two-year-olds, J. W. Schorr's colt John A. Scott, at 11 to 5, leading throughout in the second race and winning in a canter, while Africandeer, at odds on, took the fifth race rather handily by a half length from Tioga. Reckless bettors made W. C. Daly's Handicapper a hot favorite for the third race and reaped the reward of indiscretion by seeing Handicapper stop at the finish, the Western horse Cogswell then winning, hustled out. In the last race Mercer, another odds-on favorite, was a poor third, Ben Howard winning ridden out. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Highweight Handicap, for all ages; six furlongs. The Pepper Stable's Lord Pepper, b. c., 4 years, by Kantaka-Queenie, 110 pounds, (Redfern,) 18 to 5 and even, won cleverly by two lengths; H. F. Williams's Candling, br. h., 5, 110, (Kuhn,) 30 to 1 and 8 to 1, second by a length from the Lotos Stable's Belle of Lexington, b. m., 5, 116, (Odom,) 13 to 10 and 2 to 5, third. Time—1:15 2-5. Wealth, Torchlight, Dinna Forget, and Citron also ran. Winner trained by C. Davis. Value to the winner, $955.

SECOND RACE.—For maidens two years old; weights fifteen pounds below the scale; all to be sold for $800 each; six furlongs. John W. Scharr's John A. Scott, ch. c., by Russel-Bengaline, 107 pounds, (T. Burns,) 11 to 5 and 4 to 5, won in a canter by four lengths; W. C. Patterson's Fullback, br. c., 107, (L. Jackson,) 30 to 1 and 12 to 1, second by two lengths from W. C. Daly's Squid, b. g., 99, (Creamer,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, third. Time—1:08 2-5. Dolly Hayman, Epidemic, Sweet Jane, Adele Harding, Napoleon, Northern Light, Minchalmas, Mr. Dingle, Kilmorie, Pearl River, Barkelmore, and Candareen also ran. Winner trained by J. Walker. Value to the winner, $750.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances, scale from $2,500 down to $500; one mile and a sixteenth. Paul J. Miles's Cogwell, blk. c., 4 years, by Jim Gray-Leola, 103 pounds, (L. Smith,) 8 to 1 and 2 to 1, won, ridden out, by two lengths; W. C. Daly's Handicapper, b. g., 5, 104, (Creamer,) 7 to 10 and out, second by a length from O. L. Richard's Rossignol, ch. f., 3, 101, (Redfern,) 13 to 5 and out, third. Time—1:50. C. Roeenfeld, Batfled, and Georgia Gardner also ran. Winner trained by owner. Value to the winner, $740.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a quarter. W. C. Daly's Cuspidor, ch. g., 4 years, by Owas-Utility, 100 pounds, (Wonderly,) 2 to 1 and out, won, ridden out, by a head; P. H. Sullivan's Sadie S., b. f., 4, 92, (Shea,) 5 to 2 and out, second by three lengths from the Osceola Stable's Tom Kenny, br. h., 5, 114, (Shaw,) even and out, third. Time—2:10 2-5. Only three horses ran. Winner trained by J. Daly. Value to the winner, $945.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, beaten non-winners at the Brighton Beach meeting, weights ten pounds below the scale, penalties and allowances; five furlongs. Dimel & Dwyer's Africander, h. c., by Star Ruby-Afric Queen, 122 pounds, (J. Martin,) 3 to 5 and out, won cleverly by a half length; Perry Belmont's Tioga, br. f., 99, (Wonderly,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 5, second by three parts of a length from J. Thompson's Mount Elisco, b. c., 102, (Redfern,) 15 to 1 and 5 to 1, third. Time—1:01. Semper Vivax, Hackensack, and Blue and Orange also ran. Winner trained by R. Miller. Value to the winner, $730.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances, scale from $3,000 down to $500; one mile and a sixteenth. Alexander Shield's Ben Howard, b. c., 3 years, by Ben Strome-Mary Howard, 94 pounds, (Shea,) 8 to 1 and 2 to 1, won handily by a length; A. L. Aste's Mosketo, h. g., 4, 98, (H. Michaels,) 3 to 1 and even, second by a length from J. E. Richardson's Mercer, 3 to 5 and out, third. Time—1:50. Petra II. and Philippine also ran. Winner trained by owner. Value to the winner, $680.

Entries for Brighton Beach Races.

FIRST RACE.—For maiden fillies three years old, special weights, selling, all to be entered to sell for $500 each; five furlongs. Singing Nymph, Ohio Girl, Eva Mine, Marie Tryon, Tact, Miriam Bedell, Our Julia K., Lady Iona, Ace of Spades, Silver Trinket, and Destitute, 105 pounds each; Miss Fisher, Clipper, Hebron, Fontenix, and Lady Rabbit, 100 each. Apprentice allowance claimed for Miss Fisher, Hebron, Clipper, Fontenix, and Lady Rabbit.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances, scale from $3,000 down to $1,000; one mile and a sixteenth. Swiftmas, 116 pounds; Bellario, 114; Red Path, 113; Satire, 106; Bluff, 100; Peninsula, 99; Meistersinger, 96; Tchnia, 94; Huntressa, 91, and Trump, 89.

THIRD RACE.—Handicap, for two-year-olds; six furlongs. Blue Ribbon, 120 pounds; Eugenia Burch, 116; Mackey Dwyer, 112; Ma'mselle, 111; Muzio, 110; Forward and Eva Russell, 106 each; Wittni, 97, and Colonsay, 95.

FOURTH RACE.—The Brighton Cup, for three-year-olds and upward; weight for age; two miles and a quarter. Gold Heels, 128 pounds; Surmise, 124; Sun Shower, 101.

SIXTH RACE.—The Leopardstown Steeplechase Stakes, for four-year-olds and upward; penalties and allowances; the short steeplechase course; about two miles. Eopbone, 156 pounds; Colbert, 149; Cavalcade, 146; The Bruiser and Rising Sun, 132 each.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; penalties and allowances; one mile and a furlong. Leonid, 114 pounds; Fort Royal and Bellario, 111 each; Hyphen, 102; De Reszke, Khital, and Anak, 99 each; Lux Casta, 97.

Entries for the English Derby.

LONDON, July 25.—The entries for the Epsom Derby for 1904 include five horses of King Edward's stud, three belonging to Lord Rosebery, and seven from Richard Croker's stables. William C. Whitney and other American owners also have numerous entries. The Duke of Portland, with ten horses entered, promises to take a more prominent place on the turf than he has assumed in recent years. All the owners mentioned have entries for The Oaks also. The American entries for the Derby number thirty-six, and for The Oaks twenty-one.

Yacht Carolina Again Winner.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 25.—Five of the thirty-footers sailed in this afternoon's race, which was won by the Carolina, making the fourth consecutive victory for that boat this week. Summary:

Start, 3:53.

Boat and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Carolina, Mr. Jones	6:06:39	2:11:09
Esperanza, Mr. Havemeyer	6:14:37	2:22:37
Barbara, Mr. Ruthenfurd	6:18:46	2:26:46
Asahi, Warren & Miller	6:21:09	2:29:09
Veda, Mr. Winslow	6:22:21	2:30:21

DIES OF DISEASE HE DEFIED.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 25.—Putnam J. Ramsdell, the Christian Scientist, who refused to be vaccinated, died from smallpox last night at the Special Hospital. He was buried at an early hour this morning in Cambridge Cemetery.

Ramsdell was taken about ten days ago from the house 31 Prospect Street, Cambridgeport. While being removed he argued with the agents of the Board of Health against vaccination, and claimed that he could be cured by means of Christian Science.

Yesterday his friends on Prospect Street were notified that his was an incurable case, and that the end might come at any moment. He passed away just before midnight.

LARCHMONT Y. C. REGATTA

The Mineola Captured a Trophy in the "Seventies" Race.

Gloom, Rain, and Wind Had No Effect on the Sport of Long Island Sound Yachtsmen.

Interest in the racing off Larchmont yesterday centred largely in the contest by the "seventies," Mineola, Yankee, and Rainbow. Harry L. Maxwell at the wheel of the Yankee tried to repeat his victory of last Monday, but did not come out so well as on the former occasion. E. A. Willard directed the fortunes of the Rainbow. Capt. Barr handled the Mineola and won another cup for Mr. Belmont.

Mineola, Yankee, and Rainbow wae the order turning the first mark. Rounding the mark sheets were eased off to port and small balloon jibtopsails were set. On this leg, which was a run of 3¼ miles from Hempstead Harbor to a point off Parsonage Point, both the Yankee and the Rainbow outfooted the Mineola and led the Belmont boat at the second mark, around which they were timed as follows: Yankee, 12:35:50; Rainbow, 12:36:59; Mineola, 12:37:38. They jibed around the second mark and set their booms to starboard for a broad reach to the starting line. On this leg the Mineola did not succeed in making up her loss. The time to the home mark at the end of the first round was: Yankee, 12:52:06; Rainbow, 12:52:48; Mineola, 12:53:24.

At the rounding of the second mark on the second round the Yankee was still leading, the time being: Yankee, 1:51:45; Mineola, 1:52:44; Rainbow, 1:55:34.

On the reach to the home mark again the Mineola luffed out on the Yankee's port quarter and the two boats had a luffing match that took them out of their course to the other side of the Sound at right angles to the finish line. Finally they jibed booms to port and stood away for the mark. In this struggle Capt. Barr came out the victor.

On the last round there was no change in the relative positions of the yachts, but the Rainbow dropped behind again. The Mineola won from the Yankee by 3 minutes 31 seconds, and from the Rainbow by 10 minutes 37 seconds.

SCHOONERS—CLASS D.
65 to 75 feet racing length.
Course, 32¼ miles. Start, 11:40.

Boat and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Elmina, F. F. Brewster	4:12:37	4:32:37
Muriel, Charles Smithers	4:15:10	4:35:10

SPECIAL RACE—MIXED CLASS.
Course, 32¼ miles. Start, 11:40.

Katrina, (schr.,) J. B. Ford	4:35:15	4:55:15
Isolde, (cutter,) F. M. Hoyt	4:52:29	5:12:29

SLOOPS—CLASS H.
70 to 80 feet racing length.
Course

Religious Notices.

CALVARY CHURCH, WEST 57TH ST.—DR. Morse preaches, morning, "Elijah's Cave and Other Caves"; evening, "Christ the Healer." All cordially invited.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 42D ST., WEST of Broadway. Frank M. Goodchild, Pastor.—The Assistant Pastor, Rev. Isaac W. Goodhue, will preach Sunday morning and evening.

MADISON AV. BAPTIST CHURCH, COR. 31ST St., Rev. GEORGE C. LORIMER, D. D., Pastor.—Rev. G. F. PENTECOST, D. D., will preach at both services. Morning at 11; topic, "The Only Perfect Religion." Evening at 8; topic, "The Gift of God." Strangers welcome. Sunday school 9:30 A. M. Chapel service Wednesday 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
2d Av. and 7th St.,
Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister.
Rev. EDWARD G. W. MEURY
will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE (MARBLE) CHURCH,
5th Av. and 29th St.
Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D. D., Minister.
Rev. ARCHIBALD H. BRADSHAW
will preach 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Morning subject: "A Merry Heart."
Evening subject: "Discipleship."

COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
5th Av. and 48th St.
Church closed during July.
Rev. Dr. W. S. SWANSON
of Glasgow, Scotland,
will preach Auguet 3, 10, and 17.

COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
West End Av. and 77th St.
Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D. D., Minister.
Rev. HERMAN C. WEBER
will preach at 11 A. M.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE,
Mendelssohn Hall, 119 West 40th St.,
Rev. C. E. Jefferson, D. D., Pastor.
Public worship, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Preaching by PRESIDENT M. W. STRYKER.

MANHATTAN CONG. CH., BROADWAY AND 76th St., Rev. H. A. STIMSON, D. D., Pastor Union Prayer Meeting Wednesday evenings. For Sabbath services the church accepts the hospitality of the Collegiate Church, West End Av. and 77th St.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION,
Fifth Avenue and 10th Street,
Rev. Percy S. Grant, Rector.
Morning service, Rev. R. G. Quennell will preach, 11 A. M.
Evening service, Rector will preach, 8 P. M.
Seats free at all services.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN.—SUNdays, low mass, 7:30; matins, 9; high mass, 10:45; evensong, plain, 4; daily, 7:30, 9, and 5.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, MADISON Av. and 44th St., the Rev. David H. Greer, D. D., Rector.—Service in the morning at 11 o'clock; the Rev. David M. Steele will preach.

HEDDING CHURCH, 337 EAST 17TH ST.—Rev. J. H. Fairchild, pastor, at 11 and 8.

METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 7TH AV. AND 14th St., "The Church of the Open Door," Rev. Robert Russell, Pastor.
The pastor will preach at 10:45 and 7:45. Vested choir morning and evening. Open all Summer. All seats free.
Popular Concert To-night.

PEOPLE'S CHURCH, 61st St., near 3d Av.—Rev. E. A. DENT, Pastor. Services 11 and 8.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, West End Av. and 86th St.,
Rev. GEORGE P. ECKMAN, D. D., Pastor.
OPEN ALL SUMMER.
Preaching at 11 A. M. by Rev. Robert J. Trevorrow. No evening service.
Prayer service Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock.

BRICK CHURCH,
FIFTH AVENUE AND 37TH STREET.
MINISTERS IN CHARGE,
HENRY VAN DYKE,
SHEPHERD KNAPP.
SERVICES SUNDAY, JULY 27TH.
REV. S. J. McPHERSON, D. D.,
HEADMASTER LAWRENCEVILLE SCHOOL,
LAWRENCE, N. J.,
WILL PREACH
AT 11 A. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WEST 57th St., Between Broadway and 7th Av., Rev. Witton Merle Smith, D. D., Pastor; Rev. Wendell Prime Keeler will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; Christian Endeavor Monday evening, 8. All welcome.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
5TH AV. AND 55TH ST.
REV. G. CAMPBELL MORGAN
Preaches next Sunday morning and afternoon. Morning topic: "Christ Greater than Jacob." Services commence at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
STRANGERS ARE INVITED.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 72d St., Howard Agnew Johnson, D. D., Pastor.—This church will unite in Summer union services with the Madison Avenue M. E. Church, Dr. Wallace MacMullen, pastor. Only morning service.

OLD FIRST CHURCH, 5TH AV., 12TH ST. Howard Duffield, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M., Rev. Mr. McCurdy will preach. Welcome.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway and 73d St.,
Rev. ROBERT MACKENZIE, D. D., Pastor.
Rev. Lewis W. Barney of Kingston, N. Y., preaches at 11 A. M.

SPRING ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Preaching Sunday morning at 10:45, evening at 7:45, by the pastor, Rev. Roswell H. Bates. Visitors cordially welcome.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Corner of 10th St.—Public worship tomorrow morning at 11 A. M.; Rev. Wm. B. Bebb will preach; Sunday school at 9:45 A. M.; Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock.

CHRIST CHURCH, BROADWAY AND 71ST ST. Morning service at 11 o'clock, sermon by the Rev. Herbert Shipman.

STEPHEN MERRITT BUILDING,
8th Av. and 19th St. only.
Sixty Minutes of Music To-night. Free.
Rev. Stephen Merritt and Mr. Radcliffe.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, 137-143 West 48th St., Between 6th and 7th Avs.—Christian Science service Sundays, at 10:45 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock. Reading rooms open daily from 9 to 5

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth St., WM. F. BARNARD, Superintendent.—Service of song on Sunday at 3:30 P. M. Singing by the choir of children of the Institution. Public cordially invited. Donations of clothing and shoes solicited.

NORTHFIELD WEEK
at Tent "Evangel," Broadway and 56th St.
Rev. Frank H. Foster, D. D., of San Francisco, 4 P. M.

STEPHEN MERRITT BUILDING,
8th Av. and 19th St. Only.
Gospel meetings every night.
Rev. Stephen Merritt and Mr. Radcliffe, Leaders:

"TO YOUR TENTS."
Tent "Glad Tidings," 111th St. and 7th Av., 4 and 8. Good speakers. Fine music. Every night except Saturdays.

M. VERESTCHAGIN RETURNS.

Found Tree Which President Roosevelt Noted During Rough Riders' Charge and Will Reproduce Its Foliage.

Vassili Vereschagin, the Russian painter who went to Cuba recently in order to get some local color for his painting of the battle of San Juan Hill, on which he is at work at Fort Myer, Virginia, returned yesterday on the Ward liner Seguranca.

In June the painting was nearly completed, when President Roosevelt, who was invited to view it, noted the absence of a tree with a peculiar red foliage, which had been a conspicuous feature of the scene as he remembered it. Vereschagin accordingly went to Cuba early in July in order that he might see how San Juan Hill looked on the anniversary of the battle.

"I found the tree," said the painter yesterday, "and it is of the hyacinth variety and has a remarkable red foliage. In my painting," he continued, "I am not exploiting anything or anybody in particular. In the fight there were three columns advancing in three different directions, and as I could not paint all, I chose to portray the centre column, which included the Rough Riders. The view is from the rear of the column."

The painting will be on exhibition in November at the Astor Gallery in the Waldorf-Astoria.

The painter explained how it happened that his death had been reported from Cuba. He had while there an attack of fever, and had sent a message reading "malade forto fievre," but something happened in transit and the message as received here read "malade morte fievre."

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night to 12 o'clock Friday night.)

2:05 A. M.—24 and 27 West Street; Gallatin estate; damage, $2,500.

4:17 A. M.—1,345 Broadway; Duhanne & Co.; damage, $800.

9 A. M.—513 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street; Henry Ware; damage, $100.

10:50 A. M.—Fisher's Lane, the Bronx; Paul Cohen; damage, $1,000.

11:05 A. M.—153 East Thirtieth Street; Mary Travers; damage, $20.

12:50 P. M.—174 East Eighty-eighth Street; Philip O'Neill; damage, $50.

2:45 P. M.—107 East Broadway; Mary Bernstein; damage trifling.

3:15 P. M.—314 East Fifty-second Street; Charles Berenger; damage trifling.

5:30 P. M.—313 East Fifty-fourth Street; Joseph Naplan; damage trifling.

7:30 P. M.—22 Avenue C; Mrs. Walkewitz; damage trifling.

9:10 P. M.—76 Clinton Street; Jacob Lischtman; damage trifling.

9:55 P. M.—677 and 679 Water Street; Jacob Kreamer; damage trifling.

9:55 P. M.—76 Charlton Street; Kate Tomey; damage, $500.

9:45 P. M.—351 Broadway; Epstein Kowsky; damage, $1,500.

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

Indications Are that Summer Congregations Are Smaller.

Plans for Services in the Churches During August — Many Preachers from Out of Town.

Most of the plans for church services in August have been completed, and while many of the churchea are to be closed for the month, some uniting with neighboring churches for Sunday services, the few that remain open will have as preachers many out-of-town ministers. If conditions in July may be taken as an indication, there is not so much churchgoing this Summer as in former years. Almost as many churches have been open, and the pulpits have been occupied by men worth hearing. Some say that prosperous times have allowed more than the usual number of persons to go out of the city, but others contend that the cool weather has kept at home many who ordinarily leave the city not later than July 1.

The Rev. G. Campbell Morgan has preached in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, and congregations of good size have greeted him at the services, but it is said that to hear the same preacher in the same church last Summer 25 per cent. more people attended.

The Rev. Mr. Morgan will preach on two more Sundays in the Fifth Avenue Church, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street, and he will be followed on Aug. 10 by the Rev. Mr. Ross of England, for many years a missionary on the Congo, and on Aug. 17 by the Rev. Mr. Swift of Brighton, England. The church will then be closed until the middle of September.

To the congregation of the Broadway Tabernacle, which worehips in Mendelssohn Hall, Fortieth Street near Sixth Avenue, the Rev. Dr. M. Woolsey Stryker, President of Hamilton College, will preach tomorrow. During Auguet the Rev. Dr. George F. Pentecost will be the preacher. Dr. Pentecost will preach in the Madison Avenue Baptist Church to-morrow. Afterward the church is to be closed for the rest of the Summer.

In the Brick Presbyterian Church, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street, the Rev. Dr. S. J. McPherson, Headmaster of Lawrenceville School, will preach to-morrow; the Rev. George S. Webster, pastor of the Church of the Covenant, on Aug. 3, and the Rev. Dr. Samuel J. Niccolls of St. Louis on Aug. 10. The church will then be closed until September.

In the Old First Presbyterian Church, Fifth Avenue and Eleventh Street, the assistant minister, the Rev. Allen W. McCurdy, will preach every Sunday until the middle of September. In the University Place Church, University Place and Tenth Street, the aseistant, the Rev. William B. Bebb, will preach every Sunday this Summer.

In the Collegiate Churches on Fifth Avenue services are to be held regularly during the Summer. In the Fifth Avenue Church, Fifth Avenue and Forty-eighth Street, the preacher in August will be the Rev. Dr. William S. Swanson of Glasgow, Scotland.

Five Harlem churches are holding union services. Those for August are to be held in St. James Methodist Church, Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, and the preachers are to be the Rev. Dr. W. R. L. Smith of Richmond, Va.; the Rev. Dr. Pleasant Hunter of Chicago, the Rev. Dr. J. Lloyd Lee of this city, the Rev. Dr. E. M. Poteat of Philadelphia, and the Rev. Dr. L. Mason Clark of Brooklyn.

Nearly all of the Episcopal Churches will have regular services on Sundays, with assistants in charge, two exceptions being St. Bartholomew's and Grace, which are to be closed a few Sundays for repairs. The same applies to the Roman Catholic Churchea.

J. S. GLADDING'S GIFT.

Building to be Erected at Fort Hancock for the Army Department of the Y. M. C. A.

T. S. Gladding of Stilwell & Gladding, chemists, has given $15,000 to the Army Department of the Young Men's Christian Association for the erection of a building for the use of the soldiers stationed at Fort Hancock, Sandy Hook. Mr. Gladding was formerly President of the Montclair Association, to the new building of which he was a liberal giver.

The new building, like the Government administration buildings, is to be constructed of white brick. It will have the usual assembly, reading, writing, and lecture rooms, but a part of the building is to be devoted to study rooms for a comparatively new work of the army branches of the Young Men's Christian Association. The enlisted men are encouraged by the association to study for army commiesions, and many of the men from the ranks who have recently received commissions have found their incentive in the association.

A similar building to cost the same amount, is to be erected soon at Fort Monroe. It is to be the gift of Miss Helen Miller Gould, and it will stand near where the Hygeia Hotel now does.

Convention of Disciples of Christ.

The convention of the Disciples of Christ this year is to be held in Omaha, Neb., from Oct. 15 to Oct. 23. It is believed that it will be the largest gathering ever held in the history of the Church, more than 30,000 persons being expected to attend. The convention will assemble in the Coliseum. Services will be held daily in many halls, shops, factories, and on the streets. Special railroad rates have been secured for those who intend to go to the convention.

Union Services in Brooklyn.

The union church services in the Eaetern District of Brooklyn are to be resumed on Sunday night in the First Reformed Church, Bedford Avenue and Clymer Street, and continued each Sunday until Sept. 7. Dr. Donald D. MacLaurin of Rochester, N. Y., will conduct the services. Walden Lasky, who will lead the singing, will render a baritone solo at each service. The churches to be represented are Central Baptist, First Reformed, St. John's Methodist Episcopal, Ross Street Presbyterian, First Baptist, First Free Baptist, and United Congregational.

Big Methodist Endowment Fund.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 25.—At a meeting of the Trustees of the Methodiat Episcopal Church South it haa been decided to endeavor to raise a five-million-dollar endowment fund, the intereet of which is to go to superannuated ministers, widows, and orphans.

Santa Fe's New Bishop.

SANTA FE, New Mexico, July 25.—Father J. B. Pitival was to-day consecrated auxiliary to Archbishop Bourgade of Santa Fé.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes on the International Series Selection for Aug. 3.

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SUBJECT.—The Tabernacle. Ex., xl., 1-38.
GOLDEN TEXT.—Enter into His gatea with thanksgiving, and into His courts with praise. Psa., c., 4.

The plan of redemption and the plan of the Tabernacle were both prepared by God. Man had nothing to do with either. Both were prepared to meet the condition of sin in man. Each one, however, was prepared before the sin for which it was a provision had been committed. In the distant ages of eternity before man was created the plan of redemption was matured when God, the Son, said: "Lo, I come to do Thy will O God; a body hast Thou prepared Me" (Heb., x., 5-7). When Moses was in the mount to receive the Ten Commandments God instructed him concerning the Tabernacle, its priests, its furniture, its sacrifices and its feasts. But the plan of redemption was not revealed to man until after Adam's fall, and the plan of the Tabernacle was not made known to Israel until after the idolatry of the golden calf. The great purpose of both plans was to declare in the most marked and significant manner two great facts:

1. God's hatred of sin.
2. God's love for the sinner.

For the Tabernacle and everything connected with it was the visible type of the redemption. Both revealed the marvelous grace of God.

When the Tabernacle was set up the children of Israel were still encamped at the foot of Mount Sinai. They had been there nearly a year, for the record is "in the first month of the second year, on the first day of the month, the Tabernacle was reared up" (v. 17). On "the twentieth day" of the next month they "took their journeys out of the wilderness of Sinai" (Numb., x., 11-12). The sin of the golden calf, however, was committed just after "the law" was given, "in the third month after the children of Israel were gone forth out of the land of Egypt" (xix., 1). It must, therefore, have taken nearly nine months to construct the Tabernacle and its furniture.

A SMALL STRUCTURE.

And yet, comparatively speaking, it was a very small structure, only about forty-five feet long, fifteen feet wide, and fifteen high, and open from the floor to the roof. Its sides and rear, or western end, were made of "boards," or plank, overlaid with gold. Its eastern end, or entrance, was closed by heavy curtains, excepting at the corners, which were of "boards" covered with gold. These curtains were supported by "five pillars of shittim wood," or, as the Septuagint version calls it, "incorruptible wood," overlaid with gold, (xxvi., 37.) Its roof was composed of skins, (xxvi., 14-29.)

In its general appearance it was very much like the ordinary tents of the Israelites, but vastly more costly, more beautiful, and more enduring, for it and its furniture were made after "the patterns of the things in the heavens," (Heb., ix., 23; Ex., xxv., 40; xxvi., 30.) To the great body of the Israelites, however, costly and enduring as it was, it had "no beauty that" they "should desire" it. (Isa., liii., 1.) It was not made for their admiration. In fact, they could never see much more than its roof. None but God and His priests could see it in its completeness. For it was inclosed in a wall of curtains of "fine twined linen," suspended on pillars about seven and a half or eight feet high. These curtains formed a "court" about 150 feet long and 75 feet wide around the Tabernacle, (xxvii., 18,) and none but the priests and Levitee could ever enter that court, and that through only one door. The Tabernacle stood at the western end of this court, so that its door was nearly 100 feet back from the entrance. Between it and the entrance to the court stood the altar of sacrifice and the laver for washing.

The Tabernacle itself was divided by a heavy curtain, or "veil," into two rooms. The eastern room, or the one nearest to the entrance, was called "the Sanctuary," or "the Holy Place," and the other "the Most Holy," (xxvi., 33,) or "the Holiest of All," (Heb., ix., 1-3.) There were no windows in either room and only one door of entrance to them.

On the northern side of "the Holy Place" stood the "Table of Shew-Bread." On the south side "the Golden Candlestick," and at the western end "the Altar of Incense."

"The Most Holy Place" beyond "the Veil" was a room in which the length, the breadth, and the height were equal, each being about fifteen feet. In it there was but one article of furnitrne, "the Ark." This "Ark" was simply a box made of "incorruptible wood," overlaid with gold within and without, and having a crown of gold around its upper edge, (xxv., 10-21.) Its cover—bearing at each end a cherub—was all beaten out of one piece of gold. This cover was called "the Mercy Seat." Within this box, or "Ark," were placed the two tables of stone on which God had written His "Law," (xxiv., 16,) and it was therefore sometimes called "the Ark of the Testimony," (xxvi., 33-34.) Nothing else was ever put within it and nothing else was found in it in the time of King David, (I. Kings, viii., 9.) In the same room, however, in which it stood was kept the "Golden Censer," in which incense was burned, and "the golden pot that had manna and Aaron'e rod that budded," (Heb., ix., 4,) but they were not "put into" the Ark; they were laid up "before" it, (xvi., 34; Numb., xvii., 4-10.)

MOST IMPORTANT FEATURE.

This "Ark" was the distinguishing and most important feature of the Tabernacle. For it everything else was planned. To it everything else pointed. In it everything else found its completeness. For on "the Mercy Seat," which covered it, and between the cherubim, was God's dwelling place. There alone could He ever be found. It made "the Most Holy Place" the significant type of "heaven itself," (Heb., ix., 24.)

The tabernacle thus constructed and furnished was placed in the middle of the camp whenever the children of Israel rested and it was the central figure when they marched as a great army. When it was set up the host was numbered "from twenty years old and upward," (Numb., i., 1-3,) and it was found that there "were six hundred and three thousand and five hundred and fifty," men that were "able to go forth to war," (Numb., ii., 32.) Estimating as in modern calculations that every such man represented five individuals, the whole camp must have consisted of three million seventeen thousand seven hundred and fifty people, besides the "mixed multitude" (xii., 38) that did not belong to any of the tribes.

Of all this great company only the tribe of Levi was permitted to pitch its tents "round about the Tabernacle." They had charge of it and of its furniture, (Numb., i., 53.) But it was the smallest of all the tribes; "every male from a month old and upward (Numb., iii., 15) "were twenty and two thousand," (Numb., iii., 39,) or, more accurately, twenty-two thousand three hundred. The tents of the remaining nearly three million people were to be pitched "far off," (Numb., ii., 2,) probably at least "two thousand cubits," (Josh., iii., 4,) or nearly three-quarters of a mile away.

Now this Tabernacle was sometimes called "The Tabernacle, or Tent, of the Testimony," (xxxviii., 21, Numb., i., 50; ix., 15,) because it was the custodian of "The Ten Commandments." It was also called "The Tent of the Congregation," (xxxix., 32,) or "meeting," (R. V.) But it must be evident from its size, its appointments, and its location, that it was not so called because it was in any sense the place where the great congregation met together to offer prayer and praise to God and to hear His word, as in our modern churches. Its size would not admit of such a use; its appointments were not appropriate, and its location separated it from every one of them. In fact, no one was ever permitted to enter even into its court, except the tribe of Levi. It was called "The Tent of Meeting" simply because it was the only place where any one could ever meet God. That was very significant.

The circumstances under which it was set up are also very significant. Before the sin of the Golden Calf, Moses' tent was probably in or near the centre of the host, and he was at all times accessible to the people. Then the pillar of the cloud hung over his tent, and its protecting shade covered the whole camp. In it God had His dwelling place. To Him every Israelite, wherever he might be, could look and know that he was under His protecting care. But when they sinned, all this was changed.

INTERCESSION OF MOSES.

Then "the Lord said unto Moses—I have seen this people, and, behold, it is a stiff-necked people. Now therefore let Me alone that My wrath may wax hot against them, and that I may consume them," (xxxii., 9-10.) Moses, however, interceded for them, and then God promised to still bring them into the land of Canaan, but it would be by the hand of an angel, for He said: "I will not go up into the midst of thee, lest I consume thee in the way," (xxxiii., 2-3.)

Then Moaes removed his tent "afar off from the camp," and "the pillar of cloud descended, and atood at the door of the Tent; and the Lord spake with Moses" there. Again Moses interceded for his people, and then God relented and said: "My presence shall go with thee, and I will give thee rest," (xxxiii., 7-14.) But it was not as before. For now God gave him again "the Ten Commandments," engraven on stone, and bade him instruct the people concerning the building of the Tabernacle, (xxxv., 1-30.) He would indeed go with them, but His dwelling place would no longer be in the cloud where all could see Him. He would ever after be hidden from their sight in "the Most Holy Place" of the Tabernacle. Thus sin separated them from Him. Now they could approach Him in only one way.

This "way" was set forth by the peculiar arrangements and conditions connected with the Tabernacle. As it stood in the midst of the people only the Levites, only 22,000 out of more than 3,000,000, could ever come anywhere near it. But even they muet encamp outside of the court which surrounded it. And of their whole number only about one-fifth who were men—only about 4,000—could ever enter within that court.

Moreover, only Aaron and his four sons were ever permitted to enter within the sacred precincts of the Tabernacle itself. They entered it as the appointed representatives of the people, only five men out of more than three million.

But even more than this. While Moses, as the representative of God, could enter even into "The Most Holy Place," (Numb., vii., 89,) yet no representative of the people, but Aaron, could ever enter into the immediate presence of God for them, one man out of more than three millions. They must always come through him. And as if this in itself did not sufficiently emphasize the fact that sin against God separated the sinner from God, this one man, the high priest, could go into His presence for them only once a year, (Heb., ix., 7,) and then he could not go without the blood of an atoning sacrifice in his hands.

But while the Tabernacle by its construction, its appointments, and its location thus constantly reminded the people that sin separated them from God, yet its presence always just as forcibly reminded them that He was gracious. For instead of consuming them when they forsook Him, He had Himself in it provided a way by which they could still approach Him and find acceptance.

This was particularly impreeeed upon them by the services of the Tabernacle.

Morning and evening the people were to bring their sacrifices to the door of the court surrounding it. These sacrifices were then offered up on their behalf by the priests on the great altar. Then the priest could enter into "the Holy Place" and walk in the light, feed upon the bread, and offer prayer to God for them. That, however, was as far as any of them could go, and as much as any of them could do.

HIGH PRIEST OFFICIATES.

But once a year—on the great Day of Atonement—the high priest, clothed in sacred garments, and with the breastplate, "Holiness to the Lord," on his breast, acted for them. Having offered the appointed sacrifice, and washed in the Laver, with the blood of the sacrifice in his hands, he entered not only into "The Holy Place," but passing beyond the "Vail," he stood in the immediate presence of God for them. There he found Him—not as a consuming fire—but with "The Law" which they had so often broken, hidden from His gaze by "The Mercy Seat." There the blood of the sacrifice which he had brought with him was accepted as an atonement for himself and for the people.

But this was not all. When he came out from before the Lord, he was to "lay both hands upon the head of a live goat and confess over him all the iniquities of the children of Israel, and all their transgressions in all their sins, putting them upon the head of the goat." Then he was to "send him away by the hand of a fit person into the wilderness." (Lev., xvi., 1-34.) Thus their sins which had been blotted out by the blood of the atoning sacrifice, were taken away to be no more remembered.

Now it is not difficult to see in all this the riches of God's grace in Jesus Christ. For when man sinned "God so loved the world" (John, iii., 16,) that "when the fullnesa of the time was come," He "sent forth His Son," (Gal., iv., 4,) who "was made flesh and dwelt, or tabernacled, (Young,) among us," (John, i., 14.) In Him dwelleth all the fullness of the Godhead bodily." (Col., ii., 9.) For in Him "behold the tabernacle of God is with them, and they ehall be his people." (Rev., xxxi., 3.) Thus by His incarnation He became "the true Tabernacle which the Lord pitched and not man, (Heb., viii., 2,) and "no man cometh to the Father but by Him. (John, xiv., 6.)

He is thus not only the only One in whom we can come to God, but the only One by whom we can find acceptance with Him. For He is also our High Priest, who "is not entered into the holy places made with hands, which are the figures of the true, but into heaven itself now to appear in the presence of God for us," and hath "put away sin by the sacrifice of Himself," (Heb., ix., 24-28.)

In His death the vail which separated us from God "was rent in twain from the top to the bottom," (Matt., xxvii., 51.) Now, all that believe are "made kings and priests unto God," (Rev., i., 6.) Accepted through Christ's atoning sacrifces, cleansed "by the washing of regeneration, and renewing of the Holy Ghost," (Titus, iii., 5,) we can enter into His service. Then, as in the Tabernacle, Christ is the one "Door" through whom we enter, the "Light in which we walk, the "Bread" to strengthen us, the "Intercessor" who pleads for us, and through Him we find mercy and forgiveness.

QUESTIONS ON THE LESSON.

How are the plan of redemption and the plan of the tabernacle contrasted, and what was the purpose of both?

When was the tabernacle set up, and what is said of its construction and general appearance?

How was it surrounded, how was it divided, and what occupied each division?

How was the ark constructed, what is said of its contents, and why was it the most important feature of the tabernacle?

What was the size of the camp, how were the tents arranged, and why was the tabernacle called "the tent of meeting"?

What were the circumstances when it was set up, and what did they declare concerning God?

How was separation from God indicated by the arrangements concerning those who could minieter in the tabernacle?

How did it declare God's grace, and in what respects were it and its eervicee types of Christ?

GOV. ODELL DEFENDS CONDUCT OF STATE ASYLUMS.

The Facts and Figures on the Administration of the Lunacy Department.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 25.—Gov. Odell, in reply to an article criticising the economies in the Lunacy Department, which is to appear in Charities of Saturday, said to-night.

"This article is a garbled misstatement and is unfair in every particular. For the purpose of comparison it is only necessary to consider three things. First, a comparison of the total appropriations; second, the percentage of cures, and third, the mortality. The first is the evidence of economy, the second refutes the claim of insufficient food and attention, and the third enforces and strengthens the second conclusion.

"In 1900 the total appropriations made to the State Commission in Lunacy amounted to $5,646,954.30. In 1901 they amounted to $4,345,382.72. The year for which these latter appropriations were made will expire on Sept. 30, 1902, and instead of there being a deficiency there will remain on hand after all bills have been fully met about $100,000, so that a comparison of expense between 1900 and 1901 shows a net saving on appropriations of $1,101,511.67. For the fiscal year 1902-1903 the appropriations made are $4,175,573.41, or $1,471,380.98 less than 1900, thus substantiating my atatement that the appropriations for the fiscal year beginning Oct. 1, 1902, were about a million and a half less than in 1900.

"The economy shown is further illuatrated by the fact that there are now 1,200 more inmates in the State institutions for the insane than there were in 1900.

"The number of recoveries in the year 1900 was 1,021, and in 1901, 1,209, the percentage being upon the number admitted 23.5 and upon the total population of the institutions 5.38, the largest percentage of cures in the history of the State. As the present fiscal year does not end until Sept. 30, it is impossible to give the figures for this year.

"The percentage of mortality on the daily average population for the year 1900 was 8.35, and for the year 1901, 8.32. "It is thus seen that expenses are less, the percentage of cures the highest they have ever been, and the death rate lower."

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NEW STRAWBOARD COMBINE

Twenty-seven Companies in United Box Board Concern.

Negotiations, Lasting Nearly All Night and Resumed the Next Day, Successful—The Plants Embraced.

The merger of the strawboard and boxboard manufacturere has at last been completed. After a continuous eession lasting until 3 o'clock yesterday morning, and which was taken up again eight hours later, the plan of combination, as finally adopted, was made public.

The new corporation, which will embody the twenty-seven companies, will be known as the United Box Board and Paper Company. It is a New Jersey corporation, and its capital stock is $15,000,000 of 7 per cent. cumulative preferred stock and $14,000,000 of common stock.

A committee of three, consisting of A. N. Burbank, Treasurer of the International Paper Company; Joseph H. Wallace, a mill engineer, and F. C. Trowbridge, a manufacturer of paper machinery, investigated all the plants and made a valuation of each. Preferred stock equal to the aggregate of these valuations is to be issued at par to the extent that the several plants have earned 8 per cent. on the valuations. Preferred stock will also be issued for a cash anbscription made by the plants, equal to 10 per cent. of the valuations, for working capital, and also for 8 per cent. figured as bankers' commission.

The amount of common stock to be issued for the intangible property, or good will, is arrived at by charging 4 per cent. of the valuation of the property against the average annual earnings for a given period of three years, and capitalizing the excess, above such 4 per cent., upon 8 per cent. basis.

The valuationa made have all been accepted as satisfactory, and the various plants will accept payment in securities on the new company to the extent of nearly 85 per cent. of the valuations. A little cash will be needed to meet present debts.

The organization of the company is as follows:

President—James A. Roberts.
First Vice President—R. F. Newcomb.
Second Vice President—Charles D. Brown.
Treasurer—Eugene M. Ashley.
Secretary—W. C. Staley.
General Manager—Augustus H. Ivins.
Directors:

W. H. Binnian,	Henry B. Dean,
D. McCalley,	Richard Ruddell,
Col. R. C. Clowry,	Col. T. E. Ellsworth,
James A. Roberts,	Augustus H. Ivins,
W. C. Staley,	Charles B. Oglesby,
Oliver McEwen,	C. S. Merrill,
R. F. Newcomb,	H. Lester Paddock.
Charles D. Brown,	

The combination has taken over the following properties:

American Strawboard Company, Chicago, Ill., with seventeen plants, located at points in Illinois, Indiana, Maryland, Ohio, and Virginia.
Consumers' Paper Company, Muncie, Ind.
Ohio Strawboard Company, Urbana, Ohio.
Indiana Pulp and Paper Company, Marion, Ind.
Oswego Falls Pulp and Paper Company, Fulton, N. Y.
Peoria Strawboard Company, Peoria, Ill.
Bogota Paper Company, Bogota, N. J.
Bonfield Paper Company, Waldron, Ill.
H. C. & H. J. Davis, Davieville, N. H.
Derby Paper Mills Company, Shelton, Conn.
Enterprise Strawboard Company, Honeoys Falls, N. Y.
McEwan Brothers' Company, Whippany, N. J.
Mitchell Paper Company, Lawrence, Mass.
New England Board and Paper Company, Milton, N. H.
Paragon Paper Company, Eaton, Ind.
Shutt's Manufacturing Company, Penn Yan, N. Y.
Somerset & Kennebec Company, Benton, Me., and Fairfield, Me.
Southern Strawboard Company, Rockport, Ind.
Stony Brook Paper Company, Whippany, N. J.
Thompson Pulp and Paper Company, Schuylerville, N. Y.
Traders' Paper Company, Lockport, N. Y.
Tytus Gardner Paper and Manufacturing Company, Middletown, Ohio.
Uncas Paper Company, Norwich, Conn.
Utility Paper Company, Mount Carmel, Ill.
Vincennes Paper Company, Vincennes, Ind.
Wabash Paper Company, Wabash, Ind.
West Muncie Strawboard Company, Yorktown, Ind.

These plants have a total daily capacity of box board, ground wood, sulphite fibre, &c., of 1,359 tons. The earnings, as established by expert accountants upon the examination of the books of the merged companies for three years, show an annual profit of $1,667,000, or an amount equivalent to the 7 per cent. dividend on the preferred capitalization, and nearly 5 per cent. on the common.

"DOOR OF HOPE" MOVES.

Permanent Headquarters of Institution for Girls Established in Country.

The "Door of Hope," which for several years has had its home at 102 East Sixty-first Street, and which has removed to new quarters at Tappan, N. Y., will hereafter have only a temporary abelter in this city, at 805 Third Avenue, where girls who wish to enter the institution may apply.

Forty-three acres of ground, on which stands a large, homelike cottage, have been purchased at Tappan. The inmates will be taught houeehold work, dressmaking, and fancy sewing, besides the out-of-door occupations of raising chickens, honey, and flowers for market. One-tenth of what each girl earns by these means while learning is to be her own, so that when she leaves the home she may have the means to provide for herself for a time.

STATE HOTEL MEN MEET.

Officers Elected at the Annual Meeting at Saratoga Springs.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 25.—The New York State Hotel Men's Association, which has a membership of almost 8,000, held its annual meeting at the Grand Union to-day. Following the consideration and reports of officers and members, officers were elected as follows: President—F. N. Bain of Newburg, (re-elected;) Vice President—G. A. Farnham of Saratoga Springs; Secretary—F. W. Rockwell of Albany; Treasurer—Mark E. Merrifield of New York.

The new Legialative Committee includes G. J. Benson of Albany, W. W. Worden and G. A. Farnham of Saratoga Springs, H. H. Brockway, G. A. Stevens, and W. L. Jaques, all of New York, and H. J. Rockwell of Albany.

Besides President Bain the Executive Committee, as selected, is composed of H. H. Brockway, W. L. Jaques, Simeon Ford, and H. H. Brockway, all of New York; G. A. Farnham and W. E. Woolley of Saratoga Springs, H. J. Rockwell of Albany, E. M. Tierney of Binghamton, and David Isaace of Niagara Falls.

P. F. Collier's Denial.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 25.—P. F. Collier denies the report that he and his son are to form a ten-million-dollar newspaper syndicate to control a hundred or more publicationa in New York State. He says he knows nothing of any such project.

Instruction.

A FAMOUS OLD SCHOOL

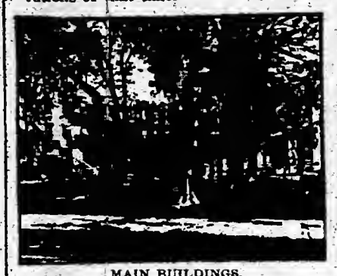
AT PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Friends School, Founded Prior to the Birth of the Government, Has Grown in Greatness Proportionate to That of Our Great Country.

Among the oldest and most successful schools of the country and around which center most interesting historical associations of the early years of the Republic, is Friends School at Providence. Five years before Washington took his seat as President it began its first session.

It was founded by the Society of Friends for the moral and mental training of the youth of that Society, as Harvard University was founded to create Orthodox Congregational ministers. Both institutions have found a more extended service without denominational restriction.

Its purpose was to afford a means of education to those whose pecuniary circumetances barred them from the institutions of that time.



MAIN BUILDINGS.

Moses Brown—whose family name is borne by Brown University—was the leading spirit of the benevolent undertaking, and the present-day greatness of the School is a monument to this noble character and his associates.

Much credit is due to the perseverance and earnestness of these men who sacrificed much and who, against the greatest obstacles, finally pushed the project to completion.

A struggle for maintenance followed the first struggle for existence, and at this most critical time of national history it was only by the greatest effort and by personal support of a few that life was kept in the enterprise. This firm purpose to succeed became one of the School's cherished traditions, and once firmly established, a steady growth set in that has kept pace with that of the Government.

Its first large endowment, in 1822, was the product of the first manufacture of pure cotton goods in America under the Arkwright invention. It has been largely endowed in recent years by appreciative persons not connected with Friends. The confidence of the State is shown by freeing it from taxation.

Broadening influences have ever made themselves felt in the School, and though founded and mainly supported by endowment, its doors were early opened to all denominations.

A spirit of progressiveness among its instructors, who are of

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

VIA NIAGARA FALLS.

Trains arrive and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:

North and West bound trains, except those leaving Grand Central Station at 3:15, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:50, 2:45, 3:20, 3:35, 7:50, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th st. to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

All southbound trains, except the "20th Century" and the "Empire State Express," and Nos. 36, 66, and 200 will stop at 125th St. ten minutes before their arrival time at Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—‡MIDNIGHT EXPRESS—Due Buffalo 4:35, Niagara Falls 5:02 P. M.
3:15 A. M.—*MAIL AND PAPER TRAIN. Ar. Buffalo 1:15 P. M., Chicago 7:10 A. M.
7:50 A. M.—‡ADIRONDACK, 1000 ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.
7:54 A. M.—*SYRACUSE LOCAL. Stops at all important stations.
8:30 A. M.—‡EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. Most famous train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:45 P. M.
8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL. 24 hours to Chicago. Due Buffalo 7:10. Niagara Falls 8:07.
9:55 A. M.—‡SARATOGA AND MONTREAL SPECIAL, Via D. & H. and Rutland.
10:30 A. M.—‡DAY EXPRESS. Makes local stops. Due Buffalo 1:15 A. M.
11:30 A. M.—‡RUTLAND EXPRESS. Due Rutland, 7:55 P. M.
12:50 P.M.—*BUFFALO LIMITED, Due Buffalo, 11 P. M. Niagara Falls, 12:28 A. M.
1:00 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED. Due Cincinnati, 10:45; Indianapolis, 12:30 A. M. St. Louis, 6:45 P. M. next day.
1:00 P. M.—*CHICAGO LIMITED. 24 hours to Chicago via Lake Shore. 27 via M. C.
1:50 P. M.—‡SARATOGA LIMITED. Saturdays only; other week days at 3:20 P. M.
2:45 P. M.—* "THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED"—20 hour train to Chicago, via Lake Shore. Electric Lights and Fans.
3:20 P. M.—‡SARATOGA LIMITED. Leaves Saturdays at 1:50 P. M.
3:30 P. M.—‡ALBANY FLYER. Due Albany 5:40.
3:35 P. M.—*ALBANY AND TROY EXPRESS. Local stops.
4:00 P. M.—*DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS, AND CHICAGO SPECIAL.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED. 24 hour train to Chicago. All Pullman Cars.
6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS. 28 hours to Chicago via both L. S. and M. C.
6:35 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS via D. & H. or Rutland.
7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK, 1000 ISLANDS AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO AND TORONTO SPECIAL. Due Buffalo, 7:25 A. M. Niagara Falls, 8:33. Toronto, 10:50 A. M.
9:15 P. M.—*SPECIAL MAIL LIMITED. Sleeping car only for Rochester.
9:20 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL. Due Cincinnati, 7:50. Indianapolis, 10:15 P. M. St. Louis, 7:30, second morning.
9:30 P. M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS. Chicago, 34 hours by Michigan Central, 33 hours by Lake Shore.
11:30 P. M.—*NORTHERN N. Y. EXPRESS. Cape Vincent, Ogdensburg, &c.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday. ‖Except Saturday and Sunday. §Saturday only.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:08 A. M. and 3:36 P. M. Daily, except Sundays, to Pittsfield and North Adams. Sundays at 9:30 A. M. Saturdays only at 2:46 P. M.

Pullman cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.

Ticket offices at 113, 261, 415, and 1,216 Broadway, 25 Union Sq. W., 275 Columbus Av., 130 West 125th St., Grand Central Station, 125th St. and 138th St. Stations, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn. Telephone "900 38th Street," for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.

NEW YORK CENTRAL ROUTE

BETWEEN

NEW YORK, BOSTON, AND NEW ENGLAND

Via Springfield and the

BOSTON AND ALBANY RAILROAD.

(New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Lessee.)

Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, New York, as follows:

10:00 A. M., ‡12:00 noon, *4:00 P. M., *11:00 P. M.; arrive Boston 3:30 P. M., 5:40 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 6:15 A. M.

Leave Boston, 10:00 A. M., ‡12:00 noon, *4:00 P. M., *11:00 P. M.; arrive New York, 3:30 P. M., 5:40 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 6:14 A. M.

New train for Portland and Maine resorts, via Springfield, Worcester, and Rochester, N. H., leaves New York 10:00 P. M.

Tickets at New York Central ticket offices, 415 and 1,216 Broadway, and at Grand Central Station.

A. H. SMITH, GEORGE H. DANIELS,
General Superintendent. General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.

(New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Lessee.)

Leave Franklin St. Station, New York, as follows, and 143d mi. later foot West 42d St., N. R.:

*7:10 A M—For interm. points to Albany.
*9:40 A. M.—(4) Catskill Mtn, Exp. to Catskills.
‡11:20 A M—(2) Saratoga & Mohnwk Exp.
‡12:45 P M—(3) Rip Van Winkle Flyer.
*1:00 P M—Chicago Express.
*2:25 P M—Cont. Lim. for Detroit, Chi. & St. Louis.
‡3:25 P M—(4) Ulster Express to Catskill Mts.
*3:45 P M—(4) For Hudson River points & Albany
*5:50 P M—For Roch., Buffalo, Cleve'd & Chicago.
‡7:45 PM—For Roch., Buffalo, Detroit & St. Louis.
*9:17 P M—For Syra., Roch., Niag. Falls, Det. & Chi.

*Daily, ‡Daily, except Sunday. Leaves Brooklyn Annex (1) at 9:15 A. M.; (2) at 10:45 A. M.; (3) at 12:10 P. M. (4) at 13:06 P. M. Leaves Jersey City, P. R. R. Sta., (1) at 9:47 A. M.; (2) at 11:20 A. M.; (3) at 12:50 P. M.; (4) at 13:25 P. M. Time tables at principal hotels and offices. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott's Express.

A. H. SMITH, C. E. LAMBERT,
Gen'l Superintendent. Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

READING SYSTEM

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R.

Liberty St. and South Ferry (time from South Ferry five minutes earlier.)

EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN, AND MAUCH CHUNK—z4:00 (7:15 Easton only.) 9:10 A. M., 1:20, 4:40, 5:00, (6:45 Easton only) P. M. Sundays, z4:25 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.

WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON—z4:00, 9:10 A. M., 5:00 P. M. Sundays, z4:25 P. M.

LAKEWOOD, TOMS RIVER, AND BARNEGAT—z4:00, 9:40 A. M., (s1:00 Lakewood excepted.) 1:30, (3:40 Lakewood only,) 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:15 A. M.

ATLANTIC CITY—10:40 A.M., s1:00, ‡3:40 P.M.

VINELAND AND BRIDGETON—z4:00 A. M., ‡1:30 P. M.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT, AND SEASHORE POINTS—z4:00, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., s1:10, 2:45, 3:30, 3:53, 4:45, 5:30, 6:30 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove, 9:00 A. M., 1:30, 4:00 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA, (READING TERMINAL)—z*4:25 †7:00, †8:00, *9:00, †10:00, †11:00 A. M., †12:00, *1:00, †1:30, 12:00, †3:00, *4:00, *5:00, †5:00, †7:30, 9:00 P. M., *12:15 Mdt.

24TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS—‡4:25, ‡8:30, *10:30, *11:30 A. M., *1:00, ‡*3:40, 5:00, *7:00, *9:25 P. M., *12:15 Mdt.

READING, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE, AND WILLIAMSPORT—‖4:00, z4:25, †8:00, ‖†9:10, (10:00, 11:00 A. M., Reading only,) ‖s1:00, 1:20, ‡2:00 P. M. Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg only, †5:00 P. M.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE—From foot of Rector St., Pier 8, Atlantic Highlands, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch, Asbury Park, and Point Pleasant, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30, (8:00 Ocean Grove only,) P. M. Sundays, 10:00 A. M., 1:00, 4:00, 8:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

FOR BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON

—‡8:30, *10:30, *11:30 A. M., *1:00, 2:00, ‡*3:40, *5:00, *7:00 P. M., *12:15 Mdt.

xFrom Liberty Street only. *Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. §Sunday only. ‡Parlor cars only. ‖Via Pamaqua. sSaturdays.

Offices: Liberty St., South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 113, 231, 434, 1,300, 1,354 Broadway, 182 5th Ave., 25 Union Square West, 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Ave., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

W. G. BESLER, C. M. BURT,
General Manager. General Pass'r Agent.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

Leave New York City, South Ferry, Liberty St.

Chicago,	*12:10nt.	*12:10nt.
Chicago, Columbus,	*12:55pm.	*1:00pm. Diner.
Pittsburg, Cleve....	*3:35pm.	*3:40pm. Limtd.
"Pittsburg Limited"	*5:55pm.	*7:00pm. Buffet.
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*12:10nt.	*12:15nt.
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*10:25am.	*10:30am. Diner.
Cincinnati, St. Louis,	*5:55pm.	*7:00pm. Buffet.
Norfolk	‡12:55pm.	‡1:00pm. Diner.

ROYAL BLUE TRAINS.

Washington, Balto..	*8:25am.	*8:30am. Buffet.
Washington, Balto..	*10:25am.	*10:30am. Diner.
Washington, Balto..	*11:25am.	*11:30am. Diner.
Washington, Balto..	*12:55pm.	*1:00pm. Diner.
"Royal Limited"..	*3:35pm.	*3:40pm. Diner.
Washington, Balto..	*4:55pm.	*5:00pm. Diner.
Washington, Balto..	*6:55pm.	*7:00pm. Buffet.
Washington, Balto..	*12:10nt.	*12:15nt. Sleepers

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. §Sundays only.

Offices: 113, 261, 434, 1,300 Broadway, 6 Astor House, 25 Union Squnre W., 391 Grand Street, N. Y.; 343 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal and Liberty Street. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN RY

Lvs. Franklin St.		Lvs. W. 42d St.
12:15 A. M.....	Way Train.....	3:30 A. M.
7:45 A. M.	Day Express to Oswego.	8:00 A. M.
9:03 A. M.....	Liberty Express.....	9:15 A. M.
*11:40 A. M.	Liberty Spl. Sat'ys only.	12:00 Noon
12:00 Noon...	Express to Norwich....	3:15 P. M.
*12:45 P. M.	Saturdays to Rockland..	1:00 P. M.
3:00 P. M.	Ellenville and Kerhonkson.	3:15 P. M.
3:25 P. M....	Express to Roeklsnd....	3:45 P. M.
‡5:40 P. M.....	Western Express.....	6:00 P. M.

*Saturdays only. †Daily.

Parlor Car seats at 425 Broadway only.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

STATIONS foot of WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

☞ The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.

7:35 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Limited to two Buffet Parlor Cars New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:55 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:55 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:55 P. M. THE PENNSYLVANIA SPECIAL.—20-hour train to Chicago. Pullman Compartment, Drawing-room, Sleeping, Dining, and Buffet Smoking Car.

1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Toledo, Nashville, (via Cincinnati and Louisville,) Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.

5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car. For Welch, W. Va., (via Shenandoah Valley Route.)

5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.

7:35 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland, except Saturday.

8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, and Cincinnati.

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7:55, 8:25, 0:25 (Dining Car,) 10:10 (Deshrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 2:20,) (3:25 "Congressional Limited," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25 (Dining Car,) 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, 9:25 (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 13:25 "Congressional Limited" all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25 (Dining Car,) 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

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TARIFF REFORM AT THE FOREFRONT

MR. EDWARD M. SHEPARD'S speech at the Nantasket meeting of the New England Democratic League will be read with deep satisfaction by sensible Democrats. The speech derives a double significance from the fact that it was delivered in the presence of Mr. BRYAN himself by a Democrat who was a supporter of Mr. BRYAN in the last Presidential canvass. It can scarcely have been a source of comfort to the twice-defeated candidate to listen to the words in which Mr. SHEPARD deliberately thrust Bryanism and all its favorite issues into the background and declared that the issue of tariff reform, in which Mr. BRYAN has never taken more than a perfunctory interest, "is irrevocably at the forefront."

Many are the ways in which politicians and statesmen detach themselves from dead issues of the past and take up the questions of the living present. Mr. SHEPARD has never been a believer in the free and unlimited coinage of silver. It cost him no trouble and no waste of words to wave aside that deadly issue. Of the issue of anti-imperialism he spoke as one who, with sincere conviction, has taken an attitude upon a public question contrary to the general sentiment of the people. Out of that question the dominant issue cannot be made, and Mr. SHEPARD frankly says so. Nor can the Democratic Party make headway by an indiscriminate assault upon wealth, business, and prosperity disguised as a policy of hostility to the trusts. Mr. SHEPARD is wiser and has a better insight and a clearer foresight than Populists of the Bryan stamp. It would be astonishing if he were not wiser. When he approaches the subject of the trusts, therefore, it is with intelligent knowledge, not as a wild and whiskered calamity howler assailing every business that yields more than $1,500 a year, but as an intelligent man, experienced in affairs and mindful of economic truths:

> The character of the chief issue practically before the American people is clear. No one can read what is to-day written, or listen to what is said in every part of the United States, without perceiving that the dominant question is whether or not there shall be continued to a number of great and enormously rich interests the special privileges which the Republican tariff confers upon them.

No one has touched the Republicans "on the raw" more surely and more cruelly than Mr. SHEPARD when he explained why they had refused to do justice to Cuba. "They clearly see that the tariff cannot be meddled with in one schedule without inviting popular attention to the iniquities of other schedules." This is the true explanation of the attitude of Senator ALDRICH, who shed no tear over the failure of the Cuban Reciprocity bill which he had supported; it defines exactly the position of Senator PLATT of Connecticut, who drew back when the House amendment linked Cuban reciprocity with the reduction of a Dingley schedule. To seize upon this issue and print the legend of "tariff reform" all over the party banner is sound Democracy, sound sense, sound politics, and the way to victory. Said Mr. SHEPARD:

> The American people are to-day thoroughly ready to deprive the great monopolistic interests of the country of the special tariff privileges which they enjoy. If the Democratic Party in selecting its issue defer, as it is bound to do, to the popular will, it has no choice. The issue of tariff reform is irrevocably at the forefront.

After these words of brilliant leadership it is a weariness of the flesh to consider the addresses of CARMACK and of BRYAN. If these gentlemen conceive of the tariff issue at all it is only as a campaign against "plutocracy." Mr. BRYAN says that the Democrats who have spurned him can return to the party only when they have become aware of the "real character of the life and death struggle now being waged between plutocracy and Democracy." "Unchanged by victory or defeat," the Democratic Party must have a controlling purpose. That is his position exactly. He cares little whether it be victory or defeat so long as he can retain the leadership, write the platforms, and earn a large annual income by pursuing the profession of a perpetual candidate and editing The Commoner. Mr. BRYAN'S speech becomes amusing when his perfectly commonplace mind laboriously strives to explain the defeats of 1896 and 1900. For the rest, his speech is dreary reading after the illuminating discourse of Mr. SHEPARD.

Harmony is the object of these midsummer meetings of the Democracy. There is no harmony on the old issues. There can be and there will be harmony and union on the issue which Republican self-interest and Republican cowardice has brought to the front. There the Democrats are upon familiar ground. There they return to principles which have won their victories in the past.

CHECK TO RUSSIA.

It seems odd that it should be left for us to learn by way of St. Petersburg the very interesting and important news of the Anglo-Japanese agreement, which also virtually includes the United States, though it cannot formally include us. The mutual agreement between Great Britain and Japan to maintain the independence of Korea is the first fruit of the alliance. It is as specific and as satisfactory a definition of policy as could be asked for. And the proof that we are virtually included in it is the announcement that, in case Korea finds it necessary to raise a foreign loan for her own defense, she shall restrict herself to the British, Japanese, and American markets. In other words, she finds herself debarred, by her own act, from putting herself under obligations to any power of Continental Europe.

Of course, this movement is primarily aimed at Russia. That "glacial advance" of the Muscovite empire eastward to the shores of the Pacific which represents itself to Russians, and has come to represent itself to many persons of other nationalities as an irresistible force of nature, it is attempted by this agreement peremptorily to halt. The Anglo-Japanese agreement is a distinct "Thus far and no farther" addressed to the most expansive and spreading power, the United States of America always excepted, that now exists in the world. It is a challenge and a defiance. You cannot make less of it than that.

What we, as Americans, have particularly to be proud of is the fact that our influence is as much in evidence in this agreement as if we were formally a party to it. A former Cabinet officer said of Secretary HAY not long ago in a private letter: "I know not with which of his predecessors he loses by comparison." The praise was very high. But it was equally just. There are certain wild men in Congress who occasionally attack the Secretary of State for being, of all things, "un-American." Poor things! What they really mean is that they are not themselves good enough Americans to understand his Americanism. His own definition of our foreign policy, "the Monroe doctrine and the Golden Rule," is very sharp and apt. But his complete and quiet reversal of the stupid policy to which his predecessor had almost committed the department, his standing out, always and everywhere, against the doctrine of special advantages and of "spheres of influence," those are the things which will make his administration of the State Department memorable and illustrious. Now they have been adopted by Great Britain and Japan, in an agreement to which we are not formally a party, but which we, meaning he, inspired and made possible. It is a great triumph. And it is a triumph of Americanism. For it was the most American of American writers, RALPH WALDO EMERSON, who formulated the principle on which the State Department has been during these late years conducted, and in accordance with which this Anglo-Japanese agreement has been framed: "Only that good lasts which we can taste with all doors open, and which serves all men."

A SOUTHERNER ON THE SOUTH.

One of the most interesting elements in the present situation of the South was brought out by the declaration of Mr. HOKE SMITH in the interview published yesterday regarding the cotton manufacturing industry in that section. He said:

> I do not regard the struggle for supremacy in the manufacture of lint cotton to be between New England and the South. The South produces 70 per cent. of the lint cotton of the world which goes to manufacturers. Foreign mills increase the value of American raised lint cotton $500,000,000 by manufacturing it annually. It is this immense increase that the South covets. It is for America, in the South where the cotton grows, to prepare the manufactured fabric for export, and I believe each year the South in her cotton mills will make great inroads into the business of foreign cotton manufacturers.

It is not practicable to limit the competition of the Southern cotton mills wholly to that with foreign manufacturers. It will necessarily tell on the industry in New England and indeed is already felt there. But that does not impair the force of Mr. SMITH'S idea that the future of the South lies largely in working up its own raw material. There is nothing more profitable than the exportation of the products of skilled labor, and the more labor, of the most skilled sort, that is embodied in exports, the better for all concerned. The added value given to cotton by manufacture is, we should say, rather underestimated by Mr. SMITH than exaggerated.

There is a corollary to his proposition that should not be lost sight of. Every dollar of manufactured product in the great mass alluded to must find a market, and it is to the interest of the manufacturers that the market should be as broad and varied as possible. The number of cotton mills in the South has increased more than eightfold in the last score of years. If their product is to compete mainly in the home market, it is plain that the profit on it may soon be restricted and this remarkable growth be checked. There is a tendency on the part of some of the men most immediately interested in Southern manufactures to imbibe the protectionist notions of their brothers in the North. They should see the fallacy of them and fight them with might and main. The wider their markets the better the prospect for steady progress and prosperity.

We note with especial pleasure the cordial and hopeful expression of Mr. HOKE SMITH as to the new and general movement in the South for the promotion of public schooling. His earnest and effective co-operation with that movement has been very valuable to it, and the breadth of his views and the elevation and true patriotism of his purpose in connection with it have been at once inspiring and instructive. There is nothing in our current political life more promising for the stability and for the advancement of the free institutions so dear to all sections than this educational movement and the spirit in which it is pressed by men of Mr. SMITH'S character and influence.

THE MAYOR'S TALKS.

The weekly communications which the Mayor has formed the plan of making, together with the occasional ones intercalated as requirement arises, are, we think, doing good. They are not sensational or even striking, and are all the better for that. They do not contain any especial revelations and do not pretend to. They are precisely what his Honor calls them, "talks" with his fellow-citizens, and they have a certain air of straightforward simplicity that engages the attention and arouses the interest of those to whom they ars addressed.

For one thing—and no small thing—they are spreading the impression that the management of the affairs of the city is something that concerns all citizens, and that it is so regarded by the Mayor. We should not be at all surprised if Mr. Low had been impressed since he took his office with the amount which he and his associates had to learn as to the details and the general features of the affairs of this great city. It was simply impossible for any one, even if he had, as Mr. Low had, given a good deal of time to the study of the city, fully to comprehend how complex and varied and intricate are the public interests and the laws and methods by which they must be guided. He is the better thereby qualified to take the people into his confidence and from time to time to communicate to them such information and such suggestions as appear to him important or interesting. We shall be much mistaken if, in the long run, this custom does not justify itself by the creation in the public mind of a sense of confidence in the good faith of the Mayor and in the practical value of the suggestions and information that he finds it opportune to impart.

THE FRENCH CLERICAL QUESTION.

It is quite too soon to make any estimate of the final effect of the recent measures of the French Government for the suppression of the unauthorized corporations, which include the orders of nuns and priests engaged in education. In Paris and the larger towns the opposition is largely partisan. In the smaller towns and in the villages it is pretty clear that serious feeling is aroused among the workmen, the peasants, and the small tradesmen, on whom the republic has depended for political support.

Certainly it seems unnecessary and unfortunate from an American point of view that the dignity and influence of the Government should involve the suppression of small schools administered by the Catholic sisters. But it must be remembered that the Church and education alike are in France Governmental matters for which the Ministry are in some degree responsible, and that the alternative of suppression is merely compliance with the law, the terms of which are not really harsh. There is doubtless a good deal of passion and prejudice aroused on both sides which would be quite unimaginable in our country, where the churches are free to do as they choose in the matter of teaching and must do whatevsr they do at their own expense. Yet it would be at present impracticable to induce either the Clericals or the politicians to adopt such a policy. Until they do acute friction is unavoidable.

STRIKERS AND INJUNCTIONS.

The decision of Judge JACKSON of the United States District Court, sitting at Parkersburg, West Va., in the case of "Mother" JONES and certain energetic partisans of a local strike in the coal mines arraigned on the charge of having violated a Federal injunction restraining them from interfering with the business of the mine operators or of those working for them, is undoubtedly good law, but it is to be regrettsd that it is couched in somewhat intemperate language and that its educational value will be impaired by the anger with which the representatives of organized labor will resent the learned Judge's choice of words.

Under conditions which seemed to warrant judicial interference for the protection of the property, lives, and rights of certain citizens, an injunction was issued restraining the persons against whom it was directed from doing certain unlawful acts in furtherance of a conspiracy to render it impossible to work the coal mines of the Parkersburg district except with union labor and under union rules. Without doubt the letter and spirit of this injunction were violated, and there can be very little doubt that so able a jurist as Judge JACKSON, realizing the importance of his decision as a precedent and mindful of the mortification of being overruled on an appeal based on error, interpreted this law wisely and intelligently. However, the temptation to express his views in obiter dicta seems to have been irresistible, and in characterizing labor organizers and their agents as "vampires that live and fatten on the honest labor of the coal miners of the country, and who are busybodies, creating dissatisfaction among a class of people who are quiet, well disposed, and who do not want to be disturbed by the unceasing agitation of this class of people," Judge JACKSON goes too far and gives needless offense to a great many people whom he was not called upon to characterize or define.

The principle of law which underlies the decision is one which cannot be called in question without menacing the basis of civil liberty. The interposition of the injunction between an interest threatened and the individual or conspiracy which threatens it with an injury which if permitted cannot be repaired is a perfectly Constitutional and usual exercise of the power of administrative justice. It is the defense of a tangible interest or right against a more or less intangible menace of injury. In the case of labor organizations we agree with Judge JACKSON that there is no instance on record in which it has been abused. What the representatives of organized labor are enjoined from doing is never that which a citizen, or a number of citizens acting together, may do lawfully and with respect for the rights of others. No injunction was ever granted which denied a workingman the right to stop work, to agree with others to stop work, or to influence and persuade those willing to work not to do so. For purposes of illustration we may say that the legal rights of a trades union are practically the same as those of a denominational congregation. Any number of people holding common views may organize such a congregation. They may separate themselves from the world to any extent they deem practicable and desirable; they may hold public meetings for revival purposes, and use every effort to induce others to join their church and conform to their practices and views. If, however, the members of such a church, finding persuasion ineffective, should become aggressive, threatening those not members with grievous bodily harm, setting in motion against them and all who hold intercourse with them the mischievous agency of the boycott, planning the burning of the places of worship of other congregations, and in like ways seeking to maintain a Mohammedan propaganda of the sword, it would be the duty of any court of competent authority to which appeal was made to enjoin such congregation and all members of it from doing any of these things to the annoyance or injury of others. To do so would not be religious persecution, nor would religious liberty be in any way invaded by such injunction. Organized labor has no rights which do not equally belong to organizations of any other kind and for any other purpose. They seem to think they have, but the courts cannot share this delusion. However, it is unnecessary for the courts to call those who are going about their own business, even though mistaken as to their rights and immunities, by names which are unnecessarily offensive and in bad taste.

Of President MITCHELL'S statement that Judge JACKSON'S decision "imperils the rights of all Americans in the courts," all that can be said is that it is blatant nonsense. It imperils nothing save an assumed license to inflict injury, which if tolerated would quickly substitute anarchy for government.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—A truly charming explanation of the fall of the Campanile has been discovered and promulgated to a grateful world by The Boston Transcript, a paper to which we long ago learned to look for light on all possible mysteries. It seems that "what engineers call the theory of continued strains" accounts for the destruction of the great tower, and, realising that not quite everybody—out of Boston—would understand that, The Transcript kindly adds: "The character of the soil of Venice is such that when a heavy structure is erected at any place there becomes a greater pressure set up where the substratum is thinner than in other places, and this pressure in time becomes a cumulative force, just as a slowly moving body gathers momentum. Such accumulated pressure of a tower 100 feet higher than Bunker Hill Monument, gathered through hundreds of years, must obviously become irresistible." At first reading that, to an outsider, does not seem particularly lucid, but give it attentive study, and as much as it deserves, and gradually there emerges from the—shall we say mist?—the conception of an immovable body gradually acquiring momentum, and, as the years go on, at last exerting vastly more pressure than it did at first. The explanation is more than charming—it is beautiful and magnificent—and so utterly novel! Engineering News, an irreverent paper of tendencies grovellingly materialistic, ventures in its base jealousy of The Transcript's wisdom the suggestion that some jocose student in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology must have supplied The Transcript's theory, for the purpose of seeing if there was anything whatever, containing a few long words, which a Boston paper would not print, but we scorn to entertain such an unworthy suspicion. We regard the momentum theory as infinitely more interesting than that which involves consideration of mere mud and its slow escape from beneath the tower's foundations, and never, never, never, will we admit that The Transcript has emitted nonsense, either intentional or unintentional.

—Violent words, and even violent actions, are not unknown in our own legislative chambers, either National or State. But while we have occasional displays of ruffianism to humiliate us in our own estimation and to expose us to the just criticism of foreigners, there was never heard in either House of Congress, so far as we remember, a statement even remotely resembling Mr. WILLIAM O'BRIEN'S declaration in Parliament this week to the effect that if a German fleet were to land an army in Ireland every Irishman worth his salt would join the invaders. Of course, in the dark days preceding 1861 there was treasonable talk by both Senators and Representatives, and not so long ago as that anti-imperialistic statesmen have more than hinted an inclination actively to assist the armed enemies of our soldiers in the Philippines, but far as this was to go, it was not to go anything like so far as Mr. O'BRIEN did, and it was along a wholly different path. Secession was a separation of brothers, and assistance of the Filipinos in the islands, while it would have been sufficiently outrageous, would have been a very different thing from aiding them after they had invaded the United States. Yet Mr. O'BRIEN'S remarkable speech seems to have created no remarkable amount of excitement in the British Parliament. There were, to be sure, some angry exclamations, but apparently the Speaker did not find it necessary to interfere, and the other members soon calmed down. What the London papers will say about the episode remains to be seen. Here it would—well, it would have caused some comment not of the calmest sort. All things considered, an occasional resort to fisticuffs by "honorable gentlemen" of short tempers and bad bringing up loses some of its horror when compared with the political possibilities of the older legislature. One can understand, however, that the degree of toleration with which Mr. O'BRIEN'S remarks were received was due in great measure to the fact that everybody who heard him knew that he spoke with an almost humorous disregard for facts. If his words had been true, they might have got him into serious trouble.

—Remembering the achievements of the press while the war with Spain was going on, one cannot wonder that the opposing forces in the manoeuvres soon to take place around and near this port are to treat the newspapers as a common enemy and take as much pains in concealing their plans from the reporters as from each other. The attainment of success in the effort to meet and overcome this third force is decidedly dubious, for censorship fails more or less completely nowadays in times of actual war, and when the game is only played for fun, though the keenness of journalistic curiosity will thereby be decreased, the chances of foiling it will be much less than when real severity can be used. The fact is that the habits and resources of modern publicity will necessitate as much of a change in the conduct of future wars as will the new weapons with which all combatants are to be supplied. Indeed, unless war proves to be as easily and thoroughly revolutionized as diplomacy has, one may question whether, deprived of all its concealments and deceptions, it does not become well-nigh impossible. More and more as the years go on, the newspapers are destined to print the news, and to determine what is news for themselves, not according to the judgment of officials of any sort. War is not yet out of date, but it shows a decided tendency to become so, which the newspapers do not, and if one only of the two can survive it will not be war. If it were worth their while, the newspapers in this vicinity would give every morning in minutest detail everything done in the manoeuvres the day before, and a fairly correct outline of the things to be done during the days to come. As it is, we doubt if anything of measurable importance—or interest—can be concealed.

—Mr. DAVID A. BOYD, who is described by The Anaconda (Mon.) News as "one of Anaconda's most prominent citizens and the proprietor of a local livery stable," has discovered a cure for appendicitis which, while not quite painless, still does not involve a surgical operation, and therefore will commend itself to not a few members of such part of our population as have not yet encountered the malady to which we all seem doomed. Mr. BOYD discovered his remedy by accident. Some months ago he received word from Philipsburg, a town twenty-five miles from Anaconda, that his brother there was suffering from the familiar revolt of the vestigial little demon, and that his only chance for life lay in getting quickly the surgical assistance of the larger town. For reasons not stated, instead of sending the surgeon to the brother, the brother was brought to the surgeon in a wagon which Mr. BOYD, in his capacity of livery stable keeper, provided. The trip was made in fast time over what passes for a road in the Montana mountains, and, strange to say, the man who seemed to be at the point of death when he started, arrived in a state of health so nearly perfect that he escaped the knife for that time. He has since remained well. Later a girl of twelve went through exactly the same experience. Hence, says the eminent Anacondan, who is also the keeper of a livery stable, the way to cure appendicitis is to drive the patient twenty-five miles over a rocky road. He doesn't insist that the wagon be his, and the road that from Philipsburg, which shows that he is not a man of prejudices or prone to hasty generalizations from scanty data. The Anaconda News prints Mr. BOYD'S facts and theory with great seriousness, and then adds: "Whether it is the jolting, the beautiful scenery along the way, or the healthful climate that effects the cure has not been determined." There is in that a hint of uncertainty, if not of incredulity, as to the invariable utility of the Boyd remedy which is not likely to please its discoverer, though no doubt it will be applauded by the brethren of the scalpel—who, as all know, are a skeptical lot and very jealous of lay interference.

CONGRATULATIONS.

From The Philadelphia Public Ledger.

L. Clarke Davis, Editor "Public Ledger":

My surprise on learning of the sale of The Ledger has been superseded by intense satisfaction caused by the knowledge that you are to retain its editorship. I am certain that all who appreciate the value of clean and enterprising journalism will rejoice in the assurance that the superb management of Mr. Ochs, joined with your fearless and able editorship, will make The Ledger more than ever a purveyor of decent news and a conservator of wholesome and safe public sentiment.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

Buzzard's Bay, Mass., July 24, 1902.

NUGGETS.

Casabianca.

The boy stood on the burning deck,
Playing ping-pong in the wrack;
His father called him, but he would not go,
Because he loved the ping-pong so.
—Detroit Free Press.

Her Patriotic Effort.

"Why do you name your children after all the naval and military heroes?"

"Because," said Mammy Brown, with a trace of indignation, "we's got to do a little sumpin' to show dat republics is not ungrateful."—Washington Star.

One Definition of It.

"What do you consider domesticity in man?"

"It is the trait of wanting to stay home when his wife wants him to go out with her."

"And what is domesticity in woman?"

"That is the trait of being willing to stay home when her husband wants to go out without her."—Chicago Post.

An Impression.

"You say you are going to stop being a reformer."

"Yes."

"But it must be a great and glorious thing to expose the various frauds."

"It used to be. But there is too much competition. It won't be long before there aren't frauds enough to go 'round."—Washington Star.

LIFE'S MIRROR.

From The Denver Catholic.

There are loyal hearts, there are Christians brave,
There are souls that are pure and true;
Then give to the world the best you have,
And the best will come back to you.

Give love, and love to your life will flow,
And strength in your utmost needs;
Have faith, and a score of hearts will show
Their faith in your work and deeds.

Give truth, and your gifts will be paid in kind;
Give song, and song will meet;
And the smile which is sweet will surely find
A smile that is just as sweet.

Give pity and sorrow to those who mourn,
You will gather in flowers again;
The scattered seeds from your thoughts outborne,
Tho' the sowing seemed in vain.

For life is the mirror of rich and poor,
'Tis just what we are and do;
Then give the world the best at your door,
And the best will come back to you.

TRIBUTES TO MR. MACKAY

Resolutions Passed by Cable and Telegraph Companies.

Associates in Life of the Dead Millionaire Recount His Business and Personal Virtues.

A special joint meeting of the officers and Directors of the Postal Telegraph Cable Company and the Commercial Cable Company, for the purpose of taking suitable action upon the death of John W. Mackay, President and Director of both companies, was held in the Board Room of the Postal Telegraph Company yesterday afternoon. The meeting was presided over by William H. Baker, Vice President and General Manager of the Postal Telegraph Company.

Resolutions were passed relative to the death of Mr. Mackay and brief speeches were made by several present, many of whom had been intimately associated with Mr. Mackay both in business and socially. The resolutions adopted by the Commercial Cable Company are as follows:

It is our duty to record in the minutes of this Board of Directors the death of our beloved President, John W. Mackay, which occurred at his home in London on Sunday, July 20, 1902, after an illness of five days.

In making this record this board desires to record also its high appreciation of the surpassing merit of Mr. Mackay as a man, a citizen, and a friend, as well as in his capacity of chief officer of the company. We recognize that the existence of this company is due to his foresight, his courage, his ability, and his generosity. We believe that no other man would or could have created a telegraph system of such wide extent and such merit under the great oceans and throughout our vast continent in the midst of such difficulties and discouragements as have surrounded those enterprises almost from their inception. We feel the loss of his command, his counsel, and his friendly and encouraging presence as a personal affliction to each one of us, and we know that this feeling exists among all officers and employes throughout the service.

Resolved, That this expression of our appreciation, admiration, and affection for our honored President be transmitted to his family, with the assurance of our highest esteem and tenderest sympathy.

The Directors of the Commercial Cable Company are:

Edward William Hawley,	W. Seward Webb,
James Gordon Bennett,	Lord Strathcona,
Gardner G. Howland,	Charles F. Hoerner,
Col. William Jay,	Thomas Skinner,
George G. Ward,	Clarence H. Mackay,
Sir W. C. Van Horne,	Albert B. Chandler,
Edward C. Platt,	Dumont Clarke.

The resolutions passed by the Directors of the Postal Telegraph Company were:

Whereas, The Board of Directors of the Postal Telegraph Cable Company has learned with deep sorrow of the death of John W. Mackay, the founder of this company, a Director since its organization, and its President since February, 1901, and

Whereas, It is fitting that his associates in business, who are proud to have been his friends as well, and who knew him best, should place upon the records of this company expressions, however inadequate, of their love for him as a man and their admiration of his character,

Therefore, be it Resolved, That in the death of John W. Mackay the members of this board have lost a true friend, the company an unerring guide, the business community a great leader, and the world a benefactor.

He was honest, his name being a synonym for honesty.

He was just, wronging no man.

He was generous, ever aiding the needy.

He was far-seeing, judging correctly men and affairs.

He was humble, seeking no place above his fellows.

He was ambitious, striving not to gain honors, but to do good.

He was courageous, knowing no fear.

He was patient, waiting with confidence for the fruition of his labors.

He was strong, bearing adversity with fortitude and prosperity without pride.

He was righteous, fearing God and loving his fellow-men.

Fortunate in unlocking by persistent endeavor the treasure house of nature, he used his vast wealth wisely.

Great in simplicity, earnestness of purpose, and fidelity to principles of right, he compelled the admiration and won the love of those who knew him.

And be it further resolved, That the members of this board tender their heartfelt sympathy to his family in their sorrow, which is shared by the members of this board, the officers and employes of this company, and by thousands of his friends and acquaintances throughout the world.

The officers and directors of the Postal Telegraph Cable Company are:

William H. Baker,	Edward C. Platt,
Edgar C. Bradley,	George Clapperton,
George G. Ward,	Sir W. C. Van Horn,
C. H. Mackay,	Charles R. Hoerner,
A. B. Chandler,	James W. Ellsworth.

CLARENCE MACKAY HEARS NEWS.

Steamship with Son of Dead Cable Magnate Aboard Received Wireless Message.

QUEENSTOWN, July 25.—Clarence H. Mackay, son of the late John W. Mackay, who was a passenger on board the Cunard Line steamer Campania from New York July 19, which arrived here to-day, received the news of his father's death by wireless telegraphy at 3 P. M. July 24, from the westbound steamer Saxonia of the same line.

Mr. Mackay received a large number of telegrams here. The wireless news evoked the greatest sympathy for Mr. Mackay among the Campania's passengers.

REPLIES TO MR. ATKINSON.

Vice President of Fire-Proofing Company Asserts Wood Has Been Rendered Fire-Proof Beyond Doubt.

Considerable comment has arisen in the fire-proof wood trade over Edward Atkinson's announcement that he doubted whether wood could be made fire-proof, and that he proposed to make exhaustive tests on timber claimed to have the desired quality. Max Bachert, Vice President of the Electric Fire-Proofing Company, said yesterday in speaking about the matter:

"Personally, I have heard a great deal of Mr. Atkinson's proposition. He wrote many letters to me on the subject, until finally I had to ask him to desist, as I took no interest in his tests and had not time to think about them every day. I was not interested because I knew that many tests by American and foreign experts had proved the possibility of making wood fire-proof.

"Those who have reached this conclusion after thorough tests have been the late President Morton of Stevens Institute, Hoboken; Prof. John Atfield of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, Prof. C. H. C. Wright of the School of Practical Science, Toronto, Canada; Stillwell & Gladding, analytical chemists; the Navy Department of the United States, and many other competent authorities.

"For seven years the Navy Department has been using fire-proof wood. Every piece of it is tested in the Brooklyn Navy Yard. Our company has been furnishing it to the Government, and an Inspector of the navy comes to our yards regularly to see that what we supply has been properly treated. The tests in the navy yard have involved the use of more than 1,700 degrees of heat on the wood, which has withstood the flames perfectly."

Mr. Bachert produced an official Navy Department document which stated that many pieces of fire-proof wood had been taken from the torpedo boat Winslow and tested, with the result that the wood showed it had retained all its fire-proof qualities after service of five years. The document was signed by H. G. Gilmor, Assistant Naval Constructor and Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair. It was dated Feb. 20, 1901.

Magistrate Mott's Wife Very Ill.

City Magistrate John O. Mott, who is now sitting a term in the West Side Police Court, did not preside at the morning session yesterday in that court, owing to the serious illness of his wife, at his home, 67 East Seventy-seventh Street. At a late hour Magistrate Zeller was sent for and presided in place of Magistrate Mott. Mrs. Mott has been ill for some time, but on Thursday night her condition took a turn for the worse, and last evening it was said at the house that she was not expected to recover.

FRIARS SEE PRESIDENT

Members of Augustinian Order Present Resolutions.

Protest Against Alleged Concerted Effort "to Defame and Vilify" Them —Secretary Shaw at Sagamore Hill.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., July 25.—The Rev. P. O'Reilly of Lawrence, Mass., and the Rev. W. A. Jones, President of St. Augustine's College, in Havana, were callers upon the President to-day.

The two clergymen, who are friars of the Augustinian Order, one of those in the Philippines, the presence of which is opposed by the natives, handed to the President a copy of the resolutions which were adopted by the quadrennial chapter of the Augustinian Order at Villanova, Penn., on July 16.

The resolutions protest against "the concerted effort which is being made to defame and vilify the friars of the Philippine Islands, and to alienate from them the love and reverence of a people whom they have ransomed from ignorance and barbarism." They also deplore "the seeming disposition of our Government to discredit the services of the friars," and "regard any hindrance to the legitimate exercise of their labors as a serious menace to the civil and moral wellbeing of the people of the islands, an unwarranted precedent fraught with peril to the Catholic Church, and a grave violation of the treaty of Paris."

The same measure of justice and protection is demanded for the friars as is accorded to all other persons under the jurisdiction of the United States.

Secretary Moody did not come to-day, although he had been expected. He is to arrive here to-morrow afternoon. Secretary Shaw who arrived on the Gresham, was saluted with seventeen guns from the Mayflower. He landed at the dock of Emlen Roosevelt, and was met by the President.

Mr. Roosevelt and his family arrived here early this morning on the Mayflower. They were all in good spirits after their night on the Mayflower, which was befogged off Tompkinsville. The Mayflower was built originally as a yacht for Ogden Goelet, and has ample accommodation for more persons than the few who made up the Presidential party.

Mrs. Roosevelt will give a tea to-morrow afternoon on the Mayflower, at which she will entertain the neighbors whom she has known for many years.

W. B. Sleeper of Wyoming arrived to-night to present to the President resolutions of the stock-raisers of Big Horn County, Wyo., concerning the exclusion of cattle and sheep from the additional Yellowstone Park timber reserve.

The resolutions request the President to suspend any action with reference to the exclusion of stock from the reserve during the present season, which will last scarcely ninety days longer. Mr. Sleeper has traveled nearly 3,000 miles to present his petition. It is understood that the President will grant the request of the stockmen.

Wu Ting Fang, the retiring Chinese Minister, will visit the President at Sagamore Hill on Aug. 4. He will come from New York to Oyster Bay on the Mayflower. It is expected that at that time he will formally notify the President of his recall.

BELL TELEPHONE RIVALS FAIL TO MAKE CONNECTION.

Rochester Meeting to Affect Consolidation Ends in a Row.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 25.—About 100 representatives of independent or non-Bell telephone companies operating in the State of New York convened here to-day for the purpose of forming a State association. Owing to some rivalry springing up between the two long-distance companies, each of which seeks to furnish long-distance connections for the independent telephone companies in New York and elsewhere, a split occurred in the convention, and after many turbulent scenes, which approached close upon personal encounters, the adherents of one of the companies bolted after the friends of the other had secured the temporary organization.

Eighty-five per cent. of the delegates then went into convention at the Powers Hotel. Among others, the following companies were represented: Rochester Telephone Company, Home Telephone Company of Albany, Niagara Falls, Tonawanda, Lockport, Medina, Batavia, Warsaw, Troy, Schenectady, Elmira, Binghamton, Newburg, Catskill, and Roma, N. Y.; Kingston Standard Telephone Company.

The following officers were then elected: President—G. R. Fuller, Rochester; First Vice President—Homer Hendrickson, Albany; Second Vice President—Boyd McDowell, Elmira; Secretary and Treasurer—C. O. Harris, Rochester; Advisory Board—S. B. Lawson, Niagara Falls; J. S. G. Edwards, Johnstown, N. Y.; J. S. Bradley, Jr., Utica; Edward Davis, Troy; F. N. Potter, Jr., Syracuse; C. D. Vernoy, Cortland, N. Y.; W. D. Bernard, Saratoga; E. L. Barber, Roma.

A constitution and by-laws were then adopted and the organization made permanent, after which the convention adjourned sine die.

The bolters' convention also elected officers as follows, after which they adjourned to meet in Buffalo to perfect organization: President—Martin Carey of the Frontier Telephone Company, Buffalo; Secretary—Charles H. Blood of the Ithaca Telephone Company of Utica.

The differences are of minor importance and negotiations are already under way looking toward a union of the two organizations into one and an adjustment of all differences arising in the convention.

LOWEST BIDDER TO GET STAMP PRINTING JOB.

Government Bureau's Charges Said to be Excessive—Employment of Outsiders May Be Illegal.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The Post Office Department has advertised for bids for printing the postage and special stamps for the Government, to be supplied to Post Offices throughout the country during the next fiscal year. The action is the result of what the postal officials term an unreasonable and excessive price asked by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, which has been doing the work for years.

The call may raise an issue as to the right of a Government office to contract with outside interests for work that can be done by another branch of the Government. Controller of the Treasury Tracewell recently decided that all printing for the Government departments must be done at the Government printing offices unless otherwise provided by law, and that the law impliedly prohibits the departments from securing printing not otherwise provided for to be done elsewhere.

It is said that the transfer of the work to an outsider would result in laying off a large number of employes of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

Gen. Miles's Chief of Staff.

WASHINGTON, July 25. — Lieut. Gen. Miles has selected Col. John B. Babcock, senior Colonel of the Adjutant General's Department, as his chief of staff to succeed Gen. Thomas Ward, retired. Col. Babcock has been detached from his present station as Adjutant General of the Department of California at San Francisco, and directed to report for duty at Army Headquarters in this city.

ROCK ISLAND'S NEW PLAN

Probable Terms of the Exchange to be Recommended.

Reason for the Reorganization Scheme Said to be a Reduction in the Amount of Capital Necessary to Retain Control.

Further details of the plan of reconatruction of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad came out yesterday. The plan, which will probably be recommended by the Board of Directors on Monday, but which may be changed in some details, provides for the acquisition of the $75,000,000 of stock of the present company by a new company on the following basis of exchange:

Each 100 shares of the stock of the old company representing a par value of $10,000 and a market value of about $19,000 is to be paid for by $10,000 par value of new 4 per cent. collateral trust bonds, $7,500 par value of 4 per cent. preferred stock, and $10,000 par value of common stock, or a total of $27,500 par value of new securities.

This would represent 275 per cent. of the par value of the present stock, but the market value would not be as high. Figuring the bonds at par, the preferred stock at 75, and the common stock at 40, the market value of the securities to be issued for $10,000 par value of the present stock would be $19,625.

The principal object of this reorganization, so it appears, is to enable the present controlling interest to retain control with a very much reduced amount of capital. The amount of new capital stock, while exceeding in par value the present amount, will, it is expected, be quoted at so much lower prices—probably 75 and 40, respectively—that it would be possible to keep control without tying up as much cash capital as is now required to protect the controlling interests from attacks by "margined speculators."

Speaking of this plan, so far as it had been outlined, a well-known financier said yesterday that it was apparently an attempt on the part of the controlling interests to dispose of some of their holdings at a high price, at the same time retaining enough to assure them control of the new company. It is well understood in Wall Street that the tying up of large sums of money for the purpose of keeping control of railroad and other companies is beginning to be a cumbersome burden to men with extended interests.

"For the purpose of doing away with this feature of financial affairs, various schemes have been tried. The Northern Securities Company was organized with a capital so large that it would be impossible for any man or group of men to buy control in the open market. The Metropolitan Securities Company was organized with a capital so small that one man with two or three friends could easily retain control without embarrassing themselves.

This Rock Island scheme is recognized as the latest development in this line."

FREIGHT TRAFFIC AGREEMENT.

Mallory Steamship Company and Rock Island Plan for Handling Goods Sent Via Galveston.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, July 25.—The authoritative announcement was made here to-day that the Rock Island and the Mallory Steamship Company have entered into a traffic agreement whereby the road is to handle the freight delivered by the Mallory Line through the Port of Galveston, and destined to points reached by the Rock Island system west of the Mississippi River. The Rock Island on its part is to throw to the Mallory Line such business as it can handle through Galveston.

Pending the building of the extension of the Rock Island to Galveston, a connection with the latter place is obtained over the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Road from the Rock Island's present Southern terminus at Fort Worth.

$1,300,000 FOR NEW CARS.

Pennsylvania Will Spend That Amount for New York-Chicago Service.

CHICAGO, July 25.—The management of the Pennsylvania Road has decided to provide new equipment throughout for the trains of the Pennsylvania Limited and the Pennsylvania Special. The latter is the new twenty-hour train between Chicago and New York.

The cost of the new equipment will be in the neighborhood of $1,300,000, and the order is now being executed by the Pullman Company. Officials of the Pullman Company have been given instructions to rush the work, and it is expected that the coaches will be ready for delivery in about eight weeks.

The order requires the building of fifty-two cars. For each service four trains will be provided. Only three of these are required for actual service, but a fourth train will be kept in reserve for emergencies.

MORE MERGING IN THE WEST.

J. J. Hill on Reported Union Pacific-Milwaukee Deal.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 25.—James J. Hill was asked to-day what he thought of the report that the Union Pacific had acquired control of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad.

"It isn't my affair," said he. "There are a hundred men who would be glad to give their opinions. I do not know anything about the deal. If it is true, however, it will be a splendid thing for the Milwaukee Company and for the country as well. Now don't mix me up in this tranaction, for I am not in it."

TWO NEW BATTLESHIPS, ONE TO BE BUILT IN NEW YORK.

Circulars for the Connecticut and Louisiana Issued by the Navy Department.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The circulars for the two new battleships, the Connecticut and Louisiana, were issued by the Navy Department to-day. Plans will be ready Aug. 1, when the advertisement for bids for the Louisiana will be published. The Connecticut will be built in the New York Navy Yard. The bids will be opened about Oct. 1. The maximum time for the construction of the Louisiana is 42 months. For any delay beyond the contract time the builders are to forfeit $300 per day for the first month and $600 a day thereafter. In considering bids preference will be given to the bidder who offers to construct the ship in the shortest time. The speed of the ship is to be 18 knots. If it falls below that limit $50,000 is to be deducted from the contract price for each quarter knot down to 17 knots, and $100,000 for each quarter knot below the latter figure down to 16½ knots. If the ship fails to make 16½ knots the Secretary of the Navy can reject her in his discretion.

In a general way it can be said that the Louisiana and the Connecticut will be of the same type as the battleships Georgia and New Jersey. They will measure 450 feet on the load line and will have an extreme width of 76 feet and 10 inches.

The mean draught will be 24 feet 5 inches, and coaling capacity 2,200 tons. The main batteries will consist of four 12-inch, eight 8-inch, and twelve 7-inch guns, with a secondary battery of twenty 3-inch rapid-fire guns and some smaller semi-automatic guns. The hull will be protected by a complete belt of 9-inch armor. The maximum 11-inch armor will extend 200 feet amidships, forward and aft of which will be 9 inch armor to protect the magazines, decreasing in thickness gradually to 4 inches at the stem and stern. The casemate armor and the bulkhead armor will be 6 inches thick. The armor is to supplied by the Government. The constructors are to furnish the steel for the protective deck, which is to extend from stem to stern, flat amidships and sloping at the sides.

MEDALS FOR HEROES, HOBSON IN THE LIST.

Naval Board on Awards Names Four Officers for Special Recognition.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Now that the list of officers and men of the navy who are to receive the West Indian campaign medals and bars has been completed, the naval board on awards is busying itself with the "meritorious service" medals which are intended to go to those officers who rendered particularly telling services in the West Indian naval campaign.

So far only four persons have been decided upon for the meritorious service medal. These are Lieut. Richmond Pearson Hobson, for his well-known feat with the Merrimac; Lieuts. Ward and Buck for their perilous secret mission work, and Lieut. Victor Blue for his work in connection with the location of the Spanish fleet in Santiago Harbor.

NEW YORK HARBOR WORK.

Estimates Made to the War Department —Improved Channels by Way of Sandy Hook Now Have Full Depth of 30 Feet.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The chief of engineers received to-day reports from engineers in charge of river and harbor improvements containing estimates for the fiscal year 1904. Major W. L. Marshall submits the following for New York:

New York harbor, for general improvement, $100,000; for Ambrose Channel, $340,000; to complete the project, $2,720,000. Bay Ridge and Red Hook Channels, $348,000; to complete the project, $1,898,000.

It is stated that the improved channels by way of Sandy Hook have a full depth of 30 feet and 1,000 feet wide, except in one or two places where the channel has shoaled to 800 feet in width. The work on the Ambrose Channel continues with good success. Improvements have been made at Governors Island, headquarters of the Department of the East, by building wharves and dredging, so that larger vessels may approach the island. The State of New York has conveyed to the United States some ground under water and it is proposed to enlarge the island by constructing bulkheads upon this ground. It is estimated that the entire project will cost $685,000, and that $400,000 will be required next year.

DEFENDED THE WATER CURE.

Major Edwin F. Glenn Declared It Had Saved Many Lives—Some Instances Given.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Copies of Manila papers received at the War Department contain the defense of Major Edwin F. Glenn, who was tried by court-martial on the charge of having administered the water cure to Filipino natives.

The particular case upon which great stress was laid was that of the Presidente of Igbaras. Glenn acknowledged the act, but justified it on the ground that he wanted the information possessed by the Presidente, and which he obtained by the water cure application. Major Glenn, in his plea, says:

"I found very soon after my arrival in Panay that every man's hand was against us; that every man, woman, and child in the islands was an enemy, and in my best judgment they are to-day, and always will be. Practically every Presidente and other official has been playing double. They organized and were the active members of secret societies, known as the Katipunan, &c., whose avowed objects were to advance the cause of 'independencia,' in any and all ways, and under this high-sounding phrase they have made use of every means forbidden to them by the laws of war.

"These men of peace have actually waged war by killing straggling American soldiers. They have made use of poison in the drinks sold to American soldiers. They have poisoned their arrows and the tips of their spears and bolos, together with the bamboo tips placed in the deadly traps that abounded on the trails.

"I am convinced that my action resulted in hastening the termination of hostilities and directly resulted in saving many human lives, and directly injured no one."

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

There are more house parties this weekend than there have been at any time this Summer. The harbor at Newport is crowded with yachts. That resort is very gay, indeed, and the Collier-Van Alen wedding, which will take place to-day, will add additional interest. The week on the Jersey coast has been very lively, and there have been many entertainments at Bar Harbor and on the shores of Long Island.

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There will be a very jolly time at Oyster Bay to-day. The members of the Corinthian Yacht Club of Philadelphia are the guests of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Club of this city. There will be a regatta, to be followed this evening by a dinner at the Oyster Bay Clubhouse and a dance on the Aloha, the yacht of D. Willis James.

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As already announced, Mr. and Mrs. Luther Kountze and Miss Kountze sail today on the Noordam for Rotterdam. Other passengers booked are Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Hurry, Mr. and Mrs. H. V. Rutherford, Edwin L. Turnbull, and William Lennox. On the Minnetonka are C. W. Raymond, Seth Sprague Terry and Miss Terry, Otis Tiffany, D. F. Cowles, Mrs. A. Cotton Smoth, and Mr. and Mrs. Jacob F. Miller.

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Mrs. Richard Lounsberry is giving a large house party at Bedford over the week-end.

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Mrs. S. Weir Mitchell arrived at Bar Harbor Tuesday, and is occupying Far Niente, where Dr. Mitchell has been for several weeks.

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Miss Whitney, Miss Euretta Kernochan, and Miss Mary Kernochan have arrived at Bar Harbor and are at the Malvern. Mrs. Henry F. Dimock has been at Bar Harbor for about a week, and will probably spend the remainder of the season there. Her daughter, Mrs. Cary T. Hutchinson, will be with her for the greater part of the season.

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Mr. and Mrs. William B. Osgood Field have been stopping at the Waldorf, on their return from Biltmore, where they went after their marriage at Lenox. They are to sail in August for Europe, but before going will be the guests at Lenox of Mrs. Field's parents, Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane.

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Mr. and Mrs. William H. Falconer of New York are at Narragansett Pier for the season.

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The cottage formerly owned by Gen. Wager Swayne at Shinnecock has been turned into the Sandringham Inn, and many sailing parties go over from Southampton and dine there. Mrs. Henry G. Trevor has been giving several house parties and dinners of late. Mrs. J. Metcalf Thomas gave a luncheon on Wednesday at the Meadow Club, her guests including Mrs. T. Wyman Porter, Mrs. John T. Terry, Jr., Mrs. H. C. Beadleston, Mrs. William M. Grinnell, and others.

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Miss Crimmins will give a reception this afternoon at Firwood-on-the-Sound, the beautiful country place of her father, John D. Crimmins, in honor of her sister-in-law, Mrs. Martin Lalor Crimmins. Lieut. Crimmins and Mrs. Crimmins have recently returned from the Philippines by way of San Francisco.

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Mrs. George Gould and her sons were in town yesterday, but left on the 3:20 P. M. train for Saratoga. Others in town were Mrs. N. De R. Whitehouse and Mrs. Lawrence Waterbury.

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Dr. J. Montfort Schley, Mrs. Schley, and the Misses Margaret and Katharine Schley are at Beach Bluff, Mass.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 25.—Dinners were given this evening by Mrs. Van Nest, at the Eldridge villa; by Mrs. Pembroke Jones, at the Havemeyer villa; by Mrs. Charles A. Child, at the Pumpelly cottage, and by Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Mrs. E. T. Gerry, Mrs. George B. Deforest, Mrs. E. Rollins Morse, Mrs. Seth Barton French, and Mrs. William Grosvenor, at their several cottages. Mr. and Mrs. W. Dennison Hatch entertained at the Clambake Club.

Levi P. Morton arrived this evening and is the guest of his daughter, Mrs. Winthrop Rutherfurd, at the Cleveland cottage.

Mrs. Theodore K. Gibbs gave a reception this afternoon at which the Rev. Dr. Frost, president of Berea College, Kentucky, gave an interesting talk on the poor whites of the Southern mountains.

Mrs. John D. Wing of New York is a guest of Dr. and Mrs. Austin Flint, Jr.

Mrs. Wheeler of Philadelphia is a guest of Mrs. Craig Biddle.

Mrs. Mason and Miss Low of Scarboro-on-the-Hudson, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. William M. Kingsland at the Pinard cottages.

Mr. Thomas Ridgeway is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas McKean, at Rosevale.

Mrs. Henry May and Miss Isabella May are at the New Cliffs for the Summer.

L. F. H. Bette is the guest of Cornelius Vanderbilt at Beaulieu.

Peter F. Collier is at Berger's.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Stevens Ulman have arrived for the Summer at the Riggs cottage, where Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Barclay are also located.

Mr. and Mrs. William R. Hunter have gone to Pride's Crossing, Mass., to visit Mr. and Mrs. Frederick H. Prince.

Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont have returned from a brief visit to New York.

Señor Don Emilio Ojeda, the Spanish Minister at Washington, arrived this afternoon at the Berkeley.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Wales of Boston are guests of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Wales.

T. Shaw Safe, who went across the ocean for his health, is returning on the Lucania, which is due in New York to-morrow, and will come at once to Newport to join his family at their villa on the Cliffs.

Mrs. Richard Gambrill, J. Stevens Ullman, Atherton Blight, Frederick Freilinghuysen, Henry A. Barclay, and Comte de Portes are registered at the Casino.

F. A. Smithers is here on his steam yacht Kismet. Other yachts arriving here today have been the steam yachts Riviera, Christabel, and Vixen.

Mrs. E. P. Noble of Philadelphia has arrived at the Atkinson cottage, Jamestown, which she has rented for the Summer.

Among the arrivals this evening were the Hon. George L. Rives, E. A. Wickes, Louis L. Lorlard, Jr., A. McK. Twombly, and F. L. V. Hoppin.

Harold Vanderbilt has just received from the Herreshoff works at Bristol a new 35-foot knockabout, the Trivia. The boat was designed for cruising, and is much larger that the Alyce, which Mr. Vanderbilt owned last Year. Early this morning he left on a cruise to the westward. He expects to spend much of his time this Summer in his new boat.

BAR HARBOR HAPPENINGS.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., July 25.—Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gould have leased the Dutch cottage, on Malvern Hill, for the season, and will arrive there on Tuesday.

Mrs. Clarence Mackay arrived to-night. She will remain for a fortnight with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Duer, at Thorn Hedge.

Mrs. Henry F. Dimock arrived to-day for the season. She has opened her cottage, Canary. On Monday Mrs. Dimock will entertain at the Malvern.

M. T. Hensen, attaché of the Russian Embassy, arrived to-day at the St. Auvuer.

Mrs. Susan Green of New York, entertained at dinner to-night Mrs. C. E. Green, Miss Louisa Hollins, Miss Edith Hollins, Miss Hester Home, Miss Rhoda Emily Smith, Edwin Denby, Huntingdon Jackson, Graham D. Douglass, Mr. Meserole, Russell Auchincloss, Mr. Potter, J. Emlen Smith, Graf Von Wartenslabru.

Mr. and Mrs. Bartlett Tripp arrived today. Mr. Tripp was formerly a member of the American embassy at St. Petersburg.

Miss Melzzar of New York is a guest at the Maivern.

Gen. Samuel Thomas gave a dinner tonight at Am Meer.

T. Sanford Beatty has gone to Newport for a visit.

Mrs. Herbert M. Sears will give a large dinner at the Malvern on Saturday night.

The popularity of the Kebo dinner dances is sbown by the fact that the management has been forced to refuse a large number of applications for dinner parties.

Mrs. W. Butler Duncan gave a small dinner party to-night.

Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Condon entertained at Green Court.

Capt. and Mrs. Philip Lydig are to visit here in August.

Mr. and Mrs. John A. Brown, Jr., have taken the Talleyrand cottage for the season.

Miss Edwards of New York is visiting Mrs. James W. Gerard at the Griffin cottage.

COLLIER-VAN ALEN WEDDING.

All Arrangements for To-day's Ceremony at Newport Completed — Floral Decorations Elaborate.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 25.—The arrangements for the marriage of Miss Sarah Van Alen to Robert J. Collier to-morrow have been completed. The ceremony will take place at Wakehurst, the residence of the bride's father, James J. Van Alen, at 10 o'clock, and will be witnessed by only the immediate families and a very few intimate friends. The floral decorations at the house and church will be very elaborate.

Miss Van Alen will be given away by her father and attended by her sister, and Mr. Collier will have James M. Waterbury, Jr., as his best man. Following the ceremony a low nuptial mass will be celebrated at St. Mary's Church by the Rev. William B. Meenan, pastor of the church, assisted by Bishop Byrne of Nashville, Tenn., and later a wedding breakfast will be served at Wakehurst, to which only a score of guests have been invited. The wedding trip will be taken on the steam yacht Radha, which Mr. Collier has chartered for the Summer. On their return Mr. and Mrs. Collier are expected to spend their time during the remainder of the Summer between Narragansett Pier, where P. F. Collier has a cottage, and Newport.

Mr. Collier and Miss Van Alen went to the City Hall this afternoon to secure their marriage license and to comply with the requirements of the Rhode Island law. They answered the various questions required on the certificate as follows:

"Expectant groom, Robert Joseph Collier; residence, New York; age, twenty-six; color, white; occupation, publisher; birthplace, New York; father's name, Peter F. Collier; mother's name, C. Katherine Dunne; father's birthplace, Ireland; mother's birthplace, father's occupation, publisher; number of marriage, first.

"Expectant bride, Sarah Stewart Van Alen; residence, Newport; age, twenty-one; color, white; birthplace, New York; father's name, James J. Van Alen; mother's name, Emily Astor; father's birthplace, unknown; mother's birthplace, unknown; father's occupation, nothing; number of marriage, first.

Mental unrest is a sure sign of physical disease; often of ailments beyond the reach of ordinary remedies. DR. D. JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE restores the debilitated organs, and healthy action brings strength.—Adv.

MR. AND MRS. MARTIN IN BOSTON.

Accompanied by His Bride, San Francisco Millionaire Makes Rapid Trip from Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., July 25.—Peter D. Martin, the Pacific multi-millionaire, and his bride, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs, who were married yesterday at Newport, R. I., are at the Touraine. They will probably remain in the city for a week or so, and then return to Newport.

The special train from Newport on which they came, made one of the fastest runs in the recent annals of the road. The engineer got orders from the conductor to try to make a record, and pulling wide the throttle he sent the train, with its fluttering myriad white ribbons, over the rails at the rate of a mile a minute. There were only the Pullman and a baggage car, but the train scattered enough rice in its wake to feed all the birds in the neighborhood for several meals.

There was much disappointment when the trip was delayed by a New York train, but notwithstanding the wait, Mr. and Mrs. Martin reached their carriage at the South Station in an hour and twenty minutes after they left Newport. The driver of the carriage was also given hurry orders, and many people thought there was a runaway as it dashed through the streets.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

Leland—Carr.

Miss Margaret W. Carr, a daughter of Samuel Carr of Boston, was married on Thursday to Charles Frothingham Leland of this city at the residence of her father, at West Manchester, Mass. The wedding was a very quiet one, and invitations were confined to relatives and intimate friends. The engagement was announced only recently. Mr. Leland is a graduate of Harvard, 1891. He makes his home at Dedham, Mass. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Leland of this city, who live at 162 Madison Avenue.

Karl G. Roebling to Marry.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., July 25.—The engagement was announced to-night of Miss Blanche Estabrook of Chicago, daughter of Henry Estabrook, general solicitor of the Western Union Telegraph Company, and a niece of Col. Robert C. Clowry, President of the same company, to Karl G. Roebling of this city. Mr. Roebling is a son of Ferdinand W. Roebling and a Director of the John A. Roebling Sons Company. He was graduated from Princeton in the class of 1894.

IN THE SHOPS.

There are seasons for the shoppers seeking silverware. This does not mean that silver is not sold all the year, for it is a staple article; every one must have certain kinds of silver and does have it. But to fill its incidental needs, the army of shoppers has its special seasons. There is, of course, the great Christmas season, which sends people in hordes to the shops to see what they can secure which will make the best appearance for the least money. The Easter season is a busy one nowadays, and about Eastern and through the month of June, after people have finished buying their Easter gifts, comes the wedding-present season, and that is one of the most important of all. Just now all these seasons are past, and when every everybody is having a good time, or trying to, "the prize season" commences. Aside from the bigger contests of skill, for which the loving cups make suitable prizes, the silver is usually chosen from among the smaller pieces, and it is odd that among these silver creamers and sugar bowls are so seldom seen. There is no silver in which there is a wider variety from which to choose. They come in sets of all sizes, and the prices are as varied as the styles and sizes. One pretty little set has for a bowl to go with the tiny creamer a pretty little basket, low and round and of openwork—for lump sugar, of course—and is as pretty as may be. Colonial pieces are delightful in different styles, and so are pretty things with the soft French gray finish.

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Silver candlesticks are also pretty and useful. Some of these, in graceful floral designs with long, slender stems and the French gray finish, are charming, and the standard designs, French and Colonial, are always good.

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Patent candlesticks have the advantage of being practical and keeping the candle burning always at the same height, if they are not quite as attractive in general appearance when not in use. There is a tall silver piece extending above the candlestick about the height of the candle. This is really a case for the candle, and beneath it is a strong spring. The candle is put inside the case, with only the wick appearing at the top. This is lighted, and as the candle burns down the spring below is constantly pressing up, and holds the candle always in the same position, and there is no gradual lowering of the light, as is the case with the ordinary candlestick when the candle burns down.

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There have been seen in the shops for some time many pieces of silver combined with colored glass, an old fashion which at one time almost entirely disappeared. The same bright red and dark blue glass is to be seen in conjunction with various styles of silver dishes. There is a brilliance to the red glass which gives a decorative warmth which is agreeable to some people, while others like the quieter dark blue. There is always something of a variety allowed with the glass, for the silver may be used with or without it.

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There are dishes of all sizes to be found combined with glass, beginning with those of the nature of the old-fashioned cake baskets and graduating through a wide range of small dishes and bowls to bonbon dishes and individual salts. Large and small dishes in the form of deep plates, with or without feet, have the glass on the inside.

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Regular old-fashioned cake baskets with movable handles over the top—pretty things they always were and are—are among the staple pieces of silver to be found to-day in the shops. Perhaps they are not as much used for cake as in the days in which they were originated—cake in cake baskets suggests sewing circles—but they are pretty for fruit and innumerable other things. They are also "good sideboard pieces," as the silver man says of loving cups, so evidently people still buy "sideboard" pieces. Some of the old-fashioned dishes and baskets are pierced, or where they have the appearance of being braided they are actually braided as if they were in wicker, and then the silver strands are welded together.

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One charming basket of the regular cake-basket design with a handle has a design of palm leaves crumpled over the edges.

COL. E. L. LANGFORD DEAD.

Ex-Deputy Police Commissioner of Brooklyn Passes Away at His Home.

Col. Edward L. Langford, ex-Deputy Police Commissioner of Brooklyn, died at 8:25 o'clock last night at his home, 181 Schermerhorn Street, that borough. He had been ill for some time with intestinal trouble, which finally developed into tumor of the liver, and for the past nine weeks he had been confined to his home.

Col. Langford was born at Fall River, Mass., sixty-seven years ago. During the civil war he served with distinction on the staff of Gen. John C. Newton. At the close of the war he settled in Brooklyn and began to take an active interest in Republican politics. During Seth Low's term as Mayor of Brooklyn he served as Deputy Police Commissioner under Gen. James Jourdan. He afterward became Secretary of the Brooklyn and Brighton Beach Railroad Company, later becoming President of that company.

When the road was merged with the properties of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company he was appointed to be the receiver of the corporation.

In 1880 Col. Langford married Mrs. Laura C. Holloway, and he was interested with her in the Seidl Society.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Dr. Carlos Imperatori.

Dr. Carlos Imperatori, one of the oldest physicians of the East Side, died suddenly at his home, 638 Lexington Avenue, on Thursday evening. Dr. Imperatori was a descendant of one of the old noble families of Venice. He was born in 1832, and studied in Paris under Claude Bernard and Majendie until 1857. Two years later he came to New York. Later he took a course in medicine at the Bellevue Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1874. Since that time he had practiced on the east side. Dr. Imperatori was a member of the Greater New York Medical Association, the New York County Medical Association, the New York State Medical Association, and the American Medical Association. He is survived by a widow and two sons, Dr. Charles Johnstone Imperatori and Reginald J. Imperatori.

George W. Haldane.

George W. Haldane died at his home, 543 Bramhall Avenue, Jersey City, yesterday from cholera morbus. Mr. Haldane was born at Cold Spring, N. Y., Oct. 2, 1815. He was engaged in the manufacture of boiler plates for exportation in New York until the breaking out of the civil war destroyed the business. In 1873 he became an assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Fifth District of New Jersey, which position he held until 1885. He was an uncle of John H. Flagler, the New York millionaire. He is survived by his second wife, one son, William H. Haldane, a New York lawyer, and a daughter, Mrs. Henrietta Johnson of Montclair.

The Rev. T. C. Reed.

UPLAND, Ind., July 25.—The Rev. T. C. Reed, President of Taylor University, died to-day. He was born in Steuben County, New York, in 1840, and was graduated from Ohio Wesleyan University. He was well known in the Middle West.

Obituary Notes.

GEORGE B. KENT, head of the firm of Kent & Miller, clothiers, died at his home, in Syracuse, N. Y., yesterday, aged eighty years.

JONAS D. MILLSPAUGH, for twenty-seven years connected with the National Bank of Chester, Orange County, N. Y., is dead at Denver, Col.

PHILIP J. MARKLEY, aged forty-seven, a prominent attorney, and formerly National Advocate of the Knights of Columbus, died yesterday at New Britain, Conn. Death was caused by cerebral meningitis due to a fall two weeks ago.

HENRY BELCHER, eighty-nine years old, died at his home, in Irvington, N. J., late on Thursday night, from a complication of diseases incidental to old age. Mr. Belcher, who was one of the pioneer tea manufacturers in this country, was born in Sheffield, England. His parents settled in this country when he was very young. He is survived by a son and three daughters.

Mrs. ALICE MCMANAMEY, widow of William McManamey, who was for many years engaged in the dry goods business on Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, died yesterday at her home, 258 DeKalb Avenue, that borough. Mrs. McManamey, who was seventy-five years old, was among the oldest residents of the Eleventh Ward, where she was identified with many church and other charities. She is survived by five sons.

GEORGE MORTIMER DEMUND, who died last Wednesday at West Roxbury, Mass., was for many years a resident of Williamsburg. He was prominently identified with Christ Church, and he was a member of the Veterans' Association of the Twenty-third Regiment and Nassau Council of the Royal Arcanum. Two years ago he went to Massachusetts to live. Funeral services will be held to-day in Christ Episcopal Church, Williamsburg.

FREDERICK GRANT, a religious writer, died of heart disease at his home in Plainfield, N. J., yesterday, aged sixty years. He was identified with the Plymouth Brethren and his writings on the subjects were prolific. Mr. Grant was born in London, England, and when a young man made his home in Canada. Later he came to this country, and for the last fifteen years had been a resident of Plainfield. He is survived by a wife, three sons, and a daughter.

Answer to a Correspondent.

"AN ANXIOUS MOTHER."—The De Witt Clinton High School for boys is situated at 174 West One Hundred and Second Street, with branches at 60 East Thirteenth Street, 120 West Forty-sixth Street, and 225 East Twenty-third Street. The Morris High School for Boys and Girls is situated at Third Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, with branches at One Hundred and Seventy-third Street and Third Avenue, and Mott Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street. The Wadleigh High School is for girls only.

Business Notices.

Age tends to kill the hair and turn it gray. PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM renews color and life. HINDERCORNS, the best cure for corns. 15cts.

MARRIED.

LELAND—CARR.—At Manchester, Mass., Thursday, July 24, by Rev. E. Winchester Donald, D. D., Charles Frothingham Leland to Margaret W. Carr.

DIED.

BALDWIN.—On the 24th inst., at the residence of her son, Joseph C. Baldwin, 7 West 76th St., Mrs. Cynthia E. Baldwin, relict of Joseph E. Baldwin of New Haven, Conn., in the 93d year of her age.

Funeral services at Trinity Church, New Haven, on Monday, 28th inst.

BRINCKERHOFF.—Cornelius W. Brinckerhoff, July 23, 1902, at his residence, 341 West 24th St.

Funeral service private.

HALDANE.—At his residence, 543 Bramhall Av., Jersey City Heights, on Friday, July 25, 1902, George W. Haldane.

Funeral services at his late residence Saturday, July 26, at 11 o'clock A. M. Interment at Cold Spring-on-Hudson, Saturday, on arrival of train leaving Grand Central Station at 2:05 P. M.

HAVILAND.—At Chappaqua, N. Y., on sixth day, seventh month, twenty-fifth, Matilda Ayton, wife of Robert Haviland, in her 83d year.

Funeral at Friends' Meeting House, Chappaqua, N. Y., on second day, seventh month, twenty-eighth, at 1 P. M. Carriages will meet train leaving Grand Central Station at 11:25 A. M.

LEECH.—At Washington, D. C., on Wednesday, July 23, 1902, of typhoid fever, Henry S. Leech, son of David C. and the late Isabelle Howell Leech, in the 29th year of his age.

Funeral services at the Church of Heavenly Rest, 5th Av., above 45th St., on Saturday morning, July 26th, at 11 o'clock.

PIPER.—On July 25, 1902, Adeline M., widow of the late William Piper.

Funeral services at the residence of Henry Cornell, Mamaroneck, N. Y., Sunday, July 27, at 2 o'clock.

YARNALL.—Sweetly passed away on Sixth Day, the 25th inst., M. Frances B. Yarnall, wife of J. Howard Yarnall, M. D., of this city.

Funeral on Second Day, the 28th inst., at 10 A. M., at Friends' Meeting House, 20th St. and Gramercy Park. Kindly omit flowers.

GENERAL SOCIETY OF MECHANICS AND TRADESMEN.

Executive Office, 20 West 44th St.

Sorrowful announcement is made of the death of Brother James Murtaugh on July 24, 1902, for thirty-seven years a member of the society.

WILLIAM H. OLIVER, President.
RICHARD T. DAVIES, Secretary.

DEATHS REPORTED JULY 25.

Manhattan.

Ages of one year or under are put down as one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date D'th July
ALLEN, Edward, 53 Manhattan St.	1	24
ADELSDORFER, J., 425 E. 50th St.	30	23
ARNDT, Henry, 75 W. 102d St.	2	23
ARDIZUR, Michael, 547 W. 59th St.	27	22
ADLER, Peter, 238 E. 59th St.	72	23
BERGEN, Daniel, 416 W. 41st St.	2	24
BARTCH, Frandes M., 537 E. 116th St.	4	24
BECKER, Mary, 38 Ludlow St.	7	25
BLAUEY, H., 2,064 Amsterdam Av.	1	14
BATHE, Christopher, 509 W. 36th St.	1	23
BRINCKERHOFF, C., 341 W. 20th St.	79	23
BROWN, Andrew, 412 E. 124th St.	1	23
BURNS, James, 235 E. 26th St.	45	24
CARSHAW, William E., 101 Monroe St., Brooklyn	59	24
CURRIE, Bertha M., 409 W. 19th St.	48	17
CLARK, Mary, 222 W. 26th St.	38	23
CUFF, John, 553 W. 44th St.	1	25
DARBO, Frances, 514 W. 50th St.	1	23
DUFF, Eliza, 208 E. 30th St.	39	24
DOWD, John, 316 E. 70th St.	64	24
DIETZ, Isidor J., White Plains	67	24
DONDERO, Lawrence, Roosevelt	62	24
EVING, Lucy, 249 W. 37th St.	2	24
FITZPATRICK, Patrick, 407 W. 19th	15	23
FERGUSON, Margaret, 231 E. 89th	60	23
FAIR, Julius, 417 W. 38th St.	1	24
GALLAGHER, John, 415 W. 56th	26	24
GREENSPAN, Lena, 443 E. 75th St.	27	25
GOLDSTEIN, Louis, 191 Division St.	27	24
GUORIGLA, Emanuel, 262 Broome	1	24
GOLDMAN, Jacob, 93 Pitt St.	18	22
GALLUPPE, Alex., 555 W. 45th St.	1	15
GRECO, Filipa, 7 Extra Place	2	24
HANDEL, Sadie, 256 Madison St.	1	24
HERTZ, Emanuel, 283 Stanton St.	1	24
HINES, Edward, Hammersley Hotel	50	24
HOWARD, John, Almshouse Hosp.	76	23
HUMPHREYS, Ann, 41 W. 20th St.	88	24
HECKSCHER, Salomen, 342 E. 58th	79	24
KOTZ, August, 231 E. 29th St.	74	24
KINDERGAN, Ann, 2,386 2d Av.	40	24
KIEFFEL, Elena L., 112 Ridge St.	1	24
KIRSCH, Joseph, 711 5th St.	23	24
KINLEY, Annie E., 508 W. 28th St.	59	18
KEERIGN, Miles, 311 E. 61st St.	50	24
LIEBMAN, Edward, 416 E. 83d St.	16	24
LEVINE, Harris, 222 Clinton St.	31	24
LUBARBERA, Vincenzo, 342 E. 11th	17	21
MARONDET, Albert, 322 E. 73d St.	39	24
MATTERER, Frederick, 113 Christopher St.	5	24
MYERS, John, 99 Bowery	60	24
MULLEN, Charles, 1 Hamilton St.	59	21
MILLER, Annie, 1,901 2d Av.	24	23
MULLER, Nicholas, 387 4th St.	38	24
MCGRATH, Katherine, 144 E. 52d	33	24
MCDONALD, Mark, 1,458 3d Av.	9	24
MCMAHON, Catherine, 313 E. 32d St.	1	24
MCKINNEY, Anna, 428 Pleasant Av.	1	23
NOLEN, Jennie, 896 2d Av.	2	24
O'NEIL, Veronica, 531 W. 53d St.	1	24
OLSEN, John, 450 W. 36th St.	11	24
PETTIT, William H., 160 E. 88th St.	41	25
POSPISEL, Anna, 244 E. 94th St.	50	24
PETERMAN, Hyman, 24 Norfolk St.	1	24
POWERS, William L., 445 W. 42d	1	24
RILEY, Bridget, 1,018 Avenue A	1	24
REILLY, Mary, 332 E. 83d St.	55	24
RINEAR, Sarah, 400 E. 14th St.	65	23
STAFFLE, Catherine, 318 E. 12th St.	76	24
SCHMITT, Fred., 1,876 Park	9	23
SCHWANDER, L. G., 82 W. 116th	1	24
SIMONSON, Philip, 68 W. 117th St.	44	24
SIGARNIK, Michael, 67 Forsyth St.	1	24
SNIBE, Ray, 361 W. 16th St.	1	24
SIEGEL, Morris, 94 Allen St.	2	24
STAUB, Alfred, 100 Lexington Av.	55

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks stronger.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
July 25	958,633
To date this year	99,927,372
Corresponding date last year	190,155,135

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

July 25	$2,200,000
To date this year	$544,346,100
Coresponding date last year	$681,374,220

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 2½@3 per cent.; at three months, 4½ per cent.; at six months, 5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½@5 per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

At., T. & S. F.	1
At., T. & S. F. pf.	1¼
Buff., R. & P.	¾
Chi. & East. Ill.	¾
Chi., M. & St. P.	¾
Chi. & North.	1¾
Chi. Term.	½
Cleve., L. & W.	1
Chi. So. 1st pf.	¾
Con. Gas.	¾
Den. & Rio Gr.	½
Den. & R. G. pf.	¾
Diamond Match	2¼
George A. Fuller	2
George A. Fuller pf.	½
Ill. Central	⅞
Kan., Ft. S. & M. pf.	2
Louis. & Nash.	2¾
Man. El.	⅝
M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	¾
Missouri Pacific	1
Nash., C. & St. L.	2¾
North American	¾
Pacific Mail	1
Penn. R. R.	1¾
People's Gas	½
P., C., C. & St. L.	1½
Ry. Steel Sp. pf.	1
Rep. I. & S.	⅞
Rep. I. & S. pf.	½
St. L. & S. F.	3⅝
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	1¾
St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1¾
St. L. S. W. pf.	½
Sloss-Sheffield	1½
Sloss-Sheff. pf.	½
Southern Pacific	1½
Tenn. Coal & I.	1⅝
Texas Pacific	⅝
Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	½
U. S. C. I. P. pf.	½
Westinghouse	2¼
New York Cent.	2¼
Missouri Pacific	1½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Grass Twine	1¼
Anaconda	4
Asph. Union Gas	4
Chi. & Alton pf.	½
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	4⅞
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	1
Chi., R. I. & P.	½
Col. Fuel pf.	3¼
Cont. Tob. pf.	½
Del. & Hudson	1
Des Moines	⅝
Det. Gas	½
Dist. of Am. pf. ctfs.	⅝
Dul., S. S. & At.	⅝
General Electric	1¼
Gt. North. pf.	½
Hocking Valley	⅝
Int. Steam P.	⅝
Keokuk & D. M.	⅝
L. E. & West.	⅝
Nat. R. R. of M.	½
N. Y. Air Brake	5
Pressed Steel C.	½
Rail. Steel Sp.	½
St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	⅝
West. Un. Tel.	1⅛
Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	1

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Declined.

B. & O. conv. 4s	1¼
Tol., St. L. & W. 3½s	2

There were no advances.

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Prices on the Stock Exchange yesterday moved to a higher level and with greater uniformity than at any time since the upward tendency manifested itself. There was little of that "jerky" and altogether erratic movement which was so much in evidence on Thursday, and which, because only the high-priced shares were active, occasioned in some quarters uneasiness and in others genuine alarm, leading to some hasty selling. Yesterday, in marked contrast, advances were not confined to a few manipulated securities, but were practically general to the list. Trading was well diversified, the low-priced issues coming in for a goodly share of attention—this much to the relief of brokers who are believers in the market and are willing to encourage trading in those securities which are not beyond the public reach, and which, as a matter of fact, have not discounted a great deal of prosperity as have, it is claimed, many of the higher-priced shares.

From time to time during the day the bears endeavored to stem the rising tide of prices, but in this they were only temporarily successful. Whensoever they ceased their short selling then did prices advance again, under the excellent demand coming from leading banking interests and influential commission houses. The bears are sadly handicapped at the present time by several factors, one the phenomenal prosperity of the country, another the continued large earnings of railroads and corporations, another the excellent crop prospects; still another the tenacity with which owners of securities cling to them, holding for control or other purposes, and, finally, the ease in the money market.

Activity begins to show in some of the cheaper industrial issues. These, no less than the low-priced railways, are enjoying a prosperity whose extent and significance are slowly but surely coming to be appreciated.

SOME GENERAL ISSUES.

To the continued favorable crop news—good crops assuring greater returns than ever—rather than to any "deal" talk, may be ascribed the further advances yesterday in the Granger shares under the lead of Atchison and Southern Pacific, each of which sold up to a new high record, and Missouri Pacific, which rose to the highest figure on the present movement. After early strength Union Pacific was inclined to sell off on the denial of the report of any deal with St. Paul. St. Paul itself rose to a new high record during the day, but declined from that figure on realizing sales. The advance in Illinois Central was declared to be due not only to the crop news, but to the fact that the issue is selling much too low as compared with the other high-class Granger shares.

All the stocks in the so-called Southern group, notably Louisville and Nashville, which (considering the fact that it is ex-dividend only a few days) sold up to what was practically a record price. Gates brokers were credited with bringing about the movement. To their friends the Gates interests were predicting much higher prices for the stock, declaring that Mr. Morgan will certainly exercise his option to call the stock now held by him.

In the Eastern group New York Central was the feature, selling up over two points, while there was good buying also of Pennsylvania. In some quarters (the Union Pacific deal out of the way) there was an endeavor to join St. Paul and New York Central together in some way or other, but this was regarded as too absurd to dignify with serious notice. Probably the real reason for the rise in Central is an appreciation of the saving to be effected when the outstanding high-interest bearing bonds (some $18,000,000 in all) mature at the first of next year, and shall be refunded into a bond bearing an interest rate of not more than 4 per cent.

Rock Island, whose new financial scheme was announced over night, did not open "wild," as in some quarters had been expected, but instead the initial transaction showed only a slight advance upon the final figure of Thursday, indicating that the news had been pretty well discounted. Thereafter the stock fluctuated within a range of three points and closed fractionally down. Little public interest has been taken in the stock lately, and for that reason little interest was shown in the new plan. What there was clearly developed that the Street was in a critical frame of mind so far as the plan is concerned, and doubted if the promoters would be able to enlist public interest even under the new scheme.

While the Steel Trust shares were comparatively quiet, a more than usual activity developed in the shares of two of the independent companies, namely, Tennessee Coal and Republic Steel. The earnings of these properties are said to be showing steadily maintained increases.

Western Union was a conspicuously weak feature throughout the day. Inasmuch as the stock is very closely held, it was generally believed in the Street that the selling was not of long stock, but for the short account, and probably designed to force out any weak or timid holders these might be. A theory held by some very shrewd observers of the situation is that a consolidation of Western Union with Postal Telegraph is not without the bounds of possibilities.

The advance in St. Louis Southwestern shares was on buying said to be for insids account. During the day General Manager Britton telegraphed as follows: "Abundant rains have fallen to-day over our entire system. Prospects are for abundant cotton crop."

St. Louis and San Francisco shares were advanced as a result of buying by Western and St. Louis interests.

TRADE DEVELOPMENTS.

Trade reports to the several commercial agencies continue highly satisfactory. Bradstreet's sums the situation up as follows:

Crop conditions, particularly as to corn and cotton, have further improved, and the confidence in Fall trade shows no diminution, but rather an increase. The best advices come, as heretofore, from the Northwest and Southwest. In the former the good results of last year bid fair to be surpassed, while in the latter the vast improvement in agricultural prospects over a year ago finds reflection in a very confident tone in nearly all lines. In the South, too, the cotton, and, therefore, the trade, outlook has been improved by the timely and beneficial rains reported in Texas and the Lower Mississippi Valley.

Weather conditions in the East have been depressing to trade in seasonable goods, and Fall trade in dry goods promises to be late, as heretofore indicated in this column. A further improvement is, however, noticed in shoes and leather, and wool is again higher in price despite manufacturers holding back buying. Among the industries iron and steel are easily first in activity, and relief from the so-called pig-iron famine is sought in free importations. The fruit season is now in full swing and sugar consumption is at its full and promises to be very heavy. The labor situation is on the surface unchanged, but the signs of activity in anthracite coal mining increase, and predictions as to the early ending of the trouble multiply as the holders of the small left-over supplies jack up prices.

It has been a week of high records in prices generally. Anthracite coal, stove sizes, has reached the pinnacle, produce is still high despite flattering crop prospects, oats have suffered the predicted squeeze and reached the highest price of a generation, range cattle and Texas hides have surpassed all records, and fine tobaccos have also reached best-on-record quotations.

On the other hand, the cereals, cotton, and hog products, reflecting the improved crop reports, are lower. The expected squeeze in July cotton has not materialized and liquidation has resulted. Coffee, though galvanized by speculation, drags painfully, owing to existing large stocks and good Brazil crop conditions. As indicative of the activity in widespread directions, it is noted by Western hardware men that there will be no dull season this year.

Along the same lines Dun's says:

Each day brings the agricultural products of the Nation nearer maturity, and as the possibility of any serious injury becomes smaller, the feeling of confidence in fully sustained trade grows stronger. The threatened sympathetic strike of bituminous miners has been averted, and, aside from a number of small disputes among garment workers, the labor outlook has improved. Storms destroyed much property in some sections, and the prompt restoration of structures has added to the activity of building trades. July oats succeeded corn as the leading speculative cereal, but all distant grain options tended lower as the outlook improved.

The heavy distribution of merchandise is shown by railway earnings thus far reported for July 25 per cent. larger than last year and 20 per cent. in excess of the corresponding period of 1900. Speculation now tends to swell bank exchanges at this city, which partially accounts for the 9.1 per cent. advance over last year's figures and 71.6 per cent. over 1899. At other leading cities, however, without the aid of the stock market activity, there appear gains of 8.3 and 26.4 per cent. over the earlier years.

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Of iron and steel Bradstreet's says:

With pig iron consumers clamorous for supplies, the balance of this year's production already booked, and free buying for the first half of next year at only $1 per ton less than at current rates, this cause becoming more noticeable each day. Supplies of coal are curtailed by the strike, and although coke ovens are making new records of production, shipments are retarded by the car and motive power shortage. In a market where there is comparative dullness because deliveries cannot be made promptly, the outlook for long-continued activity seems favorable, especially as scarcity of fuel cannot continue a factor indefinitely. All forms of pig iron have sold far ahead, and there is no evidence of overproduction in the near future at least. Billets are still somewhat unsettled by heavy importations, yet domestic prices are steady and further foreign arrivals are expected.

The new week has brought out more liberal orders for railway supplies, and the structural mills have taken contracts dating still further into next year. Makers of agricultural machinery and tools grow more confident as the season advances, and all lines of finished steel are in an exceptionally firm condition. There has been little need to seek business, the big producers having a ready market in sight often before the raw material is received.

CANADIAN TRADE.

Canadian trade reports to Dun's Review say that the customary midsummer lull now prevails at Halifax, but crops promise to be up to the average, which makes the outlook encouraging. Quiet conditions also prevail at St. John, where country payments are well met and indications are still favorable. Ocean and coastwise freights are low. Quebec also reports the usual seasonable dullness, and unfavorable weather has restricted tourist travel. Collections are only fair.

Wet and cool weather is affecting crops in the low sections about Montreal, but the growth is generally heavy, and with reasonably fair weather during the rest of the season the yield will be fully up to the average, except, possibly, of corn and peas. The yield of milk is large, and exports of dairy products exceed ordinary figures. Regular trade is good for the season. Wholesale trade is fairly active at Toronto, and merchants are preparing for a large business with Manitoba. Cured meats are active, with prices higher. Trade is without special feature at Hamilton.

Crop prospects are very favorable at Winnipeg. A slight increase in activity in produce is reported at Vancouver, and collections are fair. An average midsummer retail trade is being done.

GOOD CROP PROSPECTS.

Crop reports to Bradstreet's are especially good from the Southwest, where corn and cotton have been favored by good growing weather. Nebraska corn crop prospects are also said to exceed all previous years. Heavy rains and floods have damaged corn and small grain in the lowlands of Illinois and Iowa, but with this exception reports from practically the entire Western country are exceptionally good. Good Spring wheat crop prospects are reflected in the excellent trade reports received from the Northwest.

Frequent rains have practically assured a good cotton crop in Texas, and some revision of Government estimates of condition in that State would seem to be in order. Frequent showers have helped cotton in the lower Mississippi Valley, and did some good even in Alabama, but advices from the central and southern sections of that State are rather pessimistic as to cotton. Spanish reports cotton flourishing in the section tributary to that city, and a large crop is in prospect. Very much the same report comes from Charleston.

Rainy weather is complained of gensrally throughout the East, and in Northern New York flood damage to crops and other property is reported. A heavy ylsid of hay is indicated as one result, howsver, of frequent rains at the East. Texas forage crops will be large, although the corn crop was a failure.

CURRENCY MOVEMENT.

Discussing the movement of currency during the week, Messrs. Dow, Jones & Co. say:

The principal movements of currency this week indicate that the banks gained thereby $1,838,300, in spite of the export of $2,656,100 gold.

The banks received from the interior $4,545,400, and sent to the interior $1,402,100, including $50,000 transferred through the Sub-Treasury to New Orleans. The gain from the interior was $3,143,300.

The banks received new gold to the amount of $1,612,200, of which $468,100 was on New York Assay Office checks, $415,000 on San Francisco Mint checks, and $329,100 was on Seattle Assay Office checks.

Gold exports were $2,656,100, of which $907,300 went to Germany and $1,748,800 to Paris.

The banks received from the Sub-Treasury on ordinary Government disbursements $17,616,800, of which $2,225,000 was for pensions, and paid to the Sub-Treasury for customs, internal revenue, 5 per cent. redemption fund, &c., $17,877,900. The loss on Sub-Treasury operations proper was $261,100.

The total gain from the interior and new gold was $4,755,500; the total loss by gold exports and to the Sub-Treasury was $2,917,200, so the net gain was $1,838,300.

The receipts of currency were chiefly from the South, from near-by cities, and from San Francisco. The greater part of the shipments were to near-by points.

Customs payments were unusually large this week, which accounts for the loss of $261,100 to the Sub-Treasury in spite of the disbursements for pensions, amounting to $2,225,000 by that institution.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Circulars issued by the management of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company announcing the opening of ten new towns along the Mankato and Farmington and the Muscatine and Rutledge cut-off, preparations having been made to hold auctions for the sale of town properties in each of the new towns, and the prospect being that they will all become prosperous country centres.

Application made to the Stock Exchange to list the Metropolitan Street Railway Company's $12,780,000 4 per cent. refunding 100-year mortgage bonds of 2002.

Report that the heavy traffic on the Western lines out of Chicago continues without abatement.

Sale of two shares of National City Bank stock at 330 on the Stock Exchange.

Statement that the plan of reorganization of the New England Gas and Coke Company has received the approval of 98½ per cent. of the holders of the company's stock and bonds.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2½@3 per cent., closing at 2¾ per cent.; majority of the day's loans at 2¾ per cent.

Time money, 4¼@4½ per cent. for sixty days to four months and 4½@5 per cent. for five and six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 4½@5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4¼@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $271,211,335; balances, $11,678,166; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $680,744.

Money on call in London, 2 per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 2⅝@2 7-16 per cent. for short and 2 7-16@2½ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was dull and slightly easier. Posted rates were $4.86 for sixty days and $4.88¼ for demand. Rates for actual business were: Sixty days, $4.85½; demand, $4.87⅞; cables, $4.88¼; commercial bills, $4.84⅜@$4.85¾.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.17½ less 1-16 and 5.15⅝; reichsmarks, 94 15-16 and 95 5-16; guilders, 40 1-16 and 40¼.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—10c premium. Boston—Par @5c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, 75c discount for $1,000; selling, 75c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 7½c; telegraphic, 10c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 26.—In its City article to-day The Times says the Stock Exchange was inactive yesterday, but the tendency was fairly good, especially in the afternoon, the South African account being arranged more easily than was expected.

American rails were irregular. The opening prices were below parity, and there were many realizations for profits. After the opening Wall Street quotations were received, arbitrage purchases slightly strengthened the tone. In the late dealings there were sharp advances in St. Paul, New York Central, and Southern Pacific, and the close was firm at the highest prices of the day.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, July 25.—Rates for money and discounts were fairly easy to-day.

Business on the Stock Exchange was depressed. Kafirs were flat, operators being engaged in the carry-over and feeling apprehensive as to ths outcome. The South African labor problem is largely responsible for the decline in Kafirs, the continued scarcity of native labor retarding the progress of industry and preventing the employment of skilled whites. The scheme for the employment of ex-soldiers at 5s. a day has been found to be unworkable. One of the greatest declines was in Gold Fields, due to the rumor that C. D. Rudd was resigning his position with the company. Consols were dull. Americans opened weak in response to New York, and became irregular on either side of parity. There was some hardening later. The features were St. Pauls and Louisvilles. Prices closed steady. Rio Tintos hardened at first, but ceased later.

Closing prices: Consols for money, 95⅝; consols for account, 95½; Anaconda, 5⅛; Atchison, 94½; Atchison preferred, 105¼; Baltimore and Ohio, 112½; Canadian Pacific, 141⅞; Chesapeake and Ohio, 55½; Chicago Great Western, 31⅝; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 192¾; Denver and Rio Grande, 45⅝; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 96; Erie, 38⅝; Erie first preferred, 70⅞; Erie second preferred, 54; Illinois Central, 172; Louisville and Nashville, 150; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 31⅜; Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred, 63; New York Central, 168½; Norfolk and Western, 62⅜; Norfolk and Western preferred, 97; Ontario and Western, 34⅝; Pennsylvania, 62; Reading, 34½; Reading first preferred, 44½; Reading second preferred, 37½; Southern Railway, 40¾; Southern Railway preferred, 99½; Southern Pacific, 70⅜; Union Pacific, 112½; Union Pacific preferred, 95½; United States Steel, 40½; United States Steel preferred, 92¾; Wabash, 31½; Wabash preferred, 48; Spanish 4s, 81; Rand Mines, 11⅝; De Beers deferred, 22⅛.

Bar silver steady at 24 7-16d per ounce. Money, 2 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, for short bills, 2⅝ to 2 7-16 per cent.; for three months' bills, 2 7-16 to 2½ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 130.70; Madrid, 37.05; Lisbon, 28; Rome, 1.25.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, July 25.—Business opened hesitating on the Bourse to-day, but improved on continued repurchases of rentes. At the last hour rentss reacted materially, but the general market was little affected. Prices closed firm. Spanish 4s finished weaker. Turks advanced. Industrials were irregular. Rio Tintos receded on unfavorable Nsw York advices. Kafirs commenced weak on reported forced sales in London, but improved later.

Three per cent. rentes, 100f 40c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 16c for checks. Spanish 4s, 81.05.

BERLIN, July 25.—Home funds and investments were firm on the Boerse to-day. Turks were harder on Paris advices. Mines relapsed on unsatisfactory reports from the manufacturing districts.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 48 pfennigs for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, 1¼ per cent.; three months' bills, 1½ per cent.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 25.—The activity in the local market was confined to a few stocks to-day, but within this circumscribed range the trading was lively, and some stocks succeeded not only in surpassing the best figures of the year, but in going beyond their previous high levels. Union Traction reached 46 and Philadelphia Rapid Transit rose to 12¾. Cambria Steel crossed 27 for the first time in several months, and Pennsylvania Railroad, which was heavily bought for Wall Street account, went to 80¾. Consolidated Lake Superior was lower on lack of support. Electric Storage lost ths gain of yesterday. Philadelphia Electric was strong, but the bonds were much less buoyant than on yesterday. United Gas Improvement was firm. In the local money market there is no change. Call loans are quoted steady at 4 per cent. and time loans and commercial paper at 4½ per cent. and upward, time loans, in some instances, being made at as high a figure as 6 per cent.

Complete transactions in stocks were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
120	American Railways	47¾	47	47¾
20	American Sugar	132½	132½	132½
7	Bell Phone	75	75	75
12	Cambria Iron	48	48	48
7,880	Cambria Steel	27¼	26¾	27½
4,405	Cons. L. Sup.	27¾	25¾	26½
2,153	Cons. L. Sup. pf.	75	74¾	76
650	Electric Co. of Amer.	8⅝	8 13-16	8 15-16
200	Electric Storage	93	92	92
200	Easton Cons. Elec.	19¾	19¾	19¾
20	Fourth Street Bank	250	250	250
110	Insurance of N. A.	24	24	24
106	Lehigh Valley	84¾	84¾	84½
100	Marsden Co.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
15	Mercantile Trust	15¾	15¾	15¾
12	Norristown	178	178	178
2,283	Phila. Elec.	5¼	5⅜	5⅜
8,475	Phila. Rapid Transit	12¼	12¾	12⅝
2,472	Pennsylvania	80⅝	79 11-16	80⅝
121	Am. Woolen pf.	99½	99½	99½
2,840	Swift, Pack. & Prov.	152	152	152
165	United Fruit	113	113	113
125	United Shoe Machine	53½	53¾	53¾
50	United Shoe Mach. pf.	31½	31¾	31½
180	U. S. Steel	40	39¾	39¾
14	U. S. Steel pf.	90¾	90	90
	MINING.			
50	Allouez	2¾	2¾	2¾
1,344	Amalgamated	66½	65¾	65¾
400	Am. Zinc	14¾	14	14¾
50	Arcandian	5¼	5¼	5¼
110	Atlantic	31	30	30
60	Bingham	34½	34½	34½
5	Cal. & Hecla	575	570	570
50	Centennial	19¼	19¼	19¼
550	Cons. Mercur, ex div.	2 3-32	2	2
1,722	Copper Range Cons.	58½	57¾	58
50	Daly West	51¾	51¾	51¾
100	Dominion Coal	137	137	137
50	Franklin	11½	11½	11½
1,292	Guanajuato	3	3	3
55	Isle Royale	14½	14½	14½
135	Mohawk	44½	44	44
285	Montana Coal & Coke	3¼	3	3
530	Montreal & Boston	2⅝	2½	2⅝
50	New Indria	8½	8½	8½
10	Old Dominion	20	20	20
140	Osceola	62¾	61	61
25	Parrott	29	29	29
200	Rhode Island	3	3	3
810	Santa Fé	2½	2½	2½
350	Shannon	13¾	12½	12½
30	Trinity	12½	12½	12½
410	United States	21¾	21¼	21¼
3,190	United States Oil	17¾	17¼	17¾
75	Utah	21¼	21	21
50	Victoria	6¼	6¼	6¼
100	Winona	4¾	4¾	4¾
176	Wolverine	60	58	60

British Columbia, 8 bid, 9 asked.

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 25.—International Trust continued to hold the central place in the local trading. It was quite strong again, despite the fact that it closed a shade below the best. The stock has enjoyed a wide advance during the last week, and it now looks as though the movement will not halt until it has crossed 150, which is its paid in price. It gained two points to-day. Alabama Coal and Iron issues also moved upward, and the rumor that the company is earning over 15 per cent. on its common stock is likely to make it more and more of a local speculative favorite. Seaboards were firm without scoring anything special. The balance of the list was irregular, with a sprinkling of gains and losses both. Money on call was at 4@4½ per cent. Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 5,407 shares of stock and $49,000 worth of bonds, were as follows:

Sales.		First.	Low.	Last.
3,095	Seaboard Ry	28	27¾	27¾
200	Seaboard Ry. pf.	48	47¾	48
185	Atlantic Coast Line	169	168	169
10	Coast L. (of Conn.)	283½	283½	283½
100	Northern Central	124	124	124
325	Consolidated Gas	70	69¾	70
250	U. S. Cotton Dnck	9	9	9
158	G. B. S. Brewing	18	17¾	18
120	United Rys. & Elec.	16½	16¾	16¾
300	Nashville Ry	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
80	U. S. Fidelity & G.	145½	145¼	145½
91	International	139½	138	139
15	Mercantile	165	165	165
468	Union	67	65½	67
	BONDS.			
$3,000	Seaboard Ry. 10-yr. 5s	104	104	104
5,000	Seaboard Ry. 4s	86¼	86¼	86¼
1,000	United Rys. & Elec. inc.	70½	70½	70½
2,000	United Rys. & Elec. 4s	97¾	97¾	97¾
2,000	City & S. (Wash.) 5s	102½		
2,000	An. & Potomac Ry. 5s	102	102	102
$5,000	G. B. S. Brewing 1st	53¾	53¾	53¾
1,000	G. B. S. Brewing inc.	44	44	44

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the third week in July showed increases:

Canadian Pacific	$47,000
Evansville & Terre Haute	706
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	5,655
Mobile & Jackson & Kentucky	1,158
Norfolk & Western	67,882
St. Louis Southwestern	15,823
Toledo & Ohio Central	6,261
Toledo, St. Louis & W.	8,225
Total increase 8 roads	$152,685
Increase previously reported 5 roads	70,800
Total increase 13 roads	$223,485

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The following reported decreases:

Chesapeake & Ohio	$67,240
Chicago Great Western	11,049
Evansville & Indianapolis	611
Kanawha & Michigan	3,940
Missouri Pacific	45,000
Missouri Pacific Central Branch	12,900
Texas Pacific	10,907
Total decrease 7 roads	$151,547
Net increase 20 roads	$71,938

Equitable Agents Entertained.

About 300 of the city and State representatives of the Equitable Life Assurance Society are at present on their annual visit to New York, partly for business, partly for pleasure. Last night they were the guests of the society at the Casino, where they saw "A Chinese Honeymoon," occupying almost one-half of the balcony.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Trading on the curb yesterday was still quite broad but less active than on Thursday. Several issues advanced sharply, noticeably British Columbia Copper, Hall Signal, and American Writing Paper preferred. New Orleans Railways common reacted with a loss of nearly two points in trading in over 2,000 shares. The preferred, which was also active—1,000 shares changing hands—advanced ½ a point. The bonds to the extent of $150,000, were traded in, and on these transactions receded ½ a point.

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The MINE SECURITIES CORPORATION has finally purchased several mines located in the Ketchikan mining district, Alaska, for which it has been negotiating for some time and to which it recently sent its experts to secure a report on the properties.

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BRITISH COLUMBIA COPPER showed unusual strength and was in good demand. Some 3,500 shares were the total of the transactions and on this trading a net gain of nearly 2 points was scored.

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UNITED STATES SHIPBUILDING stocks were traded in for the first time. Both stocks opened strong but reacted later, the common losing ⅝ and the preferred ¼ of a point.

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ALLIANCE REALTY was traded in at 135, 100 shares changing hands at this figure.

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RAPID TRANSIT OPERATING.—Stimulated by the success of the Belmont-McDonald bid for the construction of the Brooklyn extension of the rapid transit tunnel, the stock of the Rapid Transit Operating Company has, within the last few days, shown decided strength and much more than usual activity. Yesterday sales of the stock were made to the extent of 700 shares from 123 to 125, a gain of about 6 points.

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The principal transactions reported in the outside market yesterday, with the high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
200	American Can	12¾	12¾	12⅝
1,000	American Can pf.	54¾	54	54
30	American Chicle	105	105	105
200	Am. Motive Power	4	4	4
1,400	Am. Writing Paper	5	5	5½
500	Am. Writing Paper pf.	19¼	19¼	19¼
2,140	Bay State Gas	2	1⅞	2
3,850	British Columbia Cop.	9	7¼	9
500	Con. Refrigerating	5¼	5¼	5¼
200	Central Foundry	2⅝	2½	2⅝
100	Dominion Securities	20	20	20
700	Electric Vehicle	7⅛	7	7
350	Electric Vehicle pf.	15	14½	15
200	Electro-Pneumatic	1½	1⅜	1½
400	Gold Hill Copper	1¼	1¼	1¼
700	Greene Con. Copper	28	28	28
100	Guggenheim Explor.	157½	157½	157⅜
10	Hall Signal	120	120	120
5,500	Manhattan Transit	7⅝	7¼	7⅝
1,600	Mont. & Bos. Copper	2	2	2⅛
15	Nat. Enameling pf.	86½	86½	86½
1,800	New Eng. Con. Ice	33	32⅝	33
300	New Bruns. Can. Coal	3¾	3¾	3¾
25	N. Y. & Q. Co. E. L. & P.	43½	43½	43½
45	New York Realty	181	180	181
3,900	Northern Securities	106½	107⅞	106
2,100	New Orl. Rys., w. i.	17⅝	16½	16½
1,600	New Orl. Rys. pf., w. i.	50⅝	58½	56⅝
100	Peoples Gas, Dec. & Evansv.	1¾	1¾	1¾
700	Rap. Tran. oper. 30%	125	123	125
200	Rap. Tran. op. full pd.	119	119	119
200	San Fran. pf., w. i.	64¼	64¼	64¼
700	Seaboard Air Line	27¾	27½	27½
1	Standard Oil	694	694	694
100	Storage Power	1¾	1⅝	1¾
200	Toledo Ry. & Light	32¾	32	32¾
100	Trenton Potteries	24½	24½	24½
400	Union Copper	3⅜	3¾	3¾
3,835	Union Pacific rights	1⅛	1	1
1,000	U. S. Shipbuild., w. i.	26	25¾	25½
1,500	U. S. Ship. 5s, w. i.	69¾	68	68
200	U. S. Cotton Duck	14½	14	14
77	Washington Ry. & El.	49¼	49½	49½
300	White Knob Copper	20½	20	20

*Less than 100 shares.

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$10,000	†Am. Writ. Paper 5s	73	73	73
150,000	N. Orl. Rys.	89	88¾	88¾
25,000	Unit. Rys. of St. L. 4s	87½	87½	87½
2,000	U. S. Steel n. 5s, w. i.	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
50,000	U. S. Ship. 5s, 75% pd.	98	98	98

†Sell flat.

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QUOTATIONS—INACTIVE ISSUES.

Closing quotations of stocks in which no transactions were reported compare as follows with the closing prices of Thursday:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	July 25. Bid.	July 25. Asked.	July 24. Bid.	July 24. Asked.
American Banknote	57½		58½	
American Chicle	104½	106	105	106
American Chicle pf.	91½	93	92½	95½
American Elevated	1	1⅜	1	1⅜
Am. Hide & Leather	8	9	8	9
Am. Hide & Leather pf.	40½	42½	42½	42½
American Malting 6s	96	96½	96	96½
Am. Maltose Mfg.		55		55
American Tobacco	328	335	328	335
American Typefounders	38		43	
Am. Typefounders pf.	98	102	98	102
Borden's Cond. Milk	102½		102½	
Borden'e Cond. Milk pf.	108¾	110	108¾	110
British Exchequer 3s	99	99¼	99	99¼
California Copper	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Camden Land	¾	⅞	¾	⅞
Camden & Trenton R. R.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
Central Fireworks	22	24½	22	24½
Central Fireworks pf.	65	70	65	70
Central Foundry pf.	12½	15	12½	15
Central Foundry 6s	60	65	60	65
Champion Match	53	55	53	55
Chi., Peo. & St. Louis pf.	12½	14	12½	14
Compressed Air	8	10	8	10
Con. Rubber Tire	2	3	2	3
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	10	15	10	15
Con. Rubber Tire 4s	16	19	16	19
Con. Storage Battery	18¾	19	18¾	19
Cons

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, July 25, 1902.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
65⅝	66	8,600	*Amal. Copper Co.	65½	66⅜	65⅛	65⅜	+ ⅜
6	6¼	100	Am. Bicycle Co.	6	6	6	6	...
32⅜	32¾	400	Am. Car & F. Co.	32¾	32¾	32⅜	32⅜	...
91½	91¾	100	Am. Car & F. Co. pf.	91½	91½	91½	91½	— ¼
57¼	58	200	*Am. Grass Twine	57½	57½	57	57	−1¼
10¾	11	100	*Am. Ice Co.	11	11	11	11	+ ¼
32	32¼	600	*Am. Locomo. Co.	32	32¼	32	32¼	+ ¼
93	93½	750	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf.	93	93	92	92	...
132¾	132⅞	8,800	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co.	131⅞	132⅞	131½	132¼	— ¾
102¼	106¾	100	*Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	102	102	102	102	−4
93¼	93⅝	72,700	Atch., Top. & S. F.	92	93⅜	92	93⅜	+1
103½	103⅝	10,550	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	103¼	103⅝	102⅞	103⅝	+1⅛
110½	110¾	7,400	Baltimore & Ohio	109½	110⅜	109½	110¼	...
96¾	97	100	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	— ¼
69¾	69½	8,850	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	69½	70¼	69¼	69½	+ ⅛
233	241	100	Brooklyn Union Gas.	236	236	236	239	−4
115	125	100	Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	125	125	125	125	+ ¾
138¾	138⅝	6,410	Canadian Pacific	138½	138⅝	138¼	138⅝	+ ⅛
133¾	134¼	400	*Ca. Pac. cts., 2d ln. pd.	134	134¼	134	134⅛	+ ⅛
54⅜	54½	12,600	Chesapeake & Ohio	54	54⅞	53⅜	54½	+ ⅛
42⅞	43½	1,900	Chicago & Alton	43¼	43¼	42⅞	43	+ ⅛
77	77¼	700	Chicago & Alton pf.	77⅜	77⅜	77	77	− ⅛
214	215	1,015	Chi. & East. Ill.	211	214¼	211	214¼	+3½
145	148	100	Chi. & East. Ill. pf.	145	145	145	145	−4⅞
31	31⅛	5,400	Chicago Great West.	30⅞	31¼	30⅜	31⅛	+ ¼
87¼	88	200	Chi. Gt. West. pf., A. Cr.	88	88	88	88	...
48⅜	49	500	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B.	48½	48⅝	48¼	48⅜	− ⅛
87⅞	88	150	Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	87⅜	87⅝	87⅜	87⅜	− ⅛
187¾	188	40,300	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	186¾	189⅜	186½	187⅞	+ ⅞
195	195¾	883	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	195¾	196⅞	195	195	−1
244	245	1,000	Chicago & Northw.	243½	245	243½	244⅞	+1⅜
196¾	197	16,003	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	197	198	193	197	− ⅜
12⅝	12¾	43,108	Chi., R. I. & Pac. rts.	12⅝	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	+ ⅛
22	22¼	500	Chicago Term. Trans.	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼	+ ⅛
39½	40	300	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	39¼	39¼	39¼	39¼	+ ⅛
15¼	15½	2,900	Chicago Union Trac.	16	16	15	15½	− ¼
106	107	200	C., C., C. & St. L.	107	107	107	107	—
118	123	100	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	122	122	122	122	...
77	80	100	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	78	78	78	78	+1
97⅛	98	6,500	Colorado Fuel & Iron	97¼	98	97	98	+ ⅜
130	135	400	Col. Fuel & Iron pf.	135	135	135	135	−3½
33⅜	33¾	3,425	Colorado & Southern	33½	34⅛	33⅜	33½	+ ⅜
78	79¼	1,120	Col. & Southern 1st pf.	77¾	78¼	77¾	78⅛	+ ⅛
49	49¼	1,800	Col. & Southern 2d pf.	49	49½	48¾	49	...
224	225	800	Consolidated Gas	244	224½	224	224½	+ ½
121½	122	300	*Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	121¾	121¾	121½	121½	— ½
84	85	308	Corn Products pf.	84	84	84	84	+ ¼
179	180	400	Delaware & Hudson	180	180	179⅛	179½	−1
44¾	44¾	1,800	Denver & Rio Grande.	45	45¼	44¼	44⅜	+ ⅛
94½	94½	4,650	Denver & R. G. pf.	93⅝	94⅜	93⅜	94⅜	+ ¾
52	52½	200	D. M. & Ft. Dodge.	52¼	52½	52¼	52¼	— ⅛
21¾	21⅝	554	Detroit Southern	21⅝	21⅝	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅛
40	40½	270	Detroit Southern pf.	40¼	40½	40¼	40½	...
...	...	300	Detroit City Gas	87	87¼	87	87¼	— ¼
83¾	84	800	Detroit United Railway.	84	84	83¾	83¾	— ¼
137	137½	125	Diamond Match	137¼	137¼	137¼	137¼	+2¼
4¾	5	100	*Distilling of Am.	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
36¾	37	400	*Distilling of Am. pf.	36⅞	36⅞	36½	36⅝	— ⅛
36½	37	100	*Dis. of Am. pf., tr. cts.	36¼	36½	36½	36½	— ⅝
30¼	31	300	Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	30½	30¼	30½	30½	+ ⅛
38¼	38⅝	12,200	Erie	37⅝	38⅝	37⅝	38⅝	+ ⅜
69⅜	69¾	950	Erie 1st pf.	69⅞	69⅞	69	69⅜	+ ⅛
52⅜	52¾	2,600	Erie 2d pf.	52½	52¾	52⅜	52½	+ ⅛
57⅜	58	100	Evans. & T. H.	58	58	58	58	+ ⅛
47½	48¼	100	*Ft. Worth & D. C.	48¼	48¼	48¼	48¼	+ ⅛
187	188¼	300	General Electric	186½	187½	186½	187½	−1½
62	62¼	10,600	Geo. A. Fuller Co.	61	62	60	62	+2
105½	106	3,900	Geo. A. Fuller Co. pf.	104	105¾	103⅜	105½	+1
192	193	600	Great Northern pf.	192	193½	192	193	— ½
92¼	93¼	400	Hocking Valley	93	93	92½	92¾	— ⅜
168¾	169	13,488	Illinois Central	167	169⅜	167	168¾	+ ⅛
20	20½	300	International Paper.	20	20	20	20	— ⅛
54	55	500	Internat. Steam Pump.	53½	54	53½	54	— ½
48½	49	200	Iowa Central	48¾	49	48¾	49	...
85½	86	286	Iowa Central pf.	86¼	86¼	86	86	...
84⅞	85	11,725	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	82¾	85	82⅞	85	+2
36	36¾	2,600	Kansas City Southern.	36⅛	36½	36⅛	36½	— ¼
59¾	60½	600	Kansas City South. pf.	59½	60¼	59½	60¼	— ⅛
35	35½	900	Keokuk & D. M.	35¼	36	35	35	— ⅛
65¼	66	100	Lake Erie & West.	65½	65½	65⅛	65½	— ⅛
145⅞	145¾	49,500	Louisville & Nashville.	143	145½	143	145⅞	+2¾
135½	135¾	19,250	Manhattan Elevated	135	136	134⅜	135⅝	+ ⅝
150½	150⅝	1,081	*Met. Street Railway.	151	151	150⅜	150⅝	+ ⅛
130½	131	6,000	*Met. Se. S. r., 1st ln. pd.	131½	132	130½	130½	— ¼
30	30⅛	3,200	Mexican Central	30⅛	30¼	29⅞	30⅛	— ⅛
112	113	200	Minn. & St. Louis.	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	...
60¾	60¾	1,100	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	60	60¾	60	60¾	+ ⅛
126	126½	1,410	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	125½	126½	125½	126½	+ ⅛
30⅝	31	1,800	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	30⅝	31	30¾	31	+ ⅛
62½	63¼	2,300	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	63	63¼	62¾	63	...
117¾	117¾	69,825	Missouri Pacific	115¾	118½	115⅝	117½	+1⅝
103	104⅝	700	Nash., Chat. & St. L.	101½	104	101½	104	+2¾
21¼	21¾	500	*National Lead Co.	21¼	21¾	21¼	21¾	+ ⅛
18⅞	19	400	Nat. R. R. of Mex.	18⅝	18⅞	18½	18½	— ⅛
38¾	39½	200	Nat. R. R. of Mex. pf.	39	39	39	39	— ¼
178	180	700	*New York Air Brake.	180	180	178	178	−5
163¾	163⅞	78,500	New York Central	163¼	167¼	163¼	167¼	+2¼
55¾	56	400	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	55¾	55¾	55¾	55¾	+ ⅛
33⅞	34	1,600	N. Y., Ont. & West.	33¾	34⅛	33¾	33⅞	+ ⅛
61½	61⅝	5,920	Norfolk & Western.	61¼	61¾	61	61½	+ ⅛
125¾	126	200	North American.	125½	126¼	125½	126¼	+ ⅛
72	73	100	Pacific Coast	72¾	72¾	72¼	72¼	— ¼
78	80	100	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾	+ ¼
40¾	41½	135	Pacific Mail	41¼	41½	41¼	41½	+1
57.27½	57.27½	30,012	Pennsylvania R. R.	160½	161¾	159¼	160⅞	+1⅜
104⅞	105⅞	13,190	People's Gas, Chicago.	105¼	105⅞	105¼	105¼	+ ⅛
99½	99⅝	500	P., C., C. & St. L.	98½	100	98½	99½	+1½
47⅝	47¾	200	Pressed Steel Car.	47½	47½	47½	47¾	— ½
87⅛	88	400	Pressed Steel Car pf.	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜	...
32⅛	32	2,900	*Ry. Steel Spring.	32¼	32¾	32	32	— ½
87⅜	87⅝	800	*Ry. Steel Spring pf.	86½	87¼	86½	87¼	+1
67	67¼	13,200	Reading	66¾	67⅝	66¾	67	+ ¾
87¼	87⅝	2,800	Reading 1st pf.	86¾	87	86¾	87	+ ⅝
72⅜	73⅜	2,800	Reading 2d pf.	72¾	73½	72¾	73½	+ ⅝
94½	95	100	R. R. Sec. Ill. Cent. cts.	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	+ ⅜
18⅞	19	6,400	*Rep. Iron & Steel.	18½	19	18½	18⅝	+ ⅛
75¾	75⅞	3,750	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	74⅝	75⅝	74⅝	75¼	+ ½
18⅝	19	300	*Rub. Goods Mfg. Co.	18	19	18	19	+ ¼
65	68	400	*Rub. Goods Mfg. Co. pf.	63⅞	68	63	68	...
73	73¼	800	St. Jo. & G. I. 1st pf.	71¾	74¼	73¾	74¼	+ ¼
32⅜	32½	1,100	St. Jo. & G. I. 1st pf. rcts.	32⅜	33⅜	32⅜	33⅛	+ ⅛
75¾	75⅝	15,000	St. L. & San Fran.	72½	75¼	72½	75¼	+3⅝
86⅝	88	700	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	86	88¼	86	87½	+1⅝
77⅞	78	10,450	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	76½	78	76½	78	+1⅝
36	36¾	8,050	St. Louis Southw.	36½	36¾	35⅜	36¼	...
70½	70¾	2,600	St. Louis Southw. pf.	70¼	71¼	70	70⅜	— ¼
33	37	200	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co.	34	34½	34	34½	+1½
82	82¾	400	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co. pf.	82½	82¾	82¼	82½	— ½
67⅜	67¾	49,200	Southern Pacific	66¾	68¾	66¾	68⅛	+1½
39½	39⅝	50,225	Southern Railway	39½	39¾	39	39⅜	+ ⅜
97¼	97¾	2,200	Southern Railway pf.	97½	98	97¼	97¾	+ ⅛
93	95	100	So. Ry., Mob. & O. cts.	92	92	92	92	— ¼
68⅝	69	16,550	Tennessee Coal & Iron.	67¼	69½	67¼	68⅞	+1⅝
46¾	46⅞	16,600	Texas & Pacific	45⅝	46¾	45⅝	46⅜	+ ⅛
22	22½	300	Tol., St. L. & West.	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼	+ ¼
39½	39¾	400	Tol., St. L. & West. pf.	39¼	39½	39¼	39¼	+ ¼
122½	122⅝	300	Twin City R. T.	122¼	123¼	122¼	122⅞	— ⅛
14¾	14⅞	150	*Union Bag & P. Co.	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
108¾	110	44,100	Union Pacific	109¾	110⅜	109¾	110	+ ⅜
93⅝	94	9,850	Union Pacific pf.	93½	94⅛	93⅜	93⅝	— ⅛
11⅝	12	500	*U. S. Cast I. Pipe.	12	12¼	12	12¼	+ ¼
46¾	46½	300	*U. S. Cast I. Pipe pf.	46	46¼	46	46¼	+ ½
12⅞	13	700	*U. S. Leather.	12¾	13	12¾	13	...
84⅜	85	210	*U. S. Leather pf.	85	85	85	85	+ ¼
14¾	15	500	U. S. Rubber.	14⅝	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	+ ⅛
39⅜	39⅝	5,800	U. S. Steel.	39¼	39¾	39¼	39⅜	+ ⅛
89½	90	3,300	U. S. Steel pf.	89⅞	90	89⅞	90	— ⅛
68⅞	69	400	Va.-Caro. Chemical.	69	69	68⅝	69	...
30½	30⅝	900	Wabash	30¼	30¾	30¾	30¼	— ⅛
46¾	47	2,100	Wabash pf.	46¾	47	46¾	46⅞	— ⅛
86¼	86⅝	16,100	Western Union Tel.	85½	86¾	85½	85½	−1¼
206	210	200	Westinghouse E. & M.	209	210	209	210	+2½
22⅜	23¼	800	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	23⅝	23¾	22⅜	23½	...
61	62	300	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	61	63	62	62	−1
37½	37⅝	500	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	37¾	37¾	37⅝	37⅝	— ⅜
28	28⅛	1,650	Wisconsin Central	28¼	28¾	27⅞	28	+ ⅛
50⅜	51	2,200	Wisconsin Central pf.	50⅜	51¼	50⅜	51¼	+ ¼

Sales.....958,623 | *Unlisted.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 25.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and Thursday were as follows:

	Friday.	Thursday.
Alta	.03	.05
Alpha Con.	.02	.01
Andes	.04	.04
Belcher	.05	.05
Best & Belcher	.17	.18
Bullion	.02	.02
Caledonia	.98	.90
Challenge Con.	.17	.18
Choller	.09	.09
Confidence	.71	.71
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.30	1.30
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.07	.08
Gould & Curry	.03	.03
Hale & Norcross	.33	.34
Julia	.04	.04
Justice	.11	.12
Kentucky Con.	.01	.01
Lady Washington Con.	.02	.04
Mexican	.53	.53
Occidental Con.	.11	.11
Ophir	1.25	1.25
Overman	.23	.21
Potosi	.12	.12
Savage	.03	.03
Seg Belcher	.04	.05
Sierra Nevada	.18	.20
Syndicate	.08	.08
St. Louis	.06	.06
Union Con.	.23	.22
Utah Con.	.04	.05
Yellow Jacket	.12	.10
Silver bars	.53	.53
Mexican dollars	43¾@44½	43¾@44½
Drafts, sight	.07⅛	.07⅛
Telegraph	.10	.10

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., July 25.—Gardner & Co. report the closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and Thursday as follows:

	Friday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	5⅞	6¼	6	7
Alamo	2⅞	3½	3	3½
American Con.	1½	2	1½	2
Anaconda	12	18	12	18
Battle Mountain	10	32	10	12
Blue Bell	5	7	5	7
C. K. & N.	5½	6½	5½	6½
C. C. Con.	6	6¼	6	6¼
Cortolanus	2½	3¼	2½	2¾
C. C. & M.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
Columbine Victor	5	8	5	6
Dante	2	2½	2	2½
Doctor Jackpot	10½	12	10½	12
Elkton	34	34½	33⅞	34
El Paso	50¼	50⅝	50¼	50½
Fanny Rawlings	4½	5½	4½	5½
Findlay	7½	8½	7½	8½
Gold Dollar Con.	3¾	5¼	3¾	3¾
Golden Cycle	50	60	50	60
Golden Fleece	10	18	10	18
Gold Bond	2½	2¾	2½	2¾
Gold Sovereign	2⅜	2½	2⅜	2⅝
Gould	3	7	3	3
Gold Exploration	3½	5	3	5
Isabella	25¼	28	25½	27
Jackpot	10	11	10	11
Keystone	2	2¾	2	2¾
Last Dollar	65	70	60	80
Lexington	4½	5	4¾	5
Little Puck	3¾	5¾	3¾	3¾
Little Rosie	3¼	3¾	3	3¾
Little Ollie	8	10¾	8	10¼
Logan Center	2	3	2	3
Moon Anchor	5	12¼	5	12½
New Haven	2¾	3	2¾	3
Pharmacist	2½	3	2½	3
Pinnacle	5	5½	5	5½
Pointer	1½	2	1½	2⅜
Portland	170	190	175	190
Rose Mand	1¾	2	1¾	2
Rose Nicol	2	3	2	3
Sunset Eclipse	2⅞	3¼	2⅞	3
Vindicator	90	100	80	90
York	4¾	6¾	4¾	5½

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1902.	1901.	1900.
CANADIAN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	7,590	7,429	7,290
3d week July	$681,000	$634,000	$531,000
From July 1	2,004,000	1,868,000	.....
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO—			
Mileage	1,607	1,478	1,450
3d week July	242,576	209,316	275,146
From July 1	654,260	585,230	733,414
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—			
3d week July	129,745	131,797	.....
From July 1	360,695	382,016	.....
EVANSVILLE & INDIANAPOLIS—			
Mileage	146	146	146
3d week July	7,564	8,175	6,245
From July 1	20,031	20,383	16,804
EVANSVILLE & TERRE HAUTE—			
Mileage	162	162	162
3d week July	29,516	28,810	25,611
From July 1	83,684	79,543	71,632
KANAWHA & MICHIGAN—			
Mileage	173	172	172
3d week July	11,806	15,646	16,249
From July 1	30,414	48,341	43,778
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—			
Mileage	2,555	2,480	2,208
3d week July	291,713	286,053	217,742
MISSOURI PACIFIC—			
Mileage	35,182	4,938	4,938
3d week July	663,000	678,000	547,000
From Jan. 1	18,486,563	17,987,057	15,598,222
Central Branch:			
3d week July	19,000	32,000	33,000
MOBILE, JACKSON & KANSAS CITY—			
3d week July	3,058	2,805	.....
From Jan. 1	101,189	81,852	.....
NORFOLK & WESTERN—			
Mileage	1,679	1,660	1,551
3d week July	363,494	295,632	284,867
From July 1	975,507	828,455	803,719
ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN—			
3d week July	128,806	112,983	.....
From July 1	359,987	329,570	.....
TEXAS & PACIFIC—			
Mileage	1,688	1,615	1,514
3d week July	162,444	173,250	126,639
From Jan. 1	5,675,916	6,023,993	3,836,110
TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL—			
Mileage	430	430	293
3d week July	56,352	52,091	47,078
From July 1	174,141	152,865	139,267
TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & WESTERN—			
Mileage	451	451	451
3d week July	53,263	45,042	37,225
From July 1	144,953	126,636	.....
GULF & SHIP ISLAND R. R. CO. for May—	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Gross earnings	127,856	99,228	28,630
Op. exp. and taxes	79,369	77,919	1,450
Net earnings	48,487	21,307	26,980
From July 1	May 31.		
Gross earnings	1,260,107	933,680	326,427
Op. exp. and taxes	859,870	721,939	137,931
Net earnings	400,237	211,741	188,496
BKLN. & ROCK. BCH. for year ended June 30:			
Gross earnings	6,070	9,712	*3,642
Op. expenses	14,244	13,771	473
Net earnings	18,174	4,049	4,115
Other income	4,492	3,922	570
Total net deficit	3,682	137	3,545
Fixed charges	28,050	27,556	494
Deficit for year	31,732	27,693	4,039
Total def. June 30	127,773	95,912	31,861
*Decrease. †Deficit.			

The general balance sheet shows:

Assets.—Cost of road and equipment, $528,180; real estate on Jamaica Bay, $82,307; suspense account; Construction, $2,725; right of way, $1,293; current assets, $6,808; profit and loss deficiency, $127,773; total, $748,823.

Liabilities.—Capital, $150,000; funded debt, $320,000; current liabilities, $222,852; mortgages payable, (real estate,) $30,000; judgment deficiency, $8,238; suspense account, $17,703; total, $748,-823.

VAN COTT RESIGNS FROM BANK.

Relinquishes Equitable National Presidency and Is Succeeded by James M. Bell.

On Monday last Postmaster Cornelius Van Cott tendered his resignation as President of the Equitable National Bank, which office he has held since the bank's opening on June 3. At a meeting of the Directors yesterday the resignation was accepted, and James M. Bell, who has been the First Vice President, was elected to fill the vacancy. Carl Rudolph Schultz became First Vice President, John Carrayway Second Vice President, and James S. O'Neal Cashier.

Charles E. Lamhert of the Directorate said: "The action was purely voluntary. Mr. Van Cott is a very busy man, and the affairs of the bank required close attention. The President of such an institution should be a man of much leisure time, and Mr. Van Cott, realizing that he was not such, determined to give up the office.

"It was determined at the meeting of the board that Mr. Van Cott alone should make any statement, but I have had so many people ask why he has resigned that I am forced to say what I have said."

BIG MINING STOCK JUDGMENT.

John T. Reed's Will Attach a Lot of Empire Quicksilver Shares to Satisfy $282,639 Claim.

A judgment for $282,639.08, obtained by John T. Reed, a mining broker, against Riley A. Bogges, a California mine speculator, and the latter's wife, was yesterday filed in the office of the Clerk of Kings County.

Reed claims that in May, 1900, he acted for Bogges as the selling agent for the selling of the stock of and mines of the Empire Quicksilver Mining Company and the Sulphur Banks Quicksilver Mining Company, both West Virginia corporations. Reed alleges that he succeeded in selling the property to William Henry Dowe of this city. He sued to recover a commission of 10 per cent. on $2,500,000 and obtained judgment by default.

Horace Graves, attorney for Reed, says that he will attach $3,988,850 worth of the mining stock, which is on deposit in this city in the name of Bogges, to secure satisfaction of the judgment.

Iron in Minnesota State Land.

Special to The New York Times.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 25.—The State of Minnesota has made a great strike in the iron range. On a tract of 120 acres near Hibbing, leased to John B. Morrill, a body of ore, estimated to contain about 11,000,000 tons, has been found. This will bring to the State institutions fund something under $3,000,000 in royalties at 25 cents per ton. The ore is of good quality and mining operations will soon be under way.

International Iron Molders' Officers.

TORONTO, Ontario, July 25.—At to-day's session of the International Iron Molders, President Martin Fox of Covington, Ky.; First Vice President Joe Valentine of San Francisco, Second Vice President M. J. Keough of Troy, N. Y., and Third Vice President J. Fry, Worcester, Mass., were all re-elected, but each one had opposition. Philadelphia was selected as the next place of meeting.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.80
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.71½
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.64¾
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.10
Cotton, middling	.09
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.05½
Sugar, granulated	4.65
Molasses, O. K., prime	.40
Beef, family	16.25
Beef lame	22.50
Tallow, prime	.06¾
Pork, mess	19.25
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.10¾
Lard, prime	11.10
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	24.00
Butter, Western creamery	.21¾

CHICAGO, July 25.—No. 2 Spring wheat, 70@77c; No. 3, 68@70c; No. 2 red, 69½@69¾c; No. 2 corn, 65¼@68c; No. 2 oats, 50¼@51½c; No. 3 white, 55@63c; No. 2 rye, 59c; good feeding barley, 68c; fair to choice malting, 70c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.45; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.52; prime timothy seed, $5.75; mess pork, per barrel, $17.50@$17.35; lard, per 100 lb, $10.07½@10.80; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $10.40@$10.60; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 9¾@9½c; short clear sides, (boxed,) 11¼@11¼c; whisky, basis of highwines, $1.31.

COTTON.—Events of the day in the local cotton market were easily the most important of recent times, and on the curb after the close the whole course of gossip was directed to the Summer months, of late regarded as "dead." It appears that the former holders of spot cotton in New York have lost control of the great portion of it, and, if common report be true, must now get back their shorts in August. Be this as it may, ocean freight room which for many months has stood at 10 cents per hundred pounds at this port, yesterday jumped up 25 per cent. to 12½ bid, with little room found to be available. This led to statements that heavy shipments will be made from the New York stock in the next thirty days, the bulk going to the continent. The market opened weak with prices 4 to 15 points lower under a bad scare of belated near-month longs, who were frightened by the issuance of 40,000 bales July notices, which, following the 35,000 issued last Tuesday, for a time created a semi-panic among the bulls. Not until July dropped to 8.15 and August to 8.03 did the market show the least semblance of recuperative energy, and it was not until midday that a positively steady feeling developed. Then it was learned that strong interests had "stopped" the notices and would immediately ship the cotton to the northern mills or to Europe. It was stated that the Philadelphia house which had issued Tuesday's notices, presumably for manipulatory purposes, had been successful in regaining but 15,000 bales, and had put out the 40,000 notices yesterday, in the hope of undermining the bulls' position and of sending July down to 8 cents or below by sheer force. It was stated that much the same interests which absorbed Tuesday's notices, took up those tendered, and that less than one-half of this block of cotton found its way back to the original owners. Thus it would seem that the delivery method of breaking prices had proved unsuccessful. At any rate, early in the afternoon commission operators began buying to get them in spray lots of both July and August contracts, while late month shorts beat a retreat. For the rest of the session the tendency was steadily upward, with investment buying something of a feature. In the last hour July shorts endeavored to cover up, but found the market almost totally bare of offerings. As against 8.15 on the first break, July worked up to 8.44, August advanced from 8.03 to 8.22, while the late months held quite firm at about last night's final bids. The close was very steady, with prices 6 to 7 point lower to 7 points higher, this being about top notch of the session. Total sales for the day were estimated at 300,000 bales, a large portion of which was Summer and early Fall deliveries. It was stated after the close that Philadelphia interests were heavily short of August and September and had issued the July notices in the hope of severely breaking the whole list and thus enabling them to cover at a substantial profit, but that instead they are now minus their spot cotton and have succeeded in regaining only a small portion of their August and September sales. The Government crop and weather reports were very favorable, having had too much rain in a certain section of Texas, surrounding Temple. The Liverpool cables were weak in the early session,

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Dealings by Brokers—New Building on East Twentieth Street—East Side Dwellings Find Buyers.

Bernard Smyth & Sons have sold to the Municipal Realty Corporation 16 East Twelfth Street, a three-story dwelling on lot 19.6 by 103, between Fifth Avenue and University Place. The purchasers recently acquired, through the same brokers, the adjoining house, No. 18.

Albert B. Ashforth has sold for John W. Smyth the four-story dwelling 149 East Thirty-eighth Street, 25 by 100. The buyer will erect a private stable on the lot.

It is reported that the Gallatin estate has leased 20 to 24 East Twentieth Street, a plot 74.3 by 92, and that the lessee will erect thereon a six-story building.

C. J. Dykeman has sold for Harmon Hendricks to Dr. J. B. Lee for $20,000 the three-story dwelling 128 East Seventy-third Street, 15 by 102.2.

Harry E. Zittel has sold for a Mrs. Reimer to Dr. G. J. Moser the dwelling 101 East Sixty-second Street.

Dr. Joseph Finch has sold the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 106 West Forty-fourth Street, 16.4 by 100.5.

Fernando W. Benner has sold for H. J. Robert the seven-story apartment house 398 West End Avenue, on plot 48 by 100.

Duff & Conger have sold for Rosa Hoffman the three-story dwelling 106 East Ninety-second Street.

Jackson & Stern have bought from George W. Quintard, through D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., the church property 57 West Forty-sixth Street, on plot 40 by 100.5. It is understood that an apartment house will be erected on the site.

John M. Carrere is the buyer of the northeast corner of Park Avenue and Sixty-fifth Street. Mr. Carrere will erect a dwelling on the lot for his own occupancy.

August Waetherling has sold the five-story flat 12 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, 25 by 100.11.

The lease of the new Hotel Knickerbocker at the southeast corner of Broadway and Forty-second Street to James B. Regan, which was recorded yesterday, shows an annual rental varying from $260,000 to $325,000. Beginning Nov. 1, 1903, the lease will cover a period of seventeen years.

Louis L. Todd has mortgaged the Hotel Vendome property at the southeast corner of Broadway and Forty-first Street to Florence L. Mabee for $475,000, due in five years and bearing 5 per cent. interest.

Ernest Tribelhorn has leased from Edward A. Schmidt of Philadelphia the hotel at the northeast corner of Madison Avenue and Ninety-second Street, for a term of ten years at an aggregate rental of $270,000. The property will be operated under Mr. Tribelhorn's personal supervision and will be known as the Carnegie Hill Hotel.

The Provident Savings Life Assurance Society, which took title on Thursday to the apartment house known as Winkney Court, 151 to 159 West One Hundred and Fortieth Street, also acquired a short time ago the similar adjacent property known as Watt Court. These buildings, with a space of 30 feet between them devoted to a flower garden, cover a frontage of 262.6 feet on the north side of One Hundred and Fortieth Street. They have been completed within the last year and accommodate 112 families.

There were no sales at auction scheduled for yesterday.

Two suburban sales are announced for today. At Coney Island Auctioneer Philip A. Smyth will offer 107 lots on Neptune and Warehouse Avenues and West Twenty-third Street, about midway between the iron piers and Sea Gate. He agent of the New Netherland Realty Company, Auctioneer John R. Sweeny will conduct a sale of lots at White Plains. In either instance selling will begin at 2 P. M.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Exterior street, corner of One Hundred and Ninetieth Street, for a one-story brick switch house, 14 by 14; Metropolitan Street Railway Company, owner; A. V. Porter, architect; cost, $1,000.

Alterations.

Sixth Avenue and Thirty-first Street, northeast corner, to a four-story brick hotel, 20 by 90; John Noonan of 252 West Twenty-fifth Street, owner; J. W. Cole of 403 West Fifty-first Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

Third Avenue and Forty-eighth Street, northeast corner, to a four-story stons dwelling, 25 by 45; P. J. Kennelly of 53 Barclay Street, owner and architect; cost, $250.

No. 42 East Twenty-eighth Street, to a six-story brick hotel, 64 by 82; Borough Realty Company of 35 Nassau Street, owner; B. W. Morris of 24 East Twenty-third Street, architect; cost, $2,000.

Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Fifth Street, northeast corner, to a two-story church, 100.11 by 100; West End Presbyterian Church, premises, owner; H. F. F. Kilburn of 154 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $600.

No. 20 Ann Street, to a five-story store and offices, 23 by 134.5; Jane E. Othout of 218 Madison Avenue, owner; C. E. Miller of 11 Nassau Street, architect; cost, $2,000.

Nos. 18 to 20 Cortlandt Street, to a nine-story office building, 75 by 123; New Telephone Company of 13 Dey Street, owner; C. W. Eidlitz of 1,128 West Broadway, architect; cost, $2,500.

No. 120 East Thirty-ninth Street, to a four-story dwelling, 20 by 52; estate of David Mahoney of 13 East Fifty-fifth Street, owner; J. C. Cocker of 408 East Fifty-first Street, architect; cost, $2,500.

Rider Avenue, 100 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-second Street, to a two-story brick store and dwelling, 25 by 40; Robert Hall of 660 East One Hundred and Forty-second Street, owner; Arctender of 520 Willis Avenue, architect; cost, $1,200.

White Plains Avenue, southeast corner of King Street, to a two-story frame store and dwelling, 24 by 15; Julius Schlittler, premises, owner; Christopher F. Lohse of 627 Eagle Avenue, architect; cost, $200.

White Plains Avenue, southeast corner of King Street, rear, to a one-story frame stable, 16 by 12; Julius Schlittler, premises, owner; Christopher F. Lohse of 627 Eagle Avenue, architect; cost, $200.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Friday, July 25.

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 24.11 ft n of 142d St, 50x81.9 to Hamilton Place x 54.3x 102.11; Anna Calfano to Abraham Davidson, (mtg $88,000) $1

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 24.11 ft n of 142d St, 50x81.9 to Hamilton Place, x 54.3x102.11; Anna Calfano to Abraham Davidson, (mtg $88,000) 1

BAY AV, s s, 435 ft w of Main St, 50x100, City Island; Louise M. Byrnes to Louise C. Knapp 100

BAY AV, s s, 435 ft w of Main St, 50x100, City Island; Fletcher P. Scofield to Louise M. Byrnes 1

BRADHURST AV, 51, w s, 18.2x87.9x 18x90.3; Bartha Kssler, as guardian, to Sarah J. Leonard 9,000

BROOK AV, e s, 124.6 ft s of 142d St, 25.8x100; Walton Av, w s, 175.3 ft s of 150th St, 17.8x101x17.8x100.2; Joseph S. Dale to William L. Amerman, (mtg $15,000) 1

DRIVE OR BOULEVARD, w s, 1,810 ft n from the s s of 155th St, runs w 390.1 x n 270.9 to 165th St, x e 15.5 x — 67.4 x e 133.11 x s 180.8 x s 251.8 to the drive, x s w 145.11; James F. McCaba to Harry M. Austin, (mtg $30,000) 1

FRANKLIN AV, 1,090, e s, 32.2x167.4x 32.2x166.10; Elizabeth Morris, executrix, to Frederick J. Kelly, (mtg $4,000). 7,000

FRANKLIN AV, 1,090, e s, 32.2x167.4x 32.2x168.10; Elizabeth Morris, widow, and others to Frederick J. Kelly, (mtg $4,000) 1

GRAND AV, w s, 250 ft n of 192d St, 50x100; John B. McDonald to Harry H. Reed 1

HUGHES AV, w s, 250 ft s of 183d St, 50x100; Ellen M. Phillips to Filomena Tesoro 1

LAFAYETTE ST, e s, 80 ft s of Prospect Av, 20x20x—x—; William Robitzek to John G. Kane 1

LAFAYETTE ST, e s, 80 ft s of Prospect Av, 20x20x—x—; John G. Kane to Marie Palambo 100

LOT 207, second map of Neill Estate; Edwin M. Neill and another, executors, to John Luckel 800

LOTS 25 and 24 map 473 of lots of Haight estate; Mary Grafelman to George Ahne 400

MADISON AV, e s, 100.11 ft s of 109th St, 16x70; Dora Cummings to Charles Garfiel, (mtg $11,000) 1

MONROE ST, 102 to 106, s s, 77.5x93.2x 77.5x83.10; Herman Richter to Louis Gordon and others, ¼ part, (mtg $75,000) 1

OGDEN AV, w s, 87.6 ft s of Birch St, 73.6x109.9x33.5x100; Harriet M. Rose, widow, and others, heirs, to George E. Knipbi, all title, quitclaim 1

OLIVER ST, 64, e s, 26.3x100; Roderick Green to Martin Garone, correction and confirmation deed 1

PARK ROW, 217 to 221, s e corner of James Street; Leopold Kaufmann to Jonas Well and another, (mtg $55,000). 1

THOMPSON St, 27, w s, 19.11x60.5x irregular; George W. Green to Cesare Razzetti 1

THOMPSON ST, 27, w s, 19.11x60.5x irregular; Harriet D. Green, individually, to Cesare Razzetti 11,750

THOMPSON St, 27, w s, 19.11x60.5x irregular; Cesars Razzetti to Antonio Bianculli, (mtg $6,000) 14,000

VALENTINE AV, w s, 149.5 ft s of 192d, or Primrose, St, 31.3x100; Wilbur T. Wright to Hyman Strauss, (mtg $5,000) 1

WATER ST, s w corner of Rutgers Slip, 61x80x60.6x80; Simon M. Rosenblatt and another to Hyman Adelstein and another, (mtg $13,000) 100

2D AV, n e corner of 110th St, 25.11x100; Hermann Nestrock to Lizzis Silverberg, (mtg $15,000) 32,000

8TH AV, e s, 99.11 ft n of 154th St, 50x100; Sidney J. Cowen, referee, to August Knatz, (mtg $26,181) 5,000

8TH AV, e s, 99.11 ft n of 154th St, 50x100; Sidney J. Cowen, referee, to August Knatz, (mtg $26,181) 5,000

10TH AV, n w corner of 211th St, one-half block x — to e s of Broadway, except a gore on Broadway at centre of block between 211th and 212th Sts, about 65 ft along Broadway; Edward J. Knapp, individually and as executors' trustee, to James B. Hodgskin, (mtg $52,500) 70,000

10TH AV, n w corner of 211th St, one-half block x — to e s of Broadway, except a gore on Broadway at centre of block between 211th and 212th Sts, about 65 ft along Broadway; Anne E. Knapp to James B. Hodgskin, (mtg $52,500) 70,000

10TH AV, n w corner of 211th St, one-half block x — to e a of Broadway, except a gore on Broadway at centre of block between 211th and 212th Sts, about 65 ft along Broadway; James B. Hodgskin to John H. Meuse, (mtg $52,500) 1

18TH ST, 249 West, 20x100.4; Katis Fitzpatrick, individually, to John J. Colligan, quitclaim 450

35TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of Madison Av, 25x98.9; Cornelia S. Butler and others, devisees, to City Real Property Investing Company 67,500

122D ST, n s, 125 ft e of 11th Av, 150x 100.5x irregular; Catherine O'Connor, individually and as trustee, to Frida Horkimer, ½ part, all title, (mtg $7,000) 1

60TH ST, s s, 176 ft w of Avenue A, 30.6x 14.4x5.6; William H. Jackson and another to Herbert W. Heyer 1

60TH ST, 114 East, 20x100.5x20x100.6; Sarah E. Deane to William C. Deane, ½ part, all title, (mtg $10,000) ..... Gift

65TH ST, n s, 256.3 ft e of 2d Av, 18.9x 102.2; William J. Sloane and another to Ella A. Ackerly, B. and S. 1

65TH ST, s s, 256.3 ft e of 2d Av, 18.9x 102.2; Ella A. Ackerly to William J. Sloane and another, heirs, and S. 1

80TH ST, 163 East, 18.9x100; Alexander Rothschild, executor, to Jacob Newman. 16,500

80TH ST, 163 East, 18.9x100; Samuel J. Newman and others, heirs, to Jacob Newman, quitclaim 1

83D ST, 537 and 539 West, 50x102.2; Marie G. Scott to B. H. Scott, (mtg $46,000) 1

85TH ST, 304 West, 18x86.2; Mildred A. Page to Emily L. Landon, (mtg $12,000) ....

98TH ST, s s, 80 ft w of Park Av, 50x 100.11; Edward Muller to Henrietta Bennett, (mtg $39,000) 1

98TH ST, s s, 80 ft w of Park Av, 50x 100.11; Edward Muller and wife to Henrietta Bennett, (mtg $39,000) 1

102D ST, 160 East, 20x100.11; James O. Farrell, referee, to May H. Appleby and another, trustees, (R of $2.75) 8,000

107TH ST, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x100.11; Abraham Gruber to Max Freund, (mtg $50,000) 25,000

114TH ST, 554 West, 20x100.11; Georgiana C. C. Stone to Edgar G. Mollet, quitclaim 1

114TH ST, 554 West, 20x100.11; Frederick N. Dubois and others to Phebe G. Molleson, quitclaim 1

117TH ST, n s, 219.4 ft w of 5th Av, 46.3x100.11; Timothy Donovan to Aaron M. Jarpole and another, (mtg $4,000) ... 100

119TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of Madison Av, 20x100.11; Lida A. Brown to Moses Arndtstein, (mtg $20,000) 1

119TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of 5th Av, 2x102.6x19x100.10; Owen Smith and others to Charles Riley, 17-18 part, recorded, (R $3) 2,786

121ST ST, 334 and 336 East, 50x100.11; Sofie Cohen and another to Philip Tuchman and another 1

137TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x99.11; 137th St, n s, 325 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x99.11; United States Life Insurance Company to Paul Mayer, B. & 100

137TH ST, n s, 155 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 27.6x100; Joseph Kaufmann to Eve A. Kouwenhoven 12,000

144TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of 8th Av, 24.6x 99.11; Gerard Roberts to Edward W. Neil and another, executors 16,500

Recorded Leases.

BROADWAY, s e corner of 42d St, 102.6 x186.6x irregular; International Realty and Construction Company to James B. Regan, 17 years from Nov. 1, 1903 ..... $260,000, $325,000

MORRIS PARK AV, s s, 75 ft e of Washington St, 25x100; Frank Lotz to Gustav Kupsa, 2 years 360

PARK PL, 5; William Kevan, executor, to J. H. Meuse, 2 years 3,300

7TH AV, n w corner of 135th St; E. H. Gato to Hsmilton Bank, 5 2-3 years 1,800

126TH ST, 1,031; Mary A. Costello to Michael J. Reynolds, 4.10-12 years 360

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ADAMS, George, to George H. Hefele; lots 23 and 24, map of 473 lots of Haight estate, 1 year, 6 per cent $200

ADELSTEIN, Heyman, and another to Simon M. Rosenblatt and another; Water St, s w corner of Rutgers Slip, 2 years. 23,000

BENNETT, Henrietta, to Edward Muller; 98th St, s s, 80 ft w of Park Av, due Dec. 1, 1902, 6 per cent 500

BIANCULLI, Antonio, and wife to Cesare Razzetti; Thompson St, 27, prior mtg $6,000, due July 10, 1904, 6 per cent ... 6,000

BLAESSIG, Emile, to Metropolitan Savings Bank; Southern Boulevard, n w corner of 180th St, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 7,000

CARROLL, Katharine, (formerly Bogue,) to Excelsior Savings Bank; 221 West 33d St, 1 year, 4½ per cent., gold 5,000

CITY REAL PROPERTY INVESTING Company to Thomas T. Sherman; 35th St, n s, 150 ft e of Madison Av, 3 years. 57,500

CCLLIGAN, John J., to Title Insurance Company of New York; 249 West 18th St, 3 years, 4½ per cent 11,500

CONWAY, Annie L., and another to Abby R. Reynolds; 36th St, 29 West, 1 year, 4½ per cent 5,000

FREY, Anna, and another to John Frees; Cortlandt Av, w s, 75 ft n of 158th St, 1 year 1,000

FRIEDMANN, Amalia, widow, to Union Dime Savings Institution; 57th St, s s, 275 ft s of 9th Av, due May 1, 1905, 4 per cent 150,000

GERBING, Julia B., to Kate Langan; Webster Av, n w corner of 173d St, 1 year, 6 per cent 1,250

GINSBERG, Samuel, to Georgs Wyner; 31st East 101st, on demand, 6 per cent. 12,000

GINSBERG, Samuel, to Max Heymann; 101st St, 327 East; prior mtg $18,000, 1 year, 6 per cent 3,100

HARKIMER, Freda, to Catherina T. White; 52d St, n s, 125 ft e of 11th Av, 1 year, 6 per cent 1,500

HODGSKIN, James B., to Edward J. Knapp, executor and trustee; 10th Av, n w corner of 211th St, ½ block, to Broadway, equal lien with following mtg, due Feb. 24, 1905, 4½ per cent, gold 23,000

HODGSKIN, James B., to Annie E. Knapp and another; 10th Av, n w cornsr of 211th St, ½ block, to Broadway, equal lien with above mtg, due Feb. 24, 1905, 4½ per cent, gold 24,500

HOELZLE, Catherine W., to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; Broadway, n e corner of 97th St, dua Sept. 1, 1905. 330,000

JANPOLE, Aaron M., and another, to Timothy Donovan; 117th St, n s, 219.4 ft w of 5th Av, prior mtg, 2 years 13,000

KELLY, Frederick J., to Elizabeth Morris, widow, and others; Franklin Av, 1,090, 2 years 2,300

KNATZ, August, to Mary J. Kingsland; 8th Av, 2,920 and 2,922, two mortgages, 3 years, each 15,000

KNATZ, August, to Hugo Cohen; 8th Av, 2,920 and 2,922, prior mortgags $31,400, two mortgages, 1 year, 6 per cent, each. 2,625

KNATZ, August, to the City Mortgage Company; 8th Av, 2,920 and 2,922, prior mortgage $30,000, 3 months, 6 per cent 1,400

KNIGHT, George E., to Helen M. Knickerbocker; Orden Av, w s, 87.6 ft s of 168th St, 3 years, gold 1,300

LANDON, Emily L., to Mildred A. Page; 304 West 55th St, prior mtg $12,000, 2 years, 6 per cent 2,500

LEONARD, Sarah, to Northwestern Dispensary; 51 Bradhurst Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent 5,000

LEVIN, Marks, to Max Mindheim; 79th St, n s, 225 ft e of 2d Av; 68th St, 111 East; also 41st St, 195, prior mtg, dus July 1, 1905, 6 per cent., gold 6,500

LITTLE, John, to Marianna O'Gorman; Anthony Av, e s, Being s ½ of Lot 12, map of William Weeks, lying w of Mill Brook, 5 years 6,000

LUCKEL, John, to Edward M. Neill and another, executors; Lot 207, second map of Neill estate, due Jan. 8, 1903 480

MASURY, F. L. M., to Abram S. Post, as Commissioner; 48th St, 49 West, due July 1, 1904, 5 per cent 25,000

MAYER, Paul, to United States Life Insurance Company; 137th St, n s, 300 ft e of Lenox Av, 2 mtgs, 3 years, 4½ per cent, each 16,000

MORRIS, Elizabeth F., widow, and others, to Edward M. Babcock; Franklin Av, 1,090, due May 10, 1904 4,000

RAZZETTI, Cesare, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Thompson St, 27, 3 years, 4 per cent 6,000

ROEDDER, Katie, to Constantin Friedrich; 158th St, s s, 125 ft w of Elton Av, prior mtg $1,500, 1 year 2,800

SCHNEIDER, Louis A., to Edward Regnhold; 238th St, s s, 135 ft w of Katonah Av, 4 mtgs, 2 years, 6 per cent, each 650

SCOTT, Patrick H., to Mary M. Scott; 18th St, s s, 272.8 ft w of 9th Av, all title, being a life estate, 3 years 11,000

SCOTT, Jossph B., to Mary M. Scott; 18th St, s s, 272.8 ft w of 9th Av, all title, consisting of one-half the remainder in fee, 3 years 11,000

SILVERBERG, Lizzie, to Hermann Nestrock; 2d Av, n e corner of 110th St, prior mtg $15,000, 8 years, 4½ per cent. 11,000

STRAUS, Hyman, to Wilbur T. Wright; Valentina Av, w s, 180.7 ft s of 192d or Primrose St, 3 years 1,500

TESORA, Filomena, to Anna L. Moore; Hughes Av, w s, 250 ft s of 183d St, due Nov. 14, 1906 3,700

THORNTON, Charles H., and another to Rebecca K. Porter; Clay Av, w s, 464.1 ft n of 169th St, also Teller Av, e s, 649.1 ft n of 169th St, prior mtg $4,000, due Nov. 15, 1902, 6 per cent 6,000

TODD, Louis L., to Florence L. Mabee; Broadway, e s, 30.11 ft s of 41st St, also Broadway, s s corner of 41st St, leasehold, 5 years, gold 475,000

VATH, Charles L., and another to August C. Le Roy; 8th St, or Clinton Place, n s, 100 ft e of 5th Av, leasshold, all title, due July 1, 1905 2,500

WEST SIDE CONSTRUCTION COMPANY to Germania Life Insurance Company; 94th St, s s, 125 ft e of Riverside Av or Drive, due Feb. 1, 1906, 6 per cent 80,000

WEST SIDE CONSTRUCTION COMPANY to Allen L. Mordecai; 94th St, s s, 125 ft e of Riverside Drive, prior mtg $80,000, demand, 6 per cent 7,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

ARCHER, Mary J., to Rachel H. Knox. $10,035

BLATTMACHER, Caroline, trustee, to John McKeon 3,000

CURTIS, Charles B., to Thomas L. Reynolds 1

FLAUNA, Solomon, to the Riversids Bank 2,500

LOCKWOOD, Agatha, to United National Bank 1

NATHAN, Marcus, to Albert Mamlock 1

PELOSO, Dominick, to August Jacob 2,000

SILVERMAN, Wolf, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another 6,000

TOMLINSON, Arthur R., to George S. Tomlinson 1,000

Mechanics' Liens.

WHITE PLAINS AV and Morris St, s s corner, Bronx; Andrew Bickbardt against Bella A. Devoe, owner; Wilford Dessoir, contractor $103

8TH AV and 155th St, n e corner, 25x100; Edward Ovens against Henrietta J. Cogan, owner; James J. Coogan, owner and contractor 215

113TH ST, 233 and 235 East; Union Stove Works against Tberesa Avitbile, owner; C. C. Lamonte, attorney 290

183D ST, 1,003 to 1,049 East; David Salzberg against Mr. Leitner, owner; Max Cohen, contractor 80

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, Chapter 78 of Laws of 1900.

94TH ST, s s, 135 ft e of Riverside Av, or Drive, 63.5x100.8; the Germania Life Insurance Company, with the West Side Construction Company 80,000

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

36TH ST, 516 and 518 West; Ryan & Bergdorf against Ludin Realty Company and others, April 26, 1902, by bond. $1,000

76TH ST, 118 West; Kertscher & Co. against George W. Galinger and others, July 21, 1902 778

Lis Pendens.

AVENUE A and 16th St, s w corner, 26x94; Joseph Krieger against William P. Schen and others, executors, (partition;) attorney, C. G. Moritz.

AVENUE B, w s, 111 ft n of Cliff St, 19.6x100, Bronx; Jamea S. Reynolds against Helene Tremberger, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. B. Chedsey.

BATHGATE AV, w s, 25 ft n of 181st St, 37.6x 94.5, two actions; Peter McDowell against John J. O'Brien and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Otis & Pressinger.

CLINTON ST, w s, 225.4 ft s of Rivington St, 25.4x100, ½ part; Moses Cohen against Sophie Cohen and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Townsend, Dyett & Levy.

ELM ST, 126 and 128; City of New York against Robert E. Green, (violation of building laws;) attorney, G. L. Rives.

GILES PLACE, e s, Lots 19, 20, and 21, map 480 of property belonging to William O. Giles, 24th Ward; Brooklyn Trust Company, trustee, against William O. Giles and others, (foreclosure or mortgage;) attorneys, Bergen & Dykman.

WASHINGTON SQUARE WEST, 38; New York Building Loan Banking Company against Juliett Collins and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Hamilton & Beckett.

WEST BROADWAY, 382 and 384; Agnes F. Hart against J. Frederick Mermond and others, (partition;) stornеys; Coudert Brothers.

36TH ST, 214 West; Louis Sessler against Frederick Muller, (action to foreclosa mechanic's lien;) attorney, B. J. Kelly.

91ST ST, n s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 15x 100.8; Ella W. Jackson against Nellie M. Parker and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Curtis, Mallet, Prevost & Colt.

116TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 5th Av, 20x100.11; Milton Hopkins and others, executors, against Minnie Abrahams and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, H. Stsnton.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

LOUIS WOLPOW.—Schedules in the assignment of Louis Wolpow, dealer in tobacco and cigars at 77 Forsyth Street, show liabilities $3,320, nominal assets $2,205, and actual assets $1,921.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

HERMAN KATZ.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against Herman Katz, doing business as the Century Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of children's cloaks, at 136 Prince Street, by the following creditors: H. B. Claflin Company, $321; Rothschild & Hein, $380, and R. Gruhn & Co., $22. It was alleged that he is insolvent and made an assignment on July 19 Judge Thomas of the United States District Court appointed Alfred E. Ommen temporary receiver of the assets on the application of Myers, Goldsmith & Bronner.

SOLOMON HANSMAN.—Solomon Hansman, a salesman, at 616 Third Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, but does not give the amount of his liabilities and has no assets. The names of fifty-nine creditors are given in the schedules, all of which except one have the amounts of their claims marked unknown. Among the creditors are the Richardson Silk Company, the Holland Silk Company, Belding Brothers, Gilbert Manufacturing Company, and the Boston Thread Company. The debts were contracted in 1898 when he was a manufacturer of women's wrappers.

ROBERT J. KAHN.—Robert J. Kahn, formerly known as Robert M. Johnstone, residing at 1 East Ninth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $4,577 and nominal assets $100, consisting of cash in pocket, $16; medical library, $50, and medical appliances, $40, for all of which he claims exemption. The debts were contracted from 1891 to 1900, and several of them are in judgment. There are seventeen creditors, among them being the People of the State of New York $1,600, judgment obtained on May 7, 1896, and Sarah M. Moy $1,589 on a judgment Dec. 9, 1896.

N. M. FERNALD & SON.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against Nathaniel M. and Edward B. Fernald, who compose the firm of N. M. Fernald & Son, wholesale dealers in neckwear supplies at 722 Broadway, by Krischer & Hollander, creditors for $1,730 for neckwear trimmings. It was alleged that they are insolvent, and on July 23, N. M. Fernald transferred all the firm's assets, consisting of fixtures and accounts, to Adolph Hollander, a creditor, to prefer him, and they also transferred during June and July merchandise and accounts. Demand was made on July 24 for the payment of the $1,730, but E. B. Fernald said they were penniless and could not pay it. They began business on Feb. 1 last. N. M. Fernald was the New York representative of a Philadelphia firm.

WILLIAM J. PELL.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed yesterday against William J. Pell, printer, of 92 John Street, by the following creditors: Henry J. Weber, trading as Charles Esau Johnson Company, 73; Raynor & Perkins Envelope Company, $209; Berlin & Jones Envelope Company, $29; D. C. McVicker, $309, and the William Knoepke Pamphlet Binding Company, $65. It was alleged that he is insolvent and permitted the Lovejoy Company, a creditor, to obtain a judgment against him on July 14 for $407, and the Sheriff advertised the sale of the property for yesterday. The Sheriff sold a portion of the plant for $500, enough to cover the execution of $407, and was later served with a restraining order of Judge Thomas of the United States District Court, restraining him from disposing of the proceeds of the sale. The business is a very old one, having been established in 1833 by William B. Foiger, grandfather of Mr. Pell, who retired in 1883. Mr. Pell's father carried it on to December, 1890, when the present Mr. Pell succeeded to it.

G. NUSSBAUM.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against Gus Nussbaum, manufacturer of women's waists at 643 Broadway, by Blumenstiel & Blumenstiel for the following creditors: Heller & Long, $1,273; Reichenbach & Co., $719, and Deckerhoff, Raffloer & Co., $630. It was alleged that he is insolvent, has transferred outstanding accounts to Samuel Hamburger, a creditor, to prefer him, and transferred other property to other creditors. He was formerly for sixteen years a general merchant at Macon, Ga., and began business in this city in 1892. In April last he estimated his assets at $33,000 and liabilities $16,000. Judge Thomas of the United States District Court appointed Charles F. Bostwick temporary receiver of the assets, with a bond of $5,000, on the application of Louis Long, a creditor. A meeting of the creditors was held yesterday afternoon at the office of Frank & Lequin, at 320 Broadway, and Mr. Frank made a statement of the affairs of Mr. Nussbaum, which showed liabilities $32,000, of which $22,000 is merchandise and $20,000 for borrowed money. The assets are about $16,000, consisting of accounts $10,000, merchandise and machinery $6,000. An offer was made to settle at 25 cents on the dollar cash, and the opinion was general that the offer be accepted. It was stated that he had been losing money for some time past and his credit was curtailed.

Bradstreet's Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 178 failures in the United States during the week, against 174 for the previous week, and 199, 183, 170, and 180 for the corresponding weeks of 1901 to 1898. The Middle States had 55, New England 23, Southern 26, Western, 38, Northwestern 17, Pacific 10, and Territories 4. Canada had 16, against 17 for the preceding week. About 91 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capital of $5,000 or less and 7 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

BADGER, Elsie—S. Manges and others. $158
BOICE, Henry H.—C. A. Beebe 1,278
BOGGESS, Riley A.—J. T. Reed 232,639
BANDLER, A. J.—New York Telephone Company 44
CHESTER, Xenia—New York Telephone Company 117
COHEN, Morris—G. Sang 180
DEIBNER, Theodore N.—S. E. Ullman .. 45
EIKAMP, Petsr—J. K. Meade and others. 759
FLANNERY, George—Metropolitan Street Railway Company 74
FUCHSMAN, Israel—S. Zimmerman 531
FLEMING, Eva—New York Telephone Company 47
FLETCHER, E. C., and Arthur C. Perry—New York Telephone Company 77
GROTH, Charles A.—New York Telephone Company 96
HOFFMAN, Joseph A.—New York Telephone Company 71
HURST, George B.—New York Telephone Company 96
HEATH, H. G. K.—A. Catherins Koch, individually and as executrix, and others. 105
HARRINGTON, Edwin D.—C. A. Willats. 55,818
HAMM, Howard D.—W. C. Stuart and others, trustees, &c. 10,215
HERZSTEIN, Jeanette—G. S. Lisberman and others 42
HARSCHENDEN, Rachsl—C. Shaw 31
JAENNE, Marie—S. Sprugam and others. 50
JACOBSON, Henry—M. Hein 56
JOHNSON, Charles V.—F. Kremberg 101
KELLER, Gottlieb—H. F. Lipphold 33
KOLBEEK, Jacob—J. W. Bernheim and others 155
KOEHLER, Joseph—New York Telephone Company 25
LANGLEY, John, and John W. Moore—American Lumber Company 164
LEVASSEUR, Frank—L. Schrag 85
LEAHY, Thomas B.—Manhattan Brass Company 17
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—F. Bollett 63
MARCUS, Benjamin H.—B. Segeal and others 511
MEFFERT, Leonard—J. Fleischauar and others 35
MARTYN, Florence S.—New York Telephone Company 50
O'BRIEN, Thomas—T. Ross 26
PINKHAM, Charles H.—B. E. Crisman.. 117
PECK, Joseph E.—New York Telephone Company 67
PRESTON, Duncan C.—Ardsley Club.... 329
ROBINSON, H. J.—J. M. Parker, Jr.... 181
RIEPES, Maria L., and Robby Ann Smith —W. C. Stuart and others, trustees, &c. 13,540
RIEPES, John D.—W. C. Stuart and others, trustees, &c. 3,324
ROSENTHAL, Max—New York Telephone Company 31
RINDLE, Arthur E.—New York Telephone Company 44
ROSEN, Samuel—L. Kroll 39
RABBIT, Evan F., and Golender 45
SCHWARZ, Gustave—P. F. Robbins 115
SITT, Ezra—Tefft, Weller & Co. 413
SING, Chock Hop—L. Won 405
SCHNUGG, Francis J.—F. Krakower 172
STANMORE, George—New York Telephone Company 62
SAALFIELD, Richard A.—Vesey Realty and Mortgage Company 329
SAALFIELD, Richard A.—Vesey Realty and Mortgage Company 239
TAUBER, Samuel—H. Blankfort 385
TOBIN, David J.—New York Telephone Company 119
THOMPSON, L. M.—New York Telephone Company 99
VAN RAALTE, James—New York Telephone Company 29
WADE, Montgomery—W. S. Bartley 419
WOODBURY, Agnes—New York Telephone Company 101
WELLS, C. M., Jr.—New York Telephone Company 74
WAGNER, C. F.—T. Nash, Jr., and others 239

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—Saturday, July 26

SUPREME COURT—Special Term, Part II.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Hascall, J.—Opens st 10 A. M. Ex parts business.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

CITY COURT—Hascall, J.—Leopold Meyer et al. vs. Max Marks—Henry A. Peterson, Andrew Kuhn vs. Fred Wappans—George W. Clune.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Hall, J.—In re Twentieth and Twenty-first Streets—Cephas Brainerd, McManus vs. Taylor—Alfred E. Ommen.

SUPREME COURT—Dugro, J.—In re Quinn—Milton S. Guiterman, Styles vs. Styles—William A. Boyd, Crane vs. Crane—Isaac Fromme. In re Nathan—Bela D. Elsler, Hardy vs. Gallagher—Samuel V. Speyer.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Murphy vs. Murphy—Henry W. Bookstaver.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

THIS IS THE BEST TIME OF THE YEAR TO BUY. YOU CAN SAVE A LOT OF MONEY. This builder has more than he can carry, WILL SACRIFICE $1,000 on one of the MOST PICTURESQUE AND ATTRACTIVE DETACHED HOUSES IN FLATBUSH. Fine large grounds; house contains 10 large rooms and bath and all the many latest contrivances that please the judgment; trim, hot water, plate glass, shelf; kitchen cabinet; BEAUTIFUL DECORATIONS. PRICE WAS $8,900. CAN BE HAD FOR $7,000. Terms $500 cash. Balance same as rent, or to suit. BEST LOCATION IN FLATBUSH; NEAR ELEVATED; 25 minutes to Manhattan. Sewer; macadamized street; shade trees. YOU MAY NEVER SEE A CHANCE LIKE THIS AGAIN. W. H. GOLDEY, 791 FLATBUSH AVE.

New Jersey Property for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

VISIT PALISADES PARK.

You are invited to visit Palisades Park at our expense. We will mail you an illustrated Booklet, Map and free passes if you send us your address. We want you to inspect the finest improved suburban residence locality. 23 SPLENDID RESIDENCES are under contract and will be completed within the next 90 days. More than sixty building lots were sold for immediate improvement last week. It costs you nothing to investigate and you will enjoy the trip. When the Hudson River Tunnels now building are completed, Palisades Park will grow faster than Brooklyn ever

Auction Sales.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

OFFICE OF
AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY,
4TH STREET & LAFAYETTE PLACE,
New York, July 12th, 1902.

To Whom It May Concern:

Notice is hereby given that the property, as per list below, now remaining unclaimed or otherwise in the office of the American Express Company, at 4th St. and Lafayette Place, will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder by Auctioneer James Curry at 334 Third Avenue, N. Y., on August 5th, 1902, at 10:30 A. M., unless same shall be called for and all charges paid thereon.

C. R. SHERMAN,
Superintendent.

J. WEBB, On-Hand Clerk.

A.

American Micograph Co., J. B. Alden, W. M. Allen, (2) L. Amberg Brill & Co., Aspengren & Co., American Bicycle Co., Agnes Botanic Co., (2) Artistic Ad. Co., Charles S. Altschul, American Studio Co., Arthur Adams, (12) American Jewelry Co., (11) Art League, A. L. Ahrams, J. A. Adams, Mrs. W. Alden, (18) American Pub'g & Engr. Co., Alice Arnold, A. S. Auhin, (33) American Medicine Co., C. E. M. Aufferman, Emil Albrecht, M. Abrams, Fr. Aarhuns, Angle, Lamp Co., American Journal of Health, Atha & Hughes, American Amateur Photo Co., Agent.

B.

Mrs. Brown, Max Baruch, N. Bryan, Bradley Adv'g Co., M. Beifield & Co., British-American ..., Dan Bree, B. Bernstein & Son, J. W. Beney, (6) Charles Austin Bates Syndicate, J. S. Burnett, H. W. Bowen, Baim Soap Co., E. E. Babcock, Butler Bread Cereal Co., Board of Education, C. Bradford, A. V. Benoit, A. J. W. Buckland, J. J. Barrett, Fred J. Bell, Basil Burwell, Ada Berker, N. Z. Bazan, Brown & Co., C. L. Briggs, Bertha Bichel, Blumenthal Bros. & Co., C. Belding, Brockman & Bruer, John Bauman & Co., Bloomingdale Bros., Buchshaun, Bernstein, (2) A. Brown, W. D. Baldwin, (2) Baldwin Brothers, C. W. Bean, Banca ttaliana, A. Braham, Mrs. G. Boekman, W. F. Bank, Boudier, Lawrence Co.

C.

(3) Consolidated Adv't'g Co., Commercial Pub'g Co., E. B. Carrick & Co., L. N. Cushman, C. Cohn, Carlo De Alvoendros & Co., Cohen & Blumenfield, Annie Connell, A. G. Craig, C. Covert, J. Campbell, (3) P. F. Collier & Son, F. P. Cannon, Creditors' Claim Forwarders, R. Croker, W. Cole, Clark & Edwards, Enrico Cadari, George Chaffee, C. H. Colburne, Lewis Catton, Lewis Cohn, Isaac Cohen, Myer Carman, Cyl Cheney, (3) Cosmopolitan Fashion Co., J. E. Conwell, (2) Commercial & Financial World, (2) W. Cunninghan, Amendo Cespedes, J. A. Carmichael, F. Cash, Columbia Com. Co., C. Clark Curtin, (3) Clark & Gutterman, H. Carpenter, C. Coppel, M. C. Cannon, N. D. Cook, Co-operative Mfg. Co.

D.

(2) Diamond Co., I. & M. Dingfelder, Louis David, W. Derry Pub'g Co., C. A. Dechriera, Miss Davis, Decorative Wall Paper Co., Arthur Davidson, Wm. Dodd, George Dempsey, Ditson & Co., R. R. Dickerson, A. De Gandenzi & Cu., Detz Settle, G. H. Dollon, A. Damey, Felix F. Daus, M. Dreyfus, J. O. Dunlup, C. W. T. Davis, Dikes & Zilevitz, (12) H. Debrucque & Co., Dieger Mfg. Co., A. M. & R. Davis, R. Deutschberg, J. Van B. Demarest.

E.

(2) Electra Surgical Supply Co., Empire Steel & Iron Co., L. Einstein, Eastern Book Co., W. Evelith, Eastern Refrigerator Co., Miss Edey, A. E. Evrgzelius, Empire Specialty Mfg. Co., Excelsior Specialty Mfg. Co., Empire Wall Paper, John Engle, Excelsior Novelty Co., Evergreen Chemical Co., Rocco Ermiler, J. Early's Sons.

F.

E., Fitzgibbon, W. J. Fitchett & Co., L. Fischer, F. Frankenthaler, French Supply Company, Fuller & Runnan Company, F. Fesher, Mrs. B. Fox, M. Feery Fashion Company, J. H. Freedlander, D. Freyer, M. Foger, E. Freedman, C. Feisenberg, J. Flynn, Freedman & Goldstein, O. Fisher, B. Frederioks, E. D. Forrest, (2) Fashion World, Falls of Schuylkill Carper Mills, Earl Fonda, W. Frontz.

G.

G. J. Geer, Mary Gilday, (3) Gerstendorfer Brothers, W. Griffin, E. A. Grenger, Great Round World, A. Greaber, Max Goldstein, Goodyear Rubber Company, Robert Gerson, Magnet H. Genner, A. F. Geer, Mrs. Harper Gallagher, Goldberg Brothers, F. Guslav, F. Garrand, Goldie & Co., Goldbaum Brothers, Grossatt & Dunlop, I. Glickman, A. Grotzini, Geo. Georgian, G. Gregorellis, A. Gordon, G. B. Gates, G. M. Graham, H. Geister, A. Grodznisky, Wm. Gieb.

H.

(6) Home Export & Duplicator Co., Foster A. Hope, Hiscox & Co., Harry Hirsch, Half Hour, Hirch & Co., Miss Haig Hamilton, D. Heinerman, Howard Wentfield & Robinson Co., G. V. House Mfg. Co., S. Hyman, D. H. Harrison, R. A. Henderson, W. B. Harison, Eddie Hapmen, Dr. A. Haas, Mrs. Reber Harderson, Marcus Hefland, Frank Harding, J. F. Herold, Hans Hanson, C. Humphrey, A. Holbrook, Headquarters Democratic Club, Mrs. T. V. Huntley, Louisa Hill, Heller & Wyhers, Hardware Mise. Co., Harris & Harris, G. F. Hickey, J. Hartman, Hartog & Beinhearn, Chas. Hoeght, A. D. Hillman, Jos. Hill, (2) Hot Springs Med. Co., Holtin Chem. Co., W. Herris, Hess Bros., Berta Hurey, S. L. Hairland.

I.

International Music Co., International Cycle Co., International Publishing Co., International Art Pubg. Co., International Cable Directory Co., International Cycle Fitting Co., E. T. Irwin, (4) Improved Fire Appliance Co.

J.

M. Jones, T. A. Jones, Johnson Drug Co., Paul Jones, S. C. Juerger, Morris Jackson Flag Co., Miss W. Jones, Ida Jacox, H. Johnston, Chas. Jackson, Japanese Imp. Co.

K.

E. B. Keller, S. B. Kainweiler & Co., Kaiser & Lacher, John Kennedly, B. W. Kilburn, H. Kramer, Kirtland Brothers, Kleley & Mueller, A. M. Kelly's Sons, G. Kenhow.

L.

League of American Municipalities, C. J. Loomis, Levy & Weinstein, J. A. Livingston, J. J. Little & Co., (2) W. A. Leggett & Co., E. A. Leeds, N. Lionarous, Leslie History, Leber & Nevier, C. Lemaire, Le Maire Optical Company, Martin Lang's Successor, Lowenfels & Hellbruner, A. L. Porte & Leeds, L. F. Littman, W. E. Lindsay & Co., J. Langdon, Soll. Littenberg, Levy & Steinberg, M. Lengon, J. A. Lawrence, (10) Emanuel Lewis, (2) Lyon & Co., Lazarus Rosenfeld & Co., H. A. Lawrence, Miss R. Leavy, A. M. Lynch, G. M. Listhauer, A. Liedig, H. W. Lieberg.

M.

Marsden Remedy Company, H. Meyer & Son, J. & B. Maguire, H. S. Morrison, Bernard Meyer, G. Mathews, F. M. Mille, Morrill & Schick, (4) F. A. Mills, N. L. Mann, (2) E. V. Michette, Joa Mathews, Mendel, Thornton & Johnson, W. C. Morton, A. J. McDougal, R. R. Mitchell Co., W. MacLeughlin, J. C. Moalpin, W. J. Martin, A. H. Miller, M. J. Meyer, E. Mutter, (14) Hy. Meyers' Remedy Co., Murdock's Nephews, L. Madel, Allenton Merritt, J. H. Muidoon, McCall Co., Merchants' Supply Co., Maas & Weidstein, M. Mounroe, W. S. Morton, J. G. McClary, D. Mitchell, C. McDonaldi, J. Morris, Fred Michael, A. L. Meigs, Manhatten Sign Co., (2) R. S. Mighill, E. R. Mills, Jos. Meson, (15) Manufacturers' Supply Co., (2) Manufacturers' Neckwear Co., Mayper & Kommel, J. J. Mitchell, Max Meyer, L. Marzolis, E. Mendonca Co., E. P. Mersefelder, H. B. Maxwell, J. B. Meckey, J. McCreery & Co., F. Michael, M. A. Megner, David Montgomery, F. J. McKeehn, W. S. Merrill Chemical Co., F. Mannilo, J. Miller, Matteawan Barrel Co., F. C. Maston & Co., S. F. Myers, (7) Manhattan Supply Co., Madona Co., H. B. Munson, Merchants' Supply Co.

N.

New York Paper Box Co., (2) New Idea Fashion Co., North Iron & Straus, (2) N. Y. Laundry Works, Eleanor R. Norton, (2) N. Y. History Society, J. B. Nichols, National Music Co., National Sewing Machine Co., (9) New York Daily News, Eliz. Nickels, Nugent, S. Nemser, New York Mail Order Co., E. L. Newman, Chas. Nilsen, (7) National Transparency Co., Fred Neswer, Nelson Hatch & Co., N. Y. Medical Institute.

O.

M. Ortner, Mrs. O'Keefe, A. T. Ornhjelm, Miss Oatman, M. A. O'Connor, Sun Kuong On, W. A. O'Brien.

P.

Peertess Stationery Co., (6) Potter Wait Paper Co., P. & P. Pratts & Co., F. M. Potter, J. C. Parish, J. J. Pelmer, Leon Pearl, Phorgraphic Times, C. F. Pierce, Princess Co., C. M. Patterdom, E. B. Patterson, (8) Popular Fashion Co., D. C. Potter, (2) Persian Per't. Co., Perfect Wafer Co., President Board of Pros. Missions, J. V. Prout, Penney, Rose & Lackey, Peerless Gas Light Co., D. Picereno, Purcell Mfg. Co., F. O. Pierce & Co., J. H. Parks, D. Pitcher, Chas. Patterson, (2) Phoenix Fire Appliance Co., G. H. Powell, Pierson & Co.

Q.

Quatermaster U. S. Army for G. V. Deacon, John Quigley.

R.

Roebling Mfg. Co., J. Rothberg, R. L. Rayner, Rice & Wallerstein, Red Star News Co., W. J. Runner, C. Russell, A. S. Rogers, J. J. Ramsey, (2) R. Rosenstell, F. O. Rose, Nellie F. Ritchie, A. Rupert, W. H. Rogers, Randell, Lott & Co., B. Rogeman, G. Roth, C. Richards, Rouss Mfg. Co., Rummage Sale, A. Rossman, H. Robinson, Madge Raymond, Hattie Raah, N. Rothschild.

S.

Geo. Schierer, H. C. Smith & Co., S. R. Senior, W. Benj. Seny, Simmons & Wainwright, Seeger & Guernsey, T. S. Sanders, Stephen Smith, J. W. Stevens, H. H. Sills, S. A. Schuhsman, A. M. Speed Co., E. Shuttleworth, G. Soderberg, Carl Scherf, Standard Feshion Co., Claude Sodree, Spokesman Review, Miss Secor, Southard R. R. Co., Karl Strozewski, J. Sullivan Chas. R. Co., Petro Stvigano, Miss H. Ssed, Eleanor Stewart, Walter Schrader, W. R. Swor, Siegel, Cooper & Co., Schulte & Abbey, J. B. Sweeney, J. C. Singer, Strohmeyer & App Co., D. Samson, B. Seeries, P. B. Seaman, (2) Snow, Church & Survey Co., St. Xavis Hospital, Otto B. Shulhof & Co., Henry Sinden, Stuyveseant Press, P. Samuels, A. S. Schuller, R. Seigel & Co., Semayer & Wesson, Syracuse Bicycle Co., (3) Standard Art Co., Shields, Aslechsen-Schepps Cocoa Co., J. Sloat, T. H. Sloan, (2) H. C. Spencer, N. Schaeffer, Herman Sloan, Lillian Staples, Standard Shirt Waist Co., G. Sheeffler, Mrs. Scribner, H. W. St. Clair, Salts Textile Mfg. Co., Louis Steckeller, T. Schmidt, Scientific and Electrical Exchange, H. P. Sneider, J. H. Singer, Sturges & Co., C. N. Simpson, T. D. Sample, Safe Watch Co.

T.

J. Tracy, Algernon Tassin, D. W. Teller & Co., Tuller, Merldith & Co., E. H. Thomas, Paul Tibbetts, J. J. Thompson, C. J. Tegliahue, Thomas Pub'g Co., Mrs. Jane Tyhe, Carl Tretzan, Benj. R. Tucker, E. A. Tissandeer, Chas. Turnbaur, Tammany Times, Truth Seeker.

U.

U. S. Dupliteator Co., Unique Hat Works, Universal-Cordial Co.

V.

Oscar Vogel, C. L. Vogel, G. Van Tyne, T. Valentine, M. A. E. Vaughn, Van Ness, Cooper & Co.

W.

J. Weinstein, Eug. Williemson, Wing & Son, E. C. Wilcox, Wilhelm & Co., Walton Oxygen Co., Weingarten Bros., Wingary & Son, E. West, H. A. Willmott, W. J. Wenham, J. T. White & Co., Werthetmer Co., M. Williams, W. M. White, W. F. Woodburn, West India Imp. & Mill. Co., S. N. Wilson, Werthelmar & Co., C. Willoughby, F. Wiskow, Hy. Winter, Geo. Woods, Western Wheel Works, (3) A. Weinhandler, W. W. Wenn, E. B. Webster, Wallace Mullen Co., W. C. White, G. P. Welder, Ward Drug Co., B. F. Wolfensohn, D. S. Walton & Co., Miss E. W. White, Wilson & Neale, Wallace Elliott & Co., Lena Wiee, I. W. Wolfensohn, Mrs. Whitelaw, (3) Wheeler & Co.

Y.

Yale Chemical Co., Miss Ada B. Young, Fanny Yendrick.

Also the property, as per list below, addressed New York City north of 110th Street.

(6) American Jewelry Concern, J. Bristol, R. A. Brown, (2) Bulletin, Boos Inhaler Co., A. Bull, J. Bowles, J. A. Bain, J. R. Carnie, (2) Dr. Carney, Mrs. Clark, M. Cohen, Chin, Chin & Co., Ewing, B. Feldman, G. E. Ferguson, Mrs. Grahams, J. Groll, Gerome Co., J. Hughes, L. Hutchinson, M. Haines, L. P. Hall, Harlem River L. Co., D. S. Hardendorf, (2) International Dist. Agency, (2) International Jew. Co., L. Johnson, F. B. Lageun, J. Millias, W. H. Morley, M. Morse, E. Meredith, E. Phillips, J. Prewsels, Quincey Rodler, F. H. Rogers, A. Rothschild, E. Schoff, J. Smith, Standard Ges Co., M. Silverberg, E. Snow, A. A. Smith, (5) Standard P. E. Co., Tho International, The International Mfg. Co., H. Wilson, R. H. Wolf & Co., W. Wall, H. Washhurn, J. Zeisler, Miss Owens, Bronx Park, M. Rame, Fordham, H. Remar, William's Bridge, Mrs. Sullivan, M. Mackin, Riverdale, N. Y.; M. Reilly, Northport, N. Y.

Mortgage Sale.—I, the undersigned, will sell today, at 9 o'clock, at Number 401 East 106th St., Borough of Manhattan, the fixtures and chattels of a saloon. Louis Levy, Auctioneer.

Legal Notices.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME Court of the State of New York, held at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 19th day of July, 1902.—Present, Hon. James A. O'Gorman, Justice.—In the matter of the application of the KNIT GOODS CREDIT OFFICE for authority to change its name to "THE CREDIT OFFICE."

Upon reading and filing the petition of the Knit Goods Credit Office, a domestic stock corporation, duly verified by Bradford Arthur Bullock, its Vice President, wherein said corporation prays for an order authorizing it to assume another corporate name, to wit: "The Credit Office," and upon filing the certificate of the Secretary of State annexed thereto, certifying that the name which said corporation proposed to assume is not the name of any other domestic corporation or a name which be deems so nearly resembling it as to be calculated to deceive, and upon filing due proof showing that this notice of this presentation of said petition has been duly published daily for six weeks in The New York Press and in The Daily North Side News, two newspapers published in the County of New York, and the Court being satisfied by said petition and by the affidavits and certificate presented that the petition is true and there is no reasonable objection to the change of name proposed, and that the petition has been duly authorized and that notice of the presentation of the petition, as required by law, has been given,

Now, on motion of Sumerwell, Shoup & Verniliya, attorneys for this said petitioner, and no one opposing, it is

Ordered that said petition be and same hereby is granted and that the petitioner herein, the Knit Goods Credit Office, be, and hereby is, authorized to assume another corporate name, to wit: the name "The Credit Office," on and after the 1st day of September, 1902.

And it is further ordered that this order and all of the papers on which it is granted be filed within ten days from the date hereof in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, the county in which the certificate of incorporation of said corporation is filed and that a certified copy of this order within ten days after the entry thereof be filed in the office of the Secretary of State and further that a copy of this order be published once a week for four successive weeks in the The New York Times, a newspaper in the County of New York, beginning within ten days from the entry hereof.

Enter J. A. O'GORMAN, J. S. C.

Endorsed, filed and recorded July 22d, 1902, 11 h. 31 m., M. J. D.

(A Copy.) THOS. L. HAMILTON, Clerk.
jy26-1aw4wS.

Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF Westchester.—MARIA T. CORSA, plaintiff, against EMMA C. GORHAM and others, defendents.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 25th day of June, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhatten, City of New York, on the 31st day of July, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

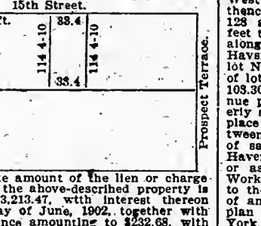
"All that central one-third of all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the 24th Ward of the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, and known and designated on a certain map entitled, 'A map of the village of Wakefield, in the towns of East and Westchester, in the County of Westchester, and State of New York,' made by Henry B. Miller, civil engineer and surveyor, dated May 1854, and filed in the office of the Register of the County of Westchester, at White Plains, as and by the number nine hundred and eighty-five, (985,) which said central one-third of said Lot Number 985 is bounded and described as follows: 'Beginning at a point on the southerly side of 15th Street, distant two hundred and thirty-eight (238) feet and four (4) inches easterly from the southeast corner of 15th Street and Second Avenue, and running thence southerly, and parallel with Second Avenue, one hundred and fourteen and four-tenths (114 4-10) feet; thence easterly, and parallel with 15th Street, thirty-three (33) feet and four (4) inches; thence northerly, and parallel with Second Avenue, to the southerly side of 15th Street, one hundred fourteen and four-tenths (114 4-10) feet, and thence westerly along the southerly side of 15th Street thirty-three (33) feet and four (4) inches to the point or place of beginning."

Dated New York, July 3, 1902.

SIDNEY A. SYME, Referee.

EUGENE SWEENEY, Attorney for Plaintiff, 247 West 125th Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $3,213.47, with interest thereon from the 10th day of June, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to $232.68, with interest from June 25, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $94.48.

Dated New York, July 8, 1902.

SIDNEY A. SYME, Referee.

jy9-2aw3wW&S&jy81

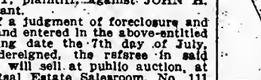
SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —PETER DALY, plaintiff, against JOHN H. ROGERS, defendant.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 7th day of July, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 30th day of July, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by John T. Boyd, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those two certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, situate, lying, and being at Morrisania (now the Borough of the Bronx) in the Twenty-third Ward of the City and County of New York; in the State of New York, and which are known and designated as the "Easterly Half" and "Westerly Half" of lot number fifty-nine (59) on a map entitled "Map of North Melrose," now on file in the office of the Register of the County of Westchester, and is bounded and described on said map as follows, viz: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Union Street (now 162nd Street) adjoining lot number fifty-eight (58) on said map and running thence southerly along said lot number fifty-eight (58) one hundred (100) feet to lot number seventy-seven (77) on said map; thence westerly along said lot number seventy-seven (77) fifty (50) feet to lot number sixty (60) on said map; thence northerly along said lot sixty (60) one hundred (100) feet to the said southerly side of Union Street, (now 162nd Street,) and thence easterly along said southerly side of Union Street (now 162nd Street) fifty (50) feet to the point or place of beginning, containing the whole of said lot number fifty-nine, (59,) except the part taken by the city for Melrose Avenue.—Dated New York, July 8th, 1902. JAMES J. FITZ GERALD, Referee.

DANIEL DALY, Attorney for Plaintiff, 149 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 650 East 162nd Street:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $3,755.19, with interest thereon from the 2d day of July, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to $196.04, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $96.24 and interest.—Dated New York, 8th day of July, 1902.

JAMES J. FITZGERALD, Referee.

jy9-2aw3wW&S&jy30

Surrogate Notices.

REYNOLDS, OBADIAH B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against OBADIAH B. REYNOLDS, late of Bound Brook, Somerset County, State of New Jersey, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at his place of transacting business, at the office of R. W. Todd, No. 229 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New York, the twenty-fourth day of March, 1902. WILLIAM A. REYNOLDS, Ancillary Administrator. R. W. TODD, Attorney for Ancillary Administrator, 229 Broadway, New York City.
mh25-law6mS.

Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—GEORGE W. WANNEMACHER, plaintiff, against PETER WANNEMACHER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 1st day of July, 1902, and duly entered July 3d, 1902, I, Richard M. Henry, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 30th day of July, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, as follows:

PARCEL NO. 1.

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Eighteenth (18) Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Avenue C, distant twenty-two (22) feet northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly line of Seventeenth Street with the westerly line of Avenue C, running thence westerly on a line parallel with Seventeenth Street and part of the distance through a party wall sixty-six (66) feet; thence northerly, on a line parallel with Avenue C, twenty (20) feet; thence easterly, on a line parallel with Seventeenth Street and part of the distance through a party wall, sixty-six (66) feet to the westerly line of Avenue C, and thence southerly, along the westerly line of Avenue C, twenty (20) feet to the point or place of beginning, said premises being now known by the street number two hundred and ninety-five (295) Avenue C.

PARCEL NO. 2.

219 East 4th Street.

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being on the northerly side of Fourth Street, in the 17th Ward of the City of New York, and known as Number 221, formerly as No. 555 Fourth Street, bounded and containing as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Fourth Street, distant two hundred and twenty-eight feet six inches (228.6) westerly from the westerly line of Avenue B, and running thence westerly along the northerly line of Fourth Street twenty feet (20 ft.); thence northerly, on a line parallel with Avenue B, ninety-six feet (96 ft.); thence easterly, on a line parallel with Fourth Street, twenty feet (20 ft.,) and thence southerly, on a line parallel with Avenue B, ninety-six feet (96 ft.) to the point or place of beginning, with one-half of the party wall now erected, and being on the said lot hereby intended to be conveyed and the use of said adjoining the same on the easterly side thereof, being the same premises convsyed by Henry Zwickert and Dorothea, his wife, to Peter Wannsmacher and Peter Schnatz by deed dated April 18, 1867, and recorded in Liber 1,005 of Conveyances, Page 469, April 23, 1867. Said premises being now known by the street number two hundred and nineteen (219) East 4th Street.

Dated New York, July 7, 1902.

RICHARD M. HENRY, Referee,
62 William Street, New York City.

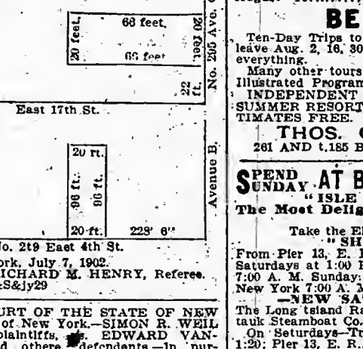
PETER MAHONY, Esq., Attorney for Plaintiff, 132 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

HENRY C. BOTTY, Esq., Attorney for Peter Wannemacher and other defendants, 258 Broadway, New York City.

RICHARD H. CLARKE, Esq., Attorney for defendant, the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 51 Chambers St., New York City.

CHAS. P. & WM. W. BUCKLEY, Esqs., Attorneys for defendant, the Trustees of the Exempt Firemen's Benevolent Fund of the City of N. Y., 141 Broadway, New York City.

The following are diagrams of the properties to be sold as described above:



Dated New York, July 7, 1902.

RICHARD M. HENRY, Referee.

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SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—SIMON R. WEIL and another, plaintiffs, against EDWARD VANDENHOVE and others, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 15th day of July, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Avenue C, distant twenty-two (22) feet northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly line of Seventeenth Street with the westerly line of Avenue C, running thence westerly on a line parallel with Seventeenth Street and part of the distance through a party wall sixty-six (66) feet; thence northerly, on a line parallel with Avenue C, twenty (20) feet; thence easterly, on a line parallel with Seventeenth Street and part of the distance through a party wall, sixty-six (66) feet to the westerly line of Avenue C, and thence southerly, along the westerly line of Avenue C, twenty (20) feet to the point or place of beginning, said premises being now known by the street number two hundred and ninety-five (295) Avenue C.

PARCEL NO. 2.

219 East 4th Street.

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being on the northerly side of Fourth Street, in the 17th Ward of the City of New York, and known as Number 221, formerly as No. 555 Fourth Street, bounded and containing as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Fourth Street, distant two hundred and twenty-eight feet six inches (228.6) westerly from the westerly line of Avenue B, and running thence westerly along the northerly line of Fourth Street twenty feet (20 ft.); thence northerly, on a line parallel with Avenue B, ninety-six feet (96 ft.); thence easterly, on a line parallel with Fourth Street, twenty feet (20 ft.,) and thence southerly, on a line parallel with Avenue B, ninety-six feet (96 ft.) to the point or place of beginning, with one-half of the party wall now erected, and being on the said lot hereby intended to be conveyed and the use of said adjoining the same on the easterly side thereof, being the same premises convsyed by Henry Zwickert and Dorothea, his wife, to Peter Wannsmacher and Peter Schnatz by deed dated April 18, 1867, and recorded in Liber 1,005 of Conveyances, Page 469, April 23, 1867. Said premises being now known by the street number two hundred and nineteen (219) East 4th Street.

Dated New York, July 7, 1902.

RICHARD M. HENRY, Referee,
62 William Street, New York City.

PETER MAHONY, Esq., Attorney for Plaintiff, 132 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

HENRY C. BOTTY, Esq., Attorney for Peter Wannemacher and other defendants, 258 Broadway, New York City.

RICHARD H. CLARKE, Esq., Attorney for defendant, the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 51 Chambers St., New York City.

CHAS. P. & WM. W. BUCKLEY, Esqs., Attorneys for defendant, the Trustees of the Exempt Firemen's Benevolent Fund of the City of N. Y., 141 Broadway, New York City.

The following are diagrams of the properties to be sold as described above:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $8,260.00, with interest thereon from the 3d day of July, 1902, together with costs and allowances amounting to $345.92, with interest thereon from July 18, 1902, together with the expenses of sale. The approximate amounts of the taxes or assessments or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, are: Tax for 1900, $224.77, with interest; tax for 1901, $231.78, with interest; assessment for sewer, Lafayette Boulevard, $50.00, with interest; assessment for opening 171st Street, $56.37, with interest.—Dated New York, July 22, 1902.

WILBER McBRIDE, Referee.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—HENRY DEESLE, plaintiff, against ANNIE WILKIE et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 22d day of July, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the fourteenth day of August, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

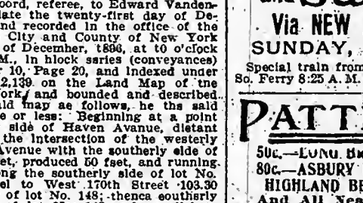
All those two certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of 74th Street, distant 200 feet west of the corner formed by the intersection of the said northerly side of 74th Street and the westerly side of Avenue A, running thence northerly and parallel or nearly so with said Avenue A, 102 feet and 2 inches in the centre line of the block, between 74th and 75th Streets; thence westerly and parallel or nearly so with 74th Street 50 feet; thence southerly and again parallel with Avenue A, 102 feet and 2 inches to the said northerly side of 74th Street, and thence easterly along said northerly side of 74th Street 50 feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, July 22d, 1902.

NATHANIEL A. ELSBERG, Referee.

STRASBOURGER, WEIL, ESCHWEGE & SCHALLEK, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 132 Nassau Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street numbers being 431 and 433 East 74th Street, New York City:



Dated New York, July 22d, 1902.

NATHANIEL A. ELSBERG, Referee.

J. SWIFT RICHARDS, guardian ad litem of infant defts., 32 Park Row, New York City.

DAVID E. OROSBMAN, Attorney for Defts. Annie and John Wilkie and Dora Deesle, 320 Broadway, New York City.

ADOLPH FREYER, Attorney for Defts. Henry Deesle, ex'r; Annis Wilkie, ex'x; Mathilda and Jacob Bender, 6 Beekman Street, New York City.
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Excursions.

Entertaining Beyond Comparison

GLEN ISLAND

Attractions from all parts of the world. Interesting novelties. A band of wild riders and steeplechers from the Fields of Mexico. Grand concerts, magnificent foliage, rare plants, Horticultural wonders, unequalled menagerie, museum and aquarium; ALL FREE. Delightful sail on swift steamers. Glen Island Clam bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." The Dairy. Boating. Bathing. Bowling. Billiards. Fishing. TIME TABLE SUBJECT TO CHANGE—STEAMERS LEAVE: Cortlandt St. Pier, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12 M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:45, 5:15 P. M. Bridge Dock, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:30, 10:20, 11:20 A. M., 12:20, 2:00, 2:50, 4:00 P. M. East 32d St., 9:30, 10:00, 10:45, 11:45 A. M., 12:45, 2:00, 2:30, 3:15, 4:30, 5:45 P. M. Leave Glen Island, 11:00 A. M., for Cortlandt St. only; 11:30 A. M., for East 32d St. and Brooklyn, 12:00 M. and 1:00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only; 3:00, 5:00, 5:30, 6:00, 7:00, and 8:00 P. M. for all landings. Frequent extra boats on Sundays and holidays. EXCURSION, 40 CENTS, including admission to all attractions.

EXCURSION ROUTES TO THE SEA via THE LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

MANHATTAN BEACH.

Trains leave New York, 34th St., E. R., week days, 5:30, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, and half hourly from 1:10 to 3:40, 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40, 9:30, and 10:50 P. M. Returning, last train leaves the Beach 12:00 midnight. Excursion Fare, 40c. Trains leave East New York about 25 minutes after 34th St. time.

From New York, Whitehall St., via 39th St., So. B'klyn Ferry, connecting with L. I. R. R. Trains leave week days, only, 7:00, 8:00, 8:20, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 2:20, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40 P. M. Excursion Fare, 50c.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.

Trains leave New York, 34th St., E. R., week days, 5:40, 8:40, 8:30, 9:20, 10:30, 10:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 4:20, 5:20, 6:30, 7:20, 8:20, 9:20, and 10:30 P. M. On Saturdays additional trains will leave 1:20, 2:20, 3:20, and 9:50 P. M. Returning, last train leaves the Beach at 11:55 P. M.

LONG BEACH.

Trains leave New York, 34th St., E. R., week days, 7:00, 8:50, 10:50 A. M., 12:50 P. M. Saturday only, 1:30, 3:50, 4:50, 5:30, 5:50, 6:50, 8:00, and 10:00 P. M. Returning, last train leaves Long Beach 10:42 P. M.

Military Day at Manhattan Beach.

SATURDAY, JULY 26TH.

Additional trains from N. Y. via Whitehall St., 12:20, 1:40, 3:00; via 34th St., 4:00 P. M.

COOK'S VACATION TOURS

All Travelling Expenses Included.

ST. LAWRENCE, MONTREAL, QUEBEC, THE LAKES, NOVA SCOTIA, &c.

August 2, 16, Sept. 6..... 8 days..... $58.50
July 26, August 9, 23..... 13 days..... 100.00
July 31, August 9..... 13 days..... 100.00
August 16..... 10 days..... 75.00

BERMUDA.

Ten-Day Trips to this delightful Ocean

M'AULIFFE'S INJURIES RECEIVED AFTER ARREST

But by What Method, Justice Mayer Is Unable to Determine.

He Thinks Much of the Evidence Was Worthless, but that There Was Sufficient to Disprove "Dummy" Theory.

Justice Mayer of the Court of Special Sessions, who, sitting as a Magistrate, heard the testimony offered to determine the death of James McAuliffe, who died in Rooseveit Hospital on Sunday, Feb. 16, from injuries received in an unknown manner, rendered his decision yesterday morning.

His conclusions are that James McAuliffe and not a dummy, was arraigned hefors Magistrate Mayo; that death resulted from the injury to the hrain; that such injury was received after McAuliffe had heen taken into custody by ths police, hut that no evidence was adduced at the hearing which showed the manner in which it was received.

After reciting the facts concerning Mr. and Mrs. McAuliffe's connection with the trial of Wardman Glennon, Justice Mayer tells of the finding of McAuliffs in the street in front of 683 Sixth Avenue by Patrolman Patrick Reddy on the morning of Feb. 16, and of his being taken to the Forty-seventh Street station house and later of his being taken to ths hospital.

"In the course of about ten minutee," says the decision, "Dr. Russell, one of the internes, came, and after an examination concluded that the man waa suffering only from alcoholism." The decieion then tells of McAuliffe being returned to the station house; that his pedigree was taken by Sergt. Shibies, and of McAuliffe being placed in a cell.

"So far as the testimony up to this point discloses," says the Justice, "there was no external evidence of injury apparent, and the man thus locked up was supposed to he suffering only from a severe case of alcoholism.

CONFLICTING TESTIMONY.

"From this point we encounter testimony of the most conflicting character, presenting in a general way, two theories; one, that this same man McAuliffe was duly arraigned the following morning hefore a Magistrate and discharged, and the other that a 'dummy' was arraigned and that the real McAuliffe, hetween 8 and 9 o'clock on the following morning, was taken away from the station house in a cab, hecause he had been fatally injured during the night, owing to the animosity of the police, ariaing out of the Glennon prosecution."

The testimony of Cohen is then referred to and is summed up hy Justice Mayer as follows: "I regard his testimony as utterly worthless, and entirely lacking in credibility."

Justics Mayer also sums up the testimony of Mary Luigs of Hoboken, who swore to being positive that Detective Sergeant Kiernan was one of the men by whom McAuliffe was thrust into a cab, in exactly the same words.

About the testimony given hy John Lennon, Justice Mayer says:

"Lennon's evident familiarity with this neighborhood gave his story an apparent truthfulness which at first might readily be deceiving, but the thorough examination to which he was subjected left no doubt that his story was the invention of his own hrain."

The testimony of Harry Hugh Raltt is discarded aa "worthless."

Then the decision continues: "At ths time these persons above mentioned testified, a reward had been offered by a newspaper, a course actuated no doubt by an earnest desire to unearth a matter of mystery and of grave public importance. I believe that one of the motives inducing the testimony of each of the persons above mentioned (all of whom were, to say the least, impecunious,) was to get a part of this reward, and that for this purpose misstatements were made by theee persons to the 'custodians of this reward fund.'"

After referring to testimony of other witneesea, Justice Mayer devotes a paragraph to Detective Sergeant Kiernan, who swore that on the day McAuliffe was found, he, Kiernan, was at his home in the Bronx with his wife and children, and that he never had seen McAuliffe alive or dead. "I believe his testimony," is the concluding sentence.

Justice Mayer then refers to Coroners' Physician O'Hanion's autopsy, that the important injuries may he described, (1) as an injury received or inflicted behind the right ear, which autopsy showed was the cause of death, and (2) the injuries to the noss and face, which were not the immediats cause of death.

"I have no douht," continued the Justice, "that the injuries to the face were received at the time of the fall in front of 863 Sixth Avenue. This conclusion is arrived at hoth on ths iay and expert testimony confirming the obssrvationa and examination of Dr. Prentice, the ambulance surgon. * * * This pool of blood and the bloody condition of the deceased after he fell on his face, all indicate that that injury was the result of that fall.

THE INJURY BEHIND THE EAR.

"It is equally certain that the injury behind the ear, resulting in the fracture of the skull and laceration and hemorrhage of the brain, was not received or inflicted at the time of ths fall in front of 863 Sixth Avenue. This conclusion is not only borne out by the testimony of physicians, hut it is likewise apparent even to the lay mind, for it certainly is not possible that a man falling limp, prone upon his face, should at the same time sustain an injury such as it is, just hehind ths ear.

"The serious question, therefore, in this case is when and where Jamee McAuliffe received this injury behind the right ear, which resulted in his death? Upon this point we have absolutely no direct testimony, and, therefore, we must ascertain the nature of such an injury, and whether it was received hefore or after McAuliffe was taken into custody by Reddy, and whether it was possible for McAuliffe to walk from his cell to the patrol wagon, from the patrol wagon to the 'pen' in the court house; to answer the Magistrate that he was married and never had been arrested hefore, and to go from the Court House, in West Fifty-fourth Street, to 863 Sixth Avenue, while suffering from the fracture of the skull from which he died, or whether this injury was received on the way from the court to Sixth Avenue."

"Upon the evidence in this case, and more particularly the testimony of the physicians, I must conclude that McAuliffe was not suffering from the brain injury which caused his death when he was arrested by Reddy at about 9:10 on ths evening of Saturday, Feb. 15, 1902. While it is true that it takes some period of time for hematoma to develop, I cannot see how he could be suffering from the brain injury in question when Dr. Russell found his respiration normal and his pulse practically normal, only slightly accelerated by alcohol, and found no symptoms of fracture.

"This injury, therefore, was received aome time between 10:30 P. M. the previous night, when he was taken to his cell, and the time that he fell at 863 Sixth Avenue. In other words, after listening to the views of experts and reading records of authority, I cannot determine solely from what McAuliffe said and did hetween 10:30 o'clock Saturday night and 9:30 Sunday morning, so far as disclosed by the evidence, how or when he received the fatal hrain injury.

"So that my conclusion, in hrief, is that James McAuliffe was duly arraigned before Magistrate Mayo on the morning of Feb. 16, 1902; that there was no person arraigned in his stead; that the brain injury which was the cause of death was received after he had been taken into custody by the police, and that the time during that night or the following morning when he so received such injury, and the manner and method whereby the injury was suffered, cannot, upon the evidsnce before me, be determined.

"I should have much preferred to have been ahle to arrive at a definite conclusion, but the facts do not warrant any other finding."

REAGAN'S POLICE TRIAL.

Mr. Rand Testifies Concerning District Attorney's Warning.

The trial of Patrolman Stephen J. Reagan of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station, who is charged with neglect of duty, perjury, and bribery, was continued yesterday morning at Police Headquarters before Deputy Commissioner Thurston. The first witness called was Mrs. Minnie Wiener, hut after a few minutes she made way for Assistant District Attorney Rand.

Mr. Rand testified that on March 19 Reagan called at the District Attorney'e office and that he questioned him concerning certain houses in Capt. Herlihy's precinct. The witness said that at first Reagan did not want to talk before he had consulted his counsel, as he might incriminate himself. The next day Reagan called again at the District Attorney's office, and when questioned hy Mr. Rand admitted that hs had told Mr. Elkus, Herlihy's counsel, and the Captain himself, about the charges.

"I asked Reagan," said Mr. Rand, "if hs did not think it was an unusual thing for an officer to tell a defendant of the charges against him. He told me that he was Capt. Herlihy's precinct detective, and he thought he might get mixed up in the case."

Witness said that he asked about Reagan'e polics history and about the conditions in Capt. Herlihy's precinct, and if the patrolman had known of any disorderly houses in the district. "He told me that he did not know of a single house of that character in the district," said Mr. Rand.

Mr. Rand, continuing his testimony, said that he communicated with District Attorney Jerome, and Mr. Jerome also questioned Reagan about the houses mentioned.

"When Reagan still persisted that he did not know anything about the houses," said the witness, "Mr. Jerome told Reagan that if he was not telling the truth he would 'get gaffed, and get it good and hard.'"

"Tell me, Mr. Rand," said Mr. Wahle, "is this trial part of the 'gaff' that Jerome promised Reagan?"

"Yes, I believe so," answered Mr. Rand, smiling.

Orin B. Booth, Secretary of the Bowery Mission, testified to having visited several houses in the "Red Light District" for the purpose of persuading the inmates to reform. He always went with a party. Witness told of visiting a house in Allen Street, which he said was run hy Mre. Wiener. He admitted having been employed as a stenographer by the Mazet committee, and afterward by the Committee of Fifteen. He had conducted religious services in Mrs. Wiener's house, and had known her since 1897. He had caused Mrs. Wiener to appear hefore Mr. Moss, hut she was never called as a witness.

The trial was then adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

SERGT. TIERNEY FINED.

Loses Ten Days' Pay for Instructing Patrolman to Sign Capt. Gorman's Report.

Sergt. Frank A. Tierney of the Union Market Station was fined ten days' pay for neglect of duty, and Patrolman William Hall of the same precinct waa reprimanded after trial yesterday hefore Deputy Commissioner Thurston on a charge preferred by Inspector Cross. The charge grew out of the fact that Tierney had instructed Hall to sign the reports of Capt. Michael Gorman of the precinct, and that Hall had complied with his superior officer's order.

Capt. Gorman was also tried on the charge of having failed to sign his reports, hut in his case the charges were dismissed.

FELL TO DEATH WITH HORSE.

Ash Cart Driver and Animal Dropped 12 Feet Together, Latter on Top.

David McMillan, thirty-five years old, a driver for the Consolidated Gas Company, died in Bellevue Hospital yesterday afternoon as the result of injuries he received an hour before when a horse fell upon him after they had hoth dropped twelve feet from the top of a platform.

McMillan had driven an ash cart up an incline on the pier at the foot of East Twenty-first Street until the vehicle was on a platform twelve feet above the pier and in a position to allow the contents to hc dumped into a scow. The horse backed too violently, and the cart fell over the edge and into the hold of the scow, while McMillan and the horse fell to the pier, the animal heing on top.

At Bellevue Hospital, where McMillan was taken, it waa found that he had received a fractured skull, five broken ribs, and severe internal injuries. The horse had one of its legs broken and was shot.

McMillan was singls and lived with his parents at 544 East Seventeenth Street.

LOCAL HARD COAL SUPPLY.

Operators and Dealers Deny that There Is Large Anthracite Store Near Here.

Representatives of both the coal-carrying companies and ths firms of coal dealers who wers seen yesterday denied very emphatically statements which have appeared to the effect that 1,200,000 tons of coal were stored up by the coal companies within a day's haul of New York. W. H. Sayres, chief sales 'agent of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, which was credited with having 500,000 tons of anthracite at South Plainfield, said:

"If all our yards were filled at South Plainfield, 310,000 tons would be the limit of their capacity, but they are not filled. As a matter of fact, we have not a pound to spare outside of what is needed for our own use.

H. L. Herbert, coal agent for the Manhattan Railway Company, said that he was in Rondout and Cornwall a few days ago.

"In Rondout," he said, "the depot has been discontinued for five years, and there is no machinery there for handling coal. In Cornwall there is no anthracite, except what may be in the yards of private dealers. I have just returned from the Wyoming Valley and Schnylkill mining regions of Pennsylvania, and found no mining going on and no coal stored. The only coal is the refuse in the culm heaps. I found everything quiet—the miners aitting around amoking their pipes and waiting to get orders to go to work."

It was learned yeterday on the highest authority that 10,000 tons of anthracite of steam sizes arrivea from the minea in this city weekly.

The following pricea were given for anthracite delivered at Weehawken, charged hy one company, which are the prices that ruled before the strike:

Grate, $4.05 a ton.
Egg, stove, and chestnut, $4.30.
Pea, $2.85.
Buckwheat, $2.25.
Rice, $1.65.
Barley, $1.25.

Hard coal is now $8 a ton in this city, an advance of 50 cents a ton over last week.

Aid to Anthracite Miners Voted.

A meeting of the committee appointed by the Central Federated Union to devise waya and means of aiding the striking anthracite miners was held last night in the Univeraity Settlement Hall, Rivington and Eldridge Streets, Daniel S. Jacobs, of Cigarmakers' Union No. 13, presiding. It was unanimously decided to levy a per capita assessment of 5 centa per member per week, to continus while the strike laets. A sub-committee was also appointed to arrange for entertainments in aid of the strikers. The Actors' Protective Union, the Anthracite Glee Club, and the Letter Carriers' Band, through their representatives, agreed to give their services free.

The worst coughe generally yield to DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, and not a few estimable physicians endorse it as their best prescription.—Adv.

POSSIBLE LATIMER CLUE

Titus Thinks Long Island City Arrests Significant.

Property Found in House of the Clare Gang Identified by Owners—Brooklyn and Queens Police Skeptical.

Capt. Titus, Chief of the Detective Bureau of the Police Department, is hopeful that he has a prohahle solution of the Albert C. Latimer murder mystery on Hancock Street, Brooklyn. There are circumatances, in ths opinion of the Chief, in the arrest of Edward Flannagan of this borough, Henry Clare, and Ernest and Annie Moinet of Long Island City, which tend to show that one or more of them know who shot Latimer on the night of July 2. On one point Capt. Titus is firm. He is satisfied that Mr. Latimer was the victim of a burglar.

Capt. Darcy of the Grand Avenue Station, in Long Island City, while he does not say so, evidently doea not share the helief of the head of the detective bureau. Three of the prisoners were captured hy his msn and he expects to make other arrests.

Flannagan was arrested on Wednesday at 220 West Twenty-fifth Street, this borough, charged with the theft of a typewriter. He protested his innocencs 'at first, but subsequently made statements which led to the capture at 307 Buckley Street, Long Island City, of Clare and Mr. and Mrs. Moinet.

Among the things left at the Latimer houee by the supposed hurglar or burglars wero a small table knife, a bicycle lamp, a bicycle cap, a piece of a sweater, and a pair of felt shoes.

The knife is just auch an instrument, in the opinion of Capt. Titus, that burglars use in forcing the latches on windows and doors. One somewhat similar in appearance, and bearing evidence of rough usage, was found in the Buckley Street house, while the cap and shoes fit Clare.

Capt. Titus said yesterday:

"Of course, what I say is purely conjecture, but it may he that in the Long Island City arrests we have the murderer of Latimer. Mrs. Latimer has not been to Long Island City, nor is she going there, to attempt to indentify any of the prisoners. That would be useless.

"Certainly the operations of the Clare gang have been conducted along the same lines as those followed hy the hurglars who entered the Latmer house. In the Buckley Street house, in Long Island City, we found masks, false whiskers, chloroform, and the proceeds of numerous thefts, to say nothing of crucihles, melting pots, and the like for the disposition of loot from a recognizahle to an unrecognizahle condition.

"I pay no attention to the bicycis story. If any one rode away from the Latimer house on a bicycle on the night of the shooting, it has no possihle connection with the person who reached the Buckley Street house on a hicycle. Latimer was shot on July 2. The bicyclist who visited Buckley Street was there on the 11th, and we cannot find that any other person on a hicycle was there before that date and subsequent to July 2.

"Two of my men, Boyle and Charlton, are on the case and I am hopeful of good results."

The claim was made that when Flannagan was arrested, and he and Clare were brought face to face, the latter was very angry and upbraided Flannagan, who is alleged to have told Clare that if he did not take care he might go to the electric chair. This was construed by the police to mean that Clare had heen in some case where there had been a loss of life, and as the methods of the Clare gang, apparently identical with the marauders who visited the Latimer house, it was deemed prohahle that Clare knew something of the Brooklyn murder mystery.

Flannagan yesterday denied he had made any statement to the police.

At the Grand Avenue Station in Long Island City the booty found at the Buckley Street house is on exhibition. Much of it has been identified hy residents of Long Island City as their property.

Capt. Darcy of the Grand Avenue Station said that he hoped the Titus theory would prove correct, but that thus far he had nothing to connect the prisoners with burglaries in Brooklyn. He expects to make other arrests.

All of the prisoners are in the Queens County Jail and will have an examination before Justice Connerton on Monday.

Clare has done time at Elmira and elsewhere. Moinet, who is well connected in France, is a hunchback, and has often heen in trouble. When his mother, who is rich, was remarried he threatened to kill her, and for a long time was under police surveillance. He was sent to prison in this country for selling obscene pictures and literature. Clare treats his arrest lightly.

Capt. Reynolds of the Brooklyn Detective Bureau said yesterday that he attached little or no importance to the arrest of the man Clare as relating to the Latimer murder. None of his men was working on this new feature of the case, he said. So far as he knew, Mrs. Latimer had not been requested to go to Long Island City or Manhattan to have a look at Clare.

Mrs. Latimer, who greatly feels the nervous strain she has heen under for the past few weeks, is preparing to go with her children to the country for a long rest.

BROOKLYN MERCHANT GONE.

Shortage in Building and Loan Accounts of $10,500 Reported to District Attorney.

John E. Lovely, a Brooklyn husiness man, residing in the Prospect Park South section of that horough, has been missing since June 14. Lovely, it is alleged, has in his possession $10,500 of the funds of the Union Building and Loan Association of 407 Tompkins Avenue, of which he is the Secretary. He has not accounted for this money.

Besides being Secretary of the huilding and loan aasociation, Lovely conducted a glove business at 504 Fulton Street. He was also a prominent member of the National Provident Union. Those who knew him beat are surprised at his disappearance, as he has alwaya been considered a careful and auccesaful business man, and was known to be very abatemious in his habits.

Since two days after his disappearance, creditors have been appearing at his store with claims and judgments against him ranging from a few dollara to $300 and $400. The officers of the loan association were notified, and they began an investigation of his affairs. It was found that Lovely, who had charge of the collections, had obtained $10,500 more than waa accounted for hy him, and the facts were promptly communicated to the District Attorney.

A. T. Stoutenburgh, the attorney for the association, said yeterday that the method pursued hy Lovely waa such as to prevent any detection of the loss for a long time.

"Having charge of the books," said Mr. Stoutenburgh, "he would receive payments at his office, credit them in the passbook of the payee, and then fail to enter the amounts in the books of the association. He would simply put ths money in his pocket and then when ths auditors made their periodical examination he would withhold thoee passbooks that did not tally with the general passbooks.

"In this way he was able to go on undetected for an indefinite time. Nothing wrong was suspected when all ths original passhooks, which were in the nature of receipts, were not presented, and at the last report the books were certified as being correct."

At Lovely's home, 415 East Sixteenth Street, his wife said yesterday that her husband's departure from Brooklyn wss occasioned hy the failure of his business. His purpose when he went away, she said, waa first to go to Philadelphia to attend to aome husihesa affairs, and from there he had gone West to look after some mining stock.

RUSSELL SAGE'S NEW TRICK.

Informs Owners of Calls on Rock Island that the Stock Deliveries Were ex Rights.

Russell Sage, the chief dealer in puts and calls in Wall Street, has just brought out a new scheme in this line, with which he has succeeded in fooling some old hands in the Wall Street game.

Mr. Sage recently sold a number of calls on Rock Island shares when that stock was somewhere between 150 and 160. The contracts stated that the calls were to include dividends, hut it said nothing abont rights to subscribe for new stock. It so happened that since then the company increased its capital stock and gave rights to subscribe to the new issue to its stockholders. Incidentally the stock began to soar and when it reached 190 the purchasers of Mr. Sage's calls presented themselves in large numbers.

They were surprised and indignant when the aged operator in stocks informed them that all stocks delivered were ex rights, as the contract said nothing abont them. In this manner Mr. Sage reduced a loss of some 30 points hy 12, that being the quotation of Rock Island rights. The purchasers of his calls will have to suhmit as gracefully aa they can, as a contract for the delivery of stock hy "calls" cannot be enforced in the courts.

LEGAL NOTES.

VERDICT FOR $800 NOT INADEQUATE.—Rob Swanton, when he lost his life through the negligence of the firm of J. B. King & Co., was twenty-two years of age and unmarried. His wages of $9 a week he gave to his mother. The hoy had been working steadily for a year. Besides his mother, he left a father, a aister, and four brothers. There was no other evidence as to Swanton'a personalty, or of the age, circumstances or condition of hia family. A verdict for $600, in an action against the firm of J. B. King & Co. to recover damages for Swanton's death, has been declared hy the Second Appellate Division not to be inadequate. Justice Jenks, for the court, says in part: "While the jury were in duty bound to consider the probahility of the intestate's living, of his having sufficient ability to support parents or parent when in poverty, or in old age, or if incapahle of self-support, the amount which the intestate while living might have hrought to his next of kin, and which he dying might leave to them, yet it was not required, indeed, it was not permitted, to range in the unknown without the limits of almost any facts whatever. The case presents no evidence of the physique or of the general health of the young man. Nothing is told of his education, manual training, capacity, mentality, or industry from which reasonable men could infer whether or not he would hetter his condition with the years. Thongh it appeared that living with his father and mother, he brought his wages to his mother, it was not shown whether he paid any part thereof for his keep, or whether any part was returned to him for his clothing or for his personal use. A parent would have no legal claim upon him unless the parent became needy and incapahle of self-support, and the son contemporaneously had means to sustain the parent. There is no evidence upon which a jury could speculate upon the contingency of such indigence or of such inability, or, except his present wage-earning power, his relative ability if such contingency should come to pass."

RIGHT TO FAIR TRIAL VIOLATED BY JUDGE'S CHARGE.—That every one charged with crime is entitled to a fair trial, with a full observance of all the safeguarda which the law affords, and that this rule may be violated by the charge to the jury, is shown by the opinion of Justice Jenks in the cass of the People against Harry and Gussie Chartoff. The defendants were charged with keeping a disorderly house. The trial Justice, after stating to the jury that juries in criminal cases often hesitate to convict because they fear some undue punishment will be inflicted upon the criminal, and that it is improper for them to consider punishment at all, continued as follows: "Now, this crime charged here is a misdemeanor, and, it heing a misdemeanor, is, of course, not of the character of those trials which you have heard here, which have involved charges of crime far different and far more severe in their punishment than the crime now charged." "By making such comparison with other trials which the jury or the jurors had heard in that court," says Justice Jenks, in ordering a reversal of the defendant's conviction of the crime charged, "did not the learned Judge not only instruct (or at least, permit) the jury in thia case to take into consideration the very matter which he said a jury should never consider—namely, the punishment which might follow a conviction, hut also permit the jury to infer from the fact that this crime was a misdemeanor, with but a comparatively slight punishment; that a different rule applied to the case at har from that which obtained upon the trials of more helnous offenses which admitted of severer punishments? After stating that a jury should never 'interfere to determine what punishment should he inflicted hy hesitating to convict,' (if they believed a defendant guilty,) did not the learned Judge, in effect, tell this jury that a fortiori in a case of crime which, in comparison with other crimes, was venial and entailed but slight punishment, they might the more readily arrive at a conviction? * * * The vice of this charge was that it might possibly permit the jury to conclude that there was some sliding scale graduated by ths gravity of the crime and the severity of the punishment therefor; whereas the defendants were surrounded by the same safeguards as if they had stood at the har indicted for murder in the first degree."

Young Man Accused of Fatal Shooting.

Police Capt. Hogan and Detectives Higgins and Mell of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station yesterday afternoon arrested Bidwell Fluss, nineteen years old, a plumbers' helper, of 164 East Ninety-seventh Street, on suspicion of being the person who on last Sunday night shot George Baker, a saloonkeeper at 639 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street. Baker died in the Harlem Hospital about three hours after the ahooting. When Fluss was searched a number of newspaper clippings relating to the shooting were found in his pockets.

"We just had a "call for

IRON-OX TABLETS

"and the gentle-man remarked "that they had "done his wife "more good than "any remedy "she had ever "used."—H. W. Brown Drug and Book Company Lincoln, Neb.

A Gentle but Effective Laxative; not a Cathartic

SMOKERS

Horsford's Acid Phosphate relieves depression, nausea, nervousness, wakefulness and other ill effects from excessive smoking. It counteracts the irritation caused by absorption of nicotine, and induces restful sleep. It is a splendid nerve tonic and system strengthener, increasing capacity for hard work. Insist on having

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Horsford's name on every GENUINE package

We ring down the curtain at 12 o'clock.

Until then we're in the ring with clothes, shoes, hats and furnishings for man or boy.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, opposite City Hall.
842 Broadway, cor 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

Cluett "ARABY" Arrow "MOTLEY"

Hot Weather Comfort depends upon a proper Collar. This shape combines easiness and style.

CLUETT or MONARCH SHIRTS go with these collars—they're all made in the same factory. To be had where men's goods are sold.

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A Sale of Men's Shoes.

Shoe talks, short and sweet—for this great value can do its own talking. Come in—and be won over.

$3.00 and $3.50 shoes in good styles, good assortment of leathers; now at $2.20

THE STROLLERS SHOE

Actors, lawyers, physicians and "strollers" generally wear our Strollers Shoes. For a long walk, a short walk, and an easy walk, get into a pair. Shoes and Oxfords. $3.50

Brill Brothers

279 Broadway, 47 Cortlandt St., 211 and 219 Sixth Ave., 125th St., Corner 3d Ave.

For 27 Years New England's Favorite 7-20-4 10c. Cigar.

N.Y. distributers, Mangels & Hilliman, 94 Park Row. R. G. SULLIVAN, MFR., MANCHESTER, N. H.

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street

CLOSED TO-DAY.

During July, August and September

Saturday is Clerks' Holiday here.

WE CLOSE ALL DAY.

Are You Still in Doubt

WHERE TO GO FOR YOUR

Summer Outing?

A PERUSAL OF THE RESORT COLUMNS OF THE NEW YORK TIMES OF TO-MORROW (SUNDAY) WILL AID YOU.

The enlarged, improved and complete New York Times is the best Sunday Newspaper of New York City. The following compilation shows the relative standing of the New York morning newspapers in Resort advertising (Spring, Summer, and Winter). You will notice that The New York Times stands at the head. Somebody must be first. The New York Times certainly is in Hotel and Resort advertising.

During the six months ended June 30th, 1902, The Times printed 143,429 agate lines of Hotel and Resort advertising, 4,736 more agate lines than the next highest morning newspaper.

1st	The New York Times printed	143,429	lines	Hotel and Resort advertisements
2d	Newspaper "	138,693	"	" " " "
3d	" "	133,112	"	" " " "
4th	" "	93,993	"	" " " "
5th	" "	66,183	"	" " " "
6th	" "	42,185	"	" " " "
7th	" "	41,026	"	" " " "

Financial.

Reduced Rates for ELECTRIC LIGHTS.

On September 1st the price for incandescent and arc service of this Company will be reduced from a maximum of twenty cents to a maximum of fifteen cents per kilowatt hour. Substantial discount will be made when the daily average use of lamps exceeds two hours.

The United Electric Light & Power Company,
Fifty-five Duane Street

BRENTANO'S BOOKS

Inquiries Answered

TELEPHONE ORDERS INVITED

UNION SQ. N.Y. Telephone 4316-18th St.

THE CENTRE OF THE SIERRAS.

The Spaniard as a miner started at Mexico City and worked north along the Sierras to Zacateoas. Two hundred and fifty years later the American commenced at California and worked south along the same mountain chain, which he called the Rockies. Hardly a mile of Rocky or Sierra was without its mineral wealth. The Spaniard and Californian together, in Mexico and the United States, have produced five thousand millions of the precious metals, more than the whole world had produced in all the centuries from Caesar to Columhus.

The ground has been worked over thoroughly most of the way from California to Tehuantepec, with the exception of ahout five hundred miles in the centre. North of the scene of the great Spanish operations and south of where the energy of the Californian reached is a stretch of the mountain chain now covered for the most part hy the State of Durango, Mexico, which the wild Indian held for three centuries against inroads from north and south, and thus saved as virgin mineral ground for the scientific miner and organized and equipped mining company of to-day.

The San Luis Mining Company

has secured an area in the best part of this virgin ground which is immense in its extent and rich beyond even the tales of the mines of Guanajuato, Zacatecas and Grass Valley.

The San Luis Mining Company has a capitalization of one million five hundred thousand dollars, and the par value of its shares is ten dollars.

It has mines in which enormous ore bodies have been developed and reduction works already erected and in successful operation, and it has at its disposal the best scientific, engineering and executive talent that money can secure.

It is selling the balance of its Treasury stock to enable it to further extend its reduction works and increase their capacity, so that they will be commensurate with the ore production of its mines.

A limited amount of the stock is for sale at $17.50 a share until August 1st. After that date the price will be $18.50 a share.

Make checks payable to the order of the San Luis Mining Company and send to its office, 27 William St., New York.

MYRA B. MARTIN,
Secretary.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR LAYING CEMENT SIDEWALKS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Office of the Commissioners, D. C.
Washington, July 23, 1902.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon Friday, August 8, 1902, for laying Cement Sidewalks in the District of Colnmbia.

Blank forms of proposal, specifications, and all necessary information may be obtained at the Office of the Engineer Commissioner, D. C.

H. B. F. MACFARLAND,
JOHN W. ROSS,
JOHN BIDDLE,
Commissioners, D. C.

SEALED BIDS will be received by the President of the Borough of Manhattan at the City Hall, Room No. 16, until 11 o'clock A. M. on TUESDAY, JULY 29, 1902.

Regulating and repaving with granite block pavement on concrete foundation the roadway of Thirty-eighth Street, from Third Avenue to Lexington Avenue.

One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, from Pleasant Avenue to a point 633 feet east.

Blank forms, specifications, and any further information can be obtained at the office of the Commissioner of Public Works, Bureau of Highways, No. 21 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan.

JACOB A. CANTOR,
Borough President.

The City of New York, July 18, 1902.
For full particulars see "City Record."

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES FOR REpairing the pier foot of West Fifty-fifth Street, North River, will be received by the Commissioner of Docks at Pier "A," foot of Battery Place, until 12 o'clock noon, July 29th, 1902. For particulars see "City Record."

Proposals.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE President of the Borough of Manhattan at the City Hall, Room No. 16, until 11 o'clock A. M. on TUESDAY, JULY 29, 1902.

Regulating and repaving with granite block pavement on present pavement relaid as foundation the roadway of Forty-first Street, from Seventh Avenue to Eighth Avenue; 133d Street, from Seventh Avenue to Eighth Avenue; 134th Street, from Lenox Avenue to Seventh Avenue; Amsterdam Avenue, from Ninety-third Street to Ninety-fourth Street, and Ninety-third Street, from Amsterdam Avenue to Boulevard; Amsterdam Avenue, from 104th Street to 105th Street; Eighty-ninth Street, from Columbus Avenue to Amsterdam Avenue; Eighteenth Street, from Eighth Avenue to Ninth Avenue; Seventeenth Street, from Eighth Avenue to Ninth Avenue; Fiftieth Street, from Ninth Avenue to Tenth Avenue; Sixty-eighth Street, from Amsterdam Avenue to West End Avenue; Amsterdam Avenue from Sixty-eighth Street to Sixty-ninth Street and Amsterdam Avenue; 119th Street, from East River to Pleasant Avenue; 156th Street, from St. Nicholas Avenue to Amsterdam Avenue; Pleasant Avenue, from 119th Street to 120th Street; 100th Street, from First Avenue to Second Avenue; Bedford Street, from Grove Street to Christopher Street, and Grove Street, from Bedford Street to Hudson Street; Hubert Street, from Collister Street to Hudson Street; Laight Street, from Collister Street to Hudson Street, and Collister Street, from Hubert Street to Laight Street; Houston Street, from Norfolk Street to Essex Street, Twelfth Street, from Avenue B to Avenue A; First Street, from First Avenue to Second Avenue; Eighty-first Street, from Avenue B to Avenue A; Eighty-second Street, from Avenue B to Avenue A; Avenue A, from Eighty-first Street to Eighty-second Street; 109th Street, from Second Avenue to Third Avenue; 110th Street, from Second Avenue to Third Avenue; Eighty-seventh Street, from Lexington Avenue to Park Avenue; Fifty-eighth Street, from Second Avenue to Third Avenue; Fourteenth Street, from First Avenue to Second Avenue; Thirteenth Street, from First Avenue to Second Avenue.

Blank forms, specifications, and any further information can be obtained at the office of the Commissioner of Public Works, Bureau of Highways, No. 21 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan.

JACOB A. CANTOR,
Borough President.

The City of New York, July 18, 1902.
For full particulars see City Record.

Public Notices.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT in THE CITY RECORD of July 25 to August 7, 1902, of the confirmation by the Supreme Court and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears of assessment for OPENING AND ACQUIRING TITLE to the following-named street, in the BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN: 12TH WARD, SECTION 8, WEST 190TH STREET OPENING, between 11th Avenue and Wadsworth Avenue. Confirmed April 15, 1901; entered July 23, 1902.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller.
City of New York, July 24, 1902.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT in THE CITY RECORD of July 25 to August 7, 1902, of the confirmation by the Supreme Court and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears of assessment for OPENING AND ACQUIRING TITLE to the following-named street, in the BOROUGH OF THE BRONX: 23D WARD, SECTION 9, EAST 157TH STREET OPENING, from Walton Avenue to Exterior Street. Confirmed May 16, 1902; entered July 23, 1902.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller.
City of New York, July 24, 1902.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT in THE CITY RECORD of July 26 to August 8, 1902, of the confirmation by the Board of Assessors and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of Assessment for LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS in the BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN: 12TH WARD, SECTION 7, 129TH STREET OUTLET SEWER AND OVERFLOW, between Hudson River and Manhattan Street; also, 12TH AVENUE OUTLET SEWER AND OVERFLOW, between 129th and 130th Streets, with connections.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller.
City of New York, July 25, 1902.

Proposals.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE President of the Borough of Manhattan at the City Hall, Room No. 16, until 11 o'clock A. M. on TUESDAY, JULY 29, 1902.

Regulating and repaving with asphalt pavement on present pavement relaid as foundation the roadway of Forty-first Street, from Seventh Avenue to Eighth Avenue; 133d Street, from Seventh Avenue to Eighth Avenue; 134th Street, from Lenox Avenue to Seventh Avenue; Amsterdam Avenue, from Ninety-third Street to Ninety-fourth Street, and Ninety-third Street, from Amsterdam Avenue to Boulevard; Amsterdam Avenue, from 104th Street to 105th Street; Eighty-ninth Street, from Columbus Avenue to Amsterdam Avenue; Eighteenth Street, from Eighth Avenue to Ninth Avenue; Seventeenth Street, from Eighth Avenue to Ninth Avenue; Fiftieth Street, from Ninth Avenue to Tenth Avenue; Sixty-eighth Street, from Amsterdam Avenue to West End Avenue; Amsterdam Avenue from Sixty-eighth Street to Sixty-ninth Street and Amsterdam Avenue; 119th Street, from East River to Pleasant Avenue; 156th Street, from St. Nicholas Avenue to Amsterdam Avenue; Pleasant Avenue, from 119th Street to 120th Street; 100th Street, from First Avenue to Second Avenue; Bedford Street, from Grove Street to Christopher Street, and Grove Street, from Bedford Street to Hudson Street; Hubert Street, from Collister Street to Hudson Street; Laight Street, from Collister Street to Hudson Street, and Collister Street, from Hubert Street to Laight Street; Houston Street, from Norfolk Street to Essex Street, Twelfth Street, from Avenue B to Avenue A; First Street, from First Avenue to Second Avenue; Eighty-first Street, from Avenue B to Avenue A; Eighty-second Street, from Avenue B to Avenue A; Avenue A, from Eighty-first Street to Eighty-second Street; 109th Street, from Second Avenue to Third Avenue; 110th Street, from Second Avenue to Third Avenue; Eighty-seventh Street, from Lexington Avenue to Park Avenue; Fifty-eighth Street, from Second Avenue to Third Avenue; Fourteenth Street, from First Avenue to Second Avenue; Thirteenth Street, from First Avenue to Second

JULY 1902

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

✠ NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 26, 1902. ✠ 16 PAGES.

CONTENTS.

	Page.
Edgar Allan Poe. The Fixing of His True Place the Most Persistent Crux in Our Criticism. On His Prose and His Many-Sided Primacy in It, Rather than Upon His Poetry, Should His Claim Be Predicated. By ALFRED MATHEWS.	497
Mr. Morgan's Books. Seven Hundred Works Which Cost a Million and a a Quarter. By ROBERT F. RODEN	499
Easy Lessons in Fiction. Recipe No. 2—How to Write a Good, Salable Story of the Slums. By JAMES L. FORD	500
Bacheller at Home. The Author of "Eben Holden" on the Methods of His Art. By WILLIAM WALLACE WHITELOCK	501
Our Colonial Law. Charles E. Magoon's Report to the Secretary of War on the Law of Civil Government in Territory Subject to Military Occupation	503
The Magazines. Features of the Principal American Ones for August	506
Asiatic Russia. George Frederick Wright on the Czar's Eastern Country	507
The Trust: Its Book. Pertinent Views on It by an Interested Personage.	509
Oxford. Mr. Horwill Questions Its Conservatism	511
Our Cable Letter. Gossip About London Authors and Publishers by E. A. D.	505
London Literary Letter. By WILLIAM L. ALDEN	512
Other Books Reviewed.	
"A Girl Who Wrote"	500
"A Guide to the Best Historical Novels"	500
"World's People"	500
"Accountants' Guide"	509
"Denton's Nebulæ"	508
"Delbi, 1857"	503
"India and Its Problems"	507
"The Lake Counties"	507
"History of the Kiss"	512
"Sketches of Great Painters"	511
"Rembrandt: A Critical Essay"	506
"Women Designers of Bookplates"	509
The Centenary of Dumas	504
The Novelized Drama	504
The Future of Reading	504
Yachtsmen's English	504
A Bibliographical Discovery	512
Rossetti's Copy of Poe's "Eureka"	503
Who Wrote This Poem?	505
The Aguilar Free Library Society	505
Topics of the Week	497
From Readers	502
Queries	502
Books and Men	508
Notes and News	510
Books in Demand	505

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books.
One Dollar Per Year.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

THE advance sheets of certain books which are to appear in the Autumn in those exasperating categories known as "artistically printed" and "édition de luxe" convey the refreshing intelligence that there are sensible publishers who are making commendable efforts to divorce their work from the unhappy influence of the Sage of East Aurora and other "presses" of his ilk. Books may be expected therefore which can be read without the usual key to typographical idiosyncrasies. It would be well for those who may lift their voices in protest at this reform to remember that a book has two missions. It appeals to the eye as well as to the mind. The appearance of a book should suggest its contents, just as a piece of architecture should indicate the purpose of the building which it adorns. They should also remember that the deckel edge and many typographical signs now called "artistic" were merely the expedients of early printers. The mechanical reproduction of these signs in modern books is meaningless and stupid. Their influence is demoralizing.

This screed is by no means a sweeping condemnation of the use of old forms in modern books, but it is written in reproof of the reproduction of those forms which are neither artistic nor necessary, which neither add to the true beauty of a book as an item of culture, nor to its legibility as a thing for gratified perusal. Of all modern printers who have utilized what was best in the past, giving it a new meaning through skillful adaptation to modern requirements, the late William Morris is easily first. Unfortunately his books are not always legible. As Andrew Lang says in the current Cornhill: "They are pretty books and most creditable to the taste of Mr. Morris, but as they are not easily read one feels no ardent desire to possess them." The American printer, instead of copying what were mere makeshifts with the old-time printer, should try to emulate his spirit. Imagine what he would do were he suddenly to come to life in a modern printing house. Unquestionably he would employ the simplest, clearest-cut types, and those ornamentations which were the best expression of whatever real culture he might find around him. And now, as two centuries ago, his book would mean something.

It is probably true that criticism as an independent department of literature meant more in the middle of the last century than it does to-day. It is absolutely true that, of all the great book-producing countries to-day, the science and art of criticism is at its lowest stage in America. That is to say, the amount of criticism which may be called literature is less here, in proportion to the output of National fiction, poetry, history, &c., than it is elsewhere. It is also poorer. Where the actual necessity for a thing is diminishing, that thing declines in quality and quantity. This is true of criticism here, and its decline is principally owing to the cheapness and the increasing accessibility of books. What people may easily read they are not desirous of reading a great deal about. Probably the general reader of novels is more anxious merely to know what a story is than to become acquainted with anonymous criticism concerning it. Of course, this does not apply to the best literature and to the most intelligent readers any more than it does to the best critics. But criticism per se will never reach its highest development where it finds little to inspire it either in writers or readers.

There seems to be more doubt than ever that the school teacher, public or private, is capable of being taught that it is a decidedly immoral thing to give youthful pupils subjects for compositions the material for which is inevitably gathered from books of reference, and therefrom transcribed with no alteration of idea. Of course, it is highly elating for the fond parent of a girl or boy under fourteen to go to the exhibition and hear the youngsters read essays on "Oliver Cromwell," "The English Reformation," "Tennyson's Place in Literature," or "Our Protoplasmic ancestors," but, as a matter of fact, the cleverness of the essays depends not on the originality of the writers but upon their facility to reproduce the ideas of others. This is all wrong. Ideas of children under fourteen are rarely associated with what they are obliged to learn, and even if they were they would not be worth anything. Let the youngster for his exhibition essay write about his play or his impressions of a walk or of a journey. He might not distinguish himself quite so much before his admiring relatives, but he would certainly have more respect for himself and for his teacher when, in later years, his own ideas upon his protoplasmic ancestors might be worth listening to.

When a man has made a genuine success in one of the arts of expression, it is always interesting to observe him when he makes an attempt to win laurels in another. The artistic sense in its inception very rarely monopolizes one form of expression alone, although one must of course prevail sooner or later. The case of the German Kaiser is an exception, and yet one cannot help thinking that his desire to succeed in all the "belle arti" has deprived the world of a poet or a musician, or an artist. Admirers of Mr. Kipling are about to have the opportunity to observe their favorite as an artist. He has made the illustrations for his "Just So Stories," which is to be published in September. The artist author is by no means rare, yet the case of Mr. Kipling seems to differ from that of du Maurier, Thackeray, W. S. Gilbert, Max Beerbohm, and the rest, in that Kipling found expression in books before he did in pictures. Another of his inconsistencies to a general rule is that he wrote prose before he did verse.

EDGAR ALLAN POE.

The Fixing of His True Place the Most Persistent Crux in Our Criticism—On His Prose and His Many-Sided Primacy in It, Rather Than Upon His Poetry Should His Claim Be Predicated.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS by

ALFRED MATHEWS.

AS ONE result of the promised early issuance of two multi-volumed editions of the works of Poe, and the publication of several single volumes of selections—an activity in the putting forth of his writings that might be called a "revival" had Poe ever ceased to be a vivified personality in our literature—we shall doubtless experience a recrudescence of Poe criticism such as follows any new conspicuity in his name and was last aroused by the refusal of the New York Hall of Fame electors to award him a place in the new Pantheon.

It is to be hoped that the new illumination—if there is to be one, and there must be, if Poe's true place is to be accorded him—will be created in part by the burning of the old straw of accumulated controversy that has been thrashed over and over again. Upon the ground thus cleared we may, in time, find some golden grain long hidden by the huge heap of rubbish, and gain what is most vital and enduring of the literary power we call Poe.

It seems to me that at the basis of the whole contention in regard to Poe's permanent high place in our literature—his niche in the New York Pantheon, or in the greater one not built with hands—is the mischievous misconception that Poe was primarily a poet. Now, as a matter of fact, was not his melodious, though not symphonic, poetry even paltry as compared with his vigorous, various prose? Have we not erred in endeavoring to make it the basis of Poe's monumental fame?

If future critical and cultured appreciation is to sustain Poe at something like the height the present popular unthinking adulation has placed him, must it not be by reason of the force of factors heretofore not seriously enough considered? Some of these factors tending to the high prestige of Poe have indeed of late been considered, piecemeal and passingly, by various writers, but very few of them have been employed to their full value in any critical consideration proceeding on the present day historic method of literary examination, and in their entirety they have certainly not been formulated in any single body of criticism extant.

Yet it is precisely upon these practically unconsidered elements of strength that this paper claims the true place of Poe must depend in the making of the ultimate estimate. More and more, in that school of literary study which is informed with the spirit of modernity, the value of the innovating quality of genius is recognized; more and more, is the formative influence of an author upon literature at large, approbated and applauded. Upon his unquestioned rendering of these priceless services, upon his varied primacy, especially upon his pioneering of the religion of beauty, and upon the relative supremacy of his prose rather than his verse, though also upon his verse, as an initiative and influence, rather than as an actual achievement—it seems certain, to, me, that the criticism of the future will most successfully predicate the claim of Poe to high place.

But, before proceeding to a specific examination of some of the data which will ultimately "make for righteousness" in the way of a juster judgment of this versatile and unique figure in our literature, let us sum up very briefly the results of the old time critical tests, which are all favorable to Poe so far as they extend, but have not yet been fully applied to his writings in all of their phases. It will, of course, be universally admitted that Poe has, in a general way, well stood the tests of time, the judgment of posterity as well as that of his contemporaries, of foreign peoples as well as his countrymen. Richard Henry Stoddard said over a score of years ago, in writing a sketch of Poe to accompany his "Select Works," that "the reputation of no American writer has increased so much in the last thirty years as that of Edgar Allan Poe." That it has increased almost in geometrical proportion in the last score of years is evidenced by the issue and quick absorption of innumerable editions of his works in America, and by the constant extension of translations abroad.

If at home his advance was at first slow, it must be chiefly attributed to the enmities which both his habits and his criticisms—the latter to a larger degree

tion has been usually recognized—whether justly or unjustly, opposed him. But the test of his acceptance abroad was a different matter. The foreign judgment came more promptly and spontaneously to the truth, because the personal quantity was eliminated from the equation, and the problem of Poe was simply one of honest literary estimate. We have learned properly to value this unembarrassed outside estimate, especially since the large currency given to the opinion that "the judgment of a contemporaneous foreign people is as near as we can get to the verdict of posterity,"—(commonly attributed, by the way, to Matthew Arnold, and truly enough said by him, but said first, and even more forcefully by that brilliant young Philadelphian, Horace Binney Walters.) Well, that Poe stood fairly enough the tests of contemporaries, (in spite of some effects engendered by enmity and malice;) that he stood still better the verdict of posterity and that of foreign judgment, which resembles the pronouncement of posterity, is practically uncontended, but the trouble has ever been—as regarded his future fame—that for the most part these approvals were based upon his poetry rather than upon his prose.

Enjoying almost to the close of his brief career only a mediocre reputation as a prose writer, the publication of "The Raven" in 1845, four years before his death, brought him a sndden hurst of fame. Thence forward he was "the poet Poe, author of 'The Raven.'" It was as a matter of hard fact a most baleful fame so far as Poe's finding his true posthumous place in literature was concerned. His renown instantly established, widely carried, by the wings of "The Raven" has also suffered as well as his soul, in the shadow of the Raven "thnt lies floating" in the world of literature, and it verily seemed for a long time as if his literary reputation "from out that shadow" was to "be lifted nevermore." His factitions, meretricious, pcpular fame, founded on a single poem, hy no means his best—floated as a shadow over him and intercepted the light necessary to eventually reveal his "full figured fame." The truth was that Poe's poetry did not fully represent the poetry that was in the man. He was, as Stedman has well said, "not a single poem poet," (though he was perilously near it,) "hut the poet of a single mood." All of his poetry put together, scarcely making a hundred pages and including not more than ten or a dozen lyrics of living worth—"Ulalume," "Israfel," "The Conqneror Worm," "Annabel Lee," "The Haunted Palace," "The City in the Sea," "The Bells," "The Sleeper," "Eulalie," "Leonore," and "For Annie"—does not afford a sufficient basis to fouad the reputation of a great poet upon. And yet the world has gone on for fifty years, half consciously, putting his poetry forward as Poe's chief claim to immortality while his stronger titles have been either ignored or minimized.

But while insisting upon the weakness of predicating Poe's fame on his poetry—for which I have as high regard as any admirer—there is one aspect in which its very great importance, as relating to the general estimate of Poe, must not he overlooked. And precisely that one it is which by a singular perversity almost universally is overlooked. We have, of course, long known the exceedingly stimulating, inspiriting effect which Poe's unique muse had upon Baudelaire—if in no other way, through his enthusiastic tributes and his avowed imitation, (though even the poet Baudelaire praised Poe's prose more highly than his poetry.) We have known equally well of the thoroughness with which Swinburne's song has been molded and modulated by the marvelous method of Poe, and we have been perhaps vaguely conscious of the sounding of an occasional weird cadence and of a fleeting suggestive phrase of Poesque melody in the voices of others among the Great Victorian choir—all without realizing how far this quality of American song has sunk into and saturated the living hody of British poetry, and that, too, in one of the richest, most luscious periods of its whole existence. But now an accomplished critic, whose chief province has been the observation and chronicling of the literary tendencies of his time—Edmund Gosse—comes forward and tells us that not one or two, hut all of the English poets of the time, reveal the influence of Poe, and that he more than any one poet of the past has affected their technique and resultant music tone, as well as, to some extent, their mood.

The history of literature, taking constantly a larger cognizance of those writers who exert upon an age a formative influence, must admit as a strong element in the making of the fuller and final estimate of Poe's relative power and place, the fact that he made a more marked impress upon the manner of those British poets succeeding him than has any other man of his generation. This is the really significant face about Poe's poetry, and one until recently ignored. A consideration of his poetry is certainly contributory to the appraisement at high worth of this master of letters, but it will have to be looked at in the matter of its influence structurally, rather than its intrinsic value as of old, and it will he held as subsidiary to his prose.

"Poetry is with me a passion, not a purpose," said the author of "The Raven" and of "Israfel" himself; and we have abundant testimony in his own words that he looked not to it, but to his prose for immortality. Time is slowly justifying his critical judgment as applied to himself, but it is, after all, only with extreme slowness that the full meaning and significance of his strange mind is emerging from the partially obscuring fnsions that his own "Ruhm" cast over him.

Paradoxical as it may seem, it is only when we pass to a contemplation of his prose that we find the true poet Poe—the poet in his fullest freedom, vigor, and variety. Paradoxical, again, does it seem when we find this most zealous devotee of form, and the writer who has more than any other affected form in transcendantic verse creation, himself only attaining profoundest poetic utterance for the almost infinite sea of poetry that was surging in his consciousness, when he cast off poetic form altogether and employed for his expression the flexible, unfettered medium of potential prose. He was too infallible an artist to tamper with or debase form in a clearly defined province of art, and so we have in his verse only the very perfection of form, with innumerable enhancements of beanty created through a peculiarly individual artistic ingenuity; but when he took up themes requiring a more varied vehicle of thought he employed it, resolutely rejecting formal poetic diction, (as nine-tenths of the world's poets might better have done in nine-tenths of their work.) The decision was, of course, dictated directly in accordance with his theory of composition and the general infallibility of his artistic judgment, and the world has been incalculably the gainer through the result that while not a line of Poe's poetry is "prose," almost all of his fortyfold more voluminous prose—all, indeed, save that dealing with fact, as in his special and applied criticism—is instinct and alive with poetic feeling, all the more forceful, free, and natural, through not being laboriously bound to poetic form.

But it was this very prose, through which Poe was most fully revealed in his totality to the few who had eyes to see, that proved in two ways a stnmbling hlock to the ndvance of Poe appreciation at home, while it readily enough carried him into a general acceptation hy the cultured abroad. In the first place that poorer part of his prose which included his criticism of individuals (though really important in its way) made him many enemies. Secondly, and far more affecting, the progress of Poe's repute, or, rather, the lack of it, in the hearts of his countrymen, was the fact that the great bulk of the very best of his prose dealt with the various phases of themes that were foreign to them as a people—the aesthetic and the psychic. These formed the avowed motives of many of his essays and sketches and they were of strong, though secondary, interest in still more of his papers professedly devoted entirely to other ends, and even in several of the best of his tales—of course not those of ratiocination or analysis. Now the hard, practical, artificially, inexperienced, work-a-day world of America, engaged as it it was in politics, internal improvements, the prosaic occupations of necessary livelihood was not a public ready to spring with avidity of appreciation to a rapt presentation of the doctrine of abstract beauty and the elaborate unfolding of intricate psychological problems. Especially was this the case when these were unattended by the ethical element—as the presentation of the latter was in the romances of the Puritanically descended and environed Hawthorne, whose more suave and sustained genius also fell to some degree short of that broad appreciation in the earlier part of the century which was accorded to it in the latter.

The age in America—was not ripe for recognition of the best that lay in Poe's prose. He was a pagan worshipper of beauty whose shrine could be looked upon with scant sympathy, indeed by a people of necessity walking in the ways of the intensely practical, and whose literature, for the most part, was still of the consciously didactic-ethical school, with even that portion which was measurably emancipated, retaining a lingering tincture of Puritanism and Quakerism—forces which, with all of their virtues, never can be claimed as championing the influence of the beautiful. Poe was a sporadic production here, without precedent, prophecy, or hope of ready recognition. He belonged to the Old World rather than the New—and the most artistically sophisticated element even of that.

Reading the other day Sizerane's recent study of Ruskin, I found the author quoting approvingly Mazzini's tribute to the great Appreciator: "Ruskin's is the most analytic mind in Europe at this moment," and it brings to me the reflection that there was a moment—a period of twenty years in the latter part of the first half of the nineteenth century—when Poe's was not only the most analytic, hut the most original creative mind and the only mind seriously devoted to the ministry of beauty in all America. And the moment passed absolutely unheeded. And, furthermore, the full significance and worth—the preciousness—of what that moment of twenty years carried, all in the very presence of nnconscious contemporaries, is not even yet fully realized. Ruskin was horn to a pnhlic ready to receive him and give him courage hy recognition. Even had Poe made his advent in an age when the people were prepared hy culture to understand and welcome him—in an age when original genius would not have to be held in abeyance while he vied with mere talent in writing "pot-boilers"—it is out of the question to consider that he could ever have equaled Ruskin in the service of the aesthetic; though it is sure that he rendered some service, even in the formidable face of inappreciation and an unready age, and that he might have rendered vastly more had he Ruskin's environment of appreciation is not improbahle. Posterity has come more slowly and more tardily to a particular recognition of the majestic element in his prose than to a full recognition of genius in the romantic and spontaneous fictive work, by preference for its entertainment, but few there are that such creations as "The Domain of Arnheim," "Landor's Cottage," and the minor paper entitled "The Philosophy of Furniture," together with the innumerable passages on the theory of beauty that abound in Poe's prose, have not helped very materially to build and enlarge the conception of beauty in the one-time artistically crude National mind?

The influence of this kind emanating from Poe crept into minds that were unconscious of its coming or its source, for the very reason that the critics have been more than half oblivious of this same service in the writings of Poe—that is, because the aesthetic sermons of this pagan high-priest of beauty were spoken as mystic oracles and parables, disguised as mere description which had no avowed purpose but to please, or were even hidden away in semi-fictional garb.

But it is impossible that the gospel of beauty so beautifully preached, even if by indirection, so passionately and eloquently promulgated, even though veiled in parables and poetic allegory should have altogether perished. Its effect, for the most part, is, of course, intangible, incalculable, and yet when we see the manifold richness of our country's adornment-to-day, and think of the remote and indirect inspiration which has led to it, it would be the height of unreason to withhold from our latterly most read aesthetic prose poet the credit of a considerable share in it. Nor can we deny that the nobility of the edifice Poe reared and the lovelinss of the landscape he laid out in impassioned, impalpable words may have been approximated—so imperative is suggestion—in imperishable materials. As for me, I have firm faith that some fragments of the ideal and abstract beauty created in fabulous "Arnheim," borne onward like fugitive and winged seeds, have by the persistency of energy—which must apply to the moral as well as to the material world—bloomed a thousand times in the particular and concrete to glorify the countryside.

Bnt, whether we go to this length or not, we cannot fail to concede that Poe was a force in the literary propaganda of beauty. Furthermore he was the first man of letters in America who proclaimed the preciousness of art—the first who seriously considered the aesthetic idea as of value in life—the actual pioneer apostle of the religion of Beauty in the New World. He is not so considered, so far as my knowledge goes, hy any of the writers on the history of aesthetics, and one may look in vain for even a mention of his name in at least two of the systematic handbooks of the Philosophy of the Beautiful, which give special chapters to the literature of the subject in America. He has been overlooked because he was a poet and romancer and critic, and for the same reason, as has been said, his influence has fallen on the mind of the general reader almost without his consciousness; hut it has been a very real and vital influence nevertheless, nnd if is one that must be reckoned with before the persistent crux of criticism in regard to Poe has been finally resolved.

Long before society in America may be said to have developed an art sense—when only a very few minds even among the cultured conld be considered as possessed of an aesthetic faculty—Poe was doubtless a student of the subject, a delver in all that was best in the German philosophers of the aesthetic, from Leibnitz and Winckelmann and Kant down to Schlegel and the great author of "The Laonon"—probably also in the French aesthetics, for he had from youth a good reading knowledge of the French language—and he was certainly a close follower and loving disciple of Coleridge, with whose poetic as well as general aesthetic theories he had temperamental as well as educational sympathy.

But Poe was not only a philosophical student of aesthetics, but an impassioned worshipper at the shrine of beauty. What he had to say on the subject, purposefully or merely incidentally, always had all the glow and the sincerity of the zealous disciple's language, and his life's work was, for the greater part, a testimony to his invincible faith, in its conscientious adherence to art. He was a conscious creator of the beautiful and felt the dignity of his function. His conception of the worth of beauty as an actual force in the world was of the loftiest. He held that it was through the contemplation of the beautiful—abstract and concrete—that man's mind was brought the closest that was humanly possible to the conception of the eternal and the divinc. It was therefore an uplifting, ennobling philosophy hoth to him, who originally entertained it, and for the elect to whom he succeeded in elucidating the doctrine. It forms so much of his work and constitutes so substantial a portion of the message that Poe left to the world that it cannot be omitted or passed lightly over in any estimate of Poe that would be final, or approximate, or suggest finality. The masterful way in which he preached the doctrine of beauty—not as a dry philosophy, but artistically, poetically, as was done most of his work—marks this as a service second in importance to none that he performed, and the fact that he was the first who officiated in this high service of aesthetics in America accentuates its significance and emphasizes the obligation that we owe the author as one also owed to a pioneer, who like the pioneer in all ages and all provinces, is entitled to especial honor.

I have forborne even the mention of that very considerable portion of Poe's prose which his incomparable tales constitutes, for the reason that they are so fixed in the public mind that no discussion of their merit is necessary. But it may be remarked in this connection that Poe, here again, is entitled—and doubly so—to recognition as a pioneer. He was the founder of the school of short story writers and the originator of the detective story. And, if thus first chronologically among story tellers, it is also true that he is absolutely first in rank of quality among the story creators of the whole world, for it is only by a senseless worship of mere antiquity that pre-eminence can be accorded to the engaging puerilities of "The Arabian Nights," the sublimated salaciousness of Boccaccio, or the oft-time sheer alltnass of Straparola. No single author of short stories has equaled Poe in artistic effect, vigor, variety of imaginative invention, or subtle thrill, though many have surpassed him in emotional power and presentation of vitally human character.

Poe's critical writings still again mark his claim to primacy—in point of time, at least. He was practically the pioneer of the incisive, fearless, personally directed literary critique in America, and did a good work in sweeping away the meretricious reputations of many pretentious small fry and raising a higher standard of worth. His criticisms of individual writers in a few instances showed personal animus, but in the main they were generous, and yet correct in judgment—as his deliverances upon Tennyson, Elizabeth Barrett, Hawthorne, nnd others, tested hy time, have borne abundant witness.

These are all considerations based upon the prose rather than the poetry of Poe which contribute to an estimate of the author even higher than the prevailing one. To them should be added one seldom considered; that while the writings of Poe are thoroughly, consistently, artistically, unmoral, they afford not a single word or suggestion of the immoral—and that, too, though he was a close student of the French fiction of his time, not, by any means free from uncleanliness.

But all of these considerations, strong though they be, in making more exalted the relative rank of Poe in our literature, are subsidiary to the two chief titles that have been mentioned as forming the true foundation of Poe's fame. One of these, rising from his poetical work, is the fact of his formative force upon British (and American) poetry; the other predicated—like the majority of his many minor claims to eminence upon his prose—is that thus far feebly exploited fact that he was not only the pioneer of the religion of beauty in America, hut that he wrote what may be called the proem of all its now large literature with such compelling charm that it was absorbed hy the popular mind and became some part—how much cannot be demonstrated, hut certainly far more than if it had been formally presented as "philosophy"—of the common culture of the time.

Along such lines as have here been hurriedly nnd imperfectly indicated, (though, of course, taking due cognizance of all limitations and serious blemishes, among which an admitted "theatrical" tendency in some of his writings, will doubtless have prominence,) may possibly proceed in the next few years a far more profound, searching, and sympathetic study of Poe than any which has yet been written.

But whether such may be the case or not really matters comparatively little for the future standing of the prose poet who has left an indelible impress as pioneer in so many ways—and almost invariably the impress of original and exquisite excellence—upon English literature on both sides of the Atlantic. For there is every indication that the truer understanding of him is steadily in the ascendant, and that in a few years—perhaps hy the centenary of his birth, (Jan. 19, 1909,) Edgar Allan Poe—not hy any narrow critical advocacy, but by general advance of the public's appreclativeness—will have come fully and finally, not simply as poet, but in all his many-sidedness—his vigor of initiative, his varied primacy—into the critical consciousness of the whole cultivated mass of the American people.

ALFRED MATHEWS.

The Newest Cramp.

"Writer's cramp" we used to hear a great deal about. Occasionally a doctor may have made the statement that he had actually seen and prescribed for this curious muscular trouble. Perhaps writers' cramps were more common when the early steel pen, as stiff and unyielding as an iron skewer, plowed the paper. It may be that this special paralysis has diminished with the introduction of the gold pen and the many varieties of fountain pens. There being, then, to-day no causes for mental irritability, the physical disturbance no longer exists.

The newest fad is the "typewriter's cramp." Imagine the typewriting young lady unable to tap out a single click! Have there not been pianists who have broken down from overmanipulation of their keyboards? The one is quite as plausible as the other. There are people somewhat overworked who fancy that there is a relationship existing between man and his tools. Some one wants to impress the fact that all of a sudden a Strad declines giving out its sonorous notes, or that a hammer will not pound, and that a typewriter, without a word of warning, heing simply "tired," will print no letter. Does it go on a sympathetic strike? There may he instances of hypnotism, having a relationship to inanimate objects, only to he solved hy the fiddler, the blacksmith, or the typewriter. Fancy only a four-banked machine that becomes dumb and sullen, or that the typewriter's cramp should become contagious! What would then become of the historical novel, the society novel, literature in general?

MR. MORGAN'S BOOKS.

Seven Hundred Works Which Cost a Million and a Quarter.

A BRIEF report of Mr. Morgan's recent purchase in England of a great private library, containing thirty-two Caxtons and an amazing assemblage of other early printed books, Continental and English, appeared in these columns on July 5. Additional details are now given concerning this transaction, which is undoubtedly the most remarkable event in the annals of bibliography since Mrs. John Rylands's purchase in August, 1892, of the famous Spencer library. The latter, with its 50,000 books, among which were the greatest of the world's book treasures, was easily worth the £250,000 given for it by the generous widow of the Manchester millionaire. The Althorp books would be cheap to-day at this price, for rare books have appreciated in value in the last ten years in an extraordinary degree—a fact realized by Mr. Morgan, who now pays for 700 books and manuscripts a price only slightly less than the sum paid by Mrs. Rylands.

The acquisition of this collection lends a new rank to the Bibliotheca Morganiana, which is now the finest library existing in private hands in this country. The quarter million in English money which the 700 books and manuscripts have cost may seem an extravagant price to the idle critics who are unfamiliar with modern values, but not to those who know that one item alone—the "Jason," from Caxton's press—sold for £2,100 four years ago and might very possibly bring £3,000 were it resold to-day.

Of the 700 items, 111 are illuminated manuscripts, French, English, German, Dutch, Italian, &c., all remarkable as examples of antiquity, calligraphy, and ornamentation. All save four of the thirteen English manuscripts were formerly in the Morris library. Chief among these is the Huntingfield Psalter, a manuscript on vellum containing ninety-two miniatures of scenes from the Bible and the lives of the saints, and executed probably at Mendham Priory about 1189-90. Mendham Priory was founded and endowed by successive members of the Huntingfield family. The manuscript passed into other hands in the sixteenth century, and about 1889 was secured by Bernard Quaritch, who catalogued it at £800. In 1890 it was exhibited in New York, but recrossed the Atlantic without finding a purchaser. It is a magnificent volume, containing a treasury of early English art such as can no longer be found (with this single exception) outside of the great public libraries.

The Flemish manuscripts are chiefly Psalters of thirteenth century execution. One, the Liège Psalter, is a volume of almost matchless beauty. A notable French manuscript is a "Roman de la Rose," about 1380, remarkable for its miniatures of exquisite execution in the rare Camaieu-gris style. This is rivaled in beauty by a Bourbon Book of Hours, executed about 1485 for Charles de Roussillon, grandson of Charles I. de Bourbon and cousin in the fifth degree to Louis I., Prince de Condé. The volume contains over fifty miniatures, of which eighteen are of large size. The decoration throughout is exceptionally rich, copious, and brilliant. Charles de Roussillon was about twenty years of age when this manuscript was executed. He died childless early in the reign of Francis I., and the volume seems to have passed into the Bourbon-Vendome branch of the family. It was later owned by Henri (III.) de Bourbon, Prince de Condé, (1643-1709,) whose book-plate it bears. In 1886 Quaritch priced it at £170. Another Book of Hours, of Flemish execution, is interesting because it is said to have been bound for Mary Stuart, Queen of Scots, at the time of her marriage. Renowned for her beauty, her talents, her misfortunes, and her sins, Mary Stuart is less known for her love of books, but there is much evidence that she had a fine library. This Book of Hours was one of its chief treasures. Mrs. Jack Gardiner of Boston possesses the copy of Vostre's edition, 1514, of "Heures à Pusaige de Romme," printed on vellum, which the Queen gave to the Cardinal of Lorraine in 1561, with the inscription, "A mon Oncle. Marie R."

The several block books in the collection interestingly illustrate the forebuilding of typography. There are over 200 examples of the earliest presses of Germany and the Low Countries. Mr. Morgan already had the Gutenberg Bible and the celebrated Psalter of 1459, (the latter the most costly book ever sold, fetching £4,050 in 1884, Quaritch pricing it later at £5,250.) There are 160 early Italian books, of which ten are on vellum. Of the early books of France there are 120, of which 29 (chiefly Horae) are on vellum.

The interest of the readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS is likely to be centred in the special collection of volumes produced by the earliest English printers, Caxton and others. This part of the library, with its thirty-two Caxtons and over forty books printed by Rood, the schoolmaster of St. Albans; Lettou, Machlinia, de Worde, and Pynson, is undoubtedly the most important collection of its kind formed since Spencer's time. It is needless to say that the money value represented is enormous.

The following is a chronological list of the best of the early printed English books:

1. Lefevre's "Recuyell of the Historles of Troye," printed by Caxton at Bruges about 1474, (only one perfect copy is known, the one that sold for £1,630 at the Jersey sale in 1885. The Morgan copy lacks 49 leaves out of 352, one being blank. It is the Wyg-fair-Hibbert-Wilks-Utterson and Ashburnham copy,) sold at Ashburnham sale for £950.

2. Lefevre's "Recueil des Histoires de Troye," printed in French, (presumably by Caxton) at Bruges about 1474, (six copies are known, three of them perfect. The Morgan copy lacks 33 leaves. It is the Roxburghe-Dent-Hanrott and Asbburnham copy;) sold at Asbburnham sale for £800.

3. The "Chess Book" of J. de Cessolis, printed by Caxton (with Mansion's aid) at Bruges about 1475; (this is the Hardwicke copy, with the first, sixth, seventh, and sixty-fourth leaves in fac simile;) sold for £260 at the Hardwicke sale in 1888, later priced by Quaritch at £420.

4. Lefevre's "Jason," printed at Bruges by Caxton about 1477, (this is the finest of the seven known copies, having two blanks and uncut leaves, and is, indeed, one of the grandest of all Caxtons. It is the famous Harley-West-Ratcliffe-Erskine-Taylor-Heber-Payne and Ashburnham copy—sold the Ashburnham sale for £2,100.

5. "Quatre Derreniers Choses," printed by Caxton at Bruges in his No. 2 type about 1476. (Only two copies are in existence, this, with two leaves in fac simile, and the one in the British Museum, with one leaf in fac simile. They were both defective, but the Museum copy was completed from this copy, which was similarly completed from the other. The Morgan copy is much the better of the two. It is the copy that Quaritch priced at £500 in August, 1884; July, 1887; January, 1890, and May, 1892.) Its present value should be close to £1,000.

6. "Dictes of the Philosophers," printed by Caxton at Westminster in 1477; the first book printed in England, (one of five perfect copies; three of the other four are in public libraries, the fourth is in the Christie-Miller library at Britwell. This is the Ashburnbsm copy,) sold for £1,320 at the Ashburnbam sale, priced later by Quaritch at £1,500.

7. Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales," printed by Caxton at Westminster about 1478, (the first and sixth leaves in fac simile,) sold at Sotheby's in 1896 for £1,880, priced later by Quaritch at £2,500.

8. Another copy, lacking fifteen leaves out of 372, (the Ashburnham copy.) Sold for £720 at Asbburnham sale.

9. Boethius's "De Consolatione Philosophiae," printed by Caxton about 1478, lacking two leaves, (the Ashburnham copy.) Sold for £510 at Asbburnham eale.

10. "Cordyale," printed by Caxton in 1479, a translation of No. 5, (this copy, lacking eight leaves, was Ashburnham's.) Sold for £760 at Ashburnbam sale.

11. "Mirror of the World," printed by Caxton in 1481, with woodcuts, (lacking four leaves; the Asbburnham copy.) Sold for £225 at Asbburnham sale.

12. Cicero's "Tully of Old Age," printed by Caxton in 1481, (a fragment only.) Sold for £102 at the Asbburnham sale.

13. "Chronicles of England," 1480, bound with "Deecription of Britain," 1490, both printed by Caxton, (the first with four leaves in fac simile, the second one of five perfect copies.) Sold for £610 at the Ashburnham sale.

14. "Caton," printed by Caxton in 1484, (lacking fourteen leaves.) Sold for £295 at the Asbburnham sale.

15. "Order of Chivalry," printed by Caxton about 1484, (lacking two leaves.) Sold for £345 at the Asbburnham sale.

16. Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales," second edition, 1484, (lacking twenty-eight leaves, only one perfect copy is known.) Sold for £300 at the Asbburnham sale.

17. Lydgate's "Life of Our Lady," printed by Caxton in 1484, one of three perfect copies known, (this was Lord Devon's, priced by Quaritch in 1887 at £1,000.) Present value at least £1,500.

18. "Speculum," printed by Caxton about 1487, (one of three perfect copies known.) Sold for £510 at the Asbburnham sale.

19. "Book of Divers Ghostly Matters," printed by Caxton about 1490, (fine and perfect, perhaps unique.) Sold for £310 at the Ashburnham sale.

20. "Chastising of God's Children," printed by Caxton about 1491, the first book printed in England with a title page, (one of eight perfect copies.) Sold for £100 at the Perkins sale in 1889; priced later by Quaritch at £200.

21. "Golden Legend," 1493, bearing Caxton's name, but probably printed by Wynken de Worde, (lacking 20 leaves;) sold for £151 at the Ashburnham sale.

22. St. Jerome, "Exposito," printed in Oxford by Rood in 1478, the first book printed there, (one of eight perfect copies;) sold at the Edwardes sale last year for £300.

23. Hainpole, "Explationes," printed in Oxford by Rood and Hunte, 1483-85, (the Inglis copy;) sold at the Inglis sale in 1900 for £300.

24. Andreas, printed in London by John Letton in 1480, the first book printed there; sold at the Ashburnham sale for £231.

25. Littleton's "Tenores Novelli," printed in London about 1482 by Lettou and Machlinia; sold at the Davis sale last year for £400.

26. "Canterbury Tales," printed by Pynson-Worde in 1498, (splendid copy;) sold at the Ashburnham sale for £1,000.

27. "Canterbury Tales," printed by Pynson about 1493, (two leaves in fac simile, the Roxburghe-Heber-Ashburnham copy;) sold at the Asbburnham sale for £233.

ROBERT F. RODEN.

The Bible in Gaelic.

The Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge will issue shortly a revised edition of the Gaelic Bible. This Bible will supply the wants of the Gaelic speaking Highlanders. A complete Bible in idiomatic Scottish Gaelic is comparatively modern. Even in 1611, when Gaelic was widely used, there seems to have been but one book in Gaelic. In 1801 the Old and New Testaments in Gaelic were commenced, but only published in 1826. This edition naturally followed the old form and differed from the later authorized version. The edition of 1826 became exhausted in time, and then, under the supervision of the society, "The Trust for Education in the Highlands and Islands" was founded.

In 1882 the revised edition of the Bible was placed under its supervision. The work has been one requiring an immense amount of labor, and its joint editors are Drs. MacLaughlin, Clark, Dr. Norman Macleod, and Prof. Mackinnon. Some of the changes may seem strange to the conservative Highlanders. Jehovah takes the place of God or Lord, and there is the Hebrew "Sheol." There is only one drawback, having to do with a more general distribution of this Bible, and it is its form, a large quarto volume—and its price, 1 guinea.

The AUGUST SCRIBNER

SPECIAL MIDSUMMER FICTION NUMBER

The following are four great leading features of this remarkable number

Rudyard Kipling's New Story

A story that will stir the interest of readers to enthusiasm as one of the boldest and most brilliant expressions of Mr. Kipling's genius. The title, "Wireless," gives a hint as to the modern developments in electric phenomena that suggested the story to Mr. Kipling, but it contains in it no intimation of the amazing originality and skill with which he has worked it out. And yet no other title could describe so exactly the extraordinary psychological situation that forms the main incident of the story. It is fully illustrated by F. C. Yohn.

James M. Barrie's New Serial

begins in the August number—a tender, fanciful, poetic story, with a novelty of conception and a range of humor and pathos for which even Mr. Barrie has not prepared his readers. The title is "The Little White Bird, or Adventures in Kensington Gardens." The scene is laid in London, the leading figures are a newly married couple and a whimsical Charles-Lamb-like, elderly person who narrates the story. It is a most original production that will completely captivate readers.

Richard Harding Davis's Story

"Captain Macklin," characterized aptly by many readers as a "rattling good serial" and "Davis's best story," continues with increased interest. It is illustrated by Walter Appleton Clark.

F. Hopkinson Smith's Serial Story

"The Fortunes of Oliver Horn" will be concluded in this number, bringing to a close a story full of art and heart and pronounced to be the best work of Mr. Smith's pen. It is illustrated by Walter Appleton Clark.

The following stories and sketches are all richly illustrated, many in colors

A. T. Quiller-Couch

tells a story of adventure, "Sindbad on Burrator," full of imagination, and profusely illustrated by Howard Pyle. The illustrations, five of which are full pages, are printed in full colors.

A Break in Training

is a bright, romantic story of a young college athlete, by Arthur Ruhl, illustrated in colors by Howard Chandler Christy.

Chieftain

is a sympathetic story of a horse, told by Sewell Ford, author of "Skipper," and illustrated in colors by Frederic D. Steele.

Edith Wharton

gives a sketch of life in Italy, entitled "A Midsummer Week's Dream," with illustrations by E. C. Peixotto.

The Grandfathers of Bob

A humorous story of "Bob's" two grandfathers as told by Bob. The author is known to readers of *Scribner's*—Mary R. S. Andrews. The illustrations are as amusing as the text and are by A. B. Frost.

Frank R. Stockton

The August *Scribner* will contain a full-page portrait of Frank R. Stockton from a painting by Dora Wheeler Keith never before reproduced—also sketches, with notes, of Mr. Stockton's home and its surroundings by A. B. Frost.

Poems

by Edith M. Thomas and Caroline Duer, the poem of Miss Duer being illustrated with a full-page picture in colors by F. C. Yohn.

A Special Cover in Eight Colors and Gold by HENRY McCARTER.

For Sale Everywhere. Price, 25 Cents.

EASY LESSONS IN FICTION.

Recipe No. 2—How to Write a Good Salable Story of the Slums.

IT WAS not until the very end of the last century that magazine editors reluctantly scooped out a place in contemporary literature for stories dealing with what is still known in the vernacular of the craft as "low life." Even to the present day the older writers of fiction, unable or unwilling to shake off the cautious habits of a lifetime, fight shy of the slums, but there is no branch of literature which offers greater rewards to the young beginner and none that may be mastered at such little cost in the way of study and labor.

In the preparation of a salable slum story there are a few rules which must be rigidly observed, and nearly all of them are based on a profound native ignorance of the subject. Above all, let the young writer remember that no story of low life will pass muster unless it contains some reference to the "congested district."

Everybody knows about the congested district except the people who live in or near it, and it would be as difficult to find a philosopher or student of social economy or dealer in slum fiction who could not tell you all about this wonderful region as to find the man, woman, or child on the Bowery who had ever heard of it. That is why the term holds such an honored place in the craft of letters.

Another imperative rule in the construction of slum fiction is that which forbids the introduction of anything in the way of comedy or merriment, the literary assumption being that the inhabitants of slumdom are given over to all that is morose, gloomy, and joyless in life. Therefore the young writer who desires to inspire confidence in his skill should be careful never to allow his characters a single moment of real enjoyment. If he did he might be suspected of telling the truth about a class of people who get more fun out of life than any one else in the town.

It must be remembered also—and this is very important—that no "low lifer" ever utters a sentence which does not include the words "Wot t'ell." It matters not whether he be of the Italian, the Chinese, the Jewish, or the Hungarian quarter, he must not appear in literature without this expletive on his lips. Of course no true artist will cover his entire canvas with such gloomy and depressing shadows as those constituting the brand of slum fiction which commands the readiest sale in the contemporary literary market. He will rather seek to lighten his picture with touches of that snobdom in which the "second man" holds an honored place and which is known, I believe, as "high life." A novel and ingenious method is to introduce a slumming party composed entirely of "carriage company" from up town or to portray a group of "college settlement" girls, who combine with exalted social station a distinct leaning toward manicured Socialism.

Equipped then with a native ignorance which has been intensified by careful study of the slum writings of his contemporaries, and bearing well in mind the rules that I have already laid down, the young beginner may select almost any quarter of the town, provided that it lie to the south of Eighth Street, as the field of his endeavor. There are many separate and distinct quarters to choose from, and my advice would be to find one that is unoccupied by other literary squatters, take possession of it, and hoist his flag high enough above the soil to be seen of all editors and publishers. So it shall come to pass that with the growth of years and tediousness, his territorial rights shall be recognized, and no editor will think of sending to any one else but him for anything touching upon his own particular preserves. It matters little which particular "quarter" the young literary man may select, but if he will remember to write only on one side of the page and to inclose plenty of return stamps when he sends his manuscript abroad, he may rest assured that within a very few years he will find himself the possessor of substantial and profitable fame of the kind that lurks in paragraphs like the following, which in due course of time will come to crystallize about his name:

——— ———, whose exquisite studies of life in the congested district, and particularly of the Italian quarter, have made the author's name known from one end of the country to the other.

——— ———, who knows his New York so thoroughly that he is as much at home in the congested district where the scene of so many of his romances has been laid as he is in the boudoirs of Fifth Avenue, where his latest novel, "Goulash: A Tale of the Hungarian Quarter," has been the principal topic of conversation during the past Winter.

——— ——— gives us this month another of his inimitable delineations of femininity as he finds it in the Ghetto, which is in the very heart of the congested district—a quarter that this gifted author may be said to have made exclusively his own.

——— ——— has just arranged for the production in dramatic form of his last book of stories which, as our readers well remember, deals fearlessly and mercilessly with certain phases of life in New York's Syrian colony. It is gratifying to know that the work of dramatization is to be be done by the author himself, whose peculiarly clear literary style qualifies him admirably for that difficult class. We are told that he has selected for his play the striking and virile title of "In the Congested District."

When I consider that all this renown can be obtained without going to the trouble of getting up a plot or story or creating any new humnn characters—for in low-life fiction mere "slumminess" takes the place of all these—my heart is filled with envy for the more opulent members of the craft, and yet I often wonder what the inhabitants of those cheerful and sunny portions of the town which lie between Broadway and the East River and Cooper Union and Cherry Hill would do to the author of some "marvelous portrayal of life and character in the great densely populated east side" were they to catch him in the act. Fancy the feelings of the merry east side reveler when he learns that the latest New York Dickens has given to the world such a picture of life in his own neighborhood and among his own kind as the following:

It was high noon in the narrow, fi-smelling street leading off the Bowery; high noon in the corner groggery where Mike the Brute was sullenly wiping his glasses in anticipation of the midday trade; high noon in the cigarette factory where hundreds of sallow-faced, under-fed girls were morosely putting aside their work for the half-hour midday respite; high noon throughout all the neighborhood, where vice and poverty and unhappiness reigned supreme.

From his shop over the way came Reddy Cavanaugh, pitcher in hand, for his noontime beer. With heavy steps and forbidding visage, he entered the corner groggery and placed the vessel on the shining bar; then fixing his eyes defiantly on Mike the Brute, he said slowly and hoarsely: "Gimma the full o' that. Wot t'ell!"

"Wot t'ell," retorted Mike bitterly, as he filled the pitcher with the foaming drink, replaced it on the bar and scooped the change into the cash drawer.

"Wot t'ell," repeated Reddy as he withdrew with his purchase.

"Wot t'ell," muttered the crowd of idlers as they stared moodily after him.

On the curbstone Reddy paused, pitcher in hand, to survey the stock of an Italian fruit dealer, which had just come to anchor there. "How much?" he demanded in dull, impotent rage, pointing at a bunch of yellow bananas.

"Tree-five!" replied the Italian, adding softly in his rich Neopolitan voice, "Wot t'ell."

Reddy bought some of the golden fruit, and then with a fierce imprecation disappeared behind his shop door to find Wun Sing awaiting his return with his bundle of clean clothes from the laundry carefully done up in a newspaper of celestially yellow hue.

"Wot t'ell," muttered the Mongolian defiantly as he pocketed Reddy's 35 cents and hurried away, leaving the bundle on the counter behind him.

A gentle feminine voice startled Cavanaugh and caused him to hastily set down the pitcher he had just raised to his lips. It was a young woman of exquisite refinement and culture who spoke, and his eyes grew soft and his lips quivered as he listened to her words.

"Wouldn't you like to have a few pots of growing flowers with which to brighten your little home?"

For one moment the good and evil in the man's nature struggled in fierce conflict, then the face that had been soft but a moment before hardened into its old lines and in bitter tones he retorted, turning his back this time upon his visitor, "Wot t'ell."

And if the writer, whose earnings may run from a few thousand dollars a year down to a point so low that I blush to mention it, is justified in drawing such a picture as this of life among those who earn not more than fifteen or twenty dollars a week, what sort of a picture would a man born in the purple and bred in a palace draw of the author of one of these tales of congested life and of his manner of living? In answer to this question, I beg to submit the following as a sample of fiction entitled:

"IN THE SLUMS OF LITERATURE; or, Christmas Among the Poor and Needy."

From the forthcoming "Impressions of America," by H. I. H. Prince Henry of Prussia.

At precisely 5 o'clock on a cold Winter's afternoon, Reginald Spaycerayte, the needy scribe, left the public library in which he had been at work since early morning and bent his steps toward the squalid apartment near Broadway, which he called his home. It lacked but a week of Christmas, and the streets were filled with a throng of sorrowful shoppers who were morosely preparing for a bitter Christmas. Carriages blazoned with armorial bearings of the proudest trust magnates in the land, sped swiftly along with their burdens of youth and beauty and happiness, a marked contrast to the misery of the sidewalk. The street cars rolled on with their living freight, sad-faced and reptining, and here and there an automobile driven by some fair-haired, happy-faced young aristocrat, darted merrily in and out among the crowds.

Pausing a moment at one of the busiest corners, Reginald Spaycerayte, with scarcely a hundred dollars in his possession, gazed at the heavy-browed shoppers, lurking near shop windows, resentful, joyless, intent on bargains. Unable to restrain his tears at the sight of so much misery, Reginald turned quickly down a side street and a few moments later entered the great building which sheltered him.

"Wot t'ell," he said to the elevator boy as the door of the little brass-bound cage snapped behind him. "Wot t'ell," he muttered as he entered his room and turned on the electric light. "Wot t'ell!" bawled the elevator boy bursting into tears at the thought of his Christmas tips.

It was a dismal scene that met his gaze, and the poor young scribe shuddered as he threw aside his overcoat and seated himself in an easy chair by the steam heater. The eye might search the walls in vain for a single Rembrandt, Murillo, Velasquez, or Van Dyke, and the only Millet to be found was a simple water color that bore the prefix "Frank D." The other pictures were merely engravings or water colors, and here and there in cheap frames, the gloomy faces of soubrettes and skirt dancers, many of them photographed while in the practice of their melancholy art, lent to the scene a touch of pitiful pathos. The furniture was chiefly of wood, the tableware of common silver, and the shirts that reposed in the mahogany bureau were of mere linen instead of satin.

"Wot t'ell," hissed Reginald Spaycerayte between his teeth as he selected a change of clothing, reflecting the while with an unspeakable bitterness gnawing at his heart, that he had no diamond sleeve buttons with which to adorn himself.

Too poor and lowly to possess the purple mantle with gold trimmings, the knee breeches, silk stockings, court sword, and decorations with which most young men of his age are provided by their parents, the unhappy author attired himself in the suit of black broadcloth which was all that he could afford, even for the most festive occasions.

He was to be the guest of honor that night at a small dinner given by a number of misanthropes of his acquaintance, in honor of the publication of his latest book, "The Lower Five," a treatise on forms of life even more degraded, poverty stricken, and loathsome than his own. And there-

[illegible] a handful of rapers that were burning in a great desolate fireplace and trying to explain life by draughts—not from golden goblets or even silver ones, but from common glass mugs, in which lumps of pinkish ice tinkled with an ominous note that spoke of heartache, despair, and impending disaster.

"Wot t'ell," said Reginald fiercely, as he strode across the room and leaned heavily on the shelf of common pressed wood which was the only piece in the whole club where liquor could be obtained without tedious delay. Calling for a glass of strong drink, he drained it at a single gulp and then turned away, his whole frame shaken with emotion, for the thought had just come over him with crushing force that he had no golden crown ornamented with glass jewels to wear on his head that bitter cold night and that his chances of finding an automobile in his Christmas stocking were very, very slim.

JAMES L. FORD.

In a Journalistic Sink.*

"A Girl Who Wrote" is to be considered as an ornithological romance devoted to owls. As a man of science, Alan Dale makes occasional discussions relative to other birds belonging, however, more or less to the well-known order of the Strigidae. The author's knowledge of birds is peculiar, since he has studied them under unfortunate conditions, as they are supposed to live in dirty cages. In Mr. Alan Dale's aviary there is a jay, (Cyanurus cristatus,) and she is a slatternly young bird, and inclined to change her natural coloring by means of rouge and peroxide. She is capable of doing many rude and coarse things, and devotes her attention to the nastiest of detective work.

There can be no indecencies for her, for she "is saved from impropriety by her sense of humor." What a fine idea, that is for a woman, that if she can only roar over what is immodest her purity is preserved! It is satisfactory to know that in time this particular jay becomes in a measure satisfied with her own feathering, and discards ruddle and chemical dyes. She becomes a first-class dove, and coos and feels a true-for-true "tootsy-wootsydom," whatever state of bliss that compound word really expresses. There is much mud clung in the telling of "A Girl Who Wrote," for, as the jay herself expresses it, "Mud is your destination, and to mud you will undoubtedly go." The author wanted to describe a sink of journalism—and he has succeeded.

Guide to Historical Fiction.*

Here we have about 112 pages devoted to the titles, authors, publishers, and periods dealt with, of about 1,000 historical novels, arranged according to the chronology of the subjects. In a supplement of six pages there is also presented a bibliography concerning magazine articles on historical fiction. All this might be very interesting to the student of history, as well as suggestive to teachers preparing lessons or lectures. Unfortunately it lacks an index; in fact, it should have a double index or cross-reference alphabetically recording the titles as well as the subjects treated of, and possibly the names of the authors.

Mr. Nield's scheme is all right, and his list, as far as one may judge by an examination of four or five periods, is admirable, but it needs further divisions than those by centuries. Then, too, as the volume is published in an American edition, it is obvious that the names of American publishers should be used instead of the English ones. The writer's suggestions, too, as to various courses of reading are instructive and pertinent; it is apparent that he has a just view of the historical novel as an implement of education; he rightly shuns those numerous novels which abound in anachronism and "are harmful in that they present us with a misleading conception of some personality or period." At the same time, as has been indicated, his book lacks quick and ready means of intelligent interpretation.

Certain Escapades.*

Grant that you are a particularly emotional person, why should you cry your eyes out when you read of the end of Lady Star Mounteagle? She was an entirely good-for-nothing American woman, who had married an Englishman with a title. Her stock in trade was her good looks when she was young, and she hanked considerably on that. When Mounteagle died, Lady Starr misbehaved herself. She might have been forty-five or fifty when she ran across "little Dick," a tender New Hampshire youth, fresh (very fresh) from college, and she took him in. It is so sweet to think that an old painted thing, besmirched with vice, should become at once a vestal, sanctified by her love for a young stripld. Poor old woman! She thinks she can climb the mountain sides, but her legs give way, as it was natural at her age that they should, and she tumbles down a precipice and breaks her neck. You feel moderately sorry, but then little Dick is saved.

Julien Gordon is wonderfully well up in the ways and habits of the demi-monde, and in a few lines touches off for you the quality of a terribly disgusting Frenchwoman, Patte-Blanche, who filches money at the gambling table. After Lady Starr's little tragedy there follows another story. It is descriptive of the liaison between the apparently staid Mrs. Quentell, whose husband is alive, and the well-behaved Mr. Preston. Mrs. Van Rensselaer Cruger calls the novel fourteen. "Fourteen"? There are no other stories of comedies in "World's People" of a more edifying quality, at least we trust so, but the samples presented have left anything but a pleasant impression.

Estate Bookkeeping.*

This book is wisely conceived and will meet a distinct want. It is not an abstract treatise on bookkeeping, but an object lesson from which a person of ordinary intelligence, finding himself charged with the unaccustomed responsibilities of an executor, administrator, trustee, or receiver, may keep his records in such shape as to be able at any time to make a clear and intelligible account of his stewardship and obtain from Surrogate or court a discharge from his responsibilities. It is a well-known fact that not one person in a hundred knows how to so keep the accounts of an estate or a trust as to entitle him to a release from the proper legal officer or magistrate without expense, trouble, or delay. Even with the best intentions, it is difficult to make accounts kept by amateur methods balance to the satisfaction of those whose duty it is to assume that everything is all wrong until it is shown to be right.

Mr. Gottsberger, a skilled accountant, understands his subject well enough to make it intelligible to others having need of some part of his expert knowledge. The business of a small and typical estate is used to illustrate how the several books necessary to a complete and convenient accounting are kept, and through cash book, check book, journal, and ledger may be traced a system without difficulties or complications, which has the advantage of being intelligible to any one with even an elementary knowledge of bookkeeping. This is supplemented by the several schedules and inventories required by the Surrogate in closing a trust of this character, and other useful forms, which, even if not those prescribed in certain States, would probably everywhere be accepted as meeting the requirements of the case fully and satisfactorily. The tables which constitute an appendix to the work are useful as ready aids to calculations which might be found puzzling if only the rule was given. The book is useful for exactly the purpose for which it is intended, and reference to it will save a great many trustees, executors, and assignees the trouble and expense which come from starting wrong and getting their accounts in confusion before the necessity for calling in a bookkeeper to straighten them out is appreciated. It is strictly practical, and because of this quality seems to be unique among works on the subject of accounting.

A Final Love Story.*

Those in the habit of reading Mrs. Alexander's (Mrs. Hector's) romances will learn with regret of the lady's death, and it may be that "Stronger Than Love" is the last of her stories. The novel under notice has all the peculiarities singular to the author. These generally were titled people, and there are many noblesses in "Stronger Than Love." There are two heroines, Monica and Katherine Leigh, and Mrs. Leigh is unfortunate in having had a worthless husband. Monica's fate is bound up in her affection for Laurence Garth, and finally she marries him. There are characters in quantity in the romance, who sometimes have something to do with the action of the romance, but as often as not nothing at all.

With the Pilgrim Fathers.*

Keeping within historical limitations, "The Little Chief" is a story of the Pilgrim Fathers. William Bradford, an English lad, is converted at an early age. He loves Dorothy Warde, and marries her when he has arrived at man's estate. For the sake of his religion he goes to Leyden. In time he sails on the Mayflower for the new land of promise. The landing of the Pilgrims and their privations are described. At the conclusion of the story the Indians are introduced. The romance is well and decorously told, and throughout it there runs a strong religious feeling.

The Eccentricities of Mrs. Tree.*

Of all nonogenarians, Mrs. Tree takes the palm for her eccentricities. Near her, but of lesser ability in crankiness, is the old woman's faithful servant, Direxia Hawkes. The story has to do with the queer individuals to be found in the little town of Elmerton. There must arise on the part of the reader of this story an intense feeling of gratitude that his span of life was not measured out in Elmerton. When old Mrs. Tree wanted to be particularly profane she says "cat's foot." A polyglot parrot in the story emphasizes some of the scenes.

"The Feudal Régime, From Its Beginning to the End of the Thirteenth Century," by Charles Seignobos, is announced for immediate publication by Henry Holt & Co. Mr. Seignobos is the author of "A Political History of Europe Since 1814," which is in its third American edition, and of "A Narrative and Critical History of the Roman People," which is on the press of the same publishers. This monograph, originally contributed to Lavisse and Rambeaud's "Histoire Générale," has been translated by Prof. E. W. Dow of the University of Michigan.

*ACCOUNTANT'S GUIDE. For Executors, Administrators, Assignees, Receivers, and Trustees. By Francis Gottsberger, C. P. A. New York: George C. Peck. $2.

*STRONGER THAN LOVE. By Mrs. Alexander. Cloth. Pp. 304. New York: Brentano's.

*THE LITTLE CHIEF. A Story of the Pilgrim Fathers. By Eliza F. Pollard. 8vo. Cloth. Decorated cover. Illustrated. Pp. 238. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

*MRS. TREE. By Laura E. Richards. Paper. Decorated cover. Illustrated. Pp. 282. Boston: Dana Estes & Co. 75 cents.

*A GIRL WHO WROTE. By Alan Dale. 8vo. Cloth. Illustrated. Pp. 375. New York: Quall & Warner. $1.50.

*A GUIDE TO THE BEST HISTORICAL NOVELS AND TALES. By Jonathan Nield. Pp. 122. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.75.

*WORLD'S PEOPLE. By Julien Gordon, (Mrs. Van Rensselaer Cruger.) 8vo. Cloth. Decorated cover. Pp. 352. New York: J. F. Taylor & Co. $1.50.

BACHELLER AT HOME.

The Author of "Eben Holden" on the Methods of His Art.

WHILE driving seaward between showers from the little Connecticut settlement of Sound Beach, presumably toward the home of the author of "Eben Holden," I addressed my youthful Jehu in the desire of gaining certainty that our goal was correct.

"You are certain, are you," I said, "that you are taking me to the right Mr. Bacheller?—a large, tall gentleman with grayish hair and piercing light eyes."

"He prints a book, don't he?" was the answering question. "Don't he print 'Eden Holden?' My brother's got it, an' I read it last Winter. That is, I ain't finished it yet, but it's great. You ain't read it, I guess, have you?"

On reaching Mr. Bacheller's home by the sea the visitor is apt to wish that he, too, had been so fortunate as to print a book, if such might be the result of the printing. The low, roomy cottage stands on a knoll of land looking across fifty yards of green sward and a group of bulwark rocks to the waters of the Sound and the distant shadow of Long Island. In the middle foreground protrudes the wooded line of Stamford Point, in front of which rises the lighthouse of like name, while nearer at hand are visible the treacherous rounded backs of a flock of shoal rocks, which in stormy weather are transformed into the merriest of "merry men." To the right and left stretches a line of similar cottages, but seaward reigns solitude and silence.

"Sometimes at night," said my host in talking "shop," "I go to bed feeling as though I could never write another line; but in the morning I always get up refreshed again, and after a swim down there below the rocks I'm ready for breakfast and a fresh turn with my pen. For the last week I've been trying to get into definite shape some lines I wrote for the Phi Beta Kappa society of my college, and I've only just really finished them to-day, although they were delivered a week ago. In them I claim that the gods of ancient Greece have become the slaves of the modern world. To-day we would simply whip Heracles whimpering to his task. Hermes flies over the world for us at command, and even Zeus has lent his thunderbolts to commerce. The walls of distance separating the nations are rapidly crumbling down."

"That is true, Mr. Bacheller," I said, "but what is this due to, primarily?—not education or general enlightenment, but merely to commerce."

"And science. What a wonderful thing it is when a young man, say, from Syria, comes to New York, gets a small position, learns the language, and then in spare hours studies law or some other profession, and raises himself to a position of importance and then returns to Syria to tell his early friends about his new home and to bring back his brothers and cousins with him. They go through a like experience and return to spread the same seeds among their countrymen. Think what a leaven this must be. The nations are rapidly learning that there is no other way than to get into line behind Anglo-Saxon leadership. Don't you agree with me?"

"Yes, that seems to be the case," I replied, "despite the undoubted superiority of other nations in certain lines. Personally, I think Anglo-Saxons are prudish, nevertheless it all goes to prove that the moral force, which they represent probably more than others, is the greatest power in the world. Still, to come back to literature, it doesn't seem to me that in America it has kept pace with our advance in other lines, does it to you?"

"Well, perhaps not," was the hesitating reply. "But if I understand your position rightly, what is all very well in France, with its peculiar type of civilization, does not seem at all the proper thing for America. There's rottenness enough in our great cities, but they are not America. The busy folk of the farm and prairie and village shop are our people. The idlers of Fifth Avenue and the Bowery and the Back Bay are essentially European. They stand for nothing but themselves and their narrow environment. And why should we seek to entertain the great public with an account of their vices when the great public has no desire to learn of them? The millions are looking for higher ideals and impulses. When they seek bread why give them a stone?"

"Which do you think the more intense, life or fiction?" I asked.

"Fiction undoubtedly. Just take the days in your own life, how few of them have been really dramatic. Still, fiction is essentially true to life, despite this greater intensity, since it presents the gist of life."

"And yet, isn't it strange, Mr. Bacheller, "that practically one can never take a character for literary purposes unchanged from life? Have you ever been able to do it?"

"No, and I don't believe it can be done. I should be inclined to doubt even Goethe's statement that he always drew directly from life, and to think that he was mistaken. One may, of course, start out with a certain person before one's mind, but before the end is reached, one's model has suffered all sorts of metamorphoses, and he comes out quite another individual."

"How was it with Eben Holden—to what extent was he drawn from life?"

"Eben Holden was a composite of two men whom I had known. One of them had the faculty of saying quaint, striking things, and the other had a cheerful, sunny disposition; so I put them together and made one man of them. To that extent Uncle Eb was drawn from life."

"I don't suppose the fact that you are interested financially in the Lothrop Company is a secret, is it?" I asked.

"Well, it's not a secret," was the reply; "neither is it true. I am not interested in the business, although I have heard the statement from several other sources. I simply publish with them."

"When will your next book be out, Mr. Bacheller?"

"I expect to have my next novel on the market some time next Spring. It will be a study of the country schoolmaster of the middle of the last century. The period of the tale extends from 1850 to 1863, and the scene is laid in the north country. In the country those days, and before, every young man of brains swapped a little of his learning in a district schoolhouse for money to pay his way through college or into professional life—you know they were men like Silas Wright and James A. Garfield—poor but able and irrepressible. This Republic is the wonder of all history. In my humble way I am trying to discover and signalize the forces that have made it."

"In general, what do you take them to be?"

"Puritanic traits and ideas—love of liberty, and learning of industry and decency—scorn of idleness and respect for the sweat of the brow, the unconquerable will, the tendency to thrift, the inspiration of unlimited opportunity, and, above all, the idea of equality at birth."

"They were a great people, those old Yankees," I suggested.

"Yes," he continued. "The Republic is the wonder and the Yankee is the riddle of history. Strange, isn't it, how, content, in a log cabin, he denied himself all pleasure the better to enjoy a heaven of Oriental ease and luxury when it should come?"

Like all thinking Americans of the present day, Mr. Bacheller is deeply impressed by the force and energy of this country and by its wonderful possibilities. Unlike those, however, who hold that our civilization is too unstable to permit of the production of a "human comedy," he believes that the day is near at hand when the great man will arise.

"Modern American life is a great virgin field for the novelist," he said, in speaking of this subject, "and before long I expect to see some man appear with sufficient insight to present it in the form of the greatest novel this country has seen. Furthermore, when the great book is written, it is likely to turn about New York City as a pivot, if the scene is not actually laid there. No one has ever done for our metropolis what Balzac and Daudet and Zola have done for Paris."

On the whole, Mr. Bacheller is exceptionally easy to interview, as, in the manner of the majority of American writers, he is able to clothe his thoughts readily in language, nor is he fearful that confidentially indiscreet remarks will be reported.

"For a number of years," he remarked, anent a certain well-known pseudo-humorist, "I have followed his work carefully, but I have yet to learn of his writing a single funny thing save one, and that I've forgotten. But I do remember it seemed to be funny."

Paradoxically, the quality in Mr. Bacheller which renders him a successful writer is that which offers the main difficulty in interviewing him—the quality, namely, of sympathy. Before realizing it, the visitor discovers that his own conversation has veered around to the egotistic point of the compass and that he is telling the author those things in regard to himself which he has come to learn about his host. This, doubtless, is the process by which Mr. Bacheller succeeds in getting "inside" people, as he expressed it.

The career of the chronicler of "Eben Holden" is essentially American at every turn. A native of Pierpont in upper New York State, he passed his childhood and youth in that corner of the world and then spent four years at college. Immediately thereafter he came to New York to seek his fortune in journalism, and after several months' discouragement he finally made a "landing" with a trade paper as its editor. This led to a reportorial position with The Brooklyn Times, which he held until he established the first American newspaper syndicate in 1882, two years later. This venture was a great success, but eventually disaster was encountered through unadvised broadening of the business, which was transferred to Mr. John Brisben Walker, owner of The Cosmopolitan Magazine. Then for several months the future novelist filled an editorial position on this publication, as later a younger author, Winston Churchill; and after severing his connection with Mr. Walker he remained in Tarrytown, where the first draft of "Eben Holden" was made. This, however, proved unsatisfactory to the author himself, and he accepted a position as editorial writer with The New York World. "Eben Holden," which at that time contained only 20,000 words, was offered successively to several favorite publications with disheartening results; but, encouraged by the Lothrop Company to carry the book to its legitimate conclusion, Mr. Bacheller retired from the staff of The World and added 60,000 additional words to the boy's story and thus transformed it into a book for "grown-ups."

Such was the history of one of the most successful books of the day, which came into full popularity to make the fortune of its author. In the author's study at the top of the house, looking out toward the Sound, he works from 9 to 3:30 every day he is at home. It is a cozy room, with three windows and plenty of fresh air. He sits at a roll-top desk, its oak plane buried under books and letters that have fallen from two or three high tiers. Two or three boxes of tobacco were stuck in the snowy drift.

"Heavens!" said he, looking hopelessly about him. "The birds of the air have nests, but I have not where to lay my pipe."

He compromised by keeping it in his mouth. An old-fashioned rag carpet covers the floor. There are many books of reference near the desk—cyclopedias of biography, the Century Dictionary, sixty-five volumes of the Jesuit correspondence, State and county histories. There were also many first editions of Dickens and Thackeray and Mark Twain. In a corner were the old hair trunk and tin lantern of Uncle Eb, a moose horn, a turkey call, a birch kettle, and other relics of woodcraft. On desk and tables were American naval and military weapons, and odd bits of shot and shell from battle fields of the Republic. Portraits of his father and grandfather, of Gladstone and Napoleon, of George D. Prentice and Henry Watterson hung on the walls.

"Give me a word of wisdom for readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS," I said in leaving. "Something to remind them of Uncle Eb."

"Well," said he, smiling, "a man that's allwus givin' away wisdom don't never hev any fer his own use."

WILLIAM WALLACE WHITELOCK.

American Book Lovers Abroad.

The London Daily Chronicle, which has made special note of "the American invasion" in the British world of letters, while others have been giving more attention to steel, coal, and steamships, says that among the Americans in London this Summer there are several well-known book lovers and book buyers. They have been making some interesting purchases from London second-hand booksellers for their libraries. The fact is, nowadays, that if a literary treasure comes on the market it stands a good chance of going to America. London booksellers have standing orders to buy for American customers, and high prices are not grudged. "The effect of this demand from America," said a well-known London dealer of books recently, "is that America is becoming the great depository of English literary treasures. Of course, we have old books and manuscripts in our public collections of which the like could not be bought for money. What I am speaking about is the drain that America is continually making upon our privately owned literary treasures." Asked whether any of the English collectors competed in the American salesrooms, he said, "Not often. Let a rare book or a unique manuscript once cross the Atlantic and we are not likely to see it again."

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***Robert Barr's latest story, "The Voice in the Air," caused much trouble to his New York editors. To a number of letters imploring him to hurry, Mr. Barr wrote the following reply: "For no other man would I stop my work at this moment and write this story, but when I was a boy I grew a crop of tobacco, and ordered Leslie's Monthly with the money, so I should like to get back at Leslie's Monthly now. The story runs longer than you wished, but I won't take more off it. You didn't take a cent off the price of your goods when I sent my tobacco money. Remember that." Mr. Barr will call his latest romance "Over the Border," and thus has hit upon a title quite different from the Shakespearean quotations of which he is so fond, as "The Mutable Many," "From Whose Bourne," and "In the Midst of Alarms." The story will not be published in book form before 1903, but it will come out serially before then.

THE ROMANCE OF LEONARDO DA VINCI.

By DMITRI MEREJKOWSKI.

12°. $1.50.

"A novel which, like the first in the series, 'The Death of the Gods,' is not to be measured by the ordinary standard. The works of Merejkowski impress the reader with their magnitude. 'The Romance of Leonardo da Vinci' is a stronger and abler book than 'The Death of the Gods.' Merejkowski has succeeded in his attempt to reincarnate the past and to make live again the social world of Mediæval Italy. . . . The special interest in this story lies in the picture given of the mental and moral status of the period, the strange, incongruous blending of the old and the new order of religious bigotry and reawakening knowledge, and of the struggle of art and science for emancipation. . . . Over all the picture towers the majestic figure of the creator of the Gioconda, a symbol of patient tolerance, of progress and the unerring truth of nature's laws."—*Commercial Advertiser (N. Y.)*

MORCHESTER.

By CHARLES DATCHET.

12°, Net, $1.20. By mail, $1.35.

"To any intelligent American who is alive to his surroundings 'Morchester' will appeal as have very few novels of American municipal life. The author's knowledge of social and political forces have not been surpassed by any recent writer."—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

"An unusually interesting story. Its social life, its business complications, its politics are well and strongly presented. Its characters are vivid and entertaining."—*The Sun (N. Y.)*

G. P. Putnam's Sons,
New York.

Century Magazine

Midsummer Holiday Number

Contains some of the finest specimens of magazine color-printing ever produced—pictures of New York's new buildings, being a pictorial story of "The New New York." The lighter side of the magazine is well carried out, both in the matter of excellent fiction and pleasing drawings. "An Afterglow," "Mrs. Potts's Perplexity," "Confessions of a Wife," "Biography of a Prairie Girl," "Negoya of the Engineers" (a love story of Japan), a "Little Story" by Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, and others. Joel Benton shows that P. T. Barnum ranked about equally as a showman and a humorist. The illustrations are characteristic. Ray Stannard Baker treats "The Great Southwest" in his usual business-like way, yet employing a style that reads like a novel, and Maxfield Parrish's pictures add vividness to the narrative. Then come graphic records of "The Last Days of St. Pierre" and "The Catastrophe in St. Vincent" as made at the time, hour by hour, by the Vicar-General of Martinique and the Chief of Police of St. Vincent, together with an article by an eminent scientist on volcanic disturbances and earthquakes. Departments, etc., etc.

Many Full Pages of Color

FROM READERS.

"True" Biographies.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

When an article of commerce claims a special virtue, it makes one examine into that claim. If it be marked "all wool," one looks closely at the threads; if declared to be a "fast dye," one proceeds to wash a sample. So the new series of biographies called "The True" raises an expectation of unusual accuracy, both genealogical and historical, as well as an atmosphere of familiarity with the subject matter which is expected of the modern historian. "The True Thomas Jefferson," by William Eleroy Curtis, is lacking in these points, and makes one wish that the title at least was truly given, in which case it would be, "A Picturesque Account of One Thomas Jefferson and His People, with Reflections at Large by the Author."

The book is pleasantly written and has sold well, but that is not its claim to attention, while any reviewer who was looking for a "true relation" would find the number of Mr. Curtis's mistakes beyond the limits of an ordinary article. On the first page he states that Thomas Jefferson's mother was Jane Randolph, "of a wealthy and influential Scotch family." Jane Randolph was the daughter of Isham and granddaughter of Col. William R. Randolph, both of Turkey Island, Va. Col. William Randolph came from Warwickshire, England, but belonged to the family of Randolphs of Kent, who have lived there since the time of Queen Elizabeth. A few pages further on Mr. Curtis, in speaking of Martha Jefferson, says, "that irrepressible enthusiast, John Randolph, who was no relation to her husband." Now, the grandfathers of John Randolph and Thomas Mann Randolph were brothers, and John was the second cousin of both Martha and her husband. Again, he says that the John Randolph who was King's Attorney had made himself obnoxious to the Colonists and was forced to leave Virginia. This is contradicted by letters of Jefferson himself, and his word is worthy of credence even by his biographer. The true story of John Randolph's exile is more interesting, and is told by M. D. Conway in his life of Edmund Randolph, published by Putnam.

Mr. Curtis quotes from one Edward Bacon, whilom overseer to Thomas Jefferson. This Bacon was dismissed for incompetency, and was succeeded, not by a member of the family, as Mr. Curtis says, but by a more worthy man who lived there a long time.

Bacon moved to Kentucky, where, many years afterward, when Jefferson was dead and he himself was eighty years old, he used to talk of the great Jefferson and try to make his own position appear an important one. These babblings of an illiterate old man were published as "Reminiscences," and were promptly denounced as absolutely untrue by Jefferson's nearest neighbors and friends. This is not the sort of source which modern research sees fit to draw from.

Mr. Curtis begins a chapter by saying, "It has always been an amiable fiction among Virginians that Williamsburg was a town of importance and elegance, and with many comforts and advantages." Nothing could have shown Mr. Curtis's unfamiliarity with "Virginiana" more than this. Among all old Virgiolans there are stories of the shifts that their ancestors were put to to find accommodation when they went up from their homes to attend the House of Burgesses or a Governor's ball. In my own family there is the story of a great-great-grandmother who rode all night with her head out of the carriage window from Richmond to Williamsburg. The head had to be dressed in the latest French fashion, there were no hairdressers in Williamsburg, the erection was too high to go inside the carriage, so it went outside! Is it any wonder that his Majesty King George found this a stiff-necked and rebellious generation?

Mr. Curtis says that there were "no sewers and no water supply in Williamsburg at that time." Shades of all educators! Does any educated person suppose there was? Even New York City in 1789 had but three wells of drinking water, and the water from them was sold in the streets at three coppers a gallon.

There are, alas! some more serious and "unamiable fictions" in Mr. Curtis's book, but space does not permit a mention of them. LUCY RANDOLPH CAUTHEY.

Baltimore, Md., July 21, 1902.

Illustrations of "The Right of Way"

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

You have at times had something to say about the illustrating effects of pictures in books of fiction, where the artist must depend entirely upon the text for his suggestions, and I would like to call your attention to the pictures in Gilbert Parker's "The Right of Way," which I have been enjoying for several days—the book, not the pictures. No book of fiction is improved by pictures, and most books lose by them. This one does, I am sure. The time of the story may be calculated as being thirty years ago, at least, and the place in a remote Canadian village, after the opening in Montreal, yet the very first picture (scene in the village) presents a girl in a shirtwaist of the most up-to-date pattern, hair of the present coiffure, and a comb that might have come from a New York department store not a week ago. This is the frontispiece. The next picture, Page 44, is of the lawyer's office (the hero's) in Montreal, and there we have the very latest things in electric light chandeliers, with the bulb below and the gas shade above, a telephone closet with the little glass pane in the door, as we see them in the latest offices; a roll-top desk, bentwood furniture, and two men attired in the fashions of 1902, even to the dark box coat and white trousers turned up at the bottom, after the manner of our most approved twentieth century dudelkins. Likewise a derby hat on the desk, which does not look as if it had passed through the snows of thirty Canadian Winters. On Page 184 we find the picture of the heroine, attired in a charming gown of the present mode, a cape of the style now prevailing, and a hat that would be called a "Paris confection." If seen on Fifth Avenue. The heroine is a poor girl who is the assistant Postmistress at a salary which would not buy more than half the hat, even if it were of the style of thirty years ago in that locality. She is talking to the seigneur, a man whose age is stated as fifty, yet he looks ten years older, and in a subsequent picture, when he was about six months older, he appears to be a man of anywhere from seventy to eighty, white haired and leaning on his stick. The hero is made to look as if he were a case of mistaken identity as far as the author's idea is concerned, and Joe, his humble friend, though a murderer by hand but not by heart, is always a villain when he is not a tramp. Yet his character is really a beautiful one. There are others, but that is enough, and I would like to know why such pictures are put into such a story, and how can an artist evolve them from it? ANXIOUS INQUIRER.

New York, July 21, 1902.

George Eliot's Place in Literature.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Won't you tell an amused public why Mr. William L. Alden has his knife into poor George Eliot? She reigns in her high place in literature by virtue of that which she is able to give us of life, if we are capable of receiving it. If she is less popular as time goes on, what does that prove of a public taste which at the best is in process of literary evolution from Laura Jean Libbey and Marie Corelli to Mary Johnston and Winston Churchill; and pauses by the way to tolerate Mary McLane? If George Eliot is not to the public what she once was, does it not prove the decadence of public taste, at least as regards that part of the reading public which inclines to fiction?

A week or two ago Mr. Alden questioned whether we should not have had a "much more human George Eliot" but for the influence of Mr. Lewes; while all the facts seem to point to the surmise that but for him we should have had no George Eliot at all. Mr. Alden speaks of Mr. Lewes as having the "talents of a company promoter." If that is the case, he must have been an exceedingly versatile gentleman; and the talents of a promoter are not especially objectionable except on the hypothesis that they overshadow higher aims and dwarf the aggregate in the factor. Has Mr. Alden read Mr. Lewes's admittedly great book, "The History of Philosophy," without which no college is complete, and last but not least, his life of Goethe?

In the opinion of many scholars George Eliot ranks second only to Shakespeare in the analysis of human motive; and but for the decadence of the public above referred to, Mr. Alden would most certainly be gazetted as a laughing stock for his position in regard to her. GEORGE MARTIN.

Brooklyn, July 21, 1902.

"Books of Refuge."

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Responding to the request of "A Grateful Reader," New London, N. H., in your paper for July 12, 1902, permit me to call attention to Andrew D. White's "A History of the Warfare of Science with Theology." Your correspondent asks: "Who of the readers has in mind a book, new or old, to have missed the reading of which would have been a great loss?" The book mentioned most emphatically answers this description, and I trust your "Grateful Reader" will find it as absorbingly interesting as I did. I have been reading THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS for a number of years, but have not seen a review of Prof. White's book.

I have seen some of the lists of "Books of Refuge" published in response to request, but failed to see among those I read Thomas à Kempis's "Imitation of Christ" or O. W. Holmes's "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table," which are my own especial resort.

It gives me great pleasure to take this opportunity also to thank you for the many pleasant hours I have spent reading THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS. When read, I always "pass it along" to some one else who I think will enjoy it. K. P. G.

Philadelphia, Penn., July 21, 1902.

Not in This Connection.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

"Waiting for a train at a New Jersey railway station one day, my attention was attracted by two Italians who were talking animatedly in their native tongue." This sentence opens the concluding paragraph of the interesting article by Noah Brooks in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW for July 5. The very title of the article is likely to make one's critical sense active, and it is hardly hypercritical to inquire why Mr. Brooks should thrust upon his readers that vagrant participle—that verbal mendicant which he might so readily have furnished with visible and adequate means of support. As it is, he leaves us, despite our interest in the anecdote, vaguely wondering how long his attention was kept waiting, what it did when the train finally came, and how he himself was occupied meantime. Perhaps the editor will tell us, in this connection, what course he takes regarding such small slips when discovered in "available" manuscript.

EDWARD A. GRAVES.

Osage, Iowa, July 18, 1902.

The editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS regrets that he never tells anything "in this connection," nor in "that connection," nor in any other connection. He has never spoken nor written nor read nor slept in a connection, and does not know what any of these experiences is like. Some day he may stumble into a connection, and when he does he will stay there long enough to answer the above question.

The Fireman the Real Hero.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

In your issue of the 12th inst. Mr. E. B. Morgan, in his communication referring to Col. Hay's "Jim Bludsoe" calls "attention to some most remarkable conclusions and misstatements" made by Mr. W. F. G. Shanks in his "article in THE SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS of June 7." Mr. Shanks claims that the pilot is the hero, but Mr. Morgan says:

It is true that the pilot is the only one who has any control over the direction in which the boat could be pointed, but, having headed her in that direction, it would be a very easy matter for him to lash his wheel and save himself with others, but unless the engineer stuck to his post the direction could not have been maintained.

He who attempts to criticise a critic is apt to have his "labor for his pains," but with a knowledge of sixty years of steamboating in the Western rivers—Ohio and Mississippi—behind me, I venture to remark that Mr. Morgan is a bit "out of the channel" when he credits the engineer of the Prairie Belle with having "remained at his post and 'kept up steam,'" thus holding her "nozzle agin the bank till the last galoot was ashore."

It is quite true that unless steam was kept up "her nozzle" couldn't have been kept "agin the bank," but it is equally true that the engineer has nothing to do with keeping up steam.

The firebrxes of the Western river steamboats are (with the boilers) located well toward the bow of the boat, the position of the engineer being well toward the stern. Boilers and engines are on the lower deck, not in the hold, and the engineer could have nothing to do with "keeping up the steam" unless he should desert his post, which "Jim Bludsoe" did not do.

If there was not enough steam in the boilers when the fire broke out to "keep her nozzle agin the bank till the last galoot was ashore," I fear we shall have to give some credit to the flame-enveloped fireman who stood at his post and "kept up steam," even as his kind made the obliteration of the Spanish fleet possible at Santiago.

W. A. MALONE.

New York, July 24, 1902.

In Defense of "The Right of Way."

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

In your issue of July 12 a correspondent says much that is true of "Books That Are Vicious," but when he speaks of "The Right of Way" as wantonly marred by a touch of pruriency I can only doubt if he, like many others, did not fail to discover the strongest note of the story. Charlie Steele, having risen from the mire of an animal nature, loses the mastery of himself—but he rallies with strength enough to renew the struggle for a pure, consecrated life; he never repeats the sin. To guard the woman he loves against its repetition he separates himself from her utterly—endures the torture of knowing that she misjudges his not meeting her, that she must think of him the very worst that a woman possibly could of the man she had trusted; he is equal to the conflict; his victory over his old self was proved in what seemed a cruel separation from her, and at moments desertion inexplicable. She was in his power; he defended her from himself, and herself as well, and so made atonement for their sin—revealing to what mastery of his lower nature he had attained.

The episode so painful to many of the admirers of the book—and yet passed over without discovery by as many more—can only be justified as showing how genuine was the change in the moral nature of Charlie Steele—a change that made continuance in sin most abhorrent to him, and that, when circumstances favored that continuance. Nevertheless, the book had been better, all in all, without adding to Charlie Steele's record such a terrible proof of the momentary survival in his soul of fleshly depravity. J. M. P.

Rochester, N. Y., July 21, 1902.

Queries.

"READER," Brighton Heights, Staten Island, N. Y.: "Can you give me the name and publisher of any magazine, weekly or monthly, that is specially devoted to cricket? I have inquired at several book stores and fail to find one."

There is an English weekly journal called Cricket, which can very possibly be had at Brentano's.

"X.," New York City: "A book on the early days of Nantucket that will interest 'Student,' Greenpoint, L. I., is 'Quaint Nantucket,' by William Root Bliss, (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.50.)

"A. C. W., 235 East Forty-fifth Street, New York City: "What is the address of H. Rider Haggard?"

Ditchingham House, Norfolk, England.

WILLIAM L. KEESE, 41 Ocean Avenue, Flatbush Station, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "Kindly inform me respecting a Bible in my possession. Said Bible was printed in 1576 by Thomas Barsadyne, at Edinburgh, English script, complete, with Apocrypha; illustrated with side notes. Bound in calf; rebound in 1772 by Christian Hippman. The book is in fine condition; the size, 13 by 9 inches. You would greatly oblige by giving me an idea of its value."

This is apparently the first Scotch revision of the Genevan, or Breeches, Bible, and is the first English Bible printed in Scotland. It should bear the date 1579 and the name of Alexander Arbuthnot, the chief printer. Bassandyne died before the printing was completed, but in all the copies the title page of the New Testament bears his name, with the date 1576. Three years later the complete volume was issued, under the sanction of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland. Lord Crawford's copy sold, in June, 1887, for £31.

R. R. REIDFORD, Room 4, Campbell Block, Honolulu, H. I.: "Would you kindly inform me whether Thomson Jay Hudson, who wrote 'The Law of Psychic Phenomena,' published by A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, in 1896, (copyright, 1893,) has issued any later work in book form?"

"The Divine Pedigree of Man," 1899, (McClurg, $1.50.)

EMIL R. BECKERT, 2,229 Adams Place, New York City: "Kindly name all, or, at least, the most important works about Bismarck by American writers, together with names of publishers and prices?"

Such a list would necessarily be brief. Among the most important works by both American and English writers are the following: "Bismarck and the New German Empire," by J. W. Headlam, (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $1.75;) "Life of Prince Bismarck," by William Jacks, (the Macmillan Company, $4;) "Bismarck and German Unity," by Munroe Smith, (the Macmillan Company, $1;) "Life of Prince Bismarck," by F. W. Stearns, (Lippincott, $3.50;) "Studies of Men," by G. W. Smalley, (Harper & Brothers, $2.50;) "Prince Bismarck and State Socialism," by W. H. Dawson, (Charles Scribner's Sons, $1;) "Life of Bismarck," by Charles Lowe, (Little, Brown & Co., $1.) The Harpers publish Bismarck's "Autobiography," in two volumes, at $7.50, and his "Love Letters, 1846-89," at $3.50, and the following translations of foreign works can be had here: "Conversations with Prince Bismarck," by Heinrich von Poschinger, (Harpers, $1.50;) "Bismarck: Some Secret Pages of His History," by Moritz Busch, (the Macmillan Company, two volumes, $10;) "Bismarck at Home," by Jules Hoche, (L. C. Page & Co., $2.50;) "Prince Bismarck and the German People," by Herman Lieb, (the Dominion Company, Dearborn Street, Chicago, $1.50,) and "Bismarck: His Life and Times," (the F. T. Neely Company, $1.25.)

"H. T. M.," New York City: "On April 5 Charles H. Gates of Brooklyn asked for the verses beginning 'What have you to remember,' &c. I knew I had the lines in a scrapbook, but have only just come across them. The poems is as follows, (my copy does not bear the author's name):

"What have you to remember,
What have I to forget?
Laughter, jests, and trifling,
Lilies with dewdrops wet.

"Which of us was in earnest,
Which of us was in jest,
When the lilies, breathing fragrance,
Died slowly on your breast?

"There's nothing to remember,
There's nothing to forget,
But laughter, jests, and trifling,
And yet—and yet—and yet!"

"W. R. M.," Fifth Avenue, New York City: "On Page 784 of Stedman's 'American Anthology' I find some lines beginning:

"'Yer know me little nipper,'
Said 'Enery Hawkins, M. P.,
'Well, 'e's a little champion,
And likes on arter me.'

"The lines are credited to an American writer, but I always thought they were of English origin."

This poem, "The Little Nipper an' 'Is Ma," is very similar to Albert Chevalier's well-known "coster" song, "The Little Nipper."

"U. S. G., 594 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "Can you give the relative value of editions of Eugene Field's 'Primer'? Has the one published by Frederick Treadwell, 78 Nassau Street, New York, no date, any value?"

"The Tribune Primer," Denver, 1882, the first edition, is rare and valuable. The French copy, the only one sold at auction, sold in 1901 for $250. The book is probably worth less than that sum. "The Model Primer," Brooklyn, N. Y., reprinted by Treadwell from The Denver Tribune (not from "The Tribune Primer") has sold for $32, but its real value, we are inclined to think, is about two-thirds of that sum. The issue of this book, to which our correspondent refers, is perhaps equally scarce, but is less valuable.

"T.," New York City: "Kindly give me the names of dealers in autographs."

Among New York dealers are W. R. Benjamin, Dodd, Mead & Co., George H. Richmond, and George D. Smith.

W. Kenyon, 443 West Thirtieth Street, New York City: "Where can I get Hakluyt's 'Voyages'?"

Selections can be had from Cassell & Co. 7 West Eighteenth Street, New York City. Gildsmith's reprint, Edinburgh, 1885-90, published in sixteen volumes at a high price, can be bought in England for about £5 and here for about half that sum. See, also, E. J. Payne's "Voyages of the Elizabethan Seamen to America," selected narratives from Hakluyt, first series, $1.40; second series, $1.25, (Oxford University Press, 93 Fifth Avenue, New York City.)

"D. H.," Brockport, N. Y.: "Where can I get a copy of 'Ekkehard,' by Schoeffels—a German historical novel, published in 1855, (presumably in English.) I take the date from the Century Book of Names. Baring-Gould, in his work on Germany, speaks of it as a much lauded work, in which he found little merit, saying that because Germany had no Walter Scott, therefore it made the most of its G. F. R. James. I do not find the work at book stores, and as yet have found no one who ever heard of it."

"Ekkehard," a story of the tenth century, by Joseph Victor von Scheffel, is the most popular of German historical novels. There are several American editions—two in the German language, published at 70 cents and $1.25, respectively, by D. C. Heath & Co. and Holt & Co. T. Y. Crowell & Co. publish it in English in two volumes at various prices, ranging from 50 cents to $4.50.

Appeals to Readers.

CUYLER REYNOLDS, Box 417, Albany, N. Y.: "Who wrote the poem commencing—

"'Over the river on the hill
Lieth a village white and still,
All around the forest trees
Shiver and whisper in the breeze.'"

CHARLES G. TITUS, 22 Court Street, Utica, N. Y.: "Who is the author of the poem containing these lines:

"'Though fearful storms have swept in wrath,
About the tollsome, rugged path,
And thou hast often been cast down
And been dismayed by fortune's frown,
Faint not, but bravely bear thy part,
O fellow man, once more take heart.'"

"A. C. J.," Westfield, Mass.: "Who is the author of the following poem, and where was it first printed:

"'If the Winter winds were gone, and vanished was the snow,
I could sleep in the wild woods, where the violets grow;
Cold is the snow at my head, and cold at my feet,
And the hand of death is at my eyes, closing them to sleep.
Let none tell my father, or my mother so dear,
I'll meet them in heaven, in the Spring n' the year.'"

F. W. PAGE, University of Virginia, Charlotteville, Va.: "Who is the author of 'The Clifford Family: A Tale of the Old Dominion, by One of Her Daughters,' New York: Harper & Brothers, 1852?"

FRANK HULER, 197 Harrison Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "I would like to secure Walt Whitman's 'Drum Taps, 1865, and his 'Memoranda During the War,' 1875."

L. MARKOWITZ, 202 East Seventy-eighth Street, New York City: "Can any one give me the name of the author of 'Acrostics, from Across the Atlantic and Other Poems, Humorous and Sentimental, by a Gothamite,' published by Stevens Brothers, London, 1869?"

ANDERSON BROTHERS, Charlotteville, Va.: "We are anxious to receive information concerning book published in Boston in 1875, entitled 'Marriage, by a Christian Philanthropist.'"

MARY A. P. SMITH, 17 Myrete Avenue, Troy, N. Y.: "I am seeking information respecting a poem which I cannot name. It describes the impressions of a traveler who stopped one stormy, snowy night at a farmhouse, where he received most hospitable and cordial treatment. The first line is:

"'The blessed morn has come at last.'

"Then later, in describing the appearance of the yard:

"'Even the old posts that hold the gate and the old bars,
Forgetful of their Wintry wars and age sedate,
High capped and plumed like white hussars.'"

W. KENYON, 443 West Thirtieth Street, New York City: "I wish to obtain the 'Journal' of Admiral Bartholomew James from 1752 to 1828."

WALTER REELY, 122 Woody Crest Avenue, New York City: "I would like to secure a copy of R. F. Woodward's 'On the Hurricane Deck of a Donkey from New York to San Francisco.'"

OUR COLONIAL LAW.

Charles E. Magoon's Report to the Secretary of War on the Law of Civil Government in Territory Subject to Military Occupation.*

PREFATORY note by the Secretary of War to this goodly volume explains that the Secretary has found the opinions of Judge Magoon upon the various questions of law arising during the military occupation of the islands ceded to or yielded by Spain under the treaty of Paris of such value in deciding those questions that he has determined to have them printed for the use of the officers concerned in the government of the islands. A note by the author admonishes the reader that the reports are not to be taken as judicial decisions, having been prepared for the use and information of the Secretary, with whom the authority to declare the decision of the department rests. But the Secretary's phrase, "The officers concerned in the government of the islands," needs to be used with great latitude to describe the audience to which the book ought to appeal. A member of Congress is distinctly "an officer concerned in the government of the islands," whom it behooves to know the legal principles upon which that government has been administered by the War Department. If this volume had been duly consulted by every such "officer" The Congressional Record would have been purged of much perilous stuff by the omission of many speeches end of some entire debates. But it is not only members of Congress, it is every voter who has a share in the government of "the islands," meaning, since these reports were prepared, Porto Rico and the Philippines, who is concerned, if he means to vote rightly, to know the principles upon which our government of them has been based. And surely every person—orator, preacher, or publicist—who undertakes to give advice to his fellow-citizens how to vote is bound to inform himself as to those principles. So Judge Magoon's volume will reach a much larger audience than the civil and military officers on the spot, in the Antilles or the Philippines, if it reaches all those who are in need of the instruction it contains.

The purport of the reports is scarcely defined, certainly is not exhaustively embraced, in the carefully limited and lawyer-like words of the title. At least one would scarcely expect from the title the wealth of historical information as well as of legal illumination which it contains. We are so in the habit of assuring ourselves and one another that the situation which was thrust upon us by the treaty of Paris is entirely abnormal and unprecedented in our history that we should expect to find a series of reports of this character relying rather upon faint and doubtful analogies than upon specific and clear precedents. A reading of this book is accordingly like a new reading of American history. For it shows that almost every specific question that has arisen in the course of our control of the Antilles or of the Philippines has arisen before in our history and been settled upon the principles which have determined the action of the McKinley and the Roosevelt Administrations upon the same questions, while the principles themselves rest upon an impregnable basis of analogies or precedents which have been recognized and acted upon by every department of the Government since the Government began to be.

The reports in which these principles are most elaborately set forth and established are the two respectively entitled "Legal Status of the Territory and Inhabitants of the Islands Acquired by the United States During the War with Spain, Considered with Reference to the Territorial Boundaries, the Constitution, and Laws of the United States," and "Incidents in the History of the United States Involving the Doctrine that the Constitution and Laws of the United States Extend, ex Proprio Vigore, Over Newly Acquired Territory Upon the Acquisition Being Completed." The two opinions, taken together, constitute an invaluable and most interesting body of doctrine, which it behooves every intelligent citizen to know, since the reports have been accepted by the War Department and made the basis of our procedures in our new dependencies.

The first, dealing with the legal status of the territory and inhabitants, exhibits an unbroken chain of precedents, extending almost from the beginning of the Government, showing that "Congress, in legislating for territory outside of the boundaries of the several States of the Union, is not bound by the limitations imposed by the Constitution," since the United States does not derive its power to acquire new territory, whether by discovery, purchase, or conquest, from the express provisions of the Constitution, but from its own character as a sovereign nation, and that it has so been held from the beginning. The very article of the Constitution which authorizes Congress to make needful rules and regulations "respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States," was drawn by Gouverneur Morris, with the express intention of precluding any claim, on the part of the residents of such territory, that they were entitled to the privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States under the Constitution. Fifteen years later Morris wrote:

> I always thought, when we should acquire Canada and Louisiana, it would be proper to govern them as provinces and allow them no voice in our councils. In wording the third section of the fourth article, I went as far as circumstances would permit to establish the exclusion.

And this doctrine was laid down by Marshall, or is fairly deducible from his famous opinion in McCulloch vs. The State of Maryland. It has been acted upon in every acquisition of foreign territory we have ever made, very notably in the case of Louisiana, where Gov. Claiborne succeeded to the almost despotic powers of the Spanish viceroy; in the acquisition of Florida; in the acquisitions from Mexico, and in the acquisition of Alaska, as well as in the official designation of a list of "guano islands," for which Congress has legislated and for which the Supreme Court has decided that it may legislate, even in matters of life and death. The adverse saying, be it decision or dictum, of Chief Justice Taney in the Dred Scott case, that Congress has nothing to do with territory except to prepare it for Statehood and to make States out of it, stands absolutely alone, and Judge Magoon says of it:

> It is sufficient for the purpose of this investigation to call attention to the fact that Chief Justice Taney's major premise was in direct contravention of the doctrine established by prior decision of the court and by the course of Congressional action, and has been ignored and completely overthrown by the subsequent decisions of the court, to say nothing of the tremendous results of the civil war.

The Taney decision was clearly political, and the history of the doctrine of "ex proprio vigore" is very instructive. In the first of the two reports we are reviewing Judge Magoon gives Benton's review of the summary of the famous debate between Webster and Calhoun, with Benton's conclusion upon Webster's argument: "All this was sound constitutional law, or, rather, was veracious history, showing that Congress governed as it pleased in the Territories, independently of the Constitution, and often contrary to it, and consequently that the Constitution did not extend to them." But in the second report, that especially devoted to the doctrine, he incorporates the whole of the famous debate. Never did Calhoun appear to less advantage, or Webster to more. The debate took place in 1849, over a proposition to add to the General Appropriation bill a section providing a temporary Government for California, then newly ceded by Mexico, and becoming increasingly difficult of military government by reason of the discovery of gold, which not only brought an influx of lawless persons, but tempted to desertion the very soldiers who were the only guardians of order in the region. There were various propositions, one for the immediate admission of California as a State. It was then assumed that immigration would follow parallels of longitude and that all the new territory abreast of the South would be populated from the South. Whereupon Calhoun introduced his new doctrine, first promulgated by him the year before, in the debate on the Oregon Territorial bill, of the extension of the Constitution "ex proprio vigore" over the territory newly acquired. As he frankly owned, his object was to enable Southerners to migrate with their slaves and to remain in the undisturbed enjoyment of them as property. For this purpose and this occasion the strictest of constructionists became the loosest, an inconsistency with which Webster did not fail to twit him. But the whole argument of Calhoun was punctured by an interjection of his opponent. "The Constitution," said the Senator from South Carolina, "interprets itself. It pronounces itself to be the supreme law of the land." "What land?" interjected Mr. Webster. The question was discomfiting and conclusive. And then Mr. Webster proceeded to demonstrate that "the Constitution is extended over the United States and over nothing else, and can extend over nothing else," with a vigor of reasoning, a power of illustration, and a knowledge of law which made his opponent appear like a froward child in the comparison. Nevertheless, Calhoun's contention that the Constitution, in extending itself "ex proprio vigore" over all new territories, extended slavery into them, became the platform of the propagandists of slavery. Under the lead of Breckinridge they submitted it to the people at the polls in 1860, and were there defeated by a popular majority of a quarter of a million, even allowing that all who voted for Douglas took their view, which is of course not the case. They then submitted their contention to the arbitrament of arms, and were beaten once more. It seems high time that a contention that has from the first been ignored by the Executive and the Legislature, repeatedly disclaimed by the Judiciary, overwhelmingly defeated at the polls and finally driven out by war, at last should disappear from American politics.

Most of the reports are concerned with the practical application of the principles laid down and established in the first three of the rights, powers, and duties of civil administration under military government, to cases actually arising and calling for decisions from the War Department. Naturally, these are of less interest to the general student than the discussions of constitutional and legal principles, although even more necessary to the actual administrators who may be called upon to decide questions involving the same constructions of law. But the general student must be struck upon observing here also how abundantly and clearly pronounced in our history are many of the decisions upon questions that have arisen under the treaty of Paris and since the war with Spain. That history repeats itself is a wise saw that is confirmed in this volume by a multitude of modern instances. No observant reader can fail to be struck, for instance, with the similarity as to the legal situation which it presents of the Filipino insurrection with the insurrection against the Military Government of California and New Mexico in 1847 and 1848. This neglected and almost forgotten chapter of our National history is told very clearly and interestingly from the original and official sources in the last forty pages of Judge Magoon's volume.

While the book is an indispensable "vade mecum" for the use of those for whom it was primarily prepared, we cannot emphasize too strongly the interest and value of it to a much larger class of readers, to all in fact who need or desire a clear exposition of the grounds upon which our policy in respect to the Philippine Islands has been based. The author is equally clear and happy in historical narration and in legal exposition. He has, moreover, the faculty of condensing the gist of a question into a pointed and illuminating epigrammatical statement, as in these instances, which are but a few of many:

> The United States is in undisputed possession of the island, and therefore the Military Government of Porto Rico has ceased to occupy the place of the suspended or expelled sovereignty of Spain, and has become an instrument of the new sovereignty. It has become the representative of sovereignty instead of a substitute.

> The ratification of a treaty by the Senate creates a contract, but does not execute it.

> Citizenship is not a price paid by the United States for the allegiance of men. The correlative of allegiance is protection.

We trust that this inadequate review will have the effect of directing to this very valuable volume the attention of some of those who ought to be among its readers.

*REPORTS OF THE LAW OF CIVIL GOVERNMENT IN TERRITORY SUBJECT TO MILITARY OCCUPATION BY THE MILITARY FORCES OF THE UNITED STATES. Submitted to the Hon. Elihu Root, Secretary of War, by Charles E. Magoon, Major and Judge-Advocate, Assistant Attorney, Office of the Secretary, War Department. Published by order of the Secretary of War. Washington: Government Printing Office. 1902.

At Delhi During the "Great Meeting."*

In a most orderly, cleanly, and elegant example of English bookmaking, so far as every element of mechanical art is concerned, we are here given in the letters and diary of Col. Keith Young, Judge Advocate General for the Bengal District, a contemporary account of the long siege, the repeated assaults, and final seizure of Delhi during the great Indian mutiny of 1857. The story is told with considerable minuteness and doubtless with accuracy, but when that is said, about all is said that can be both truthfully and complimentarily of the handsome volume. The reader is informed that "At first it was intended to print these papers for private circulation only," but that later it was "thought best to publish them * * * for many still live who took an active part in the brave endeavor to quell the mutiny and restore right and order, and many others, either connected with India or having friends who were in the country during that troubled time, still take a deep interest in those years of anxiety and suffering, followed by righteous retribution."

It would have been well enough had not the limitations of the original intention been exceeded, for the book throws no new light on the insurrection and the war for its subduing, and a very large proportion of its considerable bulk is made up of very narrow personal allusions, absolutely of no interest whatever save to those people who are mentioned, or their kindred and friends.

Col. Keith Young was undoubtedly, as we are told in the memoir, an excellent officer and a most estimable man, but he had scarcely anything of the literary faculty, and his letters to his wife, who was as familiar with India as was the writer of them, entirely ignore much that even the unliterary man might have dwelt upon had he been addressing one who was unacquainted with the picturesque phases of the people and country and of military life.

Nevertheless, the work has some value to the special student and the historian, and, perhaps, more for the modern writer of fiction, who will find within its pages—not, indeed, the "local color" that he is supposed to seek, (even if he does not find)—but innumerable minute details which in mass make local color, just as sparsely scattered blades of grass clothe the distant mountain top in solid verdure. A sidelight, even though not a brilliant one, may have value if thrown upon a single episode and theatre of a war, when in a single though long-sustained action, as was the assault of Delhi, the desperation of the engagement is such as to involve the killing and wounding of nearly 1,200 men. And, possibly, by some observers or students a certain mildness and steadiness of lighting effect may be considered more advantageous than would a brilliant one. In line with this quality of a rather dry but doubtless wholly trustworthy account of the siege and assault of Delhi is a really very convenient, condensed diary of the principal events of this particular campaign from June 8 to Sept. 21, 1857, and very good maps of the local theatre of war. The photogravures—except those which are portraits—are pictorial rather than illustrative, and the reader who expects to find gratification in an account of or even allusion to the Taj Mahal, for instance, because an excellent picture of it appears, will be disappointed.

*DELHI—1857. The Siege, Assault, and Capture, as given in the Diary and Correspondence of the late Col. Keith Young, C. B., Judge Advocate General, Bengal. Edited by Gen. Sir Henry Wylie Norman, G. C. B., G. C. M. G., C. S. I., and Mrs. Keith Young, with a memoir and introduction by Sir Henry Wylie Norman. With illustrations and maps. Octavo. Pp. xxvi.-371. London and Edinburgh: W. & R. Chambers, Limited. 1902.

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The New York Times
SATURDAY REVIEW
OF BOOKS
AND ART
SUPPLEMENT TO
THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW YORK, JULY 26, 1902.—16 PAGES.

THE FUTURE OF READING.

The possibilities of the twentieth century with respect to literature seem to exercise an irresistible fascination over those writers upon whom the mantle of prophecy has fallen. Speculation is as lively concerning what people will be reading fifty years hence as concerning the machines by which they will travel on earth, sea, and air. Mr. H. G. Wells, in his scientific "Anticipations," could not keep away from this topic, and now a French novelist and an American journalist have attempted to lift the veil.

M. Jules Verne foresees, according to a correspondent of The London Daily Mail, a time when the novel will be altogether supplanted by the daily press. "As historic records, the world will file its newspapers. Newspaper writers have learned to color everyday events so well that to read them will give posterity a truer picture than the historic or descriptive novel could do." So much for the extinction of that class of fiction which to-day runs up into the hundreds of thousands. Further, "the real psychology of life is in its news, and more truth—truth with a big T—can be gathered from the police court story, the railway accident, from the everyday doings of the crowd, and from the battles of the future than can be obtained if an attempt is made to clothe the psychological moral in a garb of fiction."

Such a prediction is scarcely likely to be fulfilled. We cannot imagine our grandchildren wading through files of old papers for the sake of the same kind of entertainment as we receive from historical romances. Nor, whatever may be the course of journalistic development, can we believe that they will find in the morning paper of their time a complete satisfaction of those instinctive cravings which drove their ancestors to James and Howells. The incidents reported in a single issue of a morning paper doubtless supply as many thrills as we could get from 400 or 500 pages of a sensational novel, and there is much to be learned about the comedy and tragedy of human existence from the plain record of a selection of the happenings of twenty-four hours. But all this comes to us in a succession of jerks. We get merely a series of snapshots at life; there is no evolution of its mysterious drama. And, from the nature of the case, the newspaper, except when it deals with public affairs, is concerned mainly with the abnormal. The descriptive reporter is assigned to cases of murder and suicide. There is no "copy" for him in the humdrum routine of an ordinary household in which the psychological novelist finds his material.

In contrast with M. Jules Verne's forecast is that of Mr. Victor Murdock, as recently unfolded to the Kansas Editorial Association. The French author builds his prediction on the skill with which newspaper writers are learning to color events. Mr. Murdock tells us that in the city daily of the future "all reports will be absolutely colorless." "Within forty years," he says, "the daily newspaper of the large city will be as impersonal as a Santa Fé passenger train." It will issue a series of editions, each devoted to one kind of news only; for instance, at 5 A. M. to the markets, at 5:30 to transportation and tariff information, at 6 to worldwide weather conditions, at 6:30 to real estate, and so on. A concession will be made to the ordinary man by the publication at 10 o'clock of a general news edition. In each large city there will be only one of these papers, and a single corporation will control the papers in all the cities. Political information will be given mainly in the form of authentic interviews with public men, but the publication, as a whole, will have no political complexion.

Now, it is to be expected that a reaction against yellow journalism will come, and that before long. But there are two things that the newspaper reader will always continue to expect. He will want the news of the day to be presented in an attractive fashion, however briefly; he will not be content with a bare catalogue. And while he will approve the exclusion of bias from the reports of facts affecting political questions, he will demand editorial assistance in making up his mind as to the interpretation to be placed upon them. In this demand, which comes practically from every citizen, however independent in his judgments he may suppose himself to be, the journalist who has a capacity for leadership will find his opportunity. The requirement of competence and character in those who aspire to direct the multitude will become more and more insistent, but there will never be a time when the authority of a writer of knowledge and power will not make itself felt.

THE NOVELIZED DRAMA.

It is well to remind those who object most strenuously to the dramatized novel and to the novelized drama that the phenomenon is by no means as recent as they sometimes imagine. "Hamlet" was a pseudo-historical novel before its turgid atrocities were refined upon the stage; and "As You Like It" was a pastoral romance before Shakespeare lavished upon its absurdities the wealth of his feeling for human and external nature, and shed about it the glory of his lines. "Romeo and Juliet" began as an Italian novel; and after it became popular on the English stage it was worked over again into an English novel, Old Capulet in his "nightgown" and all. Yet in spite of such precedent there remains something peculiarly inartistic about the novel that has been garbled for the stage, and about the drama that has been tortured into a novel.

The mingling of the two genres has lately reached the limit in Opie Read's "The Starbucks," which as a novel is illustrated by highly colored half-tone reproductions of scenes in the dramatic original. Few novelized dramas are quite free from the absurdities of the stage convention; but in this book it is impossible to refrain from relating all that happens, not to the world of real people, which is the proper subject of novel and drama alike, but to the artificial world so faithfully reproduced in the illustrations. In what does the peculiar infelicity of these hybrid forms consist? Few people fail to feel it; but it is difficult to describe with precision. Mr. Marion Crawford, apropos of his recent experiment in playmaking, remarked that while a novel has only a subjective existence in the mind of writer and reader, a play is objective. A novel is made up of dialogue plus explanations from the author. A play is made up of dialogue plus scenery, costume, action, and facial expression. These different quantities are by no means mutually convertible. In "Tess of the D'Urbervilles" Mr. Hardy has made it clear with delicacy and firmness that Tess was not responsible for her fall from virtue; but what can be printed with propriety for solitary perusal cannot be spoken before an audience of many hundreds of people. The result is that as a play "Tess" is in itself, to say the least, incomprehensible.

When a drama is made into a novel the trouble is usually that too much of the original is retained. Thus the villain in "The Starbucks" says: "Ah, you may not think much of me now; but a woman is like a morning glory flower, always changing, and I know you can learn to love me." In the theatre nobody stops to think that this is the way no man talks, for have not villains said such things in plays since the happy days of childhood? And when the usual two pairs of young people fall in love, the how and the why which a novelist makes so much of are not necessary. Does not one observe that the young people are young, of opposite sexes, and that there is nobody else in the play with whom they could possibly fall in love? And besides all this it were vain to surmise what the villain would not say, for he has already said it; and of what interest are the how and the why of young people's affections when behold they are spooning? Yet in the cold, hard type of a novel, even though it is illustrated with stage pictures, these things somehow jolt the sensibilities.

Let us be tolerant of the dramatized novel for the sake of Shakespeare, and tolerant of the novelized drama for any and all reasons; but it is well now and then to raise a voice in warning as to the peculiar difficulty encountered by those who attempt in the world of fiction to carry water on both shoulders.

Yachtsmen's English.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

I was surprised to see in this morning's editorial, entitled "Yachts, Private and Public," that you omitted the definite article "the" before Nourmahal and Corsair.

D. M.

New York, July 19, 1902.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

"An old yachtsman" would certainly find it deleterious to progress in rounding a stakeboat if he always came "up into" (!) stays. He ought to know how to "gybe" with a tiller and close-hauled sheet, as well as with a pen.

ANOTHER OLD YACHTSMAN.

THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS is not a yachting periodical, but it does not hesitate to embark upon occasional voyages in the hope that it may be able to find and succor others who are at sea. Upon one of these voyages of discovery it fell in with a shipload of nautical sharps and linguistic inexperts who left behind them an oily wake of "private yachts." It ventured to remonstrate against the application of the adjective "private" to vessels which were already such by nature and could not be otherwise unless sold into vile bondage. In doing so it mentioned certain yachts without prefixing to their names the definite article. This familiarity on the part of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS has aroused indescribable emotions in the heart of the correspondent who signs himself "D. M."

This correspondent is "surprised" because we omitted that definite article. His announcement of this fact gives us great joy. We love to "surprise" subscribers and we wish that we could surprise about 100,000 more. But we are inclined to cherish a secret and precious belief that the gentleman was astonished rather than surprised. If we had committed an error in omitting the definite article he might have been astonished at that fact and have surprised us by the revelation of it.

Let him, however, dry his eyes and cease to weep over our sins against the English tongue. Our omission of the definite article was more definite than his employment of the word "surprise." The use of the word "the" before the name of a yacht some time ago fell into a state of "innocuous desuetude." It is the custom now to speak of Constitution, Columbia, Meteor III., &c. We took the liberty of following that custom. We hope that some day we shall again excite astonishment in the bosom of "D. M." and that he will be so definite as to describe it with precision.

"Another Old Yachtsman" tells us that we would find it deleterious to our progress to come up into stays in rounding a stakeboat and says that we should know how to gybe with a tiller and a close-hauled sheet as well as with a pen. We sometimes do gybe with a pen, and will confess that we are engaged in the performance of that feat at the present moment. But when we gybe with a boat, sometimes we do it with a tiller and sometimes we do it with a wheel, but never with a close-hauled sheet. We admit that we haul aft the sheet when about to gybe, thereby close-hauling the sail.

As to this question of coming up or going into stays, we desire to call the attention of all the other old yachtsmen who are interested in this subject to the essential fact that no one of them has ever succeeded in putting a sailing vessel about without going into stays. "In stays" is defined by Hamersly's Naval Encyclopedia as "in the act of going about." Patterson's Nautical Dictionary says "a vessel is said to be in stays or hove in stays when she is tacking."

If the editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS were sailing a yacht race fifteen miles to leeward and return he would certainly endeavor in rounding the outer mark to haul up on the wind and not go in stays close aboard of the stakeboat or buoy, but thereafter, at the conclusion of each board in the beat to windward, he would find it imperatively necessary to go in stays before he could get on the other tack. If the wind chanced to be extremely light and there were a strong head sea, he might miss stays. Thereupon he would be compelled to wear ship, and this certainly would be deleterious to his progress to windward because the longest way round is not the shortest way there, either in sailing or in the employment of parts of speech.

THE CENTENARY OF DUMAS.

Old Alexandre Dumas, if he could "wake on the morn of his hundredth year," which centenary happened this week Thursday, would be very much astonished at the comments on his "life work" or his life play. It was in fact both. He would have been ashamed, doubtless, first of all, to find himself taken so much more seriously as "we all" take him than he ever took himself. And justly so. The man, in fact, had a great gift of narration. He was a heaven-born story teller.

Walter Scott "began it." And it is one of the proofs of dear old Sir Walter's sanity that he always deprecated being taken too seriously. He recognized the business into which he had drifted by natural affinity as what it really was—a means of amusing men who had other and more serious things to do than to be amused; of amusing them without offense, it is true, but always of amusing them. He almost fiercely resented being classed with people who had "done things." And it is gratifying to know that the latest and just now the greatest of story tellers takes the same view. For Rudyard Kipling, in the preface to his collective edition, addresses his publisher, under a figure of Eastern speech, saying: "But forget not that our main business is with men who are wearied at the end of the day," or words to that effect.

That does not suit the modern novelist at all. He insists that his function is not amusement. What it is the sad psychologue never manages to make plain to himself, and, by consequence, not to other people. But he is sure that his business is not to amuse his readers. And his readers find themselves compelled to agree with him. The sad psychologue maintains that the novelist's proper "sphere" is not the field of battle or the mimic tournament, but the dissecting table. He resents being considered an entertainer, and insists that he is really a demonstrator, a demonstrator in anatomy.

Well, Balzac thought that, too. But dear old Dumas occupied "a position of greater freedom and less responsibility," and gave great delight thereby. Thackeray, who did not write at all like him, delighted in him. Stevenson, who sometimes wrote like him, as he sometimes wrote like everybody, delighted in him also. The hurly-burly of Dumas, comparable to what Arnold called "the pell mell of Shakespeare's men and women," is an enchanted scene for the full enjoyment of which it would be well worth while to acquire the French language, were there no other inducement. But from his failure to take himself and his art too seriously it results, among other things, that he could not be a prig and could not make a prig. And just now that fact is, considering the way fiction is going, perhaps the most healthful and sanative result of what he would have loudly laughed to hear anybody describe as his "mission" or his "life work."

To Correspondents.

THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW receives many letters to which the writers have neglected to affix their signatures. Initials are excellent things, no doubt, but they are not a guarantee of good faith. If readers of this publication desire to see their communications in type they must send their full names and addresses. They are at liberty to employ in these columns any assumed names they may choose; but the passport to the columns is the assumption of responsibility for what is written.

***Prof. C. E. Borchgrevink, the explorer, who is now in Washington, seeking to interest the Carnegie Institution in a new expedition to the south pole, contributes a paper on "Bird Life in the Antarctic" to the August issue of Leslie's Monthly.

CABLE LETTER.

Latest Items About the Doings of Authors and Publishers.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1902.]

LONDON, July 25.—Viscount Goschen is at work completing an addition to the already long list of lives of Goethe—Duntzer's, Schaefer's, Bielschowsky's, Hettner's, Carlyle's, Seeley's—although excuse is said to exist for the undertaking in that the Viscount's work will be "severely critical." Meanwhile, his long-promised biography on his own grandfather, the famous German printer, seems to have been laid aside for a while. People have waited for it almost as long as they have for Morley's "Gladstone."

***

Lucas Cleeve, not very well known in America, but well-read here through his "English Baby in India," "Lazarus," "The Real Christian," &c., has just finished what is said to be a striking novel entitled "The Man in the Street." It is being prepared for publication by T. Fisher Unwin.

***

H. Noel Williams is the author of "Madame de Pompadour," which, illustrated with sixteen photogravures reproduced from famous paintings, will be published in handsome shape by the Harpers, in London, and by Charles Scribner's Sons, in the United States. It will not conflict with the elaborate work announced on the same subject by the Goupils of Paris.

***

Anstey Guthrie, author of the now famous "Brass Bottle," has a new humorous story called "A Bayard from Bengal," to be published by the Methuens. The same house has also in preparation the forthcoming novel of Robert Hichens to be entitled "Felix."

***

Rudyard Kipling has removed from Rottingdean, near Brighton, to the neighborhood of Tunbridge Wells, where he is busily engaged in putting the finishing touches to the pencil drawings for his forthcoming collection of juvenile tales, telling how the elephant got its trunk, &c., and entitled "Just So Stories."

***

Sir Knights Doyle and Parker will be entertained at dinner by the Authors' Club, next Monday, in honor of their new titles.

***

Madame Sarah Grand, who has done little in story writing since the publication of "Babe the Imposeible" a year ago, is contemplating an early journey to the United States. Lately she has been working on a dramatization of "The Heavenly Twins," which was begun by the late Robert Buchanan and carried forward by George H. Sims.

***

As has already been announced in these dispatches, Alexander Carlyle, nephew and present executor of Thomas Carlyle, has at his disposal four proposed new volumes of selected letters of both Thomas and his wife Jane Welsh Carlyle. In the ordinary course these would have been published by Chapman & Hall, in London, and by Harper & Brothers, in New York. But those old established houses thought that the terms demanded by Alexander were too large, and so other publishers are being chosen.

***

Zola's "Truth," mentioned recently in these dispatches, will contain, it is said, the strongest attack that he has yet made upon the Roman Catholic Church, whose educational methods are arraigned. It is expected to create a greater sensation than did either "Lourdes" or "Rome." The Dreyfus case appears thinly disguised, while the story is said to be, as a piece of novel writing, more interesting and ingenious than any he has lately written.

***

No recent magazine article has been so widely and violently discussed as Swinburne's on Dickens in the current Quarterly. It has led to widely differing arguments as to Dickens's present status in literature, as to his popularity, and as to his permanency, and must surely lead to an increased demand for his books.

E. A. D.

Rossetti's Copy of Poe's "Eureka."

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

A warm admirer and collector of Poe's writings, I some time ago purchased from a London bookseller a copy of the first edition of "Eureka." The book is scarce and valuable in any case, as only 500 were originally printed, but this particular copy is of unique interest inasmuch as it has written upon the fly leaf (in ink) the name "Rossetti," beneath which is the following, in pencil, "W. North, Esq., from his friend Gabriel D. Rossetti," the writing in pencil and ink being all in the handwriting of D. G. Rossetti. The singularity of the form of the latter's signature in the book led me to write to his brother, Mr. W. M. Rossetti, for an explanation, and I had the good fortune to receive from him the following exceedingly courteous and kind reply:

There can be no doubt of the genuineness of that inscription. In early days my brother and I held in common all books, prints, &c., and therefore the inscription in a book would be simply "Rossetti," without initials. The handwriting was more generally that of my brother, but also often mine. If in your book the handwriting of "Rossetti" is similar to that of the ensuing inscription, it must be my brother's.

William North was a curious literary character of those days; in 1850, which may be the date of the inscription to him, he was some twenty-four or twenty-five years of age. Soon after Disraeli brought out his novel "Coningsby." North brought out an opposition novel, "Anti-Coningsby," which created some little stir. He afterward wrote two or three other novels, &c., and a philosophico-speculative book called "The Infinite Republic," some of the ideas in which, I fancy, may have been set agoing by Poe's "Eureka." (Why do not people write "Heureka," which is correct?) Toward 1852 North went off to New York, on the quest after literary success; there, a year or two later, he committed suicide.

You would find some few particulars about North in two books brought out by me: 1. D. G. Rossetti's "Family Letters, with Memoir." (Ellis & Elvey, 1895.) Here occurs an amusing reference to North in a bantering sonnet by my brother. 2. "Pre-Raphaelite Diaries and Letters." (Hurst & Blackett, 1899.) Very truly yours, W. M. ROSSETTI.

Perhaps you are aware that my brother's exact baptismal names were "Gabriel Charles Dante," though he afterward wrote "Dante Gabriel." The form "Gabriel D." is, I think, rather uncommon, but none the less authentic.

I need not say how much the insertion of this autograph letter has added to the interest and value of the book. It stimulates curiosity as to the career, the literary work, and the fate of one who seems to have been in some respects a kindred spirit of Poe's, and it has occurred to me that through the medium of your columns some further information about North and his writings might be elicited.

I am also an ardent collector of everything relating to Abraham Lincoln. "A great and Providential man—the world has seen few like him," wrote Whittier of him to me in a private letter, unpublished—and since receiving Mr. W. M. Rossetti's note I was pleased to see from an article by Mr. James M. Scovel in Lippincott's Magazine of August, 1880, entitled "Personal Recollections of Abraham Lincoln," that one of North's poems had made a deep impression upon the mind of the great President. During an interview which Mr. Scovel had with Lincoln the latter spoke very feelingly of the heroism of the soldiers in the civil war, and especially of Gen. James Wadsworth of New York, who was killed while on horseback, sword in hand, in the bloodiest battle of the Wilderness, and, (says Mr. Scovel,) taking from his pocket a poem by a forgotten English writer, William North by name, he read these lines as a tribute to Gen. Wadsworth:

Time was when he who won his spurs of gold
From royal hands must woo the knightly state.
The knell of old formalities is toll'd
And the world's knights are now self-consecrate.

Many others besides myself, I am sure, would be glad to see the full text of the poem, and would welcome any information that could be supplied regarding it or its author.

I may add that this communication to you is written on the site of the dwelling house where Poe, in his childhood, staid for some weeks as the guest of the brother-in-law of his foster-father, Mr. Allan.

GEORGE DUNLOP,
Kilmarnock Standard Office, Kilmarnock, Ayrshire, Scotland, July 7, 1902.

Who Wrote This Poem?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A considerable quantity of inconsiderable verse has exuded from English presses of late in vain effort to voice the emotions of Britain over the extension of her empire at the cost of much precious blood. Even the coronation poems, published unfortunately a little prematurely, were filled with references to the battles of England about the confines of the world and the sowing of foreign soils with British bones as the seeds of conquest. Most of this poetry—indeed, all of it—except the Coronation Ode of William Watson, was plainly made by machinery and furbished up to meet the call of an ephemeral market. Like the ghosts in "Macbeth" it came like shadows and it will so depart.

It is, therefore, worth while to call attention to the existence of an English poem in which the struggle for empire was sung with profound sincerity, with splendid music, with glowing fancy. Twenty-one years ago this poem was published in this country. It had already been published in England and had attracted much attention. Its author's celebrity in other fields than poetry shadowed its brilliancy, and it was soon forgotten. Now its author is forgotten and his name is heard no more in literary circles. Here are a few of the principal stanzas of the poem:

Set in this stormy northern sea,
Queen of these restless fields of tide,
England! What shall men say of thee,
Before whose feet the worlds divide?

The earth, a brittle globe of glass,
Lies in the hollow of thy hand,
And through its heart of crystal pass,
Like shadows through a twilight land,

The spears of crimson-suited war.
The long white-crested waves of fight,
And all the deadly fires which are
The torches of the lords of Night.

* * * * * * *

And many an Afghan chief who lies
Beneath his cool pomegranate trees,
Clutches his sword in fierce surmise
When on the mountain side he sees
The first-foot Marri scout, who closes
To tell how he hath heard afar
The measured roll of English drums
Beat at the gates of Kandahar.

For southern wind and east wind meet
Where, girt and crowned by sword and fire
England with bare and bloody feet
Climbs the steep road of wide empire.

* * * * * * *

Pale women who have lost their lord
Will kiss the relics of the slain—
Some tarnished epaulette, some sword—
Poor toys to soothe such anguished pain.

For not in quiet English fields
Are these, our brothers, lain to rest,
Where we might deck their broken shields
With all the flowers the dead love best.

For some are by the Delhi walls,
And many in the Afghan land,
And many where the Ganges falls
Through seven mouths of shifting sand.

* * * * * * *

And those whose wounds are never healed,
Whose weary race is never won,
O Cromwell's England! must thou yield
For every inch of ground a son?

* * * * * * *

What profit now that we have bound
The whole round world with nets of gold,
If hidden in our heart is found
The care that groweth never old!

What profit that our galleys ride,
Pine-forest like, on every main?
Ruin and wreck are at our side,
Grim warders of the House of Pain.

Where are the brave, the strong, the fleet?
Where is our English chivalry?
Wild grasses are their burial-sheet,
And sobbing waves their threnody.

* * * * * * *

Peace, Peace! We wrong the noble dead
To vex their solemn slumber so;
Though childless and with thorn-crowned head
Up the steep road must England go,

Yet when this fiery web is spun,
Her watchman shall descry from far
The young Republic like a sun
Rise from these crimson seas of war.

In view of the fact that this is far superior to the poor stuff recently poured out in such quantities that it puts to shame Sir Lewis Morris, the prize poet of Good Words, England's laureate, and the American laudator of royalty, it may be that all the readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS know who wrote it. Perhaps a few of them will think it worth while to send you the title of the poem and the name of the author. PEREDUR.

The Aguilar Free Library Society.

The thirteenth annual report of the Aguilar Free Library Society shows a largely increasing circulation and an unusual condition of prosperity. Dr. Henry M. Leipziger, Chairman of the Library Committee, presents the fact that for the year ended Oct. 31, 1901, 781,379 volumes were circulated, an increase during the year of 109,271, and this large increase not confined to any one of the libraries, but to all of them. Dr. Leipziger writes that one-half of the total circulation is what may be termed juvenile. As the books are selected with great care, "the library is doing its very best in establishing a taste for the finest of all possessions—a taste for good reading." To show how rapidly the circulation of the Aguilar Free Library has increased, at its opening, 1886-7, the total of books taken out was 81,761. There is little question but that in ten years from now the circulation will reach a million.

Examining the kinds of books taken by readers, fiction is in the larger proportion, but history, biography, travel, and literature are in active demand. With a total of 73,940 books, it can be seen at once with a circulation of 781,379 how often during the year the same volumes must be taken out. With its four libraries, at East Broadway, East Fifty-ninth Street, East One Hundred and Tenth Street, and Avenue C, together with a traveling library, there comes this great dissemination of books. The officers of the society are: President—Samuel Greenbaum; First Vice President—David Leventritt; Second Vice President—Henry M. Leipziger; Treasurer—Mark Ash; Secretary—Samuel A. Tuska, 62 William Street.

Bret Harte's "Outcroppings."

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Under "Queries," in answer to "Argonaut's" request for "information concerning the bibliography of Bret Harte's works," you say, in THE SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS of July 5, "'Outcroppings' comes first in a collection of Harte's works, as it contains his earliest published writing."

Are you not in error? The title page of that books reads: "Outcroppings; Being Selections of California Verse. San Francisco: A. Roman & Co. New York: W. J. Widdleton. 1866."

The name of the compiler does not appear on the title page or attached to the preface, nor did Mr. Harte include any of his own verses in the book.

"Outcroppings" brings up—but that is another story, and, as some rather amusing incidents are connected with its inception and publication which few of that day are now alive to contradict, I may at some future time tell that story. It is sufficient to say that the book, which then could scarcely be given away, was a few years ago in demand at the bid price of $30. What a copy would now fetch I do not know. But the regret is on me that I did not at its publication buy up the whole edition, instead of resting content with the one copy that was given to me, in common with all of the others compiled, in recognition of the heroism.

CHARLES HENRY WEBB.
Nantucket, July 15, 1902.

British Consuls and Matrimony.

In the "Memoirs of Sir Edward Blount," just published by Longmans, Green & Co., the "doyen of the English colony" in Paris tells how, "in spite of the siege and of starvation, (in 1871,) British people were getting married." Sir Richard Wallace, the collector of the now national Wallace collection, was one the Consul married. The question afterward arose whether the marriages performed were legally valid under the Foreign Marriages act then in force. Sir Edward Blount, although appointed Consul, held no certificate giving him the right to perform marriages. Sir Richard was remarried as soon as this came out, and advertisements appeared in the papers requesting the other couples to do the same, but no one presented himself at the Consulate.

Sir Edward speaks of most of the British Ambassadors in Paris during the last four decades, but he felt most kindly toward Lord Lyons, that bachelor of bachelors. He gives this instance of the Ambassador's taciturnity:

When calling upon him once at the Embassy, I found that a certain well-known journalist had preceded me. The visitor was laying down the law in loud tones, and when, after his departure, the Ambassador received me, I took occasion to point out to him that it was scarcely advisable—if I might be allowed to say so—to discuss State matters in such loud tones, adding: "I heard every word that was said, my Lord, as I sat in the anteroom." "Ah!" exclaimed Lord Lyons, "but even then you could not hear what I said, for I said nothing." Who can that well-known journalist have been?

Mr. Brady Unconvinced.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

I have just read Mr. Abbot's amusing comment on my review of Gen. Forrest, at least it seemed a very funny production to me. I have neither Wyeth's nor Mathe's books here, but I am quite certain that no unprejudiced student can read either of those books, especially those portions which treat of the Fort Pillow incident, without agreeing with my statements. The testimony of witnesses of the highest character, clergymen, church members, professional men of reputation and standing, as I recall it, given in both books, but especially at great length in Wyeth's, is absolutely conclusive to me. I think it would be to any fair-minded man.

With the rest of Mr. Abbot's letter and its strictures and personalities I have no concern. CYRUS TOWNSEND BRADY.
Lake Placid Club, Morningside, N. Y.
July 19, 1902.

Books in Demand.

Following are the four books which have sold best in regular book and department stores in New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Cincinnati, Baltimore, Boston, and San Francisco between June 24 and July 24 of this year. The statement is based on reports received from regular correspondents of THE NEW YORK TIMES in those cities, personal inquiries having been made for the information sent to us:

32 stores report "The Virginian."
19 " " "Dorothy Vernon of Haddon Hall."
16 " " "The Mississippi Bubble."
14 " " "Ranson's Folly."

Among other good selling books we find:
13 stores report "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch."
10 " " "Hearts Courageous."
8 " " "The Conqueror."
7 " " "The Lady Paramount."

The Nobility of Brummagem.

In the Century Dictionary "Brummagem" is found, designating what is "showy but worthless, fictitious, sham," and the word derived from that great manufacturing city, Birmingham. In the United States we have adopted "brummagem" and use it in a deprecatory sense. Mr. W. H. Quignan, in Notes and Queries, stands up in defense of the word, spelling it, however, with one "m," brumagem. He writes: the Domesday Book (1083) as Bermingeham, supposed, but represents, better than Birminghsm, the archaic pronunciation of Bremingeham." Birmingham appears in the Domesday Book (1806) as Bermingeham. About a hundred years later it is found in the Liber Niger as Bremingebam. Then there followed as the years went on no less than 141 different ways of spelling the name of the place.

In Queen Elizabeth's time it was "Bremingham." The genealogists trace back the first syllable to a "Breme," a doughty warrior who fell at the battle of Hastings. Then Bremingham means the home of the Bremes. The putting in of the "r" before the vowel is important. The change then of the "e" to a "u" is a natural one, and common at all times in England. Let, then, Birmingham, Ala., hold up its head and insist on the nobility of its origin.

TWO MIDSUMMER MAGAZINES.

THE WORLD'S WORK

devotes itself to the Republic at Play. For a month we assume that the world has stopped work, and several writers with a hundred pictures tell where and how to get the best vacation, covering the country from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

This magazine, we may again caution our readers, is not returnable and it is best *to order* from your newsdealer regularly. $3.00 a year.

COUNTRY LIFE IN AMERICA.

In August this magazine is in its element. The charm of the subject, the beauty of the illustrations, make it *the* magazine above all others for people who love the country.

Buy the August issue on the newsstands and you will see our point. $3.00 a year.

DOUBLEDAY, PAGE & CO.,
Publishers, New York.

P. S.—An edition of "The Misdemeanors of Nancy," by Eleanor Hoyt, has just been ordered for Australia—and another for London. The third American edition has come from the press this week.

THE MAGAZINES.

Features of the Principal American Ones for August.

READERS will find printed below lists of the contents of the principal American magazines for August. The lists are restricted to periodicals which appear once a month, and, while the contents are not absolutely complete, the omissions relate mainly to regular and familiar departments and some of the minor contributions. Our purpose has been to make readers acquainted with everything important or that for other reasons may have special interest for them.

ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

AUGUST, 1902.

IN THE FEAR OF THE LORD.Norman Duncan
THE REVIVAL OF POETIC DRAMA.....
Edmund Gosse
THE DESERT.....Verner Z. Reed
OUR LADY OF THE BEECHES. II.—.....
Baroness von Hutten
MIDSUMMER'S DAY.....Harriet P. Spofford
THE AFRICAN PYGMIES.....Samuel E. Verner
A NIGHT'S LODGING.....Arthur Colton
THE BROWNING TONIC.....Martha B. Dunn
LI WAN, THE FAIR.....Jack London
MY COOKERY BOOKS. II.....
Elizabeth R. Pennell
THE MOONSHINER AT HOME.....
Leonidas Hubbard, Jr.
THE SHORT STORY.....B. P.
THE CAVE OF PHILLAM.....Alice Brown
RAINDS AT NIGHT.....Duncan C. Scott
BRET HARTE.....H. C. Merwin
THE PRINCESS OF MAKE-BELIEVE.....
Annie H. Donnell
SILL'S POETRY.....W. B. P.
BOOKS NEW AND OLD; SUMMER FICTION.....H. W. Boynton
FRENCH MEMOIRS IN ENGLISH.....S. M. F.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

AUGUST, 1902.

A REVELATION IN ARCADIA....Netta Syrett
MY CAPTIVE.....John B. Tabb
THE LINEAGE OF THE CLASSICS.....
Frederic George Kenyon, D. Lit., Ph. D.
THE RECKONING.....Edith Wharton
RADIO-ACTIVITY.....Robert Kennedy Duncan
CHERRY BLOSSOMS.....Van Tassel Sutphen
FRANCE'S TOURING CRAFTSMEN.....
André Castaigne
EGLANTINA.....Mary E. Wilkins
THE PRIMEVAL NORTH AMERICAN.....
Charles Hallock
LITTLE SISTER.....Roy R. Gilson
LADY ROSE'S DAUGHTER.....
Mrs. Humphry Ward
A SEA SONG.....Helen Turner
THE FOX'S UNDERSTUDY.....
Mary R. S. Andrews
PERDITA'S LOVERS.....Richard Le Gallienne
A DISGUISED PROVIDENCE.....
Edward S. Martin
THE DESERTED VILLAGE.
Pictures by.....Edwin A. Abbey
THE BIRD-SELLER.....Katherine Collins
LIFE'S HARVEST.....Rosamond M. Watson
THE WRATH OF THE BEE.....
Maurice Maeterlinck
A SONG OF SIDON.....Clinton Scollard
GERARD DOW'S PORTRAIT OF HIMSELF.
W. Stanton Howard
THE ECONOMY OF JANE STEBBINS.....
E. Ayrton
PARALLEL GROWTH OF BIRD AND HUMAN MUSIC.....Henry W. Oldys

THE CENTURY.

AUGUST, 1902.

THE NEW NEW YORK....Randall Blackshaw
AN AFTERGLOW.....Lillie H. French
THE SONG OF EVE.....Ednah P. Clarke
A WISHING SONG.....Joel C. Harris
MRS. POTTS'S PERPLEXITY....Edna Kenton
ASK WHAT YOU WILL....Florence E. Coates
LITTLE STORIES. VII. "Thou Art the Soul of Thy House".....S. Weir Mitchell
THE GREAT SOUTHWEST. IV. "Thou Tragedy of the Range".....Ray S. Baker
WORDS.....Julie C. Kenly
IN THE FAR EAST.....Thomas B. Aldrich
NEGOYA OF THE ENGINEERS.....F. Palmer
CONFESSIONS OF A WIFE.....Mary Adams
THE HERETIC.....Bliss Carman
CHAPTERS FROM THE BIOGRAPHY OF A PRAIRIE GIRL. I.....Eleanor Gates
P. T. BARNUM, SHOWMAN AND HUMORIST.....Joel Benton
EARTHQUAKES AND VOLCANOES.....
James F. Kemp
THE LAST DAYS OF ST. PIERRE: I. —"A Graphic Record of the Martinique Disaster".....The Very Rev. G. Parel
Volume II.: "Life in the Doomed City."
THE CATASTROPHE OF ST. VINCENT.
Capt. W. J. Calder and T. McG. McDonald, Esq.
THE ERUPTION OF VESUVIUS.....
LEAVE TAKING.....William Watson

THE WORLD'S WORK.

AUGUST, 1902.

THE MARCH OF EVENTS.
THE PEOPLE AT PLAY. Written by Walter H. Page, Julian Ralph, Lindsay Denison, Charles F. Holder, E. T. W. Chambers, Arthur Goodrich, M. G. Cunliff, Ray Stevens.
HOW LASOR IS ORGANIZED....Ray S. Baker
WEST POINT AFTER A CENTURY.....
Frederick Palmer
WILL OUR COMMERCIAL EXPANSION CONTINUE?.....O. P. Austin
NEW YORK TO CHICAGO—20 HOURS.....
Russell Doubleday
THE NATURE AND FIELD OF TRUST COMPANIES.
AMONG THE WORLD'S WORKERS.

THE BOOKMAN.

AUGUST, 1902.

CHRONICLE AND COMMENT.
BIRD CALL.....Zona Gale
THE TRAIL OF TARTARIN. Part II.....
Arthur B. Maurice
THE CONFESSIONS OF A DIME NOVELIST.....Gelett Burgess
ATTACKING THE NEWSPAPERS.....
Frank M. Colby
THE BASES OF THE DRAMA. II.....
Marguerite Merington
ESTRANGEMENT.....Charles H. Towne
RODS AND GUNNELS.....Jack London
THE POETS LAUREATE OF ENGLAND.
Thomas Seccombe
A MORNING.....Theodosia Garrison
MR. DAVIS AND THE REAL OLANCHO.
William H. Porter
SIX BOOKS OF SOME IMPORTANCE:
I. Prof. Dunning's "Political Theories."
II. Mr. Van Santvoord's "House of Cæsar".....James C. Egbert, Jr.
III. Mr. Pemberton's "Ellen Terry and Her Sisters".....Paul Wilstach
IV. Mr. Hill's "The Minority".....
Francis C. Williams
V. Mr. Vielé's "Myra of the Pines".....
Carl Hovey
VI. Mr. Wister's "The Virginians".....
Beverly Stark
LITERARY, ARTISTIC, AND BOHEMIAN LONDON IN THE SEVENTIES.....
J. Henry Hager
FUEL OF FIRE. Chapters XI., XII., and XIII.....Ellen T. Fowler

McCLURE'S MAGAZINE.

AUGUST, 1902.

BORN AMONG THE BRIGANDS.....
Katerina S. Tsilka
SUCH AS WALK IN DARKNESS...S. H. Adams
HOW I BECAME AN AERONAUT.....
Alberto Santos-Dumont
THE LIFE OF THE WINDS OF HEAVEN
Stewart E. White
CAP'N BOB OF THE SCREAMER.....
F. Hopkinson Smith
THE TWO VANREVELS....Booth Tarkington

FRANK LESLIE'S POPULAR MONTHLY.

AUGUST, 1902.

BIRDS OF PARTHENY SOUTH.....
C. E. Borchgrevink
THE HOTWELLS DUEL...A. T. Quiller-Couch
ANGELA THE SUFFERFLUOUS....Marion Hill
A DOUBLE MISFIT.....F. F. Benson
SERENY.....Harriet P. Spofford
THE PICTURE ON THE WALL.....
Thomas W. Stoep
A CONVULSION OF NATURE.....
Harvey J. O'Higgins
A CONTRACT.....Osolo Watanna
A DAUGHTER OF REASAT.....
William MacLeod Raine
OTIS SKINNER.....
JAKE DALE.....Joseph M. Hanson
THE VOICE IN THE AIR.....Robert Barr
MOTHER GOOSE REVISITED.....
William B. MacHarg

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE

AUGUST, 1902.

NEW SAMARIA.....S. Weir Mitchell
THE GOVERNOR'S CHOICE.....
Joseph A. Altsheler
A GIRL IN THE ROCKIES...Caroline Lockhart
THE FINAL PROPOSITION.....
Cynia Townsend Brady
TWO CALLS.....Sara Cone Bryant
PETER.....Bertrand Waugh
THE ABBOT OF BUSKIN ROCK.....
Richard Willstad
I LOVE MY LOVE SO WELL.....
S. S. S. F. Callahan
THE SEATONS' MASQUERADE.....
Florence K. Hoffman
DE PROFUNDIS.....Francis H. Williams
THE PREDICAMENT OF SILAS SINGER...
Elliott Flower

THE COSMOPOLITAN.

AUGUST, 1902.

LONDON SOCIETY.....Emily H. Westfield
THE ORGANIZATION OF A MODERN CIRCUS.....Whiting Allen
DIVERSIONS OF SOME MILLIONAIRES.....
Walter G. Robinson
BROKEN TOYS.....Lotta Griswold
WHAT MEN LIKE IN MEN.....Basford Dyke
CAPTAINS OF INDUSTRY.....
LABOR AND CAPITAL....Clinton Dangerfield
CITY OWNERSHIP OF SEASIDE PARKS.....
Sylvester Baxter
THE MATE OF THE OVERMAN..Elsa Booker
OLD LOVE STORIES RETOLD..R. Le Gallienne
"IRRAHALA" "COME WITH ME".....
S. A. Wardlaw
THE SOUL OF MOZART.....W. E. P. French
THE STORY OF A SCENTED NOTE.....
Mrs. Poultney Bigelow
HERBERT GEORGE WELLS AND HIS WORK.....E. A. Bennett

OUTING.

AUGUST, 1902.

SURF BATHING.....Duffield Osborne
AT THE RACES.....Arthur Ruhl
TIPPECANOEING.....W. S. Dunbar
THE PARTRIDGES' ROLL CALL.....
William J. Long
THEODORE ROOSEVELT ON HIS HUNTER.....Adelia B. Beard
SUSPICIOUS CHARACTERS OF THE WOODS.....William S. Rice
THE CARIBOU OF BRITISH COLUMBIA AND ALASKA.....Dr. J. A. Allen
THE MYSTERY OF THE SALMON.....
Barton W. Evermann, Ph. D.
THE GREAT HORNED SALMON OF THE PENOBSCOT.....J. O. Whittemore
RAB HASKINS'S DOG....James H. Tuckerman
A MATTER OF MASCALONGE..Edwyn Sandys
MOUNTAINEERING AS A PROFESSION.....
Francis Gribble
OF THE REAL SEA.....Norman Duncan
HOW TO SAVE A DROWNING MAN.....
Alexander Moffat
THE TRILOGY OF THE TALKING APPLE TREE.....Aloysius Coll
PIG STICKING IN MOROCCO....Marion Wright
THE BEGINNER AND HIS AUTOMOBILE.....Leon Vandervort

COUNTRY LIFE.

AUGUST, 1902.

THE KINGFISHER'S KINDERGARTEN.....
THE SUMMER PRAIRIES...Charles M. Harger
MY SUMMER SANCTUARY....Roselle Mercier
POLO, ANCIENT AND MODERN.....
Charles Q. Turner
THE REDEMPTION OF THE LOW-GROUND.....
Mary P. Bird
THE MAKING OF A COUNTRY HOME.....
Clarence A. Martin
VI. THE WATER-GARDEN AND THE MOSQUITO PROBLEM.....William L. Underwood
INDIAN HARBOR.....T. W. Burgess
THE BUILDING OF A SPIDER'S WEB.....
John H. Comstock
THE MAN WITHOUT THE HOE.E. C. Tompkins
HOW TO MAKE A GARDEN—THE BACKYARD PROBLEM.....W. C. Egan
A RARE BICYCLE PATH.....Joseph Blethen
MIRACLES.....Nancy M. Woodrow
THE FULLNESS OF SUMMER...W. B. Thorpton

THE LEDGER MONTHLY.

AUGUST, 1902.

AN ABODE OF QUIET, PEACE, HARMONY, AND BEAUTY.....Fannie S. Miller
THE SOCIAL SIDE OF CHURCH WORK.....
Rev. William Jay Peck
AMUSEMENTS FOR THE PEOPLE.....
Jane Addams
TOURISTS' ADVENTURES IN NEW MEXICO.....E. Louise Liddell
AMERICAN PLAYS AND PLAYWRIGHTS.
Frederick Phillips
A NORTHERN GIRL IN THE SOUTH.....
Jeannette H. Walworth
HOW NATURE TEACHES MEN TO BUILD HOUSES.....Adapted from Rev. J. O. Wood
MY AUNT CAROLINE'S EXECUTIVE ABILITY.....Harry H. Dey
A MISSIONARY AND HIS DOGS IN THE WILD NORTHWEST.....Rev. Egerton R. Young
TWO CLAIMANTS TO A JEWEL..Mary Gibson
CONCERNING CELEBRITIES OF TO-DAY.....
Fannie M. Lothrop
A WINDOW LOOKING EAST.....E. M. Hoke
ACROSS THE ALLEY.....Seymour S. Tibbals
THE HARDING PLACE.....Edward Boltwood
ANECDOTE OF KING EDWARD VII.....
E. J. H. Sellingham

EVERYBODY'S MAGAZINE.

AUGUST, 1902.

BLADE AND SHEAF....Martha McC. Williams
THE SHEEP DOG TRIALS AT TROUTBECK.....Radclyffe Dugmore
WAR AND THE WOMAN...Fullerton L. Waldo
"SAVE IN HIS OWN COUNTRY".....
Juliet W. Tompkins
THE HONOURABLE BETTY.Justus M. Forman
A SUMMER-TIME STOVE...Arthur E. Johnson
LOVE, LAW, AND THE LINE....Francis Dana
TANGLED UP IN BEULAH LAND.....
By an Author
THE DAY'S WORK OF A NEW ENGLAND FARMER.....Holman F. Day
A DEAL IN WHEAT.....Frank Norris
SCIENCE VS. CHRISTIANITY.
DANNY. Book II.....Alfred Ollivant
THE TENTH WAVE.....C. V. C. Matthews
THE STRUGGLE OF THE OUTLIERS.....
O. Henry

THE ERA.

AUGUST, 1902.

THE MONEY MAKER.....Alfred Mathews
THE GOLDEN KNIGHT.....Minna Irving
MARIE ANTOINETTE.....Henry Francis
THE DAUGHTER OF THE MAYFLOWER.
Charles Lee
A RETURN.....Julien Gordon
DELAYED SUMMER.....Louise C. Moulton
THE VOLCANIC ACTIVITY OF THE EARTH.....North O. Messenger
STOOPING TO FOLLY.....Cyrus T. Brady

GUNTON'S MAGAZINE.

AUGUST, 1902.

THE PRESENT STATUS OF THE TRUST QUESTION.....Prof. Jeremiah W. Jenks
THE RAILROAD PROBLEM.....
Prof. Frank Parsons
HOW THE FARMER GETS HIS LAND.....
Prof. Richard T. Ely
THE PERILS OF ELIZABETH PLANT.....
Lilian T. Tyng

THE CHAUTAUQUAN.

AUGUST, 1902.

THE CHAUTAUQUA MOVEMENT.....
Bishop John H. Vincent
THE CHAUTAUQUA IDEA.....
Dr. Lewis Miller
THE CHAUTAUQUA ASSEMBLY.....
Dr. John H. Vincent
THE CHAUTAUQUA SCHOOL OF NATURAL SCIENCE.....Dr. Alexander Winchell
THE CHAUTAUQUA SCHOOL OF LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.....
Dr. Oscar L. Kinner
THE CHAUTAUQUA SCHOOL OF THEOLOGY.....Dr. Theodore L. Flood
THE CHAUTAUQUA SCHOOL OF PEDAGOGY.....Dr. Frank Chapman Sharp
THE CHAUTAUQUA SCHOOL OF ART.....
Miss Jessie Wilcox Smith
THE CHAUTAUQUA SCHOOL OF MUSIC.....Dr. Frederick Root
THE CHAUTAUQUA SCHOOL OF PHYSICAL CULTURE.....Dr. Dudley A. Sargent
THE CHAUTAUQUA SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE.....Dr. Edward Everett Hale
THE CHAUTAUQUA SCHOOL OF HOUSEHOLD ECONOMICS.....Mrs. Mary Hemenway
THE CHAUTAUQUA SCHOOL OF LIBRARY ECONOMY.....Dr. Melvil Dewey
THE CHAUTAUQUA SCHOOL OF SCIENCE AND LITERATURE.....Dr. Theodore L. Flood

ASIATIC RUSSIA.

George Frederick Wright on the Czar's Eastern Country.*

FROM a perusal of Prof. George Frederick Wright's "Asiatic Russia," one who has been informed by Mr. George Kennan's and Mr. Archibald R. Colquhoun's accounts gets quite different notions about certain features about the White Czar's possessions beyond the Urals and the Caspian.

Mr. Kennan's graphic portrayals of cruel atrocities committed against innocent and often refined people in the "Siberian Exile System" stirred the blood and aroused the sympathies to such a pitch that one was well-nigh determined to organize a crusade to crush out the tyrannous and belated Russian despotism. Mr. Colquhoun, in his brilliant and irresistible manner, has shown us, on the one hand, (Harper's, March number, 1900,) how the perfidious Muscovite, by chicane and intrigue, has succeeded in deploying his Cossacks along the Turkestan border, and, taking advantage of moribund Persia, is preparing to confront Britain in her most sacred possessions of India; while, on the other hand, he has made it still more clear ("Overland to China,") how Russia, about to absorb Manchuria, is steadily pressing forward to the Yang-tse-Kiang, where, coming into closer touch with the Eastern possessions of her Gallic ally, she will soon loom threateningly upon the confines of the British Indian Empire in the East.

Possessed of a genius somewhat similar to that of his fellow-countryman, Mr. W. T. Stead, for grand world events, Mr. Colquhoun has in some way or other got us Americans involved in this danger. So that one cannot avoid a certain vague dread of some possible impending, fearful mundane cataclysm. But now Prof. Wright comes along with his two volumes on Asiatic Russia, and—heaven be praised!—somewhat relieves the strain by making us feel that Mr. Kennan has been working too much on our moral sympathies, and Mr. Colquhoun too much on our political fears.

In his second volume, (Chapter 15,) Prof. Wright discouraged a crusade against the injustice and cruelty of Russian penal institutions on the simple ground that the wrong is not as great as we have been led to suppose, and that we need all of our moral enthusiasm for the reform of prison evils at home.

> It is [he says] the pretty general opinion of the prominent officers of the National Conference of Charities and Corrections in the United States that the worst things said about Siberian prisons can be easily matched in almost every State of the Union, &c. (Vol. II., page 334.)

So far as the fears of Russia's expansion are concerned, that Mr. Colquhoun seeks to impress on us Anglo-Saxons, Prof. Wright, in his Chapter 25, Vol. II., makes it clear that they are for the most part imaginary. To be sure, we may not conclude, as we are inclined after reading the book, what Emerson concluded about the great Corsican after finishing Abbott's "Life of Napoleon," that Russia, in her political expansion, is simply engaged in establishing Sunday schools in that part of the world, but our author's conviction that Russia, by reason of internal and external limitations, is neither inclined nor fitted by nature to disturb the general welfare of mankind is evidently very sane.

The Mujik colonist has a genius only for the occupation of the waste and unimproved places of nature and not for the conquest of densely crowded regions. So that by a natural law the limits of Russian expansion have been reached on the borders of China, Afghanistan, and Persia, where thickly settled and highly cultivated countries oppose further advance. Her great future development is to be intensive, and not extensive, that is, a development of her own vast inner resources.

It is not the part of this review to determine in detail the relative merits of Mr. Kennan's, Mr. Colquhoun's, and Prof. Wright's views on the subject, but it is evident that, in the main, Prof. Wright has more broadly and deeply grasped the problem, and, knowing how very difficult it really is to get into the consciousness of another people and justly to understand them, he has, by a fine altruistic sympathy, given us the best interpretation to date of Russia and the Russians in the grand scheme of modern world development.

"Asiatic Russia" is a book of wide range. There is not a vital question about the Czar's Asiatic dominions, that, besides Siberia proper, include the Provinces of Trans-Caucasia, Turkestan, and the steppe on the southwest and the Amur region on the southeast, which is not satisfactorily discussed and answered. One could wish more information concerning Russia's attitude toward Afghanistan and Manchuria, but that might pass beyond the legitimate aim of the book. The author shows himself to be a thoroughly trained scholar of unusual versatility, at once a geographer, a geologist, and a historian.

Asiatic Russia comprises an area of over 6,500,000 square miles, or more than twice that of the United States, exclusive of Alaska. Stretching across 150 degrees of longitude and about 40 degrees of latitude, this territory comprises about one-tenth of the total land surface of the globe.

After presenting a complete physiographical picture of this vast region, of mighty mountain chains, fertile valleys, arable steppes, barren deserts, endless waterways, interminable forests, and arctic tundras, Prof. Wright gives us an account of the occupation and colonization of this immense region, from the conquest of Sibir—whence the name Siberia—on the Irtysh by that doughty Cossack adventurer Yermak, at the close of the sixteenth century, to the masterly statesmanship of Muravieff on the Amur, in the middle of the nineteenth, and the more serious struggles in Trans-Caucasia and Turkestan during the past half century. The great bulk of this territory, it must be remarked, was secured by the slow advance of colonization or peaceful treaty, and has involved much less bloodshed than similar occupation in other parts of the world by other races.

The hope of Asiatic Russia, and especially of the Siberian and Amur parts of it, is colonization by the Russians themselves. From the native Tartar tribes little if any development can be expected. They are, however, amenable to control, and with wise treatment are gradually being Christianized, or, at any rate, reduced to a civilized order of existence.

Russian colonization began with Yermak and has gone steadily on. This process has been necessarily very slow until recently, when steam transportation by land and river made new regions more easily accessible. As might be expected, the immigrants are a varied lot—trappers and hunters, soldiers and officials, escaped serfs before the days of emancipation, and, most important of all, the Raskolniks, or Dissenters, who, like our Pilgrim Fathers, sturdy and conscientious, preferred the rigors of a new and inhospitable country, with freedom, to the comforts of their old home. Besides the exiles, those who were not criminals formed a valuable part of the new community and often rendered the most efficient service by their scientific knowledge or engineering skill.

With the opening of the great Trans-Siberian Railway immigration rapidly increased until, in 1897-8, it reached the figure of 200,000, with a tendency to augment still further.

Of the 6,500,000 square miles in Asiatic Russia, one-third lies within the Arctic Circle, and of the remainder only 500,000 square miles, or the equivalent of twelve of our North Central States, are available for agriculture. To this must be added the indefinite riches to be got from trapping, fishing, forestry, and mining. The greater part of this region is by nature fitted only for the Sclav, a fact that promises a pretty tolerably homogeneous civilization. With a strong unitary government, a large degree of communal freedom in local affairs, and a practical unity of religious belief, Prof. Wright cherishes the strongest hopes of great future development for the Czar's Asiatic possessions. He does not see in Russia's foreign policy aggressive ambition, but finds the uniqueness of her position among the nations, with the possible exception of America, to be the fact that her own territories will be wholly adequate to relieve the growing pressure of an increasing population within. An occasional dispute here and there over boundaries, or, more seriously, an imbroglio with Turkey over the status of Armenian Christians, will be the gravest problems of her external politics.

*ASIATIC RUSSIA. By George Frederick Wright, LL. D., F. G. S. A., Instructor in Quaternary Geology and Professor of the Harmony of Science and Revelation in Oberlin College. With maps and illustrations. Vol. I., Pp. xxii-540; Vol. II., Pp. xx-567. 8vo. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co. 1902. $7.50.

India and Its Problems.*

The English people at large are beginning to appreciate more than ever before the immense importance of their possessions in India. This fact is evidenced by the constantly increasing number of books published upon this subject either by officials in the Indian service or travelers who wish to record their impressions for the benefit of their friends. Mr. Lilly's volume on "India and Its Problems" belongs to the former class. The author was formerly in the Indian civil service. The five parts of the book are: Physical Characteristics; Races, Languages, and Literature; History, Religions, and India of To-day. This last part embraces nearly half of the 300 pages and forms by far the most interesting portion. In the chapters on the races and languages Mr. Lilly is forced to depend upon second-hand information for his statements, and is consequently unable to produce anything of value upon these questions. They, together with the portion of the volume on history and religions, are really merely a restatement of material which is already familiar to every one who is at all conversant with the extant works upon India. In the second part of the volume the author has given us a somewhat more satisfactory production. Some of the statements are the result of his own observations while in India, supplemented by study of the native and the English writers on modern India, and in consequence possess some real value. In speaking of Sanskrit, the ancient language of the cultivated classes in India, he says: "It is most probable that at the time of the dispersion of the Aryans from their original home—wherever that may have been—their speech was already divided into dialects, of which Sanskrit was merely one." This remark is perhaps true of what may be called the "Vedic" Sanskrit, but for Sanskrit properly so called it is hardly accurate. The latter is an artificial and literary tongue, used by the learned or high-class people of ancient India, but never current as a vernacular among the uneducated. The proof of this is to be found in the Sanskrit drama, which was taken from the real life of the people of the time, and in which priests, sages, and Kings speak the Sanskrit, and uneducated men and women express themselves in Prakrit, which was a current vernacular and really formed the transition between the age of Vedic Sanskrit and the later languages of India—the Hindi, Bengali, Gujerati, Marathi, and many minor dialects.

As regards religion, India is without doubt the most remarkable country in the world. The Hindu is deeply religious, often, it is true, in a vague, undefined way, not really knowing just what to worship, but always ready to propitiate any deity who has been especially recommended to his consideration. He does this without in the slightest degree losing his reverence for his former gods, whom he still considers as on a par with the new divinity. About three-fifths of the 250,000,000 people in India profess Hinduism. The rest are followers of very many faiths. The Mohammedans, who are steadily increasing in numbers, now have about 60,000,000. They are very progressive, and make excellent officials, as they are far more trustworthy than the Hindus, especially the Bengalis, who, however, are quicker witted and more supple and succeed better in cramming for the examinations which are the necessary precursors of any Government positions in India.

What will probably be found ons of the most interesting chapters in the book is on "Women in India." It is a subject which has been of deep moment to the English in India, and some of the most troublesome questions which they have had to solve. Perhaps the most important of these questions were the widow's duty of dying with her husband, and infant marriage. These were both crying evils, and were put down by the determined efforts of the English Government. It is probable, however, that both abuses are still practiced in secret. This chapter, like most of those in Mr. Lilly's volume, is largely a compilation, made with scissors and paste, of various Hindu and European writers. It is remarkable that a person of Mr. Lilly's position in the world of letters should have been guilty of putting the sanction of his name to such a mere scrap book collection of undigested facts and opinions. The book is not without interest to those who know nothing of India, but it will not add anything to our knowledge of that country or to the author's reputation.

*INDIA AND ITS PROBLEMS. By William Digby Lilly. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. London: S. Low & Co. 1902. 8vo. Cloth. Pp. xx-336. $2.

The Lake Counties.*

So widely acknowledged is the claim of Cumberland and Westmoreland in England to the title of "The Lake Counties" that the mind naturally reverts to them whenever the term is used. It is a district so rich in natural beauties and in historical and personal connections as to deserve its world-wide popularity and to appeal with especial force to the American mind. In Mr. Collingwood's pages the reader will find not merely a guide, but a philosopher and friend indeed. He has approached the task of making the lake counties live, and glow, and pulse, as with very life, with a knowledge so wide and deep, and in so sympathetic and enthusiastic a mind, as to infect his readers with an almost uncontrollable impulse to be up and away to its glamour and charms. What he feels himself he recognizes as having been the inspiring elements of his local predecessors with the pen, first among whom is Wordsworth. When our author-cicerone conducts us to Rydal Mount, the Wordsworth residence, he reminds us that this was the home of the one of many local poets who could speak to the world at large of his rustic surroundings and give them the touch of artistic idealization.

> To this Cumbrian [he says] there have been many Cumbrian poets, most of them, like Wordsworth at Grasmere, cottage folk, and like him at their best when they wrote of cottages and rural life, and the more familiar aspects of nature around them; failing, like him, when they attempted tragedy, narrative, or ambitious moralising thought. To them he was the representative man of the group, as Shakespeare among the playwrights, or Dante among the Italian sonneteers; surpassed in certain qualities by some—in humor and realism of portrayal; rivaled by others in lyrical effect; unequal to himself, often wandering from his true vocation, but still the one who rose head and shoulders above the crowd and compelled attention.

The position which Wordsworth gained among his contemporary lake poets may be assigned to Mr. Collingwood for his prose itineraries. No tourist can better qualify himself to enjoy the English lakes than by a perusal and reperusal of his pages.

With singular good judgment, having sketched the historic past and picturesque present with a master hand, he has recognised that no author can be a master of all the details of a country life, and he has delegated the subjects of "The Bird," "The Butterflies and Moths," "The Flora," "The Geology," "Fox Hunting," "Mountaineering," "Yachting," "Angling," "Shooting," and "Cycling" to separate expert pens. There is a "gazetteer," with maps sufficient for all ordinary purposes, and though the author does not profess to fill the place of the local guide, he has builded better than he knew even in this respect. Altogether this compact and handsome little volume is a most worthy addition to the capital Rural England Series.

*THE LAKE COUNTIES. By W. G. Collingwood. Illustrated by Charles Rigby and others. 12mo. Cloth. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.

*.*Dr. Barry has finished his book on "The Papal Monarchy" for the Stories of the Nation's Series, and G. P. Putnam's Sons will issue it early in the Autumn. Dr. Barry says of the book: "I am concerned with the facts of history, not with inferences and deductions from them, which belong to another department, and are foreign to the present series." He does not write of the Popes as teachers, but of them as rulers of men in a sense which is both religious and secular. He traces the Papal suzerainty over the West from its beginning to the time of Boniface VIII.—that is, from 590 to 1303. Dr. Barry knows Rome well, and has personally visited nearly all the places to which he alludes in his book.

*.*Almost simultaneously with E. F. Benson's new novel, "Scarlet and Hyssop," appears his new short story, "A Double Misfit," in Leslie's Monthly for August. Although Mr. Benson has written more novels than short stories, it is said that when one will read this short story he will regret that the author has not done more in that line.

The August Midsummer number of HARPER'S MAGAZINE, now ready, is a book of fiction—nine complete short stories, besides an unusual number of special features—art, literature, history, science, travel, paintings in color, &c., &c.—a splendid August number.

NOT FOR SUMMER

The main value of a novel is entertainment. It must be interesting. The season doesn't matter. A really entertaining novel is good to read at any time. Have you read the new novel by Will N. Harben? It is as good an example as you will find in recent fiction of interestingness, entertainment and humor. The title is *Abner Daniel.*

Marion Manning, a new story of society life in Washington, by Edith Eustis, is another novel of the same kind. Mrs. Eustis is a daughter of Ex-Vice-President Levi P. Morton, and has been a leader for many years in Washington society. She writes of what she knows thoroughly in a most interesting, entertaining work of fiction.

In *Her Serene Highness,* the part that has interested and appealed first to most readers is the bright, witty dialogue. Many of the letters we have received compare it with the best dialogue of Anthony Hope. It is an interesting story of the love affairs and adventures of a young American on the Continent. It is by David Graham Phillips.

What Bret Harte did years ago for California Owen Wister has done for the Plains in his short stories. There are three volumes—all classics of interest—*Lin McLean, Red Men and White,* and *The Jimmyjohn Boss.*

That an interesting novel is interesting for all seasons is remarkably well shown in the constant demand for Gilbert Parker's *The Right of Way.* It is one of the few permanent novels of recent fiction.

HARPER & BROTHERS
Franklin Square, New York.

BOOKS AND MEN.

Under this instruc-

"Confessions of a Dime Novelist."

tive title Gelett Burgess reports an interview with Eugene T. Sawyer, a hardworking newspaper man of San José, but famous in the sub-soil of our civilization as the author of the widely read Nick Carter Library. The interview is to be found in Vol. XV., No. 6, of The Bookman, or, in other words, in the August number of that periodical. Mr. Burgess did not find Mr. Sawyer with a six-shooter in his belt, nor with false whiskers on his face; he seemed "the mildest-mannered man that ever scuttled ship or cut a throat," this "king" of dime novelists, who has upward of seventy-five books to his credit. In the course of the interview Mr. Sawyer explained that he wrote these stories "partly for the fun of it and the love of excitement." He said that he received $50 for every Nick Carter book he wrote, and they ran to about 25,000 words, while for his Log Cabin series he received $100, but these were twice as long. Mr. Sawyer "Americanized" one Nick Carter from Gaboriau in three days, and once he turned out three fifty-thousand-word novels in four weeks. He was asked how he had ever begun such a career, and he replied:

I must confess that I have always been a reader as well as a writer of dime novels, though I do not read only that class of literature, by any means. I have read them since I was a boy, and still read them, now perhaps from curiosity and because of my knowledge of the technique of this particular kind of fiction. * * * But as to my beginning, my first pot-boiling was done by accident. My wife was sick at home and I was nursing her. I soon had read everything in the house, and had to borrow of a neighbor. All he had was a pile of New York Weeklies, and when I had finished them I was so absorbed in the gentlemen who gag bandits and ladies who wear daggers in their bosoms, human hounds, and boy ferrets, that I thought I'd try it myself and have some of the fun of writing. I sent my stuff to the same weekly and got $150 by return mail.

As cable dispatches

Paul du Chaillu and the Czar.

have already announced, Paul du Chaillu has had his interview with the Czar and is now prepared to "do" Russia. A letter from him dated St. Petersburg, July 3, has just been received by Harper & Brothers. In it the author of "Wild Life Under the Equator," "The Land of the Midnight Sun," and a score of other fascinating books of travel, writes:

Will you kindly oblige me by sending me here three sets of my juvenile books. Please select carefully the books, for one of the sets is for the Emperor, and especially this one must be the finest. * * * The Emperor has received me in a most kind manner, and, now that I have some knowledge of the Russian language, I will soon begin my travels and explorations of this great empire, from the north to the south, and from east to west. This will take me several years to accomplish, but I hope to come to America once or twice before the completion of my great task.

Mr. Du Chaillu was born in Louisiana sixty-five years ago, and was only eighteen when he sailed to Africa, where he made such important discoveries.

Still another "literary

"The Now Disused Cry of Plagiarism."

coincidence"—this time a Longfellow one. In the current number of The Nation, Mr. Frank H. Chase writes of an old English homily he "chanced upon," two lines of which, he says, form an almost exact parallel to a part of "The Psalm of Life.

The lines occur in the sermon "In Caput Jejunii" ("For Ash Wednesday,") which stands twelfth in the series of Aelfric's "Lives of Saints," edited for the Early English Text Society by the Rev. W. W. Skeat; they are numbered 26 and 27, (Vol. I., Page 262,) and run as follows:

Forthan the thu eart dust, and to duste gewendst.
Nis this na gesaad be manna sawium.

And Mr. Chase says that a literal translation of the lines into modern English gives: "For that thou art dust and to dust returnest; this is not said of men's souls," which suggests Longfellow's

Dust thou art, to dust returnest,
Was not spoken of the soul.

Mr. Chase continues:

In this age, when the pursuit of literary sources has achieved the dignity of a science—I often wonder that the poets do not rise and beg to be slain outright with that good old bludgeon, the now-disused cry of "Plagiarism"—the first impulse is to say "Post hoc, ergo propter hoc;" but remembering the dictum quoted at the head of this letter, it is much safer to say "coincidence."

This third supple-

The Encyclopaedia Britannica.

mentary volume to the ninth edition of "The Encyclopaedia Britannica," which is now on its way to this country, covers the ground from Chicago to Elduayden. It is conspicuous for its treatises on China, cholera, Biblical chronology, the civil service, coal, comets, commercial treaties, companies, criminal law, dentistry, divorce, education, Egypt, and so on—all from the pens of acknowledged authorities on the subject. There are, too, shorter articles and several biographies. Mrs. Craigie's account and estimate of George Eliot appears under the head of "Cross, Mary Ann," by which name George Eliot was known in private life, but to which the public has not yet become accustomed. Mrs. Craigie says that "the accumulation of mere book knowledge, as opposed to the friction of a life spent among all sorts and conditions of men, drove George Eliot at last to write as a specialist for specialists; joy was lost in the consuming desire for strict accuracy; her genius became more and more specu-

lative, less and less emotional. The highly trained brain supplanted the impulsive heart. For this reason her later works have not received as much praise as her earlier productions." The text of the cyclopaedia is freely illustrated by portraits, pictures, diagrams, and the like. A. and C. Black and The London Times are the publishers.

Channing's life of

"Thoreau, the Poet-Naturalist."

Thoreau, the original edition of which appeared from the press of Roberts Brothers, in 1873, will be republished in enlarged form by Charles R. Goodspeed, Oct. 15. Since Mr. Channing's death, his literary executor, F. B. Sanborn, has been desirous of a new and enlarged edition of the book, for which material was left by Mr. Channing. The forthcoming publication will be artistic and permanent in form. It will contain about eighty pages of new material, including an introduction by Mr. Sanborn, notes, and a full index. The Merrymount Press will print the volume, which will contain about 408 pages of similar typographical appearance to Sanborn's "The Personality of Thoreau" and Thoreau's "The Service." There will be two editions—the ordinary edition, with a new etched portrait of the author, net $2, and a limited edition of 275 copies, 250 of which will be on toned French hand-made paper, and will contain, besides the portrait of Mr. Channing, five full-page etchings by Sidney L. Smith. They are: A portrait of Thoreau, after the crayon drawing by S. W. Rowse; a view of Thoreau's birthplace, before the alterations; interior of Barrett's grist mill; Conantum pool, and dead leaves in the forest. Price, net, $10. Of this edition, twenty-five copies will be on Japan paper, with the etchings in two states, and the price is $25.

Mr. Bram Stoker, author of

Mainly Personal.

that tale of vampires, "Dracula," is connected with two professions, and it is hard to say in which he has achieved the greater success. As a theatrical manager and the faithful lieutenant of Sir Henry Irving he is well known to many people, to others his name is also familiar as a novelist, the writer of several books which have had a large circulation. His latest production is entitled "The Mystery of the Sea."

*** Charles Felton Pidgin, author of "Quincy Adams Sawyer," &c., says that his latest book, "The Climax; or, What Might Have Been," is entirely a matter of "what might have been." He tried to conceive Burr's motive in several of his great undertakings, and bringing them about successfully changes the whole course of events as we have known them heretofore. He concludes: "Being purely imaginative, this work cannot be historically true; but I would ask the reader if he or she does not wish it were true." This romance is "the climax in Aaron Burr's life as it might have been'."

*** In the August number of The Century the absence of the husband in South America, in Mary Adams's "Confessions of a Wife," contributes greatly to the domestic estrangement, and a new motive appears in the wife's attachment for Dr. Hazelton. The moral of this part of the story seems to be the same as that of the poem by Mary Adams, published a short time ago in The Century, "Dare Not, if Desolate."

*** Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. report that they have added 723 new volumes to their list during the present year, the total including new editions and new styles of binding, as well as new titles.

*** Walter Russell, well known as a painter of children's portraits, has written a book covering the training of children from the child's point of view. The volume consists of sketches, each intended to cover a special phase of child life, and Mr. Russell has drawn over 100 pictures to illustrate the text. The book bears the imprint of Dodd, Mead & Co.

*** Small, Maynard & Co. announce that the authors of the stories which appeared anonymously in "A House Party," are as follows: "The Angel of the Lord," George W. Cable; "Artemisia's Mirror," Bertha Runkle; "Aunt Nancy's Annuity," Frank R. Stockton; "The Broken Story," Ruth McEnery Stuart; "Dawson's Dilemma," John Kendrick Bangs; "The Fairy Godmother," Mrs. Burton Harrison; "A Family Tradition," Paul Leicester Ford; "The Green Bowl," Sarah Orne Jewett; "The Messenger," Octave Thanet; "Mother," Owen Wister; "The Red Oxen of Bonval," Charles G. D. Roberts; "A Surrender," Robert Grant. In the original competition no correct guess was received, the nearest correct being that of Mrs. Horace Silsbee of Seneca Falls, N. Y., who guessed correctly the authorship of eleven out of twelve stories. In the second contest, in which the names of the authors were given and the question was which author wrote each story, twenty-four correct answers were received.

*** The Arctic Club, for whom Lewis, Scribner & Co. published "The White World," is a "rather informal" organization which includes in its membership many men who have taken an important part in pushing the limits of the unknown further and further toward the poles. At one of its dinners, some months ago, the need of the club for a library of polar literature was under discussion when some one suggested that if the members were to write out their own adventures and experiences it would form the most valuable work on the subject that could be written. Little heed was paid to the idea, at first, but the suggestion once framed it to be considered in earnest and the project being definitely adopted, "The White World" was the result.

*** It may be of interest to students of Poe to learn that a large and splendidly preserved daguerreotype of the poet is in the possession of Mrs. Isaac Michael Dyckman of the King's Bridge family. It is unpublished, and appears to be of especial interest as his last portrait, taken during the visit to Richmond shortly before his death. Accompanying the daguerreotype is a letter from the poet to his friend and editor, Mr. John R. Thompson, telling of his approaching visit to Richmond. Mr. Thompson was a cousin of the Dyckmans, and at his death these Poe relics passed into their possession, together with the autograph copy of "Annabel Lee."

*** In his biography of Black, Sir Wemyss Reid gives a letter addressed to him by the novelist, which shows Bret Harte in a new light. William Black writes:

And in a few weeks' time don't be surprised if Bret Harte and I come and look you up—that is, if he is not compelled for mere shame's sake to go to his Consular duties (! ! !) at once. He is the most extraordinary globule of mercury—comet—aerolite gone drunk—flash of lightning doing catherine wheels—I ever had any experience of. Nobody knows where he is, and the day before yesterday I discovered here a pile of letters that had been slowly accumulating for him since February, 1879. It seems he never reported himself to the all-seeing Escott, (the hall porter,) and never asked for letters when he got his month's honorary membership last year. People are now sending letters to him from America addressed to me at Brighton! But he is a mystery and the cause of mystifications.

*** Apropos of the fair of the Campanile di San Marco, good books dealing with Venice, the "Bride of the Sea," are none too plentiful. Of course, Ruskin and Trollope have reared lasting monuments to Venetian beauty. W. D. Howells's "Venetian Days" and Horatio F. Brown's short history of the city are also well known. But there is not much more of modern works, except Mrs. Turnhull's romance of the sixteenth century, "The Golden Book of Venice," which Harriet Prescott Spofford called "one of the richest, sweetest, most powerful books ever written," and Hamilton Wright Mabie wrote that he knew of no other book so full of the atmosphere of Italy.

*** Justus Miles Forman, who has recently been called "the most up-to-date of the young writers of fiction," has been reading the proof of his first novel, "The Garden of Lies," before he returns to France, where he has spent much of his time since his graduation from Yale a few years ago. The garden referred to in his book is that of an old mansion in Paris, which is the scene of the love making between an American girl and a pseudo-prince.

*** The new Lord Acton has arranged to publish through the Macmillan Company his father's lectures delivered as Regius Professor of Modern History at Cambridge. The late Lord Acton delivered two courses of lectures as professor, one on "The French Revolution," the other on "General Modern History." The lectures will be published in two volumes, together with a reprint of Lord Acton's "Inaugural Lecture." It is hoped also later on to publish one or two more volumes of "Essays." Lord Acton has intrusted the work of editing and seeing the lectures through the press to R. Vere Laurence, Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge.

*** Charles R. Sherlock, the author of "The Red Anvil," says the scene of his new novel is placed in Peterborough, N. Y., which he calls Smithborough. Gerrit Smith, the famous abolitionist, figures incidentally in the story as Peter Gerritt. Mr. Sherlock says that his

* * * "Chief character is an old picture taker—one of the kind that used to travel around in wagons and take tintypes. The only recollection that I have of seeing such a wagon is of one that used to stand at the corner of Jefferson and South Clinton Streets. I make my old photographer with his picture wagon play a part in the operations of the underground railroad by carrying the fugitives about in various ways. I do not know whether any such wagon was ever used for this purpose, but there is no reason why it might not have been, and it makes a good story.

*** It is probably not generally known that Bret Harte, during the last months of his life, gave much time and care to the composition of the libretto of an opera. The composer was Emanuel Moor, and the subject of the work, which has not yet been heard, was taken from the story of "Alkali Dick." The scene is laid in France.

*** Upon reading the manuscript of "The American Diary of a Japanese Girl," by Miss Morning Glory, a New York lady writes: "Miss Morning Glory is quaint, romantic, simple, and clever at once. She writes with a sprightly grace and distinction of style that show her to be an artist, true to the traditions of Japan. Would that the versatile Japanese might more often adhere to the literary traditions of their native land and not cast aside their own interesting individuality in adopting Western modes of expression." Mr. Genjiro Yeto's original drawing in water colors of "Mousmé and Cyril," the story of whose love affairs is told in Clive Holland's "My Japanese Wife," has been reproduced in color in the new edition of the novel.

*** Henry Haynie, whose work on "Paris, Past and Present," is to be brought out in the Autumn, was during almost twenty years the regular correspondent of Paris for The Boston Herald, The San Francisco Chronicle, and other American newspapers. He was also on the staff of The Paris Figaro. While living in the French capital Mr. Haynie was President of the Association of Foreign Correspondents, which had over eighty members, all newspaper men, who represented more than twenty republics, empires, kingdoms, and principalities throughout the world. He had a cross of the Royal Order of the Saviour, sent him by the King of Greece, and the President of France decorated him with the Cross of the Legion of Honor, "a titres exceptionnels," and he was the first American journalist thus honored.

*** Gen. Horace Porter, on his recent return from Paris, said that he left New York a city and returned to find it a mining camp, and this well describes the upheaval which material improvement has necessitated in this city. In next month's Century there is a review of the progress that is being made, in the form of a paper on "The New New York," by Randall Blackshaw, which is illustrated by twelve pictures, a number of which are printed in color, and a picture of the New York Public Library being the frontispiece.

*** A London publisher recently made the following remark in a conversation, and he repeated what is said to be heard in all London literary circles: "Five out of every six novels published barely pay; three out out of every six are absolute failures. The finding of new authors is a gamble, and a very risky gamble, and half the known writers have a dwindling and inconsiderable public. It is becoming more and more common for the sums paid on account of royalties when a book is bought never to be earned."

*** Dr. Max Nordau, author of "Degeneration," says of that recent Southern novel, "The Leopard's Spots":

"The Leopard's Spots" is the most powerful novel I have read for years. Powerful by its plot, more so by the greatness of the issues treated, most so by the nobleness and lofty force of its good characters. The incidents are stirring, the emotional parts rend the heart, the arguing passages reveal the scholar and the thinker. But precisely by reason of the first-rate qualities of this master work, I put it down with a quivering heart. Man! Are you conscious of your immense responsibility? Have you deliberately undone the work of Harriet Beecher Stowe?

Old New York.*

All collectors of Americana know of that tract with the title "Daniel Denton's Brief Description of New York, Formerly Called New Netherlands, London, 1670." In 1900, when a part of the Ashhurton library was sold, the highest bid, £400, or $2,000, was for the Denton pamphlet. In the introduction to the volume, a reprint from the original edition, Mr. Felix Neumann gives the history of the tract and the various copies existing. There may be in all some eighteen copies. The perfect one is rare, for most of the pamphlets have had the outside cover mutilated. The copy in the Columbia College library, Mr. Neumann says, is "perfect in every respect." The probability is that there were two editions of the same tract, the first one having the larger title page, with the year, 1670, and the name of the shop, "in Popes-Head-Alley, at the Sign of the Three Bibles in Cornhill."

Was Daniel Denton an early representative of the real estate agent, and did he write the pamphlet with the intention of alluring purchasers? He certainly told no stories about New York and its surroundings, nor can we look askance at his conclusion, when he writes "that if there be any terrestrial Canaan, 'tis surely here, where the Land floweth with milk and honey." The best idea of the pamphlet may be had by giving certain extracts from it.

For about ten miles from New York is a place called Heil-Gate, which being a narrow passage, there runneth a violent stream both upon flood and ebb and in the middle lieth some Islands of Rocks, which the current sets so violently upon, that it threatens present shipwrack; and upon the flood is a large Whirlpool, which continuously sends forth a hideous roaring. * * * New York is built of Brick and Stone, and covered with red and black Tile, and the Land being higher, it gives at a distance a pleasing Aspect to the spectators. * * * The inhabitants consist most of English and Dutch, and have a considerable Trade with the Indians, for Bevers, Otter, Racoon skins, with other Furrs. * * * The Fruits natural to the Island are Mulberries, Posimons, Grapes, great and small, Huckleberries, Cramberries and Strawberries, of which last is such abundance in June, that the Fields and Woods are died red; Which the Country-people perceiving, instantly arm themselves with bottles of Wine, Cream, and Sugar, and instead of a Coat of Male, every one takes a Female upon his Horse behind him and rushing violently into the Fields, never leave till they have disrob'd them of their red colours, and turned them unto the old habit.

Daniel is poetical in his description of the "Navigable Rivers and Bays," in the neighborhood of New York. There are "Brooks and Riverets," which empty into the sea.

Yea, yon shall scarce travel a mile, but you shall meet with one of them whose Christal streams run so swift, that they purge themselves of such stinking mud and filth. * * * There rivers are very well furnished with Fish, as Bosse, Sheepsheads, Place, Pearch, Eels, Turtles, and divers others, * * * and in every pond and brook green eftken Frogs, who warnie forth their untun'd tunes to bear a part of the musick." Certainly in 1670 New York was Arcadia, "and the place capable of entertaining so great a number of inhabitants, where they may live as happily as any people in the world."

The publishers are to be complimented on the excellent make-up of the volume.

*A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF NEW YORK; FORMERLY CALLED NEW NETHERLANDS. By Daniel Denton. Reprinted from the Original of 1670. With a Bibliographical Introduction by Felix Neumann of the Library of Congress. Paper. Fac simile of title page. Pp. 62. Cleveland: The Burrows Brothers Company.

THE TRUST; ITS BOOK.*

Pertinent Views on It by an Interested Personage.

A STORY goes that a solemn-looking person at one of the Moody meetings in the old Madison Square Garden twenty years ago, (many New Yorkers will remember them,) said on declining a tract: "No, thank you. I am already saved." I thought of that story in picking up this book the other day, and my matured conviction that popular discussion of this subject is essentially unprofitable gathered force as I read on. It is now about half a generation ago that we commenced the trial by newspaper and pamphleteer of the case of the People vs. the Trusts. The controversy has involved all sorts and conditions of men. We have developed a great deal of heat and but little light, and it may be doubted whether a single convert worth having, pro or con, has been made from start to finish. It is of but little use to argue about questions into which pecuniary interest enters so largely, especially when the discussion inevitably degenerates into a political wrangle. Men as men go will, on the one hand, believe in almost any subject that it is to their interest to believe; and on the other hand will in general accept for very truth what their party leaders preach.

When they have no very direct and personal concern in the subject matter of the controversy, it is almost unheard of—except among Matthew Arnold's redeeming minority—to find a man who can read who is not possessed of decided views in the abstract about what he calls "trusts"; and it is almost as hard to find a man who smarts in his own person actually and demonstrably by reason of anything directly and immediately chargeable to a trust. Some feel, and more pretend to feel, deeply on the subject—there is no doubt about that—but few or none can show to a demonstration special or actual damage. In general those who talk most have least at stake, and know least about the matter.

A curious feature, and one from which an economic argument in favor of trusts might perhaps be drawn, is that while both the political parties, and all the collateral political organizations, especially about election time, seem to think it expedient stontly to claim that trusts are a burning issue, the practical politicians of all sorts take good care never to let the matter really become in any very serious or decisive way an issue to be squarely met and disposed of. With Democrat and Republican alike it is all cry, and oo eod of it, but no wool. We have had statutes, State and Federal, in plenty—some purposely drawn not to do serious execution, others harmless for good or evil because of the crass ignorance and incapacity of the draughtsmen, all essentially inutile and perhaps somewhat partisan and shortsighted.

The court, as we might have expected, have done better than the Legislatures. They have for the most part been conservative and rational and as little as possible carried away by partisan clamor. Our recent case law is, in consequence, on the whole about as good as our statute law is bad. This is as true in Europe, and even in England, as in this country. The better considered cases of recent date in our American courts have made it clear that it is idle to look for illumination on this subject to antiquated English statutes or old cases in the English report books about monopolies, regrating, and the like—all of it together a mass of as utter mediaeval ignorance and rubbish as ever was printed. Just as well might we quote seventeenth century wisdom about witchcraft in canvassing the merits or demerits of Christian Science.

So far as this little book may be regarded as a brief for the defense by eminent counsel, I am persuaded after reading it carefully that it is—as many another such essay before it has been—a waste of ammunition. The game is not worth the candle. The economic and practical issues involved are not to be settled in this way. A mischief fatal to the helpfulness of such discussion as this book presupposes is that the better sort of the people, the constructive classes, those who build up and extend and create along material lines are largely on one side, while the less thrifty and the distinctly thriftless and destructive classes are on the other side. This fatally handicaps the discussion and prejudices it—or even actually prejudges it with many—more than it should. It seems to be so much a contest of the have-nots against the haves, a pulling down of what American constructive genius has built up, that the real merits of the case are confused and perverted. Careful men in general, and even men who think, take sides instinctively from considerations foreign to the merits of the arguments adduced. It may very well be that, for this very reason, some anti-trust arguments are entitled to more weight at the hands of serious and responsible people than they get. Perhaps there is, in fact, more in the case against the trusts than the lack of character of many of those who attack them suggests.

We are a practical people living in a material age, and we hate crusdns, so that once the impression gets abroad that the advocates of one or other side of any public question falls fairly into that category, the merits of the question get less consideration than they deserve. This is a truth not peculiar to the matter in hand. It equally applies to almost any other issue of general interest and concern. Thus, for example, if in the late free-silver controversy a higher grade of men, speaking generally, had been ranged on the other side, there would perhaps have been more among us to listen and believe. It is unfortunate, no doubt, for the cause of abstract truth that this is so, but so it is, and it is one of the eternal veritiee to be taken due account of.

But all this is not to say that "The Trust: Its Book," is not "graceful, ingenious, and illuminative readiog," as Carlyle phrases it. The several chapters by Mr. Flint, who is the stroke oar, are especially sonnd and instructive—as might be anticipated from the pen of so clear-minded, so practiced, and so sane a man. He comes to the very pith and marrow of the whole subject in Chapter VII., "What Combination Has Done for Capital and Labor." Upon precisely that the whole matter hangs. What trusts do, not what their enemies or their advocates say they will do, is to decide their fate. By that criterion ultimately they will stand or fall, and that is the conclusion of the whole matter. I said in an article in The Forum, (September, 1889,) entitled "Facts About Trusts," that they would survive if they were found by experience fit for some useful purpose under modern conditions. That was true to the very truth of things then, and it is true now. That trusts have survived and gone on and prospered for these dozen years and more since then, in face of all the wordy warfare to which they have been exposed argues, in this midsummer of 1902, better than whole volumes in folio for their substantial fitness to survive. That they will survive and be useful and do good and not evil while they proceed along substantially their present lines, I think that most serious and conservative men incline to believe.

Nothing, on the one hand, is more certain than that courts and statutes cannot do them to death if they are useful and respond to a sound economic demand; nor, on the other hand, that no amount of bolstering up by ingenious apologists can long postpone their dissolntion if they have in them the seeds of death. They will live or die only as they are fit to live or die, prate the politicians and howl the antis never so insistently. In this respect they are very much on an even keel with other human enterprises and nndertakings in this world of experiment and change. Mr. Thurber's argument about prices proves too much, is quite beside the real issue, and ought not to have been made. It is common knowledge that for the past five and twenty yeare the general tendency of prices for everything in this country.

Except for low grade, human labor has been downward. That this has been due to the existence of commercial trusts and combinations, or that it has really been greatly affected, one way or the other, by them, few informed persons believe. Who can keep his countenance and assert that commodity trusts have occasioned the decline in the prices of goods, wares, and merchandise, in face of the fact that during the same period of time labor trusts have raised wages? It does not help it to say that labor organizations have had for practically their sole object the raising of wages, unless it be conceded that commercial trusts have been promoted mainly to reduce prices.

This is, however, the stock and pet argument on behalf of the Standard Oil Trust, but it is demonstrably merely a post hoc ergo propter hoc sort of a defense. There are sounder and more rational grounds than that upon which to justify these combinations of capital; otherwise their case would be desperate. The reports of Mr. James C. Chambers, United States Consul at Batum, in Russia, entitled "Petroleum Industry of Russia," just issued in the Consular Reports for June, quite incidentally makes an end of this argument as affecting this particular industry. It is shown that, although the cost of getting crude petroleum is greater in Russia than it is with us, and, although their methods of refining are not as economical as ours, the wholesale price of refined oil in tank cars at Baku, which is the centre of the industry in Russia, has during the past eight years (the period covered by Mr. Thurber's figures) averaged 1.375 cents per gallon. It is to be understood that competition obtains in the petroleum industry in Russia, and that prices are not affected by any combination. This report is full of interest and may well be read by any one who likes to try his hand a little at the defenses of this particular pro-trust argument.

In Chapter IV., on "Combinations and the Public," Mr. Hill of the Great Northern Railway speaks the language of wide experience in a large way in dealing at first hand with an interesting phase of the general problem. He has the knack of saying things. He writes simply and seriously without exaggeration or crude generalization from a too slender basis of fact, with an absolute frankness and apparent purpose to say the thing that is. It will contribute to our clearer thinking if he writes more. The matter contributed by Mr. Bridge, whose name appears twice on the title page, may be dismissed as grandiloquent and more or less amusing.

The eagle screams in every paragraph, and incidentally doesn't always tell the truth. This wrapping the flag of the country about one's self and stepping down to the footlights to sing "Red Columbia" and preach the gospel of wealth all in the same breath is very well in a way, but it has its dangers. In this particular instance some feathers plucked from the wings of the writer's imagination and carefully inserted in the tail of his understanding would contribute to the height and steadiness of his flight. Into his exordium, for example, he injects the statement that "It has taken France 150 years to double her population. Now her numbers are diminishing. She is out of the race." It is not clear how these loose statements bear on the subject. Suffice it to say that they are not true, and in poor taste. We know without any special intellectual effort that for the last half a thousand years France has been the leader of civilization in the world; that she has always been one of the great centres of light as well as of practical and constructive art and industry; and that in her myriad and manifold activities, physical and intellectual, she was never more at the front in the competition of the world than at the present—all the recent soidisant Anglo-Saxonism to the contrary notwithstanding. Mr. S. C. T. Dodd is hardly at his best in his chapter on "Aggregated Capital: Its History and Influence."

He has talked and written on this subject so often these last dozen years, and generally so soundly and wisely, that it is not to be wondered at that sometimes even our Homer nods over what has surely become to him by this time a twice-told tale. His contributions in the aggregate to the literature of this interesting subject run to many folio pages, and what he writes is characterized not more by sound sense than by simple honesty. The appendix, wherein sundry gentlemen explain briefly how trusts and combinations have affected them, will suggest to the irreverent a trick of the patent medicine people—a sort of before and after taking affair.

But, cooclnding as I began, my thesis is not, from a practical standpoint, the better this book is, the worse it is. It is to the logic of events and not to the disquisitions of schoolmen that we must look for the solution of this problem. The people will believe what they see and come to know by the demonstration of experience. The talk of the lips has failed and will fail to convince or to convert the multitude. We must wait and see what we shall see. Let preachers and arguers hnsh. If they hear not Moses and the prophets neither will they be persuaded though one rose from the dead. CHARLES FISK BEACH, JR.

*A review of this book by a staff reviewer was published in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS of July 5. Mr. Beach's supplementary remarks were received subsequently and are herewith published as timely and interesting.

Women Designers of Book Plates.*

In an introductory essay the author of "Women Designers of Book Plates" has paid a graceful and appreciative tribute to the part taken by women in the designing of book plates. He has sketched broadly the rise of the art, and the part taken by women in it, but the mass of his matter has to do with the present-day achievements of women in this field. The feminine artist sometimes turns to book plate designing at a very early age. Mr. Stone speaks of one designer, Miss Adelaide Page of Boston, who executed her first book plate at the tender age of four and a half years.

One of the best-known book plate designers was perhaps Miss Kate Greenaway. During her life bookplates from her hand were in great demand, as her designs were always very decorative. In our own country, Mrs. Beulah Mitchell Clute has an enviable reputation as a book plate designer. Mrs. Clute has some twenty designs to her credit. Chicago numbers several women among her book plate artists. Misses Mary and Christia Reade and the Kalo shop are among the Chicago notables in this line. In New York City, Mrs. Annie Hopper has high standing as a book plate designer. Mrs. Hooper's most recent triumph was secured when she carried off the prize with her design in a competition instituted by the Buffalo Society of Artists.

Mr. Stone has been exceedingly painstaking in the preparation of a check list of women designers that he has made a part of his brochure, but to this list he could now, doubtless, add many names, since new designers are constantly arising, and will ever arise.

All those who are interested in any way in book plates will welcome the interesting Stone publication, which has been well printed and very satisfactorily illustrated. Nos. 1 to 100 of this book are on Japanese vellum, and Nos. 101 to 400 are on Enfield deckle-edge paper.

An interesting feature of The Century for August will be two documents of historic value secured by Chaplain MacGrall of the Dixie while on his investigations of the Martinique disaster. The first is a copy of a letter from the Very Rev. G. Paret, Vicar General of Martinique, to the absent Bishop of the island, written in the form of a journal from May 2 to 21, and giving a graphic record of the two eruptions. The second document is taken from a file of the afternoon newspaper of St. Pierre, Les Colonies, comprising the numbers for the week before the disaster. These documents have been translated and will appear in the forthcoming number, together with an article by Capt. Cubbie, Chief of Police of St. Vincent, and T. McGregor McDonald, on "The Catastrophe in St. Vincent"; a Scientific paper on "Earthquakes and Volcanoes," by Prof. James Furman Kemp of Columbia University. Pliny's narrative of the great eruption of Vesuvius is reprinted in Prof. J. G. Cromwell's translation, by way of comparison.

*Women Designers of Book-Plates. By Walter Hampden Stone. Boston: Privately printed for the author. Cambridge: Riverside Press. 1902. 8vo, pp. 120. New York: Scribner's Sons. Price $3 net.

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NOTES AND NEWS.

EARLY in September G. P. Putnam's Sons will publish "Italian Life in Town and Country," by Luigi Villari, thus forming Volume VII. in Our European Neighbor Series. This series, which is edited by William Harbutt Dawson, is descriptive of the home and social life of Continental peoples, by authors whose long residence on the Continent enables them to write fully and with impartiality. The books may be said to deal with the intellectual life of the various peoples, their social divisions and distinctions, their manners and customs, their wealth and poverty, their armies and systems of national defense, their industrial, rural, religious and home life, amusements, and local governments.

"The Crab That Made the Tides," by Rudyard Kipling, will appear in next week's number of Collier's Weekly.

"The Uganda Protectorate," by Sir Harry Johnston, will be published in the Fall by Dodd, Mead & Co. The portion of East Central Africa described contains, within an area of some 150,000 square miles, nearly all the wonders, most of the extremes and signal beauties, and some of the horrors of the Dark Continent. Remarkable forms are found among the African mammals, birds, fish, &c., besides specimens of nearly all the most marked types of African man.

"Mind Power and Privileges," a scientific study of mesmerism, &c., by Albert B. Olston; "Thoreau: His Home, Friends and Books," by Annie Russell Marble; "Word Coinage," a study of slang and provincialisms, by Leon Meade; "Economics of Forestry," a study of forestry from the standpoint of political economy, by B. E. Fernow; "Messages of the Masters," a series of discussions of the spiritual interpretations of great paintings, by Amory H. Bradford, are in preparation for Fall publication by Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.

"Mabinogion," the English version of mediaeval Welsh tales, by Lady Charlotte Guest, edited by Alfred Nutt, is about to be issued by the New Amsterdam Book Company. This is a reprint of Lady Charlotte Guest's original edition in three volumes, but it will not contain the mass of illustrative comment of the original edition, and will be popular both in size and price. Mr. Nutt has also altered the order of the tales, arranging them in groups and prefixing to each group a sectional title printed in black letter.

The authorized "Biography of Bret Harte," by T. Edgar Pemberton, the author of several theatrical biographies, is announced by Dodd, Mead & Co. Mr. Pemberton has written the biography at the desire of Bret Harte's family. He has known Mr. Harte for over twenty years, and has been in close touch with him for the last seven years. They were collaborating a work recently which it is believed Mr. Pemberton is to complete.

Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. announce the following new and revised editions of standard authors: The Virginia Edition of Edgar Allan Poe's works, in seventeen volumes, edited by Prof. James A. Harrison of the University of Virginia; the Lenox Edition of Nathaniel Hawthorne's "Romances," in fourteen volumes, edited by Prof. Katharine Lee Bates of Wellesley College; the Farringford Edition of Tennyson's works, in ten volumes, edited by Prof. Eugene Parsons.

The International Studio for August opens with a discourse on the art of the American painter Eric Pape, by Regina Armstrong; five of the artist's best pictures are reproduced in black and white and there is a portrait study in color. Twelve half-tones illustrate the article on "Artistic Private Gardens in the United States." There are other numerous illustrations in color and black and white to make up this number.

"The Weather and Practical Methods of Forecasting," by "Farmer" Dunn, the well-known weather prophet, is being published by Dodd, Mead & Co. The same house will shortly bring out a volume of interest to yachtsmen, "Cruising in the West Indies," by Anson Phelps Stokes. The book describes the cruise of the schooner yacht Sea Fox to the West Indies, and contains hints to those planning to visit there; also a list of the best books about those islands.

Matthew Arnold's masterpiece, "Literature and Dogma," will be published immediately by the New Amsterdam Book Company as Volume II. in their new Commonwealth Library.

"A Song of a Single Note," a new novel by Mrs. Amelia E. Barr, will be published in the Fall by Dodd, Mead & Co. The action of the story takes place in New York City during the Revolution, and forms a connecting link between the author's "The Bow of Orange Ribbon" and "The Maid of Malden Lane," the three books taken together covering a century of life in the metropolis.

Small, Maynard & Co. announce that the first edition of Holman Day's new poems, "Pine Tree Ballads," was exhausted within a week after publication. They also report that nearly 10,000 copies of Mr. Day's first book, "Up in Maine," have been sold.

The Phrenological Journal for August contains an article on "What the Brains of One Man Have Done," by the editor. The article is illustrated by portraits of A. Cary Smith, the naval architect and designer of Kaiser Wilhelm's Meteor. The characteristics of leaders of the Boer war are discussed and their portraits are given. "Royalty in Europe" has been written by an Anglo-American, and a contrast is drawn between the characteristics of King Edward VII., Alfonso of Spain, and Queen Wilhelmina of Holland.

"Friars and Filipinos," recently published by Lewis, Scribner & Co., has been pronounced as "the best thing ever written on the Filipinos" by President Schurman of Cornell, who was at the head of the first commission. In his study of the subject President Roosevelt has been much interested, it is reported, in reading this book. "Friars and Filipinos" is an abridged translation by F. T. Gamett, Secretary to the first Philippine Commission, of Dr. José Rizal's famous "Noli Me Tangere."

The principal feature of The Book-Lover's midsummer number is a fac-simile reproduction in five colors of the first page of the Mazarin Bible, printed on Japan paper. Charles E. Goodspeed's article about "Rare Books" contains a list of valuable books recently sold in New York; the same issue contains a full Bret Harte bibliography, a unique article on Rousseau, articles on bookbinding, with many illustrations of bindings.

"Morien," a prose translation from the mediaeval Dutch version of the "Lancelot" made by Miss Jessie L. Weston, is announced by the New Amsterdam Book Company. The date and author of the original are not known. The Dutch manuscript is of the commencement of the fourteenth century and appears to represent a compilation similar to that with which we have become familiar through Sir Thomas's condensed rendering of a number of Arthurian romances which in their original form were independent of each other.

"A History of the Nineteenth Century Year by Year," by Edwin Emerson, Jr., is to be brought out in the Autumn by Dodd, Mead & Co. The plan of the book is to give the events of each year of the century, grouping in moderate compass the central facts of each country's development during the past century, and arranging them so as to make it easy for the inquirer to find what he wants.

The World To-Day contains in its August issue Frank Waldo's article on "Acoustics of Music Halls"; the Boston Symphony Hall and the Bush Temple of Music, by J. E. O. Pridmore; "The Three H's in Education," by W. M. Beardshear; "What C. H. Hackley Has Done for Muskegon," by C. W. Whitney; "The Salons of Paris in 1902," by Edmund Buckley, Ph. D.

"Temporal Power: A Study in Supremacy," by Miss Marie Corelli, will come from the press of Dodd, Mead & Co. August 28. This story Miss Corelli thinks to be her most powerful one, and the novel deals with "a subject never before treated of in fiction." While it is announced as a romance of the ruling passion, the author desires it to be known that it does not treat of the ruling passion of the Pope, but of a still more powerful potentate.

The New Amsterdam Book Company will publish this month a reprint of the account of Sir Alexander Mackenzie, the first white man to traverse the Rocky Mountains, and the discoverer of the great Mackenzie River, which he followed to the shores of the Arctic Ocean. He dedicated his account to King George III. of England, and in it he included an account of the early American fur trade, as it existed in 1789 and 1793. The book was published a century ago, and again in 1814, but since then it has never been reprinted.

To The Century's "Year of American Humor" the August number adds three interesting contributors: a poem by Thomas Bailey Aldrich, called "In the Far East," decorated with Japanese motives by Alfred Brennan; an Uncle Remus poem by Joel Chandler Harris entitled "A Wishing Song," with a full-page picture by A. B. Frost of "Brer Rabbit" in the attitude of wishing; and an anecdotal paper by Joel Benton on "P. T. Barnum, Showman and Humorist." The article is illustrated, the headpiece showing one of Barnum's elephants plowing at Bridgeport in full sight of passing trains. Among the contributors to the department "In Lighter Vein" are Carolyn Wells, Jennie Betts Hartswick, Palmer Cox, and Charles Battell Loomis.

The Patraets Book Company of Troy, N. Y., announces a new edition of "West Point in the Early Sixties; With Incidents of the War," by Col. Joseph Pearson Farley, United States Army. The book is illustrated with thirty pictures of West Point and incidents referred to in the text, many of them said to be of unique value and interest. The volume is a large 12mo.

The New Amsterdam Book Company will publish this month in red paper covers, for readers who dislike carrying heavy cloth books in their dress-suit cases, "Joan of the Sword Hand," by S. R. Crockett; "Three Men on Wheels," by Jerome K. Jerome; "Tristram of Blent," by Anthony Hope, by arrangement with McClure, Phillips & Co., and "Captain Fanny," by W. Clark Russell.

The Spring number of "The Elf, a Little Book in Four Quarterly Parts," by James J. Guthrie, is announced by The Old Bourne Press, London. This is the first of a new set of "The Elf," and is called "A Sequence of the Seasons." The Spring number contains prose and verse pieces, six full-page pictures, end-papers, title pages and many other designs. The reprinting is done by hand on the best English hand-made paper, and the parts bound in designed gray boards with Holland back edges. Three hundred copies of each part will be printed, 250 of which will be numbered and for sale. The work is sold only in sets.

Harper & Brothers are publishing a new edition of their successful Thistle Edition of the Waverley novels. There will be forty-eight new half-tone frontispieces of pictures of scenes in Scotland. Said recently The London Academy of Scott: "What Wagner was to the music-drama, Scott was to historical fiction. He invented it; he breathed life into it; but he also killed it. Scott was too big for a pioneer. He rode his Pegasus right out of sight of succeeding generations. Thackeray alone, of his successors, traveled far and fast enough to get a glimpse of him. Since 'Redgauntlet' there has been no absolutely first-class historical novel in England, except, perhaps, 'Esmond.'"

"The Woolng of Judith," by Sara Beaumont Kennedy, the first Fall publication of Doubleday, Page & Co., will be brought out August 25. Mrs. Kennedy is the author of "Joscelyn Cheshire," which was issued last Winter; the scene of the new novel is in Colonial Virginia, but it is said not to be a historical novel, but is a pure romance, with much movement and color to be interesting to the most casual reader.

"Her Ladyship's Elephant," now in its fourth year, has just gone to the press of Henry Holt & Co. for the fifteenth time. A vivid picture of Anglo-American society in England is given in the story.

Selections taken from The Spectator which appeared in The Outlook will be published in one volume by The Outlook Company in the near future.

A popular "Manikin" will be added to Thomas Whittaker's series of Anatomical Models, which will comprise a series of superimposed plates, together with a complete reference index.

Doubleday, Page & Co. announce a third edition of "The Misdemeanors of Nancy," by Eleanor Hoyt. Two editions of the book—one for London and one for Australia—have been ordered.

An edition of 2,000 copies of "Flood-Tide," Mrs. Sarah P. McLean Greene's novel of life on the coast of Maine, has been ordered of Harper & Brothers by a well-known Australian firm, who have also asked for the Australian and New Zealand markets for the author's "Vesty of the Basins," the scenes of which are also laid in New England. While Mrs. Greene's novels are popular in the United States, their especial appeal to the people of Australia and New Zealand seems a subject for curious literary inquiry.

"The Tragedy of the Range," the last of Ray Stannard Baker's series on "The Great Southwest," will be contained in next month's number of The Century. Mr. Baker has made a thorough study of the subject of cattle industry and of the sheep and cattle wars on the Western range, and particularly of the reckless waste by man in dealing with the natural resources of the Southwest. Like the other papers of the series, this will be illustrated by Maxfield Parrish.

"The Elements of Public Finance," by Prof. Winthrop More Daniels of Princeton, is announced as being on the press of Henry Holt & Co. for the third edition.

"Joe's Paradise," by Marshall Saunders, a sequel to "Beautiful Joe," is promised for publication in September by L. C. Page & Co.

"Plato's Euthyphro," edited, with introduction and notes by William Arthur Heidel, Ph. D., Professor in Iowa College, is announced by the American Book Company. This is the first of a new Greek series for colleges and schools to appear under the general editorial supervision of Prof. Herbert Weir Smyth of Harvard. The introduction to this volume considers the lives of Plato and Socrates, the contents and import of the Euthyphro, and its place in the economy of Plato's works. The notes explain all allusions. An appendix gives a bibliography, as well as critical notes on the text, while a Greek and an English index follow.

The Circulating Department of the New York Public Library reports the following as being the popular books for the week ending July 18: Charles Major's "Dorothy Vernon of Haddon Hall," Miss Mary Johnston's "Audrey," Sir A. Conan Doyle's "The Hound of the Baskervilles," Stratemeyer's "Lost on the Orinoco," Lang's "Red Fairy Book," Grimm's "Fairy Tales," Spencer's "Facts and Comments," Wilkins's "Caroline the Illustrious," Ernest Thompson-Seton's "Wild Animals I Have Known."

The Fleming H. Revell Company announces for early publication a new volume by Howard Agnew Johnston, D. D. Bible readers and students are asking for information regarding present-day Biblical discussion, which shall be free from technicality, yet which will enable them to distinguish the constructive and the useful from the destructive and valueless in this discussion of the authority and inspiration of the Scriptures. This book is said to tell the story in plain words and so as to settle and confirm faith.

Items from Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, July 25.—The fall fiction is to contain one book written by a Philadelphia author and published through a Philadelphia house which will invade a field practically unexplored by novel writers. Louise Betts Edwards has written for Henry T. Coates & Co. "The Tu-tze's Tower," which, however, has nothing whatever to do with the land of affectionate baby talk, as might be inferred. The scene is laid in Thibet and China, the recent conflict in the latter country figuring partially in the plot. It is a romance, though not a historical one; it is the story of a hero rather than of a heroine.

Another country which has been little tried for the purposes of fiction—Tasmania—serves as the stage where "Gentleman Garnet" and his convict associates play the little drama of a modern Robin Hood and his band. The story, which is written by Harry B. Vogel, has to do with the days, sixty and more years ago, when the English penal system made the island an earthly hell for the unfortunates sent there. There is a woman in the story, a woman good to know, and the lesson preached by its plot is that modern methods of punishment are very far from all right. This novel and Le Queux's "Sign of the Seven Sins" are the latest volumes to be added to the Lippincotts' series for Summer reading.

The magazine published by this house prints as the complete novel in its August issue "New Samaria," by Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, which is a story of happenings west of the Mississippi in the early seventies. Ellen Olney Kirk has furnished the novelette for the September issue in "A Bit of Human Nature," which is a humorous story of the quarrel of two American families over a fortune dependent upon a marriage. A coming feature of Lippincott's Magazine, to be commenced in an early issue, will be a series of literary talks by George Moore, who will write of contemporary books and authors.

The August issue of House and Garden opens with an ancient letter, marvelously modern in tone, in which Rusticus tells his friend, Pliny the Younger, of the old Villa Castello and its beautiful gardens, on the Island of Capri. The ancient building there has been preserved and the grounds cared for by several wealthy American gentlemen, who are the present owners. Two other articles of especial interest in the number are "The Treatment of City Squares," by Charles M. Robinson, and "Glimpses of Modern Persia," by John E. Mumford, which deals with the homes in the land of the Shah, being illustrated with many beautiful pictures of Persian gardens. Henry T. Coates & Co. announce that this magazine has in the few months of its rejuvenated existence far surpassed their expectations in the matter of circulation.

Herbert Paul, who was mentioned in this column last week as spending a few days in Philadelphia, has undertaken an important work for the house of Macmillan & Co. of London, which will necessitate his residence in this country for several months. Anne Hollingsworth Wharton, who was also a visitor here a few days ago, has practically completed a volume on the "Social Life in the Early Republic," which is to deal with American society in the period immediately following the Revolution, a period of the country's history which has not yet been dealt with from this point of view.

Another volume dealing with a somewhat earlier period of Colonial social life is included among the fall publications of George W. Jacobs & Co., for whom Edward Robins has written some "Romances of Early America." Philadelphians may find especially interesting the chapters which tell of the famous Mischianza, given here in the days of the British occupancy of the city, and of the love affairs of Mistress Sally Wister. Other sketches included in the volume have for their heroines Dolly Madison, Agnes Surriage of Massachusetts, Mary Vining, the Revolutionary belle of Delaware, and Flora MacDonald, the ardent North Carolina Tory. Mr. Robins has also something to say of the men who made history in those earlier days, telling of the love affairs of Washington and Thomas Jefferson, and adding a chapter which strikes a later note in "Edwin Forrest's First Love."

Other volumes included in the fall list of George W. Jacobs & Co. are "Spain and Her People," a volume of travel by Jeremiah Zimmerman; "Ann Arbor Tales," by Karl Edwin Harriman, which is published in the same series with the Pennsylvania and Bryn Mawr stories already issued; "The Revenge of Adnah," described as "a tale of the Christ," and "Some Early Printers and Their Colophons," by Joseph Spencer Kennard. The last named volume will appear in sumptuous style for the special edification of book collectors and bibliographers.

Another volume promised for early appearance and to be gotten up with especial care for all the etceteras dear to the heart of the book collector is a new edition of Whitman's "Leaves of Grass." Horace Traubel, one of the executors of the Camden poet, has this matter in charge, and promises a volume in exact fac simile of the personal copy of that book, of the edition of 1860, in which Whitman did much of the work of revision for the edition of 1865. It was this copy of "Leaves of Grass" which is said to have been abstracted by Secretary Harlan from Whitman's desk in the Interior Department and which was afterward made the basis of the poet's discharge. Mr. Traubel will include an account of this incident written by Whitman himself, photographically reproduced. The edition will be limited to 500 copies.

In connection with Whitman it is interesting to say that his queer little two-story frame house, at 330 Mickle Street, Camden, is as much as ever a Mecca for literary tourists. The present occupant, a Mrs. Weikel, who shares with three cats the rooms that once knew the presence of the "good gray poet," says that scarcely a day passes that her bell is not rung by visitors asking to see the place. In Whitman's own room, the second-story front, stand four large plaster busts of the poet, but beyond these there is nothing on the premises to tell of his life there.

Boston Items.

BOSTON, July 25.—Messrs. Small, Maynard & Co. have removed to Cambridge, whence they announce the new Beacon Biography, Mr. John Burroughs's "Audubon," an uncommonly happy meeting of subject and author, Mr. Burroughs being young enough to see the picturesqueness of Audubon's unique career as no contemporary could perceive it, and not so young as to treat it with the half-veiled contempt shown by certain younger biographers for those who were giants in the days of their fathers and grandfathers.

The successful competitor in the "Sylvia" competition was P. V. Pike of Boston, who gave the preference of greatest number of voters in his list. The competition was in naming the popular judgment as to the comparative beauty of a set of ideal portraits by twelve artists, and this competitor's list ran thus: C. Allan Gilbert, Howard Chandler Christy, Alice Barber Stephens, Louise Cox, A. D. Blashfield, Albert Herter, C. J. Blenner, Joseph De Camp, Henry Hutt, J. Wells Champney, John Elliott, and A. B. Wenzell. This list is also a curiosity and worthy of analytical study by a disinterested portrait painter.

Messrs. Ginn & Co. are publishing M. de Bloch's "The Future of War," with Mr. W. T. Stead's "free rendering" of conversations which he had with the author, and an introduction by Mr. Edwin D. Mead telling of his meeting with M. de Bloch in London last year. He strongly approves of M. de Bloch's plan for discouraging war by museums in which the methods and effects of warfare will be so displayed as to appeal to the avarice and to the timidity of the spectators, setting the cost in blood and treasure plainly before them. M. de Bloch had prepared memoranda for the arrangement and conduct of these institutions, to which Mr. Mead would add some details, such, for instance, as a hall filled with copies of Verestchagin's pictures; the preparation and distribution of peace literature, lectores and conferences. This introduction was written before the close of the South African war, of which Mr. Mead apparently disapproved. Mr. Ginn's purpose in issuing this book is not mercantile. It was issued nearly three years ago and is already familiar to those who would naturally read it. It is his hope that it will direct public opinion toward peace. The book is sold at a price precluding much profit and is really Mr. Ginn's contribution to the cause of peace.

OXFORD.

Mr. Horwill Questions Its Conservatism.

ALMOST every writer who has commented on the will of Cecil Rhodes has emphasized the evidence it gives of the remarkable imagination of the testator. In the original document, however, there is nothing so extravagantly fanciful as some of the forecasts of these very commentators. Particularly entertaining is the picture of the young democrat-republican from the New World, assailed from the moment he steps on the railway platform at Oxford by the blandishments of mediaeval feudalism, and either preserving his native political and social faith by a devotion nothing short of heroic or being beguiled from his early simplicity by the "glamoor of ancient traditions and monarchical institutions." Indeed, the temptations of Oxford to a free-born American are commonly represented as being so subtle and deadly that one would scarcely be surprised if the offer of these scholarships awakened no response save among youths of an especially chivalrous strain. I would suggest, however, to any one who is thinking of becoming a candidate in order to test the strength of his attachment to the principles of the Declaration of Independence, that the ordeal will hardly be worthy of his enthusiasm. He would do much better to run for Alderman in his home city.

Oxford, we have recently been told, is a symbol "of what an American most fears and hates from a political, social, and religious standpoint." The testimony of the early history of the university has, of course, little value in a consideration of present tendencies, but one could easily show that even in remote times Oxford was not wholly given over to a blind adoration of the established order. John Wiclif was Master of Baliol, and it was at Oxford that the forces of the English Renaissance found their headquarters, as indicated in the title of Mr. Seebohm's well-known book, "The Oxford Reformers: Colet, Erasmus, and More." Even the fanatical adherence of the colleges to the royalist cause during the Stuart period is not without some compensation in the fight these same colleges made for freedom against the Romanizing aggression of James II. Methodism cannot fairly be claimed as a product of Oxford, for the period of real spiritual force in that movement dates from the Aldersgate Street meeting, but it cannot be denied that Wesley's evangelistic impulse had its birth in academic surroundings.

It is by its record in the nineteenth century that we must judge the temper of modern Oxford. During that period Oxford impressed itself upon the life of England by three movements, each of which represented a vigorous independence of thought and action, and one of them, at least, a warmhearted "enthusiasm of humanity."

First of these was what is specifically known as the Oxford movement—the religious revival which was so closely connected with Cecil Rhodes's own college. The ultimate effects of this revival have been so reactionary that we are in danger of forgetting that it sprang from a pure zeal for reform. In spite of the conclusions which they reached, Pusey and Newman had really the spirit of the pioneer. Whatever we may think of their ecclesiastical views, we must admit that their propaganda was in the main a protest against the traditional indifference of the Church of that day, and that it awoke that Church from its lethargy. If Oxford had opposed a rigid resistance against the impact of unfamiliar ideas, this great quickening of religious energy would never have come to pass.

From the High Church movement we come to the Broad Church; from "Tracts for the Times" to "Essays and Reviews." Here, again, we have a group of young college tutors risking personal reputation and much heside in a reform agitation which dealt severe blows at many opinions and conventions which were generally held in honor. Yet two of these men, Jowett and Pattison, became heads of colleges, and one of them, Jowett, Vice Chancellor of the university. It is worth mentioning in this connection that a much later manifesto, "Lux Mundi," which marked the development of a Liberal section within the High Church party, came also from Oxford.

The third expression of the reforming sympathies of modern Oxford is of much more recent date, namely, the initiation of the university settlement, a method of social service which has since spread throughout the English-speaking world. There appears a certain inconsistency between the portrait of the haughty, blasé Oxford man of American legend and the Oxford man of real life, devoting himself to the duties of poor man's lawyer in the Whitechapel slums. It is, of course, true that only a very small proportion of the Oxford men of any year may be found resident at Toynbee Hall or Bethnal Green or Mansfield House, just as it is only a minority of Harvard or Yale graduates that is similarly occupied. There can be no doubt, however, that the labors of the social settlement find hearty support in Oxford itself, among those who, for various reasons, do not themselves join the working staff. The settlement movement, as well as social reform in general, is greatly indebted to several prominent Oxford men, such as Bishop Gore and Canon Scott Holland, who graduated some years previously to the foundation of Toynbee Hall.

To these three movements might be added a fourth, were it not that, although equally indicative of the Liberalism of Oxford, it can hardly rank with the others in the depth and permanence of its influence. I refer to the fact that Positivism found its first English converts in one of the Oxford colleges, of which Frederic Harrison and Richard Congreve were fellows. John Morley, too, is an Oxford man.

If, having thus refreshed our memories respecting the recent history of Oxford, we turn to an inspection of its contemporary life, we shall find abundant confirmation of the belief that an unyielding conservatism is not its characteristic attitude. Educationally, Oxford appears at the first glance to be antagonistic to innovation. The American student is astonished to find, for instance, that no provision at all is made for technical training. But this fact is misrepresented if one infers from it that Oxford disbelieves in such training or is at all jealous of its encroachment upon older studies. Oxford has no antipathy to the teaching of applied science, but holds that such instruction may more fitly be given in industrial centres than in an ancient seat of learning which has gained its whole experience in the molding of a different type of culture. Without being reactionary or behind the times, one might reasonably fear that the erection of machine shops along the banks of the Isis would somewhat impair Oxford's special contribution to the life of the nation, while failing to provide such a complete education in engineering and the textile industries as can be given by Bristol and Bradford respectively. That this argument is not an excuse for lack of interest is proved by the practical and generous assistance given by Oxford in the equipment of some of the provincial colleges that have been organized on modern lines. A further illustration of freedom from prejudice in educational matters would be afforded by a study of the programmes of the University Extension courses, which have been especially successful in working class districts. In this attempt to popularize university teaching Oxford was several years behind Cambridge, but several years in advance of the American universities.

Politically, a poll of Oxford men would certainly show a Tory majority, but there is no place in England in which an exponent of unpopular views is more likely to get a fair hearing. I remember that while I was an undergraduate—as long ago as from 1882 to 1886—lectures were given, at the invitation of an undergraduate club, by Henry George, H. M. Hyndman, and Michael Davitt. At the time of the Home Rule agitation, A. M. Sullivan was a guest of the Union Society, and gave a speech which made several converts. The voting at the debates of that society, if examined for a period of years, would show a considerable sympathy with advanced political opinions on the part of young Oxford. Several of the most influential members of the university have recently been conspicuous in their opposition to the Government policy which led to the Transvaal war and to some of the methods by which that war has been waged on the part of the British. In London one of the most effective journalistic exponents of what is called the "pro-Boer" view is The Speaker, a weekly critical paper conducted by a group of young Oxford men who, when the war broke out, had only just been graduated.

The belief that Oxford is a stronghold of aristocratic privilege will appeal with special force to any English university man who possesses a sense of humor. The fact is that the social atmosphere of Oxford will be a wholesome tonic to students who arrive there with the usual American ideas about class distinctions. Neither birth nor money counts for as much there as at the most famous American universities. If the son of a small storekeeper at Oshkosh should happen to gain a Rhodes scholarship he will be immediately admitted to greater social opportunities at Oxford than he would find at Harvard. Whatever may be the case in other sections of English life, both at the "public schools" and at the universities the only factor that is regarded is the quality of the individual himself. The general attitude is illustrated by a reply once made by Mr. F. W. Walker, the head of St. Paul's School, to a rather superfine lady, who, on bringing him a new pupil, said: "I suppose, Mr. Walker, you are very particular about the parents of the boys you admit to your school?" "No, Madame," was his answer; "you need not trouble yourself about that in the least. As long as your son behaves properly and does his work, we shall not ask any questions about his parents." There was a time when noblemen were entitled to claim a degree without submitting to an examination, but this exemption has long since been removed. To-day they must satisfy the same tests as everybody else, and it may happen that an honors list appears with the name of a member of the House of Lords in the third or fourth class, and that of the son of a policeman or factory hand in the first. College discipline, too, is enforced with equal stringency all round. It is well known, for example, that Lord Rosebery left Oxford without taking a degree owing to a little "misunderstanding" with the authorities of his college. In two other respects social divisions that existed in former times have been completely covered over. The status of "servitor," which so humiliated Samuel Johnson, disappeared long ago; and the "gentleman commoner," an undergraduate who in return for high fees received exceptional privileges, has also vanished into the past. The air of

There is a spirit of democracy which enables every man to find his level, on his own merits, independently of extrinsic consideratione of wealth or descent.

It must be admitted that there is still room for progress in the development of religious freedom at Oxford. The professorships of theology, Church history, and exegesis are still confined to clergy of the Church of England, and a similar limitation affects appointments to preach in the university pulpit, and admission to the degrees of B. D. and D. D. There are also a few distinctively "clerical" college fellowships. In other respects a Nonconformist is in no way at a disadvantage. By a curious inconsistency, although the university excludes him from the divinity degrees it allows him to compete for theological distinctions which are of much greater value. Again and again Nonconformists have won the highest honors in the Final School of Theology, as well as various theological scholarships and prizes, even including those founded in memory of Dr. Pusey. More than ten years ago a Primitive Methodist layman—now a tutor in the divinity school of his own Church—was elected to a theological fellowship at Merton College. And the Nonconformist is not hampered by any ecclesiastical restrictions as far as his personal religious life is concerned. He may attend college chapel if he wishes, but he is not required to do so, being permitted to substitute attendance at roll call. In "An American at Oxford" Mr. John Corbin speaks of the surprise with which one Sunday he came across a little party of undergraduates singing and preaching at the foot of the Martyrs' Memorial. If he had been taking a country walk that afternoon and had happened to look in at the little Methodist chapel at almost any of the villages in the neighborhood of Oxford the chances are that he would have found an undergraduate in the pulpit. In some of the matters mentioned in this paragraph the principle of religious equality is, no doubt, more completely in force in America, but there is one point in which the advantage is distinctly on the side of Oxford. If the Church of England has control at Oxford it is only within certain narrow and well-defined limits. It possesses nothing like the general authority exercised by certain churches in the United States over the administration of the universities attached to them. A teacher of English, for example, would never be expected to hold a theological creed in conformity with the standards of a particular denomination, nor would a teacher of science be compelled to resign his post in consequence of his believing in evolution.

HERBERT W. HORWILL.

Large Painters in Small Doses.*

The statements that these are sketches, and sketches for young people, may be taken with a grain of salt. If sketches, they are very carefully done, and if young people will be able to understand them, that does not mean they are framed in words of one and two syllables, or will prove dull reading for adults. It is true that people particularly interested in the great painters who have biographies of them in their libraries will have no special use for this book; but the great mass of persons who do not own many books and wish merely to gain a general acquaintance with facts concerning Claude, Turner, Sir Joshua, and Millet; Dürer, Holbein, Velasques, and Murillo, not to speak of the early Italians, Giotto, Fra Angelico, and Leonardo, the Flemings van Dyck and Rubens, the Venetians Titian and Veronese, can hardly do better than intrust themselves to the smooth and safe hand of Mrs. Dallin and wander for brief spaces with her in the enchanted garden of artists.

It is not so much in the text as the appendix that the "young person" is ostentatiously taken in charge; for there we have lists of photographs which are recommended for mounting because they are typical and also because they are taken directly from the originals. There is also a useful table of artists' names with the proper pronunciation beside them, and a general index to close the account.

Sometimes Mrs. Dallin seems to go astray in her statements, as when she speaks of Leyden as a village and calls the father of Rembrandt a shoemaker. On page 198 is a somewhat misleading statement in relation to Velasques—"According to the Spanish custom, he took the name of his mother"—when the fact is that a Spaniard unites the names of father and mother in his own. But these are trifles; for the most part the writer puts the subject of her short biography fairly before the reader in a simple, straightforward way which leaves little to be desired. The illustrations are generally good, well selected, and typical of the works of the twenty-one artists considered.

Among the literary coronation knights, the name of William Laird Clowes, editor of "The History of the Royal Navy," seems to have been overlooked in many of the London dispatches, although the President and Capt. Mahan are among Sir William's collaborators, and a large edition of his work is published in this country by Messrs. Little, Brown & Co. Moreover, he was Gold Medalist of the United States Naval Institute in 1892, and was made an honorary life member. Besides his serious work, he has published six volumes of fiction, contributes to all manner of magazines and journals, and edits The Naval Pocket Book, although his health often compels him to leave the foggy island for months at a time.

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LONDON LETTER.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS.

WILLIAM L. ALDEN.

LONDON, July 17.—This is the sad story of The Ladies' Realm, a deservedly popular magazine for ladies. A day or two after the date when the coronation should have taken place, but did not, The Ladies' Realm for July was published, and it contained a full account of the coronation, including the ceremonies at the Abbey and the procession of the next day. Also it contained a rather severe criticism of the gala performances at the opera, which, like the coronation, did not take place. The article in which these flights of fancy occurred was written by the "Peer's Daughter," who delights and instructs the readers of The Ladies' Realm. As was to have been expected, The Ladies' Realm and the "Peer's Daughter" have been chaffed with great enthusiasm by the newspapers, and some of the latter have lectured the "Peer's Daughter" on the enormity of writing descriptions of things which never occurred. Now the really amusing part of the affair is this, that in every large newspaper office in London an account, more or less full, of the coronation, must have been in type when the news of the King's illness was published. Naturally every paper wanted to give a good account of the great festival, and, in order to do so it was necessary that some parts of the four or five columns describing the coronation procession should be in type before the hour when the procession was expected to come to an end. The newspaper which should have waited until the last candle of the illumination went out before writing an account of it would have been hopelessly behind time. Of course the accounts of the coronation which were prepared before the event would have been carefully brought down to date and revised and corrected in accordance with the facts before publication, but there cannot be a doubt in the mind of any man who knows the ways of newspaper offices that to some extent the description of the coronation was ready in type at least twenty-four hours before the day fixed upon for the great event.

The crime of the Ladies' Realm and the "Peer's Daughter" consisted in being found out, and for this there was really no excuse. When the managers of the magazine found that the coronation had been postponed they should have postponed the publication of the magazine. Of course it was printed and sewed and ready for the market when the news of the postponement arrived, and it would have been an expensive and troublesome affair to cut out the pages relating to the coronation and to supply their place with something else. But it could have been done, and the absurdity of publishing a description of an event that never occurred would thus have been avoided. As The Ladies' Realm did not take this course it cannot object to the chaffing which it has received. It disobeyed the commandment, "Thou shalt not be found out," and it must pay the penalty.

***

M. Jules Verne, the inventor of the sort of story which Mr. H. G. Wells has since brought to perfection, has recently expressed in the course of an interview with a literary seeker after knowledge the opinion that in the course of fifty or a hundred years there will be no more novels. M. Verne thinks that the newspaper will have killed the novel. People will read nothing but newspapers, and files of newspapers will take the place of formal histories. This opinion seems to be based on the fact that newspapers are more read at present than they were some years ago, but as the same thing can be said of novels, M. Verne's argument that the newspaper will drive the novel out of existence loses something of its force. The very fact that newspapers describe everything that takes place will make the novel more than ever a necessity. Men will insist upon having some form of literature that will temporarily take them out of the world of fact. Fancy a world in which there should be nothing to read but newspapers. It would be worse than a world with nothing to eat except pâté de foie gras. People would clamor for novels, and their sale would be greater even than it now is.

The fact probably is that in these later years M. Verne's books do not sell as largely as they did some years ago, and consequently M. Verne has jumped to the conclusion that the novel and the romance are going out. As a matter of fact, M. Verne's stories, ingenious as they were in many respects, have been greatly surpassed by other stories of the same general sort. Mr. Wells's "First Men in the Moon" is as far beyond M. Verne's "Journey to the Moon" as "Robinson Crusoe" is beyond that dreary book "The Swiss Family Robinson." If an interviewer should ask Mr. Wells, who is our leading prophet, whether the novel is doomed to be driven out by the newspaper, he would probably make an argument, based on the sales of his own books, to the effect that the newspaper will in the course of the next fifty years give place to the daily morning novel. And he would be at least as near the truth as is M. Verne.

***

The mystery why Mr. Meredith and Mr. Hardy did not receive the Order of Merit the other day is no nearer solution than it ever was. Instead of either of these men, Mr. John Morley was selected for the honor. It cannot be that Mr. Morley was selected because of his eminence as a statesman, for in that case why was not Mr. Redmond or Mr. John Dillon selected? Clearly Mr. Morley was supposed to represent literature, but though his rank as a literary man is certainly a very creditable one, can he for a moment be compared with Mr. Meredith or Mr. Hardy?—not to mention any other names. It has been suggested that Mr. Morley was selected because he is a radical, a Home Ruler, and a pro-Boer. In selecting him the King may have wished to emphasize the fact that in conferring the Order of Merit political opinions will count for nothing. Of course no one denies that Mr. Morley is a man of eminence in literature and of remarkable independence in politics, and no one will grudge him the honor that he has received; but when Mr. Morley is decorated and Mr. Meredith is not, one is reminded of the French Academy, which elects M. Pierre Loti, and rejects Zola and Daudet.

***

Judge Webb, with whose name I am not familiar, has published a volume entitled "The Mystery of William Shakespeare." Judge Webb is one of those curious persons who think that there is any sort of mystery in the fact that Shakespeare lived and wrote the plays which are accredited to him. Such persons invariably fix upon Bacon as the author of the plays, and it is certainly odd that there should be such a large proportion of Magistrates among the Baconians. Unless I am mistaken, it was a Judge who, somewhere in Missouri, originally started this absurd craze, and several Judges have followed in the same futile path. This probably means, not that the average Judge is incapable of weighing evidence, but that he has a small degree of literary culture. To be a successful Judge a man must read vast quantities of law books, and law books as a rule have no more connection with literature than have detective stories. However this may be, it is certain that among the dullest and most intolerable of the Baconians the Judges are noticeable. Even Mrs. Gallup, and that frank lunatic the late Miss Delia Bacon, are less intolerable than the Judges who solemnly try to prove that Shakespeare never wrote anything.

***

The Academy has recently been publishing a series of papers purporting to be the autobiography of an author. The writer does not give his name, but ths fact that he writes the truth is apparent to every one of his readers. His story is certainly an interesting one, and those who have also spent a lifetime as journalists or authors will readily recognize the writer's honesty in telling the story of his life. At the same time it cannot be denied that his success in life has been due more to luck than to anything else. Clever he undoubtedly proved himself to be, but when a young man, just at the beginning of his career as a journalist, has the luck to be made editor in chief, he can hardly claim that luck has had no part in his success. It would not be difficult to give a guess at the author of the articles in The Academy, but at the same time it would hardly be fair to do so.

***

Mr. Percy White has written a very pleasant book, entitled "The New Christians." It is a novel dealing with a new sect of so-called Christians, and the author evidently has in view the so-called Christian Scientists. The book is a very clever satire on the practitioners of the new religion—a religion which worships a New England widow in preference to the Virgin Mary, and which esteems the ministrations of an ignorant woman in the sick room as more valuable than those of Lord Lister. The question arises, however, is the game worth the candle, when one starts out to write a book concerning Christian Scientists? To a sensible man a Christian Scientist is naturally so exasperating that he does not want to read anything about that particular variety of dupe. It is giving the Christian Scientists too much importance when they are made the subject of a novel. A Coroner's inquest is the only place where they are in their proper sphere.

***

Mr. Conrad has begun a new story in Blackwood entitled "The End of the Tether." He grows steadily in the estimation of men whose opinion is worth having, and among such he certainly ranks below no one, except Kipling, as a writer of stories. I am growing a little tired of waiting for his volume of short stories entitled "Youth," which was to have been published last Spring, but has been postponed, first on account of the peace, again on account of the coronation, and again on account of the King's illness. It will probably be postponed once more because the King is out of danger, and his coronation will probably take place early in the Autumn. If Mr. Conrad does not publish that book before very long, he would do well to change the name of it, and call it "Perpetual Youth."

***

Miss Florence White, who enjoys the distinction of being one of the few living women publishers, is to bring out in the course of the present month a new magazine-journal to be called Gossip. Miss White is by no means an amateur, as she has been connected with the publishing business for several years. If she has the courage to do most things that male publishers do not do, and to leave undone most of the things that they usually do, she will make a reputation as well as a success.

***

Mr. Kipling's new play, which is to be produced in the Autumn, has apparently been read by no one except the manager who accepted it, and he refuses to say anything about it. The theory that it is a dramatisation of "The Story of the Gadsbys" may be dismissed at once, for clever as that story undoubtedly is, it is about as well suited for dramatisation as the latest of the Kaiser's telegrams. The simple fact is that no one except Mr. Kipling and the manager aforesaid knows anything at all about the play, and it is probable that the same state of ignorance will prevail until the night when the play is produced.

W. L. ALDEN.

The History of the Kiss.*

The osculatory act, whence its origin? Why do we ask for and receive kisses? You knock out some of the poetical conceptions of the kiss when you discuss the physiology of it. Certainly studying man and woman's primitive conditions, the senses of taste and even smell have something to do with it. Some anthropologists will have it that gustus and odor were more acute when man was nearer to the ape. Somehow it seems akin to desecration to go too deep down in the study of human emotions or their manifestations. "In The Origin of Kissing," the final chapter of "The Kiss in History," you will find all you want to know, and treated in a scientific manner.

Define what is a kiss? That is useless. "Poets give us an allegorical transcription couched in vague terms which rather refer to the feelings of which the kiss may be an expression than attempt to define its physiology." M. Paul Verlaine, was a dentist when he wrote the line

"Vif accompagnement sur le clavier des dents?"

and "clavier des dents," means a keyboard of teeth. What a clash of human tusks! How matter of fact and limited is the description of the kiss as found in the dictionary of the Danish Philological Society, where it is defined as "a pressure of the mouth against the body." Is it not evident that one of the first requisites for a kiss is a mouth? There was a learned Austrian savant who divided kisses into not less than three classes: The clear, ringing kiss, the one with a covered sound, (none the less sweet for that,) and finally the loud, coarse, reverberating one, which is called "ekelhafter schmatz," (a loathsome smack.) Germans being highly appreciative of tone-color tell of the kiss which "sounded just like when a cow drags her hind foot out of a swamp." Indeed, it becomes evident that the Teuton has paid particular attention to the osculatory act, because the author of the volume cites thirty different designations for kissing, to be hunted up in German dictionaries, whereas the Frenchman has a bare twenty. The Frenchman for all that knows how to tell what is a good and satisfying kiss, culled from "une bouche sucrine" (sugary mouth) and "bouche pleine de sucre et d'ambergris," (mouth full of sugar and ambergris.) You have to go back to the Latin after all for the climax of the kiss. Some one asks "What is sweeter than mead?" The answer is "The dew of heaven." "What is sweeter than dew?" "Honey from Hybla." "What is sweeter than honey?" "Nectar." "Sweeter than nectar?" "A kiss."

Are we to credit Dr. Christopher Nyrop with the statement that "in Germany there is said to be nothing in a kiss without a heard"? Then he cites certain maxims said to be in common vogue, as "A kiss without a beard is like vespers without a Magnificat," or "A kiss without a beard is like an egg without salt." The Jutland lassies, apparently adopt the same idea, with certain additions, as "Kissing a fellow without a quid of tobacco and a beard is like kissing a clay wall." There is an Italian saying worthy of consideration, and it is: "Bacio data non è mai perduto," which means "A kiss once given is never lost." How delicate were the Persians, and yet so ardent! There was Hafiz's own love, who was afraid that "his too hot kisses would char her delicate lips." The trouvère fought over many subjects having to do with kissing, and it has never been yet decided whether the lover who kisses his mistress's feet does not show the greater devotion.

Ought a woman to box a man's ears when in his presumption he dares to kiss her? What might happen as the consequence of such low boorishness would depend on the country or the lady's immediate surroundings, or the use of a street cane found in the umbrella stand. There is a case cited in the English courts, as far back as 1837, when Thomas Saverland brought an action against Miss Caroline Newton. Saverland tried to kiss Caroline, "by way of a joke," and Caroline bit off a piece of his nose. The defendant was acquitted, and the Judge laid down the law that, "when a man kisses a woman against her will, she is fully entitled to bite off his nose, if she so pleases," "and eat it up, if she has a fancy that way," added a jocular barrister-bait aloud.

Innumerable are the discussions which the author presents, all having to do with kissing. Is a woman's "no" always to be taken seriously? There is that solid German proverb which says: "On a woman's tongue 'no' is not 'no.'" There runs a pretty French rhyme about the hunter who met a peasant girl in the wood and wanted to kiss her, and she declined, and away she ran; but the hunter heard her sing "When you've got hold of a quail you ought to pluck it, and when you've got hold of a girl you ought to embrace her." Perhaps the more modest Swedish girl expressed her doubts more discreetly, for this is her song:

"But 'yes' is a word I will not say,
Nor will I either answer 'nay.'"

There have been some notable kisses, not counting those recorded as miraculous. There is the Lamourette kiss of the French Revolution, when in a moment of effusion the members of the Legislative Assembly, at the suggestion of Lamourette, all fell into one another's arms and embraced, and then straightway went in for cutting throats. All that is in fable about kissing the author of the volume presents. You may begin with African raptures, as shown by the rubbing of noses, and conclude with the roses culled from the loved one's lips.

*"THE KISS AND ITS HISTORY." By Dr. Christopher Nyrop. Translated by William Frederick Harvey. 8vo. Cloth. Decorated cover. Pp. 188. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.

A Bibliographical Discovery.

The London Academy, which often contains much agreeable gossip about rare books, printed on July 5 the following paragraph relative to a set of the four Shakespeare folios, priced at £2,500 by an English dealer:

"The price demanded is not excessive, seeing that the first folio has been sold at auction for £1,700 and the second for over £600. The copy of the third folio is perfect, and this is the one of the four most rarely found in such condition."

This paragraph, which has been solemnly copied by at least three American papers, is a good example of the kind of nonsense a clever literary journal can print on a subject of which it has a superficial knowledge. It matters little, however, that the exact record price given at auction for the first folio is £1,720 and not £1,750, or that the second folio has brought £680, not merely "over £600," which is indefinite. The really objectionable part of the paragraph is the extraordinary statement that the third folio is the one most rarely found perfect. The bibliographical accomplishments of the author of that fable must be, indeed, of the slenderest kind. Several American journals, nevertheless, have innocently reprinted the statement as if it were true, and it may be well to give, briefly, the facts in the case:

The first folio edition of Shakespeare's plays, printed in 1623 by William Jaggard and his partners, was issued in an edition of about 500 copies. (Steevens believed the edition consisted of 250 copies.) Of these, Lee said in 1899 that "fewer than twenty copies are in a perfect state," but the cider Quaritch, who priced at £1,200 in 1888 a splendid copy, quite perfect, with the title, portrait, and verses, and all preliminary leaves in the original condition, said that there were perhaps not four such copies in existence. That copy, measuring 13¼ inches in height, (the size of the famous Daniel copy,) crossed the Atlantic and was soon sold by Dodd, Mead & Co. to Mr. Church of Brooklyn. Fourteen years have elapsed since then, and three copies, smaller and inferior in every way, having imperfections in the shape of repaired and washed leaves, margins cut into, &c., have sold for $4,200, (the Ives sale, 1891;) £1,700, (at Christie's, July 11, 1899,) and £1,720, (also at Christie's, July 16, 1901,) respectively.

The Church copy is as fine to-day as in 1888, when Quaritch doubted the existence of four copies similar in excellence. He referred to it in an emphatic manner as being the only first-rate first folio that had come into the market since the Daniel sale in 1864, and one may safely accept the practical judgment of the prince of rare book dealers in preference to the opinion of any literary man who ever existed. Quaritch's point of view was that of a man who had personally handled the majority of the first folios that had been sold during the most brilliant period in the history of the British book auction room. Lee's acquaintance with the book practically began when he prepared for the Dictionary of National Biography the article on Shakespeare, later elaborated into the "Life," and his opinion is that of a man who until recently was unaware, for example, of the existence of Justin Winsor's monographs on Shakespeare's "Poems," and the "Original Quartos and Folios," which rank among the noblest contributions to bibliography.

One may say in conclusion that the second, third, and fourth folios are not as rare as the first, and can never be as valuable. The second sold last March for £690, but this was a fine unwashed copy, additionally remarkable because it had the extraordinary rare "Smethwick" title page. (The Lenox Library has a copy of this uncommon variety.) The third folio, so "rarely found perfect," is usually of greater value than the second. There is an ancient legend that many unsold copies were burnt in the great fire of London in 1666, but there is no satisfactory evidence of that occurrence. The Hibbert copy, large and in very fair condition, containing the 1664 title page as well as the seldom-seen title page of the early issue of 1663, sold last April for £755—an advance of £320 on the former record, established in 1894. The third folio is interesting because it includes a genuine play by Shakespeare ("Pericles") not printed in either the first or the second folio, together with six other plays ascribed to him. The first folio is infinitely rarer, and with the exception of three or four of the Caxton imprints is to-day the most valuable volume in the whole range of English literature.

"The Star-Dreamer," a new "Castle" novel, has been completed, the work of writing it having been done chiefly at the country residence of Mr. and Mrs. Castle, Haslemere, in Surrey, among the very surroundings in which the scene of the book is placed. Mr. Castle says that it will be something of "The Light of Scarthey" on the one hand and of "Young April" on the other. It will bear the imprint of the Frederick A. Stokes Company.

"All the News That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Showers; warmer, fresh south winds.

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THE PENNSYLVANIA TO GET A FRANCHISE

"Sure!" Replies the Mayor, When Asked About the Matter.

He Is Confident of "Amicable Arrangements"—Semi-Official Announcement After a Conference.

As a result of conferences between members of the Board of Estimate, held yesterday on board Mayor Low's yacht Surprise, the semi-official announcement was made that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company soon would obtain its franchise for its tunnel and for terminal rights in New York. It is stated that Mayor Low's policy of compromise with the Aldermen has been successful, and at next Tuesday's conference a representative of the railroad will appear and explain in full what changes the company is willing to make in the rejected franchise proposition.

The first franchise, which received the approval of the Board of Estimate and the Rapid Transit Commissioners, provided for a tunnel under the East River, through the Borough of Manhattan and under the North River, with the main terminal at Thirty-second and Thirty-third Streets and Seventh Avenue, under the two blocks of property purchased by the railroad company. President Cantor assailed the franchise when it was being considered before by the Aldermen on the ground that it was a perpetual grant and because he said the city was not to be paid properly for the rights acquired. Fifty-six members of the Board of Aldermen agreed with him, and only ten favored the grant.

Mr. Low said that a compromise would be made, and since the hostile action of the Board of Aldermen he has been laboring to bring all the officials together on a compromise plan, so that the franchise could be put through. He came down from Rye on his yacht early yesterday morning and went to his office in the City Hall. The officials of the Board of Estimate had been invited to take a pleasure sail "off the Battery."

At first the guests denied that any conference was to be held, and said that it was merely a farewell party in honor of Controller Grout, who sails for Europe Tuesday on a vacation of about a month. Secretary Blake, speaking for President Cantor, said there would be no discussion of the Pennsylvania tunnel plan on the trip.

Controller Grout, President Fornes of the Board of Aldermen, President Haffen of the Bronx, and President Cantor of Manhattan accepted Mayor Low's invitation. They cruised "off the Battery," had luncheon on board, and then returned to the landing at Pier A, North River. Mayor Low gave out a statement in which he said:

"The object of my conference this morning was to inform Messrs. Fornes, Cantor, and Haffen of the status of my negotiations with the New York Central Railroad in regard to the changes desired by the city and the public on that railroad, and I am proposing to give the public the benefit of this information in my talk next Thursday. It seemed to be becoming to acquaint the officers of the city at large and the Presidents of the two boroughs just what were the facts of the situation.

"Incidentally, we discussed many subjects, including the Pennsylvania Railroad tunnel question, but our discussion on this subject was in an entirely informal way. In this connection it may be well for me to say that I have invited to the conference on Tuesday six members of the Board of Aldermen who are in some special way related to this matter, the Presidents of the two boroughs affected, the Chairman of the Railroad Committee, Alderman Goodman, (whose name led the signatures on the minority report,) and the Aldermen through whose districts the proposed tunnel runs.

"The conference on Tuesday will be in a great measure an informal one, but my earnest hope is that some mutually acceptable ground for common action may be discovered and determined upon."

The Mayor declined to make any statement that an agreement had been reached with President Cantor as to the Pennsylvania tunnel plan. He said he was sanguine, however, that all the members of the Board of Aldermen would be satisfied with the franchise changes which the Pennsylvania officials were ready to make, and that, in a short time the franchise would be adopted. When asked whether the Pennsylvania Company would receive tunnel rights, he said with a laugh:

"Sure! Amicable arrangements will be made between all the officials concerned."

He would not tell whether President Cantor had been converted to the Pennsylvania plan as adopted by the Rapid Transit Commissioners or whether it was agreed to make certain changes to placate the Board of Aldermen.

Controller Grout said after the conference that he was confident the Pennsylvania tunnel franchise would be approved by the Board of Aldermen in a short time. He refused to discuss the changes which would be made.

It was said at the City Hall that Vice President Green of the railroad company would attend the conference on Tuesday.

PASTOR SEIZED THE BEER.

Workmen in Austin, Ill., Church Are Forbidden Privilege of Drinking.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 26.—Austin people are learning that it is a difficult matter to build a church without beer. The congregation of the First Baptist Church of that suburb have money and materials in plenty, but are beginning to fear that they will never get their church up, because they are not willing to let the workmen drink beer on the premises. The head of the anti-beer campaign is the Rev. E. Tapp, pastor of the church. He is upheld by leading members of the congregation.

To-day the campaign came to a crashing climax. Pastor Tapp found a number of working men in the church quenching their thirst with a case of the contraband liquor. Without a word he seized the box and threw it out of the window. The workmen were then discharged. As it is difficult to get workmen who will agree not to drink beer, work on the church may be delayed some time.

Four 24-Hour Trains to Chicago every day, in addition to the new 20-hour train and three slower trains, has given the New York Central the title of "The connecting line between the East and the West."—Adv.

WHITNEY AND WIDENER AGENTS IN CONNECTICUT.

Prospective Deal for Control of Important Properties in Hartford and New Haven.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, July 26.—Representatives of the Whitney and Widener interests have been in the State recently and have cast their eyes on the properties of the Fair Haven and Westville Street Railroad in New Haven, the Hartford Street Railway Company, and the Hartford Electric Light Company. These properties are the most valuable of their kind in the State. The Hartford trolley system is held to be one of the best equipped in the country, and the appointments of the Hartford Electric Light Company are unexcelled. The railway company has about 100 miles of track, and controls all of Hartford and approaches. The management is conservative in the extreme and the owners have been content with dividends of 6 per cent. The stock is held at a high figure, and is seldom sold on the open board. The owners of the line are perfectly aware of the value of their property and its franchise and would only sell at a very high figure.

Ten years ago, before a single trolley pole had been erected, an offer of $1,500,000 for the road was rejected with scarcely any consideration. The capital stock was only $200,000 at that time. Since then the system has quadrupled in value, and if Messrs. Whitney and Widener want the line they will have to go down deep into their pockets. They already control the largest street railway system in the State, the Connecticut Railway and Lighting Company, and should they add the Hartford and the Fair Haven and Westville Roads to their holdings they will practically control the trolley business of Connecticut.

The Hartford Electric Light Company is also a very successful corporation and its stock is held fast at over $200 per share. This company is the first in America to make use of the steam turbine for the generation of electricity. It was also the first to employ an aluminium wire, by which it brings down the electric current from its dam on the Farmington River at Poquonnock, fourteen miles from the City of Hartford. The company also first adopted the Nernst light for commercial purposes.

Advances have also been made recently by Philadelphia parties for the purchase of the Hartford City Gaslight Company. This also is a very valuable property.

PITTSBURG MILLIONAIRES CLUB

Its Furnishings Are to be on a Costly and Luxurious Scale.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 26.—Wealthy Pittsburgers are organizing the Union Millionaires' Club, to include men in all lines of business and all professions. The club will occupy the top and two other floors of the Frick Building. H. C. Frick is one of the promoters.

The club will have handsome rooms. The main floor will be of marble, and all of the woodwork as well as the furniture will be of Circassian walnut, one of the most expensive of woods. The color scheme is Pompeilan red. The reception room will be of white mahogany. The rug for this room, which is being woven to order, will probably be the largest as well as one of the handsomest in Pittsburg. All of the furniture will be of special designs.

The billiard room will be finished in old Irish bog oak. There will also be writing rooms and a library. Those who wish to can step out on to the terrace floor and be in the open air for a smoke. A magnificent view of Pittsburg can be had from this terrace.

The Union Club will be provided with everything to be found in any other club except sleeping rooms.

TO-DAY'S TIMES

In Four Sections, with Magazine and Financial Supplements.

CONTENTS:

Pennsylvania to Get Franchise	1
Devery Banner Swung	1
Daring Policeman's Struggle	1
Strikers and Deputies Clash	1
Local News	2
Local and General News	3
Cable News from London	4
Cable News from Berlin	5
Cable News from Paris	5
Editorials	6
Miss Van Alen's Wedding	7
Letters to the Editor	8, 9
Amusements	10
Washington and Local News	11
News of Sports	12, 13, 14
Death List of the Week	15
Real Estate News	18
General News	20
The Coming Maneuvres	21
Steel Street for New York	21
The Looker-On	21
John W. Mackay	22
Wyoming Oil Discoveries	22
Recutting the Great Seal	23
Controversy Over an Island	23
Answers to John D. Crimmins	24
The New Seamanship	25
For American Annexation	25
News of Summer Resorts	26, 27, 28
Financial News	29, 32

MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT.

The Man in the Street	1, 2
A Summer in New York, by Edward W. Townsend	3
The Shattering of an Arabesque, by Kate Masterson	4
About Actors	5
For a Harmonious Typewriter	6
M. Santos—His Airship, (poem)	6
Some Points on Men's Clothes	7
The Genial Idiot, by John Kendrick Bangs	8
Midsummer Thought, (poem,) by R. K. Munkittrick	9
Promoters	9
About Clubs and Clubmen	9
Concerning Supernormal Perception	10
When People Sneeze	11
Glimpses of the East Side	11
Variety in Frocks	12
Women Here and There	13
Chrysanthemums	13
A Born Rover	14
Cornelia's Deception and the Outcome	15
A Wooden Rival	15

Cartoons.

"The Seaside Circus," by J. C. Fireman	1
"Coming Army and Navy Manoeuvres," by Chols	2
"The Side Saddle," by E. W. Kemble	7
"Utilization of Wasta Energy," by Chols	16

DEVERY BANNER SWUNG TO THE BREEZES

The ex-Chief Led the Procession Through His District.

"NO ORATOR"; BUT HE SPOKE

Five Blocks of Eighth Avenue Thronged During the Celebration—More Than 8,000 Persons Marched—Trolley Cars Compelled to Stop.

William S. Devery was in the limelight last evening. His likeness on a large banner was swung across Eighth Avenue, while tens of thousands of people of the district crowded the streets in the neighborhood and shouted the name of the ex-Chief of Police of New York. Flanked by Wardmen of the Police Department and many of the Detective Sergeants who were on Chief Devery's staff when he was at the head of the Police Department, the paraders went through the Ninth Assembly District, while thousands sang to the music of a large brass band:

Stand by Devery, boys, he will pull you through.
Sheehan and Goodwin are looking very blue.
They see the handwriting on the Ninth District wall.
Announcing that Chief Devery now has the call.
Stand by Devery, boys, his word is his bond.
You are sure to catch fish in his leadership pond.

It would be hard to describe the paraders who followed Chief Devery in his march through the district. They started from the headquarters on Eighth Avenue, where all was light and brilliant. The crowds that thronged the broad thoroughfare were anxious to make noise. Up in the headquarters of the William S. Devery Association the voters of the district were packed in a solid mass. Mr. Devery was in the front and near the platform. While the crowd outside yelled for his appearance, the burly ex-Chief of Police sat stolid, although hundreds about him were shouting for a speech. The banner, which was the occasion for the celebration, was strung across the avenue, and when unfurled a calcium light was played on the canvas, which showed a picture of William S. Devery, with the words:

Our Choice for Leader,
WILLIAM S. DEVERY.
All Democrats of the District Should Enroll.

When the noise of the band stopped for a few minutes there were loud cries for Devery.

"Hurrah for the best Chief of Police New York ever had!" shouted an enthusiast.

DEVERY'S REMARKS.

The cheers were given, then Mr. Devery said:

"I am no orator. I am no Bourke Cockran, I am no Choate, but I am here to talk plainly what relates to this matter. We are just starting in to put two leaders out of business in this district. One is a carpet-bagger, and we are going to send him away back—to Buffalo. The other man, Goodwin, we are going to send back to the Knickerbocker Ice Company, and he will have to work for a living after this. I am in this fight, and I am going to stay in it for the good of the district. I am not a Brigadier General, and I will lay down the sword to take up a gun in the ranks. We are going to show these people that the voters of the district have the control. I don't know as I can say anything further relating to this matter, and all I can say is that you people should put your shoulders to the wheel and keep your shoulders to the wheel until the night of the 15th of September."

There was loud applause when Chief Devery concluded his talk.

The sidewalks of Eighth Avenue between Twenty-third Street and Twenty-fifth Street were packed with people. More than fifty policemen patrolled the sidewalks trying to keep a pathway for pedestrians and shoppers who were not interested in the political contest. The Eighth Avenue trolley cars could not get through the crowd at times. Many times the inhabitants of the district who live on the west side not far from Hell's Kitchen jumped on the cars and stopped them for several minutes while they started the cry:

"Here he comes!"

Just previous to the appearance of Mr. Devery before the crowd the policemen in front of headquarters were very active. They cleared the sidewalks as if they expected that he would take a carriage to escape the pulling and hauling which the crowd seemed waiting to give him.

"No carriage for me," said Devery when he came out of headquarters. The mob grabbed him by the coat, the arms, and the hands, but he took it all good naturedly. A crowd of wardmen cleared a space to the car tracks and Mr. Devery took his place at the head of the band.

More than 8,000 persons formed the procession in the rays of the calcium light, and marched behind the line of policemen that formed on either side of the ex-Chief.

In the Devery headquarters John B. McGoldrick was delivering a speech. He told of the failure of John C. Sheehan and Frank Goodwin to help the people of the Ninth Assembly District, and told of how a politician in a certain district labored hard to get out twenty-four Democratic votes and had received as a reward a $5,000 political position.

The next speaker was G. Gibbons, who said:

"Devery has come to the Ninth Assembly District to be the leader. We are going to stand by him. We are not going to stand by the traitor Goodwin, and we want Devery to be one of the best leaders of the Democratic Party in New York State. The people of this district are going to stand by him. Sheehan and Goodwin are working in the interest of the corporations, and we don't want to have anything to do with them. When Devery is the leader of this district he will arrange things for the good of the people. What leader of this district ever gave away free ice and started in to help the people of this district who happened to be out of work and could not help it? I tell you to stand by Devery, and he will pull you through."

OVATION FOR THE CHIEF.

The march through tha Ninth Assembly District was a continual ovation for Devery. From the windows of tenements along the side streets between Seventh and Eighth Avenues the people gazed and shouted. There were no lights to show the paraders and no fireworks. When the marching thousands passed Devery's pump at Twenty-eighth Street and Eighth Avenue and passed the house of the ex-Chief of Police the band, by arrangement among the leaders of the Devery movement, played the rag-time melody:

Lou, Lou, how I love my Lou!
To you this coon will be true.
Lou! Lou! How I love my Lou! Lou!
How I love my coon for true.

This tune was played throughout the sections of the district that are inhabited by colored persons, and it was only one of the sights of the parade to see many of the people who could do the cakewalk march along the sidewalks, while the little throngs near each couple of cakewalkers cheered their efforts to be graceful.

After the parade ex-Chief Devery said:

"Well, this satisfies me. I am in this fight to stay. It is a fight to a finish. If they beat me I won't stay beat, but they can't win the people of this district. I will stand by the people of this district, if they will stand by me, and, if there is anything to give out, it won't go to foreigners, but to residents right here. That ain't what John C. Sheehan is doing. He has got a million-dollar contract in Brooklyn, but he has not hired a single man from this district on the work. I am against such things, and I want all the people of this district to have food and work."

Mr. Devery went home at midnight.

CHARLES M. SCHWAB DOWN WITH NERVOUS PROSTRATION.

President of the Great Steel Trust Attacked While Visiting His Family at Atlantic City, N. J.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 26.—Charles M. Schwab, President of the United States Steel Corporation, while out driving here this afternoon, suffered an attack of what is reported to be nervous prostration, and to-night is under the care of physicians at his cottage on Pennsylvania Avenue.

Mr. Schwab came from New York to-day in his private car to visit his father and mother, who have been occupying the cottage, and his sister, who arrived here Friday from the St. Aloysius Convent at Loretto, Penn. Mr. Schwab had spent the greater part of the day at his cottage, but in the afternoon took a stroll on the board walk. Later he suggested a drive, and, accompanied by his mother and sister, started along the Longport Speedway.

When a short distance out Mr. Schwab complained of feeling unwell, and the carriage was hastily driven to his cottage and a physician summoned. To-night Mr. Schwab was reported as resting fairly well.

The physicians called to attend him were Dr. Philip Marvel and Dr. W. P. Conaway.

Dr. Marvel will remain with Mr. Schwab through the night. Dr. Marvel said that the attack had been a severe one, but that Mr. Schwab is now better. Mr. Schwab's sister said that it was hoped her brother might be out in a day or two.

SWIFT-ARMOUR MERGER?

Persistent Rumor in Chicago Yesterday Sent Former's Stock Up—What the Combination Would Mean.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 26.—Rapid advance in the Swift Packing Company's stocks gives color to the report that the firm's interests are to be merged with those of Armour & Co. The officials of the former show a marked indisposition to talk on the subject. Arthur Meeker of the Armour Company, however, denies that the report has any foundation in fact. "The story comes around in the regular way," said Mr. Armour to-day. "You may publish a denial."

Swift stock has gone up as a result of the belief that a merger is likely. Many brokers have advised clients not to sell the stock on advance, saying that it will be worth double the present figure if combination is accomplished.

In case the two big concerns get together, is is said that one share of the stock will be exchanged for two shares in the new company, in which each share would be worth about $200. The present capital stock of Swift & Co. is $25,000,000. If the plan of organization of the combination is as reported, it would put the Swift stock on a basis of $50,000,000 of preferred and $25,000,000 of common stock.

The Swifts did a business last year of nearly $200,000,000, which, when the expenses of competition with the Armours are eliminated, would pay a big profit on the increased stock.

DR. WEBB'S ADVENTURES.

President of Rutland Road Is Robbed, Then Wrecked.

Special to The New York Times.

BELLOWS FALLS, Vt., July 26.—The private car Elsmere, belonging to Dr. W. Seward Webb, President of the Rutland Railroad, was switched into the railroad yard here at 11 o'clock last night. Two hours later the conductor saw four tramps on the tracks, and gave chase to them. He caught one and made him confess that the silverware had been stolen from the car and hidden under the rails nearby. While the conductor was searching for the silverware the tramp got away. The property recovered was worth $200. Dr. Webb made the conductor a present of that amount and distributed cigars among the railroad men attracted by the incident.

This morning Dr. Webb and his party boarded the private car Idler attached to the engine Nahasane, bound for Rutland. While running over thirty miles an hour the special ran into a freight train which had been stalled on the main line, near Bartonville. The engine crew jumped and escaped injury. Dr. Webb and his party were bruised. The engine was badly wrecked, and the caboose of the freight train ditched. After four hours' delay another engine took Dr. Webb and party to Rutland.

TO REFORM CHURCH MUSIC.

Catholic Choristers Will Meet in Chicago This Week.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 26.—To reform church music and to revive the old Gregorian chants and other ancient sacred music in Roman Catholic churches throughout the country, priests, musicians and organists, and choirs from different cities will meet in convention next Monday and Tuesday at St. Paul's German Roman Catholic parochial hall, West Twenty-second Place and Hoyne Avenue.

The rendering of sacred music in St. Paul's Church during these two day's will be a feature of the gathering. Choirs from Covington, Ky.; Milwaukee, Wis., and other cities will join in the choral singing with local choirs. The Rev. George D. Heldman, pastor of St. Paul's church, who is one of the most ardent leaders in the Cecilian choral music, will be the host of the delegates, choristers, and prelates during the convention.

PITTSBURG MEAT PRICES RISE.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 26.—Local meat dealers have been notified that an advance in the wholesale price of meat is to be made next Monday. A representative of one of the Chicago houses said to-day that he had been notified that better prices would have to prevail or no more native cattle would be shipped here.

The price has been advancing slowly during the past month, and the prices of all meats are now 3 cents higher than they were in May. It is not believed that the price will exceed an advance of more than 1 cent on the pound, but that local dealers do not hesitate to say that unless there is a change for the better they will retire from the business until prices drop.

Active Demand for Pig Iron.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 26.—There is such an active demand for pig iron in Alabama that furnaces find it difficult to keep up. The quotations are between $17 and $20 per ton for No. 1 and No. 2 foundry, while spot iron is bringing $22. J. W. McQueen, Secretary-Treasurer of the Sloss Sheffield Steel and Iron Company, the second largest pig iron producing company in the South, predicts that by January, 1903, spot iron will command $25 per ton. Furnaces in Alabama by reason of scarcity in the North are receiving inquiries for all the iron they are making.

Low Rates Colorado, Utah, California. New through Pullman service; dining cars; meals a la carte, via Missouri Pacific and Denver & Rio Grande R. Rds. Office 835 Broadway.—Adv.

DARING POLICEMAN'S STRUGGLE WITH A HORSE

Clung On and Stopped Him Just in Front of a Trolley Car.

Had Just Recovered from Injuries Caused by a Runaway—Columbia Student Badly Hurt.

Although just returned to duty after an illness lasting fifty-seven days, the result of injuries received in attempting to stop a runaway horse, Bicycle Policeman Thomas Mullarkey stopped another bolting horse after an exciting chase yesterday afternoon, and not only saved from injury the boy who had been driving but prevented a collision between the horse and an open Amsterdam Avenue car.

The animal was attached to the delivery wagon of William M. McDonough, who keeps a grocery store on Amsterdam Avenue. The grocer's son William, fourteen years old, and a companion had been out delivering parcels. At One Hundred and Sixtieth Street and Edgecombe Avenue the horse became frightened at a gasoline automobile and broke into a gallop. There is a steep grade at this point which extends to One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, where the Speedway crosses. The latter was crowded with vehicles, and it is considered marvelous that there was not a collision when the runaway dashed across. Young McDonough clung pluckily to the reins, but his companion jumped, landing unhurt in a clump of bushes.

The horse continued its wild career through St. Nicholas Place and through One Hundred and Fifty-third Street. H. W. Howe, a Columbia student, was on this thoroughfare, and seeing the crazed animal approaching, sprang into the road to meet it. He was knocked down and run over. By this time McDonough was able to do nothing but cling desperately to the sides of the wagon, which had lost a wheel and was gradually being jolted to pieces. The horse dashed through the streets and went northward again until it reached One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street and Amsterdam Avenue.

A block or more before this Policeman Mullarkey had seen the situation and given chase. Just as the horse veered into Amsterdam Avenue the policeman jumped from his wheel and leaped for the bridle. He caught it firmly and threw all his weight into the struggle, regardless of the fact that the course of the horse would carry him directly in front of a rapidly approaching street car. So imminent seemed a collision that several passengers jumped. Mullarkey kept his grip, however, and the horse sunk on its haunches, his nose a few feet from the front of the car.

McDonough was lifted down trembling and half unconscious from fright. He was unhurt save for a few bruises resulting from his severe jolting. He told of Howe's plucky attempt, and the policeman summoned an ambulance from the J. Hood Wright Hospital. Howe was picked up where the horse had flung him and found to have suffered severe bruises of the head and body and probably a fracture of the leg. He would not go to the hospital and was removed to his home at 335 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street. The horse was badly scratched and the wagon was practically demolished.

SAVES COMRADE'S SICK WIFE AND HER ATTENDANT.

Policeman Twice Enters a Burning House by Way of a Ledge Under Third Floor Windows.

During a fire at 27 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street last night Bicycle Policeman W. J. Hanley, attached to the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station, rescued two women whose means of exit from the burning house had been cut off by smoke and flame. The policeman was cheered by a large crowd which had gathered, and was forced to shake many hands after it was all over.

Policemen Hanley and Brennan were on One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street about 7 o'clock when they saw smoke coming from the establishment of Max Daster on the ground floor of No. 27. The policemen rushed to the place and found the door locked and the rear part of the store burning. Brennan ran to the nearest box to summon the firemen while Hanley, leaving his wheel at the curb, ran up stairs to notify those in the building of the fire.

The second floor is occupied by the Lutheran Cemetery Company. The fourth and fifth floors are unoccupied, but on the third floor lives Roundsman Milton E. Woodbridge of the Madison Street Station and his family.

By the time Hanley got up to the second floor the hallways were so filled with smoke that he was forced to retreat. Twice he tried to get up the stairs, and twice he was driven back. Running down to the street, he found that a great crowd had gathered, and were shouting and pointing up to a window on the third floor. A woman was at one of the windows shouting "Fire!" "Police!".

Hanley noticed that a broad ledge of stone ran along the building just about a foot below the window ledge. Then he dashed up the stairs in the next house, No. 25, and climbed out of a third-floor window on to the ledge and worked his way to the Roundsman's apartments, while the crowd, thrilled and anxious, encouraged him.

In the room the policeman found Mrs. Nellie E. Woodbridge, the Roundsman's wife, and Mrs. Ellen Stults of 2,423 Second Avenue. The former is in poor health, and the latter is her companion and nurse. Taking the excited Mrs. Stults in his arms, Hanley opened the door of the room. The smoke drove him back. Then he tied his handkerchief over his mouth and made another dash out into the hallway. Stumbling and almost overcome, he managed to get down to the street with his almost unconscious burden.

A great cheer went up from the crowd, but the policeman, hardly taking breath, started again to the room by way of the ledge. There were five minutes of suspense, during which the crowd remained still, and then Hanley appeared at the window bearing the form of Mrs. Woodbridge in his arms. The room was filling with smoke and Hanley was standing uncertain at the window when Battalion Chief Sbort and Truck 14 arrived. Short called to Hanley to wait, and immediately the firemen got ready their fifty-foot ladder. Mrs. Woodbridge was unconscious. She had been found by her rescuer lying on the floor with money and papers tied up in a bundle beside her.

When the ladder was run up Hanley, assisted by a fireman, carried Mrs. Woodbridge down. She was attended to by Dr. Daniel J. Bonan of 40 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, a police surgeon. She had been slightly burned about the head and body, evidently received while making an attempt to get down the stairs. When Mrs. Woodbridge recovered she began to beg the firemen to rescue her pets—a cat and a parrot. A fireman went up and brought them down, half dead.

The fire, which was of unknown origin, was confined to the establishment of Pastor and the hallway and stairs of the first floor. The damage was estimated at $2,000.

After the fire was over, Hanley rode off on his wheel amid the cheers of the crowd. He recently came into public notice by arresting the chauffeur of Mrs. C. P. Huntington's automobile and causing her appearance in court.

ROMANCE ENDS IN AN ENGAGEMENT.

Millionaire Albert E. Tower to Marry Miss Mary Bogardus—Attracted Attention by Her Skill.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., July 26.—A romance was disclosed to-day when the announcement was made of the engagement of Albert Edward Tower of the Hyde Park Road to Miss Mary Towne Bogardus, daughter of ex-City Chamberlain Eliphalet P. Bogardus.

Mr. Tower is a millionaire several times over, and is prominent as a yachtsman. He is a member of several New York Clubs, including the Manhattan Club and the New York Yacht Club. His brother, Joseph Tuckerman Tower, is one of the exclusive colony of millionaires at Tuxedo.

Miss Bogardus is twenty-three years old, of slight figure, has winsome manners, and is bright and interesting in appearance. She is a graduate of the Poughkeepsie High School, and was trained for the profession of teaching. Subsequently she was graduated from Eastman College. Until two months ago Miss Bogardus and her younger sister, Miss Grace Bogardus, were employed as operators in the Hudson River Telephone office in this city.

It is understood that Mr. Tower became acquainted with Miss Bogardus through her skill and readiness in answering the many telephone calls which his large business interests in New York and other cities occasioned and after she and her sister resigned their positions in the telephone office he provided both of them with employment, and their names were placed on the pay-roll of the Poughkeepsie Iron Works. There they had charge of the work of making out checks and performed duties requiring patience and accuracy.

When Mr. Tower found that he was in love with Miss Mary Bogardus he announced the fact to the Rev. A. G. Cummins of Christ Church, and for several weeks his engagement has been known to members of the congregation. It was not expected that any public announcement would be made until Mr. Tower's period of mourning had expired. Mr. Tower said:

"While the announcement by Mrs. Bogardus of my engagement to her daughter, Miss Mary Bogardus, is premature, as no plans have yet been made for the wedding, yet I wish to confirm it. We are engaged to be married. The date of the marriage has not been considered, and it will not take place for a considerable time."

From friends of Mr. Tower it was learned that he was annoyed by persistent reports circulated by somebody that he and Miss Bogardus had been married in New York. It was this false rumor that led Mrs. Bogardus to announce the engagement today, and to deny in positive terms the story that Mr. Tower and her daughter were already married.

Mrs. A. Edward Tower, the first wife of A. Edward Tower, shot and killed her fourteen-year-old son and herself on April 10 last, at their home in Poughkeepsie. Mrs. Tower was subject to fits of mental aberration, and it was in one of these spells that she committed the fatal deed. She was the daughter of B. Platt Carpenter of Helena, Mon., who ran for Lieutenant Governor on the Folger ticket in this State. She was thirty-eight years old at the time of her death.

CHICAGO SUBWAY PROPOSAL.

Offer Made to the City by W. A. Alexander and ex-Mayor Washburn.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 26.—Broad, well-lighted subways stretching from curb to curb, completely underlying the business districts and connecting with the north and west sides by deep tunnels which will remove the present surface obstructions to the navigation of the Chicago River—all this is promised by W. A. Alexander inside of two or three years if the City Council will give him the franchise he has asked in conjunction with ex-Mayor Hempstead Washburn.

Chicago cannot find the capitalist who, under the present law, will lend the two-score millions necessary for building a municipal subway, and it would take years to change the law. We stand ready, however, to go right ahead and complete the work, possibly in two years, certainly in three," declared Mr. Alexander to-day.

Mr. Alexander is an officer of the newly formed sixty-six-million-dollar sky-scraper construction corporation, in which the George A. Fuller Company is also interested, and also senior partner in W. A. Alexander & Co., Western agents of the Fidelity and Casualty Company of New York.

"Here," said Mr. Alexander, "is what we offer to give the people of Chicago: We promise to furnish the money, which we estimate at not less than $40,000,000, to build the subways, which we would agree to turn over to the city in fifteen years, after we began to build them on payment of their cost, plus a builder's profit of 10 per cent.

"We would also expect the city to compel the gas and electric lighting companies and all other corporations to put their wires, mains, or conduits in our subways. This would furnish us with an additional income from rentals.

"We would also be willing to pay the city a compensation of 3 per cent. upon our gross receipts for the five years following the completion of our subways and 5 per cent. for the remaining years of the fifteen-year term."

STRIKE LOSS IS $60,445,000.

Miners Leaving Strike Region to Seek Work in Soft Coalfields.

Special to The New York Times.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., July 26.—The eleventh week of the anthracite strike ended to-day and the estimated losses reach the great sum of $60,445,000. The number of mine workers who are in the region is decreasing, hundreds leaving since the strike fund resolution was passed. If a general strike had been declared they would have remained at home. They are now going to the soft coal regions to obtain work. The losses are as follows:

Loss to operators in price of coal, (normal)	$27,220,000
Loss to strikers in wages	12,700,000
Loss to employes—other than strikers—idle owing to the strike	3,300,000
Loss to business men in the region	9,000,000
Loss to business men outside of region	5,050,000
Cost of maintaining coal and iron police	650,000
Cost of maintaining non-union men	250,000
Loss by damage to mines and machinery	2,200,000
Loss to lace mill strikers, out owing to coal strike	75,000
Total	$60,445,000

CONTRACTOR ACCUSED OF THEFT

Special to The New York Times.

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., July 26.—Joseph Walker of New York, contractor for the construction work of the Oneonta, Cooperstown and Richfield Springs Electric Railroad, has been arrested by Sheriff Rose on a charge of appropriating $1,300 belonging to Tony Conte. The railroad is completed from Oneonta to Cooperstown. At work on the extension to Richfield Springs are some 200 Italians. Conte furnished supplies to the workmen.

It is understood that Contractor Walker paid the laborers after deducting what they owed the supply man and withheld the portion belonging to Conte. The examination took place behind closed doors to-day, but was not concluded, an adjournment being taken until Monday.

The Day Line has special trains to and from the Catskills and Saratoga alongside the boat. New landing W. 129th St., 9:15 A. M.—Adv.

STRIKERS AND DEPUTIES CLASH AT TAMAQUA

Rioters Who Were Under Arrest Make Their Escape.

Mob Attempts to March a Lehigh Brakeman Out of the Region—Tamaqua in a State of Turmoil and Trouble Feared.

TAMAQUA, Penn., July 26.—This evening about fifty strikers captured William Eagen, a Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company brakeman, and made an uttempt to march him out of the region. When they reached a point near Mauch Chunk they were met by about twenty deputies, armed with Winchester rifles. At the point of their guns the officers marched the men to a train which was in waiting and took them to Lansford. When they arrived there a large crowd of strikers gathered about the train and made a demonstration. The deputies surrounded the prisoners, and keeping the crowd back by leveling their guns at them, took up the march to the jail. About 8 o'clock the deputies made an effort to take the prisoners to the office of a Justice of the Peace. When they reached the principal part of the town the crowd pressed in and the prisoners made a dash for liberty, all but seventeen of them making their escape. At present the town is in a state of turmoil, and serious rioting is feared.

TO FIGHT THE BOYCOTT.

Citizens' Alliance, a Semi-Secret Organization, Has Been Formed.

Special to The New York Times.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., July 26.—From strike-cursed Scranton to strike-wrecked Shamokin the baneful boycott has been carried into every store, shop, school, and office by organized labor, and a reign of terror prevails.

To meet this desperate situation, the Citizens' Alliance has been organized. It is a semi-secret organization that already has enrolled 15,000 members in Scranton, 5,000 members here, 2,000 members in Pottsville, and 2,000 members in Hazleton. To-night an organization will be effected in Lansford, the home of the "Molly Maguire's," and next week the organization will spread to Allentown, Shenandoah, Shamokin, Pittston, and Mount Carmel.

In each city only two men are known as members. One is known as the leader and the other as Secretary. In this city J. Ridgeway Wright is leader, and Thomas Cassidy Secretary; Capt. John May is leader in Scranton, and F. H. Adolphenbach Secretary; in Hazleton J. H. Turnbach is leader, and John Sharpless Secretary.

"To stamp out the boycott is our motto," said Mr. Wright to-day, "and to put in jail the cowards who strive to intimidate helpless women and to terrorize business and professional men."

Organized labor rules every city, town, and village in the whole anthracite region, and two words on the lips of every man, woman, and child make the thing possible. "Scab" is one word and "boycott" the other. Like a plague the word "scab" carries terror into every workingman's home, and like a thief in the night the word "boycott" wrecks establishments built up by the labor of years.

An engineer of this city was paying for his little house upon the installment plan when the strike was declared. His three children were all sick, and to support them he remained at work. He was not a member of the union. While he was at work behind one of the stockades his youngest child developed diphtheria. A physician was called in and hastily wrote out a prescription, telling the mother that great haste was necessary. As the mother left the house she was hooted by a crowd. At the village drug store the man in charge told her that he did not dare fill the prescription. She visited five stores in vain and then hurried home to beg the doctor to try and get the medicine for her. Before he could secure the medicine the child died.

President Mitchell this evening had a conference with District Presidents Nicholls and Fahey and National Board Member John Fallon. It is understood the matter under discussion was the various relief plans which the local assemblies of United Mine Workers have proposed for the distribution of provisions, &c., to the strikers. It is expected that the Executive Board, which is composed of President Mitchell and the district Presidents, will make some kind of a recommendation on Monday which the local boards will be expected to carry out in the work of giving relief.

Mr. Mitchell was asked whether it was true that the United Mine Workers had employed counsel for the purpose of impeaching Judge Jackson of West Virginia. He replied that he had heard nothing of such a move.

At the close of the tenth week of the strike the chief officer of tha United Mine Workers reiterated his confidence that the strikers were going to win. A committee from the stationary firemen spent some time with him. It seems the Indianapolis convention made no provision for the firemen, but it is understood that they will receive the same relief as the miners. Plans mapped out by some of the local assemblies of the United Mine Workers called forth protests. A committee from Nanticoke explained to Mr. Mitchell that the strikers with large families should receive the first consideration, and that the relief given them should be greater than that given to men with small families.

The collieries of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company are well equipped now with steam men, and it is possible that an attempt may be made to operate one of the collieries next week. General Superintendent Richards attended a conference with President Baer at Philadelphia yesterday, but as yet Mr. Richards has issued no orders to begin preparations for the operation of any of the mines of his company.

TO IMPEACH JUDGE JACKSON.

Secretary Wilson Says Such Is the Plan of the United Mine Workers.

INDIANAPO

JOHN C. SHEEHAN HURT AT THE HORSE SHOW

Bone in His Ankle Fractured as He Leaves Hollywood Grandstand.

Big Crowds and Fine Weather for the Monmouth County Exhibition—The Day's Events and Winners.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 26.—As he was leaving the grandstand just before the close of this afternoon's Horse Show events at Hollywood, John C. Sheehan of New York slipped and fell from the bottom step, sustaining a fracture of one of the small bones in his right ankle. He was unable to walk, and had to drive to his home—the Rothschild cottage, on the Norwood Boulevard—where the injury was treated by Dr. E. F. Simmons.

This was society's day at the show. The attendance reached 5,000 both in the afternoon and evening, and the weather was perfect. Thirteen classes were judged during the afternoon, and to-night four championship events were decided.

Dr. John L. Wentz of Scranton and A. A. Housman of New York divided blue ribbon honors at the afternoon show, each winning two. The former won Class 37, for the best high stepper, with Lord Golden II., and Class 39, for the best pair of high steppers, with Lord Golden and Lord Brilliant. Mr. Housman drove Royal Flush to victory in Class 34, for harness horses to park gig, and Royal Swell won in Class 43, for the best horse and best-appointed victoria for women's use.

Much interest centred in Class 47, for the best road team shown to coach. The contest for the blue ribbon was between Jerome Siegel's four and Walter Watson, Jr.'s team. The teams were sent around the oval at top speed, affording a good opportunity for clever driving. Batonyi, the well-known whip, piloted the winners.

SUMMARIES.

Class 23, pairs of horses shown before demi-mail Spider or Stanhope phaeton for park use; horses to count 30 per cent., and to be practically sound, with good manners; carriages to count 40 per cent.; harness, 20 per cent.; servants, liveries, &c., 20 per cent.; entire exhibit to be property of exhibitor. First prize, $50; second prize, honorary ribbon.—Won by C. C. Menzeshelmer's Lady May, b. m., and Haughty, b. g., by Campbell Thompson's The Parson, b. g., and The Actor, b. g., second.

Class 34, for harness horse shown to park gig; horse to count 60 per cent.; manners and all-round action specially considered; gig and appointments to count 40 per cent.; horses having won a prize at any previous show not eligible. First prize, $50; second prize, honorary ribbon.—Won by A. A. Housman's Royal Flush, ch. g.; Shultshurst Stock Farm's Colonel Direct, blk. g., second; J. Campbell Thompson's Kaiserine, br. m., third; H. N. Baruch's Lady Love, s. m., fourth.

Class 22, for ponies in harness; stallion, mare, or gelding, not exceeding 13 hands; shown to appropriate trap. First prize, $30; second prize, $15.—Won by Mrs. John Gerken's Doncaster Model, b. c.; Miss Madge L. Nathan's b. g., second; Miss Sara Mildred Strauss's Frills, ch. g., third; Walter J. Goger's Jim Blaine, b. s., fourth.

Class 43, for the best horse and best-appointed woman's small Victoria; horse not to exceed 15.2 hands; horse to count 60 per cent.; victoria and appointments, 40 per cent. First prize, $30; second prize, $25.—Won by A. A. Housman's Royal Swell, sest. br. g.; Mrs. Solon L. Frank's Ardsley, b. g., second; C. C. Minzeshelmer's Haughty, b. g., third; Jerome Siegel's Very Well, gr. g., fourth.

Class 25, for stallion, mare, or gelding exceeding 15.1 hands, under saddle. First prize, $50; second prize, $25.—Won by Jefferson Seligman's Anna, ch. m.; Harry T. Peters's Ace of Spades, blk. g., second; W. E. Kstman's Dan McCabe, ch. g., third; Mrs. John Gerken's Wanbun, blk. g., fourth.

Class 37, for the best high stepper over 15.1 hands, shown in appropriate trap; hock action to be considered. First prize, $50; second prize, honorary ribbon.—Won by Dr. John L. Wentz's Lord Golden, II., ch. g.; J. Campbell Thompson's Kaiserine, br. m., second; Fiss, Doerr & Carroll's Grace, b. m., third; George D. King & Son's Trosrn, blk. g., fourth.

Class 45, for single horse, any size, for women; shown to appropriate trap; women to drive; horse to count 60 per cent.; carriage and appointments, 40 per cent.; exhibit to be owned and driven by smateur summering in Monmouth County. First prize, $50; second prize, $25.—Won by Mrs. Walter Watson, Jr.'s, King, r. g.; Miss G. B. Whitcomb's Miss Frills, ch. m., second; William L. Beadleston's Hands Up, b. g., third; Miss R. I. Benjamin's Bobby Burns, ch. g., fourth.

Class 27, for horses having taken a first prize under saddle at the National, Philadelphia, Boston, or Long Branch shows in the years 1900, 1901, or 1902. First prize, $100; second prize, reserve ribbon.—Won by P. J. Kingsland's Lady Woodburn, ch. m.; Harry T. Peters's Ace of Spades, blk. g., second.

Class 13, for stallion, mare, or gelding exceeding 15.1 hands. First prize, $50; second, $25.—Won by George D. King & Sons' Troarn, blk. s.; Shultshurst's Stock Farm's Colonel Direct, blk. s., second; De Cernea Sisbie's chestnut gelding, third; Fiss, Doerr & Carroll's Grace, b. m., fourth.

Class 36, for the best pair of high steppers, not exceeding 16.1 hands, shown to appropriate carriages; hock action to be considered. First prize, $100; second prize, reserve ribbon.—Won by Dr. John L. Wentz's Lord Brilliant, ch. g., and Lord Golden, ch. g.; Mrs. John Gerken's Brandon, ch. s., and Belmar, ch. g., second; Solon L. Frank's Art, b. g., and Oddity, b. g., third; C. Ledyard Blair's Frills, b. m., and Lochine, b. m., fourth.

Class 47, for the best road teams shown to coach; team to count 75 per cent.; appointments, 25 per cent. First prize, $100; second prize, reserve ribbon.—Won by Jerome Siegel's four; Walter Watson, Jr.'s, team, second.

Class 48, for horses not exceeding 15 hands; to be ridden by amateur owners over the 3½-foot and 4½-foot hurdles. Only horses that have never taken a prize in any horse show eligible. First prize, $50; second prize, $25.—Won by Perry Beadleston's Virginia, b. m.; C. W. Lent's Little Neck, b. g., second.

Class 32, for hunters and jumpers shown over six hurdles, 5 feet in height. First prize, $100; second prize, $50.—Won by Howard Willett's Heatherbloom, b. g.; Charles Pfizer, Jr.'s, Glenmore, b. g., second; Richard Donnelly's Rifle, br. g., third; Howard Willett's Cizzie Crow, br. m., fourth.

Four championship events were decided at the night exhibition, not including the class for the challenge cup. In the latter event Dr. John L. Wentz finished first and second with Lord Golden, II., and Lord Golden, respectively. The prize is valued at $500, and must be won for three years.

Dr. Wentz also won the champion prize for single horses with Lord Brilliant, as well as Class 4 for pairs with Lord Brilliant and Lord Golden. Lehman Strauss won Class 4 with Muzett. Jerome Siegel's Cotton King finished first in Class 7, for single horses. In Class 38, for the best pair of high steppers, the De Cernea Stable's Othello and Arab Chief carried off first honors. Walter Watson's Queen got the blue ribbon in Class 41.

FAMOUS "LOOP" COMPLETED.

Project Which Caused Long Fight Between Railroads in Connecticut Legislature Last Year—Incident Now Closed.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 26.—By the completion of its "loop" around the famous Montagu farm in Granby the Central New England Railroad has made a through connection between Hartford and Springfield and also a direct route from the West into Massachusetts. It was over the building of this line that a long and bitter contest took place between the New York, New Haven and Hartford and the Central New England Railroads at the session of the Legislature in 1901.

The project was defeated, and the bitterness stirred up was felt even in the Constitutional Convention, and to it was due to a large extent the unanimity with which the Litchfield County delegates voted against granting any increased representation to the cities. Now that the "loop" has been built it is not likely that the matter will go before the Legislature again.

WANT ANOTHER SHAD HATCHERY

Connecticut Fishermen Appreciate Value of Artificial Propagation—Will Ask General Assembly for Appropriation.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 26.—The shad fishermen along the banks of the Connecticut have in circulation a petition to be submitted to the General Assembly at the next session asking for an appropriation for a retaining pond for the propagation of shad, to be established at some point between Middletown and Hartford. There is already a retaining pond at Joshuatown, in Lyme, in which the young shad are kept until six inches in length and then liberated into the Connecticut.

The results from that pond have materially increased the catch of shad in the lower end of the river, and the fishermen above think a pond situated in their vicinity would have a similar effect. When the pond was constructed at Joshuatown a number of years ago, through the instrumentality of the late James A. Bill of Lyme, the project was derided by the net fishermen and denounced as a piece of "foolishness." The result has been a large increase in the number of shad taken, and now the fishermen themselves are convinced of the advantages of retaining the shad fry until party grown and of then liberating them, and unite in asking for a new pond.

BROOKLYN ARION'S FESTIVAL.

Particulars of the Musical and Literary Competitions.

Additional details of the musical and literary festival that the Brooklyn Arion Society is arranging for in the Forty-seventh Regiment Armory in Brooklyn during Thanksgiving week were made public yesterday. The literary compositions are to be in English and German. The judges of the competitions in English are to be Dr. St. Clair McKelway, Prof. Franklin W. Hooper, President of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, and Prof. Charles H. Livermore, President of Adelphi College; in the competitions in German, Profs. Hugo Muensterberg of Harvard, Kuno Francke of Harvard, and Lawrence A. McLouth of New York University.

Some of the conditions of the contests are as follows:

The following prizes are offered:

Prose—Novel in English language	$100
Prose—Novel in German language	100
Poetry—Poem in English language	100
Poetry—Poem in German language	100

The contests are open to all. Ambitious young talent especially is invited to take part in the competitions.

The subjects for the novels and poems shall be taken from American history or from the lives of celebrated men of the United States. The novels shall not exceed 15,000 words, and the poems shall not have more than 150 lines.

The language shall be plain, and the subjects treated in a popular way, avoiding doctrinal or factional teaching, and only appealing to the patriotism and loyalty of every American.

Four copies of the competitions, typewritten and accompanied by an assumed name only, must be sent on or before Oct. 1, 1902, to the Corresponding Secretary, and a sealed envelope bearing the assumed name and containing the name of the competitor is to be sent at the same time to Theodore P. Fritz, President of the Arion, Arion Hall, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The envelopes of the prize-winning competitors will be opened when the decision of the judges is rendered. Successful competitions remain the property of the author, the Executive Committee of the Arion Festival, however, reserving the right of having the novels or poems printed and distributed at the concert, when the decision will be rendered. The decisions of the adjudicators shall in all cases be final. Unsuccessful competitions on request will be returned.

CONDITIONS OF MUSICAL COMPETITIONS.

Contests for Soloists.—Prizes, $50 each. Soprano—"My Redeemer and My Lord," from "The Golden Legend," by Dudley Buck. Contralto—"Return, Return, O Lord of Hosts," from the oratorio "Samson," by Handel. Tenor—"A Promise of a Joy Divine," from the opera "King of Lahore," by Massenet. Basso—"Now, Heaven, in Fullest Glory," from the oratorio "Creation," by Haydn.

Mixed Solo Quartets, (English.)—Prize, $80.

"The Sea Hath Its Pearls," by C. Pinsuti.

Male Solo Quartets.—Prizes, $80 each. English—"Bugle Song," by Arthur Foote. German—"Die Heimath," by Max Spicker.

Ladies' Chorus, (Not Under 60 Voices.)—Prizes, $300 each. English—"Spanish Gypsy Girl," by E. Lassen, arranged by Walter Damrosch. German—"Im Fruehling," by W. Bargiel.

Male Chorus, Class A, (Not Under 60 Voices.)—Prizes, $500 each. English—"The Spring Is Come, Huzzah," by Dudley Buck. German—"Die naechtliche Heerschau," by J. B. Zerlett. Class B, (Not Under 40 Voices.)—Prize, $300. German—"Freuhilingsregen," by Munzinger. (German contests for German societies only.)

Mixed Chorus, (Not Under 150 Voices,) for English Singing Choruses.—Prize, $1,000. "Harold Harfager," by Horatio Parker. (Alto solo to be sung by the chorus.)

Composition of Chorus for Male Voices Without Accompaniment.—Prize, $100.

The words are to be taken from an American poem, and the rendering of the song not to last longer than six minutes.

DIED LASHED TO MAST OF YACHT WHILEAWAY.

Cook Who Became Violently Insane from Drinking Wood Alcohol Was Tied Up by Crew.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., July 26.—Lashed to the mast of a vessel, J. H. Dale, who had become insane from the effects of wood alcohol, died early this morning at Larchmont. Dale was cook on the racing sloop Whileaway, which is owned by a Mr. Burns, a resident of New York City.

Last night Dale was unable to leave the sloop, which was at anchor off the Larchmont Clubhouse. He wanted to go ashore to procure liquor, but was refused permission, it is said. As he was unable to obtain whisky on board, he finally went to the galley and drank a large quantity of wood alcohol. The fiery liquid soon affected the man's brain, and in a short time he became violent.

There were four other men on the vessel and they tried to restrain him, but he fought fiercely. After a desperate struggle Dale was overpowered and lashed to the mast. It is said that the crew were unable to get a doctor, as it was very early in the morning. Although he was evidently suffering greatly, it was impossible to release him, and he finally collapsed. He sank into unconsciousness and the men were removing his bonds with the intention of trying to revive him when he gave a gasp and expired.

The authorities were notified and the body was removed to the New Rochelle Morgue. Coroner Banning has taken charge of the case. The members of the crew say that Dale shipped on the sloop only about a week ago, and that they know little about him. He was forty-five years old. His home is said to have been on South Street, New York City.

STRIKE DROVE HIM TO STEAL.

Baltimore Carpenter Took a Set of Tools to Get Money to Buy Food.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 26.—John Courtney, thirty-two years old, a member of the Carpenters' Union, which is on strike, told a pitiful story in the police court to-day, when he pleaded guilty to stealing two lots of carpenters' tools.

With tears in his eyes Courtney told Justice Reed that he took the tools and sold them in order that his delicate wife and three children should not suffer for food. He said his wife had been sick for a long while. The doctor's bills, medicine, and other necessities rapidly diminished his savings. When the carpenters struck he went out with them, and thus, deprived of his income, had absolutely nothing to fall back upon.

From day to day he attended the meeting of his fellow-workmen at the union rooms and received encouragement from those who were better off than he. Then he found his family was hiding from him the fact that they did not have enough to eat. The patient wife, however, urged him to be loyal to his cause, and, despite her ill-health, began to take in washing. Her best efforts, however, produced but meagre results, and finally she gave up, but still begged him to stand by the union. It was then that he stole the tools from the buildings.

The Judge dismissed the case, and a collection was taken up in court for the family.

TOBACCO GROWERS ORGANIZE.

Protection Against Trust and Higher Prices Promised.

Special to The New York Times.

PETERSBURG, Ky., July 26.—The Executive Committee of the Farmers' and Tobacco Growers' Association of Boone, Gallatin, and Carroll Counties met at Worthville, Carroll County, to-day to discuss means to push the organization in other counties in the Burley district. All the money needed to run the association is guaranteed as soon as the organization is complete and the farmers will be paid in full for their tobacco when it is delivered to the association.

This is a move to protect the growers from the tobacco trust and enables the small grower to hold his tobacco until the best prices can be realized, the association furnishing him with money in the meantime.

PRESIDENT ENTERTAINS MOODY AND KNOX

Confers About Panama Canal with Senator Spooner.

Situation in Delaware Explained to Him by William M. Byrne—Judgeship for Attorney General Davies.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., July 26.—President Roosevelt was up early this morning and settled down to work after a short but lively gallop on Bleistein. He had an extended interview with Secretary Shaw, who left at 10 o'clock on the revenue cutter Gresham.

She was not far on her way when she met the Dolphin and exchanged salutes with her on the Sound. Secretary Moody arrived on the Dolphin to be the President's guest over Sunday.

Senator Spooner had a talk with the President in regard to the Panama Canal. He left Sagamore Hill before luncheon for New York, refusing to be interviewed as to his conference with Mr. Roosevelt.

Those who were guests of the President at luncheon were Attorney General Knox, Secretary Moody, John C. Davies, and William Michael Byrne.

Mr. Davies, now the Attorney General of New York, is a candidate for the Supreme Court Judgeship of the Fifth District. In the event of his failure to secure the nomination, practically equivalent to an election, it is positively stated that he will be appointed by the President to the United States Northern District Court to succeed Alfred C. Coxe. Should Mr. Davies obtain the nomination it is understood to be the intention of the President to appoint Representative James S. Sherman of New York to the vacancy on the District Court Bench.

William Michael Byrne is the United States District Attorney for Delaware. He is a close friend of the President, having been one of the speakers with him during Mr. Roosevelt's campaign ending in his election to the Governorship. He accompanied the President on his campaign of the States in 1900. Mr. Byrne was here to call the President's attention to the situation in Delaware and to the imminent danger of two Democratic Senators being elected from his State unless there is a compromise with Addicks. After his interview with the President, Mr. Byrne said:

"My views of the Delaware situation are not in any way the result of the conference to-day with the President. The Delaware Republicans should settle their own troubles among themselves. At least 95 per cent. of them want the deadlock broken so that there shall be two Republican Senators from that State. If the fight is not settled now two Democratic Senators, Saulsbury and Kenney, active opponents of Republican principles, will represent Delaware. It is more than possible that their votes in the Senate might defeat the purposes of the President in regard to reciprocity with Cuba.

"We are forced to choose whether we shall agree to the election of Addicks and a Republican or let the next Legislature, as it is very apt to be Democratic, send two Democrats to the Senate for six years. We are forced to it. Gov. Hunn must call a special session to elect the Republican Senators. We must allow the election of Addicks or submit to the election of the two Democrats. Every Republican in Delaware feels that if he is responsible for the election of the Democrats to the Senate he will have more to answer for than he can stand. The good sense of the Republicans will, I believe, prevail, and there will be the two Republicans, Addicks winning at last."

Chief Justice Parker and ex-Lieut. Col. William Jay called on President Roosevelt in the afternoon.

Mrs. Roosevelt gave a tea on the Mayflower this afternoon to a number of her friends. She received her guests on the deck as they came aboard from the yachts' launches. She wore a white cloth dress trimmed with narrow gold braid, with a collarette of Russian lace, and a picture hat of blue straw decorated with corn flowers.

Miss Alice Roosevelt, who helped entertain, wore a blush pink silk waist and a white pique skirt. Her picture hat was of white straw and long white ostrich plumes.

With friends of her own age Miss Roosevelt went early to the May, the yacht of Alexander Van Rensselaer of Philadelphia. She was the guest of Mrs. A. C. James of New York later in the afternoon on the Aloha, flagship of the Seawanhaka Club. Mrs. James chaperoned Miss Roosevelt at the dinner of this club given in honor of the Philadelphia Corinthian Club.

Mrs. Roosevelt's guests at the tea on the Mayflower were Secretary Moody, Miss Crea Bent, who painted Mrs. Roosevelt's picture and who has been a guest at Sagamore House; Mrs. William Loeb, Jr., Mrs. J. West Roosevelt, Miss Loraine Roosevelt, Ensign and Mrs. Weedbam Lee Jones, Ensign snd Mrs. W. C. Watts, John A. Weeks, Mrs. Weeks, Miss Washburn, Miss Beekman, and Miss Helen Roosevelt.

President Roosevelt entertained at dinner to-night Eugene A. Philbin, Frank C. Travers, and the Rev. Father John J. Belford. They discussed the question of the Spanish friars in the Philippines, and the best way of putting American priests in their stead.

After dinner Col. John W. Vrooman and William Swan called on the President.

Postmaster General Payne's Trip.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 26.—Postmaster General Henry C. Payne and Mrs. Payne, who have been here for ten days, left this afternoon on a train for New York. From there Mr. Payne will go to Oyster Bay and will remain near President Roosevelt until his departure for the naval manoeuvres. Mr. Payne will remain with the fleet three weeks. The trip to Oyster Bay is by appointment.

SEABOARD LINE'S PURCHASE.

Acquires the South and Western Railroad, and Will Extend Route.

BALTIMORE, July 26.—It is announced here that the Seaboard Air Line Railroad Company has bought the South and Western Railway. The latter is a new company under which two or more roads will be consolidated. It owns the Ohio River and Charleston Railway, which it is proposed to extend from the coal fields of Southwest Virginia to Lincolnton, N. C., where, according to the plans, connection is to be made with the Seaboard Air Line. The scheme for this development was financed by the Union Trust Company of this city. The promoters of the scheme announce that the route planned will be the shortest line from the Virginia coal fields to the Atlantic Coast and the South.

The proposed road will be about 275 miles in length, but it is thought that the mileage will be increased by its extension in a northerly direction. Connection may be made with the Detroit Southern at Ironton, Ohio. The Detroit Southern operates from Detroit to Wellston, Ohio, via Lima, 343 miles, with branches 80 miles, a total of 423 miles.

The Ohio River and Charleston Road extends from Johnson City, Tenn., to Huntdale, N. C., a distance of 34 miles. It was originally the Tennessee section of the Charleston, Cincinnati and Chicago project. The Carolina portion of this road was built from Camden, S. C., to Marion, N. C., 171 miles, and is now known as the South Carolina and Georgia Extension, and is controlled by the Southern Railway.

George L. Carter of Bristol, Tenn., who organized the Virginia Iron, Coal and Coke Company and the Virginia and Southwestern Railway Company, is President of the South and Western Company.

CANNOT LEASE TEXAS LINES.

Commission Refuses Petition of San Francisco Railway Company.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, July 26.—The Railroad Commission to-day refused to approve the proposed lease of the Paris and Great Northern and the St. Louis, San Francisco and Texas Railroads to the St. Louis and San Francisco Railway Company on the ground that the lease of these lines within the State to a corporation whose lines are wholly without the State would be unconstitutional. This decision is based upon an opinion of Attorney General C. K. Bell. The application is the second which the St. Louis and San Francisco Railway Company has made the Railroad Commission for the lease of these two lines within the past few months.

Another Record Run on Central.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 26.—A. E. Brainerd, general agent of the New York Central at Albany, reports that the Twentieth Century Limited this morning smashed all previous records over the Mohawk Division. The distance of this division, 148 miles, from Syracuse to Albany, was covered in 140 minutes. This is the fastest run over the Mohawk Division of the New York Central ever made by a regular train.

CONDITIONS AT PORTO RICO.

Gov. Hunt Returns with News of Improvements—Better Health and Better Prospects.

On board the steamship Coamo, which arrived last evening from San Juan, Porto Rico, were Governor William H. Hunt of Porto Rico and Attorney General James S. Harlan.

With regard to Porto Rican conditions, Gen. Hunt said:

"The close of the fiscal year showed better business, better health and better prospects than ever. The insular treasury balance on July 1 was $314,000, a gain of $239,000 in the year. The total exports for last year aggregated $12,880,925, showing an increase in exports to foreign countries of 54 7-10 per cent. over the previous year, and 48 6-10 per cent. increase of exports to the United States. The increase is principally in sugar, cigars and cigarettes, straw hats and coffee. We sent $204,500 worth of straw hats alone to the United States last year.

"American merchants would do well to study Porto Rico imports from Europe with a view to enlarging home trade. Porto Rico bought over $400,000 worth of Nova Scotia codfish last year and over $150,000 worth of foreign soaps. Spain sent us rice valued at more than $90,000, and over $500,000 of potatoes. This business should go to our own markets, and, with larger development in the island, its future commerce must be kept closer at home. The Porto Rican coffee continues to go to Europe, to Austria, France, Spain, Italy, and Germany. America took only $29,000 worth last year, while Europe took over $3,000,000 worth. The superiority of the coffee is such that we cannot understand the insignificant demand for it in New York; still, it is gradually gaining favor and will soon be sold extensively, I hope.

"Fruit growing is receiving more attention and with quicker transportation will invite investment. Improvement is noticeable in all directions. The people welcome schools. The insular Government cannot supply enough, being necessarily limited to $600,000 per annum for education. But we are teaching nearly 50,000 children and expect to open two industrial schools in the Fall. Adults want to learn, and in some instances children are teaching their parents. There was an extraordinary decrease in the number of deaths last year—13,000 fewer than the year before. There is much less anaemia than formerly. People look healthier, live better, and take better care of themselves.

"There is much excitement now on account of the November elections. Porto Ricans are naturally keen on politics, and both Federals and Republicans are confident of victory.

"Porto Ricans are ambitious for closer relations with the United States, and deserve all encouragement. In my residence of over two years in the island I found them generous, warm-hearted, good people. They are impressionable, but gentle and kind. The result of the liberal government given them is a steadily growing mutual respect and liking between them and the citizens of the mainland. I regard this in itself a most desirable achievement of our occupancy."

Attorney General Harlan, who is a son of Chief Justice Harlan of the United States Supreme Court, will remain here two months, and will devote part of the time to legal work which he was unable to do on account of lack of adequate law libraries in Porto Rico. He said:

"With the exception of a temporary depression in the sugar trade, due to general conditions, Porto Rico is most prosperous. The best test of the soundness of conditions in the island is the fact that no anxiety is felt on that score here."

Gov. Hunt will remain here about six weeks and will spend the time with his family at Cazenovia, N. Y. During his absence from Porto Rico, Charles Hartzell, Secretary of Porto Rico, will be the Acting Governor.

Gov. Hunt intimated that before going to Cazenovia he would communicate the fact of his arrival here to President Roosevelt at Oyster Bay, and that if the President desired to see him he would delay his departure.

SCHOONER DRUID SUNK.

In Collision with Steam Yacht Felicia Off Little Gull Island—Captain and Crew Rescued.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 26.—The steam yacht Felicia, chartered by Ogden Mills, which arrived here to-day from New York, brought Capt. Samuel Hart and the four men of the crew of the schooner Druid, which had been sunk in a collision with the Felicia off Little Gull Island, near the Eastern end of Long Island Sound.

The accident occurred at 9:15 o'clock last night, Capt. Hart says that his lights were burning and that he plainly saw the Felicia more than half a mile away. She struck the Druid in the stern, and the schoonsr sank within ten minutes. Her Captain and crew were picked up by the yacht. The Felicia lost a launch. The Druid was bound from Vinal Haven, Me., for New York with granite.

The schooner Druid of Thomaston, Me., was built at Mahone Bay, N. S., in 1883. She registered 120 tons gross and 114 net. She was 75 feet in length, 23 in breadth and 9 feet deep.

CIVIL SERVICE HENS.

Geological Survey Requests Commission to Prepare Eligible List.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The Civil Service Commission has been getting a number of letters from people who think they have hens which can pass the civil service examination. There is really no civil service examination for hens, but some time ago the Geological Survey people applied to the commission to get an eligible list of hens. The Geological Survey needs hens in its business. It wants fresh eggs for their albumen, to be used in photographic work. The Survey has got tired of going marketing every day, and hence arose the idea of having a hen regularly on the pay roll—a hen which could lay an egg every day.

The publication of this fact has resulted in the receipt of the quantity of letters mentioned. None of the writers, however, could guarantee that his hens could lay eggs daily, and hence it is evident that none could pass the civil service list suggested by the Geological Survey.

To-day, however, a letter was received which created much excitement in the commission. It was from Mrs. Henry Marsh of Nunda, N. Y., whose hen not only lays eggs daily, but lays double eggs. The outer one has a soft shell, and a regulation egg is enveloped in the yolk of the large one.

It is understood that Mrs. Marsh will be communicated with, and if her hen can really come up to her (Mrs. Marsh's) description, she (the hen) may be received into the Government's employ.

Colonists' Rates to California.

The Southern Pacific Company announces the resumption of the "Colonists' Rates" to California, to be operative during the months of September and October. They will be the same as those that were in effect during March and April last, $48 to $60 from New York, and correspondingly low from other points.

Mrs. Mott's Condition.

The condition of Mrs. Mott, wife of Magistrate Mott, was materially improved last night. Magistrate Mott is helping to nurse her and has given his court over to Magistrate Zeller.

BODY OF A MAN FOUND IN A TREETOP

Boys' Discovery at the Base of Englewood Cliffs.

Belief that a Quarrel Ended in Murder Near Indian Head—Nothing for Identification—Several Weeks' Exposure.

The body of a man was found in a treetop at the foot of Englewood Cliffs, near Indian Head, on the New Jersey shore of the Hudson, by a party of boys yesterday. It is supposed that the man was forced over the cliff by some one with whom he had quarreled.

The boys were passing along the top of the cliff when they noticed a basket that contained ferns and a small quantity of bread. It was close to the edge of the cliff, and the boys suspected that something was wrong. Peering over the edge of the cliff they saw the body of a man in a tree at the base of the precipice. They notified the police, who telephoned the news to Coroner Robertson of Tenafly.

The Coroner on reaching the spot found it impossible to descend the face of the cliff to where the body was, and he had to go to Fort Lee, get a boat and row to the place. He took two officers, and they with some difficulty got the body out of the tree. It was evident that the body had been in the tree for many days.

The body was that of a man about five feet seven inches in height. The clothing had been almost destroyed by exposure. A newspaper dated June 19 was found on the body. There was nothing by which the body could be identified and it was buried in the poorhouse ground at Englewood.

Coroner Robertson learned that three men, all berry pickers, it was said, had been living for some time past in a hut at Clinton Point, not far from where the body was discovered. One of these men, it was said by people living in the neighborhood, was known as "Butch," but the names of the other men were not known.

It is said that the two men whose names were not known were seen together several weeks ago. Later one of them disappeared, and the other has been lost sight of since "Butch," it was said, had been seen near the hut. No attempt was made to find him last night.

Coroner Robertson will go to the hut today, and if the man is not there, he will at once institute a search for him. The Coroner is inclined to the belief that the man whose body was found had a quarrel with some one and was thrown over the cliff in a fight.

MASSACHUSETTS WILL NOT GIVE UP THE NEGRO.

Gov. Crane Refuses to Honor North Carolina's Extradition Papers for Man Accused of Arson.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 26.—Gov. Crane will not honor the papers sent on from North Carolina for the extradition of young Monroe Rogers, the negro now detained at the police station in Brockton. The Attorney General's Department of this State has declared the papers to be entirely formal and incomplete.

Police Sergt. William Crabtree, who came from North Carolina to take the prisoner back with him, will immediately return to his State, and get the papers in proper form for extradition. All that the Massachusetts authorities had in this instance was a statement from Gov. C. B. Aycock stating that the man was a fugitive from justice, and a copy of the warrant for his arrest in that State, which copy was authenticated by Gov. Aycock.

The United States Revised Statutes provide that the requisition papers should have been accompanied either by a copy of the indictment or by affidavit. The North Carolina authorities sent neither. As a matter of fact the papers were perhaps more incomplete than any the State Department of Massachusetts has ever had before in similar instances.

Rogers, the young negro prisoner, is charged with having set fire to a dwelling in Durham several months ago. A few days after his arrest Rev. W. H. Scott of Woburn, President of the Racial League, called on Governor Crane and urged him not to honor the papers until it was absolutely certain that Rogers was the man who was wanted. Mr. Scott felt sure that if Rogers were returned his life would be forfeited without trial.

North Carolina, it is understood, provides the death penalty for murder, rape, and arson. According to Mr. Scott, only negroes have been executed there in recent years for arson. He feared lynching as soon as the prisoner was brought near the scene of the fire.

GEN. BATES TAKES CHARGE.

He Is Now in Temporary Command of the Department of the Lakes.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 26.—Gen. John C. Bates, recently appointed to the temporary command of the Department of the Lakes during the absence in the East of Gen. MacArthur, entered upon his new duties this morning.

"I am temporarily in command of this Department of the Lakes," said he, "besides fulfilling my usual duties as commander of the Department of Missiuri. The length of my stay here depends upon the movements of Gen. Chaffee, who is at present in command in the Philippines. Gen. MacArthur has been appointed temporarily to the command of the Department of the East, and, until Gen. Chaffee arrives to relieve him, I shall probably retain command in Chicago."

LIVED THROUGH 2,500 VOLTS.

Painter Who Fell and Caught an Electric Wire Did Not Die.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 26.—Frank Oertel, a painter of Turtle Creek, allowed 2,500 volts of electricity to pass through his body and then fell to the sidewalk, a distance of twenty-five feet, unconscious, but alive. His right hand and side were badly burned, and for a time it was feared he would die.

Oertel has a paint shop in Turtle Creek, and made preparations to swing a sign from the top of the building. When he stepped on the roof he slipped on the wet shingles, and was falling to the street, when he caught hold of a live wire, several of which are strung close to the building. He hung on the wire for a few seconds and then fell to the sidewalk unconscious.

Glass Bottle Blowers' Wage Scale.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 26.—The conference on the glass-bottle blowers' wage scale was concluded this evening satisfactorily to both committees. Last year's prices will be paid during the coming season, the net list having been agreed upon. The old rules and regulations were adopted, except that the manufacturers made an important concession in agreeing to one apprentice for fifteen journeymen instead of one to ten, as has long been the rule.

Baroness von Ketteler Arrives Here.

Baroness von Ketteler, widow of the German Minister to China, who was killed at Peking during the Boxer uprising, arrived here Friday night on the Hamburg-American Line steamship Columbia. She was formerly Miss Ledyard of Detroit, and is on her way to join her family there. For some months she has been in Berlin, where she received the Emperor's personal expressions of sympathy.

POMPADOURS & CURLY BANGS

Specially constructed on open-work foundation for Summer Weather. The most up-to-date and stylish hair pieces ever designed, and factors in modern dressing of the hair. Featherweight and naturally curly.

Hair Dressing, Shampooing, MANICURING and SCALP TREATMENT.

Complete and luxurious appliances are used for the comfort of patrons. A corps of expert artists always in attendance.

WIGS & TOUPEES for Ladies & Gentlemen on Skeleton Foundation—Perfect Fit—Absolutely non-detachable.

L. SHAW 54 West 14th Street, Next to Macy's, N. Y.

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Embody the Highest Musical, Artistic and Mechanical Ideals.

RETAIL WAREROOMS, 113 EAST 14TH STREET.

THESE CITY CHILDREN WILL LEARN FARMING

Sewing Seeds in De Witt Clinton Park Delights Them.

Mrs. Parsons's Young Charges Have Transformed a Dirty Dumping Ground Into a Garden Amid Tenements.

Judging from the interest displayed by the children, the Farm Branch of the National Plant Club, established at DeWitt Clinton Park, on the bank of the North River, at the foot of Fifty-second and Fifty-third Streets, by School Inspector Mrs. Henry Parsons of the Eleventh District, is sure to be an unqualified success. It is the purpose of Mrs. Parsons to interest city children at an early age in gardening and agriculture. She considers this the most important educational movement of the century.

"There are some who say I am crazy," remarked Mrs. Parsons yesterday. "Others refer to me as 'the woman with a fad'; but I am satisfied when I look upon this scene. A few days ago this plot was a dumping ground, filled with bricks, stones, garbage, old wire, and I know not what."

Mrs. Parsons pointed to an enclosed piece of ground, measuring about 150 by 80 feet, in which were four beds of equal size, with a fine flower plot in the centre.

"This transformation is not due entirely to the children," she said. "Park Commissioner Willcox, through Superintendent Thomas F. Murphy and Head Gardener Olsen of Central Park, had much to do with it, and are entitled to unstinted praise.

"But these little boys and girls," pointing to grouos of children aggregaing about 200, "have worked like beavers. They filled carts with stones, bricks and garbage and carted them away. Why, the land was in such bad shape that there was not a Park Department plow that could turn over the ground. One had to be borrowed specially for the purpose.

"That ugly looking plot has been transformed into a well-plowed and fertilized field fit for farming, and with the aid of the city we have inaugurated a system of drainage and installed sufficient hydrants for irrigation purposes."

The aim of Mrs. Parsons is solely educational; there is nothing sociological or philanthropic about it, nor is it designed for the betterment of any particular class. She wants to reach the residents of the brownstone fronts, as well as the children of the tenements, and to make farming a subject of study in the curriculum of the public schools of this city. In her endeavor she has the co-operation of the municipal authorities and officials of local civic bodies. The Citizens' Union has appointed a sub-committee of three to aid, and President R. Fulton Cutting has written a letter in which he says:

"When the city can see the way to the formal incorporation of a movement such as yours into its educational system, we shall not need to spend so much money in the preservation of order and the punishment of crime. Nothing is more refreshing in a great city than such efforts to overcome evil with good."

Each of the four plots in the farming bed contains twenty-five spots for planting. The spots are numbered, each having a little sign posted on it. The children have numbers to correspond, and while most of them enter upon the work with zest, one of them said the other day, after examining his sign, that he thought it would make a good ping-pong bat.

Near by the farm is a large tent, surrounded by flower beds, and under the canvas are chairs, settees, and blackboards for the youngsters.

Head Gardener Olsen gave the children their first lesson yesterday. He was assisted by some Swedes and Norwegians employed in the Park Department. They delighted Mrs. Parsons by telling her the plan she had undertaken here had long been successfully practiced in Sweden and Norway. In the first plot sown by boys were planted string beans, corn, butter beans, lettuce, peas, turnips, and readishes. The girls were assigned to a separate part of the farm.

As a preliminary to the work, Mrs. Parsons organized yesterday the Far

WM. J. BRYAN CONCLUDES HIS NEW ENGLAND TOUR

Addresses Large Crowds at Meriden and Bridgeport, Conn.

Admission Fee Charged to Certain Parts of Grounds in Which He Spoke at Meriden—Miss Bryan Loses Her Purse.

MERIDEN, Conn., July 26.—William J. Bryan reached Meriden on the Boston Express at 11:32 A. M. to-day. At Hartford he was met by Attorney C. J. Danahey, Chairman, and ex-Mayor Edward E. West, member of the Meriden Reception Committee. Upon the arrival of the train here several hundred persons crowded about the car from which Mr. Bryan alighted. The visitor was driven to the Hotel Winthrop, where he was greeted by the full Reception Committee and Archibald McNeil of the Bridgeport Reception Committee.

The programme for the stay in Meriden provided for luncheon at the Winthrop at 12:30 and an address at Hanover Park at 1:45. Mr. Bryan reached Hanover Park promptly on time and addressed 1,500 people for an hour and a quarter. A pavilion had been erected near the home plate on the Connecticut League baseball diamond and the rostrum was at this point. An admission of 25 cents was charged to the grand stand, but the bleachers and the ground were free.

Mr. Bryan apologized for the huskiness of his voice, and after thanking the people of Meriden for the complimentary vote given him at the last Presidential election, began an arraignment of the Republican Party. He discussed the money question, the Philippine situation, and "trusts," and criticised at length the Fowler bill. In this connection he said that by the provisions of this bill a trust of banks was possible. "It is a great mistake," he added; "it means practically the loaning of money a second time."

The speaker cited the case of a bank in Philadelphia which, he said, "loans $30 for every dollar of its capital."

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., July 26.—The New England tour of William J. Bryan was concluded this evening in this city when he addressed an audience of 3,500 people at Seaside Park and was afterward tendered a reception by the Bridgeport Club. An enthusiastic crowd of several thousands greeted Mr. Bryan at the railroad station when he arrived from Meriden, and many of them followed the brass band and the Reception Committee members who escorted him to the place where he was to speak. He spoke for an hour and a half, his subject being "Civilization." In his address he confined himself almost exclusively to the moral elements of government, referring only briefly to the Fowler Banking bill and the trusts, and paying no attention to imperialism or "harmony." He was listened to attentively, but rather quietly, by the audience. Ex-Congressman R. E. De Forest was Chairman of the meeting.

Mr. Bryan is the guest to-night of Archibald McNeil, Commodore of the Bridgeport Yacht Club. After dinner at the McNeil residence he was driven to the Bridgeport Club, where a reception was tendered him. To-morrow afternoon he will be the guest of Lewis Nixon of New York on board Mr. Nixon's yacht, and will take a two-days' cruise. After that he expects to enjoy a rest for three days, probably at Block Island, though he said to-night that he had not definitely fixed his plans in that respect. In speaking of his tour through New England, Mr. Bryan said:

"I am immensely pleased with the growth of Democratic sentiment in New England. That growth was strikingly shown by the meetings in Maine and in Boston. The Democrats of New England who left the party six years ago seem to be coming back without question or condition, apparently convinced that they cannot depend on the Republican Party to relieve them from the conditions from which the country is suffering."

Miss Ruth Bryan, who left Boston on a train later than that which carried her father to Meriden, is also a guest at the McNeil residence to-night. She lost her purse somewhere between Boston and New Haven, and an effort was made to-night by telegraph to recover it. At New Haven she was met by Archibald McNeil, Jr., who escorted her to this city.

Congressman Heatwole Will Retire.

Special to The New York Times.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 26.—Congressman Heatwole will not be a candidate for re-election in the Third District. This announcement was quietly made to his friends a week ago. Public announcement is being withheld, probably in the interests of a favored candidate for succession. Mr. Heatwole's withdrawal leaves only four of the solid seven in the field—Tawney, McCleary, Fletcher, and Stevens.

F. A. Hopkins Nominated for Congress.

WEST LIBERTY, Ky., July 26.—F. A. Hopkins has been nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the Tenth District.

SINGING DISTURBS MASS AT FATHER DUCEY'S CHURCH.

He Says He Is Unable to Keep the Windows Open and Appeals to the Police.

The Rev. Father Thomas J. Ducey, pastor of St. Leo's Church, 11 East Twenty-eighth Street, complained to Sergeant Colton at the West Thirtieth Street Police Station yesterday that every Sunday his masses have been disturbed by music and singing which seemed to come from the rear of the row of houses on East Twenty-eighth Street.

He told the Sergeant that during the Summer months he is accustomed to have the windows of the church open during the celebration of the masses, but he has been unable to do so this Summer because of the noise which is made outside. Father Ducey said that he thought the sound of the music and singing came from the northeast corner of Twenty-eighth Street and Fifth Avenue. He said that Prof. Emilio Agramonte conducted a singing school at that place, which gave him his reason for judging that the noise came from there. The police promised to investigate.

Father Ducey, when interviewed yesterday, said:

"Yes, I have complained to the police that I have been annoyed by singing on Sunday morning. You see, there are a great many people living on Twenty-eighth Street who do not attend church regularly, but instead spend their time rehearsing songs. These songs are not all of a religious order, else we might put up with them. Several times this Summer while I have been conducting my 11 o'clock mass such loud sounds of singing have reached me that I have been greatly disturbed. I do not wish to try to put a stop to other people's pleasures, but I do wish that they would respect my people enough to allow them to worship in quiet."

Emilio Agramonte, whose studio is on the third floor of the building at Twenty-eighth Street and Fifth Avenue, was not in town yesterday afternoon, but people on either side of the house said that they had never heard any music coming from Prof. Agramonte's apartment on Sunday morning. They said that singing was frequently heard in a boarding house further up the block on Twenty-ninth Street, and that a woman who called herself an opera singer was accustomed to practice every day. Sundays included, from about 10 A. M. until 2 P. M. They said that there was one other particularly strong feminine voice, which seemed to come from Madison Avenue near Twenty-eighth Street, which could easily have reached Father Ducey's ears.

MOTHER POISONED AND CHILDREN STRANGLED.

Two of the Little Ones Dead When the Father Comes Home—She Is Still Unconscious.

On reaching his home, at 99 Emerson Place, Brooklyn, yesterday morning, Richard Meade found two of his young children strangled to death, a third child gasping for breath and barely alive, and his wife on the floor of an adjoining room, insensible from the effects of some poisonous stuff she had swallowed. No one but the mother can tell the story of the tragedy, and no statement has been obtained from her, as she had not regained her senses up to a late hour last night.

Meade, who is a night watchman in this borough, had been working at his post since the previous evening.

Knotted about the throats of the children were strips of linen cloth. The surviving child owes its life to the fact that its strip of linen had not been drawn so tightly as the ones which had strangled the others. This child is not much the worse for its experience, but the mother is in a precarious condition in the Cumberland Street Hospital. It is the belief of the police that she became demented through worry over the privations she and her children were suffering, and that she decided to end it all by killing herself and them.

The Meade family consisted of the father, thirty-four years old; the mother, Mary Meade, thirty-four years old, and the three children—Alice, three and a half years old; Johanna, two years, and Mary, one year. It appears that although Meade is an industrious and steady man, the family have had a hard time of it making both ends meet. Meade was formerly employed as a groom in a Brooklyn stable, but lost his place there and was out of work until a few days ago, when he secured his present position. The family had been obliged to move from place to place in Brooklyn because of their inability to pay rent, and last week they moved into their present home on the ground floor of a two-story frame house.

The father was surprised that his children did not meet him at the door yesterday morning, as was their wont. When he found them, their faces were swollen and purple. Touching them with his hands, he found that Alice and Mary were cold and apparently dead. Johanna, who was lying at the foot of the bed, showed some slight signs of life. The father did not notice the strips of linen knotted about the necks of the children.

Picking up the child that still lived, he rushed upstairs to the rooms occupied by Mrs. Hannah Flood and then ran out to summon an ambulance from the Cumberland Street Hospital. The police of the Flushing Avenue Station were called later. The ambulance surgeon found that two of the children were dead, and he decided that the mother was suffering from alcoholic poisoning.

It is supposed that the children were strangled some time during the night, probably while they were asleep, but Mrs. Flood says that she heard no unusual sounds below stairs, and had no suspicion that anything was wrong there until Meade came.

"My wife," said Meade, "was a good woman, and her love for our little ones was great. We were married only five years ago, and, although we have had hard times and work has been difficult to get, she never showed that she felt despondent. She was very good to the children, and never let them suffer for the want of anything when it was possible to get it for them."

AUTOS CAUSE RUNAWAY.

Dr. George S. King and Mrs. George A. Ellis Injured at Bay Shore, L. I.

BAY SHORE, L. I., July 26.—The frightening of a horse to-day by two automobiles resulted in serious injury to Dr. George S. King and Mrs. George A. Ellis of Brooklyn, a Summer resident.

Dr. King was driving along Main Street when the machines, which are said to be owned by J. Campbell Smith and J. A. Toillion, Summer residents of this place, whizzed by. The horse started off on a wild gallop, the carriage hit against some obstruction, and Dr. King was pitched out. His head struck against a telephone pole and he was unconscious when picked up.

Before it could be stopped the horse raced along Main Street and ran down Mrs. Ellis, who was crossing the thoroughfare. One of the animal's hoofs struck her on the head, inflicting an ugly wound, and she was also bruised about the body. She, too, was unconscious when picked up. Physicians revived Dr. King and Mrs. Ellis, who then were removed to their homes. Their injuries are not considered dangerous.

RODE MOTORCYCLE TOO FAST.

When Arrested Detroit Was Riding a Machine It Took Five Days to Repair.

Peter Detroit of 339 West Forty-fourth Street was arrested at Eighty-sixth Street and Riverside Drive yesterday afternoon by Policeman John McAdams of the West One Hundredth Street Station, who charged him with riding a motorcycle eighteen miles an hour on the drive. Detroit admitted that he had traveled fast, though he didn't think he went eighteen miles an hour. He declared that he lost control of the machine and could not stop.

The prisoner said that his machine had been out of order for about a year and that he had been spending the last five days in putting it in repair again. He thought he had succeeded, but his experience on the drive made him change his mind. He will be arraigned in the West Side Police Court this morning.

WOMEN AND BABY IN STATION.

Two well-dressed women were arrested on Broadway last night and locked up in the Tenderloin Police Station, charged with intoxication. They gave their names as Mrs. Alice Leo of Rutherford, N. J., and Mrs. Alice Groner of 406 West Fifty-fourth Street. Mrs. Leo said she was thirty-seven years old, and Mrs. Groner, who claimed to be her companion's niece, gave her age as nineteen. With them was a baby girl, the daughter of Mrs. Leo, so they said.

It was learned that the prisoners had gotten into trouble first on a Broadway car, on which they acted in such a manner that the other passengers fled. The conductor called Patrolman Malloy. He offered to send the women home in a cab, but when they refused to go he took them to the station, having summoned a patrol wagon for the purpose.

While being arrested the women made such a noise that they attracted a big crowd. Once the baby was dropped and fell on the pavement with a thud. The onlookers thought it was killed, but it was found to have sustained no hurt when the matron examined it later.

The prisoners became hysterical at the station. The younger woman, to whom the Sergeant offered her freedom, refused to leave her aunt. In their cells both of them continued to scream and abuse the police, while the matron cared for the baby.

SAY BANK BILLS WERE BAD.

Bernard Maylann, who gave his address as 67 Hudson Street, was arrested yesterday afternoon on the complaint of S. S. Conover, an employe of the Irving National Bank, who charged him with depositing four one-hundred-dollar bills that were valueless because they did not bear the signature of the bank cashier by whom they were issued.

When the teller put the bills in the cash drawer his attention was drawn to the fact that the signature was missing. The bills were of Series 2,128 of the 1895 issue by the First National Bank of Shelbyville, Ill., and were signed only by the President of that institution. Conover sent out to find a policeman and have Maylann arrested. He found Patrolman McVay of the Church Street Station, who caught his man at Warren and Grenwich Streets.

On searching the prisoner the police found a hankhook showing the deposits of $500 in the Harlem Savings Bank. When he was questioned about this deposit he said the bills deposited were of the same kind that he had placed on deposit in the Irving National Bank. He added that he had found them. It was learned last night that Maylann has been employed as a nurse in the Hudson Street Hospital. He is held by the police aa a suspicious person.

THE LUCKIEST SCHOONER

No Harm Has Come to Her in a Quarter of a Century.

Rescued from Her High and Dry Perch After a Storm, She Has Sailed Under St. Anthony's Protection Ever Since.

A little schooner with a long name and a wonderful history arrived in port yesterday from Havana. She flies the flag of Spain, and is commanded by a haughty Spaniard. How she came by the formidable name of Antonio a Posihle is a long story, which Capt. Gahriel Alemany tells in a deep bass tone that has descended to him, he says, through many generations of proud Spanish ancestors.

A three-masted, 149-ton schooner was launched at Port Jefferson, L. I., in 1878. She was named the E. B. Darling, and was a trim, graceful craft, but beyond that there was nothing to distinguish her from the ordinary run of schooners, nor was there anything remarkable in her sailing away on her maiden voyage to the Canary Islands with a cargo of lumber and good wishes. She arrived at Las Patmas early in May and anchored. A terrific hurricane sprang up, and after riding the crest of an immense wave, she was landed high and dry far up on the heach.

In Las Patmas everybody takes an active interest in anything that happens. The population is a perpetual committee on the whole. So, when the E. B. Darling was found lying like a wounded gull, the merchants, the skippers, the Consuls, and the doctors, after an exhaustive examination, decided that she could not be hauled off and that she might as well be chopped up for firewood.

In Las Palmas there lived at that time a knowing skipper named Tomas Bosch, who did not express any opinion until word had been sent to the American owner that the E. B. Darling was a wreck and orders had been received from him to sell her for what she would bring. When the vessel was put up at auction Tomas Bosch bought her for a song.

"What are you going to do with her?" asked Manuel Vincenzo, who was the oldest skipper on the island, and whose word was final and absolute in all matters pertaining to the sea.

"Float her," replied Bosch, whereat Manuel Vincenzo and the other skippers, and all Las Palmas, took different means of expressing their opinion that he was crazy.

"Wait till the 13th," said be.

The 13th of June is the feast of St. Anthony, and Tomas had said: "With St. Anthony's aid it is possible to get her off." St. Anthony's day came, and the ingenious skipper, hy using old spiles and lots of grease, was able to start the schooner on her way to the water. Two days of hard work completed the job, and the little vessel was again afloat.

The first thing he did was to obliterate the name of E. B. Darling and paint in its stead "San Antonio a Posible," which, freely translated, means that if St. Anthony is with you everything is possible. That happened just twenty-four years ago last month, and the protection of the good saint seems to have remained with the stout craft, her Captain, and her crew, for in all that time, though the San Antonio a Posihle has traveled all around the world, in all sorts of winds and seas, she has not lost even a bobstay, and moreover has been a source of great profit to her owner, who, according to the sign over the establishment in Las Palmas, is "Viudad de Tomas Bosch."

"The Widow of Tomas Bosch," for that is what the sign means, now owns a little fleet, about the size of the one which brought Columbus over some hundreds of years ago, and the San Antonio a Posible is no bigger than was the Santa Maria of Columbus. She is about the smallest schooner that travels her long circuit. Her regular track is from the Canaries to the West Indies, to South America, to Canada, to New England ports and New York, and during her quarter of a century's service she has been here several times. Usually she carries oil, lumber, fruits and onions, but on this last trip she came in ballast.

Notwitlstanding the crew's great devotion to the good saint, there are no images of him aboard the schooner.

"I am the only saint there," says the Captain, with a twinkle in his eye.

Some of the less religious of the crew attribute the schooner's charmed life mainly to Capt. Alemany, who went to sea when he was eight years old and was made captain of a 250-ton schooner when he was only twenty. He counts about forty-five years now, and were he togged out in laces and ruffles he would look as if he might have stepped from one of Velasquez's canvases which hang in the Escorial near Madrid.

Capt. Alemany has commanded the San Antonio a Posible ever since the day that Tomas Bosch floated her in the roadstead of Las Palmas. During the Spanish-American war he took a cargo of lumber from Lanzarote, in the Canaries, to Trinidad, where he discharged his cargo and took aboard a full cargo of rum for Morocco. At no time was he molested by American vessels.

The San Antonio a Posible is now lying off Bergen Point. She will be towed tomorrow to Erie Basin to have her bottom scraped. Then, just as she did on her maiden voyage twenty-four years ago, she will start for Las Palmas with a cargo of lumber. This time, however, she will not be tossed upon the heach, for, said Capt. Almany yesterday:

"Does not the good saint ever watch over his ship?"

TEXAS FLOOD SITUATION GROWS MORE SERIOUS.

Trains in Many Sections Being Held Back by High Water.

DALLAS, Texas, July 26.—The flood situation in Texas has not improved any today, and in some districts bas become more serious. In the western part of the State particularly the rain continues to fall, and there is little prospect of an early resumption of railroad traffic. Nearly all trains arriving in Dallas to-day were late, and trains on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad are tied up at Hillshorough. There are several washouts on the Texas Central, and no trains have gone further west than Whitney on that road.

The cotton belt is cut off from Gatesville by a washout at Leon River. It is feared the bridge there will be washed out. At Waco the Brazos is up 31 feet. It lacks but 3 feet of being the highest ever known. Merchants are moving tbeir goods out.

The Missouri, Kansas and Texas bridge is washed out at Hillsborough, and fifty feet of the main line on that road on the Dallas branch is undermined. Several residences are under water, and skiffs have gone to the rescue of the dwellers.

There was no rain in Dallas to-day, but the Trinity River is running bank full.

MARCONI PATENTS.

Explanation of the Dispatch Concerning Credit to Another Inventor.

Officials of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of the United States said yesterday that the stability here of the Marconi patents had not been affected by the fact recited in a London dispatch to the effect that Marconi had given to the Marquis Solari the credit of the invention of the wireless system.

It wss explained that the dispatch had reference only to a new detail of wireless telegraphy and that the basic patents filed in 1897 are secure.

ATTACKED A POLICEMAN TO GET HIS REVOLVER.

Bellevue Orderly Who Recently Eloped with a Nurse Makes Two Attempts to End His Life.

In an attempt to commit suicide last night, Alfred Londo, who until Tuesday was an orderly in the Pavilion for the Insane at Bellevue Hospital, chose a method which was unprecedented. Without warning he sprang upon a policeman whom he was passing near First Avenue and Twenty-second Street and attempted to secure the latter's revolver for the purpose of shooting himself. The policeman was Michael J. Conroy of the East Twenty-second Street Station, and it was only after a hard struggle that he and another officer got the better of the man.

Londo created a sensation at the hospital early in the week by eloping with Winnie Brennan, an attendant in the female department of the Pavilion for the Insane. Since their marriage the couple have been living at 415 East Eighteenth Street with Londo's mother, and apparently have not got along well together, as Londo seemed determined to die last night. After he was locked up in the station house he made another nearly successful attempt to kill himself by rigging up a gallows rope from torn strips of his coat. He was discovered by Doorman Cook when he was nearly strangled, and sent in a strait jacket to the prison ward of Bellevue Hospital charged with having attempted suicide. Physicians kept him under observation all night, and this morning he will be examined by sanity experts.

Londo and his wife left their home last evening, presumably for a walk. They did not seem on the best of terms, and at the corner of Twentieth Street and First Avenue the man left his wife and continued up the avenue. He turned into Twenty-second Street and arrived in front of the station house just as Policeman Conroy emerged. Without a second's hesitation he leaped at the policeman, and grappled with him, searching frantically about his clothes for the revolver. As he made the attack he exclaimed:

"Let me die; no more married life for me. I've had enough."

Conroy was taken off his guard, and did not realize at first what ailed the man. Londo is very strong, and he might have succeeded in getting hold of the revolver if Doorman Cook, hearing the struggle, had not come to Conroy's assistance.

Londo was taken to the hospital about five months ago suffering from a contusion of the leg, and on his speedy recovery made himself so useful about the place that at his request Superintendent Rickard permitted him to remain as an orderly. Two months later Winnie Brennan entered the institution, also as a patient, and in the same manner obtained a position. The two were great friends from the first, but it was not supposed that the friendship would lead to anything closer until the two suddenly packed up their belongings and left to get married.

LEADS POLICE LIVELY CHASE.

Man, Charged with Robbing Store, Caught After a Run of Several Blocks, Down Town.

Pedestrians on Lower Broadway, between Liberty and Cortlandt Streets, witnessed a lively chase shortly after 9 o'clock last night. A man was finally caught at the corner of Cortlandt Street and Broadway by detectives of the Church Street Station after a chase of several blocks.

The prisoner is Fred P. Treft, who says he lives at 98 Cedar Street. James Warren, a night watchman employed hy the Roehling Construction Company, at 121 Liberty Street, is the complainant against him.

For some time past the Roebling Company people have complained of petty thefts of articles from their offices on the second floor of the building at 121 Liberty Street, but no clue as to the identity of the thief could be gotten.

Last night Warren was placed in the offices to watch for the hurglar. About 9 o'clock Warren heard a noise at one of the doors leading to the main office, and a little bit later the door was forced open. As soon as the man got inside the office Warren made a rush at him. The man turned quickly and made a dash out of the door, ran down the steps into the street and started down Liberty Street on a hard run in the direction of Church Street. As he passed the Church Street Station he was seen by Detectives McGovern and Creed, who promptly joined in the chase.

The man ran along Church to Cortlandt and then up toward Broadway. At the corner he was overhauled and arrested.

TROLLEY CAR WRECKED, MANY PERSONS INJURED.

Accident Near Short Beach, Conn.—Motorman Killed and Sixteen Passengers Hurt.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 26.—A collision occurred this evening not far from Short Beach on the trolley line of the Fair Haven and Westville Street Railroad Company, between this city and Branford. Two of the largest closed cars on the line came together with terrific force. It is reported that fifteen or more were less severely hurt. Sture Lindstrom, a motorman, who had both feet badly crushed to the ankle, and a number of cuts about the face and head, died af the New Haven Hospital late to-night.

Motorman J. Smitb was also badly cut, as were also Miss Ella Armstrong, Miss Rhein, and two small children, daughter and son of Edgar M. Babbitt, and a boy, the son of Herbert F. Blogg. John Kennedy, associate coach of the Yale crews, is also reported somewhat injured.

Reports which have reached the company's officials and which are being investigated are to the effect that Motorman Smith pulled his car off the siding at the Johnson trap rock quarries and went forward when he should have waited for the westbound car. The collision came on a grade. The platforms of both cars were demolished and all of the windows were shattered. The passengers were hurled in promiscuous heaps. Miss Armstrong and Miss Rhein were on front seats and were pinioned in the wreck. Miss Armstrong, it is thought, received serious internal injuries.

LONG BRANCH CLUB RUMORS.

Report that Some Clubs Will Close Up—Tradesmen Grieved.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 26.—There are a number of rumors afloat to-night concerning the clubhouses, but one which is generally credited is that the New York Club "restaurant" will close after to-night's business. It is also reported that the Pennsylvania Club restaurant will close. "Davy" Johnson, however, says his club will keep open as long as there is any business.

That some of the club restaurants intend closing is vouched for by the local dealers, who have tears in their eyes to-night. They have been told to send in their bills. It is given out that Mr. Hallowell will get out after to-night and that Mrs. Daly will assume charge of the restaurant. Proprietor James has notified the dealers who serve him that after to-night he will not need their assistance in any way.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—John Skelton Williams, President of the Sea Board Air Line Railway, Richmond; Lieut. C. E. Rommel, United States Navy.

HOLLAND—Mrs. John A. Logan, Jr., and family, Youngstown, Ohio.

IMPERIAL—J. Ridgway Wright, Wilkesbarre; Col. W. B. Sleeper, Cody, Wyoming; Capt. J. W. McGrath, Providence.

VICTORIA—J. S. Graham, Seattle; A. J. Field, Columbus, Ohio.

HOFFMAN—K. R. Hooker, Cincinnati; Watt Martin, North Carolina.

ALBEMARLE—S. C. Palmer, New Orleans; W. E. Jarratt, Paris.

MANHATTAN—Gov. Gen. and Countess Minto, Canada.

GRAND—James B. Cameron, Washington; Dr. H. W. Sawtelle, United States Marine Hospital Service.

LAST HEARING ON THE SILK FRAUD CHARGES

Concluding Arguments of Messrs. Smith and Dittenhoefer.

Gen. Burnett Corrects the Defendants' Lawyer—The Prosecutor Intimates Further Charges.

Commissioner Shields held yesterday the final hearing in the examination of Abraham S. Rosenthal and Martin L. Cohn, the silk importers charged with having defrauded the Government by mesns of false invoices. Ex-Judge Dittenhoefer resumed his arguments for the defense.

After the ex-Judge had quoted United States District Attorney Burnett as saying that the evidence against the importers in the previous investigation was insufficient, Gen. Burnett, who was present, rose and said:

"I desire to make a statement in regard to this matter and correct a misstatement. It has been said by the counsel for defense that the same evidence was before me that has been presented to this court. This is not exactly the case. I had to deal with only one invoice, the one which forms the basis for the second complaint. It is one thing to consider a single invoice in which an error might arise and quite another thing to consider the separate invoices in which the same alleged errors occur."

Mr. Dittenhoefer defended his statement by ssying that the evidence in support of all three of the complaints against the defendants was identical with what was considered by Gen. Burnett. To this the District Attorney made no reply.

Returning to bis argument the defendants' counsel said thst in all three complaints against the defendants the Government lost not one dollar, and that they had paid every penny demanded. He declared that even the President of the Merchants' Association, whose society, he claimed, was furnishing the money to pay the present prosecuting officer, had had invoices raised as much as 35 per cent. without suspicion of fraud.

The ex-Judge intimated that if the United States District Attorney or the Special Attorney General did not prosecute these other offenders a citizen would be found who would make it his duty to do so. He threatened that, if necessary, Congress "would be appealed to for justice."

W. Wickham Smith, the Special Deputy Attorney General, followed with his argument on behalf of the prosecution.

Guilty knowledge was hard to bring home to guilty importers, he said, for the reason that they had others do their criminal work and then claimed that they had no knowledge of the wrong. It was for this reason that Congress had struck the word "knowingly" from the statute relating to such crimes and had passed a law making it imperative to add the weights to the invoices by importers.

Mr. Smith said it would be impossible for a man to overlook 121,000 mommes in the weight of silk in making out an invoice. Next he referred to the letters written by the firm of A. S. Rosenthal & Co. to Collector Bidwell, asking for a reweighing of the silk mentioned in the third complaint. It was through this shipment that the Government claims it was defrauded out of $5,000 in dutics.

"This invoice was filled out on July 30," said the speaker. "Let us see what it was that happened between July 30 and Aug. 1, when the letter was written. Something happened. What was it? That's what happened." The lawyer pointed to Examiner Smith, one of the witnesses. "Smith is what happened. At noon on July 31 Browne, the man who bad passed the entries of these defendants without question, was suspended, and it was known to Messrs. Rosenthal & Co. that an honest man was going to weigh those goods. And then they wrote this letter to explain the errors in the weights.

"How did they know there was anything wrong with the weights? There had been no charges of wrong weights up to that time. But they knew all their shipments were wrong, and it was best for them to get themselves in the best shape possible to explain the errors."

Speaking of the admission of the defendants' lawyer that Cohn had signed the entries in blank to be filled in afterward, Mr. Smith said it showed collusion between the firm and the notary who attached his seal without having the signer personally appear before him. This, added the prosecutor, was an admission of a crime, and he proposed the guilty ones should suffer, nor did he intend to forget the notary who so flagrantly neglected his oath.

Mr. Dittenhoeffer claimed that many of the statements of Mr. Smith were incorrect, but told the Commissioner he would reply to them in his brief. The lawyers could have ten days in which to prepare and file the briefs, said the Commissioner, who reserved his decision.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Showers; warmer; fresh south winds.

There will be showers to-day in the lower lake region, the upper portion of the Middle Atlantic States, New England, and the Gulf States. Showers will continue to-morrow in New England and the Gulf and southern portion of the South Atlantic States. The temperature will rise slowly in the Middle Atlantic States, New England, and the Upper Mississippi Valley. The winds along the Atlantic Coast will be mostly southerly and light to fresh; fresh southeasterly winds will continue along the Texas coast, and the winds elsewhere on the Gulf Coast will be light and variable; on the great lakes fresh southwesterly winds will prevail.

Steamships departing for European ports today will have fresh southeasterly to southerly winds and cloudy weather to the Grand Banks.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1901.	1902.	1902.
3 A. M.	68	65	70
6 A. M.	68	64	70
9 A. M.	67	67	72
12 M.	69	69	74
3 P. M.	70	71	72
6 P. M.	71	69	70
9 P. M.	68	67	68
12 P. M.	66	67	68

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	70½
Weather Bureau	67½
Corresponding date 1901	68½
Corresponding date for last 25 years	75

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Friday night to 12 o'clock Saturday night.)

7:45 P. M.—1,145 Columbus Avenue; Charles Trainor; damage, $5.

7:25 P. M.—27 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street; H. L. Pastor; damage, $1,000.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Second Lieut. Francis A. Ruggles, Fourth Cavalry, is transferred to the Ninth Cavalry, Troop F., and will join that troop in the Philippines.

Assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted: E. E. Steever, Lieutenant Colonel, Ninth Cavalry; E. P. Andrus, Major, Third Cavalry; L. R. Holbrook, Captain, Fifth Cavalry; T. F. Forbes, Colonel, Twenty-seventh Infantry; F. A. Smith, Lieutenant Colonel, Twenty-ninth Infantry; J. A. Emery, Major, Twenty-seventh Infantry; George Palmer, Major, Twenty-first Infantry; P. H. Mulloy, Captain, Sixteenth Infantry.

Capt. Samuel D. Rockenbach, Twelfth Cavalry, is detailed as a member of the board of officers appointed July 24.

Capt. Daniel J. Carr, Signal Corps, will proceed to New York City and report to Col. Henry H. C. Dunwoody, signal officer Department of the East, for special duty.

Capt. William H. Coffin, Artillery Corps, is detailed as a member of the board of officers appointed July 16, 1902, vice Major Benjamin H. Randolph, relieved.

Capt. Edgar Russell, Signal Corps, will proceed to Newport and report to the commanding General, Department of the East, for special duty.

Col. Alfred Mordecai, Ordnance Department, will make one visit to Point Bonita on official business pertaining to the damage sustained by mortar carriage at that place.

Navy.

Commander W. C. Cowles will report to President of the Board of Inspection and Survey Aug. 1 for such duty as he may assign.

Lieut. Commander J. A. Bell, ordered to Hartford, Conn., for duty as inspector of ordnance in that vicinity.

Lieut. Commander S. Potts is ordered to the Brooklyn for duty in charge of the Engineering Department.

Pay Inspector H. E. Drury is ordered home and await orders.

Paymaster L. C. Kerr is ordered to Mare Island as Paymaster of yard.

Assistant Paymaster J. Brooks is ordered to duty in connection with fitting out the Boston, and duty on board that vessel when commissioned; also duty as pay officer of Philadelphia.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The Olympia arrived off Wood's Hole Thursday.

The Marietta arrived at the Port of Spain Thursday.

The Hartford arrived in New London yesterday.

The Panther arrived at Camden yesterday.

The Lebanon arrived at Lambert Point yesterday.

The Solace sailed yesterday from Yokohama for Chefoo.

The Potomac sailed yesterdsy from San Juan for La Guayra.

The Monterey sailed yesterday from Shanghai for Nanking.

The Nashville sailed to-day from Messina for Rhodes.

The Hannibal sailed to-day from Lambert Point for Menemsha Bight.

The Indiana sailed to-day from New London for Portlsnd.

The Dolphin sailed to-day from New York for City Island.

The San Francisco, sailed to-day from Southampton for Havre.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 26.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and Friday were as follows:

	Saturday.	Friday.
Alta	.03	.03
Alpha Con.	.02	.02
Andes	.04	.04
Belcher	.05	.05
Best & Belcher	.17	.17
Bullion	.01	.02
Caledonia	.06	.08
Challenge Con.	.17	.17
Chollar	.08	.08
Confidence	.70	.71
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.30	1.30
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.07	.07
Gould & Curry	.03	.03
Hale & Norcross	.33	.33
Julia	.04	.04
Justice	.11	.11
Kentucky Con.	.01	.01
Lady Washington Con.	.04	.02
Mexican	.52	.53
Occidental Con.	.11	.11
Ophir	1.25	1.25
Overman	.22	.22
Potosi	.12	.12
Savage	.02	.03
Sag Belcher	.04	.04
Sierra Nevada	.19	.18
Syndicate	.06	.06
St. Louis	.06	.06
Union Con.	.27	.23
Utah Con.	.05	.04
Yellow Jacket	.11	.12
Silver bars	.53	.53
Mexican dollars	43¾@44¼	43¾@44½
Drafts, sight	.07½	.07½
Telegraph	.10	.10

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., July 26.—Gardner & Co. report the closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and Friday as follows:

	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	6	7	6½	6¾
Alamo	8	3¼	2¾	3¼
American Con	1½	2	1½	2
Anaconda	12	18	12	18
Banta Mountain	10	12	10	12
Blue Bell	5	7	5	7
C. K. & N.	5½	6½	5½	6½
C. C. Con.	6	6½	6	6½
Coriolanus	2½	3	2½	3¼
C. & M.	2¼	2½	2¼	2¾
Columbine Victor	5	6	5	6
Dante	2	2½	2	2¼
Doctor Jackpot	10½	11	10½	11
Elkton	32½	33¼	34	34½
El Paso	50	50½	50½	50¾
Fanny Rawlings	4¼	5½	4¼	5½
Findlay	7½	8½	7½	8½
Gold Dollar Con.	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
Golden Cycle	50	60	50	60
Golden Fleece	12	18	10	18
Gold Bond	2½	2¾	2½	2¾
Gold Sovereign	2¾	3	2¾	2¾
Gould	3	7	3	7
Gold Exploration	3½	5	3½	5
Isabella	25¾	26¼	25¼	26
Jackpot	10	12	10	11
Keystone	2	2¾	2	2¾
Last Dollar	70	75	65	70
Lexington	4½	5½	4½	5
Little Puck	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
Little Bessie	3¼	3½	3¼	3½
Mollie Gibson	8	10½	8	10¾
Mary Cashen	2	3	2	3
Moon Anchor	5	12	5	12½
New Haven	2¾	3½	2¾	3
Pharmacist	2¾	3½	2½	3
Pinnacle	5	5½	5	6¼
Pointer	1½	2¼	1½	2
Portland	175	185	170	190
Rose Maud	1	1¾	1¾	2
Rose Nicol	2	3	2	3
Sunset Eclipse	2¾	3¼	2¾	3¼
Vindicator	90	100	90	100
Work	3¾	5	4¾	5¼

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 26.—The following companies were incorporated to-day:

The Pocantico Brick and Fire Proofing Company, North Tarrytown; capital, $100,000. Directors—R. M. Nugent, R. J. Moriarty, and B. R. Selby, New York.

The Zuckmaier Brothers' Company, Niagara Falls, dry goods; capital, $30,000. Directors—Charles Zuckmaier, Frederick A. Zuckmaier, and C. J. Meyer

END OF THE LONDON SEASON RARELY MORE BRILLIANT

Dinner Parties by Mrs. Arthur Paget and the Marchioness of Londonderry — Lord Rosebery Gives a Dance—The American Girl Delights to Have Tea on the Terrace—Dinner to Mr. Morgan.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1902.]

LONDON, July 26.—The final week of the London season, as this would have been if it were not for the coronation ceremonies yet coming, has rarely been more brilliant in spite of the weather, which was more appropriate for March than July.

Thousands of American tourists, who this Summer are visiting London for the first time, have been seeing it in one of its worst aspects, with much of the outdoor festivity which is so characteristic of a London season curtailed or omitted. There is, however, some compensation in the indisputable liveliness of the season, the splendor of indoor entertainments, and the feeling that every one in London is justified in the possession of the idea that he is taking a part, however small, in the rapid making of history.

LAST WEEK OF THE OPERA.

The last week of the opera has been even more successful socially than its predecessors, while the week in and near London has seen an extraordinarily large number of big social functions, in some of which the resident American society and distinguished visitors are directly interested. The wedding of Speaker Gully's daughter at St. Margaret's, and that of the Duke of Westminster's sister, the latter taking place this morning in Eaton Hall, are among these.

Dinner parties are numerous, and Mrs. Arthur Paget gave a large one in the middle of the week, followed by a boy and girl dance.

Some Americans were present at a big dinner at the Marchioness of Londonderry's in Park Lane.

The presence of the Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Count Metternich, and Lord Kitchener lent a special interest to Mrs. C. H. Adair's dance and reception in honor of her niece, Miss Wadsworth.

Lord Rosebery gave an unusually splendid dancing party at his Berkeley Square mansion in honor of his daughter, Lady Sybil Primrose.

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AT ST. STEPHEN'S.

Tea on the terrace at St. Stephen's continues to delight the American girl in London who has the good fortune to get acquainted with a member or two of Parliament. The English girl, for that matter, never seems to get tired of this pleasant pastime of Summer, and the outer lobbies of the House of Commons are crowded with brightly dressed ladies every afternoon. Private dinners in the House, to which outsiders are invited, are rarer functions.

One of unusual elaborateness was given this week by A. W. Maconochie, the wealthy member from East Aberdeenshire, for J. Pierpont Morgan. The guests included Ambassador Choate, George Westinghouse, Sir Clinton Dawkins, Sir Gilbert Parker, the Prime Minister, and several Cabinet Ministers. Mrs. Frank M. Avery and her mother, Mrs. Clark, will spend August in Switzerland, going in early September to Salso Maggiore, returning to Apland for October.

AMERICANS TO BE SEEN EVERYWHERE IN LONDON.

They Throng the National Gallery and the South Kensington Museum—Vice President Mackinnon in Town.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1902.]

LONDON, July 26.—The number of Americans now in London is said to equal that of any previous Summer. One sees them everywhere, and they throng the National Gallery and the South Kensington Museum every day.

Recently arrived American visitors are T. A. Mackinnon, Vice President of the Boston and Maine Railroad, and Mr. Streater, counsel for the same line, who have business plans in view.

While there have been no entertainments at the Savoy this week, the house has been full, and in the luncheroom this afternoon I noticed Franklin L. Gunther, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Merriman, M. Warley Platzek, Mr. and Mrs. Henry S. Hermann, Dr. Louis Schaeffer, George W. Sheldon, William Clinton Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Howard W. Hayes, J. M. Lotta, Jr., J. Chester Hasbrouck, Walter and F. S. Pinkus, Edward Kelly, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Thomas—all recently arrived from New York.

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AT THE HOTELS.

From other American centres are registered Mrs. H. W. Wedgewood, A. S. Caldwell, and R. M. Dibbey, Mr. and Mrs. William P. Ross are there from New Orleans; T. J. Haward, Baltimore; W. D. Gregory from Chicago, Mrs. Joseph D. Smith from St. Joseph, Mo., and David Eisemann, with the Misses Eisemann, from St. Louis.

William Mackay Laffan, who has been at the Savoy this week, returns to Paris on Sunday.

New arrivals at the Hyde Park Hotel include Mrs. J. Wale, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Fischer, and Franklin Lieber of New York; Robert Patterson, Chicago, and Miss B. Tweed, Miss B. Howe, and Miss Anne Hobbs of Lowell, Mass.

Mrs. J. M. Robinson and Mrs. Charles O. Robinson, who have been stopping at the Hyde Park Hotel, have returned to Chicago; Mrs. Isaac Bell and daughter have gone to Melton Mowbray; Miss Kussner has gone to Hamburg, and Mr. and Mrs. R. Law to Paris, whither E. K. Jones, and Mr. and Mrs. Howard Johnston have also departed.

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CLARIDGE'S.

The Americans staying at Claridge's this week are Capt. and Mrs. J. Morrow, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Bacon and family, Mrs. Frederick B. Esler and son, Mrs. and Miss Coddington, Mr. and Mrs. O. W. Bright, Moncure Robinson and Miss Robinson, H. B. Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Rockefeller, Jr., Marshall Field, W. Hanson, J. M. Ide, Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Bowne, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Bolton, and Miss C. L. Morgan.

Mr. and Mrs. Bacon left London this afternoon for St. Moritz.

George Crocker is a passenger on the Cymric, and has engaged a suite of rooms at Claridge's.

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THE CARLTON.

At the Carlton Hotel, rooms for coronation day and for some time afterward have been reserved for T. V. Painter and family, Dr. Alexander, Charles Livingston Hyde, George T. Wilson of the Equitable Life, who has been prominent in the formation of the Pilgrim Club; John Waterbury, Samuel Reading Bertron, Mr. and Mrs. George Bradley, the Wideners, the Elkinses, and Gen. Joseph Wheeler with his four daughters.

In the Carlton Palm Room last evening I saw Mr. and Mrs. Hermann, Miss Hermann, and Miss Schneider of New York; Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Mellon of Pittsburg, Mrs. W. G. Walden of Philadelphia, and Mr. and Mrs. Walter Scott of Kansas City.

P. A. B. Widener has returned from his North Sea yachting trip.

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A DIPLOMATIC DINNER.

A notable diplomatic dinner was given at the Carlton House last night by the Brazilian Minister to the officials of the Chilean and Argentine Legations and other diplomats, in honor of the conclusion of the Chile-Argentine arbitration.

The tables were beautifully decorated with flowers and in blue, white, and red, the Chilean and Argentine colors.

Registered in the Waterloo Place office of the American Express Company on Friday and Saturday were William Herbert Bess and William Lawson of New York, Walter B. Watson, Philadelphia; William T. Strong, Boston; W. H. Clark of Ripon, Wis., and Frank Morris, Chicago.

MR. WHISTLER CONVALESCENT.

American Artist on Road to Recovery—New Painting by Sargent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1902.]

LONDON, July 26.—The news of the severe illness of James McNeill Whistler in The Hague caused much regret in London's American art colony. But the assurance comes that he is on the road to recovery. He has scarcely used his new house in the same neighborhood as Abbey's and Sargent's, and has been in London very little since he bought it.

Sargent is already hard at work on a portrait of the Duchess of Sutherland, which is expected to be, artistically, a companion to his wonderful portrait of the Duchess of Portland of this year's exhibition, and other works of his are to be in the next year Academy.

THE HAGUE, July 26.—James McNeill Whistler, the American painter, has recovered sufficiently to be removed from his hotel to a private house for convalescence.

DELAY IN DR. WILSON'S CASE.

Nicaraguan Minister Says Action Will Be Postponed Pending Further Trial.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Señor Corea, the Nicaraguan Minister, to-day informed Acting Secretary of State Hill that his Government had accepted the Minister's recommendation relative to the postponement of any final measures in the case of Dr. Russell Wilson, the American captured with a filibustering party near Bluefields, until all of the rights which he has under the law have been invoked. Señor Corea also intimated that President Zelaya would be bound in the final disposition of Wilson's case by the Minister's recommendation.

As Senator Hanna has represented that Wilson was in Chicago in 1899, by way of controverting the statement that he was engaged in a former revolution in Nicaragua, Señor Corea has explained to the State Department that the revolution referred to was in the preceding year, 1898, and Wilson's participation therein was absolutely established.

LONDON SCHOOL TO TEACH JOURNALISM.

Will Try to Turn Out Real Newspaper Men for the London Press.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1902.]

LONDON, July 26.—The endowment of classes for journalism in the City of London School, which important institution is in the control of the Lord Mayor of the corporation, is one of the most interesting topics of this week.

The handsome school building on Victoria Embankment is in the heart of newspaper land, and a pupil in journalism could step around the corner at any recess and get a practical lesson from Alfred Harmsworth in Carmelite House or from Byron Curtis in Shoe Lane.

The Stevens scholarship will enable the winner to take a trip around the world and to learn something in the United States, which is better than the London idea of that great Republic, and to get first hand impressions of colonial progress.

Three hours weekly are to be devoted to teaching the principles of journalism, which in England chiefly seem to comprise what not to know of public affairs and how not to tell it. Some war correspondents and of course Dr. Robertson Nicoll are named as lecturers.

The school aims to provide for the British press a steady supply of capable and zealous journalists. Therefore it ought to fill a long-felt want.

Chinese Anti-Boxers Degraded.

TIEN-TSIN, July 26.—There is increasing indignation here as a result of the degradation and punishment upon flimsy pretexts of Chinese national officials who were instrumental in saving the lives of Europeans during the "Boxer" troubles.

LITTLE ENTHUSIASM OVER CORONATION

It Is Even Possible There May Be Another Postponement.

King Edward's Recovery Is Far from Rapid, and Englishmen Are Preparing for a Second Disappointment.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1902.]

LONDON, July 26.—Newspapers continue to talk of the approaching coronation ceremony as if the date of a fortnight from to-day had been positively settled, but it is noticeable that official action is rather slow and the Friday bulletin proclaimed the fact that the King, who had been reported walking the deck of his yacht, had not yet left his couch. It is an unquestionable fact that the ceremony in much reduced form will be held Aug. 9, if the King is strong enough then to bear the strain.

The implied confidence of the newspapers is very different from the doubts constantly expressed in private conversation. Englishmen generally believe there will be another postponement. Of course, nobody knows that there will be one, and the flood of kitchen information in cheap weeklies which sometimes has been nearer to truth than the authorized utterances lately seems to have been checked.

Aug. 9 is likely to be a bank holiday, whatever happens, but holidays are always welcome and nobody is likely to protest against that. Balfour's statement in reply to a question to this effect in Parliament, however, was a model of evasion and indefiniteness, and helped to strengthen the public doubts.

Some fresh attempt is announced to redecorate, though less elaborately, St. James Street, Piccadilly, by Green Park, and Pall Mall, and they are putting new decorations on the Canadian Arch in spite of the demand of the police to have that obstruction to traffic removed.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, July 26.—The preparations for the coronation of King Edward have been resumed with full swing, but it is impossible, of course, to rearouse vivid public enthusiasm in the postponed event.

It has now been decided that the whole route over which the royal carriage is to pass will be flushed, dried, and then sprinkled with sand, this forming a carpet which will reduce the vibrations of the vehicle. The barriers will not be re-erected at all the cross streets intersecting the coronation route. Otherwise the original rigid police regulations will be carried out.

One of the saddest features of the postponement of the King's crowning, from the viewpoint of the speculator, is the great slump in the price of seats. A conspicuous example of this is the fine stand at St. Margaret, Westminster, where the best seats were sold for 10 guineas. There prices have dropped 20 per cent., while at many of the best places along the route from 1 guinea to 3 guineas secure the seats previously held at 5 guineas and 8 guineas.

Some smart clubs on St. James Street and Piccadilly have their own troubles. When the members balloted for seats in the club stands the winners cheerfully paid 10 guineas each, and now many of the clubmen want their money back, but the club committees insist on the thrifty-minded enjoying the pageant at the original price.

Orders for the naval review which is to take place off Spithead on Aug. 16 were issued to-day. They provide for the assembling of a fleet on Aug. 11 at Portsmouth, to consist of 23 battleships, 24 cruisers, and 29 torpedo gunboats, training ships, and smaller craft.

KING MEETS PRIVY COUNCIL.

Gathering Held on the Royal Yacht, and Coronation Proclamation Signed.

LONDON, July 26.—The Duke of Devonshire, the President, and other members of the Privy Council, left here on a special train for Southampton this morning to attend a meeting of the Council on the royal yacht Victoria and Albert, off Cowes, Isle of Wight. This will be the first meeting of the Council ever held under such circumstances.

The weather at Cowes to-day was pleasant. King Edward had passed an excellent night, and had experienced no ill effects from yesterday's cruise around the island. The meeting was brief. The King signed proclamations fixing the coronation for Aug. 9 and making a bank holiday of the same date. The Privy Councillors had luncheon with the King and spent two hours on board the royal yacht.

THE REVOLUTION IN HAITI.

Provisional Government Declares Firmin an Outlaw — Great Excitement at Port-au-Prince.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti, July 26.—The Provisional Government of Haiti has declared M. Firmin, the former Haitien Minister at Paris, who was recently proclaimed President by the inhabitants of the Department of Artibonite and other portions of the country, to be an outlaw.

The Firminist army is reported to be one day's march from Port-au-Prince, the capital of the republic. Several prominent army officers who are in sympathy with M. Firmin have resigned.

The Haitien gunboat Crête-a-Pierrot has arrived at this port. Great excitement prevails here.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Tumultuous conditions continue in Haiti, according to advices received to-day at the State Department from Minister Powell, who is at Port-au-Prince. He cables that civil war has been declared throughout the country, and that Gen. Firmin, an aspirant for the Presidency, is marching on Port-au-Prince.

The acting President has sent a communication to the Diplomatic Corps declaring that Admiral Killick is a pirate and asking that the naval vessels of foreign countries capture him wherever found.

ROME, July 26.—Mgr. Donatus Sbarretti, the former Bishop of Havana, will be ordered to Haiti as Apostolic Delegate, to replace Mgr. Tonti, Archbishop of Port-au-Prince, so soon as the political situation in the Haitian Republic permits it.

A Life of Goethe by Lord Goschen.

LONDON, July 26.—An announcement of some interest to the literary world is that Lord George Goschen, the former Chancellor of the Exchequer, who heretofore has been, chiefly known as an authority on finance, is now working on a life of Goethe, of whose works he is a great admirer. He is said to have gathered together a mass of new material as the result of years of research.

WHITELAW REID RETURNING.

United States Ambassador to the Coronation Sailed Yesterday on the Philadelphia.

LONDON, July 26.—Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid sailed to-day for New York from Southampton on board the American Line steamship Philadelphia, this being the date fixed for Mr. Reid's return soon after the announcement was made that the coronation of King Edward was to be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Reid had been invited to return whenever the coronation should take place, but circumstances afterward led the British Government to give notice that under the greatly changed conditions of the coronation it would not again invite the special representatives of foreign governments to return, and although Mr. Reid was assured a warm welcome personally he decided that it would be advisable not to occupy an exceptional position. With the approval of the United States Government, he is therefore carrying out the original plan for his return.

Since Mr. Reid returned from Scotland on July 22 his time has been filled by a round of social engagements. On the evening of July 22 he and Mrs. and Miss Reid were entertained at a large dinner by Lord Rosebery. On the next night Mr. Reid gave a dinner to over forty guests. On July 24 Mr. and Mrs. Reid were tendered a large farewell dinner by the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch, and on the evening of July 25 the French Ambassador, M. Paul Cambon, gave them a large farewell dinner at the embassy, the guests including many members of the resident Diplomatic Corps. The French Ambassador to the United States, M. Jules Cambon, came from Paris to attend the dinner.

Under the special command of his Majesty, the Royal Equerry, Lieut. Col. Sir Fleetwood Edwards, who has been in attendance on Mr. Reid, accompanied Mr. and Mrs. Reid to-day to the train, where they were met by members of the special and regular embassies of the United States.

AUTOMOBILING IN ENGLAND.

Its Devotees Handicapped by Archaic Laws—Gossip of Next Year's Bennett Cup Race.

LONDON, July 26.—In spite of the enthusiasm with which society has taken up automobiling, its devotees, both from a sporting and business standpoint, are woefully handicapped by the archaic English laws which class automobiles and steamrollers in the same category, as well as the bitter hostility of the country Magistrates, who line the suburban roads with police patrols, who every week bag scores of motorists. These are invariably convicted and fined for violating the speed laws, irrespective of any evidence except that of the prosecuting policeman.

The English motoring world is anxiously speculating on the possibility of bringing off next year's James Gordon Bennett Cup race within the United Kingdom, one of the conditions of the competition being that the race should be run in the country where the cup is held. S. F. Edge, winner of the recent contest for the trophy, who formally received the cup from the hands of M. Girardot at the dinner of the Automobile Club here this week, thinks there is a possibility of holding the race in Ireland, though this is an unpleasant prospect since the Irish roads are admittedly worse than those of the Paris-Vienna course.

The last hope of motor racing of any sort in England seems doomed by the action of Justice Farwell on July 24 in enjoining Earl De La Warr from allowing races on his private track at Bexhill-on-Sea, Sussex, where one successful meet of the Automobile Club had already been held.

There is considerable speculation as to whether the James Gordon Bennett Cup will be transferred to America next year. Every effort is being made to induce American automobilists to enter American cars and drivers in the next race.

TRIUMPH FOR CONNING TOWER.

Imprisoned Rat Lived Through Attack on Target Ship Belle Isle.

LONDON, July 26.—In spite of the secrecy maintained as to the latest experiments with the old target ship Belleisle, it develops that the result was a decided triumph for the conning tower, which, though covered with old compound armor, withstood the attack of 9.2-inch guns.

A rat which was imprisoned in the tower in order to ascertain the result of lyddite fumes and concussion, was found to be uninjured. The destructive effect of lyddite was shown by two torpedo nets rolled up on the sides of the vessel. These nets were utterly ruined by a few shots.

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN CLUB.

It Will Be Called the Pilgrim—Literary and Artistic Londoners Interested.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1902.]

LONDON, July 26.—The formation of the new international club now seems assured, and it is likely, as the plans are modest and free from the suspicion of either snobbishness or jobbery, that it will have a large membership of both Americans and Britons.

The name of Pilgrim seems to have fastened itself on the club from the very atart, although Lieut. Gov. Woodruff offered some sensible objections to that name at the first preliminary meeting. However, the name of the club makes little difference.

I find that Englishmen of note, especially those in literary and artistic circles, are very eager to enroll themselves, and the best Americans now in London are honestly intereated in the scheme.

CRY OF LONDON HOTEL MEN.

Too Many Luxurious Inns to Make Small Ones Profitable.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1902.]

LONDON, July 26.—One of this week's topics has been the formal complaint of hotel men that business methods need some revision in the hotels of London. The cry is, of course, that there are too many hotels, which I make bold to doubt. An antiquated system and short-sighted policy seem rather to be the trouble with those London hosteirles now complaining than over-competition.

No complaint comes from Ritz's houses or those in the Savoy combination, which includes Claridge's and the Berkeley.

One recently quoted example of falling profits in a well-conducted hotel business in London is the reduction of the dividend of the Gordon Company to 2 per cent., which, of course, makes the shareholders protest.

But English countryfolk coming to town for short visits have practically hotels of their own. The Mayfair and St. James's districts contain many such and the Kensington many more. They are small, old-fashioned houses which exactly suit the conservative English taste, and the large expensive houses must depend almost entirely on visitors from America and the Continent, who naturally seek the hotels they hear most about.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, July 26.—The London hotel keepers are facing another long period of comparative dullness after the season's unusual rush, which, while it brought extra profits, involved unusual outlays.

The managers are now saying that there are too any elaborate hotels in London for the business to continue profitable, since, notwithstanding the largeness of the floating population, the hotels from August to May are not more than half filled.

A hopeful feature is that the American habit of families living in hotels is increasing in popularity here.

BLAME AMERICA FOR HIGH PRICE OF FOOD.

Londoners Think Expensive Meat Due to American Combines—Packers Deny It.

LONDON, July 26.—The latest of the numerous sins charged to America by Londoners is responsibility for the high prices of food. The increase in the cost of meats and other necessaries of subsistence reached figures this week never paralleled in London.

Representatives of the Chicago meatpackers deny that the abnormal prices of meats are chargeable to the American shippers. Both they and the retailers are complaining that there is no money in the business, and say they would be glad enough to suspend until more normal conditions are restored. The representative of one of the big Chicago concerns, when questioned to-day regarding the high prices, said:

"It is due to various causes, but not in the least degree to the combinations or other schemes of Americans. Australia's freezing plants have been shut down on account of the drought, her cattle have suffered, and Australian shipments have fallen off three-quarters. The embargo placed by the Government on Argentine cattle on account of disease has increased the scarcity of meat. The primary cause of the high prices of American meat was the shortness of the 1901 corn supply.

"As for Americans controlling prices at Smithfield Market, nobody controls them. We have to sell in daily competition, not knowing the qualities our competitors are offering, and we are obliged to take largely what the buyers give. In 1901 there were 850,000 head of American cattle shipped to England, while England herself supplied 2,500,000 head, so it is impossible for America to be in a position to control prices."

LONDON THEATRE DOINGS

Sale of the Old Aquarium Building in Westminster.

Sir Henry Irving Preparing to Produce the New Dante Play by Sardou—Other Theatrical Notes.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1902.]

LONDON, July 26.—The sale of the huge and unsightly Aquarium Building in Westminster is good news, not only to the Wesleyan body, which secured a site so eligible for its needed headquarters, hereafter to be in sight of the nursery of all British Churches, Conformist and Nonconformist—Westminster Abbey—but it is also good news to owners of property in that part of Westminster, for the removal of the Aquarium and the erection of religious buildings on the ground cannot fail to signalize the clearing out of the little slums adjacent which seriously interfere with the reclamation and building up of one of the most central and otherwise attractive neighborhoods of the metropolis.

Since the King has been settled in Buckingham Palace the property has been improved all around, and historic Birdcage Walk is now likely to regain all its old prestige.

The joke of the purchase is the fact that Mrs. Langtry holds a long lease of the Imperial Theatre, which is part of the Aquarium property, and which, it is said, the Wesleyans do not intend to transform for their own use. The idea of Mrs. Langtry acting such plays as "The Degenerates" and Mme. Réjane appearing as "Zaza," as tenants of the Methodist Church, has been duly commented on, but I understand that Mrs. Langtry's lease actually expires with the sale of the property, and she will get a theatre elsewhere.

The announcement that Nancie O'Neill and McKee Rankin are to appear in September at the Adelphi instead of the Lyceum confirms the report that the Lyceum shareholders had failed to get a renewal of the lease, but it is not known yet whether the famous house will be reconstructed for Irving's use or transformed into a music hall or disappear altogether.

Sir Henry goes on with his preparations for next season, when he will produce the new Dante play by Sardou.

Charles Wyndham's plans in regard to his new King's Theatre in St. Martin's Lane have been in abeyance, while Lena Ashwell will reopen Wyndham's Theatre in a comedy which H. A. Jones wrote for her, and in which she appears as a London girl born in humble circumstances whom chance throws into a whirlpool of gay society. Henry V. Esmond will play the opposite rôle.

E. A. D.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, July 26.—McKee Rankin, who had contracted for Nance O'Neill's appearance at the Lyceum Theatre, has been informed that the company controlling the building is unable to fulfill the contract, owing to the necessity for making repairs. A lawsuit is probable. In the meanwhile McKee Rankin has arranged for Miss O'Neill to appear in "Magda" at the Adelphi on Sept. 1.

Klaw & Erlanger have signed a contract with Martin Harvey, who sails for the United States on Oct. 3, to produce "The Children of the King."

Alice Nielsen has arranged to return to the United States with Klaw & Erlanger in a musical adaptation of "Madame Sans Gene," the music of which is by Ivan Caryll and the adaptation by Harry Hamilton.

Zeffie Tilbury, who, as Mrs. Arthur Lewis, was last seen in the United States as leading lady with Mary Anderson, leaves Beerbohm Tree's cast in the Fall for American engagements.

Hattie Moore, formerly of George W. Lederer's company, who has been visiting London, is lying in a hospital with a broken hip, caused by a street accident yesterday.

Marcus Mayer has secured Forbes Robertson for an American tour in 1903. Mr. Robertson has not settled on a play, but will not take "Mice and Men," in which he is now appearing in London.

HEATED PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES OF THE PAST WEEK

How Sadly the Irish Cause Needs a Judicious, Eloquent Patriot—Scheme to Make the Chief Secretary a Cabinet Minister — The Buller Case Will Not Down.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1902.]

LONDON, July 26.—While this week's heated debates in Parliament on the everlasting Irish question has brought not one of the multitudinous problems grown up around that question nearer solution, yet they seem to have struck deeper and made a stronger impression than other recent utterances on the same subject.

It is perfectly true that the manner of treating this grave subject by Redmond and his band of followers in the House of Commons is neither wise nor ingenious, and it is very unlikely that in itself it will ever produce any good results, but there is no doubt that the subject is one to grow in importance and that there is a good deal of right on the side of the Nationalists. The fact of this is pretty freely admitted in the newspapers if not by the generality of the middle-class Conservatives whom one meets, and who are always disposed to frown down agitation of any sort and profess themselves heartily sick of the Irish question, which they have never taken the trouble to understand.

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THE PREVAILING IDEA.

The prevailing idea, however, in Government circles is that men, who waste so many words as the present Nationalist leaders permit themselves to do and put so much personal abuse into their speeches are not dangerous and therefore are unimportant; and the Government will probably continue to treat all phases of the Irish question in its own slow way, faltering, hesitating, blundering, until there is a change of Ministry or some Irish patriot arises in Parliament possessing a patriotism, not denied some of the present ineffectual leaders, combined with the traditional eloquence of the Irish orators of the past, and with a practicality and firmness of purpose like such men as John Mitchell.

R. B. Haldane well expressed the feelings of the more intelligent position of the English public in this matter when he said that while the people already had the strongest grounds to hope for a peaceful solution of all problems in South Africa, where a bloody war was scarcely finished, there seemed no ground for hope in regard to Ireland. He defended Chief Secretary Wyndham from the charges of incompetency, and declared that the bottom of all the trouble in Ireland was not the weakness or the wickedness of successive Chief Secretaries, but the presence there of two peoples, separated from each other by religion and almost by race, and constantly at odds.

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NEW GOVERNMENT FOR IRELAND.

Exactly what good can come of removing all political character of the office of Lord Lieutenant and making the Chief Secretary the head executive and a Cabinet Minister, which is now proposed, is hard to understand, but the idea seems to please eminent authorities, and it is possible that the next Lord Lieutenant may be a member or relative of the royal family. The Spectator to-day warmly urges the appointment of the Duke of Connaught, although the Earl of Dudley seems to be the gossips' favorite candidate for this place. There is no further doubt that Wydham will be taken into the Cabinet.

The report in the middle of the week that Sir Michael Hicks-Beach had been induced to reconsider his determination to retire until after the next budget seems to have been premature, but his successor to the Chancellorship of the Exchequer is as much in doubt as ever.

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THE BULLER CASE.

Sir Redvers Buller's case, having once forced its way into the debates in the House of Commons, will not down, although there seem to be no two opinions out of Parliament or in on the lack of wisdom in keeping his fancied grievances before the public. Ministerialists talk of him bitterly now, and it is often said that if he had lived in a sterner era, when the letter of the military law was strictly enforced, he would have been shot. People are generally inclined to blame the Government for overleniency in the beginning, but the friends of the Government declare that the only error was the neglect to take positive action in view of Gen. Buller's past services, and that he was not freshly appointed commander of the First Army Corps, but took that post automatically as commander at Aldershot, to which post he had returned when relieved in South Africa.

This is a dubious explanation, for certainly the announcement of the appointment read at the time as if it were new, and it was said then, before Buller made his famous Westminster speech, that the Government's action was unaccountable.

Buller has certainly got the worst of all the arguments since his retirement from duty, and there are threats in the air now of the publication of still further suppressed heliograms, which would put him in a worse light yet, and sustain the contention, often made, that his action prolonged the Boer war a whole year.

E. A. DITHMAR.

IRISH LEADERS TO KEEP UP AGITATION

John Redmond Says There Will Be No Truce with Land Trust.

Government's Purposes Toward Ireland Will, He Says, Be Opposed Until They Are Defeated.

LONDON, July 26.—The closing days of the session of Parliament are witnessing heated discussions of the ever-recurring Irish questions. The past week has been especially notable for the fierceness of the accusations and recriminations bandied across the narrow forum of the House of Commons.

The resentment of the Irish members was stirred to an unusual degree by the discovery of alleged secret documents of the Land Trust, organized by the landlords for the avowed purpose of resisting threatening combinations of tenants and suppressing the boycotting and intimidation instigated by the United Irish League or otherwise.

The Irish leaders point out that Lord Clonbrook and Lord Barrymore of Barrymore, better known as Arthur Hugh Smith-Barry, Chairman of the National Union of Conservative Associations, who are among the prime movers of the trust, signed the same week, as Privy Councilors, a proclamation from Dublin Castle enforcing the Coercion act over half of Ireland. All the trustees of the trust, the Duke of Abercorn, Lord Waterford, Lord Ashtown, Lord Clonbrook, Lord Barrymore of Barrymore, and two others, are Privy Councilors. The Trust has a long list of subscribers and ample funds for fighting the tenants and the league, which is behind them.

"We shall not be surprised," said John Redmond, Chairman of the United Irish League, "if O'Brien, Dillon, Davitt, myself, and other leaders are arrested at Mr. Wyndham's instance within a fortnight. In fact we are rather expecting to be arrested on charges of unlawful assemblage and intimidation. They have already brought injunctions and damage suits against the league and against us individually."

Asked whether any new remedy had been evolved for the conditions complained of, Mr. Redmond replied:

"Agitation! Constant and increased agitation until we secure sufficient strength to defeat the purposes of the Government concerning Ireland."

On one important measure, however, the Irish Nationalists intend to vote with the Government, namely, the Education bill. Throughout the long and acrimonious discussions of the details of the bill the Irish members often sided with the opposition, but on the final action they will not abandon Catholic principles, and, consequently, will not vote for the separation of religions to secure instruction.

The vote against the Education bill will be small in proportion to the tremendous agitation of the Non-Conformists against the measure. Many prominent Non-Conformists declare they will carry out their avowed purpose of refusing to pay school taxes under a law which does not allow proportionate representation of the taxpayers on the School Boards.

DUBLIN, July 26.—Another step in the Irish land war has been taken in the filing of an injunction suit brought by John Redmond, William O'Brien, John Dillon, and Michael Davitt, representing the United Irish League, against the landlords constituting the new "Land Trust," who are upholding the De Freyne estate tenant troubles. This suit alleges conspiracy on the part of the Land Trust to prevent the plaintiffs from accomplishing by lawful means the reforms of Parliament respecting the Irish laws.

DINNER OF IRISH MEMBERS.

William Redmond and Joseph Devlin Entertained by Fellow-Politicians.

LONDON, July 26.—A dinner party was given at the Holborn Restaurant to-night to welcome William Redmond and Joseph Devlin, the Irish Members of Parliament who recently made a tour of the United States in the intereats of the United Irish League. The dinner was attended by all the Irish Members of Parliament, and among the guests were ex-Mayor Phelan of San Francisco, and Father Crownin of Buffalo.

Mr. Redmond, responding to the toast "Our Guests," recounted the courtesy and enthusiasm with which he said he and Mr. Devlin had been received everywhere in the United States, and assured his hearers of the hearty support of 15,000,000 Irishmen "living beneath the free flag of America."

Mr. Redmond said that so long as this mighty force was behind them the Irish nation need not despair of the ultimate success of their crusade for an independent Parliament at Dublin and treaties with England. Other nations, he declared, were recognizing Ireland's national and territorial existence. Mr. Redmond said, however, that in spite of the success of many Irishmen who held high places in America and assisted in the councils of the Nation, he was filled with sadness at the sight of tens of thousands of poor, struggling Irishmen in the United States, and he had returned impressed with the belief that it was better for every Irishman who possibly could do so to remain at home and work out his own salvation in the green meadows of his native land.

Father Crownin, T. P. O'Connor, and Mrs. Devlin also spoke.

SAYS BLAME WAS BRITAIN'S.

Lord Coleridge Criticises Government's Policy in South African War.

LONDON, July 26.—Lord Coleridge, speaking at Ealing, County of Middlesex, to-night, vigorously criticised the Government's treatment of the Boers. He declared that Lord Milner, British High Commissioner in South Africa and Governor of the Transvaal and of the Orange River Colony, had become an active partisan immediately he arrived in South Africa.

"If," said Lord Coleridge, "the Government had only had a tincture of liberalism, it would have known that the war would be costly, and that men would fight to the death for their country. The loss of lives and money since the capture of Pretoria must be laid at Great Britain's door. Had the terms on which a surrender was finally effected been then offered the Boers would have accepted them."

Lord Coleridge added that if the Government intended to police the new country with national scouts—"those traitors," Lord Coleridge called them—peaceful settlement would be impossible.

Mad Mullah's Forces Defeated.

ADEN, Arabia, July 26.—The British expeditionary force operating against the Mad Mullah in East Africa, after scouting northeast of Damot over a waterless country, learned the general direction of the Mullah's forces and sent a mounted column, under Col. Cobbe, which, after an eighty-mile chase across the desert, came in contact with the tribesmen, killed 150 of them, and captured 4,000 camels and 12,000 sheep. The British had eight men killed and four wounded.

Automobiling and Other Diversions in France

Americans Everywhere with Their Motor Vehicles—Memoirs of an American Society Woman in Paris — The Summer Watering Places.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 26.—William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., dined at the Ritz Hotel on Thursday, looking none the worse for his accident of the previous day, when he was in collision on the Chartres Road with a cart driven by a peasant woman. He was driving a small four-cylinder Renault automobile, and was blinded by dust caused by a large racing machine which passed him. Fortunately, no one was hurt beyond a few scratches. The Chartres Road is a favorite with automobilists, as it includes a flat stretch of over twenty-four kilometers.

Mr. Vanderbilt bought three light Renaults recently.

Mr. Dunbar Wright has returned on an automobile from Aix, after a trip through the Austrian Tyrol.

Mr. and Mrs. William A. Hall of New York have gone on a big automobile to Aix, where they are staying at the Splendide Hotel.

Mr. Flinn of Pittsburg has just left Aix with his brother, on an automobile, with the intention of touring through the French watering places.

AMERICANS COMING AND GOING IN PARIS.

Foxhall Keene Buys a New Automobile —French Watering Places Filling Up—Sibyl Sanderson Sings "Phryne" at Aix-les-Bains.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 26.—Mrs. George Law will leave Paris on July 30, and will be absent about six weeks. She is going to see her grandmother, who is eighty-six, and she will bring back her sister, who is sixteen years of age. Mrs. Law has been latterly in somewhat poor health, and her doctors have advised her that to breathe her native air will do her much good.

THE FAIRS GO TO AIX.

Mr. and Mrs. Fair of San Francisco have returned from Ostend on their forty horse power Mercedes automobile, and have left here again for Aix.

Mr. and Mrs. Foxhall Keene, who have been at Houlgate, arrived during the week at the Ritz Hotel on a big Mors automobile, and have since gone on to London. Mr. Foxhall Keene has just purchased a two-thousand-dollar Renault automobile.

Col. Samuel P. Colt is shortly going to Lucerne.

Mr. John H. P. Dodge has left the Grand Hotel for Homburg, accompanied by his dog Biff, and will visit Carlsbad before returning here on his way home to Boston.

DEPARTURES FOR CARLSBAD.

Mr. and Mrs. Morton Mitchell have left here for Carlsbad, where they will remain a month.

Mr. George Crocker of San Francisco is on his way to Carlsbad to join Mrs. Crocker.

Senator and Mrs. Chauncey M. Depew left the Elysée Palace Hotel on Monday for Lucerne, where they will spend two or three weeks. They will make another stay here on their return home.

Comte and Comtesse de Castellane (née Gould) are at Villa la Hutte, at Trouville.

Mr. Richard Cox of New York has arrived at the Hôtel de l'Athénée, after an extended trip through Switzerland. He will sail on the Campania on Aug. 2.

Brigadier General Milo of Ohio, with Mrs. Spitzer, Miss Alice L. Horton, and Miss Harriet M. Yungling, are at the Grand Hotel, having arrived from a month's stay at Carlsbad. They will make a tour through France and Switzerland in their large Panard automobile.

LIEUT. GOV. WOODRUFF AT RITZ'S.

Lieut. Gov. and Mrs. Woodruff arrived at the Ritz Hotel from Amsterdam during the week.

Among the Americans dining at the Ritz Hotel last week were Gen. and Mrs. J. Varnum, who have arrived here from London; Gen. and Mrs. Draper, and Mr. M. Marshall, who gave a dinner in honor of Archduke Charles of Austria, to which Col. Stuart Wortley, the British Military Attaché here, and Count Mittag were invited.

The watering places are filling with well-known Americans. At Houlgate are Mrs. Van Dussen Reed, Mr. and Mrs. Harjes, Mr. and Mrs. Ogden, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Gray Dinsmore, Mr. and Mrs. O'Donnell, Mr. and Mrs. Acosta of New York, and Mrs. Allan McLane of Washington.

At Aix-les-Bains Miss Sibyl Sanderson is the cynosure, and has been singing in "Phryne." Mr. and Mrs. Peter Moller, Col. Ochiltree, and Mr. Griscom have been entertaining her.

The final decision of Mr. Thomas F. Walsh and family is to go to Trouville.

Decoration for Prof. Alcee Fortier.

PARIS, July 26.—Prof. Alcée Fortier, Professor of Romance Languages at Tulane University, La., since 1880, has been decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honor.

Prof. Fortier studied phonetics in Paris under Prof. Passy. He has been President of the Modern Language Association of America, of the American Folk Lore Society, of the Athenée Louisianians of the Louisiana Historical Society and of the Catholic Winter School of America. He is the author of several historical and other works in both English and French, as well as the editor of a number of French texts for colleges. He was born in Louisiana in 1856.

GREAT RUSH OF EMIGRANTS.

Hard Times Are Driving Scandinavians to the United States.

COPENHAGEN, Denmark, July 26.—The transport lines here are coping with the greatest rush of Scandinavian emigration to the United States since 1880. Every outgoing vessel is crowded. The Oscar II. of the Scandinavian-American Line is taking over 1,000 emigrants on each trip, and her two sister ships will be hurried to completion in order to handle the traffic.

The cause of the rush is unprecedentedly hard times throughout Scandinavia, as well as the more stringent conscription laws in Sweden. The emigrants are mostly of an excellent class, and are bound chiefly for the Western States, where they will settle on farm lands. The total number of emigrants which left this port for the United States during the nine months ended March, 1902, was 27,033, of which there were from Denmark 3,383; Norway, 8,040, and Sweden, 15,601.

MISS FANNY REED'S MEMOIRS.

Sister of the Late Mrs. Paran Stevens to Have a Book on French Celebrities.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 26.—Miss Fanny Reed, sister of the late Mrs. Paran Stevens, will bring out next Christmas, with a Boston firm, a volume of reminiscences, dealing with all eminent persons she has met during her long residence in Paris, where she has always played a leading rôle in society. Her book will be dedicated to her niece, the Hon. Mrs. Arthur Paget. Miss Reed was induced to complete this work by the earnest advice of the late Lord Dufferin, who had read some of her sketches.

As a famous amateur singer, Miss Reed came in contact with all the great composers of recent times, beginning with Liszt, to whom one of her most interesting chapters is dedicated.

From Liszt and Marshal Dauvoust to Massenet and Paul Deschanel is a wide interval of time, but Miss Reed successfully spans it.

SWITZERLAND AND ITALY.

Diplomatic Relations, Which Were Suspended, Have Been Resumed.

GENEVA, July 26.—Diplomatic relations between Switzerland and Italy, which were ruptured on April 10 of the present year, owing to the refusal of Switzerland to give satisfaction regarding an Anarchist article, published in Geneva, insulting the memory of the murdered King Humbert, have been resumed. The settlement was arranged through the mediation of Germany.

When the article referred to appeared Signor Silvestrelli, the Italian Minister to Switzerland, demanded that the Swiss authorities prosecute the paper, but the Government of Switzerland replied that it could not act without a complaint being formally lodged by the Italian Government. Italy declined to adopt this course, and the correspondence between the two Governments became acrimonious, eventually leading to a rupture of diplomatic relations.

ROME, July 26.—The press and public express the greatest satisfaction at the close of the Swiss-Italian incident, which, it is generally believed, would not have reached a rupture had the Ministers at Berne and Rome shown more tact. Both of these Ministers were recalled, and their legations have been temporarily in the hands of Chargés d'Affaires.

AN AUSTRIAN DIVORCE CASE.

Horsewhipping and Haircutting as Incidents—Imprisonment for the Defendant.

VIENNA, July 26.—A sensational divorce case is before the courts here. The petitioner, Herr Poliacsek, is a wealthy commission agent, and the co-respondent is Count von Wurmbrand. Both are well known in Viennese society.

The Count had challenged Poliacsek to fight a duel, but the latter ejected the former's seconds and denounced the Count for infringing the dueling laws. Various counter suits were brought for assault, &c., and the trial occupied many days. Frau Poliacsek had to be carried out of court on a sofa by six men at the order of the Judge.

The evidence showed that Poliacsek avenged himself on another co-respondent, Louis Lackner, whom he horsewhipped and cut off his hair and half his mustache. Frau Poliacsek and Lackner were each sentenced to two months' imprisonment. Count von Wurmbrand was acquitted.

FAMOUS PAINTINGS COMING.

Senator William A. Clark Said to be About to Import Preyer Collection.

VIENNA, July 26.—The Neuea Wiener Tagblatt says that United States Senator William A. Clark will shortly remove to the United States the famous Preyer collection of pictures, which he bought in December last at a cost of about $375,000.

The pictures, the Tagblatt says, have hitherto remained in Vienna, as the United States Government demanded about $100,000 duty. Senator Clark is now reported to have secured a reduction of this amount to enable him to remove the collection to the United States.

The collection of pictures of the painter, Johann Wilhelm Preyer, which Senator Clark bought in Vienna, comprises about all of the work of that famous artist not already in the United States. When Senator Clark's purchase arrives, all the principal Preyer paintings will be owned in this country. Preyer was a still-life painter of great excellence. He was a pupil of the Dusseldorf Academy from 1822 to 1827, and subsequently visited Holland, Munich, Venice, Milan, Switzerland, Tyrol, and Berlin. W. T. Walters of Baltimore owns the greater number of the Preyer paintings not in the Vienna collection.

Colonial Premiers in Edinburgh.

EDINBURGH, Scotland, July 26.—The freedom of the City of Edinburgh was ceremoniously conferred on the Colonial Premiers to-day. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Canadian Prime Minister, in replying, said the only merit he claimed was his endeavor to bring the French and British sections in Canada to love and respect each other and to be true British subjects.

Disastrous Storm in Rhenish Prussia.

COLOGNE, Rhenish Prussia, July 26.—A terrific hail and wind storm occurred here this evening, destroying houses and barns in a number of the suburbs of the town. Factory chimneys were blown down, a water tower collapsed, and a boiler house was destroyed by fire. Two persons were killed and many injured.

CLOSING CHURCH SCHOOLS

Fewer Disturbances than Expected in France Yesterday.

Some Rioting in the Provinces and Noisy Demonstration in Paris, but No Casualties.

PARIS, July 26.—There was less disturbance than was expected to-day during the serving of official notices closing the unauthorized religious schools, which began this morning. So far as Paris was concerned there was very little opposition of any kind, although to-night there were some small demonstrations in the streets.

At Mauvaux, Department du Nord, the expulsion of the Sisters led to a short riot, in which two persons were arrested. A Police Commissary and ten rioters were injured.

To-night there was a meeting held in Paris to protest against the decree. The meeting was presided over by Jules Lemaitre, the litterateur, and addresses were made by Francois Coppee, the author and poet, and other members of the Chamber of Deputies and Municipal Councillors. The breaking up of the assemblage was followed by some disorderly scenes. Crowds crying "Vive la liberte!" gathered, and the police were obliged to use severe measures to disperse them. Several arrests were made, among the persons taken into custody being a priest.

Counter demonstrations were organized in the streets, those taking part in them singing political songs and denouncing the Nationalists.

It is evident that the resistance to the official decree in the capital is developing into a farce. The Government allows the sisters in the Rue Salneuve to remain because an orphanage and a home for the aged are attached to their school. On the other hand, the sisters in another street who were ordered by their Mother Superior to leave, were prevented from complying by a band of fifty enthusiasts, who surrounded them and shut them up in the schoolhouse.

The situation in the provinces is somewhat more serious. Telegrams containing petitions for clemency and delay are pouring in on President Loubet from all quarters, and a telegram from Brest says the outlook in several of the neighboring towns is serious. Opposition to the authorities was offered, but no casualties have been reported.

At Lyons there was no disturbance. The schools there have been closed and the doors sealed.

LABOR UPRISING IN GALICIA.

Over 100,000 Workmen Reported on Strike Against the Landed Proprietors.

LONDON, July 26.—A special dispatch from Vienna says that over 100,000 agricultural laborers in East Galicia, most of them Russians, are now on strike, and that a general rising against the landed proprietors is progressing. Near Lemberg extensive stores were burned down yesterday, while excesses are reported to have been committed in other localities.

The landlords appealed to the Government for troops to maintain order, but the authorities recommended that an attempt at conciliation be made by increasing the wages of the laborers.

Russian students in Galicia, according to the dispatch, are joining in the movement, thereby adding political to economic disturbance.

Gale Destroys Coronation Decorations.

LONDON, July 26.—A gale spread over London this evening, demolishing many trees in the parks and playing havoc with the remaining coronation decorations in various parts of the city. The coronation stand at Clement's Inn, Strand, was blown down, causing injuries to a number of pedestrians and damaging passing vehicles. The stands about Westminster Abbey also were dismantled.

Australian Engineer Coming Here.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, July 26.—D. C. Simpson, who is about to sail for New York for the purpose of studying the methods of railway engineering in the United States, is Chief Engineer of the Metropolitan District Railway in New South Wales.

CHOLERA INCREASES IN EGYPT.

Natives Dying in the Streets—Drinking Fountains Closed.

CAIRO, Egypt, July 26.—One hundred and twenty fresh cases of cholera have been reported in this city. The drinking fountains have been closed.

The epidemic is of a most virulent character. Many of the natives are attacked in the streets and die in a few minutes.

LEDOCHOWSKI'S SUCCESSOR.

Question Still Absorbing Attention of the Vatican—May Be Cardinal Satolli.

ROME, July 26.—The question of a successor to the late Cardinal Ledochowski, who died on July 22, as Prefect of the Congregation of the Propaganda, continues to absorb the attention of the Vatican.

Against the candidature of Cardinal Vincenzo Vannutelli is urged the fact that his brother, Cardinal Serafino Vannutelli, is the Grsat Penitentiary of the Church, so that the two highest positions in Catholicism would be centred in the same family. Against Cardinal Satolli, who seems to be the candidate preferred by the Pope, the objection is raised that he would be apt to prove a revolutionist in introducing certain progressive ideas and in turning everything upside down. One Cardinal said if Cardinal Satolli were chosen it would mean the Americanization of the Propaganda. These arguments, however, in the eyes of some of the more far-seeing clergy, are additional indorsements of Cardinal Satolli.

American Pilgrims at Florence.

FLORENCE, Italy, July 26.—The American pilgrims headed by the Very Rev. E. H. Porcile, Assistant General of the Fathers of Mercy, Brooklyn, N. Y., have arrived here from Rome, accompanied by Bishop John Shanley of Fargo, N. D.

Daniel O'Day Gives Money for a Church.

Special to The New York Times.

DEAL BEACH, July 26.—Daniel O'Day of the Standard Oil Company, who owns a palatial home here, has contributed $10,000 toward the erection of a Roman Catholic Church at Deal Beach on condition that a like sum is raised by the congregation. A large part of the required money is now in hand, and the balance will be secured soon. The church will be erected next Winter.

China to be Represented at St. Louis.

PEKING, July 26.—The United States Minister here, Mr. Conger, to-day introduced John Barrett, the Commissioner General of the St. Louis Exposition for Asia and Australia, to the Dowager Empress, and presented to her Majesty an invitation, engraved on a silver plate, to attend the exposition. The Empress promised to send a representative to the fair.

Medal for American Artist.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 26.—Heinrich Keller of Cleveland, Ohio, has just received at the Munich Academy of Art a big silver medal for general excellence in his studies.

CANADIAN PACIFIC'S STEAMSHIP OFFER.

President Shaughnessy Says It Contemplates Four 20-Knot Passenger Boats—Difficulties in the Way.

MONTREAL, July 26.—Discussing the Canadian Pacific Railway's tender for the fast Atlantic steamship service, which, it is reported, will be subsidized by the British and Canadian Governments to the extent of $1,500,000 a year, Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, the President of the company, stated to-day that the plans contemplate the construction of four twenty-knot passenger steamships and ten of eleven ten-thousand-ton cargo boats, with a speed of 15 knots. Other railway companies, he said, would be placed on as equally favorable position as the Canadian Pacific as regards traffic, &c.

LONDON, July 26. — The Westminster Gazette this afternoon assumes that the Canadian Pacific Railway's transatlantic service will unquestionably be carried out. It says:

"While the new vessels as now proposed will be running within two years the ultimate scheme involves establishing a new and thoroughly modern port, whose location is yet undetermined, eliminating the St. Lawrence passage and shortening the voyage materially. With the view of improving the time of the through trip to the Far East two new vessels of equal speed to those of the Atlantic lines will be added to the Pacific fleet, while ultimately twenty-five-knot ships will be added to the service, which will be manned by naval reservists and constitute the most effective fleet of commerce destroysrs and protectors in the world."

Special to The New York Times.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., July 26.—The Atlantic link in the chain of the proposed around-the-world Canadian steamship line promises to be the most difficult to forge. Virtually every ship bound to or from Canada has to pass within sight of Newfoundland's seaboard, and people here are in a position to realize that the success of the venture will require many improvements in the sirens, beacons, and other safeguards to navigation with which the coast is provided.

The ocean distance from Quebec to Liverpool is 2,660 miles, while from New York to Liverpool it is 3,130. The former is, therefore, shorter by 470 miles, or nearly a day's run. But no ships could make the time over the Quebec route that they can over the New York route. The steamer from New York can maintain her highest speed until she sights the British coast; but the steamer from Quebec has the fogs of river and gulf to take into consideration.

COURT-MARTIAL FINDINGS.

Major Glenn and Lieut. Gaujot Guilty; Lieut. Cook Acquitted — President Disapproves of Latter Decision.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The President has returned to the War Department the cases of Major Edwin S. Glenn, Fifth Infantry; First Lieut. Julian P. Gaujot, Tenth Cavalry, and Lieut. Norman C. Cook, Philippine scouts.

Glenn was found guilty by the court and sentenced to be suspended for one month and to forfeit $50 of his pay; Gaujot was found guilty and sentenced to suspension for three months and to forfeit $50 per month during that period. Cook was acquitted.

The President approves the findings in the cases of Major Glenn and Lieut. Gaujot, and disapproves the action of the court in the case of Lieut. Cook. He makes no comment on the cases whatever.

Glenn was tried by court-martial for administering the water cure to the Presidente of Igbares, and Gaujot for administering the cure to three natives. Lieut. Cook was tried on the charge of ordering three natives to be shot by the Macabebe scouts.

PRESIDENT CASTRO'S PLIGHT.

Falls to Attack Venezuelan Revolutionists, and Government Seems to be Tottering.

WILLEMSTAD, Island of Curacoa, July 26.—President Castro of Venezuela has returned from Barcelona to Caracas, owing to the impossibility of attacking the revolutionists intrenched at Aragua, capital of the State of Guzman Blanco. President Castro left without firing a shot, notwithstanding his proclamation in which he said he would fight one against ten.

The moral effect produced by his retreat is disastrous for the Government, and gives an idea of the strangest of revolutions, which latterly has spread toward the centre of Venezuela. The revolutionists are at Chaguaramas on their way to Crituco, sixty miles from Caracas. President Castro's new plan is to attack Valsnola, where they are assembling from all directions, Gen. Riera with 1,800 man being on the way there from Coro.

Gen. Solagnie with 700 men is marching to the rendezvous from San Felipe, Gen. Mendoza with 1,900 men is bound there from Barquisimeto, and Gen. Matoa, leader of the revolution, accompanied by Gen. Monagas and large forces of revolutionists, is also headed for that vicinity.

It is evident that the Government of President Castro cannot hold out much longer. Funds are needed and forced loans are being resorted to. Trains on the Caracas Railroad are being held up daily by the revolutionists.

HER 102D ANNIVERSARY.

Remarkable Life History of Sylvia Langdon Dunham of Bristol, Conn.

Special to The New York Times.

BRISTOL, Conn., July 26.—Sylvia Langdon Dunham celebrated the one hundred and second anniversary of her birth today at her home, three miles from here. She is in excellent health and received many callers and neighbors.

Mrs. Dunham is about the house every day, reads the newspapers, and attends to her own work. She is preserved in a remarkable degree. Mrs. Dunham was born in the house where she now lives, the old Dunham Tavern, on the New Haven and Hartford stage road. In it she was married in 1824, and the old taproom is still preserved. She has lived to see the old Northampton Canal built past her home; later the canal railroad, then a trolley line, on which she was the first passenger.

Mrs. Dunham's father was a soldier in the Revolution, and she saw Gen. Lafayette. Mrs. Dunham said to-day she saw no reason why she was not good for ten years longer.

ITALIAN STABBED IN A FEUD.

Wounded Four Times at the Close of a Celebration on the Hoboken Meadows.

In a feud of many years standing Capiano Curraeo was stabbed and, it is believed, wounded mortally, at 11:30 last night by Carlo Sparlo in Hoboken.

On the Hoboken Meadows many Italians had celebrated the feast of St. Anne, and as there were fireworks in the evening a large crowd was present. After the display there was a commotion at Fifth and Madison Streets. Curraeo was walking with some friend, when Sparlo, it is alleged, ran up behind him and stabbed him four times in the back.

Curraeo fell and during the commotion Sparlo ran away. It is believed that he came to Manhattan, where he lives. Detectives came from Jersey City in search of him. Curraeo was taken to St. Mary's Hospital, Hoboken. He has three wounds in the middle of the back and one under the left shoulder blade.

It was said that the feud between the families of the two men began in Italy. When they emigrated the feud, it was said, was kept alive here. There were no words between the men last night, and Curraeo did not see his assailant.

CUBANS LOVE CEREMONY

Military Pomp and Splendor Seen in Havana.

Social Life of the Diplomats—Philanthropic Work of the Wife of the American Minister.

Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, July 22.—Considering that Cuba is not a military nation and does not claim to be, and that its few armed forces have been in existence but a short time, it throws a great deal of military pomp into various ceremonies, notably the reception of the Ministers of the various powers. The troops make a good showing, too, for Cubans love uniforms and comport themselves well in them. If a choice lay between a good salary with no uniform and an inferior salary with a uniform, in the majority of cases the Cuban would take the latter. I have seen it done often.

At the reception to the Ministers, the American Minister was the first to appear at the palace to present his credentials. He drove thither in the President's carriage, escorted by a detachment of the Guardia Rural, mounted, and was received at the foot of the stairs by a company of the Cuerpo Artilleria, who presented arms as he passed.

The Mexican Minister was greeted with the same ceremony, the English Minister, who presented his credentials a few days ago, likewise, and the only reason that the Spanish Minister was received with less flourish was that he was only acting Minister. Through him the young Spanish King sent a most flattering letter of congratulation to the new Government. As yet the other countries are dependent upon their Consuls to take charge of their interests here. Some of the local papers have made the repeated assertion that the reason why certain countries are not more prompt in sending representatives to the island is that they are suspicious of her powerful neighbor and are waiting to see just what she intends to do.

The English Minister is not a stranger to Cuba; it has been his home for a number of years, and while he has been identified with the political life, his family has been none the less prominent socially. Prior to his appointment as Minister, he had occupied the post of English Consul General to the island.

Those in and about the palace, unused to the customs of diplomatic circles, expressed much surprise when the American Minister first appeared there in the full glare of day in evening dress, which as yet is the only Court costume of American diplomats. As he wears this each time he calls officially, they have now learned the reason.

Mrs. Squires's at homes, on Thursday afternoons, are crowded with both Cubans and Americans. She is usually assisted by several Cuban ladies, and the artillery band sits out in the garden amid the dense tropical foliage, and plays excellent music. Within, the young people dance on the marble floors, and white uniforms mingle with the bright Summer gowns. As in Washington every one feels privileged to call at the homes of the Cabinet ladies on their days, so here every one, especially if he be an American, feels at liberty to enjoy the hospitality of the American Legation.

Minister and Mrs. Squires have also taken an active part in philanthropic work. The association formed for the purpose of aiding unfortunate Americans is one in which they are interested. This association seems to have become an employment bureau, for the daily papers contain the advertisement of the Secretary to the effect that he would like employment for clerks, coachmen, seamstresses, cooks, &c. Mrs. Squires has also interested herself in the treatment of animals, which in Cuba is far from what it should be. Mules, struggling under burdens many times too heavy for them, are often beaten on the head until they fall from exhaustion. With a view to the prevention of such things, Mrs. Squires called a meeting, which has organized a local Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

The recent appointment of an American military attaché to Cuba has elicited quite a little comment and surprise in both Cuban and American circles. No one seems just able to understand the necessity for one in a city where there are already stationed some eighteen or twenty American officers, any one of whom could easily perform any duties of an attaché.

People in Havana have about come to the conclusion that in the near future ordinary pedestrians, in passing the local House of Representatives, will be required to remove their shoes, after the fashion of worshippers in Mohammedan temples. At present no vehicles are allowed to pass along the street in front of the building, lest the noise disturb the meditations of the august body assembled within. No sign or obstruction warns drivers that it is forbidden ground, and they can know it only by intuition or hearsay. The policeman on duty there is accordingly kept busy running out into the street to turn back the steeds that are about to pass. This is an easy matter with the little animals that draw the hundreds of public "cochea," as they are for the most part half-broken-down horses that cannot go at a mad gait, and the "coches" are so built that they can turn in their own tracks. But it is different when the vehicle is a heavy army conveyance drawn by four mules.

The other day I saw one of these reach a point opposite the door before it was discovered by the policeman. The latter dignitary then tried to turn it back, but the street was so narrow that he was forced to allow it to pass on, in spite of his conviction that an arrest of some one should be made. DOROTHY STANHOPE.

GUN TEST AT FORT DUPONT.

$12,000 Worth of Ammunition Used and Windows in Delaware City Shattered.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., July 26.—An official test of the eight-inch and twelve-inch rifles at Fort Dupont was made by Government experts yesterday. Many windows in Delaware City houses were broken by the concussion of the big guns. The purpose of the tests was to ascertain the exact time in which the guns could be fired, and to find whether the disappearing carriages on which are mounted the eight-inch rifles could stand under the firing.

The Government inspecting party were Col. Wallace Randolph, Major Charles Shaler, Albert Cummins, and J. D. Knight, Capts. D. H. C. Lentze, W. H. Coffin, and R. P. Davis, and J. R. Freeman, a civilian expert.

Thirteen projectiles were thrown from each of the guns. The total cost for ammunition used in the tests reached $12,000. The weight of each projectile for the twelve-inch guns was 1,000 pounds, and for the eight-inch guns 300 pounds. A floating target had been placed in Delaware Bay, and it was proposed to hurl the projectiles at this object, but the plan was abandoned because many vessels were passing. Instead, the projectiles were sent skimming along for several miles before they would disappear under the surface. The steamers Thomas Clyde and Columbia were halted until the rifles could be fired, and the terrific reports terrorized many of the passengers.

For preparing and firing the twelve-inch guns three minutes and one-quarter second were required, while only one minute and fourteen seconds were required for the eight-inch disappearing guns.

Doings of Americans and Others in German Cities

Prussian Government to Introduce American Mules and Fire-escapes—Suppressing Quack Dentists—Aid for Venice Campanile.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 26.—Disastrous conflagrations which destroyed in 1900 two large department stores have induced the Prussian Government to study preventive systems of foreign cities. As a result, it has been decided to employ American fire escapes by way of experiment. They have already been applied to a Berlin department store on Woerther Strasse.

During the Chinese and Boer wars military observers became convinced of the excellent qualities of the mule for the drawing of cannon. Now the Agricultural Chamber of Commerce of the Province of Brandenburg has petitioned the Prussian Minister of Agriculture to introduce the breeding of mules for military purposes from animals from America and Arabia.

The July number of the Archive for Dentistry publishes an article praising Consul General Worman of Munich for his efforts to suppress "fake" dentists who flaunt alleged American diplomas.

Josef Leib, an architect from Munich and a member of the City Council there, who was recently in America, has presented the City of Venice with scaffolding to be used in restoring the Campanile. The scaffolding at present in use on St. Peter's Church in Munich. Leib will bear the cost of transportation.

THE FESTIVAL AT BAIREUTH.

Many Foreign Visitors Attend Performance of the "Nibelungen Ring."

BERLIN, July 26.—The Baireuth Festival keeps up its international character. The visitors' lists show that about two hundred Americans were there yesterday for the "Nibelunger Ring." The English, however, outnumber the Americans. Next follow the Dutch, French, Scandinavians, and Russians and a few Austrians and Italians. The foreign seat takers form forty per cent. of the total.

A good many Americans who did not secure seats three months in advance were fortunately able to get tickets which were returned from London, owing to the postponement of the coronation of King Edward. Old Baireuthers pronounce "The Flying Dutchman" to be the most finished performance ever seen there. In "Parsifal" Reichmann's Amfortas is pronounced to be artistically magnificent, but his voice begins to show signs of age. Reichmann sang Amfortas just twenty years ago under Wagner, during the first Baireuth season. His admirers in London and Vienna recognized the anniversary by sending many wreaths and baskets of flowers.

The performance of the "Nibelungen Ring" began yesterday evening with "The Rheingold." Madame Schumann-Heink and Van Rooy were especially brilliant. Madame Bauermeister's Loge was a surprising revelation to the audience. The entire performance made a deep impression.

A POLISH NATIONAL BANK.

To Counteract Germanization of the Provinces—Paderewski a Subscriber.

BERLIN, July 26.—The Bank of Ziemski, which is being organized at Posen to counteract the Germanization of the province, has enlarged its capital to 15,000,000 marks, ($3,750,000.) Paderewski, the pianist, is a large subscriber to the bank, whose object is to acquire estates coming upon the market, subdivide them, and sell them to Polish peasants, and also to assist Polish manufacturers in mercantile enterprises.

The bank is planning connections with the Polish banks throughout the Posen and neighboring provinces for energetic resistance to the Prussian efforts to Germanize the territory.

TIN PLATE REDUCTION.

Definite Official Statement with Regard to Proposed Decrease in Wages.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 26.—The reduction in wages proposed by the American Tin Plate Company, which will be considered this evening at the lodges of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers at 28 tin plate mills, will apply to tin workers instead of to those only who are engaged on rebate orders, and will amount to only 3½ per cent. reduction in the wages of each worker. This statement was officially made to-day to correct the reports that have been current.

At the same time, it was not denied that the decrease paid for labor would amount to a reduction of 25 per cent. in the wages of those working on the special order of 1,500,000 boxes a year from the Standard Oil Company. The only claim made is that this reduction will be shared evenly by all tin workers in the association.

The Tin Plate Company will pledge itself to run all its mills if the reduction is accepted. In case it is rejected, many of the smaller mills will be closed.

LIEUT. COMMANDER POTTS, U. S. N.

New Naval Attaché to be Presented at the Austrian and Italian Courts.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 26.—Commander Beehler, United States Navy, will leave here next week for Austria and Italy, to present his successor, Lieut. Commander Potts, to those Courts.

From Vienna the American Embassy wires that it is doubtful whether Emperor Franz Josef will be able to receive these gentlemen, as he is at Ischl.

TO PROSECUTE LYNCHERS.

Gov. White of West Virginia Orders Attorney General to Elkins.

CHARLESTON, West Va., July 26.—Attorney General Freer received a telegram to-night from Gov. White, who is at Mountain Lake Park, Md., instructing him to go to Elkins at once to take criminal action against members of the mob engaged in lynchings there recently. The Governor considers the conditions serious. A report is current here that five negroes were killed.

The Attorney General left for Elkins to-night. There will be no term of court in that county until October, but the Attorney General will order a special term and a Special Grand Jury, and will take up the prosecution in person.

JULY OATS FLUCTUATE WILDLY.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 26.—For a time on 'Change to-day it looked as if the deal in new July oats had gone the old, well-trodden path of deals innumerable. The price dropped 15½ cents in fifteen minutes in the selling of a few scattered "fives," but near the close reacted as quickly, closing only 3½ cents off.

On the way back from 56 cents up to 67 cents there was not a trade till the top. This changed the aspect of things, and it looked as if the "deal" might still be spoken of in the present tense. The price tumble was as spectacular as that taken by corn earlier in the month. The crowd was taken completely by surprise. When the "dust cleared" every one was at a loss to explain the action of the market, as every one had a different solution to offer.

It took the selling of no more than 25,000 bushels to cause the phenomenal break. The most plausible theory was that cash houses have advices that next week's receipts will be very large, and, therefore, sold against cash offerings. At any rate the bottom was out of the cash market, and declines of 10 and 15 cents were noted in extreme cases.

BERLIN MUSICAL AFFAIRS.

Nahan Franko's Orchestra to Play Before Princess Irene—Hofmann Will Not Come Here Next Year.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 26.—Nahan Franko has received a letter from Baron von Seckendorf informing him that Prince Henry of Prussia would be much pleased to have the New York Metropolitan Orchestra appear before the Princess Irene, his wife, when the musicians come here.

Henry Wolfsohn has engaged the well-known violinist Hugo Hermann for a tour of America. He says that Joseph Hofmann, the pianist, will not go to the United States, but will play in England next season.

Miss Myrtle Elvin of Chicago, who received her entire musical education in America, will give a concert at the Philharmonic Hall in October.

KRUPPS REFUSE TO EXHIBIT.

Will Send Nothing to St. Louis Because Chicago Gun Was Not Bought—Germans Want Decorations.

BERLIN, July 26.—The Krupps have refused to exhibit at the St. Louis Exposition in 1903 because the United States did not purchase the great gun which they exhibited at Chicago. That piece, constructed specially to exhibit in the United States, and which has been in the way on the practice ground at Meppen since the close of the Chicago Fair, is now out-dated.

Curiously enough, one of the principal objections made by possible exhibitors at St. Louis is that the United States does not confer decorations, hence exhibitors have nothing to show for their trouble. The only way the Fair representatives here have of getting around this objection is that Emperor William will probably recognize the best German exhibitors by bestowing orders on them, and this, it is understood, his Majesty is quite willing to do.

It is well known that one reason why Washington is an undesirable diplomatic appointment is owing to the impossibility of receiving decorations. One German Minister refused to go to Washington for this reason before Dr. Von Holleben's appointment.

SOME SCIENTIFIC MEN.

Member of American Medical Societies Elected University Rector—German Electrician to Visit Edison.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 26.—Prof. von Winkel, who has just been elected Rector of the Munich University, is an honorary member of several American medical societies in New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Buffalo, and Milwaukee.

Sigmund Bergmann, a well-known electrical manufacturer, will soon go to the United States to confer with Edison.

Rabbi Grossman of Cincinnati is here on his way to Russia.

COSTA RICA FEARS ERUPTIONS.

Royal Commission Says Nicaragua District is Like Martinique.

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, July 26.—The official report of the commission appointed to inquire into the recent eruption of the volcanoes of Miravallis and Rincond de la Viejas, in Costa Rica, which are respectively eighty and sixty miles southeast of Lake Nicaragua, is alarming. Prof. Pittier, head of the commission, says:

"We are in the same conditions as the Island of Martinique."

No general alarm, however, is yet felt.

PATIENT MARRIED IN FLOWER HOSPITAL.

Axel Eberston, a young man from New Rochelle, has been ill in the Flower Hospital since June 23. His ailment is said to be cancer of the liver, and hope of recovery is slight. Against the advice of a nurse one day last week he wrote a letter, and the nurse mailed it.

On Thursday morning there appeared at the hospital a blonde young woman, who asked to be permitted to see Eberston. Although her stay beside the bedside of the patient was long, she returned again in the afternoon with a man clad in black. Again she asked for the privilege of talking to Eberston.

"It is against the rules to allow any one not a relative to see a patient more than once a day," she was informed. "Are you a relative?"

"No, I am not," the young woman replied.

"Then you cannot be admitted to see him," was the order.

"But we are to be married; this is a minister," the visitor remarked.

That made a difference, and the young woman and the minister were admitted. The witnesses were Dr. Fobe of the hospital and the nurse who has been taking care of Eberston.

It is known that the young woman came from Sullivan County, N. Y. She left the hospital soon after the marriage ceremony.

CARNEGIE RESIDENCE STRIKE.

Other Workers Called Out on Behalf of the Painters, Whose Places Have Been Filled.

A general sympathetic strike has been ordered for to-morrow on the Carnegie residence, Ninetieth Street and Fifth Avenue, in support of the decorative painters, who are on strike for 50 cents a day increase in wages.

The sympathetic strike will be under the auspices of the Board of Building Trades, with which the strikers, who belong to the Amalgamated Painters' Society, are affiliated. It will bring out 250 granite cutters, housesmiths, derrickmen, plumbers, electrical workers, steam fitters, and mosaic workers. The places of the striking painters have been filled by members of the Brotherhood of Painters, which is not affiliated with the Board of Building Trades.

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A CHURCH DIFFERENCE.

It is hard to reconcile the resolutions of the American Augustinian friars presented to President ROOSEVELT by Father O'REILLY with the pendency of negotiations with the Vatican to accomplish the very thing against which these American friars protest. The impression is widespread that the Church of Rome is about the most nearly perfect organization on earth. A certain unity of policy is assumed in respect to the Church and all its parts the world over. But while a committee of Cardinals, with the approval and under the direction of the Pope, has been negotiating with our representatives for the removal of the friars from the Philippines, the American Augustinians protest by resolution "against the concerted effort which is being made to defame and to vilify the friars and to alienate from them the love and reverence of a people whom they have ransomed from ignorance and barbarism." They also deplore "the seeming disposition of our Government to discredit the services of the friars" and "regard any hindrance to the legitimate exercise of their labors as a serious menace to the civil and moral well-being of the people of these islands, an unwarranted precedent fraught with peril to the Catholic Church in the United States, a grave violation of the treaty of Paris, and a fatal departure from the time-honored American principle of separation of Church and State."

The unworthiness and misconduct of a large proportion of the Philippine friars are admitted by Roman Catholics whose means of information are probably superior to those of the Augustinian Order. But all that has passed beyond the stage of discussion. The fact that confronts all parties to the negotiations now is that the native parishioners of the Philippine friars detest and abhor them and would fight even to the taking of their lives against a continuance of their ministrations. We cannot maintain peace and civil order in the Philippines if the friars are to be returned to their charges. We should be obliged with artillery and infantry to force them upon their unwilling parishes—an interference of the State in Church matters which we presume the Augustinian brothers would admit to be extremely serious.

The relation of uncompromising hatred known to exist between the native Catholics and the friars makes it impossible to understand why the American Augustinians should accuse our Government of trying to vilify these servants of the Church and "alienate from them the love and reverence of its people whom they have ransomed from ignorance and barbarism."

We should regret to see evidence of an agitation among a part of the Roman Catholics of America contrary to the spirit and purposes of the policy which—at least according to the public understanding—actuated the Pope and the committee of Cardinals during the recent negotiations at the Vatican.

THE CHINESE SITUATION.

The latest news from China is seriously disquieting. The foreign indemnity was avowedly fixed at the extreme limit of China's ability to pay. It seems likely to be beyond that limit. Of course, it is to be taken into consideration that the Viceroys who have the collection in charge for the most part extort much more than they hand over. But the whole extortion, "squeeze" and all, is set down against the already hated foreigner, who bears the odium of official Chinese iniquity in addition to what really belongs to him. The natural consequence is that the Boxers are reported to be organizing again in more than one province, and that the sympathies of the people are more than ever with them.

This state of things cannot fairly be imputed to the Chinese for blame. They deeply and justly resent the brutal course of the so-called Christian Powers. The Powers have chosen entirely to ignore the provincial system under which China is administered, and the whole country is made to pay indemnity for outrages which were confined to three provinces. In the disgraceful "punitive expeditions," from which we did ourselves honor by abstaining, there was really no pretense of doing justice, or of confining punishment to criminals. Whole districts were ruthlessly devastated and their inhabitants outraged or slaughtered without any other warrant than the will of an infuriated soldiery. No wonder that the Pekingese who presented umbrellas to Gen. CHAFFEE as a mark of their gratitude for "kindness and justice" should have said through their spokesman that "if the civilized nations were to be judged by what had been seen here of the acts of European soldiers, then the Chinese must prefer to remain barbarians."

The requirement of the payment of an indemnity of which the total will reach $600,000,000 would of itself be a great strain upon the resources, and much more upon the financial system of China, especially as the Powers insist upon being paid in cash and refused to allow any arrangement by the issue of bonds. The suggestion of our own State Department for the waiver of the money indemnity in consideration of enlarged commercial privileges was not only humane. It was also dictated by large views of National interest. All the trading nations would ultimately have derived more advantage from it than they can derive from their respective shares of the indemnity, and they would at the same time have been promoting the civilization and modernization of China in the most effective and practical way.

The odium into which foreigners have fallen in China, including some that really belongs to the native officials, the weakness of the central Government, and the corruption of many of the provincial Governments, seem to be combining to prepare another catastrophe even more serious than that of 1900. Americans have the satisfaction of knowing that no part of the responsibility of what may occur as a consequence of the
Bloody instructions which being taught, return
To plague the inventor
will rest upon the Government of the United States.

A CANADIAN STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

The delight with which the English press and public have received the Canadian Pacific Railroad's offer to maintain, with a suitable subsidy, a fast steamship service between Liverpool and Canadian ports will be reflected in a general satisfaction among the people of the United States if the undertaking shall prove successful and profitable. The plans promise four twenty-knot passenger liners and ten or eleven 10,000-ton fifteen-knot freight ships. The Canadian port in Summer is to be Quebec, in Winter Halifax. The demonstration that such a steamship line could earn money for its owners and keep out of the hands of receivers would indicate an astonishing recent development in the volume of Canadian business. The prosperity of the Dominion would be shown to rest upon a solid basis, and great business activity among the Canadians would necessarily redound to our advantage.

The first impression here is that the line will surely need its annual subsidy of $1,500,000, jointly provided by the Dominion and the British Government. Experience might show that it needed more. It costs a lot of money to run twenty-knot steamships. They must carry not only a great number of first-cabin passengers at high prices, but a steerage full of emigrants, on every trip during a great part of the year. The experience of the Allan Line has not indicated a pressing demand for passenger accommodation to and from Canadian ports. Perhaps the Canadians are about to become great travelers. The projectors of this line do not expect, we suppose, that passengers now content to take ship at New York will be persuaded to make the journey to Halifax or to Quebec in order to go over on one of their boats. Quebec is twenty-four hours distant from New York by rail and Halifax forty-eight hours or more. The navigation of the St. Lawrence River is subject to certain perils which would make the rates of marine insurance rather high and to all-night detentions by fogs which would sadly mar the trip records of twenty-knot steamers.

The sources of the immense volumes of freight that are to fill the capacious holds of the ten or eleven 10,000-ton cargo boats are beyond our ken. It is reported in London that the Canadian Pacific Railway is "ready to do the fighting." The struggle, we suppose, would be for the grain of the West. The managers of our trunk lines are notoriously men of peace, but they would not view with indifference an attempt on the part of the Canadian Pacific to divert to distant Quebec and Halifax the foodstuffs that now come to our Eastern seaboard for shipment. We should expect to see them take a hand in the fight, and American capital, favored by climate and geography, would be likely to give Sir WILLIAM VAN HORNE a battle that would engage all his energies.

This Canadian steamship enterprise is avowedly put forward as a rival and competitor of Mr. MORGAN'S Atlantic lines consolidation. At first the suggestion may fill the mind of Mr. MORGAN with alarm, but we think he will in time rejoice with the rest of us at this evidence of vast and hitherto unsuspected development of Canadian business clamoring for a European outlet.

LORD SALISBURY'S RETIREMENT.

Many readers, we are sure, will be glad to see the full reports of what was said in both Houses of Parliament on the announcement of Lord SALISBURY'S retirement from the Prime Ministry and Mr. BALFOUR'S accession to it. The proceedings in each House were suitable to the dignity of the historical occasion. Nothing could have been in better taste than the speeches of the Duke of DEVONSHIRE, Earl SPENCER, and Lord ROSEBERY, while the welcome which Mr. BALFOUR received in the House of Commons was well adapted to affect him as deeply as it evidently did. It must be owned that his was very largely a personal success, and that Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, for example, would by no means have been so cordially received on either side of the House. And in truth, the personal acceptability of a Prime Minister, if he be a member of the House of Commons, has very much to do with the success of his administration.

It is one of the peculiarities of the occasion that the speakers in the House of Lords should have dwelt upon the loss of interest in the debates of that body by the retirement of Lord SALISBURY. It may safely be said that whatever makes politics more interesting in a parliamentary government is a public benefit, and what deprives them of their interest is a public misfortune. And it is undeniable that the debates of the House of Lords have for many years owed their chief interest to the presence of Lord SALISBURY in that body. An Englishman who was asked by an American friend whether Lord SALISBURY was a good speaker made answer: "Not a good speaker, but a weighty speaker. There is always, when he is on his legs, an implication that this, me luds, is the sort of statement which for the past ten or fifteen generations we have been in my family, in the habit of addressing to your ludships' house." It is odd that, since Lord SALISBURY has been the chief figure in it, the House of Lords, in which men inherit their seats, should have been distinctly the centre of intellectual if not of strictly political interest, and not the House of Commons, in which men obtain their seats presumably by intellectual ability. It is at least true that one of the greatest intellectual treats to a reader who was interested in the development of "planetary politics" has been the political conspectus of the world, the imperial horoscope, so to say, which the British Prime Minister has from time to time submitted to the House of Lords, and so to mankind.

The proceedings which we reprint are very characteristic of the British Parliament. They raise again the question why the debates of Parliament should be, as without question they are, so much more readable and interesting than the debates of Congress. Why should not THE NEW YORK TIMES find it necessary to report the debates in Washington as fully as The London Times finds it necessary to report the debates in Westminster? As we have been saying, it concerns the Nation that its politics should be interesting. We do not undertake to explain the difference. But it should be the care of Congress to make it disappear. One difference is that English legislators will not consent to be bored, while American statesmen will. Another is that the debates at Westminster are real debates, and nobody thinks of making a set speech which nobody is expected to listen to, but constituents are expected to read. From the point of view of this comparison such a transcript as we make from the debates of Parliament is worth making.

THE JOY OF WAR.

In a most charming book, "America, the Land of Contrasts," Mr. MUIRHEAD draws a comparison quite favorable to the Americans between their attitude toward "militarism" and that of his fellow-countrymen, the dwellers in the British Isles. He adds: "Perhaps the personal element enters too largely into my ascription of superior morality to the Americans in this matter, because I can never thoroughly enjoy a military pageant, no matter how brilliant, for thinking of the brutal, animal, inhuman element in our nature of which it is, after all, the expression; military pomp is to me merely the surface iridescence of a malarious pool, and the honor paid to our life-destroyers would, from my point of view, be infinitely better bestowed upon our life preservers, such as the noble and intrepid corps of firemen."

It is impossible to deny the kindly feeling of this attitude, or its harmony with the teachings of the founder of Christianity or the tenets of the moralists of all nations and of most ages. But it would be erroneous and unjust to infer that the sentiment of those actually engaged in war, especially of those trained to the profession of arms, is necessarily "brutal, animal, and inhuman." Curiously enough, another Englishman, in a contemporaneous publication, furnishes the other side of the shield. It is the correspondent of The Spectator at Pretoria, evidently an officer, who describes the final celebration at that place of the close of the war in South Africa. After speaking in high praise of the care taken by Lord KITCHENER to avoid in the ceremonies the least thing that could savor of triumph over the defeated foe, he expresses his personal sense of "keenest, bitterest regret" that the life of the combatant is to close:

> It is good that a costly war should be over, good that our best lives he no longer split and squandered over the insatiable South African veldt; but it was a regret none the less. These men whom you had seen and known in a thousand different scenes had come to be part of yourself, and now you were to see them no more. Incredible and even horrible as it may seem to those at home—this war has grown to be a personal possession, something that one can scarce imagine as not existing, something that one is sorry, genuinely sorry, to lose. The waste, the cost, the loss of life—you do not see or realize these things while you are in the middle of the struggle, while you are gambling with your own little stake yourself. Unconsciously you had slid into a habit of thought and life in which war seemed the natural and normal existence. Something had made the past two and a half years pass pleasantly enough, and when the end came you woke to the fact that what had made them pass pleasantly was—war. When you looked back over the immediate past, you saw what had given the zest to the last thirty months—march and fight and cold and hunger and good-fellowship; the glory of the open road and the unspeakable chances of it all, of this "gambling of the gods." All experiences look tame and of no moment in comparison with this, perhaps the only life really worth living.

Doubtless the accomplished writer that this correspondent is, and the gallant officer that probably he is also, will go back to his garrison or to the discharge of semi-civil duties such as fall to many a British soldier, will do his appointed work with patience and energy, and will get over his homesickness for the field of actual war. And there is not the slightest reason to suppose that he will betray the qualities of the "life destroyer" in his intercourse with his fellowmen. Yet the depth and sincerity of his regret cannot be questioned. Possibly the nearest explanation of the anomaly lies in his two phrases "good-fellowship" and "gambling with your own little stake." The feeling that your life is not the most precious thing even to you, and that you are risking it habitually in companionship with men you learn to trust and to love, is an emotion that peace can rarely bring. Is it ignoble? Is it even savage? Is it not an element of substantial weight in the make-up of character, in the evolution of society toward the higher life? These are puzzling questions to the believers in a priori principles of human conduct, but they are worth studying.

"CARNEGI."

This is the title given by Mr. JAMES RAYMOND PERRY to an imaginary country the Constitution of which is framed to apply to society the principle laid down by Mr. CARNEGIE, "It is a disgrace to a man to die rich." He explains the provisions and supposed operation of this Constitution in a most interesting article in the current number of The North American Review.

We must refer our readers to the article for a full description of this ideal land, but, briefly, the notion of its originator is that all wealth is to be surrendered to the State at sixty, for the general benefit, in return for a guarantee of comfortable support and leisure after that age. Those who have made this surrender constitute the Honored Citizen class, and are entitled to a certain large share in the Government. The arrangement is made possible by the eagerness of citizens, men and women, to become members of this class and to receive the credit and enjoy the control of their own time that go with membership. The scheme is ingeniously worked out by the writer, and is developed with admirable simplicity and no small trace of humor. The general theory is "that mankind at large are much more deeply in love with good than they know," that "at heart man loves fairness and wishes his neighbor well, but that, under a false social and industrial system, he finds himself perplexed and baffled."

The inherent trouble with these enticing and often noble dreams of social perfection is that social and industrial "systems" cannot be imposed, but must grow. It is not unthinkable that a community should in time be formed which would choose to carry out in practice the principle laid down by Mr. CARNEGIE, but it is probable that when the great body of its members arrived at the condition of heart and mind that would impel them to do this no constitutional requirements would be needed to enable them to do so, and until they had arrived at this state no Constitution could compel them to do so. This is a simple proposition, and may seem a hard one, but it is pretty well sustained by experience and observation, and it renders the essays of even such attractive writers as Mr. PERRY more fascinating than effective.

THE MERCY OF THE MARTINIQUE DISASTER.

An estimable lady, in a letter to an evening journal most appropriately selected as the medium of its publication, presents a new and extremely interesting view of the mortality incident to the destruction of Martinique which will repay consideration, as showing how easy it is for one in a devout frame of mind to find cause for thanksgiving in what passes for misfortune when judged by ordinary standards. The object of the writer is gently to reprove the disposition which even pious people have shown to regard as a calamity the destruction of the city and the wiping out of its population. To her it appeals as a beautiful illustration of Divine mercy. The argument is, briefly, that all the people who were destroyed by the withering breath of the volcano must have died at some time; that for every one of them such dying would have been uncomfortable and a source of more or less apprehension; that their friends would have sorrowed and their funerals been sad, and that the incidents attending the melting away of this population one by one in the course of nature would have been variously unpleasant for all concerned. The antithesis of this is found in what actually happened:

> At one fell stroke, with one touch, the Almighty laid His hand upon Martinique, and it was done. And how quietly and mercifully! No mothers weeping over dead babes, no children straying hand in hand seeking for father and mother, no distracted husbands and wives turning over dead or wounded bodies in frantic haste and wild fear, no shrieks of horror at awful discoveries—none, in short, of the inevitable accompaniments of a great railway disaster, a fire, or a flood. The summons came, and the multitude yielded up the spirit to Him who gave it. And what more tranquil death could they die? How more easily and expeditiously make the journey from one land to the other?

The facts are probably as stated—at all events, if they are not, we shall never know it. If in the Divine economy it was necessary to eliminate the population of Martinique we presume that the expeditious method was the more merciful. Still it is difficult for the average person not to regard it as something resembling a calamity or to think of it without a feeling of satisfaction that it did not happen to his own town, wherever that may be. The chief interest of the reasoning of the estimable lady above quoted lies in the conclusions to which, if followed, it appears to lead. If the destruction of Martinique in the way described was an act of Divine mercy, why is not the destruction of the world by a comprehensive cataclysm a dispensation to be desired and prayed for? Or, if being taken out of the world by a red-hot hurricane is a felicitous and enviable experience, why may we not regard having been born into the world as a misfortune to be deprecated? Perhaps it is. No doubt a great deal depends upon the point of view—and where one lives. Whether the fact that the estimable lady who holds the views we have quoted lives in Hackensack accounts for them or not we cannot venture to say. But, however this may be, the human mind is so constituted that the view under consideration is not likely to become widely popular. We cannot all live in Hackensack, and very few of us living elsewhere want to die after the Martinique method, whatever its advantages.

THE HALF-MILLION TAPESTRY.

We are becoming hardened at the sums which multi-millionaires have been paying for works of art; but half a million dollars for one tapestry does take away one's breath. That is the sum stated on good authority to have been paid for an "arras" of the fifteenth century at a private sale. It came from Spain and was once the property of Cardinal MAZARIN, who sold it to Marshal DE VILLARS. Though very large and skilfully composed, so that the seventy or eighty figures and heads in the composition are grouped so as to avoid the effect of crowding; though of the richest materials, silk and gold and silver thread, and plainly the work of a master of Arras who has introduced many portraits among the Kings, bishops, nobles, ladies, and pages that throng the scene, yet at first the mind refuses to grasp the idea that any tapestry could at any epoch cost five times one hundred thousand dollars.

It is unique and always has been. There are no embroiderers now who can do such work, no frames on which to stretch it, no trained eyes and hands to match colors and reproduce the cartoon. Apart from its somewhat stiff and stately late-Gothic beauty, and its value as a piece of history, there is, of course, the satisfaction to the owner of having perhaps the rarest thing in tapestry that exists. Still, that price doth make us gasp!

A bearded Christ seated on a throne of carved wood—uplifted hand, opened book on knee, crown radiating light, heavily draped angels kneeling with sword or lily on either side or holding up a hanging behind the throne—occupies the upper part of the central, larger section. Below are prelates, Kings, Princes, courtiers, who are separated yet not parted from two other groups on the right and left by light columns that support the architectural framework which divides the whole scene into five unequal parts. These lower side groups are family portraits of the royalties, with councilors and ladies in waiting. A young Queen seated on the extreme right has a pet squirrel on her arm. An old King with sceptre who stands on the extreme left is the same who kneels in the centre panel in prayer, having laid the great sword of state on the ground. In the upper right-hand compartment we see ladies behind a show case as if selling things, and a noble youth raising his cap, as if surprised to find a familiar face behind the counter. Under and beyond the throne of Christ is a distant landscape like a formal park, and beneath fine Gothic canopies, on the capitals of the four slender dividing columns, stand statuettes of ADAM and EVE, a woman with sword and shield, and a draped figure with a long cross. There is a mixture of Gothic and Renaissance, of religion and worldly pomp of state, of mediaeval and modern, of stained-glass windows and miniatures from a romance, of square folds in draperies that suggest DURER and MANTEGNA, and delicate individual faces that make one think of HOLBEIN. As a composition alone, without regard to quality and coloring, the tapestry is a marvel. And it was done with the needle; it was embroidered, not woven on the loom. Still—half a million!

Unique and nearly unique works of art which are desired by many tend to rise in value proportionately with the great modern fortunes, and at present are passing beyond the reach of museums which are aided by the State. In the chase after great masterpieces the individual is the successful purchaser, not the Government; he sets the pace as never before. Here is a set of furniture covered with Gobelin tapestries signed by BOUCHER, for which this amateur has paid $304,500, and a single piece of Limoges enamel, a triptych by PENICAUD, for which he has paid $25,000. The buyer foresees clearly enough that great fortunes can be made hereafter; but the great works of art which have stood the test of time and belong to the category of those which no period can reject are only to be bought at all, now and then. It is the law of supply and demand in a highly accentuated form. There are plenty of millionaires, and others to come—but only one "Angelus" or "Biblis," only one Madonna di San Sisto—one Chapel of the Medicis only. That being so, it is no time to hesitate. If the object is to be bought at all, it is better not to wait, lest the price go still higher, as more millionaires come into the field. With the astuteness of business men if not always the enthusiasm of art lovers, they see that far worse things are offered as investments every day; things whose permanent value is not founded on the verdict of the centuries.

On the whole, they may be depended on to know their own business.

GENERAL NOTES.

The physician of Gov. George P. McLean of Connecticut has advised him that it would be exceedingly impolitic for him to remain in public life after the close of his present term, and he has accordingly given out word that he will not be a candidate for a renomination. "I would run if I could," he lately wrote to a friend, "but the good Lord has ordered otherwise and I am content."

* * *

The nut growers of the South are to hold their first convention in Macon, Ga., Oct. 6, its especial object being to begin a campaign of education to show the value of the walnut, the English walnut, the almond, the pecan, and various other nuts when grown in that section. The experience of men who have made a success of the growing of such fruits will be especially sought. And efforts will be made to devise means for the protection of purchasers from misrepresentation and fraud that the good repute of Southern-grown nuts may be retained.

* * *

Ex-Secretary John D. Long delivered on Wednesday afternoon the first of the "Old South Course" of lectures to the young people of Boston. His subject was "The Old Thirteen Colonies," which he treated interestingly, incidentally saying: "We generally associate special events with certain men. We say that the Declaration of Independence was written by a few men. The sentiments therein expressed were well known to all the people of the Colonies, and were merely put into written form by these few. The ideas were not original with them. The great names of the past are the signboards of the great public opinion behind them."

TO BEAUTIFY NEW YORK.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial of Saturday, July 19, on City Hall Park, once more emphasizes the need of a Greater New York Park Commission for the purpose, as you say, "of the development of New York as Mr. McKim and his associates have excogitated for Washington." In a former editorial you mentioned that it would be impossible to do as much for New York as for Washington, for New York is strictly a commercial city. True, New York is commercial; but we can turn to another commercial city and take lessons from her in the way to beautify a town.

The city is Boston, Mass., and any one who remembers the Boston of ten years ago and who has seen the greater Boston of to-day, since the Metropolitan Park Commission laid out the splendid system of open spaces, parks, and reservations, must admit that a commercial city may be made beautiful. Ten years ago the need of laying out a system of parks in the city and surrounding suburbs became evident to Boston people. A Metropolitan Park Commission was appointed by the Legislature. The commission was to preserve as much as possible of the most characteristic scenery, to acquire such portions as were likely to be useful as recreation grounds and to connect these areas or open spaces with each other. The commission has been at work for ten years, and the result is a grand system of parks and parkways. The commission has taken 9,247 acres for reservations and has provided 194 open spaces, and many of these open spaces are good-sized parks.

In view of what has been accomplished in Boston, would it not be wise for New York to follow the example of the New England city and have a park commission which would survey the whole of New York and surrounding territory, reserving scenic and historic sites in the suburbs, and opening breathing spaces, recreation grounds, and outdoor gymnasiums in town?

True it is that in late years New York has been spending millions for parks, large and small, but it is not doing it under the guiding hand of a commission which would be looking after the interests of the whole territory, which means an eye to the future as well as the present. The opening of parks now is largely a matter of local pressure. A body of interested citizens appears before the municipal authorities and ask that a certain section be taken for park purposes. The sections that do not have the public-spirited citizens go without the parks. Compare this method with the work of a capable commission which would have charge of the entire territory and would be interested in establishing a park system for all portions of the city, which would make the greater city the more beautiful and the more healthy. Such a commission would be a money-saver in the end by taking in outlying districts before they become too valuable by natural growth and extension of rapid transit.

The frequent example of spending millions on tenement property, then razing the tenements and laying out a breathing space, shows the cost of parks when the Government is not ahead of the population. What is really needed, and needed soon, is a Greater New York Park Commission which shall do as much for New York in establishing in all boroughs a metropolitan park system, as the Rapid Transit Commission is doing for interborough rapid transit.

PALMER H. LANGDON.

New York, July 26, 1902.

RAPID TRANSIT COMMISSIONERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I notice in your issue earlier in the week that a bill will be brought before the Legislature this Fall to alter the present method of selecing the Rapid Transit Commissioners. Surely this is a step backward. The labors of the Rapid Transit Commission have given this city results most effective and businesslike, and, had the many recent difficult transportation problems been left to the municipal authorities to solve, it is safe to say we would now be very far behind our present satisfactory position.

There are two important reasons why the Rapid Transit Commissioners have effected such good work. The first, of course, is their personnel. The men themselves are of our best and most public-spirited citizens, having a knowledge of and interest in the work that is expected of them.

But it is the second reason which is the more important one, for it largely causes the first, and it can be found in the source of the members' selection. As it is now, they stand in that office absolutely untrammeled by political influence. The ebb and flow of party politics does not in any way jeopardize their positions on the commission, and as a consequence it does not bias their judgment a particle. Such a condition has a double advantage, because the corporations that they deal with know that they are doing business with a permanent, responsible, reliable, and clean body of men.

Each Commissioner now knows that he has been selected by his colleagues on account of his measure of integrity and ability, and therefore his actions and judgment in office are entirely in accord with those potent reasons for his selection, and no other. In a word, he is entirely independent of outside influence, and so acts without fear or bias.

If the members become appointees of the Mayor, their independence is shaken and they will become more or less influenced by politics. The Mayor is one of the members of the board by virtue of his office, but the other members, as now selected, are absolutely independent of him and free to differ with him. Should they become his appointees, they would, even under the cleanest of administrations, be to some extent influenced by his opinions. Nothing is more natural. But all administrations, we know to our cost, are not clean, so that, with a machine Mayor in power, the Commissionerships would become at once the spoils of office and the Commissioners the Mayor's henchmen.

It is a case where we must watch not for the best that may happen, but, on the contrary, to safeguard ourselves against the worst results that are likely to accrue. A chain is no stronger than its weakest link.

But why meddle with them at all? It is quite true that they are a foreign body, so far as the administration is concerned, but we are the better off for it.

If the public really is afraid that the board as at present constituted may ultimately develop into a dangerous clique, (of which there is no present indication) then their selection might be put into the hands of that other public-spirited and foreign body, the Merchants' Association; but by all means keep them out of the hands of the municipal authorities, or their usefulness will be a thing of the past. Let us leave well enough alone.

HERBERT G. TODD.

Yonkers, N. Y., July 24, 1902.

TUNNEL FRANCHISE REJECTION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read your article, "What Are Their Reasons?" published in to-day's issue of your valuable paper, but cannot understand why you should censure President Cantor and the Board of Aldermen for doing their duty in rejecting the contract made by the Rapid Transit Commission and the Pennsylvania Railroad. During the debate on the subject at the meeting of the Board of Aldermen several points were made that clearly showed that the contract was not an advantageous one to the city.

The price to be paid by the railroad company is a very small one for the great privileges they would obtain. The question of labor is an important one, and one that certainly should be arranged in the contract, the labor of citizens of this city and State being protected. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company is not the most liberal company in the world in dealing with its employes, and unless the interests of our fellow-citizens are looked after there is very little doubt that the company would use foreign labor to a very great extent and that the starting of the work would mean an influx of Italians to a greater extent than ever has happened before.

There is another reason, one that I consider all important, and that is that the work would be done under the supervision of the Rapid Transit Commission and not under the control of the duly elected city officers. We have seen during the building of the rapid transit tunnel how the streets have been torn up and blocked with material and how little the President of the Borough can do to prevent contractors taking full possession of any street they may desire to the inconvenience of residents and the public in general.

The Rapid Transit Commission is an irresponsible body, and instead of being perpetuated should be abolished and its duty turned over to the civic authorities.

I am in favor of home rule and I believe President Cantor, when voting against the contract, did so because it perpetuated the Rapid Transit Commission and would deal a blow at home rule in the Borough of Manhattan. WALTER H. LEWISSON.

New York, July 24, 1902.

SEVERE CONDITIONS OF THE POOR

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As an admirer of your thoughtful and rational editorials I have often noted with some regret how feeble is your sympathy with the aspirations of the half-submerged masses.

An additional note of umbrage is coupled with the fact that the policy of THE TIMES is professedly pro bono publico—to cater to the more serious, brainy elements of the people, among whom there are so many who cannot possibly see how the general good can be promoted by the failure of the least fortunate portion of mankind to mitigate the severity of conditions which even to them are not tolerable.

For some time the trend of progress here has been extremely disappointing to some whose opinions are not formed merely by the superficial aspects of things. So far as the poor are concerned, we are slowly drifting into those unhappy conditions from which the more progressive of the European countries are trying to emerge. The influence of wealth in legislation and in courts and its power over the destiny of the destitute are increasing, and must get early and serious attention, if America is to retain the glorious distinction of being the freeman's habitat. J. A. LARACY.

Jersey City, N. J., July 24, 1902.

NUGGETS.

Not So Very High.

"I have been told," said the new patient, "that you are the highest authority on appendicitis."

"Oh! I don't know," replied the eminent surgeon, "I only charge $1,000 per operation."—Catholic Standard and Times.

The Lapse of Time.

When two married men who haven't seen each other for some time meet, one of them always says, before they separate: "Let's see, how old is your oldest now?" and then, after he gets the answer, he adds: "It is astonishing, isn't it, how time does fly?"—Somerville (Mass.) Journal.

Working Him.

Borroughs—Say, old man, can you break a twenty so I can get a five-dollar bill out of it?

Markley—Sure; here you are. Where's your twenty?

Borroughs—Oh, you misunderstood me. I thought you had a twenty. Thanks! One five will do.—Philadelphia Press.

His Choice Jury.

Lawyer—I see that case of yours is on. Jury drawn yet?

Lawyer Skinner—Yes, and it's a splendid one.

Lawyer Brief—Above the average in intelligence, eh?

Lawyer Skinner—No; way below it.—Philadelphia Press.

The Blood of the Soldier.

"I suppose, Colonel," said the beautiful grass widow, "that there often are moments when you wish you were again on the battlefield, thrilled by the roar and fired by the excitement of war."

"Yes," he answered, looking around eagerly for an avenue of escape and seeing none, "even now the old feeling comes back to me."—Chicago Record-Herald.

THE FADING LIGHT OF DAY.

Marion F. H. Harmon in Boston Transcript.

"Jenny, gather up the scraps, and Hetty, bring the broom;
Sally, push the settle back and tidy up the room;
Now's the time, 'twixt day and dark, to clear the work away;
For the morn make ready by the fading light of day.

"Come, my boys, bring in the wood and split the kindling fine,
Fetch some water from the spring and feed the waiting kine;
You'll not need the lantern, lads, the twilight's clear and gray,
Haste, and you will finish by the fading light of day."

Thus the dear house-mother spake, still busy all the while,
Helping girls and cheering boys with gentle word and smile,
Till the tasks were ended and the sons and daughters gay
Gathered round the fireplace by the fading light of day.

Looking back, my fancy sees the low, old-fashioned room,
Sanded floor and high-backed chairs, the spinning-wheel and loom;
Sees each dear, familiar face, though years have swept away
Since I gazed upon them by the fading light of day.

Scattered, scattered far and wide, in distant lands, and dead!
Long the grass has waved above the gentle mother's head;
But at nightfall even yet I seem to hear her say,
"For the morn make ready by the fading light of day."

Wiser now, methinks therein that hidden meanings lurk,
Teaching ere that night shall come "wherein no man can work"
Every soul be girded ready; God alone can say
If our eyes again behold the fading light of day.

SALISBURY'S RETIREMENT

Feeling Tributes Paid by His Lordship's Colleagues.

The Full Report of the Proceedings in the House of Lords and the House of Commons.

IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

The Duke of Devonshire, who was received with cheers, said: My Lords, although the announcement which I heve to make to your lordships has been anticipated by the information which you have already received through other channels, it is my duty formally to announce to your lordships' House the resignetion of Lord Salisbury of the office of Prime Minister and leader of this House, and the acceptance of the office of Prime Minister by my right honorable friend, Mr. Arthur Balfour. Although this event has come somewhat suddenly upon us, I do not conceive that it can have taken any of your lordships entirely by surprise. When Lord Salisbury, now nearly a yeer and a half ago, resigned the office of Foreign Secretary, which he had filled with such conspicuous ability, and in which he had taken so deep an interest, it must have been obvious to all of us that the diminution of his strength which induced him to take that step would probably be followed by a desire to be relieved of the still more arduous responsibility of the office of Prime Minister. I have reason to think that but for the unexpected prolongation of the war during the continusnce of which his retirement might have given rise to unfounded suppositions, it is highly probable that he would have sought the repose to which he is so justly entitled at an esrlier period than the present. I have elreadv had occasion in another place to express —I am efraid moet feebly and imperfectly [Cries of "No!"]—my sense of the great loss which the country susteins through the resignation of Lord Salisbury—through the retirement of a public servant who possessed the uncommon and remarkable powers of statesmanship with which Lord Salisbury was endowed. [Cheers.] I need not attempt to repeat those expressions, but I may remind your lordships that Lord Salisbury retires not only from the office of Prime Minister, but from the leadership of your lordships' House. I could have wished that it had fallen to some member of that great mejority of the members of thie House who have now for a long series of years followed the leadership of Lord Salisbury with unchanging and undoubted confidence, to express our sense of his qualities as a Parliamentary leader not less than as a statesman. [Cheers.] I myself have, I trust, fully recognized tbose qualities both when it was my fate to be in opposition to him and in recent years as a colleague. [Cheers.]

But it would he scarcely fitting that I should attempt to give expression to those feelings of attachment which the great Conservative Party must feel to their late leader; and I am not without hope even now, although many of Lord Salisbury's oldest and most trusted colleagues are not present with us to-day, that some one of hie more immediate adherents may do justice to that eubject. But, my lords, in the name of that smaller portion of your lordships' House, who, as Liberal Unionists, have in recent years contributed to form what is now the Unionist Party, I may venture to express our deep sense of the forbearance, the courtesy, and the strict impartiality of the whole of his conduct in his relations toward ourselves. [Cheers.] I have no declaration of policy to make to your lordships in conecquence of this change. Mr. Balfour has been able to assure his followers that, with one exception—an exception deeply to be regretted—he has been able to secure the promise of the assistance of the greater number of his present colleagues. Inasmuch as that one exception is not, as I understand it, to be followed by an immediate resignation, there is still room for hope that it may yet be averted. [Cheers.] But the statement which has already been made at the Foreign Office, and in the statement which has already been made in the House of Commons, the Prime Minister has given to his followers no reason to suppose that tbis change of Ministers will be followed by any change of the policy which has already been announced to both houses of Parliament. It only remains for me to say that—as has been indicated to your lordships by the fact that I am the person to make this announcement to your lordships—it is the wish of the Prime Minister that I should undertake the duties of the leadership of this House. [Loud cheers.] I am aware that the task which I am thus undertaking is a difficult one, and that I cannot expect to fill the position in this House which has been filled by the late leader. But the experience which I have been able to gain on more than one occasion, when it has been my duty in the temporary absence of Lord Salisbury to fill his place, leaves me not without hope that I may look in all quarters of the House—as well among those who sit opposite to me as among those who sit beside me—to receive, not, indeed, complete acquiescence or approval on all occasions, but, at all events, forebearance and good will. [General cheers.] I trust, with the assistance of the House, to be able to carry on the husiness of the Government in this House in a manner which may be consistent with the great traditions of the House and with the best interests of the country. [Cheers.]

Earl Spencer—I rise at once to offer some remarks to your lordships on the momentous and important statement which we saw this morning in the public press, and which the noble duke has made your lordships acquainted with. It is a momentous and important event when a man of the great ability and influence of Lord Salisbury retires from the office of Prime Minister. But in this House there is special reason to note it and to take account of this great change; for in this House for many years—I rather think for something like fourteen years—Lord Selisbury has exercised a predominant and powerful influence. I am sure your lordships will have heard with great regret the announcement that Lord Salisbury's resignation has been accepted by the King, and that he is no longer Prime Minister of this country. I do not propose to-night to return to the political aspect of the position, or to what the noble duke has said in regard to the continuance of the same policy by the Government over which Mr. Balfour will preside. I shall confine myself especially to the effect which this great change must have on your lordships' House. On this side of the House we have differed, and do differ from the principles which Lord Salisbury has inculcated and carried out during his Prime Ministership; and in many debates we have argued against the policy with which the noble Marquis was identified. I think that we may congratulate ourselves in this country, however, that the admiration of a man of high ability and great character is not confined to his own adherents and followers. [Cheers.] We who have been opposed to Lord Salisbury are able to admire the very high qualities which he has displayed, not only as Foreign Minister, but as Prime Minister. The incidents of his brilliant career, not only in the House of Commons, but also in this House, are well known to the world; and I will venture to say that his reputation stands high among the statesmen not only of this country, but of the world. [Cheers.] My lords, I cannot but revert to our relations with Lord Salisbury in this House; and I venture to say that he has always treated his opponents with the most complete courtesy. [Hear, hear.]

I cannot recall any occasion in debate when Lord Salisbury used an unfair expression or words against those with whom he differed. He differed, no doubt, constantly in strong and emphatic words, but he never transgressed the line where fairness to opponents is concerned. We acknowledge and are grateful for this generous attitude, which Lord Salisbury has always occupied, and we thank him for it. I am sure the country, and the Liberals who oppose and have opposed the policy of Lord Salisbury, will deeply regret that a man of such influence, of such power, and of such high character is no longer at the head of his Majesty's Government. We here, especially, deeply regret that we shall not hear again from the Prime Minister, or the leader of the opposition, those speeches which in times gone by we have always greatly admired, not only for their ability, but for the singular spontaneous excellence of his words and expressions. Few spoke like him. I venture to think that few of your lordships have failed in years gone by to have been gratified and delighted with the splendid effluence of intelligence and ability with which his speeches always contained. [Cheers.] My lords, I will say no more with regard to Lord Salisbury. But I will venture to congratulate the noble Duke on the position which he is to occupy. [Hear! hear!] In old days the noble Duke and I have been intimately connected, and I think few, even among his present colleagues, can speak with greater authority than I can with regard to him. I can say with complete knowledge, and with the utmost sincerify, that your lordships will have a leader of this House not only one of great capacity and experience, but one in whose high honor every member of the House can completely rely. [Cheers.]

The Lord Chancellor—It is only because of the appeal which was made by the noble Duke who is now leader of the House that I venture in one word to trespass on your attention. It is, I suppose, impossible for eny one not to recognize the fact that a very great loss has been incurred by the loss of Lord Salisbury's counsels; and, speaking for the moment on behalf of those with whom his life has been associated—I mean that wing of the great Unionist party with which he was more intimately associated—I think I can say, besides that reputation for sagacity and genius which is not confined to any party, indced, I think I might say is not confined to any country, the feeling of those of whom he was for so many years the representative is such that it would be impossible in adequate words to describe their sense of bis loss and their admiration of the career which is now closed. It is difficult indeed for one who hes enjoyed, as I have, the honor of being for at least seventeen years in the closest personal friendship with Lord Salisbury, to say anything adequate to such an occasion as this. All I will say, on behalf of that great party in whose name I venture to speak, is that he has ever enjoyed their complete and entire confidence, that he has carried out their views as if they had been his views in everything he has done, and that from first to last he has been loyal to those great traditions under which that party existe. [Cheers.]

The Earl of Rosebery—These are scenes which are, I think, peculiar to the British Parliament. I think it should be our pride to reflect that on the disappearance from official life of a great figure like Lord Salisbury party lines disappear and the public feeling finds a common voice in the speekers on all benches. In reference to thet point, may I express momentary surprise at the stress which the noble Duke laid on the line, which bas been imperceptible to the impractised eye, which seeme yet to divide the two wings of the Unionist Party? My lords, in the first place, allow me to congratulate the noble Duke on the position which he has aseumed. I venture to say, with the general consent and approval of this House. [Cheers.] Speaking on behalf of those who are less bound by party ties than my noble friend behind me, I am quite certain there is no member of your Lordship's House that will not gladly agree with the noble Duke on every occasion on which it is possible to do so, and that when they have the misfortune to differ from bim they will differ from him loyally, and knowing that he differs from them with equal honesty. But, my lords, that is not what is in our minds to-day. It is the disappearance from official life of that great figure which has for more tban twenty years been the dominant figure in this House, and, indeed, since the resignation of Mr. Gladstone, the prominent figure in the life of this country. I cannot say that, whoever may rise up to succeed Lord Salisbury, the House for long indeed will have been efhom of much of its interest, and we ehall feel, as we felt when Lord Beaconsfield and Mr. Galdstone disappeared from the scene, that Parliamentary life has lost more than half its interest. He was privileged to be the adviser of the later years of our Elizabetb, as his great ancestor had been the adviser of the first Elizabeth; and, though we had occasion often to differ with him, none of those who opposed him, still less those who had occasion sometimes to cross swords with him in unequal combat, but must have admired the rich eloquence, delivered in those organ tones, the epigrammatic and literary form of his discourse, and the authority with which he spoke, not merely to Great Britain, but to the world. [Hear, hear.] That is a figure which we cannot in a moment replace. Sometimes a great forest tree has been cut down and has allowed the younger shoots to rise to the sun and receive new vigor and development from the absence of the overshadowing tree. And I hope it may be so here, and that, though we cannot hope to see Lord Salisbury constantly in his place, a generation may yet arise, not unworthy of his character, of his eloquence, and of his ability to fill in some degree the place he hes last vacated.

The Duke of Abercorn expressed his sense of the great loss the House had sustained by the resignation of Lord Salisbury, who had led his party, not by a rod of iron, but by a wand of ability and affection. Although Lord Salisbury's nature was of a humorous kind, he never intentionally hurt the feelings of his opponents. With regard to the noble Duke who had taken the place of Lord Salisbury, he ventured to say that every one on his side of the House would rejoice to have one of the great house of Cavendish as their leader in that House. [Cheers.]

The Earl of Feversham said, as one of the oldest members of their lordships' House, he wished to epress his very sincere regret at the great loss his party had sustained in the resignation of Lord Salisbury. He thought they were fortunate in obtaining the services of the noble Duke as the successor of the noble Marquis.

On entering the House at 2:30 o'clock—at which time there was a large attendance of members—Mr. Balfour was received with loud cheers from both sides. Most of the Ministerialists below the gangway rose to their feet and waved their hats. A few minutes later the questions on the paper addressed to the First Lord of the Treasury were reached.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannermsn, (Stirling Burghs,) then rising, seid: The period in this process of asking questions has arrived when we become aware of the presence in the House of the First Lord of the Treasury. Perhaps I may be allowed to be guilty of the irregularity of interrupting the course of questions by offering to him on my own part, and on that of those who act with me in politics, and I am sure on the part of a far more wide circle, including members in every part of the House, [cheers,] our warm congratulations on the honor which he hes received by being invited to form an administration [cheers,] and wishing him success and prosperity not only in the formation, but in the conduct of that administration. [Loud cheers.]

Mr. Balfonr, who on rising was received with renewed cheering, said: I can assure the House that it le not easy for me to express in adequate terms my sense of its kindness on this occasion. The right honorable gentleman, in the words he has spoken, has really moved me more than I can well say, and the manner in which his most kind observations have been received, not only among my own friends end supporters, but among gentlemen on the other side, [Opposition cheers,] with whom I am so often brought into what I hope is never unfriendly collision, [Opposition cheers,] I can assure them I feel most deeply. [Cheers.] In fact, I am quite incapable of saying anytbing more. [Cheers.]

At a subsequent stage, Mr. Balfour, who was again received with loud cheers, said: "By leave of the House I think I ought to say one word, though it will only be one word, about the distinguished statesman wnose services the country has lost by the new arrangement which has been entered into. It would be improper, and, indeed, impossible, for me to express my personal feelings on the subject, nor would it be any more proper, though it would be easier, to express the loss which gentlemen on this side of the House, and the party to which I belong, feel on the subject. But it is the glory of British statesmanship that we have never regarded our party leaders, because they are party leaders, as otherwise than representative of the country of which they are statesmen. (Cheers.) And when I remember that Lord Salisbury has been, I think, four times Foreign Secretary, and three times Prime Minister, and that probably there has not been a man in our generation whose name has carried more weight outside this country, and who has done greater services to the State within this country, I think it will he felt that I ean hardly allow the occasion to pass without expressing my deep feelings of regret at the public loss which this country has sustained in his retirement from the public service." (Cheers.)

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman—I can assure the right honorable gentleman that the feeling which he has exoressed is not confined to his side of the House, nor to any particular party in this country. (Cheers.) The great and distinguished statesman who has now, it appears, retired from the foremost position in the Empire under the crown, carries with him the respect and the gratitude of his fellow-countrymen, irrespective of their political opinions. (Cheers.) I cannot say that Lord Salisbury has, throughout his career, any partiality toward the party with which I am connected (laughter)—but though he has often been a strenuous antagonist, and has sometimes thrown a good deal of that cold water which he is capable of throwing upon the ardent aspirations of the Liberal party, yet I can at least say this, that in his dealing with foreign affairs and with international questions, he has, again and again, earned our applause and approval and confidence. (Cheers.) It is a subject of deep regret to us, quite as much as to the right honorable gentleman, if Lord Salisbury no longer takes part in the councils of the Empire. (Loud cheers.)—London Times, July 15.

A STATEN ISLAND ROMANCE.

In his marriage to Amelia Schneider of Stapleton on Thursday Edward Schaefer of Black Hills, Va., was united with the playmate of his childhood. Schaefer was formerly a resident of Staten Island, and returned from Virginia last week for the ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. Dr. Walker, pastor of St. John's Episcopal Church.

As children the two grew up together, and remained sweethearts until unfavorable circumstances eeparated them. Schaefer [illegible] Albemarle and moved to Virginia. This was eight years ago, and his [illegible] old sweetheart and commenced a correspondence with her, which led to the marriage last week.

SOCIETY AT HOME AND ABROAD

The week has been sentimental in character, there having been eeveral weddings. There are many rumors of more to come. In fact at Newport everything hae had to yield precedence to things matrimonial. The week to come has no such sensations in store. It is to be one of dinners and informal dances. There are promises of very stunning entertainments in August. Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. Pembroke Jones, and Mrs. Alfred Vanderbilt are to be among the hostesses. Mre. Jonee bas sent out cards for her "Frolic," which will end in a cotillion at which the fair chatelaine and Elisha Dyer, Jr., will lead. The only notable incident promised at Newport for the next seven days is the visit of Miss Alice Roosevelt to Mr. and Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting. Miss Roosevelt is expected to arrive on Wednesday, and there are many entertainments planned in her honor.

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The death of John W. Mackay has caused tbe Saratoga season to tremble in the balance, altbough there will be a large crowd of fashionables there for the polo games and the races. Much was expected of Mrs. Clarence Mackay, to whom tacitly has been given the credit of leadership among the younger set. Mrs. Mackay will he in deep mourning this Summer, and ehe will not entertain next Winter. As she has been one of tbe most hospitable and kindly of hostesses, her absence will be felt; in fact there is no one who can take her place. Mrs. Mackay is to be with her parents for the next week at Bar Harbor. The body of Mr. Mackay is to be brought to this country for interment. Mr. Mackay's widow will be with her daughter-in-law at Harbor Hill for a short time. Mre. Clarence Mackay will return to her Long Island home in time for the funeral. At the obsequies of Mr. John W. Mackay's eldest son the requiem mass was celebrated in the private chapel in tbe mausoleum at Greenwood, and there was a mass of requiem afterward at St. Leo's Church. The same plan will be followed probably.

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Whether there is to he a coronation or not, tbe special envoys from this Government will not take part. Mr. and Mre. Whitelaw Reid will return from England next week and go directly to their camp in the Adirondacks, where they will remain until the Autumn. Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Bayliss, who left London, are on the Continent. Miss Wetmore and her brother were in Parle a few daye ago. Others who are returning are J. Pierpont Morgan and Miss Morgan, who will leave the second week of August for this country. The Corsair is to be sent over in advance so as to join the New York Yacht Club's cruise.

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The week end was celebrated very gayly at Oyster Bay. The fleet of yachts from Philadelphia, flying the Corinthian Club flag, was in the bay, and last evening there was a dinner, which was followed by a dance on the Aloha, D. Willis Jamee's yacht.

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Southampton is the mecca for many week-end parties. Mr. and Mrs. Henry G. Trevor have given several this month. Last week they had as gueste Mr. and Mrs. Camille Weidenfeld, A. Wolf, Jr., and N. H. Lord. They gave a bridge party also. Others who entertained during the week were Mre. John Terry, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. George G. DeWitt, and Mrs. J. Metcalf Thomas.

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The one event of the week in town is to be the farewell bachelor dinner of Archibald Gourlie Thacher on Thureday evening next at Sherry's. The marriage of Miss Ethel Davies, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Julien T. Davies, to Mr. Thacher is to be on Saturday, Aug. 9, at Newport.

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Mr. and Mrs. William Osgood Field have been in town for a few days. They will go to Lenox for a short visit before going abroad for the rest of the Summer. Mr. and Mrs. Peter Martin have gone to the East, via Boston, and Mr. and Mrs. Robert J. Collier are yachting. They will visit Peter F. Collier when they return from their honeymoon trip. He le at Narragansett Pier.

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Americans abroad have been scattered considerably. J. Pierpont Morgan and hie daughter and perty were in London on Friday. Mr. and Mrs. Henry White are at their country house and they have given several week-end parties, one notably to Lord Kitchener. Mrs. George Crocker and her daughters are on the Continent. Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., are in Paris. There are many Americans et Etretat and Aix. William K. Vanderbilt has arrived in England, and he le visiting hie daughter, the Duchess of Marlborough.

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The engagement of Miss Marie Brinckerhoff Verplanck of East Orange, N. J., and James Kent of Fishkill Landing and New York has been announced. Mr. Kent is a lineal descendant of Chancellor Kent and Miss Verplanck is a member of an old Knickerbocker family.

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Delancey Kountze is expected to arrive in Newport to-day, where he will be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Vanderbilt. Mrs. Frederic Bronson is the guest of Mrs. Vanderbilt, Sr., having returned there from Lenox.

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Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Rutgers Whitney of Morristown have chartered the private car Lucania for a trip through Vancouver and Northern Canada.

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Mr. and Mrs. Marmaduke Tilden of Morristown are at Easthampton, L. I., for the rest of the Summer. Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph H. Kissel are at their Southampton house.

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Mrs. Robley D. Evans of Washington, wife of Rear Admiral Evans, is at Hoyo Kwan, Shidzuara, Japan. Her two daughters, Mrs. C. C. Marsh and Miss Virginia Evans, and her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Frank Taylor Evans, and a niece are with her. They left Washington on the 1st of April and went to Japan via San Francisco, sailing from there on the Gaelic and stopping at Honolulu on the way. On arriving at Yokohama they found in the harbor the battleship Kentucky, Admiral Evans's flagship. On the Admiral's staff is his son, Lieut. Evans. Lieut. Commander Marsh is also in the Far East. He has a house in Yokohama. They spent a month in Tokio, where Mrs. Evans, her daughter, and her daughter-in-law were presented to the Empress, as was also Admiral Evans and his staff.

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Mr. and Mrs. William Medlicott Fleitman and family are spending the Summer at Bar Harbor, Me., where they have rented Mrs. Gibson's cottage, the Moorings, for the season. Mr. Fleitman's new sloop yacht, Lida Louise, built by Hawley, is in commission, and is another addition to the large fleet of the New York Yacht Club.

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Mr. and Mrs. William F. King and family have gone to their camp at the Tahawus Club in the Adirondacks at Tahawus, N. Y., there to spend the rest of July and the month of August.

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Mr. and Mrs. Hall Park McCullough (Miss Van Berthuysen) are at North Bennington, Vt., the guest of Mr. McCullough's parents.

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The Lucania arrived yesterday with the Countess Minto, who went over for the coronation. Others on the same ship were Mrs. W. G. Leland, Thomas Shaw Safe, who went directly to Newport; Lady Eileen Elliot, Lady Ruby Elliot, Minturn Post Collins, the Viscount Melgund, Mr. and Mrs. George Q. Palmer, Mrs. P. Rutherford and Miss Rutherford, George Parmly Day, and Charles Robinson.

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Mr. and Mrs. Horace Kelly have sent out invitations for the wedding of their daughter, Gertrude Kathleen, to Orlando Paul Metcalf. The ceremony is to be performed in their residence, at 350 West Seventy-first Street, on Saturday, Aug. 2. A small reception will follow the ceremony.

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The wedding of Miss Elsie Lynch Bleecker, the daughter of Capt. and Mrs. John Van Benthuysen Bleecker, to Capt. Ernest Glanville Waymouth of the Royal British Artillery is to be on Tuesday next in St. Matthew's Church, Jamestown, R. I.

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Mrs. Henry Siegel gave a small dance last evening at her country home, in Mamaroneck.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 26.—There was a large number of entertainments by the Summer residents to-day. Mrs. J. Amory Codman, Mrs. William Grosvenor, and Mrs. W. B. Coster gave luncheons at their cottages, Mrs. Ogden Mills entertained on board the steam yacht Felicia, Mrs. Austin Flint, Jr., gave a reception, Mrs. E. Livingston Ludlow gave a card party, and Mre. Henry S. Lehr a children's party. The Clambake Club gave a clambake at Easton's Point.

Tbis evening Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt gave a dinner for twenty at Oakland Farm, the largest entertainment given at the farm this year, which was eomewhat of the nature of a housewarming. The table decorations were yellow.

Mrs. Hermann B. Duryea gave a dinner at her cottage, on Beacon Hill. Dinners were aleo given hy Mrs. George L. Rives and Mrs. R. L. Fowler.

James Stillman arrived from New York on the steam yacht Columbia, Ogden Mills on the eteam yacht Felicia, and Joseph Leiter on the steam yacht Taurus. The eteam yachts Taro, Clara, and Ituna also arrived to-day.

The Summer residents have this year contributed generously to the police relief fund, as they have in former years. Elbridge T. Gerry, Mrs. Vanderbilt, and John Jacob Astor have each given $100, George Peabody Wetmore, R. A. Canfield, George S. Scott, Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks, $50 each; Miss Fannie Foster, Perry Belmont, Mrs. John Carter Brown, Hamilton Fish Webster, Samuel F. Barger, W. C. Schermerhorn, Judge John C. Gray, and E. L. Winthrop, $25 each; Mrs. Alexander S. Clarke, $15; John J. Mason, Alexander Agassiz, and John W. Ellis, $10 each, and Benjamin Thaw and Atherton Blight, $5 each.

Col. Osmon Latrobe of Baltimore is the guest of Gen. J. Fred Pierson.

Miss Leary arrived at the Paul cottage, on Mill Street, this evening.

T. Shaw Safe arrived at his cottage this evening, having returned from Europe on the steamer Lucania.

Peter Goelet Gerry, William E. Glyn, Jamee Renwick, and Robert Sedgwick arrived to-night from New York.

Winthrop Burden and A. G. Morrison are gueets of W. Spencer.

Lawrence Gillespie of New York is visiting at Crossways.

James L. Putnam of Boston is the guest of ex-Commodore Perry at Seaverge.

Mrs. R. R. Remington, Mrs. Henry B. Plant, Dr. Ramon Guitera, George Messervy, Robert G. Hone, Mrs. Katherine Robbins, and Mrs. G. Morgan Browne are at the La Farge cottage.

Lawrence S. Gillespie, A. Gordon Norrie, Thomas Ridgway, Lewis Butler Preeton, Louis Kellogg, James L. Putnam, Oliver Harriman, Jr., and W. A. Burden are registered at the Casino.

W. Burden is at Fairlawn for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., are the gueets of Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel.

The Jamestown Golf and Country Club has arranged for a handicap tennis tournament for gentlemen and one for ladiee, and a ping-pong tournament on Aug. 5, a handicap golf tournament for a cup offered by the President on Aug. 12, and a country fair on Aug. 16. The club has a membership of over 250, made up of Summer residents, and has a daily attendance of between sixty and eighty.

Mr. and Mrs. George A. Huhn, Jr., of Philadelphia are expected to arrive at the Emmons cottage, Jamestown, next week, their arrival having been delayed by the illness of Mrs. Huhn.

SOCIETY IN PHILADELPHIA.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 26.—While a few society folk are returning from Summer reeorts, the exodus is still much larger than the inflow. Little in a social way was scheduled for the past week, and beyond a few euchre parties and teas there will not be much of interest next week.

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Childs Drexel will spend the month of August cruising along the New England coast. They will stop at a number of resorts, including Newport, and will return home early in September.

Announcement has been made of the engagement of Miss Josephine Lapsley Brinton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard B. Brinton, of Overbrook, near Philadelphia, to Ernest Du Pont, a member of the noted powder-making family of Wilmington, Del.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Browning will start for a cruise in New England waters early in August in their steam yacht.

Miss Josephine C. Miller of Overbrook gave a party Wednesday evening in honor of her cousin, Miss Estelle Heaton of Charleston, S. C., who is her guest for the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Courtland D. Cramp have left their country place at Wyncote and are spending the month at Cape May.

George Horace Latimer and family have returned to their residence at Wyncote after spending a month on the coast of Maine.

Mr. and Mrs. James J. Sill of Wyncote have returned home from a fortnight's stay in the Adirondacks.

Gen. and Mrs. Louie Wagner of Germantown and Mrs. Emil C. Wagner of Girardville, Penn., are now in Venice.

Edgar Dudley, George W. Jacobs, Jr., Frederick J. Geiger, Henry C. Blair, Rolfe Gerbardt, and Dr. Wilbur F. Gerhardt are traveling down the Susquehanna from Harrisburg in canoes.

Theodore Voorhees, First Vice President of the Reading Railroad, and his wife took a party to Cape May early in the week in their private car for a week's recreation. The party includes Mr. and Mrs. W. Heyward Drayton, 3d, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Randolph Wood, Mrs. George Thompson, Mrs. Annie Thompson, Miss Helen Chittenden Voorhees, Mrs. Henry B. Voorhees, and Richard Vaux.

Among the Philadelphians who will be at Cowes to witness the races will be P. A. B. Widener, with his yacht Josephine, and Clement A. Griscom on the Alvina.

Dr. Benjamin Franklin Roller, a noted athlete and football player of the University of Pennsylvania, was married here last Thursday to Miss Augusta Leslie Katt. The bridal couple left immediately for Chicago and a trip through the great lakes. They will return here in September.

The engagement is announced of Miss Ethyle Sefton of Philadelphia to Percy G. Currier of Chestnut Hill, the marriage to take place early in the Fall.

Departures for Europe.

George Clinton Batcheller of 237 West Seventy-second Street, Treasurer of the Colonial Club, sailed in the Oceanic on Wednesday last for an extended tour of the Continent. After his return he will open hie camp at Rangley Lakes, Me.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Rode of 427 West One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, Washington Heights, will sail in the Kronprinz Wilhelm on Tuesday next for a European tour.

If you have a poor appetite, and what you do eat doesn't digest, take Dr. D. JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE. It rids the system of disturbing bodies, and by healing and stimulating its natural forces it makes the sick well.—Adv.

MISS SARAH VAN ALEN NOW MRS. R. J. COLLIER

Wedding Quietly Solemnized at Newport Yesterday.

Society at the Resort Not Attracted by the Event—Honeymoon on the Yacht Radha.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 26.—The wedding of Miss Sarah Stewart Van Alen to Robert Joseph Collier to-day did not attract the attention of the society people of Newport as did the Martin-Oelrichs wedding of Thursday. The two functione differed widely. One had been long heralded and invitations were numerous; the other came as a surprise, was in a meaeure of a private character, and the invitations were very few in number. One wae a public function, the other a private affair.

The ceremony to-day took place at an early morning hour at "Wakehurst," the old Elizabethen villa of the Van Alens at Ochre Point, and was witnessed by only the memhers of the immediate family and a few intimate friends. It was performed according to the rituals of the Roman Catholic Church by the Rev. William B. Meenan, pastor of St. Mary's Church of this city and Bishop Byrne of Nashville, Tenn., an old friend of the Collier family. Among the small company present were Mrs. Astor, grandmother of the bride; P. F. Collier, and Col. John Jacob Astor and Mrs. Orme Wilson, uncle and aunt of the bride. The groom was attended by Robert R. Remington and the bride by her sister, Miss May Van Alen.

The bride was given away by her father. She wore a white lace dress and white hat trimmed with white lace, and carried a bouquet of jeeamine and white orchids, with a cluster of hlue myrtle. Her sister wore a gown of gray satin, trimmed with pale green silk and renaissance lace trimmings, and carried gardenias and jessamine. Mrs. Astor carried mauve orchids and gardenias. The groom wore a lily of the valley in his coat lapel.

The decorations at the house were especially artistic and appropriate. The grand entrance and hall were decorateu with palms and tree ferns, among which were placed massive silver vases filled with giant stalks of deep pink hollyhocks and feathery variegated graeses. The ceremony was celebrated in the long ealon, where an extemporized chapel was erected for the occasion. Over the communion table was placed a large shell-ehsped canopy of pure white jeesamine and white orchide, interwoven with bows of white satin ribbon. The two columns on either side of the communion table were garlanded with delicate plumosa vine, testooned with jessamine, and on the table stood a large white cross of the same flowers. The heavy timber and large arch in the room were draped with the plumosa vine, with clustere of Americen Beauty roses, and large vases of this favorite rose were placed in every effective place throughout the room. Large palms and ferns were grouped effectively through the house and broad verandas.

The ceremony lasted less than a quarter of an hour, and immediely afterward the bridal party and guests were driven to St. Mary's Church, where a low nuptial mass wae celebrated. As there had been only a few invitations to the wedding, the bride had extended a general invitation to her friends to attend the service at the church. Scarcely more than twoscore of the Summer people availed themselves of the opportunity, but the church was well filled with Newport residents. The ushers were Condé Nast, Fred C. Havemeyer, Milton S. Barger, J. Insley Blair.

Of the Summer residents present were Mre. Stuyvesant Fish, who wore white organdy, with insertione of white Valenciennes lace, with white hat; Mrs. Lehr, white mull, with blue ribbons, and a white hat; Mrs. Ladenburg, pale gray crêpe de chine; Mies Evelyn Blight, gray batiste, with chiffon trimmings, and large white hat, witb white plume; Miss Gladys Brooks, white etamine, with cream insertion and a white eatin straw hat, trimmed with white roses, and Miss Wheeler, sister of Mrs. Craig Biddle, pink silk, with applique lace, and a large pink picture hat, with pink plume.

Prior to the arrival of the bridal party Prof. Commette, organist at St. Mary's, rendered the following programme:

Pilgrim chorus..... Wagner
"Ths Hymn of the Nuns"..... .....
"Song Without Words"..... J. Baptiste Calkin
"Pro Peccatis," from "Stabet Mater"..... Rossini
Intermezzo, from "Cavalleria Rusticana"..... Mascagni

During the mass, which was celebrated by Rev. Father Meenan, Bishop Byrne, and the priests of St. Mary's, Signor Guardabassi sang at the offertory Gounod's "Forever with the Lord," accompanied by Prof. Commette on the organ. At the elevation of the host Prof. Ricci rendered a violin solo of his own compoeition, and during the benediction Signor Guardabassi sang Gounod's "Ave Maria," with a violin obbligato by Prof. Ricci.

At the church the decoratione were elaborate. Above the altar were grouped masses of tall graceful palms, and in either corner of the chancel were two groupe of palms and ferns making a complete bower over the altar. The chancel and stepe were a solid bank of bride roses and lilies of the valley. The large columns were garlanded with green laurel and clusters of white fowers.

After the service Mr. and Mrs. Collier returned to "Wakehurst," and at 12:30 o'clock took a launch at the New York Yacht Club station for the steam yacht Radha. The yacht had been transformed by the florists into a beautiful bower. The walls of the dining room were entirely covered with deep pink hollyhocks, and the mantels and mirrors with American beauty rosee. The centre of the bridal breakfaet table was massed with lilies of the valley and plumes of farleyense fern. The staterooms were gorgeous with large vases of American beauties, hundreds of theee being used. The long main deck was decorated with large bay trees, palme, and tubs of hydrangeas in bloom.

There were seventeen at the table for the breakfast:

Mr. and Mrs. Collier, Mr. and Mrs. P. F. Collier, R. R. Remington, Miss Van Alen, Miss Blight, Miss Rose, Miss Brooks, Condé Nast, M. S. Barger, J. I. Blair, and H. C. Havemeyer.

After the breakfaat, the guests came ashore, and during the afternoon the Radha sailed, taking the bride and bridegrood on their wedding trip. It is not known whither they are bound. On their return they will divide their time during the remainder of the Summer between Newport and Narragansett Pier, where Mrs. P. F. Collier has a cottage.

BAR HARBOR HAPPENINGS.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., July 26.—The last of the more important gayeties took place tonight. The Kebo Valley Club gave its regular Saturday dinner dance, and Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Sears entertained a large party at the Malvern. There were besides a large number of dinners about town, after which every one gathered at the Kebo Club for the ball. The hosts at the club were Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Emery, Mr. and Mrs. John Hone, Mrs. James E. Sullivan, Mrs. W. Butler Duncan, Mrs. Charles E. Green, Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Condon, Mrs. Clarence Wadsworth, and H. R. Hatfield.

Among those present were Baron Frankenstein, Mrs. William L. Grares, Mr. and Mrs. W. Butler Duncan, Jr., Mrs. Louis G. Livingston, Baron and Baroness Hengelmuller, Count and Countess Langier Villars, Mise Eleanor Thomas, Gen. and Mrs. Samuel Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. J. Montgomery Seare, Miss Conover, Mr. and Mrs. S. Megargee Wright, M. Pierre Rogestvensky, Arthur Scales, Percy Wyndham, Mr. and Mrs. Levi Z. Leiter, Miss Taylor, and Mr. and Mrs. Amos Pinchot.

The guests at the Seare dinner were Mr. and Mrs. William Lawrence Green, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Antonio G. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Amoty, Mrs. Potter, Miss Edwards, Miss Andrews, Mr. Peabody, Mr. Sears, Sumner Gerard, and P. H. Stewart.

William C. Whitney came to-day. He will remain for a short time at Devilstone and will return here in August for the remainder of the month.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Hall McCormick entertained the following at dinner: Count Castin, Baron Frankenstein, Miss Carpenter, Mrs. Platt Hunt, John B. Henderson, John Inglis, Mr. and Mrs. Kirk Porter, Dr. and Mrs. Anderson, Dr. and Mrs. Harris, Mr. and Mrs. John S. Kennedy, and Dr. Schiefflin.

Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Fabbri entertained at Corfield Manchese Guadagni, Mrs. Fabbri, Sr., Mr. and Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. R. Horace Gallatin, Charles How, and Miss Beatrice Bend.

Peter Marie came to-dy to the Malvern. He will give his usual putting contest in August.

Arden M. Robbins of New York, who has been seriously ill with typhoid fever, came to-day with his mother, Mrs. George S. Robbins.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Valentine and Miss Valentine of New York came to-day to the St. Sauver.

RECEPTION AT CRIMMINS HOME.

Lieut. Crimmins's Virginia Bride Introduced to New York Society.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., July 26.—The Summer home of John D. Crimmins, at Colenders Point, was the scene to-day of a reception in honor of the wife of Lieut. Martin L. Crimmins. The reception continued from 4 until 7 P. M. Lieut. Crimmins, who is a son of John D. Crimmins, returned some time since from the Philippine Islands, where he eerved as First Lieutenant of the Sixth Infantry of regulars. Mrs. Crimmins was a Miss Margaret Custis Cole of Williamsburg, Va., a descendant of the old Colonial Custis family. When Lieut. Crimmins was invalided home two years ago he met Miss Cole at San Francisco on the way back to the Philippines, and they were married.

To-dayn Mrs. Crimmins was formally introduced to the best families of this section of the large Summer colony. The reception took place in the beautiful garden house on Mr. Crimmins's premises. The place wae like a flower garden, roses, ferne, and plante being arranged in delicate profusion. Music was furnished by an orchestra from New York. About 120 guests from Stamford,

Letters to The Editor of The Times

ROOM FOR IMPROVEMENT.

Your article in yesterday's TIMES entitled "By Trolley to Larchmont" is good reading. The patrons of the Union Railway suffer greater inconveniences than those of any street railway with which I am familiar, and I have ridden a great deal on almost all the roads in the chief cities of the North and West. Their cars are old and rickety, and overcrowding to the point of discomfort and indecency is of almost daily occurrence. On the Jerome Avenue line, which I patronize daily, conductors are changed so often that they do not learn the streets, and strangers who are so unfortunate as to rida there are at their mercy. Frequently passengers have been carried far out of their way, conductors apparently giving no heed to ther requests where to stop. On Sundays and holidays the cars are so overcrowded that in case of accident passengers are utterly helpless.

And now comes the story that the Railroad Committee of the Board of Alderman will take no action on the crossing of the Jerome Avenue Bridge because the railroad people will not give work to certain of their constituents. It would appear that the majority—and they number thousands—must still suffer because certain officials make a personal matter of what should be a service to the public, a duty for which they were elected.

Between the selfishness of the railroad people and the indifference of the Aldermen a large body of people lie between the upper and the nether millstone.

CHAS. E. CADY.

New York, July 22, 1902.

DEVERY'S CAMPAIGN FOR LEADERSHIP.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

How long is the press going to help Devery keep up his circus and flood a respectable neighborhood with crooks and thugs? For years the press have told us that Devery was everything that was vile and corrupt, and now they tell us he is good and pure. He was the cause of defeating the Democratic Party last Fall. I voted against the ticket so as to throw him and his associates out of power. Now he is the best man on earth because he is spending the money he received from harlots and gamblers. The District Attorney has evidence enough to send him to jail.

How is it that he, on a salary of $2,500 a yesr for four years, can pay $500,000 in cash for real estate? Is this the kind of people the press supports? If so, what is the use of any one being honest? Sad, indeed, it is that the press of this great city can give a column a day parading the virtues of this ignorant and notorious "phrase-maker." I am in the drug business, but have time to kick against such miserable, low beings.

HARRY FISHER.

New York, July 24, 1902.

A REMINISCENCE OF THE "OLYMPIC."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was much entertained, a week or two since, in reading the communication from Judge Thomas W. Pittman and other writers in your columns on the subject of old theatres in New York. The reference therein made to Mitchell's Olympic Theatre, of which, in my early days, I was a frequent attendant, brought to my mind an incident connected with a notable production at that theatre which you may regard as of sufficient interest to print.

The production to which I refer was Benjamin Baker's "A Glance at New York," in which Frank Chanfrau made so great a hit as "Mose." The piece had been well noticed by tha press, but its production was attended with much fear and trembling; for the reason that two or three daya previously a "scare" letter had been sent to the manager of the theatre advising him that a somewhat rough crowd of "rowdies" connected with Engine Company No. 29, then located in Laight Street, near Canal, claiming for an excuse to be indignant at the much-talked-of caricature of New York firemen about to be presented on the stage in the new piece, had determined to "gut the theatre" on the evening of its production, snd advising the management to prepare for the arranged fracas.

Mitchell, the manager, got very nervous over the intelligence received, and held a council of war with Ben Baker, who was also much "shaken up," and with Chanfrau, who was to take the part of Mose, who had studied the part with great earnestness, and who was a little afraid that his personation of "Mose" Humphrey (perhaps the best-known volunteer fireman in the city and an eccentric chap of the then "b'hoy" stripe) might not be accepted as a permissible interpretation of a peculiar character, but rather as an attempt on his part to degrade the individuality and social standing of the volunteer firemen, whom the community at large greatly admired and appreciated. It was a peculiarly trying occasion to all parties interested, particularly when, on the opening night of the piece, the theatre was jammed, and among the crowd was a number of rather rough-looking chaps, ready for a "muss."

When Chanfrau went on the stage the first time in his red shirt (he afterward confessed) he trembled like an aspen leaf, and the crowded audience looked at him with a cold stare. They looked daggers, and looked in wonder and amazement, and without the slightest kindly emotion. All the first part of the piece fell flat as a flounder, and the only thing that saved the production was a little bit of business in which Mose found and saved a baby from the flames, and did the pathetic.

That touched the crowd; that convinced them that Chanfrau was not burlesquing the fire laddies, or gibing them. So they gave him a round of applause for the first time, and then the piece went along well enough. Baker had been all this time standing by the wings, looking on with one eye, yet with the other eye on the stage door, ready to get out at any moment if the "boys" in the pit bad made up tbeir minds to "go" for the house. His name was on the bills as "author," and if the indignant fire laddies had gone for anybody, they would have gone for him first.

But as soon as the baby took, Ben smiled one of his most Bakerish smiles. The agony was over. It was the baby that saved the play. The joke of the thing was that the baby businesa was not in the original piece, as Baker first wrote it at all. It was an after idea that cama with the solicitation of the manager, and he added it to the piece the day before it was played. All this goes to show how ticklish and uncertain a thing is the success of a piece at any theatre. As Baker told ma, after the piece had captured the house, "it was for half an hour tbe toss up of a copper whether 'Mose' would have 'a run' on the stage, or whether 'Mose' wouldn't have to run for his life off the stage."

Every old theatregoer of the period referred to will remember the after success of the piece. Chanfrau had a gold mine in the character of "Mose." But in those days, when the price of admission was only 12½ cents to the pit, (now called the parquet, with seats at $1.50,) there was not such a chance to get rich in theatricals as there is to-day.

WILLIAM CAULDWELL.

New York, July 23, 1902.

THE BIDS FOR TUNNEL WORK.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The important question to be considered by the Rapid Transit Commission as between the bids of J. B. McDonald's company and the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company is, Which will best serve the interests of the masses who are in the end to pay for tha work—that is to say, the people who pay for being transported over the road?

Running trains on a two-minuta headway with six cars to a train, each car seating fifty passengers, the road will have a capacity for transporting 9,000 passengers an hour each way, 36,000 from Brooklyn to Manhattan, during the four rush bours in the morning, and the same number returning in the evening. 72,000 Brooklynite fares during rush hours alone.

If the McDonald company builds the tunnel it means an extra fare of at least 3 cents for a large majority of these people. It is fair to assume that 70 per cent. of these people do business below Chambers Street, and if the tunnel is built by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, they will get to their places of business for a five-cent fare.

A three-cent extra fare means $1,512 per day extra for these people stopping below Chambers Street, or for the 300 working days of the year $453,600, i. e., 3 per cent. interest on over $15,000,000—interest on over three times the difference between the bids for building the road.

But few of the people who will use the tunnel road will live within walking distance of it, and therefore must first pay the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company a five-cent fare.

The result, if the McDonald company builds the road, will not be $5,000,000 saved, but will be the interest on over $15,000,000 paid each year for his company by the people who are not able to carry the burden.

New York, July 22, 1902. O. H. P. C.

NEW SOCIAL ORGANIZATION PROPOSED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The question is constantly arising as to what will become of our country if our women are permitted to compete with men as wage earners, and the average man is asking himself and his fellow-workers "What shall we do to change the tide?" It is true that the American woman has made wonderful progress in this direction in the last decade. Every avenue which has been opened to her she has taken advsntage of, and with one leap, as it were, she has jumped to the foremost ranks in almost every vocation she has chosen, so that to-day you will find that wherever a woman is co-worker with man she is a leader rather than a follower, mentally. Not so as to compensation.

Man is still of the opinion that, as woman is physically weaker, her services are less valuable, and it is this feature that bas brought her to the front ranks. Being underpaid, and feeling that her work is not equsl to that of man's, she has striven hard to cope with him, and, unconsciously, has passed him, while her fellow-competitor has stood idly by, never dreaming of her capabilities, but suddenly, as if awakening from a reverie, the true situation has dawned upon him. He says that woman is superseding man in every vocation of life, not because she is more capable, or even as capable, as man, but because she is willing to take smaller wages for the same work. Now, if she does the same work even for less pay than man, she then be capable, for, if her work is inferior, she then ceases to be a competitor, and is merely filling in where man has left off.

However, the facts ara not so. She has proved herself a very strong competitor in the race, and the question is, How shall the evil be remedied, if it is an evil? As man has awakened to the seriousness of the situation and the consequent fatal results to the human family, for the sake of the argument we will admit it is a serious evil which confronts us, and that something should be done to change the tide.

Evils of this kind can be remedied only through social organizations. The women who go out willingly and earn a livelihood are in the minority. It is force of circumstances that has brought a woman to that. Let one large social organization ba formed; call it the "parent organization," and let the organizers bring enough stress to bear upon the managers and owners of every business enterprise requiring help to induce them to join the organization. From it there must be branch organizations formed, and every man, woman, and child who is employed in these establishments must become a member of one of the branches. Each branch organization should have a clubhouse, in which there should be a reading room, a large dining room or hall for social entertainments, a billiard room, a room for all indoor sports, bathrooms, smoking rooms, &c., with the smoking room as the only room in the club to which the ladies are not to be admitted.

Through these clubhousea our young men and women could be more closely brought together socially, especially in large cities where so many of our young men and women are obliged to live in small, lonely bedrooms, and the clubhousa would be a kind of home, wbere most of their evenings would be spent. Here our young people would become acquainted, close ties of friendship would follow; cupid would not be idle, and, as a natural consequence, marriages would follow, which is the keynote to the whole situation. The clubhouse in our large cities to which men only are admitted is the cause of so many of our men remaining bachelors. Let there be a department for ladies connected with each club, and the result will soon be changed, and, I daresay, 80 per cent. of the club members would enjoy it.

But you say that most of our men cannot afford to get married on account of their small salaries, and that our women are too extravagant. I would say to this that love levels all tbings. Cupid seldom allows finances to interfere. It is when we are alone and our hearts are not inspired by lova that we think of finances, and you will all agree with me that, with a few exceptions, each of our girls looks forward to the time when she will be mistress of her own fireside, and that the touch of the tiny hand soon dispels all thoughts of extravagances, if circumstances compel her to economize.

AUDREY MAYO.

New York, July 25, 1902.

SUGGESTION TO MR. MITCHELL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Such an enormous loss to those who can least afford it has been the anthracite coal strike! How much of the useless talk, writing, and comment has been wasted can never be computed, hut the loss of dollars, good capital, can be figured very easily. A hundred and forty-five tbousand days' work between each sunrise and sunset; six days per week, means 8,700,000 days' work in ten weeks which, at an average of only $1 per day, amounts to the snug sum of $8,700,000.

While I believe in organization, not only of capital but of labor, as well as of any undertaking, I venture to say that labor cannot, should not, and never will, be successful in any undertaking such aa this strike.

I bave read with the hope that soma of the many who hava had so much to say through your columns would advance bevond the stage of fault-finding with the operators, railroads, and their managers and capital in general, (all these are necessary, and few are evil,) but I have failed to find a singla article that would seem to be a practical problem or a solution of the problem that is becoming more and more necessary of solution.

What can be the sense in everybody crying against monopoly when each and every one is by nature a monopolist, and the great percentage of active mankind are constantly seeking to monopolize some invention or business that will enhance their wealth? But the cry is against the other fellow who is successful, that we hear, for if tbe howler ever gets possession of anything and makes a success of it and knows enough to keep it, he ceases to howl against monopoly—for why?

Perhaps Mr. Mitchell's opportunity has not yet passed. He may be one before whom opportunity will stop long enough for bim to grasp it, and then we shall see an end of this greatest evil to organized or any other labor—the strike theory—and I believe it is the easiest problem one can propound. It may be late, for sixty days have passed since opportunity presented itself before this man of power and offered itself to do more for his constituency than falls to the lot of most men. Let tbe details be worked out, but the problem is, Suppose Mr. Mitchell had ruled that these 145,000 men should continue to work for sixty days, put their entira earnings into their own treasury, (they could have lived just as well as they have lived in idleness if every dollar had been saved for a purpose,) and with the snug capital they could have employed "walking delegates" of fair intelligence, or, if this characteristc is wholly lacking in that class, they could have obtained bright business men to secure two or three thousand acres of coal land and had sufficient funds to equip quite a business of their own, when they could be their own employers, employes, and capitalists, to whom they might dictate their weights and measures, their hours of labor, and compensation therefor, order a strike and carry it out to its hitter end, employ a worthless man or discharge a good one. But one thing is morally certain, having done wisely to start with, and continued in a wise course, they would no longer think that the capitalist is their worst enemy, for with the immense (?) profit in the business would they not soon become a whole community of coal barons?

PUBLIC BENEFITS.

New York, July 24, 1902.

JUDGE JACKSON AND THE MINERS' DELEGATES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

For narrowness of view and intemperance of expression, the opinion of Judge Jackson in the Parkersburg injunction cases, as reported in THE TIMES this morning, seems somewhat remarkable.

Men on the bench are supposed to have a broader mental horizon, to be less influenced by ignorant prejudice, than the average of their fellow-citizens. Yet by their usual failure to comprehend the aims and methods of one of our most powerful institutions, involving as it does a million and a quarter of men with their dependents, the courts bave too often shown a conspicuous lack of the candor which leads to knowledge.

In this respect Judge Jackson appears to be noteworthy, even among his kind. He says that the purpose of a movement for more decent and more American conditions of life is "merely to gratify a professional set of agitators, organizers, and walking delegates, who roam all over the country as agents for some combination, who are vampires that live and fatten on the honest labor of the coal miners of the country, and who are busybodies, creating dissatisfaction," &c.

We are becoming used, in this one special class of cases, to decisions based not on the right to do an act, but on judicial estimate of the motives prompting it. But isn't it putting it rather strongly to call the delegates "vampires who live and fatten" on honest labor, when every one at all familiar with the facts knows that with the compensation of an ordinary clerk they work for the thousands whom they represent with a persistence that no citizens would expect of their Congressmen, and that no stockholders would suggest to their Directors and officers? When "honest labor" averages only $300 a year, getting only 70 cents a ton for mining coal that sells for $6, is it not rather pitiful to single out as the "vampires" who create such conditions the few dozen delegates whose incomes average less than a hundred dollars a month?

In charging that tha agents of the coal unions are professional trouble makers, Judge Jackson seems to ignore the signal generalship they have shown in preventing violence among 160,000 anxious men, many of them with hungry children. The truth is that the trade union leaders have powers far less despotic than is imagined. Unlike the Directors of a corporation, they can take no important step without a referendum vota by all the men. And in using sucb influence as they have, there are forces which impel them strongly to be more conservative than the rank and file. For, in tbe first place, they realize that every strike is a menace to the insurance benefit fund, which must be conducted on a business basis; and, in the second place, tbey know that an unsuccessful strike will cripple or destroy an organization which they have worked long to build up, and that it will almost surely put them out of office.

Judge Jackson speaks of the delegates as "roaming about the country," as though there were something offensive in that. Yet it seems clearly just as proper for the miners of Parkersburg to be represented in their dealings by an agent from some other place as it is for a New Jersey corporation to employ a New York or Chicago attorney. And there is the additional and very excellent reason that any one representing the men directly from their own number would quite likely be blacklisted as an "agitator," and discharged from work at the first opportunity.

With such intemperate and partisan language before us as that of Judge Jackson, it is, unfortunately, not hard to understand why too many workingmen have come to regard our courts as places where "justice is dispensed with."

RAYMOND INGERSOLL.

Brooklyn, July 25, 1902.

WHETHER YIDDISH IS A "JARGON."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

This is a very interesting subject, to the discussion of which you have opened the columns of THE NEW YORK TIMES. I refer to the question: "Is Yiddish a Jargon?" Two of your correspondents, writing on the question in THE SUNDAY TIMES of July 20, take the ground tbat so-called "Yiddisb" is not a jargon, but a recognized, spoken, and written language, having, or claiming to have, grammatical rules as a basis of its existence. Ona of these correspondents, an editor of a Jewish daily newspaper, presumably published in jargon and whose opinion for tbat reason ought to be entitled to great consideration, cites the fact that "there are six great daily newspapers published in Yiddish in New York City as one reason why the dialect in question can aspire to the dignity of a written language."

With your kind permission I would like to enter my protest against any such contention, and fully coincide with the Century Dictionary definition of the word jargon as being "a mixture of two or more discordant languages," which describes Yiddish in its present atate of incongruity. Indeed, the word Yiddish is a corrupt jargon derived from the correct German word Juedisch—Jewish. Examples of similar corruptions from various languages can be indefinitely cited, but I will mention only one of French origin, which is so frequently used by jargon-speaking Jews of otber nationalities. This is the phrase in jargon, "Schmerwia perlentes"—I do not vouch for the spelling—meaning nonsense or fool talk, and is clearly derived from the French "pour rien"—the combined phrase meaning as above; talk "for nothing," having been thus corrupted hy the Alsace Jews, some of whom from time immemorial having spoken a dialect composed of French and German words, owing to their enforced change of nationality at various times in their history. A case in point, and one which is well known to readers of English history, is the corruption of tha French phrase, Ronte du Roi into Rotten Row, used as a name for the riding row in Hyde Park, London. This also occurred at a period when two languages were spoken in the same community, and one or botb had to auffer by contact.

This reminds me of a book entitled "Nine Centuries of the English Language, from Chaucer to Tennyson," the mention of which is, I think, germane to the present discussion. The Englisb of Chaucer is almost unintelligible to us of the preaent day, and was clearly jargon until in the course of time changes were made by different authoritics and authors up to Tennyson, which culminated in the English in use to-day. In the aame manner I am willing to admit that in the course of tima what is now known as Yiddisb jargon may crystallize into a grammatically written and spoken language, especially when the movement is pioneered by six great daily papers published in the City of New York alone, and it may yet become tha language of that large body of Zionist Jews who dream of establishing themselves as a nation in their ancient home on the sbores of the Mediterranean Sea.

As to the main question, which seems to have provoked this discnssion, namely, the advisability of the Board of Education arranging for a course of lectures in Yiddish, there is more to be said than you have the space to devote to such a purpose, but in the spirit of public utility I should say to the authorities having the matter in charge, bend your efforts toward eradicating, not perpetuating the jargon dialect among the gnawing youth of the community and teach them English. Still, I have such a high opinion of the gentleman at the head of the Lecture Committee and of his knowledge of the requirements of his charge, that I will not further criticise that phase of the question. LEOPOLD BERNHEIMER.

New York, July 20, 1902.

ASSIMILATION VS. ISOLATION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The ill-temper and scurrilous tone of the two letters published in last Sunday's TIMES in reply to "Yiddish and Italian," do not bespeak well for the refined spirit and elevated characters of the new school of "Yiddish literature."

I am read out of the synagogue hy one; "he knows not his brethren," cries the other, and all this because I protested, as an American citizen and as a Jew, against a grievous wrong committed on the poor Jewish immigrants through the fostering and perpetuating among them of a mongrel tongue, which was the curse and the chief drawhack in their life in the old country, and which, it was hoped, they might get rid of with other ills of life under the benign influence of our enlightened country.

The Governments of Austria and Russia, aided by the Jewish communities there, are using their best efforts to teach the Jews the language of the land and to wean them from a tongue which isolates them and keeps them as strangers in their own country. But it was reserved for our well-meaning but overzealous School Board to try to better their condition hy isolation instead of assimilation, against the mandates of patriotism, as well as against the true interests of the poor immigrants themselves.

A JEW.

New York, July 24, 1902.

AS TO LONDON'S FIRE BRIGADES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am a good deal surprised to read what you say in to-day's issue under the heading, "London Fire Chief in Humorist's Role."

I have lived in both London and New York and have taken considerable interest in matters connected with their fire brigades.

To suggest, as you report Mr. Croker to have done, that in London they get in a "second alarm" by sending a mounted aide with the compliments of the Captain commanding is as absurd as such a proceeding would be. Everything of that kind in London is done hy telephone, and as rapidly as it is here, and there they get "under way" in the same few seconds as they do here. Within a very few minutes of the alarm being given, engines—and good ones too—arrive from all parts of London. And in London the engines, &c., are decidedly better horsed than in any other city in the world.

With regard to an eighty-five foot ladder, I would only remind you that twenty-story buildings do not exist in London, and ladders as long as are necessary here are not required.

I can hardly believe Mr. Croker really made the remarks attributed to him, but, if he did, all I can say is that if Capt. Wells appeared in the role of a humorist Mr. Croker has done so in tbat of a clown.

"FAIR PLAY."

New York, July 23, 1902.

CHIEF CROKER'S CRITICISMS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issne of this day's date, (July 23,) tha remarks of Chief Croker of tba New York Fire Department relative to the London Fire Brigade, are not very flattering.

I know we Englishmen are considered a "dead slow lot," but the London Fire Brigade must be particularly so if they take (as Chief Croker states) twenty minutes to get "under way" in comparison to the nine or fifteen seconds of the New York Fire Department. Nineteen minutes and some odd seconds is a very great difference in time, for such an action. Then, again, he condemns the engines of the London Fire Brigade, comparing them to tin kettles, &c. As to the eighty-five-foot ladder, why, if they (the London Fire Brigade) ever had one, they would not have the sense to manipulate it.

I have often seen tbe London Fire Brigade at work, and never thought them particularly slow, but Chief Croker is an expert, and no doubt speaks from personal experience. If such is the case, I hava nothing more to say, but if he is only quoting from hearsay it might be advantageous both for the London Fire Brigade and Chief Croker if he would take a trip to London. POWNAL-APLIN.

New York, July 23, 1902.

FRANCE AND HER SAVINGS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Thanks for your true appreciation of the French, as described in your issue of today. The writer evidently has had occasion of judging the merits of the French Nation in general and outside of the frequentera of the cafés of Paris. Concerning French thrift and accumulation of capital as described by Mr. Conant it is all true. French capital would probably flow to this country for investment if matters were presented to investors by those natives who are familiar with Frencb peculiarities of temper. Up to the present time many American investments which turned out disastrously owing to overcoloration of prospects (and, let it be said in sorrow, owing to dishonesty of promotors) have left a very bad impression upon those who invested their savings in the United States so-called securities. A fact not to be overlooked also is the difference of languaga between the two nations. As a general thing the French do not learn English with facility, and tbe man who can address them in their tongue will at once secure the preference. Any one endeavoring to create faith in American investments has to bear these facts in mind, and many others.

There is no doubt, however, that we are now in a situation to offer to the French market investments in securities of a first-class order.

Regarding exports to France, economic conditions are such there that prodnctions of all kinds cost, in many things, less than here. As for ability to produce manufactured articles, there is plenty of intelligence and scientific training there to accomplish this. Our only hope of doing business in manufactured articles with France lies in our readiness to adopt new and valuable things, labor and money saving inventions, and try to introduce them there. We are fast getting to be an over-producing nation, and we sbould study forcign trade with "connaissance de cause" and not hlindly rush in, expecting to have our goods and our ideas forced upon such people as hava a right to judga what is the best for themselves. Nor will our efforts ever be successful by flooding a country with catalogues, however elaborately they may be made, printed in a language unintelligible to tha mass of the people to whom they are sent.

If the commercial world of our country needs to familiarize itself with the customs and peculiarities of foreign nations the financial world, a priori, should study the question with care and intelligence. The world is not all American—there are a few other people on the face of the earth.

C. COLNE.

New York, July 23, 1902.

SOLDIERS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you give space in your fine Sunday edition for a few remarks upon the agitated and agitating Philippine question by a plain civilian who has been on the ground?

To denounce the army of any country is to strike a defenseless man. A soldier cannot speak in explanation of his actions, therefore those who attack him are curs and cowards. To malign the men who are now fighting for all that "Old Glory" atands for—civilization, education, justice, and progress—is most shameful, and, to those who know the true conditions, most despicable. For what are our soldiers enduring privation, danger, suffering, and, in too many cases, death? Is it not because they are heroically obeying Government orders? Do they like a life stripped of every comfort, every pleasure, where the nerves must be ever tight-strung, the senses ever alert, to thwart the treacherous, murderous attack?

Will the reader who eats three good meals daily, sleeps in a comfortabla bed, and goes about in personal safety, try to comprehend seriously what it means to live on a bandful of coffee, which is cooked in any sort of water procurable, and a couple of hardtack, (often no more,) or go without any food but roots and wild fruit, sometimes for three days; at the same time to endure forced marches or "hikes" through a pathless, tropical jungle or swamp, slipping and sliding at every step in soft mud or up to the waist in slimy water, with great cobras 15 to 26 feet in length, alligators galore, and wild monkeys vying with the leaf-covered brown manikins in dealing death or torture to our soldiers? Try to understand what it means to lie in wet clothes on wet ground, with sore or bleeding feet; hungry, exhausted, homesick, for a few hours' slumber; knowing full well that the treacherous savage foe may succeed in stealthily creeping past the watchers and plant his bolo or dagger deep but nolselessly in head or heart before morning dawns.

Do you know how many of our boys, whom some one loves, have been murdered in their sleep? Do you know how many have been buried alive or up to their necks, with food left just outside their reach; or their ears and nostrils smeared with honey that the awful insects, the like of which you never saw, might further add to such torture that insanity sometimes comes before merciful death? A literally slow hacking to pieces, a burning at the stake, a death by some one of the diabolical traps which are set on every trail are mild methods of torture compared with a few others originated by these "gentle Filipinos."

The American Nation is famous for its kind heart; its quick, sympathetic response to any unfortunate corner of the earth. Why not then give to its own poor soldiers the kind help and encouragement it so willingly bestows upon outsiders? Instead of that one of the necessities of life to a soldier in the interior of the Philippines has lately been withdrawn. You may smile when I tell you that it is kerosene; yes, kerosene, and shama upon the man who has deprived the army of this great boon! Its loss means that all kinds of bold vermin may now increase and multiply without fear; that many a sback or hut which would have afforded shelter to our men from storm or attack must now be abandoned as literally uninhabitable. Its loss means that no writing to the dear home folks can be done during tha long evenings in fort or camp, or the six-months-old paper that has sifted out into those wilds be read. Would that be a small privation to you under those conditions?

A few days ago I saw a modest inch-long notica in one of our daily papers to the effect that the Moros of Mindanao had declared they would begin hostilities on Aug. 1. A very unimportant notice apparently, but if they keep their word our handful of brava fighters need praying for. Perhaps you do not know that there are 600,000 of these religious fanatics—Mohammedans—who belicve that if beaven's gate is to be opened for them they must kill as many Christians as possible ere they die. If this war comes—and I pray God it may not—our country will read of such cruel savage warfare as will make the Indian fights of the past seem like a Weber & Fields show. Let me mention an incident told me hy an army officer in the field: In battle a Moro was stabbed through the heart hy a soldier who, being unable to pull out his bayonet, held the Moro off at arm's length on it. The Moro, by wiggling and pulling, actually slid himself up on the bayonet, and when within reach of the astonished soldier, split his head open by one sweep of his bolo, both bodies falling dead together.

Only that our men who are now forbidden to shoot because forsooth "the war is over," must calmly stand still and see the Filipino snakes creep up through grass or tree to murder them. Is it not a natural instinct to sell one's life as dearly as possible? Well then, if our men defend themselves, they are court-martialed; if they don't they are butchered, for the "little brown brother" neither knows nor cares about anything so absurd as honor, good faith, and integrity. There's no armistice for them when they can kill or capture a United States soldier. Intrigue and craftiness are food and drink to the Filipinos; they delight in torturing every living thing.

I saw a signed order of execution of a Filipino who, with his intimate friend, went out in a boat one day to fish. They quarrelled over their catch, and the prisoner calmly killed his friend and ate his heart, liver, and entrails. For that crime he was rightly shot by the United States autborities. I could multiply instances of horrors unspeakable which have never aeen print, but am fearful of making this letter too long; of how our wounded men left on the field after a famous battle had their eyes burned out through being stuffed with oil-soaked cotton by a few Filipino devils who returned after the firing had ceased. The deeds of heroism performed would touch the beart of a stone.

At the massacre of Balangiga, Company E, Ninth Infantry, wera surprised in their tents one morning by a band of 300 friendly (?) bolomen, who surrounded each tent, cut its guy ropes so that the men inside would be pinioned by tha flattened canvas, then atabbed, shot, and cut through at the imprint of tbe bodies beneath. Several of our men, unarmed, were caught outside, and had only his cartridge belt full of ammunition as a weapon, but he smashed three Filipino heads with it ere he was cut to pieces. The company cook had only a long fork, but he was last seen going over the bank into the river with a strangle hold on one Filipino and the fork through the neck of another. The wounded were hacked terribly. One poor fellow had his back cut clean into his lungs, so that he could not breathe without the air escaping out through his back. He said he felt like a bellows with a hole in it. His comrades drew the flesh together and pinned it with safety pins until they could reach a doctor. When all hope of saving the little camp was gone, the old Sergeant walked out upon the drill ground and, amid shots, yells, bolos, and poisoned arrows, slowly pulled down "Old Glory," rolled it up, and, with the remnant of that magnificent company—twenty men—retreated to the boats and went down the river. There is no army in the world that possesses the endurance, the grit, the self-reliance, the bravery, and the loyalty of the American!

The interior of the islands, with which this letter deals, is tha worst country for a white man that I have ever seen. It is either all mountains or all rice paddies, where the grass the men must walk on sways and undulates from the water beneath, like waves of the ocean. It is hard luck for the man that goes through the grass, for he goes out of sight below, unless some one pulls him out. The mud is as slippery as ica, and in climbing the mountains it is slip and slide tbe whole way. The country is a mass of tropical plants of all kinds, tbe densest kinda of swamps with tanglement of creeping vines, trees, and gnarled roots, and, as before stated, inhabited by huge snakes, alligators, wild parrots, monkeys, &c. As to the heat, well, it is the dry, breathless sort that burns a man's eyeballs, and too often affects the head, so that our soldiers are sent home insane.

The little military camps are watched constantly by lookouts on all the surrounding hills, sometimes sixteen to one camp. If a party goes out in any direction, the native bamboo conch horns blow a warning from the mountains on all sides and the signals are taken up and carried back by others far into the country. The trails are baited with every form of trap, poisoned bamboo spears, or manholes filled with spears on to which the poor victim who falls is frightfully cut. Sometimes a spear trap, when sprung, has sent its knives not only across the trail, but through a thick tree on the opposite side. Truly tha American soldier must become as shrewd and keen as a razor if he wishes to even again see "God's country."

A high and honored officer whose years of fidelity, loyalty, and honesty has recently met with basest ingratitude, said in his touching farewell address to the men who had been "through the jaws of Death" with him:

"For over forty years my daily life has been identified with the soldiers of our army, and naturally I have had a large and varied experience of them and their deeds. But never in all this long period have I seen them confronted with problems so novel, so difficult of solution, and which required such courage, persistency, and pluck as those imposed upon them by the campaign now closing. Never has American manhood responded more cheerfully and intelligently; never were hardships more gallantly faced! The trials of hewing a way through a tropical jungle in a roadless country, with sore and bleeding feet, with clothing soaked for weeks at a time, with infrequent mails and often scanty rations, all have been met with a courage and fidelity which, as showing her young manbood, bodes well for the future of America and her flag. From such troops as these I take my lesve with mingled feelings of pride, satisfaction, and sorrow; pride and satisfaction in their achievements, sorrow that the inevitable hour of parting has come. To my officers and men, to all who have loyally assisted me in my undertakings, who have ever met each duty with an ability and intelligence which have made possible the results achieved, I offer the assurance of my appreciation of what they have borne and done, and my deeply felt thanks therefor."

Oh, my fellow-compatriots, do not let the mouthings of political schemers cause you one unkind or cruel thought toward those heroes who are patiently enduring so much in that far-distant land.

In closing let me add, without comment, the following verses, which hresthe truth in every line. GERALD HOMER KNIGHT.

Buffalo, N. Y., July 23, 1902.

THE GENTLE FILIPINO.

I've hunted the Apaché through his God-forsaken land,
I've chased the daring horse thief where his "tootles" tracked the sand,
I've summered with the Dago down at Coney by the sea,
But the gentle Filipino, say, he beats them all, for me—
He beats them all for me, pal, the whole immortal lot.
With his squashy, mushy country, where the climate's good and hot,
I've tackled brown and yellow, I've tackled wild and tame,
But the gentle Filipino, say, he's high, low, jack and game.

With his mild and placid manner, and his sweet and kindly smile,
With his little dagger ready for to stick you all the while,
With a white flag on his shanty, hanging out to catch the eye,
And a little rifle ready for to pluck you by and by—
For to pluck you by and by, pal, to shoot you through the back,
Then to slip away as swiftly as a sprinter down the track,
To come 'round when they pisnt you, just to drop a gentle tear,
For the brownie Filipino is a tender-bearted dear.
He's as playful as a kitten, and his pastime, as a rule,
Is to shoot the flag-of-truce man as a sort of "April fool."
If he can reach a treetop and get there with his gun,
Just to shoot the man that's wounded,
Then he knows he's having fun—
He knows he's having fun, pal, a grand good time all 'round.
They look so awkward tumbling from the stretcher to the ground;
He quite loves to shoot them and to kill them where they lay,
For, to the gentle Filipino, this is sweet and childish play.

But I know that he's an angel pure and white as ocean's foam,
'Cause I read it in a pamphlet that they sent me here from home,
And I know that I'm the butcher—the pamphlet says I am—
But I guess I'll keep on fighting just the same for Uncle Sam—
Just the same for Uncle Sam, pal; and now bear this in mind:
The watchdog's better than the curs that sneak and snarl behind.
So I'll try to bear up somehow under this my murderous taint,
For the gentle Filipino is a damned queer kind of saint!

CITY HALL PARK IMPROVEMENT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

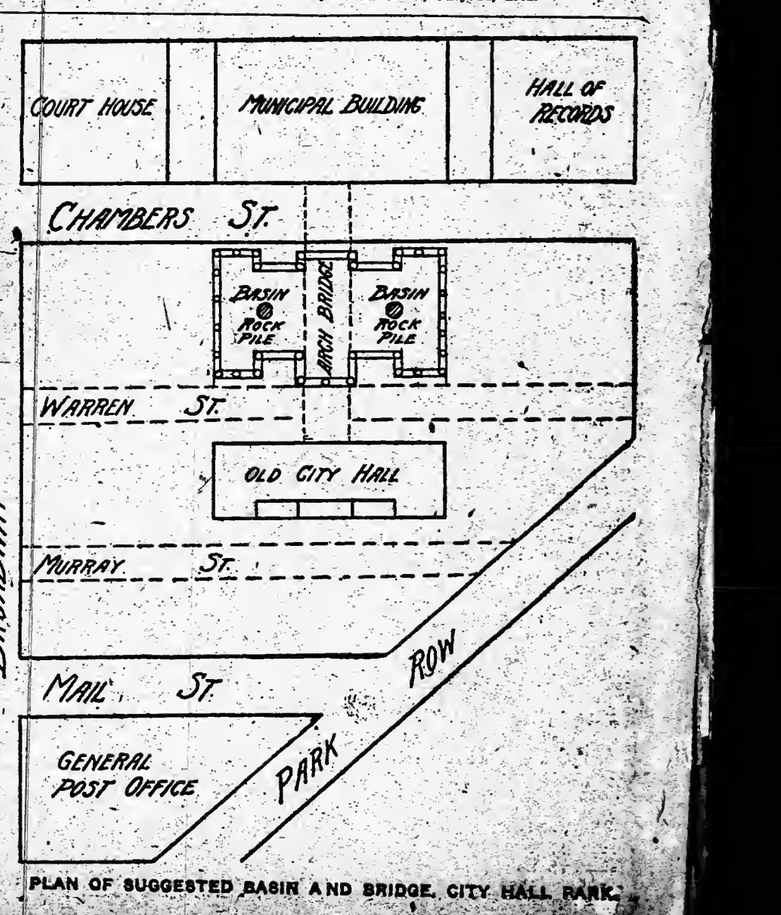
I was very much interested in the proposed plans for the improvement of City Hall Park as set forth in last Sunday's TIMES. Every intelligent person will agree to the proposition that the two brownstone edifices just east of the "Tweed monument" and its venerable Hall of Records, which in its present condition is an architectural monstrosity, must go; so, also, eventually must that costly memorial to New York's former ruler and master, the Marquis of Tweedale, disappear from the face of the earth, despite the howls and protests of Tammany that, unquestionably, would gladly erect another monument to the Baron of Wantage in close proximity.

The basement of the Court House, so called, instead of being filled in, could be utilized as an ornamental basin, with a bandsome three-foot balustrade and an arch bridge spanning the centre leading directly from the north entrance of the old City Hall to the south entrance of the new municipal building in the centre of the block north of Chambers Street, per accompanying plan. That a plan similar to this will eventually be carried out cannot for a moment be doubted.

The plan proposed by Chief Engineer Parsons and indorsed by Bridge Commissioner Lindenthal for the improvement of the bridge terminal has its merits, and is all right, with the exception of the municipal building which Mr. Parsons proposes to erect just in front of the bridge, with its legs stretched wide apart like a new Colossus of Rhodes, which would simply be absurdly incongruous.

WHARTON DICKINSON.

New York, July 25, 1902.



PLAN OF SUGGESTED BASIN AND BRIDGE, CITY HALL PARK.

"LET MR. GATES STICK TO CORN."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If John W. Gates is correctly quoted in an interview the other morning, he shows a vast amount of ignorance about railroad managers. He says: "The railroad managers of twenty-five years ago would not be competent to manage leasing railroads nowadays."

Let us look over the list of managers who have been, and are to-day, managing our prosperous railroads. How about Marvin Hughitt, A. J. Cassatt, W. H. Merrill, James M. Barr, C. S. Mellin, J. P. Ripley, W. H. Newman, W. C. Brown, George W. Holdridge, T. E. Calvert, R. W. Baxter, Edward Dickinson, C. F. Ressiguie, R. R. Cable, R. P. Miller, to say nothing of the king of railroad managers, James J. Hill, and a round dozen of other notable ones, all of whom have been in active railway management for twenty-five years, and many of them much longer; in fact, before Mr. Gates was publicly known? Who also, with any knowledge of railroading, would make such a remark of those great railroaders, now no longer living—H. H. Clark, O. H. Dorrance, William H. Strong, and Thomas Scott, all of whom were active in organizing the great railroad systems of this country?

Let Mr. Gates stick to corn.

G. H. MOORE.

New York, July 22, 1902.

THE STUDENT AND THE BOY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On Page 24 of THE SUNDAY TIMES is a luminous account of a young theological student, temporarily a Tenement House Inspector, who, being sent on official business to inspect buildings, must needs so act as to evoke a challenge from a mere boy. And, as if that were not foolish enough, this militant evangelist, clothed with a very little authority, which he was exceeding, accepts the challenge, and, by his own account, attempts to "drag" the boy to the police station. For what? Being "sassy" to an embryo clergyman? or to a high public officer? Verily, the ways of some persons who condescend to earn a living at the public expense are past all understanding. As Burns said:

"O wad some power the giftie gie us
To see ourselsas others see us."

ROBERT P. GREEN.

New York, July 22, 1902.

PETROLEUM AS A FUEL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have recently read atatements quoted from American newspapers that Mr. Moody, Secretary of the Navy, has suspended work upon our naval coaling stations with a view to the adoption of petroleum as a fuel. If this be true I trust that THE TIMES at least will voice an emphatic protest against so ill-advised, so insane a step. In time of war a ship can find coal of some sort in whatever part of the world she may be. Petroleum she cannot, and this is a fatal objection to its adoption as a fuel for tha navy.

Nor have we forgotten the recent experience of the German battleship, Kaiser Friedrich III., which uses oil for fuel, storing it in ber double bottom. She grounded upon a reef—a slight accident in itself—but the petroleum, rising upon the surface of the inrushing water reached some of the furnaces and the ship was barely saved from being blown into the air.

W. C. SCOTT.

Letters to the Editor of The Times

(CONTINUED.)

THE ARMY NOT A REFORMATORY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In to-day's issue of THE TIMES, on Page 14, I find the following paragraph:

William L. Gerard, twenty-two years old, who gave his address as Huntington, L. I., when arraigned in the Jefferson Market Police Court on Friday last, charged with having passed a worthless check for $50 on R. H. Macy & Co., was yesterday paroled in the custody of his counsel, Willard M. Baylis, on the understanding that he would at once join either the army or the navy, as his mother and his counsel both desire.

Now, I think I voice the desire of many good citizens who have read the above when I inquire how long since the army and navy of the United States became asylums or reformatories for criminals! I had presumed that we had other institutions for the care of such, and that the functions of the army and navy were somewhat different. I assume that the young man is guilty of the crime charged. If not guilty, why was it necessary for him to be paroled on any "understanding"?

It seems very strange that not only the young man and his mother but also his counsel and the court should regard the army and navy in the light they do. I am wondering how the Commander in Chief, the Secretaries of War and of the Navy, and the officers and men of the united service like this proposition.

As a citizen I confess I do not. I have always understood that stealing and lying are the two unpardonable sins in the army. If the young man in question has stolen or attempted to steal, I protest against the doors of either the army or navy being opened to him, no matter what his social position may be, the more especially since he and his friends have openly assumed that the Government is perfectly helpless in the matter, and has no regard for the moral character of the men in its service.

Neither the army nor the navy can afford to tolerate his entry on such a basis even though he be physically qualified. His career in the service might be perfectly honorable, yet if the service now receives him it acknowledges itself to be exactly what he and his friends by implication claim it to be—an asylum or reformatory for wrongdoers. One is led to infer that he had his choice between a jail and the service, and chose the latter as the lesser of two evils. If he truly loved the service and sought to bring honor to it he would have gone into it before when his record was clean, and would not have waited until it had become tarnished, when his entry can only bring discredit to it.

Now, the idea has too long and too generally obtained among our people that when a man is not fit for anything else he is fit for the army or the navy, though statistics will not bear this out, as it is a fact that only a small proportion of the men applying for enlistment are taken and none whose character is not good if the facts are known. The paragraph referred to would tend to strengthen this false notion, and I do not choose to let its sentiment go unrebuked, nor do I believe the Government can afford to acquiesce in that sentiment or be a party to the plan proposed. The principal involved is important.

What must be the opinion of the character of our army and navy abroad if we do not repudiate with vigor the insinuation, the implied declaration, that they are asylums for criminals or miscreants? There is no doubt that if attention is called to this matter the Departments of War and of the Navy will take proper action.

MURRAY R. FONDA.

New York, July 25, 1902.

THROWS NO LIGHT ON THE SUBJECT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of the 18th inst., you quote a London Times special cablegram to yourself, headed "A Cartographic Discovery," referring to "a fragment of a manuscript map of the world and an equidistant polar projection of the 16th century," in which also M. F. G. Ravenstein, F. R. M. S., of London, is quoted as saying: "Must be the earliest employment of the equidistant polar projection, hitherto believed to have been employed first by Mercator in his chart of 1569."

Personally I cannot think Mr. Ravenstein made such a comparison, as we have positive proof that Juan Vespuccius in his first edition of the map of the world, about 1523, did use "the equidistant polar projection," which bears no sort of relation to Gerard Mercator's well-known projection, with the parallels and meridians at right angles," published in 1569, not 1568.

I do not think it will tend to throw any light on the map under discussion to state that as far back as 1529 Diego Ribero had produced a map of the world drawn on a plane, which therefore antedated Mercator by forty years, but likewise it does not in any way clash with the projection of an "equidistant" polar map. These several maps are all referred to in Henry Harrisse's "Discovery of North America," 1892. THOMAS LETTS.

New York, July 23, 1902.

MERCATOR'S PROJECTION WAS ANTEDATED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to the special cablegram published in THE TIMES of the 18th, relating to the discovery of a manuscript map of the world, it may be noted that Gerardus Mercator was certainly not the first cartographer to propose the system known by his name. In the fifteenth century there was the same distinction between "Mappi" and "Portulani" that now obtains between maps and charts. There is a magnificent collection of these mediaeval charts, with the courses laid out for every harbor in the Mediterranean, in Paris, as well as others of scarcely less importance, in London, Florence, and Venice. I have photographic reproductions of several of these charts in Newport.

In A. D. 150, the Alexandrian cartographer, Claudius Ptolemy, wrote a treatise, of which the oldest text was preserved in the monastery of Vatopedi at Mount Athos. This was ascribed to the twelfth century. Ptolemy drew diagrams showing the several ways in which portions of a round earth might be transferred to a flat surface. One of the methods was that now known as "Mercator's projection." He discarded it for the reason that it was more accurate to take sections from a globe, not too wide, trim them top and bottom, from about latitude twenty degrees south to sixty north, and flatten them out. It is incredible, but true, that it is even now generally supposed that the ancients believed that the earth was flat. No such notion could ever have been entertained by a seafaring community, with such scientific men as were to be found in Alexandria. It was an error due to the inhabitants of the interior of Northern Europe.

Mr. Ravenstein was present at the meeting of the British association at which I established the genuineness and authenticity of the Ptolemaic maps. They have never been called in question since Prof. Nordenskiold published his edition of the Roman Ptolemy. It may be added that probably few persons are aware of the existence of a map in Turin whose date closely approximates B. C. 1232. Curiously enough it is not the map of a holy city or an important part of the earth's surface. It is a sketch map of a tract of auriferous rock between Luxor and the Red Sea, on the "Road of Ti Pa Mat." It is such a sketch as would be drawn by a modern prospector for a company which had found a gold mine in Colorado.

It is, however, truly astounding that for more than 2,000 years we have no other original map on papyrus or parchment. The Propbet drew a map of Jerusalem, so he says, and the art of cartography, therefore, was presumably taught by the predecessors of Gamaliel, but, at intervals, for fifteen years, I searched in vain for anything resembling a map in the early manuscripts, Greek and Syriac, Arabic, and Coptic. Lord Crawford had a very large collection of Coptic manuscripts. He carefully examined them all, at my request, and assured me that he never found a trace of anything resembling a map. Among thousands of conveyances on papyrus, from the original soldier's bounty-warrants, dated from the second century before Christ, used (like those of the war of 1812) to settle the Fayoum and other Government lands in Egypt, down to the Middle Ages, we find no sketch or outline of the property conveyed or mortgaged. It is, however, only in recent times that such a sketch has been appended among ourselves to abstracts of title.

In the celebrated real estate transaction between the Prophet Jeremiah and his cousin, the conveyances were executed in duplicate, but there is nothing to show that the property was described ideographically. There is the great geographical papyrus of the Fayoum, of which I discovered the missing fragments, but this can hardly be called a map in the ordinary sense.

COPE WHITEHOUSE.

Charleston, West Va., July 19, 1902.

INTERPRETATION OF GEN. BRAGG'S REMARK.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Hibernian who, in enforcing on a friend in office the exceeding need of discretion, urged him to "always hurn a letter before you send it," would have been an invaluable adviser to not a few American public men. Had one of our late most prominent statesmen done his own letter burning there would have been less angry contention over his character and aims. Had Consul General Bragg, still in Havana, been prompted to incinerate a certain epistle to his better half just after he had penned it there would not at this moment have been a storm of his own careless creating in Cuba.

There are those whose souls are so imbued with levity that they find the Bragg incident a somewhat ludicrous one. They insist that the General in a pithy sentence has shrewdly and rightly characterized the Cubans, and they laugh at the clamor which has been stirred up by this thrust at Antillean self-conceit. But there is for too serious a possibility in the case for Gen. Bragg not to prompt every reverer of the venerable and sympathizer with distress to come to the too outspoken official's aid in his unhappy plight. With the spectacle of an army officer of high rank summarily retired because of his unrestrained "roaring," why should not a mere civilian tremble whose loose scribbling bids fair to be seized on by the powerful new republic as a casus belli? Certainly, if we cannot grant the Cubans a reduction in the tariff—calculated either to aid or injure the Sugar Trust—which is it anyway?—we shall have to make at least the concession of recalling Gen. Bragg if they earnestly demand it, and be actually deserved it.

But does he? The many friends of the bluff old General will doubtless be glad to learn that he has a plausible explanation and defense. If there is any doubt in the matter he surely should have the benefit of it. The General conclusively denies that he ever wrote the startling words: "Uncle Sam might as well try to make a whistle out of a pig's tail as to do anything with the Cubans." He acknowledges only having declared that "when Uncle Sam got through trying to make a whistle out of a pig's tail, he would report whether he could make an Anglo-Saxon out of a Cuban." Note the vast distinction between the two sets of expression. In the first citation there is a skeptical tone, an implied doubt of Uncle Sam's ability to fabricate a shrill sound producer from the caudal appendage of a porker. The language is utterly derogatory to Uncle Sam's inventive and mechanical skill. Accepting this view of it, the unauthorized version would mean that the Cubans positively could never at all be Anglo-Saxonized.

Not so with the second and authorized declaration. This indicates that the Nation's Uncle has already got to work on the little piccolo and that there is a chance of his completing it, while it leaves the nature of the report to follow the task an open question. The General might claim that he really intended to remark, not offensively, that Uncle Sam had been so busy with whistle-manufacturing as to have had no time as yet to study the possible metamorphosis of the Cuban. Is not this a logical and convincing analysis of the General's thought—one indeed to brag of?

Scoffers there will be who will argue the futility of this exposition on the ground that it is impossible for anybody, even Uncle Sam, to construct a whistle from the tail of a swine. But these will thus only display their own lack of information, for it is on veracious record that a bucolic genius once did accomplish the feat referred to. The invention did not become popular because most persons regard the terminal portion of the pig as a luscious titbit, and prefer utilizing it as an edible rather than as a whistle. But if a farmer boy could do the same thing in question, then it should be easy for Uncle Sam.

Let the Cubans subdue their feeling of irritation. Gen. Bragg did not express an opinion of them, but simply announced that the opinion was contingent and deferred.

TUDOR WILLIAMS.

Brooklyn, July 21, 1902.

RIO ACRE AND ITS STATUS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is not surprising, perhaps, that there should be but little known of the Rio Acre region, which is the subject of a boundary controversy between Bolivia and Brazil, but this will hardly excuse all the mistaken descriptions and deductions that have lately been published.

An American ex-Consul, who claims to have visited the territory, says that its only outlet is over the falls of the Madeira and Mamore Rivers. This is a mistake. The contested territory is reached by the Rio Purus, which is not obstructed by falls. It is in regular steam communication with Manaos and Para.

Another writer tells a romantic story of the "King of Acre" and his doings, partly based on the creation in 1899 of the "Independent State of the Rio Acre" by a Spanish adventurer named Luiz Galvez, backed by the Brazilian State of Amazonas, which gave him 440,000 milreis when he was finally removed from that territory by a Brazilian naval expedition.

And now one of our most serious journals discovers that the concession of Bolivian territory to an Anglo-American syndicate will supply Kaiser Wilhelm with an expedient to strengthen the ties between the German colonies in Brazil and their fatherland, which may eventually lead to the creation of a whole series of semi-sovereign German States in that country.

The idea is so far-fetched that were it not a part of our recent development of the Monroe doctrine to see the Kaiser Wilhelm behind every South American bush, no one would think twice of it. The German colonies in Brazil are all established in organized States, and there can be no excuse for independent government. Besides that, the Brazilian would never surrender the privilege of supplying officials for the foreign colonies; he loves office-holding too well for that. It would be impossible to locate an independent colony anywhere in Brazil, and very few German colonists would favor the idea of continuing under the Kaiser's military rule.

The real status of the Acre dispute is as follows: Bolivia is unable to govern and develop the territory lying on the headwaters of the Purus and Juras Rivers, principally because of difficulties in communication. This inability was demonstrated by the revolutions in the Acre district, which were promoted by the Brazilians themselves. The Bolivians fear that Brazil will either extract all the natural wealth of the district or seize upon it altogether. Hence their willingness to concede the territory to a foreign company on conditions very favorable to the Bolivian Treasury. It is either that or nothing.

The contested territory forms only a very small part of the district granted to the Anglo-American syndicate. It is a thin wedge, the thin edge touching the Rio Beni at its junction with the Madeira, and its thick end touching the Rio Zavary, where it forms the Peruvian boundary. Peru's interest is a very trifling one. The controversy arose from the location of the source of the Rio Zavary. A mixed boundary commission gave its location as 7 degrees .01 minute 1.5 seconds south latitude, and this was accepted by both countries. Afterward a Brazilian army officer disputed the accuracy of the position, and the Government sent another commission on its own account. Bolivia refusing to take part in it, which located the source at 7 degrees 11 minutes 48.10 seconds south latitude. This gives the wedge a width at its head of about 10½ minutes, while its length to the thin edge is given in official reports as 1,031.24 kilometers, or nearly 557 miles. From this it will be seen that the area of the contested territory is really very small compared with the areas of the two countries.

As Bolivia surrendered her claim, under the treaty of San Ildefonso, to a much larger territory than this, Brazil should have made no claim for so small a territory after the line had been established. But the Brazilians have a passion for quibbles, and they will keep this going as long as they can. Some of them are even advocating a rejection of the line agreed upon, and then claiming from Bolivia a boundary line running due west from the mouth of the Rio Beni, in latitude 10 degrees 20 minutes south.

A. J. LAMOUREUX.

Hyattsville, Md., July 22, 1902.

PLEASANTRIES IN EDITORIALS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

An editorial in THE TIMES of July 22, headed "Letters to the Editor," suggests a few thoughts on one point that particularly interested me; the pith of it is in the following words: "To some, and perhaps many, the only proper way to consider any fact is in its moral and ethical aspects, thoughtfully and, if need be, prayerfully. His pleasantries cannot fail to give as much pain as they may be assumed to give pleasure to others." This is quite true; but it is also true that humor—pathetic humor, too, for there is such a thing—has been and is a great moral and ethical force in the world, therefore it is thoughtful and, in a sense, prayerful when directed against wrong, since it is actuated by aspirations for the right.

No examples of the application of scathing humorous mordants to a subject which is a part of the very life of great numbers of earnest believers in what is to them a religion are more to the point than the moral, and ethical short editorials that have occasionally appeared in THE TIMES on the serious folly and wrong of so-called Christian Science. That the mordant of their thoughtful pleasantries is of a highly irritating quality is sometimes evident in epistolary squeals of unconscious humor from the Christian Science scribes and pharisees who make a living out of credulous dupes. The little sermons are as vexatious as the "healers" are voracious.

Literature abounds in powerful assaults with a laughter-compelling satire on subjects that have been considered grave and serious by many, from Plautus, Aristophanes, Lucian, to our own Artemus Ward, Mark Twain, and Mr. Dooley. The Rev. Petroleum V. Nasby's humorous pleasantries—full of thought—aimed at fallacies seriously adhered to by many, were as effective in their way as the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's scintillating shafts from the same quiver aimed from his pulpit at great wrongs believed by many really good people to be a God-given right.

Wit and humor are first cousins, but with different constitutions and temperaments. Humor is the companionable half brother of reason, and sometimes sees clearer through the lenses of tears.

Dickens often employed humor in the portrayal of the most pathetic scenes, but the tender and pitying sensibility between the lines, written with the sympathetic ink of tears, shows that his smile was a saddened commentary on life's tragic mysteries. Charlie Steele's way of meeting death, in "The Right of Way," was on the other hand probably intended for grim humor, but it is a blot on the page—stagy, melodramatic, jarring, a flippant last breath. I do not recall whether he used the overworked, the everlasting monocle, but I think he did.

That prince of humorists, Oliver Wendell Holmes, has said: "There are a good many real miseries in life that we cannot help smiling at, but they are the smiles that make wrinkles and not dimples." An old-time philosopher said that humor was the only test of gravity, and gravity of humor; for a subject that would not bear raillery was suspicious, and a jest that would not bear serious examination was certainly false to it.

Another grave subject, and serious to many, that should be prodded with humorous satire is modern occultism; and I have much enjoyed what I have occasionally read in THE TIMES of that nature, particularly the allusions to ghost hunting by the inmate of the Society for Psychological Research, and their side trailing for bogies discoverable to the eye of fancy in the Mammoth Cave of Credulity; some of the records of which in The Psychological Review and other journals devoted to the sport possess a humorous quality peculiarly their own. Artemus Ward was naughty enough to write up a visit he paid to a "spirtooel circle," where a "long-haired feller riz up" and said that "the etherial essence of the koordinate branches of superhuman nature becum mettymorfussed as man progressed in harmonial coexistance & eventooally anty humanized theirselves and turned into regular sperretueliers. Artemus knew where to hit what multitudes thought a very grave and serious thing. It is a very serious thing—this alleged exhibition of the revered dead, for so much cash consideration.

Among other very grave and serious things taught by the Rev. Mary Baker G. Eddy in her "Science and Health" ("inspired") is this: "The fact is, food does not affect the existence of man." Probably her host of believers would think it "real mean" for any one to suggest the pleasantry that some Boston "Scientist" should try to prove it by tapering off to an atmospheric diet at the rate of, say, one bean a day.

BENJAMIN LANDER.

Nyack, N. Y., July 23, 1902.

CIVIL SERVICE RULE EXPLAINED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent in Sunday's TIMES, who signs himself "Inquirer," is entitled to an anwer. He asks where in the Civil Service Law the Municipal Commission finds its authority for Rule 29, which directs the certification of three names for each vacancy and further provides that no person shall be certified more than three times to the same appointing officer except at the request of that officer.

Section 10 of the Civil Service Law gives the Municipal Commission the power to make rules, subject to the approval of the Mayor and the State Commisson. Section 13 requires "the appointment of those graded highest in open competitive examination." Under the rules established after this law was passed, the Municipal Commission certified but one name for a vacancy, and there was no provision by which any one who obtained a place on the list could be arbitrarily passed over by the appointing power.

The Court of Appeals, in the case of Balcom vs. Mosher, one year after the passage of the law, declared that this provision deprived the heads of departments of their constitutional right to appoint, and was therefore void. In the same opinion, the Court stated that the provision which required that officers to be appointed should be selected from the highest three on the eligible list had been held by the Court of Appeals to be valid. Rule 29 was therefore changed, with the approval of the State Commission, to conform with this decision.

Before "Inquirer" condemne this system as a farce, let me remind him that this is the method of certification which prevailed in this State from 1883 down to the passage of the White law, which has been in force from the beginning in the Federal service and in Massachusetts, and which has lately been introduced in the Philippines also. It has therefore stood the test of time. Under this system it is true the appointing officer may reject 40 per cent., but out of 100 names certified to him he cannot choose this forty at will. Taking the names in order he must appoint three out of every five, right down the list.

The result is that in practice nothing like 40 per cent. are rejected. There is no object in this rejection of names of persons who are competent, unless the officer wants to get down to some particular favorite. This is not easy to manipulate. Again, those who are passed over are certified without prejudice to other departments. They simply will not be forced again on an appointing officer who has three times considered and rejected them.

The courts have decided that the appointing officer must be given some choice. A and B, who stand at the head of the list may be passed over, but if A and B are passed over, then C, D and E, who stand next, must be appointed. The object of Civil Service laws is to prevent political appointments and to require the employment of the competent. These two objects are accomplished, if not perfectly, at least with a considerable degree of success, by limiting the discretion of the appointing officer so that he is obliged to appoint three out of the five who stand highest in an open competitive examination.

ELLIOT H. GOODWIN.

Secretary Civil Service Reform Association.

New York, July 22, 1902.

NOT SATISFIED WITH THE ANSWER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We wish to thank you for the spade you gave to-day to our letter of the 16th, and for the effort you made to get an answer to our questions. Will you kindly indulge us a little further, for this subject is of considerable and more than passing interest, and though Secretary Briscoe asserts that he gave a "sufficient answer," and you yourself seem (from your headlines) to regard it as sufficient, we respectfully dissent and say we are not answered. This reply is like the Darwinian theories—it shifts the question, but does not settle it.

In our former letter we quoted Section 3 of the summary of the law, viz.: "Appointments in the competitive class are to be made in the order of standing," and mind, this summary was made by the former Secretary of the commission, Mr. George McAneny. Rule 28 directs the making of eligible lists, and says "candidates shall be placed on the eligible list in the order shown by the reepective percentages of their aggregate markings," preference being given to veterans. Rule 29 says that when an appointing officer has notified the Secretary of positions to be filled, "the Secretary shall as soon as practicable certify to the appointing officer for appointment, or for promotion, from the eligible list the names of the persons graded highest, as above provided."

Here, then, are three quotations from the law, and the rules as given by the Municipal Commission itself, showing the intent of the law and the rules to be that applicants standing highest on the eligible list shall be first appointed. Yet here comes Certification Clerk Smith, who calmly asserts that "under the system about 40 per cent. of the eligible list may legally be rejected," and it follows that No. 1, or the highest, may be rejected, while No. 100, or the lowest, may be appointed.

We will not dispute Mr. Smith that such is the "system," but where is it authorized? We can find nothing for it in our copy of the law and the rules; no doubt there is such a system, but it jars a little to learn of it, and we cannot help thinking it would not be upheld by a Supreme Court Judge.

Secretary Brisco quotes Rule 29 as saying: "No person on an eligible list shall be certified more than three times to the same appointing officer," &c. Now, Rule 29 in our copy contains no such prevision, nor any words than can possibly be so construed. It was lately purchased, but just how lately printed we do not know, and Rule 29 may have since been amended and may now direct the Secretary to drop from the list such names as the appointing officer has three times rejected. If it does so direct Secretary Briscoe's answer is probably "sufficient," so far as his action in dropping the names is concerned, but it is not "sufficient" so far as the full meaning of our question is concerned, which we would now put in this form:

By what authority does the appointing officer refuse to appoint applicants in the order of their standing on the eligible list, as we have shown by three quotations from the law and the rules it is his duty to do?

If the "system" referred to by Mr. Smith authorising the rejection of 40 per cent. of the eligible list consists of later adopted rules, than the whole bundle of rules is a house divided against itself, for Rules 28 and 29 require appointments to be made in order of standing. Such a hours ought not to stand, and a storm may arise which will overthrow it.

THIRTY-EIGHT.

New York, July 19, 1902.

ASSESSMENT OF REAL ESTATE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I cannot allow the statements of the heads of the present curious reform administration concerning the assessed value of real estate in the City of New York to pass without protest. I belong to a family that has owned and still owns enough real estate to be able to state the facts concerning the question, and if our property is a test I deny utterly that it is assessed for only 40 or 50 per cent. of its true value. On the contrary, I assert that it is assessed for its full value. Of course the question of value is always debatable, and the manner of ascertaining it opens a wide field for guess work, but I contend that the only test is the old one—the "value of a thing is just exactly what 'twill bring," and the only way of finding that out with real estate is by putting it up at auction.

If a man wants a piece of property he has to pay more than it is worth, often much more. If he has to sell, he often has to accept less, and the law with consistent absurdity will not allow the only testimony which a layman seems the only true test, that is what the property itself or neighboring property has sold for, but requires the opinion of a lot of men called experts who know nothing about it, and make various guesses, according to their state of mind, natural instincts, or earnest wishes.

To give instances, we bought a piece of property for $145,000. That very same year it was assessed for $100,000. We protested and showed the facts, but could not move the Assessors or the board, and had to take the case into court. This was hard, for, as I say, it is almost impossible to prove the actual value under judicial rules of testimony. The law provides something about assessing property at the price a creditor would accept it at from a solvent debtor in payment of a just debt. Could there be anything more utterly silly? A creditor, if his debt is doubtful, would take it at almost any price, whereas a creditor if he was sure of getting his money otherwise would not take it at all.

As for the experts, they swore all sorts of ways. One of them, who was of a hopeful temperament, asserted that $160,000 was its value, another of a lower frame of mind testified that it was only worth $130,000. Which combined proved to the ordinary intelligence—not to the refined mind of the court perhaps—that we had paid full value and were being grievously overcharged. Again I bought a building for $40,000. Well, we all think that the neighborhood has improved a little; all men like to feel that way. There have been no sales or other evidences of the fact, but the Board of Assessors were prompt in acting on the theory. They assessed it at $50,000, on which I have had to pay.

The Board of Commissioners are in the habit of asking owners whether they will sell for such and such a price, and pretend to triumph greatly when the owner refuses. But this is utterly unfair. In the first place they don't offer to buy, they only propose to tie up one side to the bargain. In the next land owners do not want to sell. We have had property a hundred years in our family, and I could give the names of large landholders whose rule it is never to sell. This is often a mistaken policy, and then again certain kinds of real estate which are reliable as income producers, lying on the great avenues, are always hard to get. Now, one word of warning.

The last reform administration set a pace of extravagant expenditures from which our city has not recovered and never will. This present one came into power on the express statement that Tammany was spending $10,000,000 a year more than should be spent, and yet ever since they have been in power they have been seeking methods of increasing expenses. They have been juggling with the Sinking Fund, and now they propose to victimize real estate owners who, Heaven knows, pay enough already. But do not forget that Tammany is impending and le cure to come back into power, if not this year, certainly in the future, and you reformers are cutting them an example, which, if you estimate their character correctly, they will be sure to follow. You are teaching them how to evade the law limiting the city debt, a most valuable provision, and how to get rid of the Sinking Fund, which is pledged to the city's creditors for their security. Many of you gentlemen are large property holders. You are playing with fire when you attempt to abrogate these two statutes.

ROBERT B. ROOSEVELT.

New York, July 24, 1902.

ASSESSMENT FOR TAXATION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter from a New York City taxpayer who resides in Geneva, N. Y., published in THE TIMES to-day, deserves consideration by taxpayers, not alone because of his knowledge of inequitable assessment of real estate, but also because of his argument in favor of its continuance.

When an attempt is made to put in practice reforms which the people demand opposition is always expected; but when "A Taxpayer" resorts to the following argument against any attempt to equitably assess real estate for taxation, the great need of a just assessement becomes apparent: "But these inequalities have existed so long that people have become accustomed to them, and the market value of their lots has adjusted itself accordingly."

Was not the same argument made during the last Mayoralty campaign to justify voting the Tammany ticket and in favor of continuation of that corruption in the Police Department that was so offensive to decent people? Police Captains who had purchased the power to collect blackmail had so long enjoyed the privilege as to think they could not be justly deprived of it, and, besides, the people had become so accustomed to police oppression that the market value of the privilege had adjusted itself accordingly. The police Captains thought their appointment carried with it the right (perhaps the vested right) to rob and oppress, and justified their illegal acts by claiming, as does "A Taxpayer," that any change would certainly result in worse conditions.

A Taxpayer writes: "In 1899 the assessed value of every piece of land on Wall Street, Broadway, and Fifth Avenue was enormously increased, in many cases beyond its selling value, while the rest of the city was left untouched."

If it be true that such heavy burdens were placed on land in the above localities in 1899, recent sales of property in those districts show that the burdens were placed on improved properties only.

The following properties have been sold during the last few months.

Nos. 41 and 43 Wall Street, a nine-story modern building, sold for $900,000, assessed value, $600,000, 66 2-3 per cent. of market value.

Nos. 79 and 81 Wall Street and 148-152 Pearl Street, sold for $300,000, assessed value, $94,000, 32 per cent. of market value.

Southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, sold for $925,000, was assessed at $272,000 in 1901 and raised to $381,000 in 1902, assessed at 35 and 36 per cent. of market value.

No. 824 Lexington Avenue, northwest corner of Sixty-third Street, a four-story stone-front dwelling, sold for $37,000, assessed value $18,000, 66 per cent. of market value.

No. 11 Greenwich Street, sold for $75,000, assessed at $11,000 in 1901, raised to $11,300 in 1902, assessed at 15.3 per cent. of market value.

No. 7 Ferry Street, two five-story buildings, sold for $38,000, assessed value $18,000, assessed at 64.2 per cent. of market value.

Taxpayers ought to know the assessed value of real estate as a protection against inequalities in assessments. If they were given an opportunity to carefully study the record of taxes and assessments they would soon learn that there are properties illegally exempt from taxation, and that improved property, a modern family hotel, in one block is assessed at 23 per cent., while in the next block improved property built within two years, is assessed at 66 per cent. of its market value.

"A Taxpayer" says: "If the Fusionists wish to remain in power they should confine their energies to reducing expenses and not trying to better our condition by plunging into greater difficulties."

Has the fight against Tammany been in vain? Here is a man who when he sees the magnitude of the task the Fusionists have undertaken to end corruption in this city advises the forces that have prayed and paid for this very opportunity to quit the fight. In November last the Fusionists won in the first skirmish with Tammany, and in nearly every engagement since have strengthened their position, and the work now begun by the Fusionists to equalize assessment of real estate will, when understood by the taxpayers, have their support.

I believe the men and women who are responsible for the success of the Fusion movement are not, like "A Taxpayer," well informed on land values and in fear of lessening the burdens of real estate owners lest the last condition be worse than the first.

A TAXPAYER.

New York, July 20, 1902.

OPPOSES THE PRESENT SYSTEM.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is to be hoped that Mayor Low and Controller Grout will persist in their effort to equalize real estate assessments. The present method of assessing real estate not only lowers the debt limit, thus preventing the making of improvements which would make this city as attractive as Paris and tremendously enhance real estate values, but it also works the rankest injustice as between property owners.

I know of some properly near where I live, in Harlem, that is assessed at fully 90 per cent. of market value, and I know of other property that is not assessed at more than 30 per cent. of market value. The man who owns the property assessed at 90 per cent. of true value pays three times as much taxes in proportion to the value of his property as the man whose property is assessed at only 30 per cent. of true value.

This is the most outrageous injustice; in my opinion it is worse than highway robbery. The highwayman makes no pretensions to honesty; the present city administration certainly does pretend to be honest.

The question as to whether favoritism or bribery is practiced in making these unjust assessments forces itself strongly upon one's mind. The practice of favoritism in taxation seems to be quite as prevalent in reform as in Tammany administrations. It is almost enough to make one despair of ever having honest government.

Here is an opportunity for Mayor Low to give us real reform, which, instead of trenching upon the dearest thing that men have—freedom—will really give us more freedom. The law clearly demands that all property shall be assessed at its true market value, and Mayor Low is sworn to obey the law.

LEONARD TUTTLE.

New York, July 24, 1902.

ASSESSMENT OF VACANT LOTS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mayor Low's proposal to assess real estate at its full value should be considered "a happy thought." It is a well-known fact that vacant lots are assessed at lower rates than improved property. A great many people would like to know why such discrimination exists. To a person who has no interest in real estate, but who pays a high rent for a house to live in, it seems absurd and unjust. It is the rent payer as a rule who pays the high rates, and the speculator the low rates. Mayor Low will make no mistake if he does succeed in taxing the speculators more than they are taxed at present.

People in building trades ought to rejoice at it, as it would be easier to get vacant lots to build on. Some people will want to know what to do with the increased revenue. I would suggest that it be invested in municipal gas works or electric plants for a starter, with decent, competent men to run them for the benefit of the people.

Seeing that the Radical Democracy of Brooklyn have indorsed Mayor Low's proposal to increase the assessed valuation of real estate to its full value, I am sure that he can rely on them to aid him in every way possible to the best of their ability. In my opinion, they are not "Radical" Democrats, but only real, live Democrats, who know what justice means. I hope that they will grow in numbers and influence in this county and become a mighty power for good. The misetings of the Radical Democracy are very interesting, and well worth attending.

WILLIAM K. AUSTIN.

Brooklyn, July 23, 1902.

PROPOSED NEW PATRIOTIC ORDER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial under caption of "A New Patriotic Order" in your valuable issue of yesterday must either be a huge joke or a reflection on the inordinate folly displayed by a large majority of our worthy fellow-citizens in their desire to wear insignia—buttons, ribbons, medals, and the like. According to your views not even such men as Schley, Howard, Shafter, Brooke, and many other well-known naval and army officers could in honor bound join such an order as you suggest, because, if I am not mistaken, an old soldier retired on account of age must pass through certain formalities, one of them being the signing of papers having the same import as a pension application.

But such men as two I have in my mind just now could become honorable and respected members of it. It is true one of them reposes in his grave since nearly a decade. Nevertheless both would be fit candidates for your order, as they never applied for a pension.

I met one in a Western State. He was at one time Aide-de-Camp to the Department Commander of his State. Once I heard him express the regret that he was not killed at Bull Run or Gettysburg. He had been a private in one of the first regiments answering President Lincoln's call for 75,000 men; he was at Bull Run, and, impelled by the name of the battlefield, he ran as far as London, Paris, and Geneva, where he remained until his relatives, who had some pull at the time, contrived to secure him an honorable discharge. He returned to the United States, went West, and became quite a prominent member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and when he died he was buried with all the honors of that estimable association. He never applied for a pension.

The other case was an officer of Col. Ellsworth's regiment, (Col. Ellsworth was murdered at Alexandria.) He was a fine young fellow, with a deep bass voice. He received a commission as Major in a three-year regiment. One day the Federal army received a terrible setback. His division was hurried up to help redeem the day. In the three or four miles run he disappeared, and never reported for duty until many days after. The officers of his regiment were so disgusted that they forced him to resign. Pressure was brought to bear at Washington, and his resignation was accepted. It is true he never caught cold guarding a chicken coop, and that may be the reason why he never dared to apply for a pension. If he is alive he is a fit subject for your association.

Another man who would be a fit candidate also for your order is an old Brooklynite (it's a pity he is dead,) and an exbounty jumper, who managed with the shekels made at the business to invest in property there. I did not know the man, but I understand he secured long afterward some honorable discharge.

V. HAGEMANN.

Brooklyn, July 21, 1902.

INDORSES THE NEW IDEA.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a veteran of the civil war of three years' service, I have read your editorial of July 20th on a "New Patriotic Order" with great pleasure, and fully indorse its suggestions. The difficulty in organizing such an organization is indicated in the closing paragraph. "If," you say, "there are enough old soldiers living to form a 'Society of Disinterested Patriots' with the qualifications we have indicated, let them by all means get together." I fear the getting together is the sticking point.

Two years ago four of us started an organization of that kind in this county, and gave it the somewhat pretentious name of the "Last of the Romans." As we were all fairly well to do, and as there were more offices than members, the order seemed to start under flattering auspices. In less than a year, however, three of the members succumbed to the wiles of the pension agent, and I am left alone.

You say with truth that the country needs an object lesson which such a society would furnish. But the question is, "Who will furnish the society?" It was supposed by some that in the early sixties the flower of the youth of the Republic rallied to the support of the Nation. From the millions of affidavits filed in the Pension Office at this writing it might seem to an unprejudiced observer that most of "the boys" of that date were on the high road to the almshouse.

RIENZI.

Waterloo, N. Y., July 21, 1902.

WANTS TO BE A MEMBER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to your editorial of Sunday on "A New Patriotic Order," with becoming modesty I offer my name as a member. My service of three years in the civil war was in Kentucky, Tennessee, and Alabama. I fear the organization will be quite small with the limitations you would require for membership.

However, I can subscribe to it all, and should be pleased to hear of others who can do the same.

R. O. C.

New York, July 22, 1902.

THE RIGHT OF CRITICISM

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is as prudent as it is generous on your part to refer editorially to the cases of Miss Taylor and Col. Groesbeck, in which the right of free speech is more or less involved. These cases have attracted considerable interest, not so much because they have inflicted injury upon the individuals immediately concerned, but because they reveal the tendency of our present administration to brand as traitors and punish as recreants those who differ with their policies as presently outlined.

The American citizen, as a rule, hesitates to interfere, either in private or public, with the regulations which army discipline imposes. We view the uniform as evidence of the soldier's willingness to have his civil rights absorbed to some extent by his military duties. If the efficiency of the army, and the maintenance of proper discipline, which is the first essential of efficiency, require absolute obedience on the part of the soldier, then it is not only fitting, but it is the solemn duty of those in command to insist upon this condition. If insistence carries with it punishment for every violation, the private citizen is ready and willing to overlook this punishment even in instances of obvious severity. It would, therefore, appear that Col. Groesbeck incurred a reprimand for violating what is evidently a written rule of his department.

The case of Miss Taylor is not analogous. As I understand it, she holds a civil position with the Government by virtue of a civil service examination passed before the Board of Examiners. In this examination the purpose of the Government was not to discover her political affiliations, if she had any, but to determine her mental and moral fitness for the position sought. If it were any other, the virtues with which we were wont to clothe civil service are a myth. It becomes an invidious instrument of despotism rather than a wholesome agency of justice in the conduct and management of governmental affairs.

We prefer to think, in fact we prefer to believe, that positions in the public civil service are supported by taxes collected from the whole people—those who agree as well as those who disagree with the present administration of public affairs, and the civil service laws were instituted to protect those who disagree in the security of their positions as long as honest and competent service is renedred to the Government.

It is un-American, as it is unjust, to promulgate or defend a doctrine which carries with it a surrender of civil rights in exchange for service to the Government. One of the cardinal rights vouchsafed to the American citizen is the perfect freedom of honest criticism of public policies with which he does not agree.

ROGER FADDEN SMYTH.

Brooklyn, July 25, 1902.

FREEDOM OF SPEECH.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

THE TIMES nods. Its editorial this morning, "The 'Abridgment' of Free Speech," is a contradiction of its civil service attitude.

If it is true, as THE TIMES intimates, that the Federal Government is a department store, subject to the rules governing such a business, then many of us, only readers of THE TIMES, are woefully in error.

The high and mighty officials of the Government are not employers; they are administrators of a trust. If they are so thin-skinned that they cannot bear to have their official acts criticised, resignation affords them a refuge.

Does the holding of a Government clerkship debar the holder from expressing an opinion on public questions? Suppose Miss Taylor had written an article to prove that "protection" was a constitutional fraud, would THE TIMES have justified her dismissal?

Miss Taylor is an employe of the Government, and therefore her dischar

Theatrical Managers Back, Rehearsals Will Follow.

Dates of Openings, with a List of the Initial Offerings at the Principal New York Houses—Engagements of Leading Men and Women—Vaudeville and Concert Programmes.

Now that Charles Frohman, George C. Tyler of Liebler & Co., and other theatrical managers, in addition to a number of well-known actors and actresses, have returned to the city, preparations for next season's offerings at the playhouses may be expected to move rapidly forward. Rehearsals for the September openings will commence almost immediately.

The dates for openings and the attractions to be used for the first weeks at the principal New York theatres are as follows:

Fourteenth Street Theatre, Aug. 18, with "Robert Emmet," by Brandon Tynan.

Academy of Music, Aug. 7, with "Quincy Adams Sawyer," dramatized by Justin Adams.

Irving Place Theatre, Oct. 1.

Garden Theatre, in September, with Mrs. Patrick Campbell in a new play.

Madison Square Theatre, early in September, with "The New Clown," a London comedy.

The Princess, Shubert Brothers' new theatre, at Broadway and Twenty-ninth Street, Oct. 1, with Weedon Grossmith in "The Night of the Party."

Weber & Fields's, Sept. 4, with "Twirly-Whirly."

Daly's, Sept. 15, with "A Country Girl," with William Norris in the leading part.

Wallack's, Sept. 2, probably with "Mrs. Jack," a comedy of American life, by Grace Livingston Furniss, Alice Fisher playing the title role.

The Bijou, Sept. 8, with "Hearts Aflame," by Genevieve G. Haines.

The Manhattan, Sept. 8, with "Captain Molly," by George C. Hazelton.

The Savoy, Sept. 1, with Robert Edeson in "Soldiers of Fortune," followed by Ethel Barrymore in a new play.

The Garrick, in September, with Robert Marshall's comedy, "There's Many a Slip."

The Herald Square, Sept. 1, with Jefferson De Angelis in "The Emerald Isle."

The Knickerbocker, Sept. 1, with "The Rogers Brothers in Harvard."

The Empire, the first week in September, with John Drew in a new play.

The Broadway, Aug. 18, with "Sally in Our Alley," by Englander & Hobart. It is to be followed by "The Silver Slipper."

The Criterion, about Sept. 15, with W. H. Crane in "David Harum," followed by Virginia Harned in Pinero's "Iris."

The Victoria, Sept. 1, with an opera by Planquette, produced by A. H. Chamberlyn.

Mrs. Osborne's Playhouse, formerly the Berkeley Lyceum, about Oct. 1, with a musical comedy.

The Third Avenue, Aug. 2, with "Gypsy Jack," an English melodrama.

The New Star, Aug. 9.

The Metropolis Theatre, Aug. 11, with Haverly's Minstrels.

Grand Opera House, in August, with "The Show Girl."

The American, Sept. 1, with the Greenwall stock company.

The Belasco Theatre, early in September, with Mrs. Leslie Carter in "Du Barry."

New York Theatre, Sept. 6, with "King High Ball," by Horwitz and Bowers; Marie Dressler and Louis Harrison in the leading roles.

***

The first house of the coming season to open will be the Third Avenue Theatre, where "Gypsy Jack," a romantic English melodrama, will be the attraction on Saturday night and for the following week. This play received its original presentation at the Third Avenue Theatre nearly a year ago, and is now being revived for a road tour. The company is headed by Willis Granger.

***

Edmond Audran's "Mascot" will be the attraction at the Terrace Garden during the coming week. One of the features of this production will be the introduction into the ballroom scene in the second act of a ballet, in which Señorita Veda Velasco, a Madrid danseuse, will dance a Spanish fandango. The cast will be:

Bettina, the Mascot.....Miss Belle Thorne
Fiametta, daughter of Lorenzo XVII.....Miss Edith Sinclair
Pippo, a shepherd.....Harry Luckstone
Lorenzo XVII., Prince of Piombino.....Douglas Flint
Rocco, a farmer.....H. W. Frederick
Frederic, Prince of Pisa.....E. H. Manning
Parafante, Sergeant.....R. Roberts
Matheo, innkeeper.....O. W. Risley

***

According to H. B. Harris it is now probable that the comedy "Mrs. Jack," by Grace Livingston Furniss, will not be produced at Wallack's on Sept. 2, as scheduled. Mr. Harris says that he had arranged with Miss Furniss for the play, and seven weeks ago sent her a check for $1,000 as a first payment, and she in her turn sent to him two manuscript copies of the book. The other day Mr. Harris instructed his stenographer to return to Miss Furniss one of the manuscripts with a suggestion as to a change in one of the episodes. The stenographer by mistake sent both manuscript copies, and yesterday Mr. Harris received from Miss Furniss the $1,000 he had paid, with the statement that she "supposed it was all off." Mr. Harris had engaged his company for "Mrs. Jack," and Miss Alice Fisher was to be leading woman, but he says he has another comedy ready in case his deal with Miss Furniss really is "off."

VAUDEVILLE AND CONCERTS.

The third week of "Japan by Night," on the Madison Square Roof, opens with a promise of good business. "The Mikado" is continued, and the popularity of the opera appears to be as great as ever. New features will be introduced each evening.

***

Dusa's all Summer season at the St. Nicholas enters into its tenth week with the band more popular than ever. A noteworthy feature of the coming week's bill will be the rendering of the compositions of Richard Strauss. This is said to be the first instance of this composer's works being attempted by a band.

***

Hammerstein's Paradise Roof Garden will open the week with a high-priced performance. The cost amounts to $7,000 for the week. At the head of the bill is Creatori, with his military band of sixty musicians. The band receives $2,000 a week. Other performers are Johnson and Dean, colored singers and dancers; the Dumitrescu troupe of Russian acrobats; Goblin, the magician; the Chic Charm and Chaste Ballet; Goolman's cat and dog circus, and the Willie Brothers, from the Circus Renz. The Sunday night concerts and Wednesday and Saturday matinées are to be continued.

***

Good Summer vaudeville is offered in the Proctor bills. Augustus Cooke and company in "Napoleon" is the feature of the Twenty-third Street house. Wallace Erskine leads in a presentation of "David Garrick" at the Fifth Avenue, while "His Heart's Delight" is continued in Harlem.

***

An attractive vaudeville bill will be presented at the Lion Palace Music Hall and Roof Garden on the upper west side.

***

Upon the bill at Keith's the Four Mad Caps, with their European novelty dancing act, have the first place. The Kaufmann troupe in a bicycle act come next. Lizzie Evans and Harry Mills in their sketch, "The Country Dance"; Trovollo, the ventriloquist; Billy S. Clifford, with an original monologue and songs; Dooley and Fowley, blackface comedians and dancers; Maddox and Wayne, eccentric comedians; Manning and Hunt in comedy acrobats; Charlie Howard, the Hebrew comedian; Leon and Adelinc, double juggling specialties; the Faye sisters, musical novelties; Eugene St. Cyr, the magician, and other features go to make up the bill.

***

The special attractions at the Eden Musée during the week will consist of hourly exhibitions of moving pictures and afternoon and evening concerts. The interior of the Musée is kept cool by electrical apparatus.

***

Despite the unfavorable weather last week for outdoor entertainment, the attendance on the Floating Roof Garden was good. The enterprise under its new management seems to have become more popular this season with the stay-at-homes than ever before. The sail is a delightful one, and the vaudeville bill continues to be good. The leading performers engaged for next week's entertainment include Sadie Leonard, comedienne; Hawiett & Blodgett, in a character sketch; Frank Hanning, comedian; Joe Turner, "coon shouter," and Ford and Dot West, in a character sketch.

***

After undergoing extensive alterations, Huber's Fourteenth Street Museum throws open its doors to the public to-morrow. For the opening week the management presents Fannie B. Tunison, the Sag Harbor woman, who, deprived of the use of her arms and feet, executes by lip and mouth specimens of painting, drawing, needlework, and sewing. Trixie, the European performing horse, will be seen here for the first time in some astonishing feats of "horse sense." In the theatre annex Francis Wood, novelty hoop roller; Barr and Denton, in comedy sketches; Marie Elmer, comedienne; Mae Corey, in illustrated songs, and Leo F. Welch, the funny east side Hebrew, will supply the entertainment.

***

To-morrow night the New York Theatre Roof Garden will return to a straight vaudeville bill, "The Chaperons" being discontinued. For the opening week the Messrs. Sire have engaged McIntyre and Heath; Cole and Johnson, negro comedians and singers; Wormwood's dog and monkey circus, and Cook and Doretto, eccentric acrobats. "The Chaperons" company will also be drawn upon for talent, as Miss Eva Tanguay, the whirlwind soubrette, and Mr. and Mrs. Ed Redway will contribute specialties.

***

The Kaltenborn concerts at the Circle Auditorium continue to please, the programmes including both classical and popular selections.

SUNDAY NIGHT OFFERINGS.

Thomas F. Shannon and his Twenty-third Regiment Band continue to attract large audiences in the afternoon and on Sunday evenings at Manhattan Beach.

***

The Sunday Night Concert at Terrace Garden will include parts of Gounod's "Philemon et Baucis" and Petrella's overture, "Jone"; Verdi's arias "Tacea la Notte" and "Stride le Vampa." Miss Belle Thorne will render Meyerbeer's "Li-eti Signor" and the ballad "If the Girl That You Love Loves You." Harry Luckstone will be heard in "The Palms."

***

To-night's offerings at St. Nicholas Garden includes "Rosamunde," by Schubert; "My Maryland," by Heinman; "The Trolley," by Duss; "Last Love," by Brahms; "Kamnenol Ostrow," by Rubinstein; "Spring Song," by Mendelssohn; "Deutsche Herzen," by Strauss, and a variety of lighter compositions. Caryl Haydn, a great-grandson of the composer, will begin his week's engagement this evening. He will render Leoncavallo's "I Pagliacci" with piano accompaniment by Herr Shonert.

***

Proctor's Sunday concerts begin at 2 P. M. and are continuous.

***

The Sunday concert at Huber's Museum includes the names of Francis Wood, Barr and Denton, The Darlings, Marie Elmer, Hal and Gertie James, Sabine and Mullaney, Mae Corey, The Three Karnos, and Lew F. Welch.

***

The concert bill at Cherry Blossom Grove includes the names of a number of the week-day performers.

***

The usual concert is given on the Paradise Roof.

***

The feature of the Kaltenborn concert to-night will be Miss Rebecca Mackenzie, a soprano singer of some note.

PLAYS AND PLAYERS.

The little fifty-minute play which Charles Frohman is to produce at the Savoy Theatre in connection with the regular play, when Miss Ethel Barrymore begins her engagement there, is called "Carrots." It is a translation of a one-act comedy entitled "Poil de Carotte," which has been presented in Paris at the Théâtre Antoine. Miss Barrymore will assume the character of the nicknamed and oppressed boy who is the chief figure in its story.

***

Charles Frohman has engaged Julian L'Estrange of the St. James and Garrick Theatres, London, to play the juvenile rôle of Lawrence Trenwith in the Virginia Harned production of "Iris." He will shortly arrive here from England.

***

Mlle. Villiers, who will sing the prima donna rôle in John C. Fisher's production of "The Silver Slipper," which will be produced at the Broadway Theatre on Oct. 27, was engaged to create the part in this country when Mr. Fisher was in Paris recently. She has won success in Europe by her work in grand opera and concert. Sam Bernard has also been engaged for this offering.

***

Valerie Bergere is back in vaudeville again, presenting a one-act comedy called "Billie's First Love," which will be seen at Keith's Theatre some time in August. Peter Dailey, with his supporting company, will also be at the Union Square during August, offering "A Dress Rehearsal."

***

Doré Davidson is negotiating for a New York production of his Biblical drama, entitled "The Judgment of King Solomon," which is based upon facts in the Old Testament dealing with the story of the two mothers and Solomon's verdict.

***

Fred C. Whitney has secured Miss Grace Cameron, who has signed a contract for five years, it being stipulated that she is to be starred in a new comic opera. It has not been decided whether Miss Cameron will go out in a revival of one of the operas which Mr. Whitney produced several years ago, or whether she will have a new piece. Her tour will begin in September, and she will be a New York possibility in the Spring.

***

The regular Fall season at the Bijou Theatre will open on Sept. 8, when the much-talked-of play of social life, entitled "Hearts Aflame," written by Genevieve G. Haines, will be the attraction. Manager W. N. Lawrence is having new scenery built, and the play will be presented by a cast headed by Cuyler Hastings, Dorothy Dorr, and Arnold Daly, and including Morton Selten, Bijou Fernandez, Joseph Phillips, Kate Lester, Charles Trier, Jane Holly, Lionel Ward, Mrs. Felix Morris, Lawrence Hilliard, Lucile Watson, Margaret Drew, Florida Pier, Mary Poore, Jane Taylor, Angela Kler, Felice Morris, and others.

***

Eugene Presbrey has been engaged to stage Henrietta Crosman's new play, "The Sword of the King." Rehearsals are to be begun on Aug. 15. Miss Crosman's season is to be started at the opening of a new theatre in York, Penn., on Sept. 8.

***

It is said that Hamlin Garland is at work on a play of Colorado life.

***

Mme. Eugenia Mantelli, for three years the leading contralto at the Metropolitan Opera House under the Grau regime, has been engaged by Mittenthal Brothers & Kronberg as principal contralto of the Mascagni company, which opens at the Metropolitan on Oct. 8.

***

Lewis Hooper, formerly of "The Wild Rose," has been engaged as manager of Mrs. Osborne's Play House, known formerly as the Berkeley Lyceum, at Forty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue.

***

Miss Ada Crossley has been secured by Loudon G. Charlton for a concert tour in America during the coming season. The same management has engaged Mlle. Zelie de Lussan.

***

"Mary, Mary, Quite Contrary," is the title of a new comedy that has been secured for Henrietta Crosman by her manager, Maurice Campbell. Miss Crosman is under contract to produce it within one year.

LIEBLER & CO.'S CONTRACTS

Conspicuous Players Engaged for Coming Seasons.

Réjane, Duse, Viola Allen, Vesta Tilley, and Signor Novelli—"The Eternal City."

Among those who arrived in the Lucania yesterday were George C. Tyler, manager for Liebler & Co., and W. F. Connor of that firm. Mr. Tyler announced that he had engaged Vesta Tilley and Signor Ermete Novelli. The contracts with Mme. Réjane, Mme. Duse, and Miss Viola Allen have been referred to heretofore.

Vesta Tilley makes a specialty of male impersonations, but Mr. Tyler proposes to have a comedy written for her, and give her an opportunity to display her talent in a different manner. She will appear in the play season after next in the country, and then go to London.

The engagement of Signor Novelli is also for the season of 1903-4, beginning about Jan. 1, 1903. He has been playing recently in Paris.

Mme. Réjane will come for a tour of fifteen weeks in the season of 1903-4. Her répertoire will include eight plays, five of which, it is said, have never been seen in America.

Regarding the plans for the immediate season, Mr. Tyler said that Eleanora Duse, the Italian tragedienne, will make a tour of the United States, opening on Oct. 20 at the Tremont Theatre, Boston. She will appear later in the Victoria Theatre, this city. Her company will sail in the steamship Vancouver from Genoa on Sept. 24. Madame Duse will sail from Cherbourg. Her répertoire will consist of "D'Annunzie," "La Gioconda," "Citta Morta," "Francesca da Rimini," and other plays.

Miss Viola Allen will appear in "The Eternal City," Hall Caine's dramatization of his latest story. Liebler & Co. have said that great care has been taken to see that the scenery, scenic effects, and stage accessories represents correctly what they are supposed to portray; models of the papal chambers in the Vatican, of the interior of the Castle of St. Angelo, and other interiors and exteriors shown in the play having been made in Rome. Mascagni will write a musical setting for the play, and will probably conduct the orchestra on the night of the New York opening. The cast will include Edward J. Morgan, E. M. Holland, and Frederic de Belleville.

"The Eternal City" will have its first presentation on Sept. 29 at the National Theatre, Washington, not Oct. 6, as has been stated.

Ezra Kendall will pass under the Liebler & Co. management with the beginning of the present season, and will be starred in a new play which has been writen for him by Herbert Hall Winslow.

Of last season's attractions which are to be continued, the most important will be Kyrle Bellew in "A Gentleman of France." Mr. Bellew will travel next season to other cities of the United States. Miss Eleanor Robson will appear as Mlle. de la Vire in the play for the opening weeks of the season. Afterward she will be called upon to create a character in a new play.

PLAYS THAT CONTINUE.

At the Knickerbocker "The Wild Rose" is continuing its well-deserved popularity. The one-hundredth performance will be celebrated on Tuesday, July 29, by decorating the theatre with a profusion of genuine wild roses. There are only four weeks more of the New York run. Instead of going abroad, as lately intended, the play will take the tour originally booked in this country.

***

"The Defender," the nautico-musical comedy from Boston, continues to afford amusement, punctuated by horse-play, at the Herald Square Theatre; and it is announced that it is likely to run until Autumn.

***

At the Casino "A Chinese Honeymoon" continues prosperously, with its evening full of bright scenery and taking specialties.

***

Primrose and Dockstader's Minstrels, who are now to be seen at Manhattan Beach, give an unusually good show of its kind and are said to be prospering.

Fireworks at Manhattan Beach.

The first Children's Night of the season in Paln's Amphitheatre, Manhattan Beach, will be celebrated to-morrow evening, the storm of last Monday having compelled a postponement. The little ones will see in fire the characters met in story books and in the comic pages of the newspapers. The Brighton Beach Racing Association will be remembered on Tuesday, and Thursday will be German Night. The Emperor, Prince Henry, and Bismarck will be pictured in fire, and the flags of Germany and the United States will be shown, as well as an outline of the Emperor's American-built yacht Meteor.

BOY WOUNDED FATALLY BY ANNOYED MAN.

Shotgun Discharged Because a Baseball Fell Among Flowers in a Williamsburg Yard.

John Beisel, a cigar manufacturer of 535 Bushwick Avenue, Williamsburg, is confined in the Hamburg Avenue Police Station, and in St. Catharine's Hospital is Max Bengersen, sixteen years of age, of 525 Bushwick Avenue, with many bird shot wounds. The police learned that Beisel had discharged a shotgun into a crowd of boys that annoyed him and wounded young Bengersen.

The boys were playing ball in front of Beisel's house, and frequently the ball fell among flowers which Beisel prized very highly. The man ordered the boys away from the premises, and when they refused, it is alleged, he went into his house, got a shotgun loaded with bird shot, and fired at young Bengersen. The boy fell insensible, and his companions ran away.

The bird shot entered the boy's abdomen. When it became known that Beisel had shot the boy a crowd of men and boys attempted to injure him before a policeman arrested him. It was said in the hospital that the boy cannot live.

HELD ON MURDER CHARGE.

Youth Accused of Shooting Saloon Keeper Remanded to the Coroner.

Bidwell Fluss, nineteen years old, of 164 East Ninety-seventh Street, was remanded to the Coroner by Magistrate Crane in the Harlem Court yesterday. Fluss is suspected of the murder of George Baker, the saloon keeper of 639 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, last Sunday night.

William Goebel and Martin J. Hopkins are confined in the House of Detention as witnesses. According to Detective Higgins, these witnesses say that they went into the saloon with Fluss, who shot Baker when he refused to serve them with beer.

23D REGIMENT'S OUTING.

Brooklyn Organization Gives Exhibition Drill at Manhattan Beach.

The Twenty-third Regiment of Brooklyn, Col. A. C. Barnes commanding, went down to Manhattan Beach yesterday, gave an exhibition drill, and were royally entertained. Their arrival was made the occasion of an enthusiastic demonstration, while the day was almost entirely devoted to functions with the soldiers as the chief attraction. In the afternoon the regiment gave its exhibition drill, which was reviewed by Gens. Sicklea, Reagan, and King, after which there was a dress parade and a military concert by Shannon's Band.

Late in the afternoon the soldiers attended Primrose & West's minstrel performance given by Primrose and Dockstader, and later Paln's fireworks' exhibition.

From pure neglect, many a slight Cold is suffered to run into Consumption. When taken in time, Dr. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT never fails to cure.

Stern Brothers

To-morrow, Clearing Sale of

Women's Summer Dresses

Shirt Waist Suits of Dotted Foulard, Striped Taffeta, Pongee and Pompadour Silks, $12.50, 18.50
Reduced from $20.00 & 30.00

of Dotted Batistes, Organdies, Linen and Duck Reduced from $16.50 & 18.00 $8.50

Women's Underwear

of Nainsook, Cambric and Lawn

Drawers, 32c, 59, 95
Gowns, 59c, 75, 98
Corset Covers, 39c, 59, 98
Petticoats, 75c, 98, $1.50

Women's Shirt Waists

White and Colored, 89c, $1.25, 1.95

Hosiery — A New Importation

Women's Fine Quality Fast Black Cotton Hose, double soles, Value 35c 19c
Women's Fast Black Cotton Hose with silk embroidered insteps, Value 50c 29c
Women's Extra Quality Lisle Thread Hose, with high lace ankles or handsome embroidered fronts, Value 65c 39c
Men's Fine Quality Half Hose, in vertical silk stripes, embroidered and lace effects, Value 45c 29c

A Special Purchase of

Boys' Washable Suits

Of White and Colored Linens, Galateas, Chambrays and Piques, 3 to 12 yrs., 95c, $1.69
Heretofore $1.95 to 5.95.

Norfolk and Sailor Suits, 4 to 14 yrs., of imported cheviots and serges, Value $6.95 to 8.90 $5.00

Boys' Trousers, 3 to 16 yrs., of tan linen and white duck, Heretofore 59c to 98c 39c

"Star" Waists, with or without collars, 4 to 13 yrs, Heretofore 87c 45c

Girls' & Misses' Summer Apparel

Russian, Guimpe and High-Neck Dresses, 4 to 14 yrs., 95c, $1.98
Heretofore $1.98 to 4.50

Girls' Sailor Suits, 3 to 12 yrs., of navy, brown or red English serges, Value $5.50 $3.75

Plaited Walking Skirts, of cheviots, 14 to 18 yrs., Value $7.50 $4.95

Misses' Cotton Waists, white and colored, 14 to 18 yrs., 89c
Heretofore $1.50 to 2.95

Muslin & Lace Curtains

One, two and three pair lots, from 60c to $10.95 Per pair

25% less than regular prices

Estimates and Designs Furnished for all kinds of Lace Panels and Draperies.

West Twenty-third Street

PRICE OF COAL MAY GO TO $10 A TON

Some Dealers Have Demanded an Increase to $9.

Health Board May Be Asked to Suspend Action Against Violators of the Smoke Ordinance.

The price of anthracite coal, which was $8 a ton on Friday, was raised yesterday by some of the dealers to $8.50 and $9, and it was said that it may be advanced to $10 a ton within the next few days. Some of the coal carrying companies, that use hard coal, and seized coal in transit when the strike was declared, are mixing bituminous coal with anthracite for their trains. It was said yesterday that some of the companies may decide to burn bituminous coal entirely while the strike lasts and release some of the anthracite for the market.

It was said last evening that if the operators hold out no hope of a settlement of the strike in the anthracite field before Tuesday, a committee will be appointed by the Retail Coal Dealers' Association to go before Health Commissioner Lederle on behalf of the consumers. The committee will ask him to suspend action against violators of the smoke ordinance on the ground that there is not enough anthracite coal in sight to carry on the business of the city.

It is within the province of the Board of Health to suspend the enforcement of the ordinance if conditions render it necessary to do so. It is believed that if this course be pursued the coal carrying roads may release anthracite coal held in stock for their own use and burn bituminous coal exclusively for their trains until the mines are in operation again. Several dealers said that unless this is done hotels, office buildings, and factories, which cannot get enough anthracite, will burn soft coal, although they may be obliged to pay fines.

The largest individual consumer of coal in Manhattan next to the Manhattan Railway Company is the New York Steam Company, which, among other things, supplies power to about 100 elevators. It had a large stock of anthracite coal at the beginning of the strike, but, as a representative of its coal department said, it has now only a few weeks' supply. It was said that the 10,000 tons of steam coal which is arriving here weekly may be increased in spite of the strike.

In a large office building on lower Broadway, hard coal has replaced soft coal, not on account of any action by the Board of Health, but because one of the coal carrying companies released the hard coal to the agents.

COLLEGE MEN IN THE SUBWAY.

Engineer Parsons Gives Particulars of the Army of Workers.

William Barclay Parsons, Chief Engineer of the Rapid Transit Commission, prepared for the commission's report that was submitted to the Mayor on Friday, a table that gives the number of college men on the engineering staff that represents the city in the construction of the Manhattan-Bronx subway.

Mr. Parsons is a Columbia man, and Deputy Chief Engineer Rice is a Harvard man. Of the seven division engineers, five are college men, two having attended Columbia, one Yale, and one the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute. Of the 109 assistant field engineers 93 are college men, 24 of them hailing from Columbia. Thirty-three of the 45 rodmen have been in colleges, as well as 11 of the 30 axemen. Columbia furnished to the engineering staff 29 men, Harvard has 10 representatives, and Cooper Institute 24.

The commission's report does not cover any part of this year. It deals with the period between the organization of the board, in 1894, and the end of last year. In that period, Mr. Parsons says, there was one month when 7,770 men were working on the new underground railroad, and his own staff had reached a maximum of 114 engineers, 76 rodmen and axemen, 72 masonry inspectors, and 10 clerical employes.

The Chief Engineer describes a department about which not much has been heard. It was organized for the inspection of materials, and it has its headquarters in Pittsburg. It is as much a part of the commission's forces as any other branch. The General Inspector is W. A. Aiken, who established his Pittsburg office on Aug. 5, 1900. He and those under him test the steel and other materials to be used in the subway, and they have fitted up a laboratory in the Homestead Mills of the Cambria Steel Company.

The steel is rolled at various points and then manufactured at the plants of the American Bridge Company in Keystone, Pencbyd, Athens, and Trenton. Mr. Oberholser, who has charge of the laboratory at Pittsburg, superintends complete check determinations on every melt of steel. In 1900 2,021 specimens of steel, representing 1,200 different heats, were tested, and in the next year 6,255 specimens were tested, representing 3,033 different heats.

There is also a laboratory at Egypt, Penn., where the American Cement Company has a sub-contract for supplying its product to Mr. McDonald.

In discussing the casualties along the line of the subway, Mr. Parsons recalls that the most serious accident of 1900-1901 was in the tower of the Washington Heights shafts at One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, in which five workmen were killed and two injured. The Coroner's inquest exonerated the sub-contractors and foreman from all blame. During 1900 the casualties numbered thirty-five—twenty-seven to workmen and eight to outsiders. In 1901, when the number of laborers had increased greatly, there were 176 accidents—156 to workmen, 3 to members of the engineering staff, and 17 to persons not connected with the tunnel operations. Sixteen of the two years' accidents were fatal. One of the persons killed was a bystander.

John Daniell Sons & Sons

Will close out this week certain styles of well made articles for

MEN & WOMEN'S SUMMER WEAR,

to lessen the variety of stock and to make room for Fall Novelties.

MEN'S WEAR.

HALF HOSE—Fine Imported Lisle Thread, in fancy stripes, silk clocked and embroidered; also Lace Lisle in plain colors, at 35c. pair; 3 pairs for $1.00; values ranging up to 75c. pair.

UNDERCLOTHING—Fine Sea Island Cotton Shirts and Drawers, cool and absorbent; all the season 75c., this week 59c. each.

SHIRTS—White Madras Negligee Shirts, cut full size, plain and pleated fronts; on sale 50c. each; 6 Shirts for $2.75.

VACATION GOODS FOR TOURIST AND TRAVELLER

Embracing every article for outing purposes of the newest and best makes; prices always the lowest. Dress Suit Cases, Travelling Bags, Dressing Cases (fitted), Tourist Cases, Flasks, Belts, Shawl Straps, Colored Silk Umbrellas, Hammocks, Bathing Suits, Caps, Shoes, Military Brushes, Perfumes, Soaps, Outing Hats, Gloves, &c., in large assortments.

LADIES' WEAR

WAISTS—Black Lawn Shirt Waists, a variety of styles, reduced from $2.25 to $1.65. White China Silk Waists, lace trimmed, Pongee and Colored Wash Silks, reduced from $3.98 to $2.98.

Dainty Neckwear, Outing Skirts, Dressing Sacques, Parasols.

A large force of shopping clerks will promptly fill orders by mail. Address communications to the firm.

Broadway, 8 and 9 Sts.

BEST & Co
LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Children's Vacation Foot Wear.

We make a special provision of every kind of shoe adapted to Boys' and Girls' "Vacation" and "Outing" wear. You will find here the largest assortment of all the various shapes, styles and leathers for Children's Golf, Bicycle, Baseball, Tennis, Seashore and Mountain service.

"Children's Party," Dress and Fancy Shoes are equally well represented.

Russia Calf, button or lace; 7 to 10½, $2.00; 11 to 2, $2.50.
The Best Orthopedic Russia Calf, button or lace; 7 to 10½, $2.25; 11 to 2, $3.00.
Child's Tan Shoe, button or lace, especially designed for first walking, light spring heels and medium weight soles; 4 to 8, $1.35.
White Canvas Shoes, button or lace; sizes, 7 to 10½, $2.00; 11 to 2, $2.50.
Tennis Shoes for Boys and Youths, Russia calf, heavy red rubber soles, ½-inch thick; sizes, 13 to 2, $2.85; 2½ to 7, $3.25.

60-62 West 23d Street.

CLOSE OF THE NOVENA.

Thousands Venerated the Relic of St. Anne in the Church of St. Jean Baptiste.

The veneration of the sacred relic of St. Anne came to a close at a late hour last evening in the Church of St. Jean Baptiste, East Seventy-sixth Street. During the novena, or nine days of prayer and veneration, the relic was venerated by thousands.

From 6 o'clock yesterday morning until the doors were closed there was not a moment when there were not many persons waiting to be touched by the relic. In the afternoon the Rev. Father Lefebre delivered a panegyric on St. Anne.

Many of those who sought the aid of St. Anne to cure their ills suffered from physical disabilities. They were of all ages. A two-year-old child with a physical deformity was carried on a piece of plank that was covered with linen and used as a stretcher. One aged woman who could hardly walk was assisted by a very small boy.

The priests attached to the church have received scores of letters attesting to cures wrought by the relic. A letter that was received yesterday from a person who signed herself Mrs. Kiernan told that the writer had had four strokes of paralysis. She said she was taken in a carriage to be touched by and to kiss the relic and that she had been cured.

Those who are familiar with the subject said that more people visited the shrine this year than at any previous time.

ELOPERS FROM GREENSBORO.

Mill Superintendent Had Been Arrested, but Released, on Charge of Kidnapping a Hotel Keeper's Wife.

The Old Dominion Line steamship Jefferson, which arrived yesterday from Norfolk, brought in an eloping pair, who are somewhat out of the ordinary run of runaway couples. The man is J. Ernest Hardin, twenty-five years old, who until Tuesday last was a Superintendent of the Revolution Cotton Mills at Greensborough, N. C. The woman, who is thirty-seven years old, and the mother of several children, is the wife of John Stafford, who is a hotel keeper in Greensborough.

When the vessel docked, Caesar Cone, formerly a Greensborough business man, and A. B. Kimball, a Norfolk lawyer, were on hand to meet them. Mr. Cone had been notified by a telegram from the deserted Mr. Stafford, and Mr. Kimball came up by train from Norfolk at the request of Harrison Hardin, the young man's father, to intercept the pair here and try to induce them to separate.

Hardin and Mrs. Stafford came off the steamer unconcernedly, and apparently were not surprised to meet Cone and Kimball at the dock. The three men talked together earnestly for a few moments, while Mrs. Stafford picked up an old newspaper from a pile of iron rails and sat down on some baggage to read it.

When the conference was over Hardin and Mrs. Stafford got into a cab, and, taking their baggage, consisting of two trunks, drove to the Broadway Central Hotel. Cone and Kimball followed.

According to Mr. Cone, Hardin boarded in Greensborough at Stafford's hotel. On Tuesday he and Mrs. Stafford decided to leave town together, and they took the train for Lynchburg, Va. Arriving there, they heard that the Greensborough police were after them, and they went first to Richmond, and then to Norfolk, which they reached on Friday.

There, on Stafford's complaint, [illegible] was arrested on a charge of kidnapping, but the Judge before whom the case was tried took a look at the pair, and decided that the woman was old enough to resist attempts at kidnapping, and dismissed the case. They took the New York boat from Norfolk that evening.

Hardin, when seen last night at the Broadway Central Hotel, would not discuss the affair. They were registered as Mrs. Ida Stafford and J. E. Hardin.

Mr. Kimball, who came here at the request of Hardin's father, said that the family was one of the oldest and best in the South. "I have come here," said he, "to use every means to induce them to separate, and if I can't get Hardin to go back home, I will try to persuade him to go somewhere else and begin over again."

TRIED TO BRIBE A WITNESS.

Magistrate Deuel Holds Two Men on the Charge—Said He Would Make an Example.

Edward Stewart, twenty-seven years old, of 228 West Thirty-seventh Street, and Harry R. Caldwell, twenty-five years old, of 228 West Thirty-seventh Street, were held in $3,000 bail each, in the Tombs Police Court yesterday on a charge of attempting to bribe a witness in the Criminal Court Building. Charles E. White, an electrician of Elmhurst, L. I., was the witness who made the complaint.

When the case against John Ryan, twenty-five years old, of 184 West Fifty-fourth Street, who was arrested on Thursday night on complaint of White, who charged him with picking his pocket, was called on Friday morning, the complainant was not in court. Ryan was therefore held for examination, and a subpoena was issued for White and given to Policeman Gude, who had arrested Ryan, to serve.

When White appeared yesterday in court in answer to the subpoena, he told the Magistrate that an attempt had been made by two of Ryan's friends to bribe him, they having offered him $20 not to appear.

"Who were those men?" asked Magistrate Deuel.

White pointed out Stewart and Caldwell, who were seated in the body of the court-room awaiting the disposition of their friend's case.

"Bring them in and make a complaint against them of bribery. This thing is going entirely too far. Bribery right under the very nose of the court. I'll make an example of these men," said the Magistrate.

Stewart and Caldwell, when arraigned, denied that they had attempted to bribe the complainant. They admitted, however, that they had spoken to White and asked him not to prosecute. They were then held. Ryan was also held in $1,500 bail for trial.

NO ALIMONY FOR MRS. BERGEN.

Court Allows Her $250 Counsel Fee Instead of the $1,500 She Asked For.

Justice Hall in the Supreme Court yesterday denied the application of Mrs. Lillian L. Bergen for $100 a week alimony pending the trial of her suit for absolute divorce against her husband, James D. Bergen, President of the J. D. Bergen Company, dealers in glassware at 38 Murray Street. He allowed her $250 counsel fee instead of the $1,500 asked.

Charles G. F. Wahle of Hoffman & Wahle, counsel for Bergen, strenuously opposed the granting of allmony, on the ground that the allegations involving Miss Estelle Mock were simply the unsupported suspicions of the wife, and he denounced as utterly unwarranted the bringing into the case of Mrs. De Wolf Hopper, the defendant's former wife.

Justice Hall, in his decision, says that the plaintiff's allegations are of no force whatever. She does not produce affidavits of any of the persons from whom she says she learned the facts, and does not even say that she believes them. The letters attached to the answering affidavits show that the relations of the parties have been most friendly down almost to the [illegible]

Part Two
Pages 11 - 20

Daily 1 Cent. **The New York Times.** Sunday 5 Cents.

Sunday
July 27, 1902

CLAYTON MUST EXPLAIN

State Department Acts in Mexican Mining Case.

Charges Over Which Senators Bailey and Beveridge Quarreled to be Investigated on Senator Penrose's Request.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The affair concerning Ambassador Clayton, the American representative in Mexico, about which Senators Bailey and Beveridge had their celebrated difficulty in the Senate, seems likely to come to an issue sooner than was expected. Mr. Bailey, it will be recalled, said he would bring the matter up next Winter und leave no stone unturned to secure the removal of Gen. Clayton. A new factor has entered the contest, in the person of Senator Penrose of Pennsylvania, and it now seems likely that the matter will be thrashed out at his instance before Mr. Bailey can do anything.

Some weeks ago Senator Penrose filed with the President papers which he asserted tended to substantiate the charge made by Mr. Mealy, the American who has been in trouble in Mexico, against Ambassador Clayton, to the effect that the Ambassador was directly interested to the extent of 100 shares in a mining corporation antagonistic to Mealy's claims. The papers were referred to the State Department, and now the Senator has been informed by Acting Secretary Hill that the department has resolved to send them to the City of Mexico, inviting Mr. Clayton to examine them and make a report.

Mr. Bailey's chief complaint was that he could not get aid from the State Department in his attempts to expose Clayton; that he was hampered and thwarted by Solicitor Penfield. This statement was disputed by Senator Beveridge, and the result was the assault.

The matter rested there, with the substantial victory on the side of Gen. Clayton and Judge Penfield, since there was no probability that Gen. Clayton would be disturbed. The only danger was in Bailey's threats to bring the matter up at the next session.

But Mr. Penrose has now demanded and secured an investigation. His complaints have met with a reception which Mr. Bailey probably will say was far different from the reception given him. What Mr. Bailey so long contended for has been won without difficulty by an application from the Republican Senator from Pennsylvania.

ARMY MEDALS OF HONOR.

Gen. Horace Porter and Col. Albert L. Mills Among Those Awarded Them.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—A general order has been issued by Gen. Miles, commanding the army, announcing the award of medals of honor and certificates of merit to officers and enlisted men for specially meritorious service.

The awards cover a period beginning with the civil war, and extending to last Winter, and are in addition to a list published two years ago, when the first awards were announced. In the present list are the names of Gen. Horace Porter and Col. Albert L. Mills, Superintendent of the Military Academy, both of whom are given medals for acts of bravery, the former at Atlanta, and the latter at Santiago. The medal of honor list, in part, is as follows:

William F. Birkheimer, Major, Artillery Corps, United States Army.
William C. Bryan, hospital steward, United States Army.
Bernard A. Byrne, Major, Thirteenth Infantry.
Robert G. Carter, First Lieutenant, United States Army, (retired.)
Robert Temple Emmet, First Lieutenant, Ninth Cavalry.
Frederick Funston, Brigadier General, United States Army.
James Kephart, private, Company C, First Battalion, Thirteenth Infantry.
John A. Logan, Major, Thirty-third Infantry, United States Volunteers, (deceased.)
William H. Sage, Captain, Twenty-third Infantry.
George E. Stewart, First Lieutenant, Fifteenth Infantry, United States Army.
George W. Wallace, First Lieutenant, Ninth Infantry.

WIRELESS SYSTEM FOR NAVY.

Board to be Appointed to Investigate the Whole Subject.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The Navy Department having decided to equip the fighting ships of the American Navy with a wireless system of telegraphy, within a few days a board, consisting probably of five members, will be appointed to investigate the whole subject, to decide upon the system to be installed and to work out plans for the education and training of men to operate it aboard the ships.

Lieut. Hudgins, who was sent abroad several months ago to examine the various wireless systems in use in Europe and to bring back with him apparatus for working them, is expected to return shortly and will give the proposed board the benefit of his investigations. It is quite likely that he himself will be made a member of the board.

The department already has taken time by the forelock and a number of enlisted men with a knowledge of electricity have been selected for future detail in connection with the operation of this system of communication.

ARMY AND NAVY MIMIC WAR.

Four Arbitrators for Coming Conflict Near Newport Selected.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The army and the navy have appointed their arbitrators to make the decision in the joint manoeuvres on the Atlantic Coast in September. The War Department has selected Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, and Lieut. Col. John P. Story of the Artillery Corps. The navy has selected Rear Admiral Philip H. Cooper, who has been on special duty in connection with the defenses of the Atlantic Coast, and Capt. William Swift, a member of the General Board.

Major Gen. MacArthur, commanding the Department of the East, and Rear Admiral Higginson, commanding the North Atlantic Station, the two officers in direct supervision of the manoeuvres, have been charged with the selection of the fifth arbitrator.

Umpires will be stationed on each of the ships and at the forts to make decisions of individual work, but the Board of Arbitrators named above is to be charged with the announcement of the final decision as to whether the army or the navy has been victorious.

The four officers named are recognized tactical experts, and it is the general opinion in naval circles that the decision could not be placed in more capable hands. There is some speculation rife as to the personality of the fifth arbitrator, who will, of course, be either a naval or an army officer. This position undoubtedly will be a very difficult one to fill to the satisfaction of both sides.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 26.—Gen. MacArthur, who recently relieved Gen. Brooke of the command of the Department of the East, accompanied by Col. Barry, Major Harrison, and Capt. Kernan of his staff, arrived from Governors Island, N. Y., today, and inspected the defenses of Narragansett Bay District which are commanded by Col. Hasbrouck of Fort Adams. The General and his staff left later for New London.

During the conflict between the army and navy in this vicinity, Gen. MacArthur will be in command of the land forces, with headquarters at Fort Adams.

HONOR FOR O. P. AUSTIN.

He Is Elected a Member of the International Colonial Institute.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—O. P. Austin, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, has just received notice that he has been elected a member of the International Colonial Institute. This organization is composed of the leading statisticians of colonial affairs in the principal countries having colonies. The central offices of the organization are at Brussels, but its meetings are held successively at the capitals of the countries from which its membership is drawn.

Mr. Austin, who is the author of two publications on colonies, "Colonial Systems of the World," issued in 1898, and "Colonial Administration," issued in 1901, attended the meeting of the institute at The Hague last Summer by special invitation.

His latest work on colonies, "Colonial Administration," has been highly commended by members of the association, including Lord Reay, its President; M. Noufflard of the French Colonial Office, and Sir Hubert Jerningham, a British colonial officer of long experience, who recently referred to it in the highest terms in a paper read before the Royal Colonial Institute at London.

NEW GERMAN SHIPYARDS.

Plant for Construction of Large Vessels to be Established at Coburg.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Consul General at Coburg O. J. D. Hughes, in a report to the State Department, gives information of a new ship yard building project at that place. In his report the Consul General says: "For a long time the Vulcan Shipbuilding and Engineering Company has been looking for a suitable place close to the North Sea for another yard, as the building of vessels of the largest dimensions is becoming impossible at Stettin, owing to the shallow draught of water in the River Oder, and even in the Baltic itself. The River Elbe has been chosen as the locality for the new yard, and the intention is, at first, to build only large vessels here, the engines for which, and as far as possible the boilers also, will be supplied by the Stettin works."

WEST POINT HAZING CASE.

War Department Receives Papers in the Case of Cadet Pendleton.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The War Department has received the papers in the case of Cadet Alexander G. Pendleton, Jr., who has been tried at West Point and found guilty of hazing. Pendleton was appointed from Arizona and is a first-class man.

This is the first case of hazing that has occurred since the law passed nearly a year and a half ago intended to suppress the practice. The hazing took place while the cadets were in camp and consisted of abusive language by Cadet Pendleton to a "plebe" while the latter was in his tent. Pendleton's defense was that he lost his temper and said more than he intended. The case will go to the President for final review.

BISHOP McDONNELL'S RETURN.

Five Hundred Priests and Laymen Went Down the Bay to Greet Him on the Lucania.

Bishop Charles E. McDonnell, head of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Long Island, arrived home from Europe yesterday on the steamship Lucania. In the early morning about 500 priests and laymen of his diocese went down the bay on the steamer Cepheus and met the Lucania at Quarantine shortly after 6 o'clock. As the Cepheus neared the big liner Father Doherty's Mission Band, composed of boys, played appropriate airs.

The Bishop was transferred from the Lucania to the Cepheus, and as he stepped aboard the latter craft a most cordial reception was given to him. He was escorted to the cabin of the steamer, where he listened to an address of welcome by ex-Police Commissioner Bernard J. York, Chairman of the committee which arranged the reception. The Bishop replied briefly, saying, in part:

"I thank you for this greeting with all my heart, for your coming here this morning and sacrificing your rest in order to welcome your Bishop. I hope and pray that God's blessing and the blessings the clergy have brought with them from the Holy Father may rest upon and be ever with you."

After a run up the Hudson as far as Yonkers, the steamer returned to the Bridge Dock in Brooklyn, from where the Bishop and members of the Repception Committee were driven in carriages to the episcopal residence on Greene Avenue.

When Bishop McDonnell was seen later he declined to express any views as to the probable choice for the Archbishopric of New York. Questioned with regard to the Philippine friar question, the Bishop said that ne left Rome before the Taft Commission began its labors and could not discuss the subject.

The Bishop was accompanied home by Mgr. Barrett and the Revs. John McCarren and John McKeon.

BIDS FOR STREET SIGNS.

Three Contracts for Manhattan Borough Advertised by President Cantor.

President Cantor of the Borough of Manhattan has advertised for bids for the erection of street signs in the Borough of Manhattan. The bids will be opened on Wednesday, Aug. 6, at 11 A. M. in the President's office. There are three contracts advertised. They are:

1. For furnishing and erecting and maintaining for three years 6,000 dark blue enameled metal street signs, with clear cut, conspicuous white letters.

2. For furnishing, erecting, and maintaining (without lighting) for three years on existing lamp posts, fire alarm posts, and electric light poles, 1,200 sign boxes of two patterns, one for electric light and the other for gas light.

3. For furnishing, erecting, and maintaining (without lighting) for three years, on existing poles and posts, 2,000 street-sign boxes with reflector attachment, the sign to have a reflector, deflector, and radiator attachment.

The specifications say explicitly that the signs become the property of the city, and the prices must include maintenance for three years. The sureties required are $2,000, $6,000, and $10,000 respectively.

MRS. LATIMER DESERTS HOME.

Hancock Street House, Where Murder Was Committed, Abandoned, and Family Will Go to the Country.

The house at 318 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, where Albert C. Latimer waa murdered early on the morning of July 2, has been closed by Mrs. Latimer. Three big moving vans drove up yesterday, and all of the furnishings were carted away to a storage warehouse. William Latimer, who supervised the work of moving, said that Mrs. Latimer was still at his home in Cornelia Street. She and the children will leave to-day for the country, where she will remain for a long time. It is believed that she will never return to live again in the house where the tragedy took place.

REDUCTION OF STATE TAXES

Gov. Odell Predicts Almost Total Abolition.

Says Economy of Administration and Wisdom of Legislation Will Insure It—Speech to Hop Growers.

SYLVAN BEACH, N. Y., July 26.—The twenty-fifth annual picnic of the Hop Growers' Association of Central New York was held here to-day. The attendance was estimated at 15,000 persons. Gov. Odell was present, and upon his arrival received an artillery salute. The Governor made an address in which he said in part:

"There is no industry of greater value to the State than the agricultural interest, and its betterment and protection have received the support its importance demands. Through your granges and other alliances not only has recognition come, but also the dissemination of knowledge that has brought about the substitution of business methods for antiquated rules in the management of your farms.

"In this work the State has aided materially, both through liberal appropriations for experimental purposes and in the enactment of restrictive laws intended to prevent the adulteration of food products which were not only a menace to public health, but unfair to competitors in the sale of your products. But it is not alone upon these lines that your interests have been conserved. With each new enactment have come other demands for further advancements in governmental affairs, and to such calls the Legislature has responded and has given, among other things, not only an improved highway system, but has aided by most liberal appropriations for this purpose.

"It has relieved your burden of taxation for school purposes and has thus enabled to give to your children advantages that were impossible heretofore. It has sought to give an example of government for your local affairs by cutting off extravagances and sinecures and by responding in every way to demands for economy and efficiency.

"That we have succeeded is evidenced by the tax rate of thirteen one-hundredths of a mill, so that, upon every $1,000 of valuation but 13 cents is exacted for State purposes, a fact that is more eloquent than volumes of words or myriads of figures. It is not my purpose to either glorify or disparage the work of the Legislature of 1902 or the acts of the present administration. I recognize that in the discharge of my official duties I am but your servant, and that the interests of the people are of the first importance and are far above partisanship or party ties. I feel therefore that I do not violate the proprieties of this pleasant occasion in thus accounting to you.

"I have so much respect for the intelligence of our citizenship that I feel our people may be trusted to judge, not from a misstatement of facts, bnt rather from results achieved. As the Chief Executive of the State, therefore, I take this opportunity, with the full responsibility of my utterance, of assuring you that the benefits you are to enjoy in the almost total abolition of State taxation is neither a myth nor one for which you will be called upon to meet a deficiency in future years either through bonds or new taxation. I also venture the prediction that it is possible, with economy of administration and wisdom in legislation, to forever do away with a direct State tax, a result that would be impossible were there a prostitution of government or its sacrifice to greed and power.

"We have to look to you for aid and encouragement in this work. Study well every phase of your country's affairs and drive from power by your votes those who deceive or those who are false to their trust. It is an encouraging sign of the times when the people interested in the honesty and efficiency of governmnet are alert to their duties of citizenship, and nowhere is this spirit more manifect than in our rural communities, and nowhere is there greater necessity for economy in the administratfon of our affairs. The tax burden bears heavily upon the tillers of the soil, the small householder, and the rent payer, and if we are to encourage them in the direction of progress we should so far as possible lighten their burdens. This policy of State government is founded upon common sense, and that the present fulfills expectation should be a guarantee that the future will unfold as bright a prospect made possible by liberality of action and the wisdom of those who make your laws.

"I know that the day and the occasion is one of rejoicing, but I believe that amidst all of this enjoyment you will not consider these suggestions as ill advised, because your prosperity depends as much upon economy as upon production, and if your fixed charges, your taxes, and your rents increase in undue proportion to the increased valuc of that which you produce, the net result will be such as to discourage you in your work. If, upon the other hand, the net profit shows an increment, no matter how small such increase may be, you will have greater cause for rejoicing at your next festival.

"In your work, therefore, let your effort be to aid in every way possible in achieving the desirable results which I have outlined, and which is possible by the intelligent co-operation of the citizens of the Empire State. Let your aim be to supplement the efforts made in all directions to make of our State, not only the most prosperous and the most glorious, but also to make it a Commonwealth that will be a model for the efficiency of its government, the economy of its administration, and the happiness of its citizens."

Late to-day Gov. Odell returned to Albany.

LORD MINTO RETURNS.

Back from London with His Family—The Lucania Still a "Ping-Pong Ship."

The Earl of Minto, Governor General of Canada, with Countess Minto, their eldest son, Viscount Melgund, and their two daughters, Lady Eileen and Lady Ruby Elliot, arrived here yesterday on the Cunard liner Lucania. Lord Minto, by virtue of his peerage, had been commanded by the King to attend the coronation, and he left Canada for that purpose early in June. He spent most of the time at his town house in London.

While there he met Sir Wilfrid Laurier, but they did not discuss business or political questions. According to Capt. Hughes, the Governor General's aide, the party will go immediately to Quebec, where they will remain a short time before going to Ottawa.

Capt. Henry Harford, British Consul at Manila, was another passenger on the Lucania. He has been Consul at Manila for three years and is now on leave of absence.

The steamship had particularly fine weather on the voyage. There was no concert aboard, but she kept up her reputation as the "ping-pong ship." The game waa played day and night and all over the ship. Joe Walcott, the colored pugilist, was a passenger and gave several bag-punching exhibitions. Others aboard were the Right Rev. J. C. Delaney, Lord Abbot of Mount Melleray, in Ireland; E. S. Clouston, general manager of the Bank of Montreal, and George Quintard Palmer.

LEFT CAN OF POISON TO NEW YORK SUICIDE CLUB.

Bequest of Man Who Killed Himself in a Jersey City Hotel—Registered as "J. W. Wallace, Buffalo."

A man apparently about fifty years old, well dressed, cleanly shaven, and slightly bald went to the Hotel Montgomery, 90 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, at midnight on Friday and asked for a room. He registered as J. W. Wallace, Buffalo, N. Y., and went to his room shortly after.

Yesterday he was found dead in bed. On a table by the side of the bed was a small bottle containing cyanide of potassium, with a portion of which a physician who was called said he had killed himself. In a satchel which Wallace carried to the hotel was found a pound can of the drug, but the name of the maker had been obliterated. The man had also cut all marks from his clothing and undergarments. He left two letters. In one, addressed to the landlord, he apologized for the trouble he was about to cause. The other, which was addressed to the Coroner, read as follows:

I'm very sorry I shall have to be the cause of giving you and your city so much trouble and expense. For I'm determined to end this life of disappointment which bids me welcome death in preference to living the remainder of a natural life with no higher hopes for the future, and as I have nothing to live for I seek death, in which I hope to find a liberation, for whom life seems to enslave death appears to liberate. In hand satchel you will find further evidence of self-destruction in can containing one pound of Rapid Transit. After inquest please give the Rapid Transit to Greater New York Suicide Club, should they see fit to call for it. There's enough to last the club some little time. Mr. Coroner, you will find all the money I possess in hand satchel. Key in small pocket of pants—$3.25. Use some in giving remains interment such as your city provides for, and oblige life's last request. UNKNOWN.

The body was removed to the Morgue, and the police were asked to aid in solving the mystery.

NO PROOF THAT TROYIA MURDERED CATANIA.

The Police of Brooklyn Abandon Theory that Ancient Sicilian Enemies Did the Deed—Crowds at Funeral.

The detectives who are trying to clear up the mystery surrounding the murder of Giuseppe Catania, the Italian grocer of Brooklyn, were investigating yesterday a report that years ago, before he came to this country, the murdered man was a party to a feud in Sicily, and that he fell a victim to the vengeance of enemies he had made in his native land. The police learned, however, that Catania had come to this country twenty years ago, and they believe it highly improbable that enemies he made in Sicily before that time would have sought his life at this late day.

No new development of importance came to light yesterday. Vincenzo Troyia, who was arrested on suspicion soon after the finding of the body, was arraigned again in the Coney Island Police Court, and his examination was adjourned until Tuesday. The police have failed to obtain any evidence connecting him with the crime, and even the relatives of the murdered man express doubt that he was in any way concerned in the affair.

The funeral of Catania was held in the afternoon from his home, 167 Columbia Street. Nearly all the idle residents of the Italian quarter assembled about the house, and the detectives moved about in the crowd with the hope of picking up some information. The body was interred in the Cemetery of the Holy Cross.

THE MISSES STOKES'S OFFER.

Departments that Would Occupy a City Building on Site of Their Property Have Long Leases.

The offer of Miss Olivia E. Phelps Stokes and her sister, Miss Caroline Phelps Stokes to sell to the city the Stokes homestead on Madison Square for $100,000 less than the appraised valuation received much favorable comment yesterday. Relative to Mayor Low's idea to establish a municipal building on this property, it was pointed out that the four departments which would probably be housed in the building have leases which do not expire for from three to seven years.

The Health Department, at Fifty-fifth Street and Sixth Avenue, has a lease which does not expire until May 1, 1905, and the of the Department of Corrections, at 148 East Twentieth Street, expires April 1, 1905; the lease of the Bureau of Buildings, at Fourth Avenue and Eighteenth Street, does not expire until May 1, 105, and the Tenement House Department, at 61 Irving Place, recently established, secured a lease for five years, not expiring until Feb. 1, 1907.

Of the other departments up town, the Department of Public Charities has its own offices at the foot of East Twenty-sixth Street, in a building adapted to the purpose and situated in a locality of the best advantage. The building is owned by the city. The Park Department uses the Arsenal in Central Park, in the heart of the district covered by the department and also pays no rent.

The aggregate amount of rent which would be saved by putting the four departments, irrespective of the Park and Charities Departments, in an up-town municipal building is $31,700.

It is understood that the Manhattan Club, whose property the Mayor spoke of buying outright or securing by condemnation proceedings, has a lease for a term of years, paying $35,000 per annum for it.

RAPID-FIRE RIFLE TESTED.

New Armstrong Breech-Loader Declared a Success by the Fortification Board.

The Fortification Board tested yesterday at Fort Wadsworth, S. I., a six-inch rapid-fire breech-loading rifle mounted on a pedestal. The gun is of Armstrong make. Two shots were fired to test the carriage. When the first was fired there was a little slipping of the gun, owing to a loose clamp, but the action of the carriage waa pronounced good by the experts.

The shots were fired as a rapid-fire test at the rate of three and one-half a minute, the range being 6,800 yards. There was some delay in firing, because of passing vessels.

The board will test a barbette carriage for ten-inch guns at the proving grounds to-morrow, and then the experts will go to Fisher's Island to test six ten-inch and twelve-inch guns on disappearing carriages. The members of the board are Col. Wallace F. Randolph, Chief of Artillery, President; Capt. E. H. C. Lentze, United States Navy; Major J. G. D. Knight, Corps of Engineers; Major Charles Shaler, Corps of Artillery; Major Albert S. Cummins, Artillery; Capt. W. H. Coffin, John R. Freeman of Providence, R. I., mechanical engineer, and Capt. Richmond P. Davis, Artillery, Recorder of the board.

MORRIS FIGHTS EXTRADITION.

Young Man of Jersey City Will Have a Hearing Before Boston Officer Can Take Him Away.

Henry Morris, aon of a rich Jersey City merchant, who was arrested in Jersey City for a series of check forgeries in Boston, has retained counsel to fight against his extradition. Inspector Morrissey of the Boston police arrived Friday with a demand from the Governor of Massachusetts upon Gov. Murphy of New Jersey for the surrender of the prisoner, and he had just come from Trenton to Jersey City when he was informed that the prisoner had asked for a hearing before the extradition papers were granted.

The hearing is set for Tuesday. Attorney General Thomas M. McCarter of Newark will represent the State of Massachusetts.

BROKER ARRESTED WITH HIS CLERK

Warrant Issued on Complaint of Postal Officials.

Suspected of Having Used the Mails in a "Get-Rich-Quickly" Scheme—What the Police Say.

Detective Sergeants McConville and Savage of Capt. Titus's staff, having in their possession a warrant issued by a Judge of one of the United States Courts, yesterday afternoon arrested at Thirty-fourth Street ferry Arthur M. Ross, thirty-eight years old, a Canadian and a broker, who says he lives at 326 West Eighty-third Street, and Stemhun Adams, fifty-four years old, a clerk employed by Ross, who gave his address as 100 Bowery. The police say that Ross has a home in South Orange, N. J.

Although no charge was recorded against the prisoners at police headquarters, where they were locked up last night, the detectives said that Ross and Adams were suspected of having made illegal use of the mails in stock transactions and that the warrant which called for the arrest of Ross was based on an affidavit sworn to by Postoffice Inspector John A. Asche. Adams was arrested on suspicion of being an accomplice, the detectives having ascertained that the two were associated together in business.

The Postoffice officials and police learned recently that a number of letters and circulars had been sent from this city by persons who solicited business as discretionary brokers, promising large profits from investments in certain stock accounts. A class of investors was reached who seldom venture more than $25.

On July 20 Mrs. L. F. Wicks of 19 Green Street, Watertown, Mass., wrote to the police of this city saying that she had sent $25 to Stewart, Davis & Co. of 31 and 33 Broadway, this city, to be invested in a "stock account." She wrote that she had been informed by the firm in reply to her letter that the "account" in which she wished to invest had been closed and had paid $19 in profits, but that a new "account" had been started which would probably pay 100 per cent. In course of time, not receiving the expected large profits, she had been moved to write to the police.

The detectives say they have been unable to find the members of the firm of Stewart, Davis & Co. When Ross was searched at Police Headquarters there were found in his possession a large number of circulars and letters and prospectuses of Stewart, Davis & Co., and a passbook on the Brooklyn Bank showing that Ross had deposited $1,695. Several of the letters were complaints because profits on small investments had failed to materialize. One such letter was from N. T. Dundore, of Dundore, Penn., who said he had forwarded $25, and had had no return, and another from Peter Millert of 349 Hoadley Street, Cleveland, Ohio, who also voiced a compaint.

Ross, Detectives McConville and Savage say, up to April of last year had an office at 32 Broadway. He later had one at 44 Broadway, and later received his mail in Post Office Box 119, Brooklyn. Three weeks ago he commenced receiving his mail at Box 16, Long Island City. They allege that Adams went to the box and got the mail, and that the arrests were made yesterday after the detectives had trailed the two prisoners to the Long Island City mail box and then back to New York.

Ross, after being arrested, declared that he had been conducting a legitimate business, and that he could pay all his obligations. Adams denied that he had been connected with any irregular transactions. Ross would not say much about himself, but did say that he was formerly engaged in business in this city and lost $15,000 in the stock market, after which he went into the brokerage business himself.

Post Office Inspector Asche estimated, according to the detectives, that during the last two months Ross had done a business amounting to about $5,000.

REAGAN TRIAL TESTIMONY.

Witnesses Questioned as to Conditions in Eldridge Street Precinct Under Capt. Herlihy.

The trial of Patrolman Reagan, precinct detective under Capt. Herlihy when the latter was in command of the Eldridge Street Station, who is charged with neglect of duty, perjury, bribery, and conduct unbecoming an officer, was resumed yesterday before Deputy Commissioner Thurston, at police headquarters. The witnesses examined were of a cosmopolitan character, most of them speaking broken English. An amusing feature of the trial la the fact that a majority of the witnesses seem to think that Assistant District Attorney Morgan is the personification of law, order and the court itself, and everything is referred to by them as "Mr. Morgan's."

Lizzie Lowacvac, a witness for the prosecution, said she had been an inmate of a house in Orchard Street. Mr. Morgan, who examined her, endeavored to show that disorderly houses were allowed to exist in the heart of the tenement district and that in many cases certain floors of tenement houses were used for bad purposes while the other floors sheltered families with many children. During her examination the witness said that she did not know who was being tried, but had heard vaguely that "the Captain was in trouble." She did not even know the Captain's name, but thought, when asked, that "Herlihy" sounded something like it.

Clara Punk, a cook, who said she lived with Lena Schmidt on Stuyvesant Street, testified that Reagan had once come to the window of the house in which she had once worked for Mrs. Weiner, and after asking for the woman, ordered the witness away from the window. The witness stammered and hesitated considerably in her testimony, and Commissioner Thurston finally said to the prosecution: "I don't think your witness is of any use to you."

Jacob Mayers, who said he was a "watch boy" for Mrs. Weiner, seemed to be anxious to tell all he knew, and over-answered questions. Finally the Commissioner remarked:

"I know that you know all about that life, but I want you to go slow."

"I wish I didn't know all about it, Mr. Commissioner," answered Mayers earnestly.

The hearing was adjourned until Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock, when Mayers will be cross-examined.

BRICK BROUGHT OUT FIREMEN.

The Fire Department of the lower section of Jersey City was called out yesterday in novel fashion.

Luigi Ciriligila, an ice cream peddler, left his home to go to the Morgan Street dock to purchase his daily supply of ice. As he was trundling his pushcart through Greene Street a boy, who made his escape as soon as he had accomplished his share of the mischief, ran up behind Ciriligila and struck him on the back with a stick. Ciriligila turned and chased the boy, but was unable to overtake him. He then picked up a brick and threw it at the boy. It missed the lad's head by a narrow margin and struck Firebox No. 131, breaking the glass and turning in an alarm.

The Fire Department quickly responded, and John Dillon, a boy who had witnessed the occurrence, explained to Assistant Fire Chief Hudson W. Lovell how the affair had happened. Lovell caused Ciriligila's arrest.

Police Justice Hoos found Ciriligila technically guilty of turning in a false alarm, but in view of the extenuating circumstances sentence was suspended.

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street

Open Daily until 6 P. M.
CLOSED ALL DAY SATURDAY
during July, August and September.

Extra Lively Times This Week!
Why?——Read and See!!

Did you ever know of Such Values in Seasonable Goods at their most Seasonable time?

Printed Dotted Swisses
Navy, Black and White grounds—with emb'd dot and prettily printed designs in allover, small figure and elaborate stripe effects, also neat polka dots—in white with black or the reverse:
Just half value..... 8¾
New, Fresh, Clean, Crisp, right from the piece—not remnants, as you may think at that price.

A Great Lot of Fine Fabrics
Silk and Linen Tissue Mulls:
Solid tints of Nile, Azure, Gray, Linen, Rose and Primrose.
Grenadine Stripe Dimities and Batistes; In popular shades.
Princess Organdies—neat styles;
Made by a leading French firm.
Emb'd Dotted Silk Mulls;
Satin Stripe Dimities—very fine;
Make exquisite evening and afternoon dresses, and children's fancy frocks.
All now one price..... 19
Half Value and Less!

Fine Fancy Challies
All wool and satin stripe—very desirable styles and colors—also a few pieces solid colors—balance of 20 and 39 cent qualities—now ..... .16

Yard Wide Silk Pongees
Fancy effects with colored hair lines—cost 70 cents to make..... .49

Fancy Silk Foulards
Splendid quality—good assortment of colorings and patterns—were 59 and 79 cents—now ..... .34

Fine White Dress Lawns
48 inches wide—subject to a thick cord here and there (mfrs.' imperfection)—Perfect price 29 cents..... .11

Silk Emb'd Flannels
Elaborate designs in acallop and Hemstitch—strong handloom Emb'y on white unshrinkable flannel—others ask .59 and .69—our price..... .39

Laces and Galoons
All the most desirable kinds—Straight, Serpentine and Medallion—1 to 7 inch.

Were.	Now.	Were.	Now.
2.49	1.49	49	29
1.69	98	29	19
98	69	19	10
69	49	10	5

Eight Great Items in Notions at Cut Prices

All Silk Garter Elastic	9
Frilled Side Supporters	6
Featherweight Collar Forms	9
Tubular Shoe Laces—3 sizes—dozen	4
Corset Laces—dozen	4
Large Cabinets assorted Hairpins and Dress Pins	4
Col'd Feather Stitched Braids, pc.	4
Pearl Buttons—2 and 4 hole—card of 2 dozen; worth 12	5

Imported Petit Point Tapestries
Floral, Gobelin, Wreath, Persian and set designs—only 1 and 2 pieces of a coloring—50 inches wide—real value, $1.25..... .59

Rogers Silver Plated Ware
Berry Spoons, Gravy Ladles, Sugar Shells and Butter Knife sets, sold elsewhere at 98 cents..... .59

Quadruple Plated Ware
Berry Dishes, Chocolate Pots, Butter Dishes, Nut Bowls, Cake Baskets, Crumb Trays and Scrapers, Condensed Milk Holders and Bread Trays—elsewhere $1.98 to $2.69..... 1.79

Ladies' Fancy Belts
White and Black Satin and Moire—straight and V front, with and without postilion back—buckles—value $1.79 to $1.98..... gilt, oxidize and silver plate 1.39
Novelties in Finer Belts to $7.98.

Baby Carriage Parasol Covers
Plain and dotted Net—ribbon and lace trim—1 to 5 ruffles.
Were 4.98.....Now 3.69
Were 3.69.....Now 2.29
Were 2.25.....Now 1.69
Were 1.49.....Now .98

Great Values in Up-to-Date Neckwear
Lawn Stocks and Ties—all white or with colors or polka dot top collars and ends—were 25 cents..... .11
Ladies' White Lawn Ties—colored borders—were .15..... 9
Combination Stocks and Ties—fancy colored top Collars—were 39 cents..... .19
Ping Pong Collars—tucks and emb'y—were .39..... .25

All Linen Napkins
18 inch—a full dozen for..... .98
Still larger—value $2.00 dozen.....1.59

Ladies' Fine Shirt Waist Suits
Plain and Mercerized Chambray and All Linen Batiste; Tan, Blue, Oxblood and Pink, also White Lawn—tailor stitched and tucked or with fancy trimmings—the smartest of this season's styles—
Suits that were $9.98 to $12.98..... 4.98
Suits that were 7.98 to 8.98..... 3.98
Suits that were 6.98..... 2.98
Suits that were 4.98..... 1.98
An offering that has had no equal this season.

M'f'r's Sample Line of Ladies' Point d'Esprit Dresses
Pure White—Over White Lawn Drop—beautifully trimmed with tucks, insertings, ribbons and laces—long or short sleeves—no two alike—
Value $12.98..... 6.98
Value 18.98..... 8.98
Come early and have first choice.

Ladies' Silk Shirt Waist Suits
Satin Foulards in polka dots and fancy figures—light and dark—lined and—unlined waists—best styles—perfect shapes—worth $15.00..... 8.98

500 Ladies' White Waists
Dotted Swiss, Silk dot Novelties and fine Mulls and Lawns—showing all the newest effects in trimmings—button front and back—short and long sleeves—waists the m'f'rs took heavy loss on..... 1.98
Don't judge these by any you have elsewhere seen at same price—they are far ahead of any that have been sold at $1.98 this season.

1,000 Ladies' White Waists
Twenty extra fine and tasteful styles have until now sold at 1.25..... .87
Right from our stock room. Not a soiled Waist among them, all clean, ready to put on.

Ladies' Corset Covers
Nainsook and Cambric—deep lace yoke—ribbon run lace edge—trim'd armholes—worth .59..... .38

Ladies' White Skirts
Fine Cambric—deep circular flounce with wide woven Maltese lace and five insertings—a beautiful, perfect setting skirt, value 1.69..... .98

Fancy Lawn Kimonos
fine quality, best colors—good shape, full size—were .79..... .48

Ladies' Corsets
Silk and Linen Batiste, Summer Net, and light weight Coutille—French shapes, Girdles, Straight Fronts, medium and long lengths—White, Black and fancy colors.
Were 1.00..... .59
Were 1.25 to 1.75..... .79
Were 1.75..... .95
Were 2.50..... 1.25
Were 3.25..... 1.59
Among the $1.59 Corsets are styles suitable for stout figures—great Bargains.

Boys' Washable Suits
Plain and Stripe Gingham, Chambray, and Crash—full blouses—perfectly made—finished and trimmed in best manner—
All sizes—3 to 10 years—
made to sell at $1.50 to $2.50..... .98
Made to sell at $3 and $4..... 1.95

Boys' Sailor Blouses
Fancy Gingham, Cheviot and Percale—all sizes—were .49..... .24

Boys' All Linen Collars
Stand-ups and turn-downs—10 styles not all sizes in each, but all sizes in the lot—usually 12½ cents..... .4

Girls' White Duck Suits
Two-piece Sailor Blouse—full skirt with shield waist attached; strappinga of fancy colored stripes; 4 to 14 yrs.—value 1.69..... .75

Babies' Short White Dresses
Odds and ends in various styles—dainty trim, 6 mos. to 3 years; were .98 and 1.25..... .59

5,000 Ladies' Straw Hats
Latest, best shapes, including the Shepherdess and Rolling Rim—new goods coming in every day, but bought at advancing season's reductions; therefore qualities earlier .49 and .69 .25
" " " 69 and 98 .39
White and Black, with and without velvet bindings.

During Summer Months
As we close all day Saturday
Tuesday Will Be Children's Day.
Watch for and carefully read our Monday Evening and Tuesday Morning advertisements—they will tell a story of money saving to interest those who have children to buy for.

In addition to all the foregoing,
ABOUT 12,000 ARTICLES OF LEATHER
will be sold
BELOW MANUFACTURER'S COST.

A purchase just made and comprising just the articles now most in great demand and of the most desirable kinds—Grain, Seal, Walrus, Morocco, Alligator and Patent Leather—fresh from the makers.

At prices that mean Bargains in the best sense of the Word:

POCKETBOOKS
With and without Sterling Silver corners and clasps—

Regular Price.	Sale Price.
20 to 30 cents	19 cents
49 cents	29 cents
69 to 89 cents	49 cents
98 to 1.25	69 cents
$1.50	98 cents
$2.00	1.25
$3 to $4.50	1.98 & 2.98

LEATHER BELTS
All the leading leathers in Colors, Black and White—shaped and straight, all with turned in edges—

Values.	One Price.
.49 to .69	.19

CHATELAINE AND WRIST BAGS
The majority with patent clasps—metal or leather covered frames—all the fashionable leathers.

Regular Price.	Sale Price.
49 to 59 cents	.29
79 cents	.49
98 cents	.69
1.50 and 1.75	.98
2.50 and 2.98	1.49

Chatelaine Bags in each lot, even at lowest price.

As the quantities are too large to properly show in department, special tables will be devoted to their sale, where selections can be easily and quickly made....The values we quote are absolutely correct—no exaggerations.

GOLD HEELS WON THE BRIGHTON CUP

Victor in Spring Handicaps Took Big Event at Seaside Track and Pulled Up Very Lame —Hyphen Was Favorite and First for Closing Race Before a Great Crowd.

An immense crowd at the Brighton Beach racetrack yesterday witnessed the running of the most disappointing of the so-called great races of the season, the sixth renewal of the Brighton Cup. The race in fact proved to be a procession, with the best horse of the year, Gold Heels, always in front, and the winner so far off at the finish that there never was a contest for the first money, Gold Heels finishing first pulled to a canter in spite of the fact that he went lame in the race, when only a part of the two miles and a quarter had been covered, and lagged so near the finish that any good horse might have beaten him.

The big event of the day, the cup race, was run as the fourth event on the card, and, tame as it proved, was all that the promise of the programme offered, for the three horses named to start all answered the call to the post, with Gold Heels such a strong favorite that there really was no betting against him. He started at the nominal price of 1 to 15, but that figure was made more to keep the odds against the other runners in convenient bounds for the bookmakers than with any idea that Gold Heels would be backed. The odds against the next choice, the maiden filly, three years old, Sun Shower, was 12 to 1, while against the third starter, Surmise, 20 to 1 was the average betting. The only speculation on the race, in consequence, was between Sun Shower and Surmise for the place, Sun Shower always being the better backed of the two.

It seemed a foregone conclusion that the three horses would finish in the order of the betting, but the crowd warmed up to something like a show of enthusiasm when the call to the post was sounded, and probably more because of the novelty of a race over so long a distance, every inclosure of the grounds was crowded with eager spectators, even the aisles of the grand and field stands then being filled. Of the three Sun Shower looked in the best condition as the horses went to the post, but even those who had backed her to beat Surmise could hardly believe that she would get over the two miles and a quarter course, while Surmise looked even less fit to run such a race. Odom had the mount on Gold Heels, while Shaw rode Surmise and Redfern rode Sun Shower.

WINNER ALWAYS IN FRONT.

The start was made after but a brief delay at the post, Gold Heels at once racing out to the lead and going on at a fair pace, while Sun Shower took second place and rated along under a pull behind the winner of the Suburban and Brighton Handicaps, Surmise galloping last several lengths away. In the first run past the stand Gold Heels showed himself to be more than ordinarily eager to go on, and was bucking and fighting against the pull that Odom held on him. For a mile he galloped in that style, and then passing the stand for the second time began to bear out in a style that caused Odom to strike him lightly on the side of the head to keep him in on the rail, Gold Heels even then going very wide on the paddock turn. He then was so far in front, however, that his swerving did not let Sun Shower get up to him. At that point Surmise made a shadow of an effort to go after the filly, and as Gold Heels still seemed to be full of running and able to shake off the others at will, Redfern, with a view to saving the place money for his mount, steadied Sun Shower and reserved what run she had left in her to fight off Surmise in the run at the finish.

Both Surmise and Sun Shower were dead tired at the turn out of the backstretch, a half mile from the finish, but, staggering along as they did, they still closed a bit on Gold Heels, who ran straight when eased up a bit, and, holding on in the lead, won, pulling up, by ten lengths, but striding so short at the finish that it is doubtful if he could have won much further off had he been ridden out. With the waiting tactics adopted by her rider, Sun Shower had enough speed left to shake off Surmise in the last furlong and get second place by a length and a half, while Surmise was so tired that he just managed to stagger in.

BLUES LEFT FOR BIG EVENTS.

Gold Heels stopped before he got past the paddock gate and pulled up so lame that it is doubtful whether he will race again before the late Fall, if he races at all. It had been expected generally that Blues would be started for the cup, and horsemen argued after the race that had Blues been started he would have won the race. The same argument was made last season when Prince of Melbourne won the cup under conditions somewhat similar to yesterday's race. While the race was worth $6,550 to the winner, the argument as to what Blues might have done was answered by the question "Who will beat Blues in the big events of the Fall, now that Gold Heels must go on the shelf?"

It was in keeping with the good fortune of the McLewee stable this season that Gold Heels stood up to the point where he did, for his victory yesterday swelled the total winnings of the stable this year beyond the fifty-thousand-dollar mark, all of which sum has been earned by the two horses, Gold Heels and Major Daingerfield. At the price quoted against Gold Heels for the cup race not even "Diamond Jim" Brady cared to plunge on the horse, but just to show confidence in the great colt the stable sent a commission into the ring and got a part of it on at 1 to 15.

Following the tame result of the Brighton Cup, the one other stake event of the afternoon, the Leopardstown Steeplechase over the two-mile course, dwindled to the point where Rising Sun had a walk-over, the three horses named to start against him declining the issue, though the second and third money that awaited them had they run would have been a fair price to pay for two of them. The race is said to be the only instance of the kind that has ever happened for jumping horses in the East. The walk-over and the prohibitive price quoted against Gold Heis reduced the chances of backers for betting purposes to four races, and made a remarkably light day's business for the betting ring. As of the four races on which there was betting two went to favorites, the ring had the further disadvantage of a losing afternoon.

The best betting contest of the day was presented in the closing event, for which six horses ran with Hyphen, from the stable of S. S. Brown, the favorite, and Port Royal and Anak the two next best backed. Hyphen made nearly all the pace, and drawing away from the others of the field in the last quarter of a mile, simply romped home first by three lengths, with Bellaria second, a length before Lux Casta, third. In the handicap for two-year-olds Eugenia Burch was always the favorite, and won cleverly at the end, after Muzio and Ma'mselle had alternated in the lead into the stretch, where Muzio seemed to have the race secure. Eugenia Burch crowded through on the rail, however, and won in the last few strides by a half length.

For the second race Bluff and Peninsula fought out after Red Path had made the pace into the stretch, Peninaula, well ridden by the apprentice Rice, getting the decision by a head. Sixteen maiden fillies, three-years-old, started in the opening event, with Destitute and Ace of Spades the two best backed. The winner turned up in the long-chance outsider, Clipper, ridden by an apprentice rider, Clipper coming from behind in the last furlong and winning by a head from Ace of Spades, who made most of the running. Summaries follow:

FIRST RACE.—For maiden fillies, three years old, all to carry 105 pounds and to be entered to sell for $500 each; five furlongs. C. Anderson's Clipper, b. f., by Dr. McBride-Siseeretta, 100 pounds, (McFadden,) 40 to 1 and 15 to 1, won ridden out by a head; G. Christie's Ace of Spades, br. f., 105, (J. Mertin,) 4 to 1 end 3 to 5, second by three lengths from J. Stanley's Fontenix, b. f., 100, (T. Daly,) 12 to 1 and 5 to 1, third. Time—1:01. Lady Rabbit, Silver Trinket, Lady Iona, Our Julia K., Miriam Dedsil, Hebron, Marie Tryon, Ohio Girl, Miss Fisher, Singing Nymph, Tact, Eva Minc, and Destitute also ran. Value to the winner, $765. Winner trained by owner.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances, scale from $3,000 down to $1,000; one mile and a sixteenth. H. T. Griffin's Peninsula, ch. c., 3 years, by Meddler-Pearl Thorn, 99 pounds, (Rice,) 4 to 1 and 7 to 5, won ridden out by a head; P. H. McCarren's Bluff, b. h., 4, 106, (T. Burns,) 11 to 5 and 4 to 5, second by a length from Buckley & Bailey's Red Path, ch. g., 5, 113, (H. Cochran,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, third. Time—1:46 4-5. Switt, Thumas, Trump, Meistersinger, and Huntress also ran. Value to the winner, $800. Winner trained by owner.

THIRD RACE.—Handicap for two-year-olds, six furlongs. Mrs. L. Curtis's Eugenia Burch, b. f., by Ben Strome-The Humber, 116 pounds, (Odom,) 8 to 5 and 1 to 2, won ridden out by three parts of a length; August Belmont's Forward, ch. g., 106, (Bullman,) 7 to 1 end 2 to 1, second by a head from W. Showalter's Muzio, ch. c., 110, (O'Connor,) 7 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:14 1-5. Meckey Dwyer, Witful, and Ma'mselle also ran. Value to the winner, $1,005. Winner trained by James McLaughlin.

FOURTH RACE.—The Brighton Cup, for three-year-olds and upward, weight for age; two miles and a quarter. F. C. McLewee & Co.'s Gold Heels, b. c., 4 years, by The Bard-Heel and Toe, 124 pounds, (Odom,) 1 to 15 and out, won pulled up by ten lengths; Jere Dunn's Sun Shower, ch. f., 3, by Applegate-Sunny Slope, 101, (Redfern,) 12 to 1 end 3 to 5, second by two lengths from Henry J. Morris's Surmise, br. c., 4, by Sir Dixon-Conjecture, 20 to 1 end 4 to 5, third. Time—3:54 3-5. Only three horses ran. Value to the winner, $6,550. Winner trained by M. M. Allen.

FIFTH RACE.—The Leopardstown Steeplechase, for four-year-olds and upward, penalties and allowances, the short steeplechase course; about two miles. R. J. McLaughlin's Rising Sun, ch. g., 4 yeers, by Golden Dewn-G. Glencola, 137 pounds, (Ray,) no betting, walked over. Value to the winner, $1,105. Winner trained by owner.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-yesr-olds and upwsrd, with allowsnces; one mile and a elxteenth. S. S. Brown's Typhen, h. e., 3 yeers, by Himyar-Semaphore, 102 pounds, (Wonderly,) 2 to 1 end even, won in a gallop by three lengths; A. L. Asle's Bellario, ch. c., 4, 111, (H. Michaels,) 12 to 1 and 4 to 1, second by two lengths from the Albemarle Stable's Lux Casta, b. f., 3, 97, (Redfern,) 5 to 1 and 9 to 5, third. Time—1:44 4-5. Ansk, Port Royal, and De Reszke also ran. Velue to the winner, $880. Winner trained by P. Wimmer.

DAUNTLESS R. C. REGATTA.

Eight-Oared Barge Race with Passengers Won by Boat of Home Club.

Some unusually close and interesting races were witnessed at the annual ladies' day regatta of the Dauntless Rowing Club, held on the Harlem River in front of the clubhouse at the foot of West One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street yesterday afternoon, and in several cases the officials on the launch which followed the races were obliged to ask the judges at the finish to learn the winner of the event.

The closest and most interesting race of the day was the eight-oared barge event in which nine women passengers were to be carried in each boat, and which was won by the barge of the home club to the great delight of the majority of the spectators. As the passengers in the winning boat, instead of the oarsmen, were to receive the prizes, there was no difficulty in filling the boats, and two of the three competing barges were handicapped by carrying more than the reqnired number of nine. There was a strenuous scramble to obtain places in the Dauntless barge, which for several years past has been the winning boat, and Capt. Trainer finally had to exert his authority to settle the dispute. One of the other barges was from the Union Boat Club and the third was loaned by the Nonpareil Rowing Club.

There was a long delay at the start, but finally Referee David Brown got all three crews away on a good flying start. The Union barge forged ahead at the start and had a slight advantage at the quarter mile, with the Dauntless and the Union boat on practically even terms. But as the clubhouse was approached the crew of the Dauntless barge, stimulated by the cheers of the spectators on the float and balcony, made a grand spurt and crossed the line a winner by a quarter of a length. The Nonpareil barge was second and the Union craft was third.

Another close and interesting event was the eight-oared shall race, in which also three crews started. The crew steered by J. J. Shea made a had start, but quickly recovered, and kept on even terms with the other two until half over the course, when the bow man's oarlock sprang open and forced him to stop rowing. The other two crews made a close finish, "Eddie" Anderson's crew winning by a slight margin. Doyle's crew was second; Shea's was third. In the four-oared gig race J. J. Shea's crew won by a length from three other entries, after a good race.

The clubhouse was crowded to overflowing with the friends of the oarsmen during the entire day, several hundred persons being present, and even the neighboring clubhouses of the Union and the Nonpareil Clubs contained many interested spectators of the races. An orchestra furnished music for dancing in the parlors during the intermissions between the races, and refreshments were served on the lower floor. In the evening there was dancing until a late hour.

The races were all rowed over a half-mile course, starting from the new One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street Bridge and finishing just above the clubhouse. The summary follows:

Novice, Single Gigs.—Won by R. H. Stettig.
Single Gig, Handicap.—Won by F. W. Schaefer, (20 seconds;) J. P. Instone, (scratch,) second. Time—1:28.
Double Gigs.—Won by No. 3 crew—Bow, E. T. Rosenheimer; stroke, J. M. McKeon. No. 2 crew—Bow, F. W. Schaefer; stroke, A. I. Nilson, second. Time—1:32 2-5.
Pair-Oared Gigs.—Won by No. 4 crew—Bow, F. W. Schaefer; stroke, J. P. Instone; coxswain, T. E. Doyle. No. 1 crew—Bow, R. H. Stettig; stroke, E. H. Anderson; coxswain, D. M. Daley, second. Time—1:47.
Four-Oared Gigs.—Won by No. 2 Crew—Bow, A. J. Nilson; 2, A. L. Thompson; 3, T. Post, Jr.; stroke, R. H. Stettig; coxswain, J. J. Shea; No. 1 Crew—Bow, E. W. Stettig; 2, J. A. Mitchell; 3, L. E. Kaim; stroke, E. H. Anderson; coxswain, E. Levers, second. Time—1:27.
Eight-Oared Shells.—Won by No. 1 crew, bow, R. H. Stettig; 2, J. W. McKeon; 3, C. A. Hopfenseck; 4, R. R. Mamlok; 5, L. E. Kaim; 6, F. C. Osmers; 7, E. H. Anderson; stroke, F. W. Schaefer; coxswain, C. A. Conlin. Time—1:17.
Eight-Oared Barge Race, with Passengers.—Won by No. 1 Crew, bow, V. G. Foussadier; 2, T. Post, Jr.; 3, F. Engiehardt; 4, J. A. Mitchell; 5, A. Adee; 6, J. F. Armert; 7, J. T. White; stroke, E. H. Anderson; coxswain, Capt. J. W. Trainer.

Standing of the Cyclists.

The standing of the leading cyclists, as determined by the six Grand Circuit meets, which so far have been held, with the points scored, is as follows:

Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	Pts.
1. F. L. Kramer	6	0	0	0	35
2. O. S. Kimble	0	1	2	2	12
3. Iver Lawson	0	3	0	1	10
4. G. Collett	0	1	2	2	10
4. J. T. Fisher	0	0	1	0	4
6. "Major" Taylor	0	1	0	0	3
6. E. C. Bald	0	0	1	0	2
7. Lester Wilson	0	0	0	1	1

Also competed: W. Martin, T. Butler, F. S. Beauchamp, G. C. Schreiber, J. Bedell, J. P. Jackson, Jed Newkirk, Saxon Williame, M. Bedell.

For failure to appear at Pittsburg, July 21, J. T. Fisher was fined $25 and reprimanded; T. Butler was barred from future championships for non-appearance, or has the option to pay a similar fine, and Charles Hadfield and W. A. Rutz, for non-appearance, were also barred.

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EDWARDS RAN FAST QUARTER.

Knickerbocker A. C. Runner Outfoots Good Field at Foresters of America Games at Ridgewood Park.

W. S. Edwards of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, C. C. Wood, P. J. Walsh, and A. A. Jackson of the New York Athletic Club, with a host of able athletes, yesterday enlivened the annual games of the Foresters of America Association by their excellent performances. The meet was an open one held under the sanction of the Amateur Athletic Union, on the track at Ridgewood Park. All of the Amateur Athletic Union officials, headed by James E. Sullivan, acted in the capacity of the Games Committee.

The quarter-mile and half-mile events were filled to overflowing with a speedy lot of runners. The second heat of the shorter distance indicated their calibre, when Thomas J. Murray, New West Side Athletic Club, covered it in 0:51. Few of the spectators expected that the light-footed runner of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, Edwards, could win the final heat in company with a big pack of starters. Edwards was off at the flash of the pistol, and instantly began weaving his way to the front. Jackson and Walsh, the runners of the New York Athletic Club, tried to hold Edwards. They did so until the last turn, when he forged ahead and breasted the tape by a valiant effort in the time of 0:50 3-5. For a small track with sharp turns the figures are remarkable.

The big field that started in the half-mile melted away to a few men as the runners neared the finish because of the hot pace. F. H. Hussey of the Star Athletic Club and C. C. Wood, New York Athletic Club, fought out every inch of the last thirty yards. Wood's effort was a game one, as he worked up from sixth place to second in the last seventy-five yards. Hussey beat Wood to the slender red line by three inches in a final desperate rally, in which each runner put all that was in him into the work.

The New West Side Athletic Club and the Star Athletic Club listed a great number of entries for each event. These organizations displayed considerable rivalry for the point trophy, which was captured by the New West Sides with 14 points, the New York Athletic Club scored 8 points, and the National Athletic Club also made 8 points; the Pastime Athletic Club 6 points, and the Star Athletic Club 5 points. Summary:

100-Yard Handicap.—Won by Chester Peabody, New West Side Athletic Club, (7½ yards;) P. J. Callaban, unattached, (8 yards,) second; Walter Squire, National Athletic Club, (8½ yards,) third; D. J. Furst, Mohawk Athletic Club, (9½ yards,) fourth. Time—0:10.
220-Yard Handicap.—First Heat—Won by Walter Squire, National Atbletic Club, (21 yards;) George A. Ashley, Pastims Athletic Club, (15 yards,) second. Time—0:22 4-5. Second Heat—Won by C. W. Boynton, New West Side Athletic Club, (22 yards;) George A. Ashley, Pastime Athletic Club, (15 yards,) second; C. W. Boynton, New West Side Athletic Club, (22 yards,) third; A. H. Kent, Pastime Athletic Club, (9 yards,) fourth. Time—0:22 4-5.
300 Yards, Novice.—First Heat—Won by Robert Ward, Jr., Seminole Atbletic Club; W. G. McCormack, Jr., unattached, second; C. A. Anderson, unettached, third. Time—0:37 2-5. Second Heat—Won by Edward Hoffman, New West Side Athletic Club; Francis Craven, Xavier Athletic Association, second; Joseph A. Donnelly, Twelfth Regiment Athletic Association, third. Time—0:37½. Finel Heat—Won by W. G. McCormack, Jr., unattached; Robert Ward, Jr., Seminole Athletic Club, second; Willilem Wendell, Anchor Athletic Club, third; Joseph A. Donnelly, Twelfth Regiment Athletic Association, fourth. Time—0:36 1-5.
440 Yards, Handicap.—First Heat—Won by C. A. Williams, Jersey City Athletic Association, (32 yards;) W. S. Edwards, Knickerbocker Athletic Club, (14 yards,) second; Harry C. Hieronimus, Central Young Men's Christian Association, (28 yards,) third. Time—0:53 3-5. Second Heat—Won by Thomas J. Murrey, New West Side Athletic Club, (30 yards;) Walter Kantmann, National Athletic Club, (24 yards,) second; A. A. Jackson, New York Athletic Club, (28 yards,) third. Time—0:53 1-5. Third Heat—Won by P. J. Walsh, New York Athletic Club, (12 yards;) F. A. Breslin, St. Bartholomew Athletic Club, (30 yards,) second; C. A. Wogan, Jersey City Athletic Association, (28 yards,) third. Time—0:52. Final Heat—Won by W. S. Edwards, Knickerbocker Athletic Club, (14 yards;) A. A. Jackson, New York Athletic Club, (28 yards,) second; P. J. Walsh, New York Athletic Club, (12 yards,) third; C. A. Wogan, Jersey City Athletic Association, (28 yards,) fourth. Time—0:50 3-5.
600 Yards, Novice.—First Heat—Won by Edward P. Carr, unattached; George W. Allerton, Young Men's Christian Association, second. Time—1:28. Second Heat—Won by S. Wolf, Pastime Athletic Club; J. P. Soutar, Pastime Athletic Club, second. Time—1:26 3-5. Third Heat—Won by Charles H. Beatty, National Athletic Club; Jerome O. Leavy, Xavier Athletic Association, second. Time—1:26 1-5. Final Heat—Won by Charles H. Beatty, National Athletic Club; George W. Allerton, Young Men's Christian Association, second; J. P. Soutar, Pastime Athletic Club, third; Jerome O. Leavy, Xavier Atbletic Association, fourth. Time—1:27 3-5.
880 Yards, Handicap.—Won by F. H. Hussey, Star Athletic Club, (40 yards;) C. C. Wood, New York Athletic Club, (24 yards,) second; Henry Hoffer, New West Side Athletic Club, (48 yards,) third; G. W. Percival, National Athletic Club, (50 yards,) fourth. Time—2:00 4-5.

Steam Yacht Hope Changes Hands.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 26.—Guy Norman of Newport and a member of the New York Yacht Club has sold his speedy yacht Hope to E. Pierson Beebe of Boston. The transfer was made through the office of Frank N. Tandy. The Hope was designed last year by Arthur Binney, and built by the Gas Engine and Power Company, Morris Heights, N. Y. She is 86 feet over all, 78 feet water line, and 12 feet beam. She makes 12 knots per mile per hour under natural draught. She has a dining room forward, cabin, stateroom, and toilet room aft. Mr. Beebe will use the boat around Boston and Falmouth, Mass.

Athletes Suspended by A. A. U.

Chairman John Steil of the Registration Committee of the Metropolitan Association has suspended the following men: L. Markbeidam, A. Wolf, E. Spitzer, Williams, Feldkamp, and Bishop, all of the Pastime Athletic Club, they having competed at the Atlas Athletic Club games, Staten Island, July 20. The games were not sanctioned, and some the men competed under assumed names.

Polo Athletic Association Games.

The fourth series of running events held for the benefit of members of the New Polo Athletic Association will take place Sunday, July 27, at Sulzer's Harlem River Park at 9:30 A. M. These games have proved to be an attractive Summer feature among the members and their interest and enthusiasm is shown in the generally large attendance.

Against German Army Display Here.

BERLIN, July 26.—The Olympian games delegates, Judge John B. Payne, Laverne W. Noyes, and Henry J. Furber, Jr., of Chicago, while they have been most courteously treated, have not made much headway in interesting military and naval circles in the contests, as it is thought that competitive drills would lower the dignity of the army and navy. It is asked, "Why should German soldiers take part in a circus performance to please American crowds?" However, it depends altogether on Emperor William whether or not a German military contingent will go to Chicago. An ample athletic representation is in sight.

INTERNATIONAL CHESS.

Yesterday's Games in the Tournament at The Hague—Olland in the Lead.

HANOVER, July 26.—The contestants engaged in the International Chess Masters' Tournament, being played in this city under the auspices of the German Chess Association, were this morning paired for the fifth round of the contest, according to the eighth round of the Berger schedule, and the men were therefore opposed to each other in the following order:

Wolf vs. Atkins, Marshall vs. Napier, Olland vs. Bardeleben, Mieses vs. Janowski, Popiel vs. Pillsbury, Swiderski vs. Tschigorin, Mason vs. Gottschall, Levin vs. Cohn, Suechting vs. Gunsberg.

At the first adjournment, which was taken at 1 o'clock this afternoon, only one game had been decided, that between the players engaged on the last board, in which Gunsberg resigned to Suechting. When play was given over for the day the following additional results had been recorded:

Marshall beat Napier; Mieses and Janowski drew; Popiel lost, as was expected, to Pilisbury; Swiderski furnished a surprise by disposing of Tschigorin; Mason gained his first half point by drawing with Gottschall; Levin worsted Cohn; the game between Wolf and Atkins was drawn, and Olland and Bardeleben adjourned their contest a second time. Olland had much the better position, and ought to win when the playing is resumed. The scores up to idate are as follows:

Name.	W.	L.	Name.	W.	L.
Atkins	3	2	Mieses	4	1
Bardeleben	2½	1½	Napier	2½	2½
Cohn	2	3	Olland	3	0
Gottschall	1	4	Pillsbury	2½	2½
Gunsberg	1½	3½	Popiel	2	3
Janowski	4	1	Snechting	1½	3½
Levin	2½	2½	Swiderski	1½	3½
Marshall	4	1	Tschigorin	2	3
Mason	½	4½	Wolf	3	2

N. Y. Driving Club's Next Matinee.

The New York Driving Club has determined not to give any matinée on Thursday, as originally arranged, because so many of the members will have their horses racing at Buffalo, Albany, and other places that it would be practically impossible for the matinée classes to be satisfactorily filled. The management has therefore concluded to postpone the date of the next matinée race meeting until Saturday, Aug. 9, just before the Brighton Beach meeting. The chances are that very high-class racing will be witnessed. One of the probable races will be a mile dash between the great trotters Lord Derby, 2:06¾; The Monk, 2:07; Chain Shot, 2:06¾, and Lucille, 2:07, or Louise Jefferson, who recently trotted a mile to wagon in Cleveland in 2:08¾. This race will of course have a good deal of bearing on which horse will represent New York in the race for the National Challenge Cup in Cleveland in September.

Hillside Golfers Tie for Cup.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., July 26.—The Rev. Dr. W. R. Richards and Morris J. Dumont tied for first honors in the play for the Golf Committee Cup on the Hillside Tennis and Golf Club's course to-day. The scores:

	Gross.	Hdcp.	Net.
W. R. Richards	93	18	75
M. J. Dumont	79	4	75
Robert Abbott	77	0	77
Walter Peterson	87	8	79
F. C. Talmadge	79	0	79
H. Wright	80	0	80
D. H. Barrows	91	10	81
H. D. Hibbard	97	10	87
W. L. Glenny	82	2	80

In the competition for the Boys' Cup N. P. Rogers, Jr., won first honors. The scores: N. P. Rogers, Jr., 80; Arthur Peterson, 85; G. W. Abbott, 85; W. T. Glenney, 93.

Orange Team Won Golf Match.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., July 26.—The South Orange Field Club golf team defeated the Colonial Country Club team on the former's links this afternoon by the score of 11 to 3. The score:

FIELD CLUB.		COLONIAL.	
Jenkinson	0	Riley	3
Hutchinson	2	Smith	0
Babson	3	Black	0
Hodson	3	Cruikshank	0
Armstrong	3	Morris	0
Total	11	Total	3

Notes of the Racing Cyclists.

Fifty miles in an hour is the distance that "Jimmy" Michaels expects to cover behind motor tandems before the season closes. The diminutive Welsh cyclist has deserted the horses in Paris for his old love, cycle racing, and recently announced that it would be one of his objects to travel at this rate of speed before the end of the year. The present record in America is forty-three miles and in France it is forty-five miles, although across the water the pacing machines used offer much better protection from the wind. "Jimmy" has bought a couple of the most powerful tandems and will appear in a race at the Parc des Princes track in Paris next month. It is not certain when the former member of the Columbian cycling team will return to America, although it is acknowledged that he can win more money here than on the foreign tracks.

Although not quite able to defeat Kramer in the opening races, Iver Lawson, the star sprinter of the Cleveland cycling team, has proved conclusively that he will be the hardest proposition for Kramer in the fight for the championship crown this season. Lawson only returned from Europe a few weeks ago, yet he is sprinting wonderfully fast and his work in recent races would make it appear that he is the most likely man to score over last year's champion.

Lester Wilson of Pittsburg, who represents the Rambler cyclers, has figured in the points, while Eddie Bald, the quondam champion, managed to finish third in the final at the Revere Beach meet, proving that he is not by any means "has been." By finishing second at Atlantic City Kimble scored six points, which makes him second in the championship struggle, with Lawson third.

Frank Beauchamp, the Australian, is beginning to show that his foreign reputation has a foundation. Although only off the boat a few weeks, he is getting a share of money in the handicaps, and should figure in the championship races within another week. His partner, "Plugger Bill" Martin of the Columbia cycling team, is also rounding into form, as proved by his sensational win of a heat at Valsburg last Sunday. Beauchamp says that ever since he landed in America he has had an unquenchable first, and the drinking of too much water in the different cities has upset him a little. Now he has fallen back on ale, and recently expressed the belief that he would soon regain the speed that made him the best of the Australian riders.

Major Taylor's joining the N. C. A. grand circuit lends an added interest to the championship struggle, for the negro rider finished second last year, and hopes to score a complete victory this season. More dangerous than Major Taylor, however, is Iver Lawson of the Cleveland team, who finished third last year, even though he did not compete in the first six meets.

P. O. Sheeban has retired Will C. Stinson, last year's middle-distance champion, for a month, in order to allow the elongated New Englander to fully recover from his recent fall. Stinson's place will be taken by Hugh McLean, who, from his recent performances behind the pulttering motor tandems, should make a good substitute for the record rider of the Rambler team. Last year Stinson held the hour record, which has been taken from him by Albert Champion of the Imperial team, who covered 43 miles 1,123 yards at Pittsburg recently.

An excellent string of middle-distance men is now under the care of J. C. Kennedy of New York. They include F. A. McFarland, Tribune cycling team; Tommy Hall, the English member of the Monarch team; Albert Champion, the record-breaking French lad; H. B. Freeman, the Oregon cyclist, and Gus Lawson, a young brother of Iver. Pace for the men consists of a number of motor tandems of ten-horse power each that can travel a mile in 1:18.

E. C. Hauseman, at one time an important factor in the amateur championship struggles, has gone to Salt Lake City, where he will race in the short and in the middle distance contests offered weekly by the management of the fast saucerette track in the Mormon city. As the contingent that make the Salt Lake City track their headquarters are traveling very fast, the Easterner will have to show his old-time speed in order to secure any part of the prize money.

In his thirteenth match since his arrival in America, Basil de Guichard of the Rambler Cycling team, sustained a fall which practically puts him out of competition for a couple of weeks. The stocky-built French lad fell just before the finish of a race at Baltimore, tearing the flesh from his leg and side. Although he subsequently appeared in a couple of races, the efforts were painful, and probably another week will elapse before he will be himself again. Just prior to the tumble De Guichard gave Champion the race of his life at Pittsburg, compelling his countryman to travel 43 miles 1,120 yards in the hour. De Guichard was only about three laps behind at the finish.

Racing on motor bicycles seems to have struck the fancy of the American public, and it is certain to provide interesting competition during the present season. In this connection New York motor cyclists have conceived a novel contest to be held at Manhattan Beach on Aug. 9. It will combine a consumption test with a race over fifty miles. No prizes are offered for the riders in the race, the test having for its object the demonstration of the motor bicycle as a practical machine that can be operated at a small cost.

Ottawa, Canada, is to have a three days' Grand Circuit meet, Aug. 1, 2, and 4. It is conducted by A. Martineau of the Department of Militia and Defense, and about $2,000 in prize money is offered to the riders. Among the riders who will take the trip are Owen S. Kimble of the Tribune team, who defeated "Eddie" Bald at the Ottawa track last month; Iver Lawson, Cleveland cycling team; Lester Wilson, Rambler cycling team; John Fisher, Monarch cycling team, and "Eddie" Bald of the Columbia cyclers.

Arthur A. Zimmerman, at one time the undisputed champion of America, who retired, but subsequently appeared on the cycle track for another try at bicycle racing, is so popular in France that he has received a tempting offer to cross the water. The offer is simple that Zimmerman has accepted and signed a contract to appear at the Parc des Princes track in Paris in October. At present he is conducting a Summer hotel in Jersey, and can hardly afford to leave his business until the season is over. "Zimmy" captured the hearts of the Frenchmen by his clever riding years ago, and they are willing to pay big admission prices simply to see him again, if only in an exhibition ride.

New Jersey Sporting Notes.

John Firis, the professional, who has been in charge of the Forest Hill Field Club golf links for several months past, will never his connection with that club Aug. 1. His successor has not as yet been announced. Firle will have another contest with Mackie, the champion of the Rosevilla links early in August.

William H. Kerr has been elected President of the Bay View Wheelmen of Newark, to succeed Louis Mall, whose resignation was accepted at the last meeting of the club.

The Yale Wheelmen of Newark will, during the balance of the Summer, make regular Sunday runs to Lake Hopatcong, New Brunswick, and other towns.

Twenty new members will be added to the list of St. George Wheelmen, Newark division, Aug. 4.

The Automobile Club of New Jersey has made a new departure in the regnler weekly run. They leave Newark at 3 o'clock each Saturday afternoon, returning the following day.

The Ping-pong Athletic Club has been organized in Newark and a schedule of ping-pong, basketball, and baseball games is being arranged.

The National turnfest will not take place in Newark in 1905, the Newark Turn-Verein refusing to countenance the idea on account of the expense involved.

Several cricket clubs have been organized at Elizabeth, two of the most important being the Union Cricket Club, which is to be a chartered organization, and the St. George Club, to be composed of members of the Sons of St. George.

The open race of the Island Heights, Seaside Park, and Bay Head Yacht Clubs will take place at Barnegat early in August. The course will be over the Old Toms River Yacht Club, twenty miles out Cedar Creek Point, which is considered one of the best racing courses for catboats on the New Jersey coast.

A field and track meet will be held under the auspices of the Mutual Benefit Association of D. Wolff & Co. at Middletown, N. Y., on Wednesday. The events will be a 50-yard dash for men, 100-yard dash for men, 50-yard dash for women, obstacle race, potato race, three-legged race, one-mile relay race, tub race, and running and broad jump. Entries will close Monday with C. Taylor, 129 Market Street, Newark.

The candidates for the Montclair High School football team have begun practicing for the season. The candidates will consist of Chapin Marcus, W. R. A. McDonough, John Williams, George Hughes, George Soule, C. Howard, H. Potter, Steven Valentine, H. Niederhauser, H. Brewer, Doremus, Taube, Hollaman, Earl, Van Vleck, Ryan, and Riggs. The team will be somewhat weakened by the departure of W. Mackens, P. Smith, A. Niederhauser, W. Decker, and others of the '02 class, though a number of the younger players promise to do some good work.

The first of a series of fishing trips to the Cholera Banks by the Hasefeld Fishing Association of Newark will be held Aug. 10.

A football team has been organized among the members of the East Side Field Club of Newark, and practice will begin at once.

The Union County Cricket Club of Elizabeth has been organized with twenty-one members. The officers are: E. A. Leach, President; C. W. Goddard, Vice President; D. A. Gibson, Secretary; T. J. Leach, Treasurer; Percy C. Howard, Captain.

The annual picnic of the West Side Athletic Club of Bayonne will be held at Arlington Park in August, when a match game of basket ball will be played with the Warren Athletic Club's second team.

Thomas F. O'Brien of Jersey City, the Amateur Athletic Union handicapper, is engaged in compiling the records of the Hudson County Basket Ball League of last Winter for Spalding's official basket ball guide, to be issued next Winter.

The Star Wheelmen of Elizabeth have elected officers as follows: President—L. Wefelogel; Vice President—Fred Tay; Secretary—Charles Bielly; Treasurer—C. Daly; Sergeant at Arms—John Hohenthal; Captain—George Neuritter; First Lieutenant—J. Koch; Second Lieutenant—C. Grokinsky; Trustees—G. Neuritter, A. Wolfshiel, J. Koch, and J. Sprecht. The Finance Committee consists of J. Leister, T. Lynch, and L. Frankenberger.

The Century Wheelmen of Camden, fifty strong, leave to-day for a club run to Atlantic City. Henry Erdman will set the pace to Millville and Jacob Ledyard from Millville to Atlantic City.

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It Was Used by the U. S. Government at Havana:
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It Relieves the Pain of Burns and Scalds. I know it, for I've tried it on my children and it does the work.

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If you "don't think there's anything in it," buy a ten-cent bottle, read the book and try it on. People don't buy ten-cent bottles twice. The quart bottle holds sixteen times as much and costs only fifty cents. This, when diluted as directed, would make about a barrel full. It's cheap enough; it's a great deal more than good enough.

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Another Wonderful Piano Offer---

$1 a Week Will Buy You This Mayers Piano

That lot of 150 Weigner Pianos went in such double-quick time that the manufacturer of the Mayers Piano, hearing about it, made arrangements with us to sell 200 of the celebrated Edward Mayers Pianos for

$155

on terms of
$5 down & $1 a week.

Automobile Topics of Interest

Progress in Adapting Motor Carriages to Business Purposes—What Is Needed in a Properly Equipped Tool Box for Road Use—Freak Shapes for Carriages.

The progress being made in a most important branch of the automobile industry—that of adapting motor vehicles to business purposes—is illustrated in the increasing number of automobile coach lines established in various parts of the country. Some of these are old established lines which heretofore have used horses, but many others are new lines starting into a business which has been made possible only by the development of the automobile for use where the slower horse-drawn vehicle could not have been operated successfully.

Such, for example, is the automobile stage service from this city to Coney Island and the similar line up the Hudson Valley to Tarrytown. In Indiana a service is running between Terre Haute and Brazil. In New Jersey a line between Mount Holly and Burlington has been established. A line between Rhinebeck and Rhinecliff, in this State, is in successful operation. The list might be largely extended. Even such ambitious undertakings as lines which shall run in competition with established steam or electric roads have been planned to carry both passengers and freight, and may become commercial possibilities before long.

The time seems not far distant when a traveler over any principal route in the thickly populated parts of the East at least will have a choice of travel by either railway or automobile. And for the leisurely tourist the automobile trip, in pleasant weather, with its freedom from smoke and cinders and its opportunities for viewing the country, would easily be the favorite.

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Much of the ease and comfort of automobiling, and especially touring, depends on the amount of care and forethought which has been bestowed upon that too often neglected appendage of the car—the tool box. The too familiar cupboard, in which wrenches, oil cans, wire, loose nuts, &c., are mixed in confusion, sometimes has a variant in a clean and neatly kept receptacle in which the orthodox set of tools reposes, but from which all else that could be useful in an emergency has been omitted. Moreover, opinions of makers differ as to what should be included in a well-regulated tool box, and many owners are content with what is provided for them and make no attempt to supply deficiencies.

Lubricant, of course, should occupy a prominent place, and an oil can and grease injector with an ample reserve stock of oil, grease, graphite, resin, French chalk, and kerosene should be kept apart from the tools if possible. Screw top tins make the best receptacles for all these, and for emery flour as well. For resin, which is chiefly wanted for brake clutches, &c., a small powder gun such as is used for insect powders should be provided, which enables it, when finely powdered, to be easily applied to the refractory parts. If belts are used castor oil or belt dressing should be included.

Sufficient wrenches are supposed to accompany the car, but a large pipe wrench should always be added, and a hammer also should be supplied. Screw drivers, cutting pliers, and files should form a part of the outfit, and a small vise which can be clamped to the step of the car will be found a most useful adjunct. A knife and pair of scissors may be added.

Small parts and sundries will vary with the make of the car, but plenty of nuts, bolts, and split pins should be carried, and should be replaced as fast as used. Spare sparking plugs, if the vehicle has a gasolene motor, valves and valve springs, asbestos sheet and string, ready cut packings, copper wire, plain and insulated, wiping clothes, and cotton waste will all come in handy, and at times may prove indispensable.

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A majority of the business automobiles now being used as delivery wagons by business firms, both wholesale and retail, are of the conventional shape, but there is a growing tendency to the use of vehicles of a peculiar form, which are in themselves an advertisement of the business to which they are devoted. A conspicuous example of this class of automobiles is one in the shape of a large trunk, which is now being used as a delivery wagon by a local dealer in traveling cases. Straps, locks, bolts, and handles are faithfully reproduced, and the effect is heightened by the lack of horses.

Another of these freak wagons imitates a box of cigarettes of a certain brand, which, of course, it is used to deliver, while another is in outward appearance a gigantic shoe. If the fashion grows, our streets are likely to present a curious appearance in a year or two.

***

Ernest Cuenod, Vice President of the Swiss Automobile Club, who was a competitor in the speed trials held by the Automobile Club of America at Staten Island, on May 31, and who was defeated by Percy Owen of this city in the middleweight gasolene class, has filed a protest with the Race Committee of the club, stating that he understood that the first trial only was to count, and the second trial was to be an exhibition. In the first trial Cuenod made a mile in 1:22 4-5, and Owen in 1:25. In the second trial Owen's time was 1:17¾, and Cuenod's was 1:25. The Race Committee, which is composed of Albert C. Bostwick, Chairman; D. H. Morris, C. B. Brokaw, W. H. Hall, and G. I. Scott, will consider the protest at a meeting tomorrow.

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The following note concerning one of the early steam carriages was published in Bell's Life in London (now incorporated with Sporting Life) on June 7, 1840: "On Friday a steam carriage, which had started from Deptford on the previous day, returned from Brighton to the Elephant and Castle, with passengers, having made its journey in three hours and a half. The route taken was through Cuckfield, Reigate, &c., and the trip gave general satisfaction to the passengers; but even the advocates of steam carriages on common roads were rather shaken in their sanguine expectations that such a mode of traveling can be made generally available on the common roads, the short and steep hills being a great detriment. The fare charged was only 5s. each person, and the novelty of course drew a full complement. This is the second trip of the sort which has been taken within a month, but they have been merely experimental, and much may yet be done to perfect the scheme."

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To avoid the monotony of covering the same course twice in the proposed endurance run of the Automobile Club of America from New York to Boston and return next Autumn, it has been suggested that the usual New Haven, Hartford, Springfield, and Worcester route be taken going, and that the return be by way of the Boston and Albany Road, and then down the Hudson to New York. A return by way of Providence and New London was considered. It looked very promising on the map, but it was found that the roads in that direction are so bad as to make a return by that route out of the question.

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At the Crystal Palace, in Leipsic, on Oct. 13 to 27, there is to be held an exposition of the progress in the construction of automobiles, bicycles, typewriters, and other products of mechanical ingenuity, open to manufacturers and inventors of all nations. The classification of exhibits is in three main sections: 1. Automobiles and motor bicycles; 2. Bicycles; 3. Typewriters, &c. The motor bicycles are classed with automobiles and not with bicycles.

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A movement is in progress to form an automobilists' protective league, similar to the League of American Wheelmen, and the new Motor Union recently started in England, to have headquarters in New York, and to include all automobilists. There are to be consuls at all important points in the country, and it will be the aim to protect the interests of every member who may be arrested for alleged violation of the law. The league will endeavor to promote the cause of automobilism generally, and will work for the improvement of the highways. Finally, it will work to secure special road rights for automobilists.

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Charles M. Schwab, President of the United States Steel Corporation and an automobile enthusiast, is reported to have ordered another high-power touring car from Germany, to be delivered this month. A condition of the contract, it is said, requires the makers to furnish Mr. Schwab with an automobile that can cover a mile in forty seconds. The carriage is to be fitted with a fifty-five horse-power engine, and in general outline is to be a duplicate of the machine that W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., is now using in Paris. It will be constructed to carry four persons, and is to be made in Cannstadt.

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An effort is being made to organize a union among the professional chauffeurs of this city, for protection against the new and comparatively inexperienced men who, attracted by the liberal wages paid and the large demand for operators, are rushing into the business. More accidents are said to result from inexperienced operators than from any other cause. The new union proposes, by issuing certificates of ability, to enable owners to know whether or not an applicant for employment is responsible.

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There has been recently placed on the market a very ingenious and simple valve lifter for motor cycles. The rod of the compression tap is altered to go down to the crank case, and is made to lift a lever which, by a socket bearing, actuates another lever on the other side of the crank case, and so lifts the valve straight up without any side strain. The lifting lever is bent to clear the contact breaker. All the fitting required is to loosen the nuts holding the cylinder down, and to slide the clips of the lifter under the two rear nuts. The rod, of course, has to be adjusted to its new position, but that is very easily done.

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To indicate when the moving parts of the machinery have become excessively heated a German inventor has devised a paint composed of an amalgam of the iodides of mercury and copper, which the inventor claims will change color when heated. Bearings to which it is applied are red under normal conditions, but when a temperature of 140 degrees Fahrenheit has been reached the paint becomes black.

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Frequently one comes across motor bicycles from which the cover to the contact breaker is missing. Why the protective cover to this delicate piece of mechanism is omitted so as to leave it exposed to the weather and to dust, which will mix with the exuding oil, is hard to understand. Situated as it is so near to the ground dust is bound to settle on the contacting surfaces, thus preventing the platinum points from being clean. A motor cyclist may get along fairly well with the contact breaker thus exposed in fine weather and if the roads are in first-class condition, but over dusty or muddy roads the result is sure to be that the sparking will go wrong sooner or later.

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It is reported that arrangements are being made for a 1,000-mile race against time, which will be run over some regular course near this city. It is proposed to run a French car day and night, with relays of chauffeurs. Water and gasoline sufficient for the 1,000 miles or more will be carried in extra tanks, so that the wheels shall not cease turning during the trip. The chief difficulty in the way of such a test will be to find a road over which such a race would be permitted. The Long Island roads, which are best suited for the purpose seem out of the question at present on account of the enforcement of local speed ordinances.

Automobile Notes.

The motor vehicle is becoming popular in Cape Town, South Africa, where the South Africa Automobile Club has twenty-five members and is growing fast.

A motor bicycle race scheduled to take place on the Speedway at Atlantic City during the League of American Wheelmen annual meet was canceled owing to the passage of an ordinance limiting the speed of motor vehicles and motor cycles to six miles within the city limits.

George W. Hill of this city is making an extended automobile tour of the Summer resorts and so far has covered 2,300 miles, principally through the Adirondacks and central New York and Pennsylvania.

By a recent ruling of the License Commissioner of St. Louis, Mo., local users of motor cycles are compelled to pay an annual fee of $10.

The Bronx Automobile Club has been organized with fourteen members and the following officers: President—J. G. Sauer, M. D.; Vice President—A. C. Geyser, M. D.; Secretary and Treasurer—F. M. Jeffries.

The Kansas City Automobile Club has elected permanent officers as follows: President—Louis Curtiss; Vice President—Ferdinand Helm; Secretary—M. C. Albertson; Treasurer—C. F. Lovejoy. Twenty-two members were enrolled at the first meeting.

Owners of steam vehicles in Minneapolis, Minn., have been notified by E. E. Steele, State boiler Inspector for that district, that every steam vehicle must be submitted for inspection, at a cost of $5, every year, in accordance with the boiler inspection law of the State.

A. H. Bliss and his son, F. H. Bliss, of Attleborough, Mass., who are members of the Rhode Island Automobile Club, have completed a twelve horse power touring car from original designs. The carriage has a detachable body, the motor is in front, and the power is transmitted by bevel gears. There are three speeds forward and one reverse.

A refrigerator basket, lined with hair felt and asbestos and sheeted inside with metal, is offered to motorists by a local dealer, for carrying lunches and cooling beverages on tours and runs. This basket has a lid on each side with a pair of handles for carrying, and in one end is a compartment for ice. The basket is almost air tight, so that a small quantity of ice will maintain a temperature of 58 degrees in the basket for twenty-four hours. It is made in two convenient sizes.

Automobilists and all others interested in good roads are to be asked to join the newly organized New York-Chicago Road Association. The annual membership fee has been fixed at $1, to make the movement a popular one, and all who joined the League of American Wheelmen at the recent National meet in Atlantic City, during which a good roads convention was held, will also make members without additional fees, of the New York-Chicago Association and the Highway Alliance of New York.

CORTLANDT BISHOP'S DENIAL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My attention has been called to a dispatch in your issue of the 24th inst., which states that I had driven an automobile at a rate of speed in flagrant violation of the law of this Commonwealth.

Such an assertion is untrue. I did drive an automobile from Lenox to Pittsfield the day in question, but the time occupied in the trip was thirty minutes, and not twelve and a half, as stated by your correspondent, who accompanied me but a portion of the way. This speed of twelve miles per hour is in violation of no law or ordinance. I possess no automobile capable of the speed of a mile a minute, or indeed of half that amount.

CORTLANDT F. BISHOP.

Lenox, Mass., July 25, 1902.

Bay Shore Golf Handicap.

Special to The New York Times.

BAY SHORE, N. Y., July 26.—The finals for the Bay Shore Golf Club handicap tournament for the club cup were played to-day between Willard P. Reid and Allan Pinkerton. Mr. Reid winning a decisive victory at the fifteenth hole by 4 up and 3 to play. The early part of the match was very close and interesting. Mr. Pinkerton missed a two-foot put which would have made things all square at the ninth hole.

ENGLISH TENNIS PLAYERS

Brothers Doherty Arrive in This Country on the Lucania.

TO PLAY AT CRESCENT A. C.

Determined to Take the Davis International Trophy Home with Them—Variations of the Game Discussed.

Two peers of the lawn tennis realm of Old England, the famous Doherty brothers, arrived yesterday morning in this country on the steamship Lucania of the Cunard Line. They were in the company of William Herbert Collins, who will act as the non-playing Captain of the challenging team which will meet the American experts for the Dwight F. Davis international challenge trophy on the courts of the Crescent Athletic Club, at Bay Ridge, on Aug. 6, 7, and 8. Dr. J. Pim, the third player of the British team, sailed yesterday on the steamship Etruria, and will arrive next Saturday.

The players were met by William F. Powers, Chairman of the Lawn Tennis Committee of the Crescent Athletic Club, and by F. St. John Richards, also of the same committee. The Dohertys appeared to be in the best of condition, and said that they had experienced a very smooth trip across the Atlantic. Neither of the men resembles, to any great extent, the photographs which have been printed of them in a number of the American papers. H. L. Doherty is the holder of the all England championship, and also holds the title and trophy of Ireland. He is the older of the pair, and also the taller. His age is twenty-nine years, and his height a trifle over six feet. He is slender in build, and reminds one greatly of the American unbeaten champion, Malcom D. Whitman. The brother, R. F. Doherty, is but twenty-seven years of age, and about 5 feet 5 inches in height. He is also slender in build. Both have the look of trained athletes with an amount of endurance which the hard play on the tennis courts brings out.

The champion of England, H. L. Doherty, said at once that this time the English Lawn Tennis Association did not intend to make any mistake in its effort to lift the cup. They would begin to practice at once, and continue actively engaged on the courts in getting themselves fit until the very day and hour of the international matches. He said that they certainly expected to carry off the cup and regain the honors and prestige which the former team, Black, Gore, and Barrett, lost on their trip to this country two years ago. He was especially sorry that last year the English association found itself without available players to make good their challenge which had been sent earlier in the year. Because of previous engagements, he and his brother could not come over, and no other men were available.

PRAISE FOR AMERICAN PLAYERS.

In discussing the work of the American players, both of the brothers said that Davis and Ward were the greatest players that this country had ever sent abroad, their work at Wimbledon being a revelation to the experts over there. It was with difficulty that the Dohertys successfully defended their title last year against Ward and Davis on their own English courts. R. F. Doherty was of the belief that the game had been more rapidly developed in America than had been generally thought possible in England, and that the present international relationship would be greatly to the advantage of the sport, and popularize it as nothing else could do. "The American game is all dash and angles," said R. F. Doherty, "the players of America depending too much upon one single stroke. In doing this they hazard everything, and if the stroke fails, the point inevitably goes against them because they are not in position to back up the play and recoup their lost ground. The most noticeable bits of difference between English and American methods, it appears to me, are the lob and the swift volleying with cross-court shots at the net. From what I have seen of the work of Davis, Ward, Beals, Wright and Clothier, our American experts send their lobs miles high in the air—about as high, I should say, as some of your tall sky-scraping buildings which I noticed from the deck of the ship as we came up to the dock this morning. I cannot deny the effectiveness of this play, especially the high lob which falls straight near the base line of the court. This is very difficult to return, and my brother and I had much trouble with it in our match against Ward and Davis. In England we use the lob more to shut off a swift volleyer and gain a little time for a position shot on the next return. In volleying, the American players hit the ball very hard, and instead of driving it through the court, drop it much closer to the net than we do. This makes an exceedingly accurate game, with the variations that the foremost Americans play on it, especially with those quick, cross-court smashes which leave the opposing player no opportunity to get in any sort of a stroke for a return shot. I believe that we shall be successful this time in lifting the cup. Surely that was our intention in coming over here, and we shall endeavor to do it by steadiness more than anything else."

H. L. Doherty appeared greatly interested in the fact that Ward and Davis had been beaten by the Wrenn brothers. "You surely must produce great players over here," he remarked, "when you can turn out two teams of the same calibre as Ward and Davis. They were the sensation of the tournament in London, and showed us to what skill and brilliancy the Americans had carried a game which we regarded as at the zenith of its development so far as the actual playing of strokes was concerned. Of course, we have never seen the work of your former champion, Malcom D. Whitman, although all the reports we have had of him indicate that he is a wonderful man at the game. Black, Gore, and Barrett of the former English team were amazed at his reverse twist service. Indeed, they laid their defeat to this service, and on our side of the water, we have been bothered by the twist service as played by Ward, Davis, and your other experts. My brother and myself, as well as other players, have practiced this service, and we believe we can handle it with a fair degree of skill, but we have no intention of using it in these coming matches, rather depending upon the old, hard, overhead service which gets the ball over in quick flight within the boundary of the court. Of course, the service of the American team may bother us somewhat, but we surely hope to offset it by the accuracy and downright carefulness which we will endeavor to make the keynote of our work in the competitions for the international challenge cup. For my own part, I believe that the hard twist service takes too much strength out of a man and makes it impossible for him to put the speed into the latter portion of the game that is absolutely necessary in order to pull it out, especially if the score be close."

BEST PLAYERS IN ENGLAND.

The Captain of the team, W. H. Collins, had an eye to the welfare of his two famous charges as soon as they got safely on the dock. He was especially solicitous about two big wooden cases, which probably held ten or a dozen lawn tennis rackets. He saw that the customs people handled this portion of the baggage gently, and soon had the boxes locked up, so that the damp morning air would not affect the springing. In answer to questioning, he said "England has sent over her best this year. The Doherty brothers and Dr. Pim are assuredly the best three men on the English courts to-day. We have no better, and if this trio fail to take your cup we surely must admit the full superiority of America on the tennis courts at a game for which England has long prided herself as the best in the world. I believe that we will, but do not think that we have any easy time of it in store for us. I fully believe that we will win the doubles match, probably by a close score in five sets, and also the matches in the singles, although I expect Whitman to win his competition in this section of the series. The Doherty brothers, of course, will play together in the doubles match. They are especially clever at this style of game, playing very smoothly together and covering their court in a manner which I fancy will be somewhat of a novelty to your people here. We will not nominate the two men for the singles until after Dr. Pim's arrival next Saturday. Indeed, the conditions governing the contest will not require the naming how the team will play until twenty days before the actual starting of the matches. I think that the strength point of the three men on the team is first H. L. Doherty on his overhead stroke, while R. F. Doherty is best at his back-hand stroke off the ground and full arm strokes, taking the ball on a low bound. Dr. Pim is the best ever, to use a bit of your American slang, and is a wonderful man in his all around development. He has been playing more in tournaments than you think on this side of the water, but entering under an assumed name, which is quite popular among our players. In one of the recent tournaments R. F. Doherty was handicapped, Dr. Pim owing him ½ 15. This shows the great strength of the man who was champion of England only eight years ago, and who voluntarily retired."

The two Dohertys and Capt. Collins took the 1 o'clock train for Boston, where they will be received by Palmer E. Presley, the Secretary of the United States National Association, and put up at the University Club of that city. They are in hopes to get in some practice to-day, and special arrangements may be made on the courts of the Longwood Club, Boston, where they will play this week in the Eastern doubles and the Longwood singles. It is also possible that they may journey to Nahant, where Whitman, Ware, Wright, and Clothier engaged in a round robin tournament last week, and in which Whitman came off the victor without defeat. They expect to return to this city in time to meet Dr. Pim next Saturday, and will then go over to the Crescent Athletic Club at Bay Ridge to take their first practice on the courts in which the international matches will be played.

Late Friday night, when the Lucania anchored in the Narrows off the Crescent Clubhouse, the Lawn Tennis Committee of the club, which consists of William F. Powers, Chairman; J. Clyde Oswald, William H. Holden, C. Kenyon, Jr., and F. St. John Richards, were on the lookout for her, and they started the club cannon booming out a welcome across the water. The Dohertys and Capt. Collins were not aware of their proximity to the scene of the competitions which are to be fraught with such importance for them. They failed to notice the noisy welcome and the signaling, and only learned that they had passed close to the courts when they were received by the Crescent Athletic Club men yesterday morning.

The Eastern championship in doubles and the open tournament in singles at the Longwood Tennis Club, Boston, which begins to-morrow, will surely be made more representative than ever before by the entry of the two Dohertys. They will have an excellent field before them in both events, and while it is not probable that any of the American team—Whitman, Larned, Davis, or Ward—will be seen against them, they will have an abundance of top class men in Beals Wright, Ware, Clothier, and others.

ON LOCAL CRICKET CREASES.

One of the best contested games played this season in the championship series of the Metropolitan District Cricket League took place yesterday at Prospect Park, where the Manhattan and Kings County teams struggled for mastery, the Manhattans eventually winning by 17 runs through the good batting of A. J. Gray, who contributed a most useful innings of 24, not out; the score being 98 to 81.

C. T. Toddings and G. W. Barnes divided the honors for Kings County. The former got top score with a vigorous innings of 24, while Barnes bowled with great effect and captured eight wickets for 64 runs. H. Rushton also bowled well and obtained five wickets for 33 runs.

The Brooklyn Cricket Club had as opponents yesterday at Prospect Park the Nelson Lodge team, which so far this season has not won a single match. The contest proved a very one-sided affair, for after declaring with only two wickets down Brooklyn won by 64 runs, the score being 112 to 48.

A. Lovell and J. Peyer both batted in excellent style for the Brooklyn for their respective scores of 41 and 39, while S. B. Standfast also added double figures. For Nelson Lodge, who played three men short, C. G. Wridgeway was the only man to get into double figures.

The Branch Brook Cricket Club of Newark played the Manhattans in the championship series of the New York Cricket Association at Prospect Park yesterday and was awarded the game by forfeit. The Manhattans objected strenuously to several decisions of the Branch Brook umpire, and at length withdrew their men from the field and refused to proceed further with the game.

M. McHale batted in good style for Branch Brook and was credited with half a century before he was disposed of. C. Parks, J. Stanton, and J. Allen also played well for the Newark men. The totals were: Branch Brook, 132; Manhattan second, 21 for four wickets.

FRAUD CHARGE IN BIG FIGHT.

Allegation that Boxers Had Prearranged Result Caused Mayor of San Francisco to Issue a Notice.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 26.—The charge made to E. E. Schmitz, Mayor of San Francisco, that the Jeffries-Fitzsimmons prizefight contested here last night was prearranged as to the result and the number of rounds it should go and was a deliberate fraud on the public has caused the Mayor to issue an official statement. In this he says, in part:

"From the information I have received I am forced to believe that this exhibition is no better than the previous ones we have had, namely, the Jeffries-Ruhlin and Gans-McFadden and others, and it will do much toward discouraging the sport in this city. In fact, unless some indubitable evidence is produced to disprove the information, I shall hereafter have to prohibit all such professional 'fight' exhibitions.

"E. E. SCHMITZ,
"Mayor of San Francisco."

There is a wide difference of opinion in this city as to the charge that the fight was a fraud, and that it had been prearranged for Fitzsimmons to be knocked out in the eighth round. Mayor Schmitz was warned in advance that the fight was "fixed" to end in the eighth round. Even those who charge fraud, however, admit that it was a terrific fight while it lasted.

Fitzsimmons, when seen this morning, apparently was much distressed at the charge. He declared that he fought his best, but that he could not stand Jeffries's terrific body blows. Jeffries also denied that the result was prearranged. He said that Fitzsimmons gave him the hardest fight he ever had.

James Jeffries will receive 60 per cent. and Robert Fitzsimmons 40 of $23,910, which is 75 per cent. of the gate receipts of the fight, $31,880 having been taken in through the sale of seats. Jeffries will receive $14,346 and Fitzsimmons will add $9,564 to his bank account. The share of the San Francisco Athletic Club is $7,970.

Jeffries's manager, Delaney, referring to the champion's future plans, said: "We will consider the challenge of Corbett and determine whether or not it is reasonable."

Australian Cricket Team Won.

LONDON, July 26.—Australia won the test cricket match with All England by three runs. The finish was the most sensational ever witnessed in England. This morning the Australians were dismissed for 86 runs in their second innings, and the Englishmen set about the task of making up the 123 runs which were required to make them winners, but they barely failed to accomplish this owing to a rain-sodden wicket.

EDWARD BELL'S WILL.

Personal Property of the ex-Park Commissioner Valued at $1,400,000.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., July 26.—Surrogate Petty has admitted to probate the will of Edward Bell of Southampton, ex-Park Commissioner of New York City. The will is dated June 15, 1901.

The personal property is valued at $1,400,000, and the petition states that the value of the real estate is unknown. The sum of $650,000 is given absolutely to the widow, Helen Augusta Bell, and $350,000 is left in trust for Edward Bell, Jr., and Harold Wilmerding Bell, the testator's sons. The amount will be left in trust until the sons arrive at the age of thirty, when it is to be divided equally between them. To Mr. Bell's brother, Louis V. Bell, $5,000 is left to be used in the purchase of a memento for the testator, and $25,000 is given to Charles Edeson of East Williston, a friend and business partner. The rest of the estate goes to the widow, the Charles Edeson and Bell brothers to Wm.

MAJOR TAYLOR WINS.

Frank Kramer Won First Race of National Cycling Association Grand Circuit Series at Vailsburg.

Unusual interest attached to the cycling race meet at the Vailsburg track at Newark yesterday for the reason that it was the first meet of the grand circuit of the National Cycling Association to be held in the metropolitan district this season, and also on account of the reappearance on the local tracks of Marshall Taylor, the negro cyclist who made such a close though unsuccessful race with Frank Kramer for the professional cycling championship last year.

Kramer won after a close struggle in which considerable bad feeling was displayed by both the riders and their supporters among the spectators, and in consequence the present champion has now a score of 40 points in the competition to 15 for Owen Kimble, his nearest opponent, which makes it almost certain, barring accidents, that Kramer will again win the championship this year.

He has not yet met with a defeat since the circuit opened.

Kramer and Taylor met in the half-mile open championship race, and each won his trial heat and a semi-final easily, so that they met in the final together with the second man, Owen Kimble and Ivor Lawson. A loafing start was made, and not over twenty yards had been covered when Lawson and Taylor came together in a collision with the result that the negro was pushed off the track. There was a storm of hisses from the spectators, but Taylor rode back on the track and lost nothing because of the mishap on account of the slowness of the pace.

In the final sprint Taylor endeavored to get through on the inside of the other three riders, and was pocketed, finishing fourth. Kramer won, with Kimble second and Lawson third, the spectators evincing a hearty disapproval of the result by cheering the negro and hissing the other three riders.

The motor-paced match between Walter Smith of Brooklyn and Fred Dahlke of Buffalo was won by Smith, who captured two of the three heats, while "Teddy" Billington, the local favorite, won the one-mile race for the amateur championship of New Jersey. The summary follows:

Quarter-Mile, Novice—Won by A. G. Sayers, Newark, N. J.; E. Van Inderstein, Maplewood, N. J., second; W. A. Fritchey, Newark, N. J., third. Time—0:34.

Half-Mile National Championship, Professional.—Won by Frank L. Kramer, East Orange, N. J.; Owen S. Kemble, Louisville, Ky., second; Ivor Lawson, Salt Lake City, Utah, third; "Major" Taylor, Worcester, Mass., fourth. Time—1:16 2-5.

One-Mile New Jersey State Championship, Amateur.—Won by Teddy Billington, Vailsburg; J. Zanes, Newark, second; George Glasson, Newark, third. Time—2:05 3-5.

Motor-Paced Match Race, Amateur, Between Walter Smith, Brooklyn, and Fred Dahlke, Buffalo.—First heat, three miles, won by Smith. Time—5:19 4-5. Second heat, five miles, won by Dahlke. Time—8:31 1-5. Third heat, three miles and race, won by Smith. Time—5:08 3-5.

Two-Mile Handicap, Professional.—Won by John T. Fisher, Chicago, Ill., (60 yards;) P. Keegan, Lowell, Mass., (210 yards,) second; "Major" Taylor, Worcester, Mass., (scratch,) third; William Martin, Australia, (120 yards,) fourth. Time—4:07 3-5.

Five-Mile Handicap, Amateur.—Won by Charles Schiss, Newark, N. J., (50 yards;) George Glasson, Newark, N. J., (scratch,) second; "Teddy" Billington, Vailsburg, N. J., (scratch,) third; J. F. Brown, Irvington, N. J., (200 yards,) fourth. Time—11:23 2-5. Lap prize won by A. C. Spain, Bloomfield, N. J., (400 yards.)

One-Mile Consolation, (Professional.)—Won by W. S. Fenn, Waterbury, Conn.; L. E. Mettling, Boston, Mass., second; G. C. Schreiber, New York City, third; Floyd Krehs, Newark, fourth. Time—2:05 2-5.

Ostend-Dover Yacht Race.

LONDON, July 26.—The annual Ostend-to-Dover yacht race was won to-day by the Clara, with the Namara in second place. The Bona, the Brynhild, and the Creole also competed. The Cicely went over the course with the yachts, though she was not entered in the competition. She led grandly, and covered the course, slightly over seventy miles in length, in record time—4 hours and 54 minutes.

NEW YORK BOY'S ADVENTURE.

John Boyle Accidentally Locked in a Freight Car and Carried to Rome.

UTICA, N. Y., July 26.—John Boyle, 15 years old, son of Stephen Boyle of 200 East Twenty-first Street, New York, came to this city to-day on a freight train from the West. He says that he was playing around the freight cars in the Central Hudson yards in New York with other boys Thursday evening. Boyle hid in one of the cars and soon some one closed the door. Boyle supposed it was closed by his companions, but in a few minutes the car began to move and he could not make himself heard. He shouted until tired and then went to sleep.

Toward evening yesterday the car came to a stop, but young Boyle was still unable to make himself heard. A short time after he was astonished by the opening of the door and a tramp crawling into the car. After the boy had told his story the tramp helped him out of the car and the boy begged some food in the neighborhood. He learned that he was in Rome, and to-day, with the assistance of another tramp, he came to Utica and applied to the police for help. His father was communicated with by wire and will send money to pay the lad's fare home.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.		P. M.
Sun rises	4:51	Sun sets	7:21	Moon rises	11:03

High Water This Day.

	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook	12:23	Gov. Isl'd	12:42	H. Gate	2:38
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook		Gov. Isl'd		H. Gate	

Outgoing Steamships.

MONDAY, JULY 28.

Mails Close. Vessels Sail.

Princess Anne, Norfolk ..... 3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, JULY 29.

Arapahoe, Charleston and Jacksonville ..... 3:00 P. M.
Bluecher, Hamburg ..... 10:00 A. M.
Cilan, Colquhoun, Algoa Bay ....
El Sud, New Orleans ..... 3:00 P. M.
Gallia, Marseilles and Naples ....
Grenada, Trinidad ..... 10:00 A. M.
Kronprins Wilhelm, Bremen ..... 8:30 A. M. 12:00 M.
Lombardia, Naples and Genoa ..... *10:00 A. M. .....
Madiana, Martinique, Demerara, &c ..... 8:30 A. M. 11:00 A. M.
Orizaba, Colon ..... 1:00 P. M. 3:00 P. M.
Yucatan, Colon ..... 9:30 A. M. 1:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 30.

Antilla, Bahamas ..... 9:30 A. M. 1:00 P. M.
Bellaggio, Pernambuco and Santos ..... 12:00 M. 3:00 P. M.
Carthaginian, Glasgow ..... 11:30 A. M. .....
Cherokee, Turks Island and Dominican ports ..... 12:00 M. .....
Majestic, Liverpool ..... 12:30 P. M. .....
Rosalind, Halifax and St. John's, N. F. ..... 8:30 A. M. 12:00 M.
Sabine, Galveston ..... 7:00 A. M. 10:00 A. M.

THURSDAY, JULY 31.

Columbia, Hamburg ..... 3:00 P. M.
Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen ..... 10:00 A. M.
Havana, Havana ..... 10:00 A. M.
La Gascogne, Havre ..... 11:00 A. M.
Saratoga, Nassau ..... 7:00 A. M. 10:00 A. M.
..... 3:00 P. M. .....

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German trans-Atlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Florida, and thence by steamer, are dispatched daily, except Thursday, final connecting closes, for dispatch via Port Tampa, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays at 5:30 A. M.; for dispatch via Miami, on Mondays and Saturdays at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans and thence by steamer, close at this office daily except Sunday, at 11:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Tuesdays for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, and Thursdays for Costa Rica.) Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANS-PACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 27, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Peru. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 28, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and first-class matter for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. 4, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Coptic. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. 6, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Kinshiu Maru. (Registered mail must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after July 19 and up to Aug. 9, inclusive, or on arrival of steamer Campania, due at New York Aug. 9, for dispatch per steamer Sierra. Mails for Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. 11, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of Japan. (registered mail must be specially addressed. Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji Islands, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Aug. 10 and up to Aug. 16, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Miowera. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. 16, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Mariposa.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii of the following dates: Hongkong, June 21; Shanghai, June 28; Yokohama, July 5, and Honolulu, July 15, reached San Francisco per steamer Peru, and were dispatched east July 22 at 6 P. M. Due in New York to-day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) JULY 27.

El Norte, New Orleans, July 22.
Hugoma, San Juan, July 22.
La Gascogne, Havre, July 19.
Sir Richard Grenville, St. Kitts, July 22.

MONDAY, JULY 28.

Astoria, Glasgow, July 17.
Comus, New Orleans, July 25.
Maracaibo, Curacao, July 21.
Oscar II., Christiansand, July 18.
Zeeland, Antwerp, July 19.

TUESDAY, JULY 29.

Advance, Colon, July 22.
El Siglo, New Orleans, July 23.
Koenigin Luise, Bremen, July 19.
Lampasas, Galveston, July 23.
Trave, Gibraltar, July 20.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 30.

Hortensius, Queenstown, July 14.
Queensland, Gibraltar, July 16.

THURSDAY, JULY 31.

Graf Waldersee, Plymouth, July 21.

Arrived.

SS Statendam, (Dutch,) Bakker, Rotterdam, July 16, and Boulogne, 17th, with mdse. and passengers to the Holland-America Line. Off Fire Island at 5:25 P. M.

SS Coamo, Sarint, Ponce and Guayaquil, &c., July 16, with mdse. and passengers to the New York and Porto Rico Steamship Company. Arrived at the Bar at 3:10 P. M.

SS Kentucky, (Dan.,) Thidemann, Copenhagen, July 10, with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5 P. M.

SS Statendam, (Dutch,) Bakker, Rotterdam, July 17, and Boulogne, 18th, with mdse. and passengers to the Holland-America Line. Arrived at the Bar at 8:30 P. M.

SS Kentigern, (Br.,) Trinidad, &c., July 14, with asphalt to the American Asphalt Company; vessel to J. W. Elwell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6:15 P. M.

SS J. M. Guffey, McPherson, Port Arthur, Texas, July 18, with oil to the J. M. Guffey Oil Company.

SS Bohemian, (Br.,) McCallum, Liverpool, July 13, with mdse. and passengers to Frederick Leyland & Co. Ar

GOLF ON MANY LINKS

Crescent and Marine and Field Teams Tie in Match.

FIRST OF INTERCLUB SERIES

Handicaps on the Other Bay Ridge Courses—Play for Kemp at Apawamis Golf Club.

In the first half of the home-and-home team match between the golfers of the Crescent A. C. and the Marine and Field Club, played on the links of the latter club at Dyker Heights, the result was a tie, the count being on the one-point system. If the regular hole play count had been used, however, the home players would have won by 15 to 14.

The best match of the day was the contest between H. S. Bowns and E. H. Driggs. Their cards were:

H. S. Bowns, Crescent—
Out .....5 4 4 4 5 5 4 6 4—41
In .....6 4 4 4 5 6 7 4 4—42—83
E. H. Driggs, Marine and Field—
Out .....4 3 4 5 4 6 5 5 4—40
In .....5 3 5 5 6 7 6 5 4—46—86

Several others did the course in 87 and 89, the bogy being 82, which is exceptional golf. The score follows:

CRESCENT.		MARINE AND FIELD.	
H. S. Bowns	1	E. H. Driggs	0
James Rhett	0	J. Woodward	1
C. C. Mason	1	C. A. Kimball	0
Sidney Maddock	0	D. A. Fuller	1
George O'Flyn	0	J. R. Seaver	1
C. B. Van Brunt	1	George Lord	0
C. M. Bull	0	F. H. Wilkins	1
M. D. Baldwin	1	Percy Mallet	0
Dr. Roberts	0	Dan Hegerman	0
Total	4	Total	4

There was also play on the two other Bay Ridge links.

Only 11 men competed in the general-handicap at the Crescent Athletic Club links yesterday, and but five of them returned cards. The winner was H. H. Hopkins, although the best gross score was made by C. C. Mason. The cards:

H. H. Hopkins— Gross. Hcp. Net.
Out .....7 6 4 5 6 4 5 4 4—45
In .....6 6 4 5 4 6 4 6 4—45 90 22 68

C. C. Mason—
Out .....5 4 4 5 5 3 3 4 4—37
In .....5 5 4 4 3 4 4 6 4—41 78 9 69

M. D. Baldwin—
Out .....5 5 5 4 6 4 5 4 3—41
In .....5 6 4 4 4 4 2 5 5—39 80 11 69

C. B. Van Brunt—
Out .....6 7 4 5 5 5 4 4 4—43
In .....5 4 3 4 4 6 3 5 4—38 81 10 71

H. S. Bowns—
Out .....5 5 4 5 4 3 6 3 6—41
In .....5 4 3 4 5 4 4 6 5—39 80 8 72

Those who failed to return cards were E. L. Maltby, G. E. Pool, O. A. Sykes, W. P. Pickett, and C. T. Hamilton.

Only three men returned cards in the handicap against bogey at the Dyker Meadow Golf Club yesterday, although many others competed. The winner was C. P. Notman, who broke even with bogey. The scores were:

C. P. Notman—
Out .....6 4 4 4 4 5 6 6 4—43
In .....7 4 5 5 5 6 7 4 5—48—91
Bogey—Even.

T. S. Bartle—
Out .....5 8 5 6 7 5 4 6 5—51
In .....6 4 5 6 4 5 6 5 5—46—97
Bogey—4 down.

Fred J. Phillips—
Out .....5 4 5 7 5 5 8 5 5—49
In .....6 5 4 5 6 6 7 5 5—49—98
Bogey—7 down.

Play on Apawamis Links.

Golfers had a busy day at the Apawamis Golf Club of Rye yesterday, the cool weather and the splendid turf making the rounds very enjoyable. In the final for the Kemp Cup G. L. Gately beat A. Shiland, at thirty-six holes, by 9 up and 7 to play. Two matches only were posted in the second round for the Lupham Cup, W. R. Thurston beating R. T. Walden by 2 up and 1 to play, and Harold L. Downey winning from F. S. Wonham by default. There was a tie recorded in the mixed foursomes for the club medals, to be played off later. The cards:

	Gross.	Hp.	Net.
Mrs. H. B. Clark and E. A. Downey	97	8	89
Miss B. Benedict and C. W. McKelzey	103	14	89
Miss M. Eddy and S. W. Doubleday	105	8	97
Miss J. Neilson and F. A. Moore	111	12	99
Miss M. Downey and H. L. Downey	114	13	101
Mrs. and Mr. E. K. Beddall	114	10	104
Mrs. A. H. Harris and J. E. Foote	115	10	105

Golf Handicap at Shinnecock Hills.

There were twenty-seven starters in the eighteen-hole medal play handicap at the Shinnecock Hills Golf Club yesterday, of whom fifteen returned cards. The links have been put in splendid condition for the annual tournament on Aug. 6, 7, 8, and 9. The scores:

	Gross.	Hcp.	Net.
R. H. Robertson	83	6	77
J. Bowers Lee	95	18	77
F. L. Wellman	93	15	78
W. A. Putnam	94	14	80
Dr. Collins	94	14	80
A. B. Boardman	94	12	82
J. H. Thomas	97	16	81
L. Murdock	95	14	81
Newbold Edgar	88	6	82
Horace Russell	92	10	82
John M. Byers	95	12	83
A. B. Claflin	95	12	83
S. R. Kennedy	97	12	85
G. E. Perkins	102	14	88
S. K. De Forest	110	18	92

Golf Match at Tuxedo.

At Tuxedo Park yesterday the home team won from the North Jersey Country Club of Paterson by 14 to 9 on the three-point system. The score:

TUXEDO.		NORTH JERSEY.	
Hull	2	Kirker	0
Kane	1	Russell	0
Kent	0	Hunter	1
Seton	1	Barnet	0
Dinsmore	2	Scott	0
Rushmore	2	Gray	0
Cary	0	Reynolds	1
Henry	0	Lewis	1
Price	0	Hewat	2
Total	14	Total	9

Midland Golf Team Beats Bayswater.

At the links of the Midland Golf Club, Garden City, yesterday, in the series of the Long Island League, the Bayswater team was beaten by 20 to 4. The score:

MIDLAND.		BAYSWATER.	
D. Fuller	3	C. Messerau	0
C. Sawyer	7	F. Gurney	0
C. F. Norton	4	T. A. Curtis	0
D. McKellar	4	A. de Riveria	4
L. T. Rushmore	2	H. J. Curtis	0
Total	20	Total	4

Team Golf at Ossining.

In the Hudson River Association match at Ossining yesterday the Mount Pleasant Field Club beat the Kingston team by 13 to 0. The score:

MT. PLEASANT.		TWAALFSKILL.	
Brandreth	7	Sandford	0
Ferdinand	0	Van Etten	0
Larkin	4	Dewey	0
Trawbridge	1	Coykendall	0
Deming	3	Defanet	0
Total	13	Total	0

Long Island Golf Team League.

At Jamaica yesterday the home team won from the Tackapoucha team of Rockville Centre, in the Long Island League, as follows:

JAMAICA.		TACKAPOUCHA.	
W. S. Hoyt	10	G. R. Latimer	0
G. Watts	7	G. A. Powers	0
C. R. Haviland	4	C. M. Weeks	4
F. L. Mills	11	J. F. White	0
P. K. Meynan	3	R. V. C. Smith	0
Total	31	Total	4

East Jersey Golf Teams Contest.

In the series of the East Jersey Golf Association yesterday on the links of the Morristown Field Club, the Elizabeth Town and Country Club team won by 5 to 2. The score:

ELIZABETH.		MORRISTOWN.	
Moody	2	Frelinghuysen	0
Waterbury	2	Smith	2
Thompson	1	Williams	0
Seymour	2	Griswold	0
Total	5	Total	2

Miss Mason Victor on Fairfield Links.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., July 26.—The windup of the mixed foursomes occurred at the Fairfield County Golf Club to-day, the winners of the Powell Cups being Miss Mason and E. B. Curtiss. The consolation prize was won by Miss F. Sheldon and F[illegible]

Hilliard, sweepstakes for men. The summary:

Name.	Gross.	H'd'p.	Net.
C. Truesdale	94	8	76
S. J. Graham	86	10	76
E. N. Norton	114	26	88
N. S. Smith	112	24	88
A. L. Fowle	90	7	83

New Golf Record at Montclair.

In a match with T. T. Reid yesterday, at the Montclair Golf Club, Allan Kennaday made the new amateur record for the course of 74. The card was:

Out .....4 4 4 3 4 5 5 4 3—35
In .....4 4 4 6 4 4 5 3 5—39—74

MANHATTAN BEACH RACES.

Walthour Won the Twenty-Mile Bicycle Race from the Start—N. Y. A. C. Rider Victorious.

"Bobby" Walthour easily won the twenty mile motor paced bicycle race on the Manhattan Beach track yesterday afternoon. He had the best pacing machines, and led from start to finish. Howard Freeman finished second, over two laps behind the winner, and Floyd McFarland, who was four laps back, quit two laps from the finish line. Bennie Munroe, the fourth contestant, rode in third position up to the eighth mile, during which he fell on the turn near the railroad, through his pedal hitting the track. He was badly scratched on the back and arms, but was not seriously injured. Marcus L. Hurley of the New York Athletic Club won both the half mile open and two mile amateur handicap races in brilliant style. His win of the longer race was very clever, as he just got up in a wonderful sprint to the tape.

The five mile amateur motor paced race was keenly contested all the way between S. W. Anderson and Walter T. Smith. Anderson tried frequently to pass Smith, and succeeded in the last one hundred yards, finally winning by a few inches.

"Winnie" O'Connor, the jockey, rode an exhibition four miles behind motor pace very creditably, and kept his pace in fairly good style. Following is the summary:

One-third Mile, Novice, Trial Heats.—First Heat—Won by A. Chubb, Bloomfield; J. M. Buchanan, Staten Island, second. Time—0:46 3-5. Second Heat—Won by C. A. Harden, New York; W. Kielmast, New York, second. Time—0:47. Third Heat—Won by N. A. Osgood, Brooklyn; T. De Soto, Brooklyn, second. Time—0:48. Fourth Heat—Won by W. H. Caldwell, New York; W. Lienbiad, Brooklyn, second. Time—0:48 1-5.

Final Heat—Won by C. A. Harden, New York; A. Chubb, Bloomfield, second; T. De Soto, Brooklyn, third. Time—0:45 2-5.

Five-Mile Motor Cycle Race.—Won by S. W. Anderson, Brooklyn; W. T. Smith, Brooklyn, second. Time—8.07.

Half Mile, Open, Amateur.—Trial Heats—First heat won by Edwin Forrest, K. C. W., Brooklyn; J. Fogler, N. A. C., second. Time—1:11. Second heat won by W. J. Vandeveer, Coney Island; W. B. Ferguson, K. C. W., second. Time—1:15 1-5. Third heat won by C. Kastendieck, K. C. W.; W. T. Dove, Calumet Cyclers, second. Time—1:07 2-5. Fourth heat won by M. L. Hurley, N. Y. A. C.; J. Townsend, K. A. C. second. Time—1:14 1-5.

Final heat won by M. L. Hurley, N. Y. A. C.; M. T. Dove, C. C., second; J. Townsend, K. A. C., third; W. J. Vandeveer, Coney Island, fourth. Time—1:07 2-5.

Two-Mile Handicap.—Trial Heats—First heat won by C. Kastendieck, K. C. W., (75 yards;) J. Rockowitz, O. W., (75 yards,) second; W. B. Ferguson, K. C. W., (75 yards,) third; C. V. Stobbie, Brooklyn, (150 yards,) fourth; J. Fogler, N. A. C., (125 yards,) fifth; W. J. Lind, Y. M. C. A., (125 yards,) sixth; F. Winnington, K. C. W. (150 yards,) seventh. Time—4:35 2-5. Second heat won by E. Forrest, K. C. W., (50 yards;) M. L. Hurley, N. Y. A. C., (scratch,) second; J. Townsend, K. A. C., (50 yards,) third; O. Brown, N. A. C., (150 yards,) fourth; O. Goerke, N. A. C., (25 yards,) fifth; W. J. Vandeveer, Coney Island, (75 yards,) sixth; L. Morris, C. R. C. A., (175 yards,) seventh. Time—4:27 3-5.

Final heat won by M. L. Hurley, N. Y. A. C. (scratch;) W. J. Vandeveer, Coney Island, (75 yards,) second; C. Kastendeick, K. C. W., (75 yards,) third; C. W. Stobbie, Brooklyn, (100 yards,) fourth. Time—4:23 1-5.

Twenty-Mile Motor-Paced Race.—Won by "Bobby" Walthour; Howard Freeman second, Floyd McFarland and Bennie Munroe did not finish. Time—28:52 2-5.

Miles.	Leader.	Second.	Third.	Time.
1	Walthour-Freeman-Munroe			1:29 1-5
2	Walthour-Freeman-Munroe			2:55 4-5
3	Walthour-Freeman-Munroe			4:22 4-5
4	Walthour-Freeman-Munroe			5:50
5	Walthour-Freeman-Munroe			7:15 2-5
6	Walthour-Freeman-Munroe			8:42
7	Walthour-Freeman-Munroe			10:08 2-5
8	Walthour-Freeman-fell			11:34 4-5
9	Walthour-Freeman-McFarland			13:01 1-5
10	Walthour-Freeman-McFarland			14:28 2-5
11	Walthour-Freeman-McFarland			15:56 3-5
12	Walthour-Freeman-McFarland			12:23
13	Walthour-Freeman-McFarland			13:49 3-5
14	Walthour-Freeman-McFarland			20:15 4-5
15	Walthour-Freeman-McFarland			21:42 2-5
16	Walthour-Freeman-McFarland			23:05
17	Walthour-Freeman-McFarland			23:08 4-5
18	Walthour-Freeman-McFarland			26:00 3-5
19	Walthour-Freeman-McFarland			27:28 3-5
20	Walthour-Freeman-McFarland			28:52 2-5

Harlem Y. C. Dory Races on Sound.

Before a brisk breeze yesterday the fourth series of dory races of the Harlem Yacht Club were sailed on Long Island Sound over a course near City Island. The competitions are for the possession of the silver trophy offered by Rear Commodore Weber, and have excited great rivalry among the members of the club owning small craft.

The races were over a triangular course, two and a half miles to each leg. It was a beat to windward, a reach across the bay, and a run for home. Dory No. 2, sailed by George McDermott, won the first race by four minutes. The second race was so closely fought that only a second separated the first and third boats. Dory No. 3, with Otto F. Schrader and Frank Sullivan as the crew, were the victors. Dory No. 3 now leads in points for possession of the cup. There will be four more races. Summary:

First Race.—Won by Dory No. 2 crew, McDermott and George McGinnis; second, Dory No. 3, Otto F. Schrader and Frank Sullivan; third, Dory No. 1, Dr. Martin and Leander Bigelow; fourth, Dory No. 5, E. M. Harpman and Walter Sullivan.

Second Race.—Won by Dory No. 3, Otto F. Schrader and Frank Sullivan; second, Dory No. 1, Dr. Martin and Leander Bigelow; third, Dory No. 8, Hugo Harpman and Charles Harper; fourth, Dory No. 5, E. M. Harpman and Walter Sullivan; fifth, Dory No. 2, McDermott and George McGinnis.

Seawanhaka Yachts Race.

Seven yachts started in the race for the Centre Island Cup on Oyster Bay yesterday. In the morning there was a race for the Leland Corinthian Challenge Cup. The boats sailed over the regular course of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Club, and the start was at 10:45. F. G. Stewart's Gowan won, finishing at 1:05:30. The Wyntje, owned by Colgate Hoyt, Jr., did not finish. For the afternoon race the start was at 3:40. Summary:

Boat and Owner.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Vagrant, Brown & Low	5:11:09	1:31:09
Marcia, Johnston De Forest	5:12:20	1:32:20
Bobs, W. A. W. Stewart	5:13:16	*
Gowan, C. F. Stewart	5:14:56	1:34:56
Wyntje, Colgate Hoyt, Jr.	5:26:49	1:46:49
Lucille, H. H. Lander	5:21:01	1:41:01
Heron, F. R. Coudert, Jr.	5:25:37	1:45:37

*Disqualified.

The Vagrant won first place, and the Marcia second. The Lucille and the Wyntje, first and second in the race a week ago, have been disqualified, and that race has been awarded to the Marla, which was the third boat.

Informal Polo at Cedarhurst.

An informal polo match between teams of three players each was decided at the Rockaway Hunting Club yesterday, the Whites benting the Reds by 4 to 2½ goals. The line-up:

WHITES.	REDS.
1, Rene La Montagne, Jr.	1, F. S. Conover.
2, E. Cowdin.	2, M. G. Rosengarten, Jr.
Back, H. Lyle.	Back, C. Wheeler.

Atlantic Boat Club Regatta.

The annual regatta of the Atlantic Boat Club of Hoboken was held on the Hudson River at Guttenburg yesterday afternoon. The races were over a mile course straight-away, with a finish in front of the club barge. The summary follows:

Junior Single Gigs.—Won by G. M. Aitken, Walter Kudlich second, E. Walter third. Time—6:07 3-5.

Junior Double Gigs.—Won by—bow, Walter Kudlich; stroke, Ernest Walter; bow, T. Bindewald; stroke, G. M. Aitken, second. Time—6:00 2-5.

Junior Four-oared Barges.—Won by—bow, A. Schmidt; 2, A. Foist; 3, J. Aitken; stroke, G. Brookbaus; bow, H. Oswaid; 2, A. Stuerman; 3, E. W. Kais; stroke, T. Bindewald, second. Time—7:19 2-5.

Challenge Four-oared Barge Race.—Won by—bow, E. Mullenberger; 2, W. T. Wies; 3, W. G. Leiser; stroke, H. P. Ahrnkel; coxswain, Arthur Foost. Time—6:35 4-5.

Champion Tennis Team Won.

NAHANT, Mass., July 26.—The Nahant Club's invitation tennis tournament closed to-day with the finish in the doubles. Ward Davis defeating Whitman and Ware in [illegible] sets, 6-2, 0-6, 6-4.

LARCHMONT WEEK ENDED

Spirited Racing and Many Surprises Marked Regatta's Close.

RAINBOW DEFEATED MINEOLA

Unexpected Result of "Seventies" Contest Stirred Yachtsmen to a Demonstration.

The end of the Larchmont race week yesterday brought out some of the finest yacht racing that has been seen on the Sound this season. Moreover, it was a day of surprises. In the "seventies" class the Mineola was beaten for the second time in this week and for the third time this season. The Rainbow led her over the line at the finish 2 minutes and 4 seconds, and, besides that, she was behind the Yankee 22 seconds. The victory of the Yankee was a popular one, for as she rushed across the finish line she was greeted with the cheers of many yachtsmen on boats nearby and with shrill whistling from half a dozen big steam yachts that were lying to near the stake.

The same evidence of general satisfaction was shown when Charles Smithers steered his schooner Muriel across the finish line a winner for the first time this season, 2 minutes and 36 seconds ahead of the Elmina. The third surprise came after the Regatta Committee had done a little close figuring. In the forty-three-foot class of sloops the Mira was second home, but when her time allowance was figured out it was found that she was a cup winner by one second, defeating those crack sloops the Dorwina and the Effort that have long bad things pretty much their own way in this class. Another notable achievement was the defeat of the schooner Katrina by the cutter Isolde in a special race. On Thursday the Katrina beat the Isolde by 17 minutes and 14 seconds, but yesterday the tables were turned and the Englisb-built boat beat the schooner by 25 minutes and 41 seconds. It had been expected that the Isolde would win, but such a drubbing as that was not looked for.

The three big sloops made a pretty race from the very beginning. They went over the line almost side by side, not one second apart. The Rainbow held the windward, the Mineola was next, and the Yankee was to the leeward. Edward S. Willard sailed the Rainbow, Capt. Barr the Mineola, and J. Rogers Maxwell the Yankee.

Three-quarters of an hour after the start the Rainbow took the lead, and, holding it to the finish, came home with flying colors.

The schooners sailing the same course as the "seventies" made a close race of it over the first round. After that the Muriel had it all her own way. The Elmina was over the line 54 seconds after the signal, but the Muriel outdid her in slowness, being 1 minute 14 seconds behind. Skipper Smithers, however, soon made up for his slowness, and, footing the Muriel very fast, soon crossed the bows of the Elmina and never after saw the stern of the other boat.

The owners of the Mimosa and the Alerian protested each others' boats for fouling, and upon the committee's decision of the case depends the winner of the race in Class N sloops.

Prizes were given to the winners in each race, and in addition Commodore F. T. Adams offered special cups for the winners scoring the greatest number of points in Classes D, H, I, K, and the 21-foot raceabouts. The Mineola will win the Commodore's Cup in Class H unless the protest of the Yankee is decided against her, in which case she will be tied with the Yankee. In their respective classes the Elmina and the Weetamoe are winners of the Commodore's Cup. Summaries:

SCHOONERS, CLASS D.

65 to 75 feet racing length.
Course, 32½ miles. Start, 11:40.

Boat and Owner.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Elmina, F. F. Brewster	3:47:35	4:07:35
Muriel, Charles Smithers	3:44:59	4:04:59

SLOOPS, CLASS H.

70 to 80 feet racing length.
Course, 32½ miles. Start, 11:35.

Mineola, August Belmont	3:34:12	3:59:12
Yankee, J. Rogers Maxwell	3:33:50	3:58:50
Rainhow, Cornelius Vanderbilt	3:32:08	3:57:08

SPECIAL RACE—MIXED CLASS.

Course, 21½ miles. Start, 11:43.

Katrina, (sch.)	4:38:26	4:55:26
Isolde, (cutter,) F. M. Hoyt	4:12:44	4:29:44

SLOOPS—CLASS I.

60 to 70 feet racing length.
Course, 32½ miles. Start, 11:45.

Neola, George M. Pynchon	4:05:31	4:21:31
Weetamoe, Henry F. Lippitt	4:06:21	4:21:21

SLOOPS—CLASS L.

36 to 43 feet racing length.
Course, 21½ miles. Start, 11:50.

Dorwina, Clifford V. Brokaw	3:16:45	3:26:45
Effort, F. M. Smith	3:11:25	3:21:25
Mira, C. L. Poor	3:15:45	3:25:45
Challenge, W. T. Foote, Jr.	3:16:01	3:26:01

SLOOPS—CLASS M.

30 to 36 feet racing length.
Course, 21½ miles. Start, 11:55.

Leda, H. L. Maxwell	3:31:18	3:36:18
Possum, E. S. Ballou	3:49:34	3:54:34
Spasm, E. D. King	3:41:00	3:46:00

SLOOPS—CLASS N.

25 to 30 feet racing length.
Course, 21½ miles. Start, 12.

Mimosa, Trenor L. Park	3:54:00	3:54:00
Iroquois	4:31:51	4:31:51
Marguerite, O. H. Jennings	4:06:15	4:06:15
Alerion, A. H. Alker	3:51:55	3:51:55
Gossip, D. B. Pratt	4:09:24	4:09:24
Zaza, G. P. Granberry	Did not finish.	

YAWLS—CLASS M.

30 to 36 feet racing length.
Course, 21½ miles. Start, 11:55.

Tern, John Hyslop	4:06:58	4:11:58
Spindrift	Witbdrawn.	

SLOOPS—CLASS P.

21 to 25 feet racing length.
Course, 10½ miles. Start, 12:05.

Rocbelle, F. J. Gould	2:35:43	Dis'q'ed.
Chingachgook, E. A. Stevens	2:24:45	2:19:45
Snapper, A. B. Alley	2:34:00	2:29:00
Pixie, E. T. Hopkins		
Prestis, T. O'D. Iselin	2:30:03	2:25:03

RACEABOUTS.—21 FEET.

Course 10½ Miles.—Start, 12:05.

Rogue, A. B. Alley, Jr.	2:24:12	2:19:12
Mavis, G. L. Pirie	2:23:33	2:18:33
Scamp, A. Pirie	2:25:00	2:20:00
Sis, F. T. Bedford, Jr.	2:17:05	2:12:05
Whirlwind, H. de Crane	2:23:28	2:18:28
Hobo, Trenor L. Park	2:22:31	2:17:31
Pompilla, J. R. Maxwell	2:21:03	2:16:03

SLOOPS.—CLASS Q.

18 to 21 feet racing length.
Course 10½ Miles.—Start, 12:10.

Gazaho, N. P. Vulte	2:41:06	2:31:06
Neola, J. R. Johnson, Jr.	2:31:06	2:21:06
Montauk, J. S. Appleby	Did not finish.	
Quoc, A. D. Tappan	2:48:44	2:38:44

LARCHMONT 21-FOOT CLASS.

Course, 10½ miles. Start, 12:10.

Adelaide, J. J. Dwyer	2:22:05	2:12:05
Hourl, J. H. Esser	2:27:38	2:17:38
Dorothy, L. G. Spence	2:26:56	2:16:56
Cella, C. Gould	2:25:33	2:15:33

SLOOPS, CLASS R.

Under 18-feet racing length.
Course, 10½ miles. Start, 12:10.

Cricket, H. C. Pryer	2:45:13	2:35:13
Chipmunk, T. J. Yonng, Jr.	2:58:01	2:48:01

NEW ROCHELLE ONE-DESIGN CLASS.

Course, 10½ miles. Start, 12:10.

Caper, P. L. Howard	2:40:59	2:30:59
Knave, R. W. Bavier	2:46:54	2:36:54
Deuce, L. D. Huntington, Jr.	2:42:21	2:32:21
Ace, W. N. Bavier, Jr.	2:45:06	2:35:06

MANHASSET BAY ONE-DESIGN CLASS.

Course, 10½ miles. Start, 12:10.

Lambkin, S. W. Roach	2:53:59	2:43:59
Firefly, Guy Standing	2:54:09	2:44:09
Mist, J. H. Alker	2:58:28	2:48:28
Arizona, G. A. Corry	2:54:39	2:44:39

The winners were the Muriel, Rainbow, Isolde, Weetamoe, Leda, Alerion, (protested,) Tern, Chingachgook, Sis, Neola, Adelaide, Cricket, Caper, and Lambkin.

Races of American Y. C. Raceabouts.

The one-design boats of the American Yacht Club sailed their regular weekly races yesterday afternoon on Long Island Sound, off Milton Point. There was a strong easterly wind and the boats went over a triangular course of ten miles. In the 18-foot class the Zeleika II., owned by H. A. Sherman, lost her rudder and did not finish. The summaries follow:

21-FOOT RACEABOUTS.

Corirse 10 Miles.—Start, 2:30.

Boat and Owner.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
The Kid, D. Merriman, Jr.	4:43:17	2:13:17
Jolly Tar, S. Howland	4:43:55	2:13:55
Cricket, Howard Willets	4:44:14	2:14:14
Howdy, S. Wainwright	4:46:18	2:16:18
Rascal, S. C. Hopkins	4:48:13	2:18:26
Ping-pong, W. H. Browning	5:43:08	2:43:08

16-FOOT RACEABOUTS.

Course, 10 Miles.—Start, 2:30.

S. Ford	5:08:13	2:38:13
Hustler, J. T. Downing	5:18:42	2:48:42
Rattler, J. E. Bowles	5:15:37	2:45:37
Zeleika, H. A. Sherman	Disabled.	

The winners were The Kid and Simon Ford's unnamed boat.

BROOKLYN BEAT NEW YORK

Local Baseball Teams Tie in Present Series of Games.

WASHINGTON PARK CROWDED

Pittsburg Won from St. Louis—Victories for Cincinnati and Philadelphia—Scores of Other League Contests.

Honors are now even in the present series of baseball games between the New York and Brooklyn Clubs. Each team has won and lost two games of the four played, and the fifth will be decided to-morrow at the Polo Grounds.

McGraw's men won the first two with the old pitchers, Mathewson and Taylor, but Cronin and McGinnity were unsuccessful against Hanlon's players, who batted them in the last two games opportunely and successfully.

Yesterday the nines met at Washington Park, Brooklyn, and nearly 16,000 persons watched the game. The crowd overflowed the stands and bleachers, and hundreds of people were given standing room along the fence back of left and centre field.

McGinnity was obsen by McGraw to pitch against his former clubmates, but the latter solved his drops and curves to good effect, scoring five runs off ten hits. Donovan pitched for Brooklyn, and with the exception of the single run made in the sixth inning, they were unable to do anything in the run-getting line.

Owing to the enormous assemblage, special ground rules were enforced, one of which was that a ball batted into the crowd on the field should only count for three bases. This robbed Dahlen of a home run in the eighth inning, as he sent a long fly right into the midst of those who stood back of the outfield.

Neither side scored in the first two innings, but in the third the home team gathered in three runs after Farrell's foul fly had been cleverly caught by Lander, who grabbed the ball as it fell close to the grand stand. McCreery hit safely to left field, and went to second when the ball got away from Jones, Irwin's two-base hit over second scored McCreery. Flood got his base after being hit by McGinnity, and Irwin was forced on Donovan's bunt, Sheckard sent a hard one to centre, which brougtht in Flood and Donovan, but the side was retired when Sbeckard was nipped at the plate trying to score on Keeler's hit to short.

In the seventh Flood's hit to right was good for two bases. McGinnity made a fine assist of Donovan's bunt after he had fallen on the diamond, but McGann muffed the ball. Donovan was forced by Sbeckard from McGann to McGraw, and Flood scored during the play.

Brooklyn got its other run in the following inning on Dahlen's three-base hit into the crowd and a single to centre off McCreery's bat.

The run tallied for New York was made in the sixth inning on Jones's hit for two bases to left field and a neat single to right by McGann. The score:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Jones, lf	1	2	1	0	1
McGraw, ss	0	0	6	2	0
McGann, 1b	0	1	4	3	0
Brodie, cf	0	1	1	0	0
Lauder, 3b	0	1	3	1	0
Smith, 2b	0	1	2	1	0
Dunn, rf	0	0	1	0	0
B'nahan, c	0	0	4	3	0
M'G'nity, p	0	0	2	3	0
Total	1	6	24	13	2

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Sb'kard, lf	0	2	0	0	0
Keeler, rf	0	1	1	0	0
Donovan, cf	0	0	2	0	0
Dahlen, ss	1	1	1	2	0
Farrell, c	0	0	10	2	0
McC'ry, 1b	1	2	11	0	0
Irwin, 3b	0	1	1	1	0
Flood, 2b	2	1	2	4	0
Don'van, p	1	0	0	4	0
Total	5	10	27	13	0

Brooklyn	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	1
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 2; New York, 1. First base by errors—Brooklyn, 1. Two-base hits—Sheckard, Irwin, Flood. Jones (2). Three-base hit—Dahlen. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 6; New York, 4. Stolen base—Jones. Double plays—McGinnity and Smith; Flood and McCreery. Sacrifice hit—Donovan. First base on balls—Off Donovan, 1; off McGinnity, 1. Hit by pitched balls—By McGinnity, 1; by Donovan, 1. Struck out—By Donovan, 6; by McGinnity, 2. Time—One hour and forty-eight minutes. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

CINCINNATI, 3; CHICAGO, 2.

CHICAGO, July 26.—Poole outpitched veteran Taylor in to-day's baseball game between Chicago and Cincinnati, and won his own game in the last by batting in the winning run with a clean drive to centre. Both teams fielded brilliantly, the errors all being on very difficult chances. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Chicago	0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0—2	6	3
Cincinnati	0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1—3	10	3

Batteries—Taylor and Kling; Poole and Bergen.

PHILADELPHIA, 4; BOSTON, 0.

BOSTON, Mass., July 26.—Willis went to pieces in the third inning of to-day's baseball game, and four hits gave Philadelphia all the runs in the game. Fraser merely toyed with Boston, allowing but two hits, one of which should have been an easy out. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Boston	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0	2	0
Philadelphia	0 0 4 0 0 0 0 0 0—4	7	2

Batteries—Willis and Moran; Fraser and Doln.

PITTSBURG, 5; ST. LOUIS, 1.

ST. LOUIS, July 26.—St. Louis lost to-day's baseball game to Pittsburg, Leever letting the home team down with one hit. The St. Louis team went through the game without having a man left on base, probably a world's record. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—1	1	2
Pittsburg	0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 3—5	11	0

Batteries—Yerkes and J. O'Neil; Leever and O'Connor.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	59	18	.766	St. Louis	35	45	.437
Brooklyn	48	37	.565	Cincinnati	34	44	.436
Boston	40	35	.533	Philadelphia	35	48	.422
Chicago	42	38	.525	New York	25	53	.321

Game Scheduled for To-day.

Cincinnati at Chicago.
Pittsburg at St. Louis.

Eastern League Games.

TORONTO, July 26.—A terrific cloudburst broke over the Toronto grounds to-day as the Jersey City baseball team was at bat in the first part of the sixth inning, putting an end to further play. Toronto won in the second on a base on balls to Bruce, Downey's sacrifice and Toft's single. Score:

TORONTO.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Miller, 2b	0	0	0	2	0
Whits, lf	0	2	2	0	0
Jandon, cf	0	0	0	0	0
Masey, 1b	0

Death List of the Week.

ACKERMAN
Addison
Adelsdorfer
Adler
Almsborg
Allen
Ambler
Anchor
Archer
Armer

BAKER
Baldwin
Banks
Barling
Barns
Barnum
Bartlett
Bauer
Beatty
Belcher
Bennett
Bensinger
Berg
Berrer
Berry
Binger
Blackledge
Block
Borok
Bradley
Brady
Braguglia
Brinckerhoff
Brine
Brown
Bryant
Buck
Buckhout
Buggeln
Burns
Burrell
Butler
Byrne

CANILA
Cantwell
Carpenter
Caperto
Carlisle
Carr
Carrington
Carshaw
Carter
Cassidy
Catania
Catter
Chambers
Chapel
Chapman
Clahane
Cokelet
Conant
Connell
Cook
Cooney
Couper
Costelin
Coverwich
Craynor
Croke
Curran
Currie

DALTON
Daly
Danahee
De Barry
Decker
Degnan
Delaney
De Mund
Dennelly
Deschere
De Vado
De Voy
Dexter
Dietz
Dillon
Doras
Doremus
Doty
Doyle
Dubois
Duff

ELLIOTT
Eschelbacher

FANNING
Faron
Farrey
Fean
Ferris
Finnegan
Finnigan
Fischer
Fisherty
Flannery
Foerster
Fohey
Foley
Forrest
Francis
Frankel
Freelan
Freitag
Frieman
Fulton
Furgson

GALLIGAN
Gearaghty
Geary
Ginocchio
Grace
Grant
Green
Greenspecht
Griffiths
Grimes
Grogan
Groom
Grovesteen
Guentz
Gunzburg
Gunning
Guse

HALDANE
Halton
Hardie
Harkins
Harrington
Harrison
Harrold
Haviland
Healy
Heath
Heckscher
Hemenway
Hennessey
Higgins
Hiller
Hilse
Hilshos
Hirschberg
Hitchcock
Holdeen
Hopkins
Hurley
Hurst

IMPERATORI
Ingalls
Irwin
Irwine

JACKSON
Janvier
Jardin
Johnson
Jones

KALISCH
Kallscher
Kantrowitz
Kavanagh
Kelley
Kelly
Kendall
Kenny
Kenrigan
Kervins
Kibbee
Kinney
Kirby
Knaeagh
Kneisel
Knott
Knowles
Krause
Krummel

LAFARGE
Langford
Larsen
Lattiner
Lawler
Leaming
Leech
Leonard
Levins
Levy
Light
Lincks
Locke
Lord
Lockwood
Love
Lucke
Luckhardt
Ludecke
Lynam
Lyne
Lyons

McCARTHY
McClellan
McCormick
McCudden
McCue
McDermott
McDonald
McDonnell
McGettigan
McHale
Mackay
McKee
Mackenzie
McKinley
McLaughlin
McManamy
McManus
McMein
McMillan
McNamee
McNiece
McNulty
Magen
Maguire
Markley
Marks
Marvin
Matherson
Mead
Meehan
Meier
Meigs
Meisenhelder
Menzer
Miller
Mills
Millspaugh
Moore
Morgan
Moss
Mott
Mulgrave
Mullen
Murray
Murtaugh
Murtha

NACHBAUER
Nathan
Naulty
Neale
Nickerson
Nolan

O'BRIAN
O'Connor
O'Hara
O'Keefe
Olcott
O'Rourke
Orth

PATRICIA
Patterson
Penfield
Persson
Phinney
Pickering
Piper
Platt
Porter
Post

QUIMBY
Quinn

RALPH
Raphael
Redmond
Reed
Regan
Reichhardt
Reilly
Rexford
Reycraft
Richardson
Rinear
Robbins
Robertson
Robinson
Roch
Rock
Rouillot
Rounds
Ryan

ST. JOHN
Schaaf
Schenck
Schindler
Shanley
Shea
Shearman
Sheehy
Shepard
Sherman
Singles
Smith
Smyth
Sperg
Spero
Sprague
Spratt
Stack
Stanley
Stearns
Stehr
Stelle
Stern
Stevens
Stillane
Stirn
Stix
Strassman
Stuart
Sullivan
Sweeney

TAYLOR
Thompson
Titman
Todd
Toomey
Torston
Trabalessi
Trude
Tuthill

ULLMANN

VAIL
Van Nostrand
Vaughan

WAGNER
Wallace
Walsh
Wanner
Ward
Watson
Weatherby
Weber
Webler
Weiss
Whittemore
Wickham
Wiepert
Wikoff
Williams
Winning
Wohlafka
Wolleben
Wood
Wyckoff

YARNALL
Yorston
Young

ACKERMAN.—July 19, Annie, wife of Alfred Ackerman of 72 Scholes Street, Brooklyn.

ADLER.—July 23, Peter Adler, residence, 233 East Fifty-ninth Street.

ADELSDORFER.—July 23, at 344 East Fiftieth Street, Julius, aged 30, son of the late David and Bertha, and brother of Nathan and Jacob Adelsdorfer, Mrs. Louis Strauss and Mrs. Max Brand.

ALLEN.—At Great Neck, L. I., July 24, Ann L., aged 78, daughter of the late Richard Allen.

AHNSBORG.—July 25, at Coney Island, Guido Ahnsborg of 192 West Tenth Street, aged 35 years.

ARMER.—Anthony, aged 68 years, July 24, at Ballston, N. Y.

ARCHER.—At New Rochelle, N. Y., July 20, Edward L. Archer, aged 37 years, of 27 Lawn Avenue.

ADLER.—July 22, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Max W. Kraus, 141 West Seventy-fifth Street, Henry Adler, aged 77 years.

AMBLER.—At the Graham Home, Brooklyn, July 20, Mrs. Ellen M. Ambler, aged 91 years.

ANCHOR.—July 21, at 55 East One Hundred and Sixth Street, William, son of Orville and the late Elizabeth Anchor.

ATWOOD.—July 20, at Bellevue Hospital, Abiather H. Atwood of New York, aged 72 years.

ALSON.—July 22, John T., aged 26 years, son of Robert Ellen Mullen, 24 Verona lace.

BAKER.—July 18, at 14 West Thirty-second Street, Garwood Baker.

BAKER.—July 21, George Baker of 639 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street.

BAKER.—July 22, Howard Russell, husband of Julia Fernandez Baker of 71A Keap Street, Brooklyn.

BELCHER.—July 24, Henry Belcher, in his 89th year, at 89 Clinton Avenue West, Irvington, N. J.

BERRER.—July 25, Mrs. Wilhelmina Berrer, aged 77 years, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. W. F. Goeltz, 90 North Henry Street, Greenpoint.

BUCKHOUT.—At 11 Mamaroneck Avenue, White Plains, N. Y., July 25, Estelle, eldest daughter of Benjamin F. and Amanda E. Buckhout.

BERRY.—July 25, Mary A., aged 81 years, of 183 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, daughter of the late Willis H. Berry of New Sharon, Me.

BUTLER.—July 25, at 2,177 Eighth Avenue, Warren, son of Robert and Julia Butler, aged 17 months and 11 days.

BROWN.—At Utica, N. Y., July 25, Harriet Barnard McQuade, wife of James Scott Brown and daughter of the late Gen. McQuade.

BAUER.—July 25, John, husband of Susan Bauer, in the 68th year of his age, at 19 Maujer Street, Brooklyn.

BRAGUGLIA.—July 25, Edward Francis, son of Felix and Mary Braguglia, in his 4th year, at 1,009 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn.

BENSINGER.—July 20, Arthur, husband of Lillian Bensinger of 219 East Eighty-first Street.

BERG.—July 20, Julia, aged 62 years, relict of Philip Berg of 109 East Eightieth Street.

BARNS.—At New London, Conn., July 20, Charles Barns, aged 79 years.

BINGER.—July 22, at Westphalia, near Baltimore, William Binger, 65 years old.

BLOCK.—At Galveston, Texas, July 20, Mrs. Jacob Block, mother of Mrs. Robert Weis, Mrs. Joseph Silverman, and Lallah and Samuel Block.

BROWN.—July 19, Henry Brown, at 56 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street.

BRADLEY.—July 19, Ellen Bradley, formerly of the Seventh Ward, N. Y., at her daughter's residence, 92 Concord Street, Brooklyn.

BRINE.—July 21, William H. Brine, at Somerville, born in Boston in 1841.

BUCK.—July 20, at Sag Harbor, L. I., Sibyl T., aged 74 years, widow of William Buck.

BARTLETT.—July 21, John J. Bartlett, aged 61 years, of 146 Twenty-third Street, South Brooklyn.

BARNUM.—July 22, at West Superior, Wis., Harry Barnum, aged 75 years, of Bridgeport, Conn.

BEATTY.—July 20, Annie L., wife of Richard Beatty, and daughter of the late Henry and Jennie McGlennon, aged 27 years; residence, 214 Lorimer Street, Brooklyn.

BRYANT.—July 22, William T. Bryant, aged 50 years, of Dayton, Ohio, at St. Joseph's Hospital, Chicago.

BURNS.—July 21, Helen Regina, aged 19 years, daughter of John and Mary Burns, sister of Mary V. Burns; residence, 60 Amity Street, Brooklyn.

BLACKLEDGE.—July 22, David Blackledge, in his 86th year, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. D. E. Demarest, 640 Washington Street, Hoboken.

BOROK.—July 23, at 1,197 Rogers Avenue, Brooklyn, Julius Borok, aged 15 years.

BRINCKERHOFF.—July 23, at 341 West Twentieth Street, Cornelius W. Brinckerhoff.

BALDWIN.—July 24, at the residence of her son, Joseph C., 7 West Seventy-sixth Street, Cynthia E., relict of Joseph B. Baldwin of New Haven, Conn., in the 93d year of her age.

BANKS.—July 24, Mary G., widow of Henry C. Banks of 28 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street.

BARLING.—At Cienfuegos, July 24, Henry A., son of the late Henry A. and Elizabeth Barling of Englewood, N. J.

BARNWELL.—At Selma, Ala., July 24, R. W. Barnwell, Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Alabama.

BENNETT.—July 23, at Fair Haven, N. Y., James Albert, Jr., aged 23 years, son of Dr. James Albert and Matilda Wilmurt Bennett, New York City.

BRADY.—July 24, John, husband of Jane Brady and father of Mrs. P. J. Halpin and Victor Brady; residence, 157 Henry Street.

BROWN.—July 23, Andrew Brown, 7 years old, of 412 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street.

BUGGELN.—July 22, at Corona, L. I., Augusta L. Buggeln, aged 57 years.

BURRELL.—July 23, at New Albion, William H. Burrell, 63 years old.

BYRNE.—July 22, at the Presbyterian Hospital, George Byrne, aged 56, of 1,683 Madison Avenue.

CAPERTO.—July 19, Carmelo Caperto, 51 years of age, of 355 East One Hundred and Sixth Street.

CARPENTER.—July 19, John M. Carpenter, 82 years old, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Hummel, 380 Decatur Street, Brooklyn.

CARTER.—At Sheepshead Bay, July 19, Ellen, widow of Michael Carter.

CARLISLE.—July 24, John Carlisle, at the residence of Mrs. Thomas Potter, 24 Cherry Street.

CASSIDY.—July 24, James, husband of Genevieve Cassidy, at the residence of his father, Patrick Cassidy, 66 Jackson Street.

CATANIA.—July 23, Giuseppe, aged 40, of 167 Columbia Street, Brooklyn.

CARSHAW.—July 24, William E., husband of Mary E. Carshaw, in the 59th year of his age, at 101 Monroe Street.

CRAYNOR.—Annie Gaffney, wife of the late Daniel Craynor, July 23, at 472 Tillary Street.

CANILA.—July 23, Frank Canlla of 324 East One Hundred and Ninth Street.

COOK.—July 25, Etta Cook of New Haven, aged 20, at the Double Beach House, In Branford.

CARR.—July 25, Grace, daughter of John and Rose Murphy and wife of Francis Carr, at 144 Tillary Street, Brooklyn.

CHAMBERS.—July 25, John Alexander, son of the late John Alexander Chambers, aged 35 years, at 122 West Ninetieth Street.

CHAPEL.—July 24, at 288 Macon Street, Brooklyn, Sara Nell, wife of Marcus H. Chapel.

COONEY.—July 25, at 1,046 Madison Avenue, James Cooney, native of County Roscommon, Ireland, husband of Mary A. Fitzpatrick.

CARTER.—July 25, Lucy, aged 60 years, widow of W. J. Carter, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. A. J. L. Chilton, 1,180 Putnam Avenue.

COSTELLO.—July 26, at 790 Classon Avenue, daughter of the late Jeremiah and Mary Costelle.

CHAPMAN.—July 20, John Chapman of Seventy-third Street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth Avenues, Brooklyn, husband of Sarah E. Hanford.

COOK.—July 19, Florence Cook, aged 10 years, of 70 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street.

CATTER.—At Sheepshead Bay, July 19, Ellen, wife of the late Michael Catter.

COKELET.—July 20, Edward, son of the late Stephen Cokelet of 585 East One Hundred and Fortieth Street.

CLAHANE.—At 492 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, July 20, Thomas L. Clahane.

COOPER.—July 20, Edmund J., aged 23 years, son of Thomas H. and Mary A. C. Cooper, of 330 Classon Avenue, Brooklyn.

CONNELL.—July 19, Lillian, daughter of John J. and Nellie Connell (née Dooner) of 1,258 Hudson St.

CARRINGTON.—July 22, George Rice Carrington, aged 62 years, of 459 West One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street.

CONANT.—At Bay Side, July 22, Frederick Conant of New York, aged 48 years, at the Willows.

CANTWELL.—July 21, Margaret, wife of Nicholas Cantwell of 308 East Thirty-eighth Street.

CURRIE.—At Highmount, Ulster County, N. Y., July 24, Robert Currie.

CURRAN.—July 23, Margaret Curran, aged 72 years, of 68 South Fourth Street, Brooklyn.

COVERWICH.—July 23, on Brooklyn Bridge, J. Coverwich, sixty years old, of 367 Gold Street, Brooklyn.

DALTON.—July 23, Susie Dalton of Pittsylvania County, Va., aged 50 years.

DALY.—July 21, Kate Daly, at the residence of her sister, Mary Driscoll, 51 Market Street.

DE BARRY.—At North Beach, July 19, Harry De Barry, aged 31 years, of 204 East Nineteenth Street.

DECKER.—July 19, Elnora H. Decker, aged 67 years, of 322 West Fifteenth Street.

DE VADO.—July 19, at Ninety-seventh Street and Central Park West, Emilie, née Krope, aged 17, wife of Reginald G. de Vado.

DE MUND.—At West Roxbury, July 23, George Mortimer, husband of Annie Jones De Mund, formerly of Brooklyn, N. Y.

DENNELLY.—July 24, at Lakeville, Marion L., oldest daughter of John Dennelly.

DEVOY.—July 24, Alice, widow of Patrick Devoy, at 147 Fourteenth Street, Brooklyn.

DEGNAN.—July 24, Josephine, daughter of Philip and Mary Degnan, in her 17th year; residence, 296 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn.

DELANEY.—July 23, at 118 East Fifty-first Street, Mary, widow of Richard Delaney, native of County Monaghan, Ireland.

DIETZ.—At German Hospital, July 24, I. J. Dietz, of White Plains.

DOTY.—July 25, Donellon A. Doty, aged 16 months, at 350 West One Hundred and Forty-first Street.

DUFF.—July 24, at 208 East Eightieth Street, Eliza Duff, (née Gorman,) wife of Henry Duff, a native of Ballenalackin, Parish of Ballragget, County Kilkenny, Ireland.

DOYLE.—July 19, at 257 Wyckoff Street, Brooklyn, David Doyle, aged 76 years.

DESCHERE.—July 21, at 334 West Twenty-eighth Street, Dr. Martin Deschere of Hamburg, aged 54 years, husband of Olga Deschere.

DEXTER.—At Denver, Col., July 17, Frederick C., aged 44 years, son of Marshall C. and the late Priscilla J. Dexter.

DORAS.—At 440 Tenth Avenue, July 21, Rose, wife of Michael Doras, native of Tyrone, Ireland.

DANAHER.—July 21, John Danaher, aged 73 years, of 270 Kosciusko Street, Brooklyn.

DILLON.—July 21, at St. Katharine's Hospital, North Amityville, Mrs. Anna Dillon, aged 60 years, daughter of Patrick and M. E. Candly.

DOREMUS.—July 20, at Cryder's Point, near Whitestone Landing, Mrs. S. C. Doremus, known as "Ella Wilton," aged 50 years.

DUBOIS.—At Flushing, July 21, Stephen J., four years old, son of Frank Dubois of 114 Congress Avenue.

ELLIOTT.—At Memphis, Tenn., July 19, in the fiftieth year of his age, William De Buys Elliot, son of the late Andrew Foster Elliot of New Orleans.

ESCHELBACHER.—July 19, Moses, son of Michael Eschelbacher, aged 31, of 134 East Eighty-seventh Street.

FANNING.—July 20, at 230 West Fifty-second Street, Dr. Abram Mills Fanning, aged 39 years.

FARREY.—July 19, Ellen C., widow of Michael Farrey of 30 Fillmore Place, Brooklyn.

FRANCIS.—July 19, at Long Branch, Mary Elizabeth, aged 45 years, wife of Senator C. Asa Francis of New Jersey, and daughter of George Hoy.

FARON.—At Mountain Station, South Orange, N. J., July 21, Elizabeth, widow of Samuel Faron, at residence, 351 Hartford Road.

FISCHER.—July 23, Gottfried Fischer, aged 66 years 2 months, at 133 Wyckoff Street, Brooklyn.

FOHEY.—July 25, Rose O'Brien, wife of Officer James Fohey of the Twenty-third Precinct, at 210 East Sixty-fifth Street.

FREELAN.—July 22, John, aged 82 years, father of James Freelan, 718 Humboldt Street, Gresnpoint.

FURGSON.—July 23, Margaret, widow of William Henry Furgson, in her 60th year, at 231 East Eighty-ninth Street.

FLAHERTY.—July 21, Annie, wife of John Flaherty, at the residence of her father, Daniel Reddlng, 2,302 Old Broadway.

FORREST.—July 20, Joasph Forrest, aged 70 years, at his residence, 205 South Fifth Street, Brooklyn.

FINNEGAN.—July 22, Perence E., son of Dora and the late Michael Finnegan, at 351 East Thirty-third Street.

FRANKEL.—July 21, at 810 Flathush Avenue, Brooklyn, Rosa, wife of the late Joseph and mother of Edward and Abraham Frankel, aged 64 years.

FINNIGAN.—July 24, at 135 West Thirty-fifth Street, Catharine Finnigan, native of Castleblaney, County Monaghan, Ireland, aged 65 years.

FERRIS.—July 24, at Bellevue Hospital, Mrs. John Ferris (née Jaguish) of Basking Ridge, N. J.

FLANNERY.—July 23, John, son of Bridget and Michael Flannery, of 115 Congress Street, Brooklyn.

FULTON.—July 23, at Grand Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, Bronx, William Fulton, aged 83, born at Lanark, Scotland.

FREITAG.—July 22, at 181 Heyward Street, Brooklyn, aged 62 years, Marie Freitag, widow of Jacob Freitag.

FENN.—At the residence of his daughter, 451 Hancock Street, July 22, Hiram Fenn, aged eighty-four years.

FOERSTER.—July 22, Amelia, wife of Louis Foerster of 533 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn, aged thirty-one years.

FOLEY.—July 23, at the Hudson Street Hospital, Margaret Foley, aged eight months, of 79 Thomas Street.

FRIEMAN.—July 23, Annie Frieman, thirty years old, of 588 Amaterdam Avenue.

GEER.—July 21, at Williamstown, Mass., Asahel Clark Geer, aged 79 years, of Washington. Born at Glens Falls, N. Y.

GALLIGAN.—July 23, at 417 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, Mary, widow of Patrick J., mother of John S. Galligan, in her 78th year.

GRIMES.—July 22, Michael, husband of Mary Grimes, of 1,927 Dean Street, Brooklyn.

GROVESTEEN.—At Leonia, N. J., July 23, Charles E. Grovesteen, M. D., aged 44 years.

GEARY.—July 19, John Geary, at South Plainfield, N. J., at the age of ninety-two years.

GREENSPECHT.—July 23, Hannah, wife of Michael Greensprecht, aged fifty-two years, of 22 Mount Morris Park West.

GINOCCHIO.—July 24, Mary, daughter of Maria and the late Benedict Ginocchio, at 50½ King Street.

GRACE.—July 23, John, husband of the late Katherine Grace, at 69 Clinton Avenue.

GRANT.—July 25, Frederick Grant, in Plainfield, aged 60 years; born in London, England.

GREEN.—At 2,533 Eighth Avenue, July 25, John Green.

GUNNING.—July 24, Joseph Dean Gunning, aged 68 years, at the residence of his son-in-law, Howard N. Glover, 453 South Seventh Avenue, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

GUSE.—July 24, John Guse, aged 29 years, at 198 West Street, Greenpoint, L. I.

GUINZBURG.—July 18, at Yonkers, N. Y., Ella C., wife of Louis A. Guinsburg of 306 South Broadway, Yonkers.

GRIFFITHS.—July 23, at 270 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, Elizabeth, wife of Daniel L. Griffiths.

GUENTZ.—July 23, at Mills Hotel, No. 1, in Bleecker Street, Samuel Guentz, aged 30 years.

GROGAN.—July 20, Andrew J. Grogan, at the residence of his sister, Mrs. Kerrigan, 94 Jane Street.

GROOM.—July 19, at Chicago, Ill., Willard Groom, formerly of St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church, Brooklyn, aged 42 years.

GEARAGHTY.—July 20, Michael, husband of Mary Gearaghty of 784 Bergen Street, Brooklyn.

GRANT.—July 21, Nellie Grant, aged 25 years, at the home of her grandmother, Mrs. Virginia Bullit, Lawrenceport, Ind.

HARDIE.—July 20, Julia T., aged 28 years, wife of John F. Hardie of 167 Sheffield Avenue, Brooklyn.

HARRIS.—July 20, at 94 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, George J., son of the late George J. and Maria I. Harris, husband of Frances J. Osgood.

HARROLD.—At East Orange, N. J., July 19, Hope, aged 4 months, daughter of Anson F. and Maud H. Harrold.

HALDANE.—At 543 Bramhall Avenue, Jersey City Helghts, July 25, George W. Haldane, in his 87th year.

HAVILAND.—July 25, Matilda Ayton, wife of Robert Haviland, in her 33d year, at Chappaqua, N. Y.

HALTON.—July 25, at 50 Sixth Avenue, Cornellus, son of Cornellus and Katie Halton, Mullihorne, County Cavan, Ireland.

HEATH.—July 24, at 710 East Ons Hundrsd and Thirty-ninth Street, John G. Heath, aged 74 years.

HECKSCHER.—July 24, at 333 East Fifty-eighth Street, Solomon Heckscher.

HEMENWAY.—July 24, at 23 Albion Street, Malden, Mass., Frank B. Hemenway of Barrister's Hall, Boston.

HENNESSEY.—July 23, Joseph Hennessaey, 61 years old, of 258 Eckford Street.

HURLEY.—July 24, Ann J. Bergen, wife of the late John F. Hurley, at 157 Skillman Street, Brooklyn.

HIGGINS.—July 19, Ida Burnett, wife of Dr. J. H. Higgins of Sewaren, N. J.

HIRSCHBERG.—July 19, Gabriel Hirschberg of 307 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street.

HEALY.—July 20, John A., aged 25 years, husband of Mary A. Healy, née Colligan, residence, 745 Grand Street, Brooklyn.

HITCHCOCK.—At Brooklyn, July 20, Daniel H. Hitchcock, aged 58 years, son of Mrs. Jessie Dixon, 31 William Street, Ossining.

HURST.—July 21, at Mount Kisco, N. Y., Frederick W. J. Hurst, aged 63 years.

HOLDEEN.—July 20, Elizabeth, wife of the late William Holdeen, formerly of 96 Carlton Avenue, Brooklyn, at the residence of her sister, Mrs. John Garvey, 49 New Bowery.

HOPKINS.—July 19, at Holtsville, L. I., Mrs. L. M. Hopkins, aged 29 years, niece of Nancy Wilson, 521 Clara Street, Baltimore.

HARRINGTON.—July 20, at 347 Rodney Street, Brooklyn, Helen, aged 9 months, daughter of Thomaa Harrington and Margaret Mahoney.

HILLER.—July 21, at Smithtown Branch, L. I., Edwin Hiller, 18 years old.

HILLS.—July 20, at 171 Genesee Street, Auburn, N. Y., Jannat Swaln, wife of the late William Hills.

HILSBOS.—July 21, George, aged 31, son of Kilian and Katherine Hilsbos, of 84 Lynch Street, Brooklyn.

HUGHES.—July 20, Moses W. Hughes, in his 60th year, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. John C. Hacket, 500 West Forty-first Street.

HARKINS.—At 202 Hicks Street, July 22, John Harkins.

HARRISON.—July 21, Clementina Peer, widow of Charles H. Harrison, of Flushing.

HAVILAND.—At Bath Beach, July 22, Louisa, widow of John Haviland, aged 65 years.

INGALLS.—July 23, at Haverhill, Mass., Elizabsth Chase Ingalls, mother of the late Senator John J. Ingalls of Kansas, aged 90 years.

IMPERATORI.—July 24, at 638 Lexington Avenue, Carlo Imperatori, M. D., aged 69 years, father of Charles J. and Reginald J. and husband of Mary Johnstone.

IRWIN.—July 22, at Morristown, N. J., Michael J. Irwin, aged 81 years, of 337 Second Street, Brooklyn.

IRWINE.—July 25, Amy Frances, wife of Robert L. Irwins, Jr., and daughter of Frank P. and Emma Hegeman of Flatbush, L. I., in her 25th year, at 50 Sterling Street, East Orange.

JACKSON.—July 19, at Atlanta, Ga., Oliver Phelps Jackson, formerly of New York, aged 66 years.

JACKSON.—July 22, William Jackson, aged 6 years, grandson of W. H. Jackson of 828 Teasdale Place.

JANVIER.—July 21, Nellie F., wife of Walter R. Janvier, of 214 West Ninety-second Street.

JOHNSON.—July 22, Hilmor Johnson, 52 years old, of 103 Prospect Avenue, Brooklyn.

JONES.—July 19, at the home of George Knam, 100 Washington Street, Flushing, Anna Jones, 76 years old.

JOHNSON.—July 22, at Princeton, N. J., James Johnson, aged 87 years; born in Easton, Md.

JARDIN.—July 24, at the residence of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Siehrecht, 313 Clifton Place, Brooklyn, Anna, wife of Alexander Jardin, aged 34 years.

JOHNSON.—July 22, at Greenwich, Conn., Thomas Johnson, aged 40.

JOHNSON.—July 20, William J. Johnson at Eatontown, N. J., July 20, 84 years old.

KALISCH.—July 21, Charlotte, wife of Julius D. Kalisch and daughter of Cecilia and the late Salo Salomon, aged 80 years.

KELLY.—July 24, Matthew Stephen, aged 3 years, son of John and Bridget Kelly, of East Eighth Street, near Foster Avenue, Parkville, Brooklyn.

KIRBY.—July 23, at the residence of her son-in-law, A. H. Mood, 16 North Terrace Avenue, Mount Vernon, N. Y., Jans V., widow of Leonard Kirby, in her 89th year.

KELLEY.—At Flushing, July 25, in the 74th year of his age, Austin Kelley, father of Mrs. Harvey M. Hoyt, 841 Park Place, Brooklyn.

KENDALL.—July 23, Richard Kendall, in the 60th year of his age, of 110 South Fourth Street, Brooklyn.

KENT.—July 25, George B. Kent, in Syracuse, aged 80 years.

KERRIGAN.—July 25, Miles, husband of Bridget Kerrigan, native of County Leitrim, Ireland, at 311 East Sixty-first Street.

KIBBE.—July 25, at 77 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, Moses Kibbe.

KINNEY.—July 24, at 390 Classon Avenue, Brooklyn, Elizabeth A. Kinney, in the 67th year of her age.

KNEISEL.—July 22, Victoria, mother of Franz Kneisel of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, at Sackville, Nova Scotia, aged 78 years.

KRAUSE.—July 25, William Krause, 36 years old, of 659 Flushing Avenue, Williamsburg.

KRUMMEL.—July 23, Amanda, wife of Henry Krummel, at 213 President Street, Brooklyn.

KELLEY.—At Boston, July 20, James J. Kelley, aged 59 years.

KNEILEY.—July 19, at 916 Trinity Avenue, Michael J., husband of Aramanta Kelley, née Walters.

KNAEAGH.—July 20, at 212 East Fortieth Street, John F. Knaeagh, husband of Jennie Messemer.

KALISCHER.—July 20, at 153 East One Hundred and Third Street, Augusta, widow of Theo. Kalischer, mother of George J. and David.

KAVANAGH.—July 21, at 103 East Ninety-seventh Street, Mary A. Kavanagh of County Wexford, Ireland, aged 72 years.

KELLY.—July 21, Henry J. Kelly, 240 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street.

KERVINS.—July 21, Edward Kervins, 32 years old, of 133 Ten Eyck Street.

KNOTT.—At the Post Graduate Hospital, George Allerton Knott of 206 West Fifty-second Street.

KENNY.—Thomas, aged 2 years, son of Daniel J. and Mary Ksnny, (née O'Reilly,) natives of the City of Limerick, Ireland, residence, 158 East One Hundred and Sixth Street.

KANTROWITZ.—July 22, at 115 West Ninetieth Street, Therese Kantrowitz, aged 82 years.

KNOWLES.—July 23, Isaac W. Knowlss, at the home of his son, in Monticello, Cal., formerly of East Liverpool, Ohio, aged 83 years.

LAFARGE.—July 29, at Saunderstown, R. I., Florence Bayard, daughter of C. Grant and Florence Bayard Lafarge, in her 7th year.

LUCKHARDT.—At New Rochelle, July 19, Dorothea Lindenkohl, widow of Andrew Luckhardt, aged 72 years.

LAWLER.—July 20, Nellie, daughter of John and Mary Lawler and sister of Mrs. James Lynch and Lizzie Lawler; residence, 687 Washington Street.

LATTINER.—July 19, at the residence of her grandparents, John and Jane M. Meneluy, 511 West Fiftieth Street, Sarah, daughter of Robert and Rachel Lattiner.

LIGHT.—July 23, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Max Joseph, 63 West One Hundred and Fiftsenth Street, Rachael Light, aged 53 years, wife of the late Philip Light.

LORD.—July 24, at Rio, N. Y., John F., aged 55 years, brother of the late Russel F. of Homesdale, Penn., and father of Edward E. Lord of Philadelphia.

LYNAM.—July 24, Frederick Lynam, aged 30, of 1816 Harvard Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

LINCKS.—July 19, Carrie P., aged 45 years, wife of Charles Lincks of 239 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street.

LOHMAN.—July 20, Capt. E. A. C. Lohman, in Bethlehem.

LYONS.—July 20, Meredith Thomas H. Lyons, husband of Emma A., 660 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street.

LARSEN.—July 21, Morris Larsen, aged 12, of 1,035 Sixtieth Street.

LEAMING.—July 21, Hettie F. Leaming of 367 West Twenty-third Street.

LOVE.—July 21, at Schroon Lake, N. Y., Walter Hutchinson, aged 19, son of Annie Graham and William Dean Love of 9 Ludlow Street, Yonkers.

LUCKE.—July 22, at 511 East Eighty-fifth Street, Herman Lucke.

LEECH.—At Washington, D. C., July 23, Henry S., son of David C. and the late Isabelle Howell Leech, in the 29th year of his age.

LEVY.—At Rossville, S. I., July 22, Jacob Levy, aged 73 years.

LOCKE.—July 22, Isabelle Locke, at 339 Third Street, Brooklyn.

LANGFORD.—Col. Edward L., July 25, aged 67 years, at 181 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn; born at Fall River, Mass.; husband of Laura C. Holloway.

LEONARD.—July 25, Michael Leonard, 43 years old, of 813 Second Avenue.

LEVINS.—July 24, Loretta, daughter of the late James A. and Catharine Levins, at the residence of her uncle, Robert Levins, 51 Beach Avenue, near One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street.

LORD.—Col. John H., July 24, aged 85 years, at Port Jervis, horn in Rome, N. Y.

LUDEKE.—July 25, Emma, sister of the Rev. Francis K. Ludeke, at the residence of her sister, Mrs. L. Donehue, 29 North Sixth Street.

LYNE.—July 26, Catherine, daughter of Christopher J. and Julia Lyne, aged 1 year and 9 months, at 1,478 Vyss Avenue, Bronx.

LOCKWOOD.—July 23, William H. Lockwood of Beaufort, S. C., at the home of his sister, Mrs. Dorlin Mahie of 125 Union Avenue, Peekskill, N. Y., aged 56 years, born in Stamwich, Conn.

MACKAY.—July 20, at Carlton House Terrace, London, aged 72, John W. Mackay of San Francisco.

McCORMICK.—July 20, J. T. McCormick, aged 34 years, husband of Mary I. McCormick, (née Millard,) of 227 West Forty-second Street.

McKEE.—July 19, Robert Roy McKee of 439 First Street, Brooklyn.

McMEIN.—July 20, Matilda H., daughter of Samuel and Louisa McMein of 363 West Fifty-first Street.

McCARTHY.—July 23, Daniel McCarthy, husband of Annie Karman, at 453 Pearl Street.

McDONNELL.—July 24, at 1,458 Third Avenue, Mary, aged 10 years 5 months, and Mark, aged 9 years, children of Mary and the late Mark McDonnell.

McCUDDEN.—July 24, William J. McCudden, aged 27 years, at 88 Fourth Place, Brooklyn.

McMILLAN.—July 25.—David McMillan, aged 85 years, of 544 East Seventeenth Street.

McLEAN.—July 24, Charles A. McLean, husband of Caroline Hartigan and son of John and Anna McLean, at 176 Stockton Street, Brooklyn.

MARKLEY.—July 23, Philip J. Markley, aged 47, in New Britain, Conn.

MARKS.—July 25, at Sea Cliff, L. I., Capt. Marks, aged 65 years, of the Mary A. Jamison of New York.

MEAD.—July 25, Alice, aged 1 year, daughter of Richard Mead of 99 Emerson Place, Brooklyn.

MEAD.—July 26, Mary, aged 3 years and 6 months, daughter of Richard Mead, 99 Emerson Place, Brooklyn.

MEISENHELDER.—At Rome, N. Y., July 25, the Rev. Gotlieb Meisenhelder of Trinity Lutheran Church, a native of Germany, 32 years old.

MILLSPAUGH.—July 24, at Denver, Col., Jonas D. Millspaugh of Middletown, N. Y.

MORGAN.—July 25, at Camden, N. J., aged 77 years, Hannah, widow of Samuel Morgan, and sister of the late Naomi Weatherby.

MOTT.—At 820 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, July 25, Mrs. Lucinda Mott, formerly of Albany, N. Y.

MULLEN.—July 25, John, son of the late James and Rose Mullen, aged 33 years, at 556 West Forty-first Street.

MAGEN.—At Milford, Conn., July 19, Bernard Magen, aged 49 years.

McCLELLAN.—July 24, Robert H. McClellan, aged 79, of Galena, Ill., born in Washington County, N. Y.

McHALE.—July 22, Margaret, wife of the late T. J. McHale, aged 55 years; residence, 212 Union Street, Brooklyn.

McMANAMY.—July 24, at the residence of her son, Robert McManamy, 258 De Kalb Avenue, Brooklyn, Alice, widow of William McManamy.

MAGUIRE.—July 24, Philip Maguire of 1,125 Park Avenue.

MARVIN.—July 24, in California, Arthur T., son of the late John Marvin and grandson of the late Arthur Tappan of New Haven.

MEEHAN.—July 24, at 722 One Hundred and Seventy-second Street, William T. J. Meehan, husband of Annie Baldock.

MILLER.—July 23, August, aged 38 years, husband of Josephine Miller; residence, 40 Lewis Avenue, Brooklyn.

MURRAY.—July 23, Daniel, aged 23 years, son of Rose and the late Patrick Murray of 242 Johnson Street.

MURTAUGH.—July 24, 220 East Forty-ninth Street, James, husband of Emily B. Murtaugh.

MEIER.—July 19, Elsie, daughter of Emil and Serlina Meier of 409 East Eighty-second Street, aged 14 years.

MILLER.—At the Presbyterian Hospital, 19th inst., Henry C. Miller, alias "Slippery Dick," aged 65.

MILLS.—July 20, Montraville Walsingham Mills, aged 69 years, Englewood, N. J.

MOSS.—At St. Paul, Minn., July 20, Henry L. Moss, aged 88.

MURRAY.—At 367 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, New York, on the 19th inst., Hugh Courtney, infant son of Margaret Courtney and Michael J. Murray.

MURTHA.—July 19, at Tenth Avenue and Thirty-ninth Street, Brooklyn, John W. Murtha, aged 60 years.

MACKENZIE.—At Stapleton, S. I., July 20, Harry Brown, son of the late William and Catherine Mackenzie, 6 Marion Avenue.

McCUE.—July 21, Patrick F. McCue, husband of Catherine Moore, at 657 Sixth Avenue, native of County Monaghan, Ireland.

McGETTIGAN.—July 20, Thomas A. McGettigan, at 318

DEALER IN RUBBER ARRESTED.

Henry Smythe Charged with Converting $2,460.40 Due for Goods Purchased.

Henry Smythe, a dealer in rubber, whose office is at 3 South William Street, and who resides at Bensonhurst, was arrested by Deputy Sheriff Walgering yesterday on an order signed by Justice Dugro of the Supreme Court, and was locked up in Ludlow Street Jail in default of bail.

The arrest was made in a suit brought by Harry Graham Wright and William Finlay Methuen, composing the firm of William Wright & Co., dealers in crude rubber at 176 Broadway, charging Smythe with the conversion of $2,460.40, due the plaintiff firm for four tons of Java Borneo rubber purchased by him from the firm.

An affidavit made by Albert Heathcock, the business manager for the plaintiffs, both of whom reside in Liverpool, England, alleges that Smythe obtained the goods mentioned in the suit by fraud and deceit, and placed them with a bank as part of the collateral security for a loan of $7,000 he obtained.

DOG BITES TWO MEN.

Also Attacks Other Dogs in a S. P. C. A. Wagon, and Finally Strangles Himself with a Rope.

A handsome collie dog terrorized every one in the neighborhood of Sixty-eighth Street and Broadway yesterday morning. The animal was first observed by some children who were playing in West Sixty-eighth Street. It was snapping and frothing at the mouth and the children fled in affright into their homes, the dog snarling at their heels.

The first person the dog attacked was John B. Ward of 313 West Fifty-fourth Street, who was walking on Broadway. The animal bit him on the calf of the left leg, inflicting a severe wound. The next man to suffer was Alfred Senior, an undertaker of 1,989 Broadway. Mr. Senior was cleaning his windows at the time and stepped down on to the sidewalk just as the animal came along. He was also bitten in the leg.

Then the animal ran through the bicycle shop of Annie Coates, into a back room, and one of the employes promptly shut the door, while a policeman telephoned to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Two officers arrived with a wagon and captured the dog by slipping a noose around its neck. It was then placed in the wagon, where there were several other dogs, and in an instant a fierce fight was in progress, during which a number of the animals were bitten by the collie. The latter was then tied in a corner away from the others, but the noose was left around his neck and so violent were his struggles to get free that he speedily choked himself to death.

Shut His Enemy in an Icebox.

NEWARK, N. J., July 26.—Max Rubenstein of 119 Prince Street was held in $500 bail in the Fourth Precinct Court to-day on a charge of assault and battery made by Ellis Brown, who claimed that the defendant assaulted him with a pair of ice tongs and then lifted him bodily into a big ice chest, closed the lid, and sat on it for some time, despite his cries for help.

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RECENT CHANGES in the case designs of several leading styles of

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Pianos justify us in making quite a marked reduction from our regular prices.

They are all new instruments, architectural changes alone dictating the price concessions.

They are styles which in their identity will not appear in our new catalogue.

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PIANOS That Were $350, $400, $450 Now $300, $350, $375

DESIRABLE UPRIGHT

PIANOS

Slightly Used,

$125, $140, $160, $185.

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$85, $95, $100, $115.

Square Pianos,

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More High Class Writing Paper, 4c. a Qr.
4c., Sold Everywhere for 35c. Qr.
4c. for Envelopes, Sold Always for 25c. Pkg.

Our Sale of $100,000 Worth of Furniture Will Open on Tuesday—That Gives You a Whole Day For Comparison.

Women's Tailor Made Suits.

Of cheviot, Venetians and homespuns, styles both Eton and blouse effects, mostly trimmed. These Suits were made to sell from $10.00 to $15.00, special to close Monday $5.00

Women's Silk Walking Skirts.

Full flare flounce, nicely stitched. These Skirts were made to sell for $10.00, special Monday... $6.75

Women's Shirt Waist Suits.

Of fine lawns and dimities, nicely tucked and hemstitched, colors black, navy, white and oxblood, special price to close Monday..... $2.98

"Bathing Suits."

Ladies' Bathing Suits, made of fine quality brilliantine, deep sailor collar and shield, trimmed with braid, special..... $3.68 and $3.98

Rubber Bathing Bags, special..... 39c

Our Trunk Fair!

Whether you want to buy a Trunk or not we would like you to see the display in the new store.

We believe we have more handsome, serviceable Trunks on that floor than several stores together. Every variety, style and size of Trunk. Trunks for every purpose. We certainly can afford to be proud of our Trunk service.

Here are a few specimen prices:

No. 400, canvas covered, sheet iron bound, strong double bottom; brass lock; regular $2.98, special $1.98

No. 800, heavy canvas covered, iron bound, heavy slats, double bottom, one of iron, large strong brass locks; regular $5.98, special $4.39

No. 17, made of Basswood, heavy oiled canvas covered, hickory slats, linen lined, two trays, brass trimmings, heavy brass lock leather bound, double bottom, one of iron; regular $11.00, special $9.19

Forced Out Furniture.

We must make room. You don't have to be a judge of good Furniture to save dollars at this sale. No more reliable Furniture made, no handsomer anywhere, none lower priced.

ANOTHER WEEK OF LACE WONDERS.

Laces and Embroideries.

About 15,000 yards Embroideries, Edgings and Insertions, odd pieces to close, regular values 10c. to 29c. per yard, Monday, per yard, 5c. to 10c

Embroidered Robes, ready to fit, regular values, $18.98 to $25.98 ea.; Monday, $10.98 and $12.98

Washable Laces, Point de Paris, Platt, Val., Torchon, etc., regular values, 5c. to 39c. per yd., Monday, per yard, 4c. to 10c

Women's Summer Neckwear, to close, all the leading styles, prices were 25c. to 98c., at less than half price, or your choice from 10c. to 39c

FULTON STREET, GALLATIN PLACE, LIVINGSTON AND SMITH STREETS, BROOKLYN.

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During the Months of July and August the Store Will Close at 5 P. M.; Saturdays at Noon.

THE GREAT AUGUST FURNITURE SALE.

In Volume, Variety and Low Pricing the Best Ever Known.

To every man, to every woman with present or prospective Furniture need, to-day brings news of vast and vital importance. Far and wide wherever the Abraham and Straus advertising is read, there will be a responsive thrill of interest at the news that the August Furniture Sale begins to-morrow.

There is nothing novel in the fact of this Sale. Its yearly recurrence is looked for by thousands as one of the fortunate economy events of the year. Previous sales have been unparalleled in broad scope, in excellence of merchandise, in low prices. But the watchword of the Store is *Forward* and it is to be expected that this should be the greatest offering of splendid Furniture ever made in any store or time.

The Sale goes beyond the expected.

Prestige, energy, brains, intimate knowledge of the details of the furniture trade, the broad influence of an immense purchasing power, all are combined to make the Abraham and Straus Furniture Sale unique. Since last season by general agreement the furniture makers have advanced wholesale prices ten to fifteen per cent. Under the new schedule a Chair that used to cost $10.00 will cost $11.00 and so on. But our contracts for this Furniture were made before the rise and so there is assembled for to-morrow carload upon carload of fine Furniture.

Notwithstanding the 10 to 15 Per Cent. Rise in Prices

A Quarter, a Third, Even a Half Under the Old Low Prices.

It is ready now some days ahead of time. Why not give you immediate advantage? August Furniture Sales have brought forward "sale furniture" in many stores. Such furniture won't do here. The best makers in America count the all-the-year-round trade of this Store a large factor in their business. For this sale they can afford to make concessions on their best and freshest Furniture. And because the sale turns a normally dull month into a busy one we can afford to turn the whole advantage of these concessions over to you. So it is largely the best of the new Autumn styles on which the savings may be made and in every case the Furniture has stood the rigid test of merit. Some of our own Furniture is in the sale, too—many of the splendid pieces you have seen and admired are now marked at proportionate reductions. These things may be remembered:

Practically the whole scope of staple Furniture is represented.

Every piece is guaranteed—your money back if you are not pleased.

Prices are a fourth to a half below regular.

We Will Hold Furniture Purchased Now Until Fall If You Wish.

$5.50 Chiffoniers at $2.98

Large size Chiffoniers, made of golden oak, with five drawers, carved wooden back.

$10.00 Morris Chairs at $6.65

Golden oak or mahogany finish frames; carved fronts, finely polished; hair filled figured velour cushions.

$6.00 Arm Rockers at $3.50

Mahogany finish or golden oak; wood seat with high arms; finely polished; a first class and comfortable Chair.

5 Piece Parlor Suites.

At $29.00, regularly $41.00. Mahogany finished, carved frames, covered with silk damask.

At $36.00, regularly $72.00. Mahogany finished, carved frames, covered with tapestry.

At $45.00, regularly $60.00. Mahogany finished, carved frames, covered with embossed velour.

At $59.00, regularly $80.00. Mahogany finished, veneered frames, covered with silk damask.

At $70.00, regularly $105.00. Mahogany finished, finely carved frames, covered with silk damask.

At $75.00, regularly $150.00. Mahogany finished, finely carved frames, covered with tapestry.

At $115.00, regularly $155.00. Mahogany finished, finely carved frames, covered with damask.

At $165.00, regularly $250.00. Solid mahogany, finely carved frames, covered with damask.

Sideboards.

At $9.75, regularly $12.50. Golden oak, 42 inches long, carved design, with bevel mirror.

At $13.50, regularly $18.00. Golden oak, 42 inches long, carved design, with bevel mirror.

At $19.50, regularly $26.00. Golden oak, 44 inches long, carved design, with bevel mirror.

At $24.00, regularly $32.00. Golden oak, 46 inches long, carved design, with bevel mirror.

At $32.00, regularly $48.00. Golden oak, 50 inches long, carved design, with bevel mirror.

At $49.00, regularly $67.00. Mahogany veneered, 54 inches long, plain design, with bevel mirror.

At $79.00, regularly $103.00. Mahogany veneered, 54 inches long, Colonial design, with bevel mirror.

At $129.00, regularly $170.00. Golden oak, 72 inches long, Colonial design, with bevel mirror.

Extension Tables.

At $3.25, regularly $4.50. Golden oak, 5 feet size, square top and 4 turned legs.

At $4.50, regularly $6.00. Golden oak, 6 feet size, square top and 5 turned legs.

At $8.75, regularly $12.00. Golden oak, 8 feet size, square top and 5 turned legs.

At $13.50, regularly $18.00. Golden oak, 6 feet size, round top and centre pillar leg.

At $27.00, regularly $36.00. Golden oak, 8 feet size, round top and centre pillar leg.

At $40.00, regularly $55.00. Mahogany, dull finish, 8 feet size, round top and 5 carved legs.

At $45.00, regularly $56.00. Golden oak, 10 feet size, round top and centre pillar leg.

At $87.00, regularly $130.00. Mahogany, 12 feet size, round top and carved pillar leg.

China Closets.

At $12.50, regularly $16.50. Golden oak, round ends, wood back and shelves.

At $17.50, regularly $22.00. Golden oak, round ends, mirror back of top shelf, and wood shelves.

At $26.00, regularly $35.00. Golden oak, round ends, mirror back and glass shelves.

At $42.00, regularly $56.00. Golden oak, round ends, mirror back and glass shelves.

At $48.00, regularly $63.00. Mahogany, Chippendale style, mirror back and wood shelves.

At $89.00, regularly $119.00. Mahogany, Colonial style, mirror back and wood shelves.

Bureaus.

At $9.00, regularly $12.00. Golden oak, 20x24 bevel plate mirror.

At $12.25, regularly $16.50. Golden oak, 22x28 bevel plate mirror.

At $14.75, regularly $19.50. Golden oak, 24x30 bevel plate mirror.

At $17.00, regularly $22.50. Birdseye maple, oval bevel plate mirror.

At $19.50, regularly $25.50. Birdseye maple, large bevel plate mirror.

At $19.50, regularly $26.00. Curly birch, oval bevel plate mirror.

At $29.00, regularly $38.00. Mahogany veneered, large bevel plate mirror.

At $37.50, regularly $50.00. Mahogany, inlaid, large bevel plate mirror.

At $47.00, regularly $62.00. Mahogany, inlaid, large bevel plate mirror.

At $62.00, regularly $83.00. Birdseye maple, carved, large bevel plate mirror.

At $80.00, regularly $110.00. Mahogany, Colonial style, bevel plate mirror.

Parlor Tables.

At $1.25, regularly $1.75. Mahogany finish, 24x24 square top.

At $1.95, regularly $3.10. Mahogany finish, 24x24 square top.

At $2.60, regularly $3.90. Mahogany finish, 24x24 square top.

At $5.00, regularly $7.50. Golden oak, polish finish, 24x24 square top.

At $8.75, regularly $11.75. Mahogany, 26x26 top, and carved pillar legs.

At $13.00, regularly $20.00. Mahogany inlaid, tray top.

At $18.00, regularly $27.50. Mahogany, Colonial style.

At $21.50, regularly $29.00. Mahogany, Colonial style, 36-inch round top.

Chiffoniers.

At $5.50, regularly $8.00. Golden oak, 5 drawers, with wood back and small mirror.

At $7.00, regularly $10.50. Golden oak, with 16x20 bevel plate mirror.

At $9.25, regularly $12.50. Golden oak, with 16x20 bevel plate mirror.

At $12.25, regularly $16.50. Golden oak, with 16x20 bevel plate mirror.

At $14.00, regularly $19.50. Birdseye maple, with bevel plate mirror.

At $21.00, regularly $28.00. Mahogany, inlaid, small size, with bevel plate mirror.

At $32.00, regularly $47.00. Curly birch, carved, with bevel plate mirror.

At $54.00, regularly $72.00. Mahogany, Colonial style, with large mirror.

Third and fourth floors, Central Building.

Women's Shirt Waist Suits: Price Tumble

That Brings the Rarest Bargains of the Season.

Spring lingered in the lap of Summer and turned the plans of a maker topsy turvy—there's the reason back of to-day's news. He made Shirt Waist Suits, made this season's Suits so crisp and dainty and altogether charming that he *knew* he would have duplicate orders. So he prepared. Cool weather lingered and the duplicate orders didn't come. Now he has had to sacrifice his profit and even some of his cost and the Suits are here for

A Third to Half Under Regular : : An Unparalleled Offering.

They are the prettiest and most attractive Shirt Waist Suits to be found—you would choose them anywhere at regular prices. Materials are lawn, linen, pique, madras and dimity; mostly in white; but a considerable number in rose, blue, tan and green. There is a multitude of styles with all the most effective trimmings—tailor strapping, tucks, piping, tailor stitching and embroidery bands. The price comparison shows the saving:

$3.00 Suits at $1.55. $4.00 Suits at $1.95. $5.50 Suits at $2.95. $7.50 Suits at $3.95. $10.00 Suits at $4.95.

From our own stock we have chosen a large number of Summer Dresses which are reduced in the same proportion. A great variety of styles, the prettiest Dresses we could get for the season's selling. Materials are linens, Pongee silks, piques and organdies, and the making is of the highest character. Time there should be a scattering—so these prices to-morrow:

$7.50 for Dresses that were up to $15.00.
$9.75 for Dresses that were up to $18.00.
$12.50 for Dresses that were up to $19.75.
$15.75 for Dresses that were up to $29.50.
$24.75 for Dresses that were up to $44.50.

Second floor, front, Central Building.

Men's Tailoring—Reductions.

This sort of thing is keeping the Tailoring Shop busy, even though it is Midsummer.

Flannel Coats and Trousers to Measure—were $20.00, $22.00 and $25.00, now $15.00.
Flannel Trousers to Measure, $5.00.

About twenty styles for choice—some of the prettiest flannels that the season brought out among them. We will make them to measure in single or double-breasted sack Coats as you wish—put the same fine work into them as though they were bringing the higher prices.

It is the season's clean-up, and we want every Suit we sell to make or cement a friendship.

Second floor, rear, East Building.

$2 to $6 Wash Dresses, $1.49.

The maker used them to show his customers what pretty work he could do. Now that they have served his purpose he is willing to sell them at a loss. You will be glad to buy at a saving when you see what crisp and charming affairs they are.

Lawns, piques, chambrays and madras—about 250 altogether, and a great variety of designs. Daintily trimmed with ribbon and embroidery—Russian, guimpe and blouse effects.

Seems almost a pity to sell such fine washable Dresses for $1.49.

Second floor, centre, Central Building.

PIANOS

Price Cutting of the Right Sort at an Opportune Time.

Ninety Pianos Under Value

We have an immense stock of slightly used and second hand Pianos, which are in perfect repair, and many of them are equal to new Pianos, as they have been used but a few months; others are Pianos which have come to us in exchange as part payment for new ones. These have been perfectly repaired and refinished, and are great bargains at the small price at which they are marked for quick selling.

3 SMALL UPRIGHTS, good tone, worth $100, **$70**

2 MEDIUM UPRIGHTS, the kind that sell for $125 to $150 elsewhere, **$100**

3 FULL SIZE UPRIGHTS. These are genuine bargains; good tone, and good every way, **$125**

5 FULL SIZE UPRIGHTS, handsome cases; rich musical tone; big bargain, **$150**

7 NEARLY NEW UPRIGHTS, been rented to families during the past season, You can't tell them from new; excellent tone. **$175**

1 VERY FINE AEOLIAN, with 40 pieces Music, all cost $600, special at **$250**

NEW APOLLO (Piano Player), regular price $225, special, **$125**

9 UPRIGHTS (different makes), large, full tone, handsome instruments, actually worth $250 to $300, nearly new, **$200**

22 RETURNED RENTALS, very fine, large, handsome case, rich, full tone—good as new, **$225**

30 SLIGHTLY USED UPRIGHTS, including Sterlings, Huntingtons and other well known makes, real value from $300 to $400, **$275**

10 STERLING UPRIGHTS, new pianos but last season's styles; worth $400 to $450, special price, **$350**

SQUARE PIANOS, 4 small squares, in good playing order, worth $40 to $50, special price, **$25**

3 SQUARES, medium size, worth $50 to $60, **$40**

7 VERY FINE SQUARES, carved legs, rich, full tone; bargains at **$65**

3 EXTRA FINE TONE SQUARES, easily worth $125, for **$85**

15 PARLOR ORGANS, in good playing order, at **$15 to $35**

Monthly Payments arranged to suit those who do not wish to pay cash—no interest.

The Sterling Piano Co.,

MANUFACTURERS, Wholesale and Retail Warerooms,
Sterling Building,
Fulton Street and Hanover Place,
Brooklyn.

Open Monday Evenings. Close at Noon Saturdays during July & August.

JOURNEAY & BURNHAM.

Flatbush Avenue, Junction Fulton Street.

Ladies' Shoes, Reduced.

In order to close out certain lines of fine Shoes, we have made the following extraordinary reductions. This sale is well worth your attention, even though you may not need the goods for immediate use.

Ladies' Shoes, button or lace, Dongola Kid, popular toe shapes, kid or patent leather tips, hand welted soles, $3.00,

REDUCED TO $2.00.

Ladies' Oxford Ties, fine bright kid, mannish shape, heavy, welted or light dressy soles, Louis XV. heels, $3.50 and $4.00,

REDUCED TO $2.50.

Ladies' Fancy Slippers, fine Vici Kid or best patent leather, one or three straps, hand turned soles, French heels, $3.00,

REDUCED TO $2.00.

Ladies' Tan Shoes and fine colored kid Oxfords, Louis XV. heels (not all sizes), some Misses' and Children's, in A and B widths. None sent C. O. D.

TO CLOSE AT $1.00.

Suit Dep't Reductions.

$6.50 to $10.00 Dresses, $4.75.
$5.00 and $6.00 Dresses, $2.75.

We make two prices of all Shirt Waist Dresses in Wash Materials; colors and white.

$4.00 to $7.00 Skirts, $2.75.

Linen and P. K. Skirts, in walking and dress lengths, worth $4.00 to $7.00 each.

OUR $6.75 and $7.50 Fine Lawn and Silk Mull Waists,

Reduced to $3.50.

$6.00 Skirts at $3.25.

Brilliantine Walking Skirts, in cream, navy, gray and black, regular $6.00 quality.

$7.50 Skirts at $4.50.

Walking Skirts of Men's Wear Material and All Wool Meltons; were $7.50.

$3.00 Waists at $1.50.

White Lawn Shirt Waists, variety of styles, long and short sleeves, with hemstitching, lace and fine embroidery.

Summer Sale Muslin Underwear.

EXCEPTIONAL VALUES.

Gowns, Muslin, V-neck, hemstitched, 29 cts.

Cambric, square and V-neck, lace and embroidered, 65—95 cts.—$1.25.

Walking Skirts, Muslin and Cambric, embroidered ruffle, 95 cts.—$1.35—$1.50.

Cambric, lace insertion and edge, 95 cts.—$1.35—$1.50—$1.75.

Drawers, Cambric, hemstitched ruffle, 23 cts.

Corset Covers, Cambric, French shape, lace and embroidery, 29 cts.

Washable Petticoats, striped Seersucker, umbrella flounce; were 79 cts., at 48 cents.

Black Mercerized Sateen, deep flounce, plaited or gathered ruffle; were 95 cts., at 59 cts.

Remnant Sale of Wash Goods.

12½ TO 25 CT. GOODS, AT 7 CTS. YD.

Lawn, Dimity, Swiss, Madras, Gingham, Seersucker, Percale, Pique, Sateen, Flannelette, etc.,

AT 7 CTS.

Remnants of Linings.

Percaline, Silesia, Sateen, Amisilk, Lawn and Canvas; colors, black and white; regular 12½ to 25 ct. goods, none sent C. O. D.,

AT 7 CTS. YD.

Negligee Shirt Sale.

The best offer of Shirts we have ever made, all new patterns.

45 CTS. INSTEAD OF $1.00.

Men's fancy striped woven Madras and fine Percale, cuffs detached.

85 CTS. INSTEAD OF $1.50.

Imported and American Madras, neat figures and stripes, plain and plaited bosoms, detached link cuffs.

Hosiery and Underwear, Reduced.

White and Fancy Lisle Vests, low neck, also White Lisle Tights, knee length; regular 50 ct. quality

AT 35 CTS.

Ladies' imported fast black Cotton Stockings, embroidered fronts, 25 cts.,

REDUCED TO 17 CTS.

Summer Resorts.
NEW YORK.

Saratoga Springs
Lake George
Lake Champlain
The Adirondack Mountains
Au Sable Chasm
Sharon Springs

and many other cool, healthful Summer resorts in the elevated region of Northern New York are described and illustrated in

"A Summer Paradise"

a handbook of the Northern Tour just issued by the DELAWARE & HUDSON RAILROAD, the Shortest, Quickest, and Best line between New York and Montreal.

Mailed to any address on receipt of 4 cents postage.

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Beautifully located; altitude 800 feet; ¼ mile from Putnam Division station; 16 trains daily each way; overlooks Dobbs Ferry, with twenty-five miles view of the "Rhine of America"; climate and scenery equal to Adirondacks; accommodates 100; modern improvements; large, airy rooms; southeasterly exposure; 150-foot piazza; stable accommodations; house surrounded by 38 acres of lawn, fruit, and forest trees. Theron O. Wright, Proprietor.

THOMPSON'S HOTEL | **LAKE MAHOPAC N. Y**

Now open. A select family hotel. GOLF AND ALL OUTDOOR SPORTS. Superior accommodations. Excellent cuisine. Fifty miles from New York City via N. Y. & Harlem R. R. and N. Y. & Putnam R. R. Telephone. Illustrated booklet. EMERSON CLARK, Proprietor.

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CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.

Three through solid fast express trains in each direction every week day via West Shore and

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CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.

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MEADOWBROOK FARM, MARGARETVILLE, N.Y. Grand Location, Refined and Homelike; modern improvements; Bath; First-class Cuisine. Terms applv E. F. KEENEY.

SUMMIT HILL HOUSE Catskill, N. Y.
OPEN ALL THE YEAR.
Rates, $6.00 to $8.00. Write for circular. F. BECKER, Prop.

THE AMERICAN,
Tannersville, N. Y., (Catskill Mountains:) elevation, 2,500 feet; 132x132 feet of shady lawns. (Christian House.) C. L. Wiltsie.

RIP VAN WINKLE HOUSE.
CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.
Will open June 20th for the season.
N. P. RYDER, Mgr., PINE HILL, N. Y.

RAVINE COTTAGE, Oak Hill, N. Y. Large Farm. Fresh vegetables; mountain scenery; good table; spacious grounds; terms moderate. OSCAR GIBSON.

THE CHIEFTAIN, BIG INDIAN, NEW YORK. Large rooms; music; good table; ample shade; livery; one mile from station on U. and D. R. R.; references exchanged. D. A. HAWKINS.

LOCUST COTTAGE, OAK HILL, N. Y. Popular Summer Resort. Grand views; beautiful, shady lawns; good table; $6.00-$8.00. L. J. WHITE.

OLD HOMESTEAD, Oak Hill, N. Y., (Catskill Mts.) High elevation. Finest location; broad verandas; spacious lawns. Terms $7. Z. A. Pratt.

LA TOURAINE, Tannersville, N. Y., (Catskill Mts.) Elevation 2,000 ft. (Location unsurpassed.) Large rooms. First-class table, $10 to $15. Louis A. Boeus.

MOUNTAN SUMMIT HOUSE, Tannersville, N. Y. Elevation, 2,000 ft.; grand location; bowling alleys, ping-pong; (cottage to rent.) Mary J. Mulford.

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THE ROSEMONT, STAMFORD, N. Y. Delightful Location. Mountain scenery; modern improvements. Refined and Homelike. Generous Table. Popular Rates. Illustrated Booklet on application. WHEELER & REYNOLDS.

Far View House, Stamford, N.Y. One of best. Spacious, shady grounds; fireplaces; hot water heat; Inducements June & Sept. Golf, tennis, &c. Geo. M. Hager.

CORNELL COTTAGE. STAMFORD, N. Y. (Elevation 2,000 ft.) Grand location; sanitary appointments; bath; first-class home table. (Booklet.) Banks B. Cornell.

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The Raleigh, Peekskill on the Hudson. Open for Summer and Winter guests. New up-to-date hotel. Perfectly sanitary. Newly furnished; 100 rooms; no flies or mosquitoes.

THE EDGEWOOD. Katonah, N. Y.; beautiful location; large, airy rooms; excellent table. H. Searles.

Hotel Carlyon Arms, White Plains, N. Y.—Fresh garden vegetables; free stage. Chas. N. Gunn.

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APPLY MOST CONVENIENT OFFICE.

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America's Health and Pleasure Resorts.

Perhaps you don't know just where to go for a week or two weeks' vacation.

Call at one of our Recreation and Information Bureaus, and see what a lot of places we can tell you about.

Save time and money by locating at a point reached by the New York Central Lines.

We can give you rates and points regarding all kinds of Summer hotels as well as farmhouses and boarding houses by the hundreds.

Information at our Bureaus is Free. They are 1,216 Broadway, corner 30th Street; 415 Broadway, corner Canal Street; 275 Columbus Avenue, corner 73d Street, New York, and 338 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

A copy of "America's Summer Resorts," containing a fine map and a lot of information about places and how to reach them, will be sent free on receipt of a two-cent stamp by George H. Daniels, New York Central R. R., Grand Central Station, New York. From some portion of its lines the

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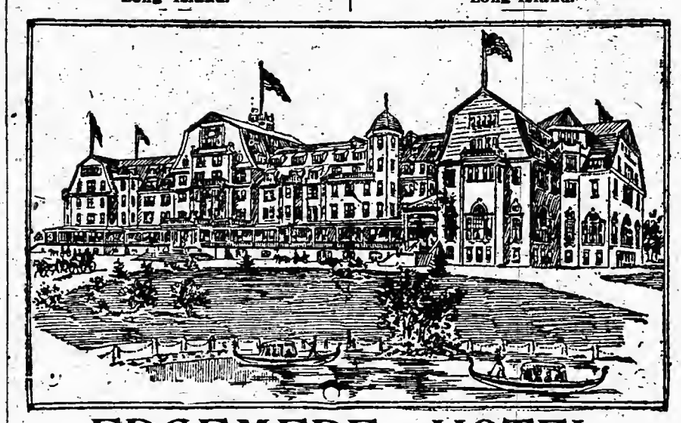
Long Island.



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Directly on the Ocean. The Finest Hotel on the Coast. Now Open.
Newly decorated and refurnished throughout. 50 private baths.
Golf, tennis, croquet, surf and still-water bathing, sailing, rowing, fishing. Excellent drives. Rates, $5.00 per day.
Booklets, diagrams, etc., on application. G. E. WEBB, Manager, Edgemere, L. I.

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Manhattan Beach Hotel.
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Arverne, Long Island, N. Y.
On the Ocean Front
HALF HOUR FROM NEW YORK.
CAPACITY 400.
FREE CASINO.
W. H. PARKE, Proprietor.
SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLET.

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Ocean, Sound and Bays.
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less than one hour from N. Y. City.
LONG BEACH HOTEL
AND INN NOW OPEN.
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Also Proprietor of HOTEL GRENOBLE, 56th St. and 7th Ave.

GOLF HOUSE, FREEPORT, L. I., Situated on golf links, COLONIAL HALL, Rockville Centre, L. I. All modern improvements. Strictly first-class. Under one management. For particulars apply to Edwin H. Payne, Manager, Freeport or Rockville Centre, L. I.

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AMERICAN HOTEL Broadway, Far Rockaway, 5d House from Beach. (Always cool.) Airy rooms; 83d Season. First-class buffet. Terms reasonable. John J. Bushell.

Dutchess County.

MILLBROOK INN,
MILLBROOK, Dutchess County, N. Y.
OPEN ALL THE YEAR.
Small, quiet, homelike house. Fifty acres of land. Charming drives; good livery. First-class golf links. Our own gardens. Excellent table. Resident physician. LONG DISTANCE PHONE. MRS. A. P. CARPENTER.....Manager

Pine Plains Hotel. Pine Plains, N. Y. Beautiful location, rear lakes; grand walks, drives, &c.; large rooms; excellent table. D. C. Ketterer.

Amenia House. Amenia, N. Y. Leading commercial and tourists' hotel. Thoroughly modern.

ROSE HILL FARM, Amenia, N. Y.; large, airy rooms; excellent table; livery. A. E. HALL.

Dean House, LAKE MAHOPAC, N. Y. Easy distance; terms, $15 to $20. per week; $3.50 per day. Write for booklet.

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Sharon Springs.

SHARON HOUSE,
SHARON SPRINGS, N. Y.
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The Columbian
Has the most convenient and finest location in the Catskills, 2 miles from Cairo. Large shaded grounds.
EVERY AMUSEMENT.
A select family resort. Special rates for June and to families. White Sulphur Water Springs and new bath house. N. Y. Office, 34 Park Row. Send for booklet.
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The Ideal Resort of the Catskills. Leading Hotels open for the Summer. MAPLE LAWN, WALTERS HOTEL, THE ROCKWOOD, EVERGREEN GROVE, THE DELLWOOD, HINE HOUSE, GLEN FALLS, THE BECKWITH, ROUND TOP VIEW, CENTRAL VIEW, ROUND TOP FARM.

MALAESKA HOUSE, South Cairo, N. Y. Beautiful location. Accommodates 100; large rooms; good table; mountain views; $6. G. B. Holcomb.

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THE KENSINGTON, WHITE LAKE. Accommodates 85. Bath, toilet, and gas. J. B. Racine, Prop.

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WARM SPRINGS, BATH CO., VA. are now open for guests. For circulars and terms address DURANT & GLOVER, Warm Springs, Bath Co., Va.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Proposed Merger Still the Chief Topic of Interest.

Rapid Transit Developments — Latest Dealings by Brokers—List of This Week's Auction Offerings.

Current dealing contains little that is either important or interesting, for not only have nearly all of the prominent operators abandoned the field for the Summer season, but those realty companies which will participate in the projected merger have naturally refrained from engaging in any new enterprises at this time. The merger itself, as well as the week's rapid transit developments, have afforded material for market gossip that has in a measure supplied the deficiencies of actual business.

The one tangible result of the merger negotiations, so far as they have become known, seems to have been the reaching of a definite decision as to what corporations will be included in the consolidation, and the question as to the Alliance and Century Companies has been settled by the acceptance of terms on the part of the former and by the withdrawal of the latter. Everything points now to a rapid carrying forward of the project, the statement being made in some quarters that the filing of incorporation papers may be expected within a fortnight.

Having recovered from the shock occasioned by the sixty-million-dollar phase of the combination, real estate men regard it with equanimity, realizing that its most probable effect will be the development of a new field without creating any havoc with the present character of real estate trading. Further than this, it is only necessary to say that the launching of the new corporation will be most successfully accomplished, several financiers being no less active in indorsing and supporting it than are its actual promoters.

The opening of bids for the Brooklyn tunnel had as its most interesting feature for Manhattan real estate interests the alternate bid of the Belmont-McDonald syndicate for the construction of a Broadway line from Union Square to Forty-second Street. That such a connecting link will ultimately be built has never been doubted, but the eagerness of the subway contractors to have it a part of their system as soon as possible augurs well for a speedy realization of the plan.

That the building of this stretch of road will be of great value to the section traversed and will greatly enhance the utility and effectiveness of the entire system are facts that hardly call for demonstration. It is pointed out that the prospective development of Fourth Avenue may be retarded by the building of the Broadway line, but for some reason, while other sections have felt to no uncertain extent the stimulus of rapid transit, Fouth Avenue, with the exception of a small region at Twenty-third Street, has persisted in remaining in the prospective class, and its future utilization is apparently as much an unsolved problem as it was five or ten years ago. Neither route between Fourteenth and Forty-second Street is likely to suffer through lack of patronage, and with an east side line among the probabilities of the near future, the Fourth Avenue subway will have sufficient traffic to enhance its realty values, if that is the element in the situation that is lacking.

Buying of dwellings for occupancy is perhaps the most important feature of the current market, and in this class of dealing the west side, as was the case at this time last year, is making a very satisfactory showing. So far as the highest class of residences is concerned, that is, those costing upward of $100,000, the section east of Central Park has for at least two years witnessed all the buying, and last Spring's activity in the sixties and seventies east of Madison Avenue seemed to indicate that even the purchasers of more moderate means had also taken to the west side. A dozen sales in the latter section, however, five of them made within a week through a single firm of brokers, would certainly prove that such is not the fact.

Latest Sales by Brokers.

John M. Reid and Thomas Murphy have sold for Louis Stern to Grace Posthauer, for about $30,000, the five-story flat with stores, 2,544 Eighth Avenue, 25 by 100.

William H. Schmohl has sold to J. M. Chasis the six-story tenement with stores, 319 and 321 East Eighth Street, on plot 34.11 by 93.11 and irregular.

Gussaroff & Steindler have sold through Louis C. Latch the four-story flat 669 East One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, 25 by 100. The same firm has bought the five-story triple flat 1,753 First Avenue, 25 by 94.

Alfred Strzgsdt has sold to Meier Schultz the three-story dwelling 409 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, 18.9 by 100.11.

Frederick Swarts has sold to M. Garry the plot on the north side of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, 325 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 124.6 by 30 and irregular.

Stephen H. Thayer has sold 124 West Fiftieth Street, a three-story brick building, on lot 25 by 100.5.

Sarah Bernstein has bought the five-story tenement 207 Broome Street, 27 by 52.

D. H. Scully has sold for B. J. Clark the three frame flats 1,261 to 1,265 Weatchester Avenue, northwest corner of Kelly Street, the buyer giving in exchange the three-story dwelling 603 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn.

The lease of 20 to 24 East Twentieth Street was negotiated by E. A. Cruikshank & Co. for the Frederick Gallatin estate. The lessees are the firm of A. V. Benoit. J. B. Snook & Sons are preparing plans for a six-story building to be erected by the estate for the lessee. The lease covers a term of twenty years.

The Auction Room.

Partition sales affecting 47 and 49 Beaver Street and several well-situated tenement parcels may be the occasion of some competition in the salesroom this week. The Beaver Street property, which is partly fee and partly leasehold, will be sold at the stand of E. H. Ludlow & Co., on Thursday. Auctioneer Meyer will conduct on Tuesday the sale of 138 Macdougal Street, adjoining the northeast corner of Third Street, and on Wednesday that of 219 East Fourth Street and 295 Avenue C, adjoining the northwest corner of Seventeenth Street. There is also scheduled for Wednesday the foreclosure sale of a plot of nearly twelve lots at the foot of Delancey Street, together with rights to land under water.

There were recorded last week 275 mortgages for $7,447,089, of which 96, for $827,-860, were at 5 per cent.; 90, for $849,629, were at more, and 89, for $769,600, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 247 mortgages for $4,115,722, of which 78, for $1,317,250, were at 5 per cent.; 99, for $1,152,622, were at more, and 70, for $1,645,900, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, JULY 28.—By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, H. Bell, referee, 1,263, 1,265, and 1,267 Park Avenue, east side, 25.11 feet south of Ninety-eighth Street, each 25 by 75, three five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, on each, $13,015.

By Vincent A. Ryan, foreclosure sale, James T. Lee, referee, 6, 8, and 10 Barrow Street, north side, 97.4 feet west of Fourth Street, 57 by 90.3, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $6,476; subject to another mortgage for $56,000.

TUESDAY, JULY 29.—By Vincent A. Ryan, foreclosure sale, William H. Hirsh, referee, 331 and 333 West Fifty-third Street, north side, 375 feet east of Ninth Avenue, 34.11 by 47.4 by 39.7 by 42.4, two four-story brick dwellings. Due on judgment, $5,134.

By Byran L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, William Forster, referee, Jerome Avenue, east side, 408.5 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, 118.4 by 198.11 by 114.9 by 185.8, vacant. Due on judgment, $5,498.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, William J. McKim, referee, 1,140 and 1,148 Union Avenue, east side, 76.5 feet south of Home Street, each 18.9 by 100, two three-story frame flats. Due on judgment, on each, $6,611.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, Henry W. Bookstaver, referee, 138 Macdougal Street, east side, 20 feet north of Third Street, 20 by 68, four-story brick dwelling, with store.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 30.—By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, Richard M. Henry, referee, 295 Avenue C, west side, 22 feet north of Seventeenth Street, 20 by 66, five-story brick tenement; 219 East Fonrth Street, north side, 228.6 feet west of Avenue B, 20 by 96, five-story brick tenement.

By Vincent A. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Alfred M. Lind, referee, Crotona Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, 75 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $1,723; subject to another mortgage for $5,000.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, John G. Agar, referee, 336 to 348 Delancey Street, 20 to 25 East Street, and 38 to 42 Tompkins Street, being the block front north side of Delancey Street, between Tompkins and East Streets, 200 by 150, two and three story brick and frame buildings, together with right to land under water. Due on judgment, $91,036.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sals, Nathaniel H. Prager, referee, 2,136, 2,138, and 2,140 Prospect Avenue, east side, 112.3 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, each 22 by 150, three two-story frame dwellings. Dus on judgment, $2,933; subject to other mortgages for $10,800.

By Bernard Smyth & Sons, foreclosure sale, One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, north side, the block front between St. Nicholas Avenue and St. Nicolas Place, 65.9 by 91.7 by 85.8 by 90.7, vacant. Due on judgment, $40,532.

By John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, James J. Fitzgerald, referee, 350 East One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, southeast corner of Melrose Avenue, 19.7 by 100.3 by 17.7 by 100.3, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,951.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, sale by order of the Sheriff, 223 West Twelfth Street, north side, 218.9 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 18.9 by 103.3, leasehold, three-story brick dwelling; all title and interest of Frederick L. White on Dec. 24, 1901.

THURSDAY, JULY 31.—By E. H. Ludlow & Co., partition sale, Howard Van Sinderen, referee, 49 Beaver Street, north side, 150.4 feet west of William Street, 15.10 by 99, together with 47 Beaver Street, adjoining, 10 by 98.11, leasehold, four-story brick building with one-story extension.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Joseph P. McDonough, referee, 317 West Eighty-sixth Street, north side, 234 feet west of West End Avenue, 17 by 100.8, five-story brick dwelling, with extension. Due on judgment, $2,742; subject to other mortgages for $26,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Sidney A. Syme, referee, Fifteenth Street, south side, 238.6 feet east of Second Avenue, Wakefield, 33.4 by 114.5, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,446.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Maurice B. Blumenthal, referee, 213 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, north side, 245 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 20 by 100.11, five-story stone-front flat. Due on judgment, $15,976.

By Vincent A. Ryan, foreclosure sale, John E. Ward, referee, 305 Seventh Avenue, east side, 99.11 feet north of Twenty-seventh Street, 27.10 by 49.8 and irregular, five-etory stone-front tenement, with atores. Due on judgment, $19,007.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hnndred and Thirty-seventh Street, south side, 175 feet east of Seventh Avenue, for a five-story tenement, 50 by 87.11; Charles Adams of 2,137 Madison Avenue, owner; L. F. J. Weiher of 103 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $75,000.

Nos. 22 to 26 West Thirty-fourth Street, for a six-story building, 75 by 88.9; John Jacob Astor, owner; Boring & Tilton of 32 Broadway, architects; cost, $100,000.

Nos. 414 and 416 East Nineteenth Street, for a one-story shop, 44.6 by 25; Mrs. B. C. Duffy of 123 East Seventy-second Street, owner; G. A. O'Rourke of 603 East One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

Alterations.

Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth Streets and Eleventh and Thirteenth Avenues, to seven-story storage warehouae, 198 by 704; Terminal Warehouse Company, owners; D'Oench & Yost of 289 Fourth Avenue, architects; cost, $35,000.

No. 632 Fifth Avenue, to a four-story dwelling, 28.9 by 100; Mrs. Jennette P. Goin of 582 Fifth Avenue, owner; George Palliser of 32 Park Row, architect; cost, $4,500.

Nos. 22 and 24 West Thirteenth Street, to a five-story store and loft building, 50 by 100; Mary D. Robertson estate, owner; J. B. Snook & Sons, architects; cost, $1,500.

No. 1,668 Madison Avenue, to a three-story dwelling, 20.6 by 48.1; Cyrille Carreau, southwest corner of Grand Street and the Bowery, owner; Richard Rohl of 128 Bible House, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 48 Seventh Street, to a five-story store and tenement, 26 by 84; Henry Riffel of 102 Second Avenue, owner; Richard Rohl of 128 Bible House, architect; cost, $6,000.

Third Avenue, east side, 100 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, to a four-story brick tenement, 25 by 65; William E. Schulz of 3,202 Third Avenue, owner; C. S. Meese of 676 East One Hundred and Forty-third Street, architect; cost, $300.

White Plains and Westchester Avenues, northwest corner, to a two-story frame store and dwelling, 26 by 36; Stephen Toepple, owner; William T. Mapes, White Plains Avenue, architect; cost, $500.

White Plains Avenne, west side, 75 feet north of Westchester Avenue, to a two-and-one-half-story frame store and dwelling, 19.4 by 45; Stephen Toepple, owner; William T. Mapes, White Plains Avenue, architect; cost, $500.

White Plains Avenue, west side, 112 feet north of Westchester Avenue, to a two-story frame store and dwelling, 19 by 36; Stephen Toepple, owner; William T. Mapes, White Plains Avenue, architect; cost, $350.

SQUABBLE FOR LIGHT AND AIR.

Union Trust Co. and Century Building Co. at Loggerheads Over Adjoining Structures on Broadway.

A lively squabble over light and air is in progress between the Union Trust Company and the Century Building Company. The nine-story structure of the former at 80 Broadway has as its adjoining neighbor on the south the twenty-story building recently completed by the Century Company. The new building derives some benefit from the Union Trust Company's interior court—a privilege which it will soon cease to enjoy owing to the erection of a brick wall along the southerly side of the court right up against the Century Building. The erection of this wall, so the Union Trust Company's officers say, is a necessary protection in case of fire in the adjoining structure.

The twenty-story skyscraper has also interfered with the draught in the chimney of its less lofty neighbor and the trust company has also promised to carry its smoke and steam pipes up to the full height of the adjoining building, and incidentally to do this in such a way as to close up a line of windows in the latter. This, however, has not yet been done.

George W. Arthur, President of the Century Building Company, said yesterday:

"The Union Trust Company Building is slightly out of plumb on its southerly side, making an encroachment of from three to five inches on our property, and we may attempt to recover damages for this encroachment. When this building was in course of construction we offered to take care of the other building's chimneys and steam pipes, but our offer was declined. As for the wall, its only effect will be to close a few windows on our elevator shafts."

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Saturday, July 26.

BLEECKER ST, 403, n e corner of 11th St, 22.7x50; Gustave Gomprecht and others to Rosa Gomprecht..... $1

GREENWICH ST, 64, w s, 26.2x99.10; Julius Augustin to Lonise Augustin, ½ part..... 1

PLEASANT AV, w s, 75.7 ft s of 116th St, 18.1x74; John Cussen and wife to Jennie Rosenthal, (mtg $2,500)..... 3,500

1ST AV, 842, e s, 25.1x74; Adam E. Schnatz and another, executors, to Mary Koehne and others, (mtg $9,500)..... 16,000

1ST AV, 842, e s, 25.1x74; Emily Bray and others to Mary Koehne and others, (mtg $9,500)..... 1

111TH ST, n s, 219.4 ft w of 5th Av, 46.8x100.11; Aaron M. Janpole and another to Louis Karp, (mtg $17,000)..... 1

17TH ST, n e s, 436 ft n w of 2d Av, 16x92; Gertruda G. Waddington and others to Saint Andrew's Convalescant Hospital, Co., et al..... 1

60TH ST, 158 East, 20x100.5; Alphonse A. Jakobi to the Progress Realty Company. 1

80TH ST, s s, 448 ft e of Avenue A, 75x102.2; James J. Heffernan to James Sellcocks, (mtg $9,000)..... 15,000

86TH ST, 433 East, Frederick W. Wichmann and wife to Charles J. Wichmann. 1

87TH ST, 52 East, 20x100.8; Caroline Boehme and another, executors, to Frederick W. Marks, (mtg $12,000)..... 1

87TH ST, 52 East, 20x100.8; Caroline Boehme and others to Frederick W. Marks..... 1

87TH ST, 54 East, 21x100.8; Michael W. Maher to Frederick W. Marks, (mtg $1,000)..... 1

87TH ST, 50 East, 20x100.8; Dorothea Shiffer to Frederick W. Marks, (mtg $10,000)..... 1

118TH ST, e s, 85 ft w of Madison Av, 25x100.10; Hershfield Metz, wife to Abraham Joachim, (mtg $22,000)..... 29,250

169TH ST, n s, 325 ft e of Boston Road, 25x100; Patrick Gavin to Theobald Kuenemann, (mtg $4,000)..... 1

Recorded Leases.

LEXINGTON AV, 2,168, s w corner of 130th St; William H. Payne to Thomas F. Maher, 3 years..... 900

MADISON ST, 333 and 335, n e corner of Scammel St; Herman Gersten to Morris Iser, 3 years..... 7,000

9TH AV, 89; Montgomery Hare to James Cassidy, 5 years..... $1,200 and 1,500

12TH AV, w s, 75.11 ft s of 161st St; William Erbe to Cudahy Packing Company, 15 years..... 1,000

43D ST, s s, 102 ft w of 8th Av; 5th Av, s w corner of 43d St; 5th Av, w s, 25.5 ft s of 43d St; also 8th Av, w s, 50.5 ft s of 43d St; Eleanor E. Hoffman and others, executors, to David H. King, Jr., 21 years, gold..... $25,000

45TH ST, 515 West; John F. Lange to Joseph Wagenbrenner, 4 10-12 years..... 540

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

BOYLE, Edward F., to May Snedeker; 8d Av, 836, s w corner of 51st St, 170, prior mtg $8,000; also 40th St, 214 East, one-third part, with all estate, real and personal, of which Helen L. Boyle died seized, being subject to dower of Kate Kenny, widow, dus Nov. 1, 1903, 6 per cent..... $1,000

BUTTIKOFER, Lillian G., to Florence E. Van Fleet; 176th St, n s, 25 ft w of the dividing line between Lots 63 and 62, being part of Lot 63, map of Fairmount, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 743

DUDENSING, Richard, Jr., to the New York Savings Bank; 74th St, n s, 150 ft w of Avenue A, 2 mtgs, due Dec. 1, 1905, 4 per cent., each..... 13,000

DECKER, Mary, and another to George H. Cook; 76th St, 505 East, due July 1, 1907..... 5,000

DONOVAN, James J., to Mary E. Bird; Crotona Av, n e corner of 187th St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 600

FISCHER, Maria, to Emma Fruitnight; Prospect Av, s e s, 676.6 ft n e of Samuel St, due July 1, 1905..... 3,750

FISCHER, Maria, to Emma Fruitnight; Prospect Av, s e s, 660 ft n e of Samuel St, due July 1, 1905..... 3,750

FISCHER, Maria, to Smith Williamson and another; Prospect Av, s e s, 660 ft n e of Samuel St, prior mtg $7,500, due Jan. 25, 1903, 6 per cent..... 208

FLOERSHEIM, Sarah, to Louis A. London; 524 St, 415 East, 1 year..... 9,000

GRAU, Katharine, widow, and others to Monica Eder; White Plains Road, s w corner of 10th St, Wakefield, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 1,200

HOERTEL, Fanny E., to the Bowery Savings Bank; 46th St, n s, 425 ft e of 8th Av, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 24,000

HOELZLE, Catharine, (Wilson,) to Herman Raabe and anhther; Broadway, n e corner of 97th St, prior mtg $95,000, 1 year..... 3,500

HASTINGS, Helen, to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 41st, St, 11 East, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 42,000

HOROWITZ, Philip, to the State Bank; 2d Av, n e corner of 6th St, prior mtg $190,000, 6 months, 6 per cent., note..... 16,000

JOACHIM, Abraham, to Noah Hirshfield; 118th St, a s, 85 ft w of Madison Av, due Jan. 25, 1904, 6 per cent..... 1,847

KAMPFNER, August, to Egbert Winkler, Sr.; Inwood Av, w s, 73 ft n from angle in Inwood Av, being part of Lot 358, map of Inwood, demand, 6 per cent..... 4,000

KARP, Louis, to Aaron M. Janpole and another; 117th St, n s, 219.4 ft w of 5th Av, prior mtg —, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 4,000

KARP, Louis, to Aaron M. Janpole and another; 117th St, n s, 219.4 ft w of 5th Av, building loan, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 24,000

LOEW, Edward V., to the Eleventh Ward Bank; Madison Av, s w corner of 89th St, due Dec. 1, 1901..... 50,000

LASCH, Sophie F., and another to George Hill; 2d Av, e s, at centre line of the block between 35th and 36th Sts, prior mtg $17,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,000

REISS, Lottie, to Gitel Lang; Houston St, s s, 40 ft e of Goerck St; also Houston St, 495 East, prior mtg $13,000, 8 years, 6 per cent..... 5,000

ROBINSON, George, to Eliza V. W. Philbrick; 50th St, s s, 250 ft e of 8th Av, prior mtg $145,000, due Sept. 1, 1904, 6 per cent..... 12,000

BEIK, Friedrick, to Gustavus Rohitzek and another; 135th St, s e, 675 ft e of Willis Av, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 10,000

ROSENTHAL, Jennie, to Robert R. Perkins and another; Pleasant Av, w s, 75.7 ft s of 115th St, 1 year..... 500

STERN, Rosa, to Lewis A. London; 52d St, 413 East, 1 year..... 9,000

TRAIN, Eliza W., to Sarah J. Fleming; 32d St, n s, 95 ft w of Madison Av, all title, due Nov. 3, 1902, 6 per cent..... 500

TOMASES, Israel, and another to Louis Tomases; Henry St, 91, installments, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 2,000

MATTOX, Pierson S., to Sarah J. Fleming; 32d St, n s, 95 ft w of Madison Av, all title, due Nov. 3, 1902, 6 per cent..... 3,000

TOMASES, Israel, and another to Stephen Duncan; Henry St, 91, due Aug. 1, 1907, 4½ per cent..... 28,000

TOMASES, Israel, and another to William Feinberg; Henry St, 91, installments, 2½ years, 6 per cent..... 2,753

TRUSTEES COLUMBIA COLLEGE to the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company; Broadway, 503 to 511, to Mercer St, 74 to 82, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 448,000

WIEDHOPF, Caroline, to Antoinette Dudensing; 134th St, s s, 50 ft e of Brown Place, prior mtg —, demand, 6 per cent..... 1,218

Assignments of Mortgages.

BENNETT, Charles W., and another, executors, to Leila B. Scrymser..... $1

GAFFNEY, James C., to Lucy G. Barnard..... 1

JOHNSON, H. Linsley, to Hugh E. Montgomery..... 12,083

KOCH, Lilie B., to Mary E. Mick..... 1,010

SCHWOERER, Anthony, Jr., to Anthony Schwoerer, Sr., all title..... 2,500

TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY to the New York Mortgage and Security Company..... 115,000

Mechanics' Liens.

BROADWAY and 97th St, n e corner, 100.11x149.7x100x165; Simon and Moersfelder against Catherine Wilson, owner and contractor..... $1,967

BROADWAY, w s, entire front between 108th and 109th Sts, —x100; Janes & Co. against Jacob D. Bntler, owner and contractor..... 19,275

CENTRAL PARK WEST, w s, 50 ft n of 100th St, 50x100; the Watterson Steam Heating Company against B. Mandel, owner; Edward F. Robinson, contractor. 800

FORSYTH ST, 79 and 81; Samuel Oltarsch against Samuel Friedman and Nathan Brody, owners; Morris O. Cohen, contractor..... 113

WESTCHESTER AV, e s, 100 ft n e of Fox St, 260x400; Di Menna against John Simpson and others, owners; Seib & Pickler and the Fidelity Construction Company, contractors..... 100

124TH ST, 157 and 159 West; Roebling Construction Company against Leslie C. Ward, ownsr; William F. Beal, contractor..... 1,036

130TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x100; Thomas C. Edwards & Co. against Thomas Coroman, owner and contractor..... 300

140TH ST, n s, 124.6 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 25x100; Cooney & Robitzek against George W. Steele, owner and contractor. 682

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 78, LAWS OF 1900.

INWOOD AV, w s, 74.5 ft n of Clark Place, 85.1x88.9; Egbert Winkler with Angust Kampfner..... 4,000

117TH ST, n s, 219.4 ft w of 5th Av, 46.3 x100.11; Aaron M. Janpole and Louis Werner with Louie Karp..... 24,000

Satisfied Mechanics' Lien.

WESTCHESTER AV, e s, 83.6 ft n of 152d St, 76.6x110x irregular; John H. Mueller against Abraham Jungman, July 9, 1902..... $1,311

Lis Pendens.

THOMPSON ST, 62; L. J. Callanan against John T. Baldwin and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. M. Wright.

WILLIAM ST, 27; New York Architectural Terra Cotta Company against John T. Williams, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, W. R. Beach.

8TH ST, n s, 70 ft e of Railroad Av, 80x86.4, Bronx; Abigail J. Purdy against George P. Eberle and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Griffen & Young.

91ST ST, n s, 150 ft e of 2d Av, 50x100.8; Raphael Lyons against Isadore Miller and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. Rosenzweig.

129TH ST, n s, 183.4 ft w of Park Av, 16.8x100.11; Reginald S. Blake, executor, against Michael Darcy and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Redding, Kiddle & Greeley.

To Let for Business Purposes.

N. W. Corner 5th Ave. & 13th St.
MODERN BUILDING.
Upper part for rent, (6 floors,) 51x100 each.
PASSENGER AND FREIGHT ELEVATORS.
SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., 19 W. 42d.

To Let—Outside business office in modern building, with every convenience; corner Broadway and Reade St. Apply 290 Broadway Room 514.

Attractive offices and studios, 131 East 34th St.; elevator; rents, $18 up.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Attractive studio, with skylight; rooms for business; 105 East 17th St.; $12 upward.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Real Estate Wanted.

Wanted to buy a country place of 5 to 15 acres; one with riparian rights preferred; would prefer location in Connecticut or Long Island Sound. Address, with full particulars, Room 65, 9 Wall St. Price not to exceed $20,000.

To rent, with privilege of buying, a high-stoop 20-foot three-story dwelling between 90th and 108th Sts., west of West End Av., principals only. Address F 130, Times Office.

MORTGAGE LOANS.—NEW YORK, JERSEY, VARIOUS STATES, AVERAGING 2¼%. (1896.) HANOVER COMPANY, 846 BROADWAY.

Have clients to buy tenements and flats on any avenue up town. G. A. Kalsey & Co., 19 and 246 West 125th St.

Owners: We have cash buyers for properties in Manhattan. Guerineau & Drake, 122 East 23d St.

Want a two-family house, Manhattan or Bronx; modern. M. J. Newman, 147 East 125th St.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

Real Estate. 10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

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NO MORTGAGE, NO INTEREST, NO TAXES.
A BEAUTIFUL HOUSE SUPERIOR TO ANY FLAT IS YOURS FREE AND CLEAR. WHAT YOU PAY ALWAYS PLAINLY SHOWN FROM START TO FINISH. EVERY DOLLAR COUNTS.
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LOTS highly restricted, midst hundreds of beautiful homes, built and building; must quickly increase in value immensely. $10 down; balance to suit your convenience; title guaranteed. Buy lots of us and we will loan you to build or build for you.

Attention! $250,000 to loan on mortgage, Manhattan property, 4 and 4½%.
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Slawson & Hobbs,
SPECIAL ELECTION DESIRABLE DWELLINGS.
NOVEL.
20 ft. front, three rooms deep, five story American basement, with electric elevator; special inducement to quick buyer.
Slawson & Hobbs, 284 Columbus Av.

ATTRACTIVE
new four story 25 foot dwelling; wide street; near Central Park; (worth $85,000), offered at $65,000.
Slawson & Hobbs, 284 Columbus Av.

MODERN.
Magnificently decorated and fixtured four story 21 foot limestone front dwelling; superbly located, near Riverside; only $40,000.
Slawson & Hobbs, 284 Columbus Av.

ARTISTIC
five story American basement; very high class and beautifully decorated; near 72d st. "L" and subway station. Bargain at $32,000.
Slawson & Hobbs, 284 Columbus Av.

EXCEPTIONAL.
Centre of resident block, between Central Park and Columbus av.; a four story 20 foot modern dwelling, for $36,000.
Slawson & Hobbs, 284 Columbus Av.

PALATIAL.
The most prominent detached corner Mansion on Riverside Drive; large, beautified grounds and private stable; chance of a lifetime.
Slawson & Hobbs, 284 Columbus Av.

CHEAP.
Four story, 23 foot front brown stone; bath extension, bay front and modern; under $40,000.
Slawson & Hobbs, 284 Columbus Av.

284 Columbus Av.

The Best Built and Finest Apartment House on the West Side; Will Net More than 15 per cent. on an investment of $260,000. Might consider some exchange.
GARDINER STEWART, 2,717 Broadway.

A.—Key Corner on Broadway For Sale Cheap.
GARDINER STEWART, 2,717 Broadway.

DOUONA
LOUONA PARK LOT?
More money in it than anything else.
Let us tell you about our terms.
Drop us a postal card or call.
S. Osgood Pell & Co. 542 FIFTH AVE., Cor. 45th St., Manhattan. New York City.

A—$250 cash required immediately; lots, near 172d St., Jerome Av.; (trolley) five minutes from 152d St., 155th St. and 8th Av.; $700 each if taken immediately; must be sold; appraised value $1,500; $700 is less than amount recently paid for assessments for gas, water, sewer, streets, and sidewalks made. Lawrence, 53 West 33d St. Telephone 881—38th. Evenings, 35 West 32d.

46th St., bet. 8th and 9th Aves.
ASTOR LEASEHOLD. 3 STORIES.
ASHFORTH & CO., 51 W. 42D ST.

48th St., bet. 8th and 9th Aves.
3 STORIES. REASONABLE PRICE.
ASHFORTH & CO., 51 W. 42D ST.

A chance to purchase cheap, good-paying piece property, near 5th Av.; 5-story double flat; six rooms and bath; hot water supply; 25x86x100; good order; rents very low, $18 to $21; price, $22,500. J. Scott, 158 Broadway.

At Madison, N. J.—About 4½ acres, best residential property; location unsurpassed; close to station; suitable for subdivision; no brokers. Address F Box 171 Times Office.

Tenement house, 121st St., near 3d Av.; rent $1,800; price $15,500; four on each floor, rent $8-$11; improvements. Emil Ascher, 10 Union Square.

Bargain; 7-story and basement, with stores; all improvements; extra fine in finish; 26x91x102; rent, $4,000; easy terms. Guerineau & Drake, 122 East 23d St.

To Investors.—Several good paying properties for sale to quick purchaser; good localities; send for particulars. Guerineau & Drake, 122 East 23d St.

75th St., 132 West.—Four-story modern dwelling, cabinet finish, sanitary plumbing; most desirable block west side; terms easy; caretaker. Spencer, 15 Maiden Lane.

SINGLE FLAT, 5-story; fine condition; rented. WEST 22D ST., Pr. $19,000; mtg. $10,000 at 4%. 8TH & 9TH AVS. E. M. Michaelis, 208 B'way.

Desirable residences, 8th to 12th St., inclusive, near 6th Av.; $22,500 up.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Bargain.—New, substantial factory building, 50x99.9, West 25th St.; asking $50,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Bronx.

For Sale or Exchange for Manhattan or Bronx unimproved property, four granite and brick residences in Bronx, and lots on South Broadway, Yonkers. FLETCHER, McCUTCHEN & BROWN, Attys., 76 William St.

Choice lots; $5 monthly; price, $425, (few $375;) 2 blocks to trolley, proposed "L"; streets graded &c.; houses to order, $1,900; open Sundays. Bronx Co., 3d Av., corner 174th St.

Tremont Av., Store property; two floors; six rooms each; up stairs; all improvements; full lot; titles guaranteed; price, $7,900. Polak, 3d Av., corner 174th St.

2-family house, 14 rooms, on Boston Av.; all improvements, with a 4½ per cent. mortgage, for lots or incoms and cash. Losere, 871 Brook Av.

Bargain.—Detached two-family house; near school and trolley; improvements; seen any time. 2,068 Ryer Av.

Bargain—Two-family house, all improvements; easy terms. Mrs. Winterbauer, 102 Beach Av., near 163th St.

Country Real Estate for Sale. 10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

An Ideal Location for a Large Country House.

Large Frontage on the Hudson—120 Acres Running Back to Broadway—Stone Dock Reaching to Deep Water.

During the past ten years frontage along the east bank of the Hudson has been eagerly sought for great country houses. What is probably the only remaining site of large acreage between the residence of Wm. Rockefeller and New York City is offered for sale on extremely reasonable terms. The estate of Wm. Rockefeller is almost immediately north and that of John D. Rockefeller to the east. A quarter of a mile south is Philipse Manor Station.

The acreage covers a large river frontage extending to deep water, and runs back to the famous Broadway drive. More than forty acres of original forest. A stone dock reaching out to water deep enough for large boats is located at the lower end of the property.

It would be difficult to imagine a place more admirably adapted in its commanding view of the Hudson, its environment, its forest trees and dock facilities for a fine country house.

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CIRCUIT HARNESS RACES.

Race Meeting at Cleveland Closes with Great Struggle in 2:21 Pace Won by Sylviaone.

CLEVELAND, July 26.—The closing day of the best race meeting Cleveland has ever known was characterized by a desperate and long drawn out struggle for supremacy in the 2:21 pace. Dandy Chimes, from the Geers stable, was the favorite and began his losing in the second heat, when the driver was caught napping at the wire. King Charles managed to last another heat and then Sylviaone came to the front. Dandy Chimes was freshest for the fifth heat, but was outraced by Sylviaone in the succeeding trips. The winner was a 12-to-1 shot when the race began. Summary:

2:18 class, trotting; purse, $1,500. (Three in five.)

The Romen, b. g., by McKinney-			
Warda, (Benson)	7	1	1
Gen. Johnson, blk. g., (James)	1	7	9
Bernalda, blk. m., (French)	5	2	2
Dr. Strong, g. g., (Gahagan)	2	9	3
Millard Sanders, b. g., (Merrifield)	4	11	12
Sybil H., ch. m., (McLaughlin)	3	3	11
Baron Bell, b. m., (Hudson)	9	6	4
Silver Heir, b. h., (Erwin)	6	4	8
Hall Fry, blk. g., (Foote)	12	10	10
Oneonta, ch. m., (Olney)	10	5	5
Joe Steiner, ch. g., (Nuckols)	11	8	7
Chas. D. Jacobs, ch. g., (Strader)	8	12	6

Time—2:12¼; 2:12¾; 2:12¼; 2:11¾.

2:08 class, pacing; purse $1,500. (Two in three.)

Martha Marshall, b. m., by Grand			
Marshall, dam by Ashland Clay,			
(Noble)	1	6	3
Sphinx S., ch. g., (Spear)	4	4	1
You Bet, b. m., (Erwin)	5	1	4
Chestnut, ch. g., (Brown)	2	2	5
The Bishop, br. g., (Wilson)	3	3	2
C. F. W., blk. h., (Gerrity)	6	5	6

Time—2:06¾; 2:07; 2:10; 2:13¾.

2:21 Class, Pacing.—Purse, $1,000, three in five.

Sylviaone, g. m., by Alcyone,			
dam by Alcyone, (Walker)	7	8	6
Dandy Chimes, b. h., (Geers)	1	2	2
King Charles, ch. g., (Maloney)	5	1	1
Funston, ro. g., (Snow)	9	3	3
Orrin B., b. g., (Nuckols)	2	5	8
Willie Osborne, b. h., (Pennock)	11	6	4
Grasshopper, b. g., (Cooper)	8	9	7
Mustard, b. m., (French)	3	4	5
Jamini, ch. m., (Crist)	4	7	9
Riley McKeen, b. h., (McCarthy)	10	10	dr
Dick Wilson, br. h., (Wilson)	3	dis	
Uncle John, b. g., (Welch)	dis		
Sister Hattie, br. m., (Kirby)	dis		

Time—2:09¾; 2:08½; 2:11¼; 2:13¼; 2:13; 2:13¼.

2:25 Class, Trotting.—Purse, $1,000, two in three.

Betsy Tell, blk. m., by Axtell-Belsy Braun,			
(McCarthy)	1	1	
The Questor, b. g., (Geers)	2	4	
Poteen, b. h., (French)	5	2	
Miss Johnson, b. m., (Benson)	3	3	
William Tell, b. g., (Wilson)	4	5	
Daisy Direct, br. m., (Wills)	7	9	
May Monday, b. m., (Clement)	6	7	

Time—2:15; 2:16.

Results of Other Harness Races.

KINGSTON, N. Y., July 26.—In spite of a track estimated to be at least two seconds slow, the second heat of the free-for-all in the last day's races of the Hudson and Mohawk Valley Circuit to-day was made in 2:15. Yesterday's unfinished programme was finished and to-day's programme was carried out. Attendance, 3,000. Summaries:

2:24 Class.—Trotting; purse, $400.

Grace E., ch. m., by Melrose, (Rennick)	3	1	1
Hazel F., b. m., (Stork)	1	4	3
Phthia, b. m., (Rosemeyer)	5	2	2
Young Stamboul, b. g., (Relyea)	2	5	4
Tilton Thorn, br. g., (Coffin)	4	3	5
Colonel Julius, g. g., (Powers)	6	6	6
Sweet Inniscara, b. m., (Pitman)	7	6	7

Time—2:21¾; 2:21½; 2:21¼; 2:21½.

2:16 Class.—Pacing; purse, $400.

Leo S., ch. g., by Colbert, (Nichols)	2	1	1
Mabel D., ch. m., (Gohl)	1	3	4
Earl W., b. g., (Westcott)	5	6	2
Wanda, b. m., (Swan)	4	2	6
Quarterstake, b. g., (Ward)	7	5	6
Walter H., b. g., (Rennick)	3	4	5
Suttreva, b. m., (Rosemeyer)	6	7	7
Maud F., ch. m., (Temilly)	8	8	8

Time—2:17¾; 2:16½; 2:16¼; 2:16¾.

Free-for-All.—Purse $400.

King of Diamonds, b. g., by The King,			
(Smith)	1	1	1
Moth Miller, ro. m., (Clark)	2	2	2
Whitehose, ch. m., (Murphy)	3	4	3
Sir Alcantra, ch. g., (Liekert)	4	3	5
Jersey Mack, b. g., (Downer)	5	5	4
Paul Revere, ro. g., (McGuire)	6	6	dr

Time—2:15¾; 2:15½; 2:15¼.

2:27 Class.—Pacing; purse $400.

Molona Wilkes, b. g., by Wilkes, (Nichols)	3	1	1
Rex, g. g., (Downer)	1	5	2
Lulu B., m., (Gohel)	2	3	3
Billy S., b. g., (Hartman)	4	2	7
Flossy, b. m., (Rosemeyer)	5	8	3
Vandemark, b. g., (Gardner)	5	9	7
Butterfly, s. g., (Van Etton)	9	7	8
Emily Mac, b. m., (Van Buskirk)	7	6	6
Charley Egbert, b. g., (Rennick)	8	4	5

Time—2:22¾; 2:23½; 2:23½; 2:24½.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 26.—Good racing marked the closing day of the Central New York circuit meet to-day. On account of darkness the closing event, the 2:26 class trot, was not finished, the judges dividing first money between Lady Thelma and Bonnie Patchen amid the protests of the spectators. The summaries:

2:20 Class.—Trotting; purse, $500.

Silk Lace, b. m., by Blake, (Lyman)	4	3	1	2	1
Nellie S., b. m., (Ernest)	3	1	2	6	3
Pach Rose, b. m., (Snyder)	8	7	3	1	2
Louise C., g. m., (Smith)	1	4	7	4	4
Paddy McGregor, rn. g., (Gardner)	2	2	4	3	ds
C. E. Bradley, g. g., (Aldridge)	5	6	5	5	dr
Roselle R., b. m., (Doble)	6	5	6	dr	
Gallant Boy, (Wright)	7	8	ds		

Time—2:18¼; 2:18¾; 2:19¼; 2:22¼; 2:18½; 2:20.

2:30 Class.—Pacing; purse, $500; three in five.

Tola K., br. m., by Earlmont, (Terrell)	5	1	1	1	
O'Leader, g. g., (Stid)	4	2	2	2	
Mistletoe, blk. m., (McCrea)	3	4	2	2	
Mineola, b. m., (Doble)	2	9	7	6	
Belle B., gr. m., (Stout)	4	3	3	3	
Lady Chimes, b. m., (Sheldon)	8	6	5	4	
Vian Birdwood, ch. m., (Taylor)	7	5	4	5	
Hannisalee, ch. g., (Young)	9	7	8	9	
Sunol Girl, b. m., (Hulben)	6	8	dr		
Jim Ross, (Wilson)	Dis				

Time—2:10¾; 2:17½; 2:18¼; 2:19½.

2:26 class, trotting, purse $500, three in five:

Bonnie Patchen, b. m., by Patchen			
Wilkes, (Sheldon)	1	3	4
Lady Thelma, ch. m., (Roper)	4	1	2
West Eddick, b. g., (Young)	6	2	1
After L., br. h., (Doble)	8	6	3
Evelyn Bird, b. m., (Arthur)	2	4	5
Gulielia, b. m., (Decker)	3	10	9
Billy Direct, (Hodson)	5	7	8
Red Clover, b. m., (Snow)	10	9	7
J. M. K., ch. g., (Cavanaugh)	7	6	10
West Shore Boy, (Hoppaugh)	11	8	6
Willard, ch. g., (Stid)	dis		
Eva Burns, g. m., (Smith)	dis		

Time—2:23¾; 2:20¾; 2:20½; 2:22½.

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Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

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11:30 A. M.—†RUTLAND EXPRESS. Due Rutland, 7:55 P. M.

12:50 P.M.—*BUFFALO LIMITED, Due Buffalo, 11 P. M. Niagara Falls, 12:25 A.M.

1:00 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED. Due Cincinnati, 10:45, Indianapolis, 11:30 A.M. St. Louis, 6:45 P.M. next day.

1:00 P. M.—*CHICAGO LIMITED. 24 hours to Chicago via Lake Shore. 27 via M. C.

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3:35 P. M.—*ALBANY AND TROY EXPRESS. Local stops.

4:00 P. M.—*DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS, AND CHICAGO SPECIAL.

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7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK, 1000 ISLANDS AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.

8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO AND TORONTO SPECIAL. Due Buffalo, 7:25 A. M. Niagara Falls, 8:33. Toronto, 10:50 A. M.

9:15 P. M.—*SPECIAL MAIL LIMITED. Sleeping car only for Rochester.

9:20 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS. Due Cincinnati, 7:50. Indianapolis, 10:15 P. M. St. Louis, 7:30, second morning.

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†11:20 A M.—(2) Saratoga & Mohawk Exp.
†12:45 P M.—(3) Rip Van Winkle Flyer.
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*2:25 P M.—Cont. Lim. for Detroit, Chi. & St. Louis.
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*3:45 P M.—(4) For Hudson River points & Albany
*6:00 P M.—For Roch., Buffalo, Cleve'd & Chicago.
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*9:17 P M.—For Syra., Roch., Niag. Falls, Det. & Chi.

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Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

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9:05 A. M.	Liberty Express	9:15 A. M.
*11:40 A. M.	Liberty Spl. Sat'ys only.	12:00 Noon
12:00 Noon	Express to Norwich	12:15 P. M.
*12:45 P. M.	Saturdays to Rockland	1:00 P. M.
8:00 P. M.	Ellenville and Kerhonkson.	‡3:15 P. M.
3:25 P. M.	Express to Rockland	3:45 P. M.
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Republican Harmony in Connecticut

The Gubernatorial Candidates of Both Parties—Revision Commission's Proposed Solution of the Liquor Law Problem—Appointments to the Academy.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Coan., July 26.—Now that Gov. McLean, on account of the condition of his health, has declined to be the candidate of the Republican Party for the Governorship this Fall and has made his declination emphatic by the authorized statement of his personal friend, Andrew F. Gates, Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, other candidates for the nomination from various parts of the State are being considered. Their opponents to the contrary notwithstanding, the Republican Party in Connecticut is in excellent shape for victory next November. All dissensions have been laid aside and the bitterness which was so prominent in the canvass for the Gubernatorial nomination two years ago has disappeared and will cut no figure between now and the middle of September, when the convention meets at Hartford to nominate candidates for the State ticket.

In 1900 Gov. McLean, notwithstanding the dissensions in the Republican Party, was elected by 14,401 votes, running behind the rest of the ticket about 9,000 votes, Allowing for defections from the vote because of the Constitutional Convention and the Economic League, it is safe to assume that the Republican majority in the State is at least 10,000. This is predicated on the fact that the Democrats have made small advance in the last two years. Furthermore, the Republicans have an added element of strength in the fact that they will control the Legislature, and that any amendment to the Constitution looking to increased representation in the General Assembly from the cities must of necessity come from it. It is not improbable that the platform of the party will contain a plank calling for a measure which will give to the cities what they want in the line of more representatives. It will not be forgotten that a Republican Legislature granted the Constitutional Convention and that many of its leaders were and still are in favor of a more equitable system of representation. However this may be, there is no doubt that the effect of the Constitutional Convention has not been especially adverse to the party's success next Fall.

GUBERNATORIAL TIMBER.

As to the candidates, a number have been talked of since Gov. McLean's withdrawal. Of these John H. Perry of Fairfield, town and county, apparently meets with most favor at the present time. He is a leading lawyer, is fifty-three years of age, a graduate of Yale, and has long been prominent in the affairs of the State. He has four times been a member of the House of Representatives, and in 1889 was the Speaker of that body. He was a delegate to and a Vice President of the late Constitutional Convention, and the value of his previous services was amplified in that assembly. With Donald T. Warner of Salisbury he divided the leadership of the convention, Mr. Warner being the standard bearer of the "small town" men, who opposed any increase in the representation of the cities, and Mr. Perry standing for almost any measure which would reasonably meet the demands of the large centres of population. His position in the convention was almost identical with the views of Gov. McLean, and his course there has made him especially popular with the cities.

There may be some opposition to Mr. Perry in his own county, due to the belief that Senator Kenealy of Stamford has his eye on the nomination for Attorney General, and that he has the backing of the Fessenden wing of the party there. Still the chance to have a Governor from Fairfield County will have great weight, and Senator Kenealy has also lessened the likelihood of his being nominated for Attorney General by his connection with the commission on the revision of the statutes.

Of the other candidates talked of Mayor Studley of New Haven is the most prominent at present. He has made a good record as Mayor, and is very strong in the largest city of the State. He has, besides, the indorsement of the Young Men's Republican Club of New Haven. State Senator Francis T. Maxwell of Rockville has recently come forward as a candidate. He is a young man of wealth and energy. Charles T. Brooker of Ansonia, a Director of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, has some backing, and an effort may be made in his behalf. William A. King of Willimantic is favored in the eastern part of the State, but his membership on the commission for the revision of the statutes will not help him greatly. Judge Lynde Harrison of New Haven and Guilford and ex-trustee of the Henry B. Plant estate, has taken occasion to decline to be a candidate for the nomination. The small coterie in New Haven which brought forward Judge Harrison's name also suggested Congressman N. D. Sperry as a suitable candidate. This at once brought from Mr. Sperry a denial of all Gubernatorial aspirations, and he will again be a candidate for Congress from the Second District.

Although the Democrats have said but little as yet in regard to the coming campaign, waiting as usual to see what the Republicans will do, there seems to be a consensus of opinion that Melbert B. Cary of Ridgefield will be the party's candidate for Governor. Mr. Cary is a man of large wealth and has long been prominent in his writings and in his personal efforts for Constitutional reform. Mayor Thayer of Norwich, Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, and ever looking on the bright side of things, except as they pertain to Norwich, has also a following. As the party will make Constitutional reform an issue of the campaign, Mr. Cary would certainly be the "logical" candidate. William Jennings Bryan has been in the State, and his talks with the leaders of the party may have some effect on the nomination for Governor. There was no great enthusiasm expressed over Mr. Bryan's advent, and hard-money Democrats, and others, too, wish he had staid away.

The Economic League, which elected Mayors in the cities of Hartford and Ansonia, and claim to have elected Dennis Mulvihill Mayor of Bridgeport, will soon have a State Convention and talk of putting up Mayor Sullivan of Hartford for Governor. The league, however, has lost a good deal of strength since it elected its candidates, internal dissensions having sprung up, and should it run an independent State ticket, such a course would help the Republicans, as the greatest strength of the league comes from the Democrats.

CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS.

But little interest is as yet manifested in the Republican nominations for Congress from the four districts, and it is generally conceded that Congressmen Henry. Sperry, Russell, and Hill will again be the party candidates. There is considerable doing in relation to the nomination of Congressmen at Large, Connecticut receiving an additional Congressman under the last apportionment. George L. Lilley of Waterbury has been and is working hard for the nomination. He lives in Waterbury and has large interests there and in Litchfield County. He is popular with the younger element of the party, but his connection with the beef house of Swift & Co. may mitigate against his usefulness as a candidate. He is the Waterbury representative of Swift & Co., and the Beef Trust is not overpopular in the State.

CAMP NAMED FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

Gov. McLean is absent from the State seeking recovery and rest along the Maine coast. He will not return until after Sept. 1. In the meantime the executive affairs of the State are in the hands of Lieut. Gov. Kecler of Norwalk. The State encampment at Niantic will be named in honor of the Lieutenant Governor "Camp Keeler," and he will do the honors there during the week of Aug. 11-16. This is the first camp to be named for a Lieutenant Governor. The former custom has been to name the first camp during a Governor's term of office in his honor, and the one succeeding in honor of his Adjutant General. That was the case when the Adjutant General was appointed for two years. Now that the office has been made a permanent one, Adjt. Gen. Cole has gracefully named the camp in honor of the Lieutenant Governor, who will in fact be the Commander in Chief there. An effort is being made on the part of the military authorities to have President Roosevelt pay a visit to "Camp Keeler."

ABOUT THE LIQUOR LAWS.

So far as it could, the commission on the revision of the statutes has taken back the blunder it made in the law relating to the location of saloons. Under the former law an applicant for a license to sell spirituous and intoxicating liquors was required to state in his application whether or not his place of business was located within 200 feet of any schoolhouse, church, public library, Post Office, or cemetery. This was all there was to it, and the County Commissioners simply granted the license. The revision commission changed this, and made it mandatory on the County Commissioners to refuse to grant a license for the sale of liquor in any place within 200 feet of a schoolhouse, church, public library, Post Office, or cemetery. When the new revision appeared on July 1 the discovery of the change was made and a great outcery against it at once went up throughout the State. A stringent application of the law would result in the closing of the greater number of saloons in Connecticut.

At first the members of the Revision Commission declared that the change in the statute had been made by the entire commission and was approved by all. This only intensified the outcery, and on Monday last the Commissioners met at the capitol in Hartford and, after a lengthy discussion, issued a statement to the effect that the change in the law had been made by an error. As the statute had been submitted to the Legislature in 1901 and adopted by that body, it had become a law.

As a solution of the difficulty the Revision Commission make the somewhat singular suggestion that the County Commissioners "hold up" or "pigeon-hole" applications for renewals of licenses to the proscribed places until the Legislature can meet and "fix" the law. This may be done under another section of the statutes, which allows sales of liquor on applications for renewals until the application is acted upon by the County Commissioners. In other words the Revision Commission comes very near to advising the County Commissioners to evade the law as it stands on the statute book. The Revision Commission was composed of Donald T. Warner of Salisbury, State's attorney for Litchfield County; State Senator Michael Kenealy of Stamford, Representative William A. King of Willimantic, Supreme Court Reporter James P. Andrews of Hartford, Gardiner Greene of Norwich, and Henry C. White of New Haven. The commission received $30,000 for its services, or $5,000 each.

STATUTES REVISION METHODS.

In this connection the method of the revision of the statutes is being discussed. This last revision did not go into effect until a year after the rising of the last General Assembly, that of 1901. As the revision was not completed when the assembly adjourned an act was passed adopting the work of the commission up to that time and giving the commission power to go ahead and finish its work, the revision to become the law of the State on July 1, 1902. This gave the commission practically power to do what it wished with the incompleted portion of its work. The question has been raised as to what right the General Assembly had to so delegate its lawmaking power. It is probable that when another revision is made it will be presented to the Assembly in its entirety for adoption.

APPOINTMENTS TO THE ACADEMY.

The physical condition of Gen. Joseph R. Hawley has been of considerable interest and speculation throughout the State of late. On his return from Washington after the adjournment of Congress he was somewhat wearied by the labors of the session, and was for a time a little under the weather at his Summer home at Woodmont near New Haven. The indisposition was at no time serious. However, speculatton at once began as to who should be his successor in the United States Senate on the expiration of his term in 1905, and in some quarters a somewhat indecorous discussion arose as to who should take his place in case of a serious termination to his indisposition previous to that time. Gen. Hawley has himself effectually terminated the speculation and discussion by getting well. His illness at the most was only slight, and for three weeks past he has been about as usual. Last Tuesday he went to Hartford and personally conducted an examination of twenty-eight young men for appointment to the Naval Academy at Annapolis. From tbese he selected one whom he will recommend to the President for the appointment, and also five alternates.

Gen. Hawley met each of the young men personally and made his selection after due thought and deliberation. He has not appeared in better health in years. The young man selected for the appointment to Annapolis is Edward Losty Donaghue of Hartford. The alternates are Sheldon Perry Thacher of Hartford, Charles Pierce Blair of Newington, Lester David Baker of Bridgeport, Frank Hamilton Roberts of New Haven, and Richard Edward Cassidy of Norwich. The alternates will have a chance for the position in case Mr. Donaghue fails to meet the mental and physical requirements for admission to the Naval Academy.

MUSIC IN THE PARKS.

The following programme of music will be rendered at 4 o'clock this afternoon in various public parks:

CENTRAL PARK MALL.

Seventh Regiment Band, George L. Humphrey, bandmaster.

"Star-Spangled Banner."

1. Grand march, "Tannhaeuser".....Wagner
2. Overture, "Ruy Blas".....Mendelssohn
3. Entr'acte, "Coppelia".....Delibes
4. Selection, "Aida".....Verdi
5. Cornet solo.....Selected
   Mr. Frank Martin.
6. Suite, "Peer Gynt".....Grieg
7. Song, "The Pilgrim".....Batiste
8. Andante, First Symphony.....Beethoven
9. Prologue, "I Pagliacci".....Leoncavallo
10. Chorus, "Messiah".....Handel
    Doxology.

BRONX PARK.

Hager's American Military Band, F. W. Hager, bandmaster.

PART I.

"Star-Spangled Banner."

1. March, "I Love Thee, Columbia".....T. M. Tobani
2. Overture, "Maritana".....Wallace
3. Popular Melodies.....Mills
4. Grand selection, "Hugenotten".....Meyerbeer
5. Trumpet Solo Valse, "Sea Shell".....Innis
   Mr. A. Bode.

PART II.

6. Descriptive Piece, "At the Old Grist Mill".....Muller
7. Selection from "Rigoletto," (introducing quartet, &c.).....Verdi
8. Baritone Solo, (a) "The Meaning of U. S. A."..... (b) "I've Got My Eyes On You-oo-oo".....Ringleben-Browne
   Mr. John J. Nestor.
9. Valse, (a) "Falling Leaves," (request).....Ringleben
   (b) "Climax," (new,) (request).....Hager
10. Selection, "Chaperons".....Witmark
    "Old Hundred."

CLAREMONT PARK.

Friedgen's Band, George Friedgen, handmaster.

PART I.

"Star-Spangled Banner."

1. March, "The Storm King".....Pauli
2. Overture, "Nachklaenge von Ossian".....Gade
3. Grand Opera Selection, "Lohengrin".....Wagner
4. Cornet Solo, aria from "Robert le Diable".....Meyerbeer
   August Beringer.
5. Waltz, "Lasarre".....Blanke

PART II.

6. Overture, "Semiramide".....Rossini
7. (a) Moonlight Serenade.....Jungmann
   (b) Intermezzo, "Isis".....Morse
8. Medley selection; "Loop the Loop".....Smith
9. Fantasia, "My Old Kentucky Home".....Langey
10. Characteristic Two-step, "Blue Grass Beauties".....Kaiser
    "Home, Sweet Home."

VAN CORTLANDT PARK.

Pierce's Orchestra and Military Band; James Pierce, bandmaster.

PART I.

1. March et Cortege, "Queen of Sheba".....Gounod
2. Valse de Concert, "Symphla".....Holzmann
3. Comic dance, "Jumping Jack's Jubilee".....A. H. Woods
4. Popular excerpts, (a) "Asleep in the Deep," (song for trombone.) (b) "A Little Boy in Blue".....Chattaway
5. Egyptian trumpet solo, "Fanfare".....Arranged by Styles
   William J. Styles.

PART II.

6. Dance du Negroise, "Hannah's Promenade".....J. H. Ellis
7. Descriptive Fantasia, "A Hunting Scene" (barking of the hounds, &c.).....Buccalossi
8. Overture, "Poet and Peasant".....Von Suppé
9. Intermezzo, "Cupid's Garden".....Max C. Eugene
10. Selections, "King Dodo".....Mackie

LEGAL NOTES.

INTEMPERATE LANGUAGE IN LAWYER'S ADDRESS.—In summing up to the jury, counsel for the plaintiff in a street railway accident case, in which the injuries had been received in alighting from a car, persisted in stating, notwithstanding there was no evidence to that effect, that the conductor of the car had taken the names and addresses of numerous passengers who were not produced as witnesses, and whose names the railway company refused to disclose. The lawyer alluded to the defendant as a "new and gigantic corporation, monopolizing the surface of all the streets of any importance in the greater City of New York, and the surrounding suburban cities," whose "projectors and inventors" had acquired "princely wealth" by new methods of transit which "brought" corresponding dangers to human life and limb," blocking our calendars with damage cases and requiring to be taught by the jury the wholesome lesson "to settle when wrong and to compromise a suit when in doubt." The stenographer who was taking down the lawyer's summing-up speech, at the instance of the counsel for the railroad company, was referred to as "the taxpayers' stenographer," who was transcribing what was said "at your expense and mine, gentlemen, a stenographer paid by the taxpayers of this county to take down my speech." The trial Justice repeatedly informed the counsel that he must confine himself to the facts in the case, and in his charge to the jury said that if counael made statements which disagreed with the recollection of the jury as to the facts, the latter must disregard those statements and take their own recollection. A judgment on a verdict in favor of the plaintiff has been reversed by the Second Appellate Division. Justice Hirschberg, for the court, holds that the language of the plaintiff's counsel was so unusual and extraordinary in its inflammatory and intemperate nature as to require a new trial in the interests of justice. Justice Hirschberg also holds that the prejudicial effect on the jury of the lawyer's statements had not been sufficiently counteracted by the charge of the trial Justice. "While the widest latitude in argument should be allowed to counsel," says Justice Hirschberg, in conclusion, "so long as the argument is founded upon facts which are either proved or may be fairly inferred, it is evident that an orderly trial requires that some restraint should be imposed. This reasonable limitation is certainly exceeded when passion and prejudice are excited by allegations of misconduct in a litigant, which are wholly unfounded in facts, and it is quite obvious that no court, however careful and conscientious, can be assured with certainty that an unfair result has not been effected by an unfair trial."

MISTAKES IN CONTRACTS.—In an action brought by Franklin Burt against Abraham Quackenbush and Joseph A. Taylor to recover on a bond for the completion of buildings within a certain period, the defendants, while not denying a lack of performance, pleaded that a condition in the bond for the securing of "building loans or other loans" was a mutual mistake or clerical error, in so far as the words "or other loans" were concerned. A finding of the Special Term of the Supreme Court that there had been no mutual mistake has been upheld by the Second Appellate Division. The proof which justifies reformation, says Justice Jenks, for the court, is not that which merely points to a probability or shows a preponderance. Reformation is given "only where there is a plain mistake, clearly made out by satisfactory proofs." Justice Jenks says in conclusion: "The defendants appear to be men of experience in business, and of intelligence. Taylor's testimony shows that he understood the character of a 'building loan,' and Quackenbush testified that he was a builder, and that he had explained to plaintiff 'just what a building loan was.' The phrase 'or other loans' is perfectly plain. If the contract was read, the provision now complained of was clear. If it was not read, then it was his neglect."

REPUBLICATION OF A REVOKED WILL.—The Second Appellate Division has affirmed a decree of Surrogate Silkman of Westchester County deciding that the mere revocation of a will which expressly revoked a former one does not revive such former will. In such a case, the court decides, in order to revive the former will it must be republished with the same formalities that are required in the execution of such an instrument. It appeared that Annie Brewster executed a will with all the formalities on March 16, 1896. About two years later, however, the testatrix made a new will drawn up on a blank form with the following words printed in the body of the paper: "Hereby revoking all former wills by me made." Thestimony was introduced to show that the later document was destroyed at the request of the testatrix. "In order to re-establish the first will," said Surrogate Silkman, in his opinion, "it should have been republished with the same formalities that are required in the execution of a will. These formalities are absent here, and any declarations which the testatrix may have made have no probative force or effect."

EIGHT-HOUR LAW IN RESERVOIR CONTRACT

Commission Approves Insertion of a Labor Stipulation.

The Change Will Make the Jerome Park Work Cost an Additional $464,443.

A special meeting of the Aqueduct Commissioners was held yesterday and a new contract with John B. McDonald for the completion of the Jerome Park Reservoir under the provision of the eight-hour labor law was approved. This new contract will add $464,443 to the cost of the completion of the reservoir. The resolution approving the change set forth that in 1895, when the contract was made, the eight-hour labor law had not been adopted by the Legislature.

Inasmuch, however, as the law had been enacted since that time, and in view of the various other contracts likely to be made or already in force under the provisions of that law, and on account of other weighty considerations, it waa resolved

"That in our judgment it is expedient and for the best interests of the City of New York that we should agree with McDonald & Onderdonk, contractors for the construction of the Jerome Park Reservoir, aforesaid, to pay to them the prices set forth in the following schedule in consideration of their accepting the terms of the eight-hour law as binding upon them for the remainder of their contract; and upon their stipulating to complete the work at the dates set forth hereinbefore; namely, the westerly half of said reservoir one year from Aug. 1, 1902, and the easterly half and the completion of their contract in two years from Aug. 1, 1902, provided their sureties agree in writing thereto."

It was recited in the preamble to the resolutions that the estimated time for the completion of the reservoir, under existing conditions, was from two and a half to three years, for which delayed completion the Commisaioners did not consider that the contractor could be held responsible. It was also recalled that a public hearing on the proposed change had been held without calling out aay protest to a modification of the contract.

"It is the opinion of the Aqueduct Commissioners," continued the preamble, "that the adoption of the eight-hour day will importantly hasten the completion of the reservoir, which is of vital consequence to the water supply system of Manhattan and The Bronx."

The Commissioners decided to submit their conclusions immediately to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for its consideration and approval and to ask the Corporation Counsel to prepare the necessary amendments to the original contract, including the consent of the sureties.

CHURCH SERVICES TO-DAY.

Where the name of the clergyman is given he officiates at the service or services indicated.

BAPTIST.

CALVARY, West 57th St.—The Rev. Dr. Morse; 11 and 8.
CENTRAL, 42d St., West of Broadway—The Rev. Isaac W. Goodhue; 11 and 8.
MADISON AVENUE, Corner 31st St.—The Rev. Dr. George F. Pentecost; 11 and 8.

CONGREGATIONAL.

MANHATTAN, Broadway and 76th St.—Services with West End Av. Collegiate Church at 77th St.
TABERNACLE, Mendelssohn Hall, 119 West 40th St.—President M. W. Stryker; 11 and 8.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

HEDDING, 337 East 17th St.—The Rev. J. H. Fairchild; 11 and 8.
METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 7th Av., Near 14th St.—The Rev. Robert Bagnell; 10:45 and 7:45.
PEOPLE'S, 61st St., Near Third Av.—The Rev. E. A. Dent; 11 and 8.
ST. PAUL'S, West End Av. and 86th St.—The Rev. Robert J. Trevorrow; 11.

PRESBYTERIAN.

BRICK, 5th Av. and 37th St.—The Rev. Dr. S. J. McPherson; 11.
CENTRAL, 57th St., West of 7th Av.—The Rev. Wendell Prime Kesler; 11 and 8.
FIFTH AVENUE, Corner 55th St.—The Rev. G. Campbell Morgan; 11 and 4:30.
MADISON AVENUE, Corner 72d St.—Services at Madison Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church.
OLD FIRST, 5th Av., Corner 12th St.—The Rev. M. McCurdy; 11.
RUTGERS, Broadway and 73d St.—The Rev. Lewis W. Barney of Kingston, N. Y.; 11.
SPRING STREET—The Rev. Roswell H. Bates; 10:45 and 7:45.
UNIVERSITY PLACE, Corner 10th St.—The Rev. William B. Bebb; 11.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

ASCENSION, 5th Av. and 10th St.—The Rev. R. G. Quennell, 11; the Rev. Percy S. Grant, 8.
CHRIST, Broadway and 71st St.—The Rev. Herbert Shipman; 11.
ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S, Madison Av. and 44th St.—The Rev. David M. Steele; 11.
ST. MARY THE VIRGIN—7:30, 9, 10:45, and 4.

REFORMED.

MARBLE, 5th Av. and 29th St.—The Rev. Archibald H. Bradshaw; 11 and 8.
SECOND AVENUE, Corner 7th St.—The Rev. Edward G. W. Meury; 11 and 8.
WEST END AVENUE, Corner 77th St.—The Rev. Herman C. Weber; 11.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MERRITT BUILDING, 8th Av., and 19th St.—The Rev. Stephen Merritt and Mr. Radcliffe; 8.
TENT "EVANGEL," Broadway and 56th St.—The Rev. Dr. Frank H. Foster of San Francisco; 4.
TENT "GLAD TIDINGS," 7th Av. and 111th St.—4 and 8 P. M.

Drowned Man Identified.

The body of a drowned man that was found floating in the North River at One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street on Friday was identified by his wife yesterday as that of John J. Moran, an employe of the Street Cleaning Department, who lived at 417 Pleasant Avenue. He had been missing since Feb. 28.

THE "FREE ZONE" TO BE ABOLISHED

Strip of Land Between Mexico and the United States.

It Has Had a Semi-Legal Existence—Place of Refuge for Smugglers and Revolutionists.

The "free zone," or "Zona Libre"—a strange territory that is only half recognized in law and which exists between Mexico and the United States—is about to be done away with. The only well-known counterpart to this "free zone" anywhere in the world is the "neutral ground" behind the Rock of Gibraltar, and over which neither Spain nor Great Britain exercises authority.

The "free zone" on the Mexican frontier has been the cause of international disputes of more or less consequence for many years. Many years ago the State of Tamaulipas, on the northern boundary of Mexico, was the hotbed of all revolutionary movements for the overturning of established government in that republic. The people there were wont to do about as they pleased in the matter of legislation, regardless of the Federal Constitution.

In those times, and for many years, Tamaulipas had no connection with the country to the south. Her base of supplies was Texas, just across the Rio Grande.

A high protective tariff was a part of Mexico's policy, but the Legislature of Tamaulipas, seeing no good reason for the existence of this obstacle to its welfare, passed a law establishing what was designated as the "Zona Libre." Into this strip all American goods could be brought without paying the duty prescribed by the tariff lists of the Government.

Of course, this condition of affairs was duly reported to the Mexican Congress when it convened. Manifestly, the only thing to do was to give the "free zone" legal recognition or to abolish it.

The political conditions in Mexico at the time were precarious, and the people of Tamaulipas were in a revolutionary mood. Hence the Congress was almost forced to recognize the unconstitutional inatitution. Other border States from Tamaulipas to the Pacific Coast demanded equal privileges and got them, since it waa wise to placate every community in those hazardous times.

The "Zona Libre," as ultimately established and legally recognized, was a strip of country twelve miles wide along the northern border of Mexico. When first organized, American goods, or goods of any other foreign country, could be taken into the zone free of duty. Later on a law was passed making auch goods pay 3 per cent. of the total duties paid by the rest of the republic. The assessment remained at this figure for many years.

The zone has been opposed by many of Mexico's most prominent public men. It was pronounced unconstitutional and unjust to that portion of the republic outside of its operations and the cause of a serious loss to the national revenue, for a lage portion of the money required for the Government is secured through its Custom Houses.

The "free zone" haa furnished a basis of operations for smugglers, and has therefore been a serious menace to the United States. It has operated to the detriment of nearly all of the towns on the American aide of the Rio Grande. The stores in the "free zone" had the advantage of from 25 to 100 per cent. in the first cost of the articles sold. The United States Government, however, although frequently petitioned to protest againat the "free zone," has always deemed it a matter of Mexican domestic policy, and not one of international concern.

Mexico has been endeavoring to abolish the zone, but "Spanish-American diplomacy moves in devious waya," and the Constitution was applied to the institution by alow degrees. First was the naming of the purely nominal duty of 3 per cent. on goods imported into the zone. The assessment was permitted to remain at that figure for many years, and then a aecond step was taken, the duty being raised to 7½ per cent. Shortly after this another increase was made, and five or six years ago a law was passed requiring the zone to pay 17½ per cent. of the national customs tariffs.

President Diaz now has recommended the total abolition of special privileges for the zone, and it is considered certain that his auggestion will be acted upon by the Federal Congress in the near future.

THE DEATH OF F. D. ROUNDS.

Prosecutor Erwin Takes Up the Case—Mrs. Betts, in Whose House the Man Was Found, Is Watched.

Prosecutor Erwin yesterday decided to take part in the investigation that is being made as to the death of Frederick D. Rounds, who was found with a bullet wound in his head on Thursday afternoon at the boarding house of Mrs. Lydia Betts, 235 Eleventh Street, Hoboken. He says he is not prepared to make any charge against any one, but he thinks that there are circumstances connected with the case that justify a searching inquiry. The Prosecutor has detailed Detective McCormack on the case.

Detective Sergeant Kerrigan went to the house of Mrs. Betts last evening and took away a considerable quantity of clothing that had belonged to the dead man. He placed the clothing in the hands of Coroner Parslow. What the object was in removing it was not made known. The police officials are reticent and will say little about the case.

Although Acting Chief of Police Hayes has expressed the opinion that the wound was self-inflicted, Mrs. Betts still is under police surveillance.

Henry Papenhausen, who lives at Park Avenue and Eleventh Street, says Mrs. Betts came to his saloon last night and asked permission to leave a satchel there. She said she had gone to the Fourteenth Street Ferry, intending to cross to New York, when she was stopped by a policeman, who advised her to return home if she did not want to be placed under arrest.

O. D. Bland of 1,123 Park Avenue has made a written statement to the effect that he was with Rounds in the same saloon on Thursday, a little while before Rounds was found dead. He says Rounds started for home at 2:30 P. M., and a few minutes later Mrs. Betts ran into the place and said Rounds had shot himself. Rounds had not been drinking heavily and was perfectly able to take care of himself.

The inquest will be held in about a week.

DROWNED WOMAN'S IDENTITY.

Clothing on Body Found at Staten Island Recognized by Husband.

Under the impression that the woman whose body was found in Staten Island Sound, off Rossmore, on Thursday night was his wife, Harry Jacobson, a janitor, of 442 West Thirty-ninth Street, called at the Morgue at Stapleton last night to make inquiries. The body had been removed to the county farm at Richmond, and as the hour of Jacobson's visit was so late, Coroner Schaefer decided to go with the man to Richmond to-day. The clothing was shown to Jacobson, and he was positive that it had belonged to his wife.

The man said that he had been married only six months. On June 2 he and his wife had had a quarrel and she left him. He had not seen her since. Before her departure she had told a friend that she was going to Staten Island and that she would never see her again. Jacobson said that his wife was thirty-four years old and that she was a daughter of John Lankz, a former resident of Staten Island. Their quarrel, he said, was not of a character calculated to cause her to wish to end her life.

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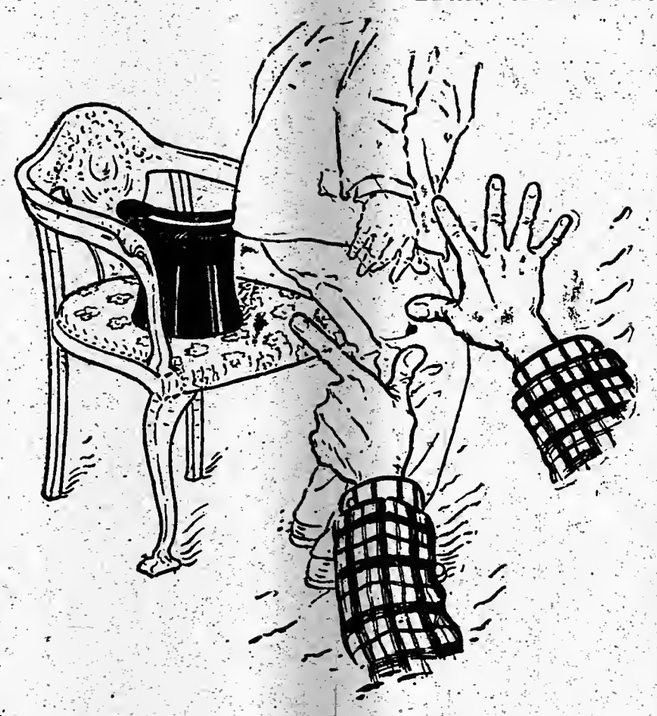
Frederick Loeser & Co.

BROOKLYN.

Annual August Furniture Sale Now Historic.

A Vast Gathering to Meet Every Requirement---In Many Cases Half the Usual Selling Prices.



Complying with the wishes of many of our customers desirous of taking advantage of the opening days of our ANNUAL AUGUST FURNITURE SALE, but who are usually out of town at the end of the week, we have decided to commence the sale this year on Monday, July 28th, instead of (as in the past) on the first day of the month. The LOESER policy of bettering the best of the past makes it almost superfluous to say that this sale will surpass anything that has gone before; and this not only in the way of FURNITURE to meet every modern need, but in prices which extend wider economies than ever in our HISTORY and which average the lowest factory cost, in fact, in many cases half the usual selling prices. Why or how we can wisely make so enormous price concession is easily explained.

First—Under natural conditions August is the dullest business retailing month in the year, and it pays us to make price sacrifices that will convert a dull month into a busy one—and thus keep intact, rather than disrupt, an organization which is very expensive as well as laborious to build up.

Second—The manufacturer is subject to similar conditions, and becomes a party to a plan which finds a market for his surplus as well as more widely introduces his merchandise.

Third—It is clearing up and sorting up time with our own stock—odd pieces that we cannot replace, patterns that are discontinued, sets that take up too much room to exhibit and cannot be duplicated are sold at less than cost, because in the progress of business samples that can be duplicated are crowding in to take their places.

Fourth—It is a means by which we broaden the usefulness of the LOESER STORE—extend its influence, make its benefits wider known and add new friends to our distinctively LOESER MERCHANDISING SYSTEM. Our buyers have visited every important FURNITURE making centre in this country, obtaining the newest creations of the day, and at the lowest prices ever known—have picked up odd things, samples and surplus stocks at prices below the cost of making.

Wherever possible we have made price reductions on our regular stock to meet the extraordinary values of the special purchases, so that your every furniture need will be met with the largest advantages we have ever been able to give:

Furniture for the parlor,	Furniture for the boudoir,	Furniture for the office,
Furniture for the library,	Furniture for the den,	Furniture for the college boy,
Furniture for the dining-room,	Furniture for the cozy corner,	Furniture for the college girl,
Furniture for the hall,	Furniture for the church,	Furniture for the old home,
Furniture for the veranda,	Furniture for the public hall,	Furniture for the new home,
Furniture for the bed-room,	Furniture for the hotel,	

Part Three
Pages 21-28

Daily 1 Cent. **The New York Times.** Sunday 5 Cents.

Magazine Section

SUNDAY, JULY 27, 1902.

The Coming Manœuvres

Military and Naval Campaigns Which Had Recent Counterpart in Europe—Their History.

THE coming series of naval and military manoeuvres around New York City draws attention to those gorgeous military spectacles with which European royalty amuse themselves, and which enable the nations to realize just how efficient are their offensive establishments.

In Europe these manoeuvres are now fixed annual institutions, and are included in the curriculum of training for the military student. Yet modern manoeuvres are of comparatively recent origin. Their true preceptor was no less a personage than the famous von Moltke. The basic inspiration of manoeuvres, however, originated with another celebrated Prussian, the great Frederick, who shortly before his death conceived the idea of holding sham battles between his troops.

The next heard of manoeuvres was when Napoleon in the great camp of Boulogne, in 1805, was gathering an army for invading England. Some spasmodic attempt was then made to imitate Frederick's idea, but the venture proved unproductive of results, the old legionaries being suddenly called upon to abandon all playing and rush to face the sun of Austerlitz.

Gen. Scharnhorst, who drilled the Prussian peasants and burghers to drive the French veterans into the Rhine in 1813-14, seems to have had till then the clearest conception of the mission and value of manoeuvres. But that the "art of playing at war" still remained in its infancy till the era of modern manoeuvres may be adduced from the fact that in the deluge of military encyclopedias and handbooks printed in the different languages up to 1858, the very word is almost universally omitted.

The etymology of the word "manoeuvre" further shows how little was thought of playing at war, until after the German-Austrian conflict of 1866. It is a corruption of the French noun "maneuvre"—signifying "handy work." It was when the Prussian general staff, with its Chief, von Moltke, began to busy itself with the subject that the value of manoeuvres first became apparent. They then became regular appurtenances of the German military system, and soon spread all over Europe. The first general manoeuvres were rather insignificant, only small numbers of troops being involved, but gradually they expanded, until to-day they form faithful replicas of actual battles and campaigns.

Naval manoeuvres are of a still more recent date, but the two are now often combined and form together a vivid panorama of real war. The manoeuvres bearing the closest analogy to those soon to be held around New York were those conducted in the Fall of 1890, around the City of Flensburg, Schleswig-Holstein, and which possess an additional interest because they were the last ever attended by von Moltke. The plan of campaign was exactly similar to that proposed by the War Department. An important city, defended by fortifications and by a flotilla of torpedoes, was to be attacked simultaneously by an army corps and a naval squadron. The attacking forces were led by the Kaiser personally, and—were defeated! From which dismal result the military critics come to the conclusion that a well-defended city is always capable of successfully combating an attacking enemy, provided his superiority in number and armament be not too great.

In Germany and France manoeuvres are taken very seriously. The papers gave as much space to the description of such an event as if it were a case of real war instead of merely a game of serious play, and the military critic—usually a retired officer—is a very important functionary. Manoeuvres, however, have another mission outside of their utilitarian value. In the first place, their glitter and glory impressed the multitude, always fond of show, and inflame the young with an ambition to become soldiers, thus "keeping alive the spirit of combat."

Although manoeuvres are only "playing at war," they are almost as expensive as the real thing. Those around Flushing, for instance, are said to have cost a half million marks. Yet the German Government didn't have to pay a cent for the transportation of troops, as it owns the railroads, and the provisioning and lodging of the soldiers are left to the property owners in the locality where the manoeuvres take place, each landlord being compelled to house and feed a certain number of men, for which the Government pays him a small sum.

The same system is in vogue in all other Continental countries, but it wouldn't "work" in the States, where Uncle Sam will be compelled to foot all the expenses, and this is one reason why manoeuvres have been of such rare occurrence here.

Proposed Steel Streets for New York

Wide Rails Now Being Made That Are To Be Laid Down as an Experiment in Three Busy Streets—Charles M. Schwab Donates the Steel Which Gen. Stone Says Will Solve the Problem of Congested Thoroughfares.

RELIEF from the congestion of traffic in the down-town streets and a perfect speedway for automobiles are promised in the roadway of steel recently recommended by the Automobile Club of America. A fortnight ago President Charles M. Schwab of the Steel Trust became interested in the project and offered to furnish free of cost sufficient steel for the construction of a mile of the road in New York City as an experiment.

The Automobile Club professes to believe that a thorough test of this experimental road will demonstrate its practicability, durability, and comparatively low cost and will insure its adoption by the borough and its general use in the Island of Manhattan.

City Engineer Olney, at the request of the President of the borough, will designate three localities for portions of the experimental road. One of these, he says, will be in the vicinity of the Battery, probably on Greenwich Street, where traffic is very heavy. Another will be on lower West Broadway, probably, and a third on Seventh Avenue, probably between One Hundred and Sixteenth and One Hundred and Twentieth Streets. This will furnish a test of the road under varying conditions. In the down-town districts the heavy trucks and vehicles will have an opportunity to try it, while in Seventh Avenue, the popular driveway, the automobiles and light carriages will give the road the test of conveyances of their nature.

THE TWO TRACKS.

The "road of steel" is not to be a steel pavement extending from pavement to another, as seems to have been the general idea since the recent announcement of Mr. Schwab's offer to furnish the material for the road. It is to be two steel tracks, each about twelve inches wide, and set at standard gauge. It is pointed out that street car traffic in the lower portions of Manhattan often is exasperatingly delayed because drivers of heavily loaded trucks and other vehicles, in an effort to select the smoothest portion of the streets, drive on to the street car tracks, which are set at the same gauge as the ordinary wagon. Frequently it is difficult for the motormen of the cars to get the drivers of these wagons to turn back on to the cobblestones, and as a consequence traffic is blockaded, sometimes for several minutes.

Those who advocate the road of steel say this would be obviated by the adoption of the new road. The drivers would not find it more satisfactory to follow the street car tracks, because the broad tracks in the middle of that portion of the streets reserved for wagons and trucks would be smoother, and there would be no interruption, the wagons using the tracks having formed in line, and always to the right.

In the driveways where there is little or no heavy traffic it is believed that the road would be popular. The road of steel would insure good roads for a spin, even during or immediately after a hard rain.

GEN. STONE'S VIEW.

Gen. Roy Stone of New York, formerly Director of that division of the Department of Agriculture designated as the United States Office of Public Road Inquiry, and who has made a careful and thorough study of the question of steel roads, said recently that the studies of engineers and the experiments so far made tend to simplify the construction of these roads, and especially their foundations, to the last degree.

"It is needless to tie the rails together," he said, "or to use cross-ties or other supporting devices. The rail is a simple channel with flaring sides, turned down into a narrow bed of gravel, broken stone, or vitrified clay, which is drained at every low point. The rails are strongly spliced by a channel piece, closely fitting underneath the joint, the whole forming practically a continuous plate on a uniform bearing.

"A single track will serve for most country roads; the turning out is easy, the earth road, being little used, is not cut up, and never heavy with mud, except when the frost is coming out."

Speaking of the comparative cost of the road, Gen. Stone said:

"The amount of metal required, if the plates are twelve inches wide and a quarter of an inch thick, including splices and bolts, is nearly 75 net tons per mile of single track. The average price of steel of late years is perhaps 1 cent per pound, and at this price the percentage of profit is still very large, so that it may be safe to assume $20 per ton as a future price of the metal. At this rate the steel roads will not cost more originally than stone roads do on an average, and the expense for repairs will be practically nothing during a lifetime."

Gen. Stone is enthusiastic over the prospect of securing the introduction of the road in New York City, and says he feels certain that if it is given a fair test in those localities to be designated by the City Engineer the city will find it profitable to place steel roads in many of the streets, particularly where traffic of trucks and other freight vehicles is heaviest. He declares that the steel track is a new highway system which settles the great "road problem" that has so long agitated the country, and settles it in a manner which pleases every one concerned—farmer, teamster, bicyclist, and pleasure driver.

The Automobile Club has been notified that the factories of the Steel Trust are already at work making the slabs for the experimental sections of the steel road. These will be sent on to New York in the course of a few weeks, and the roads will be constructed, according to the present plans, during the coming Fall.

Italian Secret Societies.

The Camorra, the Mafia, and the Carbonari Suggested by Last Week's Murder.

THE theory, seemingly strengthened by evidence that Giuseppo Catania, the Italian grocer, whose body was found in a sack at Bay Ridge last Wednesday, had been the victim of a vendetta, draws attention to the Camorra, the Mala Vita, and other cutthroat organizations which have flourished in Italy for many decades, and whose feuds have been brought to this country.

The Mafia, the most famous of these societies for organized blackmail, differs from the rest in one vital particular. It was founded for the avowed purpose of loot, while the others were at first based upon a laudable desire to bring about some much-needed reform. The Carbonari, for instance, which received its first inception in the Neapolitan States in the beginning of the nineteenth century, was a political organization built upon the lines of the Jacobin Club. Its object was to rid Italy of the tyranny of Austria. The Carbonari thus started out with a high, a patriotic purpose. It numbered among its members the third Napoleon, one of whose connections fell in its service.

The Camorra also started with a high aim, that of regenerating Naples, and it retained this patriotic character for the first forty years of its existence, from 1820 to 1860. The Mala Vita, an imitation of the Mafia, hints at a noble purpose in its initiation oath, to which every new member must subscribe. The oath is as follows:

"With one foot in the grave and the other in chains, I swear to abandon father, mother, wife, children, and all kindred, in order to make war upon the infamous and to protect the humble."

But it is different with the Mafia, the oldest of the secret societies. Prof. Lombroso traces its origin to Florence and Genoa in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries—the flowering era of professional poisoners and assassins, when vendettaa were as numerous as mosquitos in Jersey. Another famous Italian student, Prof. Villari, has given the following definition of the notorious society:

"The Mafia has no written statutes; it is not a secret society and hardly an association, but is formed by spontaneous generation."

The Mafia also differs from the Camorra in that it wages systematic war against all Government, while the Camorra, on the other hand, seeks to conciliate Government by bribery, and for that purpose devotes one-third of its revenues to the corruption of public officials. In other respects, however, the Mafia and Camorra are much alike. They levy taxes on every man of business. These taxes are just 10 per cent. of the mulcted one's income for the week, and so superbly are they organized that they can tell to a lire how much a certain man has taken in for any given time.

Stern discipline is maintained within the societies. Typos must work their way up, and the Chief is as absolute as the Czar. In 1872 the Camorra Chief publicly celebrated the anniversary of his patron saint by granting an amnesty to all those on the society's blacklist, and great was the joy in consequence! The different attempts of the Italian Government to suppress the societies have failed signally.

The Mafia some eleven years ago came near precipitating a conflict between Italy and this country. There is a big colony of Italians in New Orleans, and in 1890 the Mafia began to run things with a high hand there. Chief of Police Hennessey sent one of them—Esposoto—back to Sicily on extradition papers and thereby incurred their lasting hatred. On Oct. 15 he was going home from his office when he was shot by one of their number, and with the words, "The Mafias have done for me," fell dead.

At once a raid was made on the Italian colony and the guilty ones captured, but it required a panel of 700 before a jury could be drawn, and this jury, inspired either by fear of the Mafia or some other motive, declared the criminals "not guilty." It was then that the citizens of New Orleans organized a vigilance committee which broke into the jail and murdered every Italian there.

The "incident," as the State Department called it, brought on a diplomatic correspondence with the Italian Government and excited much ill-feeling against this country in Italy.

Stocking the Adirondacks With Moose

The first Lot Under the New Law Turned Loose a Few Days Ago—Others Soon to Follow—Hope That the North Woods May Again Become a Paradise for Big Game—Stringent Provisions to Protect the Newly Imported Animals.

FOR the first time in about fifty years moose are now ranging wild in the Adirondacks. Driven from these haunts by sportsmen of three generations ago, this lordly game again returns to its own.

This transformation has been worked within the past few days by the liberation of six moose, under the direction of Game Protector Ball, at Uncas Pond, near the Fulton Chain, one of the wildest parts of the Adirondacks. This group of moose, consisting of two bulls and four cows, forms the vanguard of numbers of others to be introduced into "the North Woods." It represents the nucleus for a proposed restocking that has been made possible by the appropriation set aside for that purpose by the New York Legislature of 1901. The bill provided that $5,000 should be expended, and it is estimated that it will procure at least fifty moose.

This restocking project has long been a hoped-for dream by lovers of the Adirondacks, and now that it is about to be realized there are many enthusiastic predictions for the future of the North Woods as a hunting ground for the moose. It is thought by the Game Commission that the whole number contracted for will be on their new range by the Fall of this year. At least promises to that effect have been given by the collectors, who expect to make all their capturea in the woods of Canada and the Northwest Territory, whence the animala just arrived were taken.

The Commissioners themselves are not as sanguine in this matter of quick delivery as the collectora. They point out that the capture of the moose alive and in sound condition will be more than an unmixed pleasure. This can be readily conceived when it is understood that a well-grown bull moose will weigh in the neighborhood of 1,500 pounds, and when cornered will average about five pounds of fight to every pound of bulk.

PRIVATE MOOSE PARKS.

The suggestion of the introduction of the moose in the public interest was the outcome of the success in this direction by owners of private game preserves in the district. In these private parks moose and elk have for several years been experimented with. In almost every case where the range has been sufficiently extended they have thrived and multiplied.

Prominent among the pioneers in the agitation for the restocking of the Adirondacks with moose and other game which once made its home there, but haa in later years become extinct, was William C. Whitney. Mr. Whitney himself haa shown his interest in the project by individually, on several occasions, liberating herds of elk, his last gift of thia nature being made only a few weeka ago.

The passage of the bill granting the appropriation brought up considerable controversy as to whether the conditions existing in the Adirondack region were suitable to the proper rearing of the moose. Claima were made by some woodsmen that the Adirondacks were resorted to by campers from the cities throughout the State in entirely too great numbers for the liking of the moose; that while the moose were at times known to boldly forage in truck patches adjoining farmhouses, and in isolated cases to enter the outskirts of small towns, as a usual thing they preferred and sought the solitude of the dense forests.

But the friends of the project are backed in their optimistic prophecies of the future by the experience of the private game preserve keepers and the opinions of the Game Commissioners. The conditions in the Adirondacks, they aver, are not unlike those existing in the regions of Maine where the moose abound, the topography being similar and the forest growth being much the same, affording ample food and cover for the moose. And they predict that with a few years of rigid protection and careful watching against poachers the moose will thrive and multiply and show no disposition to leave.

The measures for the protection of the animals are ample. The part of the law covering this point reads that "there shall be no open season for wild moose, elk, caribou, or antelope, but they may be brought alive into the State for breeding purposea." This prohibitive law, with its penalty of $250 for infraction, should have the desired tendency to discourage all attempts at poaching.

The tendency to take a sly shot at forbidden game had a decided setback a season ago, when a moose which had escaped from the preserves of Dr. W. Seward Webb waa killed by a native guide. The pleasure of the kill was offset by an arrest and the payment of a fine of $150.

With the report from Chief Game Commissioner Pond stating that everything is going well with the newly introduced game, the hope risea in the breast of the lover of big game shooting that there may yet come a time when the Adirondack region will be the sportsman's paradise it was in generations long past.

The City's Cabbage Crop

Doing Well This Year on Blackwell's Island—Paupers, Tin Cans, and Steam Yachts.

THE cabbages on Blackwell's Island are looking well after the recent rains, and promising patches of sorghum and tomatoes are to be seen there—growing, however, along with a scandalous number of tall weeds. The weeds are not perhaps the most profitable company for the vegetables, considered simply as vegetables, but as stage properties they tend to heighten the effect.

In fact, a stroll along the length of this isle of prisons and hospitals and places of retirement for innocuous old age provides at this season an experience rural enough to be pleasing and varied enough to furnish food for the mild reflection proper to a Summer afternoon jaunt. The incidental fact that the guards stop you every little while to inspect your pass—stamped "Department of Outdoor Poor"—adds a certain zest and gives a valid excuse for a little wayside gossip, which is apt to turn on the weather. Then the signs warning visitors to avoid certain paths suggest possibilities, and the quiet and comparative solitude might make a busy city man think that there are mitigating circumstances even in the lives of convicts and indigent invalids.

Landing from the Fidelity, which plies between the island and the foot of Twenty-sixth Street, the explorer may visit a sick friend at the City Hospital, and then take his way past the prison and the gangs of prisoners at work until the grim stone walls and the forbidding iron bars give place to the manorial lawns and terraces of the Warden's residence, and this in turn to the region of cabbages and tomatoes.

The cabbages break upon the view without any warning hint of what is coming, and the sensation is distinctly one of surprise. You might suppose these humble greens belonged to some neglected kitchen garden such as lies back of old-fashioned farmhouses. A man who knew such places in his boyhood might well have a shining vision of his lost youth as he gazed at the homely vegetables spread out at his feet.

When he shook off his visions and tore himself away from the contemplation of the cabbages, the explorer would walk past the almshouses and see the shipwrecks of life there collected, then more convicts, and finally, if he had no friend at the Metropolitan Hospital to detain him, wind up in the untamed wilderness at the far end of the island. The other day a few peaceful horses were picketed in this wilderness, and away at the extreme point an ancient gray gelding nibbled the grass. Otherwise the waters of the Harlem washed a desert shore—a waste of drift and tin cans.

Blackwell's Island is a place of contrasts glaring enough within its own narrow margins, but there is that at hand which makes these contrasts more striking still. Toward the end of the afternoon a splendid procession of yachts, all white and gold paint and hardwood finishings, steams past the place from down toward the city, and the gay boats fly the flags of the millionairea of New York and Newport and flutter the yacht club burgee.

Beautiful things these swift-moving craft, speaking of wealth, ease, leisure. Ashore the convicts, the halt, the maimed, and the aged, the sons of poverty, toil, pain, and crime—and the cabbages growing among the weeds; out there in the river the floating palaces of the kings of commerce, carrying the kings up to their villas.

It is, in sober earnest, as Lewis Carroll says in jest, the time—

To talk of many things,
Of shoes and ships and sealing wax,
And cabbages and Kings.

Everything is there—except the sealing wax.

FOREIGN ECHOES.

A Berlin photographer named Junk took out a patent for a photographic emulsion suitable for being painted on, after printings with oil or water colors. It was composed of gelatine emulsion mixed with starch paste. The German Board of Official Patent Examiners granted him a patent which was so wide that it covered all bromide papers covered with an emulsion containing starch in any form, notwithstanding that photographic pspers containing raw starch had been known and dealt in twenty years prior to Junk's application. On the strength of this patent Junk brought an action against Kodak, (Limited,) who, in view of the importance of the question, was supported by Ilford, (Limited.) As a German patent is regarded in the light of a Government decree, the plaintiff has been successful in his suit for injunction.

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French Dominicans are celebrating the centenary of Lacordaire—the illustrious friend of Lamennais, Montalembert, and of the Protestant statesman Guizot, who founded most of the monasteries and colleges of the order which have flourished amid all the vicissitudes of the last century of French history. The demonstration manifestation brings into relief the liberal spirit of the Dominicans at a moment when they have sought the authorization of the French Government as required by the Law of Associations.

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La Tribuna, of Rome, commenting on the arrival of the British squadron at Palermo, says that such an event is another link in the chain uniting the grateful hearts of Sicilians to England, alluding to the assistance rendered by a British warship when Garibaldi freed Sicily in 1800. "The British Alliance has no opponents among us," it continues, "and every one hopes that in the recent statement of the Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs and the present demonstration of the English squadron the facts may correspond."

THE LOOKER-ON

By David Graham Phillips,

Author of "Her Serene Highness," &c.

AT TWENTY-SEVEN Clarence Hungerford Mackay is suddenly created into a conspicuous and important figure. He stands upon the pedestal—the high pedestal—which his father built and occupied without offense to the sense of proportion. As Montaigne said, the pedestal is no part of the statue. Therefore, to know how young Mr. Mackay will look on his lofty pedestal and whether it will call attention to him or he to it, one must know what manner of man he was before his elevation.

He was educated altogether in Europe—by tutors while he was traveling with his mother, at schools in or near Paris, at school in England. The most of his life has been spent abroad, spent among foreigners. With these facts in mind, you talk to young Mr. Mackay, and you can hardly believe the evidence of your senses. Never was there a more typical American. His look, his voice, his manners, his mode of thought are all American, and American of that kind which is, perhaps justly, called Western. He does not show a trace of foreign training, unless it be that his manners are rather more carefully courteous than those of the average well-bred American. He has all that direct, simple, good-humored cordiality which Westerners are bred in snd the absence of which they note and resent when they come east of the Alleghanies—or is it only east of the North River?

That is surprise No. 1 in the new master of the Mackay millions. Surprise No. 2 is equally strange. He was bred in an atmosphere which is favorable to the development of well-bred idlers only. He learned—he must have learned—from the young men who were his associates until he came to America that very difficult art—the art of idling without being bored. And once learned, that art notoriously never permits a man or woman to forsake it. For the world's practical purposes nothing could be more useless than the European "gentleman." Yet young Mr. Mackay is a business man. He goes to his office every day; he works hard; he works intelligently; and, strangest of all in view of his training, he likes it.

Makes Every Moment Count.

Another striking characteristic is his ability to utilize time. There are very few men, even among the successful, who do not waste hours every day through lack of system. Most men apply themselves diligently for a few minutes, or until the matter immediately in hand is dispatched. Then, in turning to another matter, they lose valuable minutes in the switching-off and switching-on again process. And, also, the overwhelming majority of men dare not try to mingle work and play. If they play at all, they put themselves wholly out of humor for work. All this applies with particular force to young men.

But young Mr. Mackay, whether by inheritance or by following after his father, has already the ability to make every moment count.

When he leaves home in the morning he has attended to all his affairs there; and he does not leave until the very last moment. He gets to the train as expeditiously as an automobile can convey him—the train is whistling for the stop as he jumps from his automobile. His business day has begun and goes forward upon system. When he has done, everything is cleared up, yet it is early in the day. He goes forward—still upon system—with his relaxation. And there—whether it is polo or his racing or any other of his various diversions—you find the same order, the same precision, the same determination to have everything move with speed and without friction or loss of time.

There is a disposition on the part of many of us to fancy that only by frowns and sharp words and unpleasant and stormy scenes can things be made and kept right. Young Mr. Mackay is a very impressive case in point to the contrary. As his digestion is good and his health perfect, he has control of a temper which could no doubt be dangerously explosive if there were necessity for it. And he works upon the theory that an iron hand can get as good or a better grip through a velvet glove. And, apparently he has no difficulty in correcting the misapprehension of those who confuse courtesy with weakness.

Rothschild Wealth and Strength.

As yet in America there has been no necessity for the builders of great enterprises to worry over the problem of perpetuating the enterprise and the family side by side. The time may presently come, however, when the Rothschild plan will have to be adopted. There is an impression that it has been more luck, the mere happy transmission of the money-making instinct, that has perpetuated the house of Rothschild. The reverse, however, is the truth.

When a Rothschild reaches the age for entering business, he is carefully trained, put through a thorough apprenticeship. His tastes and talents are studied by the members of the family at the head of that particular branch of the business. If he shows no talent for finance, he is presently pensioned off—as it were, paid to keep out of the business. He draws his income and devotes himself to his favorite occupation—politics or racing or collecting books or pictures, or to dissipation. If he shows talent, he is advanced in severe proportion to that talent.

The result of this system of family [illegible] application of nature's stern but [illegible] law of the survival of the fittest in the Rothschild wealth and strength unimpaired even unto the present day.

This conspicuous object lesson on how men might apply the law of the survival of the fittest to human society ought to be studied in this day, when the cry is all for mercy untempered by justice or even common sense. That we—especially we in America, with its democratic institutions dependent for stability upon the efficiency of individual units—will suffer for this coddling and encouragement of the incompetent, the idle, and the defective seems to be inevitable, if there is anything in the theory so well summed up by George Eliot when she said: "Consequences are unpitying."

Candidates from East and West.

Why are we reading so many positive assurances that Mr. Roosevelt will be renominated, or, rather, nominated, in 1904? One would think, from the "scare" headlines, that the Republican National Convention was imminent and that the Presidential election was to be next Fall. Do these assurances and reassurances indicate that the journalists in attendance at Oyster Bay are "hard up" for news? Or do they indicate the existence of curious underlying conditions, unsuspected by the public, that make his nomination problematic?

Of the eight men placed in nomination by the Republican Party since its founding—Frémont, Lincoln, Grant, Hayes, Garfield, Blaine, Harrison, McKinley—only one, Blaine, came from East of the Alleghany Mountains. Frémont came from California. All the rest were men representative of the feelings of the populous agricultural Middle West. And since Grant all have represented the desire of the Republican Party to reassure the farmers of its fidelity to them and the principle of marketing their products, and to make them feel that the Republican Party was not a party under New York—that is, Wall Street—influences. The geographical location of Republican Presidential candidates has not been accidental. And it has an important bearing upon present political news and future political action.

The one exception—Blaine of Maine—owed his defeat to personal and party relations, whether real or reputed does not matter in this connection, with Wall Street and with corporate corruption. And Harrison's defeat—he loat Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, part of Michigan, almost lost Ohio—was due to agricultural suspicion as to the real beneficences of the protective legislation.

It seems to follow from these facts that the Republican Party, seeking a Presidential candidate, would naturaly look in the region between the Alleghanies and the Mississippi River; that, if circumstances compelled it to take a candidate from the East, especially from New York, especially from New York City, (Oyster Bay is practically New York City,) it would demand that that candidate purge himself of all possibility of being suspected of any sympathy with or toleration for the things that the man on the mowing machine looks askance at.

Candidates of the Democracy.

New York, which has been avoided by the Republican Party when it was nominating Presidents, has been treated in exactly the opposite manner by the Democratic Party. Of the nine Democratic candidates for President in the lifetime of the Republican Party—Buchanan, Douglas, McClellan, Seymour, Greeley, Tilden, Hancock, Cleveland, Bryan—two, Buchanan and Hancock, came from Pennsylvania; one, McClellan, came from New Jersey; two, Bryan and Douglas, came from the West; no less than four, Seymour, Greeley, Tilden, and Cleveland, came from New York. And Mr. Cleveland, when he was nominated for the third time, came from New York City, as did Greeley and Tilden.

In the nominations of Mr. Bryan the Democratic Party essayed the traditional Republican policy, and for the purpose of holding that large part of the traditional Republican farmer vote captured by Cleveland in 1892 or [illegible] from the Republican Party into the Populist Party. The attempt was by no means so unsuccessful as the [illegible] returns indicated on the surface. The Democratic Party did capture [illegible] many farmers, but in doing that it [illegible] slip its own vote in the cities and [illegible]

No doubt, Republican politicians [illegible] not unmindful of the fact that [illegible] 1884 the farmers have been disquietingly restless, disquieting inquisitive, trusts and tariffs and [illegible] to the [illegible] of the two old parties and to open [illegible] This may explain the attention [illegible] being paid to Mr. Roosevelt, [illegible] and Mr. Lincoln.

DAVID GRAHAM PHILLIPS.

A discussion is going on, in the papers as to the origin of [illegible] that beautiful [illegible] the "Madonna." Le Figaro states that this [illegible] grew the roses [illegible] own name [illegible] Jouvenet, [illegible] ably the correct [illegible] the same, [illegible] Gen. Niel [illegible] triumph from [illegible] ferino and Magenta, [illegible] humble admirer a [illegible] ers. A bouquet [illegible] presented the Empress on his [illegible] eries. Charmed, [illegible] flower, she inquired [illegible] told that it was not [illegible] she, "I will give [illegible] the botanical Niel [illegible] but com[illegible]

John W. Mackay and His Friends

Some Little Anecdotes Now Recalled Illustrating the Character of the Last of the Bonanza Kings—The Late Millionaire's Personal Traits.

THE first club that ever dined at the Waldorf—in those earlier days when George Boldt was seeking evidence as to whether he was to be the greatest hotel man in the world or merely tarrying here on a round-trip ticket from Philadelphia—was labeled:

THE ABORIGINES.

A club more human never existed. Notable names were on its roeter. And in addition to having a name it had an anthem. John Cockerill, best bon vivant that ever escaped from St. Louis, was the anthem's introducer; Amos Cummings wrote it, Moses Handy was the soloist of it, with Tom Ochiltree, Henry Davis, John Wise, and Judge Truax corespondents in its soulful chorus:

Hokey, Pokey, Winky, Fum,
The Aboriginal Man has come,
To claim his right to food and rum—
As king of Manhattan Island.

The President of The Aborigines signed his name John W. Mackay—and the signature of the Treasurer (when he paid the bills) had a suepiciously similar look.

Once a month The Aborigines met in their delectable dehate, cheerfully scornful of every circumstance that could wear a frown. Not so very long ago was the joy of it—but how vengefully has the Black Dog barked at that club door—Cummings gone, Cockerill gone, Handy gone, and now gone also the chief of them all, he of the transcendent manliness—John W. Mackay.

It may not have been at the monthly Waldorf festivals that Mr. Mackay most dieclosed his real self, but very real, indeed, was the character he there did reveal—the genuine man with soul ringing true every time. Serious businese man was he, great wealth he had amassed, and all of it he kept in hustling activity. Flippancy cannot be the dominating quality of one who develops mines, rune smelters, establishes banks, rears great office buildings, lays ocean cables, and nets a continent with electric ganglia. But the human belng in advancement is learning the value of having workaday limits fixed, the value of recreation, the value of a physical and intellectual safety valve. Mackay came to know this early. The Commercial Cahle Company, the Postal Telegraph Company, Bonanza minee, suffered none because of the evenings at the Waldorf—actually they were benefited. And the President of The Aborigines lived many a year beyond what would have been the quota had the eternal routine been unrelieved of the strees of money grubbing. This was his own view, anyhow.

Plenty of days there were when John W. Mackay was something else than a circulating sunbeam; he knew how to get mad and not let the other fellow have any doubt about it. He was a disciplinarian, too, and they who worked beside him, who were his close associates and his advisers, as well as those who were relatively unimportant subordinates, had to accommodate themselves to rules rigidly strict, always enforced. His especial weakness was his love for promptness. The man who made with him a business engagement and was late found the appointment canceled. Mackay often showing readiness even to inconvenience himself to avoid an interview with a visitor who was late.

"It's good business to be prompt, to keep an appointment on the minute," he was in the habit of saying. "It is good business to call an appointment off when the other man is careless enough to he behindhand. Besides being good business, it has another virtue—it enables you to let the world know that you have got a genial disposition."

That he was sometimes ready to grant an interview without having arranged the appointment was disclosed when excited Mr. Bonynge of San Francisco came rushing into the Nevada Bank a dozen years or more ago, full of thirst for Mr. Mackay's gore because of society collisions between the Bonynge and the Mackay folks abroad. Past the clerks like a whirlwind came Bonynge, with spouting gesticulations, up to the very front of the Mackay desk.

"I have come here for satisfaction!" he shouted.

"And you have come to the right place," was Mr. Mackay's assurance, as he proceeded to pound and bound his irate interviewer around the office floor like a rubber ball on a spree.

Discussing this incident not so very long ago Mr. Mackay remarked:

"Really, Bonynge was not such a bad fellow; he had only one trouble—he was an ass. But you can't afford to waste much time on that sort. There are so many of them that even to count 'em would overwork you."

"Enemies," Mr. Mackay used to say, "are my masseurs. They keep my blood circulating."

One night at the Broadway hotel where he often made his headquarters, he sat at dinner with a couple of newspaper friends, when up bustled a bumptious broker full of exciting information of a tremendous deal about to play havoc in the security market. Mr. Mackay was polite and listened, though he was frank enough to explain to the reciter that the chronicle did not interest him a bit; that he would be very, very sure to follow instructions and keep the matter confidential—when all of a sudden the point dispenser awaked to the fact that he was proclaiming all of his extraordinary "inside" knowledge in newspaper preeence. He began to boil and bubble; what he had said was in strictest confidence; it must not be printed; he would hold any man responsible who dared betray him—and so forth in more or less incoherent effervescence. But he was so ardently desirous of impressing Mackay that he could not restrain the flow of his confidence, and he kept on grinding out detail on detail, sandwiched continually with the remark:

"Mind you, I am talking confidentially—we are all gentlemen together—this isn't to be printed—I depend on your being a gentleman"—still on and on and on.

He wanted Mr. Mackay to sell Reading short; it was going all to piecee. Mr. Mackay seldom speculated, but in this case he listened without protest to the closing declaration of the broker that he intended to sell for Mr. Mackay's account a round block of stock the next morning.

"Now, you won't print it; this is all between gentlemen," vociferated the broker in farewell. "You won't print it, will you—you mustn't—you won't—will you?"

Some veteran newspaper men get used to insolence of this sort. This newspaper man was young enough not to have learned the lesson. Wherefore he answered:

"Print it? Certainly not—not unlese I can corroborate it"—which soft response tickled John W. Mackay into roaring joyousness of laughter.

The next day Reading did not go down far, but when the short stock was covered there was a round $500 profit in it, and Bert Winsmore—newspaper youth then, broker now—treasures this autograph:

My Dear Boy: Here's a check I have indorsed to you for $512. Made it on that Reading I did not intend to touch, sold by my crank friend W——. It was worth more than that to me to see the effect on him of your corroboration repartee. It will break his heart to see your signature. Yours, as Well says, "confidentially."

J. W. M.

Of the ahundant tales that circulate representing John W. Mackay as a lover of the card table, more especially the recitations that elaborate his demeanor and luck at the gentle game of poker, most are merely inventions. They are interesting enough, eome of them, to win Mackay's own applause, though, as a fact, their hero was never in the running. From up at Holyoke comes a new one—told by local chronicles in this way:

An inmate of the almshouse, bowed with age and bent with long yeare of toil and physical struggle, asserts as he puffs away on a clay pipe that had he not loaned John W. Mackay, the millionalre mine owner, a small sum of money in 1865, Mackay would probably have remained a poor man all his life and the present pauper might possibly have been the bonanza king. The unrequited debt amounted to $7. With this money the Westerner paid his assessment on stock that afterward netted him a fortune.

John Begley, the Holyoke pauper, says he worked in Virginia City in 1865, and while employed there he formed an acquaintance with a prospector, who proved to be John W. Mackay. A close friendship was formed. It was during this period that Mackay purchased some stock as an investment, received notice of an assesement, and to save his stock borrowed from Begley.

"I never got the $7 back from Mackay," said Begley, when telling the story recently. "I never asked him for it and never expected it."

Begley tells with a picturesqueness most impressive, as he talks from the depths of poverty, about the times he received $4.50 a day in the mines and worked with the late multi-millionaire, how he always had ready cash, while Mackay was hard up.

"Mackay was growing richer all the time while I wondered how it was that he was broke," continued Begley.

"The stocks which he would have lost and I might have got for a song if I hadn't loaned him the $7 were growing richer in jumps, and the first thing I knew it wasn't for the likes of me to speak to Mackay.

"Many an hour in the mining camp have I played poker with him, but soon I was out in the cold playing solitaire with my pick. He had the luck and I hadn't."

In Mr. Mackay's career nothing was ever attempted with enthusiasm beyond that which he had in his ambition to establish the Pacific cable. Over seventy years old, he still could foresee and plan and hustle. Why not put his capital into some less extraordinary enterprise? Why the part of the Pacific cable pioneer? Easily answered, such conundrums, he said:

"I don't want to bother with railroads and be bothered by them. But I am obliged to invest the capital. So I've decided to put the money into something where they can't be holding me up forever on rights of way and town taxes—put the money where they'll have to swim to get it."

There be land-lubber financiers who can appreciate this Mackay philosophy.

Of Mr. Mackay's characteristics none was more continually conspicuous than the unaffected modesty of the man. Anything approaching flattery was an affliction. One evening up at the old Windsor Hotel, seated with a group of men of affairs and good friends, something was disclosed of one of his current accomplishments, some extraordinary progress made in telegraph and cable enterprise, the consequence of which challenged Col. Tom Ochiltree (the genuineness of whose admiration was never questionable) into the enthusiastic ejaculation:

"By the Aboriginal! John, you are the eighth wonder of the world."

"Oh, no, not so bad as that," answered Mackay, showing amusement; "only the ninth, only the ninth. The eighth wonder is bigger than any other things this continent will ever see."

"And what's that?" demanded the bonfire-complexioned Texan. "What the devil is the eighth wonder, then?"

"The man with the ball-bearing jaw," quoth Mackay.

"Durned if I see the point," vowed Col. Ochiltree. At least that is what he said he said; for at the moment the Ochiltree voice had been drowned in a merry shout that filled the big, broad corridor.

Far within bounds is the registered verdict of John W. Mackay's business colleagues:

"He was strong, bearing adversity with fortitude and prosperity without pride."

The real man was John W. Mackay.

H. ALLAWAY.

MACKAY'S GOOD FELLOWSHIP.

Reminiscences of an Old Personal Friend—Generosity the Mackay Gospel.

Like most men of achievement, the late John W. Mackay was unostentatious, modest, and retiring, and, while quite sentimental and sympathetic, was a man of few words, always speaking to the point, even when reciting one of his admirable and inimitable reminiscences of his early hard luck days as a miner in the Comstock region. It was his habit when he stopped at the Hoffman—in the days when the late host, Edward Stokes, and he were friendly—to always sit at a round table in the corner of the restaurant, which would then be arranged for five, in order that he might invite some chance friend who happened in if there was a vacant place. He used to say pathetically:

"I have had enough lonesomeness in my life in the past to last me the rest of my life, and I never want to again eat or drink alone; and I want all my friends to understand there is always a place for them with me whenever I am at my own board. I had rather not go to the theatre or about sightseeing if I've got to go alone."

At his Hoffman House table, as later in his own apartments in the Cambridge Flats, he always arranged in season to have a corned-beef-and-cabbage dinner on Thursdays, and he used to declare he could prepare and cook the savory dish himself better than any chef. He used emphatically to declare that "corned beef and cahbage is a dish fit to set before a King," adding that it would do him more good than any other that would be served him.

One time, he used to relate, he was up in the mountains prospecting and the "grub" was exhausted during a snowstorm, when no supplies could be obtained from the camp below. The last mouthful had been consumed, and the little group of hardy and resolute prospectors were in desperate straits, when one of their number gravely stated that, once wrecked on the Fiji Islands, he had drawn lots with the others to see which one should be sacrificed for the benefit of the others, as cannibalism was their last resource, and proposed that this should be done now. Mr. Mackay observed that he would consent to the sacrifice of his much-prized dog, but it was discovered that the canine had suddenly disappeared. Mr. Mackay said when it was found that he dog had left he was confident that succor was near, had been scented by the sagacious canine, who had gone down the hill for an investigation, and he astonished them that they should offer a prayer for salvation from starvation. They were a tough lot, and all declared that not one of them had ever known of a prayer being answered, but he persisted, and finally all followed him in a simple and earnest prayer for relief learned at his mother's knee in his childhood. When succor arrived a few hours later he declared that their prayer had been answered, and the others had to "allow as it hed ben."

A KINDLY ACT.

One day an impecunious friend who had formerly been prosperous slouched by him on Sixth Avenue, ashamed to be seen in his shabby attire. "There goes a worthy case; no beat that; but too proud to beg, nat cheeky enough to borrow," observed Mr. Mackay, at the same time jocularly and familiarly hailing his friend by his nickname of former days. There was no escape for the other, and he reluctantly approached Mr. Mackay, who said: "I have been looking for you for some time."

"Why, what do you wish to see me about, Mr. Mackay?" the other inquired timidly.

"Why, Jem, looking over an account book of mine I found I had borrowed some $500 from you going on to forty years ago—"

"You don't say so!"

"And here's $50 on account, and come and see me to-morrow, and I'll pay you the balance."

As we moved on Mr. Mackay observed: "He did me many a good turn in his day, and I am glad to do one for him now."

When asked to select his office in the Postal Telegraph Building, Mr. Mackay, as soon as he had entered the room on the southern corner, decided on that, giving directions that his desk should be placed as he indicated, affording a view over the City Hall Square down into Frankfort Street.

"From this window," he said, "I can see the site of the house in which I lived as a child before I dreamed of going to the Coast or ever amounting to anything."

He was very fond of the late John Russell Young, and it can be etated now for the first time that it was his eubecription of several thouesnd dollars that enabled the publication of his volume of reminiscences, "Men and Memoirs."

LIKED LITERARY MEN.

He ueed to say he was "addicted" to the society of literary men, and told some good stories of Stephen Massett, Bret Harte, and Joaquin Miller. While he never courted the society of celebrities, he was always proud of the acquaintance, and, alluding to the fact, would say earnestly: "I am proud to say that I know that gentleman," or "I do not boast when I say that I have the honor of her acquaintance."

The close friendship that existed so many years between Mr. Mackay and Edward Stokes, and finally terminated in an acrimonioue lawsuit, was the wonderment of many mutual friends, as the two men were so dissimilar. It was Mr. Mackay's loans that enabled Mr. Stokes to make so many expensive alterations in the Hoffman Houee when he became its proprietor. It was through Mr. Mackay's aid that Mr. Stokes made a small fortune out of the Postal Telegraph. How two such opposite men ever came together in friendship was something which could never be understood by Mr. Mackay's friends. The secret was that Mr. Mackay could never forget a favor or compliment under circumstances that he appreciated. When Mr. Stokes, after his release from Sing Sing, went to San Francisco to begin life anew in that comparatively new country, he purchased and drove a fast pacer, which attracted the admiration of Mr. Mackay, who asked him to put a price on her and send her to his stable.

THE MORRISSEY STORY.

Mr. Stokes had probahly heard of a etory current in this city some years ago of how John Morrissey happened to be so successful in the Vanderbilt stocks—on "points" from the old Commodore, which were generally so costly to others. Morrissey's explanation was that the Commodore was doing him a good turn in return for one he had done him. Morrissey had a trotter, Reindeer, which all old roadsters will doubtless remember, with which he used regularly to beat the Commodore with one of his famous trotters every time they met on the road. Several times Commodore Vanderbilt requested Morrissey to name his price for Reindeer and send him to his stahle, and as often had Morrissey declined to do so. One day, however, it is veraciously reported, at the suggestion of his partner, Charlee Reed, himself an enthusiastic horseman and breeder, Morrissey decided to deliver Reindeer to the Commodore's stahle, not with a price on his head, but as a present.

In accepting the horse Commodore Vanderbilt told Morrissey to call on him whenever he wanted any advice on the market, and it is well known that Morrissey's fortune in Wall Street speculation was made on the advice of Commodore Vanderbilt. The bait took in Mackay's case as in Vanderbilt's, and in reciprocation Mr. Mackay put Mr. Stokes into several mining ventures in which he made a fortune and later backed him at the Hoffman House.

In his apartment up Fifth Avenue Mr. Mackay had the portion occupied by his son "Johnny" remain untouched after his death, and it has never been changed. When those who knew the "boy" visited him he would tearfully show them the apartmente, and call their attention to various souvenirs, until hie emotion overmastered him. He never recovered from the hlow of the death—an accident on horseback that will probably be recalled by the reader—of "Johnny," his first born, named after him, and whom he had carefully trained to succeed him in all his business ventures. It has been remarked by all his friends that Mr. Mackay had been a changed man since "the boy's" death, his fine hair rapidly graying and the smile leaving his manly features, to be succeeded by a serious, almost mournful, expression, which became habitual.

CHANDOS FULTON.

THE WYOMING OIL DISCOVERIES

Remarkable Story of the Successful Concealment for Years of the Fact That High Grade Petroleum Existed in Paying Quantities—The Original Well Plugged Up, Cemented, and Surrounded by Armed Guards—How the United States Government Had Finally to Intervene to Settle Long-Standing Dispute.

EVANSTON, Wyo., July 22.—For the first time in history an oil field is being opened under the official direction of the United States Government. Uncle Sam is not going into the oil-producing business, but is placing his seal of approval on the industry in Wyoming, and thus removing from it the elements of chance and uncertainty that mark similar enterprises in other localities.

The newly discovered oil wells in this State will be owned and operated by private individuals and corporations. What the Government will do is to say in a formal and official manner that crude petroleum is present here in large quantities, and that it is of unusual high grade and value. This is all, but it marks a new era in the industrial development of the West and gives investors a guarantee of soundnese and permanency that has hitherto been lacking.

As is well known by all who are conversant with the history of the Union Pacific Railway, the building of that road was assisted by Congress with an immense land grant in addition to the bond subsidy, the grant consisting of each alternate section in an area covering several million acres. There is a provision in the Federal land laws which allows individuals and corporations that discover mineral deposits on lands that have not been patented to enter upon these lands, and, on proving the legitimacy of their discovery, to take title to them. For some reason, probably to escape payment of taxes, the Union Pacific, while holding quasi-title under the Congressional grant, has not seen fit to perfect an actual title to a large amount of realty of this nature, taking out patents from the Government only as the lands were placed on the market.

THE FIRST DISCOVERY.

For years it has been suspected that petroleum of a superior quality exists in Wyoming in large quantitiee. The first recorded discovery was made as far back as 1860, when Gen. Connor, commander of the Federal garrison at Fort Douglas, Utah, sent John G. Fiere, an experienced well digger, to confer with Judge Carter, the post trader at Fort Bridger, who had reported signs of oil in that locality.

Carter, Fiere, and three associates put down a fifty-foot well, from which they got 150 barrels of crude petroleum that was sold at from $20 to $25 a barrel. It was used as a lubricant by the Union Pacific and the Black Butte Coal Mining Company, and also as a liniment for man and beast. Later Judge Carter was forced to abandon the well by lack of sufficient capital to operate it on a paying scale. When he died his heirs had the hole increased to 100 feet in depth, where a superior quality of oil was found, but the property was bought by an Eastern concern and closed down so it would not come into competition with the latter's product.

Several other attempts were made at various times to develop an oil field in Wyoming, but none of them amounted to much, as conditions were unfavorable. The distances in Wyoming are immense, and at that time traneportation facilities were scarce. To operate an oil well meant the hauling in of supplies and heavy machinery by teams for a hundred miles or more, and a similar haul on the oil that was sent out. While the market price of the oil was high, it could not stand a tax of this kind and the field was virtually abandoned.

THE NEW CONDITIONS.

But conditions are now changed, railway transportation is more available, rates are lower, and there is a larger demand for petroleum. This is the secret of the costly fight that is now being made for ownership of a well that a few years ago would have been worthless. The people of Wyoming have no particular interest in the outcome of this legal battle so far as control of this one well goes. What is of far more importance to them is the fact that the litigation has taken such shape that the Federal Government has stepped in and said to the world at large: "There is oil in Wyoming of superior quality."

About two years ago the Union Pacific hired a Mr. Nebergall of Omaha to sink an artesian well to provide a water supply for railway purposes at Spring Valley, near the west end of the Aspen Tunnel. Nebergall went down 1,200 feet without striking a vein of water, but at 1,150 feet his drill tapped a copious flow of petroleum.

Now, the Union Pacific was not looking for oil, and it didn't want to find oil, especially on such of its lands as had not been patented. The reason was simple—if the discovery became known there would be a rush of prospectors and adventurers, and wherever oil was found there would be a mineral claim filed by the discoverer and application made for a patent, and the railway would be in a fair way of loeing title to an immense area of valuable property.

This is made possible by two clauses in the Federal land laws. One of these designates oil as a mineral, and it has been sustained by numerous rulings in the Interior Department. The other exempts mineral rights from the ownership of lands held for grazing and agricultural purposes, unleee they are fully patented, and allows anybody who discovers minerals of any kind on such lands to file an entry and obtain a title. Now the unpatented lands held by the Union Pacific in this part of Wyoming, including the section at Spring Valley, where the well in dispute is located, are designated as "grazing and agricultural lands."

DIDN'T WANT OIL.

When the Union Pacific officials learned that petroleum had been found near Spring Valley they knew they had lots of trouble and costly litigation ahead of them unless the news could be suppressed. So when Nehergall made his report he was cautioned to keep his mouth shut, and steps were at once taken to suppress all the facts. The well was plugged and ahandoned, and word given out that it was a "dry hole."

In some manner, however, news of the discovery got out, and the well was visited in a surreptitious way by the agents of capitalists who were interested in getting at the facts. Despite the plugging and other precautions taken by the Union Pacific to keep the oil down, a lot of it seeped to the top of the hole and samples were obtained by those who wanted to convince themeelves that it was really petroleum.

With this evidence, and taking advantage of the fact that the well had been abandoned, the American Consolidated Oil Company filed an entry under the mineral clause of the land laws and claimed title as discoverers. Then the big fight began that has been waged for a year and a half.

The oil company tried to take possession of the property but was driven off, and it is alleged the Union Pacific put armed guards at the well with instructions to shoot anybody who approached it. As a further precaution the hole was sealed with cement and a shanty erected over it in which the guards were housed.

FRIGHTENED BY DYNAMITE.

Under advice of its attorneys the oil company secured a drilling outfit and began preparations to sink another well on the section close to that put down for the Union Pacific. Workmen employed by the railway quietly dug three pits, in each of which were placed six twenty-five-pound charges of dynamite and the whole connected with an electric battery. Without telling how it was to be done, word was then sent to the oil company that any effort to move in on the land would result in the entire outfit of machinery and men being blown up, and the project of sinking a new well was abandoned.

Shortly afterward one of the workmen who had buried the dynamite incautiously told about it, and the Sheriff of Uinta County, on the plea that it was a menace to human life and property, was induced to get rid of it by touching off the three charges. While this sort of warfare was going on at the well, high-priced lawyers were fighting for both sides in the courts and before the Interior Department.

Finally the litigation reached such a stage that one of the Judges suggested the dispute might be easily settled by determining whether the well contained petroleum and whether it was in paying quantities. Under this quasi-compromise, Special Agent J. W. Zeverly of the Interior Department was assigned to make the test and submit an official report of his findings.

THE RECENT PROCEEDINGS.

Mr. Zeverly arrived here June 25 and left the next day for Spring Valley, accompanied by a large party of interested people, including attorneys for both of the litigants, court officials, and several oil experts. The first work of Mr. Zeverly on arriving at the well was to remove the shanty over the hole and in which the armed guards had been housed.

It was then found that the bore had been effectually sealed by the insertion of a ten-inch wooden plug, on top of which was about three feet of loose rock and earth, the whole being topped off with a foot of solid cement. It took a lot of hard work to get rid of the obstructions, but when they were removed there was no doubt as to the character of the well, or the fact that Wyoming must hereafter have official recognition as a great oil-producing State. As the wooden plug was pulled out the force of the gas drove the petroleum nearly to the top of the well and bailing operations were at once begun.

QUANTITY AND QUALITY.

There was no dispute as to the nature of the oil. The experts agreed that it was petroleum of unusual grade, and that it was worth fully $8 a barrel. This important point settled, the next thing was to decide was on the quantity that could be obtained. Even with the fact conceded that oil existed there, the Union Pacific might still have a chance of defeating the claimant if it could be shown that it could not be had in marketable quantities.

The test of the quantity taken from the hole in a given time was therefore of supreme interest. A 100-barrel tank had been placed on a car a short distance from the well and connected with it by piping. The oil was then hauled up in a fifteen-gallon bailer and allowed to run into the piping and thence to the tank. In the first five hours forty barrels were tanked, and by 7 o'clock at night the tank was nearly full, showing the amount taken out to be about 100 barrels.

This quantity was obtained from 550 feet of eight-inch casing, the amount being much less than would have been secured if the machinery used were not so antiquated and inefficient. It was all-sufficient for the purpose, however, as it demonstrated beyond question that the oil was there in paying quantities.

It is doubtful if this particular well can ever be put into shape to operate successfully without the expenditure of a very large sum of money, and it will be cheaper to put down new ones in close proximity to it. When the oil was first found in it two years ago and the railway company decided to abandon it, the hole was some 1,200 feet deep. It was cased for 600 feet, the rest being left uncased purposely so it might cave in, and as an additional precaution against its being worked a heavy drill and cable were allowed to slip to the bottom and remain there. It will be cheaper to drill and case new holes than to attempt to remove these obstructions and put the well in working order. This, however, is a minor consideration in view of the fact that the two all-important points in dispute have been officially and permanently settled.

A WIDE FIELD.

The oil belt of Wyoming is sharply defined. Government surveys show it to extend in a strip varying from three to ten miles in width from the northwest corner diagonally across the State to the southwest. Within these limits oil is found wherever a drill is put down, the depth varying from 50 to 1,500 feet.

Many filings have already been made by individuals and corporations on the even-numbered sections which alternate with the Union Pacific grant, and on these, of course, there can be no dispute as to title or preoccupation. Chemical tests show this petroleum to be very rich in the elements that give crude oil a fixed financial value.

It contains, for instance, about 20.4 per cent. of paraffine, 27.1 of signal or headlight oil, 33.4 of illuminating oil, and 17.1 of gasoline and benzine. There is only a slight trace of sulphur, less than 1-10 of 1 per cent., and it distills without foaming or "kicking." The specific gravity of the crude petroleum at the ordinary temperature of 66 degrees Fahrenheit is 47, and it flashes at the same temperature. It is these features, well appreciated by oil dealers, that gives it its high value of from $8 to $10 a barrel at the well.

New Bronx Court House

AFTER a struggle lasting for several years and many discouragements and disappointments the patient people of the Bronx are congratulating themselves on the fact that the project for the erection of a new Court House for the borough, for which they have so long fought and schemed, is on the high road to a conеummation. It will be probably two years before the Court House is erected and ready for occupancy, as public works move rather slowly in this city, notwithetanding which those who have made this much-desired improvement possihle and who are about reaping the fruits of their labors, are satisfied, as most of the obstacles which threatened to delay the project indefinitely have been overcome. The action of the Board of Aldermen recently in authorizing a bond issue of $250,000 for the erection of the building brings the project so near a succeseful issue that the Bronx people are already talking of a suitable celebration of the victory they have achieved.

For many years past the only Police Court in the Borough of the Bronx has been held on the ground floor of an old building at the corner of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, which was intended originally for a business building and is not in any way suitable to Court House purposes.

The court room is a long and narrow apartment, poorly lighted, and incommodious. In the basement beneath the court room is an improvieed prison pen, in the cells of which are confined prisoners awaiting arraignment in the court room above.

The prison pen, notwithstanding all efforts to keep it clean and wholesome, is an abomination. It is badly lighted and illy ventilated, and its sanitary condition is such that it has several times been condemned as dangerous to life and detrimental to health. All the City Magistrates who have held court in this building have made complaints about the unwholesome and unsanitary condition of the court room and prison to the proper authorities, but without effect.

The upper stories of the building are occupied by the Municipal Court of the Second District of the Borough of the Bronx, and the Justice presiding there and the clerks and attachés of the court are continually complaining of their crowded and unsanitary quarters. In the Police and Municipal Courts, held in such crowded and unhealthy quarters, the litigants in a borough containing a population of nearly 400,000 persons are compelled to attend, the complainants and defendants, prosecutors and prisoners, are mixed up in almost inextricable confusion, interfering with the dispensing of justice to the great annoyance of the Magistrates.

Notwithstanding the evil and discomfort entailed by the crowded quarters and unsanitary surroundings of this apology for a Court House, for which the city is compelled to pay a good rental, nothing was done by the authorities to remedy the evil until the various incorporated bodies of taxpayers and business men in the borough moved in the matter. The North Side Board of Trade, the Taxpayers' Alliance, and other kindred bodies made forcible representations to the authorities and appeared by delegations before the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and the Sinking Fund Commission to urge the claims of their constituents for better accommodations and finally succeeded in having a site selected for the building.

The site is a triangular plot of ground, which has long been owned by the city, situated at the junction of Brook Avenue, Third Avenue, and East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street. This is in the heart of the business section of the borough and easy of access from the outlying districts. The form of the plot is such that any building erected upon it will have light and air on three sides, and the problem of proper light and ventilation to the court rooms is an easy one to solve. The lots are practically vacant, the only buildings on the land consisting of a dilapidated two-story frame [illegible] store, and some frame sheds used as a wagon repair shop and stables.

Having secured what they deemed a suitable site for the Court House those interested in the project began to agitate for the means to erect the building. They appeared before the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and asked for an appropriation of $250,000 for the erection of the building. Success crowned their efforts in this endeavor and the Board of Estimate sanotioned the appropriation and authorized a bond issue for the erection of the structure.

This is not an extravagant sum of money for the purpose, but as the city owns the land on which the building is to stand the money can be entirely devoted to its erection and is deemed sufficient under the circumstances. It was then necessary to obtain the sanction of the Board of Aldermen to the issue of the bonds. A resolution to that effect was submitted and was referred to the Committee on Finance. There it would have doubtless slumbered for an indefinite time but for the efforts of the Aldermen who represent the Borough of the Bronx in the board. They secured a favorable report from the committee and then made their fight for the adoption of the resolution on the floor of the board with the result that the resolution received a unanimous vote.

It only remains now for the Mayor's sanction to the issue of the bonds for actual work to begin. Just as soon as the Mayor signs the resolution authorizing the issue of the bonds President Haffen of the Bronx Borough, who is naturally much interested in the matter, will have the plans prepared so that when the money is at hand no more delay will ensue, and it will be possible to proceed with all dispatch to the actual construction of the Court House.

ASKED FOR NEWS OF CZOLGOSZ

PENNSYLVANIA Train No. 288, Harry Landers, conductor, sets the clocks of four counties along the northern coast of New Jersey, where she runs every week day of the year along the brink of sea and harbor into the great city. Neither drifting snows nor Summer tempests delay her, and in every farmhouse or fisherman's cottage that she runs past in the Winter season they know that when the second hand of the kitchen clock comes around to a certain inclination they will see her steam through the trees, and that if they don't in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred it is the fault of the clock and not of Locomotive No. 630, which hauls her.

The train is a social institution, too, and the Christmas dinner of her crew while she is lying up somewhere below Manasquan before her afternoon flight ranks with the firemen's ball as an event.

So it happens that folk who spend their lives down that way always travel by No. 288, when they go down to Perth to do their quarterly buying, knowing that inside her hospitable vestibules they are pretty sure to congratulate with equally prosperous friends of kindred interests.

One day last week an elderly man of this type boarded her from an ancient farm wagon at Deal. A newsboy came through at Elberon and he bought an evening paper, which he scanned rapidly and laid aside. Another abandoned paper was lying in the aisde. Furtively he picked it up, went through it with equal rapidity and cast it aside.

By the time Red Bank was passed he had handled at least a dozen newspapers in like manner, and then a fat man with a silk skull cap, whose privilege it is to take a long ride on No. 288 every day and who had first formed the old farmer's acquaintance a couple of years ago, reminded him that they had met before and asked if he could help him.

"Well," he said, "I don't want to bother you, and I'm kind of ashamed to, too, but we had a hard Winter and we've been pretty busy getting the new barn to rights this Spring, and somehow I haven't been over to the tracks since Fall, so I haven't heard much of what's going on. What I'm trying to find out is whatever did they do to that villain who killed President McKinley?"

NOTES FROM ABROAD.

The Austrian General Staff has just ordered the abolition of two forms of punishment in the army which have long been considered as relics of the sixteenth century. The first consists in placing a man with his hands tied backward against a wall in such a position that only his toes touch the ground. He hangs like that for half an hour, but generally faints after five or six minutes. In the second punishment the man's left leg and right hand are fettered in such a fashion as to compel him to remain six hours on the floor. A resolution was once passed calling on the Government to abolish these punishments, but the War Minister, Gen. von Krieghammer, stated that the punishments were necessary, and that they did not injure healthy men.

* * *

The conventions drawn up at The Hague Diplomatic Conference of 1899 and the adjustment between various [illegible] tions of discrepancies in [illegible] with respect to questions of [illegible] divorce, judicial separation, and [illegible] of minors, were signed [illegible] presence of the Dutch [illegible] Affairs and Justice [illegible] President of the conference, [illegible] whilhc signed were the [illegible] gium, Switzerland, Spain, [illegible] mania, Germany, France, [illegible] gary, Italy, and Luxemburg. [illegible] tures of Denmark, Norway, [illegible] have not yet been added.

Controversy Over an Island

A Serious Quarrel May Result Between the Khedive of Egypt and the Sultan of Turkey About Thasos.

THE Island of Tbasos, in the north of the Aegean Sea, off the cost of Thrace, is likely to cause international complications unless the Khédive of Egypt acquiesces in the demand of the Sultan of Turkey and permits the island to be occupied by Turkisb troops and a Turkish military post established there.

A few months ago several members of the Young Turkish Party fled from Constantinople and found ready asylum in the villages of Thasos, which, sustaining a population of about 15,000, still occupy their old sites inland where they were built, a century or so ago, secure against the pirates which then, and even later, swarmed in the Aegean and the Mediterranean. Most of the villages occupy naturally fortified places, and a Turkish police corps, which was recently sent after the refugees, not only failed to secure any prisoners, but barely escaped witb their lives.

A strongly armed expedition was about to be sent out for the proclaimed purpose of "suppressing anarchy" in the island, when the Khédive, with or without the advice of Lord Cromer, informed bis theoretical master in Constantinople tbat Tbasos was under the direct jurisdiction of the Khédivalate, and requested the Sultan to desist.

The Khédive bases his claim on an ancient firman ceding Thasos to Mohammed Ali's family, in recognition of the valuable services rendered by Ibrahim Pasha, Mohammed Ali's adopted son, in the subjugation of tbe Wahabis in Arabia. On the other hand, the Porte contends tbat only the revenues of the island were made over, and tbat the island itself has ever remained a Turkish possession.

About the end of May the Khédive sent his Minister of Vakufs to lodge a formal protest with the Porte. The Egyptian Envoy, however, was not admitted to the presence, nor were bis representations attended to by tbe Grand Vizier. At this point Lord Cromer offered to mediate, but the Khédive is said to have declined to avail himself of the offer until he had himself made an attempt to persuade the Sultan of the justice of bis cause. The latest advices from Cairo indicate that the Khédive is now in Constantinople. It is also believed in Cairo that Lord Cromer has received full authority from Downing Street to see that the status quo of Thasos be rigidly maintained until tbe matter be definitely settled between tbe Khédive and tbe Sultan.

FOUND GOLD MINE UNDER CITY STREET

The Lost Bed of Last Chance Gulch Finally Located Under the Main Street of Helena—Discovery After Years of Searching Causes Excitement—Miners May Tunnel Under City.

P. R. MARTIN is believed to bave discovered the lost channsl of Last Chance Creek while sinking a well at his residence on Hollins Avenue, in Helena, Mon. Last Chance Creek or Gulch was a noted early-day placer diggings and produced upward of $15,000,000 in gold.

It derived its name in a peculiar manner. Two prospectors having been unsuccessful at the scene of the first discovery of gold in Montana at Alder Creek, and hearing of the reported rich discoveries on Fraser River, started overland for British Columbia, there being no railroads in the Northwest at that time.

The journey was a most difficult one—the trails were indistinct, there was danger of Indian raids, and many lives had been sacrificed to the treacherous currents of Clark's Fork of ths Columbia by those who sought to avoid the land route.

Consequently, when they reached a point near where the present City of Missoula stands, they decided to return to their Eastern homes and abandon the race for gold. While thus en route to St. Paul they would test the various streams, not exactly imbued with hope, but "just taking a chance on getting colors," as one of them expressed it.

Considerable time, says The St. Paul Dispatch, was consumed in tbis manner without tangible results. At last one of them declared their progress was being impeded in this manner in an unwarranted degree and he made a motion that they throw away their gold pans and "make tracks." This was virtually agreed to by his partner.

GOT "COLORS."

They had then reached a point a few miles below the present site of Helena. One of the men suggested and finally insisted that they make one more effort. After much persuasion the other consented, with the remark that it was the last chance. Trudging up the valley to a point where the stream emerged from the mountains they dipped thoir pans into the sands. It was washed carefully over, and, to their great delight, "colors" or grains of gold were seen.

Then and there the district was named "Last Chance Gulch." To-day that gulch is the main street of Montana's capital city. The two prospectors went to Virginia City for supplies, and while they endeavored to keep their discovery a secret, it leaked out, and when they started on the return trip they were followed by other eager gold seekers. A settlement rapidly sprang up, as the news of the phenomenally rich strike spread like wildfire, despite the crude methods of communication in existence.

The town grew apace until on either side of the little stream was a row of frame houses. These were later destroyed by a firs, and were replaced with more substantial structures, and the town was built back from the gulch on both sides, so that from point of altitude Main Street is the lowest in the city, and forms as picturesque a street as any in the world.

A FRUITLESS SEARCH.

At a point near the present site of the Post Office in Helena it was found that the stream had branched in years gone by and while the route of one was plainly marked by the running water, the other disappeared from sight, apparently "seeping" into the earth, and, it was supposed, coming to the surfacs at some point in the valley below. The known stream was "panned out" at a great profit, and then the prospectors turned their attention to a search for the other branch.

Many thousands of dollars were spent in this manner—shafts were sunk at likely spots; others searched the valley for the uprising of water—but all to no avail. Tbis search was continued in an intermittent manner for thirty years, until George W. Keeler lost his life in the attempt by the caving in of bis "prospect hole." Tbis cast a damper upon the project, although geologists and prospectors insisted that the old bed or channel existed and would yield millions to the person discovering it.

THE REDISCOVERY.

Martin's recent discovery, like that of the original gulch, was an accident. He recently purchased a house and lot and decided to sink a well. At a depth of sixty-five feet be encountered a seam, which, after being penetrated five feet, developed into a cavity. An old prospector who bad daily watched the operation at once declared that Martin bad struck tbe lost channel, and insisted on "panning" some of the sand, witb the result that "from one pan fourteen colors" were found.

The old-timer's statement finds verification in the discovery of shells, snails, and other fresh-water formations; the channel, if continued in a straight line, would encounter Main Street at a point near where it was lost, as it runs in a northeasterly and southwesterly direction.

Again, while standing in the cavity, which he explored for a distance of five or six feet on either side, Martin and others plainly heard the sound of drilling. As there is no mining being conducted within several miles of Martin's house, it is asserted by experts that the channel acts in a way that may be likened to a speaking tube.

The claim will be thoroughly developed by Martin, who believes that he has really encountered the old bed of the creek. Should this prove to be tbe case, his fortune will bave been made, as Last Chance was one of the richest placer mining districts known to the Northwest, and while the expense of tunneling would be great, the gold won would still leave a handsome profit.

MAY TUNNEL UNDER CITY.

Even to-day it is possible to secure the excavation work for Main Street buildings done gratis, the contractor finding his reward in the gold "panned" from the soil. Ths early mining was conducted in a crude and loose manner, with the result that large quantities of gold were overlooked, but, of course, the land is too valuable at present for mining purposes.

Should Martin find the project a profitable one and tunnel to the supposed intersection with Main Street, he would be compelled to drive under the fashionable residence section of the city, including the residences of former Senator Power, Col. Thomas Cruse, and other millionaires. At the same time it would be done at such a depth that no damage would result to surface property.

The discovery has created no little excitement in Helena, and the outcome is awaited with much interest not only in mining but in commercial and financial circles. Several property owners are contemplating sinking shafts, and it would not be surprising if Helena would again achieve fame as a placer producer—a form of mining virtually abandoned in Montana.

Increased Cost of Living

What the Advance in Prices Means to the Average Man—Food Going Up Faster than Wages—Causes Which Led to the Recent Enhanced Price of Meat, Vegetables, Coal, and Groceries.

NOW that thers is no immediate prospect of food becoming cheaper, housewives are comparing their accounts of this year with those of previous years. It is estimated that the cost of living among all classes is from 30 to 40 per cent. higher this Summer than it was three years ago. The advance in the price of foodstuffs in everyday use bas been general in all parts of the country. Not only is the housekeeper affected hy the rise in prices, hut tbe hotel keeper, the restaurant proprietor, the baker, and many others feel it keenly.

The hotel men and restaurant keepers cannot raise their prices in proportion to tbe increased amounts they are obliged to pay for foods for their tables. There are many articles which they are obliged to small lots, as is done by numerous families, costs nearly $8.

RESTAURANT MEN SUFFER.

The purchasing agent for one of the largest restaurants, who has held bis position for fourteen years, when asked if the advance in prices in the last three years bad affected the profits, said: "Well, I should say it has. We buy our canned goods in gallon case lots. I used to pay $1.25 for a case of tomatoes. To-day I pay $1. We use a quantity of catsup and purchase it by tbe dozen bottles. The old price was $1.80 a dozen. It is $2.40 now.

Then there are butter and eggs, which are large items with us. Butter by the tub, three years ago, sold for 16 cents a pound. The same grade is 23 cents to-day. Eggs have advanced from 13 cents to 23. Now, as we give away bread and butter, and a number of other things, you see the advance in prices has taken a big slice off our profits."

A baker said: "The way prices for the materials we use have gone up hits us hard, and has reduced our profits greatly. Three of the principal things used by bakers are eggs, lard, and butter. They have all three gone up over 20 per cent., and there is no immediate prospect of a fall in prices. We have to bear the loss for the reason that our customers won't pay any more for bread, pies, and cake, and any attempt on the part of a baker to put up prices or reduce the size of his goods would mean an immediate loss of customers."

The cause of the bigh price of meat is generally laid at tbe doors of the Beef Trust, but there are other causes for the advance in foodstuffs.

RESULT OF WAR.

The Chinese war is blamed for the advance in tea, while the rivalry between two bodies of capitalists is said indirectly to bave been the cause of the 10 per cent. drop in coffee. Corn is scarce, and this bas nearly doubled the price of starch. Ths mackerel catcb bas been small this season, and tbe price has advanced in consequence.

Lard has gone up because of the bigh price of tallow. The enormous wheat crop has caused a drop in the price of flour. One of the greatest advances has been in cereals. Wholesale grocers say that the advance of from 30 to 50 per cent. in cereals is caused hy the scarcity of corn and oats.

One of the most popular of canned vegetables is the tomato. The late and wet season will result in tomatoes going exactly 50 per cent. higher for the rest of the year. A combination, known among grocers as the "Big Six," bas cornered the lard market and forced it to 14 cents, wholesale.

The prices of meat at retail to-day, witb the advance noted in some cases, are as follows: Leg of lamb, 12 to 16 cents; forequarter of lamb, 8 to 12 cents; corned beef, brisket and plate, 5 cents to 8 and 12 cents; rump of beef, which was 10 cents a year ago, 14 to 16 cents; roasting portions of beef, round and cross rib, 10 and 12 cents to 16 cents; sirloin steaks, formerly 12 cents, 14 and 16 cents; porterhouse steaks, from 12 and 14 cents to 16 and 18 cents; beef liver, from 8 to 10 cents; hams, which were 12 cents last year, 16 cents; bacon, the same advance; corned beifies, from 10 to 14 cents; pork chops, from 12 to 16 cents.

Dealers in eggs and butter say that the production of eggs has been checked by the damp weather, and that in some districts where grain is high farmers are eating tbe eggs which they usually sbip to market. Two years ago eggs sold for 22 cents a dozen. Since then the price has gradually advanced 20 per cent., until today the average price is 28 cents. Butter should sell at this season of the year for 22 to 24 cents. The price asked for tbe best is 27 and 28 cents.

RECUTTING THE GREAT SEAL OF THE UNITED STATES

Work Now Begun to Cost $1,250—How the Present Die Became Worn Out—Need of a New Great Seal to be Used on International Treaties and Other Documents—Changes in the Design Resulting from Progress in Art.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The State Department is about to provide itself with a new and interesting piece of "office furniture" in the shape of a freshly cut "Great Seal of the United States," to replace the present old one, which is so worn with excessive use as no longer to make the proper impression upon the important State papers to which it must be attached. Provision was made expressly by Congress for the recutting, to cost $1,250, on recommendation of Secretary Hay, custodian of that important implement, and the work is now in progress.

THE FIRST SEAL (1782).

THE SECOND SEAL (1841).

The Great Seal of the United States.

Reverse Side of Great Seal of the United States.

All the world over seals have been used from remote antiquity to authenticate the signatures of sovereigns and authorized public officers, and no adequate device has yet been invented to take their place. In the entire history of the United States only three great seals have hitherto been used in succession, a new one of the same general pattern as its predecessor having been cut as each existing one became worn out. These three were cut respectively in the years 1782, 1841, and 1885.

The old worn-ont seal now in use in the State Department was that cut in 1885, when Frederick Frelinghuysen was Secretary of State under President Arthur, after the design had first been submitted to historical scholars and authorities on heraldry and had been approved by them.

Its immediate predecessor, cut in 1841, when Daniel Webster served as Secretary of State under President Tyler, contained but six arrows, instead of thirteen, and differed from the original seal otherwise in several minor details. The evolution of the original great seal, as it has come down from the founders of the Republic, is full of interest.

This first and original great seal, cut in 1782 in Philadelphia, in exact conformity with the provisions of the act of the old Congress of June 20 of that year, was the result of no end of inquiry and experiment and revision, and was finally based upon designs prepared and submitted by Charles Thomson, Secretary of Congress, and by William Barton of Philadelphia.

THE FIRST SEAL.

The preliminary steps taken to design the National seal began appropriately on the Fourth of July, 1776, after the Declaration of Independence had been read in the Continental Congress, when a resolution was offered and passed "That Dr. Franklin, Mr. J. Adams, and Mr. Jefferson be a committee to prepare a device for a seal of the United States of North America."

The committee reported on Aug. 10 following a design embodying, among other objects, a shield in the centre, bearing six quarters, containing respectively a rose, a thistle, a harp, a fleur de lys, the German eagle, and the Belgic lion, on a groundwork colored respectively of gold, silver, green, blue, and gold, as symbols representing England, Scotland, Ireland, France, Germany, and Holland, the countries from which the American States were chiefly peopled.

This shield was supported on either side hy a female figure, the Goddess of Liberty at the right and the Goddess of Justice at the left, with a motto below, "E Pluribus Unum," and the whole was encircled by a red border bearing thirteen small shields labeled with the initials of the thirteen original States and surmounted with a crest consisting of the "Eye of Providence" looking out from a radiant triangle. As an outer referred to a new committee of three less distinguished members, Messrs. Lovell of Massachusetts, Scott of Virginia, and Houstoun of Georgia.

They reported on May 10, 1780, a device containing thirteen red and white stripes, alternately, placed diagonally across a shield surmounted by thirteen stars. These two features, it may be remarked, were also preserved in the final design, but the device as proposed was not accepted.

A STUDENT OF HERALDRY.

A third committee was thereupon appointed, consisting of Middleton and Rutledge of South Carolina and Boudinot of New Jersey, and later Arthur Lee of Virginia was added. These gentlemen, making slow progress themselves, called to their aid William Barton, an ingenious and cultivated citizen of Philadelphia, familiar with the mysteries of heraldry, and within a short time he submitted some new designs.

For the reverse side he submitted a pyramid, and this was preserved entire in the final design. Charles Thomson, the Secretary of Congress, then submitted a design, which included a wide-winged American eagle with a shield on its breast, and bearing in its right talon an olive branch and in its left a bundle of thirteen arrows. Above the bird he arranged a constellation of thirteen stars, and in the eagle's beak he placed a scroll bearing the words "E Pluribus Unum."

For the reverse side he submitted Barton's idea of an unfinished pyramid surmounted by the Eye in a radiant triangle, as suggested by Messrs. Franklin, Adams, and Jefferson. He proposed, besides, an inscription to surmount it, reading "Annuit coeptis," and placed an inscription below, "MDCCLXXVI., Novus Ordo Seclorum."

These were long strides toward the desired consummation. The Latin phrases "Annuit coeptis" meaning "it (the eye of Providence) is favorable to our undertakings," and "Novus Ordo Seclorum," meaning "A new order of the centuries," were doubtless suggested by passages in the Georgics and Eclogues of Virgil. Mr. Barton then proceeded to revise Mr. Thomson's plan in some minor particulars, and the seal as decided upon was at last in shape.

The reverse side of the seal was not cut in 1782, when the face was engraved, nor has it ever been cut since. It could not conveniently be used for the purposes of a seal, and therefore it has been allowed to go unnoticed officially to the present day.

This great seal was first used by Congress. The oldest document that has been preserved bearing its imprint is a parchment commission dated Sept. 16, 1782, granting full power and authority to Gen. Washington to arrange with the British for an exchange of prisoners of war, signed by John Hanson, President of Congress, and countersigned by Charles Thomson, Secretary.

USE OF THE SEAL.

As adopted by the old Congress, the President alone, after they shall have received the President's signature.

The President's signature to an official instrument is regarded as a warrant in itself for affixing the Great Seal. Later, however, as the duties of the Government expanded, the practice of affixing the Great Seal to all commissions was gradually abandoned, and now it is required to be affixed only to the commissions of members of the Cabinet and of diplomatic and Consular officers, to ceremonious communications from the President to foreign Governments, to treaties, pardons, proclamations, exequaturs to foreign Consular officers in this country, and to miscellaneous commissions of civil officers not permitted under the laws to be signed under a different seal.

The commissions of Postmasters are made out with the seal of the Post Office Department, commissions of officers of the Interior Department are made out with the seal of that department, likewise Federal judiciary officials, such as Marshals and attorneys, are appointed under the seal of the Department of Justice.

In many countries nowadays the authenticity of treaty with another power is attested by a large pendent wax seal, the cords which run through the paper of the treaty being carried through the wax. As the wax would otherwise be quite certain to break and the cords become detached, a metal box, usually of gold or silver, is used to cover and protect the wax impression.

Our own Great Seal was thus attached to treaties up to 1869, when the practice was abandoned. The impression upon the paper itself, with a thin white wafer, is used upon treaties as well as other instruments to which the seal is affixed.

In the new Great Seal now cutting there will be thirteen olives on the olive branch, and the eagle's claws will be turned forward, as in the present worn-out seal, not backward, as in the two preceding ones. Otherwise the new design will resemble that of the present seal, except that it will be more artistic and of more perfect finish, thanks to the progress of modern art. J. D. C.

Canada Claims Northern Islands.

CANADA'S title to the immense island areas in the Arctic waters north and east of the Dominion proper has lately been called in question. These areas contain the precious and other metals, and some of them may yet prove as valuable as the Yukon itself.

There are hundreds of islands, some as large as England and Ireland, says The San Francisco Bulletin. One of them, Baffin Land, is some 1,100 miles in length and 500 miles across at its widest part. Baffin Land lies at the head of Hudson Bay, and is divided from that enormous and almost unexplored section of Canada known as Labrador by Hudson Strait.

There are large islands in the strait itself between Baffin Land and Labrador, and some in the northern part of Hudson Bay between the mainland and Labrador. The rest of the islands are contiguous to Northern Canada in the Arctic Ocean.

These waters are frequented by American whalers, the owners of which have established permanent fishery stations far apart in various directions. The question of sending Canadian officials into these unorganized parts to form them into provincial districts of Canada and exercise regular jurisdiction over them has been frequently mooted of late years, and may shortly be carried into effect.

Placer Mining for Shot

A Curious Industry Near Omaha Which Nets the Workmen $10 a Day.

PROBABLY the most unique mine in the world is located within two miles of Omaha, Neb. Others have dug and washed for gold, silver, copper, iron, &c., but the owners of the mine in question, which is a placer, are mining for shot, and the finished product is turned out in quantities to earn a neat income for the workers.

Across the Missouri is located the Omaha Gun Club grounds, where frequent "shoots" have been held for the last twelve years. Some time ago A. H. Cooley, formerly Superintendent of the Barton-Nash Stone Company, and Thomas Britton, formerly Vice President of the Britton Engine Company, were walking over these grounds and noticed that at a certain place the earth was covered with a layer of shot. At once the idea came to them that here was a paying mine if they could secure the right to work it, and keeping their discovery secret, they called upon the officers of the club and proposed to lease that particular spot for mining purposes.

They were laughed at, but secured the lease. It included a tract of ground extending from the shooting box a distance of 300 feet with about 300 feet on either side. It is over this tract that the shot intended for clay and live pigeons fly. How much of it bas been buried in the ground is a question still to be determined. One thing, however, is certain, there is a great quantity of it, and the owners of the unique mine are taking out on an average of 300 pounds a day in working a space not exceeding 12 by 15 feet.

As soon as Cooley and Britton secured their lease they purchased a gasolene engine of two-horse power, with pump combination. Then they drove a well, striking an abundant flow of water at a depth of twenty feet. This done they constructed their sluiceboxes and were ready for work.

As the shot is embedded in the ground to a depth of two feet, all this earth has to be washed over. To do this it is shoveled into a sluicebox 6 feet long, 12 inches deep, and 15 inches wide, standing upon four legs about three feet above the ground. Water from the pump is turned on and the dirt is loosened, allowing the shot to drop to the bottom while the dirt is washed out at the end of the box.

When the greater part of the earth has been washed away, the deposit in the bottom of the sluice, consisting of shot, stones, and other foreign substances, is placed in a second box with a wire netting bottom. Here a second washing is given, after which the stones are picked out and the shot spread upon boards to dry. The shot is then placed in bags holding fifty pounds each, and is taken to the foundry. There it is recast into perfect shot or into lead bars.

The resurrected shot sells for $3.80 for 100 pounds, a price a very little less than virgin lead. This difference in price is due to the presence of antimony, which must be removed before casting. Selling at this price, the two men are clearing $10 a day, and some days, by working extra hard, they net as much as $15.

So successful have Cooley and Britton been that they are now looking over the country for the location of other lead mines of a similar nature. All over the country there are abandoned shooting grounds, and on several of these they have secured leases.

INCREASING NEW YORK'S SEA FLORA

AN INTERESTING work is being undertaken by the New York Botanical Gardens to increase the sea flora around New York.

There is a peculiar sea weed or rock weed called Fucus serratus, which is found on the shores of Europe from Norway and Scotland to Spain, in the Baltic Sea and the Arctic Ocean. It is also reported from the Cape of Good Hope.

In 1852 it was reported as occurring at Newburyport by Capt. Pike. However, it has long ceased to exist there, and the only place known to-day where it occurs abundantly in America is at Pictou, Nova Scotia.

Dr. Howe of the Botanical Gardens thought it would be interesting to see if this sea growth could be introduced around New York. To this end a box of sea weed, carefully collected so as to preserve the disklike holdfasts, was shipped from Pictou and recently set out at four stations in Pelham Bay and on Hunter's Island. At the latest reports these plants were living comfortably in their new home and appeared moderately healthy.

Even if these particular plants do not live long, it is considered reasonable to expect that their children will, and that Fucus serratus will soon be a permanent inhabitant here.

DECIPHERING A GAELIC ADDRESS.

IN CONNECTION with what has been said lately about the Gaelic language movement, and particularly apropos of Mr. Crimmins's account of the spread of the language in Ireland, Mr. Menger, the famous "blind reader" of the New York Post Office, has recently added to his collection of freak addresses one in the Irish-Gaelic language and character.

Irish, unlike Scottish, Gaelic is written in a character of its own, and this envelope, addressed to a young woman of Clonakilty, was the despair of the "blind reader," to whom Russian and modern Greek, Chinese and Urdu are as plain as plain American. That this is the only address in Irish character to be found in the whole collection is a fact strongly indicating the new vitality of the Gaelic movement. At last, inspired by a certain similarity between the envelope and a fac simile page from the Book of the Dun Cow, Mr. Menger sent the puzzle to the editor of The Gael.

The editor promptly returned the literary curiosity, duly interpreted, adding a high compliment to the painstaking New York Post Office, which he contrasted very much to its own advantage with the British Post Offices, saying that, while the English authorities in India are bound to deliver letters and packages addressed in native characters, those in Ireland refuse to recognize addresses written in Irish. A strong friend of the Gaelic movement, to whom Mr. Menger was showing the envelope and telling the experience, smiled and shook his head.

"The cases would be parallel," he said, "if the Indian peoples had almost entirely left off speaking their own tongues for more than a century and if most of them could only speak a sort of English. But as it is—"

To Have Most Ancient American Book.

WHEN hieroglyphs are mentioned, one naturally thinks of the records of ancient Egypt; yet before Columbus landed on these shores the Aztecs of ancient Mexico had a most elaborate system of writing in hieroglybys.

They formed long strips of deerskin into books folded screen-fashion, on which were depicted signs and representations of ceremonials. These old pre-Columbian books the Spaniards greedily collected and burned so that but ten are known to-day in the whole world.

One of these, bas only recently been found in one of the libraries of Europe, and an exact copy presented to the American Museum of Natural History in this city, where it will shortly be placed on exhibition. The text represents the history of the lives of several individuals. One recounts the life of the Lady Three-Glints, who has two husbands and a child and goes through elaborate ceremonies.

Another portion of this old "Codex," as it is called, treats of the life of a great lord and conqueror named Fire-deer, who, in company with other chieftains, makes many conquests. This old book proves most conclusively how love, religion, and warfare went hand in hand in the lives of the ancient Mexicans, just as in people's lives to-day.

THE NEW UNSINKABLE VESSEL.

OF the many problems which for ages have baffled the inventive genius of man, that of the construction of a vessel which will not sink is one of the most important. Such an invention would mean annually the saving of thousands of lives and millions of property, aside from the fact that it would despoil Old Neptune of many of his terrors. No one realizes this more vividly than the heirs of the drowned millionaire Anthony Pollock, who years ago offered a large reward for the solution of the seemingly unsolvable problem.

And now two young Frenchmen, Messieurs Paul Manchin and Louis Bondreux, have constructed a model of a vessel which, it is confidently asserted, cannot sink. In the science—or "art"—of naval architecture this is something new, most other inventors' chief aim having been the devising of effective escapes for passengers and crew in case it became necessary to leave the ship.

And in all other respects, except for the fact that they have given a wider application to the principles already demonstrated, the inventors are following the lines laid down by their predecessors. The hull is divided into a number of water-tight compartments, and the boat is provided with a double bottom. Between the bottom and the hull proper are placed a number of "floaters," which are simply air-tight boxes of sufficient size to displace a certain amount of water. The "floaters" do not quite reach the vessel's bottom, and between them and the side walls there is a space of about four yards.

If the ship were to run against a hidden sandbank or rock, the floaters would remain intact and undamaged, even if large holes were torn in the main hulk. The dimensions of the floaters, as well as their number, are so proportionate that even should the water penetrate into other compartments of the ship the hulk would still remain floating, with the upper deck and the roofs of the floaters above the water.

And even granting that one of the floaters should be destroyed—something highly improbable—the rest of them would still keep the vessel afloat. It would, of course, be necessary under the circumstances that the exit from the floaters should be from the top. The model of the invention is so constructed that by means of a rope, which only requires to be pulled, the inventors are enabled to create openings in the side

ANSWERS TO JOHN D. CRIMMINS

Ireland's Industrial and Political Condition as Stated from a Nationalist Standpoint—Facts and Figures Illustrating the Operation of the Land Laws—Prosperity More Apparent Than Real—Irish "Loyalty" as Expressed by the Nation's Representatives—The Gaelic Movement and Mr. Horace Plunkett—Home Rule and Independence.

I AM GLAD that Mr. John D. Crimmins has given a detailed statement of his views on Ireland, as it is more satisfactory to discuss the whole matter than a garbled extract. Mr. Crimmins is without question a well-meaning friend of Ireland. It is very satisfactory to have such a one visit her shores and report back to people who are anxious to know, "How is old Ireland, or how does she stand?"

We may not agree with the report, but we can discuss it in good temper, knowing that it is made in good faith and good feeling, even when believing, as I do, that Mr. Crimmins saw things through highly colored "spectacles." I wish Ireland were as prosperous and contented as Mr. Crimmins pictures her, but I am sorry to say that she is not, though her condition has improved and is improving in many respects. I agree, however, that she is absolutely on the road to success, and will soon succeed, if she keeps up her present intelligent efforts for her own regeneration.

Mr. Crimmins errs when he says that the new order of affairs dates "from the great Land act of Mr. Gladstone in 1870 and the amendments which followed." As a matter of fact the Land act of 1870 was absolutely worthless. On its passage the Duke of Leinster boasted that he would drive a coach-and-six through it in six months. He made good his boast, and every landlord in Ireland followed in his wake.

As for amendments, twenty-eight amendments or new land bills were proposed and pushed forward by the Home Rule party of Isaac Butt between 1870 and 1879, all of which were contemptuously rejected by the House of Commons. In 1879 Ireland, face to face with famine, was at a lower ebb than she had reached since 1847. The land gave less than half a crop. The landlords pressed for full rent. To save the people from being driven wholesale off the land the agitation was begun. Though writs of rent and eviction notices fell like snowflakes, the fighting attitude of the people, fed by American generosity, gained the day. They held the land, and abatements as high as 40 and even 50 per cent. were enforced from unwilling landlordism.

GLADSTONE'S LAND ACT.

In 1881 Gladstone passed his famous Land act, preceded by the Coercion act of Mr. Forster, the one to force the other on a fighting people to save landlordism from immediate extinction. Mr. Crimmins speaks very highly of the Land Commissioners. It is notorious in Ireland that since its establishment the Land Commission from top to bottom has been a commission of landlords' friends. Otherwise the Healy clause of the act of 1881 would long ago have settled the land question.

As it was administered, Gladstone's Land act during its fifteen years' operation benefited 350,000 tenants about 21 per cent. It took fifteen years for the commission to decide 350,000 cases. The act of 1886 is being administered on about the same lines, the reductions in rent averaging about 23 per cent. on second-term tenants, or 44 per cent. for both terms.

But so utterly inadequate is the present commission to meet the demands of the tenants for land settlement, that the Chief Secretary for Ireland, in introducing his Land bill in the present session of Parliament, admitted that it had entirely broken down. In twenty-one years 63,000 of the 570,000 tenants in Ireland have purchased their holdings, first-term tenants averaging seventeen years' purchase of the annual rental, payable back to the Government at three and one-quarter per cent. interest in thirty-nine and forty-nine years. Second-term tenants over eighteen years' purchase at the annual rental, payable back at the same rate of interest in seventy-nine years, the annual amount to be reduced every ten years.

THE CURSE OF LANDLORDISM.

Mr. Crimmins is right—the land should belong to the people. Landlord ownership has proved a curse. Dual ownership is an absurdity and an impossibility. Peasant ownership, but not at the landlords' price, is the proper solution. The National platform demands it. The entire Nationalist representation and such tenants' representatives as T. W. Russel and Farmer Wood press it forward.

But Mr. Crimmins is wrong in thinking that the Land bill introduced by Mr. Wyndham is a measure providing the means and machinery for compulsory purchase. It is anything but a compulsory purchase bill. Mr. Wyndham held up his hands in holy horror at the idea of compelling his friends the landlords to sell. His bill is a fraud where it is not a sham, and even at that he has announced that the Government will not find time to discuss it at this session, thus furnishing a strong argument for Home Rule.

Compulsory purchase remains where it was—in the hands of the people and their representatives. But time is on the side of the tenants. There will be a compulsory purchase bill passed before many years. Two fair rent adjustments are reducing the rents 44 per cent. A third at the same terms will drive landlordism from Ireland. Compulsion of the landlords according to the Government is wrong and immoral. Compelling the farmer to give up an acre of his best land for a laborer's cottage and plot has the sanction of Parliament. How is that for equal law?

Mr. Crimmins speaks highly of these cottages for laborers, though they are nothing new. Over 50,000 of them have been erected all over the country during the last twenty-one years by the Boards of Poor Law Guardians at the expense of the people. They are the most pleasing feature of the whole movement. Bringing the people back again to the land, even on a small scale, promises well for the future.

THE CONGESTED DISTRICTS BOARD.

Did Mr. Crimmins hear of the Congested Districts Board. With the Chief Secretary at its head it moves very slowly and noiselessly. Still it has acquired some large estates and grazing ranches in the West for settlement by people from the poverty-stricken congested districts. This is the right kind of work, if carried out with the celerity and businesslike principles which the case demands. Mr. Crimmins speaks of the nice herds of cattle fattening for the English market. Ah, yes! "the rich man's cow is grazing now where the poor man's cot used to be."

The people were driven off the land during and after the famine years to make place for cattle and sheep. Irish meat is the very finest, but Ireland cannot compete with the rest of the world to-day in this line, as the fall in prices shows. It would mean giving up Ireland to the unprofitable beast. In 1841 there were 826,516 holdings in Ireland; in 1880 only 574,222, a net decrease of 252,294 holdings and homes. Small holdings up to fifteen acres decreased 422,309, while large holdings for grazing purposes increased, and the number of holdings remains about the same to-day.

There were not ideal conditions on the land in 1841, as there were 48,625 holdings between 30 and 500 acres capable of subdivision so as to make the entire number of holdings over a million. Though Mr. Crimmins may not have seen it or felt it, Ireland has girded her loins to put a million peasant owners upon the land, which will give an average of sixteen acres apiece, insuring prosperity and contentment and more ideal conditions than Mr. Crimmins could have met with. Still the son of one farmer and the daughter of another will continue to be all the permanent occupants, and industrial development must be, in order to keep the surplus members of the family at home in Ireland.

HOW LABOR IS PAID.

It is strange if labor is so well paid in Ireland, as Mr. Crimmins says, that between 25,000 and 30,000 breadwinners leave the west of Ireland every year and live in the "Paddy houses" of England and Scotland for six months to earn enough money to tide the family over the Winter months and pay for the cabin and patch of land at home; and that between 38,000 and 45,000 per year, mostly the young and strong, flee from Ireland altogether.

Mr. Crimmins's figures for working men of £15 and £20 a year must be in very isolated cases, and 4s. 6d. a day for labor must be for some particular kind of labor at a particular season of the year. I know that steady employment for the average working man is most difficult to obtain. Between £10 and £15 a year, with food and lodging, for an all-round, thorough farm hand is the prevailing figure. I am satisfied that very few workingmen earn more than 2s. or 2s. 6d. a day the year round, and the majority not near as much, for it must be remembered that there are only 3,000,000 acres under cultivation in Ireland altogether, and that grass land does not require much in the labor line.

Mr. Crimmins saw so much in Ireland in so short a time that he is considerably mixed up with regard to local government. He entirely ignores the new Nationalist County Councils, which take the place and power of the old landlord-ridden Grand Juries, though they are more important even than Mr. Horace Plunkett's Agricultural and Technical Commission or Mr. Plunkett's Irish Agricultural Organization Society. Unlike Mr. Plunkett's association, they put no glowing reports in the hands of Mr. Crimmins, but they get there just the same, as those who study Ireland all the time know.

For instance, they insist on the use of Irish-made goods in public works where possible, and twenty-nine of the thirty-two Councils have levied assessments to cooperate with the Agricultural and Technical Commission. This money in many cases is lying unused, as the commission, which Mr. Crimmins speaks so highly of, has failed to meet the people's representatives half way. The County Councils, though handicapped by useless pensioners of the old system, do more work for less money that the old Grand Juries. Another argument for home rule. Last year the County Roscommon Council saved £15,000, neglecting no interest. And yet Roscommon is coerced, policed, and dragooned to satisfy De Freyne, &c., as if she did not know how to manage her own affairs. Did Mr. Crimmins find that out?

MR. HORACE PLUNKETT.

The Agricultural and Technical Commission was appointed three years ago in response to the long-standing demand and the crying need of Ireland. Every country in the world taking care of its interests had similar institutions, Ireland being the very last to be allowed to learn modern conditions, to intelligently meet market requirements for her products, and to get a technical training for those so badly requiring it. The commission is a valuable institution, and Mr. Plunkett at its head is as good a man for the place as any, except a Nationalist having his whole heart set on raising Ireland in the scale of nationhood.

So far it has been more experimental than practical. It is a Government institution, paid for by the people of Ireland, and must do its work. The creameries which Mr. Crimmins speaks of are older than the commission. The country has come to appreciate them, and the consumer places a high value on the uniform high-class butter they turn out. In a paper which I read in Cooper Union in 1897 I referred to the commission and other matters now under observation as follows:

> Ireland is now promised a Board of Agriculture. It is a step in the right direction. But no board, under English control, will finally and advantageously settle the Irish land question. What then? An Irish Parliament, ready to sympathize with, stimulate, and sustain every effort which the down-trodden and long-neglected people of Ireland may make, in the way of agrarian, commercial, and industrial revolution. Unprofitable competition for land products in the English markets must be abandoned and a home market found.
>
> A school of instruction must be established and maintained in every county in Ireland, with branches where they are thought necessary. Railroad, canal, and steamboat accommodation must be supplied and fully equipped to meet the resurgent state of things. In short, Ireland, instead of becoming a grass farm or an abandoned common, will have to be converted into a great aggregation of market gardens to supply the growing wants of each citizen, and cater to the necessities, advanced tastes, and luxurious demands of every prosperous manufacturing village, great town, and city in the land.
>
> We here know how prosperity makes the table groan with tempting viands. To accomplish this great work the most thorough co-operation will be necessary. The national instinct and pride, the head and heart, and strong arm of a paternal Government must stand behind every work. The mine and workshop, and fishery, art, science, and education must all work harmoniously and to the fullest capacity for the individual and national regeneration.

UNUSED POWERS.

Mr. Crimmins must have noticed the Industrial revival, as illustrated by the exposition now going on in Cork. He must, as a practical business man, also have noticed that Ireland, as an industrial country, is away behind any other nation he knows of, and have asked himself the reasons why.

He knows the uses of water power and electricity generated from it. Forty thousand horse power passes through Limerick in the waters of the Shannon. It is let pass idly by, and Limerick is almost dead. Athlone Woolen Mills make the town of Athlone the most prosperous inland town in Ireland. It burns English coal, though there is plenty of coal in the bosom of Ireland, and cheap power, if properly utilized, in the waters of the Shannon passing, as in Limerick, idly through the town. Further up the Shannon, in Leitrim, where the great river is still navigable, its waters wash two great sources of wealth—coal in immense quantities, the best in Ireland, and iron, the best in Europe. "Arigna" iron, when worked, was famous for the largest percentage of iron to the ton of ore of better quality than any other produced, even in Sweden.

The Shannon, with its splendid harbor at its confluence with the Atlantic, its idleness, and the unworked condition of everything it touches during its entire length of 250 miles, is illustrative of every river and harbor and canal in Ireland. In 1852 Ireland exported more copper than the United States, now the greatest producer in the world. Then Ireland had fifteen or twenty copper mines in operation. They are idle to-day, but not exhausted by any means. Ireland is not a dug out or a derelict by nature, so far as mineral and other subsurface wealth is concerned. She has coal, iron, copper, silver, zinc, lead, marble, slate, stone, and clay in her almost virgin bosom in large quantities and fish in her waters in abundance, but the English Government and its landlord garrison have kept and are keeping the great treasures in the land, under the land, and in the waters of Ireland away from its people. Until both are got rid of Ireland may improve and show the evidences of wealth, but she will not strike the really keen observer with her surprising prosperity.

CANALS AND RAILROADS.

The railroads and canals that open up every other country are the curse of Ireland. They are behind the age, they operate under English charters, and don't compete with each other, and are in no way influenced by local conditions or popular opinion. Mr. Crimmins speaks of Mr. McCann's canal enterprise and his twenty-thousand-pound investment, which is very good. All honor to Mr. McCann.

I invite his attention to the case of the Royal Canal crossing Leinster and connecting with the Shannon at Farmun-Barry, on the borders of Connaught. It was finished about 1840 and cost £1,500,000. Now the Midland Great Western Railway owns it and charges prohibitory prices for tonnage in order to divert the traffic to the railroad and leave the canal an inexpensive derelict rather than a trading competitor.

I could name a longer list of Irish manufactures that have survived and are reviving than THE TIMES would print, and I agree heartily with Mr. Crimmins that they should be supported from a business, still more from a patriotic, standpoint by Irishmen and friends of Ireland. But I ask Mr. Crimmins if he thinks that a single Consul in the English service in any part of the world will point out or dare point out to an Irish manufacturer where a shilling's worth of Irish goods can profitably be placed, lest it interfere with an English product of the same kind.

Ireland has no Government in the sense that every other country has, therefore Mr. Crimmins's unfounded and unnecessary talk about Irish loyalty to the King and Crown of England is mere rot. Ireland is loyal to herself. And loyal to England's King and Crown and laws just this far, that to-morrow she would get rid of the whole, lock, stock, and barrel, if she could, and Mr. Crimmins knows it. He says the leaders in the past acknowledged this crowning impost. Granted, but only for the sake of argument. How has Ireland been repaid? Let Charles Johnston, the son of "Orange Billy of Ballyklibegs," answer for the past. He says in his great work on Ireland:

> Every bitterness that the heart of man can conceive, that the heart of man can inflict, that the heart of man can endure, was poured into our cup, and we drained it to the dregs.

IRISH "LOYALTY."

The present leaders answer for themselves and the people. Mr. John Dillon, standing in the House of Commons a short time ago, told his hearers that he was intensely disloyal, and in his disloyalty he represented the people, and gave his reasons for his and Ireland's disloyalty. Michael Davitt, speaking in Armagh at the unveiling of a monument to a young man who died fighting England for the brave Boers at Modderspruit, glorified the death of young Carherry before an immense audience, who cheered his every utterance. He proclaimed his own disloyalty and gave his reasons for it. William O'Brien gave Cardinal Vaughn and the world a lesson in loyalty for going down on his knees before "the bald-headed roue" Edward VII.

Ireland resolved to give the coronation proceedings no notice. The Irish party called a meeting in Dublin on that date to discuss Irish affairs. Ireland, when England's King was stricken down, certainly did not lack human sympathy for human suffering. She has nothing against Edward; she rather likes him, because she believes he sympathized with Gladstone's home rule efforts. But she is absolutely dead set against what he represents—English domination.

Let the Cardinals represent the hierarchy and the clergy and misrepreeent the people if they will in proclaiming loyalty to the hand that smites. It is Christianlike. I had thought that Maynooth loyalty was gone with the "Maynooth oath." I hope Mr. Crimmins unwittingly misrepresents the loyalty of the Cardinals, the Bishops, and the clergy of Ireland. As it is he makes them out as bad almost as the "peelers." I feel that they still have Irish hearts beating for Ireland, and that if a good chance came to-morrow to make Ireland truly a nation they would throw in their lot with the people.

As for the Irish members irritating the English by telling the truth in strenuous language, Mr. Crimmins ought to know that Ireland got nothing by seductive language from England. The reasoning and eloquence of Butt, A. M. Sullivan, O'Connor Power, The O'Donoghue, Mitchell Henry Shaw, &c., was barren of results. Until Parnell and Biggar woke Englishmen up by "intemperate language" Ireland got nothing.

THE GAELIC MOVEMENT.

The Gaelic movement is indeed a great awakening in Ireland. Gaelic is taught in 1,500 schools and by 427 branches of the Gaelic League. I would remind Mr. Crimmins that the Gaelic movement, too, is a movement to make Ireland a distinct nationality, an "Irish Ireland," not a loyal English province.

Mr. Crimmins is enamored with the "national schools," where the teachings of Irish history and the inculcating of nationality in the young mind are forbidden. The Board of Commissioners of Irish National Education are piggishly anti-national, so much so that Archbishop Walsh of Dublin resigned when he found he could do nothing to change them. Did Mr. Crimmins visit the greatest Irish educators, the Christian Brothers, and their schools, or did he discover the existence of an Irish university question?

There was always plenty of money in the Irish banks representing the savings of the people, even in famine years, but it is always invested out of the country. Some of the banks have their headquartere in London, and for all practical purposes it is English, or anything but Irish, money to be invested at home in securities, real estate, loans upon the land, trade, commerce, or industry. The want of nationality is here strongly though indirectly felt.

England is keeper of the Irish purse. The Government defrauds Ireland, according to England's own commission, of £2,700,000 annually over her proportionate share of taxation, and gives her poorhouses, jails, &c., on which she has to spend £4,000,000 a year. She just clapped an item of £20,000,000 on Ireland on account of a war abhorrent to every Irish feeling. When Ireland had her own Parliament she had no debts; her taxes were 10s. per capita. Now she is loaded with debt and paying nearly £3 per capita. Still we are told she is loyal!

HOME RULE AND INDEPENDENCE.

Home rule, Gladstone's home rule, is the minimum of Ireland's demands. The maximum to which she is entitled is national independence. With Ireland it is a question of expediency. She looks for home rule because of the difficulty now—most men think because of the impossibility—of gaining her heart's wish. With England, too, it is a question of expediency. She withholds home rule now, but she will yield when it is expedient and necessary for her to do so, as she did with Catholic emancipation.

England will give no guarantees for the future. If she does they will be worthless. Neither can one generation of Irishmen bind down another. Parnell made that plain. There is no squeamishness on the part of England, neither should there be any mock loyalty now on the part of Ireland.

As for sympathy and support for everything that tends toward Irish advancement, I believe it should and always will be forthcoming, though I would prefer an Ireland working out her own redemption in her own way. I need not point out to Mr. Crimmins that Ireland's best friends in America are not loyal to England, and will not cooperate with any one who makes a display of watered-down stock in the way of Irish nationality. I respect Mr. Crimmins very much for his generosity toward Ireland and his interest in her behalf, and hope I will not be charged while advocating my views with making an attack.

MICHAEL FOX.

New York, July 23, 1902.

A PROTESTANT'S VIEWS ON IRELAND.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read with interest Mr. John D. Crimmins's article on his recent tour through Ireland which appeared in your issue of July 20, and I think the gentleman intended to be perfectly frank and truthful in his relation of the scenes and incidents which passed before his eyes on his journey. The present writer was born and educated in Ireland, and he is very glad to hear from so intelligent an observer that his native land is now decidedly on the path of substantial progress. That there was always a high grade of intelligence and culture in Ireland among the upper classes, combined with a charming wit and refined manners, no one who has ever lived long in that country could deny. But the pleasantest part of Mr. Crimmins's observations relates to the spread of education and material prosperity among what are called the lower circles of society; for God knows when I left my native land, half a century ago, their condition could hardly have been more pitiable.

I think the first distinct note of freedom and progress for these poor people was struck when O'Connell wrested Catholic emancipation in 1829 from the English Parliament. At last they had a voice, though a small and weak one, in the direction of legislation, and though their influence did not begin to be felt until many years after, yet a start was then made in social and political reform which culminated in Mr. Gladstone's great and beneficent land act of 1870. I quite agree with Mr. Crimmins when he says that the present comparative prosperity of the agricultural interest in Ireland dates from that year. For centuries previous to that time legislation was entirely in the interest of the landlords. It could not possibly have been worse for those who actually tilled the soil. In fact, it was atrocious; and no people however industrious could flourish under such a system. If it was the design of the English Government to make the mass of the Irish people shiftless and thriftless, poor, ignorant, and disloyal, they could not have invented a better plan. And that was what they were less than half a century ago.

CITING HISTORY.

Let any one read the chapters relative to the laws for the government and the subjugation of the Catholic population of Ireland in Mr. Lecky's recent history of the eighteenth century, and if he can do so without his blood boiling he must in my opinion be lost to all sense of justice. The present writer was born and remains a Protestant; but he hopes he may never allow his religious convictions to blind him to the discernment and the denunciation of tyranny, bigotry, and wrong, wherever it appears. Be it remembered, too, that Mr. Lecky is also a Protestant, and I believe now represents in the English Parliament the Tory stronghold of Trinity College, Dublin. What Mr. Crimmins says relative to the increasing material prosperity of the working classes is, I believe, substantially true; the statistics of the savings banks prove it. What he says also of the present admirable system of popular education, I have reason to believe is likewise true. I may be allowed to cite a little incident in corroboration of the fact. Not long ago my son's family went on their Summer vacation. I had occasion to write to my daughter-in-law, and in reply I got a letter, not in her own handwriting, (for she was laid up with a temporary sickness,) but in that of the nurse girl. It was a creditable document, faultless in spelling and grammar, and no lady need be ashamed of it. The girl was under twenty-five years of age, and had sprung from the Irish peasant class.

But I think the South and West of Ireland can never reach a high degree of prosperity so long as their main resource is agriculture. They may be healthy and wise, but they can never become wealthy. Their only chance of becoming rich is to follow the lead of the North, and establish a variety of manufactures. This would not only increase their wealth, it would also broaden their intelligence and give them wiser views of social order. The Irish have shown they excel in mechanics when they get a proper opportunity in this country.

IRISH IN AMERICA.

In all our great industries you will find plenty of Irish foremen. They have naturally quick brains and strong frames. When they let whisky alone there is no better class of workmen anywhere. But they cannot show their native skill and ingenuity by merely making hutter and raising cattle, at present their chief industry, though they are both of the best. They must build ships as they do in Belfast, and spin flax and cotton, and weave them into the finest and most beautiful fabrics in the world. They must take the wool from the backs of the best sheep on earth and turn it not only into coarse frieze, but also into fine broadcloth, and soft, beautiful cashmere. I deny that the Irish are inferior in native intelligence and physical bravery to the English or any other race on earth. All they want is wise and sympathetic direction, and a few capitalists who are not afraid of an initial loss. Now there are a good many Irishmen in this country who are very rich men, and probably they have a sincere love for the land of their birth. In my opinion they could not show their patriotism in a wiser fashion than by establishing throughout the South and West of Ireland a number of new industries.

QUESTIONABLE LOYALTY

They would probably drop considerable money at the start, and they would require to be men of pluck and good business foresight. But what a reward they would have at last! A regenerated country, and a marked uplifting in the scale of civilization of their own kith and kin. What a splendid opportunity for showing a lofty patriotism was afforded the late John W. Mackay, who sprung from Irish soil. Alas! that he should have missed it! But I believe Mr. Crimmins is mistaken when he thinks that the Catholic population of Ireland is loyal to the British throne. In my opinion the loyalty is confined almost entirely to the Protestants. In no country in the world does difference in religion cut so distinct a cleavage in politics as it does in Ireland. And this is the result of past legislation far more than the present. In fact, the Irish Catholics have now very little to complain of. The Protestant Church establishment has been abolished, and there is perfect freedom of worship accorded to the Catholics. But centuries of oppression bear fruit long after the wrongdoing has ceased, and many years will probably roll over before the bitter enmity disappears.

Strange to say, the bigotry and hatred are more intense in the Protestant than they are in the Catholic population. Another reason why the Irish—at least the Home Rulers, who comprise about three-fourths of the people—are not loyal to the British Crown, is because they want to govern themselves in all domestic affairs, and the English deny them the right. It is virtually an assertion that they are an inferior race, and that they are unable to do so. No people wish to acknowledge this; it is contrary to human instinct, and an attempt to enforce the supremacy is sure to breed trouble. If Mr. Gladstone had been able to carry his Home Rule legislation through the House of Lords I think a wave of genuine loyalty and affection toward England would have been created, which would continue rolling in increasing volume. But alas! Gladstone died and Chamberlain lives, and so good-bye to genuine Irish loyalty for some time, except in the Province of Ulster.

T. G.

Catskill Mountains, July 21, 1902.

AFTER A TOUR IN IRELAND.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with great intereet your publications of Mr. Crimmine's Irish tour and the correspondence occasioned by the same. As an Irish-American who epent two months last year traveling Ireland from the south to the north, I feel that it is my duty, in view of Mr. Crimmine's abeurd statements as to the prosperity of Ireland, to write of Ireland as I found it.

It is ridiculous for Mr. Crimmins to talk of prosperity in Ireland. Can any thinking man call a country prosperous where thousands leave its shores monthly because of the absolute necessity to earn the bread of life? (In June, 1901, I read in one of the Cork newspapers where 8,000 left Ireland in the month of May.) Can a conntry be called prosperous where business houses and factories have been closed for years, and the buildings themselves going to decay; where it is next to impossible to get work; where inteiligent men, employed for oven ten years in one concern, get but one pound a week, and women work from early morning until late at night for 1s. 6d. to 2s. a day?

Mr. Patrick Joseph Knowles's account of the condition of Ireland is exactly as I found it; and what he says of Athy, my father, who accompanied me, experienced in his own native town of Clonakilty, County Cork—decay and ruin everywhere. When my father left Clonakilty about thirty-four years ago, it was a thriving business centre between Cork and Skibereen, and now it has the appearance of a deserted village. This etate of affairs is general. What was moet noticeable of all was the absence in every town of young men and women, and when we inquired into it, we were told that when they were old enough they went to some other country to work.

When nature has given to Ireland not only an intellectual people, but such magnificent harbors for commercial industry, and rich soil for vegetation, surely there must be something radically wrong with its government when its people must seek work beyond its shores. Fancy France shipping produce into the Englieh market cheaper than Ireland can ship across the Channel. Think of the Irish farmer being able to buy flour and grain from American markets cheaper than he can raise it for himself. Hence, farming is almost a thing of the past. Grazing seems to be the only occupation.

As for the creameries—they are similar to our syndicatee here; they only benefit the few, and they have simply paralyzed the trade of the hutter buyers, which was an occupation from which thousands obtained a comfortable living. The creameries stipulate the price of milk, so that the farmers are obliged to eell gallons of it at a ridiculously low price.

As for the Irish hovele being demolished—how perfectly absurd! Mr. Crimmins, when traveling through Ireland, must have viewed the situation through English eyes, or else "he had eyee and saw not." They are everywhere, and those deserted years and yeare ago are simply left to be demolished by time. Indeed, they etand as monuments in every town and country district, perhaps to tell the history of a decaying country. The houees which Mr. Crimmins speake of as being provided for the poor are few and far between, and have stamped all over them "charity."

The Irish people don't want charity. They want the right and the way to work in their own native country. When the people of Ireland can get work, and are paid a reasonable price for such work, then will there be some incentive for them to stay at home, thus checking the alarming outpour of its best blood and sinew into other countries, and not until then can any one truthfully say that Ireland is on the road to prosperity.

ANNA SULLIVAN DOLAN.

Albany, N. Y., July 23, 1902.

"STATEMENT THAT IRISH ARE LOYAL IS FALSE."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The account given by John D. Crimmins in last Sunday's TIMES concerning his experiences in Ireland on which he based the assertion that Ireland was "prosperous" and "loyal" is written in such a vein that I—and I presume others who were equally surprised at such statements—now believe that Mr. Crimmins was taken too seriously.

In support of his "prosperous" and "loyal" statement, Mr. Crimmins goes on to say that "the public parks of Dublin stand in the first class;" "at any hour of the day you will find as many people reading in the libraries of Dublin as in all the libraries of our great city [New York] combined;" "the Irish excel in sculpture;" "the Irish boys are athletic and fond of it;" "they could hold their own with our boys;" "the grounds of old Trinity are better arranged than in any of our universities;" "the Irish girls are becomingly and modestly dressed;" "they possess a high color and have excellent teeth;" "one miss of fifteen years gave a recitation (at school) which I have never heard equaled;" "the Irish are fond of books and it is the parents' highest ambition that their children should receive a good education," etc.

Such statements are pleasing indeed, but it is well known that the Irish were an intelligent and enlightened people a thousand years before the Normans set foot on Irish soil, or even before the all-dominating Saxon, whom we hear so much of at the present day, emerged from barbarism. In the opinion of Mr. Crimmins, the Irish are a highly advanced and enlightened people; in the opinion of Lord Salisbury, the man who ruled them up to a few days ago, they are "a nation of Hottentots." Salisbury ruled them as he would rule Hottentots and naturally they are "loyal" to Salisbury and all he stands for! It may be argued that the Irish people are of a forgiving nature and they have no ill-feeling stored in the recesses of memory. Wait and see!

IRELAND WANTS SYMPATHY.

When Mr. Crimmins's interview appeared in print objection was made by many (the writer included) on the ground that his "prosperity" assertion would lead to the inference that English rule is a blessing instead of a curse. Such fears were expressed because Ireland wants the sympathy and support of America in her fight for liberty, and it is well known that England's agents have been engaged, and very actively engaged, during the past half a dozen years in a campaign of misrepresentation in this country and cultivating what is known as Anglomaniacism. That Mr. Crimmins has no connection with England's agents, although he dined and celebrated with Sir Thomas Lipton and other pillars in London, is evident from his statement: "It is my judgment that in all their affairs the Irish people are able to take care of themselves." Of course they are able to take care of themselves, and at present they are looking forward to the day when they will be able to break the English yoke and be masters of their own destiny.

The statement that "the Irish people are loyal to the King" is false. I would willingly wager a thousand dollars, or any amount of money, that if that question is put before the people in the three provinces of Munster, Leinster, and Connaught every parliamentary division, with the exception of Dublin University, will answer in the negative, and that a majority, probably two-thirds, of the Ulster constituencies will do likewise. I admit that as a man King Edward is not disliked in Ireland. The impression prevails that he favored Gladstone's home rule plans, and he has never shown his mother's animosity and bitterness toward Ireland. As a sovereign the Irish people do not want him. He belongs to England and England seems to be satisfied with him, although the scandals connected with his name as Prince of Wales have been numerous.

CARDINAL LOGUE'S ADDRESS.

As an evidence of Irish "loyalty" Mr. Crimmins referred to Cardinal Logue's address at Maynooth. As Maynooth College is endowed by the British Government and as the Irish Catholic clergy always appreciates money and other concessions the Cardinal's statement must be taken for what it is worth. Indeed, clerical influence has been as much of a curse to Ireland as British rule, and the aid of Rome has always been on the side of England. The Irish patriots of the past have been overwhelmingly Protestant. If Ireland were a Protestant instead of a Catholic nation it would have been free long ago.

Mr. Crimmins made no statement concerning the Coercion act, the suppression of speech, the gagging of the press, the suspension of trial by jury, the dispensation of "justice" by two Castle-paid ruffians called Removables from the fact that they are removed from district to district as occasion requires, and the paid organizers of crime like Sergeant Sheridan. He makes no mention of the awful tide of immigration by which the population has been reduced by one-half in fifty years. Does "prosperity" mean the draining away of the life blood of the country, the young men and women when they have attained the age of manhood? What about the robbery of Ireland in the shape of overtaxation and other matters pointed out by Mr. Wall? Mr. Crimmins made no attempt to explain these things.

M. FITZGERALD.

New York, July 22, 1902.

SOMETHING ABOUT IRISH "LOYALTY."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to offer some facts in disproof of Mr. Crimmins's assertion that Irishmen are loyal to England. I shall confine myself to the action of the British Government in its attitude to Irishmen at home.

First—They are not trusted with arms or weapons or ammunition, except in the north, and there only to loyal Orangemen and the Presbyterians.

Second—When Lord Palmerston started the volunteers in 1859 he refused to extend the movement to Ireland, though the request came from what is known as "the Garrison," that is, the landed class, their dependents, Government officials, and others receiving pay from England, and therefore rightly considered loyal. His reason was that it would not be safe to trust the Irish at home with arms or to let them learn drill.

Third—Whenever trouble is appearing in Ireland, the Irish regiments of the regular army are at once drafted out of the country and replaced by English and Scotch, the Welsh battalions not being considered safe.

Fourth—There is always a standing army of 100,000 trained men, 30,000 being regulars, the rest being militia and the constabulary, or peelers, as they are called, who are more reliable even than the regulars or militia to bayonet or shoot people.

It would indeed be an anomaly and a wonder were Irishmen to be found loyal to England; they are so overtaxed and oppressed, their trade ruined, deprived of education, and kept under restraint of every sort. There are laborers in the west who cannot cross over to the midlands through not knowing English.

As for the prosperity remarked everywhere, Mr. Crimmins cannot have gone to the western counties, where destitution, hunger, even famine, are chronic; where, as The Dublin Freeman's Journal remarks on the latest Government statistic paper, "There are communities too poor to have rate-supported poor; too poor, in fact, for pauperism." This state exists in Galway, Clare, Roscommon, and Mayo, not to mention the Western islands.

Irishmen at home discriminate between the sovereign and the Government, and they have invariably dealt with great consideration and leniency, with the present English King especially, and all through the time he was Prince of Wales. They recognized the difficulties and dangers of his position; and now that he is so sorely afflicted and sick unto death, their sympathetic nature is moved with compassion for his trials.

But Cardinals Logue and Moran are no representatives of Irish loyalty, because the one is a Maynooth man, imbued thoroughly with the instincts of that Government college; and Moran is known to all as a West Briton, to use no stronger terms, though stronger could be used without slander or calumny.

THOMAS HENRY ELLISON.

New York, July 25, 1902.

Alleged Tombstone of Eric, the Norseman

Mysterious Marks on Rock at Hampton, N. H., Convince Judge Lamprey that Europeans Landed There 900 Years Ago—A Park to be Opened on the Spot.

CONSIDERABLE discussion has been aroused in the New England States over the meaning of a strange stone in which are cut mysterious marks showing every evidence of extreme age. This stone is, in fact, a large rock, and it has been attracting visitors to Hampton, N. H.

Judge Charles M. Lamprey of Hampton, after a prolonged investigation of the subject, is convinced that this stone shows that Thorwald Eric, the Noreeman, landed at Hampton in the year 1004 and was buried there. Judge Lamprey, in The Boston Journal, says:

> The pre-Columbian discovery of America by the Northmen is now undoubtedly true, from what knowledge can be gained from Icelandic eagas, although for many years it was sincerely doubted. Bancroft, in his history of the United States, Volume I., alludes to it and says: "The story of the colonization of America by Northmen rests on narratives, mythological in form, and obscure in meaning; ancient, yet not contemporary," and admits that "the motivee of these intrepid mariners, whose voyages extended beyond Iceland and beyond Sicily, could have easily sailed from Greenland to Labrador; no other clear historic evidence establishes the natural probability that they accomplished the passage."
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> The Norsemen were a Norwegian race of hold, seafaring men who had founded a settlement in Iceland, so that at the beginning of the tenth century there was a population estimated at from 50,000 to 70,000 eoule. Their motto was "Westward, ho!" and they pushed on, reaching the shores of Greenland, and there made settlement, and in the beginning of the eleventh century Greenland was well settled and tributary to Norway, where Eric, the leader, had established the Christian religion.

REACHED LABRADOR.

> Why, "if they could easily have sailed from Greenland to Lahrador," as Bancroft saye, did they not sail westward and accomplish the passage to Labrador? They did, and there is no douht in the minds of the students of ancient history that they sailed to Labrador and further south till they landed on the New England coast as far south as Cape Cod, and, perhaps, as far as Connecticut.
>
> Leif Eric, according to the narrative, was in Greenland in the year 1000, and proclaimed Christianity. In the second voyage he discovered Vineland, on the shores of New England, to which he gave that name because of the ahundance of grapes growing wild in the woods.
>
> Where is "the point of land well covered with woods," and where is the grave of Thorwald, marked with crosses? Several localities on New England'e shore have tracings of inscriptions. One is found on the Northmen's Written Rock at or near West Newhury, Mass. Tracings on a stone tablet and stone pipe in ancient graves in Beverly, Mass., and other things in Rhode Island and Connecticut are evidence of the landing of the Norsemen 900 years ago on New England'a shore which they called Vineland.
>
> Hampton has a stronger claim than any other locality, and Great Boar's Head must be the "point of land" and "well covered with woods" centuries ago. Boar's Head was then a much longer point of land, and has been wearing away constantly for a long time. There are rocks extending out southeasterly more than a quarter of a mile which are easily seen under the water by gunners and fishermen, and which are a continuation of the rocks leading from the point; so it is undoubtedly a fact that the bluff, generations before the settlement of the town, in 1638, was more than a half mile in length from the westerly side where its rising commences to the easterly point.

AN OLD DEED.

> Tradition—handed down through seven generations of the writer's ancestors, and to them through many generations of Indians—says that Boar's Head and all the upland running westerly a mile or more to Eastman's Point, southwesterly to the Oliver Nudd farm, was covered with wood. There is still a deed taking in a part of the Nudd farm and written nearly 200 years ago, which calls the land the Nut Trees.
>
> So there is no douht that Boar's Head was covered with woode, making it the wooded point with its baye, and "the distance small between the forest and the sea," and the strand full of white sand.
>
> Now there is no other landing place as described by the Norsemen in their voyagee to Vineland which answers this description as well as do Hampton shores. But that description is not all, for we have the crosses cut on the stone many generations before the settlement of the town by the whie man—crossee made not by the Indians, but by some one who knew and believed in the Christian religion.

HISTORY OF THE ROCK.

> A certain field near the narrow marsh and beach on the main road up town contains the rock on which are cut the three crosses designating the grave where was buried Thorwald Eric in the year A. D. 1004. That field, with others adjoining, came into the posseeion of the writer's ancestors over 230 years ago, and that part of the field which contains the rock has been under tillage and subject to the plow for over 150 years.
>
> The rock is a large granite stone lying in the earth, its face near the top of the ground, with two crosses cut thereon and other marks, cut by the hand of man with a stone chisel, and not by any owner, from the original proprietor, who took posseesion 250 years ago, down to the present owners.
>
> "They came to a head land that jutted out that was all covered with wood, and there were bays on either eide and the strand that was covered with white sand, and the distance small from the forest to the sea."
>
> How true is the description! for there are the head land and the bays on either side, the long sandy beaches, and the land which contained the woods "not far from the sea." There is also the rock with the cut crosses made by man 900 years ago. That field now helongs to Wallace D. L

THE NEW SEAMANSHIP

Significance of the Building of the Thomas W. Lawson—Is the Seven-masted Schooner the First of a Great New Type?

ONLY a little while ago people who failed to take the advice of the late lamented Hosea Bigelow, "Don't prophesy onless ye know," were saying that the building of great steel steam freighters in the many magnificent ship yards the world over was sounding the doom of the large sailing ship, that great ocean cargoes were soon to be carried entirely in steamers and that the old ships with their towering clouds of canvas were to live only in memory and the pages of romance.

Now what do we see? The Fore River Engine Works turns out side by side with a Government cruiser an equally enormous ship of steel for the carrying of coal, to be driven from port to port, not by mighty engines and triple screws, but by the same wind and clever trimming of sails and setting of keel to current that sent the Argonauts of old on their historic course. As this vessel marks the present summit of achievement in building sailing vessels, says the Boston Transcript, so she presents forcibly the new seamanship which her type has brought about. The old-time idea of a sailing ship culminated in the three-masted full-rigger.

Not until the civil war was so huge a schooner as a three-hundred tonner thought of, and it was not on the seven seas at all, but on the great lakes in the year 1850 that the first three-master was built. Twenty years later the three-master had become the favorite rig of all schooners of above 150 tons or so. The growth from that time forward was steady but slow, and it was not till 1880 that we had a four-master, and vessels of the schooner type began to run up into the 1,200 and 1,500 ton class.

It was in 1889 that the experiment was carried still further. The demand was for greater tonnage. Yet as the size of the vessel increases it is unwise to increase the size of single sails beyond a given point lest they he unwieldy. To get greater spread of canvas, therefore, another mast must be added, and the Governor Ames, the first five-masted sailing vessel afloat, was built at Waldoborough, Me.

There was much controversy as to the worth of the Ames, and it was not until about four years ago that the experiment was declared a success by other builders and followed by the John B. Prescott, a five-master with a capacity of 4,500 tons, and the Nathaniel Palmer.

Two years later came two greater than these, the George W. Wells and the Eleanor A. Percy, six-masters, each with a capacity of about 5,000 tons, and the only two in the world, and now two years later still we have the seven-master sliding off the ways.

THE NEW KEELSON.

Certain peculiarities in the handling of the two six-masters, however, showed that in them the limit of size in wood construction was reached. In sailing it was discovered that the six-masters were "tender," that is to say, the rise and fall of the seas under their great length made them wiggle and spring; their keelson not being rigid enough when built of wood, although of huge thickness, was reinforced in every possible way. Hence the Lawson is built of steel, giving a rigid keelson, although a much slenderer one, all of which helps the carrying capacity.

With her nineteen sails set she will spread more than an acre of canvas to the wind, and yet she carries, or is to carry, a crew of only sixteen men. The largest full riggers of the present day carry crews of thirty to forty men and it is obvious that the sixteen men of the Lawson could not handle her without special appliances, in the knowledge of the working of which comes the new seamanship.

The jovial "yeo-heave-ho," the rollicking sea chanty, and the tramp, tramp, of feet as the sailors hove her short at the capstan by main strength is no longer heard in taking up the anchor. It could not well be, for each anchor of the seven-master will weigh 10,000 pounds and must be handled by grips of steel and the giant strength of steam.

STEAM ON DECK.

Again in the hoisting and lowering of such great sails there is no more call for the watch to tally on the falls and "walk away up the deck with her" while the great gaff swings aloft or is dropped. Instead a valve is turned in the steam winch which sits at the foot of the mast, the drum revolves and with a man to "hold a turn" of the halyards on this the sail goes aloft with no strain except it be on the piston rod of the engine.

So, too, in the steering. The steersman may watch the leach of the foresail indeed to see that he is giving her the proper "full and by" when beating to windward, but he will no longer be able to gauge the progress and point of his ship in a dark night by the feel of the straining seas on the rudder, as he might do in the old-time smaller ships that steered by hand. Instead, he will stand with his hand on a little wheel that turns at a touch to starboard or to port and merely transmits his will to the engine, whose pistons sway the great rudder to the right or the left as the command comes through the mechanism.

EXIT THE SQUARE-RIGGER.

The romance of many men and little sails is swallowed up in the romance of enormous cargoes and mighty forces controlling them under the guidance of a few. And it is a romance incomparably greater. To feel thus, you have but to stand on the stern of the Lawson and look forward along her mighty deck, see the sheer of her hull sweep upward and forward till the forecastle deck marks its culmination. Already she is no more a structure of steel, but a living creature of the sea, harnessed by man, to be sure, to do his bidding, but to do it with a statelIness, a grace and a dignity that is matched by no other creation of his hand.

"The days of the large sailing ship are numbered; steam is to take its place," said the unwise prophets of a few years ago. Now we see steam added to the sailing ships merely to assist in the handling of them, that they may be larger, and drive a still greater hull than would be otherwise possible. Yet in view of the great increase in number and size of schooners, one is tempted to prophesy with like rashness that the days of the square-rigger are numbered. Capital works always in the direction of economy. If it finds, as it must, that the schooner type will carry as great a cargo, with a crew one-third as large, and other expenses no greater, it is obvious that it will in the future employ the schooner.

To-day a full-rigged ship is rare enough to cause comment from those who look from the land. The schooner is more easily handled by fewer men, may be handled more quickly in a given manoeuvre, and though in sailing directly before the wind, where many of her sails would blanket one another, she may not be so speedy as the ship with square yards, yet on any given voyage of much duration she would come in ahead because of her superior speed in reaching and tacking.

THE END NOT YET.

There may be a limit to the size of schooners, but it is doubtful if we have approached it yet. The first four-master came about almost by accident. The hull was intended for a very large three-master, but it was found that to supply the proper sail area three masts would he very large and the sails unwieldly, so a fourth mast was added as an afterthought.

The first five-master was deemed an unwise experiment by many builders, and was not duplicated for a decade. Now we have a seven-master, and there is little doubt that though most of our harbors will not admit vessels drawing greater depth than this, there is room in them for vessels still longer, and no reason why an eighth or a tenth mast might not give the ship still greater length and coal-carrying capacity.

The addition of each new mast seems to bring an added problem in the matter of handling the ship. Thus the five-master has ways that are new and tricks that are vain which never confronted the Captain of the three-master, and these are to be learned only by actual handling. Capt. Crowley, who is to he the master of the Lawson, well knows this. He has grown up with the schooner type, and has handled each additional mast as it came into use. Yet he sees no reason why the seven-master, when her little ways are once learned, should not he handled as well as the smaller ships.

Within a few weeks the Thomas W. Lawson will be spreading her acre of canvas to the breezes of Massachusetts Bay, and her skipper will be face to face with the latest conundrum of the sailorman's world, and the half of the world that goes down to the sea in ships and does business in great waters looks on with intense interest in this latest and greatest venture in the new seamanship.

Damage Done by a Saint.

St. Swithin Spends the Summer in Vermont and Ruins all the Produce Except the Marble Crop.

By JULIAN RALPH,

Author of "An American with Lord Roberts," Etc.

IF we lived in the days when years were named, as dwellings are in England, and we counted from the Year of the Earthquake or the Year of the Plague or of the Great Fire, this would be called "the Sopping Summer." Whether it came of the lightly spoken prophecy of forty days of rain which fell from the lips of a thoughtless man of Brandon or whether it has something to do with a barometer I bought, which loathsome instrument was built bottom side up, with its cloudy matter always at the top, it is not for me to say

Indeed, one hears a new reason for the weather every day. The reasons change, but the weather is fixed. Over at the Dunmore House on Lake Dunmore lives a pious lady who says that the first forty days of rain, lasting through May and early June, were clearly regular and to be expected, but it chanced that this spell of weather lasted over St. Swithin's Day, which, she says, (and she seems extremely familiar with the saints,) falls on July 15. Then she adds: "As every one knows, if it rains on Swithin's Day you may expect forty days of rain." If she is right, it will continue to pour, drizzle, shower, sprinkle, pelt, soak, sop, drench, and wring until Aug. 25—long after I shall have given up all hope of seeing any Summer at all in 1902.

It began to rain here in May, and during the month of June there were but four fine days. In July there have been about as many more. "It's allus lowerin' and threatenin' if it ain't rainin' right daown," a farmer said to me yesterday. He gave me a great deal of information about hoein' time and hayin' time and about potatoes, corn, and grain, but I cannot repeat it because my city readers who harvest their crops at the corner groceries might he unduly disturbed.

The net sum of what the farmer said seemed to me to be that everything was spoiled except the marble crop. As for the principal harvest—of city boarders—I can testify to that as a thing that has been postponed until next year. I went to a lovely resort on Sunday evening to visit a friend. It was beside one of those beautiful lakes which nestle high amid the hills, in exquisite framings of birch and evergreen foliage, but, lo! one did not know whether to look down at the landscape to see the lake or whether to view it overhead, where even more water hung suspended and dripping through its sack of dark clouds upon our heads.

The hotel, which sheltered 200 city folks a year ago, was now dark and dreary looking, and in the great space before the office, where silk-clad matrons were wont to sit and maidens and beaus to whisper, there was now a doleful semicircle of men, with the proprietor in their company as chief mourner, seated in the gloom made by a single distant light. I almost fancied that the corpse of Summer, found drowned, perhaps, was in the parlor and that these men were sitting up with it.

A REMINISCENCE.

Twenty years ago I saw just such another sight. It was in midwinter, and three ships had gone ashore between Elberon and Deal. I went to Long Branch, and, seeing a dim light in the old Ocean Hotel, went in and saw just such another mournful company seated, in that case around a stove. They were the caretakers of the property, not misguided holiday folk like those of Sunday night. I paid my visit and went back to my own hotel, where I am one of what the French would call thirty-six "intrepid" boarders. I sat on the porch of my cottage watching the black clouds try to drown the moon.

At times the old Queen of the Night was thrust down until the vast sacks of water closed over her head. Then, as if by a mighty effort, she would rise above the aqueous surface of her legion of tormentors and shed a silvery glance of one eye upon the lake, plating it with a burnished white metallic glow. Again the dripping hills of heaven would roll over her, and she would appear to succumb and die, leaving a jetty blackness where she had been.

And then again, through a rift in the clouds, one saw her sturdily swimming back into view. As I sat thus, watching a life and death struggle in the empyrean, my hotel went dark and a bellboy came to my cottage porch. He put out the porch light and handed me a pitcher of iced water. There was something so apt and natural in this way of ending a day with St. Swithin by being left in the dark with a frigid gift that I went to bed.

THE OLD TAVERNS.

In my dreams I thought the ancient hotels in this old historic region came and talked with me. I singled out the old tavern at Hyde Manor, which celebrated its centenary twelve months ago. "What do you think of this Summer, Hyde, old man?" I asked. "I never see the beat on 't," the tavern replied. "I loaf in a forest, and used to boast of its shade, but naowadays it's like setting aout under a clothesline of freshly washed duds, each on 'em drippin' daown your back."

I turned to the tavern at Bennington of Revolutionary date and asked if it remembered a year like this. "I wouldn't say nothin' abaout it if I did," the old inn made answer. "I've registered some tol'able shady folks in them days when the Tories was movin' away to where they was more welcome, but of all the Summers that has stopped with me I never booked one to come up to this."

Next came the old house at Larrabee's Point, which has seen 140 Summers and was a log tavern thirteen years before Ethan Allen sailed from close by to take Ticonderoga. "Don't you fret yourself," said this antique Boniface, "you'll catch it yet. We allus hev jest so much rain in a year, and jest so much heat and jest so much cold. I hain't spent all o' my days countin' dollars or calculatin' haow much rum is brought over from York State in the pocket flasks of my fellow-Vermonters to reconcile 'em with their derned old prohibition law. I've observed the weather some, and I tell you that late July and the hull of August 'll be hotter 'n hades. Then I suppose yew'll come here fussin' abaout the heat and wishin' it'd rain and freeze for a spell."

If you are also having St. Swithin in New York, I cannot help but think how many babies that would have died there are growing strong and keeping happy, how many aged and infirm men and women who could not have lasted out a typical Summer are spared to those who love them. The mortality bill must be the lightest one in many a decade, and New York will gain a peg in her struggle to become the modern Babylon.

A FLOWER GARDEN.

And up here in the Green Mountains "the sopping Summer" has its compensation. Vermont is now a vast flower garden, a huge preserve of the most beautiful and abundant wild flowers I have ever seen. In Colorado they boast of the flora of the foothills of the Rockies, and I know the glad sight and delicate savor of the blossoms in the hedges of Devonshire, and I have seen the fields of Macedonia turn scarlet with poppies after the Turks forced the mountain passes.

But here are more and larger blossoms than I ever noted—miles of snowy patches made by daisies, whole day's rides between clover blossoms the size of walnuts, some red, some white, some pink and white, and (close to Lake Champlain) myriads that are bright yellow. Buttercups, ragged sailors, wild roses, wild parsley, and scores of flowers of which I do not know the names are scattered over the valleys as if the very raindrops of a long wet season had turned to flowers and flowerets where they fell.

Believe it you may or may not, yet the perfume of the land is so rich that every ride and walk is sweetened by the breath of the wild blossoms, and on Lake Champlain the other day, when the wind blew from the Vermont shore, the odor of clover was as rich as it could pleasantly be borne. It smelled as if we were all eating honey. JULIAN RALPH.

Salisbury, Vt., July 22, 1902.

Hoping for American Annexation

Haitians Acknowledge the Failure of a "Black Republic" and Look Forward to Coming into the Union—United States Government It Is Said May Be Compelled to Take the Country—Exceptionally Rich in Natural Resources, Haiti Has Been Held Back by Corrupt Officials and Public Ignorance.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti, July 10.—Haiti at this moment is in complete anarchy, hut anarchy of a sort unfaithfully portrayed in the reports that reach the outer world. The famous "revolution" that recently effected the downfall of President Sam, and which yet boils and hubbles about the selection of a new President, has thus far to answer for but six deaths throughout all Haiti. The sanguinary battles described for the foreign press have been, as a matter of fact, as harmless as battles of clowns in a pantomime. The elections now in progress are not themselves more farcical than the disturbances that they cause.

The whole political situation heggars a comic opera for chaotic absurdity. Yet, taken all in all, it lays bare the ruin of the country.

The mass of the best Haitian citizens stand to-day as one man in open acknowledgment of the impossibility of a successful or even of a decent "black republic." Their racial hope and pride can carry no further. Under self-government, they say, with frank despair, Haiti must remain forever a thing of ridicule and shame, so that they look forward with impatience as with certainty to the day when some outburst of special foolery shall compel the United States to lay hands upon the island and make it her own. Nothing is more striking than the force and the prevalence of this desire for annexation.

"Within twelve years it must come," you hear on all sides, "and then, within twenty-four hours, the country will he purged." "So only," say the intelligent Haitians, "shall we become a reputable people." "So only," the resident foreign merchants add with one accord, "can the great riches of the country be developed and preserved."

And both wait, with a faith somewhat hard to understand, for the realization of their dream.

The real nature of the Haitian administration is perhaps little known abroad. Of the whole Haitian people, about one in twelve can read or write. No white man can serve in the Government. All men of color are regarded by the blacks, who form the overwhelming majority, with jealousy and distrust. And any black who has received particular advantages of education is looked upon somewhat askance by his brothers in blood. Despite their experience, the people wish to be governed, literally, from their own ranks, and it is therefore from the lowest class that the highest officers of State are chosen.

THE PRESIDENTS.

As to the Presidents, each in turn models his conduct more or less after that of his predecessor. Once invested with office, he shuts himself up in his palace, where he proceeds, hy the aid of his new facilities, on the one hand to ruin his health by riotous living and on the other to fill his coffers from the public funds.

The palace is always guarded by troops in force, and his Excellency ordinarily makes but one sortie a week—on Sunday mornings, when he drives to church to hear mass, his carriage hidden by a guard of 600 men. The reason of his seclusion is his fear of assassination, and the reason of his fear is his knowledge of his just deserts.

The salary of the President is about $25,000 a year, a sum very inadequate for the extravagances in which he indulges. Yet most Presidents have quitted office possessed of large fortunes. The example of the Chief Executive is repeated down the official scale, each man according to his skill and his opportunities. And the sources from which the profits come are apparent on every hand.

The population pays taxes for all manner of public works, their erection and maintenance. Yet public works can hardly be said to exist. The population pays taxes for the proper paving, cleaning, and lighting of the capital. Yet the streets of Port-au-Prince remain from year to year exactly as accidents, wear, and the undisturbed accumulation of unbelievable filth compound. The population pays taxes for the support of a relatively large force of volunteer troops. Yet of that force but a fraction really exists, while the fraction itself sees little or nothing of the money that is its due.

With the regular troops the same methods are observed. For the pay of the enlisted men of the garrison of any district that you may choose to name, the Government appropriates a certain sum weekly. This sum passes first into the hands of the General commanding the district, who appropriates about 50 per cent. of the whole and gives over the residue to his second in command.

The second abstracts perhaps 40 per cent. of what he receives before committing the funds to his subordinate; and so, in the end, the enlisted man gets, if he is in luck, about 10 per cent. of his theoretical wages. He never complains, because to complain is to court punishment and discharge. And no personage of authority ever interferes in his behalf, because no personage of authority lacks sympathy with the General commanding.

EASILY SATISFIED.

The system naturally breeds some discontent, but the people are very ignorant, and a few long words, a little cloud of grandiloquence and mystification, will always suffice to befog and confuse their minds. Whatever means one demagogue may take to oust another, he is always careful not really to awaken the common dupes to their wrongs, and so to close the doors upon his own paradise. Yet as the period of elections draws on the long-suffering populace occasionally gets its sop.

For example, from the beginning of the current year until the last week in June none of the small Government employes had received a cent of wages, though each had received, month by month, a note duly acknowledging his credit. These notes his pressing necessities naturally obliged him to turn over, one by one, to whoever would buy them at some part of their face value; and the Government, characteristically, was more than content with the arrangement, shutting its eyes to the ultimate results.

As the 18th of June approached, however, bringing with it the election of Deputies, the Government cannily decided that it might be well to let its people see a little ready cash, to disburse, in fact, a month's pay. Yet, as the merchants and money lenders held paper covering all arrears, it was patent that they would claim the entire issue promptly. In order, therefore, to insure the employes in actually touching their douceur, the issue, when made, was specifically designated as "for an unknown month"—"pour un mois inconnu"—which well-considered phrase has enabled the Treasury officials thus far to baffle all outside claimants.

"We are very sorry; but our books have become unaccountably confused. Until they are cleared up we can allow no such claims as yours, for fear of paying for the same month twice."

The device is childish, but so is the people, whether in its cunning or in its stupidity, and the typical official, with his shallow trickery, hopes only to outwit his rivals long enough to fill his own pockets. One Government ousts another baldly for the spoils. Hyppolite is yet remembered with some kindness because, with all his monstrous thefts, he yet performed after a fashion one or two of the works for which he levied taxes. Sam stole consistently, constantly, without limit or interruption, and is classed by his countrymen as no worse than the rest.

FOREIGNERS SECURE.

All this notwithstanding, the property of foreigners resident in Haiti remains secure, and a foreigner, always provided that he knows how to handle and to fortify his interests, may even enjoy a steady protection from successive Governments that are steady in nothing else save thievery.

The terror of the Haitian, whether President, Senator, or man in the street, is a foreign warship in the harbor. Display your flag, be it American or European, and the most threatening mob will take to its heels. It is to the foreign Ministers or Consuls, and by no means to his own magistrates, that the Haitian turns when he believes his life in danger. Let a riot he feared in the town, and you shall see some foreign flag afloat from every second window.

With the fear of violence and retribution in the air, each quaking citizen tries to recall that he is not really a Haitian at all, and that his great-aunt or his wife's cousin came from St. Thomas or Martinique. Or, if he cannot establish that plea, then he runs to some Consulate, begging protection on the ground of mere humanity. The plea, it may be added, is always heard. Every Consul or Minister in troubled times has a brood of refugees under his wing; indeed, if it were not so, much more blood might really be shed in the "revolutions" of Haiti.

If, as a foreigner, you have at any time to complain of damage done to your property, your price will be paid with dispatch and a foreigner must be very much in the wrong before Government will take action against him. His country's guns are always thrusting shadowy muzzles over his shoulder, and, lest the shadows become solid, Government will recognize with alacrity claims of a size truly amazing, a fact occasionally played upon by the unscrupulous.

HOW THE TRICK IS DONE.

No small factor in the unquestioning acceptance of such claims lies in the opportunities for middlemen's profits that their payment affords. The Cabinet Minister through whom a demand is presented merely doubles the sum named by the claimant, enters the Senate with a request for "closed doors," represents to the Senators assembled that the claimant's Government requires instant satisfaction on pain of shot and shell, and that only by his own mingled prayers and statesmanship was the sum reduced to its present size.

The legislators recognize the force of the argument and appropriate the money required, half of which more than satisfies the claimant, while the rest goes to repay the Ministerial exertions. The news quickly becomes public, perhaps even gets into print, the successful claimant laughs over the story in the streets, every one makes a mental note for future use, and things progress as before.

Meantime the foreign business men here, most of whom are Germans, make fortunes quickly, and that chiefly in deals with Government. Government, always in need of ready money, must borrow at rates exorbitantly high. And for whatever dubious end a sum may be required, resident foreign capitalists familiar with the tricks of the trade will always lend willingly and eagerly on the security of the customs receipts.

Haiti taxes both her imports and her exports, and all customs moneys must pass through the National Bank, a French institution, before being available by the Government itself. The bank pays off all secured claims before recognizing the Government's right to use the fund, and therefore loans and contracts made on security of customs are held to be as safe as they are profitable. So easy a means of obtaining money is well calculated to appeal to the negro's short-sighted recklessness, and the customs are already in pawn to 50 per cent. of their volume.

Not the least striking of the conclusions induced by consideration of these facts and of other equally patent is that of the wonderful richness of the country. Here is a population of only 1,200,000, idle, poor, and almost savage. Here are no organized industries, no thrift, no progress, no development of the country's natural wealth. But scattered on the hillsides by patches are small fields of coffee, and spreading over the mountains are great forests of logwood. And the profits brought into the Government by the ignorant negro's fitful handling of these two resources have been enough not only to support the wholesale drains of a long succession of thieves in office, but also to make possible the waste and the extravagances that their existence has implied. KATHERINE PRINCE.

Lost in the Land of Mystery.

Another Band of Explorers Vanish in a Place from Which No Traveler Has Ever Returned—The "River of Death" and the Strange Dangers Which Menace Its Invaders.

EL GRAN CHACO, the most mysterious spot on the American Continent and possibly in the world, has claimed another band of victims; again the Pilcomayo River has proved itself deserving of the title given to it by the natives of Paraguay, Argentina, and Bolivia—River of Death.

The last victims of the unknown place are the famous Italian explorer, Guido Boggiano, and his party. From Asuncion, in Paraguay, the news has reached American geographers that the party has been officially pronounced dead.

With the slaying of Boggiano, El Gran Chaco, triumphantly keeping its secret, has successfully defied five nations—France, Spain, Germany, Italy, and Paraguay. Each of them sent its best explorers and to none did their men return alive.

Creveaux of France, says The Los Angeles Times, Ibarreta of Spain, Lista of Paraguay, Sirvent of Germany, and Boggiano of Italy all started from the borders, dived into the primeval forests of El Gran Chaco, reached the Pilcomayo River, and disappeared forever.

No man has gone in and emerged alive. What lurks in its twilight forests that slays so surely?

Look on the map of South America. Between the Tropic of Capricorn and latitude 30 south and between longitudes 58 and 65 west is a patch that is left almost entirely blank. That patch contains more than 75,000 square miles about which man knows nothing. It is the terra incognita of the American Continent.

BOGGIANO'S EXPEDITION.

Five months ago Guido Boggiano started from Asuncion with an expedition of six Indians and a peon to follow the path that so many others had taken before him and that had led them to death. Friends had urged him in vain to desist. Local officials had added their warnings without effect.

Men heard from him only once after he had left civilization, as he passed through Puerto Casado. Then came a week of silence, broken by the arrival of two of the expedition. Even in that one week hardships and terrors had become too much for them, and they had fled toward settled country. They reported that the line of march had been through constant dangers and mystery. Unseen enemies had attacked them hy day and by night. Unseen animals had prowled on their trail. Unseen things had terrified the Indian helpers, so that even then Boggiano was finding it almost impossible to force them on.

That is the last that has been heard by man of Guido Boggiano and his party. A month ago an expedition under local officers started out from Puerto Casado to search for news of the lost men. It penetrated only a few miles into the unknown land—not far enough to find even a trail, but far enough to learn that there was no doubt that the entire expedition had been destroyed, presumably by the fierce, practically unknown Tobas Indians.

This makes the second expedition to vanish within a year.

HOW CREVEAUX DIED.

First to meet fate in El Gran Chaco was Dr. Creveaux. He started into the interior in 1886 with a large and well-armed party, fired with wonderful stories of strange, tall, savage men, strange wild beasts of huge size, and a profusion of new orchids and other fantastic plants and creatures that were said to be in abundance there. He forced his way for several months through the wilderness along the Pilcomayo until he penetrated into the Tohas country, near the Bolivian boundary, where the expedition, worn and thinned out hy constant fighting and hardships, fell into the hands of the Indians, who suddenly appeared from all quarters and massacred all.

The fate of the Creveaux expedition only served to increase the eagerness of explorers to tear the veil that hid the unknown land.

And that eagerness next was to cost the life of one of the most successful and earnest and daring explorers that ever was in South America. He was Ramon Lista, to whom the world to-day owes much of its knowledge of Paraguay, Argentina, and Patagonia. For many years he had lived almost constantly in the wildest parts of the continent.

He was the first man to send out from the depths of Patagonia the report of the possible existence there of a monstrous animal, the mylodon, a giant sloth as great as an ox, that still survived from prehistoric days. He reported subsequently that one evening he had even shot at some huge creature that might have been it. But its hide turned his bullet, and the gloom of the forest made pursuit impossible.

RAMON LISTA'S DOOM.

Ramon Lista, thus on the threshold, possibly, of an epochal discovery in modern world history, set his face toward El Gran Chaco. He passed beyond the uttermost frontier of human dwellers, and with canoe and men paddled away to reach the Pilcomayo River. And when he paddled thus away he passed out of human sight forever. For the River of Death has never given him up.

Fragments of his story have drifted to the outer world, and from the stories told by boastful Indians and the scattered rumors brought to Bolivian and Paraguayan and Argentinian frontier posts, it is known that he forced his way far up the river, contending against nature and wild beasts and wild men alike, until, thoroughly worn out and sadly diminished in numbers, the expedition found itself cut off from either retreat or advance by the allied forces of human foes and hunger.

For the Indians, rarely showing themselves, but constantly lurking around the party, not only picked off any members of the expedition who strayed even slightly from the main body, but prevented all hunting. At last the party was so reduced by privations that panic seized some and despair others.

And then came annihilation, so that none returned. Lista himself, so men have learned since then, was one of the last to die. He was hrained while he lay starving. And scattered over many miles of forest trails lie his companions, pursued and killed in flight.

IBARRETA SEEKS THE MYSTERY.

Ramon Lista's fate well might have deterred other men from seeking to enter the sombre precincts of the terra incognita. Yet rumors of Lista's loss had not more than hegun to reach Europe and North America, and already another expedition was preparing to hew its way into the place of doom.

Col. Enrique de Ibarreta, of Spain was the man to lead it. He made his start from San Antonio in Bolivia with a party singularly well equipped—equipped, indeed, as if for conquest rather than for exploration. He had a flotilla of Indian canoes, each holding twelve men, and with him were six Argentine, two Bolivian, and one Spanish companions, all well fitted by knowledge and experience for the work of carrying out the task of forcing the passage through the River of Death. The canoes were covered with heavy sails and skins, which were pierced with loopholes for rifles.

At Fort Creveaux, named in honor of Dr. Creveaux, he got additional force in the form of two friendly Pilagas Indians and an Indian boy, who proved invaluable through his knowledge of the many languages and dialects of the unknown tribes that were encountered during the voyage. Col. Suarez, acting in command at the fort, provided this escort under orders from the Bolivian Government, but personally hegged Col. Ibarreta to desist.

His arguments were vain, and early in June the party started down the Pilcomayo. And scarcely had they passed from the sight of the soldiers in the frontier fort before the forest was alive with dangers all around them. Men dared not leave their covered canoes, even in the daytime. Game vanished strangely before them. At first it seemed unaccountable, until they found that the Indians, invisible, but ever present, were driving it away to starve the explorers out, so that they should venture into the forest to hunt.

When the expedition reached Laguna Pitano, less than 300 miles from the place where they had started, it was September. It had taken them more than three months to get there, and yet the mysterious land had scarcely been entered. And the men were then in such extremities that Ibarreta saw that they could not hope to get out alive unless help reached them.

They were encompassed by savages. Food was reduced to a minimum. In this crisis Col. Ibarreta called for volunteers to break through the silent, hidden cordon of foes and try to reach Formosa, on the Paraguayan boundary, to get help.

DEVILS OF THE WOODS.

Of those eight men nothing has been learned to this day, with the exception of two, who were found wandering in the thickets with barely strength enough left to tell even the briefest story. They had been hunted heading from mile to mile. The forests were instinct with death wherever they turned. Six of the fugitives were killed before a day had passed.

The two survivors said that they had left the Ibarreta party in dire need. Just before passing certain great waterfalls of the Pilcomayo River, the hitherto deserted banks of the gloomy stream suddenly were filled with tall men, hideously painted and armed with huge knotted clubs and with spears. Their faces painted coal black, with circles of light blue over the cheek bones and three blue streaks radiating from the corners of their mouths, made them look, said the fugitives, like devils. Indeed, the Pilagas Indians—a friendly tribe living near the borders—affirm that these are devils and not men that haunt the dark, impenetrable forests of the River of Death.

The Indians made an attack in force on the expedition, and were beaten off only after desperate efforts. They withdrew then into the cover of the overhanging vegetation on the banks, but they never ceased harassing the explorers.

To go ashore for food was out of the question. The only hope that was left when the men started for relief was to press on slowly to find a landing place in open country, where the Indians might be at a disadvantage. The two men did not live to reach civilization, but died near where the friendly Indian hunters had found them. These carried the news to Col. Carmelo Uriarte, who quickly formed a relief party and advanced toward the Pilcomayo.

For twenty days he marched and paddled, and for all those twenty days he had to fight the savages who attacked him from every hiding place along the line. His Indian guides found friends who told them that the Ibarreta party was totally annihilated, and they led Uriarte and his men to the spot where Col. Ibarreta, the last man to yield, had made his final fight.

The murderous Indians were members of the Chorotis and Orejude tribes, of whom little is known except that they live a life of constant warfare between themselves, sinking their differences only when strangers enter the country.

Uriarte's spies found the graves of various members of the Ibarreta party and returned with stories of touching courage and devotion. They learned how one member of the expedition after the other had died, either from starvation or wounds, and how the survivors hurled their comrades and planted a rude cross on each grave.

At last there were left with Ibarreta only a single Indian and the boy. These three worked their way on, ever suffering more, until they were quite unable to wield either paddle or pole any more. Then they crawled out on the bank, and while they were plodding on shore, entirely exhausted, the Indians stole on them and killed them with axes, Ibarreta fighting till the last and not yielding until he was powerless to move.

THE LATEST VICTIMS.

And still El Gran Chaco was to have more victims. While Boggiano's fate was still unknown, Capt. Sirvent, a German instructor in the Chilean Army, started with his son to enter the Chaco country from the west. He expected to return in a month. But three passed and no sign came from the unknown land.

Now, according to news just received in America, Capt. Rojas of the Paraguayan army, who started from the east to search for him, has returned to Villa Hayes—named after President Hayes to commemorate his settlement of the Paraguayan-Argentina boundary dispute, with the almost positive information that this expedition also has been destroyed. Capt. Rojas found that it had approached the vicinity of the scene of Ibarreta's death, and there, on the banks of the Pilcomayo River, had perished, to prove anew that the River of Death still defies the world's efforts to dispel its mystery.

Awe holds the man who enters the brooding silence of El Gran Chaco's primeval places. For in the forests, great with centuries on centuries of unchecked growth, there is neither sunlight nor freedom of winds or singing of birds. The waters roar sullenly. The air is heavy with moisture, and neither in the morning nor the afternoon does daylight find its way through the enormous, fantastic masses of the eternal forest. Gloom and gloom again—never less than twilight in the brightest places and as black as night in the darkest—shrouds the path of the intruder.

A hush so great that it burdens the sense as with physical oppression, reigns hour after hour, day after day, week after week. Like the terrifying hush before a great storm, it rests on the land and makes it a place of fear. The birds flit through it silently. Silently and like shadows the wild beasts creep.

Bar Harbor Cottagers Prepare For August's Social Functions

Five Busy Weeks Expected by the Members of the Fashionable Set at the Maine Coast Resort—Engagement Announcements and Future Weddings Which Occupy Attention.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., July 26.—Society lingers upon the threshold of a very gay August. It has been loath to forsake the quiet July days, and entertainments have strung along in an indifferent fashion up to the present week, which was given over to numerous dinner parties and receptions. The uncomfortably cold and rainy weather has interfered greatly with the success of the week's affairs, two of which were to have been garden parties. There seems to be no escape from gray skies and the driving fog from the sea.

Beginning with the 1st of August five weeks of extreme liveliness may be expected, if dates and entertainments tell the story correctly.

The Squadron, which completes its manoeuvres off the New England coast Aug. 25, is expected to come to Bar Harbor the following day. Prospects of the British fleet being here at the same time are not very good.

Aside from the regular weekly diversions, such as the dinner dance at Kebo, the Malvern hops, six large affairs are to be given by newcomers, including Mr. and Mrs. Leither, Mr. and Mrs. Fleitman, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Cassatt, Gen. Thomas, and an affair to be given for Miss Whitney by William C. Whitney. The list of smaller affairs is overcrowded.

The promise of the gay August has attracted many visitors from Newport and other resorts further west. Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gould have been seeking to lease a cottage for the middle season, but accommodations are in such demand that they have not yet succeeded in doing so.

It is currently reported that Miss Alice Roosevelt will take the New England trip with her father, and will run down to Bar Harbor for a short visit.

Col. Astor is expected down in his yacht some time in August.

The reception given by Mrs. William L. Graves at Brook End Monday afternoon was the largest affair of the week. This is Mrs. Graves's first season as a cottager here, but her popularity as a hostess at New York and at Newport was attested by the presence of over 200 guests. Some of the New York guests present were Mrs. C. Francis Winthrop, Mrs. Norman L. Munro, Mrs. Miles B. Carpenter, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Livingston, Count and Countess Laugier-Villars, Mr. and Mrs. Louis L. Delafield, Mrs. Musgrave, Mr. and Mrs. David Ogden, Mrs. John W. Pinchot, Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Gray, Mr. and Mrs. John J. Emery, Mr. and Mrs. William J. Schieffelin.

The engagement of Miss Eleanor Thomas, daughter of Gen. Thomas, and R. Livingston Beekman has been the most absorbing topic of conversation this week. Mr. Beekman has been Miss Thomas's constant attendant here these last two years. For two Summers Miss Thomas has been one of the most genuinely popular girls at the resort.

The first Malvern hop of the season took place on Wednesday night. It was preceded by several dinners at the Inn, one at Kebo, and numerous smaller dinners about town. The Red Ballroom never looked better. Society came in force and signified that these particular affairs have regained their old-time popularity.

A notable society event in August will be the wedding at St. Saviour's Church of Miss Francis Hinkle, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. Howard Hinkle, and S. Clifford Shinkle. It will be the most elaborate affair of its kind that has taken place here in the last half dozen years.

Plans for the horse show have been completed. A premium list has been issued, and various committees appointed for carrying out the details of the exhibition. The introduction of hurdle and running races will be new features. A. J. Cassatt has been elected one of the stewards.

The dinner dance at the Kebo Valley Club on Saturday night proved to be a most popular occasion. The club is in excellent favor this Summer, and the dinner dances afford a most convenient means for gathering society together in comparatively large numbers. The hosts were Mrs. C. Francis Winthrop of New York, Miss Amory, Mrs. Clarence Wadsworth, Mr. A. H. Hinkle, and Mrs. T. G. Condon. Mrs. Winthrop entertained Count Wartenslaben Pierre Rogestvensky, Mr. and Mrs. Pierrepont Edwards, Dr. and Mrs. Fremont Smith, Miss Louise Taylor, Dr. and Mrs. Cadwalader Chapman, Mrs. Wesley Merritt, Miss Knowlton, Miss Conover, Miss Fanny Coster Jones, J. B. Henderson, Charles How, John How, and C. Creighton Webb.

Mr. and Mrs. George H. Vanderbilt, who came last Friday, and Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Cassatt, who came last Wednesday, are among the most notable of the week's arrivals. The Vanderbilts will give one or two small dinners. They have been entertained by the Schieffelins and Fabbris. Mr. Vanderbilt will give a large dinner dance in August similar to his affair of last year.

It is unfortunately true that at the present time Bar Harbor is deficient in a supply of young men. Not in several seasons have there been such a number of charming and attractive girls here, and the absence of men makes the fact all the more noticeable. There are several rare beauties in the debutante class who will be great belles before a year is over.

Tennis bids fair to oust its rival, golf. The royal game of Scotland clings tenaciously to popular approval, but it is become a refuge for the old or middle aged. The younger set all play tennis. Courts have sprung up everywhere as if by magic. The links at Kebo have been deserted for the club courts, which are thronged every morning. Some of those who have laid out courts at their homes are E. G. Fabbri, H. L. Eno, Baron Hengelmuller, Edgar Scott, J. J. Emery, J. M. Sears, Mrs. John Harrison, Burton Harrison, Dr. Derby, Mrs. Miles B. Carpenter, and Dr. Abbe.

The race of the knockabouts on Saturday was marked by an accident. The Sears boat, Helen, crashed into the judges' tug and was badly damaged. The same intense feeling marked Saturday's race as has marked the previous races. The Tiger, owned by W. C. Allison, and sailed by Crowninshield, the designer, won by 3 minutes 40 seconds. H. L. Eno's boat, the Astrild, was second. Edgar Scott was third with the Bobtail. After readjustment of the times and allowances, Mr. Scott was declared the winner, thereby becoming the possessor of the silver challenge trophy offered by R. Hall McCormick.

The weekly golf tournament at Kebo drew forth a fair number of contestants. J. De Koven Bowen of Chicago, with a large handicap, captured the prize. C. M. Amory was second. The other entries included George Robbins, C. Bridgham, Herbert Jaques, H. Potter, J. B. Elwell, Dr. Robert Amory, F. I. Amory, C. D. Armour, J. T. Drummond, Miss McLane, F. F. Clark. In the afternoon the first ladies' putting contest took place. The invincible Mrs. Catherwood, who carried off so many of the prizes a year ago, won. Miss Jackson of New York was second. The other contestants were Mrs. Ireland, Miss Seely, Miss Helen Seely, Miss F. S. McLane, Miss Moy, Miss Theohald, Miss Phipps, Miss Thomas, Miss Davenport, and Miss McCormick.

Mrs. Margaret Bottome of New York is the guest of Mrs. Norman L. Munro at Bogue Chitto. Mrs. Bottome is the President of the National Association of the King's Daughters.

The Marchese Guadagin, an Italian nobleman, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Fabbri at Corfield.

Mr. and Mrs. John J. Emery entertained at dinner Thursday evening. The guests were Count Cassini, Baron and Baroness Hengelmuller, Mr. and Mrs. George S. Robbins, Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner Sherman, Mrs. Vail, Mrs. Pearson, Mr. How, Mr. Johnson, and Major McAuley.

Lieut. Wilton Phipps of the British Navy and Mrs. Wilton Phipps are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. Butler Duncan at Colonial Hall.

Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Fabbri entertained at dinner on Wednesday night at Corfield. The guests were Mr. and Mrs. John J. Emery, Mr. and Mrs. John Livingston, Miss Coles, Miss Belle Gurnee, Miss Palmer, Mr. MacMonnies, Mr. Thorndike, and the Marchese Guadagin.

Mrs. George Preston and Miss Alice Preston of Toledo are at the Louisburg.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Meserole came this week to the St. Sauveur.

Joseph Leiter returned this week aboard his yacht Taurus from Newport.

Mrs. Platt-Hunt entertained at a dinner party on Monday night, followed by bridge. The guests were Mrs. Miles B. Carpenter, Miss Carpenter, Miss Patterson, Miss Eleanor Patterson, Miss McCormick, Miss Hinkle, and Miss Matbews.

A dinner was given by Mr. and Mrs. Edward Coles on Monday night in honor of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Cassatt. The guests were Mr. and Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, Mr. and Mrs. John S. Kennedy, W. Butler Duncan, and Bishop and Mrs. Lawrence.

Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Buck of New York and Reginald Buck are recent arrivals.

A dinner was given on Tuesday evening by Mrs. Robert Abbe in honor of Mr. MacMonnies, the sculptor. Others who entertained that evening were Mr. and Mrs. Fabbri, Mrs. Miles B. Carpenter, and Mrs. J. Montgomery Sears.

Many Automobiles at Narragansett

Prominent Residents Who Own Racing Machines—Doings of the Week.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., July 26.—Fine July days have prevailed at Narragansett of late, following the mist and fog that enveloped the bay and shore of the Pier in the early week, and carriage driving and automobiling have been enjoyed to the utmost.

The annual golf tournament has proved an attraction at the Point Judith Country Club, where the tourney has been in progress during the week, and perhaps most interest centred in the events Saturday when the play was for the President's Cup. Aside from the golfers, society has gathered in little groups on the green of the Country Club, and here five o'clock teas have been poured while the scores of the day were being added on the bulletin board.

The automobile craze has invaded Narragansett this season more than ever before, and many have whirled to the golf links in their machines, much to the consternation of many a steed on Ocean Road.

Among the new automobiles here this season are those of P. S. P. Randolph, President of the Point Judith Country Club and a millionaire Philadelphian. Mr. Randolph has a large and ponderous machine, but as a speedy vehicle it has few rivals at the Pier. He is his own chauffeur. R. J. Collier, son of P. F. Collier of Canonchet, has an automobile of immense dimensions and drives through Narragansett at a breakneck pace and with utter disregard of time on the Ocean Boulevard. Previous to his wedding young Mr. Collier divided his time between Canonchet and his quarters at Bergers, Newport. L. Harrison Dulles of Philadelphia, whose wife has just returned from abroad, has a big white automobile which has the distinction of being perhaps the most noiseless machine at the Pier. It certainly is more attractive in appearance than some of the others.

It is quite a fad with Newporters this Summer to run over to the Pier on an automobile jaunt, and as the distance is only about ten miles, it makes a pleasant afternoon's outing. Luncheon in the Grecian Gardens is usually enjoyed by the visiting automobilists and others who are here for the day.

Miss Mary Curtis Lee, daughter of Gen. Robert E. Lee of Virginia, is at the Pier, and is a guest at the Atlantic.

Count de Costigiols of Paris, gave a luncheon in the Grecian Gardens on Tuesday, his guests including Mr. and Mrs. Harry B. Kane of New York, and Miss Alice Foster of Philadelphia.

J. A. Locke and family of East Orange, have arrived at their cottage, Broadmoor, on Boston Neck Road, for the Summer.

E. B. Moore of the Gladstone has presented to the Horse Show officials a beautiful silver cup, to be awarded to the winner of the first prize in the jumping class.

A vaudeville entertainment on a large scale is announced to take place on the lawn of the Mathewson Friday evening, Aug. 8. Seats will be by subscription only.

Arrivals at the Gladstone—G. B. Harris, A. C. Gilbert, Miss Katharine de Rouihae, Miss L. Stevens, New York; Mrs. S. N. Smith, Washington; Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Murray, Boston; H. Cecil Jackson, Newport; Charles Goldsborough, Miss Ellen Goldsborough, Baltimore; Dr. Arthur de Collard, Mrs. A. de Collard, Springfield, Mass.

The Imperial—Miss Emily Gould, Morris Park, L. I.; Mr. and Mrs. Edson Bradley, Tuxedo, N. Y.; F. O. Block, Francis Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Straine, F. M. Smith, New York; Mr. and Mrs. Shirley Carter, Baltimore; P. M. Prescott, Jr., Washington; Samuel Bell, Jr., Philadelphia; Mrs. F. S. Ellis, Atlanta, Ga.

The Mathewson—Edward Carpenter, D. Dudley Dempster, Dr. T. H. Flag, H. S. Stillman, Mrs. S. E. Clark, Miss Josephine Clark, Maurice Bowles, Miss L. Steven, Mr. and Mrs. P. Blaskoff, Mr. and Mrs. George Keister, New York; Mrs. James J. Brown, Miss Helen Brown, Denver, Col.; Mr. and Mrs. E. C. De Witt, Bergen Point, N. J.; Mrs. Marion Hutchinson, Germantown, Penn.

The Massasoit—Miss Mary Watson, Providence; Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Gilman, Lawrence, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. T. I. Mumford, Mrs. Edgeworth Bird, Mrs. Victor Smith, Edgeworth Smith, Baltimore; the Rev. T. C. Beattie, Albuquerque, N. M.; Eben Sutton, Baltimore.

Block Island Happenings

Vacation Seekers Interested in the Evolutions of United States Marines.

Special to The New York Times.

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I., July 26.—During the past week the usual forms of amusement have been laid aside for the purpose of watching the entrance to New Harbor, where the battleships Alabama and Kearsarge arrived last Wednesday morning, proceeding to land marinea on the highland east of the channel the same afternoon.

The purpose of the visit of the ships to these waters is twofold. Primarily they were sent here to inspect the channel and the barbor, with a view of the future work to be done by the Government in creating a naval harbor and fortifying its entrance with heavy guns which would have a rangs protecting Block Island Sound and the entrance to Long Island and Fisher's Island Sounds, as well as the entrance to Narragansett Bay.

Incidentally the marines were landed for the purpose of practicing defensive evolutions against the attack of those in the boats.

During the fire last week which resulted in the destruction of the National Hotel the Surf House was badly scorched and the patrons removed their baggage to a place of safety. They moved it back the next day, and the hotel is open and running as usual, although the front is somewhat charred, with here and there a pane of glass broken by the intense heat.

The weather has been so cool and damp that bathing at Crescent Beach has not been indulged in so much as usual.

A large number of people from New York are at the New Hygeia Hotel. Among them are Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Johnson of New York, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Stewart and E. J. Riley of Brooklyn.

Gen. and Mrs. J. H. Jarman of Hartford and family are at Vaill Cottages for the season, as are also Dr. C. Morris Hathaway of Bellevue Hospital, New York, and Miss E. Maude Williams of Philadelphia.

W. H. Baldwin of Newark, N. J., has been visiting his daughter, Mrs. F. W. Lawrence, at the Woonsocket House.

The following are among recent arrivals at the hotels:

The Manisses—D. Bachmann, Mrs. D. Carleton Tracy, Miss Anna Wyatt, Mr. and Mrs. Max Reidel, H. S. Naul, New York; Miss Adelaide M. Streperich, Mr. and Mrs. W. Foley, Mrs. A. M. Tierney, Raymond J. Tierney, Brooklyn.

The Surf Hotel—Mr. and Mrs. John Walton, New York; S. M. Simmons and W. H. Simmons, Louisville, Ky.; Miss F. M. Spillman, Elizabeth Spillman, Mary Louise Cresham, C. K. Hendrick, and Charles Hendrick, Dayton, Ohio.

Woonsocket House—Miss Margaret Cochran, Brooklyn; Mrs. J. J. Marsh, Ithaca, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Helm, Harold Helm, W. J. H. Parker, and Edith Parker, Moravia, N. Y.

Spring House—Mrs. C. Cohen and family, New York; W. Goldstein and family, Brooklyn.

Eureka Hotel—Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Ladd, Jr., Miss E. McGrail, New York; Mrs. Sarah Weaver and Miss Carrie Weaver, Cohoes, N. Y.

Vaill Cottages—Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Moe and Franklin Moe, Flushing, N. Y.; Miss Harriet I. Adams, Miss Lila King, and Miss Margaret Haas, East Orange, N. J.

Adrian House—Mrs. Silas C. Hall and Mrs. Frank Payne, Albany; E. M. Harrison, New Haven; Mrs. M. B. Tallmadge and May Tallmadge, Hartford.

The Hygeia Hotel—Mr. and Mrs. Charles V. Mann, Albany; Mrs. J. C. Morall, St. Louis; Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Stewart, Brooklyn, and Lambert M. Goldsmith, Louisville.

The Connecticut House—Miss Katherine Mantner, H. Halliday, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Mills, and Miss Josephine H. Tost, all of New York.

Hyland Honse—N. F. Potter, Jr., A. B. Campbell, and Samuel Hunter, New York; Mrs. J. H. Powers and daughter, Brooklyn, and Mrs. W. H. Child, Philadelphia.

New London Has a Mystery

Disappearance of Pequot House Guest Discussed by Summer Colony.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., July 26.—The disappearance of J. F. MacRae, a New York man, who has been a guest at the Pequot House since the Yale-Harvard boat race, was the sensation of the week in the Pequot colony. Mr. MacRae went out in a small boat last Saturday night for a row, although a storm was brewing. The next day the boat was found floating in the river, containing nothing but a straw hat. He is the son of Charles H. MacRae, a real estate man, whose office is in Fifth Avenue, New York. Mr. MacRae was a favorite among the gussts at the Pequot House and his strange disappearance has caused considerable uneasiness.

Crab races are the latest diversion in the Pequot colony, especially among the children. The idea is to catch the hard-shelled fellows and start them in a race from a point a little distance up the beach to the water. The individual crabs are distinguished by different colored paints on their backs.

The harbor off the Pequot House was dotted with small yachts during the first of the week. The Rhode Island Yacht Club extended its run to this city and made its rendezvous at the Pequot House. Commodore Olney was in command. On Tuesday morning the fleet sailed to Shelter Island. About two dozen yachts of the Sachem's Head Yacht Club arrived on Monday, and at night there was a banquet at the Pequot House.

The battleships Indiana, Alabama and the Kearsarge have all anchored off the harbor during ths week and the officers were entertained by many of the Snmmer folk.

Among the guests at the Pequot House this week was Louis E. Guthzeit of Shanghai, China, chief engineer of the United States steamship line. Mr. Guthzeit with several others made a tour of inspection of the Eastern Shipbuilding Company's plant. Although it was fresly predicted earlier in the season that the noise of the immense hammers at the yards would annoy the Summer guests, not a complaint haa been heard. The shipyard is across the river and too far away for its noises to be perceptible.

Marquise Lanza is a guest of Mrs. A. C. Tyler at The Elm. Several dinners have been given in her honor this week.

C. W. Post and family of Washington have arrived for the Summer. Mr. Post has brought along his immense locomobile and expects to enjoy the riding over the fine roads in this vicinity.

Several prominent yachts will come to New London next week to prepare for the annual cruise of the New York Yacht Club. The Chanticleer, Rainbow, and Corona are expected on Monday.

Henry Walter's Narada was here on Thursday. Mr. Walter with a party left here Thursday morning to attend the Martin-Oelrichs wedding.

The Republican State Central Committee of Connecticut held its annual business session at the Pequot House on Friday night. Nearly all of ths prominent Republicans of the State were present.

Lieut-Col. John M. K. Davis, commanding the New London Artillery district, is quartered at the Crocker House. Several prominent officers of the regular army are already here and others are expected to participate in the coming manoeuvres. Capt. Samuel Reber, son-in-law of Lieut.-Gen. Nelson A. Miles, will arrive next week.

The following ars the latest arrivals at the Pequot House:

New York—Hugh A. Crawford, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph A. Sturges, Albert A. Raymond, Mrs. Samuel W. Ehrich, Mrs. Clarence Brown.

Washington—Mr. and Mrs. Richard Hattin, Mrs. A. G. Beck, T. W. Beck, Miss H. Brown, Miss G. Colyer, C. W. Post and family.

Chicago—Miss Harriet Hood, Miss Alice Hood.

Philadelphia—Miss Anna R. Daley, Miss Miriam Daley, and Mr. and Mrs. George Kirkpatrick.

Lake Hopatcong Festivities

Luncheons, Dinners, Card Parties and Musicales Given by Summer Residents.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKE HOPATCONG, N. J., July 26.—Mr. and Mrs. B. Hilton of New York took a party of friends, including Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Strong, Mr. and Mrs. Allison R. Wilson, and James Jordan for a coaching trip to the Water Gap on Tuesday. They will spend one week at the Gap visiting friends.

Engagement books for the coming week are full enough. To-morrow night Mrs. Herbert Williams will give a dinner in her cottage in honor of the Misses Susie and Helen Schofield.

Louis Bauer of New York gave a dinner at the Breslin on Wednesday evening, his guests being Mr. and Mrs. George Hugo, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Moulton, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Quinn, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Burr, Miss Florence Seligman, Miss Florence Childs, Miss Edna Overfelder, Miss A. Green, Miss H. Bauer, Miss E. Burr, Miss L. Sheldon, Miss H. Dickerson, V. Hugo, W. Tilt, F. Frinck, C. Curry, and R. Morrill.

Mrs. Samuel H. Chase of New York has begun a series of Monday luncheons. Her gueats last Monday were Mrs. R. Steward, Mrs. J. Hudson, Mrs. S. Hayes, Mrs. C. Scudder, Mrs. W. Lansing, Mrs. P. S. Russell, Miss I. Ferguson, Miss C. Davis, Miss H. Tyler, Mrs. H. Stephen, Mrs. M. O'Donnell, and Mrs. B. D. Livingston.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Ogden of New York gave a dinner and musicale at their cottage, Sunnymead, on Wednesday evening. The guests were Miss Grace D. Webb, Miss H. Barton, Miss D. Page, Miss W. Hayne, Mr. and Mrs. B. Stillman, Mr. and Mrs. K. H. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. M. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. H. Tinker, Mr. and Mrs. A. Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Bell, Mr. and Mrs. F. Watkins, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Proctor, and Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Willard.

Miss Beatrice Brittan of New York won the loving cup for tennis given by Mrs. Charles Fowler, Miss Lizzie Brittan making the second score. Others who competed were Mrs. K. Dolan, Mrs. J. M. Prescott, Miss Mabel Schauffler, and Miss Marie Kramer.

Miss Lillian Blanchard of New York gave an "at home" at her cottage, facing the lake, during the past week. Her guests were Miss Lena Husk, Miss Bertha Miller, Miss Ella Beardmore, Miss May Duncan, Miss Sarah Brewster, Miss S. Sellers, Miss M. Hamilton, Miss G. Behr, Miss R. Travis, Miss H. Mills, and Miss B. McDermitt.

Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Atkinson of New York were the hosts at an afternoon fete at the lake. Luncheon was served at the water side, and later in the afternoon obstacle races and other sports on the water were indulged in.

Lake Breeze, the cottage home of Mrs. Harry Wilkinson of New York, was the scene on Wednesday of a piano recital given by David Sullivan, pianist, aasisted by Miss A. Shepherd and Miss Susie Conover, vocalists. The patronesses of the occasion were Mr. and Mrs. Alford Cooke, Mr. and Mrs. James Leonard, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Evans, Mr. and Mrs. R. Carpenter, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Elkins, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Hoffman, Mr. and Mrs. S. Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Sampson, and Mr. and Mrs. Simon Larkin.

Another successful euchre party was given by Mr. and Mrs. Richard H. Thornton at their pretty Summer home, Sunnyside, on Tuesday evening. The prizes were won by Mrs. Frederick Koster, Miss May McClellan, and Robert Clafin.

Cape May Season Near Its Height

John Wanamaker Occupying the Cottage Built for ex-President Harrison.

Special to The New York Times.

CAPE MAY, N. J., July 26.—The Summer season at this resort is within one week of being at its height. The pinnacle of the season is always reached the first Sunday in August, and the crowds which are here at that time do not diminish until after ths third Sunday in that month, when there is a slight decrease until the first Monday in September.

Cape May is somewhat disappointed over the failure of the Chinese Minister to come here. He intended to pass the Summer here, but his recent recall to Peking to codify the laws of his country prevents him from visiting Cape May as he had anticipated. He was a general favorite among the visitors, and several entertainments had been planned for his pleasure.

Ex-Postmaster General John Wanamaker is occupying the cottage at Cape May Point which was built for President Harrison.

George E. Roberts, Director of the Mint, is another prominent visitor.

Lieut. Commandsr James P. S. Lawrence, Chief Engineer of the Navy, and Mrs. Law-

Henry S. Hale, private secretary to United States Senator Teller, is enjoying his vacation here.

Mrs. C. L. Swift of Johestown, Miss., a daughter of the late Gov. James L. Alcorn of Mississippi, is among prominent Southern visitors at Cape May.

Late arrivals from New York are Mrs. M. E. Bristor, Mrs. H. H. Schell, William Blair, I. T. Smith, H. E. Griswold, F. L. de Ville, C. H. Bishop, Miss Mary Dame, Mr. and Mrs. C. Stewart, Mrs. Charles W. Cooper, Miss Cooper, Mrs. B. Wood, Miss Wood, Adolph Rosenberg, Edwin B. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Young, Dana Patton, Mrs. M. E. Suttre, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Pearson, G. W. Hopkins, F. F. Sykes, Edward H. Brooks, S. W. Hartman, A. Bersety, O. W. Altgeld, Robert A. Minner, Mrs. T. I. Brown, Harry Monroe, David Page, and J. Schrieber.

Season in Full Swing at Mount Pocono

Golf Links in Constant Use by the Many Summer Visitors.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT POCONO, Penn., July 26.—The past week at this resort has witnessed a large increase in the number of Summer visitors, and the social season, which very early gave every promise of being one of the most successful ever experienced here, is now in full swing.

The well-kept golf links are in constant use, and recently some exciting games have been played.

John B. Mannering, Miss Mannering, Miss Agnes Mannering, and Dr. J. B. Mannering of New York are at Montanesca for the season. Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Taft of Brooklyn are also guests at the same hotel.

A large euchre party was recently given at the Montanesca, the first prize being won by C. C. Taft of Brooklyn, the second by Mrs. Taft, and the third by H. L. Dougherty.

Wendall P. Colton of Brooklyn and the members of his family are spending ths Summer at the Montanesca.

The Misses Van Buren of Brooklyn ars registered at the same hotel.

A. F. Graeffe and Thomas B. Laurence and children of New York are guests at ths Clairmont House.

Mrs. Gertruds Dooley, Miss Helen L. Dooley, and Miss Alice Dooley of Brooklyn are among the recent arrivals.

Among the many guests registered at the Clairmont are Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Watkins of New York, and Mrs. Conklin, Miss E. and Miss H. Conklin, and the Misses M. E. and J. C. Duncan of Brooklyn.

The family of T. P. Alder of the American Wire and Steel Company, New York, is occupying cottages on the mountains.

Among the New Yorkers located at the Pocono Mountain House are Prof. H. S. Stark, Henry Flagelman, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Roche, and C. B. Franklin.

Mrs. S. M. Vreeland and Master Harold Shaw of Jersey City are at the Pocono Mountain House.

The riding school is enjoying a very successful season.

Mrs. Richard Baldwin of New York and the Rev. Dr. Fred Claire Baldwin and Mrs. Baldwin of East Orange are among the latest arrivals at the Swiftwater.

The members of the baseball team have been doing some hard work on the diamond preparatory to the game that is to be played to-day with a team from Stroudsburg.

Mrs. Mary G. Reynolds, Mrs. S. McPartland, Mrs. May McPartland, and Miss Juliet Pearson of New York are registered at the Mount Pleasant House.

H. P. Share, Jr., and Mrs. M. G. Andrews of Brooklyn are also guests at the Mount Pleasant.

Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Van Deventer, Miss Gladys Van Deventer, and Miss Nathalie Van Deventer of New York are at the Mount Airy House.

Miss Adele E. Mulcahy of New York is registered at the Belmont House.

Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Rolf and Miss Rolf of New York are among the new guests at the Ontwood. Mr. and Mrs. Warren and family of Yonkers, N. Y., are at the same hotel.

M. J. Pendergast, Mrs. E. A. Pendergast, the Misses Pendergast, and Master Harold Pendergast of New York and J. Y. Dezell of New York are registered at the Belmont.

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Reynolds, William Everitt, and Miss S. A. Beer of New York are spending their vacations at the Mount Pleasant.

Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Beach of East Orange, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Buys and Miss G. S. Buys of Brooklyn, and Miss G. H. Case, Miss Florence I. Case of Brooklyn, are registered at the Mount Pleasant House.

Admiral and Mrs. Dewey and maid arrived at Mount Pocono to-day to occupy a suite of apartments at the Montanesca for two weeks.

Cool Evenings at the Water Gap

Opportunity Used for Straw Rides and Moonlight Boating Parties.

Special to The New York Times.

DELAWARE WATER GAP, Penn., July 26.—The long, cool evenings have been productive of straw rides, dances, driving parties, and moonlight boating parties during the past week.

The Kittatinny, an entirely remodeled house, has been enjoying a successful season since its opening on July 3. An electric-light plant and a new elevator have been added, and a large amusement hall has been supplied, with pool and billiard tables, shuffleboard, and ping-pong sets. A bowling alley is located just far enough away from the house to avoid any annoyance from the noise.

New York guests who have lately arrived at the Kittatinny are G. A. Gundy, R. A. Beaver, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Balestien, Robert Fulford, B. Klein, Jr., H. D. Gue, Franklin Webster, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Young, and Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Kelvey.

W. C. Stevenson of New York is a guest of the Kittatinny. He has had very good success in fishing for bass.

New York people who are at the Glenwood are G. F. Fisher, Mrs. C. F. Short, Miss Ethel Grubb, Lewis Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. Blum and the Misses Blum, James A. Smith, E. T. Heymann, T. A. Fewry, C. L. Conover, and Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Steeke.

Mrs. Samuel and Miss Jessie Porter of Brooklyn are registered at the Glenwood. Miss Porter is a violinist and also a good tennis player.

Charles E. Moles of New York is here for several weeks.

Among the late arrivals at the Water Gap House are L. Suydam, Jr., E. M. Frasser, Charles Garrison, Mr. and Mrs. L. Barton, W. H. Acken, A. O. Ludum, Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Taite, S. A. Taite, and A. L. Williams, all of New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Haas and son of Brooklyn arrived this week at Caidsno Cottage.

Other guests at this resort are Mr. and Mrs. Holstein and daughter of New York and Mr. and Mrs. Peters of New York.

Recent arrivals from New York are Mrs. E. U. Herron and Miss M. Herron, who are registered at the Central House.

John Mahuken, P. D. Shook, Thomas H. Galthke, L. Rosenberry, James Murphy, and Samuel Nussbaum, all of New York, are guests at the Central House.

New guests at the Forest House are Thomas Mundy, Charles E. Mackin, John T. Connell, E. J. Wirsing, and William T. Sharbeck of Jersey City, Gus H. Kahn of New York, and Miaa Gertrude Callahan of Brooklyn.

Brodhead cottage is entertaining ths following New Yorkers: Charles Kerkaw, Ernest Kerkaw, H. B. Smith, Miss Charlotte M. Evans, and F. C. Cake.

Newport Society Surprised by Collier-Van Alen Wedding.

General Regret that the Arrangements Were Not More Elaborate—All Forms of Outdoor Sport, with the Exception of Golf, Are Well Patronized.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 26.—Newport has had a decidedly lively and interesting week. The Martin-Oelrichs wedding was enough to set the society people in a flurry, and when the announcement was made that the Collier-Van Alen wedding was also to take place this week society was thrown completely off its feet with surprise. It seemed almost incredible, and even when the announcement was confirmed by Mr. Collier himself, it was with difficulty credited. It seemed unnatural that, with the opportunity for a grand affair at hand, Mr. Collier and Miss Van Alen should be content with a quiet house wedding, with none of the formalities which usually attend such an important function among people of their standing in life. When once society had recovered from its surprise there were regrets expressed on every side that there would be no chance for a second turning out of the Summer residents to pay homage to the bride and bridegroom and incidentally to exhibit the costumes which had been purchased in the expectation that the wedding would take place some time during the Summer.

The Martin-Oelrichs wedding brought to Newport many visitors, and the cottages were well filled with guests for the occasion. It also was made the occasion of many dinners and entertainments in honor of the contracting parties, and these entertainments so completely overshadowed every other that the week was an otherwise unusually quiet one. The wedding on Thursday was one that will go down in the history of social Newport as a red-letter occasion. It was distinctly a "smart" affair, and the list of guests contained the names of all who are prominent in the present social life of Newport.

The two weddings of the week seem to have put a check upon the arrangements for the larger functions which are to be crowded into August, and, except for the Jones and Fish affairs, none of the proposed dances and other entertainments which are expected to make August an unprecedentedly brilliant season has been definitely fixed on the calendar, and scarcely any new events have been talked about.

There is still a decided preference for outdoor sports. The lawn tennis courts at the Casino are still daily thronged with players; the owners of little racing boats, the thirty-footers, have their daily races, and no social pleasures or conditions of wind and weather serve to prevent the regular afternoon contest on the water. This week a new sport has begun to attract attention, and from now on, three times a week, there will be polo games on the Westchester Club's field at Bateman's Point, and judging from the attendance on the opening day these games will become quite a feature. Of all the sports for which Newport offers opportunity, golf alone seems to languish, and, although there are a few players on the links, it is quite evident that golf, however, popular it may be in other places, is out of favor in Newport. The clubhouse furnishes a pleasant place for an afternoon tea, and occasionally there are more pretentious luncheons there, but it holds but a small place in the social life of Newport.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt spend much of their time at Oakland Farm, in Portsmouth, but are seen in town very frequently, and have given a number of small dinners at the Pinard cottage, where they are located while in the city. The improvements to the farm have only this week been completed. Now that Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt have the house to themselves it is expected that Oakland will be the scene of larger entertainments. They have already had a number of guests this Summer, and more are expected. All will be lodged and entertained at the farm.

Among the visitors who have come to Newport few have attracted more attention than Mrs. Carolan, who came from San Francisco and has been the guest of Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs over the Martin wedding. She is a striking beauty, resembling in many ways Mrs George Keppel of England.

The weekly dances at the Casino are regaining their old-time popularity, and are attracting the attention of the more prominent among the Summer residents. The attendance has been steadily increasing, and this week the dance assumed somewhat of the appearance of the "hops" of years ago, when the matrons of to-day were the belles of Newport society. The younger set, which is interested in everything, is present at every dance, and among the matrons who patronize the affairs are Mrs. Drexel, Mrs. Fish, Mrs. Carter, Mrs. Alfred Vanderbilt, Mrs. Ladenburg, Mrs. Rives, Mrs. Clarence Dolan, Mrs. Elisha Dyer, and Mrs. William H. Sands.

The report that President and Mrs. Roosevelt and Miss Alice Roosevelt are to come to Newport next week has created much interest among the Summer people. It is not expected that President Roosevelt will be able to remain here long, but Mrs. Roosevelt and Miss Roosevelt will undoubtedly be extensively entertained.

During the week there has been considerable addition to the number of permanent residents for the Summer, the recent arrivals including Mrs. Frederic Neilson and Miss Kathleen Neilson, Mrs. Henry A. Barclay, Mr. and Mrs. J. Stevens Ullman, Mr. and Mrs. W. Starr Miller, Mrs. Cooper Hewitt, and Mr. and Mrs. Joseph T. Tower. Very few who are expected to occupy cottages this Summer have yet to come.

The diplomatic colony has been increased during the week by the arrival of Baron Oppenhejm, the German Ambassador to Egypt; Señor Don Emilio Ojeda, the Spanish Minister to Washington; Raoul Regis de Oliviera, Secretary of the Brazilian Legation, and Baron Charles Alliotti of the Italian Embassy.

The next wedding to attract attention is that of Miss Ethel Davies, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Julien T. Davies, to Archibald Gourlie Thacher on Saturday, Aug. 9. The ceremony will take place at noon at the fashionable All Saints' Chapel, and will be followed by a reception at the residence of the bride's parents, Pinecroft, on First and Second Beach Avenue.

Indoor Amusements at Sharon Springs.

Wet Weather Results in an Unusual Number of Dances at the Resort.

Special to The New York Times.

SHARON SPRINGS, N. Y., July 26.—The young woman who exclaimed, at one of the Pavilion hops during the early part of the week, "Wouldn't it be nice if there were no daytime," voiced the sentiment of the entire younger element at Sharon during the recent wet spell. Ping-pong, bowling, cards, and other games are a poor substitute for outdoor daylight sports, but dancing is always favored. And right royally have the young people enjoyed it during the past week. There have been no less than eight large hops as well as many small dances.

A progressive euchre party, which, owing to the large number of players, lasted well into the night, was held at the Pavilion on Monday evening. Mrs. Heyman of

DOINGS AT THE VARIOUS RESORTS ALONG THE NEW JERSEY SHORE

A Prosperous Season at the Seaside Towns Marked by Unusual Social Activity—Record of the Principal Events of the Past Week at the Leading Watering Places.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 26.—This week has been a very busy one, ae well as an exciting one et this resort for the cottagers, hotel guests, and the clubbouse proprietors. The cottagers and hotel guests have been getting themselves in readinese for some time past to attend the horse show of the Monmouth County Horse Show Association, whlch held a three-day meeting on its grounds at Hollywood during the week.

Horse Show week is generally considered to be the banner week of the Summer season, and many preparations are made for the event.

Joseph Morton of Newark, who is Summering at Atlantic Highlands, is at the Monmouth Memorial Hospital at this place. Mr. Morton, while bathing, dived in shallow water and struck his head so heavily that peralysis of the lower part of the body resulted.

A lawn party was held on Wednesday evening on the lawn of Commissioner Winfield S. B. Parker's Broadwey home for the benefit of the First Reformed Church.

The golf links of the Hollywood Golf Club are well patronized this season by the hotel guests and cottagers. Lew Fields of Weber & Fields, who is summering in one of the Hollywood cottages on Cedar Avenue, Col. Clifford Blair, and Edgar Gibbs Murphy are seen almost daily on the links.

H. S. Brightman and family of Nsw York are among the recent arrivals at the Pavilion Hotel.

A diamond horse sbow ball is being held to-night at the Ocean Hotel, an orchestra of thirty pieces furnishing the music.

Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln Webb of New York are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Young of Westwood Avenue.

Prof. W. B. Ireland of Washington is spending his vacation with Mr. and Mrs. Benajah Layton at this place.

Meyer Cottage, No. 1, on Bath Avenue, has been rented to ths Minister from Chili.

Hartwig Baruch of New York, who owns a steam yacht and who is summering at West End, entertained a number of friends upon his yacht Amalie one evening this week. The party boarded the yacht at Atlantic Highlands in the afternoon and enjoyed a moonlight cruise along the coast, dined on board, and returned shortly before midnight to West End by train. Those who were the guests of Mr. Baruch were Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Gresn, Mr. and Mrs. Cowlan, and Mrs. N. H. Baruch.

Miss Minnie Kridel of New York, who is spending the Summer at West End, gave a lunch and dancing party to eome of her friends on Wednesday night. They were driven to Pleasure Bay, where they went cruising on the river for a couple of hours in an electric launch, and afterward returned to Miss Rae Solomon's residence, where they enjoyed a dance and supper. Among the persons present were Miss Edna Kaster, Miss Alma Davie, Miss Blanche Seidsnberg, Miss Edith Seidenberg, Laurence Wechsler, Arthur Hays, David Webensahl, Bertram Marcus, Bertram Schlesinger.

The final haseball game hetween the Hollywood Hotel and West End Hotel boys was played on Wednesday, and resulted in favor of the West End club by a score of 26 to 25.

Miss Florence Tannenbaum of New York, who is spending the Summer with her parents at their Ocean Avenue home, gave a whist party during the week. About forty-five guests were present, among the number being the Misses Mahel Morris, Ione Strasburger, Messrs, Clifford M. Bleyer, Joseph, Buhler, Lewis Tannenbaum, and Arthur Hayes.

John A. McCall of New York, who recently purchased different tracts of land on Cedar Avenue, Hollywood, which takee in about sixty acres, has decided not only to build himself a handsome Summer residence, but also to have two other cottages epected, one for his son and one for his daughter. All of the buildings are expected to be ready for occupancy by the opening of the next Summer season.

The amateur circus to bs given hy the Second Cavalry Troop at the Hollywood Horee Show grounde has been postponed from Aug. 9 to Aug. 15 and 16.

Harvey E. Fiske of New York, who has heen summering at Elberon for a number of seasons past and paying a high rental each season, has decided to have a Summer home of his own. Mr. Fiske has purchased the Cherry Wild cottage from J. H. Beals, Jr., the purchase price being $40,000. The Cherry Wild le being occupied this Summer by Judge Andrew Kirkpatrick of Newark, N. J.

Mr. and Mrs. I. V. Brokaw of New York, Summer residents at Elberon, entertained a number of friends one evening this week at a clambake at Pleasure Bay.

Solomon Timm of New York, who hae been a Summer resident at Long Branch and Elberon for a number of years past, has commenced the erection of a new Summer home at the latter place. It will overlook the Takanassee Lake. Mr. Timm's cottage will cost about $20,000.

Ex-United States Senator James. Smith entertained a party of friends at Elberon on Wednesday evening. Among his guests were Mrs. H. Towle, Mrs. Ellicott, Mr. and Mrs. Michael T. Barrett, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Hauck, Sr., Mr. and Mrs. Peter Hauck, Jr., Hugh C. Barrett, and Joseph L. Smith.

Attractions of Monmouth Beach

How Members of the Exclusive Cottage Colony Pass the Summer.

Special to The New York Times.

MONMOUTH BEACH, N. J., July 26.—This place is known during the Summer months as one of the most exclusive cottage resorts along the Jersey coast ,and those persons who are owners of cottages or are able to secure one by renting are to be envied, for there are no hotels or business places in sight. The Monmouth Beach Clubhouse is surrounded by cottages.

There are plenty of outdoor eports to be indulged in at all times, and meny high-class entertainments are given in the Casino. Nearly all the Summer residents here are New Yorkers.

A series of weekly entertainments have been given in the Casino for the past two seasons, and the custom is being continued this year. On Wednesday afternoon the second subscription concert was given at the Casino, which attracted many of the cottagers, including Mrs. John McKesson, Mrs. Adolph Vietor, Mrs. George Vietor, Mrs. John Achelis, Mrs. Thomae B. Kent, Mrs. Le Breton Gardiner, Mrs. A. B. Proal, Mrs. Thomas F. Shaw, Mrs. F. W. Sanger, Mrs. J. S. Fiadi, Mrs. Augustus Taylor, Mrs. William Lawrence, Mrs. W. A. F. Prentice, Mrs. H. L. Thornell, Mrs. Andrew W. Stout, Mrs. H. D. Cook, Mrs. Hermen Lescher, Mrs. W. H. Wickham, Mrs. Ira Barrows, Mrs. James Fargo, Miss Fargo, Mrs. W. C. Shsidon, Mrs. W. B. Horton, Mrs. W. H. Beadleston, Mrs. William E. Coffin, Mrs. F. S. Douglass, Mrs. E. D. Peters, Mrs. Howard Walton, Mrs. W. F. Fanshaw, Mrs. W. S. Vennard, Mrs. Edwin Thaw, Mrs. Clarence Wildes, Mrs. Henry P. Smith, Mrs. H. S. Manning, and Mrs. William Barhour.

William L. Beadleston handled the reins of the "Good Timea" coach, which was used by the officials of the Horse Show in the parade on Ocean Avenue on Wednesday.

W. C. Demorest, who is spending the Summer here, recently entertained a number of friends at dinnsr at the Rumson Inn.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Sumner Bsttslneim and children are spending a portion of the Summsr with Mrs. Anna Hutchinson at tbis place.

Mr. and Mrs. Max Figman of New York are here for the season.

Happenings at Seabright

Revival of Interest in Tennis Results in Big Tournament for Prizes.

Special to The New York Times.

SEABRIGHT, N. J., July 26.—Tennis is again in great favor at this resort, and a number of the cottagers spend the hours between breakfast and luncheon at the courts of the Seahright Club, which are situated on the Rumson Road. A number of visitors to the resort gathsr there every day to watch the players. Two handsome silver cups have hsen offered hy Mrs. J. J. McCook as prizes for the men's singles and doubles; a consolation prize hae been offered by Mrs. Neeser, and a cup has been presented hy George Blagden for the winner of the women's singles. William Hoppin, Sr., and William Hoppin, Jr., offer prizes for the women's doubles. The officers of the association present the consolation cups for the women's singles and men's doubles.

The drawings for the men's singlss ars as follows: B. Bozart and M. Alexander, Cecil Barret and P. Fuller, A. G. Murray and E. H. Kellogg, L. Reed and G. Faucet, Samuel Riker and Dexter Blagden, F. A. De Peyster and P. S. Oscanyon, R. Neeser and G. F. Vietor, J. B. Clark and H. S. Hooker, C. H. Bliss and E. D. Godfrey, N. W. Hoppin and E. N. Potter, B. Hoppin and J. Vietor, G. B. Hoppin and S. Auchincloss, George McIntosh, and H. S. Reynolds, N. A. Hadden and B. Prentice, Anton Schefer and W. Meredith.

The drawings for the men's doubles are: Fuller and Fuller against Vietor and Hoppin; Faucet and Bozart against Hoppin and Hoppin; Clark and Neeser against Murray and Blegden; Alexender and Hooker against Hadden and Kellogg; Jones and De Peyster against Simmons and McIntosh.

Senator Charles A. Reed and family are spending the Summer at the Rawlins cottage.

Charles N. Lse of New York, who is occupying one of the Connor cottages, is seen nearly every evening taking a spin in his electric automobile.

Col. John J. McCook uses his bicycle when he wishes to take a short ride along the ocean front.

J. Harper Skillin of New York is spending his Summer with Dr. Tuck at Gallilee.

L. W. Dalzell of Pittsburg, is domiciled at the Van Brunt cottage for the Summer.

George Blagden and family, who have been summering at Seabright for many seasons, are again at their Low Moor cottage.

T. C. Camp of New York, is occupying his new cottage on the ocean front for the first season.

A. Vietor and family of New York are at the Wells cottage.

Richard Brown and family of New York, are at their Summer home at Low Moor.

E. W. Woerz of New York, who is spending his Summer here, ie often seen upon the ocean drive piloting an automohile.

Among thoee who have improved automohiles ie Mr. Wagden of New York, who is occupying the Palen cottage.

A. B. Stickney of New York, is at his Seabright cottage for the eeason.

J. H. Schiff, the millionaire banker of New York, who owne a handsome residence on the Rumeon Road, enjoys hioycle riding and takes a daily spin over the Rumson Road and the ocean drive.

M. Lopez of New York, ie at hie handsome Ward avenue cottage.

R. Erhioh of New York, is occupying a cottage at North Beach.

The latest entertainment at the Peninsula Hotel was a euchre party, at which the prizes were won by the following: First woman's prize, Mrs. Bowder; second, Mrs. E. W. Seymour; third, Mrs. James Fletcher, Jr.; booby prize, Mrs. B. D. Benson; first man'e prize, B. D. Benson; eecond, B. Lillard; third, Jamea Fletcher; booby, W. W. Crissy.

The midsummer ball of the Octagon Hotel will take place next Saturday.

Baby Parade Plans At Asbury Park

United States Senators Kean and Dryden Join the Honorary Committee.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, July 26.—The number of arrivals this week did not come up to the expectations, owing to the unseasonable atmospheric conditions, still the new-comers were numerous enough to cause several of the big hotels to put up cots to-night in the parlors.

The event of the week for the sojourners along the Monmouth coast was the visit of President Roosevelt and party to the New Jersey military camp at Sea Girt. The President met with hearty receptione at the various coast resorts between Atlantic Highlands and Sea Girt. The epecial did not stop at Asbury Park, but it ran through at a enail's pace and gave the head of the Nation an opportunity to step out on the rear platform of the observation car and wave hie hat to the thousands who were massed at points of vantage near Deal Lake. Two hundred children waved flags as the train crawled along. The local military company fired a volley, the fire bells were rung, and whistles screeched.

The Baby Parade Commission is hard at work completing the details for the August function. An honorary committee of fifty, headed by United States Senators Kean and Dryden, has been appointed to add dignity to the evsnt, and Gov. Murphy has assured the commission that he will positively he on hand to inspect the tots as they pass in review. Thus far twenty-five sterling prizss have been secured for the principal trophies. In addition, each participant will be given a silver locket as a souvenir. There will be ten divisions in the parade and special prises will be awarded for the best decoratsd doll coach, go-cart, baby coach, and express wagon, and for the best representation of child life and costume of any foreign country; for the smallest pony turnout, tbe best allegorical float, ths best novelty, ths baby under two years of age from the greatest distance, and for twins and triplets making the best appearance. In all the contsats the costumes worn by those taking part are to be considered by the judges in making awards.

Striped bass are biting again, and sevsral fine specimens were hooksd this week, the heaviest weighing twenty-two pounds. The big bass seem to have a liking for that portion of the surf opposite ths Deal Lake flums. It is at this spot that the heaviest onss have been captured, and hundreds of amateur anglers can be found in that locality at all hours of the day.

The musical event of the season was givsn this evening in Ocean Grove, when Mendelssohn's oratorio of "The Messiah" was faultlessly rsndered by the combined New York and Ocean Grove Festival Chorus of 700 voices under the direction of Tali Esan Morgan before an audisnce of nearly 8,000 persons, many of them cottagers and hotel guests from adjacent reeorts. The massive choir gallery of the Auditorium had been enlarged to accommodate this vast body of singers.

The New York singers were entertained this evening at a banquet in Auditorium Park, wbich had been decorated with Japansse lanterns, electric fountains, and a profusion of bunting and flags. At the close of the oratorio the local singers escorted the New York chorus to the etation and gave the members a rousing cheer as their special train pulled out.

The National Woman'e Suffrage Asscciation nnd the Woman's Christian Temperance Union held their annual rally here this week, and the meetings to-day were conducted hy the officials of the National Temperance Society. The cold water advocates will also have charge of the services to-morrow and on Monday. The preachers announced for Sunday are the Rsv. Dr. Herrick Johnson and the Rev. Dr. Eckman.

Dr. and Mrs. W. E. Cochrane of New York have rooms overlooking the sea at the Victoria.

Dr. Byrne L. Rhine of New York is taking a rest from professional cares at the Coleman House.

C. L. Hollis of New York is stopping with his family at the Fenimore.

Dr. C. H. Hamlin and Mrs. Hamlin of Brooklyn are at the Wellington.

Miss S. H. Knight and Miss E. B. Weaver of New York are making the Fenimore their Summer home.

Dr. J. St. Claire of New York has come to the Park View for rest and recreation.

Charles A. Allen of the New York Board of Education is domiciled at the Park View.

Dr. F. Auspeg is a New York physician making the Grand Central his Summer home.

Dr. Frederick Welshrod of Brooklyn is stopping with friends at the Chalfonte, Ocean Grove.

Dr. and Mrs. H. N. Sheuman of New York are spending tbe season at ths Lenox.

Miss R. S. Littrell, a physician from New York, is spending ths Summer at the Leedley.

Dr. E. J. Sallabous of New York has taken rooms for his family at the Grend Avenue Hotsl.

Dr. Isebel Drummond of New York is at the Alaska, Ocean Grove.

Dr. R. H. McConnell is a well-known New York physician enjoying a rest at the Leadley.

Miss A. Wristlick of New York is making the Hicks her Summer home.

Topics Which Interest Atlantic City

Lively Discussion Concerning Proposal to Move the Boardwalk Seaward.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, July 26.—Not for a long time has anything etirred the city so deeply as the proposition to move the Boardwalk eeaward along the upper heach, where a 300-foot etretch of white, glistening sand that by reason of the restrictions ie at present worthless to ite owners holds out solid promises of financial returns.

These can only be realized by the bodily removal of the Boardwalk to a new location out at high-water mark, and the demand of the landowners that this shall be done hae aroused a etorm of opposition from those who eay that the change would result in the ruination of the bathing grounds. They say that the thousande of bathers and others who take sun baths on the wide expanse of beach every morning ie the best kind of an argument for leaving the Boardwalk exactly where it ie, rather than that the bathing, one of the resort's chief attractions, ehall be destroyed for the pecuniary benefit of a comparatively few, but the owners fail to see the matter in that light, and litigation will probably ensue.

Atlantic City's midsummer season is now nearing its height, and the transient population, including a far greater number of New Yorkers than has visited the resort in any previous Summer, ie probably very close to 100,000. In former years the city's patronage from the metropolis came chiefly during the Spring, but thanks to the excellent train service provided by both the Pennsylvania and Central linee New Yorkers find Atlantic City so easy of acceee that they conetitute a good-sized colony of themselves alone. A stroll along the Boardwalk any afternoon in the week will reveal many faces familiar on Broadway, and the registers of the hotels contain namee equally well known.

More or less consternation prevailed here this week by reason of the dispatches from the West about a movement to eut off the cheap excursions from Chicago and other Western points to Atlantic City, the impression being that the rate war applied to Pittsburg as well. It now transpires, however, that Pittsburg is not a part of the "war district," and inasmuch as the Chicago excursions had not yet attained sufficient popularity to make them material to the success of the season the matter is not seriously regarded here.

New York capitalists have been here recently making inquiries as to the possibility of obtaining a franchise for a trolley line along the beach front, and it is said that the matter may be taken up seriously. Public sentiment, however is strongly opposed to a railroad of any description oceanward of the Boardwalk, no matter how much of a convenience it might be, and the beach front is furthermore protected by easement deeds given to the city by the owners of property abutting the Boardwalk specifically providing that the Council shall not permit any kind of a railway to be built there.

Extensive preparations are being made for the city's first annual floral parade, which is to be held on the Boardwalk on Aug. 8. All of the hotel men and amusement caterers are interested, and a committee of prominent citizens is in charge of the arrangements, although the ideas are being drafted by two enterprising New Yorkers. The purpose is to have a gorgeous procession made up of several hundred wheeling chairs, to be occupied by guests of the hotels, with beautifully dscorated floats typifying the characteristics of the city. Sousa and his band will furnish the music, and Gov. Franklin Murphy and other State dignitaries have been invited.

A notable convention this week, notable by reason of the faot that nearly all of those attending were men of great wealth, was that of the Amsrican Boiler Manufactorers' Association, held at the Royal Palace Hotel. The Mayor bade the manufacturers welcome, and an elaborate programme of entertainment, including sailing parties, drives, and a banquet, made the visit very enjoyable. Arrangements ars heing completed for the annual meeting of Embarkation Day reunion of the Knights of Columbus, which will open here on Aug. 3, the day Columbus is said to have sailed from Spain on the voyage which led to ths discovery of America. Delegates from all over the country will attend.

One of the events of the week was a Mardi Gras ball given on the Ocean Pier last night. Hundreds of prominent people from the hotels participated.

The New Yorksrs who have recsntly arrived include:

W. H. Stackhouse, R. M. Wills, L. E. Chittendsn, Miss N. Leary, J. A. Lents, Miss Tucker, and F. W. Owens, who are at the Windsor.

J. P. Whitney, J. B. Lawson, Mrs. V. Fayette, Miss Grace Fayette, W. J. Johnson, Thomas Duffy, and George O'Donnell, at the St. Charles.

Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. L. Sametz, and Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Kutz, at the Hesworth.

J. W. Tierney, Mrs. H. Wastheimer, Miss R. Cerf, and Paul G. Clark, at the Royal Palace.

Mrs. W. Matley, W. A. Matley, C. E. Moon, and Andrew Lee, at the New Brunswick.

Mrs. Pearl Winder, Miss Winder, Mr. and Mrs. Spotts, and Mrs. M. Sturzdarch, at the Majestic.

Mr. and Mrs. G. Baker and Mrs. R. Hyman, at the Senate.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Higgins, T. M. Dunn, Miss Gertrude Young, and Henry Jacoby, at the Brookehurst.

Miss E. Berry and L. M. Kimberly, at the Lexington.

Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Delmont and Charles Rosenberg, at the Lamborn.

Mrs. J. M. Jacques, Kenneth Jacques, Mrs. Thomas H. Mendel, and W. H. Mendel, at the Del Monte.

C. F. Lawton and M. J. Kelly, at the Hygsia.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Lester, at the Rittenhouse.

John M. Stewart, N. B. Smith, M. D. Scanlon, end L. Genathy, at the Vermont.

Mr. and Mrs. J. White, Hsnry Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. J. Ronalds, and Mrs. E. Marks, at the Chelsea.

Mrs. C. Blauveit and Miss A. Blauveit, at the Stickney.

Mrs. A. Cooper and Miss L. Hess, at ths Carolton Inn.

Mr. and Mrs. J. McCling, at the Chetwoode.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Miller, T. Down, and Mr. and Mrs. Z. Muth, at Haddon Hall.

A. D. Ford and H. Dodson, at the Boscobel.

W. J. Powers and S. E. Powers, at the Avon Inn.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Folks, at the Raleigh.

Mrs. W. Connolly, Miss N. Connolly, D. Connolly, and Mrs. E. Welsman, at the Osborns, and Mr. and Mrs. A. Brown, at Hamilton Hall.

United States Attorney General Knox, who has been here for some weeks, spends much of his time on the golf links and is becoming quite an adept at the game. Consul Amy of Gaudeloupe, who conducted a relief expedition to Martinique and recovered the body of the United States Consul after ths volcanic eruption, is here for rsst and health.

Round of Gayety at Southampton.

Cottagers Discover Original Methods of Amusement and Recreation.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., July 26.—The long-talked-of and much-hoped-for "family ping-pong tournament" announced by its originator, Harry McVickar, in hie clever poster eome two weeks ago, to take place July 26, is now in progress at the Meadow Club. The prizes of a ton of hard coal, three ribs of prime beef, a barrel of flour, and a booby prize of assorted vegetables, have fired the enthusiasm of the careful housewivee, who—subject to the condition that every man must play "with his own wife," a prstty and significant emphasis made in red ink on the word "own"—have announced that, owing to the present high price of such artioles and their expectation of winning said prizes, they have left the lardsr and coal bin bare and that their own husbands muet pay the penalty if they do not distinguish themselves as successful combatants.

The competitors are Mr. and Mrs. I. Chauncey McKeever, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur B. Claflin, Mr. and Mrs. Henry E. Howland, Mr. and Mrs. Francis L. Wellman, Mr. and Mrs. William C. Gulliver, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur C. Train, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Carnegie, Mr. and Mrs. Goodhue Livingstone, Mr. and Mrs. Henry G. Trevor, Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Curtis, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick H. Betts, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Van Ingen, Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Beadleetone, Mr. and Mrs. Guy Phelps Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. T. Wyman Porter, Mr. and Mrs. Russell Hoadley, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Welles, Mr. and Mrs. George C. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis A. Conner, Col. and Mrs. Robert M. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Grange Sand, and Mr. and Mrs. Harry McVickar.

The Meadow Club is the centre of attraction at all times. With its beautiful flower beds of old-fashioned flowers, such as dahlias, phlox, bleeding heart, pinks, and lilies, and its freeh ocean breezes, it is the ideal meeting ground of an exclusive social eet. Recently there have been various improvemente in the club, among these being the addition of four new tennis courts, making thirty in all available for play.

Tennis is extremely popular this year. If a vote should be taken among golf and tennis players as to the more popular running, it is not certain that tennis would not win the victory.

Among the new subscribers of the Meadow Club are Miss Charlotte Pell, G. L. Boissevain, Mrs. J. Muehlenberg Bailey, Charles Donnelly, Sumner Clarke, James L. Barclay, George W. Pack, Mrs. Charles H. Coster, Joseph Ramsey, Jr., of St. Louis, Cyrus Field Judson, H. K. Porter, and Mrs. H. H. Boyesen.

Mrs. William Allen Butler, Jr., held a children's fair on Wednesday afternoon, when there was a great merrymaking among the little folks on the pretty lawn. Small purses were well filled for the purchase of ice cream and cake.

Mrs. De Lancey Nicoll has offered a cup for a boat race, which will take place on Lake Agawam Aug. 2. The judges will be Henry B. Howland, Horace Russell, and B. Aymar Sands, and A. Hartupee McKee will be timskesper.

Mr. and Mrs. Newbold Morris of Lenox are at ths Meadow Club for two weeks.

The departure of Peter Marie from the Summer colony has left an irretrievable break in tbe gay circle. Mr. Marie, always popular, left on Tuesday for Bar Harbor, where he will spend tbe rest of the Summer.

J. Stevens Ulman, Henry Barclay's son-in-law, has given up his cottage here and gone to Newport for the season.

Mrs. Peter B. Wyckoff reached here from Europe on Wednsday. Her handsome cottage on the dunes has been in readinss for her for some time.

Frank A. Munsey arrived from Europe on Wednesday, and came here on Thursday for a visit to Dr. and Mrs. P. F. Chambers. Mr. Munsey has been automobiling through France.

Mr. and Mrs. Van Ingen gave a dinner of eighteen covsrs at tbe Meadow Club on Friday.

Dr. and Mrs. Lewis Conner and Mr. and Mrs. Beadlestone give dinners this evening.

Nothing ie more popular just now then a dinner followed by bridge. The club which is most enthusiastic over the game is composed of Mrs. T. Wyman Porter, Mrs. A. B. Claffiin, Mrs. Charles E. Miller, Mrs. Henry G. Trevor, Mrs. Goodhue Livingstone, Mrs. Edward Van Ingen, Mrs. Russell Hoadley, and Mrs. Julian Robbins. The members meet every Tuesday at the house of one of their number for dinner, and then comes the fascinating numerical game.

The club was entertained on Tuesday evening by Mrs. Claffiin at her cottage on Shinnecock Hills, and the party drove back by moonlight.

Mrs. Metcalf gave a luncheon on Wednesday to her cousin, Miss Lynch, who is visiting Mrs. Thomas.

On Friday of nsxt week Mrs. T. Wyman Porter will give one of the elaborate dinners for which she is noted.

Mrs. Edward Bstts will also entertain a large number of the cottagers at dinner on that day. On Wednesday Mrs. Van Ingen gives a dinner and on Saturday the week ends with a dinner of many covers by Mrs. B. Aymar Sands.

Another event for the coming week is the big card party of Mrs. William A. Putnam, which promises to eclipse all previous affairs of the kind.

Auguet promises to bs one round of gayety. The tennis tournament begins the ball with the play for the Ruggie's Cup. This event has been delayed on account of the non-arrival of the English team.

Col. and Mrs. Henry May have gone to New York, hut will return next week.

The death of Francis O. De Luze last Thursday was a shock to his many friends, though he had not been at all well this Summer. Mr. De Luze has been a Summer resident of Southampton for a number of years, occupying Sandrift, Duncan Cryder's cottage, on Dune Road. His father was at one time the well-known Swiss Consul, Louis Philip De Luze. Mr. De Luze was a member of the Meadow, Southampton, and Shinnecock Hills Golf Clubs, the Union and Knickerbocker of New York, and the Oakdale and Islip of Islip, L. I., and also a member of Seawanhaka Yacht Club. His widow and daughters will remain at Sandrift for the rest of the Summer.

The inaugurators of the Southampton Fresh Air Home, situated at Water Mill, on Mecox Bay, are delighted at the results of their first effort to raise funds for the home and their success in interesting others in this charity. The cotillion for the benefit of the home at the Meadow Club last Saturday evening was an unqualified triumph.

As it was the first affair of the kind, it is still a topic of interest. The clubhouse was crowded with the entire Southampton set and wes as hrilliant a scene as a Winter drawing room. Fancy dress prevalled. Stephen Peabody, the leadsr, was in the costume of a toreador. Mrs. Peabody was a Spanish signora, Chauncey McKeever played the rôle of a Bowery tough. George Fanning was an old-time country negro in gorgeous colors of rsd, yellow, and blue. Mrs. Thayer Robh wore powder and patches and attracted a great deal of favorable attention. Mrs. Edward Van Ingen afforded a great deal of amussment when she appsared as mamma to her husband and hie brother McLane, who were dreseed as little hoys, in knickerbockers, white shirtwaists, sailor hats, and red ties, accompanied by Mrs. McLane Van Ingen in the dress of a nurse.

The cake walk was a roaring success, and peals of laughter could be heard even above the brass biare of the queer Sag Harbor Band. Miss Barclay, as a pickaninny, was very clever in impersonation, as were others among the participants.

The tea for thie same benefit the same afternoon for the purpose of allowing an inspection of the home wae also a euccese beyond expectation.

The managers most actively interested are Mrs. P. F. Chambers, Mrs. T. Wyman Porter, Mrs. Henry G. Trevor, Mrs. Frederick Betts, Mrs. Stephen Peabody, and Mrs. De Lancey Nicoll.

There are twenty managers in charge of the home. Among them are Mrs. Claflin, Mrs. Julian Robbins, Miss Cornelia Robh, Mrs. Van Ingen, Mrs. Charlee R. Henderson, Mrs. Thomae, and Mrs. Robert Waller. Each manager is pledged to a certain amount, the deficiency being covered by voluntary contributions from Summer visitors to Southampton.

The young people have their amusements on these pleasant days. A gypey camp has been the attraction for the last week, and many a piece of silver has drifted into the hand of "the Princess," who has astonished the douhting by some remarkable forecasting and readings of the past.

The circue on Saturday also will attract many members of the Summer colony, a number of whom have already reserved seats.

Ella Brewer, one of the last of the Brewer family connected with the Shinnecock Hills Indian Reservation, was adjudged insane and taken to King'e Park State Insane Asylum on Wednesday. Her son, Edward, was at one time a servant to former President Cleveland. He was imprisoned after this for eome offense and sentenced to one year and a half, hut was released after eight months through Mr. Cleveland's influence.

Bankrupts at Court.

Says Henry Labouchere in Truth: "'Can undischarged bankrupts be received at Court—I don't mean the Bankruptcy Court, but the Court of St. James's?' This perplexing question is addressed to me from India, and apparently has reference to some Oriental potentate who is to figure as a representative of that country at the coronation. The moneyed classes will make a goodly show at that function, and I, for one, see no reason why the unmoneyed classes should not be represented, also. The undischarged bankrupts of this country and India are a large and influential body of men. Among other things, they supply a considerable percentage of our company promoters, and company promoting is now one of our representative industries. Besides, India itself is always on the verge of bankruptcy, which gives additional propriety to the presence of an impecunious Rajah as a representative of the country. If every robed and coroneted occupant of the Peers' gallery were 'wound up' to-morrow, would all the creditors get 20s. on the pound?"

PLEASANT WEATHER DRAWS MANY TO THOUSAND ISLAND RESORTS

Next Month Expected to Break All Previous Records—Personal and General News of Lake Champlain and Lake George Told in Interesting Paragraphs.

Special to The New York Times.

FRONTENAC, N. Y., July 26.—The pleasant weather which appeared to have been denied to the Thousand Island region this season has evidently arrived at last, and its coming is expected to fill the hotel registers with the largest month's business which they have ever had during August.

It hae been definitely announced that Gov. Odell will visit the river on Aug. 19 and will address the assembled Grangers of the State at their annual session at Thousand Island Park. The association has made arrangements for the accommodation of the Governor and his party at the Columbian Hotel on Thousand Island Park during his stay there.

Howard S. Folger, General Manager of the Thousand Island Steamboat Company, will entertain the Governor and his party on the Folger steam yacht Ramona on the morning of his arrival, and a special tour of the islands will be made for the Governor's benefit. Gov. Odell was obliged to decline the invitation of the Thousand Island Yacht Club for the evening, as he returns to Albany immediately after making his address before the Grangers.

A notable event of the week was the performance of the 60-foot naphtha yacht Regina, owned by S. L. Clayton of the Philadelphia Yacht Club, which safely ran every rapid in the St. Lawrence River, including those at Lachine. Besides the owner, Mrs. William Berben and her daughter, Miss Adelaide Berben of Albany, were aboard the yacht.

On Wednesday morning Daniel Ducion, Captain of the yacht Nella, which belongs to J. W. Sherwood of Brooklyn, had his left arm blown off by the accidental discharge of a brass saluting cannon on the yacht. The accident occurred at Iroquois Island, Mr. Sherwood's Summer home.

The Anglers' Association of the St. Lawrence, of which a large number of prominent New Yorkers are members, will meet for its annual session at the Thonsand Island House at Alexandria Bay on the evening of Aug. 6.

The Canadian Amatsur Oarsmsn's Association will hold its annual regatta at Brockville, on the St. Lawrence, from Aug. 2 to Aug. 6, inclusive, under the auspices of the Brockville Yacht Club. Several rowing clubs of New York will he represented in the races.

The New Frontenac Hotel is already well filled with season guests and is fully hooked for the month of August. The programme of events during the past week included a ping-pong tournament, a golf approaching contest, a beseball game, progressive hearts, conducted by Mrs. A. E. Wager-Smith of New York, tennis contest, clock golf at night with illuminated dial, a bowling tournament, and a golf tournament. Orchestral concerts, dancing, and moonlight sails so fill the remainder of the time that no very great margin is left for sleep.

Dr. A. G. Swift of New York won the golf approaching contest and the gentleman's prize in the game of hearts, the women's going to Mrs. Swift. Mrs. N. T. Shields of New York and Mrs. Swift won the croquet tournament by defeating Miss Mabel Forsyth and C. B. Shields of New York in the final match. Charles H. Hayes's fast sailer Dub won in its class in this week's regatta.

Mr. Hayee and his wife are easily the best ping-pong players at the Frontenac, each of them having won all the contests they have entered since they cams here. Mrs. Hayes has defeated many of the best players in New York at this game.

Yesterday's clock golf contest resulted in a tie, three players making the rounds in 29 strokes. They were Miss Helen Forsyth and Dr. A. G. Swift of New York and Miss Mildred Fritz of Cincinnati.

The week's arrivals from Greater New York include Mr. and Mrs. R. J. King, Miss Grace King and E. R. King, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Reamer, Miss Reamer, and David Reamer, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Higgins, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac P. Smith, Miss E. Rau, S. C. and J. L. Bloch, J. D. Maguire, B. Hoffman, S. Rosen, Mrs. A. M. Powell, Miss May Powell, Alex Wolfe Powell, Mrs. Walter Gillette, and Mise Gillette, Mrs. M. Richards, Miss L. Darling, Mre. A. Schaff, Miss Schaff, Mise H. Keatinge, M. P. Butler, F. T. Huffman, all of New York, and Mrs. D. B. Duncan, Miss Duncan, and D. Duncan of Brooklyn; Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Chapman of New York and Mrs. H. P. Ingreham of Brooklyn.

George C. Boldt, Jr., entertained a number of Frontenac people with a sail on the steam yacht Louise on Wednesday.

The week's arrivals of New Yorkers at the Crossmon, at Alexandria Bay, were as follows: Mr. and Mrs. Frank L. Gray and Miss Helen Gray, Alfred Tuckerman, Leon L. Thompson, United States Navy; W. T. Dougherty, Miss Maione, and Miss Mulry, S. W. Edgette and wife, J. A. Allen and wife, N. J. Lang, Frank P. Oran, F. W. Pope, N. T. Noxon, and Miss B. Tayon.

Frank C. Lowden and family have opened the famous Castle Rest, summer home of the late George M. Pullman. The steam yacht Thyra has been chartered hy the Lowden party for the eeason.

E. S. Morrison of New York is a guest of J. M. Friend of Pittehurg on the steam yacht Idler.

The social event of the eeason, the annual ball of the Thousand Island Yacht Club, will be held at the clubhouse, on Welcome Island, on Aug. 22. A number of prominent soclety people from New York will be present.

Isaac H. Stout, the State Inepector of Institutes, visited the State Summer School at Thousand Island Park during the past week. Over 350 school teachers, a number of whom are from Greater New York, are registered at the school.

The New Yorkers who arrived at the Columhian during the week were Miss Katherine Bryce Tupper, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Selleck, Dr. George A. Maurer, Mrs. H. Trihle, Charles G. Piereon, George N. Robinson, Miss Ellen Crocker, W. G. Wears, and H. H. Hedrick.

The Rev. George McAfee and family of New York are occupying their cottage on Thousand Island Park.

C. M. Demm, George O. Coon, and C. D. Potter of New York, Mr. and Mrs. J. Brady, Miss Florence R. Brady, Mrs. George R. Vernon, Miss Laura Vernon, and Miss Grace Mangam, all of Brooklyn, are season guests at the Lotus at St. Lawrence Park.

Mrs. S. J. Silverman of New York, who is spending the Summer at the Murray Hill Hotel, holde the bowling record for women at 206. W. F. C. Carpenter, N. F. S. Russell, Charles E. Smith, Robert A. Irving, and H. E. Seal are the New York arrivals at this hotel during the week.

Passing the Summer at Lake George

Many Forms of Entertainment Devised by Guests at the Hotels.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKE GEORGE, July 26.—The week has been a lively one at the Fort William Henry Hotel, with numerous card parties, outings of the Strollers and the Canoe Club, and dances. Thursday evening a junior dance was given as a farewell to Miss Gertrude Herbert, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John W. Herbert of Helmetta, N. J., who went to New York to-day, and on Tuesday will sail for Europe.

The guests have chartered several trolley cars for an excursion to Ondawa Park Tuesday.

The fourth annual meeting of the New York State Historical Association will be held here on Tuesday, when papers will be read by Morris Patterson Ferris of Mount Vernon, Francis W. Halsey, Mrs. Donald McLean, Regent of the New York City Chepter of the Daughters of the American Revolution; the Rev. J. H. Brandow, and Granville M. Ingalsbe. The address will be delivered by George Cary Eggleston of New York, his subject being "Whsre We Got Our Government." A business session, at which Trustees are to be elected, also will be held.

Recent arrivals here have been Mr. and Mrs. P. Siaudon, Arthur R. Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. B. Rovira, Miss Grace A. Rovira, Mrs. E. T. Hallen, Mrs. Henry Lee Snyder, Miss Isahel L. Snyder,

Adirondack Region Attracts Many Wealthy Holiday Seekers

Nearly Every Camp on the Fulton Chain Is Now Occupied by Its Owner or His Friends—Miss Roosevelt's Visit to Scene of Her Father's Interrupted Hunting Trip.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETHTOWN, N. Y., July 26.—Miss Alice Roosevelt, daughter of the President, has just terminated a visit at the Summer home of Mr. and Mrs. Robert C. Pruyn of Albany, at Camp Santanoni, on Newcomb Lake. Miss Roosevelt had as a companion Miss Sarah Benedict of Albany.

The Pruyn Park is one of the finest in the region, and Camp Santanoni, where Miss Roosevelt has been visiting, is only a few miles from the scene of the hunting expedition of Col. Roosevelt at the time of President McKinley's death. That was on the lands of the Adirondack Mountain Reserve, which includes the largest portion of the great mountains Marcy, Colden, and McIntyre.

Miss Roosevelt and her friend made the journey from North Creek on an Adirondack buckboard, and stopped for dinner at Aiden Lair Lodge, which is conducted by Michael F. Cronin, the driver who carried Col. Roosevelt from the foot of Mount Marcy to North Creek in a record-breaking dash. Mr. Cronin told Miss Roosevelt, upon her request, the details of the story of that wild ride, and in the end she asked the driver for one of the eight shoes worn by the horses that night. Cronin had parted with the last one of the set on the morning before, but was able to turn it over to Miss Roosevelt through the kindness of the guest, who, when he learned of Miss Roosevelt's request, gracefully yielded his claim to the piece of iron.

A brook trout weighing five and a half pounds was recently caught off the dock at the Cascade Lake House. The fisherman who landed the prize had the usual small fly and the six-ounce rod and was obliged to struggle with the fish an hour and a half before he could land him.

Justice Henry A. Gildersleeve, Mrs. Gildersleeve, and Miss Gildersleeve of New York have arrived in Elizabethtown for the Summer. Justice Gildersleeve is the Captain of the Cobble Hill Golf Club.

Miss Eleanor Robson is at the Windsor with her mother, Mrs. Madge Carr Cooke, for the Summer.

Some of the New Yorkers at the Windsor are Mrs. John J. Phyfe, Mrs. M. W. Houck, John Houck, Mr. and Mrs. George A. Lintner, Miss Lintner, Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Baldwin, Lathrop E. Baldwin, Mrs. L. L. Cameron, L. Bigelow Pollard, Miss May Kramer, Mr. and Mrs. Delapiaine Brown, Miss Ada H. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Clark, Mrs. A. N. Hand and Miss Hand, Miss Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Smith and children, and Mr. and Mrs. L. A. May.

At Deer's Head are the following New Yorkers: Mrs. J. A. Swinnerton, Miss Swinnerton, Mrs. Mary R. Barnard, Miss Barnard, Charles Barnard, F. A. Bennett, Mrs. Bogle, Gertrude D. Boyle, George K. Martin, C. C. Ramsey, and Mrs. Ovide Bobillard.

At Maplewood Inn—Mrs. A. A. Gardiner, Miss Marion Gardiner, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Carmody, Miss Muriel Carmody, George W. Shepard, Mrs. M. Irving, Miss Shepard, Miss Frankie Irving, and Miss Mary A. Foy.

Arrivals at Lake Massawepie

Hotels and Cottages are Almost Taxed to Their Capacity.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKE MASSAWEPIE, N. Y., July 26.—The fishing in Lake Massaweple is unusually good at this time, but it has been reserved to a woman to catch the largest trout of the season. On Friday Mrs. I. D. Marks of New York captured a trout weighing twelve and a half pounds on a fly rod. After a contest lasting twenty minutes she landed her fish in the net without assistance. Mr. Marks, who was fishing from the same boat, caught another "laker," which weighed eight and a half pounds.

The season at Hotel Childwold is very busy, and the large number of bookings, which will almost exhaust the capacity of the cottages and the hotel, gives the month of August brilliant promise.

Dr. William Howe Morrison of New York is again the hotel physician at Hotel Childwold.

Other late arrivals at the Hotel Childwold are L. E. Shattuck, Mrs. Gerson Sigel, Miss B. Wertheimer, Mrs. J. Sands, Miss Sands, Mr. and Mrs. J. Oppenheimer and their family, E. Goldsmith, Mr. and Mrs. I. D. Marks, Miss Marks, Edwin I. D. Marks, Miss Saddie Eppstein, J. Howard Brown, Miss Kidney, Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Randall, Leon J. Stern, Mr. and Mrs. George F. Veith, Mr. and Mrs. Ludwig Ettinger, Miss Maud Ettinger, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Saks, Miss Saks, Miss Lelia Saks, Miss Rosalie Bloomingdale, Leonard C. Levy, W. Andrew Saks, Alwin J. Scheuer, Miss Scheuer, and Miss Louise Meyer, New York; Miss Louise Lockwood, Philadelphia; and H. E. Gill, William A. Gill, Mrs. M. Steinback, and E. Steinback, Brooklyn.

Camp News from Paul Smith's

Many Well-Known People Now Occupying Their Summer Homes.

Special to The New York Times.

PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y., July 26.—George H. Earle of Philadelphia, who this Spring made extensive additions to his camp on the upper St. Regis Lake, has purchased the camp of C. F. R. Drake of New York, and is combining the grounds of the two.

Prof. Walter A. Wyckoff, Professor of Political Economy at Princeton, is a visitor at the camp of Mrs. E. G. Mitchell. Mrs. R. P. Huntington is also at the Mitchell camp.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Tuckerman are occupying the Bayard Smith camp.

Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Lathrop and the ter are at the Hoe camp on the Upper St. Regis Lake for the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry P. Rogers, Miss Rogers, and John Rogers of New York are in camp on the Upper St. Regis Lake.

Mr. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, Miss Helen E. Stokes Miss Mildred Stokes, and some of their friends from Lenox, Mass., are at the Stokes camp.

Mrs. Cyrus H. McCormick, Mrs. N. F. McCormick, and Mrs. Stanley McCormick of Chicago are at the McCormick camp, where Mr. and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller are expected in a few days.

Miss Grace Mitchell of New York entertains Miss Julia E. Nott of New York at her camp.

Among the recent arrivals at Paul Smith's Hotel are the following: Mr. and Mrs. Charles G. Rathgen, Miss Marie Rathgen, W. R. Estabrook, H. T. P. Hopper, William Langdon, Matthew Howe, Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Sspe, Edward E. Poor, E. D. Tovar, Ethel May Tovar, Mrs. C. V. Stirling, Bleecker Stirling, A. J. Rowe, Samuel A. Walsh, Jr., and Huntington Wickham of New York.

Mrs. Henry B. Livingstone and the Misses Livingstone of New York have come to occupy the Ward Camp.

Many New Arrivals at Saranac Lake

The Golf Course and Tennis Courts Crowded with Visitors.

Special to The New York Times.

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y., July 26.—There have been many arrivals at the hotels of the Upper and Lower Saranac Lakes in the last week. The golf course and the tennis courts are crowded and the number of the boats on the water is increasing.

The programme for the Ampersand golf course for August includes regular weekly handicap matches, and threesomes for both women and men, and there will be prizes for the events.

Clinton Bidwell of Pittsburg, who has returned to the Hotel Ampersand for the Summer, will occupy Overlook cottage. Mr. Bidwell has a large and attractive launch.

Mrs. D. H. Smith and Miss Golden have recently entertained several friends at Camp Rockbound.

E. Ware Fulton and Miss Fulton of New York are at the Ampersand. C. R. Stirling and Bleecker Stirling of New York, who are on their way to the White Mountains, are among the late arrivals at the same hotel.

G. Chevalier of New York secured a lake trout weighing nine and a half pounds recently.

Among the late arrivals at the Hotel Ampersand are Frank L. Stratton, Mrs. C. E. Caleard, Miss Bertha Ruffner, C. C. McKibbon, R. Wilmarth Appleton, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. R. Smith, Miss K. Smyth, Mrs. J. Traver, Mrs. F. W. Duryea and child, Mrs. W. S. Rich, and Miss Rich of New York, and Mrs. Jessie L. Barnes of Brooklyn.

Among the recent arrivals at the Algonquin are J. J. Quinlan, Percy Quinlan, Mr. and Mrs. George C. Pratt, Samuel L. Gross, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Forbes, and B. A. Hawley of New York.

At the Hotel Del Monte some of the visitors for the season are John J. Sullivan, Mrs. Arthur W. Dennis, Mr. and Mrs. O. H. Demmler, John E. Butler, Miss Maude McLoughlin, Miss Anita Easter, and Ewing Easter of New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank M. R. Luckey and Master Charles P. Luckey of New Haven, Conn.; Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Dickinson, George S. Brewster, and Robert S. Brewster, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Delanoy of New York are among the late visitors at Saranac Inn, on the Upper Saranac Lake.

Librarians to Meet at Lake Placid

Members of the New York Association to Gather at the Club.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., July 26.—The annual meeting of the members of the New York Library Association will be held at the Lake Placid Club from September 20 to September 29. The New York Library Association is the only convention allowed to gather at that club and the permission is gained because of the interest of the club's founders in library matters. Several reports will be received this year. The first is that of Dr. J. H. Canfield of Columbia University, upon the eight library institutes held in the State since the last meeting. Miss M. E. Hazeltine of Jamestown, of the committe on publicity, will tell of the aid rendered by the newspapers and there will be the report of the committee on short reading lists. One of the sessions will be devoted to discussion on detail work in small libraries.

The Lake Placid Club has just completed a new building which is to be known as Overlook. It has thirty-five rooms and is made up mostly of suites with private baths. It stands on high land just east of the clubhouse and combines accessibility to all the public rooms of the clubhouse with a greater retirement than is possible in the main building. At Adirondack Lodge eight more rooms have been made available for visitors. New bridges and improvements in the roads add to the comfort of the travelers between the lodge and the club.

This week at the club the children have been having some good times. On Wednesday the children's regatta was held, and on Thursday and Friday afternoons the children's tennis tournament was contested.

Major Abbott of New York, William McCarroll, Miss W. Clyde McCarroll, Miss J. Frances McCarroll, and Miss Kene McCarroll of Brooklyn, and Miss McCarroll of Orange, N. J., are at the Lake Placid Club for the Summer.

Harold Naylor of Philadelphia, who is one of the members of the golf team at the [illegible] House, has made a record at golf, defeated Theodore P. Artand of Baltimore, H. V. Keep of New York defeated H. M. Blair, also of New York, and John Walsh, Jr., of New York defeated Lafayette Olney, also of New York.

Among the late arrivals at the Stevens House are Mrs. E. G. Burke, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Hall, Miss Burke, Mrs. Marie Stone, New York; Mrs. E. Sheridan, Dr. and Mrs. Charles F. Ash and family, Brooklyn; and Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Carter, Mr. and Mrs. William Doughten, Philadelphia.

There are several visitors from New York among the late arrivals at Whiteface Inn. Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Schmidt, Miss Anna Mae Schmidt and Miss Ksthcrine Schmidt, Mr. and Mrs. A. Launt, Miss M. M. Hale, Miss Ganes Hale, Mr. and Mrs. James W. Berry, Mrs. Henry Leggerman, Miss Leggerman, Mrs. E. McM. Godley, and F. McM. Godley will remain for the Summer.

Among the late arrivals at the Rulseaumont, Lake Placid, are: Mrs. R. C. Hahn, H. Wagner, C. Douglass Green, Miss Woodward, Miss Magdelene Smith, Mr. and Mrs. James Sheeman, Mrs. F. Raub, Miss M. Botzum, F. P. Lindley, J. W. Clark, George W. Chauncey, and A. William Chauncey of New York.

Personal Notes from Raquette Lake

Every Camp Along the Shore Now Has Tenants for the Season.

Special to The New York Times.

RAQUETTE LAKE, N. Y., July 26.—The contingent of campers along the shores of the Raquette is now complete. Mr. and Mrs. Frank H. Platt are occupying Camp Deerhurst, formerly owned by Mrs. William Strange of Paterson, N. J.; the members of the family of ex-Gov. Lounsbury of Connecticut are at Camp Echo; there are several members of the Carnegie family at Camp Stott; Mrs. J. H. Ladew of New York is at Camp Osprey; Dr. A. G. Gerster of New York will soon join his family at Camp Otetiwi, and the members of the family of John N. Golding of New York are at Camp Osceola.

Mrs. Lucy Carnegie will have a cottage at the Antlers for August.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Lippincott of Philadelphia are at the Antlers with the members of their family for the Summer.

George L. Carnegie of Pittsburg, Mrs. Lemuel E. Quigg, Mr. and Mrs. N. S. Reynal, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Morris, Mr. and Mrs. E. Ostrum, Mr. and Mrs. Kimball, Miss Frances Kimball, Miss Elsie Kimball, Dr. and Mrs. Van D. Gazzan, Mrs. Kneeland, Miss Kneeland, Frank L. Graham, and James J. Moore of New York; Mrs. Tumey and family, Mrs. Taylor and family, Mrs. W. W. Brown and family, and Mrs. H. L. Brown of Columbus are at the Antlers.

Mr. and Mrs. L. S. Wolff and their family, Mr. and Mrs. MacAlpine and their family, Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Kenyon and their family, all of New York, are expected at the Antlers on Aug. 1.

At Brightside-on-Raquette are Dr. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. C. Kenyon and their family, and William Coffin of New York.

New Yorkers in the Catskills

Reports from Several Points Show Mountain Resorts to Be Popular.

Special to The New York Times.

CATSKILL, N. Y., July 26.—In certain localities in the Catskills it is possible to witness the formation of small clouds, and this has led to the term "cloud factory" as a local phrase. Judging from the weather the first part of this week the cloud factory has been working overtime. Out-of-door amusements have been out of the question, and ping-pong, cards, and dancing have been the principal attractions.

Notwithstanding the inclement weather, there has been a large number of arrivals during the week at the various hotels and boarding houses.

The Summit Hill House, which has now 150 guests, includes among its late arrivals Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Vanderpool, Dr. and Mrs. J. Willis, Capt. and Mrs. Howard Patterson, Mr. and Mrs. H. N. Lewis, Mrs. Johnson Miss Editb Ketchum, Miss Lulu Ketchum, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Klyman, Miss A. Klyman, Julius Klyman, Miss Olut Peppard, Miss Nellie Peppard, Raymond Peppard, H. S. Purdy, Ernest Vaughn, Russel Paterson, Louis Stern, Lawrence Wide, R. E. Shanahan, and J. Le Roy Gibson of New York.

The Catskill Mountain House reports every room engaged. Among the late arrivals are Mr. and Mrs. A. G. H. Lea, Mr. E. J. Sherry, D. R. Sanford, Thomas S. Whittaker, William Neugrass, Miss R. Neugrass, F. Newman, G. B. Frank, Miss Flora Pfeifer, D. E. Grossman, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Fenton Smith, Louis Levy, and Samuel Jackson.

Cairo is having its share of the rainy weather, and rather more than its share of Summer boarders.

The Maple Lawn House has the largest registration. Among its guests are Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Griffen, Miss Griffen, S. W. Granger, Miss Ria Granger, Mrs. George L. Esp, Mrs. J. Saul, A. Wolf, Mrs. H. Cordes, Dr. and Mrs. G. Whitfield Ward, G. W. Ward, Jr., E. S. Gilbert, C. W. Connell, Miss Olga Stueblnger, Miss Wanda Stueblnger, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Chadwick and daughter, C. B. Kenny, Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Ward, Mrs. Frank Smith, Mr. and Mrs. J. Mackie, Mr. and Mrs. John Gillis and family, Francis Gormley, and Miss Mary Naas of New York.

The Dellwood, one of the prettiest houses at Cairo, is having a splendid season. Among the people there are Mrs. Martha A. Byrne, Miss A. L. Byrne, Miss Julia C. Byrne, Miss A. L. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. William F. Bennett, Dr. and Mrs. P. J. McCourt, J. Raymond, H. F. Snyder, Miss B. Zeigler, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Peters, Mrs. M. E. Bishop, Miss W. Bishop, Mrs. L. Schlesinger, and Miss M. Schlesinger of New York.

Round Top View arrivals for the week include W. Carlton, Martin Beckel, New York; Edwin Thorn, Mrs. A. Dowling, Mr. and Mrs. James Bullington, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Aikens and family, Theodore Kruse and Miss Thora Kruse, Brooklyn.

Overlook House arrivals include Mr. and Mrs. Orrin McGovern, Mr. and Mrs. John McLaughlin, Mrs. H. Beck, and Miss Kittie Hove, New York.

The following New Yorkers are at the Rockwood: Miss Alice Fleming, Miss Margaret Woods, Mrs. N. Halpin, Miss Halpin, Mrs. Henry Hughes and family, Mr. and Mrs. John Dezelle and family, Mr. and Mrs. P. M. Woods, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas G. Green, and Miss Kittie McGuire.

At the Haines Falls House are Mr. and Mrs. John Van Opstal, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Knigbt, Mrs. M. D. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds, G. W. Reynolds, and H. A. Mathews of Brooklyn.

At the Bald Mountain House, Third Lake, are Mr. and Mrs. Jameson, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Darby, Miss Ethel Darby, A. L. Darby, Mrs. C. A. Doughty, and Miss Amy Doughty of New York.

At the Forge House, Old Forge, are Mr. and Mrs. C. Jackson of New York, Mrs. B. A. Shepperson, Miss May Shepperson, and Miss Carrie Shepperson of Brooklyn, Miss Harriet J. Brown of Dobbs Ferry, and Henry Powell and H. Raymond Powell of Hempstead.

Short Season at Stamford.

Cottagers Remain for the Summer, but Hotel Arrivals Will Soon Decrease.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, N. Y., July 26.—With the approach of August there is an increase in gayety at Stamford and all seem determined fully to enjoy the short season. For, although the cottagers as a rule spend the entire Summer, the actual botel season in Stamford does not cover more than two months.

This brief season is probably caused by the custom prevalent among New York people of first visiting the seashore and then completing their Summer's outing with a mountain visit.

Tea was served to the guests of the Rexmere and Churchill Hall in the foyer of the Rexmere on Tuesday afternoon. Mrs. S. Hedding Fitch of East Orange presided at the table.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mysilk of New York gave a musical entertainment in the assembly room of the Rexmere on Wednesday evening. Various string instruments were used, and the programme included several Hungarian selections. An interesting feature was the yodeling by Mr. Mysilk.

On Tuesday evening the first progressive euchre party of the season was given at Simpson Terrace. The women's first prize was won by Miss Evans of Jersey City, while Miss Snyder was awarded the second prize. The men's prizes were won by Messrs. Pecher and Hynes of New York.

The opening dance of the season at the new Grant House was given on Tuesday evening, under the direction of Harold Birnie of New York. Many of the cottagers and guests of other hotels attended.

Dr. E. L. M. Bristol of New York is entertaining his brother, Col. H. B. Bristol; his nephew, Brevoort Barr, and Mrs. Barr at Chateau de Navarre, his handsome residence in Grandhurst Park.

An enjoyable musicale was given at the Mountain View House on Wednesday evening. The guests from the Ingleside were invited and music was furnished by Mr. St. John of New York, violinist, and Mr. Mills of New York, pianist.

Judge Samuel H. Lyman and Joseph Lyman of New York are at the Rexmere for the season. Judge Lyman, who lives at the Unlon Lesgue Club when in town, has spent many Summers at the Rexmere and Churchill Hall. Mr. Lyman is making his first visit to Stamford.

The sacred concert by Enos Johnson's orchestra at the Rexmere to-morrow night will include vooal solos by Mrs. William Cheney of Brooklyn.

Miss Lena Hartwell of New York is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. James Hoagland at their residence on Main Street.

Among the week's arrivals at the hotels are:

REXMERE—Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Lyons, Miss Corse, Miss A. H. Corse, Mr. and Mrs. M. E. De Aguero, Master Miguel De Aguero, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Sutton of New York.

CHURCHILL HALL—Miss H. A. Walsh, Miss M. G. Walsh, Messrs. L. V. and E. P. Walsh, Nelson C. Simonson, P. S. Tilden, P. Van A. Tilden, Mrs. F. S. Gueyer, E. B. Conklin, Mrs. R. D. Wood, Mrs. F. Vail, the Misses Vail, F. E. Vail, E. C. Hill, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. O'Connell, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Birdsall, W. D. Birdsall, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Meghan, Mr. and Mrs. B. Meghan, Miss Agnes Meghan, T. W. Meghan of New York; Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Magnus, Miss M. E. Bulger, Herbert C. Morris, H. Mitchell, the Misses Crotty of Brooklyn, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Percival Smith, Mrs. E. H. David, of Philadelphia.

MADISON—Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Fielding, Master R. E. Fielding, Mrs. J. Frey, Mrs. Homes, of New York; Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Lyons, Miss Ethel Lyons, Charles Lyons, Mrs. C. R. Marshall, Mrs. Catherine Baggstrom, the Misses Baggstrom, Mrs. H. Wood, Miss Lillan Wood, Miss Mary H. Doughty, of Brooklyn.

SIMPSON TERRACE—Mrs. W. H. Hoops, Miss Hoops, Miss A. L. Ferity, Mrs. C. S. McKinney, W. F. Pecher, of New York; Mr. and Mrs. George P. Colyer of Orange, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Richardson of Poughkeepsie.

The Week at Saratoga

Number of Arrivals Steadily Increases Despite the Rainy Weather.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., July 26.—Notwithstanding the heavy rains early in the week there has been a steady increase in the number of arrivals, as there always is at this time of the year, and the fashionable season is rapidly reaching its height. While outdoor pastimes and driving have suffered interruptions, indoor functions have greatly increased in number and interest.

Polo enthusiasts in Saratoga will have a chance during the next two weeks of seeing nearly all of the crack players of the East engaged in play. The National and junior championship games will be played on July 28, 29, 30, and 31, and August 2, 4, 7, and 9, and will be supplemented by the annual tournament of the local club for the Hitchcock, Sanford, and Baliston prizes. Among the polo ists will be George J. Gould, Jay Gould, Kingdon Gould, Benjamin Nicoll, Archibald Alexander, R. LaMontagne, Jr., F. S. Conover, P. F. Collier, E. S. Reynal, J. C. Cooley, Jr., H. C. Brokaw, J. L. Blair, J. E. Cowdin, J. M. Waterbury, Jr., L. Waterbury, F. H. A. Lyle, Allan Forbes, Elton Clark, W. H. Goodwin, Joshua Crane, Jr., C. R. Snowden, George W. Kendricks, M. E. Rosengarten, and C. Wheeler. The majority of the players are already here, and the balance will have arrived by Monday noon. Polo ponies almost without number have been brought here and are quartered at the club's grounds.

The Saratoga Golf Club never allows itself to be overshadowed by other events or any kind of inclement weatber, for its members can play every day, rain or shine. The club's annual games are now in progress.

The annual sale for the benefit of the St. Christina Home will take place on the grounds of that institution on August 21. The home waa established and founded by Mr. and Mrs. Spencer Trask in memory of their daughter, after wbom it was named.

Through the successful efforts of the Women's Association of Greater Saratoga the Excelsior Spring Park will again be utilized this season as a free romping ground for children. It was formally opened to-day, the music being furnished by the Baliston Band. It is an ideal pleaaure place for little people.

Good Fishing on the Fulton Lakes

Many Other Forms of Amusement Also Offered at Rocky Point.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCKY POINT, N. Y., July 26.—Fishing has been improving in the Fulton chain of lakes in the last few days and some fine catches have been made. Mrs. W. Scott Jenks of New York, who is at the Arrow Head for the Summer, landed a black bass weighing three and a half pounds while fishing from the dock. W. A. Guinaud and G. E. Quann of Mount Kisco, who are visiting at the Eagle Bay Hotel, brought in what was perhaps the finest string of brook trout captured this Summer in this locality.

There are many ways in which to pass the time here, where golf does not reign. At each of the hotels there are card parties. One at Rocky Point Inn recently was given by Mrs. Tbomas Parkes of New York, the prize-winners being Mrs. F. Fields of Dansville, Mrs. Gardner and Miss Evadne Fraetorius of Brooklyn. At the Eagle Bay Hotel a progressive euchre party resulted in awards to the following: Miss Helen Guteman, Baltimore; Mrs. D. Murray Edwards, Syracuse; John Lerscher, and Charles Gulden of New York. Bowling, billiards and pool also have their devotees. At the Eagle Bay Mrs. John Lerscher of New York won the honors among ladies at pool and billiards. Bowling is a popular game at the Bald Mountain House, Cedar Island Camp, the Arrow Head, and other hotels. Each hotel has its orchestra and there is dancing nearly every evening.

The ball at the Forge House the other evening attracted a great many visitors from the upper lakes of the chain, and visitors from nearly all the Fulton Chain hotels were represented there. The distance to be covered from Fourth Lake for the event was twelve miles by boat, but there are very few occasions more delightful than a journey on the water under the light of an Adirondack noon.

Excursions to the distant lakes or the ascent of the mountains about here are also features of Adirondacks days. Several visitors of Camp Fulton journeyed to Blue Mountain Lake this week, and there struggled to the top of the Blue Mountain, which has an elevation of about 4,000 feet. Mr. Neylor of Rocky Point Inn conducted Miss Stanton, Mrs. Stanton, Mrs. Sargent Snow, Dr. G. G. Praetorious, and H. S. Praetorious of New York, among others, to the top of the mountain.

Among the late arrivals at Rocky Point Inn are: Miss Granger, New York; Mrs. J. M. Gardner and Mrs. W. B. Hicks of Brooklyn.

At the Arrow Head are: Miss Anna E. McAuliffe, Dr. P. B. Phillips, W. Scott Jenks, Mrs. Floyd W. Crandall, Mrs. C. W. Crandall, G. B. Binker, C. Pratt Cummings, Gertrude Kellogg Cummings, New York; Mrs. Rochelle Cummings of Englewood, N. J., Herbert B. Carpenter, Miss Anna C. Carpenter, and Mrs. F. C. Carpenter of Philadelphia.

Mrs. E. A. Bonquln of New York is at Hess'a Camp.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick B. Pratt and Dr. Van Cott, with his mother and sister, are at the Pratt Camp, Fourth Lake.

J. J. Slater, Miss Anna Flood, Mrs. H. D. Vurney, Miss Henrietta Vurney, Mrs. John M. Taylor, Mrs. H. L. Brown, and Mrs. Walter Brown of New York are at the Seventh Lake House.

Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Bamber of Brooklyn, Miss Jessie Morris of Bordentown, N. J., and Henry A. Burke, Edward Ledger, Frederick Farrell of New York are among those who will remain some time at Camp Fulton.

At the Eagle Bay are R. Y. Ulig, Mr. and Mrs. Ruland, Norman Ruland, Miss [illegible]

York, will sing in the Second Presbyterian Church to-morrow morning.

Victor Herbert's Orchestra was yesterday increased from twenty-five to fifty pieces. It is stationed at the Grand Union Hotel.

Primrose & Dockstader's Minstrels, in keeping with their annual custom, will begin their season in Convention Hall on August 5.

The Catholic Women's Benevolent Legion of the State of New York established a new convention record during its recent annual meeting here. The concluding session occupied thirteen consecutive bours, ending at 4 o'clock Sunday morning. Factional differences among the 183 delegates led to the all-night session, which began at 3 o'clock on Saturday afternoon.

The Saratoga Racing Association's annual running races will begin on Monday, Aug. 4, and end on Thursday, Aug. 28, forming a meeting of twenty-two days. Everything points to a brilliant meeting. The association's racing calendar, just issued, enumerates the stake entries as follows: Aug. 4, the Flash, the Saratoga Handicap, and the Ballston Cup; Aug. 5, the Alabama; Aug. 6, the Spinaway; Aug. 7, the Catskill; Aug. 8, overnigbt events; Aug. 9, the Saratoga Special, the Travers, and the Beverwyck; Aug. 11, overnigbt events; Aug. 12, the Seneca; Aug. 13, the Troy; Aug. 14, the Kenner; Aug. 15, overnight events; Aug. 16, the United States Hotel Stakes, the Delaware, and the Trouble; Aug. 18, the Mohawk; Aug. 19, the Mercbants and Citizens'; Aug. 20, the Grand Union Hotel Stakes; Aug. 21, the Huron; Aug. 22, the Amsterdam; Aug. 23, the Adirondack, the Saratoga Cup, and the Sbilelah; Aug. 25, the Kentucky; Aug. 26, the Champlain; Aug. 27, the Albany, and Aug. 28, the Saranac. The association has established a branch office in the Gardner Building, Broadway, where are installed Assistant Secretary H. D. McIntyre and Clerk A. McL. Earlocker.

The National Shorthand Writers' Association will be in session here on Aug. 26, 27, and 28, and the New York State Stenographers' Association on Aug. 28 and 29. Quite a number of the members are connected with both organizations.

The American Bar Association will hold its annual meeting here on Aug. 26, 27, and 28.

State Senator Edgar T. Brackett, on behalf of the Saratoga Floral Association, will invite President Roosevelt and Gov. Odell to attend the September fete and festival.

The New York State Hotel Men's Association, assembled here in annual session to-day. They will have a banquet at the Grand Union Hotel.

Automobile partles are becoming quite frequent. They consist of a twenty or thirty mile spin on some of the outlying roads, with a general stop at some roadhouse for luncheon.

Members of the cottage colony owning roadsters may be seen in large numbers on the speedway every fine afternoon.

The piazza concerts were never more largely patronized than at present, and they afford a treat to lovers of good music.

Politics has been unusually quiet so far this season, but it is expected that the piazza politicians will assemble in August.

While the State Committee has not yet issued the call, it is pretty generally understood that the Republican State Convention will meet here on Sept. 22. There is an impression that the Democratic State Convention will assemble in this town during the week following.

News Notes from Cooperstown.

Visitors from the Cities Who Are Sojourning on Otsego Lake Shores.

Special to The New York Times.

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., July 26.—Mrs. George Clark and Mrs. Arthur Crosse reached Cooperstown last week, coming from New York immediately after their arrival from abroad on the Campania. They are now at the Dower House, on Otsego Lake.

The series of semi-weekly hops recently inaugurated at the Hotel Fenimore is proving to be a popular feature. Many people from other hotels and boarding houses attend.

D. A. [illegible] of Utica has joined his family at the Avery Summer home, on Chestnut Street.

City people who regularly spend their Summers here are expressing regret at the removal from town of the Rev. Dr. Richmond Shreve and family. For six years Dr. Shreve has been rector of Christ Episcopal Church here, and his congregation is the most fashionable in town. Summer visitors have done much for the church, and many of them are pewholders and liberal supporters. Dr. Shreve and h family have always been quite prominent socially. Dr. Shreve goes to Sherbrooke, Canada, in the Diocese of Quebec, to become rector of St. Peter's Church. He came here from Albany. The Potter-Clark wedding in September will probably take place in Christ Church. Dr. P. A. H. Brown of Trinity Parish, New York, who spends his Summers here, has been assisting Dr. Shreve since his arrival.

Among the arrivals at the Fenimore during the past week were the Rev. Dr. Homer W. Tope, Albany; I. E. Humphrey, Jr., Arthur Ziegheimer, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick A. Bunn, Mr. and Mrs. Thornley Dickson, the Misses Dickson, Mr. and Mrs. Edward L. Collins, Mrs. E. G. Fuller, Miss C. G. Fuller, Joseph Franklin Kitchen, and Robert H. Miller, New York; N. A. Terry, Boston; Supreme Court Justice Burr Matilce and Mrs. Matilce, Oneonta, N. Y.; Miss Helen Potter, Miss Anna Schultz, E. J. Sherwood, and Miss Sherwood, New York.

PARK HOTEL—Simon Goldberg, New York; J. Lewis Wasserbach and family, Albany; Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Nichols and daughter, Binghamton; Mrs. Evelyn Van Horn, Round Lake, N. Y.; W. S. Sandford, Sherbourne.

W. S. Emmet and family of New York have opened their Summer bome on the lake.

The kirmess given at Swanswick, the lake house of Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Pell-Clarke, near the bead of Otsego Lake, was held Wednesday afternoon and evening, and was largely attended, particularly by the city people from here and those stopping on the shores of the lake. Most of the private launches owned in Cooperstown carried parties, including Mrs. Alfred Corning Clark's yacht, the Narramattah. A band under the trees at Swanswick furnished music, and the many booths were well patronized. The proceeds go to St. Mary's Church at the head of the lake.

A handicap tennis tournament is being planned for Tuesday, Aug. 5, to be held at Westridge, between Cooperstown and Richfield Springs players. William Festus Morgan, Duncan C. Pell, and Albert and William McKim compose the Executive Committee.

Mrs. J. W. Nichols and children of New York are among Summer sojourners in Cooperstown.

Much interest is being manifested in the approaching tournament of the Otsego Golf Club, and there are likely to be some close contests. The eighth annual tourney is to be held Aug. 14, 15, and 16.

On Saturday, to close the tournament, there will be a regatta on Otsego Lake, various water sports, and in the evening an illuminated flotilla.

Arrivals at Otsego Hall this week include George Melville, New York; Mrs. Saunders, Miss Saunders, and Miss Evans, Brooklyn.

Riding Is Popular at Richfield Springs.

Many Well-Known People Enjoy the Exercise at This

York, will sing in the Second Presbyterian Church to-morrow morning.

Victor Herbert's Orchestra was yesterday increased from twenty-five to fifty pieces. It is stationed at the Grand Union Hotel.

Primrose & Dockstader's Minstrels, in keeping with their annual custom, will begin their season in Convention Hall on August 5.

The Catholic Women's Benevolent Legion of the State of New York established a new convention record during its recent annual meeting here. The concluding session occupied thirteen consecutive bours, ending at 4 o'clock Sunday morning. Factional differences among the 183 delegates led to the all-night session, which began at 3 o'clock on Saturday afternoon.

The Saratoga Racing Association's annual running races will begin on Monday, Aug. 4, and end on Thursday, Aug. 28, forming a meeting of twenty-two days. Everything points to a brilliant meeting. The association's racing calendar, just issued, enumerates the stake entries as follows: Aug. 4, the Flash, the Saratoga Handicap, and the Ballston Cup; Aug. 5, the Alabama; Aug. 6, the Spinaway; Aug. 7, the Catskill; Aug. 8, overnigbt events; Aug. 9, the Saratoga Special, the Travers, and the Beverwyck; Aug. 11, overnigbt events; Aug. 12, the Seneca; Aug. 13, the Troy; Aug. 14, the Kenner; Aug. 15, overnight events; Aug. 16, the United States Hotel Stakes, the Delaware, and the Trouble; Aug. 18, the Mohawk; Aug. 19, the Mercbants and Citizens'; Aug. 20, the Grand Union Hotel Stakes; Aug. 21, the Huron; Aug. 22, the Amsterdam; Aug. 23, the Adirondack, the Saratoga Cup, and the Sbilelah; Aug. 25, the Kentucky; Aug. 26, the Champlain; Aug. 27, the Albany, and Aug. 28, the Saranac. The association has established a branch office in the Gardner Building, Broadway, where are installed Assistant Secretary H. D. McIntyre and Clerk A. McL. Earlocker.

The National Shorthand Writers' Association will be in session here on Aug. 26, 27, and 28, and the New York State Stenographers' Association on Aug. 28 and 29. Quite a number of the members are connected with both organizations.

The American Bar Association will hold its annual meeting here on Aug. 26, 27, and 28.

State Senator Edgar T. Brackett, on behalf of the Saratoga Floral Association, will invite President Roosevelt and Gov. Odell to attend the September fete and festival.

The New York State Hotel Men's Association, assembled here in annual session to-day. They will have a banquet at the Grand Union Hotel.

Automobile partles are becoming quite frequent. They consist of a twenty or thirty mile spin on some of the outlying roads, with a general stop at some roadhouse for luncheon.

Members of the cottage colony owning roadsters may be seen in large numbers on the speedway every fine afternoon.

The piazza concerts were never more largely patronized than at present, and they afford a treat to lovers of good music.

Politics has been unusually quiet so far this season, but it is expected that the piazza politicians will assemble in August.

While the State Committee has not yet issued the call, it is pretty generally understood that the Republican State Convention will meet here on Sept. 22. There is an impression that the Democratic State Convention will assemble in this town during the week following.

News Notes from Cooperstown.

Visitors from the Cities Who Are Sojourning on Otsego Lake Shores.

Special to The New York Times.

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., July 26.—Mrs. George Clark and Mrs. Arthur Crosse reached

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Financial and Commercial Section

SUNDAY, JULY 27, 1902.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

Industrious and eager are the seekers after anything that can be distorted into an apparent security market disturher—and in the week just ended their energies have been making records. Their daily trouble bulletins have crowded Munchausen far out of the race. The Shipping Trust has been abandoned; the Steel Corporation has given up the forlorn hope of managing its own affairs—such items of information have been posted hourly. A hundred million of gold is to rush abroad, European conditions demanding forthwith the settlement of "balances" which can only be paid by sacrifices threatening the complete upset of business. Then, too—proceed the panic vendors from worse to worst—Mr. John Gates has really been selling some stocks. Terrible the prospect.

It was doubtless in Summertime and in Wall Street that first was heard the souiful ejaculation: "What fools these mortals be!"

Fakeism aside, not a single reason for Wall Street hubhub appears anywhere. The market improves broadly and largely. From business quarters come reports uniformly encouraging. Neither the Shipping Trust, the Steel Trust, nor any other American corporation is suffering setback. In every commercial and industrial quarter all goes smoothly. And if some conspicuous traders sell stocks on a large scale their market conduct is not one whit more consequential than when in the same sensational fashion they buy—spreading fables broadcast with every market flop they make.

A good deal of lying is indulged in touching what are represented to be pending deals wherein the foremost railways of the country are in course of immediate consolidation. What bases exist for the anticipation that such combinations will finally come to pass are very different from the canards now getting industrious circulation. The Vanderhilt properties are to have financial readjustment—but not this week. St. Paul is to figure in new important relationships—but not forthwith. Southwestern trunk lines and those of the South are also in various ways approaching the point when they will be much nearer concentrated direction than now—but they are not transactions all ready for announcement. And so throughout the list of sensations that strut; they have to do not with the immediate present, but with the future, some of them with a future a long ways removed.

There are reasons in plenty for a buoyant security market. Prosperity blooms throughout the land. But on the bull side no more than on the bear side. The sowing of fables broadcast can do no good, can do only harm.

There has been an export of gold the past week to enter into stock market discussion. Remarkable as it may seem, it created somewhat less uneasiness than has usually been the case when engagements have been announced and carried into effect. Perhaps, after all, Wall Street is coming to realize that gold transfers are matters it is not called upon to take too seriously just now, and that the reasons therefor are not of the hair-raising kind that existed a few years ago. A few timid souls have tried to look dejected over the occurrence, and—it must still be said—it is quite likely that anything of an exodus on a good-sized scale would cause a good many more to take on a downcast appearance. So far, however, the Street has been fairly cheerful and has passed through the ordeal with hardly a tremor. There was a momentary pause in the enjoyment of the delights of the bull market, but it was only momentary.

Why there should have been any is the mystery, seeing what the country's gold position really is. The Treasury is rich in gold beyond the dreams—not of avarice, but of officials and about every one else who has kept track of the course of the yellow current. The circulation is equally redundant of gold, the banks have large holdings, and what is more, and more to the point, our production is up to record levels, and in fact making new records. We shall never—no, never—get away from this exchange of gold. Sometimes it will, of course, be in one way, sometimes in another, that the current will move, but note what significance must attach to the outflow of a few million dollars with these features in the situation.

TREASURY GOLD HOLDINGS.

Reserve against United States notes	$150,000,000
Reserve against gold certificates	346,582,089
Gold in the general fund	62,719,963
Total gold July 1, 1902	$559,302,052
Specie in New York banks	$173,116,800
Specie in all National banks	398,760,561
Gold coin in circulation	629,271,532
Gold production 1901	$0,218,800

Including the reserve held against United States Treasury notes, the reserve against gold certificates, and the gold in the general fund, the Government's holdings of the precious metal on the first of this month were $559,302,052. Specie in New York banks was $173,116,800 at about the same date—changes in both accounts have amounted to little since—and specie in National banks was $389,760,561 at the last call. Then, on July 1, actual gold in circulation—coin, not certificates—was $629,271,532, and these stocks are being augmented by a production which last year exceeded $80,000,000.

The latter is a big point to consider. A few years ago the output was $35,000,000 and less. Then gold moved far more heavily against us than has been the case recently. By comparison, therefore, the gold stock of the United States is being increased at a very heavy rate, and naturally this is what is seen reflected in the expansion known to have been going on in the Treasury stock and the circulating medium generally.

The sustained and unprecedented strength of the security market is no donbt primarily due to continuing prosperity. Bonds and shares of railroad and industrial companies form no inconsiderable part of the assets of a wealthy nation—in good times they are in good demand. Yet there are periods when market movement is apparently paradoxical—advances or declines taking place in seeming opposition to patent facts. Such divergence occurs when natural and technical conditions do not harmonize; when speculation has outstripped legitimate growth and the financial body sickens from surfeit of nourishment. That the current market presents us such symptoms—the march of prices being in the main orderly and coherent—is proof that natural and technical conditions are in accord. As to the former he who runs may read; simple is the tale of bounteous crops, increasing manufactures, expanding home commerce, and growth of export trade rapidly tending to world conquest—large inspiring facts in the light of which pessimism shrivels, while criticasters cavil in vain.

As to the technical situation, examination shows soundness. Of first importance is the wonderful investment absorption of high-priced securities that has been going on since the Presidential election of 1896 assured stability to the Nation's finances. To this is due the disappearance from "the Street" of millions upon millions of interest and dividend bearing securities; formerly speculative material lodged upon loan in hanks, now private property held for income; and this also explains the ease with which former foreign holdings have been bought back and newly created issues taken care of. Capital, assured of safety, sought and is seeking the highest attainable return, which is found in the securities of American properties, brought by modern methods and administrative genius to a level of profit-yielding hitherto unreached. The extent of this investment absorption is probably underestimated; a hint of it is occasionally given when for any reason a sudden demand springs up for a particular property, as, for example, the recent quick rise of Louisville and Nashville, or the advance last week of Rock Island to 200 "ex rights." From the point of view under discussion it matters not why these stocks were wanted—the mere disclosure of an urgent demand was sufficient to bring about startling rises, impossible had not investment absorption decreased floating supply. Nor are the cases mentioned exceptional, similar conditions existing in all the so-called "gilt-edged" issues, certain of which, such as Lake Shore, Chicago and Northwestern, Delaware and Lackawanna, or Delaware and Hudson, have virtually vanished from Wall Street.

Another important technical feature is the shifting of ownership which followed the panic of May 9, 1901. No weak holder survived that historic day and its aftermath, nor has the market since then been of a character or breadth to induce distribution. Broadly speaking, ownership to-day is identical with that which the panic compelled—hence of great strength. That this must be so is evidenced by the repeated failures of pools to unload by means of manipulation. It goes without saying that ownership which weathered the panic is in comfortable ease now; and this is certainly a contributory cause to the ease with which the security market withstood such shocks last year as the disaster to the corn crop and the assassination of President McKinley, and the indifference this year with which it confronts the coal strike. General selling—such selling as produces "bear" success—is not brought about by profit-taking sales, but by fear or poverty, neither of which is at present in evidence; hence the swift disaster which for over a year has almost invariably followed professional attacks on values, about the only notable exception being the disreputable campaign in Amalgamated Copper and its allied securities.

Technical conditions moneywise have been and are favorable. With the exception of brief flurries in call loans now and then, funds have amply met requirements at moderate interest rates, and this despite gigantic financiering of new combinations involving sums which prior to these days would have staggered imagination. Attempts to arouse apprehension because of recent moderate gold exports have proved abortive, the common sense conclusion prevailing that such transactions, when normal, must be of profit to those engaged in them.

An important phase of the technical situation is the paucity of holdings "on margin." It is common knowledge that commission houses for the last year have not paid expenses, yet prices of securities are at their highest average level. This is absolutely new to Wall Street. All previous high levels have been accompanied by rampant public speculation, resulting in enormous and widely scattered holdings on ever-thinning margins and a market honeycombed with stop-loss orders. The present market is without these features. In any attempt to account for existing high prices the factor of public speculation must be discarded, for there has simply not been any since last year's panic of a volume sufficient to appreciably affect quotations. To this any commission broker will testify with doleful comment—to this also testifies the record of daily transactions, expert opinion being that professional scalping alone accounts for at least 300,000 shares per day. Deduct that from the daily sales for a year past and the smallness of outside transactions is apparent. Only within the past two weeks have transactions reached a volume telling of moderate renewal of public trading. Hence disturbing news or preconcerted raids produce only dullness—the deadly stop-order, the lightly margined pyramid, being scarce exhibits—symptoms heretofore of the bottom of a market—seen now for the first time after a protracted advance.

It puzzles Wall Street, it is against all tradition, but it is undeniable.

The technical condition is novel—the result of a year's speculative apathy coincident with a year's transcendent prosperity.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO.

A STATISTICAL STUDY OF A PROPERTY NOW SPECULATIVELY PROMINENT.

What is known so far of results for the late year for the Chesapeake and Ohio is that gross earnings for the full period amount to $16,493,304, and that net earnings for eleven months ended May 31 reach a total of $5,712,288. Results for June should easily take the latter up to $6,300,000, when the gain would be $1,200,000 for gross and $500,000 for net, with both footings showing far ahead of any previously reported by the company. Indicative of further growth in traffics, probably further improvement in rates, and at all events demonstrative of a condition of prosperity which has been steadily led up to through a series of years. The Chesapeake and Ohio is not a fancy piece of property, enjoying a high-class traffic or phenomenal credit. Nor has its progress been uncheckered by many setbacks. In truth, it operates on about the lowest rates for any road in the country, and has been twice in a bankrupt condition, first confessing insolvency in October, 1875, and again in October, 1887. It was reorganized the last time without foreclosure in 1888 under the direction of Drexel, Morgan & Co., and operations were extended to Cincinnati. Later, in 1890, consolidation took place with the Richmond and Allegheny, and in 1892 the Elizabethtown, Lexington and Big Sandy was absorbed. Other additions have brought the average length of road operated up from 667 miles in 1889 and 1,193 miles in 1893 to 1,506 in 1901.

Some idea of conditions and of the difficulties attending the proper conduct of business at the outset of the present company's career may be gained from a few extracts from the report for 1890, signed by Mr. Melville E. Iugalls, who was then President of the road. "Three years ago," said that official, "the Chesapeake and Ohio was a wreck, both financially and physically. The reorganization scheme which was undertaken concurrently with its change ot management restored its finances. The work of the past two years has doue much to restore the physical condition." It is learned, however, in 1890, that "the equipment of the company is still insufficient for its business;" "there is great necessity for additional passenger coaches." In Decemher, 1889, a fast westbound train was derailed by a broken rail near White Sulphur Springs, killing and injuring seversl persons. The rail was stated to be "a fifty-two-pound French rail, which had been put in the main track when the road was built." "Insufficient renewals of rails in former years (while the company was in financial straits) have been one of the most serious matters that the present management has had to meet," the report continues. "A large quantity of fifty-two and fifty-six pound steel rsils had been left in the track, and light bridges huilt years ago, when equipment was not so heavy and strength was not so much a matter of moment, were still in use; at the same time the engines and cars had heen increased in weight and capacity so that the superstructure of the road was entircly out of proportion to what was required of it." A very considerable part of the line was reported deficient in hallast. "The road never was sufficiently hallasted, and what little ballast hsd been put in years ago was worn out and was not renewed." "If the company had had locomotives and side tracks sufficient for its business the earnings could have heen largely increased." "The sole limit of its business to-day (1890) is the limit of the facilities it can offer for handling it."

The above perhaps gives a fairly general impression of what was the state of affairs on the Chesapeake and Ohio at the beginning of the last decade. Improvement had begun, but had not progressed far. Traffic seemed to be in sight but could not he properly taken care of. Expenditures out of capital, however, have more recently been accompanied by a favorable growth of earnings and profits, making good the claims set up with regard to the prospects of the road, given only the proper facilities, and lately these have been considerably augmented by expenditures out of current income.

Charges were $1,767,904 in 1890 and the deficiency in meeting them $197,862. For 1901 charges were $3,552,391, and the surplus remaining no less than $2,001,807. Progress of gross and net earnings and of final results after charges shows this striking development for the periods stated. Attention will of course he drawn to the fact that no deficit has been reported for the past eleven years.

	Gross Earnings.	Net Earnings.	Surplus.
1890	$7,161,049	$1,706,822	*$197,862
1891	8,127,111	2,209,694	219,811
1892	9,884,416	2,632,963	391,319
1893	10,340,765	3,466,713	423,078
1894	9,944,108	3,319,133	14,060
1895	9,606,031	3,427,159	12,706
1896	10,221,121	3,550,192	147,341
1897	10,708,183	3,703,731	302,542
1898	11,788,557	4,135,027	681,088
1899	12,009,939	4,351,777	706,130
1900	13,402,070	4,695,285	1,156,582
1901	15,371,642	5,805,661	2,001,807
1902	18,493,304	.....	.....

*Deficit.

The Chesapeake and Ohio, as is well enough known, has a heavy soft coal tonnage. Its haul of anthracite is small. Coal traffic has shown the greatest expansion, the volume transported in 1901 having heen nearly 250 per cent. larger than in 1890, while other tonnage expanded about 120 per cent. Five million tons of coal were csrried a year ago, against less than one and one-half million tons eleven years hefore, and five million tons of general freight, against less than two and one-half millions. All freight shows 10,125,497 tons for 1901 and 3,760,577 tons for 1890, the division being as follows, accompanied by such rate statistics as are available:

	1890. Tons.	1901. Tons.	Increase. Tons.
Coal	1,464,856	5,056,131	3,591,275
Other articles	2,295,721	5,069,388	2,773,645
Total	3,760,577	10,125,497	6,364,920
Rate per ton per Mile—	Mills.	Mills.	Decrease.
Coal to seaboard	3.39	2.72	.....
Elsewhere	5.29	2.72	.....
Other freight	6.28	5.25	1.03
All freight	5.35	3.88	1.47

With the preponderating growth of coal tonnage, rates have declined. For coal, the rate hss materially contracted, hut close comparisons cannot be submitted, as a change has been made in the form of reporting. For all tonnage but coal 5.25 mills per ton mile for 1901 compares with 6.28 mills for 1890, and for all freight, including coal, 3.88 mills compares with 5.35 mills. The road has a comparatively long haul, 301 miles for 1901, which is largely taken to account for the difference between the Chesapeake and Ohio rate and that for the Norfolk and Western, of similar traffic, but with a haul of only 264 miles and a rate of 4.61 mills.

It will be seen from a glance at the first tabulation above that it has only been in the past five yesrs or so that any real gain has been made in earnings. Milesge in this period has not increased to any considerable extent, while since 1896 gross earnings have gsined upward of $6,200,000 to 1902, and net earnings $2,700,000 hy adding to the eleven months' figures already given the outcome for June the same as for that period a year ago. It will be interesting, therefore, to see what has happened to expenses of operation, particularly to those representing maintenance of property. But hefore introducing the necessary items it will be well to trace the growth of traffic so that it may be understood what demands on the operating department have had to he met. Compsrisons shown this way will be fairly indicative, not only of traffic growth, hut of the progress made in handling the increasing business. Of course these can come no further forward than 1901:

	1896.	1901.	Increase.
Tons carried	6,544,835	10,125,497	3,580,662
Ton miles	1,836,024,472	3,051,175,642	1,215,151,170
Freight train miles	5,649,444	5,969,060	319,616
Train load, tons	325	511	186
Savings per train mile	$1.38	$1.98	$0.60

Apparently, since 1896 the increase of 1,215,151,170 ton miles, which is equal to 66 per cent., necessitated only 319,616 more trsin miles, or an increase of but 5.6 per cent., the train load being incressed 186 tons, or 57 per cent., and allowing train mile earnings to aversge up $1.98, with a gain of 60 cents, or 43 per cent., on an actusily reduced freight rate. Having seen in what way trsffic has come forwsrd snd in what way it hss been dealt with, the course of expenses msy now be followed:

	Maintenance—Way.	Maintenance—Equipment.	Transportation and General.
1896	$1,455,716	$1,451,630	$3,703,583
1897	1,440,451	1,507,215	3,790,780
1898	1,500,411	1,631,488	4,521,632
1899	1,813,867	1,708,247	4,335,946
1900	1,865,414	1,909,414	4,732,130
1901	2,217,762	2,253,307	5,094,813

During the earlier part of the period covered by the table it seems that maintenance outlays moved slowly toward expansion, but measuring 1901 against 1896, maintenance of way shows an increase of $762,046, or 52 per cent., maintenance of equipment an increase of $801,671, or 55 per cent., and transportation and general expenses an increase of $1,331,225, or only 35 per cent.

It may be that maintenance wss more liberal than actual requirements in 1901. The point has heen msde, and is a good one to mske in calculating the actusl earning power of the road. But it is still true that circumstances have not always favored an excess in that direction, if even they have not compelled the cutting of outlays too close for the good of the property. What was shown in the 1901 report, however, was that the sum of $1,304,172 was appropriated from income for new equipment and construction, and this may very properly he regarded as belonging to the stock—conservatively so in view of the large sums charged into expenses outside of this special item for expenditures of an extraordinary character.

Every year from 1890 to 1898 inclusive, Chesapeake snd Ohio stock sold hetween $11 and $30 per share. It has recently crossed $50, and although paying only 1 per cent. dividends, it is easy to see that the road is earning 4 per cent., which would be indicated by adding the current gain in net earnings, say, $500,000 for the year, to the $2,000,000 surplus shown for 1901, the stock total heing $60,541,000.

An important feature in developments of the past couple of years has been the purchsse into the rosd by the Pennsylvania and Morgan-Vanderbilt interests, whose joint holdings of Chesapeake and Ohio stock constitute a msjority. This, with the Pennsylvania now in Norfolk and Western, has had a long-desired effect upon the rate situation, snd has contributed not a little to the larger earnings reported by hoth the soft-coal carriers. To what extent this figures in results for 1902 will be seen later on. For 1901 aversge rates for freight for the roads named made sharp advances, and it is not unlikely that the improved sitsution msy work out to the further benefit of earnings and profits for stockholders. This, at least, is one of the strong arguments in favor of Chesapeake and Ohio—one upon which the strength of the stock has been maintained, coupled with the improvement which has already been brought about and demonstrated in the foregoing statistics.

Prosperity Proofs

Observant Investors Do Not Find It Difficult to Locate Good Times—Evidence in Plenty.

People who look back, say to 1893, and feel that some day the country will revert to the position of things as they then stood, have lost their sensibilities. They have slept while the procession has moved forward.

All things are possible, and the United States may see itself committed to fraud and silverism some day, hut the chances are about a billion to one that such a thing will never happen. At some future time we may see our output of iron down to four or five million tons, our output of coal cut down in like proportion, and so on. But it would seem that before then we must kill off a good percentage of the population to begin with, and this has the appearance of being as near to an impossibility as can be conceived.

There would be naught but folly—it would be the talk of a numskull, in fact—in the claim that the country has passed all its reverses. It most decidedly has not. It has passed some things, however, that are not likely to come up again to trouble it, and among them many of the factors which conspired to bring about the depression and ruin of the few years preceding 1897. Who, for example, can bring his mind to bear on a possible repetition of the schemes which had to he resorted to to keep the Government from foundering under the pressure of the free-silver agitation? Early in 1896 the Morgan-Belmont contract with the Government did much to steady the craft. Think of it—the Government—the country's finances, in fact—heing propped up hy a syndicate. But how long did the steadying last? Railroad earnings, which are as good an index as is obtainable, revived at first, and then when the silver agitation hecame acute, when the country's holstered-up gold reserve again caved in—when $44,000,000 was registered against $100,000,000, regarded as the point of safety—down went industry and down went earnings. For six months in succession they fell off, and not from hig totals either. Those who think there is nothing in common hetween the Government holding small gold reserves and the country heing in a state of depression, and the Government holding big gold reserves and the country being in a state of prosperity, might do worse than look up the records of those delightful years, and see how industry in its various phases responded to the gold position as it changed under the various influences at work, drawn down by fears and raised hy force, neither movement natural but still not without effect.

Contemplate such a situation and then give but a single moment's consideration to things as they stand to-day. There is more gold held hy the Federal authorities than ever before, and in every material direction expansive force has made for new, and not only new but gratifying records. Since railroad earnings have been mentioned it may he stated that January, 1897, was practically the last month to show the effects of the old conditions. In the previous November the election had gone right, hut naturally trade improvement was slow, and, in fact, there was a sort of reaction from the first effects of the overthrow of the Chicago platform and all that stood upon it. But soon the pulse of industry quickened, and it proved the quickening into a life of activity such as was little thought of at the time.

It is perhaps a long space to cover by monthly returns of railroads, necessarily incomplete and subject to some change in make-up perhaps. But there is possihly no more convincing proof obtainable of the broadening process that has been going on. Iron trade statistics might be taken, coal trade statistics, foreign trade statistics, but these would be more or less particular, and certainly not general, like the returns of an industry which draws life and sustenance from all other industries, one which also reflects in its development the opening out of travel on the part of the individual as well as the opening out of trade on the part of the community at large. It may he a long story, but it is the story, and aa it has unfolded so it is given here as being a complete a vindication of the advance to a high level of security values as it is competent to point to:

	Gross Earnings.	Net Earnings.	Surplus.
August	9,376,030	4,599,421	.....
September	10,181,090	5,491,948	.....
October	5,110,672	2,254,846	.....
November	*11,321,425	5,866,061	.....
December	8,619,844	3,801,326	.....
1898.			
January	$8,056,508	$3,218,818	.....
February	7,100,078	2,776,111	.....
March	8,434,546	3,803,357	.....
April	8,474,582	3,621,835	.....
May	9,044,368	3,621,174	.....
June	3,543,886	930,042	.....
July	201,774	*917,991	.....
August	1,005,405	*323,303	.....
September	1,706,448	1,225,646	.....
October	4,142,874	2,280,143	.....
November	2,892,813	754,391	.....
December	4,848,477	1,630,769	.....
1899.			
January	$5,214,243	$1,801,605	.....
February	*405,057	*2,953,205	.....
March	5,071,771	1,844,831	.....
April	3,771,673	1,521,613	.....
May	4,770,006	2,551,277	.....
June	8,213,140	4,072,241	.....
July	12,415,169	5,254,121	.....
August	12,038,621	5,004,870	.....
September	12,284,122	4,477,379	.....
October	12,275,082	4,017,678	.....
November	7,764,654	2,635,266	.....
December	7,531,900	3,077,073	.....
1900.			
January	$12,101,173	$5,691,078	.....
February	13,032,638	6,047,893	.....
March	9,916,297	3,136,284	.....
April	10,335,636	2,959,256	.....
May	9,424,461	1,725,601	.....
June	8,298,080	2,435,781	.....
July	5,629,629	120,570	.....
August	8,915,392	2,008,647	.....
September	2,325,383	*714,458	.....
October	*372,856	*976,101	.....
November	3,041,065	648,708	.....
December	9,876,353	3,955,401	.....
1901.			
January	$9,405,792	$4,164,027	.....
February	8,919,918	3,373,066	.....
March	9,200,370	3,894,232	.....
April	11,010,827	4,594,898	.....
May	12,896,230	4,957,002	.....
June	6,062,439	2,827,238	.....
July	12,019,343	7,360,022	.....
August	12,098,253	8,326,098	.....
September	9,673,838	4,279,853	.....
October	7,078,641	3,234,918	.....
November	12,811,163	5,349,152	.....
December	3,415,688	*468,601	.....
1902.			
January	$8,371,340	$2,551,913	.....
February	4,168,942	555,168	.....
March	4,546,471	562,836	.....
April	9,168,136	3,309,012	.....
May	5,769,779	1,139,390	.....
June	3,355,981	.....	.....

*Decrease.

It will be seen from this presentation that since January, 1897, or during sixty-five months, gross earnings have shown a contracting tendency for just two months, one of these heing February, 1899, when a blizzard tied up traffic over the greater part of the Eastern section of the country. If this is not a marvelous record, it would he difficult to find one that is, in any line of industry, trade, or commerce, for months in succession it having transpired that gains have been equal to from 10 to 20 per cent. As to profits, railroad mansgers have been tempted by the affluent condition of revenues to spend with great liberality on property. Nevertheless, down to May last shrinkages are shown for only six months, leaving fifty-eight gains to appear during the period subsequent to January, 1897.

Could it he stated with truth that railroad operation had been conducted on lines calling for criticism, something in the shape of a heavy discount would have to he made from the indications thus thrown out. But the reverse is true. Not only has improvement to physical condition been a feature, but managerial effort has shown growing competency. Methods have improved, and the entire outfit, measured by conditions, by earning or profit-making power, has assumed a standard of excellence hitherto unparalleled.

Add to what has already characterized the records the fact that not a single authority can see in the future reasona for aught else than further growth and expansion, and there would appear to he the best of all arguments in favor of enhanced security values. Individual judgment may pass upon the merits of individual properties. It may find against some, hut it may not indict them in the aggregate. The sitnation may not be whole, but it is not honeycombed with weak and deceptive features. Wall Street may be depended upon to inform the country and the world when the tide is about to turn. It never waits for the event before sending out the alarm.

MILTON J. PLATT.

ICE TRUST OPPOSITION.

Wall Street hears that as a result of the formation of the New England Ice Company the so-called Ice Trust—the American Ice Company—is to have active opposition. The New England Company, which is backed by capitalists of high standing, does not purpose, it is declared, to confine its operations to the New England territory, but will endeavor to secure a share of the business of Greater New York.

It is said that knowledge of this fact was the force impelling the Trust to raise greater working capital in an endeavor to be prepared to meet this opposition.

TEN MILLION DOLLAR BANKS.

According to the statements of condition filed by the National hanks in accordance with the last call of the Controller of the Currency there were 60 such institutions in the United States at the close of business July 16, with deposits exceeding $10,000,000, divided among the cities as follows: New York, 22; Chicago, 7; Philadelphia, 9; Boston, 6; St. Louis, 4; Pittsburg, 4; Denver, 2; Kansas City, 2, and Albany, Milwaukee, Buffalo, and Baltimore, 1 each. The greater part of the banks show decreases in their deposits, this being accounted for from the fsct that dividends had just been paid and thst the country banks were drawing from the city institutions in anticipation of demands for funds for crop-moving purposes. The large increase in the deposits of the First National of Chicago is accounted for hy the merging of the Metropolitan Nstional, with deposits of $22,273,265 on April 30 with that institution. In St. Louis the Nationsl Bank of Commerce made a large gain by absorbing the Continental National with deposits of $12,152,100. The following table shows the amount of deposits held by these banks as compared with the amounts reported at the last previous ststement on April 30:

Banks.	Gross Deposits. July 18, 1902.	Gross Deposits. Apr. 30, 1902.	Increase.
NEW YORK CITY.			
Nat. City	$144,206,005	$162,818,813	*$18,812,808
Nat. Comrce	95,695,101	103,320,490	*7,715,389
First Nat	78,789,065	90,253,368	*11,464,303
Hanover Nat	81,811,905	87,230,188	*5,418,281
National Park	76,258,450	75,322,806	935,644
Western Nat	61,647,707	01,692,747	*45,040
Chase National	56,469,328	54,357,525	2,111,803
Am. Ex. Nat	31,891,700	41,063,464	*10,071,764
Bank of N. Y	32,288,912	39,650,818	*7,381,906
Fourth Nat	33,644,852	30,746,035	2,898,827
Chemical Nat	23,925,377	23,820,200	105,177
Imp. & Trade	23,796,727	25,435,107	*1,638,380
Merchants' Nat	21,754,399	25,136,988	*3,382,587
Seaboard Nat	19,656,707	20,812,800	*956,093
Nat. Nor. Am	20,298,291	20,565,548	*267,255
Mechanics' Nat	17,357,670	18,697,418	*1,339,778
Merc'tile Nat	17,643,159	17,170,918	472,272
Gallatin Nat	16,709,301	17,365,386	*656,085
Lincoln Nat	13,197,290	16,927,374	*3,730,084
Central Nat	17,277,113	15,705,606	1,571,507
Second Nat	10,820,897	10,879,224	*58,327
Phenix Nat	10,905,409	10,483,831	*421,578
CHICAGO.			
First National	$33,157,959	$17,526,029	$15,631,930
Corn Ex. Nat	24,776,211	48,571,048	*796,837
Cont'n'al Nat	42,278,445	39,437,564	2,838,881
Comm'r'l Nst	30,750,877	30,530,757	220,120
Chicago Nat	19,213,495	18,528,823	074,672
Bankers' Nat	13,583,177	14,128,529	*535,352
Nat. B'k Rep	13,793,377	13,738,274	57,103
PHILADELPHIA.			
Fourth St. Nat	$34,048,430	$35,538,735	*$1,488,305
Philadel. Nat	27,699,982	27,384,984	314,998
Girard Nst	19,484,208	19,003,730	480,478
Franklin Nat	14,768,746	16,700,936	*1,932,190
Merchants' Nat	14,544,537	15,310,938	*766,401
Farm. & Mech	15,588,189	14,703,301	884,888
Com. Ex. Nat	13,523,309	12,756,540	766,769
Central Nat	10,491,222	11,134,757	*643,535
B'k of N. Am	10,029,937	9,995,918	34,019
BOSTON.			
Nat. Shwmut	45,876,636	$51,007,731	*$5,131,055
N. B. Redemp	23,030,545	21,519,794	1,510,751
Nat. B'k Rep	15,680,807	15,619,814	60,993
Merchants' Nat	11,852,495	12,639,574	*787,079
Second Nat	11,250,881	12,529,075	*1,278,194
Nat. B'k Com	10,460,225	11,600,150	*1,139,925
ST. LOUIS.			
Nat. B'k Com	$18,869,228	$34,694,598	$12,174,732
Third Nat	16,374,521	18,709,012	*2,334,491
Merc.-Laci. N	12,964,574	12,116,671	847,903
Mechan. Nat	11,118,352	9,351,889	1,764,463
PITTSBURG.			
Farm. Dep. N	$18,478,274	$16,025,606	$2,452,668
First Nat	12,330,695	12 710,343	*370,538
Second Nat	11,951,244	12,020,340	*69,096
Mell. National	13,770,704	(New bank.)	.....
DENVER.			
First National	$21,458,060	$20,707,234	$690,826
Colorado Nat	10,062,390	0,581,280	481,110
ALBANY.			
Nat. Commer	$10,520,723	$10,561,860	$71,137
MILWAUKEE.			
First National	$15,680,116	$15,742,343	*$62,227
BUFFALO.			
Marine Nat	$14,911,222	$14,641,872	$269,350
BALTIMORE.			
Merchants' Nat	$10,545,113	$9,909,108	$636,005
KANSAS CITY.			
Nat. B'k Com	$30,214,202	$30,752,150	*$537,948
First National	12,821,062	13,072,705	*251,643

*Decrease.

BANK STOCK FLUCTUATION.

Current Market Values Generally Showing Advancing Tendencies.

The call by the Treasury Department for detailed statements of National bank conditions as of the date of the week just ended, makes particularly interesting an exhibit of the course of New York bank stock values (State as well as National) during the past half year. It has been a very prosperous period for the shareholders, as will be seen from the following table, compiled for the purpose of shawing the changes in the bid prices and book values of such securities from Jan. 4 to July 12. The book values are figured from the statements issued by the New York Clearing House early in January and July. It will be seen that the stocks which increased in price numbered 57, and those decreasing 15.

The total increase of the advancing stocks was 3,261 points, or an average increase of 59.2 per cent. The total decrease was 1,604, an average decline of 10.6 per cent. The large decline in the prices of National City Bank, Bank of the Metropolis, and New Amsterdam National Bank stocks is accounted for hy the fact that these institutions increased capital during the period. The table follows:

CLEARING HOUSE BANKS.

CLEARING HOUSE BANKS.	Bid Price, Jan. 4, 1902.	Bid Price, July 12, 1902.	Increase.	Book Value, Jan. 12, 1902.	Book Value, July 12, 1902.	Increase.
Bank of N. Y., N.B.A.	320	340	20	210	212	2
Manhattan Company	315	320	5	207	216	9
Merchants' National	190	185	*5	158	160	2
Mechanics' National	280	285	5	219	224	5
Bank of America	530	545	15	311	325	14
Phenix National	115	125	10	127	128	1
National City	600	334	*266	166	160	6
Chemical National	4155	4300	145	2449	2462	13
Merchants' Ex. Nat	150	160	10	143	145	2
Gallatin National	410	427	17	300	304	4
Nat. Butchers' & Dr	135	160	25	122	125	3
Mechanics & Traders'	190	160	*30	130	137	5
Greenwich	175	330	155	187	102	5
Leather Mfrs. Nat	260	280	20	186	188	2
Seventh National	135	140	5	101	105	4
American Ex. Nat	265	270	5	261	262	*1
Nat. Bank of Com	370	345	25	171	173	2
National Broadway	425	345	*80	263	290	27
Mercantile National	265	340	75	238	241	3
Pacific	200	225	18	222	229	7
Chatham National	330	345	15	321	322	1
People's	250	275	25	276	280	4
Nat. Bank of N. Am	275	250	*25	210	201	*9
Hanover National	690	645	*45	288	297	9
Irving National	200	215	15	198	196	*2
National Citizens'	225	202	*23	166	138	*28
Nassau	190	200	10	157	159	2
Market & Fult. Nat	250	255	5	215	218	1
Nat. Shoe & Leather	135	151	16	122	124	2
Corn Exchange	440	420	*20	322	321	*1
Oriental	180	220	40	238	247	9
Imp. & Traders' Nat	810	645	35	518	518	2
National Park	625	640	15	304	309	5
East River Nat	145	160	15	165	160	*5
Fourth National	240	240	..	157	158	1
Central National	185	190	5	160	159	*1
Second National	705	700	*5	450	478	28
First National	770	815	45	213	219	6
N. Y. Nat. Exchange	210	260	50	167	168	1
Bowery	300	340	40	403	408	5
N. Y. County Nat	1500	1550	50	399	403	4
German-American	140	160	20	153	158	5
Chase National	700	800	100

financial plan to be made public this week. The public has taken little interest in the stock, and in consequence has gotten no benefit out of the rise.

St. Paul.

In a week of new high records reached by such shares as Atchison, Southern Pacific, Rock Island, and St. Louis and San Francisco it is not surprising that St. Paul also should have touched a record price. It may be said, nevertheless, that the buying advancing the issue was rather more speculative than ordinarily appears in that direction. The talk of a "deal" with Union Pacific—absolutely absurd, for the Union Pacific people do not care to antagonize Northwest or Illinois Central—was used as a lever to force the stock bigber.

Northwest.

In connection with Northwest it is to be noted that while all the Granger shares were advancing Northwest was declining. On the day Rock Island rose 10 points and St. Paul nearly 5, Northwest broke a half dozen points. When the skies clear it will probably be found that the Moore Brothers have succeeded in marketing their Northwest stock under cover of the strength on the general market.

Louisville and Nashville.

Whether or not there is to be any immediate action taken to form a Southern Securities Company—and best information is that there is not—all the stocks on the so-called Southern group have been strong throughout the week under the lead of Louisville end Nashville. There is, however, special reason for the strength of Louisville because of the understanding that Mr. Morgan is to exercise his option on the stock held by him. The option orice runs as high as 150.

New York Central.

The gossips have it that Vanderbilt brokers have been the largest buyers of New York Central in recent days, but better information is that the Gates interests have been most active in the stock. Some $18,000,000 high interest bearing bonds of the company retire on Jan. 1 next, and by a refunding of them into a low rate bond (say, 4 per cent.) a fairly considerable saving will be effected—perhaps leading the way to an increased dividend.

Granger Shares.

Coming to the Granger shares such as Atchison, Illinois Central, Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, and Missouri Pacific, it may be said that practically the sole influencing factor leading to the buying of the various stocks was the splendid crop news daily coming in. The argument is that if these properties were able to show increased earnings in the face of a corn crop failure they will this year undoubtedly make a simply astounding showing. Indeed, it is declared that if present crop prospects are realized some of the systems will actually have more business than they can attend to. There seems to be no foundation for the gossip associating Atchison and Pennsylvania in some unknown deal.

Fuller Construction.

Fuller Construction Company enjoyed a sensational rise during the week—practically all of it maintained. When the Realty consolidation deal in which this company is to be included is carried through it will be found—so the rumor on the Street has it—that the Fuller Construction stocks are to be taken into the combination at figures well above their present market prices.

In the Industrial Group.

There has been little feature in the industrial group, though toward the latter part of the week there developed a disposition to pay more attention to industrials. Such shares as People's Gas, American Sugar, Tennessee Coal, and Republic Steel were the leaders. People's Gas was bought by Chicago houses, who say the earnings of the company are very large; Sugar trade interests bought Sugar Trust stock, ridiculing the report that the new Federal Sugar Company will affect the trust; while the buying of Tennessee Coal and Republic Steel was based on the growing importance and large earnings of these companies.

Some General Issues.

John W. Gates and his friends got the credit for engineering the advance in Alton, Cbesapeake, and Norfolk and Western.

The Steel Trust stocks have received good support from the syndicate, but no effort has been made to bid up the price.

The improved copper trade position has led to buying of the copper stocks both on the curb and on the Exchange.

KANSAS CITY AND FORT SCOTT.

Apropos of the offering for sale of Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis Railway Company's 4 per cent. preferred stock trust certificates—dividends guaranteed by the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad—some facts about the system are pertinent.

The company owns 767 miles of railway, has trackage rights on 85 miles additional, and 6 aleo controls, through ownership of stock, the 285 miles of the Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham Railroad Company and the bridge of the Kansas City and Memphis Railway and Bridge Company across the Mississippi River at Memphis. The system constitutes a main line from Kansas City via Memphis to Birmingbam, Ala., witb various branches. The property of the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis Railway Company is leased to the St. Louis and San Francisco for ninety-nine years for interest on the bonded debt and 4 per cent. dividends on the preferred atock. The entire common stock of the Fort Scott Company is owned by St. Louis and San Francisco, and has been deposited under one of its mortgages. The lines now constituting the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis, while operated independently, earned for the year ended June 30, 1901, a surplus of $293,274.34 above its present interest charges and dividend requirements on the preferred stock.

The surplus earnings of St. Louis and San Francisco above all its fixed charges for the same period were $1,809,856.03; making an aggregate surplus for the system, after payment of all charges, of over $2,000,000.

INRUSH OF FOREIGN IRON.

Discussing the pig iron situation, and more especially the inrush of foreign iron, Rogers, Brown & Co. have this to say:

The two features which continue to engage the attention of the Eastern iron trade are the coal strike in Pennsylvania and Virginia, cutting off fuel supply and stopping pig iron production, and the large importation of foreign iron and steel that are setting in in consequence. The abrupt reversal of the foreign movement is one of the most striking chapters in the history of American iron. Two years ago all Europe was alarmed over importations of American iron and steel. It was underselling home products in Great Britain and on the Continent and coming in such volume as to create a panic among foreign makers. Many American houses opened branches in English and Continental centres. The threatened invasion of cheap iron from this country has been the chief theme of foreign trade and financial writers since. The actual outward movement stopped over a year ago, but the foreigners were skeptical, believing the improvement in this country ephemeral, and that on its breakdown the surplus that must be unloaded on Europe would be all the greater.

But the importations, which commenced in quantity about six months ago, have steadily increased and are now the main factor in improving the bad trade conditions abroad. It is difficult to ascertain the real factor, but the best estimates are that 6,000 or 8,000 tons of foreign iron and steel material in various forms are now reaching our shores daily. It has been of great aid to our iron manufacturing industries, starving for raw materials.

It has long been supposed that the productive capacity of this country in iron could be expended fast enough to take care of our growing requirements. Doubtless it could be if not interfered with by prolonged and disastrous strikes. How long the flow of foreign material hither will last depends on those who have the power to set our industries going again. The striking miners are playing into the hands of foreign labor. Their employers, in fighting the battles to a finish, are sending millions of American money to foreign mills and furnace owners.

HOCKING VALLEY.

Progress of a Railway Property in Net as Well as Gross Earnings.

Hocking Valley common sold at 66 in January last, and has just scored a new high record above 95. The company has published gross earnings statements for the fiscal year, and statements of net for eleven months, both showing substantial gains. The comparisons which follow give the known results for periods named, those for 1890 being for the year prior to the operation of the property under the present management, the road having been sold under foreclosure in February of that year.

	Gross Earnings.	Total Net Income.	Fixed Charges.	Dividends.
1899	$2,874,035	$938,738	$140,175	
1900	4,417,267	2,071,428	902,900	$430,000
1901	4,653,258	2,342,056	987,879	716,324
1902	5,298,878	.....	.....	.....

Net earnings show increase of $150,285 for eleven months, ended May 31. Assuming no further gain for June, and taking other income and charges the same as for 1901, the approximate showing for the late year would figure in this way:

Net earnings, 1901	$1,867,972
Increase, eleven months ended May 31, 1902	150,285
Total	$2,018,257
Other net income same as 1901	474,084
Total	$2,492,341
Charges, same as 1901	987,879
	$1,504,462
Four per cent. on pref. stock	$560,000
Three per cent. on common	312,648
	872,648
Surplus	$631,814

The common stock received 1½ per cent. in July, 1901, and 1½ per cent. in January. The preferred is in receipt of 4 per cent. per annum, as much as it is entitled to until the common gets 4 per cent, when both stocks share alike in any further distribution of profits. As seen above, 1902 results are likely to show a balance equal to 6 per cent. in excess of common stock requirements at the rate now being paid—the balance available for dividends being about 6 per cent. on the entire share capital.

Thomas F. Ryan, controlling Director, is quoted as saying, however, that the dividend on Hocking Valley common stock is not to be increased in the near future, and that there is no arrangement for consolidation of the Hocking Valley with the Père Marquette.

TO IMPROVE BAY RIDGE.

Prizes Offered by New Association for Beautified Front Yards.

The residents of Bay Ridge have formed a society called the Citizens' Improvement League, which has for its object the beautifying of that section of Brooklyn.

All residents of Bay Ridge are eligible for membership, and the annual dues are 10 cents.

Prizes of $5, $3, and $2 have been offered for the front yards which show the greatest improvement between July 1 and Sept. 1. Like prizes have been offered to the children getting the greatest number of members to the league before Sept. 1. It is the purpose of the league to place rubbish cans throughout the district, to plant and care for trees, and to generally improve the out-of-doors condition of Bay Ridge.

Among those interested in the league are Mrs. E. W. Bliss, Mrs. F. N. Doubleday, Mrs. Otto Heinigke, and Mrs. F. C. Cochen.

RAPID SOUTHERN GROWTH

Coal and Timber Traffic Helping Southern Railway Prosperity.

One is not apt to think of the Southern Railway as a coal carrier, and yet it is, and a growing business is being done. In the fiscal year ending in 1901 it carried 4,000,000 tons of coal and 450,000 tons of coke out of a total traffic of 14,000,000 tons, which is not a bad showing, and for the last fiscal year it was larger than before. Now it is stated that the Southern Railway will secure the Ohio River and Charleston Railroad, and extend it from Huntdale, N. C., to Marion, situated on the main line between Asheville and Salisbury, in order to have a coal road nearer its Washington and Carolina end without the long haul from the Jellico district through Knoxville. Thus the coal trade of the Southern system will be increased. All the signs point to a great development of the coal resources along the line. There will be an increase from the mines and coke ovens from West Virginia to Alabama.

One of the coal routes which will be of service is the Searcey extension of the Southern and Mobile and Ohio Roads, the latter having been acquired by the Southern. This extension will connect the Mobile and Ohio at Tuscaloosa with the coal mine and coke oven plants of the Alabema Consolidated Coal and Iron Company at Searles and Brookwood, and will also penetrate the properties of the recently organized Central Iron and Coal Company. When the extension reaches the latter holdings a blast furnace will be built. It is understood that this promised development will be accelerated in view of the promise of an all-water route to New Orleans from this section via the Warrior and Alabama Rivers, Mississippi Sound, and the Lake Borgne Canal.

There has been the greatest push to develop the coal trade of Alabama, and naturally the coal seeks an outlet by these ports. One of the great features is the aid given by the Southern Railway Company to gain for Alabama shippere the lower Mississippi River trade. To this end they have built a transfer pier at Greenville, Miss., and have a line of barges in the trade along the river to aid and assist in this direction the competition of this coal with the Pittsburg product. The coal companies of Alabama have now secured reliable and cheap transportation; they are running out first-class coal, and Louisiana is reaping the benefit of it in a cheap and excellent supply for its great sugar factories. From that fact it is predicted that New Orleans will soon become a great manufacturing city. Though New Orleans is not a large manufacturing city, it has some very extensive steam plants, which consume large quantities of both kinds of coal product. But the sugar, rice, and cotton plantations throughout the State use by far the greatest quantities, and most of this, in fact, nearly all of it, is supplied through local dealers and sales agents. The eight or ten railroads terminating here also are large consumers, and then there are hundreds of steamboats, steamships, and small craft which now uses Alabama coal as well as Pittsburg.

According to the United States Geological Survey, all but one of the eight coal States through which the Southern Railway passes show an increase in output. The production of these States is as follows:

	Tons.	Value of Product.
Alabama	9,078,677	$9,987,811
Georgia and No. Carolina	354,825	420,685
Illinois	27,213,296	28,452,278
Indiana	6,962,940	7,078,842
Kentucky	5,487,998	5,208,604
Tennessee	3,646,551	3,969,359
Virginia	2,053,999	2,523,270
Total	55,398,286	$57,646,339

The price of the bituminous product did not show a material gain in 1901 over the price received in 1900. The report shows that these eight States produced one-fourth of the entire bituminous coal output in the United States.

The shipments of iron from the Southern territory during the month of June, 1902, were as follows:

Districts.	Pig Iron.	Cast Iron Pipe.
Anniston	19,440	1,960
Birmingham	71,419	7,383
Nashville	9,926	....
Sheffield	17,686	....
Middlesborough	5,960	....
Chattanooga	23,667	3,742
Total	147,222	13,085

The additions to the capacity of iron furnaces and steel plants in the Tennessee and Alabama districts have been pronounced, and the steel industry in those States is having a steady growth. The building up of the larger cities and towns reached by the Southern is an important part of the present development in the South. Such places as Atlanta, Birmingham, Chattanooga, Knoxville, Charlotte, Greensborough, Danville, Lynchburg, Richmond, Memphis, Augusta, and Columbia are doing an immense amount of building, and in these and many other places a very great amount of public improvement is under way.

A line of commerce, which will no doubt before long aseume important proportions, is the movement of South American timbers through Southern ports. One of the most advantageously situated points is Mobile, the Gulf terminus of the Southern Railway and Mobile and Ohio Railroad. Recently a contract was made with Cincinnati parties for 2,500,000 cubic feet of mahogany and 500,000 feet of cedar from Cuba. Other parties desire a much greater quantity, and a proposition is now being considered to secure the timber in Guatemala, and a mill to saw the products of the Tabasco (Mexico) mahogany will soon be in operation at Mobile to handle this trade. There will also be erected a cedar mill to make red cedar pencil sticks for shipment to Germany. It is etated that this company has already secured a supply of cedar sufficient for four years. The output will be about four carloads per week. In addition to this, there are more than fifteen varieties of choice woods that are being handled through the port of Mobile and transported inland by rail.

The Southern Railway has occupied a very prominent position before the public during the last few months. Nothing is more marked in connection with this road than the development work which is being carried on along its lines. This is due in large part of the active work the company does in promoting the industrial and general growth of its tributary territory. The land and industrial department of the company has reached very important proportions. Its principal work consists of a constant study of the local conditions along the line and of resources and opportunities for factories and investments and in co-operation with parties looking for locations for any kind of improvements and with local people planning development work. At no time in the past has there been a more pronounced development along the line of the Southern Railway than is now under way. The returns for the last fiscal year showed that upward of $20,000,000 had been invested in new factories and additions to old ones along the line.

TO DISMISS DOCKMASTERS.

Deputy Commissioner Wallace Accuses of Habitual Insolence Contractors Who Violated a Rule.

James G. Shand and Richard Cleary, Dockmasters, were before Deputy Commissioner Wallace of the Department of Docks and Ferries yesterday, on charges of neglect of duty. The Deputy Commissioner said that both would be dismissed from the department.

Shand was accused of having allowed a scow belonging to Cusick & Ryan, sand contractors, to discharge at a bulkhead between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth Streets on the North River on July 16, in violation of the rule that owners of sand scows which have been docked at city piers must take out a permit for which a fee of $11 daily in rental is charged.

He explained that he had failed to notice the delinquent scow, but the Deputy Commissioner stated that he had made a personal investigation and found that the point where the scow was moored was in plain view from the Dockmaster's office, and in close proximity to it.

Joseph Cusick, a brother of one of the principals of Cusick & Ryan, said they had been looking for the Dockmaster that forenoon, but could not find him at his office, and that as they could not wait they discharged the cargo, in spite of the injunction.

"Are you aware," said Mr. Wallace, "that through your action you have violated a State law and made yourself liable to $500 fine or one year's imprisonment or both?"

Mr. Cusick said he was not aware of that fact.

"I thought it only fair to warn you," said the Deputy Commiesioner. "And here is another thing I want to say to you. The firm you represent has been impudent and insolent in its dealings with this department. For the future, I advise you to use civil and decent language in your dealings with members of this department."

Mr. Cusick replied that the firm had not dealt any differently with the department under the present administration than they had under the old, and that they never had any trouble then.

"Never mind if the old administration let you do as you chose," retorted Mr. Wallace; "speaking for this department as at present administered, I want you to understand that we will not let you walk all over it or violate the laws of this State."

The other Dockmaster, Richard Cleary, was tried on a charge of being absent from duty without leave on the afternoons of July 15, 17, and 23. Mr. Sitterlee, the private Secretary of Dock Commissioner Hawkes, was called and testified that on these dates he had seen Cleary at the race track, where, Mr. Sitterlee awore, the Dockmaster had been employed on those afternoons in the capacity of clerk for a bookmaker named Shannon.

Whist Party for Hospital Fund.

A progressive whist party, under the direction of Mrs. J. Lewis Rains and Mrs. Julius Strauss, is to be conducted on Wednesday afternoon, July 30, at the Casino, Arverne, in aid of the building fund of the contemplated Jewish Hospital of Brooklyn. There will be 100 prizes, and the efforts are to make the affair a financial and social success.

Fall River Line Announcement.

The Priscilla will take her place on the Fall River Line on Tuesday next, starting from New York. On the same date the Plymouth will be transferred to the Providence Line, and the regular schedules of the Fall River and Providence Lines will thus be re-established for the Summer season.

ON LONDON 'CHANGE

American Securities Continue to be the One Bright Spot.

Certain Stocks Scarce—Home Rails Affected by Kafirs—High Rates for Long Bills—District Railway May Reduce Interest on Preferred —Jefferson M. Levy Talks.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, July 26.—The upward trend of all American securities continues to be the one bright spot in the London markets. Pessimistic prophets still give utterance to forebodings, but less loudly than a week ago.

The public has ventured very gingerly into the market, its purchases chiefly being made by those who always seem to desire to buy at the highest prices. There has been some professional buying of generally neglected American shares. But inquirers are still told that most of the buying is from New York.

There is a marked disposition, however, on the part of a majority of operators to take a favorable view of the situation and place no strong reliance on sensational reports and the manipulation of certain stocks for purely speculative purposes. The closest observers seem convinced that the chief reason of the recent booming of certain American rails is due to a more modest expectation of a percentage of profit from the railways on the part of American investors, and the growing idea that the present financial condition of the principal American roads is sound and that troublous times are about over. There continues to be a great scarcity of certain stocks here and orders are often hard to fill, one operator reporting that he has been compelled to make twelve purchases to get 100 shares.

The best obtainable information shows a continued weakness in Kafirs, due, at least, as much to an overloading of their account here as to the unsettled condition of political affairs in South Africa, which, however, must somewhat affect the situation. This weakness, inevitably, has affected other branches sympathetically, especially home rails, the dividends in which have not been good as could have been expected, owing to a cool, rainy Summer after a year of rather bad business. The half dozen small failures, which were predicted as the result from the Kafir settlement, are now on.

In the money market the chief feature has been the high rates asked for long bills, while short paper, especially day bills, are in brisk demand. Nobody wants to lock up money long.

The failure of the Victoria loan, following the failure of the East Indian Railways loan, shows clearly that the public is not looking for such investments, however good, just now. It has been said that the underwriters of the Victoria loan were forced to take 80 per cent. themselves, but I have it on good authority that 90 to 95 per cent. is nearer the mark.

Lombard Street, which is to say the discount houses, has been quite free of debt to the Bank lately, but, on the other hand, large numbers of operators who had been carrying consols for themselves and others, are still largely indebted, so that the money situation is practically unchanged.

I understand that preference shareholders of the District Railway are to be called on Monday next to consent to a reduction of the nominal interest rate, which is 5 per cent.; they will demand some reasonable compensation. Holders of most of the ordinary stock are generally believed here to be Americans, and it is inferred that the proposal emanates from them.

There has been much talk, but few facts divulged, about the American proposition to buy up the Lancashire spinning mills. I learn that there is some sort of foundation to the rumors; but that is all thus far.

The Financial Times prints a long interview with Jefferson M. Levy, in which he asserts that the recent depression in American securities was largely due to the mistaken utterances of financial writers. He says that Russia's opposition to the trusts is not disinterested and is due to her desire to crush the Standard Oil. He believes that the existing laws of the United States are ample to deal with the trust problem and that the prosperity of the country in all branches was never greater. E. A. D.

FLUSHING'S MOSQUITO WAR.

Insect-Hating Brigade Issues a Circular, Suggesting Dire Measures for Householders.

A committee of citizens appointed by the Flushing Association and calling itself by the unique title of the "Mosquito Brigade," has embodied in a circular letter several valuable suggestions, the adoption of which they think will serve to reduce or exterminate the horde of pests in that section of the city.

The committee waa appointed as a measure of self-protection against the insects, which, the residents mournfully ayer, are not only dining more regularly than is in reason, but are apparently inducing other mosquitos to immigrate.

The circular states that there is no more reason why people should suffer from mosquitos than from any other insect plague, and urges the reader to remember that mosquitos cannot hatch without stagnant or brackish water. It says:

"Mrs. Mosquito lays about 300 eggs at a time, and ao rapid la the development that within a month ahe may become a great grandmother with 1,000,000,000 of descendants."

When hibernating they are found in cellare, storerooms, attics, and any warm, unused places, so it behooves the householder to use a broom and fumigate with sulpbur or formaldebyde. The most important advice given is to treat with oil the surface of all water in cesspools, rainbarreis, or, in abort, any open receptacle, however small, keeping it coated with oil, so as to form a film. For this light fuel oil should be used, or kerosene, if frequently removed. Dog and poultry troughs should be cleaned twice a week.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Hall, J.—Germania Life Insurance Company vs. Schneider—William N. Cohen, Roussel vs. Christie—William S. Woodhull.

SUPREME COURT—Dugro, J.—Bigelow vs. Brown—Milton S. Guiterman.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Transactions in the Outside Market for the Week Ended Saturday, July 12, 1902.

Note.—Par value of stocks when other than $100 is inserted after the name of the stock. Bonds are quoted "and interest" unless otherwise indicated.

Sales.	Stocks.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend Per Cent.	Last Dividend Period.	Last Dividend Date.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
319	American Can	$44,000,000	..	..	.....	12¼	12⅝	12¼	12⅜	— ⅛
1,800	American Can pf	$44,000,000	..	..	.....	55	55	53¾	53¾	— ¾
100	American Chicle	6,000,000	1	M.	July 10, 1902	*105	*105	*105	*105	+2
130	American Chicle pf	3,000,000	1½	Q	July 10, 1902	*91	92½	*91	92½	+2½
150	American Elevated	5,000,000	..	..	.....	1⅛	*1¼	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
400	American Motive Power	.....	..	..	.....	4	4	4	4	...
785	American Light & Traction	4,424,300	..	..	.....	37	38½	37	38½	+1½
20	American Cotton	4,000,000	..	..	.....	15	15	15	15	...
7,500	American Writing Paper	11,500,000	..	..	.....	5	6¼	5	5½	+ ½
2,890	American Writing Paper pf	12,500,000	..	..	.....	17¾	19½	17¾	19½	+ 1½
200	American Electric Vehicle	4,000,000	..	..	.....	1	1	1	1	...
400	American Union Electric	5,000,000	..	..	.....	13½	14	13½	14	...
27,950	Bay State Gas ($50)	100,000,000	..	..	.....	1⅝	2⅛	1½	1⅞	+ ⅛
100	Borden's Condensed Milk pf	7,000,000	1½	Q	June 16, 1902	*109	*110	*109	*110	+1
4,800	British Columbia Copper ($5)	1,250,000	..	..	.....	7	9	7	8⅜	+1⅛
200	Boston, Hartford & Erie	.....	..	..	.....	25c	25c	25c	25c	...
400	Buffalo Gas	7,000,000	..	..	.....	13	13	12¾	12¾	— ¼
2,400	Camden Land ($3)	720,000	..	..	.....	½	½	½	½	...
600	Camden & Trenton Railroad ($10)	1,750,000	..	..	.....	4½	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
2,250	Consolidated Refrigerating	17,500,000	..	..	.....	5⅝	5½	5⅝	5¼	+ ⅛
500	Consolidated Storage Battery	‡10,000,000	..	..	.....	18⅝	19	18¾	19	+ ⅛
2,560	Central Foundry	7,000,000	..	..	.....	2¼	2⅝	2	2¼	— ⅛
2,440	Central Foundry pf	7,000,000	..	..	.....	12⅜	12⅝	12¼	12½	+ ⅛
100	Continental Zinc ($25)	550,000	Q	40c	July, 1902	19	19	19	19	...
100	Dominion Securities	1,681,600	2½	..	Jan. 15, 1902	20	20	20	20	— ½
125	Electric Lead Reduction	10,000,000	..	..	.....	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	...
2,200	Electric Vehicle	11,000,000	8	..	1899	6	7¼	6	7¼	+1⅛
550	Electric Vehicle pf	9,000,000	2	..	April, 1900	14½	15	14½	15	+1¼
930	Electro-Pneumatic ($10)	1,500,000	..	..	.....	1⅜	1½	1⅜	1½	+ ⅛
2,770	Gold Hill Copper ($10)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
6,960	Greene Consolidated Copper ($10)	6,000,000	2	..	October, 1901	27½	28½	27	27⅝	+ ⅛
300	Guggenheim Exploration	6,000,000	..	..	.....	153	157½	155	157½	+2½
43	Hall Signal	1,585,200	1½	Q	July 1, 1902	108	120	108	120	+13
300	Illinois Traction ($10)	2,500,000	..	..	.....	1	1	1	1	— ⅛
37,645	Manhattan Transit ($20)	‡10,000,000	..	..	.....	7	7⅝	7	7¼	+ ⅛
60	Mexican National pf	.....	..	..	.....	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	...
12,580	Montreal & Boston Copper	2,850,000	..	..	.....	2¼	2⅝	2	2	— ⅜
45	National Enameling	14,038,100	1	Q	July 1, 1902	30	30	30	30	+ ½
15	National Enameling pf	7,658,600	1¾	Q	July 1, 1902	86½	86½	86½	86½	+1½
275	New England Gas & Coke	.....	..	..	.....	4½	4½	*4½	4½	+ ½
100	New England Transportation	.....	..	..	.....	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	...
800	New Brunswick Cannel Coal ($10)	2,000,000	..	..	.....	3	3½	3	3½	...
25	N. Y. & Queens Co. El. L. & P.	1,250,000	..	..	.....	43½	43½	43½	43½	+2½
100	N. Y. & Queens Co. El. L. & P. pf	1,250,000	..	..	.....	81½	81½	81½	81½	...
2,106	New York Realty	3,000,000	5	..	July 1, 1902	150	188	150	180½	+30½
350	New York Transportation ($20)	2,500,000	..	..	.....	11¼	*12	11	11⅜	...
7,100	New England Con. Ice	.....	..	..	.....	30	33⅛	30	33⅛	...
47,233	Northern Securities	‡400,000,000	..	..	.....	106	110	105¾	107	+1
18,260	New Orleans Railways, when iss.	130,000,000	..	..	.....	17	18¾	15⅝	18¼	+1¼
3,326	New Orleans Rys. pf., when iss.	130,000,000	..	..	.....	55	57	55	56½	+1
895	Otis Elevator	‡10,000,000	..	..	.....	37	37	35	37	+2⅛
810	Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	8,400,000	..	..	.....	*1¼	*1¼	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
800	Rapid Transit Operating, 30 p. c. pd.	25,000,000	..	..	.....	119¼	123	119¼	123	...
200	Rapid Transit Operating, full paid.	25,000,000	..	..	.....	119	119	119	119	...
50	St. Louis Transit	20,000,000	..	..	.....	31	31	31	31	...
100	San Francisco common, when issued.	.....	..	..	.....	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	+ ⅛
2,988	San Francisco pf., when issued	.....	..	..	.....	63¼	64⅝	*63½	64⅝	+1⅛
4,038	Seaboard Air Line	29,107,650	..	..	.....	27	28	26¾	27¾	+1
1,250	Seaboard Air Line pf	10,695,100	..	..	.....	46½	48	46½	48	+1½
400	Seminole Mining ($5)	1,000,000	..	..	.....	1½	2⅛	1¾	1⅞	— ⅛
50	Standard Milling pf	6,000,000	..	..	.....	32½	32½	32½	32½	— ⅜
73	Standard Oil	97,500,000	10	Q	June 16, 1902	697	697½	694	694	— 1
2,675	Storage Power ($50)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	*1¾	*1½	1⅝	1¼	— ⅝
100	Syracuse Lighting	3,000,000	..	..	.....	26½	26½	26½	26½	+1½
10	Swift & Co.	20,000,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 1902	145	145	145	145	...
210	Tennessee Copper ($25)	4,375,000	..	..	.....	*17½	*17½	17	17⅛	+1⅛
658	Trenton Potteries	1,750,000	5	..	1893	24½	27	24½	24½	+ ½
250	Trenton Potteries pf., trustee ctfs.	1,250,000	2	Q	June 10, 1902	*116½	*119	*116½	*119	+3
5,400	Union Copper ($10)	3,000,000	..	..	.....	3½	4	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
1,010	Toledo Railway & Light	12,000,000	..	..	.....	31¼	32¼	31¼	32¼	+ ¾
7	Union Typewriter 1st pf	4,000,000	3½	S	April 1, 1902	130	130	130	130	...
200	Union Typewriter 2d pf	4,000,000	4	S	April 1, 1902	129½	129½	129½	129½	...
350	United Copper	30,000,000	..	..	.....	35	35	34½	34½	— ⅝
200	United Gas & El. of N. J.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	37½	37¾	37½	37¾	+ ⅛
100	United Gas & El. of N. J. pf	600,000	..	..	.....	87½	87½	87½	87½	+ ¾
11,004	Union Pacific rights	.....	..	..	.....	1⅛	1¼	1	1	...
2,500	U. S. Shipbuilding, when issued	.....	..	..	.....	26	26	25½	26	...
2,500	U. S. Shipbuilding pf., when issued	.....	..	..	.....	68¼	68¼	68	68	...
200	United States Cotton Duck	.....	..	..	.....	13½	14½	14	14	—1⅝
200	Vulcan Detinning	2,000,000	1	..	July 20, 1902	32½	32½	32½	32½	—2½
100	Vulcan Detinning pf	1,500,000	1¾	Q	July 20, 1902	81	81	81	81	— ½
800	Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke	10,000,000	..	..	.....	12	12	12	12	...
277	Washington Railway & Electric pf.	8,500,000	..	..	.....	47½	*49½	47½	47½	+1½
600	White Knob Copper	15,000,000	..	..	.....	19¾	20¾	19¾	20	...
242,360	*Less than 100 shares. ‡Amount authorized or proposed.									
	Bonds.									
$76,000	†American Writing Paper 5s	17,000,000	2½	S	July 2, 1902	72⅜	73	72⅜	73	+ ⅜
1,000	American Tel. & Tel. 4s	28,000,000	2	S	July, 1902	99	99	99	99	...
2,000	†Buffalo Gas 5s	5,805,000	2½	S	April, 1902	84⅜	84⅜	84½	84½	...
1,000	Distilling new 5s, when issued	‡16,000,000	..	..	.....	80	80	80	80	...
25,000	†New England Gas & Coke 5s	16,370,000	2½	S	July, 1902	64	67	64	67	+3
10,000	†New York Hotel con. 5s	4,100,000	2½	S	May, 1902	87	87	87	87	...
206,000	New Orleans 4½s, when issued	.....	..	..	.....	90	90	88½	88½	— ¼
1,000	N. Y. & East River Gas 1st 5s	3,500,000	2½	S	July, 1902	112½	112½	112½	112½	...
120,000	Oregon Short Line 4s	‡31,000,000	..	..	.....	97½	98⅛	97	98⅛	+ ⅜
275,000	San Francisco subs	20,000,000	..	..	.....	101¾	102	101½	101½	— ⅛
51,000	San Francisco 4s	‡20,000,000	..	..	.....	91	91	91	91	...
1,000	†Standard Milling 5s	3,480,000	2½	S	May, 1902	82½	82½	82½	82½	+ ½
50,000	United Railways of St. Louis 4s	23,000,000	1¼	Q	Apr. 10, 1902	87⅜	87⅜	87¼	87½	...
59,000	United States Steel new 5s, when is.	‡250,000,000	..	..	.....	97¼	97⅝	97⅜	97⅝	+ ⅛
173,000	U. S. Shipbuilding 5s, 75 p. c. paid	9,000,000	..	..	.....	95	98½	97¾	97¾	+ ⅛
15,000	†Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke 5s	10,000,000	2½	S	Sept., 1902	56	57	56	57	+ ⅛
5,000	Washington Railway & Electric 4s	8,392,350	..	..	.....	82½	82½	82½	82½	+ ½
$1,167,000	†Sell flat.									

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Saturday, July 26, 1902.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
66¼	66½	2,380	*Amalgamated Cop. Co.	65¾	66¼	65¾	66	+ ¼
32¾	32⅞	500	Am. Car & Fdy. Co.	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾	...
91	92

TRUST COMPANY PROGRESS

Earnings Showing Large Gains have Warranted the Distribution of Increased Dividends.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 26.—In a recent issue THE NEW YORK TIMES printed comparisons of a number of New York City and vicinity trust company reports for the first half of the years 1901 and 1902. Below are given abstracts and comparisons of the reports of the remainder of the trust companies of New York City and Westchester County for the same periods. In this group four Manhattan companies show smaller resources on July 1, 1902, than they had on July 1, 1901, while all of the Brooklyn and Westchester companies, except the People's of Brooklyn, show increases. In the Manhattan companies the greatest gain is shown in the Guaranty, $5,300,000, with the City next, $4,200,000; United States Mortgage and Trust third, $3,500,000, and United States fourth, $3,000,000. The Brooklyn shows an increase of $1,800,000.

In profits all the Manhattan companies but two had increased earnings the first half of this year, when compared with the corresponding period in 1901. The Guaranty leads in the increase, with $448,000, with the United States next, with $336,000. All of the Brooklyn companies had increased profits over those of last year.

In dividends the Manhattan companies had greater amounts by $440,000 for the first six months this year than last, while the Brooklyn and Westchester companies declared the usual dividends.

In the following table are given the profits for the last half of the calendar year 1901 and the first half of 1902, and dividends for the same periods:

MANHATTAN.	Profits.		Decembar.	
Name of Company.	July 1 to Dec. 31, '01.	Jan. 1 to June 30, '02.	July 1 to Dec. 31, '01.	Jan. 1 to June 30, '02.
United States	$1,770,813	$1,965,011	$500,000	$500,000
Central	1,022,558	1,640,205	300,000	300,000
Mercantile	1,530,995	1,246,242	300,000	500,000
Union	1,471,804	1,591,326	160,000	200,000
Morton	1,191,045	1,481,103	.....	100,000
Farmers' Loan and Trust	1,077,505	1,480,736	200,000	200,000
New York Security and Trust	987,877	1,888,814	100,000	150,000
United States Mortgage and Trust	.....	1,650,990	120,000	140,000
*Real Estate	190,411	187,947	20,000	25,000
Guaranty	839,415	1,153,105	160,000	160,000
Title Guarantee and Trust	821,481	1,075,497	150,000	300,000
New York Life Insurance and Trust	798,683	959,064	200,000	200,000
Metropolitan	528,314	481,328	50,000	50,000
Knickerbocker	682,642	734,698	35,000	35,000
Central Realty Bond and Trust	508,202	535,978	.....	60,000
Manhattan	536,778	442,642	30,000	30,000
Colonial	478,338	478,404	50,000	50,000
Trust Company of America	434,676	541,154	67,500	87,500
North American	386,570	521,825	70,000	70,000
Standard	377,091	355,789	60,000	30,000
Franklin	844,606	293,219	60,000	60,000
Merchants'	319,016	355,596	.....	.....
Bowling Green	246,943	286,133	.....	.....
City	344,481	370,048	.....	40,000
Continental	292,584	356,675	15,000	20,000
Fifth Avenue	270,282	366,337	50,000	60,000
Atlantic	248,878	342,122	45,000	52,500
Washington	263,522	251,522	25,000	30,000
Equitable	123,834	100,611	15,000	30,000
Manufacturers'	166,254	181,495	30,000	20,000
Hamilton	159,084	210,091	20,000	20,000
Trust Company of the Republic	.....	101,230	.....	.....
Van Norden	.....	71,297	.....	.....
Holland	20,375	9,588	.....	.....
Broadway	.....	27,540	.....	.....
McVickar	.....	26,069	.....	.....
BROOKLYN.				
Brooklyn	343,734	354,530	80,000	80,000
People's	301,988	294,402	60,000	60,000
Kings County	211,130	241,751	25,000	25,000
Nassau	130,981	149,307	15,000	15,000
Williamsburg	119,053	130,126	.....	28,000
Long Island	102,833	161,076	37,500	50,000
Flatbush	34,112	31,946	5,000	5,000
WESTCHESTER.				
Mutual	20,808	55,542	.....	.....
Westchester	38,567	20,283	8,000	4,000
New Rochelle	0,388	14,473	.....	.....

In the comparisons given herewith, the figures are of the condition on July 1, 1901 and 1902, and of the transactions of the companies for the six months ended with June 30, 1901 and 1902:

MANHATTAN BOROUGH.

Broadway Trust Company.

RESOURCES.

	1902.	
Bonde and mortgages		$64,166
Stock investments		849,589
Amount loaned on collaterals		1,012,062
Amount loaned on personal securities		628,895
Real estate		5,000
Cash on hand		38,549
Cash on deposit		639,032
Other assets		20,240
Total		$3,263,532

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$700,000
Surplus fund	350,000
Undivided profits	4,290
General deposits payable on demand	2,178,466
Other liabilities	30,776
Total	$3,263,532

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Profits during 6 months	$27,540
Interest credited depositors, 6 months	4,646
Expenses of institution, 6 months	8,874
Deposits on which interest is allowed	2,131,113
Rate of interest, per cent	2 to 3

City Trust Company.

RESOURCES.

	1902.	1901.
Bonds and mortgages	$634,027	$288,218
Stock investments	2,883,272	3,256,055
Amount loaned on collaterals	14,471,473	11,171,082
Amount loaned on personal securities	171,240	230,026
Cash on hand	28,072	16,035
Cash on deposit	2,982,174	1,920,010
Overdrafts	230	309
Due from banks	.....	6,992
Other assets	87,937	71,934
Total	$21,259,038	$16,963,723

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,000,000	$1,000,000
Surplus fund	1,000,000	1,000,000
Undivided profits	544,730	401,504
Deposits in trust	662,773	416,204
General deposits payable on demand	17,552,251	13,978,046
Other liabilities	559,284	167,310
Total	$21,259,038	$16,963,723

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Profits during 6 months	$379,048	$297,265
Interest credited depositors, 6 months	291,982	129,637
Expenses of institution, 6 months	51,733	40,607
Dividends declared, 6 months	40,000	.....
Deposits on which interest is allowed	17,759,320	13,848,535
Rate of interest, per cent.	2 to 3½	.....

Equitable Trust Company.

RESOURCES.

	1902.	1901.
Bonds and mortgeges	$403,250	$686,500
Stock investments	753,593	600,398
Amount loaned on collaterals	5,745,863	2,786,819
Amount loansd on personal securities	.....	424,480
Cash on hand	2,005	7,849
Cash on deposit	585,947	268,921
Other assets	56,414	53,104
Total	$7,657,735	$4,828,073

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,000,000	$500,000
Surplus fund	500,000	.....
Undivided profits	8,894	219,227
General deposits payable on demand	6,024,987	4,019,536
Other liabilities	123,853	89,309
Total	$7,657,734	$4,828,073

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Profits during 0 months	$160,611	$123,174
Interest credited depositors, 6 months	70,065	50,325
Expenses of institution, 6 months	38,306	10,136
Dividends declared, 6 months	30,000	15,000
Deposits on which interest is allowed	6,001,423	4,019,536
Rate of interest, per cent.	1½ to 3	.....

The 1901 figures are of the American Deposit and Loan Company, which changed its name to the Equitable.

Guaranty Trust Company.

RESOURCES.

	1902.	1901.
Bonds and mortgages	$60,000	.....
Stock investments	12,268,518	$12,425,926
Amount loaned on collaterals	24,434,835	20,005,048
Amount loaned on personal securities	457,314	293,282
Real estate	154,129	152,078
Cash on hand	46,080	37,417
Cash on deposit	5,816,502	5,490,123
Overdrafts	.....	12,027
Due from banks	1,418,774	1,793,707
Other assets	1,263,396	385,099
Total	$45,928,678	$40,575,949

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$2,000,000	$2,000,000
Surplus fund	4,500,000	4,000,000
Undivided profits	600,321	944,514
Deposits in trust	1,959,668	2,132,586
General deposits payable on demand	36,538,647	31,602,490
Other liabilities	329,541	196,359
Total	$45,928,678	$40,575,950

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Profits during six months	$1,543,104	$1,095,820
Interest credited depositors, six months	469,404	360,438
Expenses of institution, six months	138,482	103,719
Dividends declared, six months	160,000	160,000
Deposits on which interest is allowed	36,557,991	31,078,090
Rate of interest, per cent.	1½ to 4	.....

Holland Trust Company.

RESOURCES.

	1902.	1901.
Bonds and mortgages	$11,735	$11,650
Stock investments	611,017	681,921
Amount loaned on collateral	111,168	85,524
Real estate	228,675	240,467
Cash on hand	248	1,526
Cash on deposit	8,533	107,087
Overdrafts	6,764	7,100
Other assets	30,333	24,159
Total	$1,009,474	$1,159,452

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$500,000	$500,000
Surplus fund	21,745	60,042
Deposits in trust	36,046	48,016
General deposits payable on demand	123,907	210,487
Other liabilities	327,775	340,687
Total	$1,009,474	$1,159,452

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Profits during 0 months	$9,588	$17,159
Interest credited depositors, 6 months	1,899	1,895
Expenses of institution, 6 months	16,368	10,063
Deposits on which interest is allowed	98,800	97,312
Rate of interest, per cent.	2 to 3	.....

Mercantile Trust Company.

RESOURCES.

	1902.	1901.
Bonds and mortgages	$100,356	$195,731
Stock investments	6,565,606	5,751,759
Amount loaned on collaterals	43,230,160	51,675,649
Amount loaned on personal securities	71,128	3,000
Real estate	34,567	38,845
Cash on hand	18,259	31,423
Cash on depoelt	2,507,874	10,977,007
Other assets	338,306	181,510
Total	$53,016,257	$68,854,926

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$2,000,000	$2,000,000
Surplus fund	5,000,000	4,000,000
Undivided profits	327,957	885,123
Deposits in trust	.....	2,025,185
General deposits payable on demand	45,236,450	59,723,977
Other liabilities	451,849	220,641
Total	$53,016,257	$68,854,926

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Profits during six months	$1,246,242	$1,258,170
Interest credited depositors, six months	638,846	672,213
Expenses of institution, 6 months	92,335	96,496
Dividends declared, 6 months	500,000	200,000
Deposits on which interest is allowed	51,057,358	57,850,039
Rate of interest, per cent.	1 to 4	.....

Merchants' Trust Company.

RESOURCES.

	1902.	1901.
Stock investments	$1,439,729	$1,100,010
Amount loaned on collaterals	6,071,466	7,911,605
Cash on hand	288,893	85,325
Cash on deposit	2,027,354	2,770,057
Overdrafts	113	.....
Due from banks	.....	289,838
Other assets	19,999	32,959
Total	$10,447,554	$12,190,895

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$500,000	$500,000
Surplus fund	1,000,000	1,000,000
Undivided profits	374,715	142,121
General deposits payable on demand	8,548,169	10,540,774
Other liabilities	24,670	7,500
Total	$10,447,554	$12,190,395

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Profits during 6 months	$355,576	$167,967
Interest credited depositors, 6 months	124,739	71,459
Expenses of institution, 6 months	90,728	31,876
Deposits on which interest is allowed	8,523,169	10,430,169
Rate of interest, per cent.	1½ to 4	.....

New York Life Insurance and Trust Company.

RESOURCES.

	1902.	1901.
Bonds and mortgages	$3,562,957	$3,185,487
Stock investments	11,092,818	10,676,656
Amount loaned on collaterals	6,680,551	6,603,789
Amount loaned on personal securities	12,078,387	12,068,501
Real estate	787,671	465,848
Cash on hand	2,000,000	2,000,000
Cash on deposit	381,637	1,711,030
Other assets	2,341,287	2,340,663
Total	$39,925,310	$39,060,976

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,000,000	$1,000,000
Surplus fund	4,083,853	3,900,300
Undivided profits	50,890	33,453
Deposits in trust	32,123,322	31,637,827
Other liabilities	2,667,328	4,489,396
Total	$39,925,310	$39,060,976

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Profits during 6 months	$959,065	$310,748
Interest credited depositors, 6 months	454,293	422,273
Expenses of institution, 6 months	64,948	62,651
Dividends declared, 0 months	200,000	200,000
Deposits on which interest is allowed	32,123,322	31,637,827
Rate of interest, per cent.	1 to 5	.....

North American Trust Company.

RESOURCES.

	1902.	1901.
Bonds and mortgages	$26,490	.....
Stock investments	3,508,433	$5,150,045
Amount loaned on collaterals	10,135,234	6,599,572
Amount loaned on personal securities	748,662	1,090,070
Real estate	.....	38,912
Cash on hand	271,046	2,051,104
Cash on deposit	1,413,157	3,524,843
Overdrafts	10,912	10,612
Due from banks	468,274	173,566
Other assets	423,315	753,112
Total	$16,995,778	$19,401,537

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$2,000,000	$2,000,000
Surplus fund	2,500,000	2,500,000
Undivided profits	300,000	208,253
General deposits payable on demand	12,127,807	14,656,382
Other liabilities	67,970	35,902
Total	$16,995,778	$19,401,537

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Profits during 6 months	$521,825	$398,789
Interest credited depositors, 0 months	114,886	103,995
Expenses of institution, 6 months	79,499	105,413
Dividends declared, 6 months	70,000	70,000
Deposits on which interest is allowed	8,370,885	8,294,199
Rate of interest, per cent.	2 to 4	.....

Title Guarantee and Trust Company.

RESOURCES.

	1902.	1901.
Bonds and mortgages	$8,691,220	$7,444,090
Stock investments	1,048,750	1,031,250
Real estate	42,835	200,000
Cash on hand	8,478	5,941
Cash on deposit	448,450	532,999
Interest credited depositors, 6 months	119,134	134,569
Expenses of institution, 6 months	87,000	35,500
Dividends declared, 6 months	60,000	60,000
Deposits on which interest is allowed	10,323,251	10,935,718
Rate of interest, per cent.	2 to 4	.....

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Mutual Trust Company.

RESOURCES.

	1902.	1901.
Bonde and mortgages	$142,000	.....
Stock investments	665,053	160,803
Amount loaned on collaterals	400,050	.....
Amount loaned on personal securities	188,682	.....
Real estate	43,279	18,150
Cash on hand	22,597	4,288
Cash on deposit	439,774	230,283
Due from banks	881	.....
Other assets	23,954	1,830
Total	$1,926,181	$415,064

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$300,000	$300,000
Surplus fund	60,000	60,000
Undivided profits	50,656	.....
Deposits in trust	50,419	.....
General deposits payable on demand	1,479,106	55,664
Total	$1,926,181	$415,064

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Profits during 6 months	$55,542	.....
Interest credited depositors, 6 months	16,112	.....
Expenses of institution, 0 months	10,126	1,357
Deposits on which interest is allowed	1,505,219	55,664
Rate of interest, per cent.	2 to 3½	.....

Westchester Trust Company.

RESOURCES.

	1902.	1901.
Bonds and mortgages	$147,300	$118,820
Stock investments	241,817	234,821
Amount loaned on collaterals	244,616	168,795
Amonnt loaned on personal securities	163,433	202,063
Real estate	69,585	58,141
Cash on hand	35,655	19,583
Cash on dsposit	82,308	101,917
Overdrafts	50	1,135
Due from banks	18,388	9,716
Other assets	19,082	13,774
Total	$1,022,215	$925,766

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$200,000	$200,000
Surplus fund	100,000	100,000
Undivided profits	12,558	25,000
Deposits in trust	188,401	145,610
General deposits payable on demand	552,220	448,563
Other liabilities	19,035	5,999
Total	$1,022,215	$925,766

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Profits during 0 months	$20,283	$21,205
Interest credited depositors, 6 months	9,181	7,459
Expenses of institution, 6 months	9,210	8,601
Dividends declared, 6 months	4,000	4,000
Deposits on which interest is allowed	690,022	594,173
Rata of interest, per cent.	2 to 3	.....

THE COUNTRY'S CLEARINGS.

The Clearing House returns for the week ended July 26, 1902, telegraphed to The Financial Chronicle, make the following showing:

	1902.	1901.	P. C.
New York	$1,182,428,935	$1,059,018,602	+11.6
Boston	104,759,056	100,562,937	+4.2
Philadelphia	90,377,598	78,455,971	+15.2
Baltimore	17,404,524	17,583,495	-1.0
Chicago	134,707,197	125,593,065	+7.3
St. Louis	36,886,608	31,997,138	+13.7
New Orleans	9,930,357	6,504,236	+52.8
Seven cities, 5 days	$1,576,002,275	$1,417,715,442	+11.2
Other cities, 5 days	261,076,418	224,017,691	+10.9
Total, all cities, 5 days	$1,837,078,693	$1,641,733,133	+12.0
All cities, 1 day	395,562,411	290,613,278	+30.7
Total, all cities, for week	$2,233,841,104	$1,931,346,411	+15.6

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, July 26.—Money hardened today on lessened supplies, though the demand slackened. Discounts were fairly firm. Business on the Stock Exchange was more cheerful, but extremely quiet. The anxiety regarding expected troubles in the Kafir section was somewhat allayed. The chief feature was the renewed strength and activity of Americans, which was attended by some irregularity. Atchisons, Eries, and Union Pacifics were below parity. The dealings were mostly professional. Prices closed firm. Gilt-edged securities were steady. Some home rails hardened. Kafirs were rather firmer, but there were few dealings. Closing prices:

Consols for money, 95 9-16; consols for account, 95⅝; Anaconda, 5¼; Atchison, 95¼; Atchison preferred, 106; Baltimore and Ohio, 113¼; Canadian Pacific, 141⅝; Chesapeake and Ohio, 50; Chicago Great Western, 31⅜; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 194; Denver and Rio Grande, 46⅛; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 90½; Erie, 39⅛; Erie first preferred, 71¼; Erie second preferred, 54; Illinois Central, 172¼; Louisville and Nashville, 152⅛; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 31⅞; Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred, 63; New York Central, 171¼; Norfolk and Western, 62⅜; Norfolk and Western preferred, 97; Ontario and Western, 34⅜; Pennsylvania, 82⅛; Reading, 34¼; Reading first preferred, 44½; Reading second preferred, 37⅜; Southern Railway, 40⅜; Southern Railway preferred, 100; Southern Pacific, 71⅛; Union Pacific, 112⅞; Union Pacific preferred, 96; United States Steel, 41; United States Steel preferred, 93⅜; Wabash, 31½; Wabash preferred, 48.

Spanish 4s, 81; Rand Mines, 11⅜; De Beers deferred, 23⅛.

Bar silver quiet at 24 7-16d per ounce.

Money, 2@2¼ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2 7-16@2¼ per cent.; for three months' bills, 2½ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted at Buenos Ayres at 130.70; Madrid, 37.05; Lisbon, 29; Rome, 1.47.

PARIS, July 26.—Business on the Bourse to-day was generally inactive, but it had a fairly good tendency, especially Kafirs, on London advices. Parquet stocks were well supported, with the exception of Spanish 4s. Rentes were undecided. There were a few repurchases. The private rate of discount was 2⅜ per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 100f 47½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 10c for checks. Spanish 4s, 80.97.

BERLIN, July 26.—Internationals were firm on the Boerse to-day, owing to the abundance of money, but business was extremely quiet and had a tendency downward. There were sharp declines in Iron shares.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 48 pfennigs for checks

Discount rates: Short bills, 1½ per cent.; three months' bills, 1½ per cent.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The condition of the Treasury, Divisons of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-dny was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$357,205,089
Silver dollars	456,862,000
Silver dollars of 1800	100,787
Silver bullion of 1890	28,984,213
Total	$843,212,089

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$357,205,089
Silver certificates outstanding	456,862,000
Treasury notes outstanding	29,145,000
Total	$843,212,089

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$68,317,539
Gold certificates	40,061,610
Silver coin and bullion	17,220,394
Silver certificates	9,168,962
United States notes	9,356,967
Other assets	24,808,470
Total in Treasury	$159,487,945
Deposits in National banks	124,935,875
Total	$284,423,820
Current liabilities	$86,543,622
Available cash balance	$198,880,197

To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$198,880,197
Gold	93,979,149
Silver	26,352,336
United States notes	9,356,967
Treasury notes of 1890	101,199
National bank notes	11,816,633
Total receipts this day	1,380,463
Total receipts this month	41,764,428
Total receipts this year	41,764,428
Total expenditures this day	1,360,000
Total expenditures this month	53,000,000
Total expenditures this year	53,000,000
Deposits in National banks	124,935,875

STOCK MARKET SATURDAY

Stocks Irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
July 26	385,521
To date this year	101,106,256
Corresponding date last year	190,388,671

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

July 26	$1,302,000
To date this year	$548,020,600
Corresponding date last year	$688,240,220

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 2¾ per cent.; at three months, 4½ per cent.; at six months, 5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½@5 per cent.

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Grass Twine	½	Lake Erie & West	½
Am. Ice pf	½	National Lead	½
Am. Sugar	1⅝	Norfolk & Western	½
Chi. & E. Ill.	1½	Rubber Goods	½
Chi. & E. Ill. pf	2½	St. L. & S. F.	3¾
Chi., R. I. & P.	1½	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	½
Chi., R. I. & P. rts.	¾	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	2
Chi., Tob. pf.	1	St. L. S. W.	⅝
Del. & Hudson	½	Sloss-Sheffield	2
George A. Fuller pf.	½	Twin City	1¼
Illinois Central	1	Westinghouse 1st pf.	5
K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	⅝	Wheel. & Lake Erie	½
Keok. & Des M.	⅝		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Smelt. & R.	½	Minn. & St. L.	⅝
Am. Tel. & Tel.	2	Nat. Lead pf.	½
Chi. & Alton	1⅜	N. Y. Central	⅜
Col. Fuel	1	North American	½
Det. South	⅝	Ry. Steel Spring	½
Great North. pf.	2	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	⅝
Louis. & Nash.	⅜	West. Union Tel.	1¼
Man. El.	½	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	½
Met. Sec.	1½		
Met. St. Ry.	½		

There were no changes in bonds.

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Price movements on the Stock Exchange yesterday were somewhat irregular, due in large measure to what may be denoted the "evening-up" process that is incident always to the end of the week. There was, as there invariably is on a Saturday, not a little realizing by traders and others who make it a practice never to go home long of stocks over a Sunday, preferring, if needs be, to buy back their stocks at a higher figure than to take what chances there may be of carrying them over. Notwithstanding this, and in spite of short selling induced by what was regarded as an unfavorable bank statement, showing a loan expansion of nearly $10,000,000, the general market ruled firm, with an undertone of considerable strength.

There was little in the way of influencing news developments, except a continuation of the highly favorable crop reports.

The features were the St. Louis and San Francisco shares, the common of which advanced nearly 5 points and the second preferred 2 points on "deal" talk; Westinghouse Electric, which rose 5 points; Brooklyn Union Gas and Consolidated Gas, the buying in which revived talk of a pending consolidation; Sugar Trust stock, which was in demand under orders from trade interests; Rock Island and Southern Pacific, which advanced to new high records, the former on buying by the Moore interests and the latter on purchases for pool account, and Chicago and Eastern Illinois.

The only conspicuously heavy shares were Alton, which sold down 1¾ points, and Great Northern, whose decline was 2 points. The selling of Great Northern was said to represent forced liquidation, while the Gates interests were credited with endeavoring to shake out a weak following in Alton, preliminary to another upward movement in the stock.

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly Clearing House statement yesterday was in the Street regarded as in a measure disapointing, in that it showed a substantial increase in loans. This increase totalled $9,967,200, and undoubtedly is due to the greater stock market activity, though there may have been some borrowing incident to the Rock Island financial plan about to be brought out.

The other items in the statement were, however, favorable, especially the gain in cash, which came about in the face of the gold exports during the week of more than $2,500,000. The figures showed an increase in specie of $967,900, a gain in legal tenders of $1,676,300, a decrease in surplus reserves of $206,875 and an increase in deposits of $11,404,300. The last mentioned increase neccesitated additional reserve requirements of nearly $3,000,000 and therefore the small decrease in surplus reserve was gratifying.

The week's averages of the banks compare as follows with the same date one and two years ago:

	1902.	1901.	1900.
Loans	$913,294,300	$807,653,400	$801,101,700
Deposits	952,097,200	942,938,500	887,841,700
Circulation	31,997,700	30,037,500	25,558,000
Specia	174,130,600	178,921,200	174,397,500
Legal tenders	79,390,100	79,042,000	75,093,900
Total res.	$253,526,700	$258,863,200	$249,496,400
Res. required	238,024,300	235,734,625	221,960,425
Sur. res'd.	$15,502,400	$23,128,575	$27,535,975
Ratio res. to deposit	26.6%	27.5%	28.1%

STOCK EXCHANGE RULING.

Referring to the circular letter of the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Railway Company, dated July 23, 1902, to stockholders, the Committee on Securities of the New York Stock Exchange rules that all transactions made in the capital stock, common and preferred, of the company on Friday, Aug. 1, 1902, except for cash, will be ex-rights. Certificates of stock delivered after Aug. 1 for contracts made prior thereto, or for cash sales made on Aug. 1, must be accompanied by an assignment of rights or a due bill for the same. Sales of rights made on and after Aug. 1, except transactions made specifically for cash, must be settled on Aug. 7, on which day all due bills must be redeemed. Transactions made in rights on Aug. 7 and thereafter must be specifically for cash or regular way. Transactions made on the last day, Aug. 15, 1902, must be for cash only.

CURRENT MONEY RATES.

Money on call, 2¾ per cent.

Time money, 4½ per cent. for sixty days to four months, and 4¼@5 per cent. for five and six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 4½@5 per cent. for sixty to ninety dayss' indorsements, 4¾@5¼ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $274,137,865; balances, $13,472,132; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $451,370.

Money on call in London, 2@2¼ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 2 7-16@2¼ per cent. for short and 2¼ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was firm. Posted rates were $4.86 for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand. Rates for actual business were: Sixty days, $4.85⅝@$4.85½; demand, $4.87⅛; cables, $4.88⅛@$4.88⅜; commercial bills, $4.84¾@$4.85¾.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.17½ less 1-16 and 5.15⅝ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94 15-16 and 95 5-16; guilders, 40 1-16 and 40¼.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—5c premium. Boston—Par @5c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛@ premium. Savannah—Buying, 12½c discount for $1,000; selling, 10c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 7½c; telegraphic, 10c premium.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Trading on the curb yesterday was reactionary and somewhat weak. A number of fractional declines were recorded, and only two or three issues advanced—New Orleans Railways common and the common stock of the new United States Shipbuilding.

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NEW ORLEANS RAILWAYS issues were the most active stock of the day, and on fairly large transactions the common netted a gain of nearly 2 points, while the preferred held steady around 56½. The same may be said of the bonds, 10 of which changed hands at the same price that prevailed at the close of Friday.

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UNION PACIFIC rights were quite active, over 5,000 being traded in between ⅞ and 1.

***

ALLIANCE REALTY was traded in to the extent of 400 shares at prices ranging from 132½ to 134.

***

The principal transactions in the outside market yesterday, with the high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	American Can	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
200	American Can pf	53½	53½	53½
200	Am. Motiva Power	4	4	4
100	Am. Union Electric	14	14	14
600	Am. Writing Paper	5½	5½	5½
100	Am. Writing Paper pf	11½	11½	11½
100	Bay State Gas	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
100	Boston, Hart. & Erie	25c	25c	25c
600	British Col. Copper	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝
400	Con. Storage Battery	19	18¾	19
100	Electric Vehicle	7¼	7¼	7¼
810	Electro-Pneumatic	1½	1½	1½
300	Gold Hill Copper	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Greene Con. Copper	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜
1,820	Manhattan Transit	7¼	7⅛	7¼
2,750	Mont. & Bos. Copper	2½	2	2
200	New Brunn. Canned Coal	3½	3½	3½
900	New Eng. Con. Ice	33½	32⅝	33½
450	New York Realty	182	180	180½
5,300	Northern Securities	108¼	107	107
3,500	New Orl. Rys., w. i.	18½	10½	18¾
200	New Orl. Rys. pf., w. i.	56½	50½	50½
30	Otis Elevator	37	37	37
300	San Fran. pf., w. i.	64¾	64¾	64¾
100	Seaboard Air Line	27¾	27¾	27¾
100	Seaboard Air Line pf	48	48	48
900	Stocks Power	1⅝

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	107¼	108
2s, c., 1930	107¼	108
3s, r., 1918	106¾	106¾
3s, c., 1918	106¾	107¼
3s, 1918, sm.	106	107
4s, r., 1907	108	109
4s, c., 1907	108¼	109¼
4s, r., 1925	132	132½
4s, c., 1925	133½	134½
5s, r., 1904	103¾	104¾
5s, c., 1904	100	100
D. C. 3-65s	124	...
Adams Exp.	200	210
Alb. & Sus.	225	...
Alle. & W.	145	...
Am. Ag. Ch.	29	29½
A. A. C. pf.	86	88
Am. Coal	180	200
Am. C. Oil	51½	52½
A. C. O. pf.	95	98
Am. D. Tel.	36	39
Am. Exp.	232	236
Am. Ice Co.	10¾	11¼
Am. L. Co.	23	25
A. L. Co. pf.	52½	56
Am. M. Co.	6	6½
A. M. Co. pf.	23	24
Am. Loc. pf.	93	93½
A. S. & R. pf.	97½	98
A. ... Snuff.	... pf. ... 121	...
Am. Sn. pf.	99	99¾
A. S. R. pf.	110½	120
A. T. & C.	87	92
Am. Tob. pf.	145	150
Am. W. Co.	13	15
A. W. Co. pf.	75	80
An. Cop. M.	103	106½
Ann Arbor	36	40
Ann Arb. pf.	68	70
A. M. Int. pf.	92¾	94½
B. A. L. pf.	105	...
Bruns. City	11¾	12½
B., R. & P.	115	125¾
B., R. & P. pf.	142	...
B. C. R. & N.	180	...
Butterick Co.	44	46
Can. P. subs.	134	135
C. R. R. of N. J.	185	189
C. C. & C.	40	...
C., B. & Q.	190	203
C. G. W. d. 02	92¾	92¾
C., I. & L.	76	76¾
C., I. & L. pf.	87½	88
C. & N. W.	243½	247
Chi. St. P., M. & Om.	160	166
C. St. P. M. & Om. pf.	200	210
C. T. & T.	22	22½
C. U. T.	15	15½
C. U. T. pf.	53	53½
C., C. & St. L.	107	108
C., C. C. & St. L. pf.	118	123
C., L. & W.	77	80
C., L. & W. pf.	95	98
Cleve. & P.	191½	...
C. F. & I. pf.	120	125
C. S. 1st pf.	78	78¾
Com. Cable.	160	...
Consol. Coal.	81	85
Corn P. pf.	84	85
D., L. & W.	278	286
D. & S. W.	45	50
D. S. W. pf.	55	65
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	...	150
Det. So. pf.	40	40½
D., S. S. & A.	17¾	18
D., S. S. & A. pf.	29¾	30½
Dia. Match.	137	137½
D. of A. cfs.	4¾	5
D. of A. pf. cfs.	36	36½
Ev. & T. H.	57	58
Ev. & T. H. pf.	85	90
Ft. W. & D. City	47	50
Gen. Chem.	64	67
Gen. C. pf.	99½	102
Gen. Elect.	180½	187
Hock. V. pf.	92	94
Homestake	80	90
Ill. C. L.	105	108
Int. P. Co.	20	20½
Int. Silver	13¾	15¾
Int. Sil. pf.	60	65
I. S. P. pf.	90½	93
Joliet & Chi.	183	...
K. & D. M. pf.	68	72
Kn. Ice, Chi.	13	15
K. I. C. pf.	48	...
Lacl. Gas.	...	89
Lacl. G. pf.	...	110
L. E. & W. pf.	125	133
Lake Shore	325	350
Long Island	87½	88½
Man. Beach	15	17
Md. C. pf.	78	80
M. W. S. El. pf.	...	...
Chi. S. El.	38¼	39½
M. W. S. El. pf.	...	93
Mich. Cent.	...	174
M., El. R. & L. pf.	121	...
M. & St. L. pf.	126	128½
Mor. & Es.	193	200
Nat. Biscuit.	47¾	48
Nat. Bis. pf.	106½	107¼
N. R. R. of M. pf.	39¼	39½
N. Cent. C.	34	38
N. Y. A. B.	178	180
N. Y. Dock.	23	25
N. Y. D. pf.	58½	65
N. Y. & N. H.	232	238
N. Y., C. & St. L.	1st pf. 119	120
N. Y., C. & St. L.	2d pf. 91	92
N. Y., L. & W.	133	145
N. Y. & K. Beech	14	...
N. & W. pf.	93	97¾
North. Cent.	245	...
Ont. Mining.	8	8½
Pac. Mail.	40½	41
Peo. & E.	40	42
P. C. C. & St. L. pf.	116	125
P. Ft. W. & C.	191½	193½
P. Ft. W. & C. pf.	185	...
Pullmen Co.	245	250
Quicksilver	3¾	3⅞
Quicksilv. pf.	10	11
Ry. St. Sp. pf.	87	87½
R. R. S. Ill. Cent. ctfs.	94½	95
Rens. & Sar.	210	...
R., W. & O.	39	...
Rub. G. pf.	60	68
S.-S. S. & I. pf.	82	82¾
So. Ry. M. & O. ctfs.	93	95¼
S. R. & T.	6¾	7
T. P. L. Tr.	38	40
Third Av.	132	134
T., P. & W.	16	25
T. C. R. T. pf.	157	158¼
U. B. & P. pf.	14¾	15½
U. B. & P. pf.	80	81
U. S. C. I. P.	11⅞	12
U. S. Exp.	118	121
U. S. R. & Ref.	38	38½
U. S. R. pf.	61½	63
U. S. L. pf.	84⅜	85
U. S. R. pf.	55	57
Va.-Car. Ch. pf.	129	131
W.-F. Exp.	212	220

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 26.—The money market came up to the end of the week with the same comfortable conditions characterizing it that have ruled now for some time past. The banks generally are well supplied with funds, and the best borrowers are in many cases able to shade quoted rates for call loans. Clearing House rate, 3½ per cent. New York funds, par and 5 cents premium. Call loans, 3½ to 4½ per cent.; time money, 4½ to 5 per cent. Clearing House exchange, $21,020,748; balanees, $1,415,656. In the general market, Dominion Steel was in good request, but hardly maintained its high level of Friday, selling off, first to 63, and then rallying to 64½ and closing at 64¼. United States Oil developed a little strength, advancing to 17¾, and Swift Packing was stronger than ever, advancing easily to 159, a gain of seven points over Friday's high figure.

RAILROADS.

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
614	Atchison	94½	93¾	93¾
300	Atchison pf.	104	103¼	103¼
10	Boston & Albany	26.¼	261¾	261¾
17	Boston & Providence	300	300	300
100	K., C., Ft. S. & M.	86¼	86¼	86¼
$40	Pere Marq. pf. scrip	86	86	86
660	Union Pacific	110⅝	110	110
5	West End	95	95	95

TELEPHONES.

132	Am. Tel. & Tel.	165½	165	165
1,726	Am. Tel. & Tel. rights	15¾	15	15
25	New England	144	144	144
389	New England rights	7¾	7½	7¾
60	Western Tel. & Tel.	95	95	95

ELECTRICS.

33	General (new)	188	186	186
200	Mass.	41¼	41	...
65	Mass. pf.	97½	97½	97½

MISCELLANEOUS.

100	Am. Pneu. Se. pf.	26½	26¾	26½
2,997	American Sugar	134⅜	133¾	133¾
485	American Sugar pf.	120	119⅝	119⅝
2,230	Dom. Iron & Steel	64½	63½	64¼
100	N. E. Gas & Coke	4¾	4¾	4¾
25	Pullman	248	248	248
3,751	Swift Pack. & Provi.	159	152	159
160	United Fruit	113	112¼	112¾
14	United States Steel	40	39⅝	40
167	U. S. Steel pf.	90¼	90	90¼

MINING.

20	Adventure	23	23	23
322	Amalgamated	69¾	68	69¼
200	American Zinc	15	14⅜	15
110	Arcadian	5⅜	5⅛	5¼
165	Atlantic	30½	30	30
85	Centennial	19	19	19
100	Con. Mercur	2 1-16	2 1-16	2 1-16
25	Continental Zinc	19¾	19¾	19¾
270	Copper Range Con.	58½	57½	58
200	Guanajuato	3½	3½	3½
50	Isle Royale	14¾	14¾	14¾
100	Mass.	18¼	18¼	18¼
70	Phoenix	5	4½	4½
37	Quincy	137	137	137
550	Rhode Island	3	2½	3
400	Santa Fé	2½	2	2
515	Shannon	13⅜	12¾	13⅜
65	Trinity	12½	12½	12½
372	United States	22	21½	21½
600	United States Oil	17¾	17⅜	17⅜
25	Utah	20¼	20¼	20¼
25	Winona	5	5	5
70	Wolverine	60	60	60

British Columbia, 8 bid, 9 asked.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1902.	1901.	1900.
CHICAGO TERMINAL TRANSFER—			
Mileage	107	102	
3d week July	$32,293	$30,020	$27,596
From July 1	95,791	90,061	82,037
DENVER & RIO GRANDE—			
Mileage	1,722	1,722	1,673
3d week July	351,400	328,200	...
From July 1	999,400	980,500	...
INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN—			
Mileage	1,068	887	775
3d week July	68,269	74,546	69,098
From July 1	196,807	214,665	...
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE—			
Mileage	3,375	3,141	3,033
3d week July	585,900	521,930	498,095
From July 1	1,752,100	1,526,290	1,411,855
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	643	643	508
3d week July	68,277	67,000	58,555
From July 1	205,405	200,018	...
SOUTHERN RAILWAY—			
3d week July	752,686	671,591	...
From July 1	2,106,777	1,898,352	...

ALABAMA GT. SOUTH. R. R. CO. for June—

	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Gross earnings	195,365	170,145	25,219
Op. exp. and taxes	137,858	110,068	20,990
Net earnings	57,707	53,477	4,229
Fiscal year:			
Gross earnings	2,487,454	2,198,739	288,715
Op. exp. and taxes	1,774,210	1,553,131	221,079
Net earnings	713,244	645,608	67,636

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL, MINN. & OMAHA—

Month of June	904,389	837,047	67,342
CINCINN., NEW ORL. & TEX PAC. for June—			
Gross earnings	510,601	440,579	70,022
Exp. and taxes	392,549	325,247	67,302
Net earnings	118,052	115,332	2,720
Fiscal year:			
Gross earnings	5,660,404	5,045,596	614,808
Exp. and taxes	4,239,594	3,745,789	493,825
Net earnings	1,420,810	1,299,827	120,983

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the third week in July showed increases:

Chicago Terminal Transfer	$2,273
Denver & Rio Grande	23,200
Louisville & Nashville	63,970
Minneapolis & St. Louis	1,271
Southern Railway	81,095
Total 5 roads	$171,809
Increase previously reported 13 roads	223,485
Total increase 18 roads	$395,294

The following showed a decrease:

International & Great Northern	$6,337
Decrease previously reported 7 roads	151,547
Total decrease 8 roads	$157,884
Net increase 26 roads	$237,410

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amount.	Payable.	Bks Close.	Bks Open.
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé pf. (semi-annual)	2½	Aug. 1	June 3	July 17
Baltimore & Ohio (semi-annual)	2	Sept. 2	Aug. 16	Sept. 2
Baltimore & Ohio pf. (semi-annual)	2	Sept. 2	Aug. 16	Sept. 2
Boston & Maine pf.	3	Sept. 1	Aug. 15	Aug. 20
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	2	Aug. 15	Holders of record	Aug. 6
Buffalo, Rochester & Pitts. pf.	3	Aug. 15	Holders of record	Aug. 6
Canada Southern (semi-annual)	1	Aug. 1	Holders of record	June 30
Central of New Jersey (quarter)	2	Aug. 1	July 19	July 28
Chicago Great Western pf., A	2½	July 31	June 28	July 1
Chi., R. I. & Pacific (quarter)	1¼	Aug. 1	June 20	July 7
Chi., St. P., Minn. & Omaha com. (semi-annual)	3	Aug. 20	Holders of record	Aug. 4
Chi., St. P., Minn. & Omaha pf. (semi-annual)	3½	Aug. 20	Holders of record	Aug. 5
Chi., Hamilton & Dayton pf. (quarter)	1¼	Aug. 8	July 22	Aug. 9
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. semi-annual)	2	Sept. 2	Holders of record	Aug. 12
Cornwall & Lebanon	3	July 31	.....	.....
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge pf.	1	Aug. 1	.....	.....
Erie 1st pf. (semi-annual)	1½	Aug. 30	Aug. 1	Sept. 2
Great Northern pf. (quarter)	1¾	Aug. 1	July 18	Aug. 2
Illinois Central (semi-annual)	3	Aug. 30	Aug. 1	Aug. 15
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern (semi-annual)	3½	July 29	Holders of record	June 30
Louisville & Nash. (semi-annual)	2½	Aug. 11	July 21	Aug. 11
Mahoning Coal Railroad	3	Aug. 1	Holders of record	July 25
Michigan Central (semi-annual)	2	July 29	Holders of record	June 30
Norfolk & Western pf. (semi-annual)	2	Aug. 22	Aug. 8	Aug. 22
Pacific Coast (quarter)	1	Aug. 1	July 11	Aug. 1
Pacific Coast 1st pf. (quarter)	1¼	Aug. 1	July 11	Aug. 1
Pacific Coast 2d pf. (quarter)	1	Aug. 1	July 11	Aug. 1
Père Marquette (semi-annual)	2	Aug. 15	Aug. 2	Aug. 16
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis com. (semi-annual)	1½	Aug. 15	Holders of record	Aug. 5
Pittsburg & Lake Erie	5	Aug. 1	July 25	Aug. 1
Rome, Watertown & Ogdens	1¼	Aug. 15	Holders of record	July 31

STREET RAILWAYS.

Columbus (Ohio) Ry. pf. (quarter)	1¼	Aug. 1	Holders of record	July 15
Grand Rapids pf. (quarter)	1¼	Aug. 1	Holders of record	July 18
Milwaukee Elec. Ry. & L. pf. (quarter)	1¼	Aug. 1	July 16	Aug. 2
Newton (Mass.) & Watertown	3½	Aug. 1	Holders of record	July 25
Twin City Rapid Transit (quarter)	1¼	Aug. 15	Aug. 5	Aug. 16
Union St. New Bedford (quarter)	2	Aug. 1	.....	.....
United Traction (Albany)	1¼	Aug. 1	July 21	Aug. 1
West Chicago Street Ry. (quarter)	1½	Aug. 15	Aug. 5	Aug. 16
Worcester Railways & Investment Co. (semi-annual)	$2.25	Aug. 1	Holders of record	July 21

BANK STOCKS.

Astor National (quarter)	5	Aug. 1	.....	.....
Corn Exchange	6	Aug. 1	July 17	Aug. 2
German American	3	Aug. 1	.....	.....
Lincoln National	3	Aug. 1	Holders of record	July 31
N. Y. National Exchange (quarter)	2	Aug. 1	July 21	Aug. 1
Pacific Bank (quarter)	2	Aug. 1	July 22	Aug. 1
Seventeenth Ward (Brooklyn)	3	Aug. 1	July 22	Aug. 2
Twenty-third Ward	2½	Aug. 1	July 31	Aug. 2

TRUST COMPANIES.

City (semi-annual)	4	Aug. 1	July 28	Aug. 2
Farmers' Loan & Trust Co. (quart)	10	Aug. 1	July 20	Aug. 2
Hamilton, Brooklyn, (quarter)	2	Aug. 1	July 25	Aug. 1
Kings County Trust (quarter)	2½	Aug. 1	July 26	Aug. 1
Nassau (Brooklyn)	3	Aug. 1	July 28	Aug. 2
New York Security & Trust	8	Aug. 1	July 5	.....

FIRE INSURANCE.

Continental	12½	On demand.		
Phenix (Brooklyn) (semi-annual)	5	On demand.	Hldrs. of record	July 14

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Allis Chalmers Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Aug. 1	July 25	Aug. 2
Amalgamated Copper	½	Aug. 25	July 24	Aug. 11
Am. Car & Fdy. Co. com. (quarter)	½	Aug. 1	July 10	Aug. 2
Am. Car & Fdy. Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Aug. 1	July 10	Aug. 2
American Glue pf. (semi-annual)	4	Aug. 1	.....	.....
Am. Light & Traction pf. (quarter)	1½	Aug. 1	Holders of record	July 15
Am. Tobacco Co. com.	2½	Aug. 1	July 15	Aug. 2
Am. Tobacco Co. pf.	2	Aug. 1	July 15	Aug. 2
Butte Electric & Power pf. (quarter)	1¼	Aug. 1	Holders of record	July 26
Cambria Steel Co.	1½	Aug. 15	Holders of record	July 31
Casein Co. of Am. pf. (quarter)	2	Aug. 11	July 31	Aug. 11
Central Fireworks com.	1	Aug. 9	Aug. 2	Aug. 11
Central Fireworks pf. (semi-annual)	3½	Aug. 9	Aug. 2	Aug. 11
Central Oil Company (quarter)	1	Aug. 1	July 24	Aug. 2
Chicago Edison Co. (quarter)	1	Aug. 1	July 24	Aug. 1
Cleveland & Sandusky Brewing Co. pf. (quarter)	1½	Aug. 15	Aug. 5	.....
Colorado Fuel & Iron pf. (semi-annual)	4	Aug. 20	July 31	Aug. 21
Consol. Car Heating (quarter)	1½	Aug. 1	July 16	Aug. 2
Consol. Car Heating (extra)	1½	Aug. 1	July 16	Aug. 2
Consolidated Gas (Pittsburg) pf.	3	Aug. 1	Holders of record	July 21
Edison El. Ill. Co. of Boston (quarter)	2½	Aug. 1	Holders of record	July 18
H. B. Claflin 1st pf. (quarter)	1¼	Aug. 1	July 24	Aug. 2
H. B. Claflin 2d pf. (quarter)	1½	Aug. 1	July 24	Aug. 2
Hudson River Telephone (quarter)	1¼	Aug. 1	.....	.....
International Fire Engine pf., (semi-annual)	3½	Aug. 10	July 31	Aug. 10
Int. Steam Pump pf. (quarter)	1½	Aug. 1	Holders of record	Aug. 1
Jefferson & Clearfield C. & I.	5	Aug. 15	Holders of record	Aug. 5
Jefferson & Clearfield C. & I. pf.	2½	Aug. 15	Holders of record	Aug. 5
Lawyers' Title Insurance Co.	3	Aug. 1	July 16	Aug. 2
Montana Ore Purchasing Co.	$2	Aug. 15	Aug. 5	Aug. 16
Municipal Gas Co. (Albany)	2¾	Aug.	.....	.....
National Carbon pf. (quarter)	1¾	Aug. 15	Aug. 4	Aug. 16
National Surety Co.	5	July 29	.....	.....
New England Tel. & Tel.	$1.50	Aug. 15	July 31	Aug. 15
New York Building Loan and Banking Co., Class "W" (semi-annual)	3½	Aug. 1	July 10	Aug. 1
Omaha Water 1st pf.	2½	Aug. 11	Holders of record	Aug. 1
Omaha Water 2d pf.	1	Aug. 11	Holders of record	Aug. 1
Pressed Steel Car (quarter)	1	Aug. 27	Aug. 6	Aug. 27
Pressed Steel Car pf. (quarter)	1¾	Aug. 20	July 30	Aug. 20
Procter & Gamble com. (quarter)	3	Aug. 15	Aug. 4	Aug. 26
Pullman Company (quarter)	2	Aug. 15	Aug. 1	Aug. 16
Quincy Mining Co.	$3	Aug. 15	July 24	Aug. 1
Rochester (N. Y.) Gas & Elec. pf.	3	Aug. 1	July 19	Aug. 1
Syracuse Lighting pf. (quarter)	1¼	Aug. 1	July 26	Aug. 2
Tennessee Coal, Iron & R. R. Co. pf. (quarter)	2	Aug. 1	July 21	Aug. 2
Torrington Co. com. "A" (semi-annual)	4	Aug. 1	July 16	Aug. 1
U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry pf. (quarter)	1	Sept. 1	Aug. 11	Sept. 2
U. S. Steel Corporation com. (quarter)	1	Sept. 30	Sept. 6	Oct. 1
U. S. Steel Corporation pf. (quarter)	1¾	Aug. 15	July 18	Aug. 30
Washington (D. C.) Gas (quarter)	50c	Aug. 1	July 15.	.....
Washington (D. C.) Gas (extra)	$1	Aug. ..	July 15	.....
Westing. El. & M. assnt. (quarter)	1¾	Aug. 15	Aug. 1	Aug. 16

MEETINGS.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Date.	Nature.
Ann Arbor R. R.	July 19	Aug. 18	Aug. 16	Annual
Bankers' National (Chicago).	.....	.....	Aug. 5	Special
Boston Elevated Ry.	July 17	July 23	July 25	Special
Central Foundry Co.	June 24	July 25	July 24	Annual
Colorado Fuel & Iron Co.	July 31	.....	Aug. 20	Annual
Consol. Gas. Co. (Baltimore)	July 6	July 22	July 21	Annual
Continental Wall Paper Co.	.....	.....	July 28	Annual
Denison & Sherman Railway	.....	.....	July 21	Special
Detroit Southern R. R. Co.	.....	.....	Aug. 27	Special
General Building & Construction Co.	.....	.....	July 28	Special
Gould Coupler Co.	.....	.....	July 26	Annual
Gould Steel Co.	.....	.....	July 26	Annual
Illinois Central Railroad	Aug. 1	Aug. 15	Aug. 29	Special
Manhattan Mortgage Co.	.....	.....	July 24	Special
Nat. Enameling & Stamping Co.	July 15	Aug. 6	Aug. 5	Annual
Pennsylvania Steel Co.	.....	.....	Aug. 12	Special
Stowe & Eddy Co.	.....	.....	Aug. 7	Annual
Susquehanna Iron & Steel Co.	.....	.....	Aug. 5	Annual

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 26.—New York exchange was quoted at 5c. premium to-day. Time and call loans 4½@5 per cent. Swift & Co.'s stock was the strongest thing on the local board, as well as one of the most active. Trading in the stock was mostly in odd lots, but the demand for these was sufficient to carry quotations up to 137, although the top price was made at the extreme, close on a seven-share lot. Quaker Oats was in a little better demand and the quotation for it showed an improvement to 91¾, the close being strong at that figure. Can was steady at 12¼ for the common and 54@54½ for the preferred. Lake Street Elevated was off a fraction, to 9½, and there were scattering sales of West Chicago at 97. Shipbuilding common at 48, Biscuit common at 48, City Railway at 215, Carbon common at 30¼, and Radiator common at 50. Complete transactions were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
50	American Can	12½	12¼	12¼
120	American Can pf.	54¼	54	54¼
100	American Radiator com.	50	50	50
225	American Strawboard	39¾	38¾	39¾
485	Amer. Strawboard rcpts.	40¼	39½	39⅝
100	Amer. Shipbuilding com.	48	48	48
200	Chicago Pneu. Tool	104½	104½	104½
10	Chicago City Railway	215	215	215
50	Diamond Match	137¼	137¼	137¼
210	Lake Street Elevated	10	9½	9½
200	National Biscuit	48¼	48	48
25	National Biscuit pf.	107¼	107½	107½
150	National Carbon	30¼	30¼	30¼
100	National Carbon pf.	100½	100½	100½
400	Quaker Oats pf.	91¾	91	91¾
292	Swift & Co.	157	152	152
20	Street's W. S. C. Line pf.	85	84½	84½
217	West Chicago	97	97	97

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 26.—Complete transactions in the local stock market to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	First National Bank	640	635	635
10	Republic Nat. Bank	113½	113½	113½
65	American Trust Co.	122	122	122
25	Commonw. R. E. & T.	230	230	230
20	Penna. Trust Co.	232	232	232
510	Westinghouse Elec. 2d	106¾	104¾	106¾
333	Amer. Window Glass	61	60¾	60¾
75	Crucible Steel Co.	21½	21⅜	21⅜
175	Crucible Steel Co. pf.	85¾	85¾	85¾
100	U. S. Steel pf.	80⅛	80⅞	80⅞
600	Nat. Fire Proofing	32¼	32⅛	32¼
11	Nat. Fire Proofing pf.	40	40	40
35	Pittsburg Coal Co.	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞
6	Pittsburg Coal Co. pf.	90¼	90¼	90¼
20	Pittsburg Brew. pf.	47½	47½	47½
50	Philadelphia Co. pf.	50	50	50
100	Pitts. Steel Spring com.	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜
150	Westinghouse Air Brake	182¾	182¼	182¾

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 24 7-16d per ounce, and in New York at 53c per ounce. Mexican dollars at 41½c.

On the Consolidated Exchange there were sales of 500 Brunswick at .07, 100 Best & Belcher at .16, 100 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.35, 300 Isabella at .27, 200 Ophir at 1.30, and 300 Standard at 3.60.

NEW ENGLAND MILL QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 26.—Following are the public quotations in mill stocks for the week:

	Sales.	Previous Quotations.
4 Amory	159	158½
Amoskeag	..	1,912½
Androscoggin	..	123
Appleton	..	115¼
4 Arlington Mills	110¾	110¾
Atlantic	..	50
20 Bates	161½	161¼
Belvidere Wool. Mfg., Lowell.	..	70½
Bigelow Carpet	..	102
Boot	..	307½
Boston (new)	..	100
38 Boston Belting	230-233½	233½
Boston Duck	..	1,175
15 Cabot	69	69
Chicopee	..	49¼
Cocheco	..	277
Columbian	..	1,012½
100 Continental	37½	35¼
Dwight	..	1,021¾
Edwards	..	175
Everet	..	105
Franklin	..	100¼
5 Great Falls	160	156
Grinnell	..	182¼
Hamilton Cotton	..	745
Hamilton Woolen	..	50
Hill	..	46¾
Hillsborough Mills Woolen	..	25
Jackson	..	925
Lancaster	..	301
Lawrence	..	123
Lockwood	..	93½
Lowell	..	632½
Low Bicny, (new)	..	101¼
Low Mach. Shop	..	810
Lyman Mills	..	66½
11 Manchester Mills	85	85
Massachusetts	..	98
8 Mass. Cotton of Georgia	107¼	107¼
Merrimack	..	104½
Middlesex	..	87½
1 Monadnock	850	1,150
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	..	61½
Nashua Mfg. Co.	..	581
Newmarket Mfg. Co.	..	130
Otis	..	1,852½
Pacific	..	2,150
Pepperell	..	256¾
Russell Mills, Plymouth	..	30
Salmon Falls Mfg. Co.	..	100
Stafford	..	107½
Stark	..	990
Thorndyke	..	1,062½
3 Tremont and Suffolk	105	102¾
Waltham Bl. & Dy's Wks.	..	160
Wamsutta	..	119
Washington	..	120
York	..	860

The following are the quotations of Fall River stocks for the week:

	Sale.	Last Sale.
American Linen Company	..	97
Arkwright Mills	..	90
Barnard Manufacturing Company	..	105
Barnaby Manufacturing Company	..	107¼
Border City Manufacturing Co.	..	112½
Bourne Mille	..	175
Chace Mills	..	101
Cornell Mills	..	125
Davol Mills	..	106
Flint Mills	..	104½
Granite Mills	185	135
Hargrave Mills	..	104
King Philip Mills	..	130
Laurel Lake Mills	..	121
Merchants' Manufacturing Company	..	85
Mechanics' Mills	85	85
Narragansett Mills	..	104
Osborn Mills	..	92
Parker Mills	..	107
Pocasset Manufacturing Co.	..	120½
Richard Borden Mfg. Co.	..	130
Robeson Mills	..	101
Sagamore Manufacturing Co.	102	100
Shove Mills	..	65
Slade	..	100
Stafford Mills	93	93
Seaconnet Mills	..	92½
Tecumseh	..	115

FINANCIAL.

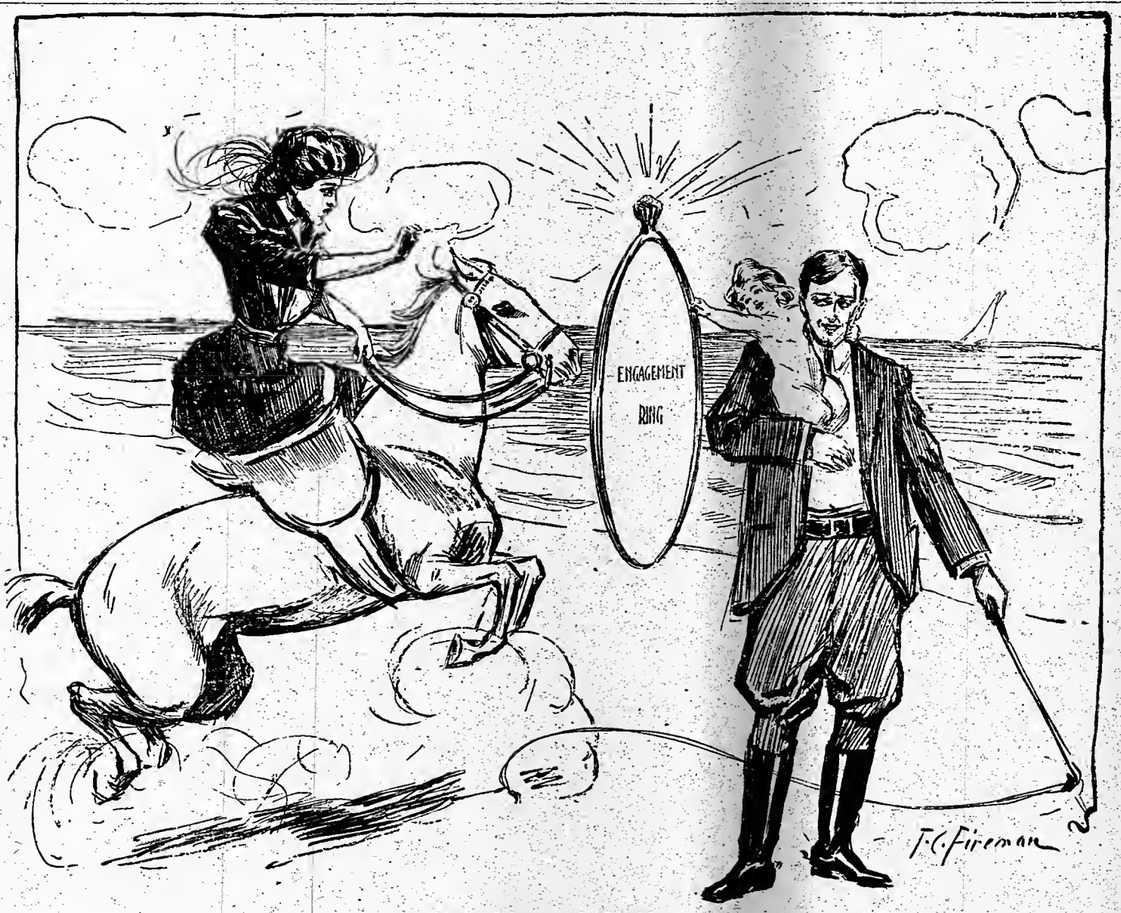
Banks and Trust Companies.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits $5,912,106.55
Temporary address, 7 Wall

The New York Times.

MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT.

NEW YORK. SUNDAY. JULY 27. 1902.



THE SEASIDE CIRCUS.

THE MAN IN THE STREET

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THE venerable Senator Pettus of Alabama is one of the most genial and popular, as well as one of the most influential members of the body to which he belongs. To an acquaintance who was congratulating him upon the completeness with which he had suppressed in debate a bumptious new Senator, the Nestor of the Senate explained:

"Well, Suh, it's like this. When a new Senatah assuahs the Senate of the United States that he knows mo' about the pending question than all the rest of them put togethah, they believe him. When he repeats that assu'ance next day about an entiahly different question, theih acquiescence is tinged with incredulity. When, on the thuhd day, he renews it about a thuhd question, theih suspicions ah aroused. And when, on the fo'th day, he says the same thing about a fo'th question, unrelated to any of the othahs, they know he is a liah."

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AMONG Mayor Low's callers the other day were a former Iowa Judge and his daughter. It was the first time either had met the Mayor, and of course the Judge, who is a Republican, insisted on talking politics. But the Mayor, whose business is politics, grew just a little tired of the subject, and, turning to the young lady, said:

"And may I ask why you are in New York?"

"Certainly," replied the daughter; "we are here to see the sights, and so we thought we would call on you."

And the Mayor is wondering if the young woman meant to class Him with the tall buildings and the Bronx Zoo.

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AS ILLUSTRATING the "instantaneous" knowledge needed in the profession of medicine, the following story is told of Dean Smith of the Yale Medical School:

On one occasion he cited a hypothetical case and asked a student how much of a certain medicine should be administered to the sufferer.

"A teaspoonful," answered the young man. In about a minute, however, he raised his hand and said: "Professor, I would like to change my answer to that question."

The Dean took out his watch.

"My young friend," he remarked, "your patient has been dead forty seconds."

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A STORY is going the rounds in Butte which quite aptly represents the business methods adhered to by United States Senator W. A. Clark, the multimillionaire miner, banker, and manufacturer.

Upon his return from the East, the Senator visited a barber's with the purpose of having his hair trimmed. He inquired for a certain barber, whose ability had been recommended to the Senator by his son Charles W.

Upon the completion of the job the Senator inquired the amount of his bill, whereupon the tonsorial artist calmly replied:

"Charley usually gives me $5."

The Senator was taken by surprise, but regaining his wits, asked: "But what is the usual charge for such a service?"

"Fifty cents," responded the barber.

"Well," said Senator Clark, with a smile, "Charley has a rich father and I have not," whereupon he handed the barber 50 cents and departed.

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DR. HENRY VAN DYKE tells the following story:

A well-known Professor of Literature at an American university was talking with his wife one morning at the breakfast table about the relative merits of prose and verse as forms of expression. His two children, Walter and Maud, aged seven and six, respectively, were sitting quietly and apparently paying no attention to the conversation, when all at once the little girl looked up inquiringly and said:

"Papa, what are proes, anyway?"

Before the father had time to answer the boy spoke up, with a superior smile:

"Proes? Don't you know what proes are? Why, they're those little animals that go around without feet."

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ACCORDING to Mr. John Claflin, President of the H. B. Claflin Company, his father, the founder of the house, made a special effort to maintain personal relations with his customers. He

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him for a friendly talk, and as far as possible he advised them concerning the matters in hand.

One day a customer called, and as he entered the private office Mr. Claflin looked up from his desk and called: "Hello, how are you feeling to-day?"

"I'm feeling fine, Mr. Claflin; I never was better."

"And how is the business?"

"Oh, that's different, Mr. Claflin. I think I must have a failure."

"What? A failure? How is that; haven't you made money?"

"I used to, Mr. Claflin, but not now; business is bad, very bad, Mr. Claflin, and I think I must fail."

"Well, now, I'm sorry. But will it be a bad failure? How much will you pay?"

"Ah, that is what I want to see you about. How much are they paying now, Mr. Claflin?"

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IN the mountain village of Loretto, where Mr. Charles M. Schwab has his Summer home, and where he spent his boyhood, he is commonly known as "Charlie" Schwab. Recently Mr. Schwab desired to add to his estate some property belonging to the village proper, and made overtures with that object in view. Mr. Schwab has always had the interests of the village at heart, and not long since built a church for the community of [illegible] souls, and for those in a radius of [illegible] miles, costing upward of $200,000.

A town meeting was called to consider his proposition. The chief speaker was a village character who runs a roadhouse. He is a stanch advocate of Mr. Schwab, and when roused is supposed [illegible] strong forensic powers.

"Fellow-townsmen," he began, with [illegible] in hand, "[illegible] Schwab [illegible] and we [illegible] it as

him, considering all he has done for this village and people. Although he has risen above the dreams of avarice, he has never forgotten he grew up here, and will always be to us plain Charlie Schwab. What would this town be without him? What would it be if he should leave us? I tell you, if he does not get this property, he may get disgusted with an ungrateful people; and if Charlie Schwab leaves us, we might as well put a padlock on the d—d town and get out."

Needless to say, the property was given to "Charlie" Schwab, nor would the village consider any pecuniary remuneration.

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"WHAT can I do for you?" asked President Roosevelt, when he was intercepted on a walk at Oyster Bay by some reporters.

"Your subjects crave an audience," said one of the newspaper men, seeking to be facetious.

"Subjects!" exclaimed the President, with a trace of annoyance in his voice. "I seem to be the subject. You boys go on your vacations, and even that mighty potentate the managing editor can't reach you, but the President of the United States knows no such immunity. He is at all times a subject for interviewers, for photographers, and for office seekers.

"But," added the President, his mood changing, "I seem to thrive on it. Now, fire away."

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THE DUKE OF NORFOLK was Postmaster General in the last British Government, and one day in a London telegraph office he encountered a typical specimen of a class of official who is the occasion for periodical letters in The London Times.

"'Ere, 'urry up," said the young woman in question. "Can't you see there's others waiting?"

The Duke wrote his message, and waited until the office was clear. Then he wrote another telegram, and handed it to the girl, saying:

"As this is official it will go free."

The message was as follows:

"The Controller, Central Telegraph Office, London. Discharge the fair clerk at Branch Office No. —— for facility. The Postmaster General."

The young woman collapsed. For a time the Duke was inexorable. At length he said he would let her off, but she would have to be careful in future.

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IT is doubtful if Mark Twain has any difficulty nowadays in disposing of his stories, but it is evident from a recent remark that he has not grown out of sympathy with his struggling and less famous fellows in the literary field. The lady who tells the incident was talking with him on the disillusionments of authorship.

"And I even understand," said she, "that some of you authors compose on the typewriter."

"Such is the inartistic truth," Mark admitted.

"How unromantic to associate genius and the typewriter!" the lady exclaimed. "But, on the other hand, I suppose that 'writer's cramp' is thus avoided," she added, practically.

"Partially, Madame," replied Mark; "only partially."

"Why not altogether?" she demanded, puzzled at his smile.

"It may be avoided in the wrist and fingers," Mark explained, feelingly, "but we are all still subject to it in the stomach."

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EX-GOV. O'FERRALL of Virginia took his little grandson down on his farm one Sunday afternoon, after the boy had returned from Sunday school, to show him an astrakhan apple tree that was nearly ready for the harvest. On the way to the orchard the little fellow asked:

"Whom do these fields and woods belong to, grandpa?"

"Why," said the rather matter-of-fact grandfather, "to me."

"No, Sir," emphatically responded the boy, "they belong to God."

The grandfather said nothing till they reached the apple tree, when he said:

"Well, my boy, whom does this tree belong to?"

This was a poser, and for a moment the boy hesitated; but, casting a longing look upon the apples, he replied:

"Well, grandpa, the trees belongs to God; but the apples are ours."

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THAT the next best thing to knowing the law is knowing where to find it was illustrated once when Judge Simeon E. Baldwin of the Yale Law School, in an examination on corporations, asked his class a question which was extremely difficult. A certain complex state of facts was given, and the question ended with "A client comes to you and states the above case. What would you advise him to do?"

The best answer handed in was: "I would advise him to come around at 10 o'clock the next morning. In the meantime I would look it up."

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AT a dinner at which ex-Attorney General Wayne MacVeagh and Archbishop Ryan were present, Mr. MacVeagh discussed the great convenience of railroad passes.

"I never enjoyed one," said the Archbishop.

"I shall be glad to use my influence," said Mr. MacVeagh, "to secure one for you on the Pennsylvania Road if you will secure one for me on the road in which you are interested."

The Archbishop smiled.

"You will never have occasion to use a ticket on the road in which I am interested," he answered.

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VICE PRESIDENT WILLIAM E. BARNETT of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad has a reputation as a joker among railroad men, especially in his home town, New Haven.

One day last week he and President John M. Hall of the Consolidated Road were waiting for a train at the New Haven station and had been there but a few minutes when an express from New York drew in. The two officials were about to start ont on an inspection trip over the road and happened to be standing opposite the last car of the train. As it came to a stop a well-dressed, middle-aged woman, carrying golf clubs and a dress suit case hurried up to them and asked: "Is this the smoking car, please?"

"No," said Mr. Barnett, pointing in the direction of the engine, "you will find it the second car forward," and resumed his talk.

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CONSULAR AGENT DWIGHT HAUESLER, just returned from his post at Sonneberg, Germany, tells the following on himself:

"On my first voyage to Germany I was approached aboard ship by a young lady who was much perturbed in regard to her baggage. As she did not speak German she expected all sorts of trouble with the customs officials. I volunteered my services, and when the customs officer began to examine her baggage I started to give the necessary information in my best German. He listened patiently for a moment, and then interrupted me with:

"'Young man, won't you please speak English; your German hurts me!'"

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NOTHING displeases Dr. R. Ogden Doremus more than indistinct speaking, and he never fails to show his disapproval of it. While lecturing at the City College recently, having occasion to ask a question of a student, he received a mumbled reply.

"Hm, hm, hm, hm, hm," mimicked the irate professor; "can't you speak out? What did you say?"

The answer was disconcerting:

"I said," replied the student, "that I did not hear you."

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TWO members of the French Democratic Club in Lowell, Mass., were discussing Presidential possibilities for 1904 one day last week.

"I would like to see the Democrats of New York work up a big Hill boom," said one of them.

"That would be uphill work," said the other.

"No harder than to work dans la mont," replied the first Frenchman.

THE COMING ARMY AND NAVY MANOEUVRES.

A SUMMER IN NEW YORK

Told in Letters from Alice to her Sister

BY

EDWARD W. TOWNSEND

AUTHOR OF THE "CHIMMIE FADDEN" STORIES.

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DEAR FANNIE: You know that papa has often told us that Aunt Sue is the best-dressed woman in New York. She has other reputations. She is—what shall I say: eccentric?—No, that starts the notion in one's mind that she is careless about dressing her hair, or believes in something dreadful, don't you know; like voting, or sitting down in a street car, or standing up to speak. She's not a bit that way. Oh, I'll tell you what she is; she's a conservative with whimsies. Fancy!

Lordy, what mixed-up letters I do write! I must, though, stop telling you what I started to tell about Aunt Sue until I've explained to you about "fancy." I'll tell you how to say it, and you practice it before the glass, lots. You'll be a "ringer," as Cousin Will says, for a New Yorker, if you get it right. "Fancy!" has struck New York hard. It is a London importation, and, like everything else English that we do, we do it better than the English.

To begin with, the New York "a" is not sounded like "aw." I knew perfectly well that Mrs. Tonique did not have it right when she came back to Ironville from the Buffalo Exposition and sprung her New York accent on us. The real New York accent is not heard in its perfection off the Island of Manhattan. Mrs. Tonique used to say "Fawncy!" you remember, and then wait for us to drop dead with envy. Not a bit like it! (You see I'm picking up a bit of slang myself. But gracious! Cousin Will talks nothing else, so what is a poor thing to do?) The proper way to pronounce it is "fahncy," or, if you like, "fa-ancy"; the "fa" being like the "fa" in "Do, ri, mi, fa." Practice that like the dickens, Fan; for the distinction marks the differences between a "rube and a rounder," as Will says.

Next, you are to learn the way to say it. Mrs. Tonique used to raise her eyebrows and try to look real kittenish. Tut, tut! The way to do it is this: Speak the word slowly, with an inflection of mingled doubt and delight; then, as you finish, arrange your lips into the exact pucker they are in after carefully saying "prune." Do not try to add baby tricks with the eyes—that's dreadfully passé with New York girls—but do be careful about the pucker. Get that exact, and look straight ahead, about a thousand miles beyond the person you are talking to, and, truly, Fan, the result is fetching. It's worth all the trouble it takes to be perfect in it, for, done in that way, "Fancy!" serves all sorts of occasions divinely. If a person says anything smart—awfully bad form!—you make them look too silly by simply saying "Fancy!" in the way I've instructed. It is a very comforting response, also, to a piece of startling gossip, a story you ought not to have heard, a remark on a subject you do not know a blessed thing about, and—well, the next chap who asks me to be his'n, I'm going to spring "Fancy!" on him. I've worn out all the other kind of answers, and could pick a fair football team out of my new brothers here. But nothing on that awful subject in this letter. Cousin Will suggests that I have a phonographic record made of my politest form of refusal, and, instead of replying in person to future proposals, just press the button and let the phonograph do the rest.

I was going to tell you about Aunt Sue being a conservative. For instance, she will not ride in an automobile. It's a liberal education in tall talking to get her started on the subject of ladies riding in autos. Will wanted to take us down to the Waldorf in his the other day, but Aunt Sue said, "No, I am a conservative. It takes generations of carriage riding to be able to sit in an open carriage and look as if you belonged there. I inherit the look of belonging in a carriage, and I purpose holding to the distinction which that gives me over most of the carriage-riding women in New York. An auto is a good enough kind of a thing, I dare say, for an actress or a broker. It is excellent, I know, for delivering tradesmen's goods; and may be very well for foolish boys to ride and break their necks in. A lady in one looks as out of place as any of the persons I've mentioned look in a horse-drawn victoria. I want two or four horses to draw me; not a nasty mess of electricity, cod liver oil and laundry odors."

"Mamma," said Cousin Will, "I am greatly drawn by a laundry odor; if the laundress is young, French, and fair. Therefore, am I an actress or a broker?"

I do not know how to connect auntie's conservatism with it, but it is a fact, Fan, that every woman I've seen in an auto looked as if she momentarily expected an explosion under the seat that would send her elsewhere; and in the meantime was adding to the terror of death by wondering how she'd look laid out on the sidewalk in her automobile coat, and if her hat would be on straight!

We caught up with Will at the Waldorf, where Aunt Sue sent for the head waiter to engage a table and to order dinner for the next day. The dinner was Uncle Frank's suggestion for my benefit; for, he said, a Summer dinner there was the greatest show on earth, not excepting Buffalo Bill's. Cousin Will asked for the private wine list. He remarked that, as it was to be "dear papa's treat," he intended to have some wine fit to drink. I had a peep at that list, and, cross my heart, Fan, the champagne Will ordered cost $10 a bottle! When Will picked it out, Aunt Sue turned to me and said, "He has good taste, for that is the wine your father always orders here."

That's a horse on pa, isn't it? You know the fairy tales he tells us about how economically he lives on his visits to New York. Guess papa is afraid you and I might begin to realize how rich he is. Just wait until he gets my dressmaker's bills, and if he says a word, tell him the story about the wine. We must begin to train papa, Fannie.

Ordering the dinner and wines gave Aunt Sue another chance for a few remarks on conservatism. "I am conservative—old-fashioned, perhaps—but I believe in women sticking to champagne at dinner, as their mothers did before them. For women to drink Scotch and soda at dinner is a coarse, mannish fad. Women who do so ought to be made to wear trousers. The dear Lord knows that nothing but their petticoats distinguish them from men at table; and that distinction should be reserved for the few of us left who are decent enough to behave like women—and drink champagne!"

Aunt Sue's ethical distinctions are not Ironville's, sister dear, and I report them for your information, not improvement.

But, Fan, the dinner was all right. The dining room is a mile-long dream—a bewildering forest of marble pillars and bronze thing-um-bobs, all done up for the Summer in pink gauze nighties. We were rather late, and something like a million folks were dining when we entered. Well, my dear, you talk about rubber neck—of course you don't—those diners actually did stop eating and drinking to stare at us in a way that was awful! Honest to pop! My knees began to shake so as we walked to our table that Uncle Frank must have noticed, for he slipped a hand under my elbow and whispered, "I won't let any one bite you, young one. Watch your Aunt Sue. My life, there's a Major. See that excellent lady make the rubber necks lower their eyes."

When we'd taken our seats Cousin Will said, "I've a nice little silk banner in my pocket I intended to hoist over our table. It reads: 'Yes, this is Miss Alice Wonderly,' you've all heard of. No, the reports of her engagements are not true.' There is no need of the banner, for I hear the same glad tidings flying from one end of the table to the other."

"Do not be a silly ass, Will," said Aunt Sue.

It's the funniest thing, Fan, but that speech of Will's gave me a brace. I counted the clams on my plate, to steady myself, raised my head, and swept the whole room with my eyes. I felt Aunt Sue watching me, and when I'd finished my survey she whispered, "Rather well done, dear. You are coming on." Fancy!

I guess Aunt Sue's whimsy of summering in New York is catching. Lots of New Yorkers came over to our table to chat with us. Most of them were fathers and mothers with unmarried sons. They were so cordial!

Do you remember my writing of a Mrs. Carrington I met on the train coming here? She and her husband had the table next to ours, and their son Geney—I think that's pet for Eugene—was dining with them. Do I say dining? Drinking! He is just like a nice bulldog; and when he was introduced he batted his eyes the way Towser does when we pat his head and say, "Nice old fellow!"

He was right in line, where I had to see him if I wanted to see any one; and every time I saw him he batted his eyes and hastily refilled his glass of Scotch and soda. Why, the boy never ate a bite that I saw; and I had little shivers of fear that he'd float away or sink down into his chair like a sponge in a bathtub. But nothing happened except that the more he drank the more solemn he looked. Cousin Will whispered to me, "Geney is one of the wittiest chaps in New York. I have to hold my sides whenever he says a word. Try him."

I tried him first with one of Uncle Frank's jokes. I said, "Mr. Carrington, won't New York be a lovely town when the stocks are up and the Gates are down?"

"Great," said Geney.

Then I tried him with one of my own. I said, "Mr. Carrington, must not Campanile have been a wonderful tenor, to have made such a spurre when he fell into Venice?"

"Great," said Geney.

I wanted to quit, but Will said, "Try him once more. Give the man a chance."

I'd heard that he had just come back from the other side, so I said, "Mr. Carrington, do you not find the brilliant atmosphere of New York's toilet and delight after the fogs of London?"

"Great," said Geney.

"Isn't he just great?" said Will.

We are going to Mrs. Carrington's to a supper she's to give to New Yorkers summering in New York, and I'll tell you about it in my next letter.

Wouldn't it be nice to be in love with a man like Geney? ALICE.

Enjoying Her Vacation.

THE tall, handsome youth in the duck trousers invited Her to promenade on the boardwalk after a thunderstorm, but she feared she would get her new white dress damp; so she said, "I am afraid to go out there. It is so slippery." Then the duck man got a roller chair and helped her into it, after which he held a lengthy conversation with her coiffure the whole distance of the beach.

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The fat man in the bathing suit invited her to take a dip, but she had just paid a hairdresser 50 cents to arrange her curls, (the same curls that the Duck had talked to,) and she did not want to get them wet; so she said the water was too cold and she preferred sitting on the beach. And the fat man went without his bath.

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The sporty youth with the red necktie asked her to play golf, but she was afraid to engage in such violent exercise because she had just put on her complexion; so she said she was very sorry, but she had never learned to play golf. Then the Necktie sat down and fanned her while she held her lace parasol.

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Next came the white-flannel-suited yachtsman. He invited her to take a sail, but she feared the damp breeze from the water would take the stiffness out of her straw hat and make her laces flimsy; so she complained that yachting

always made her seasick. Then the White Flannel Suit tied her shoe for her and picked up her handkerchief.

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The next day the tall, handsome youth in the duck trousers, the sporty man with the same red necktie, the fat man in the bathing suit, and the white flannel yachtsman all went off together for a good time and left the young lady sitting on the porch of the Summer hotel.

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And she is till sitting there.

Recrimination.

DO you suppose that it was a crab apple?" asked Eve as they were discussing the unfortunate contre temps.

"No," sneered Adam, with a pointed glare, "it was a lobster apple!"

Cursing little Abel, he passed out into the night, while Eve wept bitterly, realizing that slang was now to be added to her other troubles.

Out of the Market.

"I wouldn't marry the best man in the world."

"You will not have the chance. I am already engaged."

THE SHATTERING OF AN ARABESQUE

By KATE MASTERSON

THE bachelor girls were getting tea in the dining room of their co-operative flat. There was a tiny little kitchen in the flat, but they thought it more bohemian to fix things in the dining room. Besides that, they wouldn't all fit in the kitchen at one time, so it was really more convenient.

Their confabs on these occasions were always interesting, so much so that the typewriter girl had suggested that she take stenographic notes of the conversations. The medical student had a way of setting the ball rolling.

To-night she was carving a cold chicken and evinced an uncanny expertness in getting through the joints. The Fluffy Girl said she always had to kneel on the table when she carved. Suddenly the medical student paused, and, poising the carving knife, said: "Is there anything in life sadder than a disillusion?"

"Oh, I don't know," said the Fluffy Girl, "without disillusions life would have no tests! It is so easy to live up to an ideal! But realization strengthens one! When you break your first engagement with a man it seems a tragedy. The second time it is only an incident, and the third—why you don't even trouble to return the presents!"

She went on cutting apples and celery into the salad bowl while the girls eyed her respectfully. They had grown rather to look up to her in these matters of the heart; she had had so much experience.

"After all, men are only men!" said the Yellow Newspaper Girl, sadly stirring the mayonnaise as though it were life's dregs.

"Once we realize that, we are all right," said the Fluffy Girl; "but while we keep on expecting them to be fairy princes we will have our feelings ruffled occasionally."

"We are always searching for the Impossible He," said the girl who designed in burnt leather, "and we never find him outside of book covers."

"I am not looking for him," said the Typewriter Girl disdainfully; "I find collecting postage stamps more interesting."

She cut a loaf of brown bread into thin slices with a certain ferocity. She was inclined to be strong minded and the girls understood her.

"I suppose you find it easier to obtain specimens," said the Medical Student pleasantly.

"I only have very rare stamps," said the Typewriter Girl, coldly; "I am very particular."

"When a disillusion comes gradually it isn't so bad," said the Fluffy Girl; "but the shocks are terrible!"

"Yes," said the Yellow Newspaper Girl, shuddering; "they turn the hair gray sometimes."

"Did you ever have a shock?" said the Burnt Leather Girl, eagerly.

"Once, in Wilmington," said the Newspaper Girl.

"That's where the peach crop fails, isn't it?" asked the Fluffy Girl.

"This time it was a man," answered the Newspaper Girl with sorrow in her eyes.

"Tell us about it if it's not too long a story," said the Medical Student.

"It began beautifully," went on the Newspaper Girl; "like a romance."

"How perfectly lovely!" said the Fluffy Girl.

"I had just had my palm read, and the palmist told me that she saw foreshadowings of a wonderful romance. It was to begin like a fairy tale. I begged her to be more explicit, but she said it was too mystical for me to understand. She asked me if I ever saw arabesques in the darkness when I closed my eyes."

"What are arabesques?" asked the Fluffy Girl.

"Why, an arabesque is the masculine of an odalisque. An odalisque is a very graceful woman; an arabesque is a graceful man."

"Really?" exclaimed the Burnt Leather Girl; "isn't it interesting!"

"Yes—I didn't know about it myself, but I asked our literary editor, and he told me. I was on The Omelet then, and the Sunday editor asked me to take a train for Wilmington and write about the launching of a new pilot boat—the first to go by steam. The occasion was to be a notable one, and there were to be many distinguished guests—scientists, inventors, and boat builders.

"At once I thought of the mystical romance and wondered if it would be a scientist or a distinguished guest who would turn out to be my arabesque. I wore my prettiest frock—gray canvas it was, I remember, and a sailor hat.

"'Immediately on reaching Wilmington,' said the city editor, 'communicate with our local man there, Mr. Cecil Hyacinth. He will look after you and get the facts. He has a pair of educated legs. Write a breezy story, and don't quote Longfellow. Good-bye. The Lord be with you, as I can't!'"

"Funny, wasn't he?" said the Typewriter Girl.

"Not usually," said the Newspaper Girl; "he lived on clam juice and crackers, and it had rather warped his disposition. But I went on and waited at the hotel in Wilmington for the coming of Mr. Hyacinth. I felt that as the romance was to unfold, it would be dreadful if he didn't prove to be nice.

"What was my delight to find when he appeared that he was tall, handsome, distinguished, and classical—a perfect dear! He reminded me of an actor I had once seen who was very noble. Then he had a languid air rather like a society man, and he said the launch would be a bore."

"Did you take him for the fairy prince?" asked the Burnt Leather Girl.

"No, my mind was rather set on a scientist at first. But afterward, as we sat on the deck—the mizzenspiff deck, I think it was—of the new boat and quoted Riley to the twilight I began to think he was the arabesque."

"How perfectly exciting!" said the Fluffy Girl.

"Yes, wasn't it? Then he asked me if I would like to see Wilmington, and we went about, and he showed me the buildings and told me of the delightful people one met there. He seemed to know everybody.

"Then we came to a bridge over a picturesque stream, and he told me that this was the historic Brandywine River. 'Don't you remember the verse,' he said: 'Heaven to come can't discount mine! Up and down old Brandywine!'

"'Ah, yes,' I said, delighted to find that he knew his Riley; 'Crost the hazy pastur land, dosed like in the heat of day—peaceful as a hired hand!'

"We got very pensive then, and he said: 'To think we have to leave this beautiful place and go on that blooming old boat. There will be a lot of society girls there and, oh—how I hate society girls!'

"'I'd have worn a decent gown if I'd known it was going to be so fine,' I said. It was the best one I had, really, but I thought I'd put on a little side myself.

"'I'll tell you,' he said; 'we'll get away from the crowd. They are going to have a feed and tubs of champagne. That will keep them all in the cabin making speeches. We'll sit out on deck and let them eat. I hate to see the manner in which people eat in society, as though eating were all there were in life.

"'Life has more in it than chicken salad,' he went on; 'sometimes, when I look about me at a dinner, I feel a positive loathing for my own sex. You girls monopolize all on earth that is fine and beautiful.'

"By this time I was quite sure he was the arabesque. You rarely meet a man who shows such an utter contempt for the material.

"We had to hurry off to the dockyard and boarded the boat with the crowd. It was to be a launch and a trial trip as well, with the guests on board, instead of the usual thing.

"The bottle was broken, and we slid off into the river. Every one cheered, and then we all went through the new boat, and waiters began setting out the most gorgeous luncheon.

"I didn't dare to confess it, but it made me awfully hungry. Hyacinth—he told me every one that knew him well called him Hyacinth—walked me past the luncheon, and we sat out on deck in a delightful nook and talked about literary things.

"I thought perhaps if he went away I could get a waiter to bring me a sandwich. But I didn't mind in the least sitting out there and starving with him—he talked in such a noble, high-minded way.

"Down in the cabin we could hear the dishes rattling and music and songs and speeches, but we agreed that the sunlight on the drifting water was far more beautiful.

"At last the boat turned for its home trip. The people began to come on deck for the sunset. They all looked disgustingly well fed, Hyacinth said. Then he went off to get some of the particulars and I started at once to find a waiter who might smuggle me a sandwich.

"Everything had been eaten—it seemed, every scrap—for the colored men had taken all that was left. Then I came back on deck with that faint feeling that comes from hungriness and wished we were back in Wilmington.

"After a while I became anxious about Hyacinth. I saw nothing of him, and then I walked about the boat, but

couldn't see or hear anything of him. I began to think he had fallen overboard.

"Then I spoke to the Captain, and we started on a search. We went through every nook and then we tried the little staterooms that were intended for the pilots. We found Hyacinth in No. 5."

"Was he dead?" asked the Medical Student.

"He seemed to be in a trance. He had an empty champagne bottle in one hand and a broiled chicken in the other. On the floor there were other champagne bottles and a plate of ham sandwiches. I seized those at once.

"The Captain shook Hyacinth, but he only murmured: 'Up and down old Brandywine! Up and down old Brandywine!' He certainly was well up in Riley.

"I asked the Captain what was the matter with him, and if there was a doctor on board. He said he was only a little to the Norrid, whatever he meant by that.

"Then we searched him for the particulars, but he hadn't any. So we left him there."

"Did the romance ever unfold?" asked the Fluffy Girl anxiously. "Did you ever see him again?"

"Never," answered the Newspaper Girl, haughtily; "he may be there yet for all I know. But I didn't care. It was simply the shock; that was all."

"A little to the Norrid," said the Burnt Leather Girl, reflectively; "I wonder if that had anything to do with an arabesque?"

"It has something to do with the base of the brain," said the Medical Student, beginning to serve the chicken; "that is, we call it the base of the brain—some call it the back of the neck!"

When Achilles Sulked.

Achilles had been soiking in his tent for some time, when Agamemnon poked his head in and jocosely remarked, "I suppose you are putting on avoirdupois?"

"No!" roared the mighty warrior with a savage glare. "I am making Troy wait!"

Agamemnon not sure whether this was intended for sarcasm, withdrew, and the soft strains of music that floated through the tent flap sounded suspiciously like "Ain't That a Shame?"

At the Seaside.

Summer Resorter—Can you do anything here except swim?

Proprietor—Yep. Yer kin sink.

ABOUT ACTORS

WITH the return of managers from abroad, early in the Summer though it may seem to people generally, the actors will again be in evidence in upper Broadway, where for a time they have been less numerous than is their wont at times when the theatrical mart is humming. For them now begins the period of hopefulness. The spirit of optimism will again be in the air, and the heart of the player will wax exceeding glad at thought of possibilities seemingly at hand.

It is doubtful whether in any other profession there exists such a well-developed spirit of cheerful expectancy in the face of apparent hopelessness as that which differentiates the player from men in most other callings. Hope is the food he feeds on. True, he has his periods of depression—and an actor in the dregs of despair is quite as sorry a sight as may be imagined—but on the whole he possesses an elasticity of spirits that enables him to come back on the rebound from defeat and disappointment to sanguine hopefulness in a remarkably short time and with an energy worth emulating. And this is the season of the year when he needs all of his optimism.

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If the stories of hopes and ambitions, disappointments and renewed efforts at pinning down the fleeting engagements, that will make life at once a joy and a hurden to the people of the Rialto from now on until the first of October, could be written, they would reveal conditions of which the general public has not the slightest conception. A few actors are always fairly certain of engagements before the season is well under way. With the business methods that prevail in the theatre to-day and the consequent planning many months ahead, there are some who hardly see one season finished before their names are affixed to contracts for the next season.

But the good fortune that comes to these favored ones but serves to bring ont in sharp relief the precariousness under which the rest labor. The great rank and file of the men and women who tread the mimic scene, for the edification and delight of the public at large, live from hand to mouth. For them there is no wild competition on the part of managers. They do not dictate terms in haughtiness of spirit, but rather in meek humility they will be seen nowadays making the round of offices ready to pick up any stray crumbs of favor that may be dropped. And each suggestion of a possible engagement—every rumor—no matter how vague—of a new play to be produced will be to them but an incentive to hope. No matter how scant the promise, no matter how uncertain the authority, the actor needs something to feed his optimism, and he will take what he can get. And with the return of the managers from foreign shores, their pockets lined with contracts for new plays, the men and women of the Rialto will tidy up, put on their best bibs and tuckers and promptly sally forth, hopeful in the extreme, smiling sadly in the face of defeat, but ready to try again and again for the favor they are sure must come some day.

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This, too, is the time of the year when from almost every city and hamlet in the land youths and maidens with the fires of histrionism in their hearts, or more often its imaginary counterpart in their brains, veritable will-o'-the-wisps born of self-appreciation, are making their way to the big theatrical centres to tempt fate and the managers with the talent which they themselves prize highly enough but are willing to sell cheap. Each of the aspirants is pretty apt to consider himself or herself the exceptional one—to be impatient with the presumptuous vanity of the others, and to feel that he or she alone is the one who has been called, and should, perforce, be chosen. And if the walls of the offices and agencies could echo forth the general wail that comes from every nine out of ten of these aspirants, it would formulate the words, "Salary no object; all I want is an opportunity."

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In a profession overcrowded, despite the absence of more than enough brilliant examples, the entrance of these novices is in itself a hardship. The actor is not alone in respect to being obliged to compete with incompetents, for that is a condition that prevails in every profession. But in the actor's case the misfortune is emphasized by the fact that he is engaged in labor which is little understood, and in which the standards of merit are extremely variable. There are true values in acting, but the number of persons able to recognize and discriminate between what is true and what is false is exceedingly limited. And it is not at all surprising therefore that managers not infrequently make capital of the public ignorance and engage the cheaper talent to the disadvantage of the actor of experience. Fortunately, however, even managers recognize the novice's limitations, in most cases, and the maiden who came so blithely to New York sighing to play "Juliet" is pretty apt, if she gets an engagement at all, to appear in a cap and gown serving miladi's tea and flirting with the comic butler, while the people are being seated during the first minutes of the opening act.

But for each and every novice placed in a part—no matter how small and unimportant—there will be somewhere in this great city an actor of experience, perhaps grown old in the service, who would have been glad of the chance to win the engagement, and who will serve a keen disappointment, and wag his head sadly while discoursing on the evil days that have come to him and his profession.

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Antoine Achard, who came to this country in a business capacity with the French Opera Company, and who has returned to take charge of the office of the Woman's Exhibition to be opened at the Hotel Continental in Paris by Susanne Leonard Westford, was as industriously anxious to enthuse over things American as any visitor has been since Hall Caine. M. Achard's was an innocent exuberance that was inspiring when it was not funny.

Abont the last service M. Achard performed for the Professional Woman's League before sailing was a trip to the Carlisle School, where it was hoped several educated Indian girls might be secured to be shown in contrast with the Navajo squaws at the exhibition. The Frenchman undertook the task with vigor, and used his best arguments to obtain a loan of three or four girls. While he was waiting for the official to whom he had been recommended he sat in the great hall of the institution and chatted with one of the minor preceptors. At the same time a couple of stalwart young men of the Cherokee tribe chatted in the doorway, and M. Achard's attention soon wandered from his companion to them. With wide-open eyes and an expression of eager interest he drank in their every word, delighted at the strangeness of the tongue they spoke as though it had been the language of his boyhood.

When the two bucks had gone he turned to the teacher to apologize for his lack of attention to that gentleman. "I ask your par-dong, monsieur," he said. "To restrain my feeling at hearing zat wonderful langwidge was impossseeble. Considaire—zat langwidge probably was spoken before zaire was a French—a German—an Englais. And it is most musical. Oh, ze many sweet syllabies; ze beauty of ze suffixes—soft as Spanish. Was it—was ze langwidge Cherokee or Sioux?"

"Neither," replied the preceptor, with a disgusted smile, "It was hog Latin!"

M. Achard had never heard of that queer schoolboy jargon that every American youth learns before he has finished with the Fifth Reader, but he gathered that his eulogy had not awakened a corresponding enthusiasm, and he changed the subject.

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Earn Kendall, who is to be a new star this season, is unusual among humorists in that he never loses an opportunity for fun even when "off the scene." In Chicago, where he has been playing in vaudeville recently, many stories of his propensity for joking are current. A stage manager whose duty it is to fill out a printed slip giving certain information about all the actors, asked the usual questions of Mr. Kendall.

"What's your permanent address?"

"De Kalb, Ill."

"Where are you living?"

"On Easy Street."

The stage manager had jotted down the address before he realised that he was being joked. On one occasion the comedian arrived just in time to go on the stage. The stage manager, nervous and constantly fearing that some of his performers would be missing at the times they were scheduled to appear, thus addressed Mr. Kendall:

"Won't you please come a little earlier? Some of the performers might be overcome by the heat."

"Well," said the actor, "in that case I couldn't do you any good. You'd want a doctor."

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"Hello, Seabrooke! You're as bad as that old noble Roman, Allen G. Thurman of Ohio," was Manager Shubert's greeting to his leading comedian as the latter lounged the Managers' Club yesterday afternoon.

"How is that?" asked Seabrooke.

"Why, no one ever knew what the initial of Thurman's middle name stood for," replied Shubert, "and we have been trying for the same thing to figure out an 'O' to [illegible] you. We have guessed Quincy, Quay, Quixote, Quirinus, Quasimodo, and all the other 'Qs,' hut we don't seem to feel that we have hit upon the right name. Now, what is it?"

"The 'Q' in my name," said Seabrooke, "stands for 'Qurika.' It is an Indian name. When I was barely a year old my father had some Government business which took him to Fort Thomas, Arizona, up among the Apache Indians. He took mother and baby with him. The Indians who loafed round our place took a great fancy to me; they patted me on the cheek and called me 'Qurika.' My father was greatly amused at it, and after a while began to call me 'Q' for short. The name stuck to me as I grew up, and as I had no middle name I finally took this pet family name for my middle name as it harmonized euphoniously with the rest of my cognomen."

"But what in the world does 'Qurika' mean?" said Shubert.

"Oh, that's Indian for 'pretty boy,'" replied Seahrooke.

Then they all walked solemnly to the rear and sat down.

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"I was on a passenger steamer arriving at Naples a short time before starting for America," said Kate Barry of the "Chinese Honeymoon" company, "when an enthusiastic American had been telling an Italian about the grandeur of American scenery. They sighted Vesuvius in eruption. This was the Italian's opportunity.

"'Now, Mr. American,' chuckled he, 'you have been boasting of your great country. Look at that! Have you anything like it?'

"'No,' responded the American, 'but we've a small dam at Niagara Falls that would put it out in a jiffy.'"

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The knighting of the English actor, Wyndham recalls the tragic manner in which a certain English actress was robbed of all hope of having "lady" ever tacked on to her name. As a matter of fact, at the time that this tragedy occurred the actress, who, with her husband, managed one of the most brilliant companies in London, stood in what one might term the direct line of succession. They were both on the top wave of popularity in London.

Then came that fatal day when the Prince of Wales gave a certain dinner, and the famous actress's less famous husband was among the guests commanded to appear. After the dinner the actor-manager was called on for a speech. Instead of making a speech he told a story. It wasn't a particularly décolletée story, as after-dinner stories usually go, but in view of the fact that unknown to him the Princess and various other ladies of the Court had come into the gallery to hear the speeches, it was quite low cut enough to nip in the bnd any chances of knighthood which might have been coming his way.

The Prince was furious, but not nearly so much so as the actor's wife. To this day they say that this unfortunate episode frequently figures in her curtain lectures.

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Miss Mona K. Oram, an English actress, relates this: She was on a journey from Cape Town to Kimberley when the train was preceded by an armored train, as the previous train had been fired upon by the Boers. During the journey the company were detained for some hours at Beaufort West, the scene of many skirmishes, and Miss Oram and her husband took a stroll to the top of a hill which overlooked one of the English camps.

They sat down to admire the view, when suddenly an excited sentry was seen running towards them with wild gesticulations.

"I hope we are doing no harm," said Miss Oram.

"Harm!" replied the sentry, "why, you are sitting on a mine!"

[illegible]

FOR A HARMONIOUS TYPEWRITER

SERGEANT WILBUR was sitting behind the desk in the Oak Street Police station the other night when a tall, excited man came in on the jump and clawing the air.

"For the love of mercy!" the new comer gasped, "Help!"

The Sergeant winked at the doorkeeper, who started for the telephone booth.

"Look here, Sergeant, it ain't me that's got 'em. It's the other fellow." He had caught the wink in transit.

"Of course not," said the Sergeant soothingly, but the doorkeeper kept moving toward the booth.

"Look here, Sergeant," the man said with a sheepish grin, "there is an inventor in the third house from the corner on Madison Street, and he's driv—"

"Oh! He's the trouble, eh! All right Bolson. Never mind. It's just another complaint about that inventor chap. Guess we'd better send some one up to see about it. Call Reilly!"

Reilly, the ward man, came in, as big and good natured as ever.

"Say, Reilly," the Sergeant said, "just go up and pacify that inventor, he's took bad again."

Reilly grinned, and went out with the complainant following after rubbing both ears.

Half an hour passed, and Wilbur was forgetting the world, when a familiar sound came down the street. It was a growing hum that a crowd in motion makes. Wilbur reached for a pencil, and sharpened it with his ink scraper and tried it on a square of torn election ballot. He watched the door expectantly. It happened.

The broad back of Reilly was the first to appear in the doorway, there it stuck for a moment while the sound of snorting came on before. The glint of a helmet shield beyond showed that Reilly was not alone.

"That's it," said Reilly. "Untwist that leg there, and then fan those fingers a little—not too hard. There!"

Reilly sank back on the station house floor, a coat collar in both hands, and four policemen came part way after. Among them was a little man who was twitching and squirming, but still kept in the grasp of the force.

"'Pears like you got him," remarked Wilbur, pleasantly, as the detective gave the prisoner the rall to hold fast on.

"Oh, yes," Reilly grinned. "He seemed interesting."

"That inventor?"

"Yes."

"Well, my man, you seem excited?"

"Who wouldn't be!" the prisoner gasped, "I've most got it—nother minute an' I'd had it. But it's always so. Just as a fellow gets there he doesn't, or it goes wrong. Why couldn't you leave me alone just another moment. One more pint of inspiration—one more change of the keys and all would have been accomplished—fame, fortune, home, and peace for ever more would have been mine."

"One more pint, eh!" said Wilbur catching the salient feature of the case, as is his wont. Then, in a whisper, to the doorman, "all right this time, Gouverneur!"

"How did it happen?" asked Wilbur by way of passing the time.

"He's got bells and pianner strings and drum heads all round his room. He sets on a box in the middle of it and hammers something like a typewriter and—well, the neighbors reach for the ceiling, and call on the saints, the police, and things," Reilly remarked, "and say, Sergeant, so'd you, Lord." Then Reilly made a wipe at his left ear, which is his most sensitive one.

"What do you call it?" asked Wilbur of the man.

"Please, sir, I'm perfecting a benefit to suffering humanity. You know the infernal racket that typewriters make when they are being run—how it interferes with the noble, the poetic, the pathetic, and the business thoughts of all men? I alone conceived the idea of remedying all that. I would make the typewriter a thing of music, an inspiration instead of an aggravation, an insult to the music-loving business man, the writer and the poet. Oh, how I have suffered. I was a writer once. I had hopes that I would win fame in the field of literature. But the rattlety-click-clack of the typewriter—who could write of the soft air, the gentle birds, the waywardness of nature, on a thing that neither rhymes nor rhythms. So I ceased my efforts in the field of literature—I dedicated myself to the betterment of mankind. I became an humble inventor.

"Long have I labored. None knows what I have borne and suffered. Hunger gnawed at my vitals, till kind and appreclative neighbors tossed loaves of bread through my windows, and bones sufficient for a man to live upon came my way. When they saw the nakedness of my feet they tied shoes to strings and lowered them down the air shaft where I heard them tapping at my light—I could never learn who did it. They kept the doings of their left hand from the knowledge of their right. I never knew before how many lived according to the commands of the Bible. And tin horns! They would play on them for a while to attract my attention, then, knowing that I had need of musical instruments, would throw them into my room.

"I fixed my typewriter so that it was perfect in all but one particular. Tonight I had that almost done, when—when—Oh, why couldn't they leave me alone. My instrument has eighty-four characters on its keys. There are capital and minuscules—"

"Huh?" asked the policeman.

"Minuscules—"

"Oh, yes," said Reilly sarcastically.

"And the usual numerals and signs. The task that I had before me was to so arrange tones that a succession of rhythmic sounds would result when one struck the keys. It was not so easy as it seems. To get the tones so that when one wrote a sentence like those of business correspondence there would result a series of sounds, at once sweet and clearing to the intellect, was not overhard when the way was once discerned. But to get from the same instrument an ecstasy of song melody when the writer was addressing, for example, his sweetheart was a problem which might well have balked a less determined delver. Of course, you understand that the writer of fiction would need a different procession of tones from what the lover needs—that is, usually, of course. And the historian requires an entirely different set of music from the poet; the newspaper man has wants of his own, also—something that would carry him along at a rapid, yet clear-thoughted, rate.

"For a long while I labored. I had my triumphs. No one who works faithfully ever fails to have these, but for the most part there were only hours of gloom following hours of dense thought and arranging of apparatus. Several times I supposed that I had the arrangement perfect, bnt some unforeseen contingency would arise that necessitated a new change.

"I had test sentences. If the tones did not come beautiful and in rhythmic order from all these as they were played, of course the arrangement was wrong and a new one bad to be made. For instance, sometimes the swing when I wrote 'Out of every separately Christian-named portion of the rulnous heap there went out, into the smoke and deadfallen air of battle, some astonishing condition of soul, unwillingly released,' could not be surpassed, while the result of 'The sky is not blue color merely—it is blue fire, and cannot be painted,' was everything that could be desired; but to couple with such sentiments, 'Dear Sir: Please send 107 bbls. salt, 16 sacks flour. Inclosed ok., $217. Yrs. Bones & Licks, Bkln., N. Y.,' was something to give a man the headache. Yet I succeeded.

"It seemed then that I was on the highway to wealth and fame, and, being still young, I might yet return to my preferred field of literary endeavor. But one day, when I was surest of the perfection of my machine—when I was sure that from the Battery to the Bronx, all day long, there would arise such a volume of melody and song from the typewriters, both steel and flesh—song in my praise!—at this moment; unhappy day! I came across this sentence and tried it:

"'Antonio Zucca, one of the Coroners under the Van Wyck administration, returned from Southampton this morning. While abroad he spent two days—June 2 and 3—with Richard Croker at Wantage.' Oh, what a jangle went up! How my heart went down! I had combined poetry, business, philosophy, newspaper English, into one harmonious whole—no change from sibilant to consonant, vowel, or figure had broken the harmony. But, alas! I had left out the political combination. Oh, take me away to die!"

"Not to die, old man," said the ambulance surgeon, who had just arrived; "you'll live to try again."

RAYMOND S. SPEARS.

Absentminded.

ESPJORN, a Swedish gentleman, fond of telling anecdotes and incidents gathered during a recent visit to his native country, is responsible for this addition to the "absent-minded man" series.

A professor in one of the Swedish universities, having finished his labors for the day, was about to start home, when a fellow-professor called his attention to the violent storm raging outside and said: "Why go home? Better remain at the college to-night."

He walked over to the window and surveyed the situation. "Yes, I think I will," he replied, nonchalantly, an all-absorbing topic of the classroom yet in mind.

Soon afterward he was missing, and it was supposed that he had changed his mind and gone home, but later he reappeared, with a bundle under his arm and showing evidences of having been exposed to the storm. Something was said regarding his errand.

"Why," he replied, "I've been home after my nightshirt."

A Startling Confession.

SHE boarded the car at Fourteenth Street and disposed her ample person over at least two seats; then she stared haughtily as though seeking to discover if the car held any spirit intrepid enough to question her right to do so.

Nearly all the passengers read the challenge aright, and their answering glances were charged with good-humored indifference. This was simply maddening to the imitation "grande dame." She would show those upstarts with whom they had the honor of riding.

"Conductor," she called, "let me off at Twenty-ninth Street."

The keen-looking little Irishman who wore the company's uniform promised to do so.

"An' don't you carry me past it, either," pursued the virago; "if you do I'll make trouble for you."

The conductor took the rest of the passengers into his confidence through the medium of an all-embracing smile.

"An' you needn't get fresh about it an' grin, neither," she continued, "for I'd have you understand I've got something to say about this road. I'm one of the director's wives."

"Wan of his wives, did she say?" asked the conductor, as he reached the back platform; "why, I didn't think they allowed that any more—even in Utah."

Over the Wire.

Hewitt—Do you know that telephone girl?

Jewett—Well, I have a speaking acquaintance with her.

SANTOS AERONAUTOS, with a dozen other names,
Is bringing to America his latest Paris games;
And the birds and brave mosquitos who have held monopoly
Are going to judge his patent when he circles Liberty.

Mister Santos is Brazilian, with a treasury well lined
And a checkbook full of paper that is excellent when signed,
So the gentleman is welcome, and he gets the joyous hand
Wherever goes his pilgrimage throughout the Happy Land.

The inventor has an airship, a wondrous big balloon,
With wings and good intentions to take it to the moon;
And Science has indorsed it, and it's not at all absurd,
So all the people are agreed that Santos is a bird.

The wonder of the multitude is what the man will do
With the patent when completed to vamoose the heavens through;
So here's a list of reasons why the ship will take a place
In the roll of useful engines for the comfort of the race:

It's good to float a company with capital enlarged
And shares to sell the people with a heavy premium charged;
And take the millionaires away above the sordid cares
Of washing up and down their stocks and selling watered shares.

The airship has a mission to help the teller flit
When the bank has lost a million and the lawyers say, "You're it!"
To take him up to Canada or down to Mexico,
Where he'll live in careless splendor a-spending of the dough.

Just think how nice and handy Mister Tracy this would find,
To soar away to heaven and leave the dogs behind;
He wouldn't need his pepper or his trusty friend, the gun,
For eluding all creation would be just a morning's fun.

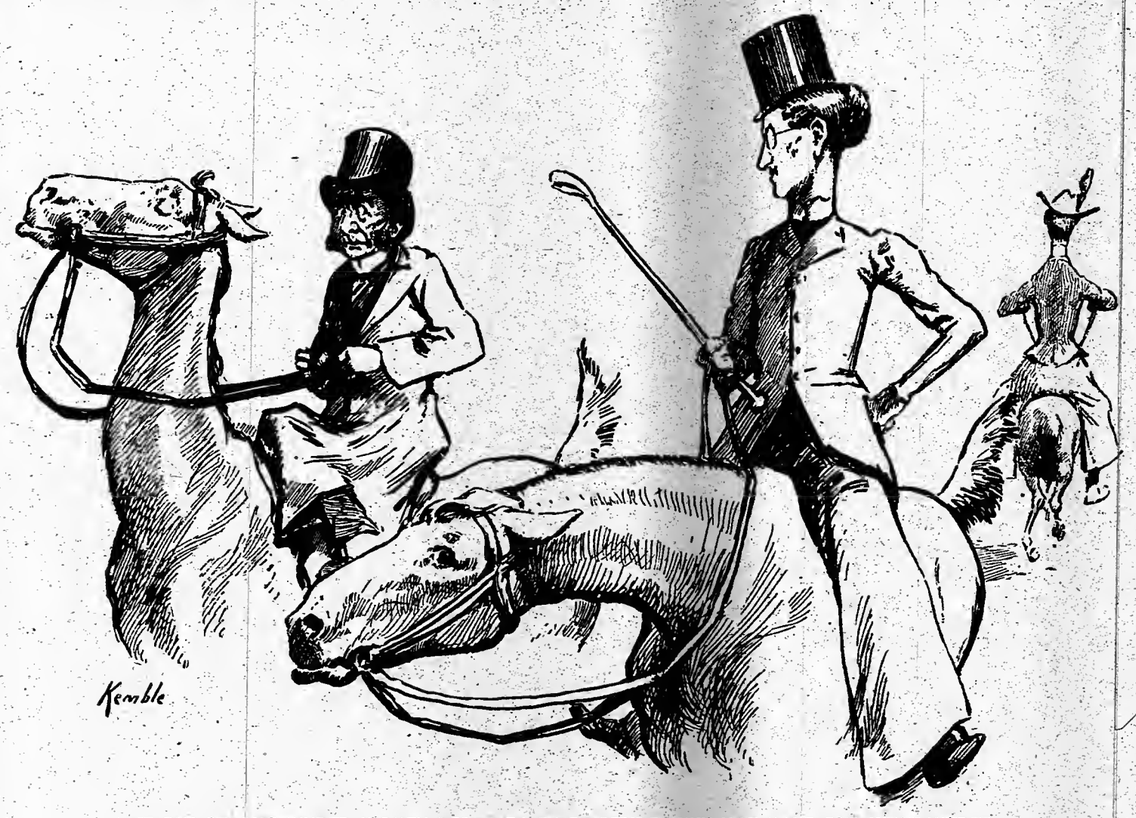
And then there's Mr. Vanderbilt, who finds necessity
To slip away incognito upon the boundless sea;
How much more perfect it would be to order up his ship
And fly away at midnight on a private business trip.

And then to make our baseball team feel really well at home
The manager could take them up and through the heavens roam;
For it's fully now established, or if not, it will be soon,
That the Giants' right location is up in a balloon.

And then the youthful graduate who pines to take a flier,
Can go down to the livery and "Santos' Fancy" hire;
And go and call on Venus if the Goddess thinks it right,
And drink, with Venus, cocktails on a lovely Summer's night.

Just think how lovely it would be to fly away above
And through the blue cerulean in Santos' airship rove
These days when we New Yorkers, the wealthy and the broke,
Are muddled in a wilderness of horrid, dirty smoke.

But the airship has a mission above all other things,
The dearest of the blessings the wise inventor brings;
It's the limit of beneficence, the boon of all the age,
To understudy managers and elevate the stage!



IF OUR STRONG-MINDED WOMEN DESIRE TO RIDE ASTRIDE, WHY NOT MAKE OUR WEAK-MINDED MEN RIDE THE SIDE-SADDLE?

SOME POINTS ON MEN'S CLOTHES

FOR the next month, or even six weeks, the Summer outfit will prevail. It did not need the spirit of prophecy to tell what would be the fashions this season. At the last gathering of society in the vicinity of the city, at Sheepshead Bay race course, there were two materials worn—blue serge and gray homespun. As the Summer advances nearly all the exaggerations in dress disappear, and if any fashionably attired men had in their wardrobe some of the few "new" wrinkles, they have put them aside. In vain do the shops exhibit in their windows yellow and brown shirtings, and that most impossible of ties—the stock. No man who knows anything about dress would venture to wear any of these. Two years ago a man wearing a four-in-hand in Summer would have looked entirely "out of it." To-day the same may be said of those who wear club ties and butterfly bows.

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The most popular tie is the long narrow four-in-hand of black lustreless silk or a foulard in dark blue with conventional pattern, or, perhaps, a rich dark green. These two last, as was the first, are in the four-in-hand style. The collars are the medium height all around, with rounded ends, and the four-in-hands are tied in a small bow, somewhat lower down and less tight than that of last Winter.

***

Nearly all the English suitings are in grays and the coats, when made in sack cut, are longer than those which have been worn here. The very short, almost Eton, jacket effects are not generally worn.

***

Tall men—like Fred Beach or Jack Follansbee—wear grays and browns, and the hats are the rather wide flat-brimmed straws.

***

There has been no difference in dress at Newport except a desire to wear as light and as comfortable clothes as possible. The blue serge and, especially, the coats which resemble pea jackets are the favorites. Blue serge with an occasional lapse into a gray homespun is the favorite wear of Winthrop Rutherfurd, Frank Otis, Center Hitchcock, Regie Ronalds, Woodbury Kane, Peter Gerry, and others. Capt. Phil Lydig, who has been in town a great deal and whose figure is much improved, wears gray homespuns. The weather has been cool enough to permit of gloves, and these are the light canary kids.

***

Flannels of all kinds seem to have gone absolutely out of fashion. Suede or undress kid gloves are never seen, and there are only a few men who wear brown or russet boots. The haberdashers have also given up displaying hose in brilliant colors. Blacks and tans are the best form.

***

Not a few men have worn Norfolk jackets, but never in town. These are very comfortable on shipboard and while traveling. A species of Norfolk jacket which is affected by Englishmen has a belt and stitchings, but no false yoke. It is double breasted and cut quite low in the collar. The English coats all button much lower than those made on this side. With this jacket and a pair of trousers of the same cloth, a white duck waistcoat, turn-down collar, and a wide white duck four-in-hand with flowing ends were worn. The tie was arranged simply in a sailor's knot, and a small pearl stick pin held the aprons together.

***

It is now bad form in London to wear an all-round turn-over collar with a dinner or Cowes jacket. In this country one never wears a standing collar with this jacket. I saw a compromise a few evenings ago, and I think the wearer was Reginald De Koven. It was a low standing collar with wings and a black tie.

***

The colored handkerchief is in evidence again this Summer. One sees many at Newport in the morning and afternoon. The French handkerchief is the most fashionable. It is wide, white, with colored borders. Blues and greens are the favorite tints. Otherwise the plain white hemstitched handkerchief prevails.

***

There is no substitute for the Panama. The popularity, the cheap trade, and the rainy season have killed it. Even the most expensive hats will not bear a shower, and a heavy, steady rain will ruin them. The cheaper grades will not stand one sprinkle. Nearly all the men at Newport are wearing the broad-brim low-crown straw. The majority of the hats have black bands, but there are a few who keep the tri-color, especially college men.

***

When there are occasions on which formal dress is required, the park suit, which has already been described, is the attire chosen. At the Field-Sloane wedding a few weeks ago, and again at the Martin Oelrichs wedding, the park suit was worn by bridegrooms and attendants. A gray frock coat looks much cooler than a black, and the effect is much less sombre.

***

The white waistcoat is practically universal at Newport, especially for evening wear with evening clothes. Many men wear the white waistcoat with dinner coat, but as this necessitates a white tie, it is not good form. A white waistcoat and black evening tie form a bad combination. Many of the white waistcoats this season have gold buttons. These are elaborate in a way, being engraved or chased with the wearer's monogram or crest. Craig Wadsworth has a beautiful set of these buttons which he wears on all his white evening waistcoats.

BOBBIE.

The Mission of the Cheap Cigar.

"SO YOU are going to try to force us retailers out of the business!" exclaimed an irate little cigar man, bristling with indignation and addressing the manager of one of a number of cut-rate cigar stores.

"Nothing of the kind," replied the manager, bustling about his work.

"And the Tobacco Trust has put you up to this and is footing the bills!" was the cigar man's second explosion.

"Now, see here," said the manager, taking the angry little man by the buttonhole and leading him out at the way of customers. "You don't understand the game. You're misreading the situation. I'll explain it to you. We're not trying to force you out of business. We're building up your business."

"Don't see it," said the retailer, "when you sell a standard five-cent cigar five for 12 cents."

"That's just the way we're doing it," replied the manager. "The man who smokes two five-cent cigars a day comes in here and takes five for 12 cents and smokes them all in a day. A few weeks of that, and he wants his five cigars every day. He gets tired of coming around here to look for bargains, and in a few weeks he begins to stop at your stand, as he used to do, but instead of buying 10 cents' worth of cigars, he leaves a quarter in your cash register and carries away half a dozen cigars. We've increased your trade 150 per cent."

"I hadn't looked at it that way," said the retailer, calming down.

"And here's another scheme of ours," continued the manager. "Hundreds of smokers never treat themselves to a ten-cent cigar. We offer three ten-centers and three fivers for a quarter. The smoker takes them and gets the taste for the better cigar. When he comes back to your shop he wants a ten-cent cigar."

"By Jove! its a great scheme," said the cigar man, quite appeased.

Pat's Trouble.

PAT had come over to America with the expectation of finding money lying around loose, only waiting for some one to pick it up. Of course this was long ago. Pat had soon become disillusioned and was always glad to get hold of odd jobs which would put him a little something to help him keep body and soul together. Finally, becoming tired of the struggle, he decided to end it all, and was very industriously tying a rope around his waist when his landlord happened in on him. After watching him curiously for a few minutes he asked:

"What's up, Pat? What are you trying to do?"

"Tryin' to choke meself, av coorse," was Pat's answer.

"Choke yourself? You can't do it that way. You'll have to put the rope around your neck."

"Sure an I turied that, but I couldn't breathe."

Cautious.

"Do you carry your umbrella when you see rain in sight?"

"Certainly not. If I carry it rain never comes."

THE GENIAL IDIOT.

HIS VIEWS AND REVIEWS.

By JOHN KENDRICK BANGS.

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"YOU look tired this morning," said Mrs. Pedagog sollcitously to the Idiot as the latter took his place at the breakfast table. "Aren't you working a little too hard?"

"Yes," the Idiot replied. "Frankly, I am, and I need a vacation, but when one is starting a new business it is impossible to go away and leave it to the tender mercies of others."

"Giving up Idiocy, eh?" said the Lawyer. "I shouldn't think you'd find that easy."

"No," said the Idiot. "I'm not giving up Idiocy. It's too much in demand. In a day like this, when it's so popular in Congress, so widely used in social life, and apparently so essential a part of the equipment of public men generally I should be foolish to give it up, although there is such a vast amount of competition in unexpected quarters that it hardly pays these days to be a d—, ah—darn fool. The day has passed when there is any distinction in asininity. Every man's his own jackass nowadays."

"What is the nature of your new enterprise?" asked the Bibliomaniac.

"Educational," replied the Idiot.

"You interest me," said Mr. Pedagog. "Going to found a university?"

"He's probably going to establish a School of Idiotical Science," laughed the Anglomaniac, "with courses of lectures on Constitutional Idiocy, the Economics of Niziness, the Aesthetics of Asininity, and the Differentiation of Doddering as a Post Graduate Department of Bloomingdale."

"That's a good scheme," said the Idiot. "I'll talk it over with you later, Mr. Anglomaniac. Meanwhile I appoint you dean of the faculty, with full powers to formulate a curriculum. But that isn't my scheme. I'm going to start a series of weekly nobbing parties for the benefit of the submerged."

"Weekly what?" demanded Mr. Brief.

"Nobbing parties," repeated the Idiot. "You know what a slumming party is, don't you? A lot of philanthropic swells who want to know how the other half lives hire a tough to take them down town into the tenement districts, where they may see the sweater sweat and rampant vice rampaging; where they may eat Chinese food in a real Mongolian restaurant; where they can see weary mothers cooking, washing, sewing, sweeping, nursing, eighteen hours a day every day of the year. It's a sort of circus of misery, the slumming party is, and it is one of the popular fads of the hour. Well, my scheme is to reverse things. I'm going to take parties of the other half up town to where the swells live and give them a peep or two into the homes of luxury; into the clubs and other resorts of the wealthy. As long as the two halves are to be interested in each other I don't see why the effort to bring them together shouldn't work both ways."

"I should think you would be tired mapping out a scheme like that," laughed the Bibliomaniac. "It's almost enough to wreck a giant intellect like yours."

"Thank you," said the Idiot. "There's nothing like appreciation in this world, and I'm glad you realize the magnitude of my labors. It hasn't been an easy job to make the plan comprehensive, but I think I've pretty nearly got it."

"Don't you think we'd better telegraph for his family to come home?" asked Mr. Brief, turning to the Doctor. "This is the worst attack he's had yet."

"Let him alone," replied the Doctor. "He'll come out all right. He's one of these double back action self adjusting Idiots, and his idiosyncrasies neutralize each other, just like two poisons introduced into the system simultaneously."

"In the first place," the Idiot wandered on, paying no heed to the misgivings of his companions, "I want to have a ladies' day and take some of those weary mothers who bring up families of ten and twelve children apiece in two small room tenements, on what they can get hold of out of their husbands' $1.50 a day, up into the residential section and let 'em study the modern uptown mother and her ways. They may get some ideas you know from the contract system upon which the young of what, for the want of a better term, we call the Murray Hill section are brought up. It spares the mother much anxiety to sublet the bringing up of her children to a governess and nurses, and the system is worthy of study. I think, too, it will amuse them a little to see the children, little grande dames at eight and lordly gentlemen at nine."

"Don't believe it's true," said the Anglomaniac.

"Well, you don't have to," said the Idiot. "You've probably never heard of young Van Stuyvesant Giltedge, who was introduced to his mother recently at Newport and asked her if she was related to Col. Knickerhocker Giltedge. 'He's my father,' the boy observed. 'Oh, indeed!' said his mother, looking at him through her lorgnettes with much interest. 'Then I must be your mother. Which are you, Stuyvey or Reginald?' 'I'm Stuyvey,' said the lad. 'Are you still married to father?'"

"An awful story!" gasped Mr. Whitechoker.

"Isn't it!" said the Idiot.

"And do you believe it is true?" asked the Anglomaniac.

"Oh, as for that," said the Idiot, "it was told to me by a chap whose wife heard it from her maid, who is engaged to be married to a third cousin of Col. Giltedge's brother's valet. You see, it's pretty straight the way society stories go. But how one of those weary mothers from the other half, who does her own cooking with one child in her arms and three others hanging on to her skirts would enjoy studying that system, eh? I tell you that nobbing party for ladies will be worth while."

"It might serve to make her more contented with her own lot," said Mrs. Pedagog.

"So much the better," said the Idiot. "May I put you down as one of the patronesses of my company?"

"Oh, go along with you," laughed the landlady. "You are just as fresh as ever, aren't you?"

"Well, madam," the Idiot replied, "I have to be so here in order to keep up with the delightful quality of the eggs, the butter, and my fellow-boarders, to say nothing of the perennial freshness of our Muse, your charming self."

"He's a nice boy, that Idiot," smiled the landlady to the Genial Old Gentleman who occasionally imbibed.

"For other nobbing parties I'm going to have differing trips," the Idiot resumed. "As long as it is proper for young Jack Vanderaster to bring a party of his friends down town to see how Mr. Simon Zolozcinsky lives on the east side, it will be all right for Mr. Zolozcinsky to take a party of his friends up to the Vanderaster's residence on Fifth Avenue. We'll try to fix it so that we can happen in during a game of bridge or ping-pong, or something of that kind, so as to give the submerged visitors some idea of the serious occupations of the upper stratum; then we'll take in the various social sets of the average townhouse. From Mr. Vanderaster's drawing room we'll go to the Butler's drawing room and see what sort of a bird a Butler is when he's not buttling; thence to the Housekeeper's salon; thence to the parlor of the Chef, and so on down until we reach the suite of the Kitchenmaids, and the apartments of the Valets, Chauffeurs, and Grooms. Really, I think it will be illuminating."

"I should like to go along myself," said the Bibliomaniac, "if we are to see all that."

"All right," said the Idiot, "if you'll promise to stay out of Mr. Vanderaster's library, I'll take you. He has treasures which are irresistible, and I understand they are not chained. Then another time, some time in the Winter, perhaps, when they're having a Patriarchs' Ball, I'll take a party from Cherry Street up there to look on and pass their comments upon the curious habits of the four hundred, and maybe in a spirit of condescension one of 'em—some Bridge Jumper or perhaps some ossified man from a Bowery freak show—will offer to dance with one of the matriarchs."

The Murray Hill Child.

The Ossified Man asks her to dance.

In the Club.

The Anglomaniac's lip curled. He was very evidently growing angry.

"Then there's the Billionaires' Club. I tell you that will be a rich field for my Solomons and my Mikes, my Hop Wings and my Pietros from the Borough of Chuck Connors. I'll show them millionaires whose equity in a forced sale of their possessions is worth anywhere from five to thirty cents. I'll show 'em what a man looks like who has an income of $100,000 a year and an outgo of $500,000. Then I'll take them down to the Walledoff-Hysteria and let them see what kind of a Mills Hotel the unsubmerged live in. The sensations of a body of Lodgers from a twenty-five-cent Bowery hotel in the state apartments of the Walledoff-Hysteria would be worth noting; don't you think so?"

"Oh, your whole scheme is idiotic," sniffed the Anglomaniac. "You couldn't get anybody but a burglar to pay you for showing him the inside of a Fifth Avenue residence. The submerged have too much self-respect, anyhow, to countenance any such scheme as that."

"Hold on just a minute," said the Idiot. "Is it any worse for a sweatshop worker on the east side to be interested in how the four hundred live than for a number of the four hundred out of sheer curiosity to go down to the sweater's home and intrude upon his privacy?"

"Well—it's different," said the Anglomaniac.

"Reckoned on a cash basis?" asked the Idiot.

"And, besides—I don't think it's done, anyhow," said the Anglomaniac.

"Well," said the Idiot, calmly, "I

don't know her name or her address, but there is a lady in this town who can tell you differently. She went slumming the other night, and—well, it was the wrong night, and the police happened in, and the patrol wagon came along—"

"That," roared the Anglomaniac, hotly, "was a gross outrage. It never could have happened in London."

"I think myself the young woman was unfairly treated," said the Idiot. "She went out for an experience and was entitled to the whole of it; but they made her walk to the station, instead of having a nice ride in the patrol wagon."

"Well, even so," snapped the Anglomaniac, "your nobbing parties, as you vulgarly call them, if carried out, would involve an unpardonable intrusion upon private life and an impertinence beyond description."

"On that score," the Idiot rejoined, "I think the honors would be easy. Can't I book you for the Patriarch's Ball, or would you prefer to go to Newport with my Second Ward Picnic to witness a monkey dinner given by Mrs. Van Varick Shadd of New York, assisted by Mr. Dickie Byrd of Baltimore? It's a great show in an intellectual age."

The Anglomaniac fled from the room, and when last seen was looking up the city ordinances having reference to the suppression of blasphemy.

Midsummer Thought.

Midsummer's drifting slowly from the scene
With rosebuds sprinkled oe'r her polonaise,
And very soon the goldenrod will raise
Its non-explosive lamp upon the green;
And then upon the zephyr crisp and keen
The thistledown will monkey with the haze,
While, like a Spanish omelet all ablaze,
The squash will sling its aureated sheen.

Oh, stay, that we for many days may fold
Our inner selves, the while we gayly sigh,
Around the peach, the berry and the lace-
Embroidered cantaloupe of green and gold—
Or flit, that we may meet that tawny pie
Of which the gargoyled pumpkin is the base.

R. K. MUNKITTRICK.

PROMOTERS

PROMOTERS are people afflicted with chronic optimism.

The disease looks at first sight like confirmed altruism, and it is so generally diagnosed by the public, but a long and careful study of it in all its phases is certain to disclose the fact that it is quite different. The man who has altruism badly has several symptoms that are quite different from those of the promoter. For instance, he wants to give things away for nothing, and the promoter never really does that, though he tries hard to make everybody think he does. The most remarkable case of altruism that has ever been brought to the attention of the public is that of Andrew

Carnegie, who has it so bad that there seems no hope of curing him. There is, however, some relation between the two diseases. It is believed that Andrew Carnegie had optimism once and was a promoter before he ever developed the other disease, and it is stated on good authority that he never would have gotten altruism if he had not first had the other.

Having diagnosed the disease it is well to note some of the phases of it so that one may know it when one sees it. In the first place the man afflicted with this disease must have every one he meets for a friend, particularly if the men he meets happen to have money of their own. He has a mania for friends, and there is no limit to the bank account that these friends may have.

Then he is absolutely unable to see anything in the way of failure or disaster. Suppose that he is trying to promote a land company in Texas, he will absolutely fail to be able to grasp the difficulties that lie in the way of farming in Texas. He does not believe in the green and red and black bugs that are such a terror to all the people who own farms in Texas. He laughs at all bugs. He can't see what rain has to do with farming anyway, and says flatly that the stories of drought and arid fields are all dreams. To him there is no land like Texas land. He regards Texas as a veritable Paradise.

The third characteristic symptom of his disease is prophecy. The future of Texas is as an open book to him. In the dim valleys he sees with prophetic eye great herds of cattle grazing, lordly mansions arising, loaded vans and trains hurrying.

When one meets a man possessing these symptoms it is as well to conclude that one has found a real chronic optimist, in other words a promoter. If one stay with him long enough it is a sure thing that one will be asked to buy lands in Texas or to go into a company to sell lands in Texas. Of course there are many other things that a promoter talks about. All promoters don't talk lands in Texas. That is merely an example.

One promoter is trying to form an ice company to sell ice to the enlightened Indians of Indian Territory. To his mind Indian Territory is the hottest place that ever happened. If there is one place in the world where ice will sell it is certainly Indian Territory. In the Summer time there is no possibility of living at all without ice, and there is no one down there now selling ice. Any one can see what a cinch the new company is going to have. It will be nearly as easy as being Mayor of New York. Ice will melt so fast that the Indians will need three calls a day on the part of the iceman. That's a cinch for the iceman, and of course the promoter wants you to be one of the icemen. That's where the promoter looks like the altruist.

Another promoter is forming a company to build farm houses in Indian Territory. To him Indian Territory is the fairest land that ever was. The weather is delightful. In Summer there are no discomforts at all. The temperature is just right, neither too hot nor too cold. He has affidavits by the ream that this is so. The testimony is honest and disinterested. Without a single shadow of a doubt there is no land like Indian Territory. In Winter it is just as good, and the crops—well, language would fail him to describe the crops of Indian Territory. There you have the views of two optimistic promoters. You pay your money and you take your choice. It is a privilege the promoter gives you.

There is a variation of the disease that is known in the financial world as underwriting. This disease is considered by many people to be an entirely different affliction, the people who hold this idea most strongly being the people who have the disease themselves. In fact they grow quite angry when one calls them promoters, and are quick to point out that they are different. The difference between underwriting and promoting is the same as the difference between appendicitis and inflammation; that is, that the first is an aristocratic and fashionable affliction, while the second is plebeian and out of date.

ABOUT CLUBS AND CLUBMEN

THE club at Ardsley, which is growing rapidly, does not depend alone on golf for its popularity. It has wonderful links and some of the best matches of the year are played there, but it is also famous for its squash racquet courts, its tennis, and—latterly—its ping-pong. The President is Philip Schuyler and the Vice President Amsi L. Barber, who, in addition to all his other interests, is an enthusiastic yachtsman, and, it is rumored, is a silent partner in a system of boarding houses on Staten Island. It seems that on property acquired by him in the Borough of Richmond there are a number of old country mansions, and these he has allowed for the present to remain, placing them in the care of housekeepers and turning them temporarily into small private hotels.

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Frederick Ambrose Clark, who has suddenly come into prominence on account of his engagement to Miss Florence Stokes, and of that of his mother to Bishop Potter, is, so far, the member of only one club around New York—the Apawamis Golf, at Rye. Mr. Clark is an enthusiastic sportsman and is an admirable horseman. In fact, although scarcely over his majority, he has acquired quite a reputation in that respect in Westchester County, where he intends to make his home after his wedding. He is said to be an excellent cross-country rider, a fearless driver, and an excellent judge of horses. He is extremely popular with the hunting set.

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A club about which one hears little, but which is one of the most exclusive and enjoyable in New York, is the Whist. This occupies a building in West Thirty-sixth Street. It is small, but the house is very comfortable. It has a limited membership of 150 and already a waiting list. Its President is Thacher M. Adams and among its members are J. Pierpont Morgan, George G. Haven, Gen. Henry L. Burnett, William C. Schermerhorn, John H. Jacquelin, E. Ellery Anderson, and Harry Payne Whitney.

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Among the weddings of the summer has been that of Mr. Joseph McBirney, well known at the New York Club, and one of its pillars, to Miss Leila Ellis, who is remembered, a few years ago, as a very clever child reciter of plantation stories, and who later went on the stage. Mrs. McBirney is a very pretty type of the Southern girl and claims New Orleans for her birthplace. The happy couple are passing their honeymoon at the Oriental Hotel.

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The number of eligible bachelors at the Knickerbocker is being reduced rapidly. The engagement of "Livie" Beeckman to Miss Eleanor Thomas will remove another of the few remaining. This last year the bachelors of the Knickerbocker

Club were sufficiently strong in number to give a bachelors' ball, although several left from the Union and other clubs had to be called in at the last moment to

then Capt. Phil Lydig, the bachelor Adonis, has married, and Livie Beeckman has become engaged. But Edward H. Bulkeley, Center Hitchcock, Regie Ronalds, Woodbury Kane, and Craig Wadsworth are still unattached, although rumors are already rife about the latter, who leaves shortly to fill his post in England.

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Craig Wadsworth is quite picturesque, so that he is always the target for rumors. One of these is that he has been adopted, or rather made heir, by a wealthy unmarried relative, and another is that his name has been proposed and that he is on the waiting list of the famous Bachelors' Club in London. This club is the home of the cotillion leaders, and London this year is without that necessary luxury.

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The Princeton Club is having its building in Thirty-fourth Street renovated. At present the members have the use of a suite of rooms at the Waldorf-Astoria. The club will be again ready for occupancy in the early Autumn. The membership is very large, and the experiment, which was only undertaken a few years ago, has proved most successful.

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Peter Martin, who married Miss Lily May Oelrichs last week, at Newport, is a candidate for membership at the Union, where his father-in-law "Charlie" Oelrichs, is one of the very popular members. Peter Martin, however, belongs to the one very fashionable club of San Francisco—the Pacific Union, which is consolidated from the old Union and the newer Pacific. A list of the names of members of this club reads like a roll of one of the most fashionable Fifth Avenue organizations. Joan Mackay, who is one of the clubbiest unmarried, and Clarence Mackay, who belongs.

One of the oldest members of the club, who dates his membership from the days of the old Pacific Club, is [illegible] Sloane. He was a member in the old Ralston days. Hermann Oelrichs, who is now regarded as the typical clubman of San Francisco, is likewise one of the members of the Pacific Union, as are George Crocker, who is also an officer at the Metropolitan in this city; Louis Haggin, Ward McAllister, the son of the great society leader; the Oxnards, Thomas McCaleb, a young bachelor who belonged to a number of New York clubs, and who made quite a sensation here some years ago by his splendid entertaining; Irving Scott, whose family are among those Californians who are soon to adopt New York as their city, and, of course, the Spreckels, and the only one Peter Donohue.

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In trying to determine which was the most exclusive club in New York and its vicinity statistics prove that the Meadow Brook deserves that title. The limit to the Meadow Brook is one hundred, and yet there is almost that number on the waiting list. A retirement or resignation is unknown, and a death only allows of an election. It was stated last week that young Jay Phipps, the Pittsburg millionaire, has his name up, his sponsor being Robert L. Gerry, who himself is only a recent member. Although Mr. Phipps is extremely popular and has become affiliated with the Meadow Brook colony, it may be years before he will be a bona fide member. In point of exclusiveness the Knickerbocker is next in order.

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The President of the Knickerbocker is Johnston Livingston, who is the direct descendant of the historical Livingstons. Mr. Livingston is a widower. His daughter married the Count de Langier Villars and he and his wife visit Mr. Livingston every Summer at the latter's place at Bar Harbor. Mr. Livingston belongs to five clubs, including the Metropolitan of Washington, and the St. Nicholas Society. He is a cousin of Mrs. Ogden Mills, but his family are often called the "Roman Catholic Livingstons" because of the fact of his daughter, the Countess, who was Miss Carola Livingston, and who was one of the dancers in the [illegible] Centennial Quadrille. [illegible] is a great ball held at the [illegible] Opera House a few years ago.

CONCERNING SUPERNORMAL PERCEPTION

by R. Osgood Mason, M.D.

AUTHOR OF HYPNOTISM AND SUGGESTION IN THERAPEUTICS, EDUCATION, AND REFORM.

CAN a visual perception of external objects be obtained in any other way than by means of the physical organ of sight?

Probably a large majority of people, educated and uneducated, would answer decidedly—No.

Yet there is a very respectable minority who would answer Yes.

Again: Can a silver dollar be photographed while shut up in a box made of wood an inch thick? Doubtless a large majority of the same people would say No; yet a very respectable minority would say Yes. So if we ask, Can a piece of iron or steel wire be made to burn like a tow string without even keeping it in contact with fire? a majority would say No, but a respectable minority would say Yes. Yet there is no doubt that the photograph can be taken by the X ray and that steel will burn in oxygen gas or in liquid air. So it is evident that facts are not admitted into the realm of verities by majorities. What, then, is the criterion—upon what grounds are facts admitted? Simply upon the consensus—the general assent of those who have studied and observed the facts—in short, of those who know the subjects; the opinion of others does not count, no matter how intelligent they may be in other and unrelated subjects.

Lucidity, clairvoyance, or second-sight has been affirmed by the few who know and denied by the many who do not know ever since men have been able to record thoughts and events, but it has held its place—and more intelligent people accept it intelligently now than ever before. During the long war between Syria and Israel the King of Syria had good reason to suspect that in some way the King of Israel received information of all his intended hostile movements, for he was always prepared to defeat Ham. So he called together his chiefs and demanded to know who it was among them who thus favored the King of Israel; to which one of the chiefs replied:

"It is none of thy servants, O King; but Elisha, a prophet that is in Israel, telleth the King of Israel the words that thou speakest in thy chamber."

Croesus, the rich King of Lydia, had some doubts about the reliability of the Greek oracles; so he sent a messenger to ascertain if the Pythoness could tell what he, the King, was doing upon a specified day and at a specified hour. This was the answer:

"There cometh to me the odor of lamb's flesh: it is seething, mixed with the flesh of a tortoise; brass is beneath it and brass is also above it."

The messenger returned with the answer, when it was found that Croesus, in order to do something most unlikely to be guessed or imagined, had cut to pieces a lamb and a tortoise and seethed them in a brazen vessel having a brazen cover.

Apollonius of Tyaneus, while delivering a discourse at Ephesus, suddenly stopped as if he had lost his train of thought—then, after a moment's hesitation, he shouted:

"Strike the tyrant—strike!" Observing the astonishment of his audience, he explained that at the time he stopped in his discourse the tyrant at Rome was slain. Subsequently it was found that Domitian, the reigning tyrant, was at that very moment assassinated.

There is no better authenticated fact in history than the lucidity of Swedenborg in the following well-known incident: On a certain afternoon in September, 1756, he arrived at Gottenburg, 300 miles from Stockholm, which was the home of Swedenborg.

That evening there was a gathering of fifteen prominent people of the place to meet and welcome him. But Swedenborg was preoccupied and restless. He went out into the street and then returned, disturbed and anxious. He declared that there was a most destructive fire raging at Stockholm at that moment—that the house of a friend, whom he named, was already destroyed, and that his own was in imminent danger. At 8 o'clock, after two hours of anxiety, he announced that the fire was arrested only three doors from his own house.

This statement and the manner of obtaining the information created a great stir and wonder, not only among the guests who were assembled, but throughout the city. The following morning he was sent for by the Governor of the town, and to him he gave a detailed account of the conflagration and its course, and on Monday news was received from Stockholm confirming in every respect the statement already given by Swedenborg.

Other perfectly verified instances of Swedenborg's lucidity are well known.

But cases are abundant also in more recent times and under our own observation.

It was in 1874, I think, that the Fall River fire occurred. At that time there was living at Brunswick, Me., Mr. John Fitzgerald, a temperance lecturer of considerable local reputation—ill, feeble, confined to his bed and able to converse but very little. On the Saturday morning of the fire Mrs. F. had arranged her husband for a nap and had gone to the stable, a few steps distant, when she was surprised by the cry of "Fire!" in tones so loud and startling that she rushed back only to hear her husband repeating the cry in loud, sharp tones—all the more startling as he had not spoken above a whisper for several days. At the same time he was trying to get out of bed and was excitedly calling for his clothes.

In astonishment Mrs. F. exclaimed: "What does all this mean?"

"Wife," said he, "there is a fire in a factory at Fall River—in the upper story, in the mule room. I see sparks and flame flying in all directions and the factory is full of women and children."

Mrs. F., also a public speaker and a most intelligent woman, told what followed to the editor of The Brunswick Telegraph. She said her husband all the time was trying to get out of bed, saying the fire was near him and he must hurry to assist those poor people who were in such danger. He gave orders in a loud voice as if he were present:

"Close that door or the women and children will be burned to death!"

He had been a sailor and in a tone of contempt he exclaimed: "I could rig a better ladder than that—splice it here, splice it there! Don't jump from the window," he repeated again and again. To the firemen: "Why don't you do this? Why don't you do that?" "See those poor women and little children crowded into that room, and yet the laws of Massachusetts forbid the employment of such young children."

All this time Mrs. F. was alone with her husband and was obliged to exert her utmost strength to keep him in bed; she did not know how long—it seemed hours. At last he fell back utterly exhausted, saying feebly: "It is all over—the roof has fallen in and all those poor people are burned."

It was not until the following Tuesday that the Fitzgeralds saw an account of the fire. Then Mrs. F. read the account to her husband, and it corresponded perfectly in time and circumstances with what he had described. So that more than once he stopped her in her reading to explain the situation as he saw it and tell what was coming next in the account. Mr. Fitzgerald stated that he had often lectured in Fall River and knew the place well, but the burned factory he had never seen before and it must have been built since he was there.

Neither the Fitzgeralds nor the editor of The Telegraph could give any explanation of the strange occurrence—they could only state the facts.

So it seems that from the earliest times down to the present cases of supernormal perception or clairvoyance have occurred and many hundred well-authenticated cases have been reported. The earlier ones were for the most part reckoned as supernatural—while later ones have been carefully studied and are known to be real perceptions of external objects gained by a portion of the mind which is not usually active in our ordinary, conscious, every-day work and affairs, but is active when the ordinary consciousness is in abeyance, as in reverie, in sleep, or in the trance condition. It is in the meetings of recovery shop in Oregon and Pennsylvania—that cases of supernormal vision occasionally are observed; and the part of the mind that is then seen is known to recent students of psychology as the sub-conscious mind or subliminal self. It is a very large and important part of our full personality, and the sooner people generally, both learned and unlearned, become acquainted with the fact and the legitimate functions of this part of our personality the sooner will they be prepared to receive the facts which come to light in the study of such psychic phenomena as dreams, somnambulism, apparitions, second sight, and many more, and, strange as they may appear, remove them from the region of supernaturalism where they have so long remained a challenge to science and a bugbear to the ignorant, and place them where they truly belong, as the normal activity of a distinct and important part of the mind—the psychic entity—which we are now just beginning to know something about and whose functions we are beginning to understand and appreciate.

Many scientific people—fortunately not all—seem to think it childish to study or pay any attention to such phenomena as dreams, premonitions, visions, clairvoyance, and all such "nonsense" as they are pleased to term it, but the number of sensible, educated people now who take that view is small and is constantly growing less; they are beginning to be looked upon as they truly are—persons whose education in psychology is not recent, and whose opinion on matters connected with psychic phenomena is of no value.

Hundreds of dreams are on record where the dreamer saw scenes and events happening far away. I will give a single example.

The Atacama, a second-class wooden vessel, sailed from Sydney, New South Wales, for California Jan. 29, 1898, with a cargo of coal. When eight days out she was found to be leaking badly; there was already considerable water in her hold, the weather was threatening, and the Captain decided to return to port.

On Wednesday, Feb. 9, the weather was very bad, and the water gained so rapidly that it was found necessary to abandon the vessel, which they did, taking to the boats at 6 o'clock Wednesday evening. They staid by the ship until she went down, and then made the best course they could for Sydney.

The first boat contained the master—Capt. Spruit—the boatswain, steward, an able seaman, and a boy sixteen years old. On Saturday the wind increased to a hurricane, the Captain's boat was swamped and capsized, and the boy, Allen, was drowned. The boat righted. The Captain and crew managed to scramble on board and they spent the night in the boat filled with water. The next day the storm was still furious. The Captain was washed overboard and was rescued with great difficulty by one of the men. Afterward the weather improved, they were picked up by a steamer and finally arrived at Sydney in a most bruised and wretched plight.

Capt. Spruit's family resided in Balmain, a suburb of Sydney. On Thursday morning, about 3 o'clock—the morning that the ship went down—the Captain's daughter Lily, thirteen years old, rushed into her mother's room crying most piteously. She said to her mother, "Mamma, I am so frightened." Her mother asked her what was the matter. "Oh, see!" she said. "Dada's ship is wrecked. Dada comes home in rags, with his feet and legs all cut, and some of his men are drowned."

Later she said: "I thought I saw my father get into the boat, that they put everything they could into the boats, and kept close up to the ship until it went down. My father was in one of the boats and the boy and the boatswain, and two or three others I did not know. I saw the boat go over and the boy was drowned. I saw them pull my father back into the boat and my father came home, cut and bruised, and he had lost everything. It was stormy and I heard the wind howl."

Here the dreamer not only saw clairvoyantly what actually took place during the night while she dreamed, but, as often happens to the sub-conscious mind, prophetically what happened on the following days until her father's return.

Many striking examples of such dreams—clairvoyant and prophetic—are reported by trustworthy people acquainted with the facts. If it is during the time that the ordinary conscious mind is in abeyance that the sub-conscious mind is specially active we should naturally expect examples of that activity to occur during the induced sleep or trance of hypnotism; and this we find to be very markedly the case. Almost every physician who makes use of hypnotism at all for therapeutic purposes occasionally meets with a patient who has supernormal perceptive faculties of some sort and to some degree, and some possessing the clairvoyant faculty in a very marked degree. I have during my thirty years' experience in hypnotic work for therapeutic purposes found at least five; some of the instances of clairvoyant perception by them have already been published, while others on account of personal reasons I am not at liberty to make public, but they have been sufficient to give me abundant experimental and personal proof of the clairvoyant faculty and make it easy for me to credit cases reported by others. The following case is in point:

In the year 1850 a fleet of eleven vessels sailed from the Port of Peterhead, England, for the purpose of prosecuting the business of seal and whale fisheries in the arctic seas. Among these vessels were two named, respectively, the Hamilton Ross and Eclipse; and from the time of sailing until the return any communication between them and England was absolutely impossible. At that time the subject of mesmerism—the same as is now known as hypnotism—was attracting attention at Peterhead, and on the 22d of April of that year a lad was mesmerized and was able to tell what his sub-conscious mind perceived. Of course everybody was anxious about the absent vessels, and questions were asked concerning them. The boy in his mesmeric sleep in answer to these questions stated that the first ship to arrive this season would be the Hamilton Ross. He said that at that moment he saw the Captain and surgeon of the vessel engaged in dressing the hand of the second mate, Cardno, who, he said, had by an accident lost a part of some of his fingers. The next evening the experiment was repeated, and the boy, when asked of the success of the vessels, replied that Capt. Burnett of the Hamilton Ross would bring in over 100 tons of oil, and he would inform them about the others when he came, as he saw the Captain of the Eclipse at that time giving him news.

On the 3d of May the first ship arrived from the arctic regions, and it proved to be the Hamilton Ross, and in the first boat to come ashore with the Captain was Cardno, with his bound-up hand in a sling. The statements of the mesmerized boy were of course known and commented upon all over town, and hundreds of men were watching the boat as it neared the dock; and when they at last recognized Cardno, with his wounded hand, the word spoken with bated breath went around:

"Mesmerism has come true."

Another clairvoyant revelation concerning adventurers in the arctic region was made by a lady in Scotland on the 17th of February, 1851, when, being entranced, she gave the latitude and longitude of Sir John Franklin, and also of Capt. Austin, who was 400 miles away from him. These statements were published far and wide months before they were heard from, and on their return their report showed that the statements made by the clairvoyante were both perfectly correct.

There is no space left for moralizing. The plain fact is that people, scientific or otherwise, who sneer at clairvoyance simply do not know modern psychology and the function of the sub-conscious mind.

JULY

WHEN PEOPLE SNEEZE

AMONG the Portuguese he who sneezes is very promptly saluted with "Viva, Senhor," or "Live, Sir," from those about him, the expression being equivalent to the "God bless you" of other nationalities pronounced under similar circumstances.

A legend of the Talmud explains this immemorial custom. It appears that in the beginning of the world men and women were so loosely put together that when they sneezed they were shaken apart, and thus were destroyed. As the years went by they grew more and more substantial, until at last they were able to sneeze without running the risk of immediate dissolution. When they finally began to realize that the usual dire results did not follow their sneezing, they were moved to exclaim, in surprise and congratulation, "God bless you."

The form of this acclamation is different among different people, but the practice is common to every nation and every clime. In Ethiopia, when the King sneezed those about him saluted so loudly that they were heard and echoed through the whole city. In 1542 De Sota had an interview in Florida with a cacique, who during conversation happened to sneeze. All his attendants bowed their heads, opened and closed their arms, and saluted the Prince with "May the sun guard you, shine on you, defend you, prosper you," and similar phrases. An Italian child's primer of 1553 put down as a rule of conduct: "Being prompt in saluting any one who may sneeze, and returning thanks to any who on such occasion may have wished you well."

An epigram in the Greek Anthology shows it was then customary to say "God bless you." The ancient Romans said "Salve." The modern Roman of the lower class says "Figli maschi," (May you have male children.) The North Germans say, "Your good health." In Vienna it is "God be with you." In Ireland the peasant says, "God bless your Honor." "Long life to your Honor." The Russian form is "To your good health," or "How do you do?" Erasmus in his "Colloquies" bids one say to the sneezer "Sit faustum ac felix," or "Servet te Dens," or "Bene vertat Deus."

The French say "Dieu vous benisse," and Italians "Felicita." In old German it was "Gott helf," or "Nu helfe Gott." Modern Germans say "Gesundheit," (health.) The natives of Samoa say "Life to you," and the Kafirs "May God ever regard me with favor."

Many savage tribes believe sneezing a sign that good spirits are near, and so pray for whatever they most desire. The Parsees give thanks for a victory of good over evil.

English folk-lore is full of rhymes about sneezing on certain days. In Devonshire they say:

"Sneeze on Sunday morning fasting,
Yon'll enjoy your own true love everlasting."

In Lancashire:

"Sneeze on Monday, you sneeze for danger;
Sneeze on Tuesday, you kiss a stranger;
Sneeze on Wednesday, you get a letter;
Sneeze on Thursday, for something better;
Sneeze on Friday, you'll sneeze for sorrow;
Sneeze on Saturday, your sweetheart tomorrow;
Sneeze on Sunday, your safety seek:
The devil will have you the rest of the week."

An old Puritan book had for its title, "The Spiritual Mustard Pot, to Make the Soul Sneeze with Devotion."

Eighteen hundred years ago Pliny asked, "Why do we salute the sneezer?" and the query has not been fully answered to this day. The Talmud legend already quoted is only one of many traditions pertaining to the universal custom.

In the Buddhist Scriptures, dating at least 250 B. C., it is related that Buddha, when preaching one day to his disciples, sneezed. Whereupon all exclaimed, "May the Blessed Lord love!" "May the welcome one live!" thus seriously interrupting the discourse. Buddha said, "Tell me, when a person sneezes, if the bystanders say, 'May you live,' will he live the longer or die the sooner for it?" "Certainly not, Lord." So he forbade them to say it. But the people took offense because the priests did not salute them, and Buddha revoked his command.

The Greeks traced the custom back to the myth of Prometheus, who made an image of clay and wished to give it life. From the sun he stole a reedful of rays, and, hastening back to his statue, he placed the reed under its nostrils, producing a sneeze—a phenomenon we may at any time produce by standing in the sun. At this sign of life in his creation Prometheus ejaculated a blessing and a prayer for its preservation, and this response to a sneeze has been handed down through all generations.

Also in the story of the Shunamite child, restored to life by the prophet Elisha, do we find the idea that this convulsive effort of nature is the first sign of life. "The child sneezed seven times, and the child opened his eyes." According to Scottish folk-lore, a newborn child is under the fairy spell until it sneezes. Aristotle mentions the practice of physicians who, when death seems near, give medicines to induce sneezing, hoping thereby to arouse the failing faculties. Aristotle seems to have given much attention to omens of sneezing. He says a sneeze on the right hand brings good fortune; on the left hand betokens ill.

In the Odyssey, when Penelope calls on the absent Ulysses to punish wrong,

"Telemachus then sneezed aloud,
* * * * * * *
The smiling Queen the happy omen blessed;
So may these impious fall by Fate oppressed."

In the Anabasis it is related that while Xenaphon was haranguing the army some one sneezed. "Immediately the general voice addressed ejaculations to protecting Jupiter, whose omen it was supposed to be. A sacrifice to the gods was then proposed, a universal shout declared approbation, and the whole army in one chorus sang the paean."

In Caxton's 1483 edition of "The Golden Legend" is an account of a pestilence in Rome in the time of Gregory the Great from which many died suddenly. "In this manere, sometyme snesying they deyed; so that when any persone was herd snesying, anone they that were nere, said to hym, 'God helpe you,' or 'Chryst helpe'; and yet endureth the custome."

St. Augustine records that when the ancients arose in the morning, if they sneezed while putting on their shoes they immediately went back to bed again, in order to get up more auspiciously, and so escape misfortunes, otherwise likely to occur during the day. Also, if any one sneezed directly after dinner, a dish was brought back and tasted to avert misfortune.

At a Hindu sneezes while performing his morning ablutions in the Ganges, he touches his forehead, nose, chin, and cheeks with the tips of his fingers and recommences his prayers from the very beginning. In illness, sneezing is considered a good omen, a sign of returning health. Howell, in 1659, said: "He that hath sneezed twice, turn him out of the hospital."

MELVILLE BARCLAY.

Use for a Million.

SEATED with some congenial cronies in a cool corner of a roof garden the other night was James Connor Roach, actor, playwright, wit, and raconteur. They had been discussing wealth and what it meant to be a man of millions, when Roach said:

"Now, how many of us here to-night know what a million dollars really means? How many people in general know?

"Some think of a million as a check for that amount signed by George Gould and indorsed by Russell Sage. Others picture great heaps of gold.

"When I hear poor chaps like us speaking of millions I think of the story of three of my countrymen who were digging a sewer un In Harlem.

"They had shovels with very short handles, and the dirt had to be thrown higher the deeper they dug, so the longer they worked the more energy had to be expended.

"One noon hour they were seated along the fence, eating dinner, when Pat said:

"'Byes, do yez know what I'd do if I had a milliyun dollars? I'd buy mesilf a job as porther on a Pullman car and spind the rist of me days in luxury.'

"Mike removed his pipe from his mouth, sighed as he looked at his empty pail, and said:

"'Well, well now, would yez? I'd buy me one of them big corner saloons with all the lookin' glasses, and iv'ry time I took a drink I'd see mesilf twenty-four times takin' it.'

"The whistle summoned them to work when Jim gave his opinion.

"Holding his lame old back with one hand and reaching for his shovel, he declared:

"'If I had a milliyun dollars I'd add two feet to the handles of all these shovels.'"

GLIMPSES of the EAST SIDE

LITTLE tot in a dirty pinafore was prondly drawing a hattered toy express wagon across East Fonrth Street, when a doctor's carriage came dashing by and cut the little wagon in two. The child, who had fled to safety, toddling back to the wreck, cried piteously:

"Never mind; I'll fix it for you," said a freckled-faced grocer's boy running out and helping to pick up the pieces.

"See, the wheels are all right," explained the boy. "I'll make it good as new."

A starch box was secured, the undertaker next door brought hammer and nails, and a carpenter who was working on a new flathouse across the street dispersed the amateurs and put the wagon together.

Then a man who kept a little paint shop wanted a share in the work, and laid on a coat of bright red.

Thus the youngster's tears were dried up, and, with beaming face, he paraded the block.

"See," he said, "Timmy done it," giving the lad who first offered assistance all the credit.

"It's a way east siders have of helping each other," remarked Father Sword, who told the story.

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"It was in a very humble east side flat," said the collector of an insurance company, "when a heavy rain began to fall, just as a lot of children were going to school.

"'Dear me,' said the woman, a homely, phlegmatic-looking housewife, glancing out of the window of her ground floor flat; 'the little ones will get soaked.'

"Running to a closet, she took out two faded cheap umbrellas, her best, however.

"'Excuse me a moment,' she said. 'These will protect some of them.' And running out to the door she called the first children who had no umbrellas—two shabbily dressed little Hebrew girls and a colored boy who had a tiny sister with him—and, opening the umbrellas, gave them to the children.

"'You see, I have none of my own,' the woman said, half apologetically, as she came back, and there was a trace of moisture about her eyes.

"'Will they return them?' I asked.

"'Oh, yes,' she replied. 'I've been loaning umbrellas to children for years, and I never lost one.'

"When I came out of the building, after visiting another flat, I saw the woman going out in the storm to do her marketing, with only a faded shawl to protect her from the rain."

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"You must have a good mother," said an east side settlement worker to a neatly dressed girl of ten in Rivington Street.

"My mother is dead," said the child.

"Then your father must be good to you to keep you so nice," said the worker.

"He's married again, and I never see him," replied the child, sadly.

"Who takes care of you?" asked the young woman, looking wonderingly at the well-kept child.

"My brother," said the girl, her face lighting up with affection and pride. "He says he's going to make a fine lady of me."

"Following up the case," said the Settlement House worker, "I found that Mabel and Louis were living in two rooms, which were neat and clean, and nicely furnished. They were part of a flat in which a motherly German woman lived and looked after Mabel at night when the child's brother was working. From her I learned the story.

"When the children's father married a second time, Mabel had a hard time of it, and her brother took her away and made a home for her. He was just fifteen then, and was earning eight dollars a week in a newspaper office.

"He gets home at 4 in the morning, and works until 6 making clothes for his sister and mending their garments. Then he cooks breakfast for his sister and himself and goes to bed. Mabel goes to school and at noon she finds a cold lunch set out for her, which she eats without disturbing her brother.

"When the child returns from school the brother has their little home in order, and they play games or go out for a walk, and then prepare a frugal dinner, and at 6 the brother sets off for his work, leaving his sister in the care of the German woman.

"'It's what any brother ought to do for his sister,' said the lad, looking much embarrassed, when I spoke to him of his devotion to his sister."

***

The lines of dissipation were ill concealed by rouge and powder, and she was singing a ribald song in the back room of a Houston Street saloon, when a younger girl entered with a man of more than twice her age.

The wayward girl's voice left her, and she gazed in horror at the fair youngster holding a glass of whisky in her hand. She got up, went quietly over to the table, and said to the man:

"You go, or I'll have you arrested for bringing a child in here, and don't you ever dare to follow this baby again."

The man slunk away.

"Now go home, dearie," begged the older girl, with a strange tremor in her voice, "and be a good girl. You don't want to be like me. It's worse'n hell to be had. Come, I'll see you to the door."

And the two went out.

"The youngun's her sister," said the bartender.

***

"So you have a little sweetheart?" said an east side worker to a lad who was walking down Avenue C, holding a little girl by the hand.

"Naw," said the boy, coloring. "She's my sister."

And then he added in a whisper, so the girl wouldn't hear:

"Sister ain't got no fellow 'cause she's got consumption, and ain't purty, so I'm playin' I'm her fellow, an' sister's better'n any other girl, anyway."

Scented Trouble.

Mrs. Gose—Why did they leave so early in the season?

Mrs. Sipp—Mrs. Jones went home because her husband didn't send her $500, and Mrs. Brown went because her husband did send her $500.

On the Plaza.

Ella—What is your idea of a successful woman?

Belle—A married one.

VARIETY IN FROCKS.

Let no one imagine that because the smart set and others are at the seaside, in the mountains, or at the springs, the restaurants and streets of New York are no longer backgrounds for charming toilettes. Nearly every day well-known women are in town, and their traveling or other frocks are as attractive as most of those noted during the season in town.

***

Miss Ethel Davies, en route to Lenox the other day, wore one of the fashionable pale blue linen frocks, exceedingly simple in design. The skirt just swept the ground. It was gathered a mere trifle at the back and had a deep and scant applied flounce, with a wide hem. The blousing waist had a yoke outlined by fine embroidery in white and blue, and the bishop sleeves were finished with wristbands of the same. There was a straight belt of the linen, and the small round toque of ecru straw was relieved by a touch of black at the side.

***

Miss Caroline Wilmerding on the same day wore a simple traveling gown of ecru pongee. The skirt touched the floor, and was scant; its fulness at the bottom was given by a goring instead of an applied flounce or plaitings, and the seams had several rows of stitching in silk matching the color of the pongee. The pouched bodice had shirtwaist sleeves gathered into inch-wide bands of pongee covered with white lace, and there was a lace stock. The pretty feature of the gown was the very deep and ripple-fronted separate collar and revers of fine white batiste, bordered with a deep band of heavy white lace. The collar began well down from the stock and was sailor-shaped in the back. In the front it was fastened just an inch or so from the armholes; each side being shaped like a half-square, with a point at the top where it joined the back portion and another at the bottom where it touched the girdle, the middle point flaring out at the sides, the batiste drooping in full folds. The toque worn had a round crown and a brim a trifle higher; this latter turned straight up all around, forming indentations, and was a modified tricorne shape. It was of dark blue straw ribbed horizontally with white and had two short white quills—or, rather, ends of quills—at the left of the front.

***

Miss Maherly, who came into town for a short visit, wore a dark blue China silk figured in large spots of white broken by blue. The deep, tucked flounce was headed by a rather wide band of heavy white lace. The lace yoke was square and bar blocks of lace slanted at both the front and back of the bodice from the armholes to the belt. The sleeves had bands of lace inserted above the elbows, and tucked white chiffon formed scant puffs over the elbows and halfway to the wrists, followed by deep bands of white lace. Her hat was round and of medium size, laden with pale bluets.

The gown illustrated was worn at a luncheon at Sherry's. It is of light blue linen. The strips forming the skirt are two inches wide at the top by four at the bottom, and are joined by fagoting in heavy white floss. The jacket is similarly put together. The butterflies embroidered on the skirt and the deep collar of the coat are also done in heavy white floss. The underblouse, of fine white muslin, has full Bishop sleeves that show below those of the jacket.

***

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt lunched at Delmonico's in a purplish blue foulard gown figured in clusters of white designs suggesting—without being—flowers. The deep applied flounce was laid in pinch tucks some little distance apart; the tucks extended rather more than a third of the width of the flounce. There were also pinch tucks around the hips, serving to produce a smooth fit. The square yoke of the waist was outlined by inch-wide bands of the silk piped with white; this yoke was of white lace and white lace was also used in the sleeves, which were tucked at the top, with bagging puffs at the elbows, drawn into cuffs. Down the front of the pouching bodice and, also, of the skirt, ran a double row of white pearl buttons, the vertical distance between them being three inches and the horizontal width two inches. Mrs. Vanderbilt's hat was unusually handsome and suited her blonde coloring. It was rather wide of brim, with a round crown perhaps two inches high, and the brim four inches wide. It was a delicate tint of lavender. Small and irregularly shaped bunches of wild violets of different shades covered the brim and partially concealed the crown.

This hat is of thin but wide braide of creamy-white straw. A cream-colored lace scarf is twisted about the brim, knotted loosely in the back, and the ends allowed to hang almost to the shoulders. Clusters of pale yellow roses are placed at the front and the side.

***

Miss May Goelet, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt's niece, who was lunching with her, wore a striking costume of cream-white cloth, a coat and skirt, with a blouse of pale blue mull. The skirt fitted smoothly—almost a sheath in its closeness—and the moderately wide applied flounce was tucked half its depth in tucks a half-inch apart. There was also a fine, cord-like braiding in white at the flounce's top, and this cord was also braided down the sides of the frock from the waist line to the flounce. The close-fitting little coat was carried, not worn; it was braided in white cord. The blue mull blouse had a few tucks running from the stock to the belt—the latter a fold of the mull—and the small bishop sleeves were also tucked, somewhat sparsely, the tucks ending below the elbows and making scant puffs which were gathered into tucked bands of mull. The stock and tie were also of the mull. A white hat, rather large and with a wide brim trimmed with blue, topped the costume.

***

Mrs. Henry Bischoff, dining at Sherry's the other evening with her husband, Judge Henry Bischoff, wore an attractive frock of dark blue silk figured with sprays of delicate salmon-pink roses. The skirt, which was extremely simple in its long lines, was broken by a wide insertion of white lace, a few inches above the deep hem. The bodice was cut with a coat effect; large rhinestone buttons held the revers back and there was a full blousing front of white lace. The sleeves had puffs of blue chiffon from above the elbows to well below them, ending in full ruffles of the chiffon. The back of the bodice was plain. With this frock Mrs. Bischoff wore a turban-toque of pale salmon-pink roses, and projecting from the centre out toward the sides were two black wings.

***

Miss Polly Whittier lunched at Sherry's the other day in a frock of pale greenish-gray mohair, of especially satiny finish. The skirt fitted like a glove, with no fullness of any sort, and closed invisibly. Down the back from waist to hem a box plait was outlined, and this was piped with black and white striped material cut on the bias. The close-fitting Eton coat had a postilion back and a box-plaited effect was produced in the back by tucks turned toward the sleeves, piped with black and white and then stitched. This box-plait effect was, say, ten inches broad at the top by five at the waist line, the box-plait extending down the postilion, which was some ten inches long. The sleeves were almost smooth at the top, but widened out into a melon shape in the middle—over the elbows—where they were cut open, showing undersleeves of white silk. From the elbows they tapered in to the wrists; the wristbands of the material were piped with black and white silk. The hat worn was a large one—black, trimmed with a huge white ostrich plume at the left.

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Mrs. Philip Lydig is wearing one of the white linen coat wraps. It has a yoke—but no collar—of heavy white lace, and this yoke describes a deep point in the back and two equally deep half-points at the sides; these latter join the sleeves. The back is cut in one piece. The curving back is joined to the side pieces by three-inch insertions of the white lace. Coming from the under-arm seams similar strips of white lace slant out to those joining the back and sides. In front, at the sides, there are wider insertions of the lace that curve bolero fashion at the side fronts to the under-arm seams. The lace yoke extends across the front, of course; the front is left a little loose, blousing much on the scant shirtwaist order. Down the front on each side of the opening are appliques of white lace six or seven inches wide, ending in points at the sides. The garment comes to within eighteen inches of the floor in front and its irregularly curved edges are finished by a four-inch band of lace irregularly notched. The sleeves, cut almost square, are joined by lace to the body of the wrap and have box plaits on top. The sleeves end at the elbow and have insertions of lace around the edges and in the plaits. This coat was most effectively worn over a brilliant black satin foulard, spotted with white. The flounce of the foulard was full and was edged with a figured border, a Persian pattern, in black on white. The sleeves below the linen coat were exceedingly full, and rounded—as much by cutting as by gathering—into cuffs of the Persian-patterned white and black; and the high stock of the same had several extremely narrow bands of black around the top. The hat worn was large and tilted a trifle over the face. The wide brim curled up the merest mite at the edges. It was of rough black straw, with a flat and rounded bow of black silk at the left side.

***

Mrs. John Henry Towne dined at Sherry's one of the hot nights in the sheerest and coolest of white materials. The skirt merely touched all around and was laid in groups of half-inch tucks, three in a group, and each a quarter of an inch from its neighbor; between each group there was a plain space the width of the cluster. Four or five inches from the lower edge of the skirt there was a four-inch insertion of white lace. The bodice bloused in front and was formed largely of white lace; the yoke was deep and of filet lace, with a heavier lace stock. The sleeves of the white material had, above the elbows, lace insertions, then scant vertically tucked puffs of white, ending in another wide white lace band. Lace formed the narrow cuffs. Mrs. Towne's hat was small, round and irregular in shape and in bending. It was of white straw, trimmed with white silk arranged in loose folds, and black quills were thrust through the sides and crown.

***

Mrs. N. J. Reckendorffer, lunching at Delmonico's, was in dark blue, a serge frock, with trimmings of striped blue and white silk. The applied flounce had two scalloped lines of the blue and white striped silk—the white stripes a quarter of an inch across, the blue a sixteenth. The stripes ran up and down and the bands, which varied from an inch and a quarter at their widest to a half-inch at the narrow portions, were piped with dark blue. The Eton coat had postilion ends, cut in large ovals, and half-inch bands—not scalloped—of the silk piped with blue ran around their edges and also around the edges of the coat and the cuffs of the voluminous bishop sleeves. The coat had no collar. White braid a half-inch wide was set in points around the neck, which was rounded ont, and below this were several bands of the blue and white, with narrow spaces between them. In fact, the coat was decidedly elaborate as to its decorations, but handsome and distinctive.

***

Miss Polly Whittier lunched, at Sherry's, in the simplest of muslins. The background was of a pastel shade, and a pattern composed largely of large, diamond-shaped figures—the diamonds formed of tiny blocks separated by a line of the pastel tint. The skirt swept the floor and had a deep hem. It was gathered a little at the waist to make it fit, there was not a flounce or ruffle of any sort. The bodice was almost equally simple. The stock of muslin had two insertions of fine white lace and the bishop sleeves were gathered into narrow wristbands, also showing the narrow lace. The bodice was gathered a little at both throat and waist line, and a belt of the lawn had lace to match the stock. The hat topping this dress was of black chip, smooth and light. It rolled up a little at the left, and a large white ostrich plume was wound around it.

MARIE L. WELDON.

The above coat is designed for steamer wear and was seen at Delmonico's, where the wearer lunched before sailing. It is a light gray cheviot, of three-quarter length, and has two slightly curving seams in the back. All seams are strapped with bands of the meterial one and one-half inches wide, and each has five rows of stitching. The cuffs, collar, and two small pockets have black velvet on the upper half, and this velvet has rows of black stitching a quarter of an inch apart at the lower part.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS

SHE was kneeling just inside the fence, stirring and patting the already prepared soil of a flower-bed with a pearl-handled trowel, ordered especially for this first Summer in the country. And as she stirred and pattered, her lips murmured a few bars of a French labor song, and her brow wrinkled and smoothed with the motions of the trowel. She was pretty, with the winsome, clinging beauty of the vine; and on her lips and dimpled cheeks was the delicate bloom of outdoor toil, or exercise—or was it inexorable health?

Presently she arose and surveyed her work critically, approvingly. There were many little curves and scallops and much scrollwork tracery. Certainly it was very nice and artistic. All it lacked now was the flowers.

The costly white gloves which reached to her elbows were discolored with the soil she had been manipulating, and she regarded the stains with pensive satisfaction. Then, as approaching footsteps sounded upon the sidewalk, she took the trowel and made a dark line across what she considered a too large space of white. A laborer should not be ashamed of the marks of his toil. As she raised her eyes she looked straight into a pair of admiring ones on the opposite side of the fence.

The man's gaze was averted instantly, and he would have passed on, but she stepped to the fence with a pretty, imperious gestnre.

"Aren't you Mr. Ware of the next cottage beyond?"

"Yes."

"Well, I've been admiring your flowers," frankly, "and—yes, I may as well confess it, I was in your greenhouse yesterday and spoke with your gardener. He said you had the finest chrysanthemums in all the conntry round last Fall—prize-takers, and all that."

"Yes, I had some very fine ones, I believe," he answered, smiling back at her, "and they took several prizes at the fair."

"How lovely!" clasping her hands. "I dote on chrysanthemums. Most of my china has chrysanthemum patterns, and my latest ball gown is figured with them. You see," raising her hand so that the tip of one of the discolored glove fingers pressed a dimple in her cheek, "I'm counting so much on them for my Summer's pleasure in the country. I mean to have beds and beds, and borders and borders, and I want them all to be lovely prize-takers. I know pretty much everything about them, of conrse, for your gardener said they only bloomed once a year, and that they had prize flowers, and would I better plant them or just stick one side in the ground for—for slips—isn't it slips they're called?" looking up into his face confidingly, and nodding an "of course it's slips, hnt I want to hear yon say so."

"Why, no, I'm very sorry, hut you're mistaken," he answered, admiring the delicate color which came and went in her face, and glad to know that the face belonged to the next cottage, and would remain there all Summer. "You see, it's bulbs. My gardener had a great box full come the other day, and he's so choice of them he'll scarcely let me go near the box for fear I'll get something mixed. Of course, they're the prize-takers. He pnts the hulbs in the ground and covers them all over with dirt. I saw him do a few this morning."

"Oh, that's it," in a relieved voice; "I didn't know, but it's lovely. If they're

all kinds of colors, and that they needed oceans of water. Bnt maybe he forgot something, and I don't want the least bit of a mistake about anything. Now, this bed," turning and regarding the little circle of disturbed soil anxiously, "has cost me a lot of thought and labor. I've been tolling in it—with my own hands, mind you—more than half an hour; and of course I can't risk any uncertainty. It's all ready now for its upholstering—no, I mean it's—it's farming. Will you tell me where I must get the bulbs there won't be any wilting, and everything is sure to come out all right. Bnt where shall I get them?"

"If you will permit me," eagerly, "I will be only too delighted. My gardener shall bring them over and plant them for you himself."

"No, no," she protested, "not that. I mnst do the work. It's to be my penance for frivolity last Winter. Besides, I'm going to like it. It's so sturdy and independent to labor."

"Of course it is," he agreed. "Well, suppose I don't say anything about it to the gardener? There are lots of bulbs in the greenhouse and storeroom. I will pick out some of the handsomest and bring them over myself, and—help plant them. May I?"

She looked at him thonghtfully.

"Why, yes; I don't know but you may," she answered. "You can tell me how."

"And do the digging," he supplemented. "I will put on gloves. It will be so droll, and—and nice. And it is so unconventional. I hope you don't mind."

"No, I don't think I do. We're next-door neighbors, you know. And I think I've heard of you in New York, at—at—"

"The Manhattan?" inquiringly.

"Yes, very likely it was the Manhattan. I'm Miss Richardson of Forty-second Street."

"Miss Olga Richardson?"

"Yes."

"Who visits a Miss Trelawney—Olive Trelawney?"

Her hands came together in pleasant surprise.

"Do you know Olive? Why, she is one of my dearest friends."

"Indeed! Isn't it delightful? My sister knows her, and has heard her speak about Miss Olga Richardson. Really, it seems that we are old acquaintances after all. I will get the chrysanthemum bulbs now and hurry back. Bnt you must let me call this afternoon to talk over old times."

"Certainly, it will be lovely."

Ten minntes later he was back, bringing as many large, plump hulbs as he could carry, and with delightfully profound remarks on the art of gardening and the usefulness of labor, they kneeled on opposite sides of the trowel-carved bed and planted the bulbs, one by one. As the last tuber was receiving its covering of soil a deprecating face appeared at an opening in the shrubbery.

"Av ye plase, Sorr," an anxious voice called, "have yez been afther seein' any b'ys or tramps lurkin' about?"

Two or three last pats were given to the little mound which covered the hulb, then Mr. Ware turned.

"No, Michael, not this morning," he answered. "Why?"

"Becase some rapscallion's been sthalin' the pertaties I pnt aside for plantin', Sorr; bad cess to the crathur! They was in a foine noo basket——" He stopped suddenly, adding: "I beg pardon, Sorr!" and disappeared behind the shrubbery. The "foine noo basket" stood beside the newly-planted flowerbed, empty.

WOMEN HERE AND THERE

THIS is the season when Cupid gets on his sea legs. There is no one so fetching as the Summer girl at sea, but she is not susceptible, and the little god mnst send his arrows with a steady hand.

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THERE is nothing like being a young man in the season when all the Summer girls are summering and out for glory and conquests with heaps of pretty clothes and nothing to do but make themselves beautiful and attractive for any stray young men there may be around. Unfortunately these young men are usually strays and consequently so much in demand that the hotel proprietors, recognizing the fact, treat them most amiably. Two New York men who are thinking of spending a few weeks in a fashionable New England mountain resort wrote recently to the proprietor of one of the largest and best hotels for terms. A prompt response was received.

"There are but few young men here," wrote the hotel man, "and we will give you a large double room for which we usually ask $40 for $30. We shall be glad to have you take the room at this price and feel sure that we can promise you a pleasant time. Hoping to hear from you," &c., &c.

"And we wonder that men are conceited!" gasped a young woman who heard this—to her—astonishing epistle.

"That is nothing," answered one of the young men who had received it, "why, friends of mine have been offered fine rooms and board for nothing, men are considered so necessary for a Summer resort equipment."

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One of the tronbles the Summer school teachers have is with the children's dress. It might be supposed that coming, as many of them do, from the poorer families, the girls would dress plainly, but that is not the case. A cooking teacher who has a large class of children under her finds that many of the girls wear clothes entirely inappropriate for the work they are to do.

"My dear, that dress is altogether too good for you to cook in," she said to one small girl who appeared robed in a light pink striped Summer silk trimmed with lace. But the child only smiled with a superior air and went on with her work. Great delicacy has to be used in correcting the children upon matters of dress. They are oversensative, and if the greatest tact is not used they will leave school altogether. After her first correction the teacher did not dare to speak again to the gayly arrayed little lady, but devoted all her energies to distributing grains among the children who came for their cooking lesson prepared with long gingham aprons.

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There is an elderly young woman at a Summer hotel not far from New York who has been made very happy recently by the subjugation of a young man who sits near her in the hotel dining room. So he says, he is a very young man, aged two. But his admiration for her was so marked and shown by such charming smiles that her heart went out to him from the first.

"Gam-gam, Gam-gam," calls the baby with delight as soon as the elderly young woman makes her appearance, and she responds with warmth—or she has until recently—though, not being familiar with baby lingo, she could not make out what the young man meant. And some way no one told her. Perhaps they did not know. At any rate they only smiled when she asked. But meeting baby out alone with the nurse one day she was more fortunate.

"What does baby mean when he calls 'Gam-gam'?" she asked, patting the little fellow's cheek.

"Why, that is what he always calls his grandma," answered the nurse, proud of her charge's linguistic efforts, and she wondered why it was that the elderly young woman hurried away so suddenly.

***

A young actress who likes to receive a proper amount of attention wherever she goes has a special scheme for getting the consideration of the shop girls. She never goes into a shop shabbily dressed and always wears as good clothes as the occasion will permit. Then she always has a well filled pocketbook. It may have little in it but samples, bills, letters, anything, but it has a comfortably plump outside, and her first action when she reaches a counter where she has purchases to make is to lay this purse carelessly upon it, and she says she never fails to receive prompt attention.

***

Summer resorts have the cream of everything at this season of the year. A housekeeper who is to take her vacation in the Fall is mourning because she can no longer buy delicious homemade white and brown bread from her baker. He cannot get it himself, for the bread man has gone to the Catskills to be the bread cook for a big hotel there.

***

"No one need worry for fear the stage on will get over the worrying habit, for plenty of local problems continue, and

tinued the same pessimistic young woman. "I know any number of girls who are on the road to taking up with the 'crooked stick' because they once dreamed of the possibility of the beautiful independence of women of which people talk so wildly. Women never can get on in business as well as men because they can't get the home idea out of their heads. They always have little homes wherever they are. They buy pretty dishes, have plants and a cat, darn their own stockings, wash their own gloves, and make their own shirtwaists. It is only the most affinent, and there are mighty few of those, who reach a position where they can have a maid to look after them. Now, you can't do business and care for cats and plants, make shirtwaists and cook nice little teas and wash the dishes afterward. Something suffers, and it is usually the woman after a few years. Then she realises that she has an unhappy middle age before her, she can't get along without her cats and her dishes and her stocking darning, and she begins to meditate upon the crooked stick and wish she had taken the tall, straight one in the days when she indulged in such rash illusions about the beauties of feminine independence. Women may be marrying later in life nowadays, but they are marrying still. And mark my word for it, another generation of women will have a little more home sense."

Cane Vs. Beet.

"Why do you call him Cain?" inquired Adam.

"Because the little darling can't be beat," replied Eve, with feminine logic.

Thus was the Sugar Controversy started in Paradise, the young man's subsequent career leaving it an open question.

Nothing to Live For.

Mrs. Benham—The paper tells of a fatal accident.

Benham—What kind of an accident?

Mrs. Benham—A colored's dressy tooth brush and two postage stamps were the unwise agent employed in causing that man such sorrow.

Benham—I don't suppose any number of flowers in the form of a wreath.

A BORN ROVER

THE Herndon plantation was provided with animals of many kinds and degrees of conduct; but among the wayward element there was not a law-breaker who dared to follow the leadership of Buck, whose high-handed—or rather high-hoofed—escapades soon earned for him the more dignified term of Baron Buck. They would accompany him to a fence or hedge, and, if sweet grass or succulent vegetables lay enticingly beyond, would follow him through; but to break down obstacles for the mere pleasure of kicking up their heels on a mad race down some dusty, sunbaked road to a neighboring plantation or adjoining village, thence to be whipped home and shut in a narrow pen for a week, was something they could not appreciate. Taking risks for a good dinner was all very well, but the same risks with nothing but certain punishment beyond was an altogether different matter.

So Baron Buck went his ways alone into mischief and the pen; and out again in search of more mischief, with the prospect of reincarceration an assured fact of the near future. But punishment made not a whit of difference. It was in him, just as the blood of his masters made them explorers and rovers. As a calf he had left his food to go sight-seeing, and as a steer the sight-seeing became insistent and extended exploration. Now, as a big, brawny ox, he broke away from his yoke-mate, from the pasture or pen, and hurried off to look at the strange doings of the world outside.

The end was inevitable. The Herndons became discouraged, and sold him to a neighbor for two-thirds his value; the neighbor kept him a month, and then in disgust sold him for half what he had paid; and this last purchaser, at the end of ten days, announced that Baron Buck would be sent to the shambles. He was fit for beef, the man declared, but for nothing else.

At this stage Unc' Mick came to the front.

Now, Unc' Mick was a philosopher as well as a truck grower, and his shrewd sayings and deductions were treasured bywords in the neighborhood. Years ago he had taken to trucking for a living, and had looked forward to the time when he could take his produce into Washington with a mule and cart, instead of being obliged to sell it from a hand-basket. Baron Buck had been known to Unc' Mick ever since his calfhood, and the old negro's eyes had never darkened at sight of the frisky heels as had the eyes of all the rest of the neighborhood.

"Hit's a mighty good calf," he had said, and "Hit's a mighty good steer," he had continued later, and "Hit's a mighty fine ox," he had insisted and repeated from time to time, after the roving calf had become a strong exploring ox. "Now you all's ain't know 'bout that animile," he would declare, aggressively. "See what a fine head he's got, an' them eyes that look straight frou things to the other side. Them eyes ain't bad, No, Sah! They's jest spekkerlatin'. There's animiles on these plantations that's a heap wuss'n Baron Buck. They project round to steal an' do mean tricks, but Buck jest 'lows to inform hisself on things. He's a trabbeler, that's what he is. I knows animiles if I knows anything."

"Why don't you buy him, then?" some one sugested.

"'Case I ain't got the money," Unc' Mick answered, promptly; "'cep'n for that I would. That Baron Buck'd make a mighty fine horse to tote my truck into de city."

Unc' Mick was shrewd in his buyings and sellings. Instead of betraying interest in the fate of Baron Buck, he returned to his work in the truck patch, and it was not until ten days later, when his scouting boys reported the proposed sale of the ox to the village butcher, that he emptied the contents of a broken dish into his pocket and shuffled across the fields, with conspicuously apparent indifference.

"How's all, Mist' White?" he asked, when at length he appeared before the last disgusted owner of Baron Buck. "Don't reckon you got any more seed taters to spar'?"

"I reckon not, Unc' Mick. It's pretty late for seed potatoes, isn't it?" He looked at the old man curiously. "Come over to see about Baron Buck, haven't you?" he asked, suddenly, his eyes twinkling. "Your boys have been right frequent visitors lately, and I believe Herndon once said you had a longing to own Baron Buck. How is it, Unc' Mick?"

The old man shuffled uneasily.

"I'd like to own him pow'ful well, Mist' White," he at length acknowledged, frankly; "but I's been too pore mos'ly. 'Cep'n' I'd heered ye was mighty anxious to get shet o' him, I wouldn' come over to-day. I mus' buy cheap."

"Oh, I'll sell cheap enough," grimly. "The brute has broken down his value in fences in the last ten days. If he would be any good to you, Unc' Mick, you may have him for $20. I could get more than that for him as beef, but would rather sell him alive. Oh, you'll take him, eh?" for Unc' Mick was counting out the money eagerly, his fingers trembling.

"He, he, he!" laughed Unc' Mick; "reckon I will. It's the wussest trade you ever made, Sah. But you all's ain't understand Baron Buck, that's the matter. You try to shet him up, an' he's a trabbeler. I's got a little cart in my eye that I can get for $10. I fill it with truck—forty times more'n I can tote in my basket—then I hitch in Baron Buck, an' we go trabbelin' clean to the city. An' you'll see that animile will take to it jest like 'twas nat'ral."

And as time went on, to the astonishment and amusement of the neighborhood, it began to appear that Unc' Mick was right in his diagnosis of Baron Buck's peculiar malady. The first day he showed symptoms of rebellion; but as they entered an unrecognized territory he quieted down and gave his whole attention to an apparent study of the surroundings. And this evident appreciation of his privileges kept him quiet and contemplative through the remainder of the trip, and through the trips which followed.

Only once did he make a break from this even tenor of his new life, and for that his former owners were responsible. One evening all three of them passed along the road together, and at sight of him lying there on the grass, tranquil and unconfined, they paused in affected amazement and began to chaff each other in good-natured raillery.

Whether something they said wounded the proud spirit of Baron Buck or the familiar voices brought up recollections of the uneasy past is a matter for surmise. But when Unc' Mick looked for him the next morning he was not to be found; and it was not until late in the evening that he returned, apparently in jubilant spirits, for his tail was erect and his eyes twinkling from behind curiously half-closed lids.

The next day stray rumors began to be brought in by one visitor and another, and little by little Unc' Mick pieced the story together. Baron Buck had gone straight to the Herndon plantation, taking a bee-line over fences and hedges, and there had made breaches and through them enticed all the cattle into meadows of rich, succulent grass and gardens of growing vegetables. He had not stopped to taste any of the treasnre trove himself, but had hurried on to the plantation of his second owner, and then to that of the third, leaving a broad line of breaches and scattered cattle in his wake. And apparently only when he was satisfied that there was not one of all the cattle of the three plantations unreleased and not one of all the inclosed meadows and gardens unopened to their appreciative wanderings did he return, tranquil and satisfied, to his new master and his new life.

A FRIEND IN NEED

DOWN Forty-second Street straggled a pup. He was soiled, he was starved, he was wretched. He had wandered far that day, and his coat, which must have been white and sleek when he suckled in his mother's kennel, was now streaked and coated with little dry balls of gutter mud. A glance would have told you he possessed neither owner nor ancestry, but with admirable patience he was endeavoring to supply the former deficiency. No rebuff had been so severe as to discourage him, no piece of cruelty could drive him away, but hour after hour he had thrust himself between the legs of the men and sniffed confidingly at the petticoats of the women, submitting to kicks and blows with pitiful resignation. He was very young and awkward and unprepossessing. When he ran, it was with a sidling movement, a broken tail thrust under his belly and paws turned outward.

In front of a restaurant near the Grand Central Station the pup stopped. Inside was the gleam of mirrors and silver, and out through the open doors came warm, delicious odors of sizzling steaks, chops, and fish. The pup was starving. From a look at his ribs one would have thought he had swallowed a barrel. His weak legs were far apart for better support, his tongue lolled out, and every now and then he would gulp at his spittle.

Because he was so young and knew no better he decided to enter, and when a woman wearing crape, and a little girl in a black frock passed through the open doorway he slipped in after them.

At a table near the door a woman felt a moist, cold thing thrust into her hand. She screamed, and the pup crouched at her feet. An indignant head waiter rushed forward with a napkin, and the pup retreated under the table. When the napkin was snapped in his face he ran to a second table, then to a third, from under which he was finally thrust out. The cashier began belaboring him with a borrowed umbrella, and the pup rolled over on his back, put his four paws in the air, and prayed. He was finally caught by the loose folds of the neck, carried to the door, and flung far out on to the curbing.

The pup scrambled to his feet and started back, but a waiter was guarding the door. When the waiter rushed forward, waving his napkin, the pup sidestepped and evaded him. When the waiter stopped, the poor, starved little beast sat back on his haunches, looked at him sidewise, and gulped. The delicious odors were more than he could bear, and he made a dash for the door, only to be kicked back so fiercely that he yelped in pain. But he still lingered about the entrance and would not be driven off.

Suddenly a chair was thrust back, there was a patter of feet on the mosaic floor, and the little girl in the black

frock ran out through the door. She pounced upon the pup, gathered him, soiled and limp, in her plump, pink arms, and scampered back with him to her seat beside her mother.

It was in flagrant violation of the rules of that respectable establishment, but it was so impulsive, so charming, so sweet a deed that no one thought to protest. The child held the pup in her lap and fed him with bits from her plate. Starved as he was, he took them carefully from her fingers, while the guests looked on with amusement, and even the head waiter smiled diplomatically.

When last seen the pup was following mother and child up Park Avenue.

The Deacon's Goats.

DEACON SIMKINS'S oldest boy, Sim, bought a couple o' goats an' brought 'em home when th' old man wus away. Th' fust intimation th' Deacon hed of their presence wus findin' 'em in th' cabbage patch on his return. Fr'm thet moment a kind o' coldness sprung up atween 'em, an' ever after Deacon Simkins an' Sim's goats lived in a state o' perpetual enmity.

One of th' goats wus of a Cimmerian complexion, an' t'other one wus of a beautiful porcelain white; but th' heart o' th' white goat weren't no more tender nor sympathetic than th' heart o' th' black one. Both on 'em wus a holy terror t' th' Deacon, an' ef there wus enything they cud do t' harrer his disposition, they jest went right t' work an' did it. Et last, one day th' Deacon said: "There's a lake down in th' valley, an' ont in thet lake is an island; an' on t' thet island them goats hev got t' go, an' stay, until they know enough t' mind their own business." So th' Deacon tuk 'em one day, an' ferried 'em over, an' left 'em on th' shore; an' they went jest as quiet as two kittens. Arter that, he rowed back, an' crossed over inter th' village t' sorter pick up th' latest news. Et wus nigh on t' th' edge o' night when th' Deacon returned t' his house; but when he did, an' hed entered inter th' yard, I'll be blest ef them goats weren't a-standin' on th' front steps t' welcome his return.

Now thet's a fact.

Th' catastrophe thet wiped them goats out o' existence happened on a Sunday afternoon. Th' Deacon wus a perambulatin' over his fields, sorter communin' like 'ith hisself, as it would nat'rally seem, an' inspectin' his fences at th' same time. Them two goats hung back in th' rear, sorter communin' like, same as th' Deacon, an' fer all I know wus inspectin' th' same fence. Th' Deacon didn't see 'em, fer he wus a man who never looked ahind when he cud look straight ahead. This wus a motto th' Deacon allus adhered to; an' I kinder cakerlate it was th' only motto he ever knew.

Well, I wus standin' near th' line fence which divided my lot fr'm his'n, an' so tuk in th' hull performance. There wus th' Deacon a-walkin' along as ef this hull world wus a Paradise, an' he wus th' only man who wus in it, an' about twenty rods ahind him wus th' goats. Fust th' black goat ud shoot a leetle ahead, then chassezy around, arter which he would fall back, an' th' white goat ud go through th' same performance. What under th' sun they wus a-doin' thet fer I couldn't detarmine; but I kinder fancied, ye see, they wus a sort o' scorin' so as t' start t'gether. Enyhow, jest as th' Deacon hed got down t' a soft an' miry place, an' wus a-singin', "Now I raise my Ebenezer," an' a-beatin' time 'ith his stiff forefinger—th' forefinger of his right hand wus stiff—them goats started, an' jest as th' Deacon hed got t' "Eb-en-e-zer!" th' crisis came, an' in two seconds you couldn't tell th' Deacon fr'm th' goats. They hed bunted him clean inter the' middle o' next week, an' int' a big mud puddle besides.

Holy Moses! I jest laid right down in th' grass an' roared. Et wus th' best circus I hed witnessed fer more nor fifteen years. Et wus a hull Barnum an' Forepaugh consolidated. Et so led me t' fergct th' solemnity of th' day thet I jumped right up an' shouted, "Give 'em another round, Deacon, an' I'll bet on th' white goat!" but I'm happy t' state thet he didn't hear me.

Arter them goats hed gotten him well planted, they jest wheeled around an' trotted back as unconcerned as ef nuthin' hed happened. Th' Deacon drew hisself out o' th' mud, an' 'ithout a hat, an' 'ith his coat tail split clean t' his shoulders, an' plastered all over 'ith mud like as ef he hed been troweled, started in pursuit. I sed "Good mornin', Deacon," jest as pleasantly as I knew how as he flew past me; but he didn't hear. He kept right on arter them goats.

Th' next mornin' I went over t' interview th' Deacon, an' see ef he hed recovered fr'm th' shock. I kinder cakerlated he hed, fer, though he weren't nowhere in sight, th' fust thing I encountered on enterin' th' shed wus them two goats hung up by th' hind legs 'ith their throats cut fr'm ear t' ear.

DAVID HILL.

A Lie Nailed.

Absalom, in the midst of his predicament found time for at least one comforting reflection.

"And to think," he exclaimed, "that only last week the barber said if I didn't use his hair tonic immediately, my hair would all fall out!"

CORNELIA'S DECEPTION AND ITS OUTCOME

CORNELIA had two invitations to go to the Country Club on Saturday afternoon. The Watsons asked her to meet them at their house at 4 o'clock and drive out for dinner, and Archibald Cleever wanted her to go with him. For reasons very obvious to all who had given Cornelia's case even superficial consideration, she decided to go with Archibald.

Archibald, being a lawyer, put his instructions clearly.

"I'll be fearfully busy all the forenoon," he said, "and shall possibly have to work an hour or two after luncheon, but I'll make a desperate effort to meet you by 2:30 o'clock, which will enable us to get into the country in time to see a game of something or other. I don't like to ask you to go dangling around places by yourself, but if you could make an exception in this one instance and meet me somewhere convenient for us both—say the Fifty-ninth Street Station of the Sixth Avenue L—it would save me the trip over to your house and give us a much earlier start."

And Cornelia, being twenty-three years old and fully capable of taking care of herself, was in nowise shocked by this unconventional proposition, and promised to be on hand at the appointed time and place.

"I wish, though," she said, "that you could make it 2 o'clock instead of 2:30. I really think that you ought to let work go by the board for this one time and give me first consideration."

But Archibald was unyielding. "The matter I have on hand is very important," he said, "and must be attended to on Saturday. I'll hurry it through, however, with all possible dispatch, and will join you at 2:30 or a little later."

It was 2:25 o'clock when Cornelia sat down to catch her breath in the Fifty-ninth Street Station. It took several minutes for her to recover from the puffing fit superinduced by climbing the stairs, but a tolerable degree of composure being finally regained she looked around for Archibald. He was not yet there, but as his additional clause, "or a little later," allowed him still a few minutes of grace, Cornelia was neither surprised nor disappointed. As the time sped by, however, and still no Archibald appeared, she began to feel worried. At the end of half an hour worriment had deepened into stiff resentment.

"He has no right to treat me so!" she stormed. "Just because Archibald has known me since I was inches high he thinks he can trifle with me as he chooses. I'll teach him better. His talk of extra work was only a bluff. He just wanted to find out how big a goose he could make of me. I'll wait no longer. I'll go up to Mary Watson's—I still have time to get there before they start—and go up to the club with them. That will show him that I am not dependent upon him for my pleasure. I wonder what he will say then?"

Cornelia's comminatory soliloquy was accompanied by a decided glare that meant business, but notwithstanding this fine spurt of spirit it seemed for a time as if she would be deterred from putting her threat into execution. In short, Cornelia was destitute of carfare. The position was peculiarly embarrassing under the circumstances. Still, she was not entirely without resources. Although it was her first experience of the kind, abject poverty, so far as ready cash was concerned, was a situation with which she had long been familiar through hearsay, and she ran over in her mind a dozen ways by which people thus temporarily and unexpectedly impoverished gained transportation to the desired point.

While debating which of the makeshifts thus recalled would be most compatible with her dignity, Cornelia's attention was attracted by a woman who rushed out on to the platform, dropped her ticket into the box, and craned her neck far out over the tracks for a sight of the oncoming train. These manoeuvres occupied but a few seconds. Suddenly the woman drew back from the edge of the platform even more quickly than she had reached it and returned in haste to the ticket chopper's chair.

"Dear me," she said, "I've forgotten something that I must take up town with me. Won't you allow me to go back, please, and get it? I dropped my ticket into the box not a minute ago, and I don't want to have to pay another fare. Won't you let me pass when I come again? I won't be gone more than ten minutes."

The man said "Um-m-m," doubtfully. "It is against the rules," he added.

"But it isn't right to make me pay another fare," persisted the woman.

He hesitatingly hemmed and hawed again, and, in accordance with the honored adage, was straightway lost.

"Well," he said, "I guess it'll be all right. When you come back just say I'm the woman that gave you a ticket a few minutes ago,' and I'll know it is you and will put you through."

Even while the woman said, "Thank you," Cornelia's blood quickened with the conception of her moral obliquity. The platform was deserted at the moment, but Cornelia, at her post beside the open window, overheard the conversation, and instantly perceived how she could profit by the transaction. She was honest with herself about her dishonesty at the very start.

"It's the same as downright stealing," she said, "but—I can't help it. I haven't got the nerve to try to borrow from strangers, and I must get to Mary Watson's by four o'clock."

She waited till the ten minutes mentioned by the woman as the probable length of her absence had nearly elapsed. Then, when the next train approached, she stepped boldly through the door and confronted the ticket chopper.

"I am the woman who gave you a ticket a few minutes ago," she said, according to instructions.

There was a suspicious quaver in her voice, but the man was too busy watching the oncoming squad of passengers to give heed either to her or her guilty tones, and he said, "all right," and passed her through.

Cornelia reached the Watson home a little before 4 o'clock and drove out with them to the Country Club. Late in the evening she saw Archibald. He was not alone. She was not surprised at that, but when she took a second look at his companion and recognized her as the owner of the usurped ticket, her state was little short of stupefaction. Finally curiosity served as a counter irritant and nerved her for a snatch of conversation with Archibald.

"I was red-headed when I got to the station and found that you were not there," he said. "What on earth became of you?"

"I thought you weren't coming," said Cornelia.

"I don't see what made you think that. I told you I might be late. It's a pity you can't have a little confidence in a fellow. Still, it's all right. I got to the station just in time to help Myra Nicholls out of a scrape—Myra's the girl in black and white over there by the window. I must go back to her in a minute. It seems she got started up town, and after she had dropped her ticket into the box she remembered something that she needed badly and persuaded the chopper to let her go back and get it. While she was gone some skinflint of a woman who had evidently overheard her agreement with the gate keeper pushed her way through on Myra's ticket, and when she came back the man took her for an impostor and wouldn't let her pass without buying another ticket. She had no money with her, and if I hadn't happened along when she and the man were in the thick of the fight and offered to help her out, she would either have had to borrow from a stranger or go back again.

"I was bopping mad at you, you'd better believe, and I plumped it at Myra, straight, wouldn' she come up here with me? She didn't mind, and so we came. She's a tip-top girl—chock full of fun—and we've had a high old time. Since you took it into your head to run away I'd have had to come by myself if it hadn't been for—"

Archibald paused and nodded toward the woman in black and white.

Cornelia's eyes followed his jealously.

"For what?" she asked.

"Why, for that sneak of a woman who stole a ride on Myra's ticket."

"Oh, her," said Cornelia, weakly.

A WOODEN RIVAL

LUNCH was over and the people in the proportion of nineteen women to one man were streaming out of the hotel dining room and choosing seats on the broad piazzas where the cool, green-striped awnings protected sensitive eyes from the reflected glare of the waters of the Sound.

The day was as bright as the multitude was dull, and the woman in that shade of green which has turned half our female population into human lettuces allowed her hands to fall idly in her lap.

"My mind," she began, "is an absolute blank. The only intellectual feat of which I am at present capable is the recital of my name, my address, and the nature of my husband's business. I could pose as a model for Unrelieved Stupidity at any minute of this current day." She looked appealingly at her companion as if begging her not to claim the wheels of her intellectual machinery were also clogged. "Do tell me something interesting," she begged. "It would be too terrible if we were both stricken with imbecility on the same day."

The other woman smiled with good-humored toleration of her friend's mood.

"I haven't a single idea," she began. Then her eyes happening to fall upon the slim, well-kept hands of her neighbor, she assumed an alert expression and continued: "Yes, I have, too. It is a story told me by the woman who does my hands when I'm at home. The sight of your rather pretty digits has suggested it to me. Do you wish to hear it?"

"Do I wish to hear it? My dear, if you should happen to glance at my face during the course of your narrative you will note the gradual disappearance of my eyes, nose, mouth, and chin. You may tell the curious that they have retired in favor of my ears. I shall be in fact all ears."

"The prospect is not alluring," returned the modern Scheherazade. "I have an uneasy feeling that your husband may blame me for the transformation, but then both he and I will have compensation in the fact that as your ear increases in area, even so will your value as a listener be multiplied."

"Now, for the story. Do you believe there are people so sensitively organized that a certain color can affect them to the point of losing consciousness?"

"No," returned the other, "I don't. I've heard of such cases, but to my mind they are mere instances of extreme affectation on the part of those claiming to be so afflicted."

"That" resumed the storyteller, "is where my manicure would disagree with you. She has her office opposite the windows of one of New York's largest department stores. Daily when the store opens for business, she sees the shades roll up on the ten or twelve wooden ladies who have been standing so patiently in the window all night, never daring to lie down for fear of rumpling their dainty Paris gowns. It is with one of these my story deals. Its color was yellow, of a peculiar shade, and the effect its appearance in the window had on the manicure's assistant was phenomenal. She gave one look at the window where the 'dresser' was trying to stand the 'yellow' lady on [illegible]. Then she [illegible] cause of her collapse. She insisted that if she had to endure the sight of that particular shade of yellow she would faint, and as fainting as a pastime did not appeal to her she would be compelled to resign her place unless her little table was removed to a spot where the objectionable dress would be beyond her range of vision. This was done, and one day the manicure announced to her assistant that she might bring her table back to the window. The dress was sold—at any rate it wasn't on view any more. Even with the obvious cause of her discomfort removed the spirits of the assistant did not improve. Ever since her first fainting spell she had steadily lost ground—her color grew less, her appetite entirely deserted her, and she seemed on the verge of nervous prostration. She was a nice girl, and her employer was seriously concerned.

"One rainy morning, as the manicure hastened to her office, she noticed with dismay that the yellow dress was back in the window. Evidently it hadn't been sold after all. She hurried up stairs to warn the assistant and prevent a recurrence of the previous mishap. Imagine her surprise and indignation when she beheld the object of her solicitude calmly engaged in looking straight across at the cause of all the trouble and looking better than she had for three weeks. Her employer directed a rather penetrating gaze at the erstwhile 'fainter.'

"'That was the yellow gown at which you were staring when I came in, was it not?' she asked pointedly.

"Then the assistant made confession. There was a finality about her tone which made it apparent that she was not vitally concerned as to what the outcome of the conversation might be. She had been perfectly truthful in her claim that the sight of the yellow dress made her lose consciousness, but as to why it did so she had [illegible] reticent to say the least.

"The days of the next week [illegible] She had been assigned to be waiting in a [illegible] where [illegible] visibly affected her health and spirit, and on the evening preceding the advent of the yellow dress her brother had insisted on her accompanying him to the theatre. There in the row ahead sat her quondam lover, and with him one of the prettiest girls she had ever seen. The vision wore yellow, of the exact shade which the firm opposite were displaying in the window. She had a sleepless night and a breakfastless morning. Is it any wonder then that her overtaxed nerves gave way when the uprolling shade seemed to reveal to her a wooden effigy of her rival, come to gloat over her? How were matters now? Oh, they were all adjusted, and she was much happier than she deserved to be.

"Who was the girl with him? That was the wife of his cousin from Indianapolis. They were in New York on their wedding tour. The bridegroom was kept home from the theatre by a prosaic (but not unfeeling) toothache, and the girl was as dear as she was pretty.

"As for yellow. It was the most beautiful color. The telegram that announced he was coming to call and she must see him was written on yellow paper. No, she hadn't fainted when she saw it. Yes, they were to be married in August. Would her employer attend the ceremony? She would, and she did.

"Furthermore she wore yellow."

MARY DOBBINS PRIOR.

A Lapse of Memory.

A CHICAGO woman tells the following story of her newest grandson. The youngster was being dressed for his first visit to Sunday school.

"'Now, Johnny-boy, when they ask you "Who made you, you are to say "God." Remember now.'

"'All right, mamma,' said the young hopeful, and was led off by his nurse.

"'Now, Johnny, who made you?' asked the teacher.

"Johnny stood up, standing with [illegible]

"'Why, [illegible]

JULY 1902

The UTILIZATION of WASTE ENERGY

OR

TIRED THOMAS ON THE TRACTION PROBLEM

The Summer Man.

I'VE seen him by the sounding sea,
And where the mountains frown,
And Newport does not know him more
Than does the country town.

He kisses all the pretty girls,
They like it, too, I ween,
And yet he is a married man,
His other half I've seen.

Nay, think him no outrageous flirt,
To lovers he's a boon,
The biggest Summer man of all,
The man within the moon.

An Unnecessary Adjunct.

HE STOOD outside the library window and tried to make out the pictures in the comic papers that hung on the rack, but the inches accorded to five-year-olds are few, and his attempt to master the intricacies of American humor wasn't much of a success. The personage known to the small boys as the "lib'ry lady" spied him and invited him in. After the manner of all "grown-ups" when trying to be nice to children she put him through a course of questions as to his age and his name. This latter he assured her was Tony.

"And what is your other name?" she persisted.

He replied politely that he had no other name.

"Oh, but you must have. What does the woman who lives next door call your mamma when she wants to speak to her? Does she call her Mrs. Smith?"

A light broke over the little face and he answered with unconscious pathos:

"She gotta no back name—we're just guineas, you know."

Taught by an Expert.

"Who taught me to talk, pa?"

"Your mother, of course."

He Never Smiled.

THE drummer who had missed the early morning train came into the tiny 7-by-9 junction station waiting room and glanced about him. Drummers always glance about when they come to stations, big or little. They do it because it is a habit, the same as winking one eye knowingly, poking a crooked thumb over the shoulder, or when one says about once every half minute during a casual talk on crops, weather, and so on: "Don' chew know?" These are hard things to get rid of. So is the drummer.

But this was not an ordinary drummer—at least he so impressed the sedate old gentleman who was busy studying a timetable by the window. The old gentleman got up, went to the drummer, and held out the timetable, asking:

"If a train got to Pulaski about 7 in the mornin', would that give me time to visit Elder Spriggins, who lives jist outside the town, before the other train came along?"

There was mourning at the end of the finger that pointed out Pulaski. There was hair in the ears of the old man and a misty veil on his glasses, hooked over his eaglelike beak. There was also a curious dip to his straw hat—not unlike the swirl of the busy college man out for a risque vacation—fifty-dollar Panama or not. The drummer was one of those chaps of ready speech and quick response, and he answered, in a pleasant tone:

"If you get to Pulaski on that early train you certainly will have plenty of time to visit Elder Spriggins and enjoy his hospitality before the next train comes along." Then the speaker beamed an amiable smile. But the old granger never bated a wink of the eye nor puckered a risible muscle.

"And if the way is clear for real good zippin' 'long the rails at a two-forty Flory Temple gait, do you really think a pusson could reach Carthage before sundown and in time to help Ezra Snow milk the cows and do the evenin' chores?"

"I don't think anything about it. I know it can be done. I did it one week ago yesterday and found Ezra well, excepting for a little twinge of rheumatism. Always was troubled that way, you know, Ezra was."

The old chap drew in his lower lip until the tuft on his chin tickled his nose. He sneezed, gave his straw hat another tip forward, scratched his ear with his lean finger, and asked:

"By doin' a cross-country stunt for four miles and divergin' to the left jist 'fore crossin' the canal lock the other side of Boonville, do you think an old pusson who used to peter out the best wrestler in these parts, back, side, or rough an' tumble holt, could fetch up 'bout time for dinner at the Yaller Tavern on the four corners kept by Eli Jones, who sells the proper stuff over his bar and can take care of fourteen men and hosses without going to the neighbors? Do you think it can be done by an ole pilgrim who draws a penshun for asthmay from the civil war—if he should start now without further parley?"

"I took the same route day before yesterday, and I know it can be done. Eli is still at the Yaller Tavern, doing a brisk business over the bar same as usual." And again the drummer tossed the old chap a knowing smile. And again the old chap never twitched a hair of the eyebrow nor curved a bristle of the lip.

"And if I should take the evenin' boat from Albany I'd reach New York in time for break—good Lord! He's gone! Snatched the train on the zip and went quicker'n a wink. They're a mighty knowin' lot, and I'm glad I got information; for I may take it into my head to try a ja'nt some time myself. Good-bye, Si. So glad I happened along and found a man with p'ints."

By the Way.

In youth we hear the dinner horn
And answer with a scurry;
Matured, the horn of plenty keeps
A fellow in a flurry
And Gabriel's is the only one
For which we never hurry.

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WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

WEEK ENDING JULY 26, 1902. EIGHT PAGES.

JULY 1902

Sales of Stock on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended July 26, 1902.

Range for Year 1901. High.	Low.	Range for Year 1902. High.	Date.	Low.	Date	Closing Saturday, July 26. Bid.	Ask'd	Net Ch'nge For Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales for Week Ended July 26, 4,031,592.	Par Value.	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend Paid. Date.	Per Cent.	Period.	Range for Week Ended July 26. First.	High.	Low.	Last	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended July 26, '02.
120	60½	70	Feb. 1.	61	Mar. 25.	66⅛	66¼	+ 1	**Amalgamated Copper Co.**	100	153,887,900	May 26, '02.	½	Q	65½	67¾	64⅝	66	113	98,200
35	21	30½	Apr. 30	21	Mar. 11.	29	29½	+ ⅝	American Agricultural Chem. Co.	100	16,716,600				30	30½	30	30		470
91	80	87½	Apr. 29.	82¼	Jan. 2.	86	88	+ 1	American Agricultural Chem. Co. pf.	100	17,153,000	Apr. 1, '02.	3	SA	87½	87½	87½	87½	89	310
8¼	1½	8½	Apr. 14.	2	Feb. 25.	6	6¼	..	American Bicycle Co.	..	..				6	6⅛	6	6	4⅛	600
35	10	26½	Apr. 14.	10	Jan. 6.	18	18¼	← 1	American Bicycle Co. pf.	100	6,294,900				19	19	19	19	20	100
55	19	39⅝	June 17.	22¾	Apr. 11.	32¾	32⅞	— ⅛	American Car & Foundry Co.	100	30,000,000	May 1, '02.	½	Q	32¾	32⅞	32¾	32⅞	25⅝	4,200
89¼	67	92⅜	July 8.	85¼	Jan. 14.	91	92	— ¼	American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	100	30,000,000	May 1, '02.	1¾	Q	92	92	91½	91¾	83¼	1,500
35½	24	57⅝	Apr. 28.	30½	Jan. 10.	51½	52¼	— ¾	American Cotton Oil Co.	100	20,237,100	Dec. 2, '01.	2	A	52½	52¾	52½	52½	33	620
210	170	244½	Feb. 11.	210	Jan. 13.	232	238	+ 5	American Express Co.	100	18,000,000	July 1, '02.	14	SA	231	233	231	225	180	310
45	30¾	59⅝	June 12.	39½	Jan. 9.	57	58	+ 1¼	American Grass Twine Co.	100	13,083,000	July 1, '02.	1¼	Q	57	58¾	57	57½		2,200
41⅝	25¾	31⅞	Jan. 2.	9¼	July 11.	10¾	11¼	..	American Ice Co.	100	22,921,900	Feb. 15, '02.	1	..	11¼	11⅝	10	11	33	4,100
77⅞	62	67	Jan. 3.	32	July 10.	35	36	— 2⅜	American Ice Co. pf.	100	13,227,200	Apr. 15, '02.	1½	..	35¼	38¼	33	36¾	70	3,300
30¼	5¼	28	Apr. 30.	15	Jan. 14.	23	23	+ 1¼	American Linseed Co.	100	16,750,000			..	22½	22	22½	25	28½	1,100
66	31	58	Mar. 14.	42	Jan. 23.	52½	56	— 6	American Linseed Co. pf.	100	16,750,000	Sep. 15, '00.	1¾	..	52	55½	52	55¼	61½	1,900
33⅝	22½	36⅞	Apr. 29.	29⅜	May 19.	32¼	32⅜	— ⅝	American Locomotive Co.	100	25,000,000			..	33	33⅞	32	32¼	25	12,100
91¼	83⅜	100¼	Apr. 29.	80	Jan. 3.	83	83½	..	American Locomotive Co. pf.	100	24,100,000	July 21, '02.	1¾	Q	93⅜	93⅞	93	93	85½	3,810
8	4½	7½	May 28.	5	Jan. 2.	6	6½	— ⅛	American Malting Co.	100	14,500,000			..	5⅝	6	5¾	6	..	200
60	35¾	49⅝	May 28.	43½	Apr. 22.	46	46⅞	— ⅛	American Smelting & Refining Co.	100	50,000,000			..	46½	47¼	46	46	54¼	3,100
104⅞	88	100⅝	June 23.	93	Apr. 20.	97½	98	+ ½	American Smelting & Refining Co. pf.	100	50,000,000	July 8, '02.	1¾	Q	97¾	98	97¼	98	101	500
49⅝	26	126¾	June 20.	40½	Jan. 22.	..	121	— 1½	American Snuff Co.	100	11,001,700			..	121½	121½	121¼	121¼	..	100
90	73	100	Apr. 19.	85	Jan. 13.	90	90¾	..	American Snuff Co. pf.	100	12,000,000	July 1, '02.	1½	Q	90¼	92½	90½	90½	85	300
153	103½	135⅝	Mar. 31.	116¼	Jan. 6.	133⅝	133⅝	+ 4⅝	American Sugar Refining Co.	100	45,000,000	July 2, '02.	1¾	Q	129⅜	134½	129	133⅝	143	117,800
130	111	120¼	May 7.	115	Jan. 9.	119½	120	+ 1⅛	American Sugar Refining Co. pf.	100	45,000,000	July 2, '02.	1¾	Q	119⅝	120	119⅝	120	..	500
167¾	157½	188½	Apr. 4.	160⅜	Jan. 13.	164	166	— 2	American Telephone & Telegraph Co.	100	82,715,300	July 15, '02.	2½	Q	164	165	164⅜	165	..	220
82¾	70	79	Jan. 10.	73	Apr. 23.	74	80	..	American Woolen Co. pf.	100	20,000,000	July 15, '02.	1¾	Q	74⅞	74¾	74⅜	74¾	77	35
217	113	146	Feb. 1.	95¼	July 14.	103	106½	— 1	Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	25	30,000,000	May 15, '02.	50c	SA	103	107	102	102	178½	2,000
91	42¼	94½	July 26.	74½	Jan. 27.	93½	93⅝	+ 2⅝	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.	100	102,000,000	June 2, '02.	2	SA	89⅜	94¼	89	93¼	74½	377,610
108	70	103⅞	July 26.	95½	Jan. 27.	103¼	103½	+ 1⅝	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe pf.	100	114,199,500	Feb. 1, '02.	2½	SA	101¾	103⅞	101¼	103⅝	96⅛	89,770
114½	81¾	112⅝	July 21.	101	Jan. 14.	110¼	110¼	— ¾	**Baltimore & Ohio.**	100	75,206,200	Mar. 3, '02.	2	SA	110⅝	112¼	109¼	109⅝	93⅞	131,440
97	83⅜	97	Jan. 2.	85⅜	Feb. 21.	96⅜	97	+ ⅛	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	100	59,227,000	Mar. 3, '02.	2	SA	96⅜	97	96⅛	97	93	2,220
88⅞	55⅞	72⅝	July 21.	60¾	Feb. 14.	69¼	69⅝	+ 2⅞	Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.	100	45,000,000				72¼	72⅝	69	69¼	76⅜	42,700
250	175	242	Apr. 23.	210	Jan. 4.	230	240	+ 1	Brooklyn Union Gas Co.	100	15,000,000	July 1, '02.	1	Q	236	239	236	239	218	500
14¾	8¾	14⅜	Apr. 23.	10	Jan. 13.	11⅞	12¼	— ¼	Brunswick Dock & City Imp. Co.	100	5,000,000				12¼	12¼	12	12	9½	300
122	77	125	July 23.	110	Apr. 4.	115	125¾	+ 13⅜	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg.	100	6,000,000	Feb. 15, '02.	2	SA	124	125	124	125	..	440
..	..	50⅜	June 13.	41	June 5.	44	46	— 1½	Butterick Co.	100	6,000,000			..	45	45	45	45	..	100
89	54⅛	97	May 22.	85¾	Jan. 6.	91	92	+ ¼	**Canada Southern.**	100	15,000,000	Feb. 1, '02.	1½	SA	91	92	91	91½	86½	500
117½	87	141⅝	May 26.	112¼	Jan. 28.	138½	138½	+ 2⅜	Canadian Pacific.	100	65,000,000	Apr. 1, '02.	2½	SA	135½	139⅝	135¼	138½	106½	99,919
103¾	103¾	134¼	July 25.	122	May 6.	134	135	+ 2⅝	Canadian Pacific sub. cfts. 24 in. pd.	..	..				132	134¼	131⅞	134⅛		2,700
196⅝	145¾	198	Jan. 6.	180⅛	July 1.	183	189	— 4	Central Railroad of New Jersey.	100	27,414,800	May 1, '02.	2	Q	188¼	189	185	185	159½	1,200
52⅜	29	57⅜	July 18.	45	Feb. 20.	54½	54¼	— 1⅜	Chesapeake & Ohio.	100	60,542,100	Nov. 27, '01.	1	A	55¼	56	53⅞	54¼	45	103,200
50½	27	45⅝	July 16.	33½	Jan. 14.	41¼	41⅜	— 2⅜	Chicago & Alton.	100	19,542,800				44	44⅞	41¼	41¼	38	41,500
82¾	72½	70	July 17.	74½	June 27.	77	77½	— ⅜	Chicago & Alton pf.	100	19,542,800	July 1, '02.	2	SA	78	78	77	77	70	2,700
140	91	216	July 16.	134¾	Jan. 6.	213½	216	+ 6½	Chicago & Eastern Illinois.	100	7,197,800	July 1, '02.	3	SA	210	216	210	216	..	4,815
136	120½	151	July 1.	137	Jan. 10.	146	148	— 2⅝	Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf.	100	6,839,780	July 1, '02.	1½	Q	145	147½	145	147½	..	200
27	16	32½	May 7.	22⅜	Jan. 25.	31½	31¾	+ ¼	Chicago Great Western.	100	23,398,600				31¼	31½	30¾	31¼	22¾	27,030
60¼	35	90⅛	June 24.	83⅜	Jan. 22.	88	88½	..	Chicago Great Western pf. A.	100	11,272,400	Jan. 31, '02.	2½	SA	88	88½	88	88	81½	410
56	41	50⅞	May 7.	43½	Jan. 22.	48	48½	..	Chicago Great Western pf B.	100	9,483,100				48⅝	49¼	48	49¼		2,500
94¾	90	95¼	June 10.	90¼	May 5.	92	92½	+ ¼	Chicago Great Western deb.	100	24,627,000	July 15, '02.	2	SA	91¾	91¾	91⅜	91⅝	90	20
82⅜	73	80	May 7.	49¾	Jan. 14.	70	76⅜	..	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville.	100	16,500,000	May 20, '02.	3	SA	76¼	76¼	76	76¼	34½	600
77¾	58¾	90	May 15.	75	Jan. 16.	87¾	88	— ⅝	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville pf.	100	5,000,000	Apr. 29, '02.	2	SA	88	88	87⅜	87⅝	70	350
188	134	189⅝	July 25.	169¾	Jan. 27.	187½	187¾	+ ⅞	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.	100	58,188,900	Apr. 23, '02.	3	SA	182¼	189⅝	181¾	187⅞	160¾	241,400
200	175	196½	Apr. 4.	186	Jan. 14.	193½	193¼	+ ⅞	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	100	45,082,400	Apr. 23, '02.	3½	SA	193	196⅜	192¼	195	..	9,146
215	168½	221	Apr. 29.	204⅜	Jan. 14.	243½	247	+ 6⅝	Chicago & Northwestern.	100	30,116,300	July 1, '02.	4	SA	253⅜	253⅝	242	244⅞	196	19,150
175¼	116⅞	200⅛	July 26.	152	Jan. 15.	198½	198½	+ 17⅝	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific.	100	64,573,280	May 1, '02.	1¾	Q	190⅜	200¼	190	196¼	141½	87,300
..	..	13¾	July 23.	9	July 21.	..	..	+ 3⅜	Chicago, Rock Island & Pac. Rights.	..	..				9⅝	13	9	13½	..	141,300
31	10½	23¼	Apr. 21.	15¾	Feb. 21.	22	22¼	— ¾	Chicago Terminal & Transfer Co.	100	13,000,000			..	22¼	22¾	22¼	22¼	18½	6,400
57½	26¾	42	Apr. 21.	30¾	Feb. 20.	39⅜	40	— ⅛	Chicago Terminal Transfer Co. pf.	100	17,000,000			..	40⅜	40⅞	39½	39½	30	13,900
20¾	12	23	Apr. 29.	10⅜	Jan. 8.	15	15½	— 2⅜	Chicago Union Traction Co.	100	20,000,000			..	18	18	15	15½	..	5,950
60	54⅞	60	Apr. 23.	44⅜	Mar. 15.	53	53½	— 3	Chicago Union Traction Co. pf.	100	12,000,000	Oct. 25, '00.	1¼	..	53	53	51	51	..	200
101	72½	108	July 18.	85¼	Jan. 14.	107	108	+ ⅝	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis.	100	28,000,000	Mar. 1, '02.	1	SA	107	107¼	106	107	80½	1,900
124	115¾	123½	Feb. 6.	118	Jan. 21.	118	123	+ ⅝	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf.	100	10,000,000	Apr. 20, '02.	1¼	Q	122	122	122	122	..	200
42½	27	84½	May 22.	35	Feb. 10.	77	80	..	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling.	100	6,000,000			..	78	78	78	78	..	100
138¼	41¾	110½	Apr. 24.	84	Jan. 8.	97	97½	— ⅛	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	100	23,931,000	Apr. 15, '02.	1¾	Q	97	98	96¾	97	90½	20,600
142½	116	140	Mar. 29.	132	Mar. 25.	130	135	— ½	Colorado Fuel & Iron pf.	100	7,000,000	Feb. 20, '02.	4	SA	135	135	133	135	..	400
18	6⅝	35⅜	July 17.	14½	Jan. 15.	33⅜	34	..	Colorado Southern.	100	30,000,000			..	34¼	34⅜	33¼	33⅜	13	19,275
60	40	78½	July 25.	59½	Jan. 15.	78	78⅜	+ 2½	Colorado Southern 1st pf.	100	8,500,000	Apr. 1, '02.	1½	SA	76	78¼	75¾	78½	48½	6,505
28⅝	16¼	49¾	July 18.	28	Jan. 4.	46¼	46½	— ⅞	Colorado Southern 2d pf.	100	8,500,000			..	46⅝	49¾	46⅝	49¼	22	11,900
25½	12½	23⅜	Apr. 4.	14½	Jan. 17.	17½	18½	— ⅜	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron.	100	6,914,400			..	17½	17¾	17½	17½	20	200
288	187	236¾	Apr. 23.	215	Jan. 16.	224¾	225	— 4	Consolidated Gas Co.	100	72,201,500	June 16, '02.	2	Q	225¾	226	223¾	224	220	12,300
124	93¼	129½	June 3.	115	Jan. 2.	121½	122½	..	Continental Tobacco Co. pf.	100	43,946,500	July 2, '02.	1¾	Q	122½	122⅞	121½	122½	116¾	2,400
..	..	38⅞	Mar. 24.	27	July 15.	30	30½	— ¼	Corn Products Co.	100	44,514,423				30	31	29¾	30	..	2,912
..	..	90	Mar. 25.	83	July 15.	84	85	— 1	Corn Products Co. pf.	100	27,083,530	July 10, '02.	1¾	Q	84¾	85	84	84	..	1,529
185½	103	184½	Jan. 7.	170	Mar. 11.	179¾	180	— ¼	**Delaware & Hudson.**	100	35,000,000	June 15, '02.	1¾	Q	180	181¾	179	180	158	11,150
258	183¾	297	Feb. 4.	253	Jan. 15.	278	298	— ¼	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.	50	29,200,000	July 21, '02.	1½	Q	286	286¾	285	286½	227	300
53½	29½	47	Apr. 17.	41	Apr. 7.	44¾	45	+ 1½	Denver & Rio Grande.	100	33,000,000				43¾	45½	43¾	45	41	4,610
103¼	80	95⅛	July 26.	88⅜	May 10.	94⅝	94⅞	+ 2½	Denver & Rio Grande pf.	100	44,146,800	July 15, '02.	2½	SA	92⅝	95	92	94⅝	91¼	35,975
69	60	64	Feb. 24.	40	Feb. 20.	55	63	— 3	Denver & Southwestern pf.	100	2,000,000	Feb. 20, '02.	1½	..	63½	63½	61	61	..	300
45	18	53⅜	July 11.	38¼	Jan. 31.	52½	52¾	— ¼	Des Moines & Fort Dodge.	100	4,283,100			..	52	53½	51	52½	..	4,100
92	72½	90	July 18.	65	May 8.	..	..	— 1½	Detroit City Gas Co.	50	4,825,500	May 15, '01.	2½	..	88½	89	87	87½	..	1,300
17	14¼	22⅜	May 2.	13	Feb. 3.	20½	21½	— ⅝	Detroit Southern.	100	7,000,000			..	21½	21⅝	20⅜	20⅜	..	3,500
60⅝	36	44½	May 7.	33	May 24.	40	40¾	— ½	Detroit Southern pf.	100	6,000,000			..	41	41	40½	40⅜	..	1,570
82	75	84⅞	July 24.	75	June 2.	83½	83¾	+ 4	Detroit United Railway.	100	12,500,000	July 1, '02.	1	Q	78⅞	84¼	78⅞	83¾	..	6,962
152½	125½	130⅞	Jan. 2.	130	Jan. 13.	137	137½	+ 2½	Diamond Match Co.	100	15,000,000	June 12, '02.	2½	Q	137½	137¾	137¼	137¼	142½	145
10½	6⅞	10	Feb. 3.	5⅞	July 21.	5	5⅛	— ⅛	Distilling Co. of America.	100	44,435,397			..	5	5	4¾	4⅞	9	975
..	..	5¼	July 23.	5	July 23.	4¾	5	..	Distilling Co. of America cfts.	..	..			..	5	5¼	5	5	..	200
34⅛	23¼	42⅝	Apr. 4.	33	Jan. 3.	36	36¼	— ¼	Distilling Co. of America pf.	100	20,428,593			..	37	37	36½	36¼	27	1,240
..	..	37	July 23.	36¼	July 25.	36	36½	..	Distilling Co. of America pf. cfts.	..	..			..	36¾	37	36¼	36¼	..	400
12¾	4½	18⅜	Apr. 9.	10	Jan. 15.	17⅜	18	— ⅛	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic.	100	12,000,000			..	18½	18¾	17½	17⅝	10½	2,030
22½	13¾	35⅜	Apr. 9.	18⅝	Jan. 14.	29⅜	30⅜	— ⅛	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic pf.	100	10,000,000			..	31¼	31½	30¼	30½	18½	4,407
43¼	24¼	44⅜	Jan. 2.	35⅜	May 19.	38	38½	— 1	**Erie.**	100	112,378,900				35⅝	38⅝	37⅜	38	37⅜	47,400
68	58⅜	75⅜	Jan. 2.	65⅜	May 19.	69¼	69½	— ⅛	Erie 1st pf.	100	47,852,400	Feb. 28, '02.	1½	SA	69⅞	70¼	69	69⅜	66½	7,930
62⅜	39¼	63⅝	Jan. 2.	51	May 17.	52⅝	53	— 1½	Erie 2d pf.	100	16,000,000				54	54	52⅜	52⅝	50¼	2,960
68	41	74⅜	Mar. 7.	50	Mar. 26.	57	58	+ 5	Evansville & Terre Haute.	50	4,000,000	May 1, '01.	1¼	..	53½	57¾	53½	56	35	3,370
93	81	104¾	Feb. 27.	82	May 29.	85	90	+ 7	Evansville & Terre Haute pf.	50	1,294,000	Apr. 16, '02.	2½	SA	85	90	85	90	..	700
38	17	52½	May 9.	30	Jan. 2.	47	50	..	**Fort Worth & Denver City.**	100	2,553,000	Apr. 15, '02.	/2	..	48¼	48¼	48	48¼	..	300
..	..	67½	May 10.	63½	July 21.	64	67	+ 1·	**General Chemical Co.**	100	7,410,300	June 2, '02.	1	..	63¼	63	63½	63	..	400
203¾	183½	334	Apr. 9.	184½	July 22.	188¼	187	+ 2½	General Electric Co.	100	41,944,800	July 15, '02.	2	Q	190¼	190½	184⅞	187½	235	8,100
..	..	64	July 24.	40	May 17.	62	62⅝	+ 4⅜	G. A. Fuller Co.	100	10,000,000				58	64	57½	61⅝	..	28,600
..	..	107	July 23.	82	May 20.	106	109½	+ 7½	G. A. Fuller Co. pf.	100	5,000,000	July 1, '02.	1¾	Q	96⅝	107	96⅝	106	..	2,200
203	167½	195	July 23.	181½	Mar. 5.	191	198	+ 1	Great Northern pf.	100	123,852,900	May 1, '02.	1½	..	190	195	190	191	173¼	9,000
75¼	40½	65	July 23.	66	Jan. 15.	93	93¼	+ 1½	**Hocking Valley.**	100	10,421,600	July 19, '02.	1½	..	91¼	95	91¼	92½	50½	3,350
69½	52¾	63	June 2.	81¼	Jan. 14.	82	83	+ 1½	Hocking Valley pf.	100	14,000,000	July 19, '02.	2	SA	92½	93	92	93	74⅝	2,287
144¾	124	170¼	July 26.	137	Jan. 14.	..	..	+ 4⅜	**Illinois Central.**	100	79,200,000	Mar. 1, '02.	3	SA	163	170¼	163	169⅝	149	61,700
24	13¾	23½	Mar. 20.	19	Jan. 14.	20	..	..	International Paper Co.	100	17,442,900	July 1, '02.	1	Q	20¾	20	20	20	21	1,150
51½	31	71¼	Jan. 7.	72⅝	June 24.	73	74½	— ¼	International Paper Co. pf.	100	22,338,700	July 1, '02.	1½	Q	73¼	75	73¼	73½	75	1,200
11	5¼	19½	Apr. 18.	6¼	Jan. 27.	13⅜	15¾	+ 1⅝	International Silver Co.	100	9,944,700				15	15	13	15	5¾	1,100
43	24⅛	57¾	Mar. 19.	47	Jan. 2.	53	54	+ ½	International Steam Pump Co.	100	12,000,000	July 1, '02.	1	Q	53¾	55	53	53½	38	4,100
83	54	94	Mar. 27.	87½	Jan. 13.	93½	93	+ 4½	International Steam Pump Co. pf.	100	8,000,000	May 1, '02.	1½	Q	92	93	92	93	87	1,100
43⅜	21	34¼	Mar. 10.	32⅜	Jan. 25.	40⅜	40⅝	— ⅛	Iowa Central.	100	6,000,000				40	40⅝	40	40⅜	37	1,100
87½	48	90⅝	Apr. 22.	71	Jan. 14.	85½	87	— 1	Iowa Central pf.	100	6,000,000	Mar. 1, '02.	1½	..	86½	89½	86½	87	72	1,100
41	21	42	May 29.	35¾	Jan. 28.	41¼	42	+ ¾	**Kanawha & Michigan.**	100	4,000,000				42	42	42	42	35¾	100
81¼	21¾	36½	July 26.	30¾	Jan. 2.	35¾	36	+ ¾	Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Memphis pf.	100	4,000,000	July 1, '02.	1	..	36¼	36½	35¾	36	..	37,600
23	13¼	36¾	July 24.	19	Jan. 15.	35¾	36	+ ¾	Kansas City Southern.	100	24,000,000				35¾	36¾	35¾	35¾	..	30,300
49	35	63¾	Apr. 21.	44	Jan. 14.	60	60¾	+ 1	Kansas City Southern pf.	100	21,000,000				61¾	62¾	60	60	51¾	2,700
18¼	5¾	40⅝	Apr. 23.	13	Jan. 15.	34½	35¾	+ 1	Keokuk & Des Moines.	100	2,000,000				34½	36	34	35¾	..	4,100
76½	39⅝	71½	Jan. 9.	64	Jan. 16.	65	67	— 1	**Lake Erie & Western.**	100	11,840,000				66¾	67	65½	66	53½	1,100
100	67	91⅝	May 2.	78⅜	Jan. 16.	87	88	— 1	Long Island.	50	12,000,000	Mar. 2, '98.	1	..	88	90	88	88	78½	200
111⅝	76	146	May 7.	103⅞	Jan. 27.	144½	145	+ 6⅝	Louisville & Nashville.	100	60,000,000	Feb. 15, '02.	2½	SA	140	145¼	139½	144⅜	102⅞	58,600
143	83	140⅝	Jan. 9.	123	Mar. 12.	134⅝	135	+ 1½	**Manhattan Elevated.**	100	48,000,000	July 1, '02.	1	Q	135	137⅝	134⅝	134⅝	119	127,200
177	130	134½	July 23.	103¼	May 12.	129½	130	+ 1½	Met. Sec. Co. Sub. Receiving, 1st in. pd.	100	12,000,000				129¼	132¼	129	129	129	24,437
177	130	174	Feb. 5.	146	May 12.	150	150½	— ¾	Metropolitan Street Railway.	100	37,000,000	July 15, '02.	1¾	Q	150¾	152	150	150	146	31,000
41	27	43	Jan. 6.	28	Feb. 1.	38¼	39	+ 1	Metropolitan West Side El., Chicago.	100	7,000,000				38	39	38	38	..	300
80	12¾	31¼	Mar. 21.	20	Jan. 15.	30	30½	— ¼	Mexican Central.	100	47,000,000				30¼	30¾	30¼	30¼	15¾	17,300
190	167	192	Apr. 28.	180	Mar. 24.	..	..	— ¾	Mexican Central pf.	100	19,000,000	Jan. 20, '02.	2	SA	180	180	180	180	165	75
111⅜	67⅜	115	Apr. 28.	103	Mar. 24.	111	111	— ⅜	Minneapolis & St. Louis.	100	6,000,000	July 15, '02.	2½	SA	113	115	113	113	113	1,400
124¼	101¾	127⅞	Apr. 28.	113½	Jan. 22.	122	122	— ¾	Minneapolis & St. Louis pf.	100	4,000,000	July 15, '02.	2½	SA	120	122	120	122	107½	1,400
24½	15	24	Apr. 7.	14	Jan. 15.	19	19½	+ 1½	Minneapolis, St. P. & Sault Ste. Marie.	100	14,000,000				19	19	19	19	13½	100
49	40	127¼	June 28.	99	Mar. 24.	111	111	+ 1½	Minneapolis, St. P. & Sault Ste. Marie pf.	100	6,000,000				111	111	111	111	107	100
35¾	15	31½	July 22.	21	Mar. 24.	24	24½	+ 1½	Missouri, Kansas & Texas.	100	32,000,000				24	24½	24	24½	23½	1,200
37¾	27	54	July 22.	31	Mar. 24.	34	34½	+ 1½	Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	100	32,000,000				34	34½	34	34½	32½	1,200
124½	93	118¾	July 22.	97¾	Mar. 24.	113	113½	+ 2¾	Missouri Pacific.	100	70,000,000	Jan. 30, '02.	2½	..	113	113½	112	113	97	2,000
39	25¾	122	Apr. 23.	90	Mar. 24.	103	103	+ 1	Nash., Chatt. & St. Louis.	100	10,000,000				103	103	103	103	90	100

Sales in 1902 Shares	Range since Jan. 1, 1902. High.	Date	Low.	Date	Closing Quotations, July 26. Bid	Asked	Net Change from Last Week	STOCKS	Par Value	Dividends Paid in 1901. Latest Date	Amount	Rate	No. Yrs. Paid	Range for 1901. Highest	Date	Lowest	Date	Range for 1902. Highest	Date	Lowest	Date	Shares Sold in 1902	Net Earnings Latest Year	Date
600	34	36½	Jan. 2	32	Mar. 11	33½	34	– ½	New York, Ontario & Western	100	$3,113,300												
600	44	60	July 15	55	Jan. 14	61½	61¾		Norfolk & Western	100	40,000,000	June 20, '02	1	SA	62	44	60½	Dec.	61½	60	600	6,000,000	
1,000	82	92	July 21	90	Feb. 21	92	93	+ 3½	Norfolk & Western pf.	100	2,000,000	Feb. 20, '02	2	SA	92	82	92	Dec.	93	92	1,000		
1,000	129	142½	Apr. 29	125	Jan. 2	138	139½	+ 4	North American	100	1,000,000				142	125½	142½	Dec.	142½	138	1,100	1,100,000	
700	272	290	July 23	245	June 25	245	...	+ 12½	Northern Central	50	12,000,000	July 25, '02	4	SA	290	260	290	Dec.	290	290	...		
73	82	76¾	Mar. 6	61¼	June 22	72	73	– 1½	Pacific Coast	100	4,000,000	May 1, '02	1	Q	74½	72	74½	Dec.	74½	74½	200	1,000,000	
88	88	85½	Mar. 6	78	July 15	78	82		Pacific Coast 2d pf.	100	4,000,000	May 1, '02	2	Q	78½	78	78½	Dec.	82	78½	200	1,000,000	
1,100	39½	45½	Mar. 10	37½	May 17	42½	42		Pacific Mail	100	20,000,000	Dec. 1, '98	1½		46½	41½	46½	Dec.	46½	46½	1,100	1,000,000	
1,100	137½	147½	July 22	141	Jan. 14	146½	146¾	+ ¾	Pennsylvania Railroad	50	98,572,200	May 31, '02	3	SA	160½	141½	147½	Dec.	148½	144½	243,122		
1,100	107	107	July 23	94½	Jan. 9	105½	106	+ ¾	People's Gas, Chicago	100	12,000,000	May 24, '02	1½	Q	107	103	107	Dec.	107	105	17,900		
35	57	119	July 25	80½	Jan. 2	105	106	+ 3½	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	50	15,000,000		12	SA	120	80	120	Dec.	120	114	200		
100	90	90	May 28	90	Jan. 14	87½	88	– ½	Pressed Steel Car Co.	100	12,000,000	May 15, '02	1	Q	87½	87½	87½	Dec.	87½	87½	100	4,700	
1,100	12½	30	Apr. 26	8½	Feb. 4	27½	28	+ ½	Pressed Steel Car Co. pf.	100	12,000,000	May 15, '02	1	Q	27½	27½	27½	Dec.	27½	27½	100	3,275	
1,100	196½	226	Apr. 23	215	Jan. 13	205	209	– ¼	Pullman Co.	100	24,000,000	May 15, '02	2	Q	240½	215	240½	Dec.	240½	240½	100	4,400	
...	...	96½	May 15.	93½	June 27.	94½	95	– ¼	Railway Sec., Ill./Cent. stock ctfs.	100	5,000,000	July 1, '02.	2	SA	94½	94½	94½	Dec.	94½	94½	200		
...	...	35½	Apr. 29.	24	Apr. 16.	30½	31½	– ½	Railway Steel Spring Co.	100	12,500,000				31½	30½	31½	Dec.	31½	31½	...	5,000	
...	...	85½	July 24.	80	Apr. 1.	87	87½	+ 1½	Railway Steel Spring Co. pf.	100	12,500,000	June 25, '02.	1½	Q	88	87½	88	Dec.	88	88	...	5,000	
58	24½	69¾	July 17.	62¾	Mar. 10.	69¾	69¾	+ 1½	Reading	50	68,900,000				67½	62¾	67½	Dec.	69¾	67½	197,290		
82¾	66	87½	July 17.	78¾	Mar. 10.	86¾	87½	+ 1½	Reading 1st pf.	50	29,600,000	Mar. 16, '02.	2	SA	88½	87½	88½	Dec.	89¾	87	74,710		
94¾	86	74¾	Apr. 22.	69	Jan. 14.	73	73¼	+ ¾	Reading 2d pf.	50	29,600,000				75½	73	75½	Dec.	75½	73	52,900		
34	11¾	29	Apr. 22.	15¾	Jan. 2.	19¾	19	+ 1	Republic Iron & Steel Co.	100	27,197,000				19½	15	19½	Dec.	19½	18	12,600		
88	53¾	78	Apr. 26.	68	Jan. 16.	73½	73¾	+ ¾	Republic Iron & Steel Co. pf.	100	21,398,000	July 1, '02.	1¾	Q	74½	73½	74½	Dec.	75¼	75	3,550		
38¼	18	25¾	Apr. 21.	17¾	Feb. 28.	19¾	20	+ 1	Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co.	100	10,941,700	July 15, '02.	1	Q	20½	19¾	20½	Dec.	20½	20	1,740		
90	70	74	May 21.	62	July 25.	69	69		Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co. pf.	100	6,000,000	June 14, '02.	1¾	Q	69¾	69¾	69¾	Dec.	69¾	69¾	400		
112¾	97	123	Apr. 22.	74	July 27.	...	...	– 1¾	Rutland pf.	100	9,057,000	July 15, '02.	1	SA	78	78	78	Dec.	78	78	100		
15½	7¾	24	Mar. 10.	12	Jan. 14.	...	...	– ½	St. Joseph & Grand Island	100	4,000,000				23	22	23	Dec.	23	22	200		
76½	53	77	June 17.	62	Feb. 6.	...	...	– ½	St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st pf.	100	8,467,500	July 15, '02.	1½	SA	74½	74½	74½	Dec.	74½	74½	65½	3,656	
36	17	35¾	Mar. 12.	27	Jan. 6.	...	...	– 1	St. Joseph & Grand Island 2d pf.	100	4,000,000				34½	33½	34½	Dec.	34½	34½	29	1,000	
56½	21½	79¾	July 26.	53¾	Jan. 2.	78¼	79	+ 6	St. Louis & San Francisco	100	27,892,700				71	70½	72	Dec.	79	72	40½	41,450	
86	75	93	Jan. 11.	82½	July 19.	87½	88	+ 2½	St. Louis & San Francisco 1st pf.	100	6,000,000	July 1, '02.	1	Q	92½	87½	92½	Dec.	92½	87½	77½	6,960	
70½	53¾	80	July 26.	70½	May 5.	70½	80	+ 2½	St. Louis & San Francisco 2d pf.	100	10,000,000	June 2, '02.	1	Q	70½	70	80	Dec.	80	67½	41,360		
39½	16	37½	July 24.	24½	Mar. 6.	37	37¼	+ 1½	St. Louis Southwestern.	100	14,500,000				39½	35½	37	Dec.	39½	37	146,685		
71	41¼	71¾	July 23.	55¾	Mar. 5.	70¾	71	+ ¾	St. Louis Southwestern pf.	100	20,000,000				18½	18	19	Dec.	20	19	12,080		
41½	19½	39½	July 26.	29½	June 8.	38	38	+ 3½	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co.	100	7,000,000				34	33½	34	Dec.	36½	34	300		
80	65½	84½	Mar. 7.	80½	June 8.	82	82½	+ 1½	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co. pf.	100	5,000,000	July 1, '02.	1¾	Q	85½	82	85½	Dec.	86	85½	480		
63¾	29	70½	July 26.	58	Jan. 15.	70	70½	+ 1½	Southern Pacific.	100	197,852,100				68½	67½	70	Dec.	70½	66¾	201,870		
35¾	18	40½	Apr. 15.	37½	Jan. 27.	39½	39½	+ ½	Southern Railway.	100	110,000,000				39½	38½	39½	Dec.	39½	39½	128,015		
94½	67¼	96½	Apr. 15.	92	Jan. 14.	97¼	97½		Southern Railway pf.	100	60,000,000	Apr. 15, '02.	2½	SA	97½	97½	97½	Dec.	97½	97½	40½	7,500	
...	...	92½	July 19.	90	May 22.	93	95¼	– ¼	Ss. Ry. Mob. & Ohio stock ctfs.	100	4,982,400	Apr. 1, '02.	1	SA	92	92	92	Dec.	92	92	150		
8½	3½	8¾	Apr. 29.	4	Jan. 10.	6¾	7	– ½	Standard Rope & Twine Co.	100	12,000,000				6½	6¾	6½	Dec.	6¾	6	500		
76⅝	40⅝	74⅝	Apr. 24.	61½	Jan. 14.	68¾	68⅞	+ 2⅝	Tennessee Coal & Iron Co.	100	22,553,900	Nov. 1, '00.	2		65⅝	60½	65¾	Dec.	68⅞	63	38,895		
52⅝	23¾	46½	July 17.	37⅝	Jan. 15.	46½	46¾	+ ½	Texas Pacific.	100	38,749,000				45½	36¾	44⅝	Dec.	46¾	41½	53,950		
122¾	117	134	Feb. 7.	122	Jan. 8.	132	134	+ ½	Third Avenue.	100	10,000,000	Nov. 29, '90.	1½		132	132	132	Dec.	132	132	200		
25¼	10¾	23½	Feb. 11.	18½	Jan. 21.	21¾	22½	– ⅛	Toledo, St. Louis & Western.	100	9,000,000				22½	22¼	22½	Dec.	23½	21¼	2,200		
39½	28	38¾	Feb. 11.	35	Jan. 15.	39¾	39¾	– ⅞	Toledo, St. Louis & Western pf.	100	10,000,000				39¾	39¾	39¾	Dec.	39¾	39¾	3,200		
109¾	65¾	125	July 26.	107	Jan. 20.	124½	125	+ 4	Twin City Rapid Transit Co.	100	13,010,000	May 15, '02.	1½	SA	119½	124	119½	Dec.	125	94	4,275		
19¾	12	18¼	Apr. 3.	13	Feb. 1.	14¾	15¾	– ½	Union Bag & Paper Co.	100	16,000,000				15	15	14¾	Dec.	14¾	16½	300		
75⅞	65	85	Apr. 5.	72	Jan. 16.	80	81		Union Bag & Paper Co. pf.	100	11,000,000	July 1, '02.	1½	Q	81¼	81¼	81½	Dec.	82½	72½	50		
...	...	120⅝	Apr. 17.	97	Jan. 2.	118	121	+ 4½	United States Express.	100	10,000,000	May 15, '02.	2	SA	119	139	118½	Dec.	120	87	600		
123	76	110⅝	July 26.	93⅝	Feb. 28.	100⅝	100⅝	+ 1½	Union Pacific.	100	104,085,300	Apr. 1, '02.	2	SA	108¼	110⅝	107½	Dec.	109¾	89¾	231,375		
99½	81½	94¼	July 25.	86⅝	Mar. 6.	93⅝	94	+ 1½	Union Pacific pf.	100	98,541,400	Apr. 1, '02.	2	SA	92	94½	91¾	Dec.	94	90¼	34,575		
...	...	13⅜	May 6.	10½	May 13.	11½	12	+ ⅛	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry Co.	100	12,106,300				11½	12¼	11½	Dec.	12¼	...	4,200		
...	...	47	May 1.	42	May 19.	46½	46¾	+ 1⅝	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Found. Co. pf.	100	12,106,300	June 1, '02.	1	Q	44½	46¾	44½	Dec.	46¾	...	4,600		
...	...	66	Mar. 6.	61¼	July 21.	61½	63	– ½	United States Reduc. & Ref. Co. pf.	100	5,918,800	July 1, '02.	1	Q	61¾	62½	61¾	Dec.	63½	...	300		
16¾	7¾	14¾	Apr. 3.	11⅝	Feb. 20.	13	13¼	– ⅛	United States Leather Co.	100	62,322,300				13½	13¼	13½	Dec.	13¾	13%	6,650		
83¾	69½	86½	Apr. 2.	79¾	Jan. 21.	84½	85		United States Leather Co. pf.	100	62,282,300	July 1, '02.	1½	Q	85	85	84½	Dec.	85	78¼	1,743		
24	12½	19¼	Apr. 14.	14	Jan. 2.	14½	15	+ ½	United States Rubber Co.	100	23,...,800	Apr. 30, '00.	¾		14½	14¾	14½	Dec.	14¾	20	1,200		
85	47	64	Mar. 24.	50¾	Jan. 14.	53	57	– ...	United States Rubber Co. pf.	100	23,...,800	Jan. 31, '01.	1	Q	55	55	55	Dec.	58	58	400		
55	24	46⅝	Jan. 7.	36¾	June 10.	40	40¼	– 1	United States Steal Corporation.	100	508,485,200	June 30, '02.	1	Q	45½	41	39¾	Dec.	40	44⅝	7,300		
101¼	69	97¾	Jan. 7.	87½	June 10.	89½	90	– ⅝	United States Steel Corporation pf.	100	510,314,100	May 15, '02.	1¾	Q	90½	90¾	89¾	Dec.	90½	94½	32,973		
72	51	70⅜	Apr. 28.	60	Jan. 18.	69	69¼	+ ⅛	Virginia-Carolina Chem. Co.	100	27,984,400	June 1, '02.	1¼	Q	68¾	70	68¾	Dec.	69¼	60¼	4,300		
125	116	134⅝	May 15.	120¼	Jan. 17.	129	131	+ 1⅛	Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co. pf.	100	12,000,000	July 15, '02.	2	Q	130	130	130	Dec.	130	123½	300		
26	11¾	31¼	June 24.	21¾	Jan. 14.	30½	30¼	– ⅝	Wabash.	100	23,000,000	.....	..	..	31½	31½	30⅜	Dec.	30¼	21¾	13,000		
46½	23¾	47¾	June 25.	41¾	Jan. 13.	46½	46¾	– ⅛	Wabash pf.	100	24,000,000	.....	..	..	46¾	47½	46¾	Dec.	46¾	30¾	21,325		
190	135	215	Apr. 22.	194½	Jan. 25.	212	220	– 2	Wells-Fargo Express Co.	100	8,000,000	July 15, '02.	4	SA	213	213	213	Dec.	213	213	100		
108¾	81	94⅜	Apr. 19.	84¾	July 10.	86¼	86⅜	– 2⅝	Western Union Telegraph Co.	100	97,870,000	July 15, '02.	1½	Q	88⅝	88¾	85¼	Dec.	86¼	82¾	21,210		
180	145	220½	Apr. 9.	190½	Jan. 15.	213	214	+ 2	Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.	50	9,336,810	May 15, '02.	1½	Q	208	210	205	Dec.	210	...	2,064		
192	171	234	Apr. 9.	190	Jan. 2.	216	220	+ 5	Westinghouse E. & M. Co. 1st pf.	100	3,987,450	July 1, '02.	1¾	Q	213	213	213	Dec.	213	...	300		
22	11¾	24½	July 18.	17	Jan. 27.	23¾	24		Wheeling & Lake Erie.	100	20,000,000				24¼	24⅜	23⅝	Dec.	24	18¼	7,450		
60¾	45	66	Apr. 29.	49½	Jan. 27.	61½	62½	– 2¾	Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st pf.	100	4,000,000				63	63½	62	Dec.	61½	56	2,650		
38	24	38½	Apr. 30.	28	Jan. 17.	37½	37¾	+ ⅛	Wheeling & Lake Erie 2d pf.	100	11,995,900				38	38	37½	Dec.	37½	27½	1,700		
26	14½	29¼	May 7.	19¾	Jan. 30.	27¾	28	+ ⅛	Wisconsin Central.	100	18,168,900				29½	29¾	27¾	Dec.	28	21½	20,110		
49¾	38½	51⅝	July 23.	39½	Jan. 24.	50¾	51	+ ⅝	Wisconsin Central pf.	100	11,267,200				50	51⅝	49¾	Dec.	50½	41	19,800		

STATUS OF NEW YORK CITY NON-MEMBER BANKS.

[Specially Compiled by The New York Times.]

The following is the statement in detail for the week ended July 26, of a majority of the banks not members of the Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of its members, the figures having been obtained direct from the banks by The New York Times:

Banks.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits with Clearing House Agent.	Deposits with other Banks and Trust Companies.	Net Deposits.
N. Y. CITY.							
Borough of Manhattan.							
Century	$300,000	$252,633,00	$3,325.00	$16,398	$21,380.00		$146,200.00
Colonial	100,000	2,988,200.00	51,80 .00	156,500	131,600.00	$100,800.00	2,216,900.00
Columbia	300,000	2,742,000.00	144,00 .00	167,000	210,000.00	3,000.00	2,562,000.00
Fidelity	200,000	986,486.00	11,670.00	24,594	43,075.00	.....	582,370.00
Fourteenth Street	100,000	1,973,200.00	145,300.00	57,000	427,300.00	.....	2,444,700.00
Gansevoort	200,000	1,537,729.33	12,562.62	101,947	184,180.35	34,001.79	1,735,926.61
Hamilton	200,000	1,964,000.00	105,000.00	91,000	185,200.00	5,000.00	2,163,200.00
Jefferson	200,000	1,388,380.00	6,600.00	60,300	138,700.00	300.00	1,133,800.00
Mount Morris	250,000	2,234,200.00	134,600.00	80,200	322,310.00	53,000.00	2,809,500.00
Mutual	200,000	1,686,782.17	41,434.27	77,444	98,952.24	.....	1,627,816.98
Nineteenth Ward	200,000	1,522,540.00	25,965.00	149,424	287,710.00	40,833.00	1,752,739.00
Plaza	100,000	2,915,000.00	134,00 .00	214,000	116,000.00	.....	3,053,000.00
Riverside	100,000	1,686,922.17	41,434.27	77,444	98,137.14	.....	1,967,587.65
State	100,000	4,881,000.00	325,000.00	162,000	104,000.00	265,000.00	5,445,000.00
Twelfth Ward	200,000	1,423,000.00	38,900.00	160,000	231,000.00	.....	1,838,000.00
Twenty-third Ward	100,000	1,164,700.00	45,100.00	117,000	86,000.00	52,300.00	1,360,000.00
United National	1,000,000	2,104,400.00	240,10 .00	39,700	35,400.00	.....	1,167,700.00
Varick	100,000	713,100.00	4,900.00	54,700	98,600.00	400.00	706,500.00
Washington	100,000	714,200.00	11,832.00	41,579.80	21,262.00	21,262.00	697,100.00
Washington Hgts.	100,000	436,350.00	7,585.00	*11,971	56,972.00	.....	313,389.00
Yorkville	100,000	4,506,300.00	54,800.00	154,000	162,700.00	7,800.00	1,633,000.00
Borough of Brooklyn.							
Bedford	150,000	1,465,913.00	12,531.00	98,[illegible]	127,149.00	136,498.00	1,594,058.00
Broadway	100,000	1,561,317.74	16,422.70	123,000	178,963.38	.....	1,795,453.41
Brooklyn	300,000	1,483,100.00	87,200.00	45,400	115,400.00	78,000.00	1,522,900.00
Eighth Ward	100,000	349,000.00	6,100.00	34,600	44,100.00	20,000.00	405,800.00
Fifth Avenue	100,000	749,100.00	34,500.00	27,500	63,910.00	14,000.00	833,200.00
Manufacturers' Nat.	252,000	2,943,100.00	330,200.00	107,500	328,300.00	.....	3,298,800.00
Mechanics'	500,000	3,783,500.00	210,30 .00	265,200	368,800.00	20,000.00	4,813,300.00
Merchants'	100,000	773,700.00	11,300.00	62,275	98,885.00	.....	838,625.00
Nassau Nat.	300,000	3,784,800.00	190,000.00	345,000	575,000.00	36,000.00	4,230,000.00
National City	300,000	2,990,000.00	143,000.00	232,000	298,000.00	68,000.00	3,177,000.00
North Side	100,000	824,281.14	12,323.69	81,997	62,366.81	140,433.12	957,310.49
People's	100,000	1,237,100.00	46,900.00	92,500	62,600.00	45,400.00	1,325,100.00
Seventeenth Ward	100,000	546,970.00	8,481.00	39,286	61,643.00	40,813.00	502,292.00
Sprague National	200,000	1,628,600.00	98,300.00	9,300	177,200.00	90,000.00	958,100.00
Twenty-sixth Ward	200,000	1,351,314.00	75,945.00	102,405.00	102,405.00	3,373.00	841,215.00
Union	300,000	1,365,400.00	45,10 .00	90,900	59,700.00	142,600.00	1,270,000.00
Wallabout	100,000	788,500.00	36,50 .00	29,300	28,100.00	38,600.00	768,400.00
Borough of Richmond.							
Bk. of Staten Island	25,000	596,300.00	20,000.00	18,200	01,706.00	14,156.00	633,000.00
First National, S. I.	100,000	688,600.00	42,30 .00	19,000	198,300.00	.....	710,300.00
JERSEY CITY.							
First National	400,000	4,780,900.00	285,20 .00	300,500	975,700.00	$78,300.00	5,872,200.00
Hudson County	250,000	2,290,328.00	77,127.00	71,497	132,604.00	62,434.00	1,871,569.00
Second National	250,000	1,242,900.00	51,700.00	13,700	230,200.00	67,400.00	1,244,400.00
Third National	200,000	1,217,818.68	58,107.85	66,294	230,332.38	5,716.89	1,253,952.20
HOBOKEN.							
First National	110,000	2,506,400.00	122,50 .00	23,800	159,200.00	22,800.00	2,226,200.00
Second National	125,000	1,003,412.00	29,213.00	43,875	93,900.00	19,700.00	1,071,290.00

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended July 26	4,931,592
Same week last year	3,091,382
To date this year	101,196,256
Corresponding date last year	190,388,671

Bonds for the week	$18,421,500
Same week last year	$9,339,000
To date this year	$548,020,600
Corresponding date last year	$683,240,220

In detail the week's dealings, compared with those of the corresponding week last year, show:

STOCKS. (SHARES.)

	July 27, '01.	July 26, '02.	Increase.
Railroad and Industrial	3,091,382	4,931,592	1,840,210
Mining	11,309	260	*11,109
Banks	.....	2	2

BONDS. (PAR VALUE.)

	July 27, '01.	July 26, '02.	Increase.
Railroad and Industrial	$9,266,500	$18,372,500	$9,106,000

Government	2,000	43,000	41,000
State	500	6,000	5,500

*Decrease.

Money rate range for the week: Collateral loans on call, 2½@3 per cent.; at three months, 4½ per cent.; at six months, 5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½@5 per cent.

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the week ended Friday last, as compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended July 26, 1902	$10,420,433
Week ended July 28, 1901	3,338,184
From Jan. 1, 1902	319,975,886
From Jan. 1, 1901	298,644,445

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended July 22, 1902	$6,033,233

STATEMENT OF ASSOCIATED BANKS OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

From reports to the New York Clearing House, as required under Section 16 of the Constitution, for the week ended Saturday, July 26, 1902:

*Capital.	*Net Profits.	Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	Circulation.
$2,400,000	$2,220,700	Bank of N. Y., N. B. A.	$16,672,000	$2,955,000	$1,750,000	$18,390,000	$596,000
2,050,000	5,286,000	Bank of Manhattan Co.	23,750,000	5,052,000	2,250,000	31,336,000	.....
2,000,000	1,313,300	Merchants' National	13,611,400	2,495,200	1,665,300	16,997,600	.....
2,000,000	2,476,500	Mechanics' National	13,435,000	2,054,000	1,832,000	12,781,000	.....
1,500,000	3,373,300	Bank of America	21,276,400	2,252,700	3,240,000	24,320,500	.....
1,000,000	265,100	Phenix National	6,123,000	1,316,000	348,000	6,468,000	40,500
25,000,000	15,156,100	National City	122,698,000	27,263,000	8,510,000	121,258,000	4,879,000
300,000	7,712,900	Chemical National	21,594,500	4,133,900	2,268,400	22,765,000	.....
600,000	293,300	Merch. Exch. National	5,910,100	916,000	632,900	5,511,700	221,000
1,000,000	2,118,500	Gallatin National	8,596,700	874,200	932,000	6,613,400	965,200
300,000	77,400	National Butch. & Drov.	2,007,100	482,200	81,000	2,331,100	43,000
500,000	151,500	Mechanics & Traders'	3,507,100	451,000	294,000	3,692,000	.....
200,000	164,500	Greenwich	1,219,700	98,100	153,600	1,098,800	.....
300,000	508,200	Leather Manuf. National	4,571,600	895,400	214,900	4,537,100	481,600
1,700,000	1,253,400	Seventh National	8,209,400	1,253,400	358,000	6,154,500	534,300
5,000,000	3,490,100	Am. Exchange National	28,407,000	2,683,000	2,186,000	21,277,000	4,375,000
10,000,000	7,296,600	Nat. Bank of Commerce	72,186,400	9,518,000	6,672,400	63,699,900	7,854,000
1,000,000	1,564,900	National Broadway	11,040,900	1,545,600	1,112,900	9,682,100	446,200
1,000,000	1,298,300	Mercantile National	14,173,300	2,470,800	1,747,200	15,549,700	987,900
422,700	548,000	Pacific	3,382,500	447,800	484,200	3,914,900	.....
450,000	1,010,200	Chatham National	5,315,200	730,700	353,700	5,363,100	49,300
200,000	391,300	People's	1,921,800	290,500	611,200	2,556,000	.....
2,000,000	1,098,300	National Bank of N. A.	17,093,400	2,634,400	1,318,500	18,380,600	818,100
3,000,000	5,755,100	Hanover National	47,767,600	7,237,700	6,605,100	54,212,600	1,385,700
1,000,000	978,300	Irving National	5,771,000	789,900	542,200	5,152,000	214,600
1,550,000	601,200	National Citizens'	6,150,700	896,800	524,700	7,046,000	643,400
500,000	295,000	Nassau	3,281,700	290,200	337,700	3,314,000	.....
900,000	1,017,100	Market & Ful. National	6,136,400	1,102,300	709,600	6,603,600	50,000
1,000,000	296,700	National Shoe & Leather	3,813,100	870,600	227,000	4,304,700	43,800
1,400,000	1,538,300	Corn Exchange	25,297,000	3,182,000	2,144,000	28,984,000	.....
300,000	430,500	Oriental	1,832,400	204,500	274,000	1,743,700	.....
1,500,000	4,233,[illegible]	Imp. & Trad. National	21,586,000	4,433,000	1,240,000	21,783,000	43,400
2,000,000	4,302,500	National Park	23,746,000	12,223,500	4,659,100	44,921,500	49,300
250,000	145,000	East River National	1,243,500	166,600	196,900	1,384,100	50,000
3,000,000	2,989,700	Fourth National	20,882,700	2,967,100	2,755,800	22,675,000	50,000
1,000,000	557,300	Central National	10,726,000	1,785,000	1,125,000	14,249,000	598,000
500,000	1,174,400	Second National	9,724,000	1,524,000	1,213,000	10,619,000	298,000
10,000,000	12,274,500	First National	75,322,700	16,242,500	2,048,500	78,139,700	2,892,700
500,000	987,300	N. Y. National Exch.	5,289,200	947,500	535,500	5,391,200	491,200
250,000	772,300	Bowery	2,777,000	353,000	211,000	3,056,000	.....
200,000	611,100	N. Y. County National	3,930,200	782,600	391,300	4,799,000	50,000
750,000	455,200	German-American	3,856,200	557,200	252,500	3,425,500	.....
1,000,000	3,181,000	Chase National	41,096,400	10,975,500	2,255,700	49,969,300

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended July 26, 1902

BONDS.

Sales Week Ended July 26. $18,375,500

Week Ended July 26.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	103¾	105½	105¼	103½	12
American Bicycle 5s	63	63	63	63	19
American Cotton Oil 4½s	102	102	102	102	18
American Hide & Leather 6s	98	99	88	99	11
American Spirits Manufacturing 6s	90	90	90	90	19
Ann Arbor 4s	98¾	98½	98¾	98¾	5
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé gen. 4s	104	104¼	103¾	104	1234
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	94½	95¾	94½	95¾	80½
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjust. 4s, stamped	96	94	92⅞	94	211
Baltimore & Ohio 3½s	95½	95¾	95½	95¾	75
Baltimore & Ohio gold 4s	103½	103½	103¾	103¾	49
Balt. & Ohio, Pitts., L. E. & West Va. 4s	99	99	98¾	99	72
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Div. 3½s	90¼	90¼	90	90	74½
Baltimore & Ohio conv. deb. 4s	111	112⅝	110	110¼	250
B'klyn Union Elev. 1st 4s gtd., stamped	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	1
Brooklyn Union Elevated 1st 4-5s	104	104⅜	104	104⅜	22
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	117⅞	118	117⅜	118	50
Canada Southern 1st 5s	104½	105	104½	105	3
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	103⅝	103½	103½	103½	69
Central of Georgia 1st pref. income	84¼	84⅝	84½	84½	24
Central of Georgia 2d pref. income	39	39½	38¾	38⅝	117
Central of Georgia 3d pref. income	26	26	26	26	22
Central of New Jersey general 5s	130¾	130¾	130¼	130¼	5
Central of New Jersey general 6s, reg	136¾	136¾	136¾	136¾	3
Central Pacific guaranteed 4s	103	103	103	103	5
Central Pacific guaranteed 3½s	89	89	89	89	25
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	100	100	100	100	1
Chesapeake & Ohio consol. 5s	108⅝	108½	108¼	108½	56
Ches. & Ohio, Rich. & Alle. 2d consol. 4s	121	121	121	121	20
Chicago & Alton 3s	90¼	90¾	90	90½	5
Chicago & Alton 3½s	86	88	88	88	10
C., B. & Q. coll. Nor. P. G. N. joint 4s	83¼	83⅝	83	83	13
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy deb. 5s	93⅞	96	95⅝	96	604
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Illinois Div. 3½s	106½	108¼	108¼	108¼	9
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Nebraska ext. 4s	99½	99¼	99¼	100	4
Chicago & Eastern Illinois general 5s	109½	109¾	109¾	109¾	5
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, W. & M. Div. 5s	124	124	124	124	11
Chicago & Northwestern sinking fund 6s	117⅜	117⅜	117⅜	117⅜	1
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific 6s, reg	115¾	115½	115½	115½	14
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific gen. 4s	128	128	128	128	5
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	110¼	110¾	110	110	25
Clev., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis gen. 4s	89½	89½	89½	89½	10
C., C. C. & St. L., Cin., W. & M. 4s	102	102	102	102	5
Colorado Fuel & Iron gen. 5s	102	102	102	102	3
Colorado Fuel & Iron convertible 5s	105¾	106	105¾	106	11
Colorado Midland 1st 4s	103¾	104¾	103¾	104¾	618
Colorado & Southern 4s	85	84½	84½	84½	106
Consolidated Tobacco 4s	90⅞	90⅞	90¾	90¾	48
Consumers' Gas of Chicago 1st 5s	68	68	67½	67½	947
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4s	108½	108½	108½	108½	4
Denver & Rio Grande improvement 5s	102	102	102	102	40
Denver & Southwestern general 5s	100½	100½	100½	100¾	2
Detroit City Gas 5s	90	90¾	90	90	36
Det., Mack. & Marquette land grant 3½s	97	97	97	97	1
Detroit & Mackinac 1st 4s	64	66	64	65	74
Detroit & Mackinac gold 4s	102	102	102	102	5
Detroit Southern 4s	94½	94½	94	94½	8
Distilling of America coll. trust 5s	86¾	86⅞	86¾	86¾	55
Duluth & Iron Range 1st	96½	96½	95½	95⅞	9
	114	115	114	115	4
Erie general 4s	86⅞	86⅞	86¼	86¾	126
Erie 1st consol. 4s	100	100	99⅞	100	22
Erie, Pennsylvania coll. trust 4s	95	95¾	94⅞	95¾	134
Evansville & Terre Haute general 5s	100	109	109	109	3
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 4-6s	113½	113½	113	113	55
Green Bay debenture, B	22¾	23½	22	22	316
Hocking Valley 4½s	100	100	108¼	108½	9
Houston & Texas Central 1st 5s	111	111	111	111	3
International & Great Northern 2d 5s	100¾	102	100¾	102	116
International & Great Northern 1st 6s	124	125¼	124	125¼	67
Iowa Central 1st 5s	117½	117½	117½	117½	6
Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Memphis 4s	90¾	91¼	90¾	91¼	71
Kansas City Southern 3s	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾	56
Kentucky Central 4s	100	100	90½	100	3
Lake Erie & Western 1st 5s	121	121	121	121	1
Lake Shore & Mich. So. 3½s	107½	107¼	107¼	107¼	30
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	108¾	109	108	108	6
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Coal ext. gtd. 4½s	102	102	102	102	1
Lexington Avenue & Pavonia Ferry 1st	123¾	123¾	123¾	123¾	3
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	102	102	101¾	102	10
Louisville & Nashville collateral trust 4s	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	10
Louis. & Nash., Pens. & Atlantic 6s	117	117	117	117	2
Manhattan Ry. con. 4s	104¾	104½	104¼	104¼	1
Met. Street. gen. 5s	122	122	121½	121½	15
Mexican Central 4½s	99¾	99¾	98¾	98¾	10
Mexican Central consol. 4s	82	82¾	82	82½	9
Mexican Central 1st income	33¼	33½	32½	33	131
Mexican Central 2d income	22¾	22¾	22¼	22¼	85
Midland of New Jersey 1st 6s	113	113	113	113	⅝
Minneapolis & St. Louis consol. 5s	123	123	123	123	2
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st ref. 4s	106	106	106	106	10
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	100	100¼	99¾	100	258
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	88¾	87¾	88	88¾	43
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	87	87¼	87	87½	10
Missouri Pacific collateral 5s	108½	108¾	108¾	108¾	55
Mutual Fuel Gas 5s	109¼	109	109	109	10
	105	105	105	105	
National R. R. of Mex. prior lien 4½s	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¾	25
National R. R. of Mex. 1st con. 4s	78¾	78⅞	78	78	15
National Starch 6s	105¾	106	105¾	106	9
N. Y. Central, Lake Shore 3½s, reg	93	93	93	93	5
New York Central, Lake Shore 2½s	96¾	96	95¾	96	114
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 4s	106	106¼	106	106¼	4
New York Central 1st 7s	101½	101½	101½	101½	5
New York Dock 4s	97	97	97	97	2
N. Y. Gas & El. L., H. & P. col. tr. 5s	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	4
N. Y. Gas & El L., H. & P. pur. money 4s	98	98	97½	97½	14
New York, Ontario & Western ref. 4s	104½	104½	104½	104½	17
N. Y. & Queens Elec. Light & Power 5s	106½	106½	106¾	106¾	2
N. Y., Susquehanna & West. ger. 5s	110	110	110	110	3
Norfolk & West. New River 6s	135	135	134¾	134¾	2
Norf. & W. Pocahontas Coal & C. Joint 4s	94	95	94	94½	604
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	129
Northern Ohio 1st 5s	114½	114½	114½	114½	4
Northern Pacific 3s	75	75	75	75	134
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	104¼	104¾	104¼	104¾	110
Oregon Short Line consol. 5s	116½	116½	116¾	116¾	10
Pacific Coast 1st 5s	111½	111½	111¾	111¾	2
Penn. war. for new conv. 3½s, 50% paid	106¼	108	106	106	2,200
Reading general 4s	98¾	98¾	98	98¾	128
Reading, Jersey Central coll. 4s	97	97	96¾	96¾	69
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	22
Richmond & Dan. con. 6s	121	121	121	121	1
St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st 4s	98	98	98	98	2
St. Louis & Iron Mountain unif. & ref. 4s	87¾	88	87¾	88	27
St. Louis & San Francisco ref. 4s	87¾	87¾	87¼	87¼	27
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	93¾	93¾	93	93	105
St. Louis Southwestern 2d 4s	81	81	80¾	80¾	107
St. Louis Southwestern consol. 4s	88	88	88	88	10
St. P. M. & M. 1st con. 6s, red to 4½s	117½	118	117½	118	2
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	4
Seaboard Air Line gold 4s	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾	2
Seaboard Air Line ref. 4s	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	1
Southern Pacific 4s	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	10
Southern Pac. of Cal. conv. 6s, stamped	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	2
Southern Ry., St. L. Div. 4s	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	2
Southern Railway 5s	121	121	121	121	4
Standard Rope & Twine income	14	14	14	14	10
Standard Rope & Twine 5s	34	34	34	34	10
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	119½	119½	119½	119½	1
Third Avenue consol. 5s	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾	2
Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City 6s	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	1
Toledo, St. Louis & Western 4s	87½	87½	87½	87½	1
Toledo, St. L. & West. prior lien 3½s	77½	77½	77½	77½	1
Union Pacific 1st 4s	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	1
Union Pacific 1st convertible 4s	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	1
U. S. Rubber 1st & Sinking Fund	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	1
Wabash 1st 5s	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	1
Wabash 2d 5s	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	1
Wabash 1st Detroit Div. 5s	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	1
Wabash Debenture B	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾	1
Wabash Debenture 6s	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾	1
West Shore 4s	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	1
Western Union coll. trust 5s	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	1
Wheeling & L. E. 1st 5s	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	1
Wheeling & L. E. 2d 5s	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	1
Wheeling & L. E. ref. 4½s	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	1
Wisconsin Central 1st 4s	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	1

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended July 26, 1902.

United States 4s, 1925, registered	132¾	132¾	132	132	30
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	2
United States 4s, 1907, registered	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼	10
United States 3s, coupon	106⅛	106⅞	106⅝	106⅝	1
Total sales					$43,000

STATE BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended July 26, 1902.

Tennessee Settlement 3s	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	6
Total sales					$6,000
Grand total					$18,421,500

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1902.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
U. S. 2s, 1930, reg. Q. Jan.	109¾	Apr. 14	109¼	Apr. 7	109¾	Apr. 14
U. S. 2s, 1930, coupon. Q. Jan.	109¾	Mar. 7	108¾	Jan. 8	109¾	May 6
U. S. 4s, 1907, reg. Q. Jan.	112⅝	Feb. 7	108½	July 24	108½	July 24
U. S. 4s, 1907, coupon. Q. Jan.	113	Mar. 14	108¾	July 26	108¾	July 26
U. S. 4s, 1925, reg. Q. F.	139¼	Feb. 5	132¾	July 23	132¾	July 25
U. S. 4s, 1925, coupon. Q. F.	139⅝	Apr. 2	133⅝	Apr. 2	139⅝	Apr. 2
U. S. 5s, 1904, reg. Q. F.	105½	Mar. 11	103¾	Apr. 23	105½	May 13
U. S. 5s, 1904, coupon. Q. F.	106¼	Feb. 1	106¼	Feb. 1	106¼	Feb. 1
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon. Q. F.	110	Mar. 14	106½	July 17	106¾	July 25
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, coup. small. Q. F.	106½	Apr. 23	103¾	Feb. 5	108¾	Apr. 23
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg. Q. F.	109¾	Apr. 24	107¼	June 18	107¼	June 18
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg, small	107	June 20	107	June 26	107	June 26

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1902.

Where no sale has occurred this year the last price in 1901 is given:

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A, 1906 J. J.	107	Jan. 25	106	Jan. 9	107	May 10
Alabama, Class B, 1906 J. J.					106¼	Oct. 6
Alabama, Class C, 1906 J. J.	102½	Feb. 24	102½	Feb. 24	102½	Mar. 20
Alabama currency funding 4s J. J.	111	Mar. 20	111	Mar. 20	111	Mar. 20
Louisiana consol. 4s, 1914 J. J.	106	Jan. 20	106	May 15	106	May 15
Nor. Carolina consol. 4s, 1910 J. J.	104½	Jan. 31	104	Jan. 24	104½	Jan. 31
North Carolina 6s, 1919 A. O.					136½	July 10
South Carolina 4½s, 1933 J. J.					120	Mar. 15
Tenn. Settlement 3s, 1913 J. J.	96⅜	Feb. 7	95½	Mar. 21	95¾	July 24
Tenn. Settlement 3s, small	94	June 21	94	June 21	94	June 21
Virginia deferred 6s, certfs	7¼	Jan. 15	7¼	Jan. 15	7¼	Jan. 15
Va. def. 6s, Brown Bros. & Co. cts.	10¾	Apr. 30	8	Feb. 14	8	July 17
Va. funded debt 2-3s, 1991 J. J.	96⅜	Jan. 17	95¼	May 8	96½	July 2

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT BONDS

Frankfort-on-the-Main 3½s M. S.	95½	Feb. 21	94¾	Jan. 27	95½	Feb. 21
U. S. of Mexico s. f. 5s J. Jan.	100	June 9	96	Jan. 13	96¼	July 2

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Tuesday, July 29.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad—Semi-annual dividend payable.
Michigan Central Railroad—Semi-annual dividend payable.

Thursday, July 31.

Chicago & Great Western Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred stock.
Colorado Fuel and Iron Company—Books close for annual meeting and for semi-annual dividend on preferred stock.
Cornwall & Lebanon Railroad—Dividend payable.
Illinois Central Railroad—Books close for annual meeting.
International Fire Engine Company—Books close for semi-annual dividend on preferred stock.
New England Telegraph & Telephone Company—Books close for dividend.

Friday, Aug. 1.

Allis-Chalmers Company—Quarterly dividend payable.
American Car & Foundry Company—Quarterly dividends payable on common and preferred.
American Glue Company—Dividend payable on preferred stock.
American Light & Traction Company—Dividend payable on preferred stock.
American Tobacco Company—Dividends payable on common and preferred.
Astor National Bank—Quarterly dividend payable.
Butte Electric and Power Company—Quarterly dividend payable on preferred stock.
Canada Southern Railway—Semi-annual dividend payable.
Central Railroad of New Jersey—Quarterly dividend payable.
Central Oil Company—Quarterly dividend payable.
Chicago Edison Company—Dividend payable.
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad—Dividend payable.
City Trust Company—Dividend payable.
Columbus Railway Company—Quarterly dividend payable on preferred stock.
Corn Exchange Bank—Dividend payable.
Consolidated Car Heating Company—Dividend payable.
Des Moines and Fort Dodge Railroad—Annual dividend on preferred stock payable.
Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Brooklyn—Dividend payable.
Erie Railroad—Books close for semi-annual dividend on first preferred stock.
Farmers' Loan & Trust Company—Dividend payable.
Grand Rapids Street Railway Company—Quarterly dividend on preferred stock payable.
Great Northern Railroad—Quarterly dividend on preferred stock payable.
Hamilton Trust Company—Dividend payable.
H. B. Claflin Company—Dividends on first and second preferred stocks payable.
Hudson River Telephone Company—Dividend payable.
Illinois Central Railroad—Books close for semi-annual dividend.
International Pump Company—Dividend payable.
Kings County Trust Company—Dividend payable.
Lawyers' Title Insurance Company—Dividend payable.
Market National Bank—Dividend payable.
Milwaukee Street Railroad Company—Dividend payable.
Riverside Electric Railway and Light Company—Quarterly dividend on preferred stock payable.
New York Security and Trust Company—Dividend payable.
North River National Exchange Bank—Dividend payable.
Omaha Water Company—Books close for dividends on first and second preferred stocks.
Pacific Coast Company—Quarterly dividends on first and second preferred stocks payable.
Pennsylvania Coal Company—Semi-annual dividend payable.
Pullman Company—Dividend payable.
Quaker City Trust Company—Dividend payable.
Rockaway Beach Improvement Company—Dividend payable.
Standard Rope & Twine Company—Dividend payable.
Standard Underground Cable Company—Dividend payable.
Union Pacific Railroad—Books close for dividend on preferred stock.
Wabash Railroad—Books close for dividend on preferred stock.
Western Union Telegraph Company—Dividend payable.
Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad—Books close for dividend on first preferred stock.

BANK RESERVES.

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding dates in 1901 and 1900:

	1902.	1901.	1900.
Jan. 4	$7,816,575	$14,150,675	$11,575,125
Jan. 11	12,966,450	22,986,650	16,707,950
Jan. 18	19,061,450	27,264,900	24,165,675
Jan. 25	25,332,400	30,799,450	29,257,975
Feb. 1	24,452,350	34,536,825	30,571,775
Feb. 8	17,986,225	30,362,625	27,879,575
Feb. 15	13,590,850	12,852,850	24,065,675
Feb. 22	22,450,650	14,546,675	18,676,525
March 1	9,978,025	14,207,100	13,641,150
March 8	3,958,425	10,717,275	5,676,375
March 15	1,112,900	30,023,650	6,695,725
March 22	2,471,250	10,573,425	5,817,300
March 29	4,995,575	7,570,500	8,936,150
April 5	2,640,525	5,817,975	7,984,050
April 12	4,571,750	7,830,300	10,950,275
April 19	4,573,650	14,952,300	14,894,150
April 26	9,951,050	18,799,775	17,074,375
May 3	7,464,000	18,899,150	15,573,475
May 10	2,441,050	3,737,475	10,352,725
May 17	8,240,225	13,799,925	10,583,725
May 24	14,381,450	21,359,975	18,812,325
May 31	11,923,050	21,381,050	20,152,275
June 7	11,296,975	13,941,800	16,374,250
June 14	13,962,350	6,782,125	17,466,750
June 21	12,126,250	6,611,300	16,236,250
June 28	13,076,250	6,494,200	16,852,775
July 5	10,084,725	5,211,525	14,574,250
July 12	12,226,500	12,566,575	19,960,725
July 19	15,709,225	21,422,375	24,661,200
July 26	15,502,400	23,125,575	27,255,775

The following table gives the surplus reserve for each week from the present date to the end of the year in 1901, 1900, and 1899:

	1901.	1900.	1899.
July 27	$21,126,975	$27,255,775	$10,611,125
Aug. 3	22,145,250	29,144,825	9,118,750
Aug. 10	20,052,600	26,125,250	12,295,275
Aug. 17	16,427,900	20,357,600	15,665,150
Aug. 24	13,190,150	2,853,175	12,577,775
Aug. 31	11,810,825	27,978,475	9,121,150
Sept. 7	9,975,575	26,466,750	7,295,150
Sept. 14	7,110,550	28,236,175	274,150
Sept. 21	13,464,225	16,052,575	2,240,150
Sept. 28	16,366,025	12,092,900	1,752,150
Oct. 5	17,660,425	6,211,250	1,117,150
Oct. 12	17,458,175	4,463,825	1,117,150
Oct. 19	15,966,775	2,847,700	1,441,775
Oct. 26	14,712,175	6,611,225	1,117,150
Nov. 2	20,852,300	5,250,275	1,117,150
Nov. 9	6,988,925	4,026,000	1,117,150
Nov. 16	10,183,225	7,042,150	1,117,150
Nov. 23	16,498,225	12,576,275	1,117,150
Nov. 30	12,414,675	10,995,025	1,117,150
Dec. 7	6,807,675	9,971,150	1,117,150
Dec. 14	5,464,225	6,625,225	1,117,150
Dec. 21	5,725,225	9,057,050	1,117,150
Dec. 28	7,581,350	11,826,300	1,117,150

*Deficit.

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1902	$15,502,400	1898	$ 1,117,150
1901	23,125,575	1897	1,117,150
1900	27,255,775	1896	1,117,150
1899	10,611,125	1895	1,117,150
1898	1,117,150	1894	1,117,150
1897	27,255,775	1893	1,117,150

*Below legal requirements.

SPECIE MOVEMENTS.

Imports, New York, July 21 to 25.

GOLD BULLION—

Brazil	Bar	Mexico	$ 1,000
Total		Exports, Domestic	1,000
Belgium	Transfers		1,000
Argentina	Bar	Exports, Colombia	1,000
FOREIGN GOLD COIN—			
Canada	Eagles		1,000
Mexico	Dollars	St. Thomas	1,000
SILVER BULLION—			
Mexico	Dollars	Colombia	1,000
Argentina	Bar		1,000
AMERICAN GOLD COIN—			
Ft. William IV	Part on Prince		1,000
Indiana	St. Thomas		1,000
Cayenne	St. Thomas		1,000
Venezuela	St. Thomas		1,000
AMERICAN SILVER COIN—			
Ft. William IV			1,000

	Range for Year 1902. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid. Ask'd.
Do g. mtg. 3½s, 1907	J	100¾	Apr 8	106¾	Jul 11	106¾ July 11	106½ ..
Do do registered	J	100	Jan 27	106¾	Apr 2	106¾ Apr 2	.. ..
Do deb. 5s of 1884-1904	M	104	Jan 28	105¾	Apr 12	105¾ July 11	105¾ ..
Do do registered	M	103¾	Jan 3	102¾	Apr 1	102¾ Apr 17	103 ..
Do deb. g. 4s, 1890-1905	J	101¾	Apr 29	101¼	Apr 11	101¾ Apr 29	100¾ ..
Do do registered	J	100¾	Jan 4	100¾	Jan 4	100¾ Jan 4	99¾ ..
Do deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1905	M	101¾	Apr 3	100¾	Jun 10	100¾ June 10	100¾ 101
Do do registered	M	..	....	..	....	100¾ No 21,01	100 101¼
Do Lake Shore col. g. 3½s, 1908	F	93	Jan 7	94¾	May 20	96 July 26	95¾ 96
Do do registered	F	96¾	Jan 16	93	Jun 9	93 July 22	.. ..
Do Mich. Cen. col. g. 3½s, 1998	F	67¼	Jan 23	83¾	Apr 1	85¾ July 1	94½ 95½
Do do registered	F	96	Jan 14	93	Feb 6	96¼ Feb 15	.. ..
Beech Creek 1st g. 4s, 1936	J	..	....	..	....	111¾ Oc 10,01	106 ..
Do registered	J	..	....	..	....	106 Je 17, 98	.. ..
Clear. El. C. 1st g. f. gtd. 4s, E.A. 1940	J	95	Apr 3	95	Apr 3	95 Apr 3	92 ..
Do do registered		..	....	..	....	104 Apr 24,97	.. ..
Mo. & Malone 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1991	M	..	....	..	....	107½ Jy 6, 00	.. ..
Do Income 5s, Sep., 1962	Sep.	..	....	..	....	110¼ De 6, 01	.. ..
N. J. Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986	F	..	....	..	....	108 De 14,01	.. ..
N. Y. & Put. 1st con. gtd. g. 4s, 1993	A	O	....	..	....	105½ No 15,01	.. ..
West Shore 1st gtd. 4s, 2361	J	116	Jun 18	112	Jan 20	114½ July 25	113½ 114¾
Do registered	J	115¾	Jun 11	112¾	Jan 22	114½ July 25	.. ..
Lake Shore con. 2d 7s, 1903	J	107¾	Mar 3	101¾	Jun 24	104½ June 24	104½ ..
Do do registered, 1903	J	107¾	Mar 3	101¾	May 13	104¾ May 30	104¾ ..
Do g. 3½s, 1997	J	109¾	Feb 17	107¾	Jul 21	107¾ July 24	107 ..
Do do registered	J	..	....	..	....	110¾ Mr 17,00	.. ..
Det., Mon. & Tol 1s, 7s, 1906	F	114	Feb 6	114	Feb 6	114 Feb 6	112 ..
Mahoning Coal R. 1st 5s, 1934	J	127½	Feb 6	127¼	Feb 6	127¼ Feb 6	.. ..
Pitts., McK. & Y. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932	J	..	....	..	....	144¾ Ap 12,01	138 ..
Michigan Cen. 1st con. 6s, 1909	M	..	....	..	....	118¾ De 4, 01	.. ..
Do 5s, 1931	M	132½	Feb 6	128	Jun 21	128 June 21	126½ ..
Do do registered, March, 1931	Q	M	130	Jun 14	127	Jun 19	127 June 19	125¾ ..
Do 4s, 1940	J	..	....	..	....	110 De 7, 01	.. ..
Do registered		..	....	..	....	104¾ No 20,00	.. ..
N. Y. & Harlem 3½ per cent. 100-year	M	N	....	..	....	.. ....	.. ..
N. Y. C. 2000	M	N	....	..	....	113¾ My 2, 00	.. ..
N. Y. & N. 1st g. 5s, 1927	A	O	121½	Jan 8	121¼	Feb 26	122½ May 1	.. 123¾
R., W. & O. con. 1st ext. 5s, July, 1922	A	O	127½	Mar 12	122½	Jul 14	122½ July 14	.. 123¾
Do Ter. R. 1s, g. 5s, 1918	M	N	..	....	..	....	105 Jan., 07	.. ..
Os. & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915	F	A	114¼	Jan 20	113¾	Jan 25	113¾ Jan 25	.. ..
Utica & R. River gtd. g. 4s, 1922	J	J	..	....	..	....	110¼ No 23,01	106 ..
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1937	A	O	108	Jan 6	105¼	May 29	106½ July 24	106½ 107
Do registered	A	O	..	....	..	....	106 Se 26,01	.. ..
N. Y., N. H. & H. 1st reg. 4s, 1903	J	D	..	....	..	....	100 De 18,01	100 101
Do con. deb. certs., $1,000	A	O	225	Jun 26	204½	Jan 20	225 June 26	225 ..
Do registered		..	....	..	....	100	187 No 17,00	.. ..
Do do small certs., $100		..	....	..	....	220	Jul 19, 01	220 July 19	.. ..
Housatonic R. con. g. 5s, 1937	M	N	135¾	Jan 14	135½	Jan 14	135¾ Jan 14	132½ ..
N. Y. & Derby con. 5s, 1918	M	S	..	....	..	....	122¾ Fe 6, 97	.. ..
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 7s, 1905	J	J	..	....	..	....	114 Ja 5, 00	105½ ..
Do 1st 6s, 1905	J	J	106¾	Jan 10	106¼	Mar 18	106¾ Mar 18	102½ ..
N. Y., O. & W. ref. 1st g. 4s, Jun. c, 1992	M	S	103¾	Jan 4	101	Mar 3	104¾ July 24	104 105
Do do registered, $5,000 only	M	S	..	....	..	....	101¼ No 28,98	.. ..
Norfolk & South. 1st g. 5s, 1941	M	N	116½	Mar 7	116¼	Mar 7	116¾ Mar 25	.. ..
Nor. & West. R. gen. g. 6s, 1931	M	N	133¾	Mar 10	133	Jul 16	133 July 16	133 ..
Do imp. and ext. 6s, 1934	J	F	136	Jul	132	Feb 18	136 July 1	132¾ ..
Do New River 1st g. 6s, 1932	A	O	135¾	May 26	134¾	Jul 24	134¾ July 24	135 ..
Do Kv. & W. 1st con. g. 4s, 1936	J	J	101¾	Mar 21	101¾	Jul 23	101¾ July 23	101½ 101¾
Do Southwest. Div. g. 5s, 1947	A	O	100	Jan 3	100	Jan 3	100 Jan 3	98 100¾
Do refunding 4s, 1951	J	J	96¼	Feb 5	96¼	Jan 2	97¼ July 23	97 97½
K. C. Ft. S. & M. con. g. 6s, 1928	M	N	125¾	Jun 14	125¾	Jun 16	125¾ Jun 16	123¼ ..
K. C. Ft. S. & M. ref. gtd. g. 4s, 1936	A	O	94¾	Mar 31	90¾	Jul 1	97½ July 26	91¼ 93¼
St. L. S. W. 1st g. 4s, bd. cts., 1989	M	N	100¾	Apr 15	99¾	Jan 2	99¾ July 25	100 ..
Do 2d g. 4s, inc. bd. cts., Nov., 1989	J	J	88	Apr 14	87	Jan 3	88 July 26	87 88
Do do trust certificates		..	87¾	May 7	86¾	May 12	87¼ June 6	.. ..
Do con. g. 4s, 1932	J	O	90	Jul 22	86	Jan 2	89¾ July 24	.. ..
St. P., Min. & Man. 2d 6s, 1909	A	O	117	Feb	111¾	May 16	115¾ June 25	113¾ ..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1933	J	M	141¼	Apr 30	137¾	Jan 11	140 Apr 30	136½ ..
Do do registered	J	M	140	May 14	139	Apr 30	140 May 14	135¾ ..
Do do reduced to 4½s	J	J	115¼	May 27	112¾	Jul 7	113 July 23	113¾ ..
Do do do registered 4½s	J	J	..	....	..	....	113¾ Ap 28,01	.. ..
Do Dak. ext. g. 6s, 1910	M	N	115¾	Apr 7	115¾	Jun 24	115¾ June 24	113¾ ..
Do Mon. ext. 1st g. 4s, 1937	J	D	109	Apr 22	106	Jan. 6	106¾ Feb 7	104¾ ..
Do do registered	J	D	..	....	..	....	106 My 6, 01	.. ..
East. Minn. 1st div. 1st 5s, 1908	A	O	107½	Mar 14	106¾	Jun 3	106¾ June 3	107 ..
Minn. Union 1st g. 6s, 1922	J	J	..	....	..	....	125 Ap 4, 00	.. ..
Mon. Cen. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	J	J	141¾	Apr 24	140¾	Mar 7	141¾ Apr 24	 140
Do registered	J	J	..	....	..	....	115 Ap 24,97	.. ..
Do 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	J	J	125	Apr 17	124¾	Mar 28	124¾ June 12	 124
Wil. & Sioux Falls 1st g. 5s, 1938	J	D	125¾	Jan 8	124¾	Feb 19	125¾ Feb 19	.. ..
Do registered	J	D	..	....	..	....	118 Ap 24,99	.. ..
S. Fe, P. & P. R. 1st g. 5s, 1942	M	S	..	....	..	....	111 Au 15,01	.. ..
S. F. & N. P. 1st g. 6s, 1919	J	J	..	....	..	....	112¾ De 11,01	.. ..
Sav., Fla. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	A	O	..	....	..	....	129 De 31,01	125¾ ..
Do 1st g. 5s, 1934	A	O	..	....	..	....	112 Mr 17,98	114¾ ..
Do St. John's Div. 6s, 1934	J	J	..	....	..	....	95¼ No 31,01	95 ..
Ala. Midland 1st g. 6s, 1928	M	N	110	May 28	110	May 28	112 May 28	110¾ ..
Bruns. & W. 1st g. 4s, 1938	J	J	91	....	..	....	87 Au 23,01	86¾ ..
Silver Springs, Ocala & Gulf 1st gtd. g. and land gtd. g. 5s, 1918	J	J	99	Jul 10	99¼	Jan 6	99¾ July 10	97 ..
Seaboard A. L. Ry gold 4s, 1950	A	O	97¼	Apr 28	94	Apr 10	97¼ Apr 28	94 ..
Do col. tr. ref. g. 5s, 1911	M	N	106¾	Apr 30	105¾	May 24	106¾ July 21	104¾ 104¾
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 6s, 1926	J	J	..	....	..	....	109¾ Oc 13,97	.. ..
Carolina Cent. 1st con. g. 4s, 1949	J	J	96¼	Mar 3	95¼	Mar 3	96¼ Mar 3	95 ..
Wilm. Bay & South. 1st g. 5s, 1938	J	J	..	....	..	....	100 De 4, 01	.. ..
Southern Pacific Company—								
Do 2-5 year col. tr. f. 4½s, 1905	F	D	101¾	Apr 7	99	Jan 2	99¾ July 11	99¾ ..
Do g. 4s, Cen. Pac. col. Aug., 1949	J	D	85¾	May 1	82¾	Jan 2	85¾ July 11	82 ..
Do do registered	J	D	84¾	May 1	84¾	Mar 20	84¾ Apr 10	.. ..
Ariz. & N. M. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1924	J	J	..	....	..	....	110 Ja 2, 01	.. ..
Cen. Pac. 1st ref. gtd. g. 4s, 1949	F	A	104	Jun 3	101¾	Feb 11	103¾ July 23	101¾ 104
Do registered	F	A	..	....	..	....	101 Au 15,01	.. ..
Do mtg. and col. tr. g. 5s, 1937	M	S	..	....	..	....	111 Se 26,01	.. ..
Do mtg. and col. tr. g. 4s, 1937	M	S	..	....	..	....	97¼ Se 26,01	.. ..
Cal. Har. & S. A. 1st 6s, 1910	J	J	113	....	..	....	110¾ Mr 7, 01	.. ..
Do 2d g. 7s, 1909	J	D	109	Mar	..	....	109 Mr 15,99	.. ..
Dal. & W. 1st g. 5s, 1940	J	D	110¾	Mar	..	....	110¾ Mr 15,99	.. ..
Gila V., G. & N. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1924	J	J	..	....	..	....	104 Ja 2, 01	.. ..
Hous. E. & W. T. 1st g. 5s, 1933	M	N	..	....	..	....	110 Ja 2, 01	.. ..
Hous. & T. C. con. g. 5s, 1912	J	J	..	....	..	....	110 Ja 2, 01	.. ..
Int. & G. N. 1st g. 6s, 1919	M	S	..	....	..	....	110 Ja 2, 01	.. ..
Do 2d g. 6s, 1909	J	J	..	....	..	....	110 Ja 2, 01	.. ..
Mex. Nat. 1st g. 6s, 1927	J	J	..	....	..	....	110 Ja 2, 01	.. ..
Do 2d g. 6s, 1912	J	J	..	....	..	....	110 Ja 2, 01	.. ..
Mex. R'way 1st con. g. 4s, 1977	J	J	..	....	..	....	110 Ja 2, 01	.. ..
Mex. Un. 1st g. 4s, coup., 1951	J	J	..	....	..	....	110 Ja 2, 01	.. ..
Mex. Cen. 1st con. g. 4s, 1951	J	J	..	....	..	....	110 Ja 2, 01	.. ..
Mex. Intl. 1st con. g. 4s, 1977	J	J	..	....	..	....	110 Ja 2, 01	.. ..
Mex. Nor. 1st g. 6s, 1910	J	J	..	....	..	....	110 Ja 2, 01	.. ..
Mex. Pac. 1st g. 5s, 1931	J	J	..	....	..	....	110 Ja 2, 01	.. ..
Mex. So. 4s, 1951	J	J	..	....	..	....	110 Ja 2, 01	.. ..
Mex. West. 1st g. 4s, 1951	J	J	..	....	..	....	110 Ja 2, 01	.. ..
Morg. La. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1920	J	J	127¼	Feb 27	125¾	Feb 3	127¼ Feb 27	.. ..
Do 1st 7s, 1918	A	O	137	Jan 6	135½	May 28	135¾ May 28	136 ..
Nor. R. of Cal. 1st 6s, gtd., 1907	J	J	..	....	..	....	96 Au 6, 97	106 ..
Do 50-year g. 5s, 1938	A	O	..	....	..	....	113 Ja 4, 01	117¾ ..
Ore. & Cal. 1st 5s, 1927	J	J	..	....	..	....	103¾ No 7, 01	100 ..
San A. & A. P. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1943	J	J	92	Feb 14	87½	Jan 16	88¾ July 25	88¾ 89½
S. P. of Ar. gtd. 1st g. 6s, Mar., 1905	J	J	113	Feb 27	112¾	Jan 29	116 Mar 21	110 ..
Do do March, 1910	J	J	114½	Jun 23	114	Mar 21	114½ June 23	111¾ ..
S. P. of Cal. 1st g. 6s, Ser. A, 1905	A	O	108¼	Jan 27	105¼	Apr 23	106¼ June 6	106¾ ..
Do do Series B		..	....	..	....	108	Dc 23,01	107¾ ..
Do do Series C and D, 1906		..	....	..	....	110¾	Jan 14	110¾ Jun 14	110¾ Jan 14	107¾ ..
Do 1st 6s, Series E and F, 1912	A	O	119¼	Jun 13	119¼	Jun 13	119¼ Juns 13	117 ..
Do 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937	M	N	..	....	..	....	107 No 27,00	111 ..
e Do do stamped, 1905-37	J	J	111	Feb 24	108¼	May 2	109¾ July 21	109¾ 111
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911	J	J	116¾	Apr 23	115	Mar 12	116¾ Apr 23	112 114
Texas & N. O. 1st 7s, 1905	F	A	103	May 20	103	May 20	103 May 20	.. ..
Do Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912	M	S	114½	Feb 14	114½	Feb 14	114¾ Feb 14	112 ..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943	J	J	..	....	..	....	108¾ Jy 29, 01	104½ ..
Southern R. 1st con. g. 5s, 1994	J	J	124	Jun 20	119½	Jan 16	121 July 23	121½ ..
Do registered	J	J	122	Jan 2	122	Jan 2	122 Jan 2	.. ..
Mob. & Ohio col. tr. g. 4s, 1938	M	S	99½	Feb 27	97	Jan 6	99½ July 18	99 ..
Do Mem. Div. 1st g. 4-4½-5s, 1996	J	J	115	Mar 12	112½	Feb 1	115 Mar 18	114 115
Do St. Louis Div. 1st g. 4s, 1951	J	J	101¼	Apr 28	99½	Mar 20	100¾ July 25	99¾ ..
Ala. Central 1st g. 6s, 1918	J	J	..	....	..	....	120 Mr 25,01	116 ..
Atl. & Dan. 1st g. 4s, 1948	J	J	96¼	Jun 13	94	Jan 4	95¾ July 15	.. 95½
Col. & Green. 1st g. 6s, 1916	J	J	..	....	..	....	121 Ja 12, 01	120 ..
E. T., Va. & Ga. divis. g. 5s, 1930	J	J	120¼	Apr 17	117	Jan 17	119¾ June 18	116¾ ..
Do con. 1st 5s, 1956	M	N	122¾	Apr 21	120	Jan 7	121¾ July 15	121⅞ ..
Do do registered		..	....	..	....	115	Ja 21, 01	.. ..
E. Tenn. reor. lien g. 5s, 1938	M	S	117¾	Jun 3	113½	May 6	117¾ June 3	.. .. 117½
Georgia Pac. R. 1st g. 6s, 1922	J	J	127	Apr 25	125	Jan 29	128 June 17	125¾ ..
Knox. & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925	J	J	126½	Jun 17	123	Jan 20	126¾ June 17	125¾ ..
Rich. & Dan. con. g. 6s, 1915	J	J	122½	May 3	119	Jul 7	121 July 24	.. 122
Do equip. s. f. g. 5s, 1909	M	S	..	....	..	....	101¼ Jy 20, 00	.. ..
Do deb. 5s, stamped, 1927	A	O	113¾	Mar 31	111¼	May 1	111¼ May 1	111¼ ..
Rich. & Meckles. 1st g. 4s, 1948	M	N	90	May 7	90	May 7	90 May 7	90 ..
So. Car. & Ga. 1st g. 5s, 1919	M	N	112	Jun 21	109	Jan 9	111¼ July 3	111¼ 113¼
Va. Midland gen. 5s, 1936	M	N	116	May 13	115	Jan 13	116 July 18	116 ..
Do do gtd., stamped, 1936	M	N	..	....	..	....	114¼ De 30,01	.. ..
Do serial, Series C, 6s, 1916	M	S	123	Feb 8	123	Feb 8	123 Feb 8	126¾ ..
Do serial, Series D	M	S	..	....	..	....	102 Oc 18,99	112¼ 116
Do serial, Series E	M	S	..	....	..	....	114 Se 10, 01	115 ..
W., O. & W. 1st cnr. gtd. 4s, 1924	F	A	98	Apr 22	93	Apr 22	98 Apr 22	94 ..
West. N. C. 1st con. g. 6s, 1914	J	J	121	May 2	120	Feb 28	120¼ June 20	117¼ ..
Spokane Falls & N. 1st g. 6s, 1939	J	J	..	....	..	....	117 Jy 25, 00	122 ..

Ter. Assn. of St. L. 1st 4½s, 1939	A	O	114½	Mar 11	114½	Mar 11	114½ Mar 11	113½ ..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1894-1944	F	A	117½	Jun 17	116½	Jan 24	117¾ June 17	117½ 119½
St. L. M. B. T. gtd. g. 5s, 1930	A	O	115½	May 15	112¾	Apr 30	115½ May 15	.. ..
Tex. & Pac., E. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1905	M	S	..	....	..	....	104 Fe 15,01	.. ..
Do 1st g. 5s, 2000	J	D	122	May 29	119	Jan 11	119½ July 25	119 ..
Do 2d inc. g. 5s, Dec. 1, 2000	Mar.		102¾	Feb 19	96	Mar 11	99¼ Jnly 17	.. 99¼
Do La. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1931	J	J	..	....	..	....	111 Ja 18, 01	.. ..
Tol. & Ohio Cen. 1st g. 5s, 1935	J	J	114¼	Jan 15	112½	Jul 2	112¾ July 2	112¼ ..
Do West. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1935	A	O	..	....	..	....	112¾ No 22,01	110½ ..
Do gen. mtge. 6s, 1935	J	D	110¾	Apr 22	107	Feb 26	109 May 23	106 108½
Kan. & Mich. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1990	A	O	98¾	Feb 14	94½	Jun 0	96¾ July 8	95 ..
Tol., Peo. & W. 1st g. 4s, 1917	J	J	93¾	Jun 26	91	Jan 3	92 July 25	91 92
T., St. J. & W. pr. lien g. 3½s, 1925	J	J	92½	Jun 10	88¾	Jul 25	88¾ July 25	.. ..
Do 50-year gold 4s, 1950	A	O	87	Feb 13	81¾	Apr 15	83 July 23	.. ..
Tor., H. & B. 1st g. 4s, July 1, 1946	J	D	90½	May 5	97	Jun 6	98¼ July 1	.07½ ..

Ulster & Del. 1st con. g. 5s, 1928	J	D	113	May 13	110½	Jun 2	111½ July 14	112½ ..
Un. Pac. 1st & id. grt. g. 4s, 1947	J	J	106¼	Jun 30	104¼	Jul 1	104½ July 26	104¼ 104½
Do registered	J	J	106¾	Jun 21	104¼	Mar 3	104¾ July 7	.. ..
Do 1st lien conv. g. 4s, 1911	M	N	110¾	Apr 21	105¾	Jan 14	110¾ July 20	110¼ 110½
Do do registered		..	....	..	....	100	Apr 14	108 Apr 14	100 ..
Ore. R. & N. con. g. 4s, 1946	J	D	104¾	May 5	102	Jan 3	103¾ July 18	.. 103¼
Ore. Short Line R. 1st g. 6s, 1922	F	A	129½	Jan 3	126	Feb 3	127 June 30	128 128¾
Ore. S. L. R. 1st con. g. 5s, 1946	J	J	119¼	Apr 18	116½	Jul 24	116¾ July 24	116 117
Do non-cum. Inc. A 5s, July, 1946	Sep.		..	....	..	....	103½ Oc 15,01	.. ..
Utah & Northern 1st 7s, 1908	J	J	..	....	..	....	117¾ Au 3, 01	110½ ..
Do g. 5s, 1926	J	J	114½	Apr 19	114½	Apr 19	114½ Apr 19	110¼ ..

Wabash 1st g. 5s, 1939	M	N	121	Apr 30	118¾	Jan 13	119 July 24	119¼ 119¾
Do 2d g. 5s, 1939	F	A	114¾	Jan 18	110¼	Mar 26	113 July 24	112¼ 113
Do deb., Series A, 1939	J	J	103	Jan 18	100	Feb 5	100 July 11	100 ..
Do do B, 1939	J	J	79¾	Apr 10	68½	Jan 3	77 July 26	76¾ 77
Do 20-yr. 1st lien g. l. g. s. f. 5s, 1921	M	S	105¾	Apr 29	105	Mar 26	105¾ Apr 29	105 107
Do 1st g. 5s, Det. & C. ext., 1941	J	J	111¼	May 12	109	Jul 12	109 July 12	109 ..
Des Moines Div. 4s, 1939	J	J	97	May 12	95	Jan 11	97 May 12	93 ..
Omaha Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1941	J	J	98¼	May 12	94	Apr 11	98¼ Apr 11	85½ ..
Do Tol. & Chi. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1941	M	S	98	Mar 17	98	Mar 17	98 Mar 17	98 ..
St. L., K. C. & N. S. C. B. 1st 6s, 1908	A	O	111½	Feb 26	108	Apr 2	110 May 26	109 ..
West. N. Y. & Penn. 1st g. 5s, 1937	J	J	121½	Jun 13	119	Jul 1	119¼ July 22	119 120
Do gen. g. 5-4s, 1943	A	O	101½	Jul 23	98¼	Apr 23	101¼ July 23	100¼ 101½
Do inc. 5s, April, 1943	Nov.		..	....	..	....	40 Mr 21,01	35 ..
West. Va. Cen. & Pitts. 1st 6s, 1911	J	J	114½	Jan 20	112¾	Jan 18	114½ Jan 20	111⅜ ..
Wheel. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1926	A	O	114¾	Feb 21	113	Apr 28	113 Apr 28	114 ..
Do Wheel. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1928	J	J	112¼	Jan 21	112½	Jan 21	112¾ Jan 21	113 ..
Do ext. and Imp. g. 5s, 1930	F	A	..	....	..	....	113 De 24,01	112 ..
Wheel. & L. E. R. R. 1st con. g. 4s, 1949	M	S	97½	Jun 17	91	Mar 18	94⅜ July 26	94 94½
Wisconsin Cen. 1st gen. g. 4s, 1949	J	J	95	Apr 23	88	Feb 13	92½ July 26	92 93

STREET RAILWAYS.

Brooklyn Rapid Tr. g. 5s, 1945	A	O	110½	Mar 31	107	Jan 6	108 July 10	108¾ 109
Atl. Av. Bklyn imp. g. 5s, 1934	J	J	..	....	..	....	110 Ja 20, 99	.. ..
Brooklyn City 1st con. 5s, 1941	J	J	114	May 28	112½	Jan 22	114 May 28	.. ..
B., Q. Co. & S. con. gtd. g. 5s, Jul., 1941	M	N	106¼	Apr 30	100	Jan 7	102 June 17	.. ..
Brook. Union El. 1st g. 4-5s, 1950	F	A	104¾	Jul 23	103¼	Feb 1	104¾ July 26	104¼ 104¾
Do stamped, guaranteed			101¾	Apr 23	101¼	Jul 24	101¾ July 24	.. ..
Kings Co. Elev. 1st g. 4s, 1940	F	A	93	Mar 22	89	Jun 27	89½ July 17	89½ 91
City & Sub. Ry Balt. 1st g. 5s, 1922	J	D	..	....	..	....	103¾ Apr., 03	.. ..
Con. Ry & Ltg. 1st & ref. g. 4s, 1951	A	O	98	Apr 10	98	Apr 10	98 Apr 10	.. ..
Denver Con. Tram. 1st g. 5s, 1933	A	O	..	....	..	....	97½ Je 13, 00	.. ..
Det. Cit. St. Ry 1st con. g. 5s, 1905	J	J	..	....	..	....	103 No 23,01	.. ..
Met. St. Ry gen. col. tr. g. 5s, 1997	F	A	122	Jan 30	119	Feb 4	122 July 21	121 ..
B'way. & 7th Av. 1st con. g. 5s, 1943	J	D	110¾	Apr 16	117½	Jun 5	118 July 1	117¾ ..
Do registered			..	....	..	....	119¼ De 3, 01	.. ..
Col. & 9th Av. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1993	M	S	124½	Feb 1	121¼	Apr 3	123½ June 3	122 ..
Lex. Av. & P. Fy 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1993	M	S	124	Feb 12	123¾	Apr 9	125½ July 24	125 ..
Third Av. 1st con. gtd. 4s, 2000	J	J	101¾	Jan 4	98¼	Jul 23	98¾ July 26	98¾ 99½
Do 1st 5s, 1937	J	J	127	Jun 30	123	Jan 20	125 July 3	.. ..
Met. W. S. El. Chi. 1st g. 4s, 1938	F	A	103	Jun 31	101	Feb 5	102¾ July 16	.. ..
Mil. El. Ry & Lt. con. 20-yr. 5s, 1926	F	A	..	....	..	....	106 Oc 27,99	.. ..
Minn. St. Ry (M., L. & M.) 1st con. g. 5s, 1919	J	J	110	Jun 26	110	Jun 26	110 June 26	109 ..
St. P. City Cabls con. g. 5s, 1937	J	J	..	....	..	....	114¼ No 14,01	110 ..
Union El. (Chi.) 1st g. 5s, 1945	A	O	..	....	..	....	106¾ De 14,99	.. ..
West Chi. St. 40-yr. con. g. 5s, 1936	M	N	..	....	..	....	90 De 28,97	.. ..

MISCELLANEOUS BONDS.

Adams Ex. col. tr. g. 4s, 1948	M	S	107¼	Feb 11	103¾	Apr 9	103¾ July 24	106½ 106
Am. S. S. Co. of W. Va. g. 5s, 1920	M	N	101½	May 21	100¾	May 27	100¾ June 4	.. ..
Bklyn F. Co. of N. Y. 1st cn. 5s, 1948	F	A	85½	Jan 3	78¼	Mar 17	82¼ July 9	81 ..
Chi. Junc. & Stock Yds. g. 5s, 1915	J	J	..	....	..	....	111 Mr 7, 01	.. ..
Hend. Bridge 1st g. 6s, 1931	M	S	..	....	..	....	118 No 14,99	.. ..
Mad. Sq. Garden 1st g. 5s, 1919	M	N	..	....	..	....	102 Jy 8, 97	.. ..
Man. B. H. & L. lim. gen. g. 4s, 1940	M	N	50	Feb 21	38	Feb 21	50 Feb 21	.. ..
N. Y. Dock 50-year 1st g. 4s, 1951	F	A	100	....	....	....	97 July 21	97 98
N. Y. & Ont. Land 1st g. 6s, 1910	F	A	..	....	..	....	90 Oc 2, 99	.. ..
Railroad Securities Co. 50-year 3½s, 1951								
Ill. Cent. stock col., Series A	J	J	..	....	..	....	91¾ De 19,01	.. ..
So. Yuba Water Co. con. g. 6s, 1923	J	J	..	....	..	....	101 Fe 19,97	.. ..
Spring V. Water Works 1st 6s, 1906	M	S	..	....	..	....	113½ Jy 3, 00	105 ..
United States Mortgage & Trust Co. real estate 1st g. col. trust bonds—								
Series G, 5s, 1908-15	F	A	..	....	..	....	100 Mr 15,99	.. ..

GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT.

Bklyn Un. Gas 1st con. g. 5s, 1945	M	N	125¼	Apr 30	117	Jan 13	118 July 24	115¾ 116¾
Det. Gas Co. 1st con. g. 5s, 1918	J	J	104	May

COAL AND IRON.

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE.

ABBREVIATIONS—J. J.—January and July; F. A.—February and August; M. S.—March and September; A. O.—April and October; M. N.—May and November; J. D.—June and December. A * before or after the interest month indicates that it is also the month of maturity. † Sale of 100.

CHANGES FOR THE WEEK.

Net changes in stocks of 1 per cent. or more for the week were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	1	Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	2½
Am. Ag. Ch. pf.	1	Keok. & Des M.	1
Am. Glass Twine	1¼	Louis. & Nash.	1¼
Am. Express	5	Met. Sec. 1st pd.	2½
Am. Linseed	1½	Met. W. S. El., Chi.	1
Am. Linseed pf.	4	Minn. & St. L. pf.	1⅝
Am. Sugar	4⅝	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	1
Am. Sugar pf.	1½	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	1
At., T. & S. F.	2⅜	Mo., Kan. & Texas	1
At., T. & S. F. pf.	1⅞	Mo. K. & T. pf.	2
Buff., R. & P.	1⅜	Missouri Pacific	3⅜
Canadian Pacific	2⅞	Nash., C. & St. L.	2
Can. Pac. ctfs., 2d in paid	3⅜	N. Y. Air Brake	3½
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	6½	N. Y. Central	6⅞
Chi., M. & St. P.	5	Nor. & West. pf.	3⅜
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	2	Nor. Central	1⅜
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1⅞	P., C., C. & St. L.	2½
Cleve., L. & W.	1	Rep. Steel	3
Col. So. 1st pf.	2½	Ry. Steel Spr. pf.	1½
Del. & Rio Grande	1¼	Rubber Goods	1
Den. & R. G. pf.	2½	St. L. & San F.	3
Det. Un. Ry.	4	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	2⅜
Diamond Match	2¾	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	4⅜
Evans. & T. H.	3	St. L. S. W.	1½
Ev. & T. H. pf.	7	Sloss-Sheffield	3½
Gen. Chemical	1	Southern Pacific	1¼
G. A. Fuller Co.	4⅜	Southern Ry.	2⅜
G. A. Fuller Co. pf.	7½	Twin City	4
Gt. North. pf.	1	Union Pacific	1½
Hock. Valley	1½	Union Pacific pf.	1⅝
Hock. Val. pf.	1½	U. S. C. I. P. pf.	1⅞
Illinois Central	4¾	U. S. Express	4¼
Int. Silver	1⅜	Va.-Car. Chem. pf.	1
Int. Pump pf.	1½	Westinghouse	2
		Westinghouse 1st pf.	5

Stocks Declined.

Am. Bicycle pf.	1	Erie 2d pf.	1⅜
Am. Ice pf.	2¾	General Electric	2½
Am. Snuff	1½	Iowa Central	1
Am. Tel. & Tel.	1½	Iowa Central pf.	1
Anaconda Copper	1	Kan. City So. pf.	1
B'klyn R. T.	1⅝	Lake Erie & W.	1
B'klyn Union Gas	1	Manhattan	1½
Butterick Co.	1½	N. Y., C. & St. L.	1
Cent. of N. J.	4	N. Y. Dock pf.	1½
Ches. & Ohio	1⅜	N. Y., N. H. & H.	6
Chi. & Alton	2⅝	North American	1
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	2⅜	Pacific Coast	1½
Chi. & N. W.	6⅝	Reading	1½
Chi. Un. Tract.	2¾	Rutland pf.	1½
Chi. Un. Tr. pf.	1½	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	1
Col. F. & I. pf.	3¼	U. S. Steel	1
Corn Prod. Ref.	1	Wells-Fargo Exp.	2
Detroit City Gas	1¼	West. Union	2¼
Erie	1	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	2½

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Cot. Oil 4½s	1½	Kentucky Cent. 4s.	1
At., T. & S. F. adj. 4s, stamped	1	Lacl. Gas. 1st 5s.	1¼
Cent. of Ga. 2d inc.	3	Mo., Kan. & T. 2d 4s	1⅝
Chi. Term. Trans. 4s	1½	Met. St. Ry. gen. 4s	1⅝
Det. & Mack. 1st 4s	1	Penn. R. R. war. for new 3½s	2
Det., M. & M. 1 g. 3½s	1	St. L. S. W. 2d 4s	1¼
N. Y., S. & W. gen. 5s	1	St. P., M. & M. 1st 6s, red.	1
Int. & G. N. 1st 6s	3½	Stand. R. & T. 6s	3⅝
Int. & G. N. 2d 6s	1½	Rich. & Dan. con. 6s	2
Iowa Cent. 1st 5s	1½	West. Un. Tel. col. 5s	1

Bonds Declined.

N. Y. Cent., L. S. col. 3½s	1½	St. L. S. W. p. l. 4½s	2
		Third Av. con. 4s	1⅜

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS

The following table gives the aggregate of he exchanges and balances at the New York Clearing House every week for a year past:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
July 26	$1,516,596,801	$67,659,531
July 19	1,517,573,420	65,138,418
July 12	1,366,068,402	60,126,661
*July 5	1,373,982,478	90,401,512
June 28	1,225,624,392	72,306,747
June 21	1,280,038,007	59,493,186
June 14	1,096,280,986	54,321,447
June 7	1,241,207,212	57,280,358
May 31	1,015,072,980	52,275,333
May 24	1,356,058,864	61,354,676
May 17	1,498,162,079	61,916,067
May 10	1,810,067,538	77,225,044
May 3	1,025,350,246	78,597,339
April 26	1,904,900,011	63,819,006
April 19	1,730,118,750	69,297,560
April 12	1,535,190,041	58,336,540
April 5	1,476,901,643	68,112,133
March 29	1,172,983,961	67,674,086
March 22	1,388,677,307	66,912,499
March 15	1,346,264,363	67,699,867
March 8	1,313,238,807	67,540,183
March 1	1,450,914,903	69,507,220
*Feb. 22	1,118,568,874	61,171,136
*Feb. 15	1,271,128,191	59,171,626
Feb. 8	1,464,044,018	67,643,534
Feb. 1	1,375,659,613	89,961,923
Jan. 25	1,415,094,256	67,397,177
Jan. 18	1,505,289,740	71,207,582
Jan. 11	1,709,812,701	71,296,013
*Jan. 4	1,625,638,012	72,357,141
*Dec. 28	1,187,501,107	60,291,193
Dec. 21	1,453,131,180	64,027,524
Dec. 14	1,622,849,755	58,701,783
Dec. 7	1,540,898,651	56,627,872
*Nov. 30	1,332,843,833	53,429,370
Nov. 23	1,462,043,350	66,984,713
Nov. 16	1,704,438,580	75,805,812
*Nov. 9	1,325,007,907	69,098,440
Nov. 2	1,356,813,915	71,037,108
Oct. 26	1,298,080,364	67,475,587
Oct. 19	1,337,309,310	59,619,062
Oct. 12	1,221,644,023	66,346,135
Sept. 28	1,314,028,207	68,577,911
Sept. 21	1,226,880,571	53,886,116
Sept. 14	1,376,846,728	70,020,933
*Sept. 7	997,389,581	60,806,405
Aug. 31	1,128,883,403	53,713,814
Aug. 24	964,503,079	46,980,644
Aug. 17	1,028,605,992	54,944,856
Aug. 10	1,149,008,358	74,036,022
Aug. 3	1,183,185,610	75,574,143
July 27	1,251,530,971	67,822,822
July 20	1,562,696,473	86,367,021

*Five days.

Albert H. Vernam & Co.,

31 NEW STREET, NEW YORK.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Transact a General Banking and Stock Exchange Business. We make a specialty of

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

(MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.)

INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1902 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the date of the last transaction is given:

Closing Bid.	Asked.	STOCKS. July 26	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.		Range in 1902 Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale
200	210	**Adams Express**	$12,000,000	June 2, 1902	1¼	210 Apr. 14		199 Jan. 4		*200 July 15, 1902
225	..	Albany & Susquehanna	3,500,000	July, 1902	3½	..		..		*205 Dec. 15, 1900
..	..	Am. Beet Sugar	15,000,000	..	..	30 June 19		30 June 19		30 June 19, 1902
..	..	Am. Beet Sugar pf.	4,000,000	July 1, 1902	1¾	..		..		70 July 15, 1902
180	200	Am. Coal	1,500,000	Mar. 1, 1902	5	..		..		130 Dec. 12, 1901
95	98	American Cotton Oil pf.	10,128,400	June 2, 1902	3	99½ Apr. 23		86 Feb. 3		97¼ July 15, 1902
38	39	Am. District Tel.	3,845,000	May 15, 1902	1	42¾ May 1		37½ Jan. 14		38 July 7, 1902
23	24	Am. Malting pf.	14,400,000	Oct. 15, 1900	1¾	26¼ May 26		21 Jan. 20		22½ July 8, 1902
..	..	Am. Spirits Mfg.	27,963,300	..	..	..		..		2¼ Dec. 18, 1901
..	..	Am. Tel. & Cable	14,000,000	June 1, 1902	1¼	88 Apr. 22		84 Mar. 10		81¾ May 13, 1902
145	150	Am. Tobacco pf.	14,000,000	May 1, 1902	2	151½ Mar. 31		140 Jan. 9		148 July 3, 1902
13	15	Am. Woolen	29,501,000	..	..	17⅞ Jan. 7		13¾ May 1		13½ June 19, 1902
30	40	Ann Arbor	3,250,000	..	..	48¾ May 16		32 Feb. 4		40 June 5, 1902
..	..	Atlanta & Charlotte Air Line	1,700,000	Mar. 6, 1902	3	..		..		*121 Nov. 28, 1898
..	..	**Beech Creek**	5,065,000	July, 1902	1	*104 June 25		*104 June 25		*104 June 25, 1902
108	..	Boston Air Line pf.	1,426,000	July, 1902	2	108½ Jan. 17		108½ Jan. 17		108½ Jan. 17, 1902
142	..	Buff., Roch. & Pitts. pf.	6,000,000	Feb. 15, 1902	3	144 Feb. 19		139 Apr. 2		141½ June 3, 1902
180	..	Bur., Cedar Rapids & North.	5,017,300	July 1, 1902	3	188 July 12		139 Feb. 12		188 July 12, 1902
..	..	**Capital Traction**	12,000,000	July 1, 1902	1	..		..		108¾ Jan. 9, 1901
40	..	Central Coal & Coke	6,125,000	Apr. 15, 1902	1½	..		..		20¾ Oct. 15, 1898
190	205	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	111,142,500	July 1, 1902	1¾	194½ Apr. 15		194½ Apr. 15		194½ Apr. 15, 1902
..	..	Chi. Con. Traction	15,000,000	..	..	..		..		30 Apr. 28, 1900
..	..	Chicago & Northwest. pf.	22,386,000	July 1, 1902	2¾	274½ Apr. 29		230 Jan. 18		270 July 7, 1902
160	161	Chi. St. P., M. & O.	21,403,300	Feb. 20, 1902	5	170½ Apr. 30		140 Feb. 6		162 June 9, 1902
200	210	C. St. P., M. & O. pf.	11,646,800	Feb. 20, 1902	3½	210 Apr. 15		196 Mar. 6		202 June 9, 1902
..	..	Chi. Stock Yards	6,000,000	July 1, 1902	2	..		..		102½ May 22, 1891
..	..	Chi. Stock Yards pf.	21,403,200	July 1, 1902	1½	..		..		120 June 4, 1898
93	98	Cleve., Lorain & Wheeling pf.	5,000,000	Oct. 2, 1896	1½	90 May 21		77½ Jan. 27		90 June 5, 1901
131½	..	Cleve. & Pitts.	11,243,700	Mar. 1, 1902	1½	*192 Apr. 23		*192 Apr. 23		*192 Apr. 23, 1902
160	..	Commercial Cable	13,333,300	July 2, 1902	1¾	166 Jan. 23		152 Apr. 15		158 Apr. 25, 1902
81	85	Consolidated Coal	10,250,000	Feb. 1, 1902	2	82 Feb. 18		80 Apr. 24		80 Apr. 24, 1902
..	..	Crucible Steel	25,000,000	..	..	34¾ Jan. 9		21⅜ June 20		22¾ June 20, 1902
..	..	Crucible Steel pf.	25,000,000	June 28, 1902	1¾	87 Apr. 22		85¾ May 21		85¾ May 21, 1902
45	50	**Denver & Southw.**	3,000,000	Feb. 20, 1902	1¾	50 July 3		49 Apr. 19		49 July 19, 1902
..	150	Des Moines & Ft. Dodge pf.	762,500	Aug. 1, 1901	7	150 June 7		143 June 30		144 July 2, 1902
..	..	**Eighth Avenue**	1,000,000	July, 1902	3¾	..		..		405 Mar. 21, 1901
..	..	**Fort W. & R. G.**	3,108,100	..	..	..		..		28 Mar. 12, 1901
..	..	**Gas & Elec. Bergen Co.**	2,000,000	..	..	29 Jan. 9		29 Jan. 9		29 Jan. 9, 1902
99½	102	General Chemical pf.	9,416,000	July 1, 1902	1½	101¾ May 23		96½ June 30		100¾ July 7, 1902
..	..	Gold & Stock Tel.	5,000,000	July, 1902	1½	..		..		*108½ Dec. 14, 1897
..	..	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	Feb. 1, 1902	4	84¾ Apr. 9		75 Jan. 8		84¾ Apr. 9, 1902
..	..	**H. B. Claflin Co.**	3,829,100	July 15, 1902	2	402 Jan. 4		102 Jan. 4		382 Jan. 4, 1902
..	..	H. B. Claflin 1st pf.	2,600,300	May 1, 1902	1¾	..		..		*102½ July 17, 1900
..	..	H. B. Claflin 2d pf.	2,670,000	May 1, 1902	1½	..		..		*108 Sep. 12, 1900
..	..	Hawaiian Sugar	10,000,000	..	..	..		..		*105 May 20, 1899
80	80	Homestake Mining	21,840,000	June 26, 1902	50c	99 Feb. 7		90 Apr. 17		80 Apr. 17, 1902
105	108	**Illinois Central leased line**	10,000,000	July, 1902	2	*105 July 17		*105 July 17		105 July 17, 1902
..	..	International Power	6,400,000	May 20, 1902	2½	199 Apr. 29		55 June 4		70 July 15, 1902
59	65	International Silver pf.	5,107,500	July 1, 1902	1	65 May 17		45 Jan. 14		58¾ July 19, 1902
68	72	**Keokuk & Des. M. pf.**	1,524,600	Sep. 1, 1900	1	84 Apr. 22		45 Jan. 2		70 May 16, 1902
..	..	Keokuk & Western	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900	1	..		..		*32 Jan. 28, 1899
..	..	Kingston & Pembroke	2,204,000	..	..	14 Feb. 26		8¾ Jan. 3		12 May 21, 1902
..	..	Kingston & Pembroke 1st pf.	1,000,000	Apr. 2, 1901	1	..		..		60 Mar. 11, 1901
13	15	Knickerbocker Ice	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1901	1	17½ Mar. 11		15 Feb. 10		17½ Mar. 11, 1902
48	..	Knickerbocker Ice pf.	3,000,000	July 2, 1902	3	55 Apr. 7		53 Jan. 7		55 Apr. 7, 1902
..	80	**Laclede Gas**	8,500,000	Mar. 15, 1902	2	91 Feb. 6		88¼ Jan. 30		89 Apr. 19, 1902
..	110	Laclede Gas pf.	2,500,000	June 16, 1902	2½	110 Jan. 27		102½ Mar. 5		102½ May 5, 1902
125	131	Lake Erie & West pf.	11,840,000	July 15, 1902	2	138 Feb. 6		125 Jan. 15		125 May 27, 1902
325	350	Lake Shore	40,466,500	Jan. 29, 1902	3½	346 Apr. 25		325 Apr. 7		346 Apr. 25, 1902
15	17	**Manhattan Beach**	5,000,000	..	..	19 Apr. 24		12 Jan. 24		15½ July 17, 1902
78	80	Maryland Coal pf.	1,876,000	July 1, 1902	2½	78 May 16		72 Apr. 18		77½ July 14, 1902
..	..	Metropolitan Lindsay Co.	10,000,000	June 30, 1902	2½	..		..		125½ Nov. 12, 1901
91	93	Met. W. S. El., Chi. pf.	9,000,000	Feb. 28, 1902	1	91¾ Mar. 22		80 May 3		80 July 2, 1902
121	..	Mil. El. Ry. & Light pf.	4,500,000	May 1, 1902	1¼	..		..		118 Apr. 23, 1901
193	200	Morris & Essex	15,000,000	July 1, 1902	3½	197 Feb. 25		196¾ Mar. 20		196¾ Mar. 20, 1902
..	..	**Nat. Linseed Oil**	1,000,000	..	..	..		..		3¾ June 9, 1901
..	..	Nat. Salt	7,000,000	Nov. 9, 1901	1½	30 Jan. 29		15 Apr. 17		15 Apr. 17, 1902
..	..	Nat. Salt pf.	5,000,000	Nov. 5, 1901	1¾	70 Jan. 11		61 Jan. 27		66 Feb. 15, 1902
31	38	New Central Coal	1,000,000	Apr. 1, 1900	2	35¾ Jan. 24		33 May 1		33 May 14, 1902
119	120	New York, Chi. & St. L. pf.	5,000,000	Mar. 1, 1902	5	124½ Jan. 27		117¾ May 21		118 July 19, 1902
..	..	N. Y. & Harlem	8,638,650	..	..	..		..		430 Apr. 2, 1901
138	145	N. Y. Lack. & West.	10,000,000	July 1, 1902	1¾	141 Apr. 14		138½ Feb. 3		141 Apr. 14, 1902
..	..	N. Y. Mutual Gas	3,500,000	July 10, 1902	5	..		..		*295 Oct. 8, 1901
..	..	N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	7,500,000	July 15, 1902	1½	..		..		*173 June 5, 1901
..	..	Norfolk & Southern	2,000,000	July 10, 1902	1	..		..		88¾ Nov. 14, 1899
..	..	**Ohio & Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas**	9,000,000	June 2, 1902	1	..		..		*24 Dec. 13, 1900
8	8½	Ontario Mining	15,000,000	June 20, 1902	30c	9½ Jan. 6		7⅝ Mar. 24		8¼ June 25, 1902
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Nav.	16,322,000	July 2, 1898	1	..		..		*45 Nov. 13, 1899
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Nav. pf.	1,119,200	July 1, 1902	2	..		..		75½ Oct. 7, 1899
..	..	**Pacific Coast 1st pf.**	1,515,500	May 1, 1902	1½	106 Mar. 25		100½ Jan. 6		102 July 18, 1902
..	..	Park Steel Co. pf.	5,000,000	June 1, 1902	1½	..		..		*110 June 28, 1899
40	42	Peoria & Eastern	10,000,000	..	..	47½ Apr. 9		39 Jan. 9		42 July 18, 1902
..	..	Père Marquette	14,145,500	..	..	83 Jan. 14		71 Feb. 15		71 June 25, 1902
..	..	Père Marquette pf.	10,512,200	Feb. 15, 1902	2	88 Apr. 24		80 May 17		80 May 17, 1902
..	..	Philadelphia Co.	23,952,050	Apr. 21, 1902	1¼	..		..		104 July 3, 1901
..	..	P. Lorillard pf.	2,000,000	July 1, 1902	2	..		..		117 May 16, 1899
..	..	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis pf.	22,640,200	July 15, 1902	2	128 May 14		113 Mar. 25		126 June 28, 1902
191½	193½	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi.	19,714,200	July 8, 1902	1¾	*194½ May 29		*192½ Apr. 15		*194½ May 29, 1902
..	..	Pitts., McKeesport & Yough.	4,000,000	July, 1902	3	..		..		*137 Mar. 3, 1899
3⅞	3⅞	**Quicksilver**	5,708,700	..	..	4⅜ Mar. 8		3¼ May 24		3¼ June 27, 1902
10	11	Quicksilver pf.	4,201,300	May 9, 1902	½	11⅞ Mar. 10		9½ June 5		10 June 18, 1902
210	..	**Rens. & Saratoga**	10,000,000	July, 1902	4	..		..		215 Oct. 25, 1901
139	..	Rome, Water. & Ogdens.	10,000,000	May 15, 1902	1¼	*141 Jan. 18		*138 Jan. 7		*139 July 17, 1902
60	68	Rubber Goods pf.	3,051,400	June 16, 1902	1¾	74 Mar. 21		65½ June 21		68 July 14, 1902
..	..	**St. Lawrence & Adiron.**	1,615,900	Mar. 1, 1902	2¾	141½ Feb. 17		50 May 16		50 May 16, 1902
..	..	Silver Bullion Certs.	..	..	..	55⅝ Mar. 12		52⅝ June 30		52⅝ June 30, 1902
..	..	Sixth Avenue	2,000,000	July 2, 1902	3½	..		..		200 Mar. 10, 1899
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel.	559,525	July, 1902	2½	..		..		100 Feb. 17, 1898
..	..	**Texas Central**	2,649,400	Jan. 15, 1902	2½	..		..		14 Apr. 11, 1899
..	..	Texas Central pf.	1,324,500	July 15, 1902	2½	..		..		*30 Apr. 9, 1900
38	40	Texas Pacific land trust	8,645,300	..	..	44½ Feb. 18		35 Jan. 15		40¼ July 17, 1902
16	25	Tol., Peoria & West.	4,076'000	..	..	20 June 9		20 June 9		20 June 9, 1902
157	158¼	Twin City Rapid Transit pf.	3,000,000	July 1, 1902	1¾	159½ Feb. 18		157 May 15		157 May 15, 1902
..	..	**Union Ferry**	3,000,000	July 1, 1902	¼	..		..		64 July 18, 1897
..	..	U. N. J. R. R. & Canal Co.	21,240,400	July 10, 1902	2½	*280 Jan. 6		*280 Jan. 6		*280 Jan. 6, 1902
..	..	Utica & Black River	2,222,000	Mar. 31, 1902	3½	..		..		185 Oct. 26, 1897
61½	63	United States Reduction	9,518,900	July 1, 1902	1	44½ May 8		38 July 2		38 July 18, 1902
..	..	**Warren Railroad**	1,800,000	July, 1902	3	..		..		*174 Nov. 11, 1898
..	..	West Chicago Street	13,150,000	May 15, 1902	1½	..		..		120 Aug. 8, 1899
..	..	Western Gas	4,000,000	July 20, 1902	3	..		..		*96 Mar. 12, 1900

*Sales of less than 100 shares. **Annual rate of 14 per cent. Last dividend July 1, 1902, 5 per cent. †Including an extra dividend of 2 per cent. All stocks in this table par $100, except Cleveland and Pittsburg, Evansville and Terre Haute preferred, Kingston and Pembroke, common and first preferred, Morris and Essex, Northern Central, New York and Harlem, Philadelphia Company, Pittsburg, McKeesport and Youghiogheny, and Warren Rail road, the par value of each of which is $50. American Coal and Southern and Atlantic Telegraph are $25 par. New Central Coal is $20 par.

NOTICE.

The Old National Bank of Whitehall, located at Whitehall, in the State of New York, is closing up its affairs. All noteholders and other creditors of said association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the same for payment.

Dated Whitehall, N. Y., July 1st, 1902.

E. J. MOSHER, Cashier.

E. B. HAVENS & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers.

Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.

10 WALL ST.

TELEPHONE NO. 4020 CORTLANDT.

R. J. JACOBS & CO.,

41 New Street, New York.

Members New York Stock Exchange.

Orders Executed for Investment or on Margin

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Par value of shares when other than $100 is inserted after the name of the stock.

Dividend and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-annual; A—Annual.

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
America	$1,500,000	9	S	July 1, 02	540	570
Amer. Exch. Nat.	5,000,000	4	S	May 1, 02	270	278
Astor National	350,000	5	Q	May 1, 02	685	..
Bowery	250,000	3	S	July 1, 02	300	400
Broadway (Nat.) ($25)	1,000,000	6	S	Jan. 2, 02	320	350
Bronx Borough	50,000	..	..	.....	..	..
Butch. & Drov's (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	S	July, 1900	160	..
Central Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	July 1, 02	190	200
Century	100,000	..	..	.....	145	170
Chase National	1,000,000	6	S	July 1, 02	750	..
Chatham Nat. ($25)	450,000	4	Q	July 1, 02	350	375
Chemical Nat.	300,000	25	B	July 1, 02	4250	4400
Citizens' (Nat.) ($25)	1,550,000	3½	S	May 1, 02	200	210
City (National)	25,000,000	3	S	Nov. 1, 01	325	332
Colonial	100,000	5	..	1899	375	..
Columbia	300,000	4	S	July 1, 02	340	..
Commerce (Nat.)	10,000,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 02	342	347
Corn Exchange	1,400,000	6	S	Feb. 1, 02	435	450
East River Nat. ($25)	250,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 02	170	190
11th Ward ($25)	100,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 02	150	..
Empire State	100,000	..	..	.....	190	210
Equitable Nat.	200,000	..	..	.....	..	..
Fidelity	200,000	..	..	.....	220	240
Fifth Avenue	100,000	125	Q	July 1, 02	4000	..
Fifth National	200,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 02	370	425
First National	10,000,000	20	S	Jan. 2, 02	815	850
Fourteenth St.	100,000	3	S	May 1, 02	180	..
Fourth National	3,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 02	240	250
Gallatin Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	16	S	Apr. 5, 02	430	440
Gansevoort ($50)	200,000	2½	..	Feb., 1896	125	145
Garfield National	1,000,000	3	Q	Sure 20, 02	300	..
Germ.-Am. ($75)	750,000	3	S	Feb. 1, 02	155	165
German Exch.	200,000	7	S	July 1, 02	355	400
Germania	200,000	110	S	May 1, 02	600	..
Greenwich ($25)	200,000	3	S	May 1, 02	330	365
Hamilton	200,000	3	S	July 1, 02	165	..
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	5	S	July 1, 02	640	660
Hide & Leath. Nat.	500,000	..	..	.....	300	..
Imp. & Tr. Nat.	1,500,000	10	S	July 1, 02	655	..
Internat. Banking	3,000,000	3	..	.....	200	205
Irving Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	14	S	July 1, 02	220	230
Jefferson	200,000	..	..	.....	170	..
Leather Mfrs.' National	600,000	7	S	July 1, 02	265	275
Liberty National	500,000	5	..	Jan. 2, 02	250	..
Lincoln National	300,000	3	Q	May 1, 02	1000	..
Manhattan ($50)	2,050,000	5	S	Feb. 1, 02	320	340
Mar. & Ful. Nat.	600,000	5	S	July 1, 02	350	365
Mechanics' Nat. ($25)	2,000,000	4	S	July 1, 02	290	300
Mech. & Tr. ($25)	400,000	3	S	July 1, 02	160	170
Mercantile Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	July 1, 02	315	..
Merch. Nat. ($50)	2,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 02	150	157
Merch. Ex. Nat. ($50)	600,000	3	S	July 1, 02	150	..
Metropolis	1,000,000	6	S	Dec., 1900	400	..
Mount Morris	250,000	3	..	July, 1894	230	240
Mutual	200,000	..	..	.....	290	320
Nassau ($50)	500,000	4	S	May 1, 02	195	..
New Amsterdam Nat.	500,000	50	Q	July 1, 02	540	550
New York (Nat.)	2,000,000	5	S	July 1, 02	342	355
N. Y. County Nat.	200,000	25	S	July 1, 02	1325	..
N. Y. Nat. Exch.	500,000	2	Q	May 1, 02	250	275
N. Y. Prod. Exch.	1,000,000	3½	S	Apr 15, 02	150	180
Nineteenth Ward	200,000	3	..	Jan., 1897	145	155
Northern Nat.	300,000	..	..	.....	160	..
Nor. Amer. (Nat.)	2,000,000	12	S	Jan. 2, 02	250	275
Oriental ($25)	300,000	5	S	July 1, 02	220	230
Pacific ($50)	422,700	2	Q	May 1, 02	220	..
Park (National)	2,000,000	7½	S	Jan. 2, 02	630	645
People's ($25)	200,000	5	S	July 1, 02	275	..
Phenix Nat. ($20)	1,000,000	3	S	July, 1900	120	130
Plaza	100,000	..	..	.....	..	..
Riverside	100,000	2	Q	July 2, 02	300	..
Seaboard Nat.	500,000	3	S	July 1, 02	485	..
Second National	300,000	6	S	July 1, 02	690	..
Seventh National	1,700,000	..	..	.....	135	145
Shoe & L. (Nat.)	1,000,000	3	Q	Apr. 2, 02	150	..
State	100,000	10	S	July 1, 02	600	..
Twelfth Ward	200,000	3	S	July 8, 02	120	132
Twenty-third W'd	100,000	2½	S	Feb. 1, 02	120	..
Union Square	200,000	3	S	June 2, 02	320	..
United National	916,000	..	..	.....	130	140
Washington	100,000	..	..	.....	200	..
Wash. Heights	100,000	..	..	.....	200	..
Western Nat.	2,100,000	3	..	Jan., 1894	599	620
West Side	200,000	6	S	July 1, 02	550	..
Yorkville	100,000	..	..	.....	250	..

TRUST COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic	1,500,000	2	Q	June 30, 02	285	300
Bowling Green	2,500,000	..	..	.....	208	215
Broadway Trust	700,000	..	..	.....	170	185
Brooklyn	1,000,000	4	Q	June 30, 02	435	450
Central	1,000,000	15	Q	July 1, 02	1800	1900
Central Realty Bond & Trust	1,000,000	6	S	July 1, 02	640	..
City	1,000,000	4	S	Feb. 1, 02	400	..
Colonial	1,000,000	5	S	July 1, 02	390	400
Continental	1,000,000	1½	Q	June 30, 02	650	..
Eastern Trust	1,000,000	..	..	.....	195	205
Equitable Trust	1,000,000	..	..	.....	350	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust ($25)	1,000,000	10	Q	May 1, 02	1520	1540
Fifth Avenue	1,000,000	3	Q	June 30, 02	660	675
Flatbush	200,000	3½	S	July 1, 02	170	..
Franklin	1,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 02	325	335
Guaranty	2,000,000	4	Q	June 30, 02	750	..
Guardian Trust	..	..	..	.....	195	205
Hamilton	500,000	2	Q	May 1, 02	300	320
Kings County	500,000	2½	Q	May 1, 02	420	440
Knickerbocker	1,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 02	705	..
Lawyers' Mtg. In.	1,000,000	2½	S	June 2, 02	225	235
Lawyers' Title In.	2,000,000	5	S	Feb. 1, 02	400	410
Long Island	1,000,000	2½	Q	July 1, 02	295	..
Manhattan ($50)	1,000,000	3	S	July 1, 02	450	..
Manufacturers'	500,000	2	Q	June 30, 02	340	350
Mercantile	2,000,000	10	Q	June 30, 02	1175	..
Merchants'	1,000,000	5	S	June 30, 02	650	..
Metropolitan	1,000,000	5	S	June 30, 02	650	..
Morton	2,000,000	5	Q	June 30, 02	1100	..
Mutual Alliance	1,000,000	..	..	.....	110	..
Nassau	1,000,000	3	S	July 1, 02	450	..
N. Y. Life In. & T.	1,000,000	20	S	July 1, 02	1100	..
N. Y. Security & T.	1,000,000	3	S	July 1, 02	450	..
North American	1,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 02	450	..
People's	1,000,000	3	S	July 1, 02	450	..
Real Estate	1,000,000	3	S	July 1, 02	450	..
Rome	500,000	3	S	July 1, 02	450	..
Title Gu. & Tr.	1,000,000	3	S	July 1, 02	450	..
U. S. Co.	1,000,000	3	S	July 1, 02	450	..
Union	1,000,000	3	S	July 1, 02	450	..
U. S. Mtg. & T.	1,000,000	3	S	July 1, 02	450	..
Van Nostrand	1,000,000	3	S	July 1, 02	450	..
Washington	1,000,000	3	S	July 1, 02	450	..
Williamsburgh	1,000,000	3	S	July 1, 02	450	..

GAS COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
N. Y. & East River	750,000	1½	Q	June 16, 02	74	80
Do 1st 5s, 1922	750,000	2½	S	May, 1902	93	93
N. Y. & Hoboken	3,300,000	1½	Q	June 2, 02	69	71
Do con. 5s, 1946	3,300,000	2½	S	June, 1902	85	87
10th & 23d St.	1,000,000	2½	S	Apr., 1902	60	70
Do 1st 5s, 1919	550,000	2½	S	June, 1902	102	105
Union	3,000,000	7½	Q	July 1, 02	45	45½
Do 1st 5s, 1925	2,200,000	2½	S	May, 1902	97	98
Am. Lt. & Trac.	4,424,300	..	..	.....	37	39
Do preferred	7,334,000	1½	Q	May 15, 02	93½	95
Bay State ($50)	100,000,000	..	..	.....	1⅞	2
Binghamton Gas 1st 5s, 1945	500,000	2½	S	Apr., 1902	93	95
Bklyn Bor. Gas	500,000	..	..	.....	55	65
Buffalo City	7,000,000	..	..	.....	12	13
Do 1st 5s, 1947	5,805,000	2½	S	Apr., 1902	83½	84½
Cent. Un. 5s, 1927	3,250,000	2½	S	July 1, 02	106½	111
Columbus Gas 1st 5s, 1932	1,500,000	2½	S	July, 1902	108	109
Columbus Gas L. & Heat	1,898,825	4	..	Mar 15, 02	90	100½
Do preferred	3,065,800	3	S	June 16, 02	105	108
Cons. Gas of N. J.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	15	17½
Do 1st con. 5s, 1936	923,000	2½	S	July, 1902	87½	90
Con. Gas (J. C.) bds	600,000	3	S	May 1, 02	103	104
Denver Gas & Electric	2,650,000	1½	S	Sep., 1900	15	20
Do 1st 5s, 1949	2,400,000	2½	S	Nov., 1901	..	67
Ft. Wayne 1st (s. f.) 5s, 1925	2,000,000	3	S	July, 1902	56	60
Grand Rapids 1st 5s, 1915	1,225,000	2½	S	Feb., 1902	104½	106
Ind'apolis ($50)	2,000,000	2	..	June, 1900	70	80
Do 1st 6s, 1920	2,750,000	3	S	May, 1902	103¾	104½
Ind. Nat. & Ill. 1st 5s, 1926	800,000	3	S	May, 1902	47	51
Jackson Gas ($50)	250,000	2	S	Dec 31, 01	73	75
Do 1st 5s, 1937	250,000	2½	S	Apr., 1902	101½	103
Lafayette 1st 6s, 1924	1,000,000	3	S	May, 1902	57	62
Logansport & W. Val. 1st 6s, 1925	1,750,000	3	S	June, 1902	51	54
Madison (Wis.) deb. scrip	100,000	3	S	Apr., 1902	99	102
Do 1st 6s, 1928	350,000	3	S	Apr., 1902	107½	109½
Mutual	3,500,000	4	S	Jan 10, 02	340	350
New Amsterdam 5s, 1948	8,500,000	2½	S	July, 1902	112¾	113
N. E. Gas & Coke	14,000,000	..	..	.....	4	4½
Do 1st 5s, 1937	16,379,000	2½	S	Dec., 1901	63½	64½
N. Y. & E. R. 1st 5s, 1944	3,500,000	2½	S	Jnly, 1902	113	115
Ohio & Ind. 1st 6s, 1924	2,000,000	3	S	June, 1902	51	54
St. Joseph (Mo.) 1st 5s, 1937	750,000	2½	S	Jnly, 1902	96	98
St. Paul (Minn.) gen. 5s, 1944	2,537,000	2½	S	Mar., 1902	92	94
Standard (N. Y.)	5,000,000	2	S	Dec 31, 01	130	140
Do preferred	4,295,700	2	S	Dec 31, 01	150	160
Do 1st 5s, 1930	2,362,000	2½	S	May, 1902	113½	116¾
Syracuse 1st 5s, 1946	1,612,000	2½	S	July, 1902	98	99
Syracuse Light'g	3,000,000	..	..	.....	26	30½
Un. G. & El. of New Jersey	1,000,000	..	..	.....	..	..
Do preferred	600,000	2½	S	July 15, 02	87¾	87¾
Western (M'kee)	4,000,000	3	S	July 20, 02	..	101

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Albemarle & C. Canal 1st 7s, 1909	500,000	3½	S	Jan. 2, 02	85	95
Alliance Realty	2,000,000	..	..	.....	128	140
Am. B'k Note ($50)	3,000,000	30c	Q	Mar 31, 02	25c	35c
American Can	44,000,000	..	..	.....	12¼	12¾
American Can pf.	44,000,000	..	..	.....	53¾	53¾
American Chicle	6,000,000	1	M	June 10, 02	104½	106
Do preferred	3,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 02	91½	93
Amer. Elevated	5,000,000	..	..	.....	1	1⅝
Amer. Hide & L.	11,000,000	..	..	.....	7	8
Do preferred	13,000,000	..	..	.....	40	41½
Amer. Malt. 6s	4,000,000	3	S	Dec., 1901	90	94½
Am. Thread pf. ($5)	4,990,475	2½	S	June 1, 02	3¾	4¼
Am. Tobac. ($50)	54,500,000	1½	Q	May 1, 02	328	335
Am. Type Found's	4,000,000	1	Q	July 15, 02	43	..
Am. Window Glass	13,000,000	1½	Q	July 15, 02	58	59½
Do preferred	4,000,000	3½	S	Mar., 1902	92	95
Am. Writing Paper	11,500,000	..	..	.....	5¼	5½
Do preferred	12,500,000	..	..	.....	18½	19½
Do 1st s. f. 5s, 1919	17,000,000	2½	S	July 2, 02	72¾	73½
Barney & Smith	1,000,000	..	..	.....	20	25
Do preferred	2,500,000	2	Q	June 2, 02	129	130
Do 1st 5s, 1942	1,000,000	3	S	July, 1902	107	..
Borden's Cond. Milk pf	7,000,000	1½	Q	June 16, 02	109	110
Brit. Col. Cop. ($5)	1,000,000	..	..	.....	9¾	9¾
Brit. Exched. 4s	£10,000,000	⅜	Q	July, 1902	9⅝	9¾
Calif. Cop. ($5)	$1,000,000	..	..	.....	⅝	⅝
Camden Land ($3)	..	..	..	.....	½	⅝
Camden & Trent Rys. ($10)	1,730,000	..	..	.....	4⅝	4⅝
Celluloid	5,925,000	1½	Q	July 1, 02	113	116
Central Foundry	7,000,000	..	..	.....	2	2¼
Do preferred	7,000,000	..	..	.....	12¼	13
Do 6s	4,000,000	3	S	May 1, 02	60	65
Cen. & So. Am. Tel	7,725,000	1½	Q	July 8, 02	130	133
Cent. Fireworks	1,405,150	1	S	Feb., 1902	22	24½
Do preferred	1,267,300	5½	S	Feb., 1902	65	70
Chesebrough Mfg.	500,000	1½	M	May 15, 02	450	460
Compressed Air	6,138,400	..	..	.....	8	10
Consol. Fireworks	915,400	..	..	.....	22	24½
Do preferred	549,600	26	S	Jan., 1902	63	70
Con. Refrig'ting	17,800,000	..	..	.....	5¼	5¾
Con. Rubber Tire	4,000,000	..	..	.....	2	3
Do preferred	3,000,000	1½	Q	Dec., 1900	10	15
Do deb. 4s	1,000,000	3	A	Apr. 1, 02	16	19
Con. Stor. Bat'y	20,000,000	..	..	.....	18¾	19
Cont. Tobacco deb. 7s, 1905	1,581,100	5½	S	Oct., 1901	104½	107
Cramps' Ship & Engine Building	4,848,000	1¼	Q	June 15, 02	65	72
Cuban 6s of 1906	3,000,000	..	..	.....	19	25
Danielson Securities	1,681,800	2½	..	Jan 15, 02	19	22
Electric Boat	4,537,800	..	..	.....	32	36
Do preferred	1,690,300	..	..	.....	..	50
Elec. Lead Reduc.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	2¾	3
Do preferred	9,000,000	..	..	.....	5	6
Electric Vehicle	11,000,000	8	..	1899	6	6½
Do preferred	6,000,000	2	..	Apr., 1900	14½	15½
El. Trunk (s10)	1,000,000	..	..	.....	1⅝	1⅝
Empire Steel	2,250,000	..	..	.....	10	11
Do preferred	2,370,000	1½	S	July 1, 02	40½	52
Gold M. Cop. ($10)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	1	1½
Consol. Cop. ($10)	6,000,000	..	..	Oct., 1901	2	2½
Hank Meadows	1,000,000	..	..	.....	7½	10
Hall Signal	1,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 02	115	120
Harris Com'cial	10,000,000	..	..	.....	10	20
Do preferred	4,000,000	1½	..	Apr., 1900	50	61
Hyde-Ball-Wyle	1,000,000	..	..	.....	1½	3
Do 1st pref'd	1,000,000	..	..	.....	25	35
Do 2d pref'd	1,000,000	..	..	.....	4	7
Houston Oil	30,000,000	..	..	.....	18½	20
Do preferred	7,500,000	3	S	Mar 15, 02	..	70
Hudson Riv.	1,000,000	1½	Q	May 2, 02	105	107
Ill. Steel ($100)	2,000,000	..	..	.....	95	97½
Int. Power pf	4,000,000	1½	Q	July 15, 02	70	75
Internat. Nickel	18,000,000	..	..	.....	3	3½
Internat. Salt	2,000,000	..	..	.....	11	12
Kings Co. El.	2,000,000	3	S	July 1, 02	110	120
Lackawanna Coal	2,500,000	..	..	.....	100	110
Lackawanna Iron	2,500,000	..	..	.....	30	35
Lackawanna Steel	10,000,000	..	..	.....	30	35
Lanston Monotype	2,000,000	..	..	.....	3	4
Lawyers' Mtg.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	3	4
Lawyers' Title	5,000,000	..	..	.....	3	4
Lehigh Coal & Nav.	50,000,000	..	..	.....	50	55
Lehigh Valley	50,000,000	..	..	.....	50	55
Long Island	2,000,000	..	..	.....	50	55
Long Island Loan	2,000,000	..	..	.....	50	55
Lorillard	10,000,000	..	..	.....	50	55
Lorillard pf	10,000,000	..	..	.....	50	55
Louisville Gas	2,000,000	..	..	.....	50	55
Lyon Manufacturing	2,000,000	..	..	.....	50	55
Mackay Companies	10,000,000	..	..	.....	50	55
Mackay Companies pf	10,000,000	..	..	.....	50	55
Manhattan Beach	2,000,000	..	..	.....	50	55
Manhattan Trans.	2,000,000	..	..	.....	50	55
Manhattan Trans. pf	2,000,000	..	..	.....	50	55
Marconi Wireless	2,000,000	..	..	.....	50	55
Marconi Wireless pf	2,000,000	..	..	.....	50	55
Mergenthaler Lino.	2,000,000	..	..	.....	50	55
Metropolitan Coal	2,000,000	..	..	.....	50	55
Metropolitan Coal pf	2,000,000	..	..	.....	50	55
Metropolitan Gas	2,000,000	..	..	.....	50	55
Metropolitan Gas pf	2,000,000	..	..	.....	50	55
Metropolitan Steam	2,000,000	..	..	.....	50	55
Metropolitan Steam pf	2,000,000	..	..	.....	50	55
Mexican Central	2,000,000	..	..	.....	50	55
Mexican Central pf	2,000,000	..	..	.....	50	55
Mexican Central 1st	2,000,000	..	..	.....	50	55
Mexican Central 2d	2,000,000	..	..	.....	50	55
Mexican Central 3d	2,000,000	..	..	.....	50	55
Mexican Central 4th	2,000,000	..	..	.....	50	55
Mexican Central 5th	2,000,000	..	..	.....	50	55
Mexican Central 6th	2,000,000	..	..	.....	50	55
Mexican Central 7th	2,000,000	..	..	.....	50	55
Mexican Central 8th	2,000,000	..	..	.....	50	55
Mexican Central 9th	2,000,000	..	..	.....	50	55
Mexican Central 10th	2,000,000	..	..	.....	50	55

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Otis Elevator	6,000,000	..	..	.....	36	37½
Do preferred	4,000,000	1½	Q	July 15, 02	102½	104½
Peo., Dec. & Ev.	5,400,000	..	..	.....	..	1¼
P., B. & L. E. ($50)	10,000,000	1½	S	.....	..	85
Planters' Compr's	20,000,000	..	..	.....	4½	6
Proct. & Gamble	4,500,000	3	Q	May 15, 02	330	345
Do preferred	2,350,000	2	Q	July 15, 02	300	325
Retsof Mining	3,000,000	1	Q	.....	27½	45
Do 1st 6s, 1925	2,500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1902	75	80
Royal B. Pow. pf	10,000,000	1½	Q	June 30, 02	101¼	103¼
Safety Car Heat. & Lighting	4,849,600	2	Q	July 1, 02	150	..
Seaboard Air L.	29,167,650	..	..	.....	27⅞	28
Do preferred	16,035,100	..	..	.....	47¼	48¼
Singer Mfg.	30,000,000	1½	Q	June 30, 02	230	270
South. Lt. & Trac. col. tr. 5s, 1949	1,600,000	2½	S	Mar., 1902	88	91
Standard Coupler	1,200,000	1	S	Dec 31, 01	28½	32
Do preferred	300,000	4	S	July 1, 02	130	140
Standard Milling	4,600,000	..	..	.....	..	10
Do preferred	6,900,000	..	..	.....	32½	34¼
Do 1st 5s	3,480,000	..	..	.....	81	85¾
Standard Oil	97,500,000	10	Q	June 16, 02	690	692
Stor. Power ($50)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	1¼	1½
Swift & Co.	20,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 02	142	145
Do 1st 5s, 1914	5,000,000	2½	S	July, 1902	101	102
Tenn. Cop. ($25)	4,275,000	..	..	.....	*16¾	17¼
Trenton Potteries	1,750,000	5	..	1893	25	28
Do pf. tr. cts.	1,250,000	2	Q	June 16, 02	..	119
Union Cop. ($10)	3,000,000	..	..	.....	..	3¾
Union Typewriter	10,000,000	3	..	Apr. 1, 02	108	..
Do 1st pref'd	4,000,000	3½	S	Apr. 1, 02	127	130
Do 2d pref'd	4,000,000	4	S	Apr. 1, 02	127	130
United Copper	30,000,000	..	..	.....	34¾	34½
U. S. Cotton Duck	10,000,000	..	..	.....	15¾	15¾
U. S. Envelope	750,000	..	..	.....	12	30
Do preferred	3,750,000	2½	S	Mar. 1, 02	73	76
U.S. Steel 2d 3s, w.i.	250,000,000	..	..	.....	97¼	98
Va. Iron, C. & C.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	11	13
Do 1st 5s, 1949	10,000,000	2½	S	Sep., 1900	57	58
Vulcan Detinning	2,000,000	1	..	July 20, 02	53	54
Do preferred	1,500,000	1¾	Q	July 20, 02	81¼	82
Westinghouse Air Brake ($50)	10,000,000	16	Q	July 10, 02	*183	185
White Knob Cop.	15,000,000	..	..	.....	..	20½
Worth'n Pump pf	2,000,000	2½	S	May 1, 02	131	..

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Commonwealth	500,000	3	S	July 7, 02	110	..
Continental	1,000,000	12½	S	Jan., 1902	160	..
Eagle ($40) $100 pd. in liq'dation	300,000	7½	S	Oct., 1900	70	..
Empire City	200,000	3	S	July, 1902	95	..
German-Amer.	1,000,000	12	S	July, 1902	570	585
Germania ($50)	1,000,000	8	S	July, 1902	310	318
Greenwich ($25)	200,000	5	S	Jan., 1902	170	175
Hamilton ($15)	150,000	3	S	July 1, 02	100	105
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	4	S	July 1, 02	133	138
Home	3,000,000	7	S	July, 1902	316	320
Kings Co. ($20)	150,000	5	A	Dec 23, 01	100	..
Nassau ($50)	200,000	5	S	Jan., 1902	176	183
New York	300,000	3	S	July, 1902	90	100
Niagara ($50)	500,000	7	S	July, 1902	225	233
North River ($25)	350,000	4	S	Apr 10, 02	140	..
Pacific ($50)	200,000	5	S	July, 1901	125	130
Peter Cooper ($20)	150,000	5	S	Feb., 1902	130	..
Phenix, B'klyn ($50)	1,000,000	5	S	Jan '02, 02	225	..
Stuyvesant ($25)	200,000	3	S	Jan., 1902	55	65
United States ($25)	200,000	3	S	Jan., 1902	115	118
Westchester ($10)	300,000	8	S	Feb., 02	360	400
W'msb'g City ($50)	250,000	12	S	Jan., 1902	580	..

STREET RAILWAYS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Av. 1st con. 5s, 1909	750,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	104	106
Do gen. 5s, 1931	2,241,000	2½	S	Apr., 1902	114	115
Do imp. 5s, 1934	220,000	2½	S	July, 1902	106	108
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry stock	900,000	¾	S	July, 1902	32½	35
Do 1st 4s, 1950	700,000	2	S	July, 1902	98	100
B'dway & 7th Av.	2,100,000	2½	S	July, 1902	243	250
Do 1st 5s, 1904	1,500,000	2½	S	June, 1902	101	102
Do 2d 5s, 1914	500,000	2½	S	July, 1902	107½	108½
Broadway Surface guar. 1st 5s, 1924	1,580,000	2½	S	July, 1902	112¾	113
Do 2d 5s, 1905	1,000,000	2½	S	July, 1902	101	102½
B., B. & W. E. Fer

JULY

1902

FIDELITY TRUST COMPANY
NEWARK, N. J.

CAPITAL.....$1,500,000.00
SURPLUS.....1,500,000.00
UNDIVIDED PROFITS.....212,694.72

Accounts of Manufacturers, Merchants, Corporations, Estates and Individuals Solicited.

Out-of-town items collected and credited at par (Free of Exchange). Interest allowed on daily balances.

OFFICERS:

UZAL H. McCARTER.....President — JOHN F. DRYDEN.....Vice-President
THOMAS N. McCARTER.....General Counsel and 2nd Vice-President
JEROME TAYLOR.....Trust Officer
FREDERICK W. EGNER.....Secretary and Treasurer
JAMES H. SHACKLETON.....Assist. Secretary and Assist. Treasurer

DIRECTORS:

JOHN F DRYDEN, JAS. W. ALEXANDER, JAMES H. HYDE, LESLIE D. WARD,
THOS. N. McCARTER, EDGAR K. WARD, WILLIAM SCHEERER,
S. B. JACKSON, UZAL H. McCARTER, JEROME TAYLOR, J. H. BALLANTINE,
W. N. COLER, Jr., WILLIAM H. STAATS, FORREST F. DRYDEN,
HENRY S. REDMOND, CHARLES A. PEICK, BERNARD STRAUSS,
JOHN C. EISELE, WILLIAM H. McINTYRE.

THE EMPIRE STATE TRUST COMPANY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,000,000.
55 Wall Street, New York City.

LE ROY W. BALDWIN, President.
DUNCAN D. PARMLY, Vice President.
H. M. GOUGH, Treasurer.
C. E. BRAINE, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

LE Roy W. Baldwin, Ira Leo Bamburger, Archer Brown, Silas W. Burt, Amos D. Carver, F. Kingsbury Curtis,
Clement A. Griscom, Jr., H. H. Harrison, C. M. Higgins, Robt. E. Jennings, John C. Kelley, Manuel Lopez,
Thos. N. McCauley, Wm. E. Nichols, Adolph Obrig, Richard M. Parmely, Duncan D. Parmly, Walter T. Rosen, J. Frederick Talcott,
Henry P. Talmadge, Edgar Van Kiten, Oswald G. Villard, A. E. Wallace, John R. Walsh, Milton J. Warner.

N.Y. Security & Trust Co.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

Capital & Surplus - - $4,500,000

CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
ABRAM M. HYATT, Vice-President.
OSBORN W. BRIGHT, 2d Vice-President.
L. CARROLL ROOT, Secretary.
ELIAH VAN LOAN, Asst. Secretary.
JAMES E. KEELER, 2d Ass't Sec'y.
H. W. WHIPPLE, Manager Bond Dept.

TRUSTEES:

Charles S. Fairchild, James J. Hill, William F. Buckley, Stuart G. Nelson, Hudson Hoagland, James Stillman, M. C. D. Borden, John G. McCullough, Frederic R. Condert, B. Aymar Sands, John W. Sterling, John A. McCall,
James A. Blair, Frank W. Stearns, Edmund D. Randolph, George W. Perkins, Abram M. Hyatt, Norman B. Ream, Charles M. Schwab, John S. Phipps, Frank Tilford, Woodbury Langdon, Osborn W. Bright, E. Parmalee Prentice.

This company is authorized to act as Executor, Trustee, Administrator, Guardian, Agent, Receiver, Registrar, and Transfer Agent.

Receives deposits subject to check, allowing interest on daily balances.

Bowling Green Trust Co.
26 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Capital $2,500,000. Surplus $2,500,000

OFFICERS:

EDWIN GOULD.....President
SAMUEL THOMAS, WILLIAM H. TAYLOR } Vice Presidents
JOHN A. HILTON.....V. Pres. & Treas.
WILLIAM M. LAWS.....Secretary

DIRECTORS:

Charles P. Armstrong, Geo. R. Bidwell, Frank Brainard, Amos H. Calef, Edmund C. Converse, Wm. Nelson Cromwell, Thomas T. Eckert, Edwin Gould, Frank Jay Gould, John A. Hilton, Myron T. Herrick, Edward R. Ladew,
Andrew Langdon, Wm. M. Laws, Edward A. Maher, J. W. Middendorf, Henry A. McGee, Winslow S. Pierce, William H. Taylor, Samuel Thomas, Edward R. Thomas, John P. Truesdell, John Skelton Williams, E. F. C. Young.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO
234 Fifth Avenue, Corner 27th Street
66 BROADWAY,
AND 125TH ST. AND LENOX AV.,
NEW YORK CITY.

Capital and Undivided Profits, $2,508,399.11

CHAS. T. BARNEY.....President
FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE.....1st Vice-President
JOSEPH T. BROWN.....2d Vice-President
FRED'K GORE KING..Secretary and Treasurer
JULIAN M. GERARD..Asst. Sec. & Asst. Treas.
WM. B. RANDALL.....Trust Officer

FOURTH STREET NATIONAL BANK
OF PHILADELPHIA.

Capital . . $3,000,000
Surplus . . 4,000,000
Deposits . 34,000,000

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
45 and 47 WALL STREET.

CAPITAL - - $2,000,000
SURPLUS & PROFITS - $11,752,379

This Company is a legal depository for moneys paid into Court, and is authorized to act as Guardian, Trustee or Executor.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS, which may be made at any time and withdrawn after five days' notice, and will be entitled to interest at such rates as may be agreed upon.

Executors, Administrators, or Trustees of Estates, Religious and Benevolent Institutions, and individuals will find this Company a convenient depository for money.

LYMAN J. GAGE, *Pres.* — D. WILLIS JAMES, *Vice-Pres.*, JAMES S. CLARK, *Second Vice-Pres.*
HENRY L. THORNELL, *Secretary.* — LOUIS G. HAMPTON, *Assistant Secretary.*

TRUSTEES.

Samuel Sloan, D. Willis James, John A. Stewart, John Harsen Rhoades, Anson Phelps Stokes, John Crosby Brown, Edward Cooper, W. Bayard Cutting, Charles S. Smith, Wm. Rockefeller, Alexander E. Orr, William H. Macy, Jr.,
Wm. D. Sloane, Gustav H. Schwab, Frank Lyman, George F. Vietor, James Stillman, John Claflin, John J. Phelps, John S. Kennedy, D. O. Mills, Lewis Cass Ledyard, Marshall Field, Lyman J. Gage.

CITY TRUST CO
OF NEW YORK.
36 WALL STREET.

OFFICERS:

JAMES ROSS CURRAN, President.
JOHN D. CRIMMINS, Vice-President.
GEORGE R. SHELDON, 2d Vice-Pres'd't.
ARTHUR TERRY, Secretary.
WALTER W. LEE, Asst. Secretary.

STATEMENT JUNE 30TH, 1902.

RESOURCES.

New York City bonds	$1,739,435 00
Other bonds and securities	1,107,366 11
Bonds and mortgages	634,027 64
Bills purchased	171,246 10
Loans on collaterals	14,471,472 78
Cash in vault and banks	3,010,845 93
Overdrafts	236 46
Interest, etc., receivable	87,337 53
	$21,222,567 54

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$1,000,000 00
Surplus	1,000,000 00
Undivided profits	544,720 30
Deposits	18,155,024 49
Checks outstanding	357,926 00
Interest, etc., payable	164,857 75
	$21,222,567 54

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VOL. LI....NO. 16,398. NEW YORK, MONDAY, JULY 28, 1902.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark; Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

THE BRITISH-CHINESE COMMERCIAL TREATY

All the Articles Unconditionally Accepted by China.

One Article Awaits British Government's Approval—Taxation of Over 10 Per Cent. on Imports Allowed.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 28.—The negotiations for a British-Chinese commercial treaty have been practically concluded, says the Shanghai correspondent of The Times.

The treaty contains thirteen articles, and all of them have been unconditionally accepted by the Chinese Government. With the exception of Article 8, embodying the Chinese proposals for the abolition of the likin taxes, which awaits the approval of the British Government, all have been agreed to by Sir James L. Mackay, the British Special Commissioner.

The first seven articles refer to arrangements for the registration of trade marks, bonded warehouses, the navigation of the Yang-tse and Canton Rivers, the equalization of the dues on junks and steamships, the establishment of a national currency, and the liabilities of Chinese shareholders in joint stock companies.

Article 8, the keystone of the treaty, provides that in return for a surtax equivalent to one and one-half times the duty leviable in accordance with the protocol of 1901, which duty represents slightly over 4 per cent. ad valorem, China shall abolish all likin dues, stations, and barriers, and every form of internal taxation on British goods.

The article becomes effective in January, 1904, subject to the other powers entering into similar engagements.

The total taxation on foreign imports provided for by this treaty amounts to between 10 and 11 per cent. ad valorem on the basis of the system of valuation provided for in the protocol.

The remaining articles provide for new and satisfactory regulations for the navigation of inland waters, formerly not a matter of treaty rights; revised mining regulations, and the relinquishment by Great Britain of extra-territorial rights when the reform of the Chinese judicial system and administration warrants her in so doing.

It is provided that Great Britain shall take part in a joint commission, on which China and the treaty powers interested are to be represented, with the object of investigating the missionary question and devising means to secure peaceful relations between Christians and non-converts.

By The Associated Press.

SHANGHAI, July 27.—Provided that the other powers enter into similar engagements with China as Great Britain, in the commercial treaty which has been arranged, China agrees to open four new treaty ports.

The ports are to be opened in January, 1904, when the agreement regarding the abolition of the likin taxes becomes effective. The ports to be opened are Chang-Sha, Ngan-King, Wan-Hsien, and Wei-Chow.

Chang-Sha is the capital of the Province of Hu-Nan, on the right bank of the Siang-kiang, 190 miles southeast of I-Chang.

Ngan-King is in the Province of Ngan-Hwei, on the left bank of the Yang-tse.

Wan-Hsien is in the east of Su-Chwan Province, on the left bank of the Yang-tse. It is the seat of a mission station.

Wei-Chow is an island in the Gulf of Tong-King, thirty-one miles west of the coast of Kwang-Thung Province.

PROGRESS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

Public Departments Working at Full Pressure — Difficulty of Transporting Material from Coast.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 28.—The settlement of the country, says The Times's Johannesburg correspondent, is being taken in hand with all possible dispatch, but it cannot be expected that progress will be recorded by specific landmarks every day or week. Each department of State is working at full pressure. The amount of work to be done is enormous, and the obstacles are removable only gradually.

In the Public Works Department, says the correspondent, things are almost at a standstill owing to the difficulty of procuring goods from the coast. There is not only about twenty years' arrears of work to catch up, but also the destruction of the last three years to make good. Hospitals, asylums, and jails are waiting to be built or to be provided with increased accommodation, and the public offices of such towns as Ermelo and Carolina (Southeastern Transvaal) have to be rebuilt.

The material needed for all these purposes would, at the present rate, take several years to carry from the coast, and, says the correspondent, little can be done until more rolling stock is procured.

DE LA REY'S DAUGHTER TO WED.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 28.—The Cape Town correspondent of The Times says that Gen. De La Rey's daughter is to be married to Mr. Ferreira, the General's secretary, in the Dutch Reformed Church at Cape Town to-morrow.

A Speech by Gen. Botha.

CAPE TOWN, July 27.—In a recent speech at Paarl, Cape Colony, Gen. Botha said that all of South Africa was under one flag, but that the Boers had not been vanquished. Darkness was in front of them, but faith and hope would guide them through it. Africa was their fatherland, their birthright, and their inheritance.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Arrivals at Hotels.—Page 7.
Losses by Fire.—Page 7.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 10.
Real Estate.—Page 11.
Religious.—Page 9.
Society.—Page 9.
Weather Report.—Page 7.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 7.

New York—20 Hours—Chicago.
The Pennsylvania Special saves the busy man four hours. Dining car, barber shop, and all conveniences.—Adv.

W. F. COCHRAN TO WED.

Young New Yorker, in Business at Baltimore, Buys Home for His Bride-to-Be.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 27.—William F. Cochran, a young man who carved out a fortune for himself in Baltimore, has just bought for $77,000 the elegant house of the late O. F. Bresee, in Mount Vernon Place, near the Garrett mansion, in this city. The property cost Mr. Bresee $110,000. The purchaser will spend probably $25,000 in furnishing and remodeling it before his marriage next November.

Mr. Cochran is a son of the late William F. Cochran of Yonkers, N. Y., who was one of the largest stockholders in the Seaboard Air Line and a millionaire. After receiving a college education he spent some time in travel and came to Baltimore about four years ago. He was then practically on his own resources. Not having had any clerical or professional training, he looked about for profitable employment. He began by purchasing dry goods boxes and packing cases and reselling them.

Finally he established the Shippers' Box Company. The business is not confined now to buying and selling second-hand boxes and packing cases, but includes the extensive manufacturing of new ones. Last January, through the death of his father, the young man acquired a fortune of $1,500,000. Last Spring he was elected to the Directorate of the Seaboard Air Line. The news of his father's death caused a suspension of the operations at the Shippers' Box Company for a short time, and Mr. Cochran, who is President of the company, it is said, will shortly sever his connection.

Mr. Cochran lives at the Colonial, on North Charles Street, during the Winter, and heretofore spent his Summers at Chattolanee. He is a popular member of society at Green Spring Valley. His marriage to Miss Nina Lorraine Gill has been announced to take place next Fall. Miss Gill is the daughter of the late C. Lorraine Gill of this city. At the time of his death Mr. Gill was a partner of his brothers in the firm of Martin Gilliett & Co. Through both parents Miss Gill and her younger brother, C. Lorraine Gill, inherited considerable wealth. She is very popular.

LARGE ORDER FROM SPAIN.

Chicago Houses to Furnish Machinery for Arsenal and Large Brick Factory Near Madrid.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 27.—A Spanish company, in which King Alfonso of Spain is financially interested, has ordered 10,000 tons of electrical machinery and lathes from Chicago, with which the Spanish arsenal at Iruhia is being furnished. The concern is called the Crisna Company, and is about to establish a brickmaking plant near Madrid, with an output of 1,200,000 bricks a day, to be doubled in capacity in the near future.

The plant will be equipped with more than $600,000 worth of American machinery. It is to be by far the biggest plant of its description in the world. It will cover about forty acres of ground. The Allis-Chalmers Company, the Fraser & Chalmers, and the Gates Iron Works have been awarded the entire contract for the plant by Isidoro Pedruza de La Pasiua, one of the principal Directors of the Crisna Company, who came to the United States to place the contract. The plant is to be steam driven, and will comprise clay separators, clay conveyors, pug mills, automatic brick cutting tables, represses, kilns, &c.

Over 10,000 tons of machinery will be shipped from Chicago and other Western points. The Allis-Chalmers Company have also secured a contract from the Spanish company for the erection and equipment of a large Portland cement plant. The Government arsenal at Irubia is being furnished with Chicago electrical machinery, pneumatic tubes, and lathes for turning out the big guns for the Spanish Army and Navy.

DISPOSAL OF MILL REFUSE.

Decision in Suit of Lumbermen Will Be Important to Maine Industries.

Special to The New York Times.

BANGOR, Me., July 27.—A remarkable legal contest, the issue of which is of great vital importance to the manufacturing interests of Maine, and especially to the lumber industry, has just been concluded at Augusta. This is the case of the Hollingsworth and Whitney Company of Winslow, manufacturers of pulp, and the Lockwood Company, proprietors of cotton mills at Waterville, in equity, against about fifty lumber manufacturers on the Kennebec River. The plaintiffs ask for an injunction restraining defendants from throwing sawmill refuse—sawdust, slabs, edgings, shingle hair, &c., into the river.

It is alleged that the refuse thrown into the river by defendants clogs the water wheels of plaintiffs' mills and thereby frequently causes interruption to business and consequent loss. About twenty of the best lawyers in Maine were engaged in the suit. The closing arguments have been made.

Justice Whitehouse has the case under consideration, his decision to be given in a few days. It is understood that this will be accepted by both sides as final, no appeal to be made to the full bench.

ALLEGES AN "ILLEGAL TRUST."

Maine Man Refuses to Keep Agreement to Refrain from Packing Sardines.

Special to The New York Times.

BANGOR, Me., July 27.—An equity suit involving the question of what constitutes a trust has just been concluded at Machias before Chief Justice Wiswell of the Maine Supreme Court. The plaintiffs are the Sea Coast Packing Company and the defendants are Bion Pike of Lubec and others, all being engaged in the packing of sardines on the eastern coast of Maine. Plaintiffs ask for an injunction restraining defendants from engaging in the canning of sardies at any place within a radius of 200 miles of Eastport, Me., for the period of ten years, dating from 1898.

Plaintiffs purchased in 1898 the sardine plants of defendants, and, so they claim, a part of the agreement was that defendants should not engage in the business within the territory and time above stated. In their answer the defendants say that the Sea Coast Packing Company is a trust, an illegal combine against the law and the interests of the people, and that, therefore, the agreement mentioned is void.

Hannibal E. Hamlin of Ellsworth, Hanson and St. Clair of Calais, and W. J. Keating of New York are counsel for plaintiffs, and defendants are represented by Herbert M. Heath of Augusta, former Supreme Court Justice Enoch Foster of Portland, and J. H. Gray of Lubec. The decision, which is expected in a few days, will be far reaching in its effect.

Improved service via Rutland Railroad. Four trains daily to Vermont, three to Montreal. "Across the Islands of Lake Champlain." Descriptive pamphlet, four cents, 359 Broadway, New York.—Adv.

MR. PLATT KNOWS NOT THE GODDARD BOOM

Asks Who Made Him Candidate for Lieutenant Governor.

Senator Does Not Expect Mr. Roosevelt to Suggest Goddard—Gruber Declares Neither President Nor Senator Can Dictate.

Senator Thomas C. Platt does not seem to attach much importance to the boom of Capt. F. Norton Goddard of this borough for Lieutenant Governor on the Republican ticket.

"Capt. Goddard!" exclaimed Senator Platt, talking with reporters at Manhattan Beach yesterday, "Goddard? Who made him a candidate? Goddard? I had not heard of it."

"Who will be the nominee?" the Senator was asked.

"I don't know. That is an open question."

"How about Senator F. W. Higgins of Olean?"

"I guess Higgins would take it if it was offered him. He is not going back to the Senate, but if he does not get the nomination for second place on the ticket he won't worry very much."

"Well, what about Senator T. E. Ellsworth for the place?"

"Senator Ellsworth," replied Senator Platt, "is a good deal like Higgins. He has trained with the organization."

By this Mr. Platt was understood to mean that neither Senator Higgins nor Senator Ellsworth would run counter to the wishes of the organization.

"You will visit the President at Oyster Bay on Wednesday?"

"I expect to," replied the Senator.

"Going down on the Mayflower?"

"Yes. I expect to board that vessel off the Battery about 9 o'clock and hope to be back at this hotel (the Oriental) this same night."

"Will Gov. Odell be at Oyster Bay, or does he go with you?"

"Not that I am aware of."

"The newspapers say Gov. Odell will be there."

"The papers," said the Senator, "say a good many things, but I don't think he will be."

"Capt. Goddard," remarked a reporter, "is a warm personal friend of President Roosevelt. Do you think the latter may suggest the Captain's nomination for Lieutenant Governor?"

"I don't think," responded the Senator, "that anything concerning Capt. Goddard will agitate the mind of the President or myself."

"You still favor Congressman George W. Ray of Chenango to succeed Justice A. C. Coxe on the United States Court bench?"

"I do," was the Senator's answer.

"Will you discuss that matter with the President?"

"I believe," was the reply, "that that will be one of the matters taken up."

President Roosevelt is known to favor Attorney General John C. Davies for the place, but there are reasons to believe he will not be a candidate. In that case, Congressman James S. Sherman of Utica is the President's second choice.

J. B. H. Mongin, Deputy Secretary of State, whose home is in Seneca County, wants to be nominated to succeed his chief, and is also credited with a desire to succeed Judge John F. Parkhurst of Bath as State Committeeman from the Chemung-Steuben-Schuyler-Seneca District. He was at the Oriental yesterday and had a talk with the Senator, in which, it is said, he was told he was geographically ruled out for Secretary of State. Senator Platt's remarks would also indicate that Mr. Mongin will not be selected for member of the State Committee.

"Will you succeed Judge Parkhurst as member of the State Committee?"

"I don't know," was the reply.

"J. Sloat Fassett is a candidate, isn't he?"

"I so understand," Senator Platt answered.

"Would he suit you?"

"He would," he promptly replied. "Senator Fassett is a capable and enterprising gentleman."

"Is Senator Sherwood a candidate?"

"Not that I am aware of," was the answer.

The Senator's attention was then called to the Devery campaign, and after listening to some of the incidents he remarked, dryly:

"Well, Devery is one of those fellows who do not need to crawl before they fly. He jumps right at a thing and tries to get it."

"What do you think of his platform?"

"Don't know what it is," he rejoined, in a semi-interrogative tone.

"He's against imperialism and trusts and for all the silver he can get."

"That," assented the Senator, with a smile, "is a platform that ought to commend itself to the public."

"Why," said a reporter, "the story is that Devery aspires to succeed Croker as leader of Tammany Hall."

"So!" exclaimed the Senator, and he glanced at the sad sea waves beating against the wall.

"Yes," asserted another reporter, "there is talk that he hopes to succeed you in the United States Senate."

"Well, if he gets there I won't be disappointed."

As he was leaving to go to his dinner Senator Platt expressed the opinion that the State Committee would meet at the Fifth Avenue Hotel on Aug. 16 and issue the call for the State Convention, which will probably open at Saratoga Sept. 23.

When the attention of Abraham Gruber, who is at the Manhattan Beach Hotel, was called to the remark of Senator Platt about Capt. Goddard, who is regarded as the Gruber candidate for Lieutenant Governor, Mr. Gruber emphatically expressed the opinion that the time had come when neither President Roosevelt nor Senator Platt could dictate who should be nominated at a Republican State Convention.

"B. B. Odell, Jr.," continued Mr. Gruber, "will have something to say about that, and then if Gov. Odell is beaten, why, he will be the principal corpse at the funeral."

DEVERY HAS SUNDAY REST.

Doesn't Know Just What His Business Men's Speech "Will Touch On or Appertain To."

"I'm resting to-day, boys," said ex-Chief W. S. Devery to a group of reporters who visited him at his home at Arverne yesterday.

And the ex-Chief looked it. Although the weather was anything but sultry, he sat on the piazza coatless, and, as he puffed away at a cigar, introduced his callers to assembled friends.

"No, nuthin' doing to-day," the ex-Chief continued. "Just getting ready for that meeting to-morrow night. It will be a business men's meeting, you know."

"You will speak, of course, Chief?"

"Cert," he answered. "I'll make a speech, but just what it will touch on or appertain to I can't say just now."

"Thought you were to discuss imperialism, trusts, and plenty of free silver."

"That's what I'll do, too," was the rejoiner. "Be on hand to-morrow night, for there'll be somethin' doing."

Colorado and Return
by the "Colorado Special," leaving Chicago 6:30 P. M. daily. Low excursion rates every day, via Chicago & North-Western and Union Pacific Rys. Offices, 287 and 461 Broadway.—Adv.

SCHWAB NOT SERIOUSLY ILL.

Steel Trust President Expects to Return to His New York Office Soon.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 27.—Charles M. Schwab, President of the United States Steel Corporation, who is spending a few days with his family at his cottage here, is somewhat annoyed by stories printed today to the effect that he was seized with a serious illness last night. Mr. Schwab arrived yesterday afternoon from New York. During the evening he became slightly ill, and the physician who had been attending his family was called.

The patient remained in bed until about noon to-day, when he arose, and, after dressing himself, sat for a while on the porch of his cottage. There were so many telegrams and personal inquiries regarding his condition, however, that he soon retired indoors and denied himself to newspaper men and other callers. Mr. Schwab expects to return to his New York office in two or three days.

NEW PIERS AT SUPERIOR.

Government Will Spend a Million Dollars Saved on Lake Harbor Dredging Contract.

Special to The New York Times.

SUPERIOR, Wis., July 27.—The United States Government will spend a million dollars in making protective piers for the harbor entrance here. In the office of the Government engineers at Duluth are models of the work as it will look when completed, and specifications are now being made out, preparatory to bids, which will be received during the Winter. It is not at all sure, however, that the Government will contract for the work, but may do it by day labor.

These will be the largest monolithic concrete piers ever built, in the United States, at least, and probably anywhere. They will be solid concrete from the foundations, twenty-five feet below water level, to the top, ten feet above water, and they will be 3,200 feet long. Several hundred thousand barrels of Portland cement will be required, something that in the present state of the cement market would be utterly impossible to furnish inside a year. Immense piers have just been completed at Duluth harbor entrance, six miles away, but these are with timber foundations and are 1,700 feet long.

A portion of the money with which to build these piers was saved by the Government from the dredging appropriation for the Duluth-Superior harbor. For that work $8,100,000 was appropriated, that being the estimate of cost based on the former methods of doing work. But by letting the whole work in one contract, which was impossible before, the Government saved $1,000,000. This built the Duluth piers, bought and parked the adjacent lands, and now leaves about 25 per cent. of the estimated cost of the Superior piers on hand.

NEW YORKERS INVEST IN JAPAN

Purchase Controlling Interest in Tokio and Osaka Gas Companies.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, July 27.—New Yorkers who are represented in Japan by A. Tapu, formerly of the Japanese Imperial University, have purchased control of the gas companies of Osaka and Tokio, which are earning large profits. Both companies needed large funds for extension.

The Tokio company has a paid-up capital of 4,200,000 yen in shares of 50 yen each, which are selling at above 70 yen. The arrangement made with the New York capitalists is to double the number of shares, the Americans buying the increased stock at 80 yen per share. A sum representing the premium on shares is set aside for reserve, and the balance will be devoted to extensions. An arrangement recently made with Osaka is of a similar nature.

The preliminary arrangements are said to have been made in New York by Baron Shihusawa.

CLARK UNIVERSITY'S FACULTY.

Professors and Instructors in New Collegiate Department Chosen.

Special to The New York Times.

WORCESTER, Mass., July 27.—The Faculty for the new collegiate department of Clark University has been completed as follows:

Carroll D. Wright, Ph. D., LL. D., President and Professor of Statistics and Social Economics.
Rufus C. Bentley, A. M., Professor of Latin and Greek and Dean of the Faculty.
William H. Story, Ph. D., Professor of Mathematics.
Arthur G. Webster, Ph. D., Professor of Physics.
Clifton F. Hodge, Ph. D., Professor of Biology.
Joseph G. Coffin, B. S., Instructor in Physics.
Charles W. Easley, A. M., Instructor in Chemistry.
Frederick H. Hodge, A. M., Instructor in Mathematics.
Samuel P. Capen, Ph. D., Instructor in Modern Languages.
Frederick A. Bushee, Ph. D., Instructor in Economics and History.
Andrew J. George, A. M., Instructor in English.

VALUE OF MAINE'S WILD LANDS.

State Assessors Increase Taxes One-third—Railroads the Cause.

Special to The New York Times.

BANGOR, Me., July 27.—The State Assessors of Maine have decided to increase the valuation of the wild lands of the State by $6,000,000, or about 33 per cent. In connection with this Chairman Pottle says:

"There has been a great deal of agitation over this wild land question. We find that the lands have doubled in value within a short time, largely on account of the construction of railroads through the timber country. With the demand for logs to supply pulp mills, these properties have suddenly become a source of great profit to their owners. This being the case, it is only fair that they should pay their proportion of the taxes.

"The owners of the lands have been fair and reasonable, realizing that their holdings have gained greatly in value, and being willing to have their valuation increased one-third."

ASPHALT TRUST BUYING LAND.

Indications that Company Intends Building Large Docks at Perth Amboy.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., July 27.—It has just leaked out that the asphalt combination is buying large tracts of land in Perth Amboy. On Saturday a fifteen-acre parcel, among the finest on the Sound, was sold to the company by Henry Maurer & Sons. Surveyors have been working on the ground for a week, laying out the site for a large dock, and engineers have been driving piles and making soundings.

The selection of so desirable a water front and the evident contemplated building of great docks show that the trust is making Perth Amboy one of its chief points for receiving shipments of crude asphalt.

Remember all R. R. tickets between New York and Albany are good via Day Line Steamers. Music. New landing W. 129th St.—Adv.

PANTHER GETS LOOSE FROM THE BRONX ZOO

Gnaws His Way from Cage and Scatters Picknickers.

SWIMS THE BRONX RIVER

Keepers with Net, Ropes, and Chain in Pursuit—He Eats Sandwiches and a Ham for Lunch, but Balks at Pie.

A young Mexican panther got away from Director William T. Hornaday's animal family in the Bronx Zoological Park yesterday and spread terror not only among the visitors to the Park, but also in the neighborhood for miles around.

Night overtook a hunting party that included a squad of menagerie attendants, headed by Curator Ditmars, and platoons of police from three police stations, with the panther still at large. When last heard from he had crossed the Bronx River, and was doing whatever mischief he is capable of somewhere near William's Bridge.

The panther is a young male, seven months old. He is a fine specimen of the panther tribe, being eighteen inches high at the shoulders, five feet long, and weighs forty-five pounds. Folks who spied him at times yesterday after his escape saw the most surprising leaps they ever witnessed, they said, and could hardly believe an animal could be so active. He was shipped from the Mexican Zoological Society to Director William T. Hornaday of the New York Zoological Society. The handsome brownish-gray fellow was put up in a pine box with slats. Like his fellows, he had evinced desire for freedom at times, but had never made any wild breaks, and no special effort was thought necessary to keep him in bounds. No laxity, however, was shown, and the box was thought to be in every way competent to hold a much stronger animal that had seen captivity all its days.

There had been no thought of the panther's teeth in the building of the prison, in which he was to be shipped, and as he was to have been taken out as soon as he got here, the pine planking was believed to be sufficiently strong to hold him in. But is was found impossible to let the panther out and put him in the regular cage Saturday night, and the box was put behind the puma house.

The Bronx had many visitors yesterday at the Zoo Botanical Gardens and the woods thereabout. Many had gone up early and shouts of laughter, joking, merriment and carelessness suddenly changed into fear and dread when, not long before 11 o'clock, it began to be told about that a panther had escaped from the Zoo.

GNAWED APART TWO PLANKS.

The panther had gnawed apart two planks and jumped out into the open. No one saw him, but in a few minutes the box was found empty. The keepers, secretly alarmed, produced ropes, chains and collars, and the hunt started in full earnest.

The panther must have been surprised at his easy escape, as he did not go far for half an hour. He liberated himself about 10:40 o'clock, and it was about the even hour when he walked up to a picnic party of women and children, not a great many yards from where he had been in the box. A child spied him and shouted "Oh!"

The whole party got up from the tablecloth on the ground and made off in different directions. But before they had scattered the panther had got excited. He thought something serious was going to happen to him, for he leaped to get out of harm's way, and made for his own kind of ground, the jungle. He gave a magnificent leap right over the heads of the women and children into a chestnut tree, reaching the lowest limb, fully twenty feet above the ground, and landing safely. He turned defiantly to look at the terrified people, and then he made another leap into the tree next bim and was lost in the foliage. In a few minutes more the escape was known all over the vicinity.

Dr. Hornaday immediately gave orders for the capture of the animal. He had men go out with chains, collars, and ropes, but not with guns. He told them to inform people they met who were afraid that there was no danger, that the panther was a young fellow, harmless, not wild, and not one which would attack. He cautioned them to let the people know the animal was not dangerous, so there would be as little alarm as possible.

The men did this, but a number of persons caught sight of the panther and got excited about it and, in many instances, those who did not see him got still more excited.

Picnic parties were all up and making for spots of safety. "Panther's loose!" was the cry and few stayed to see him. Those in the middle of the woods, in favorite spots for picnicking, put up the eatables again and got out.

Mothers gathered their children about them and hastily sought to join the crowd or to get to some hotel or inn. The men looked for a sight of the panther, and all others kept on making for havens of safety. Some left in such eagerness that lunches were left behind. The news spread rapidly that there was a panther loose, but reports got mixed, as usual, and after a time the report made it a bear, a snake, and even an eagle.

The panther did not seem to know what to do with his freedom; which was so strange to him that he took little advantage of it. He roamed about, but not far, giving the keepers several glimpses of him. The first time he was seen after he got away was when he had wandered up to a tablecloth with a spread on it which some terrified party had left behind on hearing of the panther's break for liberty.

The young fellow sniffed the luncheon, showed himself ravenously hungry, and fell to. He made a meal in a few seconds of what was to have been a lunch for eight healthy youngsters and women. He downed sandwiches at a gulp, and finished off a ham in half a dozen bites. He was tasting a pie which appeared strange to him, as he did not eat it readily, when a shout warned him, and a splendid leap carried him into a tree out of sight.

DISTURBS CONCERT CROWD.

Twelve men had gone out in their brown canvas suits, with equipments of nets, ropes, chains, collars, and a cage on a little wagon for the panther they hoped to catch. After a chase of an hour they were convinced that the panther had leaped the big iron fence around the Zoo and gone into the Botanical Gardens to the north. A concert was going on there, to which some two thousand persons were listening during the afternoon. The chase led the keepers in that neighborhood, and immediately the band was forgotten in the curiosity to find out what the men were doing.

It soon got noised about that a panther was loose, and curiosity rose in some, but became nervousness in many others. There was a division of concert listeners, and one portion was making for the outside of the park. They did not want to see the panther at all, and they said so, as they hurried for trolley cars and homs. Their move made some of ths more timid ones anxious, but there was no panic, and some even tried to follow the keepers in their hunt. These became too eager, and the keepers wanting the field to themselves, called on the police. The latter cams up and drove the people back, warning them not to follow the keepers.

The park at the northern end is a jungle in which the panther was perfectly at home and the hunters at every disadvantage. He could leap from tree to tree or push through the brush easily, while they had to thread their way. Half an hour's hunt might bring them up near him, and a jump would take him out of their sight. A minute's run would put him rods away.

Once it was thought he was in for it, and preparations were made for his immediate capture, as the rustling had continued for some minutes, when a splash was heard. Some men on the Bronx River side, where the thicket is dense, say they saw a figure come out of a tree at least twenty feet above the water. It splashed into the water, and then they saw it swimming, with fine, vigorous strokes, which in a couple of seconds took it to the opposite shore. Then the figure shook itself, looked back, as if in triumph, and walked slowly into the jungle again. The men had seen enough to know the animal was the finest swimmer ever seen in the Bronx River, not excepting even the bear which escaped last Summer.

All through the afternoon the search continued with the rustlings heard now and then, but no other sight of the animal was caught except once. Carl Teets, a Bronx boy out for the day, was in the northern end of the Botanical Garden at 3 o'clock when he saw the panther. The animal was walking along the roadway, sniffing at this and that shrub and rubbing his sides against tree trunks. Teets was not aware of what nature the animal was, but the panther seemed so harmless he walked up toward it. The animal jumped into the bushes at once and disappeared. Teets told Director Hornaday, and the men made a hunt up that way, but caught no sight of the panther.

Director Hornaday, when seen, said:

"There is no cause for excitement, as the animal is harmless. He has always been in captivity, and would not make an attack. Any one could catch him. He was sent me by Mr. Charles Sheldon of Chihuahua, Mexico, who is a correspondent of the New York Zoological Society and is connected with the Chihuahua Pacific Railroad. The panther is a fine specimen but half-grown. He was fed at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, but gnawed his way out by 11, and our men hunted for him all day long without capturing him. The park hereabouts is a perfect jungle, and it's like finding a needle in a haystack to try to get the panther. He has the run of ths whole woods, and we had to give him up at dsrk. We'll try again this morning. But the people need not get excited. He won't hurt them."

LION CUB'S SUNDAY OUTING.

Demolishes Property and Puts Royal Marine Band to Flight in Atlantic City.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 27.—"Teddy Roosevelt," a playful lion cub on Ocean Pier, escaped from his cage to-day and went on the warpath. After causing a number of girls to flee precipitately, he tore a couch to pieces and then in an endeavor to find water invaded the dressing rooms of ths pier theatre and smashed half a dozen sets of water pitchers and bowls. Encouraged by his success, the cub smashed a few chairs and a table or two and chewed so much of the wardrobes and other belongings of the actresses as came in his way.

"Teddy" broke out several windows in the dressing rooms and then proceeded to the front of the pier, where from an open window he surveyed the Royal Marine Band at rehearsal. One of the musicians espied him and a precipitate retreat followed. "Teddy" might have decided to follow if several attendants who had just discovered his escape had not appeared and made him a prisoner. The animal peacefully surrendered.

TO MINE GOLD IN SIBERIA.

Rich Deposits Said to Have Been Found Near Cape Prince of Wales.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, July 27.—The steamer Discovery has sailed from Nome with nearly 100 American miners engaged by the Northeastern Siberian Concession Company to begin an exploration of the Siberian coast for gold and other metals. They are in charge of John Rosen, managing Director of the company, which holds the concession granted last Winter by the Russian Government to Col. Wonlarlarsky of the Russian Army.

They will go direct to St. Lawrence Bay, opposite the Cape Prince of Wales. The party includes Clarence Elliott and a number of other American prospectors, who visited the Siberian coast last Summer and found gold plentiful on the small streams tributary to the river emptying into St. Lawrence Bay.

The steamer Manauense, chartered by the same company, left here for Vladivostok in May, carrying 1,200 tons of supplies and building material. At Vladivostok she loaded 125 Russian workmen, and detachments of Cossacks will patrol the concession limits. The Manauense thence went to Nome, sailing from there on July 6 to establish two trading posts on the Siberian coast at St. Lawrence Bay and Plover Bay.

Next year the company will take over several hundred prospectors. The contracts which they sign require that they shall work in groups of five, and that all the gold found shall be taken to the manager of the gold field, who will deduct 10 per cent. as the tax for prospecting. From the remainder will be deducted amounts due for supplies, the balance to be paid at full assay value. Each group is entitled to receive twenty claims and take gold therefrom until April, 1905. The group shall then receive legal title to the claims, unless in the meantime such action shall be forbidden by the Russian Government. Trading with the natives is prohibited.

BANK LOSES SUIT FOR $36,500.

Ex-President of Tacoma Institution Awarded Verdict for Alleged Malicious Action.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, July 27.—In the Federal court here last night a jury returned a verdict for $36,500 in favor of F. M. Wade as against Chester Thorne and the National Bank of Commerce, of which Thorne is President.

Wade was President of the same bank until about eight years ago, when an assessment was levied against its stockholders of $50 per share. A majority of the stock was sold, and Thorne obtained a controlling interest in the bank. The present suit was brought by Wade for alleged malicious action brought by the bank against Wade and its former officers in 1895, when they were charged with mismanagement.

This suit was given wide publicity, and Wade claims his credit and business were greatly damaged. After remaining in the Federal court for four years the suit in question was dismissed. Wade then brought suit to recover damages. Thorne is a brother of Oakleigh Thorne of New York.

THE KING STILL CANNOT WALK.

It Is Suggested that He Will Have to be Crowned in a Bath Chair.

COWES, Isle of Wight, July 27.—King Edward is improving, but is not yet able to walk or stand.

Yesterday for the first time his Majesty used his new invalid chair, which enables him to move himself about.

LONDON, July 28.—The Standard this morning, referring to the condition of King Edward, expresses the opinion that his Majesty will only be able to attend the coronation in a bath chair.

Saves a Day.
"The 20th Century Limited," via New York Central and Lake Shore, leaves New York 2:45 P. M.; arrives Chicago 9:45 next morning.—Adv.

It Saves Four Hours.
The Pennsylvania Special leaves New York every day in the year. Connections from Brooklyn by Annex boat.—Adv.

ANTI-IMPERIALISTS TO THE PRESIDENT

Further Investigation of Alleged Philippine Atrocities Demanded.

Charge Made that Acts of Cruelty Have Been Committed Which, for "the Honor of the Army," Have Gone Unpunished.

LAKE GEORGE, N. Y., July 27.—An open letter to President Roosevelt, dealing with alleged atrocities by United States troops in the Philippines, has been adopted by a committee of representative anti-imperialists at a meeting just held here. The committee was appointed at a meeting held in New York City last Spring, which has since then been investigating army conditions in the Philippines. The present letter is intended as a reply to the recent review by the President of the court-martial of Gen. Jacob H. Smith, who was retired from active service for his conduct in Samar. It is as follows:

Lake George, N. Y., July 22, 1902.

To the Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States:

Sir: On the 16th of April last the Secretary of War, under your personal order, issued a "memorandum" of instructions sent to Gen. Chaffee, relating to outrages and acts of torture alleged to have been perpetrated in the Philippines. Shortly after, a meeting of persons interested therein was held in New York. At this meeting we were appointed a committee "to take all necessary steps to effect the full disclosure of the facts connected with processes and executions in the course of military operations in the Philippine Islands." The duty thus imposed has since engaged our attention; and, in the performance thereof, we have investigated many cases of alleged outrage, besides otherwise seeking to inform ourselves in relation thereto.

In this connection we now desire to express the gratification afforded us by your "review" of the 14th inst., as Commander in Chief, of the findings of the court-martial in the case of Gen. J. H. Smith. Taken in connection with the previous memorandum of April 15, that review will, provided it be followed by corresponding general action, in our opinion, do much toward the re-establishment of the National prestige and the restoration of the morale of the army. At this time, therefore, it is of more than a National—it is distinctly of international—sevice; for, brought into new relations with remote, and possibly less developed, races, it is manifestly above all desirable that the United States should aim to elevate others to a higher standard, rather than itself sink to a lower. Especially opportune, in our judgment, is your very commendable reminder to officers in high and responsible positions that, in a warfare with National dependents, such as that recently waged by us in the East, it behooves all such officers to be "peculiarly careful in their bearing and conduct, so as to keep a moral check over any acts of an improper character by their subordinates." The level hers reached is lofty, and in healthy contrast with that spirit, far too prevalent, which seeks excuse, if not justification, for the excesses of the present in every instance of inhumanity which can possibly be exhumed either from Colonial history, otherwise happily forgotten, or from the regrettable records of our Indian warfare.

While thus, however, expressing our sense of obligation, we wish most respectfully to call your attention to certain conclusions which we have in the course of our own inquiries found ourselves compelled to reach. These conclusions, we are not unaware, may be somewhat at variance with those reached by you; none the less, in stating them, our desire is to contribute, if in our power so to do, toward the more complete realization of the ends set forth in the memorandum to Gen. Chaffee of April 15.

Coming directly to the point, and speaking historically, our investigations have led us to conclude that the demoralization of the officers and soldiers of our army in the Philippines, including all branches of the service and all grades of rank, was far more general, as well as pronounced, than might be inferred from your review of the court-martial findings in the case of Gen. Smith. The essential facts charged in this case, we believe we have reason to say, were rather notorious than exceptional. Demoralizing influences, very prejudicial to any high standard of military morals were under the circumstances inevitable. This led to lamentable results, calling for the firm hand and stern correction found, and most fortunately applied, in your orders of April 15 and July 14. For that application, while the country is under great obligation to you, the army is, in our estimate, under obligation still greater.

FURTHER INVESTIGATION ASKED.

In the Chaffee memorandum of April 15 is this language: "The fact that any such acts of cruelty and barbarity appear to have been done indicates the necessity of a most thorough, searching, and exhaustive investigation, and you will spare no effort to uncover every case which may have occurred and bring the offenders to justice." These words, and the inquiries and courts-martial instituted in obedience thereto, unquestionably had a most clarifying effect. Their influence was immediate, great, and beneficent. Meanwhile, we would respectfully submit that the good of the army, and the future of our Eastern dependencies, demand that investigation should not stop at this point or with results already reached. The inquiries we, as a committee, have made, necessarily imperfect, have yet been sufficient to satisfy us that Gen. Smith and Major Waller were not the sole culprits; nor should they suffice in the character of scapegoats.

In your "review" of July 14 you say that these cases were exceptional. Your means of information on this point should unquestionably be infinitely better than ours, for you have access to the files of the War Department; we have not. Meanwhile, it is always to be borne in mind that one side only of this painful story has been heard, and that side only in part. The testimony of representative Filipinos has been jealously and systematically suppressed. Judicial and impartial examination on the spot has been denied or pronounced impracticable. From the very nature of things, armies and army organizations are much the same everywhere, and a recent foreign experience, still very fresh in public memory, forcibly suggests what may be expected from military tribunals

published orders of commanding officers and the reports of provincial Governors.

A General, for instance, high in command, permits himself to say: "I will burn everything that stands and kill everything that lives in Batangas to have peace." If nothing else, this is suggestive of another memorable utterance of the same nature—an utterance with which the name of Warsaw is mournfully associated. As eighteen centuries ago, so now—"Solitudinem faciunt, pacem appellant." Another General, a degree only less high in grade, is on record as declaring in language, not classic cerstainly, but, though less terse, equally forcible with that just quoted—"By this Great Horn Spoon, I will make them want peace, and want it badly."

As this not unnatural result of military operations so inspired, an official report indicates that out of a total population in a single district of 300,000 not less than 100,000 perished. Is this "assimilation," we would ask, "benevolent" in character? In the case of Samar, and the now familiar order there to burn everything and kill "all over ten," the Secretary of War asserts that, owing "to the good sense and self-restraint of Gen. Smith's subordinates and their regard for the laws of war, * * * his intemperate and unjustifiable instructions were not followed." We are not aware that any reliable statistics on this head are generally accessible; but the evidence is that Samar, with its population of 200,000 Christian beings, was not exempt from the results usual in cases where war, pestilence, and famine combine in the work of destruction. Fire and the sword there had full sway.

Language such as that just quoted, openly used by commanding officers, can have but one effect. To all inferiors and subordinates it is an incentive at once direct and powerful to the systematic commission of acts of the character revealed in the printed evidence of the Senate Philippine Committee. To pretend otherwise is in our judgment merely to add cant and hypocrisy to cruelty. In the case under consideration, the courts-martial subsequently convened habitually, as well as naturally, recorded findings of which those in the Smith and Waller cases were typical. A reprimand has been the not unusual punishment deemed adequate for the killing in cold blood of natives by officers, whether those killed were at the time prisoners or only suspects, if, indeed, even that.

REGARDING THE "WATER CURE."

At first, also, the charges of the infliction of torture by the so-called "water cure" met with an indignant denial. One General, recently promoted for the capture or killing of those whose bread and salt he, starving, had just begged and eaten, even went to the length of recording his belief that in no case had "the water cure" ever been administered by an American. When the actual notoriety of the practice thus denied was proved, evidence of utter demoralization is found in the testimony given before sympathetic courts-martial by officers, apparently inclined to be humorous, to the effect that before administering to others a torture not unknown to those familiar with the processes of the mediaeval Inquisition they had first had it tried on themselves. As so applied, they had found it productive of no injurious effects; in certain cases, even, they alleged, it had proved most beneficial to the health. With a state of demoralization such as evidence of this character implies in both witness and tribunal, it is not easy to deal either seriously or with patience. The impudence of the mockery is manifest.

Where, in other cases, inquiry revealed the systematic use of torture by subordinates, the officer in responsible command is pronounced free from blame on the ground that his praiseworthy absorption in other duties of his position was so complete that such trivial incidents failed to attract his notice. Such a finding is certainly suggestive; it is also reminiscent of Dreyfus incidents; but in France, as here, "the honor of the army" was alleged to be assailed. Such, indeed, has in these connections been heard of the "honor of the army," French and American. May we be permitted to suggest that the good name of the United States now, as of France then, is also entitled to some degree of consideration? Of the National conscience in either case we do not speak.

Finally, every severity known to a state of war—practices which have excited the special reprobation of the American people when reported as features of the hostilities in Cuba under the Spanish régime, or in South Africa during the Boer war—have been of undisputed and frequent occurrence in the Philippines. From the early beginning of operations there it has been the general practice, if not actually the order, to kill those wounded in conflict; and in this matter, the depth of the general demoralization reached can perhaps best be studied in the statement of an officer high in command, when confronted with statistics undeniably showing that the killed of the enemy in all engagements with us largely outnumbered the wounded and the prisoners combined, that this unprecedented result—admitting of but one explanation—was due to the fact that our soldiers were so trained as marksmen that they almost invariably struck vital points; and, moreover, that the Filipinos, even in panic flight, make a practice of carrying off their wounded with them! Such evidence, gravely given, is not only proof conclusive of utter military demoralization, but, we submit, it is with difficulty distinguished from what is usually known as audacious mendacity.

"In like manner as respects concentration camps. These, as a feature in recent Spanish and South African operations, excited in us as a people the deepest indignation, combined with the most profound sympathy for those thus unmercifully dealt with. When resorted to by our officials in the Philippines, these camps are represented as a species of recreation grounds, into which the inhabitants of large districts rejoiced to be drawn and from which they departed with sorrow. Reports to which we can, on the other hand, refer in a responsible army journal, give of them accounts not essentially different from the accounts received of similar camps established elsewhere.

By one army officer they have been likened to "suburbs of hell." Meanwhile, the most persistent effort on our part has failed to obtain from the War Department, or any official source, any statistics of disease or mortality in those camps. The published statistics relating to the British camps in South Africa of a similar nature were, on the contrary, precise and periodical. Such being the case, the reports of our medical inspectors on the concentration camps in the Philippines are contrary to reason and opposed to all human experience. As such, we hold them to be little less than an insult to the intelligence of those to whom they were addressed.

SECRETARY ROOT'S INDORSEMENT.

In the course of a communication addressed to the Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Philippines on the 14th of February, the Secretary of War, the Hon. Elihu Root, took occasion to express himself as follows: "The war in the Philippines has been conducted by the American army with scrupulous regard for the rules of civilized warfare, with careful and genuine consideration for the prisoner and the non-combatant, with self-restraint, and with humanity never surpassed, if ever equaled, in any conflict, worthy only of praise and reflecting credit upon the American people." These words of sweeping commendation and unqualified indorsement were written by the Honorable Secretary when all the essential facts since brought to light were within his official cognizance.

You have given public assurance that the Secretary is more desirous than yourself, even, if that be possible, to probe to the bottom every responsible allegation of outrage and torture, to the end that nothing be concealed and no man be for any reason favored or shielded. The draft on our credulity thus presented is large, but we accept your assurance. Meanwhile, permit us to point out that such very sweeping and somewhat uncalled for commendation and approval so far as we are advised altogether unprecedented character, coming directly and in the midst of active operations, from the fountain head of military authority, is scarcely calculated "to keep a moral check over acts of an improper character by subordinates." It is charitable to assume that the pressure of official business at the time of the communication referred to was such that the Secretary failed to recall what correspondents had brought to his notice, or fully to advise himself as to what the files of his department might have to disclose.

Such are certain of the conclusions reached by us from as careful a study as it has been in our power to make of facts thus far procurable. We have endeavored to supplement and perfect the evidence; but our efforts to that end have encountered obstructive embarrassments. We presented a formal memorial to Congress, asking for a complete and impartial investigation to be made on the spot; no action was taken thereon. We sought to have witnesses called by the Senate Philippine Committee and a more complete inquiry instituted, in which both sides should be heard; our efforts were unavailing. Finally, when evidence led up to the threshold of revelation, officers of the proper department of the army appointed to make inquiry reported "that considerations of public policy, sufficiently grave to silence every other demand, require that no further action be taken." It was apprehended that "facts would develop implicating many others." Again was there danger that "the honor of the army" would be assailed. So further investigation was summarily stopped.

The allegations we make are grave; the condition of affairs we describe serious. As a National record it is discreditable. The good name of the country is implicated, as also is the professional character of officers of the army, some of them retired, many still in high command. That we ourselves are responsible persons, and that we represent responsible persons, need scarcely be alleged, much less proved. We stand ready to co-operate directly, and in utmost good faith, in the line of Secretary Root's order of April 15, to the end that all offenders may be brought to justice and the guilty punished. A careful examination of the law has satisfied us that no process possible for us to initiate would elicit further facts or suffice to bring culprits to account. In this communication we have made references the personal application of which is obvious and of record. To those thus referred to courts of military inquiry are open; and, if demanded, would doubtless be by you at once accorded. Before such courts, if once convened, we will hold ourselves prepared to substantiate any or all charges here advanced.

CRIMINAL ACTS ALLEGED.

Finally, acknowledging the great service rendered in the orders herein referred to, as the result of the investigations we have made and the study we have given to the documentary evidence already educed, we find ourselves, though with deep regret, compelled to take issue with you on one important point. In your "review" of July 14 you say "almost universally the higher officers have so borne themselves as to supply the necessary check over acts of an improper character by their subordinates." We, on the contrary, have found ourselves compelled to the belief that the acts referred to were far more general, the demoralization more all-pervasive.

This, we submit, and are prepared to show, is established by the evidence before the Senate Philippine Committee, by the findings of the courts-martial published or on the files of the War Department, and by documentary proof already accessible. There is, indeed, no tribunal before which further proof could be adduced. None the less, from the scanty material thus by mere chance made accessible to us here, many thousand miles from the scene and long after the time of these occurrences, we hold ourselves ready to direct your attention to concrete cases the investigation of which would demonstrate the following criminal acts, contrary to all recognized rules and usages of war, on the part of officers and soldiers of the United States:

1. Kidnapping and murder, under circumstances of aggravated brutality.
2. Robbery.
3. Torture, both of men and of women, and rape of the latter.
4. The infliction of death on other parties on the strength of evidence elicited through torture.

The facts in one of these cases, the most aggravated, were early brought to the attention of the Chairman of the Senate Philippine Committee, (the Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge,) and an investigation urged. It was by him promised, but, for reasons of the nature of which we are unadvised, though presumably from a tender regard for "the honor of the army," no action was taken. The murder of a priest of the Roman Catholic Church, a man educated, refined, and, so far as appears, guilty only of the possession of money, was in this case in question. According to witnesses, still believed to be accessible, he was foully done away with by a commissioned officer of the United States, now in New England. In yet another case we are prepared to produce evidence of outrage and torture perpetrated on a Philippine female by those wearing our uniform, and of summary death inflicted on others upon the strength of evidence wrung from her by torture.

There is no tribunal before which these cases can be brought for judicial inquiry. Nevertheless, until such a tribunal exists and is in operation, your order of April 14, that all offenders shall be summarily brought to justice and the guilty punished, is not effective; for much, we have reason to assert and stand ready to prove, has been and still remains "concealed," while many wrongdoers, for various "reasons," have been, and still are, "favored or shielded."

Mr. Andrew Carnegie is also a member of our committee. He is in Europe, and it has been impossible to consult him in preparing this communication or to obtain his signature to it. A copy has been forwarded to his address, with a request that he will, after due consideration, communicate with you directly concerning it.

Again thanking you, in our own names and in the names of those we represent, for the strong words you have so opportunely spoken, and the good work already done, we submit the foregoing to your consideration. We remain, &c.,

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, Chairman;
CARL SCHURZ,
EDWIN BURRITT SMITH,
MOORFIELD STOREY,
HERBERT WELSH.

BOTH CLAIM CHICKEN MONEY.

Widows of a Trenton (N. J.) Pesthouse Keeper Try to Collect a Debt.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., July 27.—By a claim of $75 for chickens supplied to the pestbouse here a peculiar story of marital relations has come to light.

William A. McCoy was a keeper for the pesthouse, and a long while ago he fell in love with a woman who had nursed him while he was a patient, and whom later he married. Some time afterward he went to Europe, and during his absence his wife secured a divorce from him.

McCoy knew nothing of this, and when he returned he again took up his abode with his now ex-wife, until told by neighbors of the divorce. Then he sent the woman away, and married another nurse at the hospital.

When McCoy died both women began collecting the money due him. The first wife got some insurance money, and made application for the chicken money, but before the latter was paid the second wife put in her claim, which doubtless will be recognized by the city as the legal one.

PRIVATE YACHT BRINGS BODY.

Funeral of William Clark to Take Place in Newark.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., July 27.—The body of William Clark, the well-known thread manufacturer, who died in Scotland several weeks ago, is being brought to this country on Mr. Clark's private yacht, the Cherokee, which is expected to arrive in New York on Tuesday or Wednesday.

The body will be brought to the Clark home, in Mount Prospect Avenue. The services, complete arrangements for which will not be made until the arrival of the body, will be held at the North Reformed Church. The interment will be in Mount Pleasant Cemetery.

BODY WASHED UP BY OCEAN.

Found by Soldiers Near Seabright, with Heavy Grating Attached.

Special to The New York Times.

SEABRIGHT, N. J., July 27.—The body of an unknown man was picked up to-day one mile north of Spermacetti Cove station, near Seabright, by soldiers. Capt. Woolley notified Coroner Flock, who caused the body to be removed to the Long Branch Morgue.

Tied to the body was an engine grate, weighing at least twenty-five ponds. Coroner Flock, when seen to-night, scouted the theory of suicide, believing that the unknown had been buried at sea at least six week ago. The body was dressed in heavy clothing. The iron grate was tied to the man's body with tarred rope. No inquest will be held.

Boston's New Steel Schoolship.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 27.—A number of wealthy men here have organized to open the most remarkable school ever founded. Plans have been drawn for a steel schoolship of 3,000 tons, and the school will be opened the 1st of the coming September at Newport. The school, an exemplification of Oliver Optic's "Young America Afloat" on modern lines, is the idea of Lieut. Commander Charles H. Harlow, executive officer of the Olympia. The larger part of the boys enrolled are from the Middle West. The vessel will be completed within a year. The first trip will embrace 16,000 miles and 50 ports of Europe.

CHILD IDENTIFIED AFTER NINE YEARS

Was Carried to Sea in a Louisiana Storm and Thought Lost.

Family Resemblance Led Father to Claim Possession, and New Orleans Judge Found in His Favor.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., July 27.—Judge Robert Hingle, in the District Court of Plaquemine, yesterday decided the case of the waif of the Cheniere Cammada storm in favor of Capt. M. Torrebonne, declaring that the little girl in dispute was the latter's child. The case had aroused a great deal of interest as one of the most remarkable identifications on record.

On Oct. 1, 1893, in the famous hurricane which devastated the Louisiana coast, the settlement of Cheniere Cammada was destroyed, and over 2,500 people there and on the coast were drowned. Among those lost at Cheniere Cammada were the family of Capt. Torrebonne, whose wife and five children, including a little girl of five, were swept out to sea and reported all drowned. The Captain and three sons, who were absent from the settlement at the time, escaped. Nearly all the bodies were washed out into the Gulf and never recovered.

A few months ago a negro woman reported to Capt. Torrebonne that she had seen in New Orleans a child looking much like one of his. The Captain came to the city, saw the child, and claimed her as the daughter believed for nine years to have been drowned at Cheniere Cammada. There was not the slightest evidence to support his claim, and the girl did not know or recognize him. She was named Mary Lee and was supposed to be the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Lee of Liberville, La.

Upon investigation the Lees confessed that the girl was not their child, but had been adopted by them from the children's home at Beauvoir, Miss. A further investigation brought to light the fact that the child had been brought to the home eight years ago by Sheriff Nunez of St. Bernard, who found her in the possession of a poor fisherman named Galala Caballo, living in a palmetto hut in the Lake Borgne swamp.

The fisherman confessed that five children did come to his hut with a German woman named Rosa, who, he supposed, was their mother. When taken to the children's home she was as wild as an Indian, and was with difficulty rescued from the fisherman, to whom she had taken a liking. The Lees, who were well to do, had adopted and educated her and refused to surrender her.

The trial yesterday left little doubt that the girl is the child swept out to sea nine years ago and believed to have been drowned, but how rescued will never be known. The identification was perfect, the strongest feature being the three surviving brothers, who bear the closest resemblance to the child, and a slight cut on the ear, due to an ear-ring that had been caught in some bushes and pulled out.

TEETOTALERS AT OCEAN GROVE.

Thousands Attend Temperance Services at Methodist Camp Grounds.

Special to The New York Times.

OCEAN GROVE, July 27.—Teetotalers from all parts of the country attended the several services held to-day in the auditorium under the auspices of the National Temperance Society and Publication House. The morning audience in the auditorium numbered almost 8,000. Bishop James N. FitzGerald of St. Louis presided. The devotions were conducted by the Rev. Dr. James R. Dunn of New York, President of the temperance organization, and Morgan's 200 singers and 50 female musicians rendered hymns.

The anniversary sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. George P. Eckman, a Methodist clergyman from New York. Dr. Eckman also preached before another large congregation this evening.

The early morning meetings were also well attended. At 9 A. M., in the Young People's Temple, Leader Charles H. Yatman addressed 2,000 young folks, and at the same hour, in the Janes Memorial Tabernacle, Bishop Fitzgerald and Vice President Ballard talked to the older Christians, "Holiness" being the theme. Two thousand scholars attended the Summer Sabbath School and 5,000 were present at the Surf Meeting at 6 P. M., held on the strand at the foot of Ocean Pathway and led by the Rev. Dr. A. E. Ballard.

LOST LIFE IN YUKON RAPIDS.

F. J. Coffyn of Brooklyn Met Death in Alaska Two Years Ago.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, July 27.—Mrs. Frederick J. Coffyn of Brooklyn recently wrote to Puget Sound papers requesting information regarding her husband's whereabouts. She had not heard from him since June, 1898, after he arrived here from New York on the steamship Brixham. He was then en route to Dawson.

Having seen the printed letter, J. H. Thompson, now living at Ketohikan, Alaska, writes that Coffyn was drowned in White Horse Rapids two years ago. He was going down the river to Dawson with Thompson. Despite the latter's warning he tried to shoot the rapids. His boat was wrecked on the rocks and he was drowned in the turbulent waters.

Coffyn and Thompson worked together at Lake Bennett before starting down the Yukon. Mrs. Coffyn is yet ignorant of her husband's fate.

TO HARVEST DAKOTA CROPS.

Vast Army of Laborers En Route to the Fields Via Minneapolis.

Special to The New York Times.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 27.—The twin cities will be the great centre for harvest hands for the next two weeks. They come from all directions, and hang about employment offices in large numbers awaiting suitable offers of wages and transportation before going into the harvest fields. Thousands of hands will pass through the cities in the course of the next two weeks, many of them beating their way in freight cars or on passenger trucks.

The migration of these thousands of men is something unique. Many of them leave ether positions and go out into the harvest fields just for the change. It makes a sort of a vacation for them, and at the same time enables them to make good wages.

Dr. Wagner Killed by a Train.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 27.—Dr. Wagner of Bradford, Penn., was killed last night by an incoming express when jumping off the wrong side of a train at the Back Bay Station. He had boarded the wrong train for New York and was trying to get off in time to get the right one. Two sisters survive him at his home. About ten years ago his father left him a large fortune, which he squandered on horses. He had some horses left him by his father. He had been here with a string at the Saugus track.

Nine-Foot Shark Caught.

WOODBRIDGE, N. J., July 27.—William Brown, a lawyer of Newark, while fishing a few days ago discovered a shark in Staten Island Sound, near Boynton Beach. He rigged a line, and, after several hours of patient waiting, he was rewarded by a capture of the shark. It was a nine-foot shark, it is said, and its weight was estimated at 600 pounds. Mr. Brown caught a large shark in the same waters several years ago.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE AND THE COAST LINE.

Rumor of Former's Probable Absorption Is Credited in Baltimore—Morgan Interests to Control.

BALTIMORE, July 27.—It is impossible to obtain an authoritative statement on the rumor that negotiations are pending looking to the absorption by the Atlantic Coast Line of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, which is controlled by J. Pierpont Morgan & Co. In financial circles here the general impression prevails that the report is well founded.

"I think Mr. Morgan has already practically turned the road over to the coast line," said a member of one of the leading banking firms. "The two roads do not parallel anywhere, and they have a physical connection at Augusta, Ga., through the Georgia Railroad, which runs from Atlanta to Augusta, and which is leased jointly by them.

"Such a deal would eliminate that hostility in Tennessee and Kentucky which has been aroused by the rumor that the Louisville and Nashville will be merged with the Southern Railway. These roads parallel each other and are competitors in both States, and, following the report, Gov. McMillin of Tennessee has threatened to call a special session of the Legislature to pass a law that would prevent a merger. It is thought that when Mr. Morgan purchased the Louisville and Nashville he had in view its transfer to the Coast Line.

"Morgan & Co. manage the Southern Railway and have been working in complete harmony with the Coast Line. The absorption of the Louisville and Nashville would give the Coast Line control of the railroad situation in the Southeast of the Mississippi River.

The outstanding stock of the Louisville and Nashville amounts to $90,000,000, and if the reported plan of Morgan & Co. to pay $150 a share for it is carried, $90,000,000 will be required to complete the deal. In round numbers the combined mileage of the Coast Line system and the Louisville and Nashville is 9,400.

Henry Walters and Michael Jenkins, who control the affairs of the Coast Line, are out of the city.

AUTO STUCK IN GRAVEL BED.

Small Boys Jeered at Chauffeur While the Big Machine Churned Up Dirt and Stones.

When a six-ton automobile turned off Fifth Avenue yesterday afternoon about 3 o'clock and rushed into Central Park at a speed possibly faster than eight miles an hour the policemen merely smiled. And a miscellaneous collection of small boys, lining the walk about two blocks from the entrance, saw the automobile coming and also smiled.

Reaching a point just opposite the urchins, the automobile struck a foot-deep bed of gravel that some one had forgotten to pack. The automobile halted with a jerk. Then its wheels, revolving ineffectually, threw a shower of gravel at a cab horse in the rear.

"Hi-yi! Get a horse—get a horse!" sang the urchins with glee.

The chauffeur put on more power and the gravel flew faster. He turned off the power and descended to look at the tires. They were buried in the bed of loose stones.

"Hi! get out and push," advised the urchins.

The chauffeur cast a wrathful glance at his tormentors and reversed the machine. Gravel flew out from the front of the automobile, but the machine did not move an inch.

Finally, with the aid of a passing Central Park stage, the machine was hauled backward off the gravel, and with shouts of derision ringing in his ears the chauffeur put on power and fled out of the Park. All day long the gravel held up automobiles, to the delight of the crowd of urchins.

"This is more fun than the monkey house," said one of the boys contentedly.

GASOLINE MACHINE BURNED.

Automobilists Lit a Match After Spill, with Disastrous Results.

Special to The New York Times.

MONMOUTH BEACH, July 27.—A gasoline machine owned by Mr. Preston, a cottager of Monmouth Beach, with three occupants was overturned at Little Silver Lake last night, and fell into a ditch on the edge of the river.

The escaping gasoline frightened the men who, though suffering from injuries, endeavored to find the stop cock. Being dark, they ignited a match, and instantly the $3,000 machine was enveloped in a blaze that consumed it entirely. The injured men were taken care of by neighbors.

Automobiles in Collision at Elberon.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST END, N. J., July 27.—Two horseless machines came together opposite the Grant cottage, near Elberon this afternoon with considerable force. The electric machine, which was being run by a woman, was badly wrecked, but the gasoline machine was more fortunate. The occupants of both vehicles were out-of-town people. Two women occupying seats in the electric machine were thrown out, but escaped serious injuries.

DRUNKEN MEN WRECK CROWDED TROLLEY CAR.

Placed an Obstruction on Track Near Rochester—Many Passengers Injured.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 27.—An attempt by five men to stop an incoming trolley car at the rifle range, a short distance north of this city, on the Rochester and Irondequoit Railway late to-night resulted in a rear-end collision, in which seven passengers were seriously and several others slightly injured, while two score or more escaped as if by a miracle.

Shortly before 10 o'clock Car No. 457 left Summerville, on Lake Ontario, bound for the city, heavily laden with passengers, and with orders not to stop at the Rifle Range, which is a flag station only. As the car approached this point the motorman discovered an obstruction on the track and hurriedly brought his car to a stop. The obstruction, which consisted of several lengths of picket fencing and other material, had been placed on the track by five men under the influence of liquor, because, as they said, they had attempted to flag other in-bound cars without success, and determined to make sure of the next attempt.

While the crew of the car was trying to clear the track in order to proceed, Car 454, also inbound, came along at a rapid rate of speed and crashed into the rear of the car ahead. The vestibules on both were smashed and their interiors were wrecked. Most of those injured were caught in the wrecked vestibules and between broken car seats.

The police are making every effort to find the five men who caused the obstruction on the track. They disappeared immediately after the wreck and have not yet been captured.

ROUND-UP OF STRAY HORSES.

Hundreds of Animals from the Dakota Plains to be Shipped East.

Special to The New York Times.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., July 27.—After strenuous efforts lasting two months or more, all stray horses in the vast region embraced by the ceded Sioux lands between the Missouri River and the Black Hills, in Western South Dakota, have been rounded up. This was the first thorough Horse round-up for several years, and required the services of quite a number of men.

The round-up at this time was due to the good prices brought by range horses. A few years ago they were practically valueless, and owners turned them adrift by the thousands to roam at will over an area as large as many of the Eastern States. Horses, the present market value of which is between $40,000 and $50,000, were rounded up and placed upon the ranges of the owners, preparatory to being shipped to Eastern markets.

All the animals were found to be in good condition, showing they had not been injured by their several years abandonment on the great plains of the State.

Under Royal Warrant

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THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS

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His Majesty,
The King of England
and to
H. R. H.
The Prince of Wales
and served at all
the Court Festivities.

PAPAL DISPENSATION RECALLS BIGAMY CASE

Daughter of Brooklyn Politician Free to Marry Her Choice.

Announcement of Miss Hawkes's Engagement to William D. Malane Follows the Return of Bishop McDonnell from Rome.

A story involving a bigamy case which caused something of a sensation in Brooklyn about two years ago and a special dispensation from Pope Leo brought from Rome by Bishop McDonnell on Saturday annulling the bigamous marriage and clearing the way for a second marriage of a happier kind which is to take place in the Fall, came to light yesterday through the publication in a Brooklyn paper of a brief notice, announcing the engagement of Miss Helen P. Hawkes to William D. Malane. Miss Hawkes is a daughter of Henry Hawkes, head of the Bureau of Distribution and Repair of the Department of Water Supply. Mr. Hawkes has long been prominent in Democratic politics in Brooklyn and is an intimate personal friend of Hugh McLaughlin. The Hawkes family live at 201 Prospect Place and are among the best known residents of the Park Slope district. Mr. Malane is a member of a prominent Syracuse family. He is in business in Manhattan and resides in this city.

Early in the Summer of 1900 Miss Hawkes met George Howard, a big, handsome chap of winning manner and address, who represented himself to her as a bachelor and who began paying court to her. All through that Summer Howard was devoted to Miss Hawkes. He told the young woman that he held a position of Chief Engineer of the Third Avenue Railway Company in Manhattan, was a confidential man to the company and drew a large salary. He always appeared to have plenty of money and went driving almost daily with Miss Hawkes. The polished and handsome Howard not only won the fancy and confidence of Miss Hawkes, but also made a most favorable impression on her father and other members of the family. None of them suspected at that time that he was anything other than what he represented himself to be.

Before the Summer was over the engagement of Howard and Miss Hawkes was announced, and on Sept. 17, 1900, the marriage took place. The wedding, which was at the home of the Hawkes family, was a brilliant affair. It was attended by Hugh McLaughlin and many other prominent Democratic leaders of Brooklyn and Manhattan.

After the marriage the couple went to live in apartments in the New Amsterdam Hotel, in Manhattan. Everything ran along smoothly and happily with the pair for several months, and then came the denouement, the unmasking of Howard as a villain. It was brought about by Henry Hawkes, Jr., brother of Miss Hawkes. Some weeks before, young Mr. Hawkes had learned things that led him to suspect his brother-in-law. He found that Howard was making frequent trips to Boston and was not satisfied with Howard's explanation to his bride that these visits to the New England city were made for business purposes. Hawkes finally employed a private detective to go to Boston and investigate there concerning Howard. The young man informed his father of his suspicions, but the elder Hawkes could not believe that there was anything wrong with his new son-in-law.

The detective, after nosing around some, learned that Howard on his visits to Boston always went to a house in East Cambridge. The sleuth visited this house and found there a woman who was known as Mrs. George Howard. He learned from her that she had been married to Howard some years before, and that they had two children. This woman, whose maiden name was Keyes, was unaware of Howard's marriage to Miss Hawkes. The detective telegraphed what he had learned to young Mr. Hawkes and the latter caused the arrest of Howard on a charge of bigamy. The arrest amazed the friends of the Hawkes family and caused a sensation in the borough. It came out also that Howard was really employed as an electrician by the railroad company.

Howard at first stoutly, and with a show of indignation, denied that he was married to the woman in Cambridge, but there was convincing evidence against him, and when he was arraigned for trial in the Kings county Court in January, 1901, he pleaded guilty to the charge of bigamy. An interesting feature of the case was the attitude taken by Wife Number One. Although she had been grossly deceived and wronged by Howard, she firmly refused to come to Brooklyn and testify against him, and would give no aid to the prosecution.

Howard was sent to prison for a term of three years. Some months ago, however, he was paroled under the Indeterminate Sentence law, and is now believed to be living in Boston with the wife who stood by him in his trouble.

The exposure of Howard as a bigamist proved a terrible shock to Miss Hawkes. Some months later her father obtained from the Supreme Court an order annulling the marriage with Howard. Recently Miss Hawkes and Mr. Malane, who have long been friends, became engaged. The engagement was not at once announced for the reason that a dispensation from the Pope annulling the Howard marriage was being sought, the Roman Catholic Church not recognizing the civil action in the matter.

Bishop McDonnell interested himself in behalf of the young people, and when he went to Rome on a pilgrimage some time ago he secured from Pope Leo the desired dispensation. His return was eagerly looked for by Miss Hawkes and Mr. Malane, and they were made very happy on Saturday when the Bishop arrived. The announcement of the engagement was then published. When Miss Hawkes was seen yesterday she said that the marriage would take place in the Fall, but that the date had not been definitely fixed.

Two Children Die from Burns.

PHILADELPHIA, July 27.—Nellie McTague, aged five years, and her three-year-old brother, William, children of Martin McTague, were so badly burned to-day at their home, 1223 Bainbridge Street, that they died in a hospital a few hours later. The children were in bed at the time they were burned, and were alone in the room. It is supposed they had been playing with matches.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO

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3RD AVE. 59TH & 60TH STS.

The Last Week of the Wonderful Sale of Manufacturers' Stocks.

With the closing of the week this great economy occasion ends. Its exit is to be celebrated with some of the rarest bargain opportunities yet presented. Room here but for hints. Every nook and corner of the store contains a bargain surprise. Be sure you shop here to-day.

Women's White Waists, 98c.

Excessively chic and becoming; of pretty lawn, effectively plaited and trimmed with Valenciennes lace on the front; back also plaited; separate plaited stock collar; elbow sleeves garnished with rows of Valenciennes lace; regular price $1.98.

Veilings, 15c. Yd.

Plain and spotted chiffon and sewing silk veilings, in black, blue, green, brown and red, the most popular colors worn; regularly sold for 25c. to 60c. yard.

Women's Lisle Gloves, 19c.

1,800 pairs; two clasps; excellent quality; all sizes; black, white, gray, tan and mode.

Silver Plated Ware. Rogers Standard.

Staple Spoons—Per set of half dozen, for this sale, $1.18
Dessert Spoons—Per set of half dozen, for this sale, 98c
Dessert Forks—Per set of half dozen, for this sale, 98c
Table Forks—Per set of half dozen, for this sale, 1.18
Butter Knives—In this sale, 19c
Sugar Shells—Plain or gold bowls, for this sale, 19c
Sugar Sifters—For this sale, 1.29

White Fabrics.

English Nainsook—Soft, sheer, exceptionally fine quality; 40 inches wide; per yard, 15c
Imported Mercerized White Goods—Dainty designs in stripes and figures, sheer and fine; special, per yd., 24c

Popular Books, 10c.

Formerly published at $1.00. Handsomely bound in cloth, printed on fine paper from large, new type, especially prepared for this edition.

An English Woman's Love Letters.
Concerning Isabel Carnaby, by E. T. Fowler.
The Visits of Elizabeth, by Glyn.

Table Lamp, $1.25.

Neatly decorated; base and globe to match; with good finish brass trimmings; center draught oil well and burner; should sell for $2.

Shirt Waist Suits, $1.95.

In dainty percale and madras; pretty designs; smart colorings; such as tan, oxford, ox-blood, and the desirable blue and white and black and white combinations; full waist with tuckings; open back or front; stock collar with dainty white turn-over of lawn or Valenciennes lace; skirt has deep flounce, with stitched band to match; sizes 32 to 46; worth $5 and $6.

Summer Corsets, 59c.

C B a La Spirite, made of good, strong net, all sizes, from 18 to 30; actual value, $1.25. Special at 59c.

Women's Vests, 8c.

Fine ribbed cotton; various pretty designs; some trimmed with deep lace; others lace insertion and ribbon; all sizes.

Household Needs! Below Wholesale Prices.

White Cotton Blankets—Regularly 55c. pair; special, pair, 39c
Hair or Feather Pillows—And pillow cases free—well filled pillows, covered with good quality ticking; regular value 75c.; special price, each 49c
Damask Towelling—Dice patterns, 18 inches, red border; value not less than 6c.; special, yard 4c
Dinner Size Napkins—21 inches, several patterns for choice; worth $1.65; special, per dozen, 1.19

Black Goods.

38-Inch Turkish Mohair Brilliantine—Splendid lustre; 59c. quality; special per yard, 39c
45-Inch English Sicilian—Extra fine quality; very lustrous; regularly $1; special, yard, 68c

Waverley Novels, $10.

24 volumes, with 136 illustrations from the art gallery of the Society for the Preservation of Scotch Art of Edinburgh, Scotland. Each volume bound in English silk cloth, with gold stamping and top; printed from large, new, clear type. Published at $48.00.

Dinner Sets, $5.45.

Thin American porcelain; 100 pieces, with soup tureen included; pretty floral decorations and gold edges; value, $10.

55,000 HORSE POWER

In Electric Motors, used for every conceivable industrial purpose, are supplied from the mains of this Company. The Modern method in applying power is to attach the motor directly to the machine, elevator, lathe, printing press, sewing or other machine without belting or shafting. Power from the Edison system is always available—days, nights, holidays—always.

After September first the maximum price for incandescent and arc lighting will be reduced from twenty to fifteen cents a kilowatt hour. Large discounts are made when the daily average use of the lamps exceeds two hours.

An agent will call, or we shall be pleased to send you our list of Electrical Contractors of New York, on request.

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PROOF OF PREHISTORIC MAN.

Believed It Is Furnished by Famous "Lansing Skull."

Special to The New York Times.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 27.—M. C. Long, Curator of the Kansas City Public Museum, has photographed the "Lansing skull" from different viewpoints. The skull is now in the possession of Mr. Long. After a thorough investigation, he is satisfied it is the skull of a prehistoric man who in all probability lived during the glacial period, 35,000 years ago, and this opinion is fully shared by Prof. G. W. Williston of the Kansas University.

If the opinion of Curator Long and Prof. Williston is correct the "Lansing skull" for the first time offers tangible proof of the existence of prehistoric man in North America. The skull was found under well-defined strata of earth and rock and river loess on a farm near Lansing, Kan., on March 28.

TEXAS'S BIG LUMBER COMPANY.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 27.—Theodore B. Wilkin, manager of the Kirby Lumber Company's mills, with headquarters in Beaumont, Texas, is in the city to obtain $100,000 worth of sawmill machinery for use in the company's new mills, which it is expected to have in working order next Spring. In addition, three more mills of about the same capacity will be started in a short time.

The Kirby Company, though organized only recently, is the largest lumber company in the world, and is rapidly extending its operations by buying up new tracts of timber land in Texas and by building new mills. At present it has fourteen mills in operation, with the most improved machinery, to which will be added six more in a year's time.

The company is capitalized at $10,000,000. On its lands it is figured that there are 3,000,000,000 feet of yellow pine lumber ready for cutting.

The plan which the company follows in cutting timber is to cut nothing less than twelve inches in diameter, and in ten years it is calculated that there will always be a new forest of trees ready for the axe.

Tin Workers Accept Lower Wages.

Special to The New York Times.

WARREN, Ohio, July 27.—The McKinley Lodge of tin workers of Niles, Ohio, voted last night to accept a 25 per cent. reduction of wages. This will make it possible for the management of the American Tin Plate Company to accept a large order that will keep the Niles mill busy the most of the year.

DE WINDT TELLS OF HARDSHIPS.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, July 27.—Explorer Harry De Windt and his companions are en route out from Dawson, where they describe the hardships encountered during their perilous journey through Siberia. Leaving Irkutsk in January they went northward 2,000 miles by sleigh to Yakustsk, the most northerly and remote Siberian city; thence due north 800 miles by reindeer sleighs to the penal colony of Verkoyansky. From here they traveled northeast by reindeers 1,200 miles to Nijikolynski, on the arctic coast; thence east along the coast 1,600 miles by dog sleighs to East Cape.

The last stretch was barren, scarcely enough wood being available to build fires for cooking food. The thermometer was often 40 below zero. Viscount Religate suffered from a frozen foot. At Kolyma, Siberia, the natives were dying of measles. De Windt corroborates the finding of gold on the Lena River, but says the field is controlled by millionaire concessionaires. The expl

MUCH FIGHTING IN PARIS

Demonstrations by Both Clericals and Anti-Clericals.

NO ONE WAS SERIOUSLY HURT

The Police and Municipal Guards Handled the Crowds Well—Many Women Among the Manifestants.

PARIS, July 27.—The demonstration made to-day in connection with the decree of Premier Combes ordering the closing of the Congregationist schools proved to be quite as much of a manifestation in support of the Government as of opposition to its anti-Clerical measures.

The crowd which gathered in the Place de la Concorde numbered 15,000 persons, while as many more thronged the Champs Elysées. The Clerical and anti-Clerical forces were about equally divided in the gatherings. The former were distinguishable by the red, white, and blue paper flowers which they wore, while the latter wore red eglantines.

Though many fights occurred, they never became general, nor was any person seriously injured. An imposing force of police and mounted municipal guards had much trouble in keeping the manifestants constantly moving, and at times they were forced to charge to prevent the crowds becoming too dense. On the whole, the crowds were good natured and mainly confined themselves to shouting "Liberty! Liberty!" "Long live the Sisters!" and "We want the Sisters!" to which the anti-Clericals replied "Vive la République!" and "Down with the priests!"

The occasional appearance of a priest was the signal for much hooting, and several fights were due to their presence.

A striking feature of the manifestations was the large number of women, many of them well dressed, who actively participated in them. Nor were these all Clerical in their sympathies, for the anti-Clerical women were also out in strong force, and they occasionally made things lively for their Clerical sisters, whom the police had some difficulty in protecting. In one instance a detachment of mounted guards had to rescue three well-dressed women from the hands of a group of Socialist women who were bent on mobbing them.

The Clericals made several attempts to reach the Place Beauveau, on which the Elysée Palace and the Ministry of the Interior are situated, but were prevented from doing so by strong cordons of police and municipal guards, who were stationed at all the approaches in order to prevent demonstrations in front of these buildings.

The demonstrations culminated when a group of thirty women, some in carriages and some on foot, headed by Mmes. Reille, de Mun, Cibiel, and de Pommerol, attempted to reach the Ministry of the Interior in order to present to Premier Combes a petition on behalf of the Sisters. The police, however, refused to allow them to pass.

Subsequently the Clericals made an angry rush on the cordon guarding the Avenue Gabrielle, and the soldiers had to use the butts of their guns to keep back the crowd.

Another nasty incident occurred in the Champs Elysées, where the crowd began throwing the small iron chairs bordering the sidewalks among the feet of the horses of the mounted guards. One horse fell, injuring his rider.

A number of prominent Nationalists, including Deputies Millevoye and Auffray, and several Municipal Councilors were conspicuous in the crowds. They received ovations from their followers and were hooted by the anti-Clericals.

By 7 o'clock in the evening the crowds began to thin out, and an hour later the Place de la Concorde and the Champs Elysées had resumed their customary appearance. A slight shower hastened the dispersal of the manifestants.

About 100 arrests were made in the course of the day.

The fact that throughout the day vehicular traffic was not interrupted shows how well the police handled the great, unruly crowds with which they had to deal.

FIGHTING IN HAITI.

It Is Reported that Troops from the Capital Have Been Defeated—Army Marching on Cape Haitien.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti, July 27.—Three thousand men commanded by Gen. Saint-Foix Colin, Military Commander in this district, started to-day to oppose Gen. Jean Jumeau, who supports the candidacy for the Presidency of M. Firmin.

It is expected that a decisive action will take place to-day.

PARIS, July 27.—A dispatch from Cape Haitien announces that the troops from the Department of Artibonite, who support M. Firmin for the Presidency of the republic have entered Limboc and are marching on Cape Haitien. St. Raphael is surrounded, and Grande Riclère is threatened.

The troops from Port-au-Prince, the dispatch says, have been beaten at Archabale.

COSTA RICAN VOLCANO ACTIVE.

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, July 27.—Subterranean roarings resembling thunder are frequently heard in this city and in Alajuela, a town eleven and one-half miles distant. They are believed to be caused by the Poas volcano, nineteen miles northwest of here.

Quantities of ashes have fallen at San Pedro, a village near the volcano.

Reinforcements for Castro Defeated.

PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad, July 27.—The Venezuelan revolutionary General, Luciano Mendoza, learning that President Castro was receiving reinforcements from Trujillo, State of Los Andes, awaited, near Alto de la Palma, a body of these reinforcements 1,000 strong under command of Gen. Baptista. An engagement ensued, resulting in the defeat of the reinforcements by Mendoza's troops and the capture of their ammunition. The forces of Baptista were driven back to Carache, State of Los Andes.

GERMAN SINGERS' FESTIVAL.

J. P. Frenzel of Indianapolis Greets Societies Gathered at Graz on Behalf of the Societies in America.

VIENNA, July 27.—The sixth triennial festival of German singing societies opened at Graz to-day. The attendance of members from societies throughout Austria and Germany exceeded 12,000.

J. P. Frenzel of Indianapolis addressed the gathering, bringing greetings from German societies in the United States. He said that, though thousands of miles apart, the same songs were sung on the banks of the Mississippi, the Missouri, and the Ohio as on the banks of the Rhine. Mr. Frenzel read verses written for the occasion by Pedro Igen of St. Louis. The speech and verses were enthusiastically received.

The festival will last a week. The next meeting, in 1905, will be held at Frankfort.

THE KAISER'S VISIT TO POSEN.

Warnings to His Majesty Said to Have Led to Precautions.

BERLIN, July 27.—Various Berlin newspapers assert that the warnings to Emperor William against going to Posen, Prussian Poland, for the army manoeuvres in September have had the effect of causing an order to be issued that the festivities be confined to a strictly military character, and that all windows be closed along the line of march of the procession at Posen.

Congo Natives Murder a Frenchman.

PARIS, July 28.—A dispatch from Brazzaville, French Congo territory, to the Temps says that Inspector Langlain, commanding the police in the French Congo, has been assassinated by natives near Libreville.

RUSSIA'S NOTE ON TRUSTS.

Articles in Organs of the Ministry of Finance—Trusts Said to Have Paralyzed Trade Treaties.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 27.—The different organs of the Ministry of Finance publish an identical article on the note of M. de Witte, the Minister of Finance, regarding the Brussels Sugar Convention. The article declares that the application of increased duties to refined sugar exported from Russia must be regarded as an infringement of existing treaties, and that such infringement would serve as a precedent for a whole series of similar acts.

Referring to Russia's answer to "America's arbitrary increase of the sugar duty," the article contends that Russia is justified in taking similar action in analagous cases.

Discussing the trust question generally, the article declares that the trusts have paralyzed all treaties and prevented their development on a sound basis.

COUNT MATSUKATA IN RUSSIA.

He Hopes to Exchange Views with Finance Minister de Witte.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 28.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of The Times says Count Matsukata has arrived in the Russian capital. He will spend a week or ten days in Russia, acquiring as much information as possible on the foreign policy and internal condition of the empire.

Count Matsukata hopes for an opportunity of exchanging views with the Finance Minister, M. de Witte. He will probably return to Japan, via the Siberian and Manchurian Railways, with Prince Komatsu, who is going to St. Petersburg.

By The Associated Press.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 27.—Count Matsukata, the Japanese statesman and financial reformer, who recently visited the United States, England, France, Germany, and other countries, is here for a stay of ten days. He has talked with Count Lansdorff, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and will probably see M. de Witte, the Minister of Finance. Count Matsukata will return to Japan by way of Manchuria, in company with Prince Komatsu, who was delegated to convey to King Alfonso the Japanese Order of the Chrysanthemum, and who is expected here shortly.

STORM'S RAVAGES IN EUROPE.

Crops in Part of Belgium Destroyed—Great Damage in Liege.

LONDON, July 27.—The gale which prevailed in England yesterday caused great destruction to crops throughout the United Kingdom. Incoming steamers report terrific weather on the Atlantic. The rough weather continues round the British coasts this evening and has been general throughout Europe.

A cyclone occurred in the Liège District of Belgium yesterday. Navigation on the Liège and Maastricht Canal was stopped by fallen trees, and the greater portion of the crops were destroyed or hopelessly damaged. Enormous injury was done in the town of Liège.

Many persons were injured in Aix-la-Chapelle and Stolberg, Prussia, by falling tiles and chimneys.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN COMPROMISE.

Agreement Regarding the Ausgleich Reached at a Crown Council.

VIENNA, July 27.—A Crown Council, presided over by Emperor Francis Joseph, was held at Ischl, Upper Austria, yesterday. Dr. von Koerber, the Austrian Premier; Prime Minister de Szell of Hungary, and Count Goluchowski, Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, were present.

The Council arranged a compromise on the Ausgleich question, which will be submitted for approval to the legislative bodies of the two sections of the empire.

Belgian Concession Near Tien-Tsin.

BRUSSELS, July 27.—The Petit Bleu announces that King Leopold has obtained from China a concession of 125 hectares (about 300 acres) of land north of Tien-Tsin.

The Cholera Outbreak at Cairo.

CAIRO, July 27.—Fifty-two fresh cases of cholera and thirty-eight deaths from the disease were reported in this city to-day. One Englishwoman has been attacked by the disease.

Cholera in Astrakhan, Russia.

LONDON, July 28.—The correspondent in St. Petersburg of The Daily Mail reports that cholera has broken out in the Government of Astrakhan, European Russia, and that fifteen deaths were recorded last Friday. The Government, the correspondent says, is keeping the fact of the epidemic secret.

STORM IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Floods Follow Typhoon in Luzon—Cholera Persists in Manila.

MANILA, July 27.—The typhoon which prevailed over Central Luzon is subsiding. Telegraph and telephone wires, however, are still prostrated. Floods have prevailed in Central Luzon and considerable damage has been done.

During the forty-eight hours ended this morning, 150 fresh cases of cholera were reported in Manila. No reports regarding the disease were received from the provinces owing to the storm.

Anti-Friar Demonstration Was Quiet.

MANILA, July 27.—The anti-friar demonstration which the Municipal Government had been informed was to be held here to-day proved to be unimportant. The police forbade the holding of a procession, and the reserves were assembled for the purpose of maintaining order. The leaders of the movement conducted a meeting in the Zorilla Theatre, but no disorder occurred.

The Pope's Letter to the President.

ROME, July 27.—The letter which Bishop O'Gorman of Sioux Falls, S. D., who left Rome yesterday, bears from the Pope to President Roosevelt, thanks the latter for the congratulations and gifts presented by him to his Holiness, and begs him to accept in return a souvenir of the Pontiff's good will. The letter also expresses satisfaction with the result of the negotiations carried on by Judge Taft, Governor of the Philippines, which his Holiness says has augmented his affection for the United States. The entire letter is couched in the most cordial terms.

FLOOD IN TEXAS RECEDING.

Repairs to Railroads May Be Possible To-day—One Life Lost Yesterday.

DALLAS, Texas, July 27.—Flood conditions in Texas, as far as heard from up to a late hour to-night, are improving. At Waco the Brazos River began falling at 11 o'clock last night, and the observation to-night showed a decline of five feet. This was sufficient to bring the river back within its banks. If the river continues to fall, as is expected, the repairs to the railroads will be sufficiently progressed to allow trains to run on time to-morrow.

Toby Johnson, a negro boy, was drowned in Waco Creek to-day. Meagre reports from Big Spring, where the flood is most serious, say that the water is receding slowly, although a heavy rain fell there this morning. The weather is clearing up in that section and the outlook is more hopeful.

SWISS-ITALIAN AGREEMENT

Announcement that Dispute Is Ended Expected Wednesday.

It Is Stated that Italy Does Not Now Insist on the Punishment of the Owners of Le Reveil.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 28.—The Rome correspondent of The Times says that an official announcement of the settlement of the recent Italian-Swiss dispute is expected on Wednesday after a special sitting of the Swiss Federal Council.

According to trustworthy information, says the correspondent, Italy and Switzerland agree to recall their Ministers from Berne and Rome respectively. It is expected that M. Carlin, the Swiss Minister at Rome, will shortly be sent to London to show that his recall is not a punishment.

It is understood that Italy does not insist on satisfaction in regard to the articles in the Anarchist paper Le Réveil, which originated the dispute, but it is hoped that if the paper renews its glorification of the murder of King Humbert the Swiss Government will be more amenable to Italian remonstrances.

The correspondent adds that this hope will doubtless be fulfilled if Italy's representations be made tactfully and in diplomatic language.

The announcement last April 11 of a complete rupture of diplomatic relations between Italy and Switzerland occasioned a great deal of surprise in diplomatic circles throughout the Continent. The dispute arose as the result of articles in an Anarchist paper published in Switzerland called Le Réveil. These articles insulted the memory of King Humbert and defended his assassin. Commendatore Silvestrelli, the Italian Minister at Berne, was most indignant at the publication, and demanded of the Swiss Government that it severely punish the owners of the paper.

It appears that the language used by the Minister was objected to by the Swiss administration, and Italy was requested to replace Commendatore Silvestrelli. The Italian Government refused to comply with this request, and then the Federal Council broke off relations with the Italian Minister. As a result the Italian Government also broke off its relations with M. Carlin, the Swiss Minister in Rome.

A leading Swiss paper described Commendatore Silvestrelli's note to the Federal Council, in which he demanded the punishment of the owners of the Anarchist paper, as "dans un langage peu diplomatique." It was also said that the Minister failed to obtain a formal request from his Government for action against Le Réveil, and the Swiss law provides that public abuse of a foreign sovereign or Government shall be punished by fine and imprisonment, "only at the request of the foreign Government, and providing that there is reciprocity toward the Confederation."

ITALIAN SQUADRON AT TRIPOLI.

Semi-Official Austrian Paper Says Italy Does Not Intend to Acquire the Country.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 28.—The Constantinople correspondent of The Times says the Yildiz Palace officials are greatly disconcerted by the arrival of an Italian squadron at Tripoli.

The semi-official Fremdenblatt, says the Vienna correspondent of The Times, publishes a significant and evidently inspired article on the relations between Italy and the Mediterranean powers.

The Fremdenblatt says it is enough for Italy to know that her Western neighbor will not cross any of her plans. There is no indication that Italy has at present a desire for foreign enterprise. She has no design for the conquest of Tripoli; she only wishes to establish the fact that she could not tolerate the intervention of other powers in that country, which, though now poor, may in the future acquire economic importance.

Turkey, says the Fremdenblatt, need have no apprehension on this score nor about Albania, where Austria and Italy are both convinced of each other's good faith and desire nothing but to promote progress, which will indirectly benefit themselves.

Ever since, in a speech last New Year's Day at Rome, the French Ambassador to Italy indicated the existence of an agreement between France and Italy regarding affairs in the Mediterranean, the European papers have been discussing Italy's supposed intentions regarding Tripoli. The British Government recently announced that Great Britain and Italy had also reached an understanding as to the Mediterranean question.

Turkey has recently been strengthening her garrison at Tripoli, which a few months ago was in a practically defenseless condition.

TO TRAIN FILIPINO TEACHERS.

College for the Purpose to be Organized at Manila, and No More Americans Imported.

MANILA, July 27.—Commissioner Bernard Moses, head of the Department of Public Instruction for the Philippine Islands, is perfecting plans for the organization of a college in Manila for the training of Filipino teachers.

His plans provide for the instruction of the children in the morning by Filipino teachers, and in the afternoon by Americans. Commissioner Moses's object is to fit Filipinos for the task American teachers are now performing, it being considered inadvisable to continue to import and maintain American teachers. The plans will later be extended to other parts of the island.

Fatal Accident on Chautauqua Lake.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., July 27.—As the steamboat City of Cleveland neared the Celeron dock, in Chautauqua Lake, early to-day, it struck a naphtha launch, the occupants of which, Garfield Wheelhouse and Miss Hulda Anderson, both of this city, were thrown into the lake. Miss Anderson was rescued by the steamboat men, but her companion was drowned. The couple were to have been married soon.

Telegraphers in Alaska on Strike.

VANCOUVER, B. C., July 27.—A special dispatch from Dawson yesterday says that the operators of the Government telegraph offices in the North have gone out on strike, owing, it is said, to the non-payment of wages and a cut of 33 1-3 per cent. in salaries. The special adds that the Dawson office is still open, and no reports have been received regarding officea further up the river.

Two Girls Drown in Lake Erie.

CLEVELAND, July 27.—Anna and Rosa Glaw, aged six and sixteen years, respectively, were drowned in Lake Erie this afternoon. The girls, with two other children, were out sailing with their father, when a squall quickly came and overturned the boat, throwing the entire party into the water. The girls went down before help could be given them.

LONG BRANCH CLUBS CLOSING.

Clergyman Handley Commends Judge Fort's Pursuit of the Summer Gamblers.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 27.—John Daly's Ocean Avenue Club is in total darkness to-night. The four other large houses are still open; yet from a reliable source it is learned that anything that looks like gambling paraphernalia has been removed. Proprietor James has told his friends that he will close his club, the New York, to-morrow. It is now also stated that the Pennsylvania will close, while the West End Casino, the last of the big clubs to be built, will keep open the remainder of the season.

In the course of his sermon to-night Dr. John Handley, pastor of St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal Church, highly commended the action of Judge Fort in pursuing the gamblers in Long Branch. Dr. Handley said:

"A new era has set in for Long Branch; a brighter future from the point of morality and refinement is promised by the noble and courageous stand of Judge Fort in calling the gamblers to account for their constant violation of law. In his peremptory call to the Grand Jury and his splendid charge we find an indication of a rugged determination to make Long Branch a famous resort worthy of the patronage of the best people in the land, and I desire as a citizen of Long Branch to speak the sentiment of the citizens of our city in declaring that we will not only indorse this righteous attitude of the Judge, but will cooperate with him in every way calculated to bring about a loyal obedience to civil law and the advancement of the principles of morality."

The official board of Dr. Handley's church was the first to respond with an expression of appreciation of Judge Fort's work when he closed the clubs last year.

DR. GRISSOM A SUICIDE.

Once Famous Authority on Questions of Insanity Shoots Himself in Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Dr. Eugene Grissom, once well known as an alienist and neurologist, committed suicide here to-day at his son's home, 1227 G Street, Northeast, by sending a bullet through his brain. Dr. Grissom had been dejected and morose for several weeks and had become physically and mentally weakened from the use of strong narcotics.

He was a native of Granville, N. C., served on the Confederate side until wounded during the civil war, and afterward was a member of the State Legislature.

For twenty-one years he was Superintendent of the North Carolina Insane Asylum at Raleigh and gained a wide reputation as an alienist and lecturer. Before the American Medical Society he delivered a lecture entitled "The Borderland of Insanity" that attracted great attention. He was the author of "True and False Experts," a work devoted to showing the alleged inaccuracies of the expert testimony in insanity cases.

Dr. Grissom was at one time first Vice President of the American Medical Society and several times presiding officer of the Association of Superintendents of American Insane Asylums. He was the President of the convention of 1880. He was a Mason of high degree and was seventy-one years of age. At one time he practiced his profession in Denver, Col.

INQUEST ON TROLLEY WRECK.

Disaster at New Haven Will Be Investigated—Motorman Smith Arrested.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 27.—An inquest will be begun to-morrow on the trolley disaster of last night which caused the death of Sture B. Lindstrom, a motorman, the serious injury of three other persons, and injuries in less degree to at least fifteen others.

Coroner Eli B. Mix to-day caused the arrest and detention of Joseph J. Smith, a motorman, who was in charge of the car which crashed into the car upon which Lindstrom was motorman. It is alleged that Smith took his car past a turnout upon which he should have waited, and that he was led to make the fatal mistake by the passage of two special excursion cars which preceded the regular car.

It was said to-night that all the injured ones are doing well and no other deaths are looked for.

CHECK FOR $300 MISSING.

James Stokes Seeks Information Concerning Money Sent Six Years Ago to Buy Books for Police.

Sergt. Colton was busy writing at his desk last night in the Tenderloin Police Station when James Stokes came in and asked if he might see Capt. Sheehan.

"Out," answered the Sergeant, without looking up.

Mr. Stokes then made known his identity, giving his address, 08 Park Avenue. The Sergeant immediately was all attention, which turned into astonishment when he heard the story of a missing check for $300 which Mr. Stokes had sent to then Police Commissioner Roosevelt to purchase a library for the Tenderloin police.

"The check was drawn about six years ago," said Mr. Stokes, "and had entirely slipped from my mind until recently I came across the stub in an old check book. Six years ago my wife was critically ill in our Park Avenue home, and the Tenderloin police had shown me many courtesies in the way of keeping the neighborhood quiet. I wrote a letter to Commissioner Roosevelt and sent a check, asking that the proceeds be used to buy a library for the men, and three of my friends promised to select the books. I think the check has been lost. I wrote recently to President Roosevelt in regard to the matter, but received a reply that he had no recollection of the incident."

Mr. Stokes had sent a large mahogany bookcase to the police station at the time he mailed the check. Exteriorly the bookcase looked as handsome as it did six years ago, but last night when Mr. Stokes looked at it he found it filled with battered helmets, empty ink bottles, and superannuated shoe brushes and whisk brooms. Mr. Stokes would not say whether or not he had changed his mind about buying the books.

MAN BURNED IN BED.

Believed that Lighted Pipe Caused the Death of Italian Whose Wife Had Locked Him In.

Pasquale Marino, an Italian, who lived at 341 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, was terribly burned while asleep at his home yesterday, and died two hours after he had been received as a patient at the Harlem Hospital.

The man had come home under the influence of liquor, and his wife, who desired to go out, locked the door before doing so. Shortly afterward some of the neighbors smelled smoke, which seemed to come from the Marino apartments. An alarm was turned in, and when the firemen came there was a good-sized blaze.

They broke in the door and found Pasquale in a horrible condition. The flames had burned out his eyes and burned off his ears, and otherwise disfigured him. He was conscious until his death, but could make no statement, because he screamed ceaselessly with the pain.

The police say that the cause of the fire was the man's attempt to smoke a pipe in bed. The wife last night had not been seen since she went out after locking her husband in.

Mother Saw Her Son Drown.

Henry Strohmbohm, twenty years old, was drowned yesterday afternoon at Coney Island before his mother's eyes while trying to swim from the Parkway Baths to the old Iron Pier. The body was carried to the Sheepshead Bay Police Station and will be taken to-day to his home, at 403 Broadway, Brooklyn.

THE BIG STORE A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER CO.

SIXTH AVE. MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN 18TH & 19TH STS.

The Expansion Sale Continues.

There is no abatement in the great interest that is being shown in this sale. Why should there be?

In every instance the most extraordinary efforts are being made in the endeavor to impress you with the unusual significance of this occasion. Special sales of absorbing interest are being held daily. Among those listed for to-day are:

WOMEN'S WAISTS. WOMEN'S SKIRTS. WOMEN'S DRESSES. SUMMER CORSETS. WOMEN'S SHOES.

MEN'S CLOTHING. BATHING SUITS. CHOICEST GROCERIES. DAINTY WASH FABRICS. LOVELY SUMMER SILKS.

SEASONABLE LEATHER GOODS. WOMEN'S UNDERMUSLINS. WOMEN'S NEGLIGEES. WINES AND LIQUORS. BATH ROBES.

A Unique Window Display.

The costumes displayed in one of our Sixth Avenue windows were made for Quinlan & Wall's "Imperial Minstrels" by the Siegel Cooper Co. from original drawings in colors by the store's own designer. A new departure in modern minstrelsy is represented by these elegant uniforms. Incidentally it reveals the scope of our Clothing Store.

To-day's Unusual Attractions.

15,000 White Shirt Waists.

Special Sale To-day at Prices Most Extraordinary.

Such a Sale at this time cannot fail to be of intensest interest to thousands of women. The range of selections is particularly fascinating.

THOUSANDS OF WAISTS at 45c
THOUSANDS OF WAISTS at 69c
THOUSANDS OF WAISTS at 75c
THOUSANDS OF WAISTS at 1.00
HUNDREDS OF WAISTS at 1.45
HUNDREDS OF WAISTS at 1.85
And Also More Than 1,000

Extremely Fine Waists

of the daintiest fabrics and most delicately made in all the latest conceptions; many of them made to sell at $5.00, $6.50 and $7.50,

To-day at 2.85

Important Sale of Women's

Shirt Waist Dresses

At 3.95 Each.

Fine Mercerized chambray, in blue, oxblood, oxford, rose and green; in style exactly as picture; three bias folds from shoulder to waist and two folds in back, giving it a very stylish and graceful effect, stock collar with self tie and turn-over of white embroidered linen; the skirt has graduated flaring flounce with two 1½ inch folds around bottom. Also several new styles in

Satin Foulard Shirt Waist Suits

on sale to-day at

$11.75, $12.75, $14.50

(Second Floor, Front.)

Wines and Liquors.

Moet & Chandon WHITE SEAL CHAMPAGNE, per case 12 quarts, 28.00

Hennessey Imported COGNAC, 1893, per case, $12.00; per bottle, 1.10

BLACKBERRY BRANDY, fine quality for medicinal use, per bottle, 65

CLARETS AND SAUTERNES. IMPORTED IN GLASS FROM BORDEAUX, FRANCE.

Every bottle wired and sealed, guaranteeing contents genuine. Qualities are guaranteed by our offer to refund purchase price on any wine not giving perfect satisfaction.

Floirac, per case, 12 qts., 5.10
St. Julien, " 12 qts., 5.70
Margaux, " 12 qts., 6.10
Pontet Canet, per case, 12 qts., 6.50
Chateau Monton, " 12 qts., 7.50

WHITE WINES.

Graves, per case, 12 qts., 5.25
Sauternes, " 12 qts., 6.00
Haut Sauternes, per case, 12 qts., 7.90
Chateau Filhot, " 12 qts., 9.00
Chateau Rieussec, " 12 qts., 11.75

(Fourth Floor.)

Summer Corsets.

Styles that impart to the figure that gracefulness and daintiness that is so desired by women.

NEMO CORSETS, in Batiste; Ventilating and Coutil. These corsets are one of the most popular makes; variety of shapes and grades suitable for all figures—self-reducing for the stout woman; positively reduces size of abdomen; low bust, extra long over abdomen, with dip hip; high bust, medium over hip; medium low bust and long over hip; 18 to 36, 2.50

MILITARY HIP SPRING, for the more medium figure, a shapely and favorite model; 18 to 30, 3.50

DELTA DIP, with attachable garter suspenders; 18 to 30, 2.50

R-A STRAIGHT for the slender figure; also the NU-RAY; shapely and graceful; 18 to 25, 1.00 and 1.25

A lot of VENTILATING SHORT MODELS, 69

(Second Floor, Centre, 19th St.)

Muslin Underwear.

Cool Summer Styles at Prices Unusually Tempting.

Business goes merrily onward. Selling more Muslin Underwear than ever. Extraordinary values. That's why!

Hard to realize that such well made, handsome garments can be sold for so little. These prices put home sewing entirely out of the question:

CORSET COVERS.

CORSET COVERS of good muslin; felled seams; pearl buttons, 10

CORSET COVERS of cambric; new chemise shape; lace trimmed; ribbon run, 29

CORSET COVERS of fine nainsook; French shape; embroidery trimmed; ribbon run, 49

WHITE PETTICOATS.

WHITE PETTICOATS of fine cambric; deep flounce of lawn; with fine tucking; dust ruffle, 85

WHITE PETTICOATS of fine cambric and heavy muslin; lawn flounce; embroidery and lace trimmed, 1.50

WHITE PETTICOATS of soft finished cambric; deep flounce trimmed with point de Paris lace and blind embroidery, 1.75

WHITE PETTICOATS of cambric; knee flounce of tucked lawn; clover leaf lace and insertion, 2.95

DRAWERS.

LADIES' DRAWERS of cambric; nmbrella ruffle of lawn; hemstitched and tucked, 39

LADIES' DRAWERS of fine muslin; fine tucks; lace and embroidery trimmed ruffle, 49

LADIES' DRAWERS of soft finished cambric; wide umbrella ruffle, lace and embroidery trimmed, 98

(Second Floor, Centre.)

Bathing Suits

And Needful Surf Supplies.

Bathing Suits, Caps and Shoes for the little folks and the grown-ups, too. The Suits are of the most approved materials, and prettily trimmed, and you will like them immensely, for the prices are lower than ever. And that's a pretty strong inducement just now, for the bathing season is at its very height.

WOMEN'S BATHING SUITS, blue flannel, sailor collar, shield and skirt, trimmed with white braid; sizes 34 to 44, 2.95

WOMEN'S BATHING SUITS, blue and black brilliantine, fine quality, sailor collar of white brilliantine, braided; skirt, belt and sleeves braid trimmed; also the FAMOUS SWIMMING SUIT of brilliantine, trimmed with white braid, 4.75

MISSES' BATHING SUITS; blue brilliantine; blouse and skirt trimmed with white braid; sizes 6 to 14 years, 1.95

WOMEN'S BATHING SUITS, brilliantine, superior quality, elaborately trimmed with white polka dot brilliantine; our own exclusive design, 6.75

SHOES AND CAPS.

CHILDREN'S BEACH SHOES; Canvas and cork soles; black and white; sizes 11 to 2, 25

WOMEN'S BEACH SHOES; canvas; black and white; all sizes, 49

BATHING CAPS; silk, rubber lined, Tam o' Shanter style, 98

(Second Floor, Centre.)

Trunks.

Great news this! To-day we offer a new Trunk made specially for this sale. We guarantee this trunk to be made of three-ply veneer bass wood, box covered with an extra heavy canvas, oil painted and bound with rawhide or hardened fibre, (your choice of either style); brassed malleable iron trimmings, linen lined, has two trays, is very light, and has our usual five-year guarantee.

Sizes 34, 36 and 38 in. at the remarkable price of 15.00

BASSWOOD TRUNKS, canvas covered, bound with hard fibre, hardwood cleats, brassed malleable iron clamps, corners, ends and side bolts, sheet-iron bottoms, linen lined, two trays; one in set-up style, with hat box and packing compartment.

28 in.	30 in.	32 in.	34 in.
5.40	5.80	6.20	6.60
36 in.	38 in.	40 in.	
7.00	7.40	7.80	

(Second Floor, Rear, take Escalator.)

The Wanamaker Store — Store Closes Daily (Except Saturday) at 5 P. M. Saturdays at 12 o'clock — The Wanamaker Store

The Institutional Store

It is not merely advertising when we print the facts and theories of our business. And yet there is no better way to promote the growth of our sales than to get the business thoroughly understood. The reason is that so much misinformation is current concerning great retailing.

You are told that large retail stores are combinations in the nature of trusts—this is not a discussion of trusts. But the fact is that the entire combined interest of high-class retailing, as now evolved, is with and for the people. Our stores are devoted to the dealing out of merchandise at the least possible cost to the consumer. In trade we are the counsel for the people against manufacturers—not in an offensive sense. The best bargains are good all around—for manufacturer, merchant, consumer. You don't find much of the trust idea in these conditions.

You should also remember that the collection of rare and exclusive goods from the highest and most varied sources of production is another aim of this business. Witness the frequent expositions of Costumes and Millinery from Paris, London, Berlin. These occasions are not equalled in any other retail stores in the world. We have five people, three men and two women, in Paris or on the way there for the express purpose of selecting the model costumes that are to fix the taste that will dominate the dressmaking of this country next Fall and Winter. It is a matter of public interest that so many ladies' tailors and dressmakers find in our expositions the canons of correct taste and the school of instruction for decorative art in women's dress. University extension is the principle of modern retailing applied to education. All this is very clear to any one who will observe our store history for a single year.

Add to the foregoing the scores of other forces that are assembled here—freedom to come and go, to rest or study, to find amusement or instruction, to buy goods with the best service possible (often faulty, but always improving); and it will appear very clear that a thoroughly up-to-date retail store is an *Institution*. Such we believe this store of ours to be. Such we are striving more perfectly to make it.

Ice and Fire

Everybody needs ice all the year. Wise people protect ice from waste and the food entrusted to the preserving cold from disorder and confusion. This truism, being interpreted means, Refrigerators.

Refrigerators are a trouble when the season grows late—so big and bulky. To stimulate their movement from our store to your pantry the following price quick-step has been composed. The *motif* is tiled Refrigerators:

Tiled Inside, Wood Outside

$40, from $60. $46.65, from $70. $56.65, from $85. $66.65, from $100. $80, from $120.

Tiled Inside and Out

$50, from $75. $83.35, from $125. $100, from $150. $80, from $120. $86.65, from $130. $113.35, from $170.

Not everybody needs fire all the year, but this year some folks do. At your cottage upon the mountain or by the sea open fires may be needed any day or hour—especially this Summer. Hence your open hearth equipment—so decorative when there is no fire. If you have a thrifty soul the following prices should tempt you—tempt you to good deeds for your recreation surroundings:

Brass Andirons

$2.25, from $3 — $9.50, from $12.75 — $13, from $17.25
$2.65, from $3.50 — $10, from $13.50 — $13.50, from $18
$3.75, from $5 — $11.25, from $15 — $14.75, from $19.50
$6.25, from $8.25 — $12, from $16 — $15.75 from $21
$6.75, from $9 — $12.50, from $16.50 — $17.25, from $23
$7.85, from $10.50 — $12.75, from $17

Brass Fire Sets

$3.35, from $4.50 — $5.65, from $7.50 — $9, from $12
$4.50, from $6 — $6.75, from $9 — $9.50, from $12.75
$5.45, from $7.25 — $8.25, from $11 — $11.25, from $15

Brass Fenders

$5, from $6.75 — $9, from $12 — $12, from $16
$6.35, from $8.50 — $9.50, from $12.50 — $15.75, from $21
$18.75, from $25

Black Wrought-iron Andirons

$4, from $5.50 — $6.75, from $9 — $18, from $24
$4.50, from $6 — $7.50, from $10 — $22.50, from $30
$6, from $8 — $9.75, from $13 — $25, from $36

Black Wrought-iron Fire Sets

$3.75, from $5 — $4.50, from $6 — $6.30, from $9.75
$4.80, from $5.75 — $4.85, from $6.50

Basement.

Artistic Novelty ...in... Umbrellas

of both men and women. of elegant cheapness.

They first see the light of publicity today. The stick decorations are of copper and silver. The justly proud maker dubs them *Byzantine*. They are very beautiful, perfectly original and appeal to cultivated taste. Offered only here.

Styles by the score for the use Prices, $5 to $8.75—the added grace

Broadway—Main floor.

$6.50 and $7.50 Trousers to Order at $5

Just a way to clean up our stock of Men's Striped Worsted Trouserings with credit to ourselves and advantage to you. By letting us make trousers to your measure now, you get a dollar-and-a-half to two dollars-and-a-half the best of it—for you may choose today among eighty stylish patterns at

$5, for $6.50 and $7.50 Qualities

We'll serve you promptly, and in the best possible fashion. And our best in custom tailoring is hard to equal—impossible to better.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Thousands of Yards of the Prettiest Summer Wash Cottons

At the Lowest Prices Yet Recorded

Thank the weather for this best Cotton Goods news of the season. If there had been more nineties and fewer seventies in the temperature record, this story wouldn't be told.

As it is, there's a display of vast interest to every woman, in the Main Aisle this morning. From three of the most important groups—Mousseline de Soie, Embroidered Swiss Muslins and Scotch Ginghams, we have taken thousands of yards of choice, dainty patterns and colorings, and made drastic price-reductions throughout. In some cases the goods had already been decidedly reduced before today; in others a price-cut is now made for the first time. In all cases, prices are down to a low-tide level.

It's unnecessary to emphasize the importance of these savings on cotton goods of highest quality. Women who need another Summer dress or two, or wish to lay by several pretty dress-patterns for next season, can effect a saving of a *third to a half* on the cost of the goods.

These groups:

35c, 37½c and 50c Scotch Ginghams at 20c a yard—
We never had so broad a collection of these imported Ginghams as this season. The patterns and colorings are charming and richly varied—stripes woven with Jacquard figures in Persian colorings. Today, the first reduction takes place—and 35c, 37½c and 50c Scotch Ginghams are now uniformly priced at 20c a yard.

50c Mousselines de Soie at 15c a yard—
These dainty fabrics are half silk, half cotton, and are ideally suited for pretty, light Summer dresses. Mostly white grounds, with delicate scroll and floral printings in color. Though already reduced from their original price, 50c, today brings a still greater reduction to 15c a yard.

25c Embroidered Swiss Muslins at 12½c a yard—
You were eager to buy these pretty Muslins in their hey-dey—a month or two ago—at full prices. Selection is still ample, as to patterns and colors—both white and tinted grounds, with black and white embroidery. Recently they have been priced at 18c a yard—now they are marked at *just half price*—12½c a yard.

Main Aisle.

The Under-Priced Store

It's a cheerful place. On the First floor below, otherwise the Basement. The meeting place of things that are gratifying and good. Here there are no blanks—all prizes. When our merchandise managers see a chance to make one dollar do the work of two, they take it for you. Thus comes the happy hunting ground for the domestic economist.

Shoes Again

Several thousand people found comfort and economy in the Shoe offerings of this Under-Priced Store last week. Monday is often an active day in the retail shoe trade. Even upon a dull day scores of hundreds buy shoes. From today's contingent of shoe-buyers we want a moment's attention.

First. The regular shoe store is on the Main floor.

Second. Not a pair of shoes is permitted in our special Basement Shoe Store unless it is an actual, positive, clear, unusual bargain.

Third. Some portions of the great special bargains announced last week still remain on sale.

Fourth. The following are offered for the first time:

Men's Laced Shoes—
Chocolate kidskin and russet calfskin. In form and finish they bear a high-toned custom style, with stout welted soles that mark their fitness for long tramping. At $3, cheap, but the price
Two Dollars and Twenty-five Cents

Women's Oxford Shoes. Two sorts—
Number One—Dull black oxide kidskin; tips of self-leather; turned soles; heels moderately low; formed on lasts that give them a marked grace.
Number Two—Fine black grained kidskin: self-leather or patent tips; turned soles; formed on high arched, very stylish lasts.
All of the foregoing are of superior stock and workmanship, and have been a part of our best regular stock. Cheap at $3. They are to be sold at
Two Dollars

Women's Laced Shoes—
Over seven hundred pairs collected from several sources and offered as a splendid omnibus lot. Some all kidskin, some patent leather with kidskin tops, some laced, some buttoned; all turned soles. These Shoes belong to ambitious lines extensively advertised and bear the $3.50 stamp. It is to our credit and your advantage that the price is
One Dollar and Fifty Cents

Children's Shoes at 90c
Just the sort to stand romping in the country, or to resist the sharp pebble of the seashore; made of tan goatskin in comfortable shapes; solid soles and spring heels; sizes 8½ to 10½; larger sizes.
One Dollar

Jewelry—Effective Inexpensive This attractive collection of Summer Jewelry offers plenty of pretty, but inexpensive trinkets, some for mere show, others mostly for use, at prices that average but *a half to two-thirds of their real values*—manufacturer's surplus lots. Here's a hint of the assortment:

Brooches, in oxidized and gilt finish, 25c; values 40c to 75c.
Gold-plated Cuff Pins, 35c a pair; value 40c.
Gold-plated Scarf Pins, set with stones, 25c; value 35c.
Gold-plated Links, 25c; value 50c.
Oxidized and Gilt Sash Pins, 25c; value 50c.
Cameo and Miniature Belt Pins, 25c; value 50c.
Gold-plated Waist Sets, 25c; value 40c and 50c.
Gold-plated Barrettes, 25c; value 50c.
Oxidized and Gilt Belt Buckles, 25c; value 50c.
Oxidized and Gilt Hat-pins, 25c; value 35c and 50c.
Gold-filled Lorgnette Chains, with slides, $1; value $1.75.
Imitation Shell Hair Retainers and Barrettes, 25c; were 35c to 50c.
Imitation Shell Side Combs, 15c; were 25c.
Imitation Shell Side and Chignon Combs, 25c; were 50c.

Notions Little Priced Easy to buy these little needfuls for the work table or the sewing basket cheaply, but of doubtful quality. More difficult to pay little, but get articles of merit.

These Notions you can rely on—and, you see how modestly they're priced:

Fancy case, containing assorted needles and pins, 5c.
Safety Pins, card of one dozen, 3c.
Pin Books, 2c. Curling Irons, 2c.
English Pins, sheet of assorted sizes, 5c.
Cabinet, containing assorted hair pins, 5c.
Stocking Feet, black or white, 5c a pair.
Super Tape, white, ½-in. and ⅝-in. wide, 10-yd. piece, 5c.
Tubular Shoe Laces, bunch of one dozen, 4c.
Spring Hooks-and-Eyes, card of two dozen, 2c.
Cotton Corset Laces, bunch of one dozen, 4c.
Featherstitch Braid, 4-yard piece, 4c.
Kid Hair Curlers, 3½-in., 4-in. and 4½-in., bunch of one dozen, 4c.
Bias Velveteen Skirt Binding, 1⅝-in. wide, 5-yd. piece, 15c.
Hose Supporters, with corset front attachment, 15c, 25c and 50c.

Summer Corsets Corsets for Summer comfort—excellent in style and quality, at prices that are attractive in their lowness:

At 50c—Corsets of netting and batiste; short hips, medium waist, bias cut; lace-trimmed: a few cut straight.
At 75c—L. & R. Corsets of batiste; with medium short hips and low bust; sizes 18 to 25. Also Nemo Summer Corsets of strong net, with two side steels.
At $1—L. & R. and Sonnette Corsets of batiste, in long, medium and short lengths; all straight-fronts; some trimmed with satin ribbon and lace; some have garter attachment.
At $1.50—C. P. Corsets of French contil; medium bust, short hips, bias sides; gray and black only.

Girls' Dresses Under-priced Pretty Sailor and Guimpe Dresses, of percale and gingham, trimmed with pique and braid, for girls of 6 to 12 years.
Regular $1 to $2 values, at
75c Each

Bamboo Furniture Convenient, comfortable bits of Bamboo Furniture; durably and substantially put together; and much below real value.

Tabourettes, 65c and 75c; worth 85c and 95c.
Tables, 85c; Stools, 25c; worth a quarter to a third more.
Also Chairs, Book-cases, and other articles at marked reductions.

Black Petticoats Two styles, made of black Percaline ruffled and plaited on lower edge. Three weeks ago the price was firmly $1.55, then followed one reduction, today another and you'll take them all and quickly at
Seventy-five Cents

Cotton Wash Goods 5c a yard Here's an interesting collection of Cotton Wash Goods, all of which have sold at considerably higher prices, such as

Dimities that were 8c a yard
Printed Cheviots and Satin-striped Printed Madras that were 12½c a yard
Printed Batistes and Percales; the latter 36 in. wide, that were 10c a yard
Today all at 5c a yard.
Early comers will get the best choosing.

Silk Remnants About a thousand ends of black, colored and fancy Silks, in lengths for trimmings, waists, skirts, and dresses. Very many are from recent sales, and are marked at *one-third to one-half* the regular selling prices. There are many printed silks, including Polka-dot Foulards, Colored Taffetas and plain Pongees. In fact, the collection includes all sorts and colors of silks from the regular Silk Store, at decided reductions from higher prices.

Boys' Washable Sailor Suits Washable Sailor Suits, of fancy striped percale and galatea, for boys of 3 to 12 years. Cool, comfortable, well-made suits, worth $1.25 to $2.50 at
75c a Suit

Framed Pictures A Dollar An even hundred of them, and an attractive group they make. There are carbon and colored photographs and steel engravings; some framed in wood, others in wood and gilt.

Original prices were $2.50 to $3.50; today you can pick out some charming wall decorations at
One Dollar Each

Women's Vests 12½c Each Summer Vests, of white lisle thread, ribbed, low neck; sleeveless. Trifling defects, such as a small spot or mended break in the fabric makes them "seconds" of regular 25c qualities, and priced at
12½ Cents Each

Laces for Little Good assortment of Point de Venise, Chantilly and Oriental Lace, in galons, edgings and insertions, in black, ecru and white, really worth 50c to $1 a yard, now newly priced at
35 Cents a Yard

Final Prices on Women's Jackets

The hours of this collection of Women's Jackets are numbered. Every one of these jaunty coats must find a new owner without further delay.

And, if there is as ample and frequent occasion during the rest of the Summer to wear a jacket in comfort as there has been hitherto, it will not be difficult to convince women of the economy and wisdom of grasping this opportunity.

The Jackets are of covert cloth, black cloth and taffeta, in handsome styles, and marked at these very low prices:

At $5, worth $7.50 to $10—
Jackets of black cloth and tan covert, mostly fly-front.
At $7.50, worth $12 to $15—
Jackets of black cloth or light and dark tan covert cloth; fly-front; with taffeta linings.
At $10, worth $16.50 to $22.50—
Jackets of black cloth and tan covert cloth, in a wide assortment of good styles.
At $13.50, worth $25 to $32.50—
All of the remaining Taffeta Jackets and Etons; extremely handsome garments.

Second floor, Broadway.

Shirt-Waist Suits Sweepingly Reduced

A final, clear-out-quick price has been set on about one hundred and fifty Shirt-Waist Suits for Women. Nine different styles are represented in the collection, and materials are all washable—dotted and figured lawn, chambray and white pique and duck. Some of the Shirt-Waist Suits have sailor collars, others yokes, plaited and trimmed with lace. Some are buttoned in the back and have elbow sleeves, others are in plain shirt-waist styles. And the new price is

$3.50 A SUIT

Whereas original values were $6.75 and $7.50. Half prices for these stylish, sensible suits are tempting—don't you think so?

Second floor, Tenth street.

Women's Wrappers Newly Priced

Here are Wrappers of pleasantly cool, thin materials—percale and white and colored lawn—daintily made, in a number of pretty styles, and now bearing decidedly lower prices than those with which they began the season. And that's not long ago—for the four groups told of here have only been on our shelves for a very little while.

Now they must go—and many a woman will be delighted to buy such attractive garments as these for Summer negligee, at such modest prices. Details:

At $1, from $1.75—Of white lawn; round yoke of hemstitching, trimmed with hemstitched ruffle; full front and plaited back.
At $1, from $1.75—Of percale, white ground, neat fancy stripes; two styles; trimmed with embroidery.
At $1.50, from $2.25 and $2.75—Of lawn, white ground, fancy figures; three styles; trimmed with lace; or gingham, neat stripes; trimmed with embroidery.
At $2.50, from $3.75—Of white lawn; round yoke of allover embroidery; trimmed with embroidery; deep ruffle on skirt.

Second Floor, Tenth street.

SummerSilks Qualities vs. Prices

Easy enough to get Silks for next to nothing at this time of the year, if all silk looks alike to you. Easy enough to get standard silks all the year round, at full prices.

But seasonable silks at price-reductions? There's the rub—*outside of Wanamaker's*. Here, it's almost a matter of course.

Take these four offerings as examples—Silks of the very kinds you most want just now; just come to us from the importers or manufacturers; in choice qualities and desirable patterns and colorings—yet at prices fit for the fag-end of the season!

Verily, a winsome quartette—Polka-dot Foulards, Pongees, Black Habutai and Black Foulards! Details:

Plain Black Japanese Habutai Silks at 45c—
They are twenty-three inches wide; good, strong quality and a rich shade of black. Excellent for waists, Summer dresses, and for dress-linings; and worth one-quarter more.

75c Plain Ecru Pongees at 50c—
The demand has been very large for Pongees this season. Still we found one wholesaler with a surplus lot, very bright and strong, and as easily washable as linen. We have it now—you'll have it in a jiffy.

85c Polka-Dot Foulards at 55c—
Mostly in navy blue-and-white and black-and-white. These fine Foulards are the same quality as a previous lot that was sold out in a few days. Various sizes of dots, regular and in clusters.

$1 Plain Black Foulards at 65c—
Twenty-four inches wide; a very serviceable silk for either dresses or waists for all-the-year-round wear.

Rotunda.

Women's Chamois Gloves 50c, worth $1

The amount of hot-weather comfort, good looks, and quality in these Washable Chamois Gloves for Women has been expressed hitherto this season at a dollar a pair.

But this large instalment got here late—the importer paid the "late fine" and you get a dollar's worth of goodness for

Fifty Cents

Fine French chamois, soft and pliable; one or two large pearl clasps or buttons—the most stylish gloves you can imagine at *Fifty Cents a Pair!*

Tenth street.

Important News of Boys' Clothing

You stand directly in line to profit by the rigid scrutiny to which we are subjecting our stock of Boys' Summer Clothing.

Small lots, broken sizes, odds-and-ends in general of Serge, Cheviot and Washable Suits—those, of course, that have proved greatest favorites by dwindling to such small numbers—have been gathered up, and priced at these new, low prices, that will prove decidedly attractive to parents of boys:

Boys' Washable Sailor Suits at $2—
All sizes from 3 to 12 years, but broken lots. Fancy and plain white pique, white and striped galatea, and some Regulation Suits in white, with lanyard and whistle, that were $3.75 to $6.50.

Boys' Serge and Cheviot Suits at $3—
A round-up of small lots, including Sailor Suits that were $5 to $8.50; Norfolk Jacket Suits that were $5 to $7.50; Double-breasted Suits formerly $5 to $8.50, and Three-piece Suits formerly $5 to $10. All sizes between 3 to 16 years somewhere in the group.

Boys' Knee Trousers at 65c—
All-wool Trousers of mixed cheviots and corduroys; well tailored and made to wear well. Worth $1.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co. — JOHN WANAMAKER — Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

The best fruits of the loom can be had at our Remnant Sale. There are all sort of sales, but if you will take the time to investigate, you will find that our values are almost double those given elsewhere. The styles, the materials, the trimmings, the workmanship and all details are up to date.

All remnants now at a uniform price of suits to order, $15.00; coats and vests, $11.00; trousers, $4.00; regardless of their former values. Money back without a word if you want it.

ARNHEIM,
Broadway & 9th Street.

Water Filters and Coolers
ICE CREAM FREEZERS
The Best Kinds
LEWIS & CONGER,
130 and 132 West 42d Street, and 135 West Forty-first Street,
Between 6th Avenue & Broadway.

Amusements.

MANHATTAN BEACH.
TO-DAY at 3:30 P. M. SHANNON'S 23D REGT BAND
TO-NIGHT at 8 P. M. PAIN'S ANCIENT ROME and GRAND FIREWORKS
9 P. M. Primrose & Dockstader's MINSTRELS
Last wk. Com'cing Mon., Aug. 4, FLORODORA. Great cast. 3 Sat. Mat. 4 P. M.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. | Evgs. at 8:15. Mat. Sat. at 2:15.
Sam S. Shubert and Nixon & Zimmerman's
A CHINESE HONEYMOON

HERALD Square Theatre. | Evgs. 8:15. Matinée Saturday only, 2:15.
The New Extravaganza
THE DEFENDER

MADISON SQ. ROOF GARDEN. 4TH BIG WEEK. ADM. 50c
JAPAN BY NIGHT | JAPANESE IMPERIAL TROUPE.
Japanese Comic Opera MIKADO | Geisha Girls, Japanese Novelties, d'Aquin's Orch.

FLOATING ROOF GARDEN Fare, 50c.
Every Ev. St. Grand Republic, Fri. Excepted. Conterno's 14th Regt. Band and Vaudeville. Leave W. 129th St. 8 P. M., W. 20th St. 8:30 P. M., Battery 9 P. M.

TERRACE GARDEN 58th & 59th Sts. Near Lex. Ave.
TO-NIGHT. AUDRAN'S "MASCOT."

KNICKERBOCKER Thea. Ev. 8:15. Mt. Sat. 2:15. 4th Month Lederer's gaiety
The Wild Rose

PROCTOR'S 125th St., 23d St., FIFTH AVENUE
OPEN
BIG COMEDY & VAUDE. ALL SUMMER.

KEITH'S B'way and 14th
BEST SHOW IN TOWN
30—GREAT ACTS—30
PRICES 25c. and 50c.

DUSS Summer nights. Band Carnivals. Mid Arctic Breezes. Evs. 8:15. Columbus Ave. & 66th St.

EDEN MUSEE | WORLD IN WAX.—New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. Orchestral Concerts & Vocal Soloists

PARADISE ROOF GARDENS, 42d St. Ev. 8:15. Bargain Mats. 15c. | 15 Big Vaudeville Acts and Crestore and Band of 60.

CHERRY BLOSSOM GROVE, B'way, 45th St. Evgs. 8:15.
Vaudeville Bill of Unusual Strength.

The Turf.

Last Week of Brighton Races
6 High-Class Contests Every Day at 2:30.
Reached by All Coney Island Routes.

ATTITUDE OF MINNESOTANS.

Another of "Solid Seven" Congressmen May Have Opposition.

Special to The New York Times.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 27.—Congressman McCleary may have a rival for his seat in the House of Representatives. State Senator Somerville may enter the arena. He has said that he is not a candidate, but admits that he may become such. There is a growing feeling that the present Congressmen have got out of touch with the folk at home, particularly on the matter of Cuban reciprocity and the lumber tariff.

This growing sentiment explains the late entering of the field by such men as T. V. Knatvold, recently announced as the opponent of Congressman Tawney of Winona. State Senator Young, who has been in the city conferring with Knatvold and Somerville, puts the sentiment among the people at present as follows:

"They demand a substantial reduction of the tariff on trust-made articles, on the theory that people are more entitled to competition than our industries are to protection. They want the lumber tariff removed, and are with the President on the matter of Cuban reciprocity."

SHERIDAN INQUEST TO-DAY.

Police Case Against Men Arrested After Detective Was Shot.

The inquest into the death of Detective Sheridan, who was shot and killed by two men ten days ago in Long Island City, will be held to-day in the Court House at that place. It is expected that the greater part of the hearing will be taken up in endeavoring to connect Carr and Donnelly, the men under arrest, with the crime.

The police and District Attorney claim that the case against the two, while it is circumstantial, will be sufficient to cause a verdict which will mention the men by name.

Mr. Merrill said last night that the police case as presented to him took the men from the time they left their homes on the night of the tragedy to within ten minutes of the killing of Sheridan. From ten minutes before, until the actual shooting there is a break, but it will be shown that when they left a saloon ten minutes before Sheridan was shot they went in the direction of the encounter. Two persons will positively identify the prisoners as being the men who ran from the scene of the shooting.

MRS. A. E. STETSON RESIGNS

First and Second Readers of Science Church Step Out.

New By-Law Adopted at the Behest of Mrs. Mary Baker G. Eddy Responsible for the Changes.

At a meeting of the members of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, held in the church on West Forty-eighth Street yesterday, Mrs. Augusta E. Stetson, the most prominent of the local members of the cult, tendered her resignation as First Reader of the church. Edwin F. Hatfield, the Second Reader of the church, also resigned after a service lasting five years. Both resignations were unanimously accepted, and Miss Laura C. Lyman and Stewart C. Rowbothsm, elected First and Second Readers respectively.

A by-law, limiting the terms of office of Readers to three years, which was recently adopted by the mother church at Boston, and which was yesterday adopted by the First Church of this city, was the immediate occasion of the resignations of Mrs. Stetson and Mr. Hatfield. This by-law was approved by the Trustees of the Church a week ago yesterday and its ratification by the congregation yesterday made it a law of the First Church.

Recently in the official organ of the Christian Scientists Mrs. Mary Baker G. Eddy, the head of the cult, published, under the caption "Words for the Wise," the following message:

The mother church by-law relative to a three years' term for church readers was entitled to and has received profound attention. Rotation in office promotes wiedom, quiets msd ambition, satisfies juetice, and crowns honest endeevors.

The best Christian Scientists will be the first to adopt said by-law in their churches, and the readers to retire ex officio after three years of acceptable service as church readers to higher ueefulnese in this vast vineyard of our Lord.

The churches who adopt tbe aforesaid by-law will please send to the editor of our periodicals due notice tbereof.

While the issuing of this order did not make the resignation of readers compulsory, and its adoption was a matter the various branches of the mother church could decide as they plessed, its wording was sufficiently plain as to leave no doubt of Mrs. Eddy's desires, and as the grest majority of the branch churches have always followed the example of the mother church in such matters, the adoption of the by-law has been practically unsnimous throughout the country.

Many members of the First Church were asked yesterday if they did not consider Mrs. Eddy's message a very pointed hint to those in office to step aside. They would not admit such an interpretation of the order, which, they said, wss simply a rule intended by Mrs. Eddy to improve the work of the church. Mrs. Stetson, it was explained, would continue, as heretofore, a most active worker in the organization, and that her resignation as reader would have no effect on her work as a healer snd teacher.

Mrs. Stetson, when seen, said she had no exact idea as to her future work, beyond that she would be subject to the demands of it, as it developed.

The First Church of Christ Scientist in New York was incorporated in 1886, and has been built up chiefly through the efforts of Mrs. Stetson, in the capacity of First Reader and pastor. It will soon take possession of a new church, at Ninety-sixth Street and Central Park West, which has been erected at a cost of nearly $1,000,000. Mrs. Stetson continues as principal of the Christian Science Institute.

As to the successors of Mrs. Stetson and Mr. Hatfield Miss Lyman has for many years been a prominent worker, especially among children. Mr. Rowbotham is an Englishman. He has never renounced his allegiance to the British Crown, but announced yesterday that he would do so now, in view of his election as Second Resder.

Steamboat Priscilla to Resume Trips.

The steamboat Priscilla of the Fall River Line, which was damaged recently in a collision with the Powhattan off Newport, R. I., will begin her regular trips again to-morrow night, when she will leave from New York. The Plymouth, which was taken from the Providence Line to fill the place of the Priscilla during the repairs to the latter, will return to the run between New York and Providence.

DENVER MAYOR ON GAMBLING.

Ideal Way to Run a Town, He Says, Is Half Open and Half Shut.

Robert R. Wright, Jr., Mayor of Denver, Col., a striking-looking man of fifty years, with flowing gray side whiskers and mustache and a quick, businesslike manner, strode into the Russell House this morning and wss soon quartered in one of the best rooms. The Mayor is used to being interviewed. He spoke first about the launching of the United States cruiser Denver in Philadelphia recently, which his daughter, Miss Roberta M. Wright, christened with a bottle of wine, much against the protest of the Wowan's Christian Tempersnce Union. He said, with a proud smile, that his daughter told the Woman's Christian Temperance Union that in christening the cruiser with wine there would be so much less wine left to drink in the world.

Mayor Wright took a party of 150 Denverites to Philadelphia to witness the launching of the boat, most of whom have long since returned to Denver. He went from Philadelphia to Wilburham, Mass., where he visited his father, who is ninety-two years old. The Mayor is now on his way home and could not even find time to call on Mayor Maybury.

From the launching of a United States cruiser to politics is quite a jump, but the Mayor took it without the twinkling of an eyelash. He is a stanch Republican and feels quite confident that Colorado will have a Republican Governor in the chair next Winter and that Frank Goudy, who was defeated at the last State election, will be the man.

"Denver and Colorado," he said, "are naturally Republican, but when that silver question came up as an issue it split things up the back. But Colorado is getting back into the Republican column very fast and it will not be long before everything will be Republican. The present prosperous condition of the country will materially assist in bringing this about."

From politics the Mayor leaped to municipal government. He speaks freely his opinion on the regulation of gambling, being strongly opposed to a wide-open town, but of the opinion that a happy medium between the wide-open and the tightly closed is just the thing. He has tried it in Denver and he feels that the problem has been solved.

"When you drive out all forms of gambling," said he, "you harm your town. Lethargy will be apparent in the hotel lobbies and in all public places where men congregate. The men who like to engage in a game of chance will go to some other city, and leave their money, and soon your town will be called 'a dead one.'

"But it is a poor policy to have a wide-open town, for such a course is conducive to drawing an undesirable class of people to your city, people who are driven out of other cities. The happy medium is where a certain license is given to the men of your own city who are known to be square in their dealings. If any others try to work in, why, the only way is to drive them out."

Up to the time of his retirement from business Mr. Wright was one of the largest clothing dealers west of the Mississippi River. He is a warm friend of Thomas F. Walsh, who recently dined the King of the Belgians. On his vest he wears a gold medal given him by Walsh and which was made of gold dug from his mine, the Camp Bird of Ouray, Col.—Detroit Journal.

CATBOAT UPSET BY TOWLINE.

The catboat Dew Drop of the Yonkers Yacht Club, with four men on board, while sailing up the North River, on Saturday night, ran into the towline of a Cornell tugboat. She was overturned and the men were thrown out.

As the accident was not seen from the tug or the tow, the men clung to their boat until rescued by the tug John Lee, which landed them in Hoboken yesterday morning. They gave their names as John J. and A. J. O'Leary, Charles Kitt, and George Chatteyne.

BOY'S RIDE IN BOX CAR.

John Boyle, Sent Back by Utica Police, Relates His Experiences on the Trip.

John Boyle, the fifteen-year-old boy, who hid so well during a game of hide-and-seek which wss played in New York on Thursday that he wss not found until he got to Utica, N. Y., returned home last evening. He reached the residence of his father, 209 East Twenty-first Street, at 6:30 o'clock, and after a hearty dinner went out to seek out his playmates and relate his experiences.

"I hesrd the feller locking up the car in the yard," he said, "and I yelled at the top of my voice. A train went past just then, though, and he couldn't hear me. I knew it was no use, I couldn't get out, so I sat down in the car. After awhile I went to sleep. The young fellow that opened the car was a tramp, a young tramp. He hsd fuzz on his face. I guess he hadn't ever shaved.

"'How much further are you going,' he asked me.

"'I guess I'll stop right here,' I said, and jumped out. I wasn't going to let that door shut on me agin.

"When the lady hsd given me something to eat, I went to the police station. The officer there sent me up stairs and said he would telegraph to my father. It was funny what I heard two ladies say when the officer was putting me on the train at Utica. The papers there had big pieces about me, and they were saying thst I almost froze to desth in the refrigerator car. Froze nothing! There was no ice in the car. I'm glsd to get home, I tell you; New York is good enough for me."

The boy's father has a bill of $2.50 to pay to the Utica police for John's fare home.

IMMIGRANT ACCUSED OF THEFT.

Had Several Thousand Dollars' Worth of Jewelry While on Ellis Island.

When Louis Schilitzer arrived yesterday from Philadelphia snd applied at Ellis Island for his wife Sarah, who came from Brazil several days ago, he was informed that she must first clesr herself of a charge of robbery preferred by a fellow immigrant, with whom she had chummed during her detention here.

Marie Myers, who with her two children came from Australia via England, arriving here on the Majestic last week, was held at the island to awsit funds from her husband, whom she expects to join in Colorado. Yesterday she made complaint that she had been robbed by the Schilitzer woman of two diamond rings valued at $200.

Mrs. Myers said that a couple of nights ago, wishing to give her children a bath, she gave the rings to Mrs. Schilitzer to keep for her, and that later the latter refused to return them.

Acting Chief Clerk Robinson sent for Detectives Qusckenbos and Tancredi, who took both women to the Elizabeth Street Police Station, where Mrs. Myers lodged a charge of theft, and Mrs. Schilitzer was locked up to awslt a hearing in Centre Street Court this morning.

When searched at the station Mrs. Schilitzer had in her possession a collection of rings and other jewelry which the detectives say would bring several thoussnd dollars. Mrs. Myers was unable to pick out her ring from the number.

BRIDE 19, BRIDEGROOM 73.

Wedding in Hoboken After the Bride's Father Had Threatened Arrest—Niece Objected, Too.

Minnie Wolff was married to Frederick Seller yesterday afternoon in her home, at 92 Grand Street Hoboken, with the consent of her father, Charles Wolff, after he had tried to prevent the marriage, even to csiling in the police to terrify the would-be bride. She is nineteen years of age, and her husband is seventy-three years of age.

Mr. Seller lives at 406 First Street, Hoboken. His first wife died seven weeks ago, and five weeks sgo he begsn to pay court to Mr. Wolff's daughter. The wedding was srrsnged for Tuesday last, but Mr. Wolff disapproved of the proceeding on account of the bridegroom's age. He threatened the girl with arrest if she married Seller.

Seller consulted a lawyer, and on the assurance that there could be no arrest Mr. Wolff was informed that the marriage would take place whether he approved of it or not. Mr. Wolff then consented to the ceremony. Mr. Seller's niece objected so strenuously to the wedding that he hss declsred that he will cut her out of his will.

FATAL MINE EXPLOSION.

McCURTAIN, I. T., July 27.—Two men were killed and two others seriously burned by an explosion of gas to-day in one of the Sans Bois Coal Company's mines, one mile west of here. The dead are Andrew Dazell and James Brown. The names of the two injured men have not been learned.

The four men were in the mine, 900 feet from the opening, when the explosion occurred. It was followed a moment later by another of less force. It is presumed the gas wss ignited by one of their lamps.

PECULIAR DROWNING CASE.

John McGriscon of 1,075 Third Avenue, Brooklyn, was drowned in a peculiar manner yesterday afternoon in the bay at the foot of Forty-sixth Street, South Brooklyn. McGriscon, who was forty-five years old, lived with his wife and four children at the Third Avenue address. Yesterday while he was swimming with several friends in the bay he was seen suddenly to throw his head back, and, turning partially over, to float with his head under water. Floating in this manner McGriscon was drowned before his friends could reach him.

While working over him on shore the men noticed that McGriscon's head was drawn tightly back, and they came to the conclusion that he had struck his head against the bottom of the bay and broken his neck.

When Ambulance Surgeon Cortright of the Norwegian Hospital arrived, however, he found that McGriscon's neck had not been broken, but that the man's head seemed to be tightly drawn back by reason of some peculiar contraction of the muscles of the back. Dr. Cortright said that it was the most extraordinary case of cramp that he had ever heard of. He is much interested in the case, and may ask the Coroner's physician to perform an autopsy in order to obtain some light on the matter.

MAY SERVE INDICTMENTS.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 27.—Under indictments that have failed of service for more than two weeks, Police Superintendent Fred W. Ames was to-day seen here. A friend shook hands with him in a railway station in St. Paul this morning, and later the Superintendent was seen in Minneapolis in a carriage with his private secretary, E. E. Wheelock, but up to midnight he had not been located. Search for him was futile, and those who are believed to know of his whereabouts declined to talk.

His wife declared, however, that he would be on hand to-morrow, ready to accept service under any warrant that may be pending against him.

MRS. MEADE CONSCIOUS.

Mrs. Mary Meade, whose two children were found strangled to death in their home at 99 Emerson Place, Brooklyn, on Saturday, and who was herself found lying in an adjoining room insensible from the effects of poison, has not yet made any statement to the authorities concerning the killing of her little ones.

The woman, who is in the Cumberland Street Hospital, recovered consciousness yesterday afternoon, but was not in a condition to talk when Coroner M. J. Flaherty visited the hospital to get a statement from her. The doctors have determined that Mrs. Meade is suffering from alcoholic poisoning. Pneumonia has also developed, and her condition is very serious. The funeral of the two children will be held to-day.

ITALIAN MURDERED ON MULBERRY STREET.

Police Searching for the Victim's Nephew Who Boarded with Him, and Who Has Disappeared.

Paolo Seroto, thirty-seven years old, a fish vendor, of 229 Mulberry Street, died as the result of wounds received yesterday during a family quarrel, and the police believe that his nephew, Cisco Rosolo, twenty-nine years old, who lived with him, and who has disappeared, is responsible for his death.

Shortly before midnight last night cries of "Murder!" and "Police!" were heard coming from the number given, which is a rear house, occupied entirely by Italians. Half a dozen policemen were soon in the court, on which opened many windows, whence Italians were crying and yelling. When they entered the house Seroto was found dying on the floor.

His right arm was almost severed from the elbow by terrible cuts and he was covered with blood. His wife was weeping with a child in her arms, in its bare feet, which were bespattered with blood.

The police say they learned that the family had quarreled, and that Seroto had abused his wife, Angelina. The nephew had interfered and had drawn a knife. The police believe that he cut Seroto and then fled.

An ambulance surgeon, who was hastily summoned, found Seroto to be dead from loss of blood. He had a dozen other stiletto wounds in his back and chest, but none were serious.

The police took the woman and the blood-bespattered baby, eighteen-months old, to the station house, followed by a crowd of excited Italians. They questioned her and say that they learned from her and from the neighbors that Rosolo had done the stabbing.

He had been partly undressed and this they regarded as making his capture certain before the night was over. Detectives were sent to search the neighborhood and the mother was permitted to take the baby back to her home.

BANKNOTES SAID TO BE GOOD.

Hospital Nurse's Deposits of Money that He Found in the Street—Notes Lacked Signatures.

According to the Secret Service men the banknotes that were presented by Bernard Maylann, the Hudson Street hospital nurse, are not rendered worthless by the lack of the signature of the issuing bank.

Maylann deposited at the Irving National Bank on Saturday four one-hundred-dollar banknotes of the issue of the First National Bank of Shelbyville, Ill.—notes which did not bear the signature of that bank.

A deposit book was issued to Maylann before the irregularity was discovered, and later Maylann was arrested.

In the Tombs Court yesterday Magistrate Deuel held Maylann under $1,000 bail till to-morrow, when one of the Secret Service men will present to the court his view of the case.

Maylann found in the street $900, all in notes like those involved. He deposited $500 in the Harlem Savings Bank.

HUSBAND HURT WHILE SEEKING AID FOR WIFE.

On the Way to Roosevelt Hospital a Motorman Slipped and Fell on Asphalt Street.

Louis Wyart slipped and fell on the asphsit at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, while running for a car at Forty-fourth Street and Eighth Avenue. His skull was fractured and he was taken to the Roosevelt Hospital, where it was reported that he was dying.

Wyart, who is thirty-seven years of age and a motorman on the Eighth Avenue line, lives at 325 East Forty-third Street. His wife has been ill with pleurisy for three weeks and he had to take care of five children. Hearing of the circumstances, a physician gave the motorman a letter to the Roosevelt Hospital authorities to secure the admission of the woman to the private ward for treatment.

Wyart asked to be relieved from duty yesterday morning, as he wished to take his wife to the hospitsl. He took his children to his brother's home, and prepared to take his wife to the hospital. He left the house with the physician's letter in his pocket.

He started to walk to the hospital, but when he saw a "tripper" coming along with his car he hailed the motorman and prepared to spring aboard. His foot slipped on the asphalt, and he fell forward nearly under the wheels of his car.

When he wss carried to the curb he opened his eyes and muttered:

"Pretty tough on the wife."

"Cheer up, Lou," the "tripper" said.

"No use, Billy," whispered Wyart; "you will keep my car, I guess."

In Roosevelt Hospital the letter he was delivering was found by Dr. Wesbeck. Soon afterward a cab was on its way to the motorman's house, and Mrs. Wyart was taken to the hospital.

"Where's Lou?" she asked when they put her to bed.

The nurse told her not to talk, adding that her husbsnd had gone back to work.

"Yes," the woman said; "his car is out of the stable now. But I wish I could tell how nice you have been to me."

BURGLARY IN FUR FACTORY.

Half a Cartload of Goods Taken Away from Second-Story Rooms in the Night.

Samuel Medlin, a furrier, of 47 East Nineteenth Street, announced in the West Thirtieth Street Police Station yesterday that goods valued at $1,000 had been taken from his establishment on Saturday night. He said that the basement door and the door to the second story, where his establishment is, had been forced, and that half a cartload of capes, cloaks, muffs, and boas had been carried away.

Detective Coughlin lesrned by the marks on the woodwork that the basement door had been forced. The lock on the upper door had been sprung.

The detective heard that two men of suspicious appearance had been seen loitering about in the neighborhood of the store early in the evening.

How the robbers got away with their booty is a mystery, for nobody saw a wsgon near the store durmg the evening.

Pennsylvania Paper Suspends.

SCRANTON, Penn., July 27.—The Free Press, established in 1872, has suspended publication, and failed to come out to-day for the first time in its thirty years' existence. It was at one time owned by F. A. Beamish, the Democratic leader of Northeastern Pennsylvania. Its latest owner was James J. Mahon.

Vineland (N. J.) Lawyer Killed on Track

VINELAND, N. J., July 27.—While walking along the railroad track of the West Jersey and Seashore Railroad, near Newfield, this evening, William Tucker, a retired lawyer, and well-known veteran of the civil war, living at North Vineland, was struck and instantly killed. He was deaf, and it is supposed that he did not hear the approach of the north-bound accommodation train which hit him.

Death of "Kitty" Black.

A woman with a history that is tangled up with New York police politics died at Coney Island last night. She was Catharine Black, known as "Kitty," and was fifty-five years of age. When the Lexow Committee was conducting investigations the woman was wanted as a witness, but she went to Coney Island, and when the officers followed her she went to Europe, where she staid a year or more.

In 1896 she was convicted on charges of keeping a disorderly house, but the verdict was reversed on appeal. She died in a hotel on Bushman's Walk, leaving all of her property to Mrs. Garret Katen. She had $1,800 in money and about $3,000 worth of jewelry, besides considerable real estate.

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

STORES EVERYWHERE. 104 RETAIL BRANCHES

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

QUALITY IN GROCERIES

is, of course, the first consideration—after that, price. Look sharp to the quality of every article of food which comes to your table, as that is a duty you owe to yourself and every member of your family. This is what you find in the Butler Stores—Groceries of the highest quality, yet at prices lower than the lowest elsewhere. For our Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday sale we make these particularly low prices:

3½ POUNDS GRANULATED SUGAR, - - -
3½ POUNDS PRIDE OF ST. LOUIS FLOUR - -
} Both for 23c

BUTLER'S SOAP - CONEY ISLAND SOAP - BABBITT'S SOAP.
YOUR CHOICE OF ANY OF THESE FAMOUS BRANDS OF SOAP:
7 CAKES BUTLER'S BORAX SOAP FOR..... 25c
13 CAKES CONEY ISLAND SOAP FOR..... 25c
7 CAKES BABBITT'S BEST SOAP FOR..... 25c

CEREAL SPECIAL.
A Package Shredded Wheat Biscuit,
A Package Blue Ribbon Breakfast Food,
BOTH FOR 19 CENTS.

WASH DAY SPECIAL.
¼-Pound Box Blue, - - - Value 8c
3 Pounds Washing Soda, - - Value 4c
1 Pound Laundry Starch, - - Value 5c
ALL THREE FOR 10 CENTS.

Soups, Anderson's Concentrated, all varieties, a can	7c
Soap Powder, Clenewell Brand, 1-lb. package	4c
Rice, best Carolina Head, 3½ pounds	23c
Patapsco Peaches, Maryland Pack, a can	9c
California Peaches or Pears, Essie brand, a can	19c
Liberty Jam, all fruits, a jar	8c
Lemons, juicy Messina, a dozen	9c
Salmon, Hatchery Brand, choice red Alaska, 2 cans for	25c
Alpha Pudding, a dainty dessert, a package	5c
Witch Hazel, a bottle	10c
Tomato Catsup, Liberty Brand, a bottle	10c

A BARGAIN.
1 Can Tomatoes,
1 Can Essie Corn,
1 Can Baked Beans,
ALL THREE FOR
25 cents.

Butler's Square Blue, 3 squares	5c
Corn Starch, X L C R Brand a package size	5c
Cocoanut Shredded, Peerless Brand, a package	5c
Vanilla or Lemon Extract, Eagle Brand, a bottle	5c
Rolled Oats, Triumph Brand, a package	10c
Cider or White Wine Vinegar, a quart bottle	7c
Worcestershire Sauce, Peerless Brand, pint bottle, wrapped	13c
Olive Oil, Domestic, ½-pint bottle	5c
Olive Oil, Imported, pint bottle	28c
Triumph Baked Beans, plain or sauce, a 3-lb. can	10c
Essie Succotash, finest Maine, a can	10c

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

CEYLON TEA.

BUTLER'S GOLDEN TIPS.
None to Surpass this Brand.
Pound Package, 50c
Half-Pound Package, 25c

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

Hot, Sore, Tired Feet
will find quick relief in Spiro Powder. A healing preparation that positively destroys and prevents all perspiration odors—that keeps the feet dry, cool and comfortable.

SPIRO POWDER

is a perfect antiseptic—a positive deodorizer for perspiration on the body, armpits, dress-shields and clothing. Soothing and healing to the skin—a cure for prickly heat and chafing. Spiro has no odor of its own. Try a free sample. At all druggists or by mail. Full size box, price, 25c.
SPIRO COMPANY, Niagara Falls, New York.

STORM WRECKS A BIG HOIST.

Anchor Snapped in Michigan Gale, and Heavy Piece of Machinery Jumped On to a Car Ferry.

DETROIT, Mich., July 27.—The large Brown hoist, for lifting and carrying heavy plates used in shipbuilding, lies on the deck of the Michigan Central car ferry Transport, at the Wyandotte Ship Yard, a total wreck, while the upper works of the car ferry are for the most part smashed to kindling wood.

The Brown hoist is an immense piece of machinery, which runs on a track forty feet high and about 500 feet long. Just before the storm broke the hoist was safely anchored about 400 feet up the track with two chains. The car ferry Transport lay at the dock directly in front of the Brown hoist track.

When the storm broke the chain snapped. The immense hoist ran to the end of the track and jumped thirty feet to the car ferry. The damage is estimated at $50,000. Other towns within fifty miles of Detroit report considerable damage to property, but no lives lost.

Long Leap Into the Mississippi.

Special to The New York Times.

CLINTON, Iowa, July 27.—In the presence of 12,000 people Peter Lind, aged twenty, from Chicago, made a perilous leap from the highest span of the bridge here this afternoon into the Mississippi River, making the descent of 104 feet in exactly four seconds. He turned a complete somersault, striking the water on his feet. The channel is over seventy feet deep and the current is swift. Lind was picked up by a skiff none the worse for his long leap.

Oarsman Titus Returns.

C. S. Titus, the American oarsman who was defeated at Henley in the races for the Diamond sculls, arrived from London last night on board the Atlantic transport liner Minnehaha. Mr. Titus said that he had learned considerable from the Henley races, and that he intended to make another effort to capture the championship next year. He was accompanied by Mrs. Titus and his manager, V. B. Hubbell.

Gives Away Home, Lives in Woodshed.

Special to The New York Times.

WAVERLY, Iowa, July 27.—Abraham Slimmer of this city has moved out of his elegant $50,000 home, and turned it over to Sisters of Mercy for a hospital, taking up his habitation in a woodshed. Slimmer is a millionaire bachelor, is seventy-three years of age, and has lived for thirty-five years in the home he gives up to charitable purposes. He says that $3 a week is all he needs to keep himself with. He has given much to charity, his largest benefaction being to the Home for Aged Jews in Chicago, to which he gave $100,000. He made his money in the cattle and lumber business, and has always lived with extreme frugality.

To Survey Canadian Wilderness.

Special to The New York Times.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Ontario, July 27.—The Canadian Government is to send into the Albany River region, a tributary of Hudson Bay from the west, a large survey party, equipped for geological, topographic, timber, agricultural, and other economic work. There is no information as to the character of the vast wilderness other than that furnished by occasional guides and Indians. It is supposed that an enormous timber belt stretches across the region, and that the mineral possibilities are immense.

Mr. Bryan Leaves Bridgeport.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., July 27.—William J. Bryan left Bridgeport late this afternoon on board a yacht owned by Lewis Nixon of New York, whose guest he will be for the next two days. The yacht will put into New Haven Harbor to-night, and will cruise to the eastward through Long Island Sound to-morrow. It is expected that on Tuesday Mr. Bryan will land at Block Island, where he will rest for several days.

Gen. Lee Says Cuban Crisis is Now.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 27.—Gen. Fitzhugh Lee said to-night: "I believe that the crisis in Cuban affairs is now. The Cubans were promised an independent Government, and they have it. Now they will have to prove that they can give security to property and maintain order in the island. If they do not come up to the mark, the island must become either a part of the United States or a dependency of this country."

MASTER HAS SERVANT ARRESTED.

Because Mary Chloser, a domestic persisted in entertaining company in spite of her employer's protest, she and a man who said he was Charles Chloser, her brother, were last night locked up in the West Sixty-eighth Street Station, charged with being suspicious persons.

When Mary was employed by T. Barrington Semple, a lawyer, of 323 West Seventy-seventh Street, about five weeks ago he warned her that he did not want her to entertain company "below stairs."

Last night he learned that there was a man with the servant, and went down stairs to object. According to Mary, she hid Charles in a closet, and when Mr. Semple came in told him that her company was gone. She said that he refused to believe her, and, opening the closet door, said, "Come out, Charles."

Charles promptly came out, and did not stop running until Policeman McAdams captured him at the corner. Mr. Semple, who had followed, caused his arrest. Then the policeman went to the house and got Mary. Both were locked up on complaint of the lawyer.

Bookmaker's Clerk Charged with Theft.

Henry Marks, a young man who lives on the Shore Road, Brooklyn, and who, until recently, was employed as an assistant by A. H. Levy, a bookmaker, was arraigned before Magistrate Voorhees at Coney Island yesterday, charged with having stolen $4,000 from "Manny" Mannheimer, another bookmaker. Mannheimer dropped the roll last Thursday in the betting ring at Brighton Beach race track. Marks is charged by Detective Robert Pinkerton with having found and secreted the money. He was released in $2,000 bail.

Capt. C. J. Nichols's Body Found.

FREEPORT, L. I., July 26.—The body of Capt. Charles J. Nichols, whose sloop Lottie N. capsized off Long Beach on July 3, was found on Far Rockaway Beach this morning and identified by papers found in the pocket

SPORT ON THE SPEEDWAY

Road Dried Out After Rain and Permitted Some Lively Tilts.

THREE IN A CLOSE FINISH

Marchwood, Sam, and Warren Struggled Out, Heads Apart, Before a Cheering Crowd.

Road drivers generally were pleasantly surprised yesterday to find a good roadbed, and though the best sport came late in the day, there were some lively brushes by fast horses. It was generally believed that the Speedway would be heavy from the early morning shower, but a large force of workmen kept the harrows in constant motion, and the sun appeared shortly before noon and helped to dry the damp surface. By 1 o'clock the roadbed was in fair condition, and many fast steppers began to arrive.

Among the early comers was A. R. Meysrs, driving the bay pacer Peter H., 2:26¼, whose improved form and speed was remarked by many horsemen who have stepped their pacers with Peter H. After several warming jogs up and down the upper stretch, where all the fast work of the day was done, Peter H. was turned to a good start with Speedway Chief, a newcomer on the road, driven by George McBride. The new pacer, a fine large bay, led through the first quarter without apparent effort. Leaving the head of the stretch, Peter H., who had been following pace a length behind, started to close the gap and did so in a dozen strides. For a moment the pair stepped along nose and nose. Then with a touch of the whip and a word from his driver Peter H. went out in front and across the line a good half length before his rival.

Frank Darrien gave the big bay trotter Mosul, 2:09¼, recently purchased from Charles Welland, plenty of fast work, and won a good heat from Thomas Russel's green trotter Princess Sprague. Interest in the sport was beginning to lag somewhat when Charles Welland put in an appearance behind the speedy little gray trotter Glenmere Boy, 2:14½. The gelding, after warming up to his work, proved himself in prime condition, and won most of the heats in which he was started. His first brush was with Speedway Chief, who gave him a hard race to the head of the stretch. In the final drive Glenmere Boy showed his superior finishing qualities and won by a narrow margin.

Believing that Speedway Chief did not show his top speed, Mr. McBride challenged Mr. Welland to a second tilt, and the proposition was eagerly accepted. After several false starts the pair went away, Speedway Chief having a slight advantage. This he held until the first quarter post was reached, when Glenmere Boy began crowding him. A little coaxing caused Speedway Chief to quicken his gait, and he showed a lead of an open length. He could not hold the pace through, and began to lag as the head of the stretch was reached. Mr. Welland, seeing his opportunity, urged Glenmere Boy to his best efforts, and the little trotter responded nobly. Speedway Chief made a final spurt, but it did not carry him far enough, as the gray, trotting strong and steady, passed him like a shot and finished a half length to the good.

Amy Wilkes, James Murphy's green pacing mare, showed a lot of speed and headed several of the fast ones in warm brushes. She had an extremely interesting contest with the trotter Princess Sprague, and although the odds were in favor of the pacer, the trotter gave her as hard a race as she has stepped this Summer, and lost by only a short length. The green trotting stallion You May, driven by C. R. Jarvis, stepped down the stretch in several brushes, and won an easy victory over his old trotting rival, Don Cyrene, handled by a trainer.

One of the lively three-cornered brushes of the day was between the three trotters, Marchwood, driven by T. Greenbaum; Sam, with L. Walters handling the ribbons, and Warren, driven by M. Lee. Considerable difficulty was experienced in getting the trio away on anything like even terms, and when they were finally started Sam had the advantage of an open length. He set a pace that tired him before the first quarter post was reached, and his opponents closed in on either side of him and began a desperate fight for a lead. The three came down the stretch nose and nose, while the spectators cheered lustily. Within a couple of hundred yards of the finish post Sam made a desperate effort, and for an instant showed in front. Marchwood, however, in the final drive, was the winner by a nose in front of Sam, with Warren only a head behind.

The crack mare Celia G. gave an excellent account of herself when she stepped down the stretch with the pacer McShedd, 2:17, driven by Dr. A. Kramer, defeating her opponent in a pretty finish by a half length. M. Pierce's trotter Upton proved a trifle too fast for the pacer Baby Wilkes, and the gray trotter Bonnie Boy, 2:21¼, driven by C. B. Hastings, managed to beat the trotter Zaza, handled by a trainer, after a nip-and-tuck race over the entire course. Others who participated in the sport were John Guinn, driving a speedy bay trotter; Ernest Claussen, driving the trotter Lawson, 2:29½; Alexander Newburger, driving his favorite pacer, Smilax, 2:21¼; George Coleman, driving the trotter Kingwood, 2:17¼; A. C. Hartman, driving the roan trotter Rex; Melville C. Boynton, driving a bay trotter, and George Huber, driving his trotter Burgess Bull.

STAR ATHLETIC CLUB GAMES.

Two Track Records Made at Long Island City Club's Games.

Two new track records were made at the monthly games of the Star Athletic Club, held at the club grounds in Vernon Avenue, Long Island City, yesterday afternoon. In the 300-yard run J. G. Hoben and P. Lee ran a dead heat for first place in the fast time of 0:35 4-5, which was a full second better than the previous track record of 0:38 4-5. As Lee had a handicap of 7 yards, he did not receive the credit of the record, Hoben, who ran from scratch, alone receiving it.

The other new track record was made in the half-mile run by J. J. Farrell, the scratch man, who covered the distance in 2:06 4-5; the previous record was 2:07 1-5. Farrell's victory in this event enabled him to tie with J. E. Fortune in the lead for the club championship trophy, each with 28 points. F. X. Hussey is third, with 26 points; P. Lee and E. Frisbie are tied for fourth and fifth places, with 20 points each. The summary of yesterday's results follow:

75-Yard Run, Handicap.—Final heat won by R. Plats, (7 yards;) G. De Montes, (4 yards,) second; J. G. Hoben, (scratch,) third; W. Dugan, (four yards,) fourth. Time—0:07 3-5.

300-Yard Run, Handicap.—Final heat a dead heat between J. G. Hoben, (scratch,) and P. Lee, (7 yards;) J. E. Fortune, (4 yards,) third; D. Kennedy, (10 yards,) fourth. Time—0:35 4-5.

Running Broad Jump, Handicap.—Won by R. Plats, (30 inches,) with 19 feet 9 inches; F. X. Hussey, (36 inches,) second, with 18 feet; J. G. Hoben, (18 inches,) third, with 18 feet 1 inch; J. Foy, (26 inches,) fourth, with 16 feet 9 inches.

Half-mile Run, Handicap.—Won by J. J. Farrell, (scratch;) F. X. Hussey, (10 yards,) second; J. Foy, (20 yards,) third; H. Schell, (20 yards,) fourth. Time—2:06 4-5.

One Mile and a Half Run, Handicap.—Won by J. J. Farrell, (scratch;) J. Foy, (20 yards,) second; T. Whalen, (75 yards,) fourth. Time—7:34 2-5.

Long Branch Horse Show Winners.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 27.—Three exhibitors, Dr. John L. Wentz, Mrs. John Gerken, and A. A. Housman, won half of the prizes at the Monmouth County Horse Show, which closed last night. Dr. Wentz won ten blue ribbons, including three of the championship classes, and the first award of the Challenge Cup. His prize money amounted to $705. Mrs. Gerken won seven first premiums and over $400. A. A. Housman also won seven first prizes.

HARLEM RIVER OARSMEN BUSY.

Crews from Many Clubs Were Out in Spite of Gloomy Weather—Plans for Coming Races.

Despite the gloomy prospect for rowing in the early hours of yesterday most of the boat houses on the Harlem River had their usual Sunday attendance, and while the sun refused to shine at any time during the day there was no cessation of activity among the local oarsmen. The tide being favorable, the Nassau, Harlem, Wyanoke, Crescent, Lone Star, and Nonpareil Clubs manned their barges and proceeded to College Point, where the customary Sunday diversions, such as baseball, impromptu races on the flat, and bathing were participated in.

The decision as to the time and place to row off the protested junior four-oared gig race between the Nassau and Nonpareil crews has by mutual consent been left entirely to any action which the former club may take.

The crews which are intended for the two remaining big regattas of the season are down to hard work, and impromptu races between the crews in training are frequent. Yesterday two four-oared gig crews from the Bohemian Club contested a mile race and the Labor Day four will be picked from the eight who sat in the two boats yesterday. Two singles from the same club raced, but the finish was so close that no decision as to the club's representative will be made until the men have got along further in their training.

There is some talk among the Bohemians of sending their fast senior double, which made such an excellent showing in the People's regatta at Philadelphia, to the Canadian and Western regattas to contest in the double sculls events in addition to the main event of the year at Worcester, where the annual regatta of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen will be held.

While there was a large crowd at the Dauntless house, no particularly hard rowing was done by any of the crews. The active members had quite a busy day on Saturday, when the annual regatta of the club was held, and felt that they had done enough hard rowing until to-day, when the usual practice of the crews in training will be resumed. However, two eight-oared shells were made up and rowed to Cold Spring. They indulged in a short race on the way home.

The intermediate eight, which is training from the Atalanta Club, was out twice. Capt. Nissen is quite enthusiastic over this crew, and is sanguine of its success in the coming National regatta at Worcester, in which it is entered.

The eight which was defeated in the Long Island regatta will start training again on Friday for the annual regatta of the Middle States Rowing Association.

The Nonparells will row Hoffman and Kroll in the intermediate pair at the National regatta. They seem to have become well advanced in the intricacies of this rather difficult form of rowing, and besides they have trained conscientiously and are in splendid physical condition. They will start for Worcester next week. Great preparations are being made by this club looking toward the annual regatta of the club to be held on Aug. 16.

The Union Boat Club expects C. S. Titus to arrive on the Atlantic transport liner Minnehaha this morning. Arrangements were made at the clubhouse yesterday to welcome the diamond-sculls aspirant home, so a good-sized Union delegation will be on the pier when the sculler lands.

Capt. Connell will start a junior eight, junior four gig, and John Kemp in the junior singles event for the Labor Day regatta.

COMING EVENTS FOR GOLFERS.

Experts of the Metropolitan District Looking Ahead to Shinnecock Hill Club's Tournament.

The next important golfing event to occupy the attention of the experts throughout the metropolitan district will be the annual invitation tournament of the Shinnecock Hills Golf Club. It is largely attended each year, and has always been regarded as one of the most popular tournaments of the season. It will be held Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, Aug. 7, 8, and 9. Last year the young men were very much in evidance. The gold medal for the best score in the qualifying round was won by C. Tiffany Richardson, Harvard, who did the course in 80. R. C. Watson, Jr., Westbrook, won the first cup; Louis Livingston, Jr., Westbrook, the second cup, and Percy Pyne, 2d, Princeton, the third cup.

The course has been greatly improved since the last tournament, the alterations making one good eighteen-hole course instead of the former plan of one course for the men and another for the women. The entire course is now within full view of the clubhouse. The women have been playing this month for a cup presented by Mrs. Charles S. Brown, and on Saturday the men will compete in a handicap, the conditions being that no player may take part who is not at least thirty-five years of age. This is a modest way of freezing the youngsters out and giving the old folks a chance. The first prize will be a cup presented by Col. Robert W. Thompson. A special handicap will be made up by William A. Putnam and Newbold Edgar.

The Maine State Golf Association championship will be played Aug. 21, 22, and 23, at the Portland Golf Club links. The present champion is Harold Fenn, but as he was tied last Saturday by F. H. Hoyt, it does not look as though he would have everything his own way in the championship tournament. These various State championships have greatly increased the interest in golf throughout the country. The most recent of these organizations formed is the Rhode Island State Golf Association, which was organized on Saturday, when George F. Hale, Wannamocsett Golf Club, was elected President, and R. W. Knight of the same club Secretary and Treasurer. The first annual championship will be played this Fall.

There will be a three-day club tournament at the Innis Arden Golf Club links on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, while the semi-final and final rounds will be played next Monday and Tuesday.

STANDING OF CRICKET TEAMS.

Knickerbocker A. C. Is Unbeaten and Leads in a Close Race.

The contest for the cricket championship of New York continues to arouse considerable interest and enthusiasm. The Knickerbocker Athletic Club maintains its unbeaten record, though two drawn games have been played by the leaders with Paterson and Manhattan. The Livingston Field Club, however, is still favored by many for the championship.

M. R. Cobb has now taken the lead for the Batsman's Cup, with an average of 96. A. G. Laurie, who last week had an average of 118, has gone down to 71, and F. G. Warburton has advanced to third place with 51.50 from his last week's record of 33.75. The batting figures this year are unusually high. Thirty-six players have got into double figures, with 10 having avcrages over 30 and 17 over 15. The clubs' standing follows:

SUMMARY OF CHAMPIONSHIP SCHEDULE.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	D'wn.	P.C.
Knickerbocker A. C.	6	4	0	2	1.000
Livingston F. C.	7	6	1	0	.857
Paterson	6	*4	1	1	.800
Brooklyn	5	3	2	0	.600
Manhattan	6	2	3	1	.400
Kings County	7	1	6	0	.142
Nelson Lodge	7	0	*7	0	.000

*Nelson Lodge forfeited one game to Paterson.

Harness Races to Close.

Four class races set for decision on the day of the fifty-thousand-dollar match race between Boralma and Lord Darby at Charter Oak Park, Hartford, Conn., Aug. 2, have been announced by the Charter Oak Park Club to close to-day. The classes opened are the 2:14, trotting, purse $1,200; the 2:09 pacing, purse $1,000; the 2:11 pacing, purse $1,200, and the 2:18 pacing, purse $1,200, all two in three heats.

BRIGHTON'S BIG STAKES

The $10,000 Derby and $10,000 Junior to be Run Saturday.

GOLD HEELS MAY RACE AGAIN

Injury to Great Horse in Cup Contest Not Permanent—Saratoga Handicap Weights.

With the closing of the Brighton Beach meeting on Saturday racing on the metropolitan tracks will end for the Summer season, giving clear dates to the new Saratoga Club for practically the month of August. For the closing week at the Brighton track several stakes of interest are set, the chief events being scheduled for Saturday, the last day of the seaside racing, when the ten-thousand-dollar Brighton Derby, at one mile and a quarter, for three-year-olds, and the ten-thousand-dollar Brighton Junior Stakes, at six furlongs, for two-year-olds, will be run. Both fixtures promise fairly well, but through the accidents of training neither will come up to the expectations of the club when the stakes were opened.

In the Derby, F. C. McLewee & Co.'s fast black colt Major Daingerfield, winner of the Brooklyn Derby, Tidal, and Lawrence Realization Stakes, stands out as the most prominent horse, and it remains to be seen if the good fortune of his owners in the earlier part of the season will hold good for this event. Major Daingerfield was slightly injured in his last race, when he won the Lawrence Realization at the Sheepshead Bay track, but he has recovered so thoroughly that his trainer, M. M. Allen has declared his intention of sending him for the ten-thousand-dollar prize Saturday, and horsemen generally agree that if he is as good then as he was at Sheepshead Bay the stake already may be regarded as in possession of McLewee & Co. Major Daingerfield in the race will carry full weight, and will have to concede from ten to fifteen pounds each to about all the colts who will oppose him, chief among whom are Homestead and Hyphen. These are regarded as the only ones of the probable field who have any sort of chance against the black colt, who this season has not been beaten.

For the Brighton Junior Stakes it is likely that the field will be small. From present prospects the probable starters include some of the good colts from the stable of J. R. & F. P. Keene, with Whitechapel and Prediction among the number, while Clarion and Rigodon, which are supposed to be colts of unusual merit, also are eligible. Other horses that may be starters are S. S. Brown's Blue Ribbon, A. Featherstone's Mary Street, Julius Fleischmann's Hurstbourne, J. B. Haggin's Charles Elwood and Sir Voorhies, G. B. Morris's Artvis, and Whitney & Duryea's Irish Lad. The three best colts of C. H. Mackay's string—Mexican, Aceful, and Skillful—are eligible, but it is a foregone conclusion that none of these will start, as the Mackay stable is in retirement, because of the death of the owner's father.

Another race in which more than ordinary interest is felt is the second part of the Produce Stakes, worth $7,500, at six furlongs, for fillies two years old, to be run for on Thursday. The best on performance among the thirty-six fillies eligible for this are Lady Albercraft, Tioga, Eugenia Burch, Gold Money, and Mamie Worth, and so far as promise goes the meeting of these two-year-olds ought to make a really good race.

The announcement of the weights for the ten-thousand-dollar Saratoga Handicap, one mile and three-sixteenths, for three-year-olds, to be run on the opening day of the Saratoga meeting, next Monday, came at the same time that the top weight, Gold Heels, with 129 pounds, was eliminated from the race, for Gold Heels pulled up so lame after his victory in the Brighton Cup that there is not a chance that he will start for the Saratoga prize. Gold Heels yesterday was examined carefully by a veterinary surgeon, and though it was said that he had not broken down permanently, the veterinary gave little hope that Gold Heels would race again this year. It was said in explanation of the injury to the horse that he struck himself while fighting to go on under the restraining pull Jockey Odom held on him, and as some one had to be blamed, Odom was made the scapegoat. The lameness yesterday was less pronounced than immediately after the cup race, and Trainer Allen has not yet abandoned the hope that he may train Gold Heels for the big events of the late Fall.

Of the seventy-nine horses nominated for the Saratoga Handicap sixty are included in the number for which weights were fixed by the handicapper. The conditions and the weights for the race are as follows:

The Saratoga Handicap of $10,000, for three-year-olds and upward. By subscription of $200 each, half forfeit, or only $25 if declared by June 1. The winner to carry 1,000, to the second $2,000, and to the third $1,000. Weights to be announced ten days before the race. Winners of a race of the value of $4,000 after the publication of the weights to carry 5 pounds extra. One mile and three-sixteenths.

Gold Heels, 4	129	Roxane, 5	103
Blues, 4	124	Hie Embience, 4	103
Advance Guard, 5	120	Watercure, 5	100
Artloulate, 4	110	Kamara, 5	100
Herbert, 5	118	King Pepper, 4	100
Prince of Melrne, 5	119	Operator, 4	100
Garry Herrmann, 4	116	The Rhymer, 4	100
Ten Candles, 5	115	Luck and Charity, 3	100
Lady Schorr, 4	114	Ballyhoo Bey, 4	100
Major D'ngerfield, 3	112	Carbuncle, 5	98
Monoco, 4	110	San Nicholas, 5	98
Aladdin, 3	110	Fly Wheel, 3	97
Irritable, 4	109	Francesco, 3	97
Abe Frank, 3	108	Ethics, 4	96
Reina, 4	108	Lanceman, 4	95
Chuctanunda, 4	108	Khaki, 3	93
Far Rockaway, 4	107	Brutal, 4	93
Jeminiz, 4	107	Latson, aged	92
Heno, 3	107	Mischievous, 5	92
Alvescot, 5	107	Lord Pepper, 4	92
Elkhorn, 4	106	Nigger, 4	90
Penitcost, 4	106	Wealth, 4	90
Col. Padden, 4	105	Northern Star, 3	89
Corrigan, 3	105	Longlove, 3	89
Baron Pepper, 4	105	John Barleycorn, 3	88
Chilton, 3	105	Pearl Finder, 3	87
Hyphen, 3	104	Recenter, 3	85
Dixieline, 3	104	Joymaker, 3	84
Whiskey King, 3	103	Petra II., 4	84

Following up the policy adopted by the new management for the creation of new features and the establishment of rich fixtures, the Saratoga Racing Association has added a Derby to the list of its stakes, and in the events announced to close on Aug. 18 is included the Saratoga Derby, for now yearlings, to be run in 1904, at one mile and five-sixteenths, with $5,000 added to a sweepstakes of $100, stake weights to be carried, without penalties or allowances. The full list of stakes announced to close follows:

For two-year-olds, to be run in 1903—The United States Hotel Stakes of $10,000, penalties and allowances, five and a half furlongs; the Grand Union Hotel Stakes of $10,000, penalties and allowances, six furlongs, and the Flash of $5,000, penalties and allowances, five and a half furlongs.

For three-year-olds, to be run in 1904—The Saratoga Derby with $5,000 added, weight for age, one mile and five-sixteenths; the Travers of $7,500, penalties and allowances, one mile and a quarter, and the Alabama of $5,000, for fillies, penalties and allowances, one mile and a furlong.

The Coney Island Jockey Club has announced the full list of horses eligible for the $25,000 Annual Champion stakes of 1902, at two miles and a quarter, and with 162 horses ranging in age from three to six years still left in the race, it looks as if the annual champion stakes which will be run at the Sheepshead Bay Autumn meeting, opening Aug. 30, this season must bring out a field, though not a great deal can be said for the quality of the lot that make up the long list. Among the best of the horses in the Annual Champion that still are in training are Aleeda, Bellario, Continental, Clifton, Goldsmith, Hyphen, Kilogram, King B., Hanover, Lux Casta, Major Daingerfield, Peninsula, Slipthrift, Sun Shower, Tom Kenny, and Yankee. The best hope for the race, which is the most valuable prize of the American turf for horses three years old and upward, is that it will bring to the post the pick of the three-year-olds which will include Major Daingerfield, Yankee, Goldsmith, and Hyphen.

Entries for Brighton Beach Races.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds, non-winners of $750, weights ten pounds below the scale; five furlongs. Sovereign, Mount Kisco, Fracas, Embarrassment, Knocknagow, Scoffer, Damon, President, Kim, Dark Planet, and Michaelmas, 112 pounds each; Rosetist, Iconoclast, Alice Bon, Intermission, and Cloche d'Or, 109 each. Also eligible to start in the order named as others are scratched: Tom Lawson, 112; Queen Boula, 109.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances, scale from $1,000 down to $500; one mile and a sixteenth. Hinsdale, 111 pounds; Caithness, 109; Loohs, Merrymaker, Mosketo and Edwin Kenton, 108 each; Vesuvia and Lona Fisherman, 106 each; Illium, Alsike, and Past, 103 each; Animosity, 101; Choate, 99; Lord Radnor, 96, and Worry, 91. Also eligible to start in the order named as others are scratched: Golden Cottage, 99; Bessie McCarthy, 103; Gertrude Lodge, 101, and Frank McKee, 99. Apprentice allowance claimed for Illinm, Alsike, Animosity, Worry, Lona Fisherman, and Golden Cottage.

THIRD RACE.—Highweight Handicap, for all ages; six furlongs. Ben Mac Dhui, 133 pounds; Clonmell, 128; Sadducee, 130; St. Finaan, 127; Isla, 125; Belle of Lexington, 122, and Meistersinger and Illum, 114 each.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong. Advance Guard, 129 pounds; Francesco, 112; Ethics, 107; Cuspidor and Ben Mac Dhui, 100 each; Par Excellence, 98; Bluff, 97; Kalif, 92; St. Finnan, 90, and Sadie S., 87.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances, scale from $1,500 down to $500; six furlongs. Candling, 117 pounds; Lucent, 113; Ben Howard, Choate, Clonmell, and Anecdote, 112 each; Snark, Maiden, and Songster, 110 each; Cheat Em, 109; Annie Grace, 108; Lady Radnor and Destitute, 107 each; Jim Tully, 106; Neither One and Cortiwall, 102 each; Fred Ackerman, 100; Oclawaha and Mac Ana, 99 each; Tohula, 94. Also eligible to start in the order named as others are scratched: Ondurdis, 108; Pride of Surrey, 99; Illium, 106; Rosesignol, 109; Athecia, 97, and Meistersinger, 102. Apprentice allowance claimed for Fred Ackerman, Neither One, Jim Tully, and Tchula.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances, scale from $2,500 down to $500; one mile and a furlong. Kalif and Handicapper, 109 pounds; Black Dick and Peninsula, 106 each; Prince Richard, 102; Pearl Finder, 99; Justice, 98; Early Eve, 97; Fair Knight, 96, and Leonid, 94. Apprentice allowance claimed for Prince Richard and Handicapper.

AMERICAN HORSES ABROAD.

Increase in the Demand for Good Stock in European Countries.

That American horseflesh is rapidly growing in favor in foreign markets statistics prove. Within the last six years Great Britain alone spent $35,000,000 in the United States in the purchase of horses, independent of the many millions which she spent for mules. Last year not less than 75,000 horses were shipped from this country to England.

Until 1895 the exportation of horses from the United States was not an important item, but since then it has grown into something enormous, and Great Britain is only one of the many foreign countries whose recognition of the superiority of American horseflesh is attested by large purchases. During the last six years American shipments of horses to other countries have been as follows: South Africa, 37,465; Great Britain, 22,608; Canada, 8,488; Cuba, 4,436; China, 2,317; Philippines, 1,578; Japan, 1,533; British Columbia, 795; British West Indies, 199, and others scattering.

Germany, France, Russia, and Austria are likewise included among the number of foreign purchasers of American horseflesh, but they have just begun to make purchases and have only invested up to this time in trotters.

CONTRACT JUMPERS EXPELLED.

Baseball Players' Association Took Sweeping Action Against Offenders.

Several members of the Players' Protective Association, composed of professional baseball players, attended a meeting which was held behind closed doors in the Sturtevant House, on Broadway, yesterday. No person not a member was admitted, but after the meeting, which lasted about an hour, it was officially stated that every player in both the National and American Leagues who had "jumped" his contract had been expelled from membership. No names were mentioned, but it was understood that McGraw, McGinnity, Cronin, and Bresnahan, who recently left the Baltimore American League team and signed with the New York Club of the National League, were among those who had incurred the displeasure of the players' association.

Among those present were Hugh Jennings, representing the Pittsburg, Chicago, Philadelphia, and Cincinnati Clubs of the National League; Tom Loftus, manager of the Washington Club; Frank Dwyer of the Detroit American team; "Winnie" Mercer of the Detroit team, "Joe" Fraser and Henry Hartsell of the Philadelphia American team, Charlie Irwin, "Billy" Donnelly, and Harry Dolan of the Brooklyn National League team, George Kittredga of the Boston Nationals, Harry Davis of the Philadelphia American team, "Jack" Warner of the Pittsburg team, and "Tom" L. Daly, Clarke Griffiths, and Frank L. Donohue of the Chicago American League team.

F. L. Donohue, Treasurer of the association, who was re-elected to that position, said that the delegates were unanimously in favor of the expulsion of members who broke their contracts, and that the organization did not want such men to join and derive benefits from the association. He also stated that "Tom" Daly of the Chicago American Club was re-elected President, and Harry Davis of the Philadelphia American team was elected Secratary in place of Daniel D. Gear of Kansas City.

Speaking of the New York-Baltimore deal, Clarke Griffiths of Chicago said: "This is the last straw. It means that New York City will see an American team next year. Grounds can be had on the east side further down town than One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street. Our experience in Boston proves conclusively that the investment will be a paying one. We can give New Yorkers twenty-five-cent ball and I guess we can get a team that will finish one-two-three, with the emphasis on the one."

The following telegram from President P. T. Powers, who is presiding at a convention of minor baseball leagues at Niagara Falls, was read at the meeting:

"The officers of the National Association of Baseball Leagues in session here extend greeting and express willingness to co-operate upon any reasonable basis that will tend to promote the best interests of baseball."

New Polo A. C. Foot Races.

The fourth of the weekly series of footraces held by tha New Polo Athletic Association for its members was decided yesterday morning at Sulzer's Harlem River Park. The events were strongly contested, and the and the results were as follows:

100-Yard Run.—Won by C. Roberts; E. Elliott, second; F. Nolan, third. Time—0:11.

200-Yard Run.—Won by C. Roberts; J. Burdick, second; E. Elliott, third. Time—0:23.

400-Yard Run.—Won by E. Sweeney; W. Caldwell, second; C. McManus, third. Time—0:58 3-5.

880-Yard Run.—Won by E. Sweeney; W. Caldwell, second; J. Burdick, third. Time—2:15.

Three-quarters of a Mile.—Won by H. Tiernan; W. Caldwell, second; C. Alexander, third. Time—3:45.

"Farmer" Burns Won Wrestling Bout.

DAVENPORT, Iowa, July 27.—"Farmer" Martin Burns won his wrestling match with Charles Wittmer of Cincinnati this afternoon. Burns won two falls, catch-as-catch-can, Wittmer winning the first fall, Graeco-Roman.

Cannibalism in Paris.

Cannibalism is still rife among the Paris hooligans. The last case we recorded was one of ear-eating, yesterday it was a nose. Tastes differ with different localities and whereas at La Villette policeman's ear is looked upon as a delicate tit bit, at Bercy constable's nose is not despised. Bercy is where the wine comes from, and it may be that ruddy nasal organ is preferred to a pale one by the local man eater. At 1 A. M. an "agent" of the name of Pedamons was on duty on the Boulevard de Bercy when his assistance was sought by a publican who requested him to act as "chucker out," one of his customers being drunk and refusing to quit. The customer in question, a man named Bailly, took no heed of the constable and the latter clasped him round the waist in order to evict him. Bailly thereupon started biting and tore the constable's nose right off. He was subsequently arrested and Pedamons was taken to the hospital. If an operation is performed it would only be right to take flesh from Bailly's arm to provide the policeman with a new nose.—Paris Messenger.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

Pittsburg's Champions Defeated by St. Louis—Cincinnati Wins from Chicago.

ST. LOUIS, July 27.—St. Louis's baseball team won the deciding game of the series from Pittsburg here to-day. The home club secured a lead of seven runs at the start, but Pittsburg rallied and almost won. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
St. Louis .....0 4 2 0 1 0 0 0 ..—7	10	4	
Pittsburg .....0 0 0 0 0 4 0 2 0—6	11	3	

Batteries—M. O'Neill and J. O'Neill; Doheny, Phillips, and Zimmer.

CINCINNATI, 6; CHICAGO, 1.

CHICAGO, July 27.—The Cincinnati baseball team easily won to-day's game by bunching hits. Hahn was a puzzle except in the third inning, when a base on balls, a single, and an error gave the locals their only run. Crawford's batting was the feature. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Cincinnati .....2 0 0 2 0 0 1 1 0—6	11	3	
Chicago .....0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—1	5	2	

Batteries—Hahn and Bergen; Williams, Rhoades, and Kling.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	59	19	.756	St. Louis	36	45	.444
Brooklyn	48	37	.565	Cincinnati	35	44	.443
Boston	40	35	.533	Philadelphia	35	48	.422
Chicago	42	39	.519	New York	25	53	.321

Game Scheduled for To-day.

Brooklyn at New York.

Eastern League Games.

BUFFALO, 33; PROVIDENCE, 0.

BUFFALO, July 27.—Buffalo tried its first Sunday baseball game of the season to-day without interference from the Sheriff. The Buffalos made a record—33 runs and 33 hits. "Danny" Friend began like a whirlwind, but in the fourth he could not get the batters retired, and Corridon was called in from centre field. He did not like the change apparently, for he merely lobbed the ball over the plate, until Capt. Conner gave up his position at second and went into the pitcher's box. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Buffalo .....2 0 0 11 8 1 2 9 ..—33	33	6	
Providence .....1 4 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—6	14	3	

Batteries—Ferry, Shaw, and Bevier; Friend, Corridon, Conner, and Kelly.

ROCHESTER, 8; WORCESTER, 4.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 27.—Expensive errors at critical periods on the part of the visiting baseball players contributed in the main to their defeat at Charlotte this afternoon. Home runs by Blake and Zimmer were features. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Rochester .....0 0 0 0 1 3 0 4 0—8	8	1	
Worcester .....0 1 1 0 0 1 0 1 0—4	11	4	

Batteries—McAleese and Dillon; Pappalau and Crisham.

NEW YORK, 6; NEWARK, 2.

An exhibition baseball game was played at Newark yesterday between the local players of the Eastern League and McGraw's New York men. The New Yorks won by the score of 6 to 2 after a rather loosely played contest. The Newark men did very well, considering that they had been traveling all night from Montreal, where they played last Saturday. Immediately after yesterday's game they started for Toronto, where they begin a series with the Toronto club.

Manager McGraw put Miller in the box and played Bresnahan at third in place of Lauder. Miller, who left the Detroit club of the American League last week, acquitted himself creditably and showed that he has good control of tha ball. The New Yorks scored in the first, sixth, seventh, and ninth innings, and the local men tallied in the eighth and ninth. McGraw made the first run. He got his base on called balls and went to second on McGann's hit. Brodie hit to Devlin, and in an attempt at a double play McGraw got home, although he took a rather short route in clearing third. Errors by Daly and Thackera and a slashing hit, between third and short, by Jones brought Smith and Dunn home in the sixth.

Brodie and Bresnahan scored in the seventh through a badly judged throw by Weaver and Smith's hit to deep centre. The umpire, a local man named Jackson, presented the New Yorks with another run in the ninth. Brodie hit to centre for two bases. Then Bresnahan died at first. Smith hit outside of the foul line, past McGraw, who was coaching, but the umpire decided that the ball was inside, and Brodie scored.

For Newark Devlin sent a safe hit to shortfield and reached third on Drauby's double to centre. Schrom's fly was caught by Smith. Devlin got home on the return of the ball. In the last inning a base on balls and a passed ball allowed Thackera to reach third and he scored on the return of Weaver's fly to Jones. The scors:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Jones, lf	0	1	1	0	1
McGraw, as	1	0	2	2	1
McGann, 1b	0	2	8	0	0
Brodie, cf	2	1	3	0	0
Bresn'n, 3b	1	2	1	2	0
Smith, 1b	1	2	2	3	1
Dunn, rf	1	2	2	0	0
Byrnan, c	0	0	3	0	1
Miller, p	0	3	1	1	0
Total	6	14	27	9	3

NEWARK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Weaver, cf	0	0	2	0	0
Hayw'd, 3b	0	0	2	2	1
Devlin, 2b	1	2	4	2	0
Dranby, 1b	0	1	12	1	0
Schrall, rf	0	0	1	0	0
McIntyre, lf	0	2	1	0	0
Daly, ss	0	0	2	3	1
Thackera, c	1	0	8	0	1
H'terfer, p	0	0	0	6	0
Total	2	5	27	15	3

New York	1	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	1	—6
Newark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	—2

Earned runs—New York, 2. First base on errors—New York, 3; Newark, 1. Two-base hits—Devlin, McIntyre, Miller, Dunn, and Smith. Sacrifice hits—McGann, Dunn, and Bresnahan. Stolen bases—Daly, Dunn, and Jones. Left on bases—Newark, 8; New York, 9. Double play—Drauby, (unassisted.) First base on balls—By Hesterfer, 2; by Miller, 3. Struck out—By Hesterfer, 2; by Miller, 4. Hit by pitched ball—By Miller, 1. Passed ball—Bowerman. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpire—J. Jackson.

New York State League Games.

ALBANY, 6; SCHENECTADY, 5.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., July 27.—The local baseball team lost to Albany to-day in the first five innings by ragged errors. Schenectady took a brace in the last part of the game, and came near tieing the score in tha ninth. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Albany .....2 0 3 0 1 0 0 0 0—6	11	1	
Schenectady ....0 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 2—5	6	4	

Batteries—Brown and Millerick; Villeman and Donohue.

UTICA, 2; ILION, 1.

ILION, N. Y., July 27.—Pardee outpitched Morse in a well-played game here to-day. Ballantyne's two-bagger was tha longest hit seen here this season. The weather was threatening and the diamond very soft. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Utica .....0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—2	6	0	

COAL MINE OPERATORS TALK OF RESUMING

Strikers, on the Other Hand, Say That Will Be Impossible.

Habeas Corpus Proceedings to be Rushed for the Release of Miners Arrested at Parkersburg, W. Va.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., July 27.—The beginning of the eleventh week of the anthracite miners' strike finds apparently no change in the situation, although the rumor has been revived that an effort will be made soon by one of the large companies to start one of their collieries.

The companies have a sufficient number of coal and iron policemen enlisted now to prevent trouble, and all that would be necessary to put a mine in operation would be a sufficient number of miners and laborers to blast the coal and load it on the cars. No doubt plenty of ordinary laborers could be secured, but it is a question whether the requisits number of miners could be persuaded to go into the workings.

At strike headquarters the belief is as strong as ever that the operators cannot resume, and that it is idle talk to even suggest such a thing. President Mitchell simply says that the situation is about the same, and that the strikers are as firm as ever.

A great deal of tslegraphing passed today between Wilkesbarre, Indianapolis, and the headquarters of the United Mine Workers in West Virginia, the nature of which Mr. Mitchell would not make public.

Three hundred delegates, representing the 10,000 Polish and Lithuanian residents of the Wyoming Valley, met in convention here to-day, and after indorsing the strike appointed a committee of ten to visit New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Buffalo, and other large cities and solicit aid from the Polish and Lithuanian people for their countrymen now on strike in the anthracite region.

President Mitchell has consented to serve on the board which will arbitrate the differences between the Scranton Electric Railway Company and its employes.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 27.—At the mine workers' National headquarters it was announced to-day that no time will be lost in pushing the habeas corpus proceedings for the release of members of the organization, arrested under the edict of Judge Jackson of the United States District Court at Parkersburg, Va.

Secretary Wilson to-day explained another point in the miners' case, on which they will base their claim to be set free. According to Mr. Wilson, not one of the men arrested was proved to have made any speeches, inflammatory or otherwise, after Judge Jackson's restraining order was issued.

"The injunction was issued on June 19," said Mr. Wilson, "and the meeting complained of was held the next night. 'Mother' Jones was the only speaker, and none of the men arrested said a word publicly to the miners. The only thing proved against them was that they applauded the remarks of 'Mother' Jones. They were arrested the moment the meeting was over, so that they had no chance to speak if they had wanted to do so. I do not see how men can be committed to jail for such a trivial offense as this, and I believe the habeas corpus proceedings will set them free."

No charges will be filed against Judge Jackson, Mr. Wilson says, until the habeas corpus suits shall have been decided.

Secretary Wilson was at National Headquarters for a short time to-day. He made no effort to attend to his mail, however, although many letters, which were known to contain money, had arrived.

"We have always made it a rule not to transact any financial business on Sunday," he said, "and we will not begin to do so now, even though it does give us much additional work on Monday to make up the accounts."

COAL PRICES STILL RISING.

Committee of Retail Dealers' Association Preparing a New Schedule of Rates.

A number of well-known coal dealers who were seen yesterday confirmed the reports of last week that the retail price of coal will be advanced still further this week. It was said that the Committee of Five appointed by the Retail Coal Dealers' Association at the beginning of the strike to regulate the price of coal while the strike continued is preparing a new schedule of prices in which all sizes will be advanced more or less. It is believed that ten dollars a ton will be asked for domestic coal.

It was learned yesterday that more and better coal is now being taken from the culm heaps at the anthracite mines than when the strike began. The culm is the refuse after the coal has passed through all the sieves at the breakers, and consists principally of fine particles of coal mixed with slate and earth. At one time the culm was supposed to be useless, but since the washeries have been established a good deal of coal has been taken from the culm. At the beginning of the strike the coal which was from the top of the culm heaps was deteriorated by exposure to air. The coal washed out now is nearer the middle of the heaps and is of much better quality and adapted for steam purposes. Some of the culm heaps cover acres of ground and contain millions of tons of stuff, much of which is coal.

Movement of Coal Almost Nothing.

PHILADELPHIA, July 27.—The Ledger in its coal article to-morrow will say that the anthracite coal trade is practically unchanged. The movement of coal is almost nothing, although a few sporadic attempts are made at washeries to get a supply. The anxiety to procure coal is not very great, though the very scanty stocks are giving food for thought in various localities as to the necessity that may soon come for fuel. The figures of the coal shipments to the end of May show 15,731,879 tons sent to market, being about 4,000,000 tons less than in the same period of 1901.

MEAT PACKERS MAY UNITE.

Report that Armour & Co. Will Absorb the G. H. Hammond Company.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 27.—President Jesse P. Lyman of the G. H. Hammond Company, packers, returned from New York to-day, and with his arrival a report became current that a deal had practically been closed for the absorption of the Hammond Company by Armour & Co.

Mr. Lyman refused to confirm the report, but said there would be something definite in a few days. It is reported that the papers will be signed this week consolidating the two big packing plants.

Mr. Hammond said the high prices prevailing in the meat market during the last year had reduced the income of the packers materially, and that the consumption of packing house products had been reduced as a result. He said the operating expenses of the packers had increased instead of diminished, and these, with the extremely high price of stock, which had forced the packers to sell with small margins to their credit, had made it practically impossible for them to continue as they had in the past.

Under these circumstances Mr. Lyman intimated that it was natural the packers should seek some way to curtail expenses, and the only way open was believed to lie in the concentration of interests. The combination of all the companies would remove many competitors from the field and eliminate many of the operating expenses.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Weil, Raphael, & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; W. J. Warrack, petticoats, waists, and muslin underwear; W. Murray, laces and neckwear; 51 Leonard Street.

Harris-Emery-Thayer Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; L. W. Lear, domestics and white goods, 396 Broadway; Grand Hotel.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. Porteous, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

Valtch, Miss J., St. Joseph, Mo.; millinery; Hotel Manhattan.

Bergner & Von Maur, Peoria, Ill.; P. A. Bergner, millinery and ribbons, 347 West Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Robineon, J. W., Company, Los Angeles, Cal.; G. G. MacKay, silks and dress goods; Miss B. Lange, millinery and ribbons, 43 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Hyslnger, H. S. & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; H. S. Hysinger, cloaks, suits, notions, and furnishing goods; Hotel Gerard.

Weil, Raphael & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; A. Rouiller, hosiery, 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Field, Marshall, & Co.; Chicago, Ill.; L. Hartle, notions and jewelry, 104 Worth Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Lindeke, Warner & Schuermeler, St. Paul, Minn.; R. Warner, Jr., hosiery and underwear, 51 Leonard Strete; Hotel Manhattan.

Rothschild, A. M., & Co.; Chicago Ill.; J. A. Maier, men's and boys' clothing; F. W. Parke, hosiery and men's furnishing goods and underwear; E. Weil, hats and caps; E. Rosenthal, cloaks and waists; H. Morose, dress goods and silks; E. R. Wurtzberg, domestics and linens; Miss E. Livingstone, corsets and muslin underwear; 43 Leonard Street.

Hannifin, P. E., Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; J. F. Hannifin, notions; Hotel Gerard.

Falk & Cage, Boise City, Idaho; H. Falk, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Strauss, Levi, & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; G. W. Bush, prints; 190 West Broadway; Hotel Earlington.

Marston, G. W., San Diego, Cal.; G. H. Grondenberg, cloaks, suits and waists, gloves, laces, and notions; H. L. Rose, carpets; 47 Lispenard Street; Hotel Earlington.

Schipper & Block, Peoria, Ill.; R. B. Collins, dry goods; 395 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Foley, W. L., Houston, Texas; P. C. Foley, dry goods; 497 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; J. M. Buzzell, domestics, dress and black goods, and linings; 438 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Sonnehorn, H., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; S. Sonneborn, clothing; Hoffman House.

Levy, R. Z., & Brother, Nashville, Tenn.; R. Z. Levy, dry goods; Hoffman House.

"Gusky's," Pittsburg, Penn.; M. J. Gusky, furnishing goods and clothing; Holland House.

Robertson, Dreifuss & Co., Marshall, Texas; S. Dreifuss, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Bernard-Sumner-Putnam Company, Worcester, Mass.; E. A. Soad, upholstery goods; A. D. Putnam, furnishing goods; 52 Franklin Street.

"Emporium," San Francisco, Cal.; Mr. Mullaney, wash and whits goods; Miss Holley, millinery; Mr. Clark, toys; 108 Worth Street.

Ambach Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; M. Ambach, woolens; Hoffman House.

Nachman & Meertlef, Montgomery, Ala.; A. Nachman, house furnishing goods; 377 Broadway; Hotel Cadillac.

Rich, M., & Brothers, Atlanta, Ga.; L. Schwartz, dry goods; J. Rich, dry goods; 415 Broadway; Hotel Cadillac.

Loveman, Joseph & Loeh, Birmingham, Ala.; L. Loeh, general dry goods; 51 Franklin Street; Hotel Vendome.

Mannheimer Brothers, St. Paul, Minn.; H. S. Manchester, dry goods; 459 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

Kahn, Scott & Heller, Newcastle, Ind.; M. Heller, dry goods and cloths; Hotel Navarre.

Donaldeon, William, & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; W. Morrison, laces, ribbons, and kid gloves; 2 Walker Street; Criterion Hotel.

Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; T. Eisner, millinery; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Rose, A., Vicksburg, Miss., notions and furnishing goods; 22 Howard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Lit Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; S. Lit, millinery, ribbone, and flowers; 121 Mercer Street; Hotel Imperial.

Burke, Fitz Simons, Hone & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; J. H. Lamhert, hosiery and gloves; Hotel Imperial.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Miss.; A. Leith, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

Wyler, Ackerland & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; A. L. Wyler, clothing; L. Wyler, clothing; A. C. Wyler, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Stronse Brothers & Co., Harrisburg, Penn.; B. Strouse, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Rosenthal-Sloan Millinery Company, St. Louis, Mo.; S. Block, hats; 621 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Mann & Waldman, Albany, N. Y.; L. S. Waldman, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Ederheimer, Stein & Co., Chicago, Ill.; M. Ederheimer, piece goods; G. L. Ederheimer, piece goods; Hotel Netherland.

Katz Brothers, Honesdale, Penn.; W. Katz, Jr., dry goods; S. Kats, dry goods; 81g Katz, furnishing goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Reins & Welse, Cincinnati, Ohio; I. Reins, notions, laces, and infants' wear; 514 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Hennessey, D. J., Mercantile Company, Butte, Mon.; D. J. McHea, domestics; 621 Broadway; Everett House.

Beall, George S., Columbus, Ohio, dress goods, silks, and housefurnishing goods; 60 Lispenard Street; Hotel Alhert.

Blum Brothers, Louisville, Ky.; S. Blum, laces and trimmings; 470 Broome Street; Hotel Savoy.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair and warmer; fresh south winds.

The area of high pressure that has covered the Canadian maritime provinces for the last few days has passed off to sea. An area of of low pressure was central last evening in Southeastern Montana. The cloudy weather of the last few days in the northeastern part of the country has been succeded by warmer, fair weather, with southerly winds.

The number of showers and thunderstorms reported yesterday was somewhat greater than on Saturday, especially in the South Atlantic States. Rain has ceased in East Texas, but showars continue in Florida, Georgia, the Carolinas, Missouri, Arkansae, Eastern Iowa, Northern Illinois, and Northern Ohio. Scattered snowers have also faHen in Northern New York and Northern New England, and in the lower lake region.

It is considerahly warmer in the Rocky Mountain regiol, the Missouri Valley, and the Middle Atlantic Statss.

Showers are likely to continue in the East Gulf and South Atlantic States, in the lake region during to-day and to-morrow. Showere are also probable to-morrow in the Upper Mississippi Valley and the Dakotae.

The winds along the Atlantic Coast will he mostly light to fresh south; on the Gulf Coast light and variable, except on the Texas Coast, where fresh southeast winds will continue. On the lower lakes light to fresh southwest winds will prevail, while on the upper lakes light variable winds will becoms fresh southeast.

Steamships departing for European ports to-day will have light variable winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST.

New Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania, Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, and Virginia fair and warm to-day and to-morrow; light south winds.

Tennessee fair to-day and to-morrow; warmer in east portion to-day.

Eastern Texas fair to-day and to-morrow; warmer in north portion; fresh southeast winds.

Indian Territory, Oklahoma, Arkansas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Western Texas fair to-day and to-morrow.

West Virginia and Kentucky fair to-day and to-morrow.

North Carolina, South Carolina, Eastern Florida, Western Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, Georgia, and Mississippi, showers to-day and to-morrow; light variable winds.

New England showers to-day and to-morrow, rising temperatnre; fresh south winds.

Ohio, showsrs to-day, not so warm in central portion; to-morrow fair and warmer; light to fresh south winds.

Indiana and Illinois, occasional showers and thunderstorms to-day; to-morrow fair; light variable winds.

Western Pennsylvania fair to-day and to-morrow, except showers along the lake; light to fresh southwest winds.

Western New York, showers to-day and to-morrow; fresh southwest winds.

Lower Michigan, fair to-day and to-morrow; rising temperature; light variable winds, becoming fresh south.

Upper Michigan, fair and warmer to-day and fresh south.

Wisconsin, fair to-day; to-morrow showers; light variable winds, becoming fresh south.

Minnesota and Iowa, fair and warmer to-day; to-morrow probahly showars; fresh south winds.

Missouri, fair to-day, warmsr in west portion; to-morrow fair.

North Dakota and South Dakota, showers and cooler to-day; to-morrow fair.

Nebraska and Kansas, fair and warmer to-day; to-morrow showers and cooler.

Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, and Utah, fair to-day and to-morrow.

At 8 A. M. yesterday the thermometer registered 67 degrees, and at 8 P. M. 72 degrees. The maximum temperature was 74 degrees at 2 P. M., and the minimum 66 degrees at 4 A. M. There was 80 per cent. of humidity at 8 A. M., and 83 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taksn from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1901.	1902.	TIMES. 1902.
3 A. M.	65	68	71
6 A. M.	65	66	70
9 A. M.	71	68	71
12 M.	77	71	72
3 P. M.	77	73	75
6 P. M.	75	72	74
9 P. M.	69	71	72
12 P. M.	70	71	72

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

The average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	73½
Corresponding date last year	73½
Corresponding date for last 25 years	74

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

This is a prosperity stock market. It is only natural, therefore, that prices should advance as they have advanced; only natural to expect—the wonderfully helpful and encouraging circumstances considered—that they will continue to advance. Values are adjusting themselves to the changed times and the changed conditions. It matters not at what prices stocks sold in times past. As a basis for comparison these former prices may be interesting, but they are not valuable and certainly not conclusive, as some pessimists declare, that the present level of prices is too high. Values now must be measured not by what is past, but by what is present, and what reasonably may be expected in the future. Of the present we all know. Earnings, whether in the railroad, the industrial, or the commercial department, are on a scale unprecedented. Of the future this much is certain: that the promises have never been so rosy, never so encouraging, never so substantially sound. If present prospects are realized the corn crop this year will be a bumper one, and the other crops—cotton, wheat, oats—will easily be average ones. What this means to the business of the country he who runs may read. It explains Wall Street's present altogether hopeful frame of mind.

With Northwest around 250, Chicago and Eastern Illinois 215, Rock Island 200, and St. Paul 190, it must be clear that there has in the past twelvemonth been so persistent an absorption of high-class stocks that the market is gradually being stripped bare of them. Lake Shore is no longer traded in; New Haven, which looks relatively low at its present figures as compared with the now market leaders, is seldom traded in; Harlem, stock-marketwise, is a thing of the past; and in due time the present standard shares in the market will be less in speculative evidence. This suggests, of course, nothing so much as that activity in the future will run more and more into the low-priced shares in which there has been less than the usual "discounting of the future."

Money market conditions improve. Gold exports are and will be more than offset by receipts of new gold from the Klondike.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, July 27.—Thanks to the persistent dropping of prices throughout the past week, the present settlement will probably cause half a dozen failures. South African securities are still at the bottom of the trouble, and Americans are the one bright spot in a dispirited market. At one stage of the settlement it appeared that serious failures might occur, but this phase was tided over, and such accounts as have been closed are comparatively insignificant. The continued decline in South African shares caused realization on investment stocks, especially Consols, which suffered accordingly.

The political interest in the colonies is not reflected in financial circles, the Victorian loan proving quite a failure, and the British Columbian loan, though underwritten, not being placed on the market, as it was intended should be the case.

A majority of the financial writers seem inclined to believe that the worst is over, though the apathy always incident to holiday time prevents them from becoming at all optimistic. However, with the weeding out process which will doubtless occur during the settlement, it is believed that healthier interests may be induced to enter the market; and, in anticipation of this, the closing dealings yesterday displayed a slightly better tone.

The Stock Exchange requirements and the usual end of the month demands will make money, the rates for which have shown an easy tendency, more in demand. Gold is still needed in Paris, but this condition is not likely to continue now that the rentes conversion has proved so successful. The position of the Bank of England is considered strong, and any necessary aid can readily be afforded.

A curious change in the bank routine consists in the announcement that on and after Saturday, Aug. 16, the bank will close at 1 o'clock on Saturdays, instead of at 2, the present Saturday closing hour.

GERMAN MONEY AND TRADE.

BERLIN, July 27.—The general stagnation on the Boerse last week was relieved by heavy trading in Government funds. Besides large investments by domestic buyers, unusually large foreign orders were executed, London leading and Paris and Brussels following with heavy purchases. It is understood that the French religious orders and societies are buying German funds in large amounts, after selling French rentes, as a demonstration against M. Combes, the French Premier, because of his recent order for the closing of the unauthorized Congregationist schools.

German 3 per cents. and Prussian consols yesterday reached the highest quotations known for some years.

Iron and coal shares had the worst week for months. Notwithstanding the fact that wrought iron bars advanced 5 marks and castings 10 marks, iron shares fell heavily, some of the best declining six to ten points, and coalers dropped correspondingly. Trade reports from the coal and iron centres are more unfavorable.

Other industrial shares were dull, but some machine textile and cement stocks were higher. Shares of the North German Lloyd and the Hamburg-American Lines were neglected.

The annual balance sheet of the Schuckert Electrical Company of Nuremberg, published last evening, shows a loss of 15,200,000 marks, against net earnings of 6,250,000 marks for the preceding year, which amount was carried forward to the new account, and is now lost.

The report of the Continental Company for Electrical Undertakings, which concern the Schuckerts are financing, shows a loss of 1,198,872 marks, and the Schuckerts had to write off 9,000,000 marks to cover the depreciation of the securities they held. Both reports have made an extremely bad impression here.

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, July 27.—There was no material change in the market last week, and the turnover was small. The demand for cloth was affected adversely by the reduction in the price of cotton. The inquiry for India was mostly unacceptable, and the China trade showed no material improvement. The South American and Mediterranean markets were healthy, but inactive.

The situation in yarns was generally discouraging. Small lots of American qualities were placed for home consumption to meet immediate requirements.

Bank of Spain Report.

MADRID, July 27.—The report of the Bank of Spain for the week ended yesterday shows the following changes: Gold in hand, increase, 222,000 pesetas; silver in hand, increase, 497,000 pesetas; notes in circulation, decrease, 2,364,000 pesetas.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night to 12 o'clock Sunday night.

1 A. M.—69 Suffolk Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

3:55 A. M.—164 Avenue C; Isaac Bernstein; damage, $1,000.

9:40 A. M.—240 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street; Gilbert M. Spier; damage trifling.

12:50 P. M.—2 to 6 Montgomery Street; Lewis Wexster; damage trifling.

1:30 P. M.—341 East One Hundred and Fourth Street; Pasquale Marrion; damage, $25.

2:50 P. M.—142 Eldridge Street; owner unknown; damage, $100.

3 P. M.—69 East Eighty-seventh Street; Arnold Cohen; damage, $10.

3:20 P. M.—456 West Forty-fifth Street; Lizzie McCabe; damage, $50.

7:05 P. M.—126 East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street; Emma Eraesele; damage, $25.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Ex-Congressman Wallace T. Foote, Fort Henry, N. Y.; V. E. McBee, Vice President of the Seaboard Air Line Railway, Norfolk, Va.

CAMBRIDGE—T. C. Chsrpentier, Paris.

ALBEMARLE—Ex-Gov. William H. Hunt, Porto Rico; Gordon W. Hsines, United States Navy.

HOFFMAN—Milton Daily, Chicago; S. D. Dorrance, Dorrancston, Penn.

FIFTH AVENUE—Arthur McArthur, Jr., United States Navy.

NETHERLAND—Dr. M. Valentin, Berlin, Germany.

MANHATTAN—George R. Lyman, Philadelphia; Lieut. Commander F. H. Eldridge, United States Navy; D. C. F. Dodge, United States Navy.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

WATERLOO, Iowa, July 27.—East Waterloo was visited early to-day by a fire which did damage to the extent of $80,000. It originated in the basement of the Waterloo Fruit and Commission Company's store. The firemen were almost helpless, but a heavy rain checked the flames. Three business blocks were burned.

NORWICH, N. Y., July 27.—Fire destroyed the Foulsit & Andrews Block here to-day, causing $20,000 loss, with $10,000 insurance.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Following is a statement of the United States Treasury on the 26th day of July, 1902:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

In Divisions of Issue and Redemption.

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion in Division of Redemption $150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS.

Held for the redemption of the notes and certificates for which they are respectively pledged.

DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.		DIVISION OF ISSUE.	
Gold coin	$337,205,089	Gold certificates outstanding	$337,205,089
Silver dollars	456,802,000	Silver certificates outstanding	456,802,000
Silver dollars of 1890	100,787	Treasury notes outstanding	29,145,000
Silver bullion of 1890	28,984,213		
Total	$843,212,089	Total	$843,212,089

General Fund.

Gold coin and bullion	$58,317,539.56	
Gold certificates	40,661,610.00	
Standard silver dollars	14,538,006.00	
Silver certificates	9,163,952.00	
Silver bullion	2,996,378.32	
United States notes	9,356,987.00	
Treasury notes of 1890	161,139.00	
National banknotes	11,815,633.82	
Subsidiary silver coin	11,961,923.65	
Fractional currency	135.93	
Minor coin	829,590.14	
		$159,437,945.12
In National Bank Depositories—		
To credit of the Treasurer of the U. S.	$117,997,058.72	
To credit of disbursing officers	6,828,846.91	
Total	$124,820,404.63	
Awaiting Reimbursement—		
Bonds and interest paid	105,471.23	
		124,985,875.86
Total		$284,423,820.98
Liabilities—		
National bank 5 per cent. fund	$13,556,943.56	
Outstanding checks and drafts	10,482,101.85	
Disbursing officers' balances	53,841,787.98	
Post Office Department account	5,350,211.82	
Miscellaneous items	2,512,579.63	
		85,543,623.86
Available cash balance		$198,880,197.12

Receipts, Expenditures, Redemptions, Etc.

RECEIPTS.	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$681,812.84	$20,315,549.10	$20,315,549.10
Internal revenue	625,083.21	18,822,018.94	18,822,018.94
Miscellaneous	74,067.84	2,626,859.99	2,626,859.99
Total receipts	$1,380,463.89	$41,764,428.03	$41,764,428.03
EXPENDITURES.			
Civil and miscellaneous	335,000.00	12,245,000.00	12,245,000.00
War	880,000.00	16,610,000.00	16,610,000.00
Navy	375,000.00	6,780,000.00	6,780,000.00
Indians	50,000.00	1,050,000.00	1,050,000.00
Pensions	100,000.00	11,195,000.00	11,195,000.00
Interest	.....	4,200,000.00	4,200,000.00
Total expenditures	$1,280,000.00	$52,080,000.00	$52,080,000.00
Excess of expenditures over receipts	120,463.89	*10,315,571.97	*10,315,571.97
Receipts Last Year—			
Customs	662,240.42	17,966,206.43	17,966,206.43
Internal revenue	827,679.29	23,907,408.00	23,907,408.00
Receipts from all sources last year	1,525,110.14	43,798,559.52	43,798,559.52
Expenditures last year	1,010,000.00	47,305,000.00	47,305,000.00
NATIONAL BANK FUND.			
Deposits of lawful money under act July 14, 1890	.....	1,430,820.00	1,430,820.00
Notes redeemed and retired under act July 14, 1890	97,102.50	1,532,595.00	1,532,595.00
Notes received for current redemption	572,243.00	12,974,998.00	12,974,998.00

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.	U. S. Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To March 14, 1900	$546,466,414.00	$103,195,488.00	$649,661,902.00

UNDER ACT MARCH, 14, 1900.	U. S. Notes.	Treasury Notes.	Total.
Redeemed in Gold—			
To date	$59,225,908.00	$5,104,020.00	$64,329,928.00
This fiscal year	820,270.00	24,680.00	344,950.00
This month	320,270.00	24,680.00	344,950.00
This day	82,150.00	2,410.00	84,560.00
Exchanged for Gold—			
To date	59,225,908.00	5,104,020.00	64,329,928.00
This fiscal year	320,270.00	24,680.00	344,950.00
This month	320,270.00	24,680.00	344,950.00
This day	82,150.00	2,410.00	84,560.00

*Excess of expenditures over receipts.

FINANCIAL.

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BANK STATEMENTS
The official statement of each National bank in New York City, as made on July 17th, bound separately, in a neat supplement free, with
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Proposals.

PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY, GUARANTEED 3½% TRUST CERTIFICATES, SERIES B.

Pursuant to the terms of an agreement dated September 1st, 1897, and supplemental agreement dated February 1st, 1901, proposals are invited for the sale and delivery to the Trustee of the above Certificates at a price not exceeding par and interest to the extent of $100,000, the sum now payable to the Sinking Fund.

Proposals should be addressed to Girard Trust Company, Trustee, Philadelphia, Pa., and will be received until Thursday, July 31st, 1902, at three o'clock P. M.

GIRARD TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
C. J. RHOADS, Treasurer.
Philadelphia, July 15th, 1902.

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

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St. Paul Building, 222 Broadway, New York.
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John E. Borne,	Vernon H. Brown,	Henry N. Whitney,	James W. Tappin,
Richard Delafield,	Seth M. Milliken,	Theo. W. Myers,	Geo. W. Quintard,
	W. Seward Webb.		

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY
(OF CALIFORNIA)
First Consolidated Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds of 1893.

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors of this Company has determined to use to redeem First Consolidated Mortgage Five Per Cent Gold Bonds of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company (of California) $64,000 now in the Sinking Fund for the redemption and payment of Bonds of that issue, and that Bonds of such issue will be redeemed therewith; bids are hereby invited for the surrender of such Bonds at prices to be named by the bidders. Such bids should be deposited with Andrew K. Van Deventer, Assistant Treasurer of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, at his office, 120 Broadway, New York City, at or before 12 o'clock noon on the 31st day of July, 1902, and should be endorsed "Bids for surrender of Southern Pacific Railroad Company of California Five Per Cent Bonds."

New York, June 30, 1902.
SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.,
By E. H. HARRIMAN, President.

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Dividends.

CASEIN COMPANY OF AMERICA.
New York, July 23d, 1902.
Preferred Dividend No. 9.

A quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. (2%) will be paid on the preferred stock of this Company August 11th, 1902, to stockholders of record at the close of business July 31st, 1902, in accordance with subscription agreement dated May 18th, 1900. Checks will be mailed from the office of the Company. The transfer books will close at three P. M., July 31st, 1902, and reopen at 10 A. M., August 11th, 1902.

CASEIN COMPANY OF AMERICA,
MAURICE BARNETT, Secretary.

Allis-Chalmers Company,
New York, July 23d, 1902.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTER (1¾%) PER CENT. on this Preferred Stock of this company, payable on August 1st. The Preferred Stock transfer books will close on July 26th, 1902, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopen on August 2d, 1902, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Dividend checks will be mailed to stockholdsrs of record at closing of the books.

W. J. CHALMERS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.,
No. 120 Broadway, New York, July 23, 1902.

At a meeting held this day it was
RESOLVED, That a quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTER PER CENT. (1¾%) upon the assenting stock of the Company be declared payable August 15th, 1902, to Stockholders of record at the close of business on August 1st, 1902, and that the transfer books for the assenting stock be closed on August 1st, 1902, at 3:00 o'clock P. M., and opened on August 16th, 1902, at 10:00 o'clock A. M.

T. W. SIEMON, Treasurer.

The Colorado Fuel & Iron Co.
Denver, Colorado, July 12, 1902.

PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 20.

The Board of Directors of this Company has declared a dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of the Company for the

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THE TARIFF REFORMED BY ITS FRIENDS.

According to the chief Republican organ in this city an attempt will be made in Iowa this week to start a movement for tariff reform "within the party." It is reported that it will take the form of a declaration that the party in power should avow its intention to revise the tariff in the first session of the next Congress, with a view to reducing excessive duties and especially such duties as are found to aid the schemes of trusts favored by the present rates. It is not known whether the plan can secure the support or even the assent of the powerful Senator ALLISON, but it is said to have a very strong backing in the party at large, and to receive much sympathy and encouragement from all parts of the Northwest.

We shall await the result of such a movement with more interest than hope. It is not the first time that an experiment of this sort has been tried. About twenty years ago, in a period of great prosperity, the Republicans of the Northwest revolted at the extreme protectionism of their party, and, aided by some of the more enlightened manufacturers of the East, forced the adoption of the plan of a Tariff Commission, which in due time recommended an average reduction of 20 per cent. The measure was hailed with delight by Republicans who had become weary of the narrow and reactionary policy of their party, and "the tariff reformed by its friends" became for a brief and joyous interval the watchword of the Republicans. But before the measure reported by the commission had got through the conference committee its authors and creators could not recognize it. The committee, in defiance of all parliamentary rules, practically presented an entirely new bill, and it was "jammed" through both houses. When it became a law it was found that it was honeycombed with protectionist jobs, and that the average rate of duties imposed by it was higher than had before been exacted. The next year for the first time in a quarter of a century the Democratic candidate for President was elected.

Of course there are elements of the situation that have changed since then. The Northwest is not so much of an exclusively agricultural region as it then was. The farmers as a class are not as keenly interested in the tariff as they then were. On the other hand, there is probably a stronger tariff reform sentiment among manufacturers than then. But other issues have arisen and have had their effect on party divisions. New connections have been formed, and will not easily be broken. It is impossible to say what support a tariff-reform movement would really obtain in the Republican Party or how far the Democrats are ready to unite on that issue. But what is pretty well assured is that a tariff revision within the party would be fought with all the energy and craft of the great protected interests and would either be defeated or perverted and betrayed if practicable.

It muet be remembered that the two most powerful combinations of capital and ability in the commerce and industry of the world, the Sugar Trust and the Steel Trust, enjoy very profitable favors under the existing tariff, and that their combined influence in resisting tariff reform would be very formidable, and would be reinforced by like combinations in the meat, the lumber, the paper, and other interests. Nothing is plainer in American politics to-day than that all the vicious elements of the new form of organization we call the trust, for lack of a more definite term, are united in support of the tariff policy from which all of them secure more or less unjust advantage. Their "pull" with the managers of the Republican Party is very strong. It was exerted to defeat the House bill for reciprocity with Cuba, and the utmost efforts of the Administration, backed by the press of the country and a very earnest public opinion, were utterly futile against them. They may not control State Conventions. They certainly could not defeat a general popular resolution for reform. But their stiff and cruel hand is on the machinery of legislation at Washington, and it is not likely that it will prove any more feeble than it did last session and in 1883.

It is practically a truism in American politics that no serious change in the policy of the Government can be secured without a change in the party in power. This is particularly likely to be true in a matter involving such powerful and united and unscrupulous interests as are involved in the discriminations of the tariff. We should say that when the need of tariff reform is sufficiently recognized to cause a really effective movement for it in the ranks of the Republican Party it will be strongly enough felt to bring about the defeat of that party. And in our judgment that fact holds out the only hope the Democratic Party can possibly have of attaining success.

IN THE LAST DITCH.

From the home of Mr. CARL SCHURZ, upon the shores of Lake George, where that venerable man has gathered about him a little band of other men who dissent from the prevailing belief that we ought to restore peace and establish a civil government in the Philippines, there has gone forth a singular letter of protest and demand which, while addressed to President ROOSEVELT, is submitted through the press to the judgment of a candid Nation. It is signed by Mr. SCHURZ, Mr. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, Mr. EDWIN BURRITT SMITH, Mr. MOORFIELD STOREY, and Mr. HERBERT WELSH, a committee appointed at the Plaza Hotel conference of anti-imperialists to conduct an investigation of the charges of inhumanity against our officers and soldiers in the Philippines. We print the letter in full this morning, and bespeak for it no careless and hasty reading, but an examination so patient, attentive, and open-minded that its structure, substance, and merit shall stand exposed for unprejudiced valuation, as the depth or the shallowness of an advocate's plea would be revealed to the mind of a just Judge desiring nothing but the ascertainment of the truth.

What are the counts of the indictment which these leaders of anti-imperialism draw up against our army? These "criminal acts contrary to all recognized rules and usages of war on the part of officers and soldiers of the United States": Kidnapping, murder, robbery, torture, outraging of women, and the infliction of the death penalty on the strength of evidence elicited by torture. And they further find themselves "compelled to believe" that the acts of cruelty referred to were "far more general," the demoralization "more all-pervasive," than the President declared or would admit in his review of the Smith court-martial. They say: "The allegations we make are grave; the condition of affairs we describe serious. As a National record it is discreditable."

So grave, so serious, so shockingly discreditable that a candid person reading their letter of charges to the end will at once re-examine the document for a consideration, one by one, of the proofs upon which these grave allegations rest.

The proofs and substantiations which Mr. SCHURZ in New York and at Lake George, Mr. ADAMS in Quincy and Boston, Mr. SMITH in Chicago, Mr. STOREY in Boston, and Mr. WELSH in Philadelphia have been able to assemble shall be described and characterized in their own words. We quote such descriptive passages from the typewritten copy of their letter forwarded to THE TIMES:

> The inquiries we, as a committee, have made, necessarily imperfect, have yet been sufficient to satisfy us that Gen. SMITH and Major WALLER were not the sole culprits; nor should they suffice in the character of scapegoats.—Pp. 3, 4.
>
> In your "review" of July 14 you say that these cases were exceptional. Your means of information on this point should unquestionably be infinitely better than ours, for you have access to the files of the War Department. We have not.—P. 4.
>
> Such are certain of the conclusions reached by us from as careful a study as it has been in our power to make of facts thus far procurable. We have endeavored to supplement and perfect the evidence, but our efforts to that end have encountered obstructive embarrassments.—P. 10.
>
> From the scanty material thus by mere chance made accessible to us here, many thousand miles from the scene and long after the time of their occurrences, we hold ourselves ready to direct your attention to concrete cases.—Pp. 11, 12.
>
> Scanty material, means of information compared to which the President's are "infinitely superior," necessarily imperfect evidence, which they have vainly endeavored, thousands of miles away from the scene, to supplement and perfect—this is the estimate which the authors of this memorial put upon the quality of their own testimony.

What say they of the witnesses for the defense? First, that the President's review of the Smith court-martial is misleading, owing to his ignorance of the facts, although his means of information were "infinitely better" than theirs. He had averred that the case of Gen. SMITH was exceptional. They tell him to his face that the facts in that case were notorious rather than exceptional. Upon the courts-martial held by officers of our army in the Philippines they cast the slur of a reference to the Dreyfus case as showing "what may be expected from military tribunals and investigations when the esprit de corps is enlisted or 'the honor of the army' is thought to be involved." The Secretary of War asserts that Gen. SMITH'S reckless kill and burn order was not obeyed in Samar. These gentlemen are not so sure about it. First they say that they are not aware that reliable statistics are generally accessible; then boldly declare that "fire and sword had full sway there." Of the testimony given before sympathetic courts-martial by certain officers they say that it indicates such a state of demoralization in both witness and tribunal that "the impudence of the mockery is manifest." The results of another inquiry they pronounce "certainly suggestive," and "reminiscent of Dreyfus incidents." An officer high in command who had explained the high proportion of Filipinos killed to Filipinos wounded by attributing it to the excellent marksmanship of our men and the Filipino habit of carrying off their wounded exhibited "utter military demoralization"; "with difficulty distinguished from what is usually known as audacious mendacity." The reports of our medical inspectors on the concentration camps in the Philippines are "little less than an insult to the intelligence of those to whom they are addressed." In words of sarcastic circumlocution they brand Secretary ROOT as a liar, and when the President says that Mr. ROOT is anxious to probe to the bottom the charges of outrage they warn him that "the draft on our credulity is great." The President affirms that almost universally the higher officers have so borne themselves as to supply a check upon their subordinates. "We, on the contrary, have found ourselves compelled to believe that the acts referred to were far more general."

Now what must be the conclusion reached by a man fairly candid and of decent honesty of mind who reads this letter? Simply that it is the most impudent communication ever addressed to a President of the United States. These men have not one scintilla of evidence not already passed upon by the public, they have not one pertinent fact to contribute to the President's stock of knowledge. There is nothing, absolutely no single thing, in their letter but a perverse and scalding review of facts long since accessible and known to everybody, with allegations that the army in the Philippines, officers and men, is demoralized and criminal, and expressions of belief that everybody who testifies to the contrary, from officers of courts-martial up to the Secretary of War and the President himself, is mendaciously deceiving the people.

Not many months ago the spokesmen of anti-imperialism were shrieking out against the perfidy of making war upon AGUINALDO, with whom they said we had made a binding alliance. Then they exalted the paper Government of the insurgents into an established, sacred, and inviolable sovereignty, which it would be an infamous crime to destroy. The capture of AGUINALDO furnished them a new ground of opposition to our Philippine policy, and a little later we see them seize eagerly upon every form of charge or calumny that is uttered against the army. It would seem that they have now come to the closing stage of their campaign of impotent resistance to the policy of the Government and the will of the people. Certainly this latest proclamation exhibits the desperate hardihood of an army that is out of ammunition. Moreover, they have now come to the pitch of insulting the whole Nation. Comparing the feeling of the American people during the campaign of calumny against the army with the feeling of the French people during the Dreyfus excitement they say: "Of the National conscience, in either case, we do not speak." Anti-imperialism of this sort has come pretty near to the end of its rope—or shall we say has fallen into its last ditch?

THE M'AULIFFE MYSTERY.

The conclusions of Mr. Justice MAYER, after a careful and judicial review of the testimony submitted in the case of McAULIFFE, the Glennon witness, who died in Roosevelt Hospital from the effects of a brutal and murderous beating, may warrant the police of the Nineteenth Precinct in exchanging surreptitious congratulations; the impression on a decent citizen is quite another matter. Justice MAYER recognizes that the police succeeded with more than ordinary cleverness in involving the case in mystery by an irreconcilable conflict of testimony; but after the records are divested of what may properly be stricken from them he is of the opinion that McAULIFFE was brutally assaulted and mortally wounded while in the custody of the police, when only policemen could have had access to him, and that such assault occurred during the night or early on the morning following his arraignment. This is as far as the credible evidence establishes the truth. The rest is conjecture, but the conclusion is inevitable that while the police were responsible for him McAULIFFE was fatally beaten, and obviously by some one connected with or having free access to the Nineteenth Precinct Station House.

This is not a new conclusion. The public has believed exactly this ever since the incident occurred. Justice MAYER has only confirmed the conviction which forced itself upon every one conversant with the known facts. It is a disquieting thought that a police force containing such desperate malefactors is also capable, through a false esprit de corps, of sheltering them and concealing their crime. There must be a dozen men in uniform, if not more, who know all the facts, and who, by concealing them, share in the crime.

Commissioner PARTRIDGE'S responsibility in this matter would seem to begin at the point where Justice MAYER has left it. It may not be impossible for him to "go behind the returns" and gather testimony outside of that submitted to Justice MAYER as a Magistrate of the Court of Special Sessions. Mysteries of this sort are disagreeable things. They stand between the public and confidence in the police, and between every policeman and the self-respect which is essential to the morale of the force. If Justice MAYER is warranted in making the declaration that all the facts prove that McAULIFFE was fatally beaten while in the custody of the police of the Nineteenth Precinct, the commander at that time, every subordinate officer of the precinct staff, and every patrolman on duty during the twenty-four hours including the night of Feb. 16 and the morning of the 17th should be declared under suspicion and treated accordingly until his record is cleared by the establishment of the truth. Perhaps the simplest mode of procedure would be to prefer charges against the precinct commander of that date and let him show, if he can, that Justice MAYER is mistaken. The facts should be accessible; every effort should be made to get at them.

BOROUGH RIVALRIES.

The discussion before the Rapid Transit Commission growing out of the competition between the Rapid Transit Construction Company and the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company for the construction and operation of the extension of the subway to Brooklyn was instructive in many ways, and not least so in calling attention to the lack of homogeneity in the multiple-borough City of New York. The consolidation which gave us what is colloquially designated as Greater New York should have extinguished municipal rivalries and made the citizens of Manhattan and Brooklyn one people, but as a matter of fact it did nothing of the sort.

It seems to be impossible for the Manhattanite and the Brooklynite to look at any subject of mutual interest from a common point of view. Perhaps this is due to the fact that their interests are not, or at least do not appear to be, identical. No more amusing illustration of this is needed than was given by Mayor Low when, in the meeting which awarded the contract to the Belmont-McDonald syndicate, he felt called upon to enter into an apologetic explanation of his perfectly proper action, lest such action should be misinterpreted by the people of Brooklyn as a betrayal of his obligations to them. For any other line of conduct than that followed by him the Mayor would have found a satisfactory explanation impossible. That a special plea of self-exculpation was necessary in a matter so obvious would probably not have occurred to any one who had not long been a resident of Brooklyn and had not learned from official experience that in deciding a public question as Manhattan prefers it should be decided Brooklyn would see cause to feel aggrieved.

That there should be a constant competition between the Boroughs of Manhattan and Brooklyn is not only natural, but in many respects it is eminently desirable. The richer and more populous borough would be very likely to claim and get more than its equitable share of public improvements and to subordinate other considerations to those which make for local advantage. It is not necessary, however, to remind the people of Brooklyn that they need to "watch out" at all times to see that they get what belongs to them. They understand this very well. A better service would be rendered by making it appear to the public on both sides of the river that the interests of New York are paramount to those of any constituent borough, and that New York will not be the great and homogeneous city it should be and may become until borough rivalries are eliminated and action for the benefit of New York is as acceptable to the people of one borough as to those of another. This happy unanimity of sentiment may come in time with the multiplication and improvement of facilities of intercommunication.

CASTRO, GOING AND COMING.

Here are the "prave 'orto" with which President CASTRO of Venezuela set out to crush the latest insurrection:

> I find myself in the condition to fulfill the mission with which I have been invited by Providence, and it is my desire to render myself worthy of that mission. Bracing myself with the conflicts of peace, and raising my stature if need be beyond the limitations of nature, I shall chain events and harness them to the car of victory in the very camps of the rebellion. I declare myself in campaign. I am going to transfuse into the operations of the war the enthusiasm of my faith, my nervous activity, and the efficacy of my personal direction.

No doubt this was all very sincere. The misfortune of it is that it is irresistibly funny. It is not rendered less so by the fact that, according to later reports, the doughty dictator, instead of "chaining events and harnessing them to the car of victory in the very camp of the rebellion," stopped his march at a prudent distance from possible fighting and fell back. As in the terrible Tartarin of Tarascon the Sancho proved more potent in his make-up than the Quixote.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—There is to be found, perhaps, an enlightening commentary upon the course of the French Government to supervise—not to abolish, it is well to remember—the religious schools of the republic, in the fact that the fiercest opposition to the Associations law has developed among that part of the population which fought so long and so desperately to protect monarchical institutions from their inevitable doom. Even more obstinate than the Vendeans, the "Chouans" of Brittany vindicated the accuracy of those who nicknamed them after the owls by staking their lives in 1830 on the possibility of sweeping aside the consequences of the Revolution and setting up another King of France. It needed a HOCHE that time to bring them to terms, but the victory attained was then, as formerly, physical and not psychical. The Breton peasant has few ideas, but, apparently realizing his inability to get any more if he loses those few, he clings to them with invincible tenacity, and the thought of changing them to fit new conditions never enters his mind. These traits are called loyalty or fidelity by people in whose real or imagined interest they are displayed, but such people are few, and to others the Breton peculiarities are not easily distinguishable from stupidity. There is of course something magnificent in devotion to a hopeless cause, and yet the hopelessness of a cause is not an argument proving its excellence, and still less does it prove either the wisdom or the virtue of those who support it. The pending controversy in France is a complicated one, not to be settled off-hand, particularly by distant observers, but the circumstance that it has awakened "la Chouannerie" from its dull slumbers has again set the owls of Brittany to flying by daylight, without seriously disturbing anybody else, at least gives a hint that perhaps M. COMBES is not exactly a fiend in human form.

—In the April report of Major L. M. MAUS, who is acting as Commissioner of Health in Manila, there is one passage of particular interest, illustrating, as it does, the harmony which now prevails there between the American officers and those whose control of the Philippines we brought to an end, and showing that there is not quite so much theological prejudice among the "invaders" as some people have recently charged. When the cholera broke out in Manila the only hospital at the disposition of the American authorities was one inconveniently situated and reached only over a road the roughness of which had disastrous effects upon the patients taken to it. Elsewhere was another hospital building, easily accessible over smooth roads, and Major MAUS says: "The free use of this building was secured to the Board of Health through the courtesy and kindness of Señores TRINIDAD JURADO, BERTRAND DE LIS, and other members of the commission of the Spanish colony who had charge of the property at the time. The entire lower floor, with kitchen, dining room, laundry, morgue, and grounds, was placed at our disposal; besides a large ward for Americans on the second floor, and four private rooms for American women. The remaining portion of the building was reserved for the treatment of members of the Spanish colony in case any of them were so unfortunate as to contract the disease. I desire publicly to thank Señor TRINIDAD JURADO and his colleagues for their great kindness in offering us the use of this splendid hospital, which has contributed so much toward the recovery and comfort of the unfortunates sent there, and for their universal assistance and courtesy during our occupancy of the building." Then comes the cordial tribute to those who cared for the cholera patients: "I desire also to call attention to the splendid work performed by the Sisters of Charity, who were sent there as nurses at my request. These noble women devoted themselves fearlessly to the work of nursing the sick, and spared no effort or labor in behalf of their patients, who, as a rule, belonged to the lowest native class, and among whom the disease was so malignant." Evidently Major MAUS is not one of the proselyters of whom we have recently heard, and, as his report is printed and distributed at Government expense, his admiration for the Sisters of Charity seems not to have troubled any of his superiors, military or civil.

—If Canada and Great Britain really must have a "shipping combine" of their own and won't be happy till they get it, of course there is nothing to prevent the attainment of their desires. There are no toll gates along the ocean pathways, and the one thing needful for the establishment of the proposed—or discussed—line of fast boats between Quebec and Liverpool has already been pointed out by—the subsidy hunters on both sides of the Atlantic. With appropriations sufficiently large to enable them to pay the big insurance rates demanded for ships that venture into the storms and fog-shrouded currents of the St. Lawrence Gulf, the exploiters of the northern route can doubtless get something like their fair share of the freight that now is dispatched through safer waters, and tribal prejudices may enable them to get a few passengers. The latter will not be numerous, however, since it is inadequate consolation for the man about to strew himself at the foot of a Newfoundland or Nova Scotian cliff to think of the insurance his relatives will get—if the companies cannot prove contributory negligence and criminal recklessness on the part of a policy holder who goes voluntarily and unnecessarily into such a region. It is different with freight, or at least with some kinds of freight, and the sub-arctic line will make the fortunes of all its stockholders, provided, always, that the subsidies are big enough and are paid long enough. The British shipping papers, to be sure, are all fiercely opposed to the whole subsidy system, and the Canadian taxpayers may come to doubt its beauties in time; still the joy of having a "combine" of one's own is not small, and the unprofessional press of London seems to be united in desiring it. Our own combiners show no signs of worriment. They, too, made an earnest, soulful effort to get a subsidy, but as nature happens to be on their side and not on that of their would-be rivals, without other help they can confront the future with composure.

—Baltimore, like New York, has a tunnel through which coal-burning locomotives pass daily in considerable numbers, but we notice with real apprehension that Baltimore, instead of following the example of New York and doing nothing about its tunnel except talk about it, has actually taken action of a sort that will lead to immediate action on the part of the corporation owning the locomotives! The City Council has done no less than order the substitution of electricity for steam in the Baltimore tunnel, on the frivolous ground that the present smoke and cinders constitute a public nuisance, and the Baltimore and Ohio Railway has weakly promised to get the new motors as quickly as they can be made. Now, that is no way to do business, or, rather, it is one, and to do business of this sort is revolutionary and outrageous. At least it would be so here, where public convenience is not a fetish and the occasional asphyxiation of a commuter is merely a subject for the merry directorial jeet. Baltimore is going too fast.

REPUBLICAN PARTY AT FAULT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Much of the present prosperity of this country is fictitious. The buying power of a dollar is not what it was when William McKinley was first inaugurated. Americans are beginning to realize that the Republican Party is dominated by the trusts.

Why was not Cuba treated fairly by Congress during the last session? Because the Republican leaders thought more of Sugar Trust campaign contributions than of Cuba's present financial distress.

Beef stays high in spite of injunctions. The coal barons who have by injustice made the present strike possible, and some of whom have certain labor agitators in their pay, are reaping a golden harvest from the high prices that coal brings.

It is not a question of the administration of Roosevelt, but of looking out for the best interests of the common people. There is more moral power, energy, and conviction in Senator Hoar than in any ten Senators in the United States Senate.

If the Republican Party is not more mindful of the masses, and less solicitous about the millionaires, it will soon make way for a Democratic administration. The Republican Party is bold in initiative, but extravagant in outlay. Mr. McKinley was wiser and more thoughtful of the common people than his political lieutenants.

Deep distrust exists to-day because of the ambitious projects of Republican leaders who can carry through great canal bills, but who are unable to secure for a small sister republic the right to exist alongside of Columbia.

The Democrats have had so much ammunition furnished them by the Republicans that undoubtedly they will make effective use of it ere long.

WILLIAM K. PALMER.

New Rochelle, N. Y., July 22, 1902.

TABLE BOARDER'S OBJECT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When I addressed you recently on the subject of the decadence of table board establishments, I had no intention of drawing the fire of persons interested in the management of "table boarderies." My object was rather to get the views of unfortunate single young men like myself, and possibly create a sentiment which might mould the keepers of "table boarderies" to make some improvement in the administration of their tables.

None of the statements made in my first communication has been shown by any of your correspondents to be based on faulty observation, and the letters which my communication has inspired have been largely corroborative of my views.

The lady who has honored me by replying reveals the weakness of the case for the "table boarderies" by indulging in abuse that is comical. I am not dyspeptic, nor old, though I must plead guilty to being a bachelor. Another of your correspondents, who takes refuge in anonymity, begs the question by interrogating me as to how much I pay per week. This, I submit, borders on the impertinent, but I have no objection to giving the information that the amount is $5 for fifteen meals.

K. J. J.

Brooklyn, July 25, 1902.

COLOR LINE QUESTION IN LONDON.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Some time ago there appeared in THE TIMES a special dispatch from London touching the color question in that great metropolis. The writer went on to say that a negro from Liberia came to London to study certain industrial phases of London life with a view of returning to his home to apply the same. While in London he was refused admission to all the hotels—because of his color—and was not cared for until he had found some out-of-the-way place. If I remember correctly, the writer intimated that it was the American influence that had brought about this undesirable condition of things abroad. I have given not the words of your correspondent, but the substance of them. As I had just returned from Europe myself and had seen no such incidents as those he referred to, naturally enough I became interested, and so wrote to one of the most distinguished and reputable editors in all London as to the facts in the case, inclosing the clipping. Here is his reply:

> I don't want to impugn the good faith of any London correspondent of a New York paper, but I must confess that the correspondent who is responsible for the cutting you are good enough to send me seems to be quite alone in his information concerning the incident of the young colored man who was refused accommodation at almost all the London hotels. No whisper of such a thing has appeared in any of the London papers, and I am, therefore, loath to believe that the incident actually occurred.
>
> You may be quite sure from what you will remember of the incident at the St. Ermin's Hotel, when you were staying there yourself, that if anything of this kind had become known there would have been a very indignant protest from, I think, every London paper, and not least of all, from The Chronicle.

This ought to be conclusive. It certainly is to my mind. I send this brief note to THE TIMES as one of its old subscribers, and because I believe that it does not only print "all the news that's fit to print," but, so far as possible, it verifies what it prints.

W. S. SCARBOROUGH,
Wilberforce University.

Wilberforce, Ohio, July 24, 1902.

BRITISH TRADE WITH HAWAII.

The British Consul for the Hawaiian Islands writes in his annual report that from Jan. 1 to June 14, 1900, (the date on which the Organic Act for the government of the islands took effect,) imports from the United Kingdom were unusually large, in anticipation of the United States tariff coming into operation. After that date orders slackened considerably; in many cases they were withheld altogether on account of the higher duties, and after the accumulated stocks had become exhausted, the markets of the United States were largely resorted to for new supplies. Under these circumstances it cannot be a matter of surprise that the imports from the United Kingdom, which under the Hawaiian tariff of from 10 to 25 per cent. had in 1898 amounted to £257,545 and in 1899 to £354,931, should have so seriously fallen off as to show a total of £64,317 only during the fiscal year to June 30, 1901.

If British manufacturers and exporters were to refer to the United States tariff book, which could be seen at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade as well, doubtless, as at the United States Consulates, they would be enabled to judge of the likelihood of their doing a reasonably remunerative trade with the islands in the particular goods in which they are interested, notwithstanding the present onerous tariff conditions. Profits might not be large, but business might be done. The Commercial Intelligence Branch would, he believes, be able to inform them of the names of certain of the principal dealers in this district with whom they could correspond with the view of opening up business relations, obtaining information as to current prices, &c., and ascertaining precisely the prospects and conditions of each branch of trade.

There were no exports from the islands during the above-mentioned year direct to the United Kingdom. The exports to the British colonies amounted to £6,452; to Germany, £12,700; to China, £3,814; to Japan, £904; and to other countries, £442.—Pall Mall Gazette.

NUGGETS.

The Stockholder.

"I like the place," said Mr. Newlywed, "but the railroad fare is pretty high."

"But, surely," replied his bride, "the railroad company will fix that for you when they know."

"When they know what?"

"That you're the man who bought that share of their stock."—Philadelphia Press.

After Effects.

"It is too bad," said the person who reverences antiquities, "that the bell tower of St. Mark's fell, isn't it?"

"Awful," answers the individual with the weary brow. "Awful! Why, it started old man Gaddabout to telling of his European travels all over again."—Baltimore American.

Her Listless Way.

"Charlotte," said the first, who was of her sex and a friend, "strives to be strictly up to the minute with her horseless carriage and other things."

"Yes," responded the other, who was also feminine and an even closer friend, "she even affects a birthdayless age."—Indianapolis News.

All Claim the Centre.

"Yes," he said thoughtfully, "Shakespeare was right. All the world's a stage, but it's a mighty funny stage at that."

"How so?"

"Practically every one who steps on the boards thinks he is cast for the star part, and as a general thing he's more than half through his lines before he discovers his mistake."—Chicago Post.

Literally.

"I suppose," said the supercilious stranger in town, "your city has had its ups and downs, notwithstanding its present prosperity?"

"Yep," replied the resident cheerfully, "still got 'em. Streets being torn up and old buildings being torn down."—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

HARMONY.

From The Washington Star.

There was a politician in a prehistoric age
Who said the other fellows filled his soul with righteous rage.
He vowed the man who strove against his party was a dunce;
He said he wanted harmony and wanted it at once.

So he made his little programme which he pointed to with pride.
He said that its advantages could never be denied.
And when somebody hinted that its lines were too severe,
By way of discipline he plugged the critic with a spear.

He said he hoped they'd mention any flaws they chanced to find:
He was ready to debate them in a liberal frame of mind;
But loyalty complete he'd suffer no one to relax,
If any one objected, he was smitten with an axe.

And presently he looked about; and scattered o'er the plain
Were the remains of kickers who would never kick again.
He was the sole survivor of his party once so vast,
And he sighed with satisfaction, "Here is harmony at last!"

ARTS OF THE CLIFF DWELLERS.

Pepper's Finds on Prehistoric Sites in Chaco Canyon.

The Pueblo Bonito in Chaco Cañon, New Mexico, was explored by Mr. George H. Pepper, assistant in ethnology in the Museum of Natural History and now with the completion of the west wing room he has been made to show his finds. They embrace many things that were hardly expected and may have an important bearing on the problem of the population of America in very remote epochs, and others which in their way surpass for artistic quality anything of the sort found in Mexico or Peru.

The cases are in the first large gallery to the westward on entering the main floor of the museum by the portal at the head of the stairway, after passing the middle gallery, where the stuffed beasts and birds are shown. On the south side is a series of cases containing models in plaster of typical pueblos like the Pueblo de Taos, and restored cliff dwellings, which may be fairly representative of the lofty eyries where Mr. Pepper dug the relics now partly arranged for public view.

Digging in the floors of these prehistoric caves, he came upon whole sets of jaws, apparently assembled with some purpose, either directly connected with religious worship or merely stored there against the day of festival, when they were brought forth for religious use. Ceremonial sticks in large quantities and different shapes were found, sometimes with the symbolical feathers attached; long flutes of wood and other objects belonging to the pre-Columbian past; but nothing to show the presence of white men, nothing that told of barter with the Spaniards or the influence of Spanish priests. Heaps of shells from the Pacific Coast there are indicating trade with the California Indians, and at least one jar of brown pottery, which seems to have been brought from Mexico, and may have served as a model for the local jars in white pottery, of which there is a great wealth.

Modern times are not omitted; for some cases contain an interesting study of the blanket, basket, and pottery work of the Navajo Indians—the sumach roots and branches which yield the red dye when the juice is mingled with the ashes of the juniper, and the black dye when boiled down. Here is the Navajo wool in the fleece, and when shorn and treated with the vegetable dyes; the yarn in differing colors, the loom with a blanket partly wove, the blankets themselves in all their strong colors and designs, some of which are traceable far back on the pottery and the textiles from prehistoric sites. But the ancient remains are most curious.

There are quadruple jars of small size connected together, in which dyes and paints were kept, the decorations being conventional signs for frogs and tadpoles, creatures connected with water, and therefore commonest in a country of arid mesas and plateaus, where water is a question of life and death. Here is a little double jar like a dumb-bell, with the spout on the handle, the two ends decorated with a flower pattern of five petals and five tendrils. Yonder is a grand jar, with a serpent decoration on its widest circumference, a bold spiral proceeding from a pattern of four longish squares; possibly we have here the remains of a rattlesnake figure in which the black points on the spiral represent the scales and the oblong squares at the other end, or stem end, the rattles. Big jars and bowls in solid black are fine in shape. Some of the more modern pieces are decorated in red and yellow and black, showing stags and bears, parrots or eagles and cocks, antelopes, flowers, with expanded petals, leaves and stalks, bold, simple decorations like mountain ranges, or terracelike, squared clouds. Here are modern rattles and a host of curious dolls, manikins, and devilkins made of cotton and leather, painted and adorned with feathers and bows. Among the bowls is one whose decoration in bold black designs suggests the cuneiform from the Euphrates on a large scale—a design for all the world like the cuneiform shape of a fish—though there is no connection either by immigration or underlying meaning between the two.

Among the prehistoric finds perhaps the most interesting are two boomerangs which represent a weapon of the chase unknown to America, but common in Australia. What gives this discovery additional importance is the fact that the earliest cave deposits of human origin in Europe have the boomerang. In Europe, as in America, therefore, the boomerang once existed, but in both continents its use was discontinued, while a simpler form of throwing club continued. In the same case with the boomerangs are light throwing clubs not at all unlike those seen in the hands of fowlers in the wall paintings on the Nile.

These cases are interesting also for the record they contain of the evolution of pottery from basket work. We see the impression on the clay of certain baskets, into which the clay was originally pressed before being dried by the sun and by fire and then baked. Among the Wetherill objects excavated in Utah which fill cases in the same gallery we find the mummies and the textiles of a very early race which seems to have understood basketwork alone, not having reached the stage of pottery making, as was also the case of the Australians. But their baskets are certainly superb for quality and decorations, size, and usefulness, though the weave differs from that of the race whose remains are found above them in the Utah caves, and also from the weave of baskets made by modern Indians.

In Mr. Pepper's find at Pueblo Bonito, in New Mexico, one can see a bottle-shaped jar of pottery in which the maker has not only built the bowl up by spiral ropes of clay as the early basket maker would carry round and round a rope of straw to form his basket bowl, but he has indented the rope of clay as he wound it, so that the outside is rough like plaited straw. It is a very pretty example of the evolution of pottery from forms in basketwork.

The decorations of this prehistoric pottery are often explainable only on the belief that the potter had a woven basket before him which he imitated, shape, design, and all, in clay. For these designs are natural in basketwork, but not natural in the united surface of a clay bowl or pot. Here, too, are the stones they used to polish the bowls inside and out, and other implements used for carving, weaving, and painting.

Unequaled in other collections of prehistoric Americana is the case containing inlays of turquois or bone, jet and other materials, even on basketwork—but in the latter case the foundation fell to pieces as the object was excavated from the sand. Innumerable are the pieces of turquois carved for mosaic and inlay purposes with stone implements, many also are the largest pendants and ear, nose, and breast ornaments. In one there was an imperfection in the stone, so the ancient jeweler has carefully drilled out the bad spot and fashioned a plug of turquois which exactly fits the hole. In another case a pear-shaped piece of mosaic was needed, and this has been built of three pieces so perfectly fitting that one can scarcely see the lines of jointure. There are small ducks and pigeons of light stone, and a bird in jet with a decorative design in turquois passing along its body and wings. A large shell has been shaped like a beetle and an inlay of turquois carried round the thorax. A scoop made of deer's bone has bands of turquois alternating with lines of jet inlaid with the utmost skill, and certainly showing a fine eye for color. The finest piece in this collection, however, is a large carved frog in the blackest of jet, with turquois eyes and turquois inlays. This favorite reptile sings sweetly to people who for months have perhaps been praying for rain. As tadpole, or half frog, or as complete in all its legs, the frog is like the duck, and more often than the dragon fly, a sign of water. There can be no doubt that a work of art so elaborate as this must have belonged to the tribe as a talisman which was brought out for the ceremonies in honor of the rain gods.

The installation of the old and modern Americana is going on apace; many cases in the extreme west gallery are in order, though not open to the public, owing to the presence of painters and plasterers. The centre of the long hall is taken by plaster casts of the tall carved pillars at Palenque and Uxmal, discovered by Stephens, and figure by Catherwood fifty or sixty years ago. Under Prof. Putnam this department of the Natural History Museum is increasing every year in value, and in the number of objects which can be admired by any one, whether learned in ancient Americana or not.

PRESIDENT'S SUNDAY MAIL

Minister's Opposition to the Opening of the Post Office.

Suggestion that, as a Protest, Church Members Refrain from Going for Letters—Roosevelt Family Attende Church.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., July 27.—The President, Mrs. Roosevelt, and all of the children of the family, excepting Miss Alice, attended services in Christ Church. Secretary Moody did not accompany the President. The Rev. H. H. Washburn said that all men admired physical strength and that thousands would gather, and had gathered, to see the prowess and power of the gladiator and the prize fighter. Men could not help their interest in mighty men of muscle. The rector added that where there were physical and moral strength there was the ideal man, the one who accomplished something worth while. Such a man with atrength in the faith was the model man.

In the First Presbyterian Church the Rev. Dr. Alexander M. Russell did not make any reference in his sermon to recent events, nor did he refer in any sentence, even indirectly, to the President. At the conclusion of his sermon, however, and in making the church announcements, he direct attention to the fact that for the first time in the history of Oyster Bay the Post Office had been opened for one hour. He sincerely regretted, he said, that the people had ever felt the necessity of having the Post Office open, thereby making the Postmistress work on the Sabbath. He said that there could be no press of business which would warrant the innovation. Dr. Russell proposed that the people, as a form of protest, refrain from going to the office.

The opening of the mail on Sunday is opposed hy some of the residents of Oyster Bay and approved by others. Those who are in favor of the innovation assert that it would be better to close the eleven saloons in the place than to fight against communication with the rest of the world for one of the twenty-four hours of the Sabbath.

Mrs. Roosevelt went aboard the Mayflower this afternoon, with several of the members of the St. Hilda Society. They had tea and returned on the vessel's launch to the wharf of J. West Roosevelt.

Secretary Moody will leave to-morrow morning for his New England tour of inspection. The Mayflower will leave here on Wednesday morning for New York and return in the evening with Senator Platt and Col. G. W. Dunn, Chairman of the Republican State Committee. The Senator and the Colonel are to be the guests of the President over night. Their coming is for an extended conference in regard to the political outlook in New York State. The Mayflower will be in commission off Oyster Bay until Oct. 1.

Early this morning an Italian, carrying a hand organ filled with all the melodies of Coney Island, with a chattering monkey in a bright red dress on his shoulder, went up Sagamore Hill. How he passed the Secret Service men is a mystery to them. He had made not more than three turns of the handle that was grinding out "Good Morning, Carrie," and was looking appealingly toward the windows in the hope of seeing a shower of pennies, when strong hands were laid upon him and he was hastened down the steep hill he had climbed so laboriously.

THE LETTER CARRIERS' CASE.

President Keller of the National Association Replies to Statements by Congressman Loud.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—In the August number of Postal Receipts, the official organ of the National Association of Letter Carriers, there will appear a letter from J. C. Keller, President of the association, attacking the statements made by Representative Loud of California, Chairman of the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, in opposition to the bill reclassifying the letter carriers.

In the closing days of the last session Mr. Loud denounced the association for its efforts to secure increased pay for its members, and charged them broadly with resorting to devious methods of lobbying in order to reach the desired end. Mr. Keller denies Mr. Loud's assertion that the carriers are using money to lobby their bill through Congress.

"Mr. Loud states," comments Mr. Keller, "that an offer to return money collected for this purpose was made, but that 'some of the branches refused to accept the return of that money, and it still lies subject to call.' This statement is false from beginning to end, and I doubt if such a statement would ever be made or have been made were it possible for a carrier to personally answer such an attack on the floor.

"The carriers of the country," continues Mr. Keller, "have no fund, either direct or indirect, with which to purchase their increase in salary or any other legislation. Every carrier knows that, and I believe Mr. Loud knows it. The portion of his speech to which I take particular exception is that in which Mr. Loud by inference seeks to brand the carriers of the country as a lot of criminals. We can pass over his so-called statistical enumerations; we could even respect the man for his consistent opposition to any measure which he considers wrong in principle, but we do reserve the right to protest against the attacks made upon the integrity of the letter carriers, especially when that attack is made on the floor of the House in a manner and under conditions which will not permit those attacked to answer the charges brought against them."

In conclusion Mr. Keller says: "One thing is certain. No attempts to create dissension in the ranks of the carriers will ever meet with success. The carriers have met every condition imposed upon them. They ask for an increase of pay as a matter of right and justice. They want it so that they may live, feed and clothe themselves in the manner expected of them; but they want to get it honestly, and in striving for better conditions they will never be led to abuse either the Post Office clerks or the railway mail clerks. We believe that these deserving representatives of the Postal Service are entitled to better conditions, and, like the carriers, should get them as a matter of right and justice."

Mass for Cardinal Ledochowski.

It was announced last evening that at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning there will be celebrated at the cathedral a solemn pontifical masa of requiem in memory of the late Cardinal Ledochowski, Prefect of the Congregation of the Propaganda, who died in Rome on Tuesday last. A number of priests and prominent Catholics from other cities will attend, it was said. The Right Rev. Mgr. Farley will be the celebrant of the mass. The Rev. Dr. McSweeney will be the assistant priest, Dr. Wall the deacon of the mass, the Rev. Dr. John E. Burke the sub-deacon, and the Rev. Father Lewis master of ceremonies.

Services at St. Leo's Not Disturbed.

A policeman went to morning service in St. Leo's Church East Twenty-eighth Street, yesterday morning prepared to arrest any one if the services were disturbed by singing in neighboring houses. There was no disturbance. Complaints had been made that there had been too much noise during singing lessons.

The Rev. R. N. Salter Resigns.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., July 27.—The Rev. R. Newton Salter, for thirteen years rector of Union Chapel at Unionville, has resigned on account of ill health. His successor will not be appointed until October.

CATHOLIC SOCIETIES TO MEET.

Programme Completed for Second Annual Convention of the American Federation at Chicago.

CINCINNATI, July 27.—National Secretary Anthony Matre of the American Federation of Catholic Societies, reports that the programme is completed for the second National convention at Chicago on Aug. 5, 6, and 7, and that the indications are that the convention will be the most representative gathering of Catbolics ever held in the United States.

The convention will be opened with pontifical high mass at Holy Name Cathedral, Chicago, with the Right Rev. P. J. Muldoon as celebrant, and Bishops Messmer, McFaul, and other prominent Church dignitaries in the sanctuary. All the priests of Chicago have been invited to participate in the church services, and a general invitation has been sent to all the clergy in the United States to represent their parishes at the convention.

The business sessions of the convention will be formally opened on Tuesday, Aug. 5, when addresses of welcome will be delivered by the Governor of Illinois and the Mayor of Chicago, and responses will be made by prominent officials of the federation. In the evening of the same date a mass meeting will be held at the convention hall, to which the general public will be invited. The business sessions will be held on Wednesday and Thursday, and will be presided over by T. B. Minahan of Columbus, Ohio.

The National Executive Board, composed of the Right Rev. Bishops S. G. Messmer, James McFaul of Trenton, N. J.; T. B. Minahan, L. J. Kaufmann of New York, T. H. Cannon of Chicago, D. Duffy of Pottsville, Penn.; H. J. Fries of Erie, Penn.; Anthony Matre of Cincinnati, M. P. Mooney of Cleveland, N. Gonner of Dubuque, Ia.; E. D. Reardon of Anderson, Ind.; G. W. Gibbons of Philadelphia, P. H. McGuire of Pittsburg, G. Franchere of Chicago, L. Fabacher of New Orleans, and C. O'Brien of Chicago, will meet in executive session with the supreme officers of the various National organizations on Monday evening, Aug. 4. At this meeting the heads of the German, French, Polish, and Bohemian federations will also be in attendance, and a plan will be adopted on which all will unite.

The federation has received letters of approbation from several Archbishops and twenty Bishops, and the blessing of Pope Leo XIII.

BOY OF SEVENTEEN PREACHES.

In Abaence of Roxborough (Penn.) Minister, His Son Fills the Pulpit.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 27.—Maurice Kain, the seventeen-year-old son of the Rev. P. J. Kain, occupied the pulpit of his father in the Fourth Reformed Church, Roxborough, this morning. The large congregation, including many fashionable people, was taken by surprise, but in the end was delighted with the boy's effort.

The Rev. Mr. Kain is away at a camp meeting, and the son, who is a high school graduate, volunteered to take his place. He was plainly nervous when he faced the men and women who filled every pew, but once launched into his sermon the lad regained his self-possession and preached in a clear, commanding voice, and held the attention of his hearers from first to last. He preached from the text: "By their fruits ye shall know them."

Young Kain interspersed his sermon with anecdotes to illustrate his text, and made a good impression after getting warmed up to his text. He will take a four years' course at Rutgers College to fit himself for the ministry.

FLOWER MEMORIAL TABLET.

Bronze Portrait of the Late Governor in Trinity Church, Watertown.

Trinity Church of Watertown, N. Y., has been enriched by the addition to its walls of a memorial tablet in memory of the late Roswell P. Flower. At the request of Mrs. J. B. Taylor, daugbter of the late Governor, a design for the tablet was made by Charles R. Lamb of New York. The tablet is of white marble, richly carved, with mosaic incrustations of Venetian gold and color. In the centre is a bronze portrait plaque of Mr. Flower in alto relief.

The inscription under the medallion and in the lower part of the tablet is as follows:

Forever Honored and Forever Mourned.
ROSWELL P. FLOWER.
Born, Aug. vii., MDCCC.XXXIV.
Died May xii., MDCCCXCIX.

The finish of the marble portion is statuary finish and of the metal light antique.

The making of the tablet was intrusted to J. & R. Lamb of New York, who carried it out in a style of the early Italian Renaissance work.

PRAYERS FOR INJURED PRIEST.

Parishioners Knelt on the Steps of the Church of St. Vincent de Paul in Williamsburg.

Many of the members of the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, North Sixth Street, Williamsburg, knelt on the stone steps yesterday morning and prayed for the recovery of the pastor, the Rev. Martin Carroll, who was injured in a trolley car collision at Saratoga Springs on Wednesday last. Bishop McDonnell of Brooklyn sent a letter to the church yesterday, sympathizing with the parishioners.

The Rev. Father Brady referred to the pastor's condition and called for prayers for his recovery. Many in the congregation were ignorant of the accident until they heard it from the altar. After the masses hundreds of the parishioners knelt before the altar and offered prayers.

Father Carroll being a member of Bishop McDonnell's council, it is probable that the Bishop may go to Saratoga to see him.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 27.—The condition of the Rev. Father Martin Carroll of the St. Vincent de Paul Church, Brooklyn, is still serious, but his physician, Dr. W. Swan, says he does not entertain any fear as to the final outcome. Several months, however, are likely to elapse before he fully recovers. It was at first feared that Father Carroll would have to submit to the amputation of his right foot, the ankle of which was dislocated and fractured. An operation is not now considered necesary.

REPORTED AS CURED BY FAITH.

The Close of the Veneration of the Relic of St. Anne.

In the basement of the Church of St. Jean Baptiste, East Seventy-sixth Street, are many crutches, braces, canes, and other articles that were left by pilgrims during the nine days' veneration of the relic of St. Anne. Thousands of pilgrims visited the shrine before the close of the veneration on Saturday night and a number of cases of illness and affliction were reported yesterday as having been cured.

Theresa Walsh of 389 Cherry Street was reported as cured of spins and hip disease. Her case was considered one of the most wonderful reported, as she had been a cripple for seven years.

A needle, about an inch in length, came from the limb of Anna Connor of 236 West Twenty-fourth Street, and is now in the possession of one of the priests.

Among the thousands that visited the church yesterday was Catherine McGee, sixteen years of age. She is deformed. Accompanied by her father she arrived here from Germantown, Penn., on Saturday morning, and went to the church. She prayed during the entire day yesterday, and declared that she felt her strength returning.

MR. GRIGGS ON COMBINES

Democratic Chairman in Another Interview on Trust-Made Goods.

Replies to Republican Critics Regarding Tin Plate—Articles Which Sell Cheaper Abroad than at Home.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Chairman Griggs of the Democratic Congressional Committee, who recently gave out a lenigthy interview regarding the effect of combines, had more to say to-day about trust-made goods. Mr. Griggs thinks it remarkable that in commenting on his recent interview about prices quoted to foreigners has confined itself practically to tin plate by American concerns the Republican press and lead.

In this connection a Philadelphia paper recently said:

"As the United States exported only a few dollars' worth of tin plate in the last fiscal year, while it imported nearly $8,000,000 worth, it may be seen what a wonderful argument Chairman Griggs has brought therefore against the tariff on this question of the price of tin plate."

In his talk to-day Mr. Griggs replies to this comment as follows:

"Let us see what there is in this. It is true that for ten months ended April, 1892, the exports in domestic tin plate amounted to only 1,535,977 pounds, valued at $62,920, but the Tin Plate Trust makes a standing offer of tin plate at $3.19 per hundred pounds to exporters, and charges $4.19 per hundred pounds to American consumers. The statement, nevertheless, holds true that tin plate is sold at $1 per hundred pounds cheaper in foreign countries by our manufacturers, whether we export directly ten or ten million pounds.

"It is exceedingly refreshing to have the newspaper referred to appear to believe that it can find all of the tin plate exported reported in the Treasury statistics under the head of 'tin plate.' The trust sells to exporters of canned goods tin plate, to be used only for export purposes, at $3.19 per hundred pounds. While the tin plate is not shipped as plate, the tin is supplied to these exporters of oils, &c., for cans, boxes, and the like, at the prices named, and all of the tin used for this purpose is certainly exported tin, just as if it went out in the shape of 'tin plate.'

"I understand that cottonseed oil and nearly all of our other goods exported in tin vessels, except the Standard Oil Company's products, are sent out in packages made of American tin plate, which is sold to them, as I have above stated, at $3.19 per hundred pounds, while for other purposes $4.19 is charged. The Standard Oil Company is practically the single exception.

"The same newspaper," says Mr. Griggs, "also waxes sarcastic about our comparatively small exports of lead, and wishes to know how it is that our lead producers can afford to sell lead abroad at one-half of the price they ask at home, when foreigners can export over 200,000,000 pounds to the United States, pay the duty on it, and sell it at a profit."

With reference to this Mr. Griggs remarks: "This is easy. The duty on lead is 2½ cents per pound. The smelters' trust keeps the price of lead here up to the tariff level of imported lead; hence it is not strange that importers bring in great quantities of lead and sell it at a profit. The fact that we exported about $300,000 worth of lead last year showa what exorbitant profits the trust must be making on lead sold in our markets at 4 cents per pound.

"Many of our exporting trusts are charging such high prices at home that foreign goods are competing freely here as well as abroad. The wire rope trust, which is said to have given the Republican Committee $100,000 in 1896, and got the tariff schedule fixed to suit itself, is exporting wire rope to all parts of the world, while selling in our markets at prices from 100 per cent. to 300 per cent. above its foreign prices. Thus are the foreign trusts milking the American consumers."

Mr. Griggs says he would be glad to have the Republican editors enter into a general discussion of the question he has raised.

"But what," he asks, "say our friends about wire nails, wire rope, shovels, axle grease, washboards, meat choppers, barbed wire, clocks, lawn mowers, fruit jars, typewriters, aewing machines, and pianos, which are made in America and sold in America at from 40 per cent. to 100 per cent. more than they are sold for in foreign countries. Let us talk about all of these things."

PROMINENT PERSONS IN THE ADIRONDACKS.

Special to The New York Times.

PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y., July 27.—John D. Rockefeller arrived at Paul Smith's Hotel this morning en route for the Upper St. Regis Lake, where he will remain at the camp of Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus H. McCormick during August. There are also in this party Mr. and Mrs. Sartell Prentiss of Chicago.

Mr. Rockefeller appears to be in improved health. Paul Smith's has a cluster of Episcopal, Methodist, Presbyterian, and Catholic churches, but is without representation of the Baptist. Mr. Rockefeller has expressed his interest in building a Baptist church which would be for the benefit of the permanent residenta as well as Summer visitors. While here Mr. Rockefeller intends to dismiss all business cares and will enjoy the full outing afforded in the woods and play his favorite game, golf. William G. Rockefeller, his nephew, who has a beautiful hunting and fishing preserve of 50,000 acres of primeval forest, is enjoying a few days' visit with his family at Bay Pond.

Governor and Mrs. William A. Stone of Harrisburg, Penn., are here, and have found so many of their friends that they will make this their headquarters during a month's vacation in the Adirondacks.

General and Mrs. De Russy, who have just returned from the Philippines, are at Paul Smith's for the Summer.

The President's sister, Mrs. Cowles, and her niece, Miss Helen Roosevelt, are at their camp, Elsinore, on the Upper St. Regis Lake. Miss Alice Roosevelt, daughter of the President, is expected to join them Tuesday morning. Miss Roosevelt enjoys mountain climbing and will probably again take the trip up the St. Regis Mountain.

Miss Isabella L. Hagner of Washington, D. C., who is Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt's social secretary, is visiting Mrs. Charles C. Glover at her cottage on the Lower St. Regis Lake.

Mr. and Mrs. William P. Thompson and Miss Blight, who have been spending a fortnight with Mr. and Mrs. Louis W. Thompson, will return to Newport Tuesday.

Mrs. Richard McCreery of London, daughter of Mrs. Lorillard R. Kip, is here for the Summer.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 27.—The slight improvsment in the weather brought out a large audience at the Casino concert this evening, and the grillrooms were well filled with dinere, dinners being given hy Mr. and Mrs. Harry S. Lehr, Miss Wetmore, Mrs. J. Stevens Ulman, Mrs. Thomas McKean, Mrs. John R. Livermore, Mrs. William B. Coster, and Miss Nathalie Schenck.

The largest party was entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Harry S. Lehr, whose guests were:

Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones.	Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish.
Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel.	Joseph Leiter.
Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr.	F. L. V. Hoppin.
Mr. and Mrs. Harry McVickar.	W. Hude Neilson.
Mr. and Mrs. Ormo Wilson.	Lawrence Gillespie.
	Marion R. Wright.

An innovation was introduced for this evening's concert, Mullaly's Orchestra and Berger's Hungarian Band alternating and furnishing a continuous programme of music.

Dinners were also given this evening at the cottages hy Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mrs. J. F. D. Lanier, and Mrs. W. E. Cater, Mrs. Lanier's dinner being her first entertainment of the season.

Frank L. Polk is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt at Beanlieu.

Capt. Philip M. Lydig, who was one of the ushers at the Martin-Delrichs wedding, and Mrs. Lydig having completed their Newport visit, sailed to-day on the schooner yacht Misanda.

Williams P. Burden, J. B. Nielson, George McFadden, Frank L. Polk, and Thomas Bowen are registered at the Casino.

The schooner yachts Fortuna and Amorita arrived to-day and the steam yacht Faro and schooner Misanda sailed.

Clark-McMullen Engagement.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 27.—The engagement has been announced of Miss Atta Medora McMullen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George C. McMullin of Watertown, N. Y., to Alson Skinner Clark, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Clark of Chicago. A. E. Clark is President of the Wadsworth-Howland Company, paint and color grinders. The family live at 2,229 Calumet Avenue.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

THE RUSH TO SOUTH AFRICA.—Advices from Geneva, Switzerland, dated a fortnight ago, say that there is a constant stream of travelers from Central and Eastern European commercial and industrial centres passing through that city on their way to Soutb Africa. The majority of these travelers are said to be representatives of large firms sent out to report on the business prospects of Cape Colony, the Transvaal, and the Orange River Colony. In Switzerland itself the declaration of peace between the Boers and the British is said to have brought about unprecedented commercial activity, one of the principal manufacturers of watches saying that, in contrast to the absolute stagnation of his business a couple of months ago, he was now utterly unable to meet the orders coming to him from England and the British colonies.

In Vienna the Chamber of Commerce advocates the immediate establishment of direct shipping communication with East and South Africa, unless Austrian products are to wait the pleasure of German transport, "which is already far overstocked on account of German foretbought that the war was shortly to end." The Export Association of Vienna has also issued a circular to its members urging them to join the syndicates of manufacturers with the object of dispatching to South Africa capable commercial agents acquainted with the country. The circular adds that "the expense will be comparatively slight, as there is good reason to believe that the Government will grant a subsidy to those emissaries."

With few exceptions the entire Vienna press is urging upon Austrian commercial houses the necessity of getting a pied à terre in South Africa "before the Germans shall have had time to flood the country with inferior commodities," and the Fremdenblatt concludes a long article on this subject with the statement that the annexation of the Transvaal and the Orange Free State has canceled the commercial treaties conoluded by them, and that, as these States now stand, they enjoy all the privileges of the British colonial customs system. Hence Austria-Hungary is entitled to the "most favored nation" treatment, although, adds the Fremdenblatt, "England will shortly try to secure for her own produce special advantages similar to those already accorded in Canada and Barbados." But in any event, "there is still time for Austria to get in on the ground floor."

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ITALY OUTGENERALS FRANCE IN TURKEY.—Writers on international affairs on the Paris press have just awakened to the fact that Italy, by a recent agreement arrived at in Constantinople between the Italian envoy and the Turkish Government, has now a distinct advantage over France in protecting her subjects in Asia Minor. Not long ago Germany secured the privilege of directly protecting Germans in Turkey, whether lay or ecclesiastic. But that did not disturb France, as Germans in Turkey are Protestants by a large majority. But now Italy has secured a similar privilege, and France finds much of her occupation gone for the following reason:

At the Congress of Berlin France secured recognition from the Powers as protector of all the Catholics in the East. Whenever trouble arose between adherents of the Greek Church and those of the Roman Catholic communion the claims of the latter were upheld individually by the Legation or Embassy of the country to which they belonged, but collectively by France as protector of the religious orders as a whole. The result of this complicated system, coupled with the present attitude of the French Government toward Catholic orders, has been that those of the orthodox communion usually came out ahead, unless their opponents were French citizens as well as Roman Catholics.

Recent notes that have passed between the Italian representative in Constantinople showed that France as the protector of Italian Catholics was rapidly becoming a distinct failure. So Italy determined to look after her own and has succeeded in gaining a concession from the Porte to that effect, the result of which will be not only loss of French prestige in the Levant, but a perceptible falling off in all French Consular perquisites as well.

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THE POLITICAL OUTLOOK IN CRETE.—The fact that Germany has just appointed a Consul to Candia, Crete, and not to Canea, is regarded in the island as significant, as the remaining Musuiman population has for some time been concentrating at Candia. It is therefore thought that the action of Germany is the reeult of her agreement to carry out some obligation owing to the Sultan of Turkey.

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Owing to the deaf ear turned by the powers toward the appeals of Prince George, the High Commissioner, for closer ties with Greece, or at leaet a readjustment of the present fiscal and economic relations between Turkey and the island, the last few months have seen a complete reorganization of the political parties in Crete. M. Koundouros, leader of the insurrection of 1896, and a prominent member in the Council of the High Commissioner, has resigned, and placed himself at the head of an independent party in opposition to M. Venezelo, the principal leader of the extreme radicals. In the Council M. Koundouros, who was the last remaining member of the original Council nominated by Prince George in April, 1898, is succeeded by M. Mylogiannakis, who is the son of a well-known Cretan revolutionary chief.

It is said that all idea of an independent principality has now been abandoned, and that all parties are in accord with regard to the question of union with Greece, the political struggle simply resolving itself into a conflict for personal place and power. The High Commissioner is again preparing to sound the guardian powers on the subject of the island's future.

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AN AUSTRIAN'S VIEW OF THE AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH.—Dr. August Schsidl, the Austro-Hungarian Consul at Sydney, N. S. W., has just turned in a report to his Government which covers the period of his sojourn in the Australian Commonwealth from its inception eighteen months ago. It is of considerable interest, as hitherto information concerning the Pacific Federation has emanated from English sources, and hence has necessarily been colored in an English or British colonial way. Dr. Schsidl declares that from a political point of view the first year of the Commonwealth did not come up to the general expectation, but "there was similar disappointment in the United States and the Dominion of Canada for some years after their foundation, which, however, did not last long. A like result may be anticipated in Australia."

Dr. Scheidl goes on to say that the "White Australia" question is of international concern, as it affects not only Kanakas, British Indians, and Afghans, but also Javanese, Japanese, and Chinese. The Federal Government, he says, has decided against the admittance of this colored labor, but the question is whether the sugar industry of Queensland, in particular, will be able to exist without it.

A further problem, the Consul continues, is the progressive colonization of the South Sea Islands by foreign powers. He says:

"The Commonwealth will shortly take over the administration of the British part of New Guinea, a move in the direction of territorial expansion." In conclusion, Dr. Scheidl considers it probable that this will be followed by the incorporation with Australia of the British Solomon Islands, and that the federation will find it to its interests to proclaim an "antipodean Monroe doctrine" with the object of preventing further acquisitions by foreign States among the groups of islands in the vicinity of Australia.

IN THE SHOPS.

Nothing is too simple to be marked these days. Celluloid toilet articles are the latest to bear the initials or monograms of the owners, and a very pretty effect is obtained by using a soft shade of hrown for the purpose. A monogram of good size put on the back of a hand mirror or hair brush will cost $1.80. Entwined script letters, usually put on one above the other, are charged for by the letter, 20 or 30 cents each. The marking is done hy cutting the letters into the celluloid, if that is the material marked, the coloring applied afterward. The ribbon lettering is one of the styles which is popular. Red blue, or green are among the colors used in addition to the brown already mentioned.

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Uncolored violet water is sold for the use of the hair.

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Big bows of silk—pink, blue, black, or white—are worn with the broad turndown collars of embroidery or lacs.

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Take a small fitted dress suit case, and no one will know that you are carrying your luncheon when you go on a picnic. The case is of the regulation style, only small, the size of the bathing suit case, sole leather, and lined with pigskin. On the inside of the cover are straps, holding the knives, forks, plates, &c., and in the body of the case are boxes for luncheon, flasks, &c.

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Speaking of flasks, some which are very expensive have a nice little cup in the shape of a tiny loving cup, with two handles. These fit on to the lower end of the flask, give it a decorative effect, and are convenient for use.

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The most attractive wine glasses are long and slender, of different sizes, and have green leaves introduced into them. These leaves are long and slender like the glasses, the stems of the leaves in the stems of the glasses, the leaves appearing in the upper part, one on each of the four sides. With the glasses are decanters, with the same green leaves, but in larger size, the stems showing in the necks of the decanters and the leaves in the round part of the bottles.

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In low, glass dishes a beautiful effect is given with a decoration of tulips. In one long, oval dish two of the long green leaves of the tulip outline the edges, one or two other leaves and a stem run through the centre of the dish, and the tulip blossom in bright colors of red and yellow is at the extreme edge. Other dishes having the same decoration are in different and more fanciful shapes, but still with tulip leaves outlining the dishes and a single blossom at one end.

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Now, here is a really pretty hat for $5. It is one of the mark-down hats, many of which are so impossible. It is a big flat of dark red straw, bound with a wide band of dark red velvet. Covering the top are flowers which in shape are like a rather large wild rose, but are in a deep shade of red, with linee of yellow running through them. The green stems of the roses give the only touch of green in the hat. Under the rim on one side are more of the rosee, a shade lighter, though, still of a deep red, and with a little more yellow showing.

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Those little embroidered piqué hats with figures embroidered over the material are a scalloped edge to both crown and rim, the former buttoning to the latter, are among the prettiest of head coverings for small children. Some of them tie with lawn strings.

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A rather pretty coat for a child is of dark blue, with three stitched bands about three-quarters of an inch wide around the breast, and three more around the lower edge of the coat, which is three-quarter length. The hands are fastened at intervals with small dark velvet buttons. There is a stitched band of the blue cloth around the edges of the coat, and stitched cuffs, with a little turn-over velvet collar of blue.

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One small red coat is an odd garment. It has a wide white satin tucked front, carried down to the waist line, where it is finished with a pointed hand of the red cloth, and another crosses it a little above. Revers of the red, stitched, turn back from this broad vest, and there are a little stitched choker collar and stitched turned-back cuffs. It has not the simplicity which is ideal for children's clothes.

GOSSIP OF THE THEATRES.

Among the recent employes at the Casino was a Philadelphia boy who was engaged as stage cleaner. On the first day of his appearance Miss Angeles, during the rehearsal, had occasion to get some small change. She called the boy and gave him a $20 note to get changed at the box office. She is waiting yet for her change.

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Among the recent engagements for the Duss Band are Miss Alta Yolo of California, Signorita Orfeo of Madrid, and Nishsl Shapiro of this city. The last-named is a thirteen-year-old violinist.

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If the announced schedule be followed, a game of baseball will be played at Manhattan Field on Wednesday afternoon between teams from the companies playing "A Chinese Honeymoon" and "The Defender." Richie Ling and Alexandsr Clark will lead one team, and Thomas Seabrooke the other.

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Charles Bradley, who for the past four years has been on Daniel Frohman's staff, representing E. H. Sothern, will be the business manager for "The Bostonians" next season.

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E. M. Holland, who will appear in "The Eternal City" this season, is with his family at his country home near East Booth Bay, Me.

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Liebler & Co. will probably not send out more than one company in "The Christian" during the coming season.

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The programme of "Japan by Night," at the Madison Square Roof Garden this evening, will have, in addition to the other attractions, Geisha girl dancers and a Geisha girl musician.

Jewish Chautauqua's Officers.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 27.—The Jewish Chautauqua of the United States adjourned to-day after electing the following officers: President, Jacob Gimbel, Philadelphia; Chancellor, the Rev. Dr. Henry Berkowits, Philadelphia; Treasurer, Louis Wolfe, Philadelphia; Secretary and Director, Isaac Haessler, Philadelphia. about twenty Vice Presidents were also chosen.

MRS. MARY ANN MILLS DEAD.

Known as a Diamond Expert and for Her Many and Large Contributions to St. Patrick's Cathedral.

Mrs. Mary Ann Mills, the head of the diamond firm of Mills & Coleman, 672 Madison Avenue, died at her home, 25 East Sixty-first Street, yesterday. She had been in ill-health for several years, but up to last January was able to give her business her personal attention.

Mrs. Mills was eighty years of age, and had been in the diamond business for forty-three years. She was considered one of the best judges of diamonds in New York, and had a National reputation as a business woman among diamond dealers.

Twice in the last three years Mrs. Mills was seriously injured in accidents on the Madison Avenue trolley line. On both occasions she was hurt about the head, and it is said that she never fully recovered from the effects of the injuries.

Mrs. Mills waa an intimate friend of the late Archbishop Corrigan, and was among the most liberal of the members of the congregation of St. Patrick's Cathedral. She was the giver of two of the chimes of the cathedral, as well as one of the fourteen stations of the cross within the edifice. Her son, George B. Coleman, was for twenty years a Trustee of the cathedral, and is one of the prominent members of the Catholic Club.

Mrs. Mills was the largest single contributor to the silver jubilee of the late Archbishop.

Mrs. Mills was born in the city of Cork, and came to America with her parents when a girl. She was twice married, her first husband being Lawrence Coleman and her second Dudley M. Mills.

She leaves three children—George B. Coleman, her partner and successor in business; Mrs. M. A. O'Reilly of Brooklyn, and Miss Julia Mills.

The funeral will be at 10 o'clock Wednesday morning in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Father Lavelle, the rector, officiating, assisted by Father McGean, rector of St. Peter's, and Father Daly, the Chaplain of the Sixty-ninth Regiment. Bishop Farley will give the absolution.

Airship Inventor Dead.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 27.—Carl F. Klotz, to whom letters patent for an airship were recently granted, died here to-night of cancer of the stomach. He was a machinist, born in Germany in 1845. He had invented a controllable ship, which he was to enter in the trials at St. Louis during the Exposition. Local capitalists were interested and the machine was to have been built thia year.

Obituary Notes.

MATTHEW KILLILEA, the well-known baseball official, died at Winnoconne, Wis., yesterday after an illness of several months. Though he had not been confined to his bed until three weks ago, it was known that his illness was fatal.

PHILIP H. KULMER aged 65 years, a prominent attorney, died suddenly at his home at Cincinnati yesterday. He had been City Solicitor, United States District Attorney, and Common Pleas Judge for many years, and held other public positions.

LEWIS C. LYON, aged forty-seven years, died suddenly at his home in Belleville Avenue, Newark, late Saturday night. He had not been well for some time, and his case had puzzled his family physician, Dr. Charles H. Randall, for two weeks. Mr. Lyon was the son of the late Daniel M. Lyon, at one time one of the leading brewers in Newark. His son was a member of the firm, and conducted the management of the concern up to about two years ago, when the business was sold. He was a Mason, a member of the Royal Arcanum, and of the Elks. A wife and two daughters survive him.

DIED.

BARDENHEUER.—At College Point, L. I., on Saturday, July 26, Leonhardt J. H. Bardenheuer, in the sixty-eighth year of his age. Services and interment private. Kindly omit flowers.

CURRIE.—At his residence, Orient View, Ulster County, N. Y., July 24, 1902, after an illness of five weeks, of typhoid fever, Robert Currie, native of Strathaven, Scotland, and for nearly thirty years connected with Barhour Brothers of New York.
Funeral services at Highmount, Saturday evening, July 26, at 8 o'clock. Interment at Rahway, N. J., Monday, July 28, at 4 o'clock.

FOOTE.—At Big Mooee, N. Y., July 25, Milton, son of Edward M. and Caroline C. Foote, aged 8 months.

GUITERMAN.—On Saturday, July 26, Louisa W., beloved wife of Alexander Guiterman, in her 59th year.
Funeral from her late home, Gipson Place, Far Rockaway, Monday, July 28, at 2:30 P. M. Please omit flowers.
Cincinnati, Frankfort, Germany, and Vienna papers please copy.

HAVILAND.—At Chappaqua, N. Y., on sixth day, seventh month, twenty-fifth, Matilda Ayton, wife of Robert Haviland, in her 23d year.
Funeral at Friends' Meeting House, Chappaqua, N. Y., on second day, seventh month, twenty-eighth, at 1 P. M. Carriages will meet train leaving Grand Central Station at 11:25 A. M.

LANGFORD.—On Friday, July 25, Edward L. Langford.
Funeral services from his late residence, No. 181 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn, Monday, July 28, at 2 o'clock.

MILLS.—On Sunday, July 27, Mrs. M. A. Mills of the firm of Mills & Coleman, and mother of George B. Coleman.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

MITCHELL.—At Port Washington, L. I., July 27, 1902, Charles W. Mitchell, in his 86th year.
Funeral service will be held at his late residence, Port Washington, L. I., on Tuesday evening, July 29, at 8 P. M. Carriages in waiting on arrival of train leaving Long Island City at 7:02.

ODELL.—Saturday night, July 26, George W. Odell, aged 71 years.
Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 120 1st Av., on Tuesday, July 29, at 2 P. M.

POST.—Mary Rushmore, on July 26, 1902, of typhoid fever, at residence, 295 Gates Av., Brooklyn, daughter of the late Edmond and Lydia Post of Westbury, L. I.
Funeral services on Monday, at 4 P. M.

QUACKENBUSH.—At Allenhurst, N. J., Sunday, July 27, John E. Quackenbush, in the 52d year of his age.
Funeral from the residence of his son, Abram Quackenbush, 244 West 130th St., Wednesday, the 30th inst., at 1 o'clock. Friends are respectfully invited without further notice. Interment at convenience of family at Woodlawn Cemetery.

SCHAFER.—On Saturday, July 26, at Cold Spring Harbor, L. I., Simon Schafer, beloved husband of Clara C. Schafer, in the 60th year of his age.
Funeral private, from his late residence, 59 West 65th St., on Tuesday morning, July 29, at 10 o'clock.

STIX.—On July 25, 1902, Louis Stix.
Services at his late residence, 35 West 71st St., Tuesday, July 29, at 9:30 in the morning. Incineration private. Kindly omit flowers.

STIX.—
MOUNT SINAI HOSPITAL.
The officers, Directors, and members of the Mount Sinai Hospital are respectfully invited to be present at the funeral services of our late Honorary Director, LOUIS STIX, on Tuesday, July 29th, at 9:30 A. M. at his late residence, 35 West 71st St.
DAVID WILE, Acting President.
THE MOUNT SINAI HOSPITAL.
The Board of Directors of the Mount Sinai Hospital having learned of the demise of LOUIS STIX, Director of this institution from 1875 to 1901, and since 1901 Honorary Director, adopted the following resolutions:
Whereas, The Almighty in his infinite wisdom has taken from among us our beloved friend and co-worker LOUIS STIX, who for many years as a Director of our institution has unselfishly devoted himself to the many duties which fell to his lot, and,
Whereas, The deceased has by a life of charitable deeds, by his benevolent disposition and broad philanthroy won an enviable recognition in the community, and,
Whereas, We are keenly appreciative of the noble impulse which always inspired him in his endeavors to advance the cause of this institution, which has lost in him an invaluable friend and benefactor; therefore, be it
Resolved, That we tender to the family of the deceased our sincere sympathy in their irreparable loss; be it further
Resolved, That we attend the funeral in a body, and that the flag of the hospital be lowered to half mast until after the funeral

THE BOER WAR SEQUEL

England's Solution of the Reconstruction Problem.

How the Boers Stood the War's Trials—Extent of the Ravages and Methods for Their Repair.

CAROLINA, June 14.—The burning African sun soon eucked up the enow of our nights in the ruins of Ermalo; but the air is always bitterly cold none the less, and every morning when wa inspan the mules before dawn the veldt grass is etiff and white with frost. Yet wa have seen ruined farms to-day where Boer women and children have somehow managed to liva throughout the whole war in spita of Winter. They escaped our columns by hiding in the rocks or dongas, and many wera sheltered by their Kafirs in the kraals. Further down the Komati River I am told that some of the farms are hardly injured at all. Thera seems to have been no scarcity of the two main Boer provisions—mealies and meat. The burghers I have met on the road fresh from commando all say they had plenty of thosa. They describe how thay would fight ona day and sow mealias in some remote valley the next. They trusted also very largely to the Kafirs. But what they really wanted was sugar, clothing, and, above all, salt. They speak of the desira for salt as something terrible. But they had very little sickness—hardly any enteric or dysentery.

The middle-aged men all look ae robust and healthy as possible. Only the very young and the very old appear to have suffered at all. The figures, which I believe may be taken as accurate, show that the enemy has lost by deatb from all causes 3,600 men. That includes the killed in the field and those who have died of wounds or disease under arms. It does not, of course, include the deaths among the prisonars or the surrendered in the camps. I have been talking witb a Johannesburg doctor, who bas eerved throughout the war, and whom I well remember coming into Ladysmith with an ambulance the first day of the siege, and he says the health of the commandoe has been astonishing. As Lord Kitcbener says, they are a virile race. As thougb in return for tbat compliment, tbey all expreee a peculiar respect—one might almost say affection—for "K." It was bis blockhouse system, tbey say, that brought tbem to surrendar, thougb they all maintain they could easily have held out, even against the cold, for another year. Next to "K.," oddly enough, the Boer leaders tbemselves most admire Clements among our Generals, though, as la well known, there is not much good will loet between him and "K." Of Roberts they eay he was splendid till he got to Bloemfontein. For Methuen they are enthueiastic as a chivalrous and nobia gentieman; as a General they say they could bava "scuppered" him whenaver they liked, and long before they did.

WHERE CAROLINA WAS.

But to return to our trek: From Ermelo tha blockhouse line runs along a high ridge of veldt, and is now held by the Royal Irish Fusiliers, happily old friends of mine and alwaya ready with an Irish welcome. On each side of the ridge, at long intervals, lie rich farms, now of course in ruins, but still marked by little clumps of trees, for the country has not been swept so entirely bare for firewood here as in other places, chiefly because there are coal mines here and there whicb can be worked from tbe surface. At one farm called Mooifontein, or Beautiful Spring, from its clear flow of water, the owner came to-day and sat for an bour upon the little heap of loose stones which marked wbere his house had stood, and then rode away without a word. Kafirs hava occupied some of the larger ruins and built their own wretched shelters inside the former rooms. In this district alone 1,200 houses have been destroyed by the war. The average cost of building a Dutch farm is £450 to £500, which does not seem much, but still the Government grant of £3,000,000 will not go far toward rebuilding and restocking, and the worst of all is that at present there is no building material of any kind to be had. Of course, in time the windows and doors and timber will be imported. There is plenty of building stona here for the quarrying. Mud bricks will ba baked, and the Repatriation Committee in Pretoria has determined to start stores of its own, wbere burghers can buy all materials free of custom duty; but all this takes time, and here we have a whole populatión longing to get home. Even though the war is over, there are plenty of difficulties bcfore us still, and the Treasury must remember that even if they granted £3,000,000 more it would not come to the cost of three weeks' war.

As to this little town of Carolina here, standing near the head waters of the Komati, its destruction has been, if anything, even more complete than Ermelo's. I mean there is rather less of the walls left standing. Its ruins are scattered over the slope of a hill, and there is hardly a wall high enough to sheiter one from the wind. The church alone has its roof, and though the windows and doors are gone and tha inside is stripped as at Ermelo, I found about a score of Boers glad to get even tbat amount of sheiter. Using their saddles for pillows, they lie at night between the lines of brick which supported the floor, and this morning I found them sunning themselves against the transept outside, quite content with creation, and ready to chaff without limit at the number of sbots they bad probably had at me in earlier days. They belonged to the other wing of Hans Grobier's command, and 320 of tbem had surrendered the day before yesterday, since when they had been discussing warfare with the Tommies and enjoying the army rations. Tbere are 95,000 rations stored up here under the care of the Shropshire L. I., so that something can be epared; and, indeed, the commanding officer has been ordered to spare no expense provided he does all he can for our late enemy. As for our Tommies, as might be expected, they play the part of conciliation with a demonstrative friendliness in which tbare is, perhaps, just a touch of the superiority one feels toward a firet-rate dog or a nice prodigal son. But Tommy and "the Boers," as he calls them, are real friends now.

LEAVING THE CAMPS.

MIDDELBURG, June 18.

After Carolina we left the blockhouse lines altogether and passed down and across the Komati Valley through a deserted and almost untrodden country, where there was an abundance of wild birds—great tufted cranes, eagles of three kinds, vultures, two sorts of bustard, black turkeys with orange bills, brown geeee, innumerable duck and teal, blue-winged coots, bitterns, and hundreds of that devoted bird which in the breeding season grows so long a tail it can hardly fly and euffers unspeakable things in order to please its mate and keep up with the fashions. A day and a half's trek over a road that was terrible even for South Africa brought us to the Delagoa Railway at Machadodorp, one of Kruger's many seats of government in the war, and now a great depot and the base for the Lydenburg district. Sticking to the wagon because there was nowhere else to sleep, we have since then moved from point to point wastward through Dalmanuka, Balfast, and Wonderfontein, the chief interest of the route being the battlefields like Bergendal, which are already growing old. The little towns along the line have had the fortune to be occupied by our troops and so have escaped destruction, but that, of course, has not saved the outlying farms. In the great refugee camps bere and at Belfast the people are wild with excitement at the thought of getting home. The schoolmasters find it impoesible to get the children to school. The attendance dropped 50 per cent. at the first word of peace. But few families have actually etarted yet; nearly all have to wait for the man from commando or from overseas; or else thoy ars stopped for want of transport and means of living. Only twelve families had left Belfast yesterday. In this weather and with so poor an outlook till October it is much more comfortable for them to stay.

The Education Offica under Mr. Sargent especially is doing everything it can to induce them to leave the childrsn behind. It is now offering free board and regular schooling to all whom their parents will leave behind. It le wise; it le all quite wiee. And yet who does not sympathize with that passion for home and freedom, no matter how comfortless? Burgher after burghsr has eaid to me: "We only want to get back. Thera is so much to do. We have to etart everything fresh again, and I can't leave my wife and children. I want their help. The smallest child can watch an ox." And now the army hae handed over 2,000 of its wagons for transport in both the new colonies, and the returning families are to receive a month's rations per head instead of the ten daye given at first. All are on the qulvsr to go, for who could endure to be left drearily behind? One more family I did eee just arriving at their old farm. It stood among willows at the foot of Elands Kop, in the Komati Valley. The slow oxen dragged the wagon along the familiar road. Ae tbey approached, tha Kafirs from a neighboring kraal came rushing out to meet tbem, dancing and gesticulating through tbe withered etalke of malze. In front of the ruined house the man called to the oxen to stop. Like a ship casting anchor the wagon stood still. The woman climbed out at the back, using the brake handle as a step. The eldest daughter followed. Four little children were lifted down one by one, and then from our wagon on the main track I could see them begin to carry their larger bite of possessions into the roofless rooms, leaving such as would spoil under the wagon's hood. Meantime the man outspanned the oxen, and all the while, as far as one could judge, hardly a word wae epoken. One might have supposed they came back to a ruined home once a fortnight. Certainly, if silence is golden, these people are richer than Johannesburg.

REPATRIATION.

PRETORIA, June 20.—But think wbat a labor llee before the "Repatriation Committee" lately appointed here under Mr. Duncan, the State Treasurer! In the Transvaal alone there are 20,000 Boer families to be set going again. The committee works day and night in the midst of extreme difficulties, partly due to that "dual control" which is always enough to wreck the best intentions. While they are thoughtfully laying their plans there is no knowing what the army may be doing in quite an opposite direction. That, however, is a trouble which will be got over as the army is gradually withdrawn or becomes less important. In general outline the committee's plan is this: as soon as a burgher family is ready to leave a camp, if it has no wagon of its own it will be transported on one of those 2,000 wagons handed over by the army, ae I said above. On reacbing its farm it can apply for all necessaries, as well as building materials up to a fixed maximum, to large depots which the committee is establishing at convenient centree over the country. The goods will be free from customs duty, and much cheaper than at the ordinary stores. They may be paid for at the time or debited to the farmer for future payment, and thus the people will ba eaved from the clutches of contractors and storekeepers, who are the harpies of South Africa. Meantime in each district a small commission of residents, appointed by the resident magistrate and sitting witb him, will conelder the claims for compensation in each case and report to the Treasury.

These claims will come out of the Government grant of £3,000,000, and the amount debited for goods received, as above, will no doubt be checked off against them. Those farmers who have already paid for the goods from the depots will receive the compensation in cash. It would be difficult to imagine a juster or fairer method, but it must not be supposed that everything will work out exactly as desired. I suppose there is no parallel in history to the committee's task since the Jews returned from Babylon, and we must be satisfied if a good average result la maintained. Take one small fraction of the work; the oxen now in use must be retained for the wagon transport; yet they are like skeletone, and it is impossible to feed them on the high veldt now. They must be kept on imported forage, and hundreds will die. On the low or Winter veldt the Government is already nursing some 10,000 oxen, which were weaker still, and it dare not risk much further loss, for with these oxen the breed dies out, and to import fresh stock is to court disaster. Of the 1,000 head imported by Rhodes in 1900, seven survived. So terrible are the South African diseases to new blood. I do not wish to be in the least pessimistic about it. The work is in thoroughly good hands. But these are things everyon out here knows, and only mention them as instances of the difficulties which an entirely devoted and capable body of men has to face.—H. W. N. in London Chronicle.

TO MOVE AN ELEVATED ROAD.

Chicago Structure to be Shifted Twenty Feet on a Long Grade.

The moving of four blocks of elevated structura without removing a bolt is the unique engineering feat tbat will be undertaken by the engineers employed by the Metropolitan elevated and suburban lines. The structure is to be carried intact for twenty feet. The section to be moved is the incline which connecta with the Garfield Park branch of the Metropolitan "L." It begins at Forty-eighth Avenue and ends at Fifty-second Avenue. When the structure was first erected a right of way could not be secured which would permit of a straight incline. Recently the required land has been acquired by the company, and the line will be straightened. Four weeks is the time set by the engineers for the accomplishment of the work, after which the train service will begin regularly. The cars will be eixty feet long, and will carry freight and mail to the city. They will connect with the Metropolitan at Forty-eighth Avenue, and will run around the down-town loop.—Chicago Tribune.

A Wonderful Feat.

Recently a party from the embassies at Constantinople went to inspect the international lifeboat service on the Black Sea coast. At one of the life-saving stations they thought they would like to test the conditions of lifeboat work, eo, clothing themselves in bathing costumes and cork jackets, they each took an oar in a lifeboat, to the huge delight of the Turkish boatmen. One of the Secretaries of the British Embassy is never seen without an eyeglass, and is said even to sleep with it. On this occasion he was faithful to his glass, and solemnly embarked in a cork jacket and eyeglass. All the proper exercises were gone through, and finally the boat was capsized and righted again by its own crew. As they crept out from under the capsized boat a howl of surprise came from the Turks, for the Secretary's head appeared with the eyeglass firmly fixed in its proper position, its owner taking it as a matter of course that it should be there. —London Telegraph.

A 60 Per Cent. Railway Grade.

GENEVA, July 14.—A wonderful mountain railway is at present being constructed in the Tyrolese Alps by a Swiss engineer named Strub, who is a native of Clarens, in Canton Vaud. When completed this railway will bold the European record for traversing the steepest mountain slope on the Continent, which record has been held up to now by the Stanserhorn line. The new line will connect the village of Kaltern, in the Tyrolese Valley, with the Col du Mendel, 2,550 feet in height. The maximum grade is estimated at 60 per cent., and the line climbs the side of the Col the whole way. About a quarter of the line has already been constructed. It passes through some of the most picturesque scenery in the Tyrolese Alps.—London Chronicle.

A Judge and a Motorist.

A good etory is told of a Magistrate who bad to make a hurried journey to a town twenty-four miles away. As there was no suitable train he went to a motor-car agency and inquired bow long it would take to convey him to his destination by automobile. "Two houre and a half," was the answer. The Magistrata was surprised. "I thought you could bave managed it in an hour or so," he said. "Well, no doubt I could," retorted the motorist, "but the other day you fined ma 40s. and coets for furious driving."—London Telegraph.

Lord Salisbury as an Australian Miner.

Lord Salisbury's ratirement has once more raieed the interesting queetion whether ha did actually dig for gold when ha was in Australia in 1852. Now that he hae more leieure he may eatisfy curiosity by something of an autobiography. His latcet autobiographer, Mr. F. D. How, gives tha most completa account of Lord Salisbury's Australian experiences thnn has so far appearad in print. According to Mr. How, who apparently gathered his information at Hatfield, young Lord Robert Cecil was a member of a party that pegged out a claim on the Mount Alexander Goldfield, which wae twenty-three milee on the Melbourne eide of Bendigo, and le now the town of Castlemaine. Mr. How cites the etatement of a etill living miner who remembers eeeing Lord Robert Cecil working the claim, and the kindnees of the future Prime Minieter to a sick digger in a neighboring tent is also mentioned. But Lord Robert was not among the lucky onee at Mount Alexander, whera fabuloue fortunes wera made by a few, and ha afterward proceeded to Bendigo, where hie interest in auriferous operatione wae more eclentific than pereonal. There le a speech of Lord Salisbury's in which he made incidental and humous reference to a time when circumstances constrained him to becoma his own cook and laundreee.—London Chronicle.

"Worcester" China.

In Chancery Division yesterday Mr. Justice Byrne delivered judgment in the case of the Worcester Royal Porcelain Company (Limited) ve. Locke & Co., which was an action to restrain the defendant company from selling as "Worcester" china, porcelain, and other ware, not of the plaintiff's manufacture. The defendants denied the plaintiff's right to the exclusive use of the word "Worcester," and said their proper description wae "Royal Worcester."

His lordship dealt with the manufacture of "Worcester" ware from 1786, when there were three manufacturers, down to 1889, when the two remaining manufacturers became merged in the plaintiff company, since which time, he said, he thought the word "Worcester" applied to goods of their manufacture. The action of the defendants, he thought, was calculated to mislead a purchaser. The defendants were entitled to advertiee, fairly describing their works, and the experience of their manager, but they were not entitled to use the word "Worcester" without distinguishing their goods from the plaintiffs'. He thought the right order to make was to restrain the defendants, their eervants, agents, &c., from selling, offering, exposing, or advertising for sale, or procuring or enabling to be sold any goods made of china, porcelain, or other ware not made by the plaintiffs or their predecessors in business, in connection with the word "Worcester," without clearly distinguishing such goods from the goods of the plaintiffs.

A stay was granted pending an appeal.

In a second action by the same plaintiffs against Rhodes, which was an action to restrain the sale of articles as "Worceeter" not manufactured by tbe plaintiffs, his Lordship also granted an injunction.—London Globe.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...4:52	Sun sets...7:20	Moon rises.11:47

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...12:37	Gov. Isl'd..12:50	H. Gate....2:40
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....1:24	Gov. Isl'd....1:46	H. Gate....3:42

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) JULY 28.

Mails Close. Vessels Sail.

Princess Anne, Norfolk..	.....	3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, JULY 29.

Arapahoe, Charleston and Jacksonvilla	.....	3:00 P. M.
Bluecher, Hamburg	.....	10:00 A. M.
Clan Colquhoun, Algoa Bay	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Sud, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Gallia, Marseilles and Naples	.....	.....
Grenada, Trinidad	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Kronprinz Wilhelm, Bremen	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	10:00 A. M.	
Lombardia, Naples and Genoa	8:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Madiana, Martinique, Demerara, &c	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Orizaba, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
	10:30 A. M.	
Yucatan, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 30.

Antilla, Bahamas	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Bellaggio, Pernambuco and Santos	11:30 A. M.	.....
Carthaginian, Glasgow	.....	12:00 M.
Cherokee, Turks Island and Dominican ports	12:30 P. M.	.....
Majestic, Liverpool	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Rosalind, Halifax and St. John's, N. F.	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Sabine, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, JULY 31.

Columbia, Hamburg	.....	10:00 A. M.
Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen	.....	10:00 A. M.
Havana, Havana	.....	11:00 A. M.
La Gascogne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Saratoga, Nassau	.....	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 1.

Algonquin, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Colorado, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.
Paloma, Inagua and Haiti	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Matanzas, Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk.	.....	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Caturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Florida, and thence by steamer, are dispatched daily, except Thursday, final connecting closes, for dispatch via Port Tampa, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays at 6:30 A. M.; for dispatch via Miami, on Mondays and Saturdays at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispetch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at $1:30 P. M., Sundays at $1:00 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) ‡Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and first-class matter for Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July $28, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and first-class matter for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. $4, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Coptic. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. $6, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Kinshiu Maru. (Registered mail must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after July $19 and up to Aug. $9, inclusive, or on arrival of steamer Campania, due at New York Aug. $9, for dispatch per steamer Sierra. Mails for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. $11, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after July $12, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of Japan, (registered mail must be specially addressed. Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Aug. $9 and up to Aug. $16, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Miowera. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. $16, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Mariposa.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. ‡Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) JULY 28.

Comal, Galveston, July 19.
Comus, New Orleans, July 23.
El Norte, New Orleans, July 22.
Hugoma, San Juan, July 22.
Maracaibo, Curacao, July 21.
Oscar II., Christiansand, July 18.
Sir Richard Grenville, St. Kitts, July 22.
Zeeland, Antwerp, July 19.

TUESDAY, JULY 29.

Advance, Colon, July 22.
El Sigio, New Orleans, July 23.
Koenigin Luise, Bremen, July 19.
Lampasas, Galveston, July 23.
Trave, Gibraltar, July 20.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 30.

Alsonquin, Jacksonville, July 27.
Horsensius, Quesnaigon, July 18.
Queensland, Gibraltar, July 16.

THURSDAY, JULY 31.

Graf Waldersee, Plymouth, July 21.

FRIDAY, AUG. 1.

Celtic, Liverpool, July 23.
Colorado, Hull, July 30.
Dominic, Para, July 20.
Naupilia, Stettin, July 15.
Pinners Point, Dundee, July 17.
St. Nicholas, Antwerp, July 19.

Arrived.

SS Minnehaha, (Br.,) Robinson, London, July 19, with mdse. and passengers to the Atlantic Transport Company. Anchored in Quarantine at 11:20 P. M.

SS Nordkap, (Nor.,) Lund, Tilt Cove, N. F., July 21, with copper ore to the American Metal Company. Arrived at the Bar at 6 P. M.

SS Cevic, (Br.,) Clarke, Liverpool, July 18, with mdse. and passengers to the White Star Line. Arrived at the Bar at 6:30 P. M.

Auxiliary schooner yacht Leabia, (Corinthian Yacht Club, Philadelphia,) William H. Bromley, owner, from Philadelphia on cruise eastward. Arrived in Sandy Hook Bay at 11 P. M., 26th, and proceeded 27th, A. M.

Steam yacht Albatross, (Corinthian Yacht Club, Philadelphia,) Ellison & Carstairs, owners, from Philadelphia. Passed in Sandy Hook at 4:40 P. M.

SS Astoria, (Br.,) Wilson, Glasgow, July 17, and Moville, 18th, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Brothers. Arrived at the Bar at 10:45 A. M.

SS Augusta, (Aust.,) Bussanich, Girgenti, &c., June 26, with mdse. to Pheips Brothers & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11 A. M.

SS Goodwin, (Br.,) McLean, Baltimore, July 25, in ballast to Norton & Son.

SS Princess Anna, Hulphers, Norfolk and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Benefactor, French, Philadelphia, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Kansas City, Smith, Savannah, July 25, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company.

SS Glenroy, (Br.,) Mohegan, Huelva, July 8, with sulphur ore to Naylor & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 P. M.

SS Brighton, (Nor.,) Krohg, Port Limon, July 10, with fruit to the United Fruit Company. Arrived at the Bar at 8:30 A. M.

SS La Gascogne, (Fr.,) Fournier, Havre, July 10, with mdse. and passengers to the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique. Arrived at the Bar at 6:30 A. M.

SS La Flandre, (Dutch,) Segebarth, Ghent, July 11, in ballast to Philip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 A. M.

SS Ravensdale, (Br.,) Wilcox, Campachs, &c., July 17, with mdse. and passengers to Thebaud Brothers. Arrived at the Bar at midnight, 26th.

SS Bornso, (Aust.,) Racich, Calais, July 9, with chalk to Barnay & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10 P. M., 26th.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., at 9:30 P. M., south, moderate breess; hazy.

Sailed.

SS Arahistan, (Br.,) for Montevideo, Buenos Ayres, &c.

By Cable.

LONDON, July 27.—SS Barbarossa, (Ger.,) Capt. Mentz, from New York for Southampton and Bremen, passed the Lizard at 4:10 P. M. to-day.

SS Minneapolis, (Br.,) Capt. Gatss, from New York for this port, passed Scilly to-day.

SS Cymric, (Br.,) Capt. Thompson, from New York for Liverpool, arr. at Queenstown at 3:19 P. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Lahn, (Ger.,) Capt. Malchow, from New York for Genoa and Naples, arr. at Gibraltar to-day and proceeded.

SS Laurentian, (Br.,) Capt. Stirrat, from New York for Glasgow, err. at Moville to-day and proceeded.

SS Mesaba, (Br.,) Capt. Lowa, for New York, sld. from this port to-day.

SS Grosser Knrfuerst, (Ger.,) Capt. Reimkastan, from Bremen for New York, sld. from Southampton at 9 P. M. to-day.

SS Aller, (Ger.,) Capt. Wilhelmi, from Genoa and Naples for New York, sld. from Gibraltar to-day.

SS Etruria, (Br.,) Capt. Watt, from Liverpool for New York, sld. from Queenstown at 9:23 A. M. to-day.

SS Sardegna, (Ital.,) Capt. Montano, from Genoa and Naples for New York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

Excursions.

Excursion Routes to the Sea via THE LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

MANHATTAN BEACH:

Trains leave New York, 34th St., E. R.—week days, 5:30–5:40–6:40–9:20–11:00 A. M. 12:10 and half hourly from 1:10 to 7:40–8:10–8:40–9:10–9:40–10:10–10:40–11:10 P. M. Sundays, 8:40–9:30 and 10:50 P. M. Returning, last train leaves the Beach 7:40–12:00 midnight. **Excursion Fare, 40c.**

Trains leave East New York about 25 minutes after 34th St. time.

From New York, Whitehall St., via 39th St., So. B'klyn Ferry, connecting with L. I. R. R. Trains leave week days only 7:00–8:00–8:20–11:00 A. M. 1:00–2:20–3:40–4:20–5:00–5:40 P. M. **Excursion Fare, 50c.**

ROCKAWAY BEACH:

Trains leave New York, 34th St., E. R., week days, 5:40–6:40–8:30–9:30–10:30–10:50 A. M. 12:50–1:50–2:50–4:20–5:20–6:30–7:20–8:20–9:20 and 10:30 P. M. On Saturdays additional trains will leave 1:20–2:20–3:20 and 9:50 P. M. Returning, last train leaves the Beach at 11:55 P. M.

ROCKAWAY BEACH LINE. ALL WATER ROUTE. 50c. Ocean Going Steamers. GENERAL SLOCUM. GRAND REPUBLIC. The most refreshing hour and half sail, leaving W. 129th St. 9 a.m., W. 22d St. 8.40 and 10 a.m., 1.35 p.m.; Battery Landing, 9.20, 10.40 a.m., 2.05 p.m.; Leaving Rockaway, 11 a.m., 5.00, 6.15 p.m.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO.

THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO **CONEY ISLAND.**

Leave FOOT 22D ST., North River, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:00, 1:45, 2:30, 3:15, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00 P. M.

Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River, } Half hour later.

Leave NEW IRON PIER, CONEY ISLAND, 10:40, 11:40 A. M., 12:40, 1:40, 2:40, 3:25, 4:10, 4:55, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 8:40, 9:40, 10:40 P. M. ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

DAILY EXCURSION TO West Point, Newburgh and Summit of Historic Mount Beacon.

Cool—Comfortable—Delightful.

Sixty-mile sail up the Hudson on the fast and superbly equipped steamer HOMER RAMSDELL to Fishkill (returning in the evening.) Otis incline Railway to summit of highest mountain in the Highlands. Grand view, magnificent scenery, beautiful mountain walks. Refreshments on Steamer and at new Mountain Hotel. Steamer leaves FRANKLIN ST., week days 9:30 A. M.; W. 129th St. 10:00 A. M.; Sundays half hour earlier. Round trip to Summit of Mountain, only $1.00. To WEST POINT or NEWBURGH and Return 75 cts.

PATTEN LINE

50c.—LONG BRANCH AND BACK—50c.
80c.—ASBURY PARK AND BACK—80c.
HIGHLAND BEACH—PLEASURE BAY
And All Nearby Seaside Resorts.
LV. W. 13TH ST. 8:00, 8:55, 11 A.M., 2:40 P.M.
SATURDAYS 8:55, 11 A. M., 12:45, 2:40 P. M.
LV. BATTERY (nr. So. Ferry), 8:30, 9:20, 11:30 A. M. and 3:10 P. M.
SATURDAYS 9:20, 11:30 A. M., 1:15, 3:10 P.M.
LV. LONG BRANCH 7:10 A.M., 8:30 & 5 P.M.

UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON

To West Point, Newburgh, or Poughkeepsie, Grand Daily Excursion (except Sunday,) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS NEW YORK and ALBANY

From Brooklyn, Fulton St., by Annex, 8 A. M.
From New York, 129th St. Pier, 8:40 A. M.
From New York, West 22d St. Pier, 9:00 A. M.
From New York, West 129th St. Pier, 9:15 A. M.
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
Morning and Afternoon Concerts.

AL FOSTER. DEEP SEA FISHING daily. Al Foster's reliable, large iron seagoing steamer Angler, regular boat runs Winter and Summer; fare, 75c.; ladies, 50c. Leavss 22d St., E. R., 8:15 A. M.; Battery Landing, 8:05 A. M. sharp. Only boat on this route. Large ladies' saloon and first-class restaurant. Music on board. AL FOSTER.

Surrogate Notices.

CATTUS, FENELON C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FENELON C. CATTUS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their places of transacting business, No. 22 South William Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 26th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of July, 1902. JOHN V. A. CATTUS, Executor. AGNES H. CATTUS, Executrix. GILBERT M. SPEIR, Attorney for Executors, 62 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. jy21-1aw6mM

JOHNSTON, HAYWARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the Court of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HAYWARD JOHNSTON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of John H. Mulchahey, No. 99 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 14th day of October next.—Dated New York, April 7, 1902. AREY EBEN VAN GIESON, JAMES BROWN STEPHENS, Executors. JOHN H. MULCHAHEY, Attorney for Executors, 99 Nassau St., Manhattan, N. Y. City. ap7-1aw6mM.

SAMLER, JESSIE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JESSIE SAMLER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of their attorney, Vernon M. Davis, No. 49 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of May, 1902. MARY J. KENNY, MARY S. DAVIS, Administratrices. FRANCIS E. LAIMBEER, VERNON M. DAVIS, Attorneys for Administratrices, 49 Wall Street. my12-1aw6mM

Excursions.

Entertaining Beyond Comparison

GLEN ISLAND

Attractions from all parts of the world. Interesting novelties. A band of wild riders and steer-catchers from the Plains of Mexico. Grand concerts, magnificent cottage, rare plants, Horticultural wonders, unequalled menagerie, museum and aquarium; ALL FREE. Delightful sail on swift steamers. Glen Island clam bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." The Dairy, Boating, Bathing, Bowling, Billiards, Fishing. TIME TABLE SUBJECT TO CHANGE—STEAMERS LEAVE: Cortlandt St. Pier, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12 M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:45, 5:15 P. M. Bridge Dock, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., 12:30, 2:00, 3:00, 4:00 P. M. East 22d St., 9:30, 10:00, 10:45, 11:45 A. M., 12:45, 2:00, 2:30, 3:15, 4:30, 5:45 P. M. Leave Glen Island, 11:00 A. M., for Cortlandt St. only; 11:30 A. M., for East 22d St. and Brooklyn, 12:00 M. and 1:00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only; 3:00, 5:00, 5:30, 6:00, 7:00, and 8:00 P. M. for all landings. Frequent extra boats on Sundays and holidays. EXCURSION, 40 CENTS, including admission to all attractions.

COOK'S VACATION TOURS

All Traveling Expenses Included.

St. Lawrence, Montreal, Quebec, the Lakes, Nova Scotia, &c.

August 2, 16, Sept. 6..... 8 days..... $58.50
August 9, 23..... 12 days..... 100.00
July 31, August 9..... 12 days..... 100.00
August 16..... 10 days..... 75.00

BERMUDA.

Ten-Day Trips to this delightful Ocean Resort leave Aug. 2, 16, 30, Sept. 13, 27. $44.00 includes everything.

Many other tours during this season. Send for Illustrated Programme.

INDEPENDENT TRAVEL TICKETS TO ALL SUMMER RESORTS AT LOWEST FARES. ESTIMATES FREE.

THOS. COOK & SON,
261 AND 1,185 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

HENDRICKSON'S
Personally Conducted Tours.

WHITE MTS. & OLD-ORCHARD.
Aug. 2nd, 8 days, returning via Newport, $39.50.
EVANGELINE-LAND, NOVA-SCOTIA.
Aug. 2nd, 12 days, inc. St. John, N. B., $54.60.
1000 ISLDS., MONTREAL, &c.
Aug. 9th, 9 days, returning via Lakes, $55.00.
THOS. H. HENDRICKSON,
343 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

North German Lloyd.

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
From Pier 52, North River, Gansevoort St.
Kronprinz. July 29, noon | Kaiserin. Aug. 19, 10 AM
Kaiser. Aug. 12, 10 AM | Kronprinz. Aug. 26, 10 AM
*Hoh'nzol'n. Au. 16, 10 AM | Kaiser. Sept. 9, 10 AM
*From Pier 24, ft. of Amity St., Brooklyn.
TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
Cherbourg—South'pton, Alternately, and Bremen.
From Bremen Piers, Hoboken, N. J.
Friedrich. July 31, 10 AM | Barbar'sa. Aug. 21, 11 AM
Luise. Aug. 7, 10 AM | Bremen. Aug. 28, noon
Kr'uzerst. Aug. 14, 10 AM | Friedrich. Sept. 4, Noon
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
From Pier 24, Ft. of Amity St., Brooklyn.
Trave. Aug. 2, 3 PM | Trave. Sept. 6, 10 AM
Allee. Aug. 9, 10 AM | Allee. Sept. 13, 2 PM
Lahn. Aug. 23, 10 AM | Lahn. Sept. 27, 1 PM
OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Louis H. Meyer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

Hamburg-American.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, H. Bell, referee, 1,263, 1,265, and 1,267 Park Avenue, east side, 25.11 feet south of Ninety-eighth Street, each 25 by 75, three five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, on each, $13,015.

By Vincent A. Ryan, foreclosure sale, James T. Lee, referee, 6, 8, and 10 Barrow Street, north side, 97.4 feet west of Fourth Street, 57 by 90.8, five-etory brick flat. Due on judgment, $8,476; subject to another mortgage for $56,000.

City Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

The Best Built and Finest Apartment House on the West Side; Will Net More than 15 per cent. on an investment of $260,000. Might consider some exchange.
GARDINER STEWART, 2,717 Broadway.

A.—Key Corner on Broadway For Sale Cheap.
GARDINER STEWART, 2,717 Broadway.

A chance to purchase cheap, good-paying piece property, near 5th Av.; 5-story double flat; six rooms and bath; hot water supply; 20x86x100; good order; rents very low, $18 to $21; price, $22,500. J. Scott, 158 Broadway.

At Madison, N. J.—About 4½ acres, best residential property; location unsurpassed; close to station; suitable for subdivision; no brokers. Address F Box 171 Times Office.

Tenement house, 121st St., near 3d Av.; rent $1,900; price $15,500; four on each floor, rent $8-$11; improvements. Emil Ascher, 10 Union Square.

75th St., 132 West.—Four-story modern dwelling, cabinet finish, sanitery plumbing; most desirable block west side; terms easy; caretaker. Spencer, 15 Maiden Lane.

SINGLE FLAT, 5-story; fine condition; rented. WEST 22D ST., Pr. $19,000; mtg. $10,000 at 4%. 8TH & 9TH AVS.! E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

Desirable residences, 8th to 12th St., inclusive, near 5th Av.; $22,500 up.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Bargain.—New, substantial factory building, 50x98.9, West 25th St.; asking $60,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Bronx.

Choice lots; $5 monthly; price, $425. (few $375;) 2 blocks to trolley, proposed "L"; streets graded, &c.; houses to order. $1,000; open Sundays. Bronx Co., 3d Av., corner 174th St.

Tremont Av.—Store property; two floors; six rooms each; up stairs; all improvements; full lots; titles guaranteed; price, $7,000. Polak, 3d Av., corner 174th St.

2-family house, 14 rooms, on Boston Av.; all improvements, with a 4½ per cent. mortgage, for lots or income and cash. Lossre, 871 Brook Av.

A.—14th St., near 8th Av., 50x103; asking $50,000; want offer.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Bargain—Two-family house, all improvements; easy terms. Mrs. Winterhauer, 196 Beach Av., near 156th St.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Small farm, 18 acres, 3 miles from depot; 8-room cottage, large barn and hennery, nearly new; plenty of fruit and water; one acre of woods; trout stream forms portion of the boundary line; fine crop of corn and potatoes growing; possession at once; price, $3,250.00; easy terms. A. J. Tharp, Bedford Station, N. Y.

Bronxville.

Bronxville Club Hotel to let; $50 monthly; license $100; adjoining large electric factory; bar, large icebox, large range, city water, hot and cold; carriage shed, garden; immediate possession; seen daily. Address Duden, Bronxville, N. Y.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

A strange proposition. Don't fail to investigate it. A gentleman of means, owning the finest hunting and fishing preserves in the Catskills, who is engaged in developing the same, will present to one or two parties furnishing good references 5 acres each, together with choice cobble and blue stone for cabins; also fishing rights. Investigation invited. Address "Salmo Fontinalis," Box 1,000 The N. Y. Times.

For 30 years we have sold COUNTRY REAL ESTATE EXCLUSIVELY
Buyers get our free monthly catalogue
Owners send details of your property.
Phillips & Wells, 6 K Tribune Building, N.Y.

For sale or exchange for suburban cottage, forty-five-acre farm one hour out, on Lehigh Valley R.R.; state location. L. V. Ennis, 1 East 14th St.

Mooticello, Sullivan County, N. Y.—Farm, three acres, cultivated; good house, 12 rooms; suitable boarding house; 40 fruit trees; water in house; beautifully situated, near station; $1,500. Emil Ascher, 10 Union Square.

Health and pocket benefit by suburban life. For details, apply Erie Railroad Information Bureau, 1,159 end 399 Broadway, New York.

Real Estate for Sale—Queens.

MURRAY HILL, L. I.—Ten houses, just finished; small amount down, balance on bond and mortgage; houses have parlor, library, dining room, kitchen, butler's pantry, seven bedrooms, and bath; open nickel plumbing and all improvements; trimmed in quartered oak; 5 minutes from depot; 17 minutes to 34th St. Ferry. Call and see them. John Dayton & Co., Builders, Broadway and 14th St., Murray Hill, L. I.

Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—MARY A. REYNOLDS, Plaintiff, against BELLE O. BEVERIDGE and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 10th day of August, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Charles J. Berrian, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, together with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Perry Street, distant one hundred and thirty feet and three inches easterly from the northeasterly corner of Washington and Perry Streets; running thence easterly and along the northerly side of Perry Street, twenty-five feet; thence running northerly, at right angles to Perry Street and nearly parallel with Washington Street, ninety-eight feet six inches; thence ruoning westerly and parallel with Perry Street, twenty-five feet; and thence running southerly, and again nearly parallel with Washington Street, ninety-eight feet ten inches to the northerly side of Perry Street at the point or place of beginning. The said premises being part of and lying in the block designated as Block Number 633 in Section 2 on the Land Map of the City of New York, and being known by the street number 137 Perry Street, in said borough and city.

Dated New York, July 28th, 1902.
JOHN H. JUDGE, Referee.
W. P. & R. K. PRENTICE, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 52 Broadway, (Manhattan,) New York, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 137 Perry Street:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $4,224.67, with interest thereon from the 19th day of April, 1902, together with costs and allowances amounting to $287.94, with interest from April 25th, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $359.18 and interest; also a part of a further tax of $359.18 and interest to be apportioned.

The premises are to be sold subject to a first mortgage of twenty-five thousand ($25,000) dollars, with interest thereon at 4½ per cent. per annum from January 1st, 1902; also a part of the interest due on said date not exceeding $100.00; not a lien on the said premises.

Dated New York, July 25th, 1902.
JOHN H. JUDGE, Referee.
jy28-2aw5wM&Th&au19

Legal Notices.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Notice is hereby given that The Free Home for Destitute Young Girls, a domestic corporation, having its principal business office in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the County Court House in the City and County of New York, on the 12th day of August, 1902, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its name to "FREE HOME FOR YOUNG GIRLS."

Dated New York, N. Y., June 28th, 1902.
THE FREE HOME FOR DESTITUTE YOUNG GIRLS,
By MARY B. N. BOOTH,
Je30-law6wM&au11 First Directress.

Real Estate.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

INSURE YOUR TITLE.
Why carry the risk yourself?
Title insurance is cheaper than the old system of counsel's opinion, and protects better.

A hidden dower claim, an undiscovered heir, an afterborn child, a false personation, an invalid will, are all covered by the title policy.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $6,000,000
146 Broadway, New York.
175 Remsen Street, Brooklyn.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York.
37 Liberty Street, New York.
38-44 Court Street, Brooklyn.
Capital and Surplus - $3,500,000

Examines and insures titles at fixed, moderate rates, giving the dealer or investors the selection of counsel when desired.

Attention! $250,000 to loan on mortgage, Manhattan property, 4 and 4½%.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

THIS IS THE BEST TIME OF THE YEAR TO BUY. YOU CAN SAVE A LOT OF MONEY. This builder has more than he can carry. WILL SACRIFICE $1,000 on one of the MOST PICTURESQUE AND ATTRACTIVE DETACHED HOUSES IN FLATBUSH. Fine large grounds; house contains 10 large rooms and bath and all the many latest contrivances that please the ladies; oak trim; back stairs; plate shelf; kitchen cabinet; BEAUTIFUL DECORATIONS. PRICE WAS $8,000. CAN BE HAD FOR $7,000. Terms $500 cash. Balance same as rent, or to suit. BEST LOCATION IN FLATBUSH; NEAR ELEVATED; 25 minutes to Manhattan. Sewer; macadamized street; shade trees. YOU MAY NEVER SEE A CHANCE LIKE THIS AGAIN. W. H. GOLDEY, 791 FLATBUSH AVE.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

A FINE SHORE FRONT

Plot 50x100; 22 minutes by rail; sandy beach; plot itself is high and dry; privilege of boating, bathing, fishing; value at least $5,000; our price, if sold immediately, $1,000; payments weekly or monthly. North Shore Realty Company, 1,122 Broadway.

GOOD FARM IN THE HILL REGION.—100 acres, ¾ in crops; rest woodland; 700 bearing peach trees; good apple orchard; ample buildings; good order; fine pond; only 2½ miles to R. R. station; within miles of locality where farms bring $300 and more per acre; this offered at $80 per acre. O. B. Ackerly, 115 Broadway.

For sale or exchange for New York City income property, on Great South Bay, Long Island, 90 acres; 926 feet on bay; house, 15 rooms, 2 bathrooms; large stables; farmer's cottage and other buildings; water supply by windmill and spring. Address J. P. Taaffe, 16 and 18 Concord St., Brooklyn.

Hempstead.—Cost $9,500, sell $7,500. $1,000 cash, new modern residance, large plot, finest section; homeseekers only; trolley to city, seashore. Urgent. 237 Hempstead, L. I.

Northport harbor front, 50 to 150 feet wide; brick house, 11 rooms; select neighborhood; only plot left; easy terms. Write Codling, Northport, L. I.

New Jersey Property for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

VISIT PALISADES PARK.

You are invited to visit Palisades Park at our expense. We will mail you an illustrated Booklet, Map and free passee if you send us your address. We want you to inspect the finest improved suburban residence locality. 23 SPLENDID RESIDENCES are under contract and will be completed within the next 90 days. More than sixty building lots were sold for immediate improvement last week. It costs you nothing to investigate and you will enjoy the trip. When the Hudson River Tunnels now building are completed, Palisades Park will grow faster than Brooklyn ever did. Write us for full particulars. Address
PALISADES PARK CO.,
100 Broadway or 244 West 23d St., N.Y.

GENTLEMAN'S RESIDENCE

LARGE DOUBLE HOUSE, 15 ROOMS; ALL IMPROVEMENTS; STABLE AND CARRIAGE HOUSE. 3 TO 6 ACRES LAND; IN BEST PART OF

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

45 minutes to New York, 40 trains per dey. Must be sold to close an estate.
RULAND & WHITING CO.,
5 BEEKMAN STREET.

BARGAIN—7½ acres high grounds near Atlantic City, $150. Emil Ascher, 10 Union Square.

Real Estate Wanted.

Want a two-family house, Manhattan or Bronx; modern. M. J. Newman, 147 East 125th St.

To Let for Business Purposes.

N. W. Corner 5th Ave. & 13th St.
MODERN BUILDING.
Upper part for rent, (6 floors,) 51x100 each.
PASSENGER AND FREIGHT ELEVATORS.
SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS.
J. Edgar Leayeraft & Co., 19 W. 42d.

To Let—Outside business office in modern building, with every convenience; corner Broadway and Reade St. Apply 200 Broadway, Room 514.

Attractive offices and studios, 131 East 34th St.; elevator; rents, $18 up.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list, lofts and other desirable locations.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Attractive studio, with skylight; rooms for business; 105 East 17th St.; $12 upward.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Surrogate Notices.

HANLEY, HONORA.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God, free and Independent, to Bridget McDonough, Margarst McNamara, Catherine Nealon, Ann Holland, Elizabeth Shaughnessey, Patrick Hanley, Joseph Hanley, William Hanley, Mary Hanley, Augustus M. Hanley, Mary Agoes Brownell, Catharine Hanley, Daniel Hanley, Michael Hanley, John Hanley, Honora Gentleman, James Cavanaugh, William Cavanaugh, Bridget Cavanaugh, Michael Hanley, Bridget Gulnan, Robert Hanley, Thomas F. Henley, John Hapley, Mary Ann Grace, William Haniey, Margaret Murphy, Nora T. Hanley, Elizabeth Hanley, Michael Hanley, John Sheehan, Mary Sheehan, Thomas P. Sheehan, Bridget A. Sheehan, Edmund Sheehan, Catheen Hanley, James Hanley, John Hanley, Robert Hanley, Michael Hanisy, Bridget Mulvey, Catherine Burns, John Hanley, Thomas Hanley, Patrick Hahisy, James Hanley, Louise M. Davis, Edwin K. Hanley, Michael Staff, Thomas Staff, Bridget Fritzgerald, Thomas Mawn, Patrick Mawn, Margaret Mawn, Bridget Mawn, Thomas McMahon, Bridget Frances Campbell, John McMahon, and United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company, and to all persons interested in the estate of HONORA HANLEY, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the County of New York on the 18th day of September, 1902, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Augustus M. Hanley, as administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 30th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and two.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
jy14-law6wM

City Houses to Let—Furnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Attention!—Fully furnished house, 96th St., near Central Park West; 16 rooms, 2 baths; rent moderate; furniture $900. Great bargain. $1,600. FOLSOM BROS., 835 Broadway.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

A.—Houses, unfurnished and furnished, in desirable locations; rent, $1,200 to $5,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

THE BLYTHEBOURNE,
Madison Av., Southeast corner 99th. Only two corner apartments left, consisting of seven rooms and bath, with shower; electric light, telephone, rapid elevator; rents, $40 to $60.

Choice parlor apartment, 8 large rooms and bathroom; private block; Carnegie Hill; well kept building; only $34. 115 East 92d St., near Park Av.

Have you seeo apartments? "Ben Hur," 2,645 Broadway. "Kendrick," 2,788 Broadway. Beautiful, high grade. Send for booklet. A. C. Angell, Manager.

THE AMAGANSETT, St. Nicholas Av., Opposite 147th St.—Modern elevator apartments; in select neighborhood; five and six rooms; all light; rents $35 up.

Corner flats, 17 Livingston Pl., Stuyvesant Sq.; elevator, steam heat; most modern plumbing; telephones; attractive entrance; $900 to $1,100.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Attractive apartment, 55 East 11th St.; six rooms and bath; modern improvements; $28.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Cathedral Heights.—Elevator, apartment, five rooms; latest improvements; low rent to desirable tenant. 509 West 112th St.

116th St., 30 West.—6 rooms and bath; hot water supply; steam; elegantly decorated; $21 to $25; basement, $9.

91st St., 150 West.—6 outside rooms, bath; steam heat, hot water; elegant street; $32; adults only.

Apartments to Let—Furnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Attractive five-room flat, light rooms, very cheap Summer rates; elevator complete. Baird, 239 West 116th St.

New Jersey Property to Let.

To let, completely furnished, for month of August, nine-room house, two minutes' walk from station. Address P., Box 145, Upper Montclair, N. J.

Country Houses to Let—Furnished.

Nine-room cottage, running water in house; Onteora Park, Catskills, near Tannersville. Inquire of Mr. Bender in Park, or Phillips & Wells, Tribune Building.

Lake Placid, N. Y.—Furnished camps and cottages for rent. G. B. Skinner, Lake Placid.

Country Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

Palisades Park, N. J.—Cottage 7 rooms; all improvements; 6 minutes to station. Edsall, 7 Warren St.

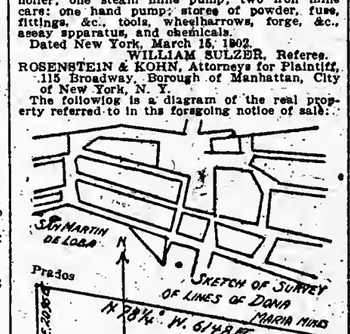
Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—MORRIS UNDERHILL, suing in behalf of himself and other bondholders of the Dona Maria Mining Company of Mompos, Plaintiff, against DONA MARIA MINING COMPANY OF MOMPOS and THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, dated the 10th day of July, 1901, and duly entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 15th day of July, 1901, which judgment and decree was entered in favor of John P. Faure, as executor of the last will and testament of Caroline A. Faure, deceased against the above named defendants; and thereafter the above named plaintiff, Morris Underhill, was substituted as plaintiff in the place and stead of said John P. Faure, as executor, &c., by order duly entered herein on the 18th day of November, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in the said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, and City of New York, on the 24th day of September, 1902, at twelve o'clock, noon, of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows: All that certain piece or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, located near the village and in the District of San Martin de Loba, in the Province of Mompos, Department of Bolivar, Republic of Colombia, South America, more particularly described as follows: Beginning at a point called "Prados," located near the margin of the olenege, called "Atalanta"; thence south 8¾° E. 2,066 ft. to a post called "Jale"; thence south 76¾° E. 6,295 ft. to a post in the Caretel Mountain; thence north 16° W. 1,827 ft to a post at the junction of the Caretel Mountain road with the road to the village of Chimi; theoce north 78¾° W. 6,148 ft to the said first post called "Prados," the place of beginning, containing two hundred and thirty-two acres, more or less, together with the buildings thereon erected and the mining privileges and franchisee appurtenant to the said property, as well as the property which is described in Schedule "A" of the said mortgage, as follows: Mill building, 56'x64'; hoist building, 28'x50'; office building, 20'x50'; store building, 14'x16'; residence building, 18'x50'; a framed lumber for number building; 1 ten-stamp California gold mill, equipped with chrome steel shoes, dies, tappets, and cams; one 20-horse power engine; one 40-horse power Ames horizontal boiler; one Frue Vanner concentrator; one 12"x6"x12" Hall duplex pump; one 42,000-gallon wooden water tank; one 10-horse power hoisting engine, with 250 feet wire rope, pulley, &c.; one 20-horse power upright boiler; one steam mine pump; two iron mine cars; one hand pump; stores of powder, fuse, fittings, &c., tools, wheelbarrows, forge, &c., assay apparatus, and chemicals.

Dated New York, March 15, 1902.
WILLIAM SULZER, Referee.
ROSENSTEIN & KOHN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the real property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $2,424.20, and interest thereon from the 14th day of June, 1901, with costs and an allowance to the plaintiff's attorneys amounting to $208.50, and interest thereon from the 15th day of July, 1901; with an allowance of $100.00 to the defendant, the Central Trust Company of New York, for counsel fees and expenses, together with ths expenses of the said sale. The said premises and property are to be sold subject to any lien on the premises at the time of sale for taxes, assessments, and other charges imposed by the District of San Martin de Loba, or the Province of Monupos, or the Department of Bolivar, or the Republic of Colombia, South America, and subject also to all revenue stamps, if any, which may be required by the said Republic of Colombia to be placed on the deed.

Dated New York, March 15, 1902.
WILLIAM SULZER, Referee.

Surrogate Notices.

GALLATIN, ALBERT HORATIO.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALBERT HORATIO GALLATIN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Harris & Towne, No. 258 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New York, this 12th day of May, 1902. SAMUEL WOOLVERTON, Executor; LOUISA B. GALLATIN, Executrix. HARRIS & TOWNE, Attorneys for Executors, No. 258 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
my19-law6wm

KERSHAW, THOMAS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS KERSHAW, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of James A. Hudson, No. 45 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the tenth day of November next.—Dated New York, the third day of May, 1902. JAMES L. BARGER, THOMAS BIRTWISTLE, THOMAS H. GORDON, Executors. JAMES A. HUDSON, Attorney for Executors, 45 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.

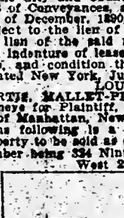
LEES, SUSANNA P.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SUSANNA P. LEES, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting the business of said estate, at the office of Fielding L. Marshall, Nos. 38-42 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of November, 1902. Dated New York, the 9th day of May, 1902. FIELDING L. MARSHALL, HENRY B. SUTPHEN, WILLIAM WALKER, Executors. FIELDING L. MARSHALL, Attorney for Executors, 38-42 Nassau Street, New York City.
my9law6wM

Surrogate Notices.

GALLATIN, ALBERT HORATIO.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALBERT HORATIO GALLATIN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Harris & Towne, No. 258 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New York, this 12th day of May, 1902. SAMUEL WOOLVERTON, Executor; LOUISA B. GALLATIN, Executrix. HARRIS & TOWNE, Attorneys for Executors, No. 258 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
my19-law6wm

CURTIS, MALLETT-PREVOST & COLT, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the household property to be sold as described above, the street number being 334 Ninth Avenue:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is six thousand three hundred and twenty-one (6,321) dollars, with interest thereon from the 21st day of April, 1902, together with costs and allowances amounting to $608 10-100 with interest from July 23rd, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $388 44-100 and interest.

Dated New York, July 12th, 1902.
LOUIS H. HAHLO, Referee.
jy14-2aw5wM&Th&au6

Summer Resorts.

NEW JERSEY.
Long Branch.

Spend Month of August AT The HOLLYWOOD,
West End, Long Branch, N. J.

There is an ideal bathing beach at Hollywood, a fine pavilion and private small bathing houses. All recreations are provided for on a liberal scale; THE finest golf course on the New Jersey coast, tennis courts, bathing pavilion, lawn parties, balls and concerts throughout the season.

Ample space in house and grounds, perfect service and luxurious appointments make the Hollywood a favorite place for people of refinement. A private bathing pavilion for the exclusive use of the Hollywood guests. Special rates to Bachelors. 60 minutes from New York, Penna. R.R. or Central R. R. of N. J., or Sandy Hook Route.

SPEND AUGUST AT THE Seashore

Booklets and diagrams on application.
ROBERT GRAHAM WOODWARD, Manager.

Asbury Park.

DEVONPORT INN,
Directly on the ocean front; every room faces the ocean; golf links. Booklets, descriptive matter. E. C. LINDSEY.

WEST END, ASBURY PARK, N. J.
Leading Hotel; Ocean Front; Popular Prices; capacity, 400. Frank B. Ten Broeck.

Pianos and Organs.

GREAT VALUES IN PIANOS AT THE
WISSNER
WAREROOMS.
25 EAST 14TH ST.

Upright (used by artists)	$225
Upright (taken in trade)	95
538 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.	
Upright (discontinued style)	$255
Upright (rented short term)	145
138 NEWARK AV., JERSEY CITY.	
Upright	$85
Upright (celebrated maker)	125
808 BROAD ST., NEWARK.	
Upright (used at concerts)	$215
Upright (taken in trade)	100
$5 TO $7 MONTHLY.	
Square Pianos	$90, $35, $45, $65, $75
New Pianos to Rent. Rent Applied.	

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY
To obtain a good piano for little money on easy terms from our large assortment of pianos returned from rent. SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS. Send for bargain list. Rent $3 up.
Mathushek & Son, B'way, Cor. 47th St

STURZ PIANOS.
Sold on easy terms direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS AT 142 LINCOLN AVE., 134th Street, Block East of 3d Ave.

DO YOU WANT A PIANO?
Grand or upright; new or used; cash or easy payments; splendid assortment; all makes.
JAMES & HOLMSTROM, 23 E. 14th St.

OPERA PIANOS
1569 BROADWAY, Cor. 47th St

UPRIGHTS $75, $100; rent $5; rent allowed on purchase. 103 East 14th St.

Pianos to Rent.—$2 monthly; rent applied if you purchase. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.

$200 new mahogany upright piano, $7 monthly. 1,500 B'way, cor. 47th St.

THE PLACE FOR PIANO BARGAINS IS JACOB BROTHERS, 467 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—MINERVA S. H. DUNN, plaintiff, against MARTIN M. LEWIS and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, hearing date the 23rd day of June, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the sixth day of August, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lease made by The Society of the New York Hospital to David Witmark, dated the first day of May, in the year 1881, in which said lease certain premises on Ninth Avenue, in the City of New York, and hereinafter more particularly described, were demised and let unto said David Witmark, and to his executors, administrators, and assigns for the term of nine and seven-twelfths years from the first day of May, in the year 1881, for the yearly rent or sum of four hundred and forty dollars, which said lease was duly recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in Liber 1623 of Conveyances, page 66, on the twelfth day of October, in the year 1881, and which said lease was duly assigned by Emilie Herlem, as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of said David Witmark, deceased, to said Nathan Lewis, by instrument of assignment in writing, bearing date the first day of November, in the year 1887, and duly recorded in said Register's office on said first day of November, in the year 1887, in Liber 2096 of Conveyances, at page 193, which said leasehold property was described in said mortgage as follows, to wit:

All that certain lot composed of parts of two certain larger lots of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twentieth Ward of the City of New York, distinguished on a certain map of lands in the Twelfth (now Twentieth) Ward of the City of New York, belonging to the estate of Cornelius Ray, deceased, dated 11th of February, 1834, made by Edwin Smith, City Surveyor, on file in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York as Map No. 70 by the Numbers One Hundred and Three and One Hundred and Four, and which said lot is bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point on the southeastwardly side of the Ninth Avenue, distant one hundred and eighteen (118) feet and nine (9) inches northeastwardly from the northeastwardly side of Twenty-eighth Street; thence northeastwardly along the said southeastwardly side of the said Ninth Avenue, twenty (20) feet; thence southeastwardly and parallel with the southwestwardly side of Twenty-ninth Street, seventy (70) feet; thence southwestwardly and parallel with the said southeastwardly side of the said Ninth Avenue twenty feet to a point distant one hundred and eighteen feet and nine inches northeastwardly from the northeastwardly side of Twenty-eighth Street; thence northwestwardly and parallel with the said southwestwardly side of the said Twenty-ninth Street, seventy feet to the place or point of beginning, being the same land in said lease described.

Together with all the edifices, buildings, and appurtenances thereunto belonging, and all the term of years yet to come and unexpired, of, in, and to the said demised premises, and also the said indenture of lease and every clause, article, and condition therein expressed and contained, including all rights to renewal of the same.

And, also, all that certain lease made by the Society of the New York Hospital to said Nathan Lewis, dated December 1st, 1890, being a renewal of the aforesaid lease for the term of twenty-one years from the thirtieth day of November, 1890, in accordance with the provisions for renewal contained in said lease at the same yearly rent or sum, which said renewed lease was duly recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in Liber 2383 of Conveyances, at page 422, on the eighth day of December, 1890, and became immediately subject to the lien of the mortgage herein, and the lien of the said mortgage attached to the said indenture of lease, and to every clause, article, and condition therein expressed.

Dated New York, July 12th, 1902.
LOUIS H. HAHLO, Referee.
CURTIS, MALLETT-PREVOST & COLT, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the household property to be sold as described above, the street number being 334 Ninth Avenue:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is six thousand three hundred and twenty-one (6,321) dollars, with interest thereon from the 21st day of April, 1902, together with costs and allowances amounting to $608 10-100 with interest from July 23rd, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $388 44-100 and interest.

Dated New York, July 12th, 1902.
LOUIS H. HAHLO, Referee.
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Surrogate Notices.

GALLATIN, ALBERT HORATIO.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALBERT HORATIO GALLATIN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Harris & Towne, No. 258 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New York, this 12th day of May, 1902. SAMUEL WOOLVERTON, Executor; LOUISA B. GALLATIN, Executrix. HARRIS & TOWNE, Attorneys for Executors, No. 258 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
my19-law6wm

KERSHAW, THOMAS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS KERSHAW, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of James A. Hudson, No. 45 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the tenth day of November next.—Dated New York, the third day of May, 1902. JAMES L. BARGER, THOMAS BIRTWISTLE, THOMAS H. GORDON, Executors. JAMES A. HUDSON, Attorney for Executors, 45 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.

LEES, SUSANNA P.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SUSANNA P. LEES, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting the business of said estate, at the office of Fielding L. Marshall, Nos. 38-42 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of November, 1902. Dated New York, the 9th day of May, 1902. FIELDING L. MARSHALL, HENRY B. SUTPHEN, WILLIAM WALKER, Executors. FIELDING L. MARSHALL, Attorney for Executors, 38-42 Nassau Street, New York City.
my9law6wM

Summer Resorts.

NEW JERSEY.
Long Branch.

Asbury Park.

DEVONPORT INN,
Directly on the ocean front; every room faces the ocean; golf links. Booklets, descriptive matter. E. C. LINDSEY.

WEST END, ASBURY PARK, N. J.
Leading Hotel; Ocean Front; Popular Prices; capacity, 400. Frank B. Ten Broeck.

Pianos and Organs.

GREAT VALUES IN PIANOS AT THE
WISSNER
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Upright (used by artists)	$225
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538 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.	
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138 NEWARK AV., JERSEY CITY.	
Upright	$85
Upright (celebrated maker)	125
808 BROAD ST., NEWARK.	
Upright (used at concerts)	$215
Upright (taken in trade)	100
$

ODD CRAFT REACHES PORT

Capt. Finn from Savannah in Thirty-five-Foot Boat.

Mariner Tells of His Unlucky Winter Fishing Expedition and the Sailing Qualities of the Shad.

Tha lateat candidate for honors of the sea in the matter of traveling long distances in small hoats is Capt. William Finn, who arrived yesterday from Savannah in a strange looking craft called the Shad, now anchored off the foot of Twenty-fifth Street, Brooklyn. Capt. Finn is a rigger who has seen much of the world, and lives with his wife and eight children at 221 Thirty-third Street, South Brooklyn. The Captain denies that he made the trip to win fame, hut said it was a matter of necessity, as it was the cheapest way to get home.

"I heard of the fine shad fishing down near Savannah, so last Winter concluded to go down and try my luck," said Capt. Finn yesterday. "I took a little capital that I had put away and went down to Savannah, where I had the Shad huilt. No, it isn't what you might call a graceful craft. It's thirty-five feet long, twelve feet beam, and just as wide at the stern as it is amidships. Worse than that, it is flat hottomed, aud five feet deep. It's what you might call a home-made hoat, but no hurricane could hiow it over."

The skipper hired five negroes, four to help him fish and one to puil the boat. Luck was not with him, however, for in the whole Winter he caught only 000 shad. "I sunk a whole lot of money," said the unlucky fisherman, "for the outfit cost me $1,100, so I concluded to puil up and go home.

"I left Tyhee for Hilton Head, where I fished a week, but there was nothing doing there. Then I went to Charleston, where there was everything hut shad. Off Hilton Head I sent the man I had with me ashore in the small boat to get some fresh water. I waited an hour or two, hut he didn't show up. Then I hailed a man rowing along the shore and told him to bring out the first boat he saw lying around loose. This he did, and the hoat happened to he my own.

"Ten days ago I left Charleston, and evcrything was lovely until I got off Frying Pan Shoals. When I wanted to sleep I could, for when running hy the wind, with a whole jih and a single reef in the mainsail, I could lash the tiller and leave the helm fast amidships, and that way, if the wind held right, the Shad could sail around the world. Off the Shoals, however, a heavy hiow stirred up a rough sea, and shipped my little sixteen-foot boat right in on top of me. That mixed things up so much that I had to cut the painter and let the boat go.

"Well, I'm home now," concluded the lone mariner, "and mighty glad to get back. If I don't sell the Shad I'll make another trip in her some time. She's a daisy, all right; floats right on top of the sea and ships no water. You could sail a year in her."

VELOCITY CAUSED SHELL TO BURST PREMATURELY.

Hail of Fragments Fell Near Vessels Opposite Fort Wadsworth, but No One Was Injured.

The bursting of a 100-pound shell during a preliminary test of a six-inch rapid-fire gun at Fort Wadsworth on Saturday morning, which spread consternation among the vessels anchored around the fort, was attributed yesterday by Major G. N. Whistler, who was in charge of the test, to the extremely high velocity required hy the test.

"The shell," said Major Whistler, "was cast iron, which, on account of its cheapness, is used in all target practice; the charge was smokeless powder, and the estimated velocity was 2,650 feet a second. That is a high velocity for a six-inch gun, and a severe test for a cast iron shell. That, in my opinion, was the cause of the bursting, unless, of course, the shell was defective, and that would he somewhat difficult to find out now.

"The first shot," continued Major Whistler, "went off all right. The distance was 6,600 yards, or considerably over three miles, and the aim was good enough to have hit a vessel. The next shell burst at the muzzle of the gun and flew into thousands of fragments, which went high into the air and covered an area of perhaps 300 years out from the shore by 75 yards across.

"I was very much frightened, as there were a number of hoatmen off shore and a party fishing from a landing near by. Luckily no one was hurt, but the fragments continued to fall for what seemed several minutes. That is the first accident of the sort that ever happened to me with a seacoast gun."

The officers at Fort Wadsworth were treated to a surprise on Saturday on the arrival of Gen. Wallace Randolph and the members of the Gun Carriage Board. Word was received some days ago at Fort Wadsworth to prepare for a test on Saturday of the six-inch rapid-fire guns.

"I was under the impression," said Col. Mills yesterday, "that the board meant the American gun with the disappearing carriage, as the other guns, the Armstrong guns, which are mounted on a sort of barbette carriage, are considered as emergency guns, having heen purchased in England during the Spanish-American war. As the notification did not specify, it was not until the arrival of the hoard that we discovered that the Armstrong guns were to he tested. Notwithstanding the short time in which we had to prepare the guns, the tests were very satisfactory."

The shell which burst waa fired from an American disappearing carriage gun, which had never been fired and of which a preliminary test was being made at the time of the accident, which occurred hefore the arrival of the memhers of the Gun Carriage Board.

TOOK FIFTY SHOT FROM HIS BACK.

Boy Fired On by Man is in Weak Condition After Operation.

Max Bengeisen, the sixteen-year-old boy who was peppered with a load of bird ahot on Saturday evening by John Beisel, in the latter's yard, at 532 Bushwick Avenue, Williamsburg, because he was getting a ball, was transferred from the German Hospital yesterday to his home, at 526 Bushwick Avenue. The doctors in the hospital removed fifty shot from his back, and the operation left the boy in a very weak condition.

Beisel was arraigned yesterday in the Ewen Street Police Court on the change of assault. He told Magistrate O'Reilly that Bengelaen and other boys had annoyed him beyond endurance, and that when he shot he did not mean to hurt the boy. The hearing was adjourned.

The Rev. Mr. Saunders in Bellevue.

The Rev. E. H. Saunders, the Episcopal clergyman who was reported lost hy hia wife on Friday morning last and found hy the police of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station on Saturday afternoon at One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street and Eighth Avenue, was arraigned in Hariem Police Court and remanded to the care of the Department of Charities until to-day. Later he waa taken to Bellevue Hospital, where his case was diagnosed as nephritis. Mr. Miiland, a hrother-in-law, sent word from Brooklyn that he would take charge of the clergyman.

SMALL RIOT ON BROADWAY.

Woman Struggles with Car Conductor and Sympathizing Crowd Sides with Her.

A small sized riot occurred at Thirty-fourth Street and Broadway last evening when James Campbell, a conductor on a south-bound Sixth Avenue car, refused to allow a woman, who said she was Mrs. Katie Scott of 20 Morton Street, to get on his car. The conductor explained to the police that the woman had assaulted him and that the crowd which had gathered believed that he had been the aggressor and would have done him hodily harm had not the patrolmen arrived on the scene.

Mrs. Scott, a woman who said that she was her daughter, another woman friend, and two small hoys got off an east-bound Thirty-fourth Street car to transfer to the Sixth Avenue line. Acording to the police, the women started to get on the car, but Campbell endeavored to prevent them from so doing. In spite of the conductor the party managed to scramhle on hoard hefore he could puil the heli. It is alleged hy the police that as soon as the woman got on the step she assanited Campheil, striking him in the face.

Immediately there was excitement on the car, which was well filled. The passengers thought that the conductor had assaulted the woman and there were cries of "Shame!" Campheil stopped the car and went back to pick up his hat, whereupon, he alleges, the woman got off and again assaulted him.

A large crowd gathered, and the conductor claimed that hy that time he was having all that he could do to prevent the woman from knocking him down. The crowd, seeing them struggling, jumped to the conclusion that the man was assaulting the woman and their indignation soon found vent in action, and Campbell was the centre of an attacking party, every one of whom was endeavoring to get at him.

Policeman Perigo of the West Thirtieth Street Station drew his night stick and with difficulty reached the side of the conductor, who explained the situation, and demanded the arrest of his assailant.

The policeman placed the woman under arrest and took her to the West Thirtieth Street Station. He had great difficulty in making the arrest as the crowd was in sympathy with the—woman, and believed that she had been thrown off the car by the conductor and afterward assaulted by him.

There were cries of "Shame!" and demands that the woman he set free almost all the way to the station house. Those with the woman were also taken to the station, hut were allowed to go, as the conductor charged only Mrs. Scott with assault. He alleged that the womsn, who, he said was intoxicated when she boarded the car, had struck him three times in the face.

Mrs. Scott denied that she was intoxicated, and said that she had received transfer tickets and should have heen allowed on the car.

Mrs. Scott was later hailed out. When seen at her home, 20 Morton Street, she indignantly denied that she was intoxicated, and said she would have five witnesses who will appear in the Jefferson Market Court this morning and will testify that as she was about to step upon the car the conductor deliherately leaned over and kicked her.

MAY BE FERN PICKER'S BODY.

Tenafly Coroner Gathering Clues Concerning Englewood Cliff Mystery.

The identity of the man whose hody was found in a tree top at the foot of the Englewood Cliffs, on the New Jersey shore of the Hudson on Saturday, has not yet been established, but the hody is supposed to be that of a fern picker, who was known as "Butch."

Coroner Robertson and Prosecutor Koest went to a hut at Clifton Park yesterday morning and found there a man known as "French Joe," one of the three men who had formerly occupied the hut together.

"Joe" told the officials that one of his companions, known as "Butch," went away two or three months ago, and that he had not seen him since. The basket found on the brow of the precipice was shown to Joe and he identified it as having heionged to "Butch."

"Joe" said that "Butch" was subject to fits and was frequently attacked. It is thought he may have had a fit while walking along the brow of the cliff, or that he and the third occupant of the hut, who was known as "French Louis," may have quarrelled and that "Butch" was shoved over the edge of the cliff by the other man.

"Joe" told the officials that he saw "French Louis" last week, and search is heing made for the latter. The man also said that a photograph and discharge papers from the French Army should be found in an inside pocket if it was "Butch's" body. The authorities did not search the pocket before hurying it in the poorhouse ground, and the body will he disinterred to-day to see if the papers are there.

BROKER AND CLERK ARRAIGNED.

Ross and Adams May Be Turned Over to the Federal Authorities.

Arthur M. Ross, the Canadian broker, and his clerk, Stephen Adams, who were arrested by Detectives McConville and Savage on Saturday, on a warrant issued hy the Federal authorities, were arraigned in the Tombs Court yesterday, and held in $1,000 bail each until to-day, when they will have a further examination. They are held as suspicious persons on a short affidavit made by Detective McConville, in which they are charged with having stolen $25 from Mrs. L. F. Wickes of 19 Greene Street, Watertown, Mass. It is probahle that the two prisoners will be turned over to the Federal authorities to-day. It was said in court that the Federal authorities had between forty and fifty complaints against the two men.

Ross would make no atatement in court further than to assert that his business was perfectly legitimate.

Hundred Women Sing at a Concert.

At a singing concert yesterday afternoon in Bnshwick Park, at Knickerbocker Avenue and Suydam Street, Williamsburg, one hundred women took part. Five thousand persons were present, and they loudly applauded the singing. The concert was under the direction of Karl G. Schneider. Memhers of several German singing societies aiso took part in the programme and sang songs of the Fatherland.

Capt. Goddard's Annual Excursion.

The sixth annual free excursion tendered hy Capt. F. Norton Goddard to the women and children of the Twenty-first District will occur on Thursday. The destination will be under the management of the Civic Ciub. The flotilla will leave the foot of East Thirty-first Street at 9:30 o'clock A. M. Free milk and ice cream will be distributed and there will be suitable recreation at the grove for two hours.

Atlantic City's Floral Chair Parade.

The first annual floral chair parade at Atlantic City will he given on the hoard walk on Aug. 8. All the available rolling chairs have heen contracted for and these will be delivered in ample time for preparation. The Mayor of Atlantic City will appoint the judges, who will award the many prizes of distinct, artiatic and intrinsic value. All connecting railroads will run special trains to Atlantic City.

Socialist Labor Convention Called.

The Socialist-Labor Party, composed of the De Leon Socialists, haa issued a cali for its State Convention, which will take place in Utica on Aug. 30. The County Convention will name the delegates to the State Convention and will be held at the headquarters of the party, in Reade Street, on Aug. 9.

LABOR MEN SENT TO TUNNEL CONFERENCE

Will Demand Union American Work on Pennsylvania Tube.

Delegate Donnelly Tells Central Federated Body He Believes the Mayor Favorable—Other Business Transacted.

The Central Federated Union decided yesterday to make a strong stand for union and citizen iahor, the eight-hour work day, and a rigid enforcement of the labor law in the proposed Pennsylvania tunnel, the award of the franchise of which was not adopted hy the Board of Aldermen. A conference has been called hy the Mayor for to-morrow to consider the question, which representatives of the Rapid Transit Commission and the Pennsylvania Railroad, the Aldermanic Law Committee, and Borough Presidents Cantor and Cassidy have heen invited to attend.

The matter was hrought up at yesterday's meeting of the Central Federated Union by Daniel S. Jacobs of Cigarmakers' Union No. 13. He said that labor should he represented at the conference, whether it was invited to send delegates or not.

"There should be only union labor and American citizens employed at this work," he continued. "It will be our fault, if any other conditions prevail. The labor law should he strictly carried out in this case. It is the duty of this hody to send representatives to the conference."

Delegate McConville of the Safety Engineers' Union said that none hut New York union men and American citizens should be employed on the work. Through the efforts of the central hody, strictly union conditions, he said, were observed in the rapid transit suhway now in course of construction.

"What about the Italians working at a dollar and a half a day or less on the subway?" asked a delegate.

"I can't help that," said Delegate McConville. "If I could talk Italian I would try to organize them. The English-speaking workers are all union men. I got a number of Italians together to try and explain trades unionism to them, but each of them talked a different dialect."

"As far as I can understand," said Delegate Donnelly of Typographical Union No. 6, "the Mayor and Borough President Cantor will stipulate for home union labor, the employment only of American citizens, union wages, the eight-hour work day, and a minimum rate of wages of $2 a day. This is promised, I believe."

"We want more than a promise," said Delegate McConville. "We want a clause in the contract providing for strictly union conditions. This is a most important thing for organized iahor."

Delegate Wolf of Cigarmakers' Union No. 90 objected to the exclusion of foreigners, so long as they were memhers of unions.

"If foreigners come here to stay," he said, "you make non-union men of them. If you exclude them from city work. This is a free country."

Wolf's views did not find favor, and a committee consisting of Delegates McConville, Quinian, and Donnelly were appointed to attend the meeting on Tuesday on behalf of organized iahor. The committee was instructed to demand that only union men who are citizens he employed; that there be nothing but home iahor on the work; that the prevailing rate of wages and the eight-hour law be observed, and that the minimum rate of wages be $2 a day.

A circular was received from the Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee signed by Nels Anderson, James Sheehan, and Jacob Hunger as a special committee, asking for co-operation in a plan for independent political action by iahor unions, and also unorganized workingmen. The circular was couched in Socialistic terms, and was received with little enthusiasm. A committee of three was appointed to find out all about the plan and report back to the central hody.

The delegate of the Gold Beaters' Union reported that, while some of the employers are willing to grant the demands of the gold beaters, who are on a general strike for higher wages, none will return to work until they all win and go back together. The gold beaters who have been averaging $12 a week, demand $21 a week, and a compromise of $15 a week offered by the employers has been refused. At the request of the delegate, the Gold Beaters' Union received credentials to the affiliated unions to enable them to ask contributions in aid of a number of strikers who have no money.

The delegate of the Hackmen's Union, composed of hack drivers who own their own equipages, complained that they are discriminated against by the city authorities in the framing of the city ordinance which gives the privileges of the hotel and club stands to the employes of the livery stable keepers. Delegate Donnelly of Typographical Union No. 6 said he was in communication with a prominent lawyer who had a plan for framing a reconstructed ordinance regarding the cah and hack drivers. Delegate Donnelly was authorized to engage this lawyer for the purpose.

A letter from George F. Nelson, secretary o of Bishop Potter, was read in reply to a complaint made some time tgo that the Portable Engineers' Union was dominating matters at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine at Morningside Heights and causing the discharge of union men connected with the central hody. The letter stated that the Trustees of the cathedral had no contracts with and no knowledge of any organization known as the Portahle Engineers.

Delegate Dooley of the Franklin Association of Pressmen reported that efforts were heing made to amalgamate an opposing faction of pressmen with his organization. He believed that the attempt would be successful.

MR. HAFFEN EXPECTS EAST SIDE SUBWAY SOON.

Bronx Borough President Declares He Has at Last Received Positive Assurances.

President Haffen of the Bronx yesterday issued a statement in which he said:

"I have at last received positive assurancea from all the city officials that the east side subway will not only be constructed, hut that its authorization is of the very immediate future. There are no longer any obstacles in the way of this needed branch of the underground ayatem. Of course, details of the route and other specific information as to when the work will begin are matters which the Rapid Transit Commissioners must furnish.

"It is impossihle to foretell the developments which will take place in the upper section of the greater city when the underground syatem of inter-borough communication is completed and in working order. With adequate rapid transit facilities the marvelous growth of the Bronx in the past few years will be nothing compared with what will follow the completion of the underground route with the addition of the east side branch."

AT ODDS OVER PIES.

Bakers and Salesmen Not on Speaking Terms Since the Failure of the Strike.

The members of the Pie Bakers' Union and the Pie Drivers', or Pie Salesmen's, Union are not on apeaking terms as a reault of the recent atrike against night work by the Pie Bakers' Union, which ended disastrously for the union. The pie bakers say that if the pie salesmen had stood by them night work would have been abolished. The pie drivers, or salesmen, say that their customers must have their pie served when fresh, and that they must work at night in delivering supplies. The pie bakers begin work at midnight. Ten hours afterward the pie drivers take the pies to customera.

One of the pie salesmen who attended the meeting of the Central Federated Union yesterday said:

"We offered to do the square thing by the pie bakers. If they had struck for a shorter work day we would have struck in sympathy, but to abolish night work would mean to abolish pie. We couldn't co-operate in the killing of an industry. The pie bakers had, therefore, to return to work."

FRENCHMAN, GERMAN, AND DOG.

The First Sought Revenge on the Second, but Magistrate Flammer Decided that Third Was Guilty.

William Harding of 236 East Tenth Street appeared before Magistrate Flammer in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday to answer to a charge of assault committed hy himself and his St. Bernard dog Fritz upon the person of Vincent Ragoni. The latter, who is a citizen of French extraction, was accompanied hy his brother, Gaston Ragoni, and both were anxious to testify against Harding, who is of German parentage.

Vincent Ragoni told his story as follows:

"Ze last night I enter ze magazin—how you say dat?—ze store of this man here, for huy of cigars. He order on me ze dog. I run, mais oui, I, Vincent Ragoni, I run. He follow. I tumble over ze dog. Thia man here, he fall over me. He take me by the shoulder. What would yon? I ask for ze justice, ze vengeance for such a grand insult."

Gaston Ragoni confirmed the story told hy his hrother Vincent.

When Harding was asked for his defense, he said:

"Idt vass dees vay, Chudge. Mine tog Fritz, he vere responsihles fer der whole troubles. Fritz ein baby tog is, sex months old. He run avay from mine room, where ve keeps der oder togs, und de parrots, und birds, und oder tings. Vell, dat man runs ven Fritz runs. I run, doo, und ve all falls over heem und me und Fritz. I geds mine gustomer de arm by, und he calls dis officer, und me arrested has. Mein vife vill also provens vass I say."

Mrs. Harding was next called to the witness stand. She explained that Fritz "he vere sorry for dees padt manners. He shall abboldgize. Ve has no childer, but Fritz understand. He said dis morning he vere very sorry."

Following remarks hy the counsel for each side, Judge Flammer said:

"I render the decision in your favor, M. Ragoni. I give you vindication. As for you, Mr. Harding—you are guilty, hut discharged, provided you tell Fritz plainly when you get home that he is the culprit in this case and that he must cease such conduct."

With that the brothers Ragoni left the courtroom, bowing and thanking the court for its vindication.

YELLOW DOG RAN TO CONEY.

Distanced by Trolley Car, He Was Welcomed by Mistress and Crowd.

Mrs. Henry Hoffman, who lives in Passaic, N. J., started for Coney Island yesterday with a hig yellow dog. Everything was lovely until Mrs. Hoffman and her dog reached the middle of the Brooklyn Bridge in a Smith Street trolley car. There an unfeeling Inspector espied the yellow dog and ordered him to disembark. The dog accepted the situation philosophically, and after pausing a moment to figure out whether it was easier to go back to Passaic or to continue on his way to Coney, decided to follow his mistress and the car.

He trotted along gamely and was a good second until the car put on a twenty-five-mile-an-hour spurt through the meadows. When he finally got in, panting but happy, there was a hig crowd on hand to welcome him. Mrs. Hoffman took him down and gave him a hath in the ocean, after whicb the pair was the centre of an admiring crowd on the heach.

When the time came to go home Mrs. Hoffman picked the dog up in her arms, and carried him before a Brooklyn Rapid Transit Inspector, to whom she told her tale. This Inspector was more sympathetic than the one on the bridge, and permission was given to stow the yellow dog under the front seat, where it remained until the bridge was safely crossed.

HORSE IMPALED IN CRASH.

Pole of Engine Tender Kills Animal Attached to Milk Wagon.

While responding to a small fire at 240 East One Hnndred and Twenty-second Street early yesterday morning, the tender of Engine No. 58, housed in East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, ran into and demolished a milk wagon driven by R. Decker of 511 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street. The horse attached to the milk wagon was killed, the pole of the engine tender passing almost entirely through the animal's hody.

The accident occurred at the corner of One Hundred and Twentieth Street and Third Avenue. Decker was coming down Third Avenue, while the engine company was dashing along One Hundred and Twentieth Street. Decker saw the engine pass, hut did not see the approaching tender until it was on top of his wagon. Decker jumped when he saw that a collision was inevitahle, thus saving himself.

Charles Kieft, the driver of the tender, tried to avert a collision, but was unahle to check his team. He was thrown from his seat, hut was not badly injured.

Decker waa arrested after the collision and subsequently arraigned before Magistrate Crane in Hariem Police Court, charged with reckless driving. He was fined $3.

Shoots Himself in a Crowd.

At Fort George, One Hundred and Ninety-sixth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, a place crowded with thousands of pleasure-seekers on Sunday, a well-dressed Italian, who proved to be Giuseppe Marino of 67 James Street, last night atepped aside from the stream of people and shot himself hehind the left ear. The crowd near him was panic-atricken for the moment hy the sound of the pistol shot. He was taken to the J. Hood Wright Hospital, where he died during the night.

Body Found Off Staten Island Identified.

The body of the woman which was found floating in the Staten Island Sound, off Rossville, S. I., on Friday night, was positively identified yesterday afternoon at the County Farms, Richmond, hy Harry Jacobson, of 445 West Thirty-ninth Street, Manhattan, as that of his wife, who had left him after a quarrel on June 2. He was permitted to remove the body to his home to arrange for hurial.

Poison Suicide Still Unidentified.

The body of the man who committed suicide at the Hotel Montgomery, Jersey City, some time during Friday night has not yet been identified. In searching for cluea to the dead man's identity the police found in the drawer of a table in the room he occupied a collar and a ahirt. The collar bore this laundry mark: "K. 1,099—Hogan." The police do not believe, however, that the collar belonged to the dead man, because he had carefully removed all marks from the clothing he wore.

Proposals.

FRANKFORD ARSENAL, PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 28, 1902.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received until 11 A. M., August 28th, 1902, for constructing a 2½-story brick and steel building for boxing and packing shop, and a one-story connecting passageway to cartridge factory; also a one-story brick building for power plant. Information upon application. FRANK HEATH, Major, Ord. Dept., Commanding.

Are you at sea about seaside wearables?

Ducks are always at home near water.

Cotton duck trousers, $2; linen duck, $5.50.

Serges, the very name rolls under the tongue.

Blue or black serge suits, $15 to $32.

Crash! An odd sort, as soft as silk—silk crash suits $20.

Tough Russian crash — the real thing; trousers, $4.50.

For afternoon dress-up — white or lightly striped white serge; trousers $6 and $7; coats $12 to $14.

For after afternoon—dinner jackets, $16 to $27.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, opposite City Hall.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.
We fill orders by mail.

CARPETS!

Great Clearance Sale.

Odd ends and pieces of Carpetings, the accumulation of a season's business. Some we have made up into RUGS with borders, in carpet sizes, suitable for hotels, cottages, and Summer residences, ALL AT REMNANT PRICES. (Bring size of room.)

Great Special Rug Sale!

An extraordinary line of fine Wiltons, Axminsters, Brussels, and Smyrnas, IN CARPET SIZES to close out at the uniform price of $18.50 each

In addition we offer as a leader in our ORIENTAL DEPARTMENT (this week) a late invoice of

EXTRA FINE HAND-MADE

Jeypore India Rugs,

in all the light delicate drawing-room shades—pink, Nile green, blue, and ivory grounds—ranging in size from 8-11 ft. to 15x18 ft., at prices Far Below the Usual for Oriental Goods.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.,

Sixth Ave., 13th and 14th Sts.

N. B.—In our Furniture Buildings: Great Clearance Sale of Summer Furniture and Furnishings, including Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Cottage Draperies, &c., &c.

Financial.

THE CENTRE OF THE SIERRAS.

The Spaniard as a miner started at Mexico City and worked north along the Sierras to Zacatecas. Two hundred and fifty years later the American commenced at California and worked south along the same mountain chain, which he called the Rockies. Hardly a mile of Rocky or Sierra was without its mineral wealth. The Spaniard and Californian together, in Mexico and the United States, have produced five thousand millions of the precious metals, more than the whole world had produced in all the centuries from Caesar to Columhus.

The ground has been worked over thoroughly most of the way from California to Tehuantepec, with the exception of about five hundred miles in the centre. North of the scene of the great Spanish operations and south of where the energy of the Californian reached is a stretch of the mountain chain now covered for the most part by the State of Durango, Mexico, which the wild Indian held for three centuries against inroads from north and south, and thus saved as virgin mineral ground for the scientific miner and organized and equipped mining company of to-day.

The San Luis Mining Company

has secured an area in the best part of this virgin ground which is immense in its extent and rich beyond even the tales of the mines of Guanajuato, Zacatecas and Grass Valley.

The San Luis Mining Company has a capitalization of one million five hundred thousand dollars, and the par value of its shares is ten dollars.

It has mines in which enormous ore bodies have been developed and reduction works already erected and in successful operation, and it has at its disposal the best scientific, engineering and executive talent that money can aecure.

It is selling the balance of its Treasury stock to enable it to further extend its reduction works and increase their capacity so that they will be commensurate with the ore production of its mines.

A limited amount of the stock is for sale at $17.50 a share until August 1st. After that date the price will be $18.50 a share.

Make checks payable to the order of the San Luis Mining Company and send to its office, 27 William St., New York.

MYRA B. MARTIN,
Secretary.

Proposals.

SEALED BIDS will be received by the President of the Borough of Manhattan at the City Hall, Room No. 16, until 11 o'clock A. M. on

TUESDAY, JULY 29, 1902.

Regulating and repaving with granite block pavement on concrete foundation the roadway of Thirty-eighth Street, from Third Avenue to Lexington Avenue.

One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, from Pleasant Avenue to a point 833 feet east.

Blank forms, specifications, and any further information can be obtained at the office of the Commissioner of Public Works, Bureau of Highways, No. 21 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan.

JACOB A. CANTOR,
Borough President.

The City of New York, July 18, 1902.
For full particulars see "City Record."

PROPOSALS FOR LAYING CEMENT SIDEwalks in the District of Columbia. Office of the Commissioners, D. C. Washington, July 23, 1902.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon Friday, August 8, 1902, for laying Cement Sidewalks in the District of Columbia. Blank forms of proposal, specifications, and all necessary information may be obtained at the Office of the Engineer Commissioner, D. C. H. B. F. MACFARLAND, JOHN W. ROSS, JOHN BIDDLE, Commissioners, D. C.

O'Neill's

Clearing Sales in Every Department Previous to Inventory!

All surplus stock must be disposed of by August 1st. None must be carried over. In order to effect a quick clearance, we have made enormous reductions in every line, creating bargains unequalled. In some cases less than half former prices prevail. — These are some of to-day's special attractions:

Matchless Values in
Women's Muslin Underwear!

These garments are from our reserve stock and all are fresh and clean.

SKIRTS of muslin with deep tucked ruffle flounce; regular value 65c..... 39c
SKIRTS of fine muslin with deep tucked flounce, embroidered edge, regular value 79c..... 49c
GOWNS of fine muslin, trimmed with embroideries and insertings, regular value 62c..... 39c
GOWNS of fine cambric, low or high neck, lace or embroidery trimming, regular value 87c..... 49c
DRAWERS of cambric, trimmed with insertings and edge of torchon lace, close patterns, regular value 62c..... 39c
DRAWERS of cambric, trimmed or deep umbrella tucked flounce with lace, regular value 87c..... 49c

Women's Cloak and Suit Dep't.

Clearance Sale of Foulard Silk Suits and Pongee, Linen and Mohair Dusters and Auto Coats.

Fine Foulard Silk Suits—
made of exclusive materials, all handsomely trimmed with laces, lined throughout with white taffeta,
☞ *Heretofore 55.00 to 150.00.*
For This Sale 19.75 to 75.00

Shirtwaist Suits of Silk Foulards—
black, blue and white grounds with dots and clusters, all well made garments,
☞ *Regular value 15.50.*
Sale Price 9.75 each.

Dusters and Auto Coats—
of Silk Pongee, Linen and Mohair,
☞ *Heretofore 16.00 to 35.00.*
Sale Price 9.75 to 19.75

Annual Clearance of Men's Negligee Shirts!

Balance of our Summer Stock, comprising Madras, Percale and Oxford Cloth Shirts, all cut full and made with either attached or detached cuffs, regular value 75c. to 1.25, will be offered in two great lots this morning.

Lot No. 1 . . 39c. each
Lot No. 2 . . 50c. each

Early buyers will secure best choice of patterns.

Also
50 Dozen Men's Nainsook Pajamas 75c. Suit.
(White only)
☞ *Regular value 1.25.*
These are strictly high class goods and at the prices quoted most unusual value.

Men's Bathing Suits

Two-Piece Jersey Bathing Suits, sizes 34 to 44 inch, reduced from 1.75 and 2.00 each to
98c. and 1.25 each.

Men's Black Alpaca Office Coats, formerly 2.75 . . 1.98

Boys' Wash Suits!

Strong, well-made suits in an elegant assortment of patterns, sizes 3 to 10 years, regular 1.25 quality, reduced to..... 49c. Each
Separate Pants, in English Galatea Stripes, both in light and dark colors, regular value 49c..... 25c. Each

Clearance of Laces and Nets!

Closing out hundreds of pieces of Laces and Nets prior to stock taking at Greatly Reduced Prices. Just a hint—Venetian Point, Margot, Alencon, Real Guipure, Chantilly, Oriental, Applique, Escurial and Batiste Laces in Edgings, Insertings and Galoons, medium and wide widths, heretofore 40c. to 1.10, reduced for this sale to
15c., 25c. and 35c. yard.

All Black and Black and Gold Spangled Nets, 27 inches wide, heretofore 3.25 and 4.75, reduced for this sale to
98c. yard.

Black and Gold Combination Chantilly and Spanish Guipure Nets, 18 inches wide, heretofore 2.50 yard, reduced to clear at
53c. yard.

Closing Out Parasols at Less Than One-Third Former Prices.

☞ *All Purchases delivered free to any railroad station within 100 miles of New York City.*

SIXTH AVENUE, 20TH TO 21ST ST.

Public Notices.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT in THE CITY RECORD of July 25 to August 7, 1902, of the confirmation by the Supreme Court and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears of assessment for OPENING AND ACQUIRING TITLE to the following-named street, in the BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN: 12TH WARD, SECTION 8, WEST 190TH STREET OPENING; between 11th Avenue and Wadsworth Avenue. Confirmed April 15, 1901; entered July 23, 1902.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller,
City of New York, July 24, 1902.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT in THE CITY RECORD of July 25 to August 7, 1902, of the confirmation by the Supreme Court and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears of assessment for OPENING AND ACQUIRING TITLE to the following-named street, in the BOROUGH OF THE BRONX: 23D WARD, SECTION 9, EAST 167TH STREET OPENING, from Walton Avenue to Exterior Street. Confirmed May 16, 1902; entered July 23, 1902.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller,
City of New York, July 24, 1902.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT in THE CITY RECORD of July 26 to August 8, 1902, of the confirmation by the Board of Assessors and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of Assessment for LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS in the BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN:

12TH WARD, SECTION 7. 129TH STREET OUTLET SEWER AND OVERFLOW, between Hudson River and Manhattan Street; also, 12TH AVENUE OUTLET SEWER AND OVERFLOW, between 125th and 130th Streets, with connections.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller.
City of New York, July 25, 1902.

Public Notices.

DEPARTMENT OF WATER SUPPLY, GAS AND ELECTRICITY, New York, July 17, 1902.—Notice of sale at public auction.—On Wednesday, July 30, 1902, at 11 o'clock A. M., the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, by Bryan L. Kennally, auctioneer, at the Department Pipe Yard, foot of East Twenty-fourth Street, Borough of Manhattan: About 150 tons of old scrap cast iron 10 tons old scrap wrought iron, and steel and pipe; 1,000 pounds old scrap composition metal, 1 oil boiler.

TERMS OF SALE.

The upset price at which these materials will be sold are: $7.00 per ton of 2,000 pounds for the old scrap cast iron; $8.00 per ton of 2,000 pounds for the old scrap wrought iron; steel and pipe; $0.08 per pound for the old scrap composition metal; $5.00 for the old boiler. No bid below these prices will be considered or accepted.

Successful bidders must make cash payments in bankable funds at the time and place of sale.

Bids will be received for one or more of the separate descriptions of these materials, but no bid will be considered or accepted for less than the entire quantity in each case.

The purchaser or purchasers must remove all the material from the pipe yard within thirty (30) days after the sale, otherwise he or they will forfeit the money paid at the time of sale and the ownership to the material, which will thereafter be resold for the benefit of the city. The purchaser must remove the material as directed by the officer of the department in charge at the pipe yard, and will not be allowed to select material for removal at will.

ROBERT GRIER MONROE,
Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity.

"All the News That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Showers; fresh west to northwest winds.

VOL. LI....NO. 16,399. NEW YORK. TUESDAY, JULY 29, 1902.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

CORONATION MAY BE FURTHER POSTPONED

General Belief that It Cannot Take Place on Aug. 9.

It Is Thought that If It Is Not Deferred the King Will Have to be Carried in a Bath Chair.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 29.—The publication prominently by a leading Conservative newspaper of the statement that King Edward is still an invalid who cannot walk, and that he will be an invalid a fortnight hence, which statement was reproduced in the evening papers yesterday, has caused much expression of doubt, as it seems to have been designed to do, in regard to the announced coronation ceremonies.

The opinion was generally expressed yesterday that the statement would shortly be followed by an announcement of a further postponement of the coronation. But there is much talk of the King being taken from Buckingham Palace to Westminster Abbey by the shortest route and carried up the aisle of the Abbey in a bath chair. It is the general belief that only in this way can a postponement be avoided.

The Times, in an editorial article today, says that the King's advisers may be trusted to dissuade him from attempting more than experience during the time intervening between now and the coronation shows that he can accomplish safely. There would be no objection if such a course were required by prudence, to the abandonment, even at the last moment, of the circuitous return journey through applauding crowds.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, July 29.—Soon after the coronation their Majesties will go to Balmoral Castle and remain there for a few weeks.

The air there will, it is expected, greatly assist the King to recuperate.

COWES, Isle of Wight, July 28.—An official bulletin issued to-day says:

"The King's health continues excellent, and the wound is healing rapidly. His Majesty was able to be moved from his couch to his wheeled chair for a few hours yesterday."

TRIPOLI NOT THREATENED.

It Is Stated that the Italian Warships Are Visiting Turkish Territory on a Friendly Mission.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 29.—The Pester Lloyd publishes an article, which the Vienna correspondent of The Times says is to all appearance a semi-official communiqué, respecting the visit of the Italian squadron to Tripoli.

The paper says that the visit of the warships is neither an occasion for anxiety in Europe nor regarded in Constantinople as a serious event. Indeed, the Sultan hastened to instruct the Turkish officials to accord a hearty welcome to the Italian guests.

As a matter of fact, says the Pester Lloyd, there is not the slightest reason to suspect any disloyal move on the part of Italy. The Italian Ministry long ago announced that a squadron would visit Tripoli and go thence to Constantinople in order to deliver a present from King Victor Emanuel to the Sultan.

The journal concludes that Italy has reconquered the position she once occupied in the Mediterranean, and has become a power there which can no longer be lightly estimated.

LESS GERMAN ANGLOPHOBIA.

Papers Now Say They Regret the Estrangement Between the Two Countries.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 29.—Since the publication of Count Berchem's letter pleading for more cautious treatment of foreign questions by the German press, says the Berlin correspondent of The Times, there have been indications of a more judicial tone in the newspaper references to British policy, but the general expressions of regret at the estrangement between Germany and Great Britain are usually accompanied by unjust accusations to the effect that the British papers are wholly anti-German.

The correspondent says that no paper of importance has frankly expressed regret for traducing British statesmen, abusing British Generals, and blackening the character of the British Army. The expressions of regret have been in general almost unmeaning in character, and an attempt has been made to ignore the utterances of the daily press and make a scapegoat of the comic papers, whose brutality would have had little significance if it had not in a coarser manner reproduced the attitude of the principal dailies.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Stocks weak. Financial Markets.—Pages 10 and 11.
Wheat, No. 2 red, 77⅞c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 68c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 64½c; cotton, 9 1-16c; iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $24; butter, Western creamery, 31c.—Page 12.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 3.
Business Troubles.—Page 12.
Court Calendars.—Page 11.
Insurance Notes.—Page 11.
Legal Notes.—Page 14.
Losses by Fire.—Page 6.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 6.
New Corporations.—Page 11.
Railroads.—Page 2.
Real Estate.—Page 12.
Society.—Page 9.
United Service.—Page 6.
Weather Report.—Page 6.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 6.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla
used exclusively by all leading hotels and clubs. —Adv.

BOERS TO SERVE ON LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS.

Chamberlain Consents to a Proposal by Milner as a Result of the Good Feeling in South Africa.

LONDON, July 29.—A South African Blue Book which has just been issued shows that the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, the Colonial Secretary, has consented to a proposal made by Lord Milner, British High Commissioner in South Africa, as the result of the good feeling prevailing between the Dutch and the British.

Lord Milner proposed that immediate announcement be made that the legislative councils of the Transvaal and Orange River Colonies should be enlarged by the addition of non-official members, and that the enlarged councils should meet as early as possible, the month of September being suggested for this purpose.

Lord Milner, it is learned from the Blue Book, admits that he previously believed such early legislative co-operation between the two nationalities to be impossible.

In the House of Commons yesterday J. G. Swift MacNeill (Irish Nationalist) moved a protest against the appointment of Lord Alverstone (Lord Chief Justice of England) and Sir John Bigham, (Judge of the King's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice,) who, together with Major Gen. Sir John Ardagh, were appointed last week a Royal Commission to sail for South Africa on Aug. 9 and inquire into the sentences imposed by the military courts, with a view to ascertaining whether it is expedient that such sentences or fines be remitted or reduced. Mr. MacNeill maintained that the attitude of Lord Alverstone and Sir John Bigham toward the Jameson Raid Commission utterly unfitted them to fulfill these new duties.

Mr. Brodrick, the War Secretary, defended the selection of Lord Alverstone and Sir John Bigham and Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the Liberal leader in the House, supported the Government.

Mr. MacNeill's motion was defeated by 210 votes to 64.

BRITISH CABINET CHANGE.

LONDON, July 29.—J. Austen Chamberlain, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, will, it is announced, succeed the Right Hon. Gerald W. Balfour as President of the Board of Trade.

WANTS MAYOR HARRISON.

Chief of Police of Glencoe Orders His Arrest for "Scorching."

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 28.—According to Chief of Police Dennis of Glencoe, Mayor Harrison is a fugitive from justice. The Chief says that Chicago's executive is the most reckless of all the chauffeurs that drive their machines up the Sheridan Road. The Chief has offered $25 reward to the village patrolman who will capture the Mayor.

The Glencoe authorities say Mr. Harrison scorched through the village recently at top speed; so fast, in fact, that he could not be caught.

"We'll get him yet," said Capt. Dennis. "He has run away to Michigan, but some day he must return, and then—well, he'll find trouble ahead."

MRS. E. D. B. STODDARD ILL.

Condition of the Authoress and Wife of Richard Henry Stoddard Is Critical.

Mrs. Elizabeth Drew Barstow Stoddard, wife of the venerable poet Richard Henry Stoddard, is critically ill at her home, 329 East Fifteenth Street. She was taken ill with influenza three weeks ago, since which time she has grown steadily worse. Mr. Stoddard last evening when asked about her condition, replied: "All I can say is that while there is life there is hope."

Mrs. Stoddard is well known as a writer, being the author of the novels "The Morgensons," "Two Men," and "Tempis House," all of which were written in the sixties. A book of poems was published recently by the Scribners.

CHARLES M. SCHWAB BETTER.

His Condition Improved So Much that He Was Able to Go Out in an Automobile.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 28.—Charles M. Schwab, who had nervous prostration on Saturday, was able to go out in a rolling chair this morning. Later he went out in an automobile.

Mrs. Schwab and some of her friends went to New York to-day to do some shopping, and from there they will go to Pittsburg. Dr. J. C. Seelding of Pittsburg, who is a personal friend of Mr. Schwab, is with him. Dr. Seelding said that he came to Atlantic City for a rest, and not especially to attend Mr. Schwab.

FRENCH-AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL PLAN.

Scheme for French Students to Come Here and for Americans to Go to French Universities.

PARIS, July 28.—Adolphe Cohn, Professor of Romance Languages at Columbia University, New York, had an interview today with M. Chaumie, the Minister of Public Instruction, in which he explained a scheme, due to the initiative of President Butler of Columbia University, providing for the creation of scholarships to enable French students to study in American universities, notably, Columbia, and to give Americans opportunity to come to French universities.

M. Chaumie was much interested in the idea.

$5 FOR A VIOLIN SOLO.

Man from Alabama Bids for the Repetition of a Hymn.

Special to The New York Times.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., July 28.—"I'll give a dollar to have that young lady violinist repeat that solo!" exclaimed a man, who said he was from Alahama, at the young people's meeting in the Temple this morning, after Miss Cecilia Bradford had played "Safe in the Arms of Jesus."

"You'll have to bid higher, brother," Leader Yatman remarked.

"Well, $2, then."

"Make it $5 and I'll ask Miss Bradford to repeat the solo."

"Here's the money," said the Southerner, handing the evangelist a greenback.

Miss Bradford then played the hymn again. When she had finished Mr. Yatman said:

"Half of this money I will turn into the fund being raised for the marine carnival on Wesley Lake and the other half I will give to Miss Bradford to spend for ice cream."

As soon as the meeting adjourned the violinist gathered her friends about her and started for a near-by ice cream parlor.

350 Boarding Houses
listed in No. 15, "Four-Track Series"; sent free on receipt of 4 cents by G. H. Daniels, New York Central.—Adv.

Travelers save time, trouble and expense by checking their baggage by Westcott's Express. Offices in New York and Brooklyn.—Adv.

The Pennsylvania Special.
Only 20 hours between New York and Chicago. Dining car, barber shop, and luxurious conveniences.—Adv.

TWO SLAIN IN PRIMARY RIOTS IN NEW JERSEY

Another Man Dying and Scores More or Less Injured.

Trouble Was Over Repeaters from Philadelphia—"Joe" Goddard, the Heavyweight Pugilist, Shot and Killed.

CAMDEN, N. J., July 28.—Two men were killed, another is dying, and scores are nursing broken heads and bruised bodies to-night as a result of the bitter factional fight in the Republican Party in the First District for delegates to the Congressional Convention which will be held at Woodbury on Wednesday. One of the dead is Joe Goddard, the heavyweight pugilist. The other is a man named John P. K. Scott, supposed to be a Philadelphia repeater. Patrolman Harry Miller was cut across the abdomen and almost disemboweled.

The fight for delegates is between the factions which favor the renomination of Harry Loudenslager for another term in Congress and that which favors nominating Alpheus Van Sant. It has been waged with unusual bitterness for weeks, and when the primaries started to-night in Camden, Gloucester, and Salem Counties, which comprise the district, both factions were out for blood. Both had gangs of Philadelphia repeaters on hand, and it was over these that the trouble started in the Third Ward of Camden. It was there Scott was killed and Patrolman Miller cut. "Joe" Goddard was shot in the head during a somewhat similar row in Merchantville.

Goddard was at a voting place in Pensauken Township when he was shot. He was with a number of men who were traveling from one polling place to another. The pugilist got into a quarrel with a colored constable named Robert Washington. It is alleged that Goddard assaulted the constable with a baseball bat and the colored man, in self-defense, shot Goddard in the head. The constable surrendered himself to the police and the wounded prizefighter was brought to Cooper Hospital, where he died.

Near the same polling place Constable Isaac Fowler, while in a fight, was stabbed twice. His wounds, though painful, are not considered serious.

There was considerable trouble in Pensauken Township and at Merchantville, and a number of persons were badly beaten.

The most serious affray occurred at Third and Beckett Streets, in this city. Each side had a crowd at the polling place at that point, and a general riot was started. When it was all over it was found that John P. K. Scott, supposed to be a "repeater" from Philadelphia, had been shot through the heart, and that Patrolman Miller, who was not in uniform, had received terrible injury.

At midnight both sides claimed the election, but the returns up to that time from the three counties indicated that Van Sant had secured a majority of the delegates. The adherents of both Loudenslager and Van Sant are charging each other with fraud.

"Joe" Goddard, "the Barrier champion," was born in Australia in 1861 and came into prominence in pugilistic circles in 1889 in his native country. He came to this country in 1892, his first fight of importance being with big Joe McAuliffe in San Francisco, whom he knocked out. He engaged in a number of ring contests with varying success with the prominent pugilists up to a few years ago, when he quit pugilism as a business and settled in Philadelphia.

Heavy Vote for William Barbour.

Special to The New York Times.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J., July 28.—The Congressional primaries held to-night in Englewood give William Barhour five votes and Congressman James Stewart one. Donald Mackay, a Barhour man, will lead the delegation. The votes of the primaries held in Passaic County on Friday night with those held on Saturday and to-night give Barbour nearly two-thirds of the vote of Passaic, Sussex, and Bergen Counties. The convention will meet on Thursday at Passaic. The nomination practically means an election.

MISS MARY PAXTON TO WED.

Daughter of New York Clergyman to Become Wife of H. L. Hamlin, Playwright and Clubman.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 28.—The engagement of Miss Mary Paxton, daughter of the Rev. John Randolph Paxton of New York, to Harry L. Hamlin, manager of the Grand Opera House, Chicago, was announced today at the Summer home of Miss Paxton at East Hampton, L. I. The date of the wedding has not been set definitely, but it is understood that it will be fixed for early in the Autumn.

Miss Paxton's father is a prominent member of the Presbyterian clergy. He was for four years pastor of the famous New York Avenue Church in Washington, and since then has occupied the pulpits of the West Presbyterian Church of New York and the church where he now preaches.

Mr. Hamlin is a Yale man, and is a member of the University Club and the Chicago Golf Club, and of the Lambs and Players' Club in New York. Since his graduation from Yale Mr. Hamlin has written plays and made dramatizations, both independently and in collaboration with others. He is now in East Hampton with his fiancée.

$100,000 AWAITS HEIRESS.

An Estate in Kansas for a Former Actress—Romance of a Bequest.

There is an estate in Kansas, said to be worth $100,000, waiting for Miss Dolly Emerson—that was, though she may be Mrs. Somebody now—if that person will come forward, identify herself, and claim it.

Fifteen years ago Miss Emerson was a song-and-dance actress, and while in the West became acquainted with Joseph E. Donnelly, who was engaged in business at Junction City, Kan. Donnelly, it is said, promised Miss Emerson that when he died he would leave her his entire estate.

Three months ago Donnelly died, and when his will was read it was found that he had done as he had said. The estate is declared to be worth $100,000.

Mrs. E. Donnelly of 138 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, this city, is the sister-in-law of Donnelly, and she has for weeks been searching the country in an effort to get trace of the beneficiary of her brother-in-law's will. Miss Emerson is thought to have since married a man named Wilkinson, but this is not certain. She is now probably about forty-five years old.

Leading men and women throughout the world use and recommend Johann Hoff's Extract. NO OTHER is "just as good."—Adv.

PROF. A. G. BELL'S FLYING MACHINE.

It Will Be Entirely Different from Santos-Dumont's Airships.

Special to The New York Times.

SYDNEY, C. B., July 28.—Prof. Alexander Graham Bell has nearly completed his flying machine, which he expects to test very shortly. The machine is being built under his personal direction and is radically different from Santos-Dumont's machine.

Every effort has been made to keep secret not only the details of the construction, but the fact that such a machine is being built. Nevertheless, it is reported to be 20 feet long and to be composed of twenty-five distinct parts. It is celled internally with canvas and in places with linen stretched on piano wires. Five miles of this wire were used in the construction.

The principle of the kite will be utilized to a considerable extent. This means that the aeroplan system not used in any of Santos-Dumont's airships will be a feature of Prof. Bell's machine.

TO IMPROVE JERSEY MEADOWS.

Concern with $65,000,000 Capital and Vanderbilt Backing Projected—Its Incorporation Expected Shortly.

It was reported in Jersey City yesterday that a syndicate had been formed in New York, with $65,000,000 of capital behind it, to buy up lands on the New Jersey Coast, on the Hackensack and Passaic Rivers, and also in Hudson County. According to the report, the Vanderbilt family, the Realty Trust Company of New York, the Central Realty Bond and Trust Company of New York, and George W. Young, President of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company of New York, were interested in the movement.

James C. Young, a brother of George W. Young, and Vice President of the National Realty Company, was said to be the New Jersey agent of the new syndicate. When seen at his office in Jersey City, Mr. Young said that the report was true in the main, but the movement was yet in its infancy, and he was not at liberty to give any details at present. He would say, however, that in pursuance of the plans of the syndicate, he had already secured options on 3,728 acres of land in Hudson County, the object being to develop the property, which is chiefly meadow, for commercial purposes.

The incorporation papers of the new company, Mr. Young said, were being prepared by New York lawyers and would be filed at Trenton in a few days. Beyond this he would say nothing.

William C. Demorest, President of the Realty Trust Company, said last night that he was not interested in the scheme. "In fact," said Mr. Demorest, "I have heard of the formation of no such company. If one has been formed it has been done without my knowledge."

DEMAND FOR STEEL CARS.

Pressed Steel Car Company Forced to Enlarge Its Plant.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 28.—Having just closed contracts to build cars aggregating $30,000,000, the Pressed Steel Car Company will enlarge its plant.

To-day the Clinton Iron and Steel Company, which is closely allied to the car company, bought nearly the entire tract of land in the Thirty-third Ward known as Limerick for $100,000, and will erect an open-hearth furnace there to cost $500,000. This concern is now turning out sixty cars a day.

TO MAKE ITS OWN CARS.

Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company May Engage in New Industry.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 28.—It is the intention of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company soon to engage in the building of cars, according to good authority. It is said the company in the early Fall will begin the erection of mammoth shops, and that the new industry will give employment to hundreds of men. A suitable site is said to have been secured in West Philadelphia.

The new cars, it is said, will far surpass any of those now operated by the company, one of the improvements being to dispense with the running board along the sides of the Summer cars. This is looked upon with favor by the conductors as well as the passengers, who are aware that the majority of the accidents happening on this class of cars are due to missteps from these boards. The new cars, it is said, will be vestibuled, the aisles running the entire length of the cars, with seats upon both sides.

MAY BE A TREASURY DEFICIT.

Figures for July Show Expenses Greater than Income by $11,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Some rather interesting figures are presented by the Treasury Department for this month. Last July the income of Uncle Sam was about $52,000,000, and he spent about the same amount. This July, up to the 25th of the month, the income was about $17,000,000. At that rate, by the end of the month the income will be about $20,000,000. The expenses were $11,000,000 over the income.

It is figured out that if that rate is kept up the deficit for the fiscal year will be $100,000,000. Before the repeal of the war revenue taxes Secretary Gage estimated that there would be a surplus of about $23,000,000.

6,000,000 TONS OF ORE.

Pittsburg Syndicate Has Purchased Part of Mesaba Range.

Special to The New York Times.

DULUTH, Minn., July 28.—A syndicate of Pittsburg men, headed by E. H. Jennings, has just paid $250,000 for the fee of the lands of the Mesaba Central Land and Exploration Company, consisting of thirty-nine acres on the Mesaba range. Alfred Merritt is President of the Land and Exploration Company.

On this land is one body of high-grade iron ore that has been proved up to contain 6,000,000 tons. A contract to strip the earth from the ore body has been awarded, and involves 1,000,000 cubic yards. It is not known here what interests Mr. Jennings and his associates represent. It is supposed that he is buying for some one of the big ore-consuming concerns of Pittsburg.

$50.00 to California
and return from Chicago August 2nd to 10th, via Chicago and North-Western, Union Pacific and Southern Pacific Rys. The electric-lighted "Overland Limited" provides the best of everything.
Offices 461, 287 and 349 Broadway.—Adv.

EARTHQUAKES IN THE WEST

Succession of Severe Shocks in California.

Much Damage Done to Property and People Terrorized—Dry River Bed Filled with Water.

Special to The New York Times.

SANTA BARBARA, Cal., July 28.—What is regarded as the severest earthquake ever felt in Southern California did much damage last night in Northern Santa Barbara County. The shocks lasted for fifteen minutes. The district most affected was from Lompoc to San Maria. The most curious result was the filling of a dry river bed with water.

The first shock was felt a few minutes past 11 o'clock, vibrations continuing for several minutes. Shortly after there were fourteen distinct shocks, but none so severe as the first. In the Careaga oilfield large fissures are cut in the earth. Two tanks containing 3,000 barrels of oil each were wrecked, and the oil flooded the section. Nearly all surface pipe lines used for conveying oil and water several miles were twisted or broken so that renewal will be necessary. Strangely, none of the wells which are down over 2,000 feet was affected.

At Los Alamos buildings were razed to the ground, while in the business places windows were broken and goods on the shelves thrown to the floor. Lompac, several miles to the southwest, fared badly. The city is practically without water supply, as the mains were broken and the water has been flooding low levels.

The Santa Ynez River, which in the Summer is a small stream, but in Winter a torrent, was comparatively dry yesterday. To-day water is rushing over the river bed as in a freshet. No one will attempt to explain this remarkable phenomenon and the presence of such a large volume of water at this time is considered part compensation for the great damage.

Over a hundred years ago a Franciscan father undertook to establish a mission at Lompoc. The large building was nearly completed, after several years of hard work, when an earthquake visited the district and utterly destroyed the edifice. Further attempts to build a structure at that point were abandoned.

From several of the sparsely settled districts reports are received in this city that the damage done last night was very great to buildings of every description. Only a slight shock was felt in Santa Barbarba.

LOMPOC, Cal., July 28.—Lompoc Valley experienced a severe earthquake shock at 10:55 o'clock last night. At that time a violent shock was felt which lasted fully thirty seconds, and was so severe that dishes, clocks, house plants, and other articles were thrown from shelves.

The people were stricken with terror and ran from their houses, some fearing to return, as other lighter shocks continued for several hours afterward. Another heavy shock was felt at 5 A. M. and one at 11 A. M. to-day. A large water tank was knocked over, the earth cracked at many different places, and the Santa Ynez River bed was slightly changed at places.

Advices from Los Alamos report that an unusually severe shock of earthquake occurred about 11 o'clock last night, doing damage to the property of the Western Union Oil Company estimated at from $12,000 to $15,000.

OMAHA, Neb., July 28.—An earthquake shock which was general over portions of Nebraska, Western Iowa, and South Dakota, occurred shortly after noon to-day. The seismic disturbances were felt at a large number of towns in the three States, and lasted from ten to fifteen seconds.

No damage has been reported thus far, although the shock was sufficient to rattle dishes and to affect bell towers in some places. Yankton, S. D., reports a shock of twelve seconds' duration; Santee Agency, in Northern Nebraska, reports a similar occurrence, and Battle Creek, Neb., was shaken for twenty seconds. The disturbance was more plainly felt at the latter place than any others which have reported thus far.

In this city the shaks was barely discernible, and few people knew of such a thing until the Weather Bureau reported to-night.

IOWA REPUBLICAN FIGHT.

Factions Are Badly Split Over Question of Reciprocity.

Special to The New York Times.

DES MOINES, Ia., July 28.—On the eve of the Republican State Convention, which meets in this city Wednesday, the usual pre-convention meeting is taking place, at which are assembled the leaders and real tutors of the party. At that meeting the only question under discussion is whether or not the convention will adopt a reciprocity plank in the platform or pass the tariff question entirely.

Gov. Cummins is doing everything in his power to have the plank inserted. All the administration forces, among whom are the friends of Henderson, Shaw, and Lafe Young, are leaving no stones upturned which may keep down the tariff question in the convention and stem the torrent in favor of reciprocity.

The Cummins forces wish to reaffirm the platform adopted last year, which demanded a general reduction in the tariff and asserted that the trusts owed their life to the high protective tariff. The meeting tonight was to settle, if possible, upon a platform which should be satisfactory to each side, and yet not show too plainly that the party in Iowa had changed materially from the last convention.

The meeting was a flat failure and no agreement was reached. To-morrow, when the delegates begin to arrive, new combinations will be attempted. The battle will come among the delegates from the Seventh District, who to-night seem to favor Lafe Young. But Cummins is not despairing and is fighting the fight of his life.

Rubber Company's New Plant.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., July 28.—The Goodyear Vulcanite Rubber Company has purchased ground across the Delaware River in Morrisville, Penn., and will at once erect four buildings 40 by 275 feet, each two stories high, for a big plant in addition to their present small one. The company purposes to spend $125,000 on the buildings, and new machinery will swell this amount to nearly $300,000.

Lackawanna Railroad Resort Bureau, at Broadway and Howard St., is in direct communication with branch information bureaus at: Mt. Pocono, Delaware Water Gap, and Lake Hopatcong, enabling intending visitors to secure immediate information about hotel accommodations.—Adv.

SUICIDE'S WIDOW SUES TWO MILLIONAIRES.

Mrs. Van Slooten Claims from H. McK. Twombly and J. B. Haggin 10 Per Cent. Commission on $6,500,000.

Mrs. William Van Slooten has begun an action in the Supreme Court of Brooklyn against H. McK. Twombly and James B. Haggin to recover 10 per cent. commission on money to the amount of $6,500,000, invested by the defendants, as she alleges, at the instance of her late husband, in copper mines in Cerro de Pasco, Peru.

Mrs. Van Slooten declares that in 1899 her husband, William Van Slooten, a mining engineer, obtained information about certain mines at Cerro de Pasco and succeeded in interesting Mr. Twombly and Mr. Haggin. In April, 1891, she claims, her husband went to Peru in behalf of the defendants in order to investigate the mines and report as to their value. He found, she says, that the mines were very rich, and, on the strength of his report made to them, the defendants purchased the mines for $2,500,000. Afterward Van Slooten drew up plans for the development of the property—plans which contemplated the investment of $4,000,000 more. Mrs. Van Slooten now sues to recover 10 per cent. of the total investment—for purchase and improvements.

She goes on to say that her husband, while in Peru, fell ill, and last September returned to Brooklyn broken in health. After his return he had, as she alleges, a difference with Mr. Haggin, which caused him much worry, and which, coupled with his physical condition, was the cause of his committing suicide at his home, in Sidney Place, Brooklyn, some months ago.

Mrs. Van Slooten yesterday afternoon petitioned Justice Gaynor to appoint a referee to adjust her claims against Messrs. Twombly & Haggin. The defendants opposed the motion, alleging that Mrs. Van Slooten had brought the action merely for the purpose of obtaining information about their private business affairs. Justice Gaynor, after listening to the arguments, decided to allow Mrs. Van Slooten's motion for the appointment of a referee.

William Van Slooten was for six years employed by H. McK. Twombly as consulting engineer, and he was also for many years President of the South American Development Company. In 1893 he was nominated for State Senator on the Democratic ticket, though he had never before cut any figure in politics. His nomination created great surprise, and as he was never seen during the campaign speaking or electioneering, he came to be called the "Mysterious Van Slooten." In the end Dan Bradley, his opponent, was elected and Van Slooten was heard of no more in politics.

NEW YORKER'S MINING LOSS.

George Wagar Said to Have Been Defrauded by His Agent at Nome.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, July 28.—George Wagar, a New York capitalist and lumber dealer, is alleged to have been swindled in a Nome mining deal to the extent of $60,000 by one Charles Russell.

In July, 1901, as the story goes, Russell, representing Wagar, went to Nome to secure a few mining camps. By correspondence he is said to have claimed that he had secured options on Rich No. 7, and on Anvil, owned by J. H. Anderson. In this way he is said to have secured an advance of $60,000 cash. This was last September. Navigation closed, leaving Russell frozen in the north, as Wagar supposed. Winter passed and he heard nothing from his representative.

This Spring Wagar dispatched S. R. Rumry to Nome to investigate and make report on Russell. Rumry seached all through the district, but Russell was nowhere to be found, and the option on the Anvil Creek claims proved to be bogus.

FIRES RAGE IN ALASKA.

Whole Yukon Valley Is Clouded with Smoke and Losses Are Serious.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, July 28.—Vast areas of timber along thousands of miles of the heavily wooded Yukon slopes have been ravaged by fires and devastated of their splendid growth of spruce and birch timber within the last few weeks. In places the flames yet rage riotously, carrying destruction before them.

From Dawson to near the mouth of the Yukon the great valley is clouded with smoke. Captains of river steamers from St. Michael report at Dawson that fires are raging extensively in the vicinity of the lower river stations of Nunivik, Greyling, and Kaltag. At these places the Northern Commercial Company alone has suffered a loss of 1,000 cords of wood cut in four-foot lengths and piled ready for the use of steamers. The value of the wood was $7 a cord, making this loss $7,000.

Passengers on the river steamers have been treated to a weird spectacle of flames leaping skyward 100 feet or more for almost the entire distance from Rampart to Dawson. By night the scene was lurid and awe-inspiring.

BLACKBIRD SCARECROW IN CENTRAL PARK MALL.

Keeper Donohue on Guard with a Gun Loaded with Blank Cartridges Fired at Intervals.

Strangers going up to Central Park these days are liable to be deluded with the idea that the Mall has been changed into a military outpost, as they see a tall, military looking man pacing back and forth over the asphalt walks, a huge double-barreled shotgun perched over his right shoulder at the proper angle, but it is only Keeper Donohue of the Park menagerie, and he is there in the capacity of an up-to-date scarecrow.

According to the Park authorities, blackbirds have invaded the Park in great numbers this year. Superintendent Smith says that in all the years of his connection with the Park he has never before seen them so thick. As a general thing they are welcome, but not at the Mall. They littered up the benches, grass, and lawns with twigs and branches.

General Foreman St. John consulted with Superintendent Smith and Keeper Donohue and the shotgun are the result. Keeper Donohue takes his gun up to the Mall about 5 o'clock in the morning and at regular intervals fires off blank cartridges. Yesterday morning the experiment was tried for the first time and appeared to be a success, as the blackbirds gave the Plaza a wide berth all day long.

"Safe, Swift, and Sumptuous" fitly describe the steamers of the Hudson River Day Line. See ads. New landing, W. 129th St.—Adv.

20—New York to Chicago—Hours.
The Pennsylvania Special saves four hours and sad others unsurpassed service.—Adv.

GREAT SUMMER STORM SWEEPS THE CITY

Several Fatalities and a Brilliant Display.

TROLLEY CARS IMPEDED.

Paulist Fathers' Church Struck, Waldorf-Astoria Flag Pole Shattered—Shopping Crowds Panic-Stricken.

At 6:12 o'clock yesterday afternoon a storm such as has not visited this vicinity since the cloudburst of 1901 broke over New York. The storm lasted just twenty-five minutes, according to the Weather Bureau, but in that limited space of time it caused the death of one man and a boy, demolished flagpoles, seriously damaged steeples and towers on churches and high buildings, tore up the sidewalks, flooded cellars and the underground work of the rapid transit system, in several places set off fire alarms, paralyzed traffic both trolley and steam, blew trees from their roottings, and did various other damage to property and people too numerous to enumerate.

Not a section of the city escaped the fury of the elements. The rain fell in torrents, while the lightning flashed in every direction, zig-zagging here, and flashing straight and vividly in other places, accompanied by deafening peals of thunder, the crashings and echoes of which scared men and women in exposed places almost out of their wits, not to mention the effect it had on horses and other animals which were caught far from home and in places where it was impossible to find shelter.

Denis Cash, a laborer, sixty years old, and who lived with his two grown sons in the basemsnt of 238 East One Hundred and Seventh Street, was the man killed by lightning. He was returning from work, and was going down the stairs leading from the sidewalk to his apartments when he was struck. He fell to the bottom of the stairs and rolled under the window, where his son sat waiting for his father to return from his work. The place where Cash was standing appeared to be the centre of a mass of fire, then darkness came, and the old man at that instant fell forward, landing on the concrete floor on his head and sustained a fracture of the skull and, it is believed, a broken back.

He died soon after his son reached his side. As soon as the accident happened a call was sent in to the Harlem Hospital, but when Dr. Donovan arrived he could only pronounce the man dead. The police notified the Coroner's office that Cash had been killed by lightning.

The strange thing about the accident, both to the police and the physician, is that there is nothing to show how the lightning struck the man, or the course it took in passing into the ground. Dr. Donovan of the hospital said that he had examined the body and could find no mark made by lightning.

During the storm Michael Howard, forty-five years old, was standing on the stoop of his home, 60 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street. He was dazed by a vivid flash of lightning and lost his balance, falling to the street. He received a severe scalp wound.

YOUNG BOY DROWNED.

Ezra Engel, an eight-year-old boy, of 1,351 Columbus Avenue, unahle to swim, but tempted, owing to the heat of the afternoon, to take a dip in the Hudson River, went to the foot of West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street with George McCarthy, of the same age, of 1,343 Columbus Avenue.

At this point there is a sloping sandy beach, hut a very strong current. The two boys disrobed and entered the water as the storm came up. A flash came and the McCarthy boy heard a cry from his companion. McCarthy also cried out, and the shouts brought several willing rescuers. But before Engel could be reached, the little fellow sank from view and did not reappear. The river in the neighborhood was being searched for Engel's body last night.

One of the first places to be struck by the lightning was the Church of St. Paul the Apostle, at Columbus Avenue and Sixtieth Street. The church is open at all hours of the day, and when the storm broke there were many people inside at their evening devotions. Scores of others were in the near-by streets, wending their way homeward or watching the thick black clouds hovering above. When the storm suddenly broke nearly all rushed within the church for shelter.

The priest was at the altar, chanting the benediction, oblivious of the elemental fury outside, when suddenly a great sheet of white light that lit every space within the auditorium, as if a thousand incandescent lights had been turned on, came. With it there was a crash and a terrific peal of thunder from a flash that shook the church almost, as it seemed, from its very foundations. The lightning struck the steeple, wrecking one of the four stone crosses that stand on each corner of the steeple.

Hardly had the echoes of the first crash died away when there came a second terrific crash that dislodged and sent crashing to the ground the big cross on the northeast corner of the tower. As the big piece of masonry struck the ground it broke into splinters with a crash, knocking a great hole in the sidewalk. The people inside were now thoroughly panic-stricken, and many made a wild dash for the nearest door. Despite the blinding torrent of rain that was coming down and the terrific peals of thunder, with its accompanying electric display, the crowd surged into the street, many of the women being hysterical and not a few men not much calmer.

When the storm subsided, a few minutes later, curiosity speekers visited the scene of wreckage and picked up all the fragments of the broken crosses to take home as souvenirs of the storm.

PANIC IN SHOPPING DISTRICT.

One of the places where the excitement created by the unexpected deluge of water and the terrific reverberations in the heavens was at Twenty-third Street and Sixth Avenue. It was the closing hour, and late shoppers and thousands of shop girls and other employes of the big department stores were rushing pell mell for the elevated stations and the surface cars.

So suddenly did the storm break that those caught had no chance to reach a point of vantage, where they could escape the drenching. The stores had closed and the elevated stairways were a mass of struggling, screaming men and women, while on the streets in every direction could be seen the remnants of what had once been umbrellas, headgear, and various articles of wearing apparel, not to mention bundles and other packages, recently bought, that had bene torn from the hands and arms of their owners by the wind and sent scurrying in all directions, never, in the great majority of cases, to be seen again.

A stream that had the proportions of a good-sized creek was rushing down the avenue, and trolley cars came to a stop in many cases, owing to the short circuiting of the current, while the crowd on the sidewalk looked pitifully on, unable to reach the shelter offered by the cars.

The storm finally reached such a height that the Metropolitan Company decided to

close down its plant at East Ninetisth Street, which caused a cessation of traffic on the Madison Avenue, Lexington Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Strest crosstown syeteme. This was the occasion of any amount of confusion down town, the cars caught in the storm all being crowded and the conductore and motormen being almost mohbed in their attempte to keep the surging crowds outside from entering the cars which were already taxed beyond their capacity.

As for the lightning, its pranks were universal, and no pertiality was shown to any especial section of the city. At the Waldorf-Astoria, which establishment was crowded with guests and dining parties, there was a scare early in the storm, due to the striking of the flagpole on top of the building. About four feet of the staff was broken by the force of the bolt and sent flying to the ground.

The bolt made a tremendous eound and the guests for eeveral minutes later thought that the structure proper hed been struck. A man standing in a doorway oppoeite the hotel saw the lightning strike the flagpole, and when he saw the piece of wood that was broken off coming in his direction, he hurriedly made his escape into the house, evidently fearing that something more subetantial was about to follow.

There was a scare in the Hotel Imperial at the same time. Like many other places open to the public, the Imperial was crowded during the storm. Suddenly a flash of lightning ceme, the reeulting peal from which seemed to indicate an uncomfortable nearness. It was soon found that the Imperial was not struck, and it was thought, when the news was received of the Waldorf'e experience, that the same flash was responsible for the excitement in both places. Over in Long Acre Square the Barrington was struck. Two big pieces of the Seventh Avenue cornice were broken off, which crashed to the street. The tenants in the apartment, as well as the residents in that vicinity, had a good scare as the result of the terrific peal, nearly everybody thinking at the time that it was his or her house that had been struck.

One of the incidente of the storm that caused the firemen to get a taste of the weather outside was the setting fire to the insulation of a telephone wire in a classroom of Public School No. 166, on West Eighty-ninth Street. The damage was only $25.

LIGHTNING CLEARS A STORE.

H. Jungeman, a groceryman at 106 West Sixty-third Street, had the biggest crowd in his store during the etorm thet he has had in years, the place being packed with people eager to get out of the deluge without. During the storm, Jungeman says, a ball of fire suddenly entered his' etore from where he knows not, shot this way then that, hit the telephone wire several good raps, then struck the pipe on which the telephone wire is grounded a farewell knock, and disappeared as mysteriously as it came. The ball of fire caused the store to be cleared in a quick rush out into the rain, to escape the menacing lightning.

At Doud's grocery etore, on Sixty-second Street and Columbus Avenue, an iron railing in front of the store was struck and driven through a plate glass window, while at another place a weather vane was wrecked and driven five inches into the roofing.

Robert Johnson of 34 Sutton Place is another person who will long remember this storm. He was driving a wagon of the American Ice Company, when lightning struck somewhere near him, stunning and throwing his horse to the ground and precipitating him in quick order after and over the horse's body to the ground. Johnson soon recovered, but the horse was so badly shocked that a veterinary surgeon had to be called.

Car 2,341 of the Third Avenue line was struck at Ninety-ninth Street at the height of the storm. The motorman and about fifteen passengers, mostly women, deeerted the car on the instant and rushed screaming into the street. A blue flame shot out from under the car, followed s moment later by a volume of smoke. A fire alarm was turned in. The firemen put the fire out with buckets, as it was almost impossible to faslen the hose to the hydrant, owing to the volume of water flowing down the avenue.

As for the number of flagpoles struck, reports from all over the city show that those tall pieces of scantling were favorites with the lightning, and scores of them were put out of commission during the short half hour the storm reged.

Down town the greatest excitement was at the bridge entrance. It was at the hour when the rush is the heaviest end thousands were at the entrance, trying to get a car for home or one of the resorts along the shore. City Hall Park was also congested with Brooklynites.

It was almost impossible to find a point under the bridge structure where the rain could not penetrate, and soon after the station up stairs had been filled to its capacity, which heppened in record time, the scene down stairs end on the street beggared description. The roadway around the electric surface car loops was flooded with water, which came pouring down in a stream, while the drenching rain was propelled by the forty-six-mile northwester that came along with the storm. The cars running over the bridge did not stop, despite the storm.

At the Battery there was another lively scene. Crowds from every down-town car made for the ferries and elevated stations, but in running the short distance from the car tracks received as good a drenching as if they had been out in the storm for half an hour.

The Iron Steamboat Company's boats with Coney Island excursionists and the Grand Republic of the Knickerbocker Line, running to Rockaway Beach, were caught, and although many of the passengers were badly scared by the threatening aspect of the weather, there were no sicidents and little difficulty was experienced in landing.

On the lower east side in the crowded tenement disirict, the rain proved much of a blessing in up effectually cleaning up the streets. The sewers were not adequate to carry off the water that filled the streets and sidewalks.

Opposite Gouverneur Hospital a bright little four-year-old German boy was picked up from the street while the storm was at its height. He was taken to the hospital, where he was put to bed while his clothes could be dried out. He was too young to give the hospital authorities any intimation of who he was or where he lived, and the police were notified to look out for his parents.

STORM FLOODED THE SUBWAY.

The subway was flooded all over the vity, the water rushing through excavations in perfect torrents. At Park Avenue and Forty-second Strect it was flooded to a depth of four feet.

As the water rushed along like an underground swollen stream it carried with it tcels, planking, and other bits of wood. What actual damage it did will not be known till after an examination, which cainot take place until the water is pumped out. This may take from twenty-four to forteight hours. It will hinder work for at least sixty hours, and perhaps more.

The New York Fire Department wires on Amsterdam Avenue, at One Hundred and Thirty-fifth and One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Streets, were blown down during the etorm, and men were at work fixing them last night. The wires of the New York and New Jersey Telephone Company on Convent Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-eecond and One Hundred and Forty-third Streets were all down.

As the storm was at its height last eveening, the large sewer extending down West Ninety-sixth Street into the North River burst with great force, the sound being heard at a distance of nearly half a mile. The sewer collected all the surface water on the upper west side from about One Hundredth Street down to Eighty-eighth Street, west of Columbus Avenue, carrying it into the North River.

The sewer burst just east of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad tracks, which were bent and twisted, stopping traffic in both directions. The wrecking crew were called out at once and worked until a late hour laet night getting the tracks in shape. All freight traffic was suspended for several hours.

In the Bronx the storm had plenty of room to work and it took care to devastate it in thorough fashion. One of its pranks was a big barn on Ferry Lane, Westchester, eome little distance south of St. Joseph'e Home. Lightning hit the barn, set it afire, and burned it to the ground. The loss was estimated at $1,000.

There was plenty of excitement around the Municipal Building at One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street and Third Avenue, during the storm. A big crowd of people sought shelter there, when smoke was discovered coming out of the cellar and some one sent in an alarm of fire.

The firemen found that insulation on the electric wires had been burned off, and that the wires had been overcharged by the electricity of the storm. Meantime Louis Chofield, a night clerk in the Coroners' office in the Municipal Building, got worried and carried out a lot of the official books into the drenching rain. He laid them down and started back for more when he was prevailed upon to believe that there was less danger inside than out, and the books were carried back.

The actual amount of water which fell during the rainstorm was .88 of an inch. This looks small compared to the damage reported, bnt it fell in twenty-five minutes and comes near being a record for a fall of water out of the clouds in this region. Moreover, .42 of that fell in the five minutes between 6:25 and 6:30 o'clock.

DYEING PLANT STRUCK.

During the etorm lightning etruck the Ingram Dye Works in Long Island City, setting the plant on fire. It was totally destroyed, causing a loss of $15,000.

All the low-lying lots in Long Island City were flooded, and the trolley cars were greatly delayed by earth being washed on the tracks causing them to be impassable until it had been shoveled away.

NEW YORK NEARLY ISOLATED.

Telegraph and Telephone Services Almost Completely Suspended During the Storm.

While the storm lasted telegraphic communication was almoet completely suspended, and New York was practically isolated from the rest of the country. There were no poles blown down, but the force of the wind and rain caused a swinging of the wires which made the tranemieeion of messages impossible.

There were several instancees alpo of the burning out of fuece at the switchboards in the offices of both the Western Union and Postal Telegraph Companies.

The telephone service experienced a similar embarrasement, and for about a quarter of an hour there were few messages exchanged in the city.

FLOODS IN JERSEY CITY.

Boys in Hoboken Bathing in the Street —Trolley Car Service Paralyzed— Thousands Delayed.

The thunderstorm was unusually severe over lower Jersey City and the northern section of the Heights. The water fell almost in sheete, and many streets were flooded. The two-story frame honse at 234 Syrman Avenue, occupied by Mrs. Mary C. Aube, was struck by lightning, part of the roof being torn off and the chimney demolished. No on in the house was injured. A portion of Ravine Avenue, a road leading from Palisade Avenue, on the Heights, down to the meadowe, was washed away for a dietance of forty feet.

A singular feature of the storm was that not a drop of rain fell south of Claremont Avenue, which includee the Greenville Hill district and the southern end of the Heights.

During the etorm two trees in front of the Beechwood Hotel, at Third and Hudson Streets, Hoboken, were etruck by lightning. Both trees were filled with sparrows at the time, and hundrede of them were killed. The lawn in front of the hotel was black with the dead and dying birds. Many of them lay helpless on the grass, chirping, and about fifty were carried into the hotel and cared for. After an hour or so they were able to fly away. Later in the evening the dead birds were carted away.

The trolley system in Hoboken was paralyzed for a time and few cars were able to run. The Jereey City Heights and the Rutherford anad Patereon lines were tied up for a long time through broken wiree and flooded streets. Many sewere overflowed and in the lower sections of Hoboken the water, in placee four feet deep on the streete, made it impossible for cars to travel. No cars left the ferry from 6:05 o'clock until 7:15 o'clock, and then there was much delay afterwad, as cars running into water were be continually blowing out their fuses. Several thousand pereons were imprisoned in the ferry house and the Lackawanna station during the storm, as the ferryboats continued to land their loads, and the passengers once landed could get no further if their way home was by trolley.

In all parts of Hoboken cellars were flooded and much damage reeulted, especially to the stocks of etores kept in the cellars under them. At Newark and Grand Streets boys were bathing in the middle of the street until after 8 o'clock.

The water invaded the cellar of the Second Precinct Stationhouse where the cells are. The first the officers knew of the cellar being flooded was when Mre. Mary Wall, who had been arreeted for being drunk and dieorderly, was awakened from her sleep on the bench on her cell by the water engulfing her. Her screams brought aid and she wae carried out and paroled until this morning, the fright having thoroughly sobered her.

STORM SWEEPS MONTCLAIR.

Lightning Strikes Many Buildings and Plays Havoc with Trolleys— Train Kills Italian.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., July 28.—The most terrific etorm in twenty years visited this section to-night. The lightning repeatedly struck various places in town. People traveling on trolley cars had experiences that will last them a long time. It ie reported that the conductor and motorman of one car were killed near Glen Ridge.

Although lightning struck in at least a score of places only two fires resulted. One was in a grocery in the lower part of the city on Bloomfield Avenue, and the other was a barn in the upper part. The firemen saved the store from destruction. The big flagpole on the Colee block wae hit and broken.

In the Crowell residence, in the centre of the village, the lightning paseed into the dining room, where the family had gathered, but beyond causing their ears to tingle and frightening all of them, did little harm beyond ripping the hulding rather badly. Trees in all directions were ripped end torn by bolte, and at the height of the storm balls of fire flew right and left. The flashing of the bolte was almost continual, and the roll of the thunder followed instantly.

Telephone wires were burned out right and left, and there was a continual display of fireworks along the poles and wires. The trolley care on Bloomfield Avenue had their fuses blown ont by the lightning running down the trolley poles into the motors. On the Valley line several motormen and conductore were shocked by bolts of lightning running into the cars from the feed wires and electrifying the metal parts of the cars, which are ueually free from the current. In many cars when the fuses blew out, the cars were filled with flame and smoke, end the paseengers fled from the interiors into the rain to avoid the seeming danger. Care which were unharmed, owing to the conductors pulling the trolley poles down end disconnecting the car from the feed wires, have been busy all night helping disabled care to the carhousee.

One man, an Italian laborer, lost his life as a result of the storm. He, with two companions, sought ehelter close to the Greenwood Lake Division of the Erie Railroad. Owing to the great fall of rain, the shelter proved inisecure, and the men started to run across the tracks to a better covering. In the blinding rainstorm they did not see or hear a train bound for New York, and one of them wae knocked down and cut to pieces. The others ran on apparently unaware of the fate of their companion.

Storm in Westchester.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., July 28.—The storm tied up the Union Railroad lines in Westchester County badly. Fully fifty cars had their fuses burned out and were stalled. Many telephonss were burned out and all electric wires are in trouhle. At East Chester a barn belonging to L. Holler waa struck and burned. Seven horees were burned.

Lightning Strikes Cars.

NEWARK, N. J., July 28.—A car on the Eagle Rock Line, in West Orange, this evening was etruck by lightning and the paseengers thrown into a panic. A car at Glen Ridge was struck and hadly damaged, but no one was hurt. The suburhan trolley linee were badly delayed by sand washing on to the rails.

Four Alleged Burglars Held.

Ernest Menet, his wife, Annie Menet; Harry Clare and Edward Flanagan, who were arreeted on Wedneeday last in Long Island City on a charge of burglary, were committed by Magistrate Connorton yesterday in default of $1,000 bail each for further examination next Friday.

Fire in the Getty House.

YONKERS, N. Y., July 28.—A small fire in the Getty House here this evening at 10 o'clock caused much excitement among the eighty guests and also in the city. The fire was confined to one room in the servants' quarters in the attic.

LIGHTNING KILLS TWO MEN AND A WOMAN

Storm Brings Death and Destruction at Pittsburg.

Over 250 Buildings Are Wrecked—Great Damage Done in Northern New York —Many Barns Burned—Train Service Abandoned.

PITTSBURG, July 28.—A terrific thunder and lightning storm, with a heavy rain, visited this section this evening, causing three deaths and much property damage.

The killed:

MRS. KATE WALSH of Eureka Street.
FRANCISCO IMPERATORA.
COSTELLO MATTEO.

Mrs. Walsh died from shock caused hy lightning. The two Italians were of a gang of ninety working at Unity. When the storm broke in its fiercenese, the men sought shelter under some trees near by. Lightning struck one of the big oaks, and the two men were killed instantly. Five others of their fellow-workmen were severely injured, hut will recover.

Throughout the city and suhurhs the storm inflicted considerable damage in the way of overflowing sewers and flooding cellare.

In Hazlewood the Presbyterian Church was struck by lightning, and the steeple So far as known, all escaped injury.

At Hays Station, Streets Run overflowed its banks and flooded the village. Quite a number of the residents had to flee for their lives, so quickly did the riee come. So ar as known, all escaped injury.

The storm seemed to expend its fury in this immediate vicinity and traveled eastward with much lessened inteneity. It ie safe to say that 250 buildings—residences, etables, and outhouses—were struck by lightning in this district during the twenty-five minutee the etorm prevailed.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., July 28.—A terrific electrical etorm broke over thie city at 4:30 to-day. At its height lightning struck a harn on the premiees of Julia H. Powell, in Adams Avenue, and set it on fire. The barn was destroyed, several vehicles and a quantity of hay being lost. The lightning also etruck in several other placee, causing considerahle damage.

Special to The New York Times.

CORTLAND, N. Y., July 28.—The etorm of yeeterday afternoon in this vicinity was more destructive in its effecte than that of one week ago. This city was not so badly affected, but from sections north, east, and south came reports of clondbursts and damage by floods and lightning.

At Cincinnatus, nine miles east of here, three buildings were swept away. The first was a barn, twenty by twenty-two feet in sizs, which was swept down the stream, carried under a bridge, and dietributed upon the flate miles below the village. The foundations were washed from under the thirty-foot wing of a large barn belonging to the McGraw Horse Company, and the structure was carried 300 feet down the raging stream until it struck the bridge.

The family of Byron Hulhert at the milk station at Maybury's Mills had to be rescued by men on horseback, as the water was four feet deep around the building. Bad washouts have occurred on the traction company's lines, and all traffic on the Erie and Central New York Railroad has been abandoned to-day.

The Baptist Church at Homer was struck hy lightuing and the roof damaged. Several cattle were also killed hy lightning. In this city 10.1 inchee of rain havs fallen since July 1, nearly one-third as much as in all last year.

FIFTH TEXAS FLOOD VICTIM.

Man Drowned While Trying to Cross Swollen Stream—General Flood Condition Improves.

DALLAS, Texas, July 28.—During the last twenty-four hours the aspect of the flood situation in Texas has grown hrighter. The heavy raine have ceased throughout the greater portion of the State, and the water has begun to recede in all the rivers and creeks. If the fair weather continues some of the Texas railroads will begin running their trains on time to-day, whils regular traffic will be re-eetablished on others within three or four days.

The Cotton Belt tracke are washed out for 260 feet just west of Brandon. The Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad hridge at Hilleborough has been repaired, and traine were run over it yesterday, although the track is still in bad condition. The International and Great Northern has reeumed traffic north of Palestine. Nearly 1,000 feet of its track is washed out at Richland Creek, and as much more at White Rock Creek, besides many smaller waeh-oute.

A Mr. Hardy, who attempted to oross a swollen stream at Elms Springs, was drowned. This makee five drownings which have been reported as a result of the floods.

LOSS OF MILLIONS IN TEXAS.

Farmers and Railroad Companies Suffer Incalculably from Storms.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, July 28.—The Brazos and Colorado Rivers are not rising this evening, hut incessant rains along their upper courses during the past twenty-four hours will augment the floode and cause disastrous overflows of the lower valleys.

It is estimated that the cotton crop has already been damaged to the amount of more than $1,500,000 from the excessive rains and overflows, and if the threatened inundation of the cultivated valleys of the two rivers along their lower courses occurs, the losses to the cotton crop will aggregate not lees than $10,000,000.

Railroad service throughout the State is interrupted by washouts. Many railway hridges have been washed away. The loes to railways of the State from washouts and destruction of hridges and other property up to thie time aggregate $1,500,000.

CENTRAL TRAINS STOPPED IN THE FORDHAM CUT.

Passengers on Platforms of Pittsfield Express Were Drenched by Wave from Fast Northbound Train.

Since the cloudburst of last year, nothing eo astonishing in the same way has happened in the New York Central tunnel and the Fordham cut as what happened yeeterday. Southbound passengers became aware in the latitude of Mount Vernon that something very unusual was upon them in the way of weather. The whole country side was soaked and all the levels flooded, but the trains had hardly entered the Fordham cut before the aspects of things became phenomenal. The facilities of the sewers for carrying off the rainfall became as plainly inadequate as they were during the 1901 cloudhurst.

South of ths Harlem River things were worse yst. The tracks were invisible.

All traine came to a standstill, and their passengers, looking about on the waste of yellow water, wondered how many hours it would be before they would arrive at New York. As a matter of fact, the detention was not very serious, amonnting on the average to not more than fifteen minutes.

The emancipation of the southbound Pittsfield Express, due at New York at 6:55, arrived at 7:10, was specially amusing. Every platform of the train was crowded with passengers looking out on the waste of waters, when a north-bound train came splashing through the water at the rate of twenty miles an hour, raising a portbow wave that completely drenched the too inquisitive men on the platforms. As soon as the train had passed, tha water appeared to subside suddenly and miraculously.

GIRL FOUND SENSELESS, GAGGED, AND BOUND.

Says Men Forced a Pill Down Her Throat—Portraits of Rival Suitors in Her Home Slashed to Pieces.

Another mystery was handed to the police to he cleared up when William Rogy of Washington Avenue and Ocean Parkway, Parkville, Brooklyn, stepped into the Parkville Station yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock and told the Sergeant that he had found his nineteen-year-old sister Jsnny in an unconecioue state, gagged and tied to her bed.

The police eent an ambulance surgeon to look after the girl, and when ehe had been revived, after several hours' work, she said that her mother and two younger children had started sarly in the day for Coney Island, leaving her alone in the house. About 1 o'clock, she said, she was sitting on the porch when a tall, dark stranger of good appearance came along and asked her to get him a drink. As she was about to go for the water she heard a voice call her name from ths basement area, and thinking that some of the family had returned went down to see what was wanted. As soon as she stepped into ths area a hurly fellow seized her and threw her to another man, of short, steut appearance, who forced a pill down her throat. She said that she remembered nothing after that.

Soon after she had told her story Jenny became unconscions again, and stayed in that condition despite the efforts of the eurgeon and of the family physician, Dr. J. P. Glynn.

William Rogy then told the police that his eister had been keeping company for some time with Henry Niebers, nineteen years of age, who had given her many presents, among which was an oil painting of himself. He says that Niebers introduced to his sister a friend, William Engleben, nineteen years old, and that shortly after the introduction there had been a falling out between Jenny and Niebers. Engleben then began pressing his suit, and had also given the girl his portrait in oils.

When the house was searched the only things which seemed to have been touched were the oil paintings, which were elashed to pieces. The doctors in attendance on the girl said that she was only suffering from the effects of the drugs so that the police are rather puzzled by the case. Engleben could could not be found last night, but Niebers was arrested at his home at Coney Island Avenue and Avenue H by Capt. Kenny as a euepicious character. At the station house he refused to make any statement.

Nobody in ths neighborhood had seen anything of the men described hy the girl, and the police give it as their opinion that she tied herself up in order to gain notoriety.

JAMES N. GALLATIN MARRIED.

Wedded Miss Pauline Munroe Cory on June 19—How the Secret Came Out.

The announcement of the marriage of James Nicholson Gallatin and Mise Pauline Munroe Cory was made last night. The wedding was performed on the night of June 19 hy the Rev. Victor Smith at ths Church ofths Ascension, hut the secret had been kept very close, the bride's mother having known nothing of it until last Monday. On that day Mrs. Cory had intended sailing for Europe with her daughter, hut early that morning Miss Cory told her that she would be unable to go becanse she had to stay with her husband.

Mr. Gallatin is well known in New York. He is a grandson of ex-Secretary of the Treasury Albert Gallatin and an enthusiastic horseman. Some time ago it was rumored that he was engaged to Edna Wallace Hopper.

Mrs. Gallatin, who lived at the Burlington Apartment, at 10 West Thirtieth Street, is a member of the Comedy Club and is a well-known horsewoman. At Hempstead, where she did a great deal of cross-country riding she was called a rival of Mrs. Jamee Kernochan.

SHERIDAN MURDER INQUEST.

Policemen Tell of the Shooting of the Detective and the Arrest of Prisoner Carr.

The inquest in the case of Detective John Sheridan, who died after having been shot on the morning of July 16, was begun yesterday by Coroner Hall in Long Island City. Michael Carr and Frank Donnelly are under arrest on a charge of being implicated in the murder.

Policeman Tholhurg, who was with Sheridan on the night of the murder, said that he and Sheridan had been sitting on a stoop in Jackson Avenue, when two men ran out of Orchard Street, one of whom he recognized as Carr. Tholburg said that he started through Jane Street to head them off, hut had only gone a short distance when he heard the shots, and, running back, he found Sheridan wounded on the sidewalk.

Patrolman John De Bee said that he and Patrolman Stohl found Carr lying on a lounge in his room. Carr was drssaed, except for his shoes, and he pretended to be eurprised. Mrs. Carr, the stepmother of the prisoner, the witness said, turned to him and said: "Mike, if I thought, you did this I'd be glad." The witness said that Carr'e hair was disheveled, and that there were beads of perspiration on his head.

Plaster casts of the footmarks left in the mud by tha murderer were produced before the Coroner. They fit very well to the shoes that Carr wore.

TRADE AGREEMENT ABROGATED.

Monongahela River Coal Company Will Go After Rail Shipments.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 28.—The Monongahela River Consolidated Coal and Coke Company has let contracts to increase ite capacity 3,000,000 tons annually by rail shipments. This company was organized at the same time as the Pittshurg Coal Company, and an agreement existed whereby the companies were not to eeek trade outside of their respective channsls.

The Pittshurg Company has had a monopoly of the railroad trade to the lakes and the Northwest, and the Consolidated Company has been selling its product exclusively along the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. The understanding has been abrogated, and each corporation is entering the fisld of the other. The rail trade is the most remunerative, as it le carried on during the whole year, whils the river traffic is only open when the Ohio River rises eufficiently.

NEW JERSEY'S CLAY MINES.

Value of Output for 1901 Estimated at $10,928,423.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, July 28.—The annual report of Henry B. Kummel, acting State Geologist, for 1901 is practically completed.

It says that New Jersey is the chief clay-prodncing State in the Union, the clay mined and sold to clay workers in 1900 being valued at $476,681, or 25.4 per cent. of the whole for the country; but theee figuree do not include the value of the large amount of clay mined by those manufacturers who own clay banks and thus supply their own clay, in whole or in part. During the same year the output of clay minars of the State had a value of $10,928,423, or 11.36 per cent. of the whole amount of the country.

The artesian well records show data from 1,800 wells. These have been indexed upon a card catalogue, so that the record of any well can be readily found.

The drainage of wst lands of the State has received much attention in the past. The report says that the work of the survey in this direction has borne good fruit, as is shown by the steps taken by large capitalists looking to the reclaiming of the Hackensack meadows.

THIRTY INJURED IN ELEVATED COLLISION

Trains Crashed Together at a Curve in Brooklyn.

CAR ALMOST KNOCKED OFF

Five Passengers Sent to Hospitals— Two in Critical Condition—Motorman Failed to Observe Signals in Time to Prevent Accident.

Two trains of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company crashed into each other in Adams Street yesterday morning, and about thirty persons were, injured, two of them so seriously that it is believed that they will die.

It wss a few minutes after 10 o'clock when the three cars of a Fifth Avenue electric train from Bath Beach approached the curve that turns toward the Brooklyn Bridge from the main tracks in Adams Street, half way between Concord and Tillary. Motorman Charles Shattuck was guiding the train, and as he neared the curve he saw another train of three cars, bound from the hridge, coming toward him on the main line at a good rate of speed. He knew that he should have had the right of way, hut it was evident that the other motorman, for some reason or other, had not heeded the red signal that told him to stop on the other side of the turn.

Just too late, Shattuck grasped the crank to reverse the current. The outgoing train, which ran on the Lexington Avenue line, came against the first of the incoming cars as it was running on the curve, and a second later Shattuck and the other motorman, John Sullivan, found themselves in the centre of a storm of splinters. Strangely enough, neither of them was hurt.

Behind them ths shrieks of 200 or more passengers were mingled with the frightened cries of many who saw the accident from the street below. The groans of the injured, the shouting of those who were trying to escape, and a moment later the rattle of fire engines, amhulances, and patrol wagons, and ths cries of the increasing number of spectators made a great din.

The second car of the Bath Beach train, pushed hack hy the reverse force of the one which rsceived the impact, was half suspended over the north sidewalk. From its windows fragments of glass clattered down. Its passengers were crawling out of the doors and windows and running along the high tracks to the nearest pillars, some climhing down to the street in their fright, some harkening to ths warning cries of thoee helow, and waiting long enough to have themselvee reecued hy the firemen, who arrived in less than three minutes.

From all the other care the passsngers turned out as faet as they could by whatever way that was convenient. Many of them had hlood streaming down their faces. Some limped painfully, with bruised and eprained legs. Others ran with their arms hanging uselees, fractured or temporarily paralyzed. One man, Gottfried Moore of Bath Beach, had heen caught hetween the wrecked platforms of two of the cars and was hanging, head downward, over the street, crying and begging the firemen to kill him. A little boy, Daniel Spellman of 2,130 Gravesend Avenus, was pinned in the same way, with hoth of his legs broken.

THE INJURED.

Two hours after the collision the police of the Adams Street Station, who estimated that as many as thirty persons had been hurt, prepared the following list of the injured persons whose names they were able to ascertain:

FROST, Mrs. FREDERICK VAN WAGENER, Green Village, N. J.; taken to the Long Island College Hospital; suffering from shock and bruises.

GROHR, MARCUS, 308 East Twenty-seventh Street, Manhattan Borough; taken to the Brooklyn Hospital; leg broken.

MOORE, GOTTFRIED, Bay Fourteenth Street, Bath Beach; taken to the Brooklyn Hospital; leg broken.

ROSE, LOUIS, 228 Twentieth Street, Brooklyn; taken to the Brooklyn Hoepital; suffering from bruises and cuts.

SPELLMAN, DANIEL, aged 12, 2,130 Gravesend Avenue, Brooklyn; taken to the Brooklyn Hospital; both legs fractured.

The following-named were not carried to any hospital, but were treated in the police etation by the amhulance surgeons or in neighboring drug stores:

ABRAHAMS, JOHN W., Fifteenth Avenue, near Cropsey Avenue, Bath Beach; cuts on both hands.

COOK, GEORGE H., 189 Pearl Street, Manhattan Borough; bruises and slight cuts.

CONKLIN, MARY ANN, 116 Steuben Street, Brooklyn; shock and bruises on the body.

HIDGNETT, WILLIAM, conductor on the Bath Beach train, 862 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn; scalp wounds.

LEVY, Mrs. CELIA, Bath Beach; back hurt and cuts on the face.

LOEBER, Mrs. ANNIE, address unascertained; bruised and slightly cut on the arms and head.

MOORE, HARRY, brother of Gottfried Moore, of Bay Fourteenth Street, Bath Beach; face cut.

NUCCI, JAMES, 292 Fourteenth Street, Brooklyn; injured internally.

PIERSON, CHARLES H., 440 West Fifty-seventh Street, Manhattan Borough; injured about the hips and thighs; went home.

REISE, WILLIAM, 110 Hall Street, Brooklyn; cuts on the hands, face, and body.

ROSENFELD, FANNY, 157 Fifteenth Street, Brooklyn; cuts on the head and had bruises.

SIMMERS, CHRISTIAN, 440 Lexington Avenue, Manhattan Borough; cuts on the arms and head.

SMALLWOOD, SAMUEL, 157 Fifty-eighth Street, Brooklyn; face cut and limbs bruised.

TRAVERS, Mrs. J. F., One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street and St. Ann's Avenue, Borough of the Bronx; cut by falling glass.

WILDER, ROSE, 224 Second Street, Manhattan Borough; shock and bruises.

More and the Spellman boy are in a critical condition, and the physicians do not hold out much hope for their lives. The rest of those in the hospitals will recover.

When the craeh of the collision was hcard, Roundeman Tammany and eeveral policemen on neighboring beats sent in fire alarms and notified the Sergeant at the police station. The reserves were turned out in double-quick time. The men of Hook and Ladder Company No. 3 helped the stranded paseengers to ths street.

Among the first to come down from the elevated tracks was Motorman Shattuck. The police arrested him, and proceeded to look for the other motorman, Sullivan. As he had disappsared, a message, asking information as to his whereabouts, was sent to the office of the company, and the officials there promised to find him, if possible, later in the day.

MOTORMAN BLAMED.

Before the meseage arrived the company's officere had seen Sullivan. He went to them to report on the accident, and it was said in the office of the General Supersintendent that he had admitted the fault of passing the red signal ball at the ourve. The signal was manipulated from a switch tower in Adams Street a short distance from the curve, and it was acknowledged hy all concerned that the signal had been eet properly.

"Shattuck, who is under arrest, is not to be blamed at all," an official of the company said. "It was altogether Sullivan's fault. He says he was not looking ahead carefully and did not see the red ball until he was right at the curve. Then he looked up and saw the ball and the other train. At that moment he tried to shut off the power, but it was too late."

Samuel Norman, who had charge of the switch tower, said that he had set the red ball properly and that he saw that the Lexington Avenue train was not going to stop. Then he leaned out of the tower window and waved his hands frantically in the direction of the window where Motorman Sullivan's head was visihle. The latter did not seem to see him.

Each of the cars was damaged, and the one which was derailed had been thrown from its trucks, so that a powerful wrecking derrick had hard work to lift it back into position. Traffic was blocked for more than four hours.

Moore, the man who was hanging head downward from between two of the cars, suffered torture for fully a quarter of an hour, and he was not extricated from the wreckage until the firemen and railroad employes had torn away the broken platforms with crowbars. The boy who had both of his legs broken groaned and begged the firemen to kill him, imitating the pleadings of Moore.

TWO RESCUED BY FIREMEN.

In a little while, however, the boy became quieter and asked the men not to tell his mother about his accident.

"She'd be eo worried," hs said.

A Catholic priest climbed up one of the ladders and, discovering that the hoy was a member of his church, administered the last rites for the dying.

Harry Moore, although injured in his face, bent down and talked to his brother to comfort him.

"It'll be all right, old man," he said. "Brace up. They'll have you out in a hurry. You're not so badly hurt. It'll be all right."

Then Moore became quister, too.

One of the firemen, who had been sawing away the beams around the boy for three-quarters of an hour, lifted him in his arms and went down the nearest ladder. In the street the boy was placed on a litter and carried to the police station. Afterward he was taken to the hospital. Moore was brought down in the same way. During the work of the firemen the crowds in the vicinity cheered every move.

Several women passengers, although having no physical hurts, fainted from fright as the rescuers were carrying them down from the elevated structure.

Sullivan, ths motorman of the up train, lived at 1356 Third Avenue, Brooklyn. He was arrested last evening by Detective Sergeant McCormick and arraigned in the Adams Street Police Station on a charge of criminal negligence. He and Shattuck were releassd under bail.

TRAINMEN TO ASK INCREASE.

Concerted Demand to be Made of All Western Roads, and General Strike if Refused.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., July 28.—All roads east of the Mississippi River, together with the Union Pacific in the West, will probahly find themselves facing a demand from their trainmsn for increased wages or etand a strike. The demand will be made on all roads at the same time and action will be forced immediately thereafter. It is to he a settlement with all roads or none.

This is the report which wae told to-day by one of the officials of the striking Union Pacific shopmen. He says that eeveral weeks ago, when the queetion of a demand for higher wages was before the local union the matter was referred to the Grand Lodge, who requested that no action be taken at that time.

Yesterday a plan was unfolded to the union at this point. The National union will demand an increase on all Eastern roads. The strike official, speaking of the movenient, says:

"All plane necessary for this general demand have heen made. The roads must act immediately, and if every ons does not come to our terme we will strike on all roads. If svery road in the country except one grants the demands, we will wait on that one hefore returning to work. This concerted action positively will be adhered to, and we will depsnd upon it to win our fight."

Aug. 15 was the time set for the general demand. This will hring the matter to a show-down while the present trouhle with the Union Pacific ie in full swing.

ROCK ISLAND STATEMENT.

President Leeds Talks About the Details of the New Financial Plan for the System.

President Leeds of the Rock Island and several of the Directors held a meeting yesterday afternoon, after which Mr. Leeds authorized the following statement:

"The details of the new financial plan of the new Rock Island Railway Company will not be given out until the latter part of the week. The details of the plan as published will he subject to soms modification, although in the main they are nearly correct. The East does not understand the Rock Island situation as well as people further West do, and I believe that, as the situation is studied, it will appeal more forcibly to the East than it has heretofore. It must be remembered that the earnings of the new Rock Island Railway last year were equivalsnt to 6 per cent. on the common stock of that new organization, and that the earnings for this year will be equal to over 8 per cent. It must be remembered that at least $25,000,000 of the proposed new bond issue represents actual money put into the company by the stockholders."

The Four Track News.

The Four Track News, a monthly puhlication issued by the paesenger department of the New York Central, in its August number contains an article on "A Journey Among Stars," hy Frank W. Mack, for years Eastern Manager of The Associated Press.

STRIKERS SACK A SALOON.

Silk Weavers at West Hoboken Resort to Violence and Police Are Roughly Handled.

The striking silk weavers in North Hudson County in New Jersey are resorting to acts of violence, and it ie feared that trouble will follow the attempted opening of Givenaud Brothers' mill this morning.

A mob yesterday entered a saloon run by a man named Piani, at John and West Streets, West Hoboken, and told Piani's wife, who was alone behind the bar, that her husband had promissd them food and that they wanted it immediately. The woman refueed to give way to them, and at last fled terrified from the etore. The moh then took possession of the place, and, saying that Piani had not lived up to his agreement, ransacked the saloon.

Later they went to the saloon of Martin Battinelli, at Spring and Symes Streets, where they received free beer.

Three policemen who were sent to the scene at the requst of Piani, who had in the meantime returned, were roughly handled by the mob. Ons of the officers, Patrolman Jacot, who tried to arrest a man who wae giving pennies to a number of small boys to throw cans at Piani's place, was dragged into the saloon and beaten. Willie Eran succeeded in getting Jacot's keys from his pocket, and, opening a call box, sent for more police. When the reinforcements arrived Jacot wae rescued and twc of the rioters arrested. They gave their namee as Stephen Parrot and Bartennelli. The latter was afterward released on bail.

The strikers threaten to prevent the opening of the mill this morning.

ELEVATED EMPLOYES' DEMANDS.

Engineers Want Shorter Day; Also Full Pay for Promoted Firemen.

A committee of six, representing the engineers on the Manhattan Railway Company, called on Vice President Skitt of the company at his office, in the Western Union Building, yesterday, and submitted a written agreement on behalf of the engineers, providing for a nine-hour work day. At present the engineers, whether they are employed as engineers pure and simple or as motormen on tha electric cars, are working ten hours a day. The agreement also calls for $3.50 a day, ths union wages of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, to firemen, who have been promoted to be either motormen or engineers. It is the intention of the company, the committee says, to pay these men $3 a day.

Mr. Skitt had a friendly talk with the committee, asked its members a unmber of questions, and said he would take the draft agreement under considsration.

Mother of Strangled Children Dead.

Mrs. Mary Meade, the mother of the two children, Alice, three and one-half years old, and Mary, one year old, who were found strangled to death in their home, 99 Emerson Place, Brooklyn, on Saturday morning, died yesterday in the Cumberland Street Hospital without making any statement as to the circumstances surrounding the death of her children.

Dr. Lyon's

THE HAITIAN CIVIL WAR

Attack on Cape Haitien May Have Been Begun.

THE MACHIAS ARRIVES THERE

Repulse of Gen. Jumeau's Forces Near Port-au-Prince Not an Important Engagement.

CAPE HAITIEN, Haiti, July 28.—Gen. Albert Selnave entered Limhé last evening, and this morning he was within nine miles of this city after having defeated the troops under Gen. Nord, the Minister of War of the Provisional Government. The capituletion of Grande Rivière is expected, and Cape Haitien will probably be attacked this evening or to-morrow morning.

The United States gunboat Machias arrived here at noon to-day.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, July 28.—The army under Gen. Jean Jumeau, who supports the cendidacy of M. Firmin for the Presidency, has been repulsed hy troops under the command of Gen. Seint-Foix Colin.

The gunboat Crête-à-Pierrot prevented a pursuit of the Jumeau forces, and Gen. Colin's troops returned to Port-au-Prince.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Acting Secretary Hill has received the following cablegram from United States Minister Powell, dated Port-au-Prince, to-day:

"Gen. Colin left Port-au-Prince yesterday morning with 2,000 men to repel Firmin's army, which was landed from the Haitian naval vessel commanded hy Admiral Killick. After a skirmish which ensued the forces of Firmin retreated to the warship. Colin retnrned to the city yesterday afternoon. The information is that twenty were killed and sixty wounded. The number killed on the other sids wes still unknown.

"The Haitian vessel left last night; destination unknown, and there was much firing in the city. The Machias has arrived at Capt Haitien."

PARIS PRO-CLERICALS MEET.

Big Gathering Addressed by MM. Coppee and Lerolle—The Disturbances on Sunday.

PARIS, July 28.—François Coppée, the author, and M. Lerolle, a Nationalist Deputy, who wers arrested last week in connection with the pro-Clerical rioting, addressed a great meeting in a riding school in the Rue d'Enghien to-night to protest against the Government's action in closing the unauthorized Congregationist schools.

M. Coppée, in a vigorous denunciation of the Government, made remarks hostile to President Loubet. After a pro-Clerical demonstration, a counter demonstration occurred in the streets, hut the police wers able to maintain order.

The religious establishments in more than fifty departments have voluntarily dissolved without any intervention on the part of the authorities.

Many persons injured, ten of them seriously, and hundreds arrested are the net results of the street disturbances yesterday. There were great crowds on the boulevards throughout the evening in expectation of further rioting. A large procession of students, shouting and singing, was dispersed hy the police, and attempted red flag demonstrations at the Strashurg statue also were broken up. Quiet was restored at midnight.

COLONIAL PREMIERS AT GLASGOW

Mr. Seddon Says the Empire Should Combine to Meet American Competition.

GLASGOW, July 28.—All ths Colonial Premiers, with the exception of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Prime Minister of Canada, who is in London, received a great ovation here to-day.

The Right Hon. Edmund Barton, the Prime Minister of the Commonwealth of Australia, in one of the many speeches he delivered in the course of the day, warned his hearers that the British Empire was large enough, and that Britons now ought to look to consolidation rather than to acquisition.

George W. Ross, Premier of Ontario, declared in a speech that the war in South Africa was prolonged to the extent that it had been because there were so few colonial troops in the fisid.

The Right Hon. Richard J. Seddon, Premier of New Zeeland, said in a speech that the colonies hed already proved that they loved the motherland by sending their sons to fight in South Africa. They wished to go further and give the mother country trade preference over other nations, but too much attention was being paid to what Continental nations might think. What the colonies and Great Britain should do was to join in common cause to meet American competition. Should this be done, the result need not he feared, since the British workmen and manufacturers were unequaled in the whole world.

AUSTRIAN VIEW OF MR. SCHWAB.

Allgemeine Zeitung Thinks Too Much Depends on His Capacity to Work.

VIENNA, July 28.—Ths Allgemeins Zeitung, in an editorial erticle on the indisposition of Charles M. Schweh, President of the United States Steel Corporation, describes him es possihly ths most perfect type of a modern American, and expresses admiration et the ceaseless activity permeeting such a life, which, it says, "offers one explanation of America's enormous success." It sees, however, grave perils in Mr. Schweb's indisposition.

The giant trusts, says the paper, which form the hasis of America's economic system, rest upon the capacity to accomplish and the working vigor of a single individual. If one of the great leaders who to-day govern Industrial America were removed, a serious question would force itself not only upon America, hut upon Europe. The paper adds:

"Will it he possible to create a successor; to find one head with the talents and the wide experience, combined with the nerves of steel necessary to administer the affairs of his importent office, without endangering economic peace?"

MR. YERKES'S LONDON PLANS.

Most of the Stock of the New District Road Held in England.

LONDON, July 28.—The Parliamentary committee dealing with Charles T. Yerkes's proposed tuhe transportation system for London, to-day elicited the fact that only £2,000,000 out of £5,000,000 stock of the new District Road is held in America. Sir Lewis McIver, Bart., Chairman of the committee, said he did not care where the money came from as long as it was good money.

Mr. Yerkes testified that it was his intention to give the British workman es much of the electrification work as possihle and to huy all materials in England except the trenwork, which would come from Germany. He believed twopence should be the universal underground fare for the metropolis.

LORD FRANCIS HOPE'S DEBTS.

A Claim of £9,100 Presented by May Yohe Not Sustained.

LONDON, July 28.—Lord Francis Hope's creditore met to-day with a view to liquidation of the claims against him on the basis of ten shillings in the pound.

Nothing definite was done, hut a statement was given out to the effect that a claim for £9,100 presented by May Yohe, the divorced wife of Lord Francis, could not be sustained.

IRISH M. P. MUST PAY DAMAGES.

A Solicitor Gets a Verdict for £3,500 Against Mr. McHugh for Libel and Conspiracy.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 29.—A telegram from Belfast to The Times says that W. R. Fenton, Crown Solicitor for County Sligo, hes recovered £3,500 damages against Patrick A. McHugh, M. P., at the Belfast assizes for libel and conspiracy.

The libel appeared in Mr. McHugh's newspaper. Mr. McHugh also induced the Sligo County Council to cease to employ Mr. Fenton es solicitor.

The plaintiff said in his evidence that the United Irish League was a sort of republic in Sligo, Leitrim, and Roscommon.

By The Associated Press.

BELFAST, July 28.—William R. Fenton, Crown Solicitor for the County of Sligo, ohtained a verdict of £3,500 damege for libel against Patrick A. McHugh, Nationelist member of Perliament for the Northern Division of Leitrim, here to-day.

Mr. Fenton's case was that certain speeches delivered by Mr. McHugh and certain articles published in his newspaper, The Sligo Champion, had resulted in his (Fenton's) dismissal from the position of Solicitor to the Sligo County Council.

THE JAPANESE HOUSE TAX.

Complication Ended, an Agreement Regarding Arbitration Having Been Arrived At.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 29.—After three months' discussion, says the Tokio correspondent of The Times, the scope of the arhitration in regard to the disputed house tax question hae heen settled, and the complication has heen terminated.

Japan will prohahly refrain from collecting the tax pending the result of the arbitration. The composition of the arhitration trihunal is now under discussiou.

New Chinese Director of Commerce.

PEKING, July 28.—Chang-Chi-Tung, Viceroy et Han-Kow, has been appointed Director of Commerce. This office was first hestowed upon Li-Hung-Chang shortly before his death. It was intended that it should be made an important bureau, but the duties and jurisdiction of the office were never defined.

THE MACEDONIAN TROUBLES.

It Is Not Expected that the Disturbances Will Become Serious—Congress of Revolutionists Convened.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 29.—It is assumed hy the Vienna correspondent of The Times that the reported disturbances in Macedonia will not become serious, as Bulgaria desires to maintain order, Russia disapproves of all revolutionary attempts, and the Porte's military precautions are sufficient to justify the hope that the trouhle may he easily localized and suppressed.

In an interview published in the Tageblatt, Boris Sarafof denies that he intends to incite an uprising, but admits that the Congress summoned for Aug. 2 will accuse the Macedonian Revolutionary Committee of gross ahuses. This indicates that Sarafof is bidding for the leadership.

By The Associated Press.

SOFIA, July 28.—The Macedonian Committee has convened a congress for Aug. 2 to elect a new President. The notorious ex-President of the committee, M. Sarafof, has returned here, after an absence of one year, as a candidate for the Presidency.

If the Government permits the congress to meet, the session promises to be an exciting one, as Gen. Zontcheff, the actual leader of the committee, threatens to make revelations with regard to the alleged complicity of M. Sarafof in the kidnapping of Miss Stone, the American missionary, and other compromising affairs.

It is reported that Turkey has demanded the arrest of M. Sarafof.

BRITISH SUCCESS IN ABYSSINIA.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 29.—The Paris correspondent of The Times learns that the gold mines in the Baro Valley which Emperor Menelek promised to grent to French companlee have heen sold to a British syndicate for £2,000,000.

THE CHESS TOURNAMENT.

Marshall, Olland, and Janowski Have Now Obtained a Decided Lead.

HANOVER, July 28.—After a day's rest the chess players engaged in the International tonrnament were informed that for the pairing of the sixth rounds, contested to-day, the fifteenth round of the Berger system would he used, and the players accordingly met in the following order:

Janowski vs. Tschigorin, Bardelehen vs. Gottschall, Napier vs. Cohn, Atkins vs. Levin, Gunsberg vs. Mason, Wolf vs. Swiderski, Marshall vs. Popiel, Olland vs. Mieses, and Pillsbury vs. Suechting.

At ths adjournment et 1 o'clock three games had heen disposed of. Swiderski added another victory to his score by defeating Wolf. Gunsberg and Mason agreed to call their contest a draw, and Olland and Mieses also divided honors. Thus the Dutch representative, Olland, lost his first half point in the tournsment. The rest of the games were adjourned in even positions. It was a matter of surprise that Suechting had held his own so well against the American champion, Pillsbury.

In the afternoon Atkins vanquished Levin, Janowski worsted Tschigorin, Napier went down before Cohn, Marshall administered defeat to Popiel, and Bardeleben and Gottschell drew. Pillshury had to adjourn his game with Suechting a second time, hut the American is looked upon as a winner, as it is thought that Suechting will resign the game in short order when playing is resumed.

Marshall, Olland, and Janowski have now obtained a decided lead in the tournament.

The scores up to date are as follows:

Name.	Won.	Lost.	Name.	Won.	Lost.
Atkins	4	2	Mieses	4½	1½
Bardeleben	3	2	Napier	2½	3½
Cohn	3	3	Olland	4½	½
Gottschall	1½	4½	Pillsbury	2½	2½
Gunsberg	2	4	Popiel	2	4
Janowski	5	1	Suechting	1½	3½
Levin	2½	3½	Swiderski	2½	3½
Marshall	3	1	Tschigorin	2	4
Mason	1	5	Wolf	3	3

Rioting in Venice and Padua.

VENICE, July 28.—Rioting in various parts of this city has followed the success of the Clerico-Moderates in the communal elections. A mob smashed the windows of the Moderate Cluh in the Piazza Garibaldi, and the members of the cluh retaliated hy throwing chairs on the heads of those in the attacking crowd. Troops and police intervened, and order was restored.

A similar outbreak occurred at Padua.

The Agricultural Strike in Galicia.

LEMBERG, Galicia, July 28.—The strike in East Galicia of over 100,000 agricultural laborers, most of them Russians, whicb has developed into a rising against the landed proprietors of the district, is becoming more serious. Gendarmes attacked the strikers and were attacked hy them in return. Crops and farms have heen destroyed. Several peasants have been wounded and others arrested.

The British-Chinese Treaty.

LONDON, July 29.—Lord Lansdowne, the Foreign Secretary, has convened a conference at ths Foreign Office to discuse the treaty of commerce between Great Britain and China. The unusual step has heen taken of inviting delegates from the leading British Chambers of Commerce to attend the conference.

DISCUSSES THE SHIP TRUST

French View of Its Effect on International Politics.

Pierre Baudin Suggests that the Agreement Might Aid Germany in a War with France.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 29.—Pierre Baudin, who was Minister of Puhlic Works in the Waldeck-Rousseau administration, contributes an article to the Figaro on the Atlantic shipping trust which is quoted hy The Times's Paris correspondent.

M. Baudin says that the combination inaugurates a new mode in the political relations hetween peoples. It arranges treaties of the same scope as those once drawn up by Foreign Offices, but in a different manner.

The combination, M. Baudin continues, deprives Great Britain of an important portion of her naval power, and places it under the flag of the United States, which will use it in the event of war. It deprives France of nothing, but it is impossihle to read the document signed by J. Pierpont Morgan and the German steamship line managers without anxiety. M. Baudin suggests that the clause ohliging each contracting power to put at the other's use "the supplementary vessels it may need for its traffic" might greatly henefit Germany in case of war with France.

M. Baudin calls this business contract "a treaty drawn up by a notary and signed by Ambassadors," and concludes that the political value of a people results from its economic power—a deduction, he declares, dear to Americans.

PLAN FOR A SUBSIDIZED CANADIAN LINE OPPOSED.

Montreal Steamship Interests to Protest —Liverpool Lines' Profits Said to be Threatened.

MONTREAL, July 28.—The steamship interests of Montreal will make a vigorous protest against the subsidizing of the Canedian Pacific Railway to run a fast passenger and freight line across the Atlantic. They claim that if this is done it will kill all the other steamship lines.

Meetings of the Board of Trade and the Corn Exchange have heen called for to-day and to-morrow to devise means to prevent such a subsidy.

LONDON, July 29.—Sir Alfred L. Jones, President of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce and head of the firm of Elder, Dempster & Co., said yesterday that if the offer of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company to establish and operate a fast weekly passenger service between Canada and England were accepted hy the Government the Liverpool lines of steamers would be exposed to a competition which would render it impossihle for them to carry on a lucrative trade.

George Renwick, M. P. (Conservative), who is a shipowner, said yesterday that he and other owners of tramp steamers would strongly resist the payment of huge subsidies to capitalist syndicates.

Premier Balfour, in the House of Commons yesterday, in reply to a question in reference to the Atlantic Shipping Trust, said it was improbahle that the Government would be in a position to formulate a statement of its attitude towerd the trust before the recess of Parliament on Aug. 8. If any agreement were to he made with the trust involving a financial arrangement, such egreement would necessarily be subject to the approvel of the House.

BARON SENT TO WORKHOUSE.

Ex-Mayor Cooper Complainant Against Clever Mendicant in Court.

Ex-Mayor Edward Cooper appeared in the Tombs Police Court yesterday afternoon as complainant against Herrmann Wilhelm Truehner, who represents himself to he the Baron von Manteuffel, son of Gen. von Manteuffel, once Governor of Alsace-Lorraine.

According to ex-Mayor Cooper, Truebner visited him at 17 Burling Slip on July 17 and esked for work as a metallurgical chemist. Mr. Cooper told him to report to the Superintendent of the Trenton Iron Works, who would give him a fair trial. Next dey Truehner came hack and told a pitiful story of want. Mr. Cooper gave bim $5. A few days later the ex-Mayor neard that the Baron had ohtained money from other persons in much the same way. On the man was found a list of a large number of well-known men. In court the Baron admitted that he made $1,800 a year es a heggar, and the police say he squanders the money in gamhling. He was sent to the workhouse for six months.

ENGINEER FREEMAN OUT.

Commissioner Monroe Not Willing to Pay for His Services.

Engineer John R. Freeman of Providence, R. I., is no longer drawing a salary from the City of New York. Mr. Dougherty, when Commissioner of the Department of Water Supply, asksd for an appropriation of $10,000 a year for Mr. Freeman as consulting engineer of the water supply, and when the Board of Aldermen held it up, Mr. Dougherty announced that he would be responsihle for ths payment of the salary temporarily.

Commissioner Monroe said yesterday that he could not assume the personal ohligation of paying for the services of Mr. Freeman, and his name was dropped from the city pay rolls.

Jacob Lederer's Disappearance.

Mrs. Catherine Lederer, a bride of three months, living at 316 South First Street, Williamsburg, asked the police of the Bedford Avenue Station laet night to look for her husband, Jacob Lederer, who has heen missing for two weeks. Lederer, who is a chef, is forty-five years oid, and a few months ago inherited $20,000 through the dcath of a relative in Austria. He deposited the money in three different banks, and his wife says it is still there. She fears he has met with foul play, as he had $500 on him when he left the house to settle a real estate transaction in Manhattan.

Man's Body Washed Ashore.

The hody of an unidentified man was washed ashore late yesterday afternoon at Ferry Point, L. I., and wae removed to the Fordham Morgue. It is that of a man about forty-two years of age, five feet three inches in height and clean shaven. Two fingers are missing from the right hsnd. The hody was clothed in a hlue serge suit.

Not Poison Suicide's Collar.

The man who committed suicids at the Hotel Montgomery, Jersey City, has not yet heen identified. The collar found in the room on Sunday, marked "K., 1,099, — Hogan," was yesterday claimed by Mr. Hogan, who formerly occupied ths room. He said he did not want the collar, but wished to set at rest a possihle suspicion that he had killed himself.

EUROPEAN CROP PROSPECTS.

LONDON, July 28.—The Mark Lans Express, in its review of crop conditions, says that wind and rain threaten serious damage over a considerable portion of the wheat area of the United Kingdom. Barley has benefited hy the weather, and oats have not suffered.

The French wheat yield is above the average in the most important provinces, the total crop heing estimated at 42,000,000 quarters. Rye is not above the average, but oats are from 5 to 10 per cent. above.

A hig wheat crop is reported in Hungary, and more than an average yield is expected in North Germany, Saxony, Bavaria, and Silesia.

A. M. ROTHSCHILD A SUICIDE.

Head of Big Chicago Department Store Ends His Own Life by Shooting.

CHICAGO, July 28.—A. M. Rothschild, until two months ago the head of the State Street dspartment store, firm of A. M. Rothschild & Co., committed suicide to-day at his hems, Thirty-seventh Court and Michigan Avenue, by shooting himself in the head, the wound inflicted causing almost instant death. Acute insomnia, which probably caused temporary insanity, is said to be responsihle for the deed.

Mr. Rothschild returned from a six weeks' outing in Minnesota last week, and seemed improved physically. At no time, it is said, wes his mental condition such es to cause any apprehension that he contemplated self-destruction. Shortly after luncheon this afternoon Mr. Rothschild entered the bathroom of one of the upper floors of his home, and almost immediately the servants heard the report of a revolver. Rushing to the hathroom, they found the merchant lying on the floor. There was a hullet wound in ths forehead. Mr. Rothschild was still hreathing. A physician was summoned, but could be of no service.

Mr. Rothschild retired from the manasgement of ths hig department stors at State end Van Buren Streets, about two months ago on account of ill-health. Interested with him and the principal owner of the stors was Nelson Morris, his father-in-law.

Mr. Rothschild was born in the littls German village of Nordststtin, fifty-seven years ago. When a child of fivs years he came to America end, while still in his 'teens went to Davenport, Iowa. With his two hrothers he established a reputation for himself, organizing in 1895 the department store which now bears his name. Mr. Rothschild was a Director of ths World's Fair, a former Director of the National Bank of the Republic, and a member of the Standard, Washington Park, and Hamilton Cluhs. He leaves a widow and one son.

ELLIOT S. WEEDEN DROWNED.

Boy Falls Out of a Boat While Washing Lilies in Glenmere Lake.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., July 28.—Elliott S. Weeden, eged seven yeers, a grandson of Charlee H. Dow of Dow, Jones & Co., puhlishers of The Wall Street Journal of New York City, was drowned in Glenmere Lake hy falling from a boat.

Charles H. Dow of Dow, Jones & Co., puhlishers of The Wall Street Journal, when seen ahout the drowning of his grandson, explained the accident as follows:

"John W. Barney, who is the husiness manager of this papsr, bas a Summer home near Goshen, N. Y. On Sunday aftsrnoon he took his little boy, Randall, and a littls girl of the name of Schultz, and my grandson, Elliott S. Weeden, seven years old, out on the Glenmere Lake to gathsr water lilies. Elliott hed gathered quite a hunch. Soms of them were slightly soiled, and he leaned over to wash them off in the water. He lost his balance and fell into the lake.

"The hoy never came up. It is quite deep there, end the pads and vines of the lilies seem to heve held him down. Mr. Barnsy did everything possihle to rescue the child, hut in vain. The body was not recovered until a long time after the accident had occurred.

"The boy's mother, my daughter, Mrs. Mabel R. Weeden, lives at 161 Lefferts Place, Brooklyn. She was not with her son when he was drowned.

POSED AS OUTLAW TRACY.

Seattle Man Sought Thus to Gain a Woman's Confidence—Narrowly Escapes Being Killed.

SEATTLE, Washington, July 28.—William Nixon tried to win a woman's confidence in the guise of outlaw Tracy and is nearly dead as a result of his act. He told an actress in a music hall that he was none other than the desperado, and threatened her life if she told.

Later, when be re-entered the theatre, he was attacked hy a policeman and the proprietor, Joe Williams, a brother of Deputy Sheriff Jack Williams, who was wounded in battle with Tracy at Bothsll July 3. He was pounded into insensibility and bas not fully regained his faculties yet.

The mistake was discovered when the man's features were compared with a photograph at Police Headquarters. It is almost a miracle that the policeman did not shoot first and investigate afterward, as he was told positively that the man was Tracy and a reward of nearly $7,000 is offered for the desperado, dead or alive.

PENNSYLVANIA TUNNEL FRANCHISE CONFERENCE.

Mayor Low Announces that the Central Federated Union's Delegates Will Not Attend It.

Vice President Green of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company sent a letter to Mayor Low yesterday announcing that the company would have a representative at the conference in the City Hall to he held to-day at 2 o'clock to consider the tunnsl franchise. The members of the Rapid Transit Commiesion, Borough Presidents Cantor and Cassidy, and representatives of the Board of Aldermen will be present.

Mayor Low announced that the conference would be a private one. The committee appointed by the Central Federated Union will not be present. The changes in the tunnel franchiss demanded by the members of the Board of Aldermen will he considered.

President Cantor, when asked whether he would withdraw his opposition to the tunnel project, said:

"I am anxious to see the tunnel franchise put through the Board of Aldermen, hut I want to see the city's rights safeguarded. I hope amendments will he made so that I can vote for the franchise."

Affidavit Concerning F. D. Rounds.

Concerning Fredsrick D. Rounds, who was found dead in the house of Mrs. Lydia Betts, on Eleventh Street, Hohoken, last week, acting Chief of Police Hayes has said that he has an affidavit to the effect that on the day of his death Rounds was in a barroom in Hoboken; that after buying a flask of liquor, he wanted to give the bartender a pair of diamond studs; that the tender was refused, and that Rounds then wanted to give the bartender his Panama hat, for which, he said, he had no more use. In the place referred to the bartender said yesterday that nothing of the kind occurred there.

Killed in Freight Train Collision.

HARRINGTON PARK, N. J., July 28.—A rear-end collision occurred between two freight trains a mile south of this place early this morning, with the result that E. W. Randall, fireman on the train that crashed into the other, was killed; Engineer W. F. Miller was hruised about the face and hody, and the rear hrakeman of the train run into, whose name could not be ascertained, had one arm broken. The engine of the second train was wrecked, as were half a dozen of the cars of the first train. Traffic was delayed for three hours.

Murderer Hernia to Die on Aug. 22.

HACKENSACK, N. J., July 28.—Justice Dixon to-day reimposed sentence of death upon Peter Hernia of Wallington. The date of the hanging was set for Aug. 22 next. Hernia, on March 5, during the Passaic River flood which submerged a large part of Wallington, shot and killed Barney Kanter, a butcher, because ths latter would not sell him dog meat. Kanter had no meat, having heen cut off from all supply for several days hy the flood.

To Sail on Kronprinz Wilhelm.

Edward Weidenbach, 208 Manhattan Avenus, will leave to-day on the Kronprinz Wilhelm on an extended tour through Europe.

Unconscious Man in Newark.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., July 28.—An unidentified man who was about twenty-eight or thirty years of age, was found unconscious in Military Park on Saturday night. He died in the City Hospital this morning. He had derk hair and mustache and he wore a seal ring on which was the letter S. In the pocket of his vest was a return ticket to New York.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Richard. T. Sprague, United States Consul to Gibraltar; Antonio Lazo Arisgen, Guatemalan Minister to the United States, Washington; George Ade, Chicago; ex-Secretary Richard Olney; Prince and Princess Engalitchiff, Newport.

HOLLAND—Marshall Field, Jr., Chicago; Lieut. Col. Gaussen, Bermuda; Major Monice of the Royal Warwickshire Regiment, England.

IMPERIAL—Dr. E. Bechten, London; Milton Ochs, Cincinnati.

ALBEMARLE—Lorillard Spencer, Newport; J. S. Condon, Tuxedo; Col. Henry May, Washington.

GRAND—Col. Charles C. Hood, Sixteenth United States Infantry; F. D. Van Ambergh, Mexico.

HOFFMAN—Ex-Mayor W. B. Kirk, Syracnse.

FIFTH AVENUE—Capt. R. H. Barff, London; Samuel R. Henderson, Philadelphia.

ASTOR—Ex-Gov. A. B. Cornell; Ithaca; Col. John H. Grout, United States Consul at Malta.

MANHATTAN—The Rev. T. A. Snivsley, Chicago; Cortlandt Whitehead, Pittsburg.

UNION SQUARE—James S. M. Thompson, Florence, Italy.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

"Hillman's," Chicago, Ill.; M. Weinberg, cloaks and suits; 458 Broadway.

Saal, M. R., Petersburg, Va.; dry goods and clothing; Hotel Imperial.

Heiser, Muhlfelder & Co., Albany, N. Y.; D. Muhlfelder, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Pellitier Dry Goods Company, Sioux City, Ia.; A. Anderson, furniture; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Belfeld, J., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; M. Hirsch, trimmings; Hotel Manhattan.

Smith & McCord Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; W. Cheek, furnishing goods; 258 Church Street; Criterion Hotel.

Roshek Brothers, Dubuque, Ia.; J. J. Roshek, cloaks and suits; Herald Square Hotsl.

Guaz, R., St. Louis, Mo.; silks; Hotel Gerard.

Lisner, A., Washington, D. C.; S. G. Godfrey, millinery and ribbons; Hotel Normandis.

Almy, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass.; Miss Davis, hosiery; 2 Walker Street.

Samuels, D., Lace House Company, San Francisco, Cal.; W. Ringrose, cloaks, suits, and waists; 467 Broadway; Hotel Manhattan.

Netcher, C., Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. K. Meinhart, gloves and jewelry; 157 Duane Street; Hotel Normandie.

Rosenberg Brothers & Aronson, Rochester, N. Y.; E. Aronson, woolens; Hoffman House.

Blackstone, W. B., & Co., Los Angeles, Cal.; N. B. Blackstone, dry goods and notions; 55 Franklin Street.

Shwartz, A., & Sons, New Orleans, La.; B. Cohn, linens and white goods; 56 Worth Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Howe & Stetson, New Haven, Conn.; E. M. Seely, notions; 52 Franklin Street.

Armstrong, Cator & Co., Baltimore, Md.; F. P. Cator, white goods; 621 Broadway; Albemarle Hotel.

Farwell, J. V. Company, Chicago, Ill.; R. M. Howard, woolens; A. R. Flett, dry goods; 115 Worth Street.

Ambach Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; M. Ambach, woolens; Hoffman House.

Dowell & Helm Company, Baltimore, Md.; G. E. Dowell, millinery; Hoffman House.

Rice, L., Sons, Rochester, N. Y.; I. Rice, clothing; Victoria Hotel.

Lauer & Marks, Scranton, Penn.; L. Marks, clothing; Victoria Hotel.

Yetter, C., Cedar Rapids, Iowa; dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Mitchell, T. D., & Co., Lexington, Ky.; T. D. Mitchell, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Penny & Gentles, St. Louis, Mo.; J. Luke, dress goods; 14 Lispenard Street.

Levis-Zukoski Mercantile Company, St. Louis, Mo.; L. Levis, millinery; 621 Broadway; Holland House.

Shakman, L. A., Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; L. A. Shakman, clothing; Holland House.

Less & Mast, Toledo, Ohio; L. Less, clothing; Hoffman House.

Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; C. B. Bechtold, domestics; 377 Broadway; Hotel Normandie.

Hayden Brothers, Omaha, Neb.; H. Swanson, boys' clothing; 115 Worth Street; Hotel Gerard.

Stix, Baer & Fuller Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; R. E. Lagron, silks; M. P. Pufales, dry goods; 458 Broadway; Hotel Gerard.

Loeb Brothers, St. Joseph, Mo.; M. H. Lehman, laces, linens, white goods, cloaks, and suits; L. J. Schloss, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Fechelmer Brothers & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; S. H. Fechelmer, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; D. O. Hill, silks; 104 Worth Street; Hotel Normandie.

Powers Mercantile Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; W. D. McCready, laces, neckwear, and ribbons; C. F. Thiehe, dry goods; 48 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Gimbel Brothers, Milwaukee, Wis.; S. H. Gimbel, cloaks and suits; 377 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Wolf & Marx, San Antonio, Texas; A. A. Wolf, dry goods; 51 Franklin Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Moore & Beirs, Rochester, N. Y.; I. W. Moore, clothing; E. J. Beirs, clothing; Hotel Imperial.

Rahitsbek, Frank & Heller, Minneapolis, Minn.; M. W. Frank, manufacturing department; 38 Thomas Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Katz & Co., Bellefield, Penn.; J. B. Katz, dry goods; Grand Hotel.

Donaldson, William, & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; V. C. Le Beau, ladies' underwear; F. O. Williams, books; 2 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Greasman, Edward B., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. L. Hirsch, ladies' suits; 4 West Third Street.

Sturtevant, H. H., & Co., Zanesville, Ohio; J. R. Larremer, dry goods; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Elsinger, W. H., & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; H. Andree, cloaks and suits; Hotel Navarre.

Rice, Weil & Co., Montgomery, Ala.; G. Rice, clothing; 24 Howard Street; Hotel Navarre.

Bernadi, W. C., Pittsburg, Penn.; dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Moore & Beirs, Rochester, N. Y.; I. W. Moore, clothing; E. J. Beirs, clothing; Hotel Imperial.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Harrisburg, Penn.; D. H. Whitmer, cloaks; 2 Walker Street.

Peck, George B., Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; J. Murray, house furnishing goods; 2 Walker Street.

Royal Bengals
The Biggest High Grade Little Cigar
15¢ for 10

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices

Macys

Both Sides 14th St. from 13th to 15th, 4th Ave.

Price Revisions Prior to Moving.

We have already informed the public that our present building will be vacated and closed upon the completion of our new store this Fall.

Meanwhile, we desire to state that a "Removal Sale" is not to be one of the preliminary steps that will mark our change of location.

Such a movement would savor too strongly of the commonplace "Special Sales," "Inventory Sales," "Rebuilding Sales," "Alteration Sales," "Cost Sales," and other subterfuges that are exploited the year 'round by so many dealers upon the flimsiest pretext.

But we will, from now on, as rapidly as it can be done, announce Reductions throughout various departments in order to facilitate the moving process. These daily sales will particularly include those lines of merchandise that are seasonable now, but will be out of season when the new store opens.

Specials for To-day

Clothing for Young Men and Children

Young Men's Coat-and-Trouser Suits

(In Annex)

Made of all-wool crashes and flannels, handsome patterns, single-breasted coats with wide shoulders; trousers have belt straps and turned up bottoms; value $9.00; choice at $4.99

Made of smooth-finished crashes and homespuns, newest and brightest patterns and colorings, single or two-button double-breasted coats; trousers have turned up bottoms; value $15.00; choice at $7.98

Young Men's Bicycle and Golf Suits, made of all-wool cheviots, unobtrusive, attractive patterns; value $7.00; choice at . $2.49

Men's Bicycle and Golf Trousers, made of all-wool cassimeres and cheviots; wholesale price was $2.25; choice at . . $1.49

Children's Wash Suits . . 94c

These suits are made of excellent wash materials — our regular prices ranged up to $2.48. But now the sizes are broken and some are slightly mussed or a bit soiled from handling—choice at . . 94c

Boys' Knee Trousers at . . 57c

Made of pure wool worsteds, cassimeres and cheviots; the seams are double-stitched with silk, finished with patent waist bands. Not a pair in the lot is worth less than $1.25; choice 57c.

Men's Negligee Shirts . . . 54c

White Corded Madras, neat black dots and figures, also a liberal sprinkling of colors, detached cuffs; value $1.00; at 54c.

Men's Negligee Shirts 74c

Madras and percale, plain and plaited bosoms, attached or detached cuffs; reduced from 94c, $1.24 and $1.44 to . . 74c

Men's $7.00 Terry Cloth Bath Robes at $3.98.

These Bath Robes are well made, of imported Terry cloth—charming designs and colorings—pink, blue and lavender—warranted fast. Finished with hood, cord and tassel—sold regularly at $7.00; choice at . . $3.98

Men's and Women's Underwear.

One thousand Women's Fine Lisle Thread Vests, plain and fancy ribs, low neck, sleeveless, front and shoulders trimmed with lace and silk tape, reduced from 24c. to 15c.

Men's Lisle Thread Shirts, long sleeves; Drawers to match, double gussets, broken sizes, reduced from 59c. to 39c

Men's Fancy Mercerized Shirts, long sleeves; Drawers to match, double gussets, taped seams, broken sizes, reduced from $1.19 and $1.49 to 69c

W. L. DOUGLAS

UNION MADE $3.50 SHOE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Established 1876. For more than a quarter of a century the reputation of W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes for style, comfort, and wear has excelled all other makes sold for $3.50. They are worn by more men in all stations of life than any other make, because they are the only $3.50 shoes that in every way equal those costing $5.00 and $6.00. They are the standard of the world. These are the reasons W. L. Douglas makes and sells more men's $3.50 shoes than any other two manufacturers. Try a pair and be convinced.

Best imported and American leathers, Heyl's Patent Calf, Enamel, Box Calf, Calf, Corona Colt, Vici Kid, National Kangaroo.

BOYS' SHOES, $2; YOUTHS', $1.75.

1899, Total Sales First Six Months, $1,103,820.00

1902, Total Sales First Six Months, $2,340,000.00

Shoes by mail, 25 cents extra. Catalog free. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

Fast Color Eyelets used.

NEW YORK STORES: 229 Broadway. 43 Cortlandt Street. 433 Broadway, cor. Howard St. 358-755 Broadway, cor. 8th St. 1240 Broadway, cor. 32d St. 2202 Third Ave., cor. 120th. 201 West 125th Street. 974 Third Avenue. 845 Eighth Avenue. 95 Nassau Street. 706-710 Broadway. 1367 Broadway. 421 Fulton Street. 494 Fifth Avenue. BROOKLYN. JERSEY CITY 18 Newark Avenue. NEWARK 785 Broad Street.

The Wanamaker Store

Store Closes Daily (Except Saturday) at 5 P. M.
Saturdays at 12 o'clock

The Wanamaker Store

A Cool Breeze; a Grateful Shade and Such Things as These---Make Summer Days Glorious.

Overworked Words

If words could organize for protection against overwork the tired brains of weary advertisers would gain much needed rest, and the minds of advertising readers would be saved mental indigestion.

Much advertising of goods at retail is expressed in terms that assume alleged bargain sales to contain more public interest than any other subject. Politics, literature, colonial administration, society are consequently less exciting than the tense and vital appeal that comes from the clearance sale.

Reformers that desire to retrieve the lost characters of words that once were good, will find a rich field in beginning with the hyperbole of the advertising guild. And afterwards—well, that's outside our present thought.

Saint Swithin is rusticated, Jupiter Pluvius is retired; heat and humidity prevail; the dog-star twinkles. We have things that will modify the effects of high temperature. This page suggests some of them.

Cool Clothes for Women

At Grateful Prices, Too

You know—yes, even if you are a man—how delightfully cool a woman looks in a Pongee dress. And it's just as cool as it looks—weighs just about as much as a bit of flaky July cloud. Then dust doesn't stick to Pongee, or doesn't show if it does. It wears well, and always looks well. And this is Pongee time exactly—yet we offer today a handsome group of

$21 to $35 PONGEE DRESSES at $16.50.

Some of plain pongee, others dotted—all in the natural color, except for the dots—all handsomely made, in the smartest possible styles.

It's the rarest of good fortune to find such dresses for so little just now.

Then here's more remarkable news:

SEPARATE SUMMER SKIRTS

of pongee, mohair, serge and canvas weaves—all in light colors—mostly cream or ecru.

These three groups:

Skirts at $7.50, worth $10 to $15.
Skirts at $12, worth $16 to $22.50.
Skirts at $20, worth $30 to $42.

Second floor, Broadway.

Luxury in Lingerie

And without "paying the piper." For these exquisite pieces of French hand-work are marked at figures that really don't do justice to their beauty. They positively make one cool to look at them, with their sheer materials, dainty insertions and ribbons—ideal underwear for Summer.

Here's a hint of the prices—but you must see the Lingerie to appreciate the prices:

Nightgowns, $3 to $5

Of fine nainsook or soft finished cambric; hand-embroidered with fine plaits. Others, up to $10, of linen lawn or nainsook, with low necks, short sleeves, with lace insertion and embroidery.

Chemises, $2 to $4.75

Hand-embroidered, made of nainsook or handkerchief linen; trimmed with lace or insertion.

Drawers, $3.50 to $4.75

Of nainsook or handkerchief linen; deep ruffle, trimmed with lace and insertion and ribbon, or hand-embroidered.

Corset Covers, $2 to $4.75

Hand-embroidered, or with lace or lace insertion, in a variety of charming designs.

Also Petticoats, Negligees and other exceptionally attractive garments in large assortment. Little French Store—Second floor.

Bath Towels Specially Priced

The usual low Wanamaker prices on Bath Towels of unimpeachable quality have been bettered in this offering of over six thousand Towels.

And the news couldn't be timelier for proprietors of Summer hotels, boarding houses or bathing establishments, to meet their requirements of towels cheaply, satisfactorily, promptly.

Note these generous dimensions, excellent qualities, and broad varieties, then think what you'd usually pay for Towels of the same sort elsewhere:

At 10c each—Snow-white Turkish Towels; fringed ends; 19x42 in.
At 12½c each—Snow-white Turkish Towels, larger and heavier than preceding; fringed or hemmed ends.
At 15c each—"Wanamaker Special" Bath Towels; hemmed ends; 21x42 in.; well worth 20c.
At 25c each—Extra large hemmed or fringed Bath Towels; made especially to sell as a leader.
At 50c each—Extra heavy hemmed Towels; 30x60 in.; almost as large as bath sheets; have been sold elsewhere at 65c.
At 35c each—Brown Linen Turkish Friction Towels; imported from England; give a healthy glow to the skin after the bath.
At 50c each—Same quality, larger size.
Wash Cloths, in splendid assortment, from 5c to 25c each—the latter price for all-silk wash cloths.

Bath Mats

At 50c each—In five colors; full-size heavy quality; with the word "Bath" in colors.
At 75c each—Bath Mats in seven colors; larger and heavier quality than above. Fourth avenue.

Clothes to Be Cool In

And a Man Pays Little for Them

That worsted or cheviot coat is a firm, enduring friend, if it was ever a good coat at all; but you probably lost part of your liking for it yesterday.

Now you want the lightest suit you can get; and you want it in a jiffy. Lucky for you that we want to sell a collection of just such suits in a jiffy, too.

It's a good day for a get-together. Odd lots—yes, that's the secret. But you'll be an odd man if we can't fix you, and please you, too.

Outing Coats and Trousers, of lightest wool crashes and striped flannels, that sold regularly at $8.50 and $10; today

At Five Dollars!

That's good hot weather news, surely.

Then we also offer a lot of Men's Striped Flannel Trousers, at $2.50, instead of $4. Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Fine Hot-weather Shirts at $1

They're $2 and $2.50 Shirts—that will explain their fineness. And they're odd lots—that will explain their unusually little price. All are made of imported fancy colored madras, and most of them are made in our own factory. Cuffs are attached or detached. Some sizes are missing in each sort; but all sizes are in the lot, as the selling starts—about forty dozen, in all. Now at $1 each

New Supplies of Our 12½c Turnover Collars

The wonderful collars—linen both sides—that are not matched elsewhere under 25c each. In three heights, with round corners and close locking fronts. Hard to get enough of them; but we've plenty now in all sizes. 2 for 25c.

Broadway and Ninth street.

Fans to Flutter

They serve a double purpose—to purvey a breeze, primarily, of course. Then, to look pretty and add a color note either in contrast to or harmony with the cool dress.

No need to buy a Fan you don't like, simply to have a breeze-provider, when you have a collection of such pretty kinds as these to choose from.

Japanese Paper Fans, in many quaint designs and colorings, from 5c to 50c.
Japanese Fans of medium size, decorated with figures, 15c.
Extension Fans of black silk, 50c.
White Gauze Fans, decorated with steel spangles and lace edge; also spangled and painted, at $1.
Spangled Fans in more elaborate styles, including some of all lace, $2 to $8.

Then the Summer dress needs appropriate Belts, as well. You'll like the new belts of butcher's linen particularly:

Satin plaited shaped Belts; steel studded, steel buckle, $1.75 and $2.25.
Satin Belts with fancy side-pieces and front buckles to match, $1 to $1.50.
Washable Belts of butcher's linen, embroidered with colored emblems, and black, gilt or nickel buckles, 25c.

Broadway.

Girls' Wash Skirts

Skirts of pique and duck—all that remain of our Summer stock of Girls' Washable Skirts—get new prices today that will "close the incident." Doubtless the opportunity to secure

$3 to $7.50 Skirts at $2

will prove attractive enough to tempt many a mother to add another stylish, well-made skirt to her daughter's Summer wardrobe.

Lengths are 36 to 40 inches.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Initial Handkerchiefs For Men—10c

You'll be surprised at the goodness and attractiveness of these Hemstitched Initial Handkerchiefs at 10c, for men. When the price gets down as low as this, pennies count—and you couldn't match these handkerchiefs elsewhere for less than 12½c. All linen, naturally; and *laundered!*

We imported the linen and had the hemstitching and embroidering done by machine, here—that's the whyfor of the little price.

Twenty-four hundred to sell today at

Ten Cents Each! Broadway.

Violet Soaps.

What is more discreet, delicious, delicate than the scent of violets in toilet preparations? A mere whiff of it seems to cool and refresh one.

The fact that it is a prime favorite has caused manufacturers to try to outdo each other in the fragrance of their violet products. We have gathered here a splendid collection of Violet Soaps—ideal for hot weather use, and you can choose your favorite:

Viola Blanda Toilet Soap, box of 12 cakes, 25c.
Queen Mary Violette Orientale Soap, 40c cake or $1.10 box.
Delettrez Violette Soap, 15c cake.
Roger & Gallet's Violette Soap, 20c cake.
Pinaud's Violette de Parme Soap, 20c cake.
Legrand's Violette de la Turbie Soap, 75c cake.
Lubin's Violette Soap, 35c cake.

Tenth street Elevator Counter.

Summer Furnishings

The Upholstery Store's whole mission is to do beauty work for the home; and while your draperies and awnings are complete, of course, there are many things of comfort, beauty and utility that may still be supplied by this servant of the home beautiful—for instance:

Folding Screens

Three-fold Leatherette, 5 ft. high; were $8, now $6.
Four-fold Leatherette, 5 ft. high; were $9, now $7.50.
Four-fold Burlap-covered; were $6, now $4.75.
Three-fold Burlap-covered; were $7.50, now $5.75.
Three-fold Tapestry-covered, extra large; were $11.25 and $15; now $8.75 and $11.50.
Three-fold Flat English Oak Frames, burlap-filled; $8.75, $9, $9.50, $13.

Utility Boxes

Cretonne-covered, four sizes, $1.75, $2.25, $2.50, $2.85.

Window Seats

Matting-covered, prairie-grass-covered, denim, leatherette and decorated hard-wood, at $5.25 to $12.75.

Porch Cushions

Grass-cloth covered, at 50c each.

Summer Lounging Pillows

In artistic printed effects, from $1.35 to $2.25.

Third floor.

Hot-weather Silver Needs

The country house is scarcely prepared for the hot days, and golf and tennis players, without at least part of these useful and artistic pieces.

These of best quadruple-plated silverware:

Ice Pitchers, porcelain lined, $6 to $16.
Ice Tubs, $4.75 to $6.25. Wine Coolers, $4.75 to $9.75.
Drink Mixers, $1 to $1.50.
Ginger Ale Bottle Holders, 50c to 75c.
Ice Cream Spoons, $3 to $4.50 dozen.
Ice Cream Forks, $4 to $4.50.
Berry Forks, $3.75 to $4.75.
Salad Sets, $1.75 to $4.25.

Jewelry Store, Broadway and Tenth street.

Flies Out Breezes In

That means *Window Screens;* and here is word of the good kind, with adjustable hardwood frames, at about a third below the usual fair prices. Good wire, well made frames, nicely finished:

At 30c, from 45c—
Screens 24 in. high, 32 in. wide; 36 in. when open.
At 30c, from 50c—
Screens 28 in. high, 26 in. wide; 30 in. when open.
At 40c, from 60c—
Screens 29 in. high, 32 in. wide; 36 in. when open.

Basement.

Ice Cream Is Ripe

The ice-cream freezer bears the best of all midsummer fruit. Do you have one handy to your kitchen door? Here are some that may be quickly transplanted, and they are guaranteed to bear the best possible fruit right away, if you give them the chance.

WANAMAKER ICE-CREAM FREEZERS

1 qt., $1.50; 2 qts., $1.65; 3 qts., $2.10; 4 qts., $2.45; 6 qts., $3.15; 8 qts., $3.85; 10 qts., $5.25; 14 qts., $7.25; 20 qts., $14.50. Basement.

Hot Weather House-Things

The things to make ice-cream freezing easy, as well as the other helps to hot-day comfort. Things used all year round; but just now, most of all:

Water Coolers—galvanized iron inside, Japanned outside, $1.50 to $7.
Water Coolers—enameled inside, Japanned outside, $3.25 to $14.25.
Ice Picks, 5c to 25c.
Ice Chippers, 8c to $1.15.
Ice Hatchets, 25c to $1.25.
Ice Cutters, $3 and $3.50.
Glass Lemon Reamers, 5c to 10c.
Iron Lemon Squeezers, 18c to 60c.
Wood Lemon Squeezers, 40c to 75c.
Leader Lemon Squeezer, $1.50.
Rapid Lemon Squeezer, $2.75.
Lemon Squeezer, quick and easy, $3.75.
Spring Ice Picks, 18c to 40c.
Ice Shavers, 15c to 45c.
Ice Tongs, 25c to 75c.
Ice Breakers, $1.25.

Basement.

The Bather's Two Delights--

An Invigorating Surf And a Gratifying Suit

The ocean supplies the former in abundance—of the latter, most abundant choice is found at Wanamaker's. And they are safe suits to buy.

Take men's suits for instance: The city and seashore is dotted with flimsy, fading, shapeless sorts. You depend on Wanamaker's to protect you from all such, no matter how little you wish to pay. All of our Men's Bathing Suits are made especially for us. Seams are all flattened out. There are no ridges to rub and scratch the wearer. All are of jersey cloth, in two pieces.

Our Bathing Suits for women have a style and beauty not elsewhere to be seen—and there is most satisfying variety.

Here are price-suggestions:

Men's Bathing Suits—

At $1—Two-piece suits of cotton jersey, in plain navy blue and end stripes.
At $1.25—Cotton; in plain navy blue with 6-inch colored stripe on shirt.
At $3 and $3.50—Navy blue or black wool jersey cloth suits, with end stripes of white, red or orange.
At $5—Plain black or navy blue full regular made suits.
At $5.50 and $7.50—Navy blue or black full regular made suits, with end stripes on shirt and trunks.
At $12—Navy blue or black, with Jacquard designs at end of shirt and trunks. Broadway and Ninth street.

Women's Bathing Suits—

At $2.25—Blue and black surf cloth; sailor collar, narrow braid.
At $2.25—Blue and black surf cloth; sailor collar, belt and bottom of skirt of striped galatea.
At $2.50—Blue and black surf cloth; sailor collar, yoke and bottom of skirt trimmed with white braid.
At $3—Blue and black alpaca; large sailor collar of white duck; plaited skirt.
At $4—Blue and black brilliantine; scalloped sailor collar; white tie, white braid trimmings.
At $4.50—Blue and black surf cloth; round sailor collar; tie and shield of same material in white; red braid trimming; gored skirt.
At $5—Blue and black mohair; large sailor collar and shield of same material in white; black braid trimming; gored skirt.
Other mohair suits, in endless variety, up to $12.
Taffeta Suits at $18. Pongee Suits at $15.

Second floor, Broadway.

Bathing Shoes, with linoleum soles:

Children's Black Canvas Shoes, 25c a pair.
Girls' Black Canvas Shoes, 30c a pair.
Women's White Canvas Shoes, 30c a pair.
Women's Black Sateen Shoes, 50c a pair.
Men's White Canvas Shoes, 35c a pair.
Women's Black or White Canvas Sandals, $1 a pair.

Bathing Caps—

Oiled Silk Caps, 32c, 35c, 40c. Plain Rubber Caps, 35c, 45c.
Fancy Checked and Polka-dot Caps, 20c, 22c, 30c.
Black, red and blue Silk Caps, 40c, 45c, 50c.
Fancy Silk Caps, 35c. Fancy Hoods, 75c, $1.25.
Plain and Fancy Silk Tam O'Shanters, 60c, $1.
Zephyr Checked Tam O'Shanters, 40c.

Main floor with Notions, also Second floor with Bathing Suits.

Clean-Up of Fine Nightgowns

Funny how much bigger a soil looks on a five-dollar garment than it does on one at a dollar. But people that pay for nice things want them altogether nice.

Today, if you'll forget the soil and muss, you may choose from these thoroughly nice garments for half their former prices.

Made of nainsook, trimmed with lace, embroidery and ribbon; low necks, long or short sleeves.

$4.50 Nightgowns, now $2.25.
$5 Nightgowns, now $2.50.
$6.50 Nightgowns, now $3.25.
$8 and $9 Nightgowns, now $4.

Second floor, Tenth street.

White Madras and Cheviot Reduced

It's a hard fate for these handsome, Summer White Wash Goods, to have their prices clipped after such a short stay. But that's just the reason—they arrived too late for the season's busiest time—hence we have made

Reductions of One-quarter

on their original prices. The goods are all imported, in choice, attractive designs that are just right for white shirt-waists and Summer gowns. Here are the new prices:

40 cent qualities for 30c
35 cent qualities for 25c

Broadway.

Cool Shoes, Too

Are your feet still wearing their Spring overcoats? Poor feet! How easy it is to forget them, particularly if they're good-natured. Little use in wearing a cool hat and coat, if you are dragging heavy shoes around.

The light, cool, easy sorts are ready for you; and not at all expensive. Here are suggestions:

Men's Coolie Cloth Lace Shoes, with leather soles, welted and stitched on good last. They are the real vacationists, $3.50.
Men's White Canvas Oxfords, with rubber or leather soles; made on swagger last; for all kinds of recreation wear. $3.
Women's Coolie Cloth Shoes, to match the linen dress; with leather soles, pretty heels, no lining. The coolest shoes possible, and still preserving good dress. $2.50.
Colored Shoes have many friends for Summer wear. No care—except the rub of a cloth to bring the instre back. Made of tan-colored kidskin, with summer-weight soles; shapely lasts of arched designs, at $2 and $3 pair.
Children's Shoes of brown and white canvas, with leather soles, spring heels, full wide toes. Children's sizes, $1.20; girls' sizes, $1.40.

Main Shoe Store, Fourth avenue.

Comfort in Boys' Suits

Comfort for the young wearers of these cool, Washable Suits, and comfort for the parents' pocketbooks; for these two groups are marked at prices that have shrunk into almost nothingness. Sizes are broken—that's why:

At $1.95, formerly $3 to $4.75—
Russian Blouse Suits of fancy pique and handsome chambray; broken lots; sizes 2½ to 6 years.
At $2, formerly $3 to $5—
Norfolk and Double-breasted Suits in crash, linen and pique; stylish and cool; broken lots again; sizes 7 to 11, 14 and 15 years.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

THE CIGARETTE THAT SATISFIES

QUALITY
FRAGRANCE
MILDNESS

CORK TIPS OR PLAIN 15c

SURBRUG COMPANY, Makers.

If an Honest Straight Whisky

is not better than "doctored up" ones, then why should we be particular to get pure milk, honest butter, flour, tea, coffee, sugar or anything else?

OLD CROW RYE

is positively STRAIGHT and is made by the small tub, HAND-MADE SOUR MASH process, using the James Crow formula, which renders competition hopeless.

H. B. KIRK & CO.,
Sole Bottlers, New York.

AVOID NOSE TORTURE

Weir Levoy's new Clip; attached to any eyeglass, 25c; no pinching, tilting, nor falling; oculists' prescriptions filled; quick repairs factory on premises. B. M. LEVOY, 24 East 23d. Telephone 2,959—18th.

Amusements.

MANHATTAN BEACH

TO-DAY at 8:30 P. M. SHANNON'S 23D REG'T BAND
TO-NIGHT AT 8 P. M. PAIN'S GRAND FIREWORKS ANCIENT ROME and
P. M. Primrose & Dockstader's MINSTRELS
Last wk. Sat. Mat. at 2:15. Mat. Sat. at 2:15. Mat. at 4 P.M.
Com'cing Mon., Aug. 4, FLORODORA. Great cast.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evgs. at 8:15. Mat. Sat. at 2:15.
Sam S. Shubert and Nixon & Zimmerman's
A CHINESE HONEYMOON

HERALD Square Theatre. Evgs. 8:15. Matinée Saturday only, 2:15.
The New Extravaganza THE DEFENDER

MADISON SQ. ROOF GARDEN. 4TH BIG WEEK. ADM. 50c
JAPAN BY NIGHT | JAPANESE IMPERIAL TROUPE.
Japanese Comic Opera MIKADO | Geisha Girls, Japanese Novelties, d'Aquin's Orch.

FLOATING ROOF GARDEN Fare, 50c.
Every Ev. St. Grand Republic, Fri. Excepted. Contorno's 14th Regt. Band and Vaudeville. Leave W. 129th St. 8 P. M., W. 20th St. 8:30 P. M., Battery 9 P. M.

TERRACE GARDEN 58th & 59th Sts. Near Lex. Ave.
TO-NIGHT. AUDRAN'S "MASCOT."

KNICKERBOCKER Mtnee. Ev. 8:15. Mt. Sat. 2:15. The Wild Rose
9th Month Lederer's gaiety

KEITH'S B'way and 14th BEST SHOW IN TOWN 30—GREAT ACTS—30 PRICES 25c. and 50c.

PARADISE ROOF GARDENS, 42d St. Ev. 8:15. Bargain Mats. | 15 Big Vaudeville Acts and 50c. Wed. & Sat. | Creatore and Band of 60.

CHERRY BLOSSOM GROVE, B'way, 45th St. Evgs. 8:15.
Vaudeville Bill of Unusual Strength.

PROCTOR'S 125th St., 23d St., OPEN
BIG COMEDY & VAUDE. ALL SUMMER. FIFTH AVENUE.

KALTENBORN Circle Auditorium, B'way & 60th
To-night, 8:30. 50c. That's all
SYMPHONY NIGHT.

DUSS Summer nights. Band Carnivals. Mid Arctic Breezes. Evs. 8:15. Columbus Ave. & 66th St.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX.—New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. Orchestral Concerts & Vocal Soloists

The Turf.

Last Week of Brighton Races

DAILY AT 2:30

TO-DAY THE $1,500

Winged Foot Handicap

And 5 other Races. Music by Lander.

Reached by All Coney Island Routes.

FIFTEEN-MILE RACE PUT OFF.

Track Flooded, So Hjertberg and Hegelman Will Run Next Monday.

"Ernie" Hjertberg and Peter Hegelman did not compete last night in their fifteen-mile foot race for the professional championship of America. Both of the runners and a big crowd gathered at the track of the New West Side Athletic Club, in Fifty-fourth Street, between Eighth and Ninth Avenues. The circle looked like a miniature lake under the gleam of the electric lights, and after one look at it Hjertberg said he was unwilling to make the contest. Hegelman was ready even for a swimming race, he remarked. By mutual agreement the men postponed the competition until Monday, Aug. 4, at 8:30 P. M. "Pat" Cavanaugh of Trenton was on hand and said that he would challenge both of the runners to a twenty-five-mile race.

The officials were named who will take charge of the track when the race is held. They are: Referee—H. Obertuhbessing, New West Side Athletic Club; Judges—James J. Frawley, Greater New York Irish Athletic Association; Charles White and Thomas Delaney, ex-champion five-mile runners; Scorers—Fred Tillstrand, New West Side Athletic Club; William Edwards, New York Athletic Club; Timers—Charles Dieges, Pastime Athletic Club; Robert Stoll, New York Athletic Club, and Capt. Murphy, Twenty-second Regiment Athletic Association.

There has been considerable betting on the result of the race, and all those record-ed show that Hegelman is the favorite at odds of 5 to 4.

FRANCESCO ALL THE WAY

Dwyer's Colt Won the Handicap, with Stable Mate Ethics Third.

CHOICES TOOK HALF THE CARD

Leonid, the Beaten Favorite for the Last Race at Brighton Beach, Was Claimed by H. T. Griffin.

The reappearance of the stout campaigner Advance Gnard, after a long rest, lent a spice to the mile and a furlong handicap, fourth on the card at the Brighton Beach track yesterday, that made that event the real as well as the nominal feature of the programme, the presence of the Canadian-owned horse making the race one of the toughest problems of the meeting for the betting element. Advance Guard was the top weight, with 129 pounds, and the weight as well as the question of whether the horse would take kindly to the short stretches and sharp turns of the seaside course kept bettors guessing even after the tip had gone out that Alex Shields, the trainer and part owner, was very "sweet" on the old horse's chance. The track was fairly good, in spite of the fact that rain fell early in the day, but for all the confidence that his stable felt in Advance Guard, on a good track and with so careful a rider as Odom up, it was nip and tuck as to which was favorite at post time between Advance Guard and the entry of C. F. Dwyer, Francesco and Ethics. Early in the betting the Dwyer stable held the call, but at post time Advance Guard was at a price nearly equal to that against the Dwyer two, Advance Guard thus being actually the best-backed horse in the race, though the stable entry closed at a slightly shorter price, while each of the other three runners in the race was well supported.

The race made a contest that was quite as good as the betting anticipated, but at the finish Advance Guard again was in the place that he has occupied so often this season, a good second, after having run a phenomenal race under his weight. Francesco was the winner, the three-year-old of the Dwyer pair taking the track at the lifting of the harrier and winning from end to end, leading away off before his field to the last turn, where Advance Guard closed on him and forced Michaels on Francesco to ride out to get in first by a length and a half. Advance Guard, in his usual style, was slow to begin, and was so far in the rear when the paddock turn was reached that his backers lost hope, for, early as it was in the race, Odom then was riding him hard in the effort to keep up with the others. From the first turn to the finish of the race Advance Guard was hard ridden and under pressure.

In two other races of the afternoon favorites finished first, while in the remaining three events horses at long prices were returned the winners. In the opening race the star filly of the early Spring, the Belmont-bred two-year-old Rosetint, starting after quite a long rest, was made an odds-on choice in a big field, and justified the betting by racing in front all the way and winning about as she pleased by half a dozen lengths from Mount Kisco, second. In the second race the best-backed horses were lagging in the rear all the distance, while Choate set a fair pace out in front, Choats lasting in the lead to the last furlong pole, where Past closed on him and with a little shaking up won by a length, while Choate just managed to get in second a head before Hinsdale, third. The Stewards were curious as to what happened to the favorite, Bessie McCarthy, who, ridden by Wonderly, was far in the rear all the way, and called Wonderly into the stand. The inquiry seemingly ended there, as no announcement of action was made.

In the third race, a handicap at six furlongs, the one-time fast sprinter Sadducee, who was bought recently by Du Bois & Marryatt, rewarded his new owners by winning a purse for them in easy style after Meistersinger made the running into the stretch, where Sadducee, who was an odds-on favorite, passed him and galloped home first by a length. William Barrick, who has figured rather prominently as a successful plunger this season, furnished the favorites for both of the last two races, and as both of these favorites were beaten, Barrick was said to have parted with a good part of the money he won earlier in the season. Cornwall, in the fifth race, got away back in the crowd and never could get to the front, Maiden, from the stable of "Pittsburg Phil," (G. E. Smith,) winning cleverly after racing well up to the front all the way. In the last race Leonid was Barrick's representative, and was heavily cut by two horses, Kalif winning rather handily, with Pearl Finder second after the Daly entry Handicapper made the pace to the head of the stretch. In addition to losing his bets on Leonid, Barrick lost the horse, as Leonid was claimed out of the race by H. T. Griffin, the owner of Peninsula, for $4,700. Summaries follow:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds, non-winners of $750; weights ten pounds below the scale; five furlongs. J. Boden's Rosetint, ch. f., by Hastings-Lady Rosemary, 109 pounds, (T. Burns,) 7 to 10 and 1 to 3, won easily by six lengths; J. Thomas's Mount Kisco, b. c., 112, (Redfern,) 7 to 1 and 2 to 1, second, by a length, from M. F. Dwyer's Michaelmas, b. c., 112, (McFadden,) 50 to 1 and 12 to 1, third. Time—1:01 2-5. Sovereign, Iconoclast, Embarrassment, Alice Eon, Scoffer, Damon, Kim, Dark Planet, Cloche d'Or, Tom Lawson, and Queen Bould also ran. Value to the winner, $780. Winner trained by P. Clay. Value to the winner, $870.

THIRD RACE.—Highweight Handicap, for all ages; six furlongs. De Bois & Marryatt's Sadducee, ch. g., 5 years, by Bathampton-Sadie, 130 pounds, (O'Connor,) 9 to 10 and 1 to 4, won easily by a length; L. V. Bell's Ben MacDhui, b. c., 4, 133, (Gannon,) 7 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by two lengths from R. A. Fridgette's Meistersinger, b. c., 114, (Landry,) 20 to 1 and 5 to 1, third. Time—1:14. Clonmell and Isia also ran. Value to the winner, $805. Winner trained by James Frayling.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong. Charles F. Dwyer's Francesco, b. c., 3 years, by St. Maxim-Frances S., 112 pounds, (H. Michaels,) 12 to 5 and 7 to 10, (coupled in betting with Ethics as Dwyer entry,) won ridden out by a length and a half; Carruthers & Shields's Advance Guard, br. h., 5, 129, (Odom,) 6 to 2 and even, second by a neck from Charles F. Dwyer's Ethics, b. c., 4, 107, (J. Martin,) 12 to 5 and 7 to 10, (coupled with Francesco,) third. Time—1:51 3-5. Cuspidor, St. Finnan, and Sadie S. also ran. Value to the winner, $1,010. Winner trained by R. Miller.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances, scale from $1,500 down to $500; six furlongs. George Forbes's Malden, b. g., 4 years, by Lissak-Mag Rapture, 110 pounds, (Shaw,) 10 to 1 and 3 to 1, won, ridden out, by a half length; Barrick & O'Connor's Cornwall, b. c., 3, 102, (Redfern,) 6 to 5 and 1 to 2, second by three-parts of a length from E. Hirsch's Oclawaha, ch. g., 3, 99, (L. Jackson,) 12 to 1 and 4 to 1, third. Time—1:13. Lady Radnar, Ben Howard, Neither One, Tchuis, Lucent, Jim Tully, Songster, Ilium, Onduras, and Passignal also ran. Value to the winner, $800. Winner trained by W. Smith.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances, scale from $2,500 down to $800; one mile and a furlong. Henry J. Morris's Kalif, h. g., 5 years, by Executor-Kisbern, 109 pounds, (Odom,) 20 to 1 and 6 to 1, won cleverly by a length; the Pepper Stable's Pearl Finder, h. f., 3, 99, (Redfern,) 13 to 5 and 7 to 10, second by a length from W. M. Barrick's Leonid, ch. c., 3, 94, (J. Martin,) 9 to 10 and 1 to 3, third. Time—1:53 4-5. Peninsula, Handicapper, and Prince Richard also ran. Value to the winner, $700. Winner trained by M. Feakes.

Entries for Brighton Beach Races.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds that have run and won not more than one race at the Brighton Beach meeting; weights ten pounds under the scale; five furlongs. Woodlake, Tugal Bey, Fullback, Jerry, President, and Knocknagow, 112 pounds each, and Glorious, Kentucky Rose, and Tioga, 109 each.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; all entries to be entered to sell for $500 and to carry 110 pounds; one mile and a sixteenth. Waterton, Double Dummy, Lone Fisherman, Military, Schoolmaster, Edgefield, and Gulden, 110 pounds each; C. Rosenfeld, Doctor Clark, Rough Rider, Zoroaster, Lord Sterling, Cogswell, Lord Radnor, The Beggar, and Ilium, 107 each, and Nionia, Vesuvia, Pleasant Sall, Georgia Gardner, and Bessie McCarthy, 105 each.

THIRD RACE.—Highweight handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs. Himself, 140 pounds; Ben MacDhui, 135; The Arnason, 128; Sweet Tooth and Belle of Lexington, 122 each; Delmarch, 116; Locket, 115; Dinna Forget, 114, and Tim D., Jr., 112.

FOURTH RACE.—The Winged Foot Handicap, for two-year-olds; five and a half furlongs. Africander, 119 pounds; Mart Mullen and Injunction, 117 each; Bensonhurst, 108; Her Letter, 104; Jerry, 97; Jack o' Lantern, 92, and Smiles and Kisses, 84.

FIFTH RACE.—For maidens, three years old, weights fourteen pounds below the scale; one mile and a sixteenth. Bar Le Duc, Judge Durelle, Titan, and John Barleycorn, 112 pounds each; Outsider, The Mower, Stevedore, Lord Badge, Valley Forge, Silver Twist, Worry, and Chiron, 109 each; Octoroon, Silver Trinket, Tact, Miss Butterfield, and Lady Iona, 107 each.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; beaten non-winners at the Brighton Beach meeting; special weights; one mile and a sixteenth. Bellario and Monograph, 116 pounds; Red Path and Double Dummy, 113 each; Trump, Sombrero, and Anak, 109 each; Kisal, 106, and Huntress and Sister Juliet, 104 each.

MACKAY STABLE TO BE SOLD.

Young Millionaire Will Break Up His Racing Establishment and Retire from the Turf.

Charles F. Hill, trainer of the racing stable of Clarence H. Mackay, yesterday at the Brighton Beach race track made the announcement that he had received a cable message from Mr. Mackay directing him to dispose of the entire racing establishment because of the death of Mr. Mackay's father, John W. Mackay, a week ago last Sunday. The son has determined to retire absolutely from racing for the present. In his instructions to Mr. Hill, the owner of the stable directed that three horses be reserved, these three being intended for breeding purposes, as it practically had been decided before the bereavement that the three soon should be sent to Kentucky, there to be turned out. The three horses reserved are Banastar, by Farandole-Blessing, who won the Metropolitan Handicap for Mr. Mackay in 1901, and who was the first race horse that Mr. Mackay ever owned, and the two mares, Trigger and Kamara, both of which have won races in the Mackay colors. These are to be retained because both Mr. Mackay and his wife have grown very fond of the animals in question.

The instructions as to the other horses of the big and expensive Mackay racing establishment are that Mr. Hill shall offer the horses at either private or public sale, as he may think best to dispose of the stable speedily, the owner, however, stipulating that if all have not been sold within two weeks by private sale, those that are left on hand shall be offered at public auction, without reserve, thus insuring the breaking up of the stable, and closing out his racing interests.

The great stable thus to be broken up is a comparatively new one on the American turf, Mr. Mackay having made his entry into racing only two years ago. In the time that he had been racing he spared no expense to secure the best horses that could be bought, and had collected one of the strongest stables in this country. In the lot of horses to be sold are the great three-year-old colt Hemo, for whom Mr. Mackay was said to have paid $40,000 last Fall at Sheepshead Bay, and the three highly tried two-year-olds Mexican, a winner of several important stakes, and Aceful and Skillful, for which three a price reported to be $60,000 was paid in the Spring. The horses named are engaged in all the rich stakes remaining for the season.

Mr. Mackay began his connection with racing rather late in the season of 1900, when at the sale of the horses of the estate of William H. Clark he bought Banastar, the horse who the year before had won the Brooklyn Handicap. Banastar trained off in the middle of the season and could not be got to race until late in the Fall, when at the Empire City track he won in his only start that year. With this encouragement Mr. Mackay went into racing on a larger scale the next season, when he bought horses, liberally paying big prices for the best that his could collect for his stable. Among the animals that he thus secured were Brunswick, for which he paid $14,000; His Eminence, the winner of the Kentucky Derby, for whom he paid $15,000; Prince of Melross, bought for $10,000, and Frankfort, bought for $10,000. He also paid big prices for other horses which proved winners.

It was one of Mr. Mackay's theories that the purchase of yearlings was a lottery, and he preferred to buy developed race horses, paying high prices for them, but in the end saving a great amount of money that might have been paid for worthless yearlings. In the term that he was engaged in racing he was more than fairly successful, his horses having won a number of great stakes and a liberal share of money, his most notable victory, however, having been when he won the Metropolitan Handicap in 1901 with Banastar, the first horse to race under his colors, turquoise blue with black sash and cap.

SOUTHERN BASEBALL TROUBLES.

Governing Body Determined that St. Vrain Shall Not Play.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., July 28.—President John B. Nicklin of the Southern League has received the following self-explanatory telegram from the National Board of Professional Bassball Clubs, dated Niagara Falls, N. Y.:

J. B. Nicklin, President, Chattanooga, Tenn.:

After reviewing the evidence in the Frank insubordination and the St. Vrain cases, the National Association officers reaffirm their decision in each case and instruct our Secretary, in the event of failure of the Memphis club to respect our orders, to withdraw protection from the Memphis Association at date to be set by the Southern League and recomend early action.

S. L. T. POWERS, President.
J. H. FARRELL, Secretary.
M. H. SEXTON, Chairman.
National Board.

Some weeks ago the National Board fined the Memphis Club $100 and suspended Manager Frank for ten days for playing St. Vrain, who was awarded to the Tacoma Club, and on the failure of Manager Frank to obey the order made the suspension indefinite. He has continued to disregard the ruling of the National Board.

As yet no meeting of the Southern League has been called.

The hearing on the amended bill will occur before Chancellor McConnell to-morrow morning. The injunction was granted last week, with permission to the league to file an amended answer, which has been done on a plea as to jurisdiction.

The Memphis Club filed an amended bill to-day, praying for an injunction restraining President Nicklin from interfering with the playing of Babb and Evans on the Memphis team. Chancellor McConnell granted a temporary injunction as prayed for.

Baseball Contract Jumpers Fined.

TORONTO, Ontario, July 28.—P. T. Powers, President of the Eastern League and National Association of Baseball Leagues, arrived in the city to-day. En route to Toronto with J. H. Farrell, President of the New York State League, and M. H. Sexton, Chairman of the Western and Three L. Leagues, he transacted important business for the National Association of Baseball Leagues. It was decided to notify each club that all contract jumpers are to go on the blacklist, and the $1,000 fine rigidly enforced.

Mr. Powers said that Umpire Sharkey would officiate here to-day in the Toronto-Newark game, but would go to Montreal to-night, Umpire Kelly taking his place here to-morrow. Umpire Frank Rinn has been released. He is said to have an offer to manage the Peoria (Ill.) club.

Preparations for Motor Cycle Test.

Present indications are that the fifty miles' economy or fuel consumption test for motor bicycles, which occurs on the Manhattan Beach track Aug. 9, under the auspices of the New York Motor Cycle Club, in conjunction with the race meet on that date, will result in the appearance of the largest number of motor bicycles ever seen on a track, and consequently in a display that will be as spectacular as the results will be interesting and instructive. Practically every make of motor bicycle will be represented.

As several intending competitors have expressed an intention of completing the entire distance without a stop, the promoters have decided to offer blue ribbons to be awarded regardless of the quantity of fuel consumed. As not all motor bicycles are equipped for the purpose, a total stoppage of ten minutes will be permitted for the refilling of gasoline tanks, lubrication, &c. After starting no contestant will be allowed to pedal on more than three separate occasions or to pedal more than one-half lap.

LEAGUE BASEBALL GAMES

New York Kept Brooklyn from Scoring at Polo Grounds.

GAME CALLED IN FIFTH INNING

Rain Deluged the Grounds and Caused a Halt When Score Was 2 to 0—Other League Scores.

The fifth and final baseball game of the series between the Brooklyn and New York Clubs was won by the New York team yesterday by a score of 2 to 0. The game was called before the latter half of the fifth inning was completed and then there were two of the home players out.

During the early innings ominous clouds hovered over the diamond and it was almost too dark to see the ball. The light was so bad that the game was suspended temporarily, but when a deluge of rain came down a few minutes later which made a continuation of play impossible Umpire Emslie called the game in favor of the local club. Mathewson and Evans, the latter formerly of the New York team, were the opposing pitchers, and there was little to choose between them. Mathewson struck out five men and gave three their bases on called balls, while Evans struck out four and only two bases on balls were called off his pitching.

The fielding on both sides was fairly good, two errors being recorded against each team. Lauder was the right man in the right place in the fourth inning, as he brought in the two runs scored for his side. In the latter half of this inning Jones began with a fly to Dahlen and McGraw walked to first on called balls. The new manager was forced at second by McGann, who was advanced a base by Brodie's single past Irwin at third. Then Lauder sent a splendid drive to the left field fence, bringing home McGann and Brodie. He essayed to follow them with another run, but was unable to get to the plate ahead of Sheckard's long throw, which got to Farrell through Dahlen's relay in time to nip the runner. The Brooklyn side was easily disposed of in the fifth, and in the latter half of this inning Smith and Dunn failed to find any of Evans's puzzling curves. Bowerman got his base on balls and Mathewson was at the bat when it became too dark to see the ball.

This afternoon the St. Louis team will begin its Eastern tour at the Pol Grounds begin its Eastern tour at the Polo Grounds ton Park, Brooklyn, Hanlon's contingent will be confronted with the champions of Pittsburg. The score:

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Sheckard, lf.	0	1	0	0	0	Jones, lf.	0	0	0	0	0
Keeler, rf.	0	0	0	0	0	McGraw, ss.	0	0	0	1	
Dolan, cf.	0	1	0	0	0	McGann, 1b.	1	0	7	0	1
Dahlen, ss.	0	1	4	5	0	Brodie, cf.	1	0	1	0	0
Farrell, c.	0	0	5	2	1	Lauder, 3b.	0	2	1	2	0
McCrry, 1b.	0	0	4	0	0	Smith, 2b.	0	1	1	2	0
Irwin, 3b.	0	0	0	1	1	Dunn, rf.	0	0	0	0	0
Flood, 2b.	0	0	1	0	0	Bowman; c.	0	1	5	1	0
Evans, p.	0	0	0	0	0	Mathewson, p.	0	0	0	2	0
Total	0	2*	14	8	2	Total	2	4	15	7	2

*Two out when game was called.

Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0
New York	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0—2

First base on errors—New York, 1; Brooklyn, 1. Left on bases—New York, 1; Brooklyn, 5. Two-base hit—Lauder. Stolen base—McCreery. Double plays—Bowerman, Lauder, and Smith; Dahlen and McCreery. First base on balls—Off Mathewson, 3; off Evans, 2. Struck out—By Mathewson, 5; by Evans, 4. Time—One hour. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	59	19	.756	St. Louis	36	45	.444
Brooklyn	48	38	.558	Cincinnati	35	44	.443
Boston	40	35	.533	Philadelphia	39	48	.422
Chicago	52	39	.516	New York	26	53	.329

Games Scheduled for To-day.

St. Louis at New York.
Pittsburg at Brooklyn.
Cincinnati at Philadelphia.
Chicago at Boston.

Eastern League Games.

MONTREAL, July 28.—Montreal shut the Jersey City baseball team out to-day, Souders being most effective with men on the bases. The only run was scored on Quinlan's two-base hit, Johnson's sacrifice, and Stafford's infield hit. Score:

MONTREAL.	R	1B	PO	A	E	JERSEY CITY.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Stafford, 3b.	0	1	3	3	2	Woods, lf.	0	1	3	0	0
Shearon, rf.	0	0	1	0	0	Shindle, 3b.	0	1	1	4	0
Rauh, c.	0	0	1	3	2	Halligan, cf.	0	1	2	0	0
Dooley, 1b.	0	1	11	0	0	Carr, 1b.	0	1	9	0	0
Kelly, lf.	0	0	0	0	0	Griffin, 2b.	0	0	0	0	0
Ohara, cf.	0	0	0	0	0	Shoch, rf.	0	1	1	0	0
Quinlan, ss.	1	2	3	2	1	Mack, ss.	0	0	3	5	0
Johnson, 2b.	0	0	3	2	0	McManus, c.	0	0	5	2	0
Souders, p.	0	0	0	4	0	Fertsch, p.	0	1	0	2	0
						*Butler	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1	5	27	13	4	Total	0	6	24	11	0

*Batted for Fertsch in ninth inning.

Jersey City	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0
Montreal	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0—1

Stolen base—Halligan. Sacrifice bits—Johnson, Woods, Griffin. Two-base hits—Quinlan, (2,) Raub. Base on balls—Off Souders, 2. Struck out—By Fertsch, 5; by Souders, 3. Hit by pitcher—Shoch. Left on bases—Montreal, 2; Jersey City, 10. Time—1 hour 50 minutes. Umpire—Mr. Kelly.

AT ROCHESTER.

								R.	H.	E.
Rochester	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	0—4	9	1
Providence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 0—1	4	3

Batteries—McFarlan and Dillon; Conn and Lamar.

AT BUFFALO.

									R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—2	8	5
Worcester	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0—2	9	0

Batteries—Amole and Shaw; Hastings and Steelman.

AT TORONTO.

									R.	H.	E.
Toronto	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	—4	13	2
Newark	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0—3	8	2

Batteries—Briggs and Brennan; Moriarity and Jopé.

New York State League Games.

At Utica—Utica, 7; Albany, 3.

American League Games.

At Philadelphia—St. Louis, 9; Philadelphia, 4.
At Boston—Boston, 8; Detroit, 1.
At Baltimore—Baltimore, 15; Cleveland, 5.
At Washington—Washington, 12; Chicago, 2.

Eighteen-Inning Tie Baseball Game.

ILION, N. Y., July 28.—The Troy and Ilion baseball teams of the New York State League struggled this afternoon for eighteen innings without result, the score being tied at two runs, when play was called on account of darkness. It was a fight for blood, and many brilliant plays were made which held the score down. The game was a record breaker for extra innings in the State League. Score by innings:

																			R.	H.	E.
Ilion	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2	9	2
Troy	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2	12	1

Batteries—Thatcher and Reuning; Partridge and Rafter.

Yacht Tecumseh's Crew in Montreal.

MONTREAL, Que., July 28.—Commodore MacDonald and the Bridegport yachtsmen who will sail the Tecumseh in the Seawanhaka race have arrived at the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club, Doryal. The Tecumseh will take her first sail to-morrow. Commodore MacDonald is well pleased with the aspect of affairs, and says no action to protest the new boat with the two centreboards will be taken till she is definitely selected as the defender.

Baseball Change in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, July 28.—John T. Bruah, President of the Cincinnati Baseball Club, is in the city, and has held a long conference with his Treasurer, Mr. Lloyd. The Times Star says there is every indication that the control of the Cincinnati club will within forty-eight hours pass into the hands of Cincinnatians, among whom are August Herrmann and Mayor Fleischmann.

Two-Innings Score, 30 to 0.

SHREVEPORT, La., July 28.—In the baseball game to-day between the local team and the Nashville nine the score stood 30 to 0 in favor of Nashville. At this stage the game was called.

BASEBALL, POLO GROUNDS, TO-DAY, 4 P. M. St. Louis vs. New York. Adm. 50c.

KINGDON GOULD HURT AT POLO.

Son of George J. Gould Struck in Face by Mallet in Match at Saratoga Club.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 28.—An accident to Kingdon Gould, the son of George J. Gould, Captain of the Lakewood polo team, to-day brought to a sudden and unexpected termination the polo match on the field of the Saratoga Polo Club. He was struck a heavy blow in the face by a mallet in the hands of Rene La Montagne, Jr., of the Rockaway team, almost immediately after the contest had begun. The unfortunate blow was purely accidental, and no blame is attached to La Montagne, who is an experienced and skillful polo player.

There was a very large attendance on the grounds, and the game had been in progress just a trifle over two minutes when the unfortunate affair occurred, which caused a postponement of the game until to-morrow afternoon. In a bit of hard riding Kingdon Gould was struck by La Montagne's mallet. The blow almost staggered young Gould, who continued in his saddle and rode the length of the field in order to have his injury attended to.

He bled profusely from the nose and mouth. His nose was thought to be broken, but such proved not to be the case, as stated by Dr. W. E. Swan, who attended him. Kingdon's head was in his mother's lap while the examination was being made. He was afterward removed to the Gould cottage at the United States Hotel. The Lakewood team having no substitute for Kingdon, the game could not proceed, and was put off until to-morrow, when young Gould expects to again occupy his saddle.

BASEBALL RECEIVER WANTED.

Baltimore Club Asks Court to Bring Ban Johnson to Account.

BALTIMORE, July 28.—The troubles of the Baltimore American League Baseball Club are now to be aired in the courts. To-day the Baltimore Baseball and Athletic Company, by its attorney, filed a bill in Circuit Court No. 2, asking that a receiver be appointed to take charge of the American League grounds, and also asking that President Ban B. Johnson of the American League be required to account for all money received by him since McGraw and his associates left Baltimore and joined the New York National Leaguers.

The bill was filed against Ban B. Johnson, defendant, and upon it Judge Henry D. Harlan signed an order requiring cause to be shown by July 31 next why the receiver should not be appointed as prayed.

The bill states that in January the club became a member of the American League and leased the present grounds on the York Road. This lease, the bill declares, was assigned to President Ban Johnson in March last, as Trustee.

Besides the appointment of a receiver, the bill asks that the assignment of the lease from the Baltimore Baseball Club to Ban Johnson be declared void and that Johnson be required to render an accounting of the profits on the games received by him.

An injunction is also prayed to prevent the President of the American League from disposing of the club's assets and property at the baseball grounds. Later in the day Mr. Johnson's attorney filed an answer, in which he denies the allegations and claims that Mr. Johnson, as President of the American League, is continually acting not only as owner of the Baltimore Club, but of all other clubs of the American League.

Four Leading Cyclists in Match.

Albert Champion, Harry Elkes, Bobby Walthour, and Floyd McFarland in a twenty-mile paced cycle race will be the main feature at Manhattan Beach on Saturday afternoon.

Champion has scored over twenty-eight victories, this season, defeating Elkes, Walthour and McFarland, and all the rest of the pace followers, and establishing new world's records, and is entitled to first honors up to date. Elkes has in turn defeated Champion, Walthour, and McFarland, and Walthour, by hanging up new world's records for twenty miles last week, regains some of his lost laurels. McFarland has defeated Elkes and Waltbour, and since his recovery from the fracture to his collar bone has been riding in great form.

Asbury Park Cyclists Disqualified.

The following official bulletin, bearing date of July 28, is issued from the offics of the National Cycling Association Board of Control:

For competing at Asbury Park, July 26, in races not conducted under National Cycling Association permit, the following are suspended for thirty days: Lewis Bennett, A. G. Bruner, and Harry Rushton, Ashury Park, and Dr. Wainwright, Manasquan.

William H. Sagurton, the promoter, is placed on the list of those barred from any connection with National Cycling Association racing in future. The Directors of the Ashury Park Athletic Grounde are warned not to allow any unsanctioned meets to be advertised or to take place on this track hereafter under penalty of being denied future permit privileges.

End of New Jersey Division, L. A. W.

In accordance with the new policy adopted hy the League of American Wheelmen at the recent annual meeting at Atlantic City, the Executive Committee of the organization has voted to abolish the once powerful New Jersey Division on account of its inactivity. Both Chief Consul Harvey Iredell of New Brunswick and Secretary-Treasurer James C. Tattersall of Trenton lose their offices, and the affairs of the division will be managed by the National officials until energetic local officers can be found. It is said that several other divisions which are considered inactive will soon meet the fate of this New Jersey Division, and that a general shake-up of the league is imminent.

Badeau Won Century Cycling Medal.

The gold medal offered hy the New York State Division, Century Road Club of America, for the most 100-mile cycling runs during the month of June was won by Gilbert C. Badeau of Far Rockaway, who rode fourteen centuries.

The leader in the national century competition in the United States to July 15 is Charles L. Shoenart of New York, with nearly fifty centuries to his credit. He has distinguished himself by riding a quadruple and a triple century during the month. Henry Van Den Drees completed eight consecutive centuries July 7 to 11.

Harness Races at Queens.

The newly organized Inter-State Park Trotting Association will hold a matinee race meeting on their new track at Queens on Saturday afternoon. The events will be as follows:

Free for all, trot and pace, three in five heats; purse $150.
Trot and pace, 2:35 class, three in five heats; purse $150.
Trot, 3:00 class, three in five heats; purse, $100.
Running race for silver cup, two in three heats, owners to ride.

Cloutte Won Wingfield Sculls.

LONDON, July 28.—H. H. Cloutte, London Rowing Club, won the Wingfield Sculls at Putney to-day, beating R. B. Etherington-Smith, Leander Rowing Club, and J. Beresford, Kensington Rowing Club, after a splendid race.

Mulcahey's Long-Distance Swim.

J. Mulcahey of the Atalanta Boat Club swam from the club float on the Harlem River yesterday to North Brother Island. He was in the water nearly three hours, and several times was in danger of passing craft, but he completed the distance without the aid of the rowboat which accompanied him,

BRITONS WIN AT TENNIS

Doherty Brothers Defeat Hackett and Wright in Singles Matches.

YALE VETERAN WON FAST SET

Performance of English Challengers Leads Experts to Fear Defeat in International Contests Next Week.

LONGWOOD, Mass., July 28.—The mainstaye of the challenging English lawn tennis team, H. L. and R. F. Doherty, to-day won with ease their matches in the opening round of the Longwood tournament. Their brilliancy and skill proved not only the feature of the day's sport, but to the minds of many experts seriously jeopardize the safety of the Davis International Cup, to lift which is the special mission of these two visitors and Dr. Pim, who is expected this week. The elder of the brothers, H. L. Doherty, played two matches against well-tried Americans, meeting H. H. Hackett of New York in the morning and R. C. Seaver in the afternoon. In each the Englishman allowed his oppouent the firet set, and then, having taken the Ar.ericaus' measure, completed the next three without apparent effort.

In his match against the ex-Yale champion, Harold H. Hackett of New York, the speed, accuracy, and ease with which Doherty covered court and returned hard-placed balls mada many a tennis sharp ehske his head as he thought of the greater contest for the International Cup at Brooklyn next week.

The match started off by Hackett taking four straight games, principally because Doherty drove into the net or outside. The Englishman rallied, and captured three games before Hackett took the set. He showed some brilliant passing. In the second set Doherty put on more epeed, and Huckett could do little with the slashiug backhanders and smashes. The third set was the best of the match, five of the games being carried to deuce. Hackett got by Doherty frequently. The fourth eet went to Doherty apparently without much effort. The score by points follows:

FIRST SET.

										P.	G.
H. L. Doherty....	2	5	3	3	4	4	4	2	6	—29	3
H. H. Hackett...	4	7	5	5	1	0	1	4	4	—31	6

SECOND SET.

H. L. Doherty....	4	2	4	3	1	4	7	4	4	—33	6
H. H. Hackett...	1	4	1	5	4	1	5	1	2	—24	3

THIRD SET.

H. L. Doherty.	5	5	1	5	4	4	2	3	4	6—39	6
H. H. Hackett.	7	3	4	3	2	1	4	5	2	4—35	4

FOURTH SET.

H. L. Doherty....	4	2	1	4	4	4	4	4	4	—31	6
H. H. Hackett...	0	4	4	2	0	6	1	2	0	—19	3

The result of these matches, however, caused little surprise, but the crowd that gathered in the afternoon was astonished at the poor showing one of the foremost American players, Beals C. Wright, made against R. F. Doherty. Merely swaying back and forth on the base line the Englishman kept Wright running about the court until he exhausted himself. Wright, nervous and erratic, was no match against the cool, graceful work of the Englishman, and, although all three of the sete went to ten games, in only eight of them was deuce reached. The total points were: Doherty, 102; Wright, 83. Score by points in games follows:

FIRST SET.

										P.	G.
R. F. Doherty..	4	4	1	4	2	4	2	4	3	4—32	6
B. C. Wright..	2	1	4	4	0	4	0	0	5	1—21	4

SECOND SET.

R. F. Doherty..	2	2	2	4	4	5	4	4	1	4—32	6
B. C. Wright..	4	4	4	1	2	3	1	1	4	2—26	4

THIRD SET.

R. F. Doherty..	3	5	1	5	8	5	1	4	0	6—38	6
B. C. Wright..	5	3	4	3	6	3	4	0	4	4—36	4

As the rest of the players left in the tournament, with the exception of M. D. Whitman, the former American champion, are rated under Wright, it looks as if the two brothers might play each other for the honor of meeting William A. Larned for the Longwood Cup. R. F. Doherty will probably meet Whitman on Wednesday. The summary:

Championship Singles.—First Round.—H. L. Doherty beat H. H. Hackett, 3—6, 6—3, 6—4, 6—3; R. G. Fessenden beat A. L. Hoskins, 9—7, 6—3, 6—4; W. L. Jennings beat W. E. Putnam, 6—2, 6—1, 6—4; R. L. Scott beat F. H. Whitman beat G. McC. Sargent, by default; P. F. Sharples beat C. Hotchkiss Hotton, by default; O. F. Eames beat H. N. Marshall, 6—1, 6—3, 6—3; C. B. Wilber beat A. Codmen, 10—8, 6—3, 7—5; R. C. Seaver heat A. S. Pier, 6—3, 6—2, 6—2; A. J. Boyden heat G. C. Cabot, 8—6, 6—3, 8—6; E. W. Leonerd beat F. Talant, 4—6, 3—6, 6—2, 6—4, 7—5; L. C. Wright heat G. F. Chapin, 6—2, 6—1, 6—0; L. E. Were heet D. F. Davis, by default, and E. W. Leonerd beat H. Talant, 4—6, 3—6, 6—2, 6—4, 7—5.

Second Round.—H. Ward beat H. F. Allen, 6—3, 4—6, 6—4, 6—0; W. J. Clothier beat B. F. Merrill, 6—3, 4—6, 6—3, 3—6, 6—3; H. H. Whitman beet P. P. Sharples, 6—3, 6—2, 7—5; L. Perry heet N. F. Hallowell, 6—3, 7—0, 6—3, 6—2; S. F. Wise beat R. P. Nourse, 6—4, 6—2, 1—6, 6—4; G. S. Keyes heat R. Bishop, 5—7, 8—6, 6—2, 6—3; J. C. Neely heat C. B. Wilber, 3—6, 6—1, 6—3, 6—3; H. L. Doherty heat R. C. Seaver, 6—4, 6—1, 6—2, 6—4; R. G. Fessenden beat A. J. Boyden, 6—0, 6—0, 6—1; L. E. Ware beat H. R. Scott, 6—3, 6—3, 7—5; W. L. Jennings and E. W. Leonard, unfioished; I. C. Wright heet C. F. Eames, 6—2, 6—2, 6—1; H. W. Warner beat A. N. Reggio, 6—1, 6—4, 6—1; M. D. Whitman beet W. F. Biegden, 6—3, 6—2, 6—1; R. F. Doherty beat B. C. Wright, 6—4, 6—4, 6—4, and R. Stevens heat C. H. Smith, 6—0, 6—0, 6—1.

OARSMEN REFUSE TO ROW.

Nassau Boat Club Decides to Stand by Fraser's Entry in Long Island Regatta.

It was decided last night that there would be no row-off of the protested race between the four-oared junior gig crews of tha Nassau Boat Club and the Nonparell Rowing Club. This was the outcoms of a special meeting of the Board of Governore of the Nassau Club held in the New York Athletic Club, at which Fred Vilmar presided.

Two wecks ago tha protest of the Nonparell Club was heard at the meeting of the Long Island Regatta Association, as the club disputed the right of A. J. Fraser to row in the Nassau gig because he had within ninety days represented another rowing organization. In order to make an equitable settlement the race was at that time ordered to be re-rowed. Such action was not acceptable to the Nassau rowing men, henca the meeting of last night.

At tbe beginuing of the meeting it was evident that the members of the Nassau Club felt aggrieved, as both the People's Regatta, at Philadelphia, and the Monmouth Boat Club, on the Shrewsbury River, had regarded Fraser as an eligible entry from the Nassaus for their meetings. In view of Fraser's having heen allowed to row in thsse regattas the Governors of the Nassau Club disputed the action of the Long Island Association. Chairman Vilmar characterized the ruling as peculiar because of the standing given Fraser by the other regatta committees.

After some discussion the board unanimously decided that the Nassau Boat Club would not again row the race, and left the awarding of the prizes to the Long Island Regatta Association. A letter to this effect was drafted and sent to tha Long Island Committee and also to the Nonparell Rowing Club.

The claim of the Nassau oarsmeu is based upon the fact that Fraser is a member of long standing, that the entry had been accapted in good faith, and that no evil intent was accomplished or contemplated. As Fraser had been allowed to start by the Nonparell captain without any intimation of a protest being filed, the Nassau crew was entitled to the prizes after having won the race.

TWO YOUNG STOWAWAYS.

Having Heard of Fabulous Wages Paid in America, They Hid on Board the Cevic.

Two young stowaways were taken to Ellis Island from the White Star liner Cevic yesterday morning. The boys were William Johnson, fourteen years of age, and Amos Martin, eleven years old. Johnson said that he had been working in a grocery in Liverpool, and as he had heard so much of the fabulous sums paid here, he decided to come over and take a look around for himself. Martin said he had been working in a bakery, and that he had heard the same things about America. Johnson is an orphan. Martin said his father and mother live in Liverpool.

The boys slipped on board the Cevic the night before she sailed, and hid in one of the canvas-covered lifeboats. When the vessel was well out to sea they went on deck and asked for something to eat. Capt. Clarke appeared to be angry, but he gave orders that the youngsters be well cared for.

MOON'S IDEAS ON MARRIAGE.

Yearned for Heavenly Freedom from the Bond of Hymen After Interviews with His Wife's Brothers.

Georgo Moon's ideas on marriage have prompted his wife, Catherine, wbo lives on Seventh Strset, Hoboken, to seek a divorce in ths New Jereey courts, according to her etory, which in effect is ae follows:

On March 18, 1890, she married the defendant, who is an expert telegraph operator and was in the employ of the Western Union Company. They resided with the bride's parents until 1892, when they moved to New York. In a short time they returned to Hoboken, and in September, 1896, the husband left, aud has not since returned.

Mrs. Moon among other things charges in her petition that her husband, for some time before he left her, had become imbued with very peculiar ideas concerning marriage. "There is no marrying nor giving in marriage in heaven. What is good enough in heaven is good enough for me." Thie is the argument, which, it is alleged, he advanced.

It is claimed, on the other hand, that Moon's celestial ideas of marriage were the result of decidedly materialistic causes. Mrs. Moon has three brothers, eacb built on lines like those of Jeffries, the champion pugilist, and whenever Moon abused his wife or neglected to supply her with mouey, they took matters in hand, and it was on such occasions, it is claimed, that Moon's yearning for heavenly freedom from the marriage bond waxed acute.

"REGULAR OF ROOM 37" DEAD.

Torney, Once the Friend of Berry Wall and Known as a "Beau Brummel," Passes Away.

Nicholas H. Torney, known at the Palma House, 92 Bowery, where he boarded, as the "Regular of Room 37," was found dead in his room there yesterday from apoplexy. He was called the "Regular of Room 37" because ever since he first went to the hotel, ten years ago, he lusisted on being given Room 37.

Though Torney had been there for so many years nobody at the hotel knew much about him. It was said that he was a tea and coffee broker, with desk room on Front Street, near Wall Street. He dressed well, and always had pleuty of money.

The body was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital, where after an examination by a eurgeon the cause of death was given ae apoplexy. The Coroner wae notified and the man's papers and letters turned over to him.

When the news of Torney's death reached the Tenderloin district last evening, many of the old residents and the habitues of the hotels recognized the name and remembered the man. Ten years ago he was known as the "Beau Brummel" of the Tenderloin. He was an assiduous first-nighter at the theatres, and was a well-known figure at the Horse Shows. His closest friend was Berry Wall, it was said. Torney owed his wealth, which at one time was estimated at $200,000, to his ability to taste tea. He was considered the best judge of good tea in the whole tea district. At the Hoffman House he was wall remembered, although it was said that he bad not been there for three years.

ALLEGED ROBBERS SENT AWAY.

Detectives Accompany Port Cheeter Constable Who Had Charge of Two Men Considered Desperate.

Thomas O'Brien and Frank Collins, two men who are wanted for robberies, were arraigned in the Tombs Police Court yesterday on one of the many charges against them, that of taking $900 from a safe in the offices of the New York and Stamford Railway Company at Port Chester, and turned over to the custody of Constable Stubwell of that town. The men were arrested on Saturday night.

According to the police the men are wanted for robbing the Post Office at Modus, Conn.; a car barn in Southampton, Mass.; the Hotchkiss Beef Company, in Stamford, Conn.; a brewery in Fall River, Mass., and a brewery in Pawtucket, R. I.

As the men are considered desperate characters, several Central Office detectives and Pinkerton men accompauied the constable to Port Chester.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Showers; fresh west to northwest winds, becoming southweat.

There will hs showers to-day and Wednesday in the Middle Atlantic States and New England, and showers to-day only in the Upper Ohio Valley and the Eaet Gulf and the South Atlantic Statea.

It will be somawhat cooler over the areas of rainfall.

The winds along the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts will hs fresh and variahle; on the great lakes generally fresh southwest to south.

Steamers departing for European ports to-dey will have light southwest winds and occasional showers.

The record of temperaturs for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1901.	1902.	—TIMES. 1902.
3 A. M.	69	70	72
6 A. M.	69	70	74
9 A. M.	70	73	82
12 M.	72	85	85
3 P. M.	77	84	87
6 P. M.	79	76	80
9 P. M.	79	74	76
12 P. M.	71	71	74

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

The average temperaturea yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	78¾
Weather Bureau	76
Corresponding data 1901	74
Corresponding date for last 25 years	74

Tha thermometer yesterday registered 72 degreee at 8 A. M. and 72 degrees at 8 P. M. Tha maximum temperature was 87 degrees at 1 P. M., and the minimum 66 degrees at 6:30 P. M. The humidity was 95 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 79 per cent. at 8 P. M.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., July 28.—Fire last night destroyed the Clydes pier and warehouse, used for the Boston Line of steamships. Estimated loss on warehouse and contents, $50,000.

SANDY HILL, N. Y., July 28.—Fire here late last night destroyed the building occupied by Sherrill's department store, the Union Telephone Company, and offices and stores. Shippy's harness store and Lovelinnd's market were also burned. Loss, $6,000, partially covered by insurance.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Suuday night to 12 o'clock Monday night.)

2:30 A. M.—58 Mulberry Street; owner's name not ascertained; damage trifling.

9:15 A. M.—337 East Twenty-sixth Street; Frank Morgan; damage trifling.

3:10 P. M.—11 East Forty-seventh Street; Mary Cassilly; damage, $1,500.

4:55 P. M.—141 West Forty-second Street; Attic Club; damage, $10.

5 P. M.—170 Amsterdam Avenue; owner's name not ascertained; damage, $10.

5:30 P. M.—Ferry Lane; Jacob Warner; no damage.

6 P. M.—Ninety-ninth Street and Third Avenue; Metropolitan Street Railway Company; damage, $100.

6:55 P. M.—576 and 578 Broadway; Cohen, Eadel & Co.; damage, $250.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Changes in the stations and duties of commissaries: Capt. Charles P. Stivers will proceed to Chicago and report to Major Charles R. Krauthoff, Purchasing Commissary, for duty ae an assistant; Capt. Frederick H. Pomeroy will proceed to Fort Leavenworth and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty as Post Commissary, to relieve Capt. Theodore B. Hacker; Capt. Hacker upon being relieved will proceed to Chicago and report to Major Charles R. Krauthoff, Purchasing Commissary, for duty as an assistant.

First Lieut. George H. Knox, Seventh Infantry, is assigned to Company D of that regiment.

Capt. Charles S. Bromwell is relieved from duty in the office of the Chief of Engineers. He will proceed to New Orleans and relieve Major George McC. Derby of the Fourth District of the Mississippi River Improvement on or hefors Sept. 30. Major Derby upon being relieved will proceed to Louisville and relieve Major Ernest H. Ruffner of euch duties as may be assigned to him by the Chief of Engineere.

Contract Surgeon Winton R. Schier is relieved from duty at Fort Worden and will proceed to his home for annulment of contract.

Capt. Benjamin W. Atkinson and First Lieut. David R. Mulliken, Sixth Infantry, are detailed as member and recorder, respectively, of the examining board at Fort Leavenworth, vice Lieut. Col. Henry Wygant and First Lieut. James B. Kemper, Sixth Infantry, hereby relieved.

Navy.

Lieut. A. Crenshaw is ordered to command the Siren end perform euch other duty as the commandant of the uavy yard at Norfolk may assign.

Ensign W. G. Brigge is ordered to tha Shubrick Aug. 7.

Midshipman J. J. Hannigan is ordered to the Alehama.

Ensign L. A. Cotten is ordered to the Montgomery.

Ensign G. T. Pettingill is ordered to the Alert.

Lieut. D. S. Mahony is ordered home. He is given one month's leave.

Assistant Surgeon R. C. Holcomb is ordered to tha Naval Hospital, New York.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Arrivals: The Chicago and San Francisco at Havre July 28.

The Hannihal at Menemsha Bight July 28.

The Stranger at Peneacola July 28.

The Thornton at New York July 28.

The Hartford at Salem July 28.

The Terror at Annapolis July 26.

The Sylph sailed July 27 from Washington for New York.

The Buffalo sailed July 28 from Singapora for Cavite.

The Dolphiu sailed July 28 from Oyster Bay for Salem.

The Monongahela sailed July 28 from Plymouth for Cherbourg.

The Monterey sailed July 28 from Shiakwan for Nanking.

The Atlanta sailed July 28 from Desterro for Santos.

The New York sailed July 28 from Yokohama for Cavite.

The Neahville sailed July 28 from Rhodes for Syra, Greece.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...4:52	Sun sets...7:19	Moon rises...

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...1:44	Gov. Isl'd...1:56	H. Gate...3:52
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...2:29	Gov. Isl'd...2:54	H. Gate...4:50

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) JULY 29.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Arapahoe, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Bluecher, Hamburg	.....	10:00 A. M.
Clan Colqnhoun, Algoa Bay	.....	.....
El Sud, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Gallia, Marseilles and Napiee	.....	.....
Grenada, Trinidad	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Kronprina Wilhalm, Bremen	8:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Lombardia, Naples and Genoa	8:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Medina, Martinique, Demerara, &c	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Orizaba, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Yucatan, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 30.

Antilla, Bahamas	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Bellaggio, Pernambuco and Santos	11:30 A. M.	.....
Carthaginian, Glasgow	.....	12:00 M.
Cherokee, Turks Island and Dominican ports	12:30 P. M.	.....
Majestic, Liverpool	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Rosalind, Halifax and St. John's, N. F.	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Sabino, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, JULY 31.

Columbia, Hamburg	.....	10:00 A. M.
El Paso, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen	.....	10:00 A. M.
Havana, Havana	.....	11:00 A. M.
La Gascogne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Saratoga, Nassau	.....	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 1.

Algonquin, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Colorado, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.
Paloma, Inagua and Haiti	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Matanzas, Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Princess Anna, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, AUG. 2.

Alleghany, Fortuna Island, Jamaica, &c	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Astoria, Glasgow	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Bohemian, Liverpool	.....	.....
British Princess, Antwerp	.....	.....
Coamo, Porto Rico via San Juan	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Comus, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Lampasas, Galveston via Key West	.....	3:00 P. M.
Lucanie, Liverpool via Queenstown	10:30 A. M. *12:30 P. M.	2:00 P. M.
Manuel Calvo, Cadiz, Barcelona, &c	.....	.....
Maracaibo, Curacao and Venezuela	9:00 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Mexico, Cuba via Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Minnehaha, London	.....	4:00 A. M.
Pretoria, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Ravensdale, Yucatan and Campeche	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Statendam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Toronto, Hull	.....	.....
Trave, Naples	12:00 M.	.....
Zeeland, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

MONDAY, AUG. 4.

Iroquois, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of tha American, English, French, and Germau transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of tha hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Caturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Florida, and thence by steamer, are dispatched daily, except Thursday, final connecting closes, for dispatch via Fort Tampa, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays at 6:30 A. M.; for dispatch via Miami, on Mondaya and Saturdays at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless eppcially addressed for dispatch by steamer, cloee at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at §1:30 P. M., Sundays at §1:00 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) §Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and first-class matter for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 23, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and first-class matter for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close hera daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. 4, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Coptic. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. 6, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Kinshiu Maru. (Registered mail must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after July 19 and up to Aug. 10, inclusive, or on arrival of steamer Campania, due at New York Aug. 9, for dispatch per steamer Sierra. Mails for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. 11, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. 12, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of Japan, (registered mail must be specially addressed. Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji islands, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Aug. 10 and up to Aug. 16, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Miowera. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. 16, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Mariposa.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) JULY 29.

Advance, Colon, July 22.
Comal, Galveston, July 19.
El Siglo, New Orleans, July 23.
Higuma, San Juan, July 22.
Koenigin Luiee, Bremen, July 19.
Lampasas, Galveston, July 23.
Sir Richard Grenville, St. Kitts, July 22.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 30.

Algonquin, Jacksonville, July 27.
Hortensius, Queenstown, July 18.
Queensland, Gibraltar, July 16.

THURSDAY, JULY 31.

Graf Waldersee, Plymouth, July 21.

FRIDAY, AUG. 1.

Celtic, Liverpool, July 23.
Colorado, Hull, July 19.
Dominic, Para, July 22.
Nauplia, Stettin, July 15.
Pinners Point, Dundee, July 17.
St. Nicholas, Antwerp, July 19.

SATURDAY, AUG. 2.

Etruria, Liverpool, July 26.
Philadelphia, Southampton, July 26.

Arrived.

SS Camperdown, (Br.,) Stott, Cardenas, &c., July 29, with sugar to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 7:15 P. M.

SS Juno, (Nor.,) Hummell, Cardenas, &c., July 22, with sugar to order; vessel to J. H. Winchester & Co. Arrived at the Ber at 7:16 P. M.

SS Metanzas, Miller, Tampico, &c., July 18, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7:45 P. M.

SS Sir Richard Grenville, (Br.,) Jamas, St. Kitts, July 21, with mdse. to A. E. Outerbridge & Co. Arrived at the Bar at about 10:30 P. M.

SS Southwark, (Br.,) Dann, Southampton, July 19, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Company. East of the Sandy Hook Lightship at 12:30 A. M., 29th.

SS Trave, (Ger.,) Prager, Genoa, July 17, Naples, 18th, and Gibraltar, 20th, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8:54 A. M.

SS Adler, (Br.,) Skelton, Kingston, &c., July 17, with fruit and passengers to J. E. Kerr & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:30 A. M.

SS Manna Hate, Cherles, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Fostar.

SS Palcma, (Cuban.) Smith, Gonaives, &c., July 10, with mdse. and passengere to the Cameron Steamship Company. Arrived at tha Bar at 6:45 A M.

SS El Norte, Gardiner, New Orleans, with mdse. and passengers to E. S. Allen.

SS Comus, Kemble, New Orleans, July 23, with mdse. and passengers to E. S. Allen.

SS Maracaibo, Crockett, Maracalbo, July 19, and Curacao, 21st, with mdse. and passengers to Boulton, Bliss & Dallett. Arrived at tha Bar at 2:02 A. M.

SS Oscar II, (Dan.,) Skjodt, Copenhagen, &c., July 16, with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1:20 A. M.

SS Zeeland, (Br.,) Roberts, Antwerp, July 19, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 2:30 A. M.

United Statee steamer Sylph, Buck, Washington, D. C., will go to the Navy Yard.

SS Pretoria, (Br.,) McKenzie, Bermuda, July 26, with mdse. and passengers to A. E. Outerbridge & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11:30 A. M.

SS Colcrado, Risk, Brunswick, Ga., July 25, with mdac. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Raku Standard, (Br.,) Tucker, Newcastle, July 12, in ballast to Philip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 11 A. M.

SS Calderon, (Beig.,) Russell, Santos, July 11, with coffee to Rusk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 1:40 P. M.

SS Pocahontas, (Br.,) James, Venice, &c., June 18, with mdee. to Phelps Brothers & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1:35 P. M.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., at 9:30 P. M., southwest, light breeze; cloudy.

Sailed.

SS British Trader, (Br.,) for Antwerp.

SS Wacamaw, for Georgetown, S. C.

SS Princess Anne, for Norfolk and Newport News.

SS Snowflake, (Br.,) for Southampton and Cardiff, passed out Quarantine at 12:15 A. M., 29th.

SS Brighton, (Nor.,) for Port Limon, passed out Quarantine at 1:12 A. M., 29th.

By Cable.

LONDON, July 28.—SS Vaderland, (Br.,) Capt. Young, from New York via Halifax for Southampton and Antwerp, passed ths Lizard at 7:45 A. M. to-day.

SS Caribbee, (Br.,) Capt. Mann, from New York via Bermuda, arr. at St. Kitts July 26.

SS Pennsylvania, (Ger.,) Capt. Spliedt, from Hamburg, for New York, eld. from Plymouth at 9:30 A. M. to-day.

SS Welle City, (Br.,) Capt. Carey, from New York for Bristol, passed Brow Head yesterday.

SS Carmelite, (Br.,) Capt. Kemp, from New York, arr. at Newcastle July 26.

SS Conuelo, (Br.,) Capt. Watson, from New York, arr. at Hull July 26.

SS Cymric, (Br.,) Capt. Thompson, from New York, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Mohican, (Br.,) Capt. Jenkins, from New York via Leith, arr. at Dundee yesterday.

SS Delaware, (Br.,) Capt. Davies, from New York via Plymouth, arr. at this port to-day.

SS Minneapolis, (Br.,) Capt. Gates, from New York, arr. at this port to-day.

SS Energie, (Ger.,) Capt. Schaeffer, for New York, sld. from Shields yesterday.

SS Heathburn, (Br.,) Capt. Ketley, for New York, sld. from Shimonoeski to-day.

SS Fontabelle, (Br.,) Capt. Scott, for New York, sld. from St. Croix to-day.

SS British Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, from Antwerp for New York, passed Dover to-day.

SS Rotterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Stenger, from New York for Boulogne aud Rotterdam, passed Bellis to-day.

SS Dona Maria, (Port.,) Capt. Marreiros, from New York via Fayal, &c., arr. at Oporto July 22.

SS Queen Eleanor, (Br.,) Capt. Brsaks, from New York, arr. at Copenhagen July 26.

SS Arkansas, (Dan.,) Capt. Fiersen, from New York, arr. at Copenhagen July 26.

SS Norge, (Dan.,) Capt. Gundell, from New York, arr. at Copenhagen July 26.

SS Algeria, (Br.,) Capt. Garrick, from Genoa and Naplee for New York, passed Gibraltar today.

SS Helios, (Ger.,) Capt. Janssen, from New York for Flushing, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS York Castle, (Br.,) Capt. Robinson, from New York via St. Vincent, C. V., arr. at Algoa Bay July 26.

SS Laurentian, (Br.,) Capt. Stirrat, from New York via Moville, arr. at Glasgow to-day.

SS Pawnee, (Br.,) Capt. Cartwright, from New York for Venice, Trieste, &c., arr. at Malta to-day.

Marine Intelligence.

KOBE, Japan, July 28.—The Pacific Mail Company's steamship City of Peking, commanded by Capt. Smith, and bound from Hongkong, from which port she sailed July 22, touching Shanghai and Nagasaki, for San Francisco by way of this port, Yokohama, and Honolulu, is reported in Kuru Shima Straits with a broken propeller shaft.

ALGOA BAY, July 28.—The cargo in the second hold of the British steamer York Castle, Capt. Robinson, which arrived here Saturday from New York via St. Vincent, C. V., is afire. The compartment is being flooded and efforts are being made to confine the damage so that part of the cargo. It is believed the fire is under control. It is probable that the vessel's whole cargo will have to be discharged.

The largest selling brands of Cigars in the world!

CUBANOLA 5¢ GREMO 5¢

GEO. W. CHILDS 5¢ JACKSON SQUARE 5¢

One Band from "FLORODORA" Cigars or Two Bands from "CUBANOLA," "CREMO" "GEO. W. CHILDS" or "JACKSON SQUARE" Cigars are of same value as one "SWEET CAPORAL" CIGARETTE BOX FRONT. REDEEMED AT 217 7TH AVE. NEAR 23RD ST. NEW YORK. 5

"The Busy Man's Train."
THE
"20th Century Limited"
980 MILES IN 20 HOURS EVERY DAY BETWEEN
NEW YORK and CHICAGO
Via NEW YORK CENTRAL and LAKE SHORE.
FASTEST LONG DISTANCE TRAIN IN THE WORLD.
Superb new Pullman equipment.
Lighted and ventilated by electric lights and electric fans.
Leave New York, 2:45 P. M., Arrive Chicago, 9:45 Next Morning.
Leave Chicago, 12:30 Noon, Cincinnati, 2:00 P. M., Arrive New York, 9:30 Next Morning.
IT SAVES A DAY
We have in addition to the "20th Century Limited," 4 24-hour trains and 3 slower trains every day between New York and Chicago; also 4 fine trains daily to St. Louis and Cincinnati. See our timetable in this paper.
A. H. SMITH, General Superintendent. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

Summer Resorts.
NEW YORK.
THOMPSON'S HOTEL | LAKE MAHOPAC N. Y.
Now open. A select family hotel. GOLF AND ALL OUTDOOR SPORTS. Superior accommodations. Excellent cuisine. Fifty miles from New York City via N. Y. & Harlem R. R. and N. Y. & Putnam R. R. Telephone. Illustrated booklet. EMERSON CLARK, Proprietor.

Long Island.
MANHATTAN BEACH.
Manhattan Beach Hotel.
T. F. SILLECK, Manager.
The Oriental Hotel,
JOS. P. GREAVES, Manager.

ARVERNE HOTEL
Arverne, Long Island, N. Y.
On the Ocean Front
HALF HOUR FROM NEW YORK.
CAPACITY 400.
FREE CASINO.
W. H. PARKE, Proprietor.
SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLET.

Summer on Long Island.
Ocean, Sound and Bays.
COOLED BY SEA BREEZES.
"LONG ISLAND," a handsomely illustrated descriptive book, containing a list of tha hotels and boarding housee on Long Island, free upon application at Ticket offices, Astor House, 150, 1385 Broadway, 965th Ave., and 48 West

ERIE

Comfortable, Convenient, Exclusive

COMPARTMENT CARS,

Between NEW YORK and BUFFALO.

Via the ERIE Railroad.

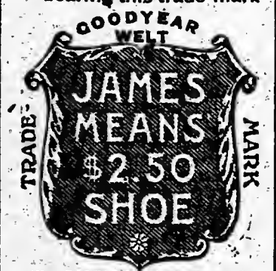
EXQUISITELY FINISHED AND DECORATED. Completely Equipped Café Cars, serving MEALS a la carte.

VESTIBULED TRAINS

Leave New York 7:25 P. M. Arrive Buffalo 7:00 A. M.

Other good trains at convenient hours to all points West.

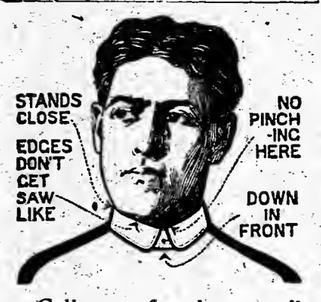
The main point is this:— If you pay more than $2.50 for a good Goodyear Welt Shoe, YOU PAY TOO MUCH! Ask your retailer for Shoes bearing this trade-mark



The JAMES MEANS SHOE for men has been known and approved by the public for 24 years. It is the first shoe ever put on the market at a retail price fixed by the manufacturer. It is the only widely known Goodyear Welt shoe for men which has ever been retailed at $2.50. It is made in medium weight Lace Bals., Box Calf and Vici Kid on Metropolitan Last, also Vici Kid Bals., on Civitas Last. Also Vici Kid Oxfords on Metropolitan Last. On all these styles the sizes run from 5 to 11, widths B, 4, 5 and 6. Half sizes on all widths.

Retailers are supplied with these goods directly from the factory. Orders are filled on the day of their receipt. If your nearest retailer cannot supply you send us a postal card giving his name and address as well as your own.

Dept. H,—JAMES MEANS COMPANY, BROCKTON, MASS.



Collar-comfort is so well worth having, that our name in the collar is well worth finding; you're sure of the first if you find the second. We mention two new ones: Cluett brand "Aldine" 25c; Arrow brand "Ashbourne" 15c

Cluett or Monarch Shirts are as right for you as for these Collars. Best dealers sell them.

Cluett, Peabody & Co.

Reduced Rates for
ELECTRIC LIGHTS.

On September 1st the price for incandescent and arc service of this Company will be reduced from a maximum of twenty cents to a maximum of fifteen cents per kilowatt hour. Substantial discount will be made when the daily average use of lamps exceeds two hours.

The United Electric Light & Power Company,
Fifty-five Duane Street

Dainty Dishes.

Welch's Grape Lemonade

Take the juice of two lemons, a tumbler of Welch's Grape Juice, a small cup of sugar and a quart of ice water. This will be a luxury and surprise to the table and unique at social gatherings, receptions, &c.

Welch's Grape Punch

Take the juice of two lemons, the juice of one orange, one pint of Welch's Grape Juice, one small cup of sugar, one pint of water. Serve ice cold. If served from punch bowl sliced lemon and orange add to the appearance.

Welch's Grape Sherbet [Frozen]

Take one and one-half pints Welch's Grape Juice, two and one-half pints of water, one and one-half pounds of granulated sugar, freeze medium stiff. Take whites of three eggs and three tablespoonfuls powdered sugar, beat thoroughly; then beat into sherbet, turn till hard, remove dasher and stand aside to cure—makes four quarts.

Welch's Grape Juice sold in quart and pint bottles by druggists and grocers.

The Welch Grape Juice Co.,
WESTFIELD, N. Y.

THE BEST VALUE EVER SEEN

Globe-Wernicke Desks and Chairs

380-382 BROADWAY, COR. WHITE ST.

MALARIAL NEW YORK

Malaria is much more prevalent in and around New York this season than usual. Foul airs and stagnant water are a fruitful source, and the germs propagate so quickly, the disease spreads rapidly. As a safeguard, take Dr. Decker's Shake No More two or three times a day. Fifty cents at all druggists.

41 THE AMERICAN MAN'S WHISKEY. 41
TRADE—41—MARK.

A blend of four absolutely pure whiskeys, none of them less than 8 years old, each one in such proportion as not to destroy the flavor of the other—the blend making one of the finest flavors as well as the richest whiskey ever offered in America. L. J. CALLANAN, Grocer and Wine Merchant, 41 and 43 VESEY ST., N. Y.
Monthly price list mailed on application.

DEVERY DISCUSSES NATIONAL ISSUES

Gives His Views to Business Men at Grand Opera House.

Wants Platt and Depew to See the President and Curb Trusts—Doesn't Like Gates's Methods.

William S. Devery made a speech on trusts, imperialism, and other weighty subjects of political discussion at a gathering of business men and others of the Ninth Assembly District last evening. The meeting hall in the Grand Opera House, opposite the Devery headquarters, was crowded, and, although the men sweltered under the rays of many gas lights, they stayed to hear the ex-Chief of Police deliver his talk.

Dr. William S. Stewart was elected Chairman of the meeting soon after it was called to order. Then John Oxley, a local orator, made a speech. He told stories of Napoleon, Washington, Lincoln, Grant, and Devery, and linked the names together as if they were at present in the political life of the world.

"George Washington," said he, "had a chance to stab this Republic in the back. Did he do it? Neither did William S. Devery."

Then there was loud applause, during which William S. Devery was laughing.

"Abraham Lincoln was a great man," said Mr. Oxley.

"What's that got to do with this fight against Sheehan and Goodwin?" shouted a practical politician. There was more applause, and Mr. Oxley started to tell other ante-bellum stories.

After another speaker had extolled the alleged virtues of Mr. Devery for three-quarters of an hour there were loud cries for a speech from the ex-Chief of Police, who said, in part:

"It does my heart good to see you here and to be sure that the Committee of One Hundred of the business men of this district will look after the women and children. I will see that the excursion is properly catered to. There will be lots of soft stuff for the ladies and children—"

"Won't there be any hard stuff?" demanded a Devery follower.

"Well, the boxes won't be examined by customs officials when they are put aboard," shouted Mr. Devery in reply.

"Say," continued the ex-chief, "you business men of this district will meet your customers on that excursion. You will meet those who are in the district but might have moved, and you can talk business with them and tell them about your goods. You can tell them that it is cheaper to pay you a few cents more for vegetables and other things instead of paying 10 cents car fare to go to the apartment stores. I am in favor of home rule and home business."

Then Mr. Devery appealed to the voters to "turn down Sheehan and Goodwin as political leaders of the district.

"I see by the newspapers," he went on, "that Mr. Platt wants to know what I am up to in this contest. I will tell him what I am up to if he will tell me why he don't get Chauncey M. Depew and go down to Roosevelt and tell him to bring the trusts up with a round turn. I was able to get round steak for twelve to fourteen cents a pound before the Beef Trust was organized. Now it is eighteen or twenty cents. Coal is $8.75 a ton—I paid for a ton to-day—and the price will be $10 or $15 if this thing don't stop. Let Platt and Depew go to Roosevelt and tell the coal barons they must arbitrate the coal strike.

"I seen pictures of 175,000 to 200,000 men, women, and children starving in the coal regions and it made my heart bleed. That's what I am up to. I am up to giving the people of this district coal, and they need ice, and they need help when they are out of work and starving. Say, if Platt wants to know what I am up to let him come over to this district and find out. Platt better get Roosevelt to start his Attorney General to work on the trusts before he talks about me.

"As for John C. Sheehan, I knew him when he came to this district. He did not have a wooden leg then, because he did not have money to buy one. He—"

"Now he has sprained his other leg," shouted a listener.

"Well," commented Mr. Devery, "if he had staid in the Ninth District and looked after the interests of you people instead of being with the elite of Long Branch he would not have broken his other leg.

"As for Goodwin, he is full of ice. He is frozen. You can't shake his hand without feeling the icicles on his wrist. He better go back to the wagon."

Then, again, Mr. Devery launched into National and other issues. He said:

"I am against this imperialism. I am in favor of home rule. I am against such fellows as Gates—John W. Gates. He just corners the corn market and he shovels $5,000,000 into his jeans and then he comes out and says he don't believe in labor unions and that they don't do no good. I believe in labor unions. If Gates would come here and shovel out about two and a half millions to the poor of New York I would believe in Gates. He don't get a look into the tenement houses as I do. He don't see the suffering and the thousands of people out of work while he can make millions cornering corn. The farmer don't get any benefit from the deal, and in the end you people here have to pay for the game. That's what the matter with this country."

Mr. Devery ended his speech with an appeal to the business men of the district to get up at 5 o'clock to-morrow morning to see that the women and children of the district are properly cared for at the Atlas Line pier when the free invitation excursion of inhabitants of the Ninth District, "notwithstanding, color, previous servitude or politics," as invited by the ex-Chief of Police will sail.

At Raritan Grove Mr. Devery has arranged for a special performance of the opera "Mascot" by the company which is now rendering Summer opera at Arverne Beach. A special train has been arranged to bring the singers back to the Long Island resort in time for the evening performance.

GOSSIP OF THE THEATRES.

May Irwin returned from England yesterday on the Atlantic Transport liner Minnehaha, accompanied by her two sons. She reiterates her statement that she has retired from the stage forever. After a short stay in New York, she will go to her Summer home, in the Thousand Islands.

Miss Lea Van Dyck, who recently returned from abroad, after several years' absence, has been engaged by Manager George R. White to play Lady Belford in "Mam'selle 'Awkins."

Dorothy Morton was engaged yesterday by Morris Hall to play the leading part in "When Reuben Comes To Town." She has lately been playing with the "Prince of Pilsen" in Boston, in which she was also the leading woman.

The first of the Frohman theatres to open for the season will be the Madison Square, on Monday, Aug. 25, when H. M. Paull's three-act comedy "The New Clown" will be presented. The play was produced last season at the Comedy Theatre, London.

Primrose and Docketader's minstrels remain the attraction at Manhattan Beach.

Audran's "Mascot" is being given at Terrace Garden.

The low notes of "Nancy Brown" still catch the ear at the Knickerbocker.

"The Defender" runs along smoothly at the Herald Square.

"A Chinese Honeymoon" continues its successful career.

Vaudeville, Roof Gardens, and Concerts.

For the Proctor theatres "Napoleon" is the feature at the Twenty-third Street Theatre, "David Garrick" at the Fifth Avenue, while "His Heart's Delight" is continued in Harlem.

Comedy, vaudeville and concert are featured at Keith's, the Four Madcaps, with their European novelty dancing act, having the first place.

Moving pictures and afternoon and evening concerts are the special attractions at the Eden Musée.

The leading performers for the steamer Grand Republic include Sadie Leonard, comedienne, and Ford and Doc West in a character sketch.

Shannon's Band and Pain's fireworks continue in favor at Manhattan Beach.

The contralto soloist, Miss Alta Yolo, will be among the new singers heard at the Duss concerts.

The "Mikado," Geisha girls and Japanese novelties are the attractions on the Madison Square Roof.

Cherry Blossom Grove, the New York roof, commences a straight vaudeville bill again.

CREATORE'S BAND WELCOMED.

A Leading Feature of the New Bill at the Paradise Roof.

Last night was practically a second opening at the Paradise Roof. A new bill was presented, and Creatore's Band gave its first performance there.

Hardly had the band of forty taken its place on the stage and commenced to play Donizetti's "Lucia" before the attention of the house was fixed. Once fixed, it was held to the end. As Creatore made his bow he received a burst of sincere, though rather boisterous, applause. The same hearty applause greeted his rendering of "Tanhäuser." Creatore is only beginning his career, being little more than thirty years of age. He comes from Naples, Italy, and made his first appearance in America about two years ago as a trombone player in Ellery's Band. Later he played at Atlantic City, and recently organized his own band.

One of the most striking vaudeville numbers of the programme was "The Three Chs—Chic, Charm, Chaste." It consists of eighteen cleverly clad young woman, led by Countess von Hatzfeldt, who do various dances with appropriate songs. Then come those three representatives of the strenuous life, the Willie Brothers, who cause one to marvel at their difficult, deft athletics. Much laughter is occasioned by Sparrow, the mad juggler, who converts the stage into an amateur sewer while performing some startling feats.

Jacob Litt Buys a Chicago Theatre.

CHICAGO, July 28.—By a transaction closed to-day, Jacob Litt, who operates theatres in New York, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Milwaukee, and Chicago, becomes the owner of McVicker's Theatre. The price paid for the building is not stated. The ground lease from the School Board has eighty-five years to run.

London Opera Season Ends.

LONDON, July 28.—The opera season wound up brilliantly at Covent Garden to-night with a production of "Rigoletto," in which Mme. Melba and M. Caruso took part. The season has been chiefly remarkable for the revival of Italian opera in public favor at the expense of Wagnerian opera.

Bicyclist Diavolo Falls.

LONDON, July 28.—The American bicyclist Diavolo sustained a nasty fall while performing the feat of "looping the loop" at the Aquarium to-day. He was much bruised, but he will reappear to-morrow.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

There is a reaction in society this week. Beyond the set entertainments, such as dinners, luncheons, and the regular dances at Casinos, there is really nothing of importance. So far, there does not seem to be a wedding in prospect until that of Mr. Thatcher and Miss Davies on Aug. 9. Mr. Thatcher will give his farewell bachelor dinner at Sherry's on Thursday evening. There were only a few people in town yesterday.

This morning at 11 o'clock there will be a solemn mass of requiem for the repose of the soul of John W. Mackay at the Church of St. Leo on East Twenty-ninth Street. The Rev. Father Ducey, a life-long friend of the family, will be the celebrant, and many of the friends and business confrères of Mr. Mackay, who are now in the city or at nearby watering places, will attend. The date of the funeral has not been decided, but the latest dispatches state that it will not take place before September, and that Clarence Mackay will return within a fortnight to America.

In the early Spring the announcement was made in THE TIMES that Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard intended to go abroad and to close her residence at Scarboro-on-Hudson for an indefinite period. Mrs. Shepard returned from Bar Harbor the latter part of the week. She had been visiting her daughters, Mrs. Ernesto Fabbri and Mrs. William Jay Schieffelin, who have their Summer residences at that resort. She will sail to-day, and it is her intention to remain abroad at least a year, as her health has not been good for some time past. Her country seat at Scarboro-on-the-Hudson will remain closed in the meantime.

The wedding of Miss Rita Bell, the second daughter of Mrs. Isaac Bell, Jr., and the Count Paul d'Aramon, has been postponed until late September, on account of the death of the Count's relative, the Marquise d'Aramon.

Among those booked to sail on the Kronprinz Wilhelm to-day are John C. Calhoun, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis W. Gartner, Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. McCurdy, Mr. and Mrs. Richard McCurdy, John Munro, Mr. and Mrs. Trenor L. Park, George S. Scott, Countess Dora Mildred Komiss, Mrs. Irving M. Scott of San Francisco, George C. Rand, Jr., Mrs. J. W. Pinchot, Frank H. Rossiter, E. V. W. Rossiter, Ernest T. Rossiter, and James Stokes.

Mrs. Marshall C. Lefferts has been entertaining a house party for a week at Hedgewood, the Lefferts country place at Lawrence, L. I., for her daughter, Miss Molly Cozine Lefferts, who made her début last Winter. On Saturday evening a dinner and small dance were given for Miss Lefferts at the Casino. Among the guests at the house party were Miss Virginia Osborn, A. Perry Osborn, and Morin Scott Hare.

Mr. and Mrs. William B. Boulton and their son and daughter, who sailed for Europe the other day to be absent until September, did much entertaining before going abroad, among their guests being Miss Charlotte Prime, Miss Helen White Stevens, G. G. Schroeder, and John Bates.

Henry S. Kip and his brother, W. Rudolf Kip, are at Ankony, their country place at Rhinebeck, having recently returned from Japan. They went abroad last Autumn and made a trip around the world.

Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer and Mrs. S. T. Peters are among those at the Waumbek in the White Mountains. Mrs. Julia F. Clapp of Morristown is also there.

Mrs. Clarence Mackay arrived at Bar Harbor on Friday evening, and is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Duer. Her little daughter has been at Bar Harbor since the late Spring.

Dr. Carl A. Clemone and Mrs. Clemons, (Miss Constance M. Gunther,) who are at Bay Side, L. I., with Mrs. W. Henry Gunther, will go to Lake George later in the season.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Robert Schell are at the United States Hotel, Saratoga, where they have a cottage for August.

The wedding of Miss Elizabeth H. Crawford and Murray Macdonald Macdonald took place on Saturday at Lenham, England. By an error it was announced that Miss Crawford was engaged to Murray Davey. The bride is the daughter of the late David Crawford of this city and the sister of Mrs. Richard T. Wainwright and Mrs. Macgrane Coxe.

The engagement is reported of Miss Clark, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Crawford, and Horace C. Stebbins. Mr. Stebbins is a member of the Calumet Club.

Mr. and Mrs. Marion Crawford are cruising in the Mediterranean. They were recently at Sorrento, where their yacht is kept anchored the greater part of the Summer, going from there on short trips. At the Hotel Vittoria are the Principe and Principessa San Faustino and the latter's mother Mrs. Campbell. The Principessa, who was Miss Jane Campbell of this city, has been out of health for some time, but is on the road to recovery.

From Newport comes the announcement that Mrs. Astor will give a ball at Beechwood on Friday, August 29, when her new ballroom will be ready.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 28.—The leading attraction for the Summer residents this evening was the open-air theatre at Freebody Park, where vaudeville, including Pauline Hall, was presented. There were many theatre parties, every box and nearly all the orchestra chairs being occupied by cottagers. The largest party was one given by Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., for her daughter, Miss Laura Swan, the party numbering twenty-two. After the theatre Mrs. Dyer took her guests to Berger's, where a special supper was served. Dancing followed.

Reginald C. Vanderbilt also gave a theatre party and took his guests to Berger's for supper.

Dinners were given to-night by Francis J. Otis, Mrs. E. T. Gerry, and Mrs. C. L. Hillhouse at their cottages, and by G. M. Hutton and Dr. Thomas L. Shearer.

Mr and Mrs. Peter D. Martin surprised their friends by returning here Sunday night from a very brief wedding trip. They arrived on the boat from Fall River, and were driven to the Cadwalader cottage, in Bellevue Avenue. Their arrival did not become known until to-day.

Dennie M. Hare and Miss Hare are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt, at Oakland Farm.

Mr. and Mrs. William P. Thompson returned to-day from a three weeks' fishing trip on the Restigoucbe River, in Canada.

A very enjoyable dinner to-night was that given by Mrs. W. Denison Hatch at the Gibert cottage. Pink flowers and delicate green fern leaves were used for the several centres of the tables.

Mrs. Lewis Q. Jones gave a luncheon and reception at Bay View this afternoon. The cottage and grounds were prettily decorated, American Beauty roses being used exclusively for the table decorations.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Borden Harriman have arrived at the Yardley cottage, in Rhode Island Avenue.

Baron Ofiotti, M. V. R. Berry, and Eugene S. Willard are registered at the Casino.

Capt. Casper F. Goodrich, United States Navy, arrived here to-day to deliver a series of lectures before the War College.

Mrs. Brewster of New York is the guest of Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock.

Miss Marion Fish and Stuyvesant Fish arrived to-night.

Mrs. Woodward of New York is the guest of James T. Woodward.

F. M. Guardabassi and Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Topakyan of New York and Mrs. W. C. France of New Rochelle are at the Stevens villa.

The schooner yachts Chanticleer, Fearless, and Fenella; the sloop Hester, and the steam yachts Pilgrim and Wampanoag arrived to-day.

Jamestown will have another naval wedding to-morrow, and this time it will be international in character, the bride being Miss Elsie L. Bleecker, daughter of Capt. John V. Bleecker, United States Navy, and the bridegroom Capt. E. G. Waymouth of the Royal English Artillery. The bridegroom will have as best man his fellow-officer Capt. T. M. Wakefield of the Royal Artillery, and the bride will have as her maid of honor Miss Ethel Mount of New York. The ceremony will be performed by the Right Rev. William M. McVickar, D. D., Bishop Coadjutor of Rhode Island. The ushers will be J. S. Bleecker and Elliot Wadsworth of Boston and J. S. Cole and C. L. Cole of Morristown, N. J. A reception will be held at the Summer residence of the bride's parents after the ceremony.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Martin—Pearson.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., July 28.—Announcement was made to-day of the marriage of Miss Grace L. Pearson of this city, a daughter of the late Rev. Judson Pearson, at one time President of the New Jersey State Christian Endeavor Society, to Herbert Martin, also of this city. Mr. Martin is a reporter for The Jersey City Journal. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. C. M. Barras of Millville.

IN THE SHOPS.

Among the prettiest of corset covers are those made of dotted Swiss, the smallest dots being used as a rule. They are gathered into a band at the neck and held by a ribbon, and gathered in again at the waist line and held by another ribbon. They cost only $1.25 each. A woman who wears pretty clothes says a corset cover like that is as easy to wash as a pocket handkerchief.

Night gowns, and they are also among the prettiest and simplest of underwear, come in the finest of lawn or nainsook. They are cut round and low in the neck, finished with a wide double edge of the material at the neck, and on lower edge of the elbow sleeves. Through these edges are ribbons. The material is so sheer that the ribbon shows through. They are certainly as pretty gowns as one could wish for $1.50.

Things in wicker or straw, or whatever they call the light materials they put into baskets and Summer bags, are to be found in the shape or on the order of dress suit cases. They may not be quite so smart in appearance, but a wise woman will choose one of the lighter ones.

The wash hats, or hats of wash material, with dip edges, are rather pretty in a coarse unbleached linen, with a linen gauze scarf. These hats, however, are becoming too common almost to be considered.

Go carts for children come in the grass which is comparatively new and is to be seen in furniture and mattings.

This is the season for great bargains in letter paper. Five cents a quire seems to be the average price, with envelopes at 5 cents a package, and some very good paper can be found at the prices. Excellent continental note paper is selling for that price, or was a few days ago. Pongee linen can be had, 125 sheets and envelopes, for $1.20.

Interesting playing cards have portraits of noted persons on the face cards, Queen Victoria, Bismarck, and other celebrated individuals.

Heavy key chains for men come in gun metal, and knicknacks, match boxes, cigar cutters, and the like to go with them are made of the same metal.

A chatelaine chain and hook for women has gun metal covered note books attached, each with a gold pencil tucked in at the side. Some of the chains are of gold and others of the gun metal.

A Tammany cigar case is of silver, and it has the tiger's head in enamel in the centre. The head is a work of art.

Here is a hat pin for the October girl. It has four pear-shaped opals set in a filigree head of gold, the points of the opals coming together in the centre, but not meeting, for in the centre is a diamond, not a large one, but large enough to show a rich gleam of light.

Men's pajamas come in small figured materials like old-fashioned calico more than anything else. Funny things they are, but rather attractive.

Bath robes of madras or a material that has the same appearance have stripes of color with white. The robes have the regulation pockets and belt.

Every Day Is a Day of Features at This Store.

THE BIG STORE SIEGEL COOPER CO. A CITY IN ITSELF
SIXTH AVE. MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN 18TH & 19TH STS.

It's a Store That Meets Every Need Promptly.

Just a Word or Two in Passing.

"IT'S a most remarkable store," said a visitor just before the close of business yesterday afternoon. "There are always crowds here. So many of the other stores are empty at this time of the year, but you are always busy, no matter what floor I visit."

And it's a pleasant fact to dwell upon. And this despite the freakishness of the weather, notwithstanding alternate spells of heat, cool waves and wretched rains.

We are growing too rapidly; we are entirely too ambitious to be content with good enough. We're continually trying to improve our best, and in so doing we are continually expanding.

"Business isn't up to the mark," is a wail that comes from many quarters. We don't find it so here.

Every Department is showing a splendid increase over last July, and the month now ending is a most satisfactory one in every sense.

Expansion is the uppermost topic just now at The Big Store. An army of men is working night and day completing the plans of Expansion. When these preparations are consummated The Big Store will be greater and finer than ever.

Another floor will be open for business. 100,000 more feet of space for the display and sale of superior merchandise will have been acquired. Entirely new Departments will be added. Many innovations will be made. Many Departments will be in different locations.

And after you've seen and noted all these changes and improvements you'll frankly admit it's the finest store in the world.

A cultured man, writing from British Honduras, said, in a letter received Saturday:—"Yours is, without doubt, the greatest retail store in existence. I have traveled the entire globe and know whereof I write."

Women's White Waists.

15,000 when the big sale began yesterday morning. Plenty of choice styles for to-day's comers.

THOUSANDS OF WAISTS at 45c
THOUSANDS OF WAISTS at 69c
THOUSANDS OF WAISTS at 75c
THOUSANDS OF WAISTS at 1.00
HUNDREDS OF WAISTS at 1.45
HUNDREDS OF WAISTS at 1.85

(Second Floor, Front.)

Bath Robes at $1.95

For Men and Children.

Unquestionably the best value for the money we have had occasion to tell about in many months.

Made of very best Terry cloth, with hood or sailor collar—just as you fancy most. Heavy cord girdle, with tassel.

All sizes, from 6 years upward. Lengths long enough to please the tallest man. Regular $3.50 to $5.00 values reduced to 1.95

(Main Floor, Rear of Escalator.)

The "New Idea" Bustle.

Light, cool, durable and inexpensive. Weighs only one ounce. No more hot pads, no more discomfort. Once you have tried a "New Idea" Bustle you will wear no other.

Prices, 25c., 39c., 49c., 59c.

Daily Demonstration in the Corset Department on the second floor.

Women's Dress Linen Skirts.

At a price that does not cover cost of the ontside material. Elaborately trimmed with embroidery, applique, lace insertions, fine tucking, cording and hemstitching. Made to sell at $5.00, $6.50, and $7.50, 1.90

(Second Floor, Front.)

Liquor Specials.

We mention two for to-day. But you can at all times find New York's greatest wine and liquor values here.

GUINNESS' GENUINE DUBLIN STOUT, imported in glass, per doz., 1.58

OLD CROW WHISKEY, per case, $7.00; per bottle, 65

(Fourth Floor.)

Women's $3 Shoes and Oxfords for 1.00

The great Shoe Sale continues briskly. Crowds of eager and delighted buyers daily. A famous brand of Shoes—quality fit for a queen. All sizes and widths. 1 to 8 and AA to E. In most cases you can easily read the real name of these fine Shoes, although all are stamped "Boylston Hygienic Shoes." Without exception the best Shoe bargains ever offered you. On sale in the regular Shoe Store on the Main Floor and on the Second Floor, adjoining the Escalator. 1.00

Children's Wear.

NEWS OF SHARP REDUCTIONS.

75 CHILDREN'S SAILOR SUITS, in linen; some with extra wide pique collars; others with heavy lace insertion; sizes 3 to 6 years; actual value $3.00 and $4.00, 1.75

BABIES' WHITE PIQUE REEFERS, round collars, trimmed with neat embroidery insertions and ruffle, sizes 6 months to 3 years, 98

BABIES' LAWN CAPS, tucked and embroidered, full or top ruche, all sizes; also CHILDREN'S STRAW HATS, trimmed with organdie, lace and flowers, sizes 2 to 5 years, 39

(Second Floor, Centre.)

Women's Kimono Sacques and Gowns.

They'll be picked up rapidly at these new prices:

KIMONO DRESSING SACQUES, very fine lawn, in dainty patterns, with white lawn border trimming; 75c. value, 50

KIMONO DRESSING SACQUES, of dimity and lawn, very pretty polka dot effects, with hemstitched lawn border trimming and new flare sleeve, 98

KIMONO GOWN, lawn and batiste, in exquisite patterns, with border trimming of white lawn, cut very full and long; regular $2.50 value, 98

KIMONO GOWNS of dimity, in pretty polka dot effects; the new flare sleeve, with lawn hemstitched border trimming, 1.95

(Second Floor, Centre.)

...A...

Five Dollar Bill

And What It Will Do at The Big Store Again

To-Day.

It has become a rule to look for Surprises at The Big Store. The crowds who attended the sensational sale on Monday, June 30, will certainly never forget the "Surprises" they found and obtained. Another and still greater surprise is scheduled for

To-Day, July 29th.

July as a rule is a dull month in clothing circles. The Siegel Cooper Store has been not only "busy" but crowded with eager purchasers daily during the phenomenal sale that was closed with such enthusiasm last Friday.

There Must Be a Reason

for such unusual activity, such animation in July, such selling. There is but one answer. The purchasing public realizes that every word printed in the Siegel Cooper advertisements "means what it states," that instead of disappointment, as in many cases, sensational bargains are on sale—always—

Not One Has Escaped.

Every broken lot in the Men's Clothing Store has been gathered by the keen-eyed clothing men and arranged in a solid phalanx in the main aisle, covering seven sections, from the elevation in front of the Hat Store to the rear, and comprising all in all about 1,100 garments, each and every one priced

Five Dollars $5.00 Five Dollars

The most vivid pen could not do justice to the magnitude of values. No written description could enhance the attractiveness and perfection of the splendid suits and other garments. Only your personal inspection will do justice to this offering and your own economy and benefit. Hence this brief synopsis:

275 MIXED SUITS of Cheviots, Cassimeres and Tweeds (broken lots).

220 HIGH-CLASS TROPICAL SUITS, Coats and Trousers made of Flannels, Homespuns and Wool Crashes, some half lined, some quarter silk lined, majority "skeleton" or unlined, single and double breasted, also "Norfolks."

180 BLUE SERGE SUITS of perfect fast colors, pure Worsted; some are double-breasted and silk faced (broken lots).

110 BLACK SUITS for dress or business wear; large sizes only, 39 to 50 breast (broken lots).

80 YOUNG MEN'S SUITS, including all colors and fabrics, small sizes only, 34 to 36 (broken lots).

85 COATS AND VESTS, black fabrics of standard quality, sacks and cutaways (broken lots).

150 TOP COATS—They may seem "out of season," but—see the coats and think of the price!

To-day, $5.00

(Main Floor, Rear.)

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 29, 1902.

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DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year	8.50
SUNDAY, with Magazine and Financial Supplements, per Year	2.50
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FOURTEEN PAGES.

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SECRETARY ROOT AND THE ANTI-IMPERIALISTS.

Perhaps what may fairly be called the meanest part of the manifesto of the anti-imperialists is the attack upon the Secretary of War. The manifestants are careful to distinguish and dissociate the Secretary from the President, whose agent and organ he officially and legally is. In fact, if any specific purpose could be ascribed to the manifesto, it might be said to be directed to the purpose of forcing Mr. Root out of the Cabinet.

The charges that are brought against the Secretary are brought in an indirect and circuitous fashion, which is a great tactical mistake, if it be intended as an appeal to the judgment and conscience of the American people. The American people like to see attacks upon their public men made openly, when they are made by "responsible persons," as the manifestants boast themselves to be—not in a way so roundabout that anything but our respect for the signers of the manifesto prevents us from calling it sneaking.

The charges are, so far as they can be elicited from the verbiage with which they are surrounded, (1) that the Secretary of War has systematically suppressed the facts in respect to the charges of cruelty and barbarity in the Philippines, and (2) that he has publicly praised the army for carrying on the war in the islands "with scrupulous regard for the rules of civilized warfare," while in fact he knew, from "the files of the War Department," that it had been carried on in unscrupulous disregard of those rules, and that he thereby instigated the continuance of the barbarities.

In regard to the first charge, if there ever was one entirely refuted by notorious facts this seems to us to be such a charge. The fact is that every allegation of military misconduct in the Philippines which was specific enough to be tangible has at once and promptly been searched and reported upon by the department, no matter what its source. A returned private soldier could not make a charge in a published interview, a private soldier still in service could not make a charge in a published letter, no matter, in either case, how obscurely published, but that the allegation was at once made the subject of official investigation. And these investigations were set on foot not in consequence of any pressure from the anti-imperialists in the Senate or from the anti-imperialists in private life, but in advance of any such pressure, spontaneously, and solely for the purpose of vindicating the good name of the army, either by refuting the charges, on the one hand, or by punishing those who had brought reproach upon it upon the other. It will hardly be pretended that the charges brought in this manifesto itself are specific enough to make an official investigation of them profitable or even practicable. But is it possible that the manifestants can have forgotten or ignored the two pamphlets issued from the War Department early last Winter, in which every charge that could be investigated was hunted down and a full report made upon it, including some charges which nothing but a resolution to show that he had nothing to conceal could have led the Secretary to dignify by an investigation? The force of this action and of its results can be broken only by maintaining that there is, and was, a conspiracy of lying between the War Department and the officers of the United States Army in the Philippines. That is what the manifestants virtually charge. That is what they apparently believe. But can they possibly believe that they can induce the American people to believe it?

The second charge implies and involves the same kind of conspiracy, a conspiracy to hoodwink all the American people excepting the lynx-eyed anti-imperialists, who have detected and are now prepared to baffle the conspirators. This second charge imputes to the Secretary a design to continue the "benevolent assimilation" of the islands by continuing the use of "fire and sword" under an unchecked and unchallenged military sway, until he has finally "made a solitude and called it peace." How does this imputation agree with the fact that it is this same Secretary of War who is the author of the scheme, now in practical and progressive operation, to terminate at the earliest moment the employment of the army in the Philippines, excepting as an agency for the preservation of order to be used in subordination to the civil power? It is ELIHU ROOT who has taken steps to reduce to practice the aspirations of WILLIAM MCKINLEY for a Government of the Philippine Islands in which the natives of those islands shall be admitted to the largest possible participation.

In the Secretary's annual report the objections to the continuance of military government after the conclusion of actual hostilities were clearly and strongly stated, the necessity that a military government must be an arbitrary government, the impossibility of guaranteeing just government when the power to make the law, to construe the law, and to execute the law is united in one person, instead of being distributed among the three departments, legislative, judicial, and executive. It was in accordance with these principles that he devised the civil Government which has been put into operation in the Philippines. And it was the most distinguished civilian and lawyer whom he could find that the civilian and lawyer at the head of the War Department invoked to aid him in what the manifestants desire us to believe he meant to be the establishment of a military despotism over the archipelago. The manifestants have apparently made haste to forget the tribute to the earnest and devoted labors of the Secretary for the establishment of civil government that was paid, no longer ago than the Fourth of July, by Gov. TAFT, himself so thorough a believer in the Secretary's project that he was even then returning, at great personal sacrifice and even at great physical risk, to bear his part in carrying it out. They have forgotten it or they ignore it. Nothing short of a fixed idea would persuade sensible men in the positions of the manifestants that Gov. TAFT is not a more competent witness than themselves on the condition of the Philippines. But it seems to be a corollary of the fixed idea that the very experience which renders him competent disqualifies him. Gen. CHAFFEE, who earns the applause of foreigners and the gratitude of the Chinese not more for his bravery than for his humanity, for his "justice and kindness," becomes a ruthless brute and encourager and concealer of cruelty and barbarity, as soon as he returns to Manila. Gov. TAFT, when he returns to his post at the risk of his life, to take up the great and patriotic work he sees to be done there, becomes neither trustworthy as an adviser nor even credible as a witness. In fact, every American who is fighting or working for the honor of his country in the Far East becomes by that fact a victim of "utter demoralization."

How can men who talk in this way expect to command the adherence or the confidence of the American people?

A SENATOR SELF-DECEIVED.

It is easier for any camel to go through the eye of any needle than for a Republican Senator to see and admit the true reason for the failure of the Cuban reciprocity treaty. Senator O. H. PLATT of Connecticut begins an article in The North American Review in a spirit of candor and frankness that enlists the sympathetic interests of the reader. He does not hesitate to say that we had made a pledge and assumed an obligation to make commercial arrangements with Cuba that would favor her industries and help her to a solid footing as an independent and prosperous nation. We disgracefully failed to do our plain duty and repudiated our obligation, but when Senator PLATT attempts to tell why we failed his vision becomes clouded and his pen falters.

In this passage quoted from his article there is abundant evidence that he deceives himself as to the defeat of the reciprocity treaty:

> It may well be doubted whether 1 per cent. of our people, before the assembling of the last Congress, would have tolerated the idea that Cuba should be treated in any other way than as a neighbor and a close friend. And yet there developed during the Winter and early Summer a sentiment, founded on misapprehension and prejudice, which was strong enough to defeat for the time being any remedial or beneficent legislation in her behalf.

Prejudice there was, but no misapprehension. Not a bit of it. There never was a moment that the beet-sugar Senators did not know what they were about. Nor was any Republican Senator under a misapprehension about the House amendment coupling with the 20 per cent. reduction on Cuban sugar a provision striking out the differential duty which protects our powerful Sugar Trust. The position of Republican Senators when confronted with that proposition was correctly described by Mr. SHEPARD in his speech at Nantasket. They knew that they could not touch one schedule of the Dingley tariff without calling the attention of the people to the iniquities that lurk in the other schedules. That was the position of Senator ALDRICH, that was the position of Senator O. H. PLATT.

The Connecticut Senator notes it as a "curious fact" that "while there is a popular belief that combinations and trusts control legislation in Congress, it is nevertheless true that the most effective means of preventing legislation is to assert that a combination or trust desires it." He proceeds:

> The Sugar Trust is, perhaps, the most unpopular of all capitalistic combinations in the United States, and the apprehension excited by continual reiteration that the legislation in question was being supported and would inure to the benefit of the Sugar Trust was most potent. In the opinion of the writer, it was utterly fallacious. That it was successful in defeating for the time being the performance of our plain duty with regard to Cuba must be admitted. * * * The fear that the beet-sugar industry might possibly be injured and that the Sugar Trust might possibly reap some benefit as a result of the proposed legislation was so skillfully manipulated, so cunningly fostered, and so persistently and vigorously reiterated that the main question was practically obscured. Many members took counsel of their fears rather than of their judgment; fear developed into frenzy; suspicion usurped the province of fact; prejudice was more potent than reason; the well-considered policy of two Administrations and an overwhelming sentiment of moral obligation were ignored.

Senator PLATT ought to see that his argument does not hang together. If the Republican Senators had really quaked with the fear that they might be found doing a good thing for the Sugar Trust they would, of course, have taken the short way to clear themselves of all suspicion. They would positively have jumped at the chance offered them by the House to repeal the differential duty, thus discontinuing the bounty which the laws compel the people to pay to the great Havemeyer corporation. Then these Senators could have gone before their constituents laying a manly hand upon an honest heart and appealing to the record of their votes as evidence that they were not the thralls of the Sugar Trust.

Senator PLATT's article is a first-rate campaign document for the Democrats. It exhibits the Republican Senators as recreant to duty when it runs counter to Dingleyism. But neither he nor any other servant of the protected interests has the right to say that the American people have failed in their duty to Cuba. The Republican Senators, himself among the number, have deliberately, understandingly, with their eyes wide open, repudiated the obligation which the people would have faithfully fulfilled.

THE CITY MAGISTRATES.

The reappointment of Messrs. CRANE and DEUEL and the appointment of Mr. BREEN as City Magistrates by Mayor LOW were made in accordance with the recommendations of the Republican organization and that of the Greater New York Democracy. They are not all especially good, and certainly not so good as the importance of the posts, the high salary, and the long tenure required and should have made possible. The term is ten years. The salary is $10,000. The duties are of a delicate nature, and their discharge in the best possible manner is a matter of intimate concern to more litigants and to a larger part of the population of the city than in the case even of the Supreme Court Judgeships.

It is the opinion of the machine men, especially of the Republican Party, that this act of respect for the claims of party by the Mayor is admirable and that it will greatly strengthen his administration. That depends on the point of view. It does not strike us as consistent with the freely given pledge of Mr. Low that he would not use the power of appointment for the purpose of building up any party organization in the city, and that he would exercise it solely as a trust for the promotion of good government, in the interest of all the people. It is obviously the belief of the machine men that he has not observed that pledge, and they are naturally elated by the fact. We think that in selecting incumbents for judicial offices of such real and general importance for terms five times as long as his own he should have been guided solely by the desire to get the very best men available, without reference to the wishes of the party organizations. If that was his single purpose, the result does not, in our judgment, show remarkable skill or success.

THE ETHICS OF PUGILISM.

San Francisco is a very amusing and in some respects an amazing city. The first impression of the visitor from the East is that he has found a community without moral sense. Whether this impression is justified or not depends a good deal upon the point of view. The standards are so different from those to which he is accustomed that he is at a loss to know just how to behave, and still more what kind of behavior to expect from those about him. His first impression is likely to be that the people of San Francisco are a community who do not know right from wrong, and if he stays there long enough he is likely to find himself in doubt on this subject.

A curious illustration of this is found in the announcement of the Mayor of San Francisco concerning prizefights. Having had information which leads him to believe that a recent contest in that city between two pugilists, competitors for the heavyweight championship, was in some sense a "fake," in that the result was prearranged between the contestants, and that in this respect it was no more honest as a test of endurance in brutality than some others which had preceded it, he gives official notice that "unless indubitable evidence is produced to disprove the information, I shall hereafter have to prohibit all such fight exhibitions." Had the fight been "to a finish," and had one professional slugger actually pounded the other into helplessness and insensibility, the case would have been different. In those circumstances there would have been no occasion for his Honor to break up the amusement of the Athletic Club and its patrons. But to "fake" a fight, and conclude it by prearrangement before one or the other of those taking part in it is disabled, is an offense against the unwritten moral code of the city which cannot be tolerated. The uncertainty thus introduced into the equities of bet liquidation strikes at the root of Californian civilization.

Elsewhere than in San Francisco it appears to be assumed that such exhibitions of manual skill and dexterity in evasion are tolerable up to the point of brutality, and that if sporting persons care to lay wagers on the issue of such contests they are, or should be, quite able to safeguard their own interests. The concern of those charged with the enforcement of the law in such cases is to see that such an exhibition does not degenerate into a real fight with an honest effort on the part of each to knock the other out "for fair." The San Francisco point of view would seem to be quite different. There is no objection to a prizefight of which the Mayor has knowledge if it be fought out to the absolute limit of endurance; but if open to the suspicion of being an exhibition for a division of gate money it must be prohibited for the protection of—of what? The public morals and the peace and dignity of the Commonwealth? Frankly, we do not know. Information on this point must come from San Francisco.

THE "SACRED CONCERT."

An impression prevails that there is some sort of legal restriction upon the rendering of purely secular dramatic performances on the Sabbath in New York. Possibly this has reference to Section 277 of the Penal Code. If we are not mistaken, places of amusement are licensed, the terms of such licenses prescribing, or at least assuming, that those receiving them shall conform to the law, and that it is in some sense the duty of the police to see that the law is not violated. As a concession to those who desire some sort of entertainment on Sunday which shall not offend the religious sense of the community nor traverse the law, the "sacred concert" became a feature at certain establishments desiring to do business seven nights in the week, and gradually the Sunday sacred concert has come to mean pretty much anything except an orderly and edifying dramatic performance.

Last Sunday evening a citizen who felt the need of a little harmless relaxation after a very quiet day at home attended one of these "sacred concerts" and found it entertaining, in its way, beyond his expectation. What he saw was a vaudeville without the least pretense of differentiation from the weekday bill. The show opened with a song and dance by a couple of negroes, characterized by high kicking, handsprings, cartwheels, and the like. The "artists" could not sing, and their dancing was chiefly athletics and horse play, but it served. Then followed a "turn" in which one personating a painter and another a rag picker made pictures by pinning all sorts of odds and ends upon the canvas—not very good pictures, but interesting in view of the materials employed. Then came a troupe of dwarfs, who first appeared in a caricature of the Salvation Army, followed by athletics and a wrestling match. They were followed by a performer with a troupe of trained dogs and cats, which did some amusing things and won great applause. To him succeeded a man simulating a crazy tramp, who indulged in variegated buffoonery in pantomime. This was followed by two performers who played excerpts from popular operas on the xylophone, with lighter music for encores. A sleight-of-hand performer followed in turn, who was clever but not very mysterious. One of the "turns" was assigned to four young women who danced with great energy and a total disregard of modesty, and whose behavior was rather that of corybantes in Phrygian orgies than that of well-behaved young persons performing before a self-respecting audience. A very good athletic performance by three young men and some conventional balancing on a slack wire completed the bill.

The average citizen who witnesses such a performance in New York on Sunday night will be very apt to ask himself why it is permitted, and if a satisfactory answer to this question is given he will follow it with an inquiry as to why dramatic performances and operas are not equally permitted. If vaudeville performances of the kind described are tolerated under the diaphanous fiction that they are "sacred" concerts, or concerts of any kind, it cannot be expected that the average citizen will have much respect either for the law or the method of its enforcement. If, on the other hand, they are given for the double reason that the manager has a right to give them and the public want them, it would require much sophistry to establish the contention that any kind of dramatic or operatic performance was in violation of the law. We are not discussing the propriety of Sunday entertainments of any kind; but we have no hesitation in saying that if the law permits such a vaudeville as we have described and forbids the rendering of a play or an opera, it is a fool law. To assume that it does is a fool interpretation.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—One of the correspondents whose many letters we published on Sunday seems rather seriously—"seriously" in at least two senses—to have misunderstood and misinterpreted the treatment which Mr. W. S. DEVERY is now receiving from the New York papers. "For years," wrote the correspondent, "the press have told us that DEVERY was everything that was vile and corrupt, and now they tell us that he is good and pure." The first of these two statements, while marked by a good deal of exaggeration, expresses a fact with an approach to accuracy close enough for several practical purposes, but for the second we have seen nothing either in our own columns or in those of our neighbors that gives it the slightest warrant or support. Newspaper opinion of Mr. DEVERY is now, so far as we know, precisely what it has been for several years past. It is one thing, however, to be the head of the New York Police Department, and quite another to be a private citizen making an effort considerably more picturesque than hopeful to wrest a Tammany district leadership from its present holder. When in the former position, Mr. DEVERY gravely affected public interests of the greatest moment, and the comment he received was based on that fact. Now his faults chiefly, if not wholly, concern the organization whose inner councils he aspires to enter, and there is no reason why the newspapers should fail to recognize the amusing features of his campaign or the illustrations it offers of certain amiable qualities, the possession of which by him was never denied even in the days when Mr. DEVERY was the constant object of vehement attack. And if our correspondent will study with a little more care than he has yet given them the current reports of Mr. DEVERY's doings, he may discover that they are not quite so complimentary as he thinks—that the humor they display, while kindly enough, is not entirely respectful—that a man of delicate sensibilities and enlightened personal dignity would not be too proud of getting just this sort of attention.

—Though "Christian Science" abounds in absurdities, few of them are of the sort that excites laughter. One can, however, laugh both easily and heartily at one sentence in the "Words to the Wise" which Our Dame of the Delusions has just issued from the well-guarded retreat whence her iron hand rules her dupes and her accomplices. "Rotation in office," she oracularly announces, "promotes wisdom, quiets mad ambition, satisfies justice, and crowns honest endeavor." And instantly the "First Readers" and the "Second Readers" begin to step down and out, leaving the positions they have found so pleasant and so profitable. Thus is opportunity created for "honest endeavor" which has not yet been made dangerous by the possession of power, and thus is "mad ambition" convinced of its madness, rapped sharply over the knuckles by the Dispenser of Agencies for Good Things, and rotated with a jerk out of the rivalry segment of the "Christian Science" circle. Thus, too, is the itness of the Eddy "demonstrated," as they say in the language of the initiated, and a closer approach to the ideal dead level established in the "churches." No envoy from a far land need go to Concord and give "mother" a tip by switching of the heads of the tallest weeds growing in her fields. She has followed that policy from the very beginning of her career, it being one of the few features of her system which she did not learn from her old friend QUIMBY. Of course, the principle of "rotation in office" does not apply to Mrs. EDDY. She remains, fixed at the receipt of incense—and royalties. No "honest endeavor" will lift its eyes to where she sits enthroned, and she will take careful precautions to prevent "mad ambition" from doing it.

—When a professional humorist tries to preach a sermon or draw a moral, then watch out for his unintentional but merriest jest. For instance, in the August Cosmopolitan, one who is not the least able of our amusers has a little essay, grave at least in intention, on the relation between supply and demand. He introduces it by a tale of a young naval officer who once heard a National lawmaker declare that there was no call for an isthmian canal. After the lapse of years the same officer is again presented, now in command of the Oregon, hurrying down the Pacific coast on very pressing business to be transacted in the vicinity of Cuba. Arrived at the longitude of Panama, the officer is pictured standing on the bridge of his ship, and quoted as saying, as he looks toward and beyond the land: "Yes, that blue line is the Atlantic Ocean." Then he proceeds sadly on his way around South America. So there was a "call" for an isthmian canal after all! That story is just too lovely for anything, and enviable, indeed, are the emotions of its hero when he reads it. He will gain new appreciation of his own greatness. The man who, from the bridge of a warship in the Pacific, can look over an isthmus fifty miles wide and 931 feet high, and see a blue line which is the Atlantic Ocean, is indeed a credit to the navy and to the Nation. Stout CORTEZ, now, had to climb the hills first,

> when with eagle eyes
> He stared at the Pacific, and all his men
> Looked at each other with wild surmise,
> Silent, upon a peak in Darien,

and so did PIZARRO and BALBOA and all the other old-timers, but our sailors are different—let our humorists tell it.

—That modified war called for by the honorable anti-imperialists who have just addressed a long communication to the President recalls a comparable case in which, too, the initial requirements of the game were lost in an endeavor toward improvement. It was in response to criticisms from those good folk of New England whose delicacy is shown by their blushing at the mention of a bare possibility, that the Hasty Pudding Club of Cambridge once undertook to show what the game of football would be if all the criticisms against it were heeded. The players "lined up," clad in frock coats and top hats, and utilized the time previous to the calling of the game in dusting their patent leather shoes with their handkerchiefs and adjusting their monocles. When the referee's whistle blew the centre rush on the side in possession of the ball gently picked up the pigskin and handed it to a halfback. The half-back put it under his arm and, again adjusting his monocle, started down the field. The men opposing him being in proximity too close to allow his passing them without inconvenience, he tapped one of them on the shoulder and said: "Pardon me, but may I pass?" There being nothing in his manner to offend, the opposing gentlemen stepped aside and a gain of twenty yards was made before the half-back got tired. At the next "rush" the player was not so careful, and accidentally jostled an opponent. He quickly apologized, but the opponent said: "Really, I think the ball should go to me." The other side then "rushed," and so on. It was decided by the spectators that the game was excellent for those who could find amusement in it, but that it was not football.

"In the Last Ditch."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial to-day "In the Last Ditch" ought to give those would-be administrators of public affairs the cold shivers. It is great, and makes good American blood run faster and purer to read it.

Thanks, many thanks.

H. M. SMITH.

Brooklyn, N. Y., July 28, 1902.

NUGGETS.

Fixing the Blame.

"Oats are going up, I see."

"Nother dodge of the automobile makers, I s'pose."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Circuit Trains.

The circuit trains may be all right, but the passengers object vigorously to the short-circuit trains.—Boston Transcript.

Cheering Him Up.

Patience—He says he feels down in the mouth.

Patrice—Tell him to cease chewing his apology for a mustache, then.—Yonkers Statesman.

He Knew Another Game.

Stranger—My lad, what is the cause of that intense red on your face?

Caddy, (who has had a very busy season on the links)—That, Sir, is what we call a regular fore-flush.—Los Angeles Herald.

The Small Brother.

"I heard him call you 'Duckie,'" announced the small brother.

"Well, what of it?" demanded his sister defiantly.

"Oh, nothin' much," answered the small brother. "I was only thinkin' maybe it's because of the way you walk, but it ain't very nice of him."—Chicago Post.

HIS TRUST.

S. E. Kiser in Chicago Record-Herald.

He said: "If I had money
I'd be happy every day
Giving gladness to the orphans,
Driving poor men's woes away."

By chance he won a fortune,
Then he gravely shook his head;
Having ceased to think of orphans,
And with wise conviction said:

"Wealth imposes care! My fortune
Is a trust consigned to me;
They are foolish, yea, and sinful,
Who distribute carelessly.

"God has said that man must labor;
When you give, ambition dies—
Go, you beggars! Cease imploring,
I am weary of your cries."

PRESIDENT PRAISES OFFICER'S BRAVERY

Lieut. McCauley Saves a Deserter from Drowning.

Another Deserting Stoker from the Mayflower Swims Four Miles and Escapes—Secretary Moody Leaves Oyster Bay.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., July 28.—President Roosevelt and his family, with the exception of Miss Alice, paid a farewell visit this afternoon to the officers and men of the Mayflower, which then started for Newport under orders from Washington, to join the Atlantic Squadron for target practice. The President took occasion to compliment Lieut. Edward McCauley, who early in the morning had saved one of two deserting members of the crew from drowning.

The deserters were stokers, and, driven, it appears, half mad by the intense heat, slipped over the vessel's side into the water just before daylight, and started swimming for shore. They had to breast a fast-running ebb tide.

One of the deserters swam four miles and is in hiding in the village, secreted by friends, if they have not already shipped him away, presumably far from those who might gain the reward for returning him to the ship from which he deserted.

The other man, after battling his way for a mile and a half, found the struggle too much for him, and shouted for help. Lieut. McCauley, who was officer of the deck, heard his cries and ordered a boat lowered, while the searchlight of the Mayflower was cast upon the waters.

The Lieutenant, sitting in the stern, urged on the men at the oars as he steered for the man struggling for his life. He swung the boat to starboard, cried to the men to "back water," and, diving overboard, caught the drowning man under the chin, and held his head above water until, with the aid of a boathook, the deserter was drawn into the boat. The officer followed him, being helped aboard by the willing hands of the crew.

The prisoner, when he came to, was profuse in his gratitude to the officer who had saved his life. The Lieutenant was profuse in his expression of opinion concerning deserters, and, as one of the men later put it, "amazing in his denunciation of a fool who thought he could swim six miles and cried for help at an early stage of his swimming."

Another sailor on shore leave said that the President in his hearing remarked to Lieut. Commander Gleave that it was a day to make men and dogs mad, and requested that the deserter be released from his irons and treated as leniently as was consistent with discipline.

The Sylph, the President's official yacht, is to replace the cruiser, and it is understood, is to bring Senator Platt and Col. George W. Dunn here on Thursday from New York.

Miss Alice Roosevelt, Miss Christine Roosevelt, and Miss Marie Montant were the guests of Mrs. Matthewson at a clambake given by her this afternoon in honor of the President's daughter.

Secretary Moody, who for forty-eight hours has been the guest of President Roosevelt at Sagamore Hill, left to-day on the Dolphin, on his northern cruise. He will proceed along the New England coast as far as Portland, Me., stopping at intermediate points as his interest or business may require.

Col. Charles C. Hood of the Sixteenth United States Infantry called on President Roosevelt to-night. He said that he had been in command in Northern Luzon and that he had never seen any incident where the American soldiers had been cruel to their enemies. Col. Hood is a recent arrival from the Philippines and discussed at length the situation there.

PRINCETON STUDENTS DROPPED

Fifty-three Must Go Down to Lower Classes—Several Athletes Among the Number.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., July 28.—The final reports from the May and June examinations that were sent out to-day from the university show that more than fifty students have been dropped from their respective classes to lower classes. A majority of those dropped are in the School of Science department. The list is a record breaker for Princeton, and the number of delinquents exceeds that of last year by twenty-one, the number then being thirty-two. By classes the division puts the sophomores far in the lead, twenty-four being on the "prescribed" list, sixteen of whom are in the School of Science. The juniors are next, with ten in the School of Science and four academic men, the senior class being last, with nine, most of whom are in the School of Science. Six specials, who have been dropped from the rolls, make a complete list of fifty-three.

The names of the deficient students have been withheld, but it has been learned on good authority that ten or more athletes, several of whom are very prominent in football, track, and baseball activities, are among the number. The most plausible reason offered for the large number of students dropped in the School of Science seems to be that the youths entering this department are not as well prepared as those of the academy. The effort is being made to bring that department up to a par with the academic is probably the chief factor which has wrought havoc among the unfortunates.

While no official announcement has been made as to whether the students will have a hearing before the Examination Committee in September, it is believed that several of the juniors and seniors will be able to show cause for reinstatement in their classes, and that nearly all of the sophomores will have to repeat their courses. Back conditions figured in the preparation of the list.

Denies He Has Sold "The Vampire."

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., July 28.—Sir Philip Burne-Jones denied to-night at the home of his host, Frederick R. Coudert, Jr., that he had sold "The Vampire" to W. K. Vanderbilt. Sir Philip said that he had never met Mr. Vanderbilt, and that he had not seen any agent of his who sought to purchase the picture. "The Vampire" was admitted here free of duty, Sir Philip giving bond in a large sum that the picture was not for sale, but was only to be exhibited.

Pomologists Form Orchard Company.

HANCOCK, Md., July 28.—The Tonoloway Orchard Company was incorporated to-day by a number of Government pomologists, and work will be begun immediately planting an orchard of 800 acres in Winter apples along Tonoloway Ridge, near Hancock. H. E. Vandemen, who established the department of pomology of the United States Agricultural Department, is President of the company.

Utah Iron Deposits Sold for $2,250,000.

DULUTH, Minn., July 28.—John G. Williams has returned from Utah, where, in the capacity of attorney, he closed the purchase by P. L. Kimberly and Frank Buhl of Sharon, Penn., of enormous deposits of iron ore on Iron Mountain, Iron County, that State. The deal was one of the largest iron deals ever made in the country, the consideration being $2,250,000.

NEW ZEALAND HAPPENINGS.

How the South Africa Peace News Was Received—Administration of British New Guinea.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, June 5.—For the last two or three weeks the news that peace had been declared was confidently expected throughout Australia and New Zealand. Hope had become confidence and expectation certainly, so that when the actual announcement was made there was perhaps hardly the same triumphant demonstration that greeted the news of the relief of Ladysmith, or even more, of the relief of Mafeking. All the same, there was no mistaking the feelings of the people. In New Zealand, perhaps, they allowed their feelings to carry them away to a greater extent than elsewhere, but everywhere there were manifestations of lively satisfaction.

The manifestations of joy were spontaneous and unreserved. When the bombs and guns and bells announced that the expected news had come there was no standing upon ceremony. Workmen threw down their tools, donned their jackets, and without so much as "by your leave" to their employers, rushed to swell the happy throng in the streets. Shops and offices were hastily closed, and in practically every centre meetings were addressed within the hour.

In Wellington, the Mayor's request for a general holiday was already complied with before it was made, notwithstanding the fact that the next day, being the birthday of the Prince of Wales, was also a general holiday. The Acting Premier, Sir Joseph Ward, addressed the crowd in the morning, and in their jubilation the people took the horses from his carriage and drew him through the streets of the town themselves. After the first outburst, however, the excitement calmed, and the holiday was free from much of the excess that characterized the celebration of the relief of Mafeking. Services were held in most of the churches in the afternoon and evening, and arrangements have been made for more services of thanksgiving on Sunday next throughout the colony.

The terms of the surrender appear to have given great satisfaction everywhere, and the hope is generally expressed that the settlement will be a final one, and that good feeling will grow strong between Briton and Boer in South Africa. It is not unlikely that a considerable number of people from these colonies will settle in South Africa within the next year or so.

Arrangements will be made at once by the Federal Government for taking over the administration of British New Guinea, the necessary vote having been passed by the Federal Parliament. The Commonwealth is also establishing strong interests in the New Hebrides, having made an agreement with the firm of Burns, Philp & Co., which holds a considerable area of land in the islands for settlement under satisfactory terms. The first batch of twenty settlers has already left Australia to begin the new colonization operations. They are selected agriculturists, and intend settling in the south of Santo to cultivate cocoanuts and copra. Further batches will leave from time to time. Any who, after inquiry and inspection, are not satisfied will be permitted to return.

The families will be sent out to the islands after the homesteads have been established. Each group of settlers will be allowed to lease not less than 50 nor more than 500 acres. The terms of the leases are a rental of a shilling (24 cents) per 50 acres for three years, with the right of extension for 96 years at a penny (2 cents) per acre per annum if at the end of the third year the settlers have expended 10s. ($2.40) per acre on the land. It is hoped that this scheme of settlement will counteract French attempts upon the islands.

Fiji, upon which Mr. Seddon, the Premier of New Zealand, appears to cast longing eyes, is, according to Sir Henry Barkeley, ex-Chief Justice of Fiji, indifferent whether she joins either the Commonwealth or New Zealand. Sir Henry has been appointed Attorney General of Hongkong, and while in New Zealand and Australia, en route for China, was interviewed on the subject of Fiji. He thinks there is a great future before Fiji as a sugar-producing country, and, of course, if she joined Australia, her special circumstances would have to be considered in the matter of sugar cultivation. But whatever form of government were adopted, the future of the islands, in his opinion, was assured. The people would like some degree of representation in legislative matters, but are not troubling much about the matter, and would probably be just as pleased and contented if the present form of government continued.

TROOPS ARRIVING AT NEWPORT.

Gen. MacArthur and Admiral Higginson Completing Plans for Army and Navy Manoeuvres.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 28.—Preparations are being hastened for the army and navy manoeuvres. Within the past two or three days conferences have been held here between Gen. Arthur MacArthur of the United States Army, commanding the Department of the East, who will be in command of the army part of the manoeuvres, and Rear Admiral Francis J. Higginson, commanding the North Atlantic Squadron, who will be in charge of the naval forces. Gen. MacArthur left to-day for New London to continue his inspection of the forts at the east end of Long Island Sound, and Admiral Higginson left on the Scorpion to join the squadron in Vineyard Sound.

This morning the first of the reinforcements for the Narragansett forts arrived, the Seventy-seventh Company, Coast Artillery, Capt. Farr, from Fort Warren, Boston harbor. It included three officers and ninety-nine men, and went to Fort Wetherell, where it will pitch its tents for a month's hard drilling preparatory to the manoeuvres.

To-morrow the One Hundred and Seventh Company, from Fort Preble, Me., will reach here; Wednesday the Seventy-sixth, from Fort Banks, Boston, and Thursday the Seventy-fourth, from Fort Williams, Maine, and will be distributed between Fort Adams and Greble. More regulars are expected, and it is promised that six companies of militia will also be supplied for the week of action, including detachments from New York, Connecticut, and Massachusetts regiments.

MISSIONS TO NON-CATHOLICS.

A Gift of $10,000 to Promote the Cause Received by Father Doyle.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The Rev. Alexander P. Doyle, Secretary of the Catholic Missionary Union, has received a gift of $10,000 for the establishment of the apostolic mission house, an institution which is to be opened in this city for the training of Roman Catholic priests as missionaries to non-Catholics, and to the newly acquired insular possessions of the United States.

The donor declined to allow his name to be made public, but it is said he is a well-known priest who is greatly interested in the cause of missions to non-Catholics.

Tax Rate of Essex County, N. J.

NEWARK, N. J., July 28.—At the meeting of the Essex County Board of Assessors to-day the county tax rate for the current year was fixed at .5938. The board approved of the report of the assessed valuations of the county, which were placed at $230,197,268, an increase of $8,000,000 over last year. Three-fourths of the increase came from this city, the balance from the townships. The rate for this city will be $2.22 on each $100 of assessed valuations.

REPUBLICAN OUTLOOK IN STATE OF MISSOURI.

Congressman Bartholdt Says Democrats May Lose Legislature.

Disgust Over the Reaffirmation of the Kansas City Platform Has Alienated German Vote—Vest's Successor.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Representative Bartholdt of Missouri had this to say today about the Republican outlook in his State:

"The prospect is especially good that the Republicans will elect more Congressmen than ever, and that they may capture the Legislature, sending a Republican to this Senate in place of Senator Vest. The adoption by the Democratic State Convention of the old Kansas City platform has disgusted the conservative Democrats of the State.

"The idea that the Missouri Democrats are still hugging such a delusion and a menace to the prosperity of the country has undoubtedly alienated the German vote of the State, the gold Democratic vote, and the Democrats who have been hoping to see the party get in line with the majority of the people of the country. The greatest disgust prevails among Democrats of standing in the State. The second reason for discontent is that the financial record of the party in the State is the most corrupt of any in the country. This stain of affairs is regarded as dangerous to free institutions.

"Another source of opposition to the Democratic Party in Missouri is the fact that the entire police and license power of the State is in the hands of the partisan Democratic ring, which does not administer the laws in a satisfactory way. The people consider this as tyrannous, and purpose putting an end to it. On top of all this is the objection to the indorsement of William J. Stone as the Democratic choice for Senator to succeed Mr. Vest. Mr. Stone is looked upon by conservative men of both parties as too radical. His record is not that of a thoughtful, careful man.

"All of these reasons are likely to help the Republicans immensely in the elections, and the principal opposition will be shown in the voting for members of the Legislature. The disgruntled, disaffected Democrats will endeavor to send Republicans and independent Democrats to the Legislature that they may be able to prevent the election of Mr. Stono to the Senate.

"The Republicans are going to be greatly benefited by the wise administration of President Roosevelt. He has a host of warm friends in the State, even in the Democratic ranks, and the people as a whole are with him; they believe in his earnestness, his ability, and his progressiveness. They particularly admire his position as to Cuban reciprocity and as to control of the trusts. The Democrats in Missouri and elsewhere are trying to make an issue of the trust question on the ground that there is no sincerity of purpose on the part of the Republicans, and that the President himself will be unable to accomplish anything along this line with a Republican Congress. This argument will not make a vote in Missouri. The people have confidence in the announcement of the President that he is going to devote as much effort as possible to the placing of anti-trust legislation on the statute books. They believe that the President will do just what he says, and have more confidence in him than in the promises of the Democratic Party. The fact is, there is no confidence in the Democratic party.

"The Republicans of Missouri are practically unanimous for the nomination of President Roosevelt in 1904 to succeed himself, and will send a delegation to the next Republican National Convention pledged for him."

FOR SENATOR IN KANSAS.

Ex-Gov. Stanley May Defeat Both Curtis and Long.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Reports from Kansas indicate that the State politicians are in a fair way to be treated to a considerable surprise when the Senatorial fight ends. Representatives Curtis and Long, accounted two of the best politicians in Kansas, have been struggling for Senator Harris's seat, and the Kansas prophets were disputing which was most likely to get the place.

Nobody paid any attention to Gov. Eugene Stanley, and when that gentleman shied his castor into the ring it excited only a faint amusement. The later reports, however, indicate that the amusement was ill-timed. He does not seem to have anybody of political fame for him, and "Cy" Leland's merry men are against him and for Long, while Senator Burton's friends are backing Curtis.

But Stanley, in a quiet and persuasive fashion, has been making history and votes. While Curtis and Long have been conducting affairs after the approved political fashion, Stanley has been attending county meetings, prayer meetings, church and Sunday school gatherings, and has been particularly impressing himself upon the brethren of the Methodist Church. Also he has not been forgetful of the more secular interests; for it is reported that the gamblers and saloonkeepers of Wichita are for him.

Mr. Stanley is a Sunday school Superintendent, and is said by Kansans to be as popular with that element as John Wanamaker. There is a story of how, when unable because of illness to conduct his Sunday school in person, he had the telephone company rig a big resounding board in his classroom, and through this he delivered an impressive address as he lay in bed. This story was sprung against him by the prohibitionists when he was governor, and it was thought that it would solidify against him the enemies of prohibition, but it did nothing of the kind.

Prohibition is still an issue in Kansas, and heretofore, it is said, people who wanted to secure the support of the Wichita saloonkeepers have had to come out for a resubmission of the prohibitory law to a vote. Stanley has not done this, yet he has Wichita with him. Carrie Nation assailed him in person at the height of her fame, but he handled her diplomatically, and won new prestige from both Prohibitionists and antis.

Long is making his campaign on the issue of his support of Cuban reciprocity. Kansans here give no report of Curtis's attitude on that question, as it enters into the campaign, but Stanley is declaring it to be a closed incident and no longer an issue. In spite of the fact that the big politicians are against Stanley, nobody here is willing to bet that the resourceful Governor will not defeat both Curtis and Long.

BEN CABLE'S PLAN.

It Is to Induce Democrats of Prestige to Run for Congress.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Certain distinguished leaders of the reorganized, or partially reorganized, Democratic Party are planning a new move with regard to the next House of Representatives. Among them, and the main source of their inspiration, is said to be Ben Cable, who, although he has been in Europe until recently, has been in touch with his fellow-leaders. The idea is that whether the Democrats control the next House or not, it is highly necessary to have a few really strong men in the Congress who can give tone and dignity to the minority operations and lay a foundation for the Presidential campaign. To this end Mr. Cable's lieutenants are looking up doubtful districts or districts which may become doubtful, and inducing Democrats of standing and strength to run for Congress therein. The view entertained by them is that, in case the Republicans control the Fifty-eighth Congress by a small majority, these able Democrats can give weight to the work of the minority and enable the party to make a strong run in 1904.

It is known that Mr. Cable, either personally or through an associated Representative, has been in conference with a strong leader among the Democrats in the Northwest with a view to getting him to make the run in a district which he can undoubtedly carry, although it is represented by a Republican. So great is this Democrat's prestige that he could carry it against either the present incumbent or any other candidate. It is further known that Mr. Cable's action in this respect is with the design of "starring" this gentleman in the next Congress. It is, of course, a fact that a new member is expected to be seen and not heard during his first term, but as the Democrat in question is an ex-Congressman, that rule will not be observed in his case, and he can be starred without difficulty. The same rule is to be followed in other districts, and the Democratic leaders expect by this means to produce a record in the long session of the Fifty-eighth Congress which will make a good basis for a Presidential campaign, whether that Congress is Democratic or not. There are many leading Democrats here who believe it will be Democratic; there are some others, such as Senator Vest, who hope it will be Republican, because they think a Republican Congress would be better than a Democratic one for the purposes they have in view; but all are united in the approval of the plan outlined by Mr. Cable.

To this end the probably doubtful districts are being investigated, and in each one of these it is designed to get if possible the nomination of a Democrat of recognized strength and force.

SPEAKER HENDERSON'S REPLY.

Denies that He Prevented Passage of London Dock Bill.

DUBUQUE, Ia., July 28.—Speaker Henderson, in an interview to-day on the reports about the National Millers' Federation's grievance against him on the ground that he prevented the passage of the London Dock bill, said:

"I had not heard anything of it until last Saturday, when I first saw an article on this subject. I was greatly surprised to see anything of the kind from the millers, whose friend I have been all the time and tried to get their bill through. I gave them the floor once and let it come up the second time, but members in charge of the measure wanted it passed over, as they hoped for a compromise between friends and enemies of the bill. This was twice the bill's friends had an opportunity.

"Later I proposed again to have the bill called up by calling upon the committees, but Mr. Tawney, the author of the bill, was absent that day, and other friends of the measure were unwilling to have it come up in his absence, so that is three times the bill practically had its day in court, and for the reasons named failed to be disposed of; but in no instance was it any fault of mine.

"The bill is a just one and ought to pass, and I have no doubt it will pass at the short session of Congress. I fear there has been some very thoughtless misrepresentation about this matter, for it is not usual for men to attack their loyal friends."

William J. Bryan In a Fog.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 28.—William J. Bryan, who passed last night on board Lewis Nixon's yacht, Loudoun, in Morris Cove, having left Bridgeport yesterday afternoon, was unable to resume his eastward cruise to-day as early as had been planned. On account of the dense fog this morning the sailing of the yacht was postponed several hours. Mr. Nixon and Mr. Bryan remained on board all the morning. Just before noon it was deemed safe to weigh anchor and the yacht started for New London.

CURRENCY IN GUATEMALA.

Consul General McNally Reports that the Silver Peso Is No Longer Current.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Consul General J. C. McNally writes to the Stats Department from Guatemala City that the silver peso is no longer current in the Republic of Guatemala. The money in use is paper currency and fractional nickel coins. The present value of the paper peso is about 15 cents in United States currency. In Government decrees as to values, customs duties, or other internal revenue where the peso is mentioned, reference is made only to the paper peso, which fluctuates in value from day to day.

While the Guatemala silver peso commands a premium at a ratio of about three for one, the coin is not in ordinary circulation, and is growing noticeably scarce. A Government decree of some time back provided that all obligations or debts contracted when silver was the current currency could be paid in paper. For some time past exchange has been about 700 per cent. premium for United States drafts or gold currency.

SKIRMISH WITH MOROS.

Three of the Savages Killed in a Night Attack on the Americans.

MANILA, July 28.—A party of engineers commanded by Lieut. Brown, encamped at Matalang River, was attacked by Moros at midnight on Friday. The attack was repulsed without loss to the Americans. Three Moros were killed.

Friendly natives report that the Sultan of Naull personally led the attack, thinking the American camp was without sentries.

TEACHERS WERE WARNED.

Those Assassinated In Cebu Went Into Interior Despite Advice.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—A copy of a Manila paper has been received at the War Department giving information concerning the trip of the teachers who were murdered in the Island of Cebu some time ago. According to a report made by Inspector Ross of Cebu to the chief constabulary, the four lost teachers were warned by him not to go into the interior, but they insisted that it was safe and took the risk. The article continues:

"They talked with the inspector about their expedition and he advised them if they went too far in a certain direction they would be likely to run across a hombre called Adoy, a member of the notorious Cabal family, much feared by the natives. A member of this family had been killed a week or two prior to this conversation, and this was not supposed to make it any more desirable for any white person to fall into Adoy's power. The inspector inquired if any of the party had pistols. They answered in the negative. He repeated his warning, but they went despite this warning."

PHILIPPINE FINANCIAL SITUATION

WASHINGTON, July 28.—A cable message was received at the War Department to-day from Acting Governor Wright regarding the financial situation in the Philippines. Apprehension was felt by the Hongkong and Shanghai chartered banks that since the Guarantee Trust Company and the International Bank Company had established branches in Manila, the insular funds heretofore deposited at Hongkong and Shanghai would be withdrawn from those banks and deposited with the other concerns.

In replying to a query, Gov. Wright cables that he will have the deposits made in each of the four institutions and equally divided. He also says that the provision of the Philippine act, which allows the Government to fix the ratio every ten days, has had a steadying effect upon the money situation in the Philippines. The ratio at present is $2.25 in silver for one of gold.

INCREASED ZANZIBAR TARIFF.

United States Government Agrees to Allow the 5 Per Cent. Rate to be Doubled.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The United States Government has assented to an increase of the duties which may be collected by the Government of Zanzibar on American goods from the present rate of 5 per cent. to a rate of 10 per cent. Zanzibar is a British protectorate. It is represented that the increased revenue is absolutely necessary to maintain the ports and defray local expenses.

By an arrangement made at Brussels many years ago, the commercial nations agreed to allow the Zanzibar Government to collect an import duty of 5 per cent., and it is this arrangement that is to be changed.

Of course the consent of the United States is given with the understanding that other nations will take the same stand. Furthermore, the new arrangement must be ratified by the Senate at its next session.

PRESIDENT AND TRUSTS

Representative Burgess of Texas on the Republican Attitude.

Says the Republicans Are Engaged in Mere Academic Discussion of the Issue and Are Not Sincere in Their Declarations.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Representative George F. Burgess of Texas called at Democratic headquarters to-day, and while there was asked what he thought of the Republican activity on the trust question and of the attitude of the President on that question.

"The platitudes of the President on trusts can only benefit the Democracy," said Mr. Burgess. "These talks came a little late, in that Congress has adjourned to meet after the election. Still the effect will be to arouse a deeper interest in the subject, and hence a wider development of the fact that the Republican Party only pretends an opposition to the trusts. By all means turn this terrible talker loose. Call the attention of the people to his speeches on the subject, and ask them if they can find anything in one of them but literary style.

"The Democrats were accused of an 'academic discussion' of the money question. We are now having worse than an academic discussion of the trust question. We have an admission of the fact that they exist and that they are hurtful, but no remedy is proposed but Presidential publicity. This is too 'strenuous.' Talk before the election and silence after the election is the established programme of the Republican Party on the trust question. The people are waking up to the facts. With full control of all branches of the Government for years the Republican Party has done nothing to control the trusts, and doesn't intend to. The Republicans in Congress offered a Constitutional amendment to control trusts. Were they in earnest? Would they have pressed its adoption by the States? No. It was a trap to catch the Democrats. If they had agreed to it as the remedy trusts would have been eliminated as a political issue. Since they have done nothing, presumably their position is that, not having unlimited power to control the trusts, they will not attempt to control them at all. As they can't fire at the trusts with a cannon they won't shoot with a gun.

"The long session of this Congress has ended, and what is its record? Nothing but talk. Guarded, glittering, general talk, like the academic discussion of the President, who, by the way, has a fondness for that word 'Captain.' The Republican Party does not intend to harm their 'Captains of industry.' The stream of campaign funds must flow freely. We must talk against them, but what Dickens called 'the science of how not to do it' must be invoked to protect our friends the 'fat-fryers.'

"What is the use of denying that they are in with the trusts, when under their administration the funds of the Cubans are blended with the funds of the Sugar Trust, and both used cunningly to 'influence the leaders of thought in this country' to pass a law through Congress, the result of which would be to give the Sugar Trust a cheaper raw material, and thus increase its profits at the expense of the American consumer? And that pretended 'relief to Cuba' was conditioned on Cuba so arranging her tariff duties that the products of all the trusts of this country should enter her ports at 20 per cent. less than from any other country on earth.

"It is true part of the Republicans rebelled against the Administration and its party leadership and joined with the Democrats and put an amendment on the bill that cut the profits of the Sugar Trust out of it, and then what? The bill got lost in the Senate, in spite of 'Presidential publicity.'

"Now the talk begins when the session ends. Why not have pressed the House and the Senate when in session to enact some anti-trust legislation? Why not have suggested putting trust-made articles on the free list? Why not have suggested prohibiting the use of the mails by the trusts? Why not have suggested 'publicity' forced by law? Why not have suggested some amendment to the weak Sherman act? Why not have pressed the Department of Justice to enforce the civil and criminal provisions of the Sherman act? Why the bluster about the Beet Trust and sullen silence as to all other trusts? The people will hear these questions asked often between now and November."

DR. WILSON'S LIFE SPARED.

Death Sentence of American Filibuster Commuted by Nicarauguan President.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The life of Dr. Russell Wilson of Ohio, who was captured with a revolutionist party in Nicaragua, has been saved through the representations of Minister Corea of that country. A cablegram was received at the State Department to-day from Chester Donaldson, United States Consul at Managua, Nicaragua, dated the 26th inst., as follows:

"As a courtesy to the United States, and in sympathy for the mother, the President will commute Russell Wilson's death sentence."

Wilson was one of several Americans who joined a filibustering expedition which landed at Monkey Point, near Bluefields, early in July. Most of the party were captured or killed. Wilson would have been summarily executed but for the interposition of Señor Corea, the Nicaraguan Minister here. Having secured a stay of proceedings and a guarantee of a legal trial, the Minister has now induced President Zelaya to commute the death sentence imposed upon Wilson by court-martial. Before the receipt of this message it was not known here that the court-martial had been held. It is presumed that the commutation is to imprisonment for a time and then expulsion from Nicaragua.

CLEVELAND, July 28.—Senator Hanna, who has been most active in Dr. Wilson's case, was much gratified to-day when shown a dispatch from Washington announcing that the President of Nicaragua would commute the sentence of the prisoner.

"Now that the doctor's life has been spared," said Senator Hanna, "I think it will no found that the Nicaraguan authorities have charged him with a crime with which he was in no manner connected, because he was at college here in Ohio at the time it is said to have occurred."

KINGSTON, Jamaica, July 28.—The British cruiser Psyche arrived here to-day. Her officers report that on July 7, when the force of Nicaraguan revolutionists landed near Bluefields by the Colombian gunboat General Pinzon had been captured, the Pinzon steamed into the Nicaraguan forts fired at the Pinzon, but without success. The commander of the Psyche landed and insisted that the captured rebels be given a fair and impartial trial instead of being shot without trial. It was believed that among those captured at that time was Dr. Wilson, an American, but the officials of the Psyche could not definitely ascertain regarding his presence. He had not been tried up to the time the Psyche left last week. Telegraph lines are broken and news is difficult to get. According to officers of the Psyche, the Colombian Government is helping the Nicaraguan revolutionists. All was quiet when the Psyche sailed.

CAUSE OF YELLOW FEVER.

Cuban Cabinet Hears American Commission Has Discovered It.

HAVANA, July 28.—At to-day's meeting of the Cabinet Diego Tamayo, Secretary of Government, announced that the American Medical Commission, which is at Vera Cruz, Mexico, studying yellow fever, was of the opinion that it had discovered the cause of the disease, and that he had decided to write the commission and ask if it was disposed to give the Cuban Government any information in the matter.

If the reply of the commission is favorable, the Cabinet decided to send Dr. Gulteras to Vera Cruz to learn the nature of the commission's discovery. Dr. Gulteraa's expenses are to be paid.

DEATH OF CHIEF RABBI JACOB JOSEPH.

Highest Official in Orthodox Jewish Religion in America—Prayers in the Street After Announcement.

Chief Rabbi Jacob Joseph of the United Jewish Congregations, the highest official in the orthodox Jewish religion in the United States, died at 11:45 o'clock last night in his home, at 263 Henry Street. He had been an invalid from paralysis for two years. When his death was announced hundreds of Jewish men and women gathered outside the house to lament their loss.

Rabbi Joseph was sixty-two years old. He had been for fourteen years in this city at the head of the Congregation Beth Hamedrash Hagodal, at 64 Norfolk Street, between Grand and Broome Streets. He became Chief Rabbi, and was the head rabbi of the kosher meat clergymen in the United States. He had a stroke of paralysis eight years ago that partly incapacitated him. He kept on with his work, however. Two years ago he had a relapse, and did not go out again.

He was attended by his son-in-law, Dr. S. Robert Schultz of 52 East Third Street. It was believed last night that his end was near and his family gathered about his bedside. When he died his son and his merried daugbters were present. They ars Mrs. Schultz and Mrs. Anna Brody of 1,787 Madison Avenue.

As soon as the death became known crowds began to gather in front of the house. Nearly a thousand persons were there, and prayers were offered for the rabbi. The fervor of the men and women was striking. Inside the house could be heard loud lamentations over the death.

Rabbi Joseph was born in Wilna, Russia. He took up clerical duties at the age of eighteen years as Chariff in a Wilna synagogue. He came to America later and then settled in New York. He wrote several books, among them being "Beth Jacob," a work on Jewish religion, philosophy, and law. He delivered many lectures during his career. His chief work was expounding the Jewish doctrine, and his oratorical powers were noted. He was a member of many societies and clubs.

The funeral services will probably be conducted to-morrow by Rabbi H. Klein of the Hungarian Society Synegogue, on Norfolk Street, near Henry Street.

VIBERT, THE ARTIST, DEAD.

He Was Born in 1840—Had Many Patrons in the United States.

PARIS, July 28.—Jehan Georges Vibert, the painter, is dead. He was born in 1840.

The career of Jehan Georges Vibert is that of a minor master who learned his profession thoroughly, and, having chosen one branch of work, pursued it with diligence and success. A pupil of F. Barrias and of Picot, he took his first medal at the Salon in 1864, when he was twenty-four years old.

He was always a painter of genre, although his earliest exhibited works were classical or Christian in subject, and in some cases, as in his "Apotheosis of Thiers," (1878,) he attempted the grand, historical, and symbolical with small success. He soon found that smallish pictures which told a story with brightness and dispatch had a ready market, and to that kind of picture he devoted himself. The art dealers were of the same opinion, and spread his reputation. "Narcissus Transformed to a Flower" and "Daphnis and Chloe" were early works in the vein of Picot; but with "Wandering Barber" and "The Convent in Arms," "Morning of the Wedding," and "Paying the Tithe" he began that series of humorous secular and religious anecdotes and incidents in oils and watercolors which brought him fame and wealth. Many of his pictures have been reproduced in colored prints, to which their subjects and the method of their painting made them well fitted.

Vibert has had many patrons in the United States. It is here that the highest prices have been paid for his pictures. In 1886, at the Morgan sale, his "Missionary's Story" brought $25,500. Like many of the novels of Ferdinand Fabre, many of Vibert's compositions contain satires on the princes of the Church; indeed, he painted Cardinals so much that a certain tone of red came to be called Vibert red, and the "Missionary's Story" the contrast between the resolute though rustic air, naïveté and coarse garb of the returned missionary and the sumptuous robes and the bored or supercilious attitudes of the magnates of the Church, who are listening to his tale, formed one of those points which could be seized by the meanest understanding.

"The Committee on Moral Books," in the Vanderbilt collection; "The Cardinal's Menu," in the Arnott collection, and "Stirling Confession," in the Catherine L. Wolfe collection, are well-known examples of Vibert's satirical vein. Less commonly known are "Gulliver and the Lilliputians," in the W. T. Walter's collection at Baltimore, and "Roll Call After Pillage," among the Gibson picturee at Philadelphia. One of his finest pieces in the series with clergymen as subjects is the "Theological Discussion," which tells to perfection the battle that has raged between two prelates, until it has come to an end in a fit of the sulks, the disputants having wheeled their easy-chairs around in their fury, till they sit back to back, each the picture of obstinate wrath. Vibert's wit was not always so harmless as this; he has often attacked the clergy with violence, thus reflecting in his pictures the Kulturkampf, which is still raving in France against the Church as an organization having its management outside the borders.

Like so many other French painters—Maribat, Decamps, Diaz, Fromentin, and the later Orientalists—he, too, had his period of Eastern travel and his department of pictures of the Levant, which are nearer those of Fromentin than those of the others mentioned, whom he could not equal as a colorist.

Vibert wrote a book about painting, and was the author also of a number of inventions to aid the painter in his craft; some of them mediums for carrying pigments, others varnishes and special brushes. As a colorist, however, he has never shone, being often, though not always, hampered in his work by inability to secure rich and harmonious tones. His pictures when not of the first quality are decidedly hard and flat in color, both warm colors and cells, so that a fairly good color print after one of these is nearly as good as the original. Judged by his best work, however, Vibert, in spite of the stream of criticism which has been directed against genre pictures for the last thirty years, must be ranked among the masters. When he is at his best, he approaches Meissonier in quality of brushwork, and he greatly surpasses him in the cleverness and humor of his conceptions. He has also reflected far more incisively than the other genre painters of his time, such as Chavet and Brillouin, some of the political and religious questions which have agitated his country.

DEATH OF MRS. M. L. MORROW.

She Was the Last of the Lafayette Flower Girls in Morristown.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., July 28.—Mrs. Mary L. Morrow, the last of the Lafayette flower girls, is dead at the age of ninety. She never tired of relating the details of the unveiling of a tablet in Morristown in memory of Washington. It was in the Summer of 1826 that Lafayette made his last visit to this country, and Mrs. Morrow, then Mary Conkling, was thirteen years of age.

With fifty girls, she was selected to carry flowers for the festival, and her companions appointed her queen. She led the procession, and she and her companions covered the street with flowers from the green to headquarters, about a mile distant. Lafayette complimented the flower girls, especially Miss Conkling.

DEATH OF MRS. A. W. SAMMIS.

Hostess of Surf Hotel, Fire Island, for More than Forty Years.

BABYLON, L. I., July 28.—Mrs. Antoinette Wheeler Sammis, widow of David Sturge Sprague Sammis, who was for many years the proprietor of the Surf Hotel on Fire Island Beach, died this morning. She was stricken by apoplexy on Thursday. She was a native of Smithtown, and was married fifty odd years ago to David S. S. Semmis, who had previously married her sister Emeline, who died.

During the forty odd years her husband was proprietor of the Surf Hotel Mrs. Sammis acted as a hostess. The hotel passed into the possession of the State in September, 1895. Mr. Sammis left a large estate, including nearly three-quarters of the business property in Babylon. Mrs. Sammis is survived by five daughters. The funeral service will probably be conducted on Wednesday in the Presbyterian Church, of which Mrs. Sammis was a member.

Death of Court Clerk Brink.

Justice Holbrook, in the Court of Special sessions, yesterday had spread upon the minutes of the court a minute on the death of James W. Brink, who was the Clerk of the Court for thirty years. Clerk Brink died of dropsy on Saturday in Bellevue Hospital. He wes sixty years of age, a veteran of the Civil War, and a member of Reno Post, Grand Army of the Republic.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

The Rev. Dr. Stephen L. Baldwin.

The Rev. Dr. Stephen Livingston Baldwin, Recording Secretary of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church for twenty years, died of typhoid fever yesterday at the home of his son, Stephen C. Baldwin, at 127 Remsen Street, Brooklyn. Dr. Baldwin was born in Somerville, N. J., in 1835. About forty years ago he went to China to labor as a missionary for the Methodist Episcopal Church, and became one of the best-known and most successful workers in the missionary field there. He remained in China for about twenty years. It has been said that he was the first to take to China movable lead type, with which he printed the first copy of the Bible translated there into Chinese.

Dr. Baldwin enjoyed the confidence of the State Department and of the Chinese officials of authority, and he was consulted frequently with regard to matters between the two Governments. He lectured on "Chinese Customs and Manners for churches in need, giving his services free.

For a year after he returned from China he was pastor of St. Paul's Church, Newark, and for two years following he was pastor at Nyack. From 1885 to 1888 he was pastor of Bromfield Street Church, Boston, and was a member of the New England Conference. He had a very prominent part in the organization of and preparation for the Ecumenical Missionary Conference in New York in 1900. After that gathering he published a volume entitled "Foreign Missions of the Protestant Churches."

He had lived in Brooklyn for fourteen years, his home being at 1,218 Pacific Street. He is survived by two sons and four daughters. The funeral services will be held to-morrow afternoon, and the New York Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church.

Judge Van Rensselaer Paterson.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 28.—Van Rensselaer Paterson, ex-Judge of the Supreme Court of California, is dead at his home here.

Van Rensselaer Peterson was born in Ogdensburg, N. Y., in 1848. He was graduated from the Albany Normal College in 1872, and three years later from Union College, New York, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He began the practice of law at Stockton, Cal. In 1878 he was elected Assistant City Attorney, but resigned in the following year to become Supsrior Judge, to which position he was re-elected in 1884. In 1886 he was elected Justice of the Supreme Court for a term of twelve years, but resigned in 1894, and resumed practice at San Francisco. He was a prominent candidate for the United States Senate in 1899, the Legislature adjourning without election. He married Amy Kelsey of Stockton in 1890. Their San Francisco home is at 2,550 Washington Street.

Simon Shafer.

Simon Shafer, who died on Ssturday at Cold Spring Harbor, was a member of the firm of Shafer Brothers of 35 Wall Street. He wes born in New York City in 1842, and he began business in Wall Street with his brother, Samuel M. Shafer, in 1860. In 1869 he becems a member of the Stock Exchenge. He was Mejor of the Veteran Corps of the Twenty-eecond Regiment, a Director of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, and he had been for thirty years Vice President of Purim Association. During the war he was connected with the old Gold Exchange Bank.

Mr. Shafer's distributions to charities were extensive, although not displayed. He left a widow, a daughter of H. M. Cohen of this city, and two children. His daugbter is the wife of Benjamin Stern of Stern Brothers in Twenty-third Street. The funeral is to be at 10 o'clock this morning from the residence at 59 West Fifty-fifth Street.

The Rev. Robert Morrison.

FULTON, Mo., July 28.—The Rev. Robert Morrison, one of the founders of the Phi Delta Theta Fraternity and prominent in educational work for many years, is dead at his home near here, of senile debility, aged eighty years. While at the Miami University, from which he was graduated in 1852, Morrison, with five other students, founded the Phi Delta Theta Fraternity. He wrote the bond of the fraternity and designed the lodge. He was editor of The Louisville Presbyterian Herald from 1854 till 1860, and was later associated with Stuart Robinson in the publication of The Louisville True Presbyterian, which was suppressed by military authority in 1863.

Isaac Lehman.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., July 28.—Isaac Lehman, aged seventy-two, one of the leading merchants of this city, died here to-day from cancer of the stomach. He was born in Germany, and came to the United States in 1847. He made a fortune in New York City, and later established stores at Kansas and Missouri points. Three sons survive him.

Col. James B. Maynard.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 28.—Col. James B. Maynard, former editor of The Indianapolis Sentinel, and for many years one of the most prominent newspaper men in Indiana, died at his home in this city to-day, aged eighty-three. He gave up active newspaper work several years ago. He was born in New York.

Obituary Notes.

Col. R. B. WEDDLE, aged sixty years, of Ardmore, Indian Territory, formerly of New York, was killed in a runaway near Sulphur, Col. He was active in politics in New York prior to his removal to Ardmore. He was a veteran of the civil war.

GEORGE WASHINGTON ODELL, who was the oldest of the Directors of the Citizens' Bank, at the Bowery and Canal Street, and had been in the meat and provision business on the lower east side for many years, died on Saturday night in his home, at 120 First Avenue. He took an active part in politics on the Republican side. At the time of the draft riots in this city his house was attacked by a mob. His widow survives him.

Mrs. SARAH RICHARDSON MURPHY, wife of William H. Murphy and stepmother of Gov. Franklin W. Murphy, died in her Summer home, in Summit, N. J., yesterday. Death was due to old age. Mrs. Murphy was born in Poughkeepsie, N. Y. She was the daughter of Elijah and Nancy Morgan, who were early settlers in Dutchess County. She was married in 1846 to Mr. Murphy, who removed to Newark ten years later. Mrs. Murphy was a member of the Central Methodist Episcopal Church.

JOHN E. QUACKENBUSH died at his Summer residence, at Allenhurst, N. J., on Sunday from paralysis. He wae eighty-two years old. Mr. Quackenbush was born in Mechanicsville, N. Y., and engaged first in the umbrella and parasol trade in this city, and later as a hardware merchant. He wae formerly a prominent member of the West Forty-first Street Methodist Episcopal Church. The funeral will be held to-morrow from the residence, 138 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street.

USE OF FIRE-PROOF WOOD.

Alderman Ware Says There Will Be an Amendment of the Building Code.

There was no meeting of the Building Committee of the Board of Aldermen yesterday to consider the matter of the fire-proof materials in buildings over 150 feet in height. Chairman Ware, when asked yesterday about the matter, said:

"When we get ready a meeting will be called. The proposition which was before the Board of Aldermen to do away with fire-proof wood in the construction of skyscrapers has been practically withdrawn. In fact, I am able to state, after a talk with Superintendent Stewart of the Bureau of Buildings this morning, that he is now in favor of even a more stringent enforcement of laws which will make tall buildings more fire-proof than provided in the present code. It is safe to say that there will be some amendment to the Building Code."

When asked as to the many reports which had been sent out about the meeting, the Alderman said:

"Alderman Bridges asked for an adjournment of two weeks. Because he asked for that adjournment it was no decision that the meeting would be held when he asked for it. When the Committee on Buildings is prepared to meet—and we will take our own time—this matter will be considered."

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SHAKE-UP.

Readers of the Second and Third Churches Resign Under the New Rule.

Besides the resignations of Mrs. Augusta E. Stetson and Edwin F. Hatfield as First and Second Readers, respectively, of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, in this city, as the result of the recent by-law adopted by the mother church at Boston limiting the terms of office of Readers to three years, the Readers of the Second Church of Christ, Scientist, at Sixty-eighth Street and Central Park West; and of the Third Church, at 80 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, have also resigned their offices.

Mrs. Laura Lathrop, who resides at the Barnard, was First Reader, and her son, John Carroll Latnrop, Second Reader, of the Second Church. Mrs. Carrie Harvey Snider of 35 Mount Morris Park West, was the First Reader of the Third Church, and Henry B. Simmons the Second Reader. Their offices are being temporarily filled, and special meetings of the members of the churches have been called to elect their successors.

The Second Church was founded by Mrs. Lathrop eleven years ago, with a class of nine students. The Third Church was organized in 1895, and was the outgrowth of the National Christian Science Institute, of which Mrs. Snider was the President.

The Readers of the Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, at 621 Madison Avenue, have not resigned, as their terms have not yet reached the three-year limit set by Mrs. Eddy. Mrs. Rosalind Roberts of 430 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, is the First Reader of this church, and John L. Roberts, her husband, the Second Reader.

CHARITY APPEALS ANSWERED.

The Charity Organization Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, appeals for $100 to pay rent for an Italian family, consisting of a mother and eight children—only one of whom is of working age—the youngest eighteen months old.

The society acknowledges receipt of the following contributions in response to recent appeals:

"C. M. H.," "W. S.," "E. R. A. D. F. P.," and "A Friend," $25 each.

A. A. Waterbury, "Savings of Carola, Frederick, and Gerald," and "The Misses M.," $20 each.

"W. G. L. B.," "G. L. J.," "H. P.," "H. D. B.," Mrs. J. H. Whitehouse, "F. W. P.," and "Z.," $10 each.

"A. M. K.," "Timely," "M. V. S." "A. P. G.," Unz & Co., E. H. Hohnstann, "A. L. B.," "W. W.," "B. S.," and "M. W. S.," $5 each.

"Alexander," $4.

M. E. Stobo," $3.

"L. C. R.," I. T. Harter, "Cash," and "J. W. H.," $2 each.

"S. A. J.," "M. D. Y.," "H. B.," and "Cash," $1 each.

Business Notices.

MISSOULA. TETONKA.
E. & W. Two New Collars. E. & W.

MARRIED.

GALLATIN—CORY.—On Thursday, June 19th, 1902, by the Rev. Victor Smith of the Church of the Ascension, New York City, Pauline Munroe Cory to James Nicholson Gallatin, both of New York City.

DIED.

BALDWIN.—At the residence of his son, Stephen C. Baldwin, 127 Remsen St., Brooklyn, on Monday, July 28, 1902, of typhoid fever, the Rev. Stephen Livingston Baldwin, D. D., Recording Secretary of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in the sixty-eighth year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at the New York Avenue Church, corner of New York Avenue and Bergen St., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, July 30, 1902, at 2 P. M. Interment in Greenwood.

Boston papers please copy.

CARRINGTON.—On Monday, July 28, at her home, 112 Franklin St., Astoria, L. I., Edith Bissett, youngest daughter of James M. and the late Adelle E. Carrington.

Funeral service at the Church of the Redeemer, Astoria, on Wednesday, July 30, at 11 A. M. Interment at New Haven, Conn. Kindly omit flowers.

COLMAN.—Entered into rest, at Greenwich, Conn., July 28, Annie L. Dunham, wife of Samuel Colman, aged sixty-nine years.

Funeral private from residence Wednesday at 12 o'clock.

CROSBY.—On July 27, 1902, George Crosby, in his 78th year.

Funeral service at the home of his daughter, Mrs. H. S. Warner, 319 McDonough St., Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, 8 P. M. Interment Danbury, Conn.

MACKAY.—Memorial service for the repose of the soul of the late John W. Mackay at St. Leo's Church, 28th St. East, near 5th Av., Mass at 11 o'clock A. M., Tuesday, July 29.

MEAD.—Mirion Geadon Clow, wife of Wm. L. Mead, on July 28.

Funeral services at her late residence, 337 West 57th St., at 11 A. M. Wednesday, July 30.

MILLS.—On Sunday, July 27, at her late residence, 25 East 61st St., Mrs. M. A. Mills, of the firm of Mills & Coleman, and mother of George B. Coleman.

Funeral service at St. Patrick's Cathedral, 5th Av., on Wednesday, the 30th inst., at 10 A. M. Interment Calvary.

MURPHY.—At Summit, N. J., on July 27, 1902, Sarah R., wife of William H. Murphy.

Funeral services at her late residence, Summit, on Wednesday, at 2 P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. Carriages will meet 12:15 P. M. train from Christopher St.

ODELL.—Saturday night, July 26, George W. Odell, aged 71 years.

Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 120 1st Av., on Tuesday, July 29, at 2 P. M.

PIGOTT.—Kathryn Elizabeth, daughter of Robert S. and A. K. Pigott, aged 13 years.

Interment at Cassopolis, Mich.

QUACKENBUSH.—At Allenhurst, N. J., Sunday, July 27, John E. Quackenbush, in the 82d year of his age.

Funeral from the residence of his son, Abram Quackenbush, 244 West 130th St., Wednesday, the 30th inst., at 1 o'clock. Friends are respectfully invited without further notice. Interment at convenience of family at Woodlawn Cemetery.

SAMMIS.—At Babylon, L. I., Monday, July 28, of paralysis, Antoinette Wheeler, widow of David S. S. Sammis, aged 70 years.

Funeral from her late residence on Wednesday, July 30, at

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks weak.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
July 28	819,916
To dats this year	101,926,172
Corresponding date last year	190,959,774

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

July 28	$3,415,000
To dats this year	$551,435,600
Corresponding date last year	$684,674,720

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 2¾ per cent.; at thres months, 4½ per cent.; at six months, 5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½@5 per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more wers:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	2¼	Missouri Pacific	⅝
Am. Ag. Chem. pf	2½	Nat Lead pf	½
Am. Grass Twine	⅝	Norfolk. & West	2⅝
Anaconda	5	North Am	½
Chi. G. W. pf.. A..	½	Ry. St. Sp. pf	½
Col. Fuel & Iron	4⅛	Rubber Goods	2¼
Det. South	½	Rubber Goods pf	2
Det. United Ry	½	St. L. & S. F	½
Dist. of Am. pf. ctfs.	½	Tenn. Coal & I	⅝
Gt. North. pf	½	U. S. Ind. pf	⅝
Hock. Valley	½	U. S. Rubber	2⅜
Minn. & St. L	½	U. S. Rubber pf	2
M., St. P. & S. S. M.	2¾	Westinghouse	4
M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	3½	Wh. & L. E. 1st pf.	½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Express	1	Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	½
Am. Ice pf	1¼	Gen. Electric	5
Am. S. & R. pf	½	Hock. Valley pf	1
Am. Snuff	⅞	Ill. Central	⅞
Am. Snuff pf	½	Int. Power	2
Am. Sugar Ref	⅝	Long Island	2½
At., Top. & S. F	⅝	Man. El	⅝
Balt. & Ohio	⅝	N. Y. Air Brake	3
B'klyn R. T	⅝	N. Y. Central	1¼
Can. South	⅝	N. Y. Chic. & St. L	1
Can. Pacific	1½	2d pf	1½
Can. Pac. subs	⅝	Pacific Mail	½
Chi. & E. Ill	1	Penn. R. R	⅞
Chi. Gt. West	½	People's Gas	½
Chi. G. W. pf., B...	⅝	P. C. C. & St. L	1
Chi. Ind. & L	⅝	Ry. Steel Spring	⅝
Chi., M. & St. P	⅞	Reading 2d pf	½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	4½	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	½
Chi., R. I. & P. rts.	1⅛	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1⅜
Chi. Term. Trans	⅛	St. L. S. W	⅞
Chi. Term. Tr. pf	⅝	Sloss-Shsffield	⅝
Col. South	⅜	Texas Pacific	½
Col. South. 2d pf	½	Union Pacific	⅜
Con. Gas	1½	Union Pacific pf	½
Corn Products	2	Wheel. & L. E	⅝
Corn Prod. pf	½	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	⅝
Del. & Hudson	1½	Wis. Central pf	⅝
Den. & R. G	⅝		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or mors were:

Bonds Advanced.

Bur., C. R. & N. 1st 5s	1	Nasb. C. & St. L. 1st 5s	1¼
Col. F. & I. conv	1½		

Bonds Declined.

Chi. Term. Tr. 4s	1	Green B. & W. deb. B.	1
Int. & G. N. 2d 5s	1		

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Yesterday's stock market opened with a show of weakness. Many stocks declined, some of them substantially. All the professional talent of the Stock Exchange opened their business week with energetic bear programmes. Stocks were sold short on a new scale.

But the day did not proceed far before there was a complete change in the aspect of things. Early losses were generally recovered quickly, and in the net changes for the day advances made a long list, Only three or four stocks traded in to the extent of 1,000 shares declined as much as a whole point.

In any broadening market the programme of bear raiding is always sure to be interjected; where natural movement rather than manipulative work is responsible for developing strength reactions are usually rather easily produced. In this yesterday's exhibit was according to precedent. So also did precedent rule in the quick and sharp recovery that gives yet another and new attestation to the healthfulness of the market that Wall Street now enjoys.

Much ado is made over the financial readjustment plan of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad—criticisms having for their basis unofficial forecasts of what is proposed. Some of these criticisms are ludicrous, some merely abusive—most of them having the inspiration of professional stock-market interests.

Until the Rock Island readjustment plan appears, until actually the plans and provisions of it are disclosed, it is the merest idleness to pretend to discuss it. Some of the features of the unofficially outlined plan suggest an approach to dangerous expedients upon the part of speculators scheming to relieve themselves of a burden. But inasmuch as such outlines may prove to be but the wildest guesswork, Wall Street would seem to be going a long distance for worry of the sort so much bulletined yesterday. Wise and consservative direction of Rock Island finances can provide for the company's security holders a readjustment not only satisfactory to every investment interest, but helpful in still broader ways. At any rate, they who are interested have but to wait a little while for information that is official.

Gold export engagements are announced to the extent of $3,700,000, and Wall Street gossip has it that larger shipments are soon to be announced. Of course all the pessimistic speculators are sure that this means something very serious for the security market. Bankers do not think so.

Money on call continues plenty and rates low; the charge did not rise above 3 per cent. yesterday, with most business transacted around 2½. The turgid talk of tightening rates for time money and of impositions which borrowers on time must expect to suffer is hardly in harmony with money offering in volume throughout the Street for terms much beyond next New Year's under 5 per cent., and three months' funds around 4 per cent.

GOLD EXPORTS RESUMED.

Engagements for $3,696,654.45 Made and Further Shipments During the Week Expected.

Gold exports were resumed yestersday, and $3,696,654.45 of the yellow metal was engaged for export to-day to Berlin and Paris. Of tbis amount, the National City Bank ships $1,008,204.87, which goes "in transit" to Germany and is intended for a special purpose, so it is understood, although the bank officials would not give details of the transaction. A shipment of $1,002,142.85 goes to Paris for Lazard Frères. Goldman, Sachs & Co. are shipping $786,654.45. Several other firms were reported as considering export engagements but they did not materialize during the day.

The exports of to-day bring the total for the year so far up to something over $22,000,000, which is less than it was last year for a similar period, when $29,150,000 was exported.

Sterling exchange rates wers strong around 487.90, which is about the gold shipment point with London exchange at Paris quoted at 25f. 16c. It is expected that there will be some further gold shipments during the week.

RAIDING ROCK ISLAND.

Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific stock was knocked down ten points yesterday. This decline was attended by a variety of sensational rumors. One series was to the effect that financial credit had been so strained in Rock Island speculative quarters that financial interests were nervous over the apprehension that through the making of some accidental slip there might come a Rock Island panic. There was much rumor mongering over the details of the proposed plan for readjusting Rock Island's securities. People inimical to the Moore brothers and to John W. Gates (who are supposed to be most heavily interested in Rock Island stock) were insistent upon parading reminiscences of the Diamond Match collapse, which a few years ago bankrupted Chicago financiers by the wholesale. Diamond Match methods, according to the bear oracles, are revived in Rock Island financiering, with deplorable consequences threatening.

It was under the pressure of short selling that the decline of 10 points was yesterday forced. Over half of the loss was recovered before business ended, the net change for the day being around 4 per cent.

That some Rock Island insiders were displeased, if not agitated by the fres and cynical discussion of the company's financial plans, was revealed in the outgiving of financial statements, not one of which divulged what will be the actual provisions of the plan that has been for months in preparation. Chiefly the official bulletins were to the effect that Rock Island was a far greater property than Wall Street speculators could appreciate, and that it was earning large dividends on the volume of new securities to be issued.

President Leeds says official announcement of the readjustment plan will be mads befors the end of the week.

COPPER TRADE IMPROVEMENT.

Finally, Wall Street begins to believe that something much out of the ordinary is taking place in the affairs of the Amalgamated Copper Company, and—more surprising—that what takes place is of encouraging character. In yesterday's stock market Copper Trust shares were not only among the most active, but the strongest. Over 42,000 shares were traded in, with an advance scored of over two full points, while Anaconda, the trust's subordinate property, jumped up five points. The short interest in copper shares is as large now as it has been ever since insiders began their bear campaign.

In explanation of new strength Wall Street gives most consideration to Copper trade reports which show that consumption is increasing faster than production. The finer grades of copper are declared now to be scarce in the market.

An advance in Amalgamated Copper can be helpful to a long list of lesser copper properties, which, though they have merit, have been seriously handicapped in the security market by the continual drooping tendencies of the trust's shares.

A NEW CHICAGO COMBINATION.

Six important railroads entering Chicago are interested in a project to concentrate interests in the Chicago Terminal property—adopting comprehensive plans rounded out by E. H. Harriman. None of these companies now uses the Terminal.

NEW STANDARD OIL INTEREST.

Representatives of the Standard Oil Company ars to be elected to the Directory of the Mexican Central Railway Company.

NEXT CHRISTMAS IN KANSAS.

Energetic hammering of Atchison shares showed a decline from 94 down to 91½, but the closing quotation was high enough to leave the stock for this day only fractionally changed. Official estimates report Atchison traffic prospects far beyond previous forecasts. An Atchison officer says:

"Any Kansas farmer who bas a mortgage left will be looked upon as a lost soul next Christmas."

GAINS IN NET EARNINGS.

Pressure was put upon Brooklyn Rapid Transit shares yesterday because of the Brooklyn Elevated Railway disaster, though only a fractional decline was recorded at the end of the day. The earnings of the company are showing a large ratio of increase, an executive officer saying that the net gains are proportionately larger than those in gross.

HOCKING VALLEY STRENGTH.

On the purchase of less than 2,000 shares, Hocking Valley Railway stock jumped up a coupls of points yesterday, closing at the top. A deal with the Erie Railroad is an explanatory report. The company is one of the chief profiters from ths current increased use of bituminous coal.

AIR BRAKE REPORTS.

New York Air Brake stock declined three points on the sale of 600 shares yesterday, coincident with statements attributed to officers of the Westinghouss Company that no consolidation deal between the two companies has been accomplished or considered.

RUBBER GOODS PROGRESS.

About thres points were gained by the common stock of the Rubber Goods Company yesterday, and all but a fraction retained, the preferred stock advancing two points also. It is semi-officially disclosed that ths company is making extraordinary progress; that its financial difficulties have been overcome, and that it is now scoring net earnings which make dividend showings certain for the early future. Floating debt liabilities have been taken out of the way. Foreign business is being rapidly developed. From the institution of economies profits are materially increased, and a statement soon to be issued will show the property to be in healthful form.

COLORADO FUEL JUMPS.

An advance of about five points in Colorado Fuel and Iron stock yesterday was ths sequel of circulating reports to the effect that the conflicting interests of President Osgood's friends and John W. Gates had been amicably adjusted. Both sides, of course, said they did not know anything about the settlement.

SELLING AT CONCESSIONS.

A recently energetic pool in Corn Products securities is credited with liquidating at concessions a block of stock unintentionally taken over during recent manipulation. Common stock quotations fell a couple of points yesterday on transactions not mucb over 1,000 shares.

UNEXPECTED SOURCE OF SUPPLY.

A pool in Des Moines and Fort Dodge, organized last week, has made ths unhappy discovery that stock bought preliminary to activity has come chiefly from a confidential insider.

GENERAL ELECTRIC BEARS.

By dropping five points yesterday, General Electric stock became conspicuous, though public interest in that quarter is scant. Two or three room traders have recently been making General Electric their especial target, their bear view being that insiders have sold out—a theory that has no discoverable facts for basis. The property is earning mors money now than ever before in its history.

POLITICIANS DISAPPOINTED.

Further liquidation of Ice Trust stock makes lower and lower prices. The sals of a single 100 shares of the preferred resulted yesterday in a decline of between one and two points. Politicians who lately bought to "average" are now reported disturbed over the non-fulfillment of inside promises to provids such a financial readjustment of the trust's affairs as would give the property public confidence.

Cotton Market on Coronation Day.

On the receipt of notice yesterday that the Liverpool Cotton Exchange would be closed on Aug. 9, the day on which it is proposed to hold the coronation ceremonies, a petition was drawn up by members of the New York Cotton Exchange, asking that it be closed on that day also. It was circulated on the floor of the Exchange, and was extensively signed.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Production of pig iron for the first half of 1902, 8,808,574 gross tonnage, as compared with 7,674,613 for the first half of 1901 and 8,203,741 for the last six months of 1901. The number of furnaces in blast was 286, as compared with 259 at the sams time last year.

Tbe weekly report of the Bank of Spain shows gold in hand increased 232,000 pesetas, silver in hand increased 497,000 pesetas, and notes in circulation decreased 2,364,000 pesetas.

Forty thousand tons of steel rails for use in 1903 reported ordered by tbs Baltimore and Obio Railroad.

Gas companies of Osaka and Tokio, Japan, bought by New York parties.

Proposed reduction in wages accepted by the tin workers at Niles, Ohio.

Premier Ssddon of New Zealand quoted from Glasgow as saying Great Britain and ber colonies must combino to meet American trade competition.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2½@3 per cent., closing at 2¾ per cent.; majority of the day's loans at 2¾ per cent.

Time money, 4½@4½ per cent. for sixty days to four months and 4½@5 per cent. for five and six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 4½@5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4½@5 per cent. for choics four to six months' single names, and 5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing Houss statement: Exchanges, $114,765,080; balances, $7,828,068; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $844,099.

Money on call in London, 2½@2½ per cent.; rats of discount in the open market, 2½@2 9-16 per cent. for short and 2½@2⅝ per cent. for three months' bills.

Forcign exchangs was dull and irregular. Posted rates were $4.86 for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand. Rates for actual business were: Sixty days, $4.85⅜; demand, $4.87⅛; cables, $4.88⅜; commercial bills, $4.84¾@4.85¾.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.17½ less 1-16 and 5.15⅜; reichsmarks, 95 and 95 5-16; guilders, 40 1-16 and 40¼.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Cbicago—5c premium. Boston—Par @ 5c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannab—Buying, 75c discount for $1,000; selling, 75c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 7½c; telegraphic, 10c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 29.—The demand for money was more general yesterday, says The Times in its City article to-day.

On the Stock Exchange there was little fresh business, and the tendency was rather dull, because of the settlement, except in home rails, Grand Trunks, and Chinese, and some other foreigns.

The bull position in American rails was reduced, and the rates charged for carrying them over, after being fairly high, became light. The market was strong in the morning, but after the New York prices were received there was a general reaction on arbitrage sales.

By Ths Associated Press.

LONDON, July 28.—Increased demand for borrowings and renewed scarcity of funds were attributed to-day to the Stock Exchange settlement. Discounts were firm.

On the Stock Exchange prices opened undecided, and there was little doing beyond arrangements for the account, which was not large, several large weak speculative accounts having been liquidated. Gilt-edged securities were easier. Home rails were irregular. Americans were firm and above parity, though there was a less confident tone afterward, and they became irregular. Fractional relapses occurred, and they closed weaker. Rio Tintos were fractionally lower. Kafirs were firm at first, but reacted. Charterods were weak. De Beers were firm.

Closing prices: Consols, for money, 95 7-16; consols for account, 95½; Anaconda, 5⅜; Atchison, 95½; Atchison preferred, 105¾; Baltimore and Ohio, 113; Canadian Pacific, 141¾; Chesapeaks and Ohio, 55⅝; Chicago Great Western, 32; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 192¼; Denver and Rio Grande, 46; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 96⅜; Erie, 39; Erie first preferred, 71¼; Erie second preferred, 53½; Illinois Central, 173½; Louisville and Nashville, 151; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 32½; Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred, 63; New York Central, 170¾; Norfolk and Western, 64¼; Norfolk and Western preferred, 97; Ontario and Western, 34⅝; Pennsylvania, 82⅝; Reading, 34⅝; Reading first preferred, 44½; Reading second preferred, 37¼; Southern Railway, 40½; Southern Railway preferred, 100; Southern Pacific, 71⅝; Union Pacific, 112⅝; Union Pacific preferred, 96; United States Steel, 40⅞; United States Steel preferred, 93⅜; Wabash, 31; Wabash preferred, 47⅜; Spanish 4s, 80⅝; Rand Mines, 11⅜; De Beers deferred, 23⅜.

Bar silver steady at 24 7-16d per ounce.

Money, 2¼ to 2½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, for short bills, 2½ to 2 9-16 per cent.; for three months' bills, 2½ to 2⅝ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayrss, 130.40; Madrid, 36.50; Lisbon, 27½; Rome, 1.15.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, July 28.—Transactions on the Bourss opened calm to-day, with a good undertone. Kafirs were firm at the start. The market soon becams easier on fresh offers, and attempts to lift up prices were unsuccessful, owing to the nearness of the settlement. The close was heavy. Rentss suffered most, but all foreign securities and industrials wers weak. Kafirs were in demand at midday, but closed weak.

The private rats of discount was 2 5-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 100f 32½c for this account. Exchange on London, 25f 16c for checks. Spanish 4s, 80.85.

BERLIN, July 28.—The tendency of prices on the Boerse to-day was rather undecided, and the market was quiet. Iron shares recovered, on bear covering. Canadian Pacifics were somewhat lower.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 48¼ pfennigs for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, 1 per cent.; thres months' bills, 1½ per cent.

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Speciol to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 28.—The strength of Alabama Coal and Iron issues continues to be one of the most interesting features of the market. Thers is a confident accumulation of thess issues on a rising scale by interests which expect to witness a strong speculative movement in them shortly after they are listed. The exceptionally prosperous condition of the company, which shows earnings on the common stock equal to nearly three times the amount allowed on the preferred, is attracting investment inquiry. Seaboards continue active and upward in trend, but tbey receded from the best prices of the day. Money on call was at 4@4½ per cent. Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 3,717 shares of stock and $118,000 worth of bonds, were as follows:

Sales. High. Low. Last.

2,115	Seaboard Ry. common	29	28	28
1,400	Seaboard Ry. pf	48½	48⅛	48⅛
340	Atl. Coast Line com	170½	170	170
5	Northern Central	124	124	124
175	Consolidated Gas	70	69⅞	70
25	Cotton Duck pr. rects.	9½	9½	9½
135	G. F. S. Brewing com.	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
4	United Rys. & El. com	16	16	16
7	United Rys. & El. pf	34	34	34
10	Nashville Ry. common	4¾	4¾	4¾
80	International	138½	138	138½
10	Maryland	205	205	205
14	Mercantile	166	166	166
140	Union	65⅝	65½	65⅝
50	Als. Coal & Iron pf	87½	87½	87½
150	Ala. Con. C. & I	27	26½	26½
100	Citizens' Nat. Bank	32½	32½	32½
60	Ga. So. & Ala. 1st pf.	100	100	100

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$22,000	Seaboard Ry. 4s	86¼	86¼	86¼
3,000	South-bound 5s	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝
10,000	Ala. Con. coals 5s	112½	112½	112½
8,000	United Rys. & El. inc.	70½	70¼	70¼
24,000	United Rys. & El. 4s	97¼	97¼	97¾
1,000	Newport N. & O.P. 5s	109½	109½	109½
11,000	Anacostis & Pot. Ry. 5s	100	99¾	99⅞
12,000	Cotton Duck 5s	81¾	81¼	81¾
26,000	Cotton Duck incomes	44	43⅞	44
1,000	Un. El. Lt. & P. 4½s	86¾	86¾	86¾

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., July 28.—The money market is showing very little change. It remains quiet and still inclined to work easier. Loanable funds are apparently in abundant supply, but demand is still light. The weekly statement of the associated local banks, issued to-day, shows a gain in the reserve of $19,857. The New York reserve increased $823,857; loans wers contracted $734,000, and deposits increased $157,000. The present reserve excess of $2,492,143, compares with $1,958,857 last year. Clearing House rate, 3½ per cent.; New York funds sold at par; call loans, 3 to 4; time money, 4½ to 6; Clearing House exchanges, $15,220,430; balances, $98,060,330. Swift Packing was the stock market feature. It started out at 160, and, in response to an enormous demand, distributed in small and large sized lots, it was rushed up a point at a time, and on some transactions jumps of two and even four points wers made, until it touched 177, 18 points abovs Saturday's closing. Then cams a turn, the price went off even more rapidly than it had climbed, and before the slump could be checked it struck 164½, and still later it sold up to 171 and finished at 170. Its violent fluctuations absorbed for a time a goodly portion of the local speculative attention, and gossip concerning ths same told of all sorts of good things to come to the stockbolders. A sharp advance for Amalgamated to 65¾ just about noon, accompanied by plentiful supply of bull talk, served to impart a little more lifs to the coppers, and particularly so to Copper Range, which lifted to 50, and to Mohawk, which pushed up to 45 and better. Complete transactions follow:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,215	Atchison	94	91⅞	93
130	Atchison pf	103	102½	102½
43	Boston & Albany	262	261½	262
5	Boston Elevated	164	164	164
50	C. M. & St. P	186¾	186¾	186¾
100	Chicago Great Western	30¾	30¾	30¾
170	C. J. R. & S. Y	160	160	160
4	Fitchburg pf	144	144	144
30	Mass. Elec	41	41	41
2	Mass. Elec. pf	97	97	97
100	Norfolk & Western	64⅜	64⅜	64⅜
3	N. Y., N. H. & H	234	233½	234
180	Pere Marquette	75	75	75
20	Rutland pf	70½	70½	70½
1,287	Union Pacific	110⅛	108⅜	108⅜
10	Union Pacific pf	93½	93½	93½
2	West End	95	95	95
76	West End pf	114½	114	114
81	Am. Tel. & Tel	165	164½	164⅜
3,574	Am. Tel. & Tel. rights	15⅝	15	15⅜
5	Western pf	102	102	102

MISCELLANEOUS.

4,857	Am. Ag. Chem	31	29½	30⅞
975	Am. Ag. Chem. pf	90	88	90
2,407	Am. Sugar	134½	132⅜	133
105	Am. Sugar pf	120	120	120
200	Am. Woolen	14	14	14
10	Am. Woolen pf	77¾	77¾	77¾
4,016	Dom. Iron & Steel	67⅝	65	65½
21	General Electric	187½	183	183
50	N. E. Gas & Coke	4¾	4¾	4¾
1	Pullman	248	248	248
25	Seattle Electric pf	108	108	108
2,430	Swift Pkg. & Prov	177	169	170
100	United Fruit	113	113	113
40	United Shoe Machine	53½	53½	53½
50	U. S. Rubber	16	16	16
120	U. S. Steel	40	39¾	39¾
40	U. S. Steel pf	90½	90	90

MINING.

200	Adventure	23½	23¼	23¼
5,536	Amalgamated	68½	66	68
310	Arcadian	5	5	5
120	Atlantic	3	3	3
260	Bingham	34¾	34¼	34¼
400	Bonanza	60c.	55c.	55c.
680	Centennial	20¼	19	20¼
1,200	Cochiti	51c.	50c.	51c.
800	Cons. Mercur	2 1-10	2	2 1-16
2,265	Con. Rangs Consol	58⅞	57	58⅝
300	Dominion Coal	137	136	137
725	Elm River	3⅞	3⅜	3⅞
10	Franklin	10½	10½	10½
50	Isle Royale	15½	15½	15½
350	Mass	15⅝	15½	15⅝
30	Mayflower	2½	2½	2½
795	Mohawk	45¼	44	45
100	Montreal & Boston	2¼	2¼	2¼
50	Old Colony	3	3	3
160	Old Dominion	19¾	19	19¼
300	Osceola	61¾	61	61¾
700	Santa Fé	2 3-16	2	2 1-16
38	Tamarack	180	177	177
140	Trinity	12¾	12½	12½
100	United Copper	34¾	34¾	34¾
2,590	United States	22	21	21⅞
705	United States Oil	17¼	17¼	17¼
300	Utah	20¾	19¾	20¾
25	Victoria	6	6	6
50	Washington	25c.	25c.	25c.

British Columbia, 8 bid, 9 asked.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 28.—The local market to-day was somewhat dull, but bore up fairly well under depressing Wall Street advices. Cambria Steel was the feature in activity. The stock was freely offercd throughout the morning, but was quickly taken by what are supposed to be inside interests. Consolidated Lake Superior reflected liquidation, but as it declined there was some good buying. Reading was sold freely by Philadelphia houses, and the stock ruled a shade lower here than in Wall Street. Traction stocks dragged all day and closed one-eighth lower for Rapid Transit and one-half lower for Union Traction. Rapid Transit is said to have strong market support. Money is firm and unchanged at 4 per cent. for call and 4½ and upward on time loans and commercial paper. Complete transactions in stocks were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
330	American Rys	47	47	47
600	American Cement	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
100	A. T. & S. F	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜
9,195	Cambria Steel	27⅞	27½	27½
2,425	Cons. Lake Superior	26¾	25¼	26
320	Cons. L. Superior pf	75¾	75¼	75¼
600	Ches. & Obio	54⅛	54½	54⅛
650	Diamond State Steel	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
625	Diamond State Steel pf	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
920	Elec. Co. of Am	8¾	8¾	8⅞
16	Insurance of N. A	24	24	24
54	Lehigh Valley	34¼	34¼	34¼
550	Marsden	3¾	3¾	3¾
20	National Asphalt	¼	¼	¼
16	National Asphalt pf	1	1	1
300	Norfolk & Western	63⅜	63½	63⅜
1,813	Pennsylvania	80¾	79⅝	79 15-16
146	Philadelphia Co	48¾	48¾	48¾
575	Philadelphia Electric	5½	5⅝	5⅝
1,175	Phila. Rapid Transit	12⅜	12⅛	12¼
100	Railways Co. gen	4¾	4¾	4¾
7,020	Reading tr. ctfs	33 7-16	33¼	33½
60	Reading 1st pf	43¼	43⅛	43⅛
50	Susq. Iron & Steel	2¾	2¾	2¾
1,500	Southern Ry	39⅝	38¾	39¼
429	Union Traction	46	45⅝	45⅝
100	United Power & Trans	45	45	45
2	United of N. J	282	282	282
271	United Gas Imp	109¼	109	109
1,965	U. S. Steel	40½	39⅞	39⅞
50	U. S. Steel pf	90¼	90¼	90¼
100	Warwick I. & S	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for ths third week in July showed increases:

Central of Georgia	$26,100
Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville	6,501
Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Pacific	8,104
Colorado and Southern	4,613
Detroit Southern	5,689
Hocking Valley	22,436
Iowa Central	7,911
Mexican Central	67,046
National Railroad of Mexico	10,680
Père Marquette	7,698
St. Louis and San Francisco	40,986
Total increase 11 roads	$207,854
Increase previously reported 18 roads	395,294
Total increase 29 roads	$603,148

The following showed decreases:

Alabama Great Southern	$185
C., C., C. & St. Louis	12,186
Peoria and Eastern	343
Toledo, Peoria and Western	491
Total decrease 4 roads	$13,805
Decrease previously reported 8 roads	157,884
Total decrease 12 roads	$171,689
Net increase 41 roads	$431,459

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Trading yesterday on the curb did not show the strength which prsvailed during the past week. Quits a number of declines occurred, mostly fractional, and the only stocks showing particular strength were the Seaboards and Central Realty Bond and Trust.

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SEABOARD AIR LINE stocks were fairly active and strong. Ths preferred and common both gained ¼ point.

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CENTRAL REALTY BOND AND TRUST, one of ths companies to compose ths combination of real estats and construction interests, was yesterday traded in at prices ranging very much higher than thoss of the sales on Thursday last. The first sale, one share, was made at 695, a 55-point advance, and then twenty-five shares changed bands at 725, a further advance of 30 points. Ths closing bid for the stock was 725.

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SANTA FE GOLD AND COPPER MINING COMPANY stock was traded in for ths first time in this market, and sold at prices ranging from 2¼ to 2½, and back to 2¼.

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The principal transactions reported in the outside market yesterday, with the high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
200	American Can	13⅝	12⅝	12⅝
200	American Can pf	53¾	53½	53¾
80	American Chicle	106	106	106
500	Amer. Writing Paper	5⅜	5¼	5⅜
2,050	Bay State Gas	2	1⅞	1⅞
10	Borden's Cond. Milk pf	110	110	110
500	Brit. Columbia Copper	9	9	9
200	Boston, Hart. & Erie	25c	25c	25c
100	Consol. Refrigerating	5½	5½	5½
100	Consol. Storage Battery	19	19	19
200	Central Foundry	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	Dominion Securities	22	22	22
100	Electric Vsbicls pf	14¾	14¾	14¾
700	Greene Consol. Copper	28	28	28
10	Intern. Power pf	140	140	140
100	Intern. Salt	12½	12½	12½
3,200	Manhattan Transit	7⅛	6¾	6¾
1,200	Mont. & Boston Copper	2¼	2	2¼
50	National Enameling	29¾	29¾	29¾
400	N. Bruns. Cannel Coal	3⅝	3½	3⅝
1,500	New England Con. Ice	33⅜	33	33⅜
330	New York Realty	150½	150	150
100	New York Transport	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜
4,160	Northern Securities	107¼	106½	107
1,365	New Orleans Rys. w. i	18	17	18
254	New Or. Rys. pf., w. i	58½	58½	58½
2,300	Otis Elevator	36½	35½	36⅛
100	Royal Bak. Powder pf	105	105	105
1,100	Santa Fé Gold & Cop	2½	2¼	2¼
100	San Fran. pf., w. i	64	64	64
875	Seaboard Air Line	28½	28	28
600	Seaboard Air Line pf	48¾	48¾	48¾
110	Standard Oil	693	693	693
800	Tennessee Copper	17⅜	17½	17⅜
550	Toledo Ry. & Light	33⅓	33	33⅓
3,095	Union Pacific rights	1	⅞	15-16
70	Union Ferry	46	45¾	46
100	United Copper pf	84½	84½	84½
100	Virginia Iron, Coal & C	11½	11½	11½
200	Wash. Ry. & Electric	17½	17	17½
7	Wash. Ry. & Elec. pf	49½	49½	49½

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$2,000	American Malting 6s	95½	95½	95½
12,000	Am. Writing Paper 5s	73½	73	73¼
4,000	Buffalo Gas 5s	84	84	84
20,000	Distilling 5s, w. i	75½	75	75
11,000	Mex. St. Ry. 4s	98¾	98¼	98¼
17,000	New Or. Rys. 4s, w. i	88½	88½	88½
35,500	Oregon Short Line 4s	97¾	96½	96½
15,000	San Francisco 4s	91¼	91¼	91¼
14,000	U. S. St.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, July 28, 1902.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
68¼	68¼	42,800	*Amal. Copper Co.	66⅝	68⅝	65⅞	68¼	+2½
30⅜	31	1,400	Am. Agric. Chem. Co.	29½	30½	29	30½	+1⅝
89¾	90	400	Am. Ag. Chem. Co. pf.	88	90	88	90	+2½
6¼	6½	300	Am. Bicycle Co.	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
32½	32¾	300	Am. Car & F. Co.	32½	32⅝	32¼	32½	— ⅛
91¾	91¾	100	Am. Car & F. Co. pf.	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	...
57⅝	58	225	*Am. Grass Twine.	58	58⅛	55	58⅛	+⅝
232	235	100	American Express	234	234	234	234	—1
11	11¼	100	*Am. Ice Co.	11	11	11	11	...
35½	36½	100	*Am. Ice Co. pf.	35	35	35	35	—1¼
31¾	32	600	*Am. Locomo. Co.	32⅛	32⅛	32	32	— ⅛
93	93¼	100	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf.	93	93	93	93	...
46⅜	46½	300	*Am. S. & R. Co.	46¼	46⅜	46⅛	46⅛	+ ⅛
97	97⅝	300	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	97½	97½	97½	97½	— ½
..	121½	100	*Am. Snuff Co.	121	121	121	121	— ½
98	99	100	*Am. Snuff Co. pf.	99	99	99	99	— ½
133	133¼	13,800	*Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	134¼	134¼	132⅝	133	— ⅞
107	107½	1,900	*Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	107	108	107	107	+5
92¾	92⅝	40,500	Atch., Top. & S. F.	93⅞	94	91½	92⅞	— ⅝
102⅝	103	12,900	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	103½	103⅝	102¾	103	— ⅞
109¼	109¾	5,900	Baltimore & Ohio.	110¼	110½	109	109¼	— ⅝
96¾	96⅞	600	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	96¾	— ⅛
68½	68¾	71,200	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	69¼	69⅝	68½	68⅝	— ⅝
91¼	92	100	Canada Southern	91	91	91	91	— ½
137¼	137⅝	7,440	Canadian Pacific	138½	138⅝	136⅝	137¼	—1¼
133	134	600	*Ca. Pac. cts., 2d in. pd.	133¼	133½	133	133½	— ⅛
53⅝	54	23,700	Chesapeake & Ohio	54⅜	54⅜	52⅜	53⅞	+ ⅛
41½	41⅝	3,800	Chicago & Alton	42	42	41¼	41½	+ ⅛
76½	77	600	Chicago & Alton pf.	77	77	76⅝	76⅝	— ⅜
215½	216½	300	Chi. & East. Ill.	216	216	215	215	—1
30¾	30⅞	7,100	Chi. Gt. West.	31⅜	31⅜	30⅜	30¾	— ½
89¾	89¾	400	Chi. Gt. West. pf., A.	88	88⅞	88	88⅞	+ ⅛
48¼	48¾	1,300	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B.	49	49	48½	48½	— ½
92½	93	200	Chi. Gt. West., deb.	92¼	92⅜	92¼	92¼	— ¼
76	76⅛	100	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	76	76	76	76	— ⅛
186¾	186¾	30,100	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	187½	187¾	185½	186⅝	— ⅞
194½	195	700	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	195	195½	195	195	...
242	245	300	Chicago & Northw.	244⅞	244⅞	244⅞	244⅞	...
194	195	9,570	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	198	198⅝	193½	194	—4½
...	...	6,686	Chi., R. I. & Pac. rts.	13	15	11	11¼	—1⅞
214½	215¾	600	Chi. Term. Trans.	224¼	224¼	213½	213½	— ½
38⅝	39	200	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	38½	38½	38½	38½	— ¾
15	15¼	500	Chicago Union Trac.	15⅛	15⅝	15	15¼	— ¼
106	107	100	C., C., C. & St. L.	107½	107½	107¼	107¼	+ ¼
101⅜	101⅝	19,050	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	97	101⅝	97	101¼	+3⅝
33	33¼	1,500	Colorado & Southern	33¼	33¾	32½	33	— ¾
78	78⅝	650	Col. & Southern 1st pf.	78⅝	78¾	78	78¾	— ⅛
48½	49	1,100	Col. & Southern 2d pf.	49½	49½	48½	48¾	— ½
223¼	224	1,400	Consolidated Gas	225	225	223	223¼	—1½
27½	28¼	1,450	Corn Products.	29	29	28	28	—2
83	84	600	Corn Products pf.	84¼	84½	83½	83½	— ½
179	179½	500	Delaware & Hudson.	180	180	178½	178½	—1½
44⅜	44⅝	500	Denver & R. G.	45	45	44¼	44⅜	— ⅛
94	94¼	3,300	Denver & R. G. pf.	95	95	93¾	93⅞	— ¾
55	64	100	Denver & Southw. pf.	62½	62½	62½	62½	...
52¼	52½	1,200	D. M. & Ft. Dodge.	52½	52½	52	52¼	— ¼
209	21	500	Detroit Southern	21¾	21¾	21¼	21¼	+ ½
40	41½	400	Detroit Southern pf.	41	41	40½	40½	...
...	...	1,050	Detroit United Railway.	84	84¼	83¾	84¼	+ ½
136	137½	100	Diamond Match	136	136	136	136	...
4¾	5	60	*Distilling of Am.	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	...
364	365	445	*Dis. of Am. pf., tr. cts.	365	367⅝	360½	365¼	+ ½
17⅝	17¾	100	*Dul., S. S. & At.	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
30	31	500	*Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	30	30½	30	30	— ½
37⅝	38	6,600	Erie	38	38⅛	37⅝	38	...
68⅜	68⅝	3,100	Erie 1st pf.	68½	68⅝	68¾	68½	— ⅛
52¾	52¾	600	Erie 2d pf.	52¾	52⅝	52½	52½	— ¼
55	57	40	Evans. & T. H.	58	58	57½	57½	...
183½	185¾	2,500	General Electric	186	186	181¾	182½	—5
61⅝	62	950	Geo. A. Fuller Co.	62¼	62¼	61	62	...
105¾	106	2,000	Geo. A. Fuller Co. pf.	106	106¾	105½	105¾	— ¼
101	102	200	Great Northern pf.	101½	101½	101½	101½	+ ½
85¾	86¼	2,650	Hocking Valley	86¾	86¾	85	84½	— ¼
91	93	100	Hocking Valley pf.	92	92	92	92	— ⅛
168⅞	169	13,300	Illinois Central	170	170½	167	168⅞	— ⅞
198½	200	200	Internat. Paper	20	20	19¾	19⅞	— ⅛
73¾	73¾	350	Internat. Paper pf.	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	+ ¼
67	72	100	*Internat. Power Co.	68	68	68	68	—2
51	51	1,000	Internat. Steam Pump.	53½	54	53¾	53⅞	+ ⅛
48	48½	500	Iowa Central	48½	48½	48	48½	— ¼
85½	86½	650	Iowa Central pf.	85½	86	84¾	86	...
85	88	5,200	Kan. City, S. & M. pf.	86¾	87⅜	86¾	87¼	...
41	42	100	Kanawha & Michigan.	42	42	42	42	— ¼
35½	36	750	Kansas City South.	36	36	35½	35¾	...
60	60½	450	Kansas City South. pf.	59	60¼	59	60¼	+ ¼
35½	35¾	200	Keokuk & D. M.	35⅞	35⅞	35⅜	35⅜	— ⅛
86	88	700	Long Island	87½	87½	86½	86½	—2½
145	145½	10,500	Louisville & Nashville.	145	145¾	144¼	145	+ ¼
124½	124¾	16,200	Manhattan Elevated.	124⅜	125	123⅝	124¼	— ⅛
100	101	1,400	Met. Street Railway.	100	100	100	100	...
128⅜	129	4,200	Met. Se. S. r., 1st in. pd.	129	129	128½	129	...
29½	30	1,200	Mexican Central.	29⅜	30	29⅜	30	...
112	113	100	Minn. & St. Louis.	112¾	112¾	112⅝	112½	+ ½
64	64½	12,150	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	61	64⅝	60¾	63¾	+2⅝
129	130	4,900	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	126⅞	130	126½	129¾	+3¼
313⅝	314	5,200	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	313⅝	314	308¾	313⅝	+ ⅝
63¼	63⅝	4,100	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	62⅞	63⅝	62½	62¼	— ⅛
148	148½	50,000	Missouri Pacific.	147⅜	148¼	146¾	148¼	+ ⅝
106	106½	800	*Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	106¾	106¾	106½	106¾	+ ⅛
215	215½	300	*Nat. Lead Co.	215	215⅝	214½	215⅝	+ ½
88¾	89	300	*Nat. Lead Co. pf.	89½	89½	88½	88½	+ ½
18¾	19	500	Nat. R. R. of Mexico.	19	19	18½	18½	— ⅛
38¾	38⅞	200	Nat. R. R. of Mex. pf.	38⅜	38⅜	38¼	38¼	— ⅛
175	180	500	*New York Air Brake.	175	175	175	177	—3
135¼	135⅝	23,100	New York Central.	136	137	135¼	135¼	—1¼
55½	55⅝	1,200	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	55⅜	55⅝	55	55½	...
90	91	600	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	89⅝	91	90⅝	90⅝	—1½
33⅜	35¾	1,900	N. Y., Out. & West.	34⅛	34⅛	33⅜	33⅜	— ¾
61⅝	64½	82,500	Norfolk & Western.	62⅞	64⅜	62⅛	64⅜	+2⅜
125	126	200	North American	125	126½	125	126½	+ ½
40	41	500	Pacific Mail.	40½	41	40½	41	— ½
140	140¼	27,100	Pennsylvania R. R.	140⅜	140⅝	139¾	140	— ⅜
104¾	104¾	4,110	People's Gas, Chicago.	105	105	103⅞	104¾	— ¼
98½	98¾	200	P., Ca. C. & St. L.	98¾	98½	98½	98½	—1
47¾	47¾	350	Pressed Steel Car.	47⅞	47¾	47⅜	47⅜	...
87	87½	150	Pressed Steel Car pf.	87½	87½	87½	87½	— ⅛
30¾	31	1,300	*Ry. Steel Spring.	31	31	30¾	30¾	— ¼
86½	88½	200	*Ry. Steel Spring pf.	88	88	87	88	+ ½
68⅝	68⅞	12,800	Reading.	69⅜	69⅝	68¾	69⅛	...
86⅜	86⅝	300	Reading 1st pf.	86¾	86¾	86½	86½	— ⅛
72⅛	72⅜	3,500	Reading 2d pf.	72⅜	72⅜	72⅛	72½	— ½
19	19½	3,200	*Rep. Iron & Steel.	19	19	18⅝	19	...
75⅝	75½	100	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	75½	75⅝	75	75¼	...
21½	22	5,800	*Rub. Goods Mg. Co.	20	22¾	20	22	+2¼
69	70	200	*Rub. Goods Mg. Co. pf.	69¾	70	69¾	70	+2
71	71½	100	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	74	74	74	74	— ¼
33¼	34	200	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	33¼	33¼	33¼	33¼	— ½
70¾	70¾	16,700	St. L. & San Fran.	70⅝	70⅝	70⅜	70¾	+ ½
87¼	88	550	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	88	88	88	88	...
78⅝	78⅝	4,600	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	80	80	78¾	78⅝	—1⅜
37	37¼	5,100	St. Louis Southw.	37¼	37¼	36¾	37¼	+ ¼
69½	69⅝	1,300	St. Louis Southw. pf.	70¼	70½	69¾	69¾	— ¾
35¾	37	200	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co.	36	36	36	36	— ½
59¾	60	49,700	Southern Pacific.	59¾	60¼	58¾	59¾	...
23⅝	23⅝	23,650	Southern Railway.	23⅝	23⅝	23⅜	23⅜	...
97¼	97½	1,300	Southern Railway pf.	97½	97½	97	97½	— ¼
7	7¼	300	Standard R. & T.	6¾	7	6¾	6¾	+ ¼
68¼	68¾	15,110	Tennessee Coal & Iron.	68⅝	69½	67¼	69¾	+ ¾
45¾	45⅞	7,100	Texas Pacific	45¾	46	45	45¾	+ ⅛
21½	22	300	Tol., St. L. & West.	22	22	21¾	22	— ½
38½	38¾	200	Tol., St. L. & West. pf.	39	39	38¾	38¾	— ⅛
124¾	125	1,400	Twin City, R. T.	125	125	124¾	125	...
108¾	108¾	49,300	Union Pacific.	110½	110¾	108½	109¾	— ¾
93	93½	2,400	Union Pacific pf.	93⅞	93⅞	93	93¼	— ½
...	...	200	*U. S. Cast I. Pipe.	12¾	12¾	12¼	12¼	...
46	46⅝	400	*U. S. Cast I. Pipe pf.	47	47	47	47	+ ⅝
12¾	13	1,100	*U. S. Leather.	13⅛	13⅛	12¾	12⅞	— ⅛
84¾	85	510	*U. S. Leather pf.	85	85	85	85	...
17	17⅛	1,100	U. S. Rubber.	17	17	17	17	+2⅛
56	58	616	U. S. Rubber pf.	56	57	56	57	+ ½
40	40¾	8,500	U. S. Steel.	40	40¾	39¾	40⅛	+ ⅛
90	90¾	4,750	U. S. Steel pf.	90	90	89⅝	90	+ ⅛
68¾	69	900	Va.-Caro. Chemical.	69½	69½	68¾	68¾	— ⅝
30⅝	30⅞	700	Wabash.	30⅜	30⅝	30	30¼	...
45½	46¾	2,200	Wabash pf.	46¾	46¾	46	46⅜	— ⅛
88⅜	88⅝	13,200	Western Union Tel.	88⅝	89	87	88⅛	— ⅛
212	213	200	Westinghouse E. & M.	214	214	214	214	+4
23½	23½	600	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	24	24	23⅜	23⅞	— ⅝
62	63	200	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	61¼	62	61½	62	+ ⅝
36¾	37	900	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	37½	37½	36¾	36¾	+ ⅞
27⅞	28	1,500	Wisconsin Central.	28	28	27½	28	...
50½	50½	1,000	Wisconsin Central pf.	50¾	50¾	50	50¼	— ⅝

Sales..... 819,906 *Unlisted.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
11,110 Amal. Copper	69¼	68¾	65⅞	68¼
80 Am. Ag. Chem. pf	89¼	89¼	89¼	89¼
20 Am. Ice	11	11	11	11
10 Am. Locomotive	32	32	32	32
11,610 Am. Sugar	134½	134½	132¾	133¼
12,650 A., T. & S. F.	93¾	93¾	91¾	92⅞
300 A., T. & S. F. pf.	103¼	103½	102¾	102⅞
790 Balt. & Ohio	110¼	110¼	109¼	109¾
3,730 Brook. Rap. Tr.	69½	69½	68⅝	68⅞
250 Can. Pacific	138¾	138¾	136⅝	137½
2,430 Ches. & Ohio	54	54⅜	52⅝	53⅝
100 Chic. & Alton	43¾	43¾	41½	41½
780 Chic. Gt. West.	31⅜	31⅜	30⅝	30⅝
14,990 C., M. & St. P.	187½	187¾	185½	186⅝
50 C., R. I. & P. rts	12	12	12	12
10 Chic. Term. Tr.	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝
10 Chic. Un. Trac.	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼
3,490 Col. Fuel & Iron	101⅝	97¼	97¼	100⅜
180 Col. Southern	33	33	32½	32½
10 Den. & Rio Gde.	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝
1,010 Erie	38⅝	38⅝	37¾	38⅛
50 Erie 1st pf.	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾
250 Illinois Cent.	169½	169½	167	168
20 Kan. City South.	35½	35½	35½	35½
3,300 Louis. & Nash.	145¾	145¾	144	145
2,290 Manhattan	135	135	133⅝	134
170 Met. Street Ry.	150	150	149⅝	149⅝
60 Mex. Central	29⅝	30	29¾	29⅞
770 Mo., Kan. & T.	31¾	31⅝	31	31¼
210 Mo., K. & T. pf.	63¼	63¼	62⅝	63
24,240 Mo. Pacific	118¾	118¾	116¾	118¼
670 N. Y. Central	136¾	136¾	135¼	135¾
60 N. Y. O. & W.	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝
3,280 Norf. & West.	62¼	64⅝	62¼	64¼
240 Pennsylvania	140½	140½	139⅜	140
790 People's Gas	104⅝	105⅛	104⅛	104⅝
6,750 Reading	69⅝	69⅝	68¾	69⅛
200 Republic Steel	18¾	19	18¾	19
100 St. L. & San F.	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾
670 St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	70½	70½	70½	70½
120 St. L. S. W.	37⅛	37¼	36½	36½
110 St. L. S. W. pf.	70	70	69¾	69¾
16,730 Southern Pac.	70¼	70⅝	69	70
4,750 Southern Ry.	39⅝	39¾	38¾	39¼
30 South. Ry. pf.	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
6,320 Tenn. Coal & I.	68½	69¼	67¾	69¼
1,350 Texas & Pac.	46	46	45¼	45½
18,790 Union Pacific	110	110	108½	109
160 U. S. Leather	13	13	12¾	12¾
110 U. S. Leath. pf.	85⅛	85⅛	84½	84½
30 U. S. Rubber	15	15	14½	14½
8,300 U. S. Steel	40⅛	40⅛	39¾	40
120 U. S. Steel pf.	90	90	89⅝	90
440 Wabash	30¾	30¾	30	30¼
600 Wabash pf.	46½	46⅝	45⅞	46⅜
960 West. Union	88	88	87¾	88
40 Wis. Central	27½	28	27½	28
167,130				

Bonds.

Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$3,000 Mex. Cent. 1st.	33	33	33	33
2,000 Third Av. 4s	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1902.	1901.	1900.
ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	310	310	.....
34 week July	$37,057	$37,243	$35,383
From July 1	113,522	106,166	102,435
CENTRAL OF GEORGIA—			
Mileage	1,845	1,842	.....
3d week of July	151,750	125,650	134,695
From July 1	439,550	361,850	365,285
CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS AND LOUISVILLE—			
Mileage	540	540	.....
34 week July	90,354	83,763	74,222
From July 1	284,059	245,494	221,299
CINCINNATI, NEW ORLEANS AND TEXAS PACIFIC—			
Mileage	336	330	.....
3d week of July	103,749	95,645	93,112
From July 1	302,195	275,294	274,419
C., C., C. AND ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	1,891	1,891	.....
3d week July	341,024	354,710	302,810
From July 1	997,110	1,064,130	908,430
COLORADO AND SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	1,145	1,142	.....
3d week July	130,538	125,925	.....
From July 1	358,962	341,235	.....
DETROIT SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	422	423	.....
3d week July	26,966	21,277	.....
From July 1	66,318	53,228	.....
HOCKING VALLEY—			
Mileage	347	347	.....
3d week July	133,901	111,465	102,556
From July 1	379,374	334,394	293,107
IOWA CENTRAL—			
Mileage	538	510	.....
34 week of July	46,429	38,518	35,755
From July 1	141,541	118,632	109,122
MEXICAN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	2,054	2,054	2,054
3d week July	354,640	287,600	287,541
From July 1	1,053,185	927,727	.....
NATIONAL RAILROAD OF MEXICO—			
4t week July	163,083	142,403	137,356
From July 1	465,204	416,669	425,134
PEORIA AND EASTERN—			
Mileage	352	352	.....
3d week of July	45,114	45,457	37,971
From July 1	128,473	136,371	113,913
PERE MARQUETTE—			
Mileage	1,821	1,821	.....
3d week July	168,083	160,385	145,816
From July 1	516,088	496,497	.....
ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO—			
3d week July	415,218	374,232	.....
From July 1	1,154,640	1,063,968	.....
TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN—			
Mileage	248	248	.....
3d week July	19,010	20,401	26,480
From July 1	61,117	61,827	72,145
DETROIT UNITED RAILWAY—			
3d week July	65,112	66,358	54,184
From Jan. 1	1,807,291	1,569,564	1,307,200
RAPID RAILWAY system—			
3d week July	8,253	8,892	.....
From July 1	26,514	26,361	.....
TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT—			
3d week July	72,216	66,084	52,524
From Jan. 1	1,884,470	1,644,400	1,475,358
CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS for June—	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Gross earnings	528,529	448,611	85,018
Op. ex., (less txs.)	321,399	263,182	58,217
Net earnings	213,129	185,429	27,700
Other income	37,028	33,318	3,709
Net income	250,158	218,748	31,410
Int. rental, taxes.	140,576	129,462	11,414
Balance, surplus.	109,281	89,285	19,995
Fiscal year ended June 30:			
Gross earnings	6,277,403	5,659,446	618,047
Op. ex., (less txs.)	3,466,243	3,245,790	220,483
Net earnings	2,811,259	2,413,668	397,564
Other income	249,146	219,062	30,083
Net income	3,060,397	2,632,749	427,648
Int., taxes, rent.	1,611,515	1,564,782	46,733
Balance, surplus.	1,448,881	1,067,966	380,915
HOCKING VALLEY for June—			
Gross earnings	524,403	345,825	178,578
Op. ex. and taxes.	284,152	264,477	19,644
Net earnings	240,282	171,348	68,934
Other income	158,394	141,767	16,627
Total income	398,676	313,115	85,561
Fixed charges	135,948	138,033	*2,085
Surplus	262,728	175,082	87,646
Fiscal year:			
Gross earnings	5,316,523	4,653,258	663,265
Op. ex. and taxes.	3,229,331	2,785,286	444,045
Net earnings	2,087,192	1,867,972	219,220
Other income	504,540	474,084	30,465
Total income	2,591,741	2,342,056	249,685
Fixed charges	989,368	987,870	1,480
Surplus	1,602,373	1,354,178	248,195

*Decrease.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 28.—The following companies were incorporated here to-day:

Protecting Company, Buffalo, (real estate;) capital, $75,000. Directors—H. H. Persons, East Aurora; Felix Wolffe, and H. F. Taylor, Buffalo.

New Berlin Fish and Supply Company, Valatis, Columbia County; capital, $50,000. Directors—C. H. Beers, Westport, Conn.; E. J. Loghran and E. D. Howe, Valatie.

John C. Stricker Realty Company, Niagara Falls; capital, $50,000. Directors—J. C. Stricker and Frederick Charmann, Niagara Falls; Martin Sheehan, North Tonawanda.

Dundy Amusement Company, Brooklyn; capital, $10,000. Directors—E. S. Dundy and Frederick Thompson, Coney Island; C. L. Burr, New York.

Mutual Mortgage Company, New York; capital, $5,000. Directors—Leopold Sondheim, Eugens Sondheim, and L. L. Levey, New York.

C. T. Holloway & Co., New York, (fire engines and apparatus;) capital, $1,000. Directors—C. T. Silsby, A. F. Piate, and W. A. Dinsmors, New York.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., July 28.—These charters were secured at Dover to-day:

Pratt Coel Company of Birmingham, Ala., concern to sell coal, iron ore, sandstone, &c.; capital, $3,000,000.

Van Hoef Enamel Company, of Philadelphia, to manufacture and sell paints, chemicals, and enamels; capital, $500,000.

Certificates of payment of capital stock were filed as follows:

The Development Company of America of New York City; certificates amounting to $4,000,000.

American Finance and Securities Company of New York; certificates amounting to $1,000,000.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

T. M. Goodies of Indianapolis has been appointed Inspector of the Evansville Board of Fire Underwriters, to succeed L. D. Rogers.

The Real Estate Trust Company of Philadelphia has been appointed receiver of the Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania, which went into retirement about six months ago.

The outstanding fire insurance risks of the Merchants' Insurance Company of Newark have been reinsured in the National Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, and it is the intention of the new management of the Merchants' to place that company in voluntary liquidation. This management came into control a few days ago, when holders of two-thirds of the company's shares accepted the offer made by J. M. Byrne of Byrne & McCoun, through the Fidelity Trust Company of Newark. The new Directorate comprises J. M. Byrne, H. T. McCoun, Harold Herrick, Cephas Pope, John H. Taylor, F. F. Eagle, W. S. Naulty, W. F. King, and John F. Murray.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—Tuesday, July 29.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Dugro, J.—Opene at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Alsson vs. Alsson.
2—Cullinen vs. Diss.
3—O'Neill vs. City of New York.
4—Krumenaker vs. Dougherty.
5—City of New York vs. Bigelow.
6—Schultze vs. Ogden.
7—Whitman vs. Goldmkrunz.
8—In re Rosenhaum.
9—Smith vs. Starkey.
10—Aressy vs. Barbier.
11—Konn vs. Met. St. Ry Co.
12—Mahrenholz vs. same.
13—Arnold vs. Catrevaa.
14—In re Gun.
15—McEnroe vs. McEnroe.
16—Hoagland & Robbins Co.
17—Samadovitz vs. Samadowitz.
18—Koiasky vs. Samétz
19—Baldwin & Gleason Co. vs. Vlinon.
20—Richter vs. Dreshfield.
21—Hansing vs. Scott.
22—Lecam vs. Leblond.
23—Ranson vs. Vandewater.
24—Same vs. eeme.
24½—Baily vs. Coe.
25—Same vs. same.
26—Same vs. sama.
27—In re Perry Av.
28—In re Longfellow St.
29—Dry Dock Savings Ins. vs. Ketchum.
30—In re E. 163d St.
31—In re E. 178th St.
32—In re Watts.
33—In re Macy Place.
34—In re Public Place.
35—In re McClean Av.
36—In re a new street between Reade and Chambers Sts.
37—In re W. 53d St.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts I., II., IV., V., VI.,

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Dealings by Brokers—Hotel on Upper Madison Avenue Transferred—Auction Sales.

Charles Griffith Moses & Brother have sold for Henrietta D. Beaver to Alphonse Schrednitz the two five-story apartment houses 428 and 430 St. Nicholas Avenue, near One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, on plot 51 by 125.

Frederick Beck has sold the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 49 West Seventy-first Street, 18 by 102.2; also, the similar house, 120 West Seventy-first Street, on lot 21 by 100.5.

Arthur S. Cox & Co. have sold for Catherine Fletcher to E. H. Lyon, for occupancy, the three-story dwelling 453 West Twenty-fourth Street, 20.10 by 98.9.

Nevins & Pereiman have sold to Jacob Fish 647 and 649 East Fifth Street, a plot 40 by 97.6.

William B. Hogan has sold for Martha A. Baker a dwelling with plot 50 by 108, on the south side of Twelfth Street, between Avenues B and C, in the Unionport section of the Bronx.

E. Osborne Smith & Co. have sold for a Mr. Woodward to a firm of builders a plot of ten lots at the southwest corner of Boscobel Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street.

The ten-story apartment hotel known as the Ashton at the southwest corner of Madison Avenue and Ninety-third Street was conveyed yesterday by Lyman G. Bloomingdale of Bloomingdale Brothers to Mrs. Frederica Ashton. It is understood that the consideration was in the neighborhood of $250,000. The transfer was effected through the firm of Blumenthal, Moss & Feiner. Mrs. Ashton has conducted the hotel for several years under a lease which contained an option of purchase. Extensive alterations will be made to the property, including the fitting up of a roof garden.

Voorhees & Floyd have sold for Charles J. Berg the estate known as Eagle Rocks on the Connecticut River at East Lyme, Conn. The buyer is a well-known banker of this city.

Results at Auction.

The only offering in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday resulted as follows:

By Vincent A. Ryan.

6, 8, and 10 Barrow Street, north side, 97.4 feet west of Fourth Street, 57 by 90.3, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Ida Jetter.....$59,794

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Vincent A. Ryan, foreclosure sale, William H. Hirsh, referee, 331 and 333 West Fifty-third Street, north side, 375 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 34.11 by 47.4 by 39.7 by 42.4, two four-story brick dwellings. Due on judgment, $3,134.

By Byron L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, William Forster, referee, Jerome Avenue, east side, 408.5 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, 113.4 by 198.11 by 114.9 by 185.8, vacant. Due on judgment, $3,498.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, William J. A. McKim, referee, 1,146 and 1,148 Union Avenue, east side, 76.5 feet south of Home Street, each 18.9 by 100, two three-story frame flats. Due on judgment, on each, $6,611.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, Henry W. Bookstaver, referee, 138 Macdougal Street, east side, 20 feet north of Third Street, 20 by 58, four-story brick dwelling, with store.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Ninth Avenue, between Two Hundred and Sixteenth and Two Hundred and Eighteenth Streets, for a one-story switch house, 14.8 by 14.8; Metropolitan Street Railway Company, owner; A. V. Porter, architect; cost, $1,000.

Broadway, east side, 225 feet north of Two Hundred and Thirty-first Street, for a one-story frame steble and shed, 14 by 16; Caroline Weigel, Spuyten Duyvil, owner; Edward Berrian, King's Bridge, architect; cost, $100.

Alterations.

No. 299 Henry Street, to a three-story clubhouse, 24 by 42; Lewisohn estate, owner; Howells & Stokes of 100 William Street, architects; cost, $4,000.

No. 329 West Seventy-seventh Street, to a five-story brick dwelling, 20 by 75; Marie H. McKinney of 633 West End Avenue, owner; Rose & McNeil of 39 East Forty-second Street, architects; cost, $800.

Nos. 151 and 153 Lewis Street, to a four-story brick building, 62.4 by 81.4; A. Kassol of 56 Loew Avenue, owner; Sass & Smallheiser of 25 Park Row, architects; cost, $600.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Monday, July 28.

AVENUE D, w s, 78 ft n of 5th St, 40.4x 89x irregular; Max Katzen to Morris L. Meltzer, (mtg $40,000).....$1

BARROW ST, e s, 10, n s, 57x90.3; James T. Lee, referee, to Ida Jetter, (mtg $56,000).....1,000

BATHGATE AV, e s, 46.9 ft n of 180th St, 39.11x41.8x39.1x33.8; Clifford A. Blanchard to Augusta Blanchard, (mtg $5,000).. 1

BOSTWICK, n w corner of land conveyed by Albert E. Putnam to D. T. Hawkhurst, 1882, 62x162; Harvey Studwell to Rachel Studwell, (mtg $3,500).. 1

BROADWAY, n w corner of land conveyed by Albert E. Putnam to D. T. Hawkhurst, 1882, 62x162; Francis M. Varian and another to John R. Brady, (mtg $3,500).....6,500

LAFAYETTE AV, n s, 50 ft w of Faile St, 50x100; Lewis S. Samuel to John A. Groshon, quitclaim.....1

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 80.5 ft s of 64th St, 20x70; Frederica Ashton to Lyman G. Bloomingdale; B. & S.....1

MADISON AV, s w corner of 92d St, 100.8x44.5 Lyman G. Bloomingdale and wife to Frederica Ashton, B. & S., (mtg $135,000).....100

MADISON AV, 547 and 549; also 6th Av, 259, 261, and 263, 1-3 part; 31st St, 27 and 29 West, 1-3 part; 6th Av, 193, 413, 415, 410½, and 421, 1-3 part; 25th St, 103 West, 1-3 part; Samuel F. Adams and wife to S. F. Adams Realty Company, (mtg $181,000).....1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 393, e s, 26.9x105; Lillian Grainger to James S. Butts.....1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 390, n e corner of 129th St, 19.11x125; Joseph Schwarz to Joseph Timble, (mtg $20,000).....

VESEY ST, 74 to 78, n s, 41.5x49; Reginald H. Williams to Mary H. Smith.....30,000

2D AV, 2,865, n w corner of 105th St, 25x100; Joseph Labriola to Isabella Labriola, 1-3 part, all liens.....1

8D AV, 713 and 715, e s, 62.9 ft s of 45th St, 37.7x80; Anna Citron to Joseph A. Shea, (mtg $34,000).....1

8D AV, w s, 50.0 ft n of 181st St, 75x102.11; John J. O'Brien to Uriah McClinchie, (mtg $11,500, R S $6.25).....1

8D AV, w s, 75.6 ft n of 181st St, 75x102.11; Uriah McClinchie to Helen A. Pierce, (mtg $10,500).....1

8D AV, s w corner of 170th St, 26x79.9x 26.4x82.6; 170th St, s s, 82.6 ft w of 3d Av, 40x52.9x40.6x82.6; Sherman Av, n w corner of 163d St, 32.6x100; John Masseimino to Reinhard H. Luthin, (mtg $39,000).....Omitted

8D AV, 3,396, e s, 25x147x27.6x119; Max Mertz to Charles Fuhr, (mtg $8,500).....1

1ST ST, 43 East, 25.3x74.7x25.1x77.2; Charles Keilings to James V. McManus..25,000

11TH ST, 358 West; Jennie L. Gee to Herman C. Grissel, (mtg $7,000).....1

25TH ST, s s, 225 w of 4th Av, 25x 98.9; Francis G. Van Woert and others to James B. Van Woert, all title, (R S $2).....1

84TH ST, 302 West, 10x98.9; Paul Westphal to Cornelius F. Sheehan, (mtg $20,000).....1

40TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 7th Av, 20x98.9; David J. Power and wife to Albert J. Adams.....100

40TH ST, 219 to 229 West, 150x98.9; Jacob Baumann to E. Mann, (mtg $112,500).....1

44TH ST, e s, 116.10 ft w of 6th Av, 16.4x100.11; Joseph Finch to Albert J. Adams.....100

55TH ST, s s, 578 ft w of 11th Av, 221.6 to e s of 12th Av x 15.10; Western Union Telegraph Company to Ruth A. Wallace, (R S $1.50,) rerecorded.....15,425

60TH ST, s s, 450 ft w of 11th Av, runs a 41.8x w — to highwater mark x n — to street x e —; Cornelia A. Benjamin to Ruth A. Wallace, corrected deed, quitclaim.....1

82D ST, s s, 157 ft w of Central Park West, 18x100; Frederica Ashton to Lyman G. Bloomingdale, all title, B. & S.....1

92D ST, s e, 125 ft s of 2d Av, 25x100.8; Paul Goepel to Dennis M. Sheerin.....20,500

92D ST, e s, 125 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.8; Dennis M. Sheerin to Louis P. Mahler, (mtg $17,000).....1

101ST ST, 240 West, 16.8x104.10x16.8x 106.8; Ella H. Ross to Elka Gordon, (mtg $20,000).....100

110TH ST, 8 East, e s, 25x100.11; Patrick Shea to Julia Shea, quitclaim.....1

117TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of 2d Av, 25x 100.11; Louise Bader to Catherine Stroh, (mtg $4,000).....1

133D ST, 233 and 235 West, 39x99.11; Max Marx to Louise Waltere, (mtg $20,000).. 1

159TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of Elton Av, 25x 100; Elias Gusse roft and others to Mary Pape, (mtg $10,000).....10

187TH ST, n s, 179.9 ft w of 11th Av, 20.5x 94.10; Louise Walters to Max Marx, (mtg $7,500).....1

Recorded Leases.

AMSTERDAM AV, 561; Marie L. McCool to Charles Ficken, 5 5-12 years.. $1,200. $1,500

LENOX AV, 278, corner of 124th St; John R. Kelly to Augusta Hines, 3 years..... 1,500

6TH AV, 849; Henry L. Morris and others, trustees, to Diedrick Hillebrandt, 3 years 2,000

215TH ST, n e, 175 ft s of Amsterdam Av, 25x99.11; John Mara to Karl Bayer, 3¾ years.....480

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

ADAMS, Albert J., to Joseph Finch; 44th St, s s, 116.10 ft w of 6th Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent.....$30,000

ADAMS, Albert J., to David J. Powere and another; 40th St, n s, 100 ft e of 7th Av, 3 years, 4 per cent.....35,000

ASHTON, Frederica, to Lyman G. Bloomingdale; 93d St, s w corner of Madison Av, 6 years, 6 per cent.....66,500

BERLS, Sophia, to Bernard Mayer; Tinton Av, s w corner of 169th St, 1 year, 6 per cent.....1,000

BORGSTEDE, John H., and wife to the German Savings Bank of City of New York; St. Ann's Av, w s, 24.11 ft s of 135th St, 1 year, 6 per cent.....13,000

BRADSHAW, Lucy J., to Charles Katzenheny; Reade St, 74, n e, 3 years, 6 per cent.....2,000

BRADY, John R., to John Parsons; Broadway, w s, at n e of land of D. T. Hawkhurst, 3 years.....900

BRADY, John R., to Rachel Studwell; Broadway, w s, at n s of land of D. T. Hawkhurst, (mtg $4,400,) 1 year..

GREENBERG, Meyer, to Marion E. Van Dyke; Dunn St, s e corner of New Elm St, 2 years, 6 per cent.....3,000

HAAREN, John W., to James Lavin; 132d St, n s, 135 ft w of 5th Av, 2 years, 6 per cent.....3,000

HARTEN, Sarah A., to Mary E. Lynch; Washington Av, s e s, 115 ft s w of 183d St, 3 years.....1,250

JOACHIM, Abraham, to Augusta Joachim; 118th St, s s, 100 ft w of Madison Av, 2 years, 6 per cent.....5,000

JOACHIM, Augusta, to Max Borck; 102d St, 175 West, 1 year, 6 per cent.....1,500

LIVINGSTON, James, and wife to Herman Kertsche; 140th St, 303, 305, 307, 311, 313, 319, and 325, due Feb. 1, 1903..40,000

LYNCH, Mary E., to Warren B. Sammis; Washington Av, s e s, 90 ft e w of 183d St, 3 years.....1,250

McMANUS, Eliza, widow, to Bank for Savings of the City of New York; 5th Av, s w corner of 114th St, 1 year, 4 per cent.....30,000

McEVOY, Joseph, to George Ebret; 1st Av, n e corner of 103d St, demand, 6 per cent.....3,000

MELITZER, Morris L., to Max Katzen; Avenue D, w s, 78 ft n of 5th St, 6 per cent.....9,000

PAPE, Mary, to Charles Danewitz; 150th St, n s, 225 ft w of Elton Av, 6 per cent.....1,500

SHEERIN, Denis M., to William M. Kingeland; 92d St, s e, 125 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years.....17,000

TSCHIRKY, Sophie, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Lexington Av, s s, 24.8 ft s w of 28th St, 1 year, 4½ per cent.....15,000

WAGNER, Josef, to Myer Loeb and another; Avenue C, e s, 75 ft s of 2d St, Unionport.....3,086

WALTERS, Louise, to Max Marx; 133d St, 233 and 235 West, 3 years.....5,000

WOOLSEY, Hester, to the People's Savings Bank of the Town of Yonkers; Andrewa Av, corner of 183d St, 1 year..5,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

BROWN, Westley, to Ella B. Hauser.....$1

CROSBY, Florence S., to Stephen S. Haight, executor.....358

EATON, George P., individually and as executor, to Alice G. Eaton.....21,380

FIFTH AVENUE BANK to Jonas B. Kissam, 3 assignments.....1

NEW YORK MORTGAGE AND SECURITY Company to John W. Sterling.....18,000

REMSEN, Charles, to Charles Remsen, as guardian, 1-3 part.....1

REMSEN, Charles, to Charles Remsen, as guardian, 1-3 part.....1

TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY OF New York to John W. Sterling.....35,000

WRIGHT, Elizabeth, to Frederick R. Dickerman.....2,500

Mechanics' Liens.

BEDFORD AV, 3 and 5; Elam H. Fuller against J. H. Selbert, owner and contractor.....$300

UNION AV and 168th St, n w corner; Anton Ahc against Minnie Bonagur, owner; Vincent Bonagur, contractor..94

WOOSTER ST, 220; Henry Stark against Abraham Arnold, owner; Barnett Stern, contractor.....61

14TH ST, 51 West; Abraham Gruskin against Hyman Greenberg and others, owners; Simon Beyer, contractor.....300

97TH ST, 335 and 337 East; City Fireproofing Company against Peter J. Clarken, owner and contractor.....38

130TH ST, 506 and 508 West; Peter Wirsing against Thomas Cowman, owner and contractor.....474

130TH ST, 506 and 508 West; Henry McNab & Son against Thomas Cowman, owner and contractor.....430

Mr. Mandel's Statement.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your paper of Sunday, the 27th inst., contains notice of lien filed against the property 407 and 408 Central Park West, New York City, Borough of Manhattan, for the eum of $800 by the Watterson Steam Heating Company against B. Mandel and others. Kindly insert in your paper a notice to the effect that said lien is unjust and unwarranted in every particular. There is not one penny owing to the Watterson Steam Heating Company, and they have been more than fully paid. B. MANDEL.

Satisfied Mechanic's Lien.

94TH ST, 58 and 60 East; New Jersey Terra Cotta Company against Henry S. Richland, July 11, 1902, by bond.....$980

Lis pendens.

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 24.11 ft w of 142d St, runs n 50x w 81.9 to e s of Hamilton Place x s w 54.3x e 103 to beginning; Simon Adler and others against Ernest E. Califano and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Lachman & Goldsmith.

BROOME ST, 361; City of New York against Alois Kramer, (violation of building laws;) attorney, G. L. Rives.

EAST HOUSTON ST, 495; Patrick Lilly against Celia Isman and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Quackenbush & Wise.

PARK AV and 97th St, e e corner, 25x100; Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York against Francis J. Schnugg and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Moses & Morris.

ST. ANN'S AV, w s, 25 ft n of 156th St, 26.6x 98.3x20.5x33.3; Delphine Antisdel against Morris Neufeld and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Howland, Murray & Prentice.

91ST ST, s s, 74 ft e of 1st Av, 20x50.8; Ashbel P. Fitch against Mary Reeger, individually and as executrix, and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. P. Fitch, Jr.

52D ST, n s, 125 ft e of 11th Av, 150x100.5x irregular; Frida Horkimer against William O'Connor and others, (partition;) attorney, W. F. Chase.

73D ST, n s, 93 ft w of Madison Av, 16x102.2; John W. Sterling and others, executors, against J. Frederick Sweasy and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Shearman & Sterling.

87TH ST, s s, 81.5 ft e of Madison Av, 20x100.8; Mary A. Delmour against William W. Ladd, Jr., and others, (specific performance;) attorneys, Well & Well.

99TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of Park Av, 25x100.11; Excelsior Savings Bank of the City of New York against Samuel Ginsberg and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. Gulick.

140TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 25x 96.6; Johanna Rooney, individually and as executrix, against Sebastian Fisher and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. A. Litthauer.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

BERNHARD JACOBS.—Bernhard Jacobs of 301 Madison Street filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday, with liabilities of $944 and no assets. There was but one creditor, Welz & Zerwick of Brooklyn.

BERNHARD STIEFEL.—Bernhard Stiefel of 13 East Ninety-eighth Street, formerly of B. Stiefel & Co., liquors and cigars, Kansas City, Mo., filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday, with liabilities of $34,469 and no assets. The firm failed in February, 1883. The largest creditor is the Bank of Kansas City, $5,100.

IRVING W. YOUNG.—Irving W. Young, formerly a partner in the firm of John W. Young & Sons, of White Plains, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday, with liabilities of $302,366 and no assets. There are about 400 creditors, the largest being John W. Young, $34,845; John W. Young & Sons, $6,265; John J. Pollon, $14,835, and the Lehigh Valley Coal Company, $4,998. The First National Bank of Portchester, $10,200, and the White Plains Bank, $9,080, are secured by bonds of the John W. Young & Sons Company. The firm of John W. Young & Sons assigned in February, 1895, with liabilities of $203,635 and assets of $176,614. Irving W. Young made an individual assignment at the same time.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ABDELMESSIK, Michel—S. Lassner.....$166

AMSTERDAM REALTY COMPANY—City of New York.....315

ADELSON, Hyman, and another—E. A. Raymond.....87

BASH, Dora H.—J. Steinberg.....869

BLACKMAN, Dora H.—J. McDonough.....223

BYRNE, W. F.—F. A. Clark and others.....345

CLARK, Eliza C.—W. Hauser.....7

CROSBY, Mary—F. Gippert.....45

EXCELSIOR CIGAR MACHINE COMPany—City of New York.....155

CHRISTAL, Samuel, and Samuel Glass—H. B. Claflin Company.....379

DAVOREN, Margaret, executrix—F. O'Brien.....2,347

DIAMOND, Abraham—J. Morris.....36

FEDERAL RUBBER COMPANY—The William Summer Belting Company.....52

HIGGINS HEATING AND VENTILATING COMPANY—The Electric Boiler Company.....54

LUCAS, Albert—G. W. Stetson.....112

LYONS, Nathaniel H.—John Kress Brewing Company.....818

MAYHER, John—City of New York.....528

MOLLER, Charles E.—W. Stillwell.....216

McKEON, Thomas—City of New York.....782

NORMAN, Harry J.—F. Wieshader.....83

NEEDHAM, John S.—E. Clark.....140

NICOLAI, Otto—A. Schillinger.....46

PATTERSON, Elizabeth—John Kress Brewing Company.....1,718

READING HARDWARE COMPANY—J. Langley.....95

SUTHERLAND, William W.—S. H. Olin and others.....1,133

SICKEL, Morris—City of New York.....782

TAYLOR, Peter—City of New York.....528

THUM, John P.—W. Folgeman and others.....158

THE NEW YORK ELEVATED RAILroad Company and the Manhattan Railway Company—J. B. Guttenberg.....95

THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPany and the Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company—Children's Aid Society.....390

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.77⅞
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.68
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.64½
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.10
Cotton, middling	09 1-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.05½
Sugar, granulated	4.65
Molasses, O. K. prime	.40
Beef, family	16.25
Beef hams	22.50
Tallow, prime	.06⅝
Pork, mess	10.12½
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.10⅜
Lard, prime	11.00
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	24.00
Butter, Western creamery	.21

CHICAGO, July 28.—No. 2 Spring wheat, 74c; No. 3, 68@74c; No. 2 red, 73@76c; No. 2 yellow corn, 61c; No. 2 oats, 42½c; No. 2 white, 54c; No. 3 white, 37@38; No. 2 rye, 68@69c; fair to choice malting barley, 63@66c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.46; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.53; prime timothy seed, $5.75; mess pork, per barrel, $17@17.05; lard, per 100 lbs, $10.65@10.67½; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $10.25@10.35; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 9½@9¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) 11½@11¾c; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.31; clover, contract grade, $8.35@8.40.

COTTON.—Everything seemed to favor the bear contingent during the whole session, and little or no opposition was offered to attacks of leading operators against prices. In fact, supporting orders were extremely scarce from start to finish, and for the most part consisted of purchases to cover shorts on which substantial profits had been taken. The market opened easy, with prices 2 points higher on July and 2@6 points lower on other months, following which the tendency was quite steadily downward, with the close at about the lowest figures of the day. The Government weather bulletins gave showers generally in the belt, notably in the districts east of the Mississippi River, where moisture has been needed for the best interests of the plant. Texas received another drenching Saturday night and yesterday, but the forecast gave some promise of clearing conditions in that district to-night and to-morrow. Further rains are due for the eastern and central sections of the belt. Liverpool, the South, and Philadelphia interests were liberal sellers throughout the session. After the first break the scalping element turned to cover, but upon finding the market without recuperative power, again sold and for the balance of the day worked side by side with the bears. The market was finally barely steady, with prices net 12@18 points lower. The distant months displayed the greatest loss. The commission houses were generous sellers on the decline, the bulk of this cotton being for short account.

Spot cotton closed quiet, with quotations unchanged on the basis of 9 1-16c for middling uplands and 9 5-16c for middling Gulf. Sales, 13,168 bales. Southern spot markets were telegraphed us follows: New Orleans, unchanged at 8 13-16c; Mobile, unchanged at 8¾c; Savannah, easy and unchanged at 8¾c; Wilmington, unchanged at 8¾c; Norfolk, unchanged at 9 1-16c; Baltimore, unchanged at 9¼c; Galveston, unchanged at 8 13-16c; Augusta, unchanged at 9c; St. Louis, unchanged at 8⅞c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Opcn.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	8.52	8.52	8.48	8.45@8.49
August	8.26	8.20	8.17	8.17@8.18
September	7.87	7.88	7.77	7.77@7.78
October	7.70	7.73	7.64	7.64@7.65
November	7.60	7.61	7.53	7.54@7.55
December	7.61	7.61	7.54	7.54@7.55
January	7.04	7.06	7.53	7.53@7.54
February				7.52@7.54
March	7.63	7.63	7.52	7.51@7.52

LIVERPOOL, July 28.—Spot cotton in moderate demand; sales, 6,000 bales; speculation and export, 500 bales; American, 5,000 bales; receipts, 4,000 bales; American, 2,000 bales; middling upland, 4 29-32d. Futures opened quiet, 1-64@2-64d advance; closed easy, 1@2 points net lower; July, 4.44s; July-August, 4.41s; August-September, 4.35s; September-October, 4.22s; October-November, 4.17s; November-December, 4.12½s; December-January, 4.11b; January-February, February-March, and March-April, 4.11s. Manchester yarns dull and irregular. Cloths quiet.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—Considering the temper of foreign news, burdensome domestic receipts, and weakness in coarse grains, wheat held its own remarkably well. In Chicago the close was within ⅛@¼c of Saturday and here only ⅛@⅜c net lower. For this relative stability, light offerings, a fair export trade, and an increase of only 1,170,000 bushels in the visible, where 2,000,000 had been expected, were chiefly responsible. Opening easy, the local market ruled irregular all day within ¾c range, closing about midday between the lowest and highest figures. The movement, aggregating at Western points 1,598,000 bushels, against 1,492,000 bushels last year brought in considerable selling at times, as did the decline of ⅝d at Liverpool, with its accompanying reports of more favorable crop conditions in Western Europe. The home weather map was rather neutral, except for a threatening low area in the far Northwest. High temperatures and light showers existed all over the Central and Southwest States. Private reports favored the bear side as a rule, particularly from Ohio and other middle sections where yield is promising high. In the quantity on passage a decrease of 2,880,000 bushels appeared, while world's shipments of 9,312,000 bushels were about 2,000,000 bushels smaller than last week. Total stocks in New York increased 126,000 bushels; the supply of No. 2 red gained 67,800 bushels, and of No. 1 Northern 94,900 bushels. There were put into store 91,350 bushels of No. 2 red wheat again, to apply on July contracts. Northwest receipts were 405 cars, against 281 cars last week, and 232 cars last year. Chicago had 242 cars in, and expected 545 cars. Exporters took 53½ loads as follows: At New York, 3 loads Spring wheat, 11½ loads red and Spring, 8 loads No. 2 red, and 2 loads No. 1 hard. Manitoba; outports, 39 loads. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board, afloat basis, were as follows: No. 2 red, 77½c, elevator, and 77¾@78¼c, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, and No. 1 Northern, New York, 81¼c, both prompt; No. 1 hard, Manitoba, 84¾c, prompt; No. 2 red, New York, 78¾c, Aug. 5-10, and No. 2 red, New York, 78½c, Aug. 25-31.

ST. LOUIS, July 28.—Wheat—No. 2 red, cash, 66¼c; July, 66¼c; September, 66¾c; December, 68¾c; No. 2 hard, 60c; new. Corn—No. 2, cash, 62c; July, 63c; September, 50⅝@60¾c; December, 39½c. Oats—No. 2, cash, 36c; July, 30c; September, 27½c; No. 2 white, 56c, old.

DULUTH, July 28.—Wheat—Cash, No. 1 hard, 77¾c; No. 1 Northern, 74¼c; No. 2 Northern, 72¾c; July, 74¾c; September, 70¾c; December, 68¾c; Manitoba, No. 1, cash, 74¼c; No. 2 Northern, 72½c. Oats—September, 31¾c.

MILWAUKEE, July 28.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 78½@78¾c; No. 2 Northern, 77½@78c; September, 70½c. Rye—No. 1, 61c. Barley—No. 2, 68c; sample, 55@65c. Corn—September, 58¼c.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 28.—Wheat—July, 77¼c; Septemher, 68⅝@68¾c; on track: No. 1 hard, 70c; No. 1 Northern, 77c; No. 2 Northern, 73½c.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Spring patents, $4@$4.25; Winter straights, $3.50@$3.80; Winter patents, $3.75@4; Spring clears, $3.15@$3.35; extra No. 2 Winter, $3.25@$3.35; extra No. 2 Winter, $3.10@$3.20; no grade, $2.60@$2.70. Spot and to arrive. Rye Flour—Fair to good, $3.25@$3.40; choice to fancy, $3.45@$3.85. Cornmeal—Kiln dried, $3.45@$3.55, as to brand. Bag Meal—Fine white and yellow, $1.50@$1.65; coarse, $1.30@$1.31. Feed—Spring bran, spot, $20.75@21; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $19.25@$19.50; Spring bran, bulk, $20; Spring bran, middling, $21.75@$22; coarse Winter bran, $22@$24; city bran, $20.50@21; linseed oil cake, $27; corn oil cake, $24; hominy chop, $25; oil meal, $27@$27.50.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	78 13-16	78 13-16	78¾	78¾
September	76 1-16	76 1-16	75⅞	75⅞
December	76 1-16	76¼	75⅞	76
May	77½	78	77½	77⅝
Corn—				
July	67	67	65½	67
September	62½	62¾	62¾	62¾
December	49¾	50	49⅝	49⅝
May	47¾	47¾	47⅛	47⅛
Lard—				
July	..	..	..	$10.07

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	74	74½	73	73½
September	71¾	71 3-16	70 11-16	70⅝
December	70¾	70 11-16	70¼	70¼
Corn—				
July	62½	63	61	61
September	59¼	59½	57⅝	58⅛
December	44¾	45	44½	44¾
Oats—				
July	60½	61	55	58
September	33	33	32⅝	32¾
December	32	32	31⅝	31⅝
Lard—				
September	$10.75	$10.87½	$10.72½	$10.72½
October	10.40	10.45	10.37½	10.37½
Ribs—				
September	10.40	10.45	10.35	10.35
October	10.12½	10.12½	10.05	10.05
Pork—				
September	17.15	17.25	17.00	17.02½
October	17.22½	17.22½	17.10	17.10

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $18.75@$19.50; family, $20.50@$21; short clear, $19.25@$21.75. BEEF—Mess, $13.50; family, $16@$16.50; packet, $14.50@$15; extra India mess, $22@$24. BEEF HAMS—$22@$23. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 10¼c; 180 lb, 10¼c; 760 lb, 10⅜c; 140 lb, 10⅝c; pigs, 11c. CUTMEATS—Pickled bellies, smoking, 12½c; 30 lb, 12c; 12 lb, 11⅞c; 14 lb, 11½c; pickled shoulders, 9@9½c; pickled hams, 12@12½c. TALLOW—City, 6¾c; country, 6⅝@6¾c. LARD—City lard, $10.40@$10.55; refined lard, South America, $12; Continent, $11.20; Brazil, kegs, $13.25; compound, 8½@8¾c. STEARINE—Oleo, 13¾c; city lard stearine, 12½c.

NAVAL STORES.—Spirits of Turpentine—Oil and machine bbls, 46@46½c. Tar—Pine bbls, $2.35; oil bbls, $4.50. Resin—Common to good strained, $1.57½; D, $1.02½; E, $1.65; F, $1.70; G, $1.75; H, $1.90; I, $2.40; K, $3; M, $3.45; N, $3.75; W G, $4.10; W W, $4.25.

SAVANNAH, July 28.—Turpentine, 43¼c; receipts, 2,319 casks; sales, 1,688 casks; exports, 266 casks. Resin—Receipts, 6,313 bbls; sales, 7,866 bbls; exports, 2,104 bbls. A, B, C, $1.10; D, $1.15; E, $1.20; F, $1.25; G, $1.30; H, $1.65; I, $2; K, $2.50; M, $3; N, $3.35; W G, $3.45; W W $3.60.

WILMINGTON, July 28.—Spirits of turpentine—Receipts, 81 casks. Resin, $1.10@$1.15; receipts, 543 bbls. Crude turpentine, $1.40, $2.50, and $2.60; receipts, 181 casks. Tar, $1.50; receipts, 42 bbls.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 28.—Turpentine firm and resin unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.—STEERS—Steady to 15c lower; bulls and cows slow to 25c lower; steers, $4.55@$7.60; tops, $5; bulls, $2.90@$4.60; cows, $2@$4; extra dry fed, $5.30; heifers, $3.75@$4.60. Dressed beef slow for under grades; prime beef steady. CALVES—Active and 25c higher; veals, $5@$5; tallenders, $4.50; grassers and buttermilks, $3.25@$4; city-dressed veals, 9@12c per lb. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep only steady; lambs ective, closing weak; early arrivals all sold; sheep, $3@$4.80; export do, $5; culls, $2.50; lambs, $5.25@$6.90; tops, $6.87½@$7; dressed mutton steady at 6@8½c per lb; a few wethers at 9c; dressed lambs, 9@12c; extra, 12½c. HOGS—Firm; State hogs, $8; mixed Western do nominal, 8c; country-dressed hogs steady.

City Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

The Best Built and Finest Apartment House on the West Side; Will Net More than 15 per cent. on an investment of $260,000. Might consider some exchange.
GARDINER STEWART, 2,717 Broadway.

A.—Key Corner on Broadway For Sale Cheap.
GARDINER STEWART, 2,717 Broadway.

A 5-story 7th Av. store property, $32,000, rent $3,000; 5-story triple flat, $28,000, rent $3,684; 5-story double flat, West 118th St., $21,000. Bargchuhr Strasser, 108 Lenox Av., near 116th.

At Madison, N. J.—About 4½ acres, best residential property; location unsurpassed; close to station; suitabls for subdivision; no broksre. Addresa F Box 171 Times Office.

Tenement house, 121st St., near 3d Av.; rent $1,500; price $15,500; four on each floor, rent $8-$11; improvements. Emil Ascher, 10 Union Square.

75th St., 132 West.—Four-story modern dwelling, cabinet finish, sanitary plumbing; most desirable block; elder terms easy: caretaker. Spencer, 15 Maiden Lane.

SINGLE FLAT, 5-story; fine condition; rented. WEST 22D ST., Pr. $19,000; mtg. $10,000 at 4½. 8TH & 9TH AVS.; E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

Desirable residences, 8th to 12th St., inclusive, near 5th Av.; $22,500 up.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Bargain.—New, substantial factory building, 50x98.9, West 25th St.; asking $50,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

A.—14th St., near 8th Av., 50x103; asking $50,000; want offer.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Bronx.

For Sale—28 most elegant and complete two-family brick and stone dwelling in the "OLD FLEETWOOD DRIVING PARK."
The best house of its kind ever built in this city, on sandy soil, which insures
A MOST HEALTHFUL LOCATION;
8 rooms and bath in each apartment; hardwood trim; double flooring throughout; cabinet finish; most modern plumbing and heating; street paved and sewered; property restricted.
CLAY AV., BET. 165TH AND 166TH STREETS.
Take 3d Av. L to 166th St.; walk 3 blocks west; or New York and Harlem Railroad to Melrose Station; or Mt. Vernon trolley at 129th Street and 3d Av. Call and see for yourself.
Builder and Owner, ERNEST WENIGMANN.

Choice lots; $5 monthly; price, $425, (few $375;) 2 blocks to trolley, proposed "L"; streets graded, &c.; houses to order, $1,900; open Sundays. Bronx Co., 3d Av., corner 174th St.

Tremont Av.—Store property; two floors; six rooms each; up stairs; all improvements; full lot; titles guaranteed; price, $7,900. Polak, 3d Av., corner 174th St.

2-famtly house, 14 rooms, on Boston Av.; all improvements, with a 4½ per cent. mortgage, for lots or income and cash. Losere, 871 Brook Av.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times,

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE. VIA NIAGARA FALLS.

Trains arrive and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:

North and West bound trains, except those leaving Grand Central Station at 3:15, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:50, 2:45, 3:20, 3:30, 9:15, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th st. to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

All southbound trains, except the "20th Century" and the "Empire State Express," and Nos. 36, 66, and 206 will stop at 125th St. ten minutes before their arrival time at Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS—Due Buffalo 4:15, Niagara Falls 5:02 P. M.
3:15 A. M.—*MAIL AND PAPER TRAIN. Ar. Buffalo 1:15 P. M., Chicago 7:10 A. M.
7:50 A. M.—‡ADIRONDACK, 1000 ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.
7:54 A. M.—*SYRACUSE LOCAL. Stops at all important stations.
8:30 A. M.—†EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. Most famous train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:45 P. M.
8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL. 24 hours to Chicago. Due Buffalo 7:10. Niagara Falls 8:07.
9:55 A. M.—‡SARATOGA AND MONTREAL SPECIAL, via D. & H. and Rutland.
10:30 A. M.—*FAST EXPRESS. Makes local stops. Due Buffalo, 1:15 A. M.
11:30 A. M.—†RUTLAND EXPRESS. Due Rutland, 7:55 P. M.
12:50 P. M.—*BUFFALO LIMITED. Due Buffalo, 11 P. M. Niagara Falls, 12:28 A. M.
1:00 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED. Due Cincinnati, 10:45, Indianapolis, 11:30 A. M., St. Louis, 6:45 P. M. next day.
1:00 P. M.—*CHICAGO LIMITED. 24 hours to Chicago via Lake Shore. 27 via M. C.
1:50 P. M.—‡SARATOGA LIMITED. Saturdays only; other week days at 3:20 P. M.
2:45 P. M.—* "THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED" 20 hour train to Chicago via Lake Shore. Electric Lights and Fans.
3:20 P. M.—‡SARATOGA LIMITED. Leaves Saturdays at 1:50 P. M.
3:30 P. M.—‡ALBANY FLYER. Due Albany 6:40.
3:35 P. M.—*ALBANY AND TROY EXPRESS. Local stops.
4:00 P. M.—*DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS, AND CHICAGO SPECIAL.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED. 24 hour train to Chicago. All Pullman Cars.
6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS. 28 hours to Chicago via both L. S. and M. C.
3:35 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS via D. & H. or Rutland.
7:30 P. M.—‡ADIRONDACK, 1000 ISLANDS AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO AND TORONTO SPECIAL. Due Buffalo, 7:25 A. M. Niagara Falls, 8:33. Toronto, 10:50 A. M.
9:15 P. M.—*SPECIAL MAIL LIMITED. Sleeping car only for Rochester.
9:20 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL. Due Cincinnati, 7:50, Indianapolis, 10:15 P. M., St. Louis, 7:20, second morning.
9:30 P. M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS. Chicago, 24 hours by Michigan Central, 33 hours by Lake Shore.
11:30 P. M.—*NORTHERN N. Y. EXPRESS. Cape Vincent, Ogdensburg, &c.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday. §Except Saturday and Sunday. ||Saturday only.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:08 A. M. and 3:36 P. M. Daily, except Sundays, to Pittsfield and North Adams. Sundays at 9:20 A. M. Saturdays only at 2:46 P. M.

Pullman cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.

Ticket offices at 113, 261, 415, and 1,216 Broadway, 238 Union Sq. W., 275 Columbus Av., 130 West 125th St., 32 Grand Central Station, 125th St. and 138th St. Stations, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn. Telephone "900 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.

NEW YORK CENTRAL ROUTE

BETWEEN
NEW YORK, BOSTON, AND NEW ENGLAND

Via Springfield and the
BOSTON AND ALBANY RAILROAD.

(New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Lessee.)

Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, New York, as follows:

9:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, *4:00 P. M., *11:00 P. M.; arrive Boston, 3:30 P. M., 5:40 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 6:15 A. M.

Leave Boston, 10:00 A. M., *12:00 noon, *4:00 P. M., *11:00 P. M.; arrive New York, 3:30 P. M., 5:40 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 6:14 A. M.

New train for Portland and Maine resorts, via Springfield, Worcester, and Rochester, N. H., leaves New York 10:00 P. M.

Tickets at New York Central ticket offices, 415 and 1,216 Broadway, and at Grand Central Station.

A. H. SMITH, GEORGE H. DANIELS,
General Superintendent. General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.

(New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Lessee.)

Leave Franklin St. Station, New York, as follows, and 15 min. later from West 42d St., N. R.:

*7:10 A. M.—For Interm. points to Albany.
*9:40 A. M.—(1) Catskill Mtn. Express.
11:20 A. M.—(2) Saratoga & Adirondack Exp.
*12:45 P. M.—(3) Rip Van Winkle Flyer.
*1:00 P. M.—Chicago Express.
*2:25 P. M.—Cont. Lim. for Detroit, Chi. & St. Louis.
*3:25 P. M.—(4) Utica Express to Catskill Mts.
*3:45 P. M.—(4) For Hudson River points & Albany
*6:00 P. M.—For Roch., Buffalo, Cleve'd & Chicago.
*7:45 P. M.—For Roch., Buffalo, Detroit & St. Louis.
*9:15 P. M.—For Syracuse, Niag. Falls & Interm.
*Daily. ‡Daily, except Sunday. Leaves Brooklyn Annex (1) at 40:15 A. M.; (2) at 10:45 A. M.; (3) at 12:10 P. M.; (4) at 3:06 P. M. Leaves Jersey City, P. R. R. Sta., (1) at 10:47 A. M.; (2) at 11:20 A. M.; (3) at 12:55 P. M.; (4) at 3:25 P. M. Time tables at principal hotels and offices. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott's Express.

A. H. SMITH, Gen'l Superintendent. C. F. LAMBERT, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

READING SYSTEM
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R.

Liberty St. and **South Ferry** (time from South Ferry five minutes earlier.)

EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN, AND MAUCH CHUNK—‡24:00, (7:15 Easton only.) 9:10 A. M., 1:20, 4:40, 5:00, (5:45 Easton only) P. M. Sundays, ‡4:25 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.

WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON—‡24:00, 9:10 A. M., 5:00 P. M. Sundays, ‡4:25 P. M.

LAKEWOOD, TOMS RIVER, AND BARNEGAT—‡24:00, 9:40 A. M., (81:00 Lakewood except Sunday.) 3:30, (Lakewood only.) 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:15 A. M.

ATLANTIC CITY—9:40 A.M., 81:00, ‡3:40 P.M.

VINELAND AND BRIDGETON—‡24:00 A. M., 11:30 P. M.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT, AND SEASHORE POINTS—‡24:00, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 81:10, 2:45, 3:30, 3:55, 4:45, 5:30, 6:30 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove, 9:00 A. M., 1:30, 4:30, 5:30 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA (READING TERMINAL)—‡*1:25 (7:00, *8:00, *9:00), 10:00, ‡11:00 A. M., ‡12:00, *1:00, §1:30, ‡2:00, ‡3:00, *4:00, *5:00, ‡6:00, ‡7:30, 10:00 P. M., *12:15 Mdt.

24TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS—‡4:25, ‡8:30, *10:30, ‡11:30 A. M., *1:00, ‡*3:40, 5:00, *7:00, ‡9:25 P. M., *12:15 Mdt.

READING, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE, AND WILLIAMSPORT—‡4:00, ‡4:25, ‡8:00, ||‡9:10, (10:00, 11:00 A. M., Reading only.) ||‡1:00, 1:20, ‡2:00 P. M. Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg only, ‡5:00 P. M.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE—From foot of Rector St., Pier 8. Atlantic Highlands, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch, Asbury Park, and Point Pleasant, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30, (8:00 Ocean Grove only.) 6:30 P. M. Sundays, 10:00 A. M., 1:00, 4:00, 8:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

FOR BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON

—‡8:30, *10:30, *11:30 A. M., *1:00, 2:00, ‡*3:40, *5:00, *7:00 P. M., *12:15 Mdt.

zFrom Liberty Street only. *Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. §Sunday only. ‡Parlor cars only. ||Via Tamaqua. sSaturdays.

Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 113, 231, 434, 1,200, 1,354 Broadway, 182 5th Ave., 23 Union Square West, 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Ave., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

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BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

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Chicago, Pittsburg,	*12:10nt.	*12:15nt.
Chicago, Columbus,	*12:55pm.	*1:00pm. Diner.
Pittsburg, Cleve.....	*3:35pm.	*3:40pm. Limtd.
Pittsburg Limited,	*6:25pm.	*7:00pm. Buffet.
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*12:10nt.	*12:15nt.
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*10:25am.	*10:30am. Diner,
Cincinnati, St. Louis.	*6:55pm.	*7:00pm, Buffet.
Norfolk	*12:55pm.	*1:00pm. Dinsr.

ROYAL BLUE TRAINS.

Washington, Balto..	*8:25am.	*8:30am. Buffet.
Washington, Balto..	*10:25am.	*10:30am. Diner.
Washington, Balto..	*11:25am.	*11:30am. Diner,
Washington, Balto..	*12:55pm.	*1:00pm. Diner.
"Royal Limited "...	*3:35pm.	*3:40pm. Diner.
Washington, Balto..	*4:55pm.	*5:00pm. Dinar.
Washington, Balto..	*6:55pm.	*7:00pm. Buffet.
Washington, Bnito..	*12:10nt.	*12:15nt. Sleepers

*Daily. ‡Daily, except Sunday. §Sundays only.

Offices: 113, 261, 434, 1,300 Broadway, 6 Astor House, 23 Union Square W., 391 Grand St., New York; 343 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal and Liberty Street. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY.

Foot of West 23d St. Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. ||.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. Sunday changes' ©12.25. ©12.45. ©7.15. ©5.25. ©6.45. ©5.45.

	Lv. N. Y., A	Lv. N. Y., ‖
Buffalo Local.....	*7.10 AM	*7.20 AM
Buffalo and Chicago Express.....	*9.25 AM	*9.30 AM
BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS.....	*11.55 AM	©12.00 N
Manch Chunk and Hazleton Local	*©12.40 PM	*©12.50 PM
Wyomlog Valley Express.....	*3.35 PM	*4.10 PM
Easton Local.....	*5.10 PM	*5.20 PM
Chicago & Toronto Vestibule Exp.	*©5.40 PM	*©5.40 PM
THE BUFFALO TRAIN.....	*7.55 PM	*8.00 PM

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 118, 261, 290, 363, 1234 and 1354 Broadway, 182 5th Ave., 25 Union Square West, 245 Columbus Ave., N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 96 Broadway, and Ft. Fulton St., Brooklyn.

N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

STATIONS foot of WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

☞ **The leaving times from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.**

7:55 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Limited to two Buffet Parlor Cars New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:55 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:55 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:55 P. M. THE PENNSYLVANIA SPECIAL.—20-hour train to Chicago. Pullman Compartment, Drawing-room, Sleeping, Dining, and Buffet Smoking Car.

1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Toledo, Nashville, (via Cincinnati and Louisville,) Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.

5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car. For Welch, W. Va., (via Shenandoah Valley Route.)

5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.

7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland, except Saturday.

8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, and Cincinnati.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, 9:25 (Dining Car,) 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 2:20,) (3:25 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:55 (Dining Car,) 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, 9:25 (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) (3:25 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25 (Dining Car,) 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—"Florida and Metropolitan Limited," 12:55 P. M. daily. Express, 12:10 night daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week-days, 12:55 and 4:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 8:55 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week days. Sundays, 7:55 A. M. Through Vestibuled Trains. Buffet Parlor Cars and Standard Coaches on week-days. Parlor Smoking Car, Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Standard Coaches on Sundays.

CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week-days.

For Long Beach, New York and Long Branch Railroad (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:55 A. M., 12:10, 1:10 (Saturdays only,) 2:25, 2:55, 3:25, 4:10, 4:55, and 6:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 7:55, 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M. (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 5:30, 9:00 A. M., 12:20, 1:20 (Saturdays only,) 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, and 7:00 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 8:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 6:20,) 7:25, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 (Dining Car,) (9:55 Penna. Limited,) 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car,) 11:55 A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 1:55 (Dining Car,) 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) 2:55, 3:25 (Dining Car,) 3:55, 4:25, 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 5:55 (Limited,) 6:55, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 6:10, 7:55 (no coaches,) 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 (Dining Car,) 9:55 (Limited,) 9:55, 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 1:55 (Dining Car,) 3:25 (Dining Car,) 3:55, 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 5:55 (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

Ticket offices Nos. 461, 1196, 1354, 111, and 261 Broadway; 182 Fifth Avenue (below 23d St.); 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "914 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, J. R. WOOD,
General Manager. General Pass'r Agent.
7-22-1902.

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN RY

Lvs. Franklin St.		Lvs. W. 42d St.
8:15 A. M.	Way Train ...	8:30 A. M.
7:45 A. M.	Day Express to Oswego.	8:00 A. M.
9:05 A. M.	....Liberty Express.....	9:15 A. M.
*11:40 A. M.	Liberty Spl. Sat'ys only.	12:00 Noon
12:00 Noon	...Express to Norwich....	12:15 P. M.
*12:45 P. M.	Saturdays to Rockland...	1:00 P. M.
3:00 P. M.	Ellenville and Kerhonkson.	3:15 P. M.
3:25 P. M.	...Express to Rockland...	3:45 P. M.
15:40 P. M.	....Western Express.....	6:00 P. M.

*Saturdays only. ‡Daily.

Parlor Car seats at 425 Broadway only.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND.

FALL RIVER LINE, for Newport, Fall River, Boston, and all Eastern and Northern Points. Strs. PRISCILLA and PURITAN. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 19 N. R., foot of Warren St., week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M.

PROVIDENCE LINE, for Providence, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, Boston, North and East. Strs. PLYMOUTH and CONNECTICUT. Orchestra on each. Lve Pier 18 N. R., foot Murray St., week days only, at 6 P. M.

STONINGTON LINE. Passenger service temporarily discontinued.

NORWICH LINE, for New London, Fisher's Island, Stonington, Watch Hill, Narragansett Pier, Block Island, Norwich, Worcester, Boston, the North and East. Steamers CITY OF WORCESTER and MAINE leave Pier 36, N. R., foot Spring St., week days only, at 6 P. M.

NEW HAVEN LINE, for New Haven, New Britain, Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and the North, from Pier 25, E. R., foot Peck Slip. Week days, strs. RICHARD PECK lva. 3:00; Sat's 2 P. M. CHESTER W. CHAPIN, 12:00 midnight. Sundays, RICHARD PECK lvs. 9:30 A. M., (East 21st St. 9:45;) returning, due New York 8:00 P. M.

BY SEA TO MAINE

ON THE FAST MODERN STEAMERS.

NORTH STAR AND HORATIO HALL of the MAINE STEAMSHIP COMPANY

is the most charming short ocean voyage out of New York. No Summer tour complete without it. Steamers leave Pier (New) 32, East River, foot of Pike St., New York, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 5 P. M. Returning leave Portland same days at 6:30 P. M.

Special Excursions to Portland

via steamer Manhattan, leaving New York Monday and Friday, and Portland Wednesday and Sunday.

Fare for the Round Trip Reduced to $7

Good to return until Sept. 12th. White Mountains, Rangely Lakes, Bar Harbor, St. John, Halifax. Monday and Thursday steamers make direct connections for Rockland and Bar Harbor. LONG ISLAND SOUND BY DAYLIGHT.

Descriptive book free on application at Ticket Office, 290 Broadway and Pier 32, East River. Telephone 3190-3199 Franklin. Also all agents.

Hudson River by Daylight

Palatial Steamers "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY" of the HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE. Fastest and finest river boats in the World. For the Catskills, Albany, Saratoga, and all points East, North, and West, daily, except Sunday.

Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex) 8:00 A.M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier..... 8:40 "
" West 22d St..... 9:00 "
" West 129th St..... 9:15 "

Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Through tickets to all points on sale at leading ticket offices, including those of the New York Transfer Co., who check baggage from residence to destination.

Morning and afternoon concerts. Fine restaurant.

CENTRAL HUDSON BOATS.

STMR. "RAMSDELL" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. PIER week days 9:30 A. M., W. 129TH ST. 10 A. M. for WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL, FISHKILL, and NEWBURGH; connects at CORNWALL with trains for all points on N. Y., O. & W. Ry. Sundays leaves half hour earlier and extends trip to POUGHKEEPSIE and RONDOUT.

STMR. "BALDWIN" or "ROMER" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. week days except Saturdays 4 P. M., Saturdays 1 P. M., for FISHKILL, NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and intermediate landings.

STMR. "NEWBURGH" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. week days except Saturdays at 5 P. M. for CRANSTON'S, WEST POINT, COLD SPRINGS, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, and POUGHKEEPSIE; Saturdays, 3 P. M., and from W. 129TH ST., 3:30 P. M.

Albany Evening Line

Direct Route for Saratoga, Lake George, Adirondacks and Thousand Islands.

Steamers **ADIRONDACK** or **DEAN RICHMOND** leave Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M., week days only, making direct connection with express trains for above-named points. Saturday night, steamer connects with trains for Sharon Springs, Saratoga, North Creek, Caldwell, and steamer on Lake George. Summer Book Free.

TROY BOATS

leave Pier 46, N. R., foot West 10th Street, daily 6 P. M., except Saturday. SUNDAY STEAMERS. TROY AND ALBANY. Direct railroad connection at Troy for all resorts North and East.

Excursions, TROY, $2.50; SARATOGA, $4.50.

Dining Rooms on Main Deck. Searchlight Display

Send for Booklet Excursion Tours.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE

Boats leave every week day, Pier 43, N. R., 6 P. M., and West 129th St., 7 P. M.

Extra boats Saturdays, Pier 43, N. R., 1:30 P. M., West 129th St., 1:50 P. M.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

900 MILES
WATER TRIP via OLD DOMINION LINE

Between

New York and Richmond, Va., with stop-over privileges at

Old Point Comfort, Virginia Beach and Norfolk

Either going or coming.

Round trip ticket, including meals and stateroom accommodation, $14.00.

'PHONE 1580 FRANKLIN.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

DAILY SERVICE.

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.

Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26, N. R., foot of Beach St., **every week day at 3 P. M.**

H. B. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

North German Lloyd.

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.

From Pier 52, North River, Gansevoort St.

Kronprinz..July 29, noon|Kaiserin..Aug. 19, 10 AM
Kaiser...Aug. 12, 10 AM|Kronprinz.Aug. 26, 10 AM
*Hohenzollern.Aug. 16, 10 AM|Meinder...Sept. 9, 10 AM

*From Pier 24, ft. of Amity St., Brooklyn.

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
Cherbourg—Southampton. Alternately, and Bremen.

From Bremen Piers, Hoboken, N. J.

Friedrich...April 30, 10 AM|Meinder...Aug. 21, 11 AM
Luise.....Aug. 7, 10 AM|Bremen...Aug. 28, noon
Kr'furst.Aug. 14, 10 AM|Friedrich..Sept. 4, Noon

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.

From Pier 24, ft. of Amity St., Brooklyn.

Trave.....Aug. 2, 3 PM|Trave....Sept. 6, 10 AM
Aller.....Aug. 9, 10 AM|Aller.....Sept. 13, 2 PM
Lahn.....Aug. 23, 10 AM|Lahn.....Sept. 27, 1 PM

DELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Louis H. Meyer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

Hamburg-American.

FOR PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.

TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS SERVICE.

Columbia..July 31, 10 AM|F. Bism'ck..Aug. 21, 10 AM
A. Victoria..Aug. 14, 10 AM|Columbia..Aug. 28, 10 AM

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.

Bluecher..July 29, 10 AM|Pennsylvania..Aug. 12, Noon
Waldersee..Aug. 5, 7 AM|Moltke...Aug. 19, 10 AM

SUMMER and AUTUMN CRUISES

BY THE PALATIAL CRUISING STEAMER

Princessin Victoria Luise

From Hamburg August 22,
to the Baltic and the Northern Capitals.
During Sept., Oct. and Nov.
to Portugal, Spain, principal Mediterranean Points and the Orient.

Send for illustrated pamphlet and itineraries.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Offices 35 & 37 Broadway. Piers, Hoboken, N. J.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.

*S'thw'k..Aug. 5, 7:30 AM|St. Paul..Aug. 13, 10 AM
Phila...Aug. 6, 10 AM|St. Louis..Aug. 20, 10 AM

*From Pier "C," ft. of York St., Jersey City, N.J.

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.

Zeeland....Aug. 2, noon|Vaderland..Aug. 16, noon
Friesland...Aug. 9, noon|Noordland..Aug. 23, noon

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 and 15 N.R. Offices, 73 Broadway, N.Y.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE

MINNEHAHA.....Aug. 2, 4 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS.....Aug. 9, 8 A. M.
MINNETONKA.....Aug. 23, 8:30 A. M.
MINNEHAHA.....Aug. 30, 3 P. M.

ALL MODERN STEAMERS, LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH ELECTRIC CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS AMIDSHIPS on UPPER DECKS. FIRST CABIN PASSENGERS CARRIED FROM NEW YORK TO LONDON. FOR RATES, ETC., APPLY TO 1 BROADWAY.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE

NEW YORK-ROTTERDAM, via BOULOGNE, S.M.

New Twin-Screw Steamers of 13,000 tons Register

Twin-Screw Steamer **STATENDAM** Aug. 2, 10 A. M.
Twin-Screw Steamer **POTSDAM** Aug. 9, 10 A. M.
Twin-Screw Steamer **RYNDAM** Aug. 16, 10 A. M.

Apply to Holland-America Line, 39 B'way, N. Y.

AROUND THE WORLD.

A small party will leave early in September for the Hawaiian Islands, Japan, China, Ceylon, India, Egypt, the Nile, Holy Land, Turkey, Greece, Italy, etc.

Send for illustrated circular giving prices and complete itinerary.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO.,
25 Union Square, New York City.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. Mail Steamships

Glasgow via Londonderry.

From Pier 54 North River, foot of West 24th St.

Astoria....Aug. 2, noon|Anchoria..Aug. 16, noon
Furnessia..Aug. 9, noon|Columbia..Aug. 23, noon

First saloon, $50 and upwards.

Second saloon, $35 & up; third class, $26 & up.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17 and 19 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 51 North River.

Lucania, Aug. 2, 2 PM|Umbria, Aug. 23, 9 AM
Etruria..Aug. 9, 9:30 AM|Lucania, Aug. 30, noon
Campania..Aug. 16, noon|Etruria, Sept. 6, 9 AM

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents.
29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Majestic..July 30, Noon|Teutonic..Aug. 20, Noon
Celtic.....Aug. 6, Noon|Cymric...Aug. 22, Noon
Germanic..Aug. 13, Noon|Oceanic..Aug. 27, Noon

Pier 48 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

"La Veloce." FAST ITALIAN LINE.

Sailing every Tuesday to Naples, Genoa.

Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co., 29 Wall St.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver.

JAPAN, CHINA AND PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

R. M. S. Tartar..Aug. 4|Emp. of China..Sept. 8
Emp. of Jap....Aug. 18|Emp. of India..Oct. 6
R. M. Athenian..Sept. 1|R. M. S. Tartar..Oct. 20

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS and AUSTRALIA

Miowera.....Aug. 22|Aorangi.....Sept. 19

For rates apply 253 Broadway and 1 Broadway

DELIGHTFUL SUMMER CRUISE

To Halifax, N. S., Sydney, C. B., and St. John's, N. F.

Through Long Island, Vineyard Haven, and Nantucket Sounds.

Fine passenger Steamers "Rosalind" and "Silvia" sail from Pier 40, N. R., foot West Houston St., on following dates: July 30, August 9, 16, 27, September 3, 13, 20, etc.

For rates and further information apply to
BOWRING & CO.,
17 STATE ST., NEW YORK.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

MONTAUK STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LTD.

For Block Island; R. I., Orient, Greenport, Shelter Island, Southold and Sag Harbor, L. I.

Steamers leave New York, Pier 13, E. R., near Wall St., week days, except Saturdays, 5:30 P. M. Saturdays, 1 P. M. On Mondays extra trip, 8 A. M., for Sag Harbor and intermediate landings except Southold. Tues., Thurs., and Sat. steamer does not stop at Southold.

On Saturdays one of the steamers of the Montauk Co.'s line will connect at Montauk with L. I. R. R. train leaving New York, 34th St., 1:20, Pier 13, near Wall St., 1:00, Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn, 1:19 P. M., arriving at Block Island at 7:00 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER STEAMER MARY POWELL

Leaving Desbrosses St. at 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.,) W. 22d St. 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays 2 P. M.,) 129th St. on SATURDAYS AND HOLIDAYS ONLY 2:20 P. M., for Highland Falls, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, New Hamburgh, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Esopus, Rondout, and Kingston. Orchestra on board.

JOY $2.00 to Boston

LINE Via Providence & R.R. Every week day. 5 P. M. **$1.00** to **PROVIDENCE.** **Round trip, $1.50.** $3.00 to Boston direct. Steamer Wed. and Sat., 5 P. M.; Staterooms reserved in advance.

Pier 35 E. R., ft. Catharine St., N. Y.
Cut rates to all New England points.

HARTFORD LINE

from Pier 24, East River, daily except Sunday at 5 P. M., for Connecticut River Landings, connecting for Springfield, Holyoke, Northfield and all New England points. Send for illustrated folder.

Excursions.

Entertaining Beyond Comparison

GLEN ISLAND

Attractions from all parts of the world. Intsresting novelties. A band of wild riders and steer-catchers from the Plains of Mexico. Grand concerts, magnificent foliage, rare plants, Horticultural wonders, unequalled menagerie, museum and aquarium; ALL FREE. Delightful sail on swift steamers. Glen Island clam bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." Tbs Dairy, Bonting, Bathing, Bowling, Billiards, Fishing. TIME TABLE SUBJECT TO CHANGE—STEAMERS LEAVE: Cortlandt St. Pier, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12 M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:45, 5:15 P. M. Bridge Dock, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:30, 10:20, 11:20 A. M., 12:20, 2:00, 2:50, 4:00 P. M. East 32d St., 9:30, 10:00, 10:45, 11:45 A. M., 12:45, 2:00, 2:30, 3:15, 4:30, 5:45 P. M. Leave Glen Island, 11:00 A. M., for Cortlandt St. only; 11:30 A. M., for East 32d St. and Brooklyn. 12:00 M. and 1:00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only; 3:00, 5:00, 5:30, 6:00, 7:00, and 8:00 P. M. for all landings.

Frequent extra boats on Sundays and holidays.

EXCURSION, 40 CENTS.
Including admission to all attractions.

COOK'S VACATION TOURS

All Travelling Expenses Included.

St. Lawrence, Montreal, Quebec, the Lakes, Nova Scotia, &c.

August 2, 16, Sept. 6.....8 days.....$58.50
August 9, 23.....12 days.....100.00
July 31, August 9.....13 days.....100.00
August 10.....10 days.....75.00

BERMUDA.

Ten-Day Trips to this delightful Ocean Resort leave Aug. 2, 16, 30, Sept. 13, 27. $44.00 includes everything.

Many other tours during the season. Send for Illustrated Programme.

INDEPENDENT TRAVEL TICKETS TO ALL SUMMER RESORTS AT LOWEST FARES. ESTIMATES FREE.

THOS. COOK & SON,
261 AND 1,185 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

THE LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

MANHATTAN BEACH:

Trains leave New York, 34th St., E. R., week days, 5:30, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10 and half hourly from 1:10 to 3:40, 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:00,

TIME LOCK DEPRIVED BANK OF ITS MONEY

Phenix National's Vault Closed Saturday for Forty-eight Hours.

Officials Had to Borrow Cash for the Transaction of the Day's Business—Clerks Cheer Final Opening.

With its vault full of money and securities which it could not get at, the Phenix National Bank, at 49 Wall Street, conducted its business yesterday on borrowed capital. Time, acting through a time lock, had temporarily enjoined the opening of the vault, and President Parmly and Cashier Bull were powerless to quash the injunction.

When the bank's staff got around in the morning and prepared to do the usual business there was a period of consternation. The lock of the vault was supposed to open at 7:30 A. M., but even at 9 o'clock it was still closed tight.

It is the business of bankers, however, to figure out problems, and it did not take much expert calculation to find what was wrong. The lock had been set for forty-eight hours on Saturday instead of for forty, and there was, accordingly, nothing to do but to wait, and, in the meantime, to send out and borrow enough money to get through the day on.

"It is the first time any such mistake has happened to us," said President Duncan D. Parmly, "and I have never heard of a similar occurrence in any other bank. The consequences in this case might have been rather serious had there been any securities locked up which were wanted, or had our books been in the vaults. As it happened, there has been little inconvenience. Saturday being a half-holiday, there was comparatively little money taken in, and not over $20,000 was in the vault. Nobody was in a hurry for any of the securities, and I don't suppose one in a hundred of all the persons who did business with the bank knew anything about the little incident. We borrowed money enough to keep us going through the day, and everything went along as usual."

The vault was opened at 5:30 P. M., to an accompaniment of cheers from the clerks, who had been anxiously waiting for the time lock to run out.

CUMMING & STOCKBRIDGE IMPORTING HOUSE FAILS.

Suspension with Over $500,000 Liabilities Attributed to the Duran Havana Crash—Cashed Latter's Drafts.

As a result of the suspension on July 25 of the Havana importing firm of B. Duran & Co., the large importing and exporting firm of Cumming & Stockbridge of 11 Broadway yesterday assigned to Rufus W. Sprague, Jr., of 120 Broadway. There are no preferences.

The firm is composed of Robert W. Cumming, Wales R. Stockbridge, and Edward L. Desvernine. The partnership was formed in September, 1898, succeeding the firm of Peckhardt & Stockhardt. Mr. Cumming is a son of Robert Cumming of the Clark Thread Company, who is also the chief creditor of the firm of Cumming & Stockbridge, holding its notes for $700,000. Robert W. Cumming married a daughter of the late Peter H. Ballantine, the Newark brewer.

Mr. Stockbridge was connected with the firm of Earl Brothers, and was at one time the representative of the American Exploration Company, Dutch Guiana.

Mr. Desvernine was President of the American Export Coal Company. He filed a petition in bankruptcy in January, 1901, with liabilities of $104,164 and assets of $40,704. He afterward obtained his discharge.

The liabilities of the assigned firm will probably exceed $500,000. Bainbridge Colby of Alexander & Colby, attorneys for the assignee, said that no definite statement could be made for several days, until the exact condition of the Havana concern, with which Cumming & Stockbridge are intimately involved, could be learned. Last week the New York house cashed drafts of the Havana firm amounting to nearly $200,000.

In March last Cumming & Stockbridge claimed to have assets of $1,115,000. B. Duran & Co. failed for nearly $400,000, with assets amounting to about half as much. Duran was a cattle importer, buying cattle in Mexico, South America, and Mobile. The cause of his failure is said to be the enormous mortality from disease of cattle in Cuban pastures. A representative from that house is now on his way to this city.

PEDDLED WHISKY IN PAINT CANS

Grocery and Paint Stores in Brooklyn Blinds to Illicit Still—Three Men Arrested.

Another capture of an illicit whisky still in this city was accomplished yesterday morning by Internal Revenue Agent F. G. Thompson and officers of the Revenue Department, who made three arrests. With this capture there have been thirty persons arrested for illicit distilling in New York in the past three months.

The scene of the latest raid was at 481 Smith Street, Brooklyn. The place, which is a three-story frame building, the ground floor of which made as brave a showing at being a grocery store as was possible with less than ten dollars' worth of groceries, was inhabited by David B. Rothstein with his family.

Those associated with Rothstein kept up another "blind" shop at 534 Third Avenue, Brooklyn where they were supposed to deal in paints and wall papers. Their names are Nathan Bluestone and Bernard Brodsky, and their stock of paints and paper was about as extensive as Rothstein's stock of groceries. The place served its purpose, however, for it was as painters, togged out in white overalls and carrying what appeared to be varnish cans, that the men peddled the product of the Smith Street still.

The officers accompanying Agent Thompson were Deputy Collectors Taylor, Major, and Douglass. When they entered the building at 481 Smith Street they found three stills in the building, capable of turning out about 2,500 gallons daily, one still being of 100 gallons' capacity and the others of 50 and 40 gallons each. Eighteen barrels of sugar mash, in various stages of fermentation, were on the same floor, and 150 gallons of whisky of 150 proof. The duty on this quantity would have been $225.

The three prisoners were arraigned before United States Commissioner Morle, in Brooklyn, and held in $3,500 bail each for preliminary examination at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

TEN-INCH GUN TESTS.

Thirty Rounds Fired in Forty-five Minutes at Fort Hancock.

The board which is testing the guns and fortifications along the Atlantic coast visited Fort Hancock yesterday and conducted tests with the ten-inch barbette gun and carriage.

Ten rounds were fired for rapidity test and the time consumed was eleven minutes and fifty seconds. Thirty rounds were then fired for maintained rapidity. The thirty shots were fired in forty-five minutes. The shortest elapsed time between rounds was one minute, four and two-fifths seconds. The gun was manned by men in the garrison and the conditions were the same as in actual service.

Capt Philip, who directed the test, expressed himself as satisfied with the showing made.

MR. JEROME SAYS HE CAN'T ACT IN McAULIFFE CASE.

District Attorney Has No Evidence on Which He Can Legally Proceed in the Matter.

In view of Justice Mayer's decision in the McAuliffe case, District Attorney Jerome was asked yesterday if he purposed doing anything further in the case, or if he knew of anything that was likely to be done by Commissioner Partridge.

"What can we do in the matter?" the District Attorney asked. "Against whom can we proceed, and for what?

"The evidence in the McAuliffe case has been pretty well thrashed out. In the first place, a great difficulty was encountered in the finding of the physicians regarding the autopsy. Drs. Dana and O'Hanlon, in whom I have great confidence, testified in effect that the injuries which caused McAuliffe's death were probably caused before he was locked up, but might have been caused afterward. Dr. Schlopp testified that the injuries were probably caused after he had been locked up, but might have been caused before. The young physician who examined McAuliffe testified that he noticed that the injured man's right side was less sensitive than his left, indicating partial paralysis, and such as would result from an injury to the left side of the head.

"Medical science or surgery does not seem yet to have progressed far enough to enable surgeons to tell after death when a man received his injuries. There are manifestations which seem to indicate something to physicians, but they are generally qualified in so many ways as to cause a layman, especially, to become lost in the mazes of the explanation.

"A clot of blood, for example, had been formed on the brain of the dead man. Was it caused by the injury he received before he entered the station house, or was that part of the brain so sensitive that another blow in the same place produced it, or did that clot of blood congeal there after the man had been removed to the hospital and during the hours that he lay in the institution and before his death? Who can tell?

"Now, you will remember that Justice Mayer claims that the evidence of the witnesses, other than the police, are unworthy of belief. That leaves us the evidence of the police only. Suppose it is positively established that McAuliffe's injury was caused after he had been locked up, and in the cell. He had been drinking; might he not have fallen in the cell?

"I have sifted this case more carefully than the public knows. I have not been able to find sufficient cause for issuing a warrant. Justice Mayer, lawyer that he is, merely bases his decision upon the 'evidence.' As a matter of course, if evidence were to be forthcoming which would enable me to legally proceed in the matter I would still do so. At present I cannot see how I or Commissioner Partridge could do anything."

DEPUTY SHERIFF CRITICISED.

Justice Hall Says His Very Careless Swearing Is Remarkable.

James L. Puttell of Port Jervis applied to Justice Hall in the Supreme Court to make an order setting aside a judgment for $142.31, obtained by Julius Kessler & Co. against him, and also for permission to have his default opened and the suit tried. The judgment was obtained in a suit to recover payment on three notes, being part of a number of notes, aggregating $950, given by defendant to the plaintiff in payment for twenty-five barrels of whisky.

I. H. Harris, counsel for Kessler & Co., when the action was begun, sent the summons and complaint to the Sheriff of Orange County for service, and received a return from Deputy Sheriff Benjamin Hall that they had been duly aerved on June 24, and that the Sheriff's fees had been paid. After the expiration of the twenty days allowed the defendant in which to file an answer, Mr. Harris received an answer served on him by Frank Lybolt, which he refused to accept.

W. O. Campbell, representing Lawyer Lybolt, said the judgment had been improperly taken, as the time for the defendant to serve his answer had not expired when the answer was served. He said that instead of being served on June 24, it was not served until June 25, and he submitted an affidavit by Deputy Sheriff Hall setting forth that the papers were not served until June 25, and stating that if the return stated anything else there was either a mistake in the date or the papers had been altered after leaving his hands.

Lawyer Harris characterized this statement as an extraordinary piece of impudence, and said the reason Hall made it was that Lybolt, who was a prominent politician, had been brought into the case, and Hall wished to oblige him. The insinuation that the papers had been altered in his office, Lawyer Harris characterized as absolutely untrue.

Justice Hall says the very careless swearing of the Deputy Sheriff is remarkable. The summons was sent to the Sheriff of Orange County, and he made his return that it had been served on June 24. There was no mistake or alteration in the original return. The Sheriff would be liable to damages for making a false return, if the summons and complaint had been served on June 25, but they were served on June 24. The motion to set aside the judgment would be denied, but Puttell's default would be opened on his payment of certain costs and other conditions.

FREIGHT CAR MYSTERY.

Hudson County Prosecutor to Investigate Death of Brooklyn Man Found Shot Through the Heart.

Prosecutor James S. Erwin of Hudson County, yesterday received from Prosecutor Voorhees of Middlesex County a request that he would make an inquiry into the death of F. D. Quackenbush of Brooklyn, who was found dead in an empty freight car of the Pennsylvania Railroad at South Amboy. Quackenbush had been shot through the heart, and as there was no pistol in the car it was believed he had been murdered. Prosecutor Voorhees said he believed the crime had been committed in Jersey City.

This matter was investigated by the police at the time Quackenoush's body was discovered. The car in which he was found was not sent to Amboy from Jersey City. It had stood on a siding at the meadow shops, in Kearny Township, for three weeks. From there it was sent direct to South Amboy without entering Jersey City. The railroad employes at the meadow shops were positive that the car was empty when it left that point.

HOTEL'S STAND-PIPES TESTED.

Water at 70 Pounds Pressure on Roof of the Manhattan, 225 Feet High.

A test of the standpipes connected with the Manhattan Hotel was made yesterday, and they were declared by Chief Croker to answer all the requirements of any exigency that might arise.

The hotel, which is fifteen stories high and built on the fire proof plan, rises to an altitude of 225 feet. The purpose of the test was to ascertain whether the pressure water was strong enough to be efficacious on the roof in case of fire. The pressure at the bottom was shown to be 280 pounds, and on the roof 70 pounds, sufficiently strong to cope with any blaze so high up. Fire engines Nos. 65 and 26 were used for the test. In addition to the standpipes the hotel is equipped with a fire apparatus of its own.

During the test Chief Croker also tried successfully a new megaphone which he has procured for speaking from high buildings.

Boy Drowned While Fishing.

William Rehberg, sixteen years old, of 78 Rapelye Street, Brooklyn, who had been spending his vacation on board the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company's lighter Emma Swain, of which his father, Charles Rehberg, is Captain, fell overboard yesterday while fishing from the lighter at St. George, S. I., and was drowned.

NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM'S FUNDS

Accountant's Report Says They Are Properly Administered.

Methods of the Officials That Were Criticised by Alderman Doull Praised by Charles S. Hervey.

Controller Grout made public yesterday a report of Accountant Charles S. Hervey, showing that the charges of misapplication of city funds by the trustees of the American Museum of Natural History were unfounded. Alderman Reginald Doull, Tammany, preferred the charges and protested against any further bond issues being made to the Museum of Natural History.

The report recites that the American Museum of Natural History is a private corporation which, under a special act of the Legislature, entered into a contract with the city and became a tenant of the city. Its sources of revenue are from the issue of bonds, from an annual appropriation in the budget, and from private donations. The city provides for the maintenance of the museum, for the cost of help, fuel, and other incidental expenses of maintaining the institution and keeping it open for the public use. The following are extracts from the report:

As regards the criticism that the salaries paid by the Museum authorities are excessive, there would seem to be no evidence in support of such a contention. Upon the staff of the Museum are some of the most famous scientists in the world in their particular lines. In one instance, I am informed, that a curator, the liberality of whose salary has been recently questioned, contributes annually far more than he receives in salary to the Museum, and, instead of being at the Museum one or two hours a week, as his accuser declares, is there from early in the morning until late at night. The gentleman in question, I am informed, has a very large private income, and besides being a thorough adept in the line of investigation for which he is employed, is also a great enthusiast in prosecuting his researches, the Museum therefore gaining in every way by his employment.

I have made a careful examination of the methods employed by the Museum officials to safeguard that institution in the disbursement of both its own funds and the moneys which it receives by annual appropriation from the city, and I find them commendable in the highest degree. It would be difficult, indeed, under the system now in vogue in the Museum for an irregular or extortionate bill to pass to final payment without being detected and stopped.

The system is one which is a credit to the administrative ability of the Director of the Museum, Prof. Herman C. Bumpus, and of his subordinates who have the financial management of the institution in their charge.

The question has been recently raised as to the right of the Museum managers to pay their curators and other assistants salaries out of the appropriation received from the city. There is absolutely no question as to the right of the Museum to do anything within reason which it chooses with the city appropriation, so long as it performs its part of the contract with the city, namely, to keep on exhibition during certain days of the week the collections which are its property.

In conclusion, therefore, I would respectfully report that from such examination as I have made it would appear that the authorities of the American Museum of Natural History were making wise and careful use of the annual appropriation granted by the city to the institution; that said authorities were acting well within their legal rights in the employment of the officials and other employes of the Museum, and that all reasonable safeguards are now thrown around the disbursement of public moneys placed in their hands; that, under the present rules, both of the Park Department and of the American Museum of Natural History, the expenditure of not one dollar of the proceeds of bond issues by the city is now directed or controlled by the Museum authorities, but is wholly under the direction of the Park Department and subject to the safeguards employed by that department in the disbursement of public moneys, which safeguards are now adequate, and with such changes as are contemplated in this particular by Commissioner Willcox extravagances or irregularities will be minimized in the future.

SECRETARY SHAW'S VISIT.

Interest Expressed in Commissioner Williams's Efforts to Weed Out Negligent Officials.

The Secretary of the Treasury, Leslie M. Shaw, was a visitor on Ellis Island yesterday. When the Secretary arrived at the Barge Office on his return he was asked about the result of his visit.

"My visit was informal," he replied. "I am very much interested in the efforts Mr. Williams is making for the removal of the employes who have been neglecting their duties or abusing their power. I think that Mr. Williams has accomplished a vast amount of good already, and that he will soon have everything running in fine shape."

Concerning a recent ruling that hereafter an American would not have to confine his $100 worth of articles to wearing apparel, but could bring in anything he wished up to the prescribed amount free of duty, Mr. Shaw said that the limiting of the purchases to wearing apparel was meant to protect dealers in such articles, and that as he did not see why that class of dealers should be protected more than dealers in other articles, he had ruled accordingly.

The new rule will, the Secretary believes, simplify the work of the inspectors on the piers. Mr. Shaw will go to Atlantic City from New York on the revenue cutter Gresham.

NEW CITY MAGISTRATE.

Deputy Register Breen to Succeed Mr. Brann—Messrs. Deuel and Crane Reappointed.

Mayor Low yesterday appointed Joseph M. Deuel, Leroy B. Crane and Matthew P. Breen as members of the Board of City Magistrates, First Division. The term of office is ten years commencing Jan. 1, 1903, with a salary of $7,000 per annum. Magistrates Deuel and Crane succeed themselves while Magistrate Breen succeeds Magistrate Henry A. Brann.

Under the new charter the terms of office of the three men, whose terms expired this year ceased on June 30, but as no allowance was made for the interim until Jan. 1 they will hold over. Magistrate Brann, therefore, will occupy a seat on the bench with Magistrates Deuel and Crane until Jan. 1.

Magistrate Breen is now Deputy Register with a salary of $5,000. He was favored for his new position by Register Ronner and the Greater New York Democracy, of which organization he is a member. He will not resign as Deputy Register until Dec. 31, as it is not necessary for him to do so until he takes his seat as Magistrate. It is understood that he will be succeeded as Deputy Register by Ferdinand Bohmer, Jr., the Assistant Deputy Register, whose present salary is $3,400 per annum.

Stokes Police Check Found.

The check for $300 which was sent by James Stokes of 68 Park Avenue, a nephew of William Earl Dodge, to Theodore Roosevelt when the latter was a Police Commissioner, the proceeds to be applied to the purchase of books for the use of the police of the West Thirtieth Street Station, has been found in the Treasurer's Office at Police Headquarters. The check was sent by Mr. Stokes on June 25, 1896, and was intended as a mark of gratitude for the way in which the police of the West Thirtieth Street Station had maintained quiet outside of the house in which his wife was lying ill. It had not been cashed. It is expected that Commissioner Partridge will at once take action, and that the proceeds of the check will be applied to the purpose intended by Mr. Stokes.

GOULD CONTRACTOR WINS.

Justice Giegerich Refuses Injunction to Compel Him to Employ Union Men.

The application of the Stone Cleaning and Pointing Union for a mandatory injunction to compel Isaac S. Russell, the contractor for the repairs to the house of Miss Helen Gould at Forty-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue, to continue to employ the members of the plaintiff union was denied by Justice Giegerich in the Supreme Court yesterday.

When Russell obtained the contract for the repairs he employed the members of the plaintiff union, but was approached by the members of another union connected with the Allied Trades and informed that unless he discharged the plaintiff's men all the other union men working on the job would be called out. Russell did as he was asked, but subsequently reinstated the Stone Cleaning and Pointing Union men. Russell was then subjected to further annoyance, which caused Miss Gould to order the discontinuance of the work. The plaintiff union then sought to enjoin the defendant from employing any one in its trade but its own members.

Justice Giegerich says the remedy of the plaintiff, if it has one, is by an action at law.

DESERTED TOLSTOI'S NIECE.

Russian Woman Brought and Left Here by Her American Husband Appeals for Aid.

Mrs. Madeline Drummond, who, until recently was a resident of Manhattan, yesterday applied to Poormaster Henry Barck of Hoboken for relief. She said she was a Russian, that she was born in St. Petersburg, and was a grand niece of Tolstoi, her maiden name being Psilchirik.

She said that about a year ago, in St. Petersburg she met an American named William Drummond. He paid court to her and in April last they were married. Shortly after they came to this country and Drummond installed her in a boarding house in the up-town part of Manhattan. Drummond paid a week's board in advance for her, she says, and she never saw him again except once a week when he called to pay her board. His visits ceased altogether on July 1, and a week later she was turned out of the boarding house.

She was unable to find Drummond at the address he gave her, and being penniless found a position as servant with a family named Lane in Hoboken, but was obliged to leave because the worry caused by her husband's desertion brought on nervous prostration and she was unable to work.

Poormaster Barck will provide for Mrs. Drummond until he can consult the Russian Consul and investigate the woman's story.

MURPHY DETECTIVE SERGEANTS

Argument Before Justice Dugro on Application for Salary Injunction.

Argument was had before Justice Dugro, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, on an application by William P. Knowles, a taxpayer, for an injunction, pendente lite, restraining Commissioner Partridge and the Municipal Civil Service Commissioners from certifying Alonzo Powell, Jr., Charles Meehan, and John H. Allen on the payrolls at a salary of more than $1,400 a year, and enjoining the three last-named defendants from receiving more than that sum. The case is one arising out of the law passed by the Legislature in April, 1901, which provided that all policemen doing duty as detectives or Detective Sergeants at Police Headquarters on April 1, 1901, should become Detective Sergeants from Jan. 1 last, with the rank of Sergeant and the pay appertaining to that position.

Julien T. Davies, for the plaintiff, said the action was brought in the interest of 331 Sergeants and the same number of patrolmen belonging to the police force, who claimed this law was unconstitutional, as favoring a number of members of the force. The law had, counsel said, been declared unconstitutional by the Appellate Division.

Abraham Gruber, who with ex-Judge W. M. K. Olcott, appeared for the headquarters squad, contended that the injunction should be denied, as it was not a proper suit to be brought by a taxpayer. Counsel further maintained that the appointment of the defendants, the policemen, had been made in 1895 by the then Police Board, and that their appointments were legal under Section 290 of the charter.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Farley said the Corporation Counsel was neutral in the matter.

Justice Dugro adjourned the hearing until Thursday in order that the Corporation Counsel might inform him positively whether the payroll would not be certified at more than $1,400 for these men. If he were assured of this, he said, he would deny the injunction asked for.

PAYMENT OF CITY EMPLOYES.

New Method to Save Time in Boroughs of Brooklyn, Queens, Bronx, and Richmond.

Controller Grout made the following statement yesterday regarding a new method of payment for city employes:

"Another departure in the payment of city employes will go into effect this month, when all the city departments in the Boroughs of Brooklyn, Queens, the Bronx, and Richmond will receive their monthly pay rolls with checks in their own offices direct from the hands of the City Paymaster.

"This will include all of the bureaus coming under the direction of the Borough Presidents, the local pay rolls in the Department of Bridges, in all of the courts and county offices, the local offices of the Departments of Charities and Corrections, the Coroners, the several National Guard organizations, Public Libraries, Parks, Street Cleaning, Board of Elections, Department of Health, and Tenement House Department, representing in the Borough of Brooklyn 60 pay rolls; in Queens, 44; the Bronx, 31, and Richmond, 41.

"Formerly these monthly pay rolls were delivered to a representative of the several departments and bureaus in the offices of the Paymaster, in Chambers Street, thus taking away from their duties a great many men whose time would be of more value in their offices than traveling to and from the Paymaster's office. In many cases fully a half day was thus spent each month in procuring the checks for the monthly salaries. In the aggregate this made a very considerable loss in time to the city each month, not only through the absence from his duties of the messenger, but also in keeping from outside duties many men who waited for their checks until the return of the messenger.

"Beginning with this month's pay, the same principle will be adopted as obtained in the Educational Department, whereby these rolls will be either mailed or expressed to the several offices, so that they will be in the hands of the heads of departments the first thing on the morning of the last day of each month.

"The Borough of Manhattan is excepted from this operation, for the reason that the great majority of municipal departments are within a few minutes of the Paymaster's office, and by taking away from the Paymaster the work of delivering all of the other monthly pay rolls, leaving in his hands those for Manhattan only, this important duty will be dispatched promptly. The Departments of Education, Police, and Fire are not affected by this change, as the system of payment already in vogue in these departments is very satisfactory."

ACID GAS NUISANCE IN CARS.

Case Placed in District Attorney's Hands by the Health Board.

The case of the sulphurous acid gas nuisance in the cars of the Thirty-fourth Street cross-town line of the Interurban Railway Company has been placed in District Attorney Jerome's hands by the Board of Health. Mr. Jerome said in regard to the matter yesterday:

"The case has been referred to me. I will look into the complaints and if a nuisance exists and it is not abated, I will of course act. At present I am merely investigating it."

Allmony for Mrs. Watt.

Mrs. Adele F. Watt was granted $100 a week temporary allmony by Justice Hall in the Supreme Court yesterday and a counsel fee of $1,000, pending the trial of her action for a separation from her husband, Archibald Watt, the wealthy yacht owner and club man.

LEGAL NOTES.

IMPLIED EXERCISE OF OPTION IN LEASE.—John G. Probst, in July, 1897, leased his store in Rochester, N. Y., to a man named Stadler for the term of one year at the weekly rental of $6. The lease contained a clause to the effect that the lessee had an option for a two years' rental on giving three months' written notice. Stadler occupied the premises for about two months, and then assigned the lease, there being nothing in the instrument to prohibit such action, to the Rochester Steam Laundry Company. The latter continued in occupation of the store, and paid rent until Nov. 15, 1898, nearly four months over the term of the lease. On that date the laundry company assigned the lease to one of its employes. In an action for rent brought by Probst against the Rochester Steam Laundry Company, the Court of Appeals has upheld the plaintiff's right to recover on the theory that the defendant had exercised the option to extend the lease, and had become liable accordingly. The court holds, by Judge Vann, that the laundry company, in continuing in possession after the term of the lease had expired, without any claim of right so to do, except as authorized by the lease, and thereafter paying rent, impliedly elected to exercise the option for an extension of the term, although no express notice of such election was given. The lessor, Judge Vann holds, by receiving the rent impliedly waived the requirement of a written notice; Judge Vann says in part: "A lessee, by remaining in possession and continuing to pay rent, would ipso facto have extended the lease, and the assignee by the same acts brought about the same result. The privity of estate which existed between the assignee and the lessor when the first year expired gave to the acts of the former the same legal effect as if such acts had been done by the lessee in the absence of an assignment. The act of continuing in possession and paying rent, operating through the option in the lease which then belonged to the assignee, resulted in an implied contract to extend the lease and therefore ward there was privity of contract between the parties as well as privity of estate. The lessor, by accepting the rent accruing after the expiration of the fixed term, impliedly waived the notice required by the lease, and the assignee, by remaining in possession and continuing to pay rent, impliedly exercised the option to extend the term for the further period of two years."

* * *

IMPERTINENT LANGUAGE IN LAWYER'S BRIEF.—The undignified and discourteous action of a lawyer, in characterizing in his brief the Justice who tried his case as "the arrogant trial Justice," has been severely rebuked by the Second Appellate Division. The attorney's briefs are stricken from the files of the court. "The epithet applied to the Judge," says Justice Bartlett for the court, "is grossly improper and impertinent. There is nothing in the record to excuse or palliate such a characterization, and the insertion of abusive matter of this sort in the brief renders it scandalous and makes it the duty of this court to refuse to permit the paper containing it to remain upon the files of the Appellate Division. All copies of the brief furnished to the clerk must be returned to counsel for the appellant, who may be allowed, however, to file another brief, omitting the objectionable matter, upon serving the prescribed number of copies on his adversary."

Wonder how long 225 suits of crisp brown linen—real linen with narrow white stripes—will last at end-of-a-cool-July prices.

Were $10 a suit.

Now—coat $2, vest $1, trousers $2.

Wonder how long 300 rough straw hats will last at 50 cents?

Were $2.50 and $3.

Other coolers:

Coats and vests of crinkly seersucker and soft pongee silk.

Suits of nun's cloth and batiste—coolest all-wool cloth made; and of faintly striped white serge.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, opposite City Hall.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

...SHAVE YOURSELF...
IT IS PLEASURE WITH THE
STAR Safety Razor
THE ORIGINAL AND BEST RAZOR IN THE WORLD
Shaves Clean and Never Pulls.
Every Razor fully warranted to Shave any Beard.
ONCE TRIED—ALWAYS USED. REFUSE IMITATION.
The Star is a little higher in price, but well worth the difference. For sale at leading Cutlery Depts. all over the world.
KAMPFE BROS., Mfrs.,
8-12 Reade St., New York.

That was a fierce shower yesterday while it lasted! A lot of folks ran into our stores for shelter—they said it paid 'em, for they took the opportunity to learn what *real bargains* are in Summer and Spring Suits.
High Grade Cheviots, Homespuns, Flannels, Serges and other cloths, sold earlier in the season from $18 to $28,
$12 for Men's Sizes.
$9.75 for Young Men's Sizes.
Some of the best are still here, but it doesn't look as though they'd last long. Yours while they last—all stores.
NEGLIGEE SHIRTS:
Imported corded Madras; cuffs attached. Regular value, $1.50.
Reduced to 75c.
NECKWEAR—Special Sale of Summer Silks, ... 25c
Smith, Gray & Co.
BROADWAY AT 31ST ST.
Brooklyn: Broadway at Bedford Ave., Fulton St. at Flatbush Ave.

HEARN
West Fourteenth Street
Open Daily until 6 P. M.
CLOSED ALL DAY SATURDAY during July, August and September.

To-day Is Children's Day
During July, August and September, as We Close All Day Saturday Tuesday will be the day for supplying wants of our young friends.
Special Price Attractions
Give Special Reasons for Coming To-day.

1,500 Girls' Dresses
Percale, Gingham, Lawn and Chambray—pretty Stripes, Dots and Figures—high neck—broad shoulder ruffles—White Pique and braid trim—value 1.00,
Special for Children's Day 49

Misses' Shirt Waists
Fine White Lawn—Fronts of emb'y insertings and tucks, with emb'y beading, ribbon run—short tucked sleeve, trim to match—value 2.25,
Special for Children's Day 1.49

Misses' Wool Dresses
Soft, light Summer fabrics—best colors—low and high neck—trimmed with silk, lace, velvet, ribbon or stitching—
were 5.98 . . . . . now 2.98
were 7.98 . . . . . now 3.98
were 9.98 . . . . . now 4.98

Children's Drawers
"Goodwear" Muslin—hem and three tucks—worked buttonholes—well finished,
Special for Children's Day,
1 to 6 years 9
8 to 14 years 14

Children's Muslin Skirts
Umbrella ruffle—emb'y trim—2 to 16 years—value .69—
Special for Children's Day 49

Children's Drawer Waists
Full corded—double row buttons—2 to 12 years—value .25—
Special for Children's Day 19

Children's Lawn Aprons
Bib and Shoulder bretelles—emb'y insertings—value .50—
Special for Children's Day 29

Babies' Short Dresses
Nainsook and Lawn—fine quality—high or low neck—French and yoke styles elaborately trimmed with fine lace or emb'y, tucks and hemstitchings—sizes to 3 yrs—value 2.98,
Special for Children's Day 1.98

Babies' Lawn Caps
Emb'y or tucked—full ruches, ribbon run, also French style—sizes to 3 yrs—value .50,
Special for Children's Day 49

Boys' Knee Pants
Wool Cheviot—Gray and Tan Checks and Mixtures—well made—perfect fitting—patent bands—value 50 cents.
Special for Children's Day 25
All Wool Cheviots and Cassimeres and Corduroys—value .75
Special for Children's Day 49
Boys' Washable Knee Pants—Crash and Stripes—value .25—
Special for Children's Day 19

Hats and Caps
Specials for Children's Day.
Washable Beach Hats—value .29 19
Washable Tams—value .50 to .98 29
Children's Straw Sailors—were .69 29
Children's Straw Sailors—were .98 49

Youths' Long Trousers
Navy Blue Serges and Thibets; also Stripe Cheviots, Cassimeres and Worsteds—fast colors, value $3.00 and $4.00 1.98 & 2.98

Children's Millinery
Crash Hats—Red, Blue, Green and White Stitched—value .39
Special for Children's Day 25
Tuscan Flats—value .69.
Special for Children's Day 35

Children's Jewelry
Sterling Silver Nethersole and Chain Bracelets . . . . . value .79 .49
Children's Pin Sets, with Chain—gold filled . . . . . value .98 .74
Solid Gold Rings . . . . . value 1.29 .69
Gold filled Neck Chains . . . . value .98 .74

Hosiery Special
Children's Richelieu Ribbed Black Lisle Hose—value 40 cents—
Special for Children's Day 29

Boys' Fine Sailor Suits
High class all wool Serges and Flannels, white and colors—richly trimmed in natty effects—with and without silk collars—3 to 8 years—
value $8.75 to $10.50 . . . . . 5.98
value $10.00 to $12.00 . . . . . 7.98

Continuation of the Great Sale of Boys' Washable Sailor Suits
Linens, Chambrays and Percales—
smart styles—3 to 10 years—
values $1.50 to $3.00 . . . . . .69 and .98
You cannot realize the great values until you see the Suits.

Vacation Talk.
TOM.—Let's climb the loftiest mountain top in this fair land!
JOHN.—Nay rather woodland shade with palm leaf fan in hand!
But Both Said Together:—
"Pajamas please—in a hurry! The zephyr weight Madras, new colorings, made to sell at $1.50 & $2, Now $1.35 suit."
Suit Cases for $5.00, worth $8.00.
Feather-weight Coats & Trousers (Wool Crash, Homespun or Flannel), $10, $12, $14.
Bathing Suits, $1 to $7.50.
The $15 Blue Serge Suits.
$2 & $2.50 Negligee Shirts at $1.45.
Thin Underwear, Socks, Etc.
Hackett, Carhart & Co
Three BROADWAY Stores: 841 Cor. 13th St. | 420 Cor. Canal St. | 265 Near Chambers St

Public Notices.

DEPARTMENT OF WATER SUPPLY, GAS AND ELECTRICITY, New York, July 17, 1902.—Notice of sale at public auction.—On Wednesday, July 30, 1902, at 11 o'clock A. M., the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, at the Department Pipe Yard, foot of East Twenty-fourth Street, Borough of Manhattan: About 150 tons of old scrap cast iron 10 tons old scrap wrought iron, and steel and pipe; 1,000 pounds old scrap composition metal, 1 oil boiler.

TERMS OF SALE.

The upset price at which these materials will be sold are: $7.00 per ton of 2,000 pounds for the old scrap cast iron; $8.00 per ton of 2,000 pounds for the old scrap wrought iron, steel and pipe; $0.08 per pound for the old scrap composition metal; $5.00 for the old boiler. No bid below these prices will be considered or accepted.

Successful bidders must make cash payments in bankable funds at the time and place of sale.

Bids will be received for one or more of the separate descriptions of these materials, but no bid will be considered or accepted for less than the entire quantity in each case.

The purchaser or purchasers must remove all the material from the pipe yard within thirty (30) days after the sale, otherwise he or they will forfeit the money paid at tha time of sale and the ownership to the material, which will thereafter be resold for the benefit of the city. The purchaser must remove the material as directed by the officer of the department in charge at the pipe yard, and will not be allowed to select material for removal at will.

ROBERT GRIER MONROE, Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT IN THE CITY RECORD of July 26 to August 8, 1902, of the confirmation by the Board of Assessors and the entering by the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of Assessment for LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS in the BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN:

12TH WARD, SECTION 7. 129TH STREET OUTLET SEWER AND OVERFLOW, between Hudson River and Manhattan Street; also, 12TH AVENUE OUTLET SEWER AND OVERFLOW, between 129th and 130th Streets, with connections.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller.
City of New York, July 25, 1902.

Proposals.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE President of the Borough of Manhattan at the City Hall, Romm No. 16, until 11 o'clock A. M., on Wednesday, Aug. 6, 1902, for furnishing and erecting and maintaining for a period of three (3) years six thousand, (6,000,) more or less, dark blue enameled metal street signs with clear cut, conspicuous white letters in two sizes, as per specifications and tha requirements of the Borough President.

For furnishing, erecting, and maintaining (without lighting,) for a period of three (3) years, on existing lamp-posts, fire-alarm posts, electric light poles, and on other posts and poles that may be erected, twelve hundred, (1,200,) more or less, street sign boxes of two different patterns, one for electric light and the other for gas light, as per specifications and requirements of the Borough President.

Also two thousand, (2,000,) more or less, street sign boxes with a reflector attachment, as per specifications and the requirements of the Borough President, said sign boxes to have a reflector, deflector, and radiator attachment, similar to the sign manufactured by the Electric Reflector Company, "or equal thereto."

Blank forms, specifications, and any further information can be obtained at the office of the President of the Borough, Room No. 16, City Hall, Borough of Manhattan.

JACOB A. CANTOR, Borough President.
The City of New York, July 26, 1902.
For full particulars see City Record.

PROPOSALS FOR LAYING CEMENT SIDEwalks in the District of Columbia. Office of the Commissioners, D. C. Washington, July 23, 1902.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon Friday, August 8, 1902, for laying Cement Sidewalks in the District of Columbia. Blank forms of proposal, specifications, and all necessary information may be obtained at the Office of the Engineer Commissioner, D. C. H. B. F. MACFARLAND, JOHN W. ROSS, JOHN BIDDLE, Commissioners, D. C.

FRANKFORD ARSENAL, PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 28, 1902.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received until 11 A. M., August 28th, 1902, for constructing a 2½-story brick and steel building for boxing and packing shop, and a one-story connecting passageway to cartridge factory; also a one-story brick building for power plant. Information upon application. FRANK HEATH, Major, Ord. Dept., Commanding.

"All the News That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Showers; light variable winds.

VOL. LI....NO. 16,400. NEW YORK. WEDNESDAY, JULY 30, 1902.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark; Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

AMERICAN LITHOGRAPHIC COMPANY IS SUED

Stockholder Hilton Asks for Its Dissolution.

Charges that "Its Assets Have Been Wasted by a Profligate Management"—What the Company's Lawyer Says.

ALBANY, July 29.—An application was made to Attorney General Davies to-day by Benjamin Hilton of East Orange, N. J., asking that an action be begun on behalf of the State for the dissolution of the American Lithographic Company of New York and for the appointment of a receiver to wind up its affairs. The Attorney General heard evidence offered to demonstrate the alleged necessity for such proceedings.

Hilton is a stock and bond holder in the company, and he alleges that it is insolvent, and has been for at least eighteen months, and that its assets have been wasted by a profligate management.

The company has a capital of $3,783,000, and Hilton says much money has been wasted in experimenting. The petition alleges that the company lost $194,914 in 1900 and $155,789 in 1901 in the publication of the magazine, Truth, and that another large loss was sustained in the publication of the newspaper, The Recorder. President Joseph P. Knapp, it is stated, receives a salary of $22,500 a year, and Treasurer Davis Ettlinger a salary of $15,000. The petition says the company's assets are $3,093,339 and the liabilities $3,674,182, leaving a deficit of $580,842.

Wilder and Anderson appeared at to-day's hearing as attorneys for Hilton, and Louis Marshall appeared for the company in opposition. The company in its answer makes a general denial of all of Hilton's allegations. Attorney Gen. Davies gave the counsel two weeks in which to file papers and affidavits on the disputed points.

Louis Marshall of the law firm of Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall, who represented the majority of stockholders at the hearing yesterday, said last night:

"Mr. Hilton's allegations were made entirely on belief and hearsay. He did not advance any solid facts to uphold his statements. The affidavits, auditor's reports, and volumes of facts and figures which I advanced show his charges to be ill-founded.

The assets of the American Lithographic Company, consisting of merchandise, modern machinery, bills of value, and valuable patents which are destined to revolutionize lithographing, outside and above the stock, amount to $2,600,000. The company has paid up every cent of interest on its indebted stock.

"The sales in 1901 amounted to $2,300,000, and this year will amount to $400,000 more. The wages paid last year to employes outside of salaries of officers, amounted to over $700,000. The company owns real estate in this city and in Buffalo, which is increasing steadily in value. One piece of leased property at Fourth Avenue and Nineteenth Street alone gives them an income of $48,000 per annum, and the lease has fifty-seven years yet to run. They have 150 patents covering new methods of operation, which will enable them to enter larger fields of work and therefore tend to increase their earnings.

"No objection has ever been made to the salaries of the officers of the company, by the Directors. There salaries have been steadily increased for the past ten years. No man in the company receives a greater salary than he would receive commission were he paid on that basis.

"This Mr. Hilton last October bought fifty shares of the 26,000. His affidavit now is made out in favor of George W. Donaldson, the ex-Vice President and Director, who was forced to resign. Mr. Donaldson is now in Europe.

"The men now in charge represent $2,500,000 of the $2,600,000 in common stock, and $1,800,000 of the $2,500,000 debenture.

"The loss on Truth, which was counted out, was greatly exaggerated by Mr. Hilton. In fact, that publication will realize a profit which will cover all indebtedness. The debt of The Recorder was also counted out. That paper failed about eight years ago, and this company was organized in 1896, so that it is not held for that debt."

R. H. RUSHTON ELECTED.

Made President of Fourth Street National Bank of Philadelphia.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 29.—The Directors of the Fourth Street National Bank at their meeting to-day unanimously elected R. H. Rushton President to succeed Sydney F. Tyler, who recently resigned. Francis L. Potts was elected Vice President to succeed Mr. Rushton.

Mr. Rushton was formerly cashier of the Commercial Bank, and subsequently organized the Tenth National Bank, of which John K. Cummings is the President. On the opening of the Fourth Street Bank Mr. Rushton entered it as cashier, and about seven years ago was elevated to the Vice Presidency. Besides his position in the Fourth Street Bank, Mr. Rushton is Treasurer of the Standard Ice Manufacturing Company and a Director in several companies.

On Lookout for Turkish Anarchists.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Commissioner General of Immigration Sargent has sent to immigration officials throughout the country photographs of Anarchists who have been expelled from Turkey and who are believed to be on their way to this country. Accompanying the photographs from the Commissioner were instructions for immigration officials to investigate the charges against the Anarchists, and if these were found correct to return the men to the places whence they came.

Vehicle Wheelmakers Meet.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, July 29.—The Vehicle Wheel Manufacturers of the West, twenty-five firms represented, met here to-day and increased prices slightly. The meeting was secret and the amount of the increase was not given out.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Stocks weak. Financial Markets.—Pages 10 and 11.
Wheat, No. 2 red, 77⅜c.; corn, No. 2 mixed, 67c.; oats, No. 2 mixed, 62½c.; cotton, 8c.; iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $24; butter, Western creamery, 20½c.—Page 12.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 7.
Business Troubles.—Page 6.
Court Calendars.—Page 7.
Insurance Notes.—Page 10.
Legal Notes.—Page 14.
Losses by Fire.—Page 7.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 7.
New Corporations.—Page 10.
Railroads.—Page 5.
Real Estate.—Page 12.
Society.—Page 9.
United Service.—Page 7.
Weather Report.—Page 7.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 7.

Beyond Compare
is a trip to the Pacific Coast. Round-trip tickets less than half fare on sale August 1st to 7th, limit Sept. 30th. Stop-over privileges. Return different route if desired. Rate $70.00 from New York. Berth $7.00 from Washington. No. 1 Battery Place, 271, 349, 1,185 Broadway.—Adv.

GIANT COMBINATION OF OIL INTERESTS.

London Daily Mail Says the Rockefeller, Rothschild, and Nobel Concerns Have Entered into an Agreement.

LONDON, July 30.—In its issue of this morning The Daily Mail asserts that there is no longer any doubt that the three monster oil interests of Rockefeller, Rothschild, and Nobel have entered into a working agreement.

"Thus," says the paper, "without any publicity the greatest trust the world has ever seen has sprung into being."

The combination, says The Daily Mail, has been hinted at in messages from Batoum and Moscaw, and it has been more clearly shown in the offers made to Russian oil exporters by representatives of the Nobel and Rothschild interests for the absorption of the whole of their output. The exporters have been bidden to sell through the agencies of these interests at a price arranged by them or to fight the combined forces of the three oil giants. This offer was made openly, with the idea of maintaining prices, and it has been refused, the Russian exporters preferring to fight.

It is doubtless this combination, continues The Daily Mail, which induced the Russian Government to issue invitations to an anti-trust conference. The spokesmen of the great combination declare that it means a fight to the death, and that the independent exporters cannot hope to win.

FAMOUS CLIFF THREATENED.

Military Authorities Want to Raze the Shakespeare Cliff at Dover—City Corporation to Protest.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 30.—The Corporation of Dover, says The Times, yesterday discussed a proposal to level down the Shakespeare Cliff.

The Town Clerk said he understood that the proposal came from the military authorities, who stated that the range of the heavy guns of one of the new batteries was interfered with by the cliff.

The corporation resolved to send a remonstrance against the razing of the cliff.

The cliff is 300 feet high. Its mention in "King Lear" made it world famed.

The cliff alluded to in the foregoing is mentioned in "King Lear," Act. IV., Scene 1. The Earl of Gloster says:

There is a cliff, whose high and bending head
Looks fearfully in the confined deep:
Bring me but to the very brim of it,
And I'll repair the misery thou dost bear,
With something rich about me: from that place
I shall no leading need.

The cliff is situated a mile west of Dover City.

BIG COAL DEAL IN ILLINOIS.

Special to The New York Times.

LITCHFIELD, Ill., July 29.—What is probably the largest single coal deal in the history of the Illinois field has just been consummated in the northern part of Montgomery and Macoupin Counties. A. G. Simpson of New York, representing an Eastern syndicate with a capital of $1,500,000, has secured options on the coal under 25,000 acres of land in one body, and is attempting to secure about 5,000 acres more. A prospect hole is being bored just west of Waggoner. Another will be bored in the vicinity of McVey, and still another on the Gilman land north of Waggoner.

The supposition is that the deal is backed by the Burlington ruote, and a spur track will be extended east from McVey and through the centre of the coalfield just secured.

The options are at the rate of $17,501 an acre and will expire by limitation on Oct. 1, 1902. If coal is found in paying quantities every land owner will receive his money on or before that date. One surprising feature of the matter, it is said, is that scarcely any of the land embraced in the deal, especially that in Montgomery County, is mortgaged.

TRIED HIS "JOKE" TOO OFTEN.

Special to The New York Times.

VINELAND, N. J., July 29.—The Coroner's Jury to-day decided that the death of William Tucker, a retired lawyer, who was killed by an express train on the West Jersey and Seashore Railroad on Sunday, was due to his own carelessness.

It has developed that, while Tucker was somewhat hard of hearing, he had a mania for teasing engineers. It was his practice to walk between the rails and to appear oblivious of danger, until an express train would be within a few feet of him. Then he would spring aside and wave his hat at the horrified engineer. He would never leave the rails until an engine was within about 20 feet of him.

His acquaintances express the opinion that he tried his "joke" once too often. He had been repeatedly warned that his hobby was very dangerous.

ROSE COGHLAN NATURALIZED.

Special to The New York Times.

HELENA, Mont., July 29.—Mrs. John T. Sullivan, better known by her stage name of Rose Coghlan, is here. Miss Coghlan has just returned from a trip through the Yellowstone National Park, and stopped off in Helena to attend to some business matters. She visited the office of District Clerk McRae this afternoon, and took out her first papers, declaring her intentions to foreswear allegiance to King Edward VII., and become a citizen of the United States.

It is understood that Miss Coghlan contemplates taking up some land in Montana for the purpose of embarking in the cattle business.

To Raise Restaurant Prices in Newark.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., July 29.—A meeting of the restaurant keepers in this city was held to-night, the object being to raise the retail prices of certain articles of food, such as meat orders, which will be increased 5 cents on each order. A scale of prices was agreed upon by all present, and an effort will be made to effect an agreement with all of the caterers in the city.

Tenor Sheehan's Narrow Escape.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 29.—Prof. Daniel Protheroe of The Lyric Glee Club, Wilmer Selg of the Citizens' Business League, and Joseph F. Sheehan, the well-known tenor, narrowly escaped death late last night when boating in Milwaukee Bay. They were out in a rowboat and Sheehan stood up to come to the aid of oarsman Protheroe. The boat went over, but all were saved.

Chicago in 20 Hours.
The Pennsylvania Special offers rapid service to the West combined with every comfort in travel.—Adv.

BRONXDALE FARMERS CAPTURE THE PANTHER

Is Conveyed to His Cage Under Chief Forester's Coat.

Proves to be an Inoffensive Animal, with a Taste for Milk and a Liking for Pool.

The panther which escaped from the Bronx Zoological Park an Sunday was captured last night and returned to his cage in the park.

Mr. Spears, a farmer living about a mile east of the Bronx, was going out to his barn when his eye fell upon a strange animal. At first Spears thought it was a stray dog, for it came toward him wagging its tail in friendly fashion. On a nearer view the character of the animal stood revealed. It was a panther—the "ferocious beast" that everybody in the Bronx knew to be at large.

Spears threw a basket of feed in the face of the creature, and taking to his heels did not stop until he had himself locked into his barn. The panther for his part made off with great bounds in the other direction.

Presently, the animal, being out of sight, Spears plucked up courage to call his son, who came with a shot gun. The two held a consultation and it seemed best to alarm the neighborhood and organize a hunting party. Soon a band of men and boys armed with shot guns, pitch forks, rakes, shovels, and sticks, and one man with a net began to beat the brushes around Bronxdale, and at last in an open space caught sight of the panther.

The beast was evidently very much afraid, for it was dark and the pursuers carried lanterns as well as the miscellaneous armament of agricultural implements.

The animal turned suddenly and charged directly at his pursuers. The main body of hunters scattered in every direction, but Spears and his son and another man named Clarke Joslin stood their ground. As the panther came on, Joslin advanced to meet it, and as the creature made no move to spring, Spears and his son advanced, one on either side to Joslin's aid.

Joslin was the man with the net, and when he was close enough he threw this over the panther and then threw himself upon the net. The other two coming up boldly at this point, the panther was secured and Joslin and the two Spears fell into an argument as to who had actually captured the animal. This was a matter of some importance on account of the reward which had been offered.

In the end they together took the beast in the net and carried it to Reisen's road house, where, as the creature seemed peacefully inclined, they gradually plucked up courage to loosen the net, and finally to take it off entirely.

The panther appeared to be as peaceful as before, and somebody suggested giving it milk. None of that harmless beverage being at hand a supply was sent for, and when it was set before the panther he lapped it eagerly. His captors now gave him milk to his heart's content, and afterward the animal grew playful.

There was a disused poolroom up stairs, and the panther was carried up there and put upon one of the tables. He played pool then for the entertainment of his captors—dashing about the green table and pursuing the balls exactly like any home-grown kitten. His ferocity was quite forgotten, and it was now possible to see that he was hardly larger than a fair-sized hound.

Meantime, while the hunters had been discovering the domestic virtues of the "ferocious animal" news had been sent to the Bronx Zoological Park, and in the middle of the game of pool Chief Forester Herbert Merkle came after the truant.

He put the little creature under his coat and so conveyed him home to his cage, so terminating the panther's break for a liberty he did not know how to use, and to the loss of which he appeared to show no objection whatever.

CHICAGO MAY BE BEERLESS.

Employes Threaten to Shut Down Windy City's Breweries If Their Demands Are Not Granted.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 29.—President Lightall of the Chicago Federation of Labor announced this morning that Chicago may soon be in the throes of a beer famine.

He said the forty-three Chicago breweries would be shut down if the demands of the engineers for an eight-hour day were not conceded. The National Union of Brewery Drivers will also be drawn into the fight.

"We have sixty-five out of the ninety-five brewery engineers in our organization," said Mr. Lighthall. "Demands have been made for the eight-hour day, and they must be settled soon or a strike will be called. I have had a great many conferences with officials of the Brewers' Association, but they have put us off. Now the matter has got to be settled one way or another. We claim jurisdiction over the brewery teamsters, and they are with us."

Mr. Lighthall says the matter has been placed before President Fompers of the American Federation of Labor, and he is waiting to hear from him.

ADMITS BIG DEFALCATIONS.

Cashier of Insurance Company at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Trying to Square His Accounts.

Special to The New York Times.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa, July 29.—Charles A. Perkins, cashier of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Association in this city, this afternoon made a statement admitting that he speculated with the company's money. He said that he began to take the company's funds for personal investments ten years ago. He thought he could invest the money, make it bring him a good income, and return it to the company without loss.

A short time ago he found that he was getting deeply involved, and then he confessed to the General Agent, H. A. Munger. He has turned over all his stocks in various companies to Munger, also giving him a mortgage on his interests in this fine home in this city.

A statement was made to-night that the estimated defalcation of Perkins aggregated $80,000, and that the estimated value of the securities he has turned over is $120,000.

Mr. Schwab Amusing Himself.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 29.—President Schwab continues to improve, and spent the day in light recreation. He is taking an absolute rest from business, and only chats with visitors on social matters or indulges in a joke or two. He looks quite pale.

980 Miles in 20 Hours.
The new "20th Century Limited" of the New York Central and Lake Shore does this every day, and effects a great saving to the busy man who travels between the East and West.—Adv.

FLAMES CREATE PANIC IN BROADWAY CROWD.

Orchestra in Herald Square Theatre Struck Up Ragtime to Keep Audience Quiet and Seated.

A shower of sparks, then a sheet of flame on the sidewalk of West Thirty-fifth Street, opposite the Herald Square Theatre, at 10 o'clock last night created a panic and sent a surging crowd into the street under the impression that the Herald Square Theatre was in flames.

The sparks came from the smoke stack of a hoisting boiler belonging to the Fuller Construction Company, used in hoisting plumbinb materials to the floors of the new Macy building at Thirty-fifth Street and Broadway. The boiler is stowed under the sidewalk and the smoke vent protrudes through the pavement of the sidewalk near the curb.

The fire in the furnace was left burning last night, and a shower of sparks, drawn up by a gust of air from the fire, fell upon the straw packing of some plumbing material lying on the sidewalk.

Policeman Murray of the West Thirtieth Street Station turned in an alarm. Policemen Sheibles and Heilman, and Roundsman Bauer, blocks away, alarmed by the crowds of men and women running in the direction of the fire, shouting that the Herald Square Theatre was on fire, arrived just in time to prevent the panic spreading among the audience of the theatre.

Pale faced ushers, hearing the shouts in the street, came out to the box office for instructions, and the orchestra in the theatre burst into ragtime to keep the audience in their seats, a proceeding which disconcerted the members of "The Defender" company until the news of the fire spread behind the wings.

Meanwhile Thirty-fifth Street swarmed with water towers, engines, and hook and ladder trucks, whose drivers silenced their gongs when they approached the theatre for fear of creating a panic in the audience.

The flames were extinguished in a few minutes, and the crowd was dispersing by the time the audience came out of the theatre.

PARK AVENUE TUNNEL PLAN.

Mayor Low to Tell the Public of Scheme Involving Change to Electricity.

Mayor Low will discuss to-morrow during his weekly talk about public matters a new plan for improving the Grand Central Station and the Park Avenue tunnel between the Grand Central Station and Harlem. Mayor Low received some time ago from the officials of the New York Central Railroad a new set of plans to do away with the smoke nuisance and the inconvenicnces of travel through the tunnel.

The first plan which was submitted by the New York Central officials did not receive the approval of the Board of Aldermen, and Mayor Low will announce to-morrow the details of the new plan, which, according to city officials in the confidence of Mayor Low, solves the difficulty of handling passenger traffic in the tunnel.

It was claimed yesterday that the engineers of the New York Central Railroad have been working on the plans for more than a year. Mayor Low has received a full set of the plans. It is said that instead of locomotives, electricity will be used to propel trains through the tunnel by means of the third-rail system.

The plans also call for the widening of Park Avenue and the closing of several cross streets to public use. A new electric lighting plant is to be installed, and there is to be improved train service between stations in the Bronx and Forty-second Street.

The old plans for the improvement of the tunnel contemplated an underground system for the use of suburban trains, and one objection to the plan was that it would take more than two years to complete the work.

It was said yesterday that if the city officials would grant concessions to the railroad company in the shape of franchises for certain street crosssings and also the widening of Park Avenue, work would be begun next Fall, and that motive power in the tunnel would be changed within a year. Mayor Low would not discuss the matter yesterday.

CROSSED THE OCEAN TO WED.

Then Bride Hurried to Steamer, Returning Alone to Europe.

Justice of the Peace Max Pfundheller of Hoboken performed a marriage at his office, 214 Washington Street, that city, on Monday afternoon, which had some peculiar features. John Zemann, who is said to be a prosperous Western business man, who gave his address as Meyer's Hotel, Hoboken, came East a few days ago to claim a bride, who had just crossed the ocean to wed. Immediately after the ceremony Mrs. Zemann was driven to a steamer, which is now taking her back to Europe.

The bride registered as Miss Theresa Feuerbauer. She gave her age as twenty-nine years. Mr. Zemann informed Justice Pfundheller that he and his bride had been playmates in childhood, and that the young woman had come to America to marry him, after accepting a proposal which he had forwarded by mail. He did not explain why she immediately returned to Europe, nor could Justice Pfundheller, who had received a handsome fee for his services, question the couple too closely.

CHICAGOANS IN BIG DEAL.

Syndicate Acquires Public Utilities of New Albany and Jeffersonville, Ohio.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 29.—Control of the various public utilities in the two cities opposite Louisville, New Albany and Jeffersonville, has been acquired by a Chicago syndicate headed by Samuel Dusull, W. B. Hummer, and Robert W. Walte. Trowbridge & Niver, Chicago bankers, are financing the consolidation. The property acquired includes the New Albany Street Railway Company, the New Albany Gaslight and Coke Company, the New Albany Light, Heat and Power Company, the New Albany Water Company, the Indiana Water Company, the Jeffersonville Electric Light, Heating, Gas and Coke Company, and the Jeffersonville Light and Water Company. All these are to be operated by the United Gas and Electric Company of New Albany and Jeffersonville.

The Jeffersonville Light and Water Company is in receiver's hands, but the syndicate owns all its stock and will buy it in at the sale Aug. 9. The New Albany Electric Railway Company has just been acquired, and is to be turned over Aug. 1. The sum of $75,000 will be spent at once in improving this property and extending it for miles to connect with Jeffersonville. The capital stock of the new company is $1,000,000. The authorized bond issue is $750,000, of which $200,000 is still in the treasury.

New York to Colorado.
Only two nights en route by the "Colorado Special." Low excursion rates every day via Chicago & North-Western and Union Pacific Rys. Offices 287 and 461 Broadway.—Adv.

HAYMARKET RAIDED OVER SHEEHAN'S HEAD

New Movement of the District Attorney's Office.

Nearly a Hundred Women Imprisoned in Resort Until Patrol Wagons Arrive—Nine Held at the Station House.

The wheezy old piano and the blatant notes of a cornet were discordantly mingled at an early hour this morning, when Inspector Harley and eight bluecoats made a raid on the Haymarket, at the corner of Thirtieth Street and Sixth Avenue. The scene when the raid started was much the same as goes on within the place every night. Women flashily dressed were seated at tables or gliding over the waxen floor to waltz music.

Men of the same class were buying drinks for their companions. Many raids have been made on the Haymarket, but the persons within have always been driven out in the street, while the police quietly arrested the proprietor and his manager. The raid last night was out of the ordinary, and officials of the Police Department and the District Attorney's office, which acted in conjunction, said that many Tenderloin resorts would have to go.

When the police made the raid, it was thought that the usual events of a Haymarket raid would occur. Instead, Inspector Harley, who was present with Assistant District Attorney Krotel, locked the doors of the resort and sent for the patrol wagons, and all the detectives of the Tenderloin precinct. Capt. Sheehan sent his men and wagons to the place.

The women were screaming to be let out and the men were all proclaiming that they were just in the place to buy a drink, when the patrol wagons arrived.

"Not one of you women can go out," said Inspector Harley. There was a howl from nearly a hundred women. They rushed about the galleries of the place, seeking means of exit, but the police drove them back. At last, to the number of 100, they were huddled together in one part of the hall. The question then came of picking out the regular habitues of the place—persons known to the police to be disorderly persons under the law.

"You women will all have to stand in a line," were the police orders. In that line were several women of apparent respectability. They cried and pleaded with the police for the sake of their homes and children to be released.

The men were first driven from the place and a hunt was made for Edward Corey, the proprietor, for whom a warrant had been issued by City Magistrate Brann. Corey could not be found about the place, and the bartenders said that he had not been at the resort during the evening.

Inspector Harley then gave orders to the Tenderloin detectives to go through the crowd of women and make sure that they picked out every woman known to the police. Those who could lay some little claim to respectability were ordered to step on one side and the others, who were well acquainted with the interior of the cells of the Tenderloin station, were bunched together. In the semi-respectable lot there was much weeping and wailing. Among the others there was displayed brazen effrontery and defiance of the police.

"We will get out all right," shouted several of the women. "There will be bondsmen on hand for us."

A large crowd had collected outside the resort, and the word was sent around the Tenderloin that District Attorney Jerome was going to raid all the resorts in the vicinity.

After the Tenderloin detectives had separated the supposedly good from the bad women, the doors of the Haymarket were opened and the women released rushed in a drove through the throng of sightseers. They were jeered at, and many of them were hauled about by the crowd until they got away down the side streets.

The patrol wagons then took to the Tenderloin Precinct thirteen women. On arraignment before the desk a re-examination was made of the prisoners. The Tenderloin detectives claimed to be not certain as to four of the women. Two claimed that they were married and gave house addresses which satisfied the police. Two of the women claimed to be actresses who were just in the place on a lark.

A young woman of nineteen years of age, who gave her name as Bella Dart, made a frantic appeal to the police to give her freedom. She declared that it was her first visit to such a resort, but the detectives thought otherwise.

William M. Thompson, who gave his address as 482 Sixth Avenue, was arrested as the manager of the place. He was bailed out within ten minutes after his arrival at the station.

"Well, how do you like it in there?" said Capt. Sheehan.

"It's hot, but I guese it will be all right," said Thompson, as he hurried out. Soon afterward Thompson produced professional bondsmen and offered surety for the appearance of several of the women, all of whom gave fictitious names and addresses.

Assistant District Attorney Paul Krotel in speaking of the raid said:

"This is the first raid under a recent decision of the Court of Special Sessions. The District Attorney has given the matter careful attention, and if the decision of the court stands, we will be able to close up all the disorderly Tenderloin resorts. In the case against Sharkey's place the court decided a week ago that if it was known to the police as a place frequented by women who went about from table to table drinking and apparently soliciting, there was sufficient ground to warrant a belief that the place was a disorderly resort. Now, in the raid this morning we have taken women who are known to the Tenderloin detectives to be disorderly characters."

"Will other raids be made?" was asked.

"I cannot discuss that matter, but it is plain that if there are other disorderly places open they will be raided if the doors are not closed."

Capt. Sheehan came to the resort after Inspector Harley started the raid. He assisted in the work of assorting the prisoners.

Mr. Corey, who has been arrested many times and twice tried for keeping a disorderly place at the Haymarket, lives at Rockaway Beach and owns several houses. He is a member of the Law Enforcement Society of the village.

JERSEY MAYOR DEFIES COUNCIL.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., July 29.—Much excitement has been produced at Hightstown by the declaration of Mayor Richard D. Norton that if the Common Council passes the proposed ordinance to license pool tables and regulate the hours for playing he will endeavor to see that the ordinance is not enforced.

Mayor Norton is the owner of a large billiard and pool eetablishment, and he feels that the proposed ordinance is a measure of retaliation engineered by friends of the liquor interests because of his signing the ordinance of the early closing of hotels.

Mayor Norton asserts that Hightstown is one of the best-governed towns in the State, and that he will not submit to any bareh restrictions.

The 20-Hour Train
via Pennsylvania Railroad to Chicago is unsurpassed in equipment and schedule. Leaves New York every day in the year.—Adv.

Improved service via Rutland Railroad. Four trains daily to Vermont, three to Montreal. "Across the Islands of Lake Champlain." Descriptive pamphlet, four cents, 359 Broadway, New York.—Adv.

GAS STRUCK AT GORHAM, N. Y.

Well Six Hundred Feet Deep Furnishes Gusher of Sixty Pounds Pressure.

Special to The New York Times.

GENEVA, N. Y., July 29.—A gas gusher has been struck in the town of Gorham, a few miles west of this city, at the Johnson well by the Ontario Prospecting Company. The new well, which is only 600 feet deep, furnishes a steady flow of about 60 pounds pressure. It is believed that there is gas enough to supply this city with heat and light and possibly all the important villages of the county. Small wells of light pressure have been found in this section before, but never in paying quantities, though in the vicinity of Rushville there has been a natural gas supply for some time, which has furnished heat and light for the place.

On the belief that gas existed in this section the Ontario Prospecting Company was organized some time ago, and since has been at work. The strike just made is its reward. People in the vicinity are much excited over the discovery, and efforts to find gas in other localities will at once be made.

A project for piping gas to this city from Rushville, twenty-five miles away, was put on foot last Winter, but the supply proved inadequate for such a distance. If the Gorham well proves as prolific as indications promise, gas could easily be piped here, as Gorham is but twelve miles away. The village of Canandaigua is also likely to be piped, and possibly Shoreville and Clifton Springs. If other good wells are found it will result in the entire county being piped and supplied.

LIGHT ON THE CORN DEAL.

John Cudahy Makes Settlement with Harris, Gates & Co.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 29.—Profits of more than $500,000, supposed to be in the pocket of John Cudahy, were shifted to-day to the strong box of Harris, Gates & Co. John W. Gates was said to have been the principal beneficiary among those for whom the firm was acting.

Mysteries of recent operations in corn were revealed when Mr. Cudahy sent around word to various commission houses this afternoon asking them to transfer to the account of Harris, Gates & Co., his short line of September corn. The total amount sold by Mr. Cudahy is supposed to be about 12,000,000 bushels, on which there is an average profit of about 5 cents per bushel, or $600,000. The maize sold above 62 cents during the July squeeze.

To-day the manager of the Cudahy affairs in the pits went to the houses having the corn bought, and had the change made in accounts, so that the millions of September corn sold at that time now goes down to Harris, Gates & Co. as the short sellers. The operations reached possibly 10,000,000 bushels. Many put the September sales at even greater figure, offsetting the enormous long line of the Gates party in July at that time.

JUMPED FOR THEIR LIVES.

Special to The New York Times.

CALDWELL, N. Y., July 29.—Cottagers at Lake George from Brooklyn and East Orange, N. J., had narrow escapes from drowning to-day in Lake George. Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Clarehugh of Brooklyn were entertaining Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Clarehugh of Brooklyn, Edward Beckwith of East Orange, N. J., and the Rev. Charles W. Blake of the Caldwell Presbyterian Church.

The party, together with the sons of the Messrs. Clarehugh, were in a launch on the lake opposite this village. While cruising about the lake they got in the course of the steamer Horicon, bound north. As the Horicon neared the launch the latter's machinery balked. The pilot of the Horicon saw the helplessness of the party and attempted to change the course of the big boat. The paddles were reversed, and the course changed a little, but the steamer glided by the launch scraping the small vessel with her wheels.

The Rev. Mr. Blake and Mr. Beckwith jumped into the lake and the wash from the wheel threw J. C. Clarehugh, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Clarehugh and the two boys into the water. Mrs. J. C. Clarehugh was the only one of the party left in the launch.

Life boats were immediately lowered from the Horicon and their crews, together with Game Protector Burnett, who was out in his launch, rescued the drowning persons. The launch did not capsize. The excitement in the village during the work of rescue was intense.

SERIOUS PRACTICAL JOKE.

Special to The New York Times.

RUTLAND, Vt., July 28.—The mystery that surrounded the attempt at suicide by an unknown man on the sleeper from New York last Thursday morning has been cleared up, and his cutting his throat proves to be the result of a practical joke on the part of his friends.

The man has so far recovered as to give his name as Barney Levin and his address as 208 East One Hundredth Street, New York.

Communication with New York showed that a number of Levin's friends in a spirit of mischief accused Levin, who is a painter, of stealing a watch, and threatened to have him arrested. Accordingly he started for Canada. On the way he became morose, decided to end his life, and cut his throat.

Levin, who is still at the Rutland City Hospital, is on the road to recovery, and will return to New York.

The wife of Barney Levin said last night that on Wednesday night her husband came running home very much excited. He said his fellow-workmen had accused him of the theft of a gold watch and said they would have him arrested if he did not give them $35 he had just drawn from his employer. Levin slipped in the back way, took $180 he had in the house, kissed his wife and children good-bye, and set off that night for Canada. His wife says it was not a joke, but a conspiracy against her husband's money or his life.

Mr. Vail Offers Big Reward for Jewels.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., July 29.—Still hopeful of the recovery of diamonds and jewelry alleged to have been taken from his home on the evening of Feb. 11, A. C. Vail of West Eighth Street has offered a reward of $2,500 for the return of the missing articles. Mr. Vail is a member of the firm of Gardner & Vail, New York laundrymen. According to his story the second floor of his home was ransacked while the family were at dinner. Contents of jewel cases valued at $5,000 were taken and no clew to the burglars has ever been found.

Ex-Chef to King Edward at Orange.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., July 29.—Leopold Albert Villard, a Frenchman, who served for five years as chef for King Edward when the latter was Prince of Wales, is on a visit to friends in Orange, N. J. Villard was also chef for the present Prince of Wales when His Royal Highness commanded the battleship Melampus.

Everything is delightful, decent, and orderly on the Day Line river trips. Good music. See ads. New landing W. 129th St.—Adv.

For disordered stomach, dyspepsia, biliousness the natural CARLSBAD SPRUDEL SALT is a specific.—Get the genuine.—Adv.

CONCESSIONS FOR TUNNEL FRANCHISE

Pennsylvania Road Officials Satisfy Mr. Cantor.

They Exclude Labor Clause

Committees to Draft New Agreement as Result of Conference—Views of Participants In Discussion.

A conference was held in Mayor Low's office yesterday on the question of granting a franchise for tunnel and terminal rights in New York to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. After a discussion lasting nearly three hours the city officials, with the exception of one or two members of the Board of Aldermen, were confident that an amicable agreement would be reached between the city officials and the railroad company by which the franchise would be granted. Mayor Low gave out a statement in detail about the conference. President Cantor, who opposed the Pennsylvania franchise and led the fight for its rejection by the Board of Aldermen, was satisfied with the conference yesterday and gave out a statement of the points won by the opponents of the first franchise.

The final decision of the conference was a request to Mayor Low to write a letter to the Board of Aldermen and the Rapid Transit Commissioners asking for the appointment of a committee from each body to hold further conferences with the railroad officials and formulate a new franchise.

Those present at the conference for the city were Mayor Low, President Cantor of the Borough of Manhattan, President Cassidy of Queens, and President A. E. Orr of the Rapid Transit Commission. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company was represented by First Vice President John P. Green, Joseph T. Richards, Engineer of Maintenance of Way, and George B. Massey, Assistant General Counsel. Chairman John Diemer of the Railroad Committee of the Board of Aldermen; Aldermen Goodman, Doull, Whittaker, Neinbauer, and James, and Edward M. Shepard and William Barclay Parsons, engineer of the Rapid Transit Commission were also present.

STATEMENT BY THE MAYOR.

At the conclusion of the proceedings Mayor Low made the following statement:

"The proposed franchise was discussed at length both in detail and from a general point of view. As to the points of detail, some of which were quite important, I think it may be said that the Pennsylvania Railroad will accept a number of the modifications suggested. It was proposed that the Mayor should send a message to the Board of Aldermen and a similar message to the Rapid Transit Commission, asking each body to appoint a conference committee for the purpose of developing a possible franchise that will be mutually satisfactory.

"I think it is quite clear that an agreement will be had on all but one or two questions by general consent. As to these, it remains to be discovered through the action of the conference committee to what extent a mutual agreement is practicable. The open questions, if I may describe them so, relate to the provisions of the franchise in relation of labor and perpetuity, and possibly to some extent to the amount of compensation.

"It remains to be seen whether a mutual agreement can be reached upon any or all of these grounds, but the conference committees ought to be able to determine these questions without unreasonable delay. I assume that when an agreement has been reached so far as practicable a new franchise will be submitted to the Board of Aldermen for its judgment upon that franchise as amended.

"The points of detail concerning which I think I am right in saying the Pennsylvania Railroad is ready to agree to are these:

"1. It will grant to the city such use of its tunnel as it may desire for fire and police telegraph wires.

"2. It will substitute a fixed limit of time within which the franchise must be availed of and generally for the indefinite power for extension granted by the Rapid Transit Commission.

"3. It will agree that the franchise shall expressly cover the sanitary control of the tunnel by the Department of Health.

"4. That at the end of twenty-five years the question of new compensation shall be taken up on a new basis agreeable to the authorities of that time, so that if the question arises as to granting the privilege of local traffic, this will require the consent of the Board of Aldermen and the Mayor as well as the Rapid Transit Commission.

"5. Also, the franchise will provide that it shall always be controlled by some company organized under the laws of the State of New York.

"The Pennsylvania Company also agrees to take into consideration the holding of the city harmless against any damages that may be caused by the closing of Thirty-second Street. As to this point, however, I understand that the railroad company has not as yet committed itself.

"I think it will be apparent that many important modifications in the public interest have been effected. How much further such modifications can be carried out remains for the conference committees of the two boards to determine."

PRESIDENT CANTOR'S VIEWS.

President Cantor had this to say:

"We have won a substantial victory in this matter of the Pennsylvania franchise. The company has tentatively agreed to the proposition that the tunnel shall at all times be controlled by a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New York instead of a foreign corporation organized under the law of Pennsylvania. This gives to the Legislature and the courts of the State of New York power over the tunnel, and from statements made at the meeting to-day I am convinced that in the future if the city wanted to acquire the tunnel it could do so by condemnation proceedings.

"We have also won a victory in the agreement made by the Pennsylvania officials that they will allow police and fire wires and telephone wires in the tunnel. The Pennsylvania people also made a modification of the original contract, which will make it easy at the end of twenty-five years for the rental price of the tunnel to be fixed absolutely without regard to the first period rental price fixed in the franchise. That means that the first rental price will not be considered as a precedent in fixing the rental for further extensions of time.

"They have also agreed to fix a definite time when the work will be begun and completed; also tentatively to the pro

fixed by the local authorities rather than by the Rapid Transit Commission. They gave the further assurance that there was no intention to use the road for freight traffic, and that there was no intention to establish a big freight station at Montauk Point.

"The railroad officials would not agree to the eight-hour labor clause and the prevailing rate of wages matter."

Edward M. Shepard, counsel to the Rapid Transit Commission, said:

"I think Mayor Low has done a genuine public service in his manner of treating this problem. He brought together all the important sentiments and interests, and I think from the perfectly frank talk at the meeting that a better understanding of the matter was reached.

"The question of concessions by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company as to the perpetuity of the franchise was considered. The railroad company could not accept anything but a perpetual franchise. To have a tunnel built under the East River, the Borough of Manhattan, and under the North River and then have the chance some day of it being closed up in the middle of the North River would be a venture on which the company might not want to embark. The tunnel will have to be built by issues of bonds, and the railroad company could hardly issue bonds except on a perpetual franchise.

"I am certain that the laboring men on the Pennsylvania tunnel will get all that they are entitled to under the law. On such work the skilled mechanics would certainly have to be paid the prevailing rate of wages, and it is a well-known fact that on tunnel work a man cannot labor more than eight hours a day. I suppose the Pennsylvania Company would agree to insert the clauses in the contract as a mere formality."

First Vice President Green of the Pennsylvania Railroad said:

"We discussed all the details of the Pennsylvania tunnel franchise. Nothing definite could be settled because it was only a conference to exchange views on the project as requested by Mayor Low. All th matters were discussed in a general way."

"Will the Pennsylvania Company receive the franchise?" was asked.

"We hope so," said Mr. Green, and he hurried away with a statement that he was pleased at the outcome of the conference.

ATTITUDE OF ALDERMEN.

Alderman Doull of the Railroad Committee said:

"The question of inserting the eight-hour labor clause was discussed at the conference. Mr. Shepard of the Rapid Transit Commission said that he did not see how the clause could be legally inserted. If such a clause can be drawn legally I don't think there will be any trouble in having it inserted in the franchise."

Alderman Whittaker said:

"I believe that the interests of the city are sacrificed by the contract which was opposed and beaten. If I am to vote for any tunnel franchise it will have to contain provisions that the rental is to be fair. The amount of the rental should be adjusted every once in a while. If the city and the railroad cannot agree on the rental then the city should take the tunnel and pay the railroad a certain price which should be fixed now and stated in the franchise. The city should be able to dictate what service the railroad is to give, how many trains, how many hours of labor, motive power, &c. The city must have just as complete control over the tunnel at the end of each period as though it owned it. The people believe the city has been robbed right and left. I will join with anybody to stop the robbery.

"I will not vote for any franchise that does not grant the city the right every so often to say what shall be done with the tunnel. If at the end of ten, fifteen, or twenty-five years the city wants to flood the tunnel, I want the city to have the right to do so without reference to the Supreme Court or any other body."

Alderman W. R. Walkley was at the City Hall yesterday morning and talked to the Mayor for a few moments. Speaking of the tunnel, the Alderman said:

"I am in favor of a tunnel for the Pennsylvania Railroad, but am not in favor of the present franchise. According to this the railroad will not have to pay the city one cent until the tunnel is in operation. I do not think that is right. If I was to build a large structure in this city I certainly would have to pay right away for the use of the land. Supposing it took me ten years to build it, no one thinks for a moment that I would not have to pay until the building was completed. It should be the same way with the tunnel.

"Another thing I object to is the clause which allows the building of terminals at two places and then says 'and elsewhere.' That is very indefinite. They could put up terminals in a dozen places if they wished, according to that.

"I do not think any eight-hour clause should be inserted. This railroad is a private corporation, and we have no right to dictate to them regarding the hours they shall employ men.

"I agree with President Cantor in some of the things he has said, but I emphatically disagree with him in others. I think he has taken a decidedly wrong course in the matter, after hedging on the issue."

STRIKERS HAD BLACKLIST.

Point That Was Emphasized in Trial of John Richards.

CHARLESTON, West Va., July 29.—One of the points which was brought out in the trial of John Richards and others in the Federal Court here before Judge Keller today is that Richards threatened to blacklist all miners who refused to come out and join the strikers.

When Richards was speaking to a crowd and the working miners were listening, he turned to the working miners and pleaded with them to quit work and said that when the strike was over and the union had been recognized, which it surely would be, they would not be able to work in any section of the country. He told them he had a list of all their names and it would be furnished to every local union in the country, and where they went they would be pointed to as "scabs" and would not be allowed to earn a living.

This point was emphasized as much as the prosecution could emphasize it, so that it could be shown to the court that the organization which is opposed to a black list by the employer, proposes to maintain a black list among those of its craft. The speech was taken by the stenographer of the Collins Colliery Company, and the transcript was submitted in the court today.

Electricians Quit Work on White House.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The members of the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers' Local Union No. 26, who have been employed on repair work at the White House, have quit work in order to enforce the rules of the union. The cause of the "walkout," it is stated, is the refusal of the New York firm having the contract for electrical work at the White House to accept the local terms of the Electrical Workers' Union.

ASKS $1,000,000 IN ROYALTIES.

Cincinnati Woman Makes Large Claim Against the Government.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 29.—Attorney Joel Clore is in Washington urging upon War Department officials the claim of Mrs. Elizabeth Rice of Cincinnati, wife of Col. Edmond Rice, until recently of Fort Thomas, to $1,000,000 in back royalties upon patented devices for rolling up tents and blankets. These devices, she claims, have been used by the army since the beginning of the Civil War.

Accompanied by Congressman Bromwell, Clore yesterday saw Judge Advocate General Davis and Acting Quartermaster General Patten, who promised to investigate the claim. Mrs. Rice asks 25 cents royalty on each device, 100,000 of which the Government uses each year, and has used, it is estimated, for the past forty years. Col. Rice was recently recalled to Washington to take a department position under Gen. Miles.

Massaranti Collection of Paintings.

The examination of the paintings included in the Massaranti art collection, begun on Monday at the Roussel Studio, in West Fiftieth Street, by Thomas C. Woidin, Chief of the Fourth Division in the Appraiser's Stores, was concluded yesterday afternoon. The report will not be made public for some time, but Mr. Roussel said that while some of the paintings were not so valuable as had been supposed, the valuation of the paintings as a whole was higher than had been expected. The examination of the statuary, bronzes, and miscellaneous art objects will not be concluded for several days.

PLATT SAYS ODELL WILL NOT RETIRE

Calls Reports that He Will Do So Silly Fabrications.

Says the Governor Will Not Accompany Him and Col. Dunn on Visit to President Roosevelt.

Senator Thomas C. Platt is to journey from New York to Oyster Bay to-day with State Chairman George W. Dunn of the Republican organization, to pay a visit to President Roosevelt. When seen at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday, Senator Platt was not in a happy frame of mind. The reiteration of the stories in a New York newspaper that Gov. Odell was to retire from New York State politics and would not be a candidate for re-election this Fall, but would accept a position with the railroad interest controlled by E. H. Harriman disturbed the senior Senator of New York, and he denounced the statement as a "fake."

"The story of Gov. Odell going with Harriman is a silly fabrication and an old one," said he. "It has no foundation whatever. It was exploded long ago. Gov. Odell is not a fool. When he was in the West a few months ago he made up his mind to run again for Governor of New York State, and when he returned he made it plain that he would accept the nomination. There is no doubt whatever that he will be renominated and re-elected. His nomination will be unanimous. Gov. Odell will not alter his purpose and certainly there will be no change of feeling in the party that he should be renominated."

"Will Gov. Odell go to Oyster Bay with you to-morrow?" was asked.

"No," was the reply. "He has no reason to go there at this time. Col. George W. Dunn, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, will make the trip, however. The Governor, as far as I know, has nothing to consult the President about."

"Will you discuss the State situation in New York with the President?"

"I don't think that the President is particularly concerned in State affairs this year. It may come up in the conversation, but he is not worrying about it, nor am I."

"Will you talk over the Congressional situation?"

"In what district? I guess the Congressional situation is all right, but you will have to go to the Chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee for information about such matters."

"Do you think that the Republicans will gain any Congressmen this Fall in this city or State?"

"I have not looked into the matter."

"Who will be the Republican nominee for Lieutenant Governor?"

"Nothing new on that point. I am looking for information myself. The report that the President is looking into that subject is nonsense."

Senator Platt and Col. Dunn will journey to Oyster Bay on the gunboat Sylph, which is now the President's yacht.

Gov. Odell was expected in New York late last evening. Up to midnight he had not arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, his usual stopping place, and no information that he would reach the city was received by the local leaders.

HILL SAID TO FAVOR COLER FOR THE GOVERNORSHIP.

The Democratic politicians of New York and Brooklyn were discussing yesterday the question of holding a conference of leaders in Saratoga prior to the meeting of the State Committee, which will be called to decide on the date for the convention to nominate a State ticket.

The Tammany Triumvirs do not take much interest in the matter. Chairman Murphy of the Advisory Committee has not had the Triumvirs together of late, and this course is declared by many of the Tammany politicians to be "masterly inactivity." The presence of John F. Carroll in New York to help along William S. Devery in his Ninth District campaign has caused a stir among the Tammany leaders. In addition to the Ninth District contest, Mr. Carroll has taken an interest in the fight against Percival E. Nagle in Harlem.

The plan for a conference in Saratoga has been formed with the object in view of discussing seriously the question of candidates on the Democratic State ticket. David B. Hill, so his friends announce, is ready to outline what kind of men should be selected and he is also said to have settled in his own mind that ex-Controller Bird S. Coler would be the strongest candidate for Governor, and unless a more vigorous and popular campaigner is found it is said that Mr. Coler will be selected to make the contest against Gov. Odell.

At the previous State Convention at Saratoga, Mr. Coler was a seeker after the State nomination for Governor, and he was opposed by the delegates from Brooklyn with the exception of Otto Kempner. The Brooklyn organization is said now to be ready to acquiesce in the nomination of Mr. Coler.

James Shevlin, deputy leader of the Brooklyn organization under Hugh McLaughlin, and Senator Patrick H. McCarren are among the few Democratic leaders now in Saratoga. It was said yesterday that leaders from all sections of the State would be invited to the conference.

ADDICKS'S LATEST MOVE.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., July 29.—The story is out here that Congressman L. Heisler Ball, Delaware's only representative in Congress, was induced by J. Edward Addicks to meet the latter at the New York Yacht Club at New York last Wednesday night, and that Addicks proposed to him a mutual agreement whereby Ball should help to make Addick a Senator, and that Addick should insure to Dr. Ball the help of the Union Party for re-nomination and re-election. Dr. Ball, it is said, declined absolutely to have anything to do with the scheme.

Addicks has repeatedly proposed harmony schemes to the "regular" Republican faction in this State, and has always been turned down.

Delaware is without representation in the United States Senate owing to the dead-lock over Addicks, and his idea is to have a special session of the Legislature called, at which he and a regular Republican will be elected. He controls considerably over one-third of the members of the Legislature, and has offered to guarantee the election for the long term of any man the "regulars" will name, provided they will guarantee his election for the short term. Until recently Addicks held out for the long term himself.

Bryan and Nixon at Block Island.

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I., July 29.—William Jennings Bryan arrived at Block Island this afternoon from Bridgeport aboard Lewis Nixon's yacht Loudoun. They will be the guests here of Dr. John H. Girdner of New York.

NEW JERSEY PRIMARY RIOTS.

CAMDEN, N. J., July 29.—The death of Patrolman Harry Miller, one of the victims of the political rioting that occurred here last night at the Republican primaries for the election of delegates to the Congressional Convention in this county, may occur at any time, as he is lying in a critical condition in the Cooper Hospital. He says he was stabbed by Charles Wagner, a Van Sant sympathizer. Joe Goddard, the pugilist, whose death was reported, is still alive, it appears, but is in a precarious condition, and his death is expected.

Charles Bland, colored, thirty years old, of 639 Locust Street, this city, was arrested this morning, charged with the murder of John Morrison of Philadelphia, who was shot during the riot in the Third Ward.

The First Congressional District, in which last night's primaries were held, includes Camden, Gloucester, and Salem Counties. The total number of delegates is 304. Loudenslager to-day claims 51 delegates in Camden, 67 in Gloucester, and 75 in Salem, a total of 193. Van Sant claims 97 in Camden, 36 in Gloucester, and 20 in Salem, a total of 153, which number is necessary to a choice.

WHAT DEVERY HAS PROVIDED FOR HIS BIG EXCURSION.

Ex-Chief of Police Says He Will Allow No Drunkenness in Presence of the Women and Children.

William S. Devery sat smiling and happy in his headquarters shortly before midnight last night.

"Well, it's all fixed," said the ex-Chief of Police with a laugh. He had before him a sheet of paper several feet long.

"That's the grub," he explained. "When the women and children of the Ninth Assembly District go to the Atlas Line wharf to-morrow they will find everything in readiness for a bully good day. Plenty to eat, plenty to drink, doctors and nurses on board. Say, not a thing missing. Opera company at Raritan Grove to play 'The Mascot.'"

"How much food do you think is going to be consumed on the excursion?" was asked.

"Food? Mountains of it! Just read over the list."

Here is what Mr. Devery said will be provided:

500 pounds of roast beef.
2,000 pounds of corned beef.
5,000 loaves of bread.
500 heads of cabbage, (large.)
500 bushels of potatoes.
1,500 gallons of ice cream.
80 boxes of pilot crackers.
250 barrels of clams.
200 cans of milk.
1,500 boxes of soft drinks.
20 tons of ice.
25 barrels of drinking glasses.
3,000 large plcs.
8,000 pounds of candy for the women and children.
14,000 packages of pop corn.
2,000 gallons of clam chowder.
25,000 sandwiches (assorted.)
36 cases of tomatoes.

The excursionists will start in a half dozen barges and two steamboats from the Atlas Line Pier at 9 o'clock this morning.

Mr. Devery would not discuss the quantity or quality of the "hard" drinks which he proposes to take on the excursion.

"Say, most of the boys will have to forget about the hard stuff for a day," he said. "There will be enough to drink but nixey trouble. The boys will have to hold themselves down, for Bill Devery ain't going to allow any drunkenness in the presence of the women and children. This is their game, and they are going to enjoy it."

THIRD PARTY MOVEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 29.—Several mail sacks of anti-Hill literature sent to Seneca Falls from the headquarters of the Liberal Democratic Party in New York have been destroyed by the persons who received them. Since the receiving of William J. Bryan's letter disapproving of the new proposed party the Bryanites in Seneca County have abandoned the movement.

William L. Bennett, who received two of the bundles of literature last Sunday, has written the following letter to Melvin G. Palliser of New York, Chairman of the State Committee of the proposed new party:

"Those tracts you sent me won't make many votes for the Liberal-Platt-Democratic-Republican scheme. I put them in the stove just as soon as I could, and my wife used them to cook supper with. If you send me any more they will be used in the same way. You people must think that we are a lot of fools. Mr. Bryan has told us to do all our factional fighting within the regular Democratic Party, and we are going to follow his advice."

Undertaker Robert Ganoung denies that he is now the Liberal-Democratic leader of Seneca County. He has also followed Mr. Bryan's advice and abandoned the movement.

IOWA AND THE TRUSTS.

DES MOINES, Iowa, July 29.—The withdrawal of Lafayette Young of Des Moines this evening as a candidate for member of the Committee on Resolutions from the Seventh District is generally regarded as ending the opposition to the reaffirmation of last year's platform by the Republican State Convention here to-morrow. Mr. Young's decision was announced after a caucus of the Polk County delegation.

The objection which had been made to the reaffirmation of last year's platform was directed almost entirely to the clause in the trust plank, declaring for "any modification of the tariff schedules that may be required to prevent their affording shelter to monopoly." It was held by some that the clause was a virtual admission of the Democratic claim that the tariff fosters trusts. Senators Allison and Dolliver and the entire Iowa delegation in Congress are here to attend the convention.

De Witt C. Flanagan Renominated.

WASHINGTON, N. J., July 29.—The Democrats of the Fifth New Jersey Congressional District to-day renominated De Witt C. Flanagan of Morris County.

MEXICAN MINING SWINDLE.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—United States Ambassador Clayton, at Mexico, has succeeded in securing restitution in one of the largest embezzlement cases before the Mexican State Department. Some time ago James Brown Potter, representing large American and English interests in the Tlahuallio Mining Company of Mexico, appealed to the State Department for justice, claiming that by a fraudulent conspiracy some of the Directors of the company had embezzled funds to the amount of over $2,000,000.

This, it was charged, was accomplished by packed elections and the bestowal of illegal powers upon one of the Directors in the company. The fact that some inferior Mexican officials were involved in the conspiracy made it almost impossible to obtain justice by the ordinary methods.

The State Department referred the case to Ambassador Clayton, and he brought it to the attention of the Mexican Government and pressed it so vigorously that he is now able to report that the conspirators have been obliged to disgorge all of the money and securities they had obtained by their fraudulent operation.

BIG FIRE IN PITTSBURG.

PITTSBURG, July 29.—Two eight-story buildings at 917, 919, and 921 Liberty Street were almost completely destroyed by a fire which raged for seven hours early this morning. Seven firemen were seriously hurt and a number of others sustained lesser injuries. The buildings were those of Stewart Brothers & Co., dealers in rubber goods; the De Noon Brothers, dealers in paints and varnishes, and S. Ewart & Co. The property loss is estimated at $318,500; partially covered by insurance.

The individual losses are estimated as follows:

Stewart Brothers, $175,000; De Noon Brothers, $105,000; King estate, which owns the buildings, $15,000; Ewart & Sons, adjoining De Noon Brothers, $10,000; Kirkpatrick and Company, $3,000; William T. Shannon and Sons, $2,500; Graff and Company, adjoining Stewart Brothers, $500; Standard Manufacturing Company, $2,500; A. C. Ellis and Company, $1,000; Speer and Hollar, $1,000; J. J. Porter, $1,000. Total, $318,500.

$2,000,000 SUIT DISMISSED.

Special to The New York Times.

MADISON, Wis., July 29.—Judge Bunn of the Federal Court to-day handed down a decision dismissing the complaint in the $2,000,000 suit of Albert F. Gunnison, George A. Briggs, and Howard J. Forâker, all of New York City, against the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company and G. Hilton Scribner, trustee.

The suit grew out of a mortgage given on October 24, 1864, by the old Milwaukee and Minnesota Railroad Company to secure an issue of bonds in the amount of $600,000, the mortgage being on the ninety-five miles of road running form Milwaukee to Portage. The suit was brought to recover the value of these bonds and interest at 8 per cent., from the time they were issued, nearly thirty-eight years ago, making the aggregate amount involved over $2,000,000.

CHAIRMAN BABCOCK ON CONGRESSIONAL FIGHT

Says Republicans Are Certain to Have a Majority.

Declares Bryan Is Keeping Gold Democrats in Line with Republicans—His Views on Tariff Issue.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Representative Babcock of Wisconsin, Chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee, was in the city to-day on a short visit, coming over from New York. Mr. Babcock spoke confidently of victory for the Republican Party in the coming Congressional elections.

"The harmony efforts of the Democrats have benefited us very much," said Mr. Babcock. "I hope they will continue. Mr. Bryan's recent visit to the East did us a lot of good. I trust he will call often in these parts. He succeeded admirably in raising the old spectre which some of his colleagues hoped had been buried.

"The appeal of Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Hill for harmony threatened a movement to alienate from us some of the gold Democratic support which we had received in 1900, 1898, and 1896. It looked for a time as if some of the gold Democrats would fall back into line, at least on the Congressional ticket, and vote for the candidates nominated by the Democrats.

"That fear is effectually dissipated, I think. Mr. Bryan's letter following Mr. Cleveland's address before the Tilden Club, opened the eyes of the Eastern Democrats to the true situation in the Democratic Party, and to the fact that the old Chicago and Kansas City crowd still are in the saddle and determined to dictate to the Democracy of the country. With that realization the former Democrats who lately have stood with the party of sound money and prosperity will continue to lend their support to the Republican candidates for Congress, in my judgment.

"One of the greatest men in the Democratic Party, a Western man, in the course of a long conversation with me a few days ago, said:

"'The Democratic Party is not ready to take the reins of Government. The Democratic Party in the House of Representatives is for free silver, Populism, and Socialism. I don't want our party to win this Fall. We may be fit to take hold by the next general election, but we are not fit to do it now, the way the party at present is constituted.'

"That was talk to the point, and he meant every word of it. He has been a Democrat all his life, and is still a Democrat.

"The Eastern Democrats realize thoroughly the fact that the old Bryan-Chicago-Kansas City element still is in control of the party management. Outside of a few New York members, the Democratic Party of the House is for free silver to-day as much as it ever was.

"The campaign is being conducted by Southern Democrats, who still are true to the traditions of the party of that section. The Eastern Democrats and the Northern Democrats, especially the Germans, still are afraid of them. I do not think they will indorse them this Fall.

"I observe that the Democrats have already dropped their Philippine issue as it was prophesied they would. It was too hot a proposition for them to hold close to their bosoms. Their attack on the army miserably failed. All that they have now outside of their old financial heresies for issues are the trusts and the tariff.

"The Republican Party is ready to meet them on the question of trusts and the tariff. The only anti-trust legislation on the statute books was enacted by the Republican Pary in Congress. The Democrats have no record.

"The tariff is an issue we gladly espouse. With everybody at work, everybody with money, clothes, food, and enough money left over to have some kind of a good time on; with prosperity on every hand, the result of the Republican policies, we are not afraid to ask the country to continue the Republican Party in power in order that those policies may be continued in effect.

"The effort of the Democrats to make an issue out of the allegation that manufacturers are selling goods cheaper abroad than at home will fall flat. What if it were true that they are doing so? It is a rule of trade that surplus products must not be dumped on to the home market to demoralize it, but must be sold in an outside market. A jobbing house in this country desiring to close out a surplus stock would not unload in its own territory, breaking down prices, but would try to sell it in the other fellow's territory. The possibility of thus disposing of surplus product enables the American manufacturer to run his mills all the year round without having to shut down two or three months. His men are kept at work and wages are circulated through his section just that much more in the year than if he had been compelled, when he had supplied his own market, to close down his mill. That rule of trade will operate always.

"I feel sure we will carry the House by a safe majority this Fall. We will make gains in the Middle West and will hold our own in the East. The principal things we have to look out for are local disturbances in various States where local issues sometimes divide the party into factions and operate against a candidate for Congress.

"An instance of this may be found in Representative Loudenslager's district, in New Jersey. Under such conditions as he is encountering a normal Republican majority may be upset because of a fight which is purely local. It is situations such as this which will cause the Congressional Committee more anxiety than national issues. On the latter, we feel certain of success. Nevertheless, this does not mean that we will not conduct an aggressive campaign.

"If precedent amounts to anything, we might have to fight hard to win the present campaign. Only twice since President Grant's time has the country elected a House in harmony with the Administration, for a second Congress of a presidential term; once during the Administration of Arthur and in 1898, once during President McKinley's Administration, and even then our majority was small. But we have upset so many time honored precedents in regard to elections in the past few years that we have no superstitions this time.

"Regarding the conditions in Wisconsin: There is a local fight, but I don't anticipate that the result will be affected thereby. The controversy is all within the Republican Party, and I fail to see where the Democrats will profit by it. It certainly will not interfere with the election of at least ten Republican Congressmen. The State gains one member in the new apportionment, and in arranging the districts the State was divided so that there would be ten Republican districts and one Democratic district, figuring upon a basis of 40,000 Republican majority in the State.

"For the past six years the Republican majority has been much above that, running from 60,000 to 100,000. In such a campaign as the present one, and under conditions existing this year, we do not anticipate such a majority, but we are certain of ten districts, and have a fighting chance in the Sixth District, which is now represented by Representative Barney. If the State goes more than 40,000 Republican we will elect eleven Republican Congressmen, so the Democrats have little or nothing to hope for as a result of the strife within the Republican Party in Wisconsin."

BRYAN AND SIXTEEN TO ONE.

Congressman Bromwell Says Nebraskan Is Aiding the Republicans.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON July 29.—Representative Bromwell of Ohio counts on Bryan for a good deal of help for the Republicans in the Congressional campaign. He says that every time Bryan opens his mouth for 16 to 1 he helps the Republican Party.

"The Democratic Party," says Bromwell, "can never make any headway until it gets rid of Bryan. He is the millstone around its neck."

Mr. Bromwell thinks there is no doubt the Republicans will control the House in the next Congress.

Are Your Feet on Fire?
Do they burn and perspire?—Feel tired and sore? Use
SPIRO POWDER
Soothes and heals. Kills the odor of perspiration arising from the armpits. Has no odor of its own. Try a free sample. At your druggist's or sent by mail. Full size box price 50c.
SPIRO COMPANY, Niagara Falls, N.Y.

TURBULENT TIMES IN STRIKE REGION

Non-Union Men Stoned at Wilkesbarre and Other Places.

President Mitchell to Deliver a Series of Addresses—Conflicts at Shamokin, and Mount Carmel.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., July 29.—A crowd of 1,500 men and boys prevented the resumption of work at the Wanke washery at Duryea this morning. A number of men came down from Scranton to work at the washery. They were at once surrounded by a threatening crowd. The Burgess was appealed to to protect the men who wanted to work, but he thought he would not be able to do it, and he telephoned to Sheriff Jacobs. The Sheriff sent four deputies to the scene. When they arrived the mob had dispersed. The men who had been hired to work at the washery were badly frightened, and when the train for Scranton came along they jumped aboard and returned to that place. A volley of stones followed them. The operator of the washery says he will not make another attempt to resume operations.

President Mitchell will start this week to fill engagements to deliver addresses before United Mine Workers' assemblies in different parts of the anthracite region. His first addresses will be at Shenandoah and Mahanoy City.

National Board Member John Fallon reports that the strikers are satisfied with the relief plan as carried out in the Wyoming region. The first installment of the relief fund was not large, and succor could be given to only the most destitute cases. But President Mitchell says when the money received from the assessment levied on the bituminous miners comes in there will be easier sailing for all concerned. Contributions will be received right along from miners' organizations and other labor unions.

Seven striking miners from Nanticoke were arraigned before Magistrate Brown of this city, this afternoon, charged with committing an assault on William Young, an engineer employed at one of the collieries of the Susquehanna Coal Company. While on his way to work Young claimed he was held up and that two of the defendants threw stones at him, one of the stones striking him on the head and inflicting a deep cut. The strikers were held in bail for trial at court.

WILL OF CYRUS O. BAKER.

Religious and Charitable Societies Benefit to the Extent of $100,000—Edmund Clarence Stedman to Receive $10,000.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., July 29.—The will of Cyrus O. Baker, the New York banker, who died at his home in Franklin Street, this city, on July 4, was filed for record here to-day. Thirty-eight bequests, ranging in amounts from $1,000 to $60,000, are made, and $10,000 is given to religious and charitable societies.

The bequests are as follows: Society for the Relief of Respectable Aged Women of Newark, $30,000; Newark Young Men's Christian Association, $20,000; Newark Female Charitable Society, $10,000; Home for the Friendless, $10,000; Protestant Foster Home, $10,000; Newark Orphan Asylum, $10,000; First Congregational Church, $10,000.

The will states that the bequests to charitable institutions are made in memory of his mother, Jane Eliza Baker, and his brother, Daniel W. Baker, and are to be designated on the books of the various societies as "The Baker Memorial Fund."

The other beneficiaries are: Edmund Clarence Stedman, the banker poet of New York, $10,000; Edwin Albert Clark of this city, $60,000; Miss Miriam A. Everts of this city, $30,000; Benjamin Clark, Cincinnati, Ohio, $20,000; Mary E. Baker, Newark, $20,000; Miss Julia R. Baldwin, Newark, $15,000; Miss F. E. Brittin, New Orleans, $15,000; Miss Marie E. Thierney, Somerville, Mass.; Mrs. Mary E. Donnelly, St. Andrews, N. Y.; Elihu B. Baker, Newark, and Eugene A. Clark, also of Newark, $5,000 each; S. Thomas Wilcox, East Orange, N. J.; C. Robert Hedges, Newark, and Cyrus B. Kitchen, New York, $3,000 each; Francis F. Clark and Matilda F. Baker, $2,500 each; the Rev. Alfred R. Baker of Princeton, the Rev. Lewis C. Baker of Philadelphia, Alfred B. Crane of Paterson, Mrs. Sarah Hodgson of Cincinnati, W. J. Donnelly of Akron, Ohio; Miss Rose A. Losey of Brooklyn, Miss Rose Turner of Tuscaloosa, Ala., and John W. Bollis of Newark, $2,000 each; the Rev. James M. Wheton and Frank C. Mulliner of New York and Miss Margaret Quigley of Darien, Ga., $1,000 each. The remainder of the estate is to be divded equally between Cyrus O. Baker, Jr., and Charles W. Baker, nephews of the testator.

The executors of the document are Elihu B. Baker, Charles W. Baker, and Cyrus O. Baker, Jr. The will is dated May 30, 1902, and is witnessed by Hugh Haddow of 121 Second Avenue and August W. Resinger of 74 Broad Street, this city.

"POCO" IS BUNKOED.

Harvard Campus Character Loses $2,700 in Boston Trying to "Get Rich Quick."

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 29.—Barnard Bennett, whom Harvard men of late years will recall as "Poco," the old clothing man, who has made a fortune loaning money to students and whom President Eliot opposed when he sought a renewal of his license as a second-hand dealer last Spring because of his alleged "Shylocking" among the students, has been bunkoed out of $2,700. He met one Bornstein, who had a scheme to get rich quickly. A twenty-five-cent piece was dropped into acids and when it was taken out it had the appearance of gold.

Bornstein explained that he and a friend desired to make some English sovereigns, and that they needed some molten gold to make a start with. Bennett took $2,500 in gold to Bornstein, who showed him a can into which they poured the gold pieces. When the last piece had disappeared a stifling odor of gases filled the room. Bennett choked and hurriedly left the room.

Fifteen minutes later the air in the room had cleared, and Bennstt returned. The can was still on the table, in a plaster cast. The men told him to take it home and let it remain quiet for ten days. They went to him later and said about $200 would be required to perfect their counterfeiting apparatus for the final work, and Bennett gave them four fifty-dollar bills. Then he went to the police. The can was opened, and 997 pennies were in it.

Bornstein is under arrest, but his friend cannot be found.

SMALLPOX EPIDEMIC IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Since May 1 It Has Made Its Appearance in Thirty-four Counties.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 29.—While smallpox is steadily decreasing in Philadelphia, physicians who keep informed as to the vital statistics of the State say that the disease has spread all over Eastern Pennsylvania. Health authorities do not believe that the outbreak will assume such proportions as to cause any State to declare a quarantine against Pennsylvania, but they admit that they are having much trouble in stamping out the disease, which, since May 1, has made its appearance in thirty-four counties.

The most serious outbreaks have been in Delaware and Lancaster Counties, 124 cases having occurred in the former and 130 in the latter inside of three months. Negro camp meetings in Delaware County are said to have had much to do with the spread of the disease.

Reports are received daily at the office of Secretary of the State Board of Health Lee, telling of the progress of the disease. One letter to-day was from a local board in an interior town. It states that, though the town has only a population of 1,000, 25 cases of smallpox have been reported by the local physicians.

Because of the spread of this disease a camp meeting at Collingswood was closed by the Borough Health Board. It is likely that the action will be sustained by the State Board should the question be submitted to that body, as both necessary and advisable under the circumstances.

MR. SHAW AT ATLANTIC CITY.

Secretary of the Treasury Meets President of National Association of Manufacturers.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 29.—The United States revenue cutter Gresham, with Secretary of the Treasury Shaw and friends on board, anchored off this city to-day.

Shortly afterward the members of the party came ashore. They included Walter S. Dickey of Kansas City and his two sons, Jamss A. McMullen of Ontario, and R. C. Penfield of New York. The visitors went to a hotel, where they had lunch, and were joined by D. M. Parry, President of the National Association of Manufacturers.

Secretary Shaw will leave for Washington to-night by rail. The others will stay here for several days. The Secretary would say nothing except that he had been to Oyster Bay with President Roosevelt, and is going to Washington on business connected with his visit.

EXPRESS TRAIN DERAILED.

Wash-Out Near Falls Village, Conn., Causes Blockade—Tracks Also Undermined in New York.

FALLS VILLAGE, Conn., July 29.—All traffic was delayed on the Berkshire division of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad this afternoon by the derailing of the Pittsfield-New York express in a wash-out at Cornwall Bridge.

A violent electrical storm was accompanied by a heavy rain which washed out a section of the track. The Pittsfield-New York express leaving Pittsfield at 1:15 P. M. and due in New York at 5:50 P. M., ran into the wash-out. The locomotive and three passenger cars were derailed, and somewhat damaged. No one was injured, but the derailed engine and cars were in positions which entirely blocked traffic for hours.

Special to The New York Times.

WINSTED, Conn., July 29.—Thirty-five acres of tobacco in the town of Canton were ruined last night by a heavy hailstorm. The loss is estimated at between $40,000 and $50,000. Irreparable damage was done to corn and other crops.

Every dwelling in Bakersville and Nepaug was damaged, hundreds of window panes being broken by hailstones as large as English walnuts. Not a pane of glass remains in the new house of Amel Bahre on East Hill, in Canton. Tobacco growing in the open was literally cut to pieces by the stones and that under cover was treated likewise after the high wind had removed the cloth.

Three members of the family of Daniel T. Dyer were shocked by a bolt, but none was seriously injured. In Bakersville the stones measured two inches in diameter, says Postmaster E. A. Clark, and perforated derby hats. Scores of Bakersville and Nepaug farmers drove to Winsted today to buy window glass. One of the largest dealers said this afternoon that his supply of the ordinary size had been exhausted.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
Bloomingdales
3RD AVE. 59TH & 60TH STS.

Sale of Manufacturers' Stocks.

People have stood on tip-toe with interest and expectation from the very first day we announced this great Sale of Manufacturers' Stocks. One event crowds forward after another in quick succession. We market every day, for this is the season of all seasons for rare bargain-getting. From every market in the world the best and most seasonable merchandise to be had at bargain prices has come to Bloomingdale's.

This sale is a quality sale where price-littleness is found in every quality item.

Women's Dress Skirts $3.90

Made of the most popular materials of the season, in colors and black. Lined and unlined; trimmed with stitched band of satin or taffeta; all sizes and lengths. Worth $6, $8 and $10—to-morrow's special sale price $3.90

No mail orders filled; none sent C. O. D.
2nd floor, 59th St. Section

Colored and White Waists 50c

Pretty plain and striped chambray and all white waists made in the latest fashions; waists which have sold for very much over this price, but sizes and styles are somewhat broken and we wish to clear out the stock, making the price each, to-morrow. 50c
2nd floor, 59th St. Section

15c Handkerchiefs 5c each

A splendid lot of embroidered handkerchiefs, some hemstitched; others scalloped; all specially priced at each 5c.
Main floor, 59th St. Section

The Best Umbrellas Made for $1

A most important sale of the "Ironclad" umbrellas. They are made of union silk taffeta, have tape border; Paragon frames; steel rods; case and tassel to match; guaranteed for one year and will outlast any $5 silk umbrella. 26 and 28 inch sizes for men or women.
Main floor, 59th St. Section

Two Ribbon Values at 10c Yd.

3½ inch satin taffeta ribbons that sell regularly for 25c yard at 10c yard.

3½ inch polka dot taffeta ribbons that sell regularly for 30c yard at 10c yard.
Main floor, 59th St. Section

Decorated Dinner Sets $5.45

Of thin American porcelain; 100 pieces; with soup tureen included; pretty floral decorations and gold edges; value $10.

Decorated Tea Sets $2.45

Thin American porcelain; 56 pieces; neat floral decorations; gold edges; match dinner sets; value $4.50.
3rd floor, 59th St. Section.

Some Pertinent Grocery Items

Golden Santos Coffee, excellent quality, rich in flavor, bean or ground, our 18c. kind, per lb., 14c
Grape Juice, highest grade, quarts, 29c; pints, 18c
Root Beer Extract, extra fine, makes 5 gals., per bot., 5c
Sardine Paste, best imported, can, 12c
Baby Olives, per bottle, 5c
Queen Olives, per bottle, 8c
Stuffed Olives with Peppers, bottle, 8c
Breakfast Cocoa, extra fine, ½-lb. cans, 15c
Ground floor 59th St. Section

Specials in Toilet Needs.

Dr. Snow's Pure Distilled Witch Hazel—Large bottle, 12c
Dr. Snow's Celebrated Dandruff Cure—a positive cure for dandruff, 49c
Imported Pure White Castile Soap—per lb., 9c
Dr. Snow's Talcum Powder—Violet or carbolized, special, 5c
Best Absorbent Cotton—per lb. roll, 15c
Parisian Violet Ammonia—special, 10c
Main floor, 59th St. Section.

From the Dwelling of Our Forefathers,

where each bit of furniture had its distinct character and purpose—comes the creation of our reproductions. The tall clock of the welcome hall—the roomy highboy of revered memory, and the tester bed with hangings of chintz. Pieces that bring an atmosphere of that early life and honest purpose.

Grand Rapids Furniture Company,
(Incorporated)
34th Street, West, Nos. 155-157
"Minute from Broadway."

For sale at all druggists 25 CENTS.
CELON PERFUME CO., Englew

CHAMBERLAIN'S POLICY IN THE BOER COLONIES

Speech by the Secretary in the House of Commons.

As Little Delay as Possible in Granting Self-Government—Mines May Help Pay for the War.

LONDON, July 30.—The Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, the Colonial Secretary, appeared in the House of Commons yesterday afternoon for the first time since his recent accident. He was greeted with hearty cheering, and later he was warmly congratulated by Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, Liberal leader in the House. The Secretary's reappearance was marked by a speech which won the applause even of such opponents of his policy as Henry Labouchère.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman supplemented his congratulations by asking for information in regard to the Colonial Conference. He also expressed the hope that lenient treatment would be extended to the Boers.

Mr. Chamberlain said that the one spirit animating the members of the conference was the desire to draw closer together the constituent parts of the empire, and he thought it safe to say that the conference had made important progress toward the perfect union to which he himself looked forward.

Regarding South Africa, said the Secretary, Lord Milner had telegraphed spontaneously that he did not think further legislation necessary to make the banishment proclamation effective. The Government, however, reserved to itself the important rights in the new colonies to refuse to allow the return of and to keep watch over persons who showed themselves inimical to good order and peace. "We are not going to allow the result of the war to be undermined," said Mr. Chamberlain, "by intrigues carried on by nominally constitutional means."

Regarding the future status of South Africa, the Secretary said the Imperial Government had established a Crown Colony in the strictest sense. The next step would be to add a nominated official element. Thereafter there would be an elected official element, and then nothing but circumstances and time would separate the new colonies from full self-government, the ultimate goal of their ambition. That consummation would not be delayed, if for no other reason, because it would relieve the Government of the tremendous burden of responsibility involved in the present situation, but all must understand that the Government would not be rushed or hustled into any action which circumstances did not warrant.

The speaker said he was one of those optimistic enough to believe that the new colonies would reach the ultimate goal of their ambition much sooner than many persons now thought possible. So far as the Government was concerned, the surrender promises would be kept in spirit as well as in letter. The Government was bound both by honor and by interest to this course. There remained many questions to be dealt with. A new tariff must be arranged, involving intricate questions concerning which experts must be consulted, and the taxation of the mines must be settled; but he wished to say that nothing would be done to punish owners of mines, as had been suggested in many quarters. The Government would do nothing to interfere with a quick revival of the development of the country.

Subject to that consideration, Mr. Chamberlain continued, no man was more anxious than he to recover some considerable part of the cost of the war from South Africa. He thought it would be perfectly fair to lay a fair part of the cost of the war on the principal industry of the Transvaal, but what amount it was too soon to say.

Dealing with the much discussed labor question Mr. Chamberlain said he believed every inducement to work should be held out to the blacks, but no scheme of compulsory labor would receive the slightest Government support. There was no intention of packing the country with Britishers, but so much Transvaal land was lying idle that the colonies could only be made a great grain-producing factor by bringing in British settlers.

In the course of his speech Mr. Chamberlain said:

"We have no intention that the Boers should break with their old traditions. We desire that they should preserve all the best characteristics of their race, and hope they will shake hands with us, thus securing prosperity in South Africa under the flag which protects different races and different religions."

Mr. Chamberlain's speech evoked criticism of the financial features of the policy outlined for South Africa from Sir William Vernon Harcourt, the Right Hon. James Bryce, and others.

Mr. Bryce said he hoped that the National Scouts (Boers who fought for the British) would not be used as police, but Mr. Chamberlain said he could not see why they should not be so employed, as he believed they would make admirable civil guards.

Mr. Chamberlain also said he hoped that the Royal Judicial Commission going out to South Africa would exercise the King's clemency, in view of the large number of sentences imposed in the course of the war.

BOER LEADERS COMING HERE.

Botha and De la Rey to Visit America—Receive an Ovation at Stellenbosch.

CAPE TOWN, July 29.—Gens. Botha and De la Rey will proceed to England, the United States, and Canada to collect funds for the relief of the widows and orphans of Boer soldiers.

De la Rey and Botha received an ovation yesterday at Stellenbosch. They were driven to the Town Hall, and each of the two carriages was drawn by sixty students. At a luncheon which followed the students acted as waiters.

Gen. Botha, in an address, said the day of surrender was the most painful of his life, but now that the surrender had been effected he prayed earnestly that his hearers should consider it God's will. Although Africander nationality had, in a manner, been hurled, it would remain the most important factor in the social life of South Africa. Gen. Botha paid a tribute to ex-President Steyn's abilities as a statesman. "Now let us stop bothering ourselves about politics," added the General, "and try to make ourselves happy in South Africa, because we have no home elsewhere."

The hero worship of the Boer commanders was strikingly illustrated at the marriage of Gen. De la Rey's daughter to his Secretary, Mr. Ferreira, at the Dutch Reformed Church, here to-day. The approaches to the edifice were packed, and the congregation cheered Botha, De Wet, and De la Rey as they entered the church. De Wet was carried from the church on the shoulders of his more enthusiastic admirers. When the bridal party appeared the congregation rose and cheered until the Minister threatened to stop the ceremony or clear the church.

KITCHENER'S FINAL DISPATCH.

Milner, Methuen, Gen. F. W. Kitchener, and Many Canadians Commended.

LONDON, July 30.—Many pages of The London Gazette yesterday were filled with Lord Kitchener's final dispatch on the Boer war, and his mention of the officers and men who distinguished themselves while he was in command in South Africa.

The same issue announced the General's new title as "Viscount Kitchener of Khartoum and of the Vaal and of Aspall, in County Suffolk."

In his last dispatch Lord Kitchener said of Lord Milner, the British High Commissioner:

"In many difficult situations it was always the greatest relief to me to feel that I could always rely upon his unfailing sympathy and ungrudging assistance."

Referring to the deep obligations of the army to the colonies, the General says no request of his has ever been refused by the colonial Governments; and their consideration and generosity only equaled the character and quality of the troops they sent to South Africa or raised in that country. Lieut. Col. Girouard, a Canadian officer, is warmly praised, Lord Kitchener saying he is an "officer of brilliant ability," and "I wish him all success in his new capacity as head of a great civil department." Almost all the leading Generals are commended, including the writer's brother, Gen. F. W. Kitchener, who is described as an exceptionally keen and energetic officer. Gen. Lord Methuen, Lord Kitchener says, has done more than most officers toward maintaining the high standard of personal courage, modesty, and humanity which characterize the British army. "I share his own deep regret," says the dispatch, "that his wounds prevented him from remaining in the field until the conclusion of peace."

The following Canadians also are mentioned: Lieut. Col. Evans, Major Ross, Capts. Callaghan, McMillan, and Williams, Lieuts. Ryan and Church, Sergts. Docherty, Bliss, Stallwood, and Saunders, and Private Chesworth.

BRITISH-ITALIAN RELATIONS.

Lord Salisbury Said to Have Refused to Respect Italy's Interests in Tripoli.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 30.—The Roman journal Perseveranza, which represents the views of the Marquis Visconti-Venosta, ex-Foreign Minister of Italy, in an article quoted by the Rome correspondent of The Times, says the Italians never doubted British friendship, but reproached Great Britain because her friendship was more contemplative than operative, a complaint which was also made against the British Ambassador at Rome.

The Perseveranza details instances of British neglect of Italian interests, and says that in the course of the negotiations for the Italian-French agreement both the French and Italian Ambassadors in London warned Lord Salisbury of the advisability of respecting Italian interests in Tripoli, but Lord Salisbury turned a deaf ear to them.

"From that moment," says the Perseveranza, "dates the Franco-Italian understanding in the Mediterranean, which completed the effects of the commercial treaty. * * * England has now revived her demonstrations of friendliness. We cannot but admit that the sincere agreement between France and Italy contributed to the change."

UNABLE TO AID CHINA?

Report that Great Britain and America Have Given Up Attempt to Have Indemnity Paid in Silver.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 30.—The Bankers' Commission, says the Shanghai correspondent of The Times, learns that Great Britain and the United States have abandoned the attempt to induce the other powers to accept payment of the indemnity on a silver instead of a gold basis.

THE BRITISH-CHINESE TREATY.

Paris Paper Objects to the Increased Customs Duties.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 30.—The Journal des Débats, in an article quoted by the Paris correspondent of The Times, while acknowledging that most of the clauses of the British-Chinese commercial treaty are advantageous to all the powers, objects to the increase of the customs duties as too dear a substitute for the likin. It suspects Great Britain of bidding for the gratitude of China and advising China against Russia.

The ultimate result of this policy, the Journal des Débats thinks, would be Asia for the Asiatics, which would be treason to European interests and short-sighted.

The Shanghai correspondent of The Times says the appointment of Viceroy Chang-Chi-Tung as Imperial High Commissioner of Trade, a post vacant since the death of Li-Hung-Chang, is a good augury for the cause of honest reform and for a progressive commercial policy. Sheng, the Taotai, continues to act as Assistant Commissioner.

By Tns Associated Press.

LONDON, July 29.—The new commercial treaty between Great Britain and China was approved at a conference held at the Foreign Office to-day.

It is expected that the Government will now sanction the conclusion of the treaty.

LESS EXCITEMENT IN FRANCE.

Agitation as the Result of the Order Closing Clerical Schools Is Dying Down.

PARIS, July 29.—The agitation resulting from the circular issued by Premier Combes with regard to the closing of the unauthorized Congregationist schools has considerably abated, even in Brittany, owing to the circumstance that none of the recalcitrant schools will be forcibly closed until special decrees to this end have been signed for each department. In many departments such action will not be necessary, as the Congregations have submitted, and, moreover, the decision of the Government not to close those schools for which authorization was not asked owing to misinterpretation of the law has had something of a quieting effect.

The leaders of the agitation still talk of organizing popular protests, but the life seems to be out of the movement, so far as Paris is concerned. Here the Socialists have determined upon counter demonstrations to every Clerical meeting.

Some disturbances in the provinces, especially in Finisterre, are probable when the police close the schools, but there is evidently a lull in the excitement for the moment.

The only incident reported to-day was that a group of women at Rodez, in the Department of Aveyron, attacked a lay teacher, pelted him, and compelled him to take refuge in the communal school. The teacher was followed by a crowd shouting: "Down with Combes!" The arrival of gendarmes prevented further mischief.

COMPLAINT FROM MARTINIQUE.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 30.—A letter from Fort de France to a Marseilles merchant is quoted by the Paris correspondent of The Times. The writer complains that the "needlessly exaggerated reports" of the disaster in Martinique have endangered the prosperity of the island.

The letter says the manufacturing establishments at Basse Pointe and other places have not suffered. The economic and commercial condition of the island is not alarming. Work is progressing in a normal manner in many plantations.

FAVORABLE REPORTS ABOUT KING EDWARD

Fears Regarding Coronation Postponement Dissipated.

The King Has Done a Little Walking, and Yesterday Watched the Yacht Races Off Cowes.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 30.—Expressions of surprise and grief by The Standard at the rumors of a further postponement of the coronation are regarded as amusing in view of the fact that it was The Standard's utterances on Monday in regard to King Edward's condition which caused the spread of the rumors.

Tickets for seats in Westminster Abbey issued by the Earl Marshal yesterday bear no date. They are simply inscribed "For the Coronation." Those issued in June bore the date then fixed for the ceremony.

The reports from Cowes yesterday in regard to the King's condition were undoubtedly reassuring, but the more sensible portion of the public still believes that every action of those in authority points to the greatest possible curtailment of the ceremony and every possible avoidance of fatigue for the King.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, July 30.—The London Gazette last night contained a royal proclamation fixing Aug. 9 as the date for the coronation, which, it says, "We were constrained to adjourn to a day in August," and "which we have resolved by the favor and blessing of Almighty God to celebrate on the aforesaid date."

The latest and most reliable information indicates that King Edward's doctors were not mistaken in fixing Aug. 9 as the date upon which his Majesty could be crowned. The sinister rumors which have pervaded all classes for the last few days now appear to have lost that semblance of probability which made even the members of the Cabinet nervous lest another postponement of the coronation might be necessitated.

The apprehension that the King would be unable to stand the strain of the coronation ceremony has been greatly lessened by the announcement that his Majesty is now permitted to use his feet, and, with the aid of a stick, has done a little walking. Another late telegram from Cowes yesterday saying that nearly all the restrictions upon the King's diet have been withdrawn, has been welcomed as evidence that the recent ominous deductions were drawn without due allowance for the doctors' extreme cautiousness. While the King was testing his ability to walk two stalwart jackies stood at his side. After this experiment, which bodied well for his fulfilling the necessary coronation functions in Westminster Abbey, King Edward sat smoking on the deck of the royal yacht and watched the races of the small yachts off Cowes.

Those who drew inferences from the fact that the invitations to Westminster Abbey were not dated have had their fears dissipated by the proclamation published in The London Gazette last night.

According to present arrangements, King Edward and Queen Alexandra will leave Cowes either on Aug. 6 or Aug. 8 for Buckingham Palace, and will return to the royal yacht on Aug. 18, when the entire fleet will pass before King Edward and salute him. After his return to the yacht the King will, it is expected, take an extended cruise to the northward, and subsequently spend some weeks at Balmoral, where preparations for the arrival of their Majesties have already been begun.

Sir Joseph C. Dimsdale, the Lord Mayor of London, expects King Edward to visit the city in the week ending Oct. 11. A great luncheon will be given in the Guildhall, and will be followed by a royal procession through the south of London. All these plans may not be carried out to the letter, but their arrangement, combined with the emphatic optimism of the King's physicians, is generally taken as insuring, so far as human foresight can be relied upon, the King's coronation on Aug. 9.

It is perhaps significant that Queen Alexandra, the Prince of Wales, and other members of the royal family were all ashore yesterday playing lawn tennis and hockey.

FLEET TO SALUTE THE KING.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 30.—The Times says the fleet has been ordered to assemble at Spithead on Aug. 7 instead of Aug. 11. The fleet will salute King Edward as he crosses from Cowes to Portsmouth on Aug. 8.

The royal yacht will leave Cowes on Aug. 18 for Sandown Bay, in order to enable his Majesty to view the fleet dispersing.

CONSERVATIVES LOSE A SEAT.

By-election in North Leeds Results in the Return of Rowland Barran, Liberal.

LONDON, July 30.—The by-election for member of the House of Commons to represent North Leeds resulted in the election of Rowland Barran, Liberal.

Mr. Barran received 7,539 votes against 6,781 cast for Sir Arthur Lawson, Conservative.

The seat was made vacant by the elevation to the Peerage of the Right Hon. William Lawies Jackson, Conservative, who had sat for North Leeds since 1890.

The result of the election has filled the supporters of the new Balfour administration with dismay. The utmost ingenuity of the editorial writers of the Conservative press is quite ineffectual in explaining it away.

The Morning Post, which is the frankest Conservative critic of the Government, admits candidly that outside of the Birmingham area, which, it says, is a "Chamberlainite" preserve, there is seemingly no seat in the House on whose loyalty the Government can absolutely rely, and the paper believes that the country is dissatisfied with the Government's Education bill and is coquetting with protection.

The Liberal papers concur in the opinion that the grain tax and the Education bill won them the seat, the election having been fought on these two points.

The result was received with great jubilation by the Liberals in the House of Commons, who crowded to congratulate Herbert Gladstone, the Liberal whip.

It is expected that one result of the election will be that the Premier will, as far as possible, avoid making changes in the Cabinet involving more by elections, Gerald Balfour's seat, among others, being considered rather unsafe.

Another incident which is adding to Conservative discomfiture is the decision of J. Cathcart Wason, a Liberal Unionist member, to rejoin the Liberal Party. Mr. Wason says he supported the Government during the war, but that he is now so dissatisfied with the Government's policy in the matters of army reform, education, and the Irish land question that he cannot longer support it.

The Conservatives lose a seat in the House of Commons by the election in North Leeds, and the Liberal victory is all the more striking because at the last previous election, in 1900, the Right Hon. William L. Jackson received 7,512 votes against only 4,995 cast for his opponent, J. C. Hamilton.

The campaign has been an excited one, and there have been disturbances at the meetings addressed by both candidates. At some of the meetings addressed by Sir Arthur Lawson those present voted resolutions condemning the Government. The Irish vote was for a time uncertain, but after the Liberal candidate had virtually declared for Home Rule, the 500 Irishmen in the district decided to support him. All the influence of the licensing trades was brought to bear in favor of Sir Arthur Lawson, who is the Chairman of the Leeds Conservative Association.

Rowland Hirst Barran, the successful candidate, is the youngest son of Sir John Barran, ex-M. P. and ex-Mayor of Leeds, who was created a baronet in 1895.

Bishop Potter at Copenhagen.

COPENHAGEN, July 29.—Bishop Potter of New York, accompanied by his daughter, has arrived here and has visited local places of interest, especially charitable institutions. The Bishop will probably be received in audience by King Christian.

NEW PREFECT OF THE PROPAGANDA APPOINTED

Cardinal Gotti Succeeds the Late Cardinal Ledochowski.

It Has Often Been Said that Gotti Will Be the Next Pope—The Prophecy of Malachy.

ROME, July 29.—Cardinal Gotti, Prefect of the Sacred Congregation of Bishops and Regulars and of Regular Discipline, was to-day appointed Prefect of the Propaganda to succeed the late Cardinal Ledochowski.

Cardinal Vannutelli will replace Cardinal Gotti as Prefect of the Congregation of Bishops and Regulars.

Cardinal Agliardi is appointed Prefect of the Economy of the Congregation of the Propaganda, in place of Cardinal Vannutelli.

The selection of Cardinal Gotti to succeed Cardinal Ledochowski in the most important post in the gift of the Pope is universally regarded as indicating the Pontiff's personal wish in regard to the personality of his successor. Cardinal Gotti has long been considered the most likely of the Cardinals to succeed to the Papal throne.

It has often been declared that Cardinal Gotti will be the next occupant of the Papal throne. Aside from his peculiar fitness for the dignity, it is said that Pope Leo is in favor of his selection, and it is further claimed, by the superstitious, that the famous prophecy of Malachy clearly designates him as the successor of the present Pontiff.

Eight centuries ago Malachy O'Morgair, Archbishop of Armagh, Ireland, wrote a book which was discovered after his death, and which contained a motto for every Pontiff from the year 1143 until the end of the Papacy. It is declared that these prophecies have been verified in a most remarkable manner.

The motto for the successor of the present Pope in the prophecy is "Ignis Ardens," and the coat-of-arms of Cardinal Gotti is a burning torch.

There are mottoes for only eight Pontiffs in the prophecy after the successor of the present Pope. Then, says Malachy, the earth will pass away.

Cardinal Gotti's origin was an extremely humble one. He was born in Genoa in 1834, and his father was a dock laborer. Through the efforts of his mother he was enabled to study at a Jesuit college. When he was sixteen years old he entered the Cloister of St. Anne as a member of the Order of the Carmelites. He distinguished himself as a student by his power of clear exposition in recitation and the depth of his learning. After graduation he taught not only theology, but, by his own request, became an instructor in mathematics in the Institute for Naval Cadets at Genoa. Many of his pupils now command vessels in the Italian Navy.

In 1870 he attended the Council at the Vatican and two years later became the General Procurator of his order. While filling this office he rendered many decisions which are regarded as models of logical thought and clear expression. In 1881 he became the General of his order.

In 1892 the Pope sent him as his special agent to Brazil for the purpose of reorganizing the Church there. He spent three years in Brazil, and on his return to Rome was created a Cardinal, taking for his title Church St. Marie delle Scala, which is the property of the Carmelite Order.

Cardinal Gotti's ability as a diplomat is well known. His knowledge of canon law is asserted by many to be superior to that of any other member of the Sacred College. He is a distinguished orator and speaks French with perfection and Latin with as much grace as Leo XIII.

MOB RULE IN HAITI.

Commander of Machias Will Prevent Bombardment Without Due Notice.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The following cablegram, dated to-day, was received at the Navy Department this afternoon from Commander McCrea of the Machias, which arrived at Cape Haitien yesterday:

"Affairs are very disturbed at Cape Haitien. Unorganized mob in the city. Foreign Consuls have been threatened. Will give protection on board. I will prevent bombardment without due notice."

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The State Department has no hesitation in fully approving the energetic and sufficient action of Commander McCrea in taking care of the foreign Consuls and in preventing a bombardment without warning. The American and foreign interests in Cape Haitien are large, and an American Captain is required by the unwritten law to look after the life and property of other foreign residents as well as Americans in such cases. It is said that the rules of international law, as well as the dictates of humanity, require that proper notice be given before a bombardment, in order that women, children, and non-combatants may leave the town and carry off their personal belongings.

The Navy Department feels that the Machias is sufficiently large for the work at hand at this point, though if there were more such small American gunboats in the Gulf and Carlhhean a quieting and restraining influence would be exerted over these frequent rebellious outbreaks, involving violations of the rules of war and great suffering. However, there is no naval vessel, save those now actually engaged in such service as the Machias, within 1,800 miles of the various seats of trouble in Central and South America and the West Indies.

The Machias is a vessel of 1,177 tons, carrying eight 4-inch rapid-fire guns and a crew of eleven officers and 143 men. While not many men could be spared for a landing party, the vessel undoubtedly could lie in the anchorage and cover the town with her guns. It is not believed that there is the slightest danger of an attack upon her by any of the Haitien gunboats, loyal or rebel.

FRENCH ADMIRALS PUNISHED.

De Beaumont and Servan Summarily Relived of Their Commands.

PARIS, July 29.—Two distinguished naval officers, Vice Admiral de Beaumont, Maritime Prefect of Toulon, and Rear Admiral Servan, commanding the Atlantic Division, have been summarily relieved of their commands by order of President Loubet.

Admiral Servan's downfall is attributed to sensational developments which led up to the recent suicide of Commander Barry, who shot himself in the cabin of the cruiser Tage while off Martinique. Admiral Servan was on board the Tage at the time.

Admiral de Beaumont's punishment is said to be due to a recently published interview severely criticising the Minister of Marine. The Admiral denied the authenticity of the interview.

Address by Prof. Bickmore in London.

LONDON, July 29.—At a Nature Study Conference in London to-day, at which Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Secretary for Scotland, presided, United States Ambassador Choate introduced Prof. A. S. Bickmore of New York, who read a paper on visual instruction.

Italian King's Visit to the Kaiser.

ROME, July 29.—King Victor Emmanuel, accompanied by Signor Prinetti, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, will start for Berlin on Aug. 22 to visit Emperor William.

LOUBET'S GIFT TO KRONSTADT.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 30.—The Paris correspondent of The Times says that President Loubet has sent 500 rubles ($250) for the poor of Kronstadt.

Telephone to The Big Store

IF you don't have time to run in. Wire if you like. Write if you prefer. The Mail Order Department is alway at your service, and it will act as a faithful and intelligent agent for you. Thousands of Mail Orders come in every day. People at the seashore, folks in the country, sojourners in the mountains—all kinds of people in all sorts of summer and city places send us orders day after day.

Groceries, particularly, are much sought after.

But the news for to-day presses for attention. And important news it is, too. Full of the right sort of economies. The sale of Remnants is an event that ought to hurry a lot of eager shoppers here. Bargains like these are welcome enough to be accorded an ovation.

Remnants of Silks and Wash Goods.

A Sensational Event for To-day.

Here is an event you will hail with eager satisfaction, for it places within your ready reach some of the best bargains in Summer Silks and Wash Goods the year can produce. We have had an enormous season in these lines. Naturally, many very desirable Remnants have accumulated. These we have grouped in proper divisions, and

TO-DAY WE PLACE THEM ON SALE AT PRICES THAT WILL AT ONCE ATTRACT WIDESPREAD ATTENTION.

In every instance reductions are absolutely astonishing.

Wash Goods at 5c. a Yard.

Remnants of 12½c. Organdies,
Remnants of 15c. Muslins,
Remnants of 12½c. Printed Lawns,
Remnants of 12½c. Ginghams,
Remnants of 12½c. Seersuckers,
Remnants of 15c. Fancy Cord Batistes,
Remnants of 15c. Plain Dotted Swiss,

All Go at 5c. Yard.

Wash Goods at 10c. a Yard.

Remnants of 39c. Silk Ginghams,
Remnants of 30c. Printed Piques,
Remnants of 25c. Corded Linen effects,
Remnants of 30c. fine Novelty Ginghams,
Remnants of 25c. Stripe Cheviots,
Remnants of 50c. Stripe Silk Mousselines,
Remnants of 39c. Satin Stripe French Organdies,

All Go at 10c. Yard.

Silk Remnants.

LOT 1—These Remnants consist of all classes of plain and novelty weaves, black and colors. Silks that have sold up to 75c. a yard are marked at 25c

Silks that have been sold up to $1.50 are marked at 45c.

Wine and Liquor Specials.

Special offering of Clarets and Sauternes imported in glass from Bordeaux, France.

Every bottle wired and sealed, guaranteeing contents genuine. Qualities are guaranteed by our offer to refund purchase price on any wine not giving perfect satisfaction.

Floirac, psr cass 12 qts.,	5.10
St. Julien, " 12 qts.,	5.70
Margaux " 12 qts.,	6.10
Ponet Canet, per case 12 qts.,	6.50
Chateau Mouton, " 12 qts.,	7.50
WHITE WINES.	
Graves, psr case 12 qts.,	5.25
Sauternes, " 12 qts.,	6.00
Haut Sauternes, per case 12 qts.,	7.90
Chateau Filhot " 12 qts.,	9.00
Chateau Risussec, " 12 qts.,	11.75
Puritan Zinfandel, very choice table Claret, per case,	3.50
Cabinet Rissling, fine quality white Wine, per case,	3.00
Laubenheimer, imported from Burckhardt & Sohne, Deldesheim a. R., per case,	4.85
Nierstsiner, imported from Burckhardt & Sohne, Deldesheim a. R., per case,	5.10
Monogram Rye, per gal., 3.00; per bottle,	90
Monongahela Rye, per gal., 2.65; per bottle,	75
Lexington Rye, per gal., 2.35; per bottle,	65
Cook's Perfection Rye, per gal., 1.80; psr bottle,	50
Old Friars Port or Sherry, per gal., 1,00 per bottle,	30
Medoc, fine old California Claret, per gal.,	90
Riesling, choice quality domestic Rhins Wine, psr gal.,	85

(Fourth Floor.)

China---Glassware.

Because of certain nnusual and advantageous trade conditions we are able to quote exceptionally low prices for to-day:

TABLE GLASSWARE.

TUMBLERS, water size, finest quality, thin lead blown glass, no seconds, regularly 45c. per dozen, special, 33

JELLY GLASSES, finest quality crystal glass, with tight-fitting tin tops, regularly 28c. per dozen, special, 18

BERRY OR SALAD BOWLS' finest quality crystal glass, 9

PEPPERS AND SALTS, finest quality crystal glass, nickel-plated tops, each, 5

DINNER WARE.

DINNER SETS, 112 pieces, decorated in natural colors, every piece gold traced, 7.50

DINNER SETS, 100 pieces, finest quality porcelain, handsomely decorated in natural colors, gold traced, 9.50

DINNER SETS, 100 pieces, Frsnch Limogss, very handsomely decorated, 16.50

(Basement.)

The "Victory" High-Class Sewing Machines

Without exception the best Sewing Machine in America for the price. Easy running; a child can operate it; simplest mechanism, noiseless; beautifully finished; fully guaranteed; a positive improvement on the latest Singer. Has automatic tension and winder. Mounted on quartered oak stand with handsome swell front. Complete set of best nickel attachments. Guaranteed for 5 years. Direct from the factory. Therefore, 13.25

ODD MACHINES AT REDUCED PRICES.

We have about 20 odd Sewing Machines, being of different woods and decorations, in both drop head and box style.

These we intend to clear at once, and therefore we have reduced prices in a remarkable manner. Two prices illustrate this:

5-DRAWER DROP HEAD MACHINES, rsduced from $21 to 18.00

7-DRAWER DROP HEAD MACHINES, reduced from $20 to 17.00

(Third Floor, Centre.)

Yes, Gentlemen, "Imitation is the Sincerest Form of Flattery."

In Monday evening's papers we advertised about 1,100 Men's Suits at $5.00 each. These Suits were grouped in the centre aisle of our Clothing Store yesterday for rapid selling, and, judging from the way men came hurrying in all day, the advertisement must have appealed pretty forcibly.

It is certain that a great many people read it. Our friends in the clothing business did, for in yesterday morning's papers there were various advertisements of Men's Suits at $5.00.

This proves that the Siegel Cooper Store leads in the matter of lowness of price, and that it is to your emphatic advantage to buy your clothing here.

Of course in the average Clothing Store or Department 1,100 Suits last a long while, even priced at $5.00.

BUT, AT THE BIG STORE?—WELL, FACTS ARE STUBBORN THINGS. Of that Regiment and 100 that appeared in full phalanx in the centre aisle yesterday morning, MERELY A FEW STRAGGLERS WERE LEFT TO TELL THE TALE LAST NIGHT.

To-Day 1,000 Men's Suits —OF— Every Description AT $5.00 Each.

But a New Regiment Is Ready To-day.

World's Greatest Grocery.

A Particularly Interesting List of Fine Specials for To-Day's Shoppers.

The list for to-day is excellently diversified, and will prove most attractive in the discriminating eye of the thrifty housewife.

On all purchases of $5.00 or more, except goods to be sent C. O. D., we prepay freight to any railroad station within the New England States, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

Mail orders filled immediately.

COFFEE: "Guadarali Blend" fancy Mocha and Java Coffee; very delicate aroma, delightful fragrance; exceptionally choice cup quality; regular price 34c. per lb. To better introduce this choice coffee, we will sell it to-day at the very low price of, per lb., 30

TEA: Choice first Spring picking; fancy Formosa Oolong, Young Hyson, Japan, English Breakfast, India Ceylon or Gunpowder Teas; very aromatic and delicate of flavor; 5 lbs., 2.00; lb., 43

OLD VIRGINIA CORN RELISH: Very nice to serve with cold msats, fish, etc., per bottle, 20

SARDINES: Very choice Domestic Spice Sardines, 3 cans, 20

HONEY: "Bee Hive," absolutely pure strained Honsy, per bottle, 18

SOAP: Procter & Gamble's Lenox Soap, 5 cakes, 19

CRACKERS: National Biscuit Co.'s Celebrated Royal Milk or Royal Toast Biscuits, per pkg., 6

SALT CODFISH: 2-lb. brick, 7

LAMB: Hindquartsrs Canada Lamb, lb., 12½

CATSUP: Yankee Doodle Tomato Catsup, per bottle, 9

ARMOUR'S POTTED or DEVILED HAM or TONGUE, can, 4½

DELICATESSEN FANCY CERVELAT SAUSAGE, lb., 15

EDITH SILVER POLISH; cleans gold, silver and plated ware, psr box, 25

TAYLOR'S BERMUDA ARROWROOT, package, 8

PICKLES: "Hazel Brand" Gherkins, Mixed Pickles, Onions, Chow Chow, extra large, 40 oz. bots. 45

ROCKLAND COUNTY "WILD CHERRY PHOSPHATE," absolutely pure, natural flavor—
Bottle making 120 glasses, 35
Bottle making 60 glasses, 19
Bottls making 30 glasses, 10

SUCCOTASH—Fancy Maine Succotash, made from choice crsam sugar corn and mealy lima beans, very tender and creamy; can, 8

CHEESE—Exceptional value—Swiss Cheese, lb., 17

BAKERY—Pound Cake, plain, citron, marble, raisin; lb., 15

LEMONS—Fancy large Messina Lemons; doz., 15

(Fourth Floor.)

The Wanamaker Store

Store Closes Daily (Except Saturday) at 5 P. M.
Saturdays at 12 o'clock

The Wanamaker Store

Information For the Metropolis

It is not overstatement to assert that not one per cent. of the resident and business population of New York has any complete knowledge of New York. This fact makes any task that concerns the entire local public extremely difficult.

In a few short years we have created a retail business unmatched in this city for magnitude. But this success brings little satisfaction in view of the ignorance on the part of tens of thousands as to what this store of ours is.

Our task is extremely complex. We have planned a service more varied and difficult than heretofore attempted. It is good, improving, but not perfect.

Realization of ideals, both in magnitude of sales and quality of service, is yet far enough away to discourage a weaker purpose than that which dominates here. Progress in sales must come from publicity. When the store, the stocks, the policy, the purpose are better known, the business will grow still faster. As the business grows in volume, it becomes more accurate, more scientific. When the store is known and understood by all New York and suburban population, the question of advertising will be far less important than it now is.

Brass and Copper Decorations
For Country Houses

In the Basement Art Room for Bric-a-Brac there has been assembled a collection of repousse work in copper and brass. The strong materials and rugged designs, combined in genuine artistic effects, produce a type of decorative articles especially suited to country homes.

Each piece is hand-made, and therefore the cheapness is hard to understand. The art belongs to the Low Countries, and is an occupation for whole families. The pieces are secured in small groups by painstaking search. Great stocks of them are never found.

Tankards big enough for Hans Hufflesheim.—

"A jolly old toper who, at a pull,
Could drink a poetilion'e jack-boot full,
And ask with a laugh, when that was done,
If the fellow bad left the other one?"

And smaller ones, nearer to ordinary measure, $3 to $15.

Stands and Vases, for flower pots, $8 to $37.50.

Wall Plaques that vary in diameter from 22 in. to 38 in., and in price from $6 to $25.

Covered Jugs, $5.50 to $12.

Tea-pots, $5.50 to $7.50.

Creamers, $1.25 to $1.50.

Fire Screens, $13.50 to $30.

Basement.

Need a Serge Suit?

No doubt many of you do, after having clung to your heavier suits as long as the cool weather would let you. That's over now, seemingly, and your blue serge and yourself will be boon companions the rest of the Summer—particularly during vacation time.

Well—to the point. A hundred of our $10 Serge Suits—best ever turned out at this price, are newly marked at

$7.50 Each

—which makes them a phenomenal bargain. You can't put seven-fifty to better use this Summer—that we're sure of!

Blue and black Serge Trousers, too, left over from Suits; $3.50 and $5 kinds at **$2.50.**

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Bring Your Boys Here

As a preliminary to taking them away on the vacation trip. For you want them to appear neatly and smartly dressed; and they want to be cool and comfortable, when the humidity tries to pass the hundred mark without coming down as rain, and the mercury goes to par.

Thanks to the way these groups of Summer Suits are composed of small lots, both you and your boys may be satisfied in most economical fashion:

Sailor Suits at $2

—Think of handsomely-made Suits of plain blue and mixed cheviots at that little price! 3 to 12-year sizes; $3 to $5 values.

Double-breasted Suits at $3

With knee-trousers; sizes 7 to 10 years only. Bnt tbe boy between those age-limits will fare well, for these are $5 to $8.50 suits.

Washable Trousers at 35c

Of linen, piqne or white duck. A roll on tbe grass won't hurt them. Sizes 3 to 16 years; wortb 50c.

Second floor, Ninth street.

The Reduced Parasols

The Parasols have been dwindling in quantity about as fast as they have dwindled in price. Now both are down to hard-pan—but, though lots are small, they are attractively varied. And, as to prices—

Fancy Silk Parasols at **$1** from $1.90; **$1.75** from $3 and $4; **$2.50** from $4.50 to $6.

Elaborate Parasols, many imported; **$4.75 to $15,**

Broadway.

Women's Veils And Neckwear

Tables on the Main aisle display alluring offerings of Women's Veils and Neckwear, in just the styles most in present favor, and very modestly priced:

Fancy made-up Veils of wbite, black, blue or brown chiffon, with white or black dots, at 50c, wortb 75c.

White Lawn Ties witb fancy edges, and Washable Ascot Ties, in attractive colors; at 25c each; tbe latter rednced from 75c.

Main aisle.

Final Downfall of Prices on the Dresses We're Most Proud of

These are Women's Imported Summer Dresses and Outing Suits—garments that we gathered abroad with utmost care and enthusiam. They are, at this moment, the choicest and smartest Summer Dresses to be found in New York city. Wearing-time is passing; selling-time is all but over; and so these beautiful dresses must go into service quickly. Today they are newly marked at such stirring reductions as will clear them away in a jiffy. Really elegant dresses and the most smartly tailored wash suits may be chosen at the price of commonplace domestic garments.

But you must be prompt, if you'd not miss the best dress offering of midsummer.

Here are the details of the three groups:

$21 to $35 Dresses and Suits at $10

Suits of duck, in plain, dotted and fancy weaves; blouse jackets with sailor collars edged with lace or embroidery; lined with organdy; skirts with habit back, unlined. Dresses of dimity and organdy, trimmed with lace and velvet ribbon; skirts trimmed with lace and ruffles.

$36 to $43.50 Suits and Dresses at $15

Suits of duck; blouse jackets lined with organdy; collars trimmed with lace; unlined skirts. Dresses of organdy, trimmed with lace and ribbon.

$48 to $65 Dresses at $20

Handsome Dresses of organdy and duck; some silk-lined; these dresses are trimmed with lace, others embroidered.

Second floor, Broadway.

Exceptionally Handsome Summer Shirts

These are Shirts that will appeal to men who like shirts of distinguished character—cool, good-looking shirts that will fit comfortably. The material is an imported linen-weft cloth, in blue with widely-spaced white stripes, and linen-color with white or black stripes. They were made in our own custom shirt factory; and have all the characteristics of custom-made shirts—soft, cool, serviceable, and exceptionally good-looking. Cuffs attached. Price, $3.

Broadway and Ninth street.

Imported Robes
Half Price

These beautiful dress patterns are partly made; and they represent some of the most exquisite gown fabrics that are brought from abroad for Summer wear. They are of silk-and-linen and cotton batiste. The skirts are shaped, and almost finished; and there is sufficient material and the necessary trimming for the waists.

Silk-and-linen Robes, with embroidered lace stripes and tinsel lace insertion, at $20, from $40.

Silk-and-linen Robes, witb tinseled insertion, at $18, from $88.

Cotton Batiste Robes, ecru lace appliqued with Persian figures; the skirt from waistband to top of flounce is in fine plaits, and the material for waist is plaited correspondingly; in light gray and royal blue, at $18, from $30.

Cotton Batiste Robes, with flounces embroidered in contrasting colors, and material for waist embroidered to match; the colors are light blue, tan, wbite, lavender and black, at $20, from $40.

In connection with this lot of Robes are some Pattern Dresses, the skirts of which are not shaped; in embroidered Swiss muslin, in ecru and white with filet lace, colored borders in light blue, black, pink and rose. These have been $3 and $3.50; now at $1.50 a yard.

Rotunda.

Silk Coats
Much Reduced

Not one of these luxurious Silk Wraps for Summer wear escapes the "fell clutch of circumstance" today. Reductions—sweeping, far-reaching, have affected them all.

There are charming Coats of pongee, taffeta, gloria, in wide variety of colors and models. Many a woman, who has been planning for a traveling wrap that is at once elegant, comfortable and practical, will find today the opportunity she has been wishing for. For the savings are simply irresistible:

At $15, Coats that were $20 to $30
At $22.50, Coats that were $30 to $43.50

Second floor, Broadway.

Fundamental Comfort— Hosiery and Underwear

To be cool on the hot days, you have to clothe yourself consistently throughout. That means—begin with cool, thin Underclothing and Hosiery.

If you are at a loss for the right sorts, you may gain knowledge and comfort at economical outlay, from this news:

Men's Underwear

At 50c each—French Balbriggan Shirts, with long or short sleeves; Drawers to match; an unusually good quality.

At $1 each—French Natural Colored Merino Shirts, with long or short sleeves; Drawers to match in sbort or regular length inseam; seats reinforced.

Men's Half Hose

At 25c a pair—Of fine firm Cotton, fast black, with double soles and bigb spliced heels.

At 50c a pair—Allover Openwork Lisle Thread Socks; fast black, white, tan, cadet blne or gray; also fast black lisle with black, white or colored silk clocks.

Women's Underwear

At 25c each—Extra fine White Ribbed Lisle Thread Vests; low neck, no sleeves; also Ribbed Cotton Drawers, wide at knees, crocheted and lace-trimmed.

At 50c each—Light-weight White Ribbed Cotton Vests; low neck; lace-trimmed; also Trimmed Drawers to match.

Women's Stockings

At 50c a pair—Varions pretty designs, in fast black Lisle Thread Stockings, of allover openwork or openwork ankles.

At $1 a pair—English Fast Black Lisle Thread Stockings, with white or colored silk side clocks.

At $2.75 a pair—English pnre Silk Stockings, black or colored in pretty designs of openwork ankles.

Broadway.

Shirt Waists And Wrappers

Little priced kinds, and under-priced besides—cool, neat, desirable, well-made garments that hundreds of women will be glad to buy for so little:

Shirt-waists at $1—Of white lawn, in four styles, trimmed with embroidery and plaits in clusters; sizes 32 to 38. Were $1.75 and $2.

Wrappers at $1—Of percale or gingham, in neat stripes; three styles; trimmed with embroidery. Were $1.75.

Wrappers at $1.50—Of lawn, white gronnd with fancy figures; three styles; trimmed with lace or embroidery. Were $2.25 and $2.75.

Second floor, Tenth street.

The Under-Price Store

Whatever the weather, you'll find the Under-Price Store a comfortable place in which to shop. More—it's a place that it is eminently worth your while to visit.

A hint of today's offerings:

Lace Remnants The short pieces from our last Lace Sale, with numerous new additions, make a most attractive collection today, at *a third of former prices.*

There are Remnants of Net, Allover Laces, Veilings and Chiffons—the latter in a variety of colors; the Laces in ecru, cream, white and black. Prices are now 5c to $2 a yard; formerly 15c to $6.

Embroidered Nainsook Strips Four hundred and fifty strips of fine embroidered Nainsook and Cambric Edgings and Insertions, 4½ yards long, are today marked at *half price.*

They are somewhat mussed and soiled; but patterns are good, and they'll go quickly at the new price,

25c a Strip

Silver-Plated Ware Rogers' genuine extra Plated Knives, Forks and Spoons—a gratifyingly broad assortment of handsome patterns, at *half prices and less:*

Tea Spoons, 85c dozen.
Table Spoons, $1.70 dozen.
Dessert Forks, $1.50 dozen.
Pie Knives, 25c each.
Pickle Forks, 25c each.
Oyster Ladles, 85c each.
Dessert Spoons, $1.50 dozen.
Medium Forks, $1.70 dozen.
Sugar Tongs, 25c each.
Fish Knives, 50c each.
Cream Ladles, 30c each.
Fruit Knives, $2 dozen.
Triple-plate Medium and Dessert Knives, $2.25 dozen.

Wrappers and Dressing Sacques Two interesting groups of these cool garments, priced 'way below their value:

At 35c, from 50c—Dressing Sacques of lawn; white ground with fancy stripes; colored border; in Kimono style.

At 75c—Wrappers of lawn; white ground with fancy stripes; colored border; in Kimono style.

Umbrellas They are the kind you'd pay $1.50 for without a murmur. 26 and 28-inch, of Union taffeta; for women and men respectively. The women's Umbrellas have natural and fancy handles, the men's handsome natural wood handles.

One dollar each.

Children's Garments Muslin Underwear for children, little Gingham Dresses for babies—all priced much below regular values—are grouped here today:

At 25c to $1, worth 40c to $1.35—Girls' Petticoats of cambric or muslin; with umbrella ruffle, bemstitched plaits, lace insertion and edging; or deep embroidery ruffle; sizes 2 to 16 years.

At 25c to 38c, worth 38c to 50c—Children's Muslin Drawers; with hemstitched plaited ruffle; or embroidery edging with cluster of plaits; sizes 2 to 16 years.

At 50c to $1, worth 75c to $1.75—Babies' Gingham Dresses, in Russian blonse, Guimpe, Frencb waist and Sailor etyles; sizes 1 to 5 years.

Mosquito Net Canopies

The inner fortress that makes the last stout stand, and effectually repels the midnight hordes of mosquitoes, is the Mosquito Net Canopy for the bed. Your night's rest is secure when thus fortified.

The "Dixie" Canopy attaches to head-board of bed, and is easily adjusted; complete at $2.75.

The "Palmer" Canopy—a large umbrella frame worked by a pulley from ceiling, or floor etandard; in three sizes:
For single bed, $1.50; for three-qnarter-sized bed, $1.75; for full-sized bed, $2.

Mosquito Netting, by the piece—8 yds. long, 66 in. wide, 45c, 50c and 70c.

Upholstery Store, Third floor.

Girls' Dresses
More Bargains

Another going-over that we just have given our collection of girls' cool Summer Dresses has been very productive. Two hundred charming dresses have emerged, comprising many little lots, that are today bearing new prices on account of their very littleness. All sizes from 6 to 12 years are here; and the styles include percales, white and striped galatea and chambray. There's no end of styles of trimming—all of them pretty. And you may now choose among these hot-weather dresses at

Two Dollars Each

Former prices were $4 to $7.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Most Desirable Ribbons

The Main aisle holds a collection of the most wanted Ribbons today. Superb qualities, choice colorings; and these little prices:

Taffeta Monsseline Ribbons, 4¾ in. wide, in white, light blue, turquoise and cardinal, at 22c a yard.

Mousseline Taffeta Ribbons, sash width, 7¾ in. wide, in white, light blue and rose, at 45c a yard.

Moire Ribbons, 5¼ in. wide, in white, light blne, rose, tnrquoise and mais, at 30c a yard.

Polka-dot Satin Ribbons in solid colors, white, light blue, rose, mais, turquoise, violet, cardinal and black; 3⅞ in. wide, at 22c a yard.

Main aisle.

Furniture in August

The special August offerings of Furniture will be announced on Friday next, August First. The facts will be more interesting than any that have marked former August Sales in the long periodical history of this original plan of ours. Wide imitation of this occasion prevails, and we accept with satisfaction the compliment involved. Cumulative testimony to the value of the skill that produces this August Sale appears in the growing sales. Past August Sales show no retrograde. They always grow, and when August, 1902, retires, we expect that your favors will enable us to report for our Furniture Sale a new high record.

Make Way for August Furniture

You've probably two months of usefulness ahead, for such furniture as this; but we've just two days to get it out of the way of the August Sale.

The lines at half price include *all* Summer Furniture except reed goods, and even in the latter we are selling all the upholstered pieces at just half price.

Upholstered Reed—

$8, from $16—Brown Rocker; blue seat and black cushions.
$7.50, from $15—White Enamel Arm Chair; cream figured cnshions.
$9, from $18—White Enamel Arm Chair; hlue figured cnshions.
$12.50, from $25—Brown Sofa; green figured cushions.
$14, from $28—White Enamel Sofa; cream figured cushions.
$15, from $30—Olive Green Sofa; olive cushions.

Silver Birch Furniture—

$2.50, from $5—Arm Chair; slat seat and back.
$4, from $8—Rocker Settee; slat seat; fancy back.
$4.50, from $9—Settee; splint seat and back.

Rustic Cedar Furniture—

$2.50, from $5—Large Arm Chair; high back and arms; flat slat seat; natural bark on the wood; very strong and durable.
$2.50, from $5—Rnstic Table; 31-inch top; natnral bark on the wood; strongly built.
At $4, from $8—Large-sized Round Lawn Vase; rustic pattern; deep box.

Porch and Lawn Benches—

$2, from $4—Three-foot; green or brown; half-round slats; gold decorated.
$2.25, from $4.50—Four-foot; green or brown; same as above.
$2.50, from $5—Five-foot green Settee Benches; same as above.

Fifth floor.

Summer Garments
For the Babies

First in importance is a most attractive gathering of Babies' Imported Pique Coats; beautifully trimmed and hand-embroidered, and now marked at *half price.* It is a rare chance to buy cool, exquisite little Summer Coats at a great saving:

At $3 to $6, worth $6 to $10—

Pique Reefers, imported, hand-embroidered; sizes 2 to 5 years.

At $6 to $10, worth $10 to $22.50—

Pique Coats, imported and elaborately hand-embroidered; sizes 1 to 5 years.

Then these groups of Babies' Wash Dresses and Infants' Long Dresses and Slips, all at decided price-concessions:

At 50c, worth 75c—

Babies' Dresses in yoke effects, in a variety of styles, including round and square yokes of plain or hemstitched plaits, with embroidery insertions or ruffles; also bishop style with embroidered collar and cuffs. Sizes 3 months to 3 years.

At 25c to 75c—

Infants' Long Slips of nainsook and cambric; bishop or yoke effect; witb plain or hemstitcbed plaits or embroidery insertion; skirt with plain hem; good width.

At $1 to $2—

Infants' Long Dresses of nainsook; rich trimming of embroidery and lace; with ruffles or lace insertions.

At $3 to $6—

Infants' Long Christening Dresses of nainsook or lawn; richly trimmed with embroidery or lace ruffles with insertions.

Second floor, Fonrth avenue.

Comfortable Confectionery

Just as much difference between seasonable and unseasonable candy, as there is between winter overcoats and duck trousers.

Here are Candies of the Summer sort—ninety-degree weather won't make them soft and sticky—for most of them come in waxed paper, tin boxes or glass bottles. And all are delicious to eat:

Salt Water Taffy, 25c lb.
Maple, Walnnt, Cherry, Chocolate, Cocoanut and Vanilla Jnmbles, 25c lb.
English Wafer Lozenges, assorted flavors, 40c lb.
Mint Wafers, 25c, 30c and 50c lb.
Mint Plaits, in tin boxes, 20c.
Mint Plaits, 25c lb.
Stick Candy, in tin boxes, 20c.
Candies in bottles, 10c, 15c, 25c and 50c a bottle.

And while you're in the Basement on a candy quest, step across to the Soda Fountain, and get some Wanamaker Grape Juice, or some other delicious thirst-chaser and temperature-cooler from among the generous list provided.

Basement.

XXth. Century Ice-Cream Freezers

Though they won't own up to it, most people have a more or less latent streak of laziness. This crops out with greatest frequency in hot weather.

The XXth. Century Ice-Cream Freezer may have bad effects on succeeding generations, for it was built to encourage this Summer laziness.

Fancy being able to make delicious, evenly-frozen ice-cream by simply mixing the ingredients, putting them in the freezer, and setting it away to do its own work! No laborious, back-breaking turning of a crank on a hot day.

The scheme is simple—just keeping the hot air out, and keeping the cold a prisoner inside.

Four sizes, $1.50, $1.75, $2 and $3.

Basement.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue,
Ninth and Tenth Streets.

ESTABLISHED 1845

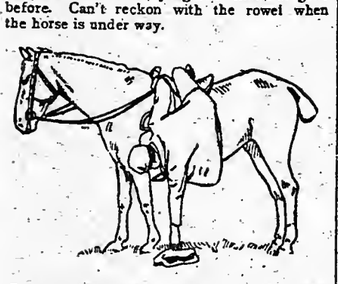
BY THIS MARK WE CONQUER

CROSS

TRADE MARK LONDON

When the Bugle Is Calling

It is too late to stop and question about saddles and straps. One must mount and gallop away and trust to the judgment that has gone before. Can't reckon with the rowel when the horse is under way.



Cross English Pigskin Saddles

—AND—

Fine English Weymouth Bridles

jointly furnish an equipment for a man's or woman's mount unimpeachable in safety and smartness. Made in our English workshops, only because riding goods are best made there. Handsewn, substantial, designed by experts sensitive to the changes inevitably demanded by fashion—unexpectedly low in price for the highest class riding goods in the world.

Short Summer Journeys

When one does not wish to be burdened with excess luggage, demand a handbag of just the right proportions. Appearances are never unimportant.

Box-Bottom Bags

have appropriated to themselves a vogue undisputed on both sides of the Atlantic for such purposes. Presentable for any kind of a trip. Box-bottom portion is firmer than the pliable sides—special protection for shirts or fragile toilet articles. In pigskin, seal leather or solid bridle leather.

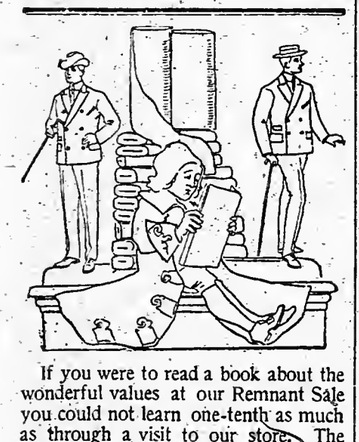
Every rider and driver should have a copy of "HANDS AND MOUTHS," the new book on the bitting and driving of horses, by the celebrated English whip, Frank Swales; published by us. Price, FIFTY CENTS.

MARK CROSS COMPANY

The World's Greatest Leather Stores

253 BROADWAY.

BOSTON: 20 Summer Street. LONDON: 97 New Bond St., W.



If you were to read a book about the wonderful values at our Remnant Sale you could not learn one-tenth as much as through a visit to our store. The best of materials and styles, all this season importation, suits to order, formerly $20.00 to $40.00, now $15.00; coats and vests, formerly $15.00 to $30.00, now $11.00; trousers, formerly $5.00 to $10.00, now $4.00.

Order your garments as a trial and if double value is not proved, ask for money back.

ARNHEIM,

Broadway & 9th Street.

A Sale of Men's Shoes.

The great success of our last sale encourages us to give still greater values. There's no "ifs," "ands" or "buts" about this bargain — you cannot match these shoes anywhere less than $3.50. Vici Kid and a few Patent Leather and Box Calf now on sale at..... $2.49

THE STROLLERS SHOE

Nothing like THE STROLLERS Shoes have ever been offered by any shoe store. They combine many fine qualities that no other make does. A trial will be a "convincer." We'll do the talking if you'll do the walking. Price, $3.50

Brill Brothers

279 Broadway, 47 Cortlandt St., 211 and 219 Sixth Ave. 125th St., Corner 3d Ave.

REAL ESTATE ASSESSMENTS

Property Valuations That Have Been Changed Since Last Year.

Business Buildings, Hotels, and Apartment Houses, Theatres, Private Residences, Piers, &c.

From time to time THE NEW YORK TIMES bes printed tables showing the valuations made on city real estate for purposes of taxation. In the list printed below are shown the assessments on such properties es have had their valuations changed since last year:

OFFICE AND BUSINESS BUILDINGS.

	1901.	1902.
Merchants'	165,000	170,000
Aldrich Court	800,000	750,000
Consolidated Exchange	1,200,000	1,300,000
Manhattan Life	1,500,000	1,850,000
Century	550,000	750,000
Wilks	1,100,000	1,150,000
New York Stock Exchange	2,000,000	2,100,000
Johnston	1,650,000	1,800,000
Morris	500,000	550,000
Broad-Exchange	1,000,000	3,250,000
Mechanics' Bank	700,000	750,000
Metropolitan Trust Co.	550,000	580,000
U. S. National Bank	375,400	800,000
Atlantic M. Insurance Co.	1,200,000	1,800,000
United States Trust Co.	850,000	900,000
Wall & Hanover Realty	.....	650,000
Bank of New York	600,000	615,000
Com. Union Assurance Co.	375,000	425,000
Germania Fire	350,000	375,000
Kemp	350,000	450,000
Bishop	260,000	550,000
Kuhn, Loeb & Co.	450,000	470,000
Imperial Insurance Co.	350,000	370,000
Hanover Fire	275,000	285,000
Gould Hoyt	500,000	550,000
Fourth National Bank	550,000	600,000
Germania Life	450,000	500,000
*Continental Insurance	550,000	605,000
Dudley	370,000	420,000
Queen Ins. Co. of America	420,000	475,000
Stokes	475,000	525,000
Mutual Life	4,000,000	4,700,000
United Bank	1,400,000	1,450,000
*Schermerhorn	1,150,000	1,200,000
*American Surety	195,000	2,000,000
Hanover Bank	750,000	1,200,000
Gillender	500,000	525,000
Stevens	1,150,000	1,175,000
Astor, (8-12 Wall)	1,400,000	1,475,000
Equitable	6,000,000	6,350,000
Syndicate	1,300,000	1,400,000
Bank of Commerce	1,900,000	1,950,000
N. Y. Clearing House	730,000	750,000
Washington Life	1,700,000	1,900,000
Beard	250,000	300,000
Electrical Exchange	375,000	400,000
Taylor	400,000	425,000
Singer	850,000	1,875,000
New York Telephone	1,080,000	925,000
Western Union	1,400,000	1,180,000
Guernsey	625,000	675,000
*Chamber of Commerce	.....	550,000
Maiden Lane	.....	1,150,000
*Hays	300,000	325,000
Lawyers' Title Ins Co.	400,000	475,000
Montauk	225,000	230,000
*Jewelers' Court	200,000	425,000
Lorsch	220,000	225,000
Southwick	495,000	480,000
Evening Post	775,000	962,000
Knox	275,000	300,000
Park Bank	775,000	1,000,000
Temple Court	850,000	1,050,000
Morse	450,000	525,000
Press	.....	105,000
Metropolitan Realty Co.	400,000	115,000
Mechanics' Society	275,000	285,000
Postal Telegraph	1,350,000	1,300,000
*Austin, Nichols & Co.	350,000	330,000
Manhattan Real Estate Co.	1,125,000	1,115,000
J. F. White & Co.	1,695,000	1,535,000
Stewart	2,000,000	2,135,000
Jones	373,000	360,000
Edison Electric	350,000	650,000
*Vernon Brothers	275,000	250,000
New York Life	3,000,000	3,350,000
Importers' Building	400,000	600,000
F. H. Leggett	375,000	335,000
R. Hoe & Co.	480,000	525,000
C. B. Rouss	750,000	825,000
Broadway Cable	1,400,000	1,400,000
J. J. Astor, 13th St.	175,000	500,000
Guggenheimer	1,965,000	2,065,000
Daniell, Sons	410,000	520,000
Schwarzschild & Sulzberger	255,000	270,000
Lincoln Safe Deposit Co.	200,000	580,000
Subway Realty Co.	.....	500,000
*Windsor Arcade	750,000	1,220,000
Fifth Avenue Bank	275,000	300,000
Brewster Manufacturing Co.	220,000	255,000
*Durland Academy	200,000	450,000
Holland Building	350,000	360,000
Constable Building	1,250,000	1,275,000
Arnold & Constable	1,475,000	1,500,000
McIntyre	590,000	600,000
Bank for Savings	375,000	382,000
Platiron	.....	885,000
Metropolitan Life Ins. Co.	3,025,000	2,950,000
Rogers-Peet, 32d St.	680,000	665,000
Alpine	1,350,000	1,350,000
Knickerbocker Trust Co.	300,000	400,000
Astor Court	590,000	620,000
New York Biscuit Company	495,500	590,000
B. Altman & Co.	558,500	567,500
Simpson, Crawford & Simpson	913,000	1,250,000
*Adams Dry Goods Company	233,000	595,000
Herald Square Realty Co.	.....	742,000
*R. H. Macy & Co.	.....	1,627,000
Siegel, Cooper & Co.	2,000,000	2,015,000
Townsend	1,350,000	1,400,000
Bloomingdale Brothers	514,000	516,000
Ruppert Brewery	531,000	583,000
Ehret Brewery	514,000	543,500
General Carriage Company	500,000	550,000

HOTELS AND APARTMENT HOUSES.

Haberman	120,000	600,000
Tiffany	340,000	360,000
Biltmore	120,000	125,000
Bienheim	120,000	125,000
Manhattan	1,200,000	1,500,000
Delmonico's	450,000	645,000
Langham	600,000	650,000
Essex	175,000	300,000
Nevada	450,000	400,000
Renaissance	555,000	565,000
Royalton	420,000	500,000
Milana	160,000	162,000
Albany	350,000	370,000
Osborne	600,000	615,000
Grenoble	600,000	575,000
Vendome	400,000	450,000
Rossmore	350,000	400,000
Criterion	225,000	235,000
St. Cloud	650,000	700,000
Cadillac	350,000	365,000
Gerard	350,000	340,000
Waldorf-Astoria	4,885,000	6,000,000
Everett House	300,000	275,000
Herald Square	300,000	368,000
Marlborough	1,165,000	900,000
*Café Martin	750,000	700,000
Balmoral	175,000	180,000
Lincoln	175,000	185,000
Albert	250,000	225,000
Mills No. 2	220,000	200,000
St. Andrew's	500,000	475,000

THEATRES AND HALLS.

Grand Central Palace	400,000	425,000
Miner's Bowery	142,000	150,000
Academy of Music	225,000	230,000
Broadway	500,000	525,000
New York	750,000	840,000
Carnegie Hall	750,000	800,000
Wallack's	575,000	525,000
Harlem	225,000	235,500
Victoria	200,000	250,000
Republic	90,000	95,000

PRIVATE RESIDENCES.

J. J. Astor	600,000	650,000
H. O. Havemeyer	385,000	400,000
George J. Gould	225,000	250,000
I. Stern	250,000	275,000
M. A. Yerkes	320,000	465,000
D. O. Mills	180,000	310,000
James A. Burden	210,000	220,000
H. P. Whitney	400,000	425,000
*Mrs. C. P. Huntington	743,000	775,000
W. H. Vanderbilt	650,000	700,000
Emily P. Sloane	650,000	700,000
Almy G. Gallatin	270,000	295,000
Dr. W. Seward Webb	270,000	280,000
Mrs. H. McK. Twombly	330,000	360,000
Andrew Carnegie	590,000	700,000
W. A. Clark	450,000	600,000
H. J. Cook	300,000	530,000
L. Hamersley	310,000	600,000
R. T. Livingston	480,000	500,000

†PIERS, RAILROADS, AND GAS.

Pennsylvania R. R. piers	1,077,000	1,015,000
Lehigh Valley piers	235,000	186,500
N. Y. & Balt. T. Co. piers	256,000	302,000
N. J. Central piers	318,000	315,000
New York Mutual Gas	1,092,000	1,144,000
Rapid Transit Company	350,000	350,000
Penn. R. R. (N. R.)	525,000	655,000
Met. R. R. Co., 95th St.	1,500,000	1,800,000

*Application for reduction of assessment considered and refused. †Does not include assessments for right of way or roadbed.

ASSESSED VALUATION OF PROPERTY.

Examination of Several Parcels Shows It Varies from 19 to More Than 100 Per Cent. of Real Value.

Before the Controller sailed for Europe yesterday he made public the report of one of his expert accountents, Charles S. Hervey, relating to the examination of parcels of city real estate on which the assessments for taxation were found to vary from 19 per cent. to more than 100 per cent. of their real value. The object of the accountant was to compare the assessment figures with the prices paid for the properties when they were transferred.

Besides the 160 parcels considered in the Manhattan Borough section of the report, there were figures regarding 154 Brooklyn properties. The period included in the report is from the beginning of this year to July. The total amount paid for all the properties was $9,928,863.40, the assessed valuation being $5,377,125. So the average percentage of assessed valuation to actual value on all the parcels was found to have been a little more than 54 per cent.

"I realize," said the accountant, "that the consideration es stated in a deed of transfer of property is not infrequently a poor measure of the actual value of the property, bnt in the selection of the parcels considered in this report care has been taken to choose those where the consideration mentioned is probably the real consideration. The practice of using the subterfuge of the one-dollar consideration is frequent, and for that reason the selection is from a larger aggregate number of transfers tban appears, several hundred more transfers having been examined than are included in the schedules attached hereto.

"It would seem," continues ths report, "that the assessment of real property is not as yet either a science or an art."

The tables attached to the report give the location of the properties, the prices, the assessments, and the percentages. Some of the most notable figures relating to parcels of this borough are as follows:

Property.	Consideration.	Assessed Valuation.	Per Cent.
31 and 35 Pine St.	$607,500	$370,000	60.90
254 West 102d St.	10,000	14,000	140.00
306 West 68th St.	13,000	3,000	20.30
333 Greenwich St.	35,000	28,000	80.00
508 East 86th St.	19,500	14,000	71.79
420 East 59th St.	12,250	9,000	67.80
90 Elizabeth St.	17,600	16,000	90.90
457 Manhattan Av.	14,000	11,000	73.82
125th St., between 5th Av. and Broadway	18,000	15,500	75.00
17 Roosevelt St.	15,900	20,000	125.7
5 6th Av.	11,000	9,000	81.61
40 Exchange Place	175,000	100,000	57.14
106 Hudson St.	60,000	12,000	20.00
Northwest corner of 61st St. and Broadway	950,000	320,000	33.68
245 (f 7) East 116th St.	38,000	7,500	19.73
90th St. & Columbus Av.	19,750	20,000	101.26
60 Manhattan Av.	40,500	29,000	71.60
78 John St.	95,000	36,000	37.89
306 Madison St.	15,500	5,500	34.81
5th Av. and 112th St.	16,300	12,000	73.61
13 to 19 East 117th St.	78,000	64,000	82.05
1,323 Madison Av.	11,000	13,000	118.11
356 West 33d St.	25,000	9,000	36.00
11 and 15 West 35th St.	225,000	80,000	35.85
45 West 51st St.	72,500	28,000	38.62
204 East 108th St.	9,000	7,500	83.33
143 and 145 W. 111th St.	110,000	36,000	32.72
126 West 127th St.	77,500	70,000	90.32
255 West 97th St.	170,000	85,000	50.00
4th St., near Avenue D.	16,000	6,000	37.5
East Houston St., near Avenue D.	16,500	6,000	36.36

APPROVE REALTY MERGER PLAN

Fuller Construction Directors Act—$11,000,000 of New Company's Securities Taken.

A meeting of the Directors of the Georgs A. Fuller Construction Company was held yesterdey, at which the plan for the merger of the company with several realty concerns was approved. The new company will start with about $9,000,000 in its Treasury in cash. The underwriting of its securities has already been arranged, some $11,000,000 having been teken by the Mutual and Equitable life insurance companies, the National City Benk, and others. The Directorate will, it is said, include about tbirty men.

Interesting, as bearing on this merger, are the statistics of building in tbe United Stetes, compiled by the Geological Survey, which were made public yesterday.

The figures show the volume of tbe industry in which the Fuller company is engaged. The value of new buildings erected in this country in 1901 was $372,173,631, as against $241,555,585 in the previous year, an increase of nearly 55 per cent. According to its own report, the Fuller company's contracts for the year ending March 31 last aggregated $26,000,000, or about 7 per cent. of the total operations in the United States.

Controller Grout Off to Europe.

Controller Edward M. Grout left for Europe yesterday on the Kronprinz Wilhelm for his annual vacation. He will be away from the city for five weeks, returning Sept. 2 on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse. Mr. Grout will meet bis family at Baden-Baden, nd will not do mucli traveling. He will stay a few days in Berlin and will then go to Switzerland, where he will remain at Lucerne until time for his return.

JERSEY CITY TAX BUDGET.

Total Appropriations Allowed About the Same as the Aggregate for the Current Year.

The Jersey City Boerd of Finencs yesterday completed the budget for 1902-3. The various appropriations ars as follows, with the amounts allowed for the current year:

	1901-1902.	1902-1903.
Street and Water Board	$295,340.00	$322,440.00
Board of Aldermen	43,800.00	36,500.00
Board of Police Commissioners	438,732.00	399,912.00
Board of Fire Commissioners	251,475.00	235,025.00
Board of Education	526,238.00	555,910.00
Board of Tax Commissioners	22,200.00	22,200.00
Board of Commissioners of Appeals	3,750.00	3,750.00
Sinking Fund Commissioners	2,700.00	1,900.00
Commission of Assessment	100.00	100.00
City Hall Commissioners	26,240.00	26,000.00
Board of Finance	944,416.02	915,242.29
Hospital Trustees, (new board)	.....	30,184.00
Total	$2,554,491.02	$2,558,463.29

Of the amount needed, the city will receive from the Stats for railroad taxes, $375,000; for franchise tax, $52,000; school tax, $248,753.18, and poll tax, $3,500. There is also on hand from unexpended receipts, $22,414, making a total of $701,667.24. This leaves a balance of $1,856,796.05. To this must be added one-ninth under the law for contingencies, making the amount to be raised by taxation, $2,063,206.72.

The tax rate will be about $28 in each $1,000, the same as for the current year.

EXPRESS COMPANY'S RIGHTS.

Knights of Labor Seek Information from Mayor Low Concerning the Metropolitan's Franchise.

District Assembly No. 49, Knights of Labor, has addressed a letter to Mayor Low asking him some questions regarding the operation of the Metropolitan Express Company's cars over the trolley car tracks of this city.

At the last meeting of District Assembly No. 49, held on Sunday, the matter of the sources of city revenues was discussed by the delegates, and attention was called to an innovation in freight transportation by trolley roads in this city.

As a result of the discussion the following letter was sent to the Mayor yesterday:

Office of D. A. 49,
ORDER OF KNIGHTS OF LABOR,
(Incorporated.)
New York, N. Y., July 28th, 1902.

The Hon. Seth Low:

Sir: The following questions are respectfully submitted to you by request of District Assembly No. 49, Knights of Labor, asking that you favor us with a reply as promptly as possible:

1. Who owns and operates the electric cer express service known as "The Metropolitan Express Company?"

2. Is it the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, its successor, the Interurban Railway Company, or the United States Express Company?

3. If it be the railway company, has it, or have the lines acquired by it through leases, &c., ever obtained a franchise for this purpose, either through articles of incorporation or municipal ordinance, and when?

4. If it be the United States Express Company, how and when has it acquired the franchise?

5. Does the city derive any revenue from the above-mentioned express or railroad company for this electric express privilege?

6. Who owns and operates the Fifth Avenue Omnibus Line?

7. When this omnibus line was by ordinance granted permission to change from horse to other power, was it also authorized to charge a 10-cent fare instead of 5 cents?

A letter similar to this has been forwarded to the Corporation Counsel, the Hon. George L. Rives, and to the Controller, the Hon. Edward M. Grout. Respectfully,

JONAS F. DURLACHER,
Master Workman, District Assembly No. 49, Knights of Labor.

At the next meeting of the District Assembly the Fifth Avenue omnibus line will be given further consideration, and the matter of a change of brakes on the heavy cars now used on the surface lines of the city, and the abolition of the open car with side entrances will be considered.

An Alleged Rembrandt Found in Boston.

BOSTON, July 29.—In the course of housecleaning, the Museum of Fine Arts. finds upon the walls of its picture gallery, three genuine Rembrandts instead of two. The new one has for a long time been ascribed to Rembrandt, but the authority was very doubtful, and many experts have disputed its genuiness. It is "The Shower of Gold" from ths story of Danae, and was lent to the museum first by Francis Brooks and since his death by his estate. An artist, while cleaning "The Shower of Gold," found in the lower left-band corner tbe signature, "Rembrandt—1652."

REAGAN'S ALLEGED AGENT TESTIFIES AGAINST HIM

"Watchboy" Says He Collected Money for the ex-Wardman.

Swears that for $5 He Made False Affidavit in the Office of Captain Herlihy's Counsel.

The trial for neglect of duty, bribery and perjury, of Petrolman S. J. Reagan of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station, who was Wardman for Capt. Herlihy when the latter commanded the Eldridge Street precinct, was resumed yesterday at Police Headquarters before Deputy Commissioner Thurston.

Reegan's counsel, C. F. C. Wahle, first cross-examined ths "Watchboy" Mayers, who testified on Saturday thet he had been employed in several alleged disorderly houses in the "Red Light" district, and got him to admit that it was the business of a "watchboy" to become familiar with the policemen in the precinct, especially with plain-clothes men, and to warn the inmates of these houses of their approach. The purpose, he told the Commissioner, wes to show that the polics could not get neer enough to the houses to get evidence.

"Didn't you lose your job when Capt. Titus came into the precinct?" the witness wes asked.

"Yes," he replied. "When Capt. Titus came into the precinct everything was closed up right away, and I was out of a job for some time."

He then said that hs was obliged to seek other employment, end began to peddle fruit to make a living. He testified to meeting Mrs. Wiener on the street, and that she proposed that hs visit the rooms of the Committee of Fifteen.

"Did you know what the Committee of Fifteen was at that time?" asked Mr. Wahle.

"I knew that they hed been raising ravages in the precinct and tbat everything was 'sloughed up.'"

Mrs. Wiener, he said, told him that the Committee of Fifteen would help him to secure an honorable position, one tbat he would not be ashamed of. He said that he had not done any work since he went to ths committee's rooms and met Assistant District Attorney Morgan. Mr. Morgan, he seid, had given him a dollar a day from that time.

Col. Tburston asked him if it was not true that it was easier to secure a position as "watchboy" after Capt. Herlihy and Reagan ceme into the precinct.

"Yes, Sir," replied ths witness, "A whole lot of pieces opened up after they cams into the district."

Assistant District Attorney Morgan then called Edward Narins of 22 Chrystie Street, wbo testified that he had been a watchboy and bartender in a number of alleged disorderly houses in Capt. Herlihy's precinct.

Mr. Morgan questioned him about his employment in a house on Eldridge Street, kept by a Mrs. Wander. When asked if he had ever seen Reagan in the house, he said yes, that Reagan visited tbere the first of every month. Questioned about a house alleged to have been kept by Sam Richter, on Eldridge Street, he said that several times he saw Richter hand Reagan a roll covered with paper and sometimes an envelope.

Mr. Morgan asked if he had ever been intimately associated with the defendant. Narins replied that he wes introduced to Reagan in November, 1899. He said that he visited the station house many times, and that Reagan employed him to collect money for him from various houses in the district; he seid he had collected sums of from $10 to $30. Mr. Morgen asked him if he had visited an alleged disorderly house on Forsyth Street, kept by a man named Goldstein. Ths witness replied that he had, and that he had collected several envelopes from Goldstein and turned them over to Reagan.

Q.—Where did you usually meet Officer Reagan? A.—At a jewelry store on Grand Street.

Q.—Did you ever receive any compensation from Officer Reagan? A.—Yes, Sir. He gave me $10 every week.

Q.—What houses were you to collect from? A.—Disorderly houses only.

Q.—Did business suspend when Officer Reagan went into tbess houses? A.—No, Sir, business went on just the same.

Witness testified to making a false affidavit in the office of Mr. Elkus, counsel for Capt. Herlihy. In answer to a question by Mr. Wahle he said he had been paid $5 for making the affidavit.

Mr. Wahle brought out that one day witness went to Mr. Morgan's office and made an affidavit, and then went and told Reagan about it. The next day under promiss of money he made the affidavit in Mr. Elkus's office.

Commissioner Thurston questioned him closely in regard to his trips to the office of Mr. Elkus. Narins said he went there with Reagan and Capt. Herlihy. When he got into the office he told a story and then in answer to the questions put by Mr. Elkus an affidavit was drawn up which he signed. He then went down stairs into a saloon with Reagan, and after they had had a drink Reagan handed him a $5 bill. He walked back to the station house with Reagan where they had a long talk over the matter and where he promised to stand by Capt. Herlihy. For five or six weeks after that he called regularly at the station house on Saturday evenings, and Reagan would give him from $5 to $8. The hearing was adjourned until this morning.

FOUR STOWAWAYS DEPORTED.

Boys Who Arrived on the Cevic Say They "Have Seen Enough of This Country."

Eight stowaways went before the Board of Special Inquiry yesterday at Ellis Island, and after the hearing four were ordered deported.

Amos Martin and Willard Johnson, the boys who arrived Friday from Liverpool, on the White Star liner Cevic, were overjoyed at tbe decision to send them home. "We've seen enough of this country," said Martin.

Isaac Alexander Martin, a St. Croix negro, came in on the bark Rabel, which arrived yesterday from the West Indies. Martin thought he could do better here than in St. Croix, where he worked from 6 o'clock in the morning until late at night rowing boats, and only made 15 cents a day. He will go back with the Captain of the Rabel, who says Martin will make a fine sailor.

Max Muller, whose former experience as a cabin boy on the Friesland led him to try another sea trip on tbe Minnehaba, on Sunday, was ordered deported.

The four stowaways who were released arrived yesterday on the Red Star liner Southwark. They are Americans who had been employed in London by Barnum & Bailey's circus.

EX-CAPT. REARDON ILL.

Taken to Hospital—Wife Charges His Daughter Had Kept Him Prisoner —The Latter's Denial.

An operation for the removal of an abscess near the base of the spine is to be performed on ex-Police Capt. John Reardon of Brooklyn, who was dismissed about three weeks ago on charges. He is in the Long Island College Hospital, to which institution he was removed on Monday from the home of his married daugbter, Mrs. Dennis Gildea, at 86 Berry Street.

Reardon's wife lives at 172 North Sixth Street, Williamsburg, and she has not seen him in three weeks. She stated yesterday that she was satisfied the ex-Captain was being kept under lock and key in Mrs. Gildea's home, and she knew if he was free that he would come to her, because in all his troubles she hed stood by him, even to the extent of going to see the Deputy Police Commissioner at the time the charges were pending against her husband. Mrs. Reardon said further that a few days ago Mrs. Gildea sent her a note demanding the ex-Captain's clothes.

Mrs. Gildea, when seen last evening, denied that she had kept her father a prisoner. She declared that she had never restrained him of his liberty, and that as long as he was compelled to undergo an operation he desired to have it take place in a bospital, instead of in his wife's house, and it was at ber father's solicitation tbat she sent after his clothes.

WILL GIVE NEW LIFE

TO WEAK STOMACHS.

That the new vegetable remedy found in the Hawaiian Islands will give new life and strength to diseased digestive organs; allay all inflammation and restore the digestive fluids to their full strength and quantity, can no longer be doubted. Thousands are testifying to this fact weekly and the greatest praise and strongest expressions of satisfaction come from chronic dyspeptics and those who for years have tried to cure this disease with digestive ferments and drugs.

The difference between the new remedy, MI-O-NA, and all the old ones is so marked that a person suffering from dyspepsia notes that difference after the first tablet is taken.

The old formula from which all dyspepsia cures are and have been made for years, soda, nux, pepsin, and strong drugs, gives temporary relief from pain by decomposing the food in the stomach, but the disease itself is not cured and the patient's nerves, muscles, heart, and blood become weaker and poorer every day.

MI-O-NA, the new remedy, is entirely different from any other ever given for this disease and acts on the diseased digestive organs alone, its whole object being to restore these organs to health and compel them to digest the food as Nature intended.

MI-O-NA heals the diseased parts, allays all inflammation and restores the digestive fluids to their natural strength and abundance. When this is accomplished the digestive organs extract nourishment from the food, and the result is pure blood, steady nerves, strong muscles, and a vigorous body.

MI-O-NA does its work quickly and effectually, the most confirmed dyspeptic being able to eat anything fit for human food within six days after taking the first tablet.

Dyspepsia of any description cannot exist where it is used. Call at our store for a two days' treatment free. MI-O-NA tablets are sold by

Hegeman & Co., 196 Broadway.
J. Milhau's Son, 183 Broadway.
William Wilson, 152 Broadway, Wall & Broadway, Forty-second & Broadway.
Wm. B. Riker & Son Co., 373 Sixth Av.
A. L. Goldwater, 2,671 Third Av., 236 Willis Av., 532 Willis Av.
Bolton Drug Co., 264 to 270 Fulton St., 456 Fulton St., 273 to 275 Flatbush Av., 227 Columbia St., Sumnsr Av. & Putnam, Brooklyn.
R. Burkhardt, 1,241 Broadway, Brooklyn.
Kalish Pharmacy, 23d St. & Fourth Av.

FOUR HURT BY EXPLOSION

Accident Caused by Blasting Work in the Subway.

Foreman Arrested and Charged with Assault, Although Capt. Sheehan Says Injured Men Were Responsible.

Four men were seriously injured eerly yesterday morning by flying rock, which was uprooted by the explosion of three pounds of dynamite in the subway excevation between Forty-first and Forty-second Streets yesterday. The accident happened within little more than a hundred feet from the scene of ths great explosion of Jan. 8, when several persons were killed and two hotels, tbe Murray Hill and Grand Union, were partially wrecked.

The injured men were laborers in the subway, employed by the Degnon-McLean Construction Company, which is building Section 5A, extending from Forty-first Street and Park Avenue to Forty-seventh Street and Broadway. Frank Roth, thirty-five years old, of 603 West Fifty-fifth Street, was most seriously hurt, sustaining a fracture of the skull, and the Bellevue Hospital surgeons say he cannot live. The other victims were Joseph Voucit, whose head was badly cut; Frederick Sutton, a negro, whose stomach was lacerated by a piece of jagged stone, and John Giatiano, an Italian, wboss injuries consisted of severe bruises on the back. The negro's hurts may provs fatal.

The previous accidents on ths Park Avenue subway work have occurred on the section of the late Major Ira A. Sheler, who was killed by falling rock two blocks below the scens of yesterday's explosion. This last mishap is the first ons suffered by the Degnon-McLean Company.

The dynamite charge wes set in the deep excavation in the lot on the southwest corner of Park Avenue and Forty-second Street, reaching down to Forty-first Street. It is here that a fine hotel will be built, with a railroad station underneath it, and the depth of the excavations in the solid rock is due to tbe station construction.

The charge was prepared at the northb end of the cut by Foreman Peter Foley, who said afterward that every precaution provided by law had been taken. He said ho told all the workmen to get out of the cut, but the four who were injured did not obey tbe order, contenting themselves with retreating to the south end of the excavation and remaining there on a ledge of rock. The force of the blast sent the uprooted stone in their direction in a great shower, and when the smoke cleared away they had been knocked down into the rocky hole underneath.

A policeman and the unharmed laborers summoned help, and in a few minutes the reserves of the West Thirtieth and East Fifty-first Street Police Station were on the scene, the former commanded by Capt. Sheehan and the latter by Sergt. Mulcahey.

The blast, though noticeably loud, was not severe enough to do any great property damage in the vicinity, and nons of the flying rock was hurled to the streets, although it was thrown up very high in the air directly above the excavation. The only recorded property damage consisted of the falling of a cornice in the Murray Hill Hotel.

After making an investigation Capt. Sheehan expressed the opinion that the injured men were responsible for the occurrence, but Policeman Baury of the West Thirtieth Street Station arrested Foreman Foley, who was later arraigned in the Jefferson Market Court, charged with assault. Magistrate Brann held the accused in $500 bail for examination to-morrow.

READJUSTMENT COMPLETED.

Foreign Interests Ready to Assume Burden of Mexican Central Road—Radical Changes Probable.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 29.—The Journal says: "It comes from the best of authority that tbe plan for readjusting the capitalization of the Mexican Central Railway Company is finally in a practically completed form, and its formal announcement is only delayed by the perfecting of a few minor details. The foreign interests are now all in line, and are ready to assume their share of the burden that will be entailed in consummating the arrangements.

"A heavy assessment on the stock will be one of the features of the plan, but stockholders will be given new securities to offset the same. The plan is a very comprehensive one, more so than originally contemplated. It is formulated along conservative lines, and will furnish the company with an ample supply of available cash.

"Among other things tbat will come about as a result of it will be several radical changes in the management, and the Standard Oil grip on the property will, it is understood, bs materially strengthened tbereby."

ROCK ISLAND'S PLAN.

Official Announcement of the Railway System's Financial Affairs Forthcoming.

The official announcement of the plan for the reorganization of the finances of the Rock Island Railroad will probably be mede to-morrow. It is not expected that the plans as published will be much modified.

While the officers and Directors declined to discuss the matter, the following statement was sent out as official:

Under the new plan of reorganization of the Rock Island Road, neither banks, trust companies, nor underwriting syndicates will be required to furnish any money. There will be no commission to underwriters. Every shareholder, small or large, will receive the same benefits.

For the present plane the road does not need any money. The new stock which each shareholder has the privilege of subscribing for 12½ per cent. of his holdings at par, will furnish all the money needed for its present plans.

The shareholders alone are interested and will receive all the benefits and bonuses.

THROUGH LINE FOR WABASH.

Connecting Link to Enable Chicago and St. Louis Trains to Run to Baltimore.

It has been definitely decided to build a connecting link between the West Virginia Central and the Little Kanawha Railroads, both of which lines are controlled by the Goulds. This connecting link will be 130 miles long, and it was run through the central part of West Virginia. Its construction will enable the Wabash to run through trains from Chicago and St. Louis to Baltimore.

The new line will probably run from a point on the West Virginia Central west of Elkins, West Va., to Halatine, on the Little Kanawha Railroad. For part of the distance the road will run along the Little Kanawha River.

COURT NAMES CREDITORS.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, July 29.—A private dispatch from the City of Mexico was received here to-day stating that the District Court had finished its work of listing the American preferred creditors of the Monterey and Mexican Gulf Railroad, which was recently acquired by the Mexican Central interest, and is now operated as a part of the latter system. The amount which the Mexican Central is ordered by the court to pay immediately exceeds $1,000,000 United States currency.

Among the larger sums due creditors are the following:

J. A. Robertson	$340,000
Morris R. Lecky & Co.	126,856
Central Trust Company of New York	18,000
John J. Fisher	110,000
Rogers Locomotive Works	38,000
J. W. Seligman & Co.	53,000
L. C. Nelson	25,000
Southern National Bank	30,000
John R. Price	75,000

Condition of Mrs. Stoddard.

At the home of Mrs. Elizabeth Drew Barstow Stoddard, wife of the author, Richard Henry Stoddard, at 320 East Fifteenth Street, who has been ill with a severe attack of influenza, it was said late last night that she was res

ENGLISH TENNIS MEN OUT

Doherty Brothers Default in Tournament on Longwood Courts.

WHITMAN ALSO RESIGNS PLACE

Players Will Save Themselves for the International Matches Next Week at Crescent Athletic Club.

LONGWOOD, Mass., July 29.—As if satisfied with the measure they had taken of the American lawn tennis players, the famous Doherty brothers of the English challenging team for the Dwight F. Davis International cup withdrew from the singles to-day in the Longwood open tournament. Malcolm D. Whitman of this American defending team also withdrew from the singles. The two Dohertys will continue in the Eastern doubles championship with the expectation of qualifying for the National competitions at Newport.

All in all, the play to-day was disappointing. Large crowds gathered to see the Englishmen, R. F. and H. L. Doherty, in what was thought would be good matches. Both did some playing, winning their match in the Eastern doubles in the morning, and H. L. Doherty in the afternoon defeating J. C. Neely in straight sets. R. F. Doherty then came on the court and played a set and a half with Richard Stevens, but rain put an end to ths play for tbe day.

Both Dohertys then withdrew from ths tournament for singles, and will confine themselves to playing in the Eastern doubles, in the hope of winning this event so that they may meet the Western champions, Collins and Waldner, at Newport next month. In addition, M. D. Whitman, the former American champion, also withdrew, so that, with the exception of Leo E. Ware and Holcombe Ward, there is no first-class player left in this event.

Had both R. F. Doherty and M. D. Whitman remained in the tournament they probably would have met to-morrow. The first meeting of these two cracks will be at Brooklyn next week, for the Davis International trophy.

The principal match of the day was between H. L. Doherty and J. C. Neely. The American at times showed some ability to hold the foreigner, but as a rule bs was outclassed.

The tournament in doubles began after the announcement of the drawings, with a match in which the Dougherty brothers defeated Storer Ware and N. P. Hallowell, Jr., in straight sets. They will have no set matches to-morrow. The summary:

Championship Singles.—Second Round—E. W. Leonard beat W. P. Jennings, 5—7, 7—5, 6—2, 6—4.

Third Round—H. Ward beat L. Perry, 6—4, 6—2, 7—5; G. S. Keyes beat S. F. Wise, 6—2, 6—2, 6—4; H. L. Doherty beat J. C. Neely, 6—2, 6—1, 6—4; L. E. Ware beat R. G. Fessenden, 6—1, 7—5, 7—5; H. H. Whitman beat E. W. Leonard, 6—2, 6—2, 7—5; I. C. Wright beat H. W. Warner, 6—2, 6—3, 6—1; W. J. Clothier beat M. D. Whitman by default; R. Stevens beat F. Doherty by default.

Fourth Round—L. E. Ware beat H. L. Doherty by default.

Eastern Doubles.—First Round—R. F. Doherty and H. L. Doherty beat Hallowell and S. Ware, 6—2 6—2, 6—2.

ROCKAWAY POLO TEAM WON.

Lakewood Four Beaten in First Match for the Junior Championship.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 29.—In a hard fought match on the grounds of the Saratoga Polo Club this afternoon, the Rockaway team defeated that of Lakewood in the first match of the series for the junior championship. The score was 11 to 7½. Lakewood having been penalized one-half in the third period for a foul.

On Thursday Rockaway will meet the Country Club of Westchester to decide the junior championship and the right to enter the championship.

There were many splendid plays during the course of to-day's game; La Montagne's all-round play being especially notable. Ths blocking, nearside, atrokes, and drives of Kingdon Gould and the clever work of his fourteen-year-old brother, Jay, were ths incentive for much applause from the verands of the club house. Rockaway played better together as a team, Lakewood frequently playing out of position. Most of Rockaway's goals were secured by open play, but only by the hardest kind of work. Once, with the ball well into Lakewood's territory, La Montagne's pony fell, throwing him. He continued, however, unhurt. Tbe line up follows:

ROCKAWAY.	LAKEWOOD.
1—A. Alexander.	1—George J. Gould.
2—R. La Montagne, Jr.	2—Jay Gould.
3—F. S. Conover.	2—Kingdon Gould.
Back—P. F. Collier.	Back—B. Nicoll.

Referee—Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., of New York City. Timer—Charles Wood of Philadelphia. The summary follows:

FIRST PERIOD.

1—La Montagne, Rockaway.....4:00
2—Alexander, Rockaway.....3:00
3—Nicoll, Lakewood.....2:05

SECOND PERIOD.

1—Alexander, Rockaway.....5:00
2—Alexander, Rockaway.....0:45
3—K. Gould, Lakewood.....2:30
4—Conover Rockaway.....0:30
5—J. Gould, Lakewood.....0:30
6—Nicoll, Lakewood.....1:35
7—G. J. Gould, Lakewood.....1:45

THIRD PERIOD.

1—K. Gould, Lakewood.....0:35
2—Alexander, Rockaway.....4:20
3—La Montagne, Rockaway.....0:45
One-half penalty against Jay Gould.

FOURTH PERIOD.

1—J. Gould, Lakewood.....0:45
2—Nicoll, Lakewood.....1:45
3—Alexander, Rockaway.....0:30
4—La Montagne, Rockaway.....1:50
5—Alexander, Rockaway.....4:25
6—La Montagne, Rockaway.....0:45
Score—Rockaway, 11; Lakewood, 7½.

COLLINS A TENNIS CHAMPION.

R. D. Little of Princeton Beaten for the Western Title.

CHICAGO, July 29.—Kreigh Collins of Kenwood wrested the Western tennis championship in singles from R. D. Little of Princeton to-day at the Kenwood Country Club tournament, in one of the most brilliant and bitterly contested matches ever witnessed in this part of the country. Collins, by perfect play, succeeded in winning the first two sets, 7—5, 7—5. When the third set was commenced Collins immediately took the lead and for a time it looked as if he was going to make it three straight. Little, to the surprise of everybody, however, by excellent play and good headwork, succeded in winning the set, 2—6.

In the fourth set Collins again took the lead, but was soon overhauled by Little, and, despite the Kenwood player's best efforts, the Easterner succeeded in winning the set, 3—6. This made the match even, esch having won two sets. They both played perfect tennis in the nsxt set, but Collins used better headwork and finally won the set and match, 6—3.

This is the second time Collins hae won this event. Last year he was defeated by Little.

To-day's victory gives Collins tbe opportunity of meeting the winner of the Eastern tournament for the National championship.

Larned Practicing Tennis at Orange.

The National lawn tennis champion at singles, William A. Larned, is practicing daily at Orange, N. J. His younger brother, Edwin P. Larned, the Princeton University title holder, acts as opponent for the veteran, who will play an American team against the Englishmen.

A member of the Lawn Tennis Committee of the Crescent Athletic Club, who saw the champion yesterday, said that Larned was in fine form, and was playing his strokes freely and easily. Edwin P. Larned is an able young player, and gives his brother plenty to do to beat him.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

St. Louis Beat New York by a Good Margin—Brooklyn Easy for Pittsburg.

New York's baseball players were decisively beaten by the St. Louis players on the Polo Grounds yesterday. The visitors outbatted the local aggregation, the final score being 5 to 1 in favor of St. Louis. Poor batting and inability to hit at critical moments were what lost the game for New York. Currie, who pitched for St. Louis, managed to keep the hits made off him pretty well scattered, but Taylor was not so fortunate, and ths support he received was not up to championship form. The visitors scored a run in the second, another in the sixth inning, and in the first half of the eighth they added three more, making five in all.

Bowerman brought in the single tally for his team. He sent a good ons past third base, and Bresnahan, who batted for Taylor, advanced him with a single to left field. Barclay returned the ball poorly, and Bowerman ran in before the ball reached Ryan's hands. Taylor, who was hit with a batted ball in the seventh inning, gave way to Miller in the ninth, but no runs were forthcoming from either side. Tho score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Nichols, lb.	1	1	16	0	0
Smoot, cf.	0	1	3	0	0
Barclay, lf.	1	3	1	0	0
Donovan, rf.	2	1	1	0	0
Farrell, 2b.	1	2	2	3	1
Kruger, ss.	0	0	0	3	0
Hartman, 3b.	0	1	2	5	0
Ryan, c.	0	0	7	2	0
Currie, p.	0	0	0	3	0
Total.	5	9	27	16	2

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Jones, lf.	0	0	1	0	0
McGraw, ss.	0	0	2	5	1
McGann, 1b.	0	0	14	1	0
Brodie, cf.	0	0	2	0	0
Lauder, 3b.	0	0	3	2	0
Smith, 2b.	0	2	4	5	1
Dunn, rf.	0	1	0	0	0
Bowerman, c.	1	1	2	2	0
Taylor, p.	0	0	0	3	0
*Bresnahan.	0	1	0	0	0
Miller, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	1	6	27	18	2

*Batted for Taylor in eighth inning.

St. Louis	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	5
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1

Earned run—St. Louis, 1. First base by errors—New York, 1; St. Louis, 2. Left on bases—New York, 7; St. Louis, 8. First base on balls—Off Taylor, 1; off Currie, 1. Struck out—By Taylor, 1; by Currie, 1. Sacrifice hits—Smoot, Kruger. Stolen base—Farrell. Hits—Off Taylor, 8 in eight innings; off Miller, 1 in one inning. Hit by pitcher—By Miller, 1, (Currie.) Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Time of game—One hour and a half.

PITTSBURG, 14; BROOKLYN, 1.

Pittsburg's champion baseball players opened their Eastern tour at Washington Park, Brooklyn, yesterday by defeating Hanlon's men very easily, the score being 14 to 1 against the home team. In the first and third innings they netted six runs off Hughes, who was then relieved by Newton. The latter was fairly effective for the next three innings, as only three scattered hits were made off his delivery, but in the last three the visitors batted him freely for ten hits and six runs. There was none of the regular umpires on hand, and Pitchers Kitson and Tannehill officiated, the latter judging balls and strikes while Kitson looked after the bases. Two of his decisions in favor of his Brooklyn clubmates at first base were questionable, but the visitors took his ruling with good-natured banter. Score:

PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Clark, lf.	3	2	2	0	0
Beaum't, cf.	2	4	3	0	0
Leach, 3b.	1	3	2	2	0
Wagner, rf.	3	4	2	1	0
Bran'f'ld, lb.	3	3	12	0	0
Ritchey, 2b.	1	2	2	3	0
Conroy, ss.	0	0	2	5	1
O'Connor, c.	0	0	2	0	0
Philippe, p.	1	1	0	1	1
Total.	14	19	27	11	2

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Sheck'rd, lf.	1	1	1	5	0
Keeler, rf.	0	1	2	0	0
Dolan, cf.	0	0	2	0	0
Dahlen, ss.	0	0	3	8	0
Farrell, c.	0	0	1	0	1
M'Creery, lb.	0	0	12	1	1
Irwin, 3b.	0	2	0	2	0
Flood, 2b.	0	1	1	3	0
Hughes, p.	0	0	1	0	0
Newton, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	1	6	27	19	3

Pittsburg	4	0	2	0	0	0	3	2	3	—14
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 7. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 1. Left on bases—Pittsburg, 9; Brooklyn, 6. Two-base hits—Beaumont, Leach, (2,) Wagner, (2,) Ritchie, Irwin. Three-base hit—Bransfield. Stolen bases—Clark, Beaumont, Bransfield, (2.) Double play—Conroy and Bransfield. First base on balls—Off Hughes, 1; off Newton, 1; off Philippe, 1. Hit by pitched ball—By Hughes, 1; by Newton, 1. Struck out—By Philippe, 2. Hits—Off Hughes, 6, (in 3 innings;) off Newton, 13, (in 6 innings.) Wild pitch—Newton. Time—One hour and fifty-three minutes. Umpires—Tannehill and Kitson.

BOSTON, 6; CHICAGO, 1.

BOSTON, July 29.—Chicago was easy for Boston in the National League baseball game to-day, the home team winning in the third inning, when three hits, an error, and a pass netted 3 runs. Pittenger kept Chicago's hits scattered. A double play by Tenney and Greminger in the second inning was the feature of the game. Score by innings:

									R.	H.	E.
Boston	1	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	—6	8	2
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1	6	4

Batteries—Pittenger and Moran; Williams and Kling.

CINCINNATI, 2; PHILADELPHIA, 1.

PHILADELPHIA, July 29.—The Philadelphia baseball team opened its home series to-day with a defeat at the hands of Cincinnati, who hit Iberg at opportune moments. The game was called in Philadelhia's half of the sixth inning on account of rain. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Cincinnati	0	0	1	1	0	—2	8	4
Philadelphia	0	1	0	0	0	—1	6	2

Batteries—Phillips and Berger; Iberg and Dooin.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	60	10	.750	St. Louis	37	45	.451
Brooklyn	48	39	.552	Cincinnati	36	44	.450
Boston	41	35	.539	Philadelphia	35	49	.415
Chicago	42	40	.512	New York	26	54	.325

Games Scheduled for To-day.

St. Louis at New York.
Pittsburg at Brooklyn.
Cincinnati at Philadelphia.
Chicago at Boston.

Eastern League Games.

MONTREAL, July 29.—The Montreal baseball team would have shut Jersey City out again to-day but for O'Hara's error. McGee pitched finely. McCann was hit hard and had poor support. Raub's work was the feature. Score:

MONTREAL.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Stafford, 3b.	2	1	1	3	0
Shearon, rf.	1	1	4	0	0
Raub, c.	1	1	4	5	2
Dooley, 1b.	1	0	8	0	0
Kelly, lf.	0	1	2	0	0
O'Harra, cf.	0	0	3	0	1
Quinlan, ss.	0	0	2	1	1
Johnson, 2b.	0	3	2	4	1
McGee, p.	1	2	0	2	0
Total.	6	12	27	15	5

JERSEY CITY.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Oakes, lf.	0	1	2	0	1
Woods, 2b.	0	0	1	5	0
Halligan, cf.	0	1	2	0	0
Carr, 1b.	0	1	10	0	2
Griffin, 3b.	0	0	1	2	1
Shoch, rf.	0	0	3	1	0
Mack, ss.	0	0	3	4	3
M'Manus, c.	0	0	1	3	0
McCann, p.	1	0	0	5	0
Total.	1	3	24	20	8

Montreal	1	0	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	—6
Jersey City	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Stolen bases—Raub. Two-base hit—Stafford. Three-base hit—Shearon. Bases on balls—Off MaGee, 2; off McCann, 1. Struck out—By MaGee, 3. Passed balls—McManus, 2. Double play—Woods to Mack to Carr. Left on bases—Jersey City, 4; Montreal, 8. Time—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Sharkey.

AT ROCHESTER.

										R.	H.	E.
Rochester	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	—5	9	3
Providence	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	—4	6	4

Batteries—Horton and Phelps; Corridon and Lamar.

AT TORONTO.

									R.	H.	E.
Toronto	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	—3	4	2
Newark	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1	5	1

Batteries—Bruce and Toft; Hemming and Thackera.

AT BUFFALO.

									R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1	6	3
Worcester	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	—3	10	2

Batteries—La Roy and Shaw; McFall and Steelman.

American League Games.

At Boston—Detroit, 6; Boston, 5.
At Philadelphia—St. Louis, 3; Philadelphia, 1.
At Baltimore—Baltimore, 8; Cleveland, 7.
At Washington—Washington, 5; Chicago, 2.

New York State League Games.

At Syracuse—A. J. & G., 2; Syracusa, 1.
At Binghamton—Binghamton, 3; Schenectady, 1.
At Utica—Utica, 2; Albany, 1.

Becker Deserts Wheel for Shell.

Johnny Becker, an old-time long-distance rider of the Harlem Wheelmen, has turned his attention to aquatics, and is putting in long daily rows from the Waverly Boat Club on the Hudson. He is fast rounding into form, and expects to compete in several of the events in the club's regatta.

BASEBALL, POLO GROUNDS, TO-DAY, 4 P. M. St. Louis vs. New York. Adm. 50c.

BRIGHTON BEACH RACES.

Winged Foot Handicap Won by the Colt Africander—The Track Record Equaled.

Delmel & Dwyer's cold Africander won the Winged Foot Handicap at Brighton Beach yesterday. He carried 119 pounds, and equaled ths track record for five and a half furlongs, running the distance in 1:06 3-5. He was favorite, with the Kesns representative, Injunction, next in demand, while any price was good against Smiles and Kisses. Africander made the running, and won in a drive by three-quarters of a length. Injunction started to rush at the head of ths stretch, but wae never able to catch tbe winner.

Two favorites, one second choice, and three outsiders divided the money. Jockey J. Martin carried off tbe riding honors by piloting two winners and a third. Jockey Shea received a fall on Silver Twist in the fifth race, but it was reported last night that his injuries were not serious. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year olds, five furlongs. Jerry, 112 pounds, (J. Martin,) 15 to 1 and 5 to 1, won; Tioga, 109, (Wonderly,) 7 to 1 and 4 to 5, second; Kentucky Rose, 106, (Redfern,) 6 to 1 and 4 to 5, third. Time—1:01 1-5. Knockinagow, Squid, Woodlake, President, Tugia Bey, and Glorious also ran.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year olds and upwards, selling; one mile and a sixteenth. Rough Rider, 110 pounds, (Ireamnan,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, won; Military, 110, (O'Connor,) 3 to 1 and even, second; Cogswell, 107, (L. Smith,) 13 to 5 and 6 to 5, third. Time—1:47 1-5. Dr. Clark, Ninonia, Lone Fisherman, Vesuvia, Pleasant Sall, Lord Radnor, Babbled, Schoolmaster, C. Rosenfeld, Waterton, Georgia Gardner, and Guiden also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Higbweight handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs. Delmarch, 112 pounds, (L. Smith,) 4 to 1 and 7 to 5, won; The Amazon, 128, (O'Connor,) 4 to 5 and 1 to 5, second; Dinna Forget, 114, (Odom,) 12 to 1 and 3 to 1, third. No time taken on account of fog. Locket, Sweet Tooth, and Tim D., Jr., also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—The Winged Foot Handicap, for two-year-olds; five and one-half furlongs. Africander, 119 pounds, (J. Martin,) 4 to 5 and out, won; Injunction, 117, (Shaw,) 13 to 10 and out, second; Smiles and Kisses, 84, (Redfern,) 12 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:06 3-5. Only three starters.

FIFTH RACE.—For maidens, three years old; one mile and a furlong. John Barleycorn, 112 pounds, (Redfern,) 3 to 1 and 7 to 5, won; Octoroon, 107, (Bullman,) 16 to 5 and 6 to 5, second; Miss Buttermilk, 107, (J. Martin,) 3 to 1 and 6 to 5, third. Time—1:48 3-5. Lord Badge, Outsider, Chiron, Valley Forge, Tact, The Mower, Silver Trinket, Titian, Lady Iona, Worry, Bar Le Duc, nnd Silver Twist also ran. Silver Twist fell.

SIX FURLONGS.—For three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth. Sombrero, 109 pounds, (L. Jackson,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, won; Bellario, 116, (Wonderly,) 5 to 1 and 3 to 5, second; Nonee, 113, (Odom,) 6 to 5 and 1 to 2, third. Time—1:53 3-5. Anak, Sister Juliet, and Monograph also ran.

Entries for Brighton Beach Races.

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs. Eva Russell, 119 pounds; Lady Josephine and Rosetint, 114 each; Stampling Ground and Anna Daly, 109 each; Adele Harding, Birch Broom, Miladi Love, Queen Doula, and Pearl Diver, 104 each.

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase, short course. Tenlore and Marylander, 151 pounds each; Inspector Stevens, 168; Mr. Stoffel, 148; Rising Sun, 147; Curfew Bell, 146; Rockllght, 141; Festivo and Kuta, 139 each; Tobosa, 135; Collegian, 132; Victor, 131, and Thriftless, 130.

THIRD RACE.—Six furlongs. Princess H., Silver Plush, Ondurdis, Templeton, Belle of Lexington, and Anecdote, 112 pounds each; Lady Radnor and Ascension, 110 each; Tchula, Caithness, Lady Sterling, Avon, and Eva Mine, 105 each.

FOURTH RACE.—Islip Handicap; one and one-eighth miles. Ten Candles and Bonnibert, 120 pounds each; Contend, 106; Tom Kenny, 105; Leopid, 97.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling; five furlongs. King John, 110 pounds; Mount Hope, 107; Eva Russell, 106; Fullback, 105; Mexicana, 104; Right and Tight, Buckthorn, Bernard, and Eva Mine, 103 each; Knight, 102 each; Australia, Ithan, and Witful, 99 each; Mennenfield nnd Frank Karrick, 97 each; Dollie Hayman, 95; Epidemic, Rubescent, and Bobbinet, 94 each. Also to eligible—Dr. Bissell, 102; Isle of Wight and Florham Lass, 99 each; Miss Glebe, 94.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling; one and one-sixteenth miles. Black Dick, 110 pounds; Grail, 109; Handicapper, Fair Knight, and Hinsdale, 106 each; Latson and Loone, 103 each; Marothen, 101; Frank McKee, 94; Clipper, 92; May J., 89.

GOODWOOD RACES START.

American Jockeys Win Four of the Contests—Outsider's Stewards Cup.

LONDON, July 29.—The one hundredth anniversary of the inauguration of the Goodwood racing meeting was favored with perfect weather. The social interest in the occasion was somewhat dampened by the absence of the King, but the party at Goodwood House included the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Christian of Denmark, and Prince and Princess Edward of Saxe-Welmar. Great crowds journeyed to this most picturesque but least accessible of English race courses. The principal event was for the Stewards' Cup, which has so frequently in recent years gone to rank outsiders, and the tredition was sustained to-day, when the cup was captured by Mauvezin, who scarcely figured in the betting. Mauvezin beat O'Donovan Rossa, who last year won at the sensational price of 60 to 1.

The American jockeys made a good showing. J. H. ("Skeets") Martin landed Raven's Flight second in the Craven Stakes, of 5 sovereigns each for starters, with 150 sovereigns added, for three-year-olds and upward, distance one mile and a quarter. He accomplished the same on Hammerkop in the Richmond Stakes, of 25 sovereigns, with 500 sovereigns added, distance three-quarters of a mile.

"Danny" Maher won the Charlton Welter Handicap Plate of 200 sovereigns, distance one mile, with the Nadine colt; Martin came in second on Binocle.

Maher also won the Hardwicke Stakes of 100 sovereigns on the Mrs. Gamp colt.

J. Watts, the jockey, is dead.

Hudson River Golf Matches.

The series of team championship matches in the Hudson River Golf Association have been nearly completed, but the championship has been won by the Powelton team of Newburg, no matter how the remaining games may be decided. The championship standing to date is as follows:

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	To Play.	Per Cent.
Powelton	6	0	1	1.000
Dutchess	6	2	0	.714
Sacgkill	4	2	1	.666
Mount Pleasant	4	2	1	.666
Glenwood	3	3	1	.500
Nyack	1	4	2	.200
Highlands	1	6	0	.143
Twaalfskill	0	5	2	.000

Professional Golf at Fox Hills.

An interesting professional match was played yesterday at the Fox Hills Golf Club links, in which Isaac Mackie, the club's professional, beat Steve Patrick by 5 up and 4 to play. Their scores were:

Mackie	4	4	4	6	3	4	5	3	3	—36
Patrick	5	6	4	7	3	4	5	4	5	—43
Mackie	4	4	5	5	4	5	3	5	4	—39 75
Patrick	4	3	5	6	4	4	2	4	4	—36 79

Red Men to Hold Athletic Games.

The Chattahoochee Tribe, No. 95, of the Improved Order of Red Men decided to leave their entry list open until to-day for the athletic games to be held Sunday, Aug. 3, at Celtic Park. The prizes to be awarded are away above the average, and as this is the tribe's first attempt it is certain that a large entry will be received by to-night. The games are sanctioned by the Amateur Athletic Union.

Canoeists Plan Long Cruise.

Four members of the Knickerbocker Canoe Club are contemplating a long and hazardous trip in their frail craft. They will start Aug. 9 from the club house on the Hudson River, at the foot of One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, from there they will sail to Sag Harbor, L. I., then they will ship their canoes to Cape Cod, Mass.

M. Ohlmeyer, Jr., will take his canoe Chiquita, L. Kratzmer sails his Papoose, R. C. Gretzmer the Foggy Dew, and W. D. Andrews The Tot.

Each will carry a full camping equipment consisting of tents, cot, stove, and a bunker full of edibles.

The canoeists will stow away in their small vessels stores to last for a journey of some days.

The Knickerbocker Club has been in existence twenty years, and the membership now numbers fifty, and the equipment required fills quite a large house. The club has a permanent camp at Egg Beach on the westerly side of the Hudson opposite Mount St. Vincent. The members will hold their Fall Regatta off this point on Labor Day.

ROWING TROUBLES AIRED

Union Boat Club of Harlem Repudiates Its Champion Sculler.

CHARGES AGAINST C. S. TITUS

Defeated Aspirant for the Diamond Sculls Indignant at the Treatment of His Club Mates.

Internal troubles in the Union Boat Club which have been brewing since early in the year, have culminated in the bringing of charges of professionalism against C. S. Titus, the American sculler, who competed in the recent regatta at Henley, England.

Theee charges were definitely formulated yesterday through the instancs of Morris A. Cornell, President of the Union Boat Club. The explicit charge is that Titus accepted a present of $50 from James Pilkington just previoue to the former's sailing for Henley. Pilkington is a veteran oarsman, and is President of ths Harlem Rowing Club, and also the Harlem Regatta Association. He is a wealthy contractor, who is at present constructing a portion of ths subway in ths vicinity of Washington Heights.

Titus, accompanied by bis wife, returned to this country, arriving Monday aboard the Minnehaha. Both were seen last night at their home, 2,442 Seventh Avenue. Titus at once admitted that the charges had been brought against him in regular form and that a special meeting was to be held to consider the matter.

"The trouble dates back to the early Spring," said Titus, "at the time I announced my intention to enter for the Diamond Sculls at Henley. Immediately there arose a faction against me, and I etood ready to leave the Union Boat Club and go to another organization. A meeting was called at which it was voted to raise the money to send me to the English regatta. Tbs faction against me then did all they could to defeat the object in view, and some of ths money promised was never collected."

TITUS COLLECTS THE MONEY.

"On the day of the Harlem Regatta, Decoration Day, after my race against Lou Scholes of Canada, in which I was beaten, Jamee Pilkington came up to me and said: 'You rowed a great race my boy and I'll see to it that you are sent to Henley. I'll subscribe fifty dollars myself.' Naturally I thanked Mr. Pilkington, and later on told Thomas Burton, Cbairman of the Henley Committee, and a member of the Union Boat Club of the offer. He made a note of it, and the day before my sailing for England Thomas Fitzsimmons and myself called upon Mr. Pilkington as he had not sent in the money subscribed.

"Mr. Pilkington was not at home when we called, so Mr. Fitzsimmons left me to see him. I waited, and when Mr. Pilkington came in he at once spoke of the matter and handed the $50 to me. I immediately took the money to Thomas Burton, who sent a receipt for it to the donor. Both of these men are ready to testify to their action. Mr. Burton later turned over the money to me as part of the $500 fund. I was careful about the whole transaction, because I knew that my enemies were ready to pounce upon any act of mine that they could construe as being professional.

"To indicate to what extent I have been subjected to petty annoyances the strained relations in the club became so great that I threatened to leave and go to the New York Athletic Club. The difficulties were patched up and I remained in the organization. Then came the Harlem regatta and the clamor for me to row in that meeting. I did not wish to do so, and members of the Henley Committee advised me against it. Morris Cornell then told me that unless I rowed I would never receive a cent of the fund subscribed to send me to Henley.

"About this time my new shell arrived and I wished to place it in the house on the races. Mr. Cornell would not allow it, and forced me to keep it on stoole on the floor. He kept picking upon me on all sorts of pretexts, and because of theee annoyances got me in such a nervous condition that I was far from fit on Decoration Day, when I lost to Scholes.

"When I went abroad members of my own club wrote to the authorities at Henley and by impeaching my amateur standing threatened to have my entry rejected. These men actually called a special meeting to have me expelled from the club the week previous to the Harlem Regatta. Under these circumstances and the attendant worries, it is a wonder that I was able to make any sort of a showing in the races.

"The controversy has caused a split in the Union Boat Club and the organization is in a very bad condition becauee of it. Indeed, disruption is likely to occur at any time. I shall never row for the Union Boat Club again, not even in the National regatta, as has been my intention. Not until the matter has been thoroughly sifted and I have been cleared from the chargea shall I resign from the club. I am guilty of no wrong and do not intend to play the part of a coward.

"I emphatically deny having committed any act that makes me a professional oarsman. When the decision has been rendered I propose to sue certain members, whom I will not now name, on the charge of libel for misrepresentation. Thomas Burton, Thomas Fitzsimmons, and James Pilkington will support me in the statements I have made, and these men know the facts, because they are the persons connected with the handling of the fifty-dollar subscription."

Among Harlem River oarsmen there has been great to-do ever since Titus first declared his intention to compete at Henley. In every club sides were taken on the controversy as to his being a representative American oarsman. Arguments have waged hotly and fiercely, and the history of amateur rowing in this country does not contain a parallel case. The career of Titus has been fraught with many peculiar circumstances, many of which are cited by those who take sides against Titus, and who claim that he has never won enough important races to warrant his entry at Henley.

Only a few years ago Titus was the pride of the Young Men's Gymnastic Club of New Orleans. He was the protege of a wealthy business man, Wolf by name, who made it possible for Titus to enter in many of the Southern regattas. It wae Wolf who accompanied Titus on his long trip to Philadelphia, where he participated in bis first Northern regatta. In fact, it is claimed Wolf is the man who brought Titus out as a sculler.

It is said that Titus deserted the New Orleans organization as soon as he began to figure in rowing. This caused his former New Orleans admirers great chagrin, and there was considerable adverse criticism by the people who had previously been his sponsors. They have not become discouraged in being represented in rowing, and F. Demourelli of the Young Men's Gymnastic Club has been training hard with the object of meeting Titus during the season's regattas that remain. Demourelli is entered in the National Regatta at Worcester next month.

The local rowing clubs have been stirred for months past by the most bitter strife over the real standing of the oarsmen in question. The question is so involved that even the cooler-minded oarsmen hardly hope for a satisfactory settlement. They all eagerly await the outcome of the meeting, which will listen to the specific charges against Titus. It is generally believed that in any event the Union Boat Club will undergo some sort of reorganization before it can again be placed on a firm footing due to the strife that the factions have waged over the status of Titus.

SEAWANHAKA CUP TRIAL.

Defending Boats Have a Race Which Trident Won.

MONTREAL, July 29.—Another race was sailed to-day in the series to determine the defender of the Seawanhaka Cup. It was over the triangular course in a very light shifty wind, Trident winning. Her elapsed time was 56:46, against Osma's 61:20. The latter boat was not well sailed.

A second race, a beat to windward and return, was started, but the wind died away to nothing after the outer mark had been reached and the race was called off. Osma rounded the outer mark 1 minute 23 seconds ahead of Trident.

The challenger, Tecumseh, was out for her first trial spin to-day and made a nice showing in the light airs. She is undoubtedly fast under such conditions.

HARNESS RACING RESULTS.

Meeting at Old Saugus Track Started on Its Second Week—Events at Albany.

BOSTON, July 29.—The harness meeting at the old Saugus track began its second week to-day with two pacing and one trotting class. Summary:

2:11 Class.—Pacing; purse $500.

Princess Moquette, br. m., (Paige)	1	1	2	1
Ned Wilkes, ch. g., (Switzer)	7	3	1	2
Phebon W., b. g., (Doré)	2	2	5	5
Early Bird, Jr., blk. g., (Knapp)	3	5	3	4
Tonita F., cb. m., (Merrll)	4	4	4	3
Rana, g. m., (Young)	6	7	6	6
George G., g. g., (Gillies)	5	6	dis.	

Time—2:13¼; 2:11½; 2:12¼; 2:11¼.

2:21 Class.—Pacing; purse, $500.

Peeler Patron, b. g., by Peeler-Oakland Maid, (Richardson)	1	1	1
Suitana, br. m., (Ryan)	2	10	2
Barnard, b. g., (Gordon)	7	2	6
Rosalight,

FIGHT FOR TWO CHILDREN

Louis Sternberger's Offer Ignored by His Wife.

Is Now Willing to Care for Her and Their Boy and Girl — Habeas Corpus Proceedings Adjourned.

Another chapter in the long fight of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Sternberger for the custody of their two children was enacted yesterday before Justice Dickey in the Supreme Court of Brooklyn. Mr. Sternberger, who is a son of the late Simon Sternberger, once a banker of this city, was a member of the New York Stock Exchange when the controversy began in 1895. Mrs. Sternberger's father was Solomon Stein, the Broadway merchant, who died last month.

The two contestants ceased to live together in 1895. It was in that year that the husband had financial reverses that deprived him of his fortune, and it is claimed by his attorneys that his misfortunes in the Street were the original cause of his wife's desire to bring about a final breach, although before that time she had tried to find legal grounds for a separation. Their two children, a girl and a boy, were six and five years old, respectively, in 1895. The father got the boy, but later there was a mutual agreement that a habeas corpus proceeding instituted by the mother should be allowed to determine who should have the custody of both children.

The referee appointed by Justice Ingraham decided in favor of the mother. A motion to have this decision confirmed was then made before Justice Truax. He would not confirm the referee's finding, but said that the father was entitled to the control of the children. The questions upon which he passed were three in number, namely, the fitness of the father, the fitness of the mother, and the welfare of the children. The Justice said that the father was entirely fit, and called attention to the fact that the mother had tried in vain to discover legal ground for a regular separation.

An appeal was taken by Mrs. Sternberger to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, which made an order reversing Justice Truax insofar as the custody of the children was given to the father. The former decision, however, was upheld as far as it pertained to the father's fitness, but the higher court said that it was taking into consideration the welfare of the children, for whom it deemed that a mother's care would be necessary for some years.

The higher court gave a permit for a new application, and on June 2 last Mrs. Sternberger's counsel, Nicoll, Anable & Lindsay, made a motion before Justice Clarke asking for an order depriving the father of all access to the children. De Lancey Nicoll submitted the brief for the applicant, who insisted that Mr. Sternberger should not even be allowed to visit his little son and daughter periodically, as he had been doing during the pendency of the former proceedings. Justice Clarke now has the papers in this case.

In the meantime Mr. Sternberger applied to Justice Dickey of Brooklyn on June 6 for a writ of habeas corpus, taking the grounds that his financial affairs were now in such shape that he was amply able to take care of his wife and children, and offering to do so if Mrs. Sternberger would consent to return to his roof. To this offer she paid no attention, continuing to urge her motion in the New York County session of the Supreme Court. The husband's application to Justice Dickey was made returnable on June 11, and was then adjourned until yesterday, when the opposing counsel appeared to argue it.

Mr. Nicoll moved that the motion be dismissed, but the Justice denied this, and decided on an adjournment until Sept. 1. He said he wished to wait until Justice Clarke had handed down his decision in this borough, as that decision would be of great help in deciding the habeas corpus proceedings.

Mr. Sternberger's lawyers are Harrison, Seasongood & Edwards. When Mr. Edwards was asked about the case yesterday, he referred to the brief submitted to Justice Clarke by Mr. Nicoll, in which it was stated that Mr. Sternberger once had converted to his own use securities belonging to the children.

"The evidence not only does not show this," said Mr. Edwards, "but it shows that the securities were exchanged by the father for a safer investment."

Mrs. Sternberger, according to Mr. Edwards, is spending the Summer with the two children at Bay Shore, L. I. Mr. Sternberger, who is in the brokerage business at 0½ West Twenty-sixth Street, lives at the Hotel St. Andrew.

DETECTIVE BUREAU CHANGES.

The Detective Bureau at Police Headquarters will be reorganized and recast this week, possibly to-day, under the direction of Corporation Counsel Rives, in regard to the status of Detective Sergeants.

A fortnight ago Col. Partridge acted on this opinion, which was, in substance, that Detective Sergeants are not full sergeants and can be remanded to the duty and pay of patrolmen, and transferred from the Detective Bureau to patrol duty in precincts fifty-five Detective Sergeants, who thought that their position was unassailable.

This left 150 Detective Sergeants in the New York Central Police Bureau. There are also left in this office ten Detective Officers, men who do detective duty at the pay of a patrolman and who may by good service be "assigned" Detective Sergeants at $2,000 or, like the Detective Sergeants, or at the will of the Police Commissioner, be remanded to patrol duty outside of the Bureau.

Under the law Col. Partridge could "assign" to Detective Sergeant duty at $2,000 a year as many patrolmen as he deemed necessary to the work of the bureau. He will probably send fifteen of the 150 Detective Sergeants left over to patrol duty in precinct. Of the 135 others, about sixty will continue as Detective Sergeants at $2,000 per annum, and seventy-five will be reduced to $1,400 a year, but retained in the bureau as Detective Officers, the plan which obtained and worked out well under Thomas Byrnes. Of the sixty Detective Sergeants who will continue to do duty at the pay of a full Sergeant, at least fifty will be old and tried men, whose records entitle them to consideration. Others will be men whose character of detective service merits attention and reward.

A report that the members of the Sergeants' Association have raised or are raising a corruption fund of $9,000 to be used at Albany next Winter to protect their interests against the claims of Detective Sergeants who contend that they are full Sergeants and can skip two grades in promotion to Captaincies, was ridiculed by officers of the association.

"In the first place," said one, "no fund has been raised and we would be fools to collect one five months before the meeting of the Legislature, with everything so far in our favor. In the next place our last meeting was in June and we do not have another until September."

When the Detective Bureau is recast Col. Partridge will have economized about $78,000, which could be available for the salaries of ninety-seven new patrolmen.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Lieut. Col. Philip F. Harvey, Deputy Surgeon General, having reported his arrival at San Francisco, will await orders until Aug. 25, on which date he will report to the commending General, Department of California, for assignment to duty as Chief Surgeon of that department, to relieve Col. Robert M. O'Reilly.

First Lieut. Henry W. Stemford, Signal Corps, will proceed to Baltimore on official business pertaining to the Signal Corps of the army.

So much of special orders of May 31 as relates to Second Lieut. George W. England, Sixth Infantry, is revoked, and he will report in person to Col. Jacob A. Augur, President of the examining board convened at Fort Leavenworth, at such time as he may be required by the board, for examination to determine his fitness for promotion.

So much of special orders of July 18 as relieves Major Jefferson M. Kean, Surgeon, from duty in Washington is revoked.

Changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Medical Department: First Lieut. George H. R. Gosmen, Assistant Surgeon, is relieved from duty at West Point, and will report to the commanding officer at Fort Hancock for temporary duty at that post to relieve First Lieut. Albert T. Truby, Assistant Surgeon.

Lieut. Truby is relieved from duty at Fort Wedsworth, and upon his relief from temporary duty at Fort Hancock, will proceed to West Point for duty.

Capt. Frank M. Caldwell, Twelfth Cavalry, is detailed to inspect the encampment of the Texas Volunteer Guard at Austin, Texas.

Navy.

Lieut. Commender A. P. Osborn, retired, will report to the Secretary of the Treasury for duty as assistant to the Inspector in charge of the Fourteenth Lighthouse District for duty in charge of that district upon the detechment of Commander W. H. Turner.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The Panther arrived at Provincetown July 28.

The Muchias arrived at Caps Haitien July 28.

The Sylph arrived at the navy yard, New York, July 28.

The Chesapeaks arrived at New Bedford July 28.

The Kentucky arrived at New Orleans, and the Solece at Che-Foo, July 29.

The Atlanta arrived at Santos July 29.

The Potomac arrived at La Gueyra July 29.

The Monongahela arrived at Cherbourg July 29.

The Lancaster arrived at Lambert Point July 29.

The Chicago sailed from Havre for Cronstadt July 29.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Adsm, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; L. A. Davidson, millinery; 57 Whits Surset; Herald Squars Hotel.

Meas & Kemper, Baltimore, Md.; J. Kemper, laces; Hotel Marlborough.

Daniels & Fisher Stores Company, Denver, Col.; H. C. Jones, domestics, linens, and white goods; 56 Worth Surset; Hotel Navarre.

Epstein, J., Baltimore, Md.; R. Goldman, linings and trimmings; Hotel Navarre.

Powers Mercantile Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; E. F. Powers, dry goods; 43 Leonerd Street; Hotel Normandie.

Kaufman & Co., Colorado Springs, Col.; B. S. Kaufman, notions, furnishing goods, cloaks, suits, and waists; Hotel Cadillac.

Bennett, Morgan & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.; H. W. Fryburick, laces, notions, and furnishing goods; Grand Hotel.

Binghamton Overall Co., Binghamton, N. Y.; J. S. Cary, overalls; Grand Hotel.

Townsend & Wyatt Dry Goods Co., St. Joseph, Mo.; A. Gorman, hosiery and gloves, 335 Broadway; Grend Hotel.

Wright, P. N., Norfolk, Va.; dry goods; Hoffman House.

Garson, Meyer & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; E. Meyer, woolens; Hoffman House.

Burgunder Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; H. Burgunder, woolens; Hoffmen House.

Steppacher, William, & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; W. M. Steppeeher, piece goods; Hoffman House.

Mead, G. O., Walton, N. Y.; dry goods and notions; St. Denis Hotel.

Hurst, John E., & Co., Baltimore, Mo.; A. C. R. Wilson, notions, hosiery, and underwear; St. Denis Hotel.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; F. E. Mack, linens and white goods, 438 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Conrad & Co., Roston, Mass.; B. B. Conrad, cloaks and suits; Hotel Imperial.

Rathbun & Co., Utica, N. Y.; F. B. Rathbun, linens, white goods, notions, hosiery, underwear, and dress goods; D. J. Cronna, dry goods, 43 Leonerd Street; Hotel Albert.

Adler Brothers & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; M. Adler, woolens; J. J. Beckrow, woolens; Victoria Hotel.

Rothschild, B., & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; B. Rothschild, woolens; Victoria Hotel.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; T. H. Breslin, carpets; Victoria Hotsl.

Root & McBride Company, Clevelend, Ohio; F. A. McReynolds, carpets, 51 Leonerd Street; Victoria Hotel.

Taylor, William, Son & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; A. Colder, cloaks and suits; 309 Broadway; Victoria Hotel.

Trounstine Brothers & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; S. Trounstine, woolens; Victoria Hotel.

Netcher, C., Chicago, Ill.; C. V. Wolfinger, linens and white goods; E. P. Nolan, dress goods; G. Brandels, cilks; C. S. Watkins, china; O. Jecobson, hats; C. Carlson, groceries; C. J. Fogerty, velvets; 377 Broadway.

Hargadine-McKittrick Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; G. B. Halliday, furnishing goods; 396 Leonard Street.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; E. W. Brown, Japanese goods; 104 Worth Street.

Root & McBride Company, Clevelend, Ohio; W. P. Jeckson, linens and white goods; 51 Leonard Street.

Landauer & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; H. W. Carley, furnishing goods; 396 Broadway; Herald Squars Hotel.

Mehler Brothers, Milwaukee, Wis.; C. Mehler, laces and neckwear; E. Mehler, furnishing goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Loveman, D., & Co., Nasbville, Tenn.; S. W. Berger, hosiery, gloves, ribbons, silks, and dress goods; 416 Broadway.

Holmes, D. H., New Orleens, La.; D. M. Holmes, furnishing goods; 33 Leonerd Street; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Farwell, J., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. E. Downe, underwear; 115 Worth Street.

Lowenstein, B., & Brother, Memphis, Tenn.; F. Ney, gloves; 43 Leonerd Street.

Emporium Dry Goods Company, Spokane, Washington; A. Nelson, cloaks and suits; Westminster Hotsl.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA.—J. M. Culp, President of the Atlantic Coast Line Railway, Washington.

HOLLAND.—Robert J. Collier, Newport.

GRAND.—Major L. C. Allen, United States Army.

MANHATTAN.—Ex-Lieut. Gov. P. C. Lounsbury, Connecticut.

NAVARRE.—Dr. A. P. Clark, Sidney.

VICTORIA.—Dr. C. W. Hutchings, Boston.

FIFTH AVENUE.—George W. Dunn, Binghamton.

ASTOR.—Commissioner Frank W. Baker, Owego N. Y.; Dr. O. Burgne, New Orleans.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Showere, light variable winds.

There will be showers and thunderstorms Wednesday end Thursday in the Carolines, the Ohio Valley, the Middle Atlantic and Gulf States. Showers are also probable in the upper lake region.

It will be slightly cooler over the areas of rainfall.

The winds along the Atlantic and Gulf Coaste will be light and variable; on the great lakes fresh southwest.

Steamers departing for European ports to-day will have light variable winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

Warnings of a serious overflow in the Brazos River Valley south of Waco were issued at noon yesterday.

The record of temperaturs for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1901.	1902.	TIMES. 1902.
3 A. M.	75	71	75
6 A. M.	76	72	75
9 A. M.	82	73	81
12 M.	88	81	86
4 P. M.	82	80	82
6 P. M.	73	77	78
9 P. M.	70	73	74
12 P. M.	70	72	74

THE TIMES'S thermometer le 6 fest above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau le 285 feet above the street level.

The average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	78½
Weather Bureau	78
Corresponding date 1901	81
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	73

The thermometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 74 degrees and at 8 P. M. 75 degrees. The maximum temperature was 84 degrees at 2 P. M., and the minimum 71 degrees at 12 o'clock A. M. The humidity wes 86 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 80 per cent. at 8 P. M.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

CHICAGO, July 29.—Fire to-day did $75,000 damage to the twine warehouse of the McCormick Harvesting Machine Company.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 29.—Fire completely destroyed five large barns belonging to Otis M. Hall, five miles west of Dunkirk, last night. Twenty-five hogs, about the same number of cattle and sheep, 400 chickens, several tons of hay and grain, and valuable farm implements were consumed. The loss is estimated at $10,000.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night to 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

2:05 A. M.—163 to 171 Grand Street; H. Stern & Co.; damage, $250.

7:05 A. M.—109 Edge Street; Sigmund Dorner; damage trifling.

1:25 P. M.—228 East Seventy-third Street; Adolph Dreruhm; damage, $30.

2:10 P. M.—270 Tenth Avenue; James Murphy; damage, $5.

2:35 P. M.—246 Clinton Street; Frank Wallace; damage trifling.

2:50 P. M.—104 Rivington Street; Ury Goodman; damage trifling.

7:50 P. M.—156 West Eightieth Street; Mrs. Justin Sherwood; damage, $15.

8:10 P. M.—190 Delancey Street; Congregation Bereberg; damage trifling.

9:05 P. M.—308 East Thirteenth Street; Peter Gorenshel; damage, $200.

9:45 P. M.—48 New Street; Frank Kneif; damage, $50.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniatnre Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.		A. M.
Sun rises.	4:53	Sun sets.	7:18	Moon rises. 12:35

High Water This Day.

	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook	2:56	Gov. Isl'd	3:13	H. Gate	5:09
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook	3:33	Gov. Isl'd	4:00	H. Gate	5:56

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) JULY 30.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Antillé, Bshemes	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Bellaggio, Pernam b u c o and Santos	11:30 A. M.	
Cornishman, Glasgow		12:00 M.
Cherokee, Turks Island and Dominican ports	12:30 P. M.	
Majestic, Liverpool	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Rosalind, Halifax and St. John's, N. F.	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Sabine, Galveston		3:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, JULY 31.

Columbia, Hamburg		10:00 A. M.
El Paso, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen		10:00 A. M.
Havana, Havana		11:00 A. M.
La Gascogne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Saratoga, Nassau		3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, AUG. 1.

Algonquin, Charl s s t o n and Jacksonvills		3:00 P. M.
Colorado, Brunswick		3:00 P. M.
Paloma, Inagua and Haiti	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Metanzas, Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, AUG. 2.

Alleghany, Fortuna Island, Jamaica, &c.	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Astoria, Glasgow	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Bohemian, Liverpool		
British Princess, Antwerp		
Cosmo, Porto Rico via San Juan	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Comus, New Orleens		3:00 P. M.
Lampases, Galveston via Key West		3:00 P. M.
Lucania, Liverpool via Queenstown	10:30 A. M. *12:30 P. M.	2:00 P. M.
Manuel Calvo, Cadiz, Barcelona, &c.		
Maracaibo, Curacao and Venezuela	9:00 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Mexico, Cuba via Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Minnehaha, London		4:00 A. M.
Pretoria, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Ravensdale, Yucaten and Campecha	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Stotendem, Rotterdem	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Toronto, Hull		
Trave, Naples	12:00 M.	
Zeeland, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

MONDAY, AUG. 4.

Iroquois, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Caturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steemer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Floride, and thence hy steemer, are dispatched daily, except Thursday; final connecting closes for dispatch via Port Tampa, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays at 5:30 A. M.; for dispatch via Miami, on Mondays and Saturdays at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispetch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Bellze, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemela, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M., (connecting closes here on Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortsz, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) ‡Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and first-class matter for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and first-class matter for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. §4, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Coptic. Mails for China and Japen, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. §6, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Kinshiu Maru. (Registered mail must be directed "via Seattle.") Malls for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hewaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Aug. §19 and up to Aug. §9, inclusive, or on arrival of steamer Campania, due at New York Aug. §9, for dispatch per steamer Sierra. Malls for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. §11, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. §12, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of Japan, (registered mail must be specially addressed. Merchandiss for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.) Malls for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Aug. §9 and up to Aug. §10, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Miowera. Malls for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. §16, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Mariposa.

Transpacific mails are forwerded to port of selling daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. ‡Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) JULY 30.

Algonquin, Jacksonville, July 27.
Comal, Galveston, July 19.
Hortenslus, Queenstown, July 18.
Queensland, Gibraltar, July 16.

THURSDAY, JULY 31.

City of Birmingham, Sevannah, July 23.
Graf Waldersee, Plymouth, July 21.

FRIDAY, AUG. 1.

Celtic, Liverpool, July 23.
Coloredo, Hull, July 19.
Condor, Montevideo, July 12.
Dominion, Para, July 20.
Iroquois, Jacksonville, July 29.
Neuplia, Stettin, July 15.
Pinnars Point, Dundee, July 17.
St. Nicholas, Antwerp, July 19.

SATURDAY, AUG. 2.

Etruria, Liverpool, July 26.
Fontabelle, St. Croix, July 27.
Philadelphia, Southampton, July 28.

SUNDAY, AUG. 3.

El Cid, New Orleans, July 29.
La Bretagne, Havre, July 26.
Potsdam, Rotterdam, July 24.

Arrived.

SS Eastern Prince, (Br.,) Jones, Barbados July 21, with sugar to the J. C. Seager Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:30 P. M.

SS Konigin Luise, (Ger.,) Volger, Bremen July 19 and Cherbourg 20th, with mdse. and passengers to Osirichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5 A. M. and anchored on account of fog.

SS Mexica, Stevens, Havana July 26, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:15 P. M.

SS Sir Richard Grenville, (Br.,) Jones, Demerara, &c., July 15, with mdse. to A. E. Outerbridge & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 12:45 P. M.

SS Erna, (Ger.,) Ritter, Montego Bay, St. Ann's Bay, and Port Maria July 24, with fruit to J. E. Kerr & Co. Arrived at the Bar at noon.

SS Alene, (Ger.,) Rohde, Savanilla, &c., July 15, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at noon.

SS Hamilton, Boaz, Norfolk and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Gladestry, (Br.,) Lawson, Colastins, &c., June 17, with quebracho wood to order—vessel to Simpson, Spence & Young. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 A. M. and anchored on account of fog.

SS Hugoma, McLean, Msyagues and Guayanilla, &c., July 12, with sugar to the New York and Porto Rico Steamship Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4 A. M. and anchored on account of fog.

SS Corfs Castle, (Br.,) Gibson, Algoa Bay June 29, in ballast to Norton & Son. Arrived at the Bar at noon.

SS Lempeses, Barrow, Galveston July 23 and Key West 26th, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mellory & Co.

SS El Siglo, Boyd, New Orleans 5 ds., with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Advence, Corning, Colon July 22, with mdse. and passengers to the Panama Railroad Steamship Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11:15 A. M.

SS Oneida, Hals, Georgetown, S. C., July 25 and Wilmington, N. C., 26th, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steam yacht Lady Tolfrida, (Br.,) Holman, Southampton July 14, to Col. Thompson. Had fine weather throughout.

SS Dorisbrook, (Br.,) Wrightson, Tampico 10 ds., with lead and copper bullion to the American Smelting & Refining Co. Will discharge at Perth Amboy.

SS Kinsmen, (Br.,) Matthews, Newcestle July 17, in ballast to C. T. Bowring & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4 A. M.

SS Southwark, (Br.,) Denn., Antwerp July 18 and Southampton 19th, with mdse. and passengers to the Internationel Navigation Co. Arrived at the Bar at 12:45 A. M.

SS Maria de Larrinega, (Br.,) Herrison, Sagua, &c., July 6, with sugar to Larrinega & Co. Arrived at the Ber at 10:30 P. M. 28th.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., July 29, 9:30 P. M., northeast, light breeze, cloudy, thick off shore.

Sailed.

SS Blucher, (Ger.,) for Hamburg, &c.
SS Kronprinz Wilhelm, (Ger.,) for Bremen, &c.
SS Lombardie, (Ital.,) for Genoa and Naples.
SS El Sud, for New Orleens.
SS Benefactor, for Philedelphia.
SS Menna Hata, for Baltimore.
SS City of Memphis, for Savannah.
SS Gellis, (Fr.,) for Marseilles and Naples.
SS Kaffir Prince, (Br.,) for Rio Janeiro, &c.
SS Yucatan, for Colon.
SS Grenada, (Br.,) for Grenada, &c.
SS Madiana, (Br.,) for St. Thomas, &c.
SS Axminster, (Br.,) for Norfolk.
SS Arapehoe, for Cherleston and Jecksonville.
SS Jefferson, for Norfolk and Newport News.

Spoken.

Bark Eclipse, (Br.,) McBryds, from Glasgow for New York, was spoken July 17 in lat. 41, lon. 50.

By Cable.

SS Ethiopie, (Br.,) Capt. Lumsdane, from New York for Glasgow, arr. at Moville to-day and proceeded.

LONDON, July 29.—SS Vaderland, (Br.,) Capt. Young, from New York via Halifax for Antwerp, arr. at Southampton at 11 A. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Oceenic, (Br.,) Capt. Cemeron, from New York for Liverpool, arr. at Queenstown at 5:07 P. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Pallas, (Ger.,) sld. from Hamburg for New York July 25.

SS Byron, (Br.,) Capt. Stapleton, from New York via Pernamhuco, arr. at Rio Janeiro July 25.

SS Prins Willem V., (Dutch,) Capt. Matus, from New York via West Indies, arr. at Ymuiden July 26.

SS Rotterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Peters, from New York, arr. at Rotterdam July 26.

SS Roma, (Fr.,) Capt. Verries, from New York, arr. at Marseilles yesterday.

SS Jeserie, (Br.,) Capt. Shotten, from New York via St. Vincent, C. V., Adelaide, &c., arr. at Sydney, N. S. W., previous to to-day.

SS Roseley, (Br.,) Capt. Robertson, from New York via St. Vincent, C. V., for Melbourne, &c., arr. at Fremantis previous to to-day.

SS Hanover, (Br.,) Capt. Phelan, from New York, arr. at Hamburg to-day.

SS Barbarossa, (Ger.,) Capt. Ments, from New York via Southampton, arr. at Breman to-day.

SS Rotterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Stenger, from New York for Rotterdem, arr. at Boulogne at 10 A. M. to-dey and proceeded.

SS Hilltern, (Br.,) Capt. Allen, (from New York,) sld. from St. Vincent, C. V., for Port Natol July 18.

SS Panama, (Fr.,) Capt. Haigard, sld. from Bordeaux for New York July 24.

SS Luciline, (Br.,) Capt. Helsham, sld. from Dunkirk for New York July 26.

SS Tripoli, (Br.,) Capt. Barber, sld. from Hamburg for New York July 27.

SS Deutschland, (Ger., tank,) Capt. Dalldorff, from New York, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Canadian, (Br.,) Capt. Hill, from New York for Liverpool, passed Kinsale to-day.

SS Wells City, (Br.,) Capt. Carey, from New York, arr. at Bristol to-day.

SS Trojan Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Eagleton, sld. from Palermo for New York July 27.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars — Wednesday, July 30.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellats Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—In re Pier (old No.) 12, E. R.
2—In re Pier (old No.) 16, E. R.
3—In re Ockerlund.
4—Cohen vs. Captor.
5—Barllati vs. Mayor, &c.
6—Kennelly vs. Woodbury.
7—In re 179th St.
8—Reilly vs. Bradley.
9—Mayer vs. Orr.
10—Same vs. Plasmmar.
11—Hirsh vs. Block.
12—Sturgis vs. Sturgis.
13—F. H. Schuls Mfg. Co. vs. Schule.
14—Lawyers' Mortgage Ins. Co. vs. Butler.
15—Same vs. same.
16—Same vs. same.
17—O'Connor vs. O'Connor.
18—McLaughlin vs. Ward.
19—Brown vs. Brown.
20—Worster vs. Gurley.
21—Jetter vs. Ringler.
22—Stachell vs. Stachell.
23—Rosenberger vs. City Realty Co.
24—Kutner vs. Harris.
25—In re Whitin.
26—Reynolde vs. Hardinbrook.
27—Thomae vs. Mack.
28—Benjamin vs. Layton.
29—Fenn vs. Fenn.
30—Ruspoli vs. Van Zandt.
31—In re Morris Av.
32—In re E. 162d St.
33—In re E. 163d St.
34—In re Daly Av.
35—In re E. 184th St.
36—In re E. 181st St.
37—In re Sullivan St.
38—In re W. 232d St.
39—In re E. 182d St.
40—Lippincott vs. Lippincott.
41—Stein vs. Weaver.
42—Kirkpatrick vs. Putnam.
43—Lang vs. United Stetes Casualty Co.
44—Taylor vs. Taylor.
45—Voigt vs. Voigt.
46—Crane vs. Metsler.
47—Bentz vs. Hartshorne.
48—Ferst vs. Gelet.
49—Rush vs. Rush.
50—Power vs. Franklin Typewriter Co.
51—In re Hughes.
52—Grosz vs. Cohen.
53—In re Watts St.
54—Turner vs. McDermott.
55—City of New York vs. Allen.
56—In re Worthington.
57—Murphy vs. O'Reilly
58—Flick vs. Kaferlein.
59—Richards vs. Leventritt.
60—Barr vs. Kirby.
61—Thurston vs. Hill.
62—In re Lewis.
63—Townsend vs. Bastick.
64—In re Bavarian Star Brew. Co.
65—Duff vs. N. Y. & Greenwood Lake Ry. Co.
66—Bachman vs. Hickman.
67—Swain vs. Heymann.
68—Anderson vs. E. De Brackeleer & Co.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S.

S.—Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.
John H. Heller, Jr., William North,
Caroline W. Russell, Melissa Bansel,
Henry W. Walsh, Henrietta Popper.
Moses Hefler,

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Hescall, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Trial Term, Part IV, Room, Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., and V.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and O'Connor for the People.

1—Robert Pitters.
2—Emma Scraggins.
3—Ludovico Giosto.
4—Fred Keller.
5—Thomas Madden.
6—Maurice Collins.
7—Edward Brown.
8—Joseph Mondiono, Joseph Turner.
9—John Cummings.
10—Benjamin Greenberg.
11—Joseph Jaffe.
12—Joseph Fessari, Louis Hollinder.
13—William Golleck, Lonis Laske, Benjamin Wysokl.
14—Alfred R. Dinnan.
15—Giovanni Brandoll.
16—Herman Wallace.
17—Charles Schroff.

Pleadings.

1—Andrew De Witt.
2—Harry Weston, Newman Schneider.
3—David Anderson.
4—Sol Berger.
5—Alexandsr Beck.
6—Ruth Foreburg.
7—William Lester.
8—John Meakin.
9—Gustave A. Leutheusser.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Clarks, J.—William N. Crane et al. vs. Isabel R. de Castano et al.—Morris Duklauer.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Clerke, J.—Citizens' Savings Bank vs. Nichols—William S. Bennett. In re McVay—Leopold Leo.

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MR. CABLE'S PLAN.

Mr. BEN T. CABLE'S methods are revolutionary. In the whole course of the discussion about restoring harmony in the Democratic Party no suggestion has been made so astonishing as the idea attributed to him that "whether the Democrats control the next House or not, it is highly necessary to have a few really strong men in Congress who can give tone and dignity to the minority operations and lay a foundation for the Presidential campaign." Mr. CABLE is said to be actually looking about in the Northwest for Democrats of such standing and ability and so distinguished and well known that if they would accept nominations for Congress they would probably carry even Republican districts.

Under the leadership of Mr. BRYAN it has been the practice of the party to name men who oftentimes had great difficulty in carrying the Democratic districts. The party has sent to the House of Representatives little men, empty men, men who were weak and silly, in debate, incompetent to form opinions of party policy, and incapable of furnishing from their number a minority leader who was not ludicrously unequal to his opportunity.

Mr. CABLE is a sensible man and a good politician. The advantage of sending Democrats of worth and attainments to Congress would naturally occur to him. But Mr. BRYAN will oppose his policy of redeeming the name of the party by sending some of the best of its men to take the place in Congress of the small fry who have gone there during the years of BRYAN'S sway.

CAPT. WILD'S CASE.

We particularly commend to the attention of our anti-imperialist friends the case of Capt. WILD of the Thirteenth Infantry, and the manner in which it has been dealt with by that ruthless military despot, Gen. CHAFFEE.

Two men of Capt. WILD'S command had been stabbed at a cockpit in Lingayen. An attempt was soon after made to burn the place, and the civil authorities asked Capt. WILD to furnish a guard for it. Still smarting over the murder of his men, he declined to do so, and the place was, in fact, burned soon after. The civil authorities thereupon complained of Capt. WILD for failing to support them. He was brought to trial before a court-martial composed of those whom the politically late and extensively unlamented "HAM" LEWIS described antithetically as "gilded military satraps on the one hand and tasseled society sapheads on the other." The gilded satraps and tasseled sapheads agreed that Capt. WILD had committed a serious military offense in failing to support the civil power, and sentenced him to be reprimanded.

The manner in which that bloody-minded military despot, Gen. CHAFFEE, has carried out the sentence is also worth noting. He says: "The necessity for this trial is based on the intention to accentuate to the accused that the existing order to give complete and unqualified support to all branches of the Civil Government must be complied with, and to show by example that nothing short of such support will be accepted from officers on duty in this division." The anti-imperialist manifestants themselves should feel some impulse to "return on themselves" when they consider this incident.

There is another aspect of the case, and that is that which relates to the maintenance, by the civil authorities, and by means of the military arm, of a place used exclusively for cockfighting. But that is a question between the civil authorities and the W. C. T. U., and to them we gladly leave it.

AN EXCELLENT RECORD.

It was, of course, the plain duty of the Controller to investigate the serious charges made in the Board of Aldermen against the management of the American Museum of Natural History. It is the right of the board to know the facts, whatever they may be, and it is the right of the managers of the Museum that injurious statements, whether merely erroneous or malicious, should be probed and their exact value determined. In view of the report of the accountant, Mr. CHARLES S. HERVEY, it may be said that Alderman DOULL rendered a real public service in giving an occasion for the investigation.

The report indorses in the most unequivocal manner not only the good faith but the efficiency and sound judgment of the managers. Mr. HERVEY says:

I have made a careful examination of the methods employed by the Museum officials to safeguard that institution in the disbursement of both its own funds and the moneys which it receives by annual appropriation from the city, and I find them commendable in the highest degree. It would be difficult, indeed, under the system now in vogue in the Museum for an irregular or extortionate bill to pass to final payment without being detected and stopped.

This system is one which is a credit to the administrative ability of the Director of the Museum, Prof. HERMAN C. BUMPUS, and of his subordinates who have the financial management of the institution in their charge.

It is no reflection on the gentlemen engaged in the essentially benevolent work of the Museum to say that their class does not always combine business ability and experience with enthusiasm in science and talent in scientific service. It is the more creditable that the affairs of the Museum should be found, under the cold light of expert examination, in such perfect shape. One result, we trust, will be an increase in the well-founded confidence already existing and still more liberal contributions to the admirable work performed by the Museum.

THE ANTHRACITE SITUATION.

The owl gained his traditional reputation for wisdom by looking wise and saying nothing. There is no reason to suppose that he ever was wise; but since he appeared to be, and took care not to correct the popular impression on this point, he has held his place as the companion and confidant of Minerva.

President BAER'S wonderful capacity for handling a coal strike seems to have about as much basis in fact as the owl's preternatural wisdom. After three months of mystery he has broken silence to express the desire that it be understood that "the coal Presidents are going to settle this strike, and they will settle it in their own way. No outside influence can change their course." This is all very well; or it would be if it were true. But it is not true. Either President BAER has not the situation well in hand and under complete control, or he is merely obstinate—a quality which is never characteristic of a great leader and organizer who has no success to point to in justification of the tenacity of his convictions. From the point of view of the operators the strike has been badly managed. In the first place, it need never have occurred. This counts for nothing, however, since it is quite probable the operators were entirely willing, and perhaps even desirous, that it should occur. It could have been ended before the Indianapolis convention. To have waited until after that event before even considering an effort to lift the embargo which the United Mine Workers had placed upon the industry was a tactical mistake. It gave the strike leaders a substantial basis for a demand for financial assistance, and to the extent to which they received it they were enabled to prolong the strike. A great leader would have seen the value of an aggressive policy two months ago. Mr. BAER may be a great leader; but if so he does not want the strike terminated and is working an elaborate confidence game, with the help and co-operation of the strike leaders.

As to his statement above quoted, it is within the truth to say that it is much more arrogant and gratuitously offensive to the people of Pennsylvania and to those of other States than a man in his position, the trustee of vast interests, should have deemed prudent. His position is by no means invulnerable. He and his associates are deliberately trifling with the public rights. The charter privileges of the corporations they manage are being abused, and great interests are suffering in consequence. He is in the position of a man who has built a fence across a public highway and sits beside it with folded hands, indifferent that the whole industrial and social life of the community is brought to a standstill. It is not as if he, and those for whom he acts, had made an honest effort to resume mining and been unable to do so. They could have done it at any time within the past two months; they can do it now. If they have reason to fear for their own property, the so-called independent operators will show them how mining may be resumed if the railroads will furnish cars and do the best they can to get their coal to market. There is no advantage in mining coal which cannot be shipped; but notwithstanding this it is stated that a number of collieries are at work under ground, breaking down coal and getting it ready to send to the empty market when Mr. BAER and his associates in the control of the coal roads are graciously pleased to permit.

It is time this farce came to an end. It may be there is no way of reaching the coal Presidents and impressing them with a sense of their public duty; but the obligation devolves upon all independent newspapers to denounce their policy as an outrage upon the rights of the coal-consuming public. If the State of Pennsylvania does not see to it that such a crime against the public welfare is not again committed it will be derelict in its duty to its own people and to the sisterhood of States.

ENGLISH MILITARY EDUCATION.

Probably nobody expects that the South African war will lead to any real military reform in England. A war which, after all, the British Army did ultimately win is not going to convert the British Army from an agreeable resort for young men of means to a scene of hard work and merit.

Yet the war has led to much plain speaking. The official commission which has lately reported reported plainly that the average British officer came very far short of knowing his business. That was the report of Capt. SLOCUM of our service, who was attaché on the British side in the South African war, and who found the British officer a very pleasant fellow, but a hopeless amateur, not to be taken at all seriously in a professional point of view.

Now comes a scandal in the military school at Sandhurst, the management of which the British commission severely arraigned, quite justifying their arraignment. The prankish cadets set fire to their buildings five times. After the fifth fire, and a futile investigation, the authorities took the step of "rusticating" all the cadets who could not prove an alibi. Rustication does not mean expulsion, but it does mean loss of time (although the loss of time might seem to be the chief aim of the British officer) and loss of seniority. This measure has brought on a debate in the House of Lords, in which it was admitted that Sandhurst was very badly off, in point of discipline as well as in point of instruction, and that all the criticism bestowed upon the place by the official commission was deserved. If the British officer does not know his business, he may fairly say that there is no place in which he can learn it. At all events, the Royal Military College at Sandhurst is not such a place.

THE DEVERY TYPE.

Though the former Police Chief DEVERY is a foolish and vulgar person, and though his illiteracy, his impudence, his coarse vanity are amusing enough, there is a significance in his present "campaign" worth a little consideration. It affords a striking proof of the nature of the motive animating the conduct of the numerous and powerful class to which he belongs, and in which he has held a place at once prominent, profitable, and influential. That motive, from first to last, from high to low, from the leader to the henchman and the common follower, is greed.

Here is a man who has ever since his youth been attached to what ought to be the most honorable service in the city, and the one demanding the most disinterested fidelity. It is a service in which the tenure is secure, the pay high, promotion for merit certain, and provision for old age ample. To it are intrusted the protection of life and property, the maintenance of order, the detection of crime, and the enforcement of the law generally. It is a well-paid, well-organized trust, better paid by far than the army and navy and better cared for in all ways, and its obligations should for decent members be as strong and clear as those of the officers of the army and the navy. This man has, in the matter of promotion and pay, been singularly successful, and may be taken as a fair example of the product of the system as it has been worked by the politicians among whom he now aspires to leadership.

What is obvious and striking in DEVERY is that he emerges from his long service in the police force without the faintest sign of any sense of responsibility. It does not occur to him that there is any standard of personal conduct in public life to which he owes respect, or to which he expects to be held by his fellow-citizens. He presents the Government of this great city, with the enormous interests intrusted to its care, with the intimate influence it necessarily exerts on the lives of its millions of population, as a trough from which those smart enough to get at it may hope to be fed. He seeks leadership in his district by promising to use the authority it will give him for the distribution of favors. He assails his rivals with a monotonous complaint that they have done nothing for the idlers of the district. As an earnest of what he will do when he gets control of public funds, directly or indirectly, he throws small coins among the children in the street, buys ice for the needy, hires all the men he can make a pretext of employment for, organizes an immense excursion with plenty of food and drink for his supporters. No doubt, if he consulted his individual tastes and those of his followers, he would carry out still more literally the ideal of the Roman patron, "panem et circenses," and have boxing matches between feeds at his entertainments.

The demoralization demonstrated to exist by the spectacle of DEVERY is a serious matter. To a large number of the people of his district DEVERY is a representative of all that can be attained by success in public life; he is, in a very real way, their ideal. They would be happy if they could be sure of mounting as high and by the same means. He embodies for them qualities that will triumph, and their ambition is to imitate his methods. They adopt his conception of public duty and opportunity and reject any more decent conception. It is not a pleasant spectacle that his career and his actual activities present. It is, indeed, a revolting one. But it would be a sad mistake to suppose that DEVERY is himself wholly or even chiefly responsible for his loathsome experience and the corrupting and polluting influence of his character and example. Perhaps no one set of men can be held accountable for the conditions that have produced him. But surely those men are especially to be blamed who, with education and associations of a higher sort, have sought their advantage in the application of the spoils principle to public service. The men of respectable antecedents who maintain such a machine as that of Mr. PLATT in this State, or Mr. QUAY in Pennsylvania, or who co-operate with such a machine as that of Mr. CROKER, are more to be condemned than the ignorant and coarse and narrow-minded class to which DEVERY appeals and belongs. And the efficient reform of the bad conditions represented by DEVERY will have to be begun with those in the upper ranks of the spoilsmen.

IMPROVING NEWARK MEADOWS.

Again the project of developing Newark meadows comes to the front, this time with what appears to be very substantial financial backing. Like announcements have been made so often and with so much circumstantiality that those for whom the subject has interest will be inclined to be skeptical of the imminence of the proposed improvements. That they are certain to come may be accepted as the natural result of conditions which cannot fail to induce capital to reclaim a vast stretch of level land within a few miles of New York from a mosquito-breeding salt marsh, of which the only product is a precarious crop of inferior hay, into a great industrial centre with advantages for certain industries greater and more permanent than are found at any other point on the American continent.

The Hackensack and Newark meadows together have an area of about thirty-four square miles, or about 50 per cent. more than Manhattan Island. There is more than sixty miles of undeveloped water front, taking both sides of the Passaic and Hackensack Rivers and the meadow side of Newark Bay. Every part of this water front has easy and safe access by land-locked navigation to New York Bay, the Hudson River, and Long Island Sound by way of the Kill von Kull, and to Raritan Bay through the Arthur Kill and Staten Island Sound. Nearly all parts of the tract are above Spring tide level. To raise it two feet would make it as dry as the water front of New York.

It would be difficult to overestimate the advantages which level land thus situated on tidewater near New York and gridironed by railroads giving connection with the North, South, and West possesses for manufacturing purposes. The preparations for such development need to be undertaken on a very comprehensive scale, and should provide for extending the navigable channels by means of broad canals, with or without tide gates, as may be determined, cutting it into sections and making each section accessible by barges, at least. The cutting and dredging thus necessitated would pay for itself to a great extent by furnishing the material needed for filling in between the canals, and this would be supplemented by the considerable quantities of silt taken from the river channels and along the bulkheads.

The most conspicuous advantages of this location are those offered for great metallurgical establishments—blast furnaces, steel works, rolling mills, bridge plants, and the like. For either the domestic market or for export, at no place in the United States can equal advantages be found in cheap materials, low freights, and facilities for distribution. A works which can ship its product by water not only from Halifax to Cape Horn, but to Duluth as well, without having to pay rail freights for a single mile, has a great advantage over one with an inland location. In the matter of raw materials the manufacturer there located would have available the magnetites, carbonates, and magnesian limestones of the Hudson River and Champlain Valleys, and all the cheap ores of the East at minimum freights. He would also have his pick of the rich ores of the world imported for Bessemer and open-hearth purposes, and would be at no disadvantage in the matter of fuel. Not the least of his valuable privileges would be an unlimited cinder dump where every ton of waste material would aid in making land of large value or in creating impervious and indestructible monolithic dikes behind which the material dredged from canals and river bottoms could be dumped, and left to solidify and make ideal sites for workshops and factories.

Such an improvement of what are now waste lands is an investment for the future. That it has been so long overlooked—or rather that so many attempts have been made without success to start movements looking to this end—may be attributed to the fact that the value of this tract for manufacturing purposes has not been appreciated, and investments promising a more immediate return have been more attractive. The conditions now permit it to receive serious consideration, since the only opportunities offered for employing the vast accumulations of wealth are in investments for the future. If taken hold of in the right way, by capitalists of large views and with a well-considered plan, the enterprise will be found better worth attention than many which have locked up much of the wealth of this generation for the benefit of those to follow.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Painful duty has compelled us to criticise with some severity the proclamation of suspicions and credulities in the guise of facts recently issued from Lake George by certain amiable old gentlemen—who ought to have found, in that delightful region, occupation at once pleasanter and more profitable for the Summer months. But just as we criticised from a sense of duty, so now a sense of fairness compels us to admit that we share to the full the horror so well expressed by the A. O. G.s in regard to the General in the Philippines who publicly used these frightful words: "By the Great Horn Spoon, I will make them want peace, and want it badly!" Now, of course, something must be allowed for the effects of a military training and of experiences in camp and battle. These things naturally tend to vigor of statement and to carelessness in the selection of words, but there is a point beyond which tolerance and charity cannot be stretched, and the reckless violence of the General's language is far, far beyond that limit. "By the Great Horn Spoon!" is an oath to shake the firmament, to rend the affrighted ear, to etagger humanity, and fill the fiends themselves with hopeless jealousy. And the thought of intending to make an armed enemy not only want peace, but want it badly, is nothing less than appalling. The man who cherished such a purpose would evidently have no compunction in ordering the unfortunate soldiers subject to his orders to fire real bullets at the opposing forces—which would seriously imperil their personal safety and might easily cause profound grief to their loving relatives. And what renders the case the more hideous is the fact that the General did not say he would make the Filipinos want peace "bad," but "badly"—a fact which proves conclusively that he spoke in cold blood, and not in a moment of wild excitement. We agree, therefore, with the A. O. G.s in holding him beyond pardon, and join them in urging the President to he up and at him. If stern and instant action is not taken, the next thing will be that somebody in the army or navy says: "By Jinks!" or even "My gracious!" After which would come the deluge.

—A brief quotation from a proclamation recently issued by President CASTRO of Venezuela appeared on this page Monday, and was introduced by a sentence beginning: "These are the 'prave 'orto' with which," &c. Several of our readers, we are sure, must have been puzzled by "prave 'orto," and wondered not only what they meant, but from what language they were taken. We have heard of one amateur philologist of considerable pretensions and not altogether destitute of information who studied over the problem for a good half hour, and consulted the dictionaries of half a score of tongues, ancient and modern, without getting the slightest light on the mystery. For "prave," which, of course, he pronounced as a dissylable, he discovered several possible meanings—none of which fitted in with the context, but "'orto," with its apostrophe which might be a smooth breathing, and its impossible plural termination of "o" stuck him completely. Just how widely this bewilderment extended we have no means of knowing, and doubtless there was many an admirer of SHAKESPEARE—with a good memory—to whom "prave 'orto," despite its peculiarities, instantly recalled FLUELLEN and his "A' uttered as prave words at the pridge as you shall see in a Summer's day." Therein lies the very simple explanation of what should have appeared in the sentence introducing President CASTRO'S Castilian mouthings, but it leaves what did appear as much of a mystery as ever—to those unfamiliar with the combined possibilities of chirography and typography. There in the darkness let it remain. In newspaper offices as in prisone secrets are which concern not the public, however much they may interest it. "Prave 'orto" deserves a place among the strange misheps of the art preservative of arts, and collectors of such things will no doubt add it to their abundant stores.

—Mr. SCHWAB'S slight attack of "the nerves" has given a wise editorial person in Vienna—where, as is well known, American matters are judged with equal accuracy and cordiality—an opportunity to warn us that our commercial and financial prosperity is a thing more impressive for size then for substance. Our "trusts," he says, depend for existence upon the life and health of a few individuals, and he declares it a "serious question" if we could replace the giants of to-day from among those who aspire to their positions. This is mostly nonsense. Nowhere is the indispensable man rarer than in the United States. For every work that needed doing we have always found the competent worker, and it is no detraction from the ability and the importance of the leaders in any phase of activity to say that the contingency of their retirement is one to be faced with composure. Individual talent or genius is an immense force, but, temporary fluctuations aside, the permanence and success of any commercial or National enterprise depend, in the last analysis, upon its intrinsic character, upon its harmony with conditions present and to come, and upon its relation to the public interest and the public opinion. The death of a "magnate" may be followed by a "panic," but it does not cause it. What it does sometimes is to bring about a more careful study of industrial and commercial realities, and then, after a momentary fright, confined mostly to "the Street," and the speculators abiding therein, values and prices get together once more and business goes on as before. Monarchies of the older sort may well worry over the ailments of individuals, but democracies are different, unless the whole theory of democracy is wrong, and as to that we will seek advice elsewhere than in Vienna.

—"Once a Tripoli, always Tripoli," might have been the title given by Consul General SKINNER of Marseilles to a recent report of his upon "Tripoli and the United States," which shows that this dependency of Turkey still maintains the conservative content that has so long been its characteristic quality. In 1802 Tripoli not only excluded itself from intercourse with the civilized world, but sought its amusement and aggrandizement in that system of piracy which caused us to draw the conclusion for it that if it did not want to play it must at least keep out of the way. A century has gone by and, according to the evolution of nations, it might be supposed that Tripoli would either have suffered the death of the unfit or have made, by certain advances shown, a bid for a place in the happy family of nations. But Consul General SKINNER reports: "One of the few portions of the known world with which the United States has no commercial relations, to which its products do not filter through by indirect channels, and with which our Government does not even maintain communication through the instrumentality of a Consular agency is Tripoli." Of the commerce between Tripoli and France, Tripoli's greatest export country, Mr. SKINNER says: "The commerce between the two countries reaches $675,000, of which $386,000 represents imports from Tripoli. The exports from this country include cheap silks, cottons, thread, flour, coffee, medicines, sugar, leather, and silver plates. The imports consist of skins, ostrich feathers, wool, and sponges." These imports are but a few necessaries of life, and the exports things that need nothing much more than the picking up as nature produces them.

INJUNCTIONS AGAINST STRIKERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"No injunction was ever granted which denied a workingman the right to stop work, to agree with others to stop work, or to influence and persuade those willing to work not to do so." The above sentence occurs in an editorial on "Strikes and Injunctions" in THE TIMES of Saturday, July 26.

In August, 1897, as "able a jurist" as Judge J. J. Jackson of West Virginia himself granted an injunction forbidding any one from speaking to or persuading the miners from quitting the employment of the contractors.

In 1894 injunctions were granted by Judges Jenkins, Ricks, and Taft restraining railroad men from striking on the Northern Pacific Railroad.

In July, 1894, Judges Woods and Grosscup, in the United States Circuit Court in Illinois, enjoined officers of the American Railway Union from using persuasion to induce railroad employees to refuse to perform their duties.

In August, 1894, Judge Dugro, in the Superior Court in New York, enjoined the journeymen tailors from maintaining pickets to persuade workmen from taking work in the strike shops.

In May, 1894, in the County Court, Allegany County, Md., Judge A. H. Boyd granted an injunction restraining employees from suspending work.

In October, 1808, Judge Hammond, in the United States Circuit Court, Cleveland, Ohio, enjoined the striking wire drawers from inducing or persuading any of the employes to perform their duties.

Judge Gager, Supreme Court, New Haven, Conn., in August, 1901, enjoined strikers from interfering in any way with any person who might desire to enter the employ of plaintiff.

Judge Baker, in October, 1901, in a District Court of Indiana, granted an injunction prohibiting strikers from inducing or persuading men to quit employment or abstain from taking the places vacated by striking workmen.

EDWARD PERKINS CLARKE.
New York, July 27, 1902.

Policeman Holder's Bravery.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The citizens of New York can never fully compensate a man for such heroic service as Policeman George Holder rendered yesterday in rescuing the girl and boy from drowning, to say nothing of his daring to make the attempt, knowing that he had only been out of the hospital a few months, where he had been on account of severe internal injuries sustained in the performance of his duty—arresting a thief—some months ago.

Holder, who has been on the force for thirteen years, lives with his wife and two children at 329 East Fifty-second Street. He bears an excellent record, and Capt. Lantry said that he is one of the best men under his command. Good! Reward him. W. P.

New York, July 24, 1902.

STREET SIGN PROBLEM.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is quite surprising to a practical sign painter that those having in charge the matter of street signs for the City of New York should have been persuaded to accept a bid for what is termed "enameled signs"—white letters on a deep blue ground. Enameled signs have never stood the severe test of outdoor exposure, particularly so for New York and other cities along the seaboard.

Any one with eyes open can see evidences of this all the way from New York to the other coast as well. The enamel will not hold to the metal sheet upon which it is placed. For a while it will remain intact, but as time—and not a great while, either—goes along disintegration takes place, and patches fall to the street.

Science has not yet found a positive and certain method for making enamel and metal agree when exposed to the storms, hot suns of Summer, or bitter cold of Winter; the metal wants to go one way and the enamel wants to go the other way, and then there's a break.

The best method for street signs is an important problem to solve, and for the convenience of the millions of strangers visiting the marvelous city let it be well done and of a permanent nature.

ALFRED H. LORTON.
Orange, N. J., July 28.

Pavements in City Hall Park.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It seems a pity that in replacing the cement pavement torn up for subway purposes in front of the City Hall, it should be thought necessary to break up the remaining squares of that perfect pavement laid down in 1876. Millions of footsteps in these twenty-six years have not worn it, nor is there a frost crack. In order to smash it, the workmen are obliged to lift each solid block from its bed. The pavement near the fountain shows what time will do to even a very good, but not so good, pavement. Is this not a case where it would be well to let well enough alone?

HIT NOT QUIT.
New York, July 29, 1902.

The Staten Island "Cars Ahead."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to call attention to a public nuisance now existing on Staten Island, one of the boroughs of Greater New York, that is much more serious than the car ahead nuisance. As the Midland Beach cars are prevented by a rival company from coming close to the ferry, those people who are so unfortunate as to arrive at the Staten Island ferry house during a rainstorm are obliged to walk a distance of over two blocks without any shelter, through a succession of puddles of water. Such a state of affairs endangers the health of a great many people in addition to spoiling their clothes.

A VICTIM.
New York, July 29, 1902.

The San Francisco Prizefight.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Apropos to your editorial on "The Ethics of Pugilism," in your issue of to-day, would it not be well to ask for information from San Francisco on which of the "bruisers" the Mayor was betting? Evidently "his honor" has no "compunctions of conscience" on the subject of prizefighting, and his intimation that the fight was a "fake" may proceed from his having lost money on the issue. Indeed, his remarks all point in this direction.

OBSERVER.
New York, July 29, 1902.

NUGGETS.

A Constant Draft.

The seaside scares you most to death
And leaves your hopes a wreck,
For every time you draw your breath
You have to draw a check.
—Washington Star.

Discounting It.

He—Here's a story of a surgeon who amputated his own thumb. Wonderful, isn't it?

She—O! I don't know.

He—What! Just think of his nerve, and the awful pain he must have suffered.

She—But no doubt he put himself under the influence of ether first.—Philadelphia Press.

Floor-Walking.

Head Floor Walker (severely)—I heard you tell the lady she would find the ribbons at the third counter to the left.

New Floor Walker—That's where they are.

Head Floor Walker—Yes; but you should have told her to go to the right past the necktie bargain counter, turn to the left past the stocking bargain counter, then three counters to the right past the shirt-waist bargain counter, and so on. You'll never make a floor walker.—Judge.

Her Luck.

"After all," said Mrs. Gaileigh, "it isn't so bad to have a husband who sleeps in church. Mine dreamed all through the sermon last Sunday, and I can't help feeling glad every time I think of it."

"Why, who ever heard of such a thing!" her friend exclaimed.

"You see, our minister preached a horrid, impertinent sermon against women paying so much for the clothes they wear, and I just know that if Jonathan had been awake he'd never get through quoting it to me."—Chicago Record-Herald.

SAILING.

Lydia Kendall Foster in Boston Transcript.

Glistening sail and gleaming sunshine,
Favoring tide and wooing breeze,
Rest and peace and strength and gladness,
While we sail o'er Summer seas.

Softly cradled in the wave-depths,
Rocked to rhythmic measures slow;
While more strongly woos the sea-breeze,
And more swiftly on we go.

On between the bright green marsh-lands,
Where fair gleaming waters lie,
On between the sedge-fringed meadows,
And the tree-crowned headlands high.

Broader grows the winding river,
Opening outward to the bay
Yellow-sanded beaches, curving,
Hem the rippling, watery way,

Now the pungent salt sea odors
Greet us as we ride the swell,
Leave behind all earth'a confinings,
Freely speed where peace doth dwell.

Fainter, dreamier, fades the beach-line,
Sky above and waves below,
Foaming wake and circling sea-gulls,
And the plesh of ebb and flow.

Many a bright mirage of fancy,
Many a tender dream of youth,
Floats athwart the radiant breezes,
Clear as winged words of truth.

Dip of boom and graceful curvings,
Splash of swiftly flying spray,
Hearts that sing aloud with gladness,
For the sea is ours to-day.

PRESIDENT'S GIFT TO TARS

Prize for Mayflower Gun Crew Excelling at Target Practice.

Sailors' View of Mr. Roosevelt—James A. Garfield and ex-Fire Commissioner Sheffield at Sagamore Hill.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., July 29.—President Roosevelt is to make his next excursion from Sagamore Hill on Thursday morning, not to Newport or Richfield Springs, as has been reported, but to witness the gunners of the Mayflower at target practice. Miss Alice will probably go to Newport and later to the springs.

The President is to start early on Thursday morning by special train, going to Greenport, where he will go on a launch to the Mayflower. It was his intention to make the entire trip by water, but the Mayflower has recently proved a keen disappointment, in so far as her speed is concerned, the handsome yacht cruiser doing well when she exceeds the speed of a canal boat. The President has calculated that it would take him at least two days on the Mayflower to get to the scene of target practice. By train he can reach there, witness the shooting, and return the same day.

Before the Mayflower sailed away this evening she was met by the Government tug Nina, which brought from the Brooklyn Navy Yard a number of new targets. These were carefully stowed away, after the rival gun crews for luck had touched each target.

Word was received on the yacht this morning that Mr. Roosevelt had contributed $25 to be given to the gun crew which should make the best record at target practice. The announcement caused the greatest interest among the sailors. They were enthusiastic over the President's prize. Every Jack had something to wager, a parrot against a monkey, the proceeds of the next pay day, plugs of tobacco, pipes, anything and everything dear to the sailor man.

The men behind the guns spent their leisure moments in peeping along the sights, and as the Mayflower gently rolled in the light swell of the sound they whistled for a burricane that they might take aim with the ship rolling in heavy seas.

When a reporter of THE NEW YORK TIMES visited the Mayflower this morning he took occasion to talk with some of the men behind the guns. They were tolerant of the interruption to their silent sighting. One of them, spokesman for the others, said:

"We've got the right idea of the President. When he comes and goes, there's the salute, and its all pretty formal, but it is not long before he forgets about the officers and is wandering around among the men. He knows most of us by name. There's nothing familiar with us, just the President of the United States with the men in the service. The gun crew that wins the prize won't divide the money, but will buy prizes with it, and the idea is that the inscription is to be 'Teddy's trophy: winner of Roosevelt's prize for gun practice.'"

The President went out in a launch today to take luncheon with the officers. The men behind the saluting guns missed slightly the proper requirements of their cannonading, as each gun crew was firing at imaginary targets. The President was not long on the Mayflower, and when he left the twenty-one guns were properly fired, but Gunner's Mate Reilly insists that every shot was properly aimed, even if there was no projectile to spin over the waters.

Mrs. Roosevelt attended the ice cream and apron sale which was held in the Parish Hall of Christ Episcopal Church this afternoon under the auspices of the St. Hilda's Guild of the congregation. She made purchases of several aprons. For two years past Mrs. Roosevelt has lent her support to this society, which has for its chief aim the assisting of charitable institutions.

James R. Garfield, Civil Service Commissioner, and James R. Sheffield, ex-Fire Commissioner of New York, who refused in February the appointment as Commissioner of Immigration, were guests of the President at dinner. They refused to discuss the purpose of their visit other than to assert that their coming was purely of a social nature.

PRESIDENT TO VISIT SISTER.

Will Be Guest at Robinson Home at Richfield This Summer.

Special to The New York Times.

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., July 29.—President Roosevelt will visit this section before Autumn. Mrs. Douglass Robinson, Mr. Roosevelt's sister, who resides at Henderson home, a beautiful villa near Richfield Springs, states that the President will be her guest for a short time this Summer, the exact date still to be determined. The Robinsons spend their Summers at Richfield. It is believed that if the President visits Richfield Springs he may be induced to visit Otsego Lake and Cooperstown.

It is understood that the President will leave Oyster Bay about Aug. 22, for a two weeks' trip. It is thought here that the visit to Otsego County will be made at that time. A friend of the Robinson family, however, declared to-night that the visit here would not be until after October.

MAY BE HIBERNIANS' CHAPLAIN.

Bishop McFaul Likely to Succeed to the Office Formerly Filled by Bishop Feehan.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., July 29.—There is every likelihood that Bishop McFaul will be asked to accept the office of National Chaplain of the Ancient Order of Hibernians to succeed the late Bishop Feehan. The matter of appointing a National Chaplain is left to the National Board of the order, which will begin its session in a few days at Denver.

Thomas P. Burns, one of the Trenton delegates who attended the Denver convention, said to-day that several times during the session the name of Bishop McFaul was mentioned in the speech making, and each time there was prolonged applause.

The Hibernians throughout the United States and other countries are grateful to the Bishop for his work in cementing the two factions of the order several years ago.

INSPECTING FORTIFICATIONS.

Two Parties of Army Officers Make a Tour Around New London, Conn.

NEW LONDON, Conn., July 29.—A party of United States Army officers, headed by Major Gen. MacArthur, late commander of the American forces in the Philippines, made a tour of the fortifications in this vicinity to-day. They inspected Forts Wright and Terry, making the trip to the islands on the Government steamer Castle.

Another party of army officers which visited here to-day was the ordnance board, which is inspecting the big guns on the coastwise fortifications. The board went to Fisher's Island to examine the guns there. Gen. Wallace F. Randolph was at the head of this party.

SARATOGA IS TO HAVE A RECORD SEASON

Cottages Are All Taken by New York Millionaires.

Preparations for the Racing Season Are on an Unequaled Scale—Saratoga's Attractions—A Night Scene.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, July 29.—This greatest of our inland Summer resorts afflicted with the same sombre Summer as all the rest of the North, but it is looking hopefully forward to the gayest season it has ever known. Clouds hang like a pall over the banks of foliage which rise out of the streets to tower above the houses, and either every day or every other day it rains. Yet next Monday is to see the beginning of a season of Pompeian prodigality. A host of those who have money to burn will here light their pile, and those who have saved for a splurge will burn their little squibbike rolls along with those who ignite the great rockets and set pieces and who never miss what they throw away. All the millionaires who have been announced as star performers at this game will be here next Monday except young Mr. Mackay, whose mourning will keep him away.

Your correspondent, who had always secured a quiet room in one of the cottages of the United States Hotel, far removed from the hurly-burly of the main building, applied for such a retreat yesterday. He was told that all the cottages have been rented. None are left to break up into single apartments, and if the hotel was twice as well supplied there would not be a cottage untenanted. Mr. Whitney has taken three for himself and friends. Mr. Perry Belmont has another, Mr. George Gould and family another, Mr. John W. Gates another, and Mr. Ogden Mills, I believe, and others, have the rest.

Such dresses as we are to see next week! Such equipages! Such bookmaking and gambling! Such a whirl and dash and splendor of living! It seems hard to have to wait for it and the races to come together. Rain and clouds won't matter next week. The show is planned, the stage is set, the players are engaged, thousands of tickets have been sold; not even a frost or a snowstorm will hinder the spectacle. In the meantime we have all the standard Saratoga attractions, with polo in the lead. Polo is this week's tit-bit. It is played at 4:30 o'clock every afternoon by the well-known "grown-ups" and their equals, if not superiors, the boys of tender years, who are polo-bred like the ponies they ride. I am going to see this afternoon's game in order to be able to reproduce with what skill I possess the exciting and picturesque scene for all the other readers of THE TIMES next day.

TO SEE AND BE SEEN.

I came here from the Green Mountains yesterday afternoon, and every mile on the way was hotter than the mile behind it. The cool, blue mountains of Vermont and the North Woods melted away into the level line of a slightly rolling farmland, the sun scorched the sides and roofs of the cars, the cattle stood knee-deep in the creeks or huddled in the shadows of the trees, the city boarders here and there along the route sat on the shady sides of the houses mopping their faces. I could almost hear them groan.

The nearer we came to Saratoga the hotter it grew until, at last, as I crept, feeble and wilted, out of a car that was a close approach to a Turkish bath, I asked myself "Why do people go to Saratoga?" The Saratogians will not pursue this line of thought with any pleasure, neither will the regular habitués of the place. But it can do no harm to anybody to look into this question. You might as well try to prevent the wearing of corsets or the drinking of rum by telling the truth about those practices as to try to damage Saratoga by any criticism you could make at this late day.

The Indians came here to drink the waters, the first farmers came to farm, the Continentals came to whip the British, the Southern planters came to meet each other and spin yarns over the medicinal waters. To-day only a few come to drink the waters, and these and all the rest who rendezvous here look on at each other. This is the only place in the country where there are one hundred houses that does not call itself either a city or a town. Here every native calls his burgh "the village." And yet it is a great deal more of a city then most of the places that are so called.

It is a Winter village and a large Summer city. The air hums with the beat of hoofs, the tread of human feet, and the sound of voices. Whether you walk the busy main street or turn down the most rural, grassy, tree-embowered lane, you see a plethora of people. The plazzas of the mammoth hotels are no more crowded than the porches and stoops of the little frame boarding houses far away from the heart of the place. There are all sorts of people; people who pay $5 a week, people who pay $5 a day, people who pay $5 a minute, people to whom $5 is the gain of a week of hard toil, and people to whom $5 is something to be tossed to a stable boy who hands you up your whip.

I have not studied Saratoga yet, but I can see that it is a place to which the people bring the people—it is another Brighton, to which goes everybody, either to cut a dash, or to look on, or to pick up the crumbs from Dives's table. I am looking the place over as I would study Rio Janiero, to which I have never been; indeed, it is eight years since the end of the old days when I came here every year. I mean to dissect the place and serve it up, joint by joint, and slice by slice, as the days wend by, but after a mere single evening in the "village" the broad fact that the crowds are the main attraction is the most striking of the first impressions.

SARATOGA'S IMPROVEMENTS.

One sees that the place has added some new features. The great hotels used to be rather bare barracky places, not at all up to date. Immense sums have been spent in improving several of them, and Saratoga is thus made more comfortable and better worth coming to. The proprietors of several of the springs have established water parlors in the main street, and in these one sees crowds at the tables late at night and early in the day, drinking the salty and medicinal fluids. There are more and showier jewelers' shops than there used to be and there are more brokers' offices, also making themselves very conspicuous. There are also more stores of every kind, and the prosperity of the place is likewise seen in the excellent care with which the neatness and excellence of the streets are maintained.

"Saratoga?" said the druggist of first importance in the place, when I asked him why it was so popular. "Why, Saratoga always was a great resort—either for Indians or birds or animals or white men. Let me tell you, Sir, that it is always temperate and comfortable here. I never wear an overcoat in Winter or dare put on anything else than wool in Summer. There is a strip of land about twenty miles wide, running from Whitehall in a southeasterly direction right across the country, which was marked by the main trails of the Indians who always came this way in their travels because it was pleasanter in Summer and got very little snow or cold weather in Winter. Saratoga is in this strip. Here, also, came all the wild game in its migrations; and as for ducks, wild geese, and game birds generally—why, Sir, any one who knows the facts will bear me out in saying that this market is the most plentifully supplied with game of any neighborhood market in the United States."

This patriotic druggist also informed me that Saratoga is as forward in the acquirements of civilization as in the smilingly bestowed benefactions of nature. He declared that in the matter of schools, the modernness of its schoolhouses and the scope of the teaching, hardly a town in New England can show such excellence as this little place, whose outside is all that most visitors see. The excellence of the streets and roads is apparent to the most unobservant visitor, but the druggist assured me that the sewerage system is superb, and is to be still further improved, and the fire extinguishing organization and paraphernalia are as good as any city of any size can boast of.

It is well that the roads are good, for never, except in antiquated old London, did I see so many horses or such reliance placed on horseflesh as is here exhibited. It is said that at any moment between 9 o'clock in the morning and 9 o'clock at night, you may count a hundred horses from any vantage point on the main thoroughfare. There is to be seen a double line of vehicles "hung up," as the Southern people say, on either side of the street, while the roadway itself is lively with moving teams. These include all sorts of business wagons, from those of the most shiftless peddlers, who mend their harness with bits of rope, to the great expresa vans and the polished piano-like delivery wagons sent up by our Sixth Avenue stores. Of pleasure vehicles every sort is seen, from the mud-grimed buggy of the farmer to the royal landau of the rich New Yorker, and of hacks there are none missing from between the old Broadway stages now used by certain hotels and the shining oak-bodied surreys of the latest pattern.

A NIGHT SCENE.

Last night I left my voluble druggist and stepped out to see what the village was doing. It had given itself up to the enjoyment of orchestral melody. On one side of the main street rang out a noisy band offering free and stentorian music to a great crowd of loiterers, hundreds in number, who blocked the pavement and swarmed in the road. Opposite, in the inclosed garden of the Grand Union Hotel, rows of men and women in rich attire sat listening to the orchestra led by Victor Herbert, just as at the United States the great foliage-roofed court pulsated with the strains of another band, heard by a leisurely, richly dressed assemblage.

Out upon the brilliantly lighted street a throng as large as one sees upon upper Broadway on a night in "the season" strode with slow, holiday step. It was the output of the smaller hotels and boarding houses. Here and there a maid or matron, dainty in attire as a floweret, came out upon the porch of a great hotel to look upon the street scene in which her humbler, but no less happy, sistere moved. And those in cotton and print stuffs stared back at my lady in lace and silk, giving her a thought no deeper than their glances, and strode ahead, singing and smiling, as glad to be seen as to see.

JULIAN RALPH.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

Janpolski—Mathews.

The wedding of A. Gregorowich Janpolski and Miss Caroline Mathews of Chicago took place yesterday in the Harlem Collegiate Church, the Rev. Edgar Tilton officiating. The wedding was a small one. Silas G. Pratt, a cousin of the bride, gave her away, and a reception for the bride and bridegroom followed at the residence of Mr. Pratt.

Waymouth—Lynch.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 29.—The second wedding of the season at Jamestown took place this afternoon at St. Matthew's Church, the bride being Miss Elsie Lynch, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. J. Van B. Bleecker, and the groom Capt. Ernest Glanville Waymouth of the Royal Artillery of Great Britain and son of Mr. and Mrs. Silas Waymouth of Plymouth, England.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. C. D. Burrows, rector of the church, assisted by the Rt. Rev. McVickar, D. D., Bishop Coadjutor of Rhode Island. The bride's gown was of white satin, trimmed with duchesse lace, and she wore a tulle veil and carried a bouquet of white sweet peas. She entered the church on the arm of her father, who gave her away, and was attended by a maid of honor, Miss Mount of New York. Mise Mount wore a dress of white India silk, with lace, with pink sash and trimmings, and a lace hat, with pink roses, and carried a bouquet of pink sweet peas.

The groom and his best man, Capt. T. M. Wakefield, an officer in the same regiment, wore a brilliant uniform of the Royal Artillery, and the bride's father wore the full-dress uniform of Captain in the United States Navy. The ushers were John S. Bleecker, brother of the bride; Elliott Wadsworth of Boston, and Joseph S. Cole and Charles Cole of Morristown, N. J.

The church was decorated with wild flowers by the friends of the bride. About the windows were draped grapevines, and the chandeliers were covered with asparagus vines and white daisies, a bunch of golden rod and ferns being placed at the entrance of each pew. At the altar were several large palms, while about the base were bunches of yellow daisies. The doorway was draped with green bay bushes.

After the ceremony a reception was held at the Summer cottage of Capt. Bleecker, on Racquet Road, which was attended by a large number of the Summer visitors and army and navy people. The training station band played during the reception.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The very heavy weather is keeping many in the country. Quite a number of men who were to have returned on Monday from house parties are remaining over, and may possibly stay the week end. At the various watering places plans of all kinds are formulating, but even at Newport there are no actual dates arranged for entertainments in August, except those which are to be given by Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Mrs. Mortimer Brooks, and Mrs. Astor. Mr. and Mrs. Peter F. Martin have returned from their honeymoon. Charles M. Oelrichs, the father of Mrs. Martin, was in town yesterday, and so also were Mr. and Mrs. Robert Collier.

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The next general reunion on the tapis is the cruise of the New York Yacht Club. The yachts are gradually coming into the Sound from all quarters. The Corsair has sailed from England, and will be here in time for the meeting of the fleet at New London.

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To-morrow will see the minor matches in the polo tournament at Saratoga. The Country Club of Westchester will play in the match. Mr. and Mrs. George Gould will be at Saratoga for the next week.

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Among those who returned in the Southwark were Major E. B. Cassatt, W. F. Draper, Jr., Capt. A. F. Marshall, W. C. Parsons, R. J. Plummer, P. P. Bliss, and E. H. Butterfield.

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Mr. and Mrs. Walter P. Bliss and Senator and Mrs. Stephen B. Elkins are among the latest arrivals at Saratoga.

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In speaking of the lease of the famous Battle Abbey to Mr. Michael P. Grace, late of New York, an English authority says: "Battle Abbey, the beautiful and interesting property of Sir Augustus Webster, has been rented on a long lease to Mr. Grace, who is doing it up in the most perfect way, adding electric lights everywhere as well as many other modern improvements. Mr. and Mrs. Grace have a town house in Belgrave Square, and have given many successful parties at various times. Last December their daughter married the present Lord Donoughmore." Michael Grace is the brother of ex-Mayor William R. Grace of this city.

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Mrs. Henry B. Livingston is occupying her camp in the Adirondacks in the Upper St. Regis Lake region.

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Mr. and Mrs. Robert Collier (Miss Sarah Van Alen) were in town yesterday and lunched at Sherry's. Mrs. Frederic Edey, Mrs. Lawrence Waterbury, and Mrs. Warren Delano and her daughter were also in town. Mr. and Mrs. Waterbury intend spending August at Newport.

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Mrs. Marshall C. Lefferts and her daughter, Miss Mollie C. Lefferts, will spend part of August at Narragansett Pier.

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Announcement has been made in London of the engagement of Lady Florence Keppel, a sister of the Hon. George Keppel, well known in New York, to William Boyle. Her brother, Major Derek Keppel, is in attendance on the Prince of Wales, being an equerry in waiting.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 29.—Reginald C. Vanderbilt gave to-night the first entertainment at Sand Point farm, which he recently purchased and has had materially improved for use this Summer. The entertainment took the form of a dinner for his male friends, twenty-four in number. The table decorations were entirely of American beauty roses, and the rooms were decorated with tall stalks of pink hollyhocks.

Mrs. C. F. Hoffman gave a luncheon this afternoon for twenty-two guests at the Pendleton cottage, the table decoratione being white roses.

Mrs. William Kingsland gave a luncheon at the Pinard cottages this afternoon, followed by a euchre.

This evening Mrs. Thomae Hitchcock gave a dinner in honor of the Bridge Whist Club. Dinners were also given by Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Mrs. Ogden Goelet, Mrs. A. Cass Canfield, and Mrs. J. De Forest Danielson and a large evening party was given by Mrs. Hugh L. Willoughby at the Chalet.

At Mrs. Jones's dinner, Hodgson introduced silver hanging baskets in place of pieces on the table, the baskets hanging within a foot of the table and being filled with long sprays of white sweet peas. Loose flowers and trailing vines were laid on the table, all the decorations being in white.

Sunday afternoon next the many friends of Mr. and Mrs. Peter D. Martin will be given an opportunity to see the valuable presents which the bride received for her wedding. The Cadwalader cottage will be opened at that time for a reception and tea, and invitations will include all the Summer residents.

Gen. Lloyd Brice of New York, who recently sold his father's estate on Bellevue Avenue to E. Rollins Morse, has rented the Alfred M. Coates villa near Beacon Hill for the remainder of the season.

Messrs. A. G. Vanderbilt, Reginald C. Vanderbilt, Elisha Dyer, Jr., Seth Barton French, E. C. Knight, Jr., E. L. Winthrop, Jr., J. C. Lynch Smith, W. H. Sands, Pembroke Jones, W. K. Brice, W. E. Carter, Perry Belmont, T. A. Havemeyer, W. D. Hatch, T. M. Davies, E. Moore Robinson, John Jacob Astor, and Mrs. Vanderbilt have taken parking spaces for the polo tournament which is to be held at Bateman's Point during the first week of September, immediately following the horse show.

Mrs. J. F. Tams and Miss Cruger are guests of Mr. and Mrs. E. Rollins Morse at villa Rosa.

W. F. Chrystie of New York is the guest of Frederick Sheldon.

R. L. Cottenet of New York is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Victor Sorchan.

J. C. Rowland is the guest of R. N. Carson at his villa at Reef Point.

The annual meeting of the Newport Casino corporation will be held next Monday morning, Aug. 4.

George Crawford of Philadelphia has rented the Tunstall Smith cottage, Jamestown, for the remainder of the season.

The piano recital by Mise Anna Jansen at the Casino theatre this morning attracted a fair sized audience, consisting almost entirely of Summer residents. The programme, which included selections from Beethoven, Liszt, Chopin, Grieg, and Wagner was rendered in a most artistic manner, and was thoroughly enjoyed by the audience. The patronesses of the recital were Mrs. C. H. Baldwin, Mrs. J. Bancroft, Mrs. Winthrop Chanler, Mrs. John R. Drexel, Mrs. Herman B. Duryea, Mrs. Marie C. Eustis, Mrs. Austin Flint, Jr., Mrs. E. Rollins Morse.

E. Rollins Moree hes appeared on Bellevue Avenue in a very bandsome electric brougham, which is without a peer in Newport. There are inside accommodations for four passengers, the front seat being hinged so that when not in use it can be raised, affording a clear space. The upholstering is in rich, dark green morocco. The interior furnishings include silk curtains, electric light in dome fixture, drivers signal, card case, and mirror.

A lawn tennis tournament is in progress at the Casino courts for ladies doubles. Seven pairs were entered, and the matches played have reduced the number to three, Mrs. Barger Wallach and Miss Edna Barger, Miss Anna Sands and Mies Maud Livingstone, and Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, Jr., and Mrs. Twombly. Mrs. Wallach and Miss Barger have defeated Mise Wetmore and Miss Bush. Miss Sands and Miss Livingstone have won two matches, one from Mrs. Howard N. Potter and Miss Louise Hatch and the other from the Misses Moran, and Mrs. Thayer and Miss Twombly have defeated Miss Brooke and Miss Brice. Mrs. Barger Wallach and Mise Barger will play Mrs. Thayer and Miss Twombly to-morrow, and the winners will play Miss Sands and Miss Livingstone in the finals.

BAR HARBOR HAPPENINGS.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., July 29.—Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gould arrived to-night aboard their yacht.

William C. Whitney returned this morning to New York. He will come here again later in the season.

There were several large dinners given to-night. Mrs. G. Quincy Thorndyke entertained at the Hedge, Mrs. J. J. Emery at the Turrets, Baron Hengelmuller at the Bandhox, and John Hone, T. G. Condon, Countess Langier Villars, and George W. Vanderbilt also gave dinners.

The ball at the Malvern to-morrow night promises to be very gay. Mrs. De Grasse Fox will give a dinner preceding the dance.

Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Pheips and Miss Phelps of New York are at the Malvern.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert G. Mott, Mr. and Mrs. William J. Evans, and Miss Evans of New York came to-day to the Louisburg.

The Pot and Kettle Club has become a popular place for giving dinners. Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Green entertained there to-night. Mrs. Antonio Y. Stewart will give a large dance there Aug. 14.

G. Willett Van Nest of New York hae arrived at the Malvern for the season.

Mrs. Charles E. Green gave a sailing party aboard the Mascot to-day.

Mrs. Clarence Wadsworth entertained at dinner at the Arcadia Landing.

Franklin Haines of New York came in to-day aboard the steam yacht Viking.

An Engagement Announced.

The engagement has been announced of the eldest daughter of George Crawford Clark, broker and financier, of this city, to Horace Chase Stebbins, who is a descendant of ex-Secretary of the Treasury and United States Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase of Ohio. Mr. Stebbins is a recent graduate of Harvard, and is well known in social, athletic, and mercantile circles in New York.

Mr. Clark, the father of the future bride, is a Director of many railroads, banks, and trust companies throughout the country, and is associated with J. J. Hill in the latter's railroad enterprises. He has expressed his intention of presenting to his daughter on the occasion of her marriage a mansion on Riveraide Drive to be erected near the residence of Charles M. Schwab.

SCHOOL ROOF GARDENS OPEN.

Large Crowd of Boys and Girls Entertained with Music at Public School No. 42—No. 147 Also Used.

Last night for the first time the play grounds on the roofs of some of the public schools were turned into roof gardens, and the little folks were invited to spend the cool of the evening there. At Public School No. 42, corner of Hester and Ludlow Streets, where the roof was crowded with children of all ages, a band played for their amusement. The only trouble was that the band didn't make quite enough noise to be heard above the clatter and shouting of the children.

George B. Markham of Public School No. 2, on Henry Street, was in charge, and Miss Cummings of Public School No. 177, Market and Monroe Streets, led some hundreds of little girls in lively games of drop the handkerchief and the like.

There were mothers, too, with babies, and some older boys and girls who seemed to prefer to stand in corners and chat.

At Public School No. 147, East Broadway and Gouverneur Street, the roof was also open, and a number of children, seven hundred, perhaps, took advantage of it, but the band did not turn up, and altogether there was not the same enthusiasm as at Ludlow Street. H. J. Boos of the West Thirteenth Street School was in charge, with Mrs. Boos.

The roofs are to be open every night from 7:30 to 9:30 o'clock, and sometimes there will be music, sometimes basket ball, and athletic contests.

These roof-garden entertainments were made possible by the appropriation of $25,000 by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment on last Friday.

FOOD PRODUCTS CONFERENCE.

Manufacturers and Distributers' Association Discussing Legislation Affecting Their Business.

For the principal purpose of discussing food legislation, the members of the Association of Manufacturers and Distributers of Food Products of the United States met at the Hotel Victoria yesterday. Those present were:

William B. McMeekin, President, Wheeling, West Va.
W. E. Exeley, Wheeling.
H. H. Logan, Boston.
L. Link, Philadelphia.
L. M. Freiley, Camden.
J. T. Cox, Camden.
J. E. Bricks, Crosswicks, N. J.
L. Wittenberg, Philadelphia.
C. M. Fenton, Buffalo.
Walter H. Williams, Detroit.
Max Ams, New York.

The association is said to represent $25,000,000 in business interest, but its members deny that it is in the nature of a trust. During the meeting yesterday Secretary Walter H. Williams said:

"We have no desire or ambition to control the market for manufactured food stuffs. The question of prices has never once been raised or discussed at any of our meetings. We were incorporated under the laws of New Jersey some time ago, solely for the purpose of securing a legal status in the matter of getting better food legislation. What we want is a National food law.

"There are thirty States in the Union that have food laws. Practically these laws are identical, but they are differently interpreted by different State Food Commissioners. We want one law, interpreted one way, so that we will know where we are at."

IN THE SHOPS.

It is the drug shop from which one of the good things for this time of year comes, and it is really worth while, for the odor is refreshing in itself and it is also thoroughly disagreeable to flies. Get a small bottle of alcohol and lavender, and just before the dinner hour wet one or two sponges with the mixture, and ehould there be a fly in the dining room he will speedily take his departure. Just try it and see and the slight odor left in the room when the family enter will be cool and refreshing. Ten cents worth of oil of lavender and 15 of alcohol will make a good proportion.

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Such a lot of cheap jewelry as people are wearing this year! It is marvelous. At some of the best places they have counters in the centre of the shop in a suggestive bargain conuter fashion with quantities of shirt waist studs, cuff buttons, scarf and hat pins, and they are surrounded by crowds most of the time. There is the coral, which is a pretty rose pink shade, amethysts, and the blue turquoise, which is the least attractive in the cheap imitations and looks distinctly what it is. It is a pleasure to have a pair of cuff links for every shirt waist, and if one of them is loet who will care when they cost only 25 cents a pair? In the cuff links, among the best are some that are not imitations, but sober black with a rough finish, and these are delightful for the woman who is in mourniug, or even for some occasions and some waists for the woman who is not. There ie one oval button and one round, and the metel link between hae a plaiting of gold and the buttons are quiet and in good taste.

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In one of the shops hat pins with long pear-shaped heads of crystal—by courtesy—cost only 5 cents each. They are very pretty for light hats, and a pair can be left in each hat and there will be no need of pulling them out continually and ridding the hat with holes.

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Long strings of round coral beads of a pretty size, not too large and not too small, cost $2. These are the genuine article. They are pretty to hang one's fan upon.

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There are some really pretty stick pins in a very inexpensive lot of jewelry which are excellent imitations of opale and cost 10 cents each. The reason so many people of good taste can wear the cheap jewelry that is put on the market now is because it is made so cheaply and in such good taste.

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Such a stunning ring as it is! One of those rings that one seee occasionally that have a genuine charm, which the ordinary ring of precious stones does not. This ring has a rather small catseye for a stone, and this is held in place by two small lizards in a dull brass-colored gold. It is a ring for a man and one that most men who do not care for jewelry would like.

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Here is a beautiful piece of Paris lingerie. It is a stunning night robe, cut low in the neck, finished with a wide ruffle of real "val" lace drawn up with ribbons. Below the ruffle are alternate clusters of tucks and insertione of the "val" running down and in both back and front forming something like a short waisted bodice to the gown. The tucks are carried down below the insertion, each piece of which is finished with a point and on either side of the lower ends of the group of tucks are slashes, the openings with edges embroidered and through them white satin ribbon is run. This ties in a bow with ends in front. The slashes are graduated, those at the centre of the back being the highest and those in the centre of the front the lowest, and there is a gradual slope to the waist. The ribbon is tied once in the centre of the back and two short ends stand out, giving a pretty finish. The sleeves to the gown are full, cut up to the shoulder on the top of the arm and failing to the elbow below. The edgee are finished with a wide frill of lace.

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Among the coolest varietiee of underwear are the lisle mesh garments. These are simply made, rather high in the neck, well shaped, and in some of the shops have been reduced to 65 cents each.

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Silk garments which have an open work effect are expensive. A beautiful undervest of this material hae three medallions of lace set in the upper part of the front. One of these will cost something over $10. There are other garmente of the same silk, which are plain with the exception of a little edge of torchon lace around the neck. There are colored as well as white garments of silk.

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Exceedingly pretty things in hand-made underwear can be found at very reasonable prices. Gowna which cost $3.85 have a yoke formed of clusters of tucks with rowa of French knots between and collar and cuffs made in the same style.

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A pretty little chemise has a beading around the top, which is finished with "val" lace. Just below the edges a little vine of white embroidery is carried around the garment. This chemise costs $4.25.

HOSEA B. PERKINS DEAD

"Silver-Tongued Orator of Washington Heights" Expires in This City.

Successful in Business, He Turned His Attention to the Study of Literature, Languages, and Science.

Hosea B. Perkins, who was at one time recognized as an orator of no mean ability, and more recently was called "the Silver-Tongued Orator of Washington Heights," died yesterday morning in his homestead on King's Bridge Road. Those who were children in New York twenty-five or thirty years ago remember him especially well as a Fourth of July orator, who would arouse their patriotism to the highest pitch. When some civic or military event in New York required an orator it was for many years quite the custom to call upon Hosea Perkins for the address.

He was always a Democrat, but Mr. Perkins did not take politics very seriously, and although upon several occasions offices of considerable importance were offered to him he declined them. He was a member of the Tammany Society and of the Democratic, Fordham, Washington Heights, and Century Clubs. Of the latter organization he was President for many years.

Although a busy man, Mr. Perkins was a great lover of hooks, and found time for private study. After his retirement from business he took up the study of several languages and also of the sciences. In 1871 Bowdoin College conferred the degree of Master of Arts upon him, and in 1875 Dartmouth similarly honored him. He was considered an authority on the poetry of Robert Burns, and he delivered a number of lectures on the Scotch bard.

Mr. Perkins was born in Dover, N. H., Aug. 8, 1819. He was the son of Robert P. and Relief Perkins, his family being one of the oldest and most respected in the State. What early education he got was in public schools of his native town, which he left at fourteen years of age. For three years he worked on his father's farm and as a clerk in a store, and then left for New York. He arrived here when he was seventeen years old, and was fond of telling in his later years that upon his arrival he knew only one person in the city—a poor old negro. He secured a position as clerk in the carpet house of Shaw & Carter. A few years later he went into business for himself on the Bowery with his brother, James P. Perkins. After thirty years in business he retired, having amassed a competency.

Although declining political honors, Mr. Perkins served for ten yeare as a School Trustee, and for twenty years represented the Twelfth Ward in the Board of Education.

During the war Mr. Perkins was a member of the New England Relief Association, and as such upon the return of the Second New Hampshire after the war delivered the address of welcome at the Battery. The affair was one which drew a crowd of persons to that park. One of his other memorable speeches was made at the twenty-fifth annual State Fair of the New Hampshire Agricultural Society, at which the most prominent men of that time attended and made speeches. Mr. Perkins married on Nov. 9, 1843, Harriet L. Hanmer, who died in 1888. They had eight children, five of whom survive. They are Mrs. H. M. Noe, Mrs. Thomas H. Disbrow, Mrs. George H. Payson, wife of the Rev. Dr. Payson of Newark; Mrs. William J. McCreery, and Robert R. Perkins.

Mr. Perkins enjoyed pretty good health until 1900, when his daughter, Mrs. Ethan Allen, died, and he grieved over that bereavement a great deal, and also about that time began to show physical ailments. For several months he had been very ill at his home.

DEATH OF HIRAM MERRITT.

East Side Real Estate Man and Philanthropist Expired Suddenly.

Hiram Merritt, who for over forty years had conducted a real estate and insurance business at 53 Third Avenue and for over a score of years had lived at 88 East Tenth Street, died suddenly at his home yesterday morning of paralysis of the heart. He was seventy-five years of age, and a bachelor.

Many years ago Mr. Merritt was active in the Republican politics of his ward, but he never accepted any office other than that of School Trustee and School Inspector, both of which were without salary. He was quite prominent in the affairs of the Methodist Episcopal Church of this city, and one of its largest contributors, particularly to the work of the east side. He is said to have been an intimate friend of Peter Cooper, the founder of Cooper Union.

Mr. Merritt was a Trustee of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, a member of the Republican Club, and was also a member of a number of philanthropic and church societies. He leaves two brothers and a sister. Theodore Merritt, one of the brothers, residing at Middlehope, Orange County, N. Y., was in the city yesterday and made arrangements for the funeral, which will take place Friday, from the dead man's country residence at Middlehope.

PAUL VAN DER VOORT DEAD.

Was Past Commander in Chief of the G. A. R.

PHILADELPHIA, July 29.—Paul Van der Voort, Past Commander in Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, died at Puerto Principe, Cuba, to-day of paralysis of the heart.

He was born in Ohio in 1846. He enlisted for the three months' service in the Sixty-eighth Illinois Infantry, and re-enlisted in Company M, Sixteenth Illinois Cavalry. He was discharged Aug. 1, 1865, as Sergeant. In 1866 he joined the Grand Army in Illinois, and was Assistant Adjutant General to Department Commander Hilliard.

He resigned that position on his removal to Omaha, where he was mainly instrumental in the reorganization of the Department of Nebraska, to which he was assigned as Provisional Commander. On the formation of the department he was elected Department Commander. He was elected Senior Vice Commander in Chief in 1878 and Commander in Chief in 1882.

NEWS OF LAKE PLACID.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., July 29.—Foxhall Keene has leased the camp of Howard Bucknell on the upper Saranac Lake, and it is being made ready for the coming of Mr. and Mrs. Keene, who are expected in a few days. The camp adjoins that of Talbot J. Taylor, brother-in-law of Mr. Keene, who, with Mrs. Taylor, are now on the upper Saranac.

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob H. Schiff of New York have taken possession of the camp of ex-Gov. Morton on the upper Saranac Lake.

Mr. and Mrs. H. L. R. Emmet of New York paid a visit to Lake Placid to-day. They are spending the Summer at Paul Smith's.

Mise Marion Payne Quay and Miss Katharine Quay of Pittsburg, daughters of Senator Matthew S. Quay, have joined their father in camp on Lake Placid.

J. R. Ogden of New York is at the Stevens House, and with Mrs. Ogden, who has been here for some time, will remain throughout the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Olyphant of Englewood, N. J., accompanied by their daughter Edith and their son, have arrived at the Lake Placid Club for the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. George T. Seward of East Orange, N. J., are at the Ruisseaumont for the Summer. Mr. Seward is President of the Fidelity and Casualty Company of New York. Mrs. M. C. Davidge, daughter of Bishop Potter, Mes Elizaweth Larned of Amityville, L. I., and E. P. Larned of Summit, N. J., left the Ruisseaumont yesterday on foot for the Indian Pass, and the Indian village. Last night they remained at Adirondack Lodge, and to-day made the ascent of Mount Marcy.

When the head is wrong, everything is wrong. Make the head and heart right with Dr. JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE.—Adv.

MASS FOR MR. MACKAY.

Held Yesterday at St. Mary's Church, Cadogan Square, London.

LONDON, July 29.—Many American and English friends of the family were present today at a requiem mass in St. Mary's Catholic Church, Cadogan Square, for the repose of the soul of John W. Mackay. The members of the family present were Clarence Mackay, the Princess Colonna, with her young son, and the daughter and two sons of the Countess Telfner. Mrs. Mackay, who is still prostrated, remained at home with her mother, Mrs. Hungerford. The Countess Telfner is quite ill at the Waisingham Hotel.

Mr. Mackay's body was taken last evening to Notting Hill Convent, where it will remain until taken to America in September or October, when Mrs. Mackay will accompany it.

To-day's service was confined to the celebration of the mass for the dead. The floral decorations of the chancel were not elaborate, and consisted chiefly of large bunches of lilies of the valley. The music was composed by Father Charles Clark of London, and was sung by a choir of twenty.

Among those present were United States Ambassador Choate, Commander Richardson Clover, United States Naval Attaché, and Mrs. Clover; Bradley Martin, Mrs. Parkinson Sharpe, Mrs. Maitland Kersey, Mr. and Mrs. George G. Ward, Frederick Ward, and Jefferson M. Levy.

REQUIEM MASS AT ST. LEO'S.

The Rev. Father Ducey, Who Officiates, Refers to the Loss He Has Sustained by Mr. Mackay's Death.

St. Leo's Church, in East Twenty-eighth Street, was crowded with friends of the late John W. Mackay and officials and members of the staffs of the Commercial Cable and Postal Telegraph Companies yesterday at the requiem low mass celebrated for the repose of the soul of the dead millionaire. The service was held at 11 o'clock, at the same time at which a similar service was celebrated in St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, Chelsea, England.

Among those present at the services in this city yesterday were Mrs. Collis P. Huntington, accompanied by Miss Caroline M. Campbell and Randolph Natali; Charles M. Tweed, Chairman of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, and Edward Hawley of the Southern Pacific; John Hayes Hammond, George Clapperton, Traffic Manager of the Commercial Cable Company, and C. E. Merritt, Assistant Manager; A. B. Chandler of the Postal Telegraph Company, and H. Baker, Vice President of the Company; E. C. Bradley, C. P. Bruch, G. H. Ussher, E. C. Platt, W. K. Smith, F. H. Dennis, J. O. Stevens, Thomas Cuyler, N. D. Francis, E. G. Cochrane, E. Reynolds, J. Smith, and others.

The church was appropriately but plainly draped, the altar being covered with purple colored flowers. The Rev. Father Thomas J. Ducey, an intimate friend of Mr. Mackay during the letter's lifetime, officiated at the mass, and a special service of music was given on the organ by Joseph Poznanski.

The address of Father Ducey, though not long, was impressive. The priest, who was plainly affected by the occasion, referred several times to his intimate personal acquaintance with Mr. Mackay during the life of the latter, and the loss which the speaker had sustained in his death. Mr. Mackay, said Father Ducey, was one of his oldest friends, and so long as he should live he would never cease to pray for him.

At the conclusion of the service and after the absolution the entire gathering sang the favorite hymn of Mr. Mackay, "Nearer, My God, to Thee," Father Ducey leading in the singing.

TO ABATE ACID GAS NUISANCE.

Mr. Vreeland Tells Mr. Jerome Thirty-fourth Street Motive Power Will Be Changed.

District Attorney Jerome, Health Commissioner Lederle, and President Vreeland of the Interurban Railway Company held a conference yesterday afternoon in Mr. Jerome's office in regard to the complaints against the Thirty-fourth Street surface cars for an alleged acid gas nuisance.

Mr. Vreeland explained that his company was getting ready to change the motive power of that line to electricity. The bids, he said, had already been asked for, and it would be impossible to make a change for at least eight months. In the meantime he agreed to take steps to remedy the nuisance. This, it was said, was satisfactory to both the Health Commissioner and District Attorney.

Business Notices.

Faded hair recovers its youthful color and softness by the use of AYER'S HAIR BALSAM. HINDERCORNS, the best cure for corns. 15cts.

MISSOULA. TETONKA.
E. & W. Two Naw Collars. E. & W.

BIRTH

ROPER.—At 66 Lowther Av., Toronto, Canada, on Sunday, July 27, 1902, to Rev. Dr. and Mrs. J. C. Roper of 3 Chelsea Square, New York, a daughter stillborn.

DIED.

BALDWIN.—At the residence of his son, Stephen C. Baldwin, 127 Remsen St., Brooklyn, on Monday, July 28, 1902, of typhoid fever, ths Rev. Stephen Livingston Baldwin, D. D., Recording Secretary of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in the sixty-eighth year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at the New York Avenue Church, corner of New York Avenue and Bergen St., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, July 30, 1902, at 2 P. M. Interment in Greenwood.

Boston papers please copy.

CARRINGTON.—On Monday, July 28, at her home, 112 Franklin St., Astoria, L. I., Edith Bissett, youngest daughter of James M. and the late Adelle E. Carrington.

Funeral service at the Church of the Redeemer, Astoria, on Wednesday, July 30, at 11 A. M. Interment at New Haven, Conn. Kindly omit flowers.

COLMAN.—Entered into rest, at Greenwich, Conn., July 28, Annie L. Dunham, wife of Samuel Colman, aged sixty-nine years.

Funeral private from residence Wednesday at 12 o'clock.

HEARTT.—At her residence, 421 West 23d St., on Tuesday, July 29, Margaret Heartt, widow of Abraham Heartt, in the 69th year of her age.

Funeral on Thursday, July 31, at 9 o'clock, at Church of the Guardian Angel, 23d St., near 10th Av. Interment in Sleepy Hollow Cemetery

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks weak.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
July 29	737,865
To date this year	102,664,037
Corresponding date last year	101,280,421

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

July 29	$2,937,000
To date this year	$554,372,600
Corresponding date last year	$685,729,720

Money rate; collateral loans on call, 2½@3 per cent.; at three months, 4½ per cent.; at six months, 5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½@5 per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Ag. Chem. 1¾	N. Y. Air Brake....1¾
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B. ½	Pressed Steel Car... ½
Chi. G. W. deb.... ⅝	Reading 2d pf..... ⅝
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.... ⅝	Sloss-Sheffield ..... ½
Detroit Union Ry.... ¾	U. S. Rubber ..... ½
General Electric.....2	W. & L. E. 1st pf.. ½
Met. Securities.....1	W. & L. E. 2d pf....1¼

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper.....1¼	Met. St. Ry..... ⅝
Am. Sugar Ref.....1⅝	Wis. Central..... ⅝
At., T. & S. F.....1	M., St. P. & S. S. M.1
At., T. & S. F. pf..1	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf..... 1¼
Balt. & Ohio..... ⅝	Mo., K. & T..... ½
Canadian Pacific....1¼	Mo. K. & T. pf....1½
Can. Pac. subs.....1¼	Nat. Biscuit pf..... ½
Ches. & Ohio.....1	N. Y. Central.....1¼
Chi. & Alton.....1	Nort. & West.....1½
Chi. & Alton pf..... ⅝	North American....2½
Chi., M. & St. P....2½	Pacific Coast.....1¼
Chi., M. & St. P. pf. ½	Pacific Mail..... 1½
Chi. & N. W.....2⅝	Penn. R. R.....1½
Chi., R. I. & Pac...3¾	People's Gas..... 1⅝
C., C., C. & St. L..1½	Rep. Iron & Steel... ⅝
Col. Fuel & Iron...2	Rubber Goods.....1
Col. South..... ½	Rub. Goods pf..... 1
Con. Gas..... ⅛	St. L. & S. F.....2
Corn Prod. pf.....1¼	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.1⅝
Den. R. G. pf.....1¼	St. L. S. W.....1¼
Detroit Southern..... ½	St. L. S. W. pf..... ⅝
Dist. of Am. pf..... ½	Southern Pacific....1⅝
Evans. & T. H....2	Southern Railway.... ⅝
George A. Fuller....2	Tenn. C. & I..... 1
Internat. Silver.....1¼	Texas Pacific..... ¾
Iowa Central pf.....1⅞	Tol., St. L. & W.... ½
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. pf..... 1¼	Tol., St. L. & W. pf. ½
Kan. City So. ..... ¾	Union Pacific.....1¼
Kan. C. So. pf.....1	U. S. Leather..... ⅛
Lake Erie & West..1	U. S. Rubber..... ½
Long Island..... ½	Wabash pf..... ¾
Louis. & Nash.....1	West. El. & M.....8½
Manhattan Beach.... ½	Wis. Central..... ½
Man. El..... ⅝	Wis. Central pf..... ½

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Mo., K. & E. 1st...1½| N. Y. Dock.....1

Bonds Declined.

Col. Fuel Conv.....1¼ | Union Pac. conv....1
Det., M. & M. l. g. 3½s 1

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Yesterday's market was heavy throughout. Advances were exceptional. The declines averaged about 1 per cent. Rock Island dropped between 3 and 4 points. No new official disclosure was made of the plan for readjusting the company's capitalization, though the fact that some important insiders are smarting under Wall Street criticism is manifest. Uniformly the plan—as it is guessed at—is met with censure; and while judgment passed on anything else than a complete statement of facts is judgment likely to be very faulty, it is a healthful sign that the Stock Exchange shows itself in no mood to receive passively any proposal which deals chiefly in watering processes. If the plan finally proves to be such as has been forecast, it is a plan deserving condemnation. That is not conservative, it winks at danger, and is at best an expedient whereby holders of burdensome securities can relieve themselves at the expense of investors. The plan as forecast proposes a security output upon which the Rock Island property cannot be expected to earn continuing satisfactory return.

Of yesterday's total sales, approximating 750,000 shares, commission house transactions represented a large proportion. The theory of all those who are skeptical of the quality of the present market is that there is no public interest active in it. Many signs point to the contrary. That there is no feverish excitement attending public participation is evident enough, but the presence of investors is none the less made clear in various and significant ways. What goes on in the bond market testifies to this notably. It is an agreement of the banking houses of Wall Street that good bonds are in request now beyond what has been the average in any Summer hitherto. This denotes not merely that the public has money to invest and is investing it, but it is an indication (according to all Wall Street precedent) which forecasts general market broadening. However this may be, one fact conspicuously plain is that prime investment bonds as well as stocks of highest character are no longer to be picked up readily at bargain prices. The investor who cares for satisfactory net return must naturally resort to offerings wherein less need be sacrificed to premium.

More gold is announced as engaged for export, and efforts proceed to use the development as a disturbing "argument." It is urged that these shipments may so deplete local bank reserves as to cause money market derangement. We are producing from six to seven million dollars of gold per month, and, in fact, while some recent export shipments were in progress, gold was being forwarded from the Pacific Coast in almost equally large quantity.

As a matter of record the Summer and early Fall period is not one characterized generally by any large outgo of gold, though there have been such seasons when a considerable volume has gone out. One of these was August, 1900, another July, 1897, but the September quarter for a series of years, despite these intermittent shipments in quantity, has always shown a net import. That net import was as little as $1,199,944 a couple of years ago, when the large August exodus took place, while last year it rose to $16,282,729, and in 1898 no less than $28,191,089 came in on balance. The figures are:

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF GOLD.

	Imports.	Exports.	Net Imports.
1897—			
July	$938,051	$5,462,569	*$4,524,518
August	4,720,569	1,982,588	2,736,981
September	4,723,181	142,922	4,880,259
Three months.	$10,382,701	$7,589,379	$2,793,322
1898—			
July	$2,641,668	$1,407,013	$1,144,655
August	15,296,811	1,955,908	13,340,903
September	16,808,341	3,102,810	13,705,531
Three months.	$34,746,820	$6,555,731	$28,191,089
1899—			
July	$2,595,469	$2,606,457	$289,012
August	5,391,411	2,099,062	8,202,349
September	2,593,894	618,095	1,974,899
Three months.	$10,880,774	$5,324,514	$5,556,260
1900—			
July	$11,263,332	$3,272,739	$7,990,593
August	4,238,358	18,084,938	*13,846,580
September	7,881,553	806,572	7,054,981
Three months.	$23,363,243	$22,163,249	$1,199,944
1901—			
July	$4,076,112	$2,875,120	$1,200,992
August	3,490,528	150,861	3,339,667
September	11,905,431	163,362	11,742,069
Three months.	$19,472,072	$3,199,343	$16,282,729

*Net exports.

It is, of course, difficult to determine from precedent what may come about at a given period with regard to such a thing as the shipment of gold between countries. There are too many considerations to bar conclusions, considerations rarely on a par at two periods.

The attitude of foreigners toward our stock market is one of the most potent, and at the same time one of the most difficult influences to estimate. Of course, the foreign trade position is understood to be paramount, but it is as misleading as it is important. Were it not so, it might have been a safe thing to conjecture, any time the past five or six years, that gold imports were in order and gold exports out of order from January to December. Instead, even in a period of the year when the movement would ordinarily be this way it has been in the reverse direction, and markedly so.

The money position here and abroad, too, exerts a powerful influence, reflecting and being reflected upon by other influences. All of which it will readily be recognized stand in the way of any diagnosis that may be attempted.

If we are to have last year's experience, then we shall get gold back from Europe this quarter, and plenty of it. If the experience of 1900, we shall get some in excess of what we shall ship, but may have the unpleasant experience of sending some volume of it away in the first place.

It may be doubted whether 1902 will stray very far from previous records, and that current gold exports will be anything more than a passing incident for the period in question. There can be cause for no alarm over them—so much is certain. And if the views of competent financiers are worth anything, the chances favor an overbalancing flow of gold this way in the later importing months, when cotton and grain bills come into the market. And this very largely if staple products of agriculture make good their present promise.

No one can grumble at stiff money rates if the cause thereof is to take care of a record profit-producing crop. Were it a drain caused by an embarrassed National Treasury it would be very different—very different from anything in this country nowadays possible.

A COPPER TRUST REFUSAL.

Over 45,000 shares of Amalgamated Copper were traded in yesterday at a decline. The net loss for the day was fractionally over 1 per cent. Anaconda shares were unchanged. In the copper stocks it becomes more and more evident that interests recently bearish are prepared to swing round upon a different tack. The Copper Trust seems to have manoeuvred into a court position in Montana much more agreeable than hitherto. Heinze people are upon the defensive as never before. Recent inquiries as to whether the Amalgamated Copper Company would be willing to buy the Heinze United Copper Company and so suppress its opposition and competition has elicited an unqualified declaration that it will not be taken at any price.

NEGOTIATIONS SUSPENDED.

Negotiations recently dragging along between controllers of the American Car and Foundry Company and the Pressed Steel Car Company are indefinitely postponed. Parties having chief interest have left the city, and, according to insiders, they are not likely to be resumed until toward the end of the year, if at all.

BAD BOSTON SUGAR GUESSES.

Boston speculators have been badly hit in Sugar Trust speculation. They began to bull the stock around 130 some weeks ago, and were so disappointed by the futility of their manipulative efforts that when the stock broke below 125 they went short by wholesale, only to be squeezed into hurried settlement in a sudden rise of half a dozen points, said to have been engineered by President Havemeyer himself. At the top they went long again. Now they are deluging Wall Street with bull tips while the stock still persists in going contrariwise.

The death of John W. Mackay as an active Director of the new Sugar Trust opposition will not disturb the progress of the independent enterprise.

ROCKEFELLER-GOULD.

Missouri Pacific is one of the stocks that scored an advance yesterday, although only a fractional one. Over 70,000 shares were traded in, and Wall Street was treated to entertaining reports in variety of extraordinary developments impending. One interesting phase of the current speculation in Missouri Pacific is that the manipulation is being personally directed, not by members of the Gould family, but by a representative of John D. Rockefeller. The Street hardly yet comprehends how close has become Rockefeller-Gould corporation relationship.

PHILADELPHIA GETTING READY.

A new pool is being organized in the Reading issues, with Philadelphia capitalists most largely interested. They explain to associates that they desire to be ready for activity on a large scale the moment the anthracite strike is out of the way.

HARDLY A REASON FOR WORRY.

Decreased earnings are reported for the month of June by the Canadian Pacific and the Atchison Railroad. Atchison net fell off about $275,000 and Canadian Pacific's decrease was $240,000. Of course, bear speculators made much of these exhibits, pointing out that they are both by grain-carrying railroads and that finally in railway earnings "the turn has come." The showing loses its grewsomeness, though, when they who consider the decrease understand that this June record compares with figures for the June of a year ago, wherein there was scored an increase twice as large as the falling-off now reported.

GOULD AND GREAT WESTERN.

An entertaining report apropos of the Gould expansion disposition represents that a vacancy in the Board of Directors of the Chicago Great Western is to be filled by a member of the Gould family.

COLORADO FUEL MANOEUVRES.

Colorado Fuel and Iron stock fell about 3 points yesterday and only recovered fractionally. Representatives of the two apparent competitors for control are scouring Wall Street brokerage offices seeking proxies. Wall Street as a whole takes slight interest in this much proclaimed contest. There are too many attending signs that the whole performance is a hippodrome—that the only real contest is to see who can unload the most stock upon the public.

NEW JERSEY FINANCIAL HOUSES.

TRENTON, N. J., July 29.—The report of the trust companies, savings banks, and State banks in New Jersey at the close of business June 30 has been compiled by the Bank and Insurance Commissioner, and shows a big increase of assets and deposits as compared with the returns of Dec. 31, 1901.

The total assets for the 93 institutions are $182,805,283, an increase of $23,550,398 over last year. The deposits amount to $146,459,568, an increase of $16,459,265. There are 28 savings banks in the State, with assets of $76,000,000, deposits $69,000,000, and a surplus of $5,500,000. The 47 trust companies have assets of $94,000,000, and deposits of $871,642,000. There were 13 new trust companies started since Jan. 1.

The 18 State banks have assets of $12,611,000, deposits of $8,980,000.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Control of the Bowker Fertilizer Company secured in the interest of the American Agricultural Chemical Company.

Contract placed for 24,000 tons of steel rails for delivery next year, of which amount 14,000 tons are to be made by the Pennsylvania Steel Company and the balance by the United States Steel Corporation, the price for the entire order being $28 a ton.

Gold mining concessions in Abyssinia acquired by a British syndicate, for £2,000,000.

Arrangements made by the Monongahela River Consolidated Coal and Coke Company to increase its rail shipments by 8,000,000 tons a year, creating direct competition with the Pittsburg Coal Company, which has had a monopoly of shipments to the lakes and the Northwest. River shipments by all companies unusually large.

Report that the Pressed Steel Car Company has just closed contracts to build cars aggregating $30,000,000 in price.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2½@3 per cent., closing at 2½ per cent.; majority of the day's loans at 2¾ per cent.

Time money, 4¼@4½ per cent. for sixty days to four months and 4½@5 per cent. for five and six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 4½@5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4½@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $324,860,970; balances, $11,476,711; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,418,679.

Money on call in London, 2½ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 2 9-16@2⅝ per cent. for short and 2⅝ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was strong. Posted rates were $4.86 for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand. Rates for actual business were: Sixty days, $4.85⅝@$4.85½; demand, $4.87½; cables, $4.88¼@$4.88⅝; commercial bills, $4.84⅜@$4.85⅜.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.17½ less 1-16 and 5.15⅝; reichsmarks, 95 and 95 5-16; guilders, 40 and 40 3-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—5c premium. Boston—Par @ 5c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 81 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savanah—Buying, 75c discount for $1,000; selling, 75c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 7½c; telegraphic, 10c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES.
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 30.—The Times in its City article to-day says the preparations for the month end, the bank holiday, and the Stock Exchange pay day strengthened the demand for money yesterday, and a large amount was borrowed from the Bank of England.

The Stock Exchange was quiet. The tendency was generally steady, though the probability of one or two small failures was reported. South Africans were dull, but Weat Africans, which had long been neglected, were somewhat active.

American rails were irregular. Prices were higher at the opening, but the improvement was not maintained, local operators being disposed to secure profits in view of the heavy gold shipments announced for this week. There was some recovery in the last hour on arbitrage purchases.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, July 29.—Money was in brisk demand to-day, owing to the settlement and end of the month demands, beside requirements for the holidays, Aug. 2, 4, and 9, and calls on fresh issues of capital. Some foreign money was withdrawn from the market and discounts were harder.

The Stock Exchange was lifeless, and the tone was not cheerful. The securities market is no longer affected by gossip concerning the King's health. The setback in Wall Street caused Americans to open depressed, affecting some other departments. Consols were dull. Home rails mostly tended downward. Foreign was irregular. Rio Tintos hardened. Americans moved erratically, rather below parity, and closed weaker. Trading in Kafirs was of a besitating character.

Closing prices:

Consols for money, 95⅜; Consols for account, 95 7-16; Anaconda, 6½; Atchison, 93⅜; Atchison preferred, 105; Baltimore and Ohio, 112; Canadian Pacific, 140¼; Chesapeake and Ohio, 35½; Chicago Great Western, 31½; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 191; Denver and Rio Grande, 45⅝; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 96; Erie, 35⅝; Erie first preferred, 71; Erie second preferred, 54; Illinois Central, 137½; Louisville and Nashville, 150¼; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 32⅝; Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred, 63; New York Central, 169¾; Norfolk and Western, 65½; Norfolk and Western preferred, 96½; Ontario and Western, 34⅜; Pennsylvania, 82; Reading, 34½; Reading first preferred, 44¼; Reading second preferred, 37; Southern Railway, 40½; Southern Railway preferred 99⅝; Southern Pacific, 71; Union Pacific, 111½; Union Pacific preferred, 95½; United States Steel, 40⅜; United States Steel preferred, 93⅜; Wabash, 30¾; Wabash preferred, 47½; Spanish 4s, 80½; Rand Mines, 11½; DeBeers deferred, 23¼; Bar Silver quiet, 24⅜d per ounce; Money, 2½ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2 9-16@2⅝ per cent.; for three months' bills, 2⅝ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 130.00; Madrid, 36.60; Lisbon, 27.50; Rome, 1.11.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, July 29.—Trading on the Bourse to-day was inactive and there was an unfavorable tendency. The heaviness was due chiefly to fears of higher Contangoes. Kafirs were weak on realizations. De Beers were in good demand, and finished very firm. Rentes reacted, but recovered partially, and closed steadier. Industrials and tractions were weak. Rio Tintos were neglected.

The private rate of discount was 2 5-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 100 francs 27½ centimes for the account. Exchange on London, 25 francs 16 centimes for checks. Spanish 4s, 80.85.

BERLIN, July 29.—Trading on the Boerse to-day was quiet. Interest centred in Bocks for shares. Bocks released 2¼ points when a dividend of 7 per cent. was announced. Canadian Pacifics were easier on New York advices. Turks and Spanish 4s were depressed on sales for Parlc account.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 48½ pfennigs for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, 1 per cent.; three months' bills, 1½ per cent.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 29.—New York Exchange was at par to-day. Time and call loans, 4½@5 per cent. Locals were exceedingly dull, and, aside from a reaction in Swift & Co.'s stock to 3 points below yesterday's close, the local market was practically featureless. Swift stock went off a little on the denial by L. F. Swift and other packers of the combination of the plants of the "Big Four," but at the same time there came from Boston a statement reiterating the consolidation story and giving additional details, which seemed to steady the market a little. This story was to the effect that two shares of preferred and one of common stock are to be given for each of the present shares, and that the stock yards and packing interests of Armour are to be combined with the Swift plant, but that the grain and elevator business of Armour & Co. is to remain under the Armour management, and to be separate. Sales on the Chicago Exchange today were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
530	American Can	12⅝	12½	12½
200	American Can pf	53¾	53½	53½
150	American Ship Building	48	47¾	47¾
50	American Strawboard	38	38	38
865	American Strawboard rcts.	38	37½	38
30	Chicago Tel. & Tel.	127¼	127¼	127¼
50	Chicago Union Traction	15¾	15¾	15¾
57	Chicago City Railway	220	215	220
50	Chicago Pneumatic Tool	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
50	Chicago Edison ex div	177	177	177
143	Diamond Match	137½	136½	137½
310	Lake Street Elevated	9½	9¾	9⅝
90	Northwestern Elevated	37	37	37
700	National Biscuit	47⅞	47½	47⅞
218	National Biscuit pf	106⅝	106	106
40	National Carbon pf	101½	101¼	101¼
200	Quaker Oats	92	91½	91½
300	Swift & Co.	170	167	170
2	South Side Elevated	110	110	110

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 29.—The demand for money is still light, and rates, both for call and time money, are unchanged, although the latter are a little more firm than of late. Sterling exchange, though quiet, is firm in tone. Clearing House rate, 3½ per cent. New York funds, 5c discount. Call loans, 3 to 4. Time money, 4½ to 5. Clearing House exchanges, $21,377,393; balances, $1,693,304. Trading in coppers was active to-day, with symptoms of another boom. Otherwise the stock market was in a waiting mood. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
5,800	Atchison	92¾	92	92
80	Atchison pf	103	101¾	101¾
2	Boston & Albany	262	261½	262
1	Boston & Maine	202	202	202
66	Boston Elevated	165	164	164
2	Boston & Lowell	240	240	240
45	C. J. R. & S. Y.	162	161	161
10	Pittsburg pf	144½	144½	144½
360	Mass. Elec.	41½	41½	41½
18	Mass. Elec. pf	98	98	98
2	Old Colony	211	211	211
431	Pere Marquette	77	74½	75½
20	Pere Marquette pf	87½	87½	87½
240	Union Pacific	105⅝	105½	105⅝
81	West End	95	94½	94½
2	West End pf	114	114	114

TELEPHONES.

202	Am. Tel. & Tel.	164¾	164	164
2,612	Am. Tel. & Tel. rgts.	15	14¾	14¾
40	Cumberland	125	125	125
61	New England	144	144	144

MISCELLANEOUS.

4,121	Am. Ag. Chem.	32½	31¾	31¾
445	Am. Ag. Chem. pf	91	90	90
10	Am. Pneu. Service pf	27	27	27
2,900	Am. Sugar	133⅛	130	131
9	Am. Sugar pf	120	119½	119¾
125	Am. Woolen	14	14	14
27	Am. Woolen pf	78	77½	77½
5,203	Dom. Iron & Steel	68	65¾	66½
1	Edison	280	280	280
9	General Electric	186	186	186
42	Planters' Compress	38	38	38
40	Planters' Compress pf	85	85	85
8	Pullman	249	248	249
200	Reece Button Hole	9	9	9
20	Seattle Electric	83	83	83
100	Seattle Electric pf	105⅛	105½	106½
758	Swift Packing & Prov	169	168	168
557	United Fruit	113½	113	113
20	United Shoe Machine	53¾	53½	53½
85	United Shoe Mach. pf	31½	31	31
20	United States Leather pf	84½	84½	84½
94	United States Steel	40¼	39⅞	40
237	United States Steel pf	90⅛	89⅜	89¾

MINING.

150	Adventure	23¾	23¾	23¾
15	Allouez	2¾	2¾	2¾
8,260	Amalgamated	68¾	66½	67½
70	Arcadian	5	5	5
15	Atlantic	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
2	Calumet & Hecla	570	570	570
525	Centennial	20¾	20	20
1,275	Cochiti	85c	85c	85c
2,600	Cons. Mercur	2⅛	2 1-16	2⅛
5,282	Copper Range Consol	60⅜	59	59⅜
10	Daly West	51¾	51¾	51¾
300	Dominion Coal	135½	135	135
25	Franklin	10½	10½	10½
418	Guanajuato	3⅝	3½	3⅝
100	Isle Royale	15	15	15
150	Mass.	18½	18	18
5	Michigan	12	12	12
580	Mohawk	45¼	45	45¼
50	Montana Coal & Coke	3	3	3
330	Mont. & Boston	2¼	2	2¼
102	Old Dominion	20	19¾	19¾
125	Osceola	62	61½	61½
100	Parrot	20	29	29
27	Tamarack	180	177	180
233	Trinity	12½	12¼	12¼
600	United Copper	35	34⅝	35
810	United States	22	21¾	21⅞
360	United States Oil	18½	17½	17½
1,425	Utah	22	20¾	21¾
120	Wolverine	60	60	60
150	Wyandotte	1⅝	1½	1⅝

British Columbia, 8 bid, 9 asked.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 29.—Railroad stocks followed the same course in this market as in New York, but otherwise the weakness in Wall Street found no reflection here. Reading, Lehigh Valley, Pennsylvania, the traction stocks, Consolidated Lake Superior, and Cambria Steel were the active issues. Philadelphia Company, which crossed 49, was the feature in strength. Union Traction got up to 46, and Rapid Transit, which suffered a slight recession yesterday, again took up its course of advancement to-day. United Gas Improvement and Consolidated Lake Superior were stronger. The announcement that another colliery has resumed operations in the anthracite regions caused an advancement of ½ in Lehigh Navigation. The money market is unchanged and without feature. Call loans are quoted at 4 per cent., and time money and commercial paper at 4½ per cent. and upward, a few loans being made as high as 6 per cent. Complete transactions in stocks were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
500	American Cement	7¾	7¼	7¼
20	American Sugar	132½	132½	132½
200	American Railway	47	47	47
25	Bell Telephone	75	74⅞	75
4,081	Cambria Steel	27⅜	27⅛	27⅛
100	Camden Land	½	½	½
12	Catawissa 1st pf	61½	61½	61½
12	Cons. Traction, N. J.	69	69	69
330	Cons. Lake Superior	26½	25⅞	26
450	Cons. Lake Superior pf	76	76	76
410	Elec. Co. of America	8 15-16	8⅞	8 15-16
25	Electric Storage	02	02	02
100	Indianapolis St. Ry.	88	88	88
15	Insurance of N. A.	24	24	24
123	Lehigh Navigation	75	75	75
516	Lehigh Valley	84½	84⅜	84⅜
36	National Asphalt	1¼	1¼	1¼
18	National Asphalt pf	1	1	1
1,315	Pennsylvania	80½	70¼	79⅜
5,215	Philadelphia Co.	49½	48¾	49⅛
221	Philadelphia Co. pf	50½	50	50
833	Philadelphia Electric	5⅝	5 9-16	5 9-16
4,655	Phila. Rapid Transit	12⅞	12¼	12¼
55	Philadelphia Traction	90⅞	90¾	90⅞
18,000	Reading trust ctfs	33⅞	33 5-16	33⅜
270	Reading 1st pf	43¼	43⅛	43⅜
1,550	Reading 2d pf	36 11-16	36⅛	36⅜
100	Southern Pacific	68½	68¼	68½
1,100	Southern Railway	39¼	38½	38½
115	Susq. Iron & Steel	2¾	2¾	2¾
2,661	Union Traction	46	45¾	45⅞
400	United Gas Imp	109¼	108¾	100
1,170	U. S. Steel	40	39¾	39¾

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 29.—The market's chief concern centred around the group of Washington railway bonds and Cotton Duck incomes; the decline in City and Suburban (Washington) 5s and the Anacostia and Potomac 5s was checked by the wringing of an official admission that the maturing coupons on each set of bonds would be paid. The tone immediately hardened. Cotton Duck issues were firmer on the publication of preliminary figures which show that the company has more than earned the July coupon on the income bonds. The general market was fairly firm, the break in Atlantic Coast Line common being the chief exception. Money on call was at 4@4½ per cent. Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 1,530 shares of stocks and $69,000 worth of bonds, were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
340	Seaboard Ry. com	28¾	28	28
125	Seaboard Ry. pf	48	48	48
722	Atlantic Coast Line com	167	160	160
185	Northern Central	125¾	125¾	125¾
20	Consol. Gas	70	70	70
15	Cotton Duck (tr. rcts.)	0¼	0¼	0¼
50	C. J. S. Brewing com.	17½	17½	17½
30	U. S. Fidelity & Gty.	145½	145½	145½
55	Fidelity & Deposit	164½	164	164
8	International	138	138	138
20	Ala. Coal & Iron pf	87½	87½	87½

BONDS.

$8,000	Seaboard Ry. 10-year 5s	104½	104½	104½
7,000	Seaboard Ry. 4s	86¼	86¼	86¼
1,000	Ga. & Ala. Cons. 5s	112½	112½	112½
15,000	United Rys. & El. inc.	70¾	70½	70¾
5,000	United Rys. & El. 4s	97¼	97¼	97¼
13,000	City & Sub. (Wash.) 5s	101½	100½	101¾
3,000	Anacostia & P. Ry. 5s	100	99½	100
4,000	Cotton Duck Inc.	44¼	44¼	44¼
6,000	Ga. Pac. 1st 6s	125¾	125¾	125¾
2,000	Nashville Ry. 5s, ctfs.	72½	72¾	72½

Manhattan Bank Secured.

Stern & Rushmore, as counsel for the Bank of the Manhattan Company, said yesterday that the indebtedness of the exporting and commission firm of Cumming & Stockbridge to the bank is fully secured, so that the bank will not sustain any loss by reason of the firm's failure.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Transactions on the curb yesterday were fairly well distributed throughout the list, but a great many recessions occurred. Virginia Iron, Coal, and Coke bonds, Toledo Railway and Light, and Dominion securities were the only stocks which showed particular strength. Northern Securities, which have been quite active of late, sold off at one time over a point, but later recovered somewhat and closed at the same price as the preceding day.

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THE NEW ENGLAND CONSOLIDATED ICE COMPANIES is extending its field of operations. Within the last few days it has acquired properties in the towns of Whitman, Arlington, Abington, and Quincy. It has been reported that the New England Consolidated Ice Companies will not limit its operation to the towns of New England, but will before long enter fields now covered by the American Ice Company. The several subsidiary companies forming the consolidation have earned, it is stated, during the past month sufficient not only to pay all running expenses, including fixed charges, interest on bonds, sinking fund requirements, and dividend on the preferred stock, but also a substantial surplus. During the past week the stock has been traded in to the number of 1,000 to 2,000 shares daily.

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CENTRAL REALTY BOND AND TRUST continued to advance with leaps and bounds. The first trade, 5 sbares, was made at 755, an advance of 30 points, and in trading in about 75 shares sold up to 840, a further advance of 85 points, making a net gain of 115 points over the best price of the day previous.

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VIRGINIA IRON, COAL, AND COKE bonds have been active during the past few days and gained two points in transactions in 35 bonds. About 900 shares of the common changed bands.

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DOMINION SECURITIES were more active than they have been for some time, and 600 shares changed hands, scoring a net gain of 5 points.

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The principal transactions reported in the outside market yesterday, with the high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
500	American Can	12⅝	12½	12⅝
5	American Chicle	106½	106½	106½
200	Am. Hide & Leather	8	8	8
200	Am. Hide & Leath. pf	41¾	41½	41¾
200	Am. Union Electric	13½	13½	13½
500	Am. Writing Paper	5¼	5⅛	5¼
700	Am. Writing Paper pf	18½	18	18¼
1,500	Bay State Gas	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
3,700	British Columbia Cop	8¾	7⅞	8
100	Bost., Hartford & Erie	25	25	25
270	Cons. Refrigerating	5¼	5¼	5¼
600	Central Foundry	2¼	2	2¼
600	Dominion Securities	22	23	22
50	Electric Lead Reduc	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
200	Electric Vehicle	7	6¾	7
150	Electro-Pneumatic	1½	1½	1½
500	Greene Cons. Copper	27⅞	27½	27¾
25	Havana Commerc. pf	59	59	59
1,100	Manhattan Transit	7	7	7
2,100	Montreal & Bost. Cop	2⅛	2	2⅛
25	National Enameling	20½	20½	20½
25	New Bruns. Cannel C	3¾	3¾	3¾
1,300	New England Con. Ice	33	32¼	32¼
100	N. E. Transportation	⅞	⅞	⅞
80	New York Realty	181	181	181
1,100	N. Y. Transportation	11¼	11	11
5,251	Northern Securities	107¾	106¾	107
180	New Orleans Ry. w. i.	17½	17½	17½
300	Otis Elevator	35	35	35
500	Pac. Packing &

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, July 29, 1902.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
66⅞	67	46,380	*Amal. Copper Co	68¼	68⅝	66¾	67	−1¼
31½	32	1,612	Am. Agri. Chem. Co	31	32¼	30½	32¼	+1⅝
87½	90½	400	Am. Agri. Chem. Co. pf	90	91	90	90	...
6⅝	6¾	600	Am. Bicycle Co	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	+⅜
32¼	32¾	900	Am. Car & F. Co	32¾	32¾	32¼	32¼	−⅜
91½	91¾	100	Am. Car & F. Co. pf	91½	91½	91½	91½	−¼
51¼	52	200	Am. Cotton Oil	51⅝	51⅝	51½	51½	...
57	58	200	*Am. Grass Twine	57⅝	57⅝	57¼	57⅜	−⅜
31½	32	750	*Am. Locomo. Co	32	32⅝	31¾	31⅝	−¼
46	46¼	100	*Am. S. & R. Co	46¼	46¼	46¼	46¼	+⅛
07	97½	100	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼	−¼
131¼	131⅝	15,700	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co	133½	133½	130¾	131⅛	−1⅞
105	107½	1,800	*Anaconda Cop. M. Co	107	107½	107	107	...
91⅜	92	55,500	Atch., Top. & S. F	92¼	92⅜	91⅝	91⅞	−1
101⅜	102	7,275	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf	102½	102	101⅜	102	−1
108¼	108½	8,900	Baltimore & Ohio	109	109½	108	108⅜	−⅞
68⅛	68¼	4,750	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	68⅞	69¼	68⅛	68¼	−⅝
135⅛	135⅜	7,810	Canadian Pacific	136⅜	137⅛	135	135⅜	−1⅞
132	133	1,100	*Ca. Pac. subs.,2d in.pd	133	133½	132	132¼	−1¼
52⅜	52⅞	13,400	Chesapeake & Ohio	53⅞	54	52½	52⅝	−1
40½	41	1,760	Chicago & Alton	41⅛	41¼	40½	40½	−1
		300	Chicago & Alton pf	76¼	76½	76	76	−⅝
216	218	1,100	Chi. & East. Ill	213½	218	213½	214½	−1½
30⅞	31	16,000	Chi. Great West	31	32	30⅜	30⅞	+⅜
88¾	89⅛	100	Chi. Gt. West. pf., A	88½	88½	88½	88½	+⅜
49	49⅜	1,700	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B	48½	49⅜	48½	49	+⅜
92⅜	93	600	Chi. Gt. West., deb	92⅝	93⅜	92⅞	93⅜	+⅝
184½	184¾	14,052	Chi., Mil. & St. P	186⅜	186½	184⅜	184½	−2¼
193	195	350	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	195	195	194½	194½	−½
242	245	100	Chicago & Northw	242¼	242½	242½	242½	−2½
190⅝	191	3,100	Chi., R. I. & Pac	190¼	194	190	190⅝	−3⅛
...	...	11,171	Chi. R. I. & P. rts	12	12	10¼	11	−1
21¼	22	200	Chicago Term. Trans	22	22	21½	21¼	−¼
38⅜	39	900	Chi. Term. Trans. pf	39¼	39½	39	39⅜	+⅛
15	15½	300	Chicago Union Trac	15½	15½	15	15⅜	+⅛
105¼	106	300	C., C., C. & St. L	106	106	105¾	105¾	−1½
99¾	100	18,500	Colorado Fuel & Iron	102	102¼	98¼	98⅝	−2¼
32½	32¼	800	Colorado & Southern	33	33	32½	32½	−½
77⅝	78	50	Col. & Southern 1st pf	78	78	78	78	...
48	48¼	500	Col. & Southern 2d pf	48¾	48¾	48¼	48¼	−¼
222½	223½	900	Consolidated Gas	223	223¾	222½	222½	−¾
27¾	28	1,310	Corn Products	28	28½	28	28	...
82	82½	2,455	Corn Products pf	83	83	82	82¼	−1¼
178½	179	1,200	Delaware & Hudson	179	180	178½	178½	...
43	44	200	Denver & R. G	44¾	44¾	44¼	44¼	−¼
92⅜	93	2,700	Denver & R. G. pf	94	94	92½	92½	−1⅜
20⅜	20¾	400	Detroit Southern	20¾	20¾	20⅜	20⅜	−½
40½	40⅝	200	Detroit Southern pf	40⅝	40⅝	40⅜	40⅜	+¼
84½	85	2,020	Detroit United Railway	84½	85¼	84½	85	+⅝
4⅞	4⅞	200	*Dist. of Am	4⅞	4⅞	4¾	4¾	−⅛
36	36½	200	*Dist. of Am. pf	36	38	36	36	−⅞
17⅝	17¾	100	*Dul., S. S. & At	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	−⅛
37⅞	38	22,900	Erie	37⅞	38⅛	37⅜	38	...
69¼	69½	3,547	Erie 1st pf	69½	70⅞	69¼	69½	...
52⅞	53	1,120	Erie 2d pf	52½	54	52½	52⅝	+¼
55⅛	56½	100	Evans. & T. H	56	56	56	56	−2
85	90	80	Evans. & T. H. pf	88	88	88	88	...
184	184¼	2,400	General Electric	184	185½	182	184½	+2
60	60½	4,650	Geo. A. Fuller Co	61½	61½	60	60	−2
106	106½	2,650	Geo. A. Fuller Co. pf	106	106¾	105¾	106	+¼
190	192	400	Great Northern pf	191	191½	190¾	191½	...
94¼	94½	3,970	Hocking Valley	94⅝	95	94	94¼	−¼
168⅞	169	17,300	Illinois Central	168½	169¼	168½	168⅜	−⅛
194½	195	400	Internat. Paper	194	195	194	194½	−¼
13½	14¼	100	*Internat. Silver	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	−1¼
84	84½	250	Iowa Central pf	84½	84½	84¼	84½	−1⅛
84½	84¾	1,700	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf	84½	85⅜	84¼	84¼	−1⅝
34½	35	2,600	Kansas City South	35⅛	36	35	35	−¾
58⅞	59	400	Kansas City South. pf	59¼	59¼	59	59¼	−1
33	34	100	Keokuk & D. M	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜	...
64	65	500	Lake Erie & West	65¼	65¼	65	65	−1
86	86½	300	Long Island	86½	86½	86	86	−½
143⅜	144	6,410	Louisville & Nashville	145¼	145⅞	143⅜	144	−1
14	16	100	Manhattan Beach	15	15	15	15	−½
133¼	133½	11,950	Manhattan Elevated	134¼	134⅜	133	133½	−⅝
149¼	149¾	1,500	*Met. Street Railway	150	150¼	149⅜	149⅝	−⅛
129⅝	130	9,650	*Met. Se. S. r., 1st in.pd	129	131	129	130	+1
29⅜	29¾	1,200	Mexican Central	30	30	29⅝	29⅝	−⅛
112	113	400	Minn. & St. Louis	113	113	112⅝	112⅝	+⅜
62⅜	63	7,050	M., St. P. & S. M	64	64⅜	62½	62⅜	−1
125	129	1,725	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf	128¼	130½	127½	128½	−1½
31	31¼	4,800	Mo., Kan. & Texas	31⅜	31⅝	30⅞	30⅞	−½
62⅜	62½	2,800	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf	63¼	63½	61⅜	61⅜	−1½
118⅝	118⅞	73,300	Missouri Pacific	118⅜	119¼	118	118⅜	+⅛
47½	47⅞	250	*Nat. Biscuit Co	47⅞	47⅞	47¾	47¾	−⅛
105¾	108	100	*Nat. Biscuit Co. pf	106	106	106	106	−½
21¼	21¾	600	*Nat. Lead Co	21⅜	21⅜	21¼	21¼	−⅜
188	188¼	400	Nat. R. R. of Mexico	188½	188⅞	188	188	...
38¾	39	300	Nat. R. R. of Mex. pf	38¾	38⅞	38½	38½	−¼
176	180	400	*New York Air Brake	177	179	175¼	176¾	+1¾
163¾	164	16,400	New York Central	165½	165⅞	163¼	164	−1¼
53	53¾	1,800	N. Y., Chi. & St. L	53½	53½	53½	53¾	+⅛
33⅞	34	6,500	N. Y., Ont. & West	33⅝	34⅜	33⅜	33¾	+⅛
62⅝	62⅞	14,750	N. Y., S. & Western	63¾	64½	62	62⅜	−1⅜
124½	125	900	North American	125¾	125¾	124	124	−2½
70	72	200	Pacific Coast	71⅜	71⅜	71	71	−1½
39	39½	710	Pacific Mail	40½	40½	39¼	39½	−1½
158½	158⅝	30,434	Pennsylvania R. R	159⅝	160	158	158½	−1½
103¾	103¼	4,800	People's Gas, Chicago	104½	104½	103⅛	103⅜	−1⅝
98¾	98⅞	350	P., C., C. & St. L	98½	98¾	98¼	98¾	−¼
47½	47¾	400	Pressed Steel Car	47½	47⅞	47¼	47⅝	+⅛
87¼	87½	1,400	Pressed Steel Car pf	87½	87⅝	87¼	87¼	...
94½	94½	80	R. R. Sec., Ill. Cent. cts	94½	94⅞	94½	94⅝	...
30¾	31	1,300	*Ry. Steel Spring	30¾	31	30¾	30¾	...
88	88½	100	*Ry. Steel Spring pf	88	88	88	88	...
66⅝	66¾	32,400	Reading	66⅞	67⅞	66½	66⅜	−⅛
86⅞	87⅛	3,500	Reading 1st pf	87	87¼	87	87	+⅛
73	73⅛	14,000	Reading 2d pf	72⅝	73⅝	72⅝	73⅛	+⅝
18⅜	18⅝	1,100	*Rep. Iron & Steel	19¼	19⅞	18⅜	18⅝	+⅝
73	75½	100	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf	75¼	75¼	75¼	75½	+⅛
16	20⅜	950	*Rub. Goods Mg. Co	22	22	21	21	−1
68	69¼	200	*Rub. Goods Mg. Co. pf	70	70	69	69	−1
73¼	74	100	St. Jo. & G. I. 1st pf	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	−⅛
77⅝	77¾	10,125	St. L. & San Fran	79¾	79¾	77⅜	77½	−2
76⅝	77⅜	4,700	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	78½	79	77	77	−1⅝
36	36¾	5,030	St. Louis Southw	37¼	37¼	36	36	−1¼
69	69½	400	St. Louis Southw. pf	69½	69½	69	69	−¾
36½	37⅛	30	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co	36	37	36	36¼	+½
68⅜	68⅝	26,000	Southern Pacific	69¾	69¾	68⅜	68⅝	−1⅜
38⅜	38⅞	18,300	Southern Railway	39½	39½	38⅜	38⅝	−⅝
97¼	97½	200	Southern Railway pf	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	−¼
6½	7	600	Standard R. & T	7	7⅛	7	7⅛	+⅛
68¼	68¾	5,400	Tennessee Coal & Iron	69½	69½	67¾	68¼	−1
45	45¼	9,200	Texas & Pacific	45¼	45⅜	44⅞	45	−⅜
21	21⅛	200	Tol., St. L. & West	21¾	21¾	21½	21½	−⅛
38	38⅛	500	Tol. St. L. & West. pf	38¾	38¾	38¼	38¼	−½
123⅜	124½	20	Twin City R. T	123¾	123¾	123¾	123¾	...
80	81	200	*Union Bag & P. Co. pf	80	80	80	80	−⅝
108	108⅛	42,600	Union Pacific	108⅞	109¼	108	108	−1⅜
93¼	93⅝	1,800	Union Pacific pf	93½	93½	93	93¼	−¼
11⅜	12½	200	*U. S. Cast I. Pipe	11½	11½	11½	11½	−⅝
46¾	47	100	*U. S. Cast I. Pipe pf	47	47	47	47	...
12⅜	13	1,620	U. S. Leather	12⅞	13	12⅜	12⅜	−⅛
84½	84⅞	740	*U. S. Leather pf	85	85	84¾	84¾	−¼
15½	16½	100	U. S. Rubber	16½	16½	16½	16½	−¼
56½	57¼	100	U. S. Rubber pf	57⅛	57⅝	57⅜	57⅜	+⅛
39¼	39¾	13,040	U. S. Steel	40⅛	40⅜	39¼	39¾	−⅝
89⅜	89¾	3,120	U. S. Steel pf	90	90	89⅜	89¾	−¼
38	100		*U. S. Red. & Ref	38	38	38	38	...
68¼	69¼	200	Va.-Caro. Chemical	69¾	69½	69¾	69⅜	−⅜
30¼	30¾	1,400	Wabash	30¾	31¼	30¼	30¾	−⅛
45½	45¾	3,400	Wabash pf	46¾	46⅞	45⅝	45⅝	−⅝
213	220	100	Wells-Fargo Express	213	213	213	213	...
86⅛	86¼	10,600	Western Union Tel	86½	86½	85⅞	86⅛	...
207	213	100	Westinghouse E. & M	210½	210½	210½	210½	−3½
23	23¼	300	Wheeling & Lake Erie	23⅜	23⅜	23¼	23¼	−⅛
62	63	100	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf	62½	62½	62½	62½	+1
37	38	200	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf	36⅝	38	36⅝	38	+1½
27½	28	2,300	Wisconsin Central	27⅜	28¼	27¼	27¾	−⅛
40½	40¾	2,000	Wisconsin Central pf	50½	50½	40½	40¾	−½

Sales..... 737,865 *Unlisted.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$201,369,595
Gold	99,194,312
Silver	26,852,819
United States notes	9,235,348
Treasury notes of 1890	118,874
National banknotes	12,510,207
Total receipts this day	1,190,357
Total receipts this month	44,695,127
Total receipts this year	44,695,127
Total expenditures this day	910,000
Total expenditures this month	54,535,000
Total expenditures this year	54,535,000
Deposits in National banks	126,755,938

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$357,635,089
Silver dollars	456,523,000
Silver dollars of 1800	177,658
Silver bullion of 1890	28,767,342
Total	$843,103,089

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$357,635,089
Silver certificates outstanding	456,523,000
Treasury notes outstanding	28,945,000
Total	$843,103,089

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$58,971,702
Gold certificates	40,222,610
Silver coin and bullion	12,816,349
Silver certificates	9,035,970
United States notes	9,235,348
Othsr assets	25,495,243
Total in Treasury	$160,777,224
Deposits in National banks	126,755,938
Total	$287,533,162
Current liabilities	86,163,567
Available cash balance	$201,369,595

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1902.	1901.	Increase.
ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE for June—			
Gross earnings	$4,256,282	$4,617,434	*$161,152
Op. expenses	2,557,307	2,478,306	79,006
Net earnings	1,888,974	2,139,133	*240,159
Taxes and rentals	183,018	207,210	*24,191
Income from oper.	1,715,955	1,931,923	*215,067
Fiscal year:			
Gross earnings	59,147,085	54,474,822	4,672,262
Op. expenses	33,855,411	32,262,945	1,590,466
Net earnings	25,293,674	22,211,877	3,081,796
Taxes and rentals	2,046,978	2,040,428	6,551
Income from oper.	23,246,694	20,171,448	3,075,245
CANADIAN PACIFIC for June—			
Gross earnings	3,179,071	2,702,177	477,794
Op. expenses	2,333,234	1,580,745	752,489
Net earnings	846,737	1,121,432	*274,695
Fiscal year ended June 30:			
Gross earnings	37,502,053	30,855,203	6,647,850
Op. expenses	23,417,141	18,745,828	4,671,313
Net earnings	14,085,912	12,109,375	1,976,537
IOWA CENTRAL for June—			
Gross earnings	207,333	177,399	29,934
Op. exp. and txs.	180,661	152,210	28,451
Net earnings	26,672	25,189	1,483
Other income	6,589	2,276	4,313
Total income	33,261	27,465	5,796
Fiscal year:			
Gross earnings	2,543,348	2,285,400	257,948
Op. exp. and txs.	2,072,799	1,866,614	206,185
Net earnings	470,549	418,786	51,763
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS for June—			
Gross earnings	340,295	300,348	39,947
Op. exp. and txs.	205,351	193,439	11,922
Net earnings	134,944	106,918	28,026
Other income	10,848	12,195	*1,347
Total income	145,701	119,112	26,670
Fiscal year:			
Gross earnings	3,540,820	3,275,503	265,338
Op. exp. and txs.	2,004,719	1,956,617	138,102
Net earnings	1,446,120	1,318,886	127,234
Other income	137,684	132,285	5,399
Total income	1,583,804	1,451,171	132,633

*Decrease.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
15,800	Amal. Copper	68¼	68⅝	66¾	67
60	Am. Locomotive	32	32½	32	32¼
17,210	Am. Sugar	133	133½	130	131⅝
100	Anaconda Cop.	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
27,200	A., T. & S. F.	92¾	92⅞	91½	91¾
220	A., T. & S. F. pf.	102½	103	101⅝	101¾
320	Balt. & Ohio	109	109½	108½	108⅝
4,540	Brook. Rap. Tr.	68¾	69¼	68⅜	68⅝
40	Canadian Pac.	136⅞	136⅞	136	136
1,840	Ches. & Ohio	54	54	53¾	53¾
40	Chic. & Alton	41½	41½	40¾	40¾
2,950	Chic. Gt. West.	30⅞	32	30¾	30⅞
13,230	C., M. & St. P.	186⅜	186⅜	184⅜	184⅜
20	C., R. I. & P.	190	190	190	190
10	Chi. Term. Trpf.	39¼	39½	39¼	39¼
2,180	Col. Fuel & I.	101⅞	102½	98¾	99¾
20	Col. Southern	33	33	33	33
30	Den. & R. G. pf.	93	93	93	93
3,640	Erie	38½	38⅝	37⅝	38
170	Illinois Cent.	169¼	169⅝	168⅞	169
2,520	Louis. & Nash.	145¾	145¾	143½	143⅝
3,590	Manhattan	134⅜	134⅝	133	133¼
10	Met. Street Ry.	150½	150½	150¼	150⅜
110	Mex. Central	30	30½	29⅝	29⅝
530	Mo., K. & T.	31¼	31¾	31¼	31¾
130	Mo., K. & T. pf.	63⅜	63⅜	62½	62½
24,080	Mo. Pacific	118¼	119¼	118	118¼
1,010	N. Y. Central	165¾	165¾	163⅜	163⅜
1,810	N. Y., O. & W.	35¾	34⅝	33⅝	33⅞
150	Nort. & West.	64¾	64¾	62	62
1,860	Pennsylvania	159⅞	160¼	158½	158½
940	People's Gas	104¾	104½	103¼	103⅜
15,170	Reading	68¾	68¾	66¾	66⅞
250	Republic Steel	18¾	19	18¾	18¾
40	St. L. & W.	36¼	36¼	36¼	36¼
13,790	Southern Pac.	69⅜	69⅝	68½	68½
5,190	Southern Ry.	39⅜	39⅝	38⅜	38¾
10	Stand. R. & T.	7	7	7	7
2,580	Tenn. Coal & I.	69¾	69¾	67¾	67¾
300	Texas & Pacific	45½	45¾	44½	44¾
17,540	Union Pacific	108⅞	109¼	107⅞	108¼
70	U. S. Leather	12⅞	13	12⅞	13
20	U. S. Rubber	16½	16½	16½	16½
7,000	U. S. Steel	40	40¼	39⅝	39⅝
300	U. S. Steel pf.	90¼	90¼	89⅜	89⅜
130	Wabash	30¾	30¾	29⅞	30
260	Wabash pf.	46⅝	46⅞	45⅝	45⅞
190	West. Union	86⅛	86½	86⅛	86¼
80	Wis. Central	27⅜	28	27½	27½
200,440					

Bond.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$4,000	Union Pac. conv.	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞

WEEKLY CROP REPORT.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The Weather Bureau's weekly summary of crop conditions is as follows:

Drought of considerable severity generally prevails from Virginia and the Carolinas westward over Kentucky, Tennessee, and the northern portion of the Central and East Gulf States, including Eastern Arkansas, Southeastern Missouri, and the southern portions of Illinois and Indiana, while heavy and damaging rains have continued in Texas, portions of the Missouri Valley, and lower lake region. Rains are generally badly needed in the central and southern Rocky Mountain districts. The temperature conditions have been highly favorable, except in New England, New York, and Texas, where it has been too cool, and in California, where excessive heat has caused some deciduous fruit to ripen faster than it could be handled.

The corn crop has experienced another week of exceptionally favorable conditions over much the greater part of the principal corn area, the least favorable reports being received from Southeastern Missouri and Southern Illinois, where the crop is being injured by drought. A fine yield is promised in Kansas, Nebraska, Indiana, and over much the greater part of Michigan, Illinois, and Ohio. In Iowa, where the crop has suffered much in previous weeks from heavy rains and lack of cultivation, corn is improving; and in the early fields is earing heavily. In the Middle Atlantic States and to the southward of the Ohio River, corn has suffered much from drought in sections, especially the early planted.

Showers have prevented the completion of the Winter wheat harvest in the lake region, New England, and the northern portion of the Middle Atlantic States, where damage to wheat in shock is quite extensively reported; elsewhere harvesting is completed, except on the Pacific Coast, where it is progressing rapidly in Oregon and has begun in Washington.

Late Spring wheat needs rain in portions of South Dakota, and rust is appearing in North Dakota; but on the whole its condition is very promising. The crop is ripening rapidly in the northern portion, and harvesting has begun in the southern portion of the Spring wheat region. In portions of Southeastern Minnesota fields are too wet for the binders.

Oat harvesting is progressing under difficulties in the Upper Mississippi Valley and lake region, where the crop is badly lodged, and fields in some sections are too wet for reapers. Notwithstanding these adverse conditions, the general outlook for a large yield is favorable, especially in the Missouri and Upper Ohio Valleys and the northern portion of the Middle Atlantic States.

The northern portions of the eastern and central districts of the cotton belt continue to suffer from drought, the effects of which are beginning to be more seriously felt, especially on uplands. Outside the drought area in the districts named, the crop is making very favorable progress, the plant being heavily fruited. General and heavy rains in Texas were very beneficial in western counties, but they were not needed elsewhere in that State. These rains have caused very rapid growth, and the plant is heavily fruited, but considerable damage by boll weevil, boll worm, and shedding are reported. Hot and dry weather is now needed in Texas to permit cultivation and check ravages by insects. Picking continues in the southern counties and has commenced in the central counties, but has been retarded by frequent rains.

Tobacco is suffering from drought in Tennessee, Virginia, and portions of Kentucky and Maryland, in the other tobacco States the reports are generally promising. Dry weather in the Carolinas has been very favorable for curing.

As a rule, the general outlook for apples continues unpromising, although in some sections a good crop is promised. The most favorable reports are received from New England, Eastern and Northern New York, Michigan, and portions of Illinois, Kansas, and Oklahoma.

The bulk of a good hay crop has been secured in the States of the central valleys. In the lake region and northern portion of the Middle Atlantic States haying continues, but has been considerably delayed by rains, and much of the hay has been damaged.

Northern Securities Dividend.

A dividend of 1 per cent. has been declared by the Directors of the Northern Securities Company. It was stated that action was taken by the Directors last Thursday, but no announcement was made until yesterday. This is the third dividend declared by the Securities Company, the first being paid on Feb. 1 and the second on May 1. The date for payment of the third dividend was not given.

FINANCIAL.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF

STOCKS AND BONDS

By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
OFFICE NO. 55 WILLIAM STREET, CORNER OF PINE ST.
WEDNESDAY, JULY 30TH,
At 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

BY ORDER OF WM. M. HOES, PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR.
$50 United States 4 p'c. Coupon Bd., 1925.
$40 United States 2 p. c. Coupon Bd., 1918.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
13 shs. Manhattan Life Ins. Co.
BY ORDER OF TRUSTEE.
25 shs. Nati. Bank of Commerce.
FOR WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
500 shs. Dominion Securities Co.
100 shs. Colts Arms Co.
100 shs. Herring-Hall-Marvin Co. 1st Prefd.
50 shs. Importers & Traders' Natl. Bank.
10 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.
25 shs. Merchants' Trust Co.
50 shs. Alliance Realty Co.
3 shs. Trust Co. of America.
25 shs. Eastern Trust Co.
50 shs. Worden's Condensed Milk Co. Pfd.
50 shs. Royal Baking Powder Co. Pfd.
50 shs. Otis Elevator Co. Pfd.
5 shs. Safety Car Heating & Lighting Co.
$2,000 Guayaquil & Quito Ry. Co. 1st 6s, 1932.
25 shs. Union Steel & Chain Co. Pfd.
7 shs. West Side Bank.
5 shs. Plaza Bank.
25 shs. Market and Fulton Natl. Bank.
40 shs. Title Insurance Co.
50 shs. Equitable Life Ins. Co.
20 shs. New England Transportation Co.
20 shs. Title Insurance Co.
$2,000 Seattle & San Francisco Ry. & Navigation Co. 1st 5s, 1939.
25 shs. Woodlawn Cemetery.
12 shs. Van Norden Trust Co.
56 shs. New York Realty Corporation.
35 shs. Woodlawn Cemetery.
$5,000 People's Brewing Co. 1st 6 p. c. Bds. 1939.
100 shs. Natl. City Bank.
$20,000 Coxsackie & Greenville Traction Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bonds, 1925. Feb'y, 1900, coupon on.
328 shs. Des Moines & Ft. Dodge R. R. Pfd.
100 shs. Bowling Green Trust Co.
40 shs. Merchants' Ins. Co. of Newark, N. J.
5 shs. Title Insurance Co.
$4,100 Securities Co. of N. Y. 4 p. c. Reg. Consols.
$4,000 Denver & Rio Grande R. R. 1st 4½ p. c. Bds., 1936.
$1,000 St. Paul, Eastern & Grand Trunk R. R. 1st 6s, 1913.
100 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.
30 shs. New York Life Ins. & Trust Co.
50 shs. Nassau Fire Ins. Co. of B'klyn.
20 shs. First National Bank, N. Y.
100 shs. Alliance Realty Co.
150 shs. Denver Union Water Co., common.
10 shs. Guardian Trust Co.
8 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
BONDS AND STOCKS
OF THE
Distilling Company of America
AND BONDS OF THE
American Spirits Manufacturing Company

A majority of both classes of stock of The Distilling Company of America having been deposited with The Mercantile Trust Company under the plan for the conversion of the securities of The Distilling Company of America, the certificates of deposit were listed by the Listing Committee of the New York Stock Exchange, and in pursuance of the requirements of said Committee the time for the deposit of securities under the plan is extended to and including the **First day of August, 1902,** after which date no deposite will be received except upon such terms as the undersigned may prescribe.

RUDULPH ELLIS,
CRAWFORD LIVINGSTON,
VALENTINE P. SNYDER,
Committee.

Dated New York, July 21st, 1902.

TO HOLDERS OF
San Francisco and North Pacific Railway
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, Trustee under the Mortgage or Deed of Trust of the San Francisco and North Pacific Railway Company, dated January 1st, 1889, hereby gives notice, pursuant to the Sinking Fund provision of the said Mortgage, that the following Twenty-two Bonds have been designated by lot for Redemption at 110 per cent. and interest to February 8th, 1903, viz.:

Nos. 28, 348, 478, 533, 818, 846, 900, 1219, 1558, 1647, 1672, 1761, 1849, 2394, 2516,

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Southwest Corner of Broadway and Sixty-eighth Street Sold.

No. 64 Grand Street Changes Hands—Name Chosen for Big Realty Merger—Sales by Brokers and at Auction.

The vacant plot at the southwest corner of Broadway and Sixty-eighth Street has been sold by Robert Goodbody, through George R. Read, to the Realty Finance Company. This corporation has been organized very recently with a capital of $2,500,000. No definite announcement in regard to it has yet been made, but it is understood that Mr. Read will be its President, while among those likely to be members of the Board of Directors are Jefferson M. Levy, W. G. Park, Ernst Thalmann, and Francis K. Pendleton. The Broadway and Sixty-eighth Street corner is a plot of about 10,000 square feet, having frontages of 84.9 feet on Broadway and 103.7 feet on the street, with a southerly line of about 142.4 feet. The property has been held at $250,000, although the present selling price is a little below that figure. It is said that plans for a twelve-story apartment hotel to be erected on the site are now in course of preparation.

The United States Realty and Construction Company will be the name of the new corporation to be formed by the consolidation of the George A. Fuller, Central Realty, Bond and Trust, New York Realty, and Alliance Realty Companies. The new company will be incorporated under the laws of New Jersey.

James Byrnes has sold to W. V. Lawrence for $63,000 the seven-story building 64 Grand Street, between West Broadway and Wooster Street, on lot 25 by 100.

Henry Corn has leased through Hell & Stern two floors in the building in course of construction at the northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Eighteenth Street, to S. Sanford & Sons; also the fifth and sixth floors in the same building to the Empire Cloak and Suit Company. With these rentals, the entire structure on the former site of Chickering Hall has been leased before its completion. All of the prospective tenants have taken leases covering terms of from five to ten years. The annual rent roll of the entire building, eleven floors and basement, will aggregate about $95,000.

Porter & Co. have sold for Charles W. Bogart the three-story dwelling 35 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, 12.6 by 99.11.

Barnett & Co. have sold for George Sherwood for $185,500 the three-story dwelling 25 East One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, 16 by 99.11; also for Joseph Franklin for $25,000 the five-story double flat 1,546 Park Avenue, 25 by 100.

Silas H. Furman has bought from the estate of Caroline B. Ayres the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 173 East Seventy-first Street, 14.8 by 102.2.

W. R. H. Martin is the buyer of 149 East Thirty-eighth Street. He will erect a private stable on the lot.

George Potts is reported to be buyer of the dwellings 49 and 120 West Seventy-first Street, sold recently by Frederick Beck. It is said that the houses were given in part payment for the apartment house at the southeast corner of Riverside Drive and Ninety-fourth Street.

William Lemberg & Co. have sold for Louis Levy to a client for $36,000 the five-story tenement 164 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 32 by 100.

Nicholas F. Walsh has sold for Charles Bradley to an investor the property 60 Lewis Street.

The Oakwood property, a tract of about 1,200 acres, with water front at Port Jefferson Harbor, L. I., has been sold by Thomas T., John C., and Charles Strong to Clinton J. Rossister, ex-President of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company. The price is reported to have been about $150,000.

Eugene Southack has leased for the estate of William P. Earl the entire building, 26 West Twenty-third Street, for a long term of years at a rental of $25,000 per annum.

Henry D. Winans & May report the sale of the three-story private stable at 150 West Fifty-fourth Street, 25 by 90 by 100 feet, for W. E. D. Stokes.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building salesroom resulted as follow:

By Vincent A. Ryan.

331 and 333 West Fifty-third Street, north side, 375 feet east of Ninth Avenue, 34.11 by 47.4 by 39.7 by 42.4, two four-story brick dwellings; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, David Scott $11,400

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Jerome Avenue, east side, 408.5 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, 113.4 by 198.11 by 185.8, vacant; foreclosure sale, to Joseph Conron 8,050

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

138 Macdougal Street, east side, 20 feet north of Third Street, 20 by 58, four-story brick dwelling, with store; partition sale, to the plaintiff, Craig Colgate 12,100

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, Richard M. Henry, referee, 205 Avenue C, west side, 22 feet north of Seventeenth Street, 20 by 60, five-story brick tenement; 219 East Fourth Street, north side, 228.6 feet west of Avenue B, 20 by 96, five-story brick tenement.

By Vincent A. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Alfred M. Lamb, referee, Crotona Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, 73 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $1,723; subject to another mortgage for $5,000.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, John G. Agar, referee, 336 to 348 Delancey Street, 20 to 25 East Street, and 38 to 42 Tompkins Street, being the block front north side of Delancey Street, between Tompkins and East Streets, 200 by 150, two and three story brick and frame buildings, together with the land under water. Due on judgment, $91,036.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Nathaniel H. Prager, referee, 2,136, 2,138, and 2,140 Prospect Avenue, east side, 112.3 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, each 22 by 150, three two-story frame dwellings. Due on judgment, $2,933; subject to other mortgages for $10,800.

By Bernard Smyth & Cone, foreclosure sale, One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, north side, this block front between St. Nicholas Avenue and St. Nicholas Place, 65.9 by 91.7 by 85.3 and 90.7, vacant. Due on judgment, $40,532.

By John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, James L. Fitzgerald, referee, 650 East One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, southeast corner of Melrose Avenue, 19.7 by 100.8 by 17.7 by 100.3, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,951.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, sale by order of the Sheriff, 223 West Twelfth Street, north side, 218.9 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 18.9 by 103.8, leasehold, three-story brick dwelling; all title and interest of Frederick L. White on Dec. 24, 1901.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 210 West One Hnndred and Seventh Street, for a six-story tenement, 112 by 88; Ivy Courts Realty Company of 35 Wall Street, owners; William C. Haziett of 1,138 Broadway, architect; cost, $120,000.

Broadway, east side, 55 feet north of Ninety-third Street, for a twelve-story hotel, 53 by 90; James Byrnes of 350 West Fifty-sixth Street, owner; George Hill of 100 Broadway, architect; cost, $225,000.

Nos. 200 to 213 West Forty-eighth Street, for a six-story factory, 49.6 by 88; Frank Tilford of 245 West Seventy-second Street, owner; C. A. Rich of 35 Nassau Street, architect; cost, $53,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, south side, 281 feet east of Convent Avenue, for a five-story stable, 50 by 99.11; William C. Dewey of Springfield, Mass., owner; H. W. Howard of 5 East Fourteenth Street, architect; cost, $35,000.

Zulette Avenue, south side, 300 feet east of Pelham Road, for a four-story frame carriage house, 17 by 24; Owen Donobue, Zulette Avenue, owner; John Fitzpatrick of 270 West Nineteenth Street, architect; cost, $500.

Alterations.

No. 43 West Fifty-first Street, to a four-story dwelling, 11.6 by 86; J. H. French, owner; J. G. Thorp of 111 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $3,000.

No. 308 Lenox Avenue, to a three-story store and dwelling, 25 by 50; N. Dullmeyer, premises owner; O. Reissman of 32 First Street, architect; cost, $900.

Sixth Avenue and Twenty-second Street, southeast corner, to a three-story store and loft, 49 by 34.6; G. E. Morgan Chain of 50 West Eighteenth Street, owner; Pollard & Steinam of 3 East Fourteenth Street, architects; cost, $1,000.

Columbus Avenue and Sixty-sixth Street, northeast corner, to a four-story store, 25 by 90; Thomas Healy, premises, lessee; J. G. Robinson of 2,155 Bathgate Avenue, architect; cost, $600.

Nos. 13 and 15 Roosevelt Street, to a five-story tenement, 50 by 80; Laura R. Conklin of 80 William Street, owner; M. R. Grimes of 621 Broadway, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 8 East Forty-seventh Street, to a four-story dwelling, 25 by 100; C. Weisenfeld, premises, owner; J. R. Pope of 1,133 Broadway, architect; cost, $700.

No. 44 Prince Street, to a four-story store and tenement, 25 by 56.2; Bertha Judas of 60 West Ninety-seventh Street, owner; Hoenburger & Straub of 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $2,000.

No. 251 East Third Street, to a five-story tenement, 20 by 60; Charles Tiedge of 26 Harmon Street, Brooklyn, owner; O. Reissman of 32 First Street, architect; cost, $800.

Commonwealth Avenue, southeast corner of Merrill Street, to a two-story-and-attic frame dwelling, 21 by 42; Michael McBrady, premises, owner; B. Ebeling, St. Lawrence Avenue, architect; cost, $500.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Tuesday, July 29.

ALEXANDER AV, w s, 66.8 ft n of 141st St, 16.8x80; Martin Lipps and others to Henry Lipps and another $1

AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 172d St, 100x100; Max Marx to Thomas Alexander, (mtg $23,000) 1

ANTHONY AV, w s, 569.9 ft n of Southern Boulevard, old line, 25.1x89.11x25x91.2; Christopher Huber to Otto Senten. 1

ANTHONY AV, w s, 569.9 ft n of Southern Boulevard, old line, 25.1x89.11x25x91.2; Otto Senten to Christopher F. Huber and wife, B. & S. 1

ANTHONY AV, w s, 569.9 ft n of Southern Boulevard, 50.3x22.8x50.1x17.8; John Claflin and others, trustee, to Christopher F. Huber, quitclaim 252

BROADWAY, s e corner of 56th St, 131.9 x90.2x120.2x112.7; also 50th St, s s, 363.7 e of Broadway, 100.5x irreg; also 51st St, s s, 420.8 ft e of 6th Av, n w corner of 50th St, 30 ft to n s of Stewart St, x—x144, Stewart St closed, n s, 41.5 ft w of 6th Av, 100x99.6; 50th St, s s, 70 ft w of 6th Av, 25.8x90.11x25.6x100.5; 12th St, s s, 420.8 ft e of 6th Av, 43x103.3; 12th St, n s, 425 ft w of 5th Av, 25x103.3; 12th St, n s, 450 ft w of 5th Av, 26.6x45.5x46.8x45.6; 12th St, n s, 496.6 ft w of 5th Av, 21.5x—x245.1; 13th Av, 400, w s, 27.7 x100; also all estate of which Frederick P. James died seized, except 128 West 30th St; Harlin J. Woodard to Jacob Hirsh, 1448 part 10,000

BOARDWAY, 2,731, s s, 33.6x03x32x101.7; Bradley & Currier Company, Limited, to Daniel Farrell, B. & S. 1

COLUMBUS AV, n w corner of 80th St, 21.2x100; Henry P. Egity to Henry C. Dalton 270,100

COURTLANDT AV, s s, 96.5 ft n of 150th St, 26x100; George M. Van Hoesen to John Gerhardt 18,950

DIVISION ST, 135 and 137, s s; Henrietta and Isabella Reed to Samuel Mandel and another, quitclaim 1

DIVISION ST, 135 and 137, s s; Henrietta Solomon and others, heirs, to Samuel Mandel and another, (mtg $40,000) 1

GRAND AV, w s, 250 ft n of 192d St, 50x106; Harry B. Reed to William Leary. 1

GRAND ST, 301, s e corner of Suffolk St, 20.1x80.1; Louis Rubenstein to Adolph Dolcos and others, (mtg $33,000) 100

GREENE ST, 204 and 206, e s, 50x100; Katharine R. Jackson to Joseph G. Switzer, (mtg $70,000) 1

HILL AV, e s, 250 ft s of Jefferson Av, 50x100; Edward and Helena Rexer to Rex Realty Company 1

HILL AV, e s, 250 ft s of Jefferson Av, 50 x100; Rex Realty Compsny to John A. Fogelstrom 1,175

JEROME AV, e s, 68 ft s of 183d St, 250 x196x irregular; Joseph G. Switzer to Katharine R. Jackson, (mtg $30,000) ... 1

LENOX AV, 408, e s, 24.11x100; Georgs Herbener to B. J. Huewel, (mtg $18,000) 500

LEXINGTON AV, 1,836, w s, 20x75.10; Margaret E. Amabile to William H. Saul 1

LOTS 21 and 22, partition map of Schenck estate; Andrew J. Cormick to Katherine Keyes 1,600

OAKES AV, e s, 275 ft s of Jefferson Av, 50x100; Johan A. Fogelstrom to Helena Rexer 1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 428 and 430, c s, 51x125; Henrietta D. Beaver to Alphonse Schrednitz, (mtg $32,500) 1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 428 and 430, e s, 51 x125; Alphons Schrednitz to Morkus Pollak, (mtg $35,300) 1

WEST END AV, n w corner of 70th St, 102.2x100; William B. Franke and wife to Albert Franke, 31-50 part, (part mtg $275,000) 100

WEST END AV, n w corner of 70th St, 102.2x100; Albert Franke to William B. Franke, all title 100

WEST END AV, n w corner of 70th St, 102.2x100; Josephine Franke to William B. Franke, all title 100

WILLIS AV, s e corner of 156th St, 25x75; Regina Keller to Charles Siegfried, (mtg $15,000) 1

1ST AV, e s, 25.8 ft n of 91st St, 25x94; Mary Pape to Anna Wachter, (mtg $22,500) ..... Excb.

5TH ST, 617, s s, 20.8x97; Henry Buermann to Essex Realty Company, (mtg $26,500) 1

7TH AV, now 7th St, w ½ of Lot 1,000, map of Twelfth Ward, 50x114; Maria C. A. Pillsbury, to Lillie E. Pillsbury, (mtg $1,600) ..... Gift

10TH ST, n s, 474.3 ft w of 2d Av, 23.0x94.7; Barnet Levy to Julius Rosenstein, (mtg $2,500) 100

12TH ST, 548 East, 25.3x75.4; J. Victor Achard to Ida Kocb, (mtg $8,000) 1

18TH ST, 155 West, 20x90.9; Robert C. Ten Eyck, referee, to Mary Renfer 18,000

19TH ST, 9 West, 25x92; Charlotte A. Houston, widow, to Minnie A. Blanchard, (mtg $30,000) 1

19TH ST, 9 West, 25x92; Charlotte A. Houston, executrix, to Minnie A. Blanchard, (mtg $2,500) 1

19TH ST, 9 West, 25x92; Minnie A. Blanchard to Alliance Realty Company, (mtg $40,000) 100

19TH ST, n s, 295 ft w of 5th Av, 25x92; George Sherman to Alliance Realty Company 1

20TH ST, 10 West, 25x92; Marie E. Osgood to Alliance Realty Company 100

20TH ST, 10 to 16 West; 19th St, 9 to 19 West; Alliance Realty Company to Henry Corn, (mtg $40,000) 100

20TH ST, s s, 295 ft w of 5th Av, 25x92; Mary A. Curtis, widow, and others to Henry Corn 1

20TH ST, s s, 320 ft w of 5th Av, 25x184 to 19th St; Charles A. Sherman and others, executors, to Alliance Realty Company 112,500

39TH ST, s s, 135 ft w of Lexington Av, 20x98.9; 448 St, s s, 200 ft e of 11th Av, 25x100.5; Georgie M. Smith to James E. Wood, (mtg $20,000) 1

39TH ST, n s, 375 ft e of 11th Av, 25x98.9; Elizabeth Gallagher to John Gallagher, (mtg $3,500) 1

42D ST, s s, 125 ft w of 9th Av, 25x98.9; Freeman J. Finley to William Holzderber and others, B. & S. 1

42D ST, 410 West, 25x98.9; William Holzderber and others to Charles W. Doherty, (mtg $36,000) 30,000

53D ST, 225 and 227 West, and 244 and 246 West 54th St; Lewis B. Halsey to Otto Strack, ½ part, (mtg $50,000) 100

67TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of 9th Av, 25x100.5; James W. Pinchot to Henry C. Eno, Ca. G. 1

82D ST, 322 West, 16x82.10; Eva F. and Henian J. Redfield to John M. Scribner, (mtg $15,000) 23,000

102D ST, 17 West, 19x100.11; James J. Heffernan to Charles H. G. Meiners, (mtg $18,000) 1

117TH ST, 440 East, 18.4x100.11; Rosa Jellenck to Johanna Vetter, (mtg $3,000) 100

123D ST, s s, 191.8 ft w of 7th Av, 16.8x99.11; Mary M. Brierly to Alice M. Hannelly, (mtg $7,000) 1

127TH ST, 247 West, 18.9x99.11; Henrietta G. Thompson to Joseph R. Marquette, Jr., (mtg $10,000) 100

137TH ST, 51 and 53 West, 50x99.11; Paul Mayer to Leopold Lowy and another, (mtg $32,000) 100

139TH ST, n e s, 95 ft s e of 3d Av, 23.1x98.9x irregular; Leo D. Prutting to Leslie M. Post, (mtg $3,000) 5,250

172D ST, n s, Lot 6, Map M of Schurck estate; Hermann G. Friedmann to Victoria Landt 900

Recorded Leases.

WEST ST, s e corner of Morton St; List & Lennon to United States of America, 8 10-12 years 20,500

9TH AV, 281 to 289, s w corner of 27th St; Corbett Chair Company to the Ramier Company, 1 1-2 years 3,500

12TH ST, 55 West; Alfred Jewell to Albert Muller and another, 4½ years 5,250

134TH ST, 976 East; A. H. L. Kewer to Dominick Pontillo, 3 years $240, 300

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 6 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

BARONCINI, Antoalo, and another to Ella B. Abbott; Van Buren St, w s, 250 ft s of Columbus Av, 3 years $2,500

BLANCHARD, Minnie A., to Charlotte A. Houston, executrix; 19th St, 9 West, due April 1, 1903 10,000

BROION, James E., to John P. Petty; 164th St, n s, 75 ft e of Prospect Av; also 164th St, n e, 115 ft e of Prospect Av, prior mtg $12,500, due Aug. 6, 1902, 6 per cent. 1,000

CAHILL, Edward J., to Ralph Hickox; Lot 134, map of partition sale, Lott G. Hunt estate, 3 years, 6 per cent. 250

CAHILL, Edward J., and another to Malinda G. Mince and others, trustees; Lot 253, map of part of Hunt estate, Van Nest Station, demand, 6 per cent. 2,600

CIROLLI, Andrea, to Joseph A. Solomon; 1st Av, w s, 100.10 ft n of 114th St, due Sept. 1, 1902, 6 per cent. 300

COHEN, Harris, and another to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company; Clinton St, n w corner of Delancey St, 3 years, 4 per cent. 40,000

CORN, Henry, to Equitable Life Assurance Society; 20th St, 10 to 16 West; also 19th St, 11 to 19 West, due Aug. 1, 1903, 4½ per cent. 350,000

CORN, Henry, to Alliance Realty Company; 20th St, 10 to 16 West; also 19th St, 9 to 19 West, prior mortgage $400,000, due Nov. 1, 1904, 6 per cent. 198,900

DALTON, Josephine, to Cornelius F. Kingland, 159th St, 515 West, 5 years, 4½ per cent 17,000

DAVIS, Charles E., to Bowery Savings Bank; 10th St, n s, 109.4 ft w of 4th St, 1 year, 4 per cent. 7,000

DONOVAN, Maggie E., to Lydia A. Scofield; Lots 30 to 32, Block B, map of Lester Park, 3 years, 6 per cent. 2,000

DOREMUS, Elizabeth W., to the City Real Estate Company; 51st St, 59 West, prior mtg $36,000, 1 year, 6 per cent. 6,000

FARRELL, Daniel, to George C. Currier; Broadway, 2,731, 3 years 60,000

FRANKE, William B., to Albert Franke; West End Av, n w corner of 70th St, equal line with following mtg, due Jan. 15, 1903, 6 per cent. 64,700

FRANKE, William B., to Josephine Franke; West End Av, n w corner of 79th St, equal lien with above mtg, due Jan. 15, 1903, 6 per cent. 15,300

GERHARDT, John, to Bertha Wagner; Courtlandt Av, e s, 96.8 ft n of 150th St, 3 years 17,000

GERKEN, John F., to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 5th Av, 1,380 and 1,382, 1 year, 4 per cent. 30,000

GERKEN, John F., to Henry Gerken; 5th Av, 1,380 and 1,382, prior mtg $30,000, 5 years 25,000

GREENSTEIN, Max, to Bernard Ratkowsky; Madison St, 404, prior mtg $28,000, 3 years, 6 per cent. 6,000

HALKOVITZ, Mary, to the East River Savings Institution; 108th St, 175 East, 3 years, 4 per cent. 5,000

HAYES, Cornelius, to Caroline W. Astor; 48th St, s s, 125 ft w of 1st Av, due Aug. 1, 1907, 4 per cent. 8,000

HENWEL, Bernard, to George Herbener; Lenox Av, 408, prior mtg $18,000, due Aug. 1, 1907 10,000

HERBST, Louis, to Bowery Savings Bank; 115th St, 116 East, 5 years, 4 per cent 12,000

JORDON, Sarah E., and another to the Seamen's Bank for Savings; 80th St, n s, 290 ft w of West End Av, 1 year, 4 per cent. 13,000

KEMMER, John, to Rollin H. Lynde; Morris Park Av, n s, 349.6 ft e of Unionport Road, 5 years 2,500

KEYES, Katherine, to Title Insurance Company of New York; Lots 21 and 22, partition map of M. Schurck estate, 3 years, 6 per cent. 600

KEYES, Katherine, to Andrew J. Connick; Lots 21 and 22, partition map of M. Schurck estate, prior mortgage $800, 3 years, 6 per cent. 800

KINGSTON, George D., to Max Just and another; Bainbridge Av, w s, 175 ft s of 204st St, building loan, due Jan. 1, 1903, 6 per cent. 5,000

KOBER, Joseph, to William R. Rese; Lots 32, 407, and 408, map of Section A, Vyse estate, 1 year, 6 per cent 450

KRAMP, Alice L., or Bessie Coe, to Oliver W. Coe; 13th Av, n s, Lot 943, map of Wakefield, 3 years, 6 per cent. 700

LOWTHER, George, and another to Catharine E. Lowther; 31st St, s s, 375 ft e of 1st Av to exterior bulkhead line, and to s s of 32d St, with land under water, 1 year 16,667

LOWTHER, George, and others to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Riverside Drive, 35, 3 years, 4 per cent 25,000

LOWY, Leopold, to Paul Mayer; 137th St, 51 and 53 West, due Aug. 1, 1907 4,000

LYTTON, Henry C., to United States Trust Company of New York; Columbus Av, n w corner of 80th St, interest and time due as per bond 200,000

MANDEL, Samuel, and another to Harris Mandelbaum and another; Division St, 135 and 137, 1 year, 6 per cent. 11,500

McSHERRY, Maria, to Catherine T. Schieffelin; Columbus Av, 726, prior mtg $30,000, due Feb. 28, 1904 7,000

MEINERS, Charles H., to Arian Mammen, administrator; 102d St, 11 West, 1 year. 7,000

MICHELENA, Jennie F., and another to John W. Mettler; 203d St, n e corner of Grand Boulevard and Concourse; also 203d St, n s, 120.9 ft e of Grand Boulegard and Concourse, 3 years 3,500

PATTON, James G., to Kate B. Belloni; Jackson Av, w s, 395.7 ft e of 156th St, 3 years 3,750

PINCHBECK, J. Arthur, and another to John Cooper and another; 93d St, n s, 125 ft w of West End Av, 1 year, per sent. 45,000

POLOWE, Adolph, and others to Louis Rubenstein; Grand St, 391, s e corner of Suffolk St, prior mtg $38,000, 2 years, 6 per cent. 12,000

RICCA, Amalia, to Emanuel Katz; 134th St, s s, at n w s of the Southern Boulevard, prior mtg $40,000, 1 year, 6 per cent 7,000

RICCA, Amalia, to Sears R. Kelso; 134th St, s s, at n w s of Southern Boulevard, 3 years 40,000

SAUL, William H., and another to Margaret E. Amabile; Lexington Av, 1,836, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 8,000

SCHNEIDER, Salomon, and Joseph Bird, Trustee; St. Nicholas Av, 430, 5 years, 4 per cent 18,300

SHLANOWSKY, Bernard, to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; East Broadway, 103, 5 years, 4½ per cent. 17,500

STELLMANN, Henriette L., to Charles Funck and another; Avenue C, w s, 100 ft s of 2d St, Unionport; also Avenue C, s w corner of 2d St, 3 years, 6 per cent 400

STEWART, Perez M., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 52d St, s s, 210 ft e of 5th Av, prior mtg $90,000, demand, 6 per cent. 15,000

STEWART, Perez M., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 52d St, s e, 180 ft e of 5th Av, prior mtg $90,000, demand, 6 per cent. 15,000

SWETZER, Joseph G., to Katharine R. Jackson, Greene St, 204 and 206, prior mtg $70,000, 2 years 30,000

TILTON, Edward L., to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 39th St, s s, 135 ft w of Lexington Av, 3 years, 4 per cent. 31,000

TILTON, Edward L., to Howard Taylor; 39th St, s s, 135 ft w of Lexington Av, prior mtg $31,000, 3 years, 4 per cent. 11,000

WHITE, Nellie, formerly McGill, to Theodore B. Osborne; 32d St, 459 West; also 32d St, 449 West, undivided interest, 10 years 5,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to Edward L. Coster $15,026

BUTT, Hermjna, to Frederick P. Hummel 800

CROUSE, Marks, to Esther Schnitzer 1

GREENSPAN, Abraham, to the State Bank 1

HUGHES, Ellen, to John J. Curran 500

HUMMEL, Frederick P., to Clara A. Baab 500

LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY to Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company, three assignments 34,000

LAWYERS TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY to Equitable Life Assurance Society 15,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Company to William H. Taylor 13,000

Mechanics' Liens.

ST. NICHOLAS PLACE and 151st St, n w corner, 99.7x83.3x92.8x65.9; McPherson Material Company against Anna Thern, owner; Maurice Polk, owner and contractor 676

ST. NICHOLAS PLACE and 151st St, n w corner, 99.7x83.3x92.8x65.9; McPherson Material Company against Anna Thern, owner; Maurice Polk, owner and contractor 676

39TH ST, s s, 135 ft w of Lexington Av, 20x98.9; 448 St, s s, 200 ft e of 11th Av, 25x100.5; Georgie M. Smith to James E. Wood, (mtg $20,000) 1

1ST AV and 50th St, s w corner, 100x100; Rider & Ericson Engine Company against V. G. and E. Doctor, owners and contractors 760

16TH ST, 4 West; John B. Cannon against Richard J. Leary, owner and contractor; John W. Stevens, contractor. 642

110TH ST, n s, 275 ft e of 7th Av, 125x100; Clinchy Brothers Company against Joseph Cussan, owner and contractor. 2,912

136TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x100; Richard J. Cullen against Thomas Cowman, owner and contractor. 82

169TH ST and Fox St, n e corner, 71x61x76x30; Nicholas Plesutty against Arthur H. Homann, owner and contractor. 40

195TH ST, s s, 116 ft e of Marion Av, 27x100; Nicholas Plesutty against Harriett S. Lum, owner; A. J. Lum, contractor. 201

A Lienor's Statement.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Concerning the mechanic's lien for $800, filed by the Watterson Steam Heating Company against the premisee 407 and 409 Central Park West, the lienor desires to correct the owner's statement published in THE NEW YORK TIMES of July 29 relative thereto, and allegee that when the said lien was filed the lienor was entitled to file the same, that such lien was in all respects regulsr, and that it remains unsatisfied and is in foll force.

THE WATTERSON STEAM HEATING CO.
New York, July 29, 1902.

Satisfied Mechanic's Lien.

WARREN ST, 103 to 107, and 267 and 289 Washington Street; Frank O. Burnett against Joseph Fahye, July 19, 1902.... 7

Lis Pendens.

CALDWELL AV, w s, 136.10 ft n of 156th St., 150x117.7; Isaac L. Dann against Mary Benson and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. J. Brady.

MOTT ST, 25; John W. Donovan against Daniel J. Donovan and others, (partition;) attorney, J. A. Farley.

OLD ALBANY POST ROAD, e w e, 827 ft s e from s e corner of lands of Thomas R. Thorne and others, 51.8x315.8x irregular; Herman H. Cammann and others, executors, against Charles Stonebridge and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Morris, Sentil & Main.

11TH ST, 301 to 309 East; Alexander McKinney, executor, against Lawrence V. Muiry and others, (action to declare lease void;) attorneys, Jones, Dodd & Steinbrink.

85TH ST, 134 West; Mabel R. Cushing against Cornelia Roos, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, Tobby & Taylor.

86TH ST, 3 East; Samuel Rikes, Jr., trustee, against Edward E. Gwynne, individually and as executor, and others, (action to declare conveyance void, &c.;) attorney, H. Necarsulmer.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red ..... .77⅞
Corn, No. 2 mixed ..... .67
Oats, No. 2 mixed ..... .62½
Flour, Minnesota patents $4.10
Cotton, middling ..... .09
Coffee, No. 7 Rio ..... .03¼
Sugar, granulated 4.65
Molasses, O. K. prime ..... .40
Beef, family 16.25
Beef hams 22.50
Tallow, prime ..... .06¾
Pork, mess 19.00
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb ..... .10¾
Lard, prime 10.05
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry 24.00
Butter, Western creamery ..... .20
CHICAGO, July 29.—No. 2 Spring wheat, 73c; No. 3, 68@72c; No. 2 red, 72½@73¼c; No. 2 corn, 57¼c; No. 2 yellow, 57½@59c; No. 2 oats, 28½@30c; No. 2 white, 50c; No. 3 white, 32@47c; No. 2 rye, 53@57c; fair to choice malting barley, 63@67c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.46; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.53; prime timothy seed, $5.45; mess pork, per bbl, $16.80@$16.85; lard, per 100 lb, $10.60@$10.70; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $10.05@$10.15; salted shoulders, (boxed,) 9¼@9½c; short clear sides, (boxed,) 11¼@11½c; clover, contract grade, $8.35@$8.40.

COTTON.—There was a change for the better in cotton, with bull confidence somewhat restored. The market opened steady, with prices 2 points higher to 1 point lower, and then worked quite rapidly upward on moderately active demand for shorts, some foreign buying of August, and what appeared to be profit taking by prominent Wall Street interests. This buying was induced in good part by reports that floods were general in the Brazos Valley and other districts of Texas, where heavy rains to cloudbursts had occurred Monday night. It was remembered that this section of Texas had been almost water-logged by rains late last week. Bonham, Texas, wired that rain had fallen steadily for fifteen days and was still falling. The early Liverpool cables were very disappointing, and private telegrams from the belt in general reported a fine outlook for a bumper yield. Yet the fear of possible damage to the Texas crop induced the smaller shorts to retreat, and changed the attitude of larger bears from the offensive to the defensive. Toward midday the scare subsided somewhat and prices settled back several points.

This weekly crop-weather report of the Government proved to be a stand-off, and failed to influence the market appreciably either way. Toward the close there was another sharp buying movement, on which prices worked up to the best figures of the morning again, and business broadened materially. The close was steady, with prices net 1@7 points higher. Total sales were estimated at 200,000 bales. Liverpool was a buyer of August all day; the South sold early, but later turned buyer. Commission houses bought in a spasmodic way to secure profits.

Spot cotton closed quiet and steady, with quotations 1-16c lower, on the basis of 9c for middling upland and 9¼c for middling Gulf. Sales, 8,226 bales. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans easy, 1-16c lower, at 8¾c; Mobile unchanged, at 8¾c; Savannah unchanged, at 8¾c; Charleston, no quotation; Wilmington unchanged, at 8¾c; Norfolk unchanged, at 9 1-16c; Baltimore unchanged, at 9¼c; Galveston unchanged, at 8 13-16c; Augusta unchanged, at 9c; St. Louis unchanged, at 8¾c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	8.42	8.50	8.42	8.50@....
August	8.17	8.23	8.15	8.18@8.19
September	7.76	7.83	7.76	7.82@7.83
October	7.66	7.71	7.65	7.69@7.70
November	7.54	7.60	7.53	7.59@7.60
December	7.54	7.61	7.54	7.59@7.60
January	7.54	7.60	7.54	7.59@7.60
February	7.58	7.58	7.58	7.59@7.60
March	7.53	7.58	7.52	7.58@7.59

LIVERPOOL, July 29.—Spot cotton dull and easier; sales, 4,000 bales; speculation and export, 500 bales; American, 3,000 bales; receipts, 4,000 bales; American, 1,000 bales; middling upland, 4 13-16d. Futures opened quiet, 2-64d decline; closed very steady, ½@1¼ points net lower. July, 4.42½, buyers; July-August, 4.40, sellers; August-September, 4.34, buyers; September-October, 4.21½, buyers; October-November, 4.15, buyers; November-December, 4.12, sellers; December-January, 4.10¼, sellers; January-February, 4.10, buyers; February-March, 4.10, buyers; March-April, 4.10, buyers. Manchester—Yarns and cloths dull.

"BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—The decline in wheat stimulated the heaviest export trade in two weeks, reaching 88 loads, all told, and about evenly divided between New York and outports. Its effect was apparent in the last hour, when options rose ½@⅝c closing fairly steady, although 5@5½c under Monday's last figures. Previous to that bearishness dominated the entire market and liquidation was a feature, impelled by the heaviest kind of new wheat arrivals, small clearances, foreign selling of December, and a weather map free from disturbing conditions. Over most wheat sections high temperatures and clear skies prevailed. Leading Winter wheat points had not less than 944,000 bushels of wheat, and all primary markets 1,419,000 bushels, against a total of 1,123,000 bushels on the same day last year. All markets but Minneapolis felt the weight of these big receipts. Decreasing stocks there sent July up 1⅞c and steadied other options in sympathy. Cable news, except for an advance of 2@3d on points on near months at Paris, was easier, Liverpool closing ¼d off and late Paris options 5@15 points lower. Foreign houses sold December. Broomhall estimated United Kingdom requirements at 200,000,000 bushels, the Continent 154,000,000 bushels, and ex-European countries 56,000,000 bushels during the closing season, a total of 440,000,000 bushels. World's stocks of wheat, according to Bradstreet's, decreased 77,000 bushels last week. The export trade consisted of 5 loads No. 1 Northern, New York, and 32 loads No. 2 red, here, with 51 loads at outports. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board, afloat, basis, were as follows: No. 2 red, 76c, elevator, and 77½@77¾c, free on board, afloat; No. 2 Northern, Duluth, and No. 1 Northern, New York, 80¾c; No. 1 hard, Manitoba, 84¼c, all prompt; No. 2 red, New York, 78c, Aug. 5-10, and No. 2 red, New York, 78c, Aug. 25-31.

ST. LOUIS, July 29.—Wheat—No. 2 red cash, 69½c; July, 65½c; September, 66¼@66¾c; December, 68¾c. Corn—No. 2 cash, 60¼c; July, 63c; September, 49¾c; December, 37¾c. Oats—No. 2 cash nominal; July, 33¾c; September, 27c; No. 2 white, 55c, old.

DULUTH, July 29.—Wheat—Cash No. 1 hard, 76¾c; No. 1 Northern, 74¾c; No. 2 Northern, 72½c; July, 74¼c

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

NEW YORK CENTRAL
& HUDSON RIVER R. R.
THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.
VIA NIAGARA FALLS.

Trains arrive and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:

North and West bound trains, except those leaving Grand Central Station at 3:15, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:50, 2:45, 3:20, 3:30, 9:15, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th st. to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

All southbound trains, except the "20th Century" and the "Empire State Express," and Nos. 36, 66, and 200 will stop at 125th St. ten minutes before their arrival time at Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—†MIDNIGHT EXPRESS—Due Buffalo 4:15, Niagara Falls 5:02 P. M.
3:15 A. M.—*MAIL AND PAPER TRAIN. Ar. Buffalo 1:15 P.M., Chicago 7:10 A.M.
7:50 A. M. —†ADIRONDACK, 1000 ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.
7:54 A. M.—*SYRACUSE LOCAL. Stops at all important stations.
8:30 A. M.—†EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. Most famous train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:45 P. M.
8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL. 24 hours to Chicago. Due Buffalo 7:10. Niagara Falls 8:07.
9:55 A. M.—†SARATOGA AND MONTREAL SPECIAL, via D. & H. and Rutland.
10:30 A. M.—†DAY EXPRESS. Makes local stops. Due Buffalo, 1:15 A. M.
11:30 A. M.—†RUTLAND EXPRESS. Due Rutland, 7:55 P. M.
12:50 P. M.—*BUFFALO LIMITED, Due Buffalo, 11 P. M. Niagara Falls, 12:28 A.M.
1:00 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED. Due Cincinnati, 10:45, Indianapolis, 11:30 A.M., St. Louis, 6:45 P.M. next day.
P. M.—*CHICAGO LIMITED, 24 hours to Chicago via Lake Shore. 27 via M. C.
1:50 P. M.—‖SARATOGA LIMITED. Saturdays only; other week days at 3:20 P. M.
2:45 P. M.—*" THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED " 20 hour train to Chicago via Lake Shore. Electric Lights and Fans.
3:20 P. M.—‖SARATOGA LIMITED. Leaves Saturdays at 1:50 P. M.
3:30 P. M.—†ALBANY FLYER. Due Albany 6:40.
3:35 P. M.—*ALBANY AND TROY EXPRESS. Local stops.
4:00 P. M.—*DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS, AND CHICAGO SPECIAL.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED. 24 hour train to Chicago, all Pullmen Cars.
6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS. 28 hours to Chicago via both L. S. and M. C.
6:35 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS via D. & H. or Rutland.
7:30 P. M.—†ADIRONDACK, 1000 ISLANDS AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO AND TORONTO SPECIAL. Due Buffalo, 7:25 A. M.
9:15 P. M.—*SPECIAL MAIL LIMITED. Sleeping car only for Rochester.
9:20 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL. Due Cincinnati, 7:50, Indianapolis, 10:15 P. M. St. Louis, 7:30, second morning.
9:30 P. M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS. Chicago, 34 hours by Michigan Central, 33 hours by Lake Shore.
11:30 P. M.—*NORTHERN N. Y. EXPRESS. Cape Vincent, Ogdensburg, &c.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday. ‖Except Saturday and Sunday. ¶Saturday only.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:08 A. M. and 3:38 P. M. Daily, except Sundays, to Pittsfield and North Adams. Sundays at 9:20 A. M. Saturdays only at 2:46 P. M.

Pullman cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.

Ticket offices at 113, 261, 415, and 1,216 Broadway, 25 Union Sq. W., 275 Columbus Av., 130 West 125th St., Grand Central Station, 125th St. and 138th St. Stations, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Telephone "900 38th Street," for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.

NEW YORK CENTRAL ROUTE
BETWEEN
NEW YORK, BOSTON,
AND NEW ENGLAND.
Via Springfield and the
BOSTON AND ALBANY RAILROAD.

(New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Lessee.)

Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, New York, as follows:

10:00 A. M., †12:00 noon, *4:00 P. M., *11:00 P. M.; arrive Boston, 3:30 P. M., 5:40 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 6:15 A. M.

Leave Boston, 10:00 A. M., †12:00 noon, *4:00 P. M., *11:00 P. M.; arrive New York, 3:30 P. M., 5:40 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 6:14 A. M.

New train for Portland and Maine resorts, via Springfield, Worcester, and Rochester, N. H., leaves New York 9:00 P. M.

Tickets at New York Central ticket offices, 415 and 1,216 Broadway, and at Grand Central Station.

A. H. SMITH, GEORGE H. DANIELS,
General Superintendent. General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE
RAILROAD.

(New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Lessee.)

Leave Franklin St. Station, New York, as follows, and 15 min. later foot West 42d St., N. R.:

*7:00 A. M.—For interm. points to Albany.
*9:40 A. M.—(1) Catskill Mtn. Exp. to Catskills.
‖11:20 A. M.—(2) Saratoga & Mohawk Exp.
†12:45 P. M.—(3) Rip Van Wickle Flyer.
*1:00 P. M.—Chicago Express.
*2:25 P. M.—Cont'l. Lim. for Detroit, Chi. & St. Louis.
‖3:25 P. M.—(4) Ulster Express to Catskill Mts.
*3:45 P. M.—(4) For Hudson River points & Albany
*6:00 P. M.—For Roch., Buffalo, Cleve'd & Chicago.
*7:45 P. M.—For Roch., Buffalo, Detroit & St. Louis.
*9:17 P. M.—For Syracuse, Roch., Niag. Falls, Det. & Chi.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‖Leaves Brooklyn Annex (1) at 10:15 A. M.; (2) at 10:45 A. M.; (3) at 12:10 P. M.; (4) at 13:06 P. M. Leaves Jersey City, N. J., R. R. Sta. (1) at 10:47 A. M.; (2) at 11:20 A. M.; (3) at 12:50 P. M.; (4) at 13:35 P. M. Time tables at principal hotels and offices. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott's Express.

A. H. SMITH, C. E. LAMBERT,
Gen'l Superintendent. Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

READING SYSTEM
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R.

Liberty St. and South Ferry trains from South Ferry five minutes earlier.)

EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN, AND MAUCH CHUNK—24:00 (7:15 Easton only,) 9:10 A. M., 1:20, 4:40, 5:00, (5:45 Easton only) P. M. Subdays, 24:25 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.

WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON—24:00, 9:10 A. M., 5:00 P. M. Sundays, 24:25 P. M.

LAKEWOOD, TOMS RIVER, AND BARNEGAT—24:00, 9:40 A. M., (81:00 Lakewood excepted,) 1:30, (3:40 Lakewood only,) 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:15 A. M.

ATLANTIC CITY—9:40 A.M., 81:00, 43:40 P.M.

VINELAND AND BRIDGETON—24:00 A. M., 11:30 P. M.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT, AND SEASHORE POINTS—24:00, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 81:10, 2:45, 3:30, 3:53, 4:45, 5:30, 6:30 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove, 9:00 A. M., 1:30, 4:00 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA, (READING TERMINAL)—*24:25 †7:00, 18:00, *9:00, †10:00, ‖11:00 A. M., †12:00, *1:00, ‖1:30, 12:00, †3:00, *4:00, *5:00, †6:00, †7:30, 89:00 P. M., *12:15 Mdt.

24TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS—24:25, †8:30, *10:30, *11:30 A. M., *1:00, ‡*3:40, 5:00, *7:00, 10:25 P. M., *12:15 Mdt.

READING, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE AND WILLIAMSPORT—‖24:00, 24:25, 18:00, ‖10:10, (10:00, 11:00 A. M., Reading only,) ‖1:00, 1:20, 12:00 P. M. Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg only, †5:00 P. M.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE—From foot of Rector St., Pier 8. Atlantic Highlands, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch, Asbury Park, and Point Pleasant, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30, (8:00 Ocean Grove only,) P. M. Sundays, 10:00 A. M., 1:00, 4:00, 8:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.
FOR BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON

—*8:30, *10:30, *11:30 A. M., *1:00, 2:00, ‡*3:40, *5:00, *7:00 P. M., *12:15 Mdt.

‡From Liberty Street only. *Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. §Sunday only. ‡Parlor cars only. ‖Via Tamaqua. ¶Saturdays.

Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 113, 231, 434, 1,205, 1,323 Broadway, 182 5th Ave., 25 Union Square W., 150 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Ave., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

W. G. BESLER, C. M. BURT,
General Manager. General Pass'r Agent.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

Leave New York City, South Ferry, Liberty St.

Chicago, Pittsburg,	*12:10nt.	*12:15nt.
Chicago, Columbus,	*12:55pm.	*1:00pm. Diner.
Pittsburg, Cleve.,	*3:35pm.	*3:40pm. Limtd.
"Pittsburg Limited"	*6:55pm.	*7:00pm. Buffet.
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*12:10nt.	*12:15nt.
Cincinnati, St. Louis,	*10:25am.	*10:30am. Diner.
Cincinnati, St. Louis,	*6:55pm.	*7:00pm. Buffet.
Norfolk,	†12:55pm.	†1:00pm. Diner.

ROYAL BLUE TRAINS

Washington, Balto.,	†8:25am.	†8:30am. Buffet.
Washington, Balto.,	*10:25am.	*10:30am. Diner.
Washington, Balto.,	*11:25am.	*11:30am. Diner.
Washington, Balto.,	*12:55pm.	*1:00pm. Diner.
"Royal Limited",	*3:35pm.	*3:40pm. Diner.
Washington, Balto.,	*4:55pm.	*5:00pm. Diner.
Washington, Balto.,	*6:55pm.	*7:00pm. Buffet.
Washington, Balto.,	*12:10nt.	*12:15nt. Sleepers

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Sundays only.

Offices: 113, 261, 434, 1,300 Broadway, 9 Astor House, 25 Union Square W., 301 Grand Street, N. Y.; 343 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal and Liberty Street. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY.

Foot of West 23d A. Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. S.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. Sunday changes C12.25, d12.45, e7.15, n5.25, s6.45, x5.45.

	Lv. N.Y., A	Lv. N.Y., B
Buffalo Local,	*e7.10 AM	*e7.30 AM
Buffalo and Chicago Express,	*9.25 AM	*9.30 AM
BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS,	†11.55 AM	†12.00 N'N
Mauch Chunk and Hazleton Local	*c12.40 PM	*d12.50 PM
Wyoming Valley Express,	†3.55 PM	†4.10 PM
Easton Local,	†5.10 PM	†5.20 PM
Chicago & Toronto Vestibuled Exp.	*n5.40 PM	*x5.40 PM
THE BUFFALO TRAIN,	*7.55 PM	*8.00 PM

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 290, 353, 1234 and 1354 Broadway, 182 5th Ave., 25 Union Square West, 245 Columbus Ave., N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Ft. Fulton St., Brooklyn.

N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA
RAILROAD

STATIONS foot of WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

☞ The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.

7:55 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Limited to two Buffet Parlor Cars New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:55 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:55 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:55 P. M. THE PENNSYLVANIA SPECIAL.—20-hour train to Chicago. Pullman Compartment, Drawing-room, Sleeping, Dining, and Buffet Smoking Car.

1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Toledo, Nashville, (via Cincinnati and Louisville,) Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.

5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car. For Welch, W. Va., (via Shenandoah Valley Route.)

5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.

7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland, except Saturday.

8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, and Cincinnati.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, 9:25 (Dining Car,) 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 2:20,) 4:25 "Congressional Limited" all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25 (Dining Car,) 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, 9:25 (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 4:25 "Congressional Limited" all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25 (Dining Car,) 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:30 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—"Florida and Metropolitan Limited," 12:55 P. M. daily. Express, 12:10 night daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week-days. 12:55 and 4:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 8:55 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week days. Sundays, 7:55 A. M. Through Vestibuled Trains. Buffet Parlor Cars and Standard Coaches on week-days. Parlor Smoking Car, Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Standard Coaches on Sundays.

CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week-days.

For points on New York and Long Branch Railroad (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:55 A. M., 12:10, 1:10 (Saturdays only,) 2:25, 2:55, 3:25, 4:10, 4:55, and 6:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 7:55, 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 3:30, 9:00 A. M., 12:20, 1:20 (Saturdays only,) 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, and 7:00 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 4:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 6:20,) 7:25, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 (Dining Car,) (9:55 Penna. Limited,) 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car,) 11:55 A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 1:55 (Dining Car,) 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) 2:55, 3:25 (Dining Car,) 3:55, 4:25, 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 5:55 (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 6:10, 7:55 (no coaches,) 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 (Dining Car,) 9:55 (Limited,) 9:55, 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 1:55 (Dining Car,) 3:25 (Dining Car,) 3:55, 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 5:55 (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

Ticket offices Nos. 461, 1196, 1354, 111, and 261 Broadway; 162 Fifth Avenue (below 23d St.); 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "914 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, J. R. WOOD,
General Manager. General Pass'r Agent.
7-22-1002.

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN RY

Lvs. Franklin St. Lvs. W. 42d St.

13:15 A. M.	Way Train 3:30 A. M.
7:45 A. M.	Day Express to Oswego 8:00 A. M.
9:05 A. M.	Liberty Express 9:15 A. M.
*11:40 A. M.	Liberty Spl. Set'ys only. 12:00 Noon
12:00 Noon	Express to Norwich 12:15 P. M.
*12:45 P. M.	Saturdays to Rockland 1:00 P. M.
3:00 P. M.	Ellenville and Kerhonkson 3:15 P. M.
3:25 P. M.	Express to Rockland 3:45 P. M.
15:40 P. M.	Western Express 6:00 P. M.

*Saturdays only. †Daily.
Parlor Car seats at 425 Broadway only.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

BY SEA TO MAINE
ON THE FAST MODERN STEAMERS.
NORTH STAR AND HORATIO HALL
of the MAINE STEAMSHIP COMPANY

is the most charming short ocean voyage out of New York. No Summer tour complete without it. Steamers leave Pier (New) 32, East River, foot of Pike St., New York, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 5 P. M. Returning leave Portland semi days at 6:30 P. M.

Special Excursions to Portland

via steamer Manhattan, leaving New York Monday and Friday, and Portland Wednesday and Sunday.

Fare for the Round Trip Reduced to $7

Good to return until Sept. 12th. White Mountains, Rangely Lakes, Bar Harbor, St. John, Halifax. Monday and Thursday steamers make direct connections for Rockland and Bar Harbor. LONG ISLAND SOUND BY DAYLIGHT.

Descriptive book free on application at Ticket Office, 290 Broadway and Pier 32, East River. Telephone 3196-3199 Franklin. Also all agents.

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Palatial Steamers "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY" of the HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE. Fastest and finest river boats in the World. For the Catskills, Albany, Saratoga, and all points East, North, and West, daily, except Sunday.

Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex) 8:00 A.M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier 8:40 "
" West 22d St. 9:00 "
" West 129th St. 9:15 "

Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Through tickets to all points on sale at leading ticket offices, including those of the New York Transfer Co., who check baggage from residence to destination.

Morning and afternoon concerts. Fine restaurant.

MONTAUK STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LTD.

For Block Island, R. I., Orient, Greenport, Shelter Island, Southold and Sag Harbor, L. I.

Steamers leave New York, Pier 13, E. R., near Wall St., week days, except Saturdays, 5:30 P. M. Saturdays, 1 P. M. On Mondays extra trip, 8 A. M., for Sag Harbor and intermediate landings except Southold. Tues., Thurs., and Sat. steamer does not stop at Southold.

On Saturdays one of the steamers of the Montauk Co.'s line will connect at Montauk with L. I. R. R. train leaving New York, 34th St., 1:20, Pier 13, near Wall St., 1:00, Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn, 1:19 P. M., arriving at Block Island at 7:00 P. M.

Albany Evening Line

Direct Route for Saratoga, Lake George, Adirondacks and Thousand Islands.

Steamers ADIRONDACK or DEAN RICHMOND leave Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. week days only, making direct connection with express trains for above-named points. Saturday night steamer connects with trains for Sharon Springs, Saratoga, North Creek, Caldwell, and steamer on Lake George. Summer Book Free.

TROY BOATS

leave Pier 40, N. R., foot West 10th Street, daily 6 P. M., except Saturday. SUNDAY STEAMERS TOUCH AT ALBANY. Direct railroad connection at Troy for all resorts North and East.

Excursions, TROY, $2.50; SARATOGA, $4.50.

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HUDSON RIVER STEAMER MARY POWELL

Leaving Desbrosses St. at 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.,) W. 22d St. 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays 2 P. M.,) 129th St. on SATURDAYS AND HOLIDAYS ONLY 2:20 P. M., for Highland Falls, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, New Hamburgh, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Esopus, Rondout, and Kingston. Orchestra on board.

JOY $2.00 to Boston LINE

Via Providence & R.R. Every week day. 5 P. M. $1.00 to PROVIDENCE. Round trip, $1.50. $3.00 to Boston direct, Steamer Wed. and Sat., 5 P. M. Staterooms reserved in advance.

Pier 35 E. R., ft. Catharine St., N. Y.

Cut rates to all New England points.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE

Boats leave every week day, Pier 43, N. R., 6 P. M., and West 129th St., 7 P. M.

Extra boats Saturdays, Pier 43, N. R., 1:30 P. M., West 129th St., 1:50 P. M.

HARTFORD LINE

from Pier 24, East River, daily except Sunday at 5 P. M., for Connecticut River Landings, connecting for Springfield, Holyoke, Northfield and all New England points. Send for illustrated folder.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

North German Lloyd.

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.

From Pier 52, North River, Gansevoort St.
Kaiser...Aug. 12, 10 AM | Kronprinz...Aug. 26, 10 AM
*Hoh'nzol'n..Au. 16, 10 AM | Kaiser...Sept. 9, 10 AM
Kaiserin..Aug. 19, 10 AM | Kaiserin..Sept. 16, 10 AM

From Pier 24, ft. of Amity St., Brooklyn.

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
Cherbourg—South'pton, Alternately, and Bremen.

From Bremen Piers, Hoboken, N. J.
Friedrich..July 31, 10 AM | Barbar'sa..Aug. 21, 11 AM
Luise....Aug. 7, 10 AM | Bremen...Aug. 28, noon
K'rfurst..Aug. 14, 10 AM | Friedrich..Sept. 4, Noon

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.

From Pier 24, Ft. of Amity St., Brooklyn.
Trave.....Aug. 2, 3 PM | Trave.....Sept. 6, 10 AM
Aller.....Aug. 9, 3:30 AM | Lahn.....Sept. 13, 2 PM
Lahn.....Aug. 23, 10 AM | Lahn.....Sept. 27, 1 PM

OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Louis H. Myer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

Hamburg-American.

FOR PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.

TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS SERVICE.
Columbia..July 31, 10 AM | F. Bismarck..Aug. 21, 10 AM
A. Victoria..Aug. 14, 10 AM | Columbia..Aug. 28, 10 AM

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
Waldersee..Aug. 5, 7 AM | Pretoria..Aug. 19, 10 AM
Pennsylvania..Aug. 12, Noon | Fürst Bismarck..Aug. 26, 10:30 AM

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Offices 35 & 37 Broadway. Piers, Hoboken, N. J.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.
*S'thw'k..Aug. 5, 7:30 AM | St. Paul..Aug. 13, 10 AM
Phila...Aug. 6, 10 AM | St. Louis..Aug. 20, 10 AM
*From Pier (N.) 57, ft. of York St., Jersey City, N. J.

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.
Zeeland...Aug. 2, noon | Vaderland..Aug. 16, noon
Friesland...Aug. 9, noon | Noordland..Aug. 23, noon

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway, N. Y.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE

MINNEHAHA.....Aug. 2, 4 A. M.
MESABA.....Aug. 9, 9 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS.....Aug. 16, 3 P. M.
MINNETONKA.....Aug. 23, 8:30 A. M.
MINNEHAHA.....Aug. 30, 3 P. M.

ALL MODERN STEAMERS, LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS AMIDSHIPS ON UPPER DECKS. FIRST CABIN PASSENGERS CARRIED FROM NEW YORK TO LONDON, FOR RATES, ETC., APPLY TO 1 BROADWAY.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE

NEW YORK-ROTTERDAM, via BOULOGNE, S.M.
New Twin-Screw Steamers of 13,000 tons Register

Twin-Screw Steamer	STATENDAM	Aug. 2, 10 A. M.
Twin-Screw Steamer	POTSDAM	Aug. 9, 10 A. M.
Twin-Screw Steamer	RYNDAM	Aug. 16, 10 A. M.

Apply to Holland-America Line, 39 B'way, N. Y.

AROUND THE WORLD.

A small party will leave early in September for the Hawaiian Islands, Japan, China, Ceylon, India, Egypt, The Nile, Holy Land, Turkey, Greece, Italy, etc.

Send for illustrated circular giving prices and complete itinerary.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO.,
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ANCHOR LINE U. S. Mail Steamships
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From Pier 54 North River, foot of West 24th St.
Astoria...Aug. 2, noon | Anchoria..Aug. 10, noon
Furnessia..Aug. 9, noon | Columbia..Aug. 23, noon

First saloon, $50 and upwards.
Second saloon, $35 & up; third class, $26 & up.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17 and 19 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 51 North River.
Lucania, Aug. 2, 2 PM | Umbria, Aug. 23, 0 AM
Etruria, Aug. 9, 9:30 AM | Lucania, Aug. 30, Noon
Campania, Aug. 16, noon | Etruria, Sept. 6, 9 AM

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents.
29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Majestic...July 30, Noon | Teutonic..Aug. 20, Noon
Celtic.....Aug. 6, Noon | Cymric...Aug. 22, Noon
Germanic..Aug. 13, Noon | Oceanic..Aug. 27, Noon
Pier 48 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

"La Veloce," FAST ITALIAN LINE

Navigazione Italiana a Vapore to Naples, Genoa.
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NEW JERSEY CENTRAL.
Sandy Hook Route

From Pier 8, Foot Rector St., N. R.

Boats leave at 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., and 1:00, 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30, 8:00 P. M.; Sundays, 10:00 A. M., 1:00, 4:00, 8:00 P. M., for all

NEW JERSEY COAST RESORTS.

Summonses.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—WILLIAM C. BOWERS, as Trustee, under a certain deed of trust made by Charles Lee Robert on the 11th day of July, 1892, Plaintiff, against CHARLES LEE ROBERT, Catherine Beatrice Robert, Dorothy Lee Robert, and Archibald Walker and James Cheape, as surviving Trustees under a certain marriage settlement entered into between Charles Lea Robert and Catherine Beatrice Cheape, bearing date the 2d day of July, 1890, defendants.—Summons.—Trial desired in the County of New York.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, July 14, 1902. BOWERS & SANDS,
Attorneys for Plaintiff, office and Post Office address No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

To the above-named defendants, Charles Lee Robert, Catherine Beatrice Robert, Dorothy Lee Robert, Archibald Walker, and James Cheape:

The foregoing summons is served upon you without the State of New York, pursuant to an order of Hon. James Fitzgerald, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 11th day of July, 1902, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. Dated New York, July 17th, 1902.

BOWERS & SANDS,
Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.
jy23-1aw6wW&s3

Bankruptcy Notices.

NO. 5,094.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HERMAN WAINER, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Herman Wainer of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 25th day of July, A. D. 1902, the said Herman Wainer was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, referee, No. 45 Cedar Street, in New York City, on the 11th day of August, A. D. 1902, at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
July 29th, 1902. Referee in Bankruptcy.

Excursions.

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THE LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

MANHATTAN B

PETER POWER NOT ON HAND

Lawyer Lamb This Time Produces a Physician's Certificate.

Northwest Railway Merger, Accordingly, Goes Over Again After a Sharp Colloquy Among the Lawyers.

Francis Lynde Stetson, counsel for the Northern Pacific Railway Company, is having a hard time of it in his effort to have Peter Power, the plaintiff in the Northwest merger suit, produced by his attorney, George Alfred Lamb, for the purpose of telling what he (Power) knows about the inception of the suit.

Peter Power was to have appeared yesterday before United States Special Examiner Mable at the office of Stetson, Jennings & Russell, the attorneys for the railway company, but he did not appear, although he had been served on three different occasions with subpoenas, citing him under penalty of being adjudged in contempt of court should he stay away.

George Alfred Lamb, his lawyer, was, however, very much in evidence. Mr. Lamb claimed several excuses for the non-appearance of his client. Almost every time that Power's name was called by the examiner, which was not infrequently, Lawyer Lamb retorted with some ready excuse. Most of these he had made before in letters to Mr. Stetson and in published interviews, but there was one which he reserved with a distinct relish until all the others had been exhausted. It was a certificate from a physician, Dr. Richard F. Burke of 733 Lexington Avenue, to the effect that Peter Power was suffering from "nervous irritability of the heart and intermittent fever." The defense made the point that such a certificate was not a sufficient excuse, whereupon Mr. Lamb cheerfully offered to produce Dr. Burke in person. This was too much for the other side, and they consented to an adjournment until 11 o'clock on Friday, in the room of the United States Circuit Court, in the Federal Building, when, as one of the attorneys put it, "we will be freer to say what we think."

In the proceedings William D. Guthrie, an associate of Mr. Stetson; Frank B. Kellog, a lawyer of Minneapolis, and Richard A. Mable, special examiner, also took part. Mr. Lamb opened the proceedings.

"Mr. Stetson," he said, "you have criticised in the public press very severely the manner in which I served Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan. After the apology you offered me last Friday in this office I did not think you would allow two ruffians to practically assault Mrs. Lamb and my daughter. But that was what did happen on Friday last.

"Let me state the circumstances. On Friday, Mrs. Lamb being in the city, I took her out for luncheon. Mr. Power was with us, and accompanied Mrs. Lamb and my daughter to the ferry. Two men rushed up while they were on their way, and pushed Mrs. Lamb roughly aside in an effort to pin notices on the clothing of Mr. Power. My daughter is only five years of age, and she was terrified, while Mrs. Lamb was very much alarmed. Before we go any further I must demand an apology from you, Mr. Stetson, for this conduct of your representatives."

At this point Mr. Guthrie interrupted him, saying he was sure that this marvelous story had nothing to do with the case, Mr. Stetson, however, hastened to make it plain that he never had bad any intention of apologizing to Mr. Lamb. That he had not done so before and did not propose to do so in the present instance. He disclaimed all knowledge of or responsibility for the actions of the men, who, he said, were Pinkerton detectives hired to make sure that there should not be any doubt about the validity of the service on Peter Power.

Mr. Lamb then entered into a lengthy exposition of the reasons why, in his opinion, the service of the various subpoenas was illegal, but Examiner Mable ruled against him.

Mr. Lamb then tried another tack. He said he would like to know who the attorneys in the West were with whom Mr. Stetson had communicated recently regarding the production of Mr. Power, because the attorneys, whom he said, had no right to communicate with the attorneys of the other side. Mr. Lamb said he would like to dismiss the offending Western lawyer.

"I did not say it was any of the lawyers in your pay," said Mr. Stetson, smilingly. "You may employ them, but I have not heard of their having gotten any pay from you."

Mr. Lamb then objected to the hearing being held in Mr. Stetson's office. "It is not at all pleasant," he said, "to come into this office and have the opposing lawyer point you out to detectives. The street is the proper place for such a proceeding. Yet that was done here last Friday." Mr. Guthrie admitted having done this, but offered no excuses. Instead, he said that if Mr. Lamb had finished he would like to say a few things. Mr. Lamb said he had not finished, and Guthrie then expressed his regret that he could not muzzle Mr. Lamb, because all the latter had said about the subpoena service was scandalous and impertinent. At this point Mr. Lamb produced the physician's certificate and the proceedings were adjourned.

BAIL MONEY IS DEFENDANT'S.

Neither Mayor Smalley, Who Furnished $1,000 for Mrs. Fierce, Nor Judgment Creditor Can Touch It.

According to a decision handed down by Justice Giegerich in the Supreme Court yesterday, neither Newton B. Smalley, who deposited $1,000 bail for Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Fierce when she was arrested on a charge of grand larceny, nor Mrs. Anna Meyer, who had Mrs. Fierce arrested for the conversion of her property, can get the $1,000 in the hands of the City Chamberlain, Dr. Elgin R. L. Gould. Justice Giegerich says the only person entitled to receive it from the Chamberlain is Mrs. Fierce herself.

Mrs. Fierce, who lives in New Jersey, did a stock broking business in this city some time ago. Mrs. Meyer gave her moneys to invest, of which she only received a portion back, leaving a balance due of over $1,100. She alleged that she had been swindled by Mrs. Fierce and had her arrested on the charge of grand larceny. Mrs. Fierce was held for the Grand Jury, but the indictment fell to the ground. While the criminal case was pending Mrs. Meyer brought an action in the City Court for the recovery of the balance due her, and secured a judgment for $1,264.47. An execution was placed in the hands of the Sheriff, which was returned unsatisfied.

Mrs. Fierce, when held in bail, had to go to Mr. Smalley, who is the Mayor of Plainfield, N. J., to put up cash bail for her. When she was discharged Mrs. Meyer endeavored to levy on the $1,000 in the hands of the City Chamberlain, alleging it was the sole property of the defendant, and that under the Code of Criminal Procedure it could not be paid to any one else. The Chamberlain refused to hand over the money, and Mrs. Meyer applied to Justice Giegerich for a mandamus to compel him to do so. Mayor Smalley intervened and asked that the mandamus should instead direct Dr. Gould to pay him back his money.

Justice Giegerich says the payment of a civil deo is not one of the purposes of the statute which holds the bail put up for a defendant to be the property of the defendant.

"It does not follow, however," Justice Giegerich adds, "that because the petition of the judgment creditor should be denied, that the petition of the intervening creditor as claimant should be granted. It would seem that there is no alternative but to order the deposit to be paid to the defendant."

GIRL SWIMMER DROWNED.

Little Florence Wilkerson, Pet of Blackwell's Island, Swept Away by East River Current.

Florence Wilkerson, eleven years old, an orphan, who lived on Blackwell's Island with her grandfather, Matthew Elias, the foreman of the cookshop, and was a great pet on the Island, was drowned yesterday while bathing off the Almshouse, in the East River.

Late in the afternoon, with a number of nurses from the Almshouse, she went in swimming. She was an expert swimmer, and had struck out some distance from the shore, when she was caught by the current, which runs strongly at that point, and carried away.

She made frantic efforts to regain the island, and finally becoming alarmed, began to shout for help. Those in bathing heard her, and started out to help her. They shouted to her to keep up her efforts, as help was coming. They did not reckon on the current, however, and those who started to swim to her reseue soon found they had all they could do to battle with the tide.

The girl in the meantime was carried by the rushing water far from shore, and finally sank from sight. An effort was made to find the body, but up to a late hour last night it had not been recovered.

FIST FIGHT ON BROADWAY.

Furious Struggle Watched by Crowds and Finally Stopped by Approach of the Police.

Broadway was thronged by home-bound theatre audiences at 11 o'clock last night, when two young men tumbled out of the swinging doors of O'Rourke's Café at Fortieth Street and Broadway, followed by a crowd from the café.

One of the men, who wore a blue serge suit, a panama hat, and a pink striped shirt, tore off his coat and swung for the other's jaw. The second young man countered on his antagonist's eye, and the pair went at it furiously. The fighters were evenly matched and the battle waged hotly back and forth on the sidewalk, amid dodging women and their escorts, much to the delight of the cabmen, who encouraged the men with voice and hand.

The man with the pink shirt began to get the worst of the contest and backed off, fighting across the trolley tracks, closely followed by his opponent. Both men were heedless of approaching cars, and northbound and south-bound cars alike halted to let them pass.

With a crowd of spectators following them, the pair fought all the way to the middle of the block between Sixth Avenue and Broadway, when some one shouted:

"Cheese it—the cops!"

The crowd scattered, the fighters fled toward Sixth Avenue at a hot pace, while from Broadway four policemen from the Broadway squad pressed hard upon the tail-enders in the crowd.

The two men were arrested and locked up in the West Thirtieth Street Station on charges of disorderly conduct. They gave their names as Ernest Liberty, a clerk, twenty years old, of 358 West Forty-second Street, and Philip Ford, nineteen years old, a clerk, living at 326 West Thirty-first Street.

FIRE ALARMS WALDORF GUESTS

Rescue of Man Who Entered a Burning Building to Save Watchman Who Was Not There.

A cry of "Fire!" excitedly shouted through Thirty-third Street, near Fifth Avenue, caused a small-sized stampede in the Waldorf Astoria last night about 10 o'clock. The guests in the dining room on the Fifth Avenue side of the hotel also heard the cries and hurried to the entrance and soon a group of men and women in evening dress were watching black smoke pouring out of a partly dismantled building at 304 Fifth Avenue, a block away.

The building, which was a five-story brownstone residence, was supposed to be entirely empty until a watchman from a neighboring building cried out: "There's a watchman in there."

Edward Bessinger, a son of Detective Sergeant Bessinger, who lives at 222 East Thirty-second Street, was passing in company with James Pardee, sexton of St. Stephen's Church. Hearing the cry he dashed into the building, through the smoke which was coming from the cellar in suffocating volumes. Policeman Barbour of the West Thirtieth Street station, who had been driving back the crowd of spectators, also ran into the building with Edward Costello of 302 Fifth Avenue.

Groping their way down the cellar stairs, they came across Bessinger unconscious at the foot of the stairway and carried him out to the street. He was taken to the New York Hospital in an ambulance. A few buckets of water extinguished the flames, and after the trouble was all over the watchman of the building, an aged German, was found among the spectators.

WOULDN'T BURY HIS CHILD.

Father Who Had Paid for Two Trained Nurses and a Physician Said He Couldn't Afford It.

The city was called upon yesterday to bury the body of Agnes Peters, the five-year-old daughter of John Peters of 819 East One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street. The child died a few days ago of diphtheria and the father called in an undertaker to prepare it for burial. After all was ready Peters announced that he was unable to stand the expense and requested the undertaker to have the city take charge.

The little girl received every comfort and care that money could provide while she was ill; two trained nurses and a special physician being constantly in attendance.

The city buried the child yesterday.

MALCOLM BREWING RECEIVER.

Liabilities of $317,571.57 — Insolvency Attributed to a Former Officer's Misappropriation of Funds.

On the petition of the principal stockholders of the concern, Justice Dickey, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday appointed C. Henry Offermann and Albert H. F. Seegar temporary receivers of the Malcolm Brewing Company. The application was made by George Malcolm, C. Henry Offermann, Cord Meyer, J. Henry Dick, and Christian H. Meyer, Directors and Trustees of the company.

They stated in their petition that the insolvent condition of the company originated in the misappropriation of its funds by a former officer of the company. A schedule of the liabilities and assets of the company was filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

The total indebtedness is placed at $317,571.57, and the value of the plant and stock is stated to be $757,594.42. Against this property the Nassau Trust Company holds mortgages and assignments amounting to $353,760.71. Each of the receivers is required to furnish a bond of $50,000 before taking office.

MOTHER HELD FOR KIDNAPPING.

Mrs. Augusta Sommers was arraigned before Magistrate Deuel yesterday in the Tombs Police Court, charged with kidnapping her two children, May, nine years old, and Lillian, aged seven. The charge was made by her husband, George Sommers, who is a butcher, and lives at 4 Coenties Slip.

The children three years ago had been given into the custody of the father by the Supreme Court, while Mrs. Sommers was allowed to visit them once a week.

Mrs. Sommers was on such a visit when she met the children coming from St. Peter's Academy at Barclay and Church Streets, in, as she says, a filthy and abused-looking condition. She immediately took them to her father's home at Wyckoff Street and Putnam Avenue, in the Borough of Brooklyn, where she was later arrested. Mr. Coffey, who represented Mr. Sommers in the case, denied that the children were not given the best of care and treatment.

Magistrate Deuel put Mrs. Sommers under $1,000 bail to await examination.

BIG WATER MAIN BURSTS

Portion of Subway Flooded and Business Stock Damaged.

J. J. Little and the Pearson Publishing Company the Principal Sufferers—Loss to Former May Amount to $20,000.

The breaking of a joint connecting a four-inch feed pipe with a twelve-inch water main in Lafayette Place, near Astor Place, yesterday afternoon caused damage to the extent of $20,000, flooded a section of the rapid transit excavation, and drove the workmen to the street. In addition to this the accident caused considerable excitement in the neighborhood, and made the officials of the Water Supply Department spend an anxious half hour before they could cut off the water in the main and begin making repairs.

The water main, known as the fire service pipe, running through Lafayette Place, is uncovered, owing to the excavation work in progress at that point. The pipe, which runs along the western side of the excavation, is supported by timbers. The building numbered 18 and 20 Astor Place, runs back from that street and ends in an "L" at Lafayette Place. At that point the twelve-inch main is joined by a four-inch feed pipe which supplies the Astor Place building with water.

About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon the workmen in the excavation were startled by a sharp report followed by a scraping sound, and a stream of water shot up in the air and in the direction of the buildings. The water ran in a perfect stream into the subway, and before a party of five Italians, who were at work underneath the break, could get out of the way they were drenched. The men dropped their tools and fled down the tunnel. One of them fell over a pipe, but was assisted by a companion and was not seriously injured.

The stream from the break shot up in the air at a sufficient incline to strike the "L" of the Astor Place building, and poured down again to the sidewalk in a perfect deluge, wetting several pedestrians.

The water ran into the cellar of the building, and what could not get down the grating and the freight elevator shaft ran back into the subway.

So rapid was the advance of water in the excavation that the fires in a stationary engine were put out, and the subway was flooded for a distance of over 150 feet, and the depth of water after the main had been shut off was about three feet at the scene of the break. From that point the water spread out into a small lake.

The greatest damage, however, was done to the stock stored in the cellar of the Astor Place building. The building is occupied, with other firms, by J. J. Little & Co., publishers, and the Pearson Publishing Company. These firms used the basement for the storing of paper used in the printing of books, other stock used in the publishing business, and a large number of book plates. The water poured into this basement to a depth of eight inches. In the fire pits the water was three feet deep, and the fires were put out and the machinery in the building stopped.

C. H. Thompson, the Superintendent of the Little & Co. bindery, said last evening that the damage would be between $15,000 and $20,000.

The Department of Water Supply was at once notified and, after a delay of twenty minutes, the water in the broken main was shut off.

The breaking of the feed pipe caused a large section to be without water until repairs could be made.

When the water put out the fires in the basement 700 hands employed by Little & Co. were forced to quit work by the stopping of the machinery, and the four elevators in the building were also stopped. The wholesale clothing establishment of Alfred Benjamin & Co., which adjoins, and which takes its power from the Little Building, also had to suspend business.

When the employes of the Water Supply Department arrived to cut off the water in the main, they were obliged to shut the gates at Astor Place and Eighth Street, at Broadway and Great Jones Street, at Bond and Great Jones Streets, and at Bond and Elm Streets. The water was shut off for one hour.

CORONER'S PHYSICIAN CONTEST

Counsel for Dr. Whitman and Dr. Schultze Raise Questions the Court Has No Time to Decide.

The contest between Dr. Stephen E. Whitman of the Borough of Richmond and Dr. Otto H. Schultze, who has the backing of the Greater New York Democracy for the position of Coroner's Physician in the Borough of Manbattan, occupied the attention of Justice Dugro in Part I. of the Supreme Court yesterday, and then the motions were withdrawn and the case adjourned for a week because so many points had been raised by counsel that the Justice found he could not decide the matter before he sailed for Europe on Saturday.

Dr. Whitman was legislated out of office as Coroner's Physician by the reduction of the number of Coroners for Richmond, and in accordance with the act he was placed on the preferred suspended list by the Municipal Civil Service Commission, and was certified to the Manhattan Board of Coroners by the commission for appointment as Coroner's Physician in Dr. Hamilton Williams's place, but the Board of Coroners were disposed to appoint Dr. Schultze, who was urged for the place by the Greater New York Democracy, and who is on the eligible list.

Frederick E. Perham of Nathan, Leventritt & Perham, sought a peremptory writ of mandamus against the Board of Coroners to compel the appointment of Whitman, on the ground that the law fixed his status as that of a civil service employe suspended without pay and entitled to reinstatement as soon as any similar position to that held by him should become vacant.

Justice Dugro promptly dismissed the points raised by the Corporation Counsel's office, which were that Whitman's term of office had expired by the abolition of the office of the Coroner who appointed him, and that each Coroner had the right to appoint his own physician on assuming office, and that Whitman was seeking not a similar office, but a promotion, because the salary of the Manhattan Coroner's physician is $3,600 a year, while that of the Richmond physician's is only $1,600.

Justice Dugro then heard the argument advanced by William Hepburn Russell in behalf of Dr. Schultze's application for a writ of peremptory mandamus to compel the Municipal Civil Service Commission to certify the name of Dr. Schultze to the Manhattan Board of Coroners for appointment to the place.

Mr. Russell contended that the fact that Whitman had been a Coroner's physician in Richmond did not entitle him to appointment in Manhattan, and denied that the office was similar, but Mr. Perham contended that the only difference was that of locality, and that both offices were within the greater city. Mr. Russell also contended that the law providing for Coroner's Physicians gave the appointment of such officials to the Coroners, and that these men could legally serve only during the terms of the Coroners who appointed them, and that the placing of these men in the competitive class under the protection of the civil service law defeats the statutory provision that each Coroner shall appoint his own physician.

Entertainment for "Fresh Air" Boys.

The band of the New York Juvenile Asylum will provide music for the 200 "fresh air" guests at the Boys' Farm, at Valhalla, N. Y., to-morrow afternoon. A baseball match will be played during the forenoon.

FELLOWSHIPS IN FRANCE.

Statement by Columbia University Authorities as to the Proposal for International Students.

In response to requests for information concerning the plan for an exchange of fellowships between the French and American universities, mentioned in a cable dispatch, the following statement was made yesterday at Columbia University:

"Several months ago President Butler addressed a communication to the Minister of Public Instruction in France, proposing that arrangements should be entered into for the establishment of several international fellowships which should encourage American students to pass a portion of their period of advanced study in France, and vice versa. Owing to the change of Ministry in France, no official action has as yet been taken in the matter. Prof. Adolphe Cohn, head of the Department of Romance Languages and Literatures in Columbia University, and James H. Hyde of New York, President of the Alliance Française, are now in Paris and are representing President Butler in bringing the matter personally to the attention of the new Ministry.

"The proposal, in brief, is that Columbia University shall establish two annual fellowships of a value of $1,200 each, the holders of which shall carry on their studies at one or more of the French universities. In return, it is proposed that the French Government shall establish two fellowships of equal annual value, the holders of which shall carry on their studies for a year at Columbia University. The fellowships are to be open to graduate students only, and the holders of them will be chosen in a manner precisely similar to that in which the university fellowships at Columbia are now awarded.

"It is not suggested that the fellowships shall be in any special line of study or research, but the holders will be free to carry on their studies in whatever department of letters, science, or art they may choose. Graduate students of law and medicine would also be permitted to become candidates for these fellowships. It is believed that, particularly since the recent reorganization of the French universities, opportunities for advanced study and research exist in France which are not generally known or availed of by American students. American students have for two generations learned much from the universities of Germany, and the effect of the ideals of German scholarship on American university life is very marked and has been highly beneficial. As a matter of course, the American universities are in close relationship with those in England, speaking, as they do, the same language and reading the same literature.

"On the other hand, there has never been that close intellectual relationship between higher education in the United States and in France which seems desirable. Very many students, after spending a period of study in residence at a German university, have found a visit to one of the French universities highly profitable. The French mode of presentation and scrupulous regard for correctness and beauty of form are an admirable complement to German thoroughness and profundity.

"Prof. Croiset, Dean of the Faculty of Letters of the University of Paris, who received the honorary degree of LL. D. from Columbia University at the last commencement, was consulted regarding the proposed plan and gave it his hearty approval.

"In case the proposal is accepted by the French Government, funds for the establishment of at least one of the international fellowships to be filled by Columbia University will be at once forthcoming. It is not believed that there will be any difficulty in securing funds for the second fellowship."

GOV. C. B. KIMBALL'S SUIT.

Rhode Island's Chief Executive Comes Here to Seek a Warrant for a Promotor's Arrest.

Gov. Charles B. Kimball of Rhode Island came to the city yesterday to bring to justice a man whom he accused of persuading him to invest $2,000 in a company that never really existed. With his lawyer, Leavitt J. Hunt of 120 Broadway, the Governor appeared in the Tombs Police Court, and the lawyer asked Magistrate Deuel for a warrant for the arrest of Andrew F. Power. It was claimed that this man was a promoter who had a scheme for organizing a corporation with all the State Governors as Directors.

Gov. Kimball said he became interested to the extent of $2,000, the promoter having related how a great deal of money was to be made. After the $2,000 was gone from him, the Governor heard no more of the "company." He decided to come to this city and look up his man. Whether he found him or not could not be ascertained, and the next chapter in the story, so far as the general public is allowed to hear it, was the request for the warrant. The magistrate refused to grant this, but did issue a summons returnable on Aug. 6.

The address of Power, as told in the court, was 71 Broadway, but inquiry in the Empire Building, at that address, disclosed the fact that no one named Power had an office there or ever had been there, so far as the employes of the building knew.

It was learned that an Andrew F. Power, Secretary of the Exporters' Association of America, had an office at 11 Broadway, in the Bowling Green Building, but it was said there that this Mr. Power was out of town and that no one in the place had heard of the matter at the Tombs Court. While a newspaper man was trying to get some information, a man went to the office telephoned and said to some one:

"The Governor has been up to the court and obtained some personal papers."

Mr. Hunt, the Governor's lawyer, was seen at his office, but declined to discuss the case, saying he would make public the details, if at all, on Aug. 8, the day after the return of the summons.

A joint complainant with the Governor is Louis B. Curtis of Bridgeport, Conn. It is claimed that he invested $3,000 with the man called Power. Mr. Hunt is also his lawyer.

May Resume Dumping Privilege.

An order was signed by Judge Thomas in the United States Court yesterday vacating the temporary injunction granted on July 23 to Sydney Colford, a resident of Newport, restraining Charles A. Brown and John Fleming, contractors, from using Pier 12, East River, and the slip to the pier, as a dumping ground. The order gives the defendants Brown and Fleming the right to continue to use the pier and slip for dumping purposes, providing they pay the complainant Colford the sum of $23.75 per day, less such sums as he may receive for wharfage from masters of sailing vessels for the use of the north side of Pier 11, East River, in which defendant has an interest.

Fleming Exonerated in Borax Case.

Ernest L. Fleming, a resident of England, who was arrested recently charged with having defrauded the Government by means of fraudulent invoices in the importation of borax, was discharged yesterday by United States Commissioner Alexander. The Commissioner stated that he did not see that there was the slightest criminal intent upon the part of Mr. Fleming, and that, as a matter of fact, he did everything in his power to comply with the requirements of the tariff laws.

Night Prayers for Rabbi Joseph.

In accordance with the customs of the orthodox Jews, prayers were said last night for the repose of the soul of the Rabbi Jacob Joseph. The regular service of prayer was kept up all night, the different rabbis of the east side congregations taking turns in conducting the exercises. The funeral will be held this morning, and the burial will be in the Jewish Cemetery in East New York, near Cypress Hill, the Rev. Dr. A. Klein officiating at the grave. Rabbi Josepb will be buried in his praying shawl and phylacteries.

Croup, that swift-working, alarming enemy of children, can nearly always be vanquished with Dr. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

BATH BEACH'S FISH STORY

A Phosphorescent Porpoise Which Elicited Sage Remarks.

Also Some Facts Concerning Its Evolution and the Reason for Its Luminous Condition.

Bath Beach is enjoying a phosphorescent porpoise story. The marine monster appeared to the guests of the Fort Lowry Hotel there on Monday night, and every one at the hotel is authority for the statement that, regarding the appearance at least, there could be no possibility of doubt.

About 9:30 o'clock on Monday evening a queer, fish-shaped object, about eight feet long, whose scaly sides gleamed green and ghastly with a kind of phosphorescent fire was seen about a dozen yards from the end of the Bath Beach pier, and slowly approaching it. In its wake the bubbles of sea water shone with the same uncanny light.

Every one on the hotel piazza who saw the object ran to the end of the pier to get a closer look. Meanwhile the fish had turned abruptly and darted seaward, but stopping short after a few yards, once more slowly approached the pier. Again it changed its course, and, springing about, made for the open bay, leaping, playfully it seemed, two or three times from the water as it went.

"That settles its identity," said Nathan B. Appel, a guest at the hotel, who is considered an authority on fish. "I've seen 'em in the South Pacific. It's a phosphorescent porpoise. The moment I saw the fiery scales and the way it hopped up and down I knew it. Boys, the aquarium people would give $500 for that fish dead or alive."

Another guest, Julian M. Platz, who is a lawyer in New York, offered to head an expedition to catch the creature.

"Catch nothing," replied Mr. Appel. "Why, they're more ferocious than man-eating sharks. I've seen one of them put a whole school of blunt-nosed whales to flight."

"Perhaps," ventured somebody, "it's only a torpedo that's got loose from Sandy Hook."

But at that moment the porpoise came back with a rush, glared at the spectators, and again shot seaward, to be seen no more that night.

"How about your torpedo now?" asked Mr. Appel triumphantly.

"Are porpoises like that good to eat?" asked still another of the spectators.

"No," answered Mr. Appel, "taste too much like parlor matches; oily at that."

All the rest of the evening and long into the night the "porpoise" was the exclusive subject of conversation at the Fort Lowry. Yesterday morning it again dominated the breakfast table, but before forenoon had progressed very far it began to be whispered around that Lawyer Platz knew more about the fish than Mr. Appel.

Further investigation revealed beyond a doubt that Mr. Platz, a couple of fellow-conspirators, a carpenter, a fish-shaped log, some inminous paint and phosphoric oil, two or three hundred yards of small rope, a block and pulley arrangement fixed to a pier pile, and a boat at anchor out of sight in the bay were the incidentals to the appearance of the mysterious creature.

HORSE KNOCKS WOMEN DOWN.

They Stepped in Front of Miss Van Buren's Carriage at Twenty-third Street and Fifth Avenue.

Two women, neither of whom were seriously hurt, were knocked down by a carriage of Miss Elizabeth Van Buren of 21 West Fourteenth Street, last evening in front of the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Miss Van Buren, who is seventy-three years old, was in the carriage at the time, returning from a drive in Central Park.

The carriage was just coming down Fifth Avenue, and when crossing Twenty-third Street two women stepped into the street in front of the team. One of the women managed to pull the other out in time to avoid being run over, but not in time to avoid being struck by the horse. Both were knocked down. William Webb, the driver, pulled up, and Miss Van Buren got out to inquire whether the women had been hurt. They said they were Mrs. Alice Trumbull and Mrs. Grace Curtis of 542 West Twenty-third Street. Both said they were not hurt, and Miss Van Buren had them sent home in a cab.

Miss Van Buren sent her coachman later to the West Thirtieth Street station to see whether the women got home safely.

Franklin Press Feeders Strike.

A demand by the Franklin Association of Press Feeders for a new wage scale went into effect yesterday. A strike for the enforcement of the demand was ordered in the printing house of the Wynkoop, Hallenbeck, Crawford Company, 441 Pearl Street, where fifty pressmen obeyed the order. The strikers say that they were getting $12 a week for all work on less than 50,000 sheet presses, and $14 for work on all presses which print more than 50,000 sheets. They demand $14 a week for all work and extra pay for overtime. According to the firm, the strikers demanded $16 a week for some of the work. The strikers were about the entrance to the office yesterday afternoon to persuade non-union men from taking their places, but were made to move on several times by a policeman. A rival union of pressmen, composed of seceders from the Franklin Association, decided not to supply the places of the strikers, and an effort is to be made this week to amalgamate the two unions.

Brooklyn Track Injunction.

Justice Dickey, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday heard argument on a motion to continue a temporary injunction obtained by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company restraining Borough President Swanstrom and Public Works Commissioner Redfield from tearing up the tracks of the company in Bush and Johnson Streets. Justice Dickey vacated the injunction so far as it related to Bush Street, but continued it as concerning the tearing up of the Johnson Street tracks on the representations of the trolley company that consents had been obtained from the requisite number of property owners on Johnson Street.

Asphalt Bids for School Streets.

Over 150 bids were opened by President Cantor to-day for 20 contracts to asphalt streets about schoolhouses in this borough. The bids were low, as the contract called for asphalting on the present pavement. Commissioner George Livingston of the Department of Highways, who was formerly a member of the Board of Education, said this was the first time in eighteen years that any street about schools had been asphalted. There were the usual six bidders—the Uvalde Asphalt Company, the Century Construction Company, the Continental Asphalt Company, the Barber Asphalt Company, the Asphalt Construction Company, and the Sicilian Asphalt Company. The average bids of the Sicilian Company were the lowest, their average being $1.05 per square yard.

May Be Venezuelan Consul General.

Señor N. Boiet Monagas has just received an appointment as Consul General to New York from Gen. Matos, chief of the revolutionists of Venezuela, to take effect if Caracas be taken. Gen. Domingo, the uncle of Monagas, says that the revolutionary forces are now within sixty miles of Caracas, and that the city should be taken within two weeks. E. Gonzales Esteves is the present Consul General for Venezuela.

Jersey City Hospital Trustees.

The newly created Board of City Hospital Trustees of Jersey City, organized yesterday by the election of Dr. Gordon K. Dickinson as President and Andrew Phelan as Secretary. The board is to take charge of the City Hospital, which has hitherto been under the control of the City Health Board.

DOG ADMITTED TO POORHOUSE.

His Aged Mistress Pleaded to be Allowed to Keep Her Faithful Companion in Adversity.

The first dog ever admitted to the Poorhouse in Brooklyn entered there on Monday afternoon. He was taken in because his aged mistress, to whom he had faithfully stuck in her adversity, could not be parted from him.

The woman, Mrs. Mary Conwsy, seventy-five years old, is a widow, and when she had a home lived in East New York. Her husband, a thrifty mechanic, died several years ago. Mrs. Conway fell ill; and the small savings that had been left her by her husband were soon eaten up. She was then obliged to work or starve. She was able to do but little because of her age and poor health, and, being unable to pay rent, was dispossessed from one place after another until she finally found herself without a home.

Several years before his death her husband had picked up a vagrant and hungry little yellow dog, which he took in and cared for. Through all her troubles this dog, Nero, stuck to Mrs. Conwsy faithfully. He trotted about at her side during the day and cuddled up near her at night in such places as they could find shelter, starving like her, but never trying to run awsy and shift for himself.

Early on Sunday morning last Policeman Marron of the Liberty Avenue Station found the old woman lying weak and suffering from want of food in a shed on Atlantic Avenue. Nero, the faithful little dog, was standing guard beside her. As the policeman approached to raise the old woman the dog snarled threateningly and jumped toward him. The animal, after a lot of manoeuvring on the part of the policeman, was finally caught in a potato sack. Marron then had the dog's mistress removed to the station house. As soon as Nero could free himself from the sack he followed his mistress and the policemen to the station.

On Monday Magistrate Furlong, in the Gates Avenue Police Court, committed Mrs. Conway to the Kings County Almshouse. At the almshouse the old woman pleaded so hard to be allowed to keep Nero with her that a place was found there for him.

THE MAYOR'S COUSIN INJURED.

Knocked Down by Missile in Front of Flat Iron Building and Reported Matter to the Police.

Edwin Hollis Low, a cousin of Mayor Low, in business at 1,123 Broadwsy, went to the West Thirtieth Street Station late yesterday afternoon to complain that he had been knocked down while on Twenty-third Street in front of the "Flat Iron" Building, by some missile dropped from above. He said that he was standing there purchasing a newspaper, when suddenly he was struck on the left shoulder by what he believes to have been a small piece of lead or stone.

He was knocked down and wss afterward attended in a drug store by Dr. William A. Shufelt of 36 West Twenty-first Street.

He told the police that he thought the accident was the result of carelessness on the part of some workmen at work on the "Flat Iron" Building. Mr. Low said that he had sustained a contusion, but was not otherwise injured.

Late yesterday afternoon two stone cutters were at work on the stone coping of the twentieth floor and directly over the spot where Mr. Low alleged he was standing. There was a great crowd in the street watching the men at their work.

LEGAL NOTES.

REAL ESTATE BROKER'S COMMISSIONS.—In an action brought by Benjamin W. Brady against Andrew D. Foster, to recover commissions on the sale of real estate, the latter's defense was that the contract between himself and the alleged purchaser was never delivered, and that by the terms of the agreement of sale such contract was not to be delivered until the purchaser paid a further sum of $450 toward the purchase price of $10,000. Mr. Foster, however, admitted the employment of the plaintiff as his agent, and did not deny that he owed him the sum of $250 as commissions. "The general rule," says Justice Woodward, for the Second Appellate Division, in reversing a judgment on a verdict for the defendant, "is that when a broker, employed to negotiate a sale of real estate, brings to his employer a responsible purchaser, willing to buy upon the terms prescribed, he has earned his commissions. When the contract of sale is executed between the employer and the purchaser, the right of the broker to his commissions does not depend upon the performance of the contract of the purchaser. If, from a defect in the title of the vendor or from a refusal to consummate the contract upon the part of the purchaser, for any reason in no way attributable to the broker, the sale falls through, nevertheless the broker is entitled to his commissions, for the simple reason that he has performed his contract." The court also decides that the fact that the purchaser was insolvent on July 31, 1901, did not support the conclusion that he was bankrupt on April 21, 1900, when the plaintiff was employed as the agent to bring about the sale.

* * *

RIGHTS OF STREET CAR PASSENGERS.—Mrs. Katherine V. Whitaker and her three-and-a-half-year-old boy, together with a Mrs. Armstrong and her little boy, were passengers on a car of the Staten Island Midland Railroad Company bound from Midland Beach to Bergen Point Ferry. Mrs. Armstrong notified the conductor when she and Mrs. Whitaker and the children boarded the car that they desired to alight at Richmond Avenue. Mrs. Whitaker had often traveled over the line before, and each time the car had stopped at the first crossing of Richmond Avenue. She stood up as the car approached the crossing, expecting that it would stop, but instead it continued on at a fast rate of speed, and in striking an abrupt curve on the other side of the crossing Mrs. Whitaker was thrown out and badly injured. Another reason why Mrs. Whitaker stood up when she did was that she thought she could better and more securely hold her son, who was kneeling on the seat in front of her. A judgment dismissing the complaint in Mrs. Whitaker's action to recover damages from the railroad company has been reversed by the Second Appellate Division. The court holds, by Justice Hirschberg, that the questions of the defendant's negligence and the plaintiff's contributory negligence should have been submitted to the jury. The Justice who presided at the trial ruled that "the court has to take judicial notice of the fact that it is not easier to hold a child standing up in a rapidly moving car than sitting down firmly on the seat." This, the Appellate Court holds, was an erroneous statement of the law. "It certainly was not negligence as a matter of law," says Justice Hirschberg, "for the mother about to leave the car to stand up for that purpose and to hold her infant child. It may be assumed that the question with the plaintiff at the time was not one of ease but one of safety. * * * She had some reason to expect that the car would stop at its customary stopping place, and no good reason appears why it did not stop. In preparing to alight it was natural that she should follow what she says was her best judgment with a view to the protection of her child from possible injury, and whatever conclusion as to her conduct a jury may reach, it is certainly beyond the scope of judicial vision to see negligence in the instinctive promptings of maternal solicitude."

Old friends help in time of trial.

The real old-fashioned seersucker made of silk and liner, and Pongee silk—both from India; coats and vests, $10.

Nun's-cloth, another standby; makes the stoutest of tropical suits. Black, $12.50; gray and Oxford, $12.

Batiste, still older, we've just revived in modern patterns. Single or double-breasted coats with trousers, $18 to $25.

Duck trousers, white serge suits, here too.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, opposite City Hall.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

Dress shirts that fit—if you have an idea you can't get them without paying a made-to-measure price, you'll learn something, and save something, first time you get into a Cluett-Peabody dress shirt.

We make them right; ready-to-wear; the money-saving is only one reason for buying them. Ask your dealer.

Cluett, Peabody & Co.

Financial.

THE CENTRE OF THE SIERRAS.

The Spaniard as a miner started at Mexico City and worked north along the Sierras to Zacatecas. Two hundred and fifty years later the American commenced at California and worked south along the same mountain chain, which he called the Rockies. Hardly a mile of Rocky or Sierra was without its mineral wealth. The Spaniard and Californian together, in Mexico and the United States, have produced five thousand millions of the precious metals, more than the whole world had produced in all the centuries from Caesar to Columbus.

The ground has been worked over thoroughly most of the way from California to Tehuantepec, with the exception of about five hundred miles in the centre. North of the scene of the great Spanish operations and south of where the energy of the Californian reached is a stretch of the mountain chain now covered for the most part by the State of Durango, Mexico, which the wild Indian held for three centuries against inroads from north and south, and thus saved as virgin mineral ground for the scientific miner and organized and equipped mining company of to-day.

The San Luis Mining Company

has secured an area in the best part of this virgin ground which is immense in its extent and rich beyond even the tales of the mines of Guanaju

"All the News That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair, showers; light variable winds.

VOL. LI....NO. 16,401. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 31, 1902.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark } Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

REIGN OF TERROR AT SHENANDOAH

Policemen Shot, Merchant Killed, and Strikers Wounded.

TROOPS ARE ORDERED OUT

Conflict Between Deputy Sheriff and Miners Leads to Terrific Fusilade—Two Regiments and Governor's Troop Sent to Scene.

SHENANDOAH, Penn., July 30.—A reign of terror, compared with which the scenes enacted during the riots of 1900 seem insignificant, holds Shenandoah in its grasp to-night. Since 6 o'clock this evening, Centre Street, which is one of the principal streets of the town, has been in the hands of an infuriated mob. Two of the borough policemen were shot, one perhaps fatally. Joseph Beddal, a leading merchant and cousin of Sheriff Beddal, was brutally clubbed to death, and upward of a score of strikers, whose names at this writing could not be ascertained, were shot by policemen, and it is expected that many deaths will result.

Sheriff Beddal arrived from Pottsville at 7:45 o'clock with a posse of deputies. He has taken up his headquarters at the Ferguson Hotel. He admitted that he has asked Gov. Stone to send the militia. The Governor wired that if the citizens of the town petition for troops, he will send them, and a petition is being circulated for that purpose now.

The trouble started about 6 o'clock this evening when Deputy Sheriff Thomas Beddal attempted to escort two non-union workers through the strikers' line of pickets. The workmen were dressed in their street clothes, but one of them carried a bundle under his arm, and this aroused the suspicion of the strikers. The bundle was torn from him, and when it was found to contain a blouse and overalls the man was taken from the deputy and beaten almost to death.

Beddal opened fire on the mob, and emptied his revolver. Two of the shots took effect, one man being shot in the leg and the other in the foot. The deputy and the other strike breaker were now compelled to fly for their lives and took refuge in the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad station. The station was soon surrounded by an angry mob of 5,000, which was becoming more threatening and demonstrative every moment.

Joseph Beddal, a hardware merchant and brother of the Deputy Sheriff, was seen making his way through the crowd in an effort to reach his brother, and the mob divining that he was carrying ammunition to those inside the station, seized him and beat him with clubs and billies into insensibility. He died en route to the Miners' Hospital.

Shortly after this the entire borough police force arrived on the scene and escorted the Deputy Sheriff and his man to an engine which had been backed into the depot for that purpose. When the mob realized that their prey was about to escape they surrounded the engine and the engineer was afraid to move. In a few moments, however, the police fired a volley, dispersing the crowd for a brief period and the engineer turned on full steam and got away with his men.

Stones were now thrown thick and fast about the heads of the police, whereupon Chief John Fry gave the order to fire. At the first volley the mob fell back and several were seen to fall. Their retreat, however, was but momentary. They turned, and, with revolvers, stones, and even a few shotguns, they charged on the little band of policemen and made them fly for their lives.

The policemen turned in their flight at short intervals and fired volley after volley at their merciless pursuers, but the mob seemed thoroughly infuriated, and smoking revolvers seemed to have no terrors for them. When the Lehigh Railroad crossing was reached, a passing freight train blocked the progress of the police, two of whom were caught and brutally beaten. One of them, Stiney Yacopsky, will die.

It is estimated that upward of one thousand shots were fired, and the wonder is that more fatalities did not result. More than twenty strikers, all of whom were foreigners, were shot and at least two of them will die. Many of the merchants and politicians are refusing to sign the call for troops, fearing that the miners will boycott them after the trouble is over, and as the Governor has made the sending of troops contingent on the petition of citizens there is some doubt as to whether they will be sent.

At 11 o'clock to-night the streets are still crowded with people, but everything is quiet.

At 11:45 P. M. the Eighth and Twelfth Regiments and Governor's Troop were ordered to Shenandoah.

The doctors of the town dressed the wounds of nearly forty strikers, all of whom were foreigners, whose names could not be ascertained. It is known at midnight that four out of the six policemen were shot. Chief Fry received a slight wound in the hand; Yacopsky was shot in the neck and head and may die; Ringhelser was shot in the hand and back; not serious; Laurites was shot in several places and cannot recover.

The following printed notice was posted by the mine workers all over the town to-night:

"In view of the disturbances which have occurred in Shenandoah within the past twenty-four hours, in utter disregard to the teachings and principles of the United Mine Workers, as an organization, and contrary to the explicit instructions of the leaders, we call upon all members of the United Mine Workers to at once do all in their power to suppress lawlessness, and to aid the officers in every way to maintain peace and good order. JOHN FAHY,
"President District No. 9."

TROOPS ORDERED OUT.

Eighth and Twelfth Regiments and Governor's Troop Go to Scene.

HARRISBURG, Penn., July 30.—Gov. Stone has ordered the Eighth and Twelfth Regiment's and the Governor's Troop of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, in command of Gen. J. P. S. Gobin, to proceed immediately to Shenandoah, the scene of to-night's rioting. Gen. Gobin left here shortly after midnight in a special train, and it is expected that all the troops, the combined strength of which is 1,500, will be on the ground by daybreak.

The Governor has been kept fully advised of the situation by Private Secretary Gerwig ever since the call for troops of Sheriff Beddal of Schuylkill County, early this evening. At 6 o'clock the following message was received from the Sheriff, and immediately repeated to the Governor at Paul Smiths, in the Adirondack Mountains, by Mr. Gerwig:

Shenandoah, Penn., July 30.
William A. Stone, Governor, Harrisburg, Penn.:

Deputy Sheriff and two assistants surrounded and one killed, three of mob shot by Sheriff, three local police officers shot, one possibly fatal. Town is without police protection, and local government terrorized, threatened by mob if they sign petition. Feeling running very high. Mine workers admit foreign element beyond their control; mob is beyond control; situation requires greatest haste. Sheriff powerless for want of sufficient assistance.
S. ROWLAND BEDDAL,
Sheriff.

Subsequently the following message was received from the Sheriff:

Pottsville, Penn., July 30.
William A. Stone, Governor and Adjt. Gen. Thomas J. Stewart, Harrisburg:

Bloodshed ran riot in this county, property destroyed, citizens killed and injured. Situation beyond my control. Troops should be sent Shenandoah immediately.
S. ROWLAND BEDDAL, Sheriff.

Gov. Stone started for Harrisburg at 8 o'clock this evening and expects to reach here on the Pennsylvania Railroad Chicago Limited Express at 3 o'clock to-morrow afternoon. He is being fully advised of the situation and the movement of the troops by Mr. Gerwig. Arrangements have been made with the telegraph and railroad companies along the route over which the Executive is traveling to transmit to him messages received from the Schuylkill County authorities.

The headquarters of the Eighth Regiment are at Pottsville. It is commanded by Col. Theodore F. Hoffman. Col. Charles M. Clement of Sunbury commands the Twelfth Regiment. The Governor's Troop is located at Harrisburg and is commanded by Capt. Fred M. Ott. Should the presence of additional troops be needed to quell any further disturbance, one or more additional regiments of the Third Brigade will be ordered out. Gen. Gobin, who will have command of the troops, was in command of the provisional brigade during the riots at Hazleton several years ago, and subsequently at Shenandoah. He will be joined at Shenandoah to-morrow by his staff and he will immediately locate his troops at that place and in the surrounding country.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., July 30.—President Mitchell was shown a dispatch from Shenandoah to-night giving the news of the serious riot there. Mr. Mitchell said it was too bad, but in the absence of full particulars and information from the district officers of the Miners' Union he did not care to express an opinion.

All the coal operators here are watching developments to-night. They are anxious to know if the Governor will send troops to the riot region. It is reported that the Raub Coal Company at Luzerne Borough has offered to take back all its own engineers, pumpmen, and firemen and give them an eight-hour day if they will return to work at once. It is said the company has had more or less trouble in keeping its mine free from water with the new men employed since the old hands quit work.

The application of the company has been referred to the District Board of United Mine Workers. It is not believed the old men will be allowed to return to work. The ruling of the board in the past has been that having refused the demand of the engineers, firemen, and pumpmen when it was first made, the strikers cannot return to their old positions until all the employes are taken back.

SHAMOKIN, Penn., July 30.—Hundreds of strikers lined the roads leading to different collieries to-day and prevented the non-union men from going to work. John Shipman and son, non-union men, were brutally beaten. Strike leaders are busily engaged in trying to calm the strikers, who have grown more restless. President Mitchell will visit here as soon as possible to address the men in an endeavor to keep them from breaking the law and also to urge them to remain away from the mines.

AMERICAN TIN PLANTS CLOSED.

Workers May Be Compelled to Consent to Wage Reduction.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 30.—The American Tin Plate Company has ordered two plants in this city closed indefinitely, and propose to close seven others. It is said this is being done to coerce the workingmen into voting in favor of a reduction of wages so as to permit the tin plate company to compete for the tin plate now made by Welsh mills and shipped to this country.

The company says that so far the vote is in favor of cutting wages. President Shaffer of the Amalgamated, is making a tour of the mills advising the men to accept the reduction.

Glass Workers' Demands Not Granted.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 30.—The first wage conference between the manufacturers and a committee from the window glass workers has proved a failure. The workers demanded an advance of 10 per cent. for single strength workers and 5 per cent. for double strength. The independent manufacturers oppose the advance.

Receiver for Telephone Company.

Special to The New York Times.

KENOSHA, Wis., July 30.—The Chicago Telephone Construction Company at Winthrop Harbor, just south of this city, passed into the hands of a receiver last night, and 150 men are out of employment. The receivership was granted on the petition of the Equitable Trust Company of Chicago, and D. F. Foley, General Manager of the plant, was appointed receiver. The assets are said to reach $200,000.

Cranberry Lake and Back, $1.
Excursions every Sunday to the Lackawanna Railroad's new picnic resort. Special train leaves New York at 8:45 A. M., returning, leaves the lake at 6:15 P. M. Delightful ride through Summit, Morristown, and all the Oranges.—Adv.

New York—20 Hours—Chicago.
The Pennsylvania Special saves the busy man four hours. Dining car, barber shop, and all conveniences.—Adv.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Stocks Irregular. Financial Markets.—Pages 10 and 11.
Wheat, No. 2 red, 77¾c.; corn, No. 2 mixed, 66c.; oats, No. 2 mixed, 63c.; cotton, 9c.; iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $24; butter, Western creamery, 20½c.—Page 11.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 6.
Business Troubles.—Page 12.
Insurance Notes.—Page 11.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 6.
New Corporations.—Page 11.
Railroads.—Page 2.
Real Estate.—Page 12.
Society.—Page 9.
United Service.—Page 8.
Weather Report.—Page 3.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 6.

"The Cincinnati and St. Louis Limited"
Five trains a day from New York to Cincinnati and St. Louis by the New York Central, including "The Limited," leaving New York at 3:30 P. M.—Adv.

CORNER IN JULY OATS HIT

Chicago Court Grants Injunction Against Its Continuance.

Action Without Precedent in That City, and Creates Great Surprise—Its Causes and Possible Effects.

CHICAGO, July 30.—The ban of the courts has been placed on the corner in July oats. On the application of Waite, Thornburn & Co., one of the firms heavily short in the July option, a temporary restraining order was granted to-day by Judge Chytraus in the Superior Court prohibiting James A. Patten and associates from continuing a corner in new July oats, and from bidding up the price of the cereal or calling for further margins.

This is the first time in the history of the Chicago Board of Trade that dealers who are short have resorted to the courts to assist them in a dilemma like the present, and the injunction came as a decided surprise, although drastic measures had been threatened to prevent heavy losses. The injunction runs against Carrington, Patten & Co., Patten Brothers, and Bartlett, Frazier & Co.

Default on 3,000,000 bushels of short new July oats, lawsuits and action by the Board of Trade are seemingly the inevitable results of the granting of the restraining order. Cornered and unable to secure new July oats wherewith to meet their contracts, the dealers who are short appear to have practically thrown up their hands.

"We have nothing left to do but to default," said one of the unfortunates today. "Those in control of the corner will not sell, but tell us to go into the pit and buy. If we should do that the price would go up into the clouds. A dollar a bushel could easily be exacted, as the receipts of standard new oats will not nearly fill our contracts."

Waite & Thorburn, the firm that requested the injunction, issued the following statement to-night in explanation of the course they have taken:

"For a year or two there has been a regular epidemic of manipulation and attempted corners in the market on the Chicago Board of Trade, which have inflicted immense injury on the legitimate grain interests of this city, and in the country tributary to Chicago. These attempts to squeeze the trade have now become so extreme and unscrupulous that it has become high time for some one to make a fight and find out where the trade stands and whether it is to be for all time possible for groups of millionaires to turn upside down the grain business of the country and inflict heavy losses on the trade. We have decided to make a test and find out where the trade stands."

Frank P. Frazier of Bartlett, Frazier & Co., was inclined to treat lightly the unprecedented court action. He said:

"There is an erroneous opinion current that Mr. Patten and myself, who each has a fair line of July, have been bidding the market up with the intention of squeezing the shorts. This is not the case at all. The shorts, in every instance of high prices have only themselves to blame for putting the price up. We are simply waiting for the delivery of oats we have contracted for, and we expect their delivery. Recourse to the courts to abrogate a bona fide contract of this kind is unheard of. It is impossible to forecast the effect of the action."

Three million bushels is said to be the shortage in July oats. The greater part of this amount was sold, it is said, to those in control of the market at between 32 and 35 cents, so that there is more than 25 cents a bushel profit in the deal for those on the long side.

Instead of the market collapsing as a result of the adoption of a forty-five-cent marginal price yesterday by the Board of Trade Directors, July oats advanced 3 cents to-day and closed at 63 cents. Indications were that the parties in control of the market had become indignant at the move of their opponents and intended making the bears settle all obligations in the pit.

Several hours after issuing the injunction, the court made an amendment, so that the restraining order affects only three deals, comprising but 55,000 bushels of the 3,000,000 bushels which the dealers who are short cannot deliver.

An effort will be made to have the injunction dissolved to-morrow morning before the opening hour of the Board of Trade.

HAILSTORMS KILL GRAIN.

Loss in North and South Dakota and Minnesota Placed at 1,500,000 Bushels.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 30.—Hail has wiped out 100,000 acres of grain in North and South Dakota and Minnesota, with a continuous series of storms since Monday. Before this it is estimated that 40,000 acres had been laid waste. South Dakota was visited this morning by the most destructive storm ever known there, covering an area six miles by forty miles. Grain was pounded into the ground and lies a tangled mass in the mud.

Returns are coming from North Dakota to-night, where five counties in the wheat growing section were struck by a storm of hail that lasted over an hour. Small grain was destroyed and corn was stripped to the roots.

In Minnesota the storm-stricken district extends over a wide area, in a strip almost diagonally across the State. In this district the loss runs from total to slight, but an estimate of the loss in the three States is placed at 1,500,000 bushels of grain, and may possibly go higher. No such storms ever occurred in the Northwest, and while the loss falls heavily on individual farmers, the aggregate yield will be little affected unless followed by more hail.

TO SEPARATE THE SEXES.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 30.—The University of Chicago is one step nearer "segregation" in the junior colleges. According to the statement of a professor, the vote of the university senate has been taken by mail, with a majority in favor of separation of sexes. Action of the Board of Trustees is all that now remains to make partial segregation a university law.

The votes of the members of the university senate have been received only during the last few days, and it was not until today that a final announcement of the result was made.

The building of a women's quadrangle to the east of the present campus is considered certain in the event of the passage of the segregation measure. A separate quadrangle for men in undergraduate work will be placed on the west of the campus in this event. The plan contemplates the use of the present dormitories on the campus for graduate students. It will be several years before the details of the plan can be carried out.

Excursion Rates to Western Points.
Low excursion rates to St. Paul, Minneapolis, Denver, Salt Lake City, Portland, Tacoma, Los Angeles, and San Francisco. Address Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry., 381 Broadway, N. Y.—Adv.

ROCK ISLAND COMPANY IS INCORPORATED.

Articles Filed with County Clerk at Jersey City Give Capital Stock as $150,000,000.

The Rock Island Company filed articles of incorporation with County Clerk Maurice Stack at Jersey City yesterday. The capital stock is $150,000,000, divided into 540,000 shares of preferred stock and 960,000 shares of common stock. The preferred stock is to control the entire Board of Directors, and dividends of 4 per cent. are guaranteed up to 1903, and 6 per cent. up to 1916.

The incorporators are all connected with the Commercial Trust Company of Jersey City, which is an offshoot of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company of New York. They are John Warren Hardenbergh, President of the Commercial Trust Company; Robert F. Ross, its Vice President; Oscar L. Gubelman, its Secretary and Treasurer, and Walter L. McDermott, George R. Tracy, R. F. Tully, William J. Field, and George T. Boggs, Directors. Each of these incorporators holds fifty shares in the Rock Island Company.

It was rumored that the object of the company was the consolidation of the Rock Island Railroad with several Western railroads whose names could not be learned, as Messrs. Hardenberg, Ross, Gubelman, and McDermott, who reside in Jersey City, were all at their Summer homes on the New Jersey coast, near Belmar, Deal Beach, or Elberon.

On Thursday of last week it was semi-officially announced that the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company would undergo a financial reorganization. The announcement referred to read as follows: "The Directors of the Rock Island Railroad will, on Monday or Tuesday of next week, submit to the stockholders of that company a very important plan concerning the road. Just what the plan provides for the Directors and officials refuse to state at this time."

"They do say, however, that it does not concern the Atchison Railroad, but it will be of such a nature that the stockholders will be at once satisfied that their holdings are actually worth considerably more than the present market price. The plans are now in the hands of the counsel of the company."

LARGEST LOCOMOTIVE IN WORLD WRECKED.

Lies Buried Under Twenty-eight Freight Cars in Canon.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., July 30.—The largest locomotive in the world, recently built for the Santa Fé to haul freight over the Step Raton Mountain Road, was piled in the bottom of a canon at Seymour, N. M., yesterday under twenty-eight freight cars, which it was unable to control on the steep grade. An unusually long train was being taken over the mountain with three engines, two in the lead and the giant pushing. The train broke in two three times near Wooton, the parting last time occurring two car lengths behind the second engine. The jolt started the long train back down the steep grade, the big pusher being unable to hold it.

Engineer Leason whistled for brakes, and the two brakemen hurried about the task. They had tightened about twenty of the brakes, but the train was gaining headway every second, and they jumped for their lives. The train continued on its mad course for about three miles, and left the rails on a bridge 100 feet long and 50 feet high, near Seymour. The engine and all the cars piled over the structure and went plunging down the cañon. The cars were reduced to kindling wood and were burned.

TO BUILD NEW COTTON MILLS.

Lowell (Mass.) Company Will Make Big Extensions in Alabama.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., July 30.—A special from Memphis, Tenn., to The Transcript says that it is announced that the Merrimac Manufacturing Company of Lowell, Mass., has decided to erect a second cotton mill of 25,000 spindles to be operated in connection with its first mill at Huntsville, also that the original plans of the company provide for the erection of eight mills of 25,000 spindles each, with a large bleachery.

In accordance with these plans the company has expended $1,000,000 in installing one of the finest systems of water works in Alabama, sufficient to accommodate the mammoth industry of which the new mill is a part.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOX ROBBED.

Mrs. Jennie Saunders of Chicago Reports a Loss of $710.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 30.—Mrs. Jennie Saunders of 3,701 Ellis Avenue reported to the police of the Central Station to-day that $710 in money is missing from a box in the Fidelity Safe Deposit vaults.

Mrs. Saunders said she discovered her loss Monday, when she went to the vaults to deposit some valuables. She said she notified Manager F. C. Bronson, and that the latter declared he would investigate. To-day, Mrs. Ssunders says, she was told by the vault officials that a search had been made and that the property was not found. George F. Saunders, her son, in speaking of the loss to-day, said:

"When we discovered our loss we found the interior of the box in disorder. The envelopes containing the money had been torn in two. The jewelry and papers were not taken."

FIRE ON LONG ISLAND SOUND.

Flames Seen Near Stratford Shoals—Believed to be a Steamer—No Bridgeport Boat Ablaze.

PORT JEFFERSON, N. Y., July 30.—Fire was seen out on the Sound near Stratford Shoals at 5:45 o'clock this evening and continued to burn brightly for twenty minutes, and apparently whatever was burning was working over toward the north shore of the Sound.

Most of those who saw the fire from here believed it was a steamer. The blaze was very bright for about fifteen minutes.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., July 30.—No boat from Bridgeport or vicinity is on fire. Lighthouse keepers in Bridgeport and Stratford say they have no knowledge of any boat on fire.

Burpett's Vanilla Extract
Is sold by all the best grocers everywhere; try it.—Adv.

Lackawanna Railroad Resort Bureau, at Broadway and Howard St., is in direct communication with branch information bureaus at Mt. Pocono, Delaware Water Gap, and Lake Hopatcong, enabling intending visitors to secure immediate information about hotel accommodations.—Adv.

MR. PLATT SAYS STATE IS FOR MR. ROOSEVELT

A Solid New York Delegation Is Prophesied by the Senator.

Mr. Platt and Col. Dunn at Oyster Bay—Luncheon and a Conference with the President.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., July 30.—"President Roosevelt will have a solid delegation from New York State to the next Republican National Convention."

This was what Senator Thomas C. Platt said this afternoon after he had a conference with the President at Sagamore Hill. The Senator was accompanied to Mr. Roosevelt's country home by Col. George W. Dunn of Binghamton, Chairman of the Republican State Committee of New York. The visit was by appointment.

Barring serious contingencies, said the Senator, Mr. Roosevelt, would be nominated to succeed himself.

At 9:30 o'clock in the morning, Senator Platt and Col. Dunn boarded the Government yacht Sylph at New York. They arrived off the J. West Roosevelt landing, Oyster Bay, at 12:30, and were taken ashore in a launch. At the landing they were met by one of the President's carriages, in which they rode to Sagamore Hill.

During the two hours' conference, which took place after luncheon, both National and State politics were discussed, but the discussion was chiefly about State affairs.

The President found it necessary to-day to send word to the gun crews of the Mayflower that it would be impossible for him to witness their target practice to-morrow, and later he was informed that this event would be postponed until his coming next Wednesday. If he finds he cannot be with the men on that day, he will notify them and ask them to go to work at the guns and smash the targets in his absence.

After spending two and a half hours with Mr. Roosevelt the visitors returned to the Sylph and were met there by a launch filled with reporters. In answer to their questions the Senator, who was apparently in splendid health, said:

"There is not a discordant note that any one might detect anywhere in the Republican Party of New York State. The leaders are absolutely loyal in their support of President Roosevelt."

"Dunn," he added, turning to the Colonel, "will you give the reporters a statement regarding our visit here to-day?"

"The purpose of our visit," said Col. Dunn, "was to discuss pending National and State affairs with the President and to inform him of the condition of the Republican Party in New York."

Senator Platt then authorized the following statement:

"President Roosevelt had no candidates for the forthcoming election, and we did not discuss names of candidates for the Lieutenant Governorship. The candidate for second place on the ticket this Fall will not be decided upon until the State Convention gathers at Saratoga on Sept. 23. It is absurd to say that Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff will be Chairman of the State Executive Committee."

This last remark of the Senator was in reply to a suggestion that Mr. Woodruff might occupy the position named.

The Senator said he could not talk of appointments, including the vacant Judgeship, for which place Congressman Ray is said to be his candidate, Congressman Sherman being supposed to be the preference of the President for the same place. The Senator also refused to discuss the issues which would be most prominent in the next State and National campaigns. He insisted that such discussion would be premature.

Miss Alice Roosevelt left Oyster Bay this morning for Newport, R. I., where she is to visit the Cuttings.

MR. PLATT BACK AGAIN.

He Enjoyed His Oyster Bay Trip, but Will Not Discuss It—Calls Brookfield Rumor "Stuff."

Col. George W. Dunn returned to the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night. He said the talk of President Roosevelt and Senator Platt at Oyster Bay was practically a private conversation between "two friends."

"I chipped in a little bit, of course, just to keep the pot boiling," added the Colonel. "I am a modest man and in my own modest way I took part in the conference. The talk was hardly of the kind which would be given out for publication.

"I rode at the expense of the Government, too, to-day," continued the Colonel. "The first time I have done it since the war.

"Now, really I don't know just what Mr. Roosevelt and the Senator talked about. My talk with the President was about political conditions in this State, and I told him as I tell you that you can't beat Ben Odell for Governor with a club."

Senator Platt, when seen last night at the Oriental Hotel, Manhattan Beach, said: "I had a pleasant time with President Roosevelt. We discussed National matters. You will have to see Col. Dunn for particulars, he will give them to you."

The Senator's attention was called to the report that William Brookfield was considered a probability as the Republican nominee for Lieutenant Governor, whereupon Mr. Platt cried:

"For God's sake don't talk such stuff to me!"

GOVERNOR VISITS BROOKFIELD.

"The talk that I am a possible selection for the nomination for Lieutenant Governor on the Republican ticket is nonsense, pure and simple," said William Brookfield, ex-Chairman of the Republican State Committee, yesterday.

Mr. Brookfield is at his Summer home at Dobbs Ferry, where Gov. Odell is his guest.

"I don't know of anybody who seriously wants me to be a candidate," he continued, "and I'll say to you that I am not a candidate, and would not accept the nomination if tendered to me. I have too much business for me to think of holding public office.

"Now, Gov. Odell there does not want me to run that I know of. He will be renominated for Governor and will be elected. Don't talk to me about running for office. I don't wan't any of it."

The Governor and Mr. Brookfield played golf yesterday.

"How did the contest come out? Did you beat the Governor or did he beat you?" was asked.

"Why?" replied Mr. Brookfield, laughing, "you don't suppose I would invite the Governor here and then beat him? Of course he won. He always wins. That is his forte. And he will win in November."

Gov. Odell smiled and after saying he was at Dobbs Ferry for pleasure declined to discuss politics. He would not dignify with a denial the revamped story that he was to forsake the political field to become associated in business with E. H. Harriman. He had said all he intended to say on that point, he explained. He expects to leave Dobbs Ferry to-day.

Solid comfort on the Day Line between New York and Albany. Breezy, bright, and beautiful. New landing, W. 129th St.—Adv.

Why Not See Niagara Falls?
You can do so with no extra expense, if you travel by the New York Central Lines.—Adv.

ALDERMAN BRIDGES IN DANGER.

Family at Bedside, Fearing the Worst from Attack of Incipient Pneumonia.

Alderman James J. Bridges of the Forty-sixth Aldermanic District is seriously ill at his home, 291 Front Street. Drs. David Donaldson and L. A. Dolan were in attendance all last night, and both feared for the outcome.

Alderman Bridges was compelled to take to his bed on Saturday with an incipient attack of pneumonia, which developed into the serious malady which now endangers his life.

Last night his bedside was surrounded by his four sons and three daughters, who feared the worst.

TREASURER DEFAULTER IN SUM OF $120,000.

Funds of One Boston Firm Said to Have Been Used for Another.

BOSTON, Mass., July 30.—With the announcement to-day of the assignment of the Dudley Hosiery Mills at Newton, Upper Falls, came a report in financial circles of the misuse of notes of the Bowker Fertilizer Company, to the extent of $120,000, by Treasurer Henry F. Coe of the hosiery mills, who also had been Treasurer of the Bowker Company.

The report affecting Mr. Coe's financial administration was confirmed to-night by Frederick Higginson, who succeeded him as Treasurer of the Bowker Company three weeks ago. Mr. Higginson said that Coe had confessed to the officers of the Bowker Company that he had taken the money represented by $120,000 in notes. Mr. Higginson added that it was yet impossible to learn from the company's books the exact sum lost.

R. S. Gorham, counsel for the company, said that no action had been taken against Coe and that he did not know what the future would bring forth. Mr. Coe is between sixty and seventy years of age and he claims that he did not profit personally by the trausactions, the money going into the Dudley Hosiery Mills of Newton Lower Falls.

His trouble grew out of the difficulty of borrowing money upon the Dudley Mills paper, and the ease with which the banks were persuaded to accept paper of the Bowker Company. Coe used the Bowker Company's credit for the benefit of the Dudley Mills, concealing the transactions for some time. He was under bonds of $20,000 through a bonding company.

The Bowker Company has entered an attachment for $200,000 against the Dudley Hosiery Mills, but as the latter company has been placed in the hands of a receiver and is a small concern, there is little hope that the Bowker Company will receive much through the liquidation. The Dudley Mills has a capital estimated at less than $50,000 and debts of $85,000, besides the claim of the Bowker Company, and has not paid its dividends for years.

The attorney for the Bowker Company said to-night that Coe's transactions had nothing to do with the recent amalgamation of that concern with the American Agricultural Chemical Company, its chief competitor; that it was simply a coincidence.

CHICAGO GAS FIGHT.

Judge Grosscup Sustains the Demurrer Filed by the City.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 30.—Judge Grosscup of the United States Circuit Court has again sustained the city in its battle for 75-cent gas. In a decision announced this afternoon he sustained the demurrer of the city to the amended bill filed by the People's Gas Light and Coke Company asking for an injunction restraining the city of Chicago from enforcing the city ordinance fixing the rate for gas at 75 cents for 1,000 cubic feet. The court holds that in the point of jurisdiction the complainants have not made it clear that the court has power to act. The decision is regarded by the attorneys for the city as a signal victory.

In addition to the order dismissing the bill for want of jurisdiction the courts permit the taking of an appeal to the Supreme Court. The appeal bond waa fixed at $600,000. The appeal is to operate as a stay of order, and there will be no immediate move on the part of the city to enforce the provisions of the ordinance on which the attack was made by the People's Company.

Granville W. Browning, Master in Chancery and special counsel for the city in the case, said: "This is a great victory for the city. Every contention raised in the argument was sustained, and the court decides that the ruling in the Detroit Traction Company fare case, on which such stress was laid by opposing counsel, is not in point in the present case. We have won the fight, and I do not anticipate any reversal of the ruling in the Supreme Court."

TO SUE G. W. VANDERBILT.

Special to The New York Times.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., July 30. — Judge Thomas A. Jones, at the September term of the Superior Court in this city, will bring suit for damages for not less than $20,000 against George W. Vanderbilt, the New York millionaire owner of the famous Biltmore estate.

Judge Jones was a member of a quartet which led the singing at All Souls', the Biltmore church, and received personal injuries while attempting to enter one of the carriages which is twice a week and on Sunday used to transport the choir of thirty members to and from this city, a distance of two miles. It is further alleged that the driver was intoxicated, numb from the cold, or in a general way irresponsible.

In view of these facts and the further fact that Judge Jones was engaged in Mr. Vanderbilt's service, suggestion was made that Mr. Vanderbilt exhibit a philanthropic spirit and pay to Judge Jones such an amount as would in part at least make good the loss he sustianed while ill. The man of millions did not share this view, however, as he did not think any of his employes were in any way responsible for the accident.

FARMER KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

Special to The New York Times.

GOSHEN, N. Y., July 30.—A heavy thunderstorm in the vicinity of Washingtonville this afternoon was of unusual severity. A large hay barn on Walnut Grove Stock farm, owned by the Countess von Rhoden Kopsel, was struck by lightning and destroyed, with its contents. The building was a costly structure, and was filled with hay.

During the same shower, which passed over about 2 o'clock, lightning struck the wagon house and stable of Elias Cole's farm, near Purgatory Swamp, setting the building on fire. The flames spread so rapidly that nothing could be saved.

John Smalley, a well known farmer of Colesville, was struck by lightning Monday afternoon while unloading hay under a tree. He fell stunned, and never gained consciousness, and died to-day.

Pocono Mountain Special,
via Lackawanna Railroad to Delaware Water Gap, Stroudsburg, and Mt. Pocono, leaves Fridays and Saturdays at 2 P. M. No stop between New York and the Gap.—Adv.

Nothing so beneficial as a tonic in hot weather as Johann Hoff's Extract. Do not be imposed upon. Get JOHANN HOFF'S.—Adv.

RIOT MARS FUNERAL OF RABBI JOSEPH

Mourners and Hoe Factory Employes in a Struggle.

THE POLICE HARD PRESSED

Procession of 50,000 Chant Promise of David in Long Journey from Synagogues to the Grave of the Old Leader.

One of the most remarkable religious celebrations ever seen in this city had its climax yesterday afternoon in a riot that ended with bloodshed, and threw tens of thousands of orthodox Jews of the lower east side into a state of wild excitement. The trouble arose while 50,000 or more mourners were following the coffin of Chief Rabbi Jacob Joseph through Grand Street, after having paraded in and out among half a dozen other streets filled with countless men, women, and children, who were manifesting their veneration for the dead leader with sorrowful chants and continuous lamentations.

As the horde of mourners was beginning to pass the printing press factory of R. Hoe & Co., at Grand and Sheriff Streets, the employes of the factory, who were having their lunch hour at the time, ran to the windows overlooking the route to be traversed by the hearse, the 200 carriages, and the long line of grieving Jews. Before the hearse itself came in sight the men in the factory jeered and yelled at the part of the procession that formed a vanguard. This was the first break in the solemnity of the cavalcade, which had started from the rabbi's house in Henry Street at 11:15 o'clock, two hours earlier.

The jeers continued while the hearse, bearing its unpainted pinewood coffin, was driven slowly past the factory. It was not more than a hundred yards away, and nearing the Grand Street Ferryhouse, when suddenly a bucket of water was thrown from one of the factory's upper windows into the midst of the surging crowd of mourners.

Bundles of paper saturated with oil, bits of iron, small blocks of wood, and other missiles followed from the windows. The mourners, who previously had been so densely packed together that they had the appearance of fighting with one another to keep from being trampled under foot, now became an uncontrollable mob. There was a rush toward the factory door, then a rebuff by some employes in the front office, a riot call for the police, and a few moments later a free fight between those on the street and those in the building.

"Is this Russia?" shouted an old man, speaking with a foreign accent.

From all around him came answering cries of anger. The missiles from the factory continued to pour down on the street, and the mourners, picking up the falling iron and wood, cast them back against the windows of the building. Hardly a pane of glass on the first or second floor remained in its place when the reserves from the police stations of the east side arrived on the scene.

PISTOL DRAWN AT FACTORY.

In the meanwhile, before the trouble had become so serious, a few leaders of the Jews had rushed forward to the office of the Hoe Company to protest against the action of the employes on the upper floors. According to these men who protested, one of whom was City Marshal Albert, Levine, a representative of the company insulted him and his companion, drew a pistol on them, and ordered them in no doubtful language to leave the building. The officials of the company said later that they had only protected their property from a disorderly mob.

At the start there had been very few policemen on the ground, most of the special funeral detachment having preceded with the hearse. The riot call, however, brought 200 men, under the command of Inspector Cross. On the run, followed by six patrol wagons, this relief force dashed into the crowd. It was evident from the actions of the officers that they considered the mourners in the wrong. Slashing this way and that with their sticks, shouting as they waded through the dense gathering, and shoving roughly against men and women alike, they soon got possession of the street in a measure.

Many had been injured by the iron thrown from the factory before the reserves came, and after that many more suffered severely under the onslaught of clubs. The scattered buckets of water that had been poured down from the windows at the beginning had been supplemented by this time by streams from hose manipulated on the inside of the building, and some of the employes who had started the trouble were out in the street, aiding the officers. Although those in control of the factory had had nothing to do with the fight at the outset, they were directing the protection of their property now, and their denunciations of the Jews later in the afternoon were as violent as were the Jews' complaints that insult and outrage had been heaped on them by those who scoffed at their solemn funeral and then tried to injure the devout worshipers who were paying a last tribute to the recognized leader of American orthodox Jews.

"It was a thing that even a Russian, with all his dislike of our people, would have been ashamed of," said Mr. Levine and the others who assembled with him for an indignation meeting in the City Marshal's Office, at 414 Grand Street.

"The men in the factory insulted us wantonly. Then the police, who should have protected us, clubbed us into insensibility."

It was said by the Jews of the neighborhood that this was not the first time the men of the Hoe factory had caused trouble. These employes, it was claimed, had often sought fracases with the Jews living in the neighborhood, and there had been fights of minor importance many times. The excitement among the mourners was so great that they did not hesitate to threaten an attack on the building during the night, and it was largely due to these warnings

It Saves Four Hours.
The Pennsylvania Special leaves New York every day in the year. Connections from Brooklyn by Annex boat.—Adv.

that the Inspector kept his 200 men on duty around the neighborhood far into the evening.

It was admitted by the police that the rioting had been as notable as the funeral. Not even the race troubles on the west side two years ago nor the recent Kosher meat outbreaks, they said, were to be compared with this trouble.

"The feeling among the Jews is running high," said Inspector Cross after the active fighting was over. "I do not expect anything serious, simply because I am prepared to prevent it."

ROBERT HOE'S STATEMENT.

While every street in the east side was filled with little groups that discussed the affair and told of their indignation in their native tongues, Robert Hoe, President of the printing press company, gave out the following statement:

"At about 1 P. M., just as the workmen and clerks of R. Hoe & Co.'s establishment were returning to their work, a number of men in the funeral procession of the rabbi, which was passing in the street, were seen fighting each other with their umbrellas, and a portion of the crowd, to get away from the fighters, rushed up the steps to the entrance of R. Hoe & Co.'s building, 504-520 Grand Street. Somebody threw a piece of cotton waste out of one of the windows. Thereupon the crowd rushed to get into the door of R. Hoe & Co.'s office, making a great noise and disturbance. They were forced out by the hands inside, and simultaneously the mob began throwing stones and other missiles at the windows, and crowded against the entrances with the view of again forcing admission.

"In order to disperse them and save employes, who were outside from being injured by the mob, some of the hands in the works turned on the fire hose, many of the employes not having succeeded in getting in and some of them having been badly injured. The mob continued throwing stones, bricks, and other missiles and breaking windows. The men upstairs, seeing their fellow workmen being mobbed in the street, threw missiles at the crowd. Stones and bricks and other missiles were thrown at the plate glass windows, breaking twenty-five in the old office and twenty-four in the new office, and of the small windows fifty in one department and twenty-five in another."

Among those who arrived with the police relief force were three detectives of the Central Office—Stransky, Manning, and Rosenberg. Manning was struck on the head with a stone, thrown by nobody knows who, and was borne unconscious into the factory, where he received attention from an ambulance surgeon. Stransky and Rosenberg were also struck by missiles, but received no serious injuries.

The ambulance had come from Gouverneur Hospital soon after the police and patrol wagons arrived. For an hour the doctors had all the work they could do. Here was a gashed head, there a wounded hand. An old woman had been knocked senseless by a policeman's club. A dozen or more women had fainted and were revived with difficulty. Two men, J. R. Gastenberg of 270 First Avenue and E. Lipman of 136 Rivington Street, the first suffering from bruises and internal injuries and the second from a badly sprained leg, had to be taken to the hospital for treatment.

Among others who were hurt was Detective Sergeant McCafferty of the Central Office, who had a severe cut on his head. He had been detailed to look for pickpockets in the crowd. A man named Joseph Rosinsky had received a gash on his forehead. Policeman O'Donnell of the Delancey Street Station, Julius Weber, and Julius Kahn were three more who suffered from cuts and bruises. At least twenty more had their wounds—painful, but not serious hurts—dressed by the surgeons, and the number of those who received injuries more or less and did not wait for medical attention probably reached a hundred.

FACTORY DAMAGE ABOUT $1,200.

The total damage to the factory was estimated by Mr. Hoe at about $1,200. After he gave out his formal statement he was asked about the charge that his men harassed the people of the vicinity. This was true to a certain extent, he said, adding:

"We have 1,800 employes and about 300 apprentices, boys, in the building. You know what boys are. Some of them have a dislike for the Jews, many of whom live around here. We have done everything in our power to prevent these boys from annoying anybody, although we have no jurisdiction over them when they are in the streets. Many of them have been discharged from time to time on account of complaints received, and we are ready always to listen to any complaints from responsible parties."

Mr. Hoe reiterated his statement that his men had not been primarily the cause of the trouble.

W. E. Carver, one of the officials of the company, said he had been in the office when the party of Jews came in at the beginning of the trouble. He denied that they had been insulted, and said they were ejected by his order because they grew much excited and talked in a language that he could not understand. It was at this point, he explained, that the bombardment of the factory began, and in a little while most of the windows on the first and second stories were shattered.

All during the fighting the Grand Street horse car lines and all the lines ending at the ferry had been completely tied up. Even before the rioting began they had been almost stopped by the funeral crowds, as had the other car lines all through the east side. It was after 3 o'clock when the police permitted the cars to run past the factory again, and all who walked along Grand Street between that hour and dark were forced to move along rapidly. The officers were formed along all the streets for a block away from the building, and the inspector, several Captains, and more than a dozen Sergeants walked up and down in front of the lines, directing the work of keeping the streets cleared.

While the stone-throwing and fighting were in progress the policemen made arrests here and there, and several additional prisoners were taken into custody later in the afternoon, the offenders generally being men who would not move along fast enough to suit the guard. Incidentally, several alleged pickpockets were captured.

By the time the prisoners were taken to the Essex Market Court to be arraigned, the news of the trouble had spread to all quarters of the east side, and if there were any Jews who did not know about the funeral before, they had heard of it then. Thousands were gathered in front of the court, crying threats against the factory employes and shouting excitedly in Yiddish or Hebrew. Inside the courtroom was packed with lawyers, representatives of the company, and newspaper men.

BEFORE MAGISTRATE MAYO.

The prisoners' lawyers protested to Magistrate Mayo that the fault lay with the factory men, and he replied that he agreed with their protests, and thought that those responsible for he attack on the mourners ought to be brought into the trialroom. Congressman Henry M. Goldfogle was one of those who appeared for the prisoners, and among the other lawyers were Isidor Cohn, Otto Rosalsky, Alexander Roseuthal, and Abraham Levy.

Harry Grinsky, a seventeen-year-old hoy of 98 Allen Street, was arraigned first, charged by Officer Keenan of the Fifth Street Station with throwing a brick into the factory. The policeman said that he and a fellow-officer were bringing in the prisoner his comrade. Patrolman Fitzpatrick, had been struck on the head with a stone. Mr. Levy defended Grinsky, who was fined $5.

Congressman Goldfogle's client was Zacharlah Feingold of 237 Henry Street, who was also accused of throwing a brick into the factory, his accuser being a clerk of the Hoes. A fine of $10 was imposed, and the Magistrate remarked that he had no ill-feeling against Jews, but that he wanted to stop rioting among them.

Roundsman Jackson charged Henry Rosenbloom, a Broome Street tailor, with throwing stones. He had struck the prisoner with his club, but his own head had been gashed by one of the stones. Lawyer Rosalsky wanted to make a charge of assault against the patrolman, but the Magistrate would not allow it, and held the prisoner for trial. Samuel Allenstein of 178 Clinton Street, another prisoner of Jackson's, and Samuel Rosenberg of 157 Chrystie Street, were held also.

Patrolman McKean of the Delancey Street Station arraigned Frederick Levy of 118 Lewis Street for striking him in the face with a whip, but the prisoner said he was trying to urge forward a balky team, and was discharged. Charles Relff, Morris Silverman, and Henry Subhran, three boys arrested by McKean, were allowed to go. They had thrown stones at the officer when he arrested Levy.

Samuel Glicksburg of 450 Cherry Street was discharged, and Abraham Silverstein, who had created a disturbance in front of a police station, was fined $5. Henry Stockhusen of 28 Grand Street, Brooklyn, an employe of the Hoe Company, was arraigned for disorderly conduct in playing the hose on the crowd, and was paroled for a later hearing at the request of his lawyer.

While the arraignments were in progress Inspector Cross was planning how to get the Hoe employes out of the factory in safety. At 5 o'clock, having stationed officers in a line on each side of the entrance, he made the 1,800 men and 300 boy apprentices file out in single line. In this form they marched, the officers protecting them all the time, up Grand Street toward the Bowery, until they were so far away that the officers thought they might be allowed to break their line and lose themselves in the crowds that still thronged the streets.

The attempt of Mr. Levine and his companions to hold a mass meeting at 414 Grand Street was not encouraged by the police, who would not allow many people to enter the place. It was arranged by those present, however, that a great meeting should be held to-night to protest against the men employed by the Hoe Company. To arrange for this gathering a committee was appointed, but it had not decided definitely last night on a meeting place. It will endeavor to have in attendance at the gathering as many prominent Jews, both from up-town and the east side, as possible.

Even if the rioting had not marred the solemnity of the funeral procession, the last honors to Chief Rabbi Jacob Joseph would have been a conspicuous event in the history of east side celebrations. Seldom before, not even during the meat riot, had so many thousands of people thronged the streets. Never had a man so well beloved by the Orthodox Jews died in this country, nor had there been another opportunity since those Jews came to number hundreds of thousands in this city for them to unite in a public observance that appealed so strongly to every one of them.

From the door of the Chief Rabbi's humble home, at 263 Henry Street, to the gateway of the Temple Rodolph Sholom Cemetery, in Cypress Hills, L. I., the route of the funeral line was one continuous path of mourning. In all the east side the places of business of orthodox Jews were closed for the day, and that meant the closing of almost all shops in the section where the Chief Rabbi had worked. In Brooklyn, wherever there were settlements of orthodox Jews, the conditions were the same. All, from the wealthy storekeeper to the pushcart man, were in mourning for the dead leader, who came to this country from Russia many years ago, and who, although he had a chance to accumulate a fortune, spent all his money for charity.

So great was the veneration in which he was held that many merchants and other prosperous Jews of the lower east side vied with each other in their efforts to secure in advance the right to be buried near him in the cemetery. One merchant of Canal Street offered to give to the Beth Hamerdrash Hagodal Synagogue, which obtained the privilege of the funeral, the sum of $5,000 for a grave plot next to the chief rabbi's. Others made similar propositions. All the offers were rejected.

By daybreak Henry Street, for several blocks in both directions, had become crowded to suffocation with the mourners. Men and women of all ages, long-bearded patriarchs, mothers with babies in their arms, young girls and boys jostled and pushed each other, all trying to get as near the house as possible. The wailing and chanting echoed from all sides. Men and women wept aloud on the sidewalks. The fire escapes of every building, the windows of every tenement, were packed. In every door people were massed as closely as they could crowd.

AN UNPAINTED PINE COFFIN.

It was not long after sunrise when eight men, members of the Chevra Kedar, or Holy Society, pushed their way through the multitude, bearing on their shoulders an unpainted white pine box. There was no elaborate coffin for the dead rabbi. Like others of his belief, he was to be buried in this unadorned box, an outward indication that death leveled all equally.

As the coffin was borne through the crowd, the monotonous chating grew more widespread, the lamentations increased their volume, until the air seemed filled with one giant wail of sorrow. As they wept and mourned, the crowds rushed forward to touch the pine box. A woman fainted, and was taken out of the turmoil with great difficulty by two policemen. Across the street from the rabbi's home the crush became so fierce that two or three men were thrown down and trampled upon, and when they were rescued by the officers, their faces were covered with blood. A woman fainted, and still another. The police had more than they could do.

Capt. Thompson had sent thirty officers to this particular block. As Sergt. McSweeney said afterward, the men were soon lost, and he was obliged to telephone to the station for more help, with the result that the Captain himself and nearly a hundred men came to the rescue. But even after that the control of the crowd was no easy matter, and long after the procession had started on its wrinding course through the narrow streets of the quarter, a good force of officers had to remain around the house.

While the coffin was being carried inside, other members of the Holy Society were preparing the body of the chief rabbi for burial. They wrapped it in a talith, and then in the kittle, or cloth, received by the orthodox Jew at the time of his marriage and worn on atonement days after that. After the body was placed in the coffin, Rabbi Philip Klein chanted a prayer. The only persons inside the house were the members of the dead man's family and most of the sixty-two rabbis who had gathered from this city and other places to honor his memory.

The east side know beforehand what points the hearse and cavalcade of mourners would pass, and every one of the streets was packed. Policemen, numbering more than 300, were stationed at various places along the line, and there was hardly a block in which they did not have to work ceaselessly to allow the passing of the hearse. More than once the procession was cut up, and many of the carriages, which had intended to follow the hearse all along the route, had to make short tours to the Grand Street Ferry, by which it was planned to go to Brooklyn.

The crowds did not stand quietly on the sidewalks and curbstones while the procession pass, but every one seemed to have the one desire to rush forward and touch the hearse, which was driven by Mr. Gutterman, one of the influential orthodox Jews of the lower east side. In front of the horses on each side of the hearse and behind it marched solid lines of officers, but they were swept aside by the enthusiastic spectators, and not infrequently there were such onslaughts that men and women were trampled and hurt. It was estimated by the police that possibly as many as a hundred persons, exclusive of those injured in the fighting around the Hoe factory, were hurt more or less at various points along the line.

50,000 MOURNERS IN LINE.

Though it was impossible to calculate exactly the number of mourners in line, the police said 50,000 would not be far wrong. This figure included the boys who chanted at the head of the procession, the long line of mourners who came between them and the hearse, the still longer line who followed the hearse, and the two hundred or more carriage occupants who brought up the rear. Of course this alignment was not maintained, for there was never a time when the sections of the line were not separated by thousands who had not been included in the original make-up of the funeral march.

It would be even more impossible to estimate the number of those who saw the passing procession than those who actually endeavored to follow or precede the hearse. Undoubtedly hundreds of thousands, probably half the population of the lower east side, saw the line pass at once place or another.

In as good order as it was possible to maintain the procession passed from the Henry Street house to the various synagogues within reach. These places of worship, at each of which a stop was made long enough for a rabbi to chant a short prayer in front of the synagogue door, were located in Madison, Pike, Eldridge, Forsyth, and Norfolk Street. The Beth Hamerdrash Hagodal Synagogue, in the last-named street, was the one which had offered to pay to the chief rabbi's widow $15 a week during the rest of her life.

Originally it had been planned to carry the coffin into this synagogue and have a eulogy delivered by Rabbi Klein, but the great crowds and the certainty that the transfer of the body in and from the building would be a very arduous undertaking caused such a rearrangement of the plan that the stop at this place of worship was just like the other stops, and Rabbi Klein chanted his prayer on the street, while the crowds roundabout kept up their mad rush to touch the hearse.

Probably the most picturesque section of the procession was the group of school-boys in the lead. There were a thousand of them. They came from the Machziky Talmud School, at 227 East Broadway, and each one chanted the Thilim, or Promise of David, from memory. Most of them were bare-headed. All of them were dressed just as they would be on any other day—in clothes that were far from new.

PROMISE OF DAVID CHANTED.

In the line that preceded and followed the hearse most of the men wore long beards. They were of the type of Russian Jew, so familiar to those who have visited the east side. They, too, chanted, and most of them kept wiping the tears from their eyes as they marched. Occasionally there were a few women who tried to keep in the line, but before it had gone far, most of them were dropping out and joining the multitude on the sidewalks.

It was just after the last stop, as the procession had turned down Grand Street from Norfolk, that the line came in sight of the Hoe factory, and the employes there were seen and heard jeering from the windows.

The rioting at Sheriff Street was at its height when the hearse reached the Grand Street ferry house, and those who marched immediately around the death vehicle did not even know that the trouble behind them had resolved itself into anything serious. So great was the commotion, incident to the transferring of the hearse and carriages across the river, that the noise of the fighters could not be heard, and enough of the procession to block all the square about the ferry had passed the Hoe factory before the police reserves arrived there.

There was a long delay before the start across toward Williamsburg was made. Around the ferry 10,000 or more mourners had concentrated, and Capt. Thompson Sergt. McSweeney, and 200 officers were kept busy preparing a clearing through which the hearse might approach the ferry slip. The ticket sellers found it absolutely impossible to accommodate all those who wished to cross the river, and many of the carriages and pedestrians had to take the boats to Grand Street, Brooklyn, purposing to go from there in a roundabout way to the cemetery.

Had there been no rioting at all farther up the street the horse cars of the vicinity would have been almost useless for the time being, and traffic of all sorts, including half a dozen car lines, had been at a standstill all along the line of march since the procession began at 11:15 o'clock in the morning. For miles in every direction the effect of the funeral had been felt by truck drivers, and there were streets in truck drivers and car drivers, and there were streets in which scores of vehicles were stalled, unable to move in any direction, for two or three hours.

Seeing that there might be trouble on the other side of the river, Capt. Thompson telephoned from Grand Street to Williamsburg, reminding the precinct commander over there that this was no ordinary occasion, and that at least a hundred men in uniform would be needed at the other side of the ferry. So, when the boat had crossed, the hundred officers were lined up, and the crowds they had to handle were hardly less dense than those of Manhattan Borough had been.

CROWDS ACROSS THE RIVER.

It was estimated that more than 75,000 people had thronged in Broadway, Williamsburg. They followed the hearse and carriages, mingling with the mourners who had managed to get across the river from this side to continue the march on foot.

So great was the crowd that the streets were blocked and cars were unable to start. It became necessary for the police to force a passageway. In order to put an end to much of the excitement the route of the funeral was changed after the cortège disembarked from the ferryboat.

This was a great disappointment to the waiting throng on Broadway. The procession, instead of going up the latter thoroughfare, as was intended at first, turned into Kent Avenue and went in the direction of Grand Street. At South Sixth Street a man in an upper story of the axle foundry of ex-Mayor Frederick W. Wurster hurled a billet of wood from a window at the funeral cortège. The missile struck the high silk hat of a man in the procession, ruining the headgear.

This incident nearly precipitated another riot. The Jews rushed toward the foundry, but were prevented from entering by half a dozen policemen who hurried down from Broadway and dispersed the mob. Several minutes elapsed before order was restored. The funeral procession finally passed on. Hundreds of the Jews were forced to take cars and elevated trains toward the cemetery, and the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company had provided extra cars on both lines in advance.

At the cemetery fully 15,000 had gathered. Many of them had been waiting for the hearse before it came, and with it arrived several thousand more. There had been no general information as to where the grave would be dug, and when it was finally seen that the spot selected was in the farther corner of the cemetery there was a great rush in that direction. The crowds trampled over graves, jumped fences, hung to the horses' heads, and rushed past the few policemen who had been sent out with the procession. There were not more than a dozen officers at first, but when it was found that the services in the graveyard were not to be comparatively quiet, as had been expected, a telephone message brought more.

The sixty-two rabbis, disembarking from their carriages, took their stands at intervals throughout the cemetery, and each chanted the death prayer, surrounded by dense crowds. Around the site of the grave were assembled the family of the chief rabbi and the largest group of mourners, and the crush forward to hear the chanting of Rabbi M. S. Molgnsky of Boston, who officiated at this point, was so great that the police had to resort to violence. One of the dead rabbi's daughters fainted in the crush, and it was only due to a strenuous use of clubs that the officers were able to make room for her to get out to where she could breathe the fresh air.

By this time the sun was beating down fiercely. Many of the mourners who had walked through the hot streets of Manhattan Borough were here, worn out by their exertions, perspiring and still chanting. The chanting lasted for an hour or more, and then the coffin was deposited in the grave, which was dug while the mourners waited. It was nearly night when the last of the great crowd had dispersed.

JEWS DENOUNCE THE POLICE.

Mass Meetings to be Called by Indignation Committees—Hoe Employes Condemned by Stiebling Association.

Two indignation meetings were held late last night. At the conference of Jewish professional men of the district, held at the office of Dr. Julius Halpern, at 250 East Broadway, the police were denounced for brutality, and a committee appointed to investigate and formulate charges against the officers in charge; and at a meeting of the John Stiebling Republican Association of the Twelfth Assembly District, a resolution was passed denouncing the employes and heads of departments of the firm of R. Hoe & Co. for their actions during the funeral.

A dozen or more east side physicians and lawyers were present at the meeting held at Dr. Halpern's office, among them Dr. Paul Kaplan and Lawyer A. H. Sarasohn.

"Instead of protecting the Jews," said Dr. Halpern, "the police attacked them, and instead of preventing R. Hoe & Co.'s men from throwing hot water and missiles upon the mourners, the police incited them in their outrageous conduct."

"Talk of Russia, where the Jew is said to be oppressed!" exclaimed Dr. Halpern. "There never was such an outrage on our race as that which happened this afternoon. The action of the police in attacking and brutally beating with their sticks women and children in the performance of one of their most sacred religious rites—that of mourning for their greatest rabbi—is an outrage of which no barbaric country of the Middle Ages was ever guilty."

"We will thoroughly investigate the matter," said Lawyer Sarasohn, "and our evidence will be placed in the form of affidavits before Police Commissioner Partridge, and if he fails to act we will call upon Mayor Low and District Attorney Jerome.

Dr. Morris Fischberg explained the trouble at the Grand Street ferry house by saying that it was a custom of the Jews at the funeral of a great rabbi to help the hearse along by turning the wheels with their hands. The great crowd which tried to get at the wheels resulted in much confusion, and the police, he said, were perhaps justified in forcing them back.

At the meeting of the John Stiebling Association, held at 464 Grand Street, the following resolution was passed:

That we as free American citizens, respecting all nations and creeds, do hereby condemn the actions of the employes of R. Hoe & Co. for the contemptible manner in which they treated the mourners at the funeral of the late Rabbi Jacob Joseph while passing the factory of R. Hoe & Co. on Grand Street to-day.

We also censure the firm of R. Hoe & Co. for placing such men in charge of their various departments, who will permit their subordinates to incite riots, knowing and being present at the time that the workingmen under their charge were insulting and assaulting peaceable citizens while attending the funeral of their beloved Rabbi; also be it

Resolved, That the Chief of Police is hereby requested to investigate thoroughly the actions of those responsible for the insults cast upon these people and bring them to a speedy trial.

It was reported at one of the meetings that a boy named Julius Weber had been killed during the riot, and that before he died he had accused a policeman of having clubbed him on the head. It was learned later, however, that the boy, though badly injured, was not in immediate danger. He is the son of a tailor who lives at 104 Delancey Street, and is now being cared for by friends in Suffolk Street.

The preliminary committee which met at Dr. Halpern's will send out notifications this morning, and to-night mass meetings will be held by all the synagogues, lodges, and principal Hebrew societies below Fourteenth Street.

New Classes at Cooper Union.

The library and reading room of the Cooper Union will be closed for cleaning from Aug. 4 to Aug. 18. It is announced that a new class in naval architecture has been established as well as day and evening classes for men and women in decorative composition and interior decoration.

EX-CHIEF DEVERY'S BIG EXCURSION

Ten Thousand Women and Children Entertained and Fed.

TWO STEAMBOATS; SIX BARGES

Great Day for the Would-Be Leader of the Ninth District—Great Quantities of Provisions for the Dinner—No Serious Accidents.

It was a great day yesterday for the Ninth Assembly District and William S. Devery. The free invitation excursion, looked forward to by 20,000 women and children of the neighborhood of the Four Corners with an impatient expectancy, was realized, and the dreams of a fortnight became an actual fact. True, at the last moment the destination was changed from Raritan Beach to Dudley's Grove. True, also that the day broke gloomy and forbidding, but the rain did not do more than threaten.

It was within fifteen minutes of being two hours past the appointed time—"9 o'clock sharp," as the invitations had it—when the ropes were cast loose from the Atlas Line pier, at Twenty-fifth Street, North River, and the outing was begun, but the delay was not the fault of the big Chief.

As it was an excursion for women, Mr. Devery would not deny them the privilege of being late, and therefore while the long stream of women and children, with baby carriages and baskets, flowed down Twenty-fifth Street, the steamboats and the barges were kept waiting, and more steamers and more barges were added to suit the requirements.

When the great excursion started and the fleet headed up stream, there were ranged side by side, and connected by gangways, the steamboats Tolchester and Crystal Stream, the barges Susquehanna, Charles S. Spear, William Myers, William J. Haskett, Walter Sands, and Coxsackie, and the tugboat Gilbert M. Edgett, which steamed on in advance with a tow line hitched to the middle craft.

It was an inspiring and exhilarating spectacle. Up the Hudson the fleet headed, the flutter of flags and streamers and hat ribbons lending picturesque announcement of a Ninth District holiday. From the first moment he led the guest of honor, Mrs. Sarah Martin, seventy-five years old, of 487 West Twenty-first Street, who has known him from childhood, on board till the last expiring rocket lit with a fitful glimmer the waters of the Hudson, ex-Chief Devery was everywhere. Where he could not be in person he was represented by committee, and if any one of the 10,000 excursionists wanted anything it was only necessary to ask for it.

PHYSICIANS AND NURSES.

There were physicians on board—six of them—and nurses—six also—from St. Luke's Hospital, and a corps of life-savers under the veteran Gus Riley, recruited from the beaches on Coney Island. The life-savers, in the negligée garb appropriate to their vocation, tried hard to earn their salary by saving a few lives, but no one was considerate enough to fall overboard. Now and then they offered themselves as partners in a dance, which was considered a thoughtful and kindly act.

The physicians and the nurses had more to do. Apart from administering a few lotions to external injuries occasioned by cuts from broken tumblers or falls on the slippery decks, the duties of the physicians were not arduous on the up trip. On the voyage homeward, however, the cumulative effects of 6,000 bottles of sarsaparilla, 4,000 pies, 8,000 pounds of candy, and 1,500 quarts of ice cream began to make demonstrations in the anatomies of the small boy and his sister.

But such things were merely incidental, and, for that matter, necessary. For who ever heard of an outing worthy the name when some persons did not cut themselves or stub their toes or batter their heads or tear their clothes or get sick? If more than usual were under treatment yesterday, it was but further evidence that it was an unusual outing.

So the bands played on—there were forty-five pieces and a piano—and the bartenders drew sarsaparilla and sweet soda—"Nothin' hard when the women were aboard," the Chief said—and everybody struggled over the victuals.

It was a lesson in the finesse of politics to see how the devotion of the women, wives of electors, was won with ice cream and sandwiches and sarsaparilla and pies, and how the babes were seduced with lactated food and nursing bottles. Nursing bottles were on board, fifteen hundred of them, and it was said they came in very handy.

"It's easy seen' he's a family man," one of the women remarked, "and a thoughtful one at that. Now, that other fellow—what's his name—Goodwin? Well, he'd never have thought of the nursing bottles."

"Bet yer life, Bill's all right," rejoined a member of the Committee on Entertainment. "What'll Croker think when he hears of it? He never thought of nursing bottles, he didn't."

James J. Walsh, the "honest blacksmith," of the Twenty-sixth Assembly District, who will give an anti-Croker excursion next month, went along to see how it was done. He saw. Mr. Walsh takes his stand with the "Big Chief" "that the people don't get enough of what's going."

"There's Dunn," he said, "who's the present Tammany leader in the Twenty-sixth. What's he done for the district? Nothin'. He's got $4,000,000 worth of contracts in the four boroughs, and nobody in the district can get a job for him."

PROVISIONS FOR THE DINNER.

The event of the day was dinner. Before that portentious happening all else paled. What, indeed, had they come for but dinner—except, perhaps, supper! There had been rumors as to just what and how much there was going to be, but all agreed on the main essential that there would be plenty.

And there was—for a while. On board the fleet, all under the charge of Caterer Michael O'Neil, and all bought of citizens and voters of the Ninth Assembly District, were these provisions:

3,000 pounds of roast beef and corned beef.
200 hams.
50 barrels of potatoes.
25 crates of cooked tomatoes.
250 baskets of clams for clam chowder.
10 crates of raw tomatoes.
500 large heads of cabbage.
200 pounds of coffee.
2 barrels of onions.
30 barrels of crackers.
3,000 quarts of milk.
1,000 pounds of fancy cakes.
2,000 large pies.
16,000 bottles of sarsaparilla and cream soda.
8,000 pounds of mixed candy.
1,500 quarts of ice cream.
1,400 bags of popcorn.
10 barrels of birch beer.
5,000 loaves of bread.

"Say, what do you think of it?" asked the Chief, glowing with pride, as he emerged, battered, but safe, from the last of many melées around the long table on the Susquehanna. "What would Sheehan say if he saw that? I tell you, we've got the people."

But all of the 150 assistants of the caterer were not so adept in a crowd as the ex-Chief, and those of them who ventured to brave the surging masses of arms and petticoats to carry baskets of provisions to the outer fringe came to grief every time. But they went down in defeat bravely, fighting gallantly to the last, yielding only when the baskets had been torn from them, their contents seized, and they themselves trampled under feet that were none the less ruthless because clad in No. 3 shoes, narrow width.

There was one hitch in the programme, and only one, and nobody seemed to mind it. There was no stop at Dudley's Grove. One experience a day in getting 10,000 woman and children aboard six barges and two steamboats was about all that anybody wanted.

Meanwhile there was music and dancing and song and vaudeville. An opera troupe, under the conduct of Mr. Blumenthal, had come up from Arverne to help entertain the excursionists. It had been intended to present "The Mascot," with the accessories of a real theatre, but there wasn't room for the performance. The artists sang, however, and acted a little and danced some, and all was well.

The turn for home was made just above Hastings, and as that was at about 6 o'clock the excursionists began to get ready for supper. Then was the saddening fact borne in upon them that there was no supper. Some bread remained and a little chowder, not very strong with clam, but well stocked with potato, and plenty of fresh water. But the sandwiches had vanished, the ice cream had melted, even the sarsaparilla and the sweet soda had disappeared. Of cabbages there were a few and some tomatoes, but the glory of the feast had departed and enthusiasm sank visibly.

The band kept up playing "On a Sunday Afternoon" with great gusto and the dancers continued to dance. There was also a little exhibition performance by the life-saving corps, which stimulated interest temporarily. Mrs. William McMahon of 234 West Twenty-seventh Street, supplied the occasion. Mrs. McMahon, in the pursuance of the maternal solicitude which rightfully animated her, had gone to replenish the nursing bottle, and had given her babe to a friend to hold. The friend, in pursuance of something else, had passed the youngster to another friend. When, therefore, Mrs. McMahon returned and didn't see the baby where she had left it, she went into hysterics and tried to jump overboard. Fortunately, Life Saver Samuel H. Berg, whose home when he is not saving lives is at 151 Allen Street, was on the spot, and he prevented the consummation of Mrs. McMahon's rash intention.

When the interest in this exhibition had subsided the ex-Chief came to the rescue. He delivered a speech. Standing on the stairway of the Tolchester and facing as many of his guests as could crowd into his presence, he said:

"Ladies, I want to thank you for comin'. This is a woman's campaign. I want the women with me. [A voice: 'They're here.'] Now, you just go home and tell your husbands and your brothers, and anybody else you know who has a vote, that they're to vote against the people who don't do no good for the district. You know who I mean. [Voices: 'We know 'em—Sheehan and Goodwin.'] That's all, ladies. I'm not goin'n to make no speech. You didn't come to hear a speech, but to have a good time. I hope you've had it."

Devery bowed and edged his way out through the crowd, while the women cheered, and those who dared to be so familiar went over to where Mrs. Devery sat, with her daughter, and shook hands with both, and looked at where the great man had vanished and otherwise let it be understood what their sentiments were.

It took a long time to berth the big flotilla at the pier at Twenty-fifth Street when it reached there, but once more tediousness was averted by the life-saving crew, which came to the relief with another rescue. William Myers, one of the boat crew, good-naturedly tumbled overboard, and Samuel Berg distinguished himself again. Berg, who has a weakness for being nearby when accidents happen, jumped in after Myers, and both clambered out together safely.

While that was going on fireworks were being sent up from the decks of the two centre barges, proclaiming to the disappointed ones of the Ninth District that the excursion had returned. There were about 5,000 persons on the pier waiting, and when Devery and his guests went ashore they were received with acclaims that could be heard at the decorated pump at the Four Corners.

There the ex-Chief spoke briefly, hinting suggestively at other outings and what not that were in store for his loyal supporters in the Ninth if he be the Tammany leader by virtue of duly counted votes. Then he handed about hundreds of twenty-five-cent pieces to the children as they passed by him and pushed his way to a cab, and the great excursion of July 30, 1902, was over.

EXCURSIONIST'S SON DROWNED.

Boy Fell from a Barge and Was Swept Under a Pier.

While waiting for the Devery excursion to return last evening, eight-year-old Edward Todd of 534 West Twenty-seventh Street fell off a barge at the pier at West Twenty-seventh Street. He was swept under the pier by the tide and drowned.

The boy and a brother went to the pier to welcome their mother and their five brothers and sisters home from the excursion. In the morning Edward had assisted his mother by carrying one of the twins. The boys were hooking for bananas in the water when Edward fell off.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL ISSUE.

DETROIT, July 30.—The Democratic State Convention to nominate a Governor and State officers convened in the Light Guard Armory at 4:15 this afternoon and will continue in session until to-morrow night. Nomiuations will not be made until to-morrow. There appears to be a lack of competition for the nominations. Several prominent Democrats suggested for the nomination for Governor have declared their unwillingness to make the run, among these being D. J. Campau of Detroit, Justin R. Whiting of St. Clair, and State Senator James W. Helme of Adrian, though Whiting and Helme are still regarded as possibilties. Charles K. Sligh of Grand Rapids is being boomed by his home delegation from Kent County, and Judge George H. Durand of Flint, a gold Democrat, is supported by the Seventh, Tenth, and Twelfth. Durand, however, is opposed by State Chairman Whiting and the Silver Democrats.

BASEBALL PLAYERS IN SMASH-UP ON ERIE.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., July 30.—The band wagon which was conveying the Ilion baseball team to Suburban Park this afternoon was struck at the Broad Street crossing in Lestershire by Erie Train No. 2. The driver was instantly killed and six others were injured, one seriously. Both horses were also instantly killed.

The view of the track west of the crossing is shut off by the station and a high bluff, and the occupants of the wagon claim that the engineer of the train, John Delancey of this city, failed to blow his whistle or ring his bell. It is claimed by passengers that the train, which was forty minutes late, was running seventy miles an hour.

The band wagon was descending the hill toward the crossing slowly, the brake being on. The players were laughing and joking, and the horses were almost on the crossing when a young boy, Harry Wheeler of Lestershire, at great risk, jumped on the track and tried to warn them.

The driver, without thought of himself, turned to the others in the wagon and yelled to them to jump. He had plenty of time to save himself, but stuck to his post, and when the train struck the horses he was thrown head foremost against a freight car and instantly killed. Catcher Shea of the Ilion team attempted to save the Signor boy on the front seat, but was unsuccessful.

Pitcher Hess and his father, who had come here to-day to see his son play, were on the rear of the wagon when the train struck, and were hurled twenty-five feet, landing on the tracks. The horses were dragged 250 feet. The train ran nearly half a mile before it could be stopped.

July Wheat Corner Shorts May Appeal.

Special to The New York Times.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 30.—The shorts caught in Minneapolis by the July wheat corner and due to settle to-morrow may appeal to the Directors of the Chamber of Commerce to fix the price for settlement under the anti-corner rule, following the example of the Chicago shorts in July oats. They are likely to get little help. There is not a heavy short line out, and the price has not reached an unreasonable figure, about 80 cents, and there was no cold-blooded attempt to corner the market. One milling company simply bought for milling purposes, and got all the July wheat in sight. It has shown no disposition to squeeze any one.

Congressman Loudenslager Renamed.

WOODBURY, N. J., July 30.—The contest in the First New Jersey District for the Republican Congressional nomination ended this afternoon in the selection of Congressman H. C. Loudenslager, who received 184 votes in the convention against 123 for J. Alphonse Van Sant.

To PREVENT SUNSTROKE DRINK
ZOOLAK
It Is DR. DADIRRIAN'S
Original and only genuine Matzoon
FOOD and DRINK
Positively Refuse Imitations.
At Fountains, Cafes, Druggists.

HARD COAL
$9.50 & $10 Per Ton.
THE
BLACK DIAMOND
ANTHRACITE COAL COMPANY
HON. T. V. POWDERLY, PRESIDENT,
HAS OVER
10,000,000 TONS
OF RED ASH COAL.

Anthracite Authorities positively state that the Price of Hard Coal will not fall below $7.00 per ton in the next eighteen months.

THIS COMPANY'S PROPERTY—THE PETER STARR ESTATE—IS ONE OF THE RICHEST HARD COAL PROPERTIES LOCATED IN THE HEART OF THE GREAT COAL FIELDS OF PENNSYLVANIA. AT BRANCHDALE, SCHUYLKILL COUNTY, NEAR POTTSVILLE; IMMEDIATELY SURROUNDED BY READING AND LEHIGH VALLEY COAL LAND, AND BY READING COLLIERIES THAT HAVE BEEN IN OPERATION FOR THE PAST FORTY YEARS.

THE COAL IS THERE, and nothing remains but to mine and ship it.

A MAJORITY of the SPECIAL ALLOTMENT of stock now offered at 75 CENTS PER SHARE has been subscribed. In order to secure any stock at this price subscriptions must be forwarded at once.

Immediately upon the sale of this special allotment the stock WILL ADVANCE TO $1.00 PER SHARE.

SEND FOR FULL PARTICULARS AND DETAILED INFORMATION REGARDING THE COMPANY AND ITS PROPERTY. This offering is limited and to secure allotment subscriptions must be forwarded at once. Address inquiries and make checks payable to the order of the Treasurer.

BLACK DIAMOND ANTHRACITE COAL CO.,
100 Broadway, New York.

IOWA REPUBLICANS FOR TARIFF REVISION

Believe in Modifying Schedules to Curtail Trusts.

President Roosevelt's Cuban Reciprocity Policy Indorsed and His Renomination Favored—Philippine Policy Also Approved.

DES MOINES, Iowa, July 30.—The Republican State Convention to-day named the following ticket:

Secretary of State—W. B. MARTIN of Adair County.
Auditor of State—B. F. CARROLL of Davis County.
Treasurer of State—GILBERT S. GILBERTSON of Winnebago County.
Attorney General—C. W. MULLAN of Black Hawk County.
Judge of the Supreme Court—SCOTT M. LADD of O'Brien County.
Judge of the Supreme Court, (short term)—CHARLES A. BISHOP of Polk County.
Clerk of the Supreme Court—JOHN C. CROCKETT of Hardin County.
Railroad Commissioner—E. A. DAWSON of Bremer.

Nearly 1,100 delegates attended the convention, practically full delegations representing every county. The only controversy was over the tariff and trust utterances of the platform.

As the result of the Congressional caucuses, held this morning, the Committee on Resolutions reported in favor of a reaffirmation of the Cedar Rapids tariff trust plank in the platform, which reads: "That we assert the sovereignty of the people over all corporations and aggregations of capital, and the right residing in the people to enforce such regulations, restrictions, or prohibitions upon corporate management as will protect the individual and society form abuse of the power which great combinations of capital wield. We favor such amendment of the Inter-State Commerce act as will more fully carry out its prohibition of discrimination in r

AMERICANS DECORATED BY GERMAN EMPEROR

Rewards for Courtesies Shown to Prince Henry.

MAYOR LOW DECLINED

He Accepted with Pleasure, However, a Framed Portrait of the Prince—List of Presents Distributed.

BERLIN, July 30.—The German Emperor has conferred a number of decorations on Americans incidental to the visit to the United States of Prince Henry of Prussia.

The Red Eagle of the Third Class is bestowed on Samuel H. Ashbridge, Mayor of Philadelphia; Julius Fleischmann, Mayor of Cincinnati; Rolla Wells, Mayor of St. Louis; David R. Francis, ex-Governor of Missouri; Arthur Eddy of Chicago, and Gustav H. Schwab of New York.

The Red Eagle of the Fourth Class is given to W. S. McChesney, General Manager of the St. Louis Terminal; Gustav Fischer, President of the German Maennerchor of Chicago; Chief of Police Matthew Kiely of St. Louis; Prof. Camillo von Kleuze of Chicago, and the Rev Dr. Gustav Zimmerman of Chicago.

Those who receive the Crown Order of the Third Class are John N. Partridge, Police Commissioner of New York; Detective Capt. Titus of New York; Henry Rubens of Chicago, and William Vocke of Chicago.

The Crown Order of the Fourth Class is conferred on Consular Agent Baumbach of Milwaukee; George C. Boldt, Manager of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York; J. J. Coakley, Station Master, St. Louis, and Wilhelm Schmidt of Chicago.

The Emperor presents autograph photographs of himself to the designers of the yacht Meteor III., A Cary Smith, and Henry Barbey.

The Foreign Office announces a list of presents made by Prince Henry. Some of them were conferred by the Prince while he was in the United States, but most of them were sent recently. David J. Hill, Assistant Secretary of State, received a gold snuffbox bearing the letter "H" and a crown in diamonds. Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans was given an enamel portrait of the Prince surrounded by diamonds. Major General H. C. Corbin's present was a gold cigarette case, on which was the Prince's portrait in diamonds. Col. Theodore A. Bingham and Commander W. S. Cowles of the Navy, each received a gold cigarette case on which were a crown in diamonds and the letter "H." A bracelet, bearing the Prince's portrait in rubies and diamonds was presented to Mrs. H. H. D. Peirce, wife of the Third Assistant Secretary of State, and to Mr. Peirce was given a framed portrait of the Prince.

OTHER PRESENTS.

Other presents were given as follows: Major Richard Sylvester, Superintendent of the Washington (D. C.) Police Department; John E. Wilkie, Chief of the United States Secret Service; John C. Stubbs, railway official; Cornelius Van Cott, Postmaster at New York, and J. B. Reynolds, Secretary to the Mayor of New York, diamond scarfpins; McDougall Hawkes, Dock Commissioner, New York, a gold scarfpin; Thomas Sturgis, Fire Commissioner, New York, and Deputy Commissioner of Police Thurston, New York, gold cuff buttons; Police Inspectors Cortright, Brooks, Harley, Thompson, Kane, and Cross; Police Capts. Schmitberger and Wendell, and Capt. Smith of the Harbor Police, all of New York; Assistant Superintendent Hunsdorfer of the Pinkerton Bureau, Mr. Deutsch, who was telegraph agent at the Thirty-fourth Street Pier, New York, where the Hohenzollern lay, and Louis Murphy of the United States Secret Service, all receive scarfpins.

Postmaster Frederick E. Coyne of Chicago is given a gold cigarette case; Chief of Police Frank O'Neill of Chicago, a gold scarfpin, and the Manager of Willard's Hotel, Washington, a gold cigarette case.

Framed portraits of the Prince are sent to Seth Low, Mayor of New York; Patrick A. Collins, Mayor of Boston; Carter H. Harrison, Mayor of Chicago; to the Navy Department at Washington, Naval and Military Academies, the New York Yacht Club, the University Club, New York; to the armory of Squadron A, New York, and to the Milwaukee Museum.

GIVEN PHOTOGRAPHS.

Among those who receive photographs of the Prince are Govs. Nash of Ohio, Durbin of Indiana, Yates of Illinois, Van Sant of Minnesota, La Follette of Wisconsin, and Odell of New York; Mayor Gans of Albany, J. Pierpont Morgan, Charles Stewart Smith, Morris K. Jesup, Hermann Ridder, Edward Uhl, Abram S. Hewitt, Joseph Speyer, Carl Schurz, John Crosby Brown, Judge Henry E. Howland, and Ernst Thalmann, all of New York; Rear Admiral Albert S. Barker and Commander Richard Walnwright, United States Navy; Major Gen. J. R. Brooke, United States Army, and several members of his staff; former Secretary of the Navy John D. Long, and Gen. H. V. Boynton.

Residents of Chicago who are recipients of portraits are Harry Selfridge, Franklin MacVeagh, Watson F. Blair, Honore Palmer, F. Rice, Millyard Adams, George Everett Adams, John P. Mitchell, and Frank B. Tuttle.

In Milwaukee, portraits go to Mayor Rose, Ira B. Smith, Frank B. Bigelow, Frederick Pabst, C. C. Wall, Gen. Winckler, Oliver Fuller, and August Uihlein.

In Philadelphia, portraits go to A. L. Snowden, Charles Cramp, Joseph G. Darling, and George W. Boyd of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

Chief of Police Deitsch of Cincinnati, also, is one of those to whom the Prince's photograph is given.

Martin J. Egan, C. W. Tyler, and Robert Hazard, newspaper men who were on Prince Henry's train on the trip through the United States, were given autograph portraits of the Prince.

The published cablegrams in the afternoon papers of a long list of Americans decorated by the German Emperor, for courtesies shown to Prince Henry of Prussia, and the fact that Mayor Low only received a framed picture, while other Mayors were decorated, caused considerable wonder about the City Hall. The Mayor was asked about the matter, and said he had not received any word as yet of his present. Referring to the lack of decoration, he said:

"I was very courteously asked if I would receive a decoration, and replied, with thanks, that I preferred not to have one."

In discussing his decoration, Police Commissioner Partridge said:

"It's news to me, but many have had a good deal of fun with me over it. It's a very pleasant way of recognizing anything I may have done to make the Prince's visit safe and agreeable. I see I am not by any means at the bottom of the list of those honored by the Emperor. Will I wear the decoration? Well, I won't wear it till I get it."

"Will I wear it?" repeated Chief Detective George E. Titus, who receives the same decoration as the Commissioner. "With a great deal of pride. It's a very delicate and nice way of recognizing services which were simply in the line of strict duty, cheerfully done, without an idea of reward. I am very much pleased. I suppose a medal or something of the sort will come along shortly."

FRANCE HONORS AMERICANS.

Mayor Collins of Boston Made an Officer of the Legion of Honor and Three Others Chevaliers.

PARIS, July 30.—Patrick A. Collins, Mayor of Boston, Mass., has been appointed an officer of the Legion of Honor.

Paul Capdevielle, Mayor of New Orleans, and Thomas St. John Gaffney and Mr. Duveen of New York, have been appointed Chevaliers of the Legion.

Henry J. Duveen is a dealer in antiques at 302 Fifth Avenue. He is a member of the Metropolitan Museum of Art and lives at the Savoy Hotel.

Mr. Gaffney is a lawyer, with offices at 65 Broadway. He is a member of many clubs and lives at 41 Riverside Avenue. He has a summer home at Bernardsville, N. J.

CHINESE TARIFF REVISION.

Work of Representatives of China and Eight Powers Ended—Consent of Other Countries Expected.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 31.—The work of tariff revision, says the Shanghai correspondent of The Times, has been completed by the representatives of China and of eight treaty powers, the countries not taking part in the negotiations being Russia, Italy, Spain, and Portugal. It is not expected, however, that these countries will object to the new tariff, which will not become effective until they consent to it.

The specific duties agreed to represent an average levy of between 4 and 4½ per cent. on the present actual values.

THE BRITISH-CHINESE TREATY.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 31.—The general opinion of the commercial community, says the Shanghai correspondent of The Times, favors the terms of the new British-Chinese commercial treaty so far as they are known, but it is thought that a clearer definition is needed of the stipulation providing for the supervision of the native inland customs service by the foreign maritime customs service. At the same time it is considered that foreign imports are adequately safeguarded from unauthorized exactions.

CHINA MAY APPEAL TO THE HAGUE TRIBUNAL.

Question as to the Payment of the Indemnity on a Gold or Silver Basis May Be Thus Decided.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—It is within the bounds of probability that the issue that has arisen between the powers as to the medium in which the Chinese indemnity is to be paid will be settled by reference to The Hague tribunal.

It is now announced that under no circumstances will the United States Government be forced into the position occupied by some of the powers, who demand payment from China on a gold basis, and there are assurances of steadfast support for the United States in this contention from some of the most powerful Governments concerned in the Peking agreement.

Owing to the disagreement the proposition is advanced that the whole subject be referred to The Hague tribunal. China was one of the original signatories to The Hague convention, and is therefore in a position to demand a reference of this question to the tribunal. If the Chinese demand is supported, as it doubtless will be, by the United States, Great Britain, and Japan, with perhaps Germany, there is every reason to believe that there will be afforded an opportunity to test the utility of The Hague tribunal on a great issue.

Minister Wu was in consultation to-day at the State Department with Acting Secretary Hill on this and other matters.

RUSSIANS STAY IN MANCHURIA.

Order Withdrawing the Troops Said to Have Been Rescinded Owing to Chinese Robbers' Outrages.

LONDON, July 31.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of The Daily Mail says the order for the withdrawal of the Russian troops from Manchuria has been rescinded, as that country is overrun with Chinese robber bands.

Quantities of Russian goods in transit have been looted, says the correspondent, and two Russian merchants in Manchuria were recently burned alive.

MORE BOXER OUTRAGES.

Missionary in Sze-Chuen Says Massacres of Converts Continue Daily.

PEKING, July 30.—Dr. Canright, an American missionary, has telegraphed to Minister Conger that the missionaries in Sze-Chuen Province have made repeated demands upon the Chinese authorities for protection, without result; that massacres of native Chrislians and the destruction of their property continue daily, and that the missionaries themselves are in imminent danger.

The Foreign Office, however, repeats the assurances it gave Minister Conger a month ago, saying that the Government has the situation well in hand.

CHINESE RAILWAY COMPROMISE.

PEKING, July 30.—The amended Chinese railroad agreements will probably be signed to-morrow.

The differences between Great Britain and Russia were compromised by the omission of the provision for military Directors and the stipulation that any line north of Peking to be built by the Chinese should not be controlled by a foreign power.

YERKES VICTORY IN LONDON.

Parliamentary Committee to Report Favorably on the Plans—Morgan Proposals to Stand Over.

LONDON, July 31.—The Parliamentary Committee on the proposed London tube railways decided yesterday to make a report giving the Yerkes underground electric railway all needed legislative right of way for the completion of its entire system. The Morgan company's bills to authorize the paralleling of the main portions of the Yerkes routes have been put over until the next session of Parliament.

Before the committee yesterday Balfour Browne, K. C., said he wished to deny emphatically the report that the Morgan and Yerkes interests had combined. Personally, he said, he was altogether opposed to Mr. Yerkes's proposals.

OIL INTERESTS NOT COMBINED.

The Story Published In The London Daily Mail Denied.

LONDON, July 30.—James MacDonald, general representative of the Standard Oil Company and manager of the Anglo-American Oil Company, denies the story in The Daily Mail to the effect that the oil interests of Rockefeller, Rothschild, and Nobel have entered into a working agreement. Mr. MacDonald said to-day:

"Nothing of the sort has been accomplished or contemplated. The rumor must have sprung from the fact that the Shell Trading Company, which handles much Russian product in the East, was negotiating in the direction of securing the export trade of the whole Russian output. There has been some slight negotiations toward taking over the Shell business by the Standard Oil Company, but this was without result. It is improbable that the Standard Oil Company will depart from its policy of handling the American product only, so long as that remains sufficient to supply the trade."

Regarding the cabled report that the Standard Oil Company has entered or will enter into an agreement with the Rothschild and Nobel interests to control the world's oil production, M. F. Elliott, the attorney of the Standard Oil Company, yesterday made the following statement:

"I am authorized to say that the story has absolutely no foundation in fact. It is false from beginning to end. Furthermore, the Standard Oil Company has at no time considered a plan of this kind, and at no time has that company entered into negotiations about this matter."

NEEDS OF BOER COLONIES

The Labor Difficulty Retards Economic Progress.

There Is Now an Opportunity to Make the Transvaal and Orange River Colonies a White Man's Country.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 31.—To the people of the new colonies, says the Johannesburg correspondent of The Times, the debate in the House of Commons on Tuesday on the settlement in South Africa naturally seems somewhat premature.

Economic progress, says the correspondent, does not correspond with expectations because of the labor difficulty. The scarcity of native labor affords a great opportunity of converting the colonies into a white man's country. There has as yet been an insufficient number of white applicants for work, and a practically unlimited immigration of dock laborers and navvies is needed.

If an immediate draft of 1,000 men were forwarded the managers of two mines would give the experiment of white labor a serious trial.

Meanwhile, says the correspondent, the work of repatriation is proceeding as rapidly as circumstances permit, but is hampered by lack of transport.

The correspondent says a statement by the home Government in regard to the loan needed to cover the extraordinary expenses of the Boer colonies is urgently required, especially to relieve the anxiety caused by the belief that the Imperial Government intends to combine this loan with the Transvaal contribution to the war debt.

BOER LEADERS' JOURNEY.

It Is Said that Mr. Chamberlain Asked Them to Go to Europe, as He Wants to Consult Them.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 31.—The Paris correspondent of The Times says that a pro-Boer telegraphic agency which often receives authoritative information from Boer sources states that Gens. Botha, De Wet, De La Rey, and Lucas Meyer come to Europe at the express and direct invitation of the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, the Colonial Secretary.

It is stated that Mr. Chamberlain wishes to consult the Boer Generals on the construction of the conditions of peace in South Africa and the general situation there.

A telegram from The Hague says that ex-President Steyn, on arriving at Scheveningen, will be treated for sunstroke by Dr. Winklar of Amsterdam, who will decide if Scheveningen will suit him as a place of residence. Mr. Steyn's friends urge that no demonstration take place when he arrives in Holland.

By The Associated Press.

CAPE TOWN, July 30.—Gens. Botha, De Wet, and De La Rey sailed for England today. The boys of the Dutch schools dragged the carriages carrying the Generals to the steamship dock through cheering crowds.

Previous to their departure the Generals called upon Sir Walter F. Hely-Hutchinson, Governor of Cape Colony, who received them with the greatest cordiality.

The only untoward incident of the demonstrations was the conspicuous waving of one Transvaal flag. The authorities took no steps to repress the public enthusiasm.

THE KING ABLE TO WALK.

Yesterday He Slowly Paced the Deck of the Royal Yacht Without Any Assistance.

LONDON, July 31.—King Edward's progress continues to be in every way satisfactory.

Yesterday his Majesty slowly paced the deck of the royal yacht Victoria and Albert without any assistance, and the exercise is reported to have done him good.

The Earl of Denbigh, one of the King's Lords in Waiting, speaking at a public meeting yesterday, said he saw no reason why the King should not be strong enough to undergo the fatigue incident to the coronation on Aug. 9.

Queen Alexandra, who visited Whippingham, Isle of Wight, last evening, confirmed the news of his Majesty's splendid progress, and said that he could now walk across the deck of the yacht.

It is said that the King has moved, practically unaided, from his couch in the cabin to the table.

The King has signified his approval of the arrangements for the coronation procession, which provide that their Majesties shall travel to and from Westminster Abbey in the great state coach and by the route originally arranged. His Majesty himself feels entire confidence in his ability to carry out this intention.

Should the weather prove fine enough, it is expected that his Majesty will cruise to Portland and back to-day.

ITALIAN KING'S VISIT TO BERLIN.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 31.—The successful mediation of Germany in the Italian-Swiss dispute will, says the Rome correspondent of The Times, add cordiality to King Victor Emmanuel's forthcoming visit to Berlin and enable him to avoid Austrian territory in going and returning.

Mr. McHugh, M. P., Goes to Jail.

LONDON, July 30.—Patrick A. McHugh, Nationalist Member of Parliament for the North Division of Leitrim, left the House of Commons to-night accompanied by the Governor of Sligo Jail, where Mr. McHugh is to serve a sentence of three months' imprisonment. A select Parliamentary committee decided to take no action on the case.

Mr. McHugh was arrested on June 15, on a bench warrant issued by the Special Court assembled at Sligo, under the Crimes act, charging him with contempt of court.

Bishop Potter's Plans.

COPENHAGEN, July 30.—Bishop Potter of New York, who is in this city, said today that his health had been greatly benefited by his European trip, and that he was now in excellent condition. He was very enthusiastic over Scandinavian scenery. The Scandinavians, he said, contributed the best element among the emigrants to the United States. Bishop Potter called on the Bishop of Denmark and visited the University Library. He will leave here tomorrow for Homburg, where he ts to preach. Then he will attend the religious Congress at Bonn, after which he will return to the United States.

Mr. Croker Wants a London House.

LONDON, July 30.—To-day says that Richard Croker is negotiating for a house in Carlton House Terrace, London.

THE NEW PAPAL APPOINTMENTS

Cardinal Gotti Is Regarded as the Jesuits' Candidate for the Papacy.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 31.—The Rome correspondent of The Times says that the selection of Cardinal Gotti to succeed the late Cardinal Ledochowski as Prefect of the Propaganda is interpreted as showing the determination of the religious orders not to allow such an important position to fall to a representative of the secular clergy.

The correspondent says that Cardinal Gotti is regarded as the candidate of the Jesuits for the Papacy, for which he appears to be the strongest aspirant.

By The Associated Press.

ROME, July 30.—Cardinal Gotti, the newly appointed Prefect of the Propaganda, said to-day:

"I neither expected nor wished my appointment, but, like a soldier, when my chief commands, I obey."

The appointment has produced a favorable impression. It is generally believed that American affairs will be dealt with under Cardinal Gotti in a more equable manner than under his predecessor, Cardinal Ledochowski, who had the reputation of favoring Germans and Poles to the detriment of Irish-Americans.

The appointment of Cardinal Vannutelli to be Prefect of the Congregation of Bishops and Regulars will, it is thought here, afford Prince Joseph Rospigliosi an opportunity to obtain a church annulment of the former marriage of his wife to F. H. Parkhurst of Bangor, Me. In case of such annulment the Prince would be able to have a church solemnization of his marriage, which, until now, has been impossible because of the non-recognition of Mrs. Parkhurst's divorce by the Church. Cardinal Vannutelli has always been favorable to Prince Rospigliosi, and all questions concerning marriages are decided by the Congregation of which he is now head.

FRANCE'S ANTI-CLERICAL LAW.

A Protestant Denounces the Government's "Abominable Policy."

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 31.—The Paris correspondent of The Times says a Protestant named Johnson, of Scotch descent, protests in the Journal des Débats, in the name of equality, against what he terms the Government's "abominable policy" in regard to the religious associations.

M. Johnson says this policy is turning France upside down.

By The Associated Press.

ROME, July 30.—The Pope unconditionally approves the policy of Cardinal Rampolla, the Papal Secretary of State, in not interfering in the agitation in France caused by the closing of unauthorized Catholic schools.

It is said that the Pontiff has firmly resisted all pressure to induce him to interfere in the French schools question. He is credited with saying that the persecution of religious bodies in countries dearest to him is most painful and embittering to the closing days of his pontificate, but that he feels that any protest or action on his part would only make matters worse, and might even menace the solidarity of the Catholic religion.

Bishop William P. Walsh Dead.

LONDON, July 30.—The death of the Right Rev. William Pakenham Walsh, ex-Bishop of Ossory, (Protestant,) is announced. He was at one time tutor to the late Charles Stewart Parnell.

The Right Rev. William Pakenham Walsh was born at Mote Park, Roscommon County, Ireland, in 1820, and was educated at Trinity College, Dublin.

He was ordained deacon in 1843 and priest in 1844; was made curate of Rathdrum in 1845, chaplain of Sandford in 1856, Canon of Christ Church, Dublin, in 1872, Dean of Cashel in 1873, and Bishop of Ossory in 1878. In 1897 he retired. He published a number of Biblical papers.

High Prices for Rare Books.

LONDON, July 30.—At an auction sale of rare books this afternoon high prices were obtained. A Caxton "Royal Book" sold for £1,400, and a second folio Shakespeare brought £615.

NO SUSPICION OF TUTHILL.

District Attorney Clarke Says Mrs. Latimer's Friend Has Entirely Exonerated Himself.

District Attorney Clarke of Kings County has made a statement completely exonerating William H. Tuthill from suspicious connection with the Latimer case.

"There is nothing," said Mr. Clarke yesterday, "to justify the belief Mr. Tuthill had any connection whatever with the Latimer homicide. I can now safely say that I do not think there is a particle of evidence on which even to base a suspicion of Mr. Tuthill's felonious connection with the case. I think, in justice to Mr. Tuthill, the entire press could with credit express the same sentiment.

"It was the theory of the police that the shooting was done by a man known in the house, and that the dying man knew him. It was proper, therefore, that there should be a thorough investigation. The declarations of Mr. Latimer that he knew the man who shot him; that it was no burglar; that he would tell his name when he got well; that if the man came into the sick room where he lay he would shake hands with him—these declarations directed attention of some person known to Mr. Latimer and the family, and caused mention of Mr. Tuthill's name in the case. Mr. Tuthill, however, has exonerated himself from any suspicion."

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Fair, except showers along the coast; light, variable winds, becoming south.

Showery weather will prevail in the East Gulf States, the Lower Mississippi Valley, the South Atlantic States, and along the Middle Atlantic Coast Thursday and Friday, except that the weather will clear in the last-named district Thursday.

There will also be showers in the lake region and the Middle Rocky Mountain districts.

The winds along the Atlantic Coast will be mostly light and variable, on the Gulf Coast light to fresh south, and on the Great Lakes light and variable.

Steamships departing for European ports today will have light east to southeast winds and partly cloudy weather to the Grand Banks.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'a thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is at follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1901.	1902.	1902.
3 A. M.	69	72	73
6 A. M.	70	71	73
9 A. M.	72	74	75
12 M.	75	76	78
3 P. M.	91	75	78
6 P. M.	86	74	76
9 P. M.	76	74	76
12 P. M.	78	73	74

The TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square.....75½
Weather Bureau.....74
Corresponding date 1901.....80
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years.73

The thermometer recorded 73 degrees at 8 A. M. yesterday, and 75 degrees at 8 P. M., the maximum temperature being 78 degrees at 1 P. M., and the minimum 71 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity registered 86 per cent. at 3 A. M., and 82 per cent. at 8 P. M.

MR CARNEGIE'S GIFT TO JOHN MORLEY, M. P

Acton Library Presented to the Statesman and Author.

It Contains About 70,000 Volumes, Many of Them with Valuable Annotations by Lord Acton.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 31.—It is announced by The Times that Andrew Carnegie, who purchased the late Lord Acton's library, has given it to the Right Hon. John Morley as a mark of their long friendship and of grateful regard.

The library is to be devoted to whatever purpose and to go to whatever destination Mr. Morley judges best.

The collection contains about 70,000 volumes. It is not the library of a book collector, but of a great working student.

It is expected that Mr. Morley will find a permanent home for the library in one of the old universities of England or Scotland.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, July 31.—Mr. Carnegie's gift of the Acton library to Mr. Morley is considered very appropriate, and meets with great approval. The Daily News says:

"This is, in some respects, Mr. Carnegie's most remarkable gift, and one of the most princely and splendid acts of friendship on record. It is a tribute of wealth to genius, and Mr. Carnegie could not have chosen a more fitting recipient. It is a scholar's library, and it needed, to achieve its highest usefulness, to be placed in a scholar's hands."

The library is exceedingly rich in historical and ecclesiastical works. For this reason and because it would cost £20,000 to erect a building for it, The Daily Chronicle thinks that Mr. Carnegie does not intend the gift for Mr. Morley's private use, but rather that he should hold it in trust for some public use, probably for one of the universities, preferably Cambridge, with which university the late Lord Acton was connected.

In an interesting editorial article on the subject, The Times says it presumes that Mr. Carnegie bought the library some years ago when, having formed it at a cost exceeding his means, Lord Acton announced his intention of selling it at auction, but afterward withdrew it from sale.

The Times recalls the story in Morley's "Diderot" of how when a great encyclopedist wanted a "dot" for his daughter Empress Catherine of Russia bought his library, but left it in his possession for life. The paper says that now this same thing has been done, not by an Empress, but by an American ironmaster.

"It will be a strange instance of time's revenges," continues The Times, "that the man who was debarred from becoming an undergraduate at Cambridge University because he was a Catholic, and who ultimately becomes a professor there, should, through the agency of a Scotch-American millionaire and an English philosophic Radical, endow Cambridge or a sister university with a mighty array of books.

"The gift will do lasting good, and the mode in which it has been prepared and made is highly honorable to all concerned."

The library which Lord Acton collected at Aldenham Park, and for which he had, some thirty years ago, a special addition to his house built, is so complete as a storehouse of modern secular and ecclesiastical history that it is surpassed by few public institutions, and is equaled by no private library in Europe or America.

In one respect, indeed, the library is unique. A large number of the volumes were annotated by Lord Acton. That great scholar, whose learning has been proverbial in England for the last quarter of a century, wrote very little, but his enormous stores of information were used in amplifying the volumes in his possession. Doubtless it is this fact that has induced Mr. Carnegie to present the books to the Right Hon. John Morley, for Mr. Morley is perhaps the one man in the world best equipped to utilize the knowledge which is contained in the Acton books and the annotations which Lord Acton made.

The subjects which chiefly interested Lord Acton, such as the history of the Papacy, and that of modern Europe, especially Germany, France, and Italy; the Jesuits, and the evolution of political opinion and of political economy, are most of them subjects on which Mr. Morley is an authority. The library is rich in volumes on these subjects, and is particularly rich in Indices Librorum Prohibitorum, Jesuitica, collections of letters in Italian, Latin, and French, books relating to the Council of Trent and the massacre of St. Bartholomew, Italian, French, and German local histories, and histories of Protestantism in the several French provinces.

One remarkable feature of the library is that it contains no rarities, as such, without other qualities of value. Every book that Lord Acton bought was bought because he desired to read it. The fact that a very large proportion of his books were extremely rare, and in some cases unique, was only incidental.

Mr. Morley has so often expressed the view that just such a collection as he now possesses should be available for public purposes, that it may be expected that the library will eventually be added to some public institution.

REAGAN PROSECUTION RESTS.

Mr. Elkus, Capt. Herlihy's Lawyer, on the Witness Stand—Edward Narins Admits Money Making Scheme.

Patrolman Stephen J. Reagan's trial before Deputy Commissioner Thurston was continued yesterday morning at Police Headquarters. Only a few witnesses were called. On account of the many difficult legal points involved Col. Thurston had asked the Corporation Counsel's office for an adviser, and Assistant Corporation Counsel Hutchinson was sent to his aid.

Mr. Wahle, Reagan's lawyer, continued the cross-examination of the "watchboy," Edward Narins, who was on the stand for five hours yesterday. Col. Thurston asked him about his three visits to the office of the Committee of Fifteen. Narins replied that a boy told him to go the first time and make an affidavit, because there was $25 or $50 in it. He said he was "broke," and so he went. He told his story, an affidavit was written out, and he got a dollar. He went the next day, told more stories, and got another dollar.

Then he met Reagan in front of Pier A, North River, and told him about it, and Reagan told him to go ahead and make the money. The third time he went to the office of the committee he signed the paper at Reagan's suggestion. He got either fifty cents or a dollar. Then he went back to Reagan and told him he got $25, and Reagan and Herlihy took him to the office of Mr. Elkus.

"Now, Narins," said the Deputy Commissioner, "why did you tell Reagan that the Committee of Fifteen gave you $25?"

"I don't know."

"Didn't you tell Reagan that you got $25 because you thought you would get more out of it than you did out of the committee?"

"I suppose so."

"Tell the fact as it was. Did you not tell him that for the purpose t mentioned?" insisted the Commissioner.

"Yes, sir."

Mr. Wahle, in cross-examining Andrew J. Camp, sexton of a Christie Street church, tried to bring out the statement that there were many raids on the same block with the Orchard Street houses mentioned in the complaint, and that Reagan's time was occupied elsewhere than at the houses specified. Mr. Morgan objected to this line of questioning, except as to the houses specified in the indictment. Col. Thurston said that he would allow the testimony. Mr. Morgan jumped to his feet.

"Upon what grounds do you admit such testimony?" he demanded.

"Just good, common sense," replied the Commissioner. "I think that the defendant has a perfect right to show how his time was occupied and if it was difficult to get evidence against the houses specified."

Abram L. Elkus, who was counsel for Capt. Herlihy at his two trials, was next called as a witness for the prosecution. He was questioned by Mr. Morgan about a conversation he had with Reagan concerning a visit of Reagan to the office of the District Attorney. Mr. Wahle objected on the ground that Rule 478 did not include Mr. Elkus, and that the officer's communication of any information to the lawyer would not aid Capt. Herlihy to escape arrest and punishment.

Deputy Commissioner Thurston ruled that Mr. Elkus could answer. Mr. Wahle then objected on the ground that Policeman Reagan had gone to the office of Mr. Elkus for information of a professional nature. Thurston asked the witness if he was Mr. Reagan's counsel.

"If Reagan says he talked to me professionally, why then I could not testify," Mr. Elkus replied.

Mr. Morgan asked if the conversation referred to had taken place.

"I think, something of the kind," said Mr. Elkus.

"That is all," said Mr. Morgan.

"Now, Mr. Elkus," said Mr. Wahle, "please say what that conversation was?" At this everybody in the courtroom looked surprised. Mr. Elkus said:

"He came with Capt. Herlihy and told me he had been called to the District Attorney's office to be questioned about the case against the Captain. He asked me if he should answer questions. I told him to go ahead and answer questions, and that is all there was to it."

"Mr. Elkus, I am willing to accept your opinion on this matter," said the Deputy Commissioner. "Was there anything in your conversation with Officer Reagan that would tend to give Capt. Herlihy a chance to escape from justice?"

"No, absolutely no," answered the witness. "Capt. Herlihy never wanted to escape from justice, and while the jury was deliberating over his case in each of his trials, he was released in my custody."

When Mr. Elkus left the stand, Mr. Morgan announced that the case for the people was closed. Mr. Wahle made a motion in behalf of Reagan that the charges be dismissed on the ground that not one of the specifications had been proved. He said the testimony of Narins, who swore that he had been paid by Reagan to collect money for him, should not be accepted because the statute provided that the testimony of an accomplice must be corroborated.

The hearing was adjourned until Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock, when argument will be made on the motion for dismissal.

Will Not Alter Hall's Death Sentence.

OSSINING, N. Y., July 30.—Gov. Odell, having received a report from the Commissioners appointed by him to inquire into the sanity of Aaron Hall, who is sentenced to go to the electric chair next Monday, that he is perfectly sane, has decided not to interfere, but to allow the sentence of the court to be carried out. Warden Johnson is arranging things for the execution, and will issue his invitations to witnesses on Thursday. Hall shot and killed Mamie Cunningham in a department store in Third Avenue, New York, on May 10, 1900.

WILL OF DR. C. K. ADAMS.

Former President of Wisconsin University Provides for Fifteen Fellowships of $10,000 Each.

Special to The New York Times.

REDLANDS, Cal., July 30.—The will of Dr. Charles Kendall Adams makes the following disposition of his property: After certain bequests to relatives, Emma May Stanton, Neenah, Wis., and Prof. John C. Shedd, Colorado Springs, the bulk of the estate is given to his executors and trustees in trust for his wife during her natural life. To Mrs. Adams are given the books and manuscripts belonging to Dr. Adams. On her death the entire estate goes to the University of Wisconsin, to be maintained as a separate fund to be known as President Adams Fellowship Fund.

The will provides for the creation of fifteen fellowships of the sum of $10,000 each, consisting of five fellowships in the English language and literature, five in the Greek language and literature, and five in modern history. Provision was made for the fellowships to be continually maintained intact. The five fellowships in the English language and literature are to be known as the Mary M. Adams fellowships; the others as the President Adams fellowships.

The Regents of the university have power in discretion to combine for any one year the income of two funds of the same class. In case of exceptional brilliancy or merit on the part of a candidate the Trustees may bestow the same on a single appointee, authorize him to prosecute his studies in any foreign land, and in such case the same is to be known as the President Adams traveling fellowship.

The will contains a provision that in case the devise to the University of Wisconsin is for any reason invalid or cannot be executed substantially as the will indicates, the entire estate shall go to the university absolutely and without condition, but in making such gift hope is expressed it will be administered and applied as nearly as law will permit in accordance with the wishes expressed in the will.

Lucien S. Hanks and Burr W. Jones of Madison, Wis., and John P. Fisk of Redlands, Cal., are named as executors and trustees under the will. It was executed in Redlands March 25, 1902. No estimate has been made of the value of Dr. Adams's property, a considerable portion of which is in Wisconsin.

William Clark's Body Here on Yacht.

The steam yacht Cherokee arrived yesterday from Greenock, Scotland, having on board the body of her late owner, William Clark, the millionaire thread manufacturer. The body was landed at the Central Railroad of New Jersey's Station in Communipaw for transportation to Newark.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macys

Both Sides 14th St. from 13th to 15th, 6th Ave.

We will close our present building this Fall when we move into our new store—Broadway at Sixth Av., 34th to 35th St.

Clothing—Annex.

Our $12.98 Suits,
Our $13.49 Suits,
Our $14.98 Suits, $9.98

Handsome fabrics, including black, blue and fancy unfinished worsteds, cheviots, serges, lightweight crashes and flannels. The styles, the tailoring, the fitting are all right. Everything about them broad-gauged except price.

Our $17.49 Suits,
Our $19.98 Suits,
Our $22.98 Suits,
Our $24.98 Suits, $14.99

Principally imported and domestic cheviots and worsteds—the richest products of the best makers—"pinks of perfection"—picked "flowers" of the tailoring art. The finest ready-to-wear clothing that can be found.

Trousers that we have been selling up to $4.49 reduced to..... $2.49

Trousers that we have been selling up to $6.98 reduced to..... $4.99

Not "job lots," not collected at random en masse to sell at a sensational price. But our regular carefully selected and thoroughly reliable lines that were unsurpassed values at original rates.

99c for any Straw Hat in the house—all the newest shapes and braids—French Milan, Split, Rough-and-Ready and Sennet—reduced from $2.99, $2.74, $2.49 and $1.99.

Table Tennis Goods.

Sets, including two corrugated wood bats, six balls, net and spring clamps.....89c

Sets, two corrugated wood bats, bound handles, six balls, net and screw clamps.....$1.96

Better Sets ranging from $2.61 to $8.84.

Folding Tables, 4x8 feet, well-finished varnished hardwood frames and legs; painted and scored compo board top, light in weight, compact and strong in construction, warranted not to warp.....$8.98

Taple Tops, 4x8 ft., $4.49; 5x9 ft., $6.98.

Folding Tables, regulation size, 5x9 ft., $13.98.

Best English Table Tennis Balls, Per Dozen, 36c.

Lawn Tennis Sundries.

English Tennis Balls—best championship quality, our own direct importation. None better at any price; . . . . . 29c each

Tennis Rackets, 66c to $6.11.
Tennis Racket Covers, 31c, 44c, 66c.
Bound Tennis Nets, 3x36 ft. $1.29.
Back Stop Nets, 8x50 ft. $2.42.
Tennis Poles, per pair, 66c, 98c.
Guy Ropes and Pegs, per set, 33c, 44c.
Dry Court Markers, $1.63.
Marking Tapes, per set, $2.84.

Golf Sundries—Lowest Prices.

Thistle Special Spliced Drivers and Brassies, 98c.
Thistle Special Socket Drivers and Brassies, $1.24.
Thistle Special Irons, all models, 98c.
Leather Caddy Bags, $3.24 to $4.98.
Canvas Caddy Bags, $1.44 to $1.79.

Triumph Golf Balls, our regular price per dozen $1.98; special..... $1.24

Musselburgh Golf Balls, our regular price per dozen $3.74; special..... $2.19

Willie Dunn Golf Balls, our regular price per dozen $2.19; special..... $1.24

Siemen's Golf Balls, our regular price per dozen $3.75; special..... $2.49

High Grade Cigars—ANNEX.

Julius Ellinger & Co.'s fine Key West Clear Havana Cigars will be sold to consumers at less than regular wholesale prices. Follow the quotations:

Ideals, box of 50, $2.99

Invincibles, box of 25, $2.99

Deliciosas, box of 50, $3.99

Perez & Perez Rothschild Especiales, regular price is $2.50 per box of 50; special at... $1.49

Straiton & Storms Capaduras, regular price $2.

The Wanamaker Store

Store Closes Daily (Except Saturday) at 5 P. M.
Saturdays at 12 o'clock

The Wanamaker Store

Men's $2 to $3 Shirts
At One Dollar

This is a collection of about four hundred handsome Imported Shirts picked out of our own stock—all imported this season. But sizes are missing in various styles, though the combined group contains all sizes from 14 to 17½. All have plaited bosoms and attached cuffs. It is the round-up of the handsomest line of Shirts we ever brought from abroad. Prices were $2, $2.50 and $3; today choose at **$1 each.**

Broadway and Ninth street.

Also, in the Basement today, we offer these two items of interest to men:

50c Leather Belts at 25c
Neat and proper Belts, in tan and black, with gilt or nickel buckles.

25c Foulard Scarfs at 12½c
In white and navy blue grounds, with neatly printed designs.

Unmatchable Coats and Vests, $5

That is—they are Coats and Vests that we can't "match up" with trousers. The trousers thereunto appertaining have turned up missing—hence a large part of the original price has followed suit—or rather, followed the trousers.

They are unmatchable in another way. As parts of suits that sold at $12 to $15, they couldn't be equalled in New York. Mostly plain colors in excellent fabrics.

Your choice among them now, at

$5, for Coat and Vest

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

News of Boys' Clothing

First—some Golf and Bicycle Suits for boys of 7 to 11 years. They are made of fancy and mixed cheviots—splendid for knockabout Summer wear; and good-looking, too. It's a collection of small lots; hence the price is low—$2.75, for $5 to $8.50 suits.

Then, a group of Three-piece Suits, with single-breasted jackets, for boys of 8 to 16 years. Materials are blue serges and mixed cheviots; light-weight and comfortable. Broken lots, hence $3, worth $5 to $10.

Trousers, too—knee-length; all-wool, strongly well-made; sizes 3 to 16 years. 65c, for $1 values.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Crashes in Cottons

Not cotton crashes, but price-crashes. And they affect seriously a good many attractive sorts of Cotton Wash Goods that you are interested in; or will be, as soon as you realize how little they're selling for.

And besides the allurements of price, the wide, excellent assortments of patterns and colorings still to be found in these groups of fabrics will be pleasantly surprising. For one naturally expects badly broken lines as late in the season as this.

Today you can pick out dresses for this Summer's or next year's wearing at the rate, in many instances, of two or even three for the usual cost of one. These groups:

Silk-and-Cotton Mousseline; white and tinted grounds with floral designs; 50c quality at **15c yard.**

Embroidered Swiss Muslins, with white and tinted grounds, embroidered in white and black; 25c quality at **12½ yard.**

Irish Dimities, in many neat and desirable patterns on white and colored grounds; 25c quality for **15c yard.**

Printed Batiste; a sheer cotton cloth in white grounds, printed with black and colored stripes and floral designs; 25c goods for **15c yard.**

Irish Linen Lawn, in attractive neat printings on white and tinted grounds; 35c quality at **25c yard.**

Irish Cotton-and-Linen Lawns, in dainty printings on white and tinted grounds; 30c quality at **18c yard.**

Scotch Novelty Ginghams, in white and tinted grounds; with neat stripes; many with Persian colors woven in the stripes; 35c, 37½c and 50c qualities at **20c yard.**

Rotunda and Tenth street aisle.

White Petticoats

Where is the Summer dress that doesn't look the prettier for a dainty, fresh White Petticoat underneath it? The question can't really be argued—it's so one-sided.

Only remains to mention a curious thing—that, as late in the season as this, a charming, new assortment of styles in White Petticoats is just here—at a pleasantly broad range of prices. Women of taste will like some of these:

At $2—Of cambric; deep flounce; trimmed with Point de Paris lace and two rows of insertion.
At $2.50—Of cambric; deep flounce; trimmed with torchon lace, insertion and hemstitched plaits.
At $2.75—Of cambric; deep flounce; trimmed with deep Valenciennes lace and four rows of insertion.
At $3.25—Of cambric; deep flounce; trimmed with handsome embroidery and insertion.
At $3.75—Of cambric; deep flounce; trimmed with Point de Paris lace and three rows of insertion and plaits.
At $4.50—Of cambric; with circular flounce; trimmed with Valenciennes lace and six rows of lace.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Then, in the Basement, this tempting lot of

Shirt-Waists at 50c

Of white lawn; full front; plaited in clusters and trimmed with embroidery. Remarkably good value at such a little price.

Underwear and Hosiery
For Women

Double merit attaches to these offerings of Hosiery and Underwear for women—first, the merit of being seasonable; next, the merit of being priced in most attractive manner:

UNDERWEAR—
At 12½c, seconds of 25c qualities—Light-weight white ribbed Lisle Thread Vests; low necks, sleeveless; full in size and elastic.
At 18c pair; 3 pairs for 50c—Knee-length white ribbed Drawers; light weight, wide at knees; regular sizes, trimmed with lace or crocheted; extra sizes are crocheted at the knees; seconds of 25c grade.

STOCKINGS—
At 25c. pair, worth 38c—Of fine gage cotton, fast black, in two patterns; pretty side clocks, white or colored.
At 31c pair, from 50c—Of fast black lisle thread; with new and pretty patterns of openwork ankles.

Broadway.

Sale of Used Chickering Pianos
And Other Good Instruments

The *Chickering* is the piano of ultimate desire. The piano beyond which musical constructive skill has never passed. The piano that gives most positive value for every dollar of its regular price. The piano with which there never can be any dissatisfaction for any cause whatever.

The Chickering demands the highest prices, as a matter of course, yet wonderfully little more than is paid daily for much inferior instruments.

Those who buy other pianos are perhaps content because of the saving in cost, and their needs do not require the piano of superlative artistic quality.

Today Eighteen Chickering Pianos Are Offered at Decisive Savings

Because they have been more or less used. Some have only been rented for a few months; some have been taken in exchange for newer models; some have been remade in the Chickering factory. All possess the hall-marks of excellence and refinement that the Chickering name always guarantees.

It is an extraordinary opportunity for those who wish a piano of superlative excellence at the price of mediocre instruments.

Chickering Upright, was $425, now $375.
Chickering Upright, was $425, now $375.
Chickering Upright, was $500, now $345.
Chickering Upright, was $550, now $450.
Chickering Upright, was $500, now $450.
Chickering Upright, was $450, now $295.
Chickering Upright, was $600, now $375.
Chickering Upright, was $500, now $425.
Chickering Upright, was $600, now $375.

Chickering Upright, was $600, now $375.
Chickering Upright, was $600, now $375.
Chickering Grand, was $1,000, now $175.
Chickering Grand, was $1,000, now $250.
Chickering Grand, was $1,000, now $450.
Chickering Grand, was $850, now $250.
Chickering Grand, was $750, now $650.
Chickering Square, was $500, now $95.
Chickering Square, was $500, now $75.

Then we also offer these other worthy instruments at quite remarkable concessions:

Steinway Square, was $450, now $100.
Crown Upright, with interior Angelus attachment, was $575, now $295.
Kurtzman Upright, was $275, now $245.
Doll Upright, was $185, now $145.
Vose & Sons Square, was $500, now $100.
Behning Square, was $350, now $65.

Mixsell Square, was $300, now $45.
MacDonald Square, was $300, now $45.
1 Angelus in oak, was $225, now $165.
1 Symphony in mahogany, was $600, now $400.
1 Symphony in oak, was $350, now $185.
1 Symphony in walnut, was $500, now $340.
1 Symphony in oak, was $500, now $350.

Fifth floor.

New French Gray Silver Jewelry

This word concerns a group of beautiful new designs in the most artistic Summer Jewelry. The pieces are of sterling silver, in the exquisite French gray finish, in the most exceptional patterns we have ever seen.

This hint of pieces and prices:

Brooches, 75c to $2
Lockets, 75c to $3.50.
Fobs, $2.25 to $3.75.
Waist Sets, $2.75 to $4.75.
Scarf Pins, 50c to 85c.
Hat Pins, 35c to $1.50.
Tie Clasps, 75c to $1.25.
Links, 75c to $1.25.
Belt Pins, $2 to $4.25.
Belt Buckles, $2 to $4.25.

Jewelry Store, Broadway and Tenth street.

Dinner Sets at $10

A clean-up offering of about twenty-five Dinner Sets—American porcelain, German, Austrian, and a few French China. Most of the sets are complete, but a few have a piece or two missing. Original prices were $15 to $25; yet you may choose today for $10 a set.

Basement.

Cutlery Low-Priced

The Shears and Knives in these offerings owe their exceptionally low prices to trivial external defects—trifles that may hurt their pride, but not their serviceability.

You'll willingly condone the blemishes for the sake of the price-savings:

6 to 8½-inch Shears, with Japanned handles that are somewhat chipped; regular 50c values at **25c a pair.**

Knives of excellent quality; pearl and stag-horn handles; 2, 3 and 4 blades; slightly specked with rust; $1 to $1.50 values at **75c.**

Genuine Wiss "Keen Kutter" Shears; splendid quality; handles slightly imperfect; **35c a pair.**

Tenth street Elevator Table.

Summer Toilet Requisites

Toilet Waters and Colognes to cool and refresh you on hot days; Face Creams and Lotions to combat the aggressiveness of sun and wind—all these essentials for comfort in Summer weather, are here, and more besides.

Here's a suggestion of some of them—you'll recognize all your favorite perfumers' names among them:

Queen Mary Toilet Waters, in assorted odors. 25c to 50c bottle
Queen Mary Eau de Cologne, 25c to $1.25 bottle
Perfumed Bath Tablets, 25c.
Cuticline, for the hands and bath, 15c and 25c
Poppea Bath Powders, 40c and 80c
Lavarine, for softening hard water, 25c bottle
Bath Brushes, 20c to $4.25.
Liquid Soaps, 45c and 50c bottle
Smelling Salts, 10c to 25c
Colgate's Toilet Waters, 37c to 74c
Pinaud's Toilet Waters, 85c to $1.75.
Roger & Gallet's Toilet Waters, 81c to $2.47
Toilet Soaps, 5c to 95c cake
Almond Meal, 10c to 40c
Florida Water, 35c bottle

Tenth street.

Green Holland Shades

The very name suggests coolness, rest, seclusion from heat and glare. It's an easy matter to have Green Shades put up; a distinct hardship to do without them.

We will make your window-shades for you in short order, if you'll let us, of John King's Scotch Holland or the domestic goods. We can fit windows of any size or width, and do it well and promptly.

Window-shades of domestic Holland cost as little as 50c.

Third floor.

Standard Books at 15c and 25c

There's hardly any correlation between the values of these books and their prices. Most of them are copyright works, and in the original editions. They are handsomely cloth-bound, and were published at $1 to $1.50. Our regular prices for them would be 75c to $1.10.

But publishers have their surplus stocks just like other manufacturers, and—equally like other manufacturers—they have used the Wanamaker Book Store as their outlet.

Hence these books—works of real literary value and permanent interest, are priced at

15c and 25c a volume

Here are the two groups:

Books at 15c

A Double Story. Geo. MacDonald.
Twice Told Stories for the Little Ones.
Alice in Wonderland. A Play.
Visits of Elizabeth. Elinor Glyn.
The Puddleford Papers. H. H. Riley.
Juvenilia. Vernon Lee.
The Voyage Alone in the Yawl Rob Roy. John MacGregor.
The Carved Cupboard. Amy Le Feuvre.
Concerning Isabel Carnaby. E. T. Fowler.
The Gold Fish of Gran Chimu. Charles F. Lummis.
Atlantic Tragedy. W. Clark Russell.
The Faire Gospeller.
The Spanish Barber.
Two Men O'Mendip. Walter Raymond.
A Book of Martyrs. Cornelia A. Pratt.
Golf in America. James P. Lee.
The Robber Count. Julius Wolff.
Short Cuts and By Paths. Horace Lunt.
One of the Viscontl. Eva W. Brodhead.
Bitter Sweet. J. G. Holland.
Autohlography of Mark Rutherford.

Books at 25c

The Marble Faun. Nathaniel Hawthorne.
The Wonderful Wheel. Mary Tracy Earle.
The Puppet Booth. H. B. Fuller.
Autobiography of Tommaso Salvini.
Kate Wetherill. Jennette Lee.
Manuers. S. J. Hale.
An Englishwoman's Love Letters. Illustrated.
Two New Dog Stories. Ouida.
Curb, Snaffle and Spur. E. L. Anderson.
Woodruff Stories. Rev. F. R. Goulding.
Life of Amos Lawrence. Edited by his son, Wm. Lawrence.
The Laurel Walk. Mrs. Molesworth.
Paving the Way. S. Newland.
Rosamund. A Tragedy. A. C. Swinburne.
Orloff and His Wife. Maxim Gorky.
Shapes and Shadows. Madison Cawein.
The Helen Jackson Year Book.
The Wings of Silence. George Cossins.
A Princess of Arcady. Arthur Henry.
La Strega. Ouida.
Stepping Heavenward. E. Prentiss.
Up the Matterhorn in a Boat. M. M. Pope.
The Merry Chanter. Frank R. Stockton.
The Vizier of the Two-Horned Alexander. Frank R. Stockton.
A Woman of Yesterday. C. A. Mason.
Toomey and Others. Robert Shackleton.
The Metropolitans. Jeane Drake.
The Worldlings. Leonard Merrick.
The Black Tortoise. Frederick Villier.
The Prisoner of Zenda. Anthony Hope.
The Stand By. Edmund P. Dole.
Our Conversational Circle. Agnes H. Morton.
The Elusive Hildegarde. H. R. Martin.

Book Store, Ninth street.

Shoes at Wanamaker Price-Levels

So many people have gotten used, through the Wanamaker Basement Shoe Store, to getting their shoes, for workdays and holidays, for indoors and outdoors, at a dollar or so below their ordinary value, that we can be fairly said to have established a new price-level for shoes.

Fortunate, indeed, that, having educated the public to a realizing sense of what good shoes should cost, we can still encourage the habits we have helped to form.

This news shows how able we are to do so:

Shoes for Women

Women's $3 Oxfords at $2—
Taken from our regular stock; kid and patent leather tips, turned soles; not all sizes.

Women's $2 Oxfords at $1.40—
Black kidskin; medium-weight extension soles; made for this season's best selling.

Women's $2 Oxfords at $1.20—
Kidskin, in several good shapes; turned and light machine-sewed soles.

Women's $1.50 Oxfords at $1—
Some of them are worth $3, none worth less than $1.50; almost all sizes to start, though not in each sort.

Shoes for Men

Men's $2 Canvas Shoes at $1—
The proper shoes for the holidays at the seashore.

Men's $3 Patent Leather Oxfords at $1.90—
Swell shapes for young men; nearly all sizes.

Men's Calfskin Shoes at $1.90—
Tan Russia and black box calf; made with welted soles of oak leather; on modish lasts.

Men's $2.50 Tan Shoes at $1.50—
Lace—suitable for bicycle or outing wear; some Oxfords, too, that are worth more.

Basement.

New, Low Prices on all Shirt-Waist Suits

Not one of the several hundred Shirt-waist Suits remaining in our this season's collection escapes this latest radical scaling-down of prices. And it's no reflection upon the suits, either—charming, varied styles that they are—but due to the fact that the hot weather, instead of being in part behind us, is still to come. So you who take advantage of these sweeping concessions are much the gainers—for the dog-days are sure to come, and a shirt-waist suit is far more comfortable when you've bought it at

HALF PRICE, OR LESS

—the way all of these are marked.

Here are the three new price-classifications, that should disperse the suits quick as a wink:

At $2.75, from $6.50 to $7.50—
Shirt-waist Suits of figured and dotted lawn, duck, pique, gingham and chambray; in a number of styles; some trimmed with lace; buttoned in back, with elbow sleeves; others plain blouse waists; skirts trimmed with lace and ruffles or plain flounce.

At $3.75, from $7.50 to $10—
Shirt-waist Suits of chambray, lawn, striped dimity and silk gingham; a number plaited; trimmed with lace or embroidery; others in plain shirt-waist styles.

At $7.50, from $12 to $18.75—
Shirt-waist Suits of striped pique, linen, chambray and striped silk gingham; trimmed with lace or rows of stitching, in a variety of exquisite designs.

Broadway—Second floor.

Sporting Goods 770 Broadway

It wouldn't be at all surprising if you were entirely ignorant of the fact that one of the most complete Sporting Goods stores in New York city is now located on the south-eastern corner of Broadway and Ninth street.

It's worth knowing about, for a good many thousands of men and women. For instance, take

Golf and Tennis Goods

Whatever make of Golf Clubs or Golf Balls, Tennis Rackets or Tennis Balls you favor, you will find it here—without doubt and without delay.

If you haven't yet made the acquaintance of our Sporting Goods Store, there's a revelation waiting for you. You'll find that it's a waste of time to go uptown or downtown after the supplies bearing your favorite maker's name. We have them here; and at prices that are nowhere outdone in point of lowness.

Glance through this thoroughly representative list:

Golf

Golf Clubs:
Aberdeen Drivers and Brassies, 75c.
Aberdeen Irons—Cleeks, Midirons and Mashies, 75c.
The Nicholls Socket Drivers and Brassies, $2.50; Irons, all models, $1.50.
The B. G. I. Socket Drivers and Brassies, $2.25; Spliced Drivers and Brassies, $2; Irons, all models, $1.50.
The Tice Sectional Drivers and Brassies, with split hamboo shafts. These clubs will give greater distance than any other clubs made; and are indorsed by many of the leading golfers, $4.
Spalding's "Crescent" Drivers, Brassies and Irons, $1.50.
Slazenger's steel-cored Brassies and Drivers, $2.75; Irons, $1.75.
The McGregor Socket Brassies and Drivers, $2.50; Spliced Drivers and Brassies, $2; Irons, $1.50.

Caddie Bags:
Heavy brown canvas Caddie Bags; outside ball-pockets; leather sling; $1.25.
Army Khaki Caddie Bags, $1.50.
Soft leather Caddie Bags, with outside pocket, $2.75.
Stiff leather Caddie Bags, $3, $4.50, $5.

Golf Balls:
Henley B., $3.50 doz.
Ocobo, $3.25 doz.
Musselburgh, $2.25 doz.
Griffith's Ball Paint, 50c can
Vardon Flyer, $3.25 doz.
Wanamaker Practice, $2.50 doz.
Craigpark, $2 doz.
Ball Cleaners (sponge cups), 25c.

Tennis

Rackets:
Spalding's "Greenwood" Rackets, $2; "Lakeside," $2.50; "Slocum, Jr.," $3; "Slocum," $4; "Ocomo," $5.
B. G. I. "Fairfield" Rackets, $2.50.

Tennis Nets:
42x3 ft., $1.50. 42x3 ft., canvas-bound, $2.
42x3 ft., hand-made, canvas-bound, $3.50.
42x3 ft., hand-made, double center, $5.50.
36x3 ft., $1.25, $1.75 and $3.
Polished ash Poles, $1 pair.
Polished and varnished ash Poles, complete with guy ropes and pegs, $2 pair.

Tennis Balls:
B. G. I. "Championship" Tennis Balls, $4 doz.; "Fairfield," $3 doz.
Spalding's "Championship," $4 doz.; "Vantage," $3 doz.
Plaid mackintosh Racket Cases, 75c. Felt Racket Cases, 50c.
Marking Tape, complete, $4; Dry Court Marker, $2.

Annex Store, 770 Broadway.

Rugs and Carpets To Order

If you have well-defined, distinctive ideas as to the sort of floor-coverings you want, there is no need nowadays of taking the nearest, in design and coloring, to what you want, and trying to be satisfied with it. This particular department of house-furnishing has graduated from the ready-made to the made-to-order.

We can meet your tastes as to color, design, quality, dimensions and price exactly, and will furnish you sketches that embody these ideas, to make it easier for you to make a final choice.

Our samples of different qualities, now shown in the Rug Store, are not meagre affairs, but full-sized carpets that show the exact effects obtainable.

Prices range from $8 to $30 a square yard, and carpets will be furnished in 60 to 90 days after receipt of your order.

Third floor.

Summer Clothes For Furniture

You pack your Winter clothing away in a trunk that is pretty well "balled up" with camphor. And you deck yourself out in Summer garb that is cool and comfortable.

Why don't you try the same process on your furniture—at least, as far as the Summer clothing is concerned? Better for the furniture—keeps off the dust, Summer sunshine, incidentally a season's wear on the upholstery. Better for you—a hot, stuffed chair is cooler to sit on and cooler to look at when it's neatly arrayed in a slip-cover.

The slip-covers we make look well, are well-made, from the best materials, and the work is reasonably done. The covers are made with buttons and button-holes, bound with best shrunk Petersham binding, and cut full to allow for shrinkage.

Here are some prices on materials:
Extra heavy German Linen, 66 in. wide, 55c yd.
Striped Cotton Damasks, best quality, 31 in. wide, 28c yd.
"Imitation Linen" Striped Cotton, 31 in. wide, 15c yd.
About 600 yards of Cretonnes and Tickings, reduced from 28c to 18c yd.
Also a large variety of Cretonnes, Dimities and Art Tickings.

Third floor.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

PACERS MAKE NEW RECORD

Average Time for a Six-Heat Race Being Made in 2:06.

CIRCUIT RACES AT COLUMBUS

Blind Stallion Rhythmic Outclassed His Field in the 2:23 Trotting Event—Results on Other Tracks.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 30.—Eighteen hard fought heats were decided on the second day of the Columbus Grand Circuit meeting, and the racing was the most sensational ever witnessed over the local track. The 2:09 pacers made a world's record for a six-heat race, the average time for the six miles being exactly 2:06. Three heats of this race were paced on Monday, and when the event was taken up to-day Fred S. Wedgewood had two heats to his credit and Captain Sphinx one. Wedgewood was an even-money favorite over the field, but he did not have his usual speed, and Dan R. took three straight heats and the race. The race was the first on the card, and the track was still heavy on the inside, owing to the hard rains of yesterday. The horses were compelled to go long miles, and under the circumstances Dan R.'s first heat in 2:06¼ was equal to a mile in 2:05 or better. He paced the last quarter of the sixth heat in 30½ seconds.

The 2:12 trot went through seven heats, each of which was bitterly fought. Leola was the favorite at $50 to $20 for the field of seven. She trotted an easy mile in the first heat, which was won by Border in slow time. The next two went to Leola, who trotted the third in 2:10¼, reducing her record a full second. The fast mile was too much for her, and she could not get up again. Dan T., always a contender after the first heat, won the fourth. Then Hudson uncovered the roan four-year-old mare Hawthorne, who had laid up the first three heats, and won the next three and the race, taking a record of 2:12¼. Leola made a bid for first money in the final heat, but was out-trotted by Hawthorne in the stretch.

The blind stallion Rhythmic, winner of the T. & M. stake, outclassed his field in the $5,000 stake for 2:23 trotters and won as he pleased.

The General, from the Ketcham farm, was played for the place, but broke hopelessly in the third heat and was distanced. The 2:25 pace, two in three heats, went to Pearl Lester, after J. C. T. had taken the first heat. Junius, the even-money favorite, was not prominent until the last heat, when he failed to catch the Lester mare. The 2:19 trot was postponed until to-morrow after Ella Lee and Miss Johnson had each taken a heat. It was announced to-day that Tyron McHenry will drive the unbeaten pacer Dan Patch, 2:03¾, a mile to beat 2:01¼, the record of his sire, Joe Patchen, on the final day of the meeting next Saturday. Summary:

2:09 Class.—Pacing. Purse $2,000. (Three heats on Monday.)

Dan R. s., by Tosco, Jr., dam by Col. Hunt, (Stahl)	2	5	5	1	1
Fred S. Wedgewood, ro. h., (Geers and McHenry)	1	1	4	2	2
Captain Sphinx, b. g., (McLaughlin)	6	4	1	2	4
Sophine Dallas, b. m., (Kenney)	5	2	2	3	3
Prince Direct, blk. h., (McHenry)	3	3	3	dr.	
Lee Vaughn, b. m., (Spencer)	4	dis.			
Time—2:06¼; 2:06¼; 2:06¼; 2:06¾; 2:06¾; 2:06¾.					

2:12 Class.—Trotting. Purse $2,000.

Hawthorne, ro. m., by Jay Bird, dam Lady Ham, (Hudson)	6	6	5	2	1	1
Leola, b. m., (Saunders)	5	1	1	3	4	3
Dan T., b. g., (Shirville)	1	5	3	4	3	2
Border, br. h., (Lydiard)	1	5	4	6	4	4
Belle Kuser, br. m., (Hites)	2	2	6	5	5	ro.
Lady Thisbe, blk. m., (Kenney)	4	4	2	4	3	ro.
Tessie S., b. m., (Starr)	3	7	ds.			
Fanny S., b. g., (Willis)	7	ds.				
Time—2:15; 2:11¼; 2:10¼; 2:12¼; 2:12¼; 2:14¾; 2:15¾.						

2:19 Class.—Trotting; purse, $1,200; two in three.

Miss Johnson, b. m., by Robert Divers, dam by General Garfield, (Hanson)	3	1
Ella Lee, b. m., by Dexter Prince, (Valentine)	1	6
Brigham Bell, b. h., (Garrison)	2	2
Baron Bell, br. h., (Hudson)	4	3
Jack, b. g., (Stuard)	5	4
Jim Fenton, br. g., (Patterson)	4	8
Betsey Ross, b. m., (Willis)	8	5
Thornboy, g. g., (Ward)	6	7
Time—2:17¼; 2:16¼.		

2:23 Class.—Trotting; purse, $5,000.

Rhythmic, br. h., by Oakland Baron, dam by Strathmore, (Hudson)	1	1	1
Patchen Maid, blk. m., (Shaub)	2	5	2
Lauretta, ch. m., (Middleton)	4	3	3
Alfred Star, br. h., (Cahill)	3	4	4
The General, b. g., (Ketcham)	5	2	*

*Distanced.

Time—2:12¼; 2:12¼; 2:13¾.

Other Harness Racing Results.

BOSTON, July 30.—After liberal scratching of the card at the Saugus track this afternoon good fields came to the wire in two races. Mary Rachel, a Medford, Mass., mare, won the 2:26 trot in straight heats, and Claymorse took the 2:26 pace after losing the second heat to Kavilli through a break. Louise G., owned in Rochester, N. H., won the 2:00 pace. Summary:

2:26 Class.—Pacing; purse, $500.

Claymorse, b. g., by Claysees, (Knapp)	1	2	1
Kavilli, br. h., (Young)	3	1	3
Alice Holmes, blk. m., (Allen)	8	4	2
Hetty Greene, b. m., (Cox)	2	3	4
Daniel Webster, b. g., (Cook)	4	8	6
Lucy D., ch. m., (Miller)	7	5	5
Rabita, ch. m., (Johnson)	6	7	7
Charlena, b. m., (Cummings)	5	9	ds.
Nancy Rush, br. m., (Schaffer)	9	8	ds.
Hale B., b. g., (Richardson)	10	10	ds.

Time—2:17½; 2:16½; 2:13¾; 2:16.

2:26 Class.—Trotting; purse, $500.

Mary Rachel, ch. m., Simmins-Daughter of Alcyon, (Trimoth)	1	1	1
Alcaria, blk. h., (Humphreville)	3	2	4
The Preacher, b. g., (Cummings)	2	5	3
Trocko, ch. g., (Frasier)	6	6	2
Kamares, b. m., (Young)	7	3	5
Awake, ch. g., (Johnson)	4	4	6
Billy Stanley, g. g., (Miller)	5	7	7
Anna Rose, b. m., (Cox)	8	ds.	

Time—2:17½; 2:20¼; 2:19.

2:26 Class.—Pacing. Purse $500.

Lodge G., b. m., by Alcyone-Louviska, (Merrill)	1	1	1
Art Alcy, b. g., (Timothy)	2	2	2
Joe T., ch. g., (Bowser)	3	3	3

Time—2:10¼; 2:10½; 2:13.

FULTON, N. Y., July 30.—The second day's race meeting of the Central New York Circuit offered good sport, fine weather, and a fair track. O'Leary, the favorite in the pools in the 2:28 class pacing, won handily after a mishap to his sulky in the second heat, the judges allowing him to remain in the race. Afton L., the second choice in the 2:22 class trotting, easily defeated Hattie Mack, the favorite. Summary:

2:28 Class.—Pacing; purse, $400.

O'Leary, ch. g., (Stid)	1	9	1	1		
Parsy, br. m., (Wisecarver)	8	1	6	8		
Lacy Chimes, b. m., (Sheldon)	3	2	2	2		
Nina Blackwood, ch. m., (Taylor)	2	5	3	3		
Rocky, b. m., (Wicker)	9	3	9	5		
Gaylord, b. g., (Miller)	7	6	4	4		
Beckhorn, b. g., (Moody)	7	7	6			
Jim Ross, b. g., (Bear)	10	8	7	7		
Grace M., br. m., (Leonard)	4	4	8	Dr		
Sandslide, gr. g., (Maxfield)	6	Dr.				
Pop K., b. g., (Hanna)	Dis.					

Time—2:20½; 2:21¾; 2:19½; 2:21¼.

2:22 Class.—Trotting; purse, $400.

Afton L., br. h., (Lyman)	2	1	1	1
Hattie Mack, b. m., (Terrell)	1	2	2	2
Helen Russell, blk. m., (Moore)	5	3	3	4
Lou Potter, b. m., (Hunel)	3	4	4	3
Sunol Stakes, b. g., (Roger)	4	5	6	3
Kittie Wilkes, b. m., (Young)	6	5	5	

Time—2:17½; 2:21¼; 2:20¾; 2:21¾.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 30.—The feature of to-day's racing at Island Park was the Clay Stakes, purse $2,00, which called to the post the largest field ever seen at this track, and which was finally won by Baron de Shay after a hard and long drawn out contest. The track was fast, and the finishes in the several heats were exciting. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—2:25 Trot—Purse, $2,000; Clay stakes.

Baron de Shay, b. g., by Oakland Baron, (Foote)	8	7	2	1	1	1
Wilgus, b. g., (J. P. McDonald)	1	1	1	2	3	2
Dick Berry, b. g., (Lasell)	7	3	1	11	7	2
Miss Brock, b. m., (Nuckols)	2	5	4	7	2	
Betsy Tell, blk. m., (McCarty)	4	2	10	3	4	
Jimmie Michael, b. g., (Devlin)	3	6	6	5	5	
Kittie Wilkes, b. m., (Hartburn)	10	8	5	4	9	
Katrinka G., ch. m., (Tozzi)	5	10	9	10	8	
Bonnie Patchen, br. g., (Sheldon)	11	13	7	6	11	
Sadie, br. m., (A. McDonald)	6	9	11	8	11	
Toledo Bee, ch. m., (McKinney)	15	14	8	9	12	
Jack Benton, g. g., (Kinney)	16	15	16	13	10	
Colonel Delmar, br. h., (Fisher)	9	12	12	12	Dr.	
Prince Canton, b. s., (Highknight)	12	10	15	14	Dr.	
Immaculate, br. m., (Lyon)	14	11	13	Dr.		
Bell Sligo, b. m., (Strader)	13	4	14	Dr.		

Time—2:10¼; 2:15¾; 2:15; 2:14¾; 2:17; 2:18¼.

SECOND RACE.—2:16 Class—Pace; purse, $600.

Quarterstakes, c. g., by Quartermaster, (McGinn)	6	1	7	1	1
St. Rega, b. g., (A. P. McDonald)	1	2	1	3	8
Knox's Gelatine Boy, blk. g., (Richardson)	3	5	5	2	2
Mabel D., ch. m., (Gable)	2	4	3	6	6
Lucy Posey, ch. m., (Kinney)	5	13	2	5	3
Harry Hotspur, ch. g., (Devlin)	9	5	4	4	5
Schley Pointer, b. s., (Nuckols)	4	14	12	7	4
Smitz, b. g., (Davis)	8	7	6	8	7
Maude F., ch. m., (Timley)	11	6	8	9	10
Rex, ch. g., (Covitle)	7	10	11	13	9
Geyser Boy, br. g., (Donner)	14	9	9	10	Dr
Spitzie, gr. m., (Rathbun)	12	11	10	11	Dr
Winona, br. m., (Lyman)	10	12	14	12	Dr
Lord Belgrave, b. g., (Snyder)	13	8	13	Dr.	
Kitty Thistle, g. m., (Arnold)	Dr.				

Time—2:13¾; 2:11¼; 2:14¾; 2:13½; 2:14½.

Third Race.—2:18 Class; trotting; purse $600.

Governor Roosevelt, ch. g., by Delmarch, (A. P. McDonald)	1	1	7	2	2	1
Fred Proctor, br. g., (Ely)	2	8	2	1	1	2
Earline, br. g., (Kinney)	9	11	1	3	8	3
John Hooper, ch. g., (Bristol)	4	2	3	7	4	
Nellie Gay, b. m., (Murphy)	5	4	4	4	3	
Billmont, b. s., (McKinney)	6	7	6	5	5	
Joe Stelner, ch. g., (Nuckols)	11	3	9	9	7	
Dolly Duroc, b. m., (Snyder)	8	6	8	6	6	
Antea, c. m., (Lyman)	7	9	10	8	9	
Ben Hal, c. g., (Turner)	10	3	5	10	dr.	
Frank T., (Rosemeyer)	3	10	11	dr.		

Time—2:16½; 2:17½; 2:19; 2:19½; 2:20; 2:21½.

ERIE, Penn., July 30.—Favorites lost all of the three races on the card, which were postponed from yesterday, and the talent was badly hit. There was a large attendance for opening day, and the events were interesting. There are four races on the card for to-morrow, and the fields are well mixed. Gipsey Red won a fast mile in 2:11½ in the 2:12 pacing event. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—2:24 Pace—Purse, $400; best three in five.

Tess, b. m., by Edgehill, (Wahls)	1	1	1		
Former Boy, b. m., (Rogers)	8	2	2		
Kingmore, b. s., (Pearce)	2	3	3		
Little Bob, (Borries)	3	4	4		
Governor Pingree, b. g., (Gosnell)	9	6	5		
Fannie K., b. m., (McKinney)	4	5	7		
Harrison, b. g., (Johnson)	10	4	6		
George R., b. g., (Wilson)	5	11	8		
Mary Mamsey, s. m., (Webb)	6	10	9		
Vase, b. m., (Parkburst)	7	8	11		
Colonel Baldwin, b. g., (Parfield)	11	9	10		

Time—2:18¼; 2:18¼; 2:18½.

2:24 Trotting.—Purse, $400; best three in five.

Freebooter, s. g., by Charles Wilkes, (Collins)	2	1	1
Leonora, ro. m., (Stinson)	1	2	2
Sphynx Lassie, b. m., (Turner)	4	4	3
Maud S., (Christ)	3	3	5
Nancy Medium, br. m., (Meyer)	5	5	4

Time—2:24½; 2:22¼; 2:22¼; 2:23½.

Third Race.—2:12 Pace. Purse $500. Best three in five.

Gipsey Red, b. m., by Red Hot, Jr., (Gray)	1	1	7	4	1
Circle, b. m., (Lewis)	2	3	1	5	3
Fred M., b. s., (Gosnell)	3	6	4	1	2
Hamilton, fo. g., (Abrams)	5	2	2	3	6
Dor Sphinx, br. s., (Munson)	4	4	3	2	5
J. K., blk. g., (Willard)	6	5	5	6	4
La Honda, b. m., (Collins)	7	7	6	7	dr

Time—2:10½; 2:11½; 2:13½; 2:10; 2:11¾.

HOLYOKE, Mass., July 30.—The second day's racing under the auspices of the Holyoke Park Association at Springdale Park was marked by many accidents. San Telmo took a wheel off Allie Snell's sulky in the 2:17 pace and was declared distanced. In the free-for-all and the 2:21 trot there were also accidents, but they were not serious. There was a large attendance and the racing was excellent. Summary:

2:17 Class.—Pacing. Purse $300. (Unfinished from Tuesday.)

Verisine, b. g., (Brusie)	5	1	1	3	5	2	1
Uncle Angus, b. g., (Mitchell)	3	2	4	2	1	1	2
Allie Snell, b. g., (Dodge)	2	5	2	1	4	3	3
San Telmo, b. g., (Doble)	1	3	5	4	2	4	ds
Morley King, br. g., (Briggs)	4	4	3	5	3	ro	

Time—2:20; 2:18½; 2:20; 2:18½; 2:21; 2:21; 2:21.

2:23 Class.—Pacing. Purse $300.

Sally, ch. g., (W. E. Foster)	1	1	1
Dorris, —, (Ball)	10	2	2
McCormick, b. h., (Hubbard)	2	3	8
Alcy M., ch. m., (Suthen)	8	4	3
Clara I. Sparks, blk. m., (McCarthy)	4	6	4
Sairy Gamp, b. m., (King)	3	5	6
Mary Tracy, b. m., (Spofford)	13	7	5
Barb Wire, b. g., (Ricker)	7	7	7
Gloria, ch. m., (Wadsworth)	9	9	9
G. C., b. g., (Kennard)	5	10	dr

Time—2:20½; 2:20½; 2:21¼.

Free-for-all.—Trotting and pacing; purse, $300.

Roan Wilkes, ro. h., (Winch)	1	1	4	2	1	
Darnette, b. m., (Briggs)	2	2	1	1	2	
Oscar L., ch. g., (Lee)	3	4	2	3	3	
Lady Intrigue, b. m., (Satterthwaite)	4	3	3	Dis.		

Time—2:16½; 2:16; 2:17; 2:18½; 2:18½.

2:21 Class.—Trotting; purse, $300.

Cescera, b. m., (Holmes)	1	1	1
Notion, b. g., (Thomas)	3	4	2
Lake Queen, b. m., (Miller)	2	3	5
Miltonia, b. m., (Farrar)	5	6	3
Emily Poole, (Sherman)	6	5	4
Andantino, ch. g., (Warner)	4	2	Ds

Time—2:21½; 2:20½; 2:22½.

BRITONS SHOW TENNIS FORM.

Accomplish Fine Work at Practice While Experts Play on Through Big Longwood Tournament.

LONGWOOD, Mass., July 30.—Considerable interest in the performances of the lawn tennis experts was manifest to-day at the tournament of the Longwood Lawn Tennis Club. The famous Englishmen, R. F. and H. L. Doherty, of the challenging team did not actually engage in any matches. They went on the courts, however, and pleased the big crowd by playing several sets in practice at singles.

Faultless accuracy appears to be the strongest feature of the game as played by the English experts. Their driving is something remarkable. They hit the ball with a force that is rarely witnessed on the courts of this country and give the ball plenty of speed. Each of them makes his strokes with matchless grace, very much after the style of the American champion, William A. Larned. No great effort is apparent, and yet the ball flies swiftly through the court, making it evident that considerable strength has been put into the stroke. On running about the court they are as nimble as squirrels, but even in the heat of a well-contested point their strokes are never ill-timed. They are never overanxious, waiting to make the stroke at the right moment, and this results in such accurate returns that they appear well-nigh invincible. The most noticeable difference between their method and that of the Americans is the absence of overhead strokes. While this detracts from the spectacular feature of their game, the skill exhibited by the Dohertys in making remarkably effective place shots called forth frequent applause from the spectators. To-morrow morning the Doherty brothers will play another of the doubles matches in the Eastern championship series against Neely and Wilbar, and by Friday will probably meet William A. Larned and Leo E. Ware.

The best match to-day was between William J. Clothier of Harvard and Richard Stevens of Hoboken, Clothier winning in three sets to one. This match was peculiar, as it was a battle between experts with widely differing methods. Stevens is rated as the most expert back-court player in this country. He was unable to accomplish any decided results against the aggressive net tactics of Clothier, who smashed Steven's return through the latter player's coort for the points. To-morrow Clothier will meet Irving Wright in the lower half of the semi-finals, while Holcombe Ward plays Leo Ware in the upper half.

The tournament will also be enlivened to-morrow by the appearance of Robert D. Wrenn and George L. Wrenn, Jr., and the pair are down for two good matches, with a chance of meeting the Doherty brothers in the finals on Saturday. This is the result that the Englishmen have wished for, as they desire to meet the men who defeated Holcombe, Ward, and Dwight F. Davis, the defending team in the international matches. The summary:

Championship Singles.—Third Round—E. W. Leonard beat Henry H. Whitman, 2—0, 6—3, 6—2, 7—5.

Fourth Round—H. Ward beat C. S. Keyes, 6—3, 6—2, 6—3; I. C. Wright beat E. W. Leonard, 6—2, 2—6, 6—3, 6—3; W. J. Clothier beat R. Stevens, 1—6, 8—6, 6—3, 6—4.

Eastern Doubles, Championship.—First Round—Horton and Codman beat Warner and Tallant, 6—4, 7—5, 6—2, defaulted; Seaver and Pier beat Sharples and Scott, 6—0, 6—3, 6—3; Clothier and Wright beat Keyes and Brown by default; L. E. Ware and William A. Larned beat Allen and Hoskins, 6—2, 8—6, 6—2; Neely and Wilbar beat T. B. and C. G. Plimpton, 6—0, 6—1, 6—3.

Itandicap Singles.—Second Round—C. B. Wilbar (scratch) beat E. W. Leonard (15) by default; R. F. Merrill beat J. C. Neely by default; H. H. Whitman (15) beat G. D. Reed, (15,) 6—2, 6—4; G. F. Eames (15) beat W. P. Blagden, (scratch,) 4—6, 6—4, 6—0; L. Perry (scratch) beat H. Tallant, (scratch,) 2—6, 6—1, 6—3.

Third Round—R. Bishop (half 15) beat C. B. Wilbar, (scratch,) 6—4; 6—4; E. F. Morrill (half 15) beat P. P. Sharples, (15,) 6—2, 2—6, 6—4; H. F. Allen (scratch) beat H. H. Whitman, (15,) 6—2, 6—4; P. Scott (half 15) beat E. S. Daniel, (15,) 6—4, 8—6; W. L. Jennings (half 15) beat N. W. Warner, (scratch,) 6—0, 6—1.

LOCAL SWIMMERS IN RACES

E. H. Adams Won Title in Brooklyn Quarter-Mile Championship.

VAN CLEAF BEATEN BY INCHES

Big Crowd Watches Exciting Competitions from Old Iron Pier at Coney Island—Large Entry List.

By the use of a strong trudgeon stroke E. H. Adams of the Bath Beach Swimming Club, yesterday won the quarter-mile championship of Brooklyn. The competitions were held off the old iron pier at Coney Island, and Adams was opposed by George W. Van Cleaf of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, his strongest opponent, who has won national honors.

The meeting was the annual races of the Arcade Swimming Club of Brooklyn. On the programme were four events: 75 yards, novice; 100 yards, handicap; 300 yards, handicap, and the quarter-mile championship of Brooklyn.

The course was parallel with the shore from the breakwater to a life-raft anchored close to the Iron Pier, the swimmers diving from the breakwater. The officials followed and judged the contests from a boat, and transmitted their findings to the announcer on the sea-end of the breakwater, who made the announcements to the spectators on the shore and pier through a megaphone. All the prominent swimmers around New York City were on hand to capture the prizes. Some of the events, however, went to unknown men.

The quarter-mile race for the championship of Brooklyn proved to be the keenest contest seen in the vicinity of New York in years, and proved the surprise of the day.

Out of eight starters, six lined up for the plunge. E. H. Adams of the Bath Beach Swimming Club took the water first, and led for ten yards. George W. Van Cleaf soon caught him, and held him at the turn of the first hundred yards, but Adams, with bulldog tenacity, fought it out with him, and held him on even terms to the last turn, when Van Cleaf spurted and gained a slight advantage. The finish was then forty yards away. By adding a few vicious strokes and kicks Adams drew even, and beat him out by a few inches. Adams is new at the game, and does not get going until a distance has been covered, as he was easily defeated in the finals of the hundred-yard race.

In the fourth heat of the hundred-yard handicap L. De B. Handley, the Knickerbocker Athletic Club's man, dove before the pistol was fired and won the heat. W. C. Miller of the Twelfth Regiment, who finished second, protested Handley, but the referee allowed him to start in the finals, which he won after a desperate struggle. Handley had seven seconds' handicap. C. Ferguson, Jr., of the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, with nine seconds' start, and H. C. De Lolselle of the Pawnee Athletic Club, with ten seconds, finished a very exciting struggle, as they swam stroke for stroke for the last fifty yards of the course, Handley winning by a half arm's length.

Fast time was impossible on account of the tide and roll of water. All the winners used the trudgeon stroke. The summaries:

75-Yard, Novice.—First Heat—Won by H. E. Ryan of the Pawnee A. C.; second, S. Stimson, Yorkville Baths. Time—0:55. Second Heat—Won by G. Smith of the Bath Beah S. C.; second, P. Kearney of the Batb Beach S. C. Time—0:53.

Final Heat—Won by G. Smith of the Bath Beach S. C.; second, S. Stimson, Yorkville Baths. Time—1:01.

100-Yard, Hondicap.—First Heat—Won by E. H. Adams, Bath Beach S. C., (8 seconds;) second, J. W. Lawrence, Knickerbocker A. C., (8 seconds.) Time—1:23. Second Heat—Won by C. Ferguson, Jr., Brooklyn, (9 seconds;) second, D. H. Bratton, Knickerbocker, (10 seconds.) Time—1:21 4-5. Third Heat—Won by H. C. de Lisle, Pawnee A. C., (10 seconds;) second, W. C. Culbertson, Coney Island, (9 seconds.) Time—1:24. Fourth Heat—Won by L. de B. Hnndley, Knickerbocker A. C., (7 seconds;) second, W. C. Miller, Twelfth Regiment A. C., (scratch.) Time—1:26.

Final Heat—Won by L. de B. Handley, Knickerbocker A. C.; second, C. Ferguson, Jr., Brooklyn. Time—1:24.

300-Yard Handicap.—Won by C. F. Weston, (30 seconds,) Pawhee A. C.; second, B. Goodwin, (scratch.) Knickerbocker A. C. Time—5:08 3-5.

Quarter-Mile for Championship of Brooklyn—Won by E. H. Adams, Bath Beach S. C.; second, George W. Van Cleaf, Knickerbocker A. C. Time—7:04.

The officials were: Referee—Peter Reid. Starter—W. E. McKane; Judges—George Sands and E. H. Anderson; Timers—Dr. B. Shea, W. H. Vandeveer, and P. Clust. Announcer—Chris Wauke.

Preparing for Saturday's Cycle Race.

Floyd McFarland is steadily improving in his form for the big four-cornered paced cycle race at Manhattan Beach on Saturday afternoon, which will be one of the contests for the middle distance paced championship. The race will contain four of the best pace followers: Harry Elkes, the American champion; Albert Champion, the French champion; "Bobby" Walthour, the six-day champion, and Floyd McFarland. All of the four contestants will be supplied by the most powerful pace ever introduced in a race of this kind. Walthour's easy victory at the beach shows what a great advantage it is to have a big motor, as he rode under to record without hardly any effort. Champion and Elkes were not slow in seeing the point, and at once set to work getting pacing machines of the same calibre. This will make Saturday's race a most even one, and, barring accidents, the finish should be close.

Besides the big paced match, there will be a five-mile amateur motor race, a two-mile handicap, and a half-mile open for the amateurs, and the usual one-third-mile novice race.

In the amateur events Hurley, Billington, Dove, Winnington, Glasson, and Smith will start.

Esperanza Led the Small Yachts.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 30.—The thirty-foot yachts sailed one of the liveliest and closest races of the season this afternoon. There was a brisk northerly breeze, and the course was six miles to the windward, up the bay, and a run before the wind back to the finish line in Brenton's Cove. Seven boats were in the race, and only a little more than three minutes separated the first and last boat. The Esperanza won by eleven seconds over the Barbara. Three seconds only separated the Asahi and Wawa, the third and fourth boats, and the Veda came in last only eight seconds behind the Breeze. Summary:

START, 3:22.

Boat and Owner.	Finish.	Elapsed. Time.
Esperanza, Havemeyer	5:02:47	1:40:47
Barbara, Rutherford	5:02:58	1:40:58
Asahi, Warren & Miller	5:04:27	1:42:27
Wawa, Brooks	5:04:30	1:42:30
Carolina, Jones	5:05:26	1:43:26
Breeze, Roelker	5:05:58	1:43:58
Veda, Stow	5:06:00	1:44:06

Templemore Won Goodwood Plate.

LONDON, July 30.—Templemore won the Goodwood Plate (handicap of 800 sovereigns, distance two miles,) at Goodwood to-day. Crown Equerry, with "Danny" Maher up, was second, and Andrea Ferrara, ridden by J. H. ("Skeets") Martin, came in third. Ten horses ran.

Royal Lancer won the Sussex Stakes, (of 25 sovereigns each, with 500 sovereigns added, for three-year-olds, distance one mile.) St. Briavels, Martin up, ran a dead heat for second place with R. S. Sievier's famous filly Sceptre, who started with odds on.

Cycle Races at Atlantic City.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 30.—At the Coliseum to-night a three-cornered five-mile motor-paced heat race took place between Ray Duer of Buffalo, George Leander of Chicago, and James Hunter of Newark. In the fifth mile of the first heat the chain on Leander's pacer broke, but he rode straight on, winning second place, with Duer first, Hunter third. Time—7:51. Leander won the second heat. Time—7:53 4-5. (Duer second.) Leander won the final heat. Time—8:07 4-5.

The two-mile motor tandem race between Daly and Babcock and Boake and Thompson was won by the former team. Time—3:29 1-5. Zimmerman and Sinclair also beat Boake and Thompson in a two-mile motor tandem. Time—2:58 1-5.

BONNIBERT'S FAST RACE

Colt Lowered World's Record for a Mile and a Furlong.

FOUR CHOICES WERE FIRST

Rosetint and Right and True Were the Successful Non-Favorites at the Brighton Beach Track.

A new world's record for a mile and a furlong was established at the Brighton Beach race track yesterday, when Frank Farrell's horse Bonnibert finished first for the Islip Handicap in 1:51, or just one-fifth of a second better than the old record, held jointly by Watercure and Rockhampton, and made over the same course. Bonnibert started favorite in his race and with 120 pounds up had a hard struggle to get to the winning post a neck before Tom Kenny; but the fact that he was conceding fifteen pounds to Tom Kenny made his performance look all the better and seemed to put Bonnibert up in the first flight of the season's horses. Until yesterday the colt was a disappointment to his present owner, who bought him from C. Fleischmann's Sons; but it looks now as if the patience of Trainer Thomas Welsh has earned its reward, for in his victory for the Islip Bonnibert appeared to have regained the form that he showed as a two-year-old and early in his three-year-old season.

The Islip Handicap, the fourth event on the card, brought out but a light field, four horses running. Bonnibert always was the favorite and started at odds on, while Ten Candles was the next best backed horse, Tom Kenny and Contend making up the field. The race was one of the prettiest of the Brighton meeting, Contend going out to the front at the lifting of the barrier and taking the lead from Tom Kenny in the first few strides, while Bonnibert took second place and hung onto the pace maker's hips to the turn into the stretch. There Bonnibert went up to Contend, and, after once taking the lead, held it to the end, in spite of the splendid effort made by Tom Kenny in the last furlong. The latter closed fast in the run through the straight, but Bonnibert had enough left to stall off the rush, and, ridden out, won by a neck, with Tom Kenny second, five lengths away from Contend, third, while Ten Candles was two lengths further back. Contend weakened badly in the last part of the race, and pulled up so lame that it is doubtful whether he will be able to race again this season.

The selling steeplechase made a lively betting contest between Rising Sun and Inspector Stevens, the former starting favorite in a field of twelve and winning ridden out by two lengths from Inspector Stevens. In this race Mr. Stoffel broke down and Toboka and Rocklight fell, Toboka, however, being remounted and finishing. Straight through the day the best backed horses fared well, four post favorites winning, while the longest chance winner of the afternoon, Right and True, in the fifth race, started at only 7 to 1. The opening event went to the Belmont-bred filly Rosetint, who raced in the lead nearly all the way, and ridden out, won by a half length from Stamping Ground and Miladi Love, while the favorite, Lady Josephine, never was prominent. For the third race Bella Washington led from end to end, and, though she was tiring at the finish, was first by three lengths from Ascension. The 50 to 1 outsider, Clipper, threatened to win the last race until well into the stretch, where she stopped so fast that Frank McKee, the favorite, got up in the last half furlong and won handily by three lengths. Summaries follow:

FIRST RACE.—For fillies two years old, with allowances; five furlongs. J. Boden's Rosetine, ch. f., by Hastings-Lady Rosemary, 114 pounds, (T. Burns,) 8 to 5 and 1 to 2, won, ridden out, by a half length; E. L. Graves's Stamping Ground, br. f., 109, (Wonderly,) 10 to 1 and 5 to 2, second, by a head from the Lotos Stable's Milndl Love, ch. f., 104, (L. Smith,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, third. Time—1:14. Lady Josephine, Birch Broom, Pearl Diver, Anna Daly, and Queen Boula also ran. Value to the winner, $700. Winner trained by James Boden.

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase, for four-year-olds and upward, weights 10 pounds above the scale, selling allowances, scale from $3,000 down to $500; the short steeplechase course, about two miles. R. J. Laughlin's Rising Sun, ch. g., 4 years, by Golden Dawn-Glencola, 147 pounds, (Veitch,) 7 to 5 and 1 to 2, won, ridden out, by two lengths; J. Lawson's Inspector Stevens, ch. g., 0, 168, (Ray,) 8 to 5 and 7 to 10, second by five lengths from Mrs. R. Callahan's Kufn, br. m., 5, 139, (P. Callahan,) 40 to 1 and 8 to 1, third. Time—4:28. Mr. Steffel, Toboka, Maryhander, Curfew Bell, Thriftless, Victor, Collegian, Tentore, and Rocklight also ran. Value to the winner, $730. Winner trained by owner.

THIRD RACE.—For fillies and mares three years old and upward, non-winners of $800 in 1901 and 1902, special weights; six furlongs. The Loton Stable's Belle of Lexington, b. m., 5 years, by Onondaga-Annette, 112 pounds, (Odom,) 11 to 5 and 4 to 5, won ridden out by three lengths; Charles Oxx's Ascension, b. f., 3, 110, (Redfern,) 7 to 2 and 7 to 5, second by a head from Lady

LEAGUE BASEBALL GAMES

New York Team Beat St. Louis in a Close Contest.

PITTSBURG LOST TO BROOKLYN

Boston Beaten in Two Games with the Chicago Nine, One of Which Lasted Thirteen Innings.

Pitcher Cronin won the baseball game for New York on the Polo Grounds yesterday, and more than atoned for the defeat of the local team by St. Louis the day previous. Only three runs were made in the game, and two of these were tallied by McGraw and Dunn.

With the score tied and two men out in the latter half of the seventh inning, Dunn's two-base hit to left field and a base on balls for Bresnahan made it possible for Cronin to bring Dunn home. The new pitcher was equal to the occasion, as he sent a two-base hit out into left field and Dunn scored the winning run, as it was the last tally made in the game.

Cronin's timely hit was a fitting climax to his splendid work in the box during the previous innings. The visitors found considerable difficulty in gauging his curves, as they only made two hits off them. The home team played an excellent fielding game, and while they did not hit Yerkes very frequently their efforts in this direction were well timed.

In the fourth inning, New York, the home team, scored its first run. McGraw bunted to Hartman, but the latter fell as he tried to get the ball, and the manager-Captain got to first. He reached second on McGann's out at the first bag. Then Brodie's fly dropped safely in right centre, and Donovan's poor throw to O'Neill gave McGraw the looked-for opportunity and he dashed home as Brodie reached second. Lauder hit safely, but he and Smith were retired a few seconds later on a double play.

St. Louis's single run was made in the sixth inning after O'Neill and Yerkes had been disposed of. Nichols got his base on called balls, and scored on Smoot's hit to right field. Barclay's fly was caught by Lauder, leaving Smoot on second. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	IB	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	IB	PO	A	E
Nichols, lb	1	1	10	0	0	Jones, lf	0	0	1	0	0
Smoot, cf	0	1	2	1	0	McGraw, ss	1	1	0	5	0
Barclay, lf	0	0	0	0	0	McGann, 1b	0	1	14	0	0
Donovan, rf	0	1	1	0	1	Brodie, cf	0	2	1	0	0
Farrell, 2b	0	0	3	1	0	Lauder, 3b	0	2	2	0	0
Kruger, ss	0	0	3	4	0	Smith, 2b	0	0	2	4	0
Ritman, 3b	0	0	1	2	0	Dunn, rf	1	1	0	0	0
O'Neill, c	0	0	3	3	0	Bresnahan, c	0	1	7	0	0
Yerkes, p	0	0	0	0	0	Cronin, p	0	1	1	3	1
Total	1	2	24	12	1	Total	2	8	27	13	2

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—1
New York	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0—2

Earned runs—New York, 1. First base by errors—St. Louis, 2. Left on bases—St. Louis, 5; New York, 5. First base on balls—Off Cronin, 2; off Yerkes, 3. Struck out—By Cronin, 6; by Yerkes, 1. Two-base hits—Smoot, Dunn, and Donovan. Sacrifice hit—Farrell. Stolen bases—Bresnahan and Cronin. Double play—Farrell and Nichols. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Time of game—One hour and forty-eight minutes.

BROOKLYN, 5; PITTSBURG, 1.

Capt. Keeler's baseball players had things their own way in their second game of the series with the "champions" from Pittsburg at Washington Park yesterday. They only permitted the visitors to score a run in the opening inning and won out by a score of 5 to 1. The game was won for Brooklyn in the sixth inning, when two errors by Ritchey and Bransfield opened the way for run getting. Keeler and Dolan each was advanced by the errors of the second and first basemen. Dahlen bit safely to left, scoring Keeler and sending Dolan to second. Farrell being hit by Tannehill filled the bases. McCreery sent the ball to Wagner's territory and Dolan and Dahlen got home. McCreery was caught napping off first a moment afterward. Then Irwin's hit bounded over Tannehill's head, scoring Farrell, and Flood died at first. Another run came Brooklyn's way in the eighth inning. Dahlen hit to left for two bases and reached third on Farrell's sacrifice. Clark caught McCreery's foul fly, and Dahlen beat the throw to the plate. Flood made a remarkably clever left-hand catch of Beaumont's line hit in the third inning, and Clark's long running catch of Sheckard's hit along the left field foul line was particularly clever. The score:

PITTSBURG.	R	IB	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	IB	PO	A	E
Clark, lf	0	0	4	0	0	Sheckard, lf	0	0	4	0	0
Beaum't, cf	1	1	2	0	0	Keeler, rf	1	1	3	0	0
Leach, 3b	0	1	0	1	0	Dolan, cf	1	0	1	0	0
Wagner, rf	0	0	2	0	0	Dahlen, ss	2	2	2	3	0
Brans'd, 1b	0	0	6	0	1	Farrell, c	1	0	5	2	0
Ritchey, 2b	0	1	2	5	1	McCr'y, lb	0	1	9	1	0
Conroy, ss	0	0	2	0	0	Irwin, 3b	0	1	3	2	0
Smith, c	0	0	7	0	0	Flood, 2b	0	0	4	3	0
Tannehill, p	0	1	0	2	0	Kitson, p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1	0	24	8	2	Total	5	7	27	10	0

Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	—5
Pittsburg	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1

Earned run—Pittsburg. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 2. Left on bases—Pittsburg, 5; Brooklyn, 5. Two-base hits—Dahlen, Ritchey. Stolen bases—Beaumont, Keeler. Double plays—Dahlen, Flood, and McCreery; Farrell and Irwin. Sacrifice hit—Farrell. First base on balls—By Tannehill, 1; by Kitson, 3. Hit by pitched ball—By Tannehill, 1. Struck out—By Kitson, 4; by Tannehill, 5. Umpire—Mr. Powers.

CHICAGO BEAT BOSTON TWICE.

BOSTON, July 30.—The Boston baseball team lost two games to Chicago to-day through inability to connect safely with the ball. In the first game Taylor held Boston down to two hits, and Chicago only batted Willis for four.

In the second game Eason was hit hard, but brilliant fielding prolonged the game to thirteen innings, when Chicago batted in two runs. Scores by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Boston	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0	2	1
Chicago	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—1	4	1

Batteries—Willis and Moran; Taylor and Kling.

SECOND GAME.

	R.	H.	E.
Boston	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—1	6	0
Chic'o	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 2—3	12	4

Batteries—Eason and Moran; Lundgren and Kling.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P. C.		W.	L.	P. C.
Pittsburg	60	29	.750	Cincinnati	36	44	.450
Brooklyn	49	39	.557	St. Louis	37	46	.446
Boston	41	37	.526	Philadelphia	35	49	.417
Chicago	44	49	.524	New York	27	54	.333

Games Scheduled for To-day.

St. Louis at New York.
Pittsburg at Brooklyn.
Cincinnati at Philadelphia.
Chicago at Boston.

New York State League Games.

At Albany.—Albany, 2; Schenectady, 0.
At Syracuse.—Utica, 3; Syracuse, 1; (13 innings.)
At Troy.—Troy, 6; A. J. and G., 5.

AT BUFFALO.

	R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0—2	11	5
Worcester	0 2 1 0 0 0 0 0 2—5	8	1

Batteries—Ferry and Shaw; Falkenberg and Steelman.

AT TORONTO.

	R.	H.	E.
Toronto	1 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 0—4	7	3
Newark	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1	12	4

Batteries—Scott and Brennan; Hesterfer and Jope.

American League Game.

At Cleveland.—Cleveland, 1; Chicago, 0.

More Trouble for Union B. C.

The troubles of the Union Boat Club seem to be increasing, for besides internal dissensions, which promise to cause the organization a lot of uneasiness, the contractors of the rapid transit tunnel have notified the officers of the club that they will have to vacate their present berth at the foot of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Streeet and the Harlem River. As the club is totally unprepared with a site they are in a quandry. This, with the charges pertaining to their champion sculler, C. S. Titus, is causing quite a ferment among the members.

ANOTHER OARSMAN ACCUSED.

Palisade Boat Club Protest Action of Long Island Association—Nonpareil Member Suspicioned.

Charges of professionalism and ineligibility against Harlem River oarsmen are multiplying, no less than three accusations against members of local rowing clubs having been made within the past two weeks. The first case was that of Fraser of the Nassau Boat Club, who was protested by the Nonpareil Rowing Club on the ground that he had violated a rule of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen by competing in the Harlem regatta on Memorial Day from Columbia University, and in the Long Island regatta on July 12 from the Nassau Boat Club.

Then came the charge of professionalism made against C. S. Titus of the Union Boat Club by members of his own club, who allege that his receipt of a contribution of $50 toward his expenses at the Henley regatta, made by a prominent local oarsman, had impaired his amateur standing, and now an accusation of professionalism is made against a member of the junior four-oared gig crew of the Nonpareil Rowing Club, the protestant against Frazer's participation in the Long Island regatta.

The accusation against the Nonpareil Rowing Club junior four is made by the Palisade Boat Club of Yonkers, whose crew finished third in the junior four-oared gig race at the Long Island regatta. The latter club has asked the regatta committee of the Long Island Regatta Association to investigate the standing of H. T. Schumacher, No. 2 of the Nonpareil crew, it having been rumored that his status as an oarsman was tainted in consequence of professionalism in connection with a handball or basket ball team. It is presumed that the Long Island committee is now making an investigation of this matter.

The Palisade Boat Club has also added to the unhappiness of the Long Island Committee by protesting against the decision of that committee in the Fraser protest, by which the Nassau and the Nonpareil crews were ordered to row the race again, and has demanded that if the race is rerowed that all eight of the original competing crews be allowed to start.

It is claimed by the Palisade Boat Club that Rule 29 of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen Rules, under which the Long Island regatta was held, gives the Regatta Committee, in the event of their allowing a protest, the "power to order the race rowed over or to confer the prize on whomsoever, in their judgment, is entitled to it," but that it does not give them the right to select two crews and exclude other competitors against whom no charge of breaking the rules has been made, and that to exclude six of the clubs which compiled with the rules is an injustice to them, unsportsmanlike on the part of the committee, and absolutely unauthorized by the rules announced as governing the regatta.

NEW STATION IN ST. LOUIS.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, July 30.—A new union station, involving an expenditure of $2,000,000, is proposed for St. Louis. It is to cover two city blocks, lying between Twelfth and Fourteenth Streets and Poplar and Clark Streets. The railroads that are said to be in the scheme are the Rock Island, Burlington, Chicago and Alton, Illinois Central, and all the other roads not holding a proprietary interest in the St. Louis Terminal Association.

Stephen Peck & Brother, real estate dealers, and John H. Blessing, a broker, are promoting the enterprise, and one of the leading trust companies of this city is acting as financial agent in the deal.

It is said that this scheme has been on foot for the past three months. When the Rock Island came into St. Louis through the purchase of the Colorado road, Mr. Peck, who has had the plans in process of development for some time, set actively to work to mature them, and is now satisfied that he will succeed with the scheme.

The roads entering the new station will go over the tracks of the Terminal Association, as they do at present, and they will pay trackage as they do now. The promoters declare that the present union station is wholly inadequate to handle the immediate future passenger traffic of St. Louis.

CHANGE IN CENTRAL'S SCHEDULE

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 30.—A change of schedule on the Boston and Albany division of the New York Central Road is under consideration. The new plan provides for running the large engines all the way from Albany to Boston. It has not been decided yet how soon this change will be made, but it is expected that the engines will begin soon to run as far as Worcester. At present they come only to Springfield. From there they start on their return trips and smaller engines are attached to the express trains to take them to Worcester and Boston.

When this change goes into effect the engineers will be required to work only three days a week instead of four, but they will earn nearly the money. The engineers who like to make the long run have applied for the positions. Under the contemplated arrangement the run would be from Worcester to Albany and return the same day.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Dreyfous, S. G., & Co., Shreveseport, La.; J. Dreyfous, dry goods, 50 Franklin Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Plaut, J. D., & Brother, Danbury, Conn.; H. J. D. Plaut, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Power's Mercantile Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; W. J. Jennings, cloaks, suits, and waists, 43 Leonard Street; Victoria Hotel.

Ward, J. N., & Co., Peoria, Ill.; J. N. Ward, overalls; Victoria Hotel.

Levis-Zuskoski Mercantile Company, St. Louis, Mo.; S. Levis, ladies' hats and straw goods, 621 Broadway; Hoffman House.

"Hillman's," Chicago, Ill.; E. Hillman, dry goods; A. L. Strauss, dry goods, 458 Broadway; Holland House.

Heyn, Binswanger & Co., Detroit, Mich.; H. Binswanger, dry goods; Mrs. E. Butzel, ladies' wear; Holland House.

Bernheimer, G., Brothers & Co., Kansas City, Mo.; M. J. Ewing, furnishing goods, 760 Broadway; Criterion Hotel.

Williamson, Z. & S., Lancaster, Penn.; Miss Smith, cloaks; Westminster Hotel.

Adler, L., Savannah, Ga.; N. H. Fralley, house-furnishing goods, 50 Franklin Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

Boston Dry Goods Company, Boston, Mass.; I. Tolman, dress goods, 8 Greene Street; Hotel Navarre.

Goodfellow, R. S., & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; J. B. Mosher, silks; 305 Broadway.

Reed Brothers & Lennon, Milwaukee, Wis.; F. I. Reed, domestics, dress goods, linens, cloaks, suits, and waists; Park Avenue Hotel.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; O. W. Smith, millinery, 104 Worth Street; Hotel Normandie.

Gamble-Desmond Company, New Haven, Conn.; E. O'Meara, silks and dress goods, 486 Broadway; Morton House.

Schwartz & Isaacs Company, New Orleans, La.; M. Isaacs, fancy goods and millinery; 43 Leonard Street.

Syracuse Dry Goods Company, Syracuse, N. Y.; C. J. Barnard, manufacturing department, 61 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Lehman Brothers, St. Joseph, Mo.; W. I. Lehman, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Dinkelspiel, L., & Sons, San Francisco, Cal.; H. Wolf, furnishing goods, 60 Lispenard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA.—Ferdinand W. Peck, Chicago; Luis F. Corea, Nicaraguan Minister to the United States, Washington; J. Guillemin, Paris; Thomas R. Hostetter, Pittsburg.

HOLLAND.—Samuel Mather, Cleveland; E. O. Tuttle, Boston.

IMPERIAL.—G. W. Clay, New Orleans; Col. F. J. Ludington, Waterbury, Conn.

GRAND.—A. F. Lippincott, Philadelphia; Lieut. Commander H. Morrell, United States Navy.

GILSEY.—John M. Egan, President of the Ocean Steamship Company, Savannah.

MANHATTAN.—The Rev. R. H. McKim, Washington; Darwin Almy, Providence; J. C. Upson, Cleveland; Thomas Spratt, Ogdensburg.

PLAZA.—Senator E. W. Carmack, Memphis.

MURRAY HILL.—A. L. Johnson, Cleveland.

PARK AVENUE.—E. H. Parsons, Providence; W. F. Bond, Wilmington, Del.

VICTORIA.—State Senator George E. Green, Binghamton; T. H. Breslin, Rochester.

HOFFMAN.—J. M. Griggs, Dawson, Ga.; L. N. Scott, St. Paul.

ALBEMARLE.—John R. Bland, Baltimore.

FIFTH AVENUE.—W. F. Whiting, Holyoke; R. C. Tevis, Louisville.

ASTOR.—H. B. Putnam, Rochester; Samuel Rogers, Toronto.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night to 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

10:15 A. M.—259 Seventh Avenue; Frederick Reilly; damage, $100.

5:35 P. M.—68 Mott Street; owner unascertained; damage trifling.

7:35 P. M.—1,332 First Avenue; William Batak; damage, $25.

CHICAGO & EASTERN DEAL

Negotiations for Lease by Frisco Line Declared Successful.

Officials of the Two Roads Silent—Wall Street Accepts the Report—Announcement Expected Shortly.

The St. Louis and San Francisco has leased the Chicago and Eastern Illinois, according to a report which was published in Wall Street yesterday, and which was generally accepted as true. The terms of the lease were not published, except in the most general way, and the officers and Directors of both companies declined to discuss them.

The matter has been under consideration for several weeks, during which time there have been daily meetings and discussions of the proposition, which was accompanied by a decided rise in the securities of the two companies.

President Yoakum of the San Francisco, H. H. Porter of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois, and other officers and Directors of the two roads refused yesterday to either confirm or deny the published statement that the lease had been decided on. It is understood that the official announcement will be made to-day. According to the best authenticated report the lease will be on a basis of an 8 per cent. guarantee for a period of ninety-nine years.

The St. Louis and San Francisco, commonly known as the "Frisco" line, at present has St. Louis for its Eastern terminal. From there the line runs in various branches into the great Southwest, reaching Oklahoma City, Kansas City, Memphis, Tenn.; Birmingham, Ala., and Paris, Texas, with an extension planned to San Antonio and Eagle Pass, then to connect with the Mexican Central, which is controlled by the same interests as the Frisco. The total mileage is about 3,000. The capital stock is $50,000,000 and the bonded debt $46,471,000.

The Chicago and Eastern Illinois operates some 700 miles of road in Indiana and Illinois, with valuable terminals in Chicago. It has a capital of $13,028,300, and a funded debt of $23,919,000.

The nearest point of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois to the Frisco is Shelbyville, Ind., and it is understood that it is the intention to connect the two roads by building a 100-mile branch from Shelbyville to St. Louis.

On the Exchange yesterday the stocks of both roads were strong. Chicago and Eastern Illinois common closed at 219½, a gain of 5 points, and the preferred at 148½, a rise of 1 point. St. Louis and San Francisco preferred closed at 90, a gain of 2 points, and the common went to 82, a gain of 4½ points.

EASTERN ILLINOIS IS SOLD.

Illinois Central Said to Have Bought It, Keeping the L. and N. Out of Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 30.—The Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad has been sold and the purchaser is said to be the Illinois Central. The latter company has quietly executed a coup whereby a presumptive dangerous competitor, the Louisville and Nashville will be kept out of Chicago.

That the Eastern Illinois has at last changed hands little doubt remains, the information to that effect coming from one of the large stockholders, who is also a close friend of H. H. Porter, Chairman of the Board. It is understood that the control was obtained by paying $250 per share for the stock owned by H. H. Porter, the largest individual stockholder, and the stock held by certain of his friends.

Several times before it has been rumored that the Illinois Central had purchased the road, but each time the rumor remained unconfirmed. Several months ago it became known that the Louisville and Nashville was after the property with a view to getting an entrance into Chicago. At the time John W. Gates purchased the Louisville and Nashville and turned the property over to J. P. Morgan, the Louisville and Nashville and Southern are said to have made a joint offer of $240 for a controlling interest in the property. Mr. Porter, however, insisted upon $260 and the deal fell through. It was at that time thought the project was to combine the Louisville and Nashville and the Monon and the Southern and the Eastern Illinois, giving each of the big Southern roads a Chicago terminus.

THREE RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

Wabash, St. Paul, and Atchison Show Increased Earnings for Fiscal Year.

Three railroads yesterday reported earnings for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902. They were the Wabash, the St. Paul, and the Atchison.

The gross earnings of the Wabash were the largest for any year ever reported. The statement shows:

		Increase.
Gross earnings	$19,026,353	$1,471,888
Operating expenses	13,847,435	1,095,390
Net earnings	$5,178,917	$376,498

The increase shown by the St. Paul is about six times as large as that reported for last year over 1900, when the figures showed $584,320. The statement shows:

		Increase.
Gross earnings	$45,613,125	$3,344,112
Operating expenses	30,196,895	2,219,392
Net earnings	$15,410,230	$1,024,720

The statement published by the Atchison is more complete than that of the other roads. In spite of the decrease in earnings for June the statement is a favorable one. This statement shows:

	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Gross earnings	$59,147,085	$54,474,822	$4,672,262
Op. expenses	33,853,411	32,262,945	1,590,466
Net earnings	25,293,674	22,211,877	3,081,796
Taxes and rentals	2,040,979	2,040,428	6,551
Inc. from operat'n	23,246,694	20,171,448	3,075,245
Av. op. mileage	7,855.38	7,807.31	48.97

RECEIVER FOR SUBURBAN ROAD.

Indebtedness of Chicago Company Said to Exceed $400,000.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 30.—Upon application today of the Chicago Title and Trust Company, Judge Horton appointed L. S. Owsley, with offices in the Merchants' Loan and Trust Company Building, as receiver for the property and assets of the Suburban Railroad Company.

An injunction was also secured restraining the officers of the company from interfering in any way with the receiver in his management of the property. The Chicago Title and Trust Company filed the petition for a receiver as Trustee of the bondholders.

It is said that over $400,000 in interest on first mortgage bonds is due and unpaid.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...4:54	Sun sets...7:18	Moon rises...1:39

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...4:02	Gov. Isl'd...4:27	H. Gate...6:23
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...4:35	Gov. Isl'd...5:04	H. Gate...7:00

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) JULY 31.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Columbia, Hamburg		10:00 A. M.
El Paso, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen		10:00 A. M.
Havana, Havana		11:00 A. M.
La Gascogne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Saratoga, Nassau		3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, AUG. 1.

Algonquin, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Colorado, Brunswick		3:00 P. M.
Paloma, Inagua and Haiti	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Matanzas, Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, AUG. 2.

Alleghany, Fortune Island, Jamaica, &c	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Asteria, Glasgow	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Bohemian, Liverpool		
British Princess, Antwerp		
Coamo, Porto Rico via San Juan	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Comus, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Lampasas, Galveston via Key West		3:00 P. M.
Lucania, Liverpool via Queenstown	10:30 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
	*12:30 P. M.	

Manuel Calvo, Cadiz, Barcelona, &c		
Maracaibo, Curacao and Venezuela	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*9:30 A. M.	
Mexico, Cuba via Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Minnehaha, London		4:00 A. M.
Pretoria, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Ravensdale, Yucatan and Campeche	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Statendam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Toronto, Hull		
Trave, Naples	12:00 M.	
Zeeland, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

MONDAY, AUG. 4.

Iroquois, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Florida, and thence by steamer, are dispatched daily, except Thursday, final connecting closes for dispatch via Port Tampa, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays at 5:30 A. M.; for dispatch via Miami, on Mondays and Saturdays at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) †Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and first-class matter for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and first-class matter for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. 4, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Coptic. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. 6, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Kinshiu Maru. (Registered mail must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after July 10 and up to Aug. 9, inclusive, or on arrival of steamer Campania, due at New York Aug. 9, for dispatch per steamer Sierra. Mails for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. 11, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. 12, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of Japan. (registered mail must be specially addressed. Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe,) and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Aug. 9 and up to Aug. 10, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Miowera. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. 16, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Mariposa.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. †Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) JULY 31.

City of Birmingham, Savannah, July 23.
Manuel Calvo, Havana, July 27.
Pathfinder, Porto Rico, July 26.
Queensland, Gibraltar, July 16.

FRIDAY, AUG. 1.

Celtic, Liverpool, July 23.
Colorado, Hull, July 19.
Condor, Montevideo, July 12.
Dominic, Para, July 20.
Iroquois, Jacksonville, July 29.
Nauplia, Stettin, July 15.
Pinners Point, Dundee, July 17.
St. Nicholas, Antwerp, July 19.

SATURDAY, AUG. 2.

Comanche, Jacksonville, July 30.
Etruria, Liverpool, July 26.
Ennistabelle, St. Croix, July 27.
Philadelphia, Southampton, July 26.

SUNDAY, AUG. 3.

Ei Cid, New Orleans, July 29.
La Bretagne, Havre, July 26.
Potsdam, Rotterdam, July 24.
Santiago, Tampico, July 25.

MONDAY, AUG. 4.

Furnessia, Glasgow, July 25.
Nicolai II., Cronstadt, July 19.
Philadelphia, Porto Cabello, July 24.
Tauric, Liverpool, July 25.

Arrived.

SS El Alba, Quick, New Orleans July 27, with mdse. to John T. Van Sickle. Anchored off the Scotland Lightship at 1:44 A. M., 31st.

SS Rossetti, (Br.,) Coombes, Rio Janeiro July 10, with coffee to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 11:30 A. M.

SS Dora, (Br.,) Mitchell, Palermo July 7, with mdse. to Hirzel, Feitmana & Co. Vessel to Simpson, Spence & Young. Arrived at the Bar at noon.

SS Horteasius, (Br.,) Marsh, Queenstown July 18, in ballast to Barber & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1:30 A. M.

SS Jamestown, Tapley, Norfolk and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Jamaica, (Nor.,) Petersen, Banes July 24, with fruit and one passenger to the United Fruit Company. Arrived at the Bar at 5 A. M.

SS Soldier Prince, (Br.,) Dunne, Rosario June 14, Santos 30th, Rio de Janeiro July 9, Bahia 13, and Barbados 22d, with coffee and passengers to the J. C. Seager Company. Arrived at the Bar at 11 P. M.

SS Evelyn, Mills, Pensacola July 22, with mdse. to A. H. Bull & Co.

SS Bluefields, Hastings, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

SS Milos, (Ger.,) Bilble, Odessa and Novorosisk June 6, Batoum 10th, Constantinople 19th, Rodosto 20th, Smyrna 22d, Salonica 25th, Piraeus 27th, Syra 28th, Kalamata 29th, Katacalo July 2, Patras 4th, Bona 8th, and Algiers 10th, with mdse. to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 6 A. M.

SS Leon, (Nor.,) Kundsen, Port Antonio and Port Maria July 24, with fruit to the United Fruit Company. Arrived at the Bar at 10 A. M.

Steam yacht Cherokee, Timpson, Greenock July 18, to J. William Clark. Arrived at the Bar at 0:40 A. M.

United States revenue cutter Gresham, from Atlantic City.

SS Goldshore, Swain, Philadelphia, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Algonquin, Staples, Jacksonville July 27 and Charleston 28th, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., July 30, 9:30 P. M., northeast, light breeze; cloudy.

Sailed.

SS Majestic, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Carthaginian, (Br.,) for Glasgow.
SS Gottfried Schenker, (Aust.,) for Trieste, via Baltimore, &c.
SS La Flandre, (Dutch,) for Ghent.
SS Origen, (Nor.,) for Port Medway, N. S.
SS Oneida, for Providence.
SS Hamilton, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Cherokee, for San Domingo City, &c.
SS Comal, for Galveston.
SS Ellerie, (Br.,) for Freemantle, &c.
SS Antilla, (Br.,) for Nassau, N. P.

Spoken.

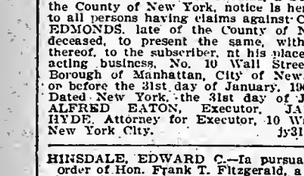
Bark Gustave Adolf, (Ger.,) Capt. Heimburg, from Bremen for New York, was spoken July 23, in latitude 47, longitude 25.

By Cable.

LONOON, July 30.—SS Lahn, (Ger.,) Capt. Wittin, from New York, arr. at Naples at 6 A. M. to-day and sailed for Genoa.

MOGUL
Egyptian CIGARETTES
15¢ for 10¢

Plain or Cork Tip
"THEY TASTE GOOD"
Anargyros

The Cigarette that satisfies
Egyptian

ARABS
High Grade
Delightful Flavor
Moderate Price
CORK TIPS OR PLAIN
15c
Surbrug Company, Makers.

Excursions.

AL FOSTER
DEEP SEA FISHING daily. Al Foster's reliable, large iron seagoing steamer Angler, regular boat runs Winter and Summer; fare, 75c.; ladies, 50c. Leaves 22d St., E. R., 7:15 A. M.; Battery Landing, 8:05 A. M. sharp. N. B.—Only iron boat on this route. Large ladies' saloon and first-class restaurant. Music on board. AL FOSTER.

SPEND SUNDAY at FIRE ISLAND.
$5 will pay all your expenses from Saturday evening until Monday morning at the NEW Fira Island Hotel on the Great South Bay of Long Island. Fine surf bathing and Great Fishing. Music twice a day. Apply to T. WILKINSON, Hotel Cadillac, Broadway and 43d St., New York.

Surrogate Notices.

BRADY, JAMES V.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES V. BRADY, late of the County and State of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Charles K. Carpenter, No. 11 William Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 1st day of December, 1902.—Dated New York the 27th day of May, 1902.

ELIZABETH C. BRADY, Executrix.
CHARLES K. CARPENTER, Attorney for Executrix, 11 William Street, New York City.
my29-1awGmTh.

EDMONDS, CLARA M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CLARA M. EDMONDS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 10 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 31st day of January, 1903, next. Dated New York, the 31st day of July, 1902.
ALFRED EATON, Executor. JAMES W. HYDE, Attorney for Executor, 10 Wall Street, New York City. jy31-1awGmTh

HINSDALE, EDWARD C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD C. HINSDALE, late of the County of New York,

A Thirst Quencher

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

is far superior to lemons as a thirst quencher that really satisfies. It is a wholesome and strengthening Tonic that relieves the lassitude and debilitated condition of the system so common in midsummer. Insist on having

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

Horsford's name on every GENUINE package.

Our Position in the Whiskey Trade

We offer **straight** goods. They are infinitely better for the stomach than blended or vatted. In Scotch Whiskies we offer

Imperial Glenlivet and Souvenir

both medium age and price. Also the celebrated

"Talisker,"

(Isle of Skye,) full flavor;

Bonnie Brier Bush

light flavor.

Both *very old*. The best we have ever seen. For sale in bond in original package, or from store in quantities to suit.

H. B. KIRK & CO., NEW YORK.

Welch's

When you are tired and exhausted there is nothing so refreshing and invigorating as Welch's Grape Juice. A glass of Welch's will satisfy the thirst, and because of its easy digestion the whole system is refreshed at once. Remember Welch's Grape Juice is not a false stimulant, but it creates a vigor from which there is no reaction.

Be sure you get Welch's from your dealer. It is the best, it was the grape juice served at the Pan-American. It will stand dilution of one-third to one-half and still be stronger and better than other brands. Many prefer dilution.

AT DRUGGISTS AND GROCERS.

The Welch Grape Juice Co.,
WESTFIELD, N. Y.

41 THE AMERICAN MAN'S WHISKEY. TRADE—41—MARK. 41

A blend of four absolutely pure whiskeys, none of them less than 8 years old, each one in such proportion as not to destroy the flavor of the other—the blend making one of the finest flavors as well as the richest whiskey ever offered in America. L. J. CALLANAN, Grocer and Wine Merchant, 41 and 43 VESEY ST., N. Y.
Monthly price list mailed on application.

AVOID NOSE TORTURE

Wear Levoy's new Clip; attached to any eyeglass, 25c.; no pinching, tilting, nor falling; oculists' prescriptions filled; quick repairs; factory on premises. B. M. LEVOY, 24 East 23d. Telephone, 2,959—18th.

Amusements.

MANHATTAN BEACH
TO-DAY at 3:30 P. M. SHANNON'S 23D REG'T BAND
TO-NIGHT AT 8 P. M. PAIN'S ANCIENT ROME and GRAND FIREWORKS
9 P. M. Primrose & Dockstader's MINSTRELS
Last wk. Sat. Mat. 4 P. M.
Coming Mon., Aug. 4, FLORODORA. Great cast.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evgs. at 8:15. Mat. Sat. at 2:15.
Sam S. Shubert and Nixon & Zimmerman's
A CHINESE HONEYMOON

FERALD Square Theatre. Evgs. 8:15. Matinee Saturday only, 2:15.
A. H. Chamberlyn's New Extravaganza, THE DEFENDER

MADISON SQ. ROOF GARDEN. 4TH BIG WEEK. ADM. 50c
JAPAN BY NIGHT! JAPANESE IMPERIAL TROUPE.
Japanese Comic Opera MIKADO | Geisha Girls, Japanese Novelties, d'Aquin's Orch.

FLOATING ROOF GARDEN Fare, 50c.
Every Ev. St. Grand Republic, Frl. Excepted.
Conterno's 14th Regt. Band and Vaudeville.
Leave W. 129th St. 8 P. M., W. 20th St. 8:30 P. M., Battery 9 P. M.

TERRACE GARDEN TO-NIGHT. 58th & 59th Sts. Near Lex. Ave. AUDRAN'S "MASCOT."

KNICKERBOCKER Thea. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15. 4th Month Lederer's gaiety The Wild Rose

PROCTOR'S 125th St., 23d St., FIFTH AVENUE. OPEN
BIG COMEDY & VAUDE. ALL SUMMER.

KEITH'S B'way and 14th BEST SHOW IN TOWN 30—GREAT ACTS—30 PRICES 25c. and 50c.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX.—New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. Orchestral Concerts & Vocal Soloists

PARADISE ROOF GARDENS, 42d St. Ev. 8:15. Bargain Mat. 15 Big Vaudeville Acts and 50c. Wed. & Sat. Creature and Band of 60.

CHERRY BLOSSOM GROVE; B'way, 45th St. Evgs. 8:15.
Vaudeville Bill of Unusual Strength.

DUSS Summer Nights' Band Carnivals. Mid Arctic Breezes. 10th week. COLUMBUS AV. & 66TH ST.

KALTENBORN Circle Auditorium, B'way & 60th. To-night, 8:30. 50c. That's all. WAGNER NIGHT.

The Turf.

Last 3 Days of Brighton Races DAILY AT 2:30

TO-DAY, THE SECOND HALF OF THE

$15,000 Produce Stakes

And 5 other Races. Music by Lander.
Reached by All Coney Island Routes.

POLO IS POPULAR AT SARATOGA SPRINGS

Exciting Game in Which the Goulds Were Players.

Wonderful Training of the Ponies—Plaint of a Hackman—Late Rising—William C. Whitney's Cottage Described.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, July 30.—In one respect this is the queerest of all "cure resorts." The most conspicuous visitors stay up late, get up late, and do not begin the day's enjoyment until afternoon. Saratoga is a quiet and almost pious place at noon. It is at nearly midnight that you see it at its gayest. Then it is not wholly pious.

As I said in my last report, polo is the pièce de résistance of each day's programme just at present. The Rockaway and Lakewood Juniors have been matched against one another, and we are soon to have the crack Boston polo ists of the Dedham Club to show us what highly cultured intellect can do with a polo mallet. As the polo games begin at half-past four o'clock in the afternoon no one has his or her rest disturbed by going out to the grounds. Everybody is almost certain to be out of bed and dressed by that time, which is ten hours later than they would be up were they in Carlsbad, Homburg, Aix-les-Bains, or Bad Manheim.

A HACKMAN'S PLAINT.

I was driven to the polo grounds by a hackman who was ripe for those things which the prayerbooks warn us to pray against, namely, battle, murder and sudden death. He said that if all hackmen felt as he did toward the large hotels they would get out their guns and make short work of the proprietors. This was because the independent drivers are no longer allowed to solicit trade or to stop their horses in the main street except to permit passengers to alight. The large liverymen are seeking to monopolize the business and to carry it on, he said, at prices three times as high as the hackmen charge. They work with the big hotels and give the hotel men ten per cent. commission.

"I'm charging you fifty cents each way," said he, "but if you was stopping at one of them big grab-all hotels I'd soak you two or three dollars for the round trip."

I mention this experience in order to advise all visitors who are going to see a polo match to employ that driver. A ride with him is precisely what is needed as preparation for a polo game—or a bullfight. Indeed, he would make a first-class groom to a war correspondent. A talk with him would act like a cocktail before going into battle.

Out on the polo grounds there was a five or six acre square of well-mowed grass, with a tiny clubhouse and grand stand at one side, a pair of white goal posts at each end, a road along three sides of the grass plot, a twelve-inch white board to fence in the field, and a lot of horses off in the distance to provide mounts and remounts for the players. Carriages, hacks, and automobiles lined three sides of the field beyond the roadway; members' carriages on one side, forty in number, and the carriages of the public—seventy-five in all—on the other side. There is no charge for witnessing the game. All you are asked to do is to dodge the horses when they charge beyond the field into the multitude. Upon these terms about 1,000 persons came. When a gong was rung there rode out upon the field and gathered in a bunch eight men and boys on ponies. Four were the Lakewoods in yellow shirts, and four were the Rockaways in blue. The Lakewood players were George J. Gould, Kingdon Gould, Jay Gould, and Benjamin Nicholl. They were said to have forty ponies with them, and ten men to care for the animals. Such ponies cost when of the excellence of these well-schooled beasts from $1,000 to $1,500 each I am told. The blue-shirted Rockaway men were Messrs. Alexander, La Montagne, Conover, and Collier. Mr. Collier, who is P. F. Collier, the publisher, is more than sixty years of age, or more than four times as old as Jay Gould. Both men and boy are in the saddle every day of their lives, riding, hunting, or polo playing, and both are as hard as iron. We were to see a combat that might be likened to a contest between a nail and a tack.

To indicate how far-reaching is the example of New York, I may mention that there were policemen on the grounds who were dressed as we dress our constables, and who—in the case of the one nearest me—possessed the same contempt for the public and the same false idea of his relation to it as is too often apparent in the metropolis. This policeman, fancying himself the master and we his servants, bawled at us as if we were cattle.

"Get back, there," "Keep back, I tell you. Fwhat d'yez want to do? Yez'll be playin' the game next." This was to the visitors. When he spoke to the natives (who possess votes) he was always civil and, at times, genial. In this respect, perhaps, it is better to have a vote in Saratoga than in New York.

POLO GAME DESCRIBED.

When the yellow shirts and the blue shirts came together in a bunch they looked like a fragment of a company of British Lancers making a last stand against an enemy. Their long slender-handled mallets, carried high in air, suggested so many lances. A man, whom I will call the umpire, rode out toward them and flung a white wooden ball—the size of a baseball—in among their horses' feet. The well-trained ponies, who play half the game, began to pull away from one another, while the men swung their mallets in what seemed inextricable confusion, now clashing together, now whacking a pony's hoofs or haunches, and every now and again striking the ball—but only to send it a few feet. At last some one knocked the ball a number of yards, and one of the Gould boys gave it a blow which sent it in a long curving flight far afield, toward one set of goal posts. After it plunged all the players with reins free, spurs at work, ponies' heels flying—a thundering cavalcade run at the highest speed the ponies could make. A blue shirt knocked the ball back, a yellow shirt was hot upon it where it fell, and sent it far ahead, a blue rider missed it, a yellow shirt helped it along another 200 yards, and then a Rockaway man hammered it back to the centre of the field with the whole pack of madly riding players after it in another cavalry charge.

I have known scores of polo players in India, Africa, the English army, and at home; yet never saw any game except this one of yesterday. It seemed to me a direct development from "garden bowls" up to hockey, and from hockey on foot to hockey-a-horseback. It requires more skill, and holds more danger than football; indeed, as one neighborly looker-on exclaimed: "It's a close second to a prizefight."

In the last contest on this field Kingdon Gould was badly hit in the face by an opponent's mallet, and while I looked on two horses fell, one full upon his rider. After the end of a stampede across the field would be a huddle of men and horses thrown so heavily together that the skill of both men and beasts was needed to prevent disasters. And yet there is only just enough danger to whet the zest of the players. An athletic outdoor sportsman who would avoid polo because of its risks would be a poor stick of a fellow. As a spectable for the public the game is superb. To see such perfect ease in the saddle, such confidence in horseflesh, such terrific strokes at the ball attended with a never-ceasing effort not to hit horse or man—this is worth a journey to Saratoga to see. And to note the training of the ponies, to see the one that threw the Rockaway rider stop dead short while his rider lay on his back with one foot caught in a stirrup, to see the sudden stops, the rapid wheeling, the top speed racing—it is all wonderful. These little beasts, one of whom Kipling has immortalized in a short story, all watch the ball as sharply as do their masters. They chase it instantly, no matter at what angle it flies; they are even said to kick it along at times.

GEORGE GOULD'S ENTHUSIASM.

In yesterday's play no mallet and skull came together, but the ball required a deal of dodging as it sped, bullet-like, at the men's heads. It hit one head, I believe. It hit the ponies' sides and stomachs many times. Who cared? Over the field rang the clear voice of George Gould again and again: "Play the game!" No time then to bother about a crack on the shins, a whack on the skull, or a tumble of horse and man. "Play the game!" shouted the Lakewood Captain, yet he frequently missed a play in order to give it to one of his plucky little sons. When the ball was too near a goal, and to avoid play was to lose the game, Mr. Gould showed what he could do, and won volleys of applause. But the interest chiefly centred in the exploits of Mr. Collier and little Jay Gould—the granddad and the grandchild. Wherever the ball stopped there was Mr. Collier, bare headed, his blue shirt turned black with perspiration, his face scarlet with the heat. Whenever there was a charge across the field he was in the lead. It was well to have seen him. There was not an elderly onlooker who did not feel more pride in his age and more youth in his blood. As for little Jay Gould, he rode like a centaur and played like a champion. Some of the best drives were made by his little arms; two of them, dealt during a rush and a scramble, shot the ball between the goals and off the field to add two points to the Lakewood score.

It was 7 o'clock when the dripping players, all bundled in thick greatcoats, were driven to their hotels. They complained that the ground was too wet and soft to make the best of playing possible. In another hour they were at dinner. We all dine together here, millionaires and tradesmen, and whether we came by way of Plymouth Rock or Ellis Island makes not a fig's worth of difference. Private cottagers and third-story roomers crowd here together, and the darky waiters are as deferential to a Ballston farmer as to an heir to Murray Hill. The ancients, who called death "the great leveler" did not know the darky waiter or they would not have put the democratic process off as far as the ferry over the Styx. As dinner in Saratoga is one of the greatest events of each day, I will describe a dinner scene in another report. To do this will necessitate a study of the fashionable women folk, and this, also, shall be forthcoming, for neither dinner nor Saratoga would amount to much if we left the ladies out.

THE COTTAGES.

Upon reading over again in THE TIMES the note about the cottages that have been taken by our millionaires, it seemed that it might be of value to explain that what are here called cottages are, in reality, flats or suites of apartments in buildings connected with the leading hotels. If I am not mistaken, there are sixty such suites in one of these hotels—or twenty houses with three flats in each. These houses are constructed to obtain light and air from three sides, and the suites consist of a parlor, three bedrooms, and a bathroom. As they face the great courts—or enclosed parks—of these hotels, and as the hotel porches, in one case 350 feet long—run in front of the cottage buildings, the cottagers do not need to go out in either sun or rain, and enjoy the same close contact with the hotel office and the servants as any lodger in a mere bedroom.

During a visit to-day I was invited to inspect the cottage at which I was calling. It was like all the others, so that to describe it is to explain how our very rich New Yorkers live in Saratoga in the season. First, there was a broad hallway which, in Mr. W. C. Whitney's case, is screened off and appointed with a telephone box, extra wardrobes, and serves as an extra and very large room. He is able to utilize this space because he has taken three cottages side by side, for his son, Mr. Payne Whitney, and for the friends of both. The first room off the hallway in any one of these suites is a long drawing-room, appointed with sofas, a centre table, a large cabinet, a desk, chairs, costly pictures and mantel ornaments—the entire furnishing being as complete as that of a drawing-room in a home larger than the average New York dwelling. Rich carpets and rugs, heavy window hangings, exquisite mantel draperies, and a great electroller are parts of this furnishing. In this room visitors are entertained, private dinners are given and the family lounges to read or to talk. The other rooms extend in a single line behind this parlor. All are larger than the largest rooms in the fashionable city hotels, and are softly carpeted, expensively papered, electric lighted, provided with gilded brass beds, hung with pictures and rendered cool and fresh by means of windows opening upon a grassy, tree-shaded garden. The fifth room is the bathroom.

The employment of sets of two and even of three of such "cottages" is but one of many indications of what the rich are beginning to demand wherever they stop at hotels. In Lakewood the suites of parlor, bedroom, and bathroom have of late years been in such demand that one hotel man said last Winter that it seemed as if only the few will now put up with a mere bedroom, whereas it used to be the very few who demanded more. He said that the next new hotels in fashionable resorts will be mainly arranged in suites. And, here in Saratoga this year, men are demanding whole cottages, are hiring them by twos and threes, and already several wealthy New York families have demanded cottages far in excess of the supply.

JULIAN RALPH.

POWER ABSENT FROM HOME.

The Man Wanted by Gov. Kimball of Rhode Island Not in Plainfield.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., July 30.—Andrew F. Power of this city, who is wanted by Gov. Kimball of Rhode Island for obtaining $2,600 under peculiar circumstances, has been absent since June.

He owns a country residence in the Netherwood district. Neighbors there say that Power's wife is with her mother in Norwood, Mass.

PLUCKY POST OFFICE DRIVER.

William McCrudden, Civil War Veteran, Hangs to the Reins Despite a Broken Arm.

William McCrudden, sixty-one years old, a veteran of the civil war, now employed as driver of a United States mail wagon, after being thrown fifteen feet from his seat by collision with a car yesterday afternoon, managed to get hold of the reins and clung to them while being dragged half a block by his frightened horse, although his arm was broken in his fall.

He was driving up First Avenue, between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth Streets, when a Forty-second Street car struck his wagon. Having been thrown to the ground fifteen feet away, he scrambled to his feet and rushed for the dragging reins. Policeman Banks of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station and Joseph Farley, another Post Office employe, dashed to his assistance, stopped the horse, and picked the driver up. Dr. Hogan responded to an ambulance call sent to Bellevue Hospital, and the plucky driver was carried there, Farley having promised to take the horse and wagon to their destination.

Graduate's Prize for an Essay.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., July 30.—Miss Lulu Fuller of this city has been awarded first prize for the best essay submitted to the State Society of Correction and Charities on "The Duties of a Probation Officer in New Jersey." Miss Mabel Jenkins, also of this city, received honorable mention. Miss Fuller was graduated from the High School in June, receiving first prize in Greek.

Fruit from Jamaica to England.

BOSTON, July 30.—A cable message from Liverpool announces that an experiment recently made by a large Boston fruit company in shipping a cargo of fruit from Jamaica to England has been successful. It is expected a regular service for the supply of fruit from Jamaica to England will be established.

SHE HID $500.

Jersey City Caretakers Found Money After Mrs. Johnson Died and Now They Sue Her Son for $116.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles D. Shay of 78 Congress Street, Jersey City, brought suit yesterday before Judge Smith in the Hoboken District Court against R. William Johnson of 20 Jewett Avenue, Jersey City, to recover $116, which they claim is due them for taking care of a house at New York Avenue and Congress Street, formerly occupied by Johnson and his mother. Mrs. Johnson died on April 7 last, and immediately after the funeral Johnson moved to his present home. He asked Mr. and Mrs. Shay to take care of his old home until a new tenant could be found, and to search the premises for money, as his mother had had a mania for hiding in strange places all the money she could save.

Mr. and Mrs. Shay testified that they found two cigar boxes filled with dimes, four cigar boxes containing banknotes of various denominations, which they did not count; several $5 gold pieces in another box, and five $10 notes hidden between the leaves of books. How much they found they could not say, as the money was discovered at various times, and was at once taken to Mr. Johnson. They thought, however, that there must have been at least $500, and as they had taken care of the house for about two months, they did not consider their charge excessive.

Mr. Johnson refused to pay it, hence the suit. Judge Smith reserved his decision.

NEWS OF THE THEATRES.

The management of "Mrs. Osborn's Play House," formerly the Berkeley Lyceum, is sending out the announcement of the opening of the theatre in letter form, printed on linen paper. The announcement reads as follows:

The Mrs. Osborn's Playhouse (opposite Sherry's) will open in the latter part of October.

In policy and method this theatre will be unique. It is the desire of Mrs. Osborne to make the innovation of treating the theatre between the acts, as a salon; so effacing—as the French have done—the tedium of the entr'acte.

Realizing the futility of an attempt to improve upon the hackneyed conventionalities of the theatre without the countenance and aid of people prominent in the world of fashion and art, Mrs. Osborne asks that you will help her to further this effort by lending your name as a subscriber for seats on "Subscribers' Night." Thursday has been selected for "Subscribers' Night," as it does not conflict with the opera.

Subscriptions will be for two or more seats at $2.50 the seat, for every Thursday night for thirty weeks. Such subscriptions involve no monetary risk. If the seats are not desired for any particular performance they may be returned to the ticket box, and will be credited to the sum of the original subscription. The subscription will close on Sept. 1.

It is understood that the theatre will not open its doors until 9 o'clock in the evening, thus giving more time for its patrons to dine.

⁂

Mark Twain and Lee Arthur have completed the first draft of the dramatic version of "Huckleberry Finn," which Klaw & Erlanger will produce in November.

⁂

Maurice Campbell has completed arrangements for an American production of Mrs. W. K. Clifford's "The Likeness of the Night," which was lately produced in London by Mr. and Mrs. Kendal. The play will be seen in New York probably in February.

⁂

Maud White, now in San Francisco, has been engaged as leading woman to play with George Parsons, who will star in William Collier's comedy, "Would You for Five Millions?"

EDWIN FOY BANKRUPT.

Comedian Files Petition Showing $4,600 Liabilities and No Assets.

Edwin Foy, the comedian, living at One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street and Bradhurst Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, showing liabilities of $4,600 and no assets.

The principal creditors are Manager William A. Brady, $650, promissory note of the petitioners; Alexander Dondson of Chicago, $1,000, money loaned, and W. A. Paulson, Joliet, Ill., machandise, $1,400.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Polo and yachting seem to contest for the first place in the choice of sports for fashionable people. Saratoga is gradually filling up with those who are fond of the former. At Newport there is the regular round of luncheons and dinners. This week there is a lull in exciting topics. Both Mrs. Vanderbilt and Mrs. Frederic Neilson deny the persistent report of the engagement of Miss Kathleen Neilson to Reginald Vanderbilt. When the time comes for an announcement Mrs. Neilson will make it.

The most interesting event of the month of August at Newport will be the wedding of Miss Ethel Davies and Archibald Gourlay Thacher, which is scheduled for Saturday, Aug. 9, in All Saints' Chapel, at 12 o'clock. A list of the ushers was printed in this column some days since. The following is a list of Miss Davies's bridesmaids, which has never before been published: Miss Annie Sherman Hoyt, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Colgate Hoyt; Miss Evelyn Sloane, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Sloane; Miss Ellen Drexel Biddle, daughter of James W. Paul, Jr., of Philadelphia; Miss Edith Crosby Thompson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. Prall Thompson, and Miss Marian Fish, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish. Miss Cornelia Davies, Miss Davies's sister, is to be the first bridesmaid. There will also be three little flower girls—Miss Marjorie Gould, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Gould, and the bride's two little nieces, Alice and Maria Rose Davies, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Julien T. Davies, Jr.

⁂

Mr. Thacher will give his bachelor dinner at Sherry's this evening, and his guests will include Hamilton Thacher, I. Townsend Burden, Jr., Edward Harding, Henry G. Gray, John Clinton Gray, Jr., and John H. Iselin.

⁂

Among the New Yorkers stopping at Banff, in the Canadian Rockies, last week were Mr. and Mrs. John A. Hadden, Jr., Mrs. G. P. Hawes, Emery Hawes, and Reginald Willis.

⁂

Mrs. Frederic Bronson is booked to sail for Europe on Saturday by the Zeeland for Antwerp. Mrs. Bronson has been visiting in Lenox and Newport much of the Summer.

⁂

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel F. Adams have leased the residence of Frederick A. Burnham, 68 East Seventy-eighth Street. Last Winter they were at the Buckingham Hotel. Mrs. Adams and her family, including her daughter, Miss Adams, and S. F. Adams, Jr., are at Easthampton, L. I., for the Summer.

⁂

Mr. and Mrs. Moses Taylor Pyne, R. L. Pyne, M. T. Pyne, Jr., and their guest, Mr. Armstrong of Maryland, have arrived at the Geraniums Cottage, Bar Harbor. The Pynes are to remain there during the season.

⁂

Peter Marié, accompanied by Thomas Meyer, is now at the Malvern. The Malvern's palm garden was opened Saturday evening by a dinner given by Mr. and Mrs. Herbert M. Sears.

⁂

Mrs. M. C. Davidge, a daughter of Bishop Potter, is spending the Summer at Lake Placid. Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Ogden are at the Stevens House. The Bucknell camp on the Upper Saranac is being put in readiness for Mr. and Mrs. Foxhall Keene, who are to arrive there in a few days.

⁂

There are booked to sail to-day on the Friedrich der Grosse, among others, for Bremen, via Southampton, the Rev. John Britton Clark, Dr. Frank H. Clark, Frank B. Hall, Master Hall and Miss Jeanne Hall, Mr. and Mrs. Francis G. Kimball, William R. Lawrence, and Miss Caroline T. Lawrence of Stockbridge.

⁂

Mrs. Clarence Mackay is the guest at Bar Harbor of Mrs. W. Butler Duncan, Jr., and will probably remain with her until the second week in August, when she will return to Roslyn.

⁂

Mr. and Mrs. William Osgood Field have left town and are at Lenox on a visit to Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane. They will sail very shortly for Europe. They are to be away the remainder of the Summer, but will return in time to take possession of their new house before the beginning of the Winter.

⁂

Departures for Europe still continue. The Majestic had a good booking list. She sailed yesterday. Among the names of her passengers were Craig Wadsworth, who goes to assume his duties in the United States Embassy in London. Mr. Wadsworth was appointed early in the Spring, but he has been paying a series of farewell visits to different friends. Arthur Kemp, who sails in the same ship, will remain abroad this Summer. Mrs. Kemp has a cottage at Lenox, and will remain there with her uncle, Frederick Gebhard. Others booked on the Majestic are J. L. Cadwalader, James C. Carter, Sir K. Douglas, F. L. Tuckerman, and Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Dunbar.

⁂

Among those booked to sail on the Columbia to-day are Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Phelps Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. E. Lyman Short, Miss Anna Lyman Short, and Roger Ketcltas Wetmore.

⁂

Miss Louise Kane and Miss Sibyl Kane have gone West for the Summer. They will visit the Yellowstone Park, and will remain absent until the late Autumn.

⁂

Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard will not live abroad, as it was erroneously stated. She intends to return next Winter, and her residence at Scarborough-on-the-Hudson will not be occupied during her absence by her daughter, Mrs. Ernesto Fabbri.

⁂

It is currently reported here that the Duchess of Marlborough is coming to Newport to spend the latter part of the Summer, coming from Europe with her brother, William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and his wife. The latter are expected here about Aug. 15.

COTILLION AT DEAL BEACH.

Patronesses and Dancers at Hathaway Inn's First Dance of the Season.

Special to The New York Times.

DEAL BEACH, N. J., July 30.—Hathaway Inn had its first cotillion of the season to-night. The patronesses were Mrs. Bedle, wife of the ex-Governor; Mrs. J. P. Byrne, Mrs. Gherardi, Mrs. Napier, Mrs. Zuckerman, Mrs. Newcombs, Mrs. Frederick Gerken, and Mrs. Doremus. There were forty couples, and handsome favors, the gifts of W. H. Warburton, proprietor of the inn, were distributed.

Among the dancers were Charles Presbrey, Joseph Gherardi, Jr., Miss Newcombe, Stewart H. Elliott, Lucille Flaven, Miss Gherardi, Griswold Thompson, Fred Allen, Mr. Doyle, Mr. and Mrs. Walter, Mrs. Van Name, Mr. Waring, Bert Fish, Mrs. Leventritt, Mr. and Mrs. Snow, Mrs. Fish, Miss Slater, Miss Levitt, Mr. Babbitt, Miss Creighton, Frank Dwight, Harry Mingle, Miss Mingle, Mr. Van Name, Mr. Bedle, Richard Curd Daniel, Frank L. Rogers, Miss Frick, E. C. Stone, R. B. Carr, S. W. Tichenor, F. E. Strant, Miss Stewart, Mrs. O'Brien, and Mr. Forrest.

BAR HARBOR HAPPENINGS.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., July 30.—The ball at the Malvern to-night drew out all the dancing crowd. Several large dinners were given previously. Mr. and Mrs. De Grasse Fox entertained at the Inn. Their guests were Mr. and Mrs. A. Y. Stewart, Miss Sylvia Fox, Mr. and Mrs. N. I. Amory, Miss Livingston, Philip Stewart, H. Thorndike, Baron Frankenstein, and Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Emery.

Gen. and Mrs. J. M. Schofield entertained Mme. Blauvelt at their cottage. The other guests were Miss Barney, Mrs. Sears, J. P. Bass, and W. F. Pendleton.

John Hone gave a dinner at the Pot and Kettle Club. Mr. and Mrs. M. Sears entertained at the Griffin cottage.

Among those present at the ball were Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Wadsworth, Count and Countess Laugier Villars, Count Cassini, Percy Wyndham, Arthur Raikes, Baroness Hengelmuller, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Livingston, Mrs. W. F. Simpson, J. M. Sears, Jr., Mrs James Potter, Mr and Mrs Curtis Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Dimock, Miss Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Green, Miss Poor, Miss Bend, and Mr. and Mrs. A. Bleeker Banks.

Mrs. F. L. Williams of London is at the Belmont.

Arthur S. Wilcott of New York is a guest at the St. Sauveur.

Mrs. George F. Stone of New York has arrived for the season.

Mrs. A. F. Whitman and family of New York came to-day for the season. They will be at the Malvern.

Miss Mary Baker is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Leaming at Talleyrand cottage.

Miss Pendleton has arrived at the Malvern for the season.

W. Plunkett Stewart, Clarence Moore, Charles Mathers, A. J. Cassatt, and J. C. Greene have been added to the list of judges for the Horse Show in August.

Mrs. Charles E. Greene gave a sailing party for her daughter, Miss Susanne Greene. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Philip Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. Ross Todd, Baron Frankenstein, Mrs. Stockton, Mrs. Dupont, Miss Sylvia Fox, Physlesile Porter Hone, Biddle McCormick, J. Montgomery Sears, Jr., A. Patterson, and John Wilson.

The yacht race of the knockabouts was won by H. M. Sears with the Bogey. Everett Macy was second, with the Papoose, and Edgar Scott third with the Bobtail.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 30.—There was little in the way of entertainment among the Summer residents to-day. The ladies' lawn tennis tournament in doubles attracted many to the Casino, and the one match played was an excellent exhibition of tennis which was well worth looking at. It was between Miss Maude Livingston and Mrs. Barger Wallach. The former pair had created considerable surprise by defeating Miss Wetmore and Miss Busk, who at the start were expected to win the tournament, and to-day they were in turn defeated by Mrs. Barger Wallach and Miss Barger. The latter pair played an excellent game, supporting each other in capital style and covering the court with much skill. The finals in the tournament will be played to-morrow between to-day's winners and Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, Jr., and Miss Twombly, and another close and interesting game is expected.

There were few social functions to-day. Mrs. S. E. Huntington gave a lunch this afternoon at her cottage on Ridge Road. Dinners were given to-night by Mrs. W. Watts Sherman, Mrs. E. Rollins Morse, Mrs. John R. Drexel, and Mrs. J. T. Thompson.

Mrs. S. B. French and Mrs. Ogden Mills will give dinners to-morrow evening, and on Friday and Saturday nights two of the largest dinners of the season will be given. That on Friday will be given by Mrs. Pembroke Jones, who will entertain forty guests, and that on Saturday by Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, who will entertain sixty guests at dinner and with a musicale.

Mrs. Joseph S. Stevens entertained at dinner at Hill Top cottage, her guests including Mrs. Henry Clews, Stanley Mortimer, E. O. Wolcott, Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop Rutherford, Miss Wetmore, and Miss Morton.

Baron von Ritter zu Gruenstein, Secretary of the German Embassy at Washington, arrived to-day at the Berkeley, where a number of the Diplomatic Corps were already located, and which on this account has been called "Diplomatic Hall."

Lydig Hoyt and Miss Hoyt are at the Baldwin villa, Bellevue Avenue.

Col. and Mrs. H. Anthony Dyer are at Wayside, guests of Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Nott Potter are visiting Mrs. and Mr. Edward T. Potter.

Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Hutton are entertaining at their villa, Shamrock Cliff, on Ridge Road, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Whistler of Lenox, Dr. T. H. Shearer and Miss Kelghter of Baltimore, and Mrs. Morton of Williamsburg, Mass.

Mr. and Mrs. William R. Hunter have returned from Pride's Crossing, Mass., where they have been guests of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick H. Prince.

Col. and Mrs. William Jay and M. H. Blumenthal of New York, and Horace Trumbauer of Philadelphia, are at Hill Top cottage.

Mrs. M. L. Robinson makes an interesting announcement of a supper and dance to be given at the Sea View cottages Tuesday evening, Aug. 12, for the benefit of the Newport Hospital. The Summer residents have shown a marked interest in this institution, and the entertainment is expected to attract a goodly patronage from the cottagers.

Mrs. E. A. Wickes of New York gave a lunch and a card party at her Pinard cottage to-night.

A dinner dance, to be given by Mrs. J. C. Smith at Berger's Wednesday, Aug. 20, two nights before the ball to be given by Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, will make the latter part of that week particularly lively.

Gen. Francis Vinton Greene, who has a handsome villa, recently completed, on Harrison Avenue and Ridge Road, arrived to-night from New York. The new house has never been occupied, and is offered for sale.

Among the arrivals to-night were Mrs. George B. de Forest, Richard H. Moran, and Miss Belle Beach.

IN THE SHOPS.

Nothing is so altogether delightful in the way of a cribbage board as one made entirely of ivory. In the centre are cut quaint figures of monkeys which the Japanese are adept at reproducing.

⁂

Here is something new for a desk appointment; or if it is not new, the woman shopper has not chanced to see it before. It is a little box covered with leather to match the other pieces of the writing set. It looks from the outside like a stamp box, having a sloping cover. But opened there are revealed three lots of pins, the little pins in the front, the next size in a tier above and the largest pins occupying gallery seats.

⁂

Nice little flat pocket pencils with metal covers cost 5 cents a piece, and sometbing less than that if bought by the dozen. They are really convenient.

⁂

Little silver funnels are among the convenient trinkets of silver to be seen in the shops.

⁂

Rings for the baby are of pearl, flat and with nursery scenes etched upon them. There are one or two bells of silver for rattles attached to each ring.

⁂

Here is one of the newest things in pottery sets for the bed or dressing room. It is Doulton ware, and of a dull coffee brown with quaint English scenes upon it. One shows an old watchman with a lantern over his shoulders, making his midnight rounds. On the washbowl of this set, which is of a new shape, large, round, and shallow, are the words "Watchman what of the night?" There are other scenes both outside and inside the different pieces of which the inside shows. It is a set which would be well suited to be used with furniture of the mission style. It costs $15.

⁂

Big broad ribbons in different colors and having the different suits of cards upon them are offered to those who desire to make sofa cushions.

⁂

Linen corsets are among the coolest for Summer. Some of these are to be had just now at reduced prices.

⁂

There are, of course, many varieties of openwork corsets, and in the wash corset waists the openwork material is also used.

⁂

Very pretty things in the way of book covers are to be seen in one of the shops, the covers being made of some heavy blue cloth, a cotton of some kind, with clusters of jonquils painted upon them. The work is well done, and the covers cost only 50 cents each.

⁂

All imitation jewelry is not inexpensive. The pearls are particularly high priced. A fairly good string of them will cost $3, and a ring showing a solitaire pearl set in solid gold will cost $4.

⁂

This is the time of year when all sorts of articles for the toilet table and simple remedies are selling in the department stores for very low prices. A bottle of vaseline costs only 2 cents, cold cream 3 cents, ginger and peppermint in pocket flasks 9 cents each, and so on.

⁂

Some of the shirt waists in one of the smart waist shops are of a plain chocolate-au-lait color.

⁂

Little mats for the table, so-called lamp mats, are in white crêpe paper with Japanese colored photographs in the centre.

⁂

One can get tooth brushes with the end of the handle in the form of a golf club. They are good brushes and cost 35 cents each.

⁂

White suede lisle mitts have something of the appearance of gloves cut off and finished around the edge with a bit of lace. They cost 98 cents a pair.

⁂

Suede lisle driving gloves for women have white backs of the suede lisle, the palm and inside of the thumb being of black suede kid. Some have regular long wrists and others have gauntlets.

THE BIG STORE A CITY IN ITSELF
SIEGEL COOPER CO.
SIXTH AVE. MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN. 18TH & 19TH STS.

Fresh News About the Sale of Women's $3.00 Shoes and Oxfords, 1.00

Because of the strike of the freight-handlers in Chicago there are still on the road several thousand pairs of these famous $3.00 Shoes and Oxfords (quality fit for a queen.)

We expect these Shoes at any time, and just as soon as they arrive we will place them on sale.

The demand for these Shoes has been phenomenal. People up in shoe selling say they never saw anything like it. Crowds hour after hour around the Shoe Tables in the Shoe Store on the Main Floor and adjoining the Escalator on the second floor.

In consequence of this unprecedented demand some of the lots are now broken. This means that the best selections can now be found in the three following styles:

1—BLACK OXFORDS, with thin soles.
2—RUSSIA CALF OXFORDS, with welt soles.
3—Black 9-inch high cut LACE SHOES, good now for rough wear, and later for business or school service.

NOTE: All sizes in these, but only AA, A, B and C widths.

We guarantee every pair of Shoes we sell.

Women's Leather Belts.

We Continue a Very Rem

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

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MR. BABCOCK'S RETREAT.

Mr. BABCOCK, the Chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee, in trying to throw ridicule on the opposition to the tariff-bred and tariff-nurtured trusts, makes himself ridiculous.

We have no desire to treat Mr. BABCOCK with disrespect. He is a man of much more than the average ability of Representatives. He has done some good service in the House. He is doubtless as sincere as an active politician can afford to be. But he is clearly foolish. Early in the late session of Congress he presented a bill, which was referred to the committee of which he is a member, providing, in general terms, that a large number of the duties on iron and steel and their manufactures should be repealed and that a still larger number of such duties should be reduced by from 30 to 50 per cent. This bill was introduced Jan. 14 of this year and was No. 9,056. We give this detail in case Mr. BABCOCK shall have forgotten the bill and may care to refresh his memory regarding it. It was a drastic bill, and, had it been pressed, it would undoubtedly have started a discussion of the whole tariff question, and possibly might have led to a breach in the tariff wall by which the most powerful of the trusts are surrounded and defended.

At that time Mr. BABCOCK was fully aware that this might be the effect of his action in regard to the bill. He did not care. He was prepared to face the consequences either to his own party or to himself within the party. He explained that the reason why he had proposed the repeal or reduction of the iron and steel duties was that the most formidable and menacing trusts in the country had been formed in those industries, and that he desired to strip them of the legislative aid and favor enjoyed under the tariff. He was particularly emphatic in regard to the monstrous injustice of monopolies grasping at the control of the trade of the whole country in commodities of an essentially necessary kind, being helped in their schemes by laws practically prohibiting competition from any other part of the world. If we are not mistaken he also called attention to the fact, then beginning to become generally known, that many of the interests favored with high, or prohibitory, protection were actually selling their products abroad at a price lower than they extorted, by means of the tariff, from the consumers at home.

The position of Mr. BABCOCK seven months ago was intrepid, sensible, impregnable. Had his party adopted it, it would have shown remarkable foresight, wisdom, honesty, and courage. It would have made it plain that its policy of protection was really for the aid of infant industries and not for the strengthening of greedy monopolies. It would have shown that that policy, though it may have been mistaken, was not corrupt and hypocritical. It would have invited the confidence of the American people, and led them to intrust to the party the duty of adjusting the tariff to the changed conditions of trade and industry. It would have been following in the lead of such statesmen as GARFIELD, who was for the protection that led to free trade, or of BLAINE, who regarded the widening of our markets as the proper culmination of our protective policy. And Mr. BABCOCK would have enjoyed the proud distinction of having pointed the way to a regeneration of his party and to its establishment on firm ground, from which the utmost efforts of the opposition would not suffice, at least not in a long time, to dislodge it.

Not only did his party not adopt the sagacious lead of Mr. BABCOCK, but that gentleman, from motives that may only be inferred, himself surrendered that lead and was persuaded or forced to follow humbly and weakly in the steps of the old, narrow, blind Bourbons of the protectionist camp. They, like their prototypes of the royal house of France, could neither learn nor forget. He had learned much, but he was fain to profess that he had forgotten it. As Chairman of the Congressional Committee of the Republicans, he is now before the country with the absurd and humiliating avowal that he is ready to run the campaign on the proposition that the tariff is for the best in the best of all possible worlds, that it is the parent of prosperity, and that he will "ask the country to continue the Republican Party in power in order that these policies may be continued in effect." He even goes so far as to defend the practice of selling goods abroad lower than at home as beneficial. "It enables the American manufacturer to run his mills all the year round." He says nothing of what would happen if the manufacturer were willing to take lower profits at home and share with the American consumer.

The spectacle presented by the Representative from Wisconsin is not a noble one. It shows again in a new form how relentless is the tyranny of protection combined with partisanship, and how it represses all manliness, intelligence, and personal force in its cruel grasp.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S POLICY.

All the circumstances conspired to make the re-entry of the Secretary for the Colonies into the House of Commons an occasion of human as well as of political interest. It is even fortunate that Mr. CHAMBERLAIN was not present when the House extended to his necessary rival for the leadership of the Unionist Party so warm and general a welcome as it is certain that it would not, upon a like occasion, have extended to himself. Mr. BALFOUR is, as eminently as Mr. CHAMBERLAIN is not, the man to allay by his personal characteristics the friction of Parliamentary collision. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN gained by being compelled to defer his account of his own stewardship until he could hold the stage alone.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S account of his stewardship is also the opportunity for his statesmanship. He must be aware that the war in South Africa, with all its lamentable accompaniments, is known, in the United Kingdom and all the world over, as "CHAMBERLAIN'S war." There is a very general impression abroad that, during the preliminaries that led up to the war, Mr. CHAMBERLAIN kept his eye, not upon the facts and relations of the case, but merely upon the British jingo voter, and that a man of wider scope and less intense preoccupation might have avoided it, while gaining all the advantages for Great Britain which it could possibly yield. As Mr. FREDERIC HARRISON expressed it, in his eloquent and futile appeal to Lord SALISBURY, that impression was that if his lordship took the business into his own hands "it might be settled in a week." And when Lord SALISBURY, not long ago, indignantly repelled Mr. MORLEY'S declaration that the Ministry would have acted very differently if they could have foreseen the course of events, his lordship's remarks excited wonder, outside the Island of Great Britain.

But now the problem is one of constructive statesmanship. It is how to use the now acquired and unchallenged "British supremacy" in South Africa, with the very minimum of friction and the very maximum of result in the development of the country. It is a problem worthy of the brain and heart of the greatest man in the world. And it has fallen to Mr. CHAMBERLAIN to offer a solution. The army has done its perfect work, and it is not the least of the many and great claims of Lord KITCHENER upon the gratitude of his countrymen that he has done all a military commander could do toward solving it. When Mr. MORLEY said that, if Lord KITCHENER had done nothing else than to tell the Boers that, if he had been born one of them, he would have been proud to do as they have done, he would richly have deserved all the honors and rewards that have been heaped upon him, the consciousness of mankind attests the truth of the saying. And the spirit of Lord KITCHENER'S speech to the defeated Boers is the spirit in which the South African problem should be dealt with by British statesmen.

We are bound to say that it seems to be the spirit in which Mr. CHAMBERLAIN has approached that problem, and that his first speech in the House of Commons under the new Ministry gives good hope that the pacification and development of South Africa will be undertaken on right lines. It is true that there are many serious complications. One of them has lately appeared in the proposition to suspend the Constitution of Cape Colony, thereby virtually making that dependency as much a "crown colony" as the late republics. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN refuses to suspend it. It may be permitted to us to say that the fact that that well-known supporter of "Thorough" in South Africa, The London Times, is rather disgusted with his mawkish leniency will not convince many people, out of England, that his decision is not wise. On the other hand, the retention of Lord MILNER as the British representative of the crown in the Transvaal has rather a vindictive look. Lord MILNER has the complete confidence, no doubt, of the British "loyalists" in South Africa, but it is not unfair to suggest that he owes this, in large part, to the complete and utter want of confidence that is felt in him by the entire population of Dutch descent in that country. You would not say that a plan of conciliating Ireland was very happy which began with the appointment of a conspicuous Ulster Orangeman as the official waver of the olive branch. The spirit in which it is offered will have very much to do with the Dutch reception of a British proposition. And Lord MILNER is not the most desirable medium for conciliatory propositions.

Neither, for that matter, is Mr. CHAMBERLAIN himself, but as he is in fact the Minister for the Colonies, and has shown no desire to change his portfolio, he must be reckoned with as a continuous factor in the situation. And it is gratifying to note that he eliminates his unacceptable personality, "unacceptable," of course we mean, to the burghers, so far as possible, and that his first approach to the subject which will for so many years command so much of the attention of his country is made in a spirit and temper with which no fault whatever is justly to be found.

MR. HEWITT AT EIGHTY.

If we were asked to say how this community is accustomed to manifest its respect for Mr. ABRAM S. HEWITT we should reply that it is by listening to him, by paying heed and attention to his utterances. It is the privilege of age, when age follows upon a life full of deeds and abounding in wisdom, to be listened to; doubtless it has no higher privilege, no pleasure more grateful to a fine mind. We all attend to the words of Mr. HEWITT. There are a thousand wise and good men among us, and ten thousand chatterers, but there is no citizen of New York, we are sure, whose opinions command the thoughtful attention of so many serious minds. That is to say, we have come to look upon Mr. HEWITT as our first citizen, and we confidently turn to him for counsel upon public questions.

There is no New Yorker whose identification with the life and interests of the city, extending over a like period of time, has been more intimate, more conspicuous, or more fruitful in public benefits. Although Haverstraw was his birthplace, Mr. HEWITT has lived his life in New York, and eighty years of continuous activity, directed by a mind which has devoted so large a share of its powers to the task of making the city better and its people happier, could not fail to furnish many occasions for recognition of distinguished service. The mind is the main thing in such a career, and the mind of Mr. HEWITT in its relation to public questions has been neither indifferent nor incapable. There have been and are men in New York of great fortunes, prominent in affairs, all the time stirring about and doing with skill and energy the things they set themselves to do, but doing always for themselves. We all know examples of this class, and when they are described as private spirited the accuracy and justice of the description are universally recognized. ABRAM S. HEWITT has successfully carried on a great private business, and he has important private interests, but it is his devotion to the public interest that at the age of eighty makes him an object of popular esteem, admiration, and respect. In the highest, the broadest, and the finest sense Mr. HEWITT is a public-spirited man. Nothing that concerns the well-being of the community is foreign to him. It has been habitual with him to weigh and consider the problems which the infinite complexity of life and movement in the great city has brought to the fore.

To what good purpose he has weighed and considered our problems, with what helpful results, his benefactions and his enlightening counsels have shown. Mr. HEWITT seems to illuminate every subject he discusses. We are accustomed to look to him for ripe and sound opinions, for words that bring the true path clearly into view, and for the deep note of understanding that at once inspires confidence in the certainty of his judgments and the efficacy of his plans. No man can possess and exhibit this high capacity for public usefulness without doing an uncommon deal of thinking. Mr. HEWITT, we should suppose, must have been a deep thinker all his life. If his modesty would protest against our calling him a sage, we must assert the right and the duty to say that he is a practical philosopher. We know of no man better deserving of the title. Native endowment and fourscore years of a life not ill or idly spent have given him a broadly philosophical mind, and countless monuments of his wisdom and philanthropy bear testimony to its practical quality.

The breadth and philosophic insight of Mr. HEWITT'S mind have been revealed in many public utterances almost prophetic in their picturing forth of future conditions as the necessary sequence of circumstances and of forces present to his observing eye. His adjuration to men of wealth not long ago to bestow with intelligent liberality some part of their fortunes to make the lives of their less favored fellow-men happier as a "moral insurance" against threatened evils and perils of discontent was but an attempt to impress upon others the value of a rule of his own life, but that utterance embodied a profound sociological truth presented in a way to exert a visible influence in the community. Mr. HEWITT had all the industrial world for an audience when he foretold in another well-remembered address the dominance of the United States in manufactures of iron and steel. He was the chosen orator at the opening of the Brooklyn Bridge and reviewed in a way that commanded high admiration man's triumph over material forces. "I have been more accustomed to criticism than to commendation," said he, in his speech accepting the gold medal given to him by the Chamber of Commerce last October as a recognition of his services as "the father of rapid transit." But the truth is that the city was in a position to profit by his criticisms, and its Government has too often deserved no man's commendation. For the system of rapid transit now nearing completion the people of New York and their descendants will owe a debt of gratitude that the highest honors they could bestow would but imperfectly acknowledge. It is to be remembered that his acute mind first developed the financial plan by which the public credit could be lawfully employed for a work that private capital could not be persuaded to undertake.

Mr. HEWITT'S faithful labors in carrying out and amplifying the beneficent ideas of PETER COOPER in the work of Cooper Union and his contributions of funds to its support and to other philanthropic and charitable institutions have made his name known everywhere as one who deeply concerns himself for the advancement of humanity. The public knows with what ample knowledge of public questions, especially of finance, Mr. HEWITT took part in the debates of Congress; it knows how as Mayor of New York he labored unsparingly to acquaint himself with the details of municipal administration and to discharge the duties of his public trust with fidelity to law and sound principles.

Upon Mr. HEWITT'S eightieth birthday THE TIMES has felt that it was seemly that the services to the city of its most distinguished citizen should be recalled to the public mind by the appreciative words from some of Mr. HEWITT'S contemporaries which are elsewhere published.

SOBER SECOND INFORMATION.

In The Evening Post of May 19, 1902, there appeared the following editorial remarks:

> For two weeks past, in its Sunday issues, THE TIMES has been urging upon wealthy New Yorkers of artistic taste the purchase of a certain Marcello-Massaranti collection of paintings and sculpture. This gallery is described in THE TIMES editorial sheet of yesterday as "at the Vatican"—a somewhat celebrated depository of painting and sculpture. Whatever information is extant about this assemblage of masterpieces appears to be the exclusive possession of our contemporary. The ordinary guidebooks lack the name MARCELLO MASSARANTI; the picture dealers in town, whose interests cover all Europe, are ignorant of any such collection. In fact, this gallery of Titians, Pinturicchios, Peruginos, Veroneses, Tintorettos, and the rest must fairly be regarded as a "find" of THE TIMES, which had a detailed account of the collection in its issue of May 11. That these masterpieces should have entirely escaped the attention of the numerous critics of the Italian school of painting is a fact so extraordinary that one would wish to know the authorship and authority of the article upon which our neighbor is basing its editorial. The Evening Post, too, counts a number of patrons of art among its readers, but it wishes further light before advising them to outbid Mr. WALTERS of Baltimore for the Marcello-Massaranti pictures. The genesis of many a Roman collection—for export—invites an unsparing higher criticism. We should be glad to be informed that the present collection is exceptional, and, indeed, the matter, as it is represented, is too important to be left to anonymous journalism. THE TIMES should state its authority for asserting the existence at Rome, and especially for sale "at the Vatican," of a wholly unknown collection, which, from the accounts, puts the Corsini and the Capitol in the shade, and fairly rivals the Borghese.

We notice in yesterday's issue of our same contemporary the following news paragraph:

> The United States Appraisers yesterday began an examination of the pictures gathered by the Rev. MARCELLO MASSARANTI of Rome and purchased at a price said to have exceeded $1,000,000 by HENRY WALTERS of Baltimore. Comparatively little progress was made yesterday, but as far as the work went the examiners were both surprised and enthusiastic at what they saw. Among the paintings that were unpacked was a "St. Christopher," by TITIAN, an example of PAUL VERONESE, a portrait by DAVID, and a thirteenth century painting by an unknown artist.

We congratulate The Evening Post upon having obtained moderate information regarding this "wholly unknown collection."

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Wild animals, as a rule, are as much afraid of man as man is afraid of wild animals, and always the "zoo" wild animal is simply petrified with fear at the sight of a human who is not on the other side of iron bars. But there's that word "wild."

> Of what are you afraid, my child?
> Oh, Sir, the flowers; they are wild,

said PETER NEWELL. A name, however, may serve as argument for some things. Tell country Jake or city-bred Jim that "there is coming up the road a wild a——" and one can't see his coat tails for dust by the time one gets to the first initial after the adjective "wild." Bronxville has had a perfect epidemic of fear because a baby puma, since dubbed "Tracy," broke the rule of the park, which is to the effect that no animals are allowed at large. Two items from the report of his capture may be noted: When first sighted in the grass he ran east at about the same speed as the man who sighted him ran west, and later he was captured by a brave man who approached him snapping his fingers and saying, "Here, Pussy! Here, Pussy!" If the puma had been a philologist he might have arched his neck and looked around for the real "pussy," the way Messrs. WEBER and FIELDS did when they were addressed as "gentlemen." But he understood the man. How brave the people will be when they stand before the bars of the lion house, and how sage the puma will be behind the bars! But when the bars were not there, how scared the poor beast was at the people—well, the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals should have stopped them going after it with sticks and pitchforks. Suppose it had been really "wild"? The people must have forgotten their Third Reader story of the man hunter who drove the grizzly bear away by looking at him. What the Bronxvillians wanted was a little "Christian Science." If they had not prejudiced their feelings by the word "wild," they could have done as did the farmer, who, not knowing the difference between a wild animal and any other animal, came into the camp of a traveling circus leading a lion by a rope and beating it over the ribs to make it hurry, saying: "Did you see loose this yeller critter?"

—This thrilling episode in the Bronx ought to excite enough interest in pumas to make just a few people cease to call them "panthers." Those who do it are they who also call moose "elk," from a stupid, snobbish notion that the imported name is in some mysterious way more dignified or scientific, though of course it is neither. For "elk" there is some excuse, the elk and the moose being very closely related, but the excuse is not sufficient, since the moose is not exactly an elk, and thus the American name for the American animal is one of those beautiful products of natural nomenclature which perfectly fit and describe the objects to which they are applied. As for "panther," that, in this country, is mere pretentious nonsense. There are no panthers in either of the Americas, and no animal even remotely resembling panthers. The puma, on the other hand, is one of our distinctive beasts, and, ranging, as he does—or did—from ocean to ocean and from Patagonia well up into the British possessions, Felis concolor certainly deserves to have a name of his own, and an American name at that. "Puma," according to the dictionaries, is a Peruvian word. If so, it is an extremely old one—always a high recommendation for a word—and the derivation also indicates its growth straight from the soil—a recommendation for a word with which none other compares. And "puma" fits. It describes. Like the beast, it is smooth and soft, with just a suggestion of ferocity to be used in time of desperate need. It is an ideal name for—well, for a puma, especially if, ignoring the dictionaries, which don't know quite everything, one gives to the "u" the Spanish value of our "oo," as in all probability one ought to do. "Panther" is all right for panthers, and even for leopards, which are the same thing, but a puma is a "puma," and he is not a "panther," or a "mountain lion," or a "tiger," or a "cougar," (e'en though a President says it,) or a "catamount," or even a "painter," the one misnomer and corruption among them all to which one's heart goes out a little, simply because "painter" was once used by men as really American as is the puma himself.

—Legitimate as is surprise that the utilization of the Jersey meadows for manufacturing purposes is even at this late day only in contemplation, there is even more reason for wonder that those broad stretches of pestilential water and land all too intimately mingled were not long ago turned into the "truck farms" for which New York has for many and many a year supplied one of the best markets in the world. To reclaim salt marshes like these meadows is the simplest of tasks—so simple that it was well within the powers of the much-sung Acadians of Nova Scotia, than whom less intelligent inhabitants no part of North America, probably, ever had. At the mouth of the Gaspereau River those wooden-headed favorites of sentimentalists who have never taken the trouble to read history fenced the waters of Minas out of thousands of acres of just such marsh, and behind the low dikes they built lie today fields which even in that remote region are worth from $200 to $300 an acre, while good ordinary farm land on the neighboring slopes can be purchased—but isn't—for about $25 an acre. And on those fields grows such hay as is not to be seen anywhere else in America; fine, thick, tall, and weedless, though never in all the years that have passed since the Acadians did has any artificial enrichment of the soil been attempted. The richness of the ancient marshes seems to be practically inexhaustible—though, of course, the drainage from the surrounding hills has something to do with that. As much could have been done, not only for the Jersey meadows, but for almost innumerable acres up along both sides of the Sound—and we poor New Yorkers would not have had to pay the outrageous prices we have paid and do pay for our fresh vegetables. It is too late now to talk of changing the meadows across the Hudson into market gardens, but the opportunity still exists elsewhere, and there are men up in Nova Scotia who, if properly approached, would consent to exercise and teach here the arts their fathers learned from the Acadians at Grand Pré.

—A dog story something more than fairly good is told by a correspondent of The London Express, who offers on demand to support it with three sworn affidavits and a photograph of the dog. "I have," he declares, "a large dog, a cross between a setter and a retriever, named Kitchener. He is quite the stupidest dog in London, but has one ruling passion—to wit, rats. I have known him to sit over a rat hole for an hour and a half waiting for his prey to appear. The other day he chased a rat into its hole, and after futile efforts to dig it out, sat down to think. After deep cogitation he went to his kennel, picked up a bit of dog biscuit, and carefully deposited it by the side of the hole and waited. In due course the hungry rodent, scenting food, emerged and was promptly dispatched." Without waiting for the three sworn affidavits and the photograph, we venture to decide that the statements of fact in this tale are true, while the deduction from the facts of the theory that the dog deliberately baited the rat with biscuit is nothing more than a very dubious theory. Because an animal does something, and the consequences are such as would have been expected by a man who had desired those consequences and done the same thing for that reason, does not prove that the animal foresaw what would happen and acted accordingly. It tends in that direction, of course, and a sufficient number and variety of such cases would establish a practical certainty, but there are such things as queer accidents and strange coincidences which mean little in themselves, and are most dangerous foundations for deduction and conclusion. Certainly that dog is not the stupidest, but quite the most intelligent, dog in London, and perhaps in the world, if he did what his owner says he did—with the purpose his owner ascribes to him.

THE EARL OF ROSSLYN'S PLANS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have seen in the newspapers a story that the Earl of Rosslyn is to be exploited at Saratoga this Summer by a powerful syndicate of gamblers, and that he is to be used as an advertising figure for the gambling houses of that resort. This story is untrue and unwarranted. The Earl of Rosslyn is coming to this country under contract to me to appear with Jessie Millward, Leo Dietrichstein, and others, in Capt. R. Marshall's play, "There's Many a Slip." He will not arrive here until the Saratoga season is over, and when he does arrive all his time up to the opening of the play will be required for rehearsals. It is evident, therefore, that the Saratoga story is a fabrication, and I think it only fair to everybody concerned that a statement be printed denying the same.

CHARLES FROHMAN.

New York, July 30, 1902.

Enameled Signs and the Weather.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I can fully confirm the statements of Mr. Lorton relative to enameled signs when exposed to the weather.

Two or three years ago the League of American Wheelmen distributed these signs quite liberally throughout Long Island. A few weeks ago on an automobile trip I found that most of them were badly demoralized, and some of them absolutely illegible.

H. G. P.

New York, July 30, 1902.

NUGGETS.

The Way a Woman Begins.

"Have you finished that new novel yet?" he asked.

"Oh, dear, no; I've hardly begun," she answered. "In fact, I've only read the last chapter."—Chicago Post.

Times Changed.

"But before we were married," she complained, "you used to give me beautiful presents."

"Yes, but a dollar looked like a dime then, and now—er—a dime looks like a miracle!"—Baltimore News.

The Wail of the Pessimist.

"It's too bad about that immense corn crop, isn't it?"

"What's too bad."

"Why, the big corn crop means a heavy shortage in the freight car crop. Awfully discouraging isn't it?"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Deceptive.

"Dey oughter pass a law," said Hungry Higgins, nursing his leg, "ter compel people ter call deir dogs be appropriate names."

"What's de matter now?" inquired Dusty Rhoads.

"Why, a woman down de road said if I didn't git out o' her yard she'd call 'Fido.' O' course I laffed. Den she called Fido, and Fido didn't do a ting. He was a big brindle bull."—Philadelphia Press.

THE HAPPIER LIFE.

S. W. Gillilan in Los Angeles Herald.

Forget the ache your own heart holds
By easing others' pain;
Forget your hungering for wealth
By seeking others' gain;
And make your life much briefer seem
By brightening the gains
For tears dry quicker in the eyes
That look for others' tears.

Heartache fades quickest from the heart
That feels another's pain;
The greed for wealth dies sooner if
We seek another's gain—
Life's sands run lightly if we fill
With kindness all the years—
And tears dry quicker in the eyes
That look for others' tears.

IGNORE PHILIPPINE ISSUE

Democrats Not Utilizing Anti-Imperialism Speeches.

Representative Hay of Virginia Says the Prominent Issues Are Trusts and the Tariff.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The Democratic Congressional Committee is practically ignoring the "Philippine question" in its campaign work. Senator Carmack puts in several hours a day boiling down the anti-imperialism speeches that were delivered in the Senate last session, and has no end of matter ready for the printer. But the stuff does not get into type, for the reason that Mr. Carmack has no authority to order it printed.

The committee carries a decidedly meagre stock of Philippine literature, and sends out nothing from the stock for which it does not receive an order. If a call comes for matter appertaining to the conduct of the army in the Philippines the committee responds with a shipment of eight-page pamphlets containing extracts from the speeches of Senators Carmack, Patterson, and Rawlings. But there is not manifest at the committee headquarters the slightest disposition to push this sort of matter into circulation. The feeling with those who control the operations of the bureau is that there is "nothing in the Philippine issue."

The Congressional Record of the last session contains several million words of Democratic oratory which were delivered in the expectation that the Democrats this Fall would make their fight for the control of the next House on this Philippine issue. All this verbiage turns out to be mere junk.

Representative Hay of Virginia, when asked to-day if he considered the Philippines question as one of the paramount issues in the Congressional campaign, said he did not so consider it.

"As a matter of fact," he continued, "there is not such a radical difference between the majority and the minority bills providing for civil government in the Philippines. The Democratic measure fixes a time in future when the Philippines should have their independence. The Republican measure, which became law, made no provision whatever regarding this matter. Aside from this, the two measures carried provisions for civil government which did not radically differ. With these bills as the basis—and they are the only base there is at present—the lines of policy are not radically different enough to form a sharp issue between the Democrats and the Republican Party on the Philippine question.

"However, there is a great deal of just criticism which can and ought to be made of the Republican administration of Philippine affairs. There is no doubt that cruelties have been practiced there even to a larger extent than have been reported. There is no doubt that the expense of the administration is far in excess of what it could and should be. And, further, there is no doubt that the American people are even now being deceived as to the number of troops in the islands.

"The statement has been made that there are now but 15,000 troops in the Islands, when as a matter of fact there are besides this number 12,000 native troops or scouts, as they are called. These scouts are authorized and paid by an appropriation in the Army Appropriation bill, and are a part of the United States forces just as much as any other troops. Their pay is somewhat less than that of the American soldier, but only slightly, and they are furnished rations and equipment. These scouts should not be confused with the constabulary, a civil force of between 7,000 and 8,000 natives, who are employed and paid out of the island revenues. I am not criticising the employment of such a force, but I am criticising the apparent desire to conceal the fact that, instead of 15,000 troops reported to be on duty in the Islands, there are 27,000."

When asked what he considered the prominent issues of the coming campaign Mr. Hay replied: "Trusts and the tariff—the regulation of trusts through the revision of the tariff."

Mr. Hay will take an active part in the campaign, both in his own State and in some of the Northern States, probably including New York.

DEMOCRATS IN KANSAS.

Senator Harris Says They Believe Their Chances Are Good, and Tells Why.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Senator Harris of Kansas left here yesterday for New York, intending to sail to-day for Europe. Just before he left town he said:

"I believe the Democrats have a good chance of winning in Kansas. When I get into the campaign I shall lay particular stress on the failure of the Republicans to take any action on the reciprocity treaties which were drawn along the exact lines advocated by President McKinley in his famous Buffalo speech, but which have been lying in the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations for two sessions of Congress absolutely ignored.

"The Republicans have lauded President McKinley, and justly so, but while praising his utterances, and particularly his last speech, they have failed to act on his suggestions concerning reciprocity. It is not alone Cuban reciprocity which they have let fail, but it is the whole doctrine of reciprocity, so earnestly advocated by McKinley."

Senator Harris goes abroad on a special mission for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition and will be away until the middle of September. His work in Europe will be to arouse interest in the exposition among foreign cattle raisers.

MANY PATENTS GRANTED.

New York, Receiving Seventy-four, Led Other States the Past Week.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—There were 518 applications granted by the Patent Office during the week just ended. Of these 454 were for patents, the remainder being for trade marks, labels, &c.

New York State led with seventy-four grants, followed by Pennsylvania with fifty-two. Citizens of the United States received 392 and foreigners 62 grants of patents. Germany led the foreign nations with twenty-three patents, England following with seventeen.

Babcock Buys a Washington Residence.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The residence at the corner of North Capitol and B Streets, Northwest, which was occupied by John J. Ingalls while a member of the United States Senate, has been purchased by Representative Joseph W. Babcock of Wisconsin. The purchase price is $15,000.

Trolley Franchise Granted.

OSSINING, N. Y., July 30.—The Board of Highway Commissioners has granted a franchise to the Westchester Traction Company, which bought the local trolley line, to run their road to the town line of Ossining, at the W. W. Law farms, on condition that it will be completed in six months. This is on the proposed extension to Pleasantville. The grant covers about two miles, and is mostly along a private right of way. The rest of the way to Pleasantville is through the town of Mount Pleasant.

SUBSTITUTE PEAT FOR COAL.

Timely Suggestion in View of Advancing Prices—New York's Bogs.

Special to The New York Times.

MEDINA, N. Y., July 30.—As the anthracite coal miners' strike continues and the price of coal advances people begin to look about for a substitute fuel. Dr. Wilson S. Pettit of Lockport, who has investigated the fuel question to a considerable extent, says that $10, or even $8, per ton for anthracite coal this Winter will mean that many people will not be able to buy a sufficient amount to keep warm and for domestic purposes. Unless a cheaper substitute fuel can be found, he thinks there will be great suffering, provided the strike is not settled very soon.

Dr. Pettit has suggested that peat be substituted, to a certain extent at least, for anthracite or bituminous coal. It is not generally known that peat abounds in Western New York. On the bog lands of Orleans, Erie, Monroe, Niagara, and Genesee Counties there are immense deposits of peat as rich as any found in Ireland, Scotland, or Germany. The fuel is quite good, but because of the manner of combustion is not equal to either kinds of the most commonly used coal. It is suggested, however, that peat, treated with petroleum by an inexpensive process, would furnish a fuel equal in heat-producing powers to anthracite, and in many respects superior to hard coal.

DR. BURTSALL'S ANNIVERSARY.

Many Churchmen Will Attend Celebration at Kingston Aug. 10.

Special to The New York Times.

KINGSTON, N. Y., July 30.—Arrangements are nearly completed for observing the fortieth anniversary of the ordination to the priesthood of the Rev. Dr. Richard Lalor Burtsall, who has been for a number of years past in charge of St. Mary's Church, in this city. On Aug. 10, Dr. Burtsall will celebrate a solemn high mass of thanksgiving, assisted by his classmates and close clerical friends. Among them will be Bishop Farley, Bishop Chatard of Indianapolis, Mgr. Cannon of Lockport, the Rev. Dr. McSweeney of New York, the Rev. Dr. Nilan of Poughkeepsie, the Rev. Thomas MacLaughlin of New Rochelle. The Right Rev. James F. Loughlin of Philadelphia will preach the sermon.

Invitations have been extended and accepted by a number of non-Catholics, including members of the Common Council, city officers, and Board of Trade. A delegation of over 100 members from Dr. Burtsall's old charge, the Church of the Epiphany in New York, will be present. The chorus for the mass will number 125 voices. Miss Teresa J. Pearson of New York will be one of the soloists. Bishop Farley will deliver the congratulatory address. The hymn of thanksgiving will be sung by the congregation at the conclusion of the services. The remainder of the day will be devoted to observances by church organizations. On Monday a dinner will be served the visiting clergymen.

In the evening a reception will be tendered Dr. Burtsall in the State Armory, at which Chief Judge Alton B. Parker will preside. There will be addresses by John J. Linson and others. John W. Hean, in behalf of the people, will present a purse of $1,000, and testimonials will follow. On Tuesday the school children will conduct services and present testimonials in the evening, the afternoon having been assigned for similar purposes to the church societies.

MORE TROOPS AT NEWPORT.

Further Arrangements Making for the Sham Battle.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 30.—A third company of artillery, the Seventy-sixth, arrived to-day from Fort Banks, Boston Harbor, and two additional companies, one from Fort Dupont, Delaware, and one from Fort Howard, Maryland, are expected to-morrow morning. The several companies go into camp at Forts Adams, Wetherell, and Greble, and will be drilled during the coming month preparatory to the army and navy manoeuvres the first week in August.

A large quantity of camp equipage and supplies is arriving here daily for the visiting companies, and Newport is having its first taste of mimic war which is to take place off this port.

Before the manoeuvres are started six batteries of the Massachusetts Heavy Artillery are to be distributed among the forts in this vicinity to assist the regular soldiers in manning the guns and disappearing gun batteries. The Massachusetts Naval Reserve Battalion will also come here to be assigned to the vessels of the North Atlantic Squadron and for other duties pertaining to the manoeuvres.

EX-GOV. VOORHEES'S TRIP.

A Three Weeks' Horseback Ride with Frank Bergen.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., July 30.—A three weeks' horseback trip by ex-Gov. Voorhees and Frank Bergen of Elizabeth, beginning to-morrow, will cover about 400 miles, going through Sussex County over to Pike County, Penn., and then on up through the Catskills.

Gov. Voorhees has not been in robust health for some months. He is a good horseman. During his visit to the Sea Girt encampment last week he spent several hours a day astride Gen. Gilmore's steed, and was greatly benefited by the exercise. Mr. Bergen is President of the Union County Hunt Club.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

First Lieut. William J. Barden, Corps of Engineers, upon the completion of his present duties, is assigned to duty with the Third Battalion of Engineers and at the Engineer School of Application.

The resignation of Second Lieut. Harry W. McCaskey, Artillery Corps, has been accepted, to take effect July 29.

Capt. George W. Burr, Ordnance Department, is relieved from duty at the Sandy Hook proving ground, to take effect Sept. 1, and will then report in person to the Chief of Ordnance for temporary duty in his office.

First Lieut. Chandler P. Robbins, Assistant Surgeon, is relieved from further duty in the Philippine Islands and will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., and report for orders.

The following-named Assistant Surgeons will report to Col. Calvin DeWitt, Assistant Surgeon General and President of the examining board convened at the Army Medical Museum Building, Washington, at such time as they may be required by the board for examination to determine their fitness for promotion:

Capts. Allen M. Smith, Joseph T. Clarke, William F. Lippitt, Jr., Merritt W. Ireland, and George M. Wells.

First Lieuts. Henry Page, Bailey K. Ashford, and Jere B. Clayton.

Navy.

Midshipman E. S. Landis is ordered to the Oregon Aug. 20.

Surgeon L. R. Stitt is ordered to New York for special temporary duty; thence to Washington, where he will report to the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery for duty at the Naval Museum of Hygiene and Medical School.

Passed Assistant Surgeon S. G. Evans is detached from the naval station at Port Royal, upon reporting of relief, and ordered to the naval hospital at Norfolk.

Passed Assistant Surgeon C. D. Langhorne is ordered to the naval hospital at Port Royal.

Chaplain J. F. Fleming will report to the Commandant of the Naval Training Station, Narragansett Bay, Aug. 1, for such duty as he may assign temporarily.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Arrivals: Lancaster at Hampton Roads July 29.

Nero at Norfolk Yard July 30.

Rodgers at Washington July 30.

Sailed: Puritan, July 30, from New Bedford for New London.

Sylph, July 30, from New York for Oyster Bay.

Rodgers, July 29, from Norfolk for Washington.

ABRAM S. HEWITT'S EIGHTIETH BIRTHDAY

Ex-Mayor Discusses Existing Commercial Conditions.

AN OPTIMISTIC OUTLOOK

Additional Legislation Not Necessary for Solution of Existing Problems.

Other ex-Mayors and Prominent Citizens Call Attention to the Lessons Taught by an Honorable Career.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., July 30.—Abram S. Hewitt, who, for more than half a century, has been one of the virile forces in the life of the Nation, will to-morrow celebrate his eightieth birthday. He is the typical representative of a class of American citizens whose ultimate aim is the good of the State and the uplifting of the people.

Mr. Hewitt is to-day a strong man in every sense of the word. Years have touched him but lightly. He is healthy, clear-eyed, clear-brained and broad-gauged, with a knowledge accurate from training and deepened and quickened by an experience of life that is given to few men.

A correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES called last night at Reverie Cove, Mr. Hewitt's Summer home. It is an Italian villa, upon the west side of Frenchman's Bay, commanding a far-reaching view of the long, low-lying islands, the vistas of purple tinted monntains on the mainland, and the nearby beauties of Mount Desert. The venerable statesman and philanthropist lives here a life of quiet study. He drives a great deal, but attends few of the social functions of Bar Harbor. He is one of a coterie of widely known men who are passing the Summer at this resort. Friends of many years are near by—William E. Dodge, Judge Lawrence, Erskine Godwin, Morris K. Jesup, Johnston Livingston, and John S. Kennedy.

Mr. Hewitt is not a seeker after notoriety, yet he is always willing to give his views where they may perhaps assist in the solution of difficulties.

When asked if he would draw upon his reminiscences and the events of his career in public office and his work as a philanthropist, to present at this time some message to the public, Mr. Hewitt declined.

"Of the past I have nothing to say," he answered. "I am out of politics. I am out of business. My work is done along those lines. The records must be their own historians. I am not perhaps an impartial critic of the events of my life. I have never set them down, and I have never talked of them for publication. I have had my enthusiasms, and what work I have labored at has been done. My back is turned upon it all. It would be out of the question for me to speak of politics, for my views are at variance with those of the two parties now contending in New York. I should not care ever again to take up the battle.

"Of the future of the Nation I see only ultimate good. The country is running in the right and safe trend.

FOUR GREAT LABORS OF LOVE.

"The years that I have to live will be given over to the performance of a duty that I recognize as inexorable and imperative. I have to execute finally the four great trusts which have devolved upon me. These include the Cooper Institute with which I have been connected for forty years. The entire endowment has now been secured. It remains to perfect the aims and designs of the institution and to extend the work along the original lines. It stands now to fulfill its great destiny. The gifts of Mr. Carnegie and the grandchildren of Peter Cooper have placed the institute beyond all barriers.

"Barnard College has secured the endowment which for years it has needed. The disposition and application of the funds now in our possession, funds which have guaranteed the permanence of the college, will require all the time and careful thought that can be given to these subjects.

"The Carnegie trust of $10,000,000 for original research means the intelligent expenditure of $500,000 a year. That in itself is a task which must cause the keenest concern. Mr. Carnegie said when he gave this vast sum: 'Perhaps I am really selfish in making this gift. Here I have secured forty men who will look after $10,000,000 of money without being paid a cent.'

"The Burke foundation of $4,000,000 has for its object the relief of the sick poor. It is intended to provide the means which will tide over the families whose breadwinners are incapacitated. It is especially as a means of assistance to the convalescent poor who, when discharged from the hospital, find themselves for a few weeks too weak to go back to their work. It will supplement the work of the existing institutions in New York. The maternity hospitals in particular will find in it a valuable co-operator. The utility of this trust, its splendid possibilities, and the vast relief that it will afford, make it a matter of vital interest to myself and the three other gentlemen who are associated with me that it be executed justly and fitly.

"If I live to see those four objects completed in their finality I shall be glad. At any rate, it is the work that I am going forward with from this milestone, as you call it. There is nothing else. The rest I have finished.

AN OPTIMISTIC OUTLOOK.

"I have confidence in the future of our public progress. Those immensely pertinent subjects, trusts and organized labor, I believe will work out their own salvation. The vast organizations of capital and the community of interests are proving their value to the country. It is through these that we shall grow and prosper. There is the guard of the legal machinery of the States to preserve the right balance. I advanced years ago the idea that publicity was the inevitable and necessary protection against unjust and illegal combinations of capital. It has proved to be so.

"It cannot be denied that throughout the world the relations between capital and labor are far from satisfactory. They are undoubtedly undergoing a process of readjustment not unlike that which followed the abolition of serfdom at the close of the Middle Ages. During the process of evolution leading to a new era there must necessarily be unrest, agitation, sometimes violence, and generally severe loss on both sides, to the great detriment of society at large. The solution, when it comes, must be based upon justice, and it cannot come until public opinion is definitely made up as to the rights and duties of the contending parties or until the contention shall cease to exist by the voluntary action of the combatants.

"In countries where law expresses the will of the majority and in which it can be amended as often as the majority may require, there is no justification for resort to private or personal force in order to rectify wrongs, correct abuses, and maintain the rights of men. If the courts of the State have not adequate jurisdiction, it is for the Legislature which represents the public will to supply it, and all agitation should be directed to secure such legislation, and no man or set of men should be allowed to take the law into their own hands to usurp the functions of the courts of justice or to forestall the action of the Legislature.

"The following conclusions may be submitted as incontrovertible:

"It is the equal right of employers and employes to make combinations among themselves, respectively, or with each other, to advance or reduce wages, or to establish or resist legislation which either or both may regard as essential, desirable, or objectionable.

"Neither party has the right to coerce the other into submission, except through the action of the courts or tribunals duly constituted to hear and decide upon causes of action submitted to them by either or both parties.

"The right of workmen to refrain from labor and the rights of the employer to cease to employ are correlative rights, but no one has the right to compel any other workman to cease from labor nor has the employer any right to lock out his workmen in order to compel submission to obnoxious rules.

"The claim of any body of men that under any circumstances they have the right to stop the operations of business by the issue of an order in the name of organized labor or associated capital cannot be tolerated. When such an order is given in regard to any railway or any other means of communication it is a direct assault upon the common weal; and the failure to arrest and punish the offenders thus usurping the executive functions of the State and the judicial power of the courts is proof of cowardice on the part of the public officials, and of degeneracy in public opinion which excuses or permits the violation of the principle of the common law, that not even the king can obstruct the highway."

BENEFITS OF PUBLICITY.

"It is manifest that the right method of settlement involves publicity as to the profits of business. There is undoubtedly great reluctance and some ground of objection to the disclosure of cost and profits; but as a matter of fact, the transfer of business to large corporations has really made this information public property. Surely then there remains no valid reason for denying to the workmen the information necessary to enable them to formulate reasonable demands; and it is to the interest of the owners to give this information, inasmuch as the margin of profit on manufacturing operations is now narrowed down to the smallest limits consistent with a moderate return on the capital employed. There is much unnecessary suspicion on this point in the public mind that I am impelled to say that in the great staples of trade it is exceedingly difficult to get an adequate return for the capital employed, and the business is often conducted for long-continued periods on a basis which insures only wages for labor, without any return whatever for capital. Where large profits are realized, they are due either to the production of specialties covered by patents or to the possession of raw material under exceedingly favorable conditions of cost or location.

"There is no feature in the business world more pronounced than the excessive competition which cuts down profits to a minimum, and hence attempts have been made to control product and prices through combinations looking to the maintenance of standard prices, and, in some cases, by the reduction of the output. In the public mind these arrangements are confounded with trusts, which have been the subject of so much recent criticism and denunciation. The objection to trusts is not to be found in the magnitude of their operations. This, in the modern development of industry, is unavoidable, and constitutes, in fact, an advantage to society by insuring lower prices and better quality, and to the workmen by providing the best appliances for labor and arrangements for the preservation of health and the increase of comfort. It is only when the trust attempts to create a monopoly and succeeds in destroying competition that it becomes injurious to the public welfare. It is extremely doubtful whether it is possible to maintain in this country an effective monopoly. The concentration of business in special localities, however, and the consolidation of interests in order to secure efficiency of administration is a public benefit. The greater the organization and the larger the capital employed the more certain it becomes that the business will be steadily prosecuted, thus avoiding the greatest evil under which workmen suffer—lack of constant employment. The principle of co-operation developed in great industrial corporations is therefore altogether beneficial and should have the hearty sympathy of the public, and especially of the labor organizations.

"Publicity, inspection, and discussion are the great safeguards which the public can apply in order to correct abuses and avoid conflict and disastrous losses. The discouraging feature of the time is that the legislative department has shown not merely indifference, but abject cowardice in dealing with the questions which from time to time require the interpretation of the law. What we need is a recurrence to the well-settled principles of jurisprudence, a higher order of statesmanship, and the courage on the part of our public men to stand up for the right, although for the time it may involve the sacrifice of personal popularity.

"The course of procedure is clear. All organizations which avail themselves of the provisions of the law for the creation of corporations should be required to report the result of their business and be open to the inspection and scrutiny of public officers appointed for the purpose. Publicity as to profits and losses would at once remove the most serious cause of strikes, which often take place when it is impossible for the employer to concede the demands of his men, because his profits will not warrant the concession. With proper information, the intelligence of the workmen may be relied upon not to make an issue which can only result in failure.

OUTLOOK FOR THE WORKERS.

"With industry under the control of great corporations endowed with adequate capital, with the workmen thoroughly organized to protect their rights and advance their interests, with proper public inspection and publicity as to the condition and results of the business, with legislation covering the grounds of conflict, and with the co-operation of the judicial arm clearly expounding and steadily enforcing the law, it does not seem difficult to forecast the outcome of the evolution which is going on in the industrial world, and which seems to be full of promise and encouragement under the beneficent law which Edward Atkinson discovered, and which he and Robert Giffin have demonstrated, to wit: That labor is receiving a steadily increasing share of a steadily increasing product, and that capital is receiving a steadily diminishing share of an increasing product, still insuring for it an adequate remuneration. It should be a matter of congratulation that the formation of trades unions contemporaneously with the rapid growth of large corporations whose stock is divided into such small shares as to admit of easy distribution clears the way for the new era when every intelligent workman will insist upon being an owner, and every well-managed corporation will see that its workmen are directly interested in the results of the business. To effect this desirable end no compulsory legislation and no addition to the powers of corporations are needed. The points which I desire to enforce by these arguments are:

"First, that the industrial world has been steadily moving during the present century in the right direction for the welfare of mankind.

"Second, that it is not necessary to invoke any new principles of government or to inaugurate any revolution in order that capital and labor may be associated together in peace and harmony. Progress is rather to be sought in diffusing a knowledge of the principles upon which government is founded, and by appropriate legislation.

"Third, that the time is approaching when capitalists and laborers will more and more be joint owners in the instruments of production. That, while the wages system will necessarily survive, the workmen will, to a large extent, become their own employers, and, in turn, may hire capital as capital now hires labor.

"Fourth, that the invasion of government into the domain of industry must be met with uncompromising opposition. The proper functions of government are supervision, regulation and adjudication. The work of production and distribution belongs to the citizens. Any departure from this principle must result in the ruin of free government and in the substitution of despotism, the characteristics of which are communism, anarchism and nihilism.

"But in condemning the interference of the government in the actual work of production and distribution, let me guard against the inference that I am not in sympathy with the modern tendency of legislation to ameliorate the condition of the laboring class by suitable regulations of the hours of labor, by securing elementary and technical education, by improving the dwellings, and providing for the general recreation of the masses. Neither do I object to the control by the Government of all functions which are of a general nature, such as the transmission of letters and the care of the public health. But even in these cases the General Government should confine itself to administration and regulation, employing as far as possible the agencies provided by private enterprise.

AN AIM FOR TRUE PATRIOTS.

"The general tendency of the age is, however, in the right direction, and it can not be arrested by a few temporary violations of sound statesmanship. The remedy will speedily be found when the workmen generally shall acquire a direct interest in the great industrial organizations of our day; and it is to this result that all intelligent and patriotic men should direct their efforts.

"Industrial peace is necessary to the fruition of the hopes of a better adjustment of social relations, and of progress which will remove all privilege and all artificial impediments to the final establishment of equal rights. It is encouraging to think that this result can be reached without seeking for any new principles of government or introducing any new methods of legislation. We have no more reason to fear association than we have to dread competition, for they are the necessary and inseparable factors of progress. They are the agencies which transformed the face of society during the past century. They are only in the infancy of their power, and no man can measure their potency in overcoming the evils which survive or which have been incidentally occasioned in the application of the natural forces in new directions. The general distribution of shares is to be encouraged, therefore, as the true solution of the conflict between capital and labor, and may be relied upon to bring peace out of confusion without resorting to the exasperating fallacies of communism or the dangerous tendencies of class legislation, or to governmental interference with industrial pursuits."

EX-MAYOR ELY'S TRIBUTE.

He Considers that the Story of Mr. Hewitt's Career Should Be an Inspiration to American Youth.

Ex-Mayor Smith Ely yesterday paid the following tributs to Mr. Hewitt, with whom he served in Congress:

"There are few spectacles so gratifying as that of a good citizen enjoying life in the full possession of all his faculties at the ripe age of eighty. It is always a pleasure to meet Mr. Hewitt as he bustles about with the energy of youth when keeping his daily engagements, and it is hoped by all that his capacity and inclination for usefulness may be extended into extreme old age.

"Mr. Hewitt may felicitate himself on his fortunate career. Without early advantages, and simply through his integrity and intellectual power, he has been a success financially, socially, and politically. He has a large family, of every member of whom he may well be proud. He is rich by honorable methods. As a politician and publicist he has been of very great service to the city and nation: I was his colleague in the Forty-fourth Congress, and was familiar with his position in the House. The rule is not to permit a member to become conspicuous during his first session. Mr. Hewitt was thus handicapped, but one day he got an opportunity to make a speech on the silver question which arrested the attention of the House. It discovered that the new member possessed knowledge which it needed, and thereafter his value was recognized and his position assured.

"Mr. Hewitt was regarded by many Democrats, particularly in the West, as being in some measure responsible for the unfortunate result of the controversy which defrauded Mr. Tilden and seated President Hayes, but in that matter Mr. Hewitt only carried out the views of Mr. Tilden so far as that cautious and reticent statesman permitted his views to be known.

"I have been told that Mr. Hewitt expresses regret that he was induced to accept the office of Mayor. In this he is unjust to himself. While in that office he accomplished much of permanent advantage to the city, and which he should reflect upon with pleasure. The best and wisest statesman in America might administer the Mayoralty of the City of New York with consummate ability for two years and yet fall of election if he should happen to offend some party leader or find it necessary to express any positive opinion either for or against the vending of rum on Sunday.

"My acquaintance with Mr. Hewitt and his relative and business partner, ex-Mayor Cooper, dates back to the Administrations of Fillmore and Pierce, more than fifty years ago. The only surviving politicians of that period are Peter B. Sweeney and Douglas Taylor. Since that time there has been no political or social agitation in this city in which Mr. Hewitt has not interested himself, and always on the side of good morals and honest government. Now in the evening of his life he should enjoy the serenity of a philosopher and sage who thinks over the past incidents of a well-spent life.

"In addressing the children of all schools it is the usual custom for a speaker to present the successes of some distinguished American as an example for imitation of the youth. Among the people living and dead whom I have known I can recall no one whose career is better calculated to stimulate the laudable ambition of American youth than Abram S. Hewitt."

MR. CARNEGIE'S TRIBUTE.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

INVERNESS, July 30.—Andrew Carnegie, who is now at Skibo Castle, spoke warmly and eloquently to-day of Abram S. Hewitt, whom he called "America's foremost private citizen." Mr. Hewitt, says Mr. Carnegie, is the "Grand Old Man" of the United States, honest, pure, exceeding wise, public-spirited, and patriotic.

In Mr. Carnegie's view Mr. Hewitt is a model in all the relations of life—a model to whom Americans can point as the highest product of their civilization. "His services to the country," continued Mr. Carnegie, "as a pioneer in iron and steel manufacture, as Mayor of New York, as a statesman in Congress, and as a high counselor of those in authority will only be duly valued when his life is written. He has ever been to his friends a teacher, adviser, and exemplar. May the fates preserve him long to us."

WARM PRAISE BY MR. GRACE.

Another ex-Mayor Points to Mr. Hewitt as an Example of the Best Type of Citizenship.

Ex-Mayor W. R. Grace's admiration for the career of Abram S. Hewitt was expressed in the following words:

"Abram S. Hewitt combines more qualities that make for success in life than any one of his contemporaries of whom I have knowledge. His personality has asserted itself in every field that has had his interest. His influence has a wider range than can be estimated from the outlines of his career. His achievements recapitulated make one marvel at the possibility of one man compassing such volume, even within the fourscore years that are his. The sphere of his activities is so extensive than his successes in individual directions count far more than those of the man who makes a high mark in one field, and thereafter interests himself in other works.

"Mr. Hewitt's marvelous energy has always been devoted to many worthy projects, and yet in each line he has gained eminence that would be remarkable in any man dedicating himself to that work alone. As a merchant and iron factor he has the respect and confidence of the business community, of his own employes and of labor. As a statesman he has endeared himself to his constituents, to his associates and to succeeding National Administrations. As a practical philanthropist and devoted public man he has the love of all New Yorkers. His services to our city have been continuous, fruitful, unmindful of personal reward, and ever recognized as actuated solely by his devotion to its best interests.

"His Mayoralty demonstrated that municipal good government theories are capable of practical execution. His application to his duties was unremitting, his study of the many problems that came before him of that painstaking order which leads a well-balanced mind to a well-formed judgment, and that judgment, once formed, all his energy was directed to the accomplishment of the task, however difficult it might be. As a philanthropist his works will ever stand as monuments to his goodness and wisdom, stamping him foremost in the ranks of his contemporaneous citizens.

"In my friend, Mr. Hewitt, I see united characteristics and virtues that make a patriotic citizen, a successful man of affairs, a faithful public servant, an eminent statesman, a practical philanthropist. I commend him to the younger generations of New Yorkers as the prototype of the man most useful to the community."

THOMAS F. GILROY'S EULOGY.

Admiration Becomes Envy in Considering the Life of Mr. Hewitt, Says the ex-Mayor.

Ex-Mayor Thomas F. Gilroy's tribute was expressed in one short sentence, but it was a warm appreciation of the value of Mr. Hewitt's life work.

Mr. Gilroy said:

"What I have to say on the subject of Mr. Hewitt can be summed up in a few words. Any man who in the course of his long career has done so much for his fellow-men and for the community in which he lives as Abram S. Hewitt is not only to be admired, but envied."

EDWARD M. SHEPARD'S VIEWS.

Considers the Career of Mr. Hewitt to be That of the Most Distinguished of Living New Yorkers.

Edward M. Shepard, who has had peculiar opportunities of studying the career of Mr. Hewitt, said yesterday:

"Every good American ought to rejoice at the present energy and usefulness of Abram S. Hewitt's career as he reaches the age of fourscore years. That career may well be deemed the most distinguished of that of any living citizen of Greater New York. If it be true that he is, as matter of law, a citizen of New Jersey, where he has so long had a beautiful and hospitable home, none the less he belongs to this city. His affection for it, directed by his remarkable genius, has been a real and important factor in its growth. He has helped to make its public life vigorous and its net outcome wholesome and beneficent.

"He has had success in his ably managed business, but doubtless there are men richer than he; he has been very powerful in public life, but some, nevertheless, have reached higher office; others may have given more time and spent more strength than Mr. Hewitt in one good cause or another.

"But in general and varied service to the mass of men, in the use of great intellectual power to help make better the conditions of their life, in the union of the temper of a philanthropist with the vision and constructive skill of a statesman—in all these taken together every one—in our city at least—to-day must concede the primacy to Abram S. Hewitt.

"If at times we have wished that he might have been more patient or more indulgent with the views of other men, we have also remembered that he does not belong to the order of great men who simply think or say wise things. Mr. Hewitt has been a man of an extraordinary practical activity, and he has had to submit, as is the lot of most men of original genius and great energy, to limitations frequently exasperating, of men or bodies of men, or even of public sentiment, which has not kept pace with him. Where there has been impatience it has been the incident of a rapidly moving mind and hand; without it, he might have been a far less useful citizen. His service to American politics has been of the first order.

"So in the educational life of the country. So in the development of its industrial life. So in its well-ordered charitable work. So especially in everything tending to make Greater New York a noble metropolis. Mr. Hewitt has been its benefactor and far-seeing leader.

"May he live very many years, his faculties alert and undimmed as they are now. May he long, very long, enjoy the honor and sincere veneration of New York and the whole country, which he has earned by so noble a service of a lifetime to their best welfare."

MR. HEWITT'S ACTIVE CAREER.

Characteristic Actions and Utterances Which Throw Light Upon His Purposes and Ideals.

A study of Abrsm S. Hewitt as a public-spirited citizen, philanthropist, educator, politician, and business man is abundant in salient phases and features.

Born amid conditions which compelled him to make his own way in the world, he had given himself a start in life when in 1844 he went to Europe with Edward Cooper, his classmate, who became his brother-in-law. It was an educational trip, and its sequel, a shipwreck, placed Mr. Hewitt's valor and piety in a strong light. He and Mr. Cooper had embarked for America at Legborn on the ship Alabamian, which experienced such bad weather that she was abandoned off Cape May Dec. 12, 1844. The passengers and crew took to boats, which were picked up by the Atalanta, commanded by George B. Raymond. Young Hewitt exhibited pluck throughout the ordeal, and in later years said of his experience:

"I was then but twenty-two years old, and that accident was the turning point of my life. It taught me for the first time that I could stand in the face of death without fear and without flinching. It taught me another thing—that my life, which had been miraculously rescued, belonged not to me, and from that hour I gave it to the work which from that time has been in my thoughts—the welfare of my fellow-citizens. The task which I set for myself was to contribute as far as I could to the employment of men, so they could help themselves and not be made subjects of public charity. Self-help is the remedy for all of the evils of which men complain. I have had to help myself from the earliest year I can remember, and every struggling young man who chooses to follow the same rule who will help himself and not become dependent on public or private charity can achieve a measure of success that will satisfy every independent citizen."

Three principles characterized Mr. Hewitt's career as a National legislator and local politician. In his five terms as a Congressman, from 1874, Mr. Hewitt's bravery and independence were conspicuous. Locally he was the organizer of the County Democracy and an ally of Samuel J. Tilden in his campaign against the Tweed "ring." In 1886 the candidacy of Henry George frightened Tammany Hall into nominating Mr. Hewitt for Mayor of New York. He was of course indorsed by the County Democracy. Theodore Roosevelt was the Republican candidate. The result at the polls was: Hewitt, 90,552 votes; George, 68,110; Roosevelt, 60,435. During the campaign Henry George alluded to Mr. Hewitt as a rich man. At the next opportunity the latter replied to the charge as follows:

"He asks your suffrage because he is a poor man. In New York we have long been familiar with the beggar in the streets. We know that poor old blind Bellsarius stood with hat in hand begging an obolus in the streets of the capital he had served, but never before in a free country has a man passed around his hat and begged for your suffrages, alleging as his chief reason that he is a poor man."

The history of Mayor Hewitt's administration ahlnes. He insisted on a rigid enforcement of the laws and held the head of every department to a strict accountability.

Mr. Hewitt was opposed to the consolidation of New York with Long Island centres of population and Staten Island. He opposed the scheme before the legislative committee and denounced the measure as being "crude, dangerous, untimely, childish, and sure to lead to protracted and costly litigation." He was the orator of the day when the East River Bridge was opened in 1883, and in a speech incidental to the occasion said:

"Contemporaneous with the rapid growth of urban population have grown complaints of corrupt administration and bad municipal government. The outcry may be said to be universal, for it comes from both sides of the Atlantic, and the complaints appear to be in direct proportion to the size of cities."

In later years nothing was more typical of Mr. Hewitt's utter disregard of sentiment or consequences when his convictions asserted themselves than his denunciation of the condidacy of Edward M. Shepard. Mr. Hewitt was his guardian and bound to him by ties that were paternal, yet during the Mayoralty campaign of 1901 he declared that if Mr. Shepard accepted the Tammany nomination it would be a gigantic blunder on the part of the younger man.

Phases of Mr. Hewitt's career in his special business and manufacturing lines, in humanitarianism, in civic pre-eminence, and as a National figure abound. He has been among the foremost in the work of metallurgic science from 1862, when he learned the processes for making gun barrel steel in England, to the time of the formation of the United States Steel Corporation, of which he is a Director. His address on "A Century of Mining and Metallurgy in the United States," when in 1870 he retired as President of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, is regarded as an important monograph. To him is great part due the creation of the United States Geological Survey. Nine years before this his report on Iron and Steel at the Paris Exposition attracted international attention.

The present satisfactory condition of Cooper Union is due to his tireless and zealous watch on the interests of his father-in-law's benefaction. His services in the cause of rapid transit were recognized at the October meeting of the New York Chamber of Commerce in 1901, when he received a gold medal "in recognition of his services in the cause of civic rapid transit and municipal ownership."

Some of Mr. Hewitt's social and public affiliations are learned from this partial list of the clubs and societies of which he is a member: Metropolitan, City, Church, University, Engineers', Tuxedo, Players and Century Clubs, Down Town Association, Dunlaps Society, Scientific Alliance, American Institute, Columbia University Alumni Association, Metropolitan Museum of Art, National Academy of Design, and American Museum of Natural History.

CITY HALL ALTERATIONS.

Municipal Art Commission Asked by the Mayor to Examine the Plans.

To John De Witt Warner, President of the Municipal Art Commission, Mayor Low sent a letter yesterday regarding the approval by that commission of the plans for the alterations in the City Hall. The Mayor said:

Mayor Low's letter.

It gives me pleasure to inform you that certain changes are in contemplation affecting the internal arrangements of the City Hall at various points. This work is to be done under the direction of the Borough President, Mr. Cantor, who has placed it in the charge of William Martin Aiken, the consulting architect of the borough. At Mr. Aiken's request, it gives me pleasure to ask that your commission examine the plans and give them your approval when you are satisfied as to the details. This building is so fine a specimen of architecture that I am anxious that no changes should be made in it except such as have been well considered and are believed by the Municipal Art Commission to be proper.

DOUBLE RUNAWAY IN UPPER BROADWAY.

Cab and Wagon Had Wheels Locked—Engine and Automobile Frightened the Horses.

The horses attached to a hansom cab and a delivery wagon loaded with plumbing materials ran up Broadway from Thirty-fourth Street with the wheels of the vehicles locked and the horses beyond control at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The double runaway crashed into the line of cars in Herald Square, struck two cars on Broadway, breaking the windows, and then continued on.

In the cab a pale-faced woman and a hysterical girl of about sixteen years of age, sat, with their feet braced against the dashboard. The driver held the reins until one rein broke, and then he sank back on his seat and clutched the top of the rail.

Opposite the Marlborough Hotel the teams headed for the sidewalk. There Policeman Murey grabbed for the bit of the cab horse, and Policeman Rinn grabbed the check rein of the delivery wagon horse. Clinging to the horses the policemen were dragged off their feet for half a block before the teams stopped. Policeman Murey ran to the side of the cab and lifted the women to the street.

The elder woman, the wife of Morgan Ross, proprietor of the Imperial Hotel, appeared about to faint. She and the young woman, Miss Mary Avery, Mrs. Ross's niece, were escorted by the policemen to a drug store, where they remained for some time, unable to control their nerves. Later they went to the Imperial Hotel.

The cab driver, John McElliott of 162 Ninth Avenue, and Matthew Lynch, driver of the delivery wagon, were bruised about the face and body. McElliott said he had been sent from the United States Stables to take Mrs. Ross to West Sixtieth Street from the Imperial Hotel. His horse, a spirited black animal, became excited by the trolley cars at Thirty-fourth Street, but McElliott said he controlled it until the engine in the new Macy building puffed and a big red automobile came down Broadway puffing, too.

The driver of the delivery wagon, which belonged to George Roberts, of 471 Fourth Avenue, said he was driving by the side of the cab when the automobile tried to go past. His horse shied close to the cab and the wheels became locked. Then the animals ran away. The vehicles were wrecked and the plumbing material was distributed along the pavement.

GATES ASKED TO MAKE MONEY.

Missouri Woman Abstracted $20 from Husband's Hiding Place and Sent It to the Market Operator.

John W. Gates is beginning to regret his reputation as a successful stock operator. He is being overrun with requests from men and women in all parts of the country to speculate for them with amounts of cash running all the way from $1 up.

Only yesterday a woman from Missouri sent $20 in the shape of a gold certificate to Harris, Gates & Co., with the request to make $200 for her, so she could take a trip to California. The accompanying letter explained that she had taken the money surreptitiously from her husband's safe, this being an old family Bible in which he keeps secreted his weekly savings till the end of every month. Harris, Gates & Co. sent the money back, with the advice to put it back in the Bible before her husband missed it.

Find Camera Stolen from Mrs. Schwab.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 30.—A valuable camera, stolen from the residence of Mrs. Charles M. Schwab last May, was located by the police to-day in a pawnshop on Atlantic Avenue. At the same time the officers captured Jacob Hitchins, a negro, until recently employed as coachman by Dr. Philip Marvel. The pawnshop proprietor identified Hitchins as the man who had sold him the camera for $3, and although the man denied the charge, he was held under bail for the Grand Jury.

Montclair Accepts Carnegie's Offer.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., July 30.—At a meeting of the Town Council last night a resolution accepting the additional $10,000 offered by Andrew Carnegie for the free public library was passed.

EARRING LOST TEN YEARS AGO DUG UP IN GARDEN.

Danish Gardener Arrested After He Had Sold Diamond Trinket Valued at $600 for Seventy-five Cents.

Peter Dujke, a Danisb gardener, was working around the house of Mrs. William E. Murray, at 65 West Ninetieth Street, yesterday, when he brought up with a spadeful of earth a diamond earring. He took it with him to his home, at One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Morris Avenue, and afterward sold it to Jacob Meyer, a jewsler at Third Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, for 75 cents.

Meyer was aware of the value of the stone which he placed at between $600 and $700, and, thinking that all was not right, took the gardener's name and address, and then informed the police at the Morrisania Station.

In the meantime Dujke had told ons of his friends of his find, and his friend offered him $5 for the earring if he could get it back.

When the gardener went back to the jeweler's he found Detectives Everett and Schlidler awaiting him, and he accompanied them to the police station.

He told his story and an investigation was begun. Mrs. Murray was out of town and the house closed up, but a daughter, a Mrs. Howard, was found at 758 West End Avenue. Mrs. Howard identified the earring, and said that Mrs. Murray had lost it ten years ago. It was one of a pair which Mr. Murray had bought for $1,200 and had given to his wife. She lost one shortly after in the garden, and, although a search was undertaken, it was not found at the time.

The gardener will be arraigned this morning.

HEALTH SPECIALISTS FIND CHILDREN'S EYES DISEASED.

Superintendent Maxwell Does Not Believe Schools So Much Affected, and Criticises Methods.

Considerable discussion was evoked among the members of the Board of Education at the regular monthly meeting held yesterday afternoon on the report of Health Commissioner Lederle, concerning the matter of the health of the public school children. He said that the most important work to be done was the examination for contagious eye diseases. He continued:

"A few weeks ago, in order to learn the extent of this disease in the schools of Manhattan, I appointed twelve eye specialists to go as far as they could in the fortnight of the school year then remaining. They examined 55,470 children in thirty-six schools, and I am sure you will be surprised and shocked, as I was, to learn that no less than 4,670, or a percentage of 12 per cent., exhibited contagious eye diseases. Of these 4,670, 2,328 were of the severest type of trachoma, necessitating almost immediate operation."

Superintendent Maxwell said that he thought the report must be exaggerated. He said that he had learned that the Health Board physicians, in making their examinations, had examined one child after another without once disinfecting their hands. This, he said, was a sure way to spread the disease if any existed.

It was finally decided to set aside suitable room in the schools for the work of the Health Board, and the Committee on Buildings announced that the plans for new school buildings provision for room would be arranged.

This resolution, recently adopted by the Board of Aldermen, was read to the board. It was as follows:

Whereas, The Board of Education of Greater New York has ignored the principle of home rule by importing from Binghamton a City Superintendent in place of John Jasper, so long a faithful teacher of the young in this city, therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the Board of Aldermen, hereby condemn the action of the Board of Education in going outside of our own city for select school officers, when there is plenty of the best material in the world in our own Metropolis available, and we request that in the future none but bona fide residents of this city be selected to fill the vacancies in all the positions in our public schools.

It was decided to erect the new De Witt Clinton High School Building on Tenth Avenue, between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth Streets.

DEATH OF MRS. MOTT.

Wife of the Police Magistrate Succumbs to Heart Disease at Her Home—Funeral Services To-morrow.

Mrs. Caroline E. Mott, wife of Police Magistrate John O. Mott, died at her home, 67 East Seventy-seventh Street, at 4 o'clock yesterday morning of heart disease, from which she had suffered for some time, although she had been confined to the house only one month.

Mrs. Mott was born in Waterford, N. Y., sixty-two years ago. Early in life she became a member of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, and at once took an active interest in religious and charitable work.

The funeral will take place to-morrow afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. The services will be conducted by the Rev. Dr. Charles L. Thompson of the Home Missionary Society, and the Rev. Ernest F. Hall of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church. Interment will be in Albany, N. Y., on Saturday.

Magistrate Mott, who has been ill for some time, was reported yesterday to be much improved, and it is expected that he will be well enough to attend his wife's funeral.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Major Joslah Pierce, Jr.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Major Josiah Pierce, Jr., a well-known civil engineer, died at Garfield Hospital here to-night of typhoid fever, aged forty-one years. Deceased was born in Russia, his father being with the American legation there at the time. Since 1882 he has been instructor and professor of engineering at the Columbian and the Catholic Universities. Major Pierce was a member of the University Club of New York, the American Institute of Mining Engineers, a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society of London, and a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

George L. McCahan.

BALTIMORE, July 30.—George L. McCahan, who was for seventeen years actuary of the Maryland Institute of Art, and was still actuary emeritus, died to-day as a result of strokes of apoplexy and paralysis. Mr. McCahan held many positions of trust. During the World's Fair at Chicago he was the Commissioner in charge of the Maryland exhibit.

Obituary Notes.

Judge JAMES B. BROUSTER of the St. Louis County Court died last night at the Baptist Sanitarium in St. Louis, after a lingering illness, following an attack of pleurisy.

Mrs. PATRICK H. DOWLING, one of the most prominent women of Toledo, Ohio, died last evening of heart trouble, aged fifty-six years. She was prominent in Relief Corps circles and women's clubs.

JAMES BUCHANAN, aged eighty-three, died in his home in Mount Prospect Avenue, Newark, N. J., early yesterday morning. He was for more than half a century engaged in business. He was born in Walden, N. Y., on July 25, 1819. He learned the tailor's trade in New York City, and settled in Newark in 1840. From 1872 to 1883 he was a member of the City Tax Board. One son, Charles L. Buchanan of New York, and a daughter, Miss Fannie L. Buchanan of this city, survive him.

MARY LEAVENWORTH DAY, who died on July 27 at Littleton, Col., where she had been staying for her health, was the daughter of United States Circuit Judge William K. Townsend of New Haven, Conn., and was during her girlhood one of the most popular members of New Haven society. She was married to Dwight Huntingdon Day, a grandson of Bishop Huntingdon of Connecticut, and after the marriage she resided in St. Louis. The funeral will be to-day at New Haven.

Mrs. COLVILLE EARDLEY-WILMOT, who died at Kalutura, Ceylon, on June 22, was the wife of Colville Eardley-Wilmot of the Ceylon Civil Service, and granddaughter of the late Cyrus Field, the promoter of the Atlantic cable. Mrs. Eardley-Wilmot was the only daughter of Mrs. James Bruyn Andrews, who was Miss Fannie Field. Mr. and Mrs. Andrews lived at Mentone. Mrs. Andrews died about twelve years ago. The Eardley-Wilmot family has been active in Eastern affairs for several years. Major Gen. Eardley Wilmot, a near relative of Colville Eardley-Wilmot, distinguished himself in the Kabul war.

Business Notices.

MISSOULA. TETONKA. E & W. Two New Collars. E & W.

DIED.

DAY.—At Littleton, Col., on Sunday, July 27, Mary Leavenworth, wife of Dwight Huntington Day and daughter of William K. Townsend and Mary Leavenworth Townsend. Funeral services at the residence of her father, 148 Grove Street, New Haven, Conn., on Thursday, July 31, at 4 P. M. Please omit flowers.

HEARTT.—At her residence, 421 West 23d St., on Tuesday, July 29, Margaret Heartt, widow of Abraham Heartt, in the 67th year of her age. Funeral on Thursday, July 31, at 9 o'clock, at Church of the Guardian Angel, 23d St., near 10th Av. Interment in Sleepy Hollow Cemetery.

MOTT.—Entered into rest, Caroline Elizabeth, beloved wife of John Owen Mott, on Wednesday, July 30th, 1902.

Funeral service at her late residence, 67 East 77th St., on Friday, Aug. 1, at 2:30.

PARSONS.—At Denver, on the 25th inst., Eliza Ferris, wife of the late James B. Parsons, in her 82d year.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the Bronno House, Flushing, Friday, Aug. 1, on arrival Main Street train leaving Long Island City 12:02 noon.

PERKINS.—On Tuesday morning, July 29, Hosea B. Perkins, in the 84th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 170th St. and Broadway, (Fort Washington,) Thursday, July 31, at 2:30 P. M.

REID.—On July 30, 1902, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Crosby, son of Charlotte Crosby and the late Dr. Lewis Fuller Reid of Hartford,

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
July 30	645,654
To date this year	103,309,691
Corresponding date last year	101,720,519

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

July 30	$2,613,000
To date this year	$556,985,600
Corresponding date last year	$686,552,720

Money rate: Collateral loans on call 2½@3 per cent.; at three months, 4½ per cent.; at six months, 5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½@5 per cent.

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Bicycle	½	Kan. City South.	¾
Am. Ice pf	½	Kan. City So. pf.	¾
Am. Locom. pf	½	Met. Sec.	2
Can. Pacific	1½	Mexican Central	⅝
Cent. of N. J.	2	Mi. St. P. & S. M.	½
Ches. & Ohio	⅞	Mi., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	1
Chi. & Alton	1¼	Mo. Kan. & Texas	½
Chi. & E. Ill.	5	Mo., K. & T. pf.	1¼
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	1	Missouri Pacific	½
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	⅝	N. Y. Air Brake	8½
Chi., M. & St. P.	2½	Norf. & West.	1
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	⅝	North American	1½
Chi., St. P., M. & O.	3	Penn. R. R.	¾
Col. Fuel	1	Pere Marquette	2
Con. Gas	1¼	Pers Marq. pf.	11
Corn Products	¾	St. L. & S. F.	1½
Den. & R. G. pf.	⅞	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	2
Det. Union Ry.	3½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1½
Evans. & T. H.	3½	Union Pacific	½
George A. Fuller	2	U. S. Express	1½
George A. Fuller pf.	1½	Wells Fargo	1
Hocking Valley	1⅝	West. Union Tel.	⅞
K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	1¾		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Ag. Chem.	1½	Det. South. pf.	¾
Am. C. & F. pf.	½	General Electric	1
Am. Cot. Oil	1	Iowa Central	1
Am. Grass Twine	¾	Pacific Coast	½
Am. Snuff pf.	1	Pac. Coast 1st pf.	4
Ann Arbor pf.	2	People's Gas	½
Chi. & N. W.	2½	Peoria & East.	2
Cleve., C., C. & St. L.	1½	Pr. Steel Co. pf.	1
Col. South. 1st pf.	⅝	Rubber Goods pf.	1
Col. South. 2d pf.	½	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	½
Col. & H. C. & I.	½	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	½
Del. & Hudson	2½	U. S. C. I. P. pf.	¾
Del., L. & W.	1½	Wheel & L. E. 2d pf.	1¼

Nel changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Declined.

Am. Bicycle 5s	1	U. S. Reduc. 6s	1
North. Ohio 1st 5s	1¼	Wheel. & L. E. 1st con. 4s	1⅞
Pac. Coast 1st 5s	1		
St. L. S. W. 2d 4s	1½		

Bond Declined.

Rio Grande col. tr. 4s 1½

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Reports covering fiscal year railway operations are conspicuous features of daily news reports in Wall Street just now. And they uniformly have one characteristic—extraordinary increases in earnings. Better barometer of National prosperity there could not be. And nobody will ignore the inspiriting fact—nobody but the professional speculators of Wall Street. They still stay bearish. They see no good anywhere. They hammer the market continually. They sell stocks they do not own. They are full of prophecies of disaster. Finally—and why should anybody lament?—they make losses. The present Wall Street bear is not at all of the old type, he is merely a calamity snarler, pecking in his little way at every sign of progress, every warrant of confidence.

Yesterday's market testifies somewhat to the smallness of the influence of such a factor in the American security market. The whole list braced up. Quotations, knocked down promiscuously the day before, were yesterday all improved; it being disclosed that stocks sold short during the earlier part of the week had been taken by interests understanding their value, and with strength enough to hold them.

One signifying development of the day came in news agency bulletins announcing the practical completion of negotiations by the St. Louis and San Francisco Railway for the taking over of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad on the basis of a ninety-nine-year lease. Generally the report was accepted as, if not an accomplished fact, one certainly close to accomplishment.

The President of the St. Louis and San Francisco Company declined to discuss the circulating rumor, but would not deny it. If, as Wall Street is discussing it, this San Francisco-Eastern Illinois deal is upon the basis of rental approximating $1,000,000 a year, the transaction would seem to be exceptionally favorable to the shareholders of the absorbing property, for in the year just ended (official figures being reported this week) the Chicago and Eastern Illinois showed above all expenses and charges a surplus in round numbers of $1,500,000, or almost 50 per cent. more than the total rental proposed, while conservative railway authorities estimate that in an alliance the St. Louis and San Francisco could immediately contribute to the Eastern Illinois a traffic which would add not less than $300,000 a year net. On such a basis the San Francisco Company, in addition to rounding out its system, gaining a Chicago entrance, with all the traffic advantage and profit that such a new connection assures, will be very largely ahead in the deal in the way of immediate increase of surplus.

This St. Louis and San Francisco-Chicago and Eastern Illinois deal, as Wall Street accepts it, has one especial significance. In it is indicated the fact that there are undertakings of vast consequence progressing in the American railway world of which nothing is disclosed until success is assured. The little things, the hurtful things, are kept continually on parade. When what is great is in course of accomplishment they who are capable of execution work silently. And the undertaking now attributed to the St. Louis and San Francisco Company is suggestive of what may soon be found to be a list inspiritingly long.

Money market conditions stay wholly placid.

EUROPE TO INVESTIGATE.

Representatives of important foreign banking interests, said to include the Rothschilds, are to visit this country on a tour of inspection and report upon the properties of the United States Steel Corporation. This is believed to be at the instance of Mr. J. P. Morgan. Foreign investment interests in the steel shares is already extensive.

From all the information available, from all the statistics and trade reports, kept and published in considerable detail, one conclusion only is to be drawn with regard to the iron and steel situation—that producing capacity and actual production have not kept pace with requirements.

There is a short supply of steel which, as one authority remarks, is really a pig iron and scrap shortage. All this might easily have comparatively little significance were it true that the iron producing capacity of the country had been curtailed, or had it been limited even to the facilities of a year or two ago. But the records in this respect are no less remarkable than the conditions seen to exist in spite thereof, the records showing that we have outrun every previous attempt at pig iron production in the history of the industry.

It was some time ago seen that the United States had forged to the front as the leading producing country of the world—far distancing every rival, while it transpired that in the late calendar year our tonnage more than doubled that of either Great Britain or Germany, the other two large makers of pig iron. According to the figures of the American Iron and Steel Association for 1901 production reached a total of 15,878,354 tons, of which 7,674,613 tons were registered for the first half of the year, and 8,203,741 tons for the second half. Never before had as much iron been made in the first six months of any year, although 1900 was a very close second to 1901, and never before had there been turned out as much in the December half of any year. The nearest to the late year's record for that period was a long remove therefrom, namely, the 7,331,530 tons, or 870,000 tons less, for July-December, 1899, a boom period, which it will be remembered was followed by a reaction of a highly unpleasant character, really occurring after the first part of 1900, when for the last six months of that year the output fell to only 6,140,673 tons. The recovery, however, which set in subsequently, and which continued through the whole of last year, has been a remarkable one. It is still in progress, although it is hardly to be called recovery, but rather the advent of a new era, for that it certainly is, further indications of which are now given in the published statistics for the June half of the current year. These show that every high total ever before reached has been exceeded by an output of 8,808,574 tons of pig iron Jan. 1 to June 30 last, a figure which thus goes 600,000 tons better than the total for the period it immediately follows, and no less than 1,130,000 tons better than the period compared with, which has already been spoken of as having secured first place. Mark the really noteworthy development of this important industry chronicled below:

	First Half. Tons.	Second Half. Tons.	Total. Tons.
1891	3,368,107	4,911,763	8,279,870
1892	4,769,683	4,387,317	9,157,065
1893	4,502,918	4,501,594	7,124,502
1894	2,717,983	3,939,305	6,657,288
1895	4,087,558	5,358,750	9,446,308
1896	4,976,236	3,646,891	8,623,127
1897	4,405,470	5,240,204	9,652,080
1898	5,893,703	5,904,231	11,773,934
1899	6,289,107	13,931,536	13,020,703
1900	7,642,569	6,146,673	13,789,242
1901	7,674,613	8,203,741	15,878,354
1902	8,808,574	....	....

We now see that pig iron production in the United States in a single half year exceeds the total production of a full year as recently as 1896. Admitting that to have been a poor season for the iron trade, as it was for about every other trade, it is then seen that the late half year's activity has been productive of only 640,000 tons less than that of the full year of 1895, and 350,000 tons less than 1892. As against the output for some previous like periods the contrast is striking. Thus from 1891 to 1896, both years inclusive, there were produced less than 5,000,000 tons in any six months ending with June, and in one of those years, 1894, not even as large a volume as 3,000,000 tons.

It is of course incompetent for any one to say what the last half of the running year will do. From all appearances it will add increase to increase. It will be noted what took place in 1901, and it now seems that the current period started with twenty-seven more furnaces in blast than a year ago, the increase being more than 10 per cent. If only last year's record be equaled the total output will be 17,000,000, but if the make of iron for the last half is to be as heavy as for the expired portion of 1902 then the figure will of course exceed 17,600,000 tons. But even this may not be the limit to production. Under normal conditions it will be observed the foundries put in their most active work in the months following June. That is to say that the last half of the year is generally more favorable for iron making than the first half. It was so, at least, in seven out of the eleven years beginning with 1891, and has been so for four out of the past five years.

Predictions of 20,000,000 tons of iron as the record for the United States early in the twentieth century, although scoffed at when made but a few years ago, are therefore seen close to realization, as very little more than was made the past six months would put the 1902 figure up to 19,000,000 tons, or only one million tons short of the forecast, the country with reserve force to spare, and with a demand in existence likely to bring that reserve force into requisition.

A further consideration of this phenomenal feature in the Nation's expansive forces is the fact that demand has been so incessant, so insatiable, in spite of stiffly rising prices. It stands to the credit of the largest interests in the trade that advancing markets have been resisted us far as it has been possible to resist them, it having been considered that a more stable condition of prices would result in a vastly better all-round condition of the industry than if the market were allowed to run away. The end to the latter is an almost inevitable one—collapse—and this it has been sought to avoid. There have been new ideas at work, and results have proved that wise counsels have prevailed. Nevertheless prices have advanced, and for some iron and steel products quite heavily, and the advance apparently must suggest conservatism on the part of buyers. It doubtless has done so, and in fact is known to have induced caution. For all that, deducting even this important element, or rather what would be represented in transactions thereby had no restraint been exercised, there still seems to be in the market an unprecedented demand, with apparently more anxiety as to obtaining supplies at any price than as to the price itself. Iron trade forecasts fail to intimate in what direction a turn is to be looked for. Prospective reaction has been on the cards, but only of some observers, the majority being forced to the one conclusion that while prosperous conditions prevail generally iron must feel the impulse thereof.

At the present time confidence is built up more strongly owing to the fine outlook for the crops. Farming implements for the West are a factor in the iron trade just as material for sky-scrapers is in the East, while on the basis of bountiful harvests the industry of converting the raw product into the finished material thrives. Scarcely a corner of the country but will feel the effects of the harvests; scarcely a corner but will want more of the products of our foundries and mills and workshops while the stimulus lasts. Pettifogging pessimism will be ready to do its full duty by the record of nearly 9,000,000 tons of pig iron produced in the United States in the months of January to June, 1902, but in doing so it will still leave the record as a monument of no mean order to developing National energy.

COSTLIER THAN GOING TO EUROPE

Practically every room trader on the New York Stock Exchange is ranged on the bear side. They suffered a severe surprise in the St. Louis and San Francisco advance of yesterday, the talent being sure that the San Francisco stocks had had too great a rise to continue advancing. One broker covered a block of 5,000 shares at a net loss of over $15,000. He is summering at Long Branch, because it was "too expensive" to take the usual trip to Europe—a calculation somewhat remote from the experience of yesterday.

OBLIGED TO WAIT FOR FROST.

Flood damage "special dispatches" reach Wall Street now hourly from every State in the West and Southwest. But they fall flat as market influences. The sole future reliance of crop bears will have to be on frost reports, and they are hardly due for a month yet.

NEED FOR AMERICAN GRAIN.

Wheat export business increases. European demand for American cereals will from this time forward, according to authorities here, largely expand. Current foreign crop reports transmitted here are bad, but private letters from the other side of the ocean, written confidentially to New York correspondents, declare that the situation is much worse than has been publicly disclosed.

THE REAL SIGN.

Union Pacific Railroad net earnings, officially reported yesterday, show an increase for the fiscal year of over $2,944,000—over $8,000 for each day of the year.

WHY GOLD GOES ABROAD.

Current gold export engagements are almost uniformly attended by the explanation that the transactions are "special"; that they are not shipped as normal result of the exchange market, but that the yellow metal is taken for Europe because of sudden exigency in important quarters there, having no direct relationship with American business whatever. We send the gold because we have it, and can spare it without causing any embarrassment.

IRON AND METAL OUTLOOK.

In regard to the condition of the iron and metal trade, The Iron Age will say today:

The very substantial basis on which the iron trade rests is shown by the heavy transactions in pig iron for delivery next year. The buying movement in general, all markets reporting an active demand, which comes from all classes of consumers. The disposition to provide for requirements so far in the future is largely prompted by the present scarcity of iron and the belief that no great improvement will be experienced for some considerable time. The coal miners' strikes in Pennsylvania and the Virginias drag along with little prospect of an early settlement, and the supply of pig iron is thus still curtailed for lack of fuel. Consumers who must have iron are compelled to pay such premiums for early delivery that the prices named for next year are attractive, even though much higher than those paid on contracts running through this year. The Republic Iron and Steel Company were the largest buyers of Bessemer, placing several contracts for 1903 delivery, including one of 30,000 tons. They are reported to have bought in all about 100,000 tons. The scarcity of foundry pig iron continues to disturb Eastern foundrymen, who are obliged to depend more and more on imported iron.

The situation as to steel billets grows easier, the pressure for prompt deliveries having diminished. Domestic makers are of the opinion that they will hereafter be in a position to take care of the trade.

The rail mills are getting well supplied with work for next year. Orders booked are now estimated at 1,200,000 tons, which, with probably 400,000 tons carried over from this year, will give them 1,600,000 tons, while they have five months more to take additional business before the year opens.

The bridge builders are getting so loaded with work for next year that they are discriminating on fresh business, giving preference to regular customers and in shard construction. Deliveries of structural materials are improving as the mills are increasing their output.

The capacity of tin plats factories appears to be in excess of midsummer requirements, some of the large establishments having shut down to await the disposal of an accumulation of product.

Fair orders for scrap are going abroad, which would be much larger if foreign sources of supply were equal to the demand. Low phosphorus scrap is especially desired.

Spelter maintains its strength, spot metal being very scarce.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Contracts made by the National Wire Corporation of New Haven, Conn., for the importation of 11,000 tons of steel billets, the contract being divided between the Dominion Iron and Steel Company of Cape Breton and a German firm.

The International and Great Northern declared to be the prospective owner of the Austin, Dan and Suburban Railroad, it being claimed that negotiations for the purpose have been closed.

Authorities on pig iron matters quoted as expressing the belief that no abnormal advance in prices will be made for next year's deliveries.

Report from the British Consul at Marseilles that reduced price of English coal has driven the American product out of the southern French market, but that a restoration in price would upset the trade even under present American conditions.

Notice posted by the American Tin Plate Company at its factory at Anderson, Ind., that the mill will be closed down the latter part of this week for an indefinite period.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2½@3 per cent., closing at 2¾ per cent.; majority of the day's loans at 2¾ per cent.

Time money, 4½@4½ per cent. for sixty days to four months, and 4½@5 per cent. for five and six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 4½@5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4½@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $255,100,271; balances, $10,345,249; Subtreasury debit balance, $1,325,335.

Money on call in London, 2½@3 per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 2 9-16@2⅝ per cent. for short and 2⅝ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was strong. Posted rates were $4.86 for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand. Rates for actual business were: Sixty days, $4.85⅝@$4.85½; demand, $4.87⅞; cables, $4.88¼@$4.88⅜; commercial bills, $4.84¾@$4.85¾.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.17½ less 1-16 and 5.15⅝ less 1-32; reichsmarks, 95 and 95 5-16; guilders, 40 1-16 and 40¼.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—5c premium. Boston—Par @5c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, 75c discount for $1,000; selling, 75c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 7½c; telegraphic, 10c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 31.—The Times, in its City article to-day, says the Stock Exchange settlement was completed without a failure, though it is still possible that there may be some trouble of the kind. Uneasiness, however, almost disappeared yesterday. The tone was generally steady. The volume of business was small.

American rails were less active, and prices were dull. Fears of dearer money in Wall Street caused local realizations. There was very little recovery at the close from the lowest prices.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, July 30.—The demand for money was active to-day owing to the Stock Exchange settlement. The market was dependent on the Bank of England. Discounts were firm.

Business on the Stock Exchange was quiet. The attendance has slackened owing to the approach of the holidays, thus helping to reduce transactions. There was renewed selling of Americans, following Wall Street, succeeded by improvement later to above parity. Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, Norfolk and Western and Union Pacific shares were the feature. The close was steady, with high-class securities inclined to be easier on dear money. Home Rails were dull on prospects of electric railway competition. Kafirs hardened on Mr. Chamberlain's speech on South African affairs in the House of Commons yesterday.

Closing prices: Consols for money, 95⅞. Consols for account, 95 7-16; Anaconda, 5⅝; Atchison, 93¾; Atchison preferred, 104¼; Baltimore and Ohio, 111¼; Canadian Pacific, 139¼; Chesapeake and Ohio, 54¼; Chicago Great Western, 31⅜; Chicago, Mil. and St. Paul, 188¾; Denver and Rio Grande, 45½; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 95½; Erie, 39; Erie first preferred, 60⅝, ex-dividend; Erie second preferred, 54; Illinois Central, 170, ex-dividend; Louisville and Nashville, 147, ex-dividend; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 32; Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred, 64½; New York Central, 167¾; Norfolk and Western, 65; Norfolk and Western preferred, 96½; Ontario and Western, 34½; Pennsylvania, 81¼; Reading, 34¼; Reading first preferred, 44½; Reading second preferred, 37¼; Southern Railway, 39⅞; Southern Railway preferred, 99¾; Southern Pacific, 70¾; Union Pacific, 110, ex rights; Union Pacific preferred, 95; United States Steel, 40⅝; United States Steel preferred, 91¾, ex-dividend; Wabash, 31; Wabash preferred, 47; Spanish Fours, 80½; Rand Mines, 11⅝; De Beers, deferred, 23.

Bar silver steady, 24 5-16d per ounce. Money, 2½@3 per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2 9-16@2⅝ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 2¾ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 130.00; Madrid, 37.00; Lisbon, 27.50; Rome, 1.00.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £6,000.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, July 30.—Sentiment was more cheerful on the Bourse at the opening to-day. Contangoes were lower than expected, and option operations were easily effected. Rentes rallied and finished steady. Turks were in demand, but industrials, except Rusaians, which were firm, were weaker. Rio Tintos opened weak, but recovered later and closed firm. Kafirs were firm, being favorably influenced by Mr. Chamberlain's speech on South Africa. De Beers showed weakness on realizations.

The private rate of discount was 2 5-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 100 francs 37½ centimes for the account. Exchange on London 25 francs 16 centimes for checks. Spanish 4s, 80.80.

BERLIN, July 30.—Trading on the Boerse to-day was dull. Advices from New York were discouraging. Bank shares and industrials were easier, and Canadian Pacifics relapsed. Internationals were quiet and prices were maintained.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 48½ pfenniga for checks. Discount rates—Short bills, 2½ per cent; three months' bills, 1½ per cent.

CONDENSED MILK DEAL.

Borden Company Purchases American Plant and Trade of the Anglo-Swiss Concern.

The American property of the Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Company has been purchased by the Borden Condensed Milk Company, and the newly purchased plants will be run as a part of the Borden Company's enterprise.

The Anglo-Swiss Company is a Swiss corporation and most of the milk condensed and sold by it in America is actually shipped from Switzerland. Its establishment in the United States dates back thirty years to a time before the Borden Company became prominent in the trade. The Swiss Company's factories and depots do a large business in this country, and for some time the Borden Company has been negotiating for its purchase. A few months ago a proposition was submitted which resulted in the deal now consummated. The amount of the purchase money has not been made public.

President W. J. Rogers of the Borden Company yesterday admitted the fact of the purchase and said that the Borden Company would take charge of the plants and depots of the foreign corporation.

There still remains a number of independent companies, of which in New York the Mohawk Condensed Milk Company is one. The number of independent condensed milk companies in the country at large is said to be about forty.

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 30.—The market was largely interested in Cotton Duck issues to-day owing to the meeting held at Jersey City, at which the company was to receive the semi-annual report, and at the same time decide whether to pay any of the accumulated coupons on the income bonds. The Cotton bonds were firmer in tone owing to the more favorable view taken by the Street of the company's future. They shot up 4½ points after it was known that the company had determined to pay 2½ per cent. Seaboards were in less demand and eased off a shade from Tuesday's first prices. The tone of Nashville railway issues was better, due to inside support and to the public's belief that the original syndicate is legally responsible to security holders in the event the consolidation is frustrated. Money on call was at 4@4½ per cent. Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 2,615 shares of stock and $180,500 worth of bonds, were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
600	Seaboard Railway com.	27½	27¾	27¾
250	Seaboard Railway pf.	47½	47¾	47¾
310	Atlantic Coast L. com.	163	160	160¾
50	Consolidated Gas	70	70	70
1,015	Cotton Duck t. r.	10½	10¾	10½
5	U. S. Cot. Duck com.	15	15	15
125	C. B. S. Brew. com.	17¼	17	17¼
100	Nashville Ity. com.	5	5	5
10	Maryland Casualty	55	55	55
20	International	137½	137½	137½
20	Continental	215	215	215
35	German Fire	25	25	25
5	Union Bank	119	119	119

BONDS.

$70,000	Seaboard Ry. 10 years	104	104	104
6,000	Seabosrd Ry. 4s	86¼	86¼	86¼
1,000	Ga. & Ala. con. 5s	112¾	112¾	112¾
6,000	Ga. So. & Fla. 5s	114½	114½	114½
18,000	Potomac Valley 5s	110	110	110
8,000	U. Rys. & Elec. Inc.	70¼	70¼	70¼
13,000	U. Rys. & Elec. 4s	97½	97¼	97¼
5,000	Atlanta Street Ry. 5s	100	100	106
6,000	City & Sub. (Wash.) 6s	102	101¼	102
3,000	Cotton Duck 5s	83½	82½	83½
73,000	Cotton Duck Inc.	40	41	49
9,500	G.B.S. Brew. 1st scrip	53½	53¼	53¼

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 30.—New York exchange was at 10 cents premium to-day. Time and call loans were at 4½@5 per cent. The local market for stocks was without feature save that Swift & Co. backed down to 105. Complete transactions were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
200	American Can	12⅝	12	12⅝
170	American Can pf.	53	52½	53
350	Am. Shipbuilding com.	48	47¾	48
25	American Strawboard	38	38	38
110	Am. Strawboard rects.	38	37¾	38
7	Central Union Tel.	81	81	81
110	Diamond Match	130½	130	130⅝
145	Lake St. Elevated	19¾	19¾	19¾
325	National Biscuit	47¾	47¾	47¾
40	National Biscuit pf.	106½	106¾	106¾
200	National Carbon	30½	30	30½
145	National Carbon pf.	102	101½	101½
10	Metropolitan El. com.	39½	39½	39½
115	Quaker Oats pf.	91¾	91¾	91¾
221	Swift & Co.	103¾	105	105
20	Street's W. S. C. L. pf.	84½	84	84
45	West Chicago	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, July 30.—Complete transactions in the local stock market to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
420	Crucible Steel	21¾	21¼	21⅜
400	Crucible Steel pf.	86	85½	85⅝
150	Pittsburg Coal	26⅞	26½	26¾
70	Pittsburg Coal pf.	90¼	90	90
175	Pittsburg Brewing	23⅝	23½	23½
100	Pittsburg Brewing pf.	47¼	47¼	47¼
50	Mon. River Coal	12⅝	12½	12⅝
375	Mon. River Coal pf.	39½	39½	39½
150	Am. Window Glass	61	60¾	61
50	Philadelphia Co	49	49	49
30	National Fireproof	32¼	32¼	32¼
251	National Fireproof pf.	40	39¾	39¾
150	U. S. Steel	39¾	39½	39¾
50	U. S. Steel pf.	89¾	89¾	89¾
41	Merch. & Man. Bank	136½	138	138
200	Nat. Elec. 2d	100¾	103¾	103¼
70	Am. Trust	128	126	128
32	Consol. Ice pf.	38½	38½	38½
30	Federal National Bank	137	137	137
50	Commonwealth Trust	230	230	230

BONDS.

$4,000	River Coal 6s	116½	..	..
2,000	Philadelphia Co. new 5s	112¾	..	..

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Trading on the curb yesterday was somewhat irregular and weak. Fractional declines were again frequent, and only a few issues advanced. The features of the market were Montreal and Boston Copper, Oregon Short Line bonds, and Union Pacific rights. American Hide and Leather common was active, and rose at one time a full point above Tuesday's closing price, but later fell off. Manipulation appeared to be the cause of the activity and advance.

MONTREAL AND BOSTON COPPER was in excellent demand, nearly 9,000 shares being traded in, with a consequent net gain of three-eighths of a point. Reports to the effect of increasing production in the Boundary Falls district, in which the mines of this company are situated, led to the advance.

OREGON SHORT LINE bonds changed hands to the number of 110, with a loss of three-quarters of a point. The rights of the bonds were extensively traded in at about the same prices prevailing since the beginning of the week.

TOLEDO RAILWAY AND LIGHT gained one-quarter of a point in trading in 600 shares. This issue has been fairly active of late, and at steadily increasing prices.

The principal transactions reported in the outside market yesterday, with the high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
120	American Can	12¼	12	12¼
400	American Can pf.	53	52¾	53
1,450	Am. Hide & Leather	9	8	8¾
200	Am. Hide & Leath. pf.	41¾	41½	41¾
100	Am. Writing Paper	5	5	5
250	Am. Writing Paper pf.	18½	17¾	18½
100	Am. Union Electric	13½	13½	13½
1,300	Bay State Gas	1¾	1¾	1¾
400	British Columbia Cop.	8½	8¼	8½
250	Camden Land	7⅞	7½	7⅞
100	Con. Storage Battery	19	19	19
100	Central Foundry	2¼	2¼	2¼
200	Dominion Securities	28	27	28
300	Electric Vehicle pf.	14½	14½	14½
1,000	Greene Cons. Copper	28	27¾	28
2,900	Manhattan Trust	6¾	6¾	6¾
8,800	Montreal & Bost. Cop.	2½	2⅜	2⅜
100	Nat. Enameling	29¾	29¾	29¾
200	N. B. Cannel Coal	4	3¾	4
200	New England Con. Ice	32	32	32
470	New York Transit	19½	19½	19½
100	N. Y. Transportation	11	11	11
4,100	Northern Securities	107¼	106½	107¼
500	Storage Power	1¼	1¼	1¼
200	Tennessee Copper	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
600	Toledo Ry. & Light	34¼	34	34¼
100	Union Copper	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
9,360	Union Pac. rights	¾	¾	¾
900	U. S. Shipbldg. w. i.	25¾	25	25⅞
1,200	U. S. Shipbldg. pf., w. i.	68¼	67¾	68¾
595	Va. Iron, Coal & Coke	12	12	12
160	Washington Ry. & El.	17¼	17¼	17¼
50	White Knob Copper	19½	19½	19½

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$9,000	Buffalo Gas 5s	98¾	98¾	98¾
5,000	Det. United Ry. 4½s	98½	98½	98½
5,000	Hudson Co. Gas 5s	103½	103½	103½
2,000	International Silver 6s	100	100	100
16,000	N. O. Rys. 4½s, w. i.	88	88	88
110,000	Oregon Short Line 4s	95¾	95	95¾
50,000	San Francisco subs.	101	101	101
35,000	T. St. Steel new 5s, w. i.	97½	97¾	97½
10,000	Va. Iron, Coal & C. 5s	60	60	60

*Less than 100 shares. †Sell flat.

QUOTATIONS—INACTIVE ISSUES.

Closing quotations of stocks in which no transactions were reported compare as follows with the closing prices of Tuesday:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	July 30. Bid.	Asked.	July 29. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	57	58½	57	58½
American Chicle	106	107½	104½	107½
American Chicle pf.	92	98½	92	98½
American Elevated	..	1⅝	..	1⅝
Am. Malting 6s	96	96½	90	96½
Am. Maltose Mfg.	..	55	..	55
American Tobacco	328	335	328	335
American Typefounders	43	..	43	..
Am. Typefounders pf.	102	..	102	..
Am. Writing Paper 5s	73	73½	73	74¼
Borden's Cond. Milk	102½	..	102½	..
Borden's Cond. Milk pf.	109½	110½	109½	110½
British Exchequer 3s	99	99¼	99	99¼
California Copper	¾	1	2	4
Camden & Trenton R. R.	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
Central Fireworks	22	24½	22	24½
Central Fireworks pf.	65	70	65	70
Central Foundry pf.	12½	13	12½	13
Central Foundry 6s	60	65	60	65
Champion Match	53	55	51	55
Chi., Peo. & St. Louis pf.	12½	14	12½	14
Compressed Air	8	10	8	10
Consolidated Refining	5	5¼	5	5¼
Con. Rubber Tire	2	3	2	3
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	10	15	10	15
Con. Rubber Tire 4s	16½	19	16½	19
Consolidated Tobacco	220	..	220	..
Continental Tobacco	101½	107	104½	107
Distill. Co. new stock, w. i.	30	32	30	32
Distilling new 5s, w. i.	76½	80	77	80
Electric Boat	25	30	25	30
Electric Boat pf.	..	50	..	50
Electric Lead Reduction	2¾	3	2¾	3
Electric Lead Reduc. pf.	3	4	3	4
Electro-Pneumatic	1¼	1½	1¼	1½
Empire Con. Quicksilver	2	2½	2	2½
Empire Steel	10	11	10	11
Empire Steel pf.	49½	52	49½	52
German Treasury 4s	101¾	102	101¾	102
Gold Hill	1	1¼	1	1¼
Guggenheim Exploration	150	165	150	165
Hall Signal	120	122	120	122
Hackensack Meadows	7½	10	7½	10
Havana Commercial	19	20	19	20
Havana Commercial pf.	59½	61	59½	61
Havana Tobacco, w. i.	47	48½	47	48½
Hav. Tobacco pf., w. i.	68	75	68	75
Houston Oil	19½	20	19½	20
Houston Oil pf.	70	..	70	..
Illinois Trans	⅝	1¼	⅝	1¼

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, July 30, 1902.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
67¼	67¾	10,025	*Amal. Copper Co.	67¾	67¾	67	67¾	+ ¼
80¾	81	350	Am. Ag. Chemical Co.	81¾	81¾	81	81	−1½
7	7¼	1,800	Am. Bicycle Co.	6¾	7	6¾	7	+ ¼
18	18¾	2,400	Am. Bicycle Co. pf.	18¾	19	18¾	19	+ ¼
32	32¼	1,250	Am. Car & F. Co.	32	32	31½	32	— ½
91	91½	200	Am. Car & F. Co. pf.	91	91	91	91	— ½
51¼	51½	200	Am. Cotton Oil	51¼	51¾	51¼	51½	−1
57¾	58	610	*Am. Grass Twine	57¾	57¾	57	57	— ¾
10¾	10¾	690	*Am. Ice Co.	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	— ¾
35½	36¼	400	*Am. Ice Co. pf.	36¼	36¼	35½	35½	+ ½
93	93½	200	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf.	93½	93½	93½	93½	+ ½
46	46½	800	*Am. S. & R. Co.	46¾	46¾	46	46	— ¾
96¾	97¼	310	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	97	97	97	97	−1
97½	99	332	*Am. Snuff Co. pf.	98	98	98	98	— ¼
131½	131¾	17,500	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co.	131	132¾	130¾	131¾	— ¾
104	107	100	*Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	107	107	107	107	−2
68	70	100	Ann Arbor pf.	68	68	68	68	— ¾
92	92¼	61,900	Atch., Top. & S. F.	91¾	92¾	91	92¼	+ ¼
102¼	102½	6,400	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	101¾	102¾	101¼	102¼	+ ¼
106¼	106¾	6,410	Baltimore & Ohio.	106¾	106¾	106¼	106¾	+ ⅛
96	96¾	200	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	...
63½	63¾	5,000	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	63½	63¾	63¼	63¾	...
11½	12¼	100	Brunswick City	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	— ¼
...	...	100	*Butterick Co.	45	45	45	45	−1
136¾	136¾	4,400	Canadian Pacific	135¾	137	135¼	136¾	+ 1½
132¾	133	500	*Ca. Pac. subs., 2d in. pd.	132	132¾	131½	132¾	— ¼
185	189	100	Central R. R. of N. J.	187	187	187	187	+2
53¾	53¾	12,300	Chesapeake & Ohio	53	53¾	52¾	53¾	+ ⅛
41¾	41¾	3,510	Chicago & Alton	40¾	42¾	40¾	41¾	+ 1½
76	76½	1,200	Chicago & Alton pf.	76½	76¾	76	76¾	+ ¼
219½	220	4,400	Chi. & East. Ill.	218	220¾	218	219¾	−5
148½	149¼	700	Chi. & East. Ill. pf.	146	148¾	146	148¼	+ 1
31¾	31½	5,500	Chicago Great West.	31½	31¾	30¾	31¾	+ ⅛
87¾	88¼	200	Chi. Gt. West pf. A.	88½	88¾	88½	88¾	...
48¾	49	700	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B.	49	49½	48	49	...
88	89	200	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	88	88	88	88	+ ⅝
186¼	187	50,100	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	184½	187¼	183¾	187	+ 2½
194	195	410	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	194	194¾	194	194¾	+ ⅝
242	245	200	Chi. & Northw.	240	240	240	240	−2½
191¼	192	2,700	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	192	193	191	191¼	+ ⅛
...	...	3,100	Chi., R. I. & Pac. rts.	11¾	11¾	11¼	11¾	+ ⅛
162	166	100	Chi., St. P., M. & Om.	165	165	165	165	...
39	39¼	700	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	39¼	39¼	39	39	— ⅛
15	15¼	500	Chicago Union Trac.	15	15¼	15	15¼	— ⅛
106¼	106	200	C., C., C. & St. L.	105½	106¾	105¾	105¾	— ⅛
76	79	100	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾	−1¼
100¼	100⅝	27,400	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	100	100⅝	98	100⅝	+1
32¾	32½	1,000	Colorado & Southern.	32¾	32¾	32	32½	— ⅛
77	77½	200	Col & Southern 1st pf.	77½	77½	77½	77½	— ⅛
48¼	48¼	1,050	Col. & Southern 2d pf.	45¾	48¾	45	47	— ⅛
16½	17½	100	Col. & H. C. & I.	17	17	17	17	+ ⅛
223¾	224	400	Consolidated Gas	222½	224	222½	223¾	+1
28½	28¾	2,000	Corn Products	28	28¾	28	28¾	+ ⅛
82¼	82½	1,950	Corn Products pf.	82	82	82	82	— ⅛
178	178½	800	Delaware & Hudson.	178¼	178½	178	178	−1
278	285	200	Del., Lack. & West.	284	285	284	285	−1
44	44¼	1,000	Denver & R. G.	44¾	44¾	43¾	44¼	— ⅛
98¾	98½	1,100	Denver & R. G. pf.	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	+ ⅛
21	21½	700	Detroit Southern	20¾	21	20¾	21	+ ⅛
39¼	40¼	700	Detroit Southern pf.	40½	40¼	40	40	+ ⅛
85¾	86	2,525	Detroit United Ry.	85	86¾	85	85¾	+ ⅛
136	137½	40	Diamond Match	137½	137½	135½	137½	...
4¼	4¾	75	*Dist. of Am., tr. cfts.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	...
85½	86	100	*Dist. of Am. pf.	86	86	30	86	...
17¾	17¾	100	*Dul., S. S. & At.	17½	17½	17½	17½	— ⅛
38¼	38¾	4,700	Erie	38¾	38¾	38	38¾	+ ⅛
69¾	70½	1,550	Erie 1st pf.	69¼	70	69¼	69¾	+ ⅝
59¾	60	4,620	Evans. & T. H.	55¾	59¾	54½	59¾	+5
90	91	300	Evans. & T. H. pf.	88	90	88	90	...
182¼	185	100	General Electric	183½	183½	183½	186½	+ ½
61½	62	3,400	Geo A. Fuller Co.	61¾	62	61	62	+2
100½	107¾	3,000	Geo. A. Fuller Co. pf.	106¼	107¼	106¼	107¼	+1½
95¾	96	3,400	Hocking Valley	94½	96	94½	95¾	+1½
91½	92	100	Hocking Valley pf.	92	92	92	92	...
160	169¼	31,200	Illinois Central	168¾	170¾	168¾	169	+ ½
19½	20	500	Internat. Paper	19½	19¾	19½	19¾	— ⅛
13½	15¾	100	*Internat. Silver	13½	15¾	13½	15¾	— ¼
47¾	48	300	Iowa Central	47	47¾	47	47¾	−1
86¾	90	6,900	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	84½	86¾	84¼	86	+1¾
41½	42¼	100	Kanawha & Michigan	42	42	42	42	...
35¼	35¾	3,100	Kansas City Southern	35½	37⅞	35	35¾	+ ⅝
50	50¾	1,000	Kansas City South. pf.	50	50	50	50	+ ⅛
34¼	35	100	Keokuk & D. M.	35	35	35	35	— ⅝
144	144½	2,000	Louisville & Nashville.	144	144¾	143¾	144	...
133¾	134	6,800	Manhattan Elevated	133¾	134	133¾	133¾	— ¼
140½	150	400	*Met. Street Railway.	140¼	149½	140¼	149¼	+ ⅞
131½	132	4,100	*Met. Se. S. r., 1st in. pd.	131	132	131½	132	+2
29½	30	4,100	Mexican Central	29½	30¼	29½	30	+ ⅝
112¾	113	3,100	Minn. & St. Louis	113	113	113	113	+ ½
63½	63¾	2,500	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	62¾	63⅞	62	63¾	+ ½
120	120½	100	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	120½	120½	120½	120½	+1
31¼	31⅝	4,500	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	31¼	31⅝	31	31⅝	+ ⅛
62⅞	63	1,500	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	62¾	63	61⅞	63	+ ⅛
119¼	119¾	73,300	Missouri Pacific	118¾	119¾	118	119¾	+ ⅞
47¾	47⅞	150	*Nat. Biscuit Co.	47¾	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	+ ⅛
184	185¾	4,500	*New York Air Brake.	177¼	185	177¼	185	+8¼
164¼	164¾	17,500	New York Central.	164	164¾	163¼	164	...
55	55½	1,100	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	55¾	55¾	55	55¾	— ⅝
25	29¼	100	New York Dock	25	25	25	25	— ⅝
33¾	34	1,000	N. Y. Ont. & West.	33¾	34	33¾	33¾	...
61¾	61¾	17,200	Norfolk & Western.	63	64	62¾	63¾	+1
125½	126	600	North American	124	125¼	124	125¼	+ ⅛
8	9	200	Ontario Mining	8¾	8¾	8¼	8¾	— ⅛
70	72	100	Pacific Coast	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾	— ¼
102	105	100	Pacific Coast 1st pf.	102	102	102	102	−4
159	159½	22,300	Pennsylvania R. R.	159	159¼	158¼	159¾	+ ⅝
102¾	102⅝	10,400	People's Gas, Chicago.	103	103⅝	102¾	102⅝	— ⅛
40	42	100	Peoria & Eastern.	40	40	40	40	−2
...	81	200	Père Marquette	77	78	77	78	+7
...	92½	200	Père Marquette pf.	91½	91¾	91	91	+11
30¾	31	10	*Ry. Steel Spring.	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	...
86¾	87½	200	*Ry. Steel Spring pf.	88	88	87	87	...
66¾	66⅞	5,300	Reading	67¾	68¼	66¾	66¾	+ ⅛
87	87¼	1,700	Reading 1st pf.	87	87	87	87	...
73¾	74	11,800	Reading 2d pf.	73½	73¾	72¾	73	+ ⅛
18¾	19	700	*Rep. Iron & Steel.	18¾	18¾	18½	18½	+ ⅛
75¾	75½	300	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	74¾	75	74¾	75	+ ⅛
20	21¼	900	*Rub. Goods Mg. Co.	20¾	21½	20¾	21¼	...
67	69	100	*Rub. Goods Mg. Co. pf.	68	68	68	68	−1
72¾	73¼	1,100	St. Jo. & G. I. 1st pf.	73	73½	72¾	73¼	— ¼
77¾	78¼	300	St. L. & San Fran.	77¾	78¼	77¾	78¼	+1½
81½	82	31,600	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	78¾	82¾	78¾	80	+ ⅛
88	90	681	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	88	90	88	90	+2
70	70	11,100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	68¾	69¾	68¾	68¾	+1½
36½	36¾	1,100	St. Louis Southw.	36¼	36¾	36	36	...
69	70	200	St. Louis Southw. pf.	69¾	69¾	69	69	...
68¾	69	16,400	Southern Pacific	68¾	69¾	68¾	69	+ ⅝
39¾	39⅝	8,900	Southern Railway	38¾	39¾	38¾	39¼	+ ⅛
97	97½	500	Southern Railway pf.	97¼	97¾	97	97½	+ ⅛
68¾	68¾	6,800	Tennessee Coal & Iron.	68½	68¾	68	68¾	+ ⅛
45¼	45¾	3,600	Texas & Pacific	45	45¾	44¾	45¾	+ ⅛
21¾	22	100	Tol., St. L. & West.	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	+ ⅛
37¾	38¾	200	Tol., St. L. & West. pf.	38¾	38¾	37¾	37¾	— ⅛
108¾	108¾	27,400	Union Pacific	108¼	108¾	107¾	108¾	+ ⅛
93¼	93¾	970	Union Pacific pf.	93	93½	92¾	93½	+ ⅛
...	...	100	U. S. Cast I. Pipe pf.	40¼	40¼	40¼	40¼	+ ⅛
120	121	200	United States Express.	120	120	120	120	+1½
13	13¼	200	*U. S. Leather.	12¾	13¼	12¾	12¾	...
85	85¾	600	*U. S. Leather pf.	85	85¾	85	85¾	+ ⅛
39¾	39⅞	7,300	U. S. Steel.	39¾	39¾	39¾	39⅞	+ ⅛
88¾	89¾	4,000	U. S. Steel pf.	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	...
67¾	68	1,000	Va.-Caro. Chemical.	68	68¾	68	68	— ⅝
30¼	30¾	2,150	Wabash.	30¼	30¼	29¾	30¼	...
45¾	46	1,500	Wabash pf.	46	46¼	45¾	45¾	...
212	220	100	Wells-Fargo Express	214	214	214	214	+1
87	87¼	8,100	Western Union Tel.	86	87½	86	87	+ ⅛
23	23½	100	Wheel. & Lake Erie.	23	23	23	23	— ⅛
36¼	37¼	200	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	37	37	36¾	36¾	−2
27¼	27¾	1,000	Wisconsin Central.	27½	27¾	27½	27½	+ ⅛
49¾	50	1,450	Wisconsin Central pf.	49¾	50	49¼	49¾	+ ⅛

Sales..... 645,854 | *Unlisted.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
7,780	Amal. Copper	67¾	68	67¼	67½
30	Am. Car & F.	32	32¼	32	32½
90	Am. Ice	10¾	11½	10¾	11¼
10	Am. Ice pf.	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾
10	Am. Locomotive	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾
12,220	Am. Sugar	131¾	132½	131	131¾
22,830	A., T. & S. F.	91¾	92¾	91¼	92¾
130	A., T. & S. F. pf.	102	102	101½	101½
140	Balt. & Ohio	106¾	106¾	106¼	106¾
8,220	Brooklyn R. T.	68½	68½	68	68½
150	Canadian Pac	135¾	136½	135¾	136½
3,820	Ches. & Ohio	53¾	53¾	52½	53½
130	Chi. & Alton	40¾	42	40¾	41¾
310	Chi. Gt. West.	31¾	31¾	31	31¾
20,060	C., M. & St. P.	184¾	187¼	184	186¾
50	C., R. I. & P. rts.	12	12	12	12
1,560	Col. Fuel & I.	100½	100½	99¼	100½
220	Col. Southern	32¾	32¾	32	32
170	Erie	38¼	38¾	38	38¼
2,450	Ill. Central	169	170	169	169½
10	Kansas City S.	35¼	35¼	35¼	35¼
190	Louis. & Nash.	144¾	144¾	143¾	144
1,010	Manhattan	133¾	134	133¾	133¾
300	Mex. Central	30	30	29¾	30
80	M., K. & T.	30¾	31¼	30¾	31¼
120	M., K. & T. pf.	62¾	62¾	62	62¾
18,930	Mo. Pacific	118¾	119¼	118¼	118¾
670	N. Y. Central	164¾	164¾	163¾	163¾
370	N. Y. O. & W.	34	34	33¾	33¾
3,180	Norf. & West.	63	64¼	62¾	63¾
280	Pennsylvania	159	159	158¾	159
1,580	People's Gas	103¼	103¾	102¾	102¾
4,180	Reading	67	67¾	66¾	67¼
30	Rubber Goods	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
10	Rep. Steel	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
50	St. L. & S. F.	78¼	78¼	78¼	78¼
50	St. L. & S.F. 2d pf	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾
50	St. L. S. W.	36¼	36¾	36	36¾
11,690	Southern Pac.	68¾	69	68¾	69
3,240	Southern Ry.	38¾	39¼	38¾	39¼
50	South. Ry. pf.	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼
3,220	Tenn. Coal & I.	66¾	68¾	66¾	68¾
480	Texas & Pac.	45	45¼	44¾	45¼
15,830	Union Pacific	108¼	109¾	107¾	109¾
110	U. S. Leather.	12¾	13¼	12¾	13¼
4,630	U. S. Steel.	39¾	39¾	39¼	39¾
20	U. S. Steel pf.	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾
110	Wabash	30¾	30¾	29¾	29¾
130	Wabash pf	45¾	46¼	45¾	45¾
270	West. Union	86¼	87¼	86¼	87¼

146,650

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

H. K. Kielhauser has been appointed northwestern Ohio general agent of the Union Casualty and Surety Company of St. Louis.

Hall & Henshaw have been appointed metropolitan district agents of the Delaware Insurance Company of Philadelphia to succeed J. R. McCoy, resigned.

Two new old line life insurance companies have just been incorporated—the Kansas Union Life Insurance Company of Topeka, with $100,000, and a reorganization of the Western Union Life Insurance Company of Chicago, which is planning to change from its assessment basis to the legal reserve basis so soon as its business has gotten equals $2,000,000, these risks to be underwritten in the new stock company under the official supervision of the Illinois State Insurance Department.

Commissioner Young of the North Carolina State Insurance Department says in regard to underwriting conditions in that State: "The fire losses this year are less than those last year. The law in regard to incendiary fires is working admirably. The system is a great success. We are also getting more careful examinations of premises to prevent fires than ever before. We have two detectives in the field and in law two outstanding rewards for incendiaries. We have already convicted a dozen of these gentry, who are nearly all in the penitentiary, a few being on the public roads. The life and the fire insurance companies have done well in this State, and have made and are making money on North Carolina business. They are pleased with our laws. Matters are moving on very quietly save for the fight between the companies and the mutuals in this State, particularly those in the Greensborough section."

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 24 5-16d per ounce, and in New York at 52¾c per ounce. Mexican dollars at 41⅝c.

On the Consolidated Exchange there were sales of 200 shares of Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.30, 500 Chrysolite at .07, 300 Dunkin at .08, 500 Isabella at .27, 5,000 Little Chief at .13, 200 Mexican at .52, 300 Mollie Gibson at .09½, and 400 Ontario at 8.75@8.50.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1902.	1901.	Increase.
SEABOARD AIR LINE—			
Mileage	2,003	2,000	.....
3d week July	$207,753	$197,957	$9,796
From July 1	636,090	620,525	15,555
TORONTO, HAMILTON & BUFFALO—			
Mileage	88	88	.....
3d week July	7,741	7,364	377
From July 1	23,475	23,847	372
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTS. RY. CO. for June—			
Gross earnings	612,482	532,721	79,761
Operating ex.	302,583	267,886	34,693
Net earnings	310,114	264,835	45,279
Fiscal year—			
Gross earnings	6,318,237	5,830,619	482,618
Operating ex.	5,231,966	5,277,176	254,819
Net earnings	2,681,942	2,553,443	127,799
CHICAGO, MIL. & St. PAUL RY. CO for June—			
Gross earnings	3,673,717	3,555,990	317,727
Operating ex.	2,716,374	2,427,606	288,768
Net earnings	1,157,343	1,128,188	29,161
Fiscal year—			
Gross earnings	45,613,125	42,369,018	3,244,113
Operating ex.	30,196,895	27,997,503	2,219,392
Net earnings	15,416,230	13,391,509	1,024,720
KANAWHA & MICHIGAN for June—			
Gross earnings	74,576	78,901	*4,325
Op. exp. and tax.	83,396	63,196	20,200
Net earnings	*8,820	15,708	*24,528
Other income	6,644	967	5,677
Total income	*2,184	16,270	24,454
Fixed charges	12,238	10,766	1,472
Deficit	30,422	5,504	*25,926
From July 1:			
Gross earnings	1,006,359	994,624	171,735
Op. exp. and tax.	835,018	737,907	158,289
Net earnings	310,349	194,964	13,388
Other income	6,800	6,800	.....
Total income	217,149	203,756	13,393
Fixed charges	140,794	128,709	12,085
Net income	76,355	75,047	1,308
KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN for June—			
Gross earnings	466,006	427,586	38,419
Exp. and tax.	348,126	311,297	36,830
Surplus	115,770	116,289	*519
Fiscal year:			
Gross earnings	5,580,622	4,912,182	648,440
Exp. and tax.	3,821,633	3,678,369	143,269
Surplus	1,758,984	1,233,813	496,171
TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL RAILWAY for June—			
Gross earnings	263,251	260,829	2,422
Op. exp. & taxes.	139,707	169,481	22,226
Net earnings	63,544	91,348	*27,804
Other income	398	.....	398
Total income	63,813	91,348	*27,535
Fixed charges	38,969	38,100	869
Net income	24,854	43,248	*18,394
Fiscal Year—			
Gross earnings	2,863,806	2,571,722	292,060
Op. exp. & taxes.	2,264,826	1,936,833	327,993
Net earnings	606,152	655,089	*35,907
Other income	17,589	7,425	10,164
Tot. available inc.	616,771	642,514	*25,743
Fixed charges	477,166	432,158	45,008
Net income	139,605	210,359	*70,754
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY for June—			
Gross earnings	3,860,440	3,759,141	101,298
Op. expenses	2,189,452	2,088,885	100,567
Net earnings	1,670,987	1,670,256	731
Fiscal Year—			
Gross earnings	47,500,279	43,723,273	3,777,006
Op. expenses	28,559,326	24,726,628	832,697
Net earnings	21,941,053	18,996,645	2,944,408
WABASH RAILROAD COMPANY for June—			
Gross earnings	1,488,483	1,427,988	60,845
Op. expenses	1,229,011	1,021,910	207,101
Net earnings	259,472	406,027	*146,555
Fiscal Year—			
Gross earnings	19,026,253	17,554,465	1,471,888
Op. expenses	13,847,435	12,752,045	1,095,390
Net earnings	5,178,917	4,802,419	376,498

†Deficit. *Decrease.

COTTON DUCK STATEMENT.

At a meeting of the Directors of the United States Cotton Duck Corporation held yesterday, a dividend of 2 per cent. was declared out of the ten months' earnings on the preferred stock, payable Sept. 15. The treasurer submitted the ten months' statement of that company for the period ended April 30, 1902. It is understood that hereafter the fiscal year of the company, which ended Oct. 31, will end on Dec. 31. The statement of the United States Cotton Duck Corporation for the ten months is as follows:

Income from sales	$6,407,286.22	
Income from other sources	28,522.45	
		$6,435,462.65
Cost of material, labor, supplies, &c.		4,204,126.53
		$231,332.12
Current interest and general expenses		53,601.29
Balance		$177,730.83
Ten months' interest on $6,750,000		
Six per cent. preferred stock issued		$187,500.

It is learned that President Hooper of the Mount Vernon-Woodberry Company, a subordinate company, has been engaged in preparing plans for the concentration of the manufacture in the several mills of the company, and this is likely to be put into effect shortly.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 30.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Wednesday.	Tuesday.
Alta	.06	.06
Alpha Consolidated	.03	.01
Andes	.04	.04
Belcher	.19	.18
Best & Belcher	.15	.16
Bullion	.03	.03
Caledonia	.95	.94
Challenge Consolidated	.20	.19
Chollar	.09	.09
Confidence	.71	.70
Consolidated Cal. & Va.	1.35	1.25
Consolidated Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.09	.08
Gould & Curry	.03	.02
Hale & Norcross	.22	.21
Julia	.04	.04
Justice	.10	.08
Kentucky Consolidated	.01	.01
Lady Washington Consolidated	.03	.02
Mexican	.31	.32
Occidental Consolidated	.11	.11
Ophir	1.35	1.35
Overman	.22	.22
Potosi	.18	.19
Savage	.03	.03
Sag Belcher	.03	.03
Sierra Nevada	.19	.19
Syndicate	.04	.04
St. Louis	.06	.06
Union Consolidated	.22	.22
Utah Consolidated	.03	.03
Yellow Jacket	.14	.14
Silver bars	.53¾	.53¾
Mexican dollars	.43⅝@44⅛	.43⅝@44⅛
Drafts, sight	.05	.05
Telegraph	.07⅛	.07

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., July 30.—Gardner & Co. report the closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and Tuesday as follows:

	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	6	6¼	6	6¼
Alamo	3	3½	3	3½
American Con	1⅝	2	1⅝	2
Anaconda	10	16	10	15
Battle Mountain	9	11	10	12
Blue Bell	6	7	6	7
C. K. & N.	6¼	6½	6	6⅝
C. C. Con.	6	6¼	6	6½
Coriolanus	2	3	2½	3
C. C. & M.	2	2½	2¼	2½
Columbine Victor	4½	5½	5	6
Dante	2	2½	2½	2¾
Doctor Jackpot	10¾	11¼	10¾	11
Elkton	23¾	24	33¾	33¾
El Paso	51¾	52	50¾	50¾
Fanny Rawlings	4½	5½	4½	5½
Findlay	7¾	8¾	7¾	8¾
Gold Dollar Con.	3¾	3¾	3¾	4
Golden Cycle	59	60	59	60
Golden Fleece	12½	18	12½	18
Gold Bond	2¾	2¾	2½	2¾
Gold Sovereign	2½	3	2½	3
Gould	5	7	5	7
Gold Exploration	3¼	4	3¼	4
Isabella	25¾	26¾	25¾	26¾
Jackpot	11	12	10¾	12
Keystone	2	2¾	2	2¾
Last Dollar	75	78	75	79
Lexington	4¼	4¾	4¼	4¾
Little Puck	3¾	4	3¾	3¾
Little Bessie	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
Mollie Gibson	5	10	5	12
Mary Cashen	2	3	1½	3
Moon Anchor	5	12	5	10¼
New Haven	2¾	3¼	2¾	3
Pharmacist	2½	3	2½	3
Pinnacle	5	5½	5	5½
Pointer	1¼	1¾	1½	2
Portland	175	185	175	185
Rose Maud	1¾	1¾	1	1¾
Rose Nicol	2½	3	2	2
Sunset Eclipse	2¾	2¾	2¾	3
Vindicator	90	95	90	95
Work	4¾	5	4½	5

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 30.—The following companies were incorporated to-day:

Vermont and Whitehall Railway Company, New York; to construct nine-mile street surface railroad from Whitehall to Vermont State line, there to connect with Rutland Street Railroad; capital, $500,000. Directors—Daniel A. Slattery, J. Osgood Nichols, K. C.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Dealings by Brokers—New Hotel on Seventh Avenue—Yesterday's Sales in the Auction Room.

Charles Griffith Mosea & Brother have sold for Jane V. Chaffin and John Alexander Beall, administrators of the will of Charles M. Connolly, the southeast cornar of Ninth Avenue and Two Hundred and Thirteenth Street and the northeast corner of Ninth Avenue and Two Hundred and Twelfth Street. The buyer is Max Marx, who already owned adjoining property, and who controls the entire block front on Ninth Avenue between the streets mentioned.

Bleiman & Co. have sold for the estate of Henry Demarest the three-story building 32 West Houston Street, 20 by 83.

A. W. McLaughlin & Co. have sold for the General Building and Construction Company to the Central Realty Company the northwest corner of Seventh Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street, a plot 80 by 98.9. A twelve-story hotel will be erected on the site.

Elisha Sniffen has resold, through Frederick T. Barry, two lots on the north side of One Hundred and Tenth Street, 525 feet east of Seventh Avenue. Mr. Sniffin is also the buyer of 78 and 80 East Ninety-second Street and of 113 East Seventy-eighth Street, which properties were recently reported sold.

It is reported that the four-story dwelling 83 Park Avenue, adjoining the northeast corner of Thirty-ninth Street, has been sold.

Friedheim & Sahler have sold the four-story dwelling 975 Park Avenue, adjoining the southeast corner of Eighty-third Street; 18.9 by 100.

Pease & Elliman have leased for Thomas B. Hidden to Mrs. K. M. Murchison the dwelling 29 East Forty-fourth Street, for three years at $3,500 per annum.

Charles E. Durosa has sold a three years' lease of 250 West Thirty-fourth Street; also a five years' lease of 310 West Twentieth Street, for John Burchill to H. A. Quinlan; also for Henry Maguire, a two years' lease of 208 West Twenty-first Street to Robert W. Hill.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building salesroom resulted as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

235 Avenue C, west side, 22 feet north of Seventeenth Street, 20 by 68, five-story brick tenement; partition sale, to the plaintiff, George W. Wannemacher..... $7,380

210 East Fourth Street, north side, 228.6 feet west of Avenue B, 20 by 96, five-story brick tenement; partition sale, to Marks Newman..... 17,321

By Vincent A. Ryan.

Crotona Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, 75 by 100, vacant; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Charlotte Hastorf..... 5,701

By Philip A. Smyth.

836 to 848 Delancey Street, 20 to 25 East Street, and 38 to 42 Tompkins Street, being the block front north side of Delancey Street, between Tompkins and East Streets, 200 by 150, two and three story brick and frame buildings, together with right to land under water; foreclosure sale, to Michael F. Burns...144,500

By James L. Wells.

2,136, 2,138, and 2,140 Prospect Avenue, east side, 112.3 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, each 22 by 150, three two-story frame dwellings; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Lena Keck..... 12,053

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

223 West Twelfth Street, north side, 218.9 feet west of Sevanth Avenue, 18.9 by 103.3, leasehold, three-story brick dwelling; all title and interest of Fredsrick L. White on Dec. 24, 1901; sale by order of the Sheriff, to the plaintiff..... 100

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., partition sale, Howard Van Sinderen, referee, 49 Beaver Street, north side, 150.4 feet west of William Street, 15.10 by 99, together with 47 Beaver Street, adjoining, 16 by 98.11, leasehold, four-story brick building, with one-story extension.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Joseph P. McDonough, referee, 317 West Eighty-sixth Street, north side, 224 feet west of West End Avenue, 17 by 100.8, five-story brick dwelling, with extension. Due on judgment, $3,742; subject to other mortgages for $28,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Sidney A. Syme, referee, Fifteenth Street, south side, 238.4 feet east of Second Avenue, Wakefield: 33.4 by 114.5, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,446.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Maurice B. Blumenthal, referee, 213 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, north side, 245 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 20 by 100.11, five-story stone front flat. Due on judgment, $15,976.

By Vincent A. Ryan, foreclosure sale, John E. Ward, referee, 305 Seventh Avenue, east side, 49.11 feet north of Twenty-seventh Street, 27.10 by 49.8 and irregular, five-story stone-front tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $19,007.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, William J. A. McKim, refsree, 1,146 and 1,146 Union Avenue, east side, 76.5 feet south of Home Street, each 18.9 by 100, two three-story frame flats. Due on judgment, on each, $6,611.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 144 and 146 West Thirty-seventh Street, for six-story lofts, 30 by 93; Hudson Realty Company of 135 Broadway, owner; J. E. Ecbarsmith of 147 West One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, architect; cost, $50,000.

Nos. 105 and 107 West One Hundred and Second Street, for a three-story fire engine house, 50 by 80; city, owner; Horgan & Slattery of 1 Madison Avenue, architects; cost, $60,000.

One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, north side, 175 feet east of Lenox Avenue, for a six-story apartment house, 50 by 87.11; Astoria Land Company of Long Island City, owner; Neville & Bagge of 217 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architects; cost, $60,000.

Alterations.

Avenue B and Fourteenth Street, northwest corner, to a four-story car house, 127 by 145; Metropolitan Street Railway Company, owners; A. V. Porter, architect; cost, $100,000.

No. 42 West Forty-sixth Street, to a four-story dwelling, 16.4 by 66; A. H. Wiggin, premises, owner; A. N. Allen of 671 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $4,000.

Seventy-fifth and Seventy-sixth Streets, 100 feet east of Third Avenue, to a four-story public school, 125 by 92; city, owner; C. B. J. Snyder, architect; cost, $5,000.

Fifth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, northeast corner, to a seven-story building, 150 by 200; Masonic Hall and Asylum Fund, owners; Gilsling Company of 30 Cortlandt Street, architect; cost, $500.

No. 104 East Thirty-ninth Street, to a four-story dwelling, 17 by 65; M. Martin of 7 East Thirty-ninth Street, owner; S. E. Gage of 1 Union Square, architect; cost, $10,000.

Washington Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, for a one-story brick church, 60 by 100; The Tremont Methodist Episcopal Church, premises, owner; Pringle & Buckhout of 62 William Street, architects; cost, $800.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Wednesday, July 30.

RAINBRIDGE AV, e s, 96.10 ft n of 201st St, 50x144.3; Petar V. Bussing to the Bedford Park Congregation Church..... $5,000

BOSTON ROAD, s w corner of 169th St, 51.2x9?x51.2x—; Alica H. Blanay to Frank S. Blanay,. (mtg $53,625)..... 1

BROADWAY, 2,791, e s, 21.6x33.4x31x irr 101.7; Daniel Varrell to the Bradley & Currier Company, (mtg $60,000)..... 1

CEDAR AV, w s, 164.6 ft n of 177th St, 17.2x101.2x17.9x100; Ernest Weber, jr., to Isabella M. Meeks, (mtg $5,575)..Exchange

FORSYTH ST, e s, 25 ft s of Grand, 25x67.5; Emma A. Nauss to Maurice Myers, (mtg $15,-500)..... 1

FOX ST, w s, 304 ft s of 167th St, 25x100; Fox St, w s, 386 ft n of 165th St, 25x 100; Tiffany St, e s, 150 ft n of 165th St, 50x100; Julia Murray to Mary Jennings 1

HOWARD ST, n s, 75 ft w of Broadway, 24.8x75; John A. Bell to Christopher M. Bell and another, ½ part..... 1

INTERVALE AV, e s, 125 ft s of 165th St, 25x65; Mary Jennings to Julia Murray, (mtg $5,500) 1

INTERVALE AV, n w s, 378.11 ft s w of Home St, 26x128.7x25x127.11; Lavinia E. Patrick to Margaret Haggerty, (mtg $1,700)..... 4,000

LORILLARD PLACE, 2,490, e s, 20.6x27.6 x20.9x27.8; William Wainwright to Emil Ulrich, (mtg $4,550)..... 100

OGDEN, AV, n a corner of 169d St, 100x 90; Emeline A. Kemp, as trustee, to Joseph H. Jonas, (R $4)..... 10,500

PROSPECT AV, 1,838, e s, 25 ft n of 169th St, 25x100.4; Nellis A. Lavalle to Katharina Acksr, (mtg $5,500)..... 100

WILLIAM'S BRIDGE ROAD, s s, s e ¼ Lot 4, map of John Cromwell, 25x 98.6x25x98.4; John Vornlocher and others to Mary Weseman..... 1

WILLIAM'S BRIDGE ROAD, s e s, s w ¼ of Lot 4, map of John Cornwell; John Vornlocher and others to Peter Vornlocher..... 1

1ST AV, w s, 26.2 ft n of 77th St, 20.1x —x—x; Barbara Bartels and others to Emma Hepp, 4-5 part, B. & S..... 1

1ST AV, n w s, s e ¼ of Lot 22, map of part of farm of John Cromwell, 25x 98.4x25x98.8; Peter Vornlocher and others to John Vornlocher..... 1

1ST AV, n w s, n e ½ of Lot 22, map of part of farm of John Cromwell; Peter Vornlocher to Catherine Wingrove..... 1

2D AV, e s, s ½ of Lot 81, map of farm of John Cromwell, 25x125; Eugene G. Shufeldt to Henry W. Roe and wife, B. and S..... 1

5TH AV, e s, 50.5 ft s of 180th St, 50.5x 100; Amelia Krauss to Paul B. Pugh Company, (mtg $20,000)..... 1

5TH ST, 649 East, 19.9x97; New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, as trustee, to Abraham Nevins and another..... 12,500

5TH ST, s s, 70 ft w of Avenue A, 80x 72.2; Frank Sachse to Charles C. Schaefer, (mtg $15,000)..... 1

17TH ST, n s, 390.6 ft w of 6th Av, 31.2x 27.4; Roderick O'Connor to Edward M. Townsend and another..... 1

29TH ST, 220 West, 24.10x98.8x irregular; Franklin Savings Bank to Robert T. Russell..... 100

127TH ST, 227 East, 37x100.11; John S. Wise, jr., to John E. Morehead..... 500

130TH ST, 25 East, 16x99.11; James D. Sherwood to M. J. Gevin, (mtg $8,000)..... 1

130TH ST, 25 East, 16x99.11; Michael J. Gavin to Joseph H. Franklin, (mtg $8,000)..... 1,600

137TH ST, 47 and 49 West, 50x99.11; Charles E. Picken to Sophia Hirschfeld, (mtg $54,500)..... 56,000

138TH ST, 836 East, 25x100; Charles Diehl and wife to Gottlob E. Groezinger, (mtg $10,000)..... 1

138TH ST, 840 East, 25x100; Gottlob E. Groezinger and wife to Charles Diehl and wife, B. & S. (mtg $16,000)..... 1

145TH ST, 170 West, 17.4x99.11; Max Marx to Walter B. McBride, (mtg $15,000)..... 1

206TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Webster Av, 25x 100; Augusta Morton and another to Mary Butler..... 1,250

203D ST, s s, 100 ft e of Webster Av, 25x 100; Mary E. Butler to Jane McCarthy, B. and S..... 1,250

Recorded Leases.

ESSEX ST, 128; Morris Muldberg to Jacob Katzman, 3 years..... $480-$540

VILLA AV, 238; Maria Guerre to Nnnzio Cipollone, 1½ years..... 360

1ST AV, 119; Rebecca Rshmer to Michael Scholl, 6 years..... 720

3D AV, 2,861; Moise Geismann to Henry Glucksmen, 3 years..... 2,600

8TH AV, 325; I. M. Levy to J. R. Smile, 10 years..... 9,000

36TH ST, 39 West; Sara S. Hanley to Elizabeth M. Healy, 2½ years..... 3,100

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent, unless otherwise specified.

ACKER, Katharina, to Nellia A. Lavelle; Prospect Av, 1,338, due June 1, 1904... $2,300

BECKER, Jannie T. B., formerly Brady, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 97th St, 236 East, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 3,000

BEDFORD PARK CONGREGATIONAL Church to Peter V. Bussing; Bainbridge Av, e s, 56.9 ft n e of 201st St, 5 years.. 5,000

BERKELEY, Thomas, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 53d St, 107 West, due July 24, 1903, 4 per cent..... 10,000

BLANCHARD, Minnie A., to Harrie A. Quacksnbush; 103d St, n s, 300 ft e of 5th Av, due Aug. 1, 1905..... 11,000

BOYLAN, James, to Henry Vordrau; Rogers Place, e s, 102.4 n of Westchester Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,000

BUTLER, Carris M., to American Mortgage Company; Edgecombe Av, w s, 229.10 ft n of 145th St; also St. Nicholas Place, e s, 50 ft s of centrs line of 153d St, dns Oct. 3, 1902, 6 per cent..... 6,000

CORNELL, Carrie and another to Manhattan Mortgage Company; 176th St, n s, 100 ft e of Anthony Av; also plot adjoining, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 4,000

COSTELLO, Thomas F., to West Side Savings Bank; 153d St, s s, 225 ft w of Webster Av, due July 1, 1903, 5 per cent. 5,000

COSTELLO, Thomas F., to West Side Savings Bank; 153d St, s s, 250 ft w of Webster Av, dns Nov. 1, 1903..... 5,000

D'AURIA, G. Pasquale, to Elizabeth H. Childs and another; Lot 312, Block 1, amended map of H. P. Rose, Mapes estate..... 3,000

DISTELHURST, Hugo E., to Joseph L. Buttenwieser; 40th St, n s, 120 ft e of 9th Av, 1 year..... 8,500

DUFFY, Lawrence, to James S. Boltau, jr., and another; Marion Av, e s, adjoining Lot 203, being part of Lot 202, map of East Tremont, 3 years..... 1,200

GAVIN, Michael J., to Julia C. S. Grant; 130th St, 25 East, 3 years..... 8,000

HAGGERTY, Margaret, to Horace E. Patrick; Intervale Av, 1,139, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 800

HAHN, Frank, to Lydia H. Schiereth, executrix and trustee; 106th St, 119 East, 5 years..... 15,500

HEPP, Emma, to Edward Laux; 1st Ava, w s, 26.2 ft n of 77th St., 3 years, 4 per cent..... 9,380

HIRSCHFELD, Sophia, to Charles E. Picken; 137th St., 47 and 49 West, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 18,500

JENNINGS, Mary, to Julia Murray; Fox St, w s, 304 ft s of 167th St; also Fox St, w s, 386 ft n of 165th St; also Tiffany St, e s, 150 ft n of 165th St, due Jan. 29, 1906, 6 per cent. note..... 500

JENNINGS, Mary, to Title Insurance Company of New York; Tiffany St, e s, 150 ft n of 165th St, 3 years..... 1,800

JENNINGS, Mary, to Title Insurance Company of New York; Fox St, w s, 304 ft s of 167th St; also Fox St, w s, 386 ft n of 165th St; also Tiffany St, e s, 150 ft n of 165th St, due Jan. 29, 1906, 6 per cent. note..... 1,700

JONES, Joseph H., to Emeline A. Kemp; Ogdan Av, n e corner of 163d St, demand..... 5,500

KING, Nancy D. B., and others to James W. Pringle; 4th Av, n a corner of 59th St, 101 and 106, due March 18, 1903, 6 per cent..... 23,000

KUGELER, E. C., Henry to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Bleecker St, 107 and 109, s e corner of Charles St, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 10,000

McBRIDE, Walton B., to Max Marx; 470 West 145th St, prior mtg $15,000, due Nov. 12, 1902, 6 per cent..... 1,000

MOLLICA, Victor A., to Mary A. Rorrano; Thompson St, 170 and 172, all title, leasehold, prior mortgage $36,000, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 5,000

MOLLICA, Victor A., to John A. McCarthy; Thompson St, 170 and 172, all title, leasehold, prior mortgage $30,000, 5 years, 6 per cent..... 6,000

MYERS, Maurice, to Emma A. Nauss; Forsyth St, 64, prior mtg $15,500, due July 1, 1903..... 4,500

MYERS, Manrice, to Harry M. Goldberg; Forsyth St, 64, prior mtg $20,000, due Jan. 30, 1903, 6 per cent..... 900

NEVINS, Abraham, and another to New York Life Insurance and Trust Company; 5th St, 649, n s, 114.9 ft w of Avenue C, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 6,800

NUGENT, Frank L., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 121st St., s s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 3 years..... 17,000

OPPENHEIMER, Elsa, to Therese Oppenheimer, widow; 80th St, 45 East, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 35,000

PERNETTI, Tommasina, to Sarah J. Rossell and another, executors; 2,206 2d Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 10,000

ROSE, Charles J., to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 26th St., 408 West, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 3,000

RUSIELLO, Giovanni, to Gaspare Parlato; 111th St., 226 East, due Feb. 1, 1904, 4½ per cent..... 3,000

RUSSELL, Robert T., to Franklin Savings Bank; 230 West 29th St, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 25,000

RUTSKY, Sarah, to Esther R. Gilbert; 123th St, 3 West, prior mtg $6,000, due Sept. 23, 1903, 6 per cent..... 2,200

SCHLESINGER, John B., to George C. Kobbe; 48th St., e s, 225 ft a of 2d Ava, due Nov. 1, 1905..... 2,500

STEPHEN, G. Thomas, to Marianne B. Story, trustee; Crotona Park North, s e corner of 175th St, due Oct. 24, 1902, 6 per cent..... 6,000

STONE, Margaret L. H., to Francis M. Jancks; 93d St, 254 West, due Aug. 1, 1903, 4 per cent..... 7,500

ULRICH, Emil, to Paul M. Harsog; Lorillard Place, e s, 180 ft n of 188th St, due July 2, 1907..... 1,800

WHITE, Bessie S., to Thomas T. Sherman, as guardian; 32d St, n s, 200 ft e of Madison Av, 205 ft to 4th Ave 197.6 to 33d St, 5-95 part, 3 years..... 6,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

FAIRD, James, to William H. Scott..... $25,250

EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCiety to Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company, 2 assignments..... 550,000

GOODHUE, Charles F., to Charles E. Goodhue..... 1

GOODHUE, Charles E., to James Q. McCarthy..... 1

GUGGENHEIMER, Randolph, to Addie Wertheimer..... 16,000

HEINS, Ernest A., to Catharina Watjen. 9,035

McCARTHY, James Q., to Michael F. Burns..... 1

MINDHEIM, Max, to Louis Cohen..... 6,500

MYERS, Alfred E., executor, to Mary C. Moffat..... 1

NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY to Oakleigh Thorne..... 1

RUETH, Joseph, and another to Clarissa A. Schnibbe..... 1

STAFFORD, Cora, and others, executors and trustees, to Cora Stafford and another, as trustees..... 1

WEINSTEIN, Jacob, to the Jefferson Bank..... 1

WILLI, George, jr., to Jacob Schlosser.. 700

Health and pocket benefit by suburban life. For details, apply Erie Railroad Information Bureau, 1,180 and 280 Broadway, New York.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale.

GOOD FARM IN THE HILL REGION.—100 acres, ¾ in crops; rest woodland; 700 bearing peach trees; good apple orchard; ample buildings; good order; fine pond; only 2½ miles to R. R., and within few miles of locality where farms bring $300 and more per acre; this offered at $60 per acre. O. B. Ackerly, 115 Broadway.

Homestead.—Cost $8,500, sell $7,000; $1,000 cash, new modern residence; large plot, finest section; owner Carman Rev., country; only 2 city, seashore. Urgent, 287 Homestead, L. I.

Northport harbor front, 80 to 120 feet wide; brick house, 11 rooms; select neighborhood; only plot left; easy terms. White Codling, Northport, L. I.

New Jersey Property for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

BARGAIN—7½ acres high grounds near Atlantic City, $150. Emil Ascher, 10 Union Square.

Real Estate for Exchange.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Have free and clear Brooklyn property worth $5,000; exchange with cash for centrally located flat or tenement in Manhattan. Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av.

Good avenue property, improved, to trade for lots, free and clear, on avenues improved. Corporation Realty Securities Co., 235 Bowery.

BATES, Charles Austin—American Newspaper Publishers' Association..... 768

BATES, Charles Austin—American Newspaper Publishers' Association..... 1,127

BECHTHEIMER, E.—J. Schmidt..... 170

BERLMER, John F. and Christine—L. Johnsson and others..... 623

DEAN, T. B., and another—L. Skidmore.. 1,951

DE FESTETICS, Guyula—E. W. Danner. 138

DE DION, Bouton, Motorette Company and another—S. Kog..... 120

DE DION, Bouton, Motorette Company and another—National Carbon Company. 225

EVERITT, Fannie—H. Comte..... 303

FEDERAL RUBBER COMPANY—H. C. Kennedy..... 136

FRANK, Otto J.—M. G. Kopper..... 288

GEER, Letitia M.—H. Clark, costs..... 109

GORMAN, Mary J. Wilson..... 67

GLASS, J. N.—J. H. Spence, assignee.... 648

GALLON, Edward L.—J. P. Fiske..... 189

HART, Mary L.—M. R. S. Cornell..... 404

HABER, Jacob—O. Tukulsky..... 173

HENDRICKS, Alfred—New York Telephone Company..... 49

HENKEL, W. M.—T. W. Langstroth..... 146

HALKOVITZ, Joseph—Meta Realty Company..... 40

HOLZMAN, A.—L. Stern..... 208

JACKSON, Gertrude A.—A. Hyman and others..... 66

LOUIE, You—H. S. Tong..... 110

LOWREY, James P.—A. W. Gleason.... 72

METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—J. A. Cosgrove, executrix, costs..... 111

McCREERY, B. F.—J. Wanamaker..... 113

McCRODDEN, R. B.—G. B. Lecbard..... 163

PORTERFIELD, Charles R.—L. Terwilliger and others..... 606

POSEN, Samuel—M. Istian..... 360

PEARSON, Peter—G. W. Springsted and others..... 164

PRAGER, Saul—J. G. Anderson and others 114

QUENNARD, G. H.—C. A. Glover..... 166

REILLY, Michael—L. Wanamacher and others..... 152

ROWLAND, George R.—G. R. Sutherland. 177

SANTEE, R. C.—J. Henderson..... 47

SKIDMORE, Charles A.—Manhattan Club. 154

SCHUYLKILL PLUSH AND SILK COMPANY—Ryle and others..... 3,618

STEIN, Meyer—M. Kampfer..... 87

SCHMERER, Sarah—F. H. Levy..... 62

SLOSS, Julius and Samuel—Piss, Doerr & Carroll Horse Company..... 296

STEINAU, C. J.—S. E. Ettinger..... 88

THE CITY OF NEW YORK—W. Bourgeouis..... 783

TRUCHINSKY, Jacob—Steel Box Band Company, Limited..... 31

VERDICK, Waldemar—J. M. Goldberg... 50

VON TAUBE, G.—The Sun Printing and Publishing Association..... 327

VAN ALTA, Theron—National Wall Paper Company..... 27

WOLFF, Irving—M. Higgins..... 40

WOQTEN, J. W.—Tiffany & Co..... 32

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

GLICKMAN & MILLER.—The Sheriff has taken possession of the premises of Glickman & Miller, confectioners, at 309 Broome Street, on an execution for $710 on a promissory note given to J. Horowitz.

HENRY FRIEDMAN.—Henry Friedman, wholesale tobacco, of 163 Pearl Street, called a meeting of his creditors yesterday afternoon, at which he offered to pay 50 cents on the dollar cash within sixty days in settlement of his liabilities. These were estimated to be about $48,000, not including tobacco which has not been delivered. His books are to be investigated by a committee of his creditors. His losses are believed to have been caused by bad debts. A year ago he was regarded as a prosperous man. He then claimed to have assets of $124,000 and liabilities of $50,000.

CHARLES AUSTIN BATES.—Five judgments aggregating $3,428 were yesterday obtained in the City Court against Charles Austin Bates, advertising agent, of 132 Nassau Street, in favor of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, on assigned claims from The Buffalo News, The Philadelphia Inquirer Company, The Indianapolis News, The Pittsburg Dispatch, and The Chicago Record-Herald. Mr. Bates has been in the advertising business in this city for the past thirteen years. He is President of the Charles Austin Bates Company, the Bates Publishing Company, and is an officer in the Bates Realty Company, owning property in West Forty-third Street. Mr. Bates said: "There is little to be said. The amount in total is very small; it is not a question of my solvency. The judgments were obtained by trick in cases in litigation. My attorney, N. L. Riesenfeld of 132 Nassau Street, has been instructed to appeal from them and in the morning will file the necessary bonds."

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

ENGELBERG & ZWEIGEL.—An amended involuntary petition in bankruptcy was yesterday filed by three creditors of Philip Engelberg to include his partner, Samson Zweigel. The firm is Engelberg & Zweigel, men's furnishing, 814 Tenth Avenue.

LOUIS FRANKE.—Louis Franke, broker, of 22 Whitehall Street, yesterday filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $38,063 and assets of $30. The liabilities were contracted principally during the years 1877 to 1899. The largest creditors are William H. Fountain, $1,822; Eppe & Greer, $4,209, and George Ehrat, $6,010.

ALBERT MEYER.—Albert Meyer, real estate agent at 1 and 3 Third Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, showing liabilities of $71,718 and no assets. The largest creditors are Gerstendoerfer Brothers, $2,400; Mrs. Albert Meyer, $5,250, and J. Rupert, $2,250. Mr. Meyer had been in business in 3d Avenue for the past two and a half years. He was formerly in the real estate business at 108 Fulton Street.

GREATER NEW YORK SUPPLY COMPANY.—Alexander Zieling, Charles Geisert, and Emil E. Felndil, composing the Greater New York Supply Company, a concern dealing in toilet waters, at 58 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, have filed petitions in bankruptcy as individuals and as a firm. The firm liabilitiea are $1,169, with assets of $350, debts due on open accounte. They commenced business in November, 1901. Mr. Zieling was formerly a salesman with Leopold Meyer, wholesale drugs, of 75 Warren Street.

MALCOLM BREWING COMPANY.—At the instance of three creditors an involuntary bankruptcy was yeaterday filed against the Malcolm Brewing Company of Brooklyn. A petition has also been filed in the Supreme Court of Queens County by George Malcolmn, the President of the company; C. Henry Offerman, and Cord Meyer, asking for a dissolution of the corporation and the appointment of a temporary receiver on the ground that the effects of the company are not sufficient to pay its debts. The assets are scheduled at $757,594; direct liabilities at $317,571, and contingent liabilities, $30,000. C. Henry Offerman has been appointed temporary receiver.

GEORGE S. MOORE & CO.—George S. Moore and Joseph Sansome, composing the firm of George S. Moore & Co., tailors, of 419 Eighth Avenue, yesterday filed petitions of bankruptcy individually and as partnere. The firm's liabilities are $2,327, with assets of $378, the latter consisting of stock and fixtures, $657, and debts due on open accounts, $321. The liabilities of George S. Moore are $150, with asseta of $126. The partnership was formed in 1899, although Mr. Moore had been in business since 1892. A year and a half ago the firm compromised with their creditors on a basis of 33 centa on the dollar

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

BUTLER, Jacob D.—Patent Metallic Weather Strip Company..... 217

BRONNER, Cora E.—J. Wanamaker..... 239

BATES, Charles Austin—American Newspaper Publishers' Association..... $323

BATES, Charles Austin—American Newspaper Publishers' Association..... 575

BATES, Charles Austin—American Newspaper Publishers' Association..... 641

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—Thursday, July 31

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Knowles vs. Partridge.	25—Johnson vs. Kight.
2—Gorman vs. Lindenthal.	26—James vs. James.
3—Reynolds vs. Harrenbrook.	27—Wood vs. Kight.
4—City of New York vs. Brennan.	28—Eno vs. Rinchot.
5—McDermott vs. Hearn.	29—Simmons vs. Simmons.
6¾—Young vs. Young.	30—In re Morris Av.
6—People, &c., vs. Montgomery.	31—In re Belmont Pl.
7—Woarms vs. Becker.	32—In re Macomb's R'd
8—Weiss vs. Mut. St. Ry. Co.	33—In re Exterior St.
9—Shaw vs. Meagher.	34—In re Bryant St.
10—Barney vs. Barry.	35—In re Macomb's R'd
11—People, &c., vs. Johnson.	36—In re E. 170th St.
12—Arbecan vs. Bruce.	37—In re Exterior St.
13—In re Weswell.	39—In re E. 180th St.
14—Van Bant vs. Appleton.	40—In re Vandarbilt Av. West.
15—New York Building Loan Banking Co. vs. Collins.	41—In re Public Place at 138th St.
16—Kolssky vs. Samete.	42—In re E. 138th St.
17—Currier vs. Klinder.	43—Pfeffer vs. Kling.
18—Kane vs. Kendcroft.	44—Bulwinkis vs. Geerken.
19—Beach vs. Beach.	45—Miller vs. O'Hara.
20—Leiter vs. Bilierp.	46—Ball vs. Ball.
21—Van Raust vs. Thomes.	47—Kohn vs. Weinberg.
22—Marcus vs. Harris.	48—Craig vs. James.
23—Loewenberger vs. Frank.	49—Israelson vs. Kaufman.
24—Farmers' L. & T. Co. vs. Hoffman House.	50—Haddone vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
	51—Granz vs. Ronginsky
	52—Paine vs. Jewsll.
	53—Reilly vs. Bradley.
	54—Israelson vs. Kaufman.
	55—In re Shaffer.
	56—Kohn vs. Weinberg.
	57—Forster vs. Stein.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts 1., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., and XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S. —Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Carolina Mantia.	Philip Weiss.
Jacques H. Harts.	Raffela Palmieri.
J. Dewitt C. Krabe.	

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term.—Hascall, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Call in Trial Term, Part IV., Room, Brownstone Building. (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts 1., II., III., IV., and V.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part 1.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and O'Connor for the People.

1—Joseph Leone.	17—James Clarkson.
2—Arthur Jons.	18—Stephen Damiana.
3—Luigi Brangato.	19—Frank Smith.
4—Antonio Sproviero.	20—Gregorius Crudriona
5—Joseph Raymond.	21—Patrick Kennedy.
6—Morris Gassuvitz.	Peter Hickay.
7—Frank Hannigan.	Pleadings.
8—Rocco Defino, Barto Raperto.	1—Isidore Truns.
9—Barney Dugan.	2—Thomas Ryan.
10—Wilhelm Ihle.	3—Harry Morris.
11—Edward Jackson.	4—Edward Lowanstein.
12—John Cummings.	5—John Markowitz.
13—Francesco Gevaro.	6—Edward Dalton.
14—Nellia Weber.	7—Joseph Smith.
15—William Robinson.	8—Sama.
16—Emanual Tuentevilla.	9—James Kalo.
17—Antonio M. Guzman.	10—Charles Faate.
	11—James Brown.
	12—Richard Jervy.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Dugro, J.—Electrical World and Engineer vs. Vezin Machine Company—James J. Nealis.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Morris Colender vs. George W. Steele.

CITY COURT—Hascall, J.—Fred T. Nesbit vs. Richard B. Rodermond et al.—William C. Scott.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Carks, J.—In re Selbert—A. J. Callaghan.

SUPREME COURT—Dugro, J.—In re Hodge—Morris Simmons Dry Dock Savings Institute vs. Ketchum—Lewis H. Freedman. Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company vs. Butler (three cases), Joseph P. McDonough. Rosenwrgar vs. City Island Realty Company—James E. Smith. McLaughlin vs. Ward—George E. Flunkitt.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Loew vs. Aul—Thomas L. Feltner. In re Keane—Charles H. Knox.

City Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

A 5-story 7th Av. store property, $22,000, rent $2,600; 5-story triple flat, $28,000, rent $2,684; 5-story double flat, West 118th St., $21,000. Bargebuhr Strasser, 103 Lenox Av., near 116th.

SINGLE FLAT, WEST 22D ST., 5TH & 8TH AVS. 5-story; fine condition; rented. Pr. $19,000; mtg. $10,000 at 4%. E. M. Michaelis, 208 B'way.

Desirable residences, 8th to 12th St., inclusive, near 5th Av., $22,500 up.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Bargain.—New, substantial factory building, 50x 98.9, West 26th St., asking $50,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

A.—146th St., near 8th Av., 50x100; asking $50,-000; want offer.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Bargain.—2d Av. flat, 91st St., 2 stores, $24,000. Lewis B. Crane, 187 Broadway.

Bronx.

For Sale—36, most elegant and complete two-family brick and stone dwelling in the "OLD FIRESTWOOD DRIVING PARK." The best house of its kind ever built in this city, on sandy soil, which ensures A MOST HEALTHFUL LOCATION; 9 rooms and bath in each apartment; hardwood trims; double flooring throughout; cabinet finish; most modern plumbing and heating; street paved and sewered; property restricted. CLAY AV., BET. 169TH AND 170TH STREETS. Take 3d Av. L to 169th St.; walk 3 blocks west; or New York and Harlem Railroad to Melrose Station; or Mt. Vernon trolley at 170th Street and 3d Av. Call and see for yourself.
Builder and Owner, ERNEST WENIGMANN.

Choice lots; $5 monthly; price, $425, (few $375;) 2 blocks to trolley, proposed "L"; streets graded, &c.; houses to order, $1,900; open Sundays. Brenx Co., 3d Av., corner 174th St.

Tremont Av.—Store property; two floors; six rooms each; up stairs; all improvements; full lot; titles guaranteed; price, $7,900. Polak, 34 Av., corner 174th St.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Bargain—To Sell or Exchange—Three-story brownstone box stoop; modern dwelling on Park Slope, Brooklyn; swell neighborhood. P Box 149 Times.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3

NEW YORK CENTRAL
& HUDSON RIVER R. R.
THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.
VIA NIAGARA FALLS.

Trains arrive and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:

North and West bound trains, except those leaving Grand Central Station at 8:15, 9:30, 11:30 A. M., 12:30, 2:45, 3:30, 5:15, 9:15, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th st. to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

All southbound trains, except the "20th Century," and the "Empire State Express," and Nos. 56, 66, and 200 will stop at 125th St. ten minutes before their arrival time at Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—‡MIDNIGHT EXPRESS—Due Buffalo 4:15, Niagara Falls 5:00 P. M.
4:05 A. M.—MAIL AND PAPER TRAIN. Ar. Buffalo 1:15 P. M., Chicago 7:10 A. M.
7:50 A. M. — †ADIRONDACK. 1000 ISLANDS AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.
7:54 A. M.—*SYRACUSE LOCAL. Stops at all important stations.
8:30 A. M.—†EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. Most famous train in the world. Due Buffalo 6:40, Niagara Falls 7:30 P. M.
8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL. 24 hours to Chicago. Due Buffalo 7:10, Niagara Falls 8:07.
9:55 A. M.—*SARATOGA AND MONTREAL SPECIAL, via L. V. & H. and Rutland.
10:30 A. M.—†DAY EXPRESS. Makes local stops. Due Buffalo 7:15 P. M.
11:30 A. M.—†RUTLAND EXPRESS. Due Rutland 7:35 P. M.
12:50 P. M.—*BUFFALO LIMITED. Due Buffalo, 11 P. M. Niagara Falls 12:28 A. M.
1:00 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED. Due Cincinnati, 10:40; Indianapolis, 11:30 A. M. St. Louis, 6:45 P. M. 24 hours
1:00 P. M.—‡CHICAGO LIMITED. 24 hours to Chicago via Lake Shore. 27 via M. C.
1:50 P. M.—‡‖SARATOGA LIMITED. Saturdays only; other week days at 8:30 P. M.
2:45 P. M.—*"THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED" 20 hour train to Chicago via Lake Shore. Electric Lights and Fans.
3:20 P. M.—‡SARATOGA LIMITED. Leaves Saturdays at 1:50 P. M.
3:30 P. M.—†ALBANY FLYER. Due Albany 6:40.
3:35 P. M.—†ALBANY AND TROY EXPRESS. Local stops.
4:00 P. M.—*DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS, AND CHICAGO SPECIAL.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED. 24 hour train to Chicago. All Pullman Cars.
6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS. 28 hours to Chicago via both L. S. and M. C.
6:35 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS via D. & H. or Rutland.
7:30 P. M.—†ADIRONDACK. 1000 ISLANDS AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO AND TORONTO SPECIAL. Due Buffalo, 7:35 A. M. Niagara Falls, 8:32. Toronto, 10:50 A. M.
9:15 P. M.—*SPECIAL MAIL LIMITED. Sleeping car only for Rochester.
9:20 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL. Due Cincinnati, 7:50. Indianapolis, 10:15 P. M. St. Louis, 7:30, second morning.
9:30 P. M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS. Chicago, 64 hours by Michigan Central, 51 hours by Lake Shore.
11:30 P. M.—*NORTHERN N. Y. EXPRESS. Cape Vincent, Gouverneur, &c.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday. §Except Saturday and Sunday. ‖Saturday only.

HARLEM DIVISION.

8:08 A. M. and 3:38 P. M. Daily, except Sundays, to Pittsfield and North Adams. Sundays at 9:21 A. M. Saturdays only at 2:46 P. M. Pullman cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.

Ticket offices at 113, 261, 415, and 1,216 Broadway; 78 Union Sq. W., 275 Columbus Av., 125 West 125th St., Grand Central Station, 125th St. and 8th St. Stations, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, B. D., Brooklyn. Telephone "600 18th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.

NEW YORK CENTRAL ROUTE
BETWEEN
NEW YORK, BOSTON,
AND NEW ENGLAND
Via Springfield and the
BOSTON AND ALBANY RAILROAD.

New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Lessee.) Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, New York, as follows:

8:30 A. M., 12:00 noon, 4:00 P. M., 1:00 midnight. Drive Harlem, 3:30 P. M., 5:40 P. M., 10:40 P. M., 6.15 A. M.

Leave Boston, 9:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, *4:00 P. M., 11:00 P. M.; arrive New York, 3:30 P. M., 7:40 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 6:14 A. M.

New train for Portland and Maine resorts, via Springfield, Worcester, and Rochester, N. H., leaves New York 19:00 P. M.

Tickets at New York Central ticket offices, 415 and 1,216 Broadway, and at Grand Central Station.

A. K. SMITH. GEORGE H. DANIELS.
General Superintendent. General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE
RAILROAD.

(New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Lessee.) Leave Franklin St. Station, New York, as follows, and 15 min. later foot West 42d St., N. R.:

*7:10 A M—For interm. points to Albany.
*9:40 A M.—(1) Catskill Mtn. Exp. to Catskills.
†11:20 A M—(2) Saratoga & Mohawk Exp.
*12:45 P M—(3) Rip Van Winkle Flyer.
*1:30 P M—Chicago Express.
*2:25 P M—Cont. Lim. for Detroit, Chi. & St. Louis.
*3:25 P M—(4) Ulster Express to Catskill Mts.
*3:45 P M—(4) For Hudson River points & Albany
*4:40 P M—For Roch., Buffalo, Cleve'd & Chicago.
*7:45 P M—For Roch., Buffalo, Detroit & St. Louis.
*8:17 P M—For Syra., Roch., Niag. Falls, Det. & Chi.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. Leaves Brooklyn Annex (1) at 10:15 A. M.; (2) at 10:45 A. M.; (3) at 11:10 P. M.; (4) at 12:06 P. M. Leaves Jersey City, P. R. R. Sta., (1) at 10:47 A. M.; (2) at 11:20 A. M.; (3) at 12:50 P. M.; (4) at 12:32 P. M. Time tables at principal hotels and offices. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott's Express.

A. H. SMITH. C. E. LAMBERT.
Gen'l Superintendent. Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

READING SYSTEM
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R.

Liberty St. and South Ferry (time from South Ferry five minutes earlier.)

EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN, AND MAUCH CHUNK—*4:00 (7:15 Easton only,) 9:10 A. M., 1:20, 4:40, 5:00, (5:45 Easton only) P. M. Sundays, 24:25 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.

WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON—*4:00, 9:10 A. M., 5:00 P. M. Sundays, 24:25 P. M.

LAKEWOOD, TOMS RIVER, AND BARNEGAT—*4:00, 9:40 A. M., (*1:00 Lakewood excepted,) 1:30, (3:40 Lakewood only,) 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 8:15 A. M.

ATLANTIC CITY—10:40 A. M., *1:00, 13:40 P. M.

VINELAND AND BRIDGETON—*4:00 A. M., 11:30 P. M.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT, AND SEASHORE POINTS—*4:00, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., *1:10, 2:45, 3:30, 3:53, 4:45, 5:30, 6:30 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove, 9:00 A. M., 1:30, 4:30 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA, (READING TERMINAL)—*4:23, 17:00, †8:00, *9:00, †10:00, †11:00 A. M., †12:00, *1:00, 11:30, †2:00, †3:00, *4:00, *5:00, †6:00, †7:30, 10:00 P. M., *12:15 Mdt.

24TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS—*4:23, †8:30, 10:30, *11:30 A. M., *1:00, †3:40, 5:00, *7:00, *9:23 P. M., *12:15 Mdt.

READING, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE AND WILLIAMSPORT—‖4:00, *4:25, †8:00, ‖†9:10, (10:00, 11:00 A. M., Reading only.) ‖†1:00, 1:20, †2:00 P. M. Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg only, †5:00 P. M.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE—From foot of Rector St., Pier 8. Atlantic Highlands, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch, 9:30 A. M. Asbury Park, and Point Pleasant, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30, (8:00 Ocean Grove only.) P. M. Sundays, 10:00 A. M., 1:00, 4:00, 8:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.
FOR BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON

—†8:30, *10:30, *11:30 A. M., *1:00, 2:00, §*3:40, *5:00, *7:00 P. M., *12:15 Mdt.

‡From Liberty Street only. *Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. §Sunday only. ‡Parlor cars only. ‖Via Temaqua. ₪Saturdays.

Offices: Liberty St., Ferry, South Ferry, 9 Astor House, 113, 231, 434, 1,300, 1,354 Broadway; 182 6th Av., 25 Union Square, West, 153 East 125th St., 275 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Ave., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 800 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

W. C. BESLER. C. M. BURT.
General Manager. General Pass'r Agent.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

Leave New York City, South Ferry, Liberty St.

Chicago, Pittsburg.	*12:10nt.	*12:15nt.
Chicago, Columbus.	*1:25pm.	*1:00pm. Diner.
Pittsburg, Clevs....	*3:35pm.	*3:40pm. Limtd.
Pittsburg Limited*	*6:55pm.	*7:00pm. Buffet.
Cincinnati, St. Louis*	*12:10nt.	*12:15nt.
Cincinnati, St. Louis.	*10:25am.	*10:30am. Diner.
Cincinnati, St. Louis.	*6:55pm.	*7:00pm. Buffet.
Norfolk	*12:55nn.	*1:00pm. Diner.

ROYAL BLUE TRAINS.

Washington, Balto..	*8:25am.	*8:30am. Buffet.
Washington, Balto..	*10:25am.	*10:30am. Diner.
Washington, Balto..	*11:25am.	*11:30am. Diner.
Washington, Balto..	*12:55pm.	*1:00pm. Diner.
Royal Limited*	*3:35pm.	*3:40pm. Diner.
Washington, Balto..	*4:55pm.	*5:00pm. Diner.
Washington, Balto..	*6:55pm.	*7:00pm. Buffet.
Washington, Balto..	*12:10nt.	*12:15nt. Sleepers

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‖Sundays only.

Offices: 113, 261, 434, 1,300 Broadway, 6 Astor House, 25 Union Square W., 391 Grand Street, N. Y.; 343 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal and Liberty Street. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY.

Foot of West 23d St., Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. N.

Daily. †Except Sunday. Sunday changes ₪12.45, ‖7.15, ₪8.25, ₪4.45, ₪5.45.

	Lv. N.Y., A	Lv. N.Y., B
Buffalo Local	*7.10 AM	*7.30 AM
Buffalo and Chicago Express	*9.25 AM	*9.30 AM
Black Diamond Express	†11.55 AM	†11.00 PM
Mauch Chunk and Hazleton	*12.40 PM	*12.50 PM
Wyoming Valley Express	†3.55 PM	†4.10 PM
Easton Local	†5.10 PM	†5.20 PM
Chicago & Toronto Vestibule Exp.	*6.40 PM	*6.40 PM
BUFFALO TRAIN	*7.55 PM	*8.00 PM

Tickets and Pullmen accommodations at 113, 261, 290, 434 and 1,354 Broadway, 1,216 Ave., 25 Union Square, 245 Columbus Ave., 275 W., 960 Fulton St., 4 Court St., Brooklyn, and Ft. Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Baggage Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage.

PENNSYLVANIA
RAILROAD

STATIONS foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.

☞ The leaving times from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.

7:35 A. M.—MAIL.—Limited to two Buffet Parlor Cars New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No change to Pittsburg.

8:55 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:30 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car.

12:00 P. M. THE PENNSYLVANIA SPECIAL.—20-hour train to Chicago. Pullman Compartment, Drawing-room, Sleeping, Dining, and Buffet Smoking Car.

1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Toledo, Monon Route, Monticello (via Cincinnati and Louisville), Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.

3:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car. For Welch, W. Va., (via Shenandoah Valley Route). Connects for Cleveland, except Saturday.

4:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.

7:00 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, (via Shenandoah Valley Route). Connects for Cleveland, except Saturday.

8:05 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, and Cincinnati.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:35, 9:35 (Dining Car,) 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20), Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 2:20,) 3:25 "Congressional Limited," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:35 (Dining Car,) 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 5:35 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:35, 9:35 (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 2:20,) 3:25 "Congressional Limited," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:35 (Dining Car,) 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 5:35 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 8:35, 4:55 P. M., 12:10 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:35 A. M. and 5:25 P. M. daily.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—"Florida and Metropolitan Limited," 12:55 P. M. daily. Express, 12:10 night daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 3:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 3:55 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—8:55 A. M. and 3:55 P. M. week days; Sundays, 7:55 A. M. Through Vestibuled Trains. Buffet Parlor Cars and Standard Coaches on week-days. Parlor Smoking Car, Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Standard Coaches on Sundays.

CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week-days.

For points on New York and Long Branch Railroad (from West Twenty-third Street Station.) 8:55 A. M., 12:10, 1:10 (Saturdays only,) 2:25, 3:55, 5:25, 4:10, 4:55, and 6:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 7:55, 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M. From Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 9:30, 10:00 A. M., 12:20, 1:20 (Saturdays only,) 3:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, and 7:00 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 9:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 9:30,) 7:25, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:35 (Dining Car,) (9:55 Penna. Limited,) 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car,) 11:55 A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 1:55 (Dining Car,) 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) 2:55, 3:25 (Dining Car,) 3:55, 4:25, 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 5:55 (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 6:10, 7:55 (no coaches,) 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 (Dining Car,) 9:55 (Limited,) 10:10, 10:55 (Dining Car,) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 1:55 (Dining Car,) 3:25 (Dining Car,) 3:55, 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 5:55 (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

Ticket offices Nos. 461, 1,196, 1354, 111, and 261 Broadway; 182 Fifth Avenue (below 23d St.); 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 8 Court Street, 369 Fulton Street, 94 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "914 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

J. R. HUTCHINSON. J. R. WOOD.
General Manager. General Pass'r Agent.
7-22-1902.

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN RY

Lvs. Franklin St.		Lvs. W. 42d St.
†3:15 A. M.....	Way Train	3:00 A. M.
7:45 A. M.....	Express to Oswego.	8:00 A. M.
9:06 A. M....	Liberty Express....	9:15 A. M.
†11:40 A. M..	Liberty Spl. Sat'ys only..	12:00 Noon
12:00 Noon....	Express to Norwich....	12:15 P. M.
*12:45 P. M..	Saturdays to Rockland...	1:00 P. M.
3:00 P. M.	Ellenville and Kerhonkson.	3:15 P. M.
3:25 P. M....	Express to Rockland...	3:45 P. M.
11:40 P. M....	Western Express.....	6:00 P. M.

*Saturdays only. †Daily. Parlor Car seats at 425 Broadway only.

BY SEA TO MAINE
ON THE FAST MODERN STEAMERS.
NORTH STAR AND HORATIO HALL of the MAINE STEAMSHIP COMPANY

is the most charming short ocean voyage out of New York. No Summer tour complete without it. Steamers leave Pier (new) 32, East River, foot of Pike St., New York, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 5 P. M. Returning leave Portland same days at 6:30 P. M.

Special Excursions to Portland

via steamer Manhattan, leaving New York Monday and Friday, and Portland Wednesday and Sunday.

Fare for the Round Trip Reduced to $7
Good to return until Sept. 12th. White Mountains, Rangely Lakes, Bar Harbor, St. John, Halifax. Monday and Thursday steamers make direct connections for Rockland and Bar Harbor. LONG ISLAND SOUND BY DAYLIGHT. Descriptive book free on application at Ticket Office, 290 Broadway and Pier 32, East River. Telephone 3196-3199 Franklin. Also all agents.

Hudson River by Daylight

Palatial Steamers "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY" of the HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE. Fastest and finest river boats in the World. For the Catskills, Albany, Saratoga, and all points East, North, and West, daily, except Sunday. Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex) 8:00 A. M.

Desbrosses St. Pier	8:40 "
" West 22d St	9:00 "
" West 129th St	9:15 "

Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Athens. Through tickets to all points and sale of leading ticket offices, including those of the New York Transfer Co., who check baggage from residence to destination.

Morning and afternoon concerts. Fine restaurant.

MONTAUK STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LTD.

For Block Island, R. I., Orient, Greenport, Shelter Island, Southold and Sag Harbor, L. I.

Steamers leave New York, Pier 13, E. R., near Wall St., week days, except Saturdays, 5:30 P. M. Saturdays, 1 P. M. On Mondays arrive Sag Harbor, 8 A. M., for Sag Harbor and intermediate landings except Southold. Tues., Thurs., and Sat. steamer does not stop at Southold.

On Saturdays one of the steamers of the Montauk Co.'s line will connect at Montauk with L. I. R. R. train leaving New York, 34th St., 1:20, Pier 13, near Wall St., 1:00, Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn, 1:19 P. M., arriving at Block Island at 7:00 P. M.

Albany Evening Line
Direct Route for Saratoga, Lake George, Adirondacks and Thousand Islands.

Steamers ADIRONDACK or DEAN RICHMOND leave Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M., week days only, making direct connection with express trains for above-named points. Saturday night steamer connects with trains for Sharon Springs, Saratoga, North Creek, Caldwell, and steamer on Lake George. Summer Book Free.

TROY BOATS

leave Pier 46, N. R., foot West 10th Street, daily 6 P. M., except Saturday, SUNDAY STEAMER TOUCH AT ALBANY. Direct railroad connection at Troy for all resorts North and East.

Excursions, TROY, $2.50; SARATOGA, $4.00.

Dining Rooms on Main Deck. Searchlight Display

Send for Booklet Excursion Tours.

HUDSON RIVER STEAMER MARY POWELL

Leaving Desbrosses St. at 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.,) W. 22d St. 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays 2 P. M.,) 129th St. on SATURDAYS AND HOLIDAYS ONLY 2:20 P. M., for Highland Falls, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, New Hamburgh, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Esopus, Rondout, and Kingston. Orchestra on board.

JOY LINE $2.00 to Boston

Via Providence & R.R. Every week day. 5 P. M. $1.00 to PROVIDENCE. Round trip, $1.50. $3.00 to Boston direct, Steamer Wed. and Sat., 5 P. M. Staterooms reserved in advance.

Pier 35 E. R., ft. Catharine St., N. Y.
Cut rates to all New England points.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE

Boats leave every week day, Pier 43, N. R., 7 P. M., and West 129th St., 7:15 P. M.

Extra boats Saturdays, Pier 43, N. R., 1:30 P. M., West 129th St., 1:50 P. M.

HARTFORD LINE

from Pier 24, East River, daily except Sunday at 5 P. M., for Connecticut River Landings, connecting for Springfield, Holyoke, Northfield and all New England points. Send for illustrated folder.

BOSTON

FALL [illegible]
River [illegible]
Points [illegible]
[illegible] Pier [illegible]

PROVIDENCE [illegible]
[illegible]'s Wharf, Providence, R. I., [illegible] North [illegible] Pier [illegible]
EXCURSIONS [illegible]

FOR WINTER TRIPS [illegible]
[illegible] Pier, Block Island, Newport, Fall River, the North and [illegible]
WORCESTER and [illegible] [illegible] Pier [illegible]
[illegible] Pier [illegible]
[illegible] Pier [illegible]
[

AFFAIRS OF AMERICAN LITHOGRAPHIC CO.

Representative of the Majority of the Stockholders Talks.

Not a Single Fact, He Says, to Justify the Charges that the Corporation Is Insolvent.

Concerning the affairs of the American Lithographic Company, with reference to the application for the appointment of a receiver, Louis Marshall of the law firm of Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall, representing the majority of the stockholders, said yesterday:

"The American Lithographic Company was reorganized under the laws of the State of New York about Jan. 1, 1896. Its capital consisted of common stock to the amount of $3,788,100, and debentures to the amount of $2,284,000. The latter carried interest at the rate of 6 per cent., payable only out of earnings, the principal not being payable until the winding up of the corporation.

"The corporation has always paid its obligations at maturity, the interests on its bonds being paid on the due day. All accrued interest on its debentures has been discharged; it is in excellent credit, and its business is profitable. The charges of insolvency made by the petitioner are entirely upon information and belief, without a single fact to justify them.

"The company, instead of relying upon technical objections to the petition, has made a complete showing of all its assets and liabilities in the fullest detail, supported by voluminous documents, which indicate not only that the corporation is solvent, but that its assets are reasonably worth an amount at least equal to all its indebtedness and all of its outstanding stock. These assets consist of merchandise, accounts, bills receivable, machinery, real estate, and a group of patents covering the multicolor process of lithographing, which are revolutionizing that industry. These patents cover every conceivable feature of the process, have been secured in all of the principal countries of the world, and negotiations are now on foot for their acquisition by important European houses. The machinery is of the most approved type, is of the most modern construction, and in the most perfect condition of repair. The merchandise consists of staple goods, which are valued at less than their actual cost. Reserves have been made to cover any possible depreciation of machinery and plant. The real estate owned by the corporation is worth largely to exceed the figures at which it is carried on the books of the company.

"Exclusive of the value of the good will of the corporation, for which its common stock was issued, and deducting all items of property of questionable value, and without considering the value of the patents belonging to the company as demonstrated during the past two years, the corporation has available assets which could be readily converted into cash to the extent of $1,430,000 in excess of liabilities, including therein the debentures, which are not payable until the corporation is wound up.

"The business of the corporation is growing. At the rate of sales during the first six months of this year its sales during the entire year will aggregate $2,700,000, a considerable increase over the volume of business during the last year, which aggregated $2,300,000. The business is constantly increasing, owing to the new process which has been adopted by the company, and its profits during the past two years have enabled it to pay interest on its debentures.

"The claim that excessive salaries have been paid to the officers of the corporation is not justified. They have not been increased since the organization of the company, and, computed on the basis of commission on sales which prevails in the lithographic business, every one of the officers earns a sum largely in excess of the salary which he receives. Moreover, Mr. Knapp, the President of the corporation, has made valuable inventions, which he has turned over to the corporation without further compensation.

"On the argument before the Attorney General it was conceded that the application was made in the interest of George W. Donaldson, who is now in England, and was at one time a Vice President of the company. Two years ago his resignation was demanded, and his connection with the corporation was severed. Since then he has been an avowed enemy of the company. He assigned to Benjamin Hilton in October last fifty shares of common stock of the company, in order to qualify him to take proceedings of this character.

"There has been surrendered to the corporation by various stockholders $1,112,921 of its common stock, so that there are now outstanding 28,701 shares only. Of these the Directors of the corporation represent 23,523 shares. They likewise represent $1,819,900 out of a total of $2,284,000 of debentures. This in itself is a conclusive argument that the management of the corporation is not wasteful and profligate.

"All of the transactions of the corporation have been fully reported to the stockholders at each annual meeting, and have been ratified and confirmed, and Donaldson, in whose behalf the present attack is made, was one of the active promoters and managers of the periodical known as Truth, and participated in all of the acts which have been made the subject of criticism.

"The Attorney General intimated on the hearing that persons occupying such relations to the corporation as the petitioner and Donaldson were not entitled to invoke State interference, although at the earnest request of Hilton's attorneys they were given two weeks further time within which to present additional facts in support of their petition."

DIVORCE FOR MRS. HASKINS.

Close of Third Suit in the Troubles of the Daughter of the Late Theodore Runyon.

To Mrs. Mary Runyon Haskins, the daughter of the late Theodore Runyon, Justice Dugro in the Supreme Court yesterday granted a decree of absolute divorce from Harry Caryl Haskins and permitted her to resume her maiden name. The decree was based on the report of Referee Girard Roberts on the testimony concerning the relations of Haskins with Vivian Blackburn, an actress.

After her marriage Mrs. Haskins accompanied her husband to Berlin, where she remained with Ambassador Runyon until his death. After returning to this country the couple went to live at the Waldorf-Astoria. Mrs. Haskins left her husband in December, 1900. Later she sued for separation, and the husband sued for divorce. Both suits were withdrawn subsequently, although considerable testimony had been taken. The decree was in a suit that was instituted less than five weeks ago. Haskins is manager for Hatch & Co., brokers, at 30 Broad Street.

Excise Commissioner Arraigned.

Excise Commissioner John O'Brien, John Glenn, proprietor of the Hotel Imperial; Patrick McArdle, President of the Jersey City Liquor Dealers' Association, and Charles Reers were arraigned before Justice Hoos in the First Criminal Court, in Jersey City, to-day on a charge of having violated the Sunday Liquor Law. The complaints against the prisoners were made by Julius C. Frank and Robert McCrum of the Temperance Alliance. A test was made of the complaint against Reers, and Justice Hoos said he would give a decision on Saturday.

WOMAN BURNED TO DEATH.

Indications that Her Clothing Caught Fire from a Gas Stove—Would Not Go to Hospital.

Mrs. Justin L. Sherwood, who was burned about the body while alone in her apartments in the fourth story of the apartment house at 156 West Eighty-fourth Street, on Tuesday evening, died early yesterday morning.

The janitor, James Aston, when informed that smoke was coming from the apartments, forced the doors. In the dining room he noticed that a lounge was blazing and that its pillow was smoldering. In the kitchen a gas stove was burning. In the bathroom he found a smoldering silk wrapper, and in the tub a burning undergarment. On the way to the kitchen again he was met by Mrs. Sherwood, who had torn off her clothing. "Don't leave me," she said, and the janitor placed her on a bed.

Firemen threw the blazing lounge and the pillow out of the window and then attended to Mrs. Sherwood. She refused to go to Roosevelt Hospital, but she was attended by physicians. She died at 3:20 o'clock yesterday morning. Her body had been burned severely, and her hair singed.

Mrs. Sherwood was unable to explain how her clothing caught fire. It was reported that she had taken an alcohol bath, but the physicians and the janitor said that they did not notice any odor of alcohol. The belief is that the woman's kimona caught fire while she was preparing coffee on the gas stove; that she rolled on the lounge in an effort to extinguish the flames, and then went to the bath room to put out the flames with water, and that afterward she tore off her clothing. She lived alone.

HOME-MADE AUTOMOBILE.

Its Maker, a Dia Sinker of Brooklyn, Had a Novel Excuse for Speeding.

When Frank Mueller, a machinist, who was arrested on Tuesday night for speeding his home-made automobile in Central Park West, was arraigned before Magistrate Meade yesterday morning in the West Side Court, he had a new excuse.

"Last night was the first time I had the machine out," he said, "and I went slowly. Once a young man ran in front of the machine and cried, 'Stop!' I stopped, and then he said: 'Say, do you know your wheels are going 'round?' That made me mad, your Honor. Afterward another man jumps in front of me. Says he: 'Get a horse,' and that made me mad again; so I thought I would go a little faster, and when the policeman held up his hand, I thought he was 'guying' me because I was going slow."

"Five hundred dollars for trial," the Magistrate remarked.

Mueller is a die-sinker by trade, and he lives at 29 South Third Street, Brooklyn. For three months, he said, he had worked at home eight hours a day building the machine. He said he had formed no idea of its speed, excepting that when arrested the machine seemed about to leave the earth. In default of bail he was sent to jail.

THE NEW REALTY COMPANY.

Probable Division of the Large Capital of the United States Corporation Among Constituant Bodies.

Further conferences incidental to the incorporation of the United States Realty and Construction Company were held yesterday. Upon what is believed to be trustworthy authority the following statement was made as to the division of the new corporation's $60,000,000 of capital among the constituent companies.

Of the $30,000,000 of preferred stock, $10,000,000 will go to the George A. Fuller Company, $5,000,000 to the New York Realty Corporation, $2,500,000 to the Alliance Realty Company, and $1,500,000 to the Central Realty Bond and Trust Company in payment for its real estate equities and such other interests as it will make over to the new company. The balance of the preferred stock, $11,000,000, will be taken by an underwriting syndicate, and this amount, it is said, has been considerably over-subscribed.

The various allotments of preferred stock, both to the constituent companies and the underwriters, will be accompanied by bonuses of an equal amount of common stock. The additional $5,000,000 of common stock, it is understood, will be left for the present in the company's treasury.

On the curb in Wall Street yesterday a market was established for the securities of the United States Realty and Construction Company, when issued, although no transactions in the shares were effected. For the common stock 30 was bid, and it was offered at 50, while the preferred was quoted at 70 bid, offered at 100.

Dealings in fifty shares of Central Realty, Bond, and Trust Company stock showed an advance of five points over Tuesday's figure, yesterday's price being 345. Four hundred and fifty shares of the New York Realty Corporation changed hands at prices varying from 179½ to 181½.

THE COMPLAINTS AGAINST CAPT. SCHMITTBERGER.

Commissioner Partridge Ignorant of the Matters Discussed with Mayor Low by Police Officer's Critics.

Police Commissioner Partridge was asked yesterday concerning his knowledge of complaints which are said to have been made against Capt. Schmittberger of the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station by Dr. Joseph H. Byrne, the Greater New York Democracy leader of the Fifteenth Assembly District, and John B. Doris, the leader of the Twenty-seventh Assembly District. The two leaders visited Mayor Low on Tuesday and declared that Capt. Schmittberger, who is now in Europe, was closely associated with Senator George W. Plunkitt, the Tammany leader of the Fifteenth District, and that he discriminated against them in favor of the Tammany leader. They asked therefore that Capt. Schmittberger be removed to another precinct to prevent any possible interference in the coming primary elections.

Commissioner Partridge said that all he knew of the affair was what he had read in the newspapers. He said he was greatly surprised at the statements made. He had received no communications from Dr. Byrne and Mr. Doris, nor had the Mayor told him anything about the matter.

Mayor Low declined to discuss the alleged complaints, and refused to confirm the report that he had been asked to effect the transfer of Capt. Schmittberger.

INSANE PATIENT'S SUICIDE.

Electrician Jumped Into the East River Off Ward's Island.

While several of the patients at the Manhattan State Hospital on Ward's Island were exercising on the lawn yesterday morning one of them, Gustav Weinberg of 97 Ninth Avenue, jumped into the East River. Keeper Charles Walsh jumped after Weinberg, but the patient was drowned.

The man was an inmate of the East Hospital. He had been sent to Bellevue for examination as to his sanity by Magistrate Mayo on June 11. On the 14th of that month he was adjudged insane and sent to Ward's Island. He was on the records as single and an electrician.

Non-Union Iron Workers at Greenpoint.

The Empire Bridge Company of Greenpoint, from which plant 600 iron workers went on strike about two months ago, succeeded yesterday in getting a working force of non-union men which, with the new hands the company had previously succeeded in getting, reaches 250. Police guard the company's premises day and night, but the strikers are orderly.

SOROSIS
TRADE MARK.
THE BEST SHOE FOR WOMEN.
3.50 per pair.

Sorosis shoes are comfortable,—because they are correctly fitted according to measurement, and the models are accurately in accordance with every type of foot.
They are also shapely and fashionable.

None genuine without the Sorosis label.

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Here's Another Squall!

How do you like it?
600 doz. Lace Mesh Socks,
made of fine lisle, all colors; value 50c
Our Price 25 cents.
Our Cravenette is king of rain-coats, $15.00 to $25.00.
Our Wool Crash and Homespun Coat and Trousers are great values at $10, $12 & $14.00.
No Serge Suit equals ours at $15.00.
It's wonderful to get $2 & $2.50 Negligee Shirts for $1.45, and regular $1.50 kind for $1.00.

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CONFERENCE ON FRANCHISE.

Committee Appointed by President Orr —President Cantor's Explanation of Concession.

President Orr of the Rapid Transit Commission took immediate action on the suggestion of Mayor Low after the tunnel conference by appointing yesterday the conference committee to represent the Rapid Transit Commission in conference with the Committee from the Board of Aldermen. He named himself, Woodbury Langdon, and Controller Grout. In the absence of the Controller, Deputy Controller Stevenson will act.

The committee met yesterday afternoon, but nothing was done. The members will await the action of the Board of Aldermen to-day.

President Cantor said yesterday:

"There seems to be some misapprehension as to the Pennsylvania tunnel franchise. The application for the tunnel franchise was made by a corporation recently organized under the laws of the State of New York and known as the Pennsylvania, East River, and Long Island Railroad Company. In the franchise, or agreement with the city, there was a clause which authorized the company receiving the franchise to mortgage or sell the tunnel to a corporation of another State. If this was done in future years the laws of the State of New York could not reach the foreign corporation owning the tunnel when important matters in reference to the future of the city might be involved.

"The fight I made was for the Legislature and the courts of New York to have perpetual control of the tunnel, so that if the commercial interests of the city were menaced action could be taken to prevent the railroad from ruining the port of New York. Then again, the question was whether the Pennsylvania Company intended to use the tunnel for freight purposes. They declare now that no freight plant will be established at Montauk Point for foreign receipt and shipment and that the tunnel will be used for passenger traffic. We have obtained a concession by which the corporation that owns the tunnel will be under the laws of New York. I think the franchise will be passed by the Aldermen."

PARK AVENUE IMPROVEMENT.

Plans Submitted to the Mayor for Better Terminal Facilities at the Grand Central Station.

Mayor Low will discuss to-day a new set of plans, which have been submitted to the city for improving the terminal facilities of the Grand Central Station, and the condition of the Park Avenue Tunnel. Ira A. Place, counsel for the New York Central, called on the Mayor yesterday, accompanied by an engineer of the road.

After the discussion it was said that Mayor Low will in his fourth weekly talk deal solely with the matter. It was ascertained that the plans are the same as those that have been outlined in the newspapers.

OCCUPANCY OF TENEMENTS.

Requirements Concerning New Buildings to be Enforced by the New Department.

The Tenement House Department, in a circular sent out yesterday, has directed the attention of owners and architects of tenement houses to a requirement of the present law regarding the final inspection of tenements. The law forbids the occupancy of tenements until there has been an official inspection and approval of the building after completion.

Lawrence Veiller, First Deputy Commissioner, said that apparently no effort whatever had been made by the Building Department to enforce this provision of the law prior to Jan. 1 last, and that the Tenement House Department intends to enforce the law in the case of the first buildings erected under its supervision. The plans for the buildings were approved last Winter, and the houses are now nearing completion, or have been completed recently.

In its inspection the department encountered considerable ignorance of the law on the subject. A circular letter was prepared, therefore, describing the requirements of the law, and referring to the severe penalties for infraction.

Deputy Commissioner Quinn Resigns.

John Quinn, Deputy Commissioner of Water Supply of the Bronx, has handed in his resignation, to take effect to-day. He will be succeeded by William F. Hull of 1,129 Fulton Avenue, Bronx Borough, who is a member of the firm of Ross & Co., importers of liquors at 64 and 66 Water Street. Mr. Hull has been an active member of the Reform Club.

Nurse Maylann Discharged.

Because of lack of evidence and the non-appearance of a complainant, Leonard Maylann, the Hudson Street Hospital nurse, who was arrested last Saturday night on complaint of an employe of the Irving National Bank, 287 Greenwich Street, where he had attempted to deposit four one hundred dollar bills that were improperly signed, was discharged yesterday in the Tombs Police Court by Magistrate Deuel.

GEN. MacARTHUR AT HIS DESK.

Not Ready to Talk About Plans for Coming Naval and Military Manoeuvres.

Major Gen. Arthur MacArthur, commanding the Department of the East, was at his desk yesterday in the suite of offices, which he has had fitted up for his use on the fourth floor of the Army Building. Gen. MacArthur will be at his office in the Army Building daily until the beginning of the naval and military manoeuvres, which will take place late in August, or early in September.

Regarding the war games, Gen. MacArthur said that no details of the movements will be made public beforehand. "The press, as well as the general public," he said, "may form their own opinions, but the conditions will be made to resemble as closely as possible conditions in actual war. There are some details, of course, dates for instance, and other particulars, which may be made known without detriment to the efficacy of the plans, but I cannot make them public until the middle of August at the earliest. Anything that has appeared so far in the newspapers purporting to give details of the manoeuvres is nothing more than guesswork."

150 NEW PATROLMEN.

Force Increased in Accordance with Aldermen's Resolution.

Police Commissioner John N. Partridge did not carry out yesterday his intentions in regard to the Detective Bureau in New York, but he paved the way to action by increasing the quota of patrolmen by 150. The increase was made on the resolution of the Board of Aldermen of July 22, which was concurred in by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment July 28, giving authority to add in the present year 150 patrolmen to the force, provided that their pay came out of the sum appropriated for salaries for 1902.

The increase will bring the number of patrolmen up to 6,532. The new men when appointed will be paid $800 a year each. Most of them will go to Brooklyn to improve conditions which were brought to public notice during the agitation created by the murder of Albert C. Latimer.

Civil Service Rulings.

Fourteen men, who had been Detective Sergeants, and are seeking promotion to the position of roundsmen, underwent a mental examination on Tuesday. The successful ones will go on the eligible list with other successful applicants who took the examination some months ago. Detective Sergeants who were reduced to roundsmen will also be allowed to take the examination for Sergeants in August. The Civil Service Commissioners refused to exempt the classification of clerks in the coroners' office, and also refused a clerk for each Coroner in the Borough of Manhattan and in the Borough of Richmond. An application for a Chief Inspector of Plumbing in the Borough of Brooklyn was denied.

LEGAL NOTES.

CONSTRUCTION OF A CONTRACTOR'S BOND.—A bond that was executed by the Fidelity and Deposit Company to secure the performance by Louis Kriess, Jr., of a contract by which he agreed to construct a retaining wall in one of the streets of Buffalo provided that if he should "well and truly perform all the labor and furnish all the material necessary to fully complete the work or improvement therein contemplated; and shall well and truly pay for all material used and services rendered in the execution of such contract," the obligation would be void. The bond also gave any person "furnishing material or rendering services in or about the execution of such contract," a right of action against the obligors as though such person were named therein." In an action brought by Henry Zipp against the bonding company to recover the price of coal which he furnished Kriess for use in generating steam power, the contention of the defendant was that Zipp's claim was not within the terms of the bond. The plaintiff showed, however, that Kriess's agreement with the city required the blasting and cutting out of rocks, and that therefore the generation of power was essential in the performance of the work. A judgment in his favor has been affirmed by the Fourth Appellate Division. When the defendant, says Justice Spring, for the court, became responsible for the payment of "all material used and services rendered in the execution of such contract," it might have been expected that fuel was to be consumed in the undertaking. "The coal used entered into the execution of the agreement and formed a part of the value of the work done as much as the labor of the masons or of the men who aided in hoisting the stones into position to make the wall. The materials used need not be a permanent constituent of the structure itself, but must be necessarily incident to the execution of the agreement, to come within the purview of the defendant's contract, and the coal consumed in carrying on the work is of that character."

COUNTERCLAIM TO ACTION IN TORT.—When Simon Numan was arrested and taken before the Recorder of Little Falls, N. Y., on a charge of receiving stolen goods, he asked Samuel Wolf to assist him in his defense. Numan had $140 on deposit in one of the city's banks, and on his order the money was withdrawn by Wolf. The latter also received from the prisoner $2 and a watch and ring. After an examination the Recorder allowed Numan to plead guilty of petty larceny. Out of the money which he had received Wolf thereupon paid Numan's fine of $30. He also paid Numan's lawyer $25, and to an influential friend, who interested himself in the prisoner's behalf, $30. In an action brought by Numan against Wolf the payment by the latter of the fine and the attorney's fee were recognized by the plaintiff, as he demanded $140, less these amounts. The payment to the influential friend was, however, ignored. Wolf's answer in the suit was a counterclaim for $75, which he said Numan promised to pay him for his services in the matter. A judgment on the report of a referee, holding that, as the action was in form for conversion, it would be improper to allow Wolf's counterclaim, has been reversed by the Appellate Division of the Fourth Department. The court holds, by Justice Spring, that even if the action was in tort, still the alleged counterclaim was a proper defense, as it and the plaintiff's cause of action originated in the same transaction. Justice Spring says in part: "While the defendant is apparently making the distressful situation from which the plaintiff was seeking to be extricated the pretext for an extortionate demand, yet the defendant was not a volunteer. He was not rendering a gratuitous service for the plaintiff, but it may fairly be said that the expenses incident to the arrest and a fair recompense for defendant's time and labor in behalf of the plaintiff were in the contemplation of the parties at the time the money was turned over to the defendant and to be paid therefrom."

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

STORES EVERYWHERE. 105 RETAIL BRANCHES

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

105 RETAIL BRANCHES.

With much pleasure we announce to our many friends, and more particularly to the residents of the Borough of the Bronx, the opening of another retail branch store.

655 & 657 KINGSBRIDGE ROAD, FORDHAM SQUARE,

will be ready for our friends on Saturday next, August 2d; so the good housekeepers of that particular locality now have the way open to them to practice economy and vastly better their living. To celebrate the opening of this new store, we announce this important sale in all our stores for Thursday, Friday and Saturday:

FINEST LONG ISLAND POTATOES, A LARGE BASKET, 9 CENTS.

BISCUIT—CHEESE. A Pkge. Uneeda Milk Biscuit, A Pound Best Cream Cheese, BOTH FOR 15 CENTS.

A Can Imported Sardines, A Can Potted Ham or Tongue, A Package Uneeda Biscuit, ALL 3 FOR 15 CENTS.

FORCE—CREAM OF WHEAT. A Package Force, A Package Cream of Wheat, BOTH FOR 25 CENTS.

Black Pepper, a can	7c
White Pepper, a can	9c
Root Beer Extract, Pearless Brand, a bottle	7c
French Mustard, large bottle	5c
Olive Oil, best imported, one-half pint bottle	19c
Domestic Oil, pint bottle	9c
Lemon or Vanilla Extract, Eagle Brand, a bottle	5c
Violet Ammonia, best quality, large bottle	10c
Butler's Square Blue, 6 squares	10c
Cider or White Wine Vinegar, a quart bottle	7c

OLIVES.

A Bottle 8-oz. Selected Olives,	9c
A Bottle 10-oz. Selected Olives,	14c
A Bottle 18-oz. Selected Olives,	23c
A Bottle 4-oz. Stuffed Olives,	9c

CONDENSED MILK.

3 Cans Butler's Milk,	22c
3 Cans Liberty Milk,	25c

Quality Guaranteed.

Gelatine Shredded, Peerless Brand, a package	9c
Corn Starch, X. L. C. B. Brand, a package	5c
Herax, a package	4c
Parlor Brooms, best No. 1, each	25c
Soda Water, all flavors, per bottle	5c
Crest Salmon, choice Alaska, 1-pound tall can	10c
Jelly Powder, Blue Ribbon Brand, all flavors, a package	9c
White Floating Soap, Fairy Brand, a cake	4c
Prunes, Fancy Santa Clara, averaging 55 to pound, 2 lbs. for	15c
Hires Root Beer Extract, a bottle	11c

3½ Pounds Standard Granulated Sugar, 2 Pounds Best Maracaibo Coffee, } Both for - 50c

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

TEA Very Best, No. 1, All Kinds A POUND. 35c.
COFFEE Best Mocha and Java, A POUND 25c.

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

No gadding about to garden parties in white serge for most of us; for the lucky ones, however, white and lightly striped white serges, coats, $12 to $14; trousers, $6 and $7.

No use being hot about it though; for business wear here are featherweight nun's cloth suits, black, $12.50; Oxford and gray, $12.

There's cool batiste too; novel because it's been so long forgot, Single or double breasted coats with trousers, $18 to $25.

Office coats of crinkly seersucker, alpaca, and pongee silk.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.
258 Broadway, cor. Warren, opposite City Hall.
843 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 146 4th Ave. We fill orders by mail.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 32d St.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3.50 SHOE UNION MADE

Established 1876. For more than a quarter of a century the reputation of W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes for style, comfort and wear has excelled all other makes sold for $3.50.

W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes are worn by more men in all stations of life than any other make, because they are the only $3.50 shoes that in every way equal those costing $5.00 and $6.00.

W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes are the standard of the world. These are the reasons W. L. Douglas makes and sells more men's $3.50 shoes than any other two manufacturers in the world.

1899, Total Sales (first six months) $1,103,820.00
1902, Total Sales (first six months) $2,340,000.00

The best imported and American leathers Heyl's Patent Calf, Enamel, Box Calf, Calf, Vici Kid, Corona Colt and National Kangaroo.

BOYS' SHOES, $2.00. YOUTHS', $1.75
Fast Color Eyelets used exclusively.
CAUTION: The genuine have W. L. Douglas' name and price stamped on the bottom.
Shoes by mail, 25 cts. extra. Catalog free.
W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

NEW YORK STORES: 220 Broadway. 43 Cortlandt Street. 488 Broadway, cor. Howard. 125-145 Broadway, cor. 25th. 1540 Broadway, cor. 46th. 2360 Third Ave., cor. 120th. 201 West 125th Street. 974 Third Avenue. 845 Eighth Avenue.
BROOKLYN: 96 Nassau Street. 702-710 Broadway. 1347 Broadway. 471 Fulton Street. 404 Fifth Avenue.
JERSEY CITY: 13 Newark Avenue.
NEWARK: 785 Broad Street.

If you're after a genuine thrill, something to actually stir the sluggish summer blood, here it is!

The reductions made in the prices of a large part of our Spring and Summer stock have been sensational enough to bring in a big business, and it's still coming.

To the already splendid line of high-grade Cheviots, Home-spuns, Flannels, Serges and other Cloths (formerly selling from $18 to $28) we have added some especially desirable *Light Weights*. These, while they last, are yours for

$12.00 for Men's Sizes.
9.75 for Young Men's Sizes.

Want Negligee Shirts? This is the time to buy them. We have some of imported Madras, cuffs attached. The regular price is 1.50.

Now reduced to - 75c

Neckwear. Special Sale of Summer Silks - - - 25c

And other warm weather bargains.

Smith, Gray & Co.
Broadway at 31st St.
Brooklyn: Broadway at Bedford Ave., Fulton St. at Flatbush Ave.

Proposals.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE President of the Borough of Manhattan at the City Hall, Room No. 16, until 11 o'clock A. M. on Wednesday, Aug. 6, 1902, for furnishing and erecting and maintaining for a period of three (3) years six thousand, (6,000,) more or less, dark blue enameled metal street signs with white cut, conspicuous white letters in two sizes, as per specifications and the requirements of the Borough President.

For furnishing, erecting, and maintaining (without lighting,) for a period of three (3) years, on existing lamp-posts, fire-alarm posts, electric light poles, and on other posts and poles that may be erected, twelve hundred, (1,200,) more or less, street sign boxes of two different patterns, one for electric light and the other for gas light, as per specifications and requirements of the Borough President.

Also two thousand, (2,000,) more or less, street sign boxes with a reflector attachment, as per specifications and the requirements of the Borough President, said sign boxes to have a reflector, deflector, and radiator attachment, similar to the sign manufactured by the Electric Reflector Company, "or equal thereto."

Blank forms, specifications, and any further information can be obtained at the office of the President of the Borough, Room No. 16, City Hall, Borough of Manhattan.

JACOB A. CANTOR, Borough President.

The City of New York, July 28, 1902.
For full particulars see City Record.

PROPOSALS FOR LAYING CEMENT SIDEwalks in the District of Columbia. Office of the Commissioners, D. C. Washington, July 22, 1902.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon Friday, August 8, 1902, for laying Cement Sidewalks in the District of Columbia. Blank forms of proposal, specifications, and all necessary information may be obtained at the Office of the Engineer Commissioner, D. C. H. B. F. MACFARLAND, JOHN W. ROSS, JOHN BIDD, Commissioners, D. C.

Shirts for full dress, ready-to-wear: something new and better.

Our shirts for full dress are ready-to-wear when you buy 'em; the only shirts we know of that are; they fit.

You'll find our name—Cluett, Peabody & Co.—in each one; a sign they're right. Dealers sell them.

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For 27 Years New England's Favorite 7-20-4 10c. Cigar.
M.Y. distributers, Mangles & Hillman, 94 Park Row. R. G. SULLIVAN, MFR., MANCHESTER, N. H.